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Large Volume, Optical and Opto-Mechanical Metrology Techniques for ISIM on JWST

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Outline

I. INTRODUCTION
II. PURPOSE AND ALIGNMENT PLAN
III. REQUIREMENTS
IV. METHODS AND TOOLS
V. TESTS, MEASUREMENT AND SETUP
VI. ANALYSIS
VII. RESULTS
VIII. DATABASES
IX. CONCLUSION
Integrated Science Instrument Module (ISIM) Element

ISIM is one of three elements that together make up JWST
- Approximately 1.4 metric tons, ~20% of JWST by mass

ISIM consists of:
- Five sensor systems
  - MIRI, NIRCam, NIRSpec, NIRISS, FGS
- Nine instrument support systems:
  - Optical metering structure system
  - Electrical Harness System
  - Harness Radiator System
  - ISIM Electronics Compartment (IEC)
  - Cryogenic Thermal Control System
  - Command and Data Handling System (ICDH)
  - ISIM Remote Services Unit (IRSU)
  - Flight Software System
  - Operations Scripts System
ISIM images from SSDIF, prior to CV2

Fine Guidance Sensor (FGS)
Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph (NIRISS)
Near Infrared Camera (NIRCam)
Near-Infrared Spectrograph (NIRSpec)
Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI)

Harness Radiator (HR)
ISIM Electronics Compartment (IEC)
ISIM Test Platform (ITP); ground support equipment
ASMIF and ISIM

- Instrument were built on a GSE (Ambient Science Instrument Mechanical Interface Fixture, ASMIF) that mimics the ISIM-SI interface
- Identical Science Instrument Interface Plates (SIIP) were fabricated for the ASMIFs and ISIM structure
Science Instruments

NIRCam

NIRSpec

FGS

MIRI

IEEE
Ground Support Equipment (GSE)

Master and ISIM alignment target fixture (MATF/IATF) Targets tracked and used to align optical simulator to ISIM
ISIM I&T Flow (1/2)

CV1-RR
Summer/Fall 2013

Integration of
Full-Up ISIM

CV2
Summer 2014

Science Instrument Rework

FGS:
- Detectors
- Electronic boards

NIRISS:
- Detector
- Grisms
- Dual Wheel Motors

MIRI:
- Flight HSA
- Electronics boards

NIRCam:
- A2 detector, ASIC, or cable
- Electronics boards

NIRSpec:
- Detectors
- MicroShutter Array

Environmental Testing
- Vibration (ISIM Prime, Harness Radiator, IEC separately)
- Acoustics (together)
- EMI/EMC (together)

Ambient Functional

CV3
Summer/Fall 2015

Delivery End 2015

Software changes

Data analysis and final reports
Winter/Spring 2016

22 Jan 2015
ISIM I&T Flow (2/2)

M = ambient metrology

22 Jan 2015
Purpose of Work

• Verify the ambient 6 degree of freedom (DOF) alignment of the SIs to the ISIM structure
• This is done using various metrology targets located on the ISIM structure and each SI
  – Interchangable spherically Mounted Retroreflector (SMR) and Tooling Ball (TB) nests
  – Optical alignment cubes
  – Locations calibrated relative to precision mechanical interfaces
• In addition, each instrument contains a pupil alignment reference (PAR) that is measured near the nominal predicted ambient OTE exit pupil location
• Build a comprehensive database of tracking targets through all environmental testing
Requirements

• Uncertainties are determined via a bottoms up estimation and are compared to expectations allocated from the top-level ISIM requirements

• Overall test requirement is that the measured SI nests and cube locations are at their predicted locations within the 2-sigma uncertainties of:
  – The SI optical bench (OB) and Ground support equipment (GSE) measured locations when integrated to ISIM
  – The SI OB measured locations while integrated to the ASMIF structure
  – Finite element modeling (FEM) of the above two orientations with respect to gravity
  – Misalignment associated with small differences in ASMIF and Structure precision mount interfaces
Methods and Tools

• A variety of measurement tools are used depending on the application and requirements
• Tools used include: Leica laser trackers (LT), Nikon laser radar (LR), Leica Wild T3000 theodolites and a Koll Morgen alignment telescope (AT)
• LR is typically used for measurements of the SI optical benches (OB) and ISIM structure TB targets
• LT was used for PAR measurements primarily for its ability to track an SMR for alignment purposes
• Theodolites were used for all optical cube face measurements
• Photogrammetry Cameras used during both ambient and cryogenic testing
Laser tracker is used to measure targets and surfaces

- Operated with Spatial Analyzer software, which includes Unified Spatial Metrology Network (USMN; bundling) routine -- greatly improved uncertainty
- Its target is a spherically mounted retro-reflector (SMR) that attaches to magnetic nest that are interchangeable with the TB targets that are used by the LR
- Uncertainty ~0.005--0.025 mm (1-sigma)
- LT may be used with T-Cam / T-Scan / T-Probe accessories to measure envelopes, surfaces, tooling holes
- May also be used to track hardware during “blind” precision integration activities (Transtrac)

Theodolites are used to measure angles via auto-collimation and targets via triangulation

- Operated manually, data is analyzed with GSFC-developed software
- Autocollimation: Target is a specular flat mirror (cube)
- triangulation: Target is scribe cross hair or specular tooling ball
- Uncertainty ~2 arc-sec (1-sigma) for a single measurements, >5 arc-sec (1-sigma) for a collection of measurements

1. Leica Geosystems AG, Heerbrugg, Switzerland, metrology.leica-geosystems.com
Laser radar\(^1\) (LIDAR) is used to measure targets and surfaces:

- Operated with Spatial Analyzer software
- Its target is diffuse surface (mechanical surface; matt finish), reflective tooling ball, specular mirror, or high-quality tooling hole
- Uncertainty \(~0.010\) mm in range (1-sigma), \(~0.015\) mm per meter in azimuth and elevation (1-sigma)
- Laser Radar scans much faster than Laser Tracker with T-Probe
- USMN-compatible
- At ambient, used for:
  - Used for prescription and alignment measurement for large optics (radius, aperture, etc.)
  - Envelope scans
  - Tooling ball targets on large assemblies

Photogrammetry Overview

- 3 dimensional metrology system
- Uses triangulation to locate custom targets in 3 coordinates
- Requires multiple camera locations
- Solves for the camera locations and coordinates of the targets simultaneously through the bundling procedure contained in the V-STARS software, proprietary software owned by Geodetic Systems Inc.
- Software contains calibration algorithms to calibrate internal camera errors
- Geometrically diverse scalebars provide scale
Measurement Setups

- Measurements conducted in the NASA GSFC Space Systems Development and Integration Facility (SSDIF) and Space Environment Simulator (SES) chamber
- Tests
  - GSE only ambient/cryogenic characterization
  - Full multi-station LR measurements of SI OB and ISIM structure targets
  - Full suite of theodolite measurements of all SI OB cubes and ISIM structure cubes
  - Five sets of measurements taken at each station
  - Resulting final values used for PAR measurements
MATF and IATF (xATF) ambient testing

Vertical and Horizontal calibration of all Targets
MATF and IATF (xATF) Cryogenic Testing

Warm to cold changes of xATF SGR, Mirror, Pinohole and Invar Scalebars tracked in LN chamber fitted with a LHe shroud.
Photogrammetry in SES chamber

ISIM structure with PG targets and scalebars

Boom assembly and camera supports

Computer with labview interface

Canister

INCA3 Camera
Structure characterization, ambient

- Ambient measurement of the SI populated structure on ITP in SSDIF
  - Structure contains metrology targets and some limited harnessing (e.g., temperature sensors)
  - Invar, GSE corner fitting metrology plates (CFMP) with integral alignment cubes
  - LT targets (GSE nests) on CFMPs and tubes
  - Most CFMPs remain on Structure throughout I&T
  - Each SI contains metrology nest targets
  - Each SI contains two optical cubes
Top View of Test Setup

SIs not shown
PAR Measurement Setup

- SI Chief Rays
- Secondary CR alignment point
- Breadboard
- AT and stages
- Folded Pupil Locations
- ISIM (Sis not shown)
- Fold Mirror
- Unfolded Pupil Locations
- V1
- V3
- Floor
Test Setup
Gravity Release

ISIM in turnover fixture

Slowly rotated using Ransome Table

ISIM and SI tooling balls and cubes
Measured V1 up then V1 down and compared FEM modeling.
Analysis

- TB/SMR Data analyzed using Spatial Analyzer
- PG Data analyzed with VStars
- Multiple stations were combined using USMN
  - Bundling technique similar to photogrammetry applications
  - Can be used for multiple types of instruments
- ISIM nest target values best-fit transformed to an as-built unpopulated ISIM structure database
- Theodolite data analyzed using Microsoft Excel
- Theodolite data brought into VCS via direct and through measurements using the transfer cube assembly (TCA)
- Students-t (2-sigma) uncertainty calculated from five sets
- FEM differences from gravity are accounted for in the results
- Differences in the coordinate system due to the SIIP from ASMIF to ISIM are accounted for in the results

GSE Targets: Pinholes

Ambient Pinhole measurements with Cathetometer
Cryogenic with LR vision scan (output pictured above)
GSE Targets: SGR

Facet Interface

Facet

Perimeter Scans

Facet intersection

Reflected Facet intersection
GSE Targets: SGR

Diagram and data from LR scan of an SGR
GSE Targets: SGR

- Fit plane to range points
- Fit lines to facet interfaces
- Create point at line/plane interface
- Average 3 points
- Correct for transmission through glass
PAR Analysis

- Analysis starts with the final USMN average results from the TB/SMR survey of the structure.
- Measurements are made of all visible ISIM structure targets during the PAR measurements and are best-fit transformed to the final USMN results of the ISIM survey.
- The measured pupil target location is used as the basis for image analysis.
- ImageJ software is used for the image analysis.
- Five images taken with illumination altered between images for each PAR.

**Measured Nominal Pupil Location**

**PAR target center**

**AT crosshairs aligned to V2/V3 axis via clocking reference**
PAR Analysis

- PAR images from all instruments
- PAR targets are not perfectly aligned to the SI pupil. The offsets are known
- All SIs are not designed to image well at ambient
Results

- ISIM structure data presented is from the pre-cryovac 2 testing (May 2014)
  - Pre-CV1 prime—FGS, MIRI
  - Pre-CV1—FGS, MIRI
  - Post-CV1—FGS, MIRI (PAR only)
  - Pre-CV2 prime—All SIs
  - Pre-CV2—All SIs
  - Post-CV2 (Fall 2014)—All SIs
- FEM difference due to the different SI orientation and loading conditions are accounted for in the results.
Example of development of pass/fail values for nest location measurements
Example of development of pass/fail values for cube face orientation measurements

- **Total ASMIF to ISIM Science Instrument Theodolite 2 sigma Uncertainty**
  - Total ASMIF Uncertainty: 15 sec
  - SI on ASMIF uncertainty: 11 sec
  - SI on ASMIF coordinate system uncertainty: 9 sec
  - Theodolite transformation uncertainty: 2 sec

- Total SIIP Uncertainty: 19 sec
  - ISIM SIIP uncertainty: 10 sec

- **FEM Uncertainty (MUF 1.4)**
  - 20 sec
  - ASMIF SIIP uncertainty: 16 sec

- Total ISIM Uncertainty: 11 sec
  - Uncertainty SI ISIM: 9 sec
  - Coordinate system uncertainty: 6 sec
  - Theodolite transformation: 2 sec
PAR Image Location Pass/Fail Criteria

- Based on relative test to test changes
- Defined in the entrance pupil space
- ISIM level requirement for pupil shear is 3.1%
- To put this into perspective the pass fail values for V2/V3 converted to pupil shear percent is 0.16%. This is a factor of 20 better than the absolute alignment requirement for pupil shear

\[
\%\text{Pupil Shear} = 100 \frac{\Delta V}{152 \text{ mm}}
\]

OTE exit pupil diameter
**PG System Measurement Uncertainty**

- **0.132 mm**
  - 2 sigma error budget allocation to PG system measurement uncertainty

- **0.033 mm**
  - 2 sigma as-built PG warm-to-cold measurement uncertainty for Cryoset Test

- **0.029 mm**
  - PG As-Built 2-sigma measurement error

- **0.011 mm**
  - PG target 95% measurement uncertainty

- **0.012 mm**
  - VSTARS target 2-sigma network error propagated across 5 datasets

- **0.008 mm**
  - Warm

- **0.009 mm**
  - Cold

- **0.025 mm**
  - 2 sigma uncertainty between measured and calculated warm to cold scalebar length changes

- **0.015 mm**
  - 2 sigma error in determining warm to cold scalebar length change based on scalebar calibration error budget

- **0.005 mm**
  - Estimate of maximum target location change in hole due to cool down
ISIM Coordinate System
### ISIM and SI TB/SMR Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame VOTE-ISIM-PreCV2-A</th>
<th>Delta Post CV1 FEM corrected V1 (mm)</th>
<th>V2 (mm)</th>
<th>V3 (mm)</th>
<th>Delta ASMIF FEM corrected V1 (mm)</th>
<th>V2 (mm)</th>
<th>V3 (mm)</th>
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From Pre-CV1
## ISIM/SI Cube Results

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<th>Cube Vector</th>
<th>Roll about V1</th>
<th>Pitch about V2</th>
<th>Yaw about V3</th>
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**Total ASMIF to ISIM Science Instrument Theodolite 2**

**sigma Uncertainty**

33 sec
Summary

• We have successfully verified the SI-level target calibration is in good agreement with measured SI OB locations on ISIM element to better than the required pass/fail values
• This process will be repeated during ISIM level I&T to trend any potential alignment changes due to thermal cycling (CV2, CV3), vibration and acoustic exposure
• This process will also be repeated after SI work during I&T.
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Questions?
Thank you for your attention.

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Back up Slides
**ASMIF status**

- MIRI ASMIF: Delivered to RAL, May 2007
- NIRSpec ASMIF: Delivered to Astrium, Sep 2007
- FGS ASMIF: Delivered to COM DEV, Dec 2007
- NIRCam ASMIF: Delivered to Lockheed Martin, Jan 2009
ISIM Test Platform (ITP)

- Master gauge for nominal OTE-ISIM interface ("reference A")
- Fiduciary points on KM sockets map to MICD
- Used for ambient integration, metrology and alignment (SSDIF)
- Used for cryogenic testing in both Structure cryo-set and Integrated ISIM testing
- Supported by IMIS and ISSD in SSDIF for ambient work
- Supported by Upper GESHA in SES chamber for cryogenic testing
- ~30K ITP is attached to the ~100K Upper GESHA via thermal isolator stand-offs
- Supports MATF for OSIM-to-reference A alignment
- Extensive optomechanical requirements related to alignment and stability
- V-coordinate system is mapped to surrogate backplane (ISIM Test Platform fixture; ITP) via least-squares fit
- Mapping is redefined for different load and temperature configurations (significant warm-to-cold change and gravity sag)
ITP calibration, ambient

- Ambient calibration of ITP
  - Definition of V-coordinate system using interface references and MICD
  - Calibration of ITP metrology references using LT, theodolites, PG
  - Cube normals are aligned to approximately represent axes of V-coordinate system
- Changes to ambient calibration
  - Various load cases (empty, bare Structure, Integrated ISIM, OSIM’s BIA)
  - Repeatability with handling and mounting
- MATF installation
  - Calibrate 6 DoF alignment with respect to V-coordinates
  - Repeatability of attachment
- ISIM Error Budget Report (JWST-RPT-008175) documents allocations for ITP metrology uncertainty (knowledge) and impact to flight hardware alignment
Alignment approach for SI-to-Structure
(Ambient Science Instrument Mechanical Interface Fixture; ASMIF)

- Alignment of SI optical train relative to SI-ISIM interface is verified by SI developer using optomechanical tooling (i.e., ASMIF)
- Levy requirements on Structure to avoid iterative compensated cryogenic alignment (i.e., no “windage” within Structure --- no pre-alignment at ambient to achieve correct placement at cryogenic operating temperature)
- Place SI-Structure interface plats on the ground at ambient at their nominal on-orbit alignment positions and orientations --- differences between warm vs. cold structure and loaded vs. 0g structure are small and captured in error budget
- Measure bare Structure cryogenic performance to verify that it meets alignment requirements and increase confidence in Integrated ISIM performance (Structure’s “cryo-set” test)
Ambient integration of SIs with Structure

- SIs are integrated to Structure
- Integrated ambient baseline metrology performed after Structure is populated with SIs: SI optical bench and ISIM Structure targets are measured using laser trackers and theodolites at ambient temperature under 1-g
- Measurements are compared with expectations based on
  - SI+ASMIF metrology results
  - As-built ITP, Structure, and SI validated mechanical models (e.g., gravity sag, ITP distortion)
- Measurements, including uncertainty, must agree with as-built mechanical models and "blueprints"
- This step ensures that SIs are where they should be in Structure at ambient under 1-g