

PMT Screening & Partial Life Test Failures Amato 7/04

Cause outline – how did we pass the original qualification of the new design but fail the follow on tests. Summary of possibilities ;

- **A. The Stresses Increased** –

- RTV material properties changed

- Test new batches for CTE, modulus, Poisson's ration

- Develop new test to more accurately confirm early poisons ratio tests and data sources

- Retest old batch if possible for CTE, Poisson's ratio, modulus

- Compare test results with old test results, data sources and assumptions

- Use strain gauge tests to test for strain differences between old and new PMT batches and to correlate stress model

- PMTs that failed were unusual – diameter and glass thickness vary between tubes

- Look at new centering step data for diameters

- Less likely causes we must still disprove – large bubbles in RTV causing stress concentrations, Thermal vac chambers in error and we actually went much colder, etc

- **B. The photo-multiplier tubes became weaker over time** –

- Exposure to moisture over time has propagated glass flaws or made flaws much easier to propagate at lower stresses

- Handling - very unlikely with new handling procedure

- Is there any test of bare PMTs that could help see a weakening?

- **C. The stress analysis and /or assumptions were flawed AND we were lucky on what were demanding qualification tests**

- RTV properties and property tests were wrong to begin with – compare results of first bullet of A above

- Hard to understand how 5 tubes could go to multiple cycles at -60C and 4 tubes could go to -40C without failure. Used as controls but none have failed yet. Retest with very low temperature test. Test 7 PMTs potted with old RTV batches but never cycled.

- Review stress model again. Devise and use strain gauge tests mentioned in bullet 1 of A above to correlate model. Add non-linear ability to model.

Current PMT Solution Paths

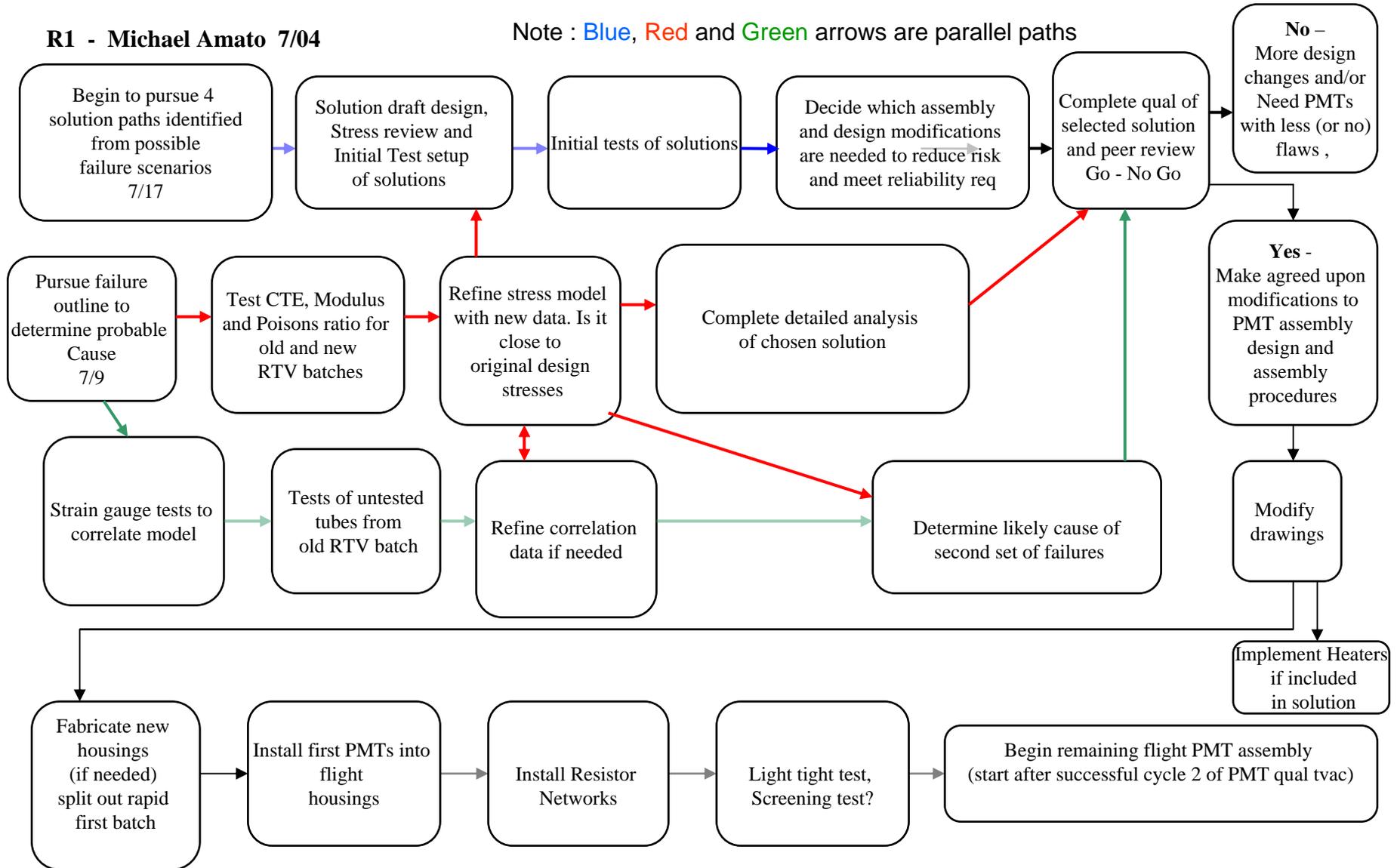
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- **Modified Potting Solution** – *understand the new variables and stresses in the potting materials (S.S, C.H.)*
 - RTV or more likely an alternate
 - Must understand exactly how the latest PMTs failed
 - Slit-potted design. May even be able to do this to already potted PMTs
 - Removal methods for already potted PMTs
- **Thermal control solution** – *don't let the PMTs see the stress of lower temperatures. (G.U., T.M.)*
 - Heaters to -5 or 0C, Must determine via test what is warm enough
 - Allows us to fly PMTs that have already been potted
- **Mechanical solution** – *get out of the potting business since it looks like the material properties vary too much for these flawed tubes. (S.S, M.A.)*
 - Partial CTE compensation design. Uses modified existing housings with inserts, does still add some stress but mostly compressive
 - Quasi kinematic mounts. Various forms. Simple versions may be able to use existing housings with inserts
 - Bonding release designs. Releases bonding on one side, grooved housings keep PMT from slipping
- **Determining Yield in current design** – *see if there is a screening test that stresses the PMTs in a way that identifies almost all the PMTs that will fail without consuming lifetime of the PMTs that pass or making them more likely to fail. (C.H., W. T.)*
 - Probably have to screen and partial life test large number of PMTs (which may be tough to then use as flight) to show it could work.
- **Any combination of above with new PMTs** *without so many glass flaws (R.H., C.H.)*
 - First 6 units with modified Hamamatsu process are not flawless but are all dramatically better than any of the original tubes we have

PMT Weakness Issue Basic Top Level Paths - The sequel

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Note : Blue, Red and Green arrows are parallel paths

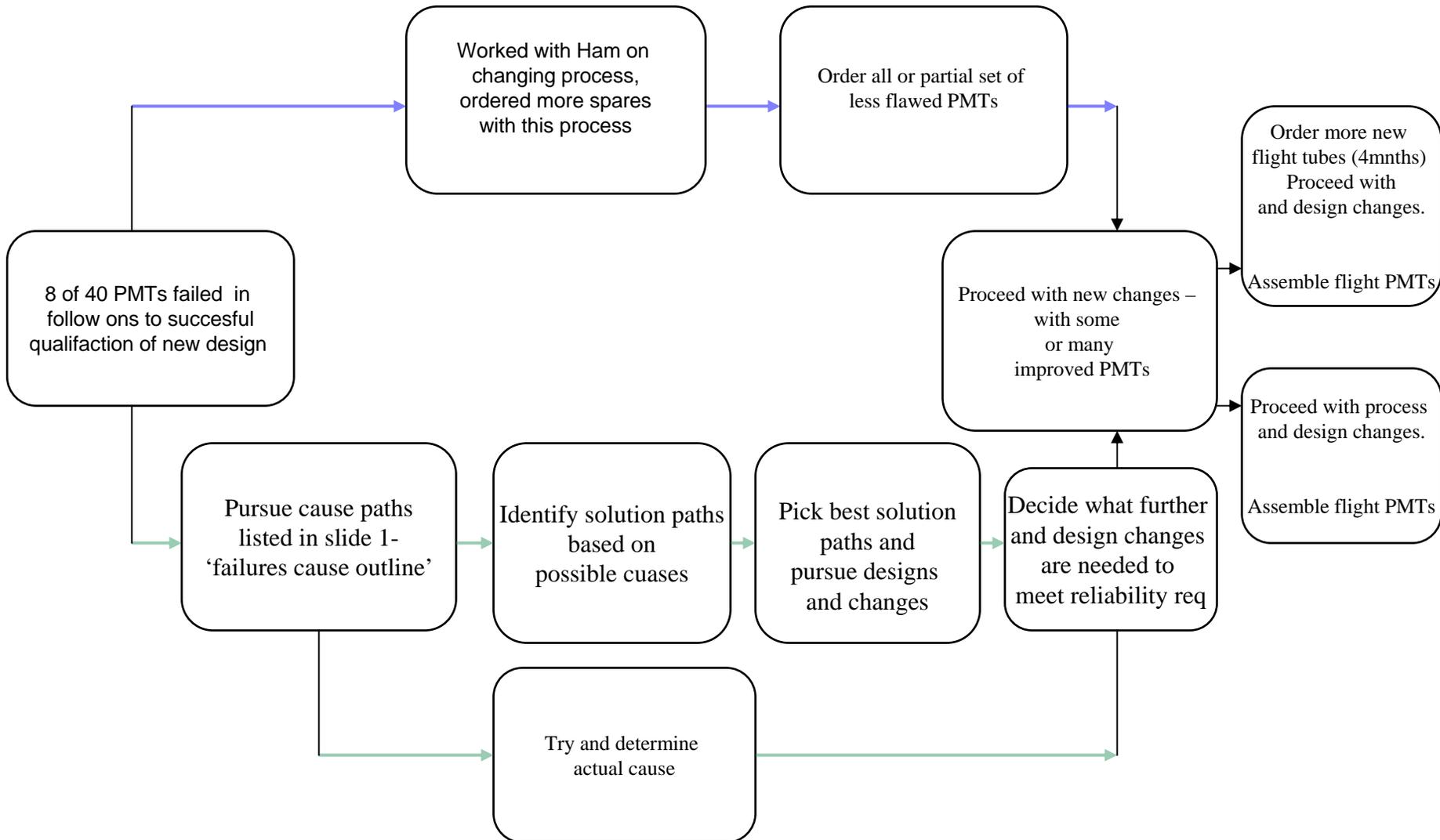


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PMT Weakness Issue Testing and Modification Flow - draft

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