

Testing and Calibration of the NASA COR1 Coronagraph for the Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (STEREO)

NCAR Proposal 2001-092
NASA Grant NAG5-12049
Principal Investigator: J.T. Burkepile

Overview

This proposal is for a no cost extension on the period of performance of the existing grant. The period of performance shall be extended to the end of FY 2003. This extension is required due to schedule changes in the COR1 program. Funding for Phase II and Phase III of this grant has been obtained. This unsolicited proposal was for scientific and engineering collaboration between NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) and HAO. Performance testing of the COR1 engineering test unit has been partially completed. The COR1 coronagraph engineering test unit requires further testing at NASA's GSFC and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) Mauna Loa Solar Observatory (MLSO), operated by the High Altitude Observatory (HAO).

HAO personnel have recently supported efforts to test component and breadboard versions of the COR1 using the NCAR Vacuum Tunnel Facility (NVTF). HAO personnel will continue to work closely with scientists and engineers at NASA/GSFC in the development, design, assembly, testing, and operation of this key element of NASA's Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (STEREO) mission. The element is an internally-occulted coronagraphic telescope, and the design and development effort is already underway at GSFC.

Background

One of the scientific goals of NASA's STEREO project is to obtain information about coronal mass ejections (CMEs) from the Sun. These ejections interact with Earth and are responsible for the most severe geomagnetic storms. The primary method to detect and to characterize CMEs is through coronagraphic telescopes. Specific coronagraph designs can be made to work at high altitude groundbased observatories such as Mauna Loa, which is operated by HAO. But optimal performance can only be achieved when scattered light from the sky is removed completely, as on a spacebased platform. HAO investigators have a documented track record in obtaining and analyzing coronagraphic CME observations, and they will work closely with GSFC scientists, engineers, and managers to achieve the goals of the STEREO mission.

Specific Goals to be Accomplished During FY 2003

The optical telescope effort is underway, with science and engineering teams actively working toward an ambitious schedule to complete the optical section rearward of the bandpass filter and test the entire engineering unit. The Phase I testing of the higher fidelity instrument model (from the objective lens to the bandpass filter) was completed in November of 2002 at the NVTF. A detailed description of the remaining activities funded under this grant is included below:

Phase I consists of a two-week initial testing at the NVTF to advance the COR1 Breadboard assembly to a higher level of fidelity.

Phase I completed. November, 2002.

Phase II will build on the testing in Phase I by use of the COR1 engineering unit fitted to the HAO Carroll spar at the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC). Testing will include pointing an engineering model of the instrument at the Sun to see how it performs as a ground-based telescope.

- Testing and any needed maintenance to the HAO Carroll spar.
- Designing and building packing crates for the Carroll spar.
- Shipping the Carroll spar to GSFC.
- Test fitting and checkout of the COR1 Breadboard with the Carroll spar at GSFC. HAO engineering time will be available for consultation on spar setup and operation.

Phase III. After the initial testing phases have been completed, Phase III will focus on field testing of the instrument at HAO's MLSO in Hawaii. This field test will be used for the purpose of taking coronal data. The MLSO facility is situated in a location where the scattered light from sky conditions is considered to be the lowest in the world and is therefore the optimal test site. HAO operates the MKIV Coronagraph at MLSO on a full time basis and the data from this instrument will be used for comparison purposes.

- Shipping the Carroll spar from GSFC to Boulder.
- Shipping the Carroll spar from Boulder to MLSO with other HAO support equipment.
- Testing of the COR1 Breadboard mounted to the HAO Carroll Spar at MLSO with the assistance of the HAO staff.
- Supporting the logistics and operations for obtaining data with the advanced COR1 Breadboard assembly at MLSO.
- After the experiment, shipping the Carroll spar back to HAO in Boulder, Colorado.

Proposed Period of Performance:

Planned Start Date: 01 March 2002

Planned End Date: 30 September 2003



**Ball Aerospace
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Testing and Analysis

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To: National Center for Atmospheric Research
PO Box 3000
Boulder, CO 80307-3000
Attn: Gregory L. Card

Date: October 25, 2002
Ref.
BATC 31200.02.770

Samples: Samples were taken on October 23, 2002 at 1630 hours with Gregory Card present. The samples we described and labeled as follows:

1. Rinsate of 3/4" and 5/8" wrench, total area 20 in²
2. Rinsate of ESD mat, total area 1 ft².

Procedure: Each sample was obtained by rinsing the sample area with approximately 20 mL distilled heptane – isopropanol azeotrope. Each rinsate was quantitatively transferred to a scintillation vial(s) at the sampling site. Quantification of the nonvolatile residue was achieved by evaporation of the solvent at 105°C. The residue was identified using a Bio-Rad FTS 40 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) coupled with a UMA 500 microscope in accordance with ASTM E 334-99, "Standard Practice for General Techniques of Infrared Microanalysis".

Results: The results of the testing are summarized in the table below.

Sample Identification	NVR (mg/ft ²)	FTIR results
Wrench rinsate	0.22*	Aliphatic hydrocarbon, aliphatic ester, silicone (5-10%)
ESD mat rinsate	38.79	Diocetyl phthalate

* at or near the detection limit of the method

Discussion: The NVR for the wrench rinsate is at or near the detection limit of the method. The small sample area may cause the NVR value of 0.22 mg/ft² to be erroneously high. The presence and relative proportions of the identified contaminants in the residue has been historically observed at BATC. In general, the level and composition of the contamination on the wrenches is expected and acceptable.

The analysis indicates that the rinsate from the ESD mat contains 38.79 mg/ft² of dioctyl phthalate, a common plasticizer used in vinyl. Care should be taken to limit mechanical transfer of the contaminant to hardware and optics. It should also be noted that dioctyl phthalate is sufficiently volatile and will transfer via evaporation/condensation. Although over the short term the ESD mat will most likely not pose a significant source of contamination, it is recommended that for the long term this ESD mat be removed from the cleanroom, replaced with a clean ESD mat, and the bench thoroughly cleaned.

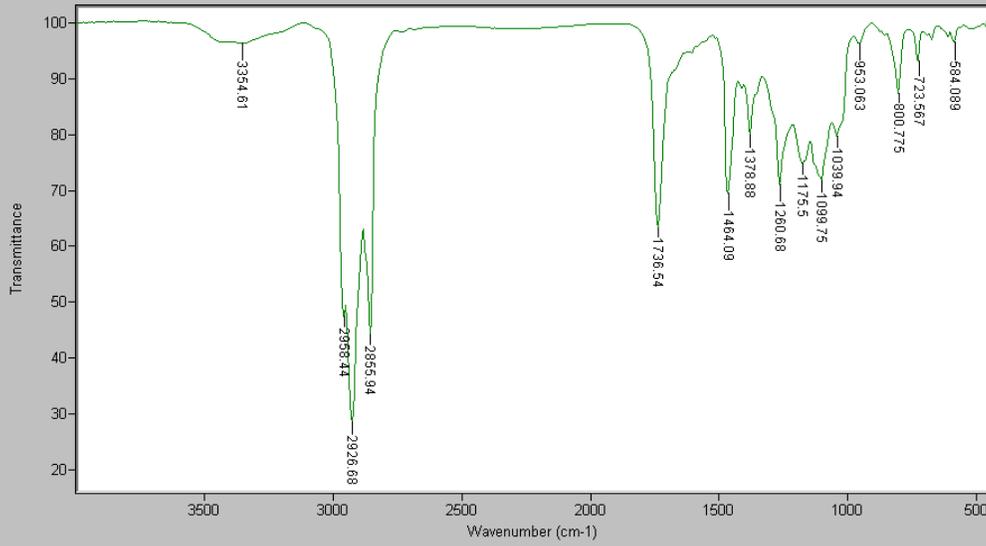
Report Prepared by:

Michael S. Pirkey
Senior Engineer

cc: to file

BATC

02-2136



File # 1 : 02-2136

Number of Scans: 256

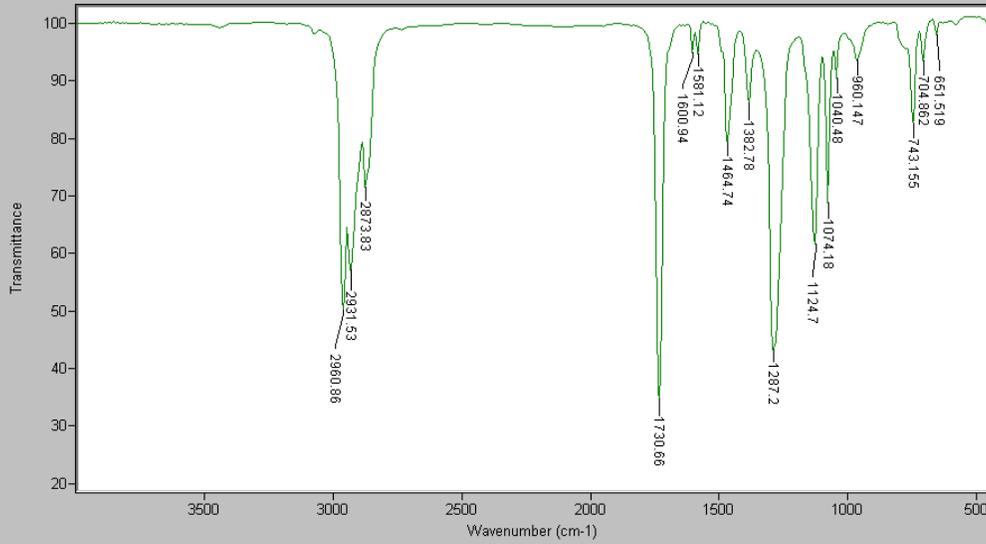
Comment: 31200 NCAR WRENCH 0.03 mg / 20 in*2 = 0.22 MG/FT* 10/23/02 M# T55

View Mode: Overlay

10/25/02 11:55 AM Res=8cm-1

BATC

02-2135



File # 1 : 02-2135

Number of Scans: 256

Comment: 31200 NCAR 3M ESD MAT 38.79 MG/FT*2 10/23/02 AGCL

View Mode: Overlay

10/25/02 11:37 AM Res=8cm-1



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To: National Center for Atmospheric Research
PO Box 3000
Boulder, CO 80307-3000
Attn: Gregory L. Card

Date: December 9, 2002
Ref.
BATC 31200.02.770

Samples: Three Molecular Contamination Witness Plates and two Settle Particle Witness Plates were placed in the cleanroom and chamber on October 23, 2002. All plates were sampled on November 14, 2002 with Gregory Card present. The samples were described and labeled as follows:

1. NCAR NVR plate over table
2. NCAR NVR plate in Chamber – Vertical
3. NCAR NVR plate in Chamber – Horizontal
4. NCAR PC plate in Chamber
5. NCAR PC plate on Top of Flow Bench

Procedure: Molecular Contamination Witness Plates (BPS 27.43)

Each sample was obtained by rinsing the witness plate (1 ft²) with approximately 20 mL distilled heptane – isopropanol azeotrope, directly collecting each rinsate into a scintillation vial at the sampling site. Quantification of the nonvolatile residue was achieved by evaporation of the solvent at 105°C. The residue was identified using a Bio-Rad FTS 40 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) coupled with a UMA 500 microscope in accordance with ASTM E 334-99, “Standard Practice for General Techniques of Infrared Microanalysis”.

Settle Particle Witness Plates (BPS 27.43)

Each sample was obtained by rinsing the witness plate (1 ft²) with approximately 100 mL isopropyl alcohol (filtered). Each rinsate was filtered onto a gridded filter membrane. Particles above 25 µm were counted and size ranged.

Results: The results of the Molecular Contamination Testing are summarized in the table below. The FTIR spectra for each of the residues are attached.

Sample Identification	NVR (mg/ft ²)	FTIR results
NCAR NVR Plate Over Table	0.10	Alkylarylsulfonate surfactant
NCAR NVR Plate in Chamber – Vertical	0.11	Aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic ester (Dioctyl phthalate-like), silicone (5-10%), trace of amide
NCAR NVR Plate in Chamber – Horizontal	0.26	Aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic ester (Dioctyl phthalate-like), silicone (5-10%)

The results of the Settle Particle Testing are summarized in the attached data sheets.

Discussion: The amount and identity of the molecular contamination in the chamber is expected (See report issued on 10/25/02). However, the presence of the alkylarylsulfonate surfactants on the witness plate was not expected. Such compounds are anionic surfactants used in cleaning products.

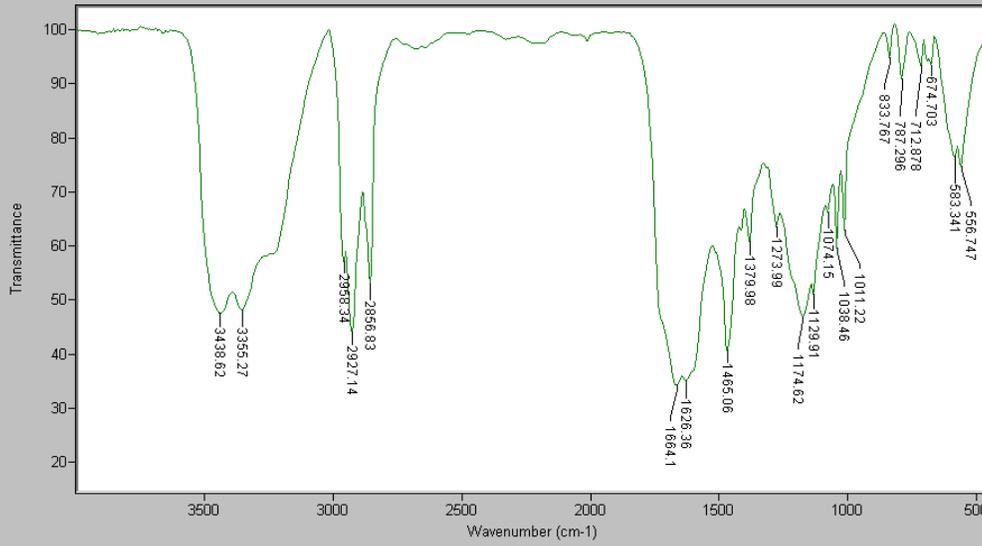
Report Prepared by:

Michael S. Pirkey
Senior Engineer

Attachments
cc: to file

BATC

02-2301



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Number of Scans: 256

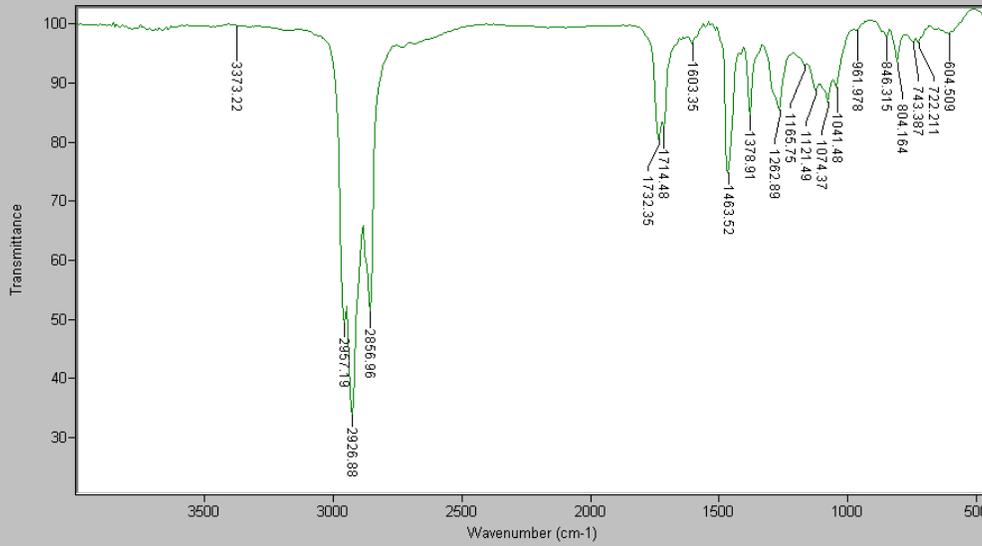
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BATC

02-2302



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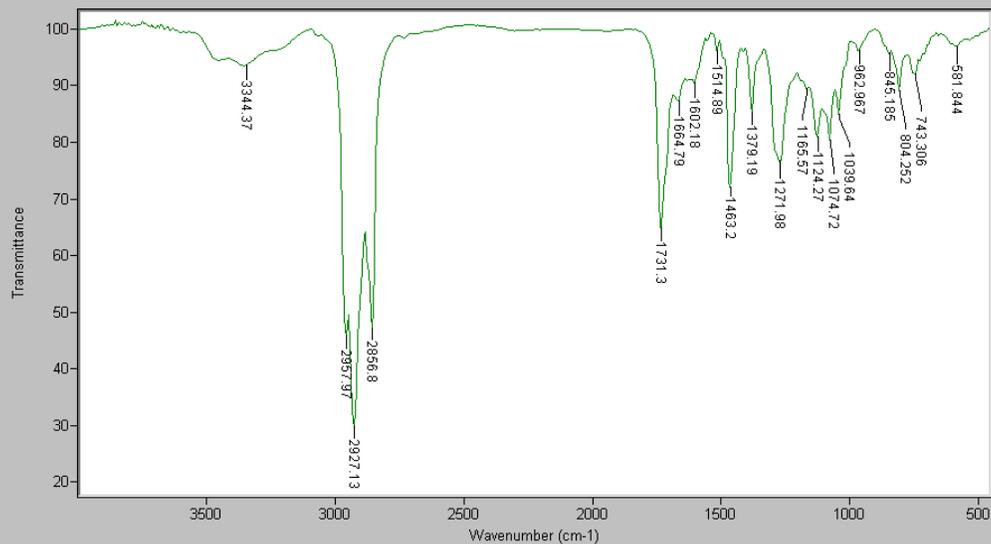
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View Mode: Overlay

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BATC

02-2303



File # 1 : 02-2303

Number of Scans: 256

Comment: 31200 NCAR NVR Plate in Chamber Vertical 11/14/02 0.11 mg/R*2 M# 30

View Mode: Overlay

11/19/02 9:50 AM Res=8cm-1

PARTICLE COUNT TALLY SHEET

PC# 02-103

Source description: NCAR Cleanroom
 Particle Plate In Chamber

Project: NCAR
 Project No. 31200.02.770

Inspector: LC
 Date: 11/14/02
 Requested by: M. Pirkey / NCAR

Production No. _____
 Sample liquid: IPA
 Sample volume: ~ 100 ml
 Sampled area: 1 Ft^2

PARTICLE SIZE RANGE micrometers	PARTICLE COUNTS IN GRID SQUARES OF PARTIAL FILTER AREA					Total Count for rep. filter area	Extrapolated count for sampled area	Particle Types Per sq. ft.	Particles per sq. ft. Total
	A	B	C	D	E				
6-12 _f _m _o									
13-15									
26-50								0 2 44	46
51-100								0 3 17	20
101-250								8 1 14	23
250-500								15 0 1	16
>500								12 0 0	12
PARTICLE SIZE micrometers	CONTAMINATION LEVEL							Metal Particles per sq. ft.	Sample Particles per sq. ft.
	25	50	100	500					
>~12.5	5	36	389						
>25	1	7	78	86252				6	117
>50		1	11	11817				4	71
>100			1	1100				1	51
>250				26				0	28
>500				1				0	12
NVR=	NVR#		IR#						
The Contamination Level table shows the maximum number of particles per square foot of sampled area for each level. See BPS 27.43 for definitions and other details.									
COMMENTS Particle types within size ranges: Fibers f Metals m Other o									



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To: National Center for Atmospheric Research
PO Box 3000
Boulder, CO 80307-3000
Attn: Gregory L. Card

Date: December 27, 2002
Ref.
BATC 31200.02.770

Samples: Three Molecular Contamination Witness Plates and two Settle Particle Witness Plates were sampled on November 14, 2002 and data were reported on December 9, 2002. A final sampling of all plates occurred on December 20, 2002 with Gregory Card present. The samples were described and labeled as follows:

1. NCAR NVR plate in cleanroom
2. NCAR NVR plate in Chamber – Vertical
3. NCAR NVR plate in Chamber – Horizontal
4. NCAR Chamber Particle Plate
5. NCAR Cleanroom Particle Plate

Procedure: Molecular Contamination Witness Plates (BPS 27.43)

Each sample was obtained by rinsing the witness plate (1 ft²) with approximately 40 mL distilled heptane – isopropanol azeotrope, directly collecting each rinsate into a scintillation vial at the sampling site. Quantification of the nonvolatile residue was achieved by evaporation of the solvent at 105°C. The residue was identified using a Bio-Rad FTS 40 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) coupled with a UMA 500 microscope in accordance with ASTM E 334-99, “Standard Practice for General Techniques of Infrared Microanalysis”.

Settle Particle Witness Plates (BPS 27.43)

Each sample was obtained by rinsing the witness plate (1 ft²) with approximately 100 mL isopropyl alcohol (filtered). Each rinsate was filtered onto a gridded filter membrane. Particles above 25 µm were counted and size ranged.

Results: The results of the Molecular Contamination Testing are summarized in the table below. The FTIR spectra for each of the residues are attached.

Sample Identification	NVR (mg/ft ²)	FTIR results
NCAR NVR Plate in cleanroom	0.09	Alkylaryl sulfonate, aromatic ester
NCAR NVR Plate in Chamber – Vertical	0.03	Aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic ester, silicone (5%), trace of amide
NCAR NVR Plate in Chamber – Horizontal	0.05	Aliphatic hydrocarbon, aromatic ester, silicone (5%), trace of amide

The results of the Settle Particle Testing are summarized in the attached data sheets.

Discussion: The spectra of these samples are consistent with those previously observed and reported. (See report issued on 12/9/02). However, the level of molecular contamination in the chamber is 40-70% less than previously reported. The source of the alkylaryl sulfonate is still unknown at this time.

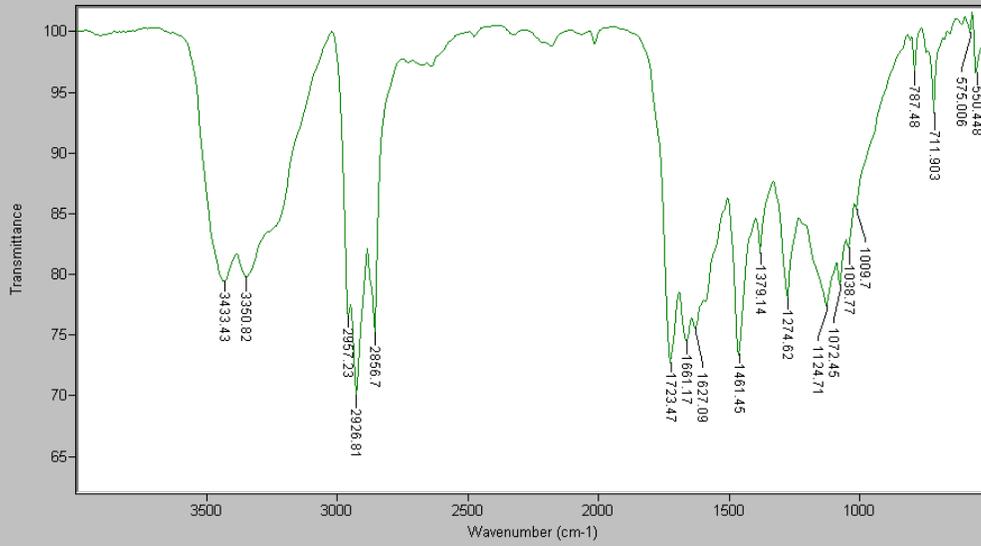
Report Prepared by:

Michael S. Pirkey
Senior Engineer

Attachments
cc: to file

BATC

02-2557



File # 1 : 02-2557

Number of Scans: 256

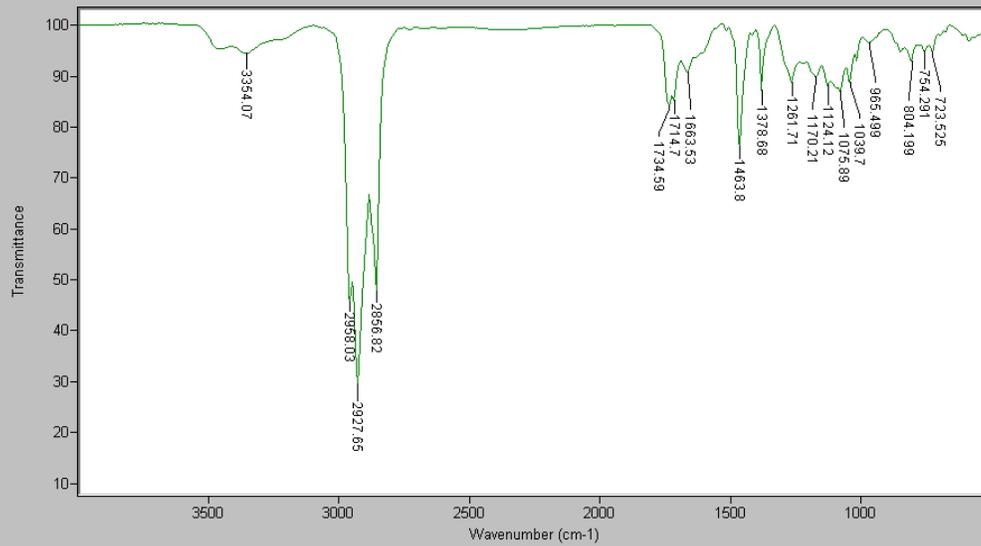
Comment: 31200 NCAR CLEANROOM NVR PLATE OVER TABLE 0.09 MG/FT*2 12/20/02 M#T46

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12/24/02 11:05 AM Res=8cm-1

BATC

02-2558



File # 1 : 02-2558

Number of Scans: 256

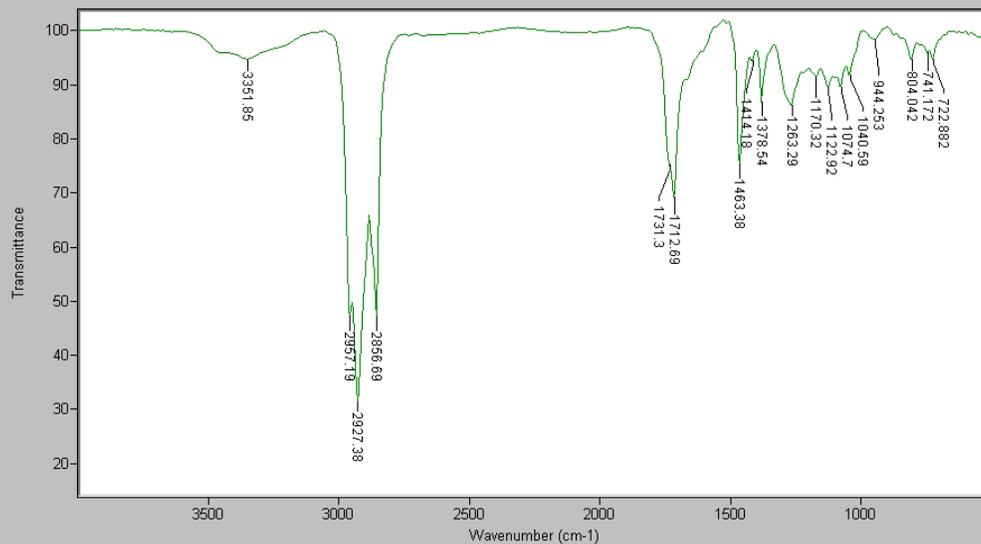
Comment: 31200 NCAR Chamber-Vertical 12/20/02 0.03 mg/ft*2 M#T8

View Mode: Overlay

12/24/02 11:11 AM Res=8cm-1

BATC

02-2559



File # 1 : 02-2559

Number of Scans: 256

Comment: 31200 NCAR Chamber-Horizontal 12/20/02 0.05 mg/ft*2 M# T78

View Mode: Overlay

12/24/02 11:18 AM Res=8cm-1

PARTICLE COUNT TALLY SHEET

PC# 02-133

Source description: NCAR Cleanroom
 Particle Plate In Chamber

Project: NCAR
 Project No. 31200.02.770

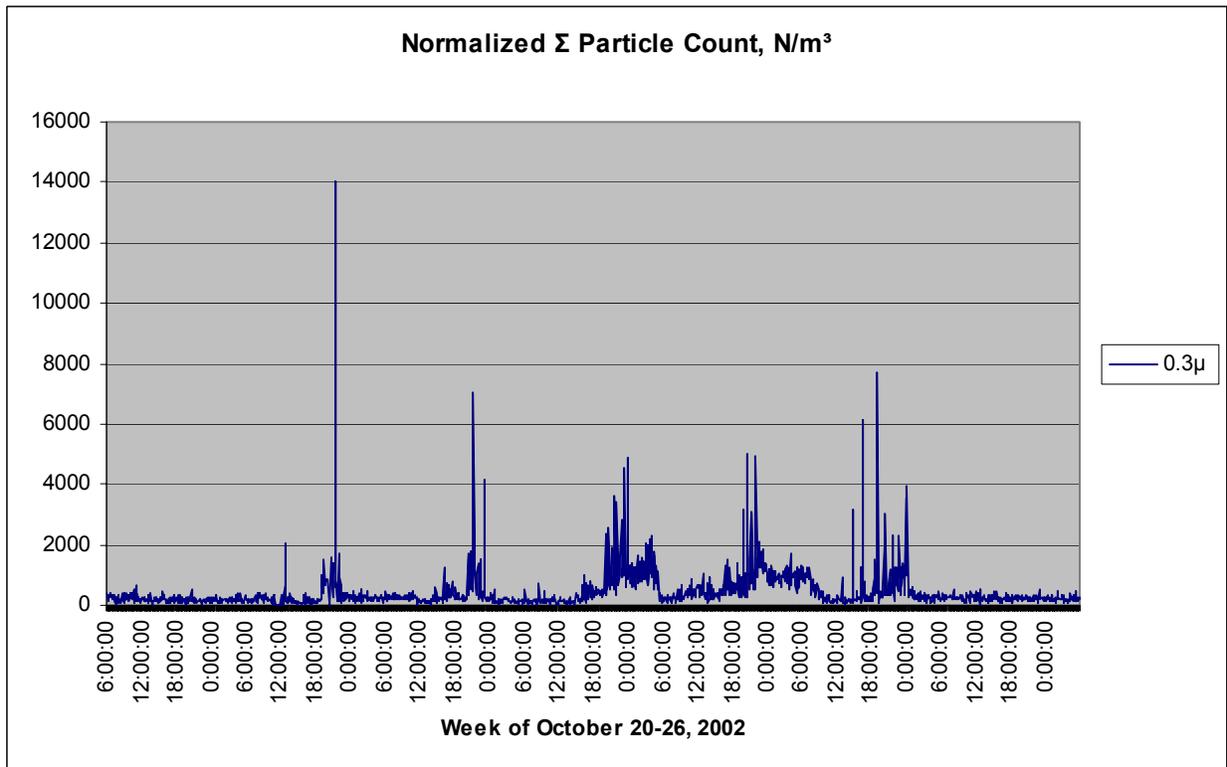
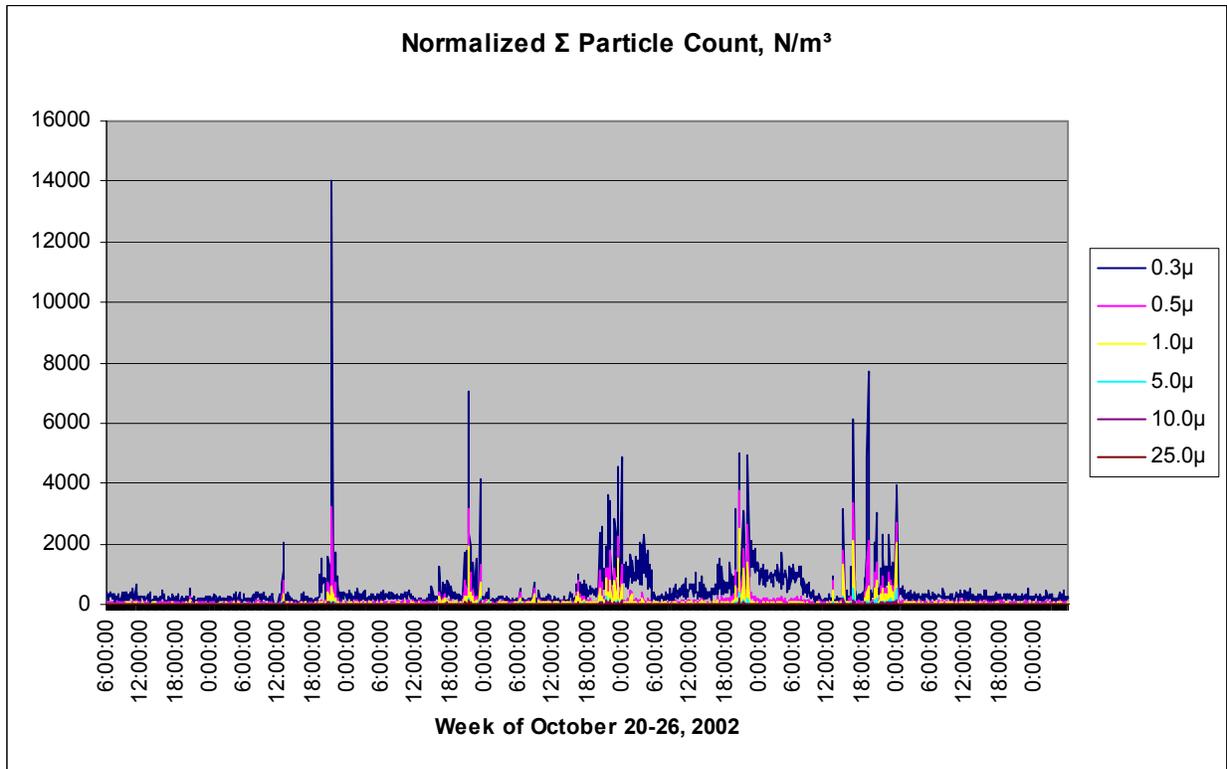
Inspector: EG
 Date: 12/20/02
 Requested by: M. Pirkey / NCAR

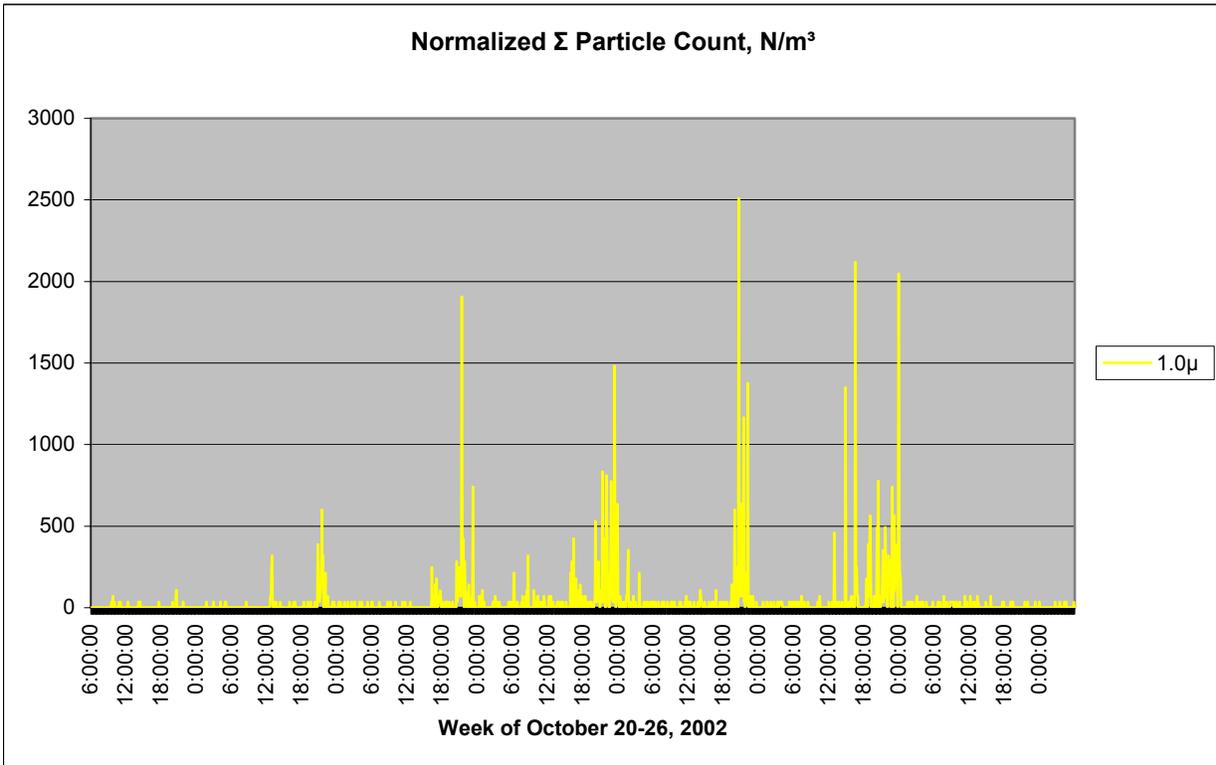
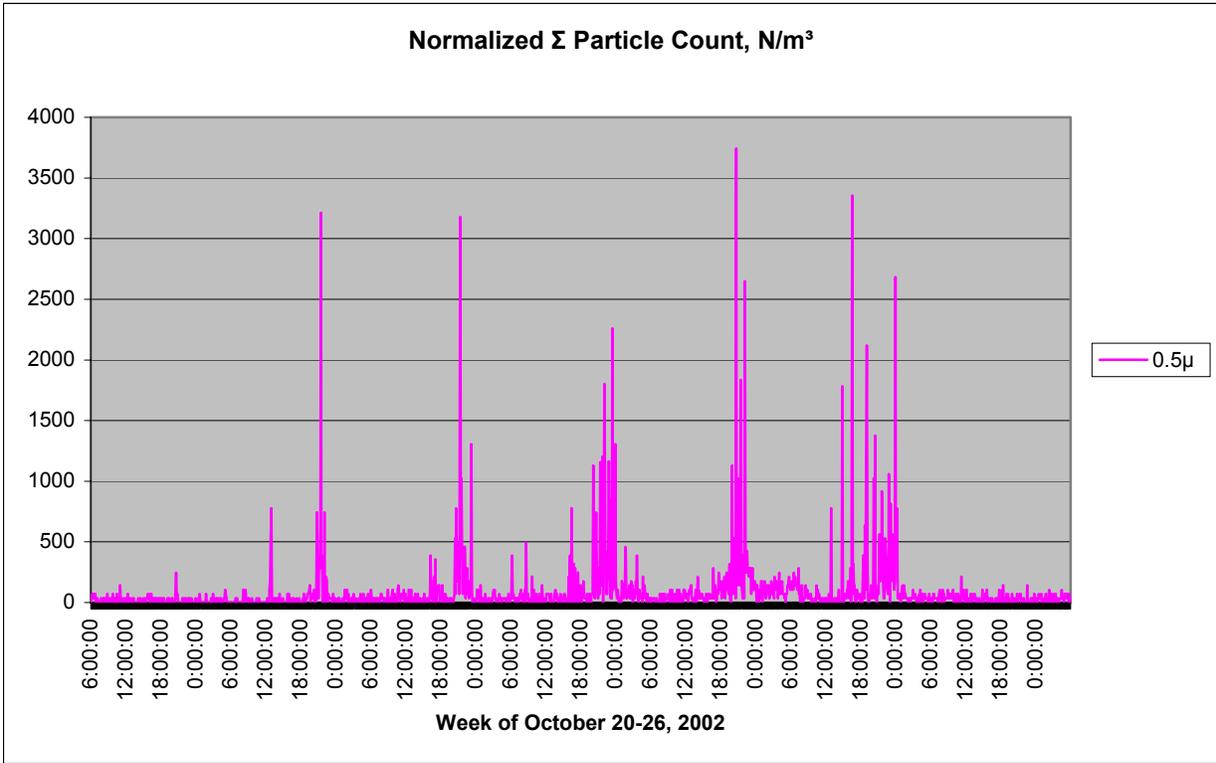
Production No.
 Sample liquid: IPA
 Sample volume: ~ 100 ml
 Sampled area: 1 Ft^2

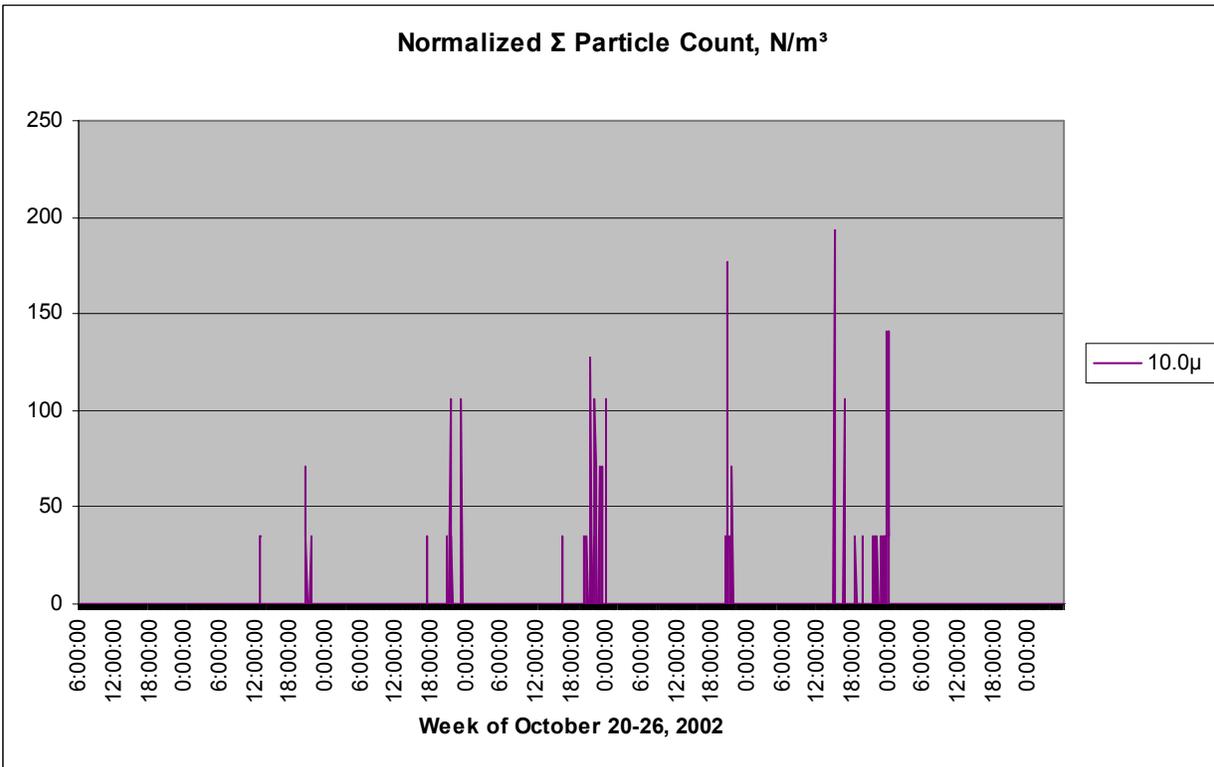
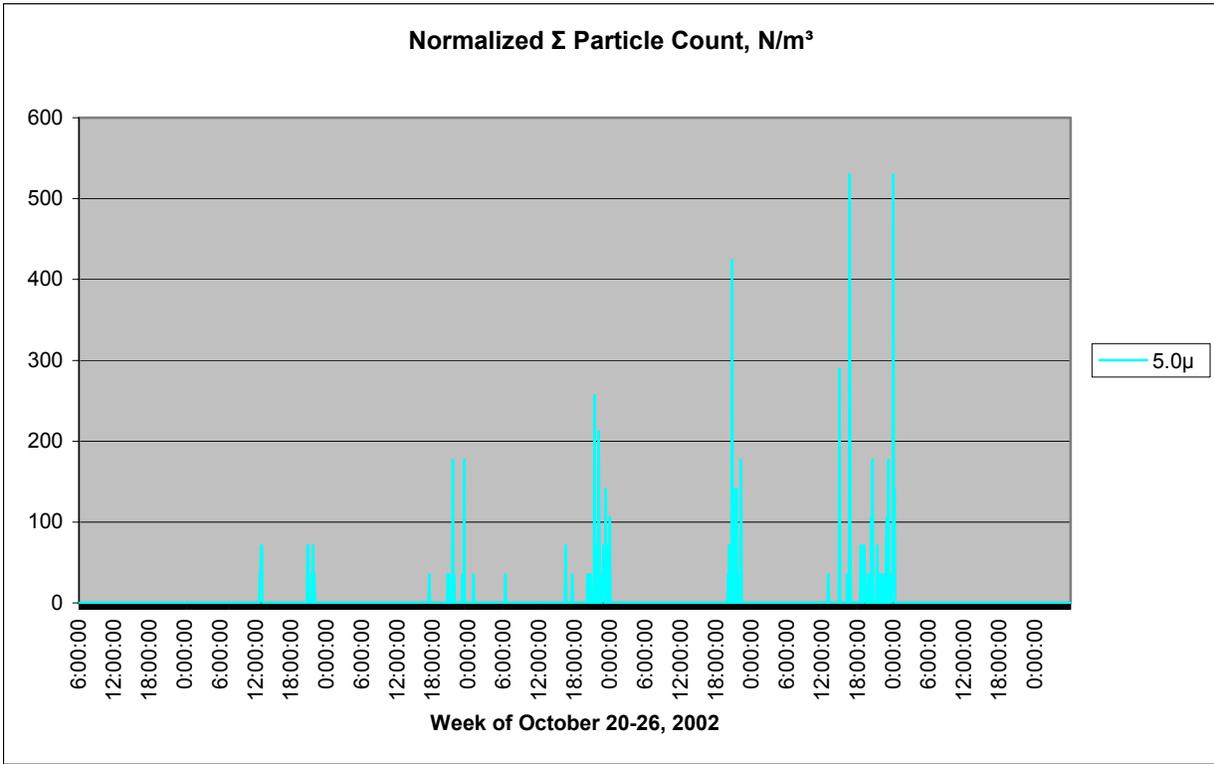
PARTICLE SIZE RANGE micrometers	PARTICLE COUNTS IN GRID SQUARES OF PARTIAL FILTER AREA					Total Count for rep. filter area	Extrapolated count for sampled area	Particle Types Per sq. ft.	Particles per sq. ft. Total
	A	B	C	D	E				
6-12 _f _m _o									
13-15									
26-50								0 0 11	11
51-100								1 0 8	9
101-250								1 0 1	2
250-500								1 0 1	2
>500								4 0 0	4
PARTICLE SIZE micrometers	CONTAMINATION LEVEL							Metal Particles per sq. ft.	Sample Particles per sq. ft.
	25	50	100	500					
>~12.5	5	36	389						
>25	1	7	78	86252				0	28
>50		1	11	11817				0	17
>100			1	1100				0	8
>250				26				0	6
>500				1				0	4
NVR=	NVR#		IR#						
The Contamination Level table shows the maximum number of particles per square foot of sampled area for each level. See BPS 27.43 for definitions and other details.									
COMMENTS Particle types within size ranges: Fibers f Metals m Other o									

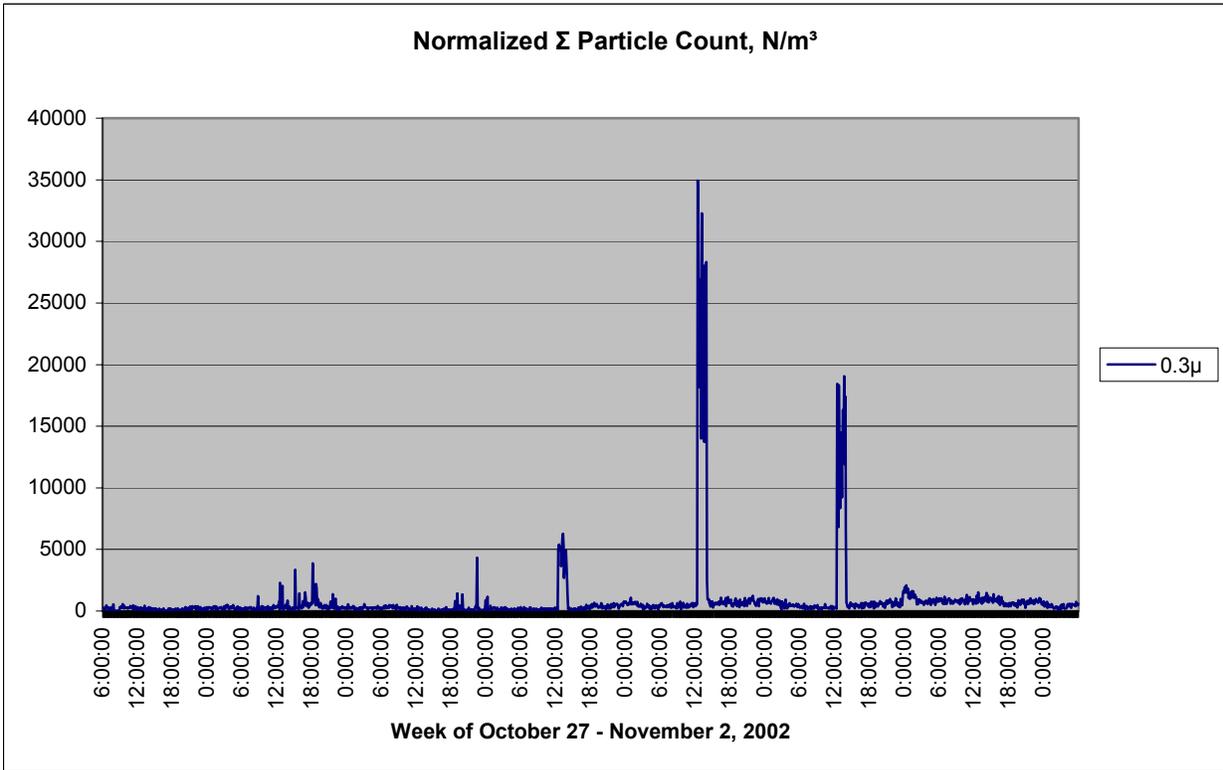
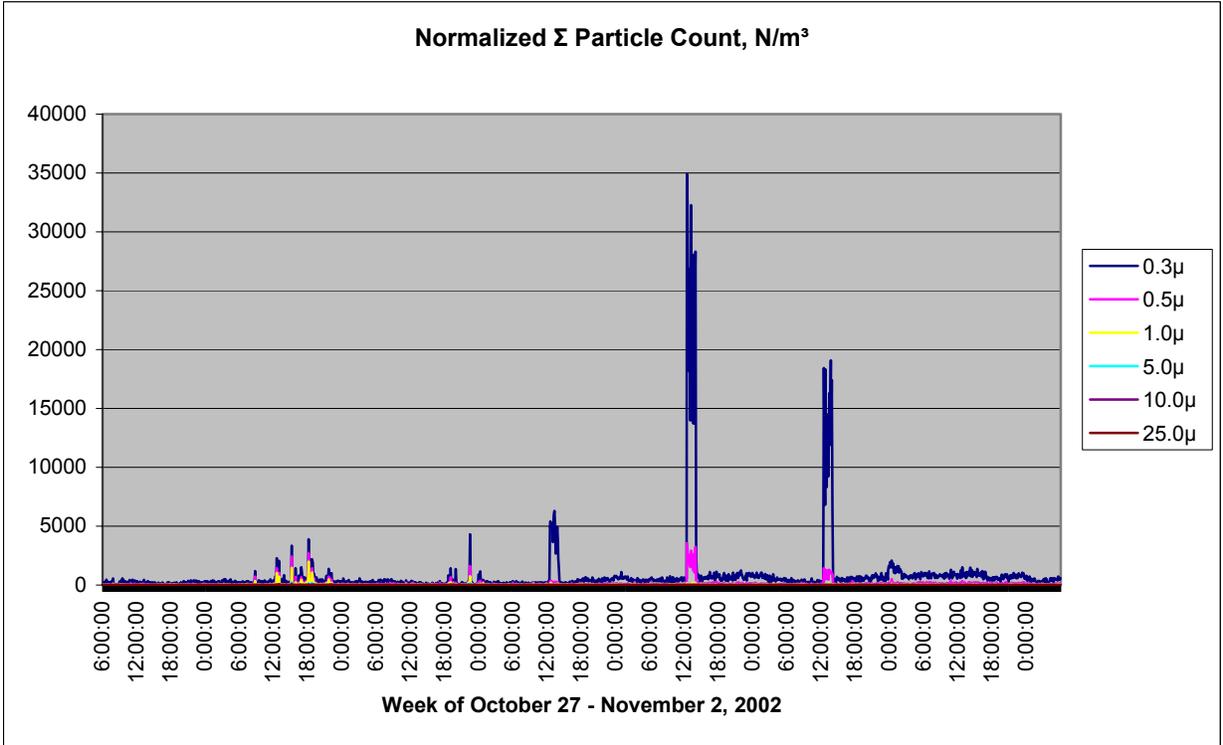
Cleanroom Particle Counts, Temperature and Relative Humidity October 20 – December 21, 2002

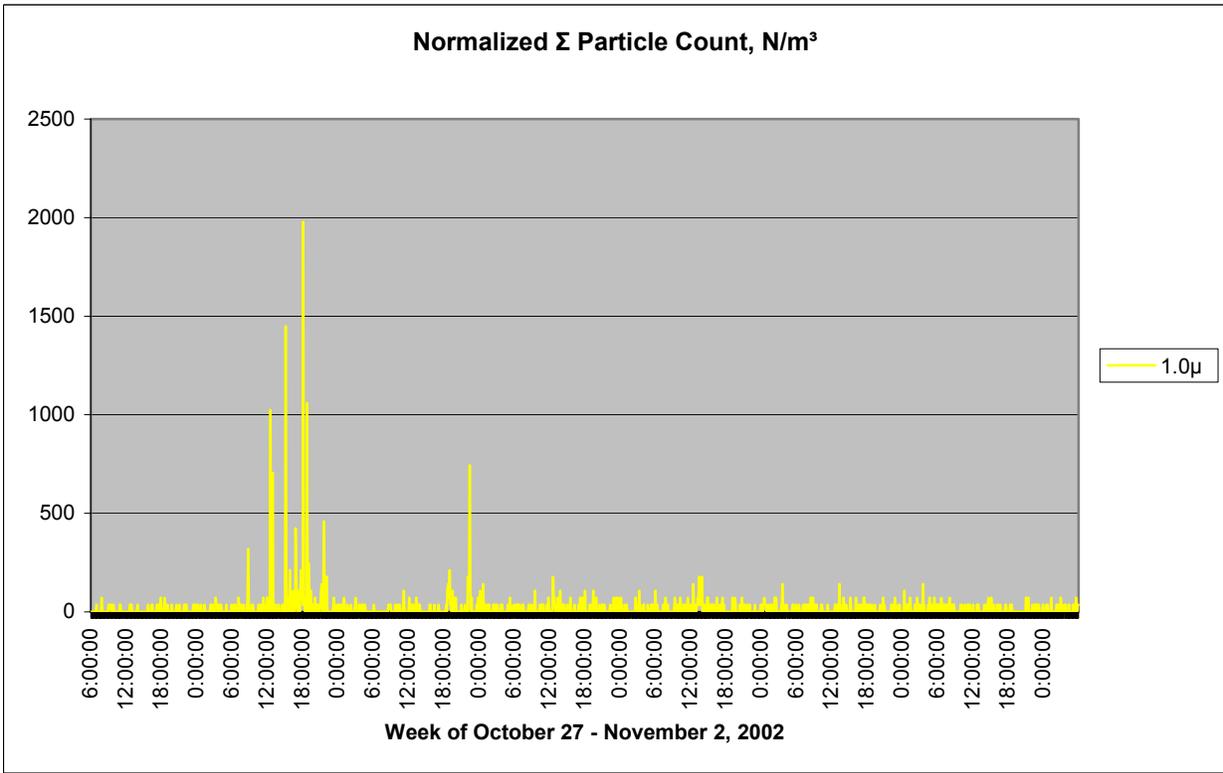
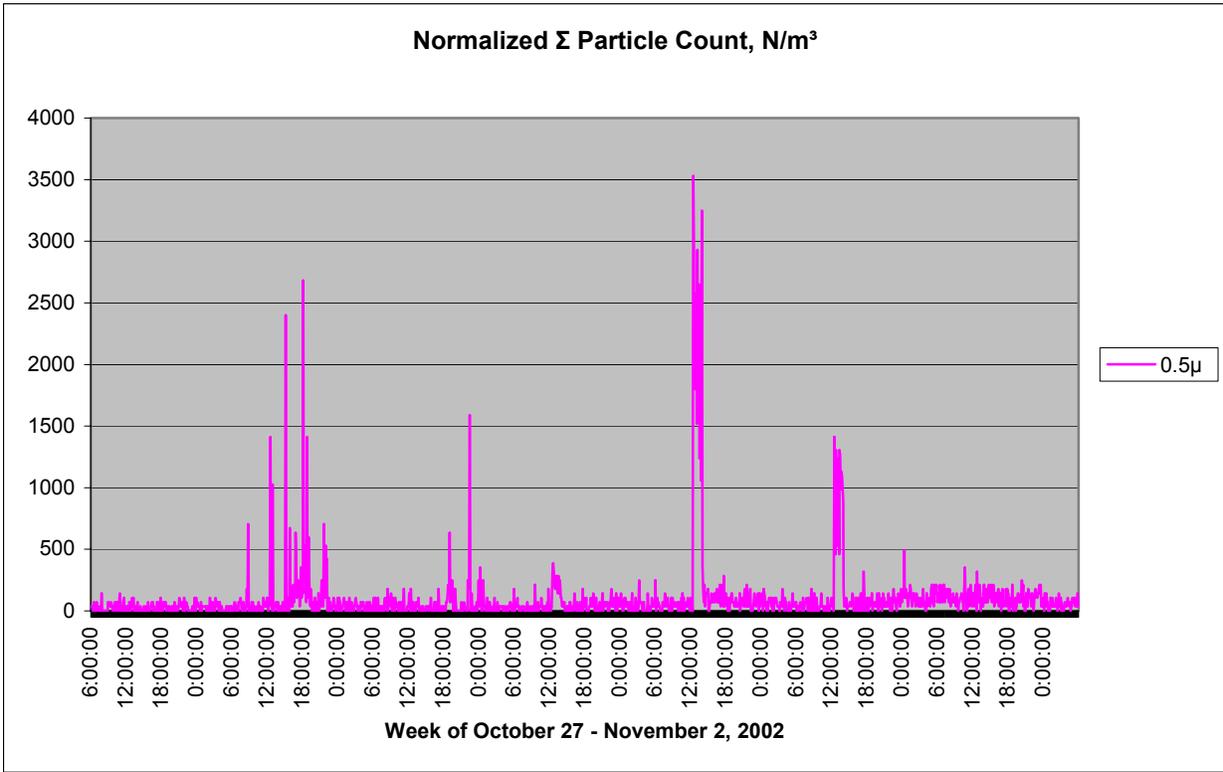
Note: All times are in UT.

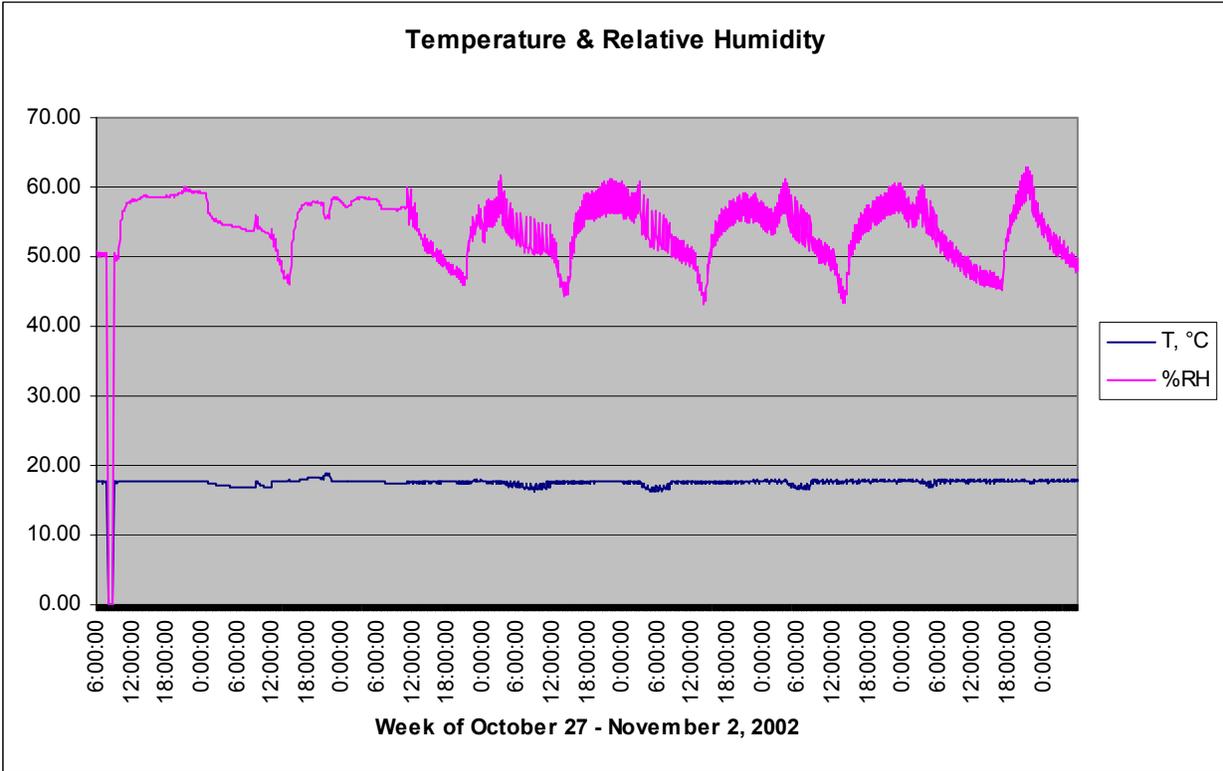
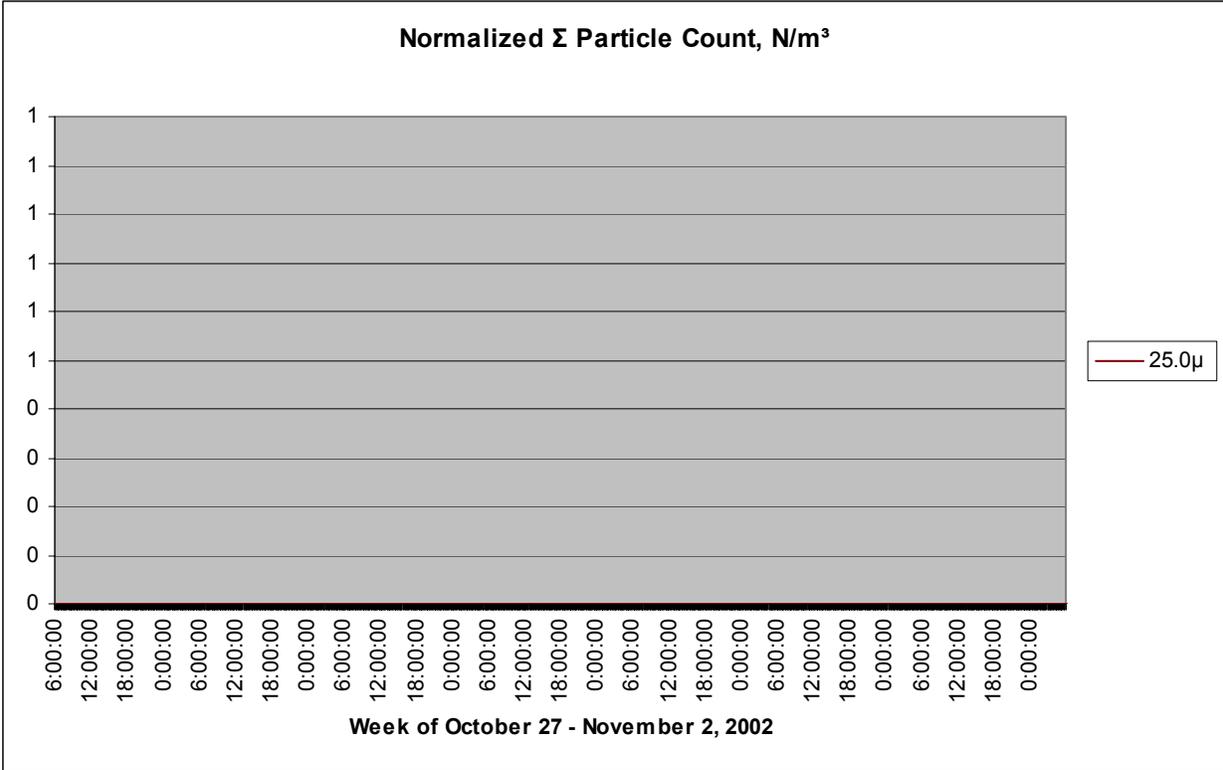


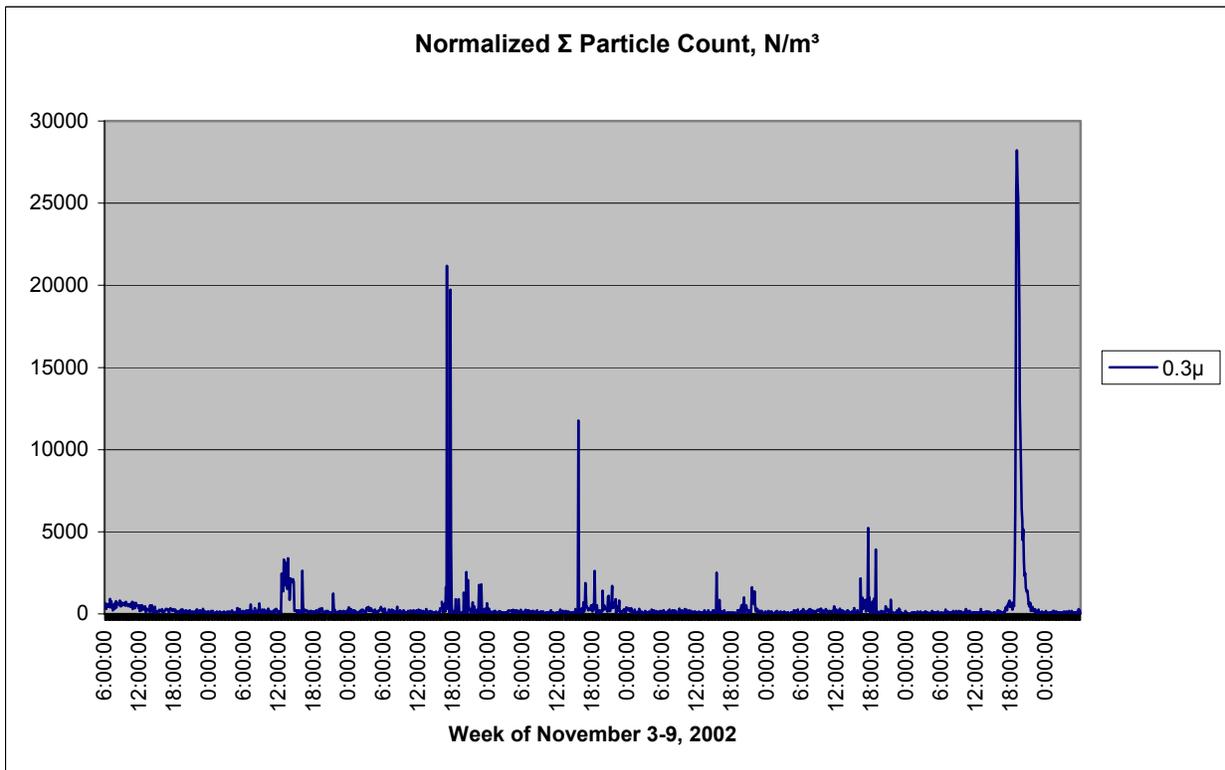
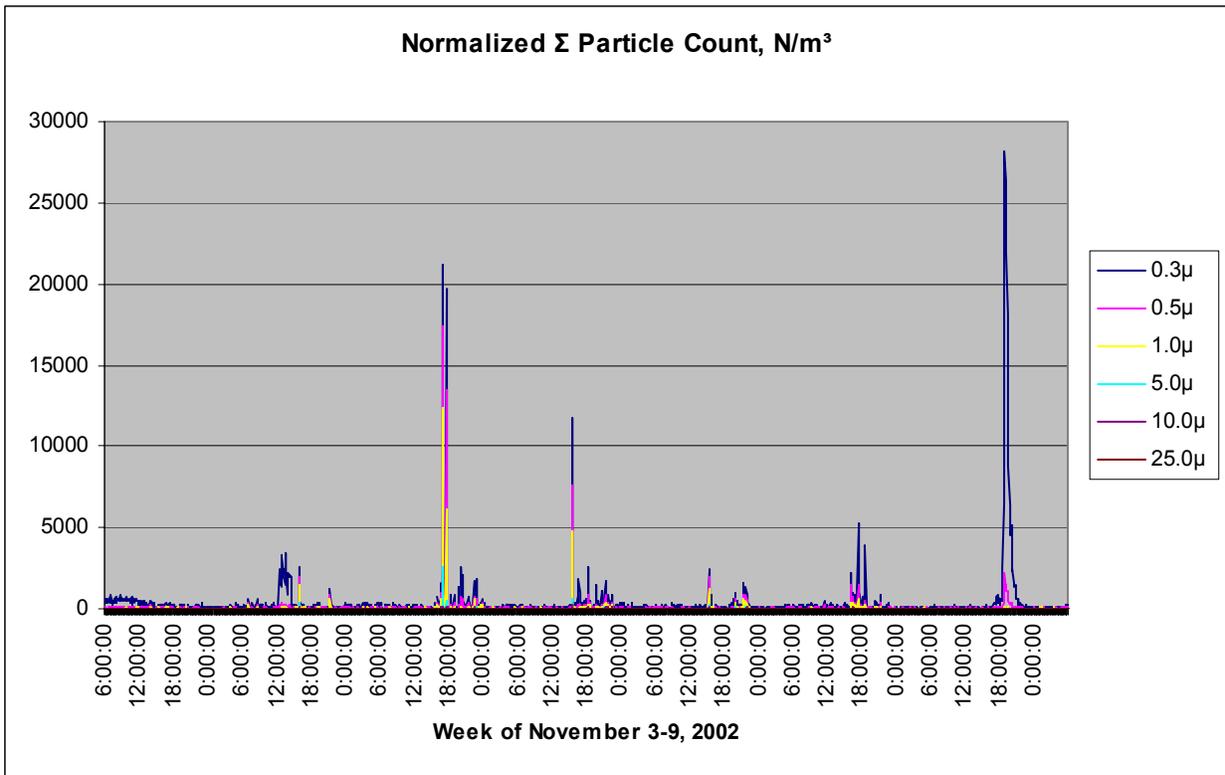


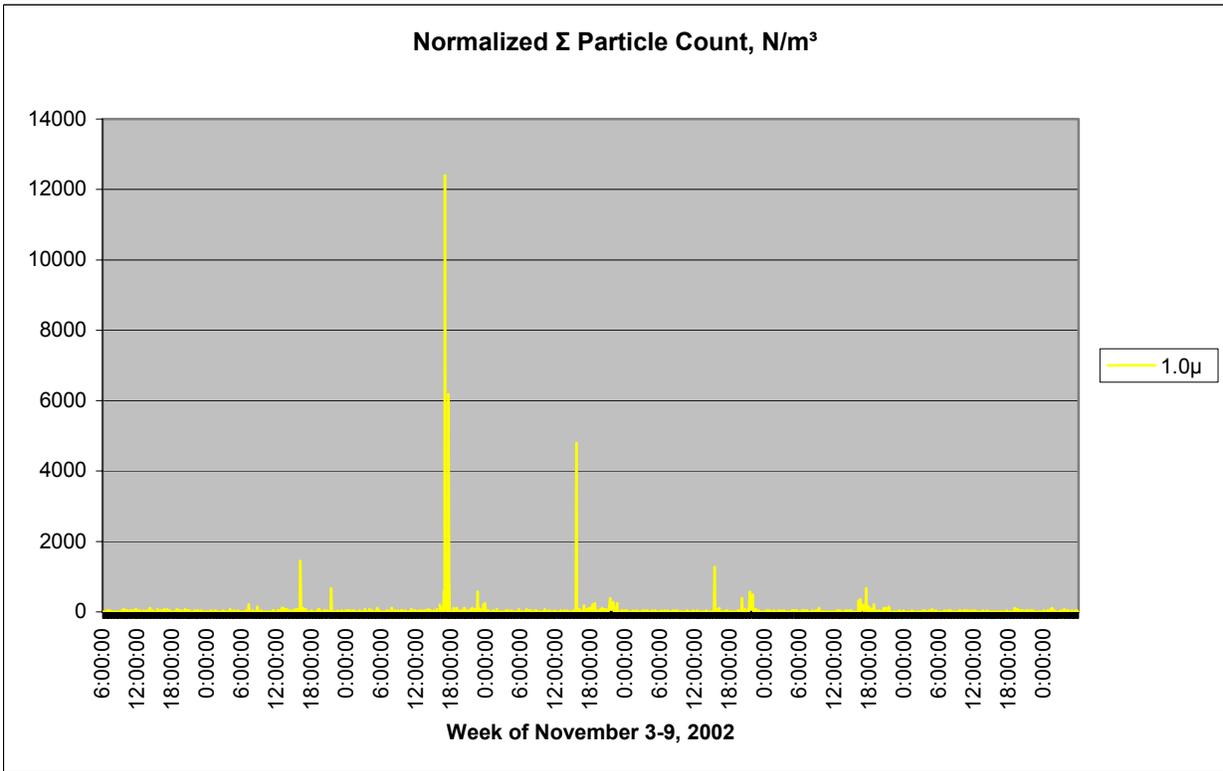
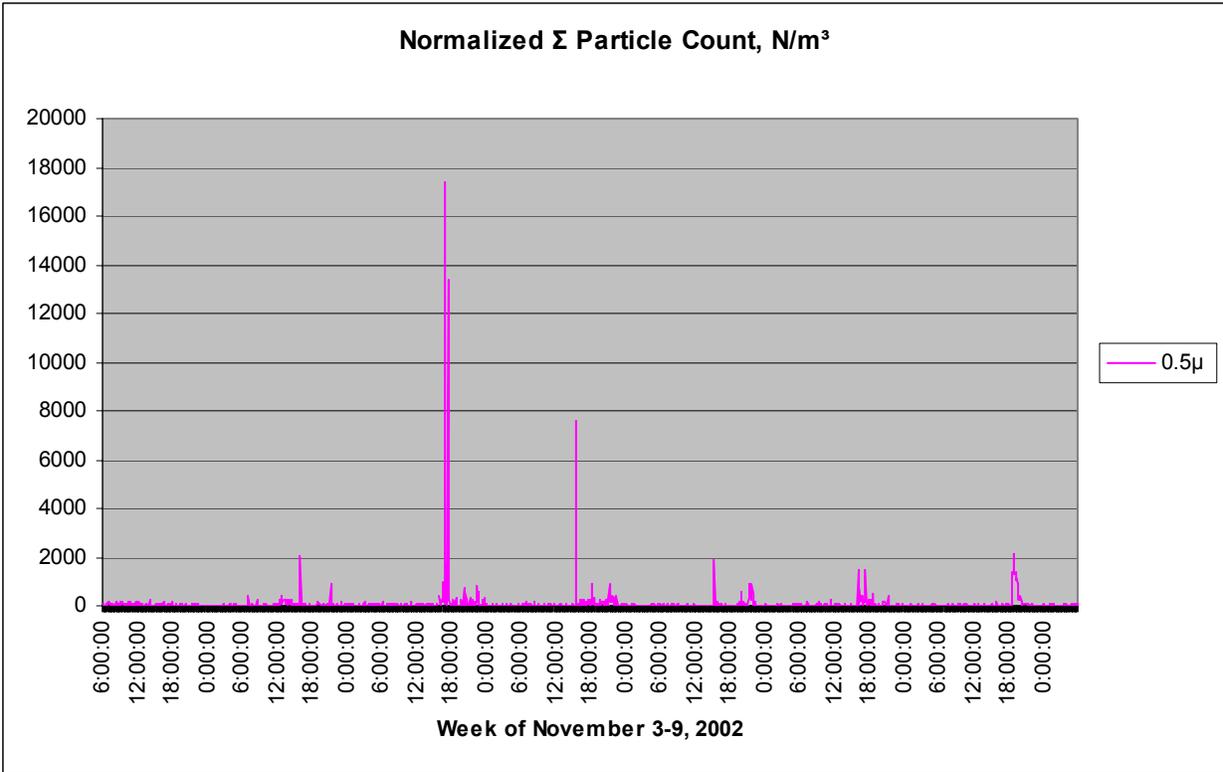


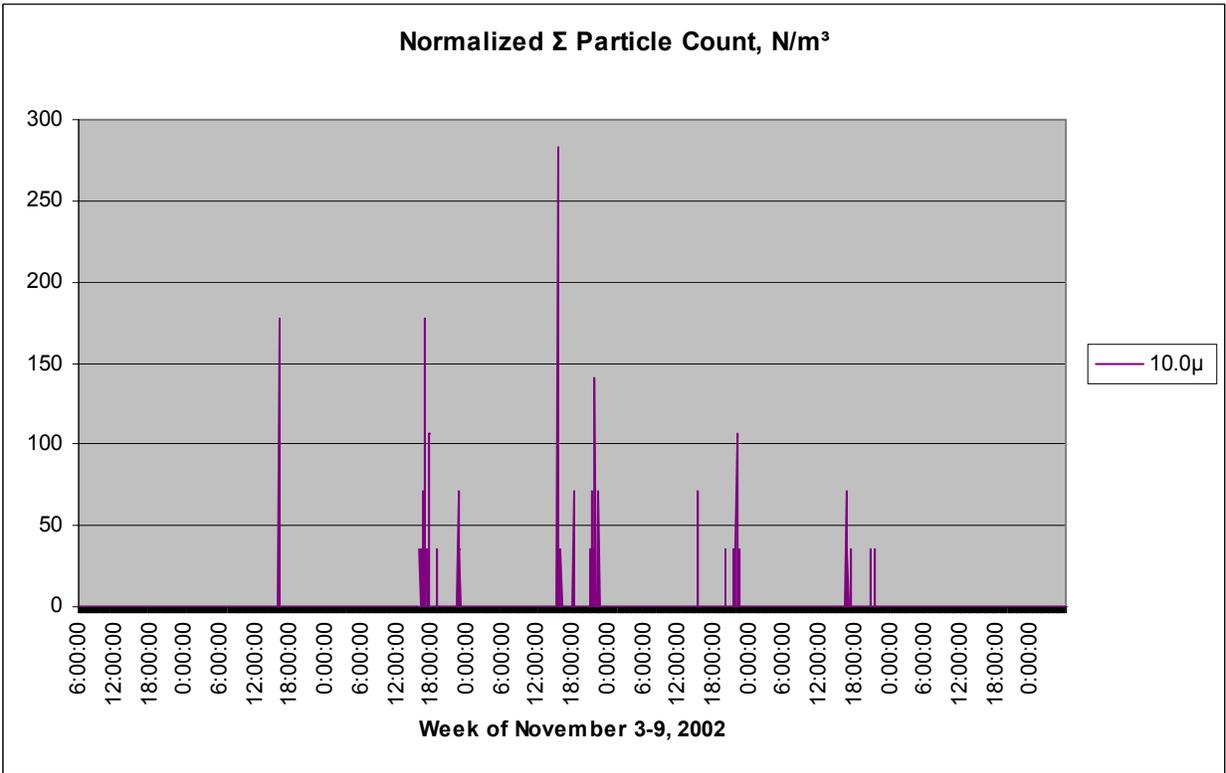
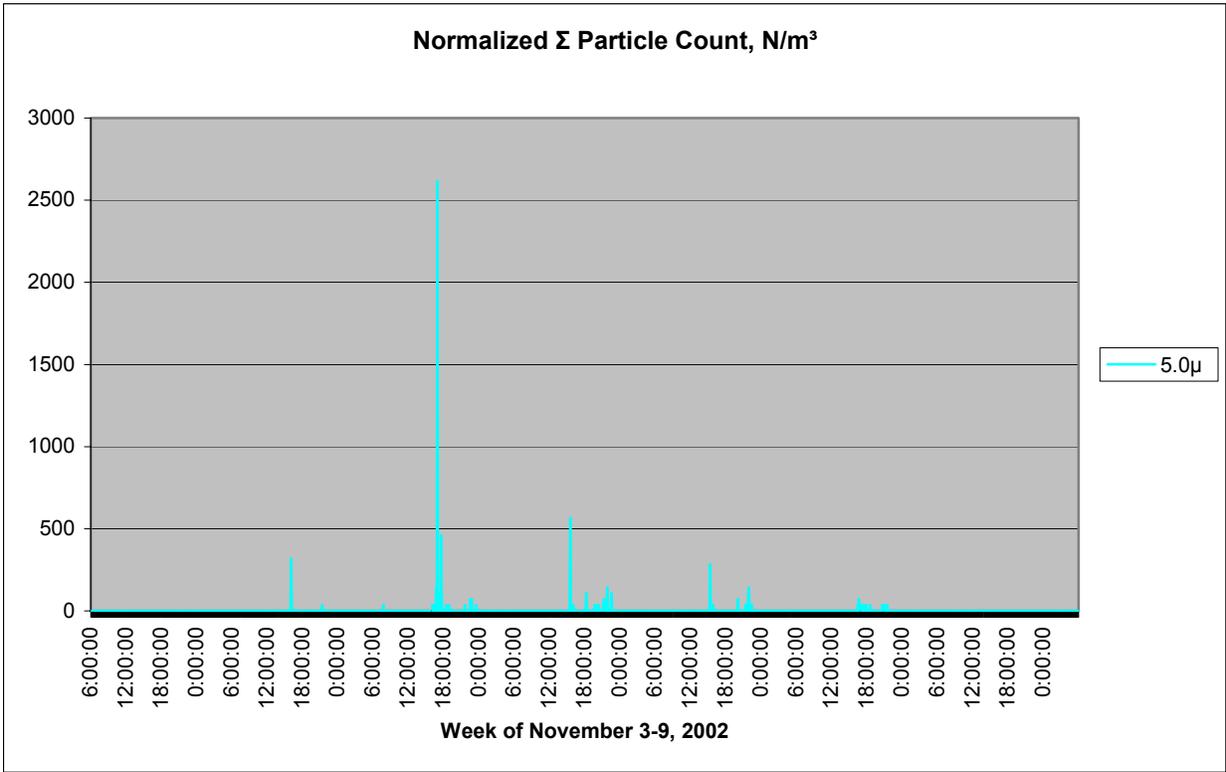


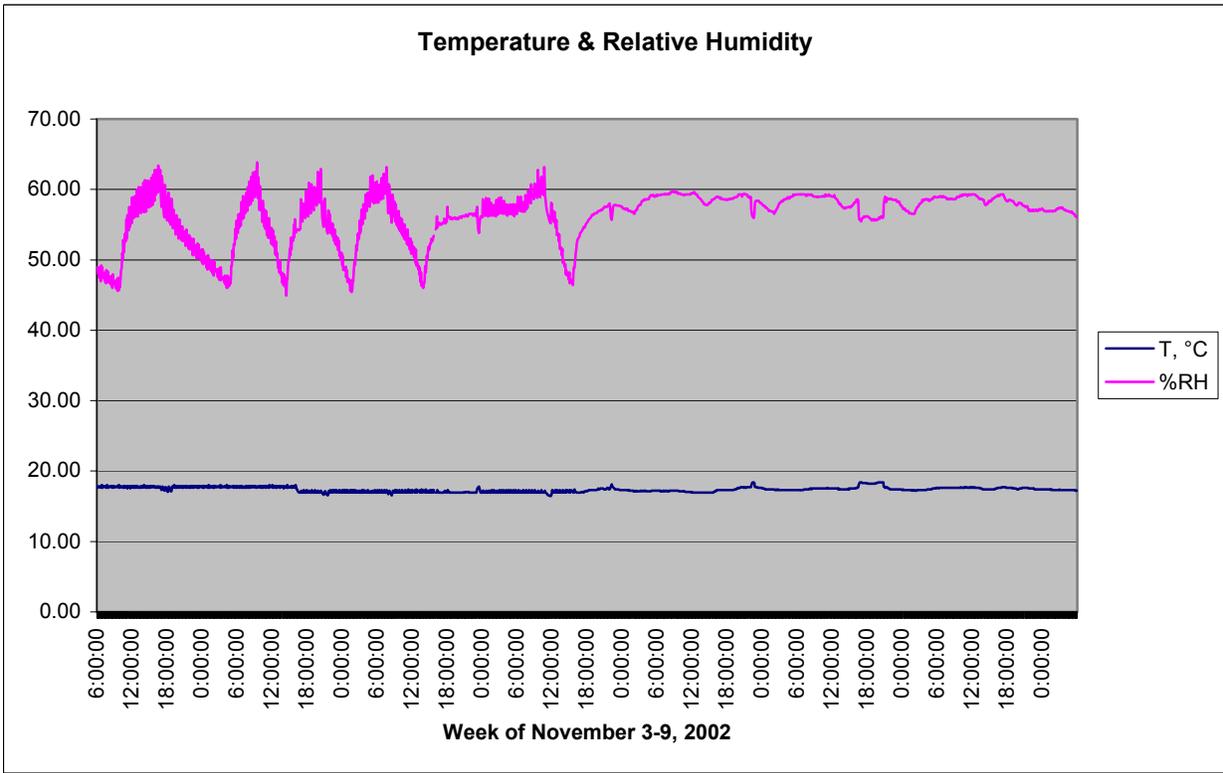
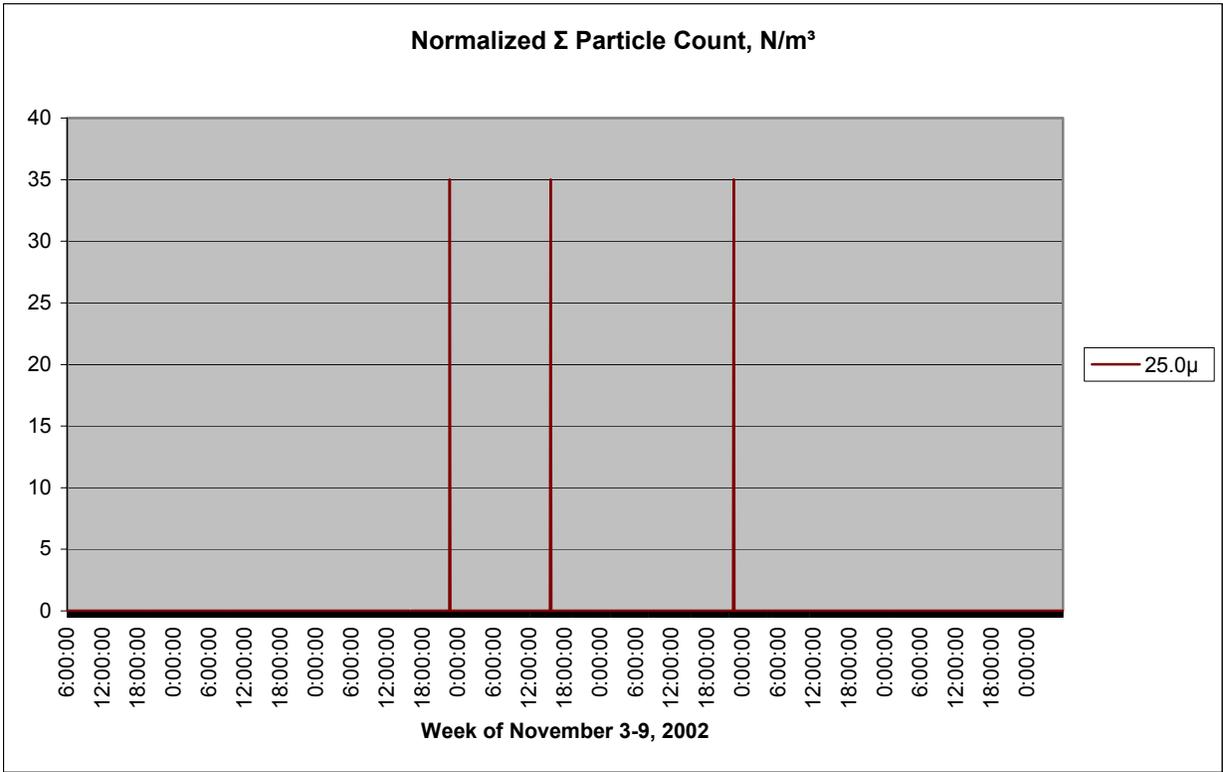


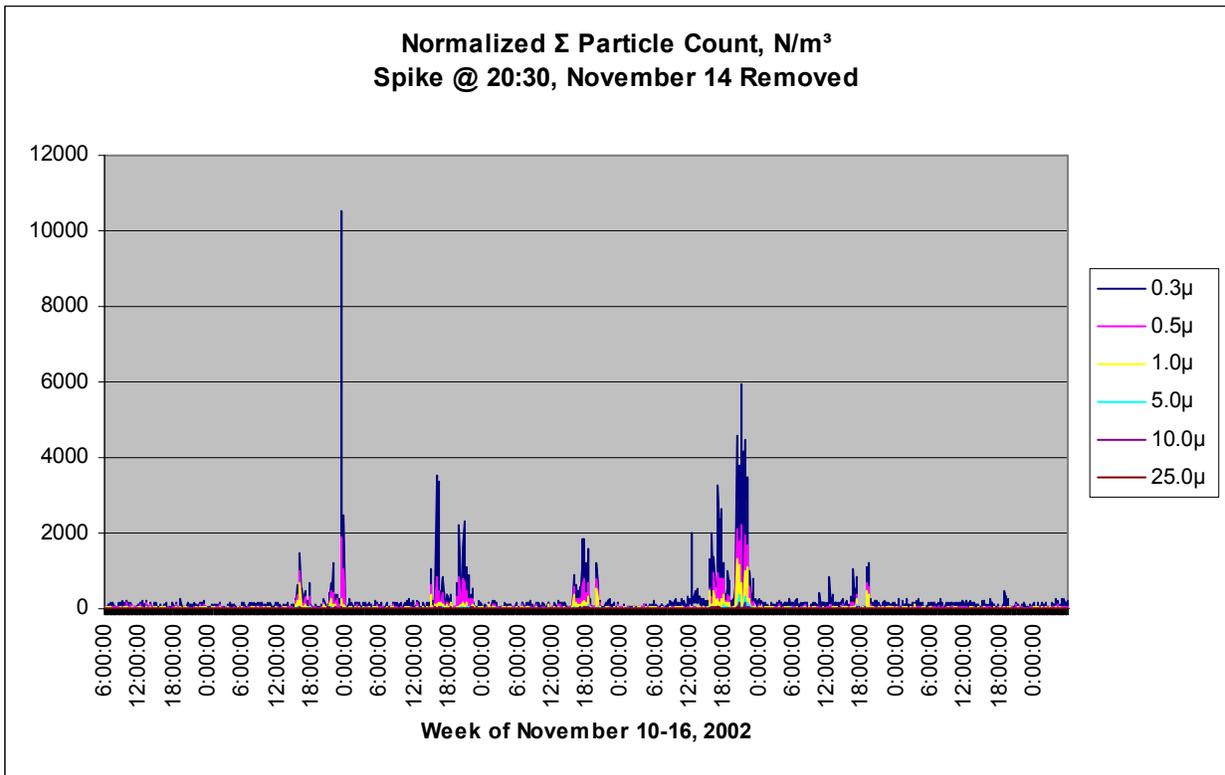
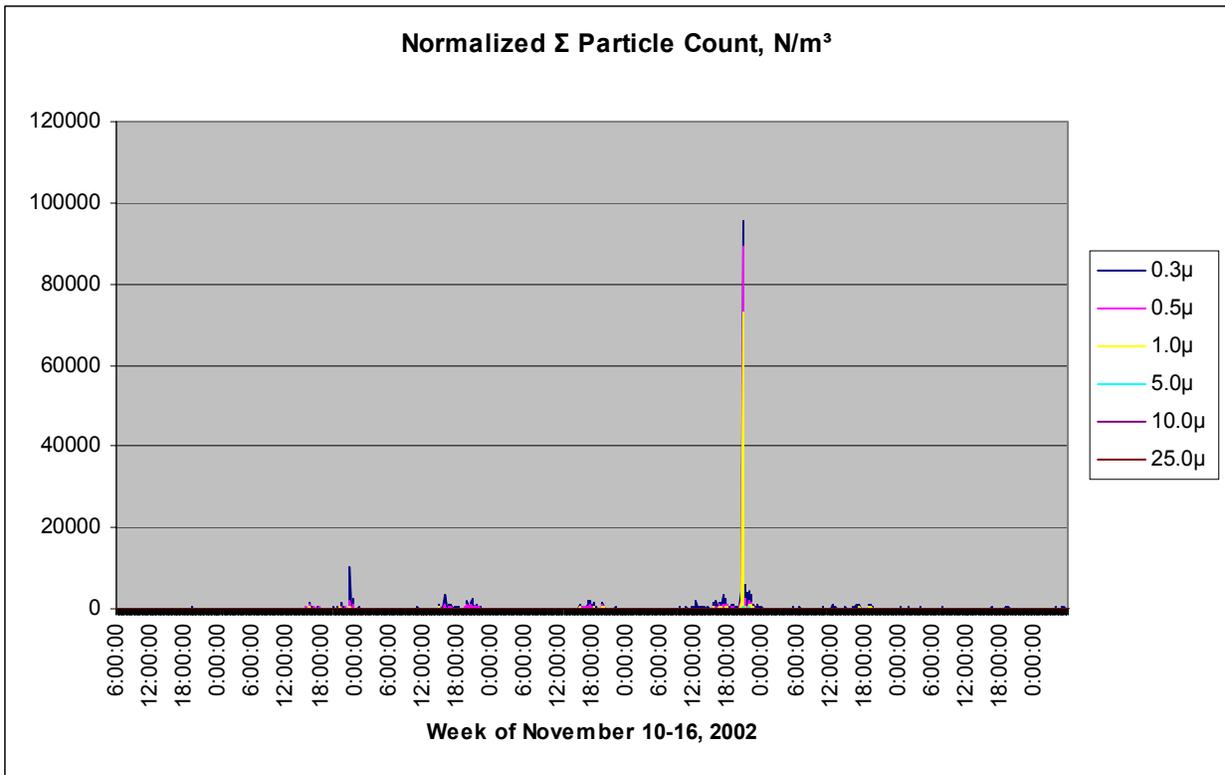


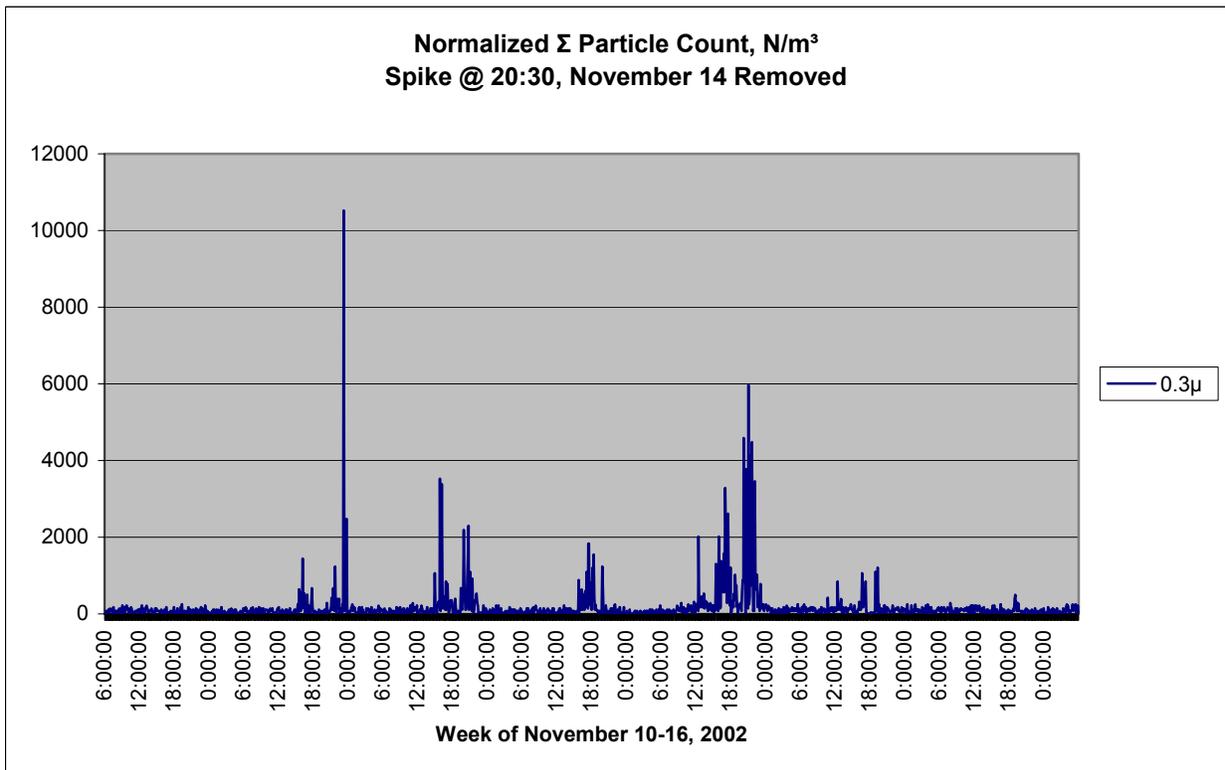
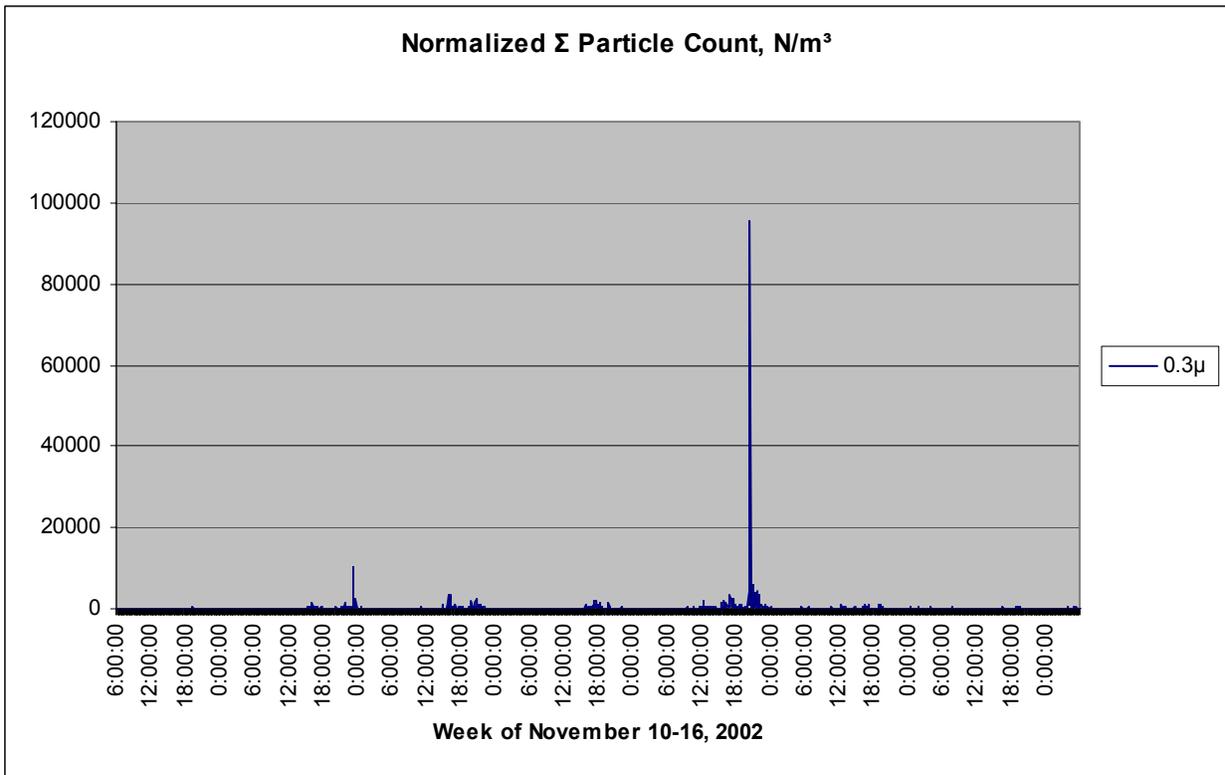


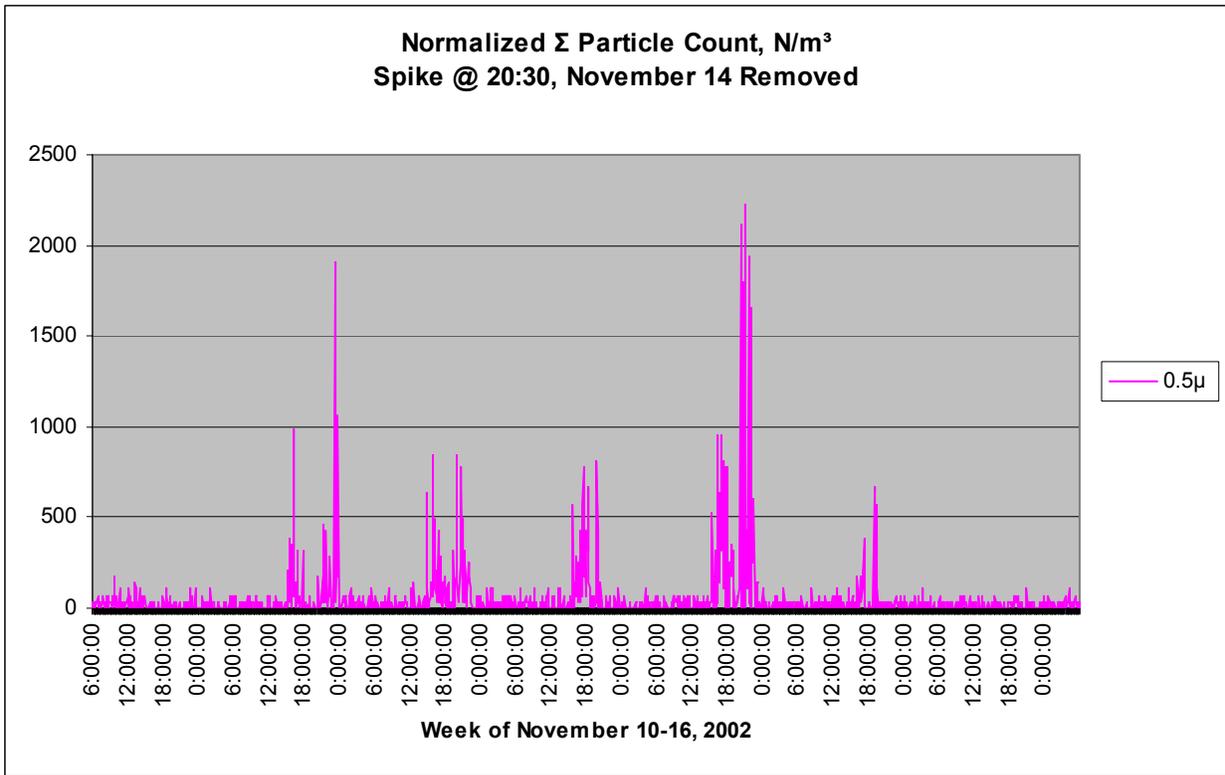
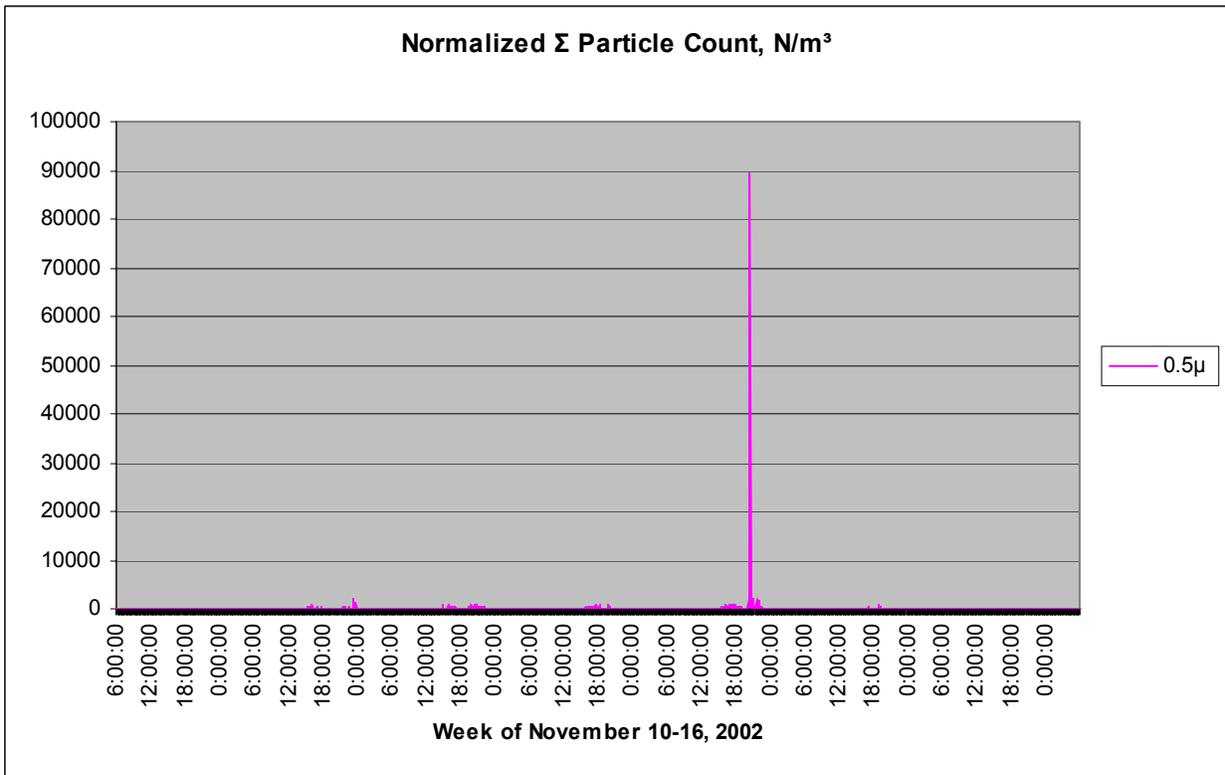


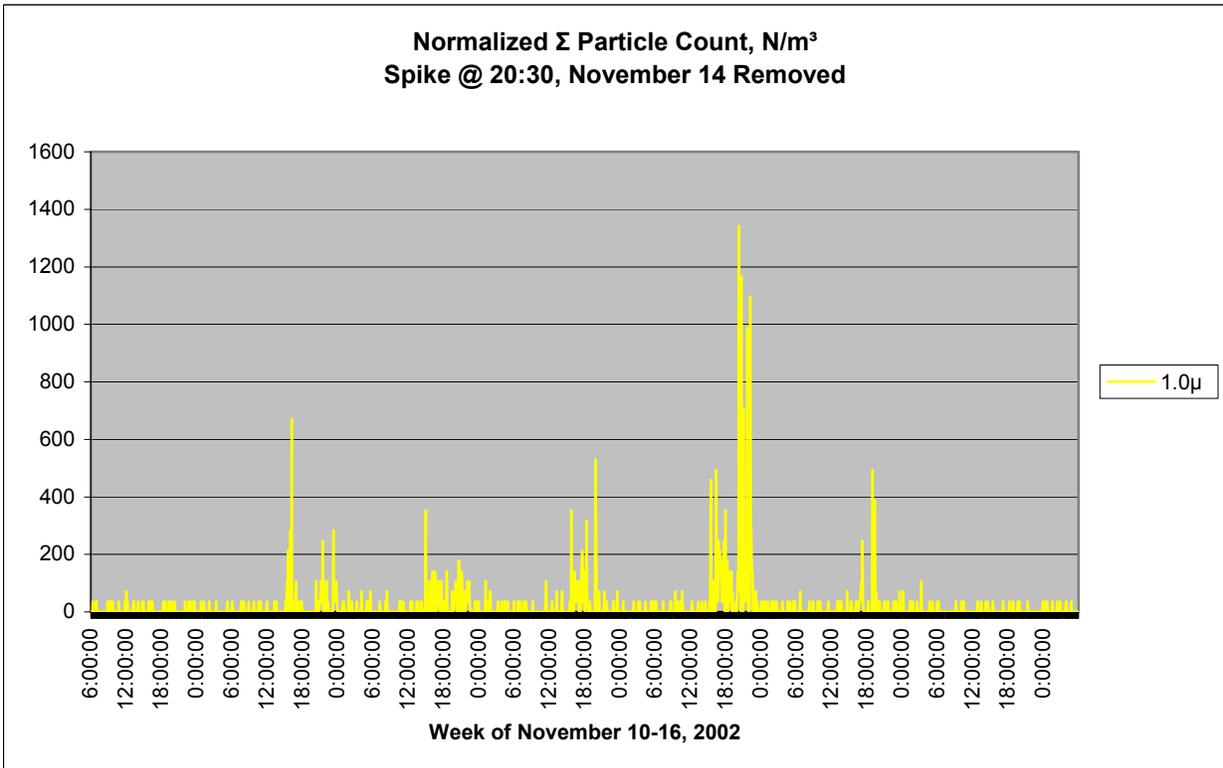
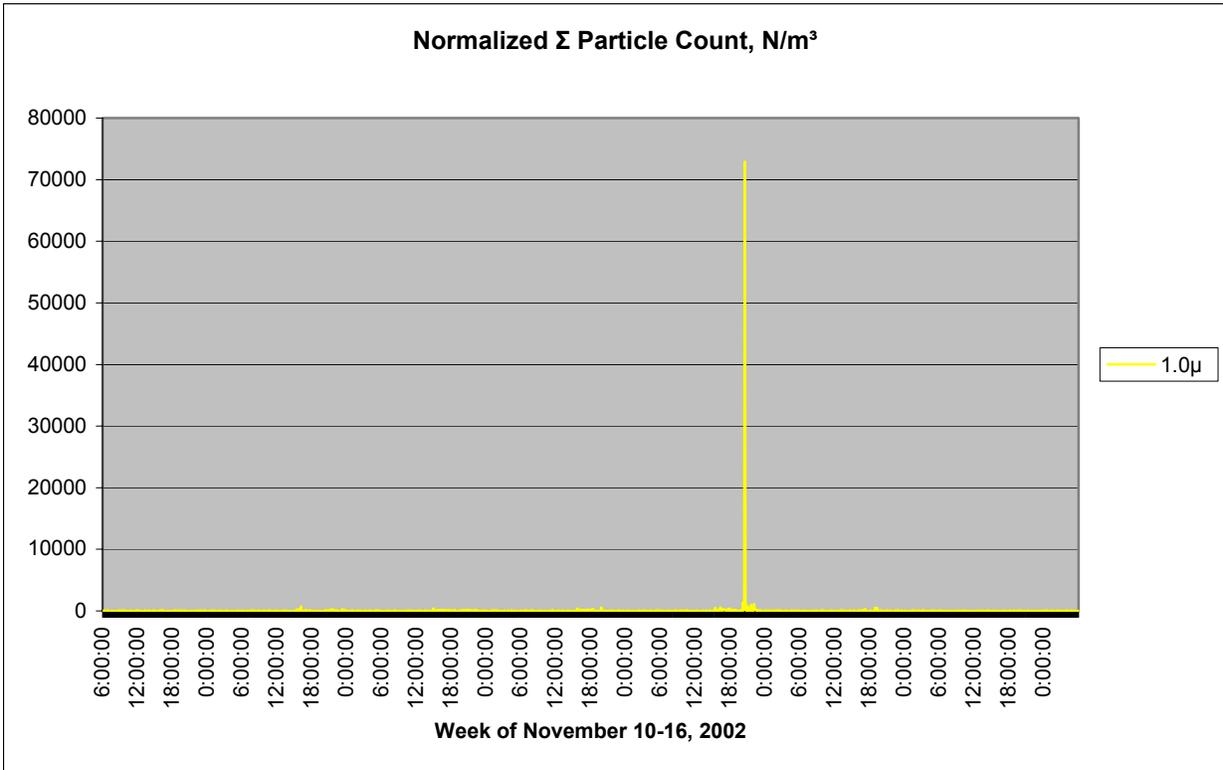


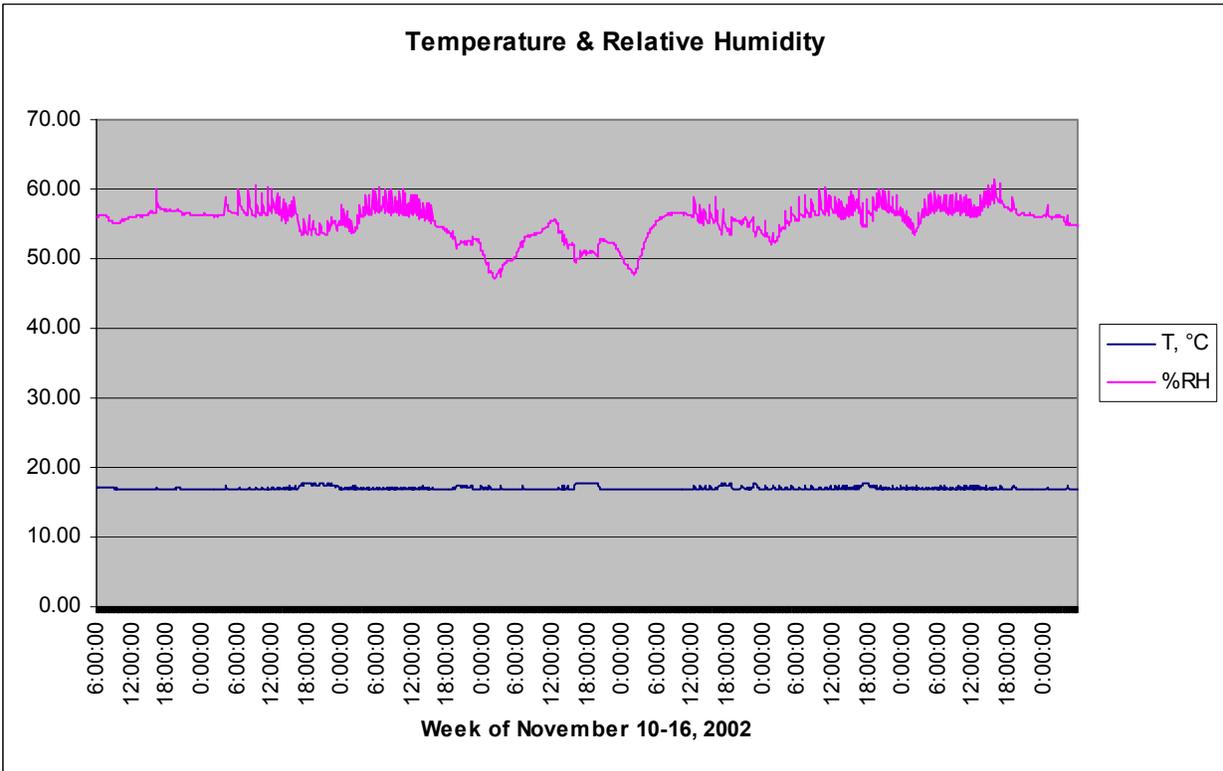
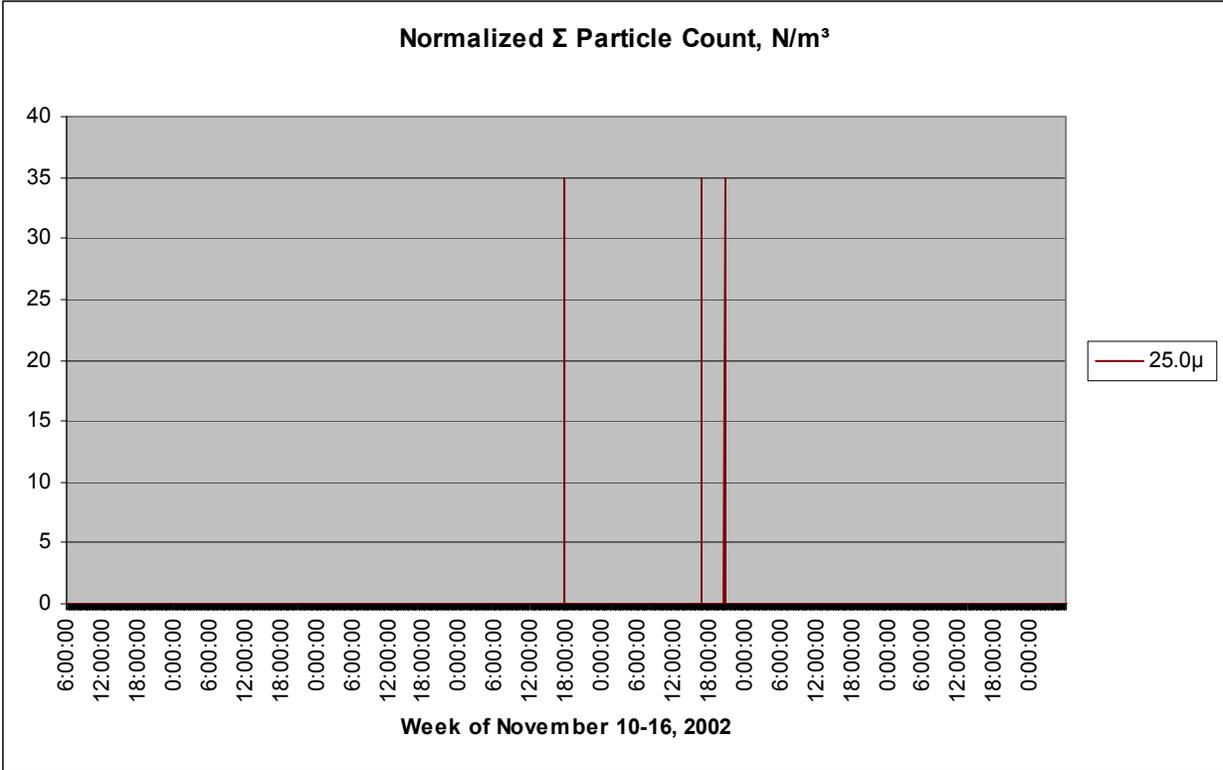


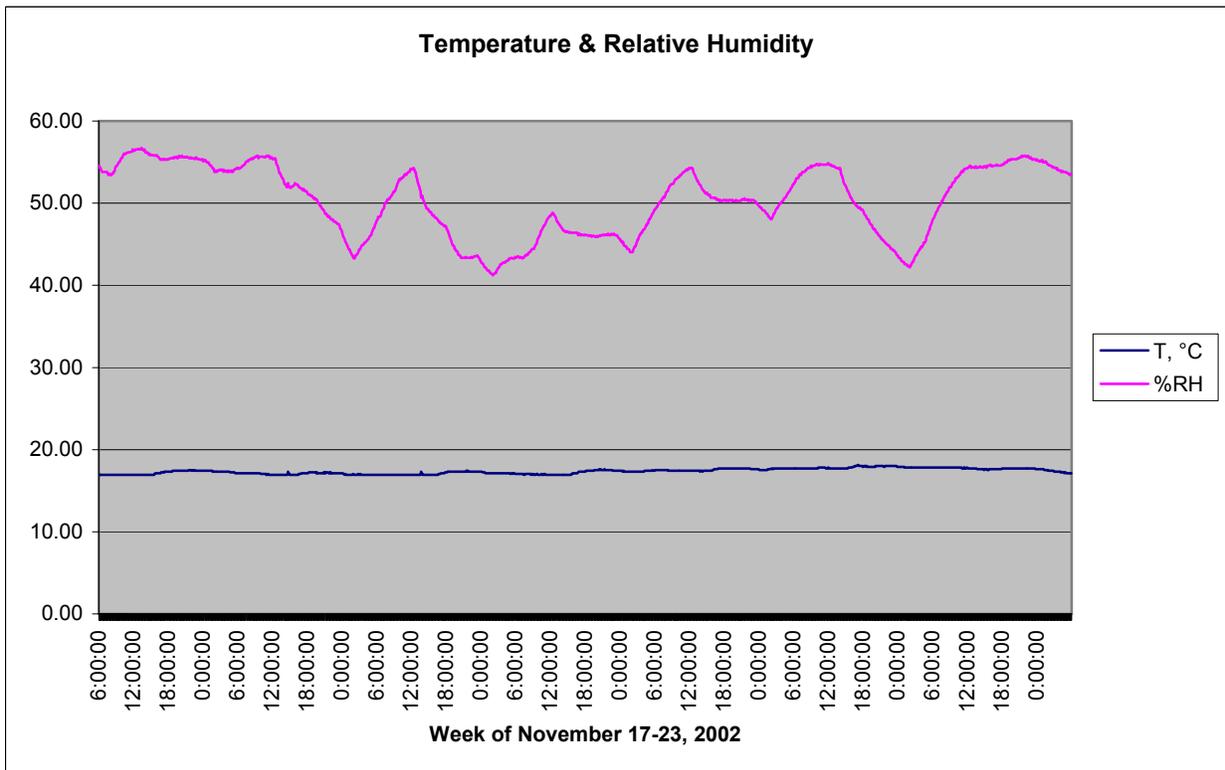
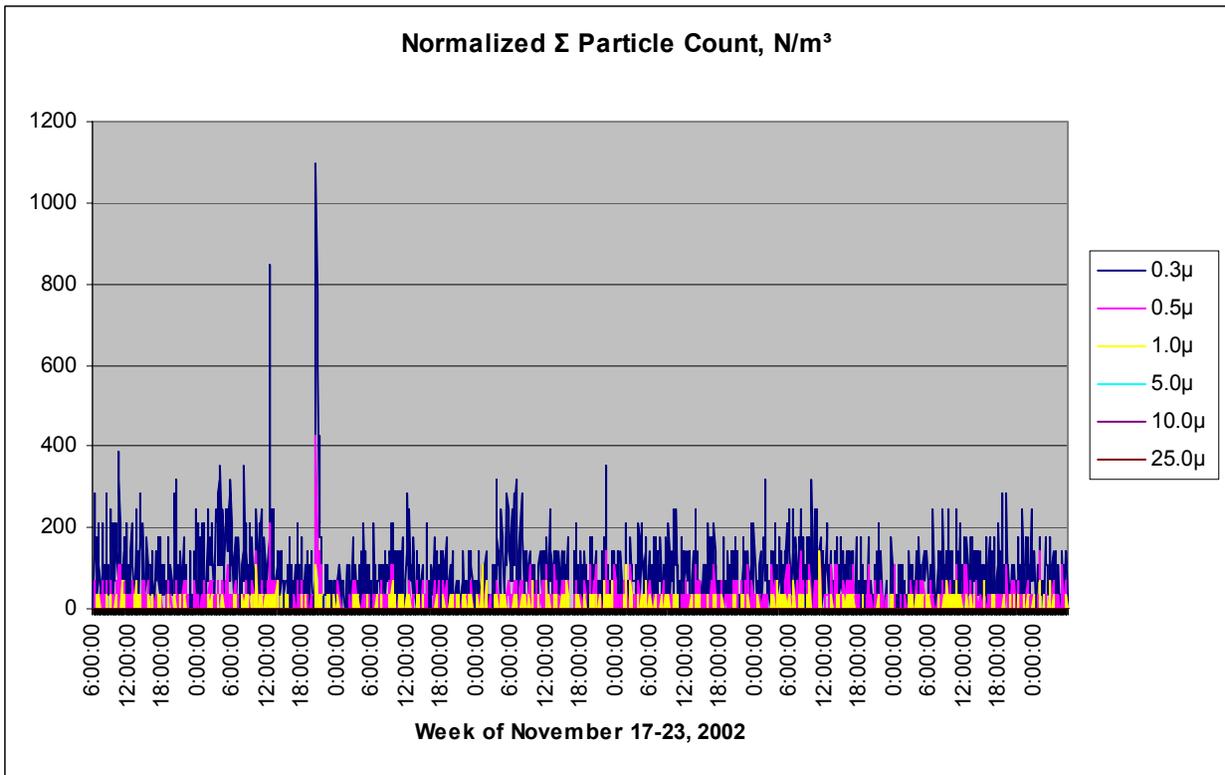


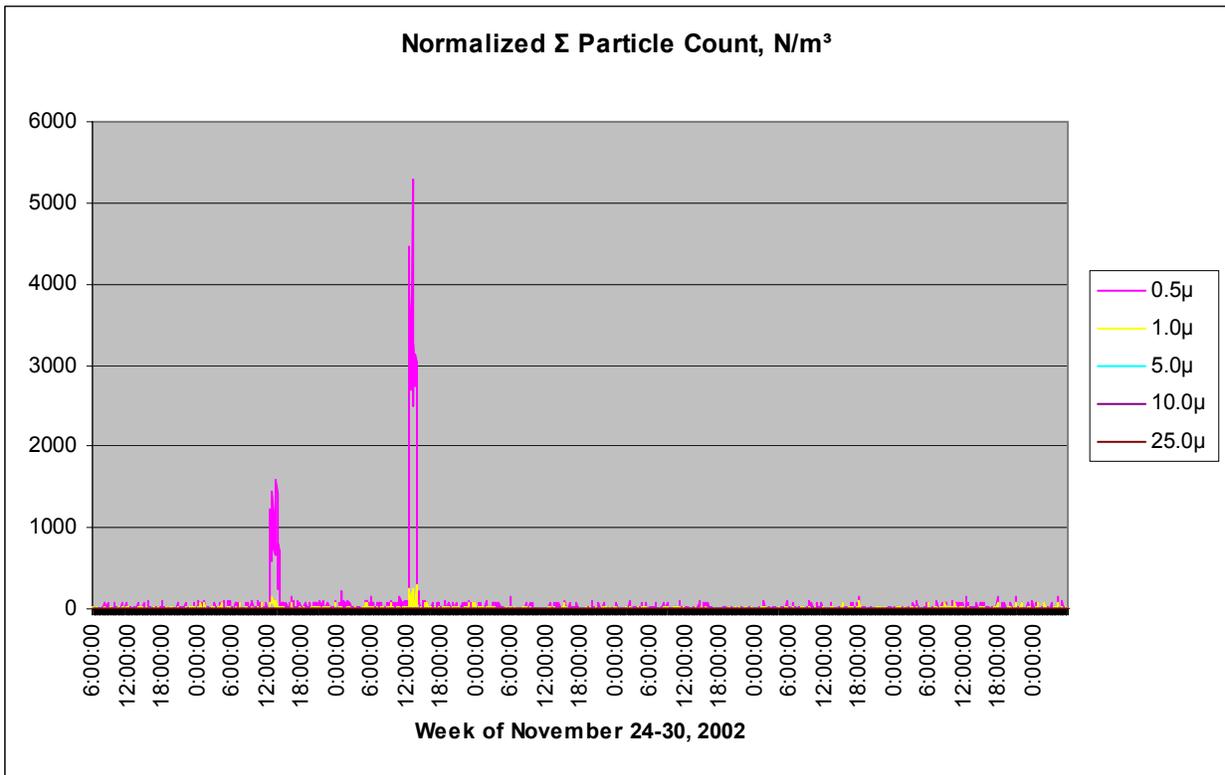
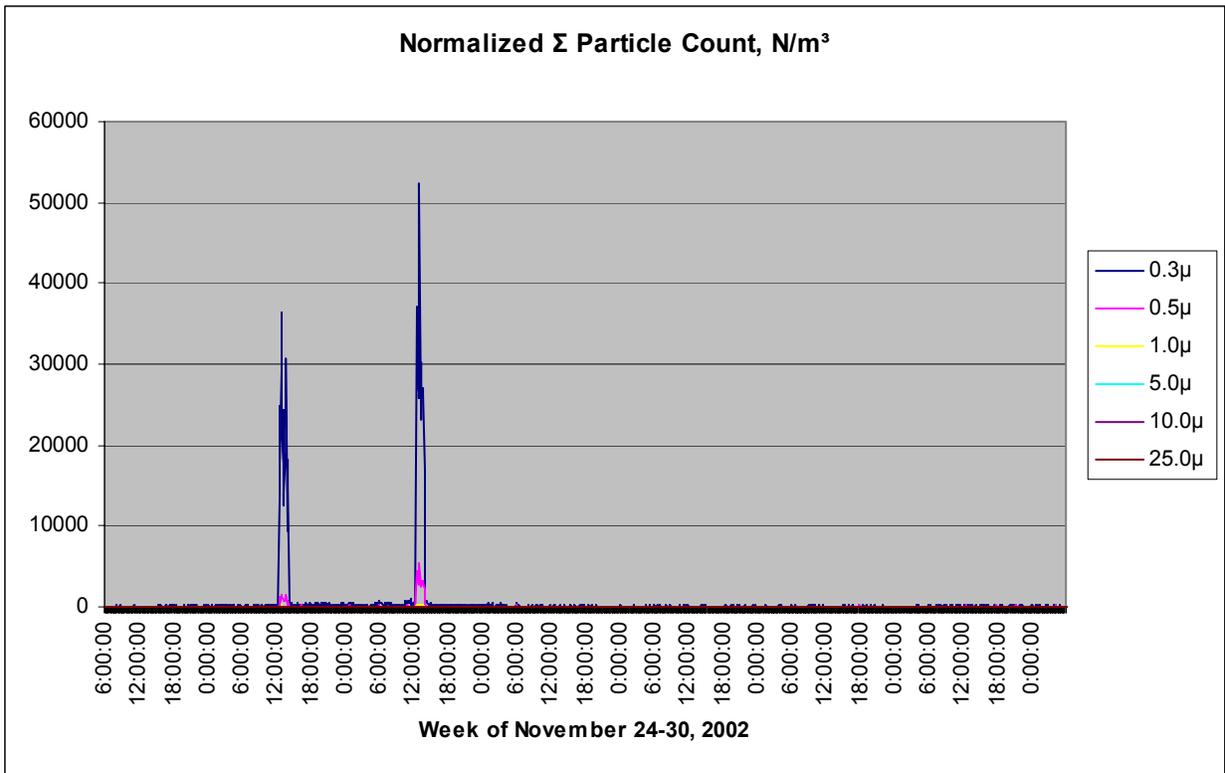


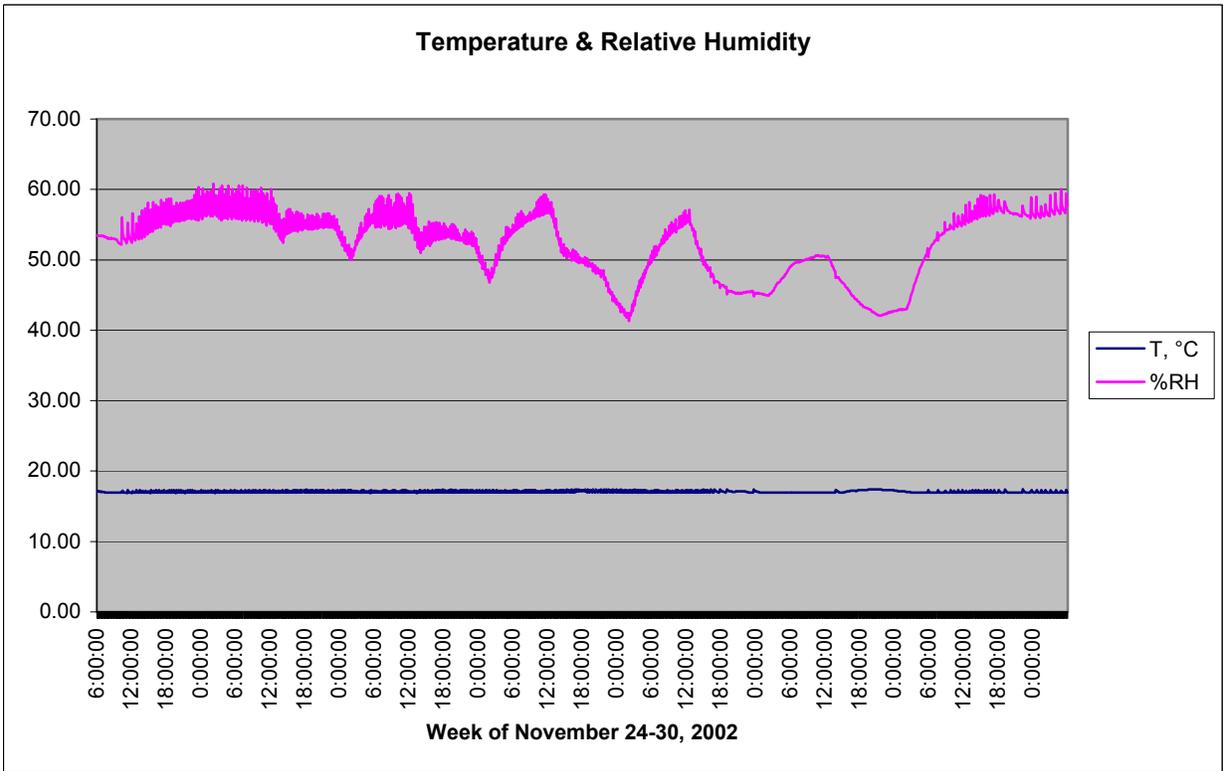
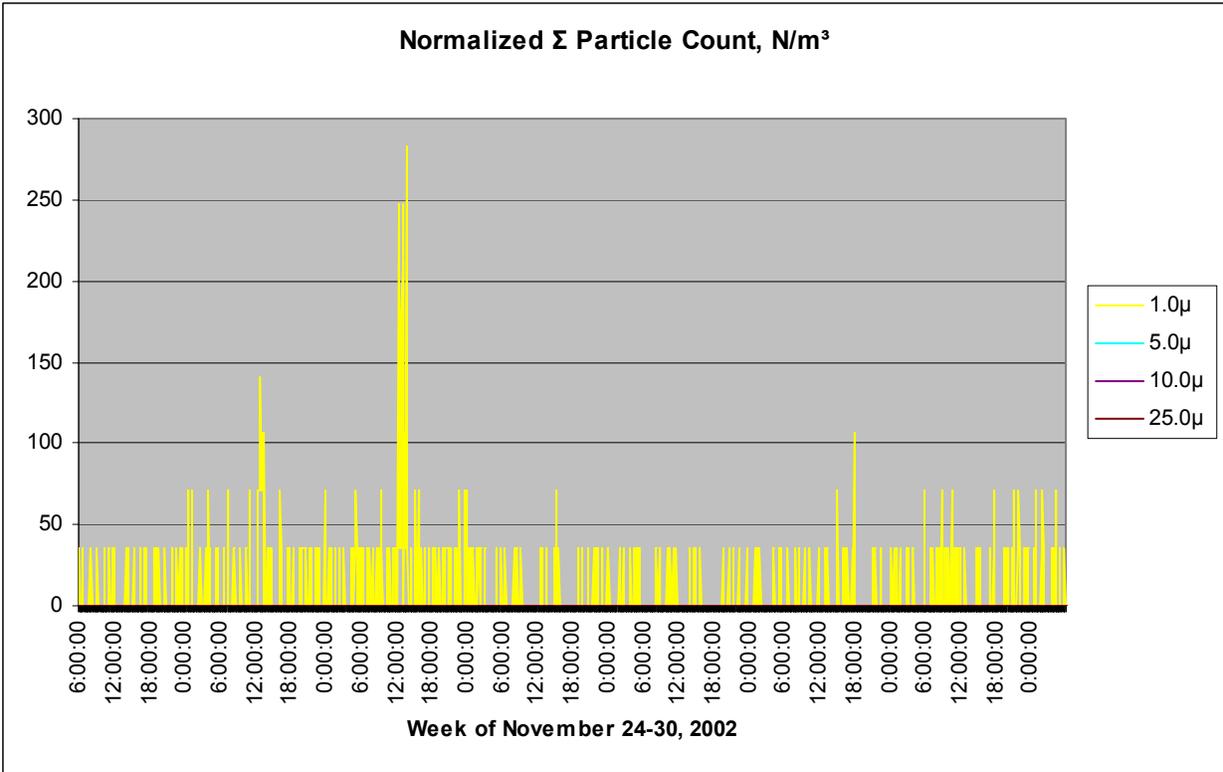


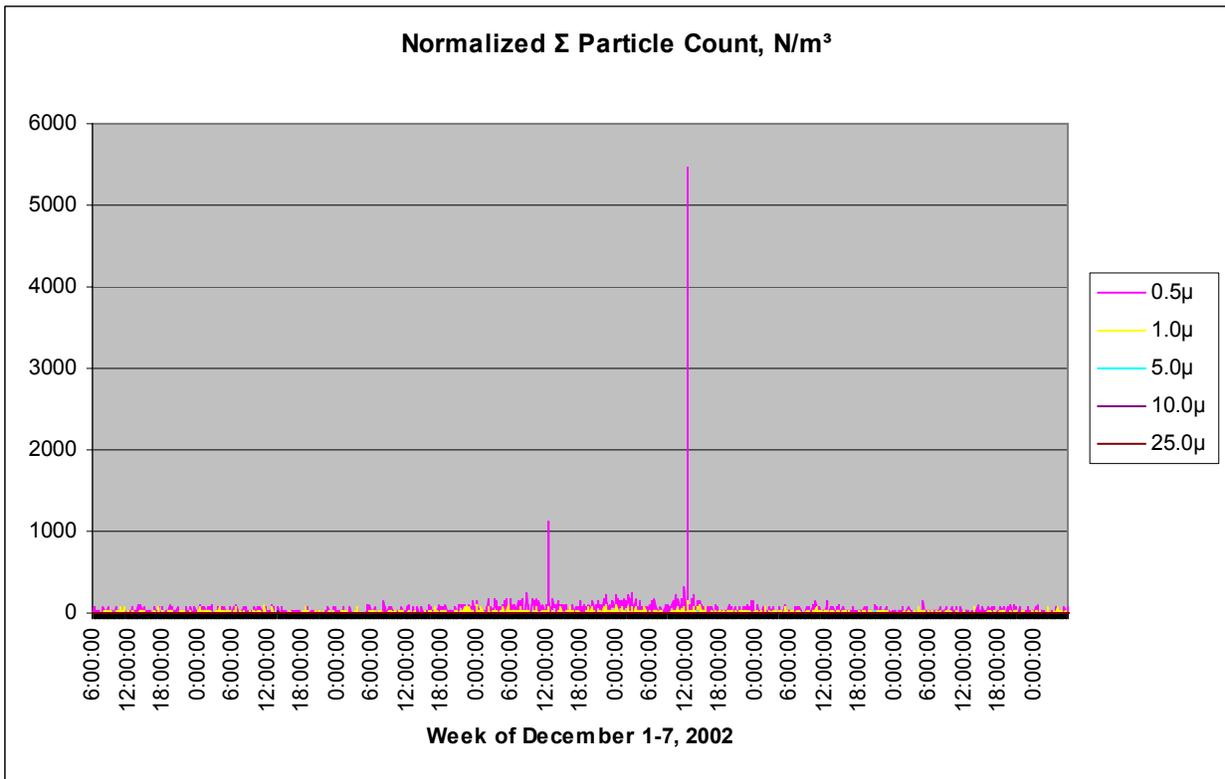
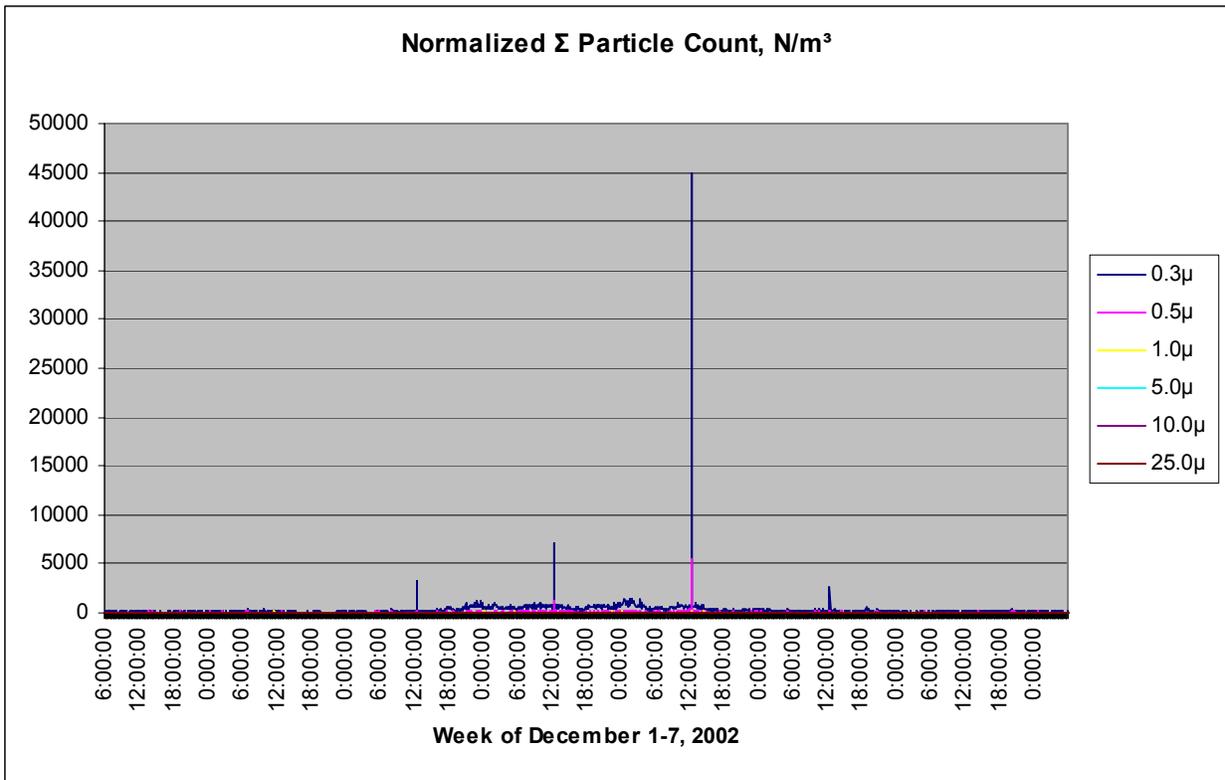


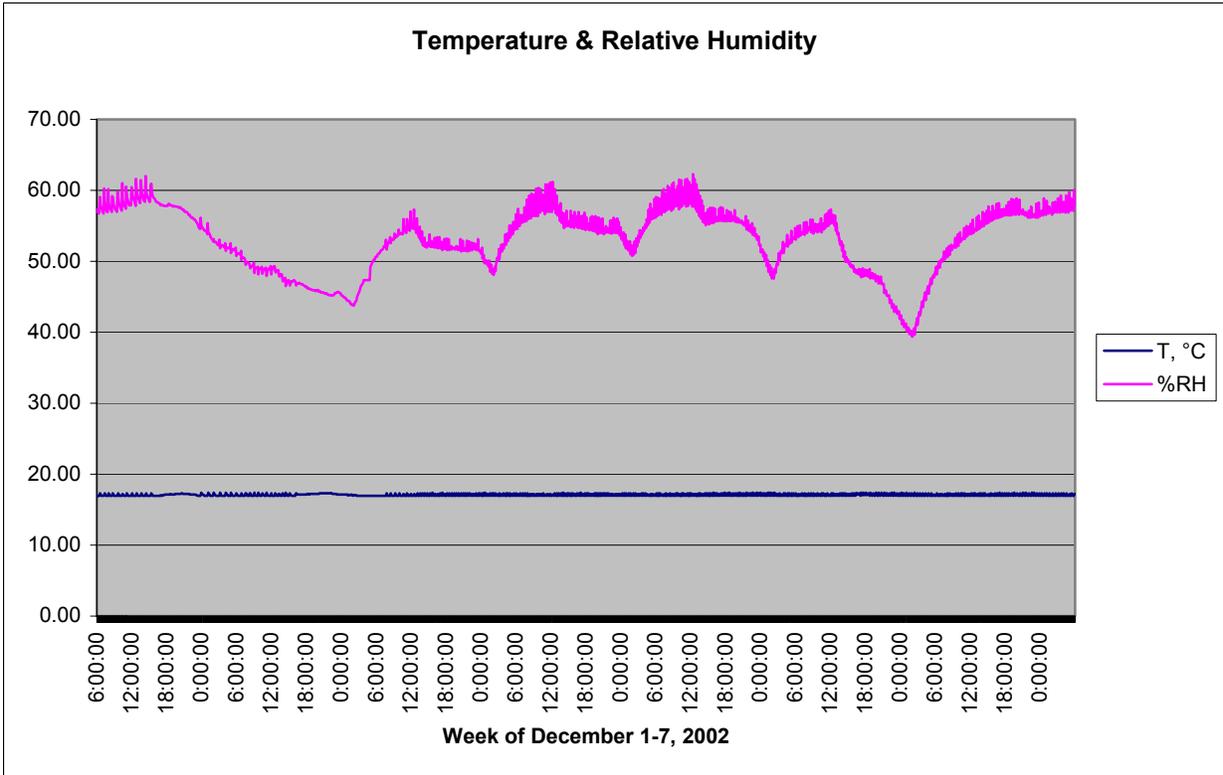
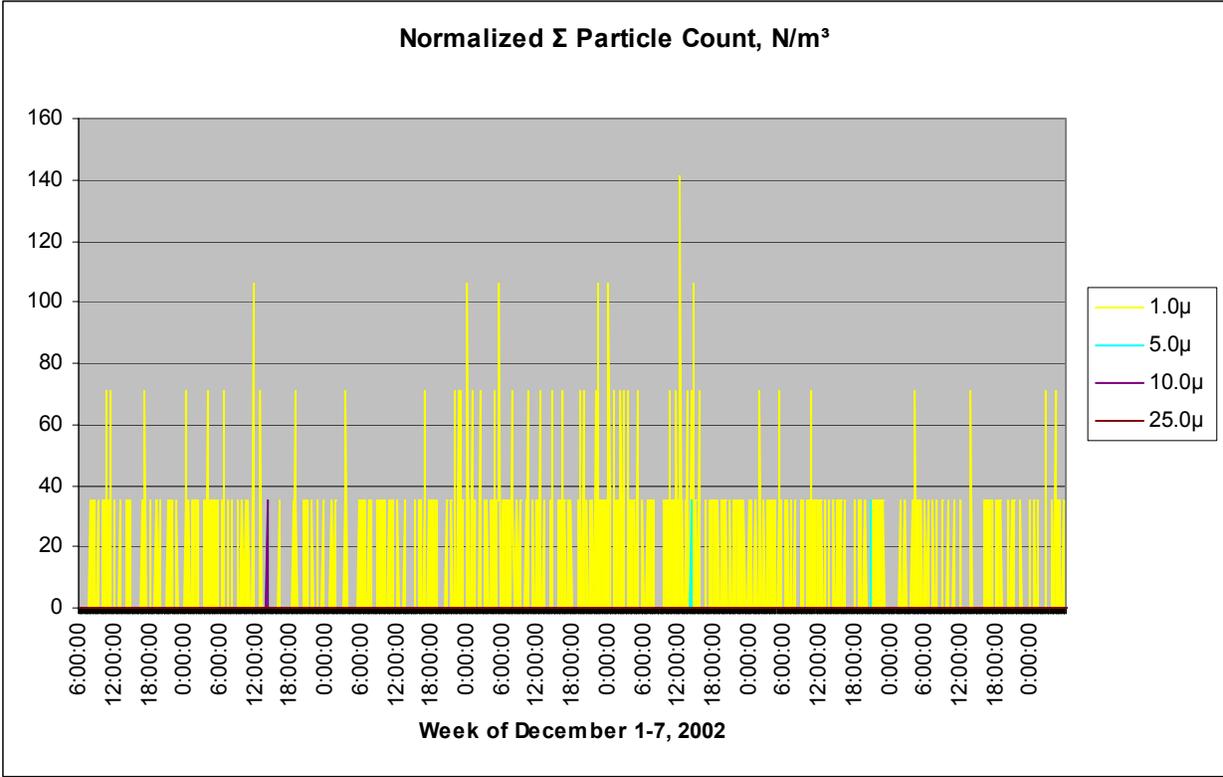


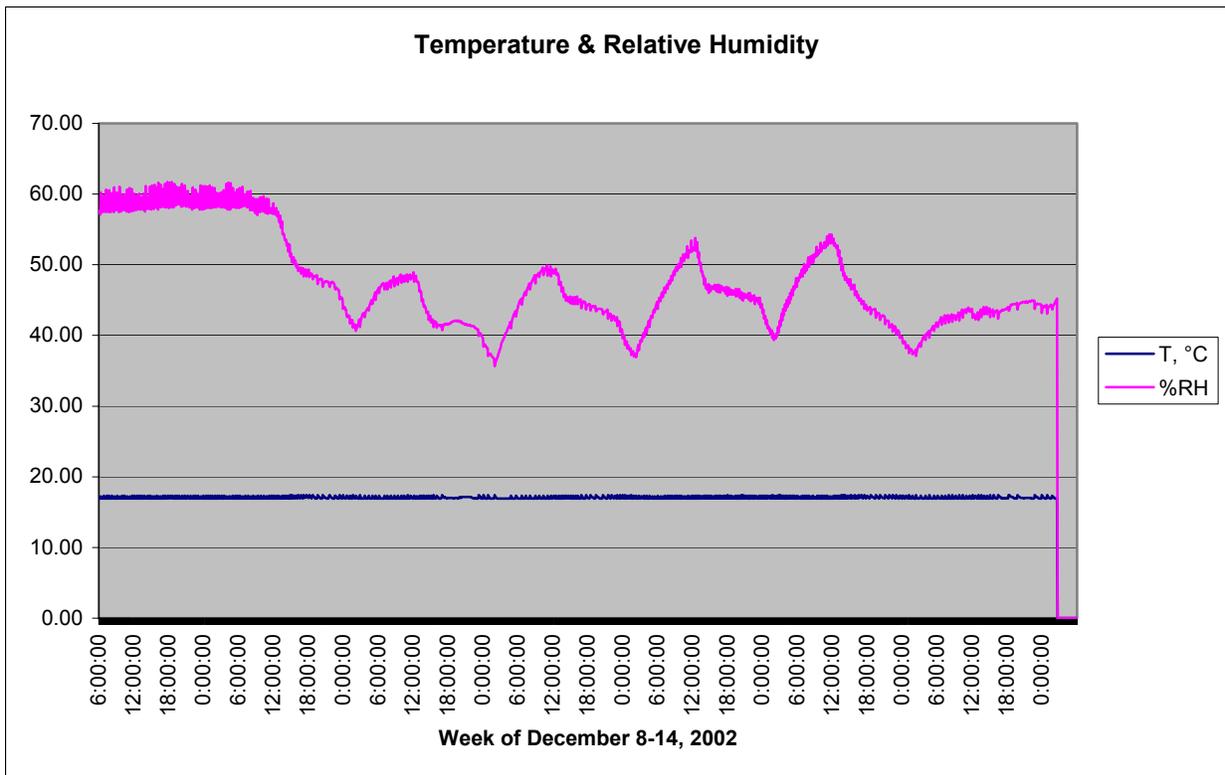
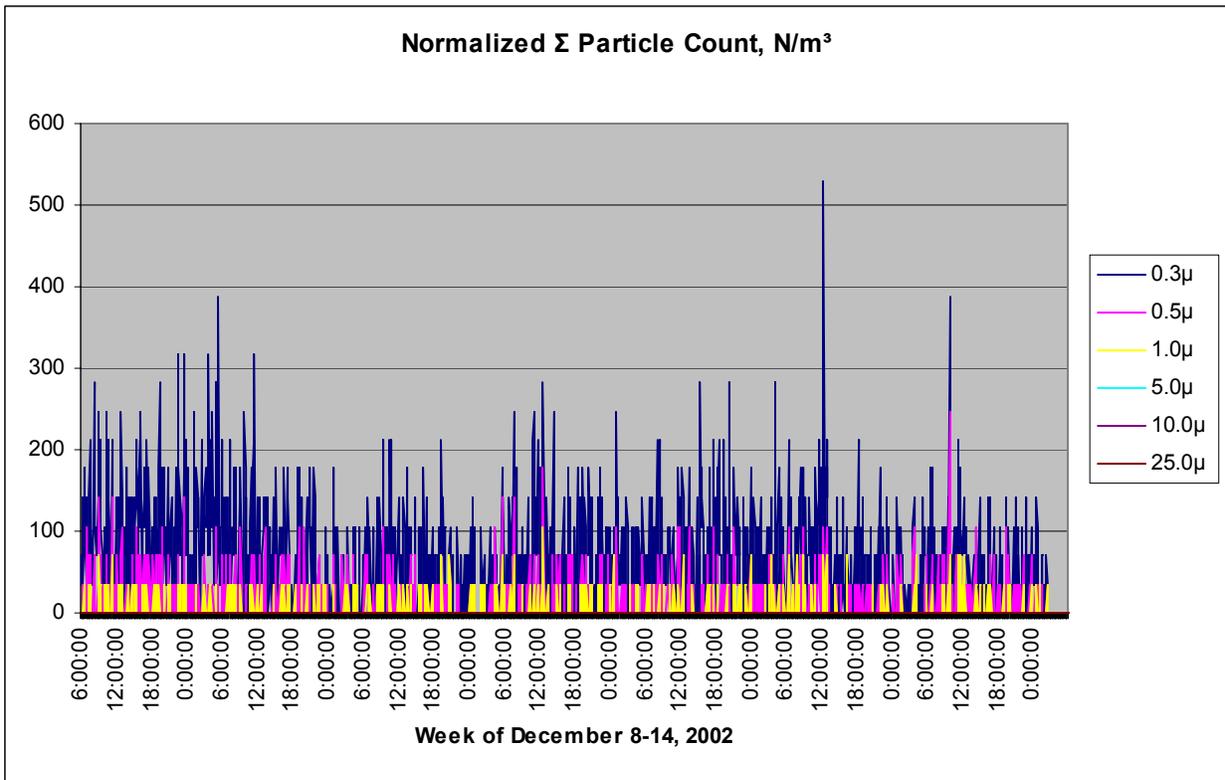


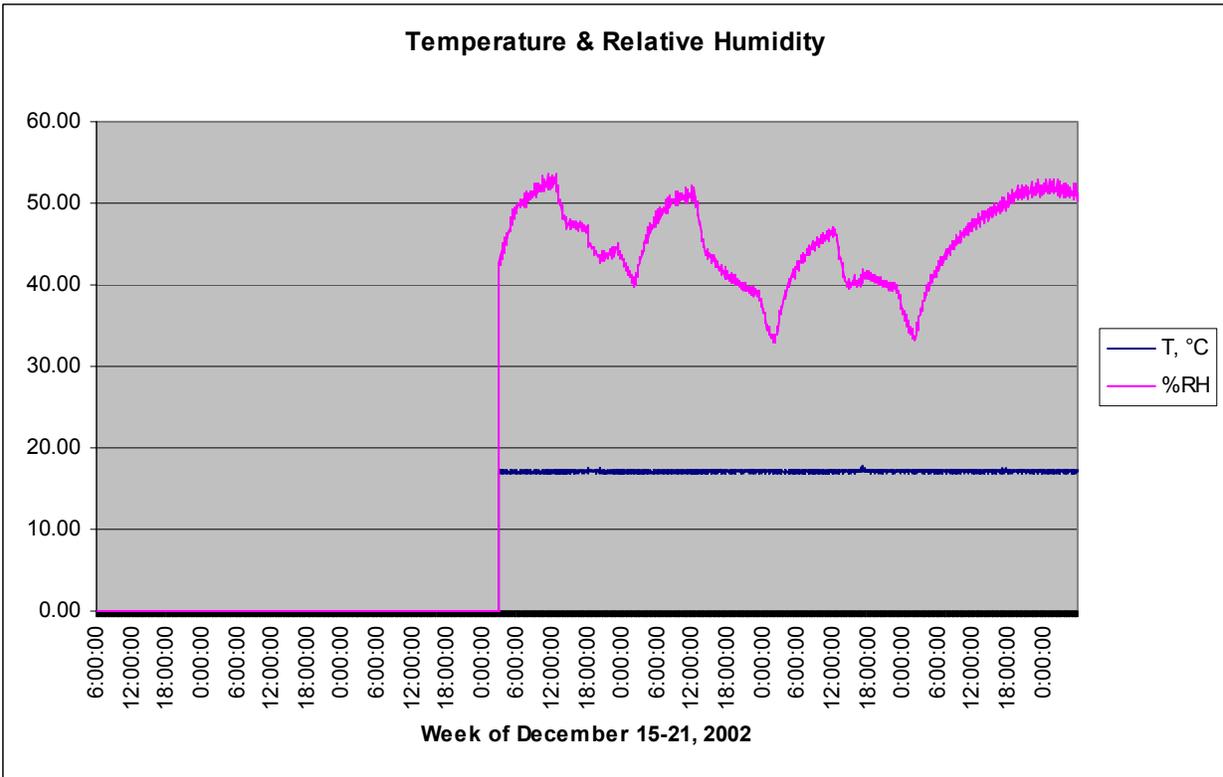
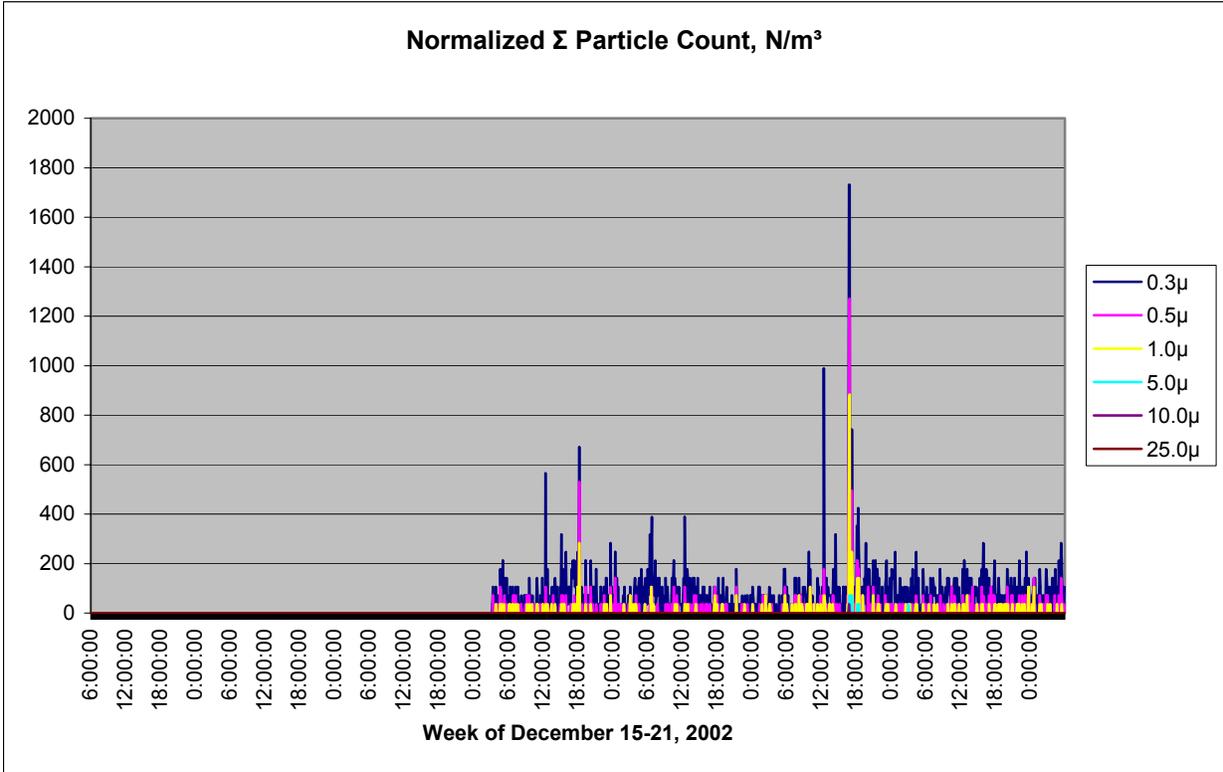












Delivered-To: card@ucar.edu
Date: Fri, 06 Feb 2004 12:00:29 -0500
From: William Thompson <William.T.Thompson.1@gsfc.nasa.gov>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US; rv:1.4) Gecko/20030624
Netscape/7.1
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
To: Nelson Reginald <reginald@stars.gsfc.nasa.gov>,
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Cc: Mauna Loa Solar Observatory <mlso@hao.ucar.edu>,
Joe Davila <davila@stars.gsfc.nasa.gov>,
"Chris St.Cyr" <cstcyr@grace.nascom.nasa.gov>, Kim Streander <kvs@ucar.edu>,
Greg Card <card@ucar.edu>
Subject: Congratulations

Tom, Nelson:

Congratulations! I really do think you're seeing the corona.

Here's my analysis of the data you took on Wednesday. On the far left is the worst-case instrumental noise, based on analysis of image triplets of fixed polarizer position. In the middle is the average polarized brightness taken from polarizer angles 0,120,240, and on the right is the standard deviation of the same data. Since the features seen in the middle image are only seen when the polarizer is moved, the most likely explanation is that we're seeing polarized light. As you folks pointed out, it does have a certain resemblance to the Mk4 data (also attached), although at an angle. The P0 angle was -13.4 degrees when the data were taken, but it seems that the image is rotated by more than that.

Once again, congratulations! And thanks! I know that conditions were difficult up there, and that it took a lot of hard work.

Bill

--
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[_comparison.jpg](#)



[_mk4.jpg](#)

