SUBJECT: VIBRATION TEST SPECIFICATION STM QUALIFICATION

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	Herschel	Ref: TBD
Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Heischei	Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003
		Page: ii

CHANGE RECORD

ISSUE	SECTIONS	REASON FOR	CHANGE

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Table of Contents

1.	SCOPE	L
2.	DOCUMENTS	1
3.	DEFINITIONS	1
3.1.	ABBREVIATIONS	1
4.	TEST PHILOSOPHY	1
5.	BUILD STANDARD	2
6.	TEST OBJECTIVES	2
7.	FIXTURE	2
	TEST REQUIREMENTS	_
8.	TEST REQUIREMENTS	2
8. 8.1.	SUMMARY	
		2
8.1.	SUMMARY	2 2
8.1. 8.2.	SUMMARY FIXTURE QUALIFICATION RUNS	2 2 2
8.1. 8.2. 8.3.	SUMMARY FIXTURE QUALIFICATION RUNS RESONANCE SEARCH	2 2 2 3
8.1.8.2.8.3.8.4.	SUMMARY Fixture qualification runs Resonance search Sine vibration test Random vibration test Measurement of subsystem levels	2 2 3 3 5
8.1.8.2.8.3.8.4.8.5.	SUMMARY FIXTURE QUALIFICATION RUNS RESONANCE SEARCH SINE VIBRATION TEST RANDOM VIBRATION TEST	2 2 3 3 5
 8.1. 8.2. 8.3. 8.4. 8.5. 8.6. 	SUMMARY Fixture qualification runs Resonance search Sine vibration test Random vibration test Measurement of subsystem levels	2 2 3 3 5 5
8.1. 8.2. 8.3. 8.4. 8.5. 8.6. 8.7.	SUMMARY FIXTURE QUALIFICATION RUNS RESONANCE SEARCH SINE VIBRATION TEST RANDOM VIBRATION TEST MEASUREMENT OF SUBSYSTEM LEVELS TEST SEQUENCE	2 2 3 3 5 5 7

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003 Page: 1

1. SCOPE

This document specifies the qualification vibration test for the Herschel SPIRE instrument structural thermal model (STM).

The notching philosophy is outlined in Technote AD (2).

2. DOCUMENTS

AD (1)	Instrument Interface Document, part A	IID-A, issue 4 (?)
AD (2)	Technote 9 Random Vibration SPIRE February 2003 issue 3.doc	
AD (3)	Drawing of interface fixture for head expander	A1-5264-404-30
AD (4)	Drawing of interface ficutre for slip table	A1-5264-404-31

3. **DEFINITIONS**

3.1. ABBREVIATIONS

- ADApplicable DocumentBSMBeam steering mirrorEMEngineering Model
- FM Flight Model
- ICD Interface Control Document
- PFM Proto-Flight Model
- QFM Quartz Filter Mechanism
- STM Structural Thermal Model
- S/C Spacecraft
- TBC To be confirmed
- TBD To be defined
- TRB Test Review Board
- TRR Test Readiness Review
- TML Total Material Loss
- VCD Verification Control Document
- VCM Volatile Condensable Material

4. TEST PHILOSOPHY

The design of the STM of the SPIRE instrument is identical to the flight model except as stated in section 5. This model will be used to qualify the structural design of the SPIRE instrument.

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003 Page: 2

5. BUILD STANDARD

The STM of the SPIRE instrument is identical to the PFM with the following exceptions:-

- Mass thermal dummies of the following subsystem are fitted in place of the Flight units:-
- Beam Steering Mirror (and support) Spectrometer calibration source
- Spectrometer Mechanism (full structure but no electronics and dummy flex-pivots)
- Detectors (mass representative and internally suspended mass representative of the flight hardware with thermal interface for thermal busbar)
- Helium-3 cooler (mass dummy for the heater/evaporator, rest structure representative including suspention)

Filters are optical dummies

The interface to the spacecraft is identical the flight unit. see fig 1 The mass of the SPIRE instrument is 12,345,678.9 kg

6. TEST OBJECTIVES

- To Qualify the structural design of the SPIRE instrument and to recover response spectra at critical internal interfaces between system structure and subsystem structures.
- To measure the input levels of the subsystems.
- The test sequence is such that a proper response signature of the instrument is identified both in sine and in random vibration. This will lead to extra reconfigurations of the test set-up and extra runs. In effect all the responses are measured for all excitation directions at levels lower than flight levels before the structure is subjected to qualification levels.

7. FIXTURE

For the X axis vibration (on the nose of the shaker) fixture to drawing AD (3)-A shall be used. For the Y and Z axis vibration (on the slip table) fixture to drawing AD (4) shall be used.

8. TEST REQUIREMENTS

8.1. SUMMARY

Resonance search, sine vibration test and random vibration tests shall be carried out in three axis. Resonance searches and intermediate random tests shall be performed in all three axes before the instrument is subjected to qualification runs.

8.2. Fixture qualification runs

Runs on just the bare fixture will be carried out as necessary to prove that the fixture behaviour is suitable for the test. This can be carried out before the instrument is available for test.

8.3. Resonance search

A resonance search shall be conducted at approximately 0.5 g input between 5 and 2000 Hz to identify any changes in the primary resonance's. The will serve as the structure's health check. The sweep rate shall be 1 Oct/min The monitor accelerometers shall be located on the SPIRE vibration fixture near the mounting locations of the instrument. The resonance search will be

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003
		Page: 3

performed prior and after a qualification run. No nuts or bolts should be tightened or loosend between these verification runs.

8.4. Sine vibration test

As stated in IID-A, AD (1) the qualification levels are:

X axis

Frequency Range Hz	Qualification level
5 - 20.1	+/- 11mm
20.1 - 100	18 g

Test sweep rate 2 Oct/min, the input will be limited to equivalent quasi static interface force.

Y and Z axis

Frequency Range Hz	Qualification level
5 - 13.5	+/- 11mm
13.5 - 100	8 g

Test sweep rate 2 Oct/min, the input will be limited to equivalent quasi static interface force.

8.5. Random vibration test

As stated in IID-A, AD (1) the qualification levels are:

Y and Z axis

Frequency Range	Qualification level
Hz	
20-100	+3dB/Oct
100-150	0.02 g ² /Hz
150-300	0.0125g ² /Hz
300-2000	-7 dB/Oct
Global	gRMS

Test duration 2 minutes in each axis

X axis

Frequency Range	Qualification level
Hz	
20-100	+3dB/Oct
100-150	0.05 g ² /Hz
150-300	0.02g ² /Hz
300-2000	-7 dB/Oct
Global	gRMS

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003 Page: 4

Test duration 2 minutes

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003
		Page: 5

8.6. Measurement of subsystem levels

The instrumentation of the instrument should be sufficient to characterise the responses at critical locations and allow for the characterisation of the responses at the various subsystem interfaces. If needed runs will be repeated to cover all locations if the data acquisition doesn't allow for simultaneous measurement of all accelerometers at these locations.

Input levels at the following subsystems are required:-

Detectors (detector boxes) Spectrometer mechanism Helium cooler Beam steering mirror (at base of the support structure)

8.7. TEST SEQUENCE

X Axis (on the nose of the shaker)

- Fixture qualification runs as required by the facility.
- Mount instrument on vibration fixture
- Visual inspection
- Resonance search
- Low level random
- Intermediate level random
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection

Change to Y axis.

Y axis (on the slip table)

- Fixture qualification runs as required by the facility.
- Mount instrument on vibration fixture
- Visual inspection
- Resonance search
- Low level random
- Intermediate level random
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection

Change to Z axis.

Z axis (on the slip table)

- Mount instrument on vibration fixture
- Visual inspection
- Resonance search
- Low level random

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
J. J. J. L. J.		Date: 15April 2003
		Page: 6

- Intermediate level random
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection
- Intermediate level sine
- Visual inspection
- Full level sine
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection
- Full level random (stepping up from -9dB to full level 30 seconds for each step before full level, retain measurement data for each step.
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
		Date: 15April 2003
		Page: 7

Change to Y axis

- Mount instrument on vibration fixture
- Visual inspection
- Resonance search
- Intermediate level sine
- Visual inspection
- Full level sine
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection
- Full level random (stepping up from -9dB to full level 30 seconds for each step before full level, retain measurement data for each step.
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection

Change to X axis

- Fixture qualification runs as required by the facility.
- Mount instrument on vibration fixture
- Visual inspection
- Resonance search
- Intermediate level sine
- Visual inspection
- Full level sine
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection
- Full level random (stepping up from -9dB to full level 30 seconds for each step before full level, retain measurement data for each step.
- Resonance search
- Visual inspection

9. **REJECTION AND RETEST**

If a failure, malfunction or out of tolerance performance occurs during or after test as appropriate the test shall be discontinued. This also includes test equipment qualification. the deficiency, including any design defect, shall be corrected and the applicable procedures repeated until successfully completed. If the corrective action subsequently affects the significance of results of previously completed test in the sequence, such test shall be repeated.

10. DOCUMENTATION

A test report shall be produced logging all events and the results of the visual inspections. Also all main resonances shall be reported and the worst case responses at the subsystem interfaces. The rest report shall also contain the environmental measurement data (taken during the test) and the calibration/qualification certificates of the test facility.

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
		Date: 15April 2003
		Page: 8

11. PRODUCT ASSURANCE

Before a test can proceed a Test Readiness Review (TRR) shall be convened by the SPIRE project manager. All the relevant test and facility documentation will be made available. The TRR must give approval before the test can commence. The TRB will convene between each reconfiguration of the test set-up. The test set up can be dismanteled after the TRB convened and agrees.

The test review board will consist of the project manager, quality control manager, mechanical engineer responsible for the test and the test facility manager or their representatives.

Mullard Space Science Laboratory	Herschel	Ref: TBD Issue: 1.1
	SPIRE	Date: 15April 2003
		Page: 9

APPENIX A - INSTRUMENTATION SPECIFICATION

The instrumentation will consists, as a minimum of:

- At the monuting point of the instrument (interface with vibration fixture) tri axial for one, excitation direction for all (4 channels)
- Top of the optical bench in instrument coordinates: +X,+Z tri-axial or near that location. (3 channels)
- +X,-Z,-Y corner of the instrument, tri-axial (3 channels)
- Spectrometer detector box tri-axial (any suitable location) (3 channels)
- Photometer detectorbox 2 on extreme oposite ends measuring in Z direction (2 channels)
- Photometer detectorbox 2 on extreme oposite ends measuring in Y direction (2 channels)
- Photometer detectorbox 1 on any suitable location measuring in X direction (1 channel)
- At the foot of He3 cooler in Y direction (1 channel)
- At the foot of the SMec in Y direction (1 channel)
- At the foot of the BSM in Y direction (1 channel)
- Force in three axes (interface force) (3 channels)