

NASA Mirror Technology Days  
August 17, 2004

# Multi-Function, Adaptive, Large Aperture Sensor

presented by:

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**SRS**  
TECHNOLOGIES

**NORTHROP GRUMMAN**

*Space Technology*

Astro Aerospace



- **Present the Concept of Integrating Flight Heritage with R&D Developments**
  - Membrane Optic Development
  - Active Global Figure Control of Membrane Mirrors
  - Deployable Support Structure
- **Provide a Background on the status of ultra light optical surfaces**
  - Scale
  - Production tolerances
  - Current Uses
- **Present Design Studies, Fabrication and Test Results**
- **Provide Suggestions for Technology Roadmap**

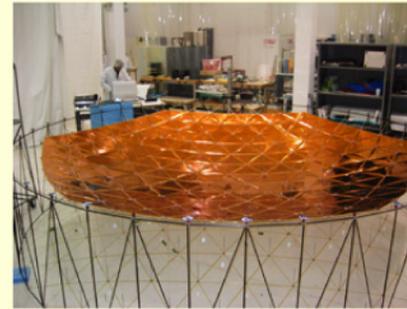


## Key Features

- Space Flown Support Structure
- Flight Qualified Materials
- High Package Efficiency
- Control Authority
- Adaptive to Tailored Optical Membrane Materials



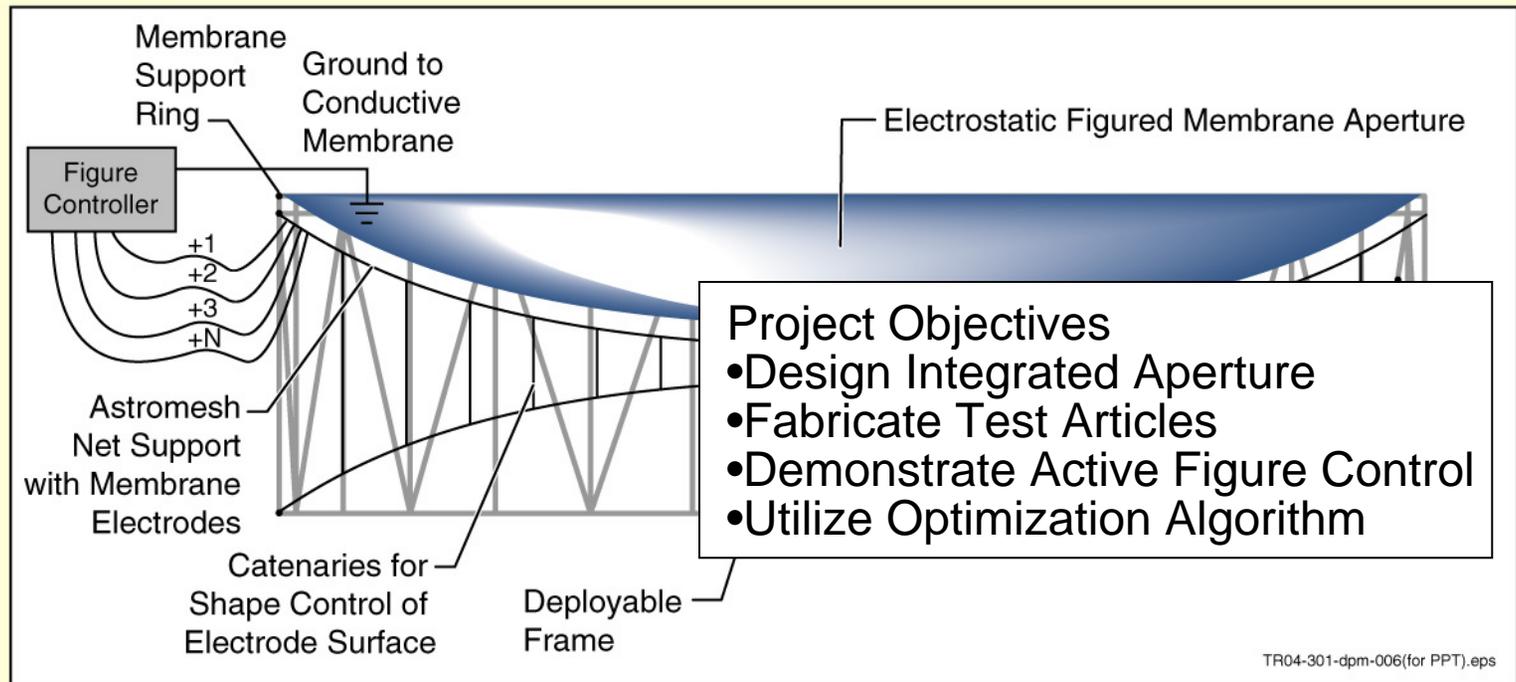
Northrop Grumman  
Astromesh Structure



SRS Deployable  
Membrane Electrodes

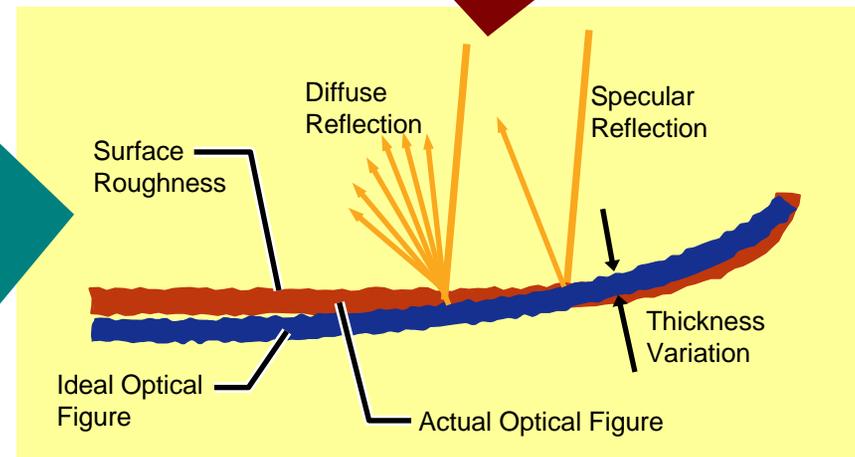
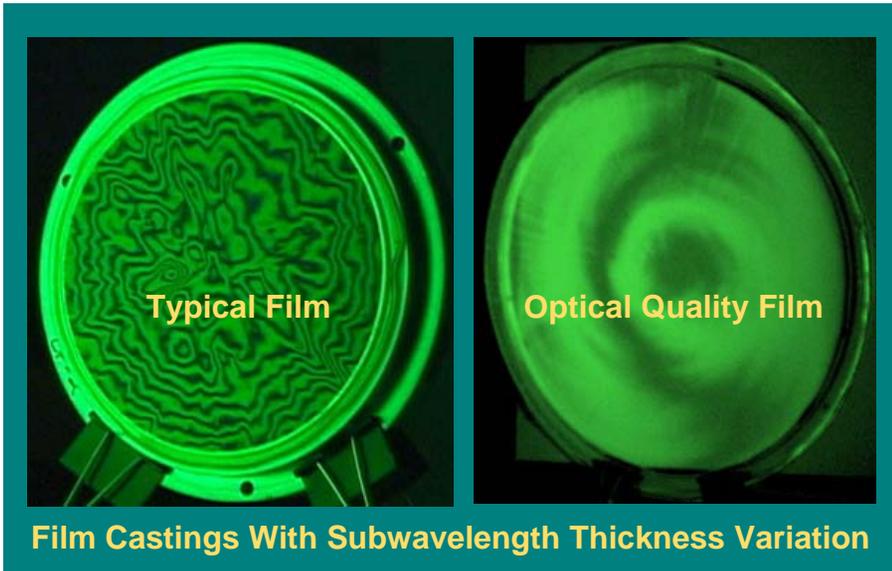
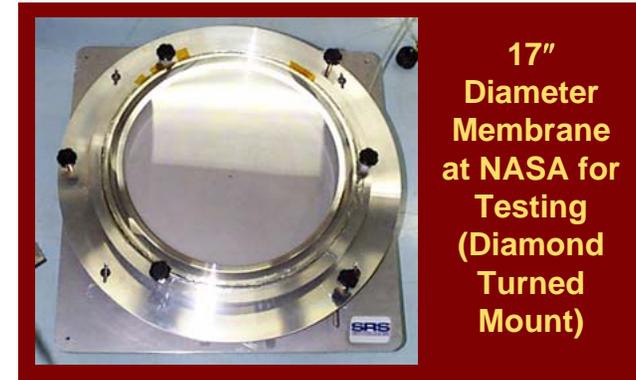


Precision Deployable  
Polymer Mirror



TR04-301-dpm-006(for PPT).eps

- Materials Development has improved over last 6 years
  - Flight of Large Area on GEO Sats
  - Production Enhancement (Lambda/20, 1.5 nm surface)
- Technology Development
  - Large Apertures
  - Flat Membrane for Radar/Communications

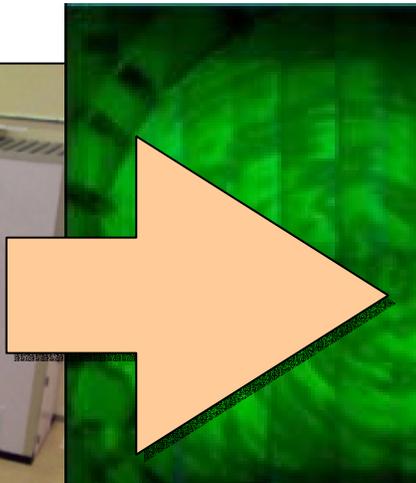


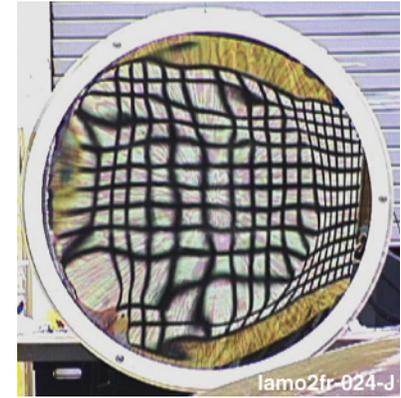
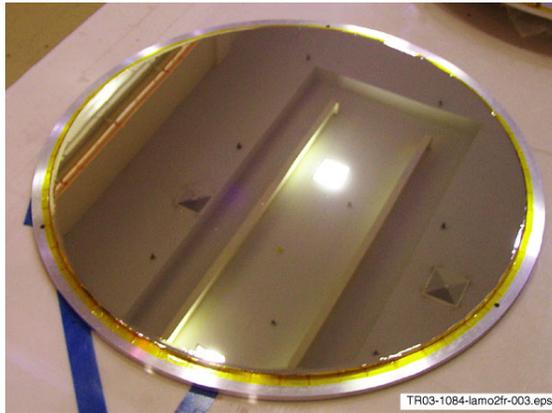
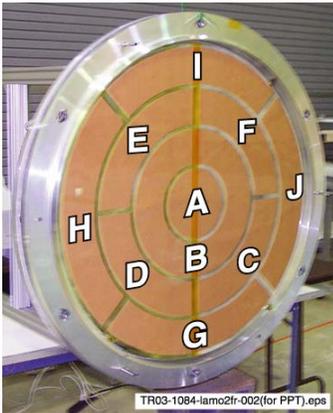
• Significant Milestones Have Been Achieved for Manufacturing Films With Specular Uniform Surfaces  
 • Static and Dynamic Global Figure Control Are Required for Further Implementation

## Precision Membrane Production Using a Custom Manufactured Large-scale Casting System.

- 1.5-Meter Membrane optical Flats Manufactured Have Been Successfully Coated.
- System Designed for Casting up to 3 Meter Flat or Net Shape Mirrors

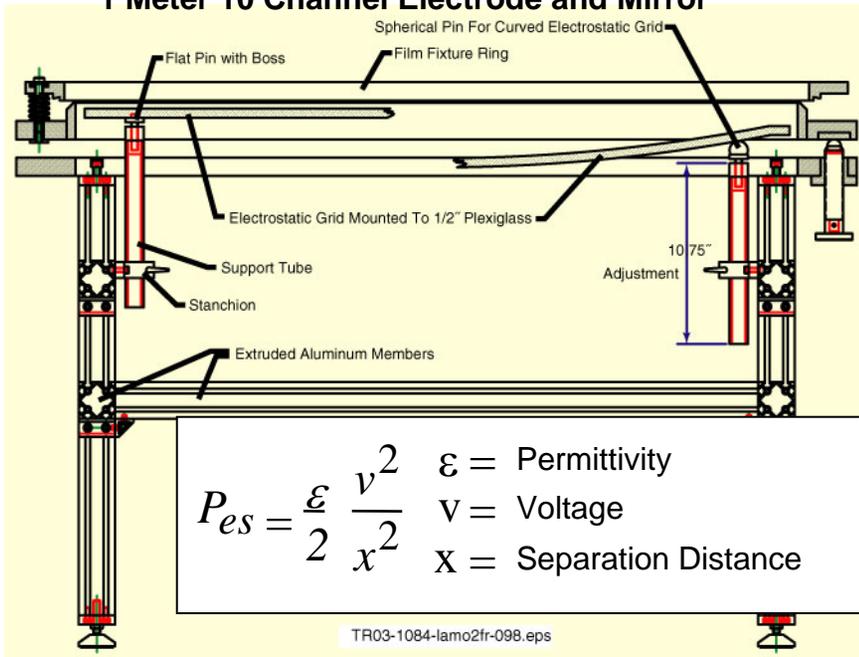
- Optical Lens Covers at Select IR Frequencies
- Lightweight Optical Over-layers SPIE 2003
- High Energy Laser Reflectors
- Optical Flats, Beam splitters.





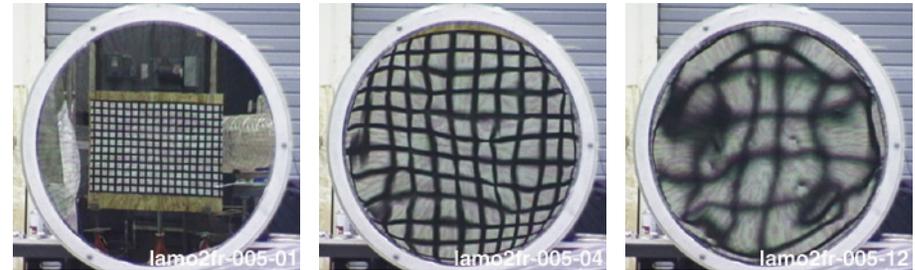
**Actuator Influence Testing**

**1 Meter 10 Channel Electrode and Mirror**



$$P_{es} = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \frac{v^2}{x^2}$$

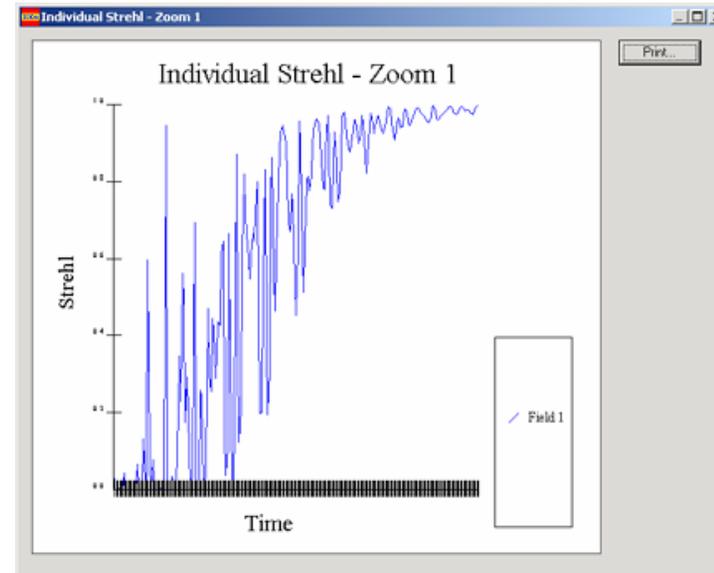
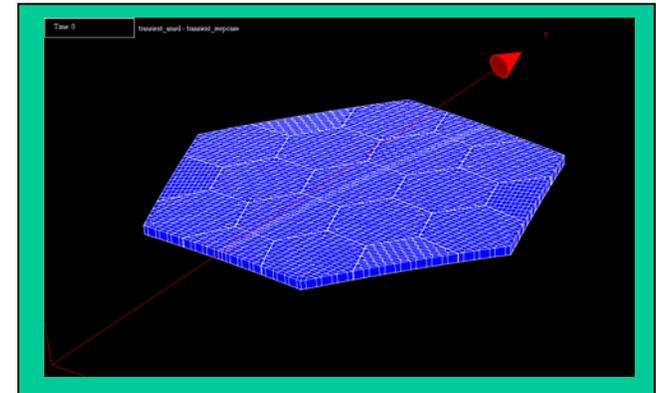
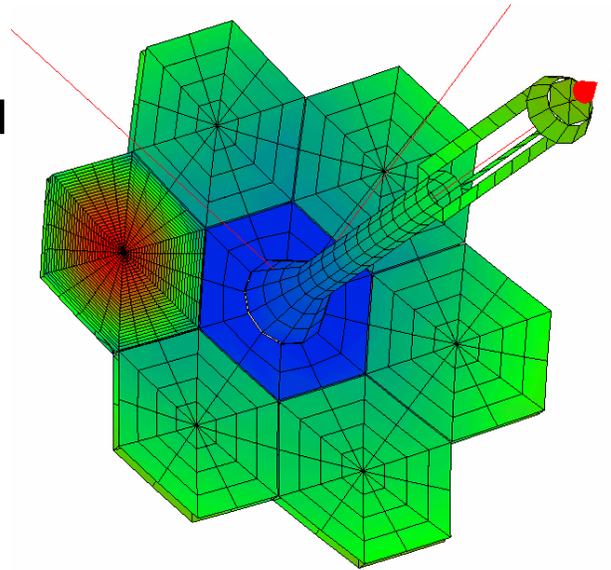
$\epsilon$  = Permittivity  
 $v$  = Voltage  
 $x$  = Separation Distance



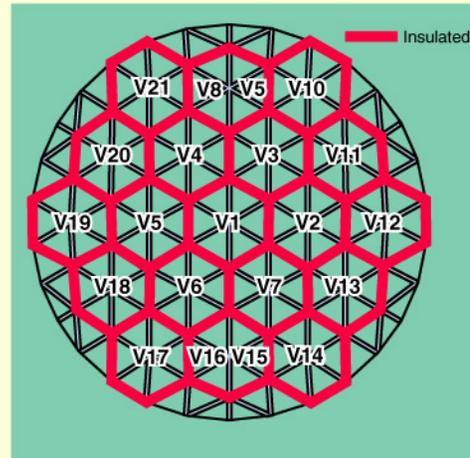
**Radius of Curvature Adjustment Results**

- Radius of Curvature (ROC) Adjustable from Infinity to 15 Meters
- Best Image Achieved at 17 Meters ROC
- Dynamically Stable at All Settings
- Limited Arcing at Maximum Settings (No Damage to Film)
- High Stress Level compared to end item use

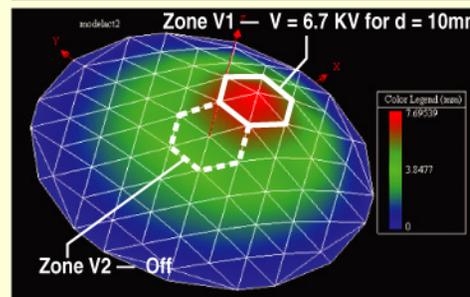
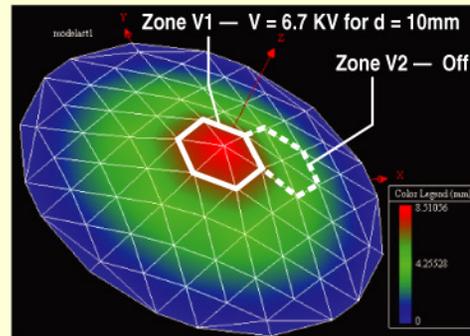
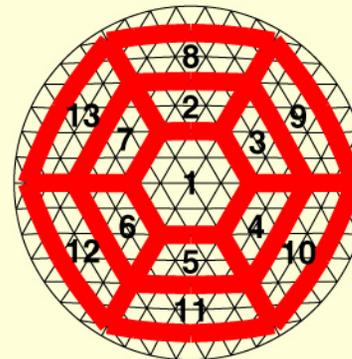
- NASA/SRS Developed Integrated Optical Design (IODA) Software Used for Design Analysis
- Supports Linear and Non Linear FEM Analysis (NASTRAN and ALGOR)
- IODA Used for Evaluation of Electrode Configuration, Generation of Influence Functions, and Control Point Estimates



- Several Electrode Layouts Considered
- 13 Channel Configuration Selected for Addressing Primary Spherical Aberration and Cost
- Hex Pattern Would Be Used for Higher Order Control
- Test Configuration Could Accommodate Up to 216 Independent Control Actuators



Iso Potential Regions for 13 Channel Design



	5-Meter Flat at 4,750 Volts	5-Meter 1/2 at 3,000 Volts
Z <sub>1</sub> (Piston)	29,545.0	-875
Z <sub>4</sub> (Focus)	28,614.0	303
Z <sub>9</sub> (1st Order Spherical)	1,143.0	315
Z <sub>16</sub> (2nd Order Spherical)	121.0	209
Z <sub>25</sub> (3rd Order Spherical)	3.2	94

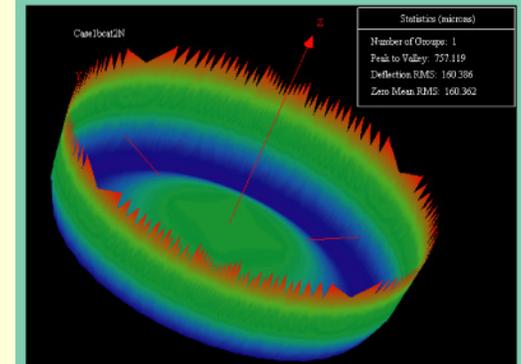
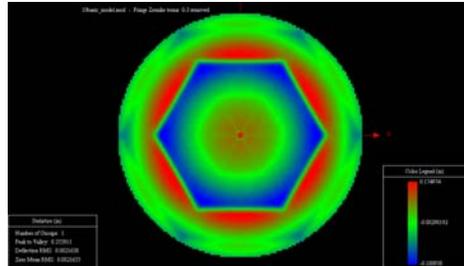
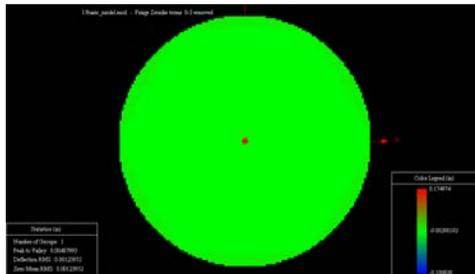


Figure Error MAPS  
Scale 4,425 $\mu$ m to -4,560 $\mu$ m



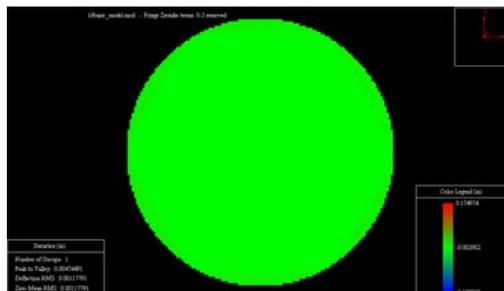
RMS = 2,086 $\mu$ m  
PV = 9040 $\mu$ m

Baseline Uncorrected Case



RMS = 31.48 $\mu$ m  
PV = 123.9 $\mu$ m

1st Iteration Correction



RMS = 29.9 $\mu$ m  
PV = 120.5 $\mu$ m

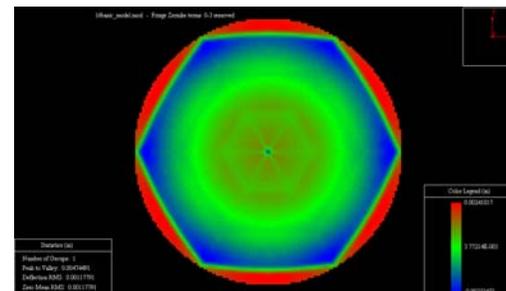
2nd Iteration Correction

## Actuator Voltage Settings

	Center Ring	Middle Ring	Outer Ring
Baseline Case	6.50kv	5.45kv	2.40kv
IODA Iteration 1	4.82kv	4.17kv	3.30kv
IODA Iteration 2	4.82kv	4.22kv </td <td>3.26kv</td>	3.26kv

## Summary of Results

- IODA Used to Predict Optimum Actuator Settings for 13 Channel Design
- 98% Improvement Predicted Using Initial Prediction
- 2nd Iteration Resulted in Little (0.5%) Additional Figure Improvement



2nd Iteration Correction  
Scale +60  $\mu$ m to -60  $\mu$ m

**Predicted Figure Error Less Than 10 Microns Over 80% of Aperture**

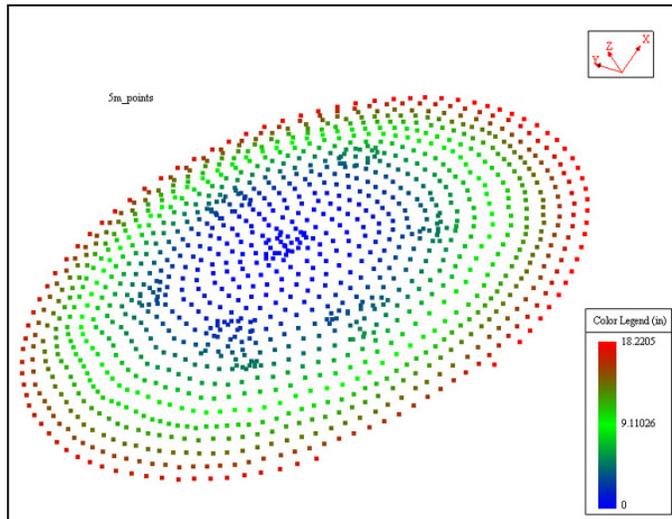
# Electrode/Astromesh Integration Procedure



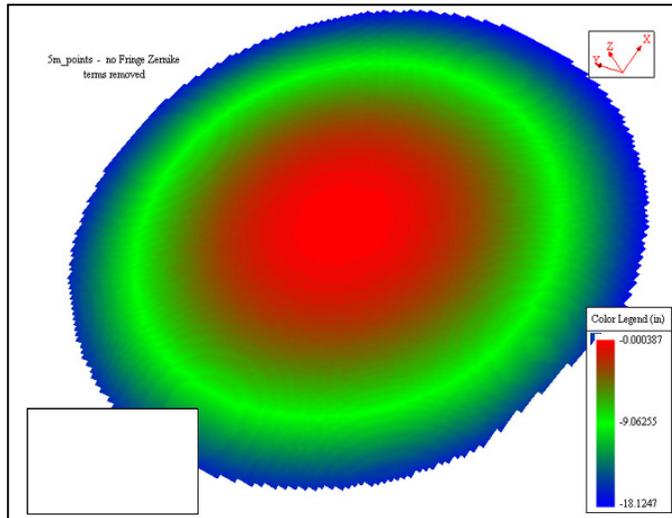
- Laser Cutting of Electrodes
- Electrodes Attached to Front Net Prior to Tensioning
- Nets Integrated with Astromesh Structure
- Tie Assemblies Tensioned to Preload Nets
- Shape Characterization Testing Performed
- Control System Integration

*Note: Labor Intensive Initial Process*



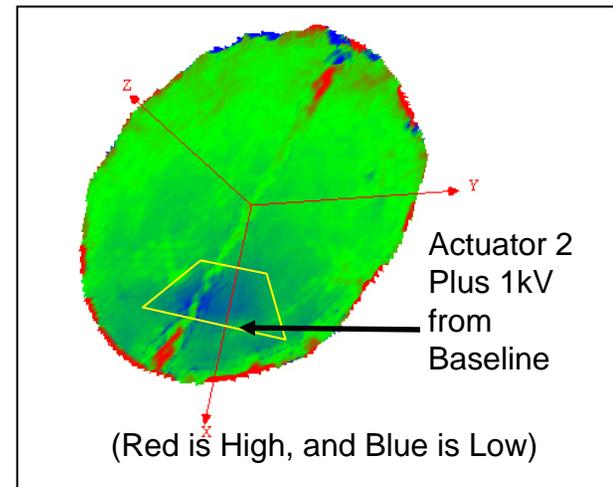


Photogrammetry Points Cloud



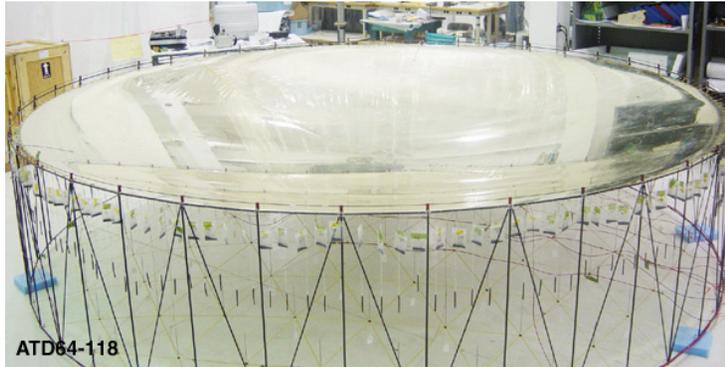
Data Displayed in Uniform Grid Format

- Vstars Photogrammetry System Used for Metrology
- Testing Performed to Generate 13 Influence Functions
- Data Reduction / Figure Optimization Using IODA

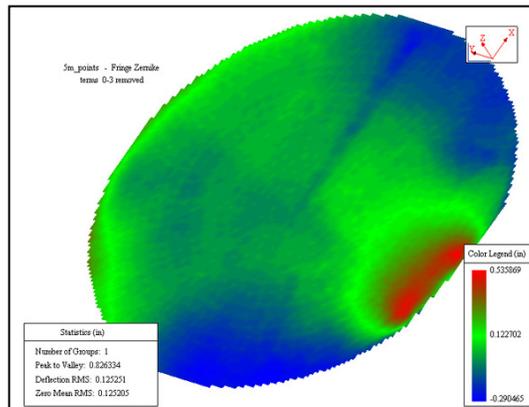


Zernike Surface -  
Rigid Body Terms

Influence Function for Actuator 2



Video of Spots

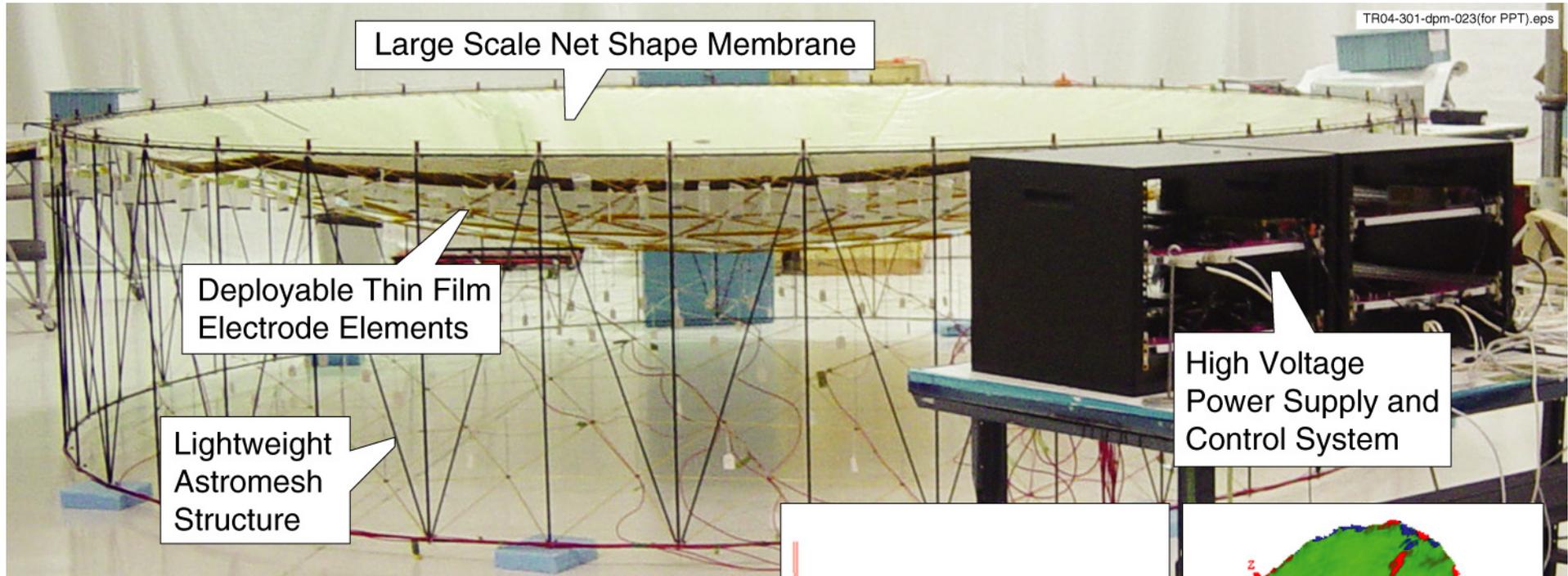


## Results

- Best Fit Electrode Voltages 6.5kv, 5.45kv, 2.4kv for Inner, Middle, and Outer Rings
- System Response Dynamically Stable Over Full Range of Control Voltage
- Dynamic Range of 10mm+ Demonstrated
- Arcing and Membrane “Latch-Up” Only Occurred During Initial Set-Up and Caused No Damage
- Measured Figure Errors Dominated by Seam and Astigmatism Caused by Pre-Tensioning Error, Full Aperture RMS Error 1.1 mm;

## Conclusions

- 70% Reduction of Figure Error Compared to Faceted Electrode.
- Backing Structure, Thin Film Electrodes, Power Supplies, and Controls Work Well. Improved Membrane and Pre-Tensioning Device Required to Achieve Design Potential



Large Scale Net Shape Membrane

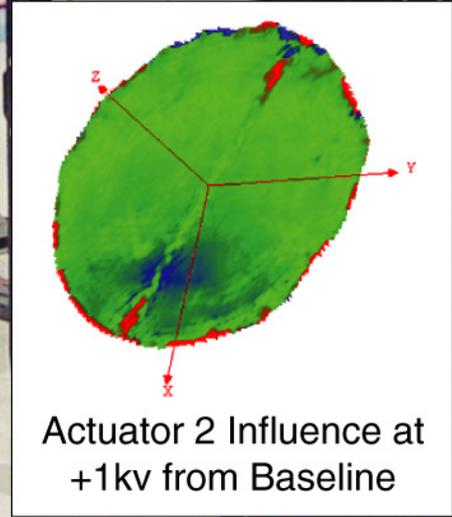
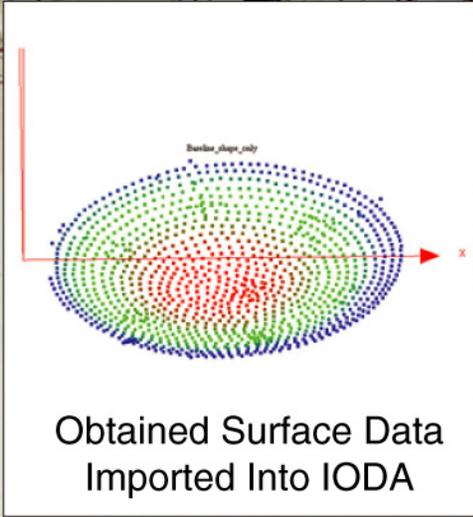
Deployable Thin Film Electrode Elements

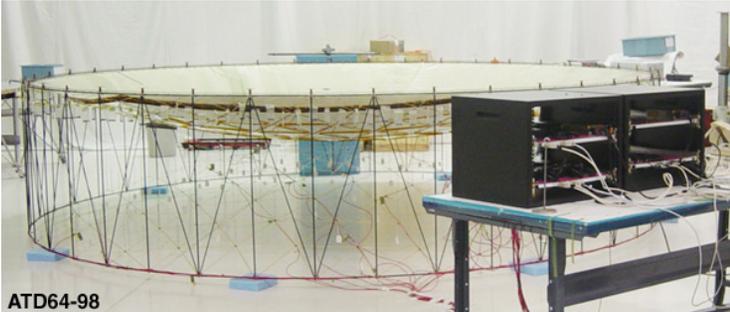
Lightweight Astromesh Structure

High Voltage Power Supply and Control System

TR04-301-dpm-023(for PPT).eps

- **Successfully Demonstrated Lightweight Deployable Electrostatic Backing Structure**
- **High Voltage Power Supply and Control System Demonstrated**
- **Large Dynamic Range Shape Control**
- **Statically Stable Electrostatic Control**





ATD64-98

5-Meter Ground Test Article

- **Successfully Demonstrated Lightweight Deployable Electrostatic Backing Structure**
- **High Voltage Power Supply and Control System Demonstrated**
- **Large Dynamic Range Shape Control**
- **Statically Stable Electrostatic Control**

## System Facts

- **Areal Density**
  - **5-Meter Ground Test Article 1.015 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (13 Channels)**
  - **5-Meter Flight Weight 1.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (Estimate, 216 channels)**
  - **20-Meter Flight Weight 0.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> (Estimate, 216 channels)**
- **Power Requirements**
  - **13 channel 16 Watts**
  - **216 channels 260 Watts**
- **5-Meter Estimated 1st Mode 17Hz at Design Preload (Fixed Edges)**
- **Deployable Support Structure Flight Proven at 12-Meter; Scalable to 50-Meters Within Current Launch Vehicle Constraints**

## Future Enhancements



### Membrane Control

- Scale-Up of Optical Quality Membrane Manufacturing > 2-Meters
- Packaging / Storing
- Flight Interface



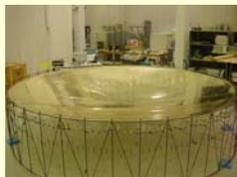
### Control System Refinements

- 13 Channels → 216 Channels
- Closed Loop Feed Back and Control
- Flight Weighting



### Enhanced Polyimide Material Development

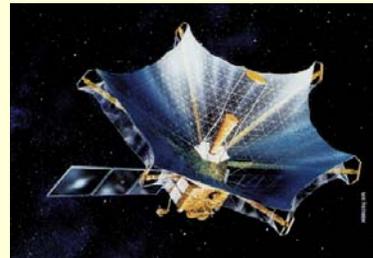
- Reduced Coefficient of Thermal Expansion
- Improved UV/AO Protection
- Integrated Metrology
- Large Scale Coating



### Deployable AstroMesh Structure

- Catenary Support Ring
- Membrane Management
- Electrode Wiring

## Ultra Light Weight Deployable Mirror



## Payoff

### Technology Improvements

- Lower Mass
- Lower Launch Volume
- Better Figure

### Configuration Options

- Larger Aperture
- Higher Orbits
- Smaller Launch Vehicle
- Higher Frequency Operation

### Operational Benefits

- Higher Resolution/Gain
- Longer Time Over Target
- Lower Launch Costs
- Higher Bandwidth Available