

1.1.2.11 Short Exposure High Power Sensors

1.1.2.11.2 Ariel

200mW to 8000W

Features

- Measures up to 8000W
- Wavelengths: 440 - 550nm, 900 - 1100nm, 2.94 μ m, 10.6 μ m
- No Water Cooling IP62 rated
- Only 3 seconds to display measurement
- High thermal capacity of 14kJ for uninterrupted consecutive measurements

Ariel with window attached



The Ariel measures high power industrial lasers of up to 8kW by measuring the energy of a short exposure to this power. The laser is set to deliver a pulse of from 0.05 to several seconds. It then measures the energy and duration of the

laser pulse and calculates the power. Ariel can also measure continues power up to 500W intermittently. It is ideal for usage in tight spaces such as additive manufacturing chambers as well as for production process quality control and R&D.

Model	Ariel			
Use	High power laser measurement by short exposure			
Absorber Type	LP2			
Power Range	200mW - 8,000W			
Exposure Time (see table below)	Pulsed Mode: 0.05 - 2s. ^(a) CW mode: 10s to continuous depending on power level			
Wavelength	Window: 440 - 550nm, 900 - 1100nm ^(b) Diffuser: 440 - 550nm, 940 - 1100nm ^(b) Without window or diffuser: 2.94 μ m ^(c) , 10.6 μ m ^(c)			
Aperture	\varnothing 32mm. Maximum beam diameter for Gaussian beam 22mm. With diffuser Maximum beam diameter for Gaussian beam 10mm.			
Calibration Uncertainty	\pm 1.9%			
Power Accuracy	900 - 1100nm, 2.94 μ m, 10.6 μ m: \pm 3%; 440 - 550nm: \pm 3.5% ^(a) ^(b)			
Minimum Power for Pulse Width Measurement	440 - 800nm, >20W; 800 - 1100nm, >10W; >1100nm, not available ^(c)			
Maximum Beam Incidence Angle	Without diffuser: \pm 30 degrees for <12mm Gaussian beam, With diffuser: \pm 25 degrees for <10mm Gaussian beam ^(d)			
Backscattered Power	LP2 absorber: <2200nm: 4%; 2940nm: 10%; 10.6 μ m: 25% With window: 5% With Diffuser: 25%			
Reproducibility	\pm 1%			
Power Range vs. Irradiation Time	200mW - 30W: CW; 500W: up to 20s; 1,000W - 8,000W: 0.05 - 1s.			
Linearity	\pm 1.5%			
Time to Reading	3s after end of exposure			
Waiting Time for Next Measurement	12s			
Maximum Energy for Single Pulse	2.4kJ ^(e)			
Maximum Exposure Before Cooling Down is Necessary	Maximum operating temperature of 60°C will be reached after exposure to 14kJ (e.g. 10 shots at 2,000W, 0.7s) ^(e) . Cooling down time before another 14kJ series of shots is ~10 minutes ^(f) .			
Over Temperature Warning	Flashing display			
Cooling	Convection ^(f)			
Battery	Rechargeable, 1100mAh, lifetime >15 hours			
Interface	128x64 pixel LCD Display, Bluetooth 5.1 (compatible with Bluetooth 4 and above), USB-C			
Dimensions (L x W x H)	70 x 70 x 80 mm (see drawing)			
Weight	0.8kg			
Operating Temperature	10 - 40°C			
Permissible Relative Humidity (non-condensing)	10 - 80%			
Ingress Protection	IP62			
Compatible Client Applications	StarLab (PC, USB), StarViewer (iOS or Android, Bluetooth)			
Recommended Exposure Times and 1/e ² Gaussian Beam Diameters	Laser Power W	Recommended Exposure s	Min 1/e ² beam dia. Without diffuser [mm]	Min 1/e ² beam dia. With diffuser (max dia. is 10mm) [mm]
Continuous Power Measurement	30	Continuous ^(f)	1	0.3
	500	20 ^(f)	4	2
	500	2	4	1
	1000	1	6	1
Power Measurement from Short Exposure	2000	0.7	10	1.5
	4000	0.5	16	3.5
	8000	0.3	22	N.A.
Compliance	CE, UKCA, China RoHS			
Version	V2			
Part number	7Z07137			

Notes: (a) The power is calculated by measuring the pulse energy and exposure time. A rectangular pulse is assumed for this calculation. Diffuser mode is calibrated with protective window, working without window may have small effect on measurement results.

(b) May be used at 550 - 900nm with decreased accuracy and higher reflection (up to 10%).

(c) Use without window or diffuser. The sensor does not measure pulse width above 1100nm. For pulsed power measurement at >1100nm, a short pulse with known duration should be applied. A pulse energy measurement is performed and divided by the known pulse width to obtain the power. When working without window and without diffuser, the sensor is not sealed against dust or water.

(d) With diffuser, reading will be up to 10% lower than vertical beam and beam should be offset from center in opposite direction to beam incidence by ~10mm.

(e) At room temperature.

(f) Faster cooling can be achieved by attaching the Ariel to a heat sink using the mounting threads at the bottom.

* For drawings and pictures please see page 105

