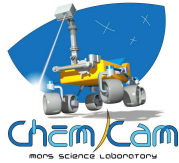


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DOCUMENT CHANGE RECORD

Edition	Revision	Date	Modified pages	Reason for change / Observations
1	0	2008-April-7		Initial release
1	1	2008-April-30		3.1.2 FM curve added 3.1.3 section added
1	2	2008- July - 08		LIBs optical power corrected 3.1.4 section added
1	3	2008- July - 24	Section 3.1.4	Updated to take into account VT measurements.
1	4	2008-October-29		Addition of a reference. AD .Typing and formatting corrections
1	5	2009-December-16		5.2: Correction of unit 5.5: Warm-up slope adjusted for FM
1	6	2010 June 1	Section 5.4	Correction of the conversion factor in the formula.



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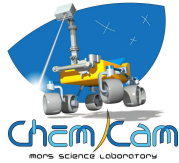
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1. GLOSSARY

MSL	Mars Science Lander
CCMU	ChemCam Mast Unit
CCMU-QM	ChemCam Mast Unit, Qualification Model
CCBU	ChemCam Body Unit
tbc	to be confirmed
tbd	to be defined
N/A	Not Applicable
E_box	CCMU Electronic box
O_box	CCMU Optical box
QM	Qualification Model
FM	Flight Model



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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Scope of the document

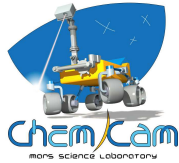
This document presents the results of the measures performed on the CCMU_FM. It defines the conversion factors to be used to translate the analog HKs to physical values and to translate physical values to parameters for commanding.

2.2. Applicable Documents (AD)

AD	Titre	References	Issue
01	ChemCam Mast/Body Communications	CCAM-UM-23000-LANL-2194-GEN	4.9
02	ChemCam Mast Unit FM integration - Commanding the laser (I&D)	CCAM-TR-21343-CESR-498-FM	1.0

2.3. Reference Documents (RD)

RD	Titre	Référence	Issue
01			
02			



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3. CONVERSION OF ANALOG HKs TO PHYSICAL VALUES

Conversion to physical values for CCMU_FM analog housekeepings

HK#	Description	Function	Unit	Value for 0	Value for 4095
0	Digital HKs	Digital status word	see § 4 DHK		
1	HK_heatsink_temp	temperature of power board	°C	-57,47	138,92
2	HK_current_+3,3v	+3,3v current	mA	0	1126,2
3	HK_current_+30v	+30v current (not very accurate)	mA	0	893,5
4	HK_current_-5v	-5v current	mA	31,6	228,9
5	HK_current_+12v	+12v current	mA	0	321,0
6	HK_V_+3,3v	secondary voltage +3,3v (power board)	V	0	3,6838
7	HK_V_+5v	secondary voltage +5v	V	0	6,0859
8	HK_V_-5v	secondary voltage -5v	V	0	-6,7452
9	HK_V_+12v	secondary voltage +12v	V	0	14,3745
10	HK_V_-12v	secondary voltage -12v	V	0	-14,5597
11	HK_V_+15v	secondary voltage +15v	V	0	23,6330
12	HK_V_+30v	secondary voltage +30v	V	0	32,6611
13	CWL diode control power	CW laser power (nominal ~10,63 mW)	mW	0	12,02
14	CWL_temp	CW laser temperature	°C	-57,47	94,97
15	HK_temp_limiter_1	Temperature of current limiter n°1	°C	-57,47	94,97
16	Autofocus_signal_output	Autofocus signal level	mV	0	2500
17	LMD18200_Temp	Temperature of motor driver circuit	°C	-57,47	138,92
18	HK_Temp_Laser_1	Temperature oscillator laser LIBS n°1	°C	-57,47	94,97
19	HK_Temp_Laser_2	Temperature oscillator laser LIBS n°2	°C	-57,47	94,97
20	HK_Temp_Laser_3	Temperature amplifiers laser LIBS n°1	°C	-57,47	94,97
21	HK_Temp_Laser_4	Temperature amplifiers laser LIBS n°2	°C	-57,47	94,97
22	HK_V_Stack_1	Voltage oscillator (Stack1) laser LIBS	V	0	31,25
23	HK_I_Stack_1	Current oscillator (Stack1) laser LIBS	A	-0,36	154,59
24	HK_V_Stack_2	Voltage amplifier 1 (Stack2) laser LIBS	V	0	31,25
25	HK_I_Stack_2	Courant amplifier 1 (Stack2) laser LIBS	A	-0,92	160,26
26	HK_V_Stack_3	Voltage amplifier 2 (Stack3) laser LIBS	V	0	31,25



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27	HK_I_Stack_3	Courant amplifier 2 (Stack3) laser LIBS	A	-0,68	157,80
28	Optical_Flux_Level	Power of laser shots (LIBS) (only valid between 2000 and 4095)	mJ	-3,78	60,51
29	HK_HV	High voltage pockels	V	0	2500
30	HK_Limit Switch	Resistor value of limit switch (See 3.1.2)	Ω	-7,73	519,70
31	HK_Spare_2	spare	V	0	2,5
32	HK_RMI	Temperature of RMI (PT1000 #1) (Not very accurate: see 3.1.1)	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-60,6	111,8
33	HK_temp_FPGA_1	Temperature FPGA (sensor glued on the top of the FPGA)	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-57,47	138,92
34	HK_Telescope_1	Temperature telescope 1- Motor (sensor glued on the motor of the mechanism)	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-57,47	94,97
35	HK_Telescope_2	Temperature telescope 2- Primary mirror (sensor glued at the rear of the primary mirror)	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-57,47	94,97
36	3,3V FPGA	Voltage 3,3V FPGA (FPGA board)	V	0	7,804

3.1.1. HK_32: HK_RMI

HK_32 measure the temperature of the RMI. It is susceptible to the variations of +3,3V and -5V. The linear conversion curve provided above is not a very accurate conversion curve. To get an accurate measure of the temperature of the RMI, it is necessary to take into account the physical value of HK_6 (secondary voltage +3,3v) and HK_8 (secondary voltage -5v) by using the following formula:

$$T(^{\circ}\text{C}) = (-\text{TC1} + \text{racine}(\text{TC1}^2 - 4 * \text{TC2} * (1 - (\text{Vout} - \text{B} * \text{V}(-5\text{v})) / 1000 / \text{A} / \text{V}(3.3\text{v})))) / (2 * \text{TC2})$$

With:

- TC1 = 3.9083e-3
- TC2 = -5.775e-7
- A = 104.22 / 9.1 / 10000
- B = (1 + 104.22/9.1) / 22.5
- V(-5v) voltage -5v in volt
- V(3.3v) voltage 3,3v in volt
- Vout = raw value of HK_32/4095*2,5



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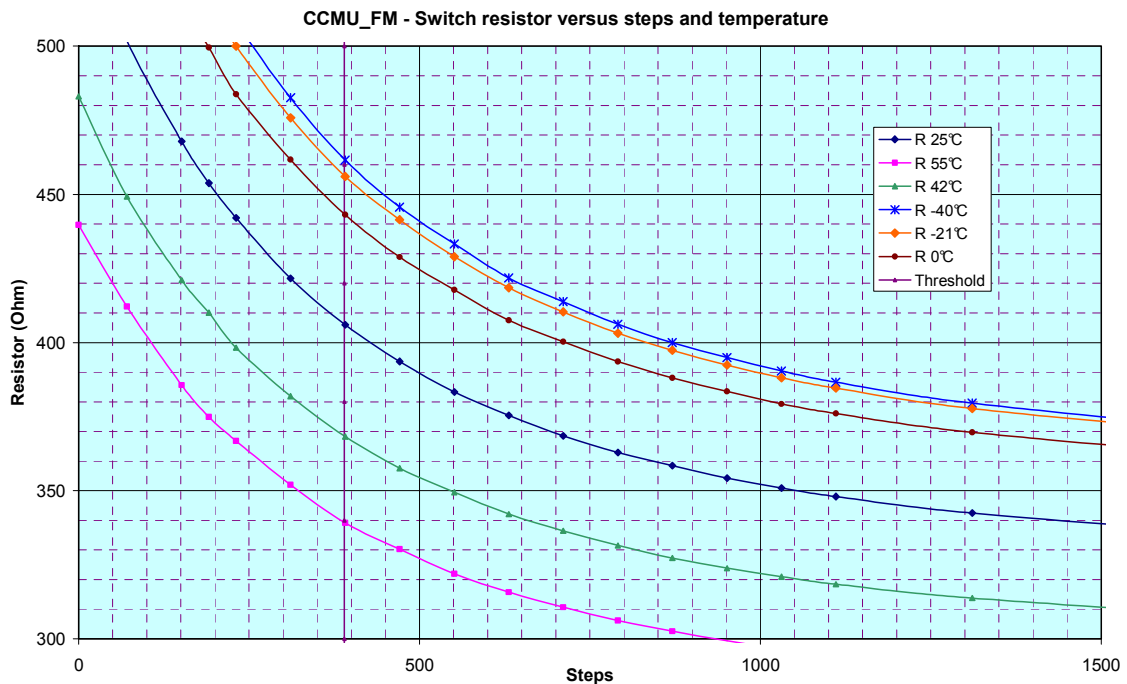
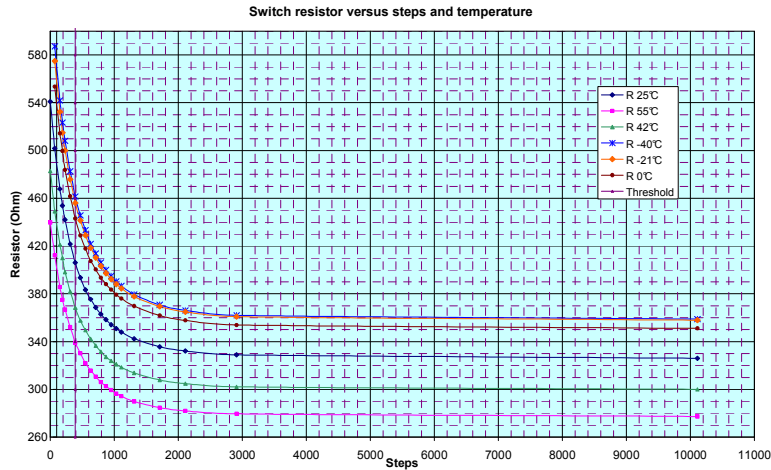
3.1.2. HK_30: R limit switch

This HK parameter gives the resistance value of the limit switch placed at the close focus. This resistor varies according to the position and the temperature. The resistor of the sensor is given by the following equation (N is the raw value of the HK_30).

$$R \text{ (Ohm)} = 0,1288 * N - 7,7317$$

$N = 0 \rightarrow R = -7,73 \text{ Ohm}$
 $N = 4095 \rightarrow R = 519,70 \text{ Ohm}$

The following figure gives the resistor value of the limit sensor versus the position and the temperature;





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3.1.3. Temperature sensors type AD590 versus +5v

For this type of temperature sensors, the output is a function of the +5v which is stable. However if a more accurate value is needed, it is possible to correct the pure linear curve by using the following relations:

$$\text{Temp}(^{\circ}\text{C}) = (\text{Vout}/\text{Rgain} + \text{V}(+5\text{v})/\text{Roffset}) \times 1\text{e}6 - 273.15$$

where:

$$\text{Vout} = \text{HK} * 2,5/4095$$

Rgain = 16200 Ohms for the AD590 working in the range -57°C $+95^{\circ}\text{C}$

Rgain = 12730 Ohms for the AD590 working in the range -57°C $+139^{\circ}\text{C}$ (HKs 1, 17, 31)

V(+5v) is the physical value given by HK 7

Roffset = 23010 Ohms

3.1.4. HK-28: Optical Flux Level

This HK has been calibrated by measuring the energy received by a target situated at 6.5m. The calibration was done during and after thermal vacuum test of the FM. The CCMU was enclosed in the RWEB simulator. For measures done during TV, the transmission of the window (0,87%) is corrected. The calibration was done in two cases: 10 shots at 1Hz and 10 shots at 10Hz. The best fit is obtained with polynomial curves. The calibration curve is slightly different at 1Hz and at 10Hz.

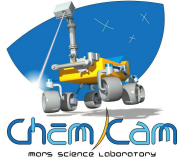
For our GSE, we will use a linear conversion which is the mean of the two curves:

$$y = 0,0157x - 3,78 \text{ where } x \text{ is the raw value of the HK}$$

For the operation, we suggest to use the following polynomial curves if an accurate measure is needed:

- 1Hz: $y = 9,632\text{E-}06x^2 + 1,771\text{E-}03x + 7,538\text{E-}01$
- 10Hz: $y = 1,278\text{E-}05x^2 - 1,834\text{E-}03x + 1,571\text{E+}00$

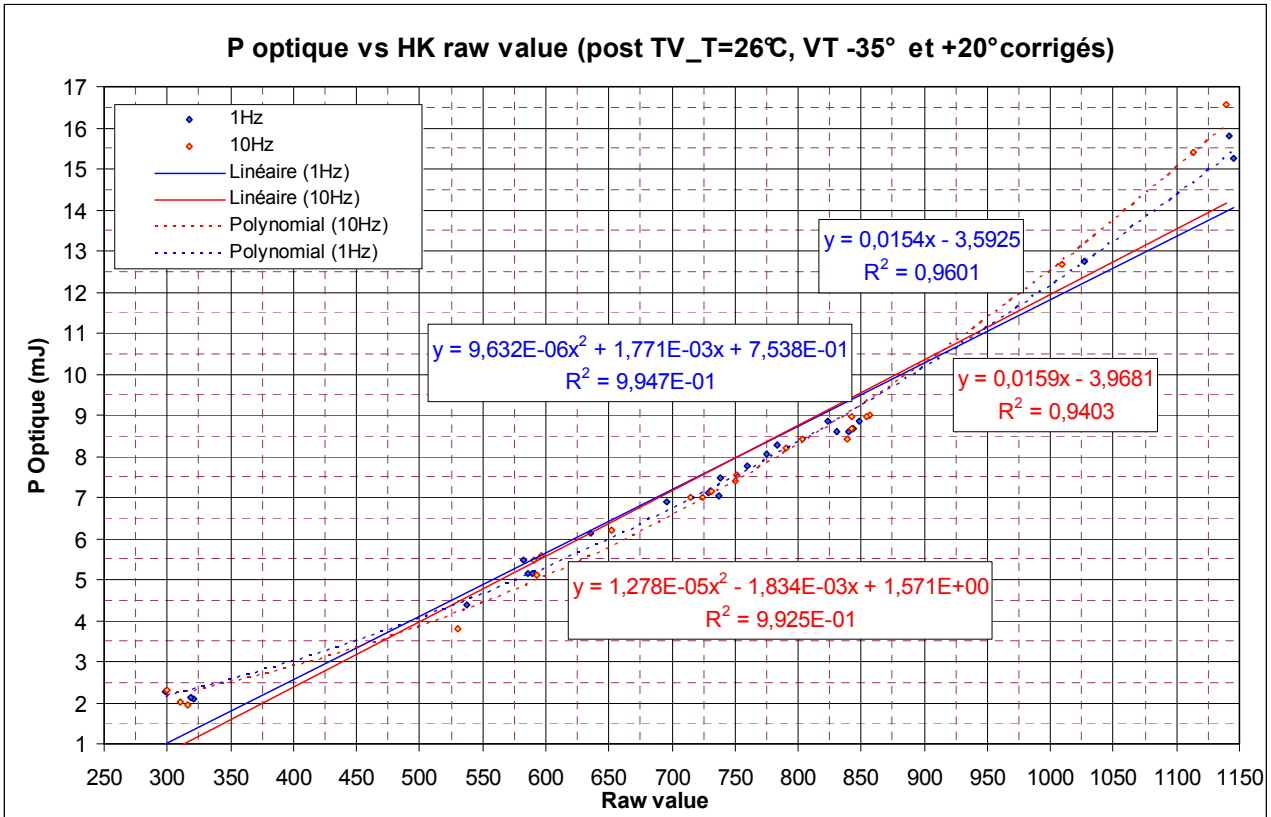
For routine measurements, a mean of the two curves is enough:



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3.1.5. HK I Stack 1, 2, 3: HK 23, 25, 27

We have noted from the calibration of the FM laser board that the HK_I of the LIBS laser decrease slightly with the temperature (about -4,5A when the temperature of the laser board is decreasing from +40° to -40°C). A formula to compute the correct current will be proposed after careful analysis. The linear conversion curve proposed in the table is valid when the laser board is around +45°C (HK 15).



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4. CONVERSION OF DIGITAL HKs TO STATUS

The following table indicates the status of each of the CCMU subsystem according to the related bit of the digital HK words.

Bit N°	Purpose	Value	Meaning	Comment
0 (lsb)	Limit switch status	0/1	Closed/ Open/	Closed means that the limit switch is set Open means that the motor can operate normally
1	Thermal flag	0/1	Too hot/Cold	When the thermal flag is zero, then the FPGA will switch OFF automatically the +30V motor
2	±15V (+30V) converter status	0/1	OFF/ON	Low power converter
3	±12V converter status	0/1	OFF/ON	Low power converter
4	Limiter oscillator status	0/1	OFF/ON	LIBs operations
5	Limiter amplifier 1 status	0/1	OFF/ON	LIBs operations
6	Limiter amplifier 2 status	0/1	OFF/ON	LIBs operations
7	Floating ±15V status	0/1	OFF/ON	LIBs operations
8	HV pockels status	0/1	OFF/ON	LIBs operations
9	+30V motor status	0/1	OFF/ON	Motor operations
10	CWL power status	0/1	OFF/ON	CWL operations
11	±12V autofocus status	0/1	OFF/ON	CWL and motor operations
12	Camera status	0/1	OFF/ON	RMI operations
13	Warmup loop 1 status (LIBS oscillator)	0/1	Cold/Warm	0 means that the commanded temperature is not yet reached. 1 means that that the commanded temperature is reached. This bit is set so zero when CCMU is switched ON and when the warm-up loop is commanded to OFF . It is set to 1 the first time that the commanded temperature is reach.
14	Warmup loop 2 status (LIBS amplifiers)	0/1	Cold/Warm	Same as above
15 (msb)	Warmup loop 3 status (CWL)	0/1	Cold/Warm	Same as above



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5. CONVERSION OF PHYSICAL VALUES TO COMMAND PARAMETERS

5.1. Command to configure laser

5.1.1. I stack level

The current injected in the stacks is given by the following equation (Cmd is the related parameter of the command).

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \text{Oscillator:} & I \text{ (A)} = 0,0325 \times \text{Cmd} + 1,949 & \text{Cmd} = 29,85 \times I \text{ (A)} - 58,2 \\
 \text{Amplifier 1:} & I \text{ (A)} = 0,0336 \times \text{Cmd} + 2,2016 & \text{Cmd} = 29,76 \times I \text{ (A)} - 65,5 \\
 \text{Amplifier 2:} & I \text{ (A)} = 0,0335 \times \text{Cmd} + 1,5713 & \text{Cmd} = 29,85 \times I \text{ (A)} - 46,9
 \end{array}$$

y (current) (A)	x (Oscillator) cmd param.	x (Amp1) cmd param.	x (Amp2) cmd param.
50	1434	1423	1446
55	1584	1571	1595
60	1733	1720	1744
65	1882	1869	1893
70	2031	2018	2043
75	2181	2167	2192
80	2330	2315	2341
85	2479	2464	2490
90	2628	2613	2640
95	2778	2762	2789
100	2927	2911	2938
105	3076	3059	3087
110	3225	3208	3237
115	3375	3357	3386
120	3524	3506	3535
125	3673	3655	3684
130	3822	3803	3834
135	3972	3952	3983
140	4121	4101	4132
141	4151	4131	4162
142	4181	4160	4192
143	4210	4190	4222
144	4240	4220	4252



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5.1.2. Duration function of command parameter

The effective duration of the current pulse injected in the stacks, for a nominal injection of 100 A, is given by the following equation (X is the related parameter of the command).

$$\text{Duration for } I=100\text{A } (\mu\text{s}) = 0,3897X + 119,72$$

$$\text{Cmd} = 2.566 \times \text{Duration } (\mu\text{s}) - 307.2$$

Nominal for laser FM: 65

y (duration)	x
(μs)	cmd param.
120	1
122	6
125	14
130	26
135	39
140	52
145	65
150	78
155	91
160	103
165	116
170	129
175	142
180	155
185	168
190	180
195	193
200	206
205	219
210	232
219	255



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5.1.3. Maximum value of N according to the rate of laser shots

The following table shows the maximum value for parameter 09 (N) to be used according to the commanded frequency (cps) of the laser shots. It is a good practice to use a lower value for N in order to not loose laser shots if the clock generating the fire the laser signal is not very accurate or not stable.

Laser rate (cps)	Interval between shots = 1/cps (ms)	Max value for N	Resulting min interval between shots (ms)
20	50,0	1	48,6
19	52,6	2	52,3
18	55,6	2	52,3
17	58,8	3	56,1
16	62,5	4	59,8
15	66,7	5	63,6
14	71,4	7	71,0
13	76,9	8	74,8
12	83,3	10	82,3
11	90,9	12	89,7
10	100,0	14	97,2
9	111,1	17	108,4
8	125,0	21	123,4
7	142,9	26	142,1
6	166,7	32	164,5
5	200,0	41	198,2
4	250,0	54	246,8
3	333,3	77	332,9
2	500,0	121	497,4
1	1000,0	255	998,6

5.2. Command current level to drive the motor

The maximum current injected in the coils of the motor is given by the following equation (N is the parameter of the command A4).

$$I(\text{mA}) = 3,3275 \times N + 0,1704$$

$$N = 0 \rightarrow 0,17 \text{ mA}$$

$$N = 255 \rightarrow 848,7 \text{ mA}$$

The nominal current for the motor is 600 mA. So the nominal value of the parameter of the command A4 that shall be used for standard operations of the motor is:

$$N = 180 \rightarrow 599,1 \text{ mA}$$



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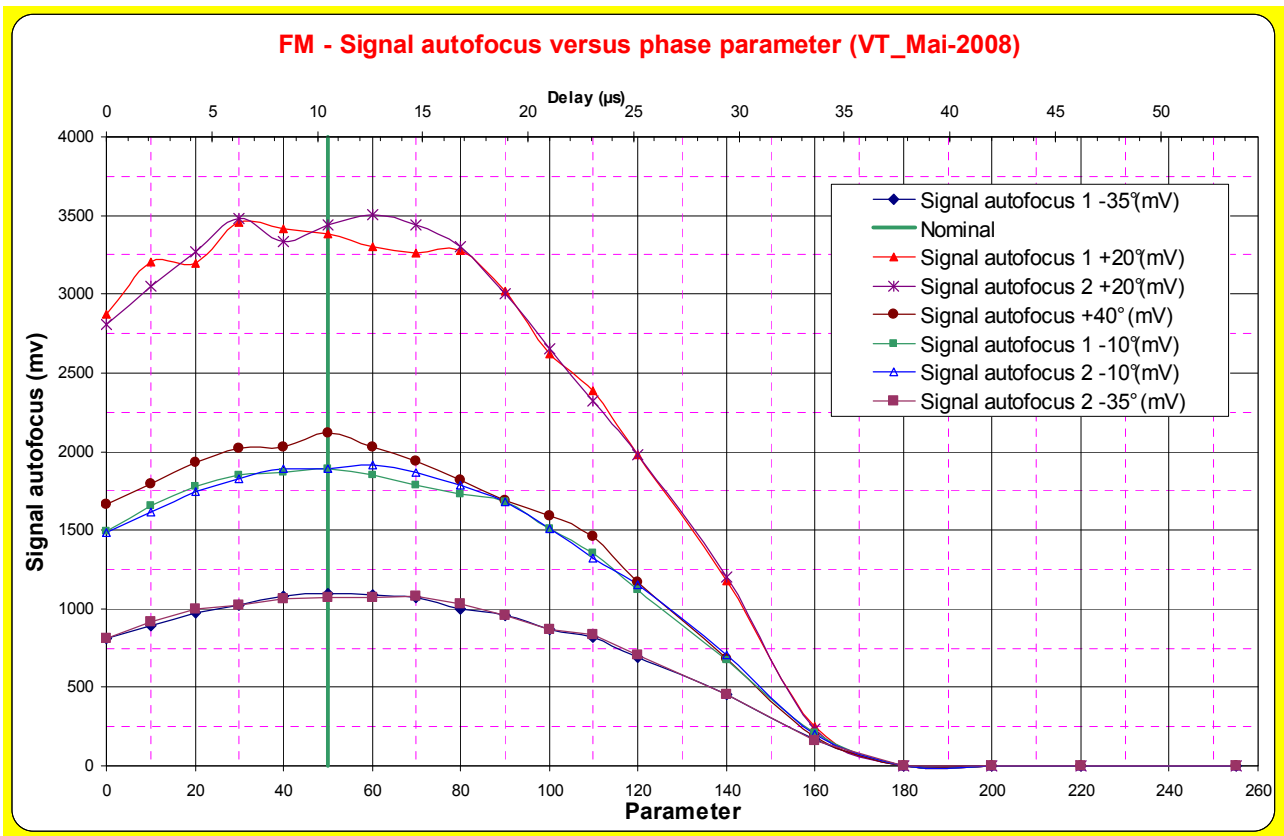
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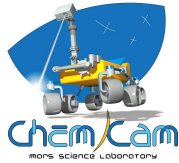
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5.3. Command for demodulation clock delay/modulation clock

0 → 0 μs	N → N*0,21 μs	255 → 53,55 μs
----------	---------------	----------------

Nominal: 60
 (This value gives the maximum level for the autofocus signal)





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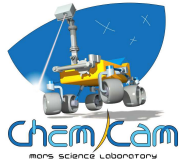
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5.4. Command to set point temperature for loop regulation

0 → -57,47°C	Temperature= -57,47 + (N*0,5978) °C	255 → 94,97 °C
--------------	----------------------------------------	----------------

Nominal: LIBS oscillator: -19,8°C → 63
 LIBS Amplifiers: -19,8°C → 63
 CWL: +10,1°C → 113

Command parameter N to achieve temperature T										
N decimal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Température	-57,5	-56,9	-56,3	-55,7	-55,1	-54,5	-53,9	-53,3	-52,7	-52,1
N decimal	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Température	-51,5	-50,9	-50,3	-49,7	-49,1	-48,5	-47,9	-47,3	-46,7	-46,1
N decimal	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Température	-45,5	-44,9	-44,3	-43,7	-43,1	-42,5	-41,9	-41,3	-40,7	-40,1
N decimal	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Température	-39,5	-38,9	-38,3	-37,7	-37,1	-36,5	-35,9	-35,3	-34,8	-34,2
N decimal	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Température	-33,6	-33,0	-32,4	-31,8	-31,2	-30,6	-30,0	-29,4	-28,8	-28,2
N decimal	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Température	-27,6	-27,0	-26,4	-25,8	-25,2	-24,6	-24,0	-23,4	-22,8	-22,2
N decimal	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Température	-21,6	-21,0	-20,4	-19,8	-19,2	-18,6	-18,0	-17,4	-16,8	-16,2
N decimal	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
Température	-15,6	-15,0	-14,4	-13,8	-13,2	-12,6	-12,0	-11,4	-10,8	-10,2
N decimal	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
Température	-9,6	-9,0	-8,4	-7,9	-7,3	-6,7	-6,1	-5,5	-4,9	-4,3
N decimal	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Température	-3,7	-3,1	-2,5	-1,9	-1,3	-0,7	-0,1	0,5	1,1	1,7
N decimal	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Température	2,3	2,9	3,5	4,1	4,7	5,3	5,9	6,5	7,1	7,7
N decimal	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
Température	8,3	8,9	9,5	10,1	10,7	11,3	11,9	12,5	13,1	13,7
N decimal	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
Température	14,3	14,9	15,5	16,1	16,7	17,3	17,9	18,5	19,1	19,6
N decimal	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
Température	20,2	20,8	21,4	22,0	22,6	23,2	23,8	24,4	25,0	25,6
N decimal	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
Température	26,2	26,8	27,4	28,0	28,6	29,2	29,8	30,4	31,0	31,6
N decimal	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
Température	32,2	32,8	33,4	34,0	34,6	35,2	35,8	36,4	37,0	37,6
N decimal	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
Température	38,2	38,8	39,4	40,0	40,6	41,2	41,8	42,4	43,0	43,6



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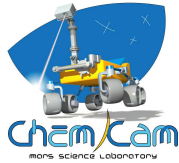
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N decimal	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
Température	44,2	44,8	45,4	46,0	46,5	47,1	47,7	48,3	48,9	49,5
N decimal	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
Température	50,1	50,7	51,3	51,9	52,5	53,1	53,7	54,3	54,9	55,5
N decimal	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
Température	56,1	56,7	57,3	57,9	58,5	59,1	59,7	60,3	60,9	61,5
N decimal	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
Température	62,1	62,7	63,3	63,9	64,5	65,1	65,7	66,3	66,9	67,5
N decimal	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
Température	68,1	68,7	69,3	69,9	70,5	71,1	71,7	72,3	72,9	73,5
N decimal	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
Température	74,0	74,6	75,2	75,8	76,4	77,0	77,6	78,2	78,8	79,4
N decimal	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
Température	80,0	80,6	81,2	81,8	82,4	83,0	83,6	84,2	84,8	85,4
N decimal	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
Température	86,0	86,6	87,2	87,8	88,4	89,0	89,6	90,2	90,8	91,4
N decimal	250	251	252	253	254	255				
Température	92,0	92,6	93,2	93,8	94,4	95,0				



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5.5. Command to set warmup slope

The following table shows the **slope of the temperature** according to the commanded interval between microsteps (s) and also the time (mn) necessary to achieve the requested temperature versus the value of the parameter and versus the difference between the beginning and the end temperature. The nominal slope to use is 5,12°C/mn.

Parameters for command B6 = Interval between microsteps (s) X_Slope			Duration (mn) to achieve the requested temperature versus the delta (°C) temperature (beginning - end temperature)										
			5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
60	0,60	1,00	8,36	16,73	25,09	33,46	41,82	50,18	58,55	66,91	75,28	83,64	92,00
55	0,65	1,09	7,67	15,33	23,00	30,67	38,34	46,00	53,67	61,34	69,00	76,67	84,34
50	0,72	1,20	6,97	13,94	20,91	27,88	34,85	41,82	48,79	55,76	62,73	69,70	76,67
45	0,80	1,33	6,27	12,55	18,82	25,09	31,37	37,64	43,91	50,18	56,46	62,73	69,00
40	0,90	1,50	5,58	11,15	16,73	22,30	27,88	33,46	39,03	44,61	50,18	55,76	61,34
35	1,02	1,71	4,88	9,76	14,64	19,52	24,40	29,27	34,15	39,03	43,91	48,79	53,67
30	1,20	2,00	4,18	8,36	12,55	16,73	20,91	25,09	29,27	33,46	37,64	41,82	46,00
25	1,43	2,40	3,49	6,97	10,46	13,94	17,43	20,91	24,40	27,88	31,37	34,85	38,34
20	1,79	3,00	2,79	5,58	8,36	11,15	13,94	16,73	19,52	22,30	25,09	27,88	30,67
15	2,39	4,00	2,09	4,18	6,27	8,36	10,46	12,55	14,64	16,73	18,82	20,91	23,00
14	2,56	4,29	1,95	3,90	5,85	7,81	9,76	11,71	13,66	15,61	17,56	19,52	21,47
13	2,76	4,62	1,81	3,62	5,44	7,25	9,06	10,87	12,69	14,50	16,31	18,12	19,93
12	2,99	5,00	1,67	3,35	5,02	6,69	8,36	10,04	11,71	13,38	15,06	16,73	18,40
11	3,26	5,45	1,53	3,07	4,60	6,13	7,67	9,20	10,73	12,27	13,80	15,33	16,87
10	3,59	6,00	1,39	2,79	4,18	5,58	6,97	8,36	9,76	11,15	12,55	13,94	15,33
9	3,99	6,67	1,25	2,51	3,76	5,02	6,27	7,53	8,78	10,04	11,29	12,55	13,80
8	4,48	7,50	1,12	2,23	3,35	4,46	5,58	6,69	7,81	8,92	10,04	11,15	12,27
7	5,12	8,57	0,98	1,95	2,93	3,90	4,88	5,85	6,83	7,81	8,78	9,76	10,73
6	5,98	10,00	0,84	1,67	2,51	3,35	4,18	5,02	5,85	6,69	7,53	8,36	9,20
5	7,17	12,00	0,70	1,39	2,09	2,79	3,49	4,18	4,88	5,58	6,27	6,97	7,67
4	8,97	15,00	0,56	1,12	1,67	2,23	2,79	3,35	3,90	4,46	5,02	5,58	6,13
3	11,96	20,00	0,42	0,84	1,25	1,67	2,09	2,51	2,93	3,35	3,76	4,18	4,60
2	17,93	30,00	0,28	0,56	0,84	1,12	1,39	1,67	1,95	2,23	2,51	2,79	3,07
1	35,87	60,00	0,14	0,28	0,42	0,56	0,70	0,84	0,98	1,12	1,25	1,39	1,53