



Effects of Stray Light on SOFIA Science Data

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Extra Background seen with FLITECAM



- During the Pluto Occultation Practice Flight, an extra background at 2.2 µm was noted; strongly dependent on telescope elevation (stronger at lower tel els)
 - Extra background had been seen in earlier FLITECAM commissioning observations, but not fully characterized.
 - Extra background could be easily seen at 35 degrees and varied as the plane tipped slightly ~1 deg; disappeared by ~45 deg
 - Pupil images reveal two bright regions
 - Blackbody fits to the excess emission give T ~ 500-700 K
 - Most likely explanation: emission from engine cone (dominant source) and plume directly striking/scattering off upper edge of primary and reflecting off spiders
 - Reflection off aft spider is brightest region in pupil images above ~20 deg elevations

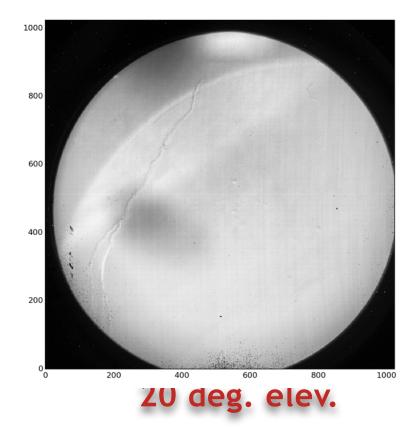


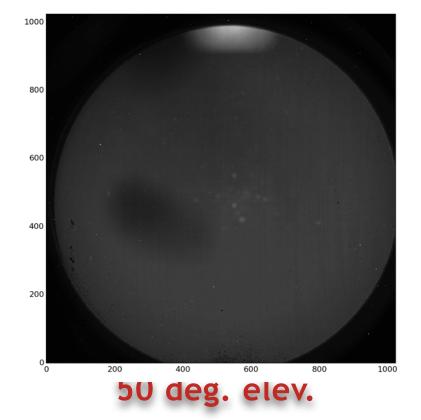




FLIPO: 2.2 micron Image of Sky







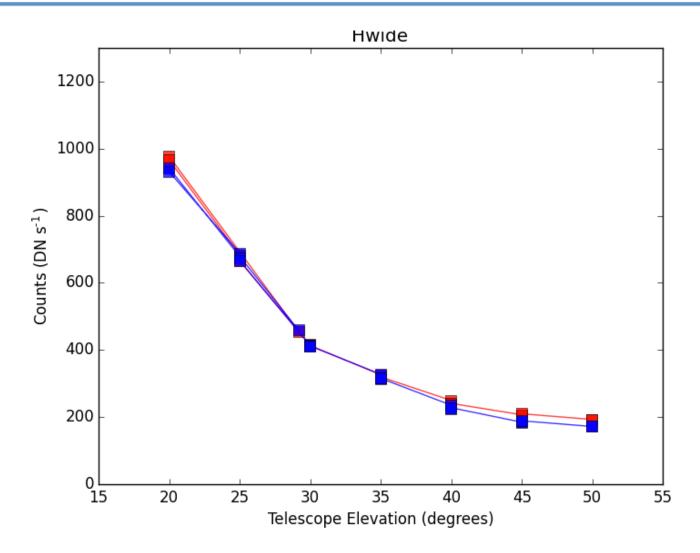






1.8 micron Background vs Elevation





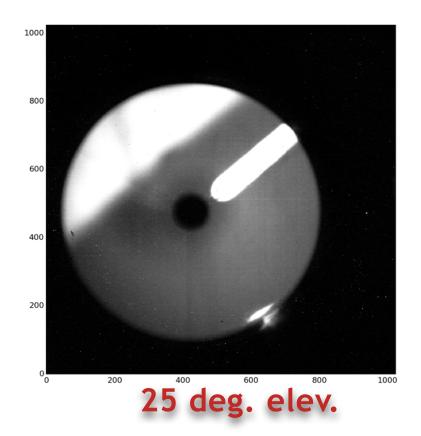


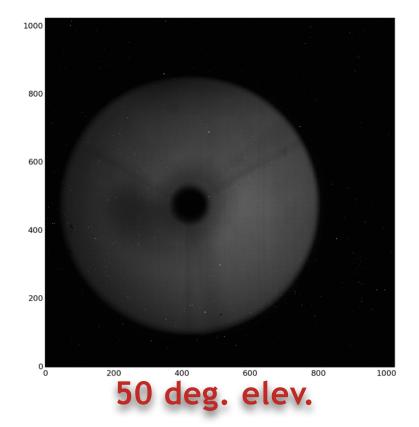




FLIPO: 2.2 micron Pupil Image











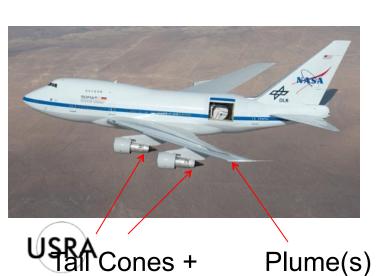


Current Spiders as "shiny" poles in IR

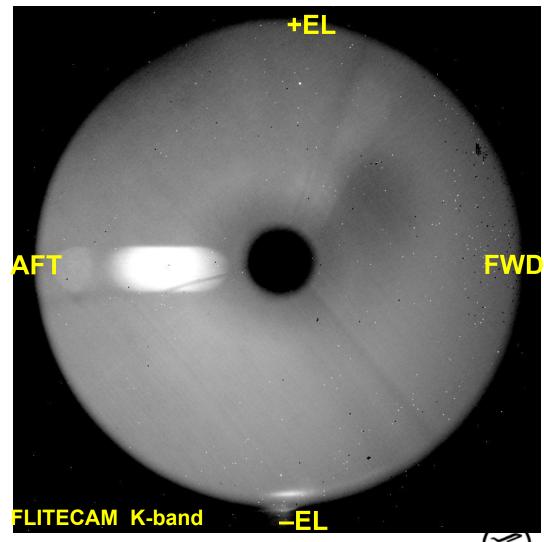


View from outside looking in





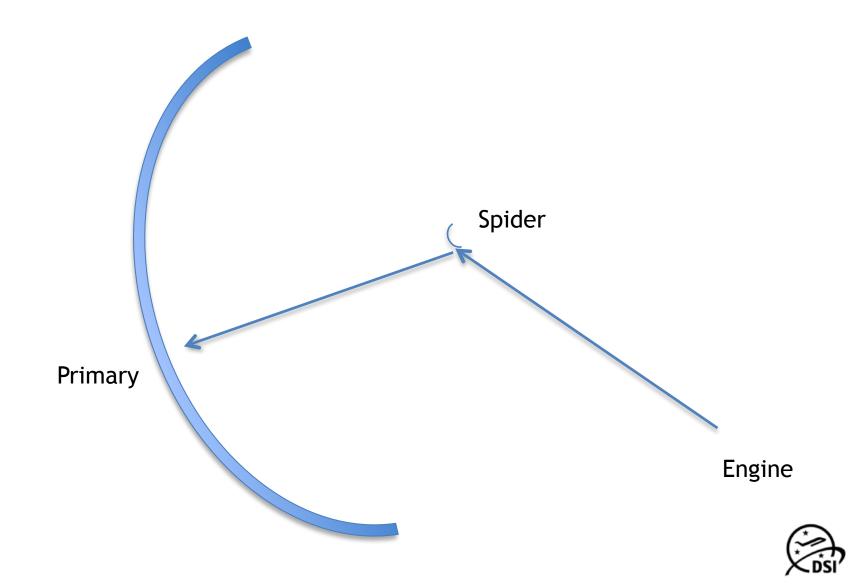
View from inside looking out





Geometry









Engine 1 Outboard cone on door side









Current unfinished state of Spiders:

Quasi-rounded surfaces with attach points

- Lower edge & surfaces uncoated
- Broadband; "IR mirrors"
- Interface design: to accept Spider Covers
- Uneven → has "facets"



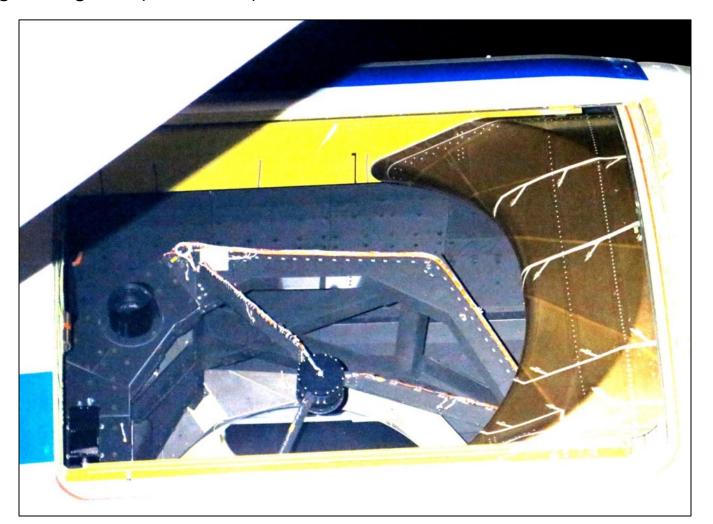


Notes on SOFIA Stray Light



Night view of PM and Spiders with bright illumination and camera located at engine #1 tail cone, TA at roughly 20 degrees.

In-flight wing flex (est. 0.6 m) not simulated – more of PM would be illuminated







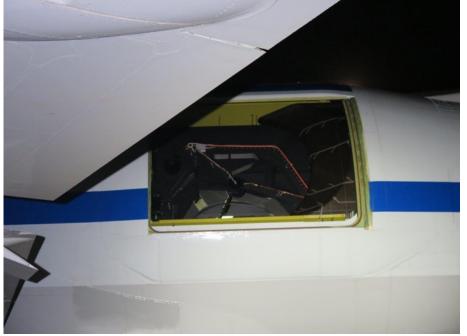


Cavity view from Engine 1 Cone





TA a two elevations





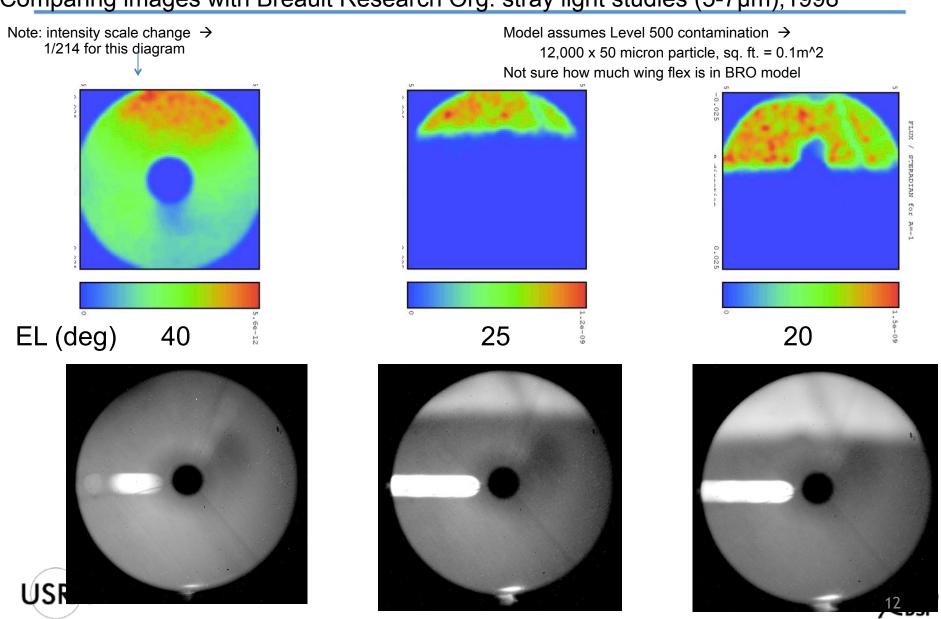


NASA

Stray Light Images



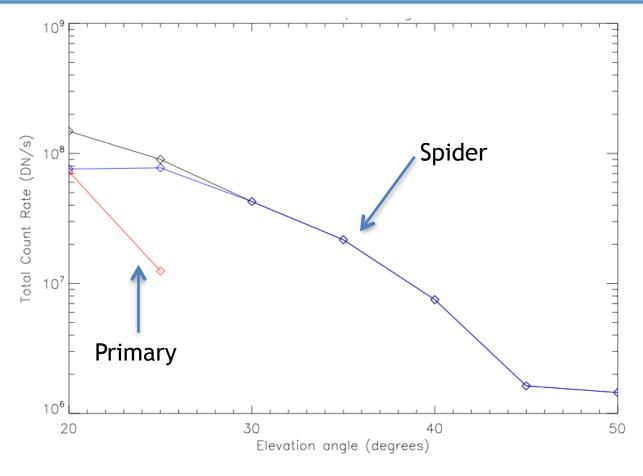
Comparing images with Breault Research Org. stray light studies (5-7µm),1998





Spiders/Stray Light at 2.2 µm





Variable on time scales of few minutes, due to aircraft motions

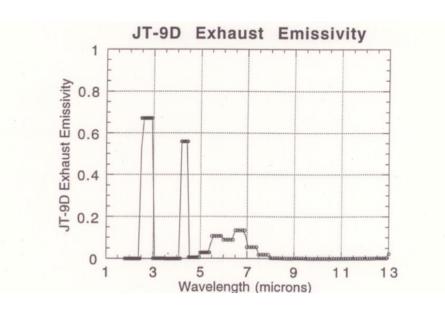




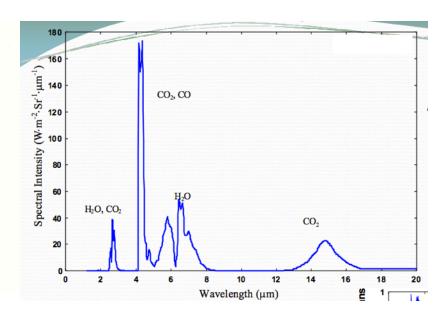


Plume emission





Shuttle Carrier Aircraft (Dinger et. al.)



Simulation (Bao & Buijtenen; TUDelft)



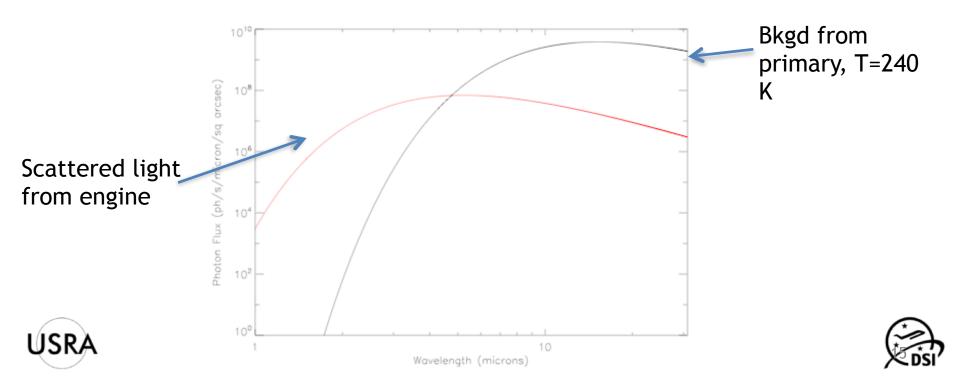




Effects on Science Instruments



- Some line emission from plume might be detected by spectroscopic instruments working in the 2 to 15 micron region (FLITECAM, FORCAST and EXES). No known measurements.
- Continuum emission from engine cone dominates thermal background only at $\lambda \le 5-8 \mu m$
- Nod subtraction should remove both to a large degree (for small nods), since emission is additive; however, extra background will increase the noise, and background is variable due to changes in aircraft roll
- Black baffles on spiders should decrease stray light flux by orders of magnitude.





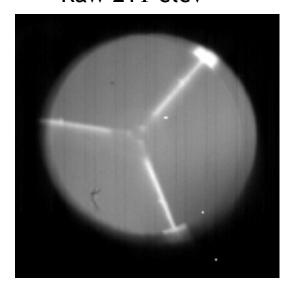
FORCAST Pupil images at 6.4



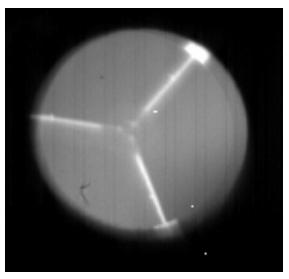
μm

No extra background seen; No change with tel elevation

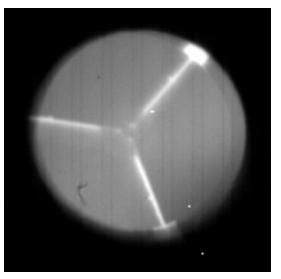
Raw 211 elev



Raw 40Y elev



Raw 57Y elev





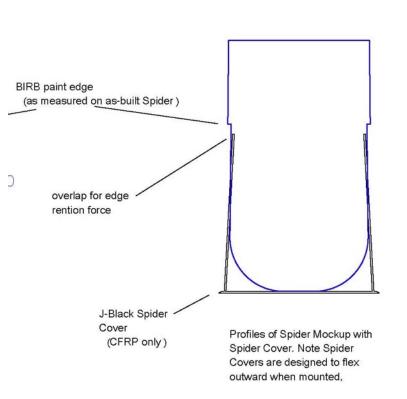




Spider Covers to Reduce Stray Light



J-Black Spider profile





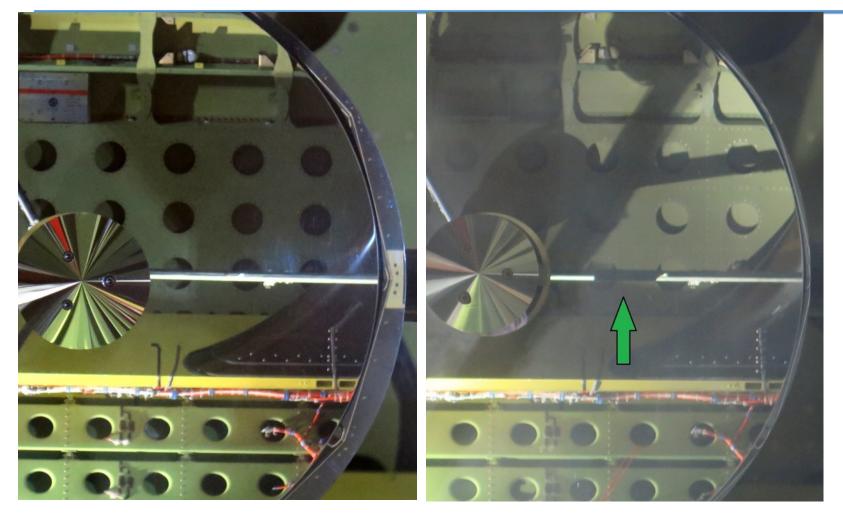






Spiders/Stray Light Issues





Spider Covers as baffles











Spider Covers as baffles – fabrication schedule (2016)

- Jan Measure as-built Spiders and compare with dwgs.
- Feb Fabricate Spider Cover fabrication jig and Spider Cover Mock-up (300 mm section)
- Apr Test fit Mock-up
- May Acquire all materials & parts
- Jun/Jul Fabricate CFRP components, load test, assemble & distribute reports
- Jul/Aug Apply J-Black, further testing
- Aug Parts & paperwork delivered for test fit and integration







Backup









Engine Plume and Cone (Dinger etal)



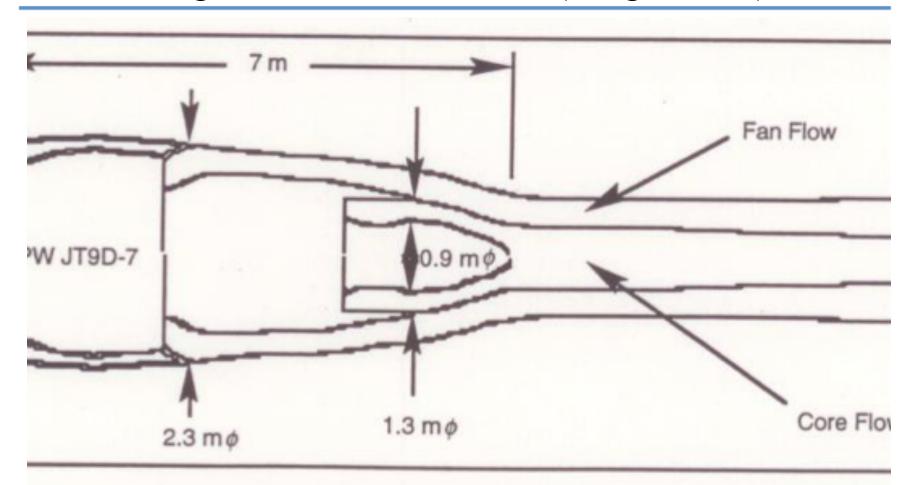


Figure II-1. Sketch of P&W JT9D-7 Jet Engine and Exhaus





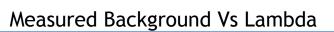






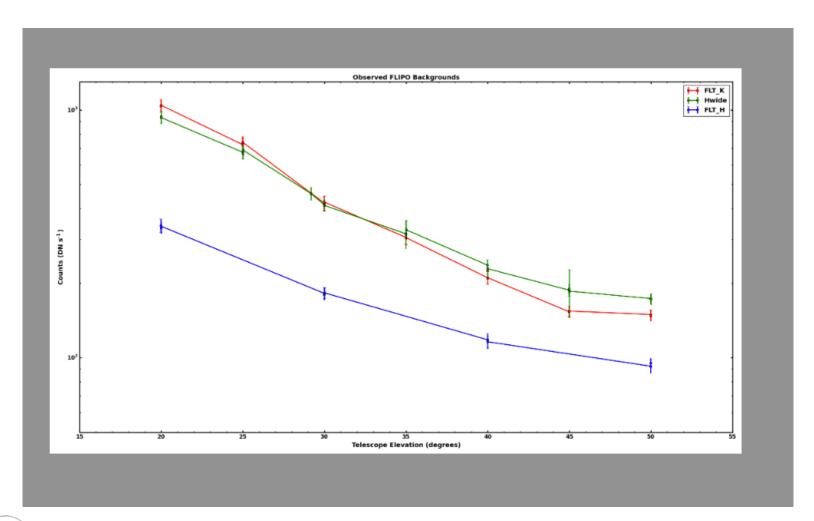


















Theoretical Plume emissivity



