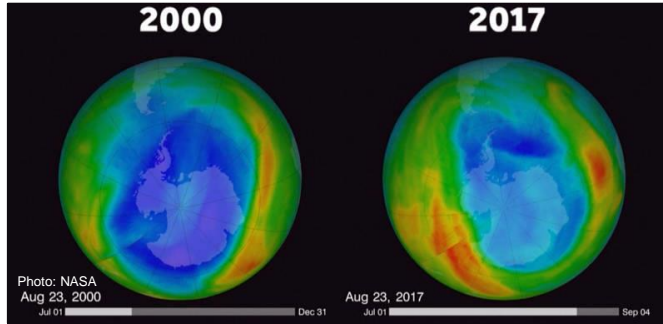


A low-angle, upward-looking photograph of a complex metal structure, likely part of an astronomical telescope or space station, set against a dark, star-filled sky. Several bright yellow laser beams originate from the structure and converge towards a single point in the distance. The structure is illuminated with a warm, golden light.

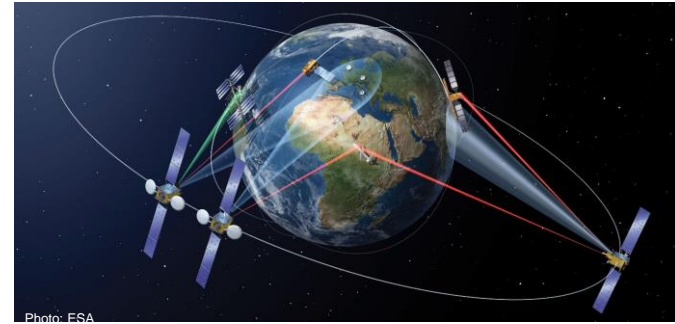
# ADAPTIVE MIRRORS FOR ASTRONOMY

W.A. Jonker

**TNO** innovation  
for life



**Preventing Climate Change**



**Secure Broadband Connectivity**



**Understanding the Universe**



**Economic growth in NL and EU**

We build prototypes and one-offs to stimulate the high tech industry and enable scientific discovery

# BIG SCIENCE: ELT M1 SUPPORT STRUCTURE



- ESO's Extremely Large Telescope has a 39m diameter mirror, consisting of 798 hexagonal 1.4m segments
- M1 support structure keeps each segment of each shape within 22nm surface form error
- Warping harness actively corrects individual segment shape for gravity vector
- 1 EM & 6 QM's delivered meeting all specs
- Joint prototype development with the goal of securing volume manufacturing of **900+** units for NL

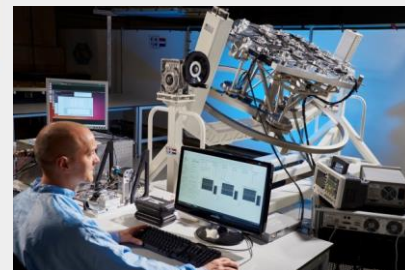


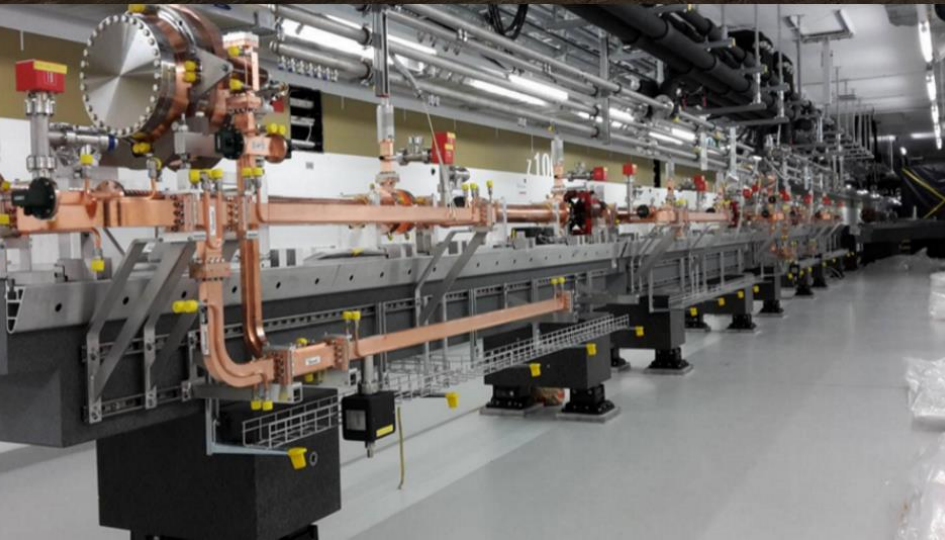
VDL ETG Projects, part of VDL Groep, will build the supporting structure for the main mirror of the Extremely Large Telescope (ELT) in northern Chile.

## VDL works on building 'the world's biggest eye on the sky'

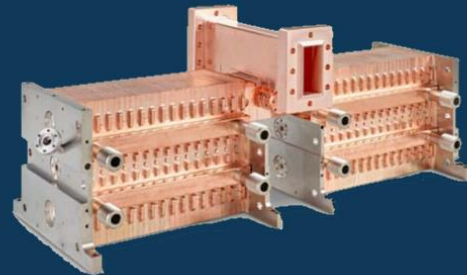
19 April 2018

VDL ETG Projects, part of VDL Groep, will build the supporting structure for the main mirror of the Extremely Large Telescope (ELT) in northern Chile. At an elevation of over 3 km, this is where the ESO (European Southern Observatory) will build the world's largest telescope. The supporting structure consists of 798 individual support structures for mirror segments, which together form the telescope's main mirror (with a diameter of over 39 metres). The order, which VDL ETG Projects will deliver over the course of five years, is worth several tens of millions of euros.





# VDL Science & Technology



# VDL ETG Market Segments – high-end contract manufacturing



**Semiconductor Capital Equipment**



**Mechanization Projects**



**Analytical Equipment**



**Led Manufacturing Equipment**



**Medical Equipment**



**Solar Production Equipment**



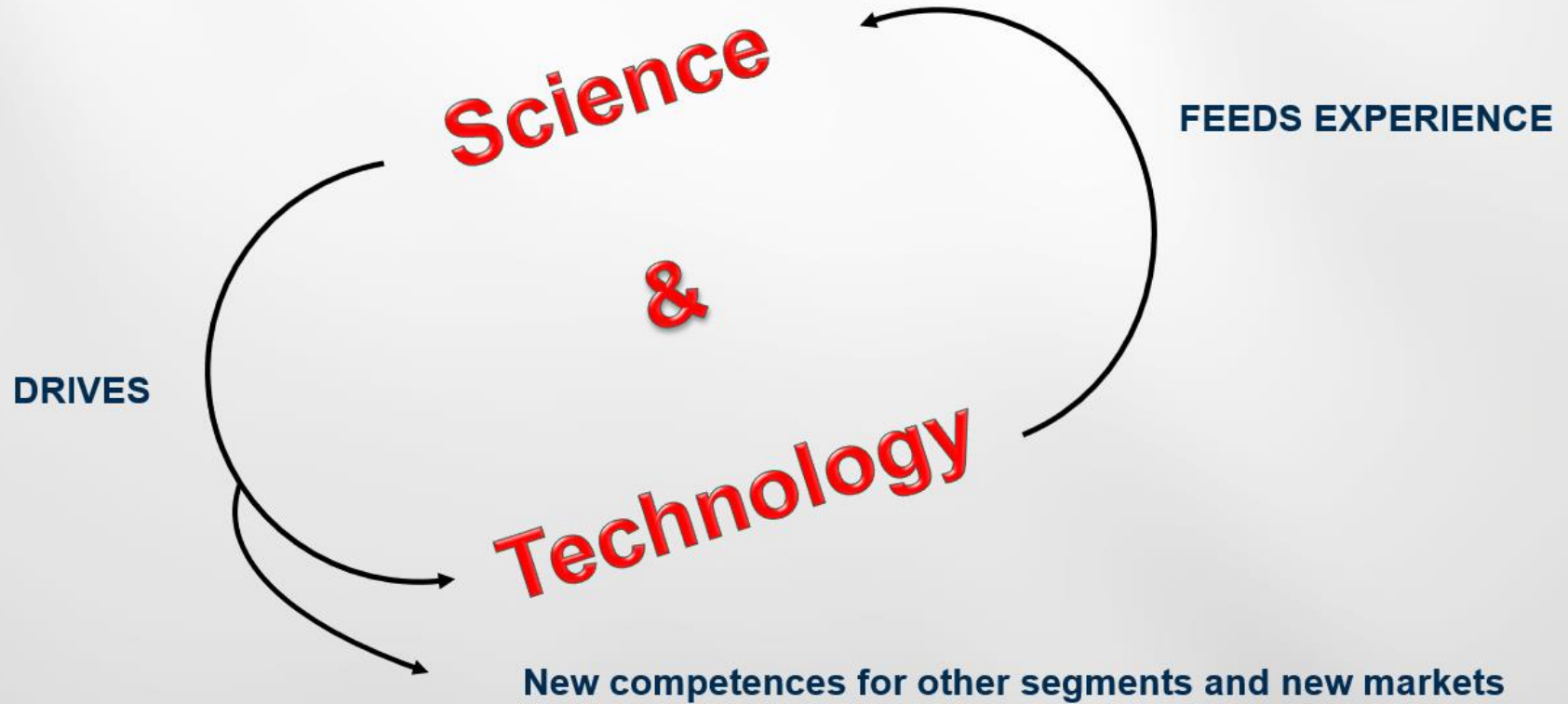
**Science & Technology**

- Accelerators & FELs
- Instruments for astronomy
- Satellites (communication, earth observation)



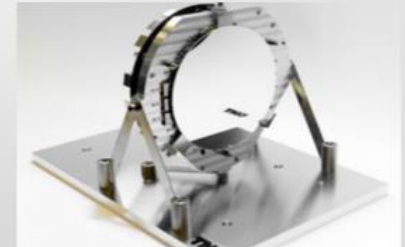
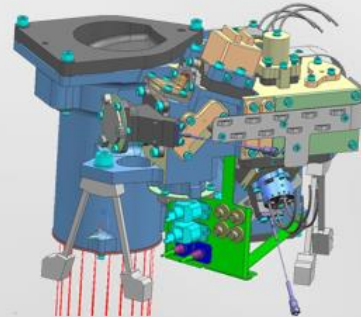
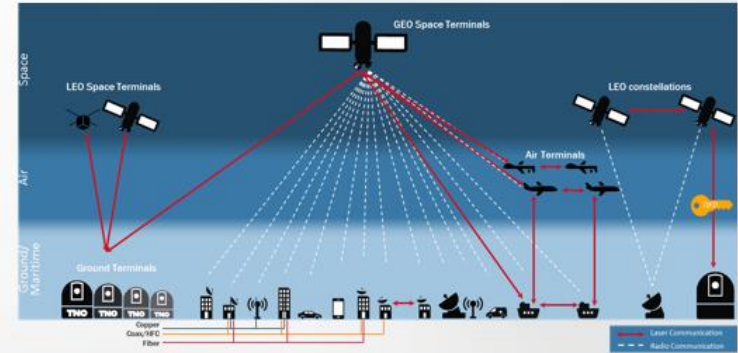
**Aerospace**

# Science & Technology drives our competences



# Space...optical communication

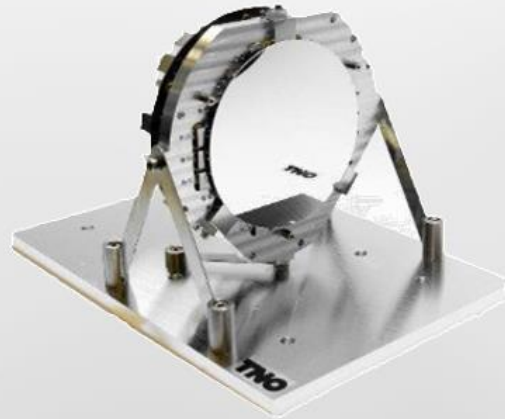
- VDL is member of a Dutch industry consortium bringing laser com technology to the market
- FSO Instruments, powered by TNO technology





# Next...(actuators for) adaptive optics

- Highly efficient deformable mirror
- Launching application: astronomy
- UH88: proof of concept / demonstrator
- International project – science, applied science, industry




Deep dive: next slides

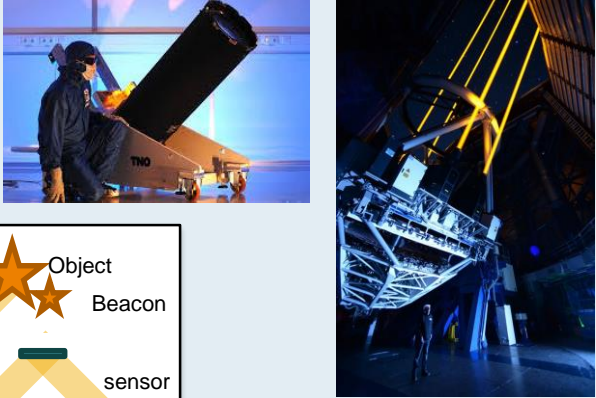


- Application fields; Ground based astronomy, Semiconductor, Laser Communication, and Space

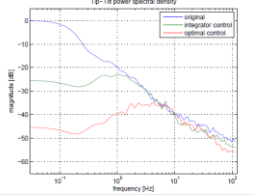

**Corrective elements**




**Beacon**



**Control**

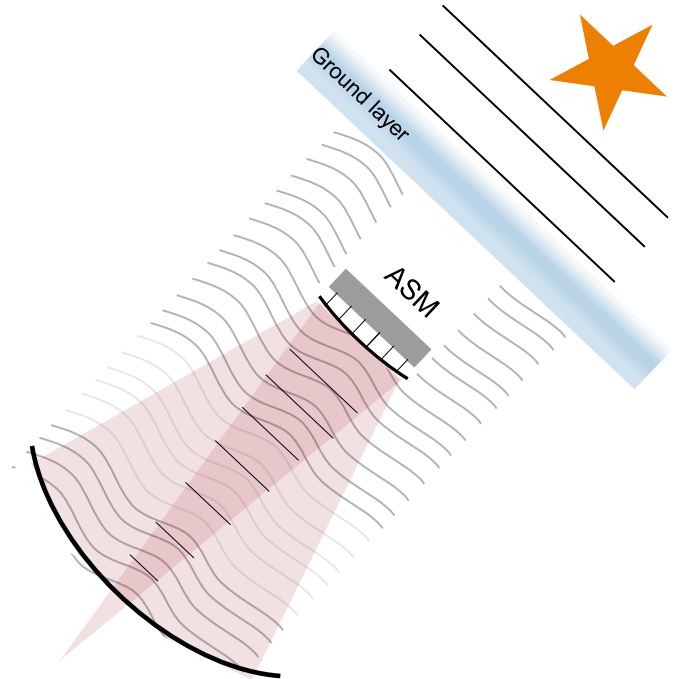


**Wave front sensing**

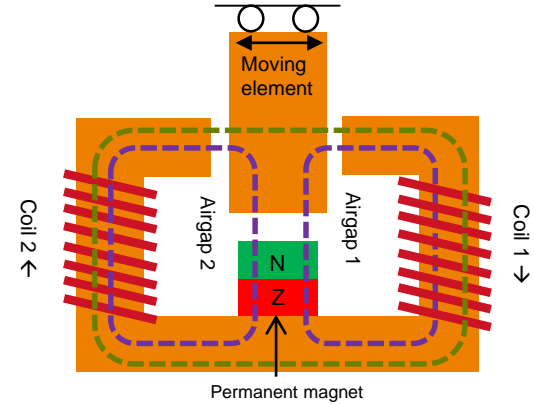


**Diagram:** A schematic diagram of an adaptive optics control loop. It shows an 'Object' and 'Beacon' emitting light that is reflected by a 'DM' (Deformable Mirror). The light is then detected by a 'sensor'. The sensor's output is fed into a 'Control' block, which sends signals back to the 'DM' to adjust its shape. The diagram also includes a 'sensor' block and a 'Control' block.

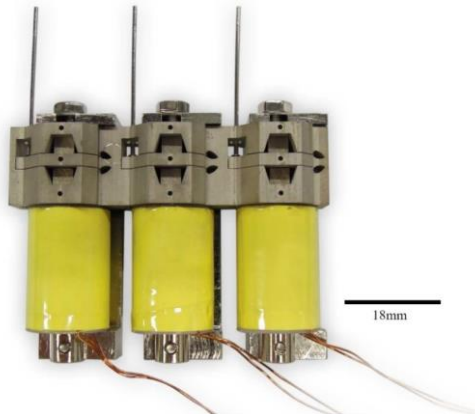
- › **Ground Layer Adaptive Optics (GLAO)**
- › Improve resolution over a wide field of view by compensating ground layer aberrations.
- › Drivers for **Adaptive Secondary Mirrors (ASM)**
  - › Wide field of view corrections
  - › High-throughput and simplified optics
  - › Minimize Thermal Background
- › Current adaptive mirrors are placed as separate instruments in the lab in the optical back-end of the telescope
- › With ASM, AO becomes an integral part of the overall system
  - › Reliability and robustness of critical importance



- › Actuation principle; hybrid variable reluctance
  - › Highly linearity; repeatability; stability
  - › High force per volume; scalable up from ~5mm pitch
  - › Efficiency:  $38 N/\sqrt{W}$ ; 40x that of same size voice-coil
  - › Low power dissipation (mW per actuator)
  - › Compact, low power PWM electronics



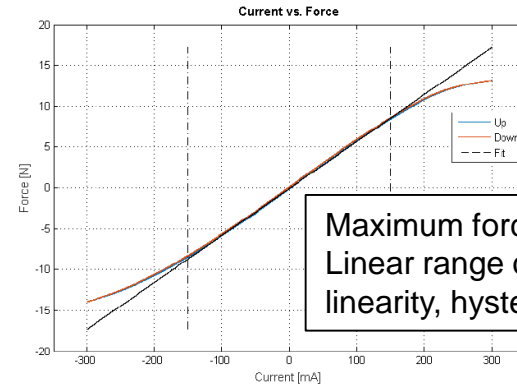
prototype actuator strip



4,3 mm pitch actuators



Test results: Force-Current



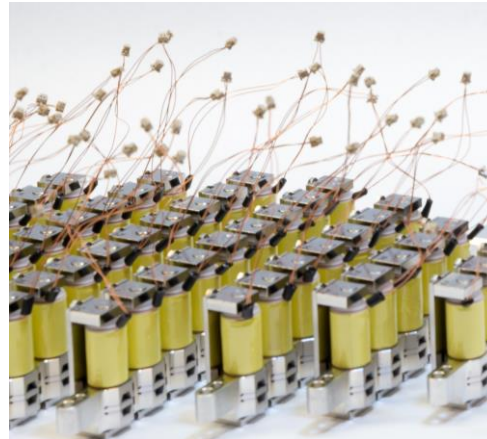
# FIRST FULL DEFORMABLE MIRROR

- › Proto #1 integrated end 2016
- › Ø160mm, 57 actuators (18mm pitch)
- › Actuator production by VDL
- › Developed for ESA TRP study to explore use of AO in Space
- › Recently completed test campaign for use in Adaptive Optics Correction Chain BB at Durham CfAI

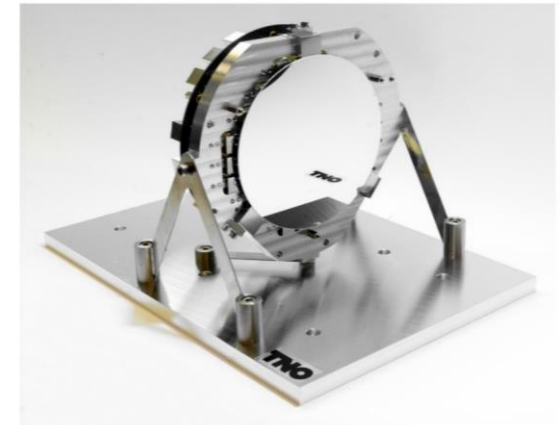
## DM proto #1 specifications

Specifications	
Mirror diameter	Ø160mm
Number of actuators	57
Actuator pitch	18mm
Actuator stroke	40µm, Free stroke 10 µm, inter-actuator
Linearity	>99%
Max Power dissipation	<10mW per actuator
Best flat	<30 nm RMS
Actuator coupling	40%

## Actuator set

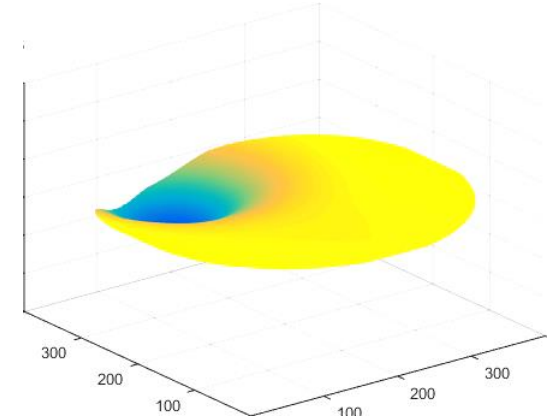


## DM prototype



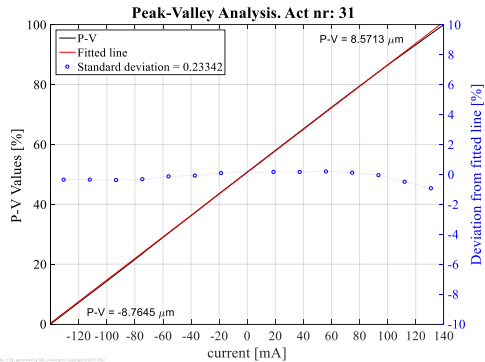
# DM TEST RESULTS

- › **99%** Linearity confirmed
- › Best flat performance **32nm RMS**
  - › limited by high initial unflatness of CotS fused silica wafer
- › Power dissipation for initial flattening is **0.2 Watts** (total)



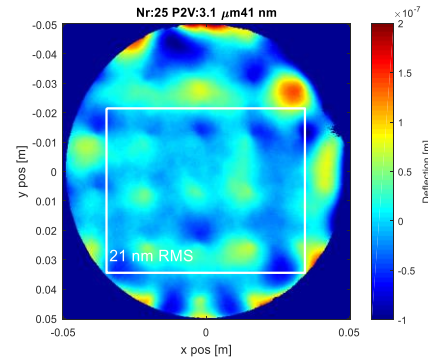
## LINEARITY

Linearity > 99.5%

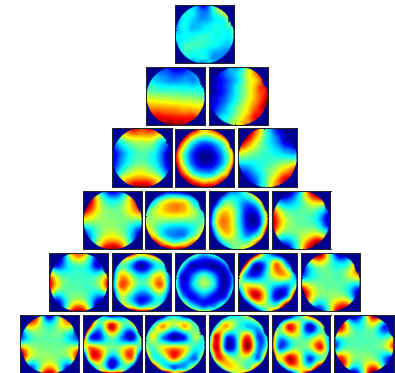


## BEST FLAT

32 nm RMS (95% Apert.)

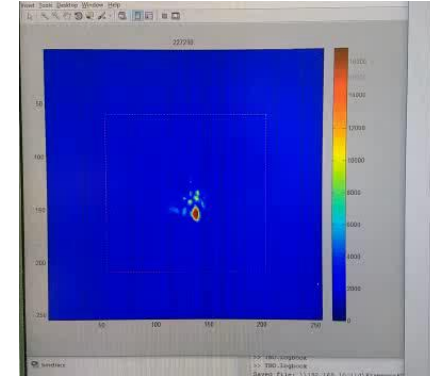


## OPEN-LOOP CONTROL

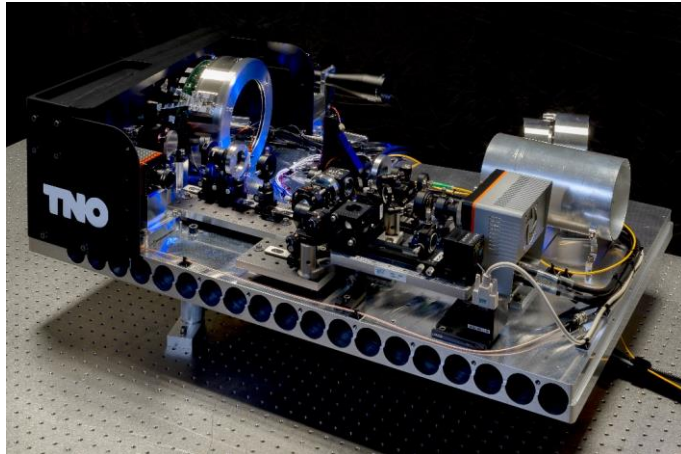


# FIELD TEST - LASER COMMUNICATION

- › Ground terminal bread-board developed for laser communication
- › Goal: Verify performance gain with AO and sensitivity for Point-Ahead Angle
- › Developed in ESA Scylight program in cooperation with DLR
- › Uses a 57-actuator DM by TNO; manufactured by VDL



DM proto #2 (04/2018, satcom ground terminal)



- › Targeted for fast tip/tilt corrections and point-ahead angle in the space segment
- › Utilizes the same actuator technology (different configuration)
- › Prototype successfully tested (July-2017)
  
- › Currently going through industrialization phase with industrial partner Demcon; several units sold already

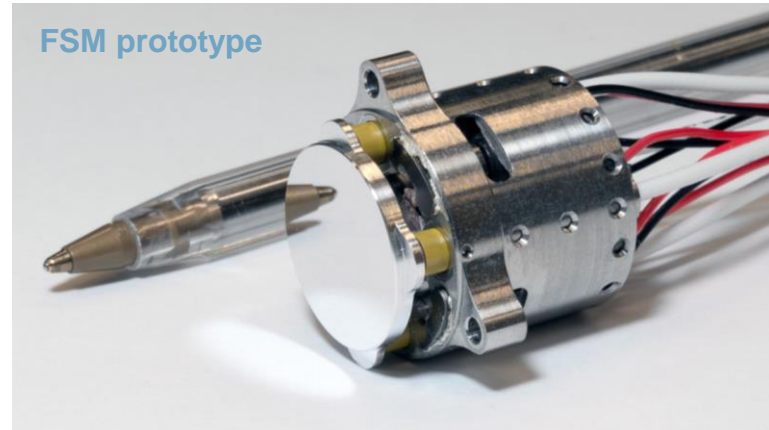


FSM writing letters (40 Hz)



Main design Specifications	
Tip/tilt range	$\pm 2^\circ$ (Optical)
Bandwidth (-3dB)	>1kHz
Jitter	< 1 $\mu$ rads
Optical coating	Enhanced gold, >98% refl. @ 1550nm
Admissible Optical Power	~10Watts
Mirror diameter	$\varnothing 20$ mm
Volume	$\varnothing 24 \times 30$ mm
Dependability	Redundant motor windings

FSM prototype



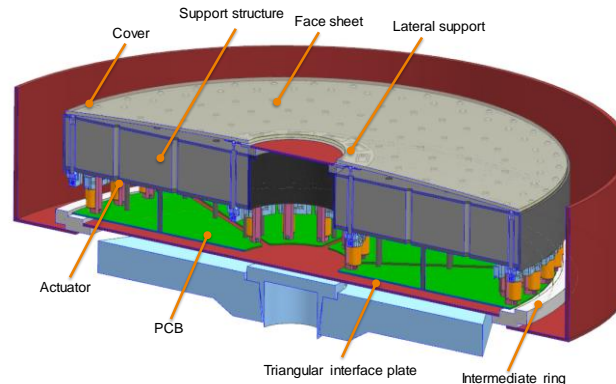


# ASM TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATOR

- › Next step in astronomy: **UH-88** telescope on Mauna Kea
- › Consortium partners:
  - › University of Hawaii: advisor and virtual customer
  - › TNO: development and performance testing
  - › VDL ETG: actuators and integration
  - › L3Harris: convex ULE face sheet
  - › Hyperion: drive electronics
- › Ongoing development, funded by partners & TKI grant
- › Goal: on-sky demonstration of tech by end of 2020



Specifications	
Mirror diameter	Ø630mm (Convex)
Number of actuators	204
Actuator pitch	40mm, radial
Actuator stroke	35µm, Free stroke 4,5 µm, inter-actuator
Hysteresis	<1%
Actuator disipation	~2.3 W (204 actuator )
Total dissipation	~20W (control boards)
Overall mass	~50kg



# DESIGN STUDY - GMT M2 SUPPORT STRUCTURE

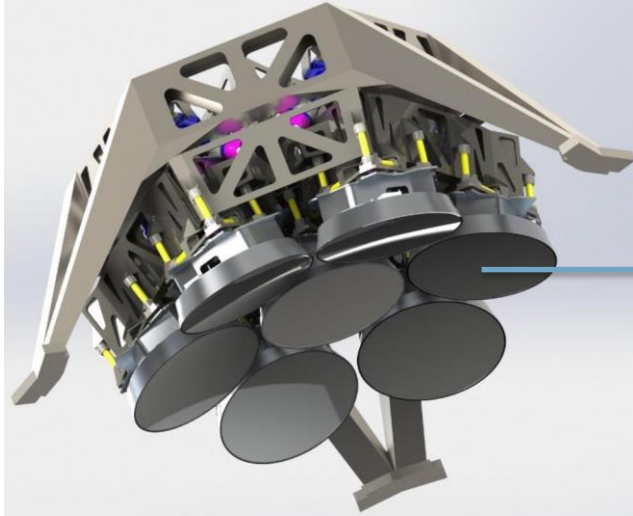
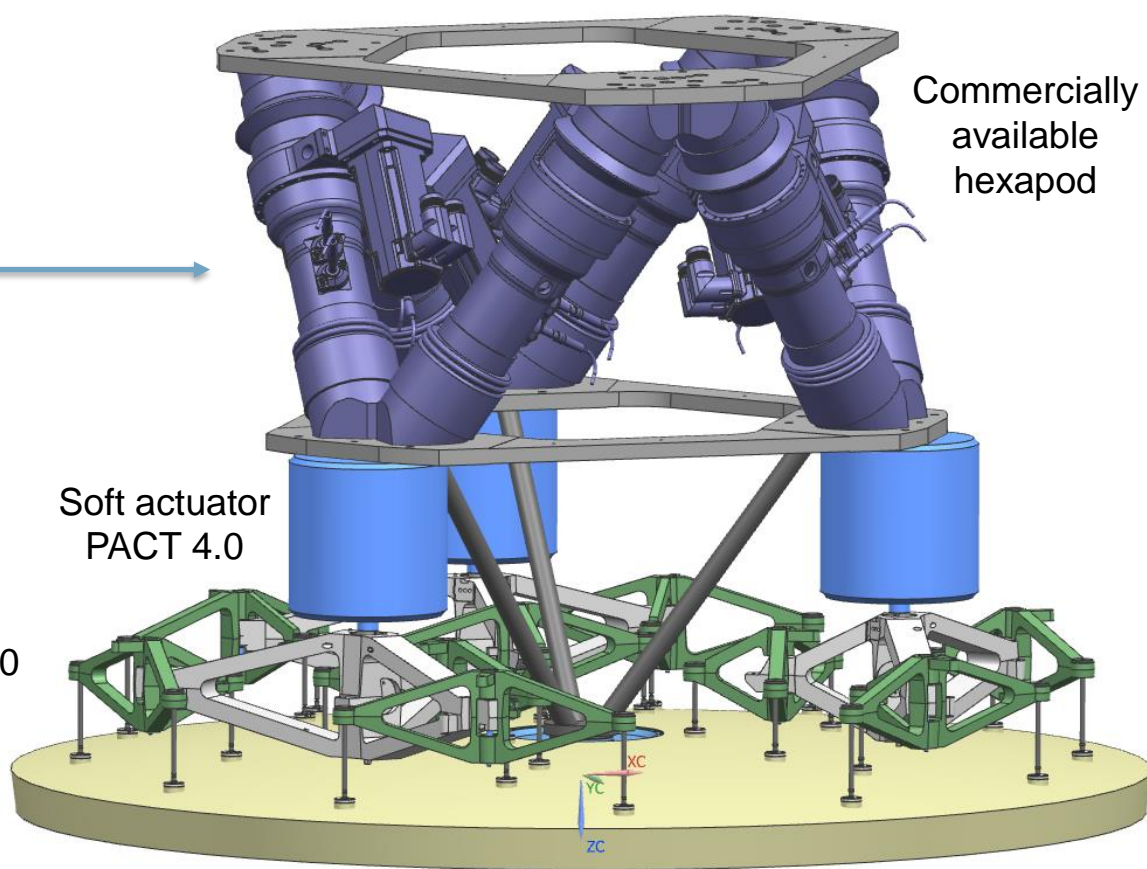
Commercially  
available  
hexapod

Soft actuator  
PACT 4.0

Whiffle tree – M1SS 2.0

40mm thick solid mirror

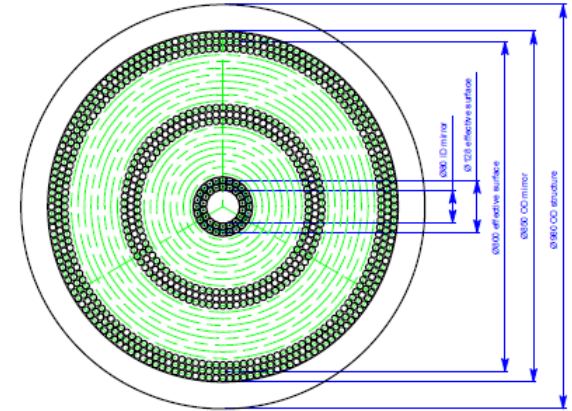
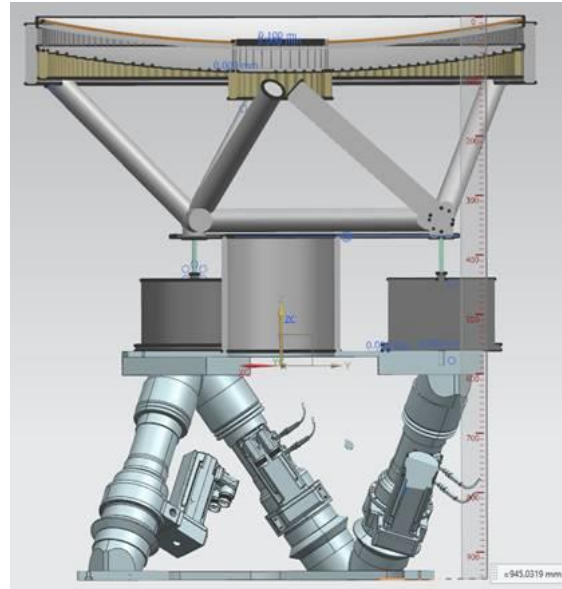
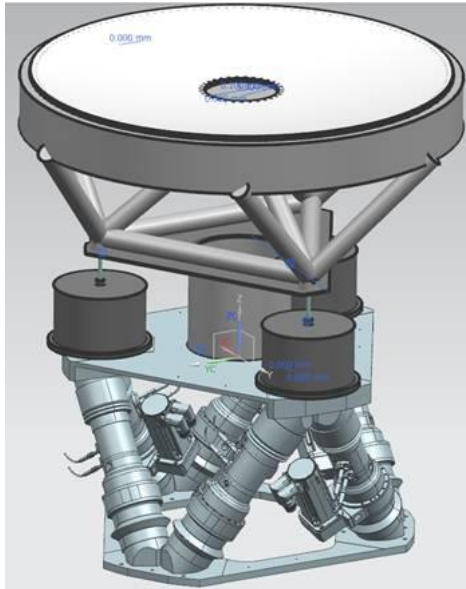
*-upgradeable to TNO/VDL ASM-*



# DESIGN STUDY: ASM FOR EUROPEAN SOLAR TELESCOPE

- › ASM allows configuration to reduce from 13 → 6 mirrors
- › High actuator density: 850mm diameter, >2000 actuators; 16mm pitch
- › High heat-load (136Watts optical power, 20% absorption)

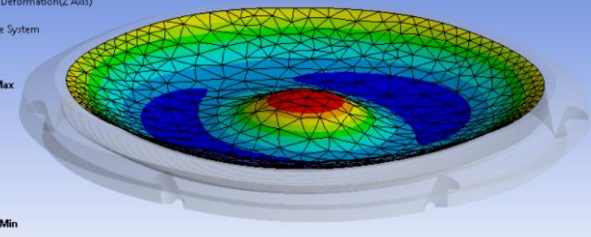
*Our ASM concept uniquely allows for this density and operation under these loads*



- All actuators  $\varnothing 16$ mm.
- $\varnothing 128$ mm = estimation of inner edge of effective mirror.
- 18 additional actuators inside  $\varnothing 128$ mm for slope control at edge of effective surface.
- 156 additional actuators outside  $\varnothing 800$ mm for slope control at edge of effective surface.
- Including these 18 + 156 actuators a total of 1988 actuators are used.
- $\varnothing 980$ mm is nominal size excl. alignment range of e.g.  $\pm 10$ mm (TBD).

E: Copy of Static Structural  
Directional Deformation 2  
Type: Directional Deformation(Z Axis)  
Unit: m  
Global Coordinate System  
Time: 1  
24-5-2019 13:15

-4.675e-7 Max  
-9.4136e-7  
-1.4152e-6  
-1.8891e-6  
-2.363e-6  
-2.8369e-6  
-3.3107e-6  
-3.7845e-6  
-4.2594e-6  
-4.7323e-6 Min



# CONCLUSION

- › Development of key technologies & sharpening of skills in 1-off projects:
  - › Support structures
  - › Actuator technology
- › Partially funded by ESO and ESA
- › We now pro-actively target the market for scientific instrumentation



HYPERION TECHNOLOGIES

**L3HARRIS**

A long-exposure photograph of a starry night sky, showing numerous bright stars as long, curved, concentric trails of light. The trails are most prominent in the center and become more sparse towards the edges. The colors of the trails range from white and yellow to blue and purple. The background is dark, and the overall effect is a sense of motion and time passing.

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Take a look:

**[TNO.NL/ASTRONOMY](https://www.tno.nl/ASTRONOMY)**

**TNO** innovation  
for life