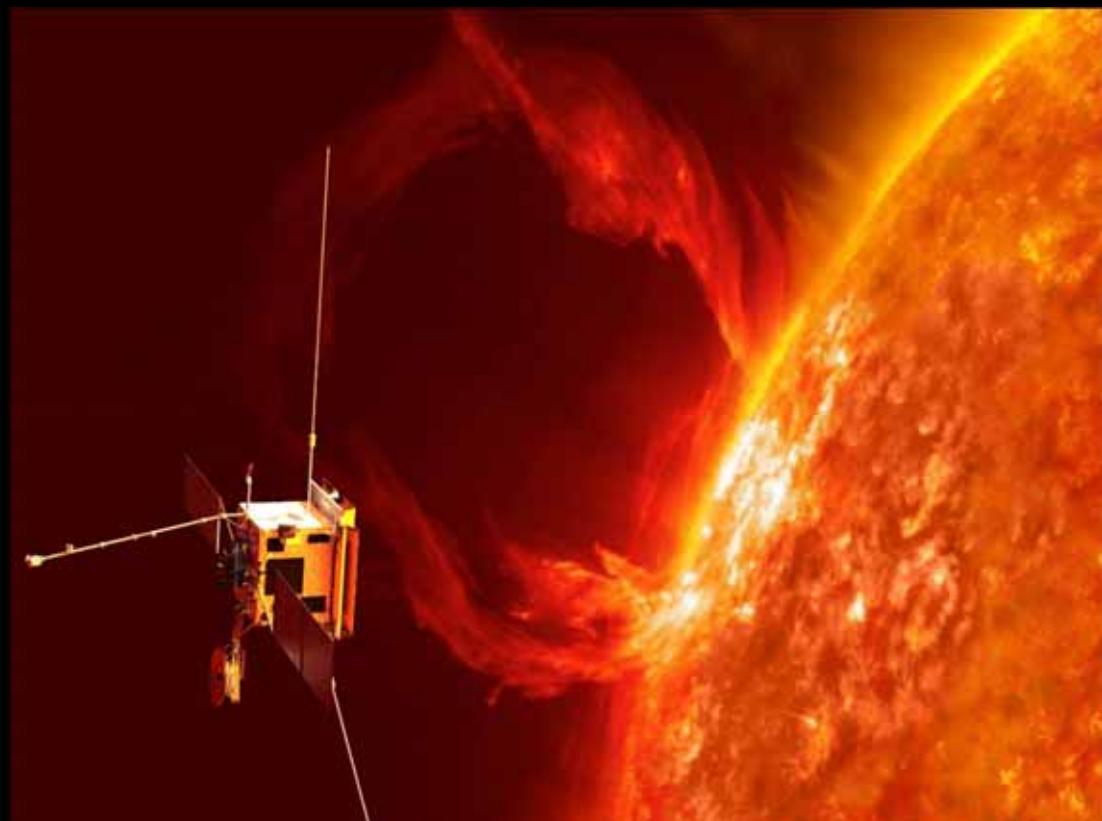


# cpess5

The Solar Orbiter mission:  
INTA contributions to  
PHI and METIS instruments

A. Alvarez-Herrero, A. Nuñez, D. Garranzo, M. Silva,  
A. Fernández, P. García Parejo, J. Barandiarán,  
A. Sánchez, L. Bastide, R. Navarro, I. Vera,  
M. Cebollero, H. Laguna, J. A. Martín, J. Villanueva,  
B. Dávila, P. Gallego, S. Ibarmia, C. Campuzano, M. Royo

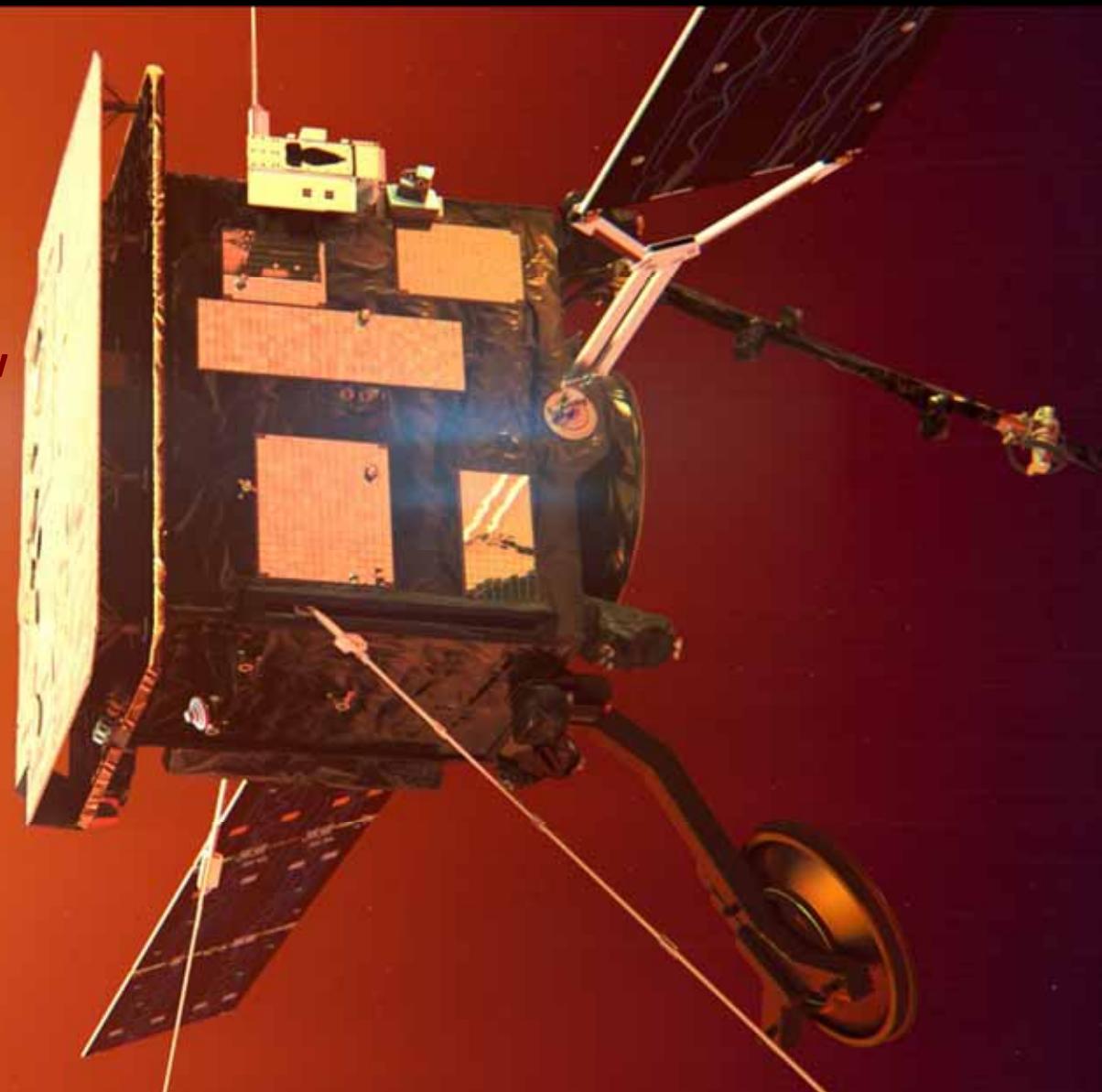


Space Optical Instrumentation Area  
Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial



# Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Full Disk Telescope**
- **FDT Heat Rejection Entrance Window**
- **Refocusing Mechanism**
- **Polarization Modulation Package**
- **Qualification of the Etalon**
- **PHI E2E**
- **METIS E2E**



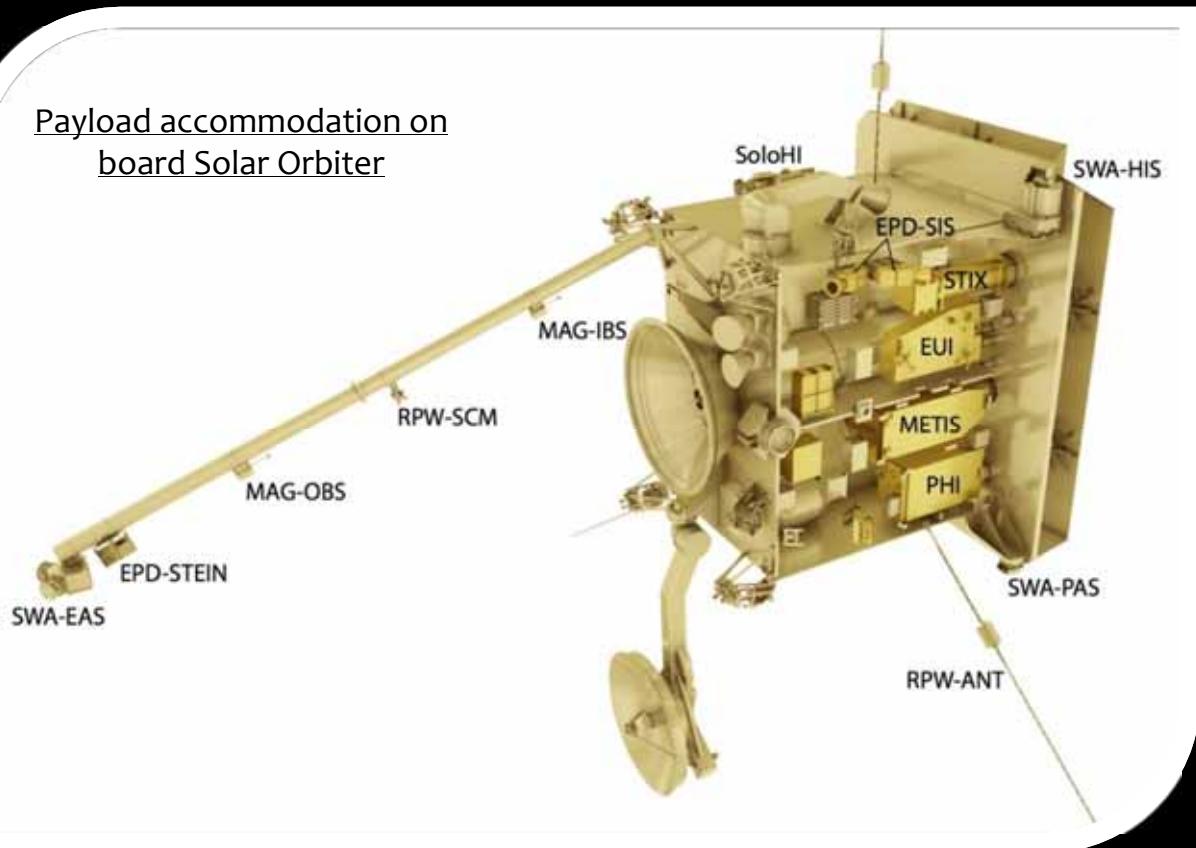
# Introduction: Solar Orbiter

## Payload:

6 remote-sensing instruments  
4 in-situ instruments



Payload accommodation on board Solar Orbiter



Solar Dynamics  
Space Weather  
Corona heating

ESA-NASA joint mission  
Launch 2019  
Atlas V-Delta IV (backup Ariane 5)

Perihelion 0.28 AU  
Aphelion 0.91AU  
Out of the ecliptic(>30°):  
The poles will be observed  
Co-rotation with the Sun

S/C mass 1800kg  
payload mass 181kg

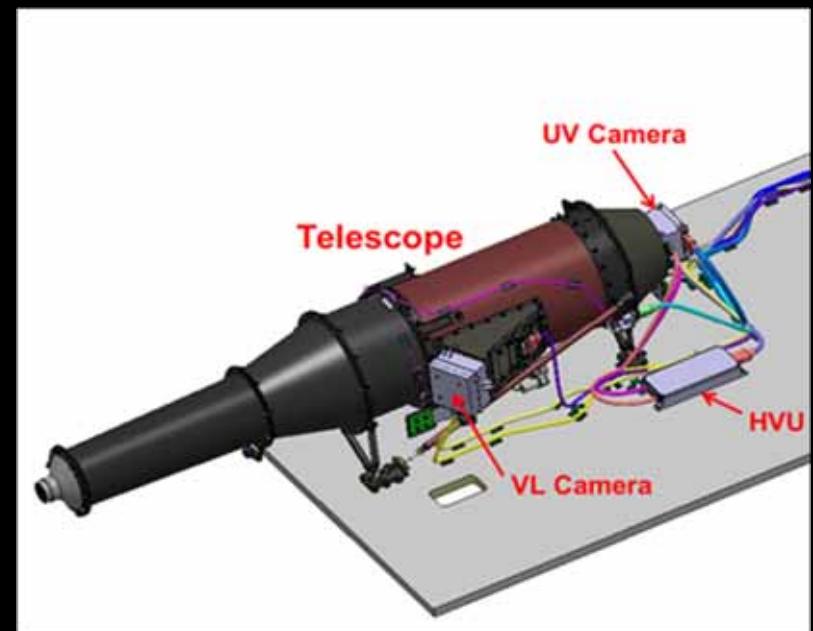
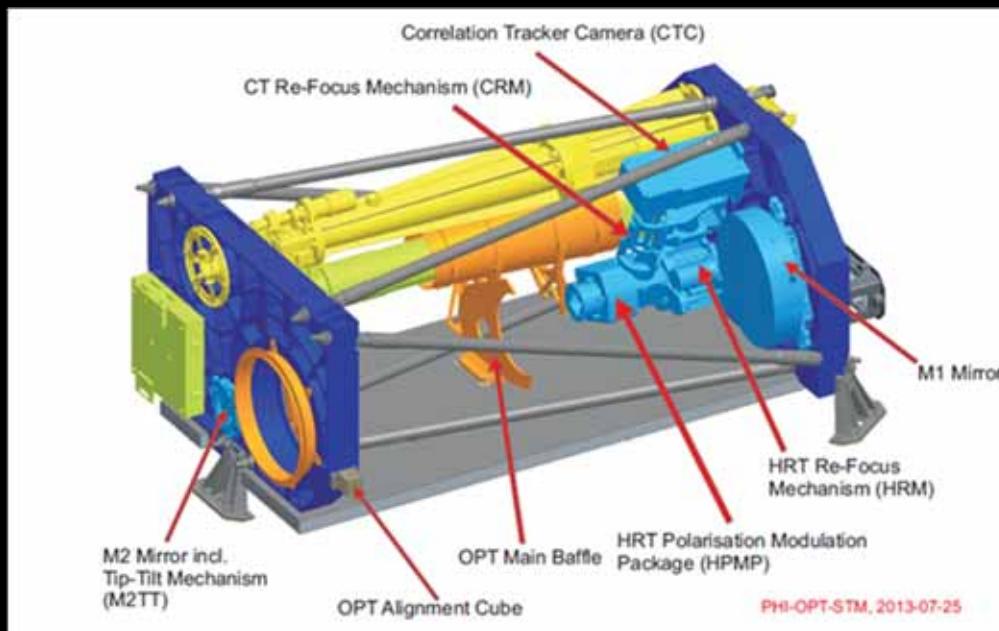
Total duration >9.5 y  
–Cruise phase: 3 y  
–Nominal mission: 3.5 y  
–Extended mission: ~3 y

# Introduction

Solar Orbiter will be the **first space mission using LCs** for polarimetric measurements:

**SO/PHI: Polarimetric and  
Helioseismic Imager**  
→ solar magnetograph

**METIS : Multi Element Telescope  
for Imaging and Spectroscopy**  
→ solar coronagraph

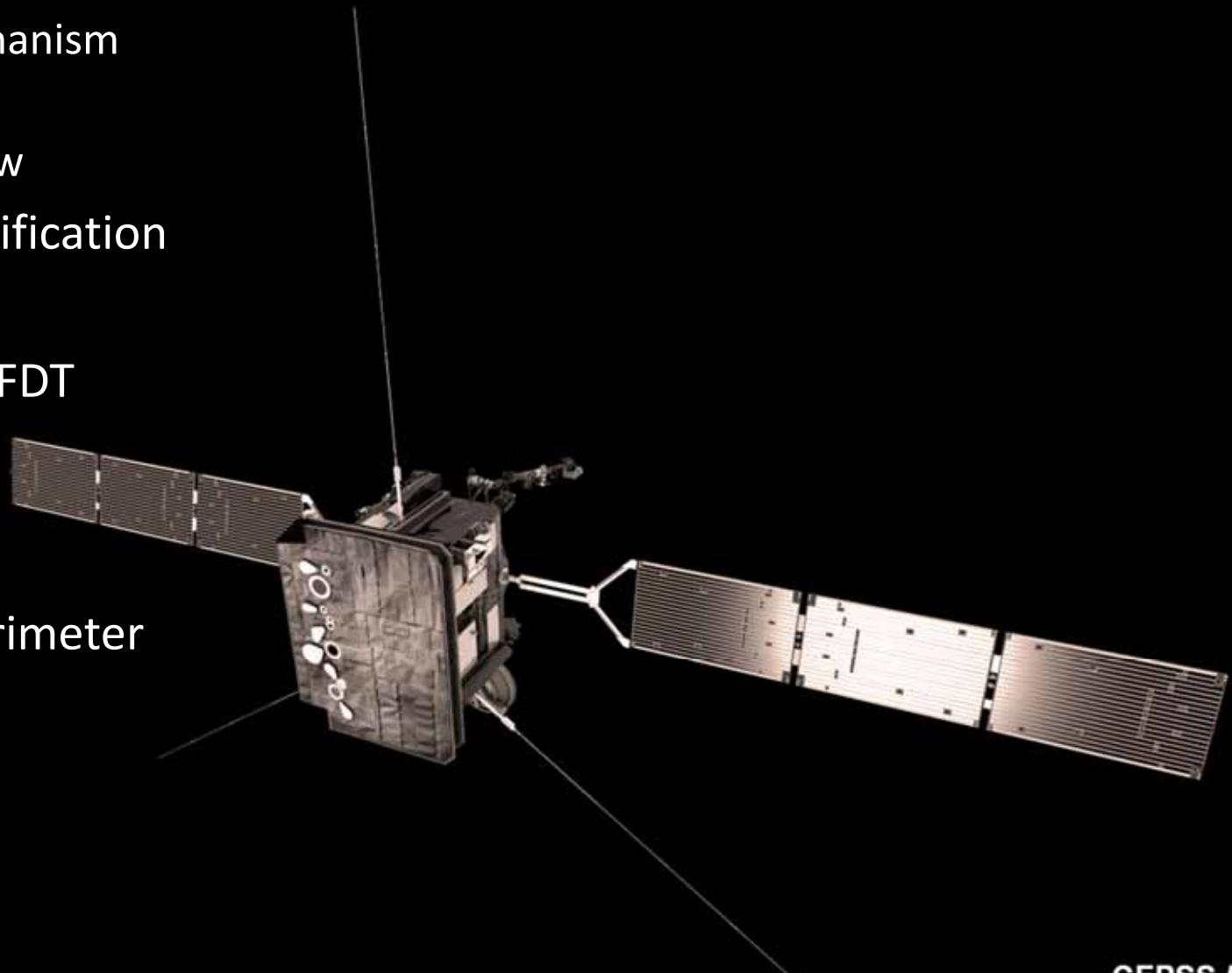


- High sensitive polarimeter ( $<10^{-3}$ )
- High resolution spectrometer ( $<100\text{m}\text{\AA}$ )
- Diffraction limited Imager( $<1 \text{ arcsec}$ )

- UV coronagraph
- VIS polarimeter : linear polarization for observations of the visible-light K-corona

# Introduction: INTA participation in Solar Orbiter

- **PHI**
  - Full Disk Telescope including:
    - Refocusing mechanism (algorithm)
    - Entrance Window
  - LiNbO<sub>3</sub> etalon qualification
  - Radiation Analysis
  - PMPs for HRT and FDT



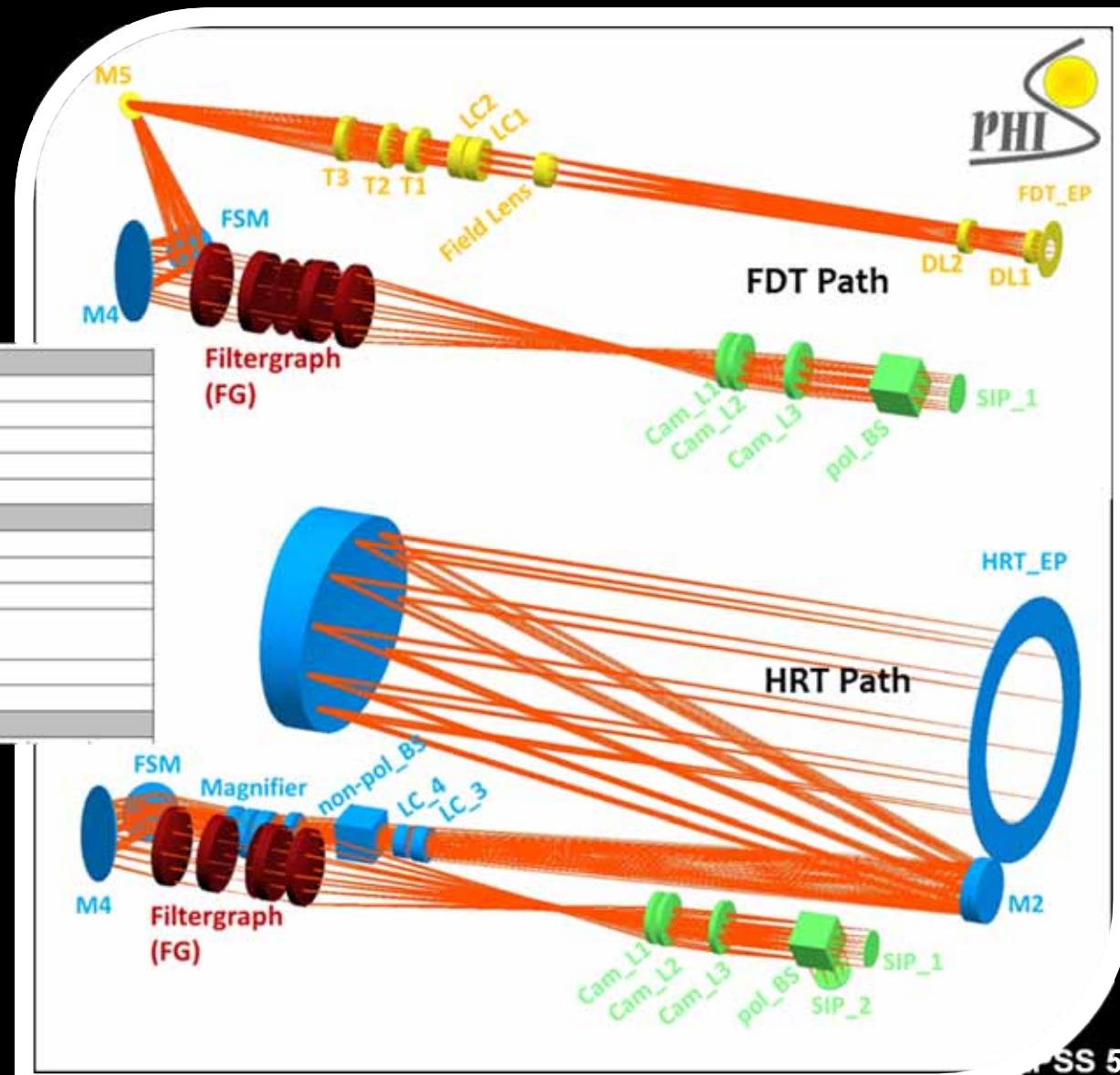
- **METIS**
  - PMP for the polarimeter

# Introduction: PHI instrument concept

PHI is a high resolution spectrometer, a high sensitive polarimeter and a diffraction-limited imager that will perform polarimetric measurements of the solar surface

Within PHI two telescopes can work sequentially:

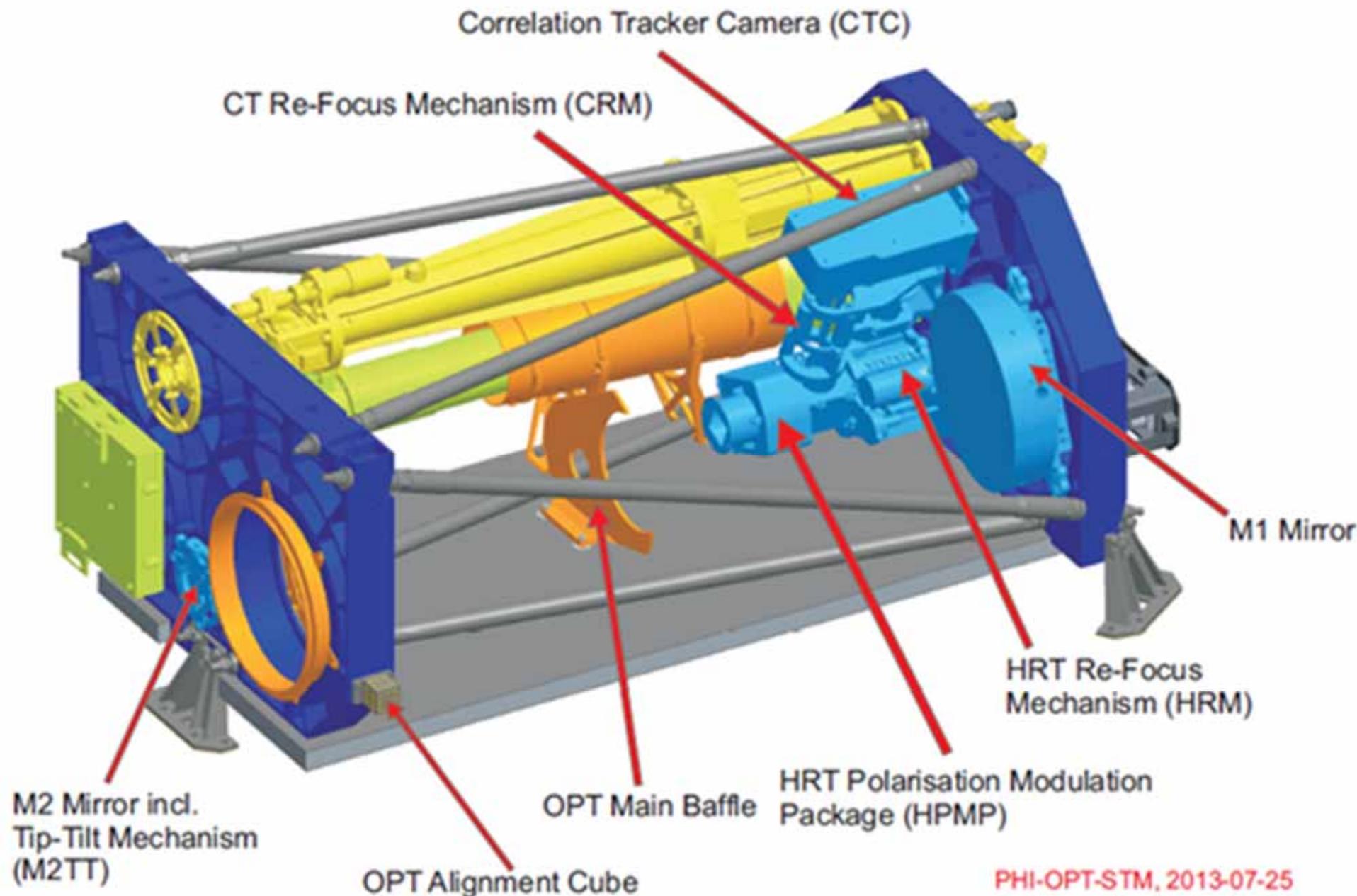
- Full Disk Telescope (FDT)
- High Resolution Telescope (HRT)



They share a common path:

- Feed selection mechanism (FSM)
- Fabry-Perot narrow-band filter with LiNbO<sub>3</sub> etalon
- Detector

# Introduction: PHI instrument concept

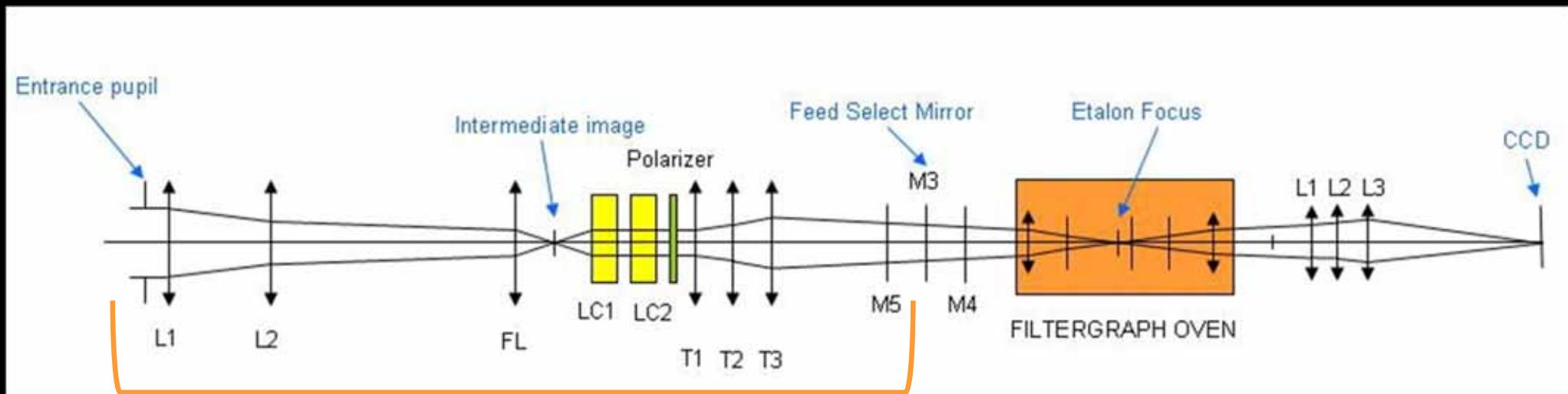


PHI-OPT-STM, 2013-07-25

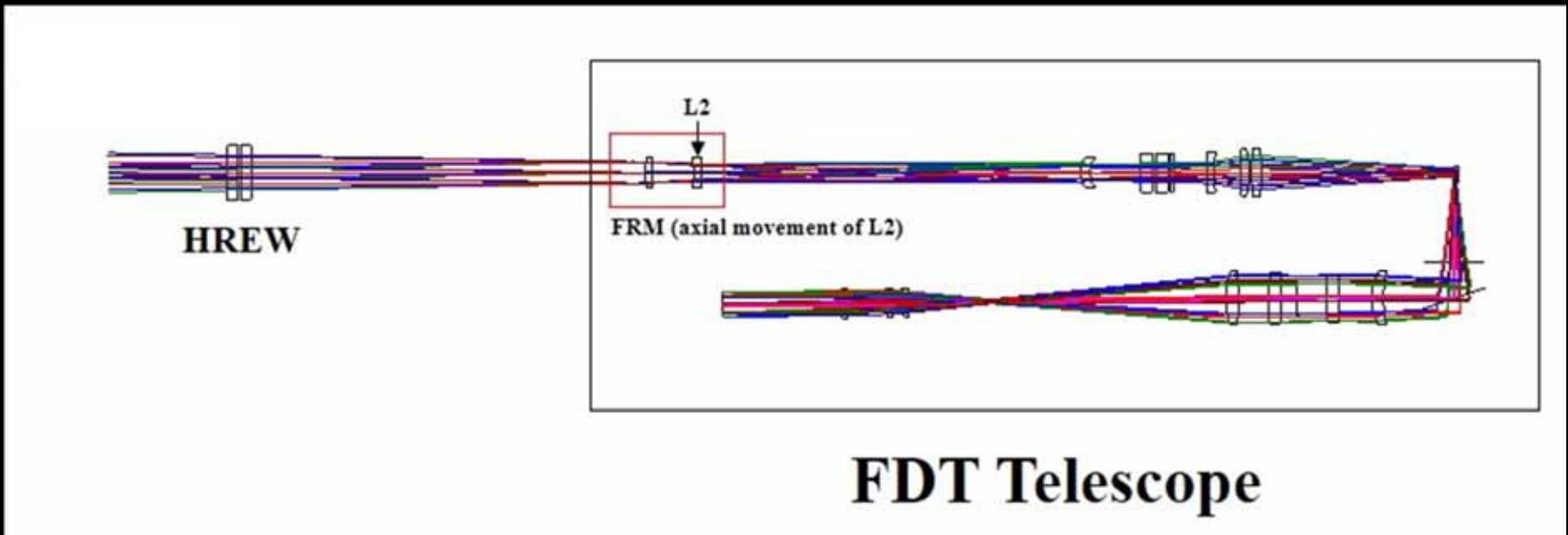
CEPSS 5

June 6-8, 2017

# Full Disk Telescope



**FDT Assembly** (*Under INTA responsibility*)

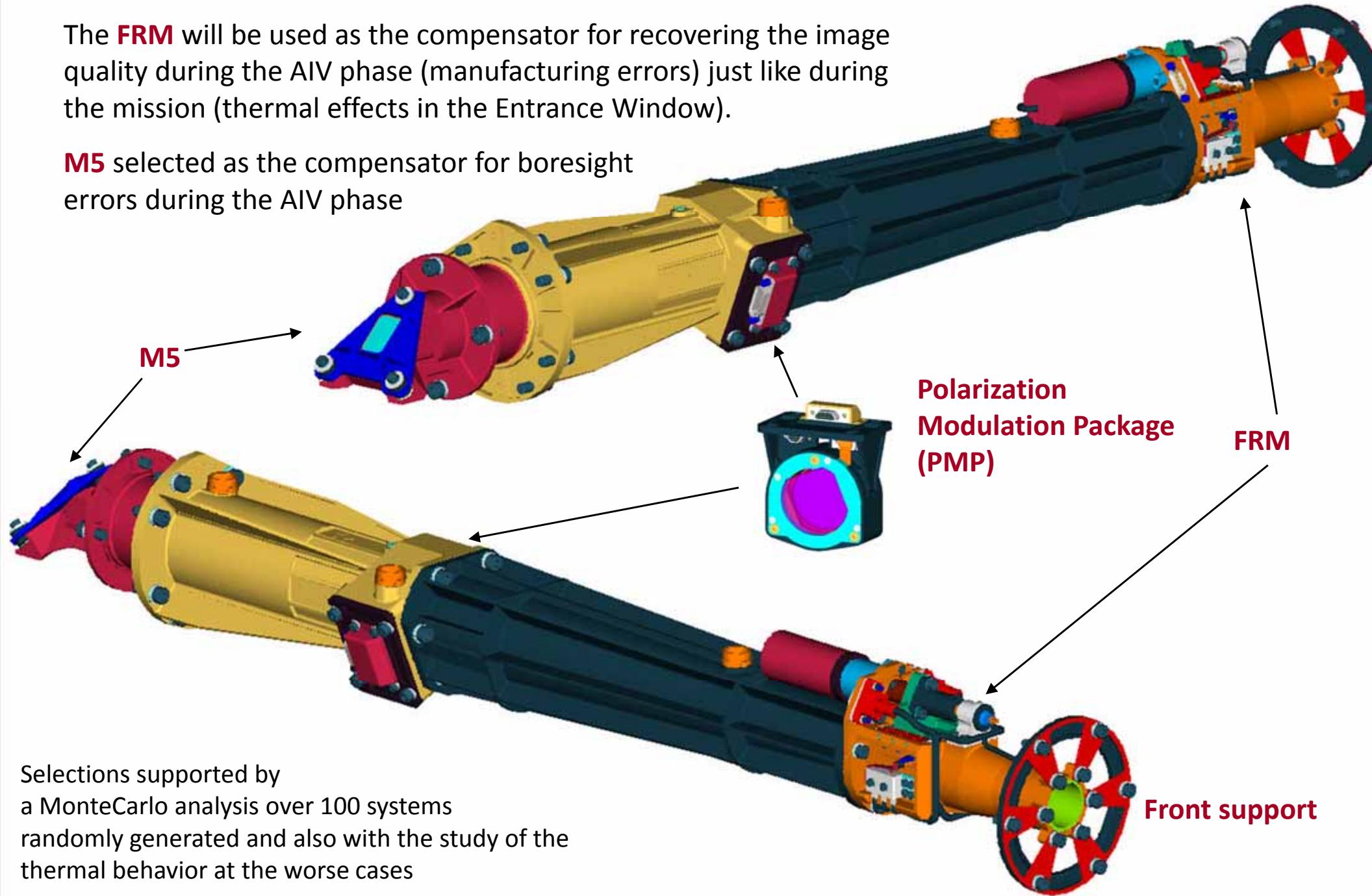


**FDT Telescope**

# Full Disk Telescope

The **FRM** will be used as the compensator for recovering the image quality during the AIV phase (manufacturing errors) just like during the mission (thermal effects in the Entrance Window).

**M5** selected as the compensator for boresight errors during the AIV phase



Selections supported by  
a MonteCarlo analysis over 100 systems  
randomly generated and also with the study of the  
thermal behavior at the worse cases

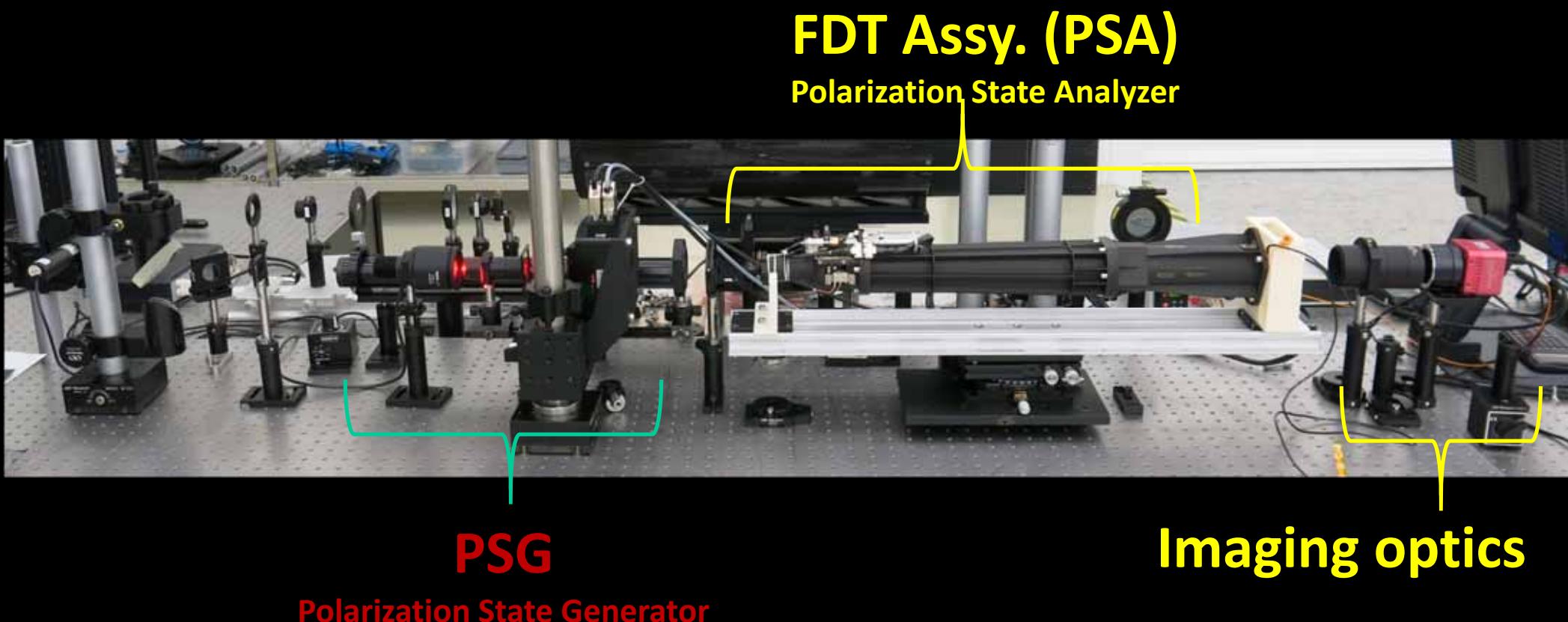
# Full Disk Telescope



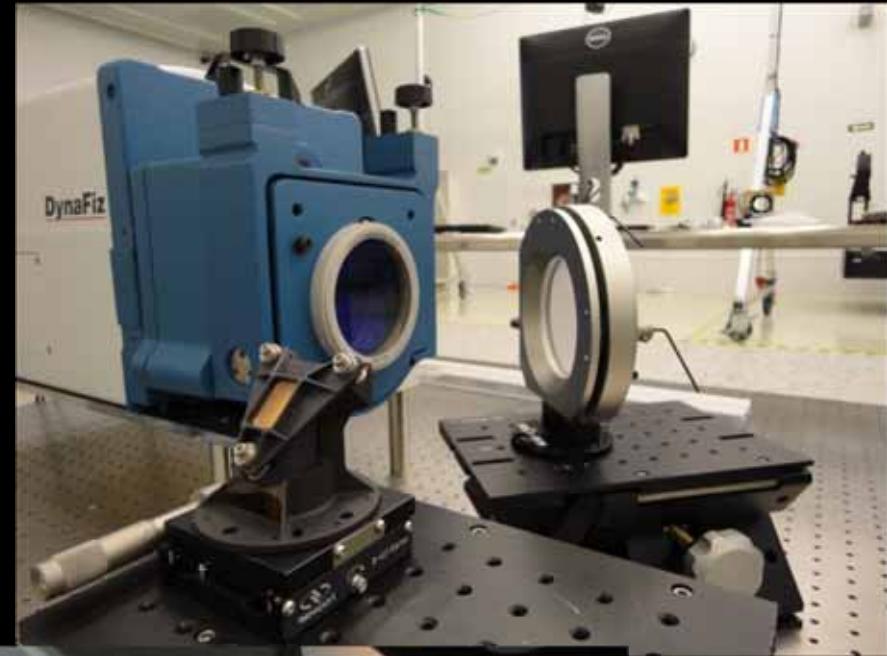




# Polarimetric calibration and verification



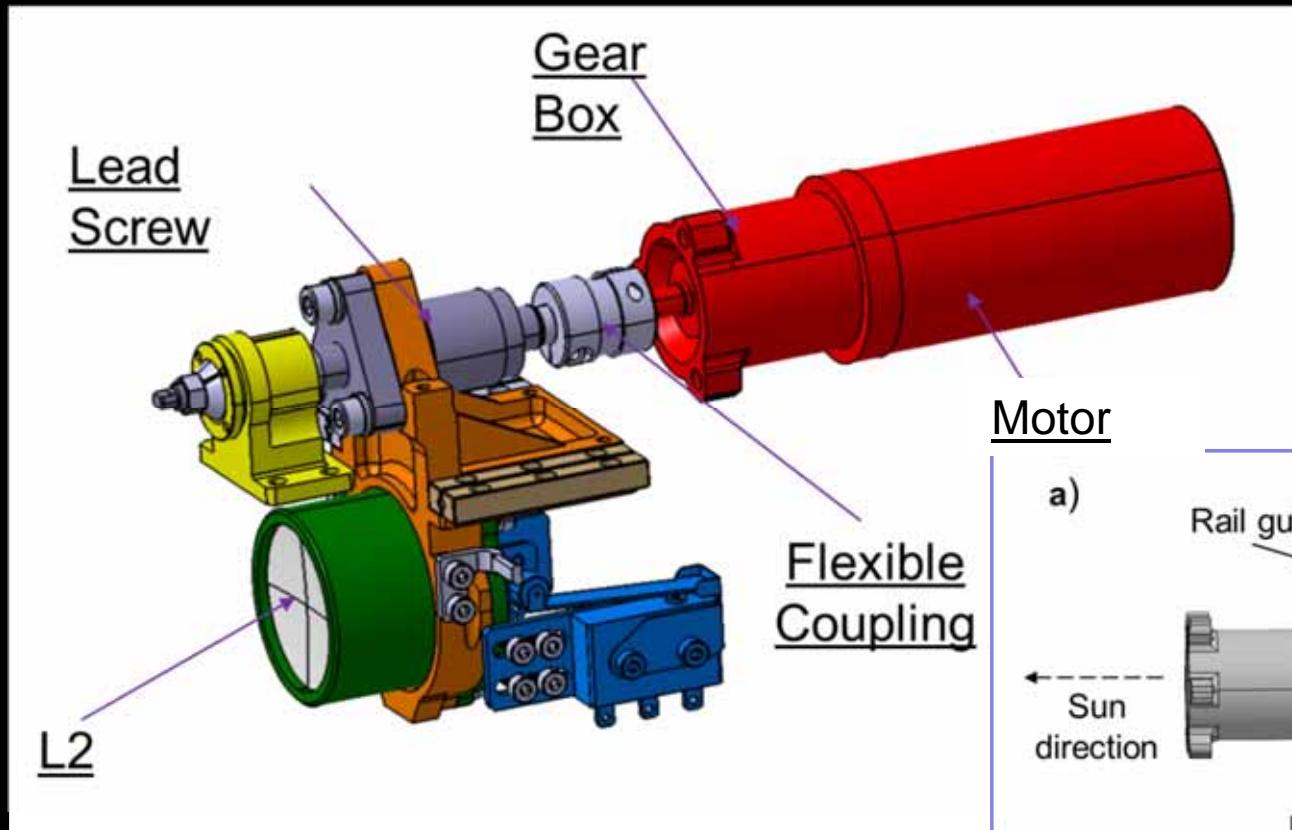
# Full Disk Telescope: M5



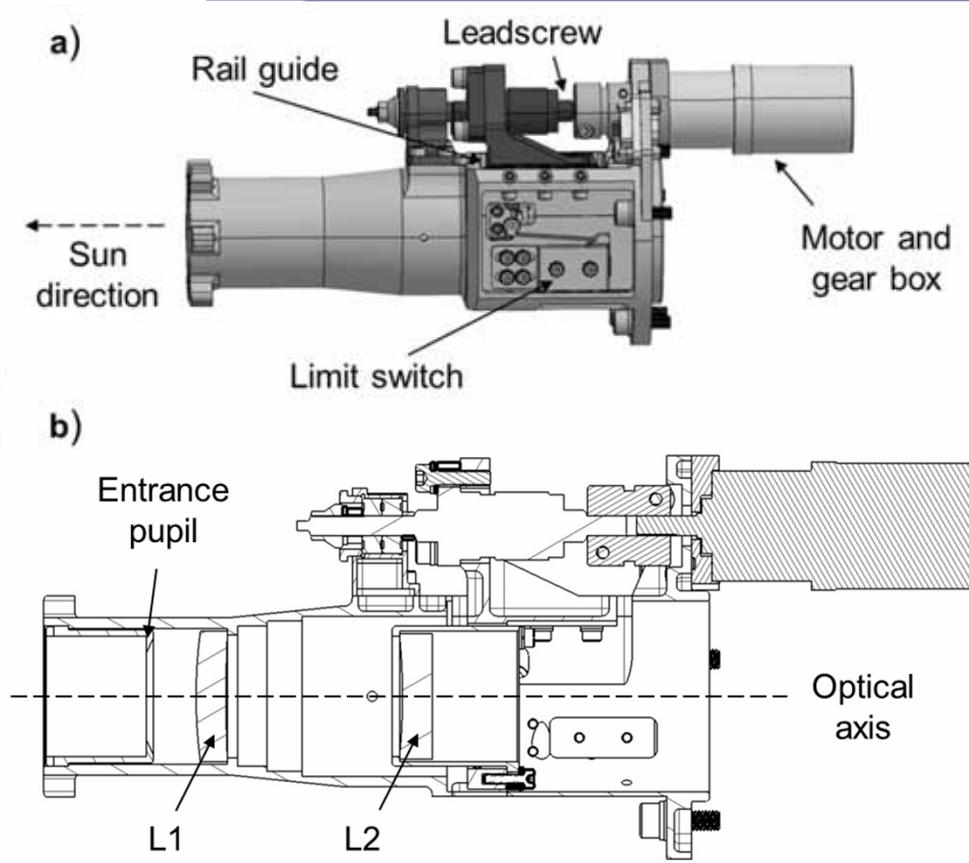
T op  
[+70,-25] °C

T non-op  
[+70,-35] °C

# Refocussing Mechanism



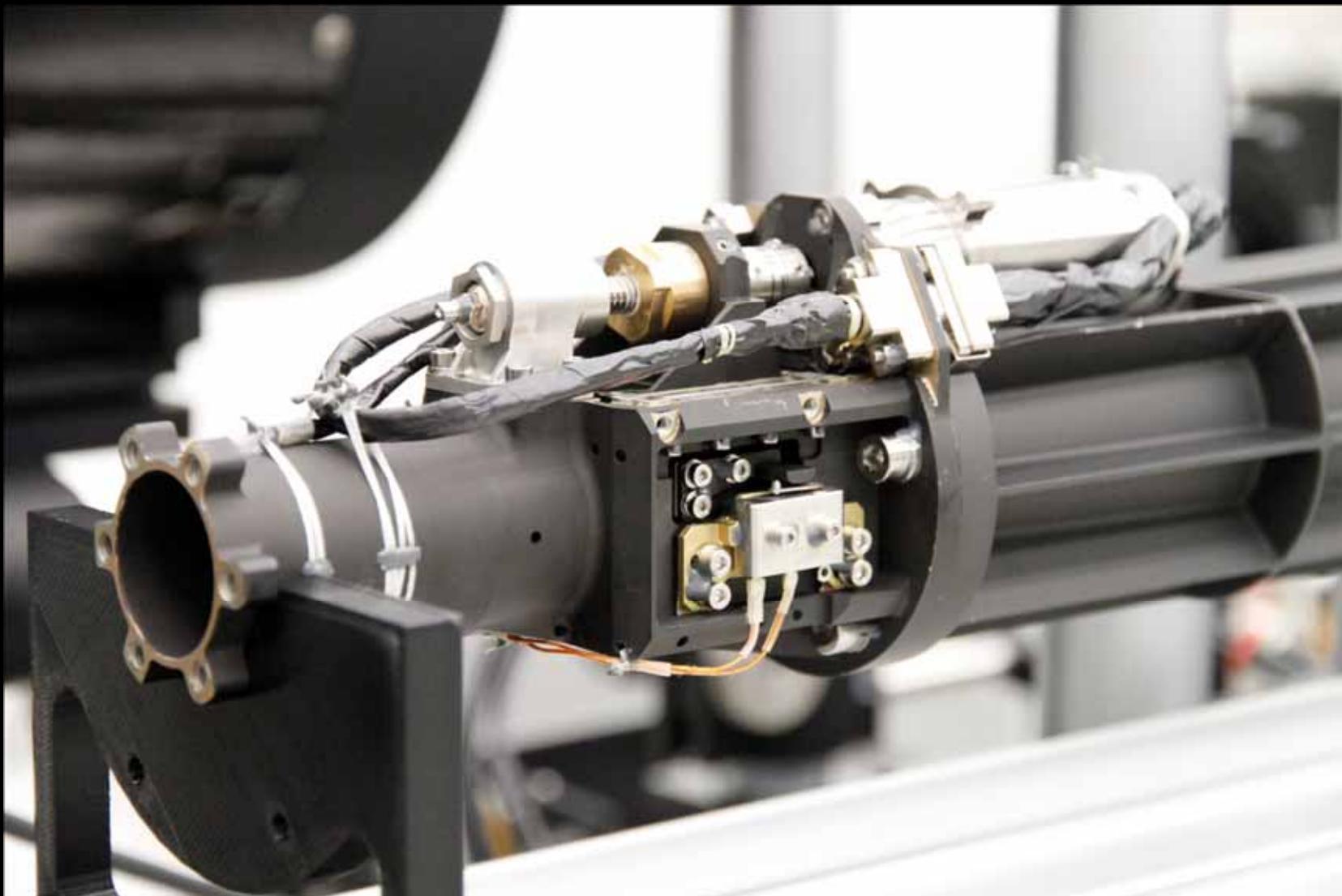
**4 mm travel range**  
 **$\pm 25\mu\text{m}$  linear accuracy**  
**-30°C to 80°C operational temperature**  
**1020 operational life cycles**



The lens L2 is mounted on a motorized platform which locates it at the exact point to perform the correct focusing of the system at any situation

Two limit switches to prevent over travel

# Refocussing Mechanism



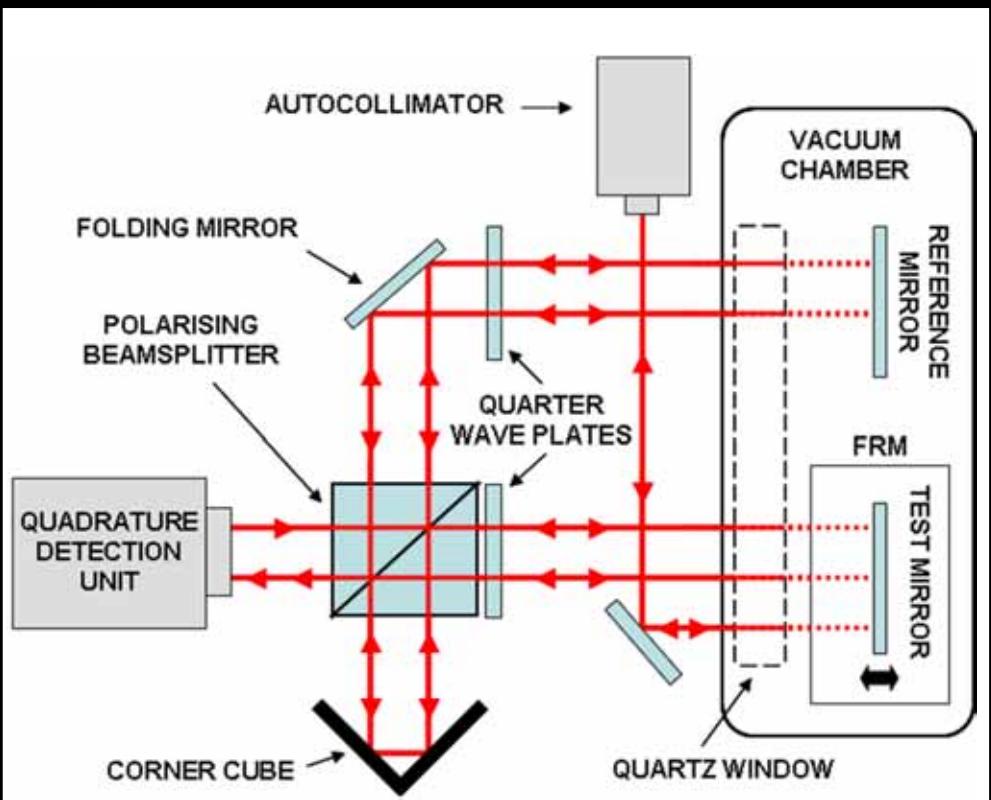
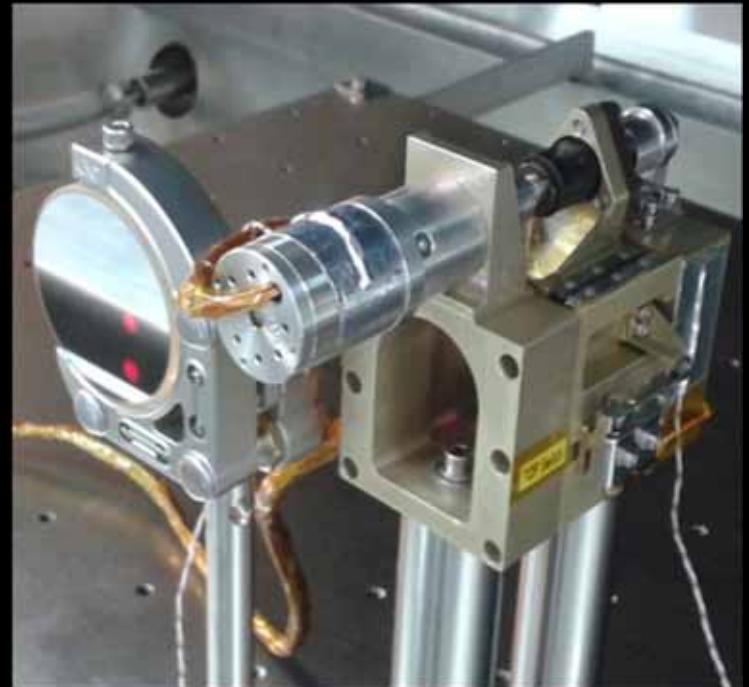
# Refocussing Mechanism

BB

A double-pass double beam interferometer is used to measure axial displacement with nm resolution

An autocollimator monitor pitch and yaw

A theodolite checks run-out



# Refocussing Mechanism

Uni and bi directional repeatability, bi-directional accuracy and reversal value were derived and analysed according to the ISO 230-2.

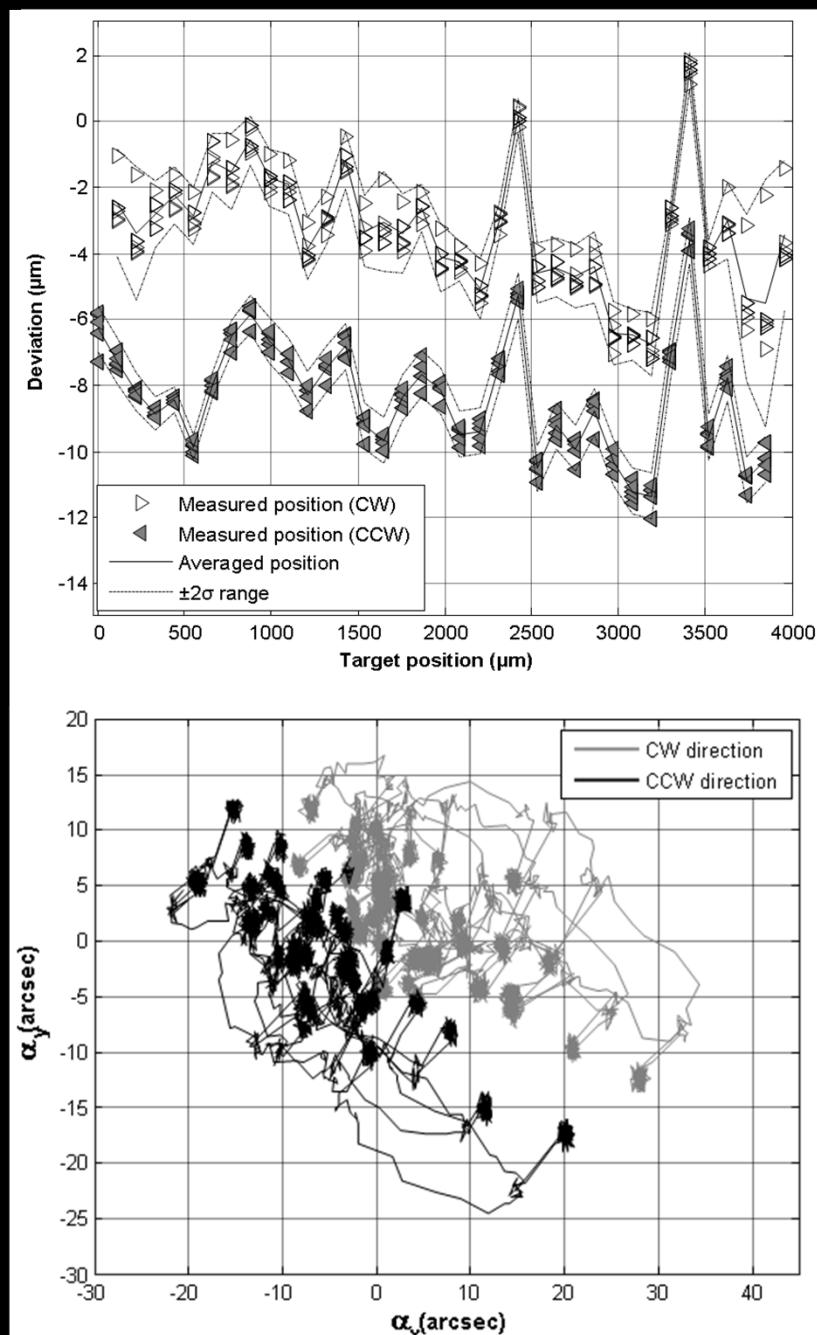
**Table 2** Measurement results (all units are  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

Parameter	Air 20°C	Vac. 20°C	Vac. 80°C	Vac. -25°C	Vac. 20°C
CW uni-directional repeatability	2.40	2.55	7.46	14.21	5.79
CCW uni-directional repeatability	2.74	1.89	1.90	16.62	2.03
Reversal value	6.89	7.23	7.01	6.95	3.77
Bi-directional repeatability	9.26	9.01	11.42	19.79	7.19
Bi-directional accuracy	14.81	13.24	14.24	22.37	21.30
Top switch ( $\sigma$ )	0.26	0.58	4.18	6.42	1.78
Bottom switch ( $\sigma$ )	0.09	0.18	0.87	3.70	0.52

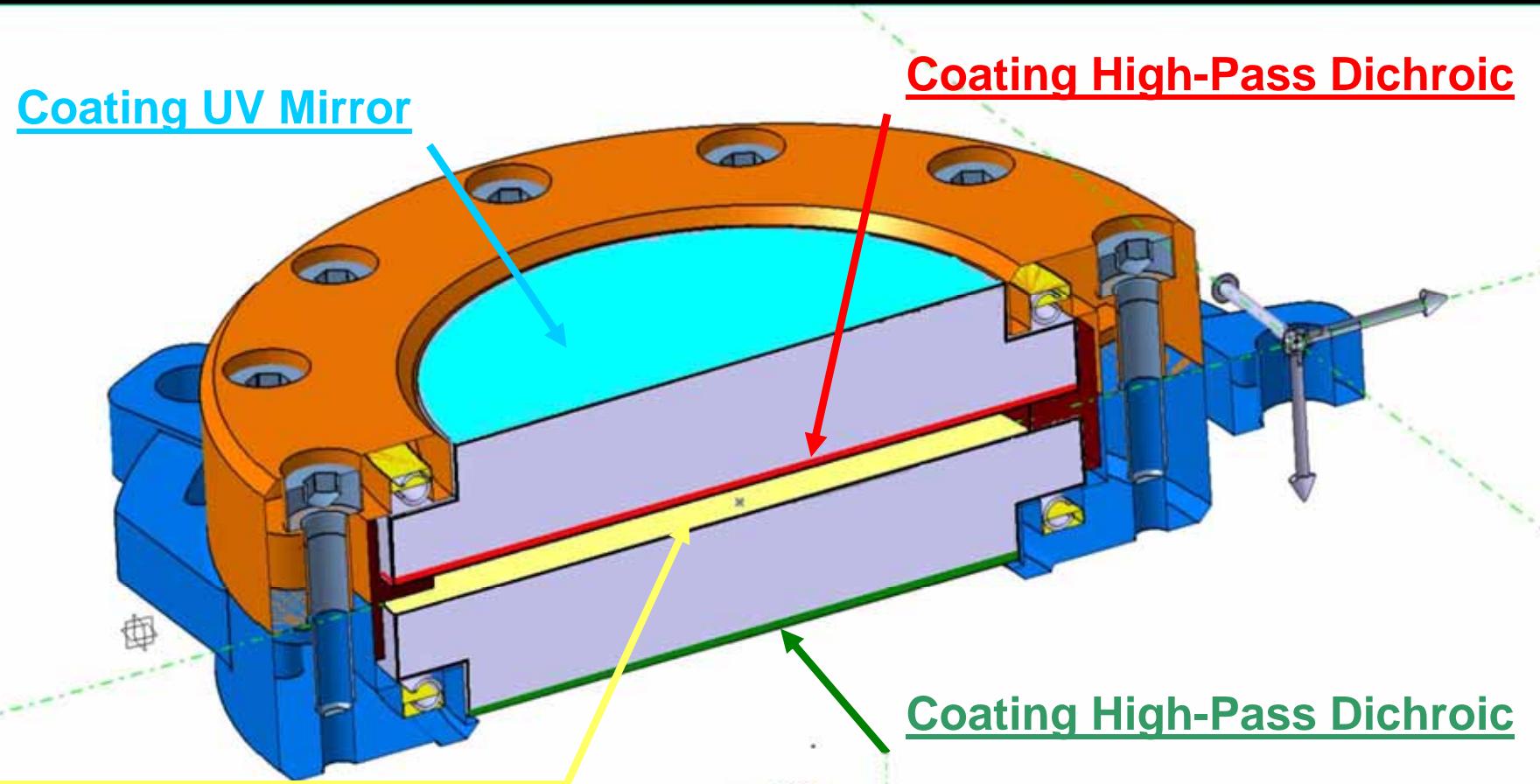
Pitch and yaw trajectories

All parameters are within the requirement ranges

Linear guides tested in vibration. Life tests in progress

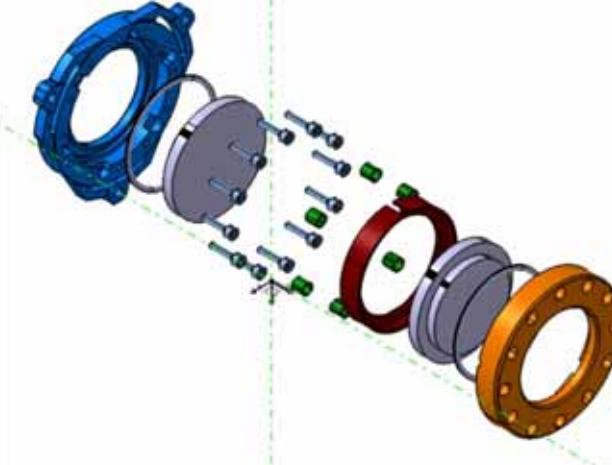


# FDT Heat Rejection Entrance Window



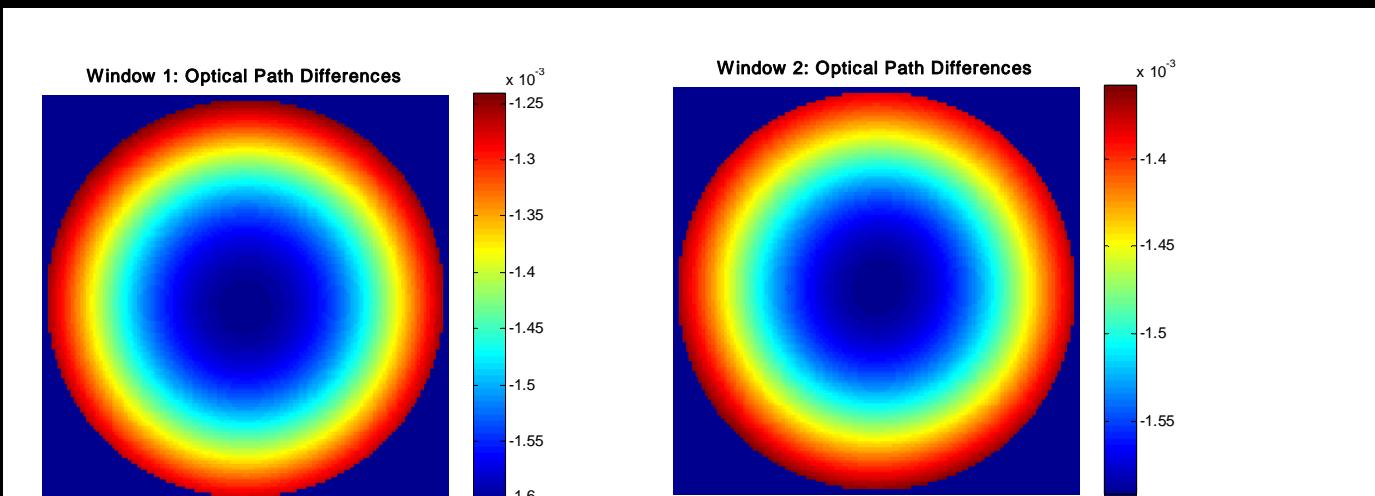
Coating Low-Pass Dichroic

Operational [250,-65]°C  
Non-operational [250,-105]°C

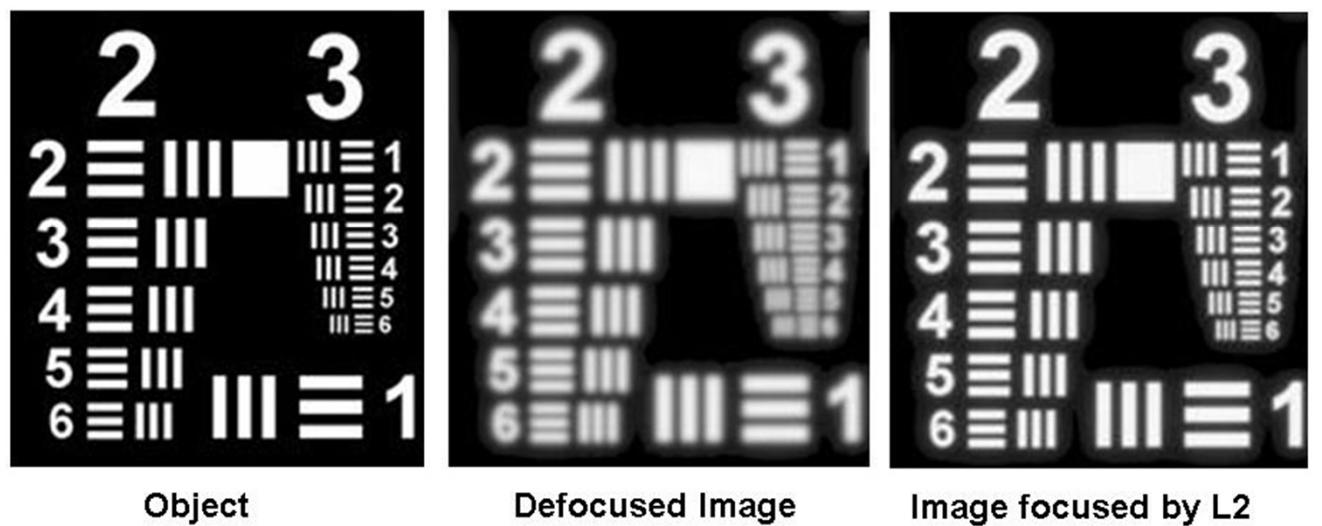
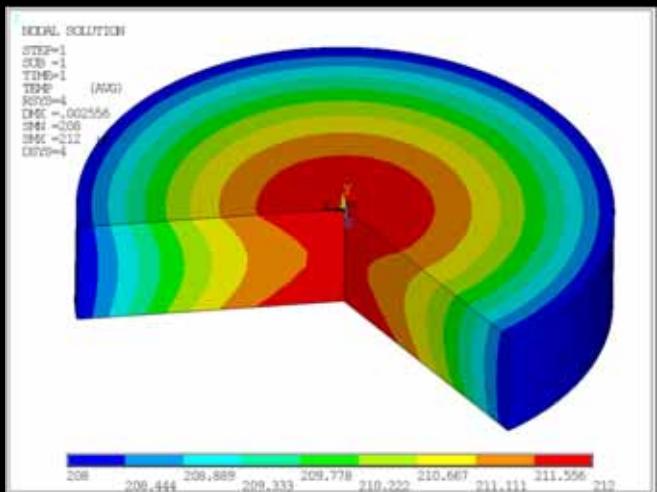


# FDT Heat Rejection Entrance Window

Defocussing effect

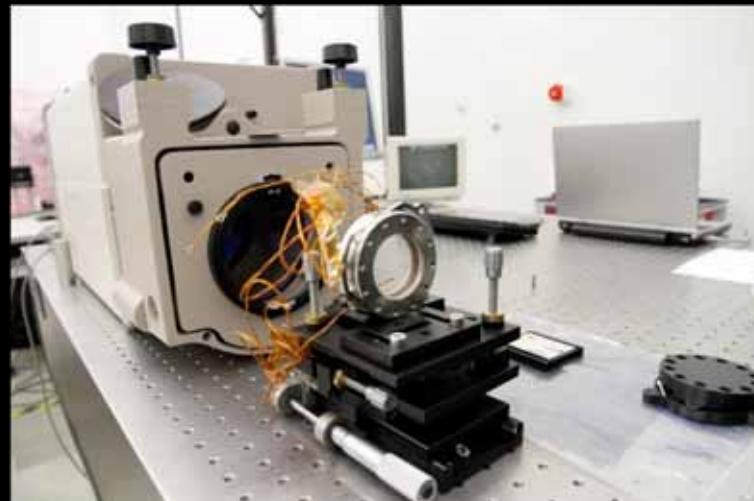


HREW with HOT-5 + FDT hot case



# FDT Heat Rejection Entrance Window

STM & EBB



Birefringence effect

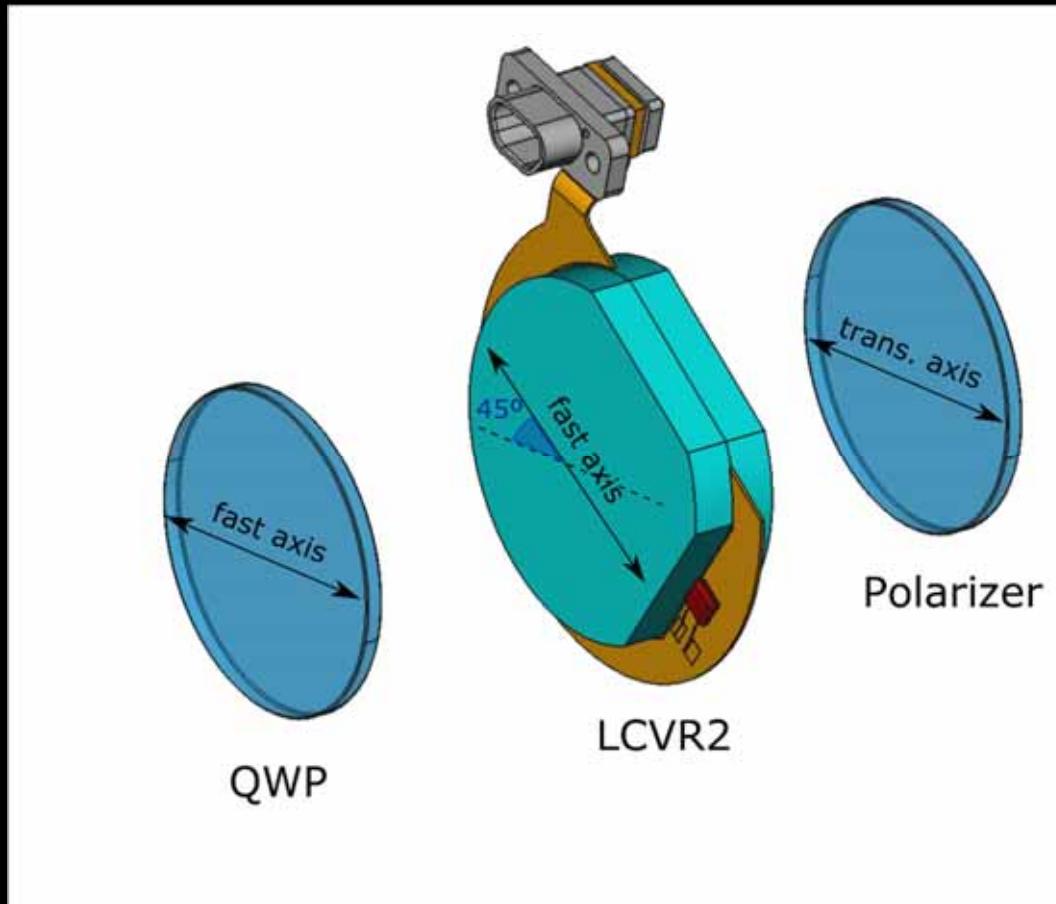
# FDT Heat Rejection Entrance Window



UV + high T

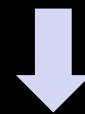


# PMPs based on LCVRs



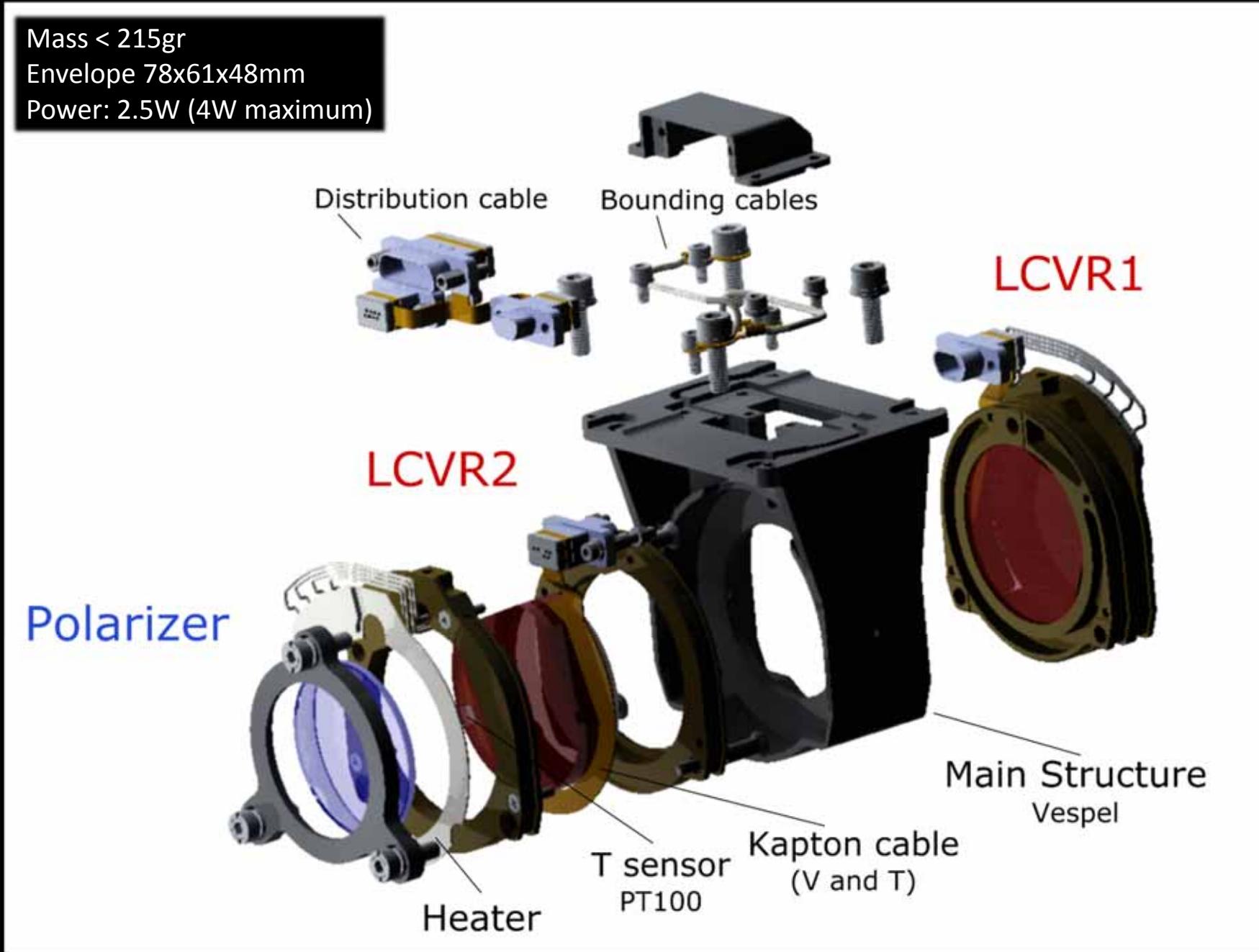
## METIS PMP

Two anti-parallel nematic (APAN) LCVRs oriented with their fast axes parallel with respect to each other but opposite molecular tilt angle followed by a linear polarizer at 45° with the fast axes of the LCVRs.

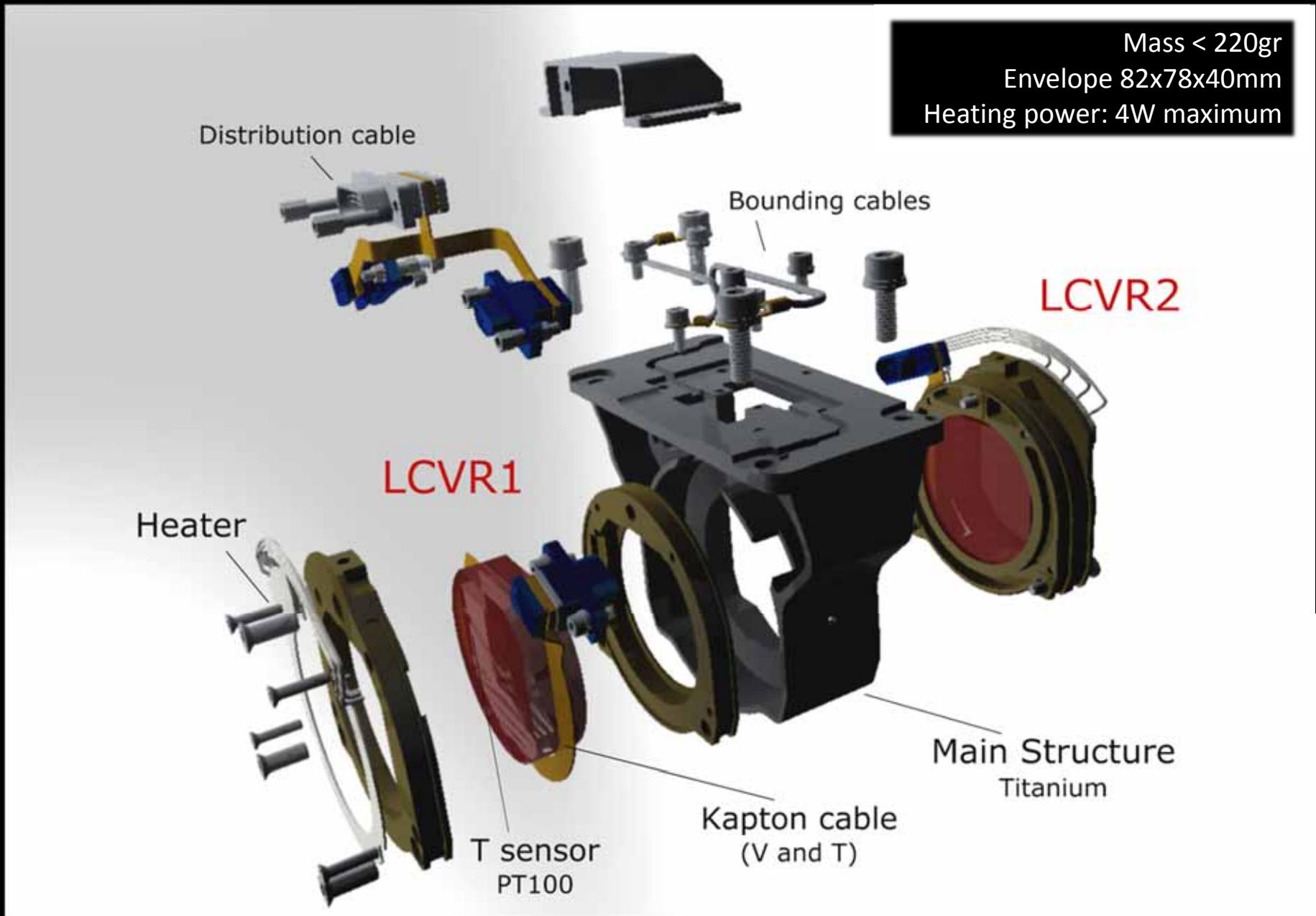


Wide acceptance angles

# PMP design: optomechanical



# PMP design: optomechanical





## METIS PMP

Linear polarization

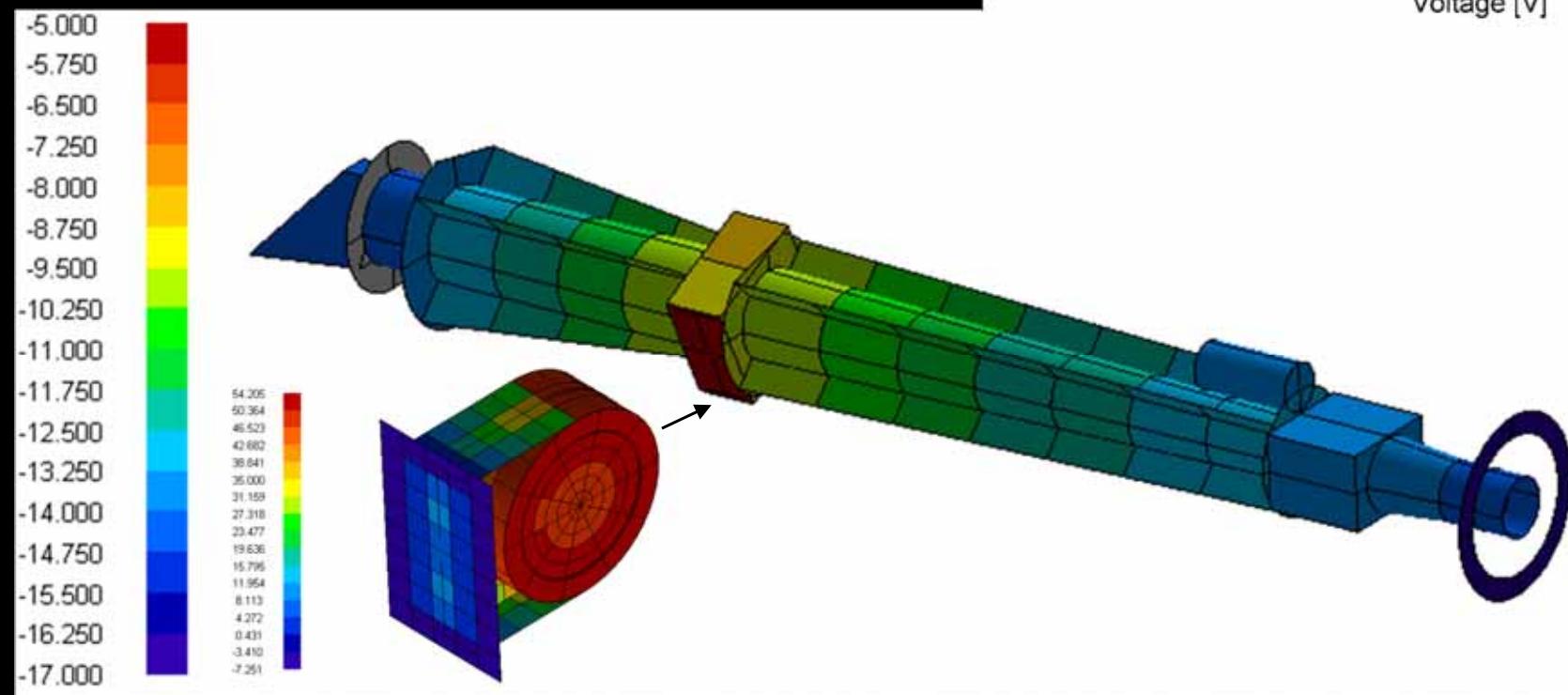
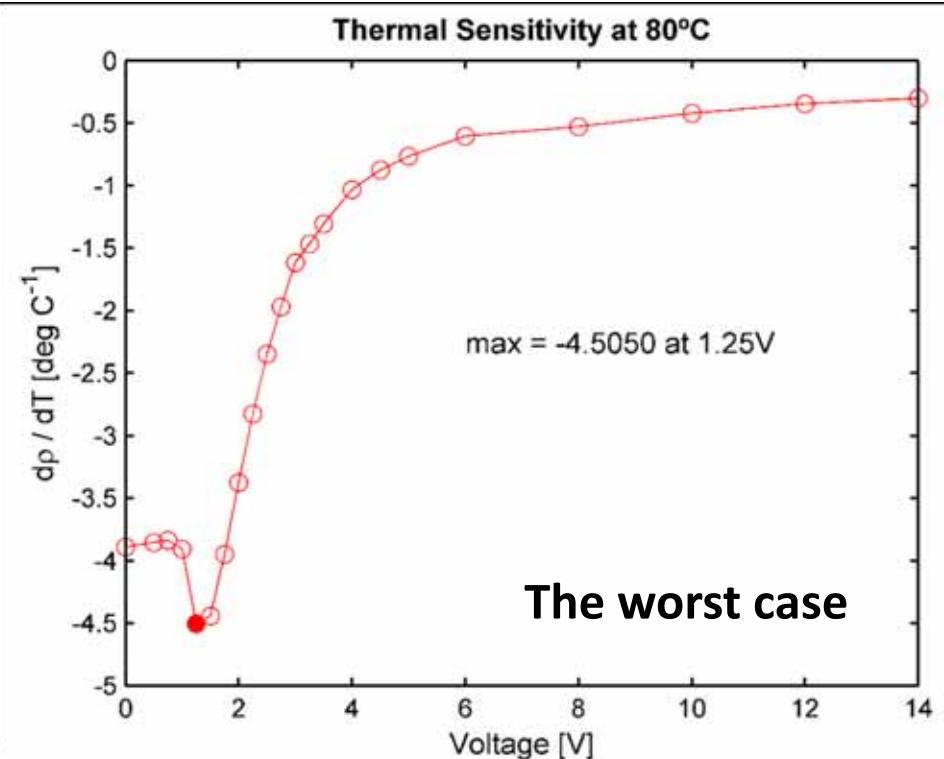
Wide acceptance angles

**SO/PHI PMP**  
Full Stokes vector

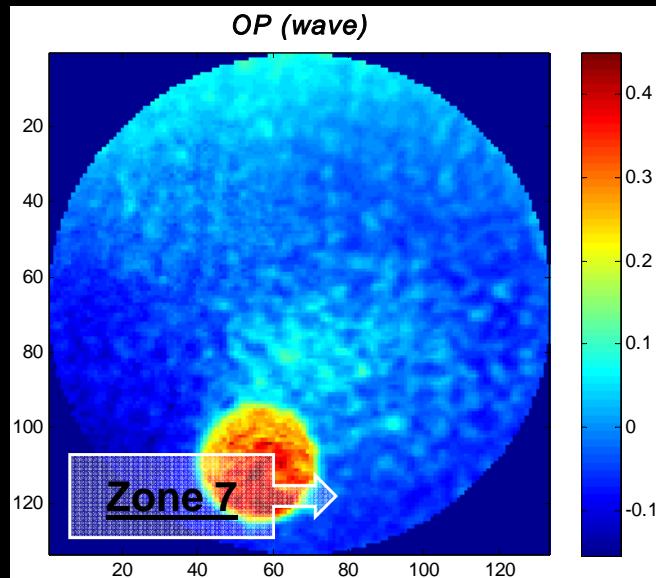
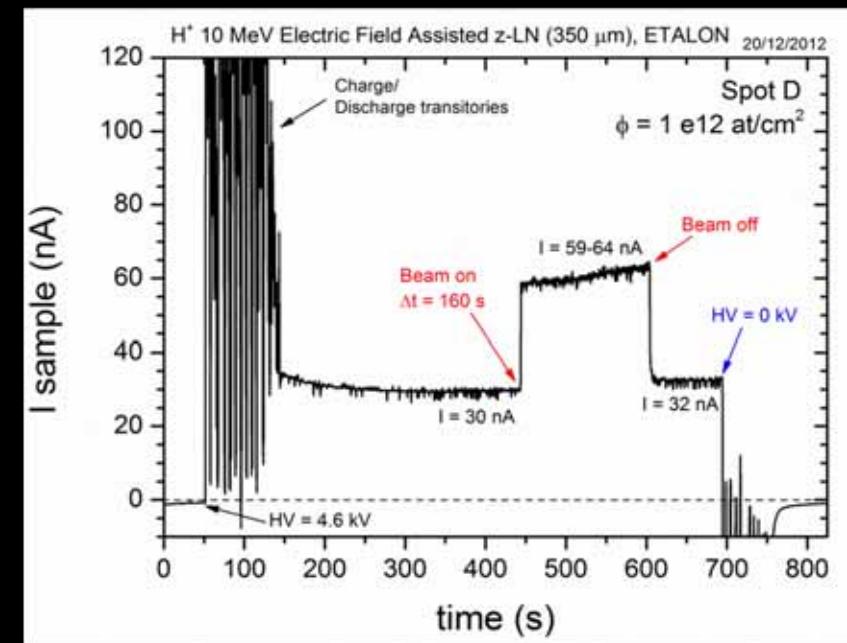
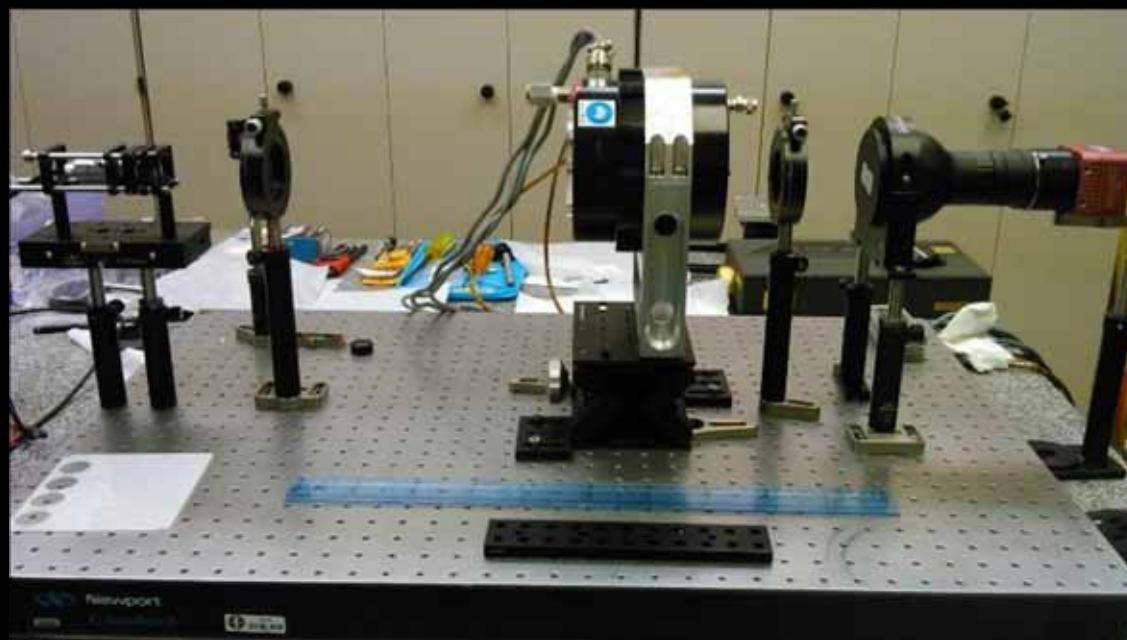


# PMP design: thermal

Power (W)	Time to reach 40°C
1.8	$\infty$
1.85	10000 s = 2h 47min
1.9	6100 s = 1h 48min
2.1	3350 s = 56min
2.3	2650 s = 44min
2.5	2200 s = 37min



# Qualification of the LiNbO<sub>3</sub> etalon

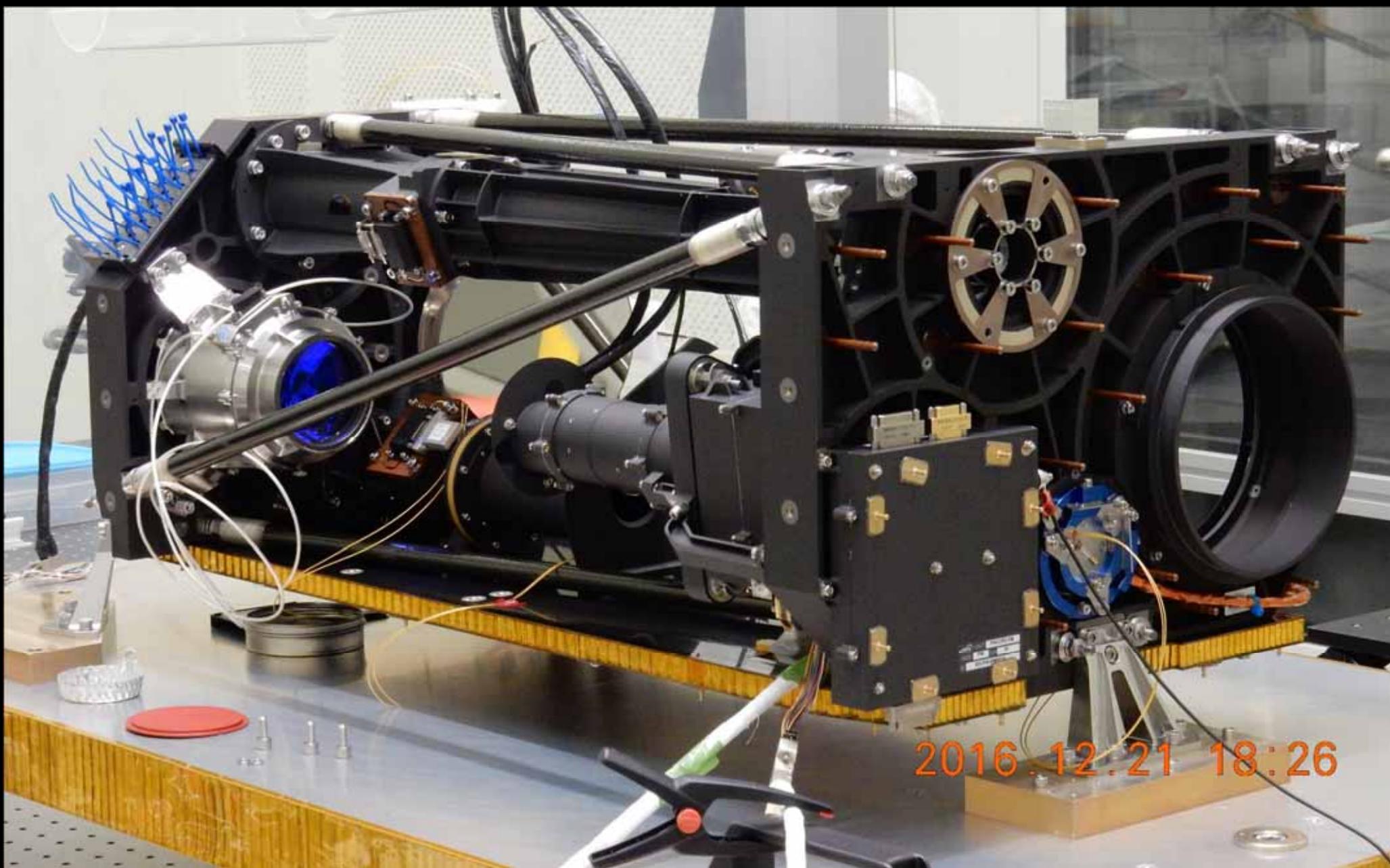


Robust against:  
(ion radiation)

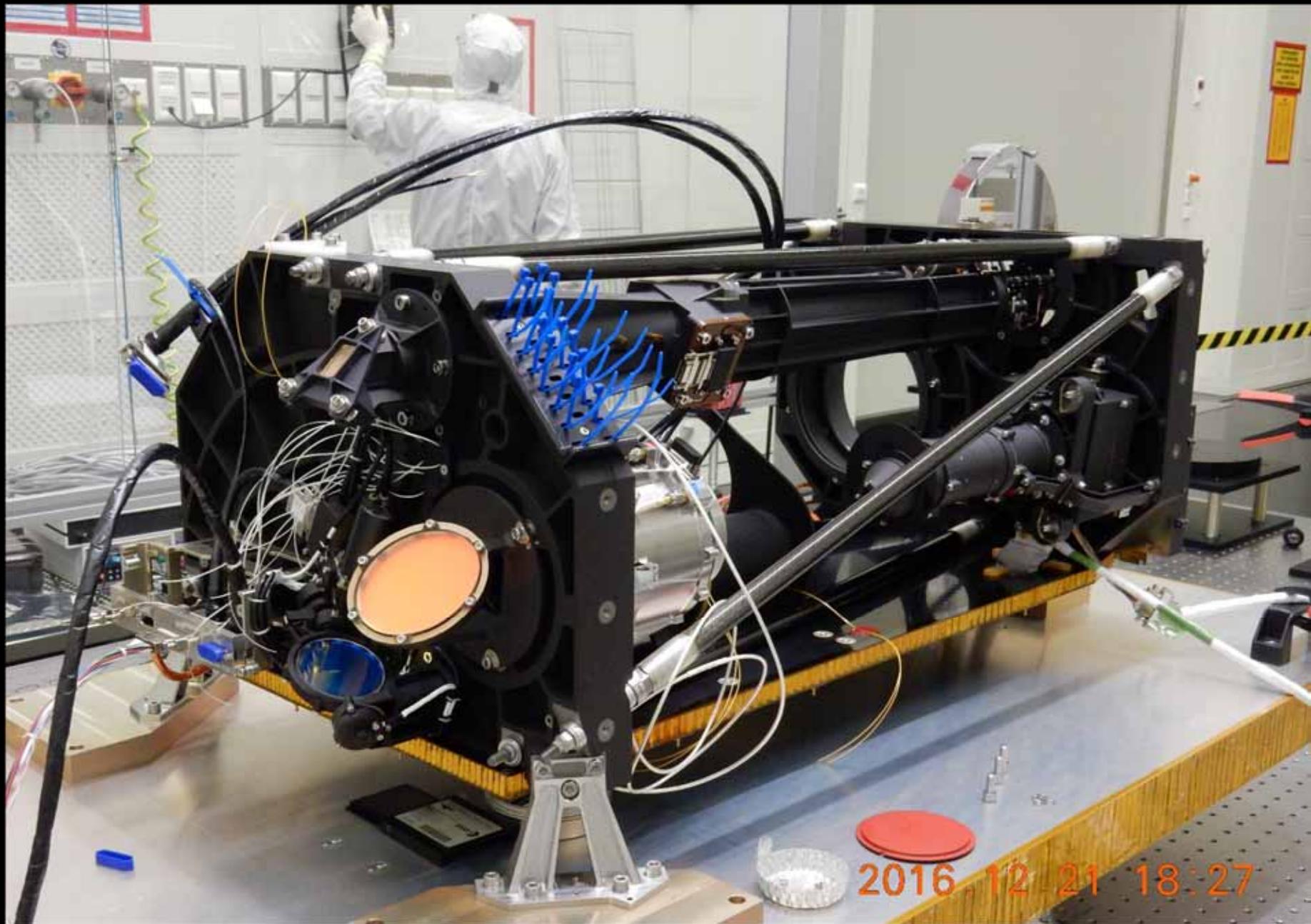
- Dielectric rupture
- Finesse changes

Collaboration with CMAM-UAM

# PHI FM



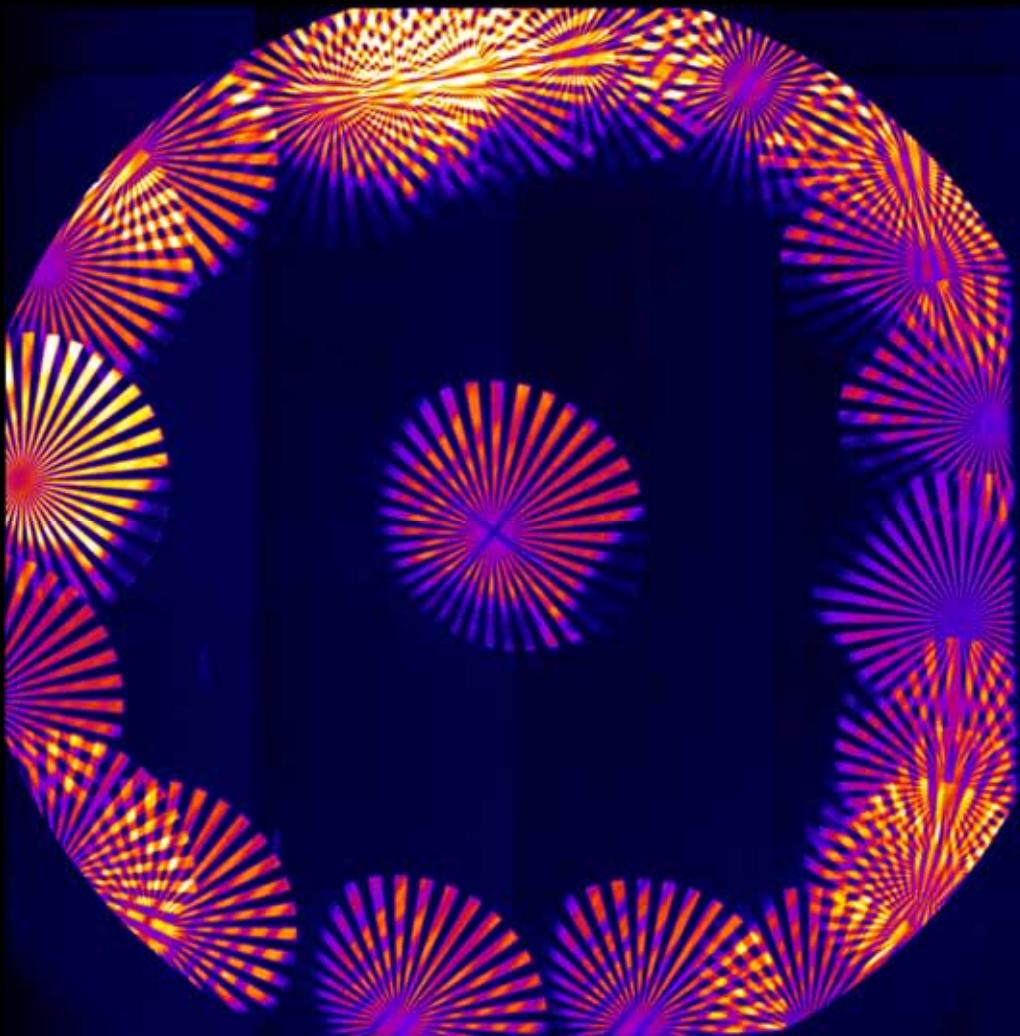
# PHI FM



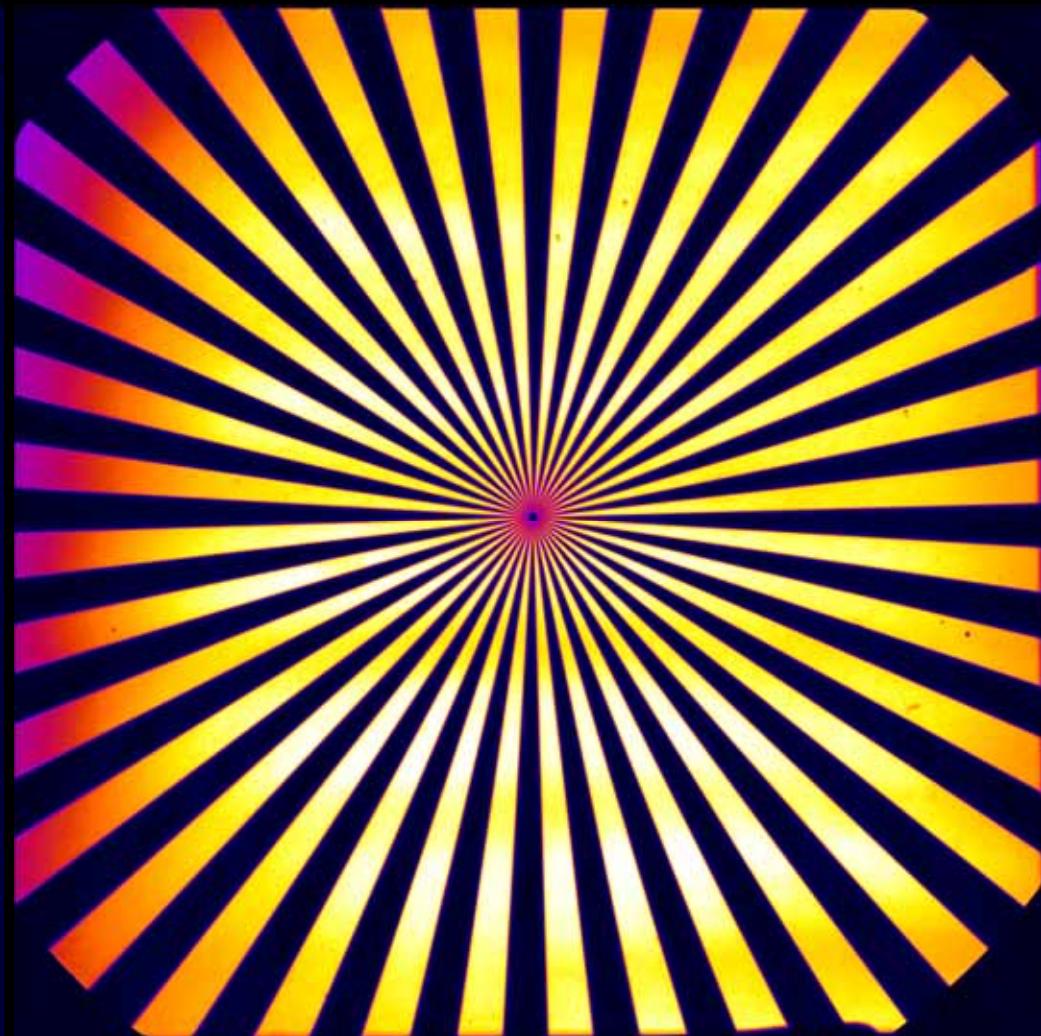
2016 12 21 18:27

# First light

FDT

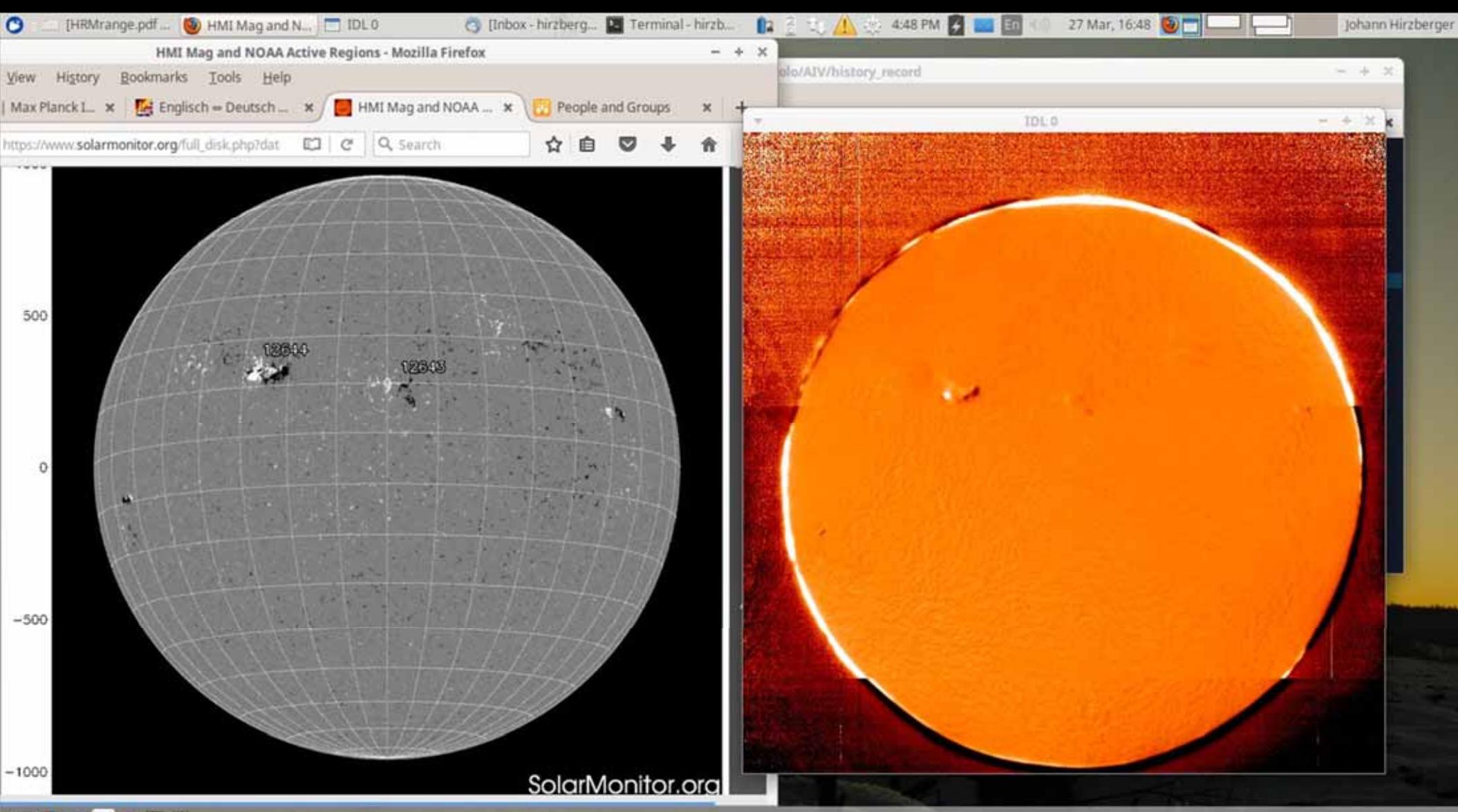


HRT



Excellent alignment and optical quality  
Polarimetric efficiencies achieve the theoretical maximum (0.57)

# Solar light test at vacuum conditions



Excellent spectroscopic performances

# METIS FM



Excellent optical quality and  
polarimetric modulation  
performances



# Conclusions

- INTA has strong contributions to SO/PHI development including responsibilities in the analysis, design, manufacturing, integration and verification of the instrument.
- FM units under INTA responsibility have been successfully delivered and integrated (October-December 2016). Our team participated in the integration at instrument level and final verifications and calibrations.
- PHI and METIS have been delivered to ADS (UK), April 2017.
- Roadmap from 2002 (IMaX background, INTA O-Unit responsible).
- Deliveries 2017: Flight Spare (FS) and FEW FM.

Thank you for  
your attention



The authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support provided by MINECO (Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad), projects ESP2013-47349-C6-2R "*Manufacturing and integration of SO/PHI*" and ESP2014-56169-C6-3-R "Fabricación e integración de los modelos QM, FM y FS de SO/PHI", and by the Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI).