

# STEREO *IMPACT*

FM2 SWEA/STE-D Thermal Vacuum Test Report

IMPACT-SWEA-FM2-TVac-Report.doc  
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## Document Revision Record

Rev.	Date	Description of Change	Approved By
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## Distribution List

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## 1. Overview

### 1.1. *Introduction*

The Solar Wind Electron Analyzer and Supra-Thermal Electron Detector (Downstream) (SWEA/STE-D) is the part of the STEREO IMPACT instrument suite. It resides at the end of the IMPACT boom.

This document describes the results of the thermal vacuum testing performed on the FM2 SWEA/STE-D unit. This testing was performed at U.C. Berkeley following the test procedure called out in reference 1. The FM1 thermal balance test has a separate test report (see reference 4).

The SWEA/STE-D FM2 unit has satisfactorily completed its thermal vacuum test program and has met all of its requirements spelled out in reference 1 and 2. Bakeout results are still under investigation.

### 1.2. *Applicable Documents*

The following documents are closely interrelated with this specification. All documents can be found on the Berkeley STEREO/IMPACT FTP site unless otherwise indicated:

<http://sprg.ssl.berkeley.edu/impact/dwc/>

1. SWEA and STE-D Revised Test Plan1
2. APL Document APL 7381-9003 Rev A – STEREO Environment Definition, Observatory and Instrument (on APL web site)
3. IMACT-SWEA-CPT
4. BOOM\_SWEA\_TEST\_REPORT



Fig 1. FM1 SWEA/STE-D

## 2. Test Setup

The “Jeffrey” thermal vacuum chamber at U.C. Berkeley was used for the thermal vac of the FM2 SWEA/STE-D.

The FM2 IDPU was setup outside the chamber as indicated in the test plan (reference 1).

In addition to chamber monitoring TCs (on the baseplate, and shroud), a number of chamber TCs were attached to the exterior of the instrument to monitor the temperature. These instrument-mounted TCs, together with the internal passive PRT sensor attached to the SWEA chassis, were used to determine when temperature soaks were met. We could not mount a TC to the STE-D unit due to surface issues and size, so only the internal sensor was available for that, plus a TC attached to the heat strap used to control the STE-D temperature (the heat strap typically ran 10-20C colder than STE-D due to less than ideal thermal coupling).

## 3. Test History

This test started on 2005-April-15, following vibration testing. Following a 58 hour bake at non-op hot (+40C), the instrument was transitioned to non-op cold. This was followed by two operational cycles with CPTs at each soak. During these CPTs the door actuation time was erratic, and failed at Hot soak #4 (see PFR 1039).

The door was fixed and a 1-axis workmanship vibration performed. After the vibration the unit failed to power up (PFR 1040). This was tracked to a transformer in the SWEA LVPS, which was repaired and again subjected to a workmanship vibration (which passed), and returned to thermal vac on April 29.

The unit was baked at +40C for ~65 hours and then hot #4 was repeated successfully, and we transitioned cold. However, we were unable to get STE cold enough, so we warmed up and broke chamber to adjust the STE heat strap to the cold plate. We add some Cho-Therm to improve conduction in the strap and returned vacuum on May 4. We were able to get cold (much faster than on any previous test), but the STE door again failed to actuate properly (see PFR1039). We warmed up and broke chamber to diagnose. We found the door actuator had been over-heated by the repeated attempts with extended timeouts, but no other problem. We believe the door actuator wires had been partially over-heated during the first door failures such that it was unable to actuate properly under the stress of cold temperatures. We replaced the actuator wires and returned to vacuum.

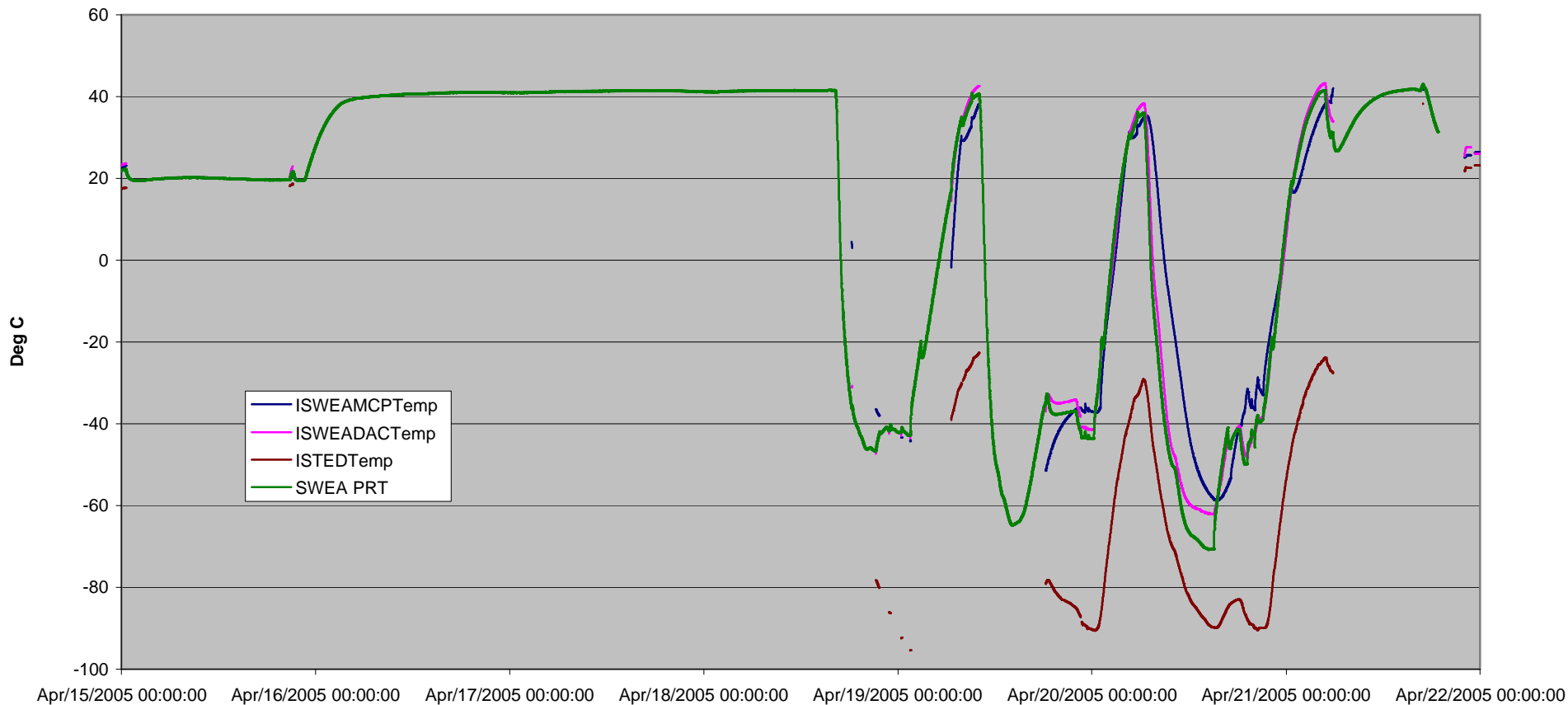
We then performed 4 more cycles (nominally 4-7) successfully, including cold starts on the first and last cycles, and 20 motion door cycle tests hot and cold on the first and last cycles. We then performed bakeout (see section 6).

During CPTs we did SWEA functional testing using a small electron gun. STE-D was stimulated by its internal door source. We opened the SWEA door a total of 3 times, including warm and cold actuations. During transitions from cold to hot we exercised both the operational and non-operational heaters.

#### **4. Temperature Profile**

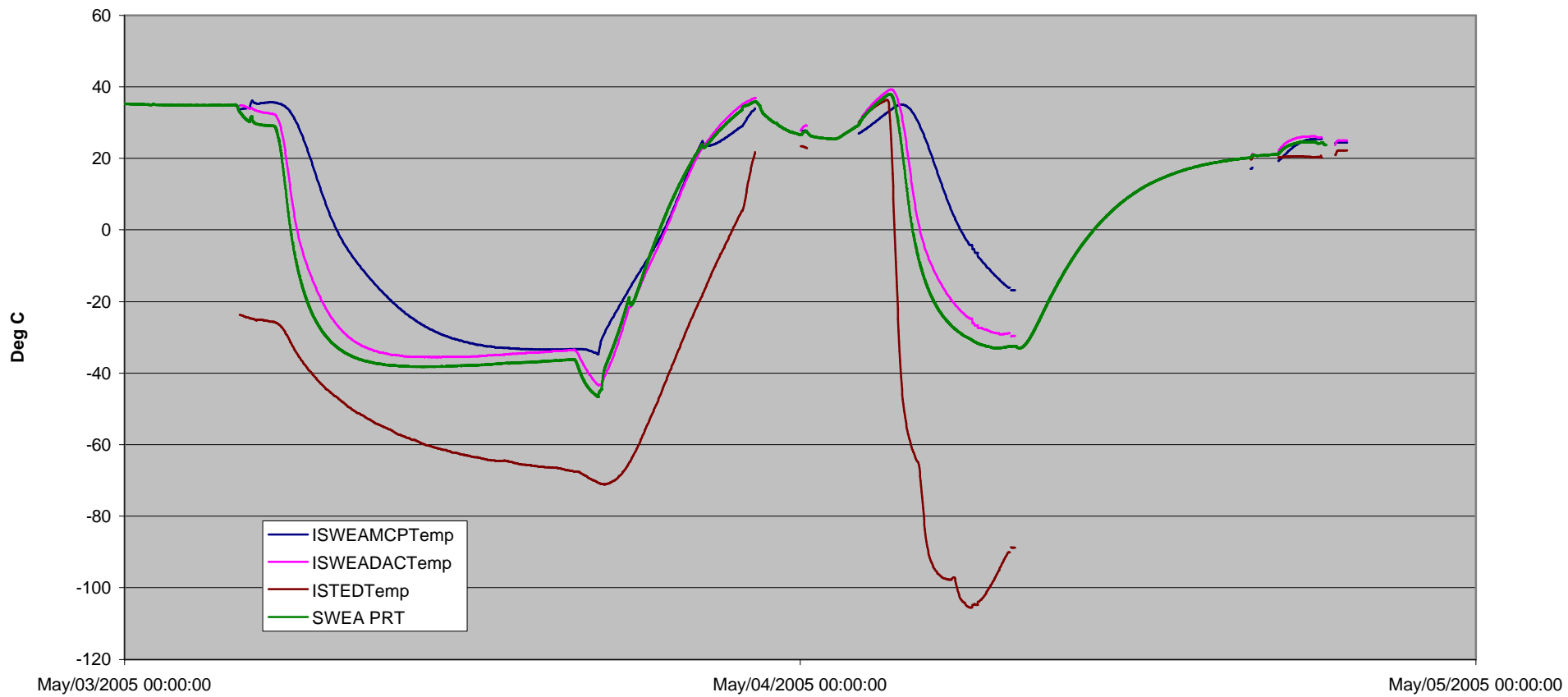
SWEA PRT is the spacecraft-monitored temperature sensor attached to the SWEA pedestal (internal). ISWEAMCPTemp is telemetry from a thermistor on the MCP board in the SWEA unit. ISWEADACTemp is telemetry from a thermistor on the DAC board in the SWEA pedestal. ISTEDTemp is telemetry from a PRT in the STE-D unit.

FM2 SWEA/STE-D Thermal Vac Cycles 1-3

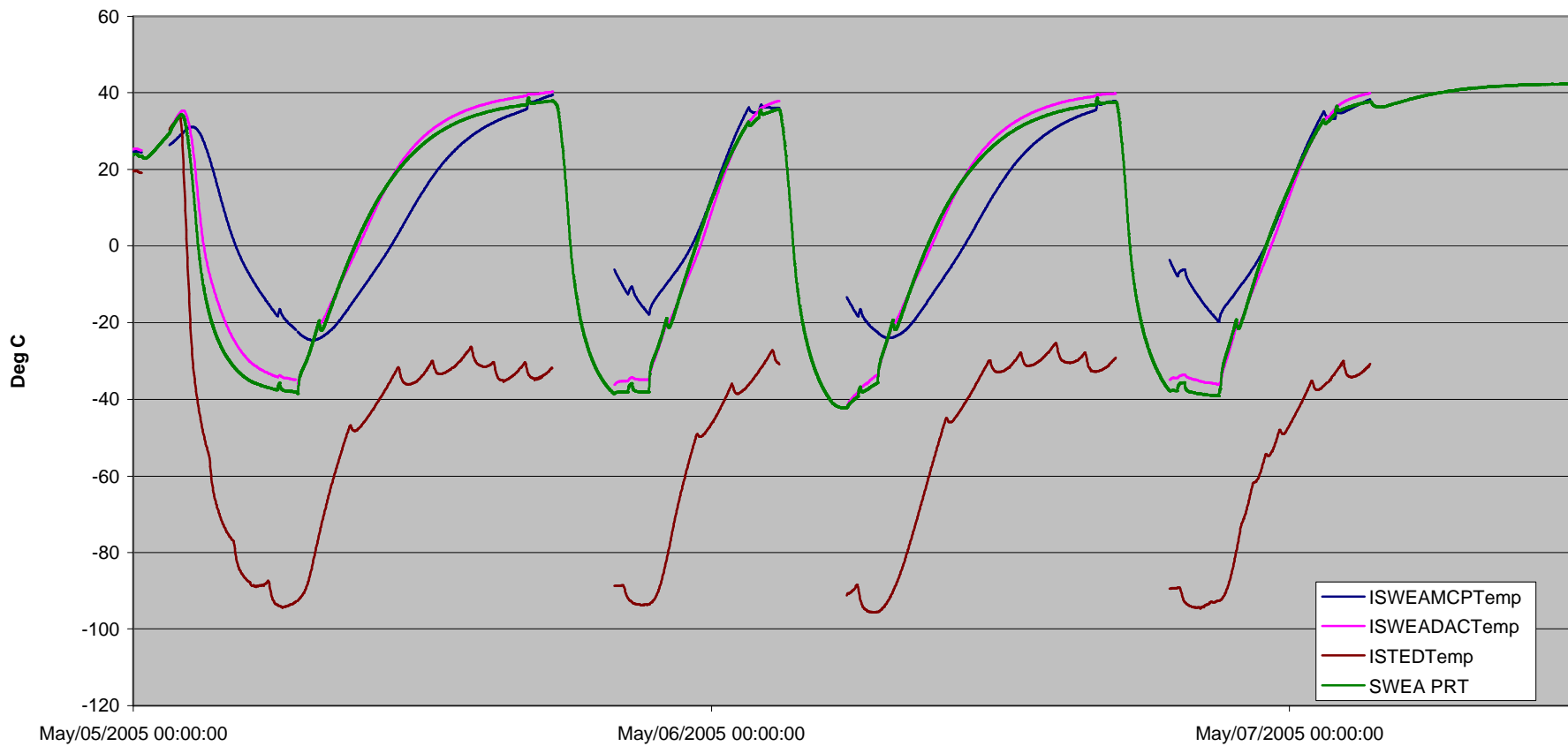




FM2 SWEA/STE-D Thermal Vac Cycle 4



FM2 SWEA/STE-D Thermal Vac Cycles 4-7



## 5. Trending

### 5.1. *Trending Data Explanation*

The trending data on the previous pages is extracted from the trending file for the STE-D and SWEA plus LVPS. It is composed of values measured during the CPT, either directly, or from a post-processing fitting function which evaluates the data collected.

- The Door Open and Door Close columns show two times; from application of power to the time when the door comes off the first switch (starts moving), and the time from the application of power to the time when the door reaches the destination switch.
- Threshold values are DAC levels, corresponding to  $\sim 100\text{eV}$  per step. Requirement is  $<5\text{keV}$ .
- The test pulser fit data measures the electronic performance. Of particular interest is the FWHM, which measures the electronic noise in the system. Other values can be used to look for thermal drift and other trends in energy gain and offset.
- The “door source” fit data measures the calibration source on the STE door, and so is a end-to-end measurement (albeit using mostly photons rather than electrons). Again the FWHM is of interest (requirement  $< 2\text{keV}$ ). In a few cases the short integration door source test was skipped due to time limitations; the long integration test is a better test for most purposes.
  
- SWEA trends show the primary current (data logger) and secondary voltages (instrument housekeeping). High Voltage supply monitors are also trended.



5.3. SWEA, LVPS Trending Data

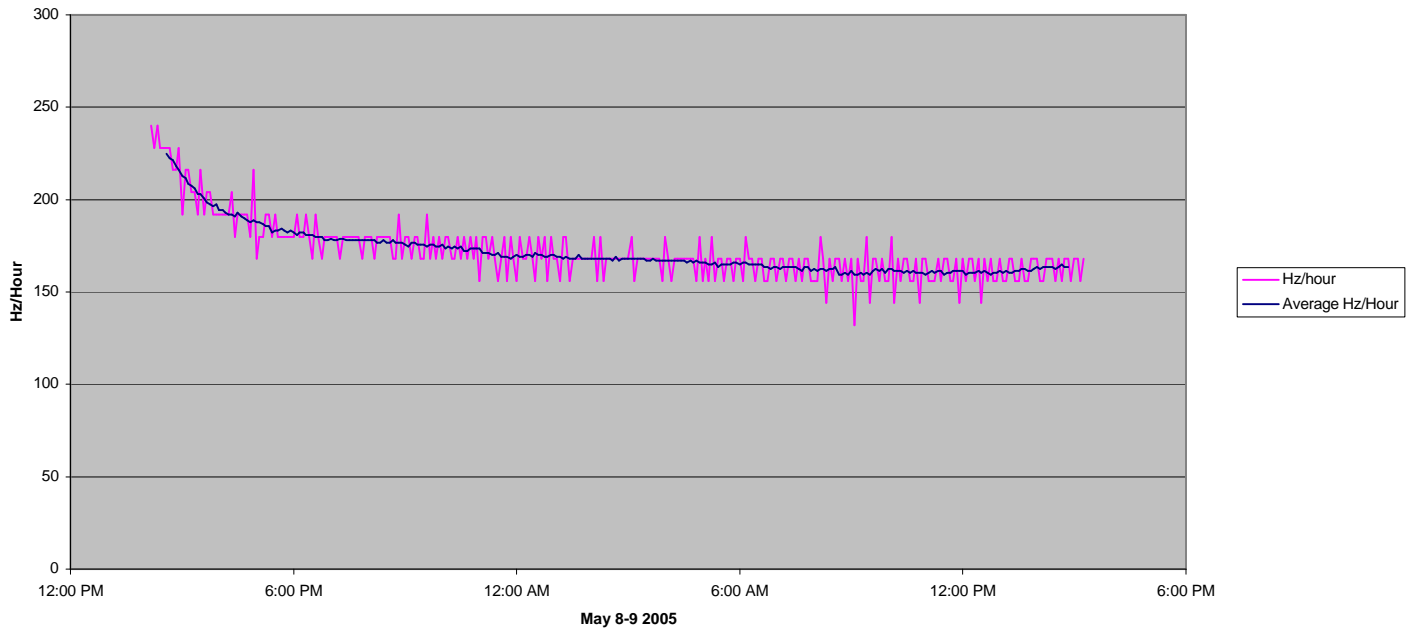
SWEA FM2 Performance Trend (incl SWEA/STE-D LVPS)

Date	File	Test	SWEA Temp	ISWEAM CPTemp	ISWEAD ACTemp	Bus Voltage	Primary Current	2.5V	5VD	5VA	12VA	ISWEAST	ISWEAVD	ISWEANR 5V	ISWEAA <sub>n</sub> al	ISWEAD <sub>e</sub> f1	ISWEAD <sub>e</sub> f2	Open Door?	MCP On?	
												EDC <sub>urr</sub>	@ DAC=128							
Apr 11 2005	B0504120510.tlm, B0504122244.tlm	Pre-vib CPT				28	143	2.51	4.98	5.09	11.55	9.8	-12.5	6.08	68.4	161.2	99.4	No	No	
						24	155	2.51	4.98	5.10	11.59									
						35	143	2.51	4.98	5.11	11.53									
Apr 14 2005	B0504142928.tlm	Post-vib, pre-Tvac	20.4	19.9	21.5	28	141	2.51	4.98	5.08	11.50	5.8	-12.5	6.03	68.4	162	99.4	No	No	
						24	153	2.51	4.98	5.08	11.53									
						35	141	2.51	4.98	5.07	11.49									
Apr 19 2005	B0504190633.tlm	Tvac Hot #2	33.3	32	40	28	149	2.51	4.98	5.14	11.66	15	-12.5	6.2	68.4	160	98.6	Yes	Yes	
						24	167	2.51	4.98	5.16	11.73									
						35	149	2.51	4.98	5.14	11.67									
Apr 19 2005	B0504191813.tlm	Tvac Cold #2	-43	-37	-41	28	127	2.50	4.98	4.88	11.02	-18.4	-12.54	5.87	70.48	165.4	103.6	No	Yes	
						24	132	2.50	4.98	4.89	11.04									
						35	127	2.50	4.98	4.90	11.02									
Apr 20 2005	B0504200000.tlm	Tvac Hot #3	34.1	30.9	35.9	28	152	2.51	4.98	5.17	11.70	11.4	-12.5	6.19	68.4	161.2	99.4	No	Yes	
Apr 20 2005	B0504200000.tlm	Tvac Cold #3	-43.8	-35.8	-44.4	28	125	2.51	4.98	4.90	11.05	-20	-12.54	5.86	70.5	166.3	103.6	No	Yes	
Apr 21 2005	B0504210000.tlm	Tvac Hot #4 (FAIL)	30.1	38.6	35.1	28	165	2.51	4.98	5.19	11.75	12	-12.5	6.19	68.4	161.2	99.4	No	No	STE-D door failure, FI
Apr 27 2005	B0504280000.tlm	Pre-vib CPT (after door & transformer fix)	27	28.3	28.8	28	143.8	2.51	4.98	5.08	11.58	9.6	-12.5	6.08	68.4	161.2	99.4	No	No	
						24	155.5	2.51	4.98	5.10	11.59									
						35	142.1	2.51	4.98	5.09	11.55									
Apr 29 2005	B0504292057.tlm	Post-vib, pre-Tvac	22.4	22.1	23.6	28	147	2.51	4.98	5.14	11.67	7.2	-12.5	6.04	68.4	161.2	99.4	No	No	
						24	161	2.51	4.98	5.12	11.67									
						35	149	2.51	4.98	5.10	11.62									
May 3 2005	B0504292057.tlm	Tvac Hot #4	30.3	34	34	28	129	2.50	4.98	4.90	11.08	10.8	-12.5	6.16	68.4	161.2	99.4	Yes	Yes	
						24	134	2.50	4.98	4.90	11.07									
						35	127	2.50	4.98	4.90	11.06									
May 5 2005	B0505060000.tlm	Tvac Cold #4 (after door fix, new wires)	-37.4	-17.9	-34.2	28	152	2.51	4.98	5.12	11.65	-16.5	-12.54	5.94	70.1	165.4	102.8	Yes	Yes	20-motion door test
						24	174	2.51	4.98	5.19	11.82									
						35	153	2.51	4.98	5.17	11.74									
May 5 2005	B0505060000.tlm	Tvac Hot #4	36.4	34.3	38.6	28	127	2.50	4.98	4.88	10.99	12.5	-12.5	6.21	68.4	161.1	98.6	No	Yes	20-motion door test
						24	132	2.50	4.98	4.87	10.99									
						35	129	2.50	4.98	4.88	10.97									
May 6 2005	B0505060000.tlm	Tvac Hot #6	33.2	34.8	34.8	28	159	2.51	4.98	5.16	11.72	10.6	-12.5	5.3	68.37	161.2	98.6	No	Yes	MCP On
May 6 2005	B0505060000.tlm	Tvac Cold #6	-39.6	-18	-38.4	28	126	2.50	4.98	4.90	11.00	-17.6	-12.54	5.89	70.48	165.4	102.8	No	Yes	
May 6 2005	B0505060000.tlm	Tvac Hot #7	36.8	35.3	39.1	28	153	2.51	4.98	5.17	11.75	13.2	-12.5	6.2	68	160.3	98.6	No	Yes	
						24	131	2.50	4.98	4.88	11.01									
						35	126	2.50	4.98	4.88	11.00									
May 6 2005	B0505060000.tlm	Tvac Cold #7	-7.5	-34.5	-37.8	28	148	2.51	4.98	5.13	11.64	-16.5	-12.54	5.92	70.5	165.4	102.8	No	Yes	20-motion door test
						24	166	2.51	4.98	5.17	11.73									
						35	148	2.51	4.98	5.15	11.68									
May 7 2005	B0505070000.tlm	Tvac Hot #8	34.2	33.2	35.4	28	148	2.51	4.98	5.15	11.68	11.1	-12.5	6.18	68.4	160.3	98.6	No	Yes	20-motion door test

### 6. TQCM Data

A bakeout was added to the end of the thermal vac cycling using a TQCM monitor to verify the outgassing rate meets the requirement ( $2.5E-11$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>/sec). A final outgassing rate of ~160Hz/hour was measured. This is significantly higher than the FM1 rate of ~50Hz/hour (which is close to pre-test chamber background). We re-measured chamber background and got ~150Hz/hour, indicating the chamber has been contaminated (but that the SWEA outgassing rate is low). We have sent a witness foil (collected during the empty chamber run) to GSFC for analysis.

FM2 SWEA/STE-D TQCM without heat strap (22)



Empty Chamber TQCM (23)

