

#### BACK TO THE MOON — ARTEMIS ESM EEE INSIGHTS

Dr. Frederik Küchen, Tesat-Spacecom ESCCON 2023 Toulouse, 09.03.2023

## TOGETHER TO THE MOON — WHAT A VIEW

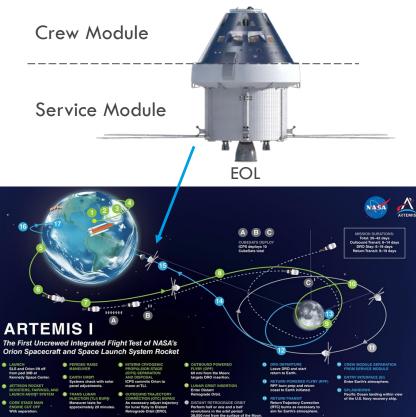




#### TOGETHER TO THE MOON — MORE IMPRESSIONS

*ETESAT* 





#### **TOGETHER TO THE MOON — ARTEMIS / ORION INSIGHTS**

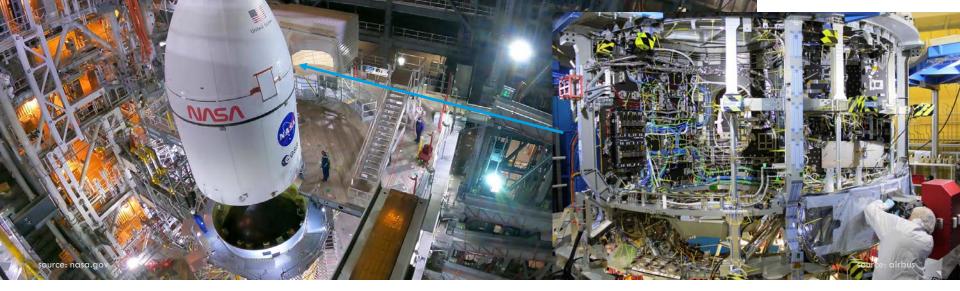
5



» Mission: Artemis 1

- » Launcher: SLS (Space Launch System)
- » Spacecraft: Orion
- » Orion Crew Module: MPCV (Multi Purpose Crew Vehicle)
- » Orion Service Module: ESM (European Service Module )

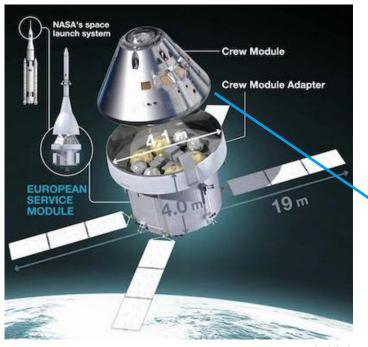




- 4 -

#### MISSION FACTS — BACK TO MOON WITH ARTEMIS

*ETESAT* 



sources: spacewatch.global

- » Orion ESM, based on ATV-5
- » Prime Contractor: Airbus Defence & Space, Bremen
- » Launch date: Nov. 16, 2022
- » Mission duration: 25 days, 10 hours, 53 minutes
- » Total distance travelled: 1,4 million miles
- » Re-entry speed: 24,581 mph (Mach 32)
- » Crew Vehicle Splashdown: Dec. 11, 2022





- 5 -

#### ESM ORION — DEEPER ZOOM



- » Main engine and electricity using four solar arrays
- » Climate and temperature regulation of the spacecraft
- » Storage and control of fuel, oxygen and water supplies for the crew

#### INSTRUMENTS WITH INVOLVEMENT OF TESAT PARTS AGENCY (ESM-1):

- » PDE (Propulsion Drive Electronics) by AIRBUS DS Bremen
- » SADE (Solar Array Drive Electronics) by Thales Swiss
- » SADM (Solar Array Drive Mechanism) by Beyond Gravity (former RUAG Swiss)
- » TCU (Thermal Control Unit) by Crisa Spain
- » CMU (Command and monitoring unit) by Thales Italy
- » PCDU (Power Control and Distribution Units) by Leonardo Italy



#### **EVOLUTION — FROM ATV EXPERIENCE TO ESM ORION**

# *<b>ESAT*

eesa

#### ATV

- » Cargo missions + ISS lift
- » Partly class 1, preferred class 2
- » Low TID/SEE requirements only
- » 23 different user involved
- » Approach f. combined procurement of packages of several vehicles limited
- »  $\approx$  300k pc. of EEE-parts per ATV vehicle
- » Engineering support started in 1998

#### Typical mission duration: < few weeks in 400km alt.

ESM-1 esm-» Manned missions » Level class 1 » Rad-hard devices » 11 different users involved » Strategic consolidation of part types between 6 out of 11 equipment's  $\gg \approx 200$  k pc. of EEE-parts per ESM vehicle » Engineering support started in 2014

#### Planned/defined mission duration: months (Moon) ... 2+ years (Mars)

PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

#### EXPERIENCE AND SUPPORT PROVIDED IN EEE HIREL COMPONENTS & CONSULTING

» In total 20,000 different electrical and mechanical components types for one ESM, plus 12 km of cables.

- » EEE Components Key Facts (until ESM-6):
  - 80 DCL updates successfully implemented (most early phase)
  - 45 successfully passed RVT's
  - 150 PADs fully agreed and signed
  - 300 successfully passed DPA's
  - >540 consolidated line items between 6 equipment's



**厂ESAT** 



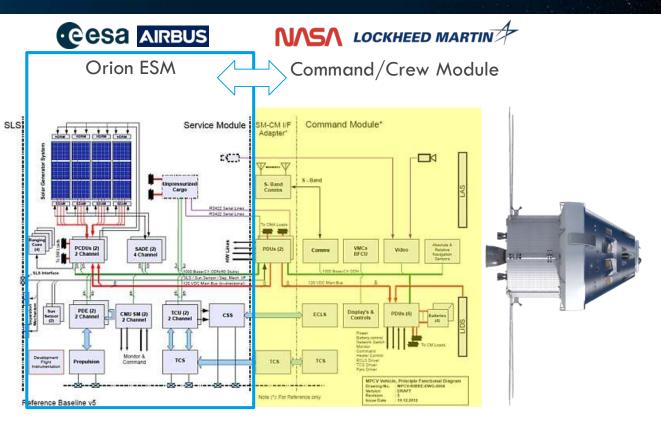


#### INTERFACING — ORGANISATIONAL AND TECHNICAL



» 2014: Operation Conditions for PDE DCDC Conv.: 100-100V

- » 2016: Update, LM CCM request to DCDC Conv. to 120V.
   → Stretched the selected DCDC range
- » Way forward: Testing campaign of actual DCDC Conv. or to look for an alternative DCDC Conv.



source: ESA, Airbus DS, https://www.eoportal.org/satellite-missions/artemis-i#esm-european-service-module

- 9 -

#### EEE INSIGHTS — DCDC TESTING CAMPAIGN

#### Finding:

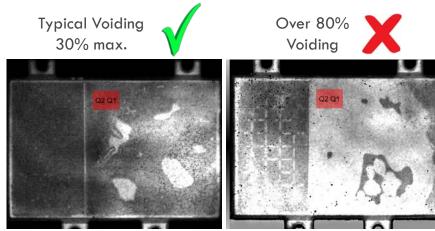
In 2016 one (of 48) Hybrid DCDC failed Group C life test burn-in (924hrs from 1000hrs). Two MOSFETs of Input Section, both burned.

After replacing the MOSFETs, the Hybrid worked again – no other parts affected.

#### Root Cause: insufficient substrate to header attachment

the thermal resistance increased during life test (substrate attachment got worse, more delamination) and forced the internal MOSFETs into thermal runaway.
the MOSFETs were too hot (+300 °C) for a too long time (weeks) and diffusion processes lead to higher power consumption and finally the MOSFETs burned.

#### **CSAM of all Units** 8 parts of 48 were sorted out.







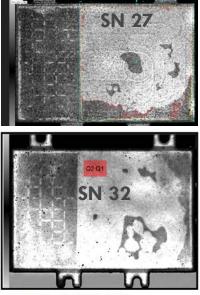
01/03/23

- 10 -

### FURTHER TESTS

 $\rightarrow$  tests on worst-case de-selected CSAM samples

Serial No	<b>Void</b> (%)
32	83,34
54	79,04
36	82,68
24	65,25
27	72,26



SN032 - Group C2 failure









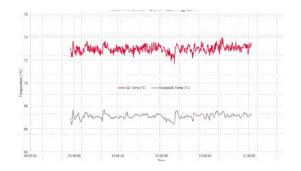


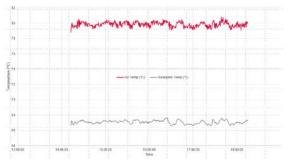
#### Test 1: Investigate max temperature for internal MOSFET in equipment max. operating conditions

Success criteria: MOSFET temp stays well below max operating temp of MOSFET spec (175°C).

 $\rightarrow$  no diffusion processes, no weakening of substrate attach through high temperature.

- de-lid DCDC; controlled base-plate; thermo camera for 4 hours, at 28W, 60W and 110W
- MOSFETs max surface temp maximum was 73°C, 81°C and for 110W 101°C << 175°C</p>





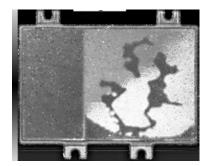
### TEST SETUP BY TESAT AND MANUFACTURER (TEST 2)

# **修TESAT**

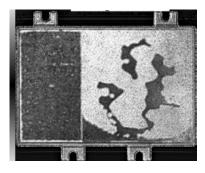
#### Test 2: Check Stability of Substrate Attachment and Thermal resistance with temp cycles

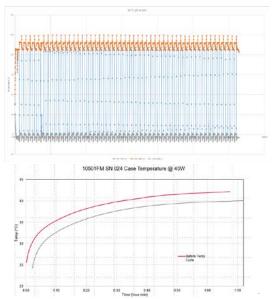
Success criteria: plots and pictures before and after temp cycles are nearly identical, very little degradation of attach.

- a. Operate part with 45 Watts, start at room temperature, and measure case temperature per min for 1 hour
- b. Thermal Shock Chamber: apply temp cycles on non operating part: 50 cycles 0 to 80 °C, (gradient 15 K/min)
- c. repeat a)
- d. Compare CSAM and curves
  - Stability of substrate attachment and thermal resistance confirmed









### EEE INSIGHTS — DCDC CONVERTER HYBRID SUMMARY

- » One of 48 DCDC under changed 120V parameter (beyond spec) showed finding in Group C
- » Root cause analysis made
- » Insufficient substrate to header attachment, thermal heat dissipation
- » With mission related max parameters (hours in operation, power etc.) and beyond more tests were performed on wc units

### Joint Decision to go forward with this Radiation Hardened DCDC Converter.

- » Further actions: Substrate to header attachment was improved manufacturer
- » Manufacturer developed a screening procedure for sono scan inspection for all future lots and enhanced assembly reports, Pre-cap, Group tests incl. Life test, FCSI etc

- 14 -





#### **ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF IMPACT: CORONA**

## **多TESAT**

- » "Parameter changes of its own" in 2020...2022
- » EEE Supply times 80++weeks
- » Price increases
- » Partial contract fulfillments
- » Sometimes stops in suppliers quoting
- » Component quality issues
- » Unclear supplier strategies



- » Tesat for Orion ESM:
- » Work as team, joint efforts by all disciplines
- » 94% on-time deliveries for our ESM contribution
- » 15% improvement of lead time especially for critical Items



- » Parameter changes in projects (even late) can occur
- » Part of our reality especially in new products/missions
- » Deviations/findings can be a consequence
- » Analysis expertise to work out root cause and actions
- » Teamwork and joint efforts by all disciplines





Tesat Parts Agency was the interface between customer and manufacturer – successful partnership. Joint EEE-Engineering, Testing, Quality, User and Manufacturer performance solved the problem.

SUMMARY

ESAT-STANDARD





# THANK YOU!

PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

DOC-CLASS: O-K2

01/03/23 - 17 -