Application for Freeform Optics at NASA

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EPIC Freeform Workshop
Outline

1. Motivation

2. Applications
   A. Astrophysics 2020 Decal Survey
      • LUVOIR mission
      • OST mission
   B. Earth Science: SAFE mission
   C. Planetary Science: TIMERS instrument
   D. CubeSats: XY Penta testbed
NASA Scientists are often constrained by limited budgets and hence smaller instruments, but their expectations are unconstrained!

Advantages of using freeform surfaces in reflective telescopes:
- Reduce Volume
- Increase the Field of View
- Improve Image Quality
- Fewer the number of surfaces
Applications

- Astrophysics
- Earth Science
- Planetary Science
- Cubesat and Smallsat platforms for any science application
Technology Area 8.1.3
- **Wide Field of View** Reflective Imager
  - 30deg field of view with >60cm Aperture
  - 5deg field of view with >200cm Aperture

Technology Area 8.2.1
- Large optical mirrors
- UV, Optical, Infrared wavelengths
- 6.5m-30m diameter
- <25nm RMS Surface Figure
- <20kg/m^2 areal density
- <$0.5M/m^2 cost

Leads to freeform applications
NASA HQ selected four large mission concept studies started in Jan 2016 to prepare for Astro2020 Decadal Survey

- Large Ultra-Violet Optical Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR)
- Habitable Exoplanet Imaging Mission (HabEx)
- Origins Space Telescope (formerly Far-IR Surveyor)
- Lynx (formerly X-Ray Surveyor)

- LUVOIR and OST Study office at GSFC
- HabEx Study Office at JPL
- Lynx Study Office at MSFC
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What is LUVOIR?

Large UV / Optical / Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR)

- A space telescope concept in tradition of Hubble
  - Broad science capabilities
  - Far-UV to Near-IR bandpass
  - ~ 8 – 16 m aperture diameter
  - Suite of imagers and spectrographs
  - Serviceable and upgradable*
  - Hubble-like guest observer program

“Space Observatory for the 21st Century”
Ability to answer questions we have not yet conceived
Imagine astronomy without Hubble ...

Hubble Ultra Deep Field (ultra-deep imaging)

Eagle Nebula
(high resolution over wide field)

Jupiter’s aurora
(UV, global monitoring)
Imagine astronomy with LUVOIR ...

Pluto with Hubble

Pluto with 15-m LUVOIR

Credit: W. Harris (LPL)
Imagine astronomy with LUVOIR ...

Galaxy at $z = 2$
with Hubble

Galaxy at $z = 2$
with 12-m LUVOIR
Characterizing Earth 2.0 ...

Solar System from 13 parsec with coronagraph and 12-m telescope

Credit: L. Pueyo / M. N'Diaye / A. Roberge
Characterizing Earth 2.0 ...

Solar System from 13 parsec with coronagraph and 12-m telescope

Credit: L. Pueyo / M. N’Diaye / A. Roberge

Credit: T. Robinson / G. Arney
Note: In this representation, spacecraft & sunshield are notional.

Deployment Video Here
“Yep, it’s big.”
LUVOIR Freeform Applications

LUVOIR Instruments
1. LUVOIR Ultraviolet Multi Object Spectrograph (LUMOS)
   • Fewer mirrors
   • Throughput is limited by the Al coating reflectivity in the UV
   • Improve image quality in UV
   • Reduce volume for limited instrument package
2. Coronagraph
   • Correct aberrated off axis field from telescope
3. High Definition imager (HDI)
   • Correct wide field of view
   • Improve image quality in UV and VIS
   • Reduce volume and mass

NASA Needs: UV grade freeform mirrors and reflective gratings
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What is OST?

Origins Space Telescope (OST)

- Far Infrared Wavelengths 6-600um
- 4k Telescope
- 9m Aperture unobscured TMA telescope
- 5 instruments including medium and high resolution spectrometers, coronagraph, imager and polarimeter

- Tracing the Ingredients of Life and the Ingredients of Habitable Worlds
- Charting the Rise of Metals, Dust, and the First Galaxies
- Unveiling the Growth of Black Holes and Galaxies Over Cosmic Time
- The Solar System in Context
Ingredients of Life

Following the trail of life-bearing water from the interstellar medium to habitable worlds*

OST will trace water prior to star formation in dense cores
OST will follow the trail of water into nascent planet-forming disks
OST will survey thousands of disks and reveal the statistical disposition of water around stars of all masses during planet formation
OST will set distinct constraints on planetary habitability by detecting water and biomarkers on rocky planets in habitable zones

Background: Orion star-forming region - credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/T. Megeath
Insert Credits: NASA/T.B.Griswold (1,4) / ESO/L. Calçada (2) / NASA ARC (3)
Exoplanet Biosignatures

Find conclusive evidence of the presence or absence of a life signature on at least ten exoplanets.

- Transiting exoplanet spectroscopy
- Technique pioneered with Spitzer Space Telescope
- Key biomarkers accessible in the mid-infrared
Huge Gain in Sensitivity

4 orders of magnitude

Far-IR - mm Line Sensitivity

SOFIA
Herschel
Spitzer IRS
JWST MIRI
ALMA
FIR Surveyor

5σ 1-hour Line Sensitivity [W/m²]

Wavelength [μm]
Deployed Observatory

- 4 K baffle
- 5-layer sunshield
- Stowed solar array and thermal radiator panels
- Telescoping boom
Instrument Module

4.8m

16.3m

3.6m
OST Freeform Applications

- **Freeform mirrors** help correct *aberration* caused by constrained mirror locations to be within packaging volume due to the folded telescope design architecture
- **Freeforms** are used to correct aberration over *wide field of view*

**NASA Need:** large cryo-stable freeform mirrors
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What Is SAFE?

Structure and Function of Ecosystems (SAFE)

- Constellation of paired high resolution imager and spectrometer instruments
- Diurnal measurements at three times per day
- Capture vegetation functional response to environmental conditions.
- Visible wavelengths 450-1630nm
SAFE instruments provide multi-temporal spectral radiance measurements needed for vegetation function, and high definition vegetation structure (for reducing confounding diurnal effects, i.e. scene shadows). A. Diurnal photosynthetic CO₂ uptake for stressed and unstressed conditions. B. Illuminated and shaded vegetation for a forest canopy for changing solar zenith angle.
The common Offner spectrometer design form can be reduced in volume by a factor of 5x when using 2 freeform mirrors, and a factor of 50x when using all freeform mirrors with this Field of View. The middle design solution uses a spherical grating mirror (O2), which has a higher TRL but limited volume improvement. Each of these 3 designs has the same 112mm slit width and spectral dispersion requirement. The freeform surfaces can be optimized to correct for the steep ray angles over the wide field of view. This enables a design solution with a much smaller volume and better aberration correction.
SAFE MiniSpec Instrument

f/2.13 200mm aperture shared telescope

High-resolution FPM

Imaging Spectrometer Entrance Slit

Hi-Res FPM

Spectrometer FPM

Telescope

Spectrometer
SAFE Freeform Optics

- Freeform optics are used to **correct aberration** from a fast <f/2.5 telescope with a wide field of view.
- Freeforms are also used to greatly **reduce the volume** of the Offner spectrometer which is driven by the **wide field of view**

**NASA Need: low cost, visible quality freeform mirrors**
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Multichannel thermal infrared radiometer with the ability to measures cold surface temperature and reveal composition on Jupiter’s moon Europa

Two field’s of view

Wavelengths spectral range 8.5-200um

Push Broom operation
Assess the distribution of surface hazards, the load-bearing capacity of the surface, the structure of the subsurface, and the regolith thickness.

- Determine the distribution of boulders on the Surface
- Characterize the regolith depth

Assess the potential for geologic activity, the proximity of near surface water, and the potential for active upwelling of ocean material in landing zones.

- Thermal mapping instrument is best way to link activity to the surface source regions

Characterize the ice shell and any subsurface water

- Subsurface water lenses within a few km of the surface should be detectable as a thermal anomaly for up to 100,000 years (Abramov et al., 2013)
TIMERS Instrument

- Instrument has multiple fields of view with a common detector
  - Wide field for broad surface mapping
  - Narrow field for high resolution imaging
  - Calibration black body
  - Calibration deep space
- 300mm and 50mm Entrance Apertures
- <200m Ground Resolution at 100km altitude
TIMERS Freeform

- Freeform mirrors enable **compact packaging** configuration allowing multiple fields of view to be combine into one instrument
- Freeform mirrors are also used to **correct aberrations** over the wide field of view

NASA Needs: low cost freeform mirrors with large departure (>1mm) from best fit sphere
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2 Mirror Freeform Design Survey

- Compare the different designs forms using 2 freefrom mirrors
  - Form #1: Z-configuration (Positive-Positive tilts)
  - Form #2: 4-configuration (Positive-Negative tilts)

- XY Polynomials
- Telecentric vs. Non-telecentric designs
- Evaluate how wide of a field and fast of an F/#
- Image quality of <20um RMS Spot diameter
Freeform Design Forms

Z Configuration

4 Configuration
Design Survey FOV x F/#

2 Mirror Design Space | FOV Aspect Ratio of 4:1

- RS NT 20 μm Spot
- FF PP T 20 μm Spot
- FF PN T 20 μm Spot
- FF PN NT 20 μm Spot
- FF PP NT 20 μm Spot
XY Penta Specifications

- Using design survey results the PP NT design best balances image quality and minimum volume

- Cube Sat application
- f/5 50mm EPD
- 8.73deg x 2.86deg
- 90deg beam deviation
XY Penta 2 Mirror Telescope

Plane-Sym 2-mirror telescope

Scale: 0.64  GJW  11-Oct-17
XY Penta Hardware
Concluding Remarks

- **Freeform optics** enable future NASA missions
  - Large astrophysics missions such as LUVOIR and OST
  - Small, wide field Earth Science and Planetary missions such as MiniSpec, TIMERS, or CubeSats

- NASA is working with industry to improve freeform fabrication quality, testing and cost
  - NASA SBIR program
  - NASA Space Technology Mission Directorate Programs
Thank You!

- EPIC for inviting me to talk today
- Matt Bolcar – LUVOIR
- Dave Leisawitz – OST
- Jon Ranson – MiniSpec
- Ish Shahid-TIMERS
- NASA Freeform optics Research Group Endeavor
# TIMERS Instrument Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instrument Type</td>
<td>Infrared Radiometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Temperature</td>
<td>50 to 300 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Accuracy</td>
<td>±2 K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectral Range</td>
<td>8-to-200 μm in five distinct spectral channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detector Type</td>
<td>Thermopile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detector Format</td>
<td>(5x64) pixel array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel Size</td>
<td>250 μm x 250 μm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-number</td>
<td>f/2 at image plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etendue (AΩ)</td>
<td>1.23 x 10⁻⁹ m² sr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telescope</td>
<td>Narrow Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperture Size</td>
<td>300 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detector Pixel FOV</td>
<td>3.42 mrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution @ 60,000 km</td>
<td>25 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution @ 600 km</td>
<td>250 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution @ 100 km</td>
<td>250 m (2-pixel bin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>~9.4 kg (without harness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope</td>
<td>780 mm x 586 mm x 579 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Power</td>
<td>~8.7 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Data Volume</td>
<td>~7.6 Gbits (Using as an example the 45 flyby’s of the Europa Mission 13-F7 trajectory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Modes</td>
<td>Multiple modes with minimum 0.1 s and maximum 1 s signal integration period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation Strategy</td>
<td>Nadir pushbroom mapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rationale
• NASA has a strong interest in detecting and predicting changes to Earth's ecosystems as described in our Strategic and Science plans
• Earth's vegetated ecosystems sustain life on Earth
  • They provide food, fiber and habitat and operate as key components of the carbon, water and energy cycles.
  • Remove $CO_2$ from the atmosphere and convert it to stored biomass (and oxygen)
  • Are susceptible to weather extremes and changing climate.
• Vegetation functions in response to its environment that varies through the day.
• Vegetation productivity is also related to 3D structure, as it is a key factor in determining the light environment within the canopy.
• Productivity can be estimated by light use efficiency (LUE) models with remote sensing inputs that account for vegetation stress from soil moisture, disease and insects.
• Shadows caused by 3-D structure and solar angle limit the accuracy of this approach from space.
• Accurate GPP and LUE measurements require multitemporal measurements.
Background

- The major information domains in remotely sensed data are: spectral, spatial, and temporal.
- The temporal domain is an area that is under-explored in land surface remote sensing.
- Vegetation responds to changing environmental conditions in different ways at different timescales:
  - Regulation => xanthophyll cycle pigments => minutes to hours
  - Adaptation => photoprotection, changes in carotenoid pigment pools => multiple days
  - Structure => photodamage, senescence => Monthly/seasonal to yearly
  - Succession => species change => decades
- The response rates and magnitudes vary among vegetation types and seasonal stage, and with the nature and magnitude of environmental stresses.
- The magnitude, rate, and duration of these responses determine ecosystem processes such as carbon balance and evapotranspiration.
- Existing approaches, such as NDVI from AVHRR and MODIS, and proposed missions like Hyspiri are useful for addressing the changes at weekly/monthly time scales-but we know little about the nature and importance of the far more frequent short-term responses (Regulation and Adaptation)
- Multi-temporal measurements of structure and functioning of vegetation will provide the complete and more accurate measurements of productivity to advance NASA Carbon Cycle and Ecosystems science
Spectral bands used by Vegetation Indices are indicated by vertical red lines. Green lines show PRI bands, (band locations rounded to nearest 10 nm)
Spectral reflectance mean and standard deviations are from corn field data covering diurnal periods over two growing seasons. Gray lines indicate minimum and maximum reflectances (F. Huemmrich/UMBC, E. Middleton/GSFC).
Science Concept

Combined measurements of structure and functioning of vegetation will provide complete and more accurate measurements of productivity to advance NASA Carbon Cycle and Ecosystem focus area science.

• Objective is to acquire temporal fine spectral resolution reflectance for plant functional indices and high-spatial resolution for vegetation 3D structure.

• MiniSPec - Miniaturized spectrometer to measure photo chemical reflectance indices and other vegetation functional variables

• Mini3D – High resolution stereo imager for 3D structure including % shaded and sunlit vegetation

• Data acquisition up to 3 measurements in a day over the growing season for key biomes.