

## LDV-Profile Sensor

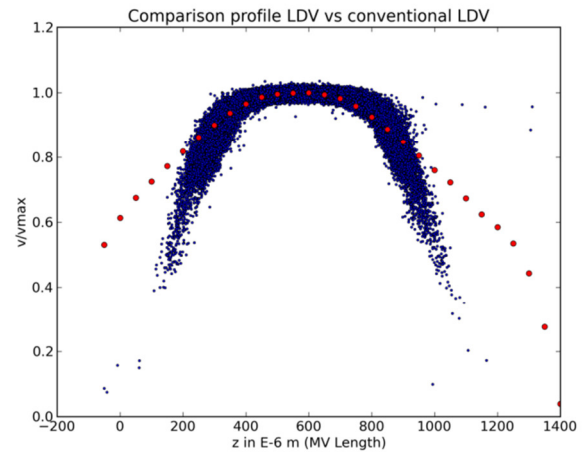
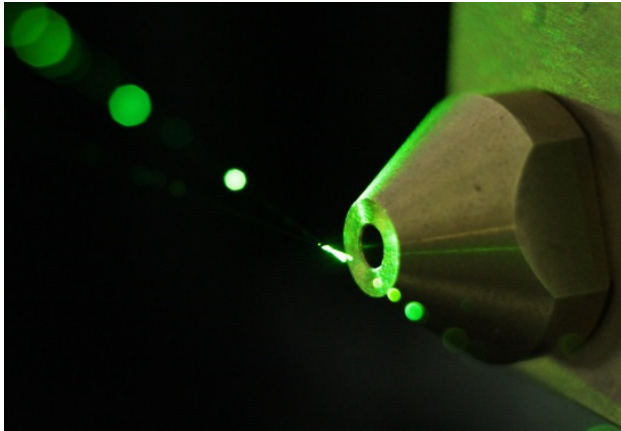


Fig.1: velocity distribution in a free jet

### Overview

Using conventional LDV systems in strong velocity gradients is difficult, because the measured velocity is an average over the length of the measuring volume. Even the use of front lenses with short focal length and measuring volumes of less than 1mm is not a solution because the spatial resolution required for measurements in boundary layers is about 1-10  $\mu\text{m}$ . ILA GmbH developed in cooperation with the Technical University of Dresden a new LDV-profile sensor that offers a spatial resolution of 1% of the length of the measurement volume.

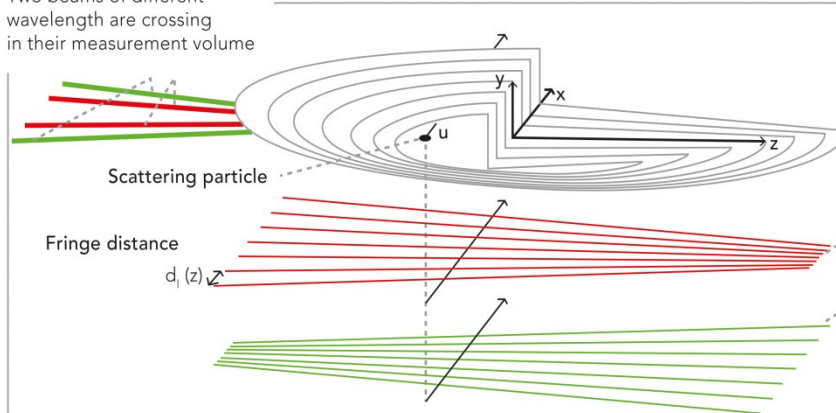
The LDV-profile sensor probe contains two Nd:Yag-Laser (532nm and 561nm), works with the normal 2D-LDV controller and with an extension of the proven LDV software Qt-LDA.

Fig. 1 shows the comparison of the measurement results inside a free jet of a conventional LDV (red dots) and a LDV-profile sensor (small blue dots). The free jet has a diameter of 1mm. The length of the measurement volume of the conventional LDV ( $f=160\text{mm}$ ) is about 500 $\mu\text{m}$ . The LDV profile sensor offers a length of the measuring volume of 1mm with a spatial resolution of 1% (10 $\mu\text{m}$ ). It is obvious that the conventional LDV is not able to resolve the high velocity gradient in the shear stress region of the free jet.

The basic idea of the developed LDV-profile sensor is to detect the position of the particle inside the measuring volume. This is realized by the overlap of two measuring volumes with different wavelength, one with a divergent fringe system the other with a convergent one. The ratio of the detected Doppler frequency of both fringe systems  $f_{D1}/f_{D2}$  is used to calculate the particle position  $z$  inside the measuring volume. The particle position and velocity can be calculated with the known fringe distance under consideration of the deviation of the fringe distances.

### Physical Principles

Two beams of different wavelength are crossing in their measurement volume

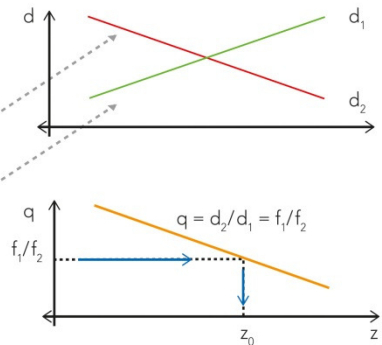


Source: TU Dresden

### Fringe distance

Position  $z$  of the seed particle by the calibration function  $q(z)$  based on the quotient of the Doppler-frequencies:

$$z = z(q), \quad q(z) = \frac{d_2(z)}{d_1(z)} = \frac{f_1(v, z)}{f_2(v, z)}$$



### Calibration

Velocity  $v_x$  by fringe spacing  $d$  at the determined position  $z$ :

$$v_x = f_1 * d_1 = f_2 * d_2$$

### Specifications

Weight: 5,5 kg  
 Focal length: 160mm, 250mm  
 Length of measuring volume: 0,5mm, 1mm  
 Dimensions: 80 x 115 x 420 mm

Laser Power: 75, 100, 200mW  
 Wavelength: 532nm, 561 nm  
 Spatial resolution: 1% of MV length  
 Controller: 2D-LDV standard controller

