

# **Space Science Talks – Herschel/Planck**

## **Technology at the Edge of Feasibility**

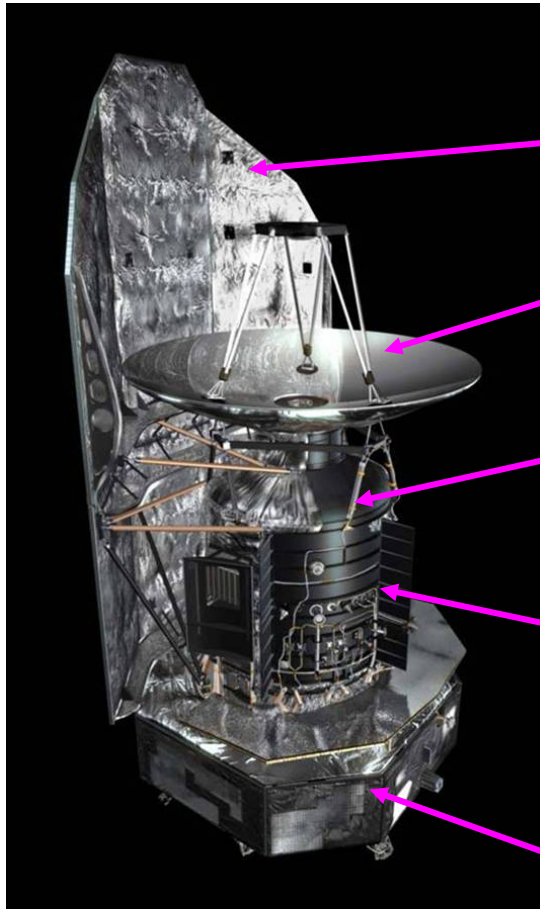
**The Herschel Cryogenic cooling system**

**Highly accurate and thermally stable Cassegrain Telescope – Largest ever flown)**

**The Planck Cooling System – Room temperature SVM /20K/4K/1.6/ 100mk**

**Highly accurate thermally stable aplanatic dual offset ellipsoidal telescope**

# The Herschel Spacecraft



7.2 m

**Sunshield and solar array**

**3.5 m SiC Telescope (80 K)**

**Instruments inside Cryostat (15 –300mK)**

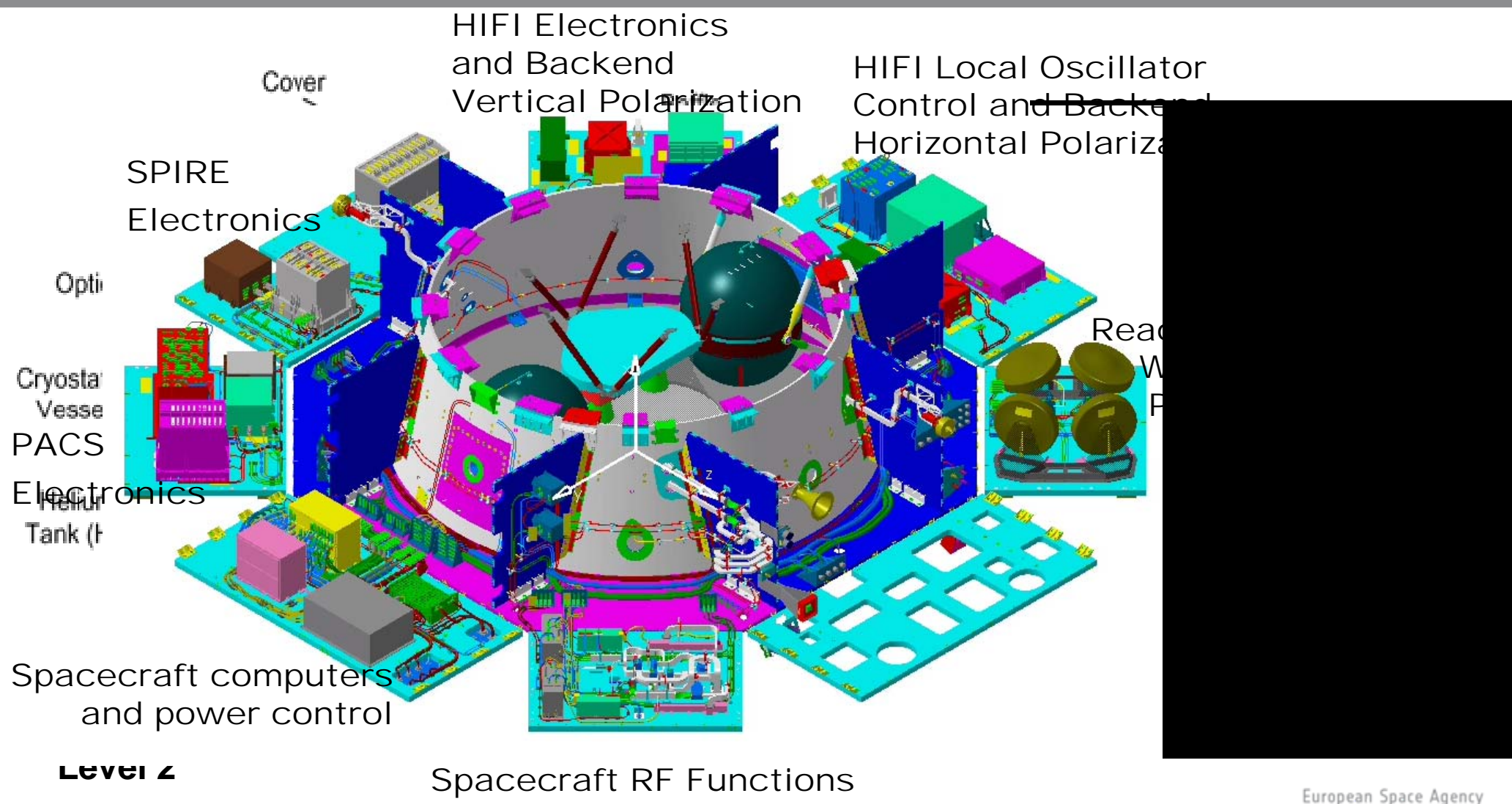
**He II Cryostat (~2460 l) (1.7 K)**

**Service Module (300 K)**

**3000kg 1500W**

**S/C units and Instrument electronics**

# The Herschel Cooling System - Cryostat



# The Herschel Sorption Cooler



Not sure if this should be detailed

# Herschel Telescope-Configuration Design & Key Requirements

- **Herschel Telescope design specs: Cassegrain, 3.5m M1, Pupil on M2**
- **Focal length = 28.5 m (+/- 150 mm), f/no = 8.68 (+/- 0.02), Transmission 0.975**
- **Operational temperature 70K, WFE = 6 microns RMS full field @  $\lambda=80$  microns**

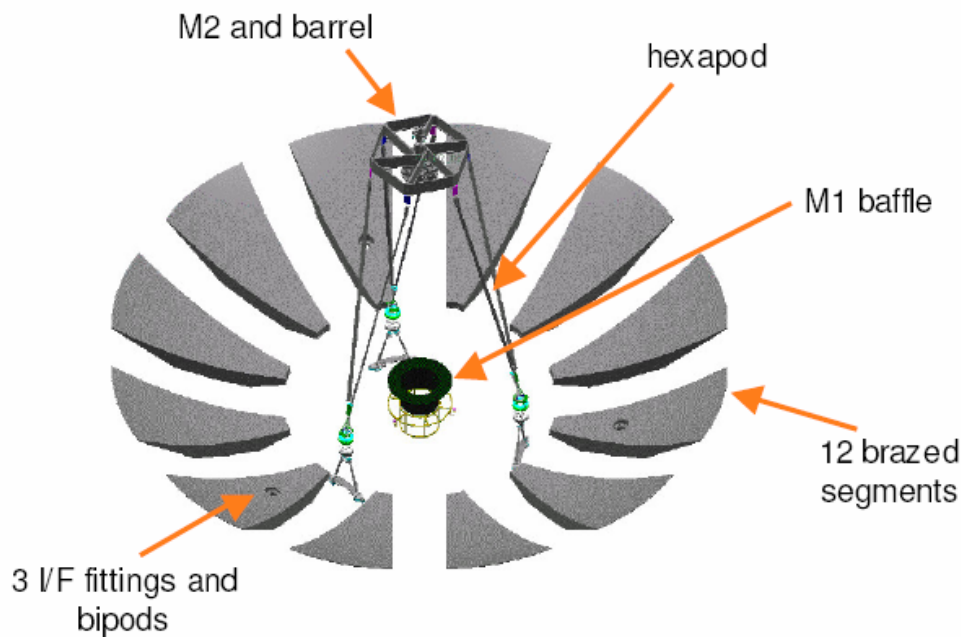


Figure 2-3: Exploded view of the Telescope

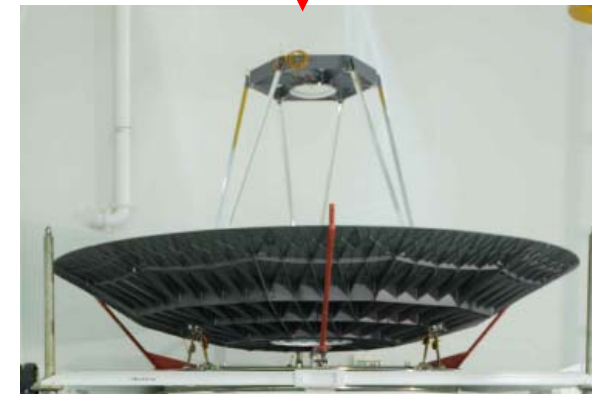
<b>Primary reflector</b>		
<i>Radius of curvature</i>	3500 mm	$\pm 2$ mm(*)
<i>Conic constant</i>	-1	
<i>f number</i>	f/0.5	
<i>(Free) diameter</i>	3500 mm	0, +2 mm(*)
<b>Secondary reflector</b>		
<i>Radius of curvature</i>	345.2 mm	$\pm 0.4$ mm(*)
<i>Conic constant</i>	-1.279	-
<i>Diameter</i>	308.1 mm	$\pm 0.2$ mm
<b>Image surface</b>		
<i>Radius of curvature</i>	-165 mm	-
<i>Conic constant</i>	-1	-
<i>Diameter</i>	246 mm	-

## Silicon Carbide (SiC), chosen technology

- **3.5 m diameter largest SiC structure ever made**
- **Process flow M1:**
  - **Powder mixing => Hydrostatic pressing in moulds => "Green body" machining to shape => Segments sintering (ceramization) => Assembly of segments => Brazing => Grinding of M1 to precise shape (diamond tools) => Polishing => Coating => Integration of M2 & Hexapod sub assembly => Alignment testing and qualification (under ambient and cryogenic conditions) => Delivery for integration onto spacecraft.**

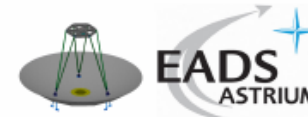


> From SiC "dust" to a cryogenic fully formed 3.5 m diameter Telescope !





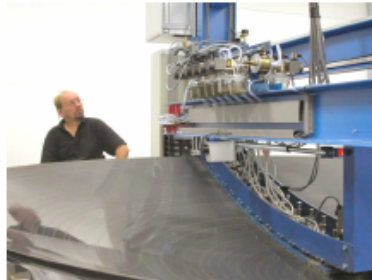
## Telescope Industrial facilities



Finland



OPTEON polishing installations



BOOSTEC  
SiC facilities  
and ovens



France



CSL Focal XXL



WFE facilities

Belgium



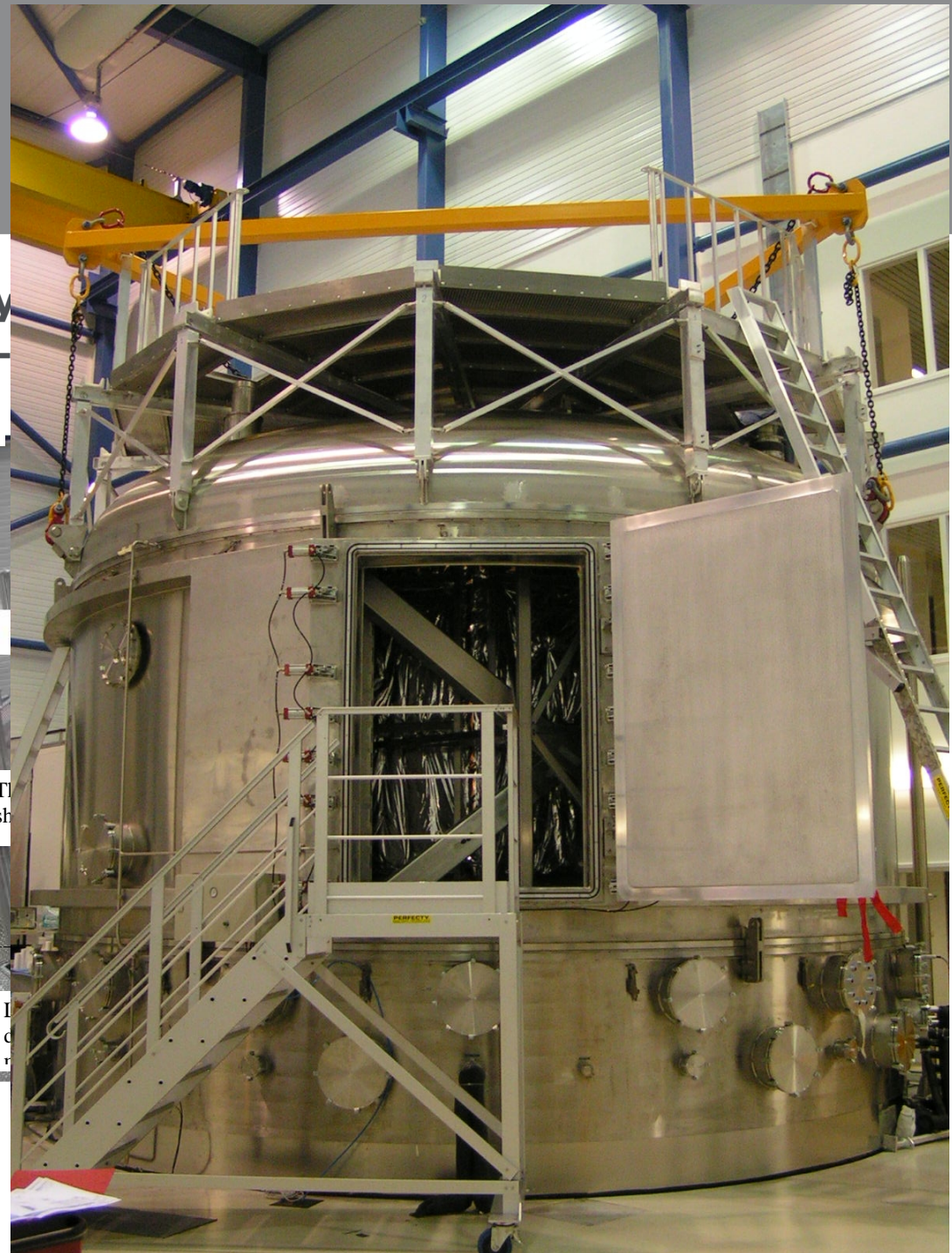
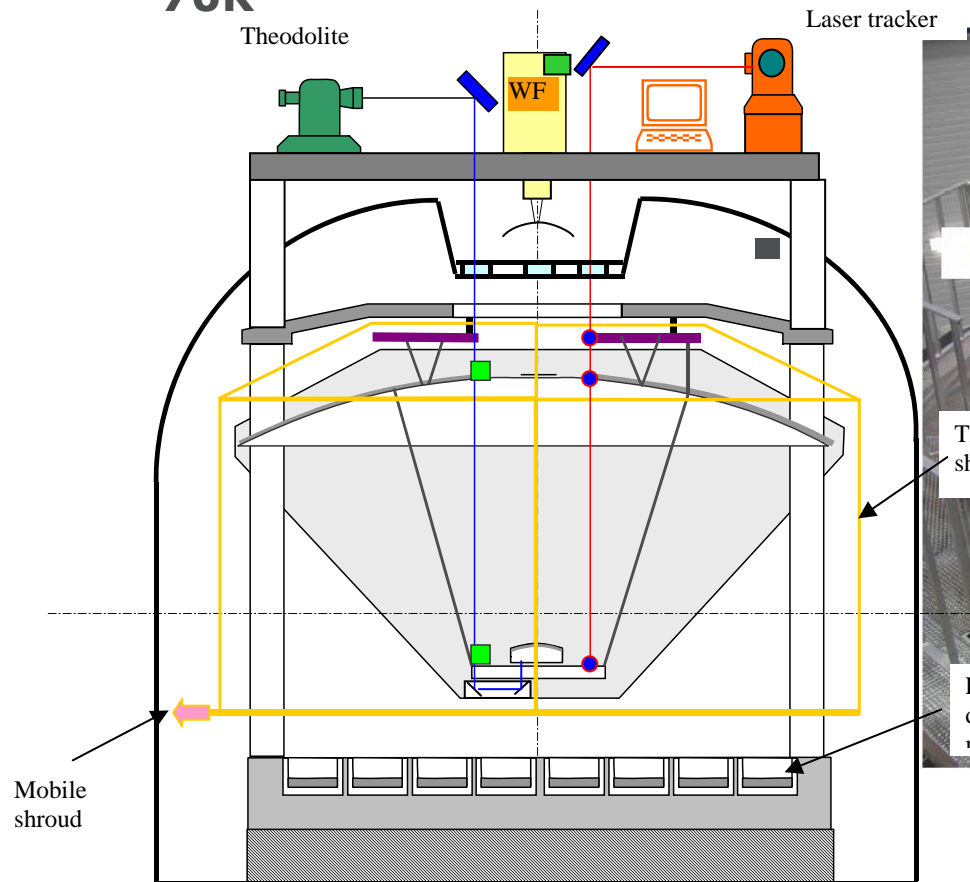
Spain

CALAR-ALTO  
coating chamber



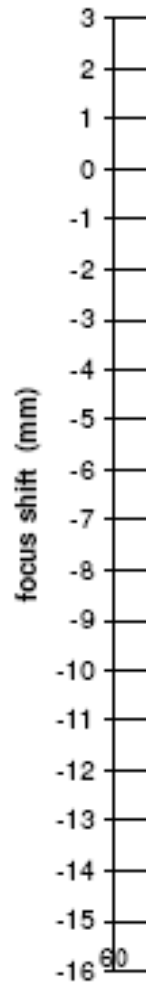
# Cold testing at CSL

- **Herschel telescope test metrology sensor to measure optical end-to-end at 70K**

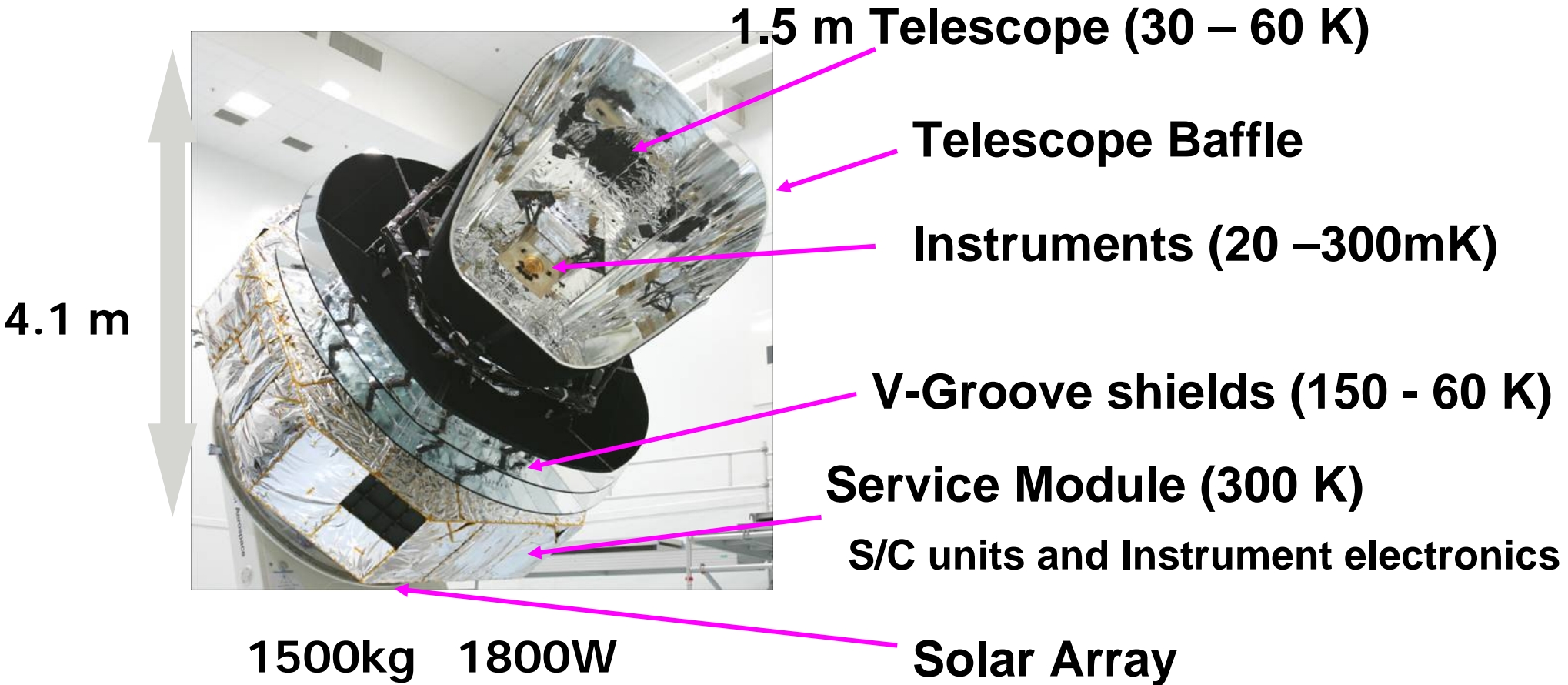




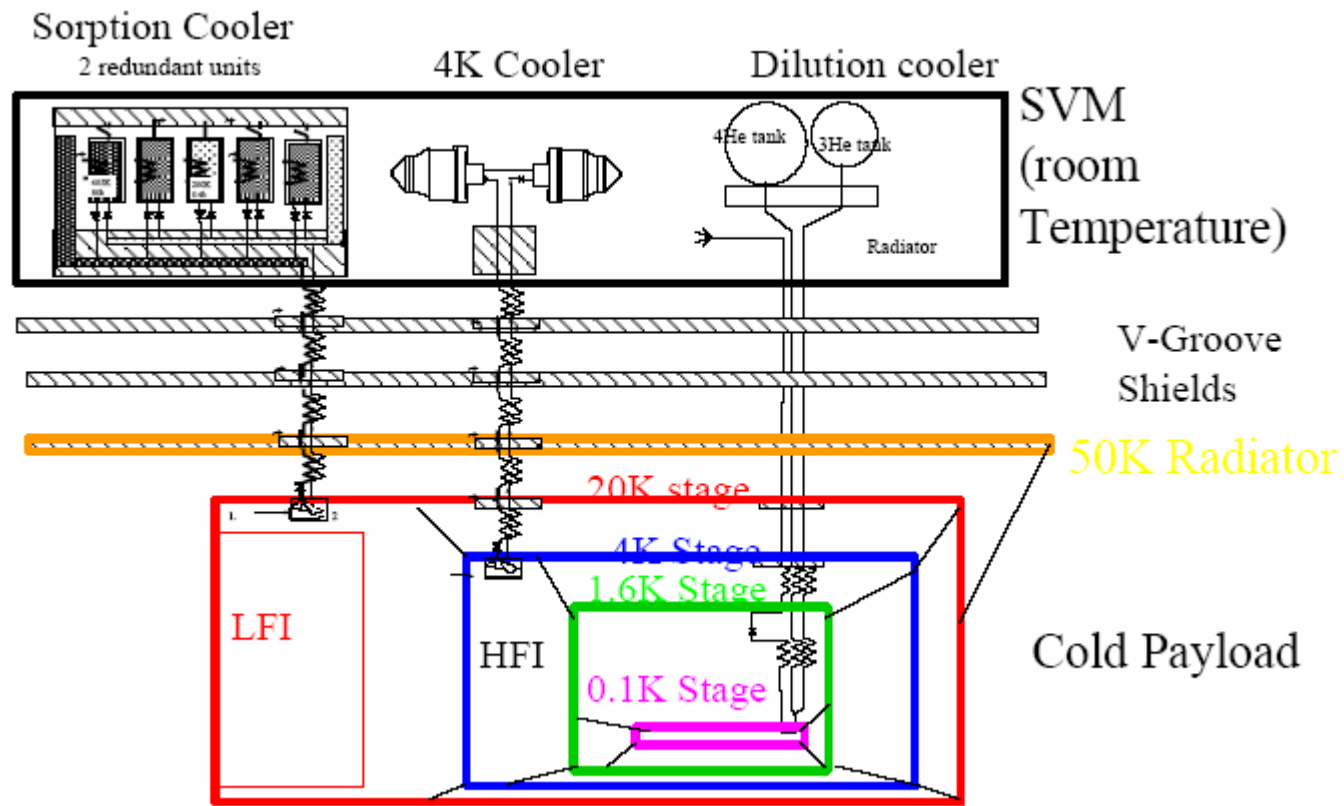
### M1-M2 alignment stability check at ESTEC



# Planck Satellite - Overview



# The Planck Cryochain

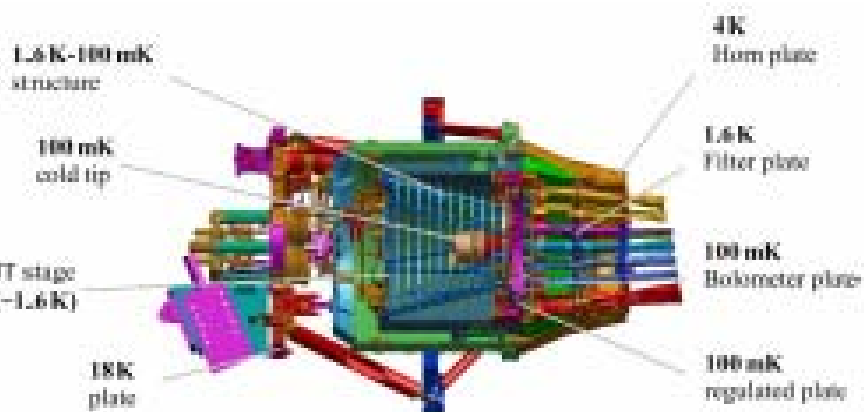


HFI Outer shell and horns at 4K

Filters at 4K/1.6K/100mk

Detectors bolometers at 100 mK

36 horns at 100, 143, 217, 353  
545, 857 GHz



LFI box and detectors (LNA's) at 20K

11 horns – 30GHz, 44 GHz, 70 GHz

LFI waveguides carry signals from Radiometer chains to back end unit





# Passive Radiator System – V grooves

VG1 170 K

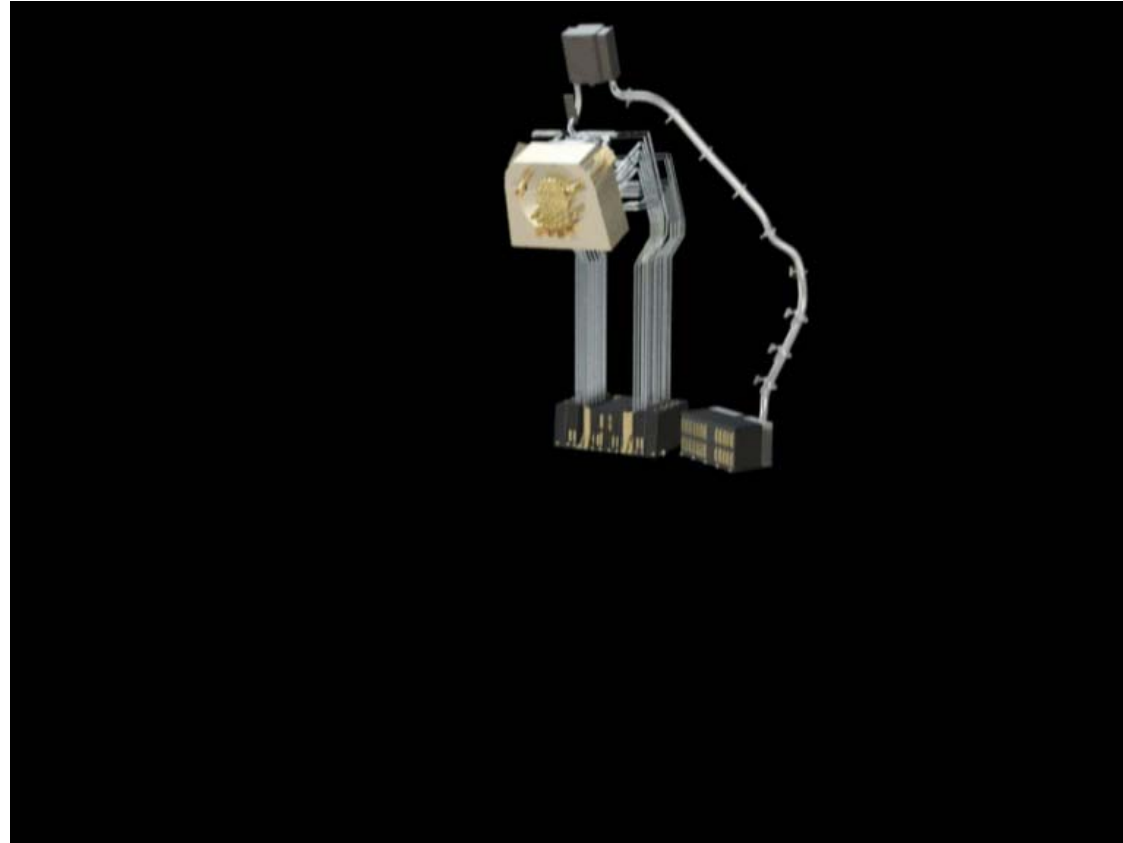
VG2 120 K

VG3 60K

Performance better than Spec.

Thermalization on/ pre –cooling

- LFI waveguides
- All coolers



# 20 K Hydrogen Sorption Cooler

Closed system

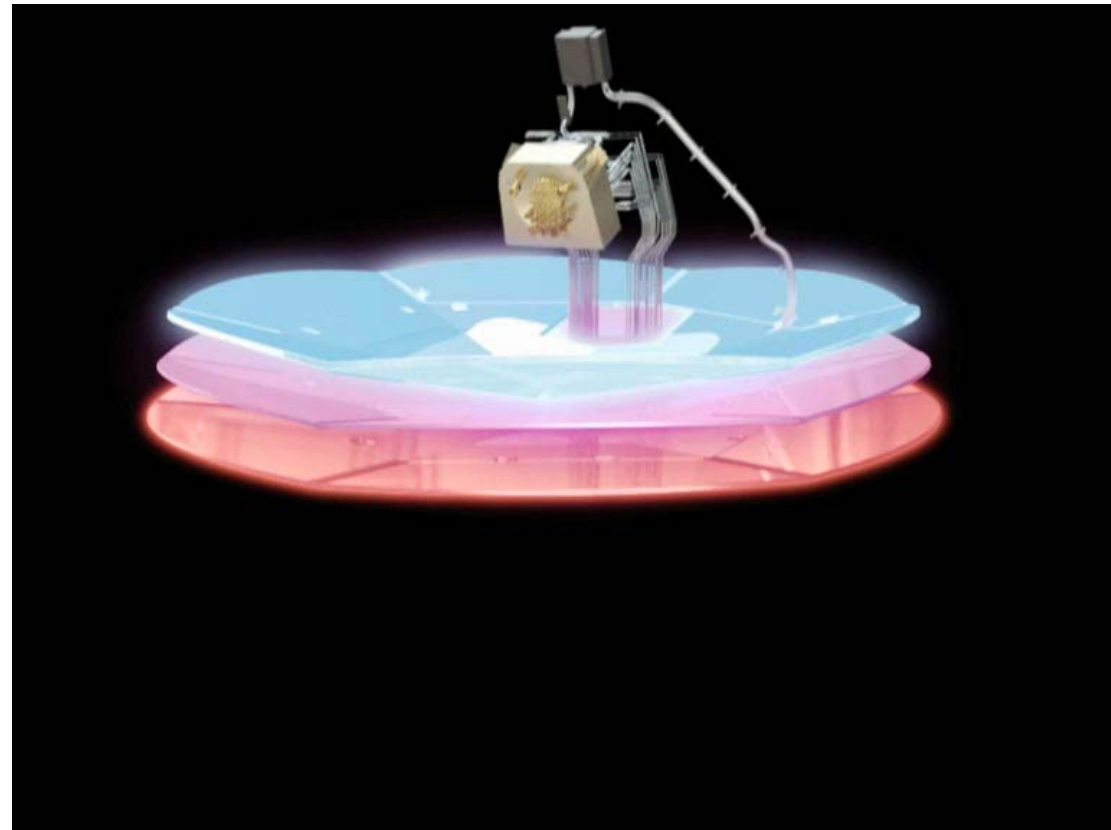
Gas Pre-cooling

- Pipes - bi-directional heat exchanger
- Thermalized on all three V-grooves

Joule-Thomson expander provides liquid H

Pre-cooling for HFI 18 K  
Cooling for LFI < 20 K

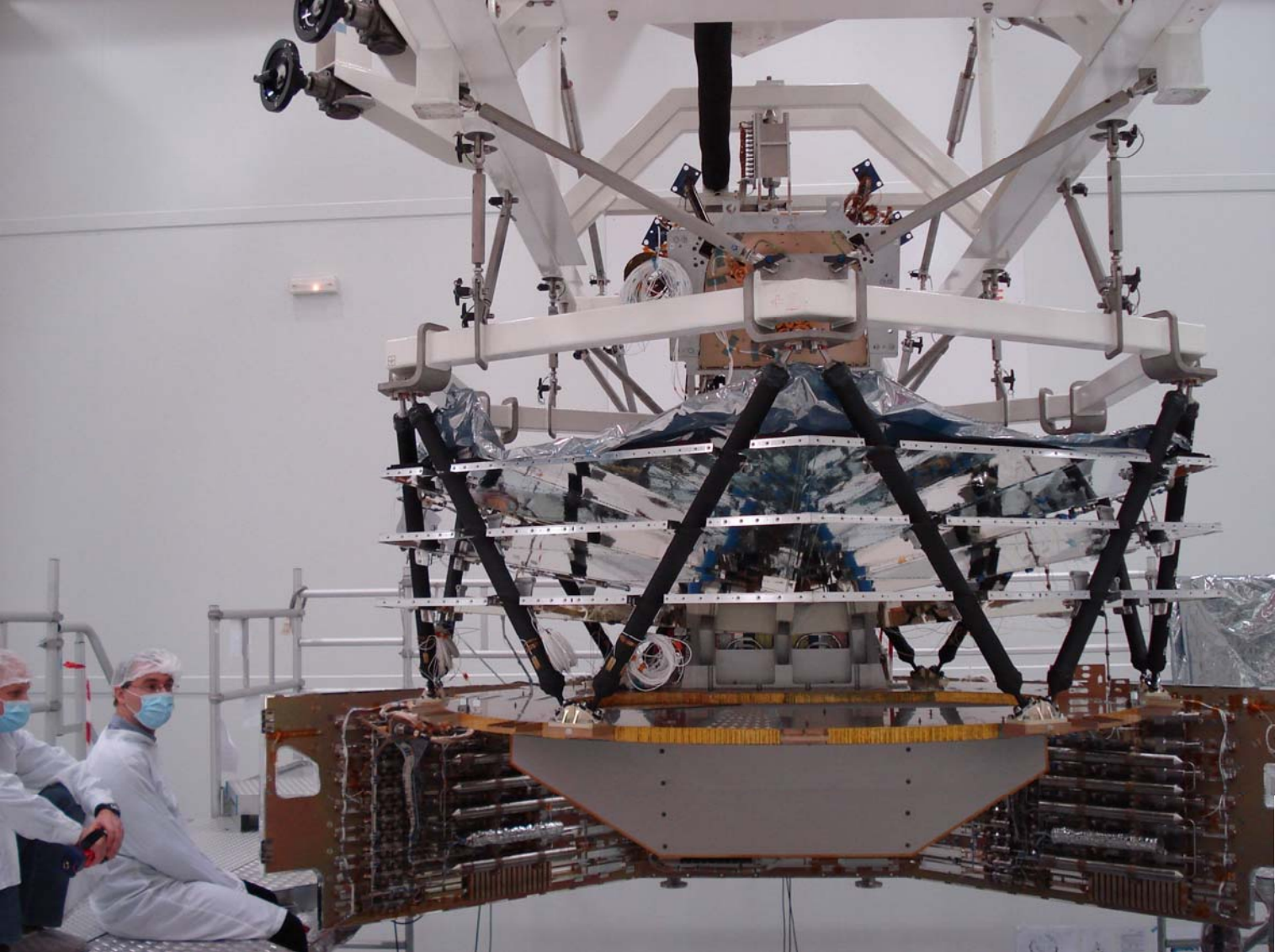
1 watt cooling power



# The Planck Sorption Cooler



Cooler  
Compressor  
Assembly  
FM1



Compressor  
Assembly

# 4K He<sup>4</sup> Cooler Mechanical cooler



Closed System- Back to Back compressors

Gas Pre-cooling

- Pipes thermalized on VG 3
- 18K Sorption Cooler

Pre-cooling for Dilution cooler

Cooling for LFI Black body loads

Cooling Power around 15mW

Picture to come

# 100 mK He<sup>3</sup> / H<sup>4</sup> Dilution Cooler

## Gas precooling

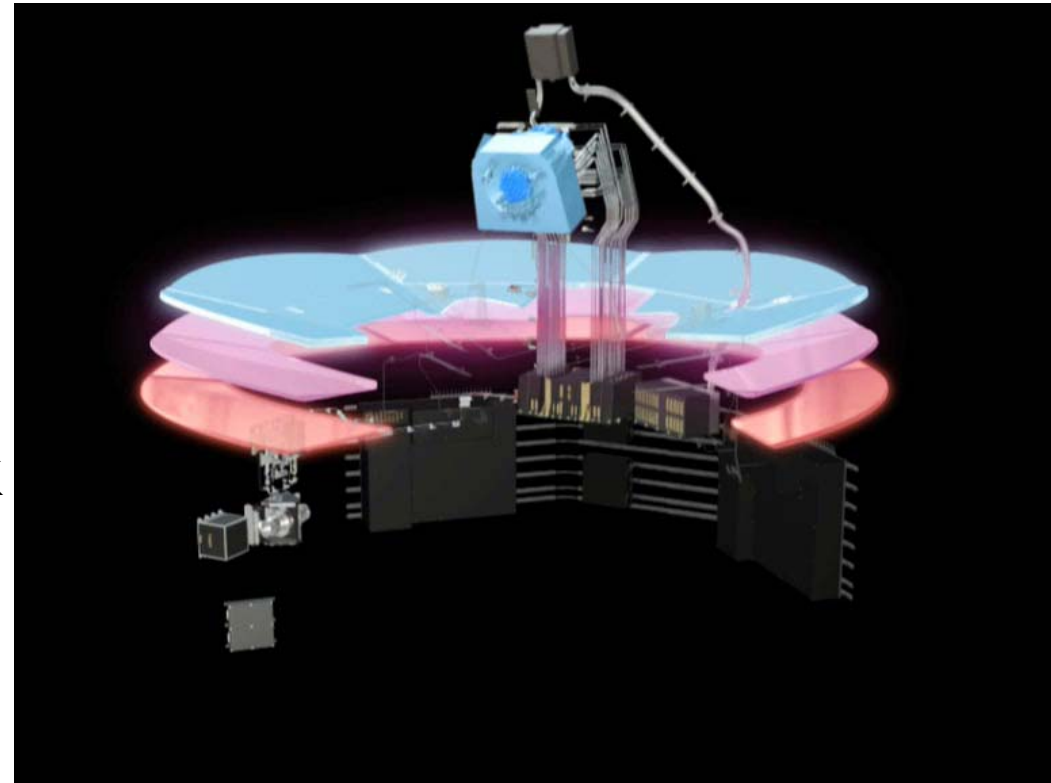
- Pipes thermalized on all V-grooves
- 4K cooler

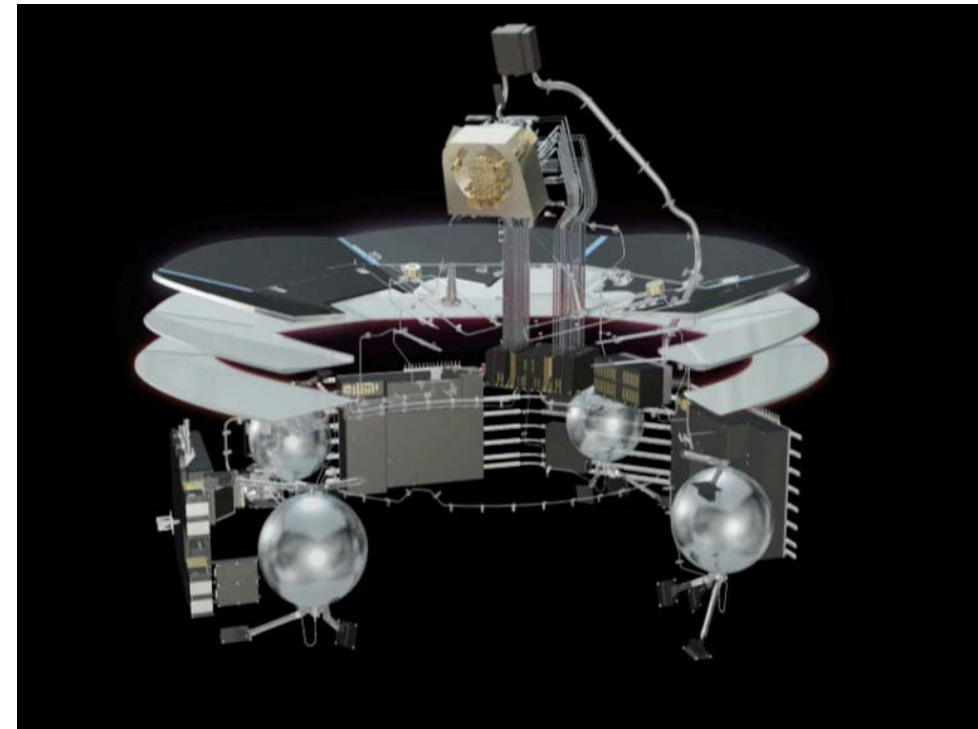
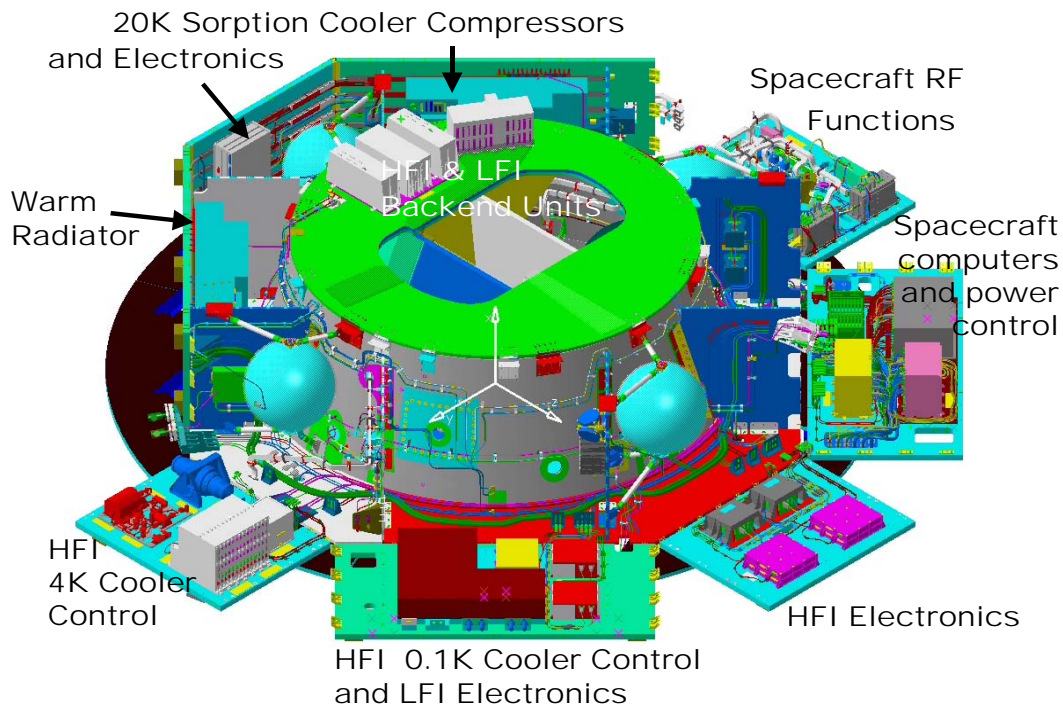
## He<sup>3</sup> tank and 3 He<sup>4</sup> Tanks

Dilution results in 100mK on cold end

Cooling power around 200  $\mu$ W at 100mK

Gas mixture vented to Space





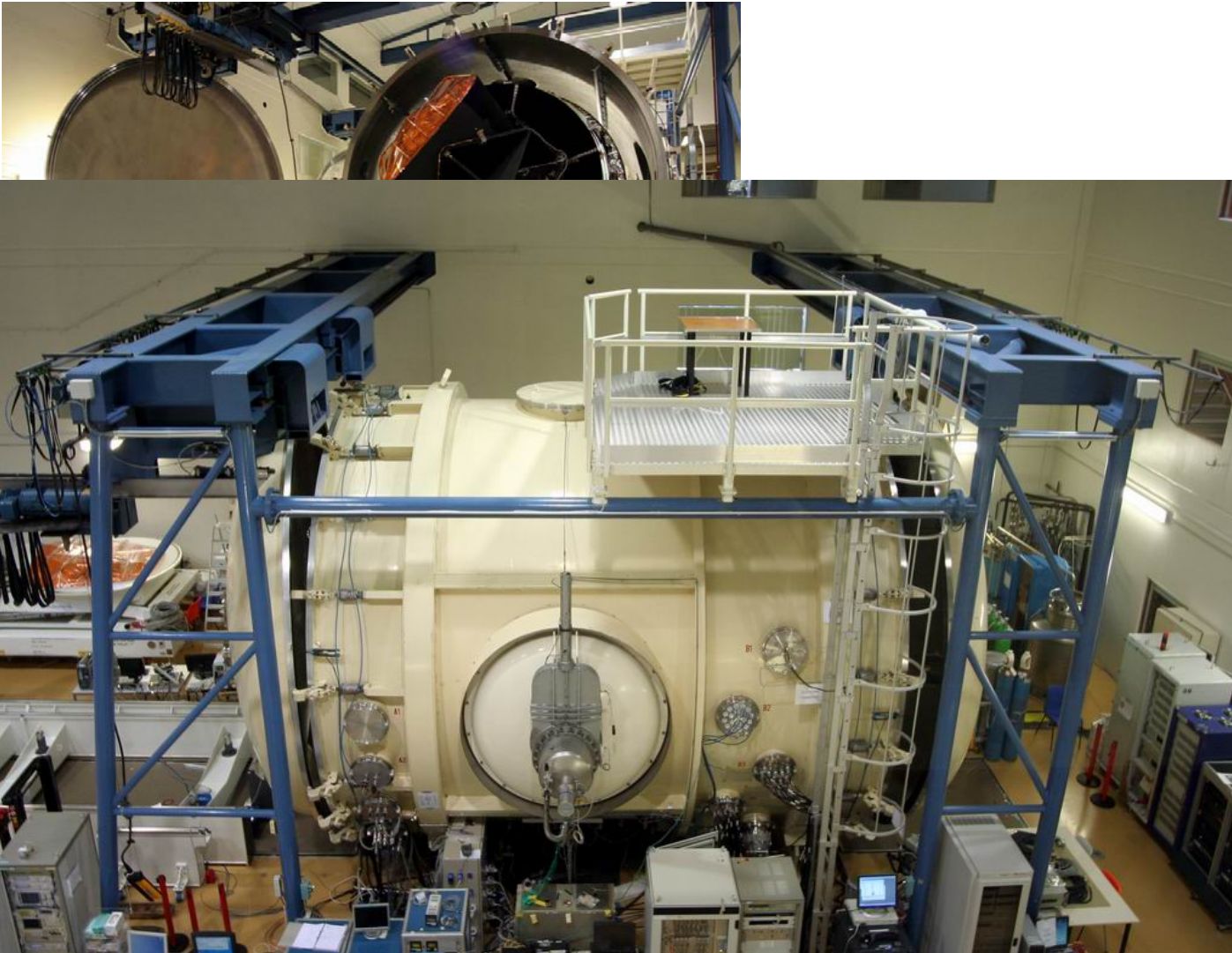


# Telescope and Baffle Build-up





# Planck Thermal Vacuum Test



## The FOCAL 5 Test Chamber in Numbers

- **Pressure < 5E-06 mbar  
i.e. < 5 billion less than  
atmospheric pressure**
- **Liquid Nitrogen Cooled  
Shrouds at <173 deg C  
covering the SVM and  
GHe shrouds**
- **Helium gas cooler  
shrouds at <-253 deg C  
covering the PLM**
- **Liquide Helium Shield at  
<-268 deg C in front of  
Instrument Focal Plane**
- **Cold Space on earth !!**

# The Thermal Test – Cold facts



*Baffle: 41-44K*

*VG-3: 45-47.5K*

*VG-2: 92-93K*

*VG-1: 126-143K*

*Coolers*

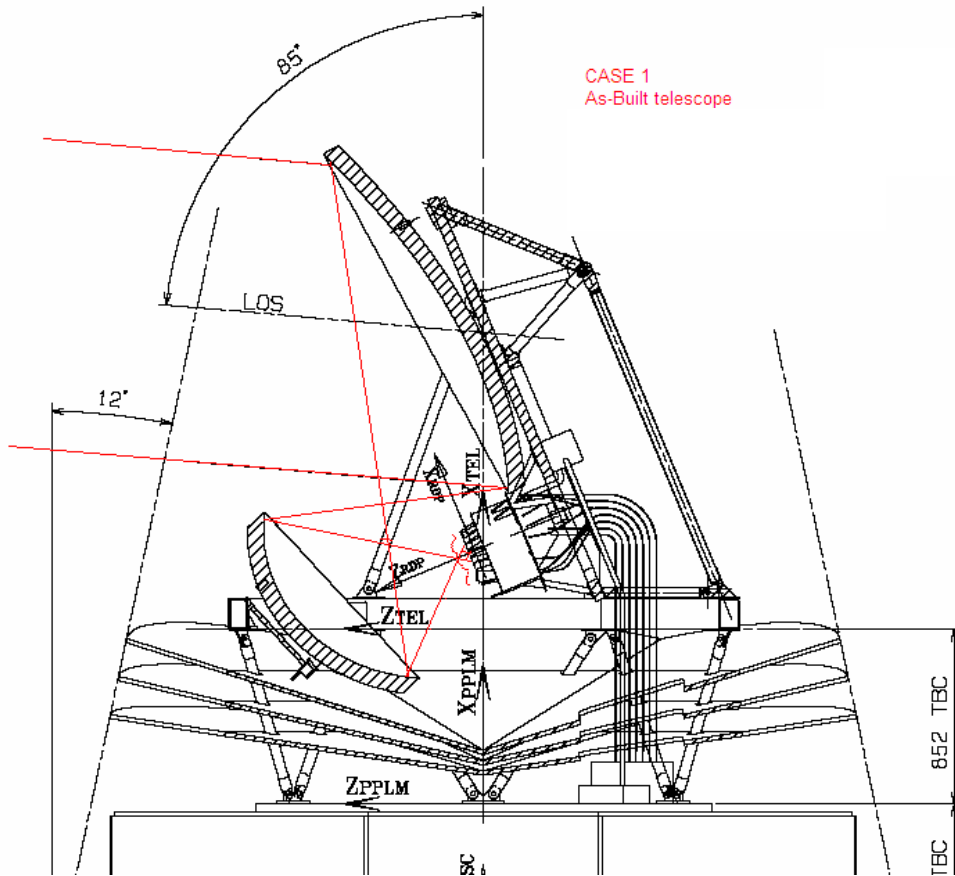
*Sorption 17.1K*

*4K cooler 4.5K*

*Dilution 93 mK*

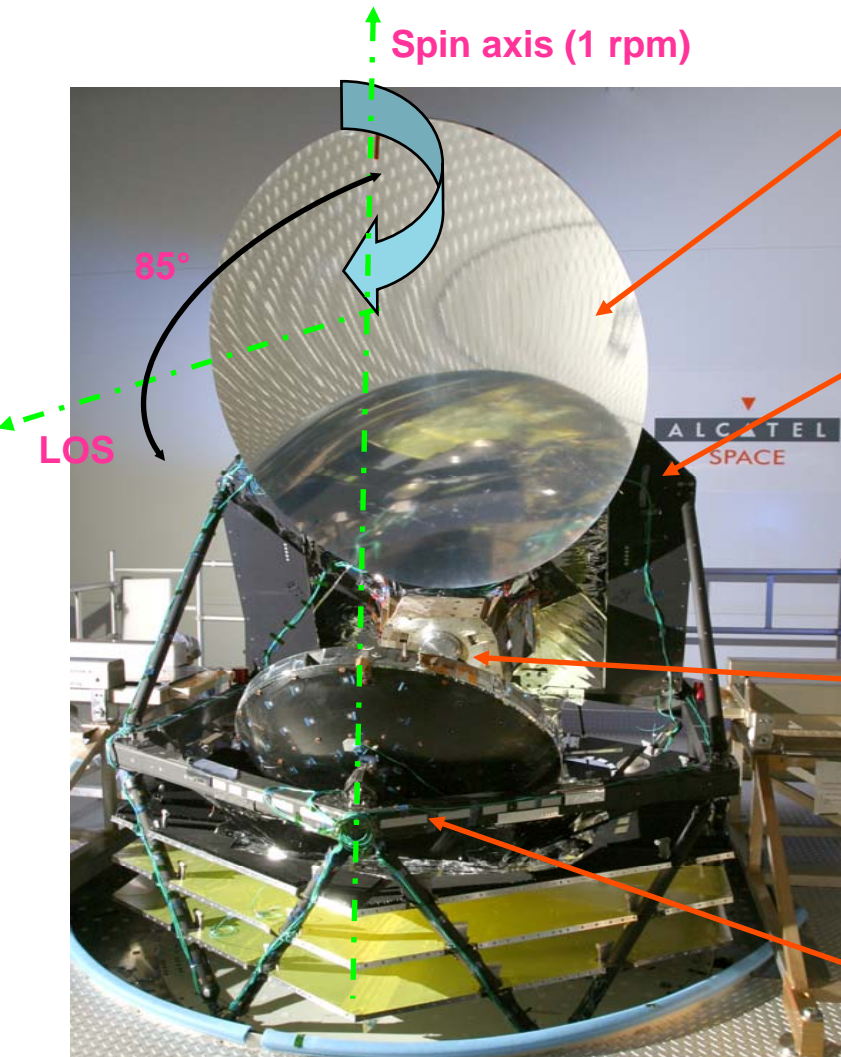


# Planck Telescope Design and Configuration



Aperture	1.5m off-axis
Focal length	1600mm
Field of view	+ / -5°
Line of Sight	At 85° of Xtel

Off axis dual ellipsoid aplanatic design  
 Main drivers:  
 Low cross polar  
 Low off axis scan degradation  
 Unobscured aperture  
 Low straylight

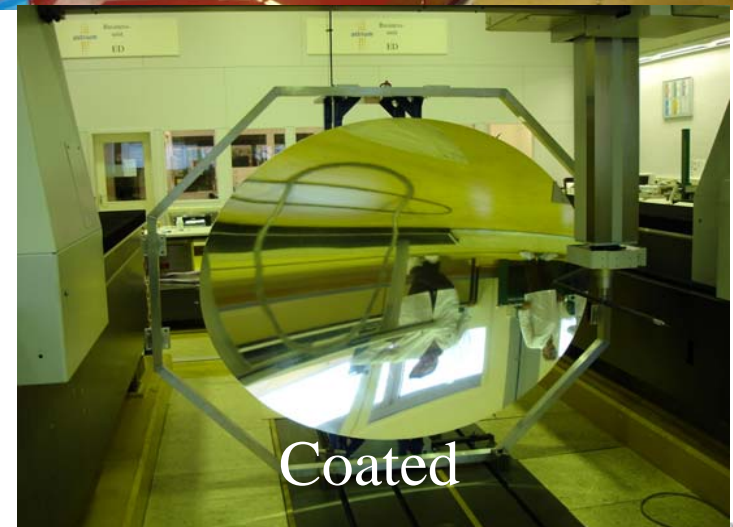
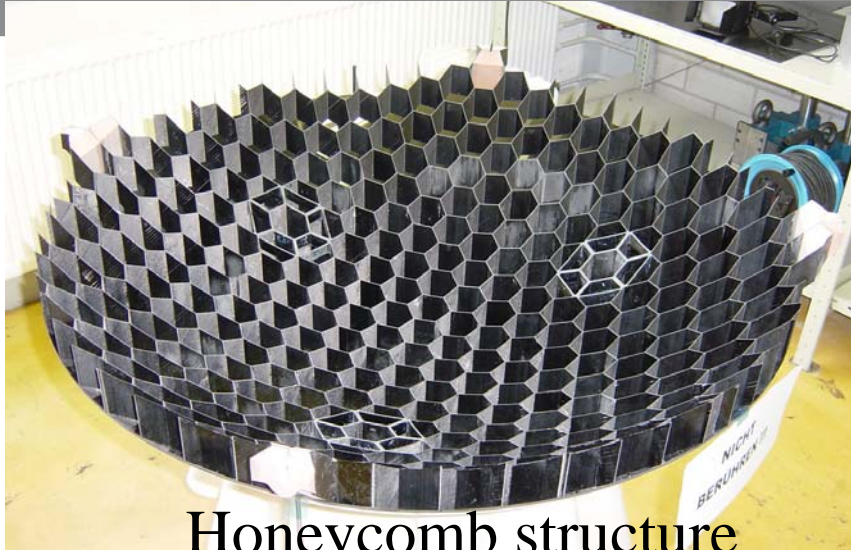


## – Planck Telescope construction

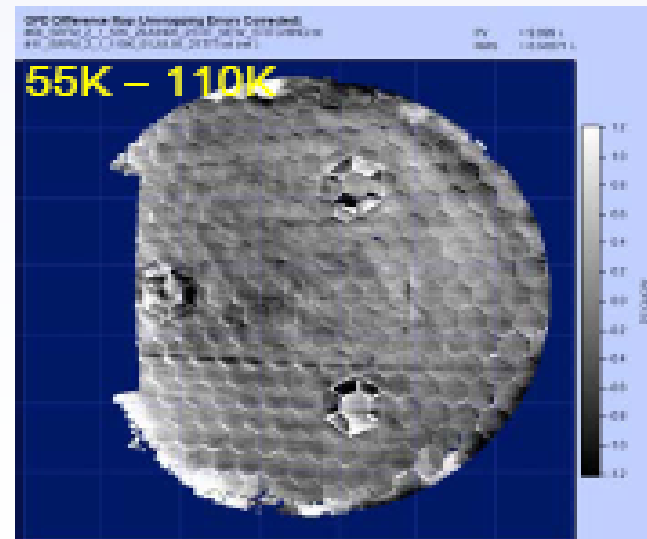
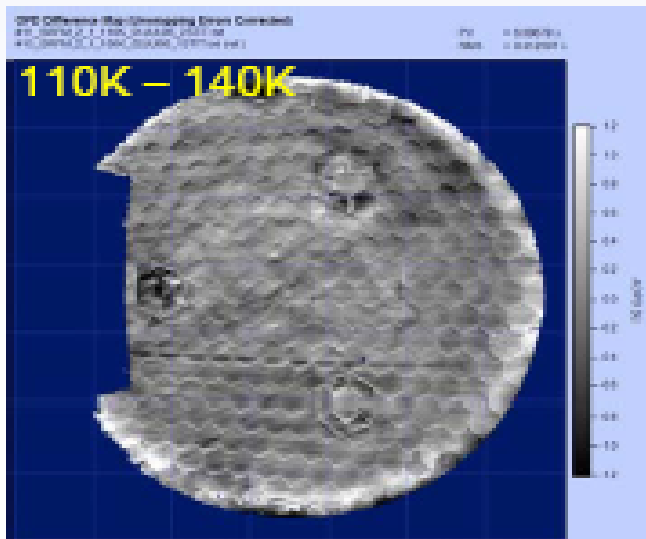
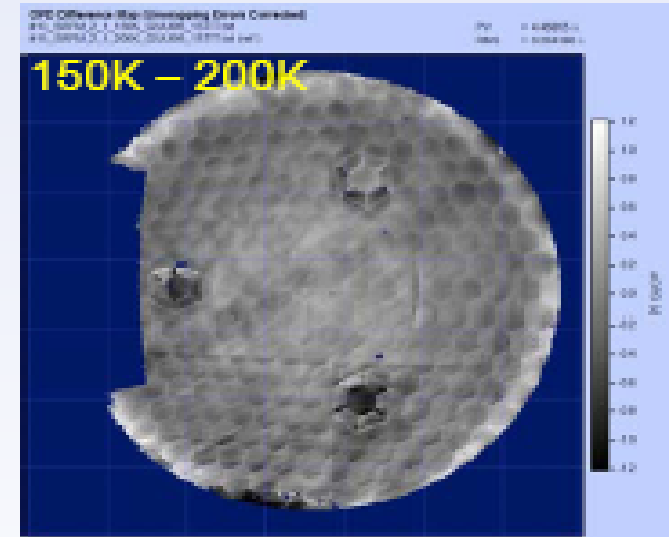
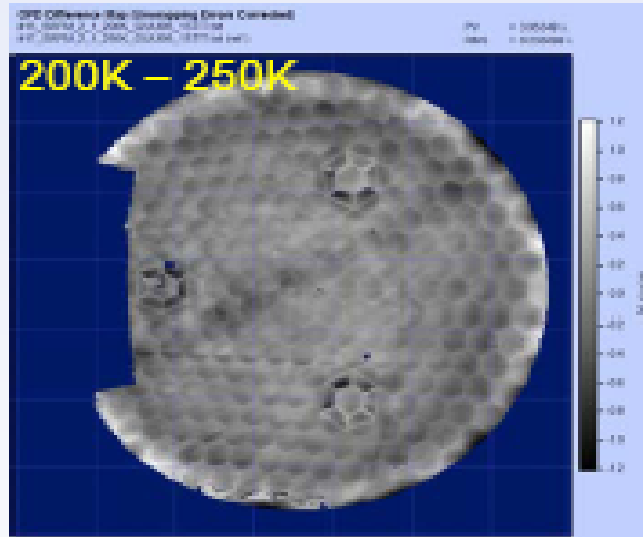
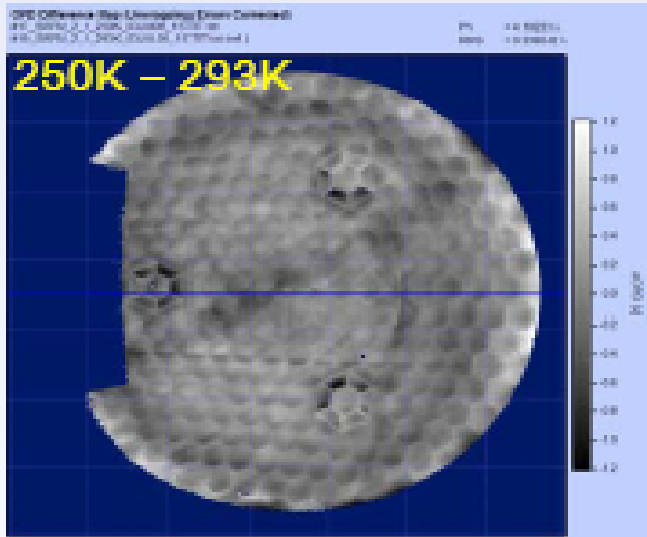
- CFRP Reflectors provided by ESA/DSRI (manufacturing by Astrium, Friedrichshaven)
- Telescope structure – Glass-Fibre & CRFP by Oerlikon (Contraves) (CH)
- Baffle CFRP by Oerlikon (Contraves) CH
- FPU Instruments HFI & LFI (IAS, Paris & Laben Italy)
- ↔ Cryo-structure/telescope Interface



# Planck reflectors



# Planck Cryo-optical Reflector Testing

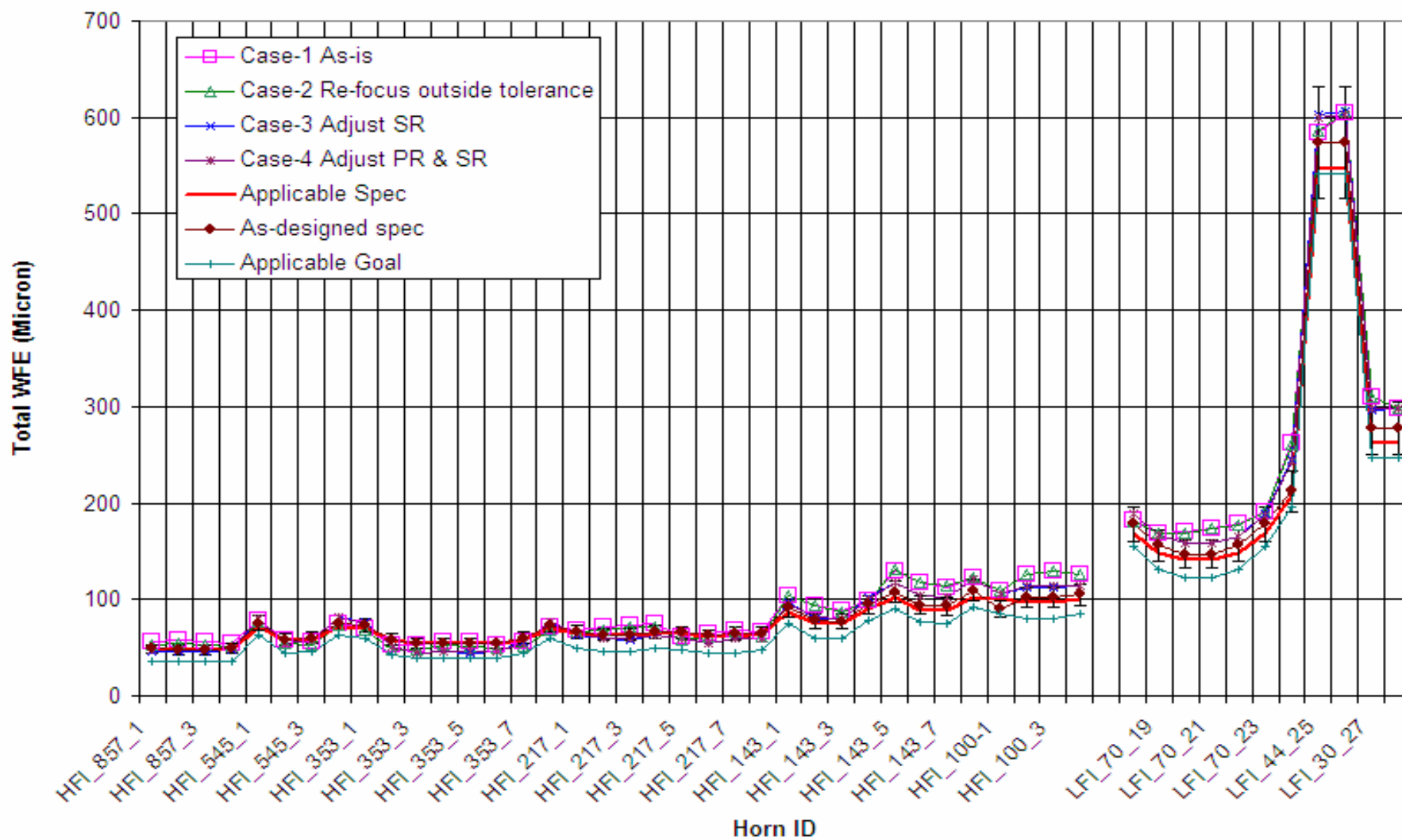




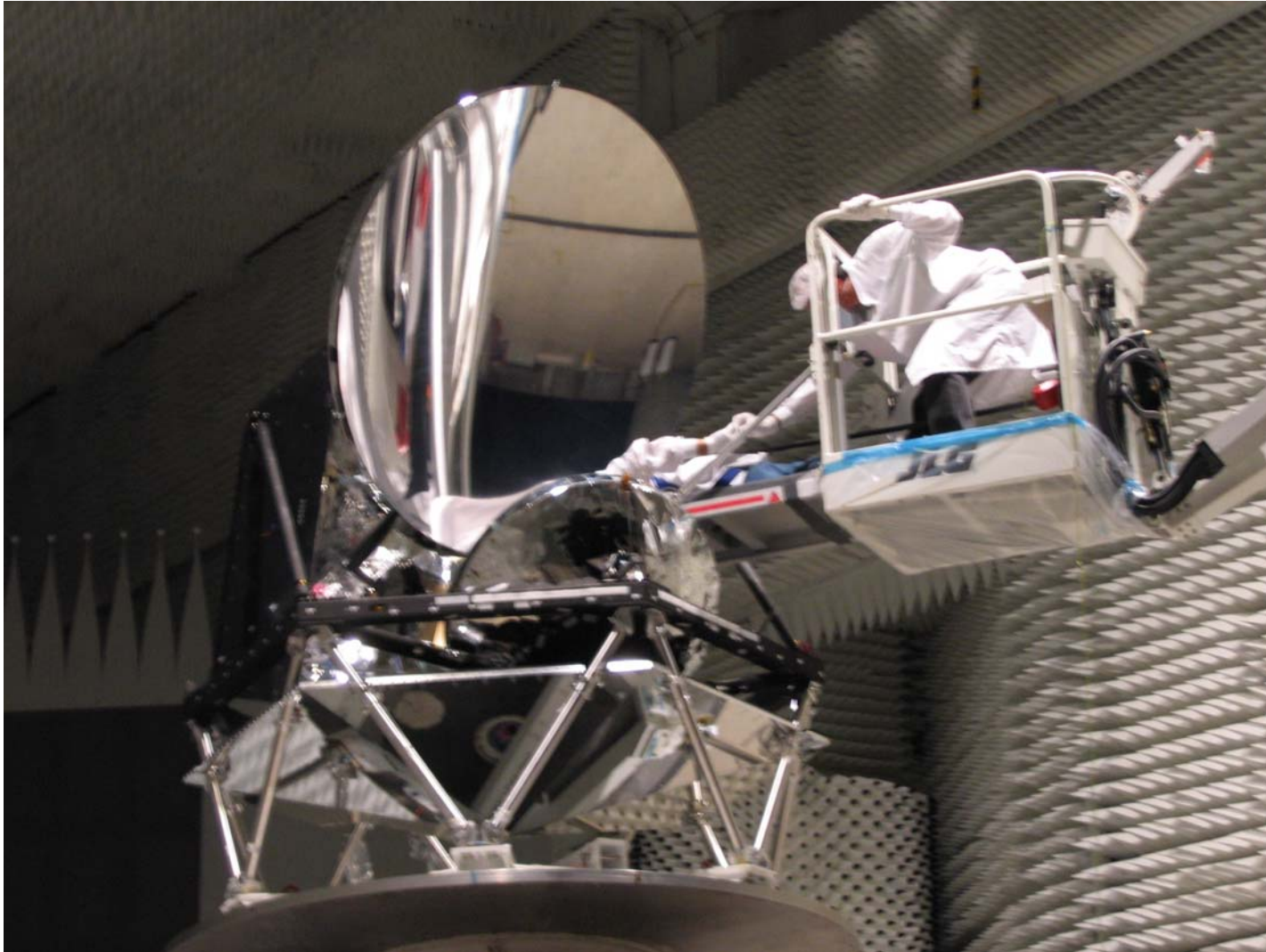
Flight Model telescope antenna equipped with retro-reflective spot targets for videogrammetry



### Planck Telescope Global WFE Performance



# Planck RF Testing warm



**1 or 2 More  
Images to come  
Picture + typical Mo  
Animation**