



# HASP Student Payload Application for 2018

Payload Title: Stratospheric Measurements of Charged & Neutral Radiation		
Institution: McMaster University		
Payload Class (Enter SMALL, or LARGE): Small		Submit Date: 15/12/2018 (Revised 16/02/2018)
<p><b>Project Abstract:</b>          With recent greater interest in human space flight, there exists a need for the health monitoring of astronauts. The hostile radiation environment of space poses a serious and complex risk to the health of astronauts during extra-planetary missions. Current estimates of consequential adverse health effects remain highly imprecise due to uncertainties in radiation quality factors. Recent estimates of cancer risk projections for a typical Mars mission have associated uncertainties of 400-600%. Existing space qualified radiation detectors lack the ability to accurately measure radiation quality factors. Specifically, the active monitoring of exposure to neutrons, a major radiation dose hazard, is inadequate. We have developed the Charged &amp; Neutral Particle Tissue Equivalent Proportional Counter (CNP-TEPC), a unique radiation dosimeter with the capability of separating radiation dose contributions from charged particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. The tissue equivalence of the detection system enables the collection of meaningful data since the dosimeter behaves analogously to a human cell. This real time radiation measurement device satisfies all radiation monitoring requirements in current manned missions to low earth orbit and all anticipated requirements of future manned missions into deep space. A balloon flight will allow for the characterization of the instrument in a near space-like environment and enable the testing of an onboard radio communication system, which will play a key role in our mission of classifying radiological hazards in space. With major mechanical, electrical, and software advancements made in the HASP 2017 flight, a fully functioning CNP-TEPC instrument with the capability of transmitting spectral data is going to be developed.</p>		
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## **Stratospheric Measurements of Charged & Neutral Radiation**

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# 1. Mission Overview

## 1.1 Executive Summary

Recent advancements in space technology have resulted in space exploration becoming a rapidly growing field, and the desire for human space exploration is drastically increasing. However, astronauts will risk receiving life threatening radiation doses from exposure to a hostile radiation environment that is more complex, intense, and variable than the one experienced on or near Earth. Cancer risk projections as a result of radiation exposure in space are still highly uncertain<sup>[1-7]</sup> as they rely on estimates for the radiation quality factors and on biophysical models of relative biological effectiveness derived from radiobiological studies performed using terrestrial particle accelerator sources. Recent estimates by Cucinotta et al.<sup>[2, 8]</sup> showed the uncertainty in cancer risk projections for a typical Mars mission are approximately 400 – 600% and identified uncertainties in radiation quality factors as the dominant source of error.

Active radiation dosimeters are necessary to measure radiation quality factors and characterize the radiation exposure to astronauts. Personal and area monitoring radiation dosimeters are required on every manned spaceflight in order to confirm compliance with regulations and to indicate when dose rates become too high for a particular mission phase, such as extra-vehicular activities. Radiation dosimeters for manned spaceflight missions must be designed to accurately measure the absorbed dose using materials that closely matches human soft tissue, separate the effects of charged particles and neutrons, and be used in the vacuum of space.

Space qualified radiation dosimeters, developed for Space Shuttle and International Space Station (ISS) missions, have now exceeded their design life and do not satisfy the radiation monitoring requirements of long-duration missions into deep space<sup>[9-11]</sup>. More importantly, none of those instruments have been designed to actively monitor exposure to neutrons which have a high relative biological effectiveness, can affect blood-forming marrow in bones, and may account for up to 20% of the total radiation dose received by astronauts on the ISS. To overcome these limitations, we have designed the Charged & Neutral Particle Tissue Equivalent Proportional Counter (CNP-TEPC), which is a radiation dosimeter capable of separating the dose from charged particles and neutrons in real-time.

The HASP 2017 program allowed for major achievements in mechanical, electrical, and software development. The CNP-TEPC was able to transmit temperature and high voltage data using the HASP communication structure. An onboard radio system will be added to the payload this year to test of the communication system proposed for the future space flight of the CNP-TEPC.

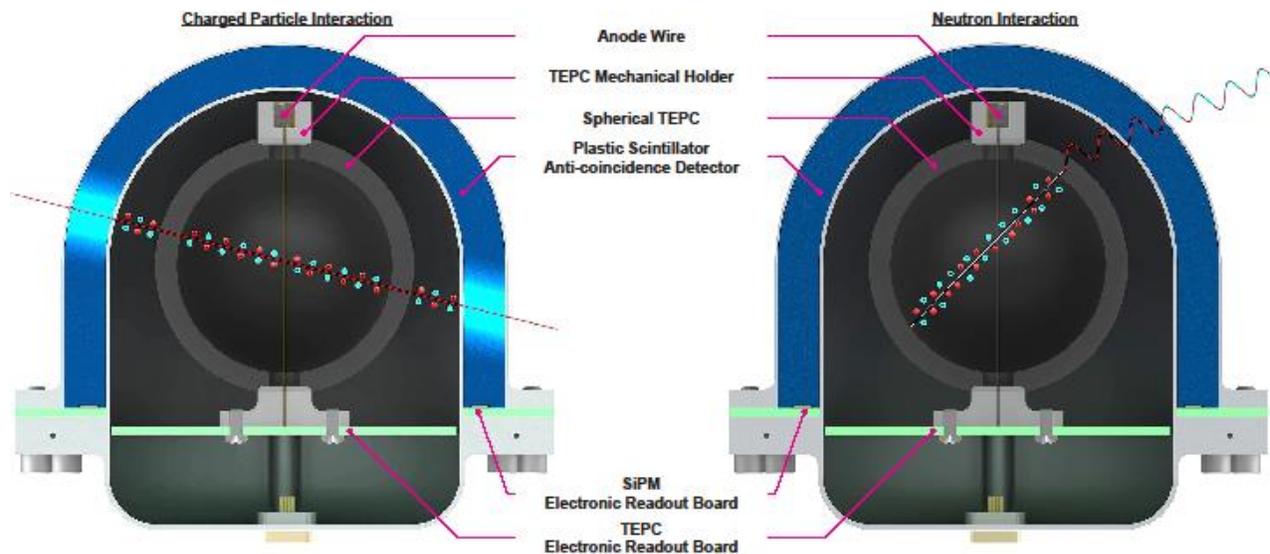
In HASP 2018, we aim to further the progress of the previous mission and advance this radiation detection system greatly. The HASP 2018 goals include:

1. Demonstrate stable operation of the CNP-TEPC instrument in near space-like conditions.
2. Transmit CNP-TEPC spectral data using the newly developed communications module and verify with the HASP communication interface.
3. Measure altitude variations in dose and quality factors of charged particles and neutrons.

## 1.2 Principle of Operation

The CNP-TEPC is an advanced radiation monitoring instrument developed to measure, in real-time and for the first time, the microdosimetric spectra of charged particles and neutrons that

could pose serious health threats to astronauts during future manned missions into deep space. The CNP-TEPC instrument, shown in Figure 1, consists of two detector technologies combined to enable real-time separation of absorbed dose and quality factors from charged particles and neutrons. The first component is a spherical Tissue Equivalent Proportional Counter (TEPC), which has an isotropic response, and it is the central component which enables real-time radiation dosimetry as it records the lineal energy distribution of incident radiation. The lineal energy distribution can then be used to calculate the absorbed dose and estimate the mean quality factor of radiation. However, since the TEPC is sensitive to all ionizing radiation, the measured lineal energy distribution often consists of a complex mixture of charged particle and neutron interactions which are difficult to separate. To separate the neutron component of lineal energy from that produced by charged particles, the CNP-TEPC instrument implements an Anti-Coincidence Detector (ACD) that surrounds the spherical TEPC and provides a trigger signal whenever charged particles traverse it. This technique is often adopted in space borne gamma- or X-ray instruments to eliminate the charged particle background and is based on the fact that all charged particles traversing the spherical TEPC detector must also traverse the ACD. On the other hand, neutrons or other neutral particles will deposit their energy in either the TEPC or the ACD, but typically not both.



**Figure 1:** The CNP-TEPC instrument separates the dose from charged particles and neutrons by monitoring the signal from a hemispherical plastic scintillator Anti-Coincidence Detector (ACD) which surrounds a spherical TEPC detector. When charged particles interact with the instrument, shown on the left, they simultaneously deposit energy in the ACD and spherical TEPC. However, neutron interactions, shown on the right, deposit energy in one or the other, but typically not both.

## 2. Payload Specifications

The small payload proposed to fly in HASP 2018 is mechanically very similar to the payload flown in HASP 2017. The payload consists of:

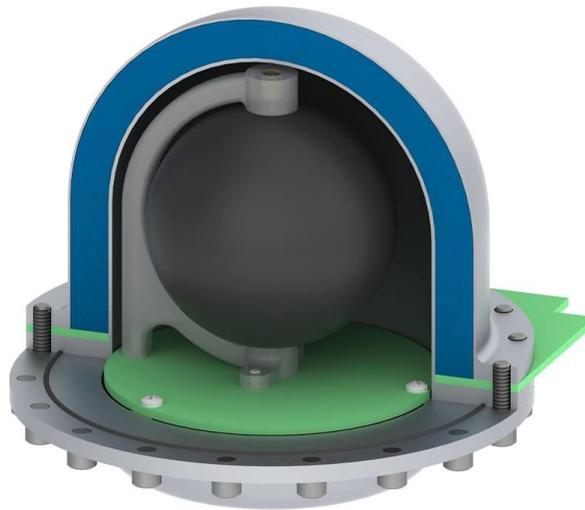
- The CNP-TEPC instrument which will be the same as HASP 2017 with new mechanical welded connectors
- The Data Acquisition (DAQ) module which is the amalgamation of the TEPC Data Acquisition Module (TEPC-DAM) and ACD-DAM from HASP 2017
- Power Distribution Module (PDM) – which will be the same as HASP 2017 plus a high voltage power supply (HVPS)

- Communications Module which is a newly added system for transmitting CNP-TEPC spectral data

The proposed HASP 2018 payload will be the same size as the previous payload: 14.5 cm tall and will occupy a 9.7 cm x 12.25 cm footprint on the HASP mounting plate. In this configuration, the total mass of the payload is 1.8 kg. This remains well within the 3 kg margins for the HASP small payload specifications.

## 2.1 CNP-TEPC

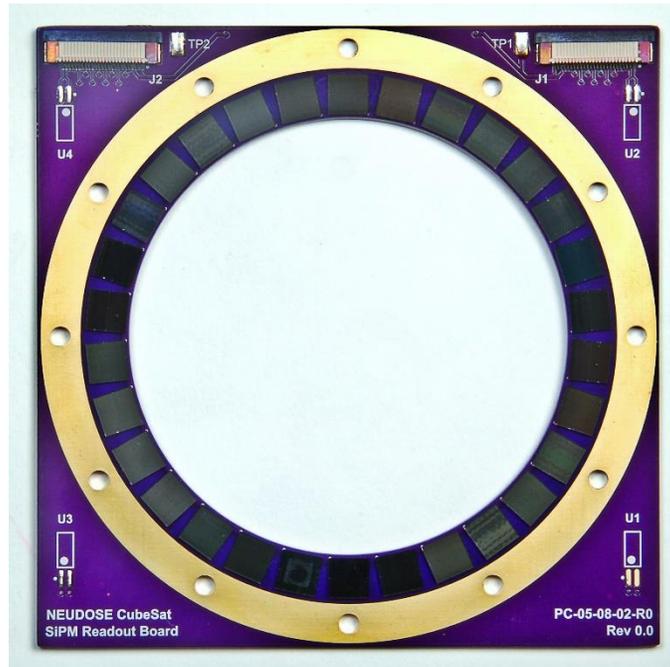
Central to the CNP-TEPC instrument is a spherical TEPC detector that has a wall made of electrically conductive A-150 tissue equivalent plastic and inner and outer diameters of 40 mm and 48 mm, respectively. The A-150 plastic is biased to a high voltage potential of -1000 V, producing a constant and uniform electric field inside the detector. A thin anode wire (25 – 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ), held at ground potential, runs through the center of the spherical TEPC and collects the ionization charge produced when radiation events traverse the sensitive volume. The entire TEPC assembly is mechanically supported by an electrically insulating holder that is mounted to the TEPC electronic readout board and housed in a 1 mm thick aluminum pressure vessel. The opposite side of electronic readout board houses a charge sensitive preamplifier circuit that extracts the small electrical pulses, and a barometric pressure and temperature sensor. The pressure vessel is sealed by an indium O-ring and filled with low pressure (20 – 30 torr) propane-based tissue equivalent gas. Propane-based tissue equivalent gas, composed of 55% C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, 39.5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 5.5% N<sub>2</sub>, is one of the most commonly used tissue equivalent gas mixtures. At an internal pressure of approximately 20 torr, the spherical TEPC simulates 2  $\mu\text{m}$  of adipose tissue and enables measurement of the lineal energy distribution of incident radiation in the range of between 0.1 keV/ $\mu\text{m}$  to 1,000 keV/ $\mu\text{m}$ . The entire assembly is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2:** The CNP-TEPC instrument assembly. The spherical TEPC detector, made of A-150 plastic and filled with tissue equivalent gas, is surrounded by a holder mounted to the DAQ board. The entire container is contained in a 1 mm thick aluminum pressure vessel.

Discrimination of charged particle and neutron interactions is achieved by monitoring the ACD system for trigger signals that are produced in coincidence with TEPC signals. The ACD, which surrounds the spherical TEPC, consists of an 8 mm thick plastic scintillator that is shaped into a hemisphere and directly coupled to an array of SiPMs that collect the scintillation light. The plastic scintillator is mounted external to the TEPC pressure vessel and fixed in place by a

covering lid which provides a light tight environment. The SiPMs are arranged in an evenly-spaced circular configuration and mounted on the SiPM carrier module shown in Figure 3. This circular arrangement leads to an instrument response that is sensitive to the incident angle of charged particles. SiPMs are well suited for this application as they provide performance similar to photomultiplier tubes, but in a smaller and less massive package. Moreover, they feature high gains ( $\sim 10^6$ ) at low operating voltages (typically 20 – 70 V) and can be operated in the vacuum of space. A power supply biases the SiPMs and is automatically adjusted to compensate for temperature dependent gain variations, as measured by four temperature transducers on the SiPM carrier module.



**Figure 3:** Photograph of the SiPM carrier module which houses 30 SiPM sensors, arranged in an evenly-spaced circular configuration, and 4 temperature transducers to compensate for temperature dependent gain variations.

## 2.2 Data Acquisition Module

The Data Acquisition module (DAQ) performs the functions of the previous TEPC-DAM and ACD-DAM flown in HASP 2017. The DAQ monitors the status and output of the TEPC and read the data from the ACD. The amalgamation of the TEPC-DAM and ACD-DAM to form the DAQ was to allow for more efficiently processing, and to reduce the volume of on-board electronics.

To monitor the status and output of the TEPC, the main functions of the DAQ are to condition and digitize the small amplitude signals from the TEPC preamplifier, provide temperature and pressure information for gas density calculations, and generate the -1000V high voltage bias for the instrument. The output of the charge sensitive preamplifier, which is housed inside the pressure vessel and near the TEPC, is used as input signal to a digital pulse processing circuit. A fast ADC on the DAQ continuously digitizes the output pulses from the preamplifier circuit at a rate of 80 MSPS and streams the digitized values in to an FPGA where a digital pulse processing algorithm is implemented. The algorithm processes the ADC data stream using a pipeline architecture to generate real time digitally shaped pulses. There are two parallel digital signal processing chains inside the FPGA which are optimized to extract different information from the TEPC detector. One chain, labelled ‘slow’, processes the ADC samples through a digital filter

which has a long shaping time constant, optimized for accurately measuring the pulse amplitude which is proportional to the energy deposited by particles inside the TEPC. The other chain, labelled ‘fast’, processes the ADC samples through a digital filter with a short shaping time constant, optimized for accurately measuring the arrival time of pulses.

The DAQ also contains all of the front end electronics necessary to readout the up to 32 SiPM sensors used by the ACD subsystem of the CNP-TEPC instrument. Analog output signals, from the SiPM carrier module, are routed to the SiPM DAM using a pair of Samtec FFC connectors where they are pre-amplified and analyzed by a 32-channel front end ASIC with configurable gain, fast shaping and slow shaping with configurable peaking times, and peak sensing capability. The fast shaped signals are internally discriminated on the front end ASIC against a programmable threshold, producing 32 individual digital timing signals that can be used for event triggering. These 32 digital signals are routed to a Xilinx Spartan 6 FPGA, where they are incorporated into the coincidence, event triggering, and particle direction logic. Additionally, the amplitude from each analog channel (i.e. SiPM) is individually sampled by sample-and-hold circuitry and multiplexed to a dual-channel 2 MSPS ADC connected to the Spartan 6 FPGA.

### 2.3 Communications Module & Commands

The communications module is designed to transmit spectral data from the CNP-TEPC instrument to the receiving ground station on Earth and also receive commands from the ground station. The communications module will receive information from the DAQ and organize the information into packets suitable for transmission using radios. Table 1 displays the serial data structure of the data.

*Table 1: The serial data structure of each record byte.*

Byte(s)	Hex Value	Description
2		TEPC Pressure (Start of Acquisition)
2		TEPC Pressure (End of Acquisition)
2		TEPC Temperature (Start of Acquisition)
2		TEPC Temperature (End of Acquisition)
2		TEPC High Voltage (Start of Acquisition)
2		TEPC High Voltage (End of Acquisition)
2		TEPC Threshold
2		SiPM Temperature (Start of Acquisition)
2		SiPM Temperature (End of Acquisition)
2		SiPM High Voltage (Start of Acquisition)
2		SiPM High Voltage (End of Acquisition)
2		SiPM Threshold
2		Live Time (in centiseconds)
2		Real Time (in centiseconds)
125		GPS String (Start of Acquisition)
125		GPS String (End of Acquisition)
2	0A0A	Start of Anti-Coincidence Spectrum Data
2		ACOINC CH0 Counts
2		ACOINC CH1 Counts
2		ACOINC CH2 Counts
		⋮
2		ACOINC CH16382 Counts

2		ACOINC CH16383 Counts
2	0B0B	Start of Coincidence Spectrum Data
2		COINC CH0 Counts
2		COINC CH1 Counts
2		COINC CH2 Counts
		⋮
2		COINC CH16382 Counts
2		COINC CH16383 Counts
2	0C0C	End of Spectrum Data
4		32-bit Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

The CNP-TEPC payload produces two spectra of data, stored as 2 byte values in 16,384 channels, which make up the majority of the data produced. Including 6 start and stop bytes, each dataset will have 28 bytes of ‘housekeeping’ data, 2 GPS measurements at 125 bytes each, and 4 bytes of Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) information, making each transmitted file 65.824 kB in size. Spectra will be collected every 10 minutes, requiring 110 bytes/s to be transferred. Using the 8-N-1 encoding scheme, the required downlink will be  $110 \text{ bytes/s} \cdot \frac{9}{8} \cdot 8 \text{ bits 1 byte} = 988 \text{ bits/s}$ . This falls significantly below the upper limit of 1200 bps. The data is also going to be stored locally on the payload, to test the data storage and recovery capabilities of the CNP-TEPC.

The communications module is designed to transmit spectral data from the CNP-TEPC instrument to the receiving ground station on Earth and also receive commands from the ground station. Additionally, it will transmit payload health information to monitor the runtime of the onboard systems. The communications module will receive information from the DAQ and organize the information into packets suitable for transmission using radios. For transmission, a CC1125 UHF transceiver (435 MHz, ~200 kbit/s) will be used, and a VHF transceiver will be used for receiving commands (145 MHz, 1200 bit/s). The use of the higher-frequency UHF band allows for faster data throughput rates, which will allow for the transmission of large amounts of science data in a more time-effective manner. The use of the VHF band allows for a more robust signal to be received by the payload, as it is less attenuated by the atmosphere. Additionally, the separate bands for transmission and reception allow for full-duplex capability of the radio systems.

The two discrete commands, Power On and Power Off will be accepted by the PDM and handled accordingly. In addition, serial commands to toggle the radio on and off will be utilized. Functional tests of the communications module will be performed during the HASP flight. For example, the UHF system is expected to send data at a rate of up to 250 kbit/s, while the VHF system is expected to receive data at a rate of 9600 b/s. We will be sending different commands to the payload to establish communications, and eventually be able to send commands to receive the science data for further analysis. The data collected using the communications module will be compared with the data collected from the HASP interface for verification.

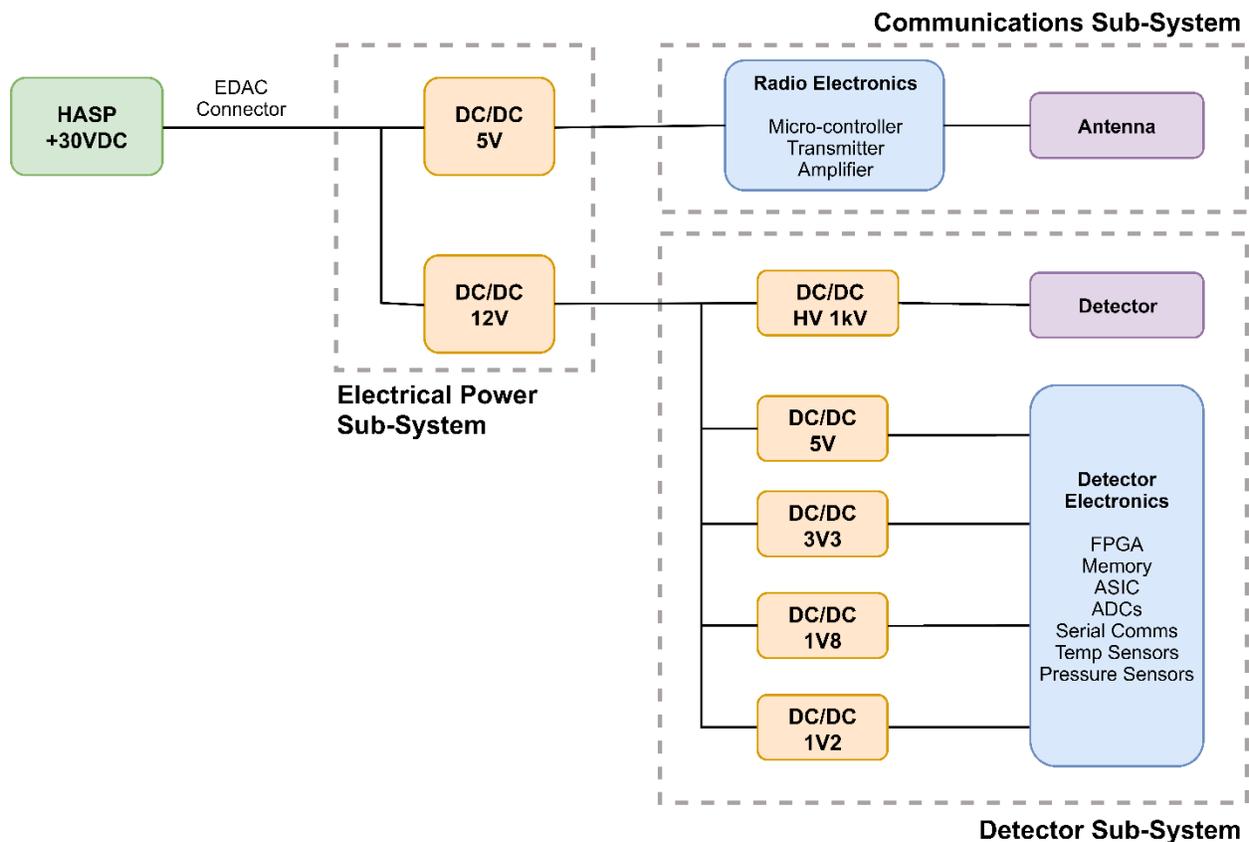
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the science data for further analysis. The data collected using the communications module will be compared with the data collected from the HASP interface for verification.

## 2.4 Power Distribution Module (PDM)

Figure 4 shows the power block diagram for the payload. As in HASP 2017, the payload will be powered directly from the HASP bus using a dedicated PDM that will regulate, monitor, filter, and supply the analog and digital voltages required by the CNP-TEPC electronics and front end electronics. The system architecture of the PDM used a direct conversion architecture, where high efficiency LT8610 switching regulators are used to step down the 30 V HASP bus to the intermediate value of 12 V for the CNP-TEPC instrument and 5V for the communications module. The 12 V intermediate power rail was split into separate analog and digital voltage rails where the required voltages is once again generated using high efficiency switching regulators.

### 2018 HASP McMaster University - Power Diagram



**Figure 4:** The block diagram for the HASP 2018 payload.

The payload will interface with HASP in a similar manner as the previous payload. The EDAC pins to be used are +30VDC (A, B, C, D) and Power Ground (W, T, U, X). Since there is no plan to utilize the analog download interface lines nor the discrete command interface lines contained within the EDAC connector, the remaining pins of this header will be capped off as no-connects.

The DB9 serves as the primary data port between the payload and HASP. The three lines (Tx, Rx, Signal GND) belonging to the pigtail will be grouped together with the eight power supply

lines to a single DB15 connector. This will interface directly to a port receptacle/header on the exterior side panelling of the instrument.

## 2.5 Power Budget

The inclusion of Communications adds significantly to our anticipated power draw however we will be well within the 0.5A limit. Based on expected power draws and measured data with current hardware we are anticipating that the overall payload will not draw more than 6W during non-transmitting periods and 13W during transmitting periods. These numbers were generated with an over-estimated power loss in the power regulators, an 80% efficiency was used when we will be expecting an average regulator efficiency of 92%. Overall, we are within the 15W limit and we expect our true power draw to be even lower due to generous estimation. Table 2 shows the power budget for each component of the payload.

*Table 2: Power budget for the HASP 2018 payload.*

Sub-System	Components	Average Power Usage (mW)	Peak Power Usage (mW)
<b>Electrical Power</b>	Regulators (worst case Eff=80%)	1148 ± 20	2503 ± 30
<b>Communications</b>	Micro-controller	780 ± 60	4300 ± 120
	Transmitter		
	Amplifier	<i>Sleep Mode</i>	<i>Transmission</i>
<b>Detector</b>	FPGA		
	Memory		
	ASIC		
	ADCs	3810 ± 180	5710 ± 200
	Serial Comms		
	Temp/Pressure Sensors		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,738 ± 260</b>	<b>12,513 ± 350</b>

## 2.6 Mass Budget

The mass budget remains very similar to that of the HASP 2017 payload since the addition of the communications board is offset by the amalgamation of the TEPC-DAM and ACD-DAM. The mass budget can be found in Table 3, showing allotted mass budgets, measured weights from components from the previous payload, and estimated mass of new components. The errors on estimated weights were taken to be 10% of the value. The current mass estimate for the entire payload is 1810 ± 70 g, well below the required mass limit of 3000 g. Each component of the payload is also below its allotted mass limit, not including the 400 g reserved for re-allocation if necessary.

**Table 3:** The mass budget for the HASP 2018 payload. Estimated masses include a 10% error estimate.

COMPONENT	ALLOTTED MASS (G)	ESTIMATED MASS (G)
HOUSING AND MOUNTING	500	220 ± 20
CNP-TEPC HOUSING	500	340 ± 30
CNP-TEPC INTERNALS	700	500 ± 50
PDM	200	100 ± 10
DAQ	200	100 ± 10
COMMUNICATIONS MODULE	200	100 ± 10
HARDWARE	300	200 ± 20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2600</b>	<b>1810 ± 70</b>
EXTRA	400	1190

## 2.7 Mechanical Housing & Mounting Plate Footprint

The HASP 2018 payload will have the same footprint as the HASP 2017 payload. All circuit boards will be mounted to the aluminum housing and is constrained to a 10 cm x 10 cm footprint. Four mounting bolt holes surround the outside of the instrument allowing for interfacing with the HASP mounting plate. The payload does not exceed the allowed 30cm height. There is no preferred orientation. Figure 5 shows the HASP 2017 payload with the access gate open to display internal components. Figure 6 shows the assembly of the payload structure and how it will mount onto the HASP mounting plate.



**Figure 5:** Image of the HASP 2017 payload which the HASP 2018 payload will resemble.

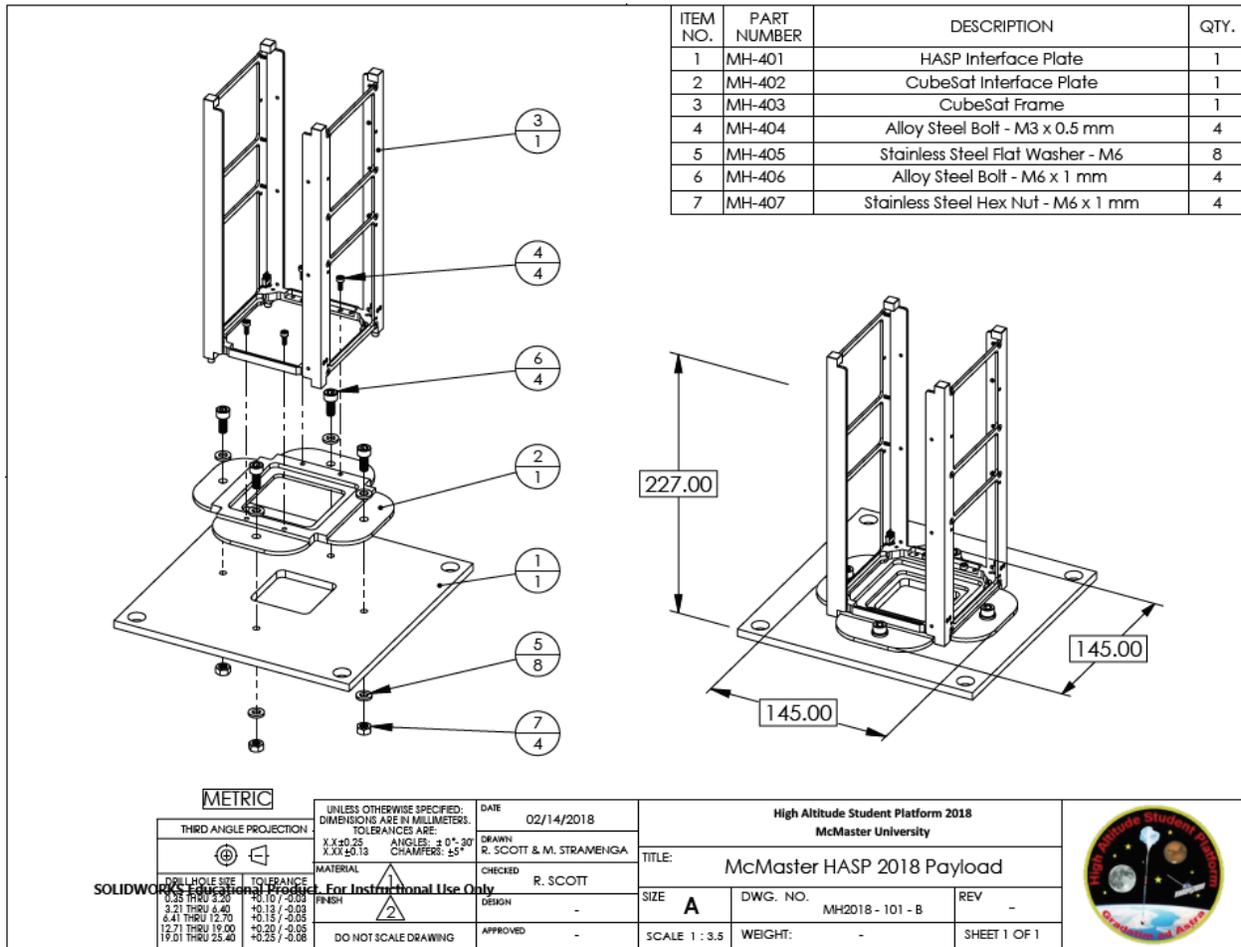


Figure 6: Assembly of the HASP 2018 payload structure.

## 2.9 Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan

There are two potential risks noted with the payload, high voltage arcing and a pressurized vessel. These two potential risks have been carefully examined and a plan to mitigate them is outlined in the following sections. Both of these two risks are necessary for the function of the CNP-TEPC, and as such, there is no way to completely eliminate them. However, as will be shown, there has been significant planning to ensure that these two risks are not a concern. Additionally, thermal issues should be considered.

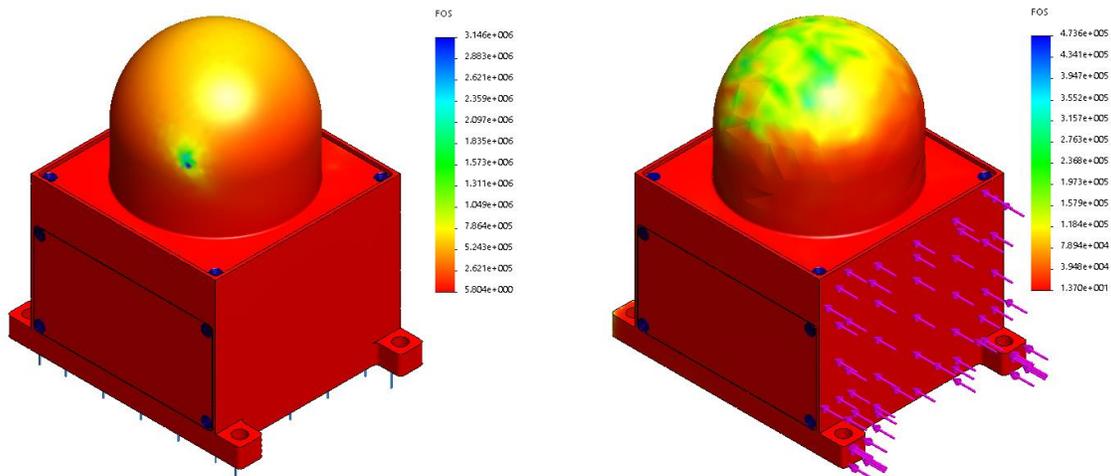
### 2.9.1 High Voltage Power Supply

At higher altitudes, the dielectric breakdown of the atmosphere is more likely to occur. To mitigate the risk of arcing, the high voltage power supply of the instrument will be encapsulated in a compound with high dielectric strength. This process is called potting. The recommended practices in a technical note published by NASA will be followed[12]. To summarize, a compound with high dielectric strength such as Emerson and Cumming's Stycast 1266 high voltage potting compound, or a similar compound whose physical, mechanical, and thermal characteristics are compatible with the high voltage supply, will be chosen. During mixing and casting of the HVPS, the encapsulant compound will be subject to thermal vacuum degassing to remove the risk of any void in the encapsulation wherein electrical breakdown could occur. The potted assemblies will be taken through a number of extreme temperature cycles, ranging between -20o C and +50o C. This aggressive thermal cycling helps aggravate differential thermal

expansion between the board and the potting compound, hence ensuring any flaws in the potting process are caught before flight. The potted assemblies will then be powered at maximum high voltage in a vacuum chamber and monitored at varying temperatures. Through this process, the risk of any arc faults occurring will be mitigated prior to HASP integration.

## 2.9.2 Pressure Vessel

The CNP-TEPC requires a specific internal pressure in order to function properly. Since this constitutes a pressurized vessel, a Finite Element Analysis (FEA) was used to determine a safe pressure vessel design. The FEA included two different scenarios, both with atmospheric pressure outside (which simulates the case on the ground, the largest pressure differential) and the pressure vessel internal pressure at 30 torr. The two FEAs were the cases of the 10G vertical shock and the 5G horizontal shock tests. The results of the 10G vertical FEA can be found in Figure 7 on the left side, and the results of the 5G horizontal shock FEA are shown on the right. Overall, the lowest factor of safety is 5.8. This should ensure the pressure vessel will survive the entire balloon flight. Once constructed, the pressure vessel will undergo vacuum and thermovac testing to ensure proper functioning before HASP integration.



**Figure 7:** Factor of safety for the 10G vertical shock FEA (left) and 5G horizontal shock FEA (right), including the pressurized vessel with atmospheric pressure. The lowest factor of safety was found to be 5.8.

## 2.9.3 Thermal

We do not anticipate any thermal issues during the HASP flight, due to the low power density of the payload. To minimize solar radiance, the payload will again be painted with a thin coat of white paint. This should greatly reduce the power absorbed by the sun, ensuring overheating is not an issue. The HASP 2017 instrument did not experience any thermal issues, and it is not expected for this mission.

## 2.10 Anticipated Integration & Flight Operations

The CNP-TEPC has been designed for autonomous operation and minimal operations during integration and throughout flight is expected. During integration, we need the payload to be bolted to the mounting plate and the serial and power connectors to be attached. All other

assembly of the payload will be done prior to integration with the HASP balloon. We anticipate the following steps for a successful payload integration:

1. Provide the latest payload mechanical and electrical interface control documents.
2. Pre-integration inspection to confirm HASP compliance (mass, voltage, and current).
3. Test instrument power up using HASP bench test hardware.
4. Test instrument telemetry using HASP bench test hardware.
5. Mount instrument to HASP platform.
6. Test instrument power up using actual HASP flight hardware.
7. Test instrument telemetry using actual HASP flight hardware.
8. Perform pre-flight thermal vacuum testing.
9. Test instrument communications throughout flight. Verify with HASP interface.

During flight, the CNP-TEPC will operate autonomously and send a full dataset using the serial downlink every 10 minutes. Serial commands will be utilized to turn the radio on and off when appropriate.

### **3. Team Structure and Project Management**

Erica Dao acts as the student team leader, where her management duties include monthly status report submission, teleconference calling, documentation, and acting as a liaison between the student group and the faculty supervisors. Ms. Dao will also be involved in the integration and testing of the radiation detector system.

Leading the mechanical structure team is Ryan Scott. His duties include the design, construction, and integration of the payload structure. Mr. Scott will ensure the appropriate interfacing of all components of the payload.

James Warburton leads the power team. His duties include the design, construction, and testing of the PDM to ensure that the electrical demands of every component of the payload will be handled accordingly.

Aaron Pitcher leads the communications team. His duties include the design, construction, and integration of the communications module with the payload structure. Mr. Pitcher will also be in charge of liaising with HASP staff to ensure proper documentation and certification for the onboard radio is completed.

The CNP-TEPC project is overseen by 4 advisors. Dr. Soo-Hyun Byun, a professor in the Department of Physics & Astronomy at McMaster University, provides technical and theoretical guidance pertaining to the science instrument development. Dr. Andrei Hanu, Bruce Power, Dr. Eric Johnston, Bubble Technology Industries Inc. and former HASP program student, and Dr. Stanley Hunter, from the Astroparticle Physics Laboratory at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, provide expert advice and technical assistance for the entire payload system. The supervisors of the project provide valuable counselling to the student group, and are in communication with the group on a weekly basis.

The HASP team and roles are outlined in Table 3.

*Table 3: HASP team members, roles, and student statuses.*

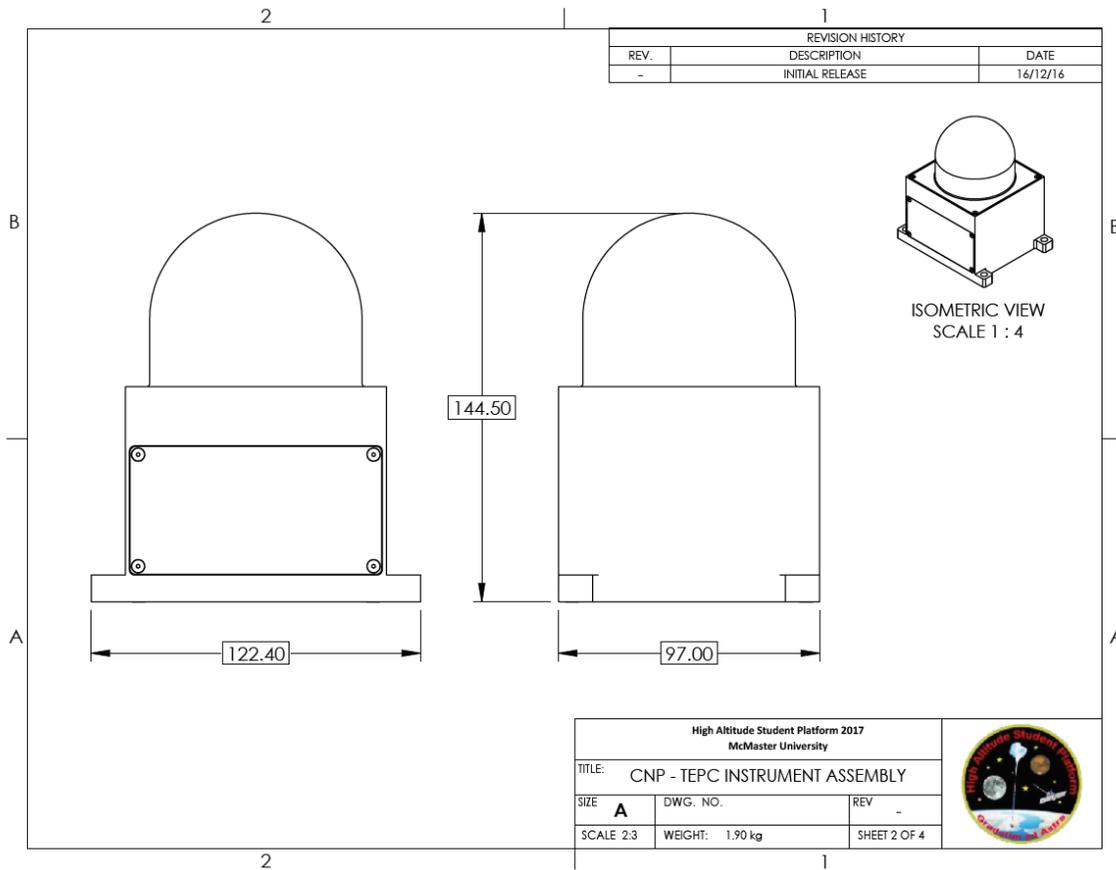
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ROLE</b>	<b>STUDENT STATUS</b>
ERICA DAO	Student Project Lead	Graduate Student
RYAN SCOTT	Mechanical Lead	Undergrad
JAMES WARBURTON	Instrument Lead	Undergrad
FARAZDAK BOHRA	TEPC Team	Graduate Student
LUIS LOPERA	TEPC Team	Undergrad
ALEX MELNICHUK	ACD Team	Undergrad
JORDAN COWAN	DAQ Team	Graduated
CHELSEA URQUICO	DAQ Team	Graduated
ERIC DYER	DAQ Team	Graduate student
BHAVESH KAKWANI	DAQ Team	Graduated
DEVAN WAGNER	Power Team	Undergrad
KYLE JACKSON	GUI Development	Undergrad
JIMMY NGUYEN	Communications Team	Graduated
AARON PITCHER	Communications Team	Graduate Student

The student group regularly meets on a weekly basis and also confers with at least one advisor once a week. In addition, the team maintains active communication and consistent documentation through web interfaces such as Slack and Confluence.

It is anticipated that all 14 members and 2 advisors will attend integration and testing at the CSBF in 2018. The same 16 individuals are expected to participate in flight operations at Ft. Sumner in 2018.

## **Mechanical Drawings**

Since the mechanical structure of the payload resembles the payload of HASP 2017, the mechanical drawings for the structure are the same, as seen in Figure 8. This component will be situated within the structure, previously shown in Figure 6.



**Figure 8:** CNP-TEPC payload which will sit in the HASP 2018 structure.

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