Solar Probe Plus

A NASA Mission to Touch the Sun

Integrated Science Investigation of the Sun Energetic Particles



Preliminary Design Review 05 – 06 NOV 2013

EPI-Hi Mechanical

Sandy Shuman

EPI-Hi Outline



- Overview of Instrument Configuration
- Location on Spacecraft
- Telescope FOV's
- Mass Allocation
- Detailed description of the instrument mechanical design
 - Electronics configuration
 - Detector holders
 - Telescope housings
 - Cable routing within Electronics housing
- Assembly process
 - Electronics
 - Telescopes
 - Telescope to Electronics
- Summary of Peer Review results



EPI-Hi Instrument



- Location of instrument on spacecraft
 - Located on +X side (RAM side).
 - Lower right mounting bolt on instrument located at: X= 46.16

Y= 23.39 Z= 6.13





EPI-Hi Instrument FOV's





- HET conical 90 Degree FOV
 - Double-ended.
 - 20 degrees above the S/C-Sun line.
- LET1 conical 90 Degree FOV
 - Double-ended.
 - 45 degrees above the S/C-Sun line.





- LET2 conical 90 Degree FOV
 - Single-ended.
 - Orthagonal to LET1 Telescope (135 degrees from S/C-Sun line.



EPI-Hi Mass Allocations



Subsystem	Mass [g]
LET1 telescope	225
LET1 board	258
LET2 telescope	145
LET2 board	233
HET telescope	120
HET board	250
DPU board	197
Bias Supply & RF shields	225 + 130
LVPS & RF shields	160 + 100
Elec. box, hardware & shielding	925 + 250 +100
Telescope brackets	160
Thermal hardware	50
MLI blankets	100
Total	3,628

EPI-Hi Enclosure Requirements



- Work within tight mass constraints.
- Design to meet S/C launch environment requirements for Vibration, Acoustics and Thermal conditions.
- Design for radiation dose shielding environment.
- Package boards maintaining adequate parts clearance board to board.
- Provide adequate RF and/or ground shielding board to board and through the enclosure.
- Provide thermal isolation between electronics box and bracket, as well as between telescopes and electronics box.



- Electronics box is made up of 4 major components, the LVPS Assembly, the DPU/HV Bias Assembly, the HET/LET1 Electronics Assembly and the LET2 Electronics Assembly.
- Each Electronics Assembly is mounted in a perimeter style frame.
- All "frames" when assembled together will provide a continuous RF shield for internal electronics.
- Wall thickness will be minimum 1,0mm (~40 mils) for radiation dose shielding.
- Internal shielding between critical components will create separate shielded areas as necessary for proper electronics function.
- Board interconnect is achieved using rigid/flex boards w/ built in cables terminating to individual nanonics/microstrip connectors on mating boards.
- Connections to the S/C will be via standard Micro-D connectors.





- DPU Board (mounted in one side of frame)
 - Flex connection to Telescope Boards.
 - Flex connection to LVPS.
 - S/C connectors (PCB mount).
 - PCB's mounted to machined in posts in chassis.
- Bias Supply Board (mounted in one side of frame)
 - Flex connection to 3 Detector Boards.
 - Flex connection to DPU Board.
 - R/F shielding.
 - PCB's mounted to machined in posts in chassis.



- LET2 Telescope Electronics Assembly
 - Receives flex connection from Bias Board
 - Receives flex connection from DPU Board
 - Receives 2 flex connections from Telescope
 - Housing provides feet for Instrument to bracket mounting.



- HET & LET1 Electronics Assembly (each board)
 - Flex connection from Bias Board
 - Flex connection from DPU Board
 - 2 Flex connections from Telescope
 - PCB's mounted to machined in posts in chassis





- Low Voltage Power Supply
 - Receives flex connection from DPU Board
 - S/C connectors (PCB mount).
 - Individually shielded primary/secondary circuits top and bottom.
 - Housing is tapered to avoid HET Telescope FOV.
 - Housing provides feet for Instrument to bracket mounting.
 - PCB's mounted to machined in posts in chassis.

*LVPS Board provided by APL *Chassis and shields designed/provided by GSFC



EPI-Hi Interconnect







Typical Mounting Foot Showing Thermal Isolation



EPI-Hi Mount Design Requirements



- Able to transmit signals from silicon detectors, via wire bond connections to output connector.
- Allows the stacking of detectors maintaining 0,5mm spacing surface to surface between thickest detectors (1,0mm).
- Allows any detector to be stacked face up or face down with any other detector.
- Allows for the protection of wire bonds from being crushed on either side when placed on flat surface during storage and/or test.
- Provides electrical breakdown protection to next detector, when stacked, of up to 200V differential between crown of HV wirebonds to conductive surface of opposing detector.



EPI-Hi Detector Mount





- Recessed detector shelf for silicon detector installation.
- Micro-strip connector output.
- Flex stiffener to rigidize the area where connector is mounted.
- Alignment achieved with alignment pins and concentric stacking shelves on mount and connector.
- Tolerancing for mounts will be tightly constrained, but within current CNC machining capabilities.
- Detector alignment will be verified through measurement and testing on assembled flight detectors.



EPI-Hi Detector Mount





- Mount design allows stacking of detectors face to face, face to back and back to back while maintaining same spacing.
- Mounts are spaced 1,5mm apart when stacked allowing for 0,5mm separation between thickest detectors.
- Detector Voltage ranges from ~2V up to ~200V.
- Mounts provide adequate spacing/protection for wirebond clearance.





- 3 Telescope comprised of silicon wafer detectors.
- Provides ~6,0mm of aluminum shielding to block unwanted particles from entering through the housing body.
- Will have multiple foils for micro-meteorite/light protection.
- Mounted directly to the top of the enclosure allowing the flex interconnect cable to be routed internally to provide proper RF shielding.
- Will be thermally isolated from the electronics enclosure.
- Will all have red-tag covers over all aperture openings.

EPI-Hi Telescope Design









- Heritage design.
- Uses alignment pins to stack detectors in telescope body.
- Mounting bracket designed into telescope body.
- Output signal cable will be completely enclosed in assembly providing proper shielding.

Pictures shown are of STEREO\HET Telescope

EPI-Hi <u>High Energy Telescope</u>





- 2-~127um (5 mil) Foils for micrometeorite /light protection on each end.
- Comprised of 16 silicon wafer detectors mounted in flex-rigid mounts.
- The front two detectors at each end are spaced apart in order to set a 90 degree FOV angle.

EPI-Hi Low Energy Telescopes





(LET1 shown)

LET1

- Double Ended FOV.
- 3 Foils for micro-meteorite/light protection on each end.
 - Outer foil to be 2um polyimide.
 - Inner 2 foils to be 1um polyimide.
- Comprised of 10 silicon wafer detectors mounted in flex-rigid mounts.
- The front 3 detectors at each end are spaced apart in order to set a 90 degree FOV angle.
- <u>LET2</u>
 - Single-ended FOV.
 - Comprised of one half of a LET1 Telescope.

EPI-Hi LET Foils



- All foils will be aluminized polyimide manufactured by the Luxel corporation.
- Full sized prototype foils (1, 2, and 4 micron) have been manufactured by Luxel during Phase B.
- Prototype foils have been thoroughly tested, including a high-velocity dust test at the Heidelberg dust accelerator



Stack of three Luxel foils (1 micron, 2 micron and 4 micron) in dust accelerator set up.

EPI-Hi LET Foils



- Dust test show that holes do not propagate.
- Melted polyimide actually appears to strengthen the edge of the hole.
- Thermal requirements met with aluminization only on the inside surface.



Atomic Force Microscope image of dust impact in 1 micron thick polyimide. Image is from back (exit) side.



EPI-Hi Telescope Purge





- Purge will be established to the individual telescopes with a single purge fitting on the outside of the instrument.
- Purge will be distributed internally through a manifold that will send the purge gas into the center volume of each telescope.

EPI-Hi Telescope Venting





- Heritage venting strategy that was used on several prior missions.
- Purge gas enters thru housing into open center volumes.
- Gas then flows outwards thru vent slots in housing shelves, detector mounts and foil rings.
- Gas exits each end of the telescope thru vent slots below outer foil.





Electronics Assembly Flow

- Assembled board will be put into it's corresponding frame.
- Electronics boards will be tested independently.
- Boards then interconnected and fanned out like a book for troubleshooting and further testing.
- Purge hoses and fittings will be installed.
- External RF shields will be added before assembly is closed up.
- Frames then bolted together and last remaining board cabling is installed/ connected through access panels in frames.
- Access panel covers installed.
- Test, Test, Test...





Telescope Assembly Flow

- Processed Silicon wafers are placed in mounts and tested.
- Detector selections are made and mount thicknesses recorded.
- Detectors are stacked in telescope w/ proper shims, covers and spacers.
- Polyimide Foils are installed in collimators.
- Collimators/covers are installed onto telescope.
- Red Tag/ Protective covers installed.
- Telescope tested w/ electronics and Radio-active sources.
- Stored for integration to box.





- Telescope to Electronics Box Assembly
- Mating cable is assembled over detector pins and secured in place.
- Closeout cover installed over cable.
- Telescope positioned over electronics and cable fed through corresponding frame.
- Cables connected at electronics end thru access panels in frames.
- Access covers installed.
- Test, Test, Test...
- Telescopes mapped by source testing/accelerator calibrations.

EPI-Hi Peer Review Results



- Peer Review was conducted earlier this month, summary has been received, but no Actions received as of yet.
 - Concern was shown for thin detectors and the implications of environments thereon...these will be considered and appropriate testing will be done.
 - Concern was shown over PCB/wall mounted connectors. Appropriate measures will be taken to minimze stresses during installation.
 - Concern was raised about whether "bolt slip" during instrument/ telescope mounting will be sufficient enough to keep Telescope FOV's within spec. This will be analized and verified.