

# **Heliospheric Imager (HI)**

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#### **Outline**

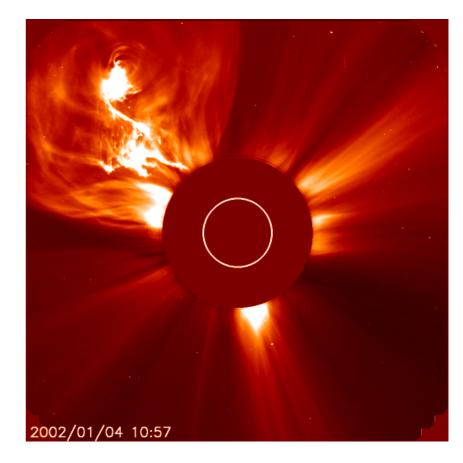
- HI Overview
- HI Optical Design
- HI Mechanical Design
- HI Structural Analysis
- HI Thermal Analysis
- HI Assembly, Integration, and Test

- **Richard Harrison**
- **Jean-Marc Defise**
- **Chris Eyles**
- **Helen Mapson-Menard**
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- **Chris Eyles**



### **Heliospheric Imager - Overview**

- First Opportunity to Observe Geoeffective Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) Along the Sun-Earth Line in Interplanetary Space - the First Instrument to Detect CMEs in a Field of View Including the Earth!
- First Opportunity to Obtain Stereographic Views of CMEs in Interplanetary Space - to Investigate CME Structure, Evolution and Propagation
- Method: Occultation and Baffle System, With Wide Angle View of the Heliosphere, Achieving Light Rejection Levels of 3x10-13 and 10-14 of the Solar Brightness



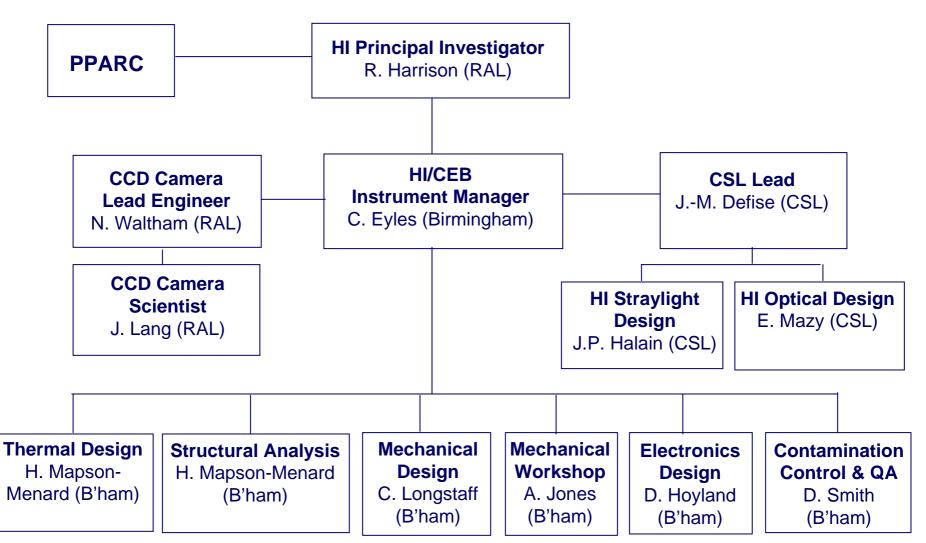


### **HI Institute Roles and Responsibilities**

- Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
  - PI Institute
  - Leadership of UK STEREO/SECCHI Science Team
  - Support With HI AIT
- University of Birmingham
  - HI Mechanical, Thermal and Electrical Design
  - Fabrication and AIT of HI QM and FMs
  - HI Instrument Management
- Centre Spatial de Liege
  - Optical Design and Test
  - Optical Calibration
  - Straylight Analysis and Baffle Design
  - Support With HI AIT
- Naval Research Laboratory
  - FPA Design (With Swales)
  - HI US Liason (D. Socker)



## **HI Project Organisation**





### **HI Instrument Requirements**

	HI-1	HI-2
Instrument Type	Externally-	Externally-
	Occulted	Occulted
	Coronagraph	Coronagraph
Centre of Field-of-View Direction	Along Sun-Earth	Along Sun-Earth
	Line	Line
	θ <b>= 13.65 deg</b>	θ <b>= 53.35 deg</b>
Angular Field-of-View	20 deg	70 deg
Coronal Coverage	12 - 84 R <sub>sun</sub>	66 - 318 R <sub>sun</sub>
Overlap With COR2	12 - 15 R <sub>sun</sub>	N/A
Overlap With HI-1	N/A	66 - 84 R <sub>sun</sub>
Baseline Image (2 x 2 Binning)	1024 x 1024	1024 x 1024
Image Pixel Scale (Binned)	70 arcsec	4 arcmin
Spectral Bandpass	630 - 730 nm	400 - 1000 nm
Exposure Time	12 - 20 sec	60 - 90 sec
Nominal Images Per Sequence	70	50
Required Cadence (Per Sequence)	60 min	<b>120 min</b>
Brightness Sensitivity	3 x 10 <sup>-15</sup> B <sub>sun</sub>	3 x 10 <sup>-16</sup> B <sub>sun</sub>
Straylight Rejection	3 x 10 <sup>-13</sup> B <sub>sun</sub>	10 <sup>-14</sup> B <sub>sun</sub>
Brightness Accuracy	10%	10%

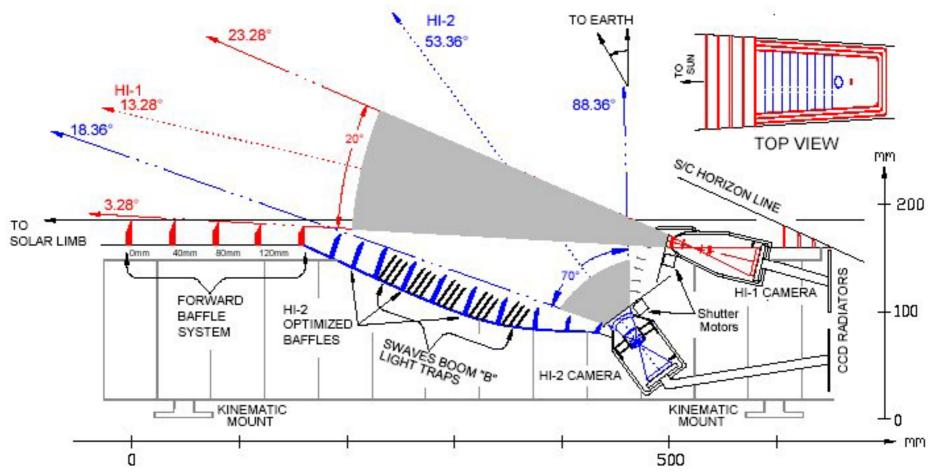


### **HI Instrument Requirements**

а 82 Geometrical Requirements: ECLIPTIC – To View the Sun-Earth POLE Line With Unbroken 9.4 ŝ m **Coverage From Corona to** HI-2 35° HI-1 10° **Earth Orbit** FARTH COR-2, 4° (E =90°) **Opening Angle of 45** ECLIPTIC PLANE 13.28° **Degrees Governed by** 53.36° EARTH 88.36 COR-1, 1 (E =60°) Average CME Width Over Equator -5 -6 **Brightness Levels:** -7 Need to Achieve -8 **Rejection to < 3x10-13 & <** -9 COR-1 10-14 B/Bo to Detect CME 10 Detection Threshold b -10 COR-2. Signal 10 Detection Threshold -11 L0G B/B0 INTEGRATED STAR EQUATORIAL K + F + DIFFUSE GALACTIC Have to Contend With -12 HI-1 INST BKG **Contributions From the** -13 CME SIGNAL F-Corona, Planets, Stars, -14 HI-2 MAX INST BKG HI-1 10 Detection Threshold the Earth and Moon -15 HI-2. 10 Detection Threshold -16 30 80 20 40 70 10 50 60 90 100 ELONGATION & (DEG)

### **HI Assembly Overview**

#### **The Original Design Concept**





#### **HI Assembly Overview**

