

# LASER DIODE INITIATED SYSTEMS FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS



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# **CNES RESEARCH STEPS IN OPTO-PYROTECHNICS**

•R&T ACTIVITIES SINCE 1995 WITH ISL (French German Research In Conference States)

Initiation of explosive materials : pyrotechnic compositions; double base powders ; secondary explosive with laser diodes and Nd-YAG laser :

Determination of key parameters of initiation / design of a miniaturised Nd/Yag laser source : 1995/1998

- Design of an Opto Pyro Initiator : 1998/2000
- Design of an all secondary explosive Opto Pyro Detonator based on DDT (Deflagration to Detonation Transition) : 1998/1999
- Design of an all secondary explosive Opto Pyro Detonator based on SDT (Shock to Detonation Transition) 2000/2001

Satellites system analyses for optopyrotechnics applications with ALCATEL SPACE
 Space and EADS ASTRIUM - 1999/2000

Development and Pre-Qualification tests of OptoPyro Initiator & Detonator -2001/2005

In flight validation of an optopyrotechnic system on DEMETER µSat (2000/2004)



# **OPTO PYROTECHNIC DEVICES : INITIATOR & DETONATOR**

Opto-Pyro Initiator (IOP) equivalent to NSI (NASA Standard Initiator) All secondary explosive Opto-Pyro Detonator Initiator (DOP) equivalent to ARIANE detonating transmission line tip









# EXPERIMENT "PYROLASER" ON DEMETER IN FLIGHT VALIDATION OF AN OPTO- PYRO SYSTEM







#### **EXPERIMENT LAY OUT**















MULTIMODE FIBER OPTICAL CABLE 62.5 /125 NEXANS : Reference 132126

#### Main data

Operating temperature :	long term :	-55 to +125°C	
	peak :	-65 to +150°C	
Maximum pulling force :	long term :	10 daN	
	short term :	25 daN	
Tensile strength :		> 100 daN	
Nominal weight :		4 Kg/Km	
Minimum bending radius :	long term :	20 mm	
	short term (ir	stallation) : 12 m	m
Maximum attenuation at 20°C	at 850 nm	4	dB/Km
	at 1310 nm	2 dP/km	
	at 1510 mm	2 0B/Km	
Effective index of refraction	at 850 nm :	1.4970	
Effective index of refraction	at 850 nm : at 1300nm	1.4970 1.4919	
Effective index of refraction Numerical aperture :	at 850 nm : at 1300nm	1.4970 1.4919 0.275 ± 0.015	

at 1310 nm > 1000



- ① OPTIC FIBER Core + cladding + coating Silice/Silice/Acrylate Type 62.5/125/400 µm
- PRIMARY JACKET
  Copolymer O HAL High
  Temperature
  Ø 0.90 ± 0.05 mm
- ③ MECANICAL STRENGTH Polymer aromatic fiber braid
- OUTER JACKET Copolymer O HAL High Temperature Ø nom.
   1.5 mm E.T.F.E.
   Ø 1.8 ± 0.05 mm

– Outgassing Tests : CVCM<1%</p>

– Mechanical strength >20 N without optical degradation





**OPTICAL CONNECTION : JOHANSON NASA/GSFC qualified** 

FC: High Reliability Adapter P/N 2525-4



- Durability: >500 cycles
- Storage Temp: -55° to 150° C
- Operating Temp. -45° C to 110° C
- Vibration: 20g's rms, 20-2000Hz, IL 0.1 dB max. change, RL 0.5 dB max. change

FC/PC : High Reliability, Sprung Connector P/N 2547-3



- Insertion Loss: 0.15dB typ. for single-mode
- Return Loss: < -45dB typ. for PC polish
- Tensile Loading: >20lb
- Durability: > 500 cycles
- Boot Out-Gassing: Avg. value TML < 1%, avg. value CVCM < 0.1%, per ASTM E-595-90
- Vibration: 20g's rms, 20-2000Hz, IL 0.1 dB max.change, RL 0.5 dB max. change \*
- Storage temp: -55° to 150° C
- Operating temp: -45° to 110° C



#### LASER DIODES JDS 2364L2 CHARACTERISTICS



#### **Laser diode response :** Power = F(current)



#### LASER DRIVE UNIT Current impulse : 2A / 20 ms





## **RADIATIONS TESTS**

Test Sequence	Energy (MeV)	Fluence (p/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Equivalent Dose (krad)
Chain 1+2+3	50	10 <sup>E</sup> 10	1
Chain 2+3	50	5.10 <sup>E</sup> 10	5
Chain 3	50	10 <sup>E</sup> 11	10

Equipment	Reference (mJ)	Test 1 (mJ)	Test 2 (mJ)	Test 3 (mJ)
Diode SN636	35.27	34.78		
Diode SN637	32.13		31.98	
Diode SN638	31.55			30.81
Cable 1	30.22	30.54		
Cable 2	29.87	26.80	27.89	
Cable 3	28.25	27.09	27.67	27.58



19 mm (0 - pic)

15 q

## **MECHANICAL TESTS**

#### **Sine Vibrations**

5 Hz à 14 Hz 14 Hz à 100 Hz Speed 4 octaves / mn. 1 sweep /axis 3 axis

#### **Random Vibrations**

20 Hz à 100 Hz 100 Hz à 400 Hz 400 Hz à 2000 Hz Duration : 1 minute / axe 3 axis equivalent level : 25grms

Shocks through EGCU qualification (Electronique de gestion de la Charge Utile) 100 Hz 20 g 1 000 Hz 1000 q 1 000 Hz à 10 000 Hz Palier à 1000 g

+3 dB / octave 0,7 g2 / Hz -4 dB / octave





## **TESTS RESULTS AFTER MECHANICAL ENVIRONMENTS**

Characterisation of the optical energy output after each step for the opto chain :

#### Optical Energy Output Optical Chain 636





- 1 : reference
- 2 : axis 1 sine & random 50%
- 3 : axis 1 random 100%
- 4 : axis 2 sine & random 50%
- 5 : axis 2 random 100%
- 6 : axis 3 random 50%
- 7 : axis 3 random 100%
- 8 : axis 3 sine

## **MAIN RESULTS**

#### CONNECTOR END FACES DAMAGING



Optical losses : 0.3 dB (7%) for random vibrations with 25 grms level

#### INITIATOR OPTICAL INTERFACE DAMAGING





## THERMAL VACUUM CYCLING



• TE : 6 hours - TP : 4 hours

- Time
- TFire Min :  $-25^{\circ}$ C TFire Max :  $+55^{\circ}$ C
- TNoFire Min :- 40 °C TNoFire Max : +60 °C

#### Vacuum : 1E-5 et 3E-6 mbar



## ■ THERMAL VACUUM CYCLING : LASER DIODE POWER OUTPUT DECREASE



#### Power output decrease : 0.3 dB at +55°C



## **Assembly - Integration – Verification of the optical chain**

## Cleanliness optical I/F

**Optical Transmission** S&A /IOP

**Power & Optical** transmission : Diode / S&A







**July 9,2004** "The First ESA-NASA Working Meeting on Optoelectronics: - Fiber Optic System Technologies in Space" ESA/ESTEC – October 6, 2005

# cnes

# CONCLUSIONS

THANKS TO OPTROELECTRONICS :

▼Satellite Pyro Harness: mass saving >50% with conservative design:

=> significant mass saving when lines are numerous and long (3.5 kg typical and even 5kg, depending on the architecture optimisations)

=> Mission Extension  $\approx$  10 days / Kg for a TELECOM S/C

=> Eventually launch costs decrease (15 k€/ kilogram)

Lower electrical budget : 2 A instead of 5 A / smaller batteries \_ converters & relays

▼Opto-pyro system is valuable for TELECOM S/C or PROBES (Mars Missions, etc)

▼AIV constraints mainly on cleanliness of optical interfaces and ESD sensivity of laser diodes exist but are easy to manage (earth telecom and aeronautic experiences),

**V**Follow on activities are planned for future launchers developments



18