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# **SNAP Program Technology and Capabilities Meeting**

**January 15, 2002**

# Agenda

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- ◆ **SNAP Program Overview**
  - Mission & Program Status
  - Technical challenges & telescope requirements
- ◆ **COI Overview & Instruments Heritage**
- ◆ **Lunch**
- ◆ **FIRST Program Overview**
  - Telescope
  - Focus mechanism
- ◆ **Tour**
- ◆ **Metering and precision structure technology**
  - ABL, Deep Impact
  - TES
- ◆ **Ultra lightweight mirror technology**

# COI Capabilities to support Space Based Instruments

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- ◆ **Over 25 years of producing precision structures for state of the art instruments**
  - Hubble
  - Chandra

## Technologies of interest to SNAP

- ◆ **Design, Analysis, Fabrication, Assembly, Test**
  - Telescope metering structure
  - Baffles, Aperture covers
  - Reaction Structures
  - Instrument Structures, Optical benches
  - Thermal control technologies (cryo- radiators, Isolators)
- ◆ **Lightweight Mirrors**
  - Ultra-lightweight ULE
  - Glass/Composite hybrids
  - All Composite



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# COI Overview & Instruments Heritage



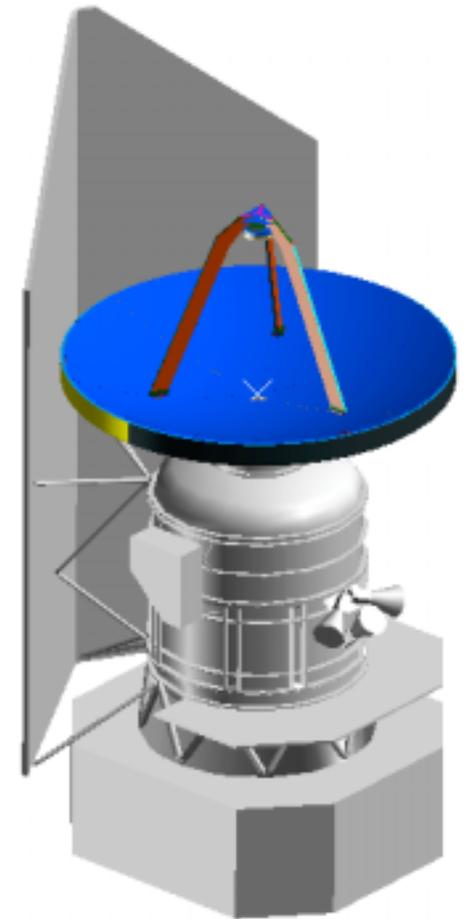
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# Herschel/FIRST Telescope



# Herschel/FIRST Overview

- ◆ **Herschel Observatory - European, space based far-infrared (80-670 $\mu$ ) Instrument**
- ◆ **COI & JPL Teamed to provide telescope to ESA**
- ◆ **Telescope**
  - 3.5 m aperture, Ritchey Chretien
  - All graphite composite primary mirror (f/0.5)
    - 118 kg (12.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Telescope operates below 90K
  - Focus mechanism at secondary
- ◆ **Technology Demonstration**
  - 2 m primary mirror test article
    - Optically tested to 70K





# Herschel/FIRST Capabilities that apply to SNAP

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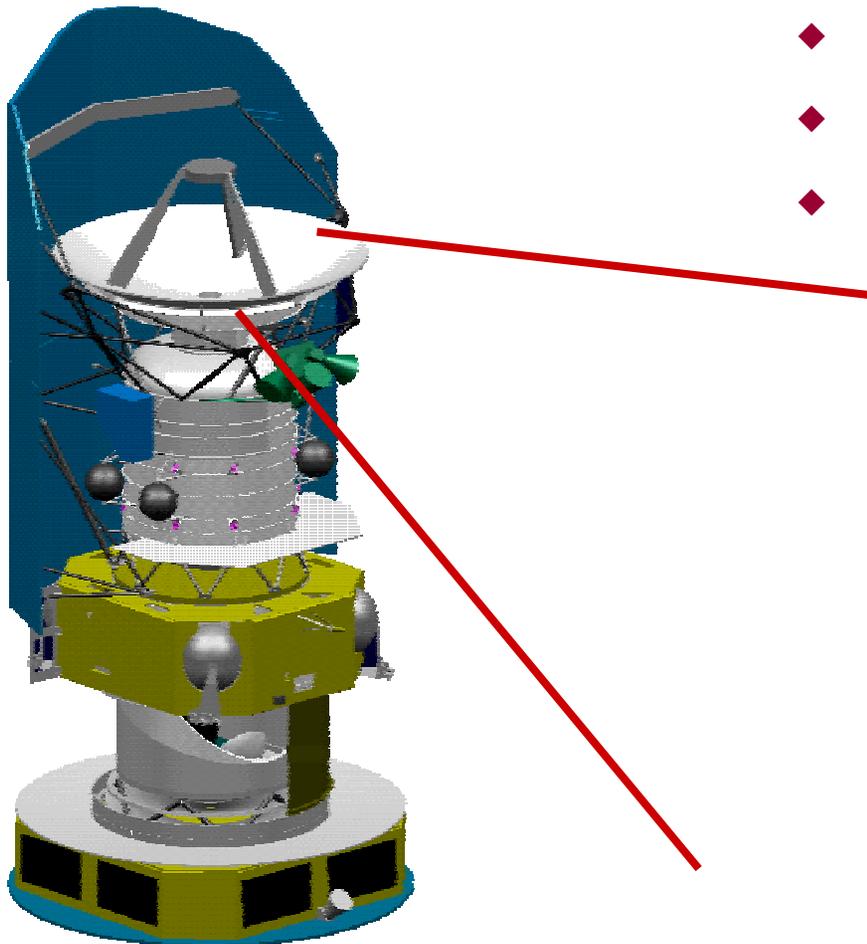
- ◆ **Program used innovative organization to develop telescope**
    - Team blended capabilities of three organizations – COI, JPL, LWO
  - ◆ **Team addressed all aspects of Telescope**
  - ◆ **Composite Mirror (suitable for IR) pushed advances in stable structures**
    - Materials characterized to 70K
    - Processes tightened to reduce variability in CTE
  - ◆ **Metering structure designed & analyzed for stability to 70K**
  - ◆ **Secondary mirror focus mechanism design developed to reduce operational risk**
  - ◆ **Telescope thermal design developed to achieve 70K with minimum gradients**
  - ◆ **Extensive work done in developing mirror & telescope optical test techniques**
    - 70 K test conditions
    - 2 m and 3.5 m test optical apertures
    - Mirror and Telescope level
-



# FIRST

## Far Infrared/Submillimeter Telescope

### FIRST Mission Spacecraft



- ◆ 3.5m Aperture
  - 2.0m Demonstration Mirror
- ◆ 85-670  $\mu\text{m}$  Waveband
- ◆ All CFRP;  $<10 \text{ Kg/M}^2$  (Substrate Only)
- ◆ 70K Operation

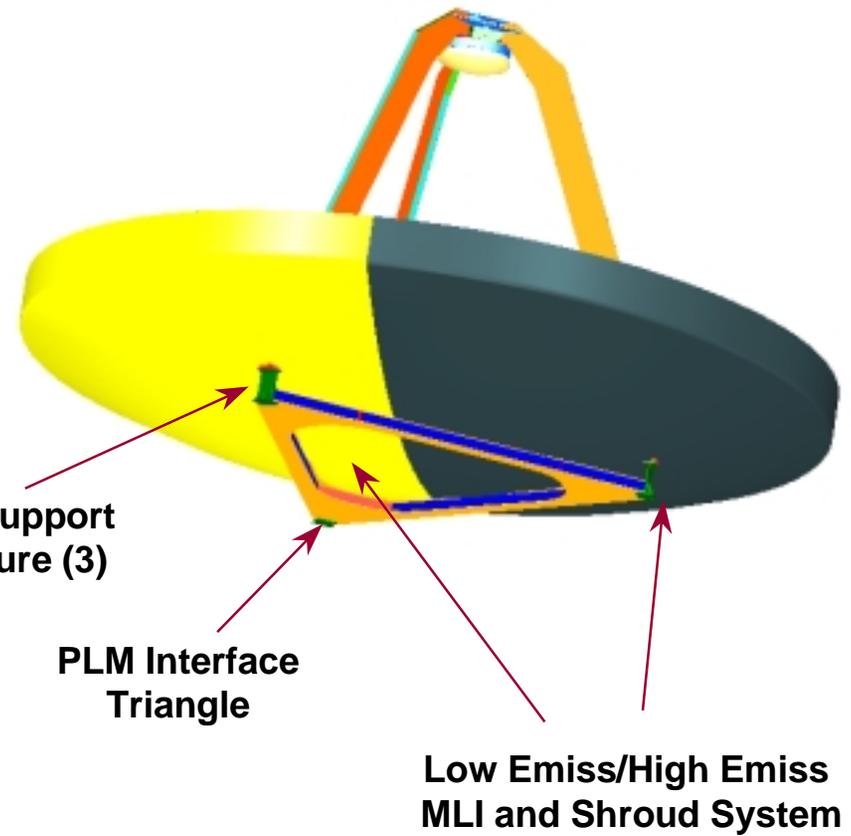
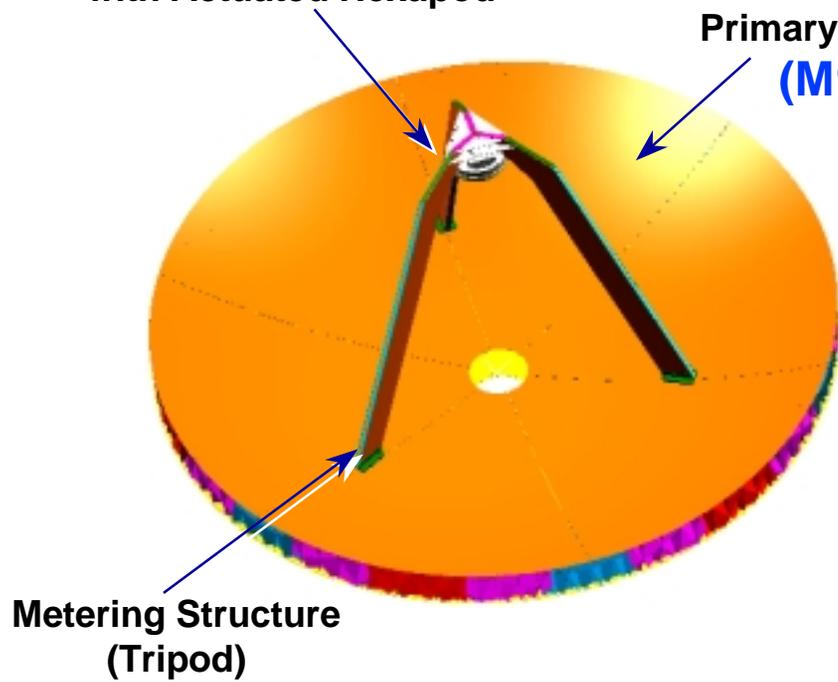




# Telescope Configuration

Secondary Mirror (M2)  
with Actuated Hexapod

Primary Mirror  
(M1)

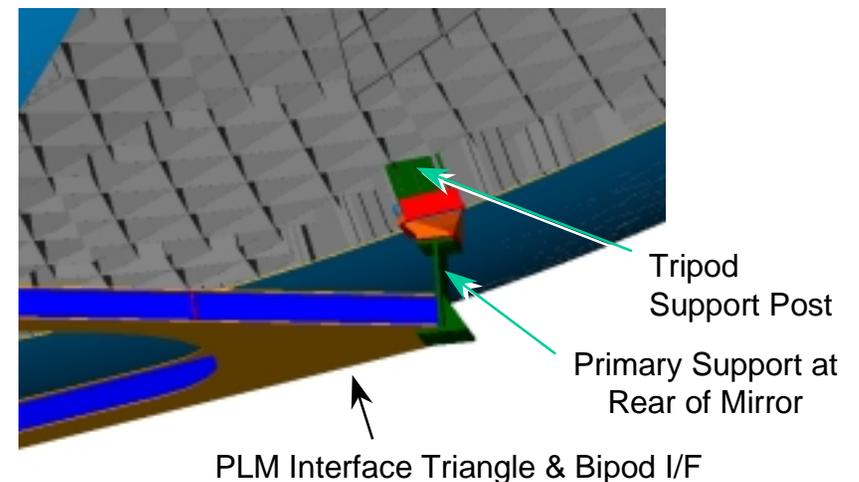
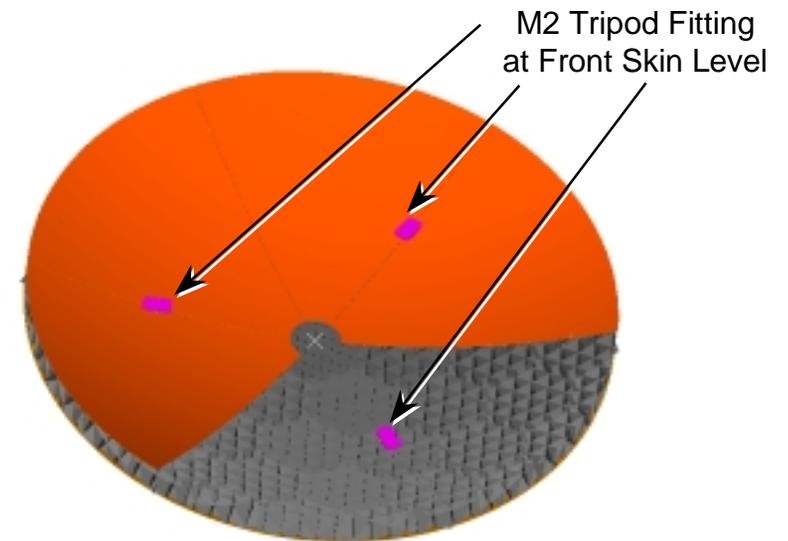


Telescope Mass Breakdown	
Primary Mirror Assembly	141 kg
PLM Interface Triangle	11 kg
Secondary Mirror Assembly	6 kg
Metering Legs	19 kg
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177 kg</b>
Requirement	280 kg



# Primary Mirror Design

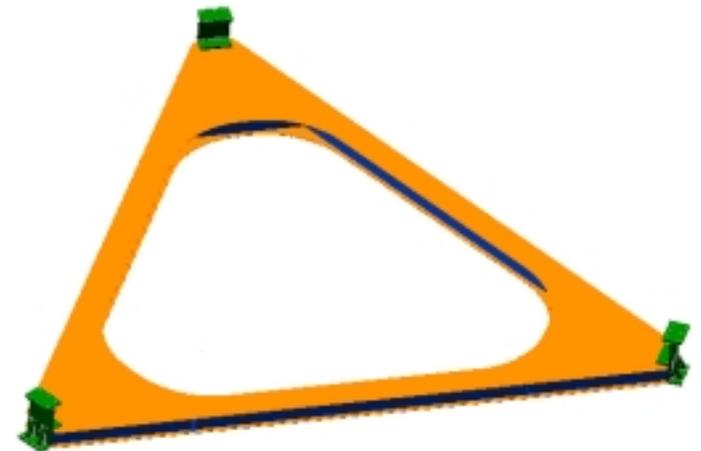
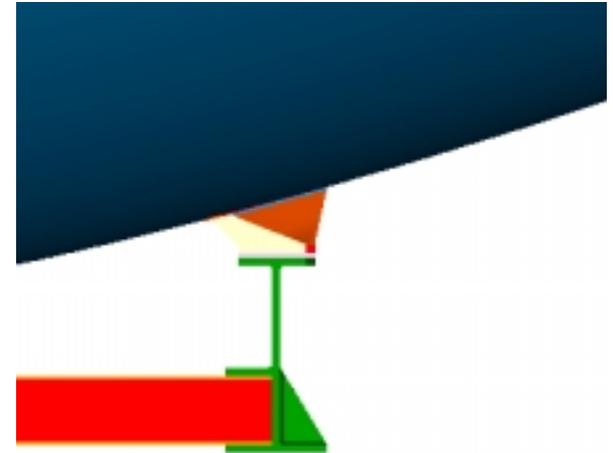
- ◆ **All-Composite, Sandwich Style Design -- Front and Back Faceskin Created from 6 Petal Segments Each -- Core Construction Results in Monolithic Mirror**
- ◆ **M55J Carbon Fiber, Cyanate Ester Resin, Epoxy Adhesive Bonds**
- ◆ **Invar Fittings Provide Interface to Tripod Attachments and PLM Interface Triangle**





# PLM Interface Triangle & M1 Interface

- ◆ **PLM Interface Triangle Functions**
  - Isolate M1 from PLM Loads (CTE, etc.)
  - Provide Handling Features for M1
  - Provide Interface/Support Provisions
    - Cabling Connectors
    - MLI
- ◆ **Primary Flexure Functions**
  - Provide Compliance for CTE Mismatch Between M1 and PLM Interface Triangle
  - Provide Stiffness for Modal Requirements
  - Provide Strength for Launch Loads
  - Provide Adjustment for M1 Axis
- ◆ **Primary Flexure Trades (Baseline)**
  - Single vs. Multi-Blade Designs
  - M1 Fitting Location: Back vs. Mid-Plane
  - Unique Part vs. Part of PLM Interface Triangle

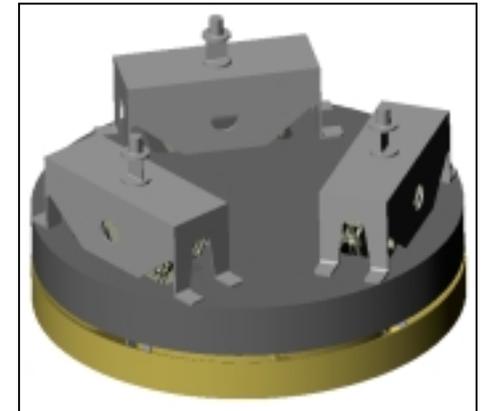


# Telescope Tower Assembly Features



## Tripod/M2 Structural Reinforcement

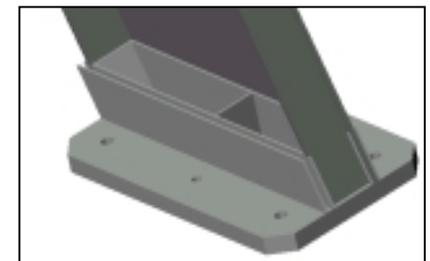
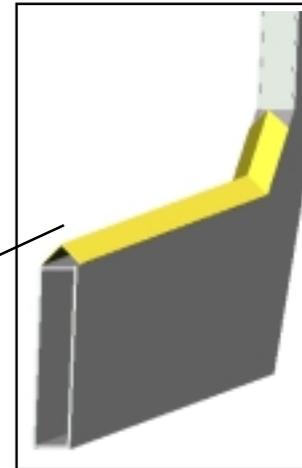
- M55J/954-3
- Bonded Construction



**Secondary Mirror Sub-Assembly**

## Tripod Leg

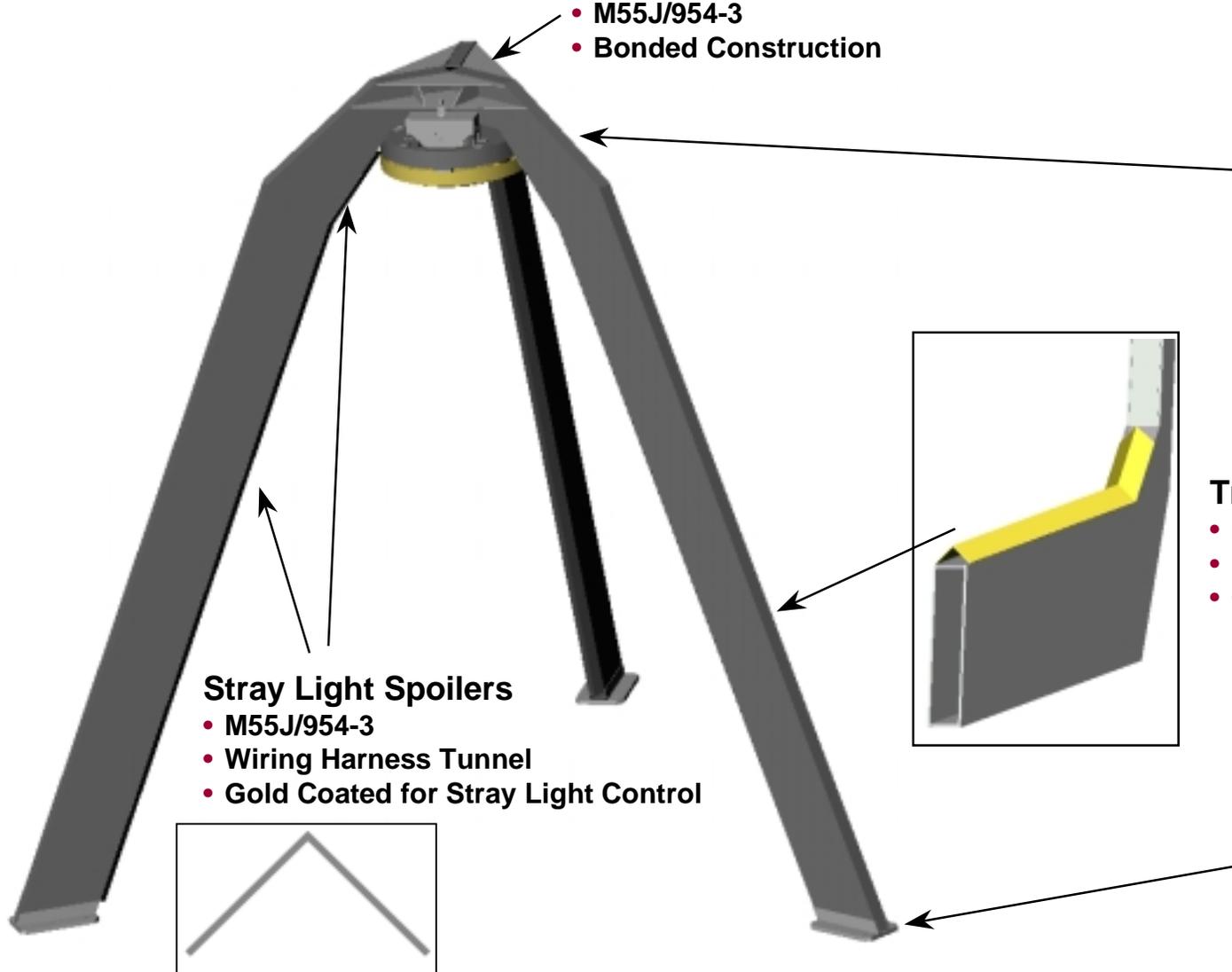
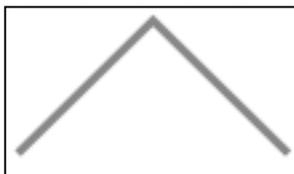
- M55J/954-3
- Bonded Construction
- Gold Coated for Stray Light Control



**Primary Mirror Interface Fitting**

## Stray Light Spoilers

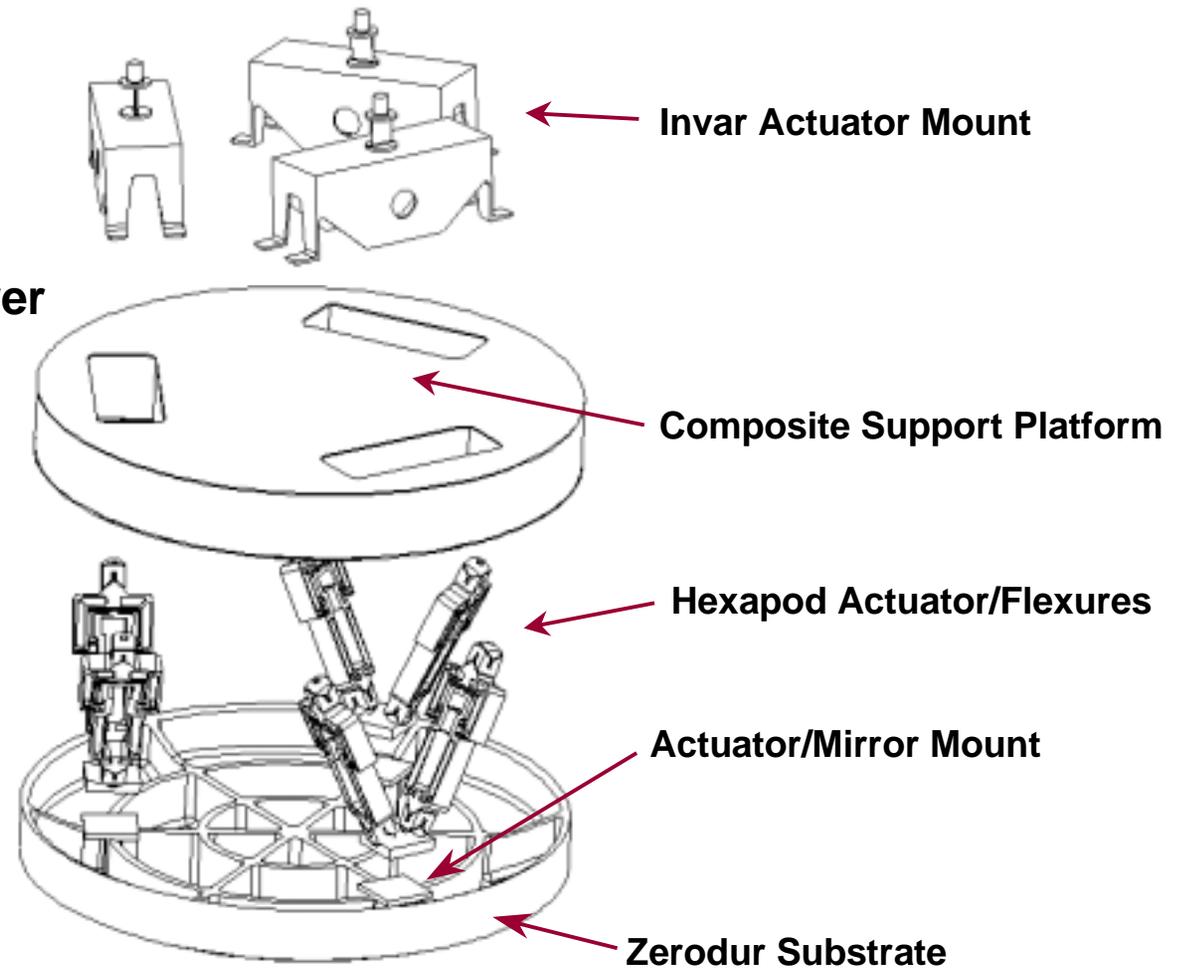
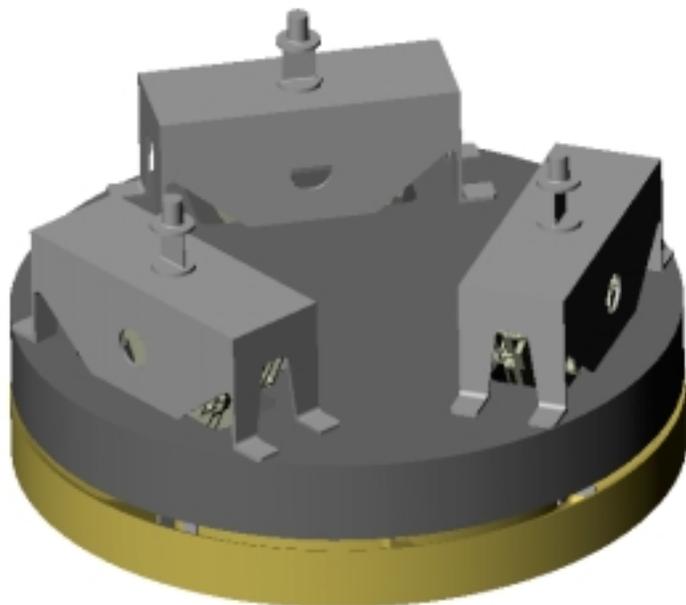
- M55J/954-3
- Wiring Harness Tunnel
- Gold Coated for Stray Light Control



# Secondary Mirror Subassembly Design Features



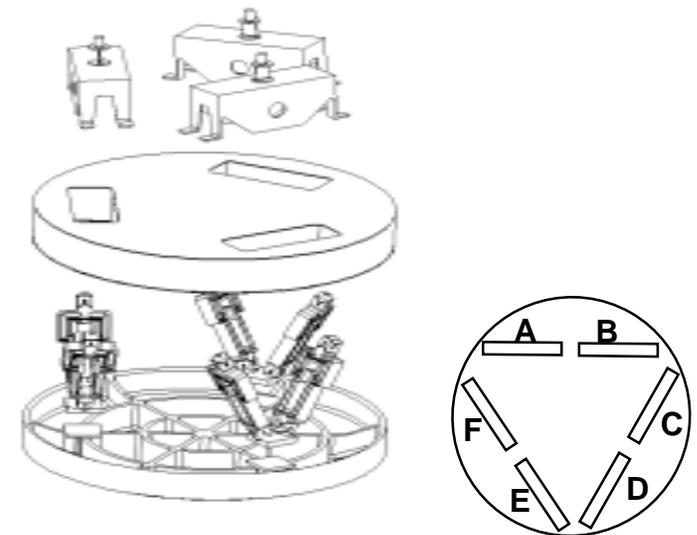
- ◆ **Integral Actuation**
- ◆ **Stand-Alone System for Complete Bench Testing at Ambient and Cryo**
- ◆ **Shimmable Interface to Tower**





# M2 Actuation System

- ◆ **Baseline Approach: Hexapod System with Integral Actuators/Flexures**
  - Target Linear Displacement for Individual Actuator at +/-1mm Total Stroke
- ◆ **Primarily Used for Telescope Ground Testing**
  - Mechanical Interface (M2-to-Tower) for Gross Adjustments
  - Actuation to “Tune” M2 During Cryo-Test
- ◆ **Risk Reduction System for On-Orbit Corrections**
- ◆ **Actuation Degrees of Freedom**
  - De-Space: +/-1 mm
  - De-Center: +/-2 mm
  - Tilt: +/-15 Millirad (at Mirror Surface Centerpoint)



DoF	Signal for Positive Motion
1	+A +B +C +D +E +F
2	+A -B -C +D -E +F
3	-C +D +E -F
4	-A +B -C +D -E +F
5	+A +B -C -D -E -F
6	-C -D +E +F



# Actuator Details

Flexured Ends  
with Ball Seats

Integral Flexures for Co-Axial Motion

Lead Screw Assembly

- Thrust Bearings (2PL)
- Bronze Nut
- Screw (0.75mm lead)

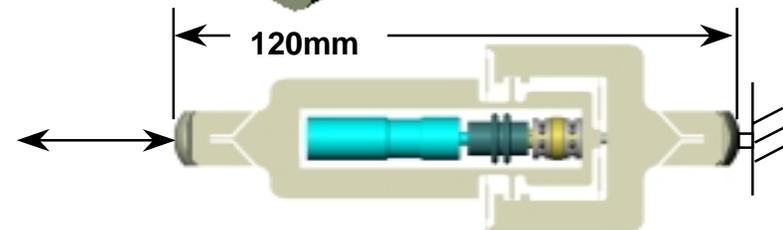
EDM Processed  
Titanium Strut

Aeroflex Stepper Motor

- 4K Capable
- 256:1 Gear Box
- Vendor Currently Performing Cryo-Life Testing for Another Customer

Flexible Couple

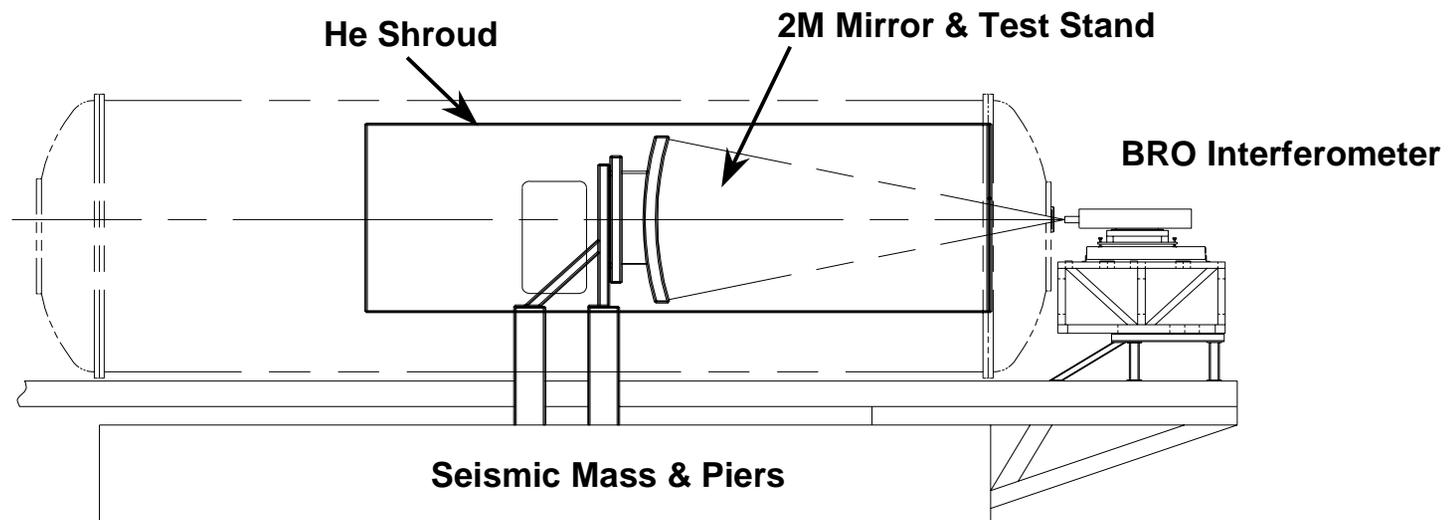
- ◆ **Designed for Ambient and Cryo-Operation**
- ◆ **Robust Features and Components**
  - Flight History on Basic Approach
  - Cryo-Compatible Components
- ◆ **Sub-Micron Actuator Resolution**
- ◆ **2mm Total Stroke**



# Scope of the 2m Development Mirror Tests at ADEC



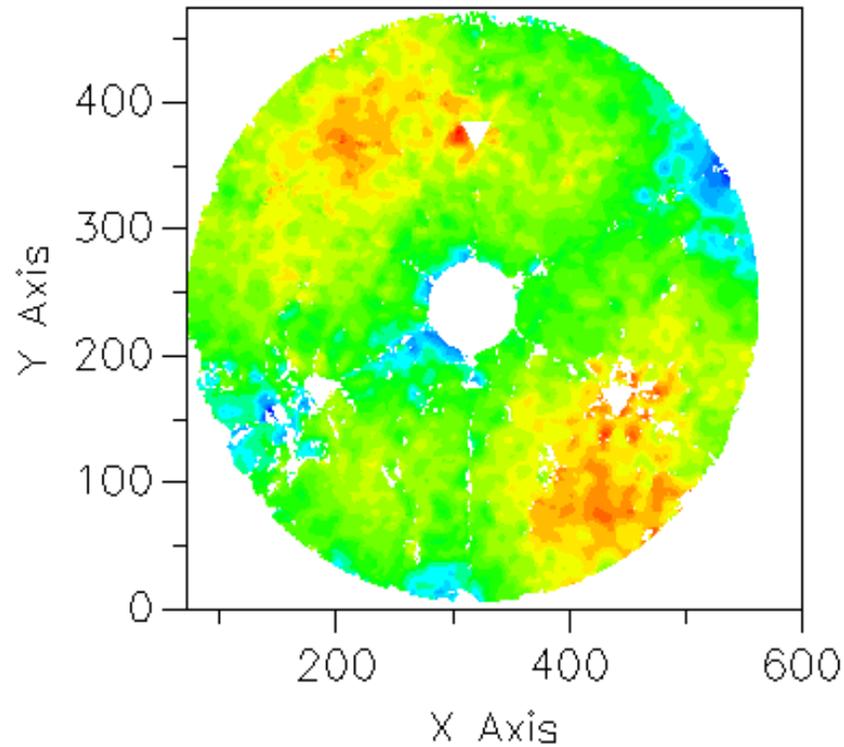
- ◆ Measure the Figure of the 2m Mirror at Temperature
- ◆ Thermal Cycle to Cold Temperatures
- ◆ Induce Thermal Gradients and Understand Effects
- ◆ Explore Measurement Methodologies
  - Sub Aperture Stitching
  - IR Shack-Hartmann Instrument
- ◆ Review of Interferometric Data
  - Full Aperture
  - Sub Aperture





# Test Results (Full Aperture Tests)

Delta Figure: 293K to 70K



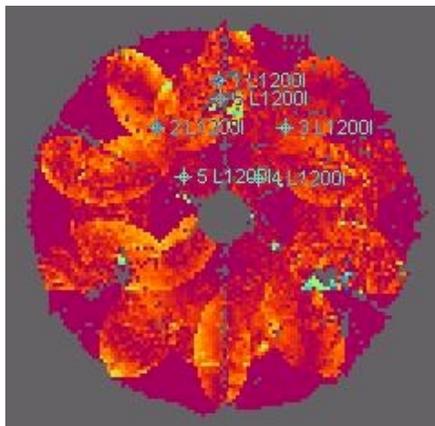
◆ **3.9  $\mu\text{m}$  RMS**



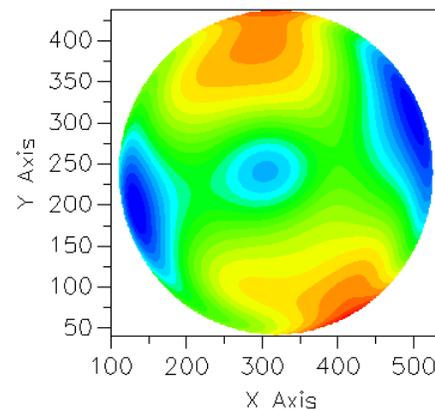
# Stitching of Sub-Aperture Results to Evaluate Full Aperture Surface

- ◆ **Technique Under Development by Industry for Measuring Large Optics**
- ◆ **COI's Test of 2M Mirror Applied Technique to Measuring Composite Surface**
- ◆ **Good Results Achieved, Further Optimization of Algorithms Anticipated**
  - **First Test of Stitching Technique on 2M mirror**
  - **.94 Micron Low Order RMS Difference Between Stitched and Full Aperture Results**
  - **Planned Efforts to CDR - Algorithm Refinement; Double Pass Test Using 2M Mirror**

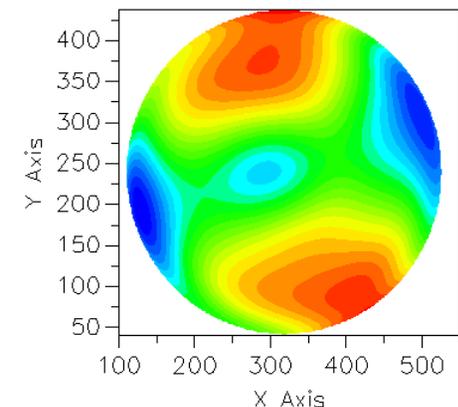
## 14 Sub-Apertures Stitched to Form Surface



## Low Order Errors of Stitched Surface (Z<sub>5</sub>-Z<sub>36</sub>)



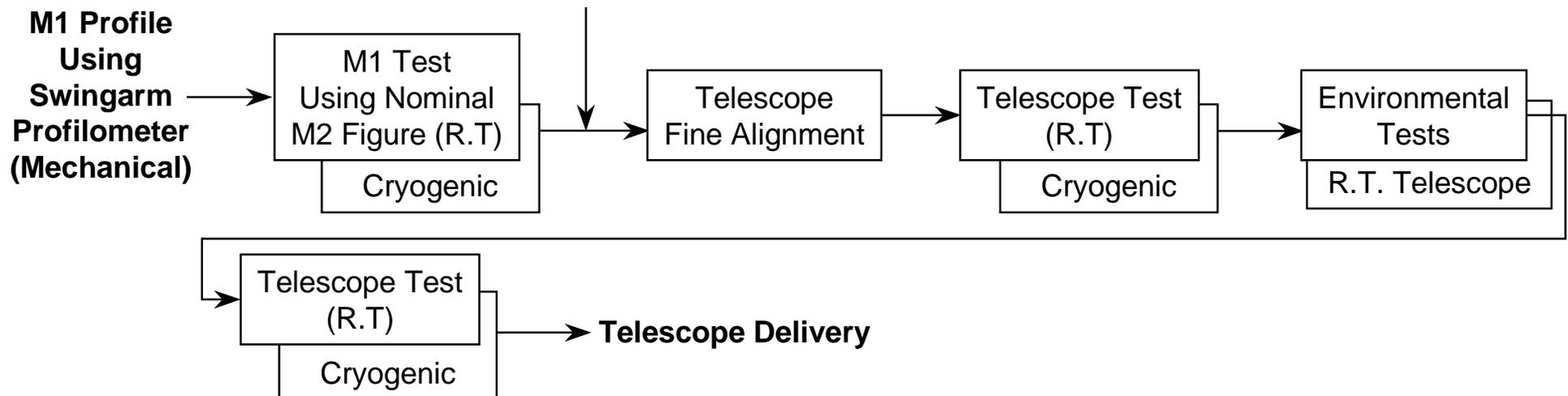
## Low Order Errors of Full Aperture Surface (Z<sub>5</sub>-Z<sub>36</sub>)



# Sequence of Tests to Be Done For End Item Telescope



- ◆ **System Optical Test Configuration Is Used for Multiple Tests**
  - M1 Characterization (Room Temp & Cryogenic)
  - Fine Alignment
  - Room Temp Telescope Test
  - Cryogenic Telescope Test
- ◆ **Environmental Tests**
  - Thermal Cycle
  - Sine Vibration
  - Acoustic



# Baseline Optical Test Method



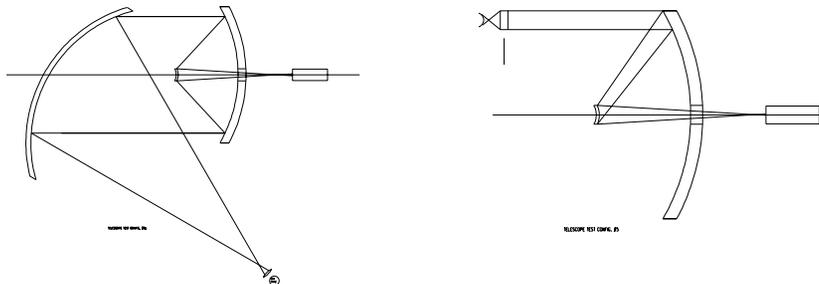
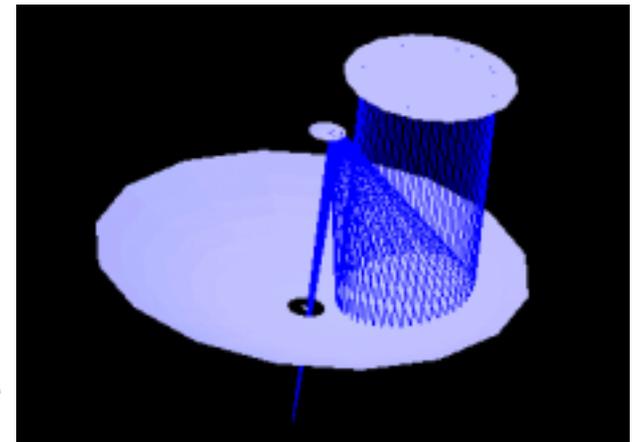
- ◆ **Baseline Test - Best Value in Cost / Schedule / Technical**

- **Double Pass Sub Aperture Infinite Conjugate**

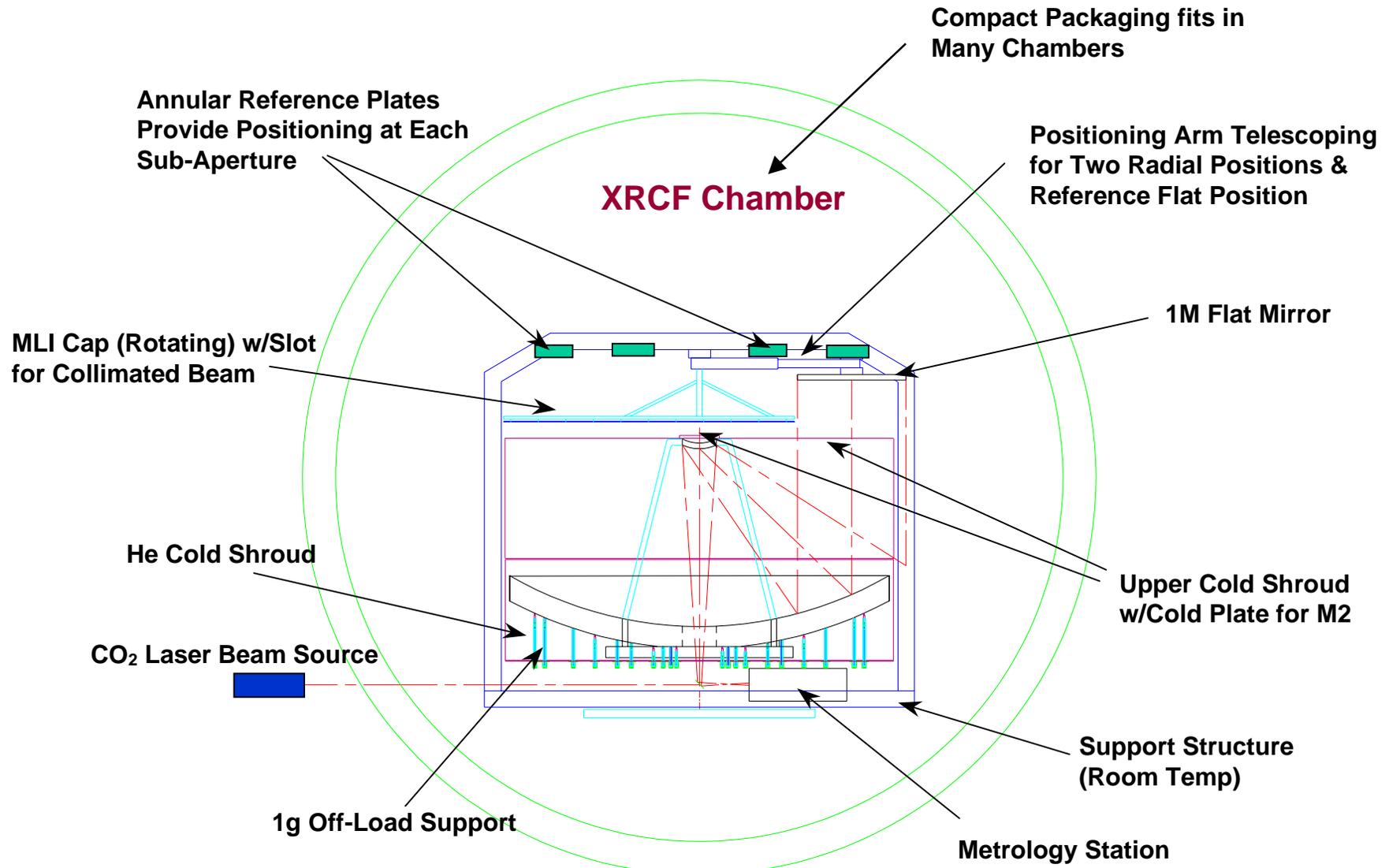
- Moveable Reference Flat
- Vertical Configuration
- Sub Aperture Stitching
- Interferometry for Measurement

- ◆ **Backup Test Configurations**

- **Single Pass Full Aperture Infinite Conjugate**
- **Single Pass Sub Aperture Infinite Conjugate**



# Sub-Aperture System Test





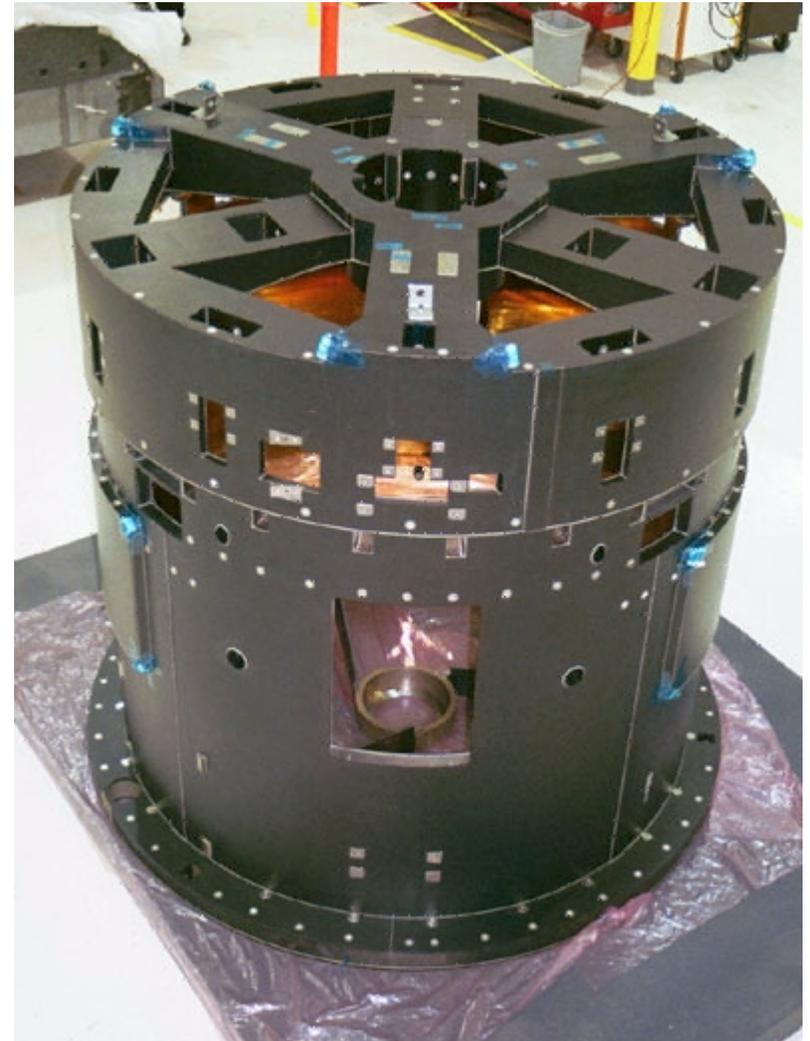
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# Metering Structures and Optical Benches



# Airborne Laser Beam Expander

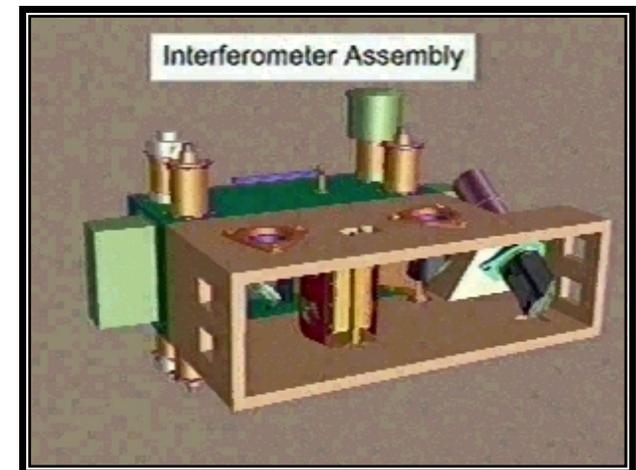
- ◆ Provides extreme stability for a 1.5m Telescope
- ◆ Operates in demanding aircraft environment.
- ◆ COI's responsibilities
  - design
  - analysis
  - manufacturing & assembly
  - modal and structural test of the hardware.



# COI Designed and Built TES Instrument Structures and Thermal Control System



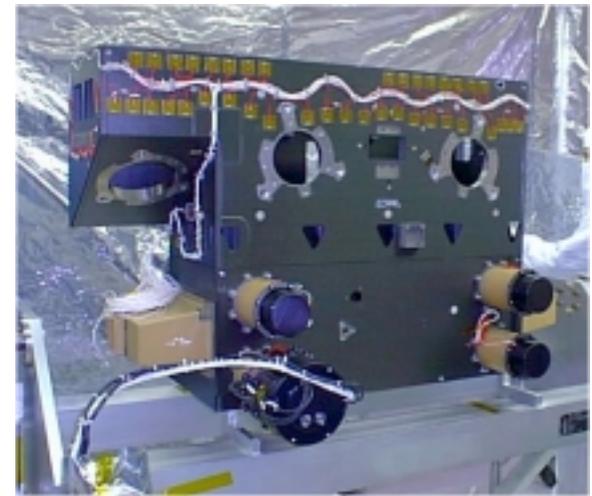
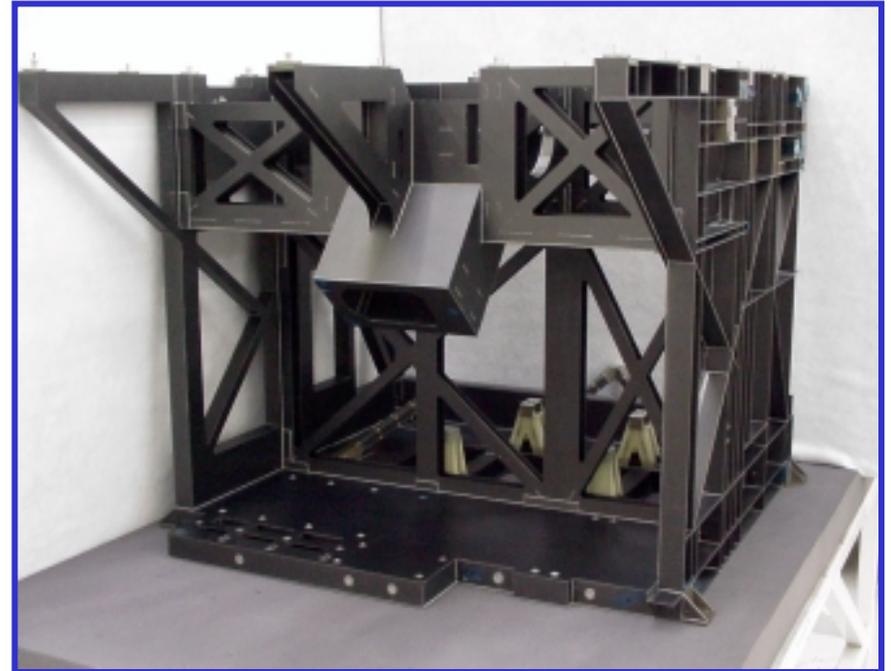
- ◆ **TES instrument for JPL mission on EOS**
  - Fourier Transform Spectrometer
  - COI designed and built Optical Bench to prescription
  - Dimensional stability to 170K optics temp
  - Multi-function structure used to meet thermal and structural requirements
  - Cryocooler interface and waste heat radiator system part of design
  
- ◆ **Instrument structure built and in integration & test at JPL**





# TES Instrument Structure Design Drivers

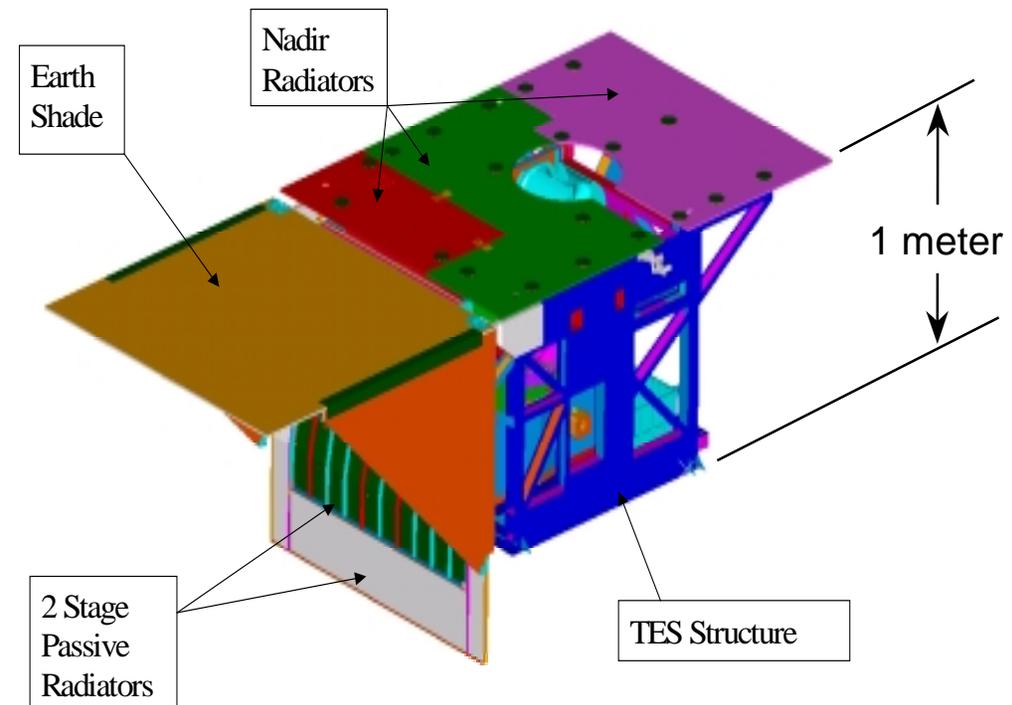
- ◆ **Lightweight**
- ◆ **Tight Dimensional Stability Required**
- ◆ **Very Stiff (50 Hz Min, 100Hz M1 to M2)**
- ◆ **21 JPL Supplied Interfaces**
- ◆ **10 COI Sub Assembly Interfaces**
- ◆ **Limited Envelope**



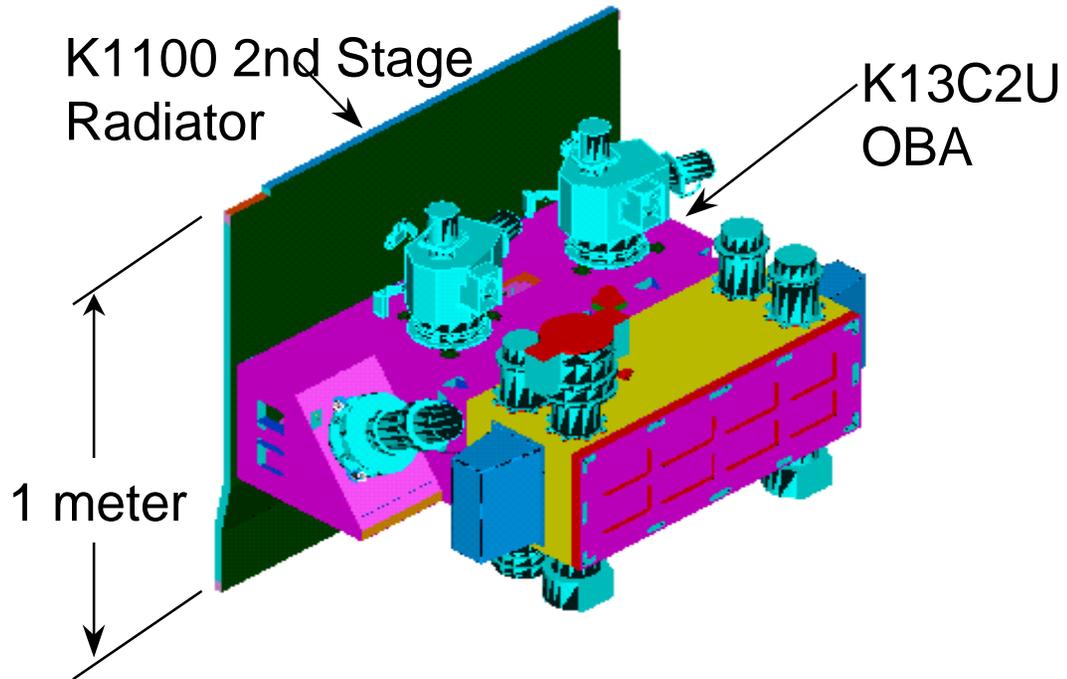
# Instrument Thermal Control Design Drivers



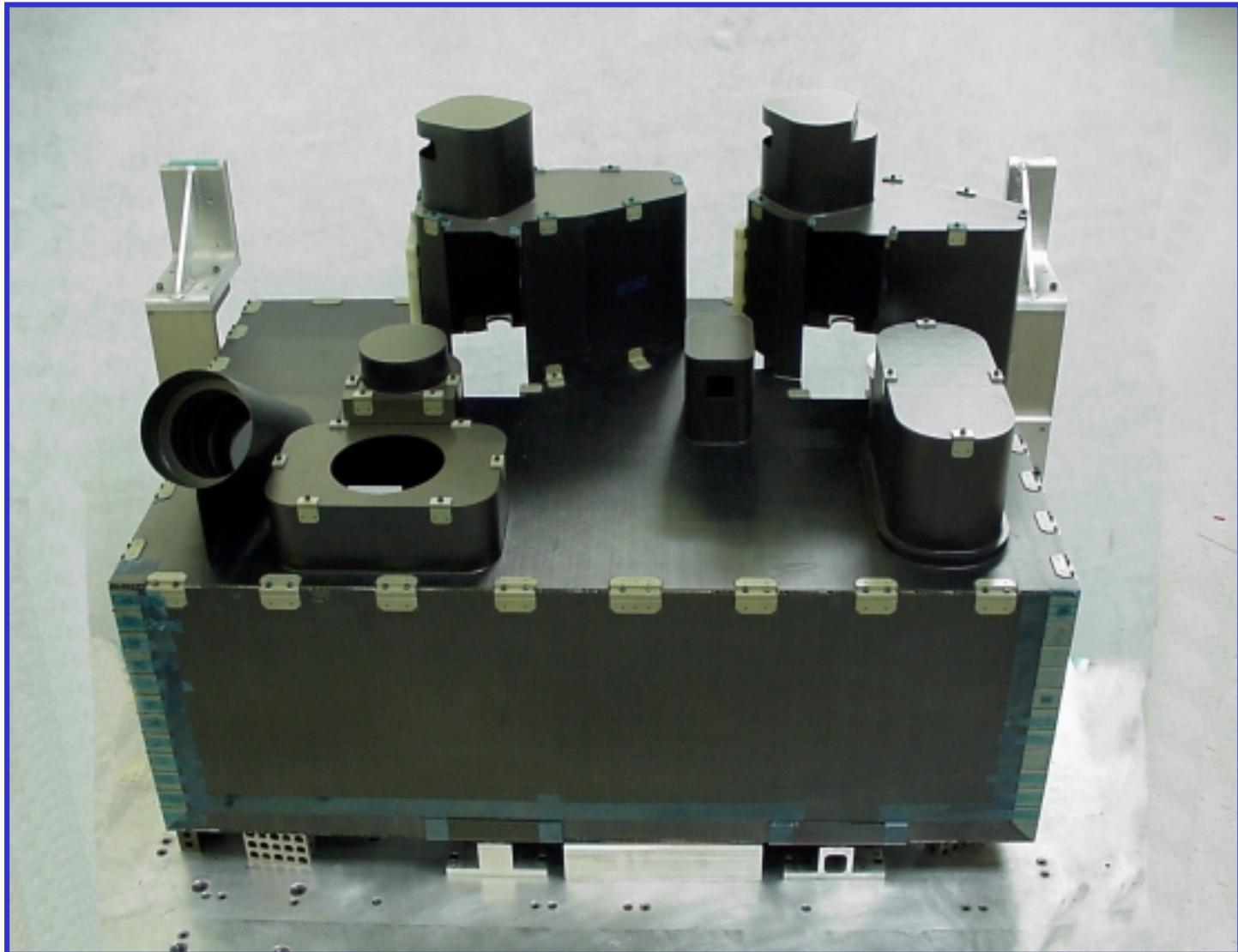
- ◆ **Excellent Dimensional Stability for Optics**
- ◆ **Four Temperature Zones**
  - Electronics and Mechanical Cooler Zone (300K)
  - Interferometer Thermal Shield Zone (230K)
  - Interferometer Zone (180K)
  - Focal Plane Zone (65K)
- ◆ **Limited Survival Mode Power Available**
  - Requires Loop Heat Pipes
- ◆ **Limited Radiator Area Available**
  - Requires Earth Shade with Internal Specular Surface
  - Highly Efficient Radiators (95%)
  - 2 Stage Passive Thermal System



# TES OBA and 2nd Stage Radiator

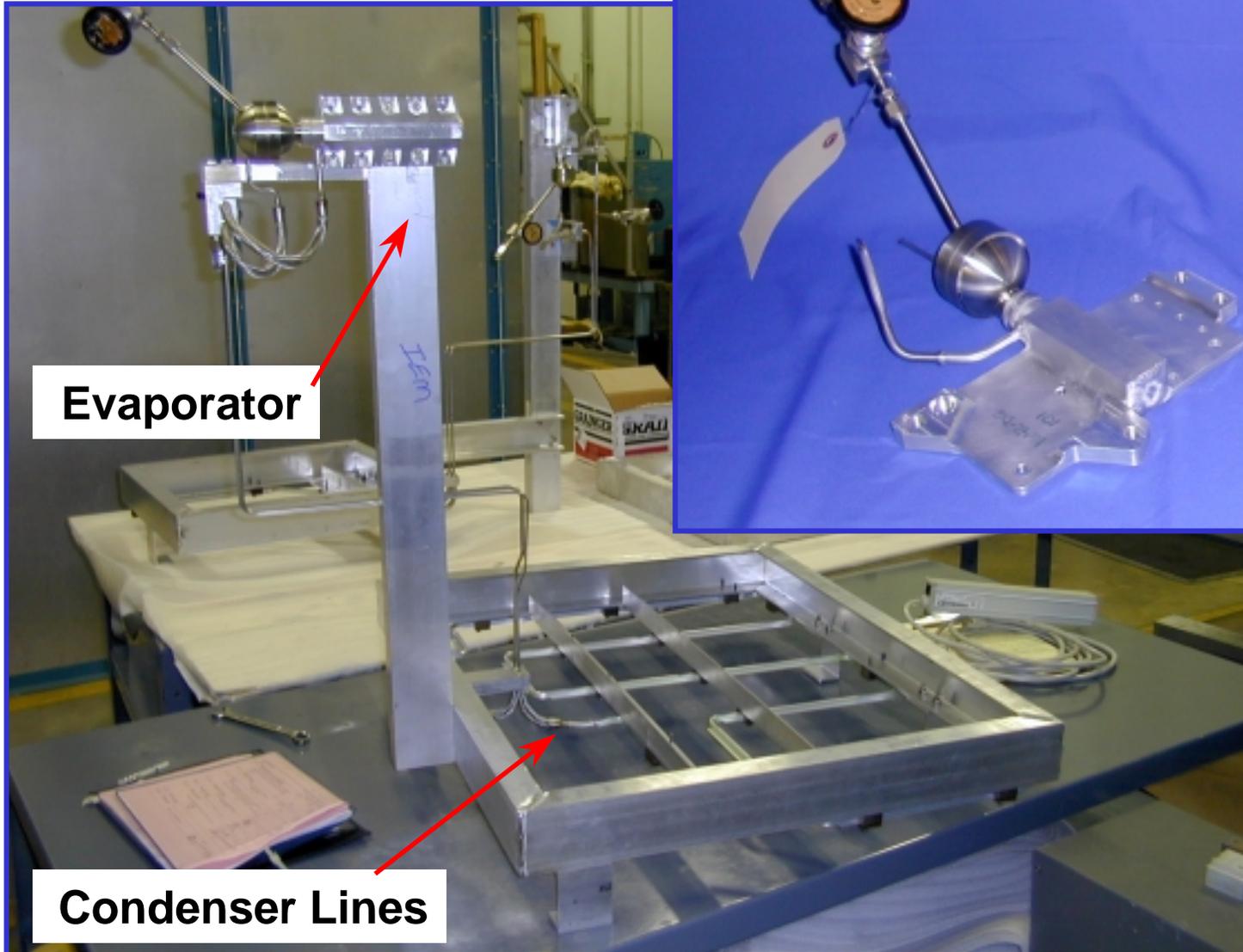


# TES 230K Thermal Shield





# TES Structure Loop Heat Pipes



# TES OBA and Second Stage Radiator

## Integrated with Optics, During Thermal Vacuum Testing

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# Deep Impact

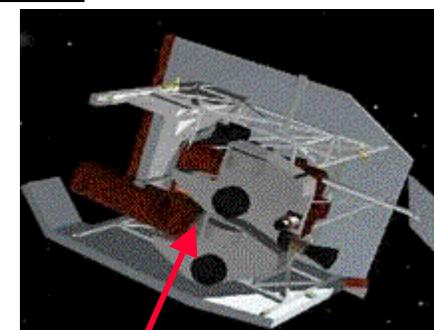


- ◆ **Program Deep Impact**
  - Start Date Jan. '01
  - Projected Delivery - Dec '01 - March '02 (4 items)
- ◆ **Customer: Ball Aerospace / JPL / U of MD**
- ◆ **COI Responsibilities**
  - Concurrent system design, Detail design
  - Structural, Dimensional stability, & Thermal Analysis
  - Fabrication of 3 Telescope structures, 1 Optical bench
  - Environmental & Launch load testing
- ◆ **Performance**
  - Mass (each 4 parts) 3 - 16 kg
  - 1st Mode range 35 - 150 Hz
  - Materials K13c2u/954-3, M60J/954-3, Al, Invar
  - Ultra-high Stability Requirements
  - Operation to 110K

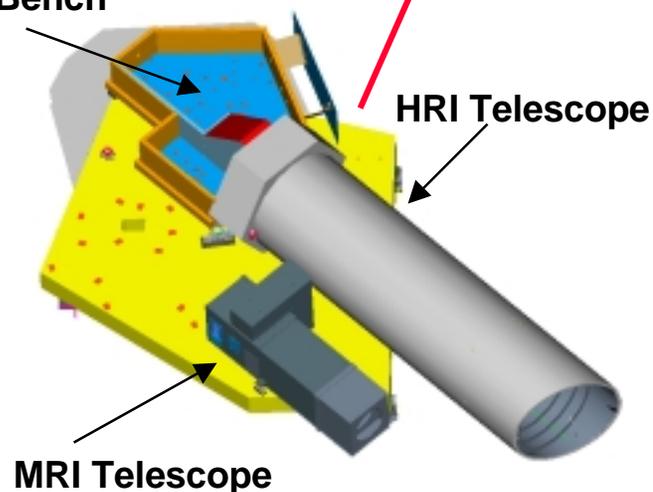


**Comet Impactor  
Includes  
COI Telescope**

**Fly-by Instruments  
Include 2 COI  
Telescopes &  
Instrument Bench**



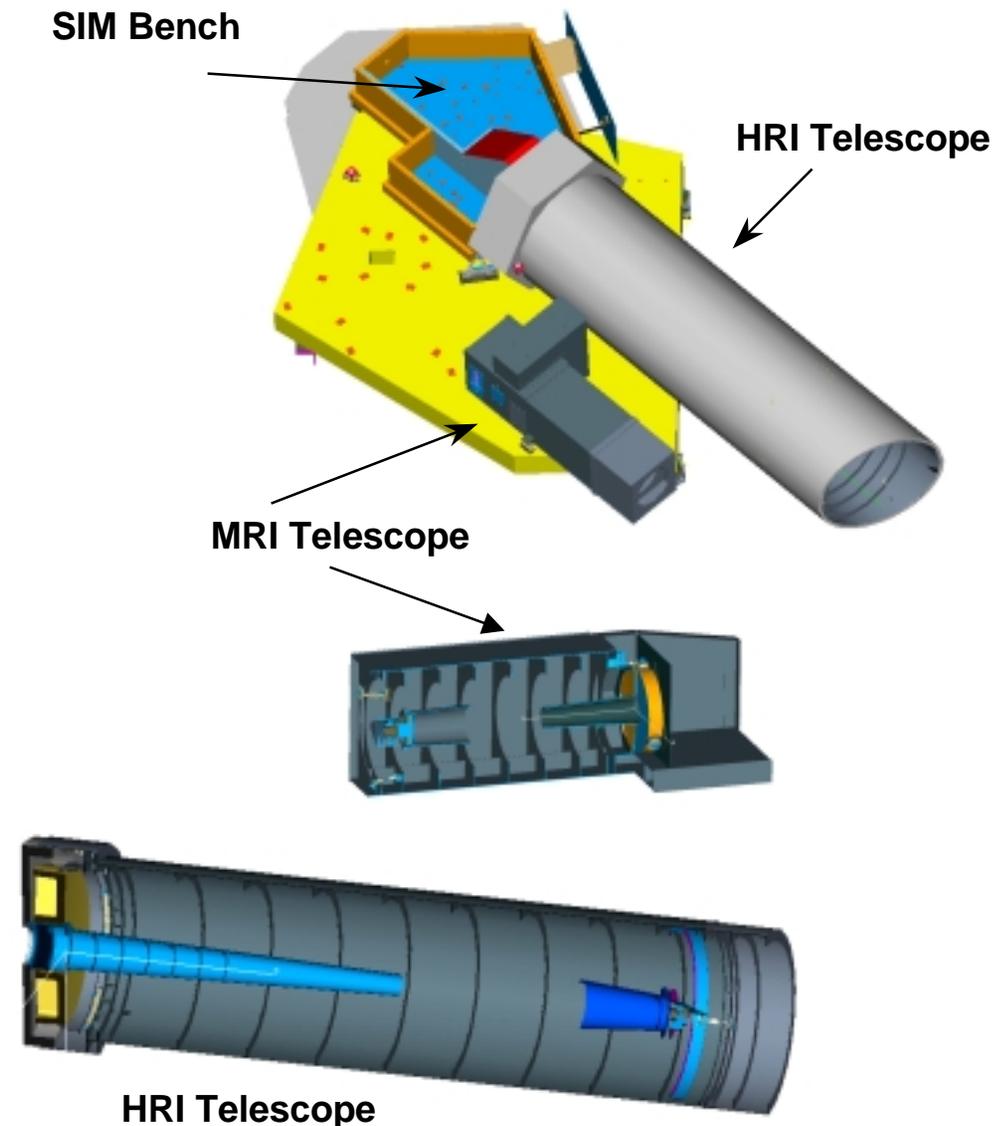
**SIM Bench**



# Fly-By Instruments will Record the Impact and Crater



- ◆ **Two Instruments built by COI**
  - Will aim Impactor Bullet at comet
  - Take Photos of impact and football field sized crater
- ◆ **Challenges**
  - Tight stability to maintain good focus and aim
  - K13C2U being used at 110K
  - Tight tolerances for mounting mirrors and instrument parts
  - Instrument bench made of Aluminum honeycomb with tight tolerances



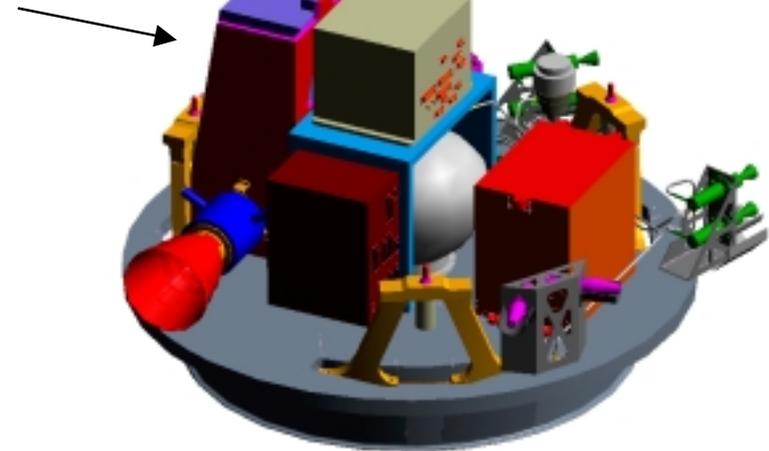
# Impactor Instrument Guides “Bullet” and Takes Last Picture



## ◆ Instruments built by COI

- Will aim Impactor Bullet at comet
- Take Photos of impact site before impact
- Bullet with instrument will hit comet at 10 km/s

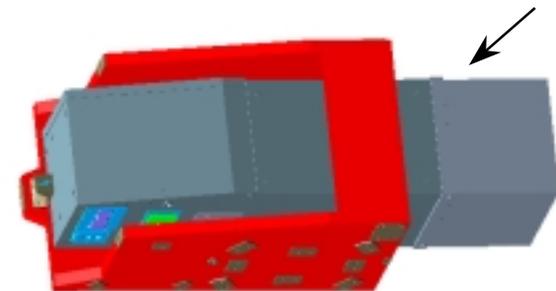
ITS Telescope



## ◆ Challenges

- Tight stability to maintain good focus and aim
- K13C2U being used at -125K
- Tight tolerances for mounting mirrors and instrument parts

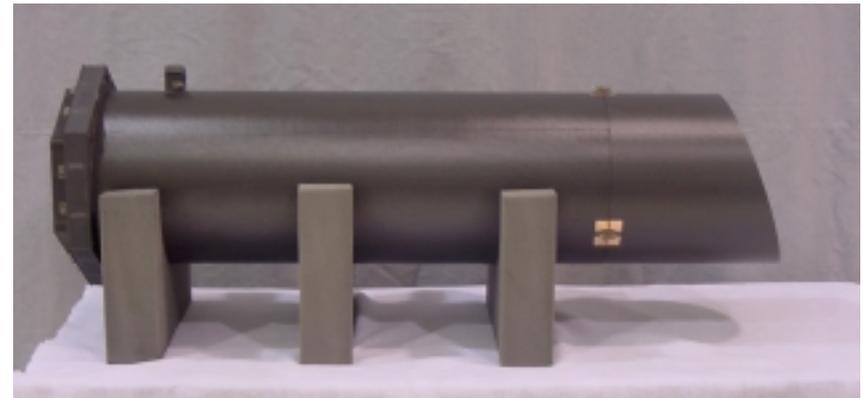
ITS Telescope





# Deep Impact Capabilities Applicable to SNAP

- ◆ **Telescope designed for high dimensional stability**
  - Cryogenic operation
  - Visible Quality
- ◆ **COI provides telescope structure, Ball integrates mirrors & instrument package**
  - COI design, analysis, fabrication, & test responsibility
- ◆ **Telescope structures use high thermal conductivity fiber system**
  - Minimize gradients, improve stability
- ◆ **COI performed end to end dimensional stability analysis**
  - Includes build details (bondlines, fittings, etc.)
  - Allows Ball to achieve athermal performance with mixed materials
- ◆ **COI performed detail thermal analyses**
  - Includes build details
    - bondlines, fittings, etc.





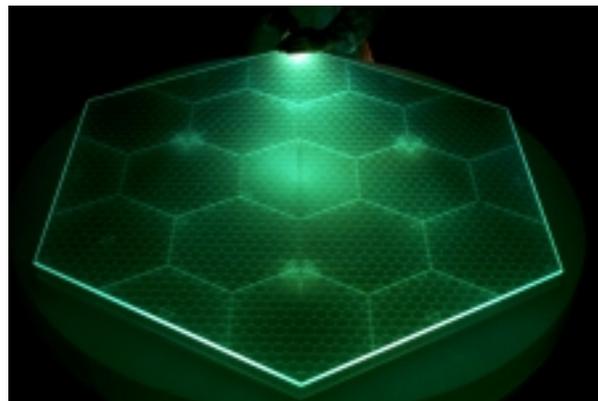
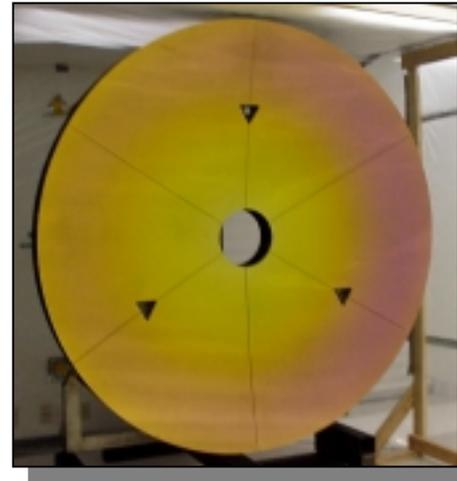
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# Ultra-Lightweight Mirror Technologies

# Mirror technology is being developed for wide range of applications

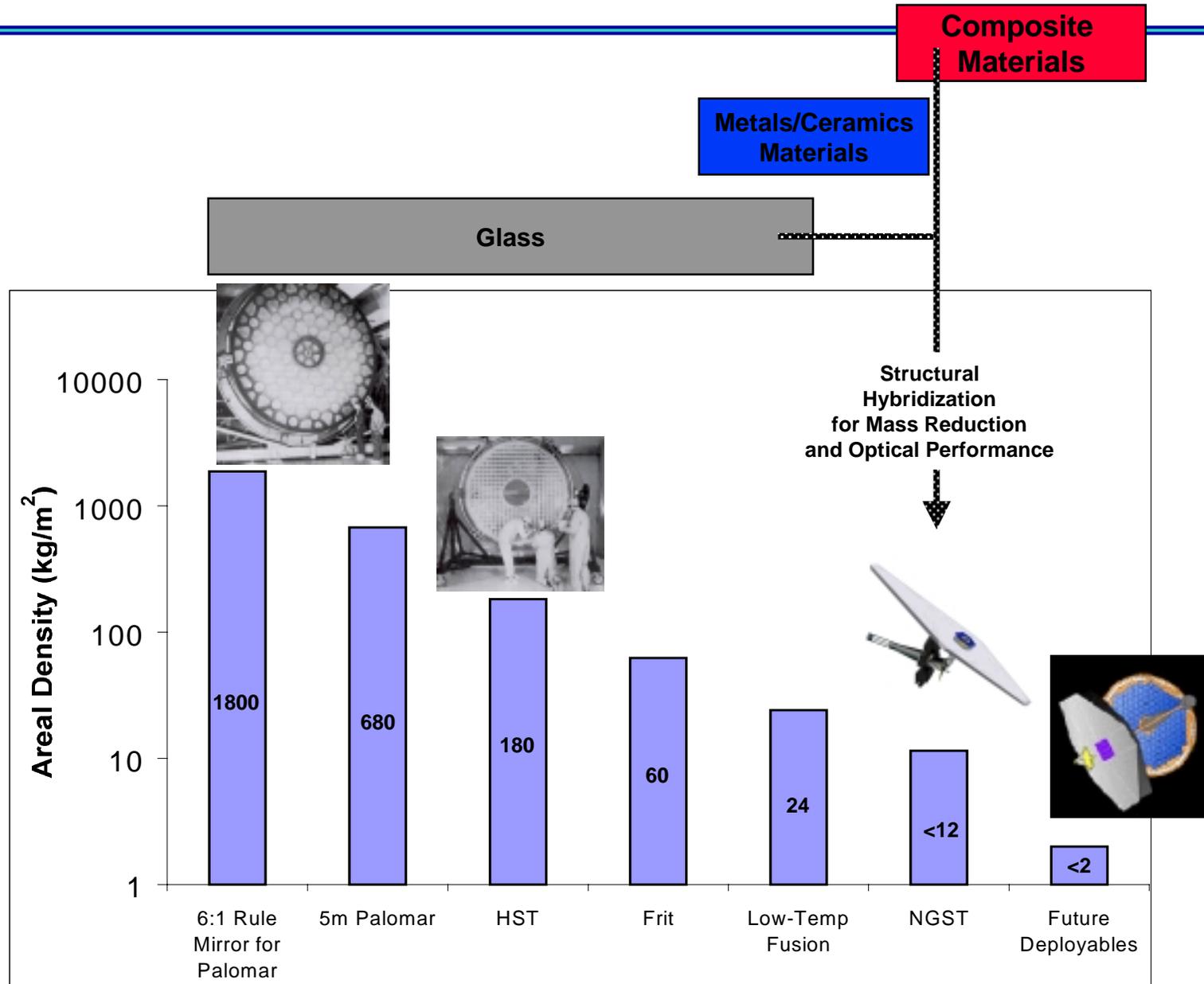


- ◆ All composite mirrors, Reflectors
  - LWIR, VLWIR, RF
  
- ◆ Glass – Composite hybrid mirrors
  - Visible, SWIR, MWIR
  - Primary mirrors
  - Gimbal & scan mirrors
  
- ◆ All Glass mirrors
  - Visible





# Lightweight Mirrors for Optical Systems



# NMSD Hybrid Design Approach



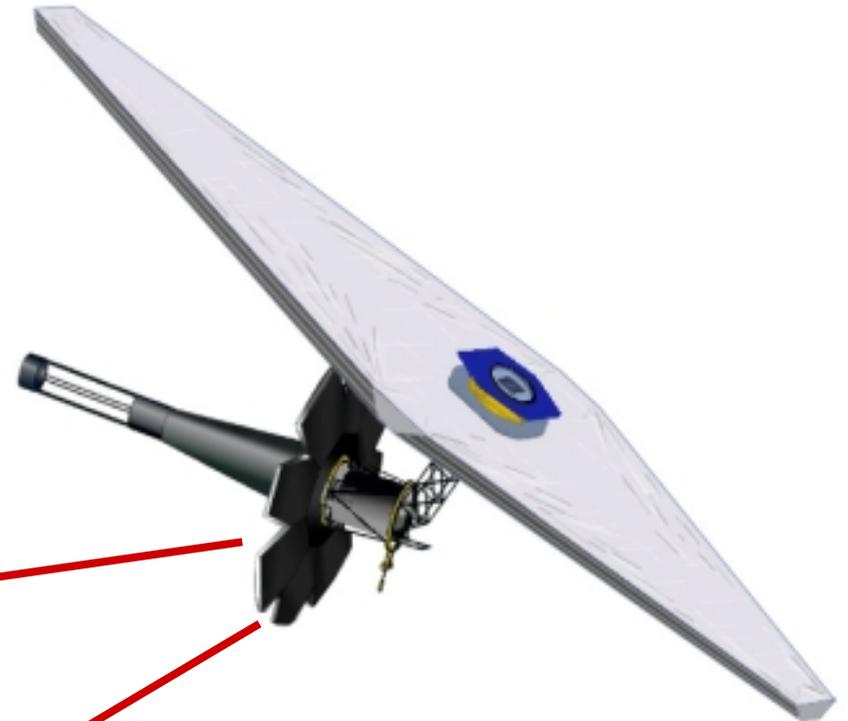
- ◆ **Combine Desirable Attributes of Both Glass and Composite**
- ◆ **Structurally Efficient Bonded Sandwich Construction**
  - **Zerodur Facesheet to Meet Optical Requirements of Program**
    - **Processable Using Conventional Methods**
      - **Grinding, Polishing, Ion Figuring**
  - **Composite- Structural Support for Glass**
    - **Low Mass, High Stiffness**
    - **Match Thermal Expansion of Zerodur from Ambient to 35K**





# NMSD NGST Mirror System Demonstrator

- ◆ Zerodur Face; CFRP Ribs
- ◆ CFRP Reaction Structure
- ◆ Visible Waveband
- ◆  $<15 \text{ Kg/M}^2$  (Substrate and Reaction Structure)
- ◆ 35K Operation



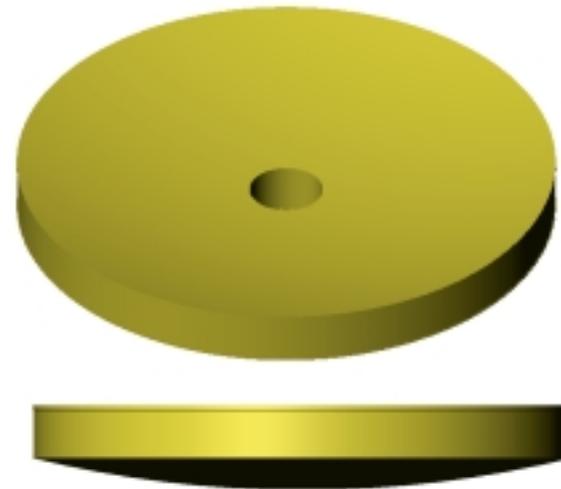
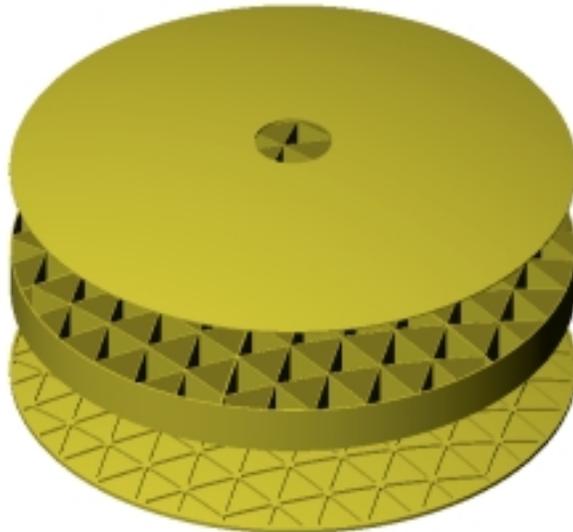
NGST Spacecraft Concept



# SNAP Notional Design

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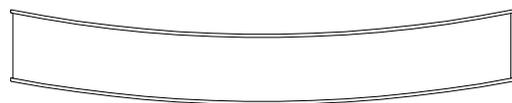
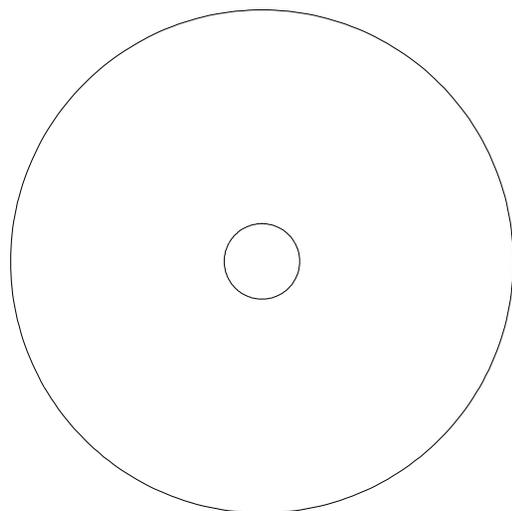
- ◆ **All Glass (ULE™), Sandwich Cross-Section**
- ◆ **Low-Cost Blank Processing**
  - Slump Formed Faceplates
  - Waterjet Lightweighting of Faceplates, and Machining of Core Modules
  - Low Temperature Fusion of Substrate
  - Conventional Optical Processing



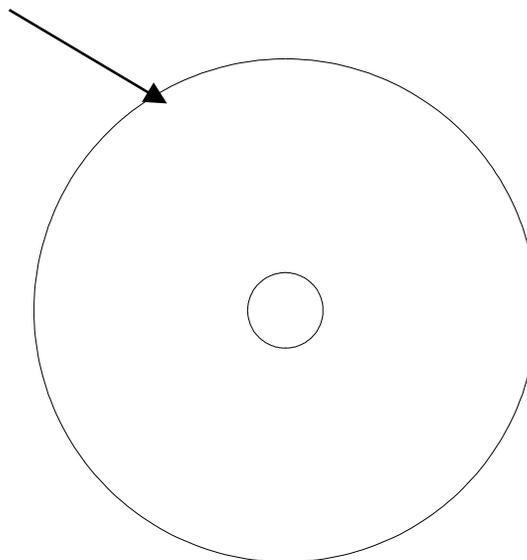
# Design Features



**Faceplates (Front and Back)**  
• 7mm Thickness

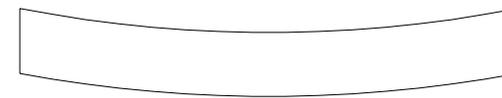
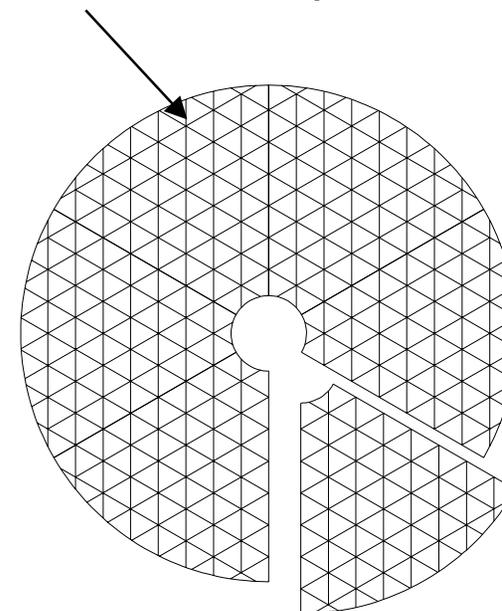


**Mirror Substrate**



**Meniscus Faceplates  
Front/Back**

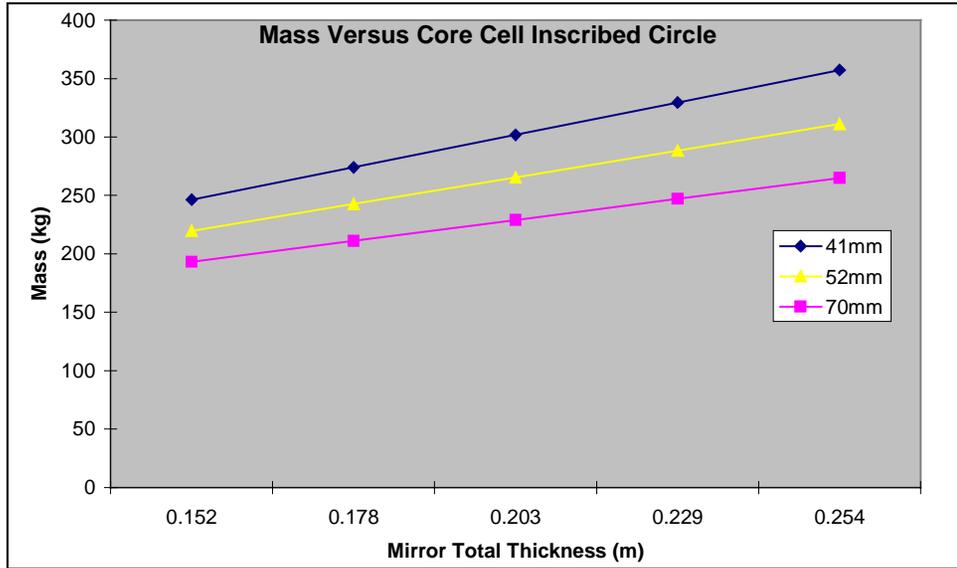
**Isogrid Core**  
• 3.2mm Thick Rib  
• Six Modules Subcomponents



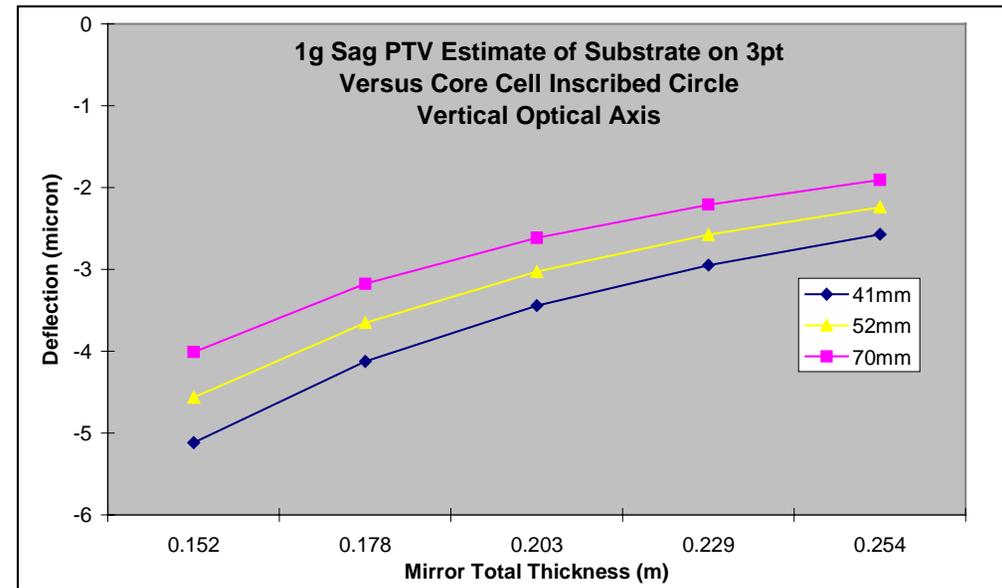
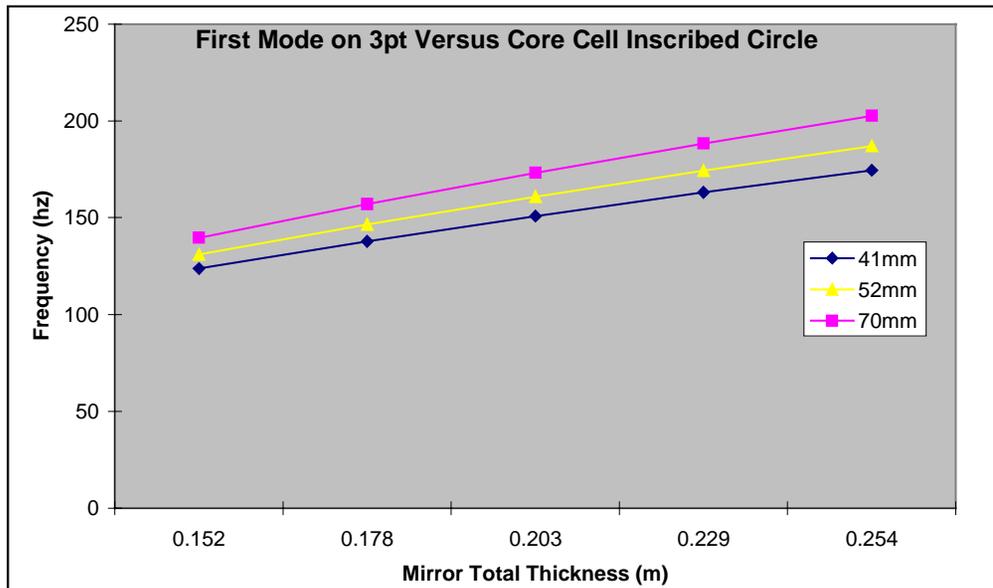
**Waterjet Machined  
Isogrid Core**



# Parametric Trades



Features Held Constant:  
Faceplate Thickness: 7mm  
Core Rib Thickness: 3.2mm





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# Glass mirror development