SWAP AT 2.5 YEARS: A PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

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In Orbit Degradation of Solar & Space Weather Instruments Solar-Terrestrial Center for Excellence 🔆 Brussels, Belgium 🔆 May 3, 2012









A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO PROBA2 & SWAP



PROBA2 LAUNCH November 2, 2009, 01:50:51 UTC * Plesetsk, Russia



SPACECRAFT SEPARATION November 2, 2009, 04:50:06 UTC 725 km altitude



ESA'S PROBA2 PROGRAM

Project for On-Board Autonomy



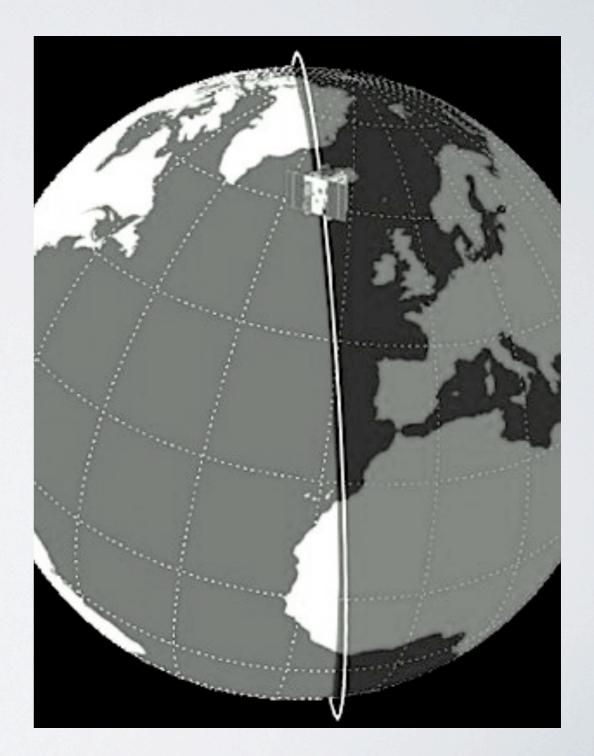
ESA'S PROBA2 PROGRAM

4 science instruments: SWAP, LYRA, TPMU, DSLP 17 platform technology experiments

ORBIT

Polar Sun-Synchronous

725 km altitude



ORBIT

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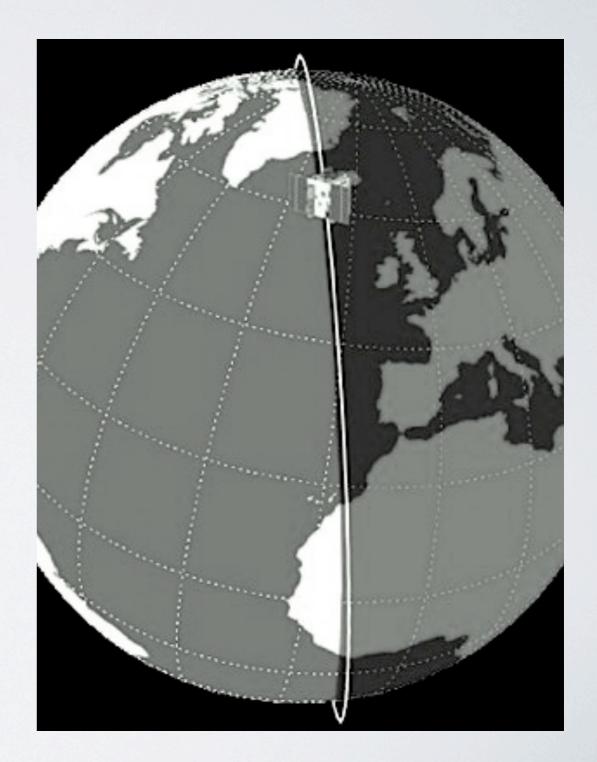
≈100 minute period

Large Angle Rotations every 25 minutes

ORBIT

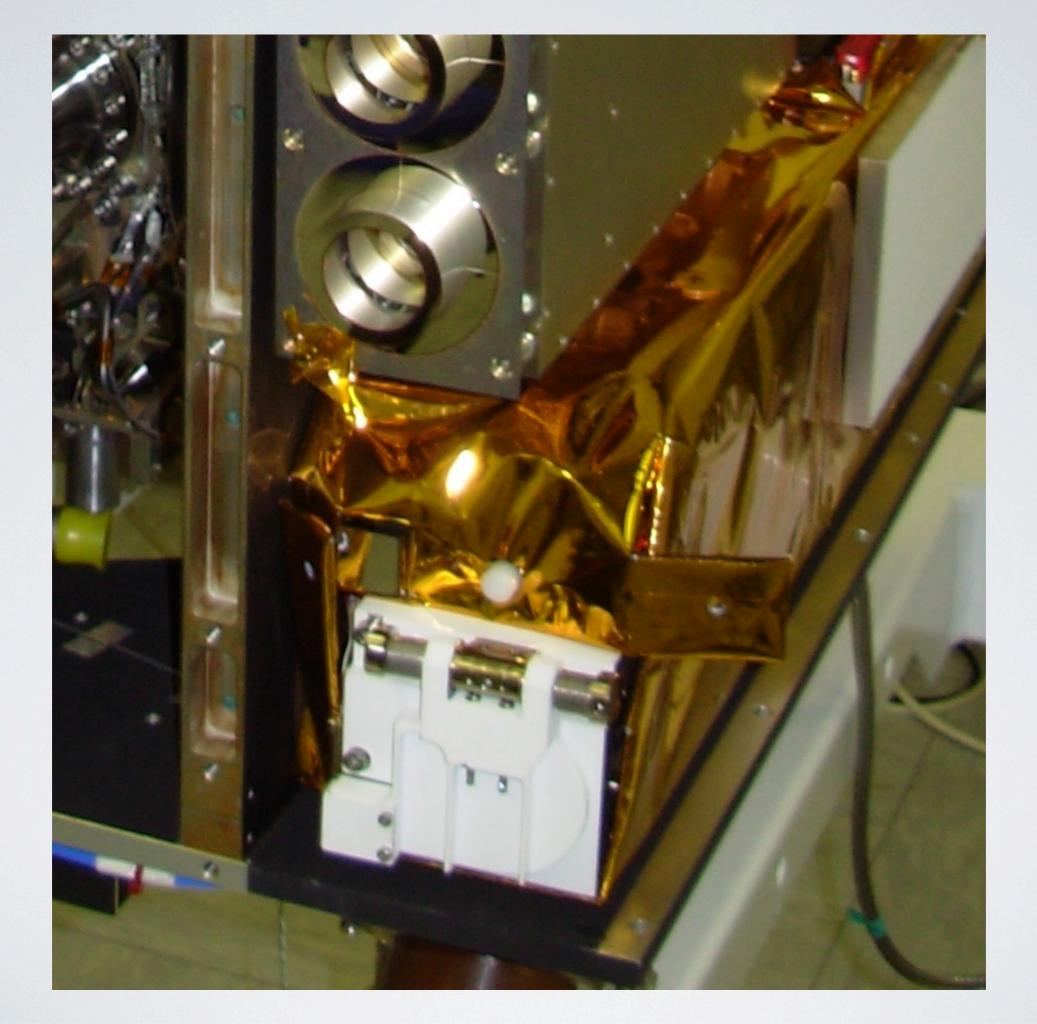
Eclipse season:

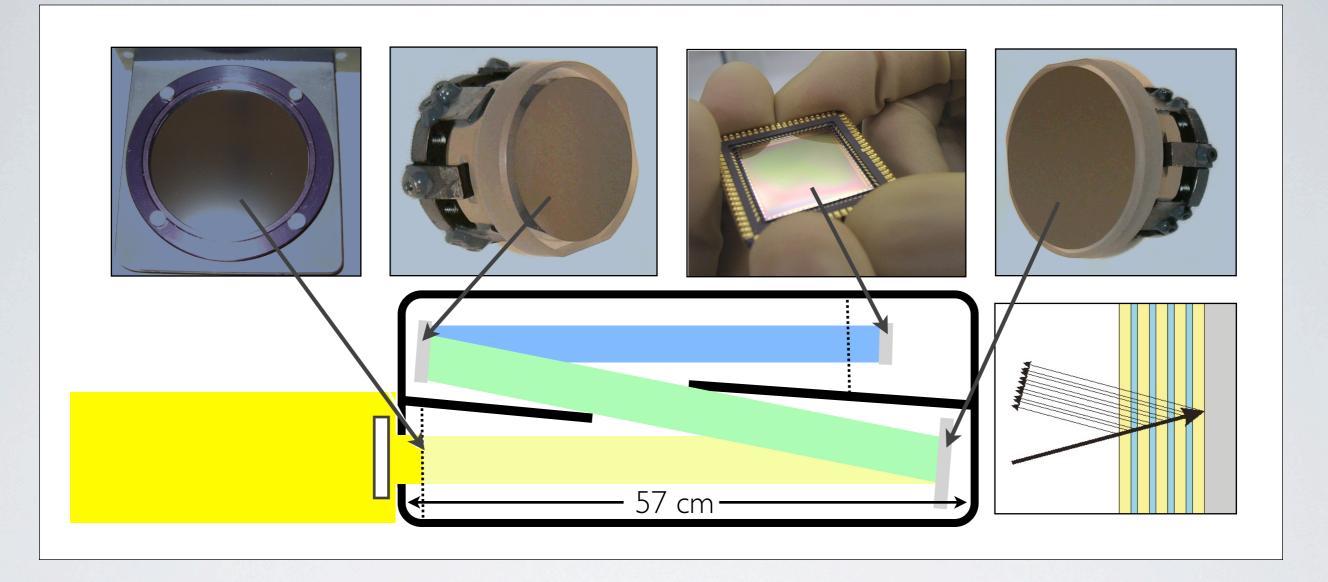
- Visible: November-January
- EUV: Slightly longer
- Maximum duration 18 min per orbit visible eclipse



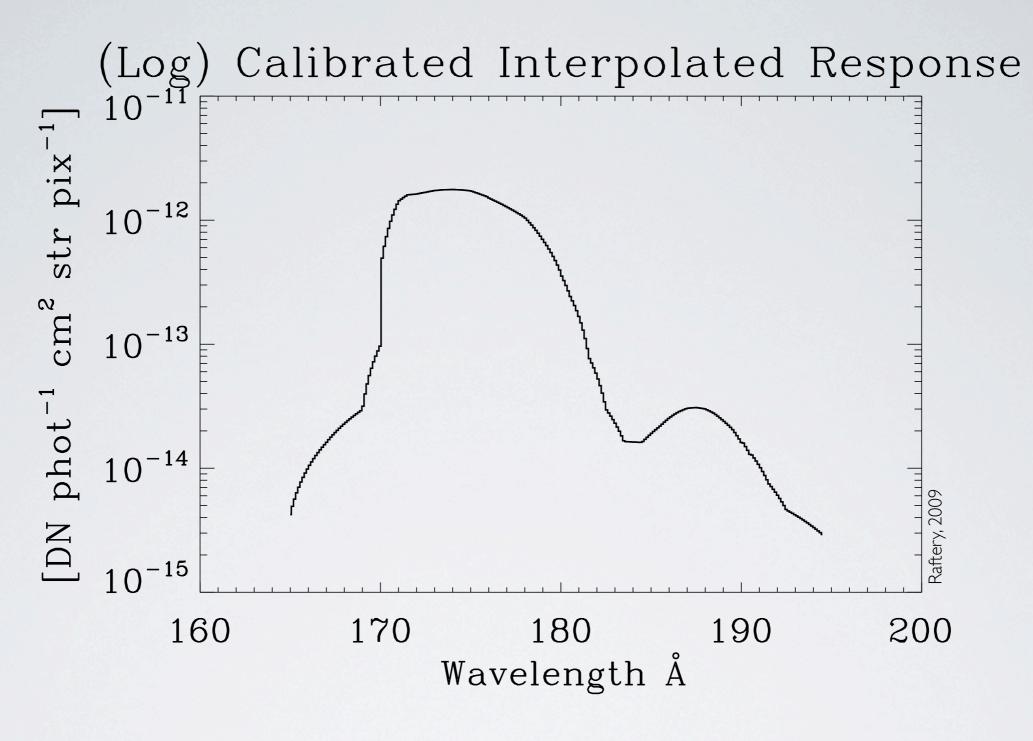


PROBA2 INSTRUMENTATION Sun Watcher with Active Pixel System & Image Processing

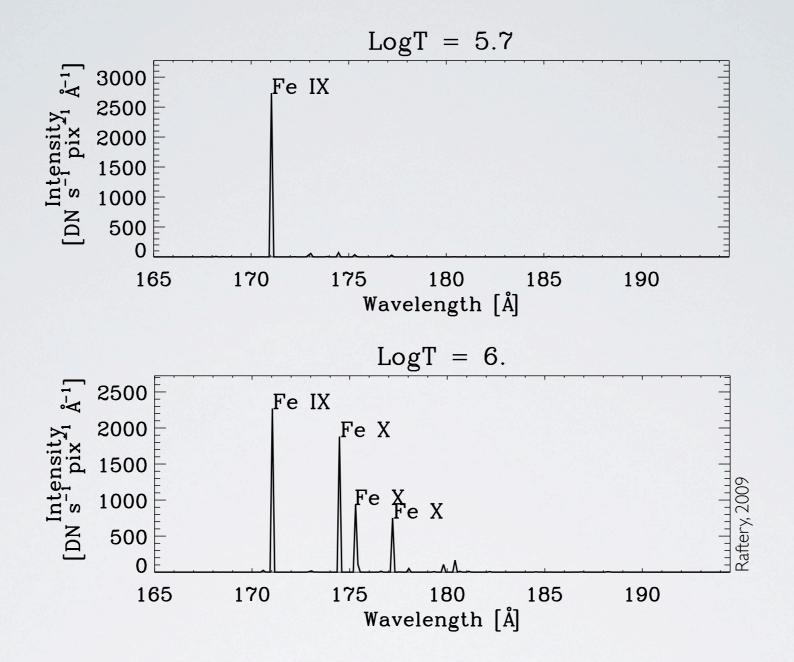




OFF-Axis Ritchey-Chrétien Scheme

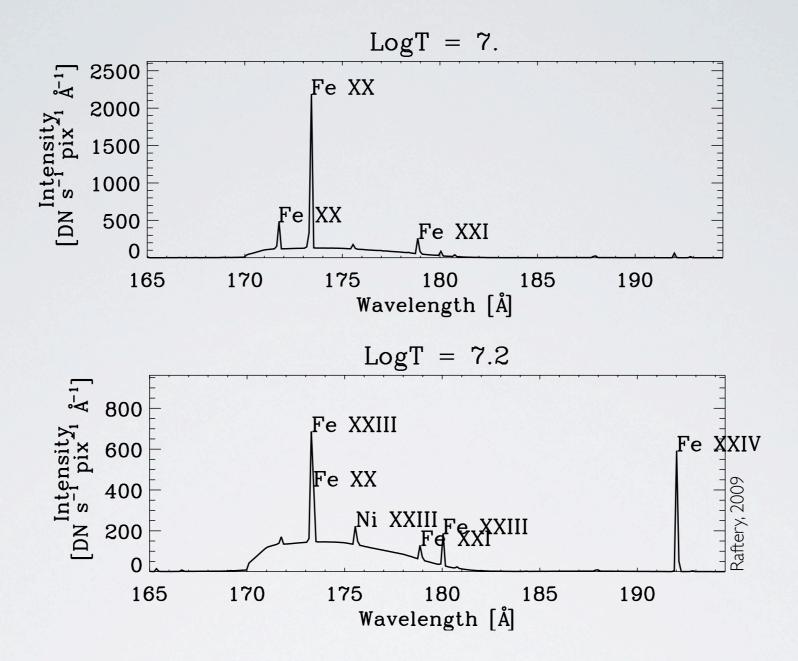


SPECTRAL RESPONSE Measured with Synchrotron Beam at BESSY



SPECTRAL RESPONSE

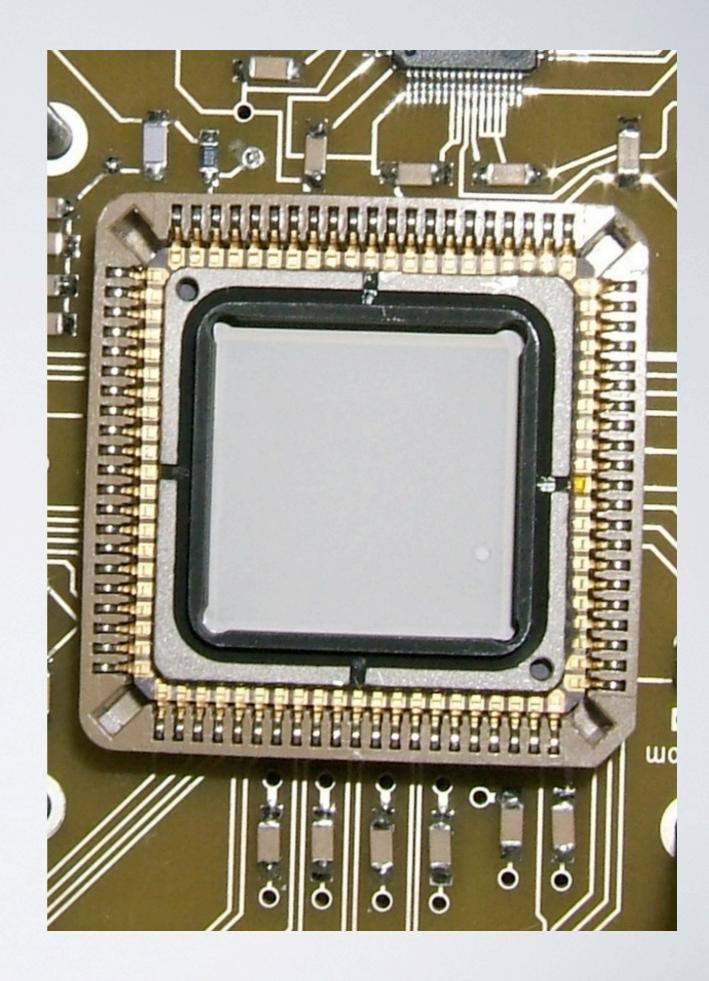
Transmitted Lines at Selected Temperatures



SPECTRAL RESPONSE

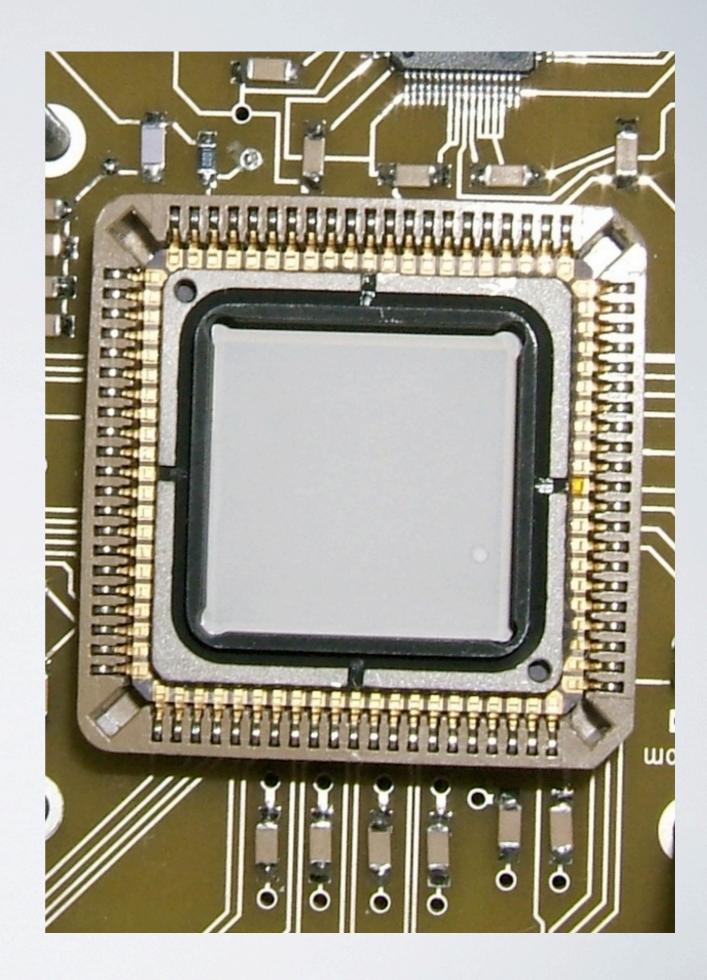
Transmitted Lines at Selected Temperatures

CMOS APS DETECTOR 1024 × 1024 Pixels



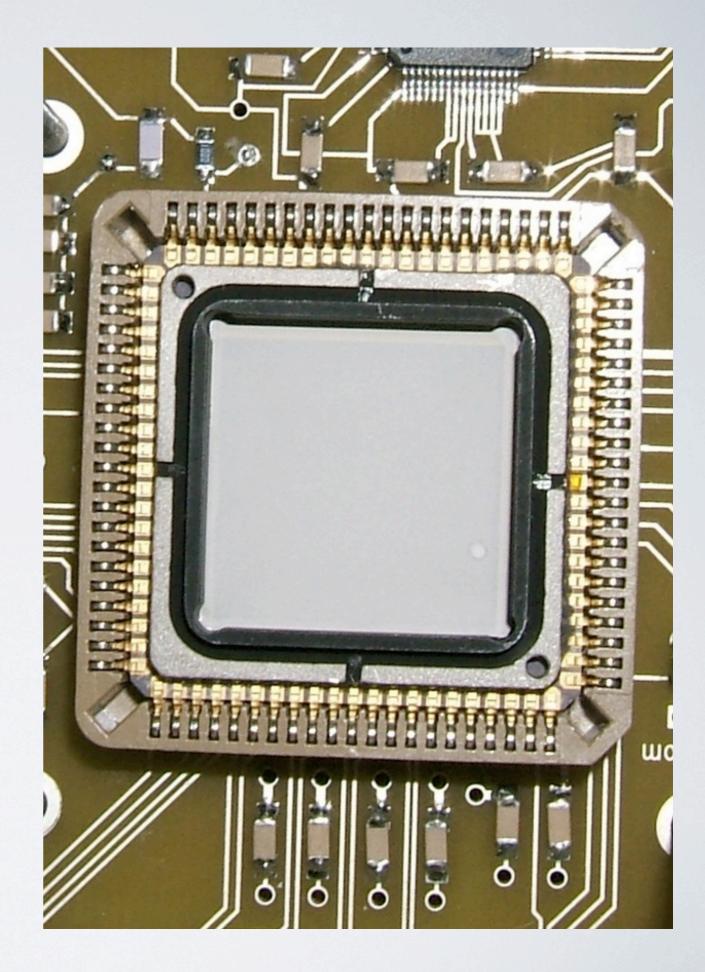
CMOS APS DETECTOR

Low power consumption



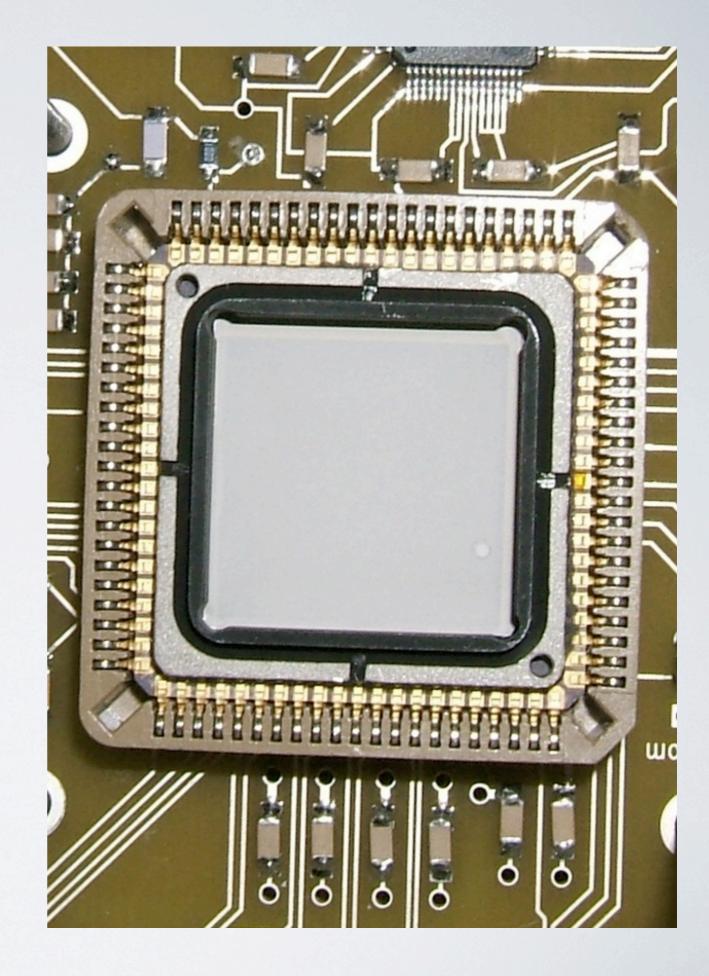
CMOS APS DETECTOR

P43 coating for EUV sensitivity



CMOS APS DETECTOR

First CMOS for solar physics in orbit

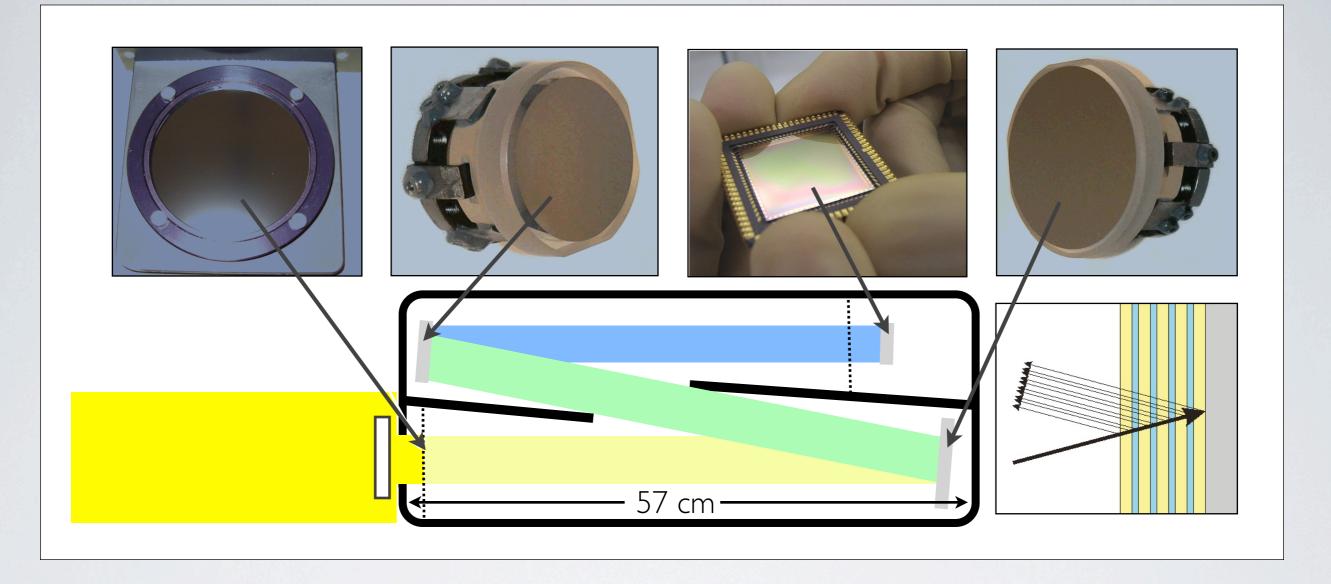


DEGRADATION

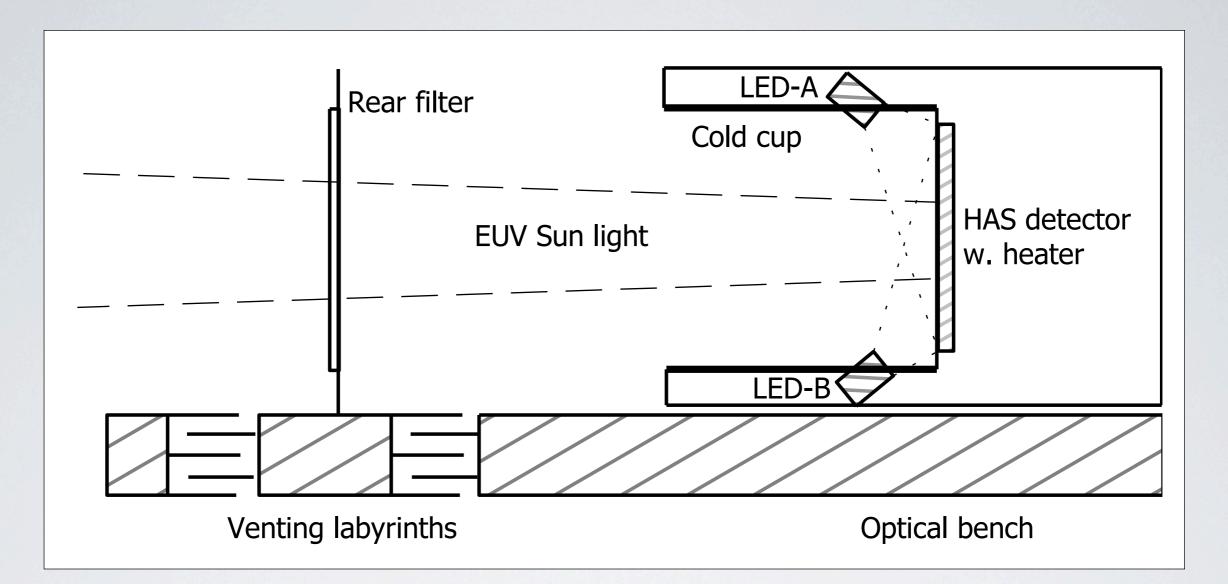
THREE TYPES OF DEGRADATION

Optical Degradation
II. Detector Degradation
III. Spatially-Dependent Degradation

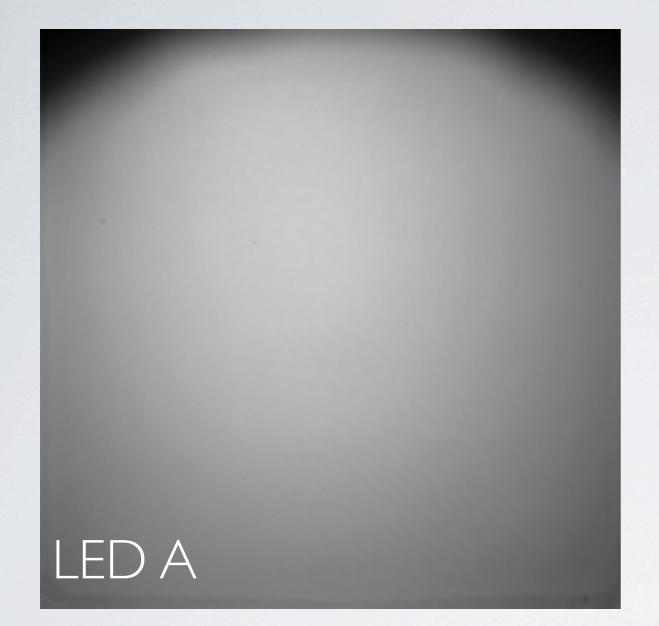
I. OPTICAL DEGRADATION



OPTICAL DEGRADATION

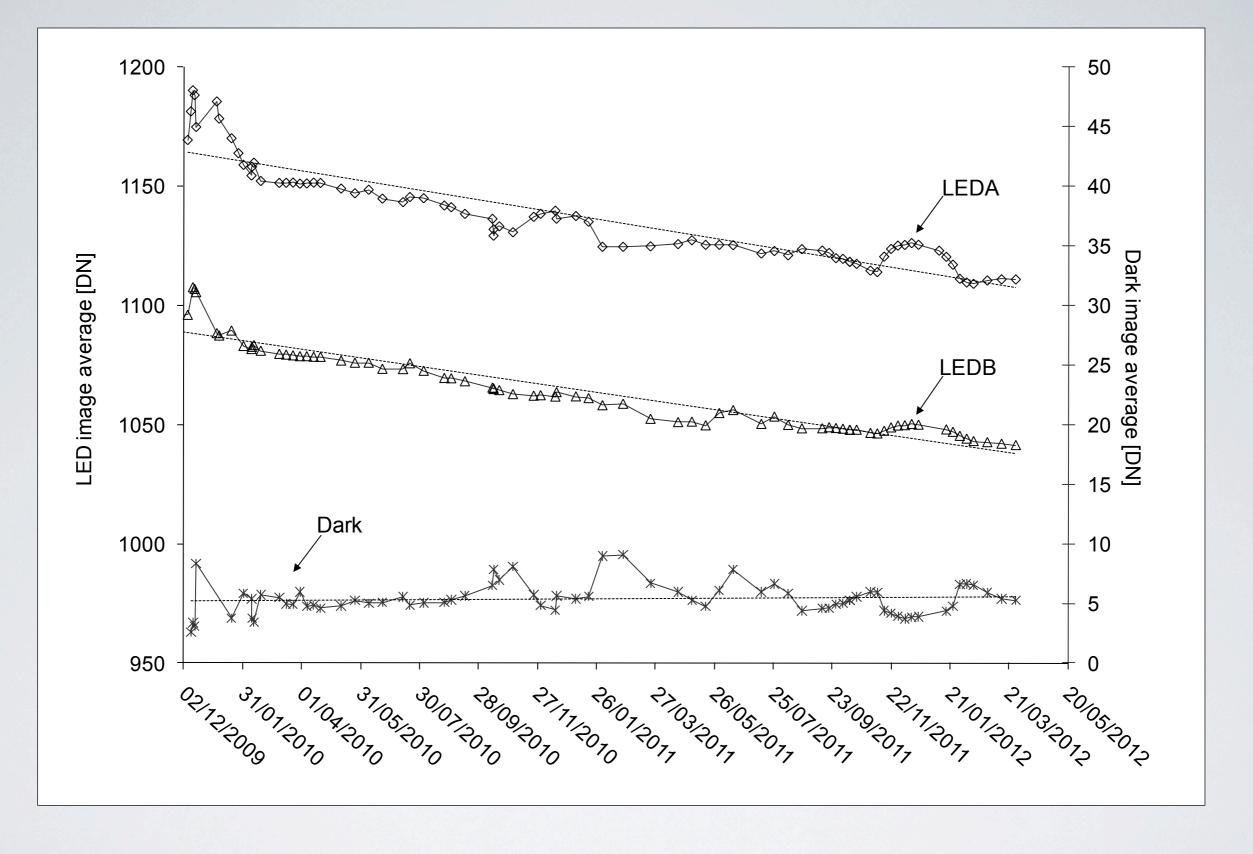


FOCAL PLANE ASSEMBLY Two LEDs for Calibration





LED IMAGES



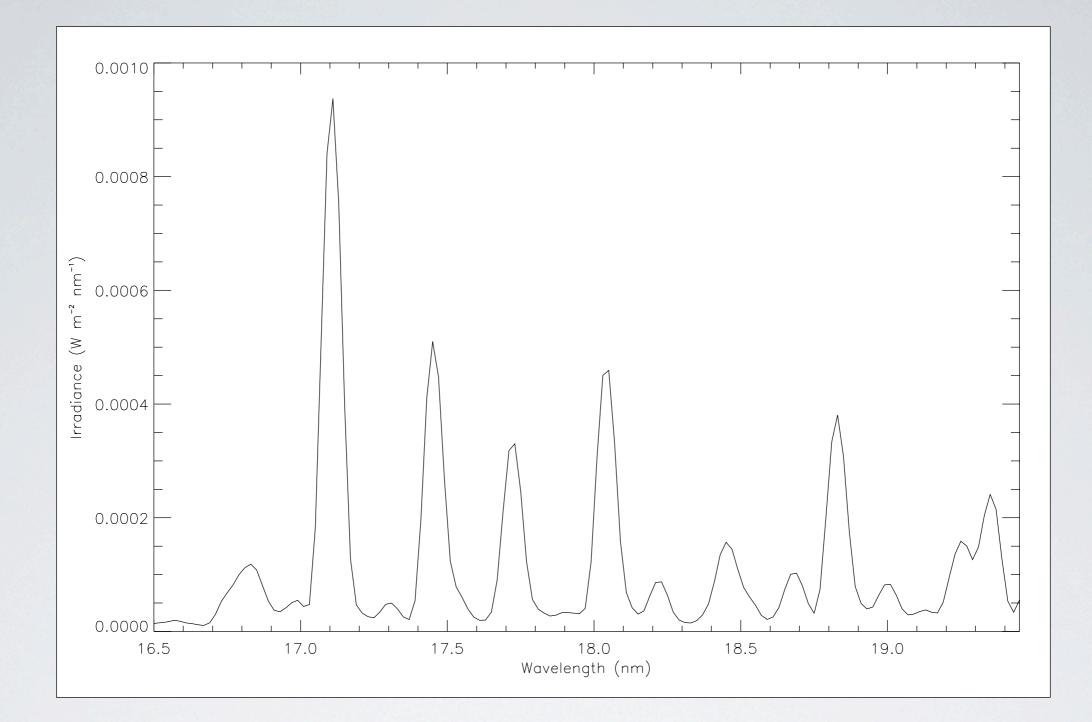
LED BRIGHTNESS EVOLUTION

PROBLEM I! Cannot decouple changes in LEDs from changes in SWAP itself.

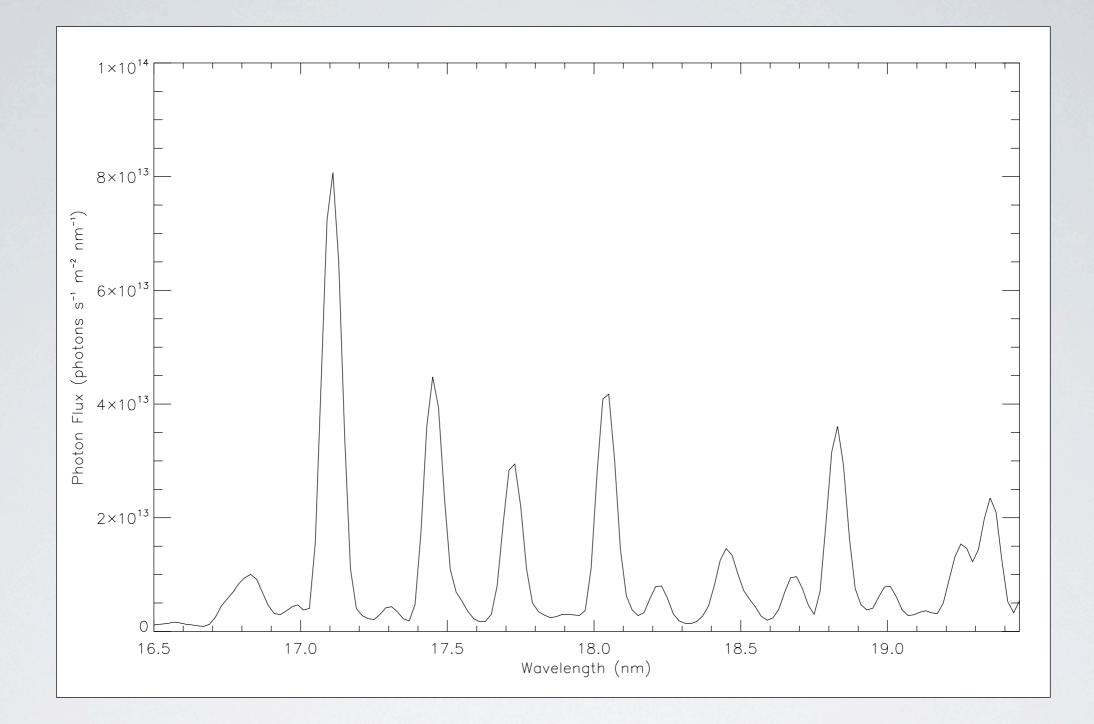
PROBLEM 2! LEDs do not interact with any of the optical elements we would like to test.

SOLUTION Use an external light source for this test.

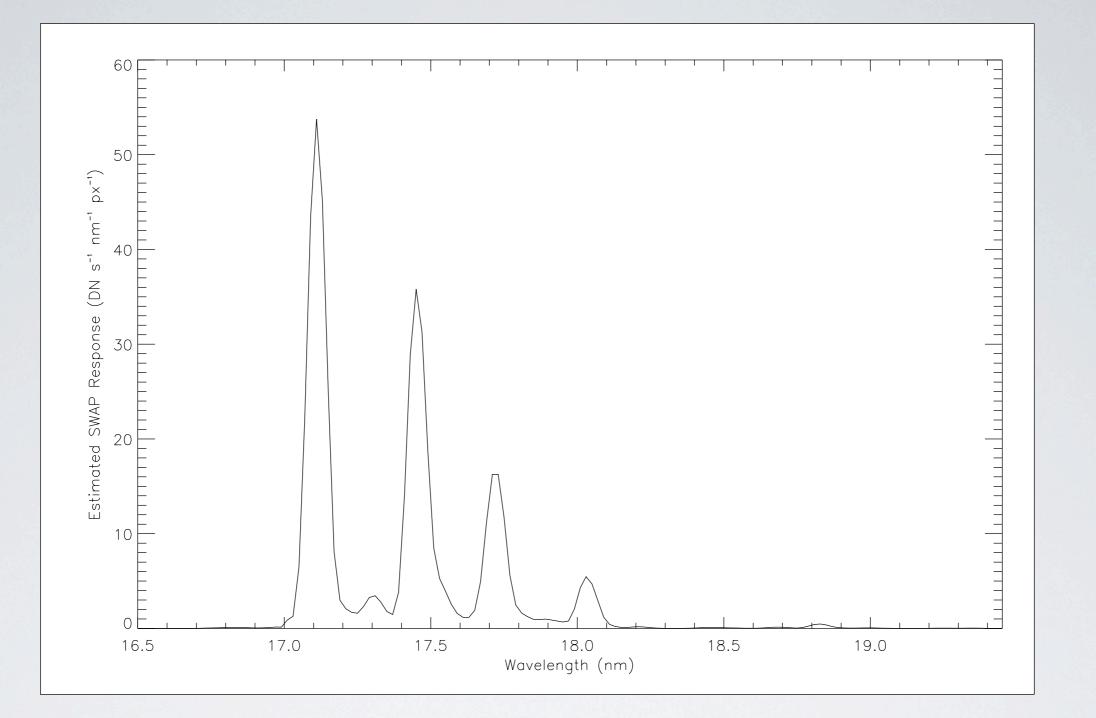
YET ANOTHER PROBLEM! The only EUV source available to SWAP is the sun, which also evolves in time.



SOLAR IRRADIANCE EVE Irradiance near SWAP Bandpass

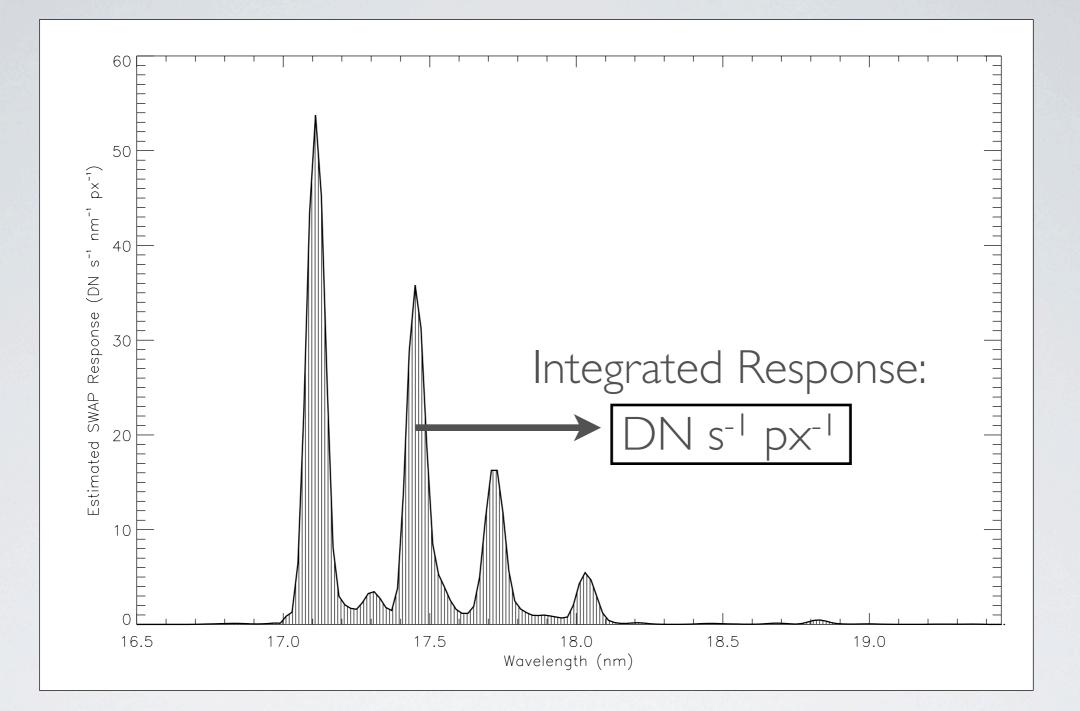


Photons s⁻¹ m⁻² nm⁻¹



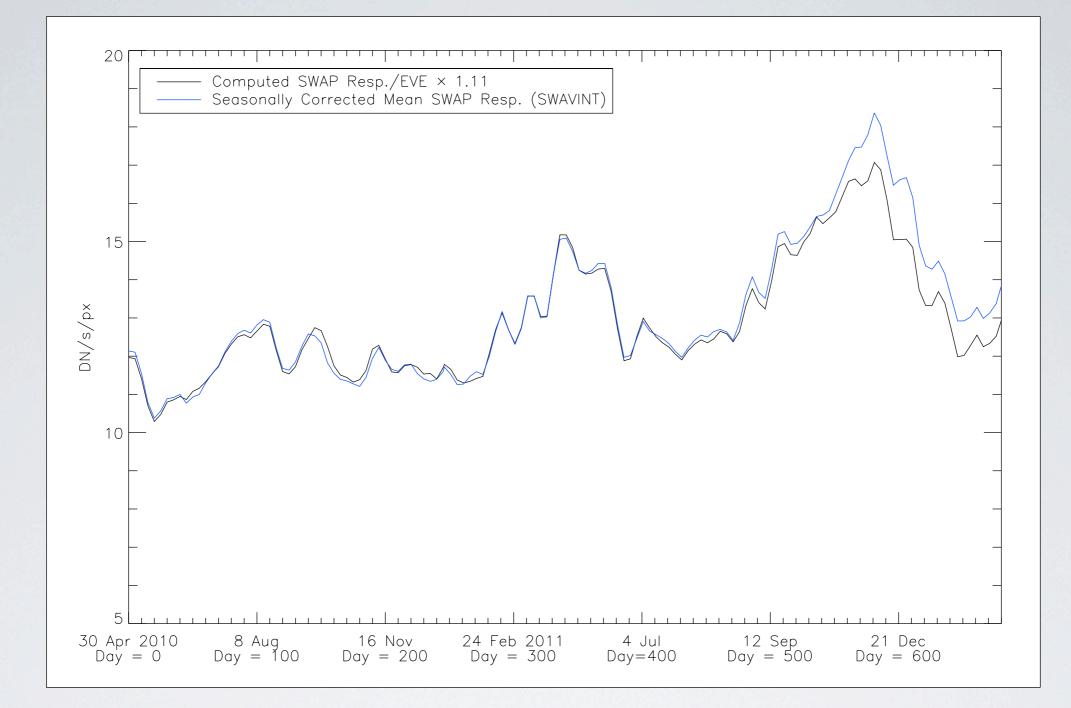
ESTIMATED SWAP RESPONSE

Photon flux modulated by SWAP bandpass

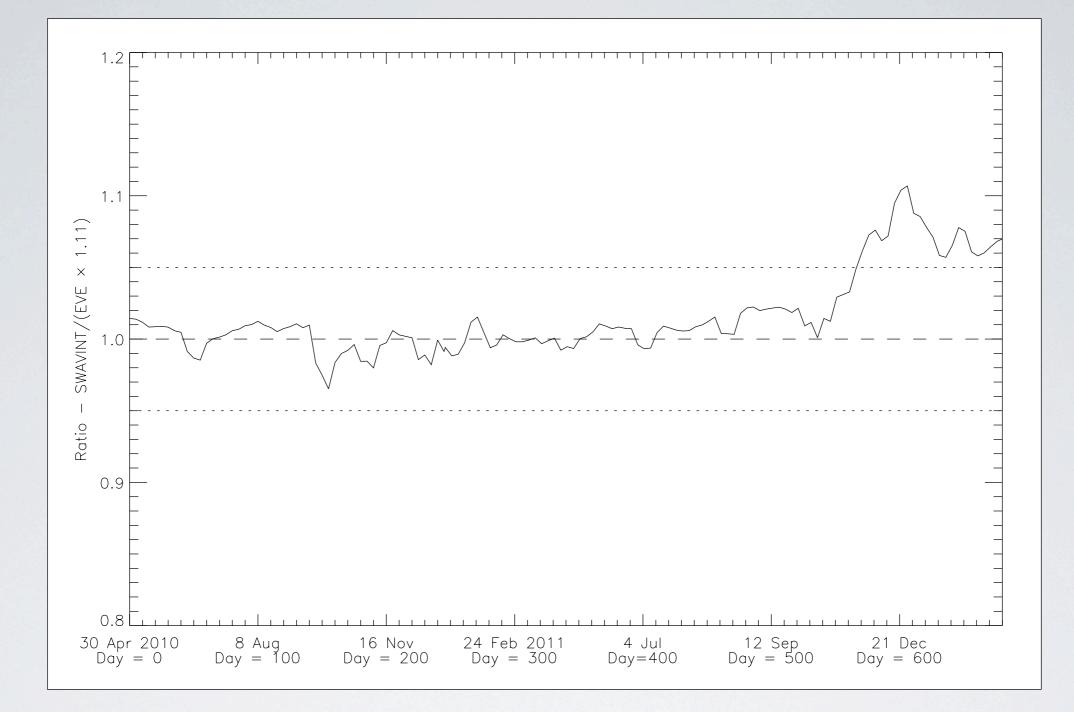


ESTIMATED SWAP RESPONSE

Photon flux modulated by SWAP bandpass



IRRADIANCE EVOLUTION SWAP (Blue) vs. EVE (Black)

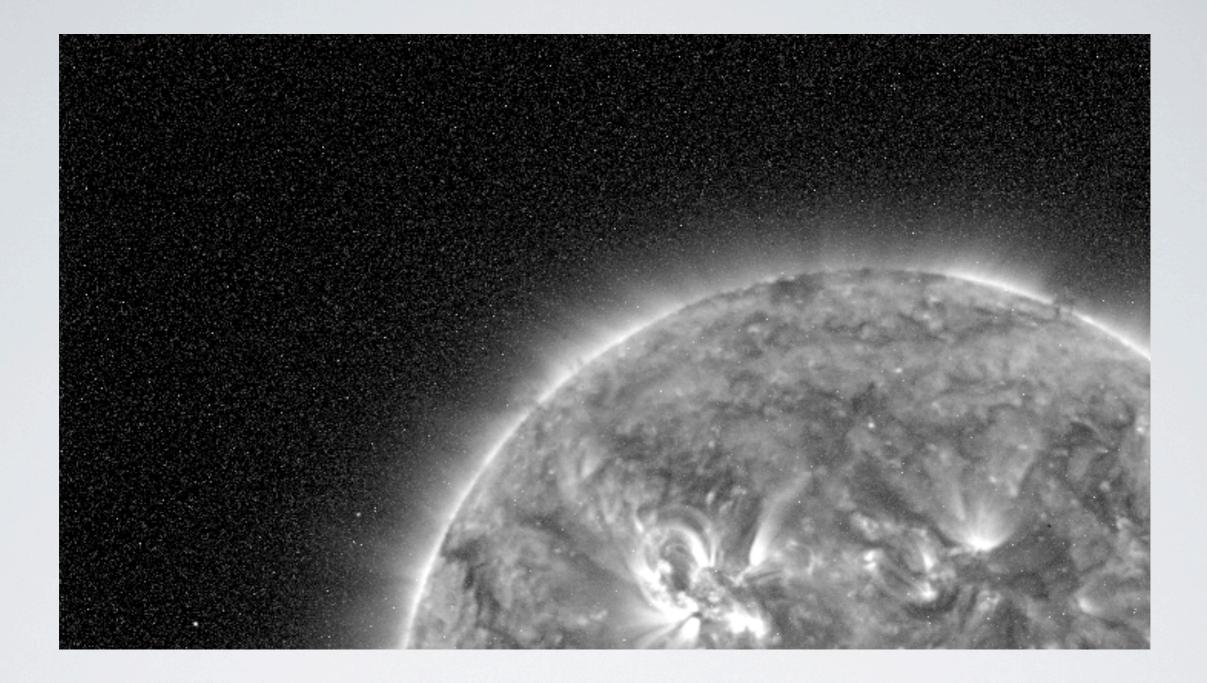


IRRADIANCE EVOLUTION SWAP (Blue) vs. EVE (Black)

OPTICAL DEGRADATION

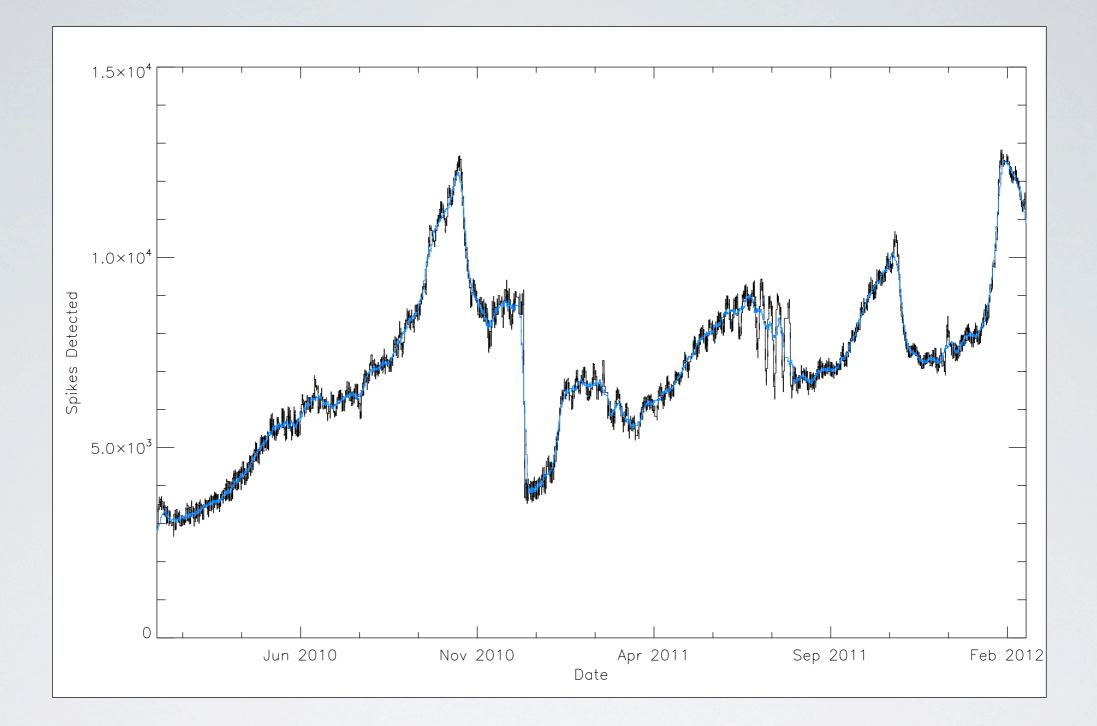
- SWAP optical path response is apparently not degrading
- EVE response may be degrading or changing
- More concrete conclusions are difficult—deep discussion with EVE team still needed

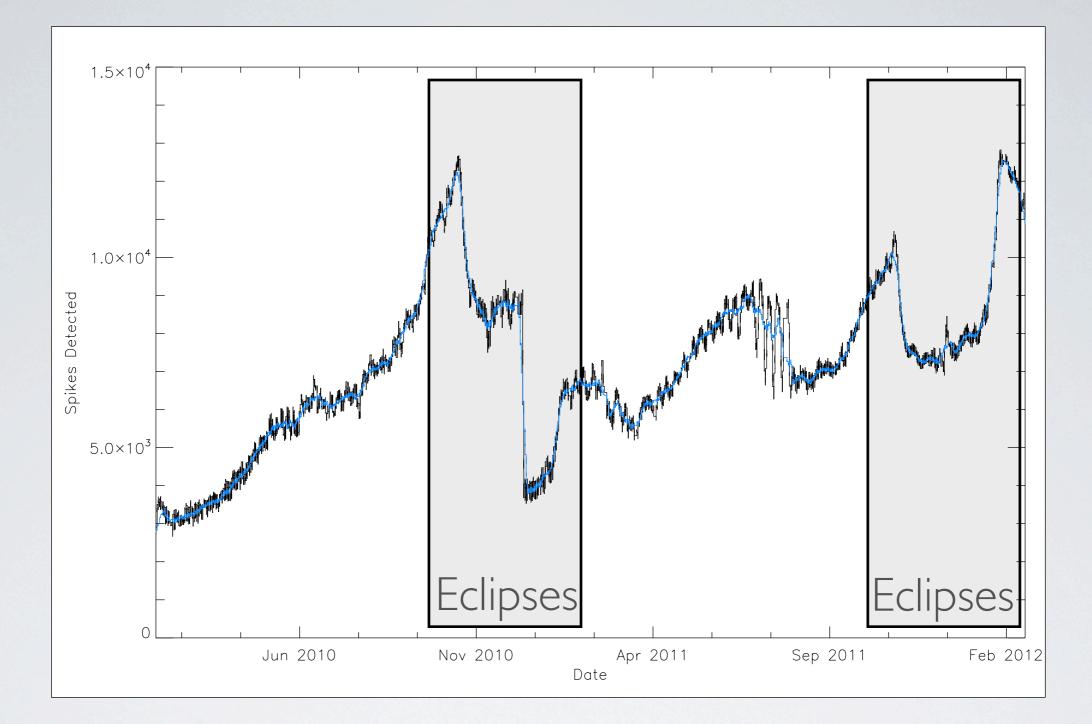
II. DETECTOR DEGRADATION

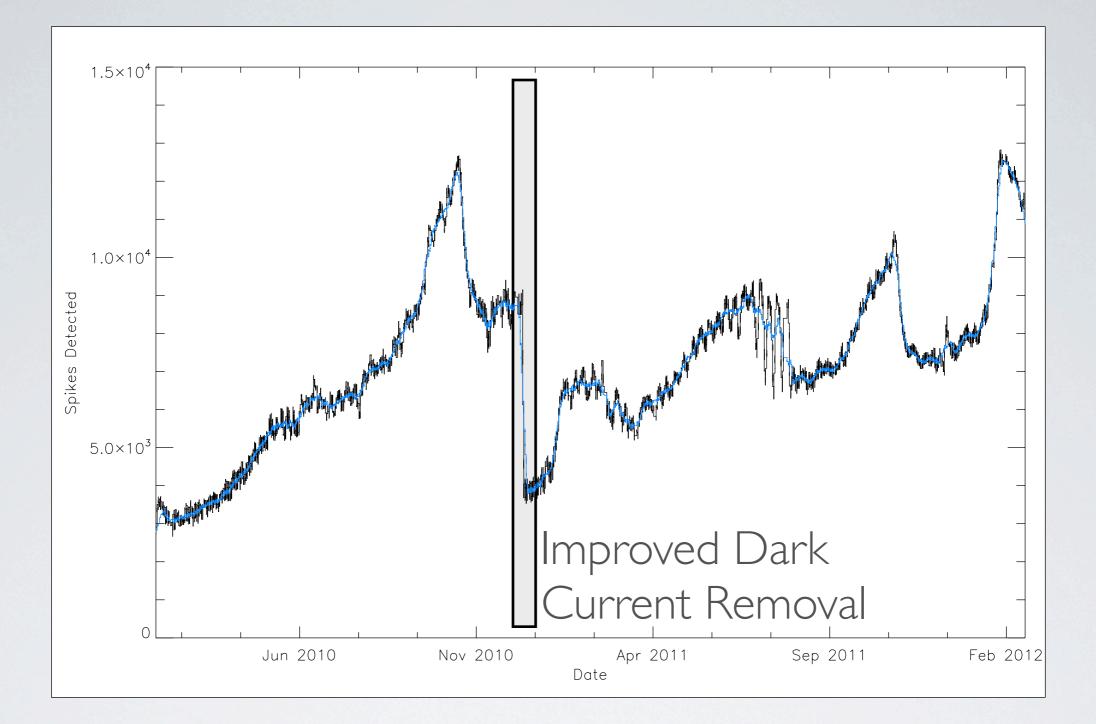


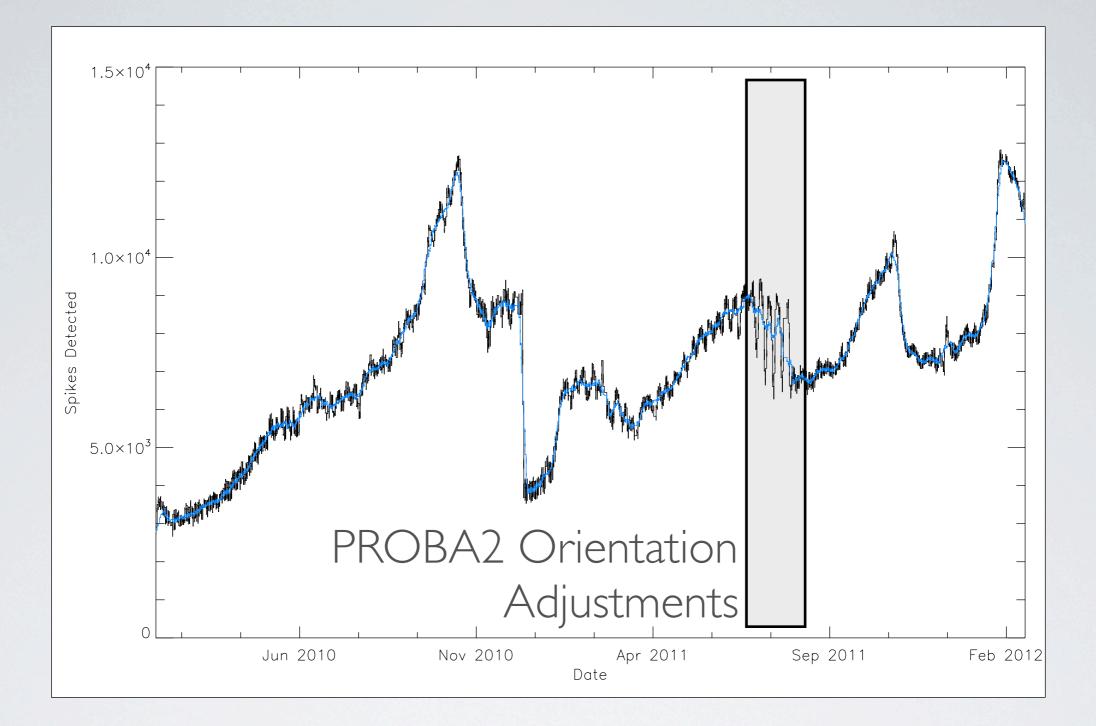
SWAP LEVEL-0 IMAGE

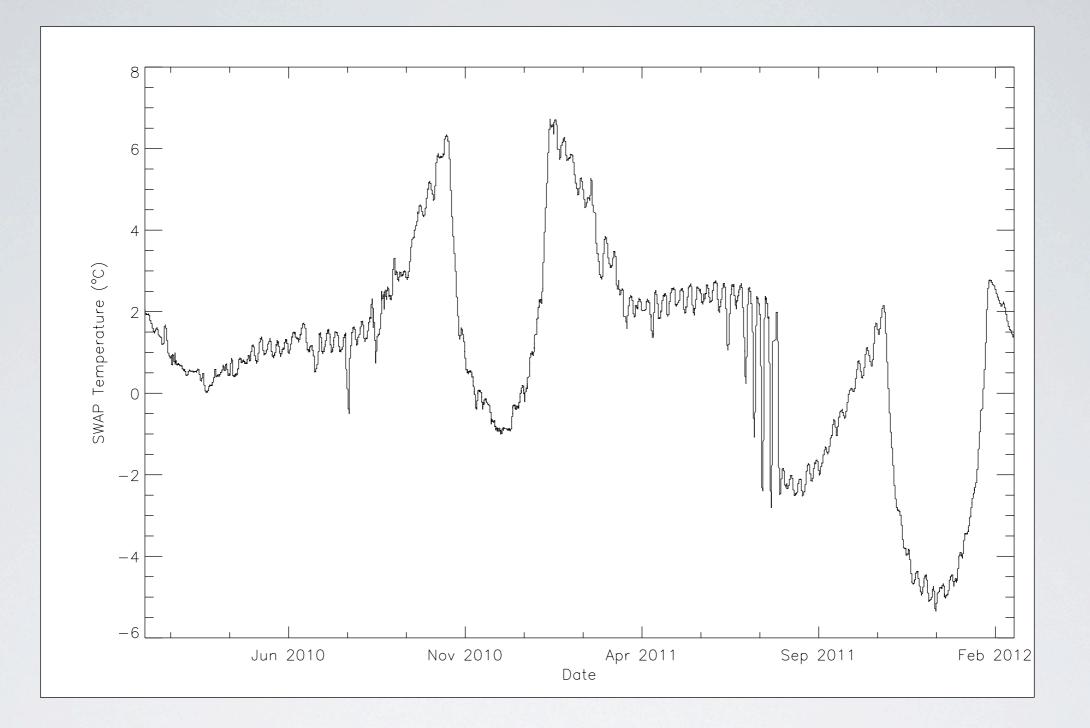
Bright pixels are removed during image calibration





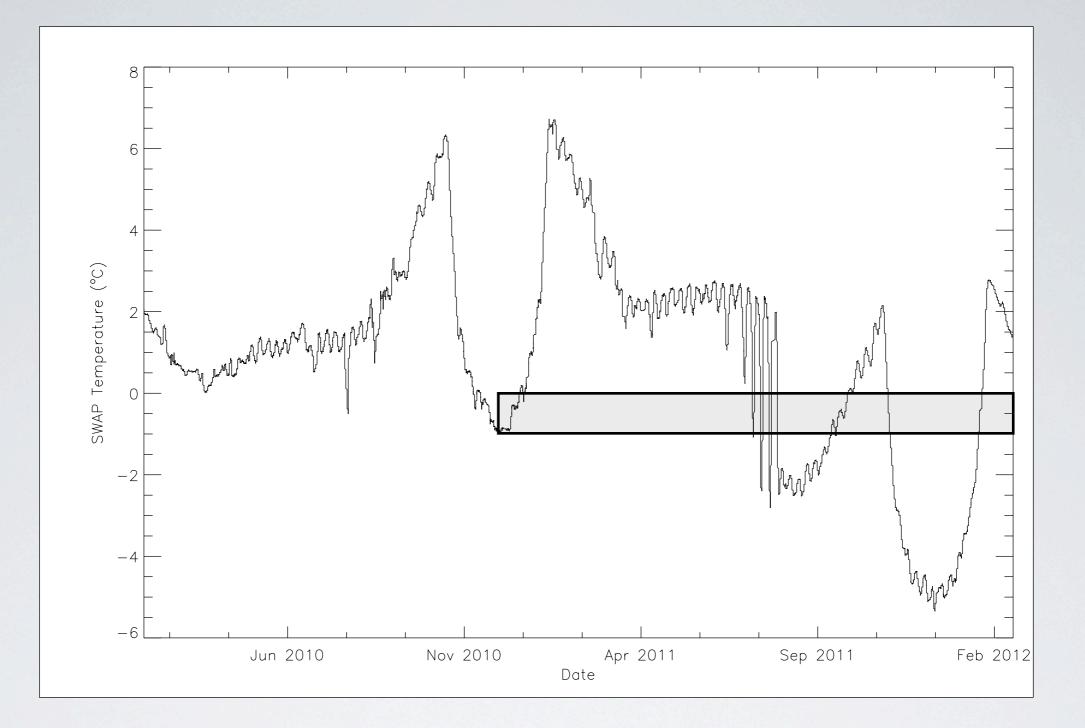






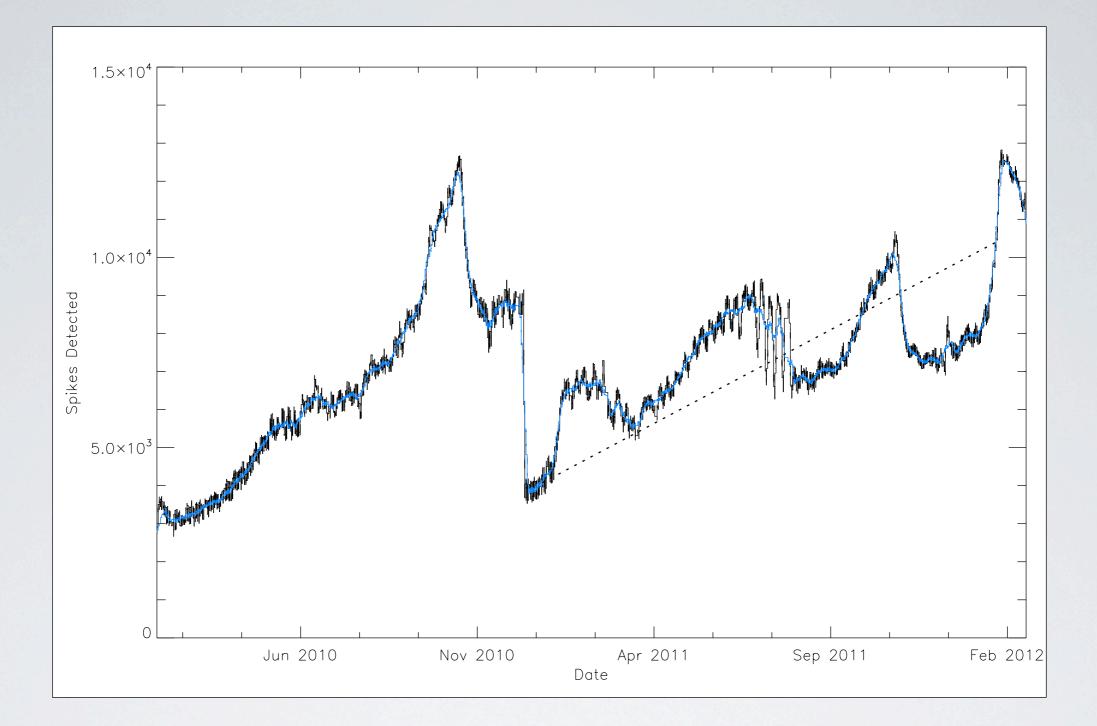
DETECTOR TEMPERATURE

Isolate periods of similar temperature



DETECTOR TEMPERATURE

Isolate periods of similar temperature

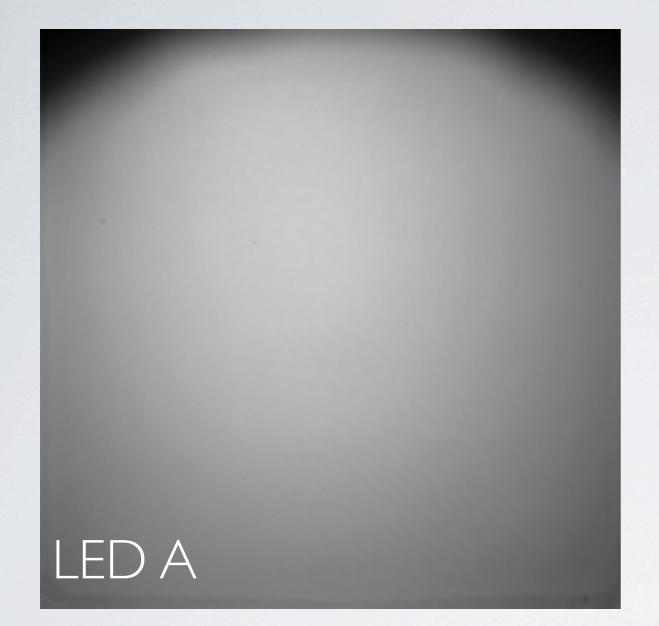


Slope = 16.7Rate of Increase ≈ 6100 per year

DETECTOR DEGRADATION

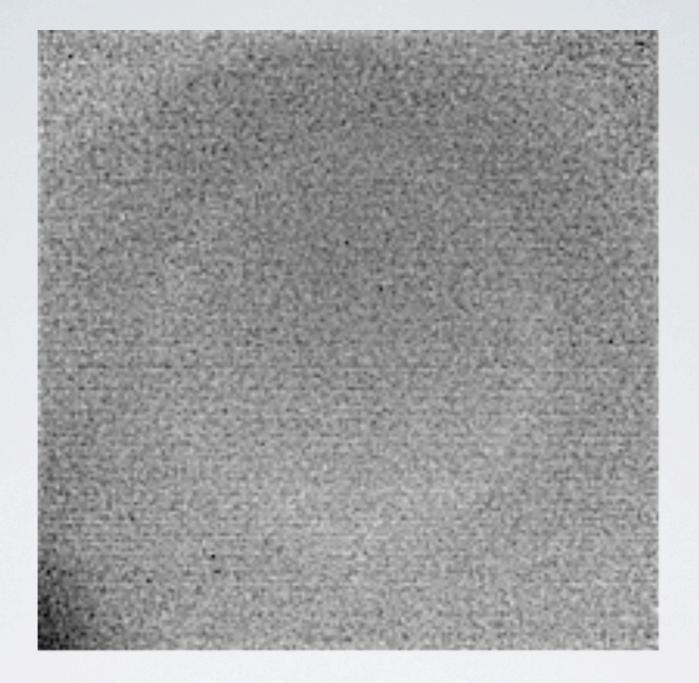
- Not all new spike detections are malfunctions
- Spikes are strongly related to evolution of dark current
- Spikes are also related to changes in calibration scheme
- Detector is degrading at significantly less than 0.5% per year

III. SPATIALLY-DEPENDENT DEGRADATION





LED IMAGES



LED IMAGE RATIO

Image 1: April 2010 Image 2: Feb 2012



LED IMAGE RATIO

Image 1: April 2010 Image 2: Feb 2012

RING CHARACTERISTICS

- Decrease is ≈0.1% of local LED image brightness
- Not seen in EUV images of the sun

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Coating aging due to EUV exposure
- Change in response of detector
- Visible-opaque contaminant on detector/coating

CONCLUDING QUESTION: Has SWAP degraded during its two-year mission?

NO*.



*To within measurable limits for nominal images.