

MST Status And Plans

Including Drive And Safety Systems

Stefan Schlenstedt, DESY

CTA-SCT Meeting

SLAC, February 24, 2012



MST Requirements And Design Parameters

Agreements in meetings of WP TEL (2009-2010) →
Level A: Preliminary CTA System Requirements and Level B: Preliminary Sub-system Performance Requirements (Mar 27, 2011) →
Requirements review will evaluate if the performance requirements for the system and sub-systems are complete and adequate to define CTA at the corresponding level (Mar 27, 2012) → CTA Requirements Level A, B, C...

- > Dish diameter 12m \cong 100m² mirror
- > Focal length F 16m
- > Dish curvature radius 19.2m (= 1.2×F)
- > Camera FoV: 7-8° \cong 2.5 tons
- > Angular pixel pitch: \sim 0.18°

MST Requirements/Specifications Cont'd

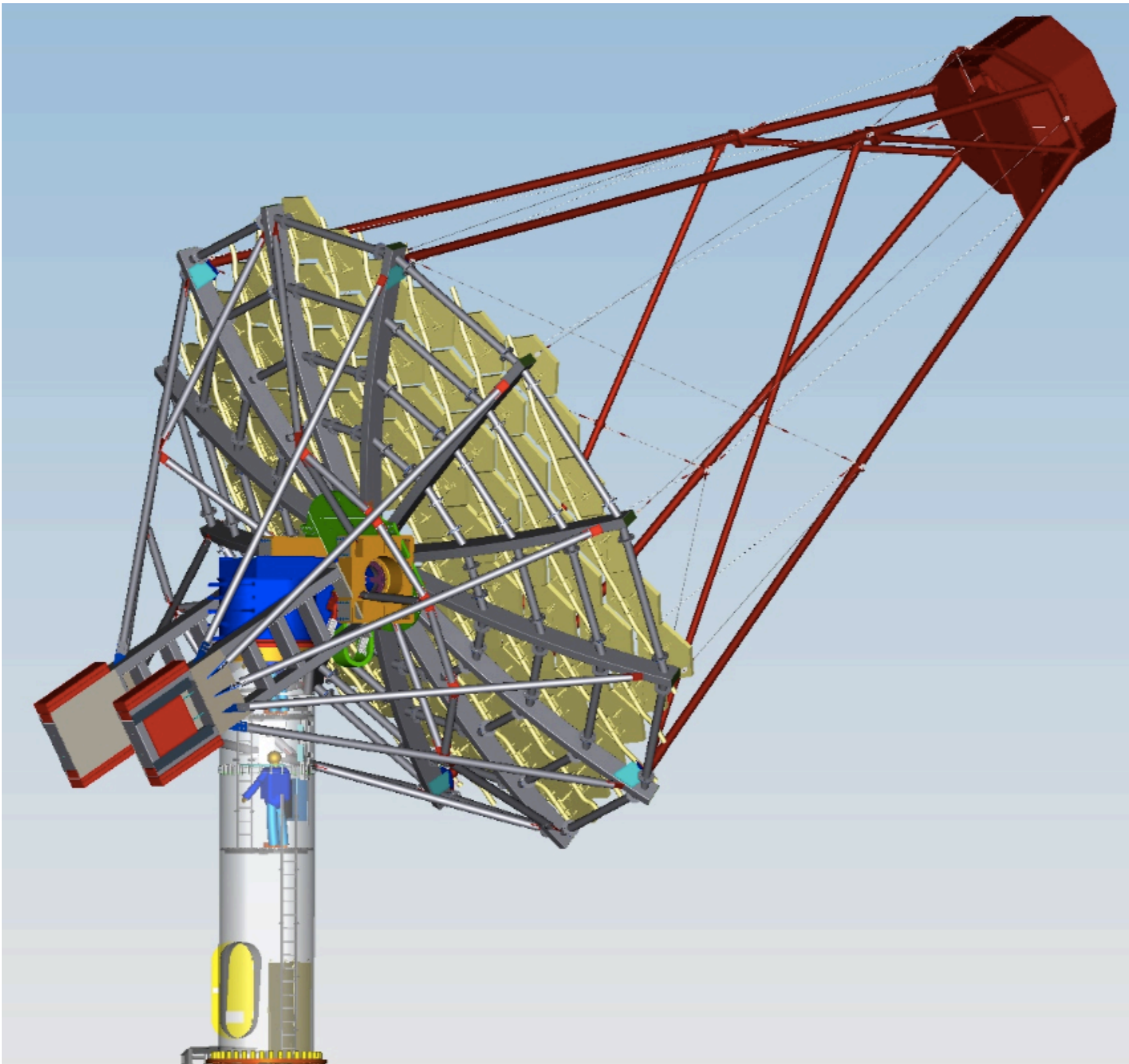
- > Mirror hexagonal, 1.2m, 35 kg/m²
- > Eigenfrequency 2.5Hz
- > Slewing speed 1min to any point in the sky
- > Positioning Range during Observation (technical tests)
 - Elevation: at least 25–91° (–95°)
 - Azimuth: at least ±270° from parking position
- > Precision of orientation of the telescope axis during astrophysical tracking < 1% of FoV on each axis ≅ 5' for the MST
- > Environment: operating temperature, height, wind, seismic+lightning:
-10...30°C, 1500...3800m, 50 (180) km/h, site dependent

MST Requirements Cont'd

- > Mechanics share to PSF $< 1 \text{ mrad}$ \rightarrow 80% containment diameter of the optical PSF $<$ pixel diameter out to 80% of the camera radius
- > Displacement of camera $\frac{1}{2}$ pixel
- > Focal plane positioning, i.e. movements
 - in z: $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pixel diameter (that causes defocus)
 - in x, y: $\leq 5\%$ of the FoV
- > Post-calibration pointing precision $< 7''$ rms in space (5'' in elevation and $5''/\sin(\text{elevation})$ in azimuth)
- > Availability: 80% of telescopes operational $> 90\%$ of the time and 90% of the telescopes must be operational in at least 80% of the time.
- > Maintenance: < 3 person hours per telescope per week
- > Lifetime ~ 30000 hrs \cong 13...30 years (depends on moon light operation)

MST In Process

- > Structural design
- > Basic decisions
- > Analysis with many methods of
 - sub-assemblies
 - the telescope
- > Design of sub-assemblies
- > Integration of sub-assemblies for collisions
- > Prototypes: drive system and quarter-dish
- > First MST prototype in 2012
- > Understand performance and improve design
- > Prepare production of MST series

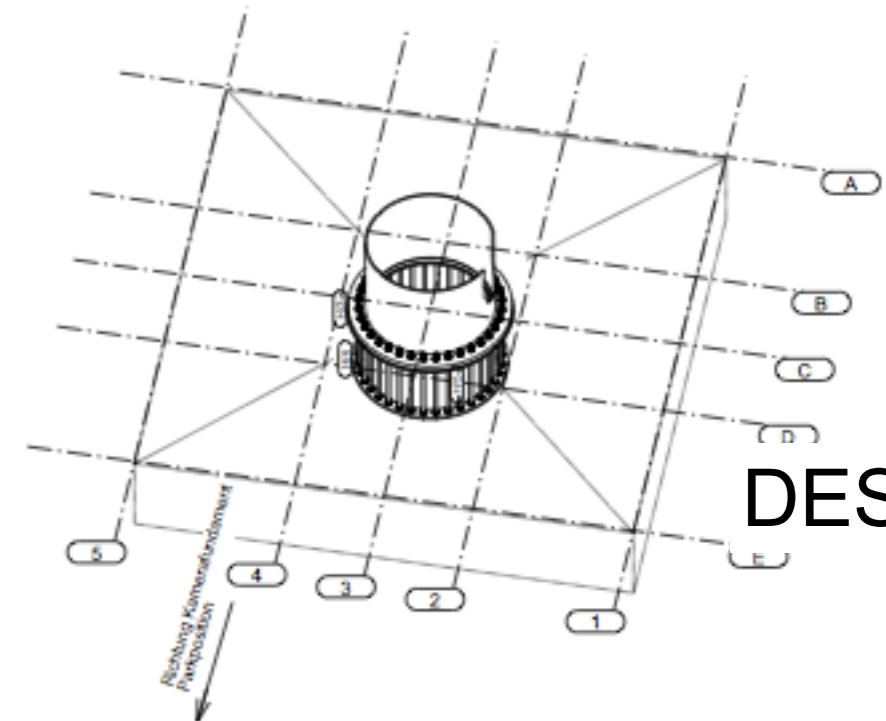
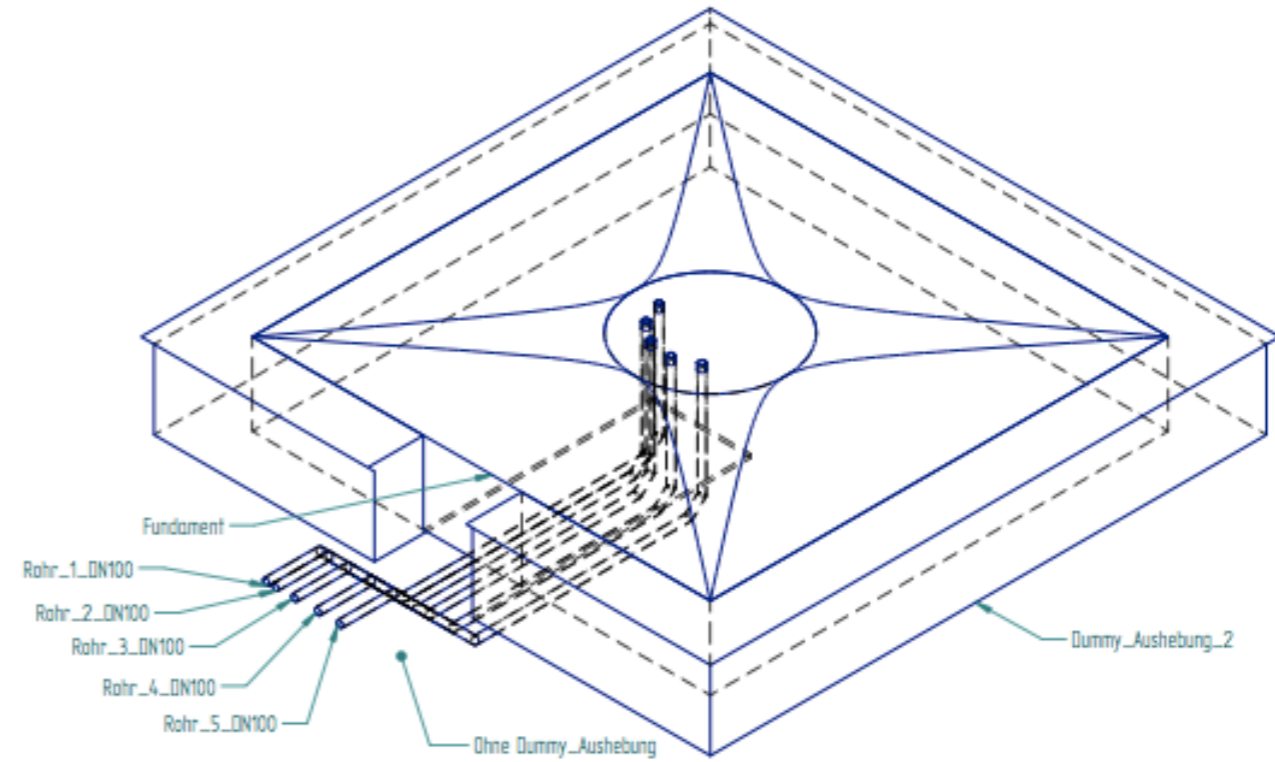
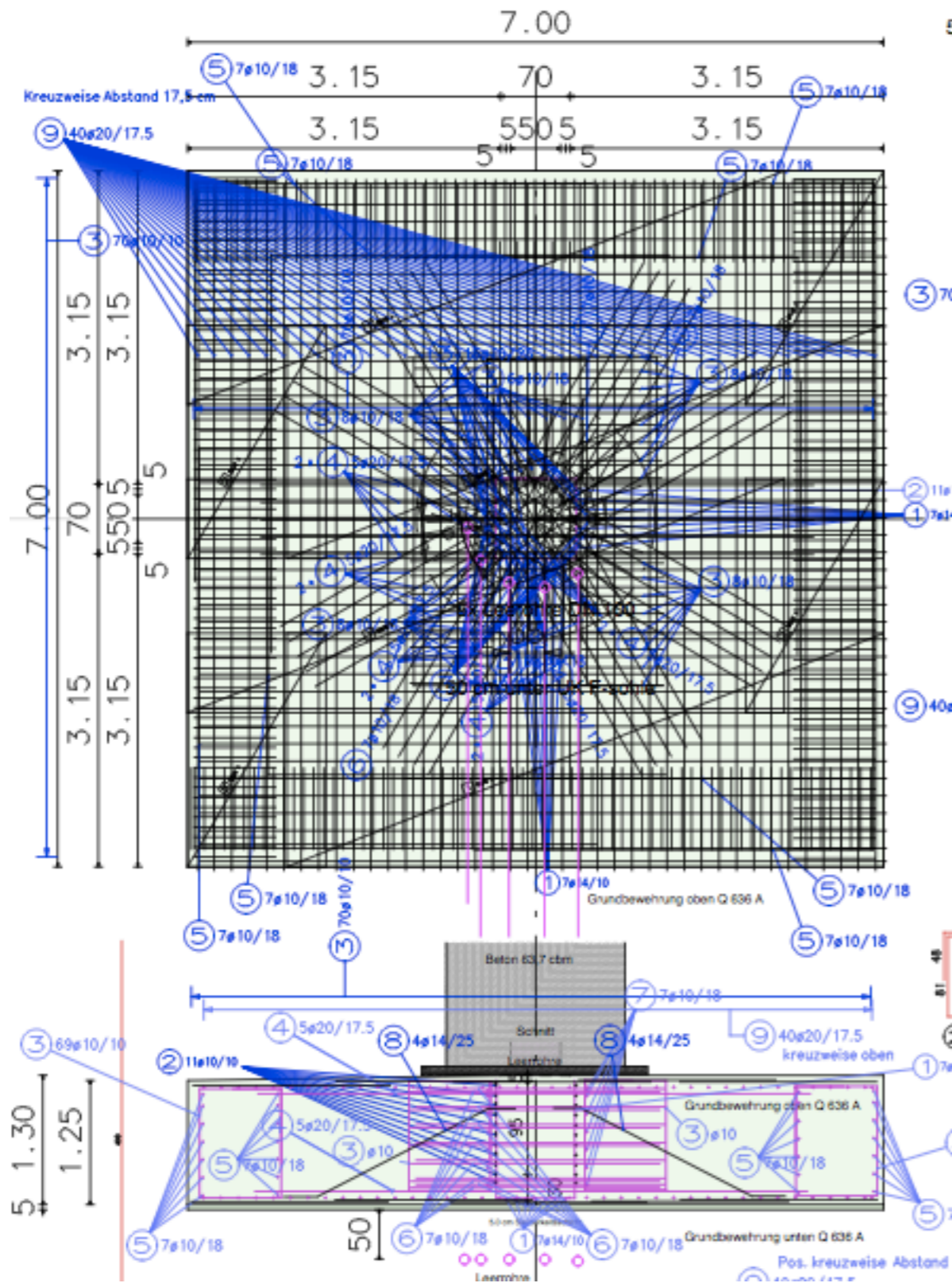


Towards MST PBS

MST-SYS MST (team leader, systems engineer, QM, documentalist)

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| MST-STR | foundation, tower, head, yoke, dish, counterweight, catwalks, mirror support, quadrupod, integration, cabling, site |
| xST-AUX | drives, safety, lightning, (energy), (ACTL) |
| NECTAr-CAM | readout, triggers, mechanics incl modules, DAQ |
| Flash-CAM | readout, triggers, mechanics incl modules, DAQ |
| CAM-AUX | window, Winston cones, PMTs, HV, amplifiers, cooling, drainage, clock distribution, LV, cabling, monitoring, calibration, slow control, (ACTL) |
| MST-MIR | mirrors, triangles, mounting |
| MIR-AUX | (A)MC |
| Calibration Surveys | structure deformations, camera sag, mirror alignment, pointing |

MST-STR: Tower Foundation

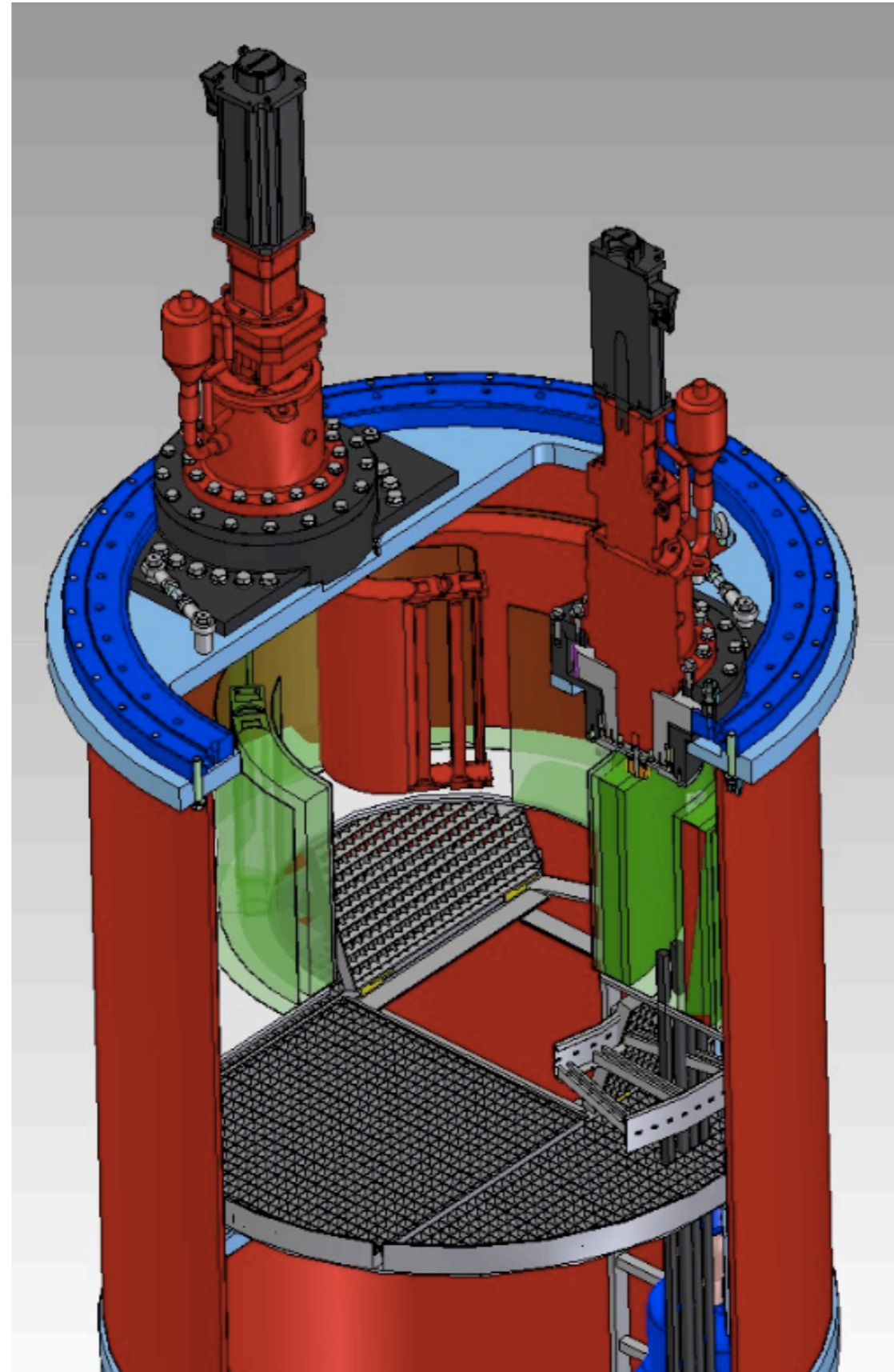
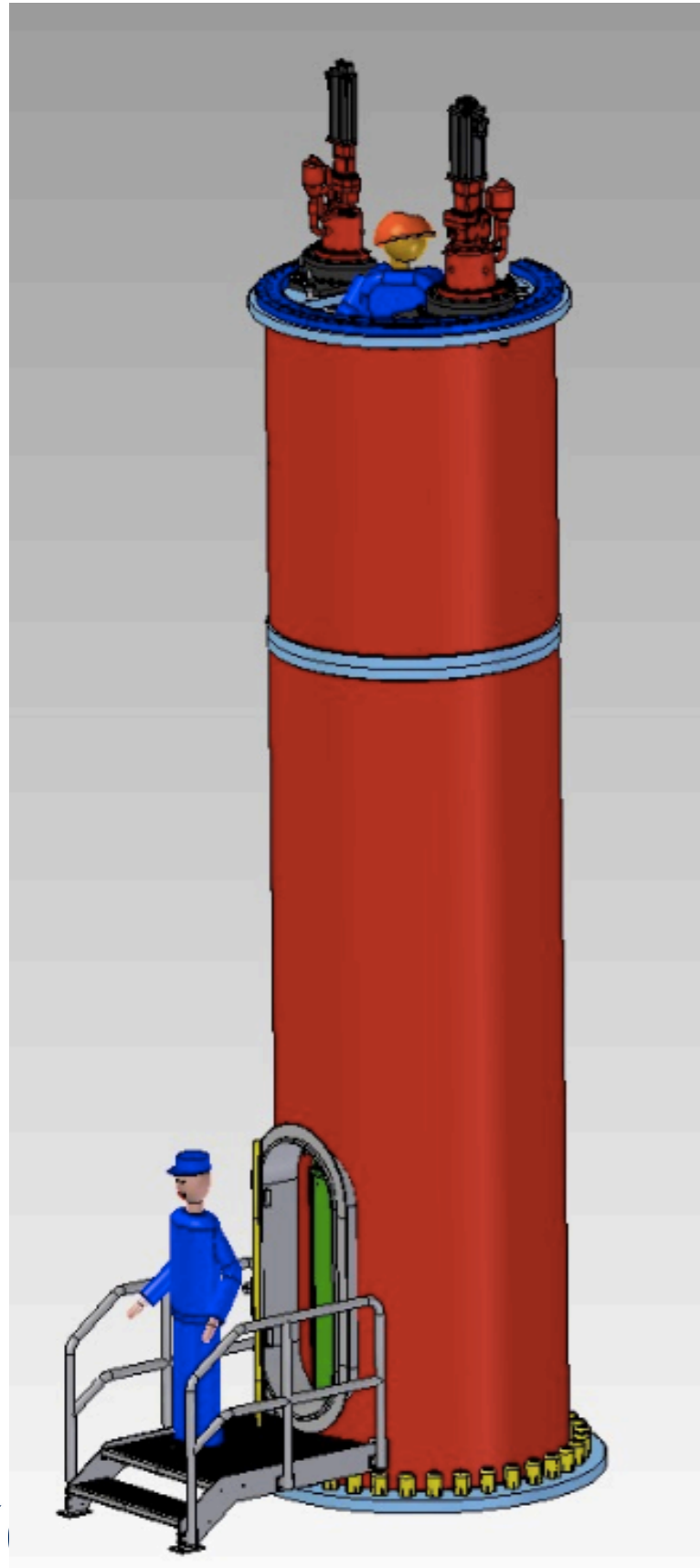


DESY

> Camera foundation not yet



MST-STR: Tower



DESY

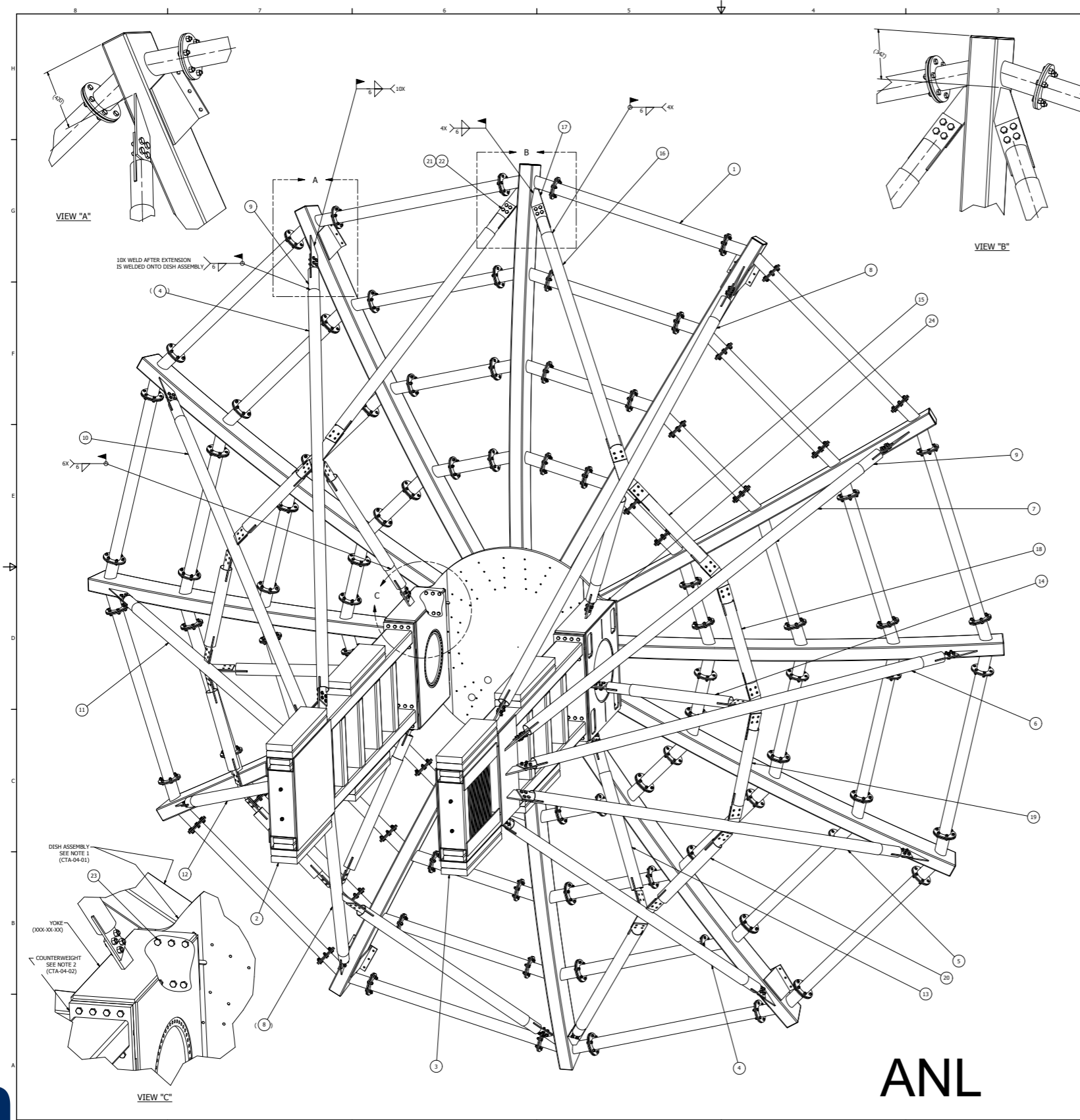


MST-STR: Azimuth And Elevation



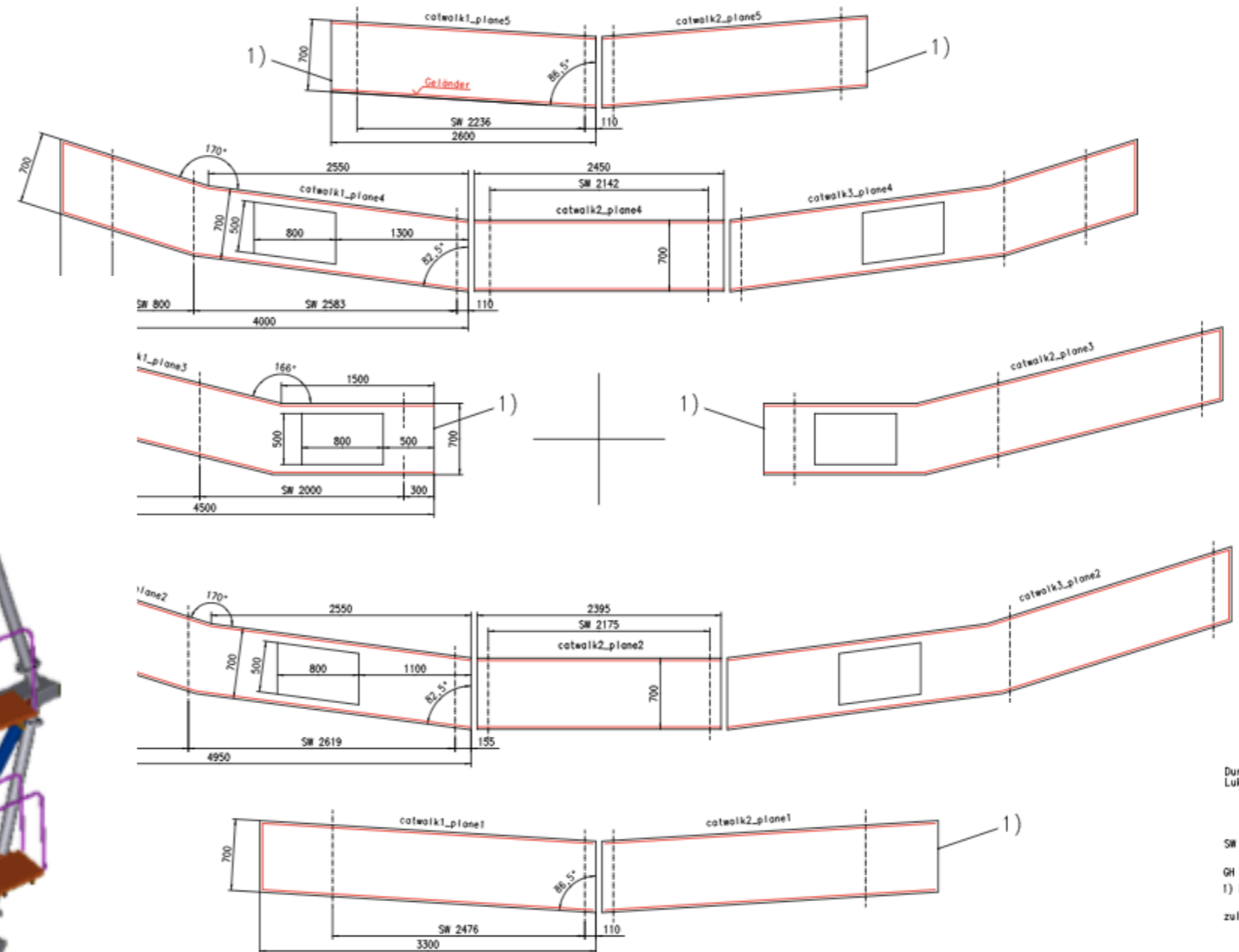
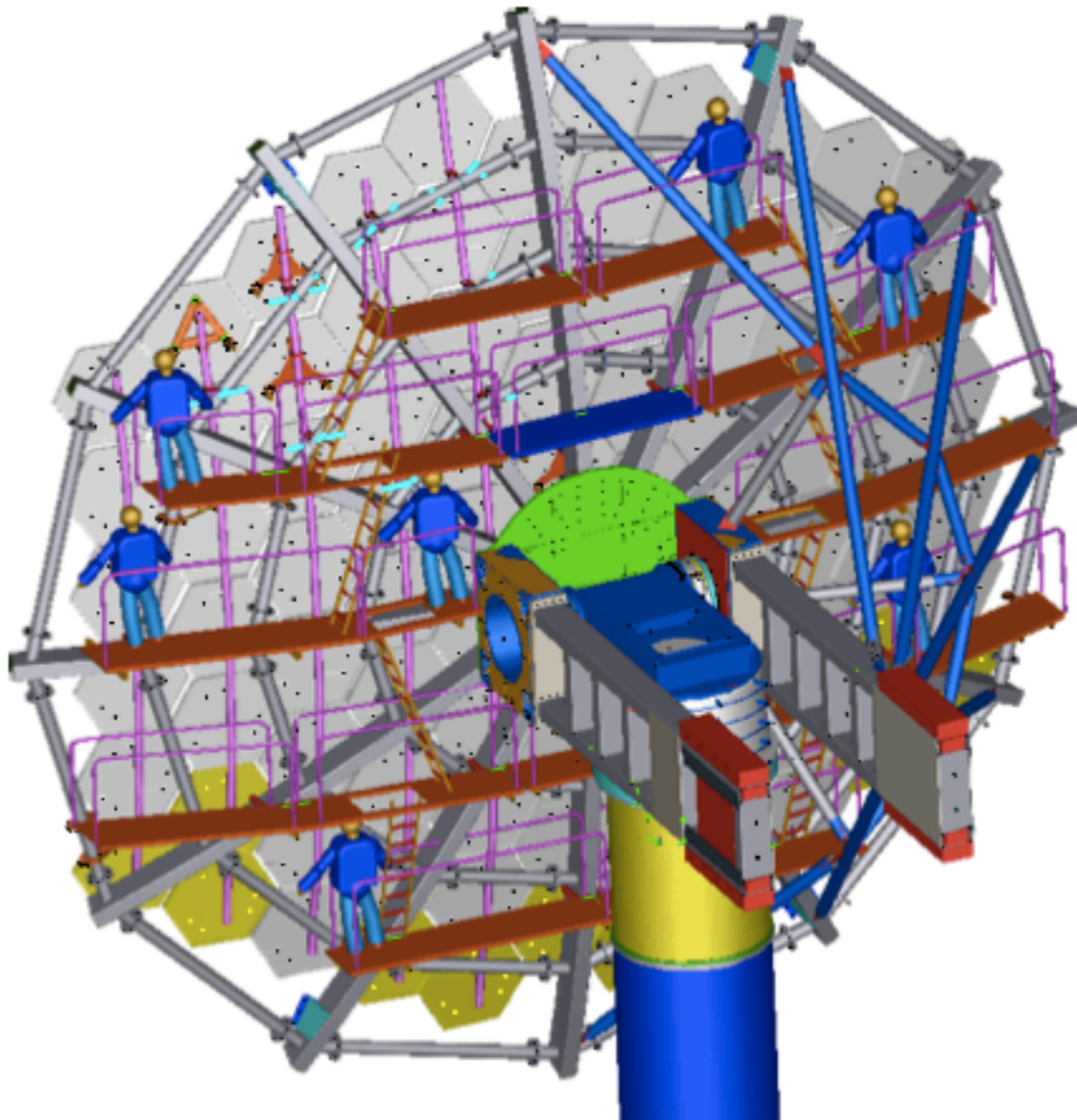
DESY

MST-STR: Dish And Counterweight



MST-STR: Catwalks

> Tested on Quarterdish



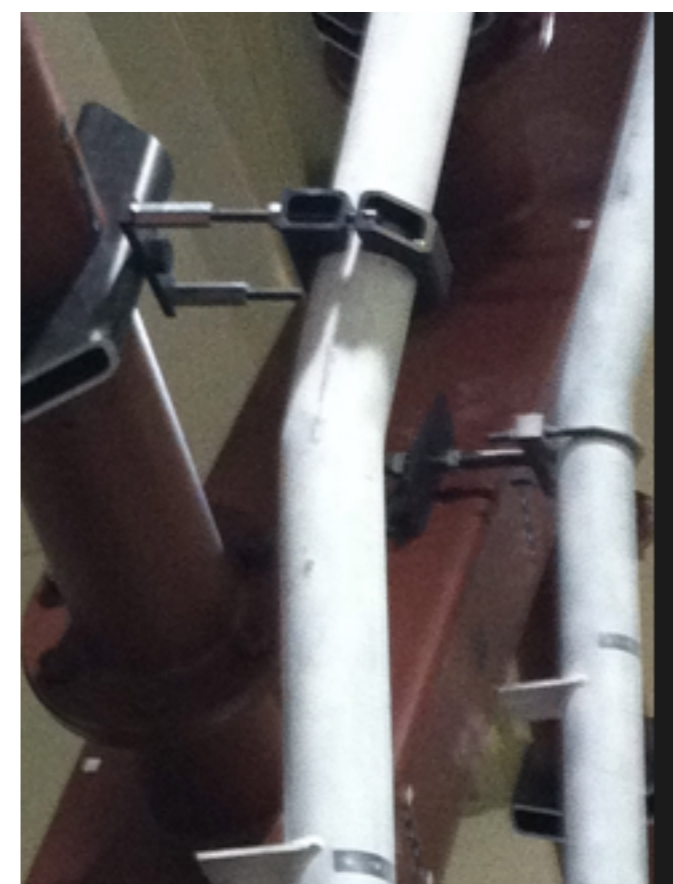
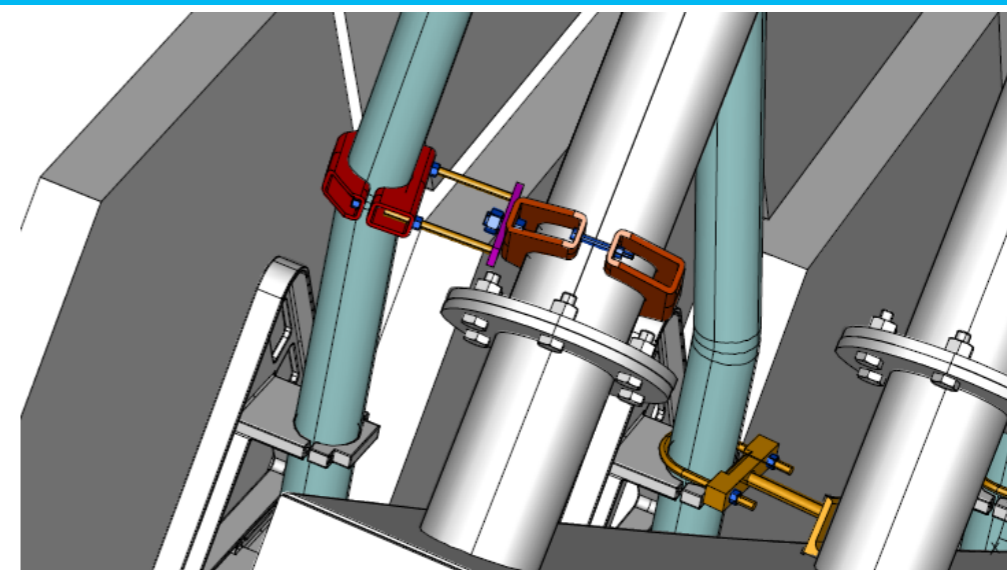
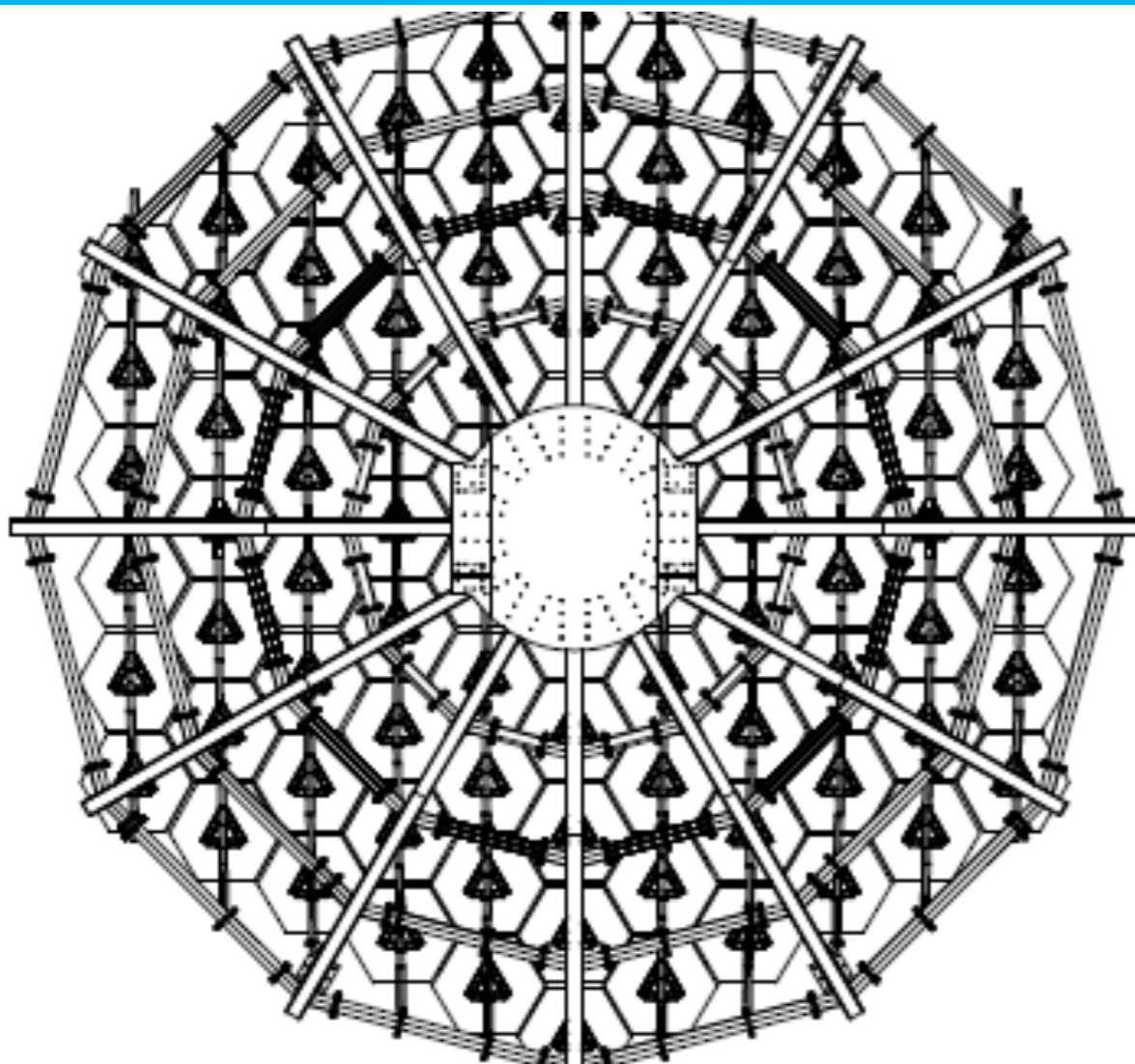
Durchbrüche mit kl
Luke verschließbar

SW = Stützweite
GH (Geländerhöhe) -
1) kein Geländer an
zulässige Belastung

1:100

DESY

MST-STR: Mirror Support Tubes



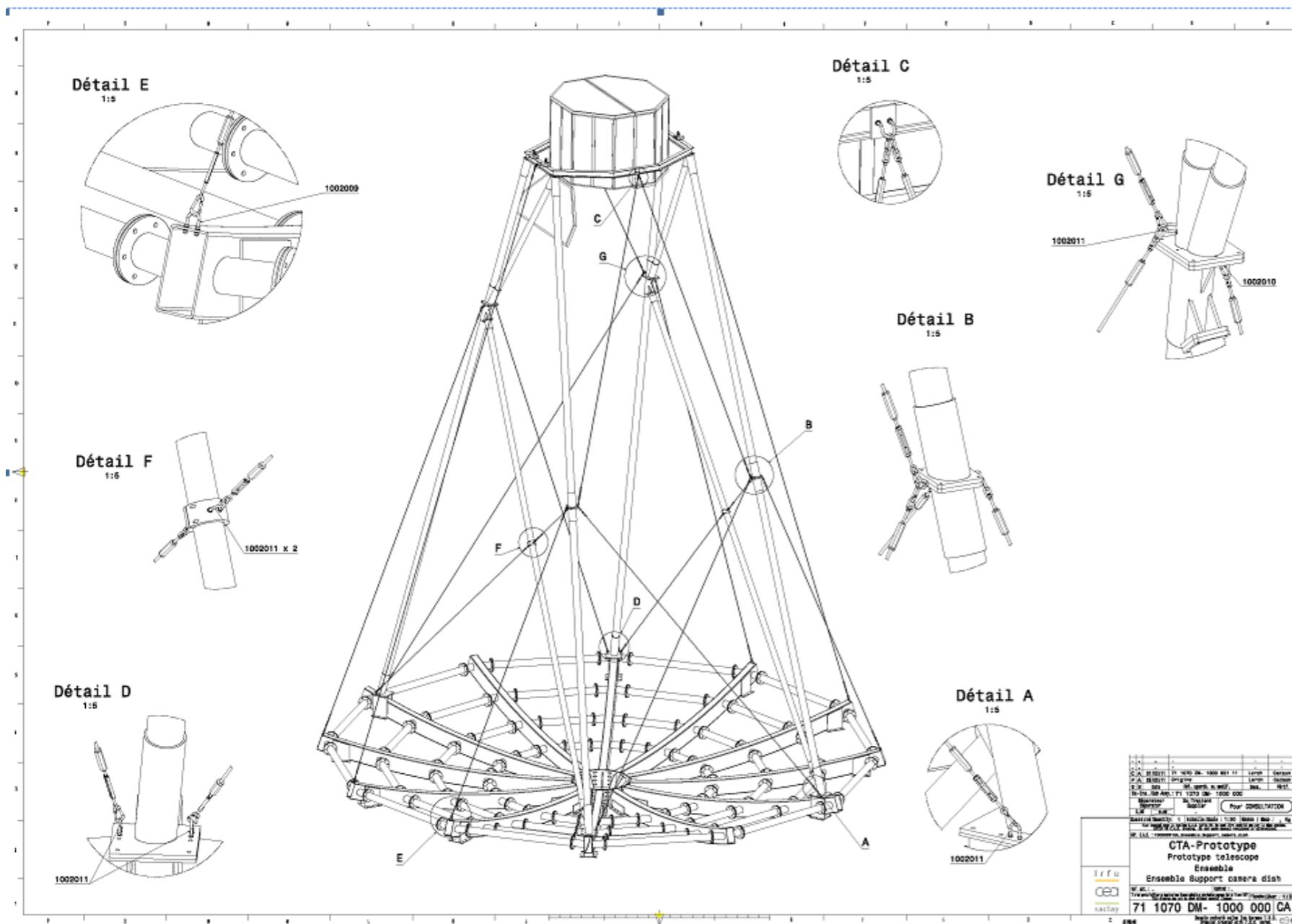
> Tested on Quarterdish

DESY

> Deformation of structure under gravity and wind load

MST-STR: Quadrapod

- > K-structure to minimize displacement
- > Low tension tie-rods useful for natural frequencies



CEA



Summary mass and CoG, MST

CTA-MST Telescope

date: 23.01.2012

Summary - Around elvation axis

| no. | parts | mass | Percentof total mass | distance | moment | Percent of total moment | remarks |
|-----|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | kg | % | m | kg m | % | |
| 1 | dish | 35,066 | 46.5 | 0.259 | 9,082 | 6.6 | including yoke |
| 2 | CW | 13,682 | 18.1 | -5.421 | -74,170 | -54.0 | |
| 3 | <i>dish + CW</i> | <i>48,748</i> | <i>64.7</i> | <i>-1.335</i> | <i>-65,088</i> | <i>-47.3</i> | <i>information for Vic</i> |
| 4 | catwalk | 2,000 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | estimated |
| 5 | head | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | not above elevation a. |
| 6 | camera | 2,500 | 3.3 | 18.036 | 45,090 | 32.8 | mass self defined |
| 7 | quadrupod | 5,330 | 7.1 | 13.655 | 72,781 | 52.9 | assumed as steel construction |
| 8 | mirrors etc. | 5,143 | 6.8 | 2.044 | 10,512 | 7.6 | incl. AMCs, triangles, bended tubes, clamps |
| 9 | subtotal | 63,721 | 84.5 | 0.993 | 63,295 | 46.0 | full but unbalanced system sum 1+2+4+6+7+8 |
| 10 | CW change | 11,676 | 15.5 | -5.421 | -63,295 | -46.0 | distance estimated like CW |
| 11 | <i>CW total</i> | <i>25,358</i> | <i>33.6</i> | <i>-5.421</i> | <i>-137,466</i> | <i>-100.0</i> | <i>information</i> |
| 12 | total | 75,397 | 100.0 | | 0 | 0.0 | Sum 9 + 10 |



MST-STR: Continuous Integration Model In EDMS

Feb 1, 2012

EDMS-Element: CTA-MST-Prototype-jt-file, D00000001964041,B,1,6

(include the jt.-file 2012-01-27-CTA_telescope_prototype_D00000000843183.jt)

Last changes:

Clamps and new benden tubes from Reiner Heller: Clamps + Bend Tubes Assembly, D00000002666111,A,1,2; clamps_and_tubes_20Jan20121.stp

Catwalks from (12.2011) from Hartmut Luedecke: Catwalk Assembly, D00000002666021,A,1,2; file; catwalk_assembly_26Jan2012.stp

Not in 3D-Model: New dimensions of Quarupod-tubes (Victor, 5.5 and 4.5mm thickness for 170mm tubes and 140mm tubes). We are going to estimate then mass and COG!

Same Results from geometry-check:

Catwalk fits. Rotation have to be checked.

Mirror-Position is ok.

Hight of elevation axis: 9000mm above ground is ok.

Hight to middle of azmimut -axis: 7600 is ok.

Azimuth bearing: hight: 72mm is ok.

Distance elevation-mirrors: 1686mm is ok!

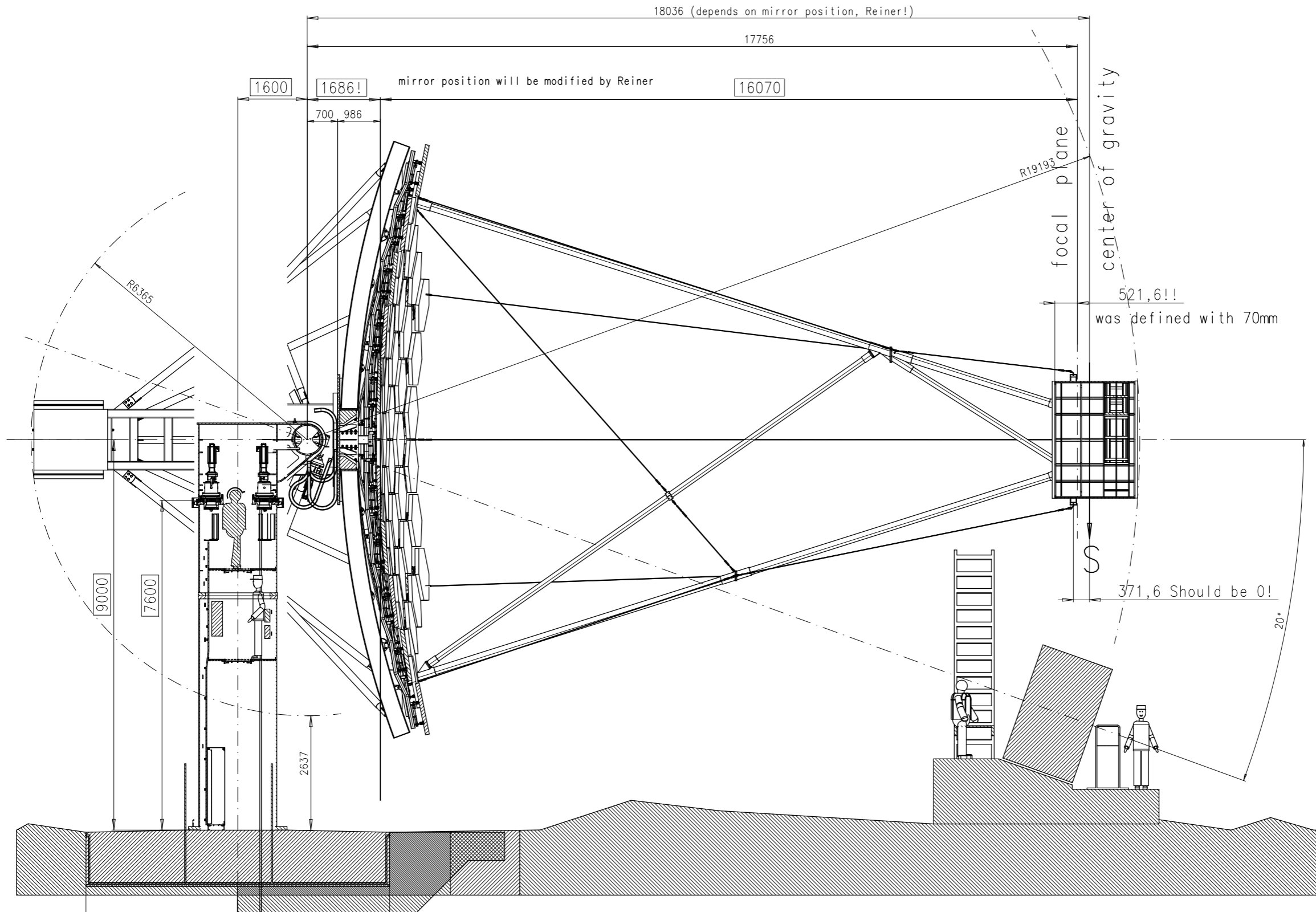
Distance elevation-axis-quadrupod connecting plates: 2284,429 (horitzontal) to def

Focal plane from dish (mirror-plane): 19070mm is defined.

Camera center of gravity from focal plane: 280mm forseen => doesn't fit!

DESY

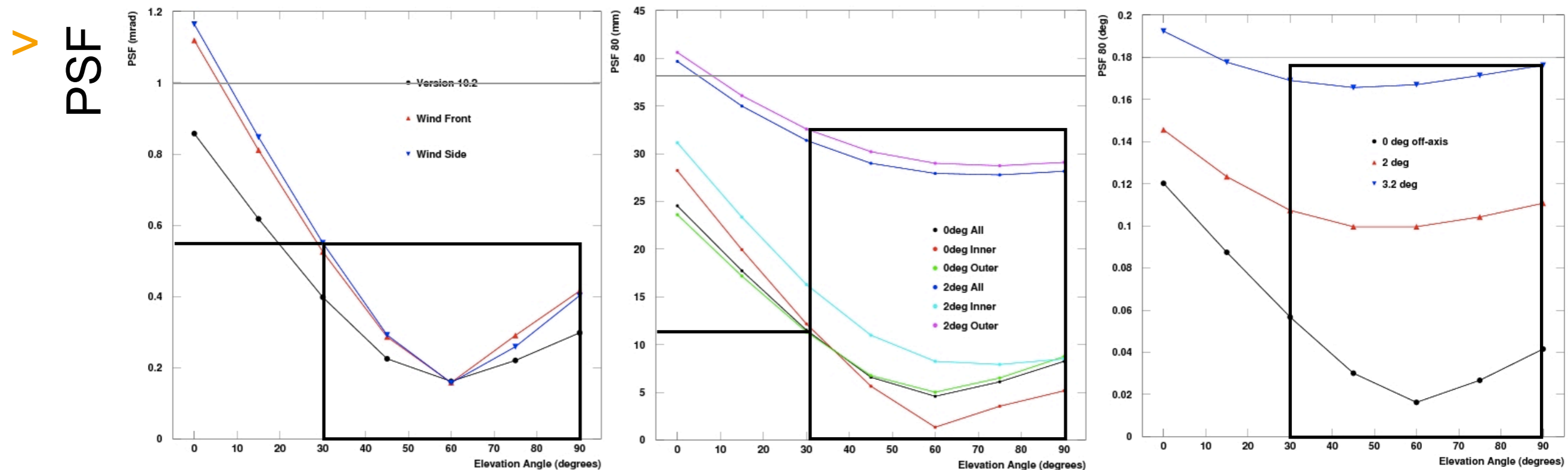
MST-STR: Continuous Integration Model In EDMS



DESY

Follow-up On Requirements And Specifications

- > LST proposal for precise definition of wind requirements:
 - constant wind measured at 10m height using 3 seconds averaging
 - constant + turbulent wind velocity model from Eurocode 1, part 4-1



- > Earthquakes
- > Lightning protection

MSR-STR: Prepare Survey Of Prototype

| Nr | Aufgabe |
|----|--|
| 1 | Befest. Ziele im Betonfundament |
| 2 | Messung betonfundament |
| 3 | Marken im Umfeld |
| 4 | Messung: Einmessen in Landesnetz und Lage des Betonfundaments |
| 5 | Oberer Ankerring |
| 6 | Montage Turm, shimming |
| 7 | Vermessung Lage d. Turms, u.a.unt. U. ob. Flansch, Neigung |
| 8 | ob. Flansch Azimutlager, mit 360grd Drehung |
| 9 | Mont. Head |
| 10 | Messung :Form u. Lage d. heads,Lage d. Flansch,mehrere Azimut stellungen |
| 11 | Ablage d. Azimutflansches aus der horizontalen |
| 12 | Mess. D. Elevationflansche, Ablage v. Vertikale incl Bewegung der Elevation antriebe |
| 13 | Mont. Yoke |
| 14 | mont cw |
| 15 | optional :Messung head |
| 16 | Mont catwalks am dish |
| 17 | opt.: Vermessung d. dishes vor der Montage m. mont. Rohren |
| 18 | Mont. Dish |
| 19 | opt: Vermessung des gesamten bislang mont Teleskops |
| 20 | opt. : Einbau der catwalks |
| 21 | opt:Vermessung Teleskop m.mont catwalks |
| 22 | opt: Vermessung d. quadropod v. d. montage (V.: Saclay) |
| 23 | Montage quad |
| 24 | Montage zus. Cw Teile |
| 25 | Verm. D Tel. m. quad, evtl vs az,elev. |
| 26 | Bestimmung der Lage d Achse d. dishes |
| 27 | Montage der CCD cameras:im dish und pointing incl Just. D pointing cam. |
| 28 | evtl. Vermessung der position der Pointing camera |
| 29 | Kalibr. D. Teleskops, evtl. Kombiniert mit Vermessung, Winkelzuordnung intern zu astron. Koord |
| 30 | Montage camera dummy |
| 31 | Vermessung kompl. Tel., incl vs az.,elev. |
| 32 | wie 31 aber abh. Von folg. Einflussen: az, elev, wind, temp., zeit |

| Nr | Aufgabe |
|----|---|
| 33 | Spiegelmontage |
| 34 | Montage zus. Cw Teile |
| 35 | wie 31,32 |
| 36 | Wiederholung Pos35 nach n Monaten (n = 6, 12,...??) |
| 37 | Messung m. CCD cams |
| 38 | Fundament fuer lock |
| 39 | Vermessung Lock, Fundament und lock |

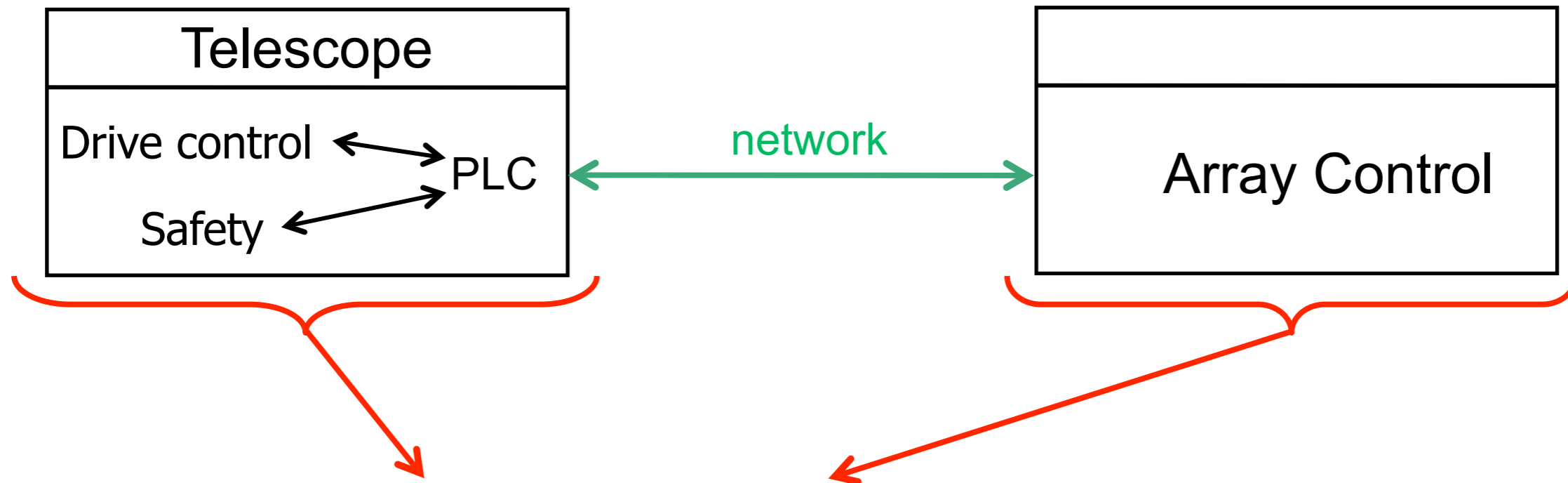
MST-STR: Drive System

- > Test-stand for programming and positioning
- > Plan for tests with the prototype
 - installation, cabling
 - slewing and tracking tests
 - precision, speed, oscillations, brakes, long-term reproducibility
 - safety tests stand-alone
 - malfunctioning h/w, rapid shutdown, simulated power outage
 - communication
 - access (e.g. remote, local, service)
 - operation (e.g. tracking, MoveTo, error)

DESY

Drive And Safety Concept For The MST

> Overview:



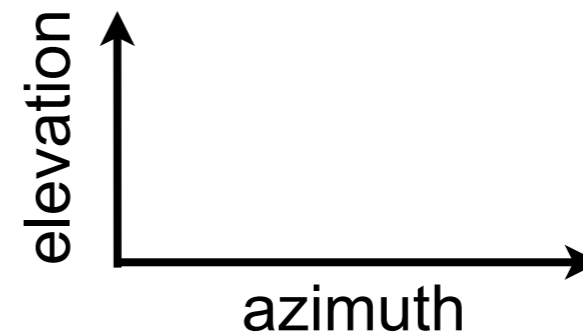
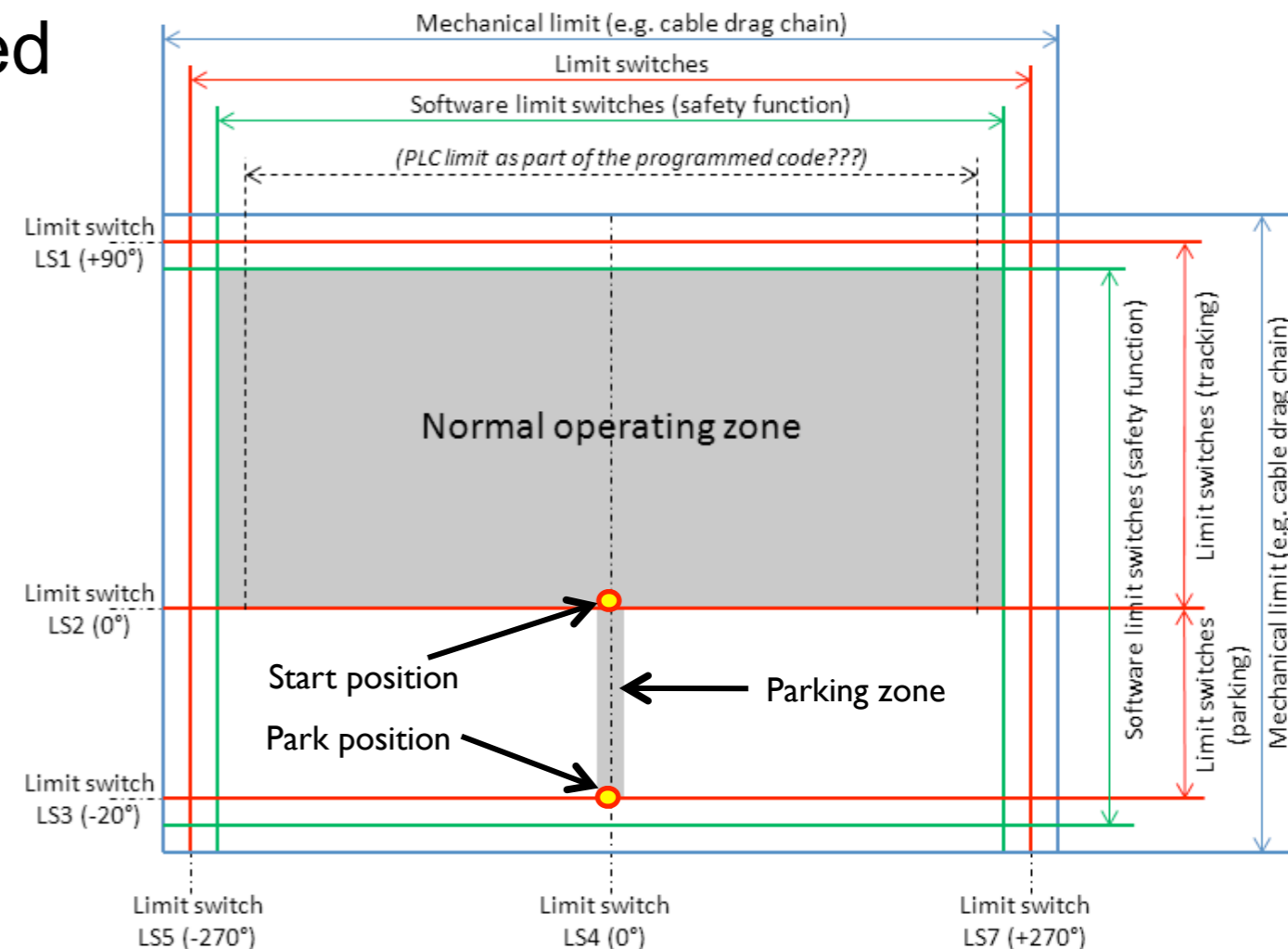
> OPC-UA communication protocol

> Structure of communication and list of variables:

- Define access to the telescope
- Execution of transmitted commands
- Transmission of errors

Operating Zones And Positions

- > Normal operating zone: all kind of motions (incl. tracking) are allowed
- > Parking zone: connects the 'start position' with the 'park position'
- > End zone between 'normal operating zone' and 'mechanical limits'
 - motion is stopped here automatically
 - client can move an axis only back into the allowed zone



Operating Modes And Commands

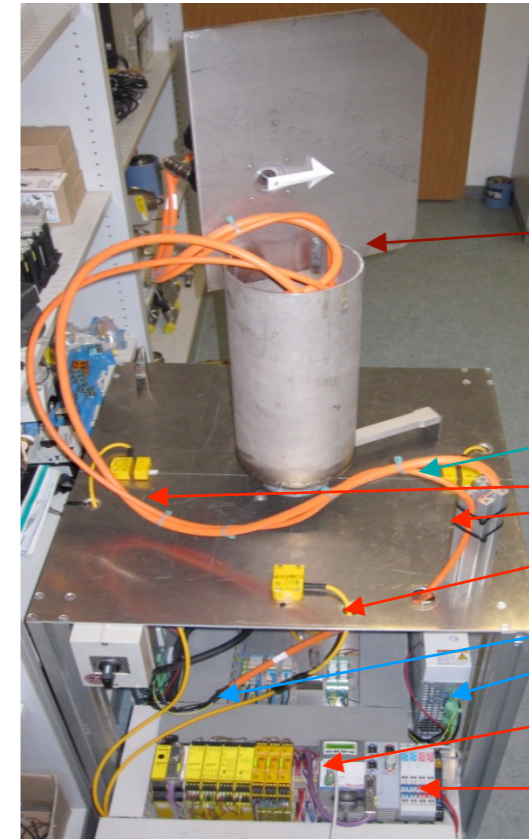
- > Telescope has four operating modes
 1. **Remote**: initial mode that grants read-write access to 'remote client'
 2. **Local**: only read-access to system, can move axes with locally
 3. **Automatic**: PLC moves the telescope in case of critical errors
 4. **Expert** (override mode): e.g., deactivate limits, drives, ...
- > Commands in IDL (Interface Definition Language)
 - **Initialization**: error check, starts motors, moves to start position, ...
 - **ParkPosition**: moves telescope to its park position
 - **MoveTo**: moves telescope to a selected position
 - **StopMoving**: stops the motion of both axes (highest priority)
 - **Tracking**: 'Start Tracking' ... 'Push Track Points'...

Implementation On Lab Prototypes



- Load:
- Drive system
- Pinion Bearing

- Full test of drive concept (azimuth axis)
- Study algorithms to operate an axis with 2 drives in synchronous operation
- Investigate different encoder systems



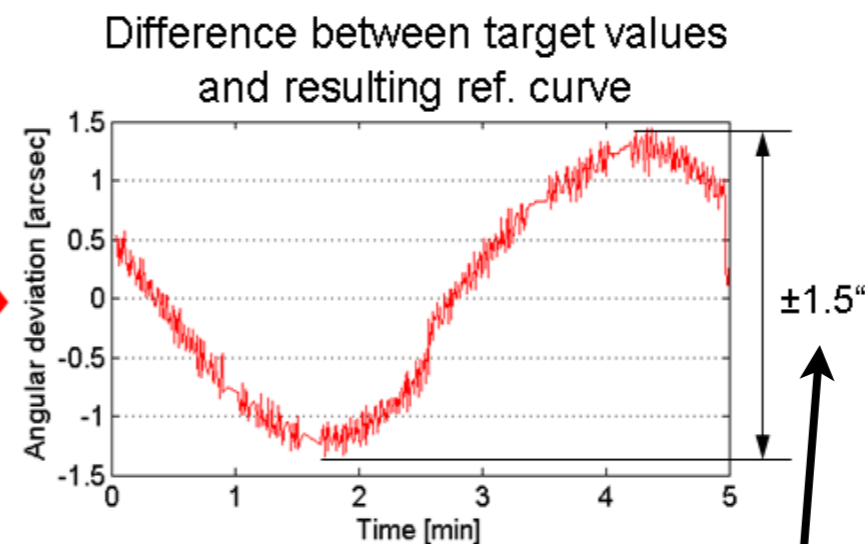
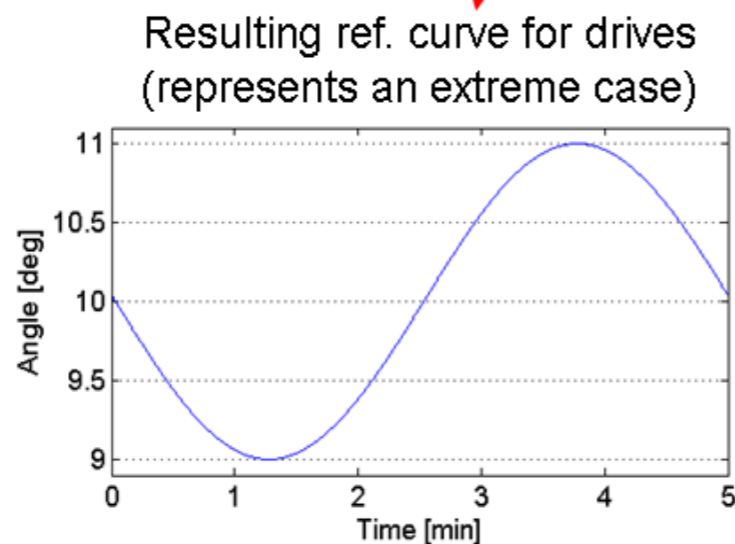
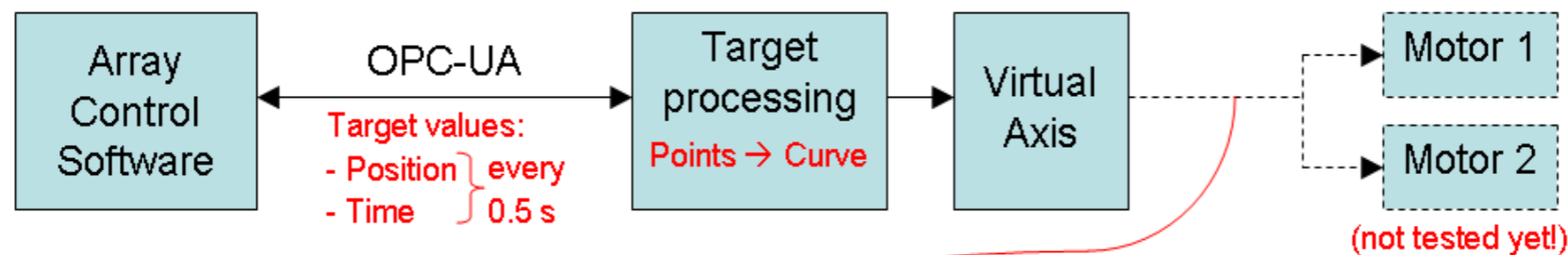
- Elevation axis
- Azimuth axis
- Limit switches
- Drive control
- Safety PLC
- PLC

- Program main- and safety-PLC
- Test of safety aspects (e.g. limit switch and logic)
- External & internal communication

After connection of both test stands:

Full test of the drive concept, safety aspects and communication

First Implementation Of Tracking Algorithm



- > Very good results (first test curve unrealistic)
- > Code implementation in the PLC ongoing
- > Tests via OPC soon

Failure Modes Effects Analysis (FMEA)

- > **Severity** from 'No effect' over 'Moderate' (loss of convenience functionality, e.g. external data communication) over 'Critical' (loss of primary function, i.e. telescope inoperable, e.g. no internal data communication) to 'Catastrophic' (Safety issue, e.g. telescope cannot be moved to a safe position or heavy environmental damage)
- > **Occurrence** [failures / year] from 'Remote' ($<10^{-5}$, e.g. broken cable) over 'Moderate' (10^{-1} , e.g. power failure) to 'Very high' ($>10^3$, e.g. ethernet packet collision)
- > **Detection** (probability of a failure) from 'Certain' (tested permanently by at least 2 independent tools, e.g. el/az position or failure safety limit switches) over 'Moderate' (tested at least once a day, e.g. parking end switch) to 'Almost impossible' (cannot be detected or is not checked, e.g. something is hit)

FMEA Example

| REF | FAILURE MODE | POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF FAILURE | POTENTIAL CAUSES OF FAILURE | CURRENT DESIGN CONTROLS OR DETECTION METHODS | POTENTIALLY CORRELATED BETWEEN TELESCOPES | SEVERITY RATING | PROBABILITY RATING | CORRELATION RATING | DETECTION RATING | RISK RATING |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | POWER | | | | | | | | | |
| MST P1 | Primary grid power supply failure | Telescope inoperative | 1) Cable failure in telescope array | Signal from 230V voltage monitoring relay | Yes | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 36 |
| | | | 2) Power failure in public supply network | Signal from 230V voltage monitoring relay | | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 216 |
| | | | 3) Failure of mains contactor | Signal from 230V voltage monitoring relay | No | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 72 |

No telescope movement to a safe position without an intervention of a local operator

Statistical failure rate of a power failure in public grid: MTBF = 4.762a

Signal from the voltage monitoring relay is tested permanently

Changed ratings of a system/design with recommended actions:

| REF | FAILURE MODE | POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF FAILURE | POTENTIAL CAUSES OF FAILURE | RECOMMENDED ACTION | ACTION TAKEN BY | SEVERITY RATING | PROBABILITY RATING | CORRELATION RATING | DETECTION RATING | RISK RATING |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | POWER | | | | | | | | | |
| MST P1 | Primary grid power supply failure | Telescope inoperative | 1) Cable failure in telescope array | - Have secondary power supply (generator) | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| | | | 2) Power failure in public supply network | - Have secondary power supply (generator) | | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 72 |
| | | | 3) Failure of mains contactor | - Have secondary power supply (generator) | | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 24 |

Severity reduced from 9 to 3: due to secondary power supply

MST-CAM: NECTAr-CAM



Madrid meeting

mechanical structure

- skeleton
- connection to telescope
- support of equipment

calibration

- electronics
- positioning

photodetection

- light guides
- photo-detectors
- preamplifiers

data acquisition

digitization & trigger

- digitization
- L0/L1/Interface to central trigger
- electronic interfaces

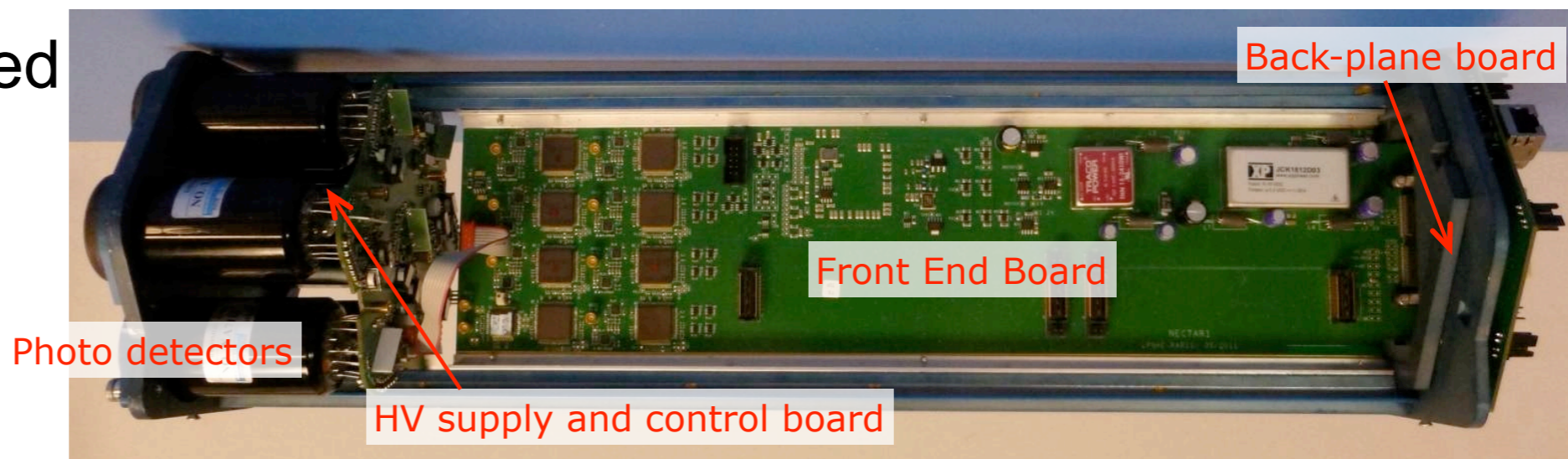
environmental protection

- sealing
- temperature/humidity control

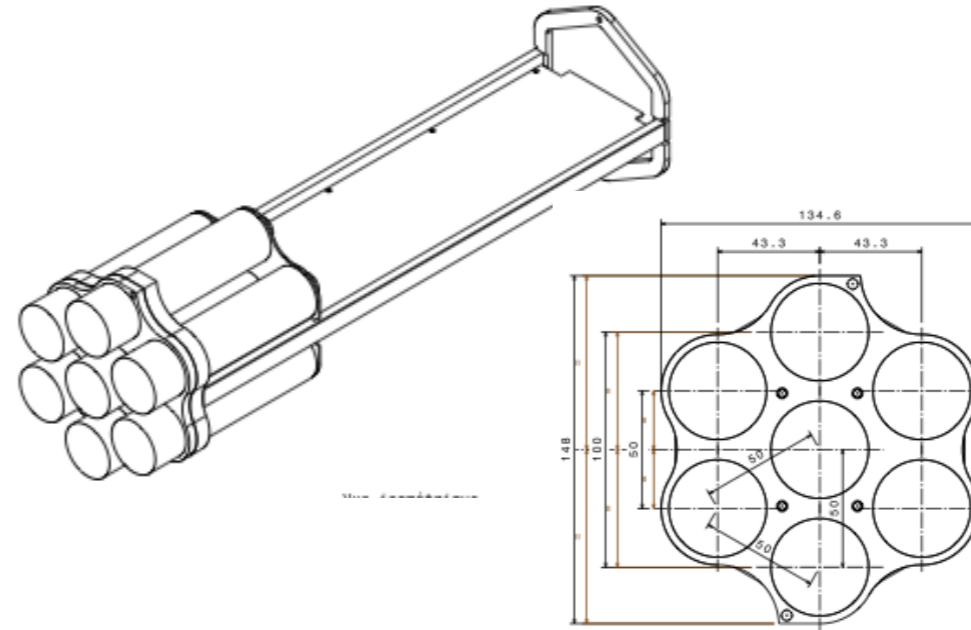
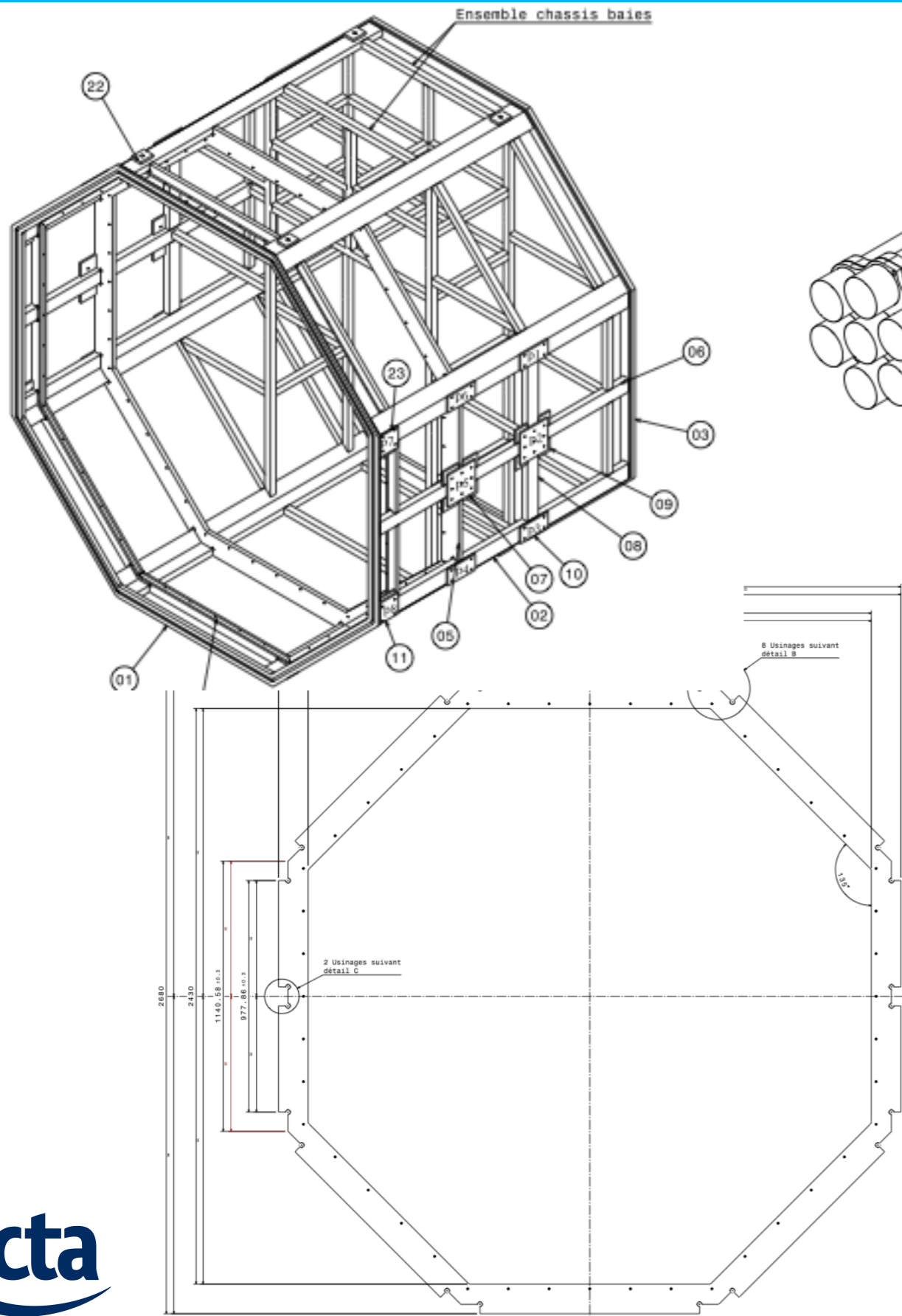
services

- power supply
- cooling
- lightning prot.
- camera safety

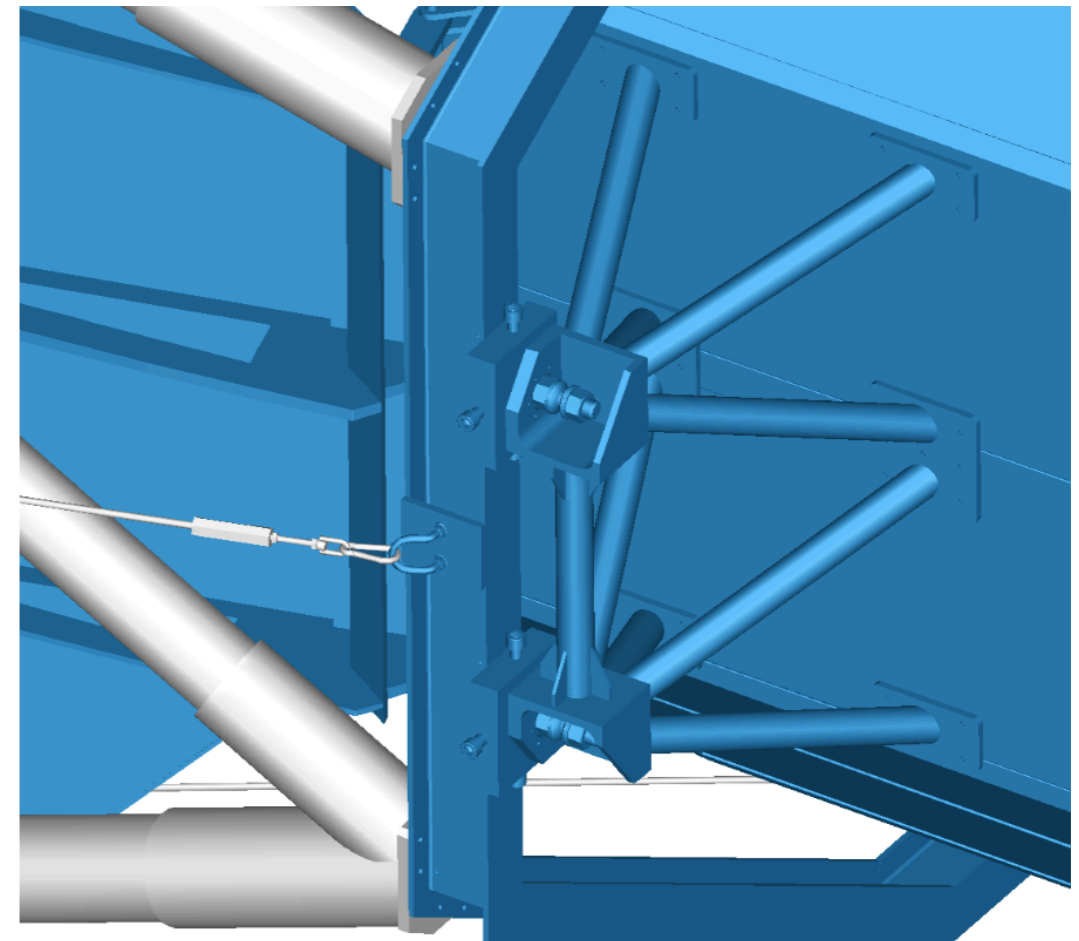
- > mini-camera planned
- > Cooling ~3kW
- > Weight >2t with body, skin



MST-CAM: NECTAr-CAM Mechanics Prototype



LLR

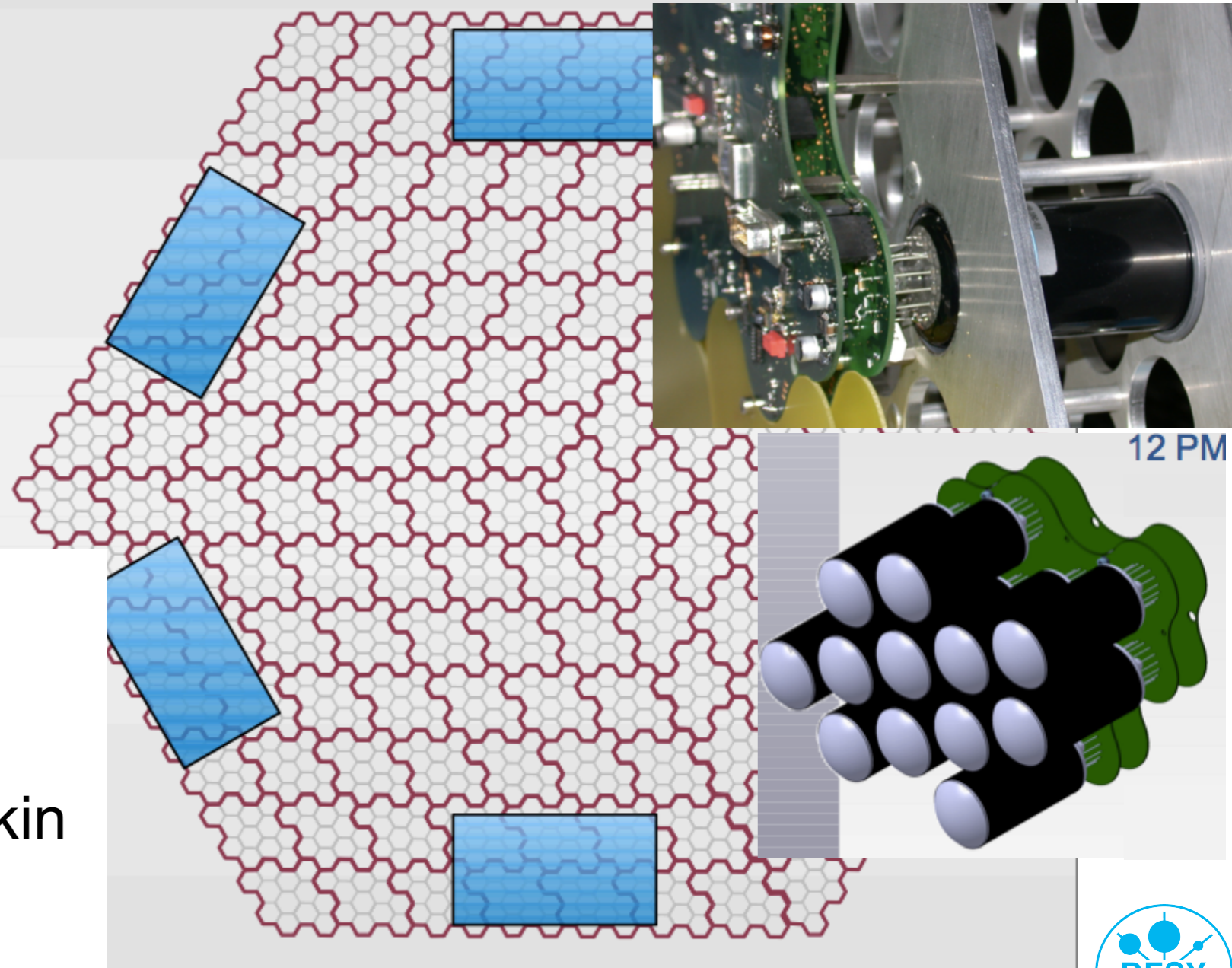
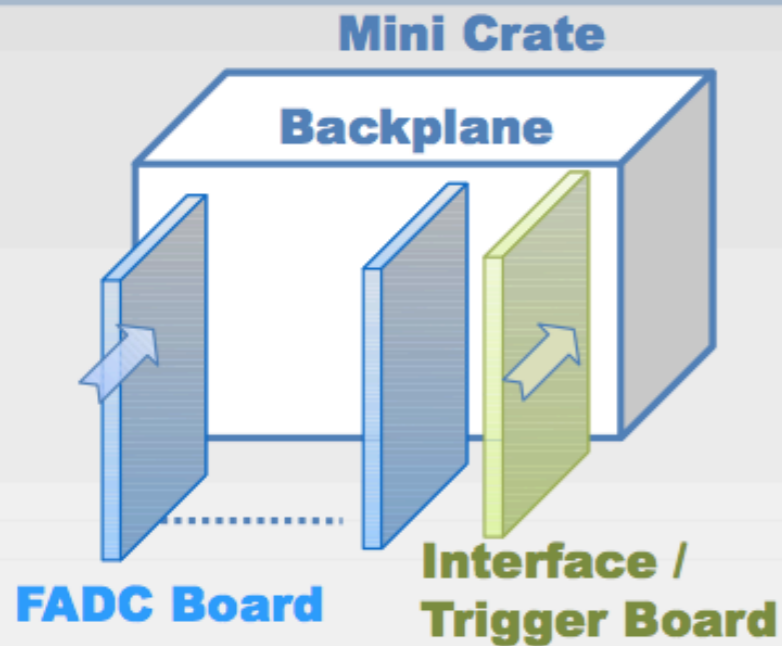


MST-CAM: FlashCam

CTA Consortium Meeting, Madrid: FlashCam, a fully digital IACT camera system

Madrid
meeting

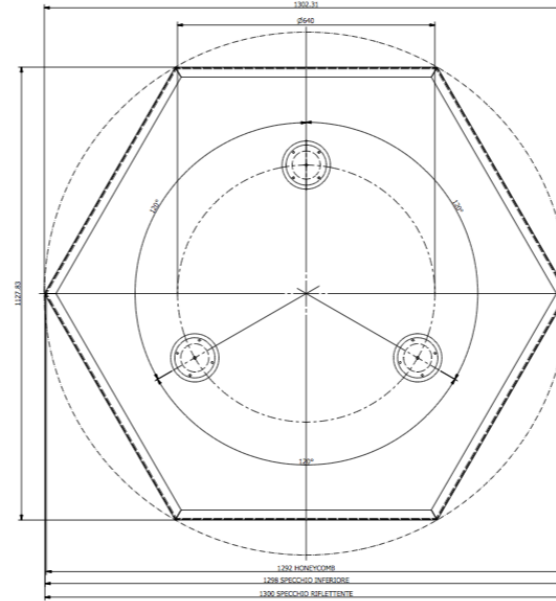
Towards an MST prototype



- > Passive cooling ~4kW
- > Weight 532 kg w/o body, skin

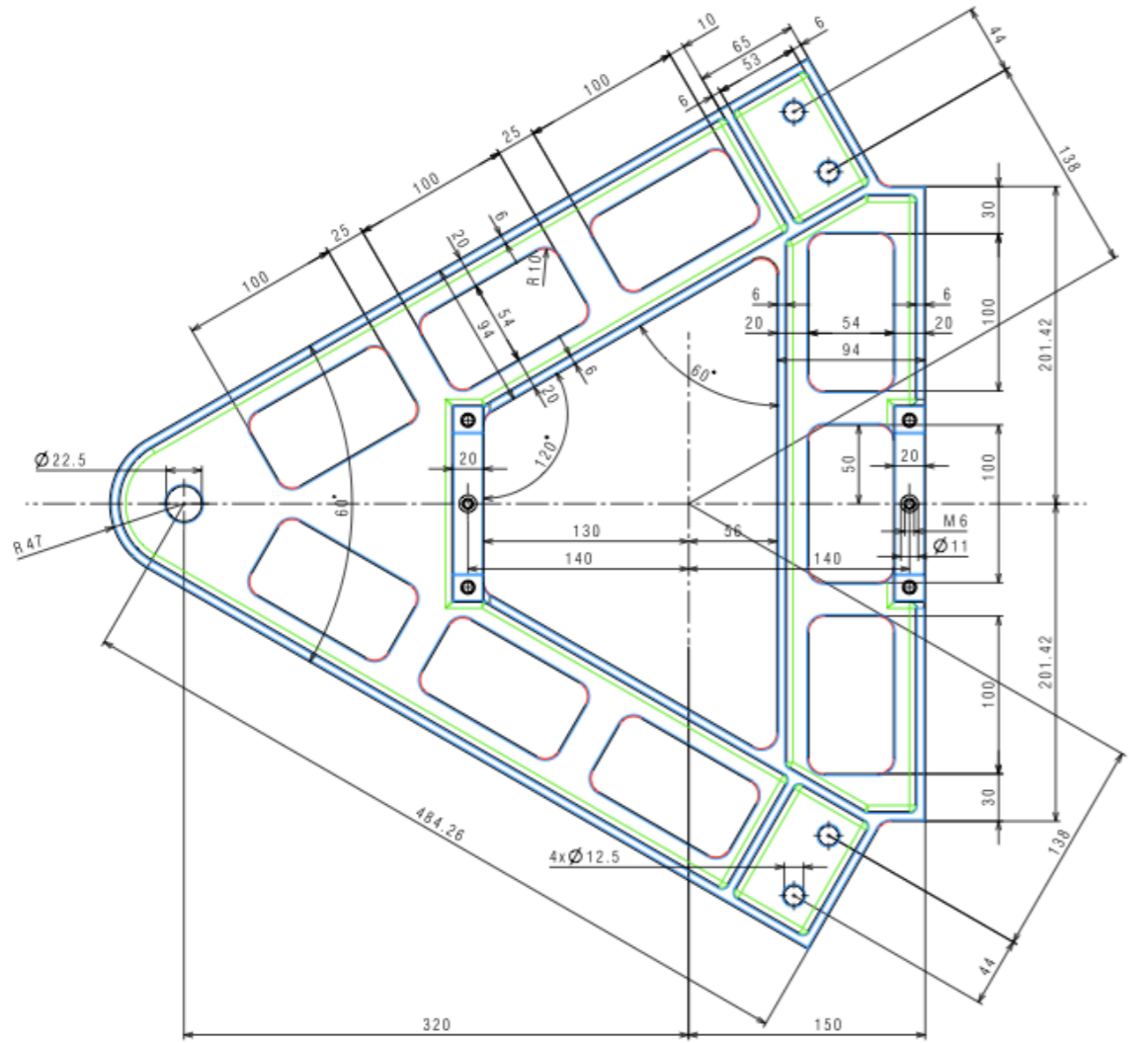
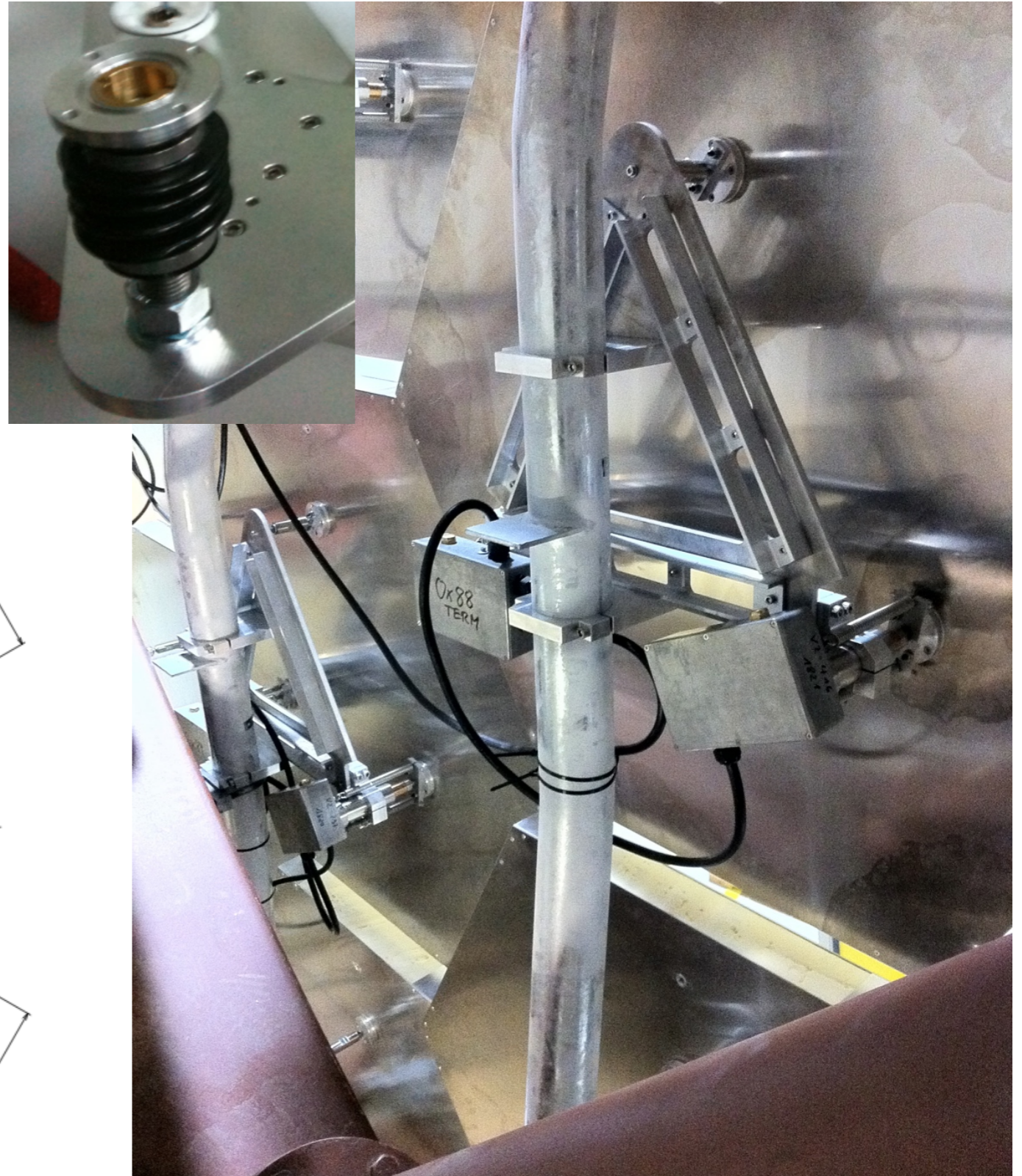
MST-MIR

- > Spherical mirrors $F=16.07\text{m}$
- > Hexagon flat-to-flat 1.20m
- > 84 mirrors
 - 84 dummy mirrors on prototype
 - 20+ prototype mirrors produced by CEA/ Kerdry, Brera/ Media Lario, ICRR/ Sanko
 - Brera: 1.13m , 2.5cm , 14.4kg
 - CEA: 1.20m , 8cm , 23kg
 - Sanko: 1.20m
 - Contacts with Galactica and EURO-COMPOSITES



MST-MIR Support

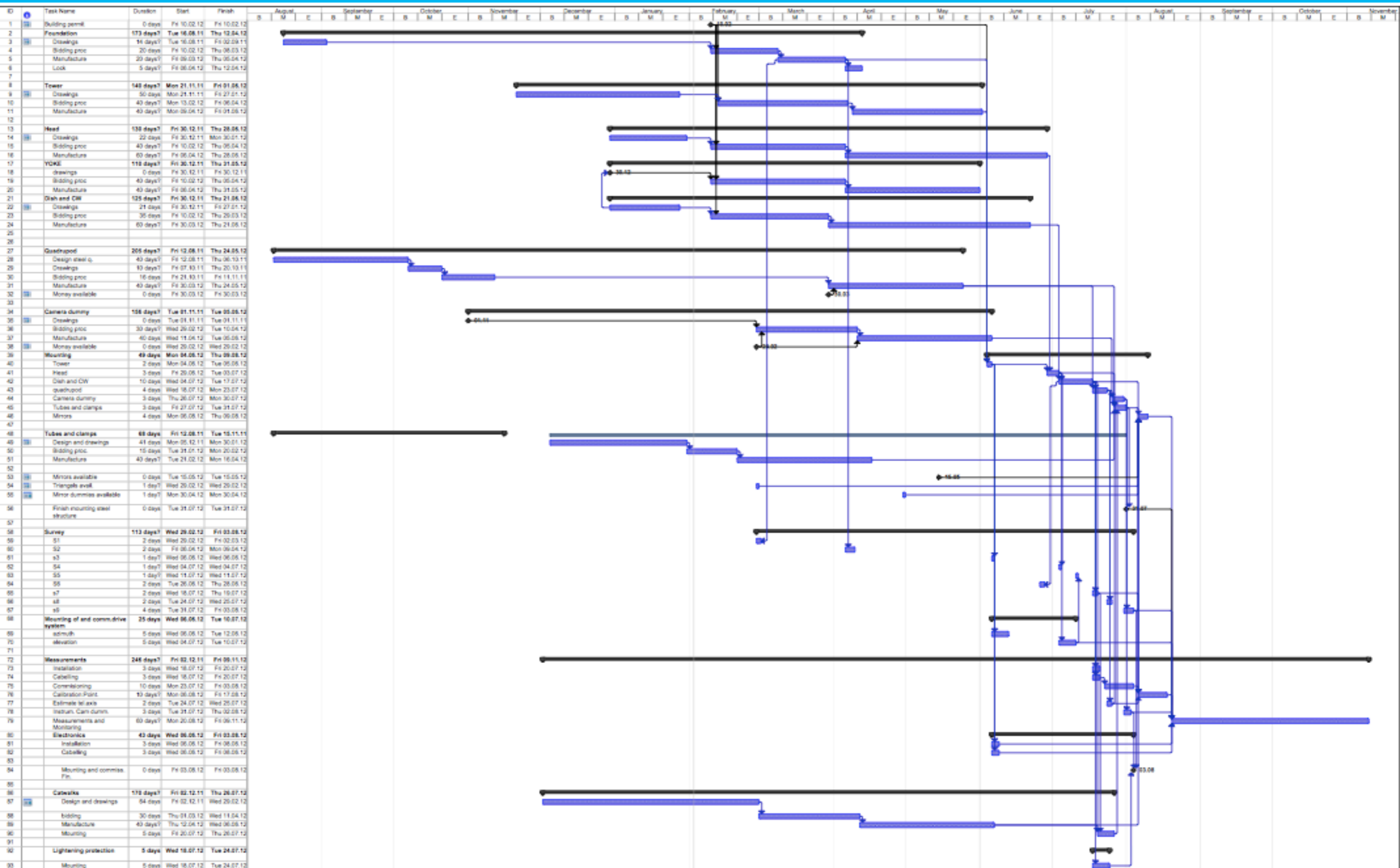
- > Tübingen and Zürich AMCs
- > Mirror triangles by Zürich



MST-STR: Procurement And Purchasing

- > Buildings permit: all documents ready
- > Site development prepared
- > Bearings, drives and most PLCs in house
- > Gears ready to order
- > Purchase department informed and ready to go
- > Foundation, dish+counterweight, yoke ready to tender
- > Quadrupod tendered and ready to order
- > Head and tower final touch on drawings and tender starts soon
- > CCD-cameras in house
- > Dummy camera tendered and partially ordered, final checks with quadrupod

MST Berlin Prototype



MST Berlin Prototype

