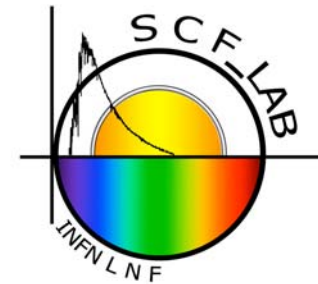




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# SCF\_LAB: the Satellite/Lunar/GNSS laser ranging and altimetry Characterization Facilities' LABORatory



C. Cantone (1), S. Dell'Agnello (1), R. Vittori (3), G. O. Delle Monache (1), A. Boni (1), G. Patrizi (1), S. Berardi (1), M. Tibuzzi (1), C. Lops (1), M. Maiello (1), M. Martini (1), E. Ciocci (1), N. Intaglietta (1), D.G. Currie (2), G. Bianco (4), M. R. Pearlman (5) E. Ciocci (1), L. Salvatori (1)

(1) INFN LNF, Italy

(2) Department of Physics, University of Maryland (UMD), USA

(3) Aeronautica Militare Italiana (AMI), Italy, Viale dell'Università 4, 00185 Rome, Italy

(4) ASI CGS, Localita` Terlecchia, P.O. Box ADP, 75100 Matera, Italy

(5) Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA), 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL LASER WORKSHOP 2012 (ITLW-12)

NOVEMBER 5-9, 2012, INFN-LNF

Frascati (Rome), Italy

# Outline

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- SCF\_LAB
- SCF and SCF-Test
- SCF-G
- ETRUSCO-2 and Galileo IOV
- SCF-Test Revision ETRUSCO-2
- Conclusions

# SCF\_LAB Clean Room

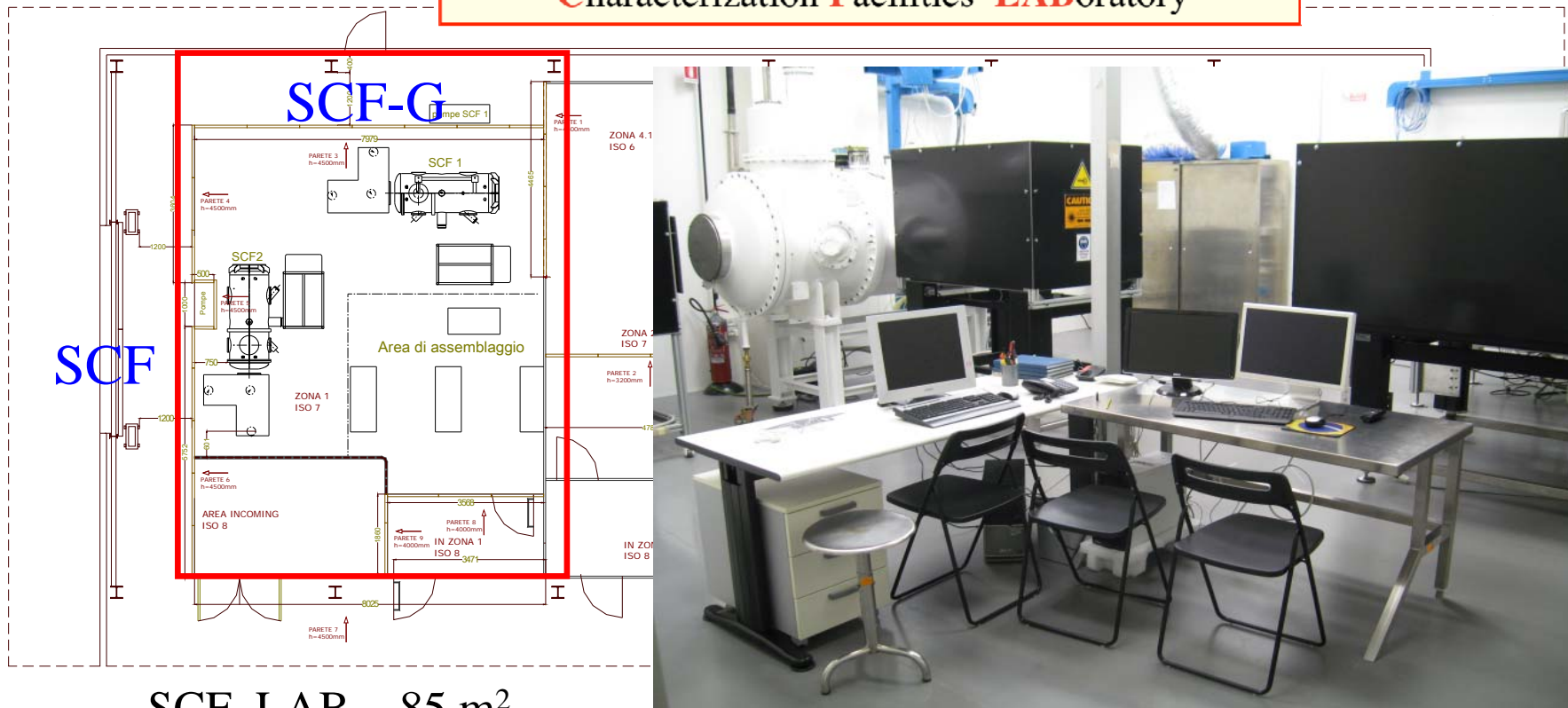


 **SCF\_LAB**  
Istituto Nazionale  
di Fisica Nucleare  
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

Satellite/Lunar/GNSS  
laser ranging and altimetry



Characterization Facilities' **LAB**oratory



SCF\_LAB ~ 85 m<sup>2</sup>  
cleaning class 10000  
or better

# SCF\_LAB @ INFN-LNF

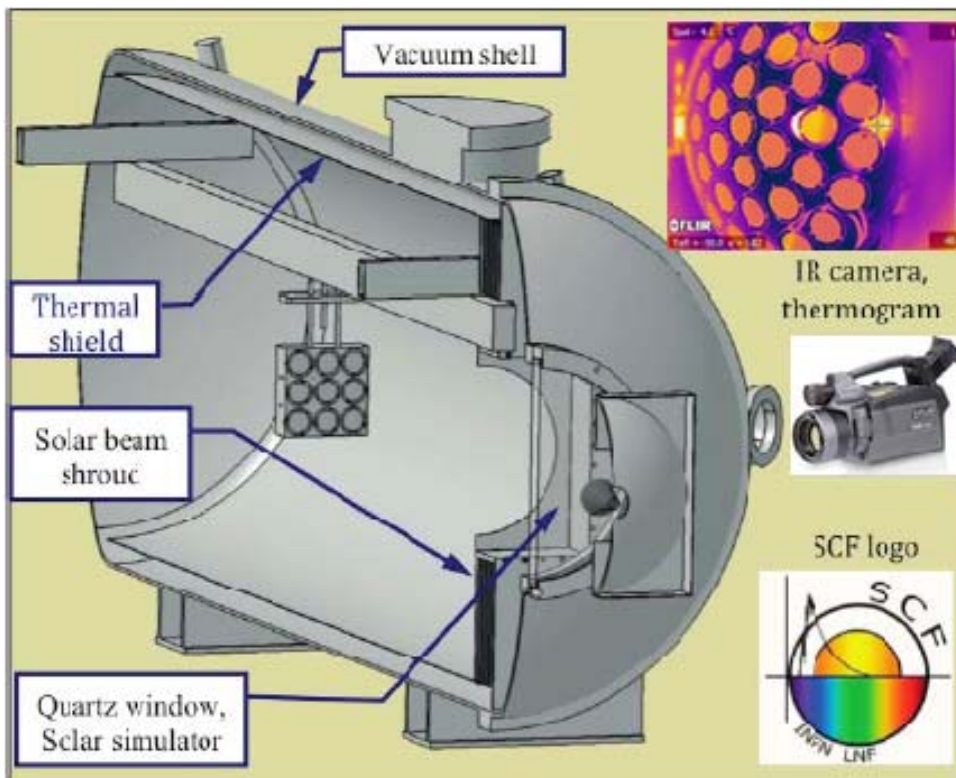


Two unique OGSEs (**Optical Ground Support Equipment**) facilities in a clean room to characterize the space segment of laser ranging altimetry

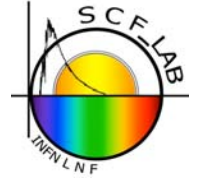
SCF for  
SLR/LLR/  
Altimetry



SCF-G  
for GNSS

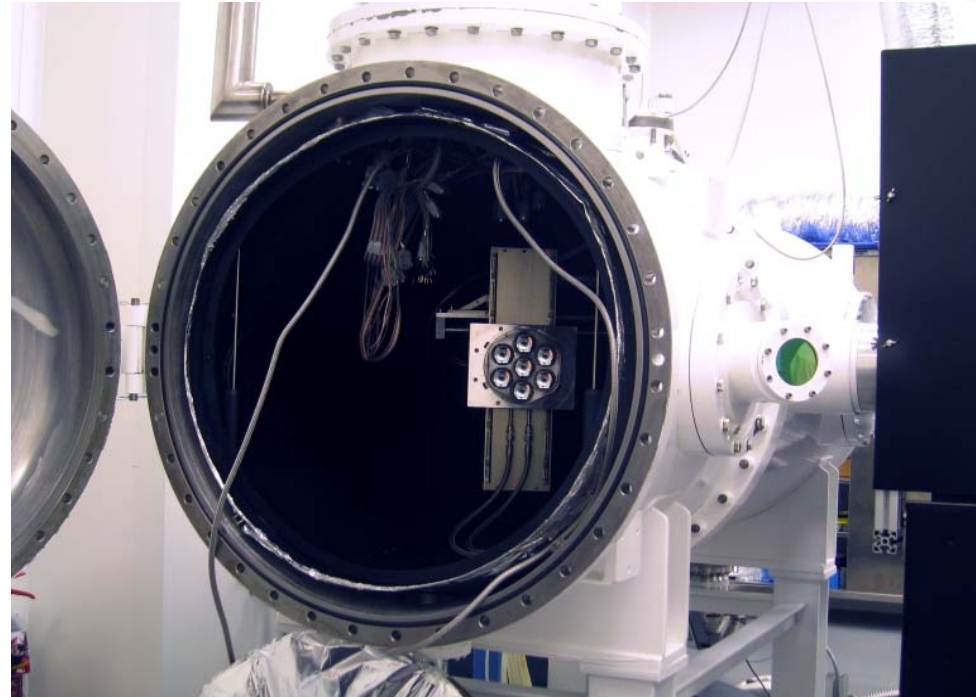


# SCF-G



- Solar quartz window
- IR Germanium window
- Laser quartz window

# SCF



- Solar quartz window
- 2 IR Germanium windows
- Laser quartz window
- Back port

For Laser altimetry to CCRs see talk by M. Martini

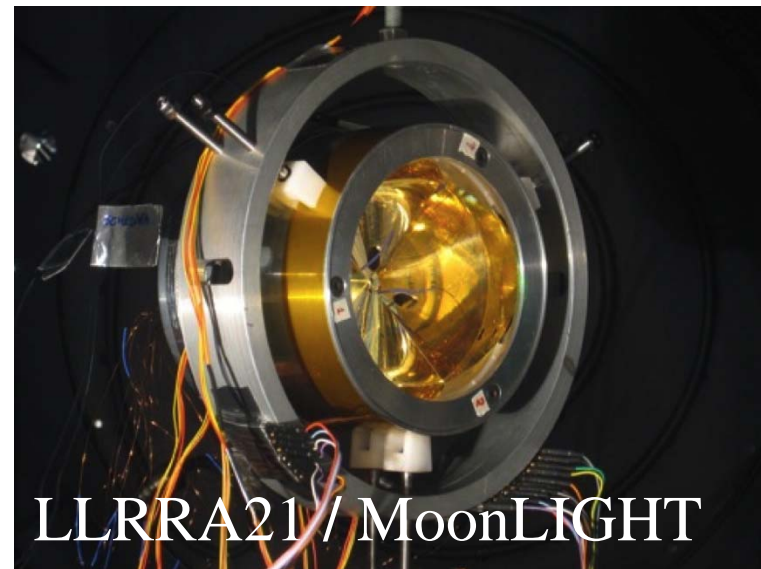
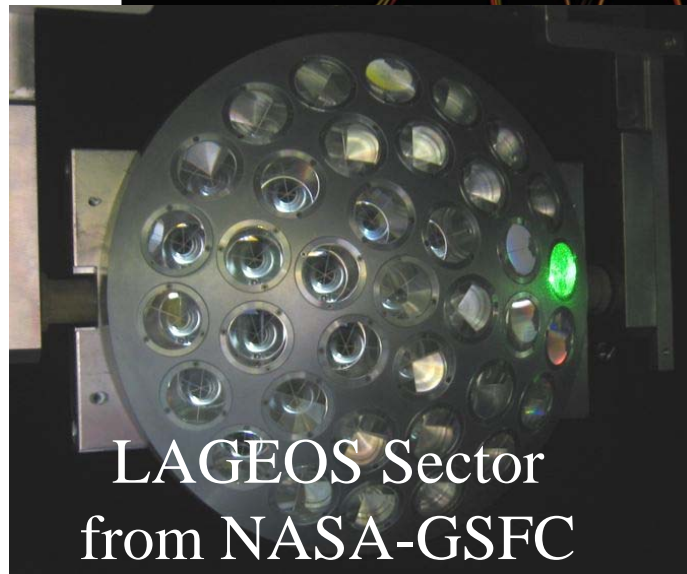
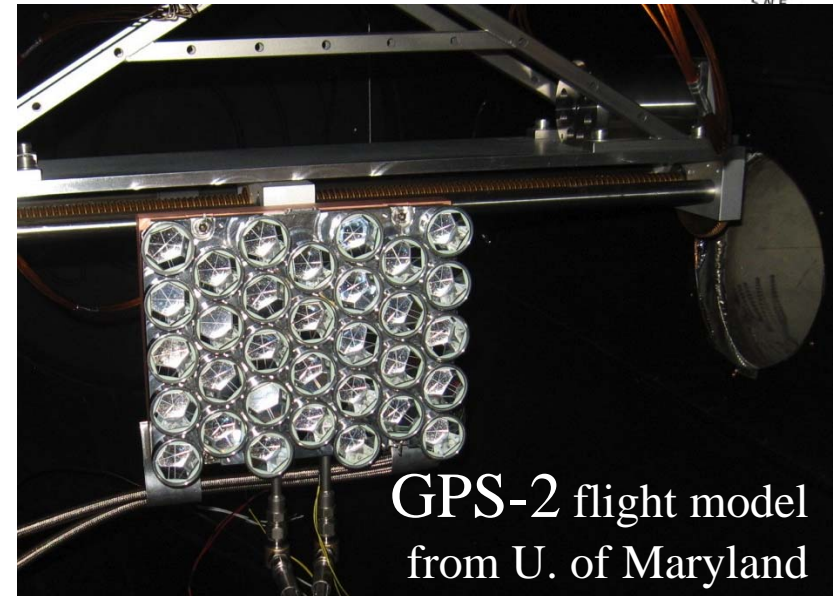
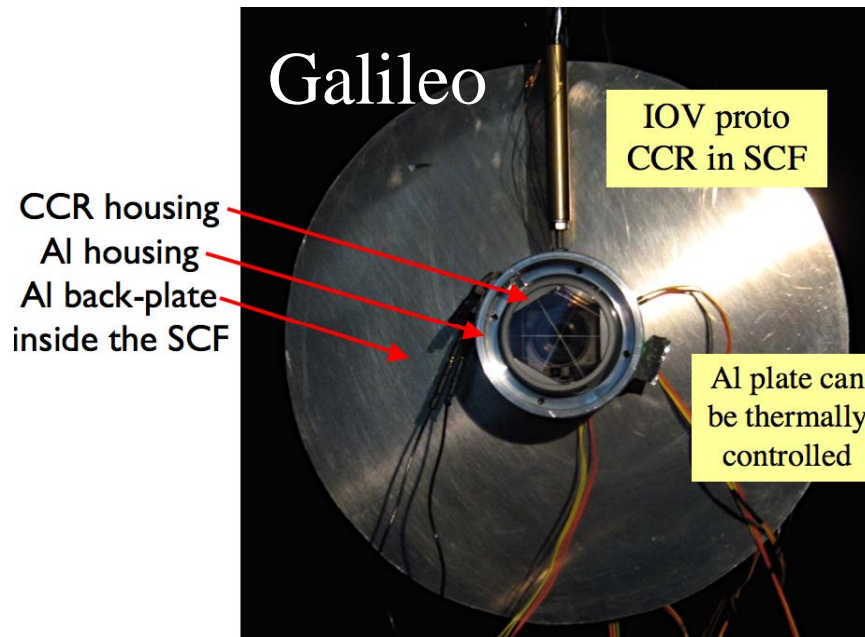
# Default SCF-Test (background IP of INFN)

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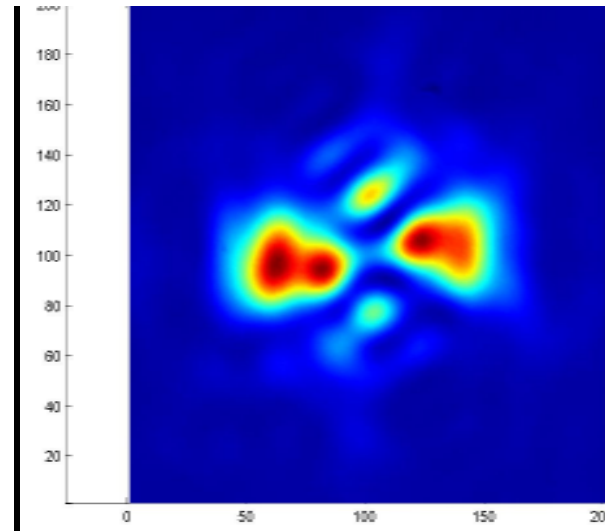
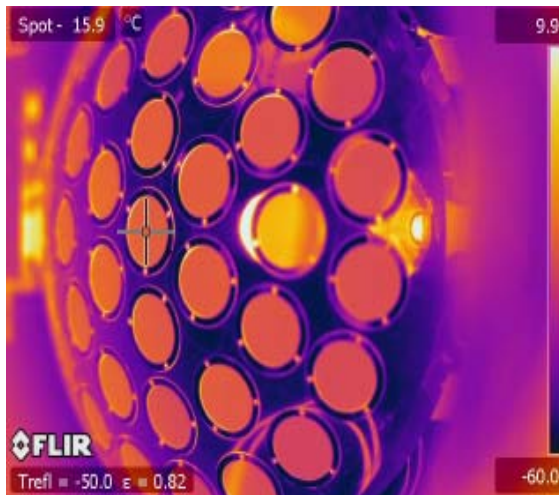
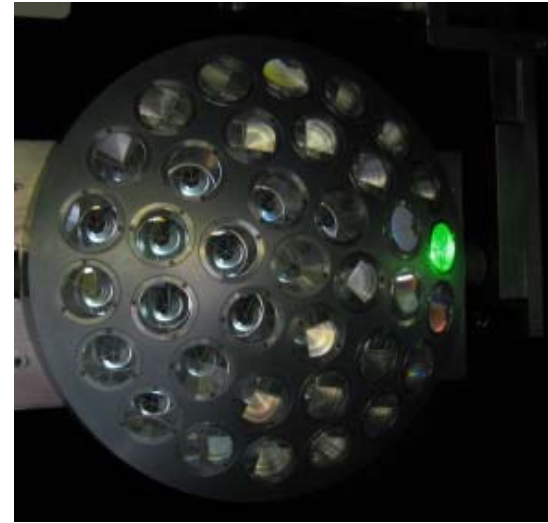
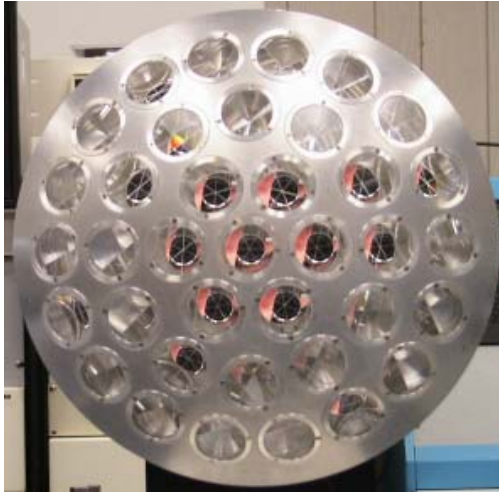
- **Laboratory-simulated space conditions. Concurrent/integrated:**
  - Dark/cold/vacuum
  - Sun (AM0) **simulator**
  - IR and contact **thermometry**
  - Payload **roto-translations**
  - Payload **thermal control**
  - **Laser interrogation and sun thermal perturbation at varying angles**
- **Deliverables**
  - **Array thermal behavior**
    - CCR thermal relaxation times ( $\tau_{\text{CCR}}$ )
  - **Optical response**
    - **Far Field Diffraction Pattern (FFDP)**
- Also GRA invariant Optical Cross Section (OCS) in air/isothermal conditions
- Also integrated thermal-optical simulations (upon request): see talk by A. Boni on Wednesday

# World-first SCF-Tests





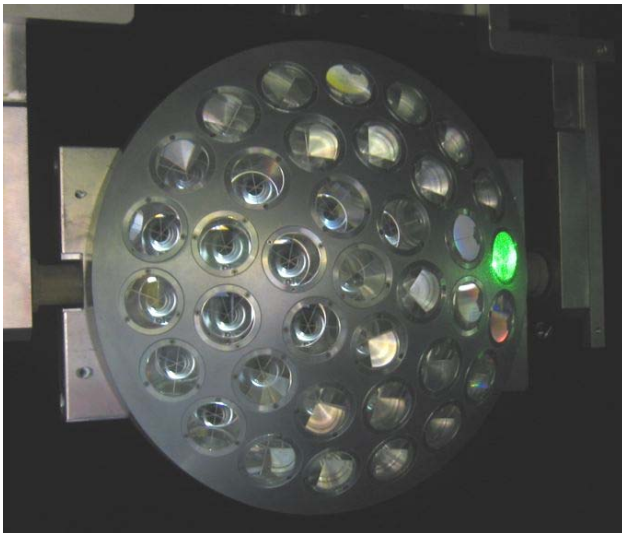
# LAGEOS Sector



# LAGEOS: uncoated SLR payload standard

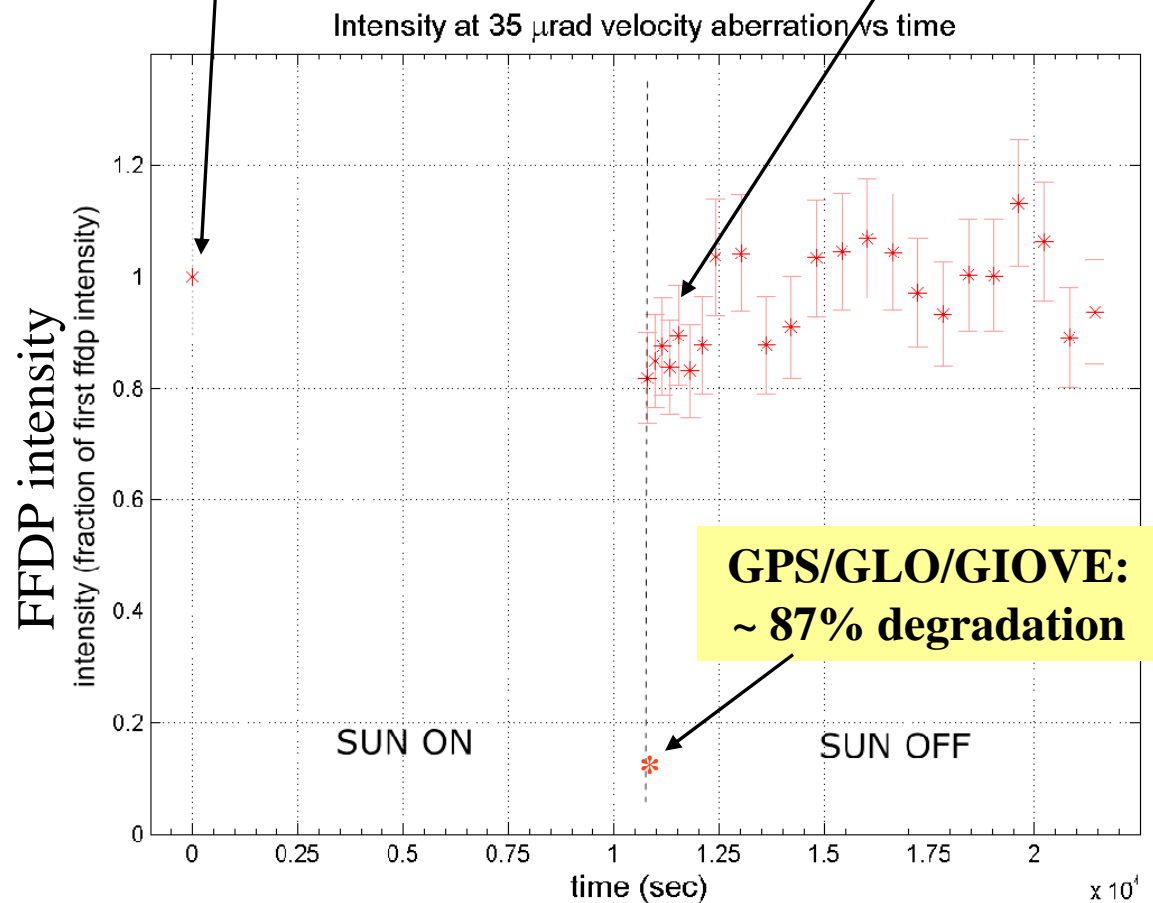


LAGEOS “Sector”,  
engineering prototype  
property of NASA-GSFC.  
Inherits from Apollo. **SCF-**  
**Tested @300K** at INFN-LNF

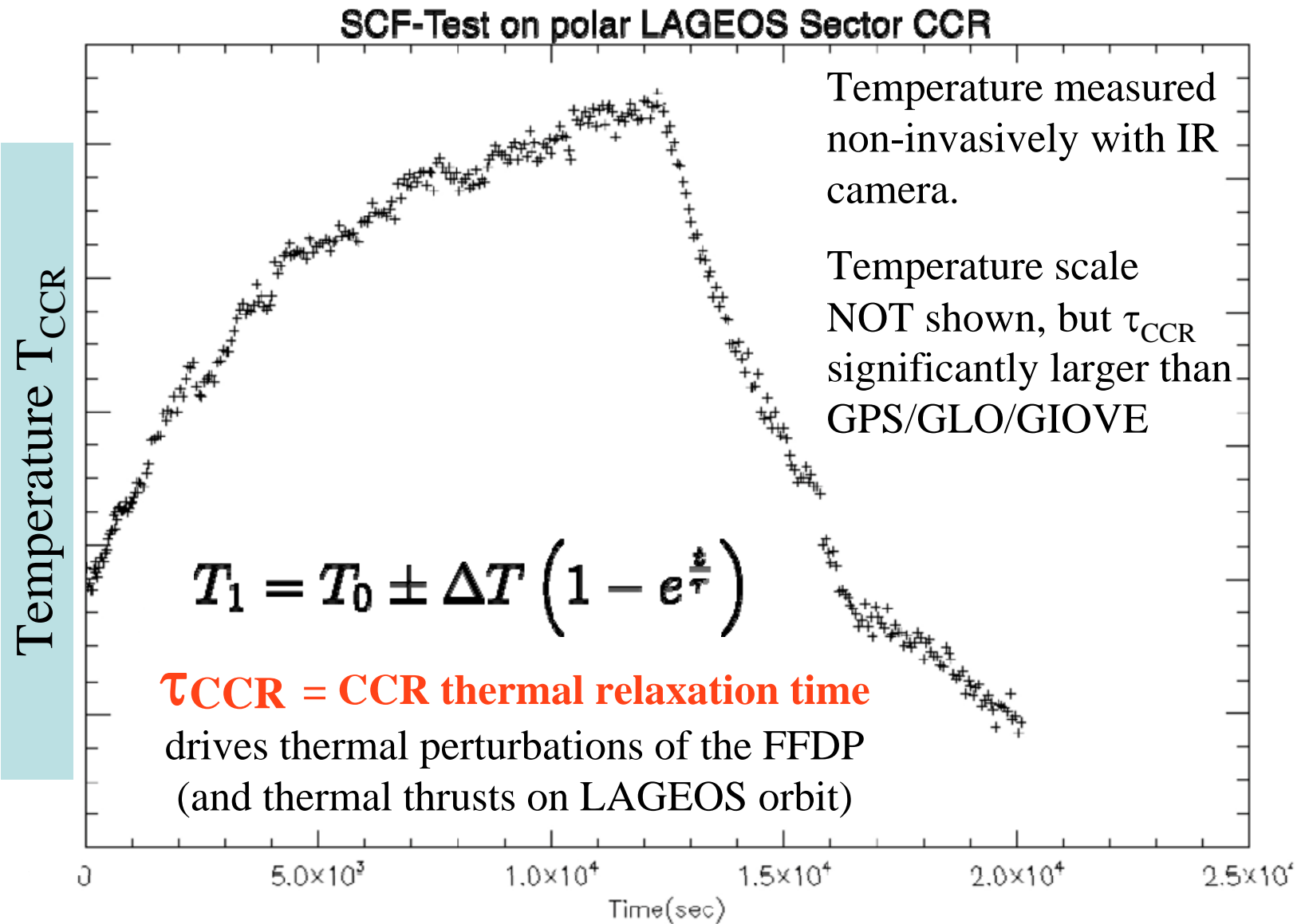
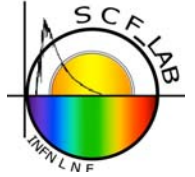


LAGEOS: laser return in  
space conditions not  
perturbed by Sun

LAGEOS: minimal  
degradation of laser return  
after 3 hr of Sun heating



# LAGEOS Sector SCF-Test @300K



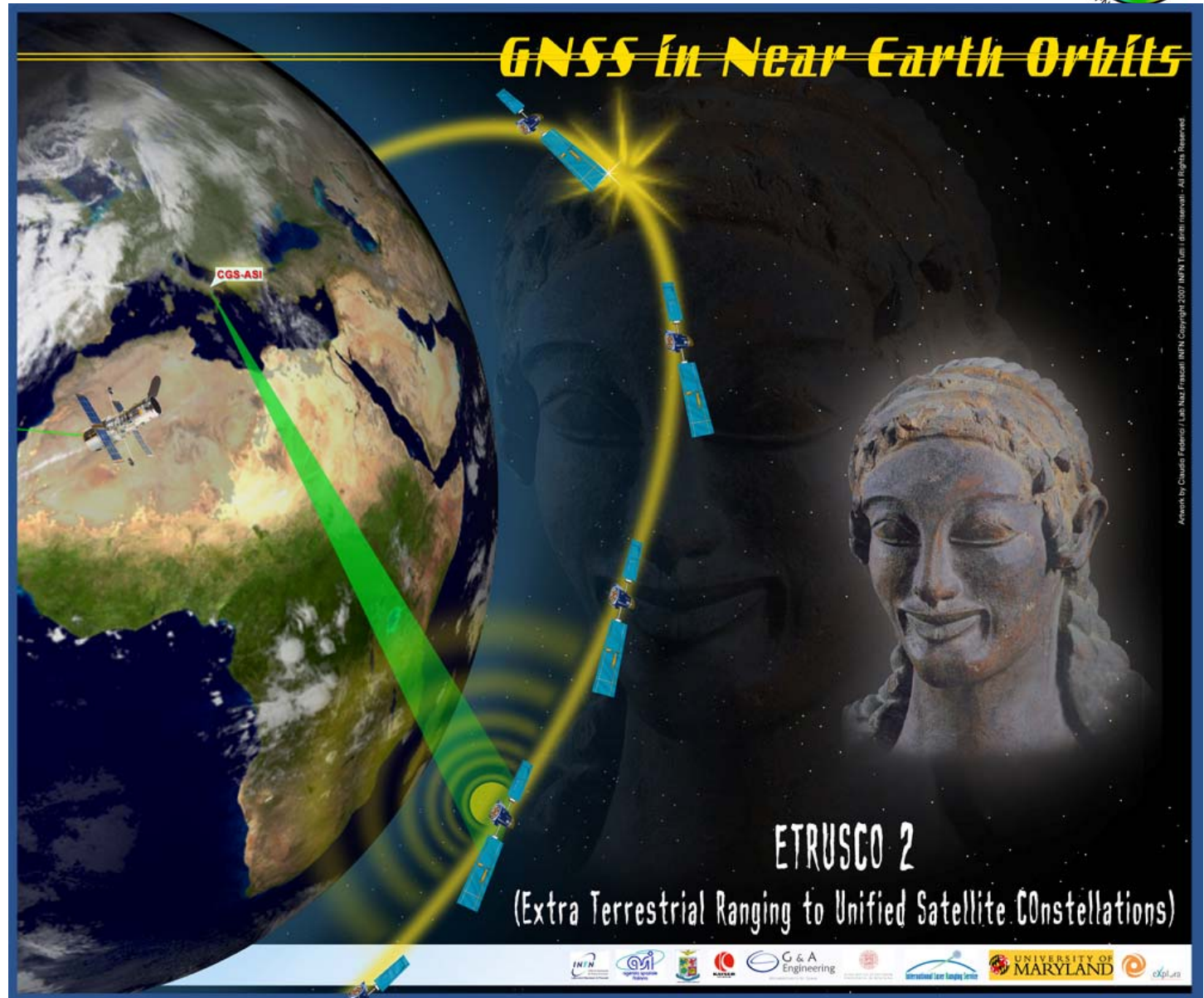
# ETRUSCO-2: ASI-INFN Program for GNSS (May 2010 April 2013)



Optimized  
for Galileo  
and GPS-3

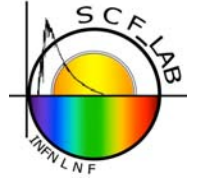
PI:  
S. Dell'Agello

Co-PIs:  
R. Vittori, ESA  
G. Bianco, ASI



# ETRUSCO-2

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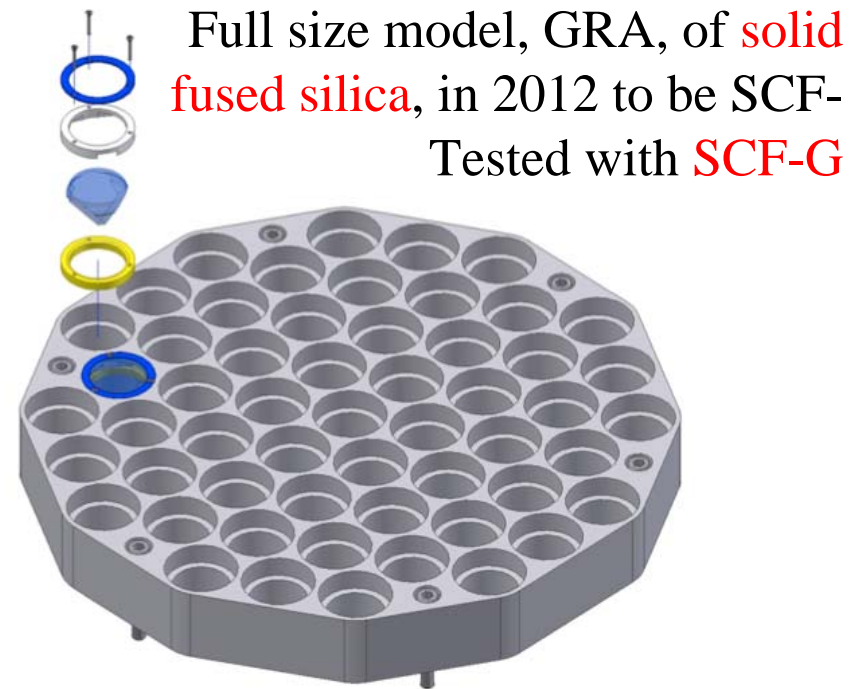


- Continuation of ETRUSCO-1 INFN R&D (2006-2010) with a full-blown ASI-INFN project of technological development
- Targeted to Galileo and GPS-3, open to other GNSS constellations
  - INFN is Prime Contractor
  - Partners:
    - ASI-CGS (G. Bianco et al), Univ. of Bologna (S. Zerbini)
    - Three Italian SMEs

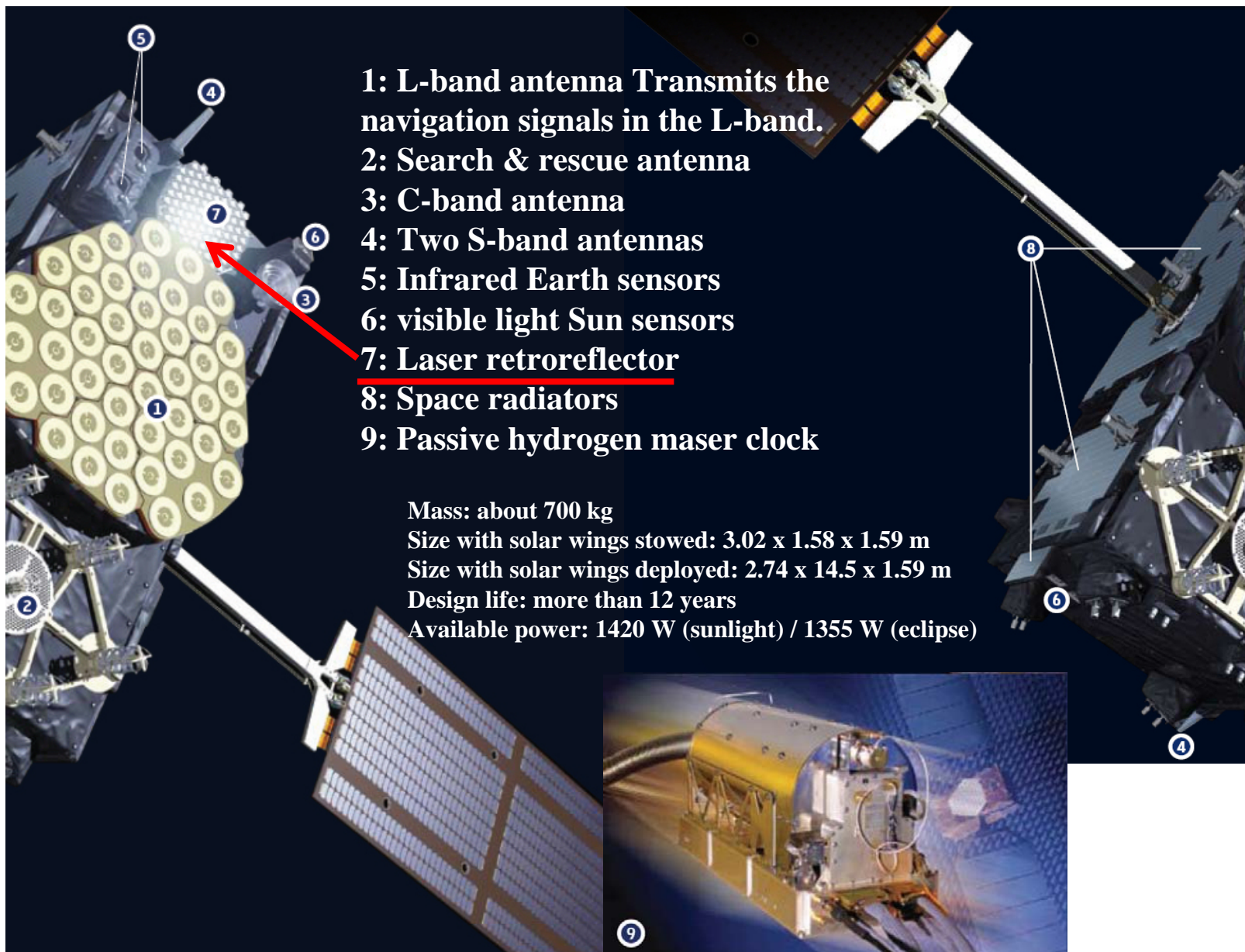
## ETRUSCO-2 (ASI-INFN): 2010-2013

- New SCF-G, optimized for GNSS
- Two new GNSS retroreflector payloads

Small, **hollow** reflector prototype model, GRA-H, delivered and fully SCF-Tested with **SCF** in 2011



# First 4 Galileo IOV satellites

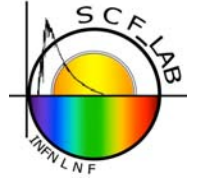


- 1: L-band antenna Transmits the navigation signals in the L-band.
- 2: Search & rescue antenna
- 3: C-band antenna
- 4: Two S-band antennas
- 5: Infrared Earth sensors
- 6: visible light Sun sensors
- 7: Laser retroreflector
- 8: Space radiators
- 9: Passive hydrogen maser clock

Mass: about 700 kg  
Size with solar wings stowed: 3.02 x 1.58 x 1.59 m  
Size with solar wings deployed: 2.74 x 14.5 x 1.59 m  
Design life: more than 12 years  
Available power: 1420 W (sunlight) / 1355 W (eclipse)

# SCF-Test/Revision-ETRUSCO-2

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- Accurately laboratory-simulated space conditions
  - Deliverables / Retroreflector Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
    - **GRA Thermal behavior:** thermal relaxation time of retroreflector ( $\tau_{CCR}$ ) and its mounting elements starting from hot/cold case (typical span of 100 K for GNSS)
    - **GRA Optical response along the GCO**
      - **Far Field Diffraction Pattern (FFDP)** => laser return to ground
      - **Wavefront Fizeau Interferogram (WFI)** => retroreflected laser wavefront onboard (WFI to be delivered by end 2012, the true novelty of ETRUSCO-2); vibration and air turbulence insensitive
- Note: the GCO is a very powerful, sensitive KPI. Instead, reduced, partial, incomplete tests (compared to the full space environment) are randomly misleading (either optimistic or pessimistic)
- GRA invariant Optical Cross Section (OCS) in air/isothermal conditions



# SCF-Test of Galileo Critical half-Orbit (GCO)

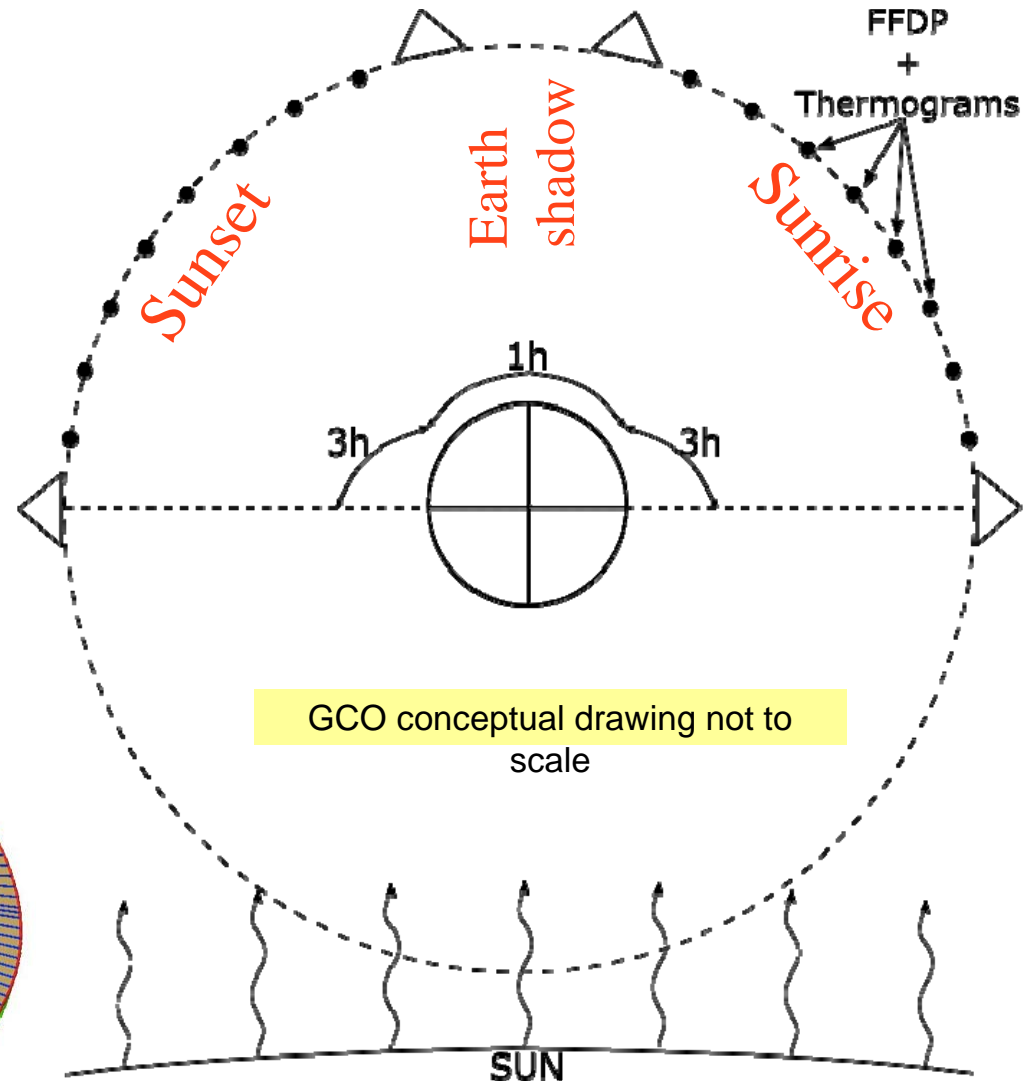
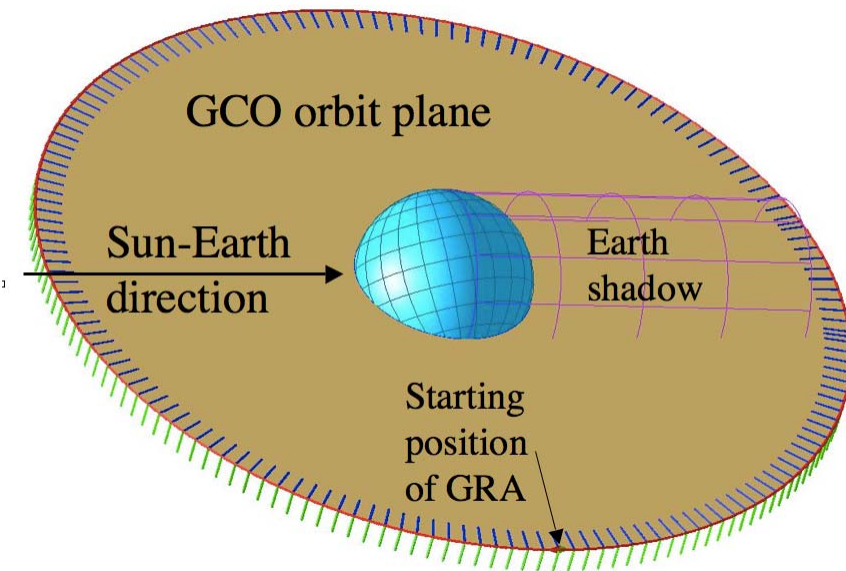


**GCO:** angular momentum normal to Sun-Earth direction.

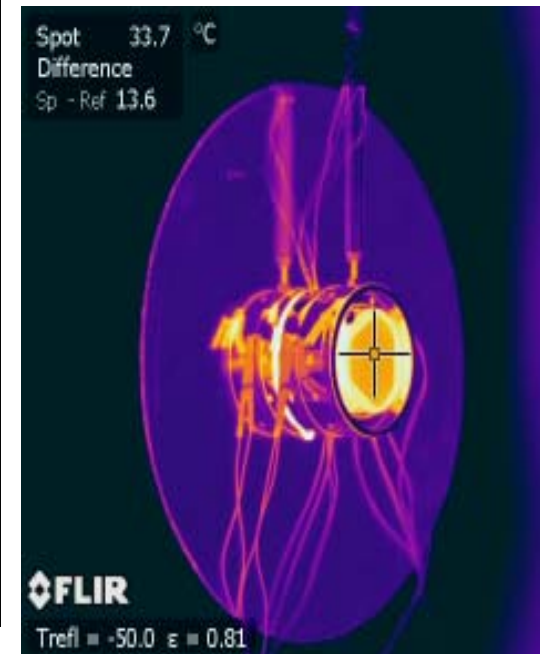
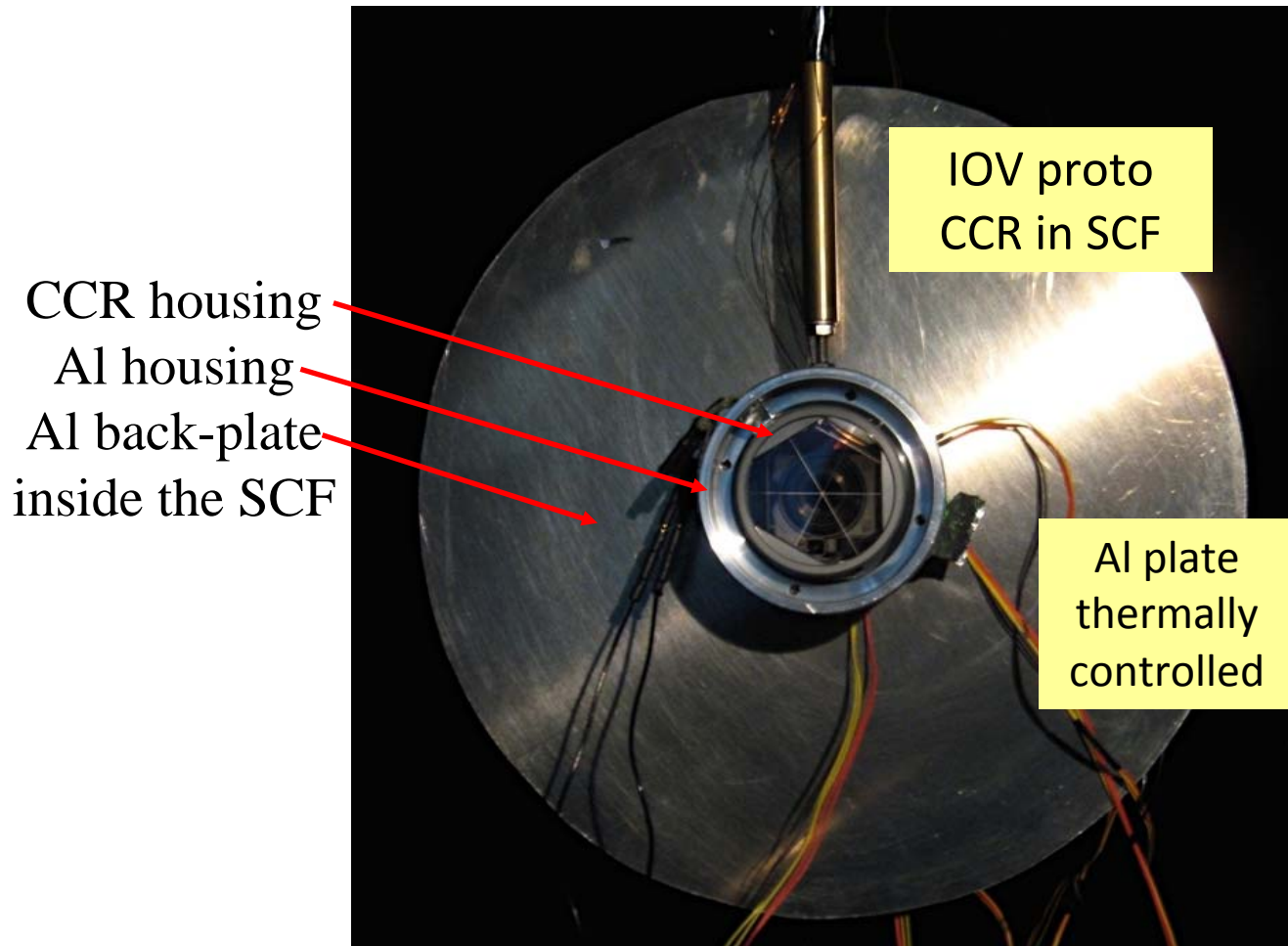
**Sunrise-Eclipse-Sunset** probes critical features of the thermal and optical behavior of the CCR

## Galileo orbit:

- Altitude = 23222 km



# GALILEO IOV CCR SCF-Test configuration



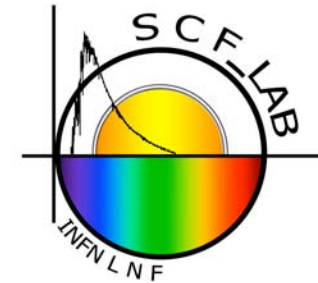
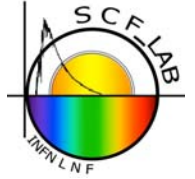
Results will be presented in Wednesday special session on GNSS and ETRUSCO-2

# Conclusions and prospects

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- New infrastructure SCF\_LAB with two unique OGSEs
- SCF: Satellite/Lunar/GNSS laser ranging/altimetry
- SCF-G: optimized for GNSS
- SCF-Test of: GPS/GLONASS/GIOVE, LAGEOS, Galileo IOV
- New SCF-Test/Revision-ETRUSCO-2 (except for the WI) applied to a prototype Galileo IOV CCR



Thank you for your attention

# Main Reference Documents

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- [RD-1] Dell’Agnello, S., et al, **Creation of the new industry-standard space test of laser retroreflectors for the GNSS and LAGEOS**, J. Adv. Space Res. **47** (2011) 822–842.
- [RD-2] P. Willis, Preface, Scientific applications of Galileo and other Global Navigation Satellite Systems (II), J. Adv. Space Res., **47** (2011) 769.
- [RD-3] D. Currie, S. Dell’Agnello, G. Delle Monache, **A Lunar Laser Ranging Array for the 21st Century**, Acta Astron. **68** (2011) 667-680.
- [RD-4] Dell’Agnello, S., et al, Fundamental physics and absolute positioning metrology with the MAGIA lunar orbiter, Exp Astron, October 2011, Volume 32, [Issue 1, pp 19-35](#) ASI Phase A study.
- [RD-5] Dell’Agnello, S. et al, **A Lunar Laser Ranging Retro-Reflector Array for NASA's Manned Landings, the International Lunar Network and the Proposed ASI Lunar Mission MAGIA**, Proceedings of the 16th International Workshop on Laser Ranging, Space Research Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences Warsaw, Poland, 2008.
- [RD-6] International Lunar Network (<http://iln.arc.nasa.gov/>), Core Instrument and Communications Working Group Final Reports.
- [RD-7] Yi Mao, Max Tegmark, Alan H. Guth, and Serkan Cabi, Constraining torsion with Gravity Probe B, Physical Review D **76**, 104029 (2007).
- [RD-8] March, R., Bellettini, G., Tauraso, R., Dell’Agnello, S., **Constraining spacetime torsion with the Moon and Mercury**, Physical Review D **83**, 104008 (2011).
- [RD-9] March, R., Bellettini, G., Tauraso, R., Dell’Agnello, S., **Constraining spacetime torsion with LAGEOS**, Gen Relativ Gravit (2011) 43:3099–3126.
- [RD-10] **ETRUSCO-2: An ASI-INFN project of technological development and “SCF-Test” of GNSS LASER Retroreflector Arrays**, S. Dell’Agnello, 3<sup>rd</sup> International Colloquium on Scientific and Fundamental Aspects of the Galileo Programme, Copenhagen, Denmark, August 2011