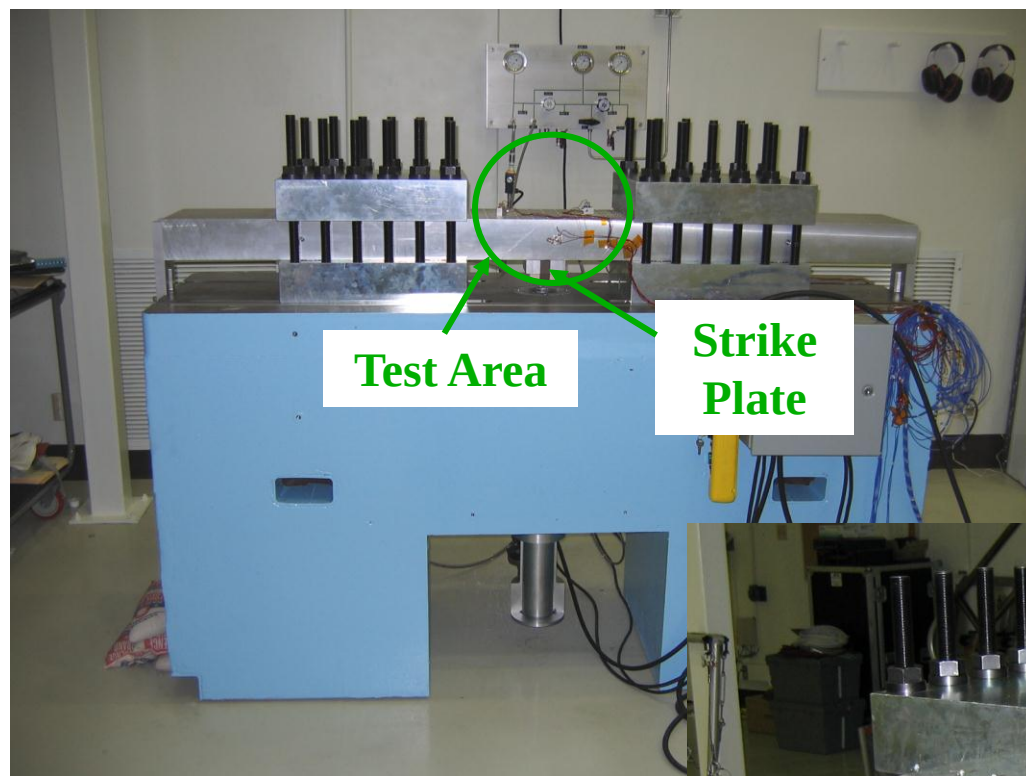


# **JPL Tunable Beam Pyroshock Simulation System**

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Dynamic Environments Workshop  
June 26-28  
El Segundo, CA

- JPL Resonant Beam
  - Similar to Sandia National Lab design
    - A projectile strikes the beam using air pressure (mass and pressure defines the speed)
    - Knee frequency in SRS specification can be adjusted by varying beam span
    - SRS amplitudes adjusted via air pressure; higher frequency attenuated using pads
      - Sensitive to other parameters such as slug configuration, pads and felt thicknesses, etc.
    - Proper felt thickness to damp out high frequency when the slug strikes the secondary block (reduces metal-to-metal contact related signatures)
- SRS Specifications in Three Orthogonal Axes
  - Tunable beam is being prepared for
    - 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 g's with a knee frequency of  $\sim 1500$  Hz
  - These levels will be used for MSL components pyroshock development/flight hardware qualification testing
- Selection of accelerometer locations to obtain desired SRS specification to prevent under or over testing



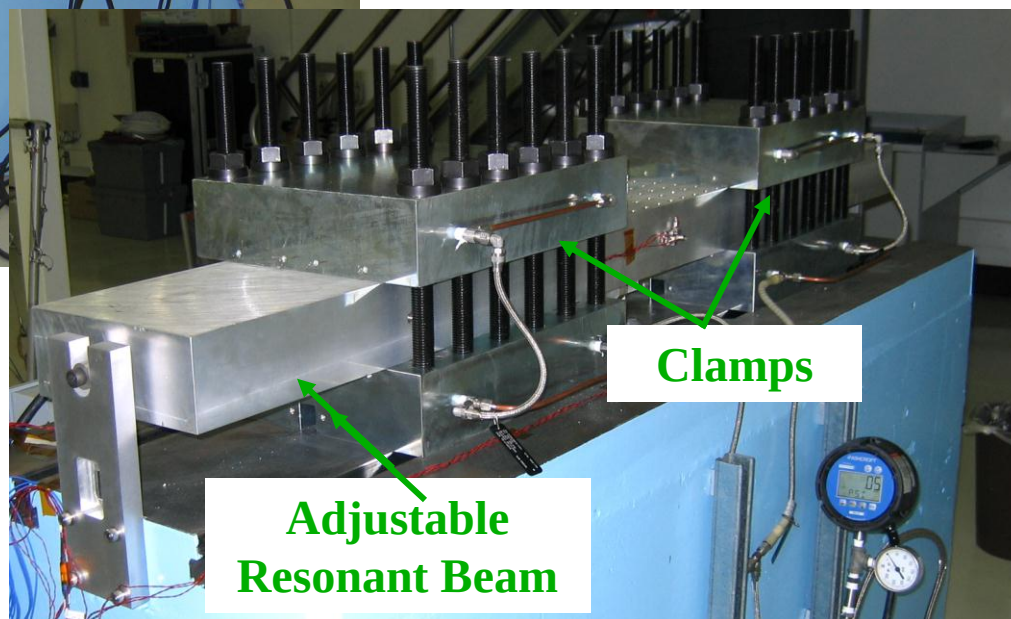
Test Area

Strike  
Plate

Projectile Tube

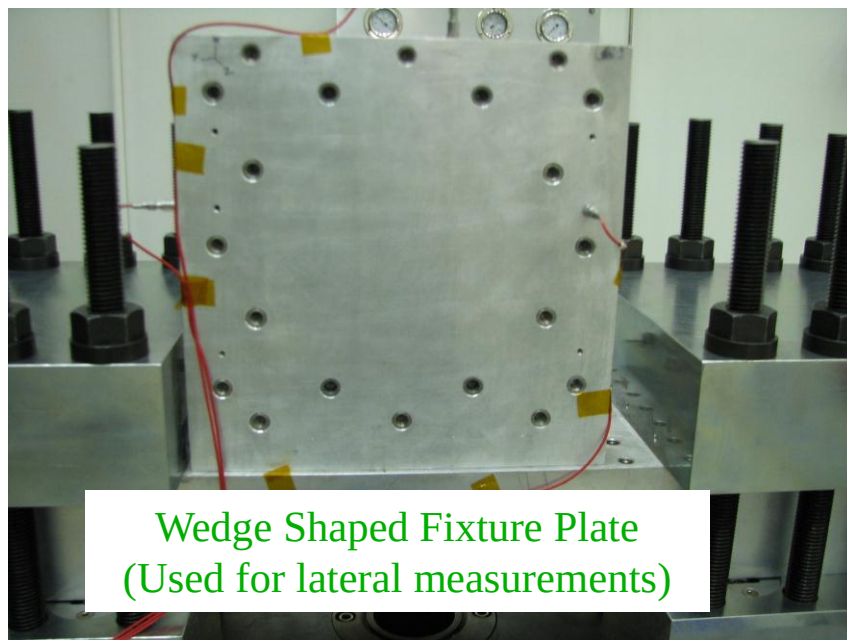


Slugs



Clamps

Adjustable  
Resonant Beam



Wedge Shaped Fixture Plate  
(Used for lateral measurements)

First Bending Mode

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{E}{12\rho}} \frac{t}{L^2}$$

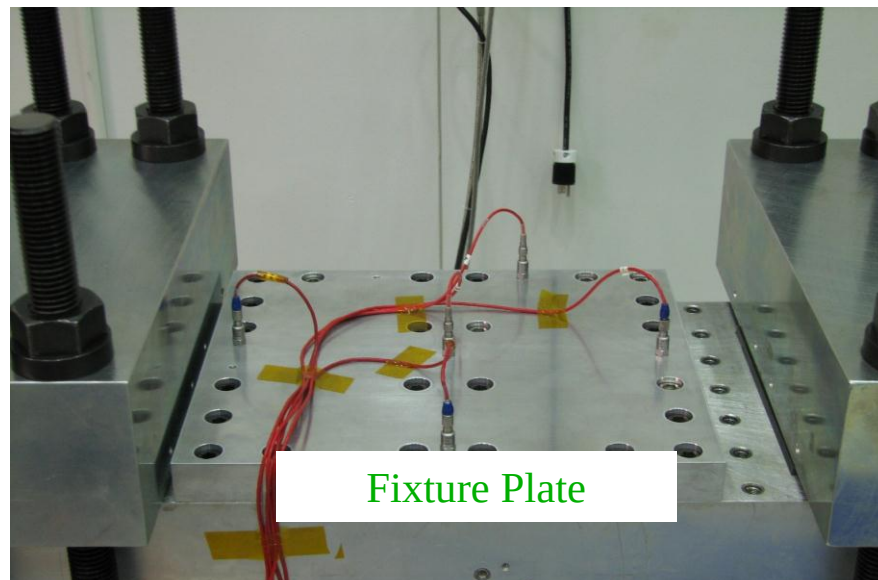
L=14 inches  $f_1 = 4100$  Hz  $f_1 \sim 1600$  Hz (measured)

L = 16 inches  $f_1 = 3100$  Hz  $f_1 \sim 1400$  Hz (Measured)

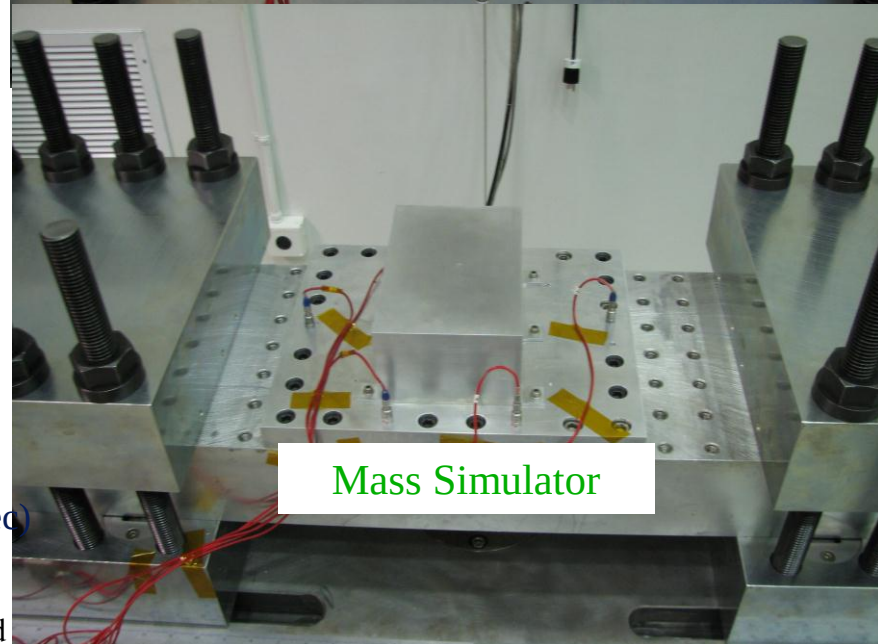
First Longitudinal Mode

$$f_1 = c/2L$$

$f_1 \sim 5300$  Hz (calculated based on measured  $c \sim 150,000$  in/sec)

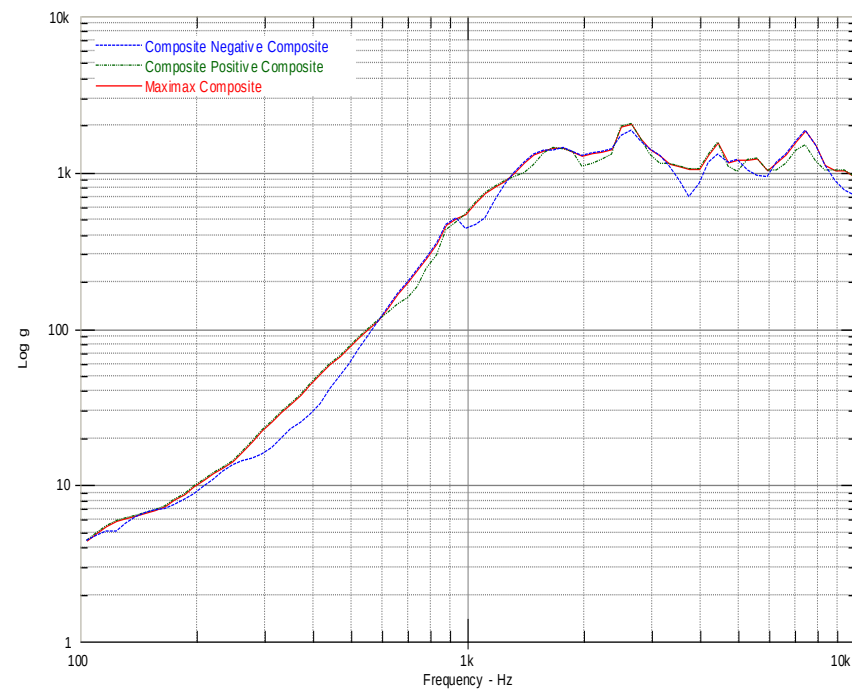
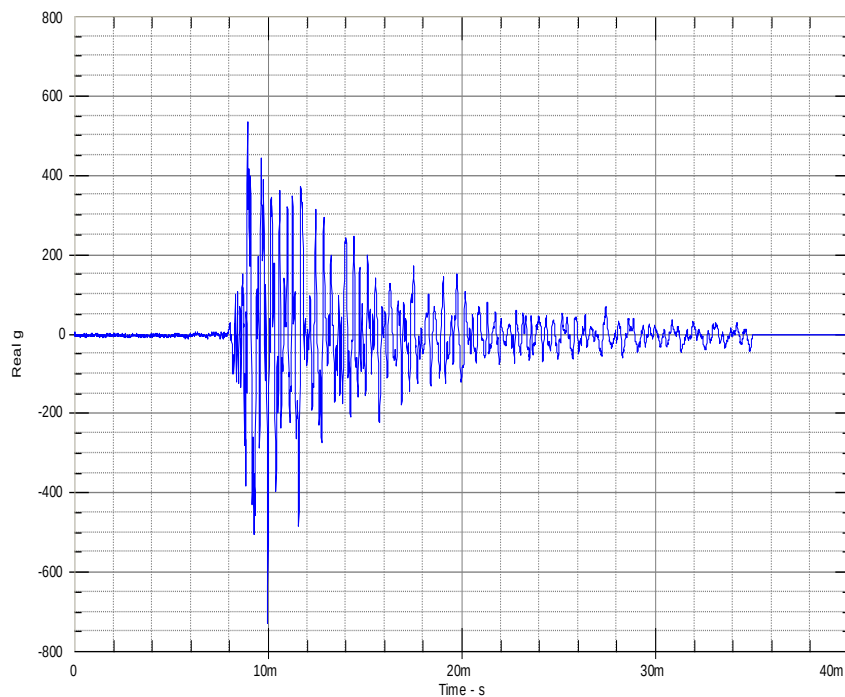


Fixture Plate



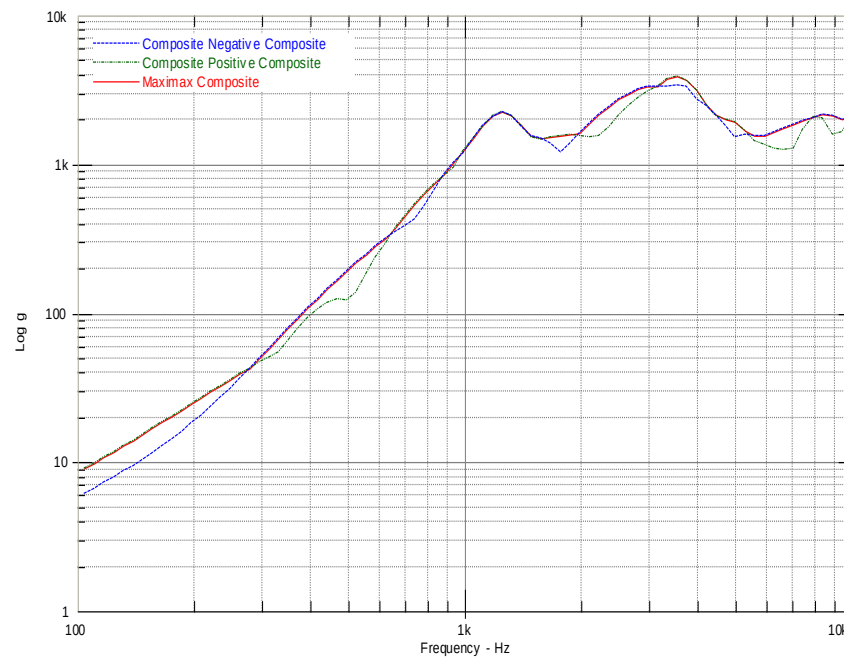
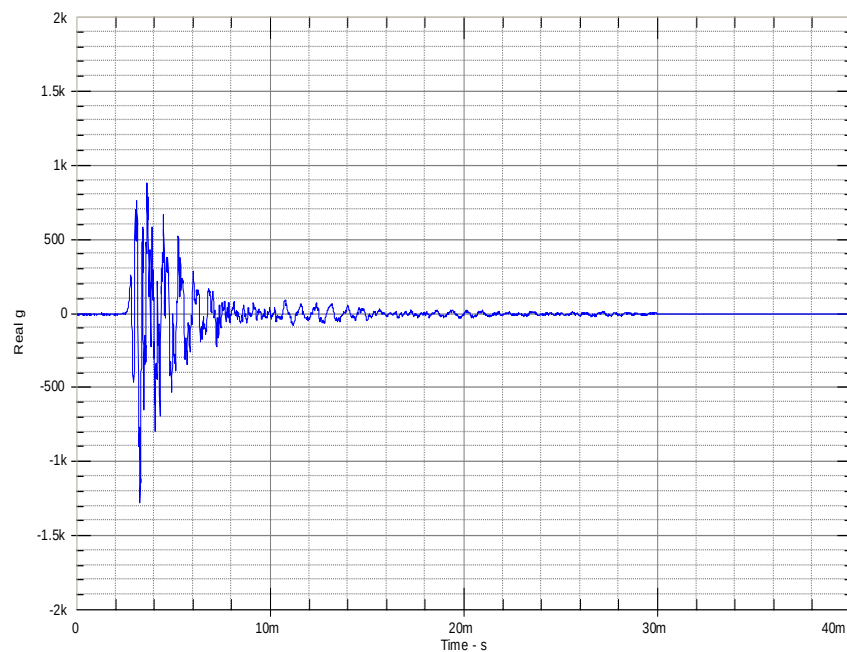
Mass Simulator

1000 g's

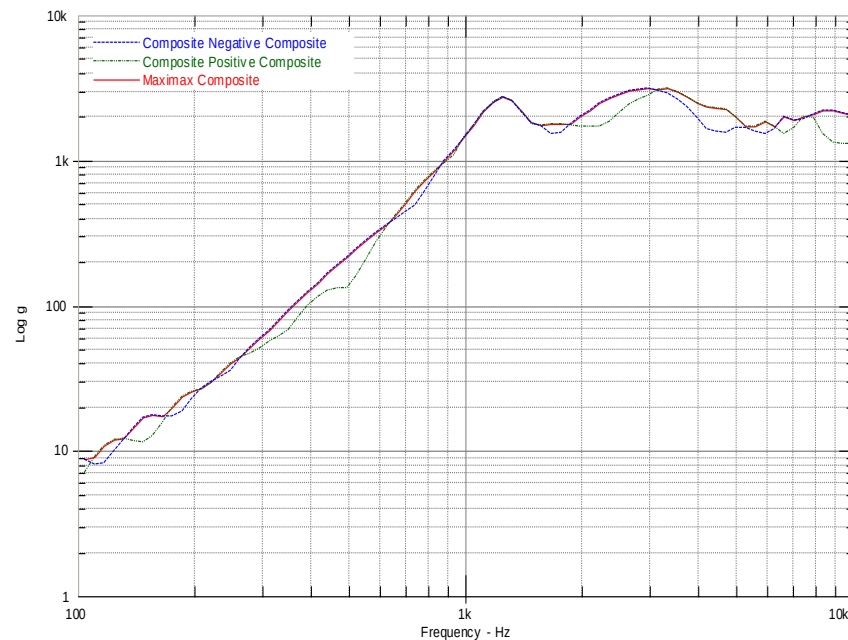
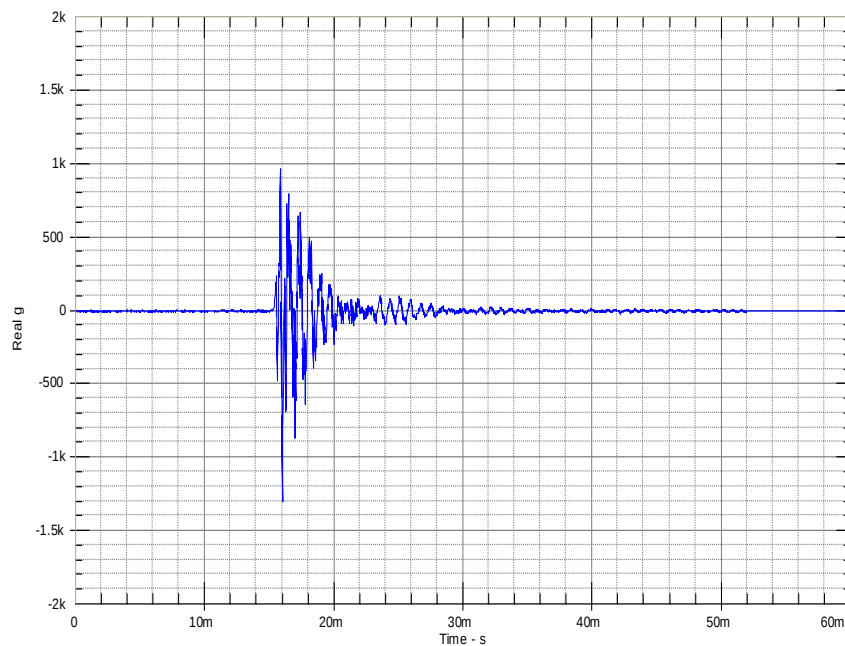




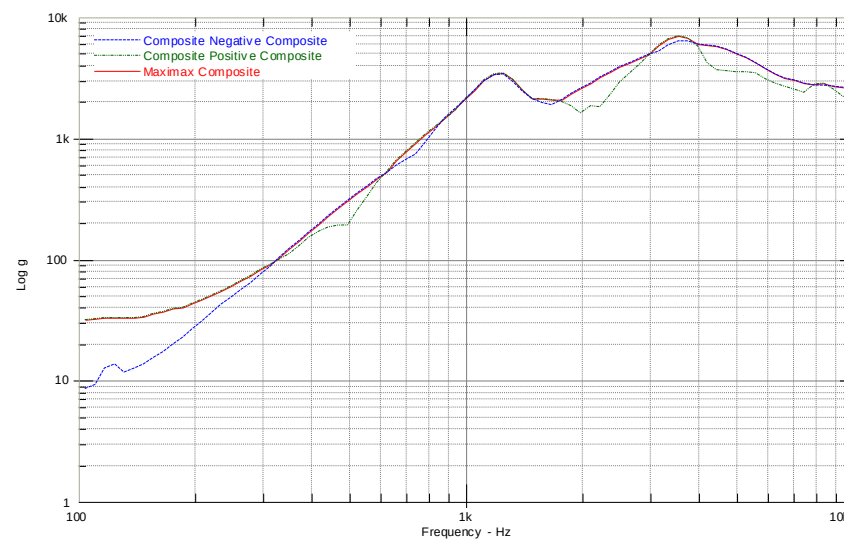
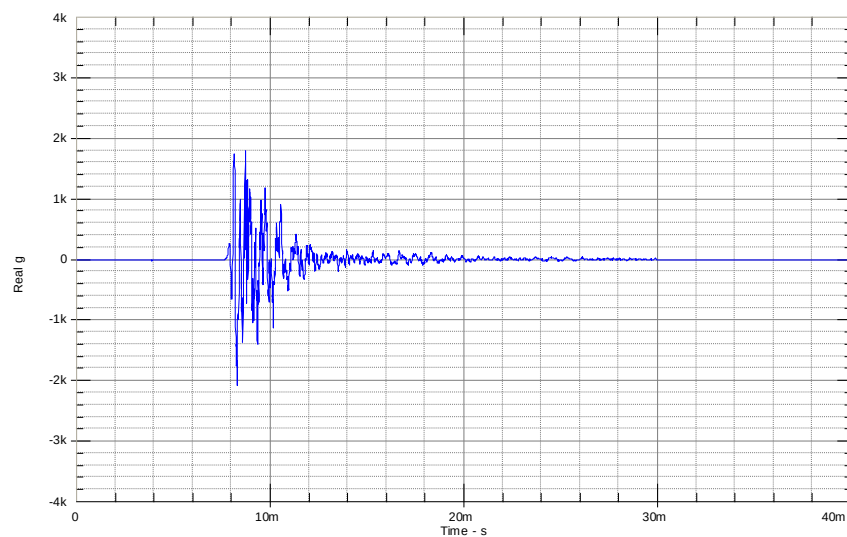
2000 g's



3000 g's



4000 g's

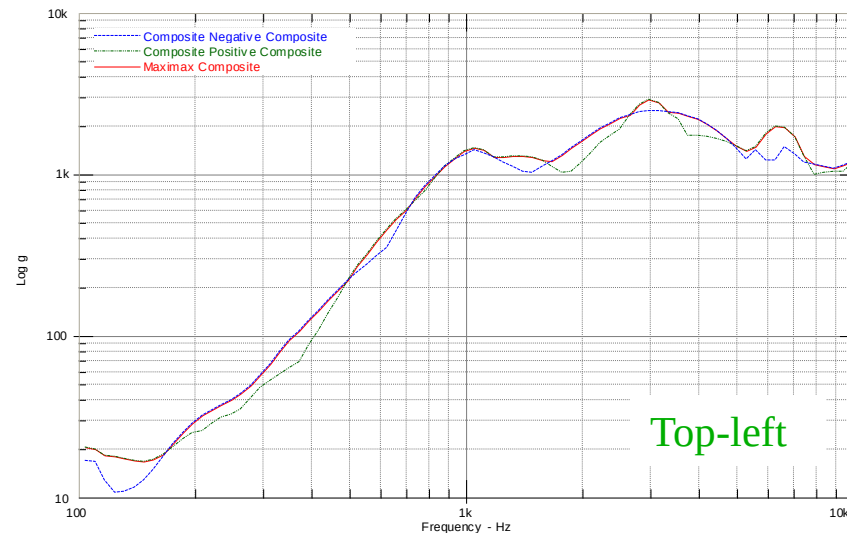
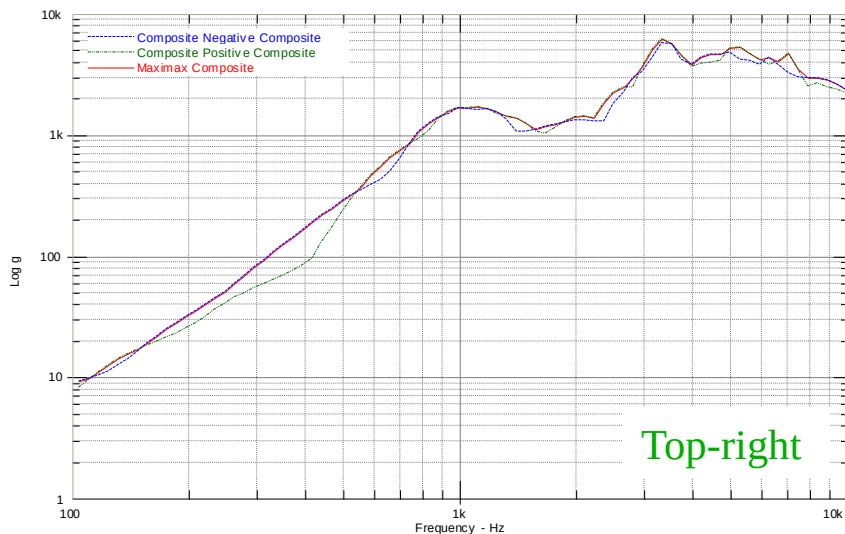
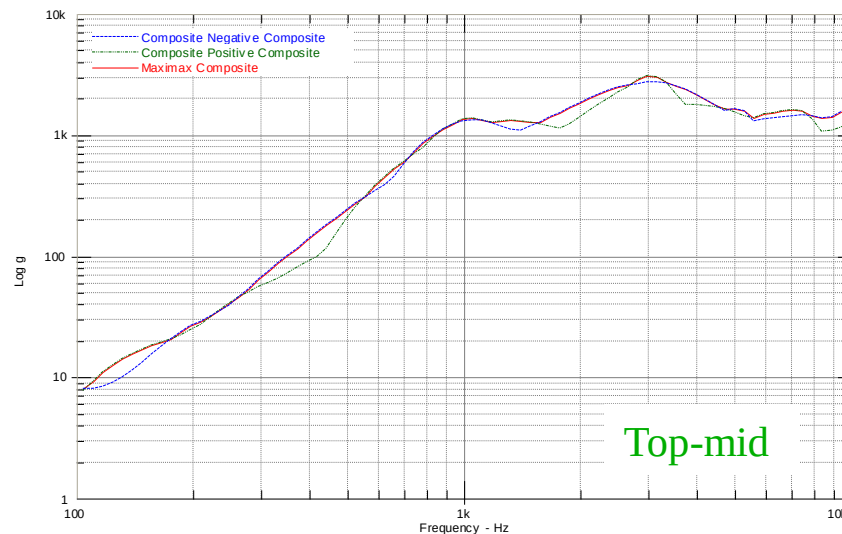
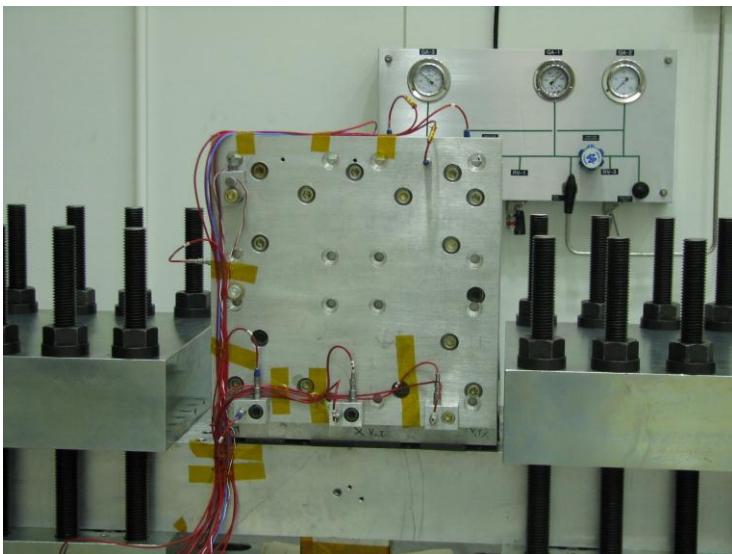


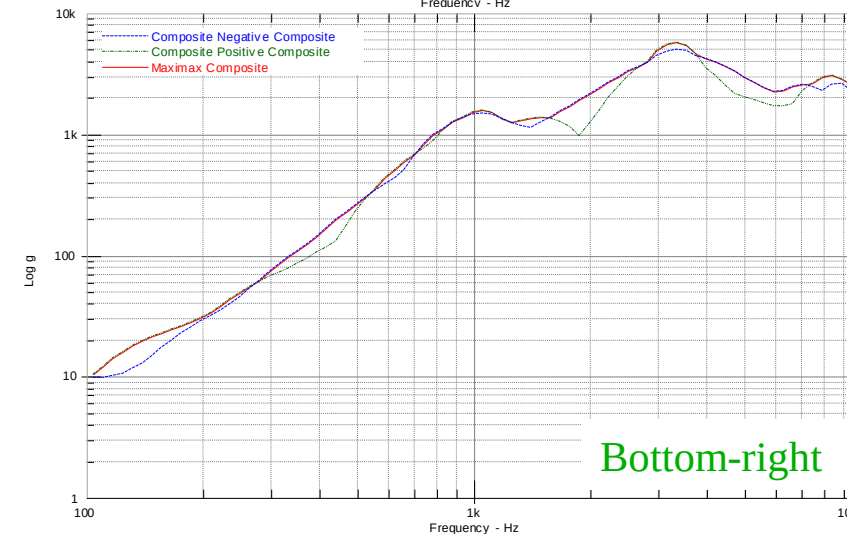
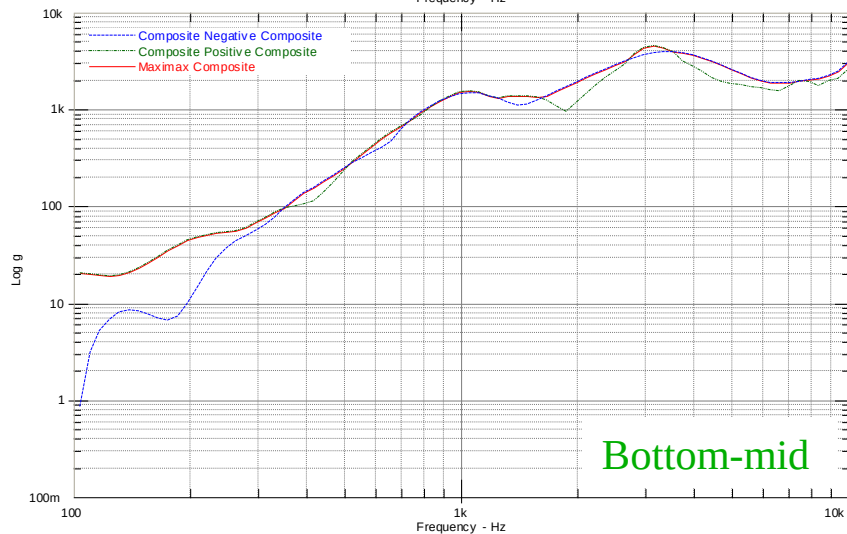
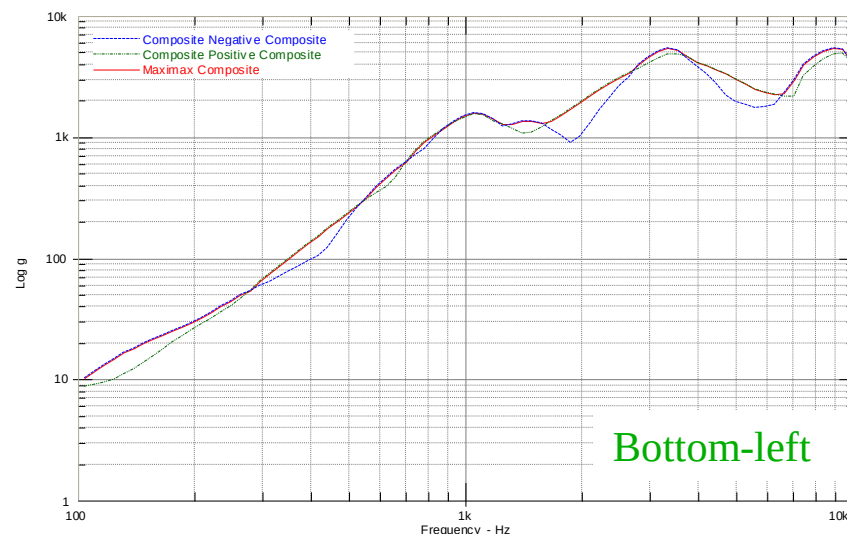
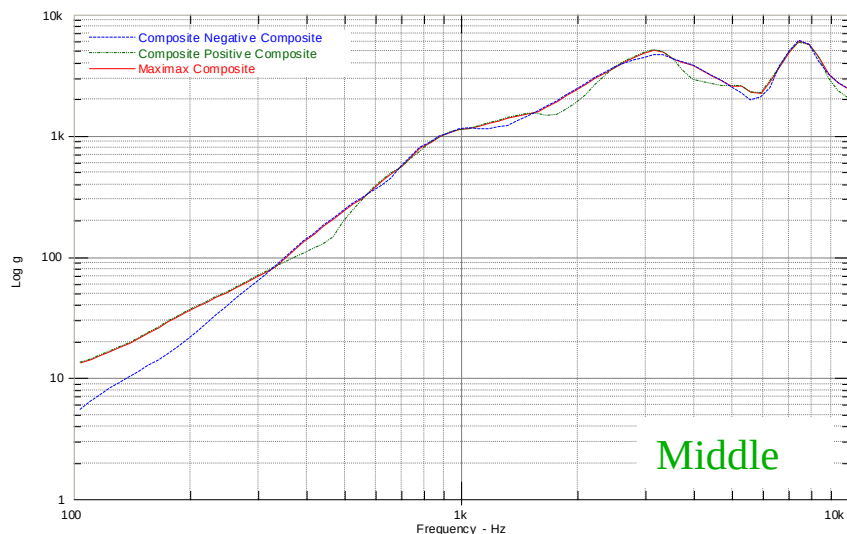


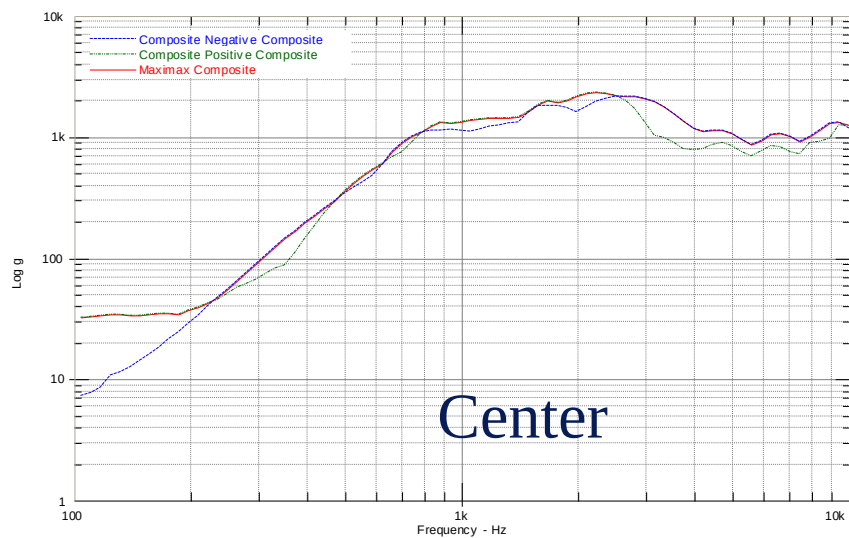
- To achieve the desired and repeatable SRS (knee frequency and levels) and shock signature the following parameters must be controlled:
  - Correct air pressure set and stable projectile/pressure accumulator system (type of valve to release pressure is important)
  - Pads for high frequency attenuation (diameter, thicknesses)
  - Torque on all bolts
  - Secondary block that slug strikes

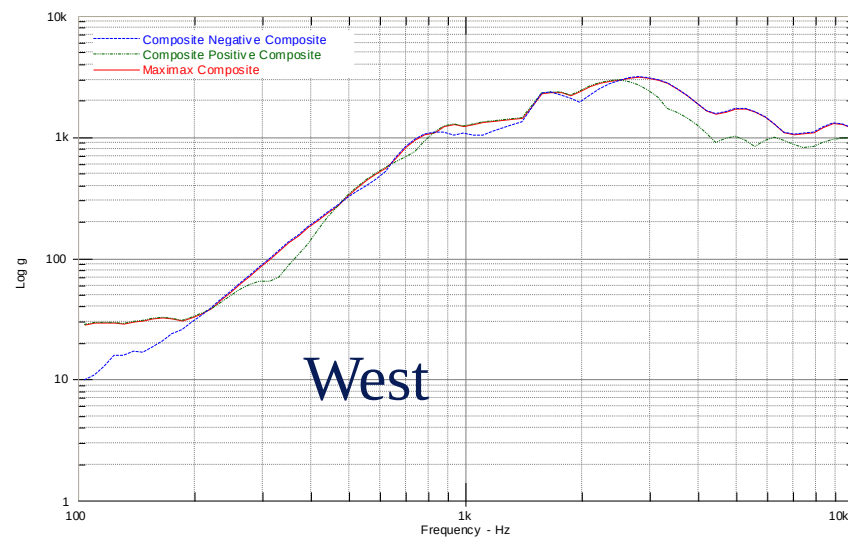
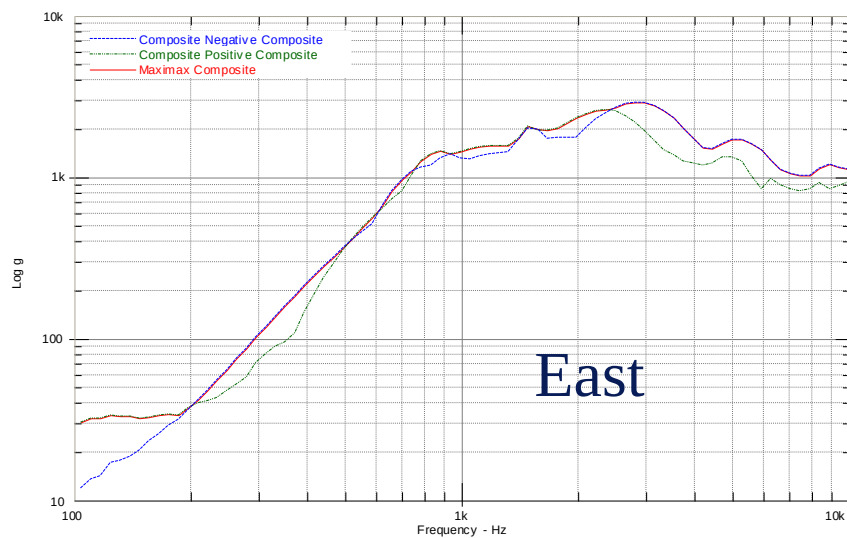
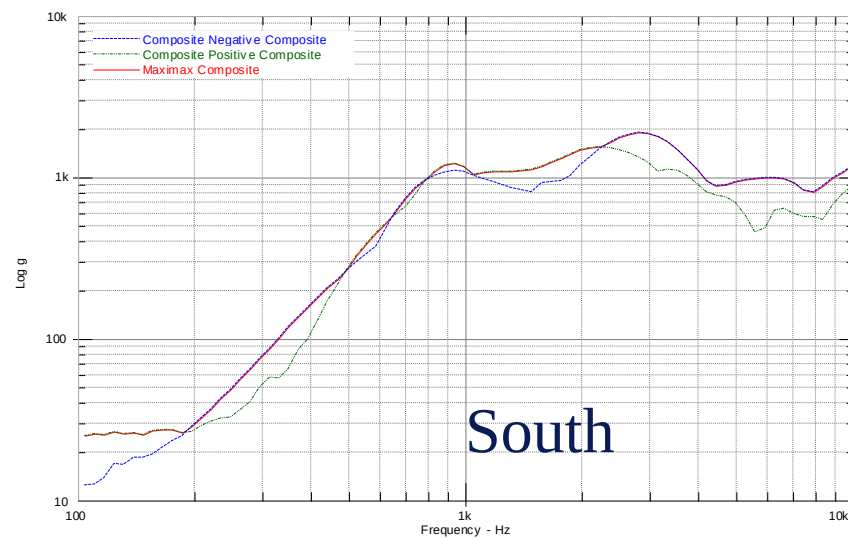
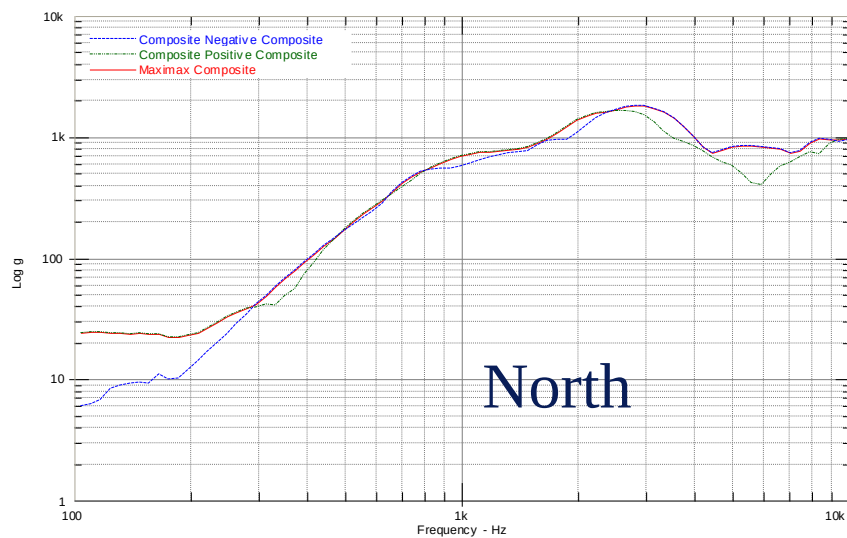


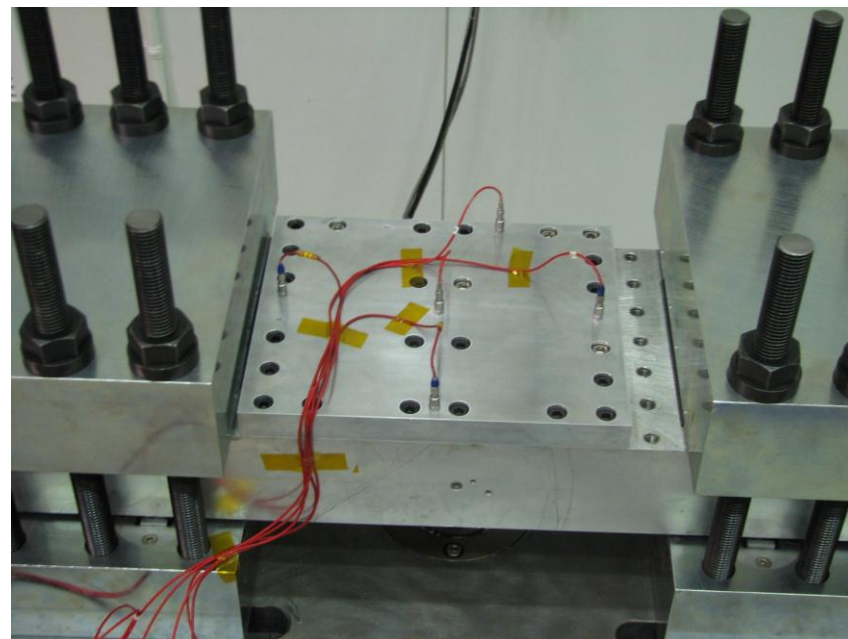
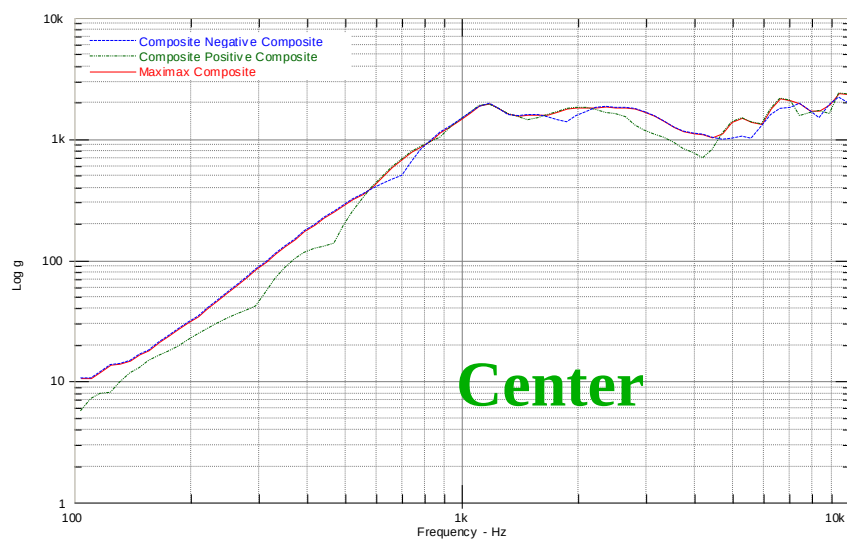
- Fixture and support plates
- Location and mounting the control accelerometer(s); potential for over or under testing



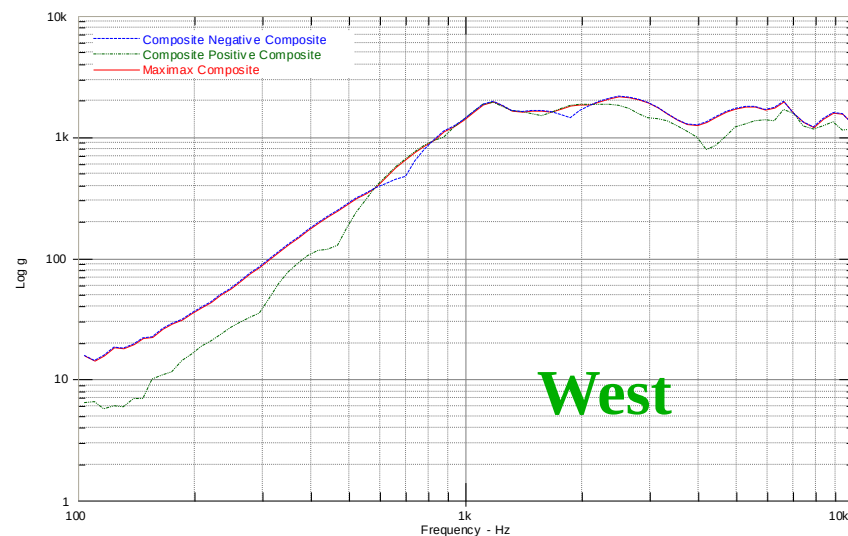
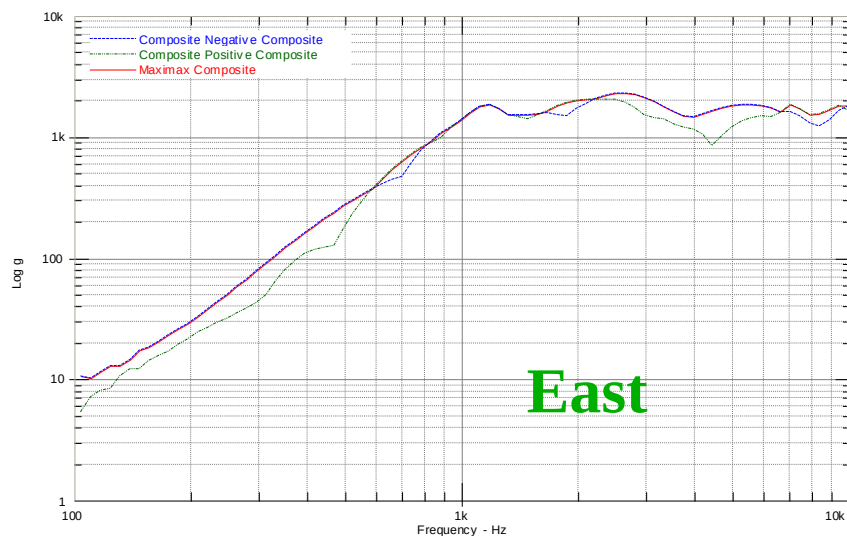
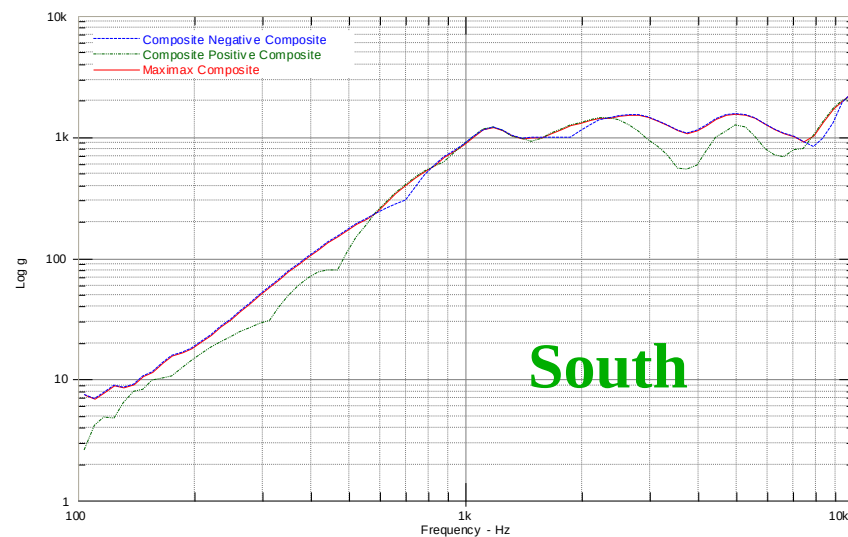
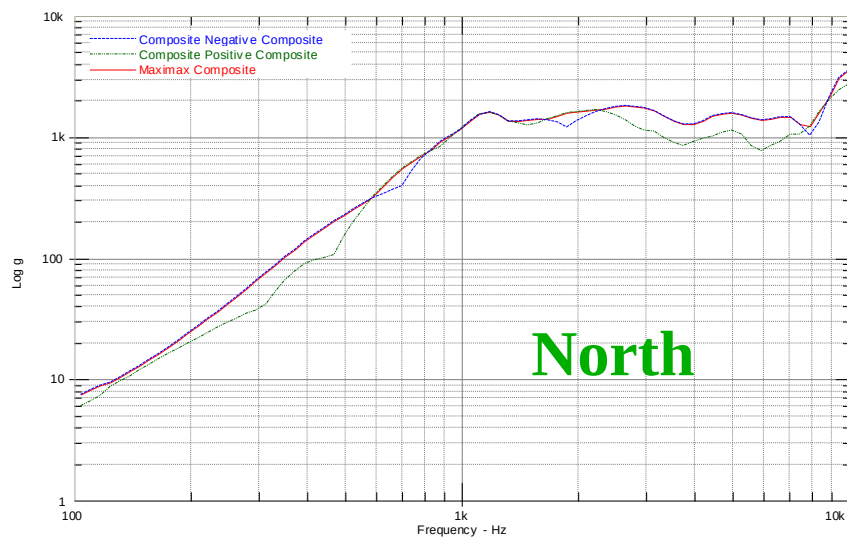












- Current Tunable beam setup provides four shock levels in preparation for MSL components flight/none-flight hardware shock testing
  - The system is ready to be certified for flight hardware
  - Fixture plate and control accelerometer locations to achieve the desired shock levels are to be determined on a case-by-case basis
  - To achieve correct shock specification for a test hardware a stringent procedure must be followed
  - Shock levels may be extended to below 1000 and above 4000 g's
- Current system has limited foot prints, therefore, is applied for limited test hardware
  - An adapter plate is being designed to broaden this limitation and achieve multiple axes shock with a single slug strike
- Tunable beam will be used for multi-mission shock testing