



A Vision for Reflector Technologies

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Technology Mainstream





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Technology Headwater



photo by Tom Spencer



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An Opening Note of Precaution: Technological Parochialism. . .

optimum design is a term coined by M. P. Freudenstein (1951): the design that is considered to be equally offensive by all subsystem engineers

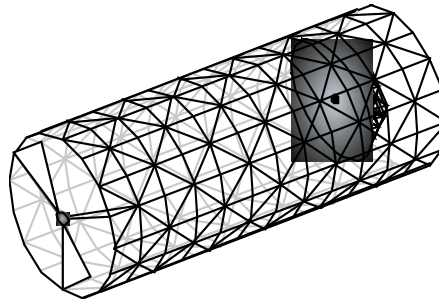
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Structural engineer's optimum design

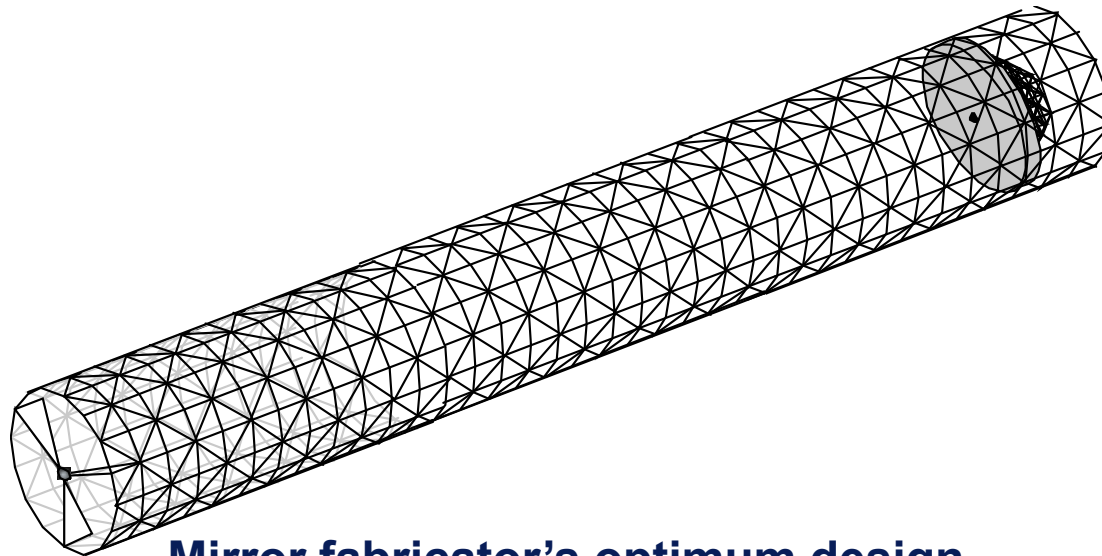
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Mirror fabricator's optimum design

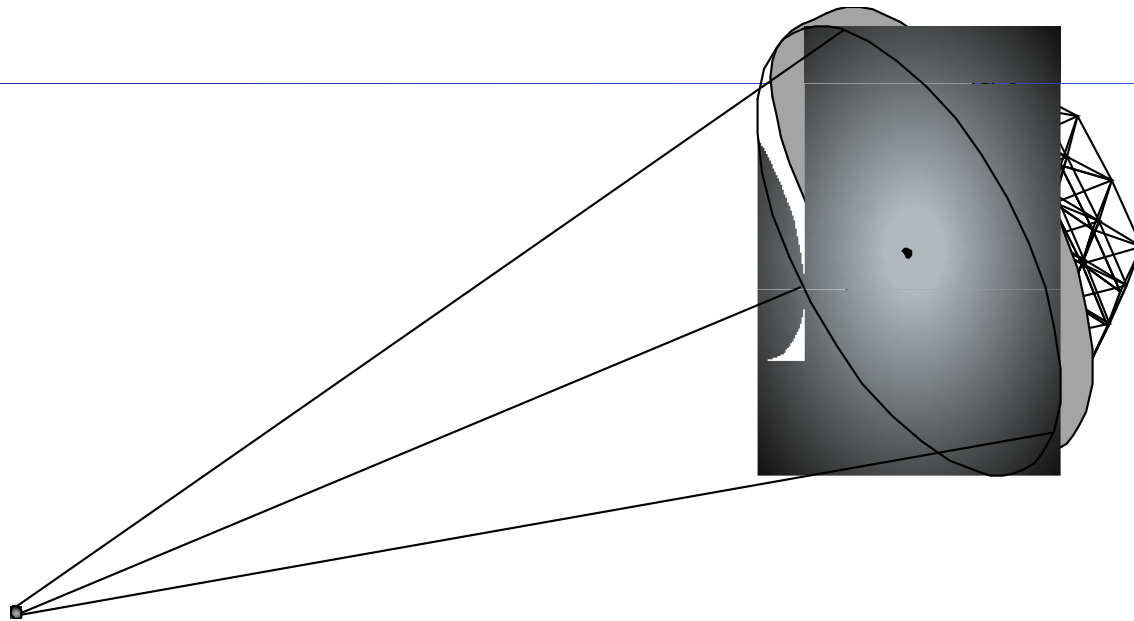
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Astronomer's optimum design

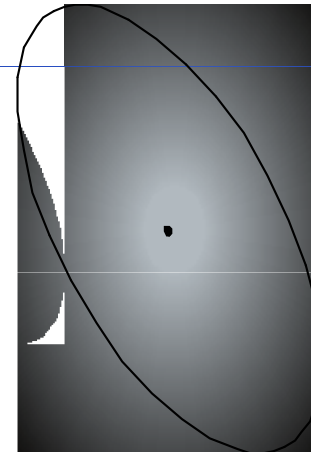
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Control system engineer's optimum design

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An Opening Note of Precaution: Technological Parochialism. . .

optimum design – apt on m di-'zin\ n (2003): the design that is considered to be equally offensive by all subsystem engineers.

The most successful designs will
“spread the pain” between the subsystems
and technologies.

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The Faces of the Customer

Congress

NASA HQ

Public



*Science
Community*

*International
Partners*



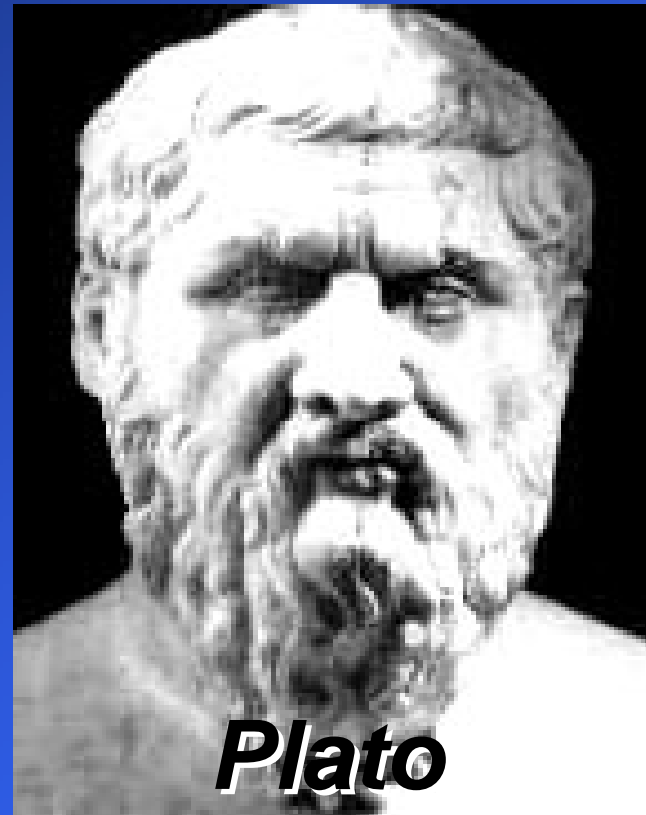
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The Customer Has No Interest in Technology

- Small, high-tech business rule No. 1:

Customers don't care about technology - they care about cost and functionality.

- If there is no definable need, there is no value in the technology. . .



"Necessity is the mother of invention." [NOT vice versa]



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What Attributes Does the Customer REALLY Want?

- **Functionality:**
 - Reliability
 - Capability (increasing, *rather than decreasing*, in time)
 - Accessibility (by the customer)
- **Cost:**
 - Consistency (with functionality)
 - Predictability (in cost and development schedule)
 - Contain-ability
- **Other attributes that might affect engineering design:**
 - Integral to a higher agenda (e.g., tie to Exploration Initiative)
 - Revolutionary science (e.g., calibration with ground-based observatories)
 - Inspiration (e.g., human involvement?)



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What Attributes Does the Customer REALLY Want?

- **Functionality:**

- Reliability
- Capability (increasing, *rather than decreasing* volume)
- Possibility (by the customer)

- **Cost:**

- Capital
- Operating
- Controllable

But how do we map technologies to these attributes?

- **Other:**

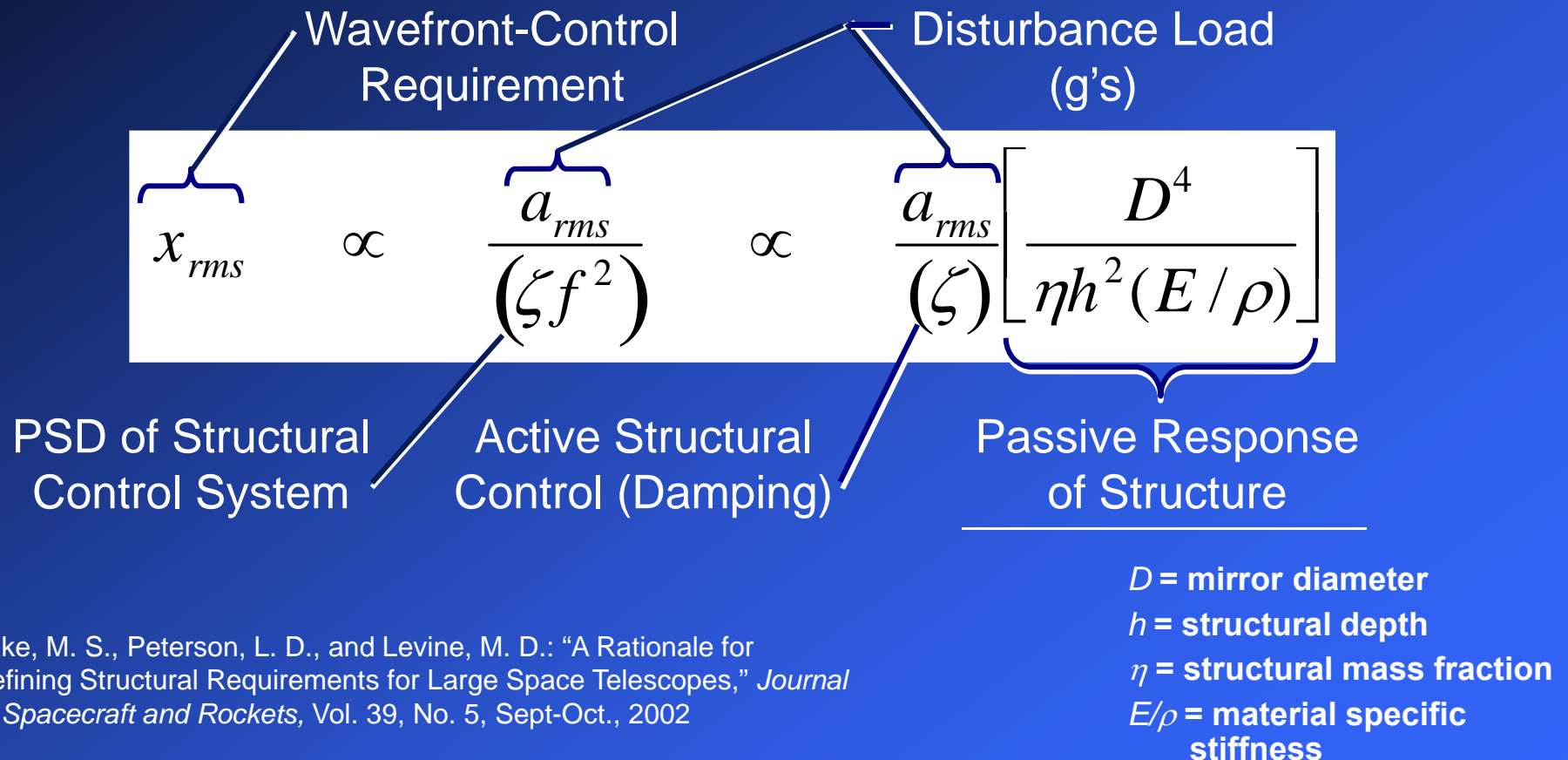
- Integral to a high performance system
- Revolutionary science (e.g., nanotechnology, quantum-based laboratories)
- Inspiration (e.g., human intelligence?)

- **Design:**



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Cost vs. Benefit Analysis (Active Control System)



Lake, M. S., Peterson, L. D., and Levine, M. D.: "A Rationale for Defining Structural Requirements for Large Space Telescopes," *Journal of Spacecraft and Rockets*, Vol. 39, No. 5, Sept-Oct., 2002

D = mirror diameter
 h = structural depth
 η = structural mass fraction
 E/ρ = material specific stiffness

Simple performance models are critical to a thoughtful cost vs. benefit analysis of competing/complementary technologies



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Engineering Reality: Flexible Mirrors Demand Intelligent Systems of Increasing Complexity



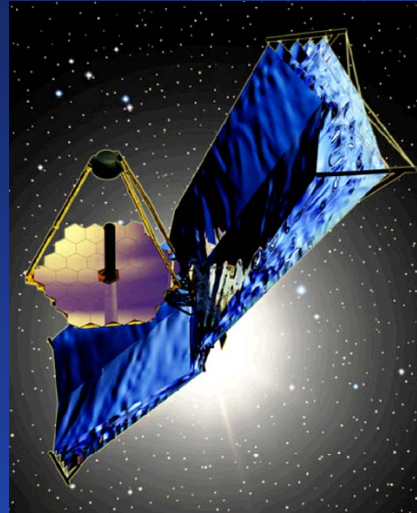
HST

$D = 2.4 \text{ m}$

$\rho \approx 200 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$f_o \approx 100 \text{ Hz}$

**Passive
Stabilization**



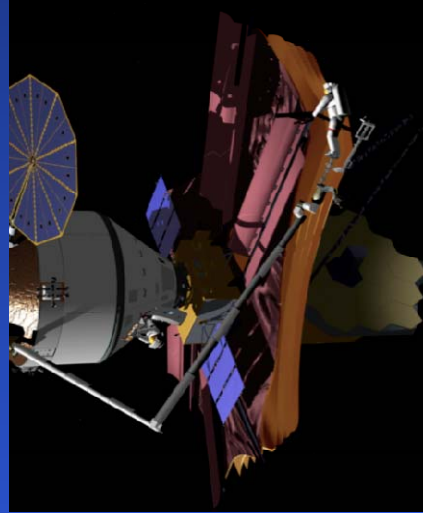
JWST

$D = 6.0 \text{ m}$

$\rho \approx 15 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$f_o \approx 10 \text{ Hz}$

**Set-and-Hold
Stabilization**



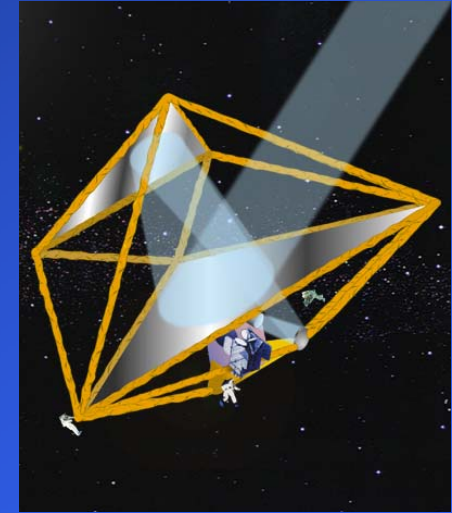
SAFIR

$D > 10 \text{ m}$

$\rho < 10 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$10 \text{ Hz} > f_o > 1 \text{ Hz}$

**Active
Stabilization**



DART

$D > 25 \text{ m}$

$\rho \sim 1 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$f_o < 1 \text{ Hz}$

**Wavefront
Correction**



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Does the Customer Care That the System Will Have Active Optics?

- **Functionality:**

- Reliability
- Capability (increasing, *rather than decreasing* time)
- Possibility (by the customer)

- **Cost:**

- Consistent
- Controllable

- **Other:**

- Integral to a high level of innovation
- Revolutionary science (e.g., exploration of space-based observatories)
- Inspiration (e.g., human involvement?)

Design:

NO!



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But “Intelligent Technologies” Can Lead to Further Functionality That the Customer Wants

- **Reliability**
 - Health Monitoring/Management
 - Self-Healing Systems
 - Distributed and Redundant Systems
- **Capability (increasing, rather than decreasing, in time)**
 - Re-Programmable Software
 - Re-Programmable Hardware (e.g., phase-change materials and morphing systems)
 - On-orbit Repair/Upgrade
- **Accessibility (by the customer)**
 - Ease of access (think *iTelescope!*)
 - Web-based interfaces to involve public in studying science AND operations information



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But “Intelligent Technologies” Can Lead to Further Functionality That the Customer Wants

- **Reliability**

- Health Monitoring/Management
- Self-Healing Systems
- Distributed and Redundant Systems

- **Capability**

- Real-time
- Remote
- System
- On-orbit

“Mapping back” helps ensure technology adoption and can lead to expanded opportunities

- **Accessibility**

- Ease of access (link iTe)
- Web-based interfaces to the public in science AND operations information



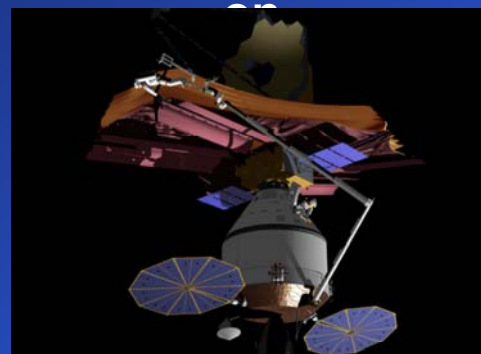
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Cost vs. Benefit for Automated Assembly and Maintenance?

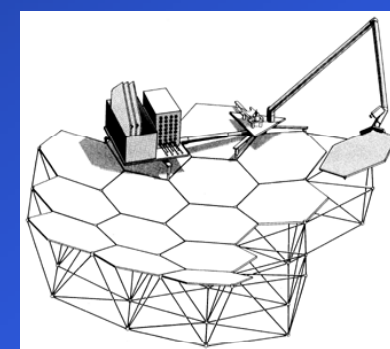
Mechanization



Astronaut/Teleoperati



Automation



10^1

(JWST)

10^2

(HST, SAFIR)

10^3

10^4

Number of Assembly/Maintenance Tasks

Automation is costly, but can drive total cost down if it improves launch efficiency AND enables maintenance

Lake, M. S.: "Launching a 25-Meter Space Telescope: Are Astronauts a Key to the Next Technically Logical Step After NGST," presented at the 2001 IEEE Aerospace Conference, IEEE Paper No. 460, Big Sky, Montana, March 10-17, 2001



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Connection with a Higher Agenda: Another Attribute That Affects Technology Adoption



Future major science facilities in space will be extremely challenging. Humans and robots on site are likely to be necessary if these missions are to be successful.

A cis-lunar "sortie:" one FISO concept for servicing the ~ 10 m SAFIR observatory at the Earth-Moon libration point using an augmented *Orion* and LSAM crew module.



(H. Thronson, 5/07)



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The Most Critical Attribute?

- **Functionality:**
 - Reliability
 - Capability (increasing, *rather than decreasing*, in time)
 - Accessibility (by the customer)
- **Cost:**
 - Consistency (with functionality)
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- **Other attributes that might affect engineering design:**
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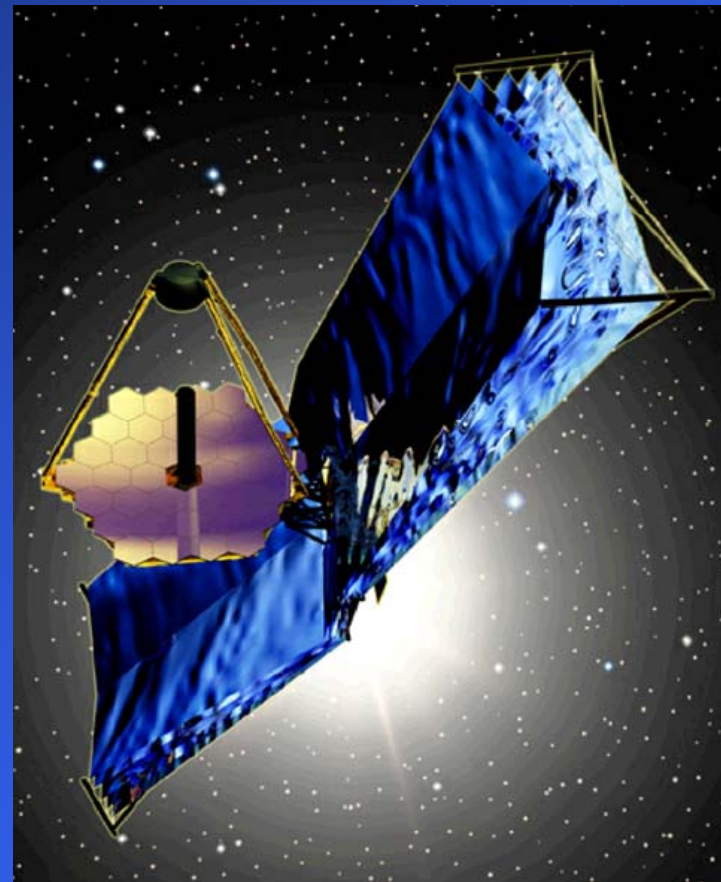
What Will the Customer Do to Address Cost?

- **Consistency (with functionality)**
 - Exploit intelligent-system technologies to maximize functionality?
 - Develop volumetrically efficient packaging schemes (minimize launch cost)
 - Appropriate use of automation / teleoperation for deployment and maintenance
- **Predictability (in cost and development schedule)**
 - Guide technology-development with proper metrics from system analyses
 - Determine early the Cost vs. Benefit, and track over time
 - Invest in multiple solution paths
- **Contain-ability**
 - Exploit cost-sharing from other enterprises or sources
 - Employ “cost-driver” analyses to assess operations



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Which is the Better Precedent for Future Space Telescope Systems?



Summary - Isn't This the KISS Mission?



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