Characterization of the JWST Pathfinder Mirror Dynamics Using the Center of Curvature Optical Assembly (CoCOA)

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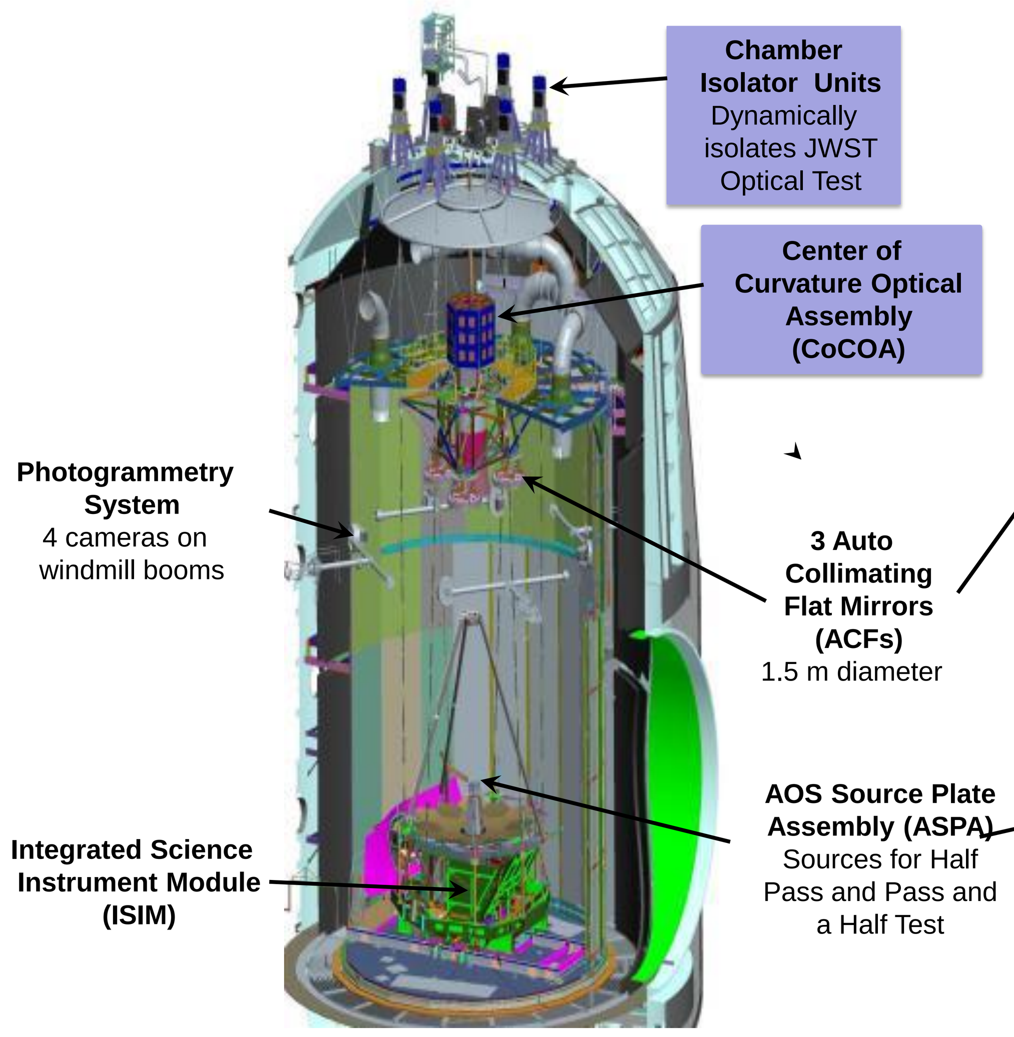
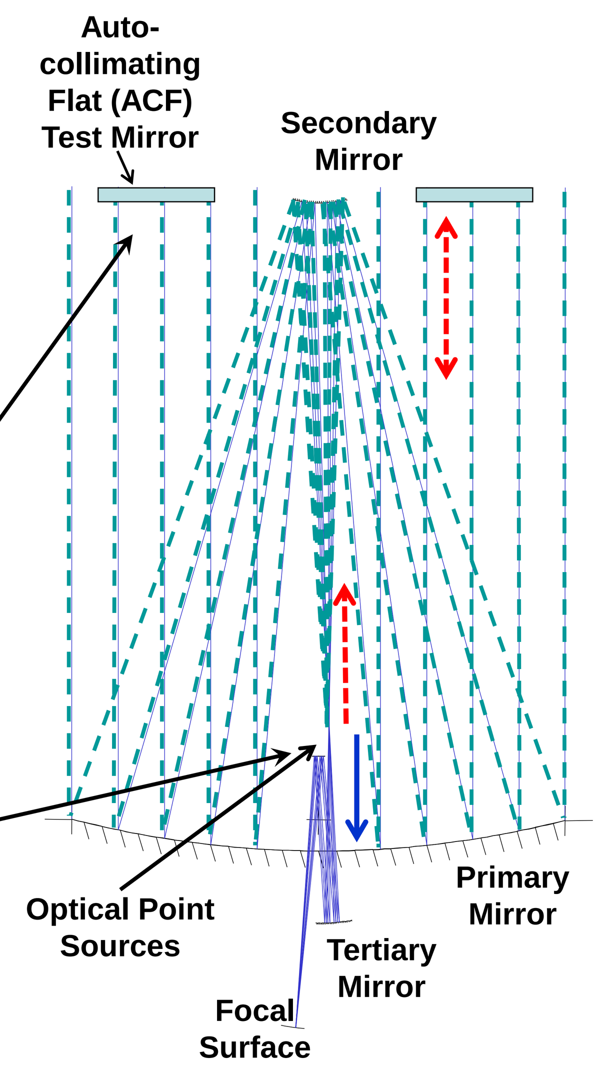
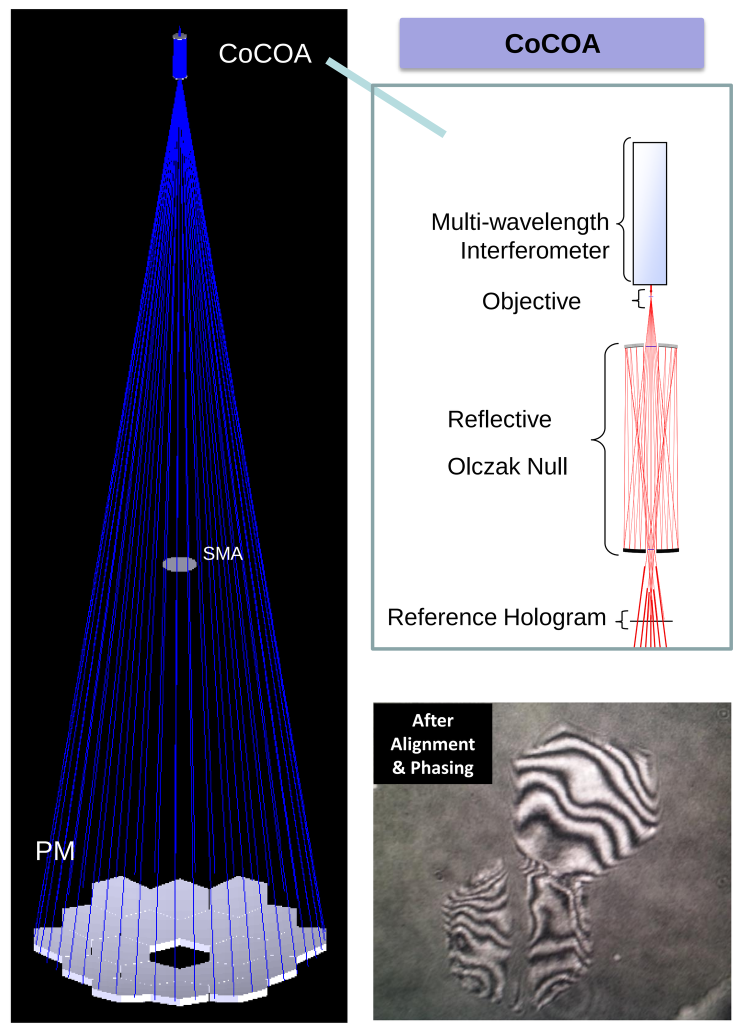
1) Mechanical and Optical Configurations of the JWST Test







- The entire configuration is supported from the top of the chamber by a vibration isolation system.
- Special test equipment includes strategically placed isolators, tunable mass dampers, and cryogenic magnetic dampers.

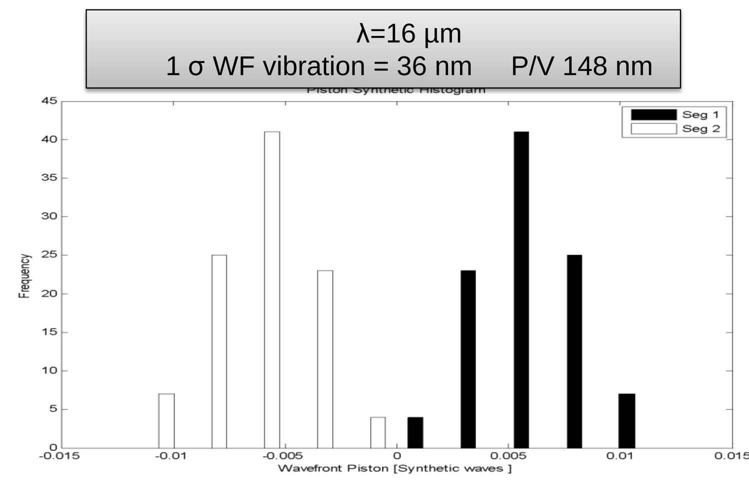
- Fibers at the Cassegrain focus are collimated by the telescope
- The simulated star light is imaged to by the Integrated Science Instrument Module (ISIM).
- Stable images are important for effective wave front sensing (WFS).

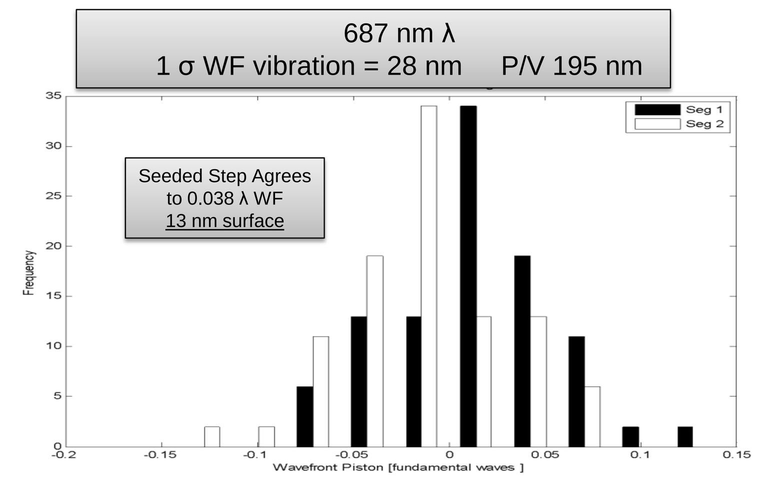
- The CoCOA contains a Multiple-wavelength interferometer (MWIF) for phasing the primary mirror.
- Two wavelengths are combined to make the data appear to have been taken at a much larger wavelength, ranging from 16.8 µm to 15 mm
- Instantaneous interferometer impervious to vibration
- 2 frames per second (FPS) and now upgraded to 4 FPS for future testing.
- Many relevant modes captured at this frequency.

2) Mirror Phasing Dynamics

- The JWST pathfinder has 2 mirror segments that are phased to each other in optical testing.
- Synthetic wavelengths are reduced from 15 mm to 16 um as mirror phasing progresses.
- Mirrors phased under atmospheric, vacuum and cryogenic vacuum test conditions.

Ambient Vacuum Histograms

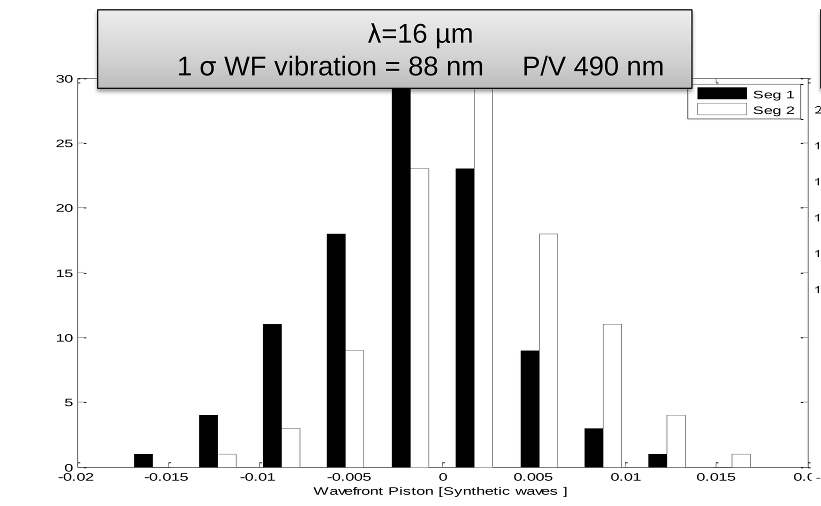


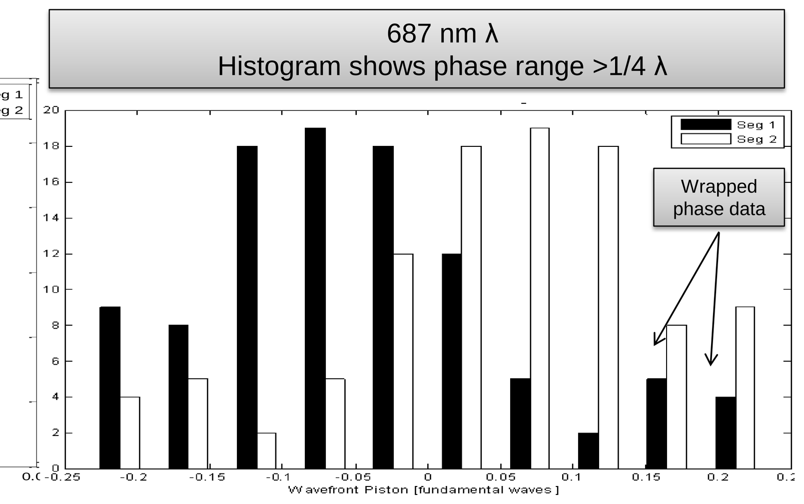


- The16 µm synthetic wavelength step variation is Gaussian in nature (1σ=36nm) with a peak to valley range in wavefront piston values of 195 nm.
- The measured step height is 103 nm.

- The 687 nm histogram represents the delta WF piston between each frame and the 100 frame average.
- The peak to valley variation is 195 nm (1σ=28nm) and the measured wave front step height is 116 nm.
- Step heights and vibrations are within 13 nm!

Cryogenic Vacuum Histograms



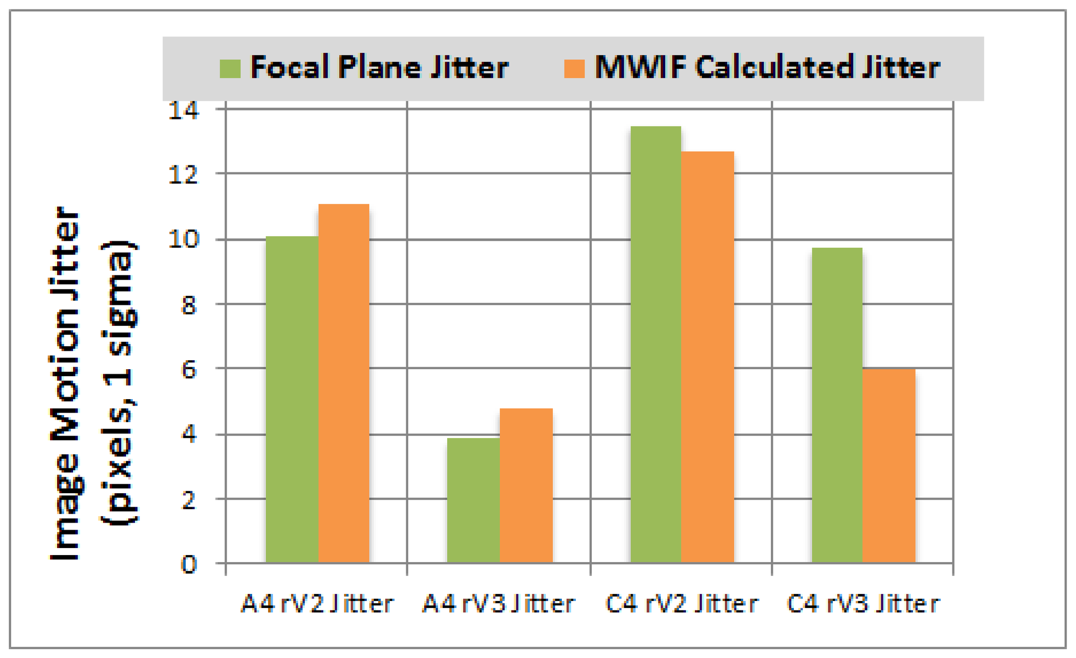


Under cryogenic vacuum conditions, the chamber vibration increases and material damping is reduced.

- Phasing is successfully performed using the 16.8 um synthetic wavelength in the higher vibration environment.
- Mirror phased from >1000 um to 0.032 um surface piston.
- Back to back measurements demonstrated wave front piston repeatability of 14 nm.

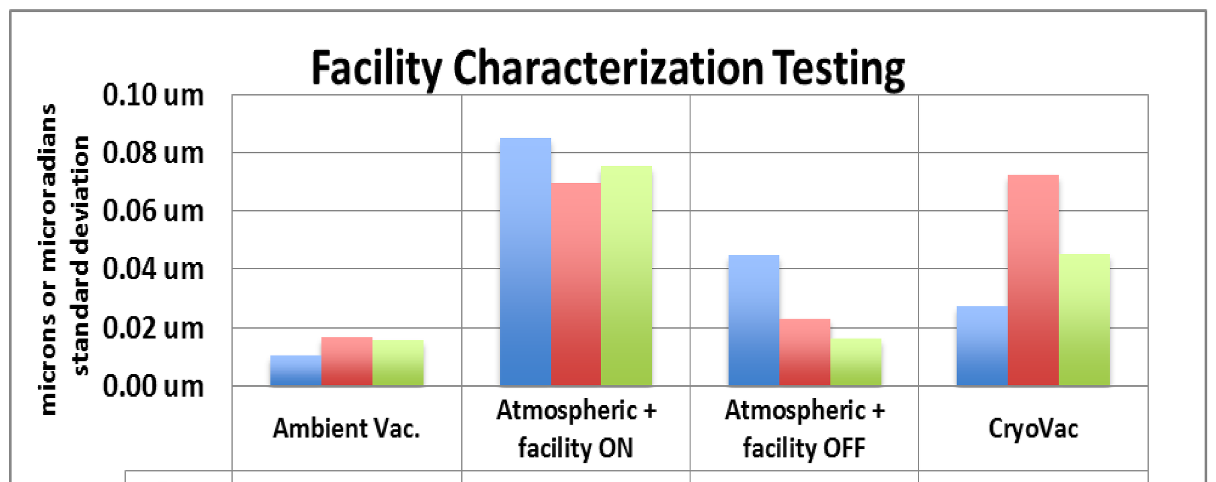
- Vibration exceeded +/- ¼ λ causing fundamental wavelength ambiguities.
- Calculated mirror to mirror piston not valid.
- 16 um data utilized for segment to segment piston.
- Mirror tilt dynamics and segment based WFE data still valid at this wavelength.

3) Focal Plane Dynamics Correlation to MWIF Data at Cryo



- Observed jitter during full telescope level testing prompted further investigation of the system dynamics.
- MWIF frame to frame tilt agreed with telescope level testing.
- Confirmed that mirror to mirror tilt was the dominant jitter mechanism.

4) Facility Characterization Using MWIF



	Ambient Vac.	Atmospheric + facility ON	Atmospheric + facility OFF	CryoVac
Piston	0.01 um	0.09 um	0.04 um	0.028
V2 Tilt	0.02 um	0.07 um	0.02 um	0.072
V3 Tilt	0.02 um	0.08 um	0.02 um	0.045

- Extensive characterization of facility dynamics using accelerometers and MWIF performed under atmospheric vacuum and cryogenic conditions.
- Atmospheric testing demonstrated the transfer of floor vibrations to mirror tilts.
- Lessons learned leading to critical design upgrades for the flight OTIS test.
- Design upgrades will be tested by the MWIF before flight system testing.
- Evaluation of the magnitude, orientation, and frequency of the vibration as a function of facility state helps the dynamics team diagnose the vibration sources.

5) Conclusion

- Successful primary mirror phasing is demonstrated during pathfinder testing in the presence of larger than expected dynamic disturbances.
- MWIF dynamics characterization is directly correlated to image based motion.
- The quality of future design improvements will be tested with the MWIF.
- MWIF data will be used for optical and mechanical test predictions for the flight JWST testing in 2017.

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