

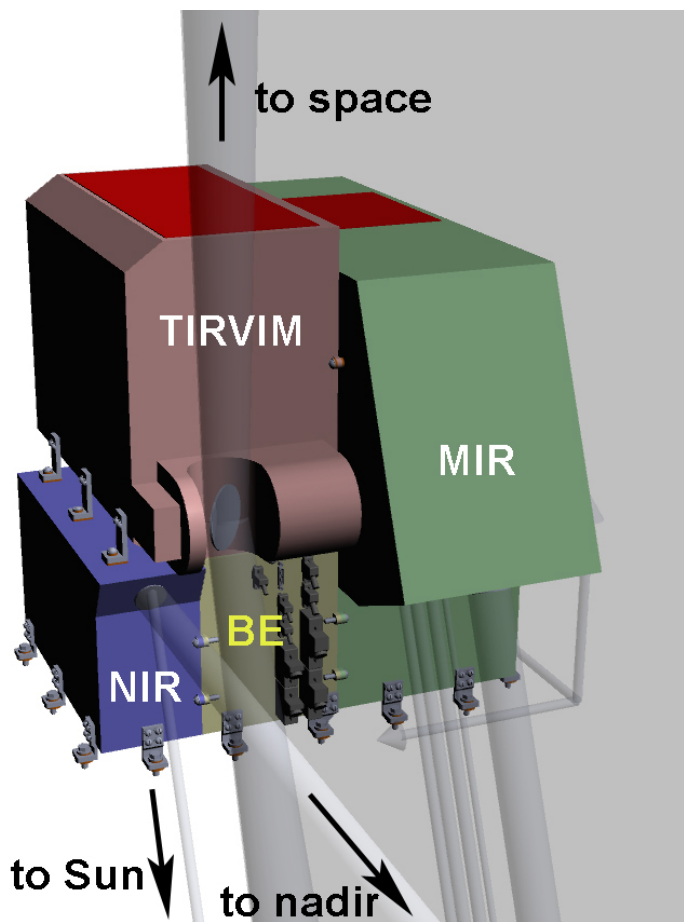


ACS NIR and MIR: technical status and expected parameters

Alexander Trokhimovskiy, Oleg Korablev,
Anna Fedorova and ACS Team
IKI Space Research Institute, Moscow

ACS Science working team , 14 October 2013, Moscow, Russia

Key questions of Mars science and ACS



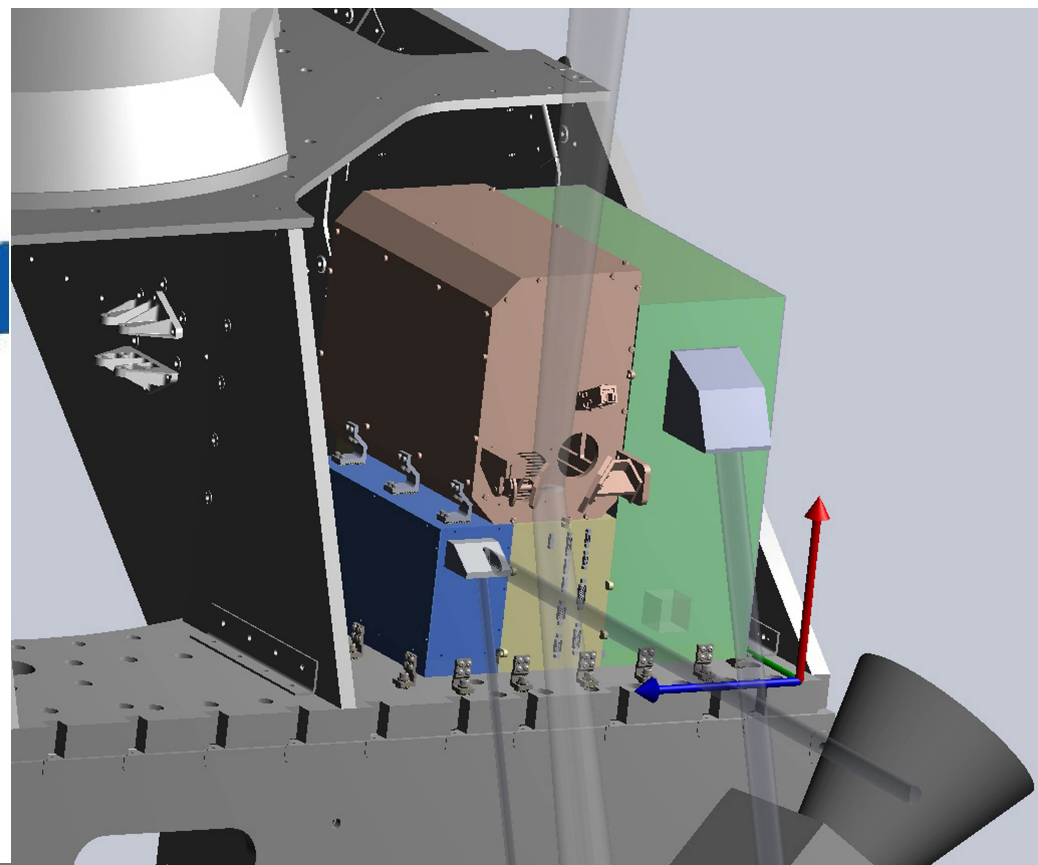
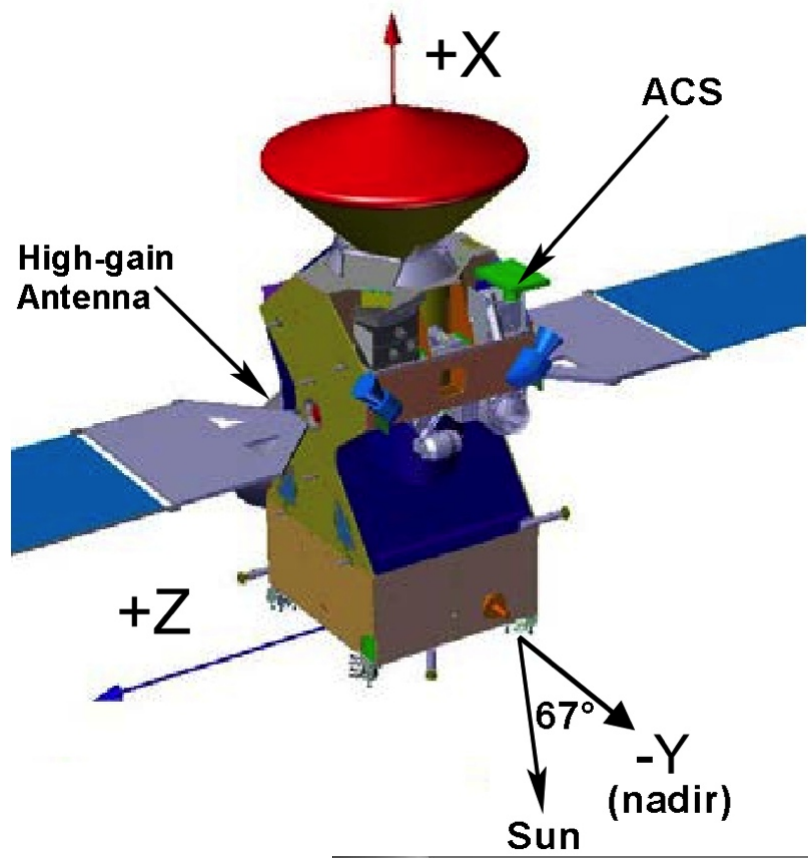
Three channels of ACS

	Spectral range	Inst. range	resolution
ACS/MIR	2.4-4.2 μm	300 nm	50000
ACS/NIR	0.7-1.6 μm	$\sim 0.2 \mu\text{m}$	20000
ACS/TIRVIM	490-4880 cm^{-1}	full range	0.2 cm^{-1} occ 0.2-1.6 cm^{-1} nadir

- Internal structure/**Volcanism**
 - By measuring minor gases of potential volcanic origin
- **Climate: present and evolution**
 - By characterizing atmospheric state, climate, and isotopic ratios (D/H in particular)
- Past and **present habitability**
 - By measuring minor gases of potential biological significance

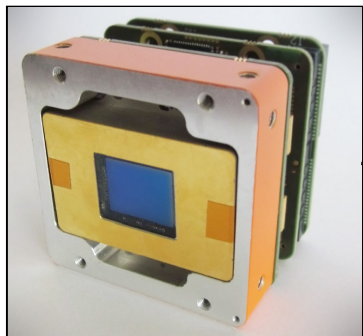
ACS Accommodation at the Spacecraft

- occupies the MATMOS slot on the upper deck
- four separate blocks integrated into a single unit
- two solar occultation apertures (NIR and MIR)
- one nadir aperture (NIR)
- 1-D scanner in XY plane to observe open space, internal BB, nadir and sun (TIR)
- radiators



NIR: Near-IR Echelle/AOTF spectrometer

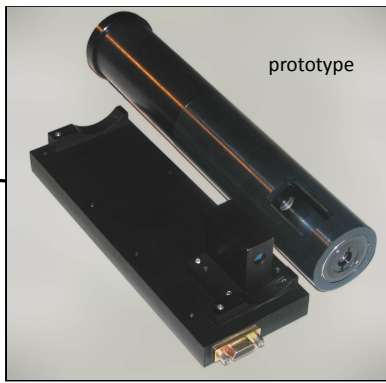
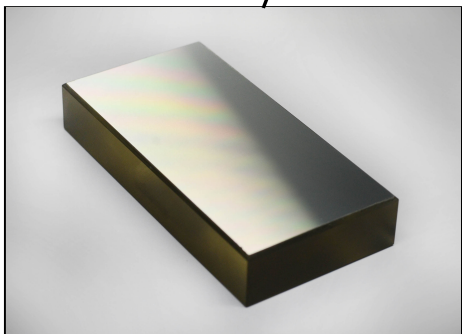
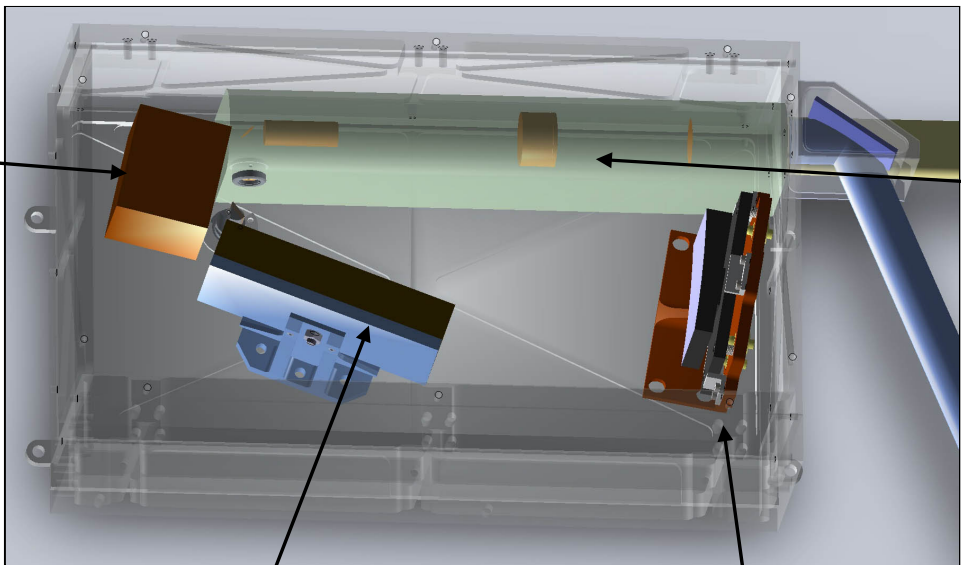
- Spectral range: 0.7 – 1.6 μm (not covered by NOMAD)
- Spectral resolving power: $\sim 20\,000$
- Operation modes: Nadir, Solar Occultation
- FOV: $30 \times 0.3 \text{ mrad}$
- Mass / Power / Data rate: 3.5 kg / 15 W / 0.5 Gbit/day



XSW-640: High resolution cooled shortwave infrared (SWIR) module

- TE1 cooled InGaAs array
- 640 x 512 pixels
- 0.4 to 1.7 μm bandwidth (extended)
- 20 μm pixel pitch
- 50 Hz framerate

RGL/Newport catalogue echelle grating 24.35 gr/mm



Telescope+AOTF block

- custom TeO₂ AOTF
- bandpass 70 nm

Collimator: Diamond turned off-axis aluminum parabolic mirror F=200 mm on a stress-relief mount

NIR spectrometer

Advantages compared to SPICAM

- High spectral resolution 20000
- Higher SNR
- Better spatial resolution in SO

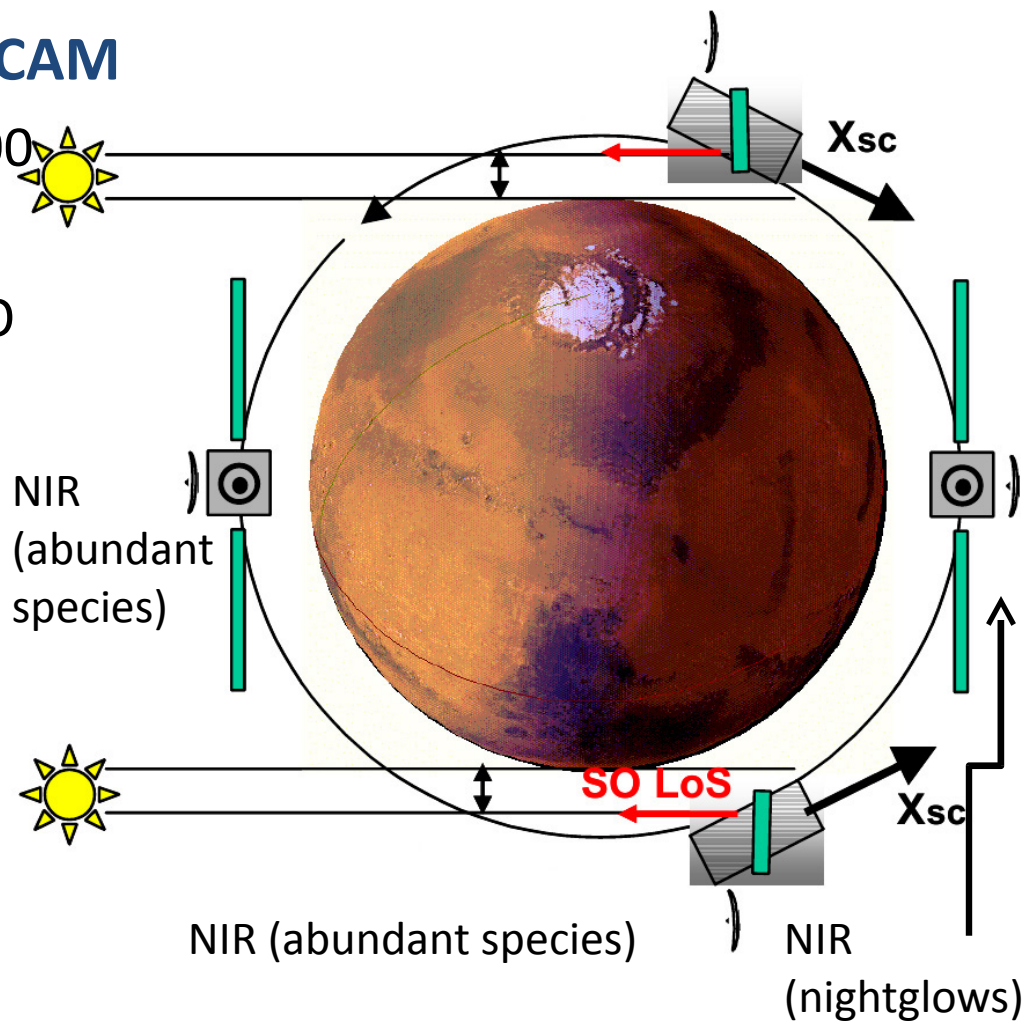
Nadir viewing (day side)

- H₂O abundance at 1.38 μm
- O₂ dayglow – ozone tracer

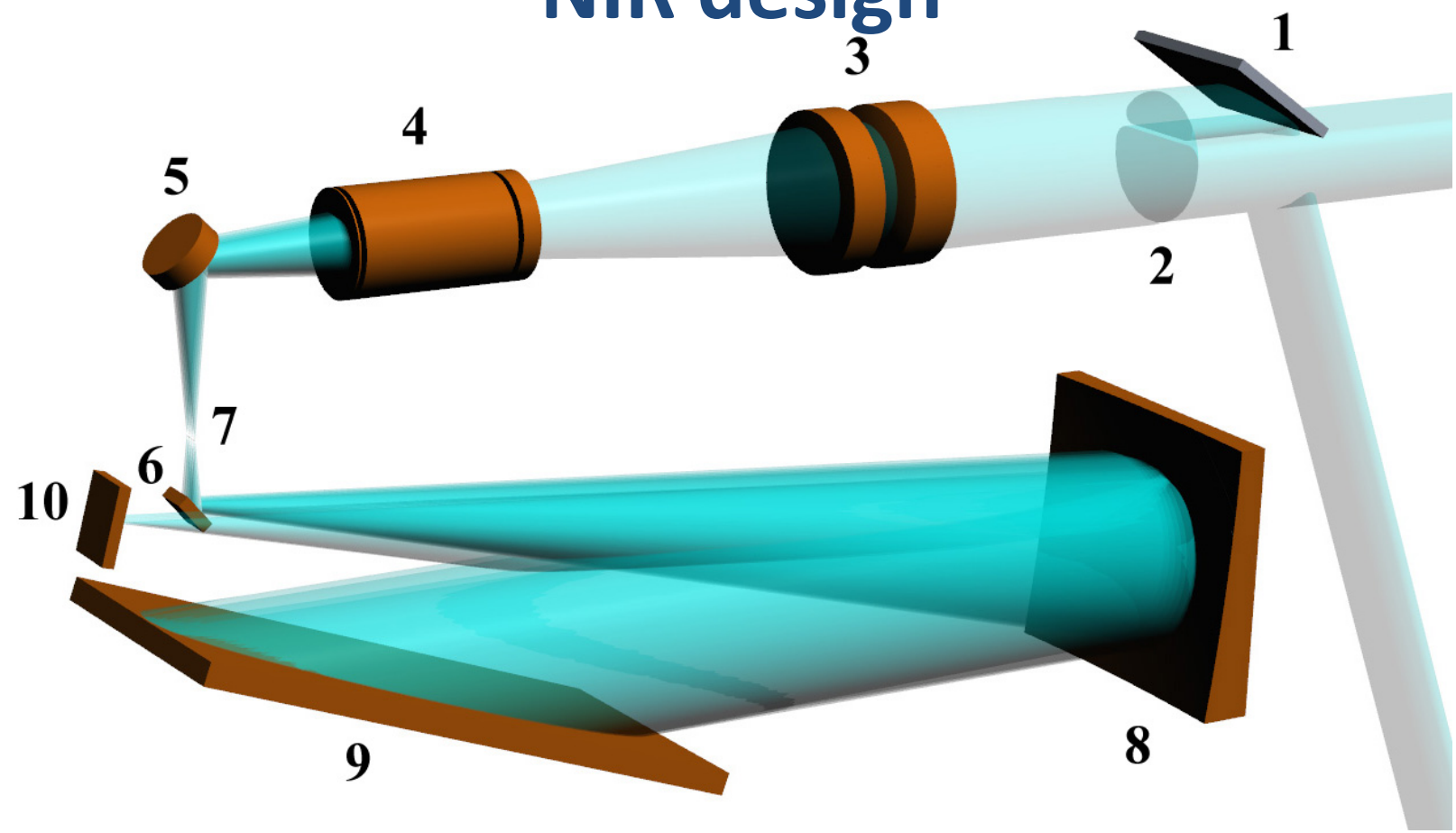
Solar occultation

- CO₂, H₂O, O₂, aerosols

Nadir viewing (night side)

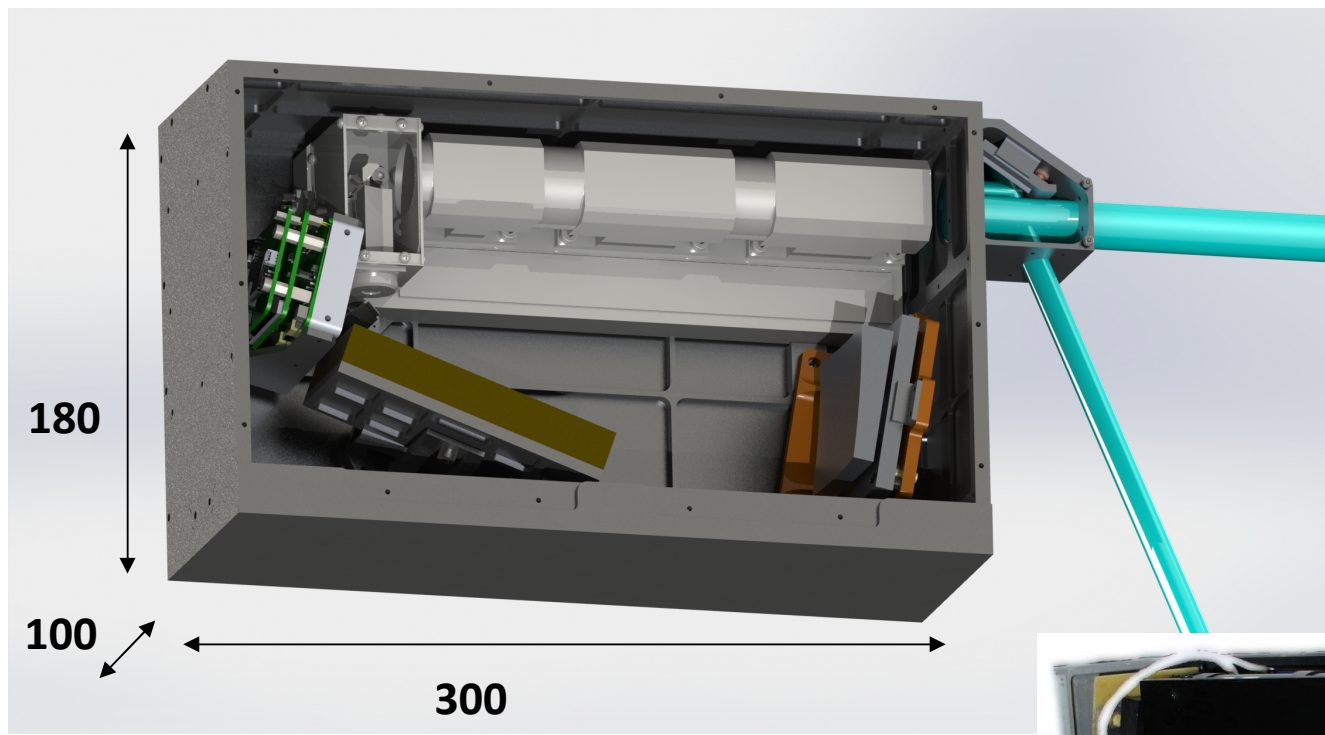


NIR design



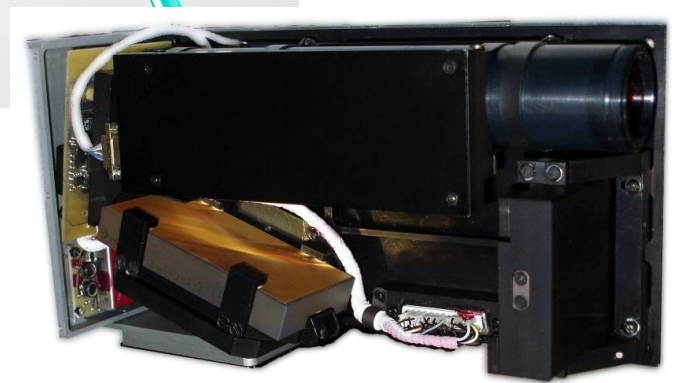
A simplified optical scheme of the NIR channel. 1- solar FOV periscope; 2- blocking filter; 3- entry telescope; 4- AOTF in the converging beam, 5, 6- folding mirrors, 7- slit, 8-main collimating mirror of the spectrometer, 9- diffraction grating, 10- detector array

NIR design



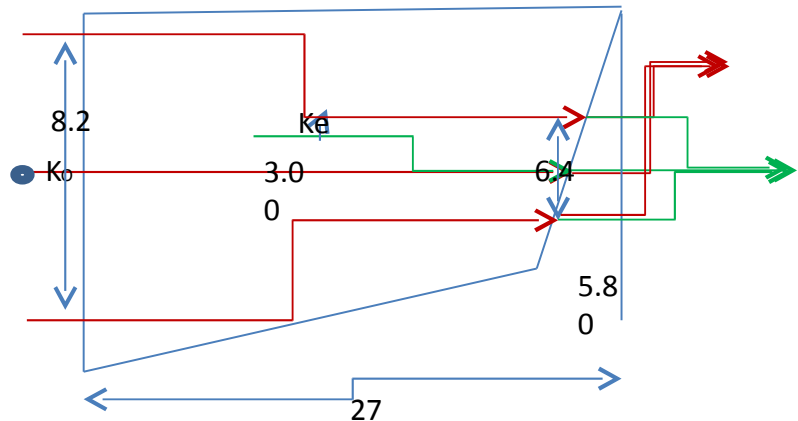
NIR major improvements

- Optical scheme thorough developmental work
- Detector array -> integration over slit's height
- AOTF design

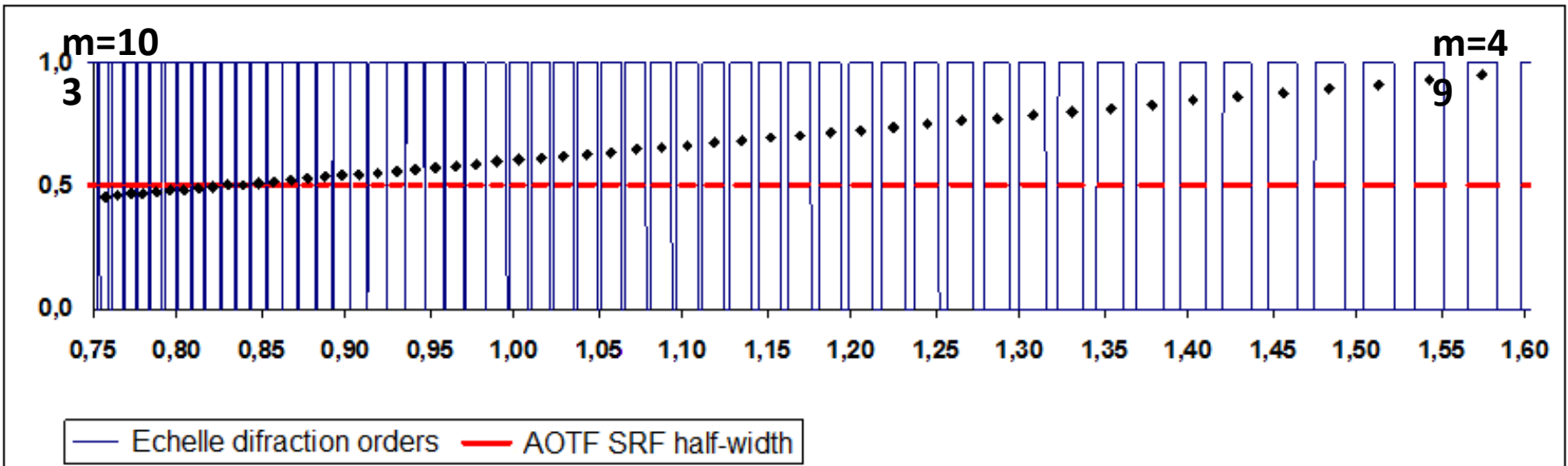


Prototype: RUSALKA/ISS spectrometer

NIR AOTF by Y. Kalinnikov

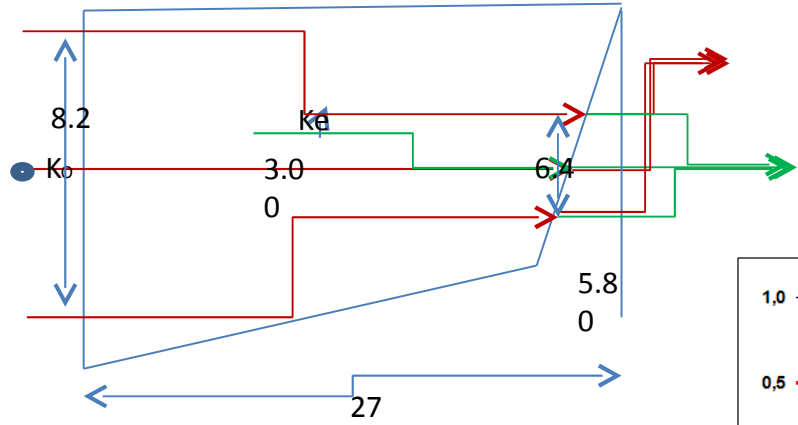


- Spectral range: 0.7 – 1.6 μm
- HW 70 cm^{-1}
- Mass / Power 0.5 kg / 8 W

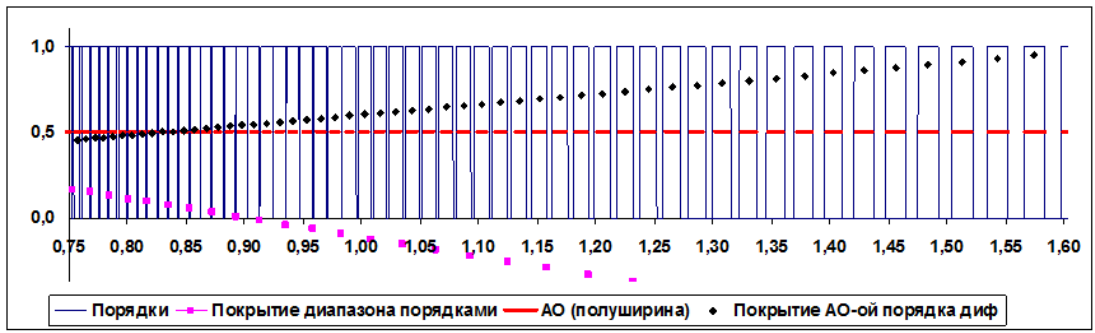


New productions facilities and team members!

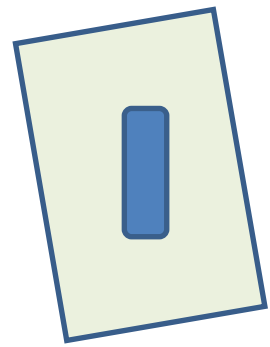
NIR AOTF by Y. Kalinnikov



- Spectral range: 0.7 – 1.6 μm
- HW 70 cm^{-1}
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High slit (4 mm) illumination \square difficulties in orders separation

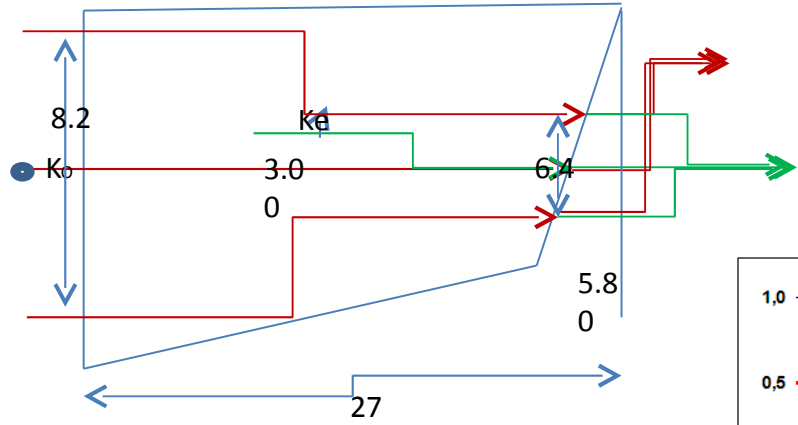


Crystal inclination \square

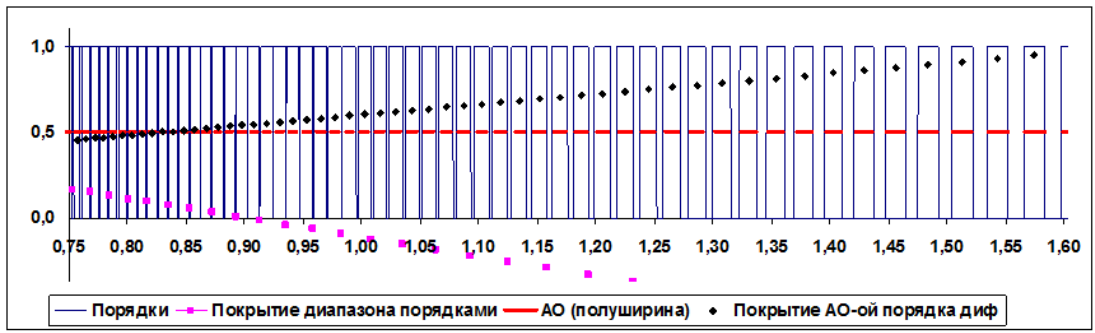


Instead of \square

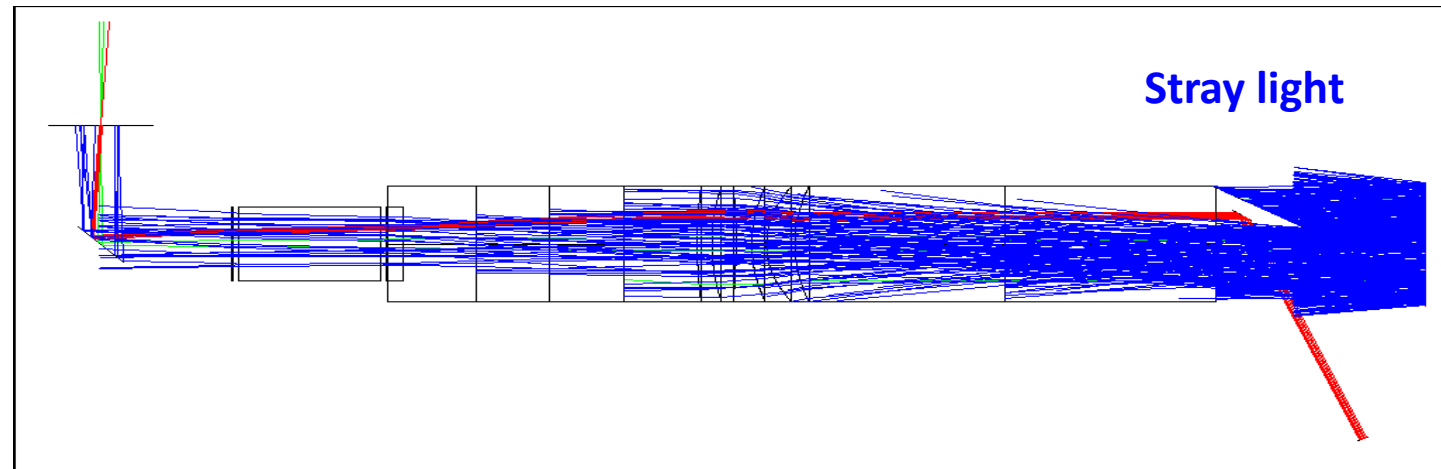
NIR AOTF by Y. Kalinnikov



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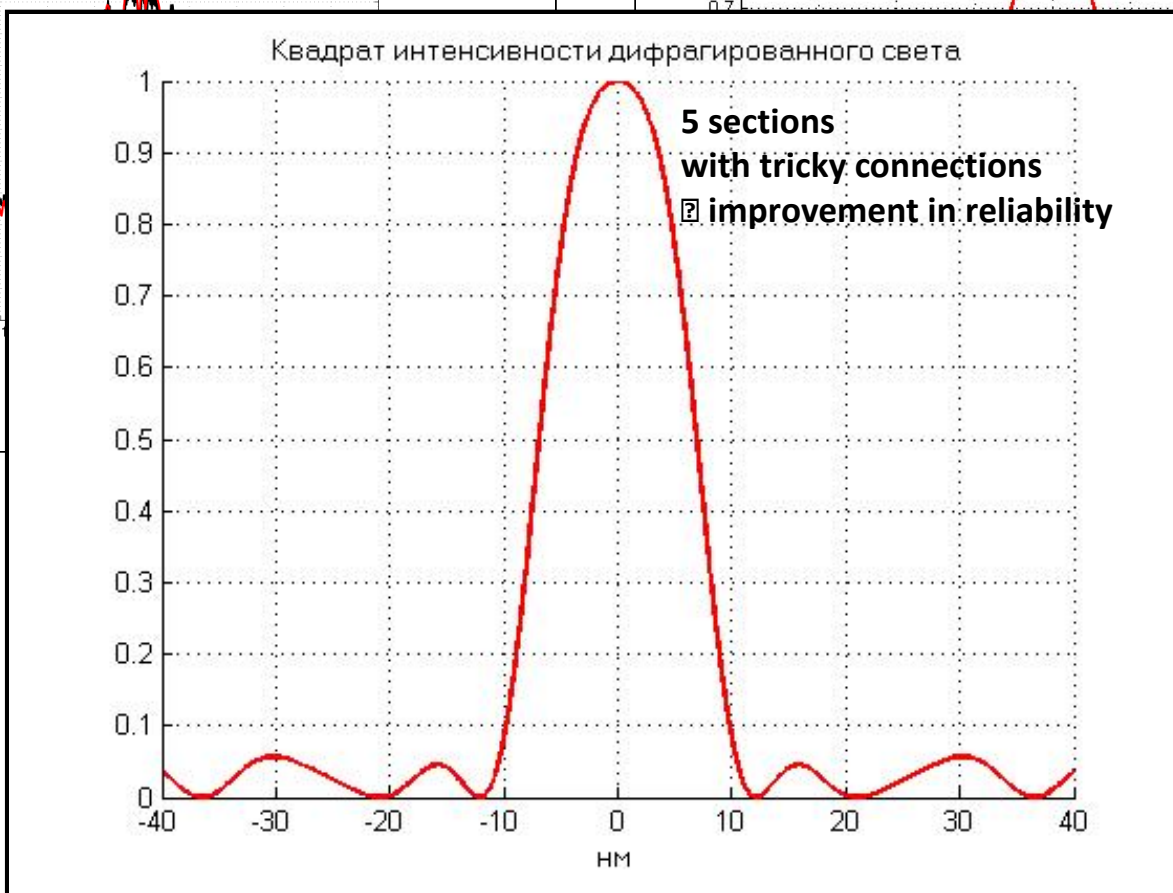
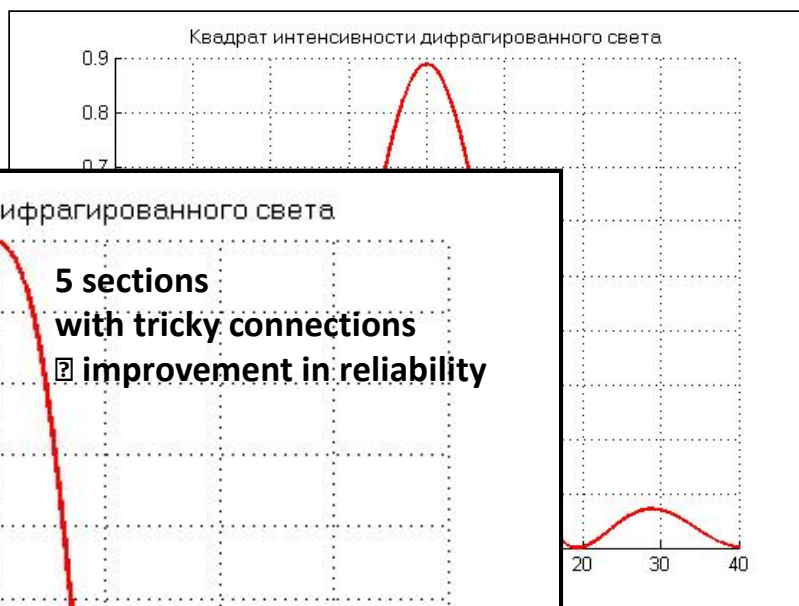
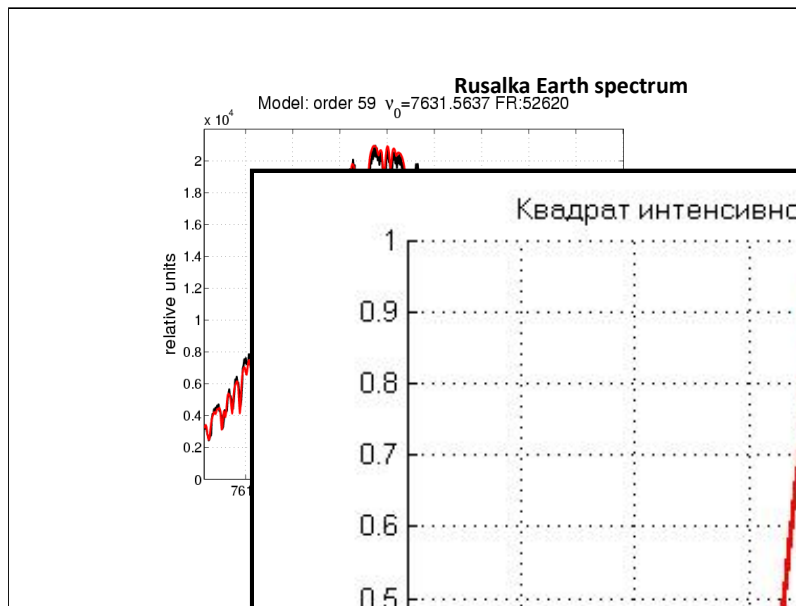


Zemax NSC model (non-sequential sources)



NIR AOTF by Y. Kalinnikov

Advanced sinc-shape



Species	Scientific Objective	Current Knowledge	Wavelengths, μm	Detection limit Solar Occultation	Detection limit Nadir
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Abundant species

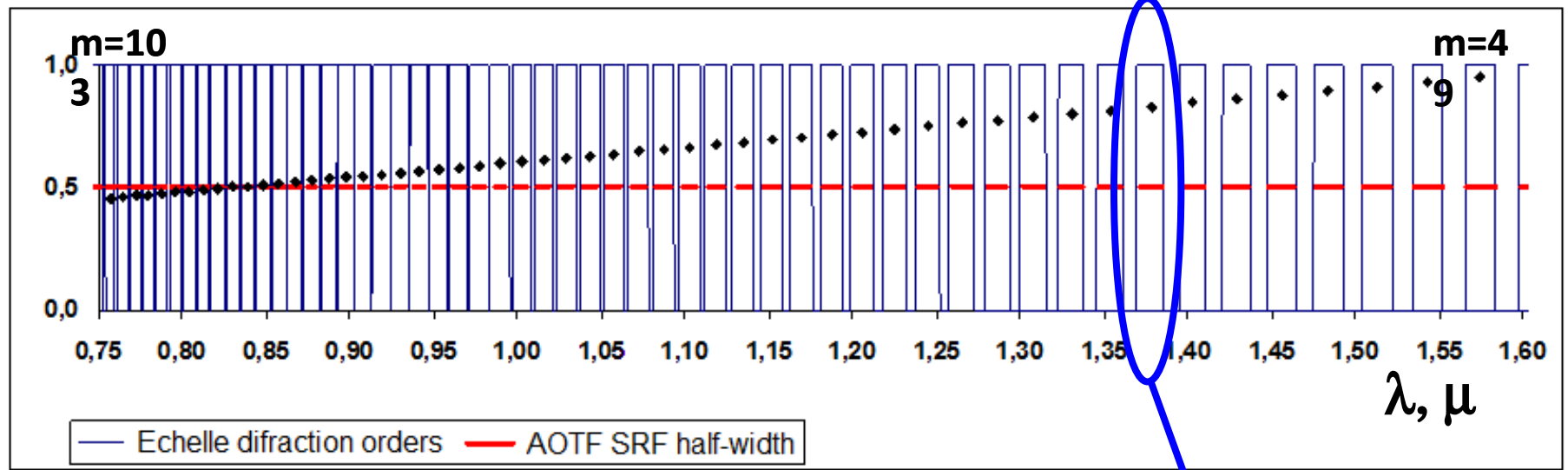
CO2	Profiles, pressure, temperature field	0.965	1.43, 1.58, 1.60, 2.7, 3.8, 4.3, 15 etc	5-140 km	Temperature field
CO2 isotopes	Profile isotopes	$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}=0.967$ $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}=1.018$ Ratios wrt Earth	1.47, 1.45, 2.6, 2.9, 3.0, 4.0 etc		
H2O	Profile. abundance	1-500 ppm (variable with season)	1.13, 1.38, 2.56	10-80 km	0.5 ppm
CO	Profile. abundance	300-1000 ppm	1.57	4 ppm	100 ppm
Aerosol	Properties, extinction profiles	opacities, integrated and limb profiles, particle sizes	0.65-1.65, 2-25	0.1 μm <reff <10 μm Distinguish H2O/dust	Mapping of dust and ice cloud opacity
O2	Profile	0.13%	0.76	Profiling up to 50-60 km with abundance 0.13%	0.02-0.05%
O2(a1Δg)	Dayglow (ozone)+ Nightglow	0-30MR (dayglow) 0-0.3MR (nightglow)	1.27		0.1MR (in nadir) and 10kR column in limb

Trace species

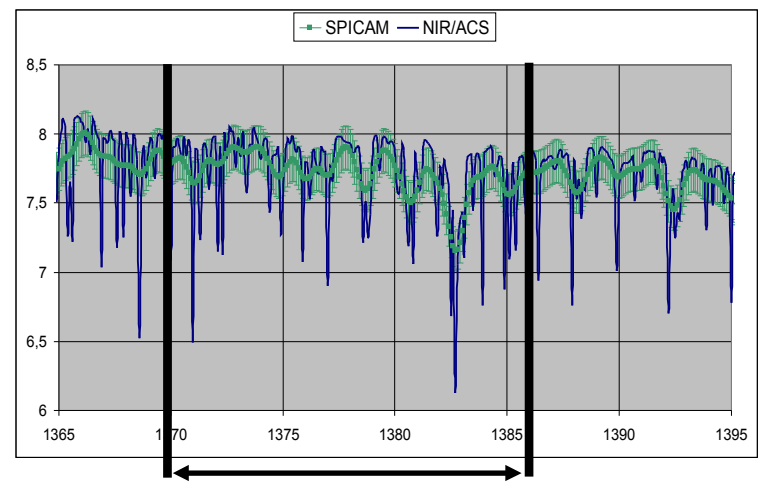
CH4	Detection, profiles	10-50 ppb	3.3	0.02 ppb	
C2H2	Detection	<2 ppb	3	0.1 ppb	
C2H4	Detection	<4 ppb	3.2	0.5 ppb	
C2H6	Detection	<0.2 ppb	3.3	0.05 ppb	
H2S	Detection	<20 ppb	2.6	5 ppb	
OCS	Detection	<10	2.44, 3.4	0.3 ppb	
HDO	Detection	0.1-1 ppm	3.7	0.2 ppb	
H2CO	Detection	<3 ppb	3.6	0.03 ppb	
HO2	Detection	200	2.94	1 ppb	
NO2	Detection	<10	3.43, 3.15	0.1 ppb	
	Detection	<0.3	3.0	0.04 ppb	

Talk by Anna Fedorova after the coffee

break

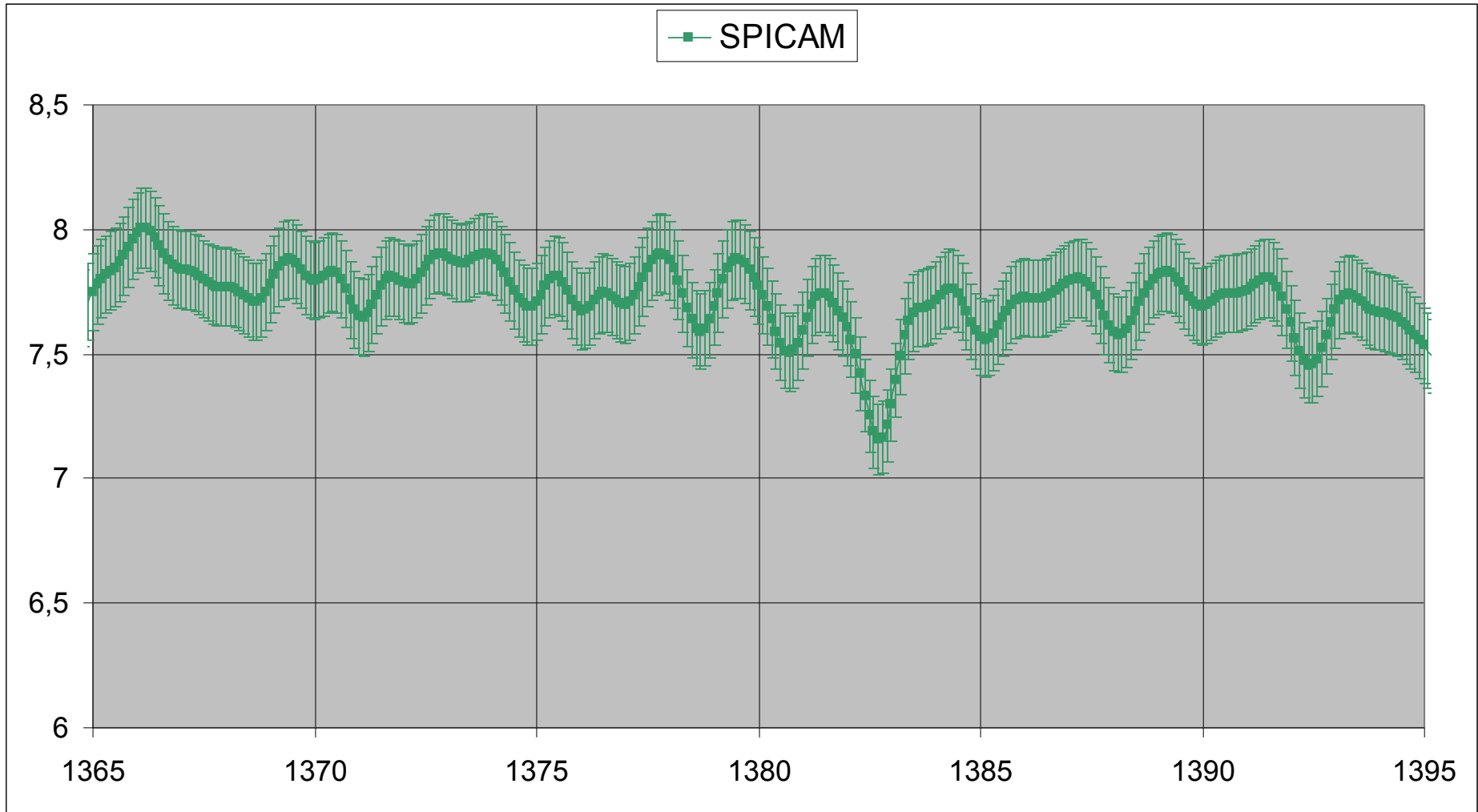


- Up to 10 orders per measuring sequence;
- Exposure 1ms – 1s;
- Onboard image averaging 1..256;
- Averaged into 5 frame stripes;

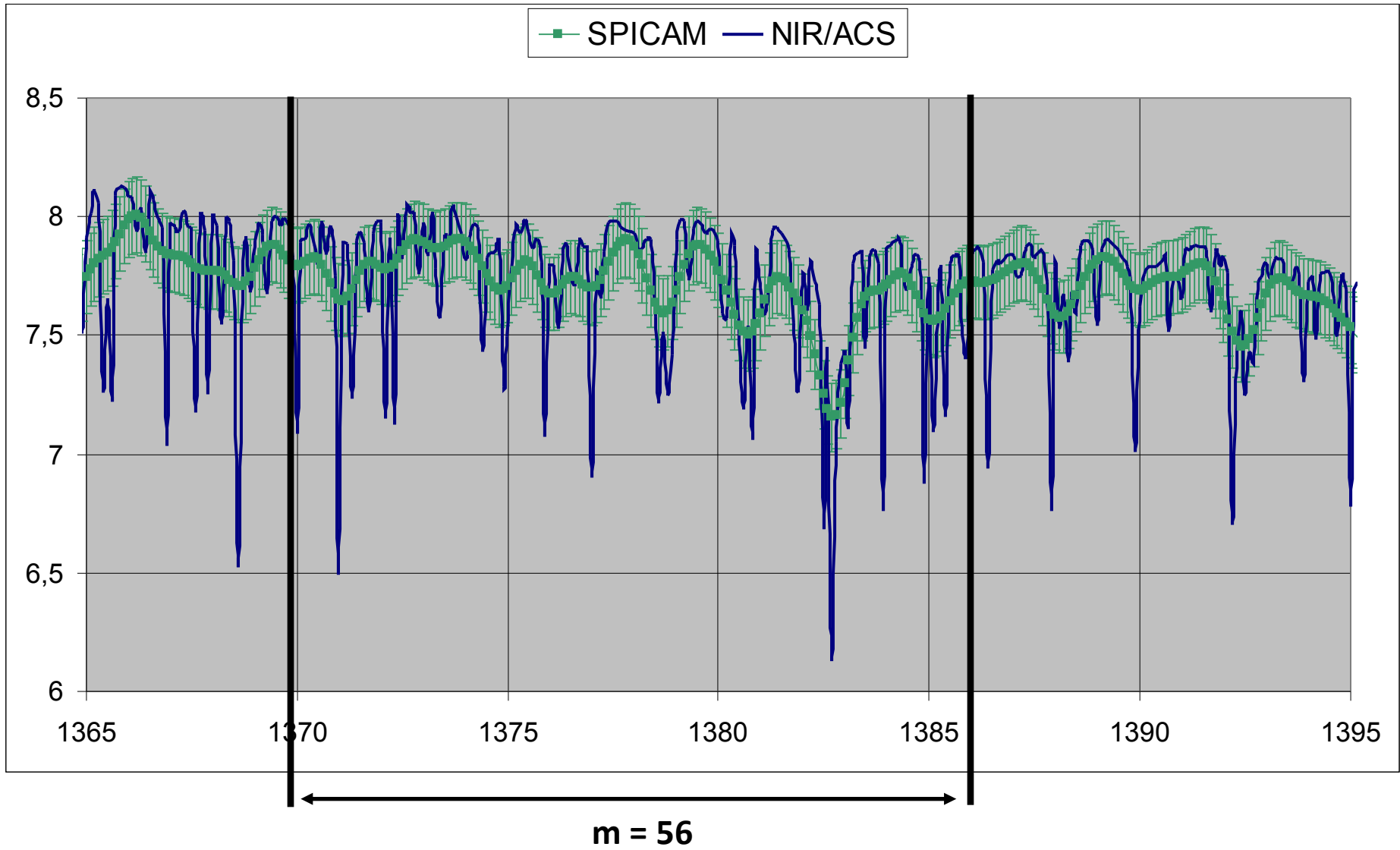


$m =$
56

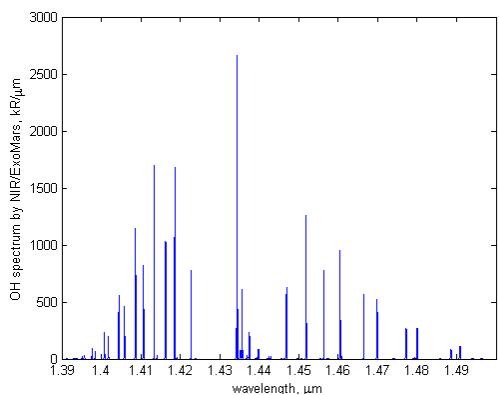
NIR nadir measurements (H₂O)



NIR nadir measurements (H₂O)

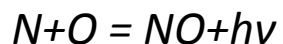
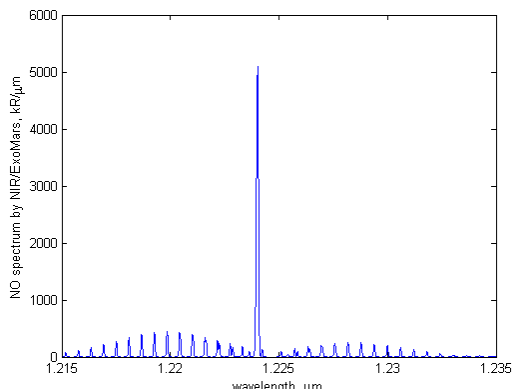


Nightglow O₂(1.27μm), OH(1.43 μm) и NO(1.224 μm)



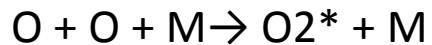
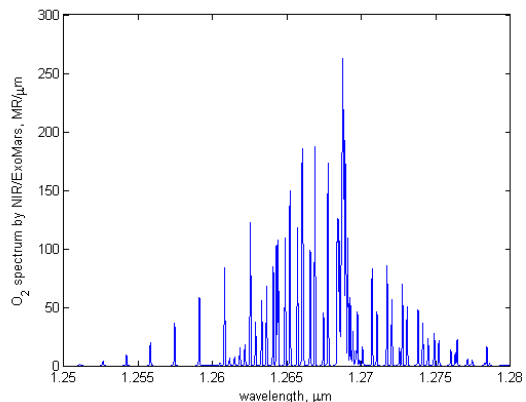
OH at 1.43 μm for nadir NIR, 16kR

S/N ~ 5



NO, 1.2 kR.

S/N ~ 10



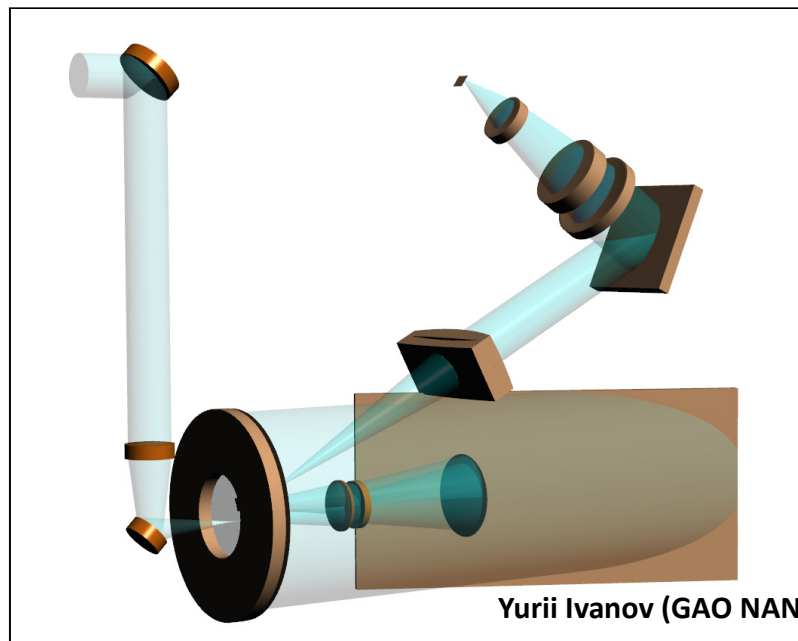
O₂ at 1.27 μm for nadir, 240kR

S/N ~ 500

In detail by Anna

MIR: Mid-IR Echelle/cross-dispersion

- Spectral range: 2.4 – 4.2 μm
- Instantaneous coverage: 230-300 nm ranges per measurement
- Spectral resolving power: >50 000
- FOV: 0.1 x 2.9 mrad
- Aperture ratio 1:3
- Mass/ Power / Data: 12 kg / 20 W / 1.2 Gbit per day
- Size 460 x 200 x 440 mm
- Operation modes: Solar Occultation
- Operation rate 1-2 images/s
- S/N >500



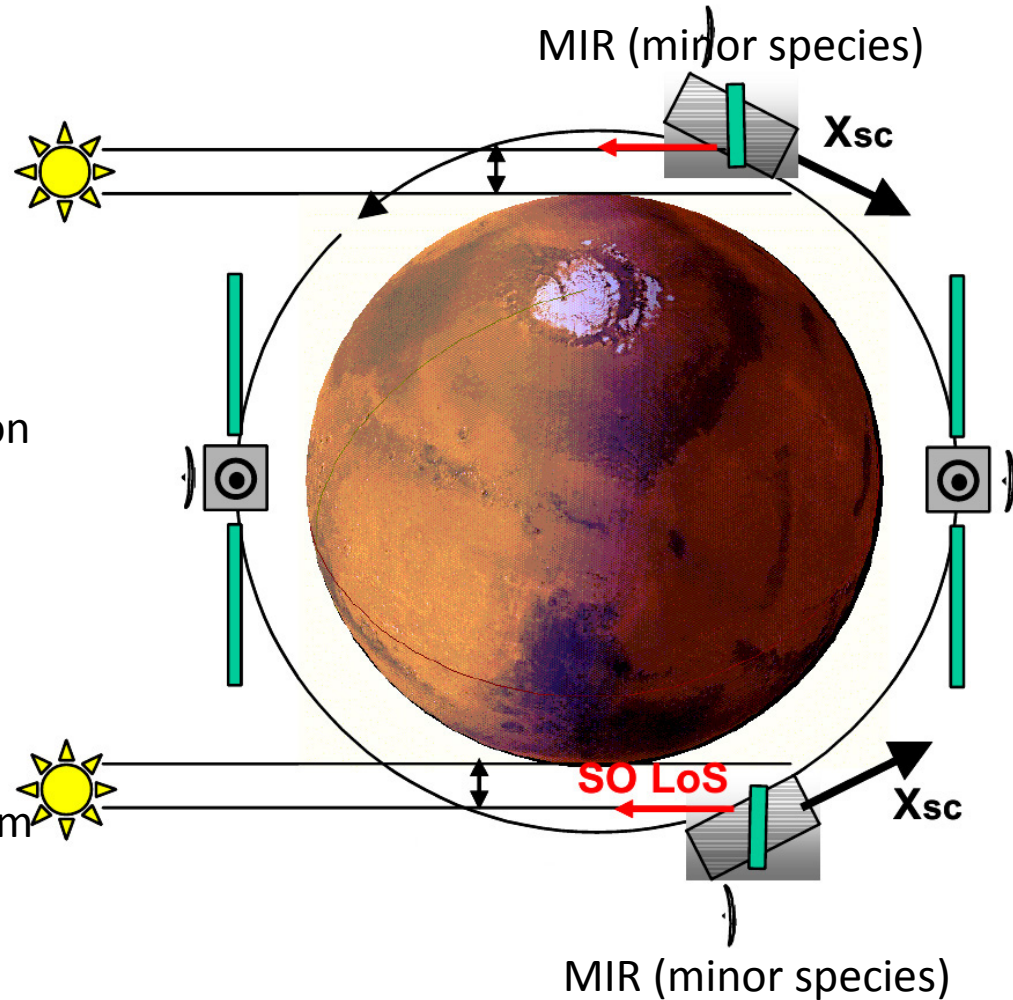
Concept of the cross-dispersion

Yurii Ivanov (GAO NANU)

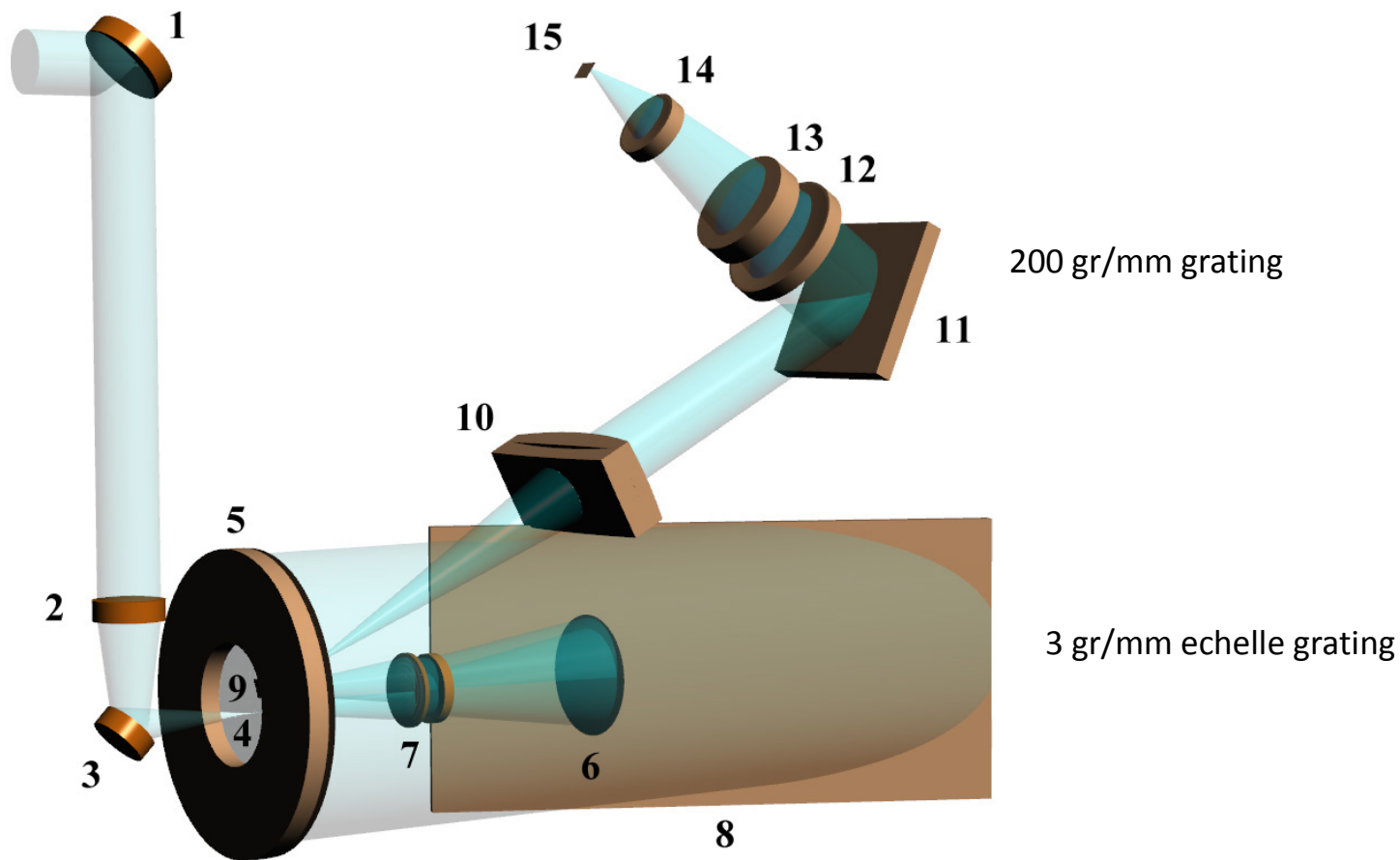
MIR spectrometer

Solar occultation

- High spectral resolution ~ 50000
- SNR ~ 500 (current estimation)
- Spatial resolution in SO ~ 5 km
- 0.5-1 sec for measurements – 1-2 position of secondary grating angle
- 72 sec for occultation 0-100 km in the atmosphere
- **CO₂** measurements for density and temperature from 10 to at least 140 km
- Known species **CH₄**, **H₂O**, **CO** at 10-80 km
- Isotopic ratios **HDO/H₂O**, **¹³CO₂/CO₂**, **CO₁₈O/CO₂** etc.
- Search of minor gaseous species **C₂H₂**, **C₂H₄**, **C₂H₆** и, **SO₂**, **HO₂**, **H₂O₂**, **H₂CO**, **HCl**, **OCS** etc.

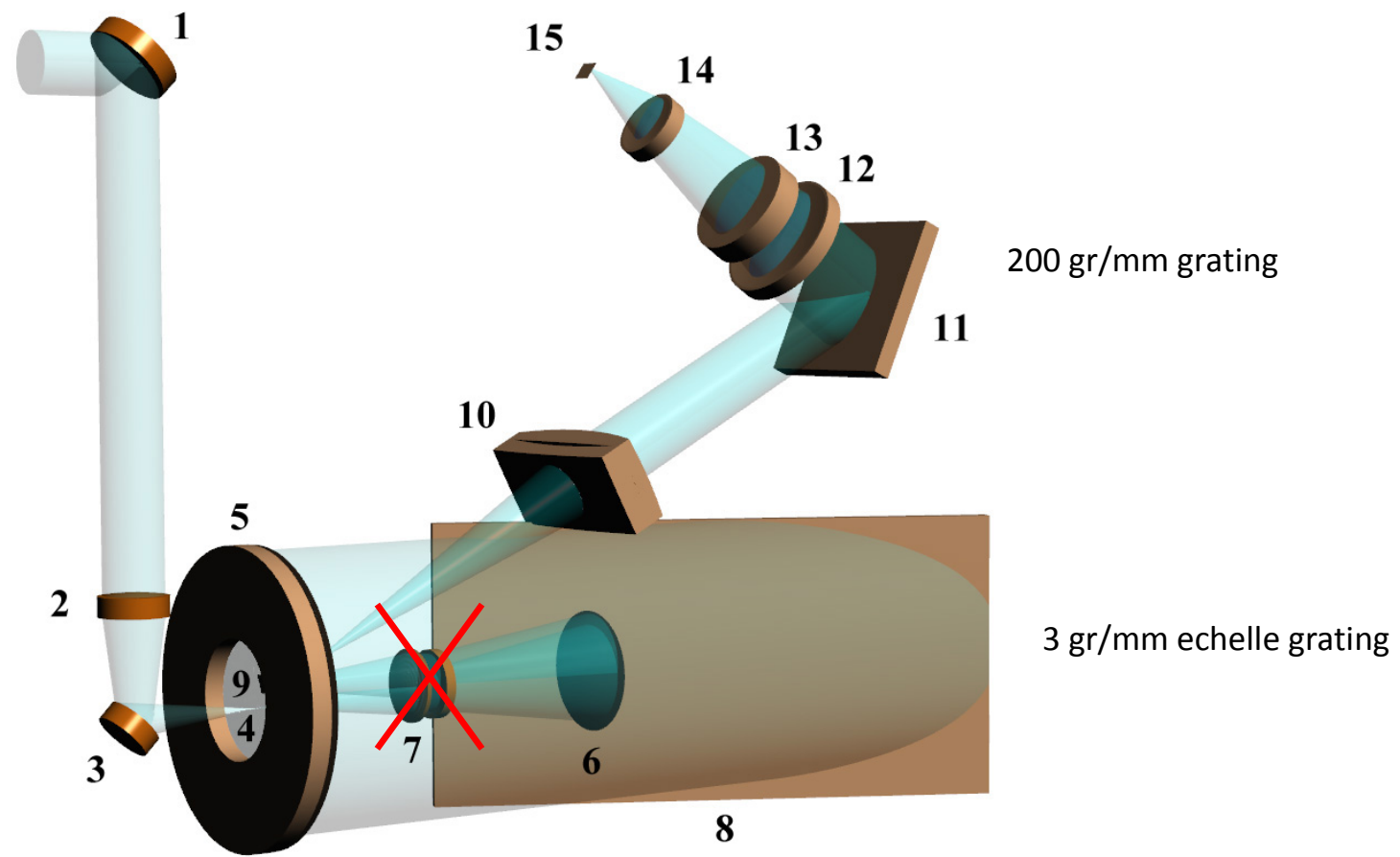


MIR design



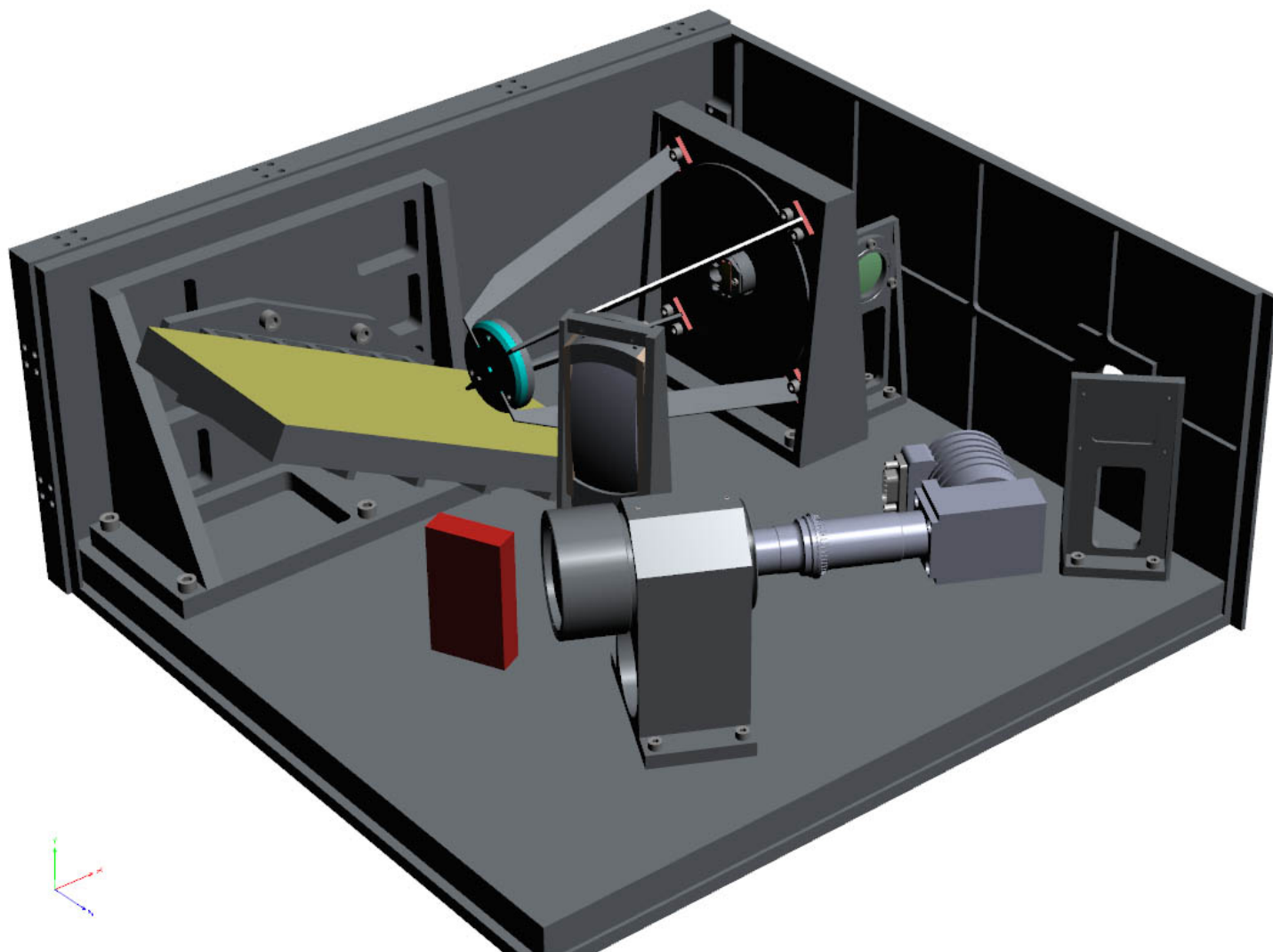
A simplified optical scheme of the MIR channel. 1, 3, 9- folding mirrors; 2- entry telescope; 4- slit; collimator of the main spectrometer: 5- primary mirror, 6- secondary mirror, 7- corrector; 8- echelle diffraction grating, 10- collimator of the secondary grating; 11- steerable secondary grating; 12-14 detector's focusing lenses; 15- detector array

MIR design



A simplified optical scheme of the MIR channel. 1, 3, 9- folding mirrors; 2- entry telescope; 4- slit; collimator of the main spectrometer: 5- primary mirror, 6- secondary mirror, 7- corrector; 8- echelle diffraction grating, 10- collimator of the secondary grating; 11- steerable secondary grating; 12-14 detector's focusing lenses; 15- detector array

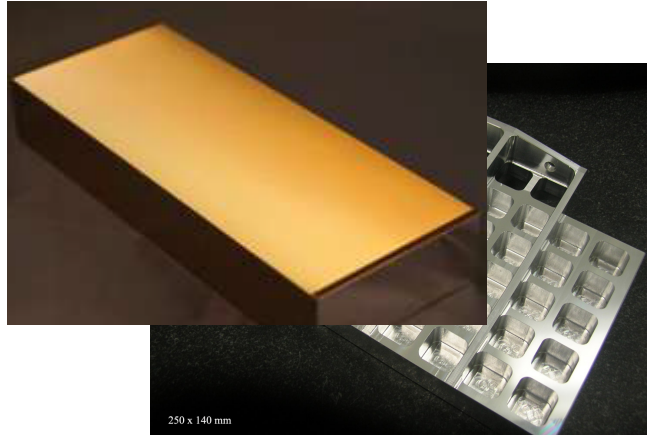
MIR design



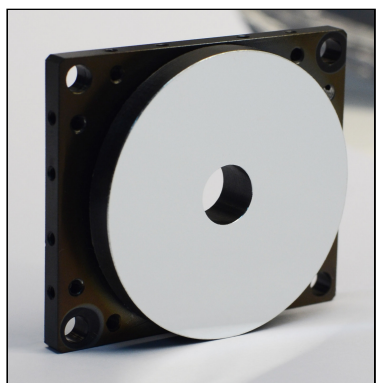
MIR key components

AMOS custom echelle grating

- 3 gr/mm
- Blaze angle 63.43°
- Dimensions 107 x 240 mm
- Gold coating



Diamond turning aspherical mirrors collimator



Sofradir Scorpio MW detector

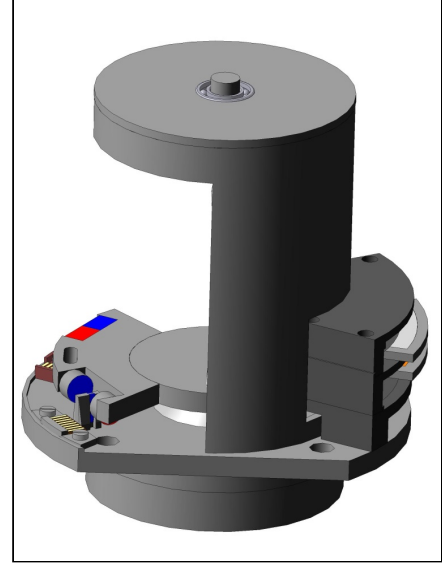
- 640 x 512 HgCdTe MWIR (15 μm PITCH)
- Mechanical cooler RICOR K508 adapted for operation in space
- custom band-pass filter 2.4-4.2 μm



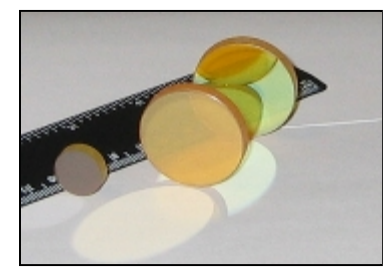
Late delivery...

Rotating unit

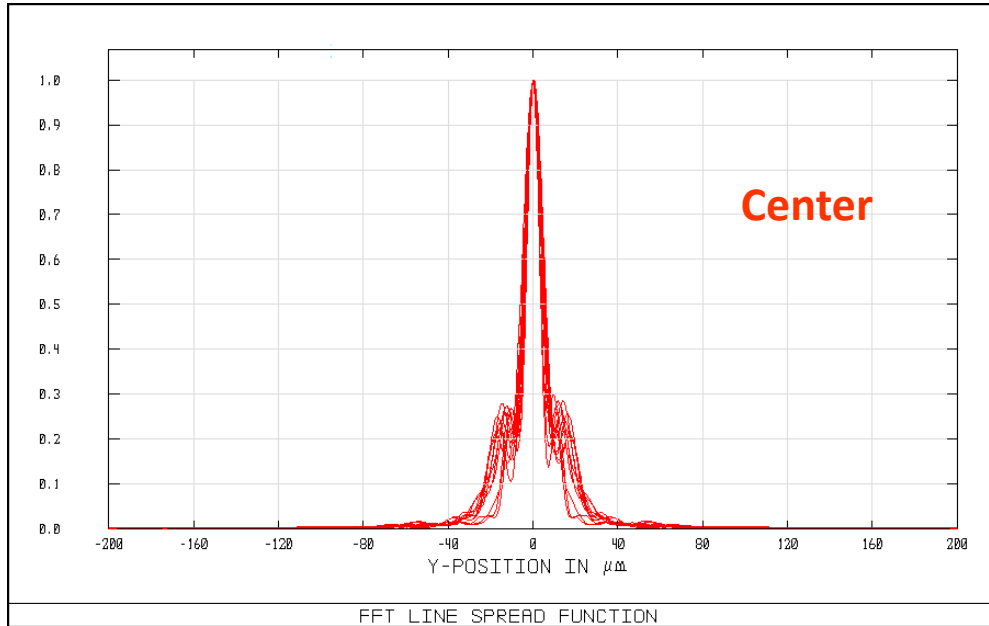
- Range ±6 degree
- Accuracy 30 arcsec



ZnSe and CaF2 optics

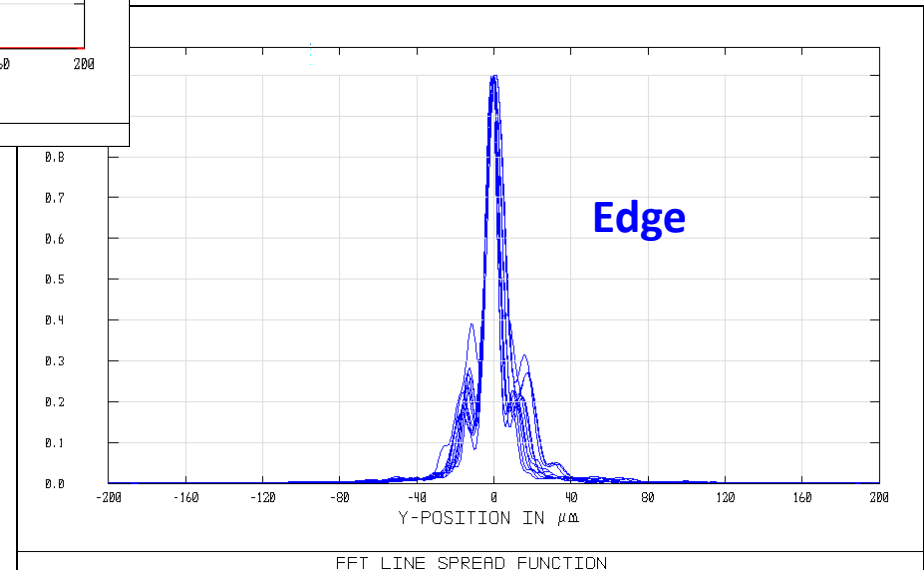


MIR point spread function



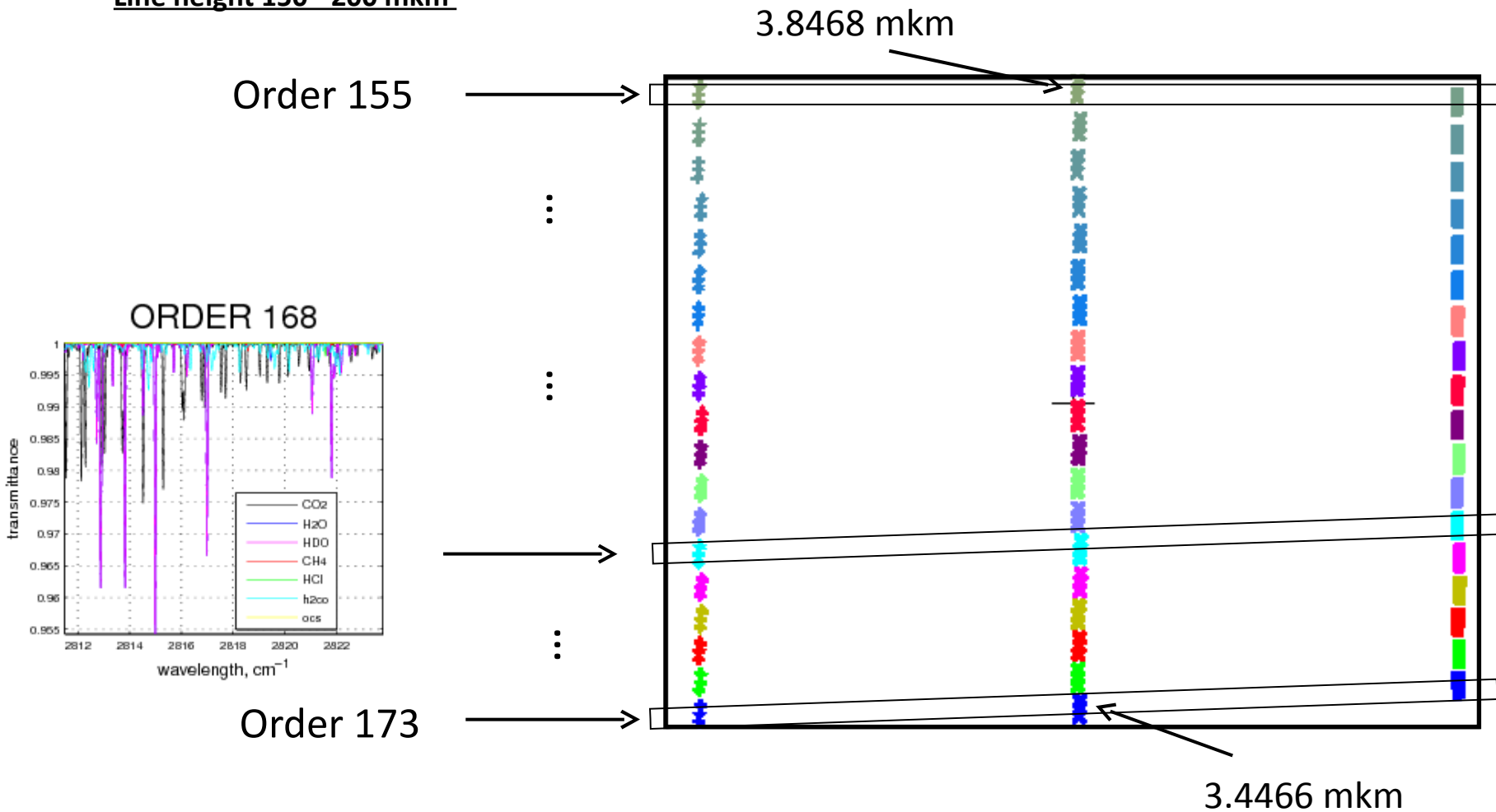
•Close to the diffraction limit (5-6 mkm)

•R = 50000 even with reserve for manufacture and alignment



MIR/ACS single footprint

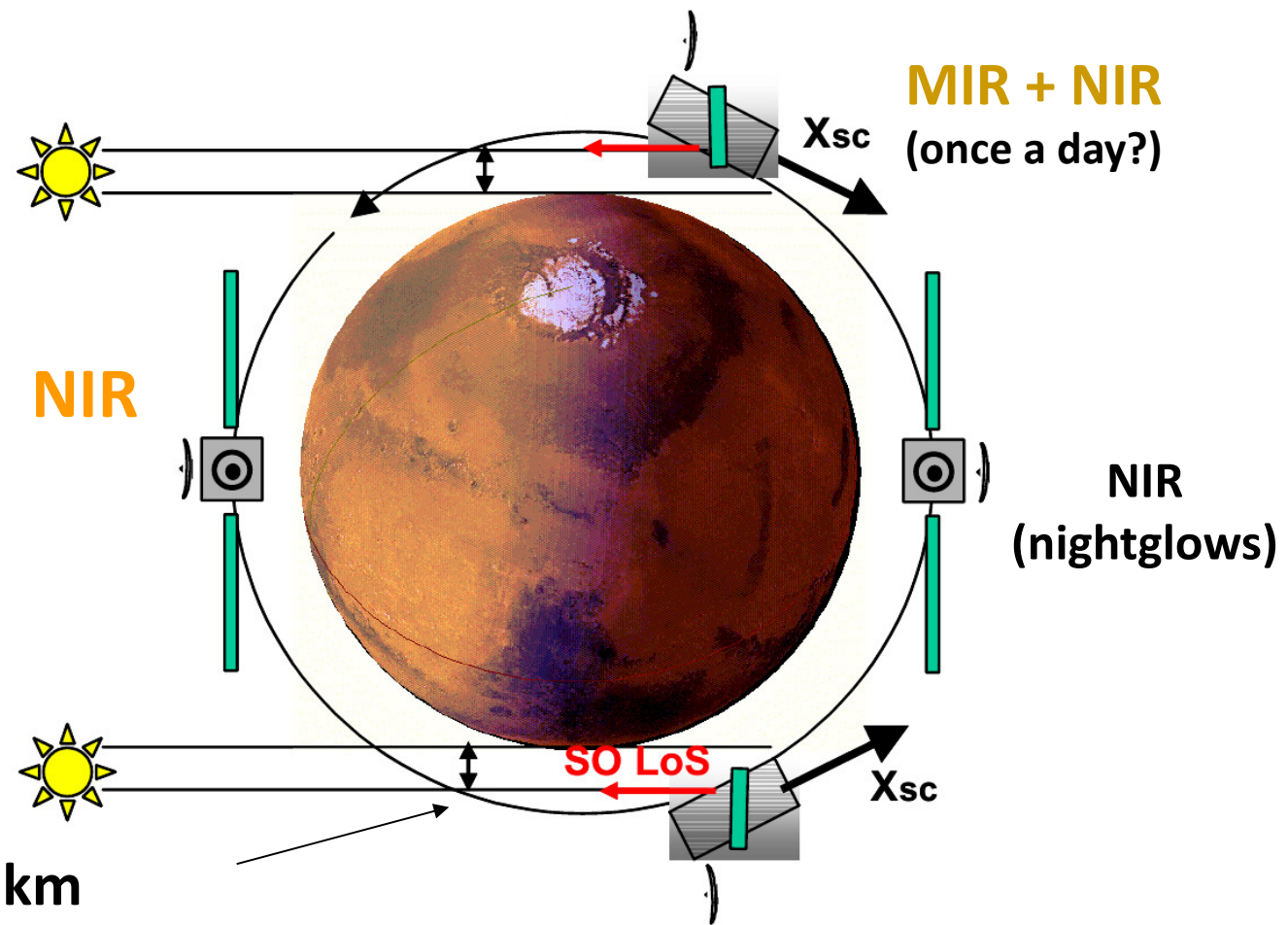
Line height 150 - 200 mkm



EXPERIMENT OPERATION PLAN

TGO operational orbit $T \sim 2$ hr orbital period

12 orbits per day, 12 sunrises and 12 sunsets – 24 occultation's per day



Species	Scientific Objective	Current Knowledge	Wavelengths, μm	Detection limit Solar Occultation	Detection limit Nadir
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Abundant species

CO2	Profiles, pressure, temperature field	0.965	1.43, 1.58, 1.60, 2.7, 3.8, 4.3, 15 etc	5-140 km	Temperature field
CO2 isotopes	Profile isotopes	$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}=0.967$ $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}=1.018$ Ratios wrt Earth	1.47, 1.45, 2.6, 2.9, 3.0, 4.0 etc		
H2O	Profile. abundance	1-500 ppm (variable with season)	1.13, 1.38, 2.56	10-80 km	0.5 ppm
CO	Profile. abundance	300-1000 ppm	1.57	4 ppm	100 ppm
Aerosol	Properties, extinction profiles	opacities, integrated and limb profiles, particle sizes	0.65-1.65, 2-25	$0.1 \mu\text{m} < \text{reff} < 10 \mu\text{m}$ Distinguish H2O/dust	Mapping of dust and ice cloud opacity
O2	Profile	0.13%	0.76	Profiling up to 50-60 km with abundance 0.13%	0.02-0.05%
O2(a1Δg)	Dayglow (ozone)+ Nightglow	0-30MR (dayglow) 0-0.3MR (nightglow)	1.27		0.1MR (in nadir) and 10kR column in limb

Trace species

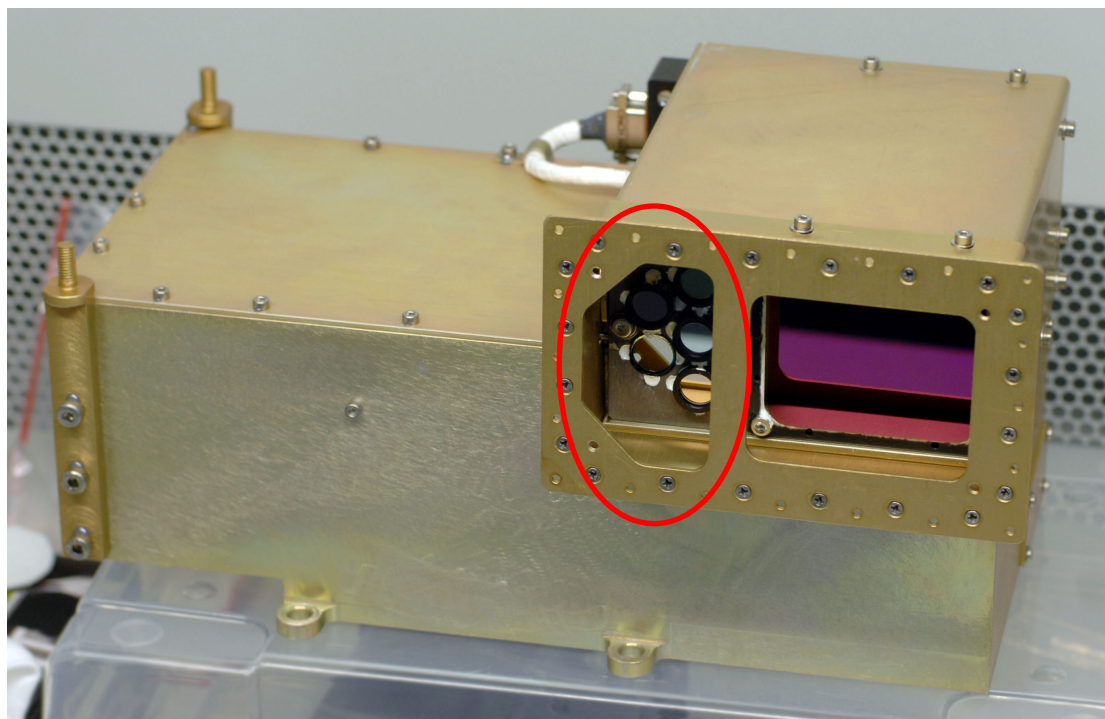
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C2H6	Detection	<0.2 ppb	3.3	0.05 ppb	
H2S	Detection	<20 ppb	2.6	5 ppb	
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HDO	Detection	0.1-1 ppm	3.7	0.2 ppb	
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Talk by Anna Fedorova after the coffee

break

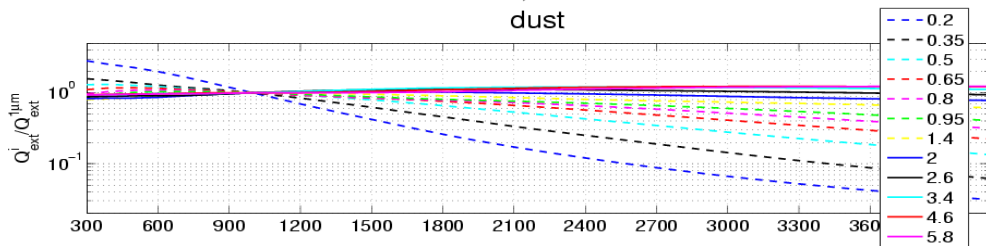
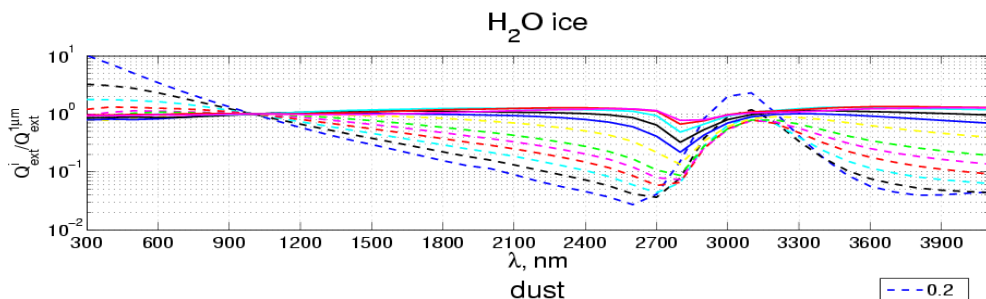
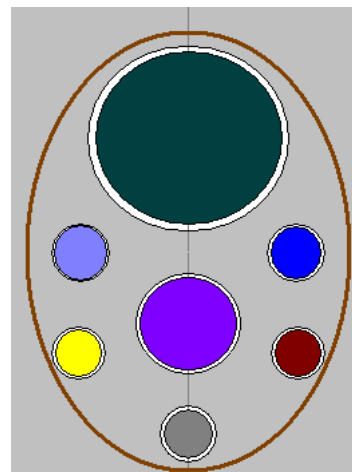
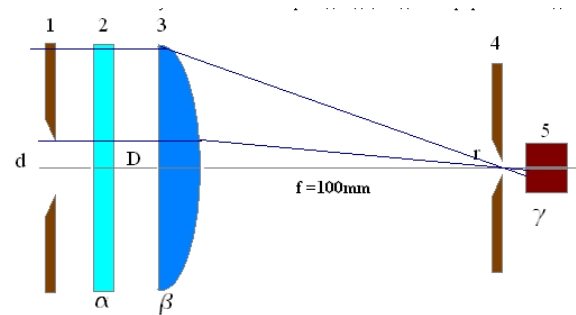
Photometric channels on TIMM2 (Phobos Grunt)

#q	Target	λ [nm]	$\Delta\lambda$ [nm]	Aperture, ϕ [mm]	Diaphragm ϕ [μm]	Detector
6	Ozone	250	10	11	100	Si 2.4x2.4 mm Hamamatsu S1336-5BQ
8	Aerosol, ozone	340	10	8	100	-
5	Aerosol	990	10	3	100	-
7	Aerosol	1550	12	3	100	InGaAs ϕ 1 mm Hamamatsu G8370-01
1-4	Pointing monitoring	550	1	3	-	Si 4x 1x1mm ϕ Д19KK



Photometric channels on ACS (TBC)

#q	λ [nm]	$\Delta\lambda$ [nm]	Detector
1	200	10	Si 2.4x2.4 mm Hamamatsu S1336-5BQ x 7
2	310		
3	430		
4	580		
5	750		
6	900		
7	N		



The dust characterization in the wide spectral range from the solar occultations. The refractive index of Martian dust was taken from the Ockert-Bell model, the refractive index of H₂O was taken from Warren. Log-normal distribution was used: for H₂O $\text{veff}=0.2 \mu\text{m}$, for dust $\text{veff}=0.4 \mu\text{m}$. The color marks a reff

To-do list until 2014

NIR

- Optical and mechanical test with qualification model without flight electronics
- Production of flight hardware
- Accelerate electronics production

MIR

- Finalizing instrument design (best effort for S/N improvement)
- Partial production of flight hardware and tests
- Accelerate electronics production
- Final decision on photometric channels
- Accelerate electronics production