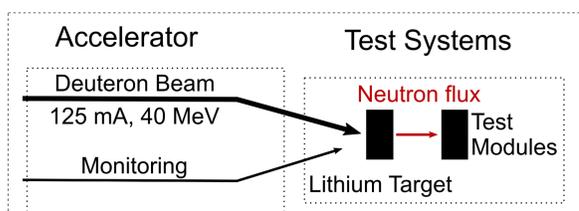


Long Range Optical Distance Sensor for Liquid Metal Free Surface Detection

B. Brenneis

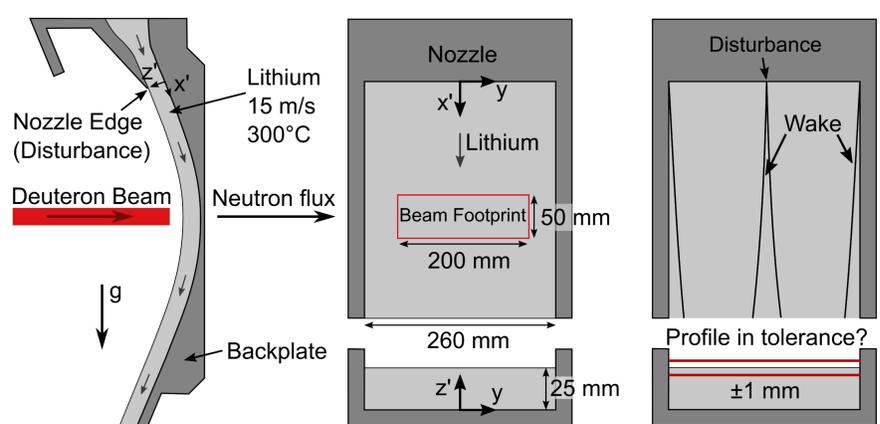
DONES (DEMONstration fusion power plant Oriented NEutron Source)

- Irradiation Facility for fusion materials
- ➔ Characterisation of irradiated structural materials



Liquid Lithium Target

- Neutron flux production and Heat removal
- ➔ Stable film thickness crucial
- ➔ Monitoring the free surface height necessary

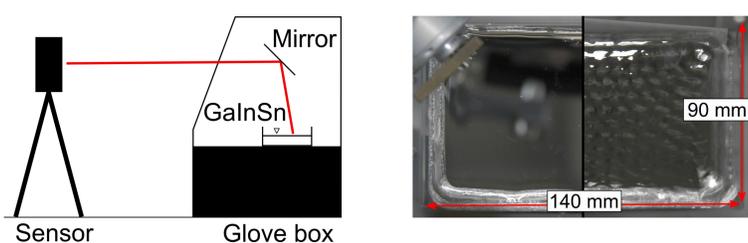


Motivation

- Preselected potential optical sensors for DONES
 - Triangulation, Chromatic Confocal, Time of Flight and Phase
- Specular surface detection from long ranges (> 7 m)
 - ➔ Validation of selected sensors

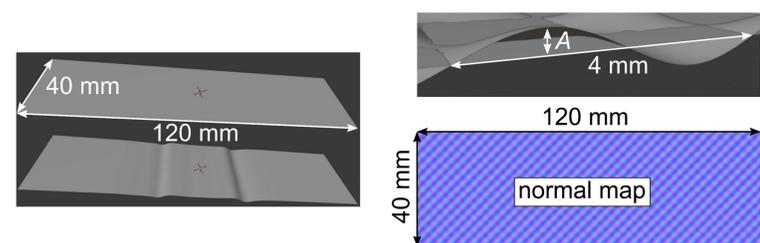
Experimental Setup

- Sensor: ATS600 [HEXAGON] (Laser Radar)
- GalnSn pod with vibration motor to induce waves
- Measurement distances were 4.3 m and 7.4 m
- Argon atmosphere (< 5 ppm O₂, < 1ppm H₂O) to slow down surface oxidation
- Alternated measurement on flat and wavy surface



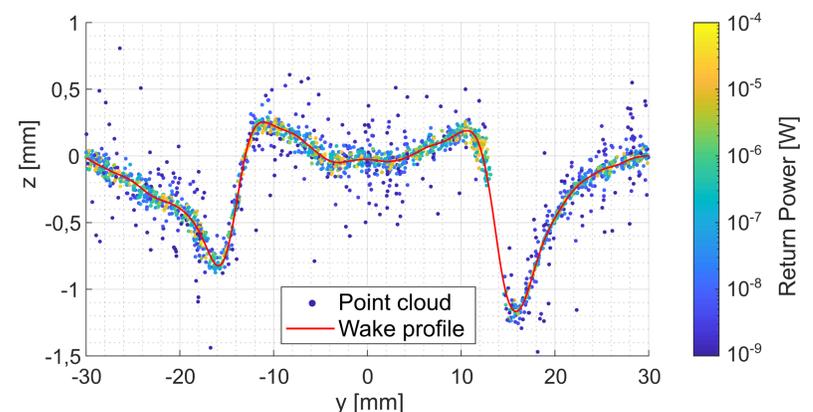
Simulation Setup

- Sensor: ITER In Vessel Viewing System (IVVS) [F4E] ("Frequency Modulated lidar")
- Software Blender 2.82a + F4E Add-on
- Ray Tracing on flat surface / idealized wake
- Ashikhmin-Shirley model
 - Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF)
- Waviness implemented as normal map
- Variation of wave amplitude A and reflectivity



Results

- Flat specular surface not detected
- Wavy specular surface detectable
 - ➔ Threshold value for the reflected power necessary
 - ➔ Standard deviation < 0.35 mm
- Amount of detected points depended strongly on the waviness
 - 36 – 56% points in comparison to a diffuse surface
 - ➔ Simulation had a peak of detected points at $A = 0.13$ mm amplitude.



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