

INFORMATION ONLY

**CALIBRATION PROCEDURE
FOR THE
ION AND ELECTRON SPECTROMETER (IES)
PROTOFLIGHT MODEL (PFM) UNIT**

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

September 2001

AS RUN

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SwRI Project 15-8182

Document No. 8182-CALPFM-01

Contract JPL-960549

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Prepared by Raymond Goldstein



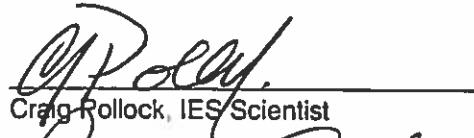
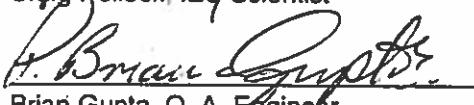
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CALIBRATION PROCEDURE FOR THE ION AND ELECTRON SPECTROMETER (IES) PROTOFLIGHT MODEL (PFM) UNIT

SwRI Project 15-8182

Document No. 8182-CALPFM-01

Contract JPL-960549

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REVISION NOTICE

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1 Scope, Objectives, and Description

This document is the calibration procedure for the IES Proto-Flight Model (PFM) instrument being developed by Southwest Research Institute (SwRI) for the European Space Agency Rosetta Project under contract number JPL-960549. This procedure is used to obtain ion and electron calibration data for the instrument.

2 Applicable Documents and Standards

The following documents and standards shown form a part of the document to the extent specified. If a revision number is not shown, then it is the issue in effect on the date of this document. In the event of a conflict between this document and the contents of one of the documents and standards listed below, the order of precedence is the contract, this document, European Space Agency documents, then Military and SwRI documents.

European Space Agency

RO-EST-RS-3001/EID-A	Experiment Interface Document Part A
RO-EST-RS-3001/EID-B	Experiment Interface Document Part B
RO-EST-RS-3001/EID-B	Experiment Interface Document Part C

Military Documents

MIL-STD-810E Notice 2	Environmental Test Methods and Engineering Guidelines
MIL-STD-831	Preparation of Test Reports 28 Aug 1963
MIL-STD-45662A	Calibration System Requirements

SwRI

OP-5-15-101	Document Control
OP-9-15-101	Calibration Control
OP-9-30-104	Calibration System
OP-16-15-301	ESD Control
QAP-12-1	Nonconformance Control
QAP-12-2	Failure Reporting, Analysis, and Corrective Action System
QAP-14-1	Corrective Action Control
PAIP-97-15-8182	Performance Assurance Implementation Plan
8182-ISIES-01	Instrument Specification for the Ion and Electron Spectrometer
8182-FTPBM-02	Functional Test Procedure for IES PFM Unit
8182-HVPFM-01	High-Voltage Checkout Procedure for IES PFM Unit
XXXX	Cleanliness Requirements for High Vacuum Applications
Software	IES PFM flight Software, Sci6 software

3 Abbreviations

DEF	Deflection
ESA	Electrostatic Analyzer
IES	Ion and Electron Spectrometer
MCP	Microchannel Plate
QA	Quality Assurance
SwRI	Southwest Research Institute
UUT	Unit Under Test

4 Test Documentation and Reporting

4.1 Test Results

Test data will be logged on the GSE computer, and/or recorded directly on this procedure or on a test-computer printout attached to this procedure in Appendix A. Mark the front page of this procedure "As-Run Test Report" or similar. Submit "As-Run" procedure to Document Control for file. All log files are to be captured at the end of this test on 3 _ diskettes, properly labeled and submitted to document control.

During the course of running the calibration procedure, test data shall be kept under the following directory names on their respective machines:

D:\DATA\FM\090501\FMCAL\GSEOSRaw – Raw Link Packet data recorded by GSEOS
D:\DATA\FM\090501\FMCAL\IESViewData – ASCII comma-delimited files generated by LabVIEW
D:\DATA\FM\090501\FMCAL\SCRIPTS – Command log script files used by this procedure

Whenever new record files are created by IESVIEW, they shall be logged in the table in Section 11. Execute each of the test cases contained in Section 10 of this document. Write test observations in the OBSERVED RESULTS column. Whenever possible, obtain a hardcopy printout of test results. Annotate those results with the procedure number, test case number, and date and time the test was executed. Mark in the PASS/FAIL column whether the observed result matches the expected result as a pass or fail.

4.2 Nonconformances and Problem/Failure Reports

Nonconformances and problems/failures encountered during the execution of this test shall be dispositioned in the manner prescribed by QAP-12-1 and QAP-12-2.

4.3 Changes to Test Procedures

Changes to this test procedure may be made in response to last minute changes in test requirements or to correct errors in the test procedure identified after the test has started. Changes are defined as minor or major changes dependent upon how much the procedure is changed. Changes should be made in red ink in the procedure with appropriate initials, dates and stamps annotated in the right hand margin.

4.3.1 Minor Changes

Minor changes are defined as those changes that will not significantly change the actual test procedure or affect the results of the test. Such changes as equipment model number changes or corrections of procedural errors are minor changes. The test conductor may make minor changes with the concurrence of the project manager and the cognizant QA engineer. Changes must be initialed and dated by the test conductor, the project manager and receive a QA stamp or initial and date after approval.

4.3.2 Major Changes

Major changes are defined as those changes that will significantly change the actual test procedure or affect the test results. Changes to procedure to reduce schedule impact, changes as the result of test failure closeouts, or changes in the scope of the test (temperature, dwell time, etc.) are defined as major changes. Major changes must be initialed by the project manager and receive a QA stamp or initial after approval.

5 TEST PERSONNEL

Test personnel will include a test conductor and technicians as needed to support the testing. The test engineer or project manager shall notify QA of the test schedule so that QA may monitor test activities and results.

6 TEST TOLERANCES

The following tolerances will be observed in making measurements for the test:

Voltage	1%
Current	3%

7 CLEANLINESS AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL

The UUT shall be handled in a class 10,000, or better, clean environment. For transportation and operation in a non-clean room environment, the unit will be wrapped in conductive wrap except for the mounting feet areas and connectors. The aperture cover will be in place to minimize contamination in the sensor assembly at all times unless otherwise directed by the governing procedure.

The areas in and around the calibration chamber are considered contamination sensitive and must be protected from incompatible materials such as hydrocarbons, hydroscopic materials, and body detritus. Procedures are established and shall be enforced to prevent contamination.

Refer to the document "DOP-8-15-405 Cleanliness Requirements for High Vacuum Applications" for cleanliness procedures.

The only gas allowed for use as backfill shall be nitrogen in purity levels of 99.995% (zero grade) or 99.999% (preferred). Any gas used as backfill must be certified for contamination levels of less than 0.5ppm hydrocarbons.

8 TEST EQUIPMENT

8.1 CALIBRATION REQUIREMENTS

All equipment used to make measurements during the execution of this procedure shall have current calibration certifications. The date of the last calibration and the due date for the next calibration shall be clearly marked on the test equipment. Requirements for calibration are specified in SwRI documents OP-9-30-104.

8.2 Required Test Equipment

1. Power Supplies to provide +5, -5, +12, -12 V
2. Digital multimeter (Calibration Required)
3. SwRI PIU Power Simulator (or equivalent)
4. SwRI PIU Interface Simulator

5. Laptop PC running the Rosetta Spacecraft Simulator and the IES GSE
6. IES GSE/Thermal Vac Cable SwRI P/N: 81822600

Equipment Identification	Serial Number	Next Cal. Due Date
Fluke 87 Multimeter	69210760	7/3/02
Fluke 8062A multimeter	6481013	9/21/01
Fluke 79 multimeter	59830236	8/8/02
Fluke 79 multimeter	67840199	7/20/02
Lambda Supply	C03209	
16pc.o supply	37190	
Agilent Supply	37461096	
Tektronix TxD	B011399	

9 Test Overview and Setup

9.1 Test Overview

This test is designed to characterize the performance of the instrument. This is accomplished by using the SwRI calibration system and performing the following tests. (Note that the list is approximately in priority order, but regarding test of the flight software, it should be run prior to step 8 if at any time it is likely that no more than a few hours remain before IES must be removed from the chamber.)

1. Use SCI6 software
2. N⁺ beam set to 2 keV
3. Full ESA sweep, no angle scans
4. Ion MCP gain test
5. Electron beam set at 1 keV
6. Full ESA sweep, no angle scans
7. Electron MCP gain test
8. Here or earlier if short of time load flight software, run full ESA sweep and limited DEF sweep
9. Return to Sci6 software
10. ESA and DEF sweep with inner angle scan
11. ESA and DEF sweep with inner and outer angle scan
12. Return to N⁺ beam, at 2 keV
13. ESA and DEF sweep with inner angle scan
14. ESA and DEF sweep with inner and outer angle scan
15. Set N⁺ beam to 21 keV
16. ESA and DEF sweep with inner and outer angle scan
17. Set N⁺ beam to 500 eV
18. ESA and DEF sweep with inner and outer angle scan
19. Set both N⁺ and e beams
20. Full ESA sweep at 3 fixed inner angles
21. ESA and DEF sweep for one position of step 18.

9.1.1 Environmental Conditions Monitoring

Pressure and temperature shall be recorded automatically by the calibration chamber system once every minute. A residual gas content measurement shall be taken once every 12 hrs.

9.2 Test Set up

- CQ3*
- a) Verify that the test area meets the cleanliness requirements for this instrument.
 - b) Verify that there is sufficient N₂ to complete this test.
 - c) Set the +5V power supply current limit to .25A
 - d) Set the -5, +12, and -12 V power supply limits to 0.150 A
 - e) Verify that the power supplies are off.
 - f) Connect the PIU power simulator to the 28V power supply.
 - g) Power up the PIU power simulator and verify the following voltages

+5V : V= 5.18 V_{dc}

-5V : V= -5.00 V_{dc}

+12V : V= 12.02 V_{dc}

-12V : V= -12.03 V_{dc}

- h) Power off the PIU power simulator
- i) Install the Unit Under Test (UUT) in the calibration chamber as shown in Figure 1.
- j) Cable up the UUT.
- k) QA Verify test setup per Figure 2.
- l) Verify that the V/8 only plug is installed.
- m) Verify that the freedom of motion with the test cables connected is sufficient to complete this test.
- n) Perform IES PFM functional test procedure, 8182-FTPBM-02. *F7P C0PY #72*

Pass : ✓ Fail: _____

Time: 09:45:00 Date: 9/18/01

01:00:00

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10 Test Procedure

INNER rotation limits: -115° to +225°

OUTER rotation limits: -55° to +55°

10.1 Pumpdown

- a) Close Chamber and begin pumping the chamber down to a pressure $< 1 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr.
- b) Record the time and date when the chamber has stabilized at a pressure $< 1 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr.

Time : 14 : 52 : 00 Date : 21 Sep 01

- c) Allow the unit to pump for at least 24 hrs from the time recorded in 10.1.b.

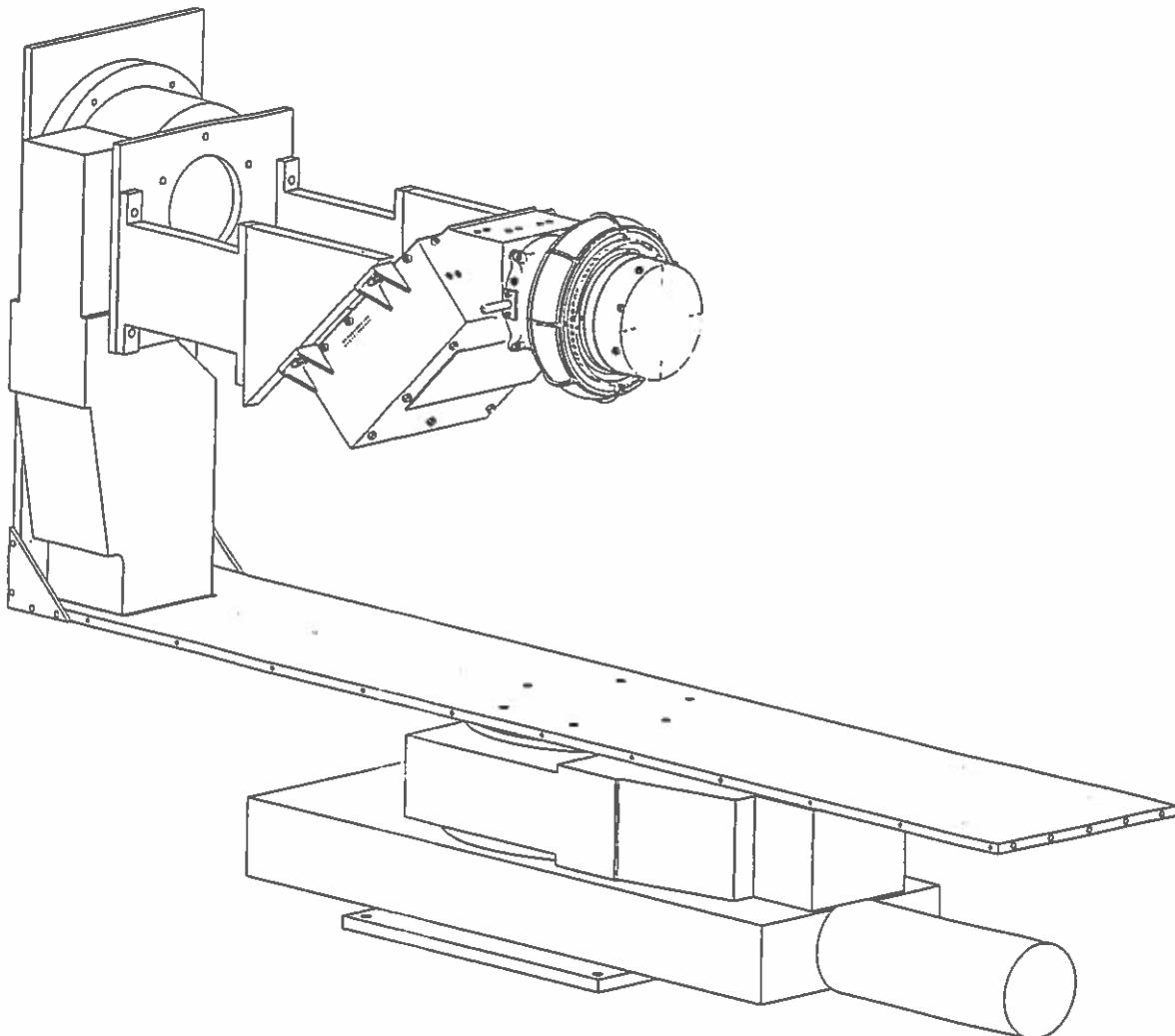


Figure 1. IES Installation in Calibration Chamber

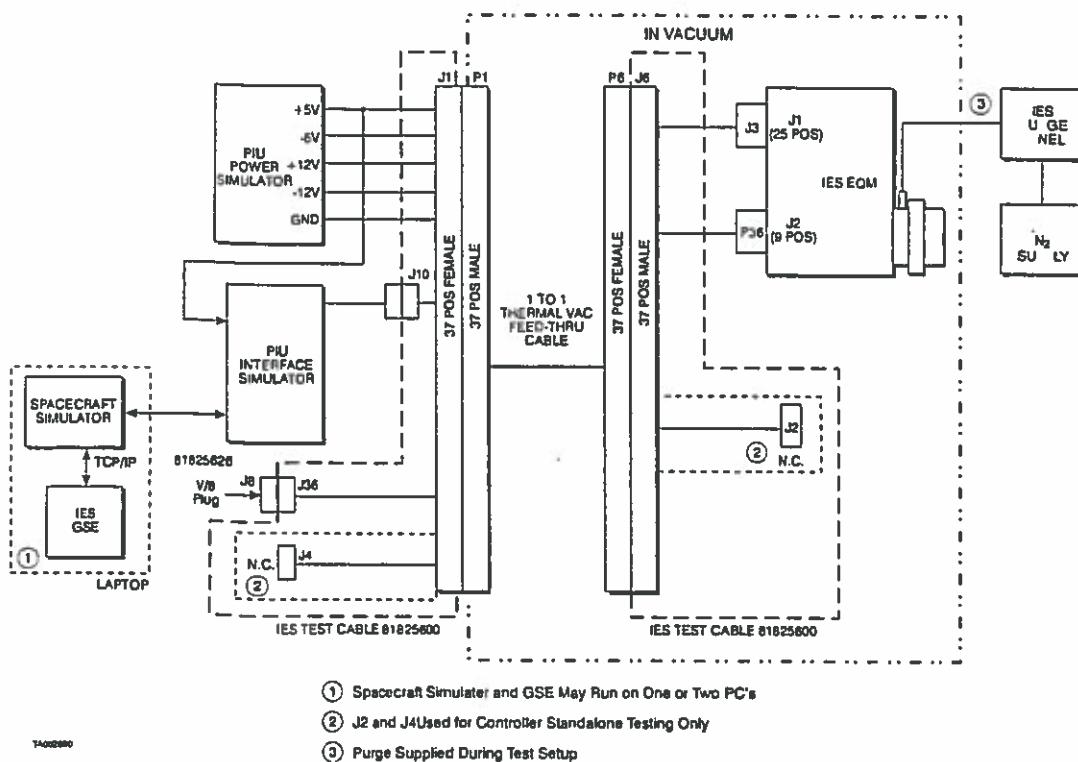


Figure 2. IES Test Setup

10.2 IES PFM Functional Procedure

Caution : Verify that the V/8 Plug is installed.

- a) Record the time and date and pressure when the functional test is started.

Time : 06 : 35 : 00 Date : 9 / 4 / 01

Pressure : 1.5 x 10⁻⁷ torr

- b) Perform IES PFM functional test procedure, 8182-FTPBM-02. *copy #73*

Pass : ✓ Fail : _____

Time: 0 : 6 : 00 Date: 9 / 4 / 01

10.3 High Voltage Checkout Procedure

- a) Record the time and date and pressure when the High Voltage Checkout Procedure is started.

Time : 07 : 00 : 00 Date : 9 / 4 / 01

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Pressure : 1.5×10^{-7} torr

CQB

b) Perform IES High-Voltage Checkout procedure, 8182-HVPFM-01. Copy #13

Pass : _____ Fail: ✓

Time: 8 : 00 Date: 9 / 4 / 01

Ran 8182-FIP FM-02 after failure; Test Passed, copy #79
Allowed the instrument to pump until vacuum for an additional

10.4 Initialize Calibration

day. Ran 8182-FIP FM-02 copy #75 again test passed
Ran 8182-HVPFM-01. Test Passed record calibration.

It is assumed that as a result of running 8182-HVPFM-01, the voltages should be at the following settings so that the calibration procedure can proceed with Section 10.5: (The MCP operating voltages may need to be changed later as a result of the gain tests of Section 10.5.2)

ELC MCP: 2500 V

ION MCP: -2500 V

MCP ENABLED

ESA: 0 V

ESA ENABLED

DEF: 0 V

DEF ENABLED

If there are breaks in the calibration schedule and the instrument is turned off, the following steps shall be run from 8182-HVPFM-01 for subsequent high-voltage turn-on:

4.1, 4.2, 8.1.1-8.1.6, 8.2.1-8.2.3, 8.3.1, 8.4.1.

Note that it is anticipated that the state of the calibration system will require each angular position move to be performed manually, one step at a time. Most of the data will be collected using the SCI6 instrument software, which means that any voltage sweep scripts must also be run manually at each position. As a result, it is recommended that a separate data file be written for each position after the system has settled to its new position. Observe the motion and be sure the system has settled before recording data. The following is a suggestion for a file naming convention:

TEEEOOOO!!!!SDHHmm.dat, where

T = I for ion, e for electron, or b if both are measured simultaneously

EEE = beam energy (in hundreds of Volts)

OOOO = OUTER angle position (=instrument azimuth angle), with p for positive or n for negative angle as the first entry of the four places

!!!! = INNER angle position (=instrument elevation angle), with p for positive or n for negative angle as the first entry of the four places

S = ESA sweep status, i.e. f=full sweep, p=partial sweep, n=no sweep

D DEF sweep status, i.e. f=full sweep, p=partial sweep, n=no sweep

→
ON
BACK

Calibration Procedure for the IES PFM Unit

HHmm = hour :minute time stamp imposed by the computer

A log shall be kept of all data files written. An example of a Table representing such a log is shown in Section 11.

10.5 N⁺ Beam at 2 keV

Purpose: Set up 2keV N⁺ beam according to the following table:

Source	Type	Energy	Current
ELC	None	N/A	N/A
ION	N ⁺	2 keV	0.8 pA

Procedure:

- _____ a) Make sure gate valve is closed
- _____ b) Deploy Faraday cup (FC)
- _____ c) Set up N⁺ beam in DP source
- _____ d) Turn beam on at 1 kV U_{float} + 1 kV U_{extraction} = 2 keV beam and center the FC. Set x-raster to 15 V and y-raster to 30.2 V.
- _____ e) Total ion current should not exceed 0.8 pA
- _____ f) Go to beam stability mode
- _____ g) Verify that beam is steady for 10 minutes before proceeding
- _____ h) If beam current is below 0.5 pA, extend MCP sensor and record cts/sec reading (efficiency measurement)
- _____ i) Retract FC
- _____ j) Turn off IES high voltages
- _____ k) Open gate valve to chamber
- _____ l) Observe pressure increase in chamber
- _____ m) Wait until chamber pressure returns at least to <5x10⁻⁷ Torr range.
- _____ n) Ramp up high voltages per Section 10.4

10.5.1 Full ESA Sweep

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and ion detector.

Expected Result: Should obtain an energy profile of the beam centered around 2 keV.

Procedure

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and INNER at such angle such that the ion beam will be centered on ion channel 15.
- _____ b) Create SCI6 data File: i0200000p022fnhhmm.dat to record IES output data.
- _____ c) Run full ESA sweep by executing script file: i2alln.spt.
This script file uses the following parameters for ESA:

Replaced by hand-written Appendix
DJ

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Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Full exponential sweep with 8 bkgd steps	0 V	1,667 kV	Exp	256	2 s
DEF	Fixed at 0 V	0 V	0 V	N/A	N/A	N/A
INNER	Fixed at 22.5°	22.5°	22.5°	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTER	0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
				TOTAL TIME	hh:mm	00:09

- a) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Time: ____ : ____ : ____

10.5.2 Ion MCP gain test.

Purpose: Determine proper operating voltage for the ion MCP.

Expected Result: Should obtain a gain curve of the ion MCP.

Procedure:

- Maintain position of IES as in previous procedure.
- Set ESA voltage to the center of the peak measured in the previous procedure.
- Create SCI6 data Files: I20ISM.dat to record IES output data (where angle "I" is the inner angle, "S" is the fixed ESA voltage, and "M" is the MCP voltage.)
- Beginning at -2500 V, step the MCP voltage not to exceed -2800 V in 20 V increments, pausing 2 minutes at each step.
- Record information for each file in the Table illustrated in Section 12, MCP Test Table.
- From the results of this test, determine the appropriate ion MCP operating voltage and perform all additional calibrations with this value.

Record the value of the new operating voltage: _____

End of ion test

- Turn off ion beam.

10.6 Electron Beam at 1 keV

Purpose: Set up 1keV electron beam according to the following table:

Source	Type	Energy	Current
ELC	ELC	1 keV	0.8 pA
ION	None	N/A	N/A

Procedure:

- develop electron beam at 1 keV using procedure in electron beam manual, FRA-2X1-2/EGPS-2X1

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Note that since there is no detector monitoring the electron beam intensity it is important to proceed slowly, starting with low intensity until there is assurance that the countrate in IES does not exceed 100 kHz in any channel.

10.6.1 Full ESA Sweep

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and electron detector.

Expected Result: Should obtain an energy profile of the beam centered around 1 keV.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and the INNER angle such that the electron beam is centered on sector 12.
- _____ b) Create SCI6 data File: e010000p011fnhhmm.dat to record IES output data.
- _____ c) Run full ESA sweep by executing script file: e1alln.spt.
This script file uses the following parameters for ESA:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Full exponential sweep with 8 bkgd steps	0 V	1.667 kV	Exp	256	5 s
DEF	Fixed at 0 V	0 V	0 V	N/A	N/A	N/A
INNER	11.25°	11.25°	11.25°	11.25°	N/A	N/A
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
				TOTAL TIME	hh:mm	00:21

- _____ d) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Time: ____ : ____ :

10.6.2 Electron MCP test.

Purpose: Determine proper operating voltage for the electron MCP.

Expected Result: Should obtain a gain curve of the electron MCP.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Maintain orientation of IES as in the previous procedure.
- _____ b) Set ESA voltage to the center of the peak measured in the previous procedure.
- _____ c) Create SCI6 data Files: e1225ISM.dat to record IES output data (where angle "I" is the inner angle, "S" is the fixed ESA voltage, and "M" is the MCP voltage.)
- _____ d) Beginning at 2500 V, step the MCP not to exceed 2800 V in 20 V increments, pausing 2 minutes at each step.
- _____ e) Record information for each file in the Table illustrated in Section 12, MCP Test Table.
- _____ f) From the results of this test, determine the appropriate ion MCP operating voltage and perform all additional calibrations with this value.

10.7 Flight software test

Purpose: To verify proper functioning of the flight software during beam stimulation.

Expected result: Satisfactory operation of software.

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Calibration Procedure for the IES PFM Unit

Procedure (Note: Either John Hanley or Charles Zinsmeyer must be present for this procedure)

- _____ a) Record data in file TBD
- _____ b) Start up flight software in IES.
- _____ c) Run as for section 10.8.1 but for a single INNER angle position.
- _____ d) Record the date and time run is completed.

Date:

Time:

Pass

Fail

10.8 Return to SCI6 software**10.8.1 ESA Sweep with INNER Scan**

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of as many anode and electronics strings as possible.

Expected Result: Should result in INNER profile of the beam.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and 0-degree INNER.
- _____ b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- _____ c) Create SCI6 data files: e0100000lIIIpp.dat to record IES output data.
- _____ d) Run ESA sweep with INNER scan by executing script file: e1na.spt.

This script file uses the following parameters:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep centered around 1 keV	75 V	100 V	1.2 V	20	22s
DEF	Sweep	+/-25V	+/-25V	5V	11	2 s
INNER	Scan over allowable range	-115°	+221°	6°	57	7.7m
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
					TOTAL TIME	hh:mm
						7:32

- _____ a) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: _____ / _____

Time: _____ : _____ : _____

10.8.2 ESA Sweep with OUTER Scan

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and OUTER scan.

Expected Result: Should result in OUTER profile of the beam.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument -50-degree OUTER and -115-degree INNER.
- _____ b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- _____ c) Create SCI6 data file: e0100000lIIIphhmm.dat to record IES output data.
- _____ d) Run ESA and DEF sweeps with both angle scans by executing script file: e1nl.spt.

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This script file uses the following parameters:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep centered around 1 keV	75 V	100 V	2.5 V	11	22 s
DEF	Sweep	+/- 25 V	+/- 25 V	5V	11	2s
INNER	Scan	-115°	+221°	24°	29	5m
OUTER	Scan	-50°	+50°	10°	11	3h
					TOTAL TIME hh:mm	21:26

- _____ e) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Time: _____ : _____ : _____

10.8.3 End of 1 keV electron beam

- _____ e) Turn off 1 keV electron beam.

Turn on 2 keV N⁺ beam.

10.8.4 ESA Sweep with Inner angle Scan

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of as many anode and electronics strings as possible.

Expected Result: Should result in INNER angle profile of the beam.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and -115-degree INNER.
- _____ b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- _____ c) Create SCI6 data files: i0200000IlliIpp.dat for each position of the INNER angle "I" to record IES output data.
- _____ d) Run ESA sweep with INNER scan by executing script file: i2na.spt.
(Note that 10° steps are used over the coarse sectors while 1° steps are used for the fine ones.)

This script file uses the following parameters:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep centered around 2 keV	151V	199V	2.4 V	21	42s
DEF	Sweep	+/-50V	+/-50V	5 V	21	2s
INNER	Scan over allowable range	-115°	+221°	10°/1°	32/45	42m
OUTER	Fixed at 0	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
					TOTAL TIME hh:mm	7:21/11:16

See Appendix
BS

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- e) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____
 Time: ____ : ____ : ____

10.8.5 ESA Sweep with INNER and OUTER Scans

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and both INNER and OUTER scan.

Expected Result: Should result in OUTER profile of the beam.

Procedure:

- a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and 0-degree INNER.
- b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- c) Create SCI6 data file: i2O1pp.dat to record IES output data.
- d) Run ESA and DEF sweeps with INNER and OUTER scans by executing script file: i2nl.spt. This script file uses the following parameters:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep centered around 2 keV	151 V	199 V	4.8 V	11	42 s
DEF	Sweep	+/-50 V	+/-50 V	5 V	21	2s
INNER	Scan	-115°	+221°	24°	15	7.7m
OUTER	Scan	-50°	+50°	10°	11	4/2.4h
TOTAL TIME						21.2h

- e) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____
 Time: ____ : ____ : ____

Turn off 2 keV N⁺ beam

10.9 N⁺ Beam at 21 keV

Purpose: Set up 21 keV N⁺ beam according to the following table:

Source	Type	Energy	Current
ELC	N/A	N/A	N/A
ION	N ⁺	21 keV	0.8 pA

Procedure:

- a) Set IES DEF and ESA voltages to zero.
- b) Deploy Faraday cup (FC)
- c) Set up N⁺ beam in DP source
- d) Turn beam on at 20 kV U_{float} + 1 kV U_{extraction} = 21 keV beam and center the FC. Set x-raster to 15 V and y-raster to 30.2 V.
- e) Total ion current should not exceed 0.8 pA
- f) Go to beam stability mode
- g) Verify that beam is steady for 10 minutes before proceeding

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- _____ h) If beam current is below 0.5 pA, extend MCP sensor and record cts/sec reading
(efficiency measurement)
- _____ i) Retract FC

10.9.1 Full ESA Sweep

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of optics and ion detectors with a high energy beam.

Expected Result: Should obtain an energy profile of the beam centered around 21 keV.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and at an INNER angle such that the beam is centered on channel 15.
- _____ b) Create SCI6 data File: **i2100000p022fn.dat** to record IES output data.
- _____ c) Run full ESA sweep by executing script file: **i21alln.spt**.
This script file uses the following parameters for ESA:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Full exponential sweep with 8 bkgd steps	0 V	1.667 kV	Exp	256	2 s
DEF	Fixed at 0 V	0 V	0 V	N/A	N/A	N/A
INNER	Fixed at 22.5°	22.5°	22.5°	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
				TOTAL TIME	hh:mm	00:09

- _____ d) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: _____ / _____ / _____
Time: _____ : _____ : _____

10.9.2 ESA Sweep and ELEVATION Scan

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of as many anode and electronics strings as possible.

Expected Result: Should result in ELEVATION profile of the beam.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at INNER = -115°, OUTER = 0°.
- _____ b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- _____ c) Create SCI6 data file: **i2100000OOOOpnhmm.dat** to record IES output data.
- _____ d) Run ESA sweep with ELEVATION scan by executing script file: **i21na.spt**.

This script file uses the following parameters:

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Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep centered around 21 keV	1367 V	1667 V	20 V	16	2 s
DEF	Fixed at 0 V	0 V	0 V	N/A	N/A	N/A
INNER	Scan over allowable range	-115°	+175°	10°	30	100 s
INNER	Scan over allowable range	+175°	+221°	1°	46	
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
					TOTAL TIME	hh:mm
						01:00

- e) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____
Time: ____ : ____ : ____

10.9.3 DEF scan for high energy beam

Procedure:

- a) Orient IES at instrument to INNER angle +22.5°.
- b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- c) Create SCI6 data file: i2100000p025pn.dat to record IES output data.
- d) Run ESA and DEF sweeps by executing script file: i21n.spt.
- e) This script file uses the following parameters:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep centered around 21 keV	1575 V	1667 V	20 V	16	200s s
DEF	Sweep	+/-1kV	+/-1kV	50V	41	2s
INNER	Fixed	22.5°	22.5°	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
					TOTAL TIME	hh:mm
						00:40

10.9.4 Perform the following DEF scans

OUTER angle	DEF scan range (V)	Step size (V)
-45°	+/-3280: 3330	5
+/-37.5°	+/-3280: 3330	5
+/-30°	+/-3280: 3330	5
+/-22.5°	+/-3280: 3330	5
+/-15°	+/-2175: 2225	5
+/-7.5°	+/-1075: 1125	5
0°	+/-25: +/-25	5

See Appendix
By

Calibration Procedure for the IES PFM Unit

10.9.5 End 21 keV N⁺ Beam

- a) Turn off 21 keV N⁺ beam.

10.10 N⁺ Beam at 500 eV

Purpose: Set up 500 eV N⁺ beam according to the following table:

Source	Type	Energy	Current
ELC	N/A	N/A	N/A
ION	N ⁺	500 eV	0.8 pA

Procedure:

- a) Set ESA and DEF voltages to zero.
- b) Deploy Faraday cup (FC)
- c) Set up 500⁺ beam in DP source
- d) Total ion current should not exceed 0.8 pA
- e) Go to beam stability mode
- f) Verify that beam is steady for 10 minutes before proceeding
- g) If beam current is below 0.5 pA, extend MCP sensor and record cts/sec reading (efficiency measurement)
- h) Retract FC

10.10.1 Full ESA Sweep

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and ion detector.

Expected Result: Should obtain an energy profile of the beam centered around 500 eV.

Procedure:

- a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and 0-degree INNER.
- b) Create SC16 data File: ip005000000001f00fn.dat to record IES output data.
- c) Run full ESA sweep by executing script file: i21alln.spt.
This script file uses the following parameters for ESA:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Full exponential sweep with 8 bkgd steps	0 V	1.667 kV	Exp	256	2 s
DEF	Fixed at 0 V	0 V	0 V	N/A	N/A	N/A
INNER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
				TOTAL TIME	hh:mm	00:09

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Bk

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- _____ d) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Time: ____ : ____ : ____

10.10.2 Linear ESA sweep and DEF sweep.

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and ion detector.

Expected Result: Should obtain a higher resolution energy profile of the beam centered around 500 eV and deflector profiles.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Create SCI6 data File: i0050000IIIfOlpn.dat to record IES output data.
_____ b) Run ESA and DEF sweeps with limited INNER scan by executing script file:1500na.spt.
_____ c) This script file uses the following parameters for ESA:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep around 500 eV	38 V	46 V	1 V	9	100 s
DEF	Sweep	+/-100 V	+/-100 V	5 V	21	2 s
INNER	Scan over range	-115°	+175°	10°	18	13 m
INNER	Scan over range	+175°	+221°	1°	47	
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL TIME hh:mm						08:00

10.10.3 Perform Sweeps and Scans as follows:

OUTER Angle	DEF range (V)	step size (V)
-45°	150-200	5
-30°	80-130	5
-15°	25 : 75	5
0°	-25 : +25	5

10.10.4 End 500 eV N⁺ Beam

- _____ e) Turn off 500 eV N⁺ Beam.

10.11 Electron Beam at 1 keV and N⁺ Beam at 2 keV

Purpose: Set up 1 keV electron beam and 2 keV N⁺ beam according to the following table:

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Source	Type	Energy	Current
ELC	ELC	1 keV	0.8 pA
ION	N ⁺	2 keV	0.8 pA

Procedure:

N⁺ beam:

- a) Set ESA voltage to zero
- b) Deploy Faraday cup (FC)
- c) Set up N⁺ beam in DP source
- d) Turn beam on at 1 kV U_{float} + 1 kV U_{extraction} = 2 keV beam and center the FC. Set x-raster to 15 V and y-raster to 30.2 V.
- e) Total ion current should not exceed 0.8 pA
- f) Go to beam stability mode
- g) Verify that beam is steady for 10 minutes before proceeding
- h) Retract FC

Electron beam:

- a) Run electron beam up to 1 keV using procedure in electron beam manual, FRA-2X1-2/EGPS-2X1

10.11.1 Full ESA Sweep

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of ESA and ion and electron detectors stimulated simultaneously.

Expected Result: Should obtain an energy profile of the electron beam centered around 1 keV and of the ion beam around 2 keV.

Procedure:

- a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and 0-degree INNER.
- b) Create SCI6 data File: e1i200fn.dat to record IES output data.
- c) Run full ESA sweep by executing script file: e1i1alln.spt.
This script file uses the following parameters for ESA:

Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Full exponential scan with 8 bkgd steps	0 eV	1.667 kV	Exp	256	2 s
DEF	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
INNER	Fixed at 0	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
				TOTAL TIME	hh:mm	00:21

- d) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: ____/____/____

Time: ____ : ____

See Appendix

10.11.2 ESA Sweep with INNER Scan

Purpose: Determine satisfactory operation of as many anode and electronics strings as possible.

Expected Result: Should result in INNER profile of the beam.

Procedure:

- _____ a) Orient IES at instrument 0-degree OUTER and 0-degree INNER.
- _____ b) Set up calibration system scanner using the parameters in the following table.
- _____ c) Create SCI6 data file: b01200.dat to record IES output data.
- _____ d) Run ESA sweep with INNER scan by executing script file: e1i1na.spt.
This script file uses the following parameters:

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Parameter	Description	Start	End	Step Size	No. Steps	Time per Step
ESA	Linear sweep covering 1 and 2 keV	50 V	202 V	4 V	8	2 s
DEF	0V	0V	0V	0V	N/A	N/A
INNER	Scan over range	+115°	+175°	5°	59	100 s
	Scan over range	+175°	+221°	2°	24	
OUTER	Fixed at 0°	0°	0°	N/A	N/A	N/A
				TOTAL TIME	hh:mm	01:00

- _____ e) Record the date and time sweep is completed.

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

Time: _____ : _____

10.11.3 End of calibration tests. Turn off electron and ion beams.

- _____ a) Turn off 2 keV N⁺ beam.
_____ b) Turn off 1 keV electron beam.

See Appendix B

10.12 Archive Data

When calibration is complete, all the files in the D:\data\FM subdirectories from each of the machines shall be copied and written to a CD-ROM.

10.13 Comments:

10.14 Closure:

IES PI Signature _____

IES Project manager Signature _____

IES QA Signature _____

11 Recorded File Log

Date	Time	Filename	Faraday Cup	ESSA range	DEF range	Comments	Section Executed
10/1/99	14:00	TEO/SD.dat	0.5 pA				10.5.2

See Appendix
 See Fig

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12 MCP Test Log

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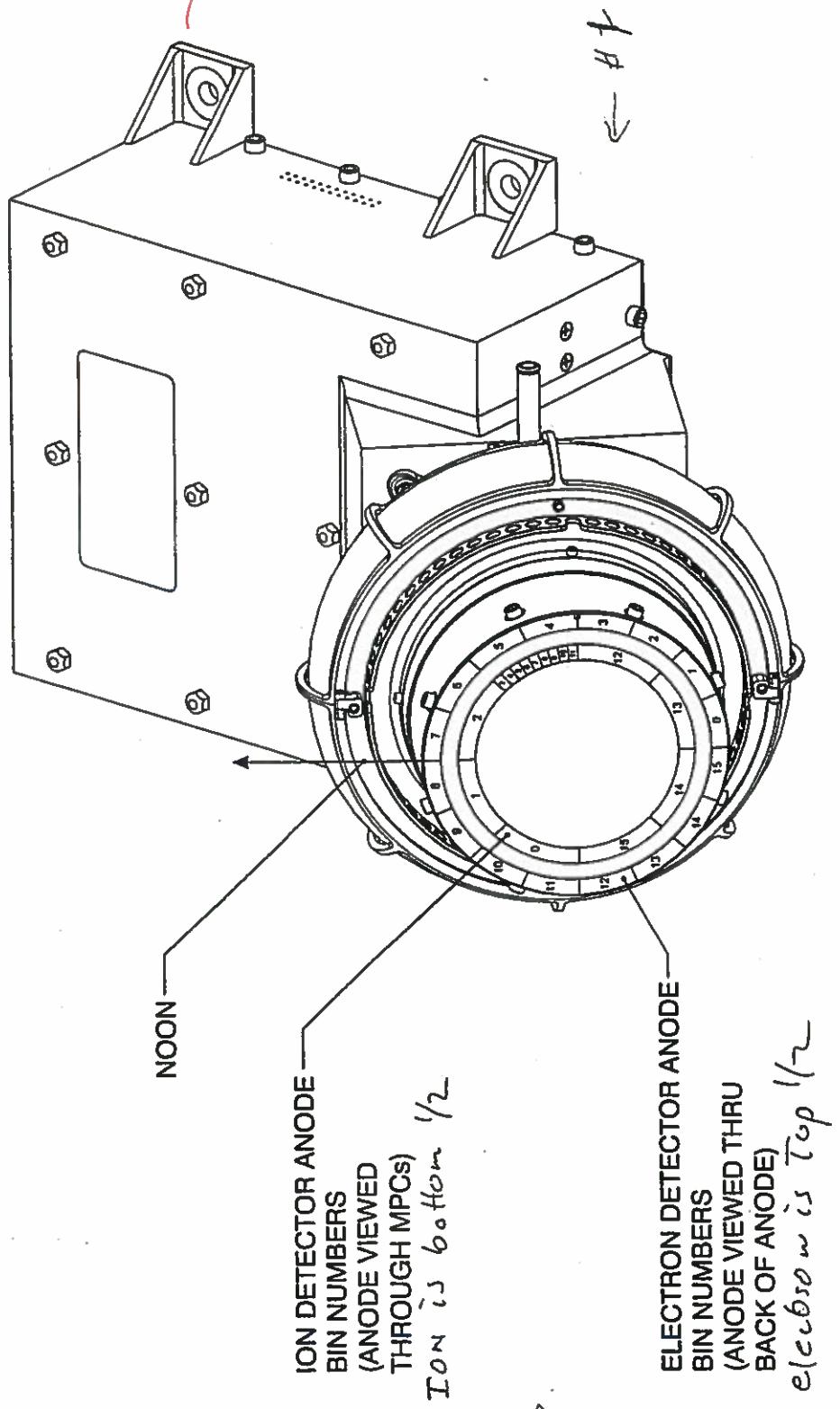
Date	Time	Filename	Ion MCP V	Electron MCP V	i sector/Counts	e Sector/Counts	Comments
			-2500				
			-2520				
			-2540				
			-2560				
			-2580				
			-2600				
			-2620				
			-2640				
			-2660				
			-2680				
			-2700				
				2500			
				2520			
				2540			
				2560			
				2580			
				2600			
				2620			
				2640			
				2660			
				2680			
				2700			

Opposite

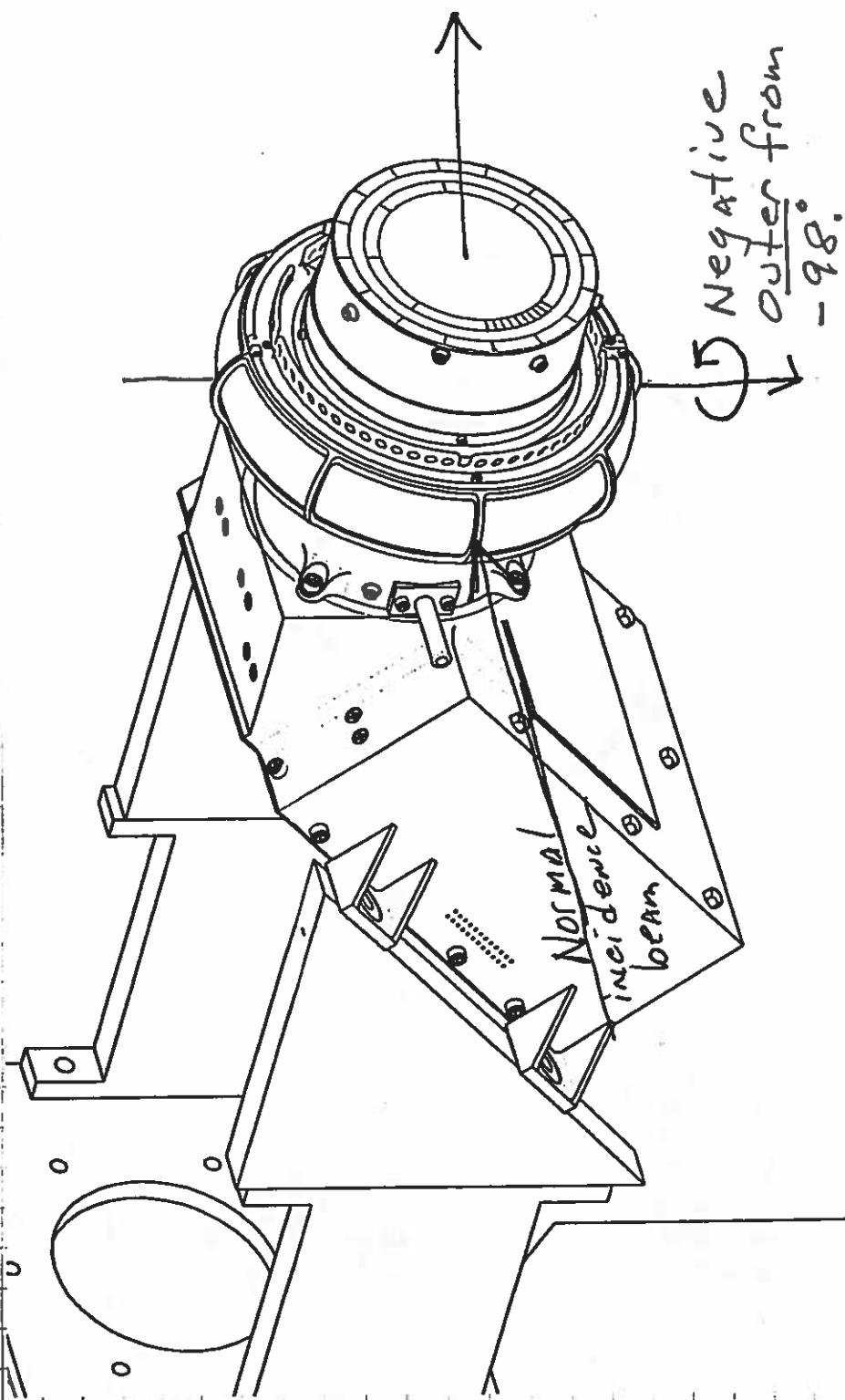
See

BSR

Appendix



Outer; Nominal zero = -98° from home



From previous page:

~~Outer~~ When outer is more negative than -98° , beam will come from box direction (below).

When outer is more positive than -98° , beam will come from direction away from box.

~~Inner~~

26

12kV INNER

12kV 2 kV N⁺ beam. Only run on FSA script.

170V → 200V × 2V steps

INNER
+30°

i2kev0.0.045.0dpp

↳ B:3 15

BEG B17 CDT

+ Working on a variant of 10.8.3 in cat procedure

Go to INNER = +45 (Bind 15/14 intersection)

Filename = i2kev0.0.045.0dpp

	START	STEP	NOM
Def. Source:	-26	5V	11
FSA	170	1.5	21

END B34

COT

BEG B36 INNER → +44; Repeat ~~above~~, above steps.

Filename = i2kev0.0.044.0dpp

END B35

BEG B36

INNER → +42 Repeat 450-2

FILENAME → i2kev0.0.042.0dpp

END B34

BEG B34

INNER → +40 Repeat above

FILENAME → i2kev0.0.040.0dpp

END B35

INNER → +38 Repeat above

FILENAME → i2kev0.0.038.0dpp.

END B34

BEG i::

INNER → +46 Repeat above

END i::

FILENAME → i2kev0.0.046.0dpp

6 Sep 6, Cat.

At this point, pressure = 5.0×10^7 T. Excursion to 5.3×10^7 T. Now decide we can operate at pressures up to 5.5×10^7 T (no motion) or 6.0×10^7 T (MAX motion). (4)

DEC 14W INNER → +45° Repeat along
FID 1423 E/CEM → iJKLVO 0048.0600

BEC 1436 INNER $\rightarrow +50^\circ$ Repeat above
END 1435 FILE name \rightarrow C:\KEV0.0\50.0\app

End of Experiment

Summary: Cabroid intersection - Lebecay B14 & B15
foot, rise ~ +43.5°. Fault 01 ~ 5°. Width ~ 5°.

BEK Move 60 INNER = +43.5°
1450 OUTER = +15°

Set EVA to -184 ✓
Scan Deflection: +144 → +260, 21 STEPS, 5.8V each
END (165)
Saw-peak near -190 to -195 according to GSE monitor
BUT +190 to +195 according to script command

1457 43.5° Inner
 15.0° Outer V_{ESA} = -170 → +200, 21 steps, 1.0 V/cm
 FILE = V_{DEF} = +180 → +210,

Bay 1515
 ALM 1516
 E-SA 170 V → 200 V, 21 steps
 DEF 5° → 25°, 11 steps
 Filament 62 keV 1500 eV Def Scan 15.0d43.5dpp
 Stopping -> DEF was too coarse.

Note: When we did DEF scan, we added the negative DEF value reported on the GSF was negative. This is an error in GSF conversion table that needs to be fixed.

28

DEF \rightarrow inner beam (faster)
 ESA \rightarrow outer beam (12.5° - 17.5°)

IFS CXL

6 Sep 6 (Cont'd.)

Beg = ? ESA: 170 \rightarrow 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps
 DEF

END = 1530 File name: 2keV Def Scan 10dg_20dg 15.0 D 43.5 DPP.

Still, DEF peaks

BEG = ? ESA: 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps
 DEF: 12.5° - 17.5°, 0.25° steps, 21 steps

END = 1551 File name: 2keV DEF Scan 12.5 dg_17.5 dg 15.0 D 43.5 DPP

BEG = ? ESA: 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps

DEF: 170 - 210, 2.5 V steps, 17 steps

END = 1610 OUT File name: 2kev DEF Scan 12.5 dg_17.5 dg 15.0 D 43.5 DPP
 2keV Def Scan 170_210 V / 15.0 D 43.5 DPP

BEG = 16925 ESA: (2keV) 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps

DEF: (+30°) 340 - 420, 5 V steps, 17 steps

END = 1440 File name: 2keV Def Scan 340_420 V 30.0 D 43.5 DPP

BEG = ? ESA: (2keV) 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps

DEF: (+45°) 510 - 630, 7.5 V steps, 17 steps

END = 1705 File name: 2keV Def Scan 510_630 V 45.0 D 43.5 DPP

BEG = 1712 ESA: (2keV) 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps

DEF: (-15°) -210 -- 170, 2.5 V steps, 17 steps

END = 1728 File name: 2keV Def Scan -210_170 V -15.0 D 43.5 DPP

BEG = 1735 ESA: (2keV) 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps

DEF: (-30°) -420 - -340, 5 V steps, 17 steps

END = 1751 File name: 2keV Def Scan -420_-340 V -30.0 D 43.5 DPP

BEG = 1758 ESA: (2keV) 170 - 200, 1.5 V steps, 21 steps

DEF: (-45°) -638 - -502, 7.5 V steps, 17 steps

END = 1805 File name: 2keV Def Scan -638_-502 V -45.0 D 43.5 DPP } Aborted.
 Can't find beam

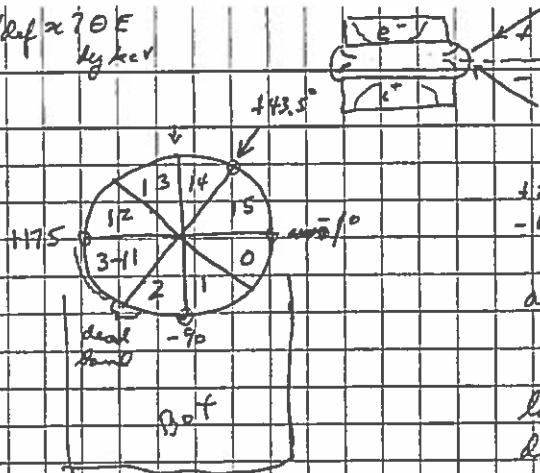
Tried ESA 184 V, scanned DEF -453 - -560 V at
 outer angle of -40° and didn't find beam

Tried ESA 184 V, scanned DEF -420 - -340 V, at
 outer angle of -30° and found count rates close those

(before last 2000 seconds) consistent with previous sweep.

TEB CBL

$V_{def} \approx 70 F$
by ker



6 SEPT 2901

+225° polar angle (inner)
-115° limit

azimuth angle (outer) limit 50°
at 0° go $\pm 1.5^\circ$ to locate 0

locate polar angle boundaries
as diff. scan at every other obj

Electron channel II moving (50-100 c/s)

- Tried -15° scan and got > 300 c/s
- Conclude that max. outer is somewhere between -30° and -40° perhaps because of beam obstruction or beam boundary. Re-test at max. beam diam. of 10 cm.
- Moving to ~~outer~~ of 0° and sectors 0/15.
- Keystroke error on angle mechanism causes software latch-up. Contacted Newport Customer Support.
- Controller back on line, registered inner at 43.5° by equalizing channels 14 and 15.

1918

- Move to 0° (-43.5° offset from 43.5°) on inner.

- $43.5^\circ \pm 6^\circ$ on controller
- Channel 0/15 bkg occurs at -50.5° on controller
- \therefore channel 14/15 bkg is 47.5° away from 0/15 bkg and 0/15 bkg is at -1° .

1928

Note - Inner angle data uncalibrated starting here - see note on page

ESA: (2keV) 170-200, 1.5 V steps 21 steps

BEG =

DEF: (0°)

END =

Filename: 2 keV Defscan

V 0.0D-1.0D PP

(above)

Note: Electron channel II counts drop to 10-20 c/s. (1930)

Electron " " " go back up (1935)

" " " " drop again (1936)

30

TFS CAL

6 Sept 01

Another controller glitch. Had to power off to stop scan.
Re-zeroed. Now 8/15 Rdg is at -24.1 on controller.

1950 Test beam: ESA: 184V

1. DEF: -10 to +10 V
 2. DEF: -15 to +15 V
 3. DEF: -15 to +30 V (zero response at -15V and 20V)
- Conclude that offset is 1° or less.

Outer = 0° Inner = $-24.1^\circ \rightarrow -1.0^\circ$ in previous reference frame.

BEG: 2013	ESA: (2keV)	170-200	1.5V steps	21 steps
END: 2026	DEF: (0°)	-20-+20		17 steps
	Filename:	2keVDefscan	-20 20 V 0.0D -1.0D PP	

2005 Lost contact with instrument. Power cycle.

2012 Instr. back on line.

BEG: 2048	ESA: (2keV)	170-200,	1.5V steps	21 steps
END: 2110	DEF: (15°)	170-210	2.5V steps	17 steps
	Filename:	2keVDefscan	170-210 V 15.0D -1.0D PP	

2032 Lost contact with instrument

2045 Instr. back on line

BEG: 2115	ESA: (2keV)	170-200,	1.5V steps	21 steps
END: 2125	DEF: (30°)	340-420	5V steps	17 steps
	Filename:	2keVDefscan	340-420 V 30.0D -1.0D PP	

BEG: 2140	ESA: (2keV)	170-200,	1.5V steps	21 steps
END: 2148	DEF: (40°)	540-660		17 steps
	Filename:	2keVDefscan	540-660 V 45.0D -1.0D PP	

Note: Ran 40° instead of 45° because fluxes were too low at 45° .

IES CRK

02429.b1.103

6 Sep 31 01

BEG: 21:55 ESA: (2 keV) 170-200 1.5 V steps, 21 steps
DEF (-15°) -210 - -170 17 steps
END: n/a Filename: 2KeVDefScan - 210 - -170V - 15.0D - 1.0D PP

Bunch out, Pollock in @ 2200 Hz

Move outer bo - 80° Do exploratory scan with:

VESA = -184, $-450 \leq V_{DEF} \leq -320$, 53 steps (5V each)
Saw weak (50 Hz band) peak in CH 15, and much weaker
(factor of 10) peak \sim CH 0.

BEG: 22:01 ESA: (2 keV) 170-200 1.5 V steps, 21 steps
DEF (-30°) -2120 - -3400 5V steps, 17 steps
END: 22:34 Filename: 2KeVDefScan - 420 - -340V - 30.0D - 1.0D PP

Again - CH 15 ~ factor of 10 larger peaks than
CH 0.

Move bo OUTER = -40°, INNER = -1°

BEG 22:40 ESA (2 keV) 170-200 1.5 V steps, 21 steps
DEF (-40°) -660 - -540 7.5 V steps, 17 steps
END: 22:43 FILENAME: 2KeVDefScan - 660 - -540V - 40.0D - 1.0D PP
At beginning of sequence we saw sporadic \sim 30 Hz in
top bin (140-160 Hz)
Saw nothing but noise on this scan. Not sure why.

* Set up exploratory scan: Do file

VESA: More -184V
 $-700 \leq V_{DEF} \leq -500$, 5V steps, 41 steps.
Saw lots & only:

* Move bo OUTER = -30° (30°)

* Move INNER bo - 29.1° (-6°)

Set up exploratory scan:

VESA: -184
 $-700 \leq V_{DEF} \leq -500$, 5V steps, 41 steps
Saw peak (17 Hz) in CH 0
Same, but at INNER = -29.1° (+6°)
Saw 17 Hz peak near -535 / def \rightarrow over

From Above

6 Sept. - 7 Sept.

Remember - we're collecting info to find spot.
 This messes up our transmission in ways
 difficult to address later.

Move outer \rightarrow 0 deg
 Move inner \rightarrow +6 deg

BEG: 2329 Vesa (2keV) 170-200 1.5V ST, 21 ST
 VDEF (0°) -20+20 2.5V ST, 17 ST
 END: 2330 FILENAME: 2KEVDEFSCAN+20_20V0.0D6.0D.PP

Move to see $-30 \rightarrow +10$ on VDEFDET.

BEG 2333 Vesa (2keV) 170-200 1.5V ST 21 ST
 VDEF (41°) $-30 \rightarrow +10$ 2.5V ST 17 ST
 END 2346 2KEVDEFSCAN-30_10V0.0D6.0D.PP

Saw broad peaks, but they bumped up against the +10V rail, especially at large ESA voltages. Repeat now with $-30 \rightarrow +30, 125$ steps.

BEG 2349 Vesa (2keV) 170-200 1.5V ST 21 ST
 $100 \rightarrow 40^\circ$ VDEF (0°) $-30 \rightarrow +30$ 2.5V ST 25 ST
 END 0005 FILENAME: 2KEVDEFSCAN-30_30V0.0D6.0D.PP

At VESA = -170, VDEF peak extends from $-25 \rightarrow +10$ to +5

Change IScript file from VDEFL=25 ST to VDEFL=47 ST
 Move VDEF INVER to +6°

BEG 0013 Vesa (2keV) 170-200 1.5V ST 21 ST
 END 0024 VDEF (0°) -30_30 ~~2.5V ST~~ 17 ST
 FILENAME: 2KEVDEFSCAN-30_30V0.0D4.0D.PP

BEG 0028 Move inner to +2°
 Vesa (2keV) 170-200 1.5V ST 21 ST
 END 0041 VDEF (0°) -30_30 3.75V ST 17 ST
 FILENAME: 2KEVDEFSCAN-30_30V0.0D2.0D.PP

TES CAL

9/1/01 (cont) 33

Move INNER to 0°

BEG 0043	VESA (2keV)	170 - 200	1.5V ST	21ST
FWD 0041	VDEF (0°)	-30 → 30	3.75V ST	17ST
0056	FILE	2keV/DEF SCAN-30_30V0.0D0.0D.PP		

BEG 0005 Move INNER to -20°

FWD 0043	VESA (2keV)	170 - 200	1.5V ST	21ST
	VDEF (0°)	-30 → 30	3.75V ST	17ST
	FILE	2keV/DEF SCAN-30_30V0.0D-2.0D.PP		

Move INNER to -40°

BEG 004	VESA (2keV)	170 - 200	1.5V ST	21ST
FWD 017	VDEF (0°)	-30 → 30	3.75V ST	17ST
	FILE	2keV/DEF SCAN-30_30V0.0D-4.0D.PP		

Note: Surprisingly, ~~there~~ counts at V_{GND} = -170 are very high (> 1000/sample), compared to other angles. Speculate this is due to reverse energy straggling due to grazing incidence scatter by 80° webbed VANE between B1, B15 & φ1 (on B1 φ side).

Spectrum upstream of Vane



downstream

BEG 0131	Move INNER 60 +G°			
FWD 0144	VESA (2keV)	170-200	1.5V ST	21ST
	VDEF (0°)	-30 30	3.75V ST	17ST
	FILE	2keV/DEF SCAN-30_30V0.0D-6.0D.PP		

Note: See similar effect at this angle as described above at -40°. Worried about this. Don't understand. Maybe coating is different on two sides of vane?!

OVER

7 Sep 01 (cont)

REFL: 0145 Move inner to -80

END: 0158 VELA (2keV) 170-200 1.5VST 21 ST
 VDEF (0°) -30 30 3.75VST 17 ST
 FILE = 2keVDEFScan-30_30V0.0D-6.0DP8

Now, same problem at low end. Will execute.
 A sweep extended at low end.

REFL: 0200 Keep inner at -80

END: 0213 VELA (2keV) 130-210 4VST 21 ST
 VDEF (0°) -30 30 3.75VST 17 ST
 FILE = 2keVNTIDE DEFScan-30_30V0.0D-6.0DP8

Turn on at low end is sudden

158V → ~40 cts
 162V → ~50 cts
 166V → ~500 cts
 170V → ~1200 cts

Now move to new INNER: Tapers edges between bins 1 & 2.

Move INNER to -85, FILE -1826 VDEF=0

INNER	C1 cts	C42 cts
-85	506, 613, 551, 564, 5243	5, 4, 3, 2, 5
-86	462, 461, 496, 532, 620	5, 5, 4, 6,
-87	57, 561, 615, 640, 528	10, 9, 4, 6, 9
-88	323, 314, 352, 394, 401	11, 11, 12, 22, 22
-89	247, 274, 240, 244, 259	31, 17, 23, 22, 25
-90	105, 115, 111, 103, 101	8, 8, 13, 7, 7
-91	114, 111, 113, 136, 125	18, 17, 25, 23, 13
-92	1011, 9, 10, 17	7, 8, 6, 4, 2
-93	8, 8, 5, 7, 5	21, 27, 15, 23, 19
-94	2, 0, 0, 1,	4, 3, 8, 3, 5
-95	13, 3, 9, 4, 5	212, 199, 212, 183, 191
-96	10, 4, 4, 6, 4	363, 376, 354, 346, 378
-97	4, 2, 6, 6, 6	412, 307, 378, 372, 4411
-98	4, 5, 8, 3, 2	448, 408, 468, 443, 450
-85	704, 532, 445, 515, 569	4, 5, 5, 5, 8

IES oAK

Sept 17 (235)

BEG OPS	INNER = -85			
EVD 1510	VESA (2keV)	170-200	1.5V ST	21 ST
	VDEF (0°)	-30, 30	3.75V ST	17 ST
FILE		2KEVDEFSCAN-30,30	10.0D-85.0DPP	

Note: Bumping badly up against the end of pass band in Deflection! At high end of TSDA pass band

Therefore, we will expand our deflection sweep from -30, 30 to -35, 35. We will retain 17 step sweep.

BEG: 0312	INNER = -85°			
EVD 0325	VESA (2kev)	170-200	1.5V ST	20 ST
	VDEF (0°)	-35, 35	4.375V ST	17 ST
FILE		2KEVDEFSCAN-35,35	10.0D-85.0DPP	

BEG: 0316	INNER = -87°			
EVD: 0325	VESA (2kev)	170-200	1.5V ST	21 ST
	VDEF (0°)	-35, 35	4.375V ST	17 ST
FILE		2KEVDEFSCAN-35,35	10.0D-87.0DPP	

BEG: 0340	INNER = -89			
EVD: 0353	VESA (2kev)	170-200	1.5V ST	21 ST
	VDEF (0°)	-35, 35	4.375V ST	17 ST
FILE		2KEVDEFSCAN-35,35	10.0D-89.0DPP	

BEG: 0354	INNER = -91			
EVD:	VESA (2kev)	170-200	1.5V ST	21 ST
	VDEF (0°)	-35, 35	4.375V ST	17 ST
FILE		2KEVDEFSCAN-35,35	10.0D-91.0DPP	return

Issues ① Motion types - Fix: Type TB? System will report error & self-fix if possible. Otherwise cycle power required when cycle power:

- A) "3MO" \Rightarrow green LED for 3
 B) "4MO" \Rightarrow green LED for 4

② Electronics, CH11 is noisy all night (≈ 100 CP/samp) variable

③ Problems near edges. Specular reflection w/ Energy degradation

- (4) GSE lockups. Twice during evening - Crowbar power off. Mike McEllard prefers:
- Install all V/S plugs, then power off - OR
 - Just cycle PC, do not turn off

- (5) Bumping up against top end of VoF sweep (+3.5 V) at top end of ESA sweep

9/17/01

New Staff meeting
4 am McCormac, Zimmerman, Booker

- 1) Complete project edge measurements:
-93, -95, -77, -79, -101 Inner

4:10 -93° i 2 keV DEFSCAN35 -35V 0.0d -93.0dpp
 Def -35 to 35 V 17 steps
 ESA 170 to 200 V 21 steps

$$P = 4.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Torr}$$

4:18 -95° inner i 2 keV Defscan -35L 35J 0.0d -95.0dpp

4:23 Def -35 to 35 V 17 step
 ESA 170 to 200 V 21 step
 Outer 0° ?
 Inner -95° S ~~#~~ reset precisely and the find zeros

4:38 -97° inner i 2 keV Defscan -35L 35J 0.0d -97.0dpp

Def -35 to 35 V 17 step
 ESA 170 to 200 V 21 step
 Outer 0° ?
 Inner -95° S ~~#~~

~~-100 CPS, 100 dpp~~

4:52 -99° inner i 2 keV Def scan -35_35v 0.0d -99

Def -35 to 35 17 steps
ESA 170 to 200V 21 steps
Outer 0°

0506 +101° inner i 2 keV Def scan -35_35v 0.0d -101

~~Outer~~ Def -35 to 35 17 steps
ESA 170 to 200 21 steps
Outer

~~Strong narrow peak on 1st deflector scan~~
~~2-3 pts wide~~

-cu.II

~05:24 i 2 keV Def scan 540_660V 40.0d -93.0d pp

-93° Inner

+40° Outer

ESA 170 to 200V 21 steps
Ocf 540 to 660V 17 steps

$$P = 9.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (only up from } 4.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ before turn)}$$

Abort Script Deflector scan & set large enough (cunes merge)

0534 -0 HV down, restart GSE (GSE latchups recovery)

~~Outer~~ repeat but with Def 520-680 21 steps

also set I_{inner} to -91° to better sp14 counts

i 2 keV Def scan 520_680v 40.0d -~~92.5~~ dpp

92.5

0543

-92.5° Inner

+40° Outer

ESA 170 to 200V 21 steps

Def 520 to 680V 21 steps

06:00

$$P = 4.2 \times 10^{-7}$$

-92.5° Inner

+20° Outer

ESA 170 to 200V 21 steps

Def 260 to 340V 21 steps

$$P = 4.3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ post turn}$$

i 2 keV Def scan 260_340v 20.0d -92.5d pp

9/7/01

06:19 4.2×10^{-7} TOuter -20° Inner -97.5°

ESA 170 to 260 V 21 steps

Def -260 to -340 V 21 steps

06:22 i 2 keV Def scan -260 to -340 v -40.0 d -92.5 d/p

Outer -70° Inner -92.5°

ESA 170 to 260 V 21 steps

Def -520 to -680 21 steps

06:42 i 2 keV Def scan -520 to -680 v -40.0 d -92.5 d/p

06:46 Electron N counts took major drop from 10^5 to 100^3
down to a few / s
no apparent correlation w/ anything changing06:57 rise in EII counts from 2-3 up to 10^5 to 100^3
no change in Pressure, IES counts, etc

Looking for Angle zeros

turn inner to present zero P to 4.4×10^{-7} turn inner to $+98^\circ$ (normal home) over 42.2° not 98° # turned inner stage then turn 42.2° without zeros

Angles ok after #3

looks like there may have been an account taken
in outer stagelast reading before re-zero on home was 97.00°
but should have been 98° Angles from P2P to here suspect $\sim 10^\circ$

07:23 Angles Now RESET

$$P = 4.6 \times 10^{-7} \quad (\text{lets of turning})$$

HV off, turn off IES

RGA scan

Burn Backup of cal data thus far

~08:20 Restarting Cal $P = 4.3 \times 10^{-7}$
next topaz - the big res sectors
~~restarting IES, turn HV off~~

Turn inner to +175°, $P = 4.4 \times 10^{-7}$ T

0823 Bring up instrument + HV's
 4.3×10^{-7}

826 ~~184~~ 184 V on ESA

+152° inner & is ~ constant at #12

Beam is much more stable than yesterday so we decided to take a scan near the center of a large anode (#12)

Inner +152°

Outer 0°

ESA 170 to 200V in 21 steps

Def -35 to +35 V in 17 steps

0832 i 8KeV Defscan -35_35v ~~0.0d~~ 152.0dpp

more symmetric peaks than near edges of channels

Setting up to run similar scans each 2° of inner (polar) angle starting at 176°

for all ESA 170V to 200V in 21 steps

Def -35V to +35V in 17 steps

Outer 0°

$P = 4.2 \times 10^{-7}$

Start time	Inner	Filename	
08:47	176°	i 8KeV Defscan -35_35v 0.0d 176.0 dpp	
08:47	178°	"	178.0
09:03	178°	"	177.0
09:04	177°	"	178.0
09:19	172°-170	"	173.0
09:33	174°-172	"	179.0
09:47	180	"	180.0
see next page	181	"	181.0

40

9/7/01

$$10:00 P = 4.0 \times 10^{-14}$$

	<u>Start time</u>	<u>inner</u>	<u>filename</u>	
	10:01	181	i2kev Defscan-35_35v0.0d	181.0 dpp
	10:15	182		182.0
	10:30	183		183.0
	10:45	184		184.0
	10:58	185		185.0
	11:14	186		186.0
	11:30	187		187.0

Note 187° is the center of ch10:

Counts from ch 9 and 11 are exactly split
moving for 2° steps

11:44	189	i2kev Defscan-35_35v0.0d	189.0
11:59	191	i2kev DefA Scan-35_35v0.0d	191.0
12:14	193	i2kev DefA Scan-35_35v0.0d	193.0
12:28	195		195.0
Note 189... boundary ch 10			
12:42	197		197.0
13:01	199		199.0
	201		
13:33	209		

Special test - HV off

1348

Background noise test - "18Kg Noise Test 0.0d 209.0dpp"
inner 209°
outer 0°

HV ±8 connected in

1351

~~1351~~ ±430 V on MCPs - NO NOISE!

1352

Pull out doable connector

HV → 2500

noise count back e.g. ~80 Hz (10-100 Hz)
often 510 Hz

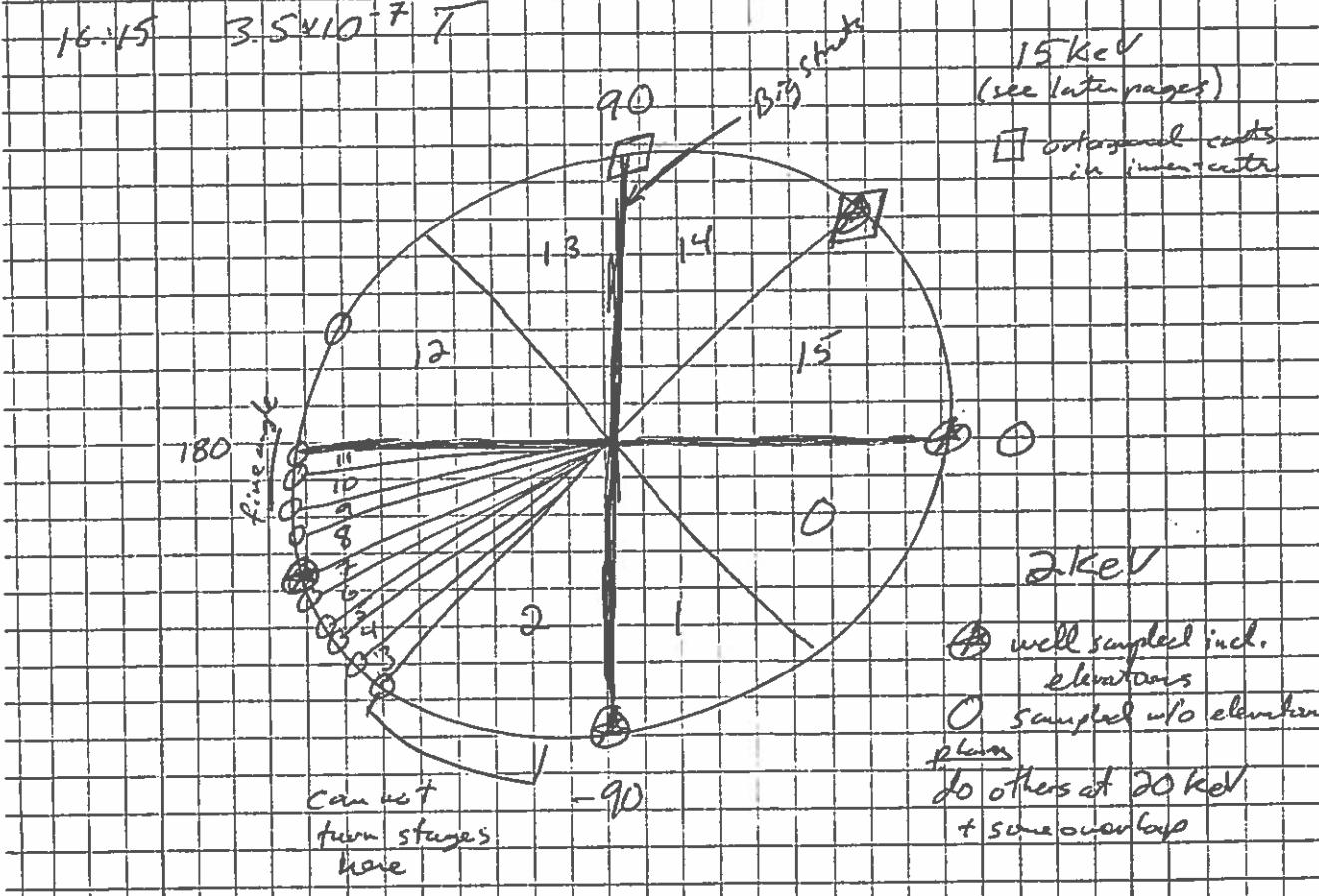
Mike's # 684 2467

Start time	inner L.	Filename
------------	----------	----------

13:59	214°	i2kV Defscan-35-35v0.0d214.0dpp
14:15	219°	219
~14:30	2240	224
10		

Now we do scans at different Outer (A_{\pm}) angles
Set inner to 199° \times $7-8$ boundary

Start time	Outer L.	Filename	40.0d
14:52	40°	i2kV Defscan-520-680v1199.0dpp	
15:02	20°	i2kV Defscan-200-340v1199.0dpp	20.0d
15:41	-20°	i2kV Defscan-260-340v1199.0dpp	-20.0d
16:00	-40°	i2kV Defscan-520-680v1199.0dpp	-40.0d

16:15 $3.5 \times 10^{-7} T$ 

(1) Going to a 20 keV beam. We will go from 0° to +43.5°. Counter D ESA sweeps at $+40 \rightarrow +47$, 15 steps, $0.5^\circ/\text{step}$.

$$V_{ESA} = \frac{\sim 20 \text{ keV}}{10.9 \text{ keV/kV}} \approx 1834 \pm 183$$

1850 ± 200

$$V_{ESA}: \begin{matrix} 1600 & 2000 \\ 1650, 2050, 10, & 31 \\ \text{MIN}, \text{MAE} & \text{STOP}, \text{STEPS} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Time: } 15 \text{ angles} \times 44 \text{ VESA} \times 26 \text{ s/deg.} \\ = 20 \text{ min + 0H}$$

(2) Above gives counter (I_0).

$$\begin{matrix} I & \text{Need to go to } I_0, I_0 \pm 2, I_0 \pm 4 \\ O & \text{Need to go to } O, O \pm 5.5, \pm 15, \pm 22.5 \\ \text{VESA: } 211 \text{ step sweep:} & \end{matrix}$$

No. Can't fully sample 20 keV beam.
Max energy is $1667 \times 10.9 = 18.2 \text{ keV}$

∴ Use 15 keV beam, rather than 20 keV.

(1) Same as above ($I = 46, 47, 0.5, 15$)

$$V_{ESA} = 1250, 1500, 10, 26$$

$$\text{Time: } 15 \times 2 \times 26 + 0H = 13 \text{ min + 0H}$$

(2) $I = I_0, I_0 \pm 2, I_0 \pm 4$

$$O: 0^\circ \pm 10^\circ \pm 20^\circ \pm 30^\circ$$

$$V_{ESA}: 1250, 1500, 10, 26$$

V_{DEP}:

No Acceptable
Sweep

~~1827~~ ~~$\pm 43.5^\circ$~~

1827: V/8 plug installed. ~~$\pm 43.5^\circ$~~ on MCP's. $V_{ESI} = V_{DEFF} = 0$

Open flight tube gate valve for 65 KV - 6.8 AM
 $A_f = 2 \text{ PA} \pm 1.5 \text{ PA}$. Pressure goes from 1.5×10^{-7}
 to 2.8×10^{-7} .

1829 V/8 removed, background nominal

Outer nozzle to 0.0°
 Inner nozzle to $+43.5^\circ$

T	1827	I	1829	1827
1827	10	48	723, 728, 772, 779, 791	18, 22, 26, 25, 36
1827		47.5	713, 703, 728, 725, 700	44, 42, 34, 39, 43
+43.5		47	940, 737, 285, 286, 792	64, 54, 74, 70, 55
+43.5		46.5	999, 958, 803, 869, 828	152, 134, 150, 144, 134
+43.5		46	790, 796, 764, 947, 846	216, 226, 229, 242, 202
+43.5		45.5	886, 886, 894, 843, 876	345, 338, 353, 339, 324
+43.5		45	807, 823, 461, 772, 721	469, 503, 4194, 475, 485
+43.5		44.5	830, 813, 801, 792, 797	621, 583, 610, 561, 620
+43.5		44	593, 640, 629, 614, 642	569, 613, 595, 589, 663
+43.5		43.5	522, 528, 559, 529, 551	572, 638, 672, 628, 638
+43.5		43	333, 346, 357, 372, 338	531, 553, 519, 509, 583
+43.5		42.5	302, 334, 312, 318, 299	492, 529, 501, 503, 580
+43.5		42	232, 225, 229, 224, 218	561, 508, 501, 511, 538
+43.5		41.5	154, 168, 184, 156, 165	448, 495, 530, 512, 529
+43.5		41	112, 118, 117, 121, 101	526, 541, 522, 543, 524
+43.5		40.5	74, 69, 68, 80, 69, 78	540, 518, 482, 512, 430
+43.5		40	32, 33, 40, 42, 47,	462, 492, 485, 494, 488
+43.5		39.5	39, 30, 33, 29, 19	552, 480, 525, 511, 501
+43.5		39	18, 16, 23, 15, 25	563, 589, 576, 601, 576
+43.5		48	565, 574, 554, 550, 588	30, 26, 29, 25, 30

END PAGE

BEAM: 1050

INNER $\theta = +43.5^\circ$, OUTER $\theta = 0$

GND: 1050

 $V_{ESI}(15\text{ kV}) = 1275, 1475, 110, 31$ $V_{DEFF}(0^\circ) = -360, 350, 43, 75, 17$ $F_{ILB} = 15\text{ kV} \cdot E_{SA} / 10^{15} \cdot 1475 \text{ DEFF} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 / 0.0043.5 \text{ DPP}$

44

IES CAC

7 SEPT 01 → 8 SEPT 01

BEG: 1950 I_{INN-OUT} = +45.5; O_{OUT} = 0
 V_{ESB}(15keV) = 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21
 V_{DEF}(0°) = -250, 250, 31.25, 17
 END: 2003 FILE: 15keV VESB 1225 1475 DEFSCAN-250 250 V0.00 40.5 DPP

BEG: 2007 I = +45.5; O = 0
 V_{ESB}(15keV) = 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21
 V_{DEF}(0°) = -250, 250, 31.25, 17
 END: 2018 FILE: 15keV VESB 1225 1475 DEFSCAN-250 250 V0.00 45.5 DPP

BEG: 2021 Inner = +45.5, O = 0
 END: 2032 V_{ESB}(15keV) = 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21
 V_{DEF}(0°) = -250, 250, 31.25, 17
 FILE: 15keV VESB 1225 1475 DEFSCAN-250 250 V0.00 45.5 DPP

9/8/01 → At 0832, lost filament on 10m source.
 This shifts us down!.

9/8/01

0807 Finally got Arc adder replacing filament and having lots of trouble setting arc.

Install 1/8. Open gate value. P_{CHAMBER} = 2.7×10^4 .

0809 Open gate value all nominal.

I = +41.5, O = 0 Beam energy = 15keV.
 No meaningful signal on Faraday cup

Set V_{ESB} = 1250, no counts

1275, no counts

1300, no counts

1325 counts drift up from below 60 > 100,
 then drift down to a few again.
 Unstable.

Deploy Faraday cup. No meaningful signal.

0831 V_{ESB} to 1350. Beam seems to be more stable.

0935 Beam drops out. Beam gone.

Set V_{ESB} to 0.0.

0248 Seems that we have a beam.

Retrace Faraday esp.

Preamplifier = $16 \times 10^{-7} T$.

Install V/8 plug.

Open flight tube gate valve $P \rightarrow 2.5 \times 10^{-7} T$

V/8 plug out. ACK

0250 $V_{ESA} = 1250$: No counts

$V_{ESA} = 1275$: May be a few counts

$V_{ESA} = 1300$: Maybe a few counts

$V_{ESA} = 1325$: G66 ~ 100 cts/amp CH14, 60 cts/amp CH14.

0256 Beam monitors appear stable.

$V_{ESA} \rightarrow 1350$

Reduce beam flux COUNT RATE $1000 \rightarrow 600$ cts/samp

$V_{ESA} \rightarrow 1375$: COUNT RATE

CH15

570 cts/samp

Will now set up to repeat experiment in progress
when filament broke (2021-2032, 7 Sept.) Will
place a "2" after "DefScan" in file name.

BEG: 0204 Beam

Inner = +41.5 Outer = 0

V_{ESA} (15 keV) = 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21

END: 0204

V_{DEF} (0°) = -250, 250, 31.25, 17

File Name = 15 keV ESA 1225 1475 DEFSCAN -250 250 V0.0D41.5DPP

650 cts/amp

$V_{ESA} = 1375$

800 cts/amp

BEG: 0320

INNER \rightarrow +39.5 OUTER 0

V_{ESA} (15 keV) = 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21

END: 0333

V_{DEF} (0°) = -250, 250, 31.25, 17

File Name = 15 keV ESA 1225 1475 DEFSCAN -250 250 V0.0D39.5DPP

900

$V_{ESA} = 1375$: 900 cts/amp

BEG: 0342

MOVE OUTER to -30

INNER = +39.5°

END: 0355

Outer = -30°

V_{ESA} (15 keV) = 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21

V_{DEF} (-30°) = -33.33, -250, 33.33, 17

File Name = 15 keV ESA 1225 1475 DEFSCAN -33.33 -250 V-30.0D39.5DPP

46

8 Sep 6.01 ESA QAC

0359 Move OUTER TO -15°
 BEG: 0404 INNER = $+3.9.5^\circ$ OUTER = -15°
 VESA F 1225, 1475, 12.5, 21
 END: VDEF (-15°) = $-1665 - 1350 \sim 20.02$ 17
 File Name = 15keVESA1225_1475DEFSAN-1665-1350V-15.00~~13.5~~0PP

1F

SHIFT CHANGE -> McCormac, Peppgrass, Booker

Plan to switch 14-15 IF
 04:01 $\pm 13.5^\circ$ $\pm 30^\circ \pm 15^\circ$
 04:10 $\pm 30^\circ$ $\pm 33.33^\circ$ to ± 2700 } Def 17 steps
 04:11 $\pm 15^\circ$ ± 1665 to ± 1350 } ESA 21 steps
 1225 to 1475 }

$$P = 3 \times 10^{-7} T$$

 $+13.5$

04:13 15keV ESA 1225_1475DEFSAN-1665_-1350V-15.00~~13.5~~0PP
 Inner $+43.5^\circ$
 Outer ~~1665~~ -15°
 ESA 1225 to 1475 21 steps
 Def -1665 to -1350 17 steps

move outer to -30° 04:37 15keVESA 1225_1475Defscan-3333_-2700V-30.0d~~43.5~~0PP $+43.5$ move to outer to $+15^\circ$ 04:55 15keVESA 1225_1475Defscan 1350_1665V 15.0d~~43.5~~0PP $+43.5$ move outer to $+30^\circ$ 05:13 15keVESA 1225_1475Defscan 2700 3333V 30.0d~~43.5~~0PP $+43.5$

* all 2-channels very quiet (0-2 c/s)
 even ch 11 was quiet - similar forest

moving on to ch 13-14 IF $\sim 90^\circ$ innermove outer to 0° move inner to 90°

1-D scan in ESA

peak at ~ 1370 ESAinner to 92° very little separation 89° bar in the way?ch 13 decent at 90° ch 14 88°

88, 89, 90, 86, 92 scans

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Outer} &= 0.0^\circ \\ \text{ESA} &= 1225 \text{ to } 1475 \text{ V} \\ \text{Def} &= -250 \text{ to } 250 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

<u>start time</u>	<u>inner</u>	<u>filename</u>	
05:49	86°	115kevESA1225_1475Defscans-250_250v0.0dpp	0.0dpp
06:03	88°	"	88.0dpp
06:17	89°	"	89.0dpp
06:30	90°	"	90.0dpp
06:44	92°	"	92.0dpp

Notes: This is a strange edge between channels

- 1) at 88° ch #15 showed substituted counts as well as 13+14
- 2) at 89° beam almost disappears over through its clearly
the changeover angle between 13+14
- could this be obscured by the grid structure?
seems unlikely for a plateau (large aperture)
- 3) 90° looks much more normal than 89° so decided to do
deflection cut there

inner = 90°

/ ~652 ch 11 e⁻ had small burst
of noise again

start time outer filename

0700 30° 115kevESA1225_1475Defscans-2700_3333v30.0d90.0dpp

0715 15° "

1350_1665v 15.0d "

~~0710~~
0730 -15° "

-1665_-1350v 15.0d "

751 -30° "

-3333_-2700v-30.0d "

almost no peaks at in -30° run
turned to 0° outer, 1370v

Moving on to Ch 12-13 IF

set ESA to ~1370V

inner $\approx 135^\circ$

outer 0°

edge at 134.9° (#5 match) = inner L

start time Inner L File name

08:16	134.9°	i15keVESA1225_1475Def.scan-250_250.0.0d134.9dpp
-------	---------------	---

08:30	130.9	"	130.9
-------	---------	---	---------

08:44	130.9	"	132.9
-------	---------	---	---------

08:58	136.9	"	136.9
-------	---------	---	---------

09:12	138.9	"	138.9
-------	---------	---	---------

09:05 Close Gate valve in Beamline

check HV - still $15kV$

start down HV in IES

need to change deuterized water in source

$\approx 9:45$ last control of position on inner

cycled power on controller

re homed

turned -42.2°

requested

OK

$$P = 1.3 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\text{opposite value } P \rightarrow 2.3 \times 10^{-7}$$

Beam back stable at $15kV$ N^+

Special test - full polar scan

File : i15keV ESA 1370 POLESCAN 0.0V 0.0d 0.0dpp

Note: this actually
changes w/ time

outer = 0.0°

inner scan full range in 0.5° steps every 10s

def = 0.0V

ESA = 1370mV

Start

~~Kinetics~~ Inner L

time (from computer timing file)

START -115

10:17:00

-100

10:38:00

-80

10:44:50

-60

10:51:30

-40

10:58:10

-20

11:05:00

-10

11:08:20

0

11:11:50

20

11:18:30

40

11:25:10

30 - 11:21:50:00

50 - 11:28:30

60

11:31:40

70 - 11:35:00

80

11:38:20

90 - 11:41:40

100

11:45:00

110 - 11:48:20

120

11:51:40

130 - 11:55:10

140

11:58:40

150 - 12:02:00

160

12:05:20

170 - 12:08:40

180

12:12:00

190 - 12:15:20

* 200

12:18:40

210 - 12:22:00

220

12:25:20

END 224

12:26:50

* AT ~195° showed status "BIT ERROR" POSITION DISPLAY
NO LONGER 0.5 OR 0.0 PURE DECIMAL.
PROBABLY IN THE NEWPORT UMC/D.

50

12:27 $P = 2.6 \times 10^{-7} T$

Scanning inner L fast (gridded with?)

ESA = 1370 V

Def = 0.0 V

Outer = 0°

Inner scanned 30°

12:32 i 15 kV esa 1370 polescan 2 - 0.0v def 0.0d 0.0dpp

224.1 → 180 → 135 → 90 → 45 → 0
→ -45 → -90 → -135

$P = 2.6 \times 10^{-7} T$

12:43 i 15 kV esa 1370 polescan 3 - 0.0v def 0.0d 0.0dpp

Same as above, but -115 → 224 → ~~224~~
continuous ~~224~~

$P = 2.7 \times 10^{-7} T$

~~i 15 kV esa~~

12:49 i 15 kV esa 1370 polescan 4 - 0.0v def 0.0d 0.0dpp

* $P = 2.7 \times 10^{-7} T$

[These 4 need to be plotted ASAP]

10:55 Last fast shutdown

↙ V/8 plug in

remove before starting IE5

Cycled Vac system to install e- source
~~wife~~ ~ 1' nipple and short bellows

Had to install in previous port in order
to use outer rotation to approximate
elevation angle

14153 $3.0 \times 10^{-6} T$
 1527 $7.7 \times 10^{-7} T$

9/10/01 1750: $5.8 \times 10^{-8} T$ on

Try electrons w/ new setup

Outer = 0°

Inner = $+11.25^\circ$ (ch 5)

1.19 A on source 70-90 V sweep
 $10 V$ on grid

Moved to $+33.75^\circ$ ch 6

Ran DEF scan w/ ESA @ 82V

plabs $\sim -35 V$ on ion side of DEF ($-16 kV$)

(Source, 1.15A 0.89 V)

Electron 1/2 CP gain test 1 2500 \rightarrow 2580V no apparent
 change although source has a slight continuous
 drift upward, ch 6 reading ~ 8500 Hz.

Find center
 of sectors

81kV Def Scan 0.0d-115dpp DEF: -20 - -50 V ch 15

Def Scan 2

ESA: 70 - 90 V

ESA: 85 - 100 V

-109° DEF: -20 - -55 V ch 15

ESA: 75 - 100 V

-103° DEF: -15 - -50 V ch 4

Def Scan 2 -103°

DEF: -15 - -55 V

Def n36

-103°

DEF: -36 V

ESA: 75 - 100 V

-50.5° DEF: -15 - -55 V ch 1

ESA: 75 - 100 V

-58° ESA: 40-70 - 100 V ch 2

DEF: -15 - -55 V

	$+35.5^\circ$	ESA: $70 - 100 \text{ V}$	ch 3
2205	-13.0°	DEF: $-15 - -55 \text{ V}$	
	$+19.5^\circ$	ESN: $70 - 100 \text{ V}$	ch 4
	$+32.0^\circ$	DEF: $-15 - -55 \text{ V}$	
$5.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Torr}$	$+54.5^\circ$	"	ch 5
	$+77.0^\circ$	"	ch 6
	$+99.5^\circ$	"	ch 7
	$+122.0^\circ$	"	ch 8
		should be ch 10	ch 9
		but 8 also lights up. X-talk?	ch 10 + 8?

$5.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Torr}$ 2330 $+144.5^\circ$ ESA & DEF as above ch 11
ch 8 shows up again

almost identical shape as ch 10 &

$+167^\circ$	ESA & DEF as above	ch 12
$+189.5^\circ$	"	ch 13
$+212.0^\circ$	"	ch 14

$+32^\circ$ Beam stability (beam stability of 36 vs 82)

(0.53V, 1.6A : Rint'd e-beam)
grid = 0

$+32^\circ$ inner, $+10^\circ$ outer 1kV def 30.50
" $+10^\circ$ outer 1kV def 110.80

9/10/01 outer = 0°

inner $\pm 112^\circ$
Full height of 1kV def 15.55 to 70.100
outer $\pm 113^\circ$

0/105 $6.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Torr}$

$\int_{-15}^{+15} -$

$+90^\circ$

$\phi + 1$

-67.5°

$1 + 2$

-45°

\int_{-2+3}

$+45^\circ$

-23.0°
 $0.246 \times 10^{-7} - 22.5^\circ$

$3+4$ but too much $\sqrt{3}$
 unequal sensitivities?

0° 7°
 -0.5°

$3+4$

$+22.0^\circ$
 $+21.0^\circ$
 $+20.0^\circ$
 $+21.0^\circ$
 $+22.0^\circ$
 $+22.5^\circ$

$4+5$

$5+6$
 also shows itself here.

Sept. 10, 2001 (Burk, Piaggio, Young)

0428 CDT Scan for anode 5/6 boundary

ESA 70-100 V 21 steps

Def -15-55 V 21 steps

Outer 0°

Inner 22.5°

0450 Repeat scan for anode 5/6 with inner at 23.0°

0530 Repeat scan for anode 6/7

0530 Look for anode 6/7 inner 45.0°

0601 0600 Run scan for anode 6/7 with inner at 45°

0620 Look for anode 7/8 with (inner at 68.2°) peak

0728 Run scan for anode 7/8 with inner at 68.2° .

at Look for anode 8/9 peak inner at 90.2° .

0750 Run scan for anode 8/9 with inner at 90.2°

0800 Look for anode 9/10 peak at inner 112.9°

0807 Run scan for anode 9/10 with inner at 112.9°
 During this run channel 8 counts about as high as 9×10 .

Note: Channel 0 seems to be picking up crosstalk signals from other channels (6 or 7?) Need to check data to find out which ones they are.
 It's at a much lower level ($\approx 7\%$) than channel 8 ($\approx 80\%$).

0820 Look for anode 10/11 peak at inner 136.4°

0829 Run scan for anode 10/11 with inner at 136.4°
 During this run there were significant counts on anode 8.
 Anode 8 seems to follow anode 10.

Dinner angle not optimum.

Look for anode 10/11 again peak at inner 135.6°

0848 Run scan for anode 10/11 with inner at ~~135.6~~ 135.6°

0858 Look for anode 11/12 peak at inner 157.9°

0908 Run scan for anode 11/12 with inner at 157.9° .

0927 Look for anode 12/13 peak at 182°

0942 Run scan for anode 12/13 with inner at 182° .

0955 Look for anode 13/14 peak at 203.6°

1000 Run scan for anode 13/14 with inner at 203.6°

1020 Checking for cross-talk in channel 0

Try inner of 45° , then 55°

Channel 0 seems to pick up counts from channel 0/7

This cross-talk is very low, a few percent at most

file

1219 dinner scan

9/10/01 Do detailed study of ion chains. Z+14

1630

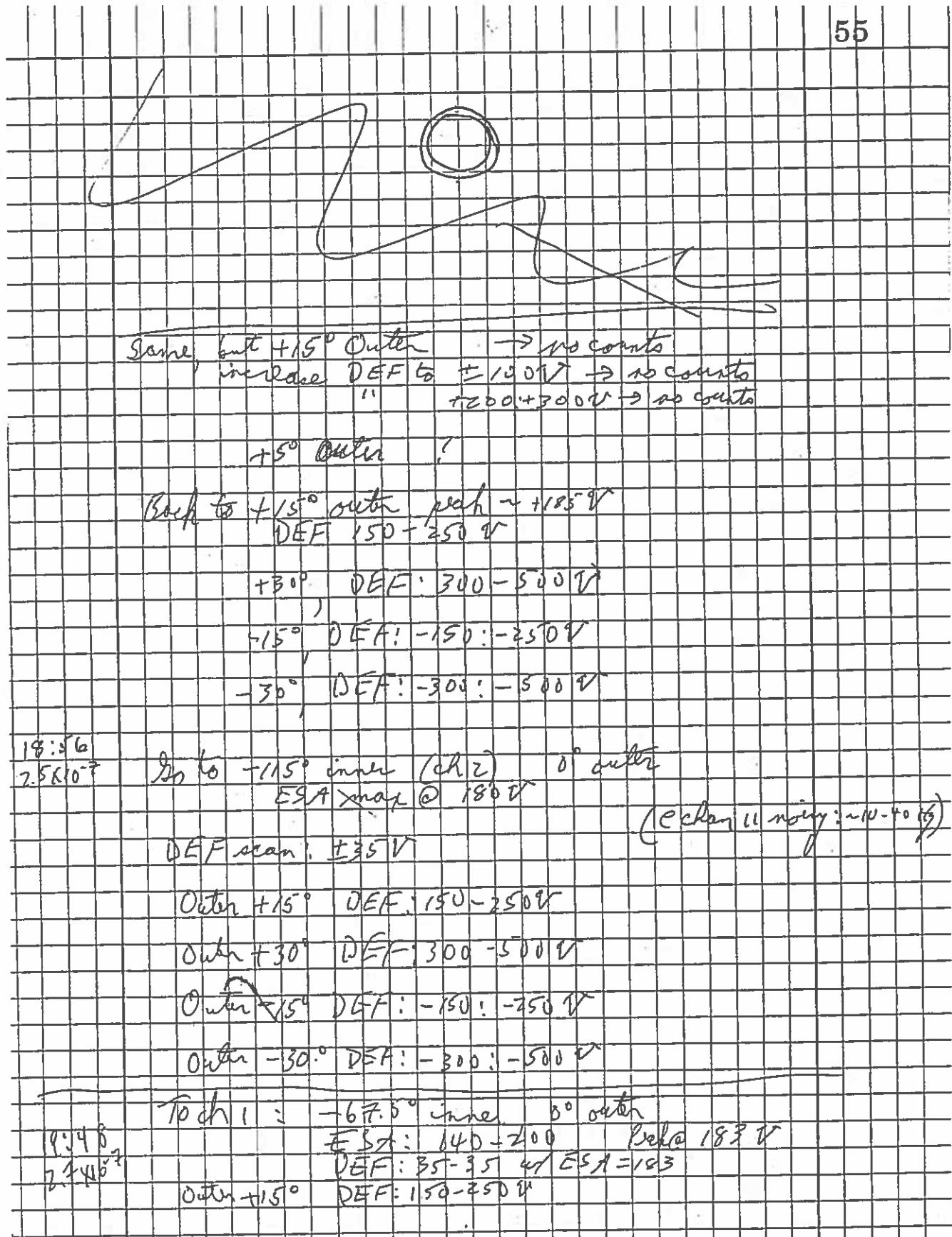
2 keV N+

2.0 x 10⁻⁴ torr
w gate valve

Outer 0° dinner +65° ion ES A sweeping to find
beam on ch 14: peak ~155.94 183.1 V

Keep ES A @ 183.1V by DGF scan -35.03 +25.1

2 keV w/ 8.3 defn 3.6° phs 5



Outer: $+15^\circ$ DEF: -150° -250°

Inner: -22.5° ch 0° ESA: $140-200\text{V}$ max @ 185V
 Outer 0°
 DEF 35-35

Outer $+15^\circ$ DEF $150-250\text{V}$
 Outer -15° DEF: -150° -250V

20:26

$2.7 \times 10^7 \text{ Ton}$ Inner $+12.5^\circ$ (ch 13) Outer 0°
 ESA: $140-200$ max @ 182V
 DEF scan 35-35
 Outer $+15^\circ$ DEF: $150-250\text{V}$
 Outer -15° DEF: -150° -250V

Inner 192.5° (ch 9) Outer 0°
 ESA: $140-200$ max @ 180V
 DEF scan: 35-35
 Outer $+15^\circ$ DEF: $150-250\text{V}$
 Outer -15° DEF: -150° -250V

21:22 (50eV / 1T)

$2.8 \times 10^7 \text{ Ton}$ Inner 197.5° (ch 12) Outer 0°
 ESA scan 25-80 V max @ 45V
 DEF scan 40 - $+20\text{V}$
 Outer $+15^\circ$ DEF scan 38-64 V
 Outer $+30^\circ$ DEF scan 76-128 V
 Outer -15° DEF scan -38: -64 V
 Outer -30° DEF scan -76: -128 V

Inner 12.5° (ch 9) Outer 0°
 ESA scan 25-60 V Max @ 45 V
 DEF scan -20: 20 V
 Outer $+15^\circ$ DEF scan 38-64 V
 Outer $+30^\circ$ DEF scan 76-128 V
 Outer -15° DEF scan -38: -64 V
 Outer -30° DEF scan -76: -128 V

Inner $+65^\circ$ (ch 14) Outer 0°
 ESA scan 25-60 V Max @ max @ 47V
 DEF scan -20: 20 V
 Outer $+15^\circ$ DEF scan 38-64 V
 Outer $+30^\circ$ DEF scan 76-128 V

Outer -15° Def scan -38° to -64°
 23:02 Outer -30° Def scan -76° to -128°
 2.8×10^{-7}

Outer 0° ESA 47 V DEF 0 V
 $+1^\circ$
 $+2^\circ$
 $+10^\circ$
 -2°
 0°

140 Hz
 40 Hz
 2 Hz
 25 Hz
 2 Hz
 1350 Hz

ESA: 35-60 V, DEF: +20 to 20 V

23:37 Shut down 2.8×10^{-7} Torr

9/12/01 Run flight software the VC 24 V N+
 Outer 0°
 0.850×10^{-7} Need to fit display software

Back to Sci 6. Do Outer (azimuth) vs Def.

Outer -45° Inner 0° to $+65^\circ$
 Def -580° to 170° to 200°
 (Repeat w/ 4 steps) ESA max ~ 181/182 V
 2.3×10^{-7}
 ESA = 182 DEF -630° to -1181° (2 V steps)

Outer -43° DEF -630° to -374° (Ok)

-41° "

-39° "

-37° "

-35° "

-33° "

-31° "

-31° "

Last position: Axis 3: 65° Axis 4: -31°

cut off @ 374°

Testing Flight Software ~1300 -

$152^{\circ} - 162^{\circ}$

2.3×10^{-7}

Back to Sli 6

redo $\text{Sinnh } 0^{\circ}$ Duller -31° $\text{ESA} = 182^{\circ}$, $\text{DEF} = -440^{\circ} - 184^{\circ}$

(deg)

163°

2.4×10^{-7}

-29°

"

-27°

"

-25°

"

-23°

"

-21°

"

-19°

"

num of ways
ESA \rightarrow

-17°

(184)

$-400 : -144$

-17°

1812

$-300 : -44$

-15°

"

"

-13°

"

"

-11°

"

"

-9°

"

"

-7°

"

"

-5°

"

"

180°

2.4×10^{-7}

-3°

$-50 : +206^{\circ}$

($0^{\circ} \text{ to } -50^{\circ}$)

-1°

"

"

0°

"

"

$+1^{\circ}$

"

"

$+3^{\circ}$

"

"

$+15^\circ$	$\text{DEF} + 50 : +206V$
$+17^\circ$	"
$+19^\circ$	"
$+11^\circ$	"
$+13^\circ$	"
$+15^\circ$	$\text{def} + 120 : +376$
$+17^\circ$	"
$+19^\circ$	"
$+21^\circ$	"
$+23^\circ$	"
$+25^\circ$	"
$+27^\circ$	"
$+29^\circ$	$390 - 606V$
$+31^\circ$	"
$+33^\circ$	"
$+35^\circ$	"
$+37^\circ$	"
$+39^\circ$	$380 - 636V$
$+41^\circ$	"
$+43^\circ$	"
$+45^\circ$	$400 - 656$
$+45^\circ$	$\text{ESA } 170-200$
	$\text{DEF } 580V$

60

-45° EEA: 170-280V DEF: -580V

2040
2.4 x 10⁻⁷

2044 TES 88