

Fabry Perot / PDV Comparison

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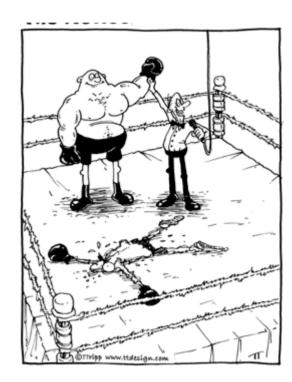
This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by the University of California, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract No. W-7405-Eng-48

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Compare Fabry-Perot to PDV



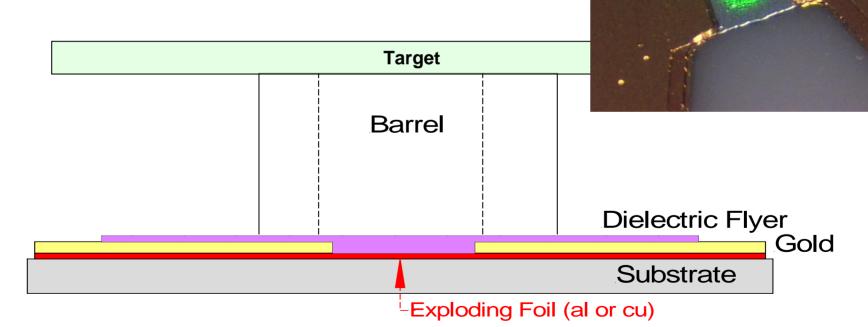
- Objective: will PDV measure the fast pulses seen with exploding bridge flyers
- Each test fired under same conditions
 - Change probes for Fabry-Perot & PDV
 - 1-2 shots for each setup
- Parylene & Spun Kapton
- All Shots into LiF under vacuum
- 0.3 uF Fireset
- Six shots with PDV



What is a Slapper

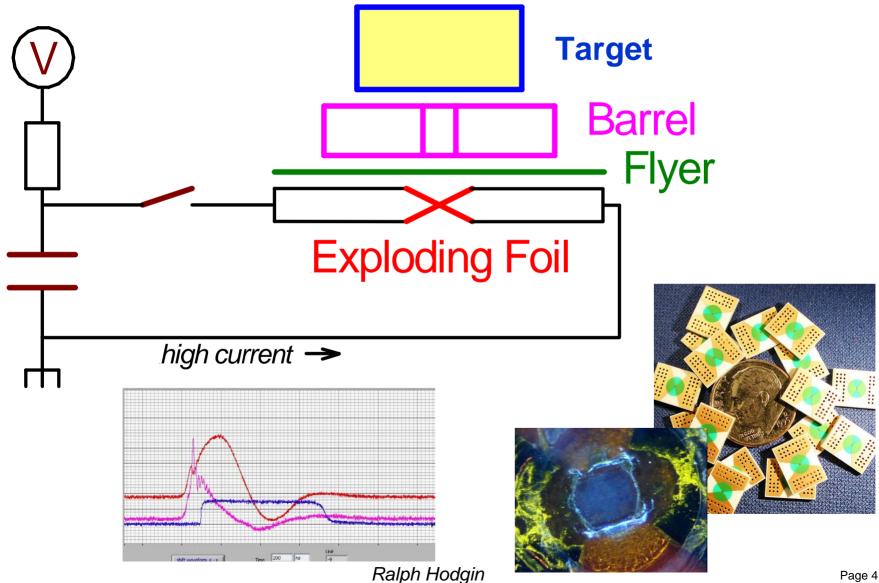


- Substrate
- Bridge Material
- Flyer Material
- Barrel Length
- Target
 - H.E.
 - LIF



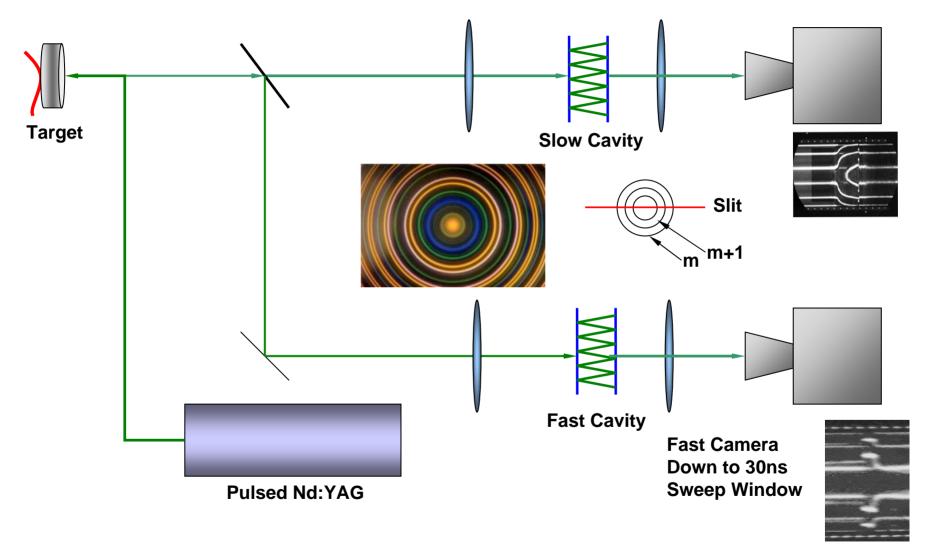
How do you fire a Slapper?





General Layout of Two-Beam Fabry-Perot System for Diagnostic Measurements on Slapper Initiators





Fabry-Perot in HEAF

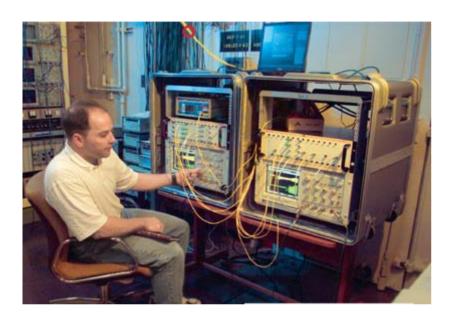


- Room Size
- 2 Fabry-Perot
- 2 StreakCameras
- Yag Laser



Photonic Doppler Velocimeter (PDV)





- Portable system rack mount
- Doppler Velocimetry
- •Greater than 5 mm/µsec velocity
- Limited by bandwidth only



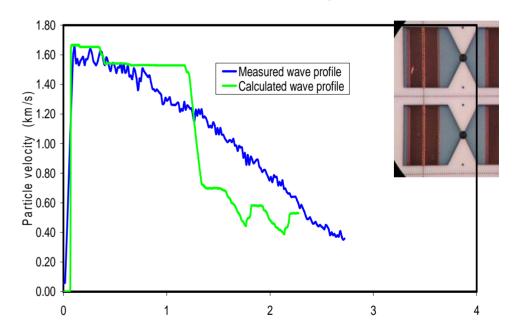
- Room Size
- Doppler Velocimetry
- Velocity and Pulse width limited by the Fabry Cavity

The Fill-Time of the Fabry-Perot Cavity may Filter Sub-Nanosecond Data – PDV may be a Solution



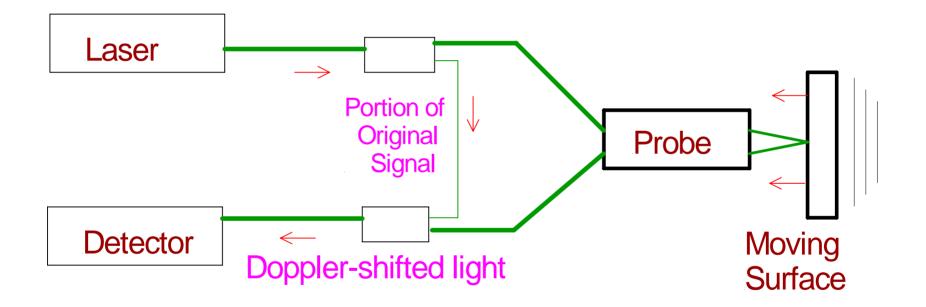
- Fabry Results limited by the Cavity
 - .5ns max resolution
- PDV may solve this problem

Experimental and calculated velocity wave profiles into LiF for a 50um flight distance.



What is PDV (Photonic Doppler Velocimeter)





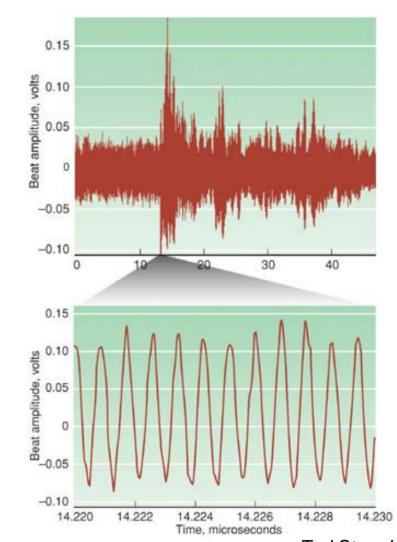
High speed detectors measure the difference in frequency, 'the Beat', between the original signal and Doppler-shifted return signal.

PDV Beat



- PDV Raw Data Output
- The 'beat' frequency is Proportional to Velocity

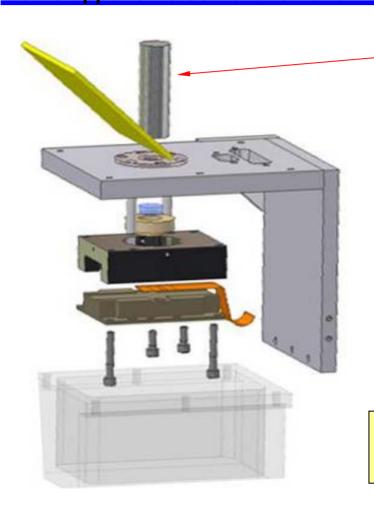
- Expanded view
- 40G sample digitizer
- 25ps/point
- 1550 nm laser wavelength



Ted Strand

Fabry-Perot Measurements Conducted in Vacuum Provide Information on Slapper's Pulse Duration and Equation of State





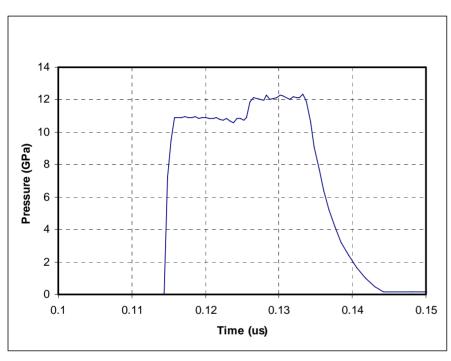
Probe for Fabry or PDV

Working in a vacuum eliminates the air cushion and the air flash at impact.

Fabry-Perot and PDV Setup

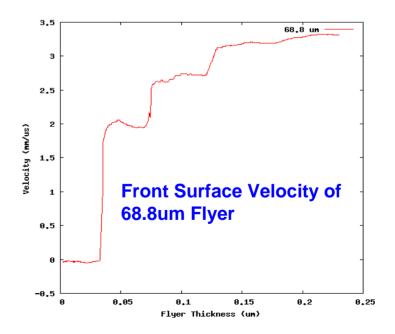
Simulation of a 60.0um Parylene-C Flyer into LiF with Strong Shock Shows Stepped-Top as Seen with Fast Fabry-Perot Diagnostic





Impact into LIF

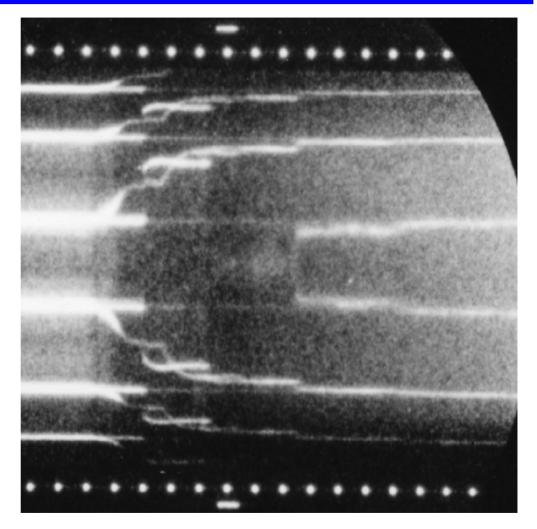
- For thick flyers
 (>40um) a shock wave
 builds in flyer material
- Shock causes a second jump in Up in LiF as shown here



68.6um Parylene - Fabry

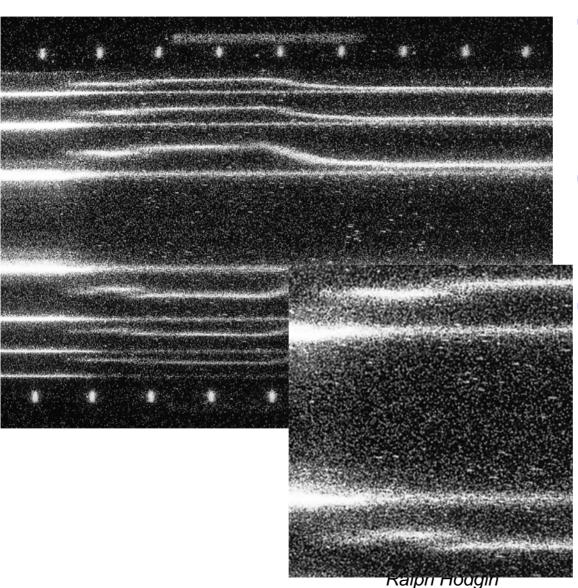


- Complex Return
- Front & Rear flyer surface producing separate returns
- Multiple Returns are easily seen with fabry perot
- Transparent material



The 60um Parylene-C Flyer Impact Irregularity





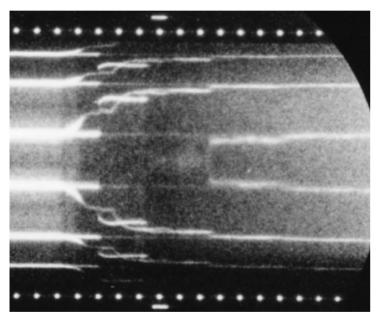
- Two pressure pulses were measured with Fast Fabry-Perot System
- Originally we believed that the flyer may have spalled
- After witnessing this effect in other thick flyers we hypothesize that the second step is the result of a strong shock in the thick flyer...

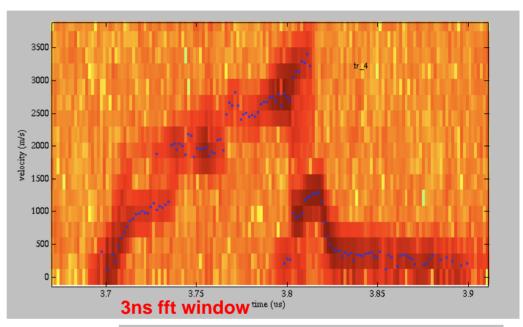
68.8u Parylene Flyer



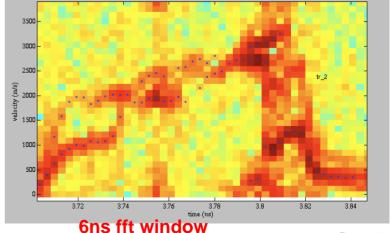
PDV Spectrograph with 3ns window

Raw Fabry-Perot Data





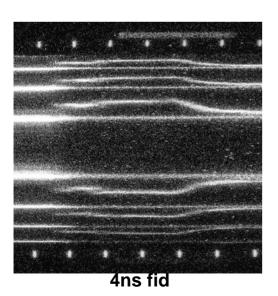
Reanalyzed with a 6ns FFT window

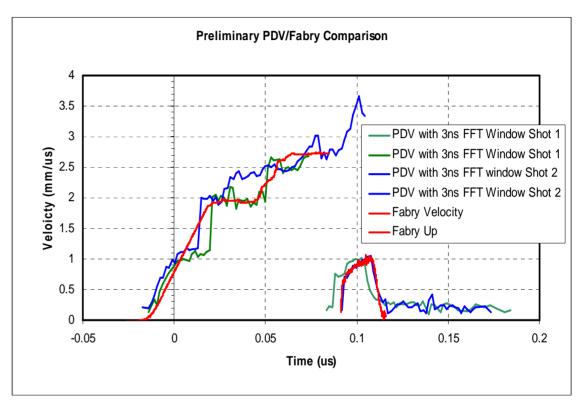


Comparison for 68.6um Parylene-C Flyer



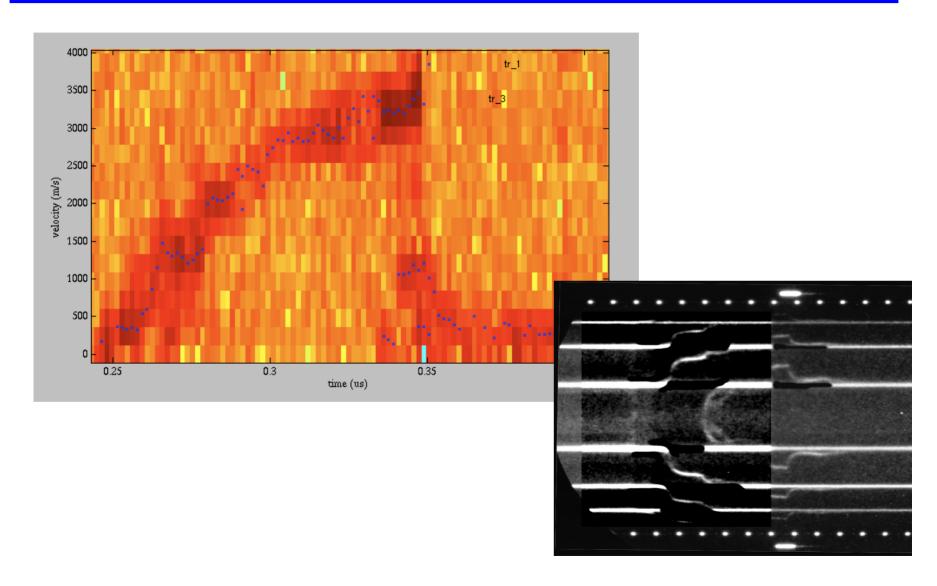
- All PDV shots used a 3.2ns FFT Window
- Should try faster window for pressure pulse
- One of several methods for data analysis





The 'step' on the pressure pulse seen on both Fabry-Perot and PDV

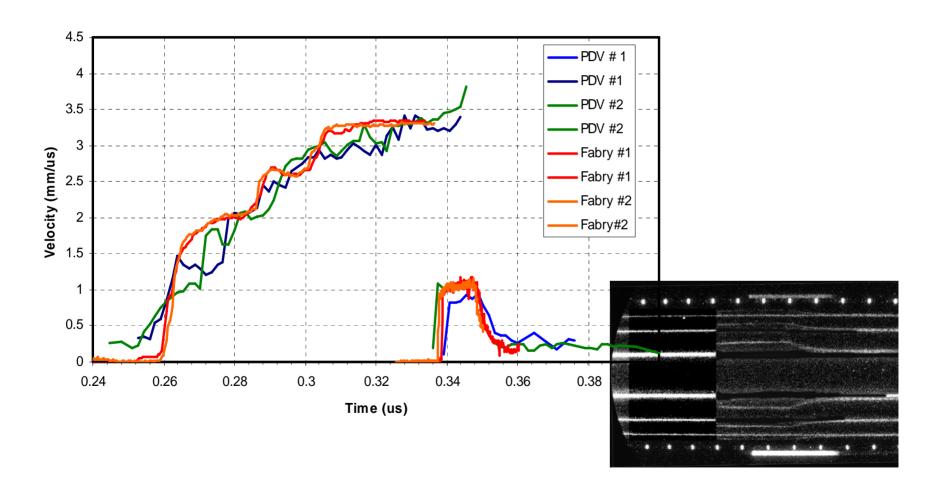
50.4u Paralyne Flyer Spectograph & Fabry-Perot



PDV/Fabry-Perot Comparison 50.4um Parylene-C

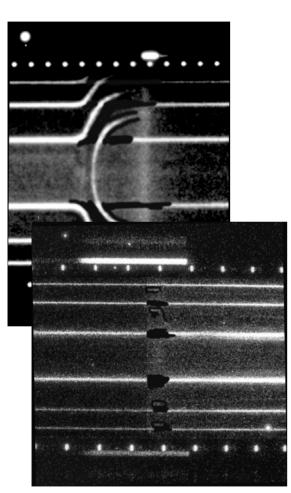


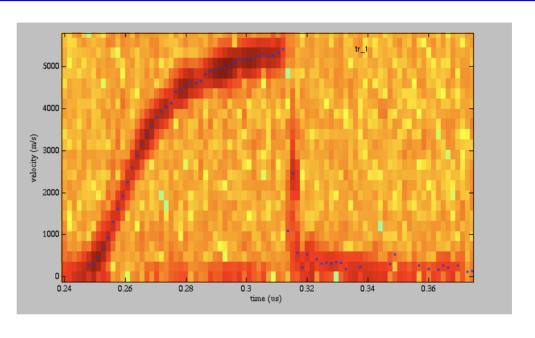
PDV/Fabry Comparison 50.4u Parylene Flyer



12.3u Spun Kapton Flyer







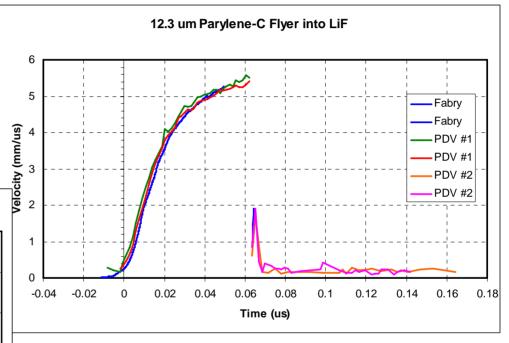
Thin flyers produce a very narrow pulse on impact

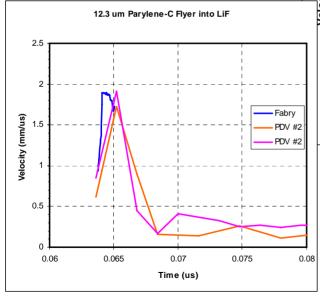
12.3um Flyer Fabry to PDV Comparison Shot



PDV 3ns window did see the pulse

Same Velocity profile

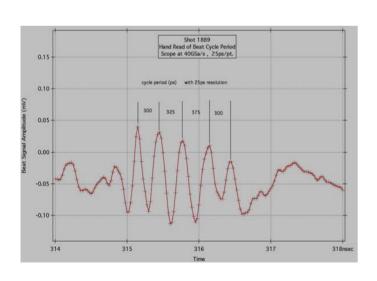


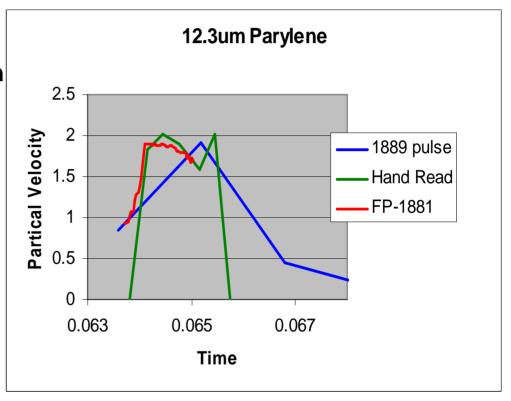


12.3um Flyer Fabry to PDV Comparison Shot



 PDV – Hand Read of the pulse found 5 data points on this 1.2ns impact pulse





Conclusions



Fabry-Perot

- Graphic instantly see the velocity/time data
- Complex returns easily seen
- Speed limited by the fabry cavity (.5ns)
- Expensive, Room size

PDV

- Must be analyzed to see the data
- Complex returns are seen with additional analysis
- Speed limited only by the recording digitizer
- Portable, less expensive

