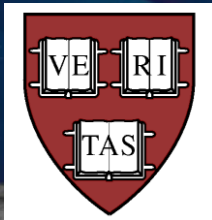
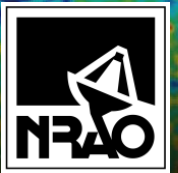
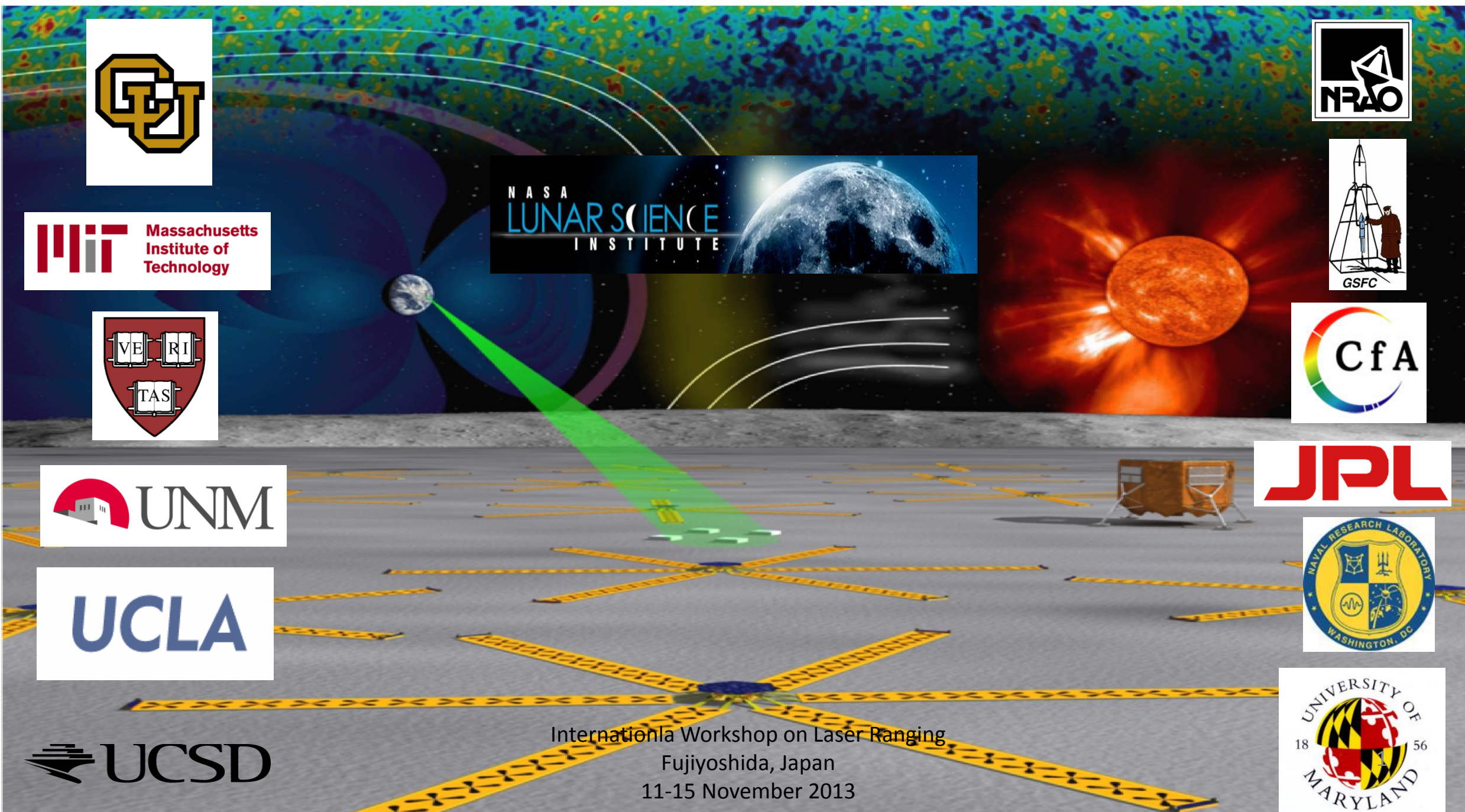


THERMAL ANALYSIS OF APOLLO 11 RETROREFLECTOR

Professor Douglas Currie

University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA
NASA Lunar Science Institute, Moffett Field, CA
INFN – LNF, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy

**& The LLRRA-21 Teams with the
Lunar University Network for Astrophysics Research
Jack Burns, Director**



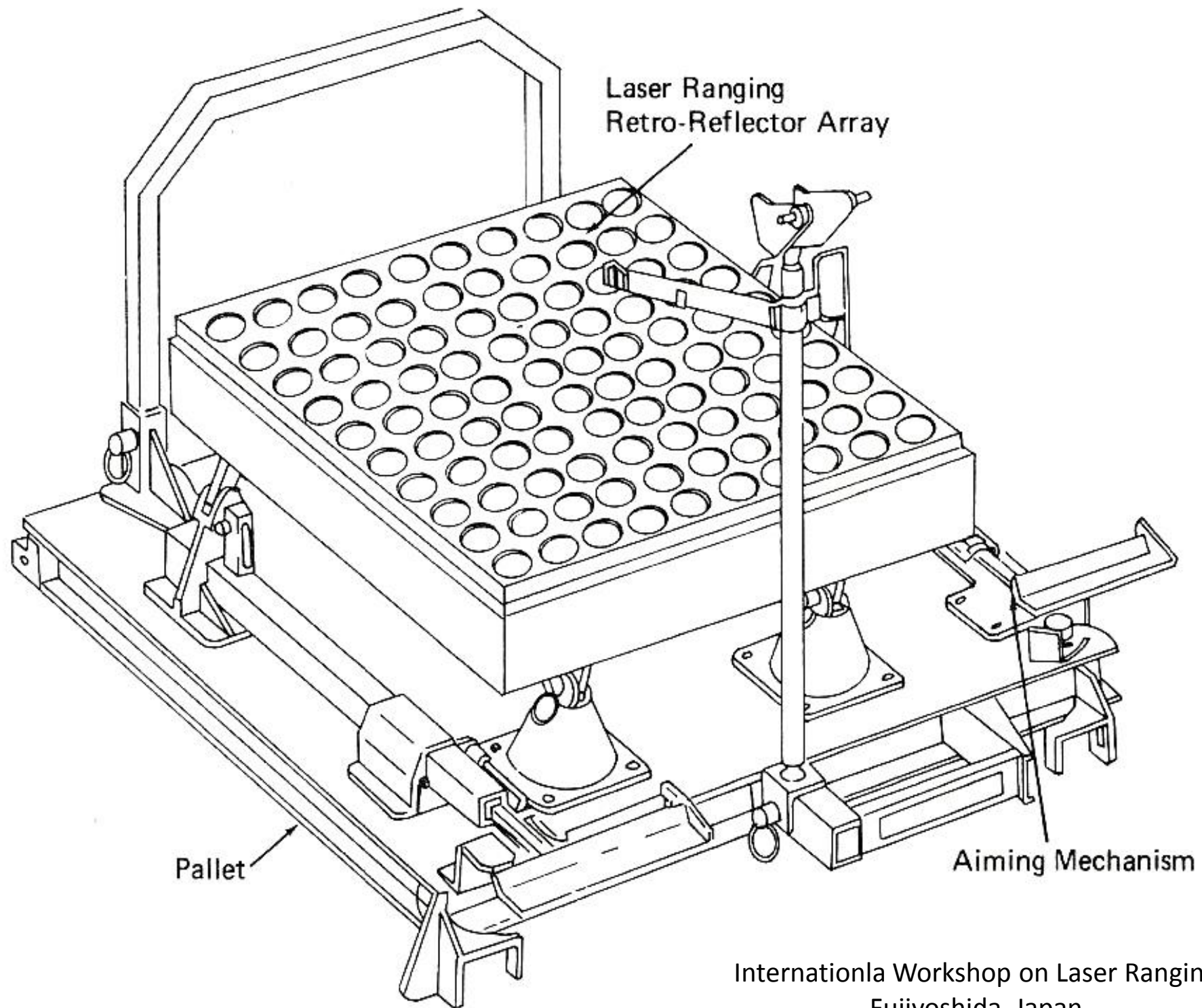
International Workshop on Laser Ranging
Fujiyoshida, Japan
11-15 November 2013

OBJECTIVES

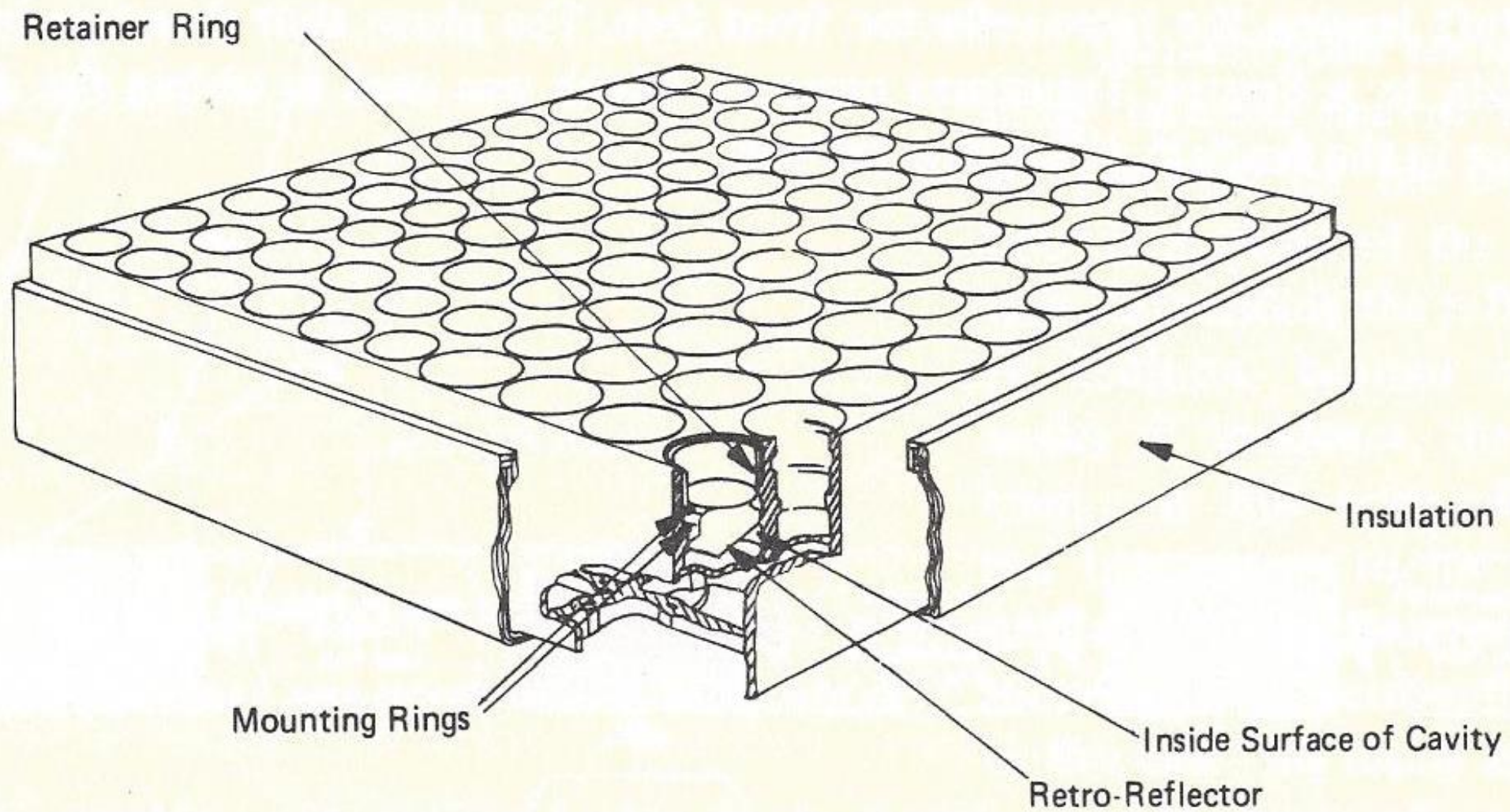
- Apollo Retroreflector Arrays – Apollo 11
 - Past and Current Performance
 - Lunar Night, Lunar Day and Lunar Eclipse
 - Role of “Dust”
 - Simulation Approach for this Discussion
 - Simulation of Radiation and Conduction
 - Solar Illumination, Interaction with Regolith and Internal
 - Structural Simulation has Three Domains
 - Solar Effects – Internal Absorption in CCR – IDL - UoM
 - Environmental Thermal Effects – Thermal Desktop – Giovanni
 - Optical Analysis of Thermal Effects – IDL – UoM
- Address Physical Principles not Structure of Simulation
 - Initially Developed for the LLRRA-21 for Delivery to the Moon
 - Also Applicable to CCR Arrays in Orbit

OBJECTIVES

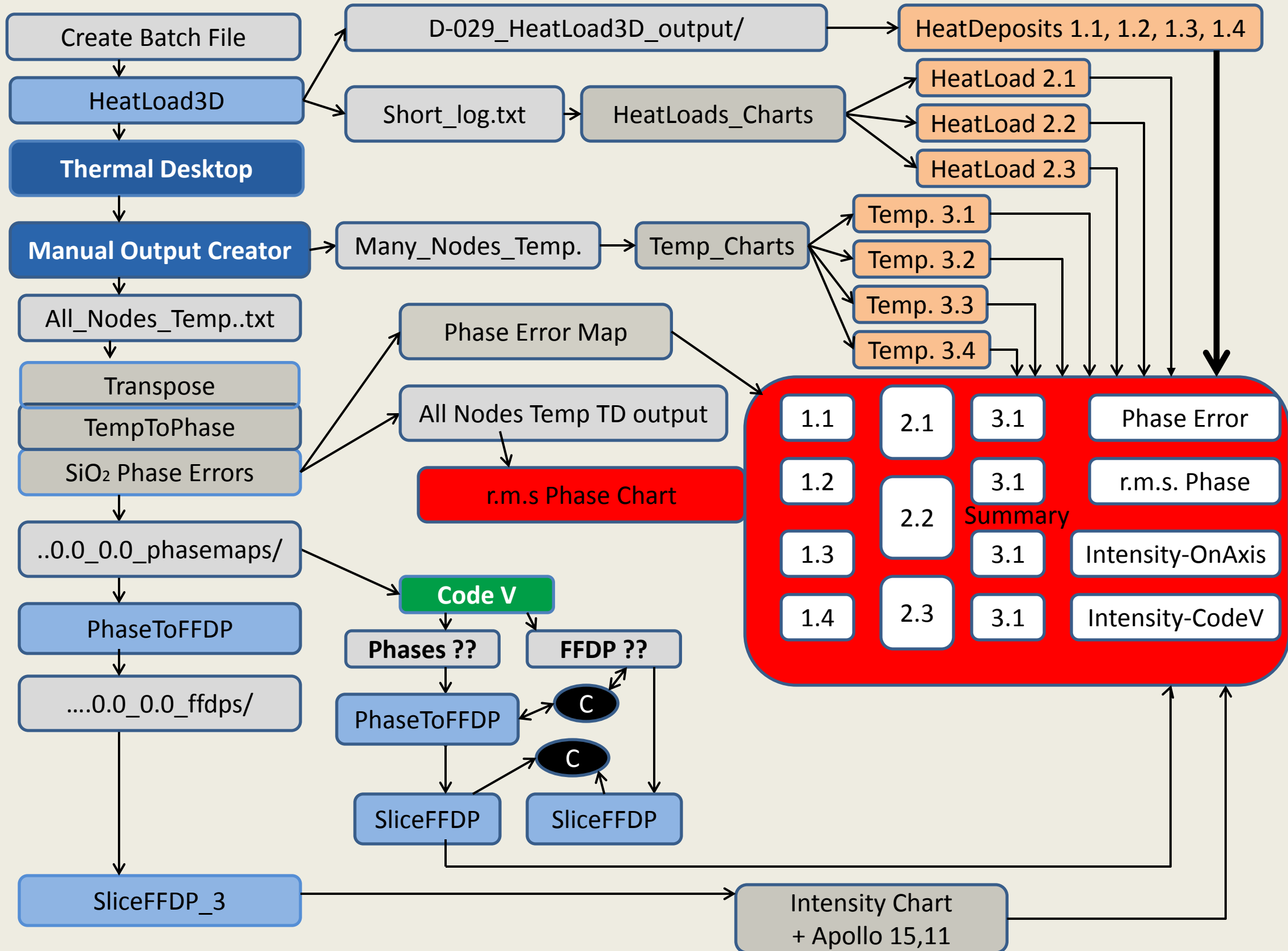
- Highlight Critical Issues for LLRRA-21
 - Assure High Initial Performance
 - Effect of Long Term Weathering over 40 Years
- Stimulate Suggestions
 - Of Missing Elements that are Important
 - Especially Issues that have Arisen in Other CCR Systems
 - To be Considered for Future Implementation
- Provide Options for Use of Simulation Programs
 - By Other Groups
 - Especially for Satellite CCR Systems
 - For Apollo, Thermal Problems Reduce Signal >50%



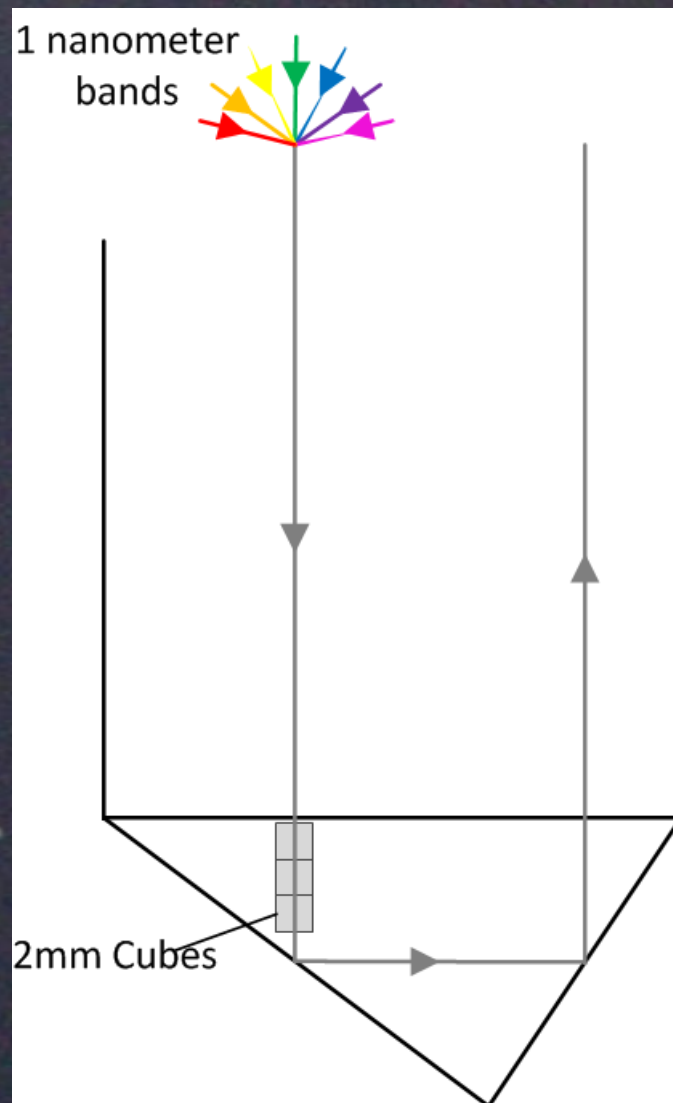
International Workshop on Laser Ranging
Fujiyoshida, Japan
11-15 November 2013



LLRRA-21 Thermal/Optical Simulation

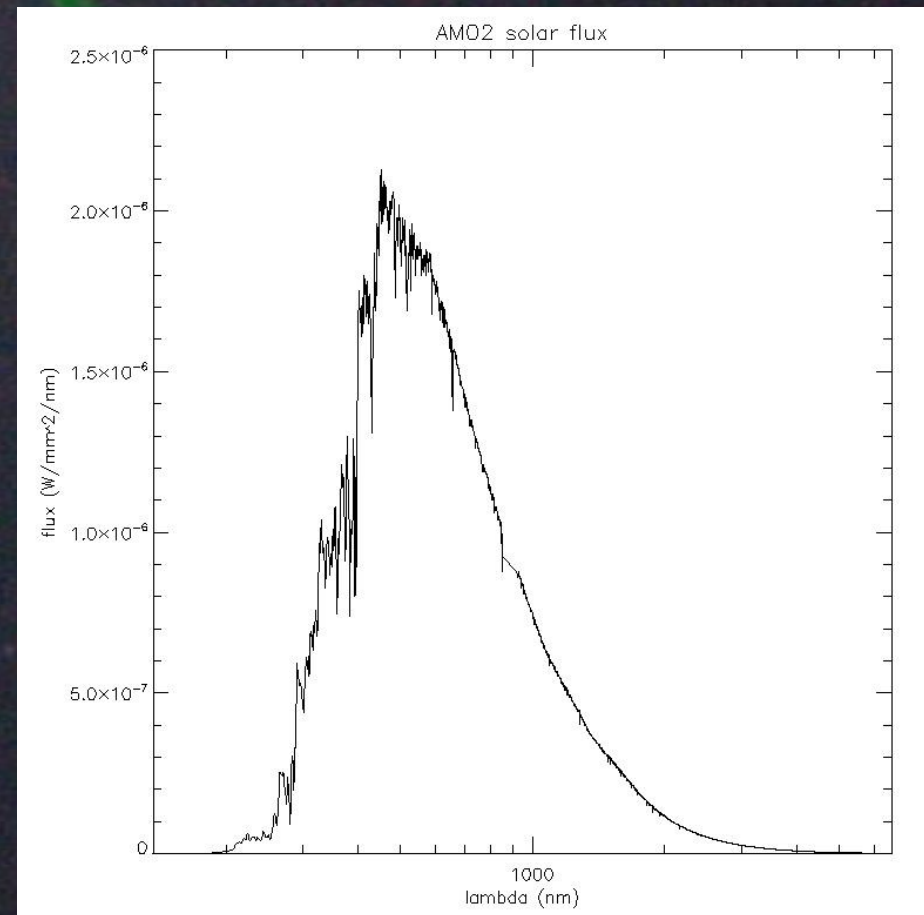
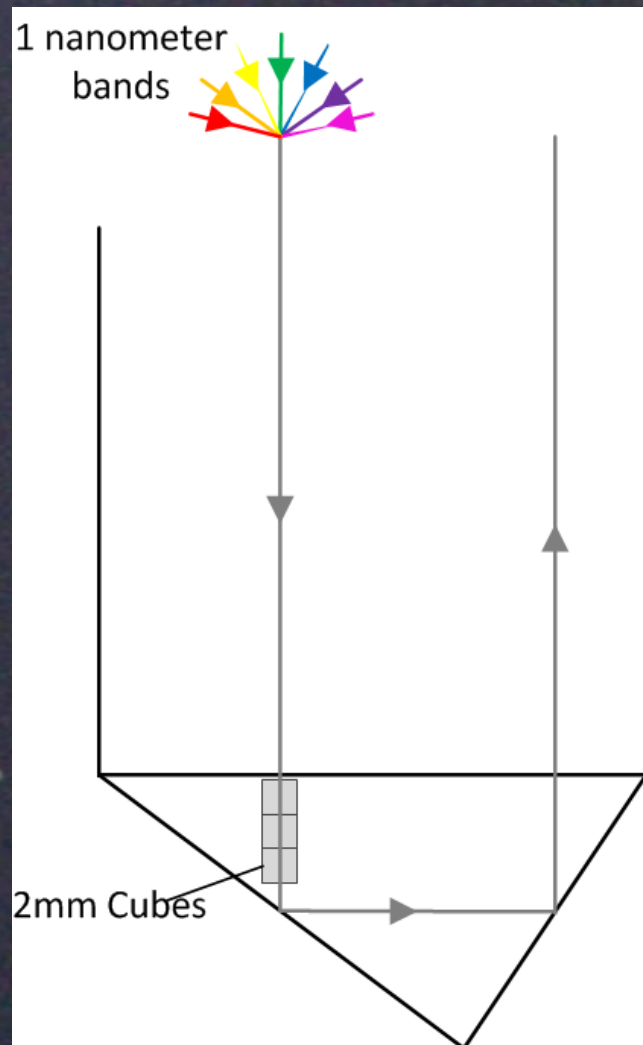


RAY PROPOGATION OF SOLAR INPUT

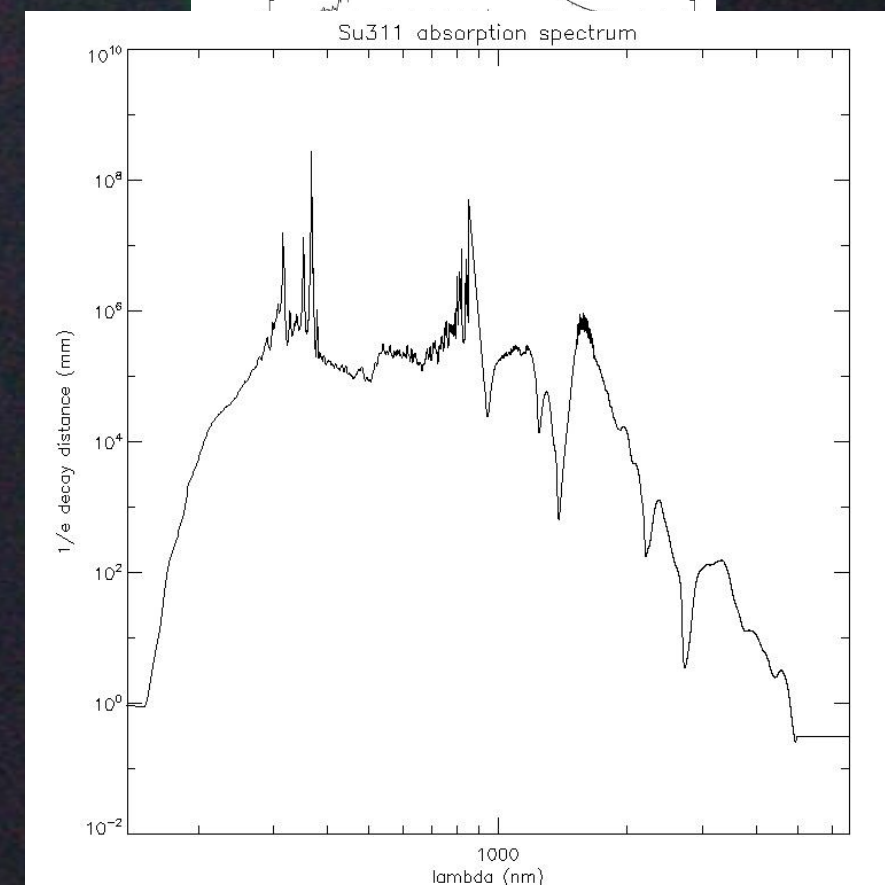
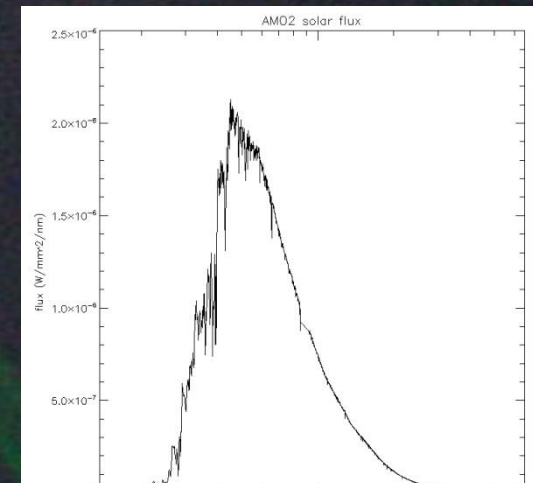
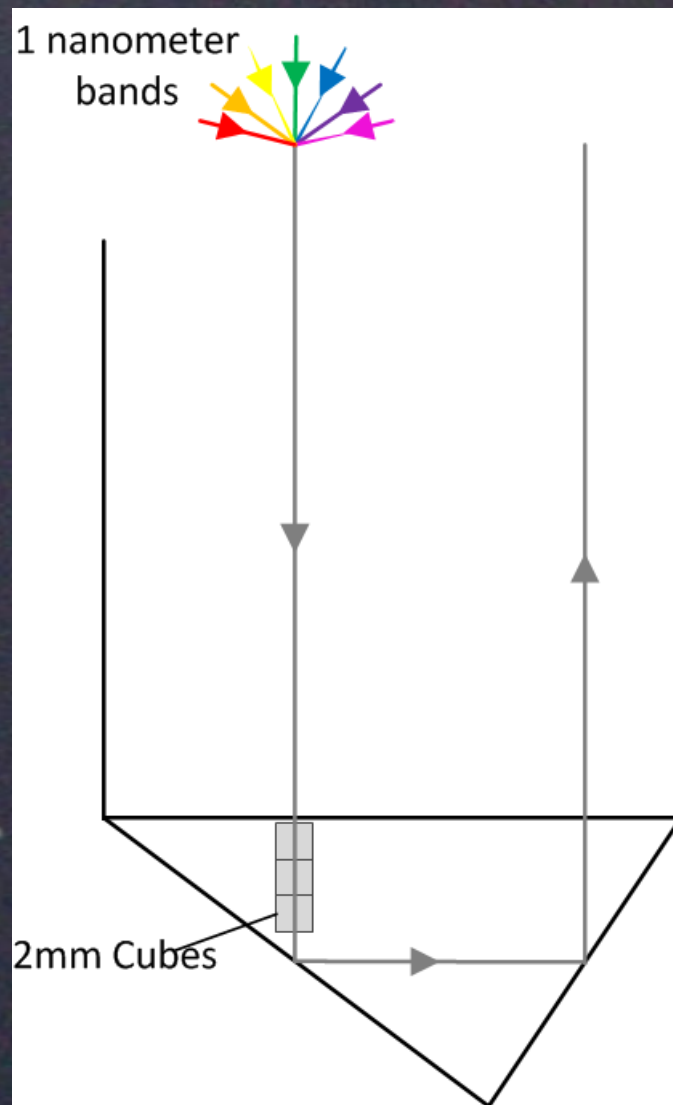


- For a “Perfect” CCR
 - Metal Coating
 - Tight Return Beam
 - Unacceptable Solar Heating
- Total Internal Reflection
 - No Coating on Back Faces
 - No Back Face Absorption
 - Less Tight Beam
 - TIR Breakthrough for Some Angles
- Solar Absorption
 - Spatial Variation of Heat Loads
 - Absorption in CCR
 - Depends on Solar Spectrum
 - Depends on SiO₂ Absorption

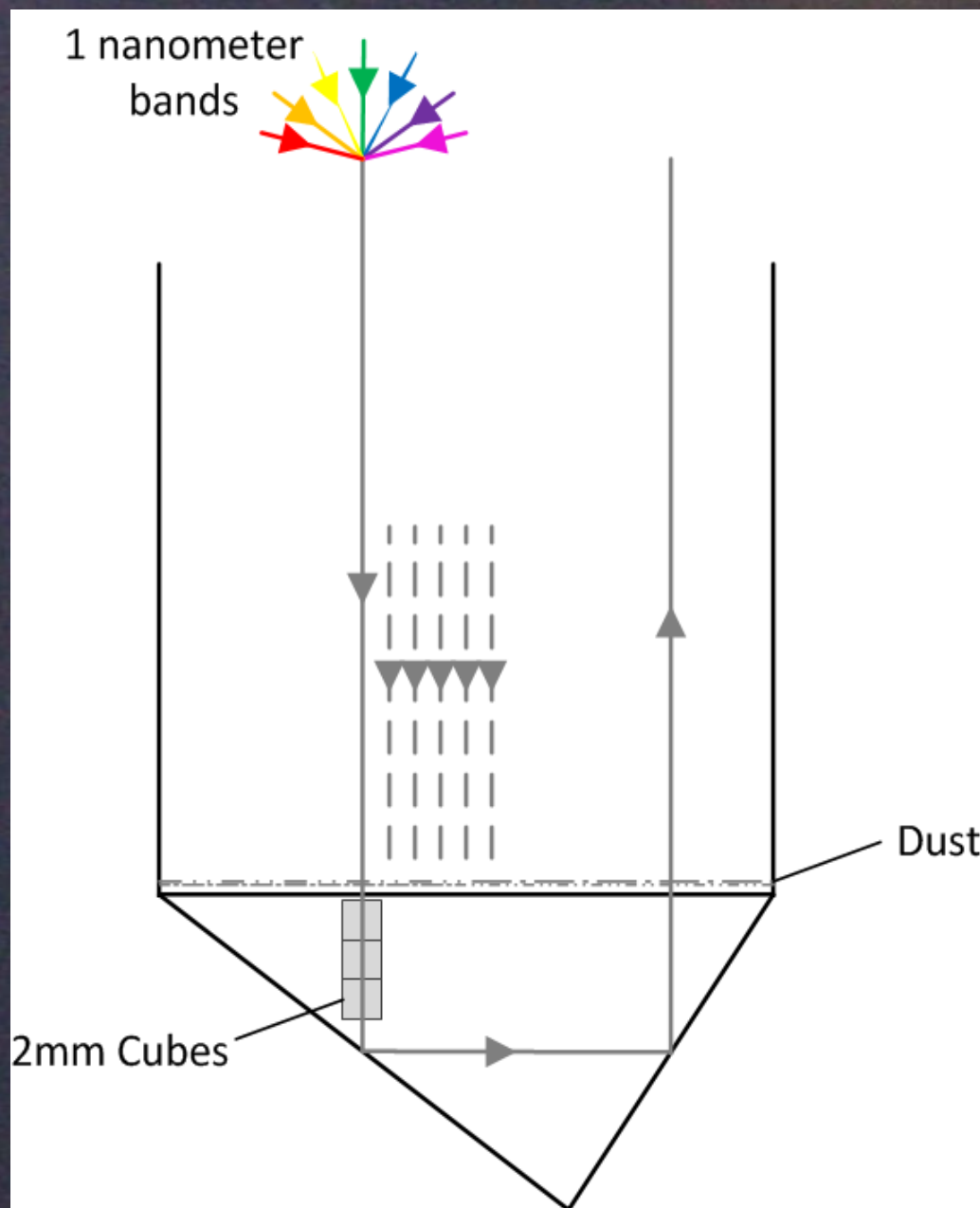
RAY PROPOGATION OF SOLAR INPUT SOLAR SPECTRUM



RAY PROPOGATION OF SOLAR INPUT FUSED SILICA ABSORPTION

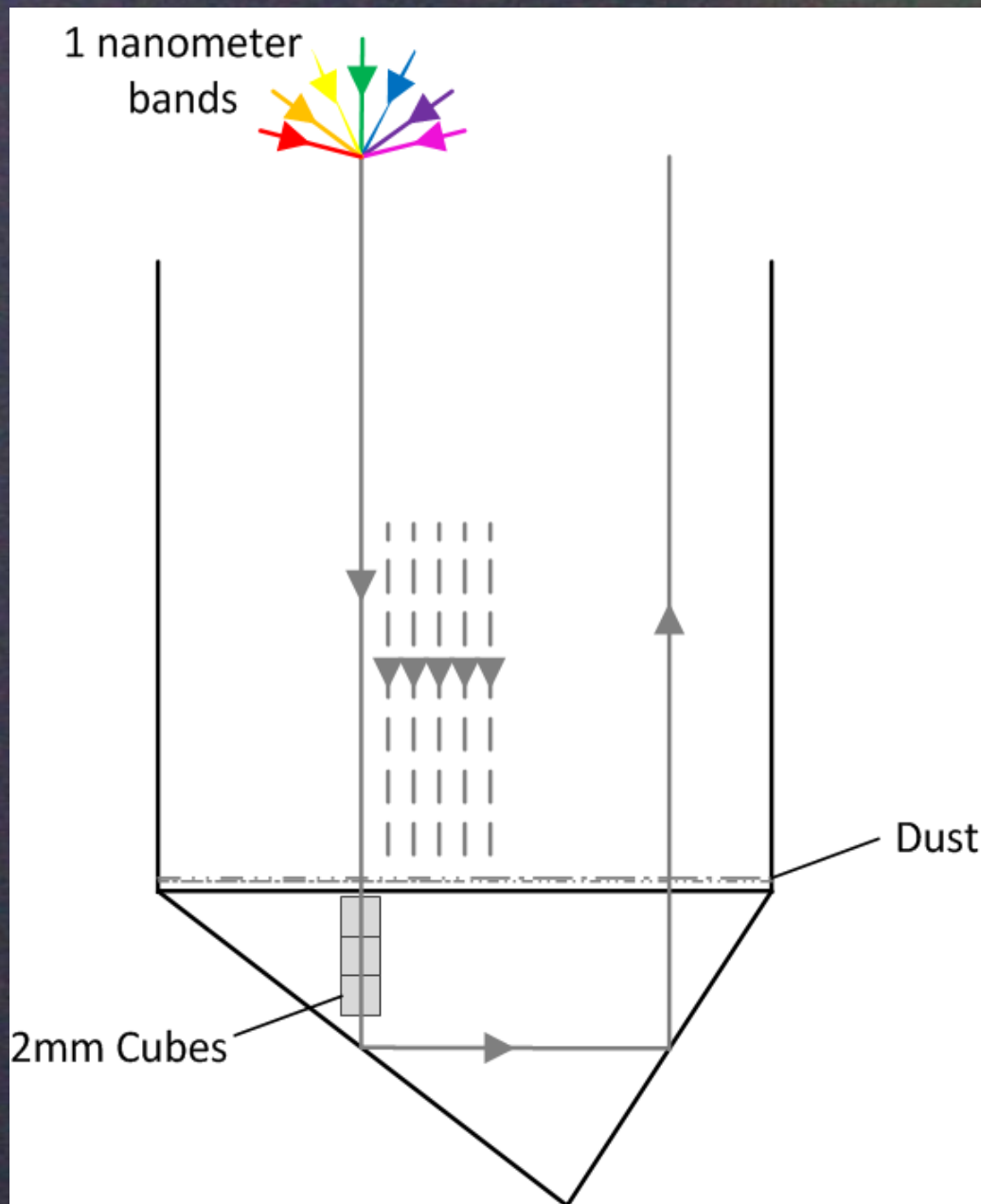


RAY PROPOGATION OF SOLAR INPUT MULTIPULE RAYS



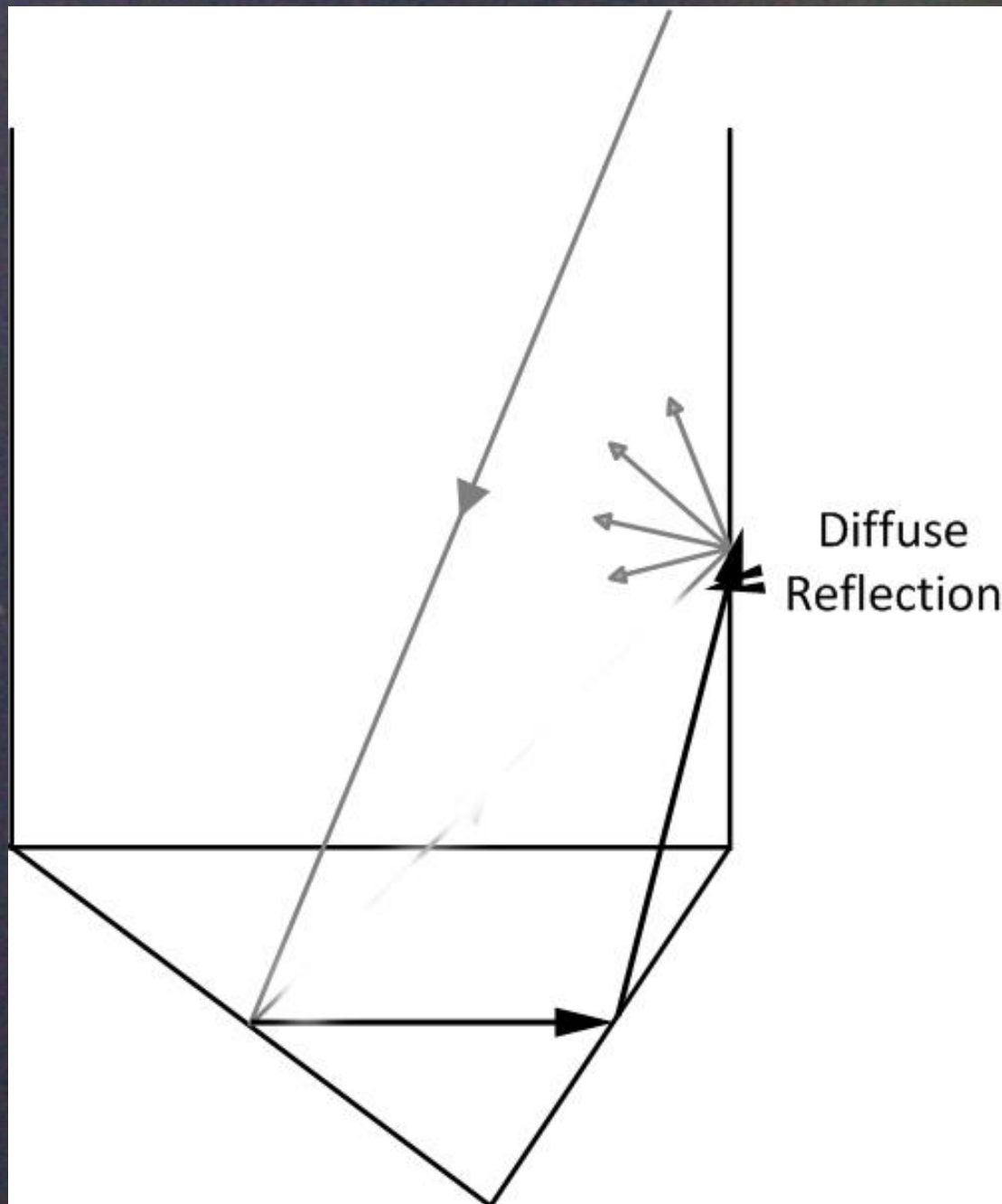
- Previously a Single Ray
- Now propagate Many Rays
 - Currently 1000
- Rectangular Grid
- Each Ray Creates:
 - Independent Heat Load
 - In each 2 mm Cube
 - Propagates Rest of Energy

RAY PROPOGATION OF SOLAR INPUT DUST LAYER ON CCR



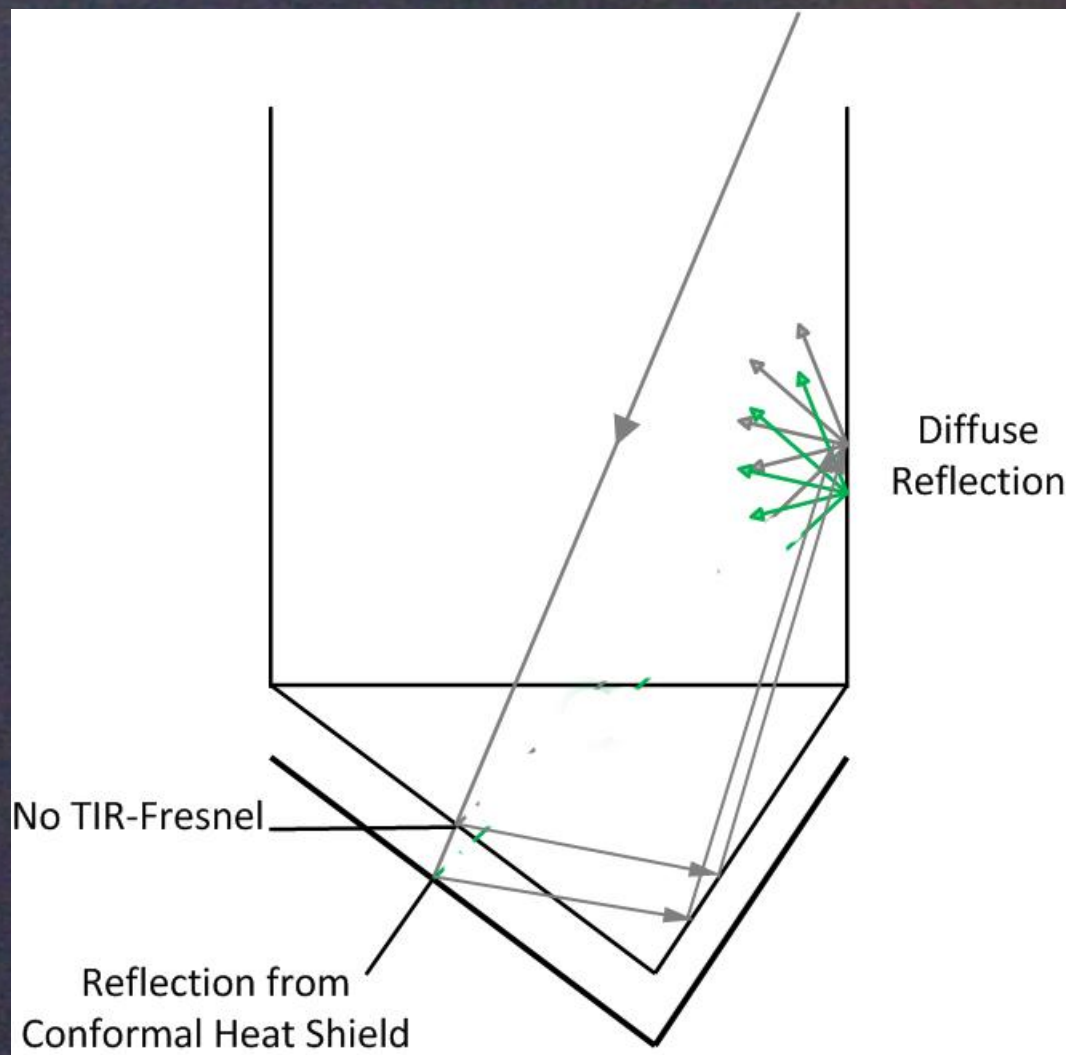
- Add Dust Layer on Front
 - Blocks Input and Output
 - Night Observations
 - Compare with Theory
 - ~ 67% Coverage
- Optical Properties
 - 95% Absorption in Visible
- Thermal Properties
 - 85% Emissivity

OFF AXIS SOLAR ILLUMINATION



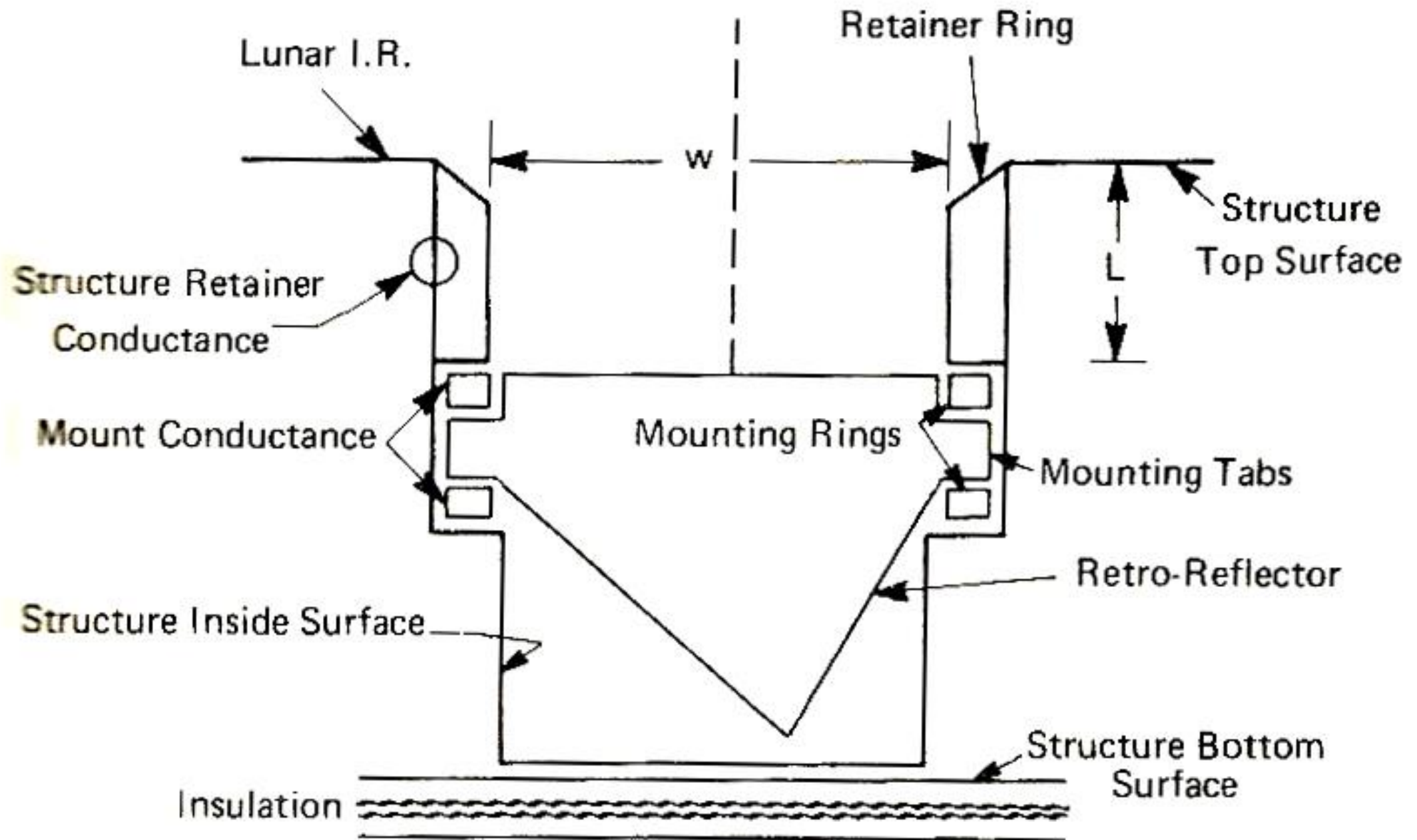
- Incoming Ray Exits
 - With Lateral Offset
 - Some Exiting Rays Hit Wall
 - Heat Absorption in Wall
 - Diffuse Reflection from Wall

OFF AXIS SOLAR ILLUMINATION

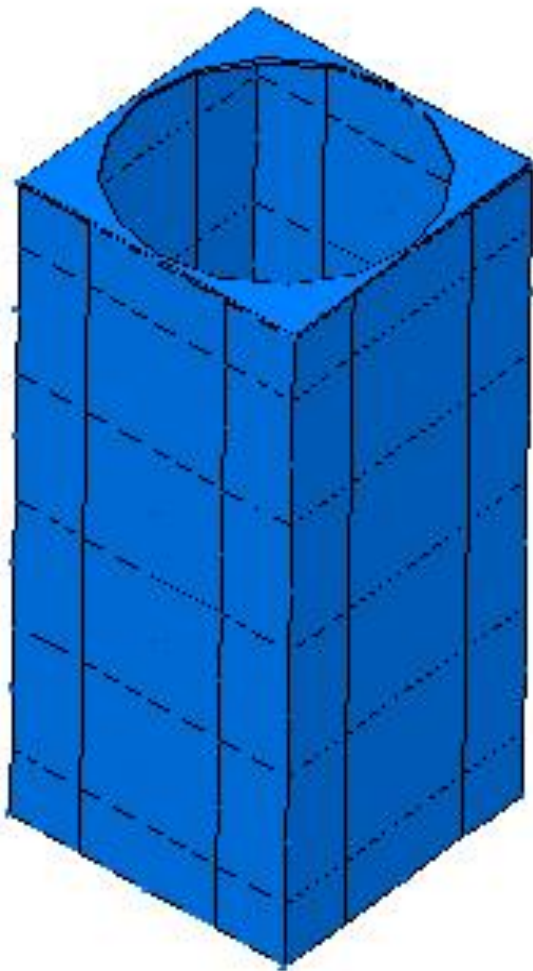


- For Some Sun Angles
 - TIR is Violated
- Portion is Fresnel Reflected
- Portion is Absorbed
 - Behind CCR in Pocket
- Portion Leaves Pocket
 - Conformal Thermal Shield
 - Cylindrical Pocket

APOLLO 11 CONFIGURATION

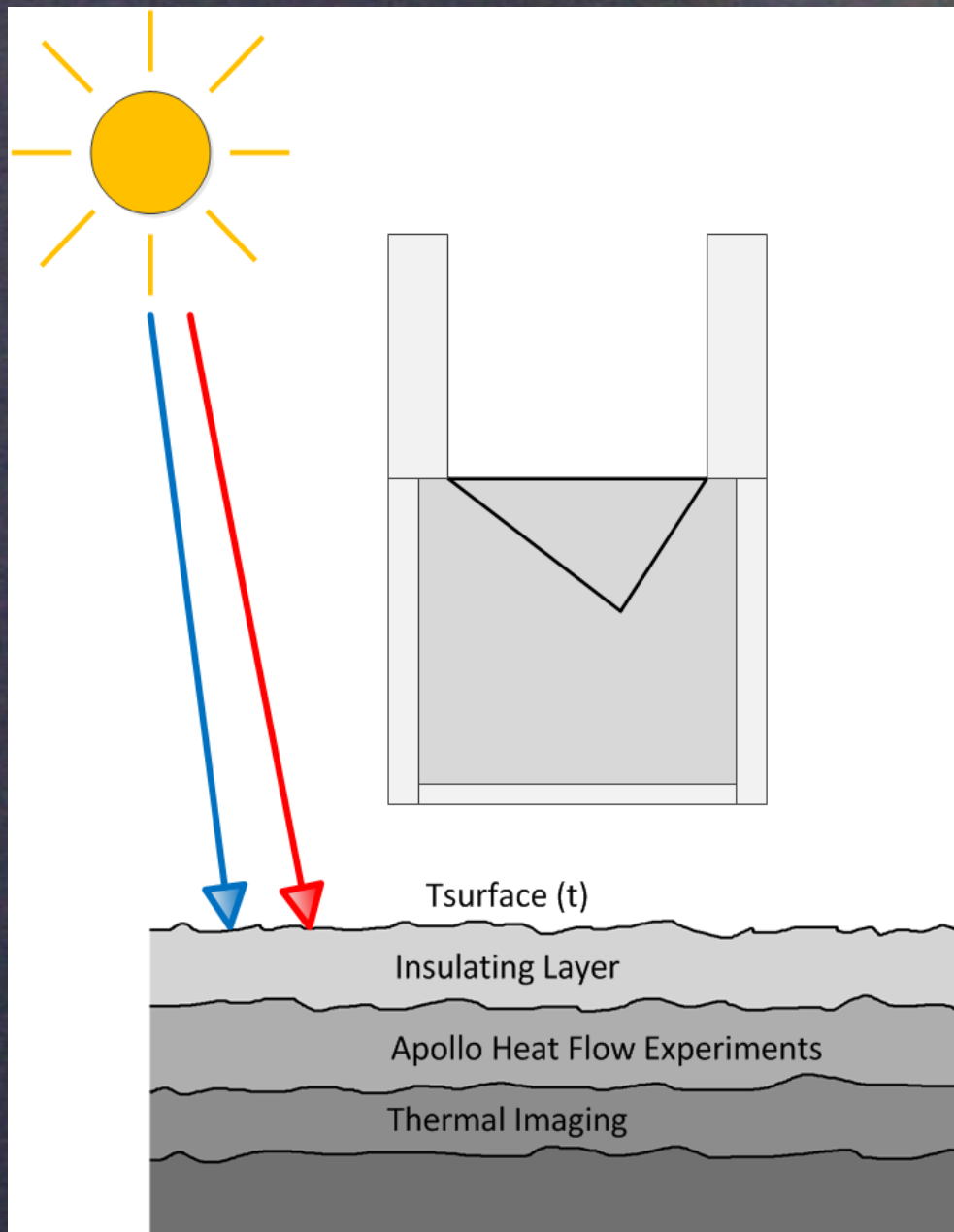


THERMAL MODEL



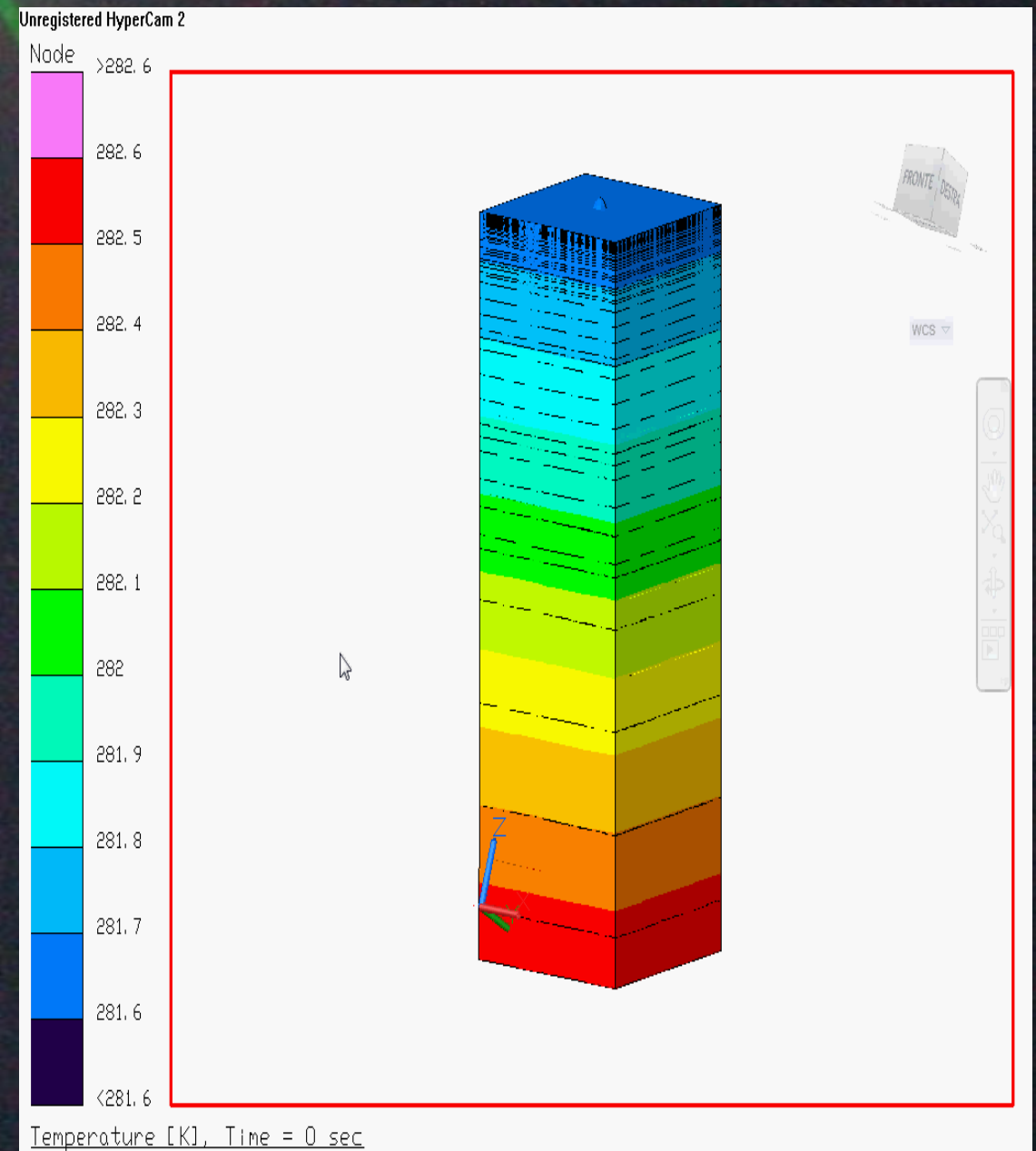
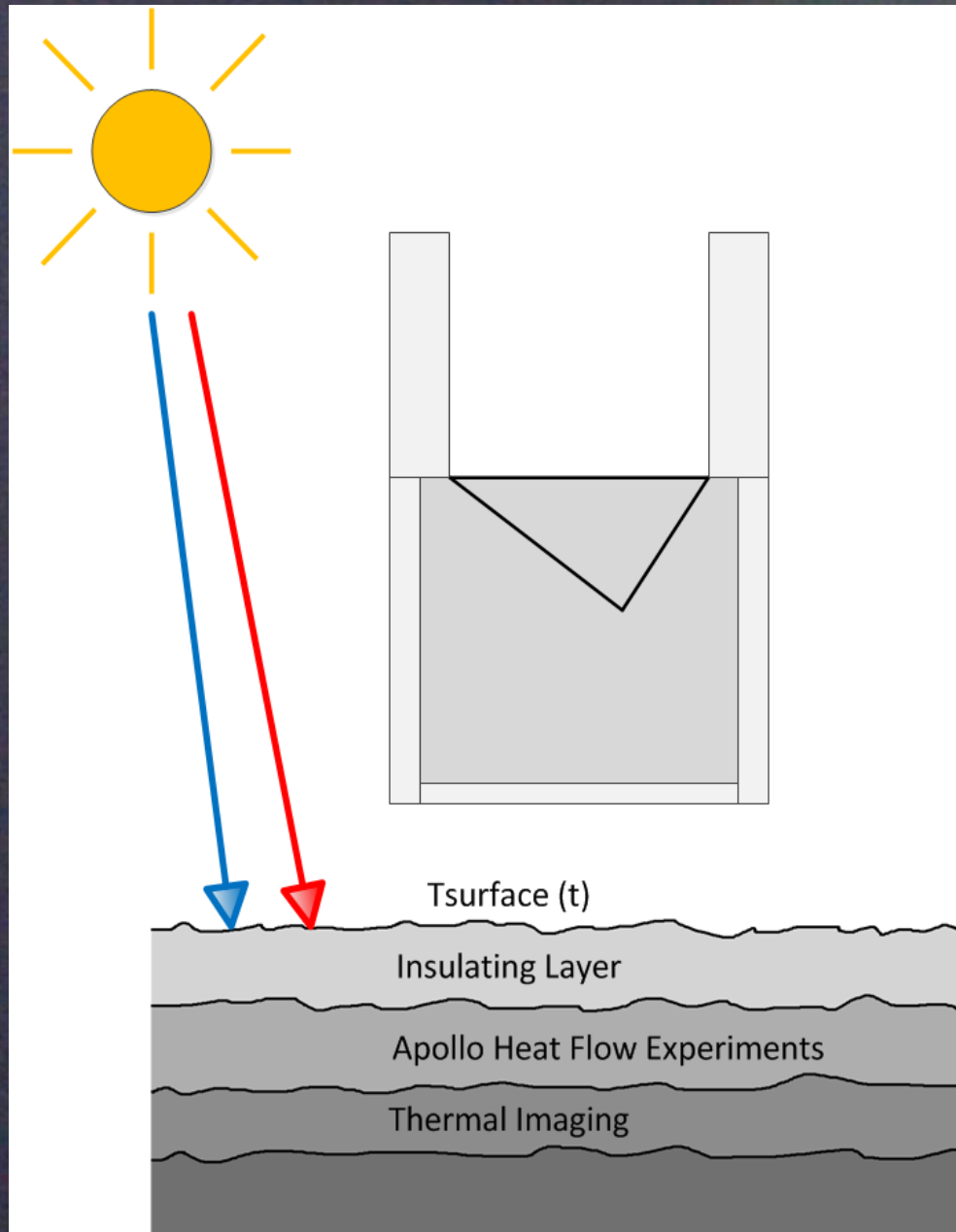
- Thermal Desktop
 - C&R Technologies
- AutoCAD Model
- AutoMesh
 - Creates Nodes
 - According to Complexity
- Properties for Model
 - Physical Material Properties
 - Measured and Estimated by ADL
 - Effects of 45 years Exposure
 - Guesses
 - ~30 Relevant Parameters

SOLAR ILLUMINATION ON REGOLITH

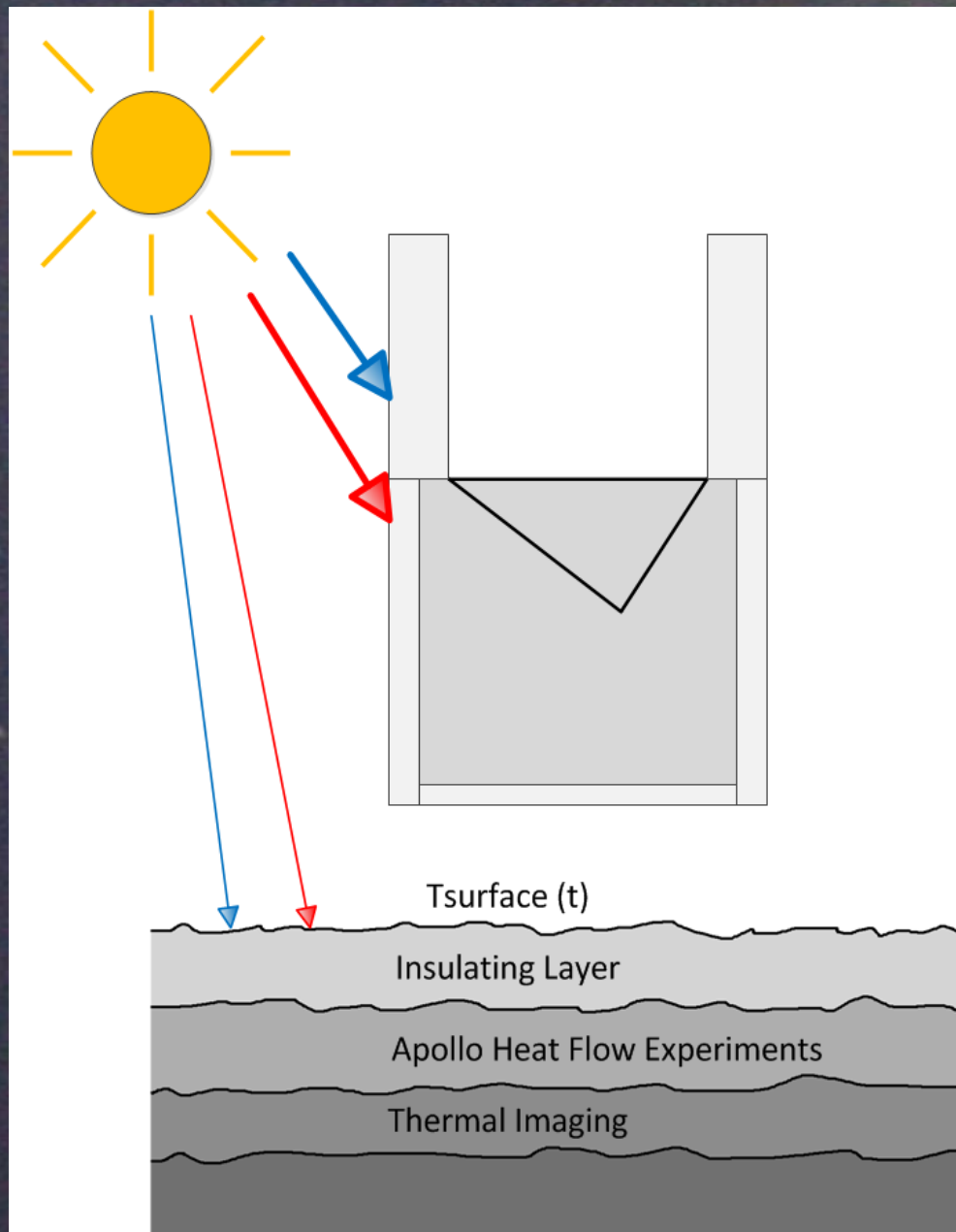


- Need Regolith Temperature
 - Changes During a Lunation
 - Change During an Eclipse
- Different Layers have:
 - Different Heat Conduction
 - Different Heat Capacity
 - Different Density
- Data to Model Behavior
 - From Apollo Heat Flow Exp.
 - From Thermal Imaging of Surface

SOLAR ILLUMINATION ON REGOLITH

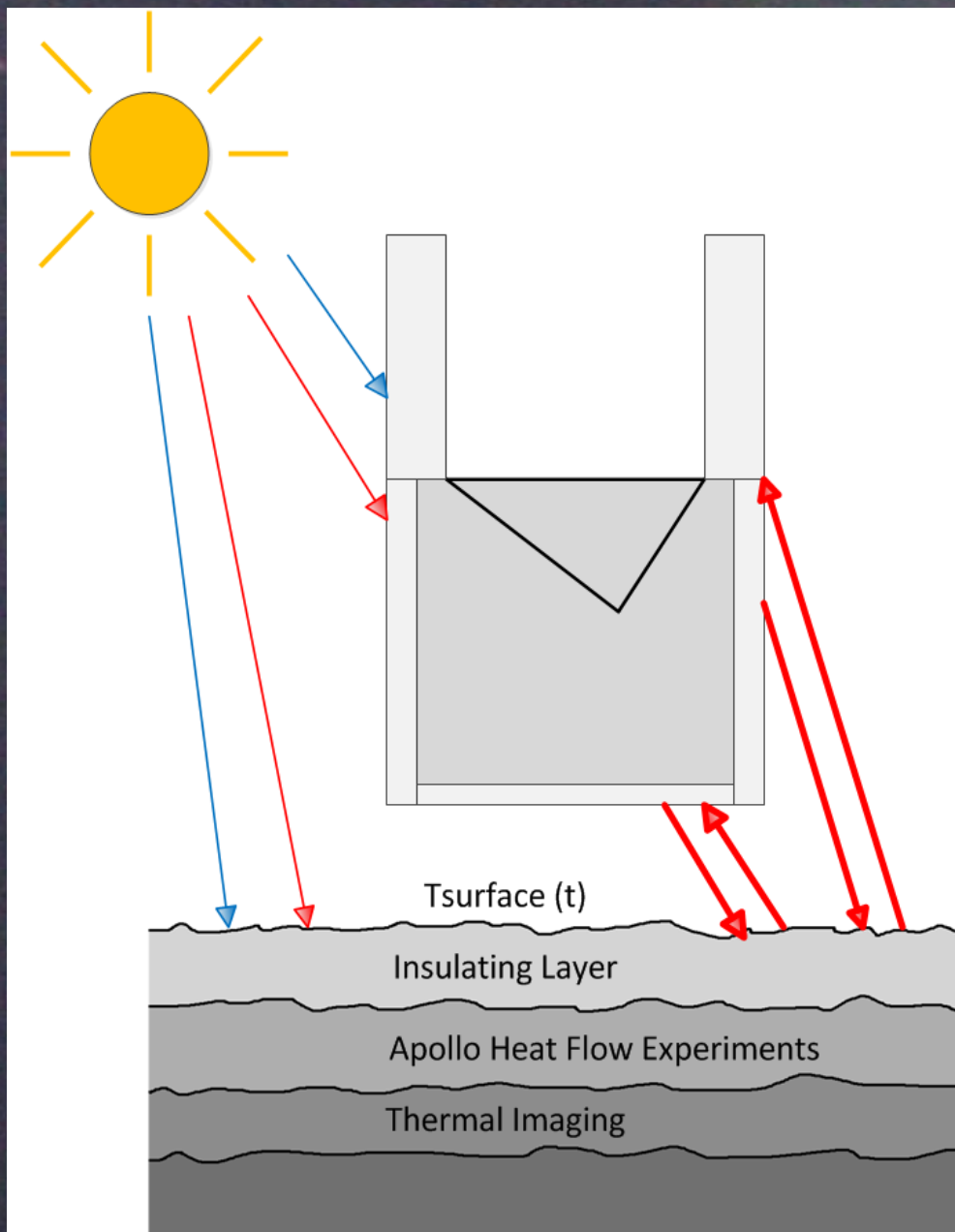


SOLAR ILLUMINATION ON EXTERIOR



- Properties of External
 - Visible - Absorption
 - Infrared – Emissivity & Abs.
- Sources of Data
 - University of Maryland
 - Arthur D. Little Report
 - Effects of Weathering
- Estimates
 - Many Runs to Compare

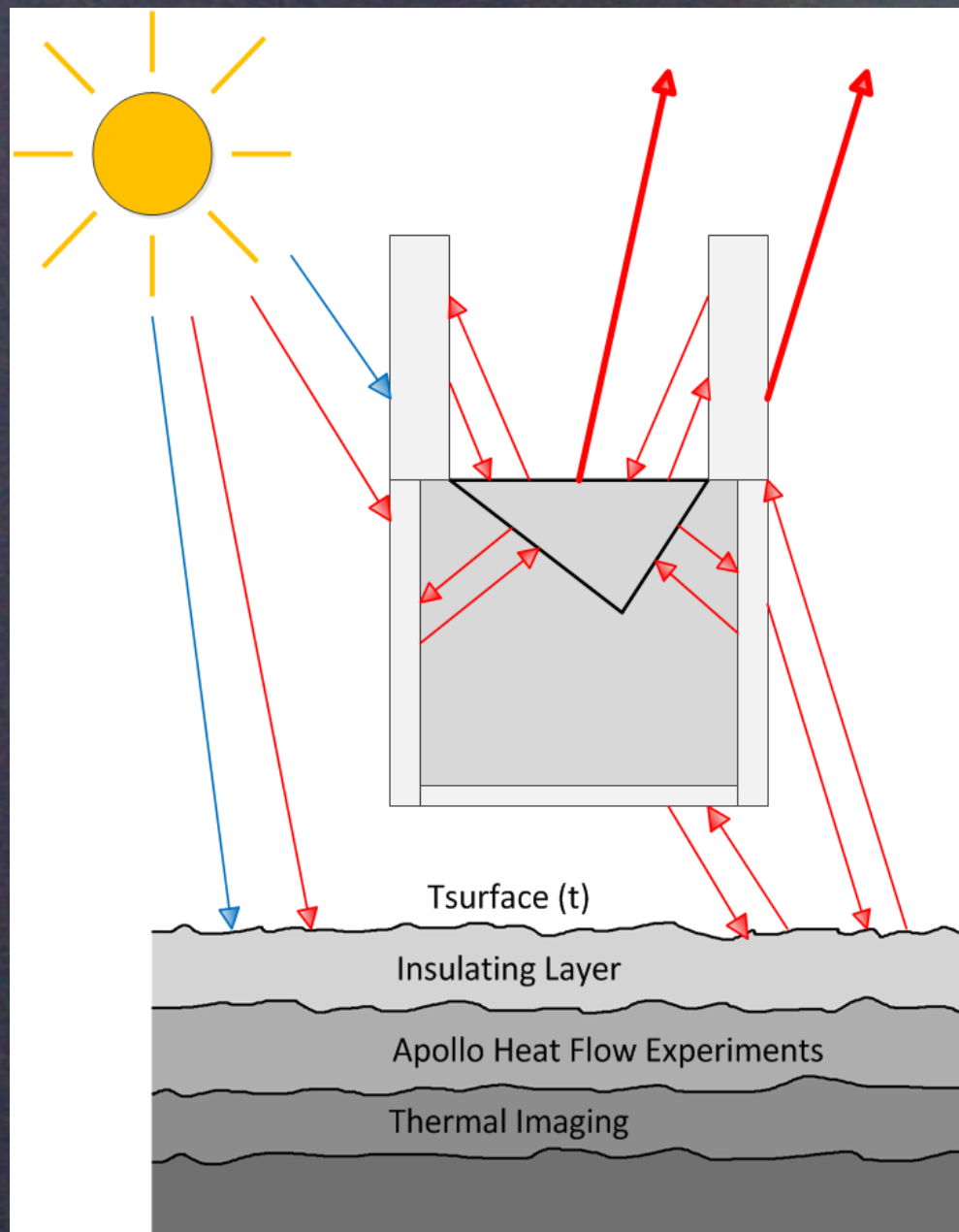
HOUSING INTERACTION WITH REGOLITH



- Heat Exchanges via Radiation
 - Two Way Effects
 - Changes over Lunation
 - Changes over Eclipse
- Different Temperatures of
 - Sides of Housing
 - Bottom of Housing

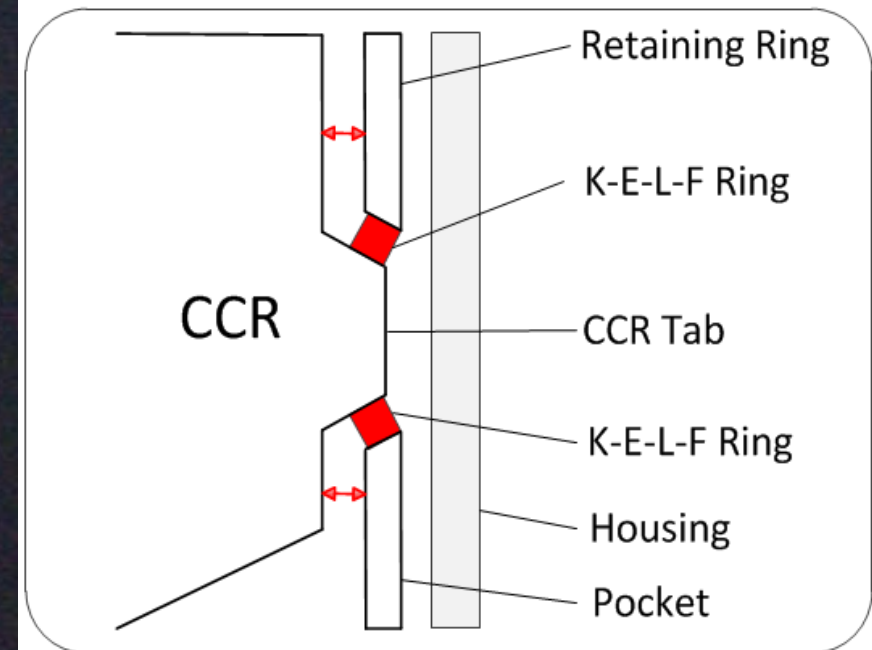
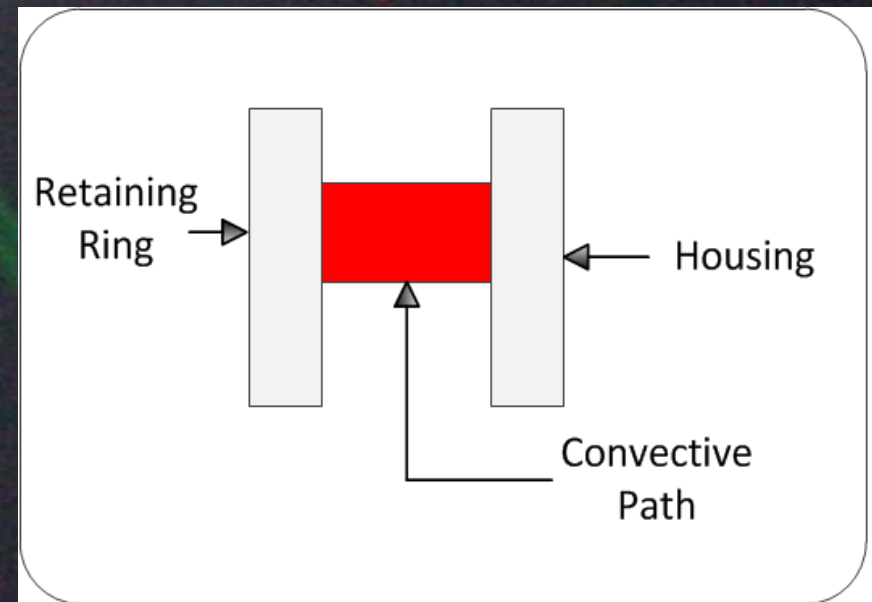
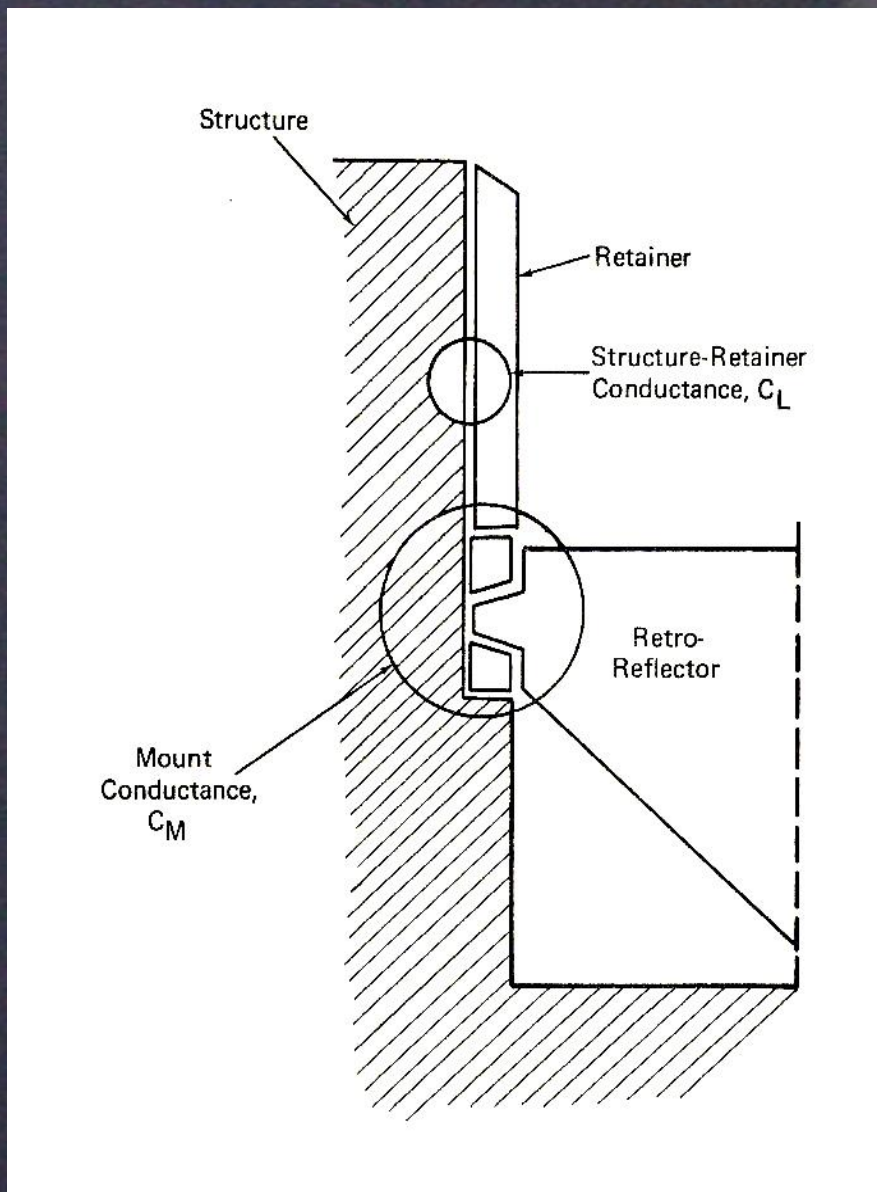
RADIATION EXCHANGE WITH RETAINER

RADIATION TO SPACE

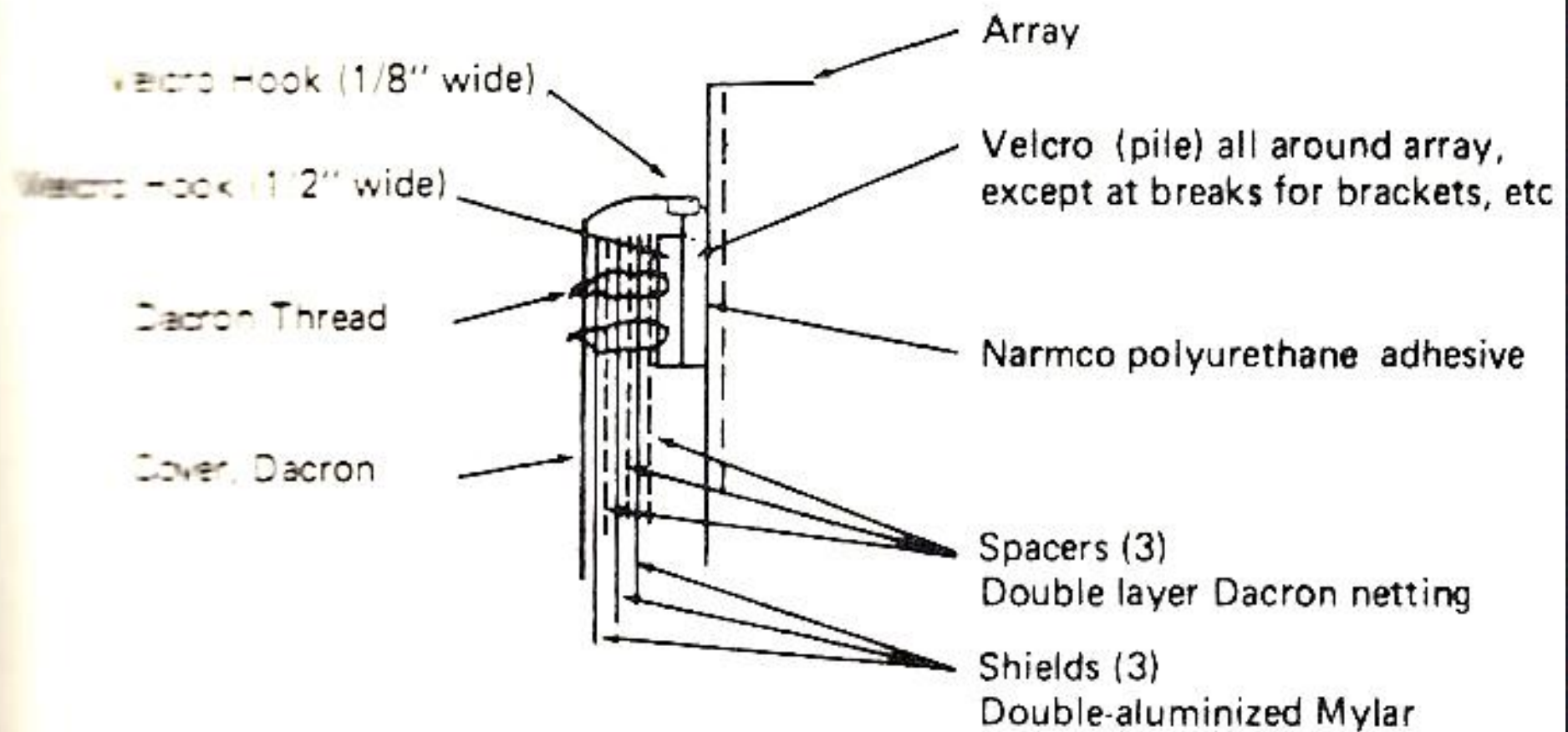


- Interior of Retainer Ring
 - CCR to Retainer Ring
 - Radiation Exchange
- Emission to Space from
 - CCR Front Face
 - Exterior Surface of Housing
 - Interior of Retainer Ring

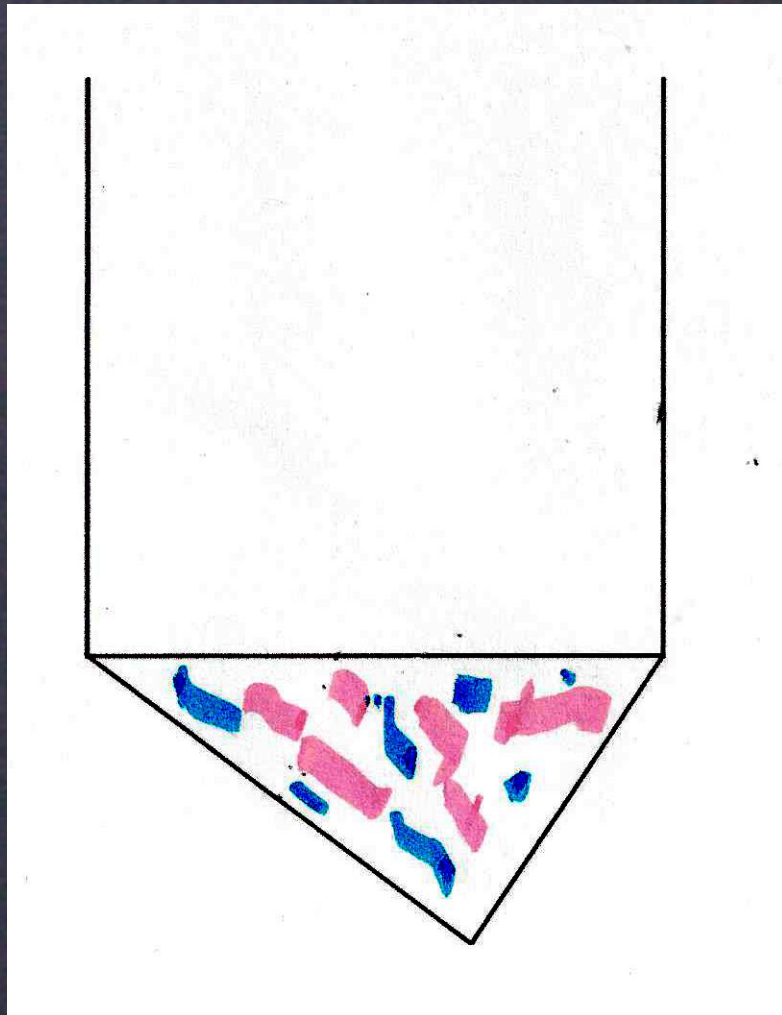
PRIMARY CONDUCTION PATHS



EXTERIOR OF PANEL

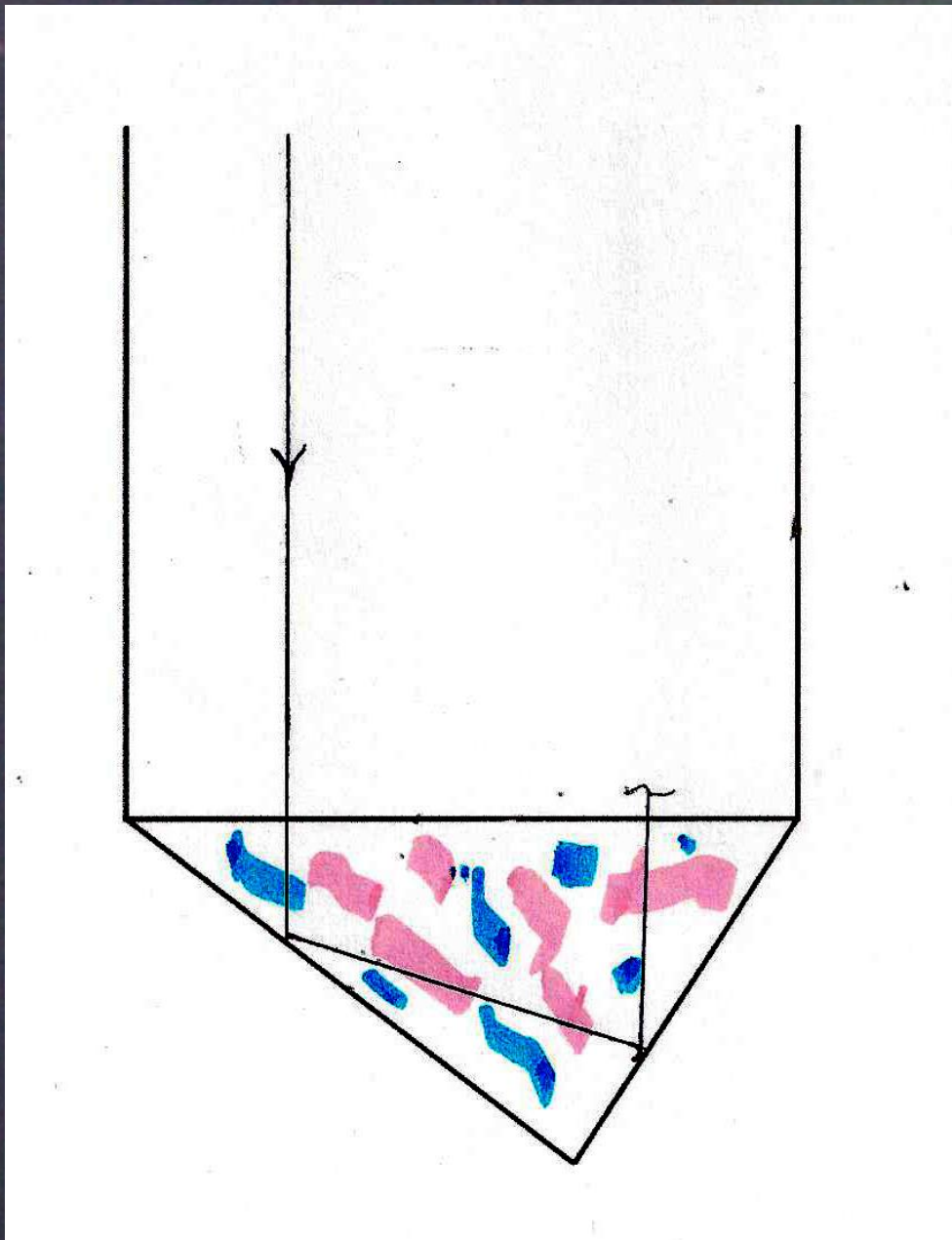


INTERNAL 3D TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION



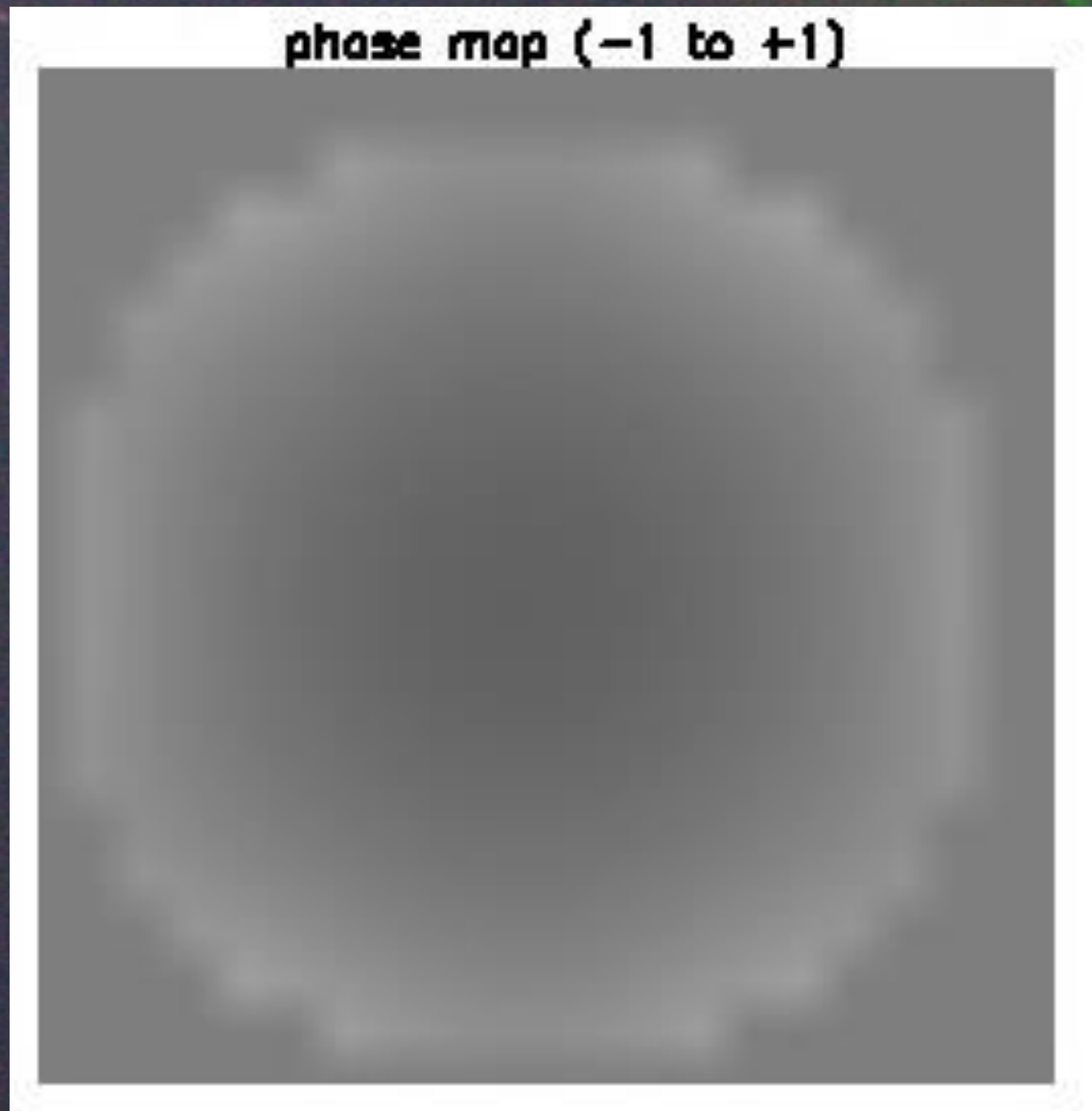
- Using the Listed Inputs
- Run Thermal Desktop
- This Results in
 - 3D Temperature Distribution
 - In the CCR Interior
- Temperatures of Other Elements
 - Not Currently of Primary Interest

RAY SAMPLING OF 3D TEMPERATURE



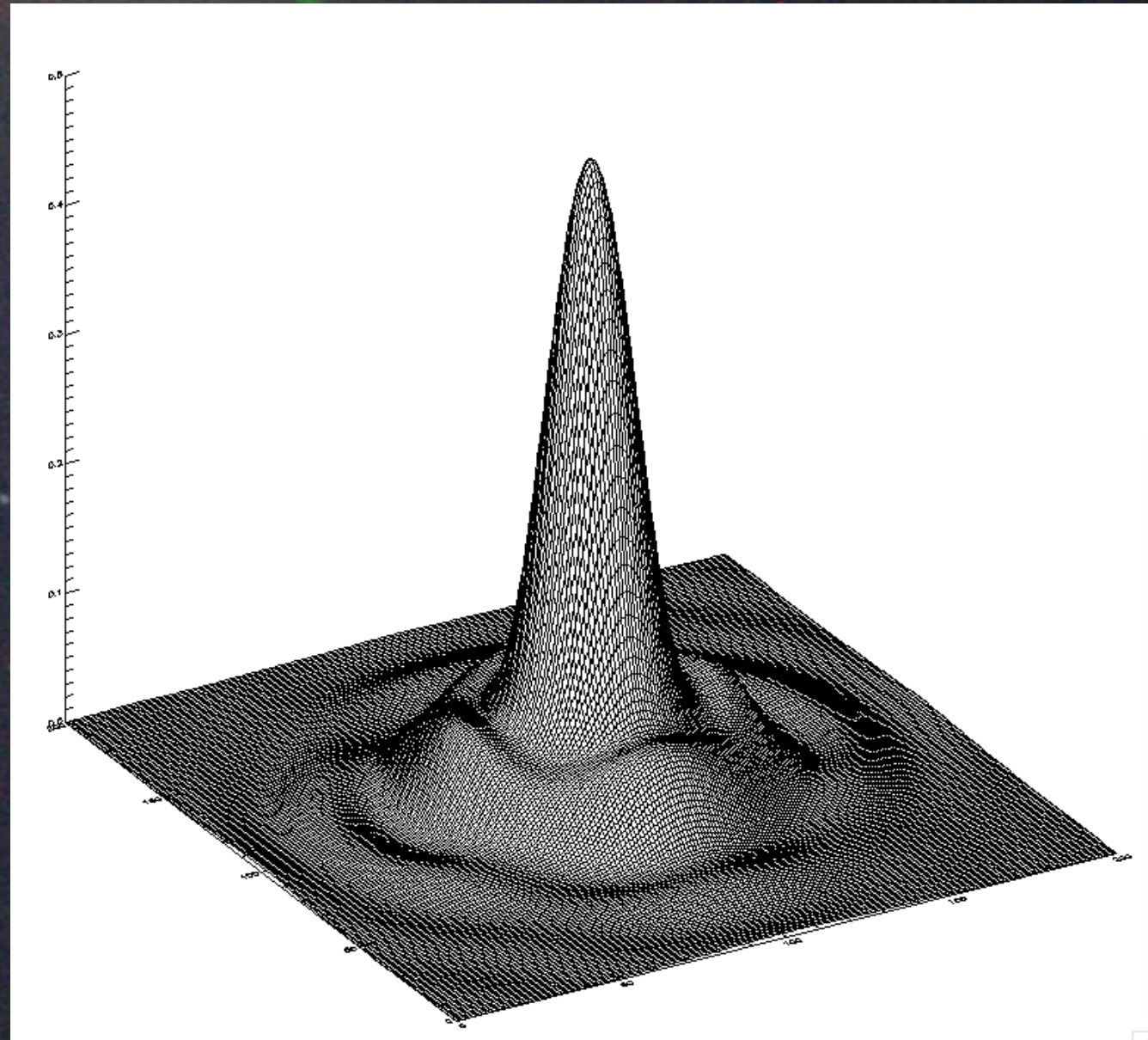
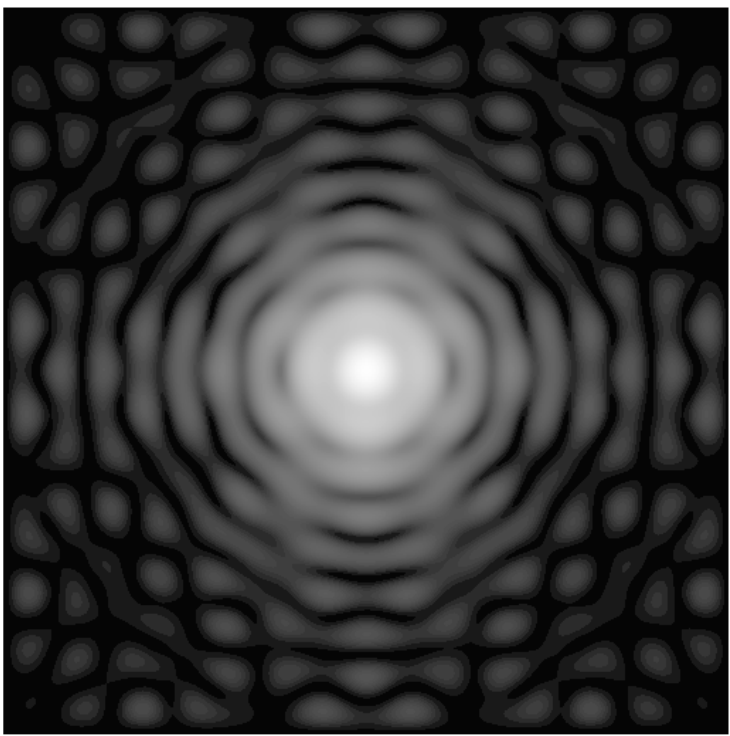
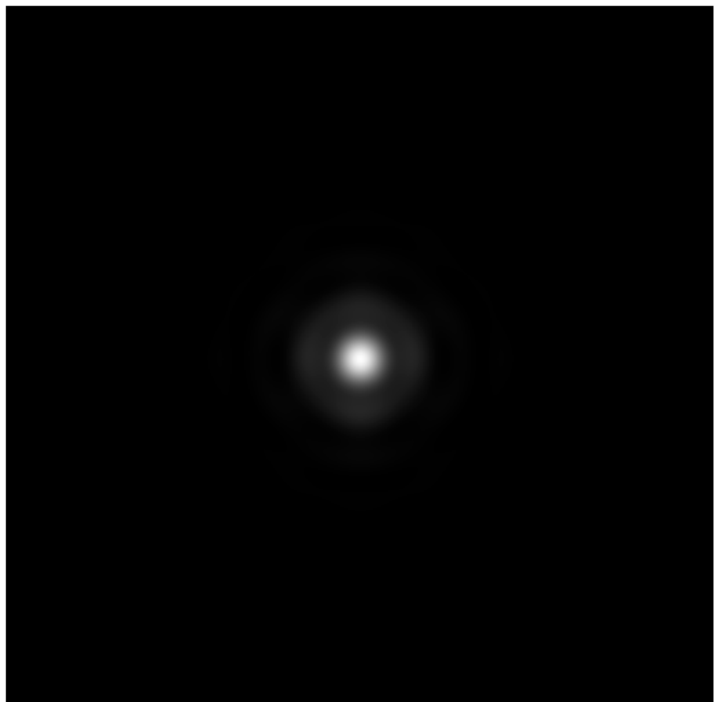
- Laser Ray Enters CCR
- Encounters Different T_s
- Converts to Phase dn/dT
- Determines Integral Phase
- Produces Phase Error Map
- Repeat for 1,000 Rays

2D PHASE ERROR MAP

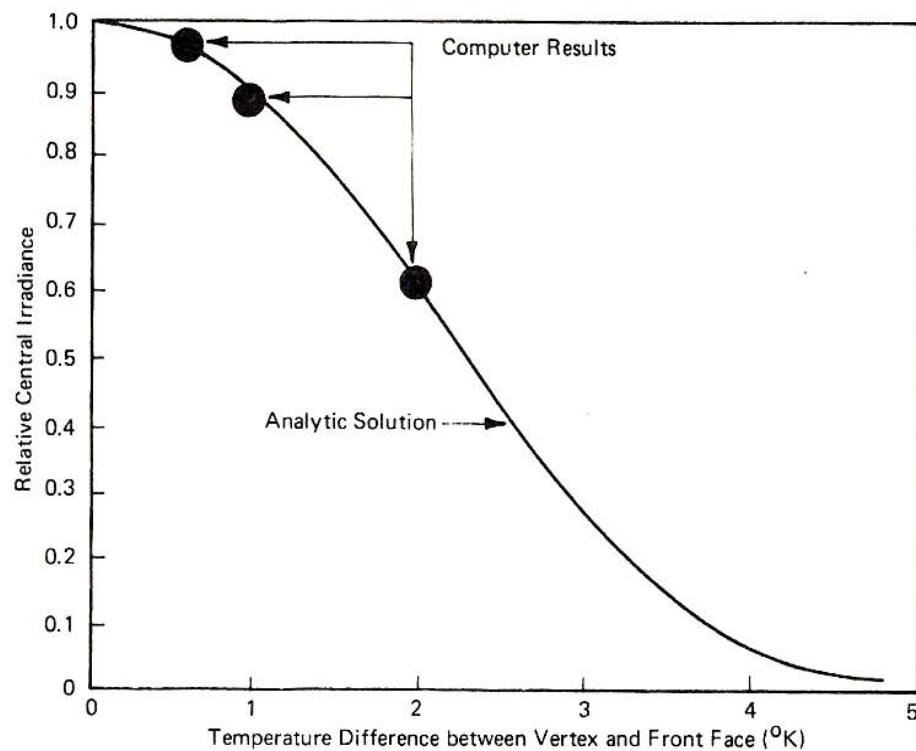


- Change of Phase
 - At Each Point

FAR FIELD DIFFRACTION PATTERN



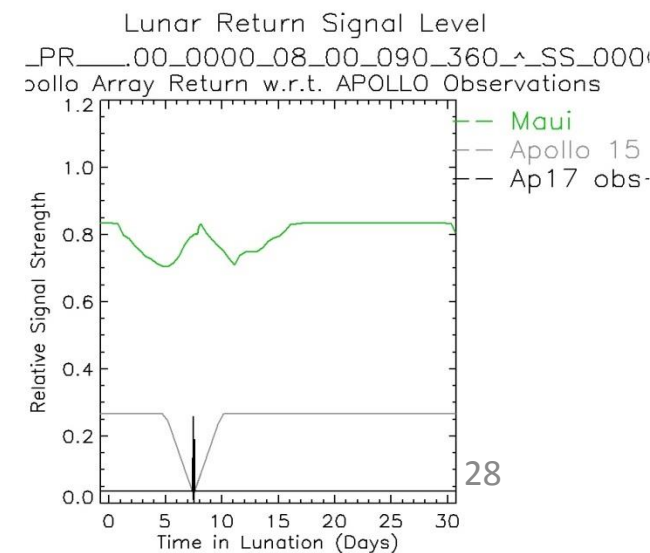
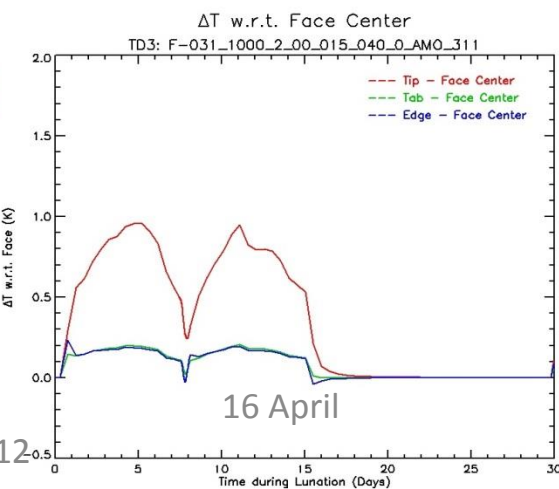
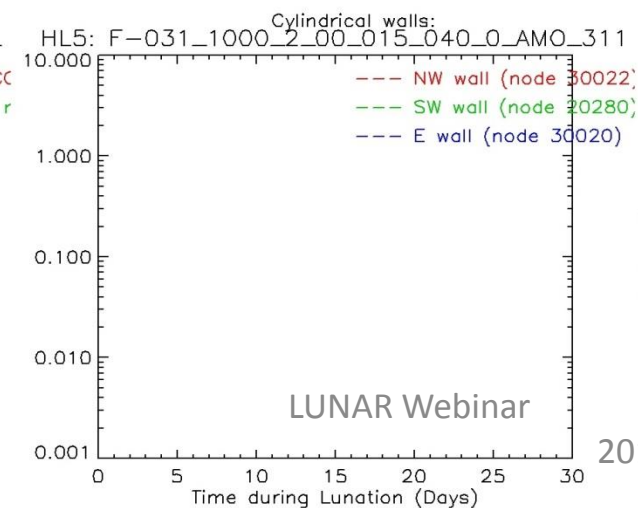
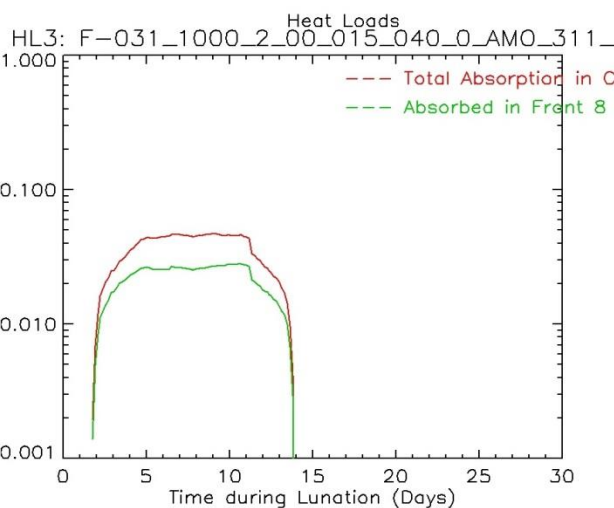
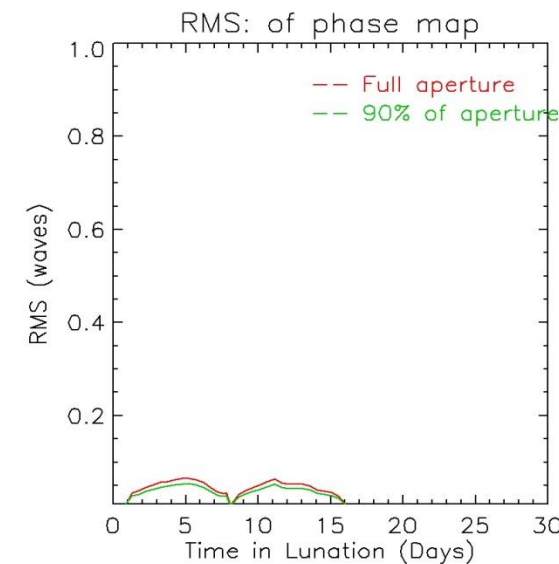
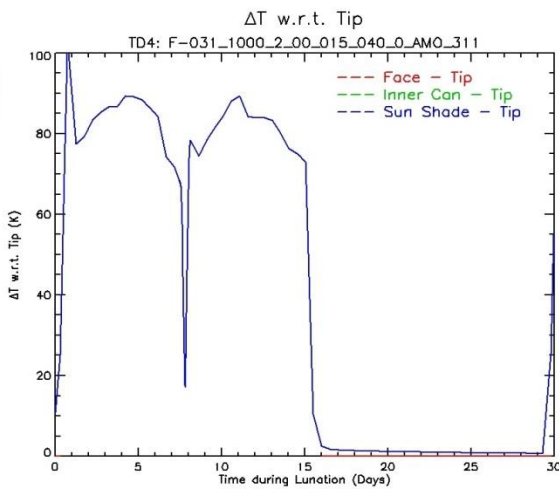
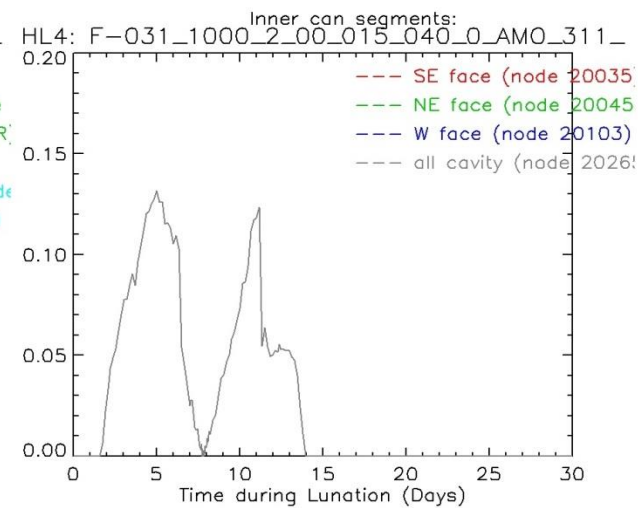
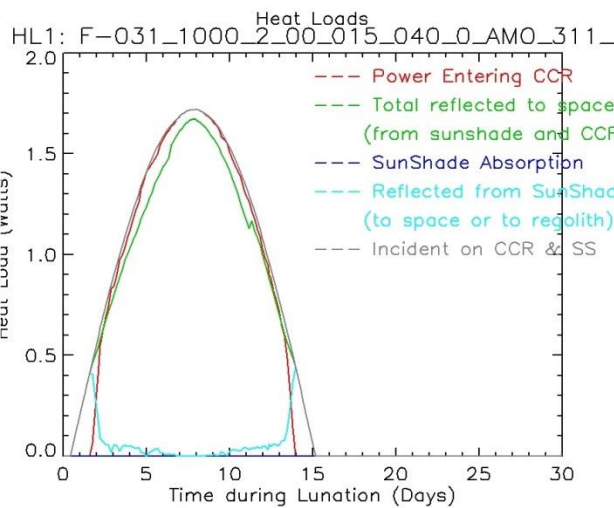
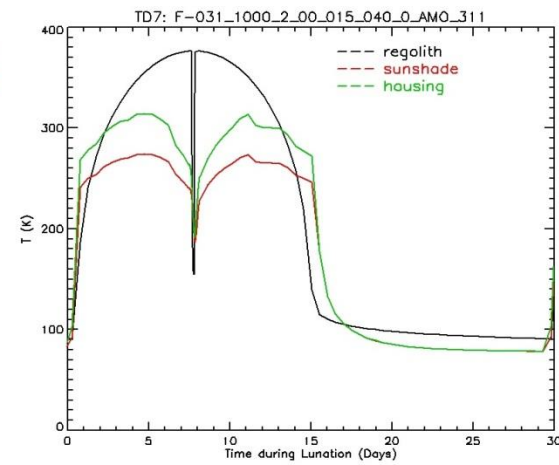
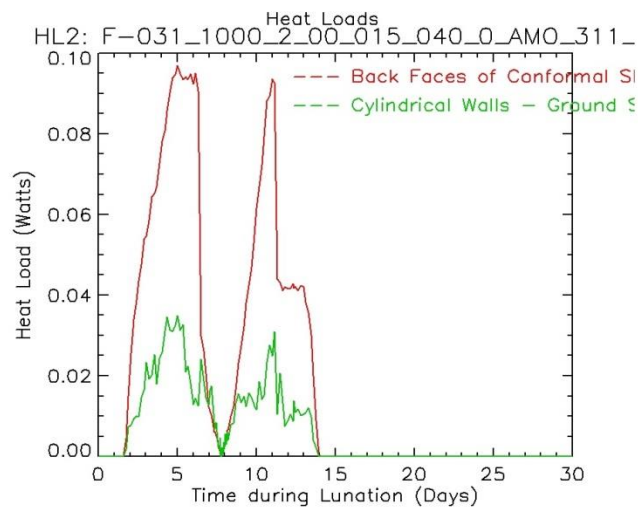
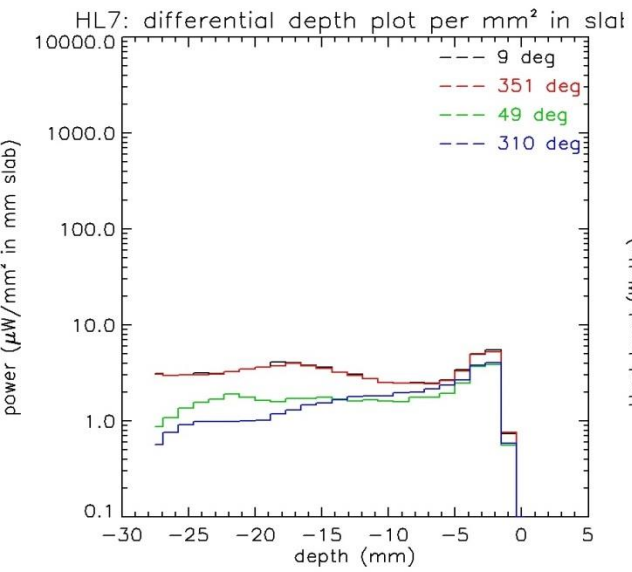
AXIAL TEMPERATURE EFFECT



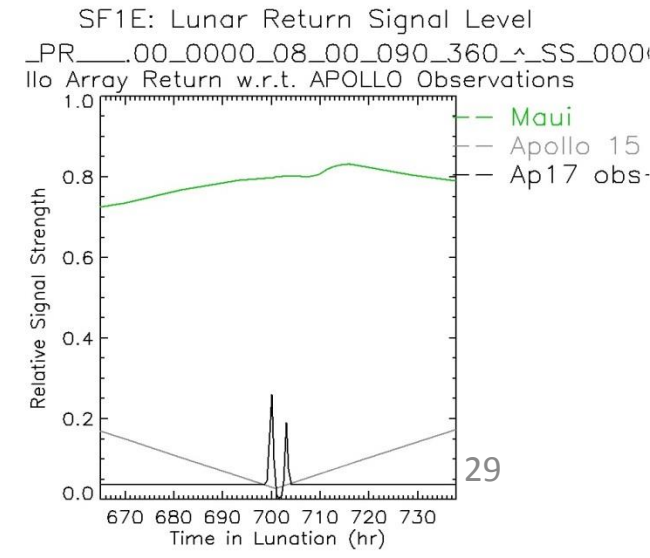
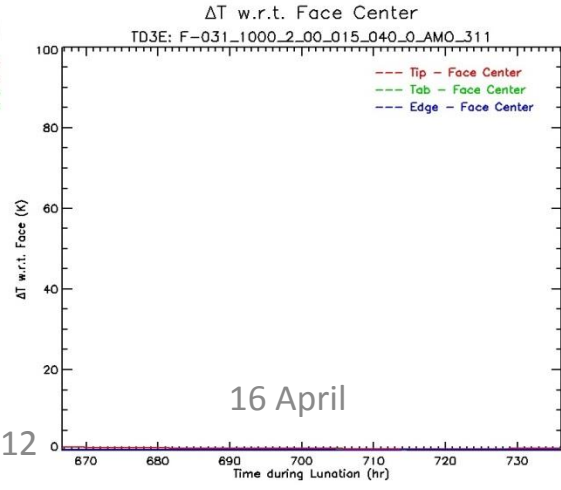
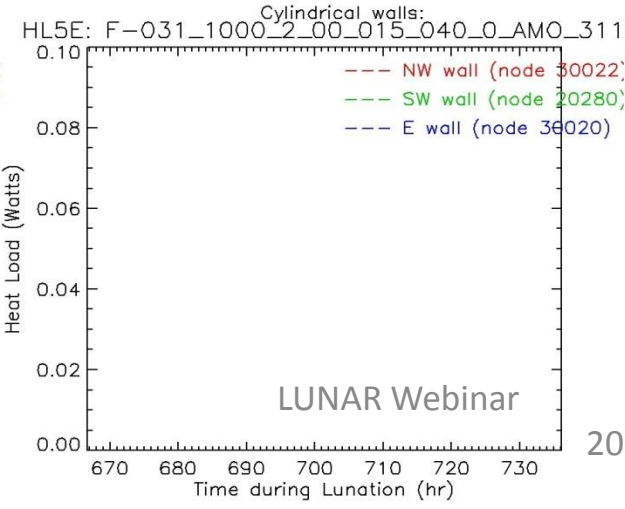
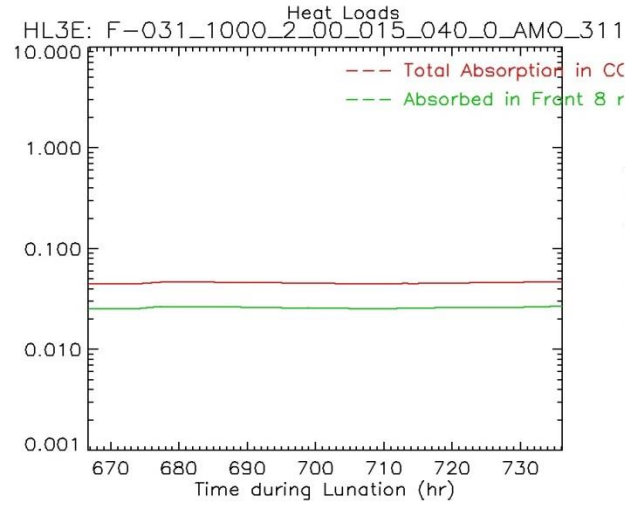
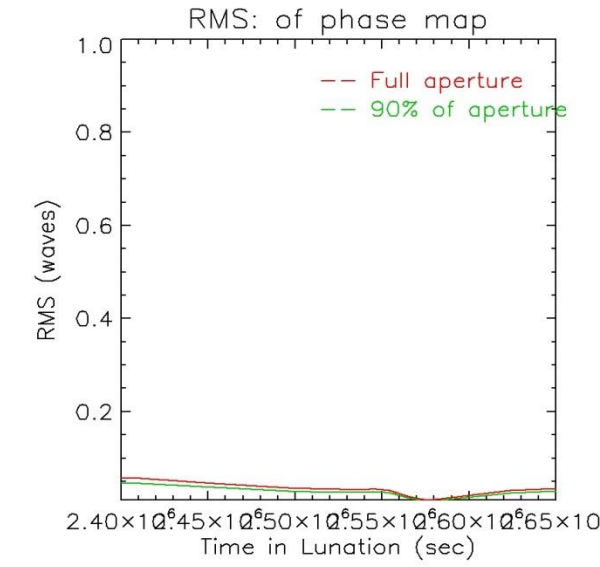
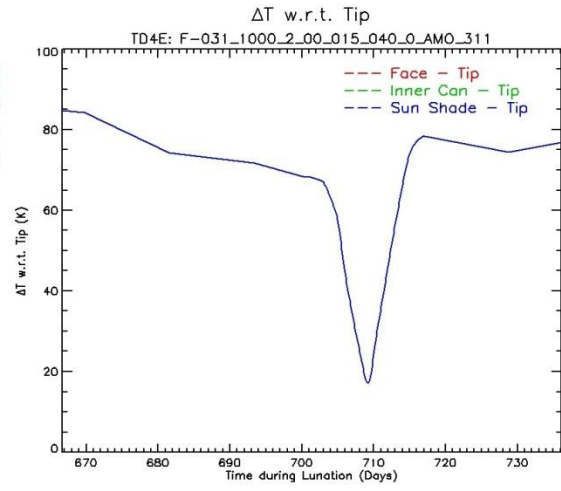
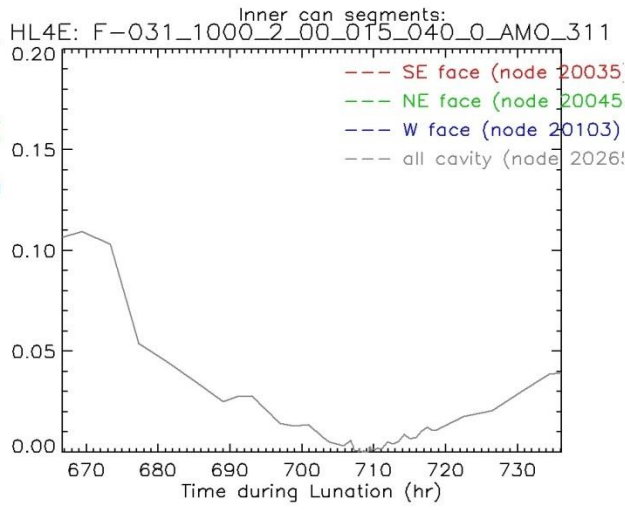
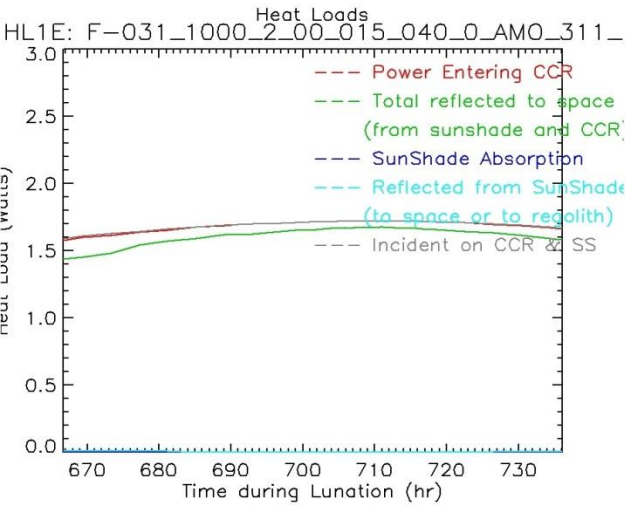
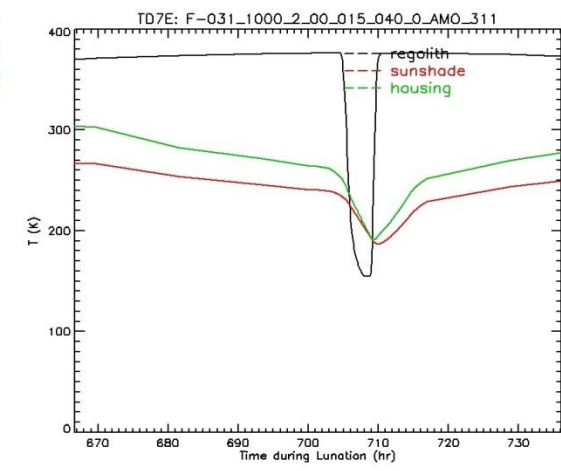
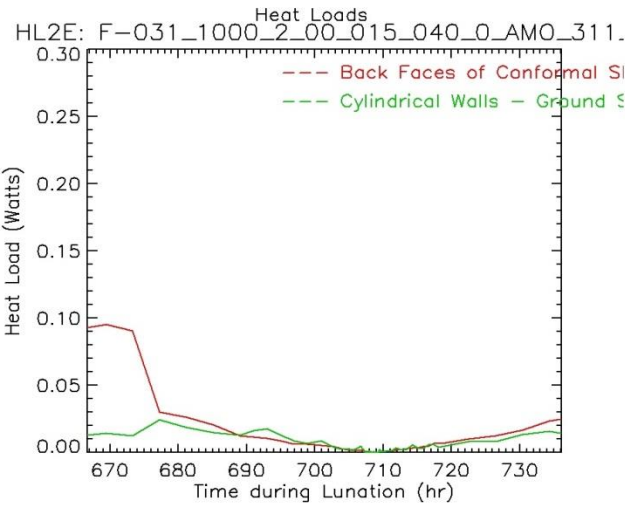
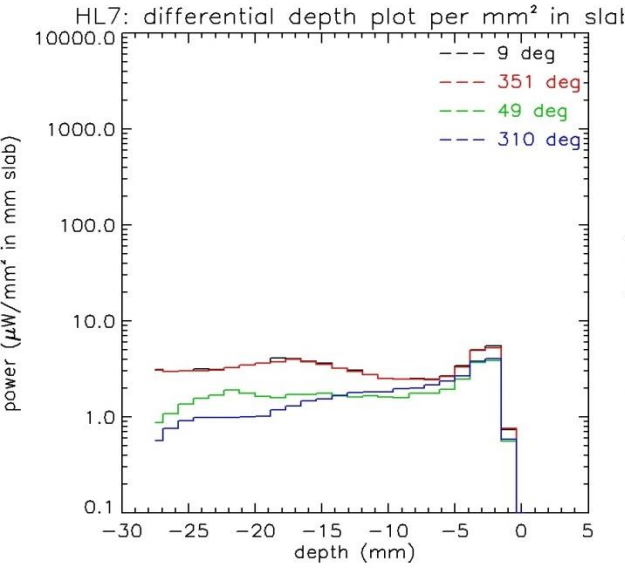
Note: Linear Vertical Temperature Gradient

- Sample of Results
- Effect of Axial Gradient
 - From 1968 Analysis
 - 80% Return at 1 Degree
 - Neglects Radial Effects
- Confirmed by Later Analysis
 - E.g., Tom Murphy Recent Paper

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 no DWG info
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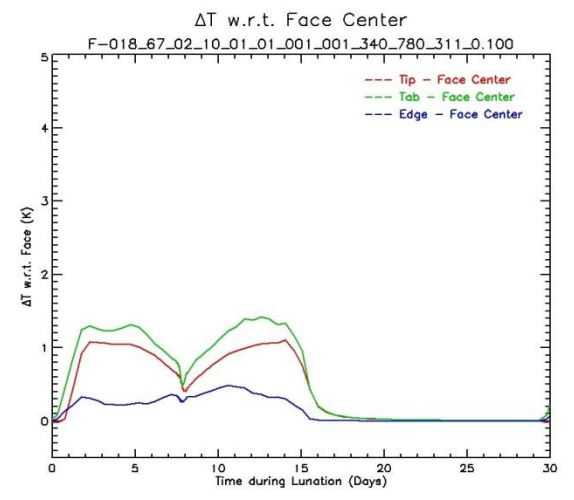
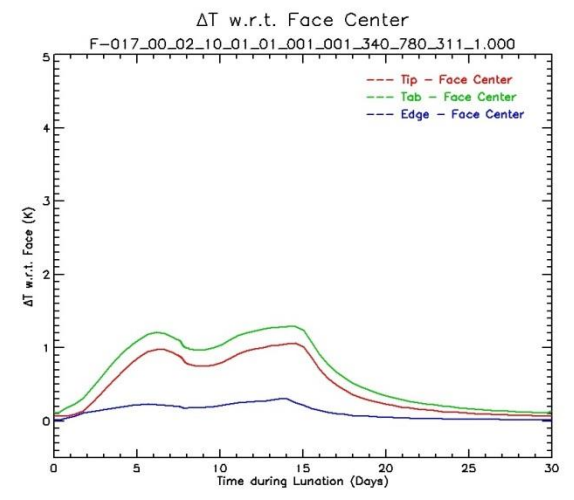
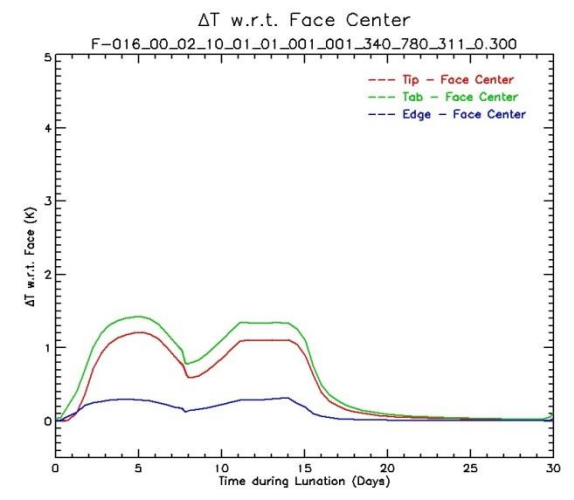
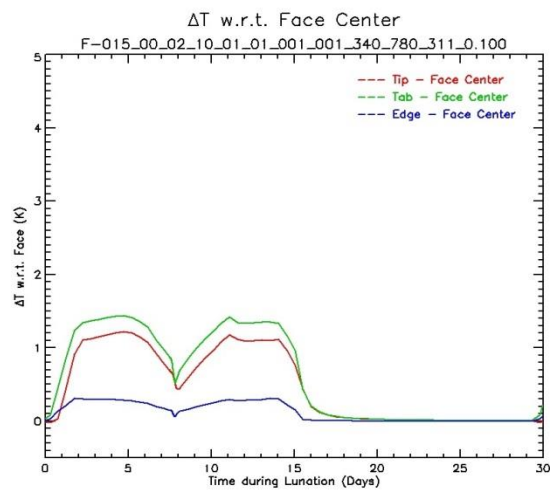
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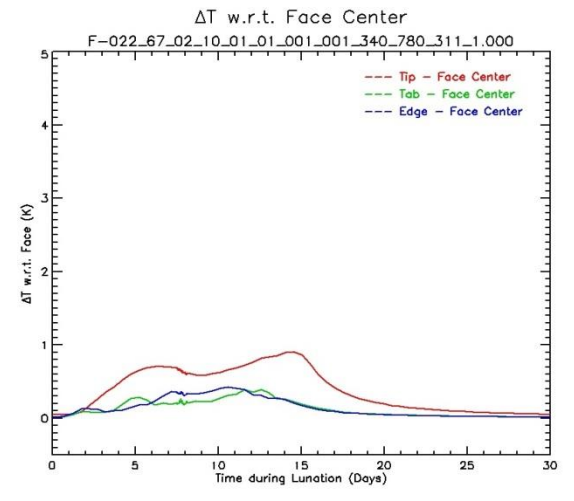
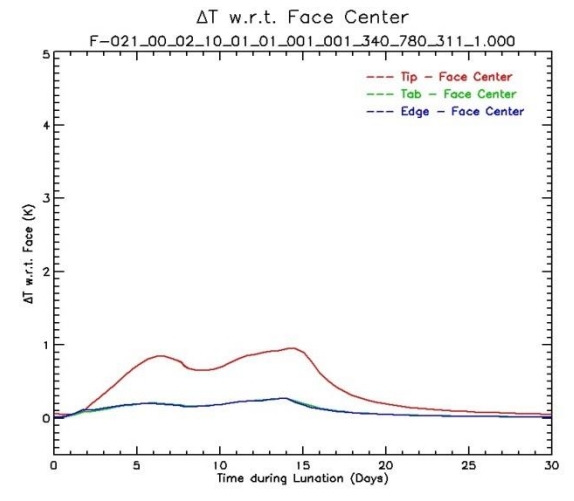
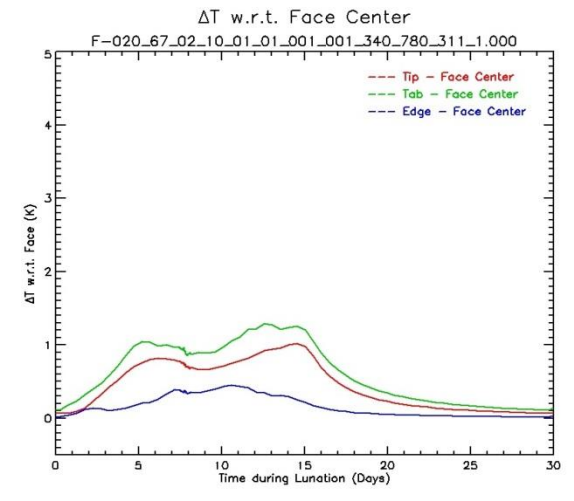
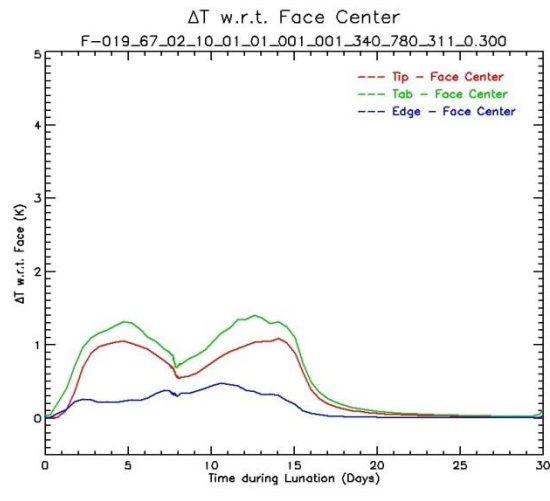
LUNAR Webinar
 2012
 16 April

29

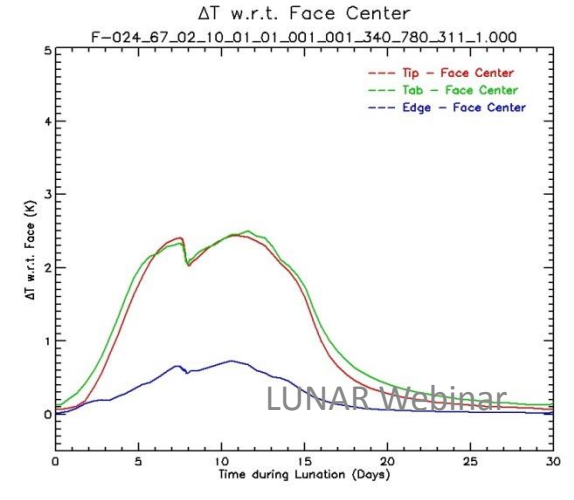
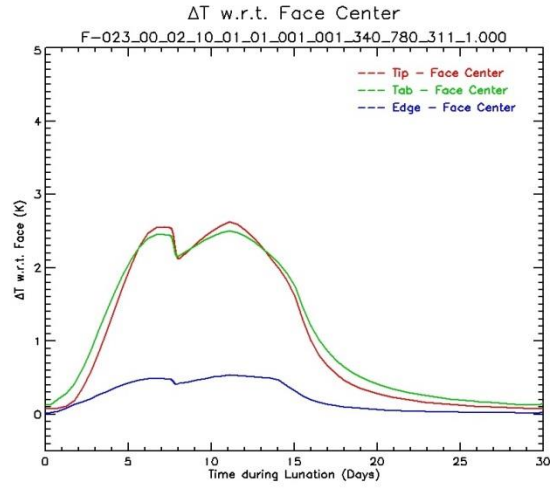
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LUNAR Webinar

16 April

2012

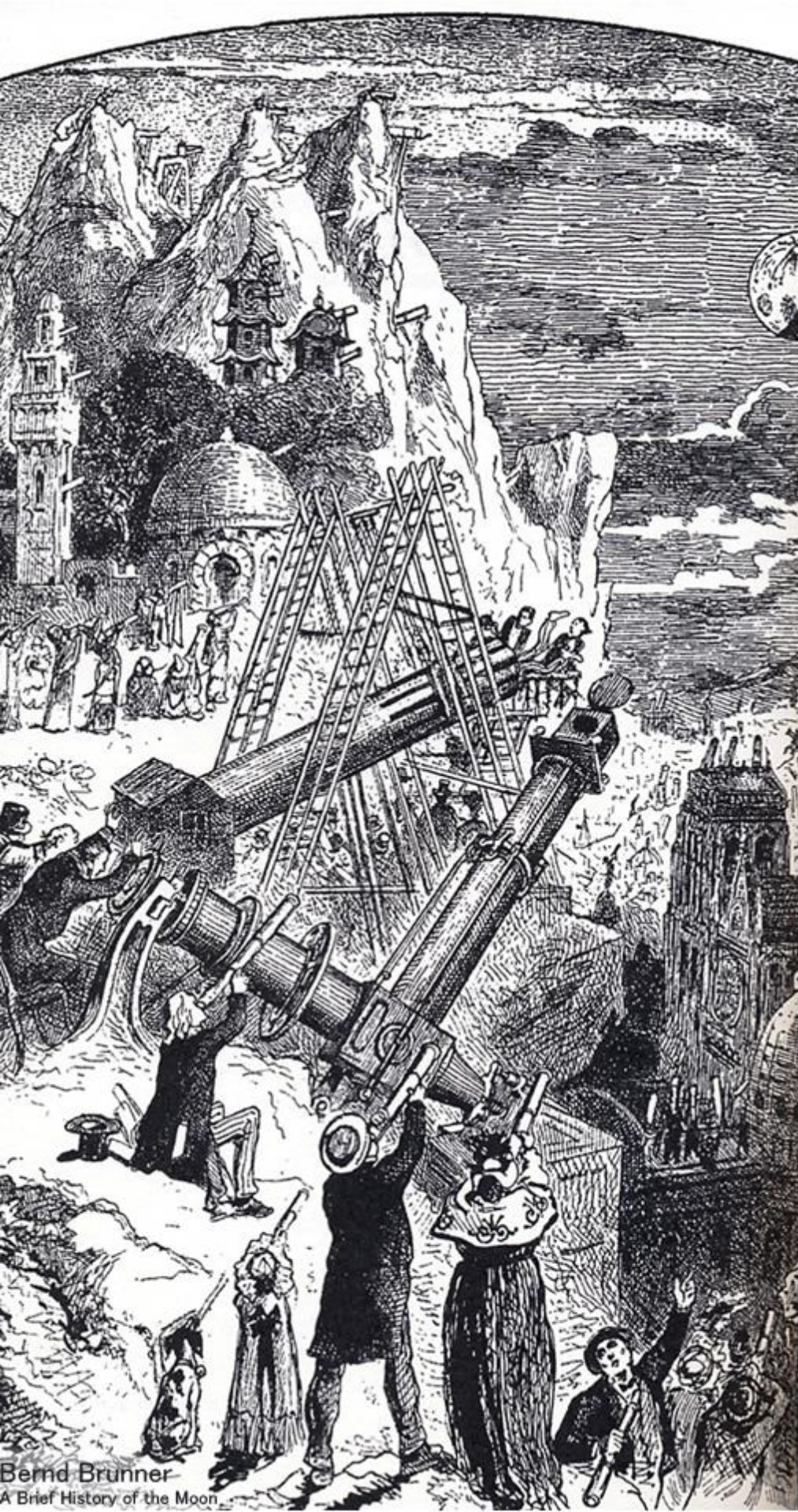
30

STATUS AND FUTURE

- Current Results for Apollo 11 Array
 - Tab Conductance most Important
 - Reasonable Agreement with ADL
 - Eclipse Difficult
- Coatings/Parameter Variation
 - About 25 that are Relevant
- Future Directions
 - Temperature Variation of Index of Refraction i.e. $dn/dT(T)$
 - Eclipse – Matching Model to Observations
 - Solar Radiation into Cylindrical Pocket

CONCLUSIONS

- **Even For Small CCRs,**
 - Thermal Effects can
 - Greatly Reduce Return Signal
- **Optical/Thermal/Optical Modeling**
 - Detailed Simulations are Necessary
 - To Achieve “Theoretical” Performance
 - Choosing Optimal Design Parameters



Bernd Brunner
A Brief History of the Moon

Thank You!
any
Questions?
or
Comments?

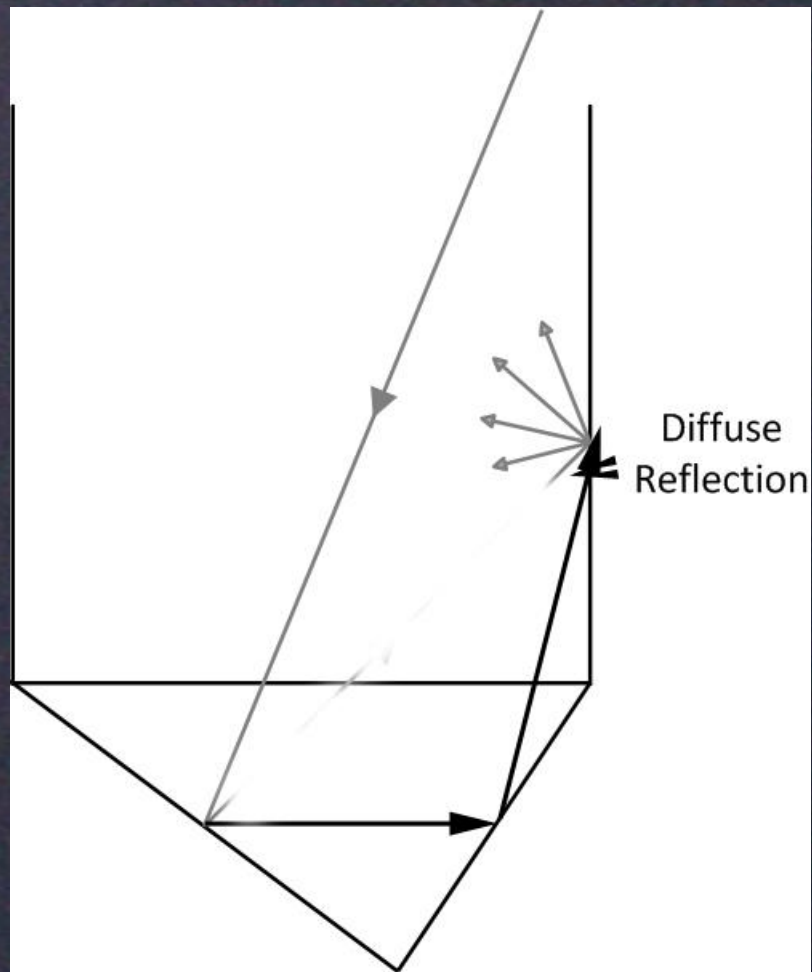
with
Special Acknowledgements
to

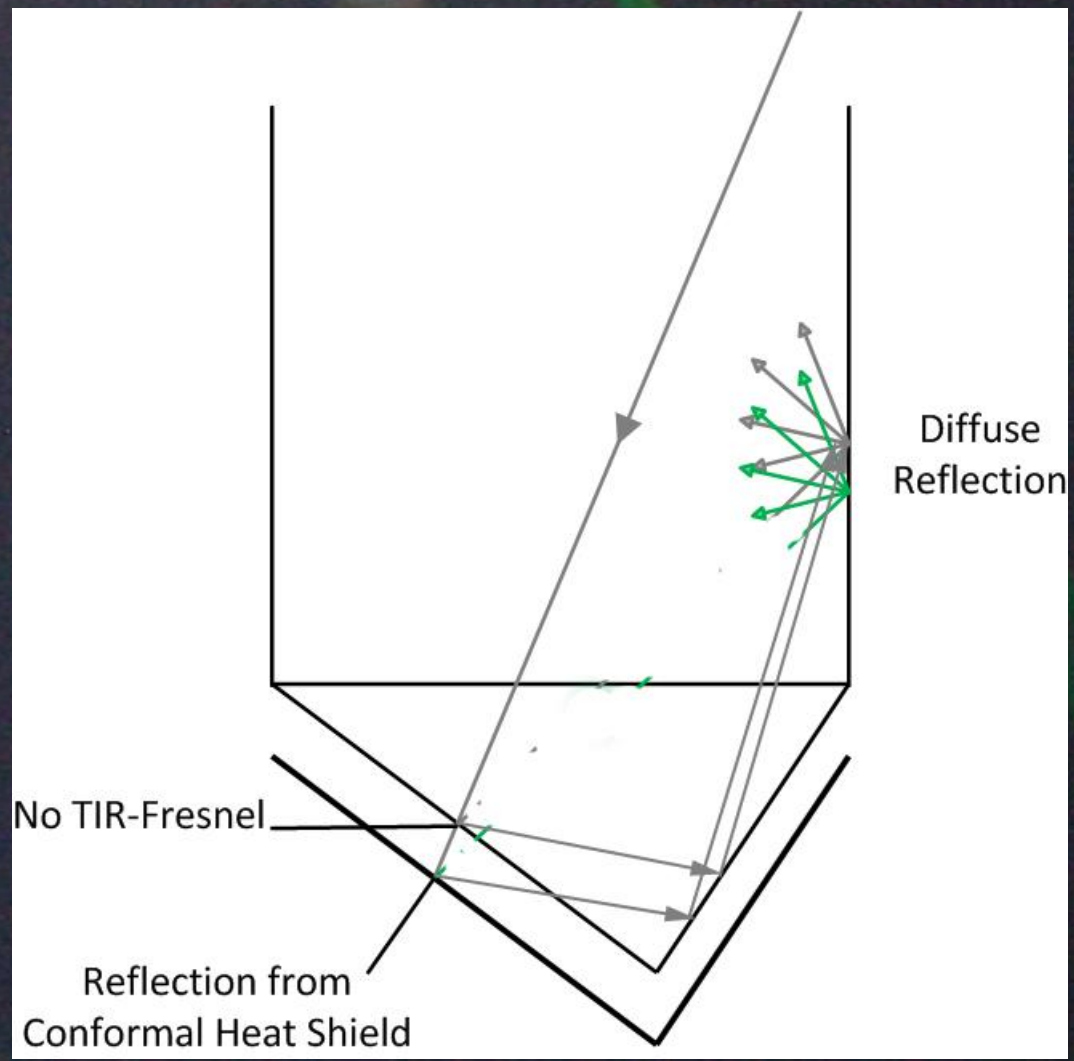
NASA Lunar Science Sorties Opportunities
NASA Lunar Science Institute
Italian Space Agency
INFN-LNF, Frascati
LSSO Team
&
LUNAR Team

currie@umd.edu

International Workshop on Laser Ranging
Fujiyoshida, Japan
11-15 November 2013

OFF AXIS SOLAR ILLUMINATION





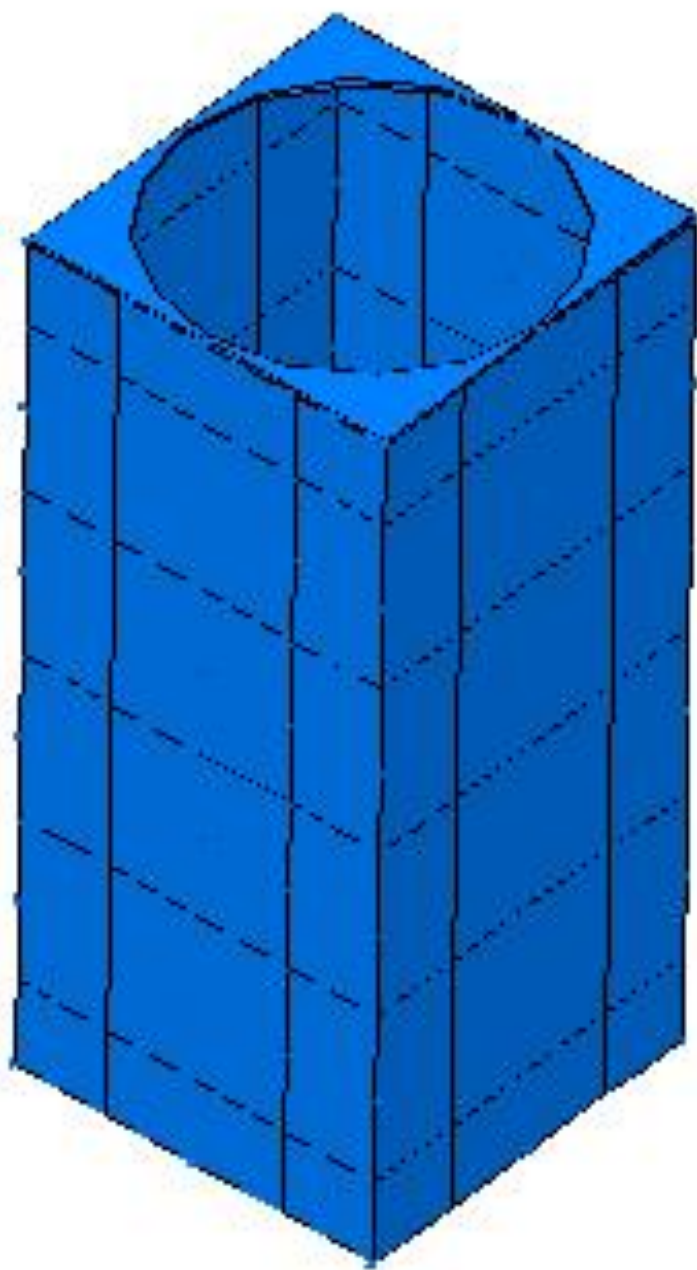
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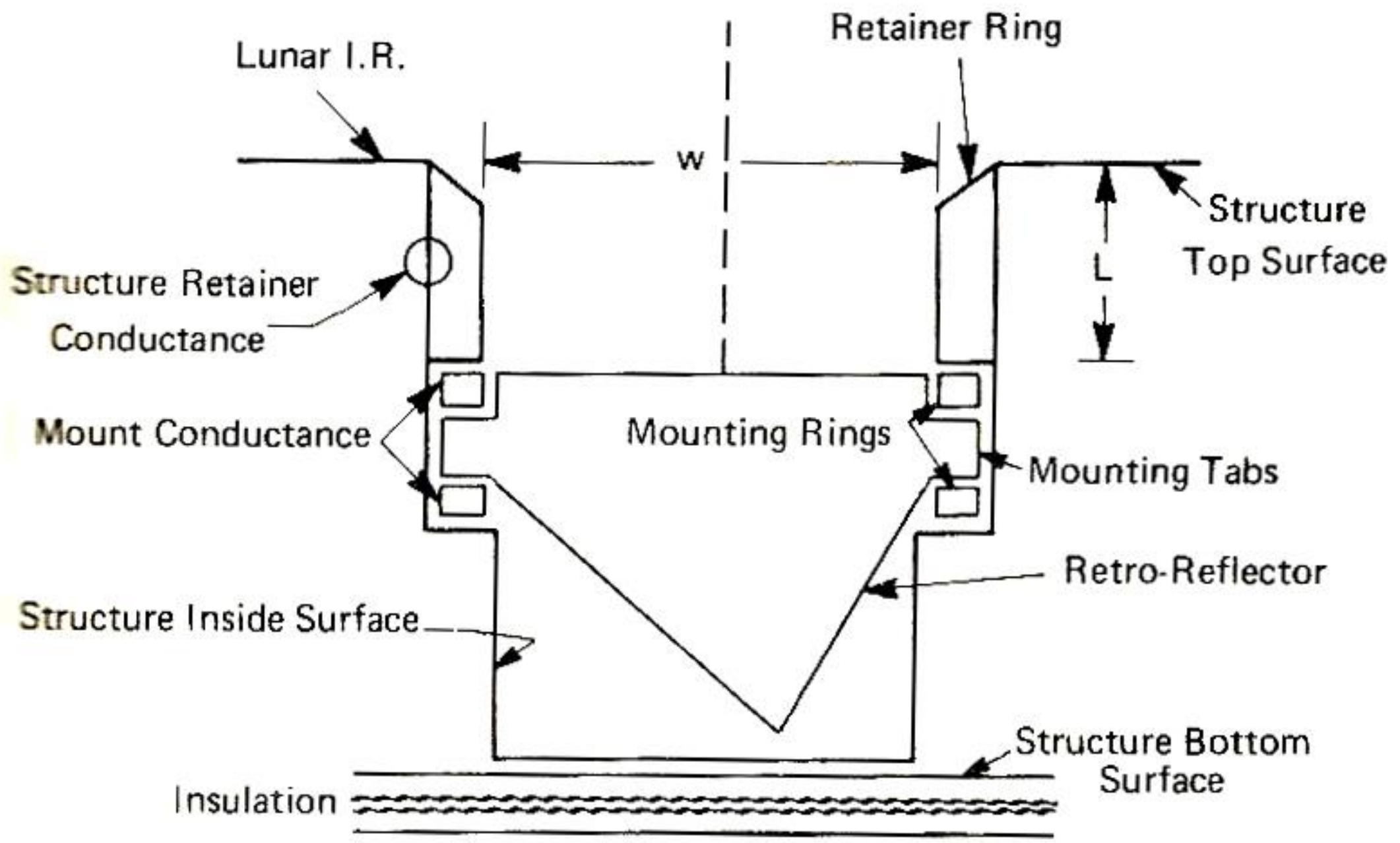


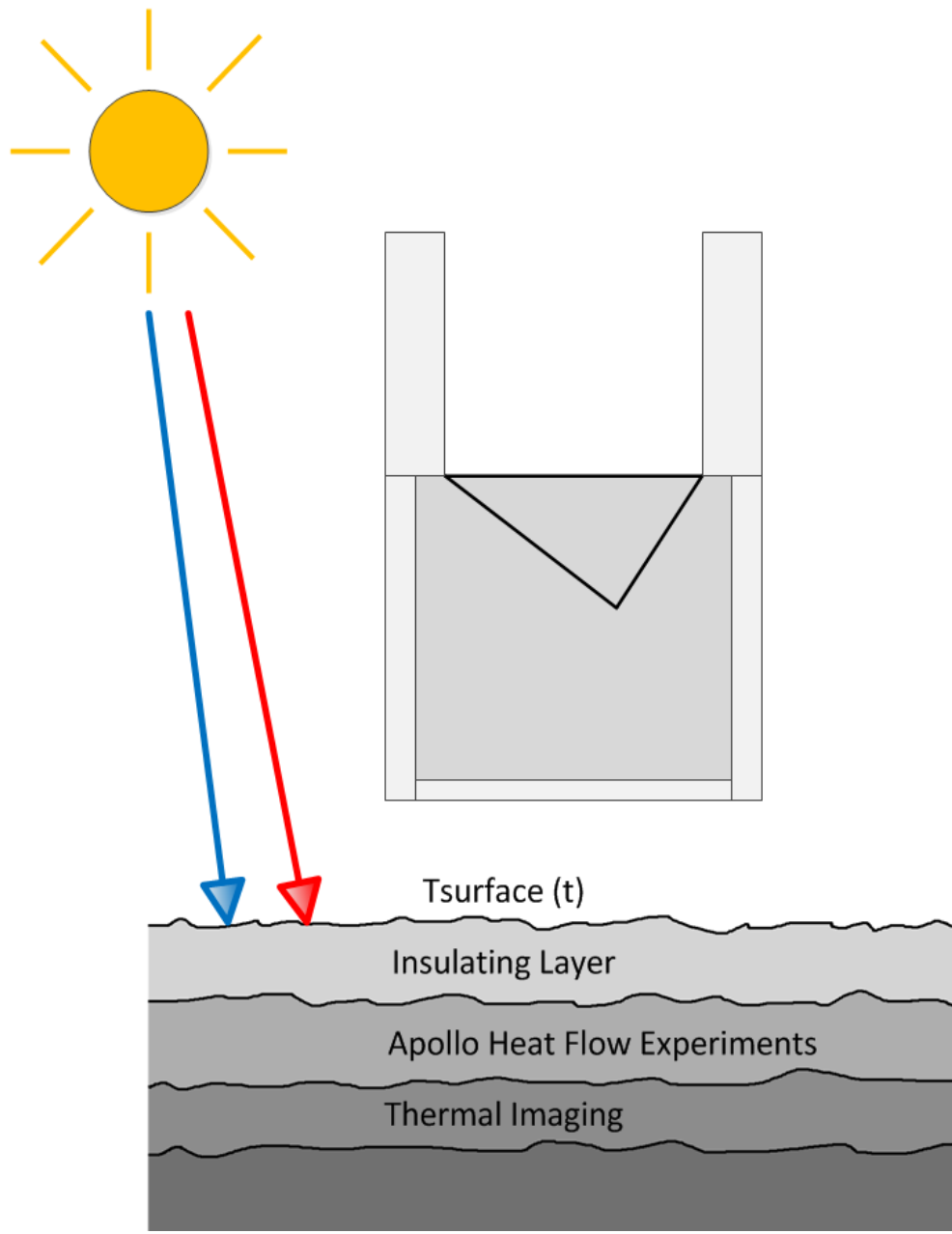
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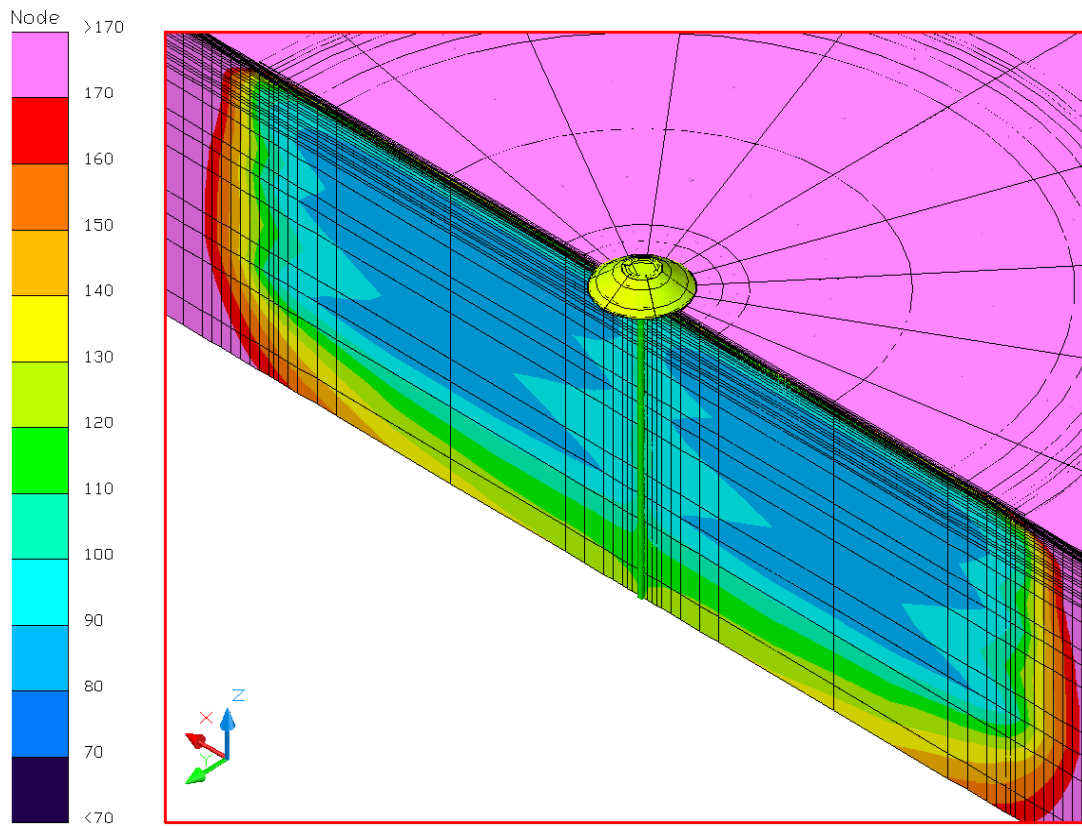


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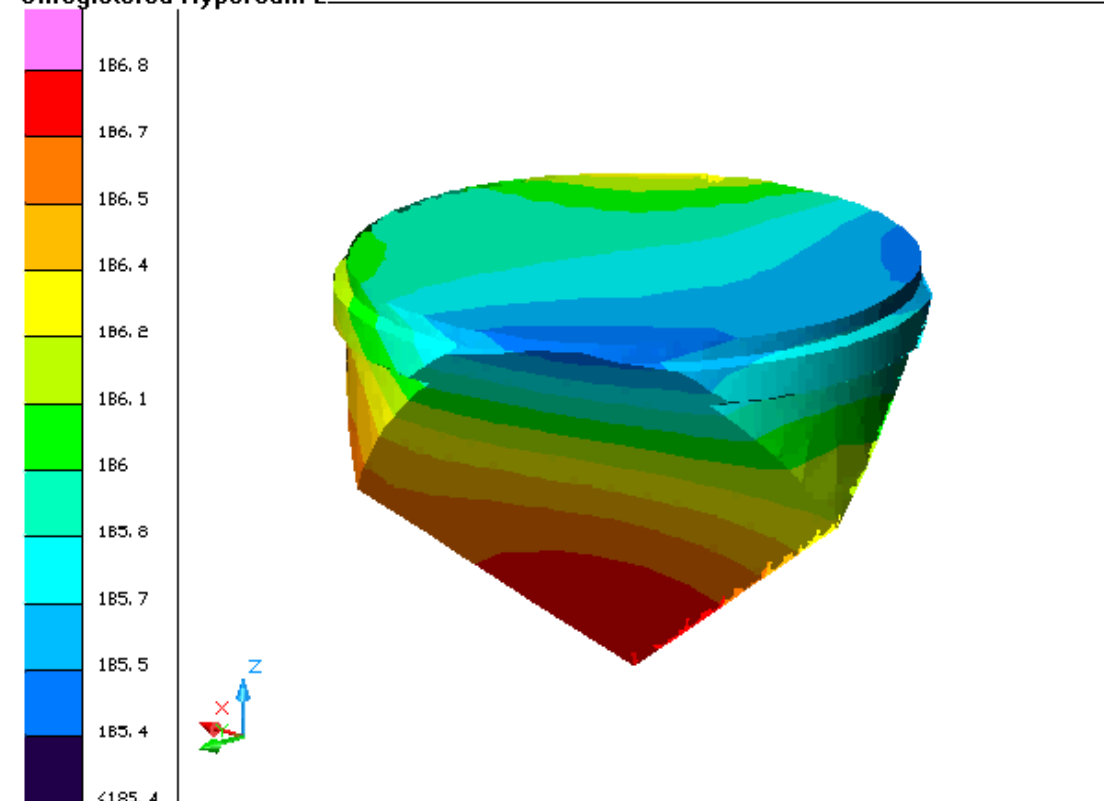




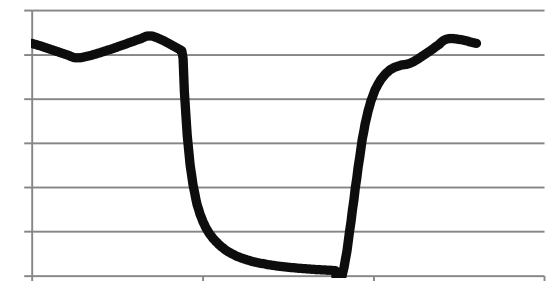


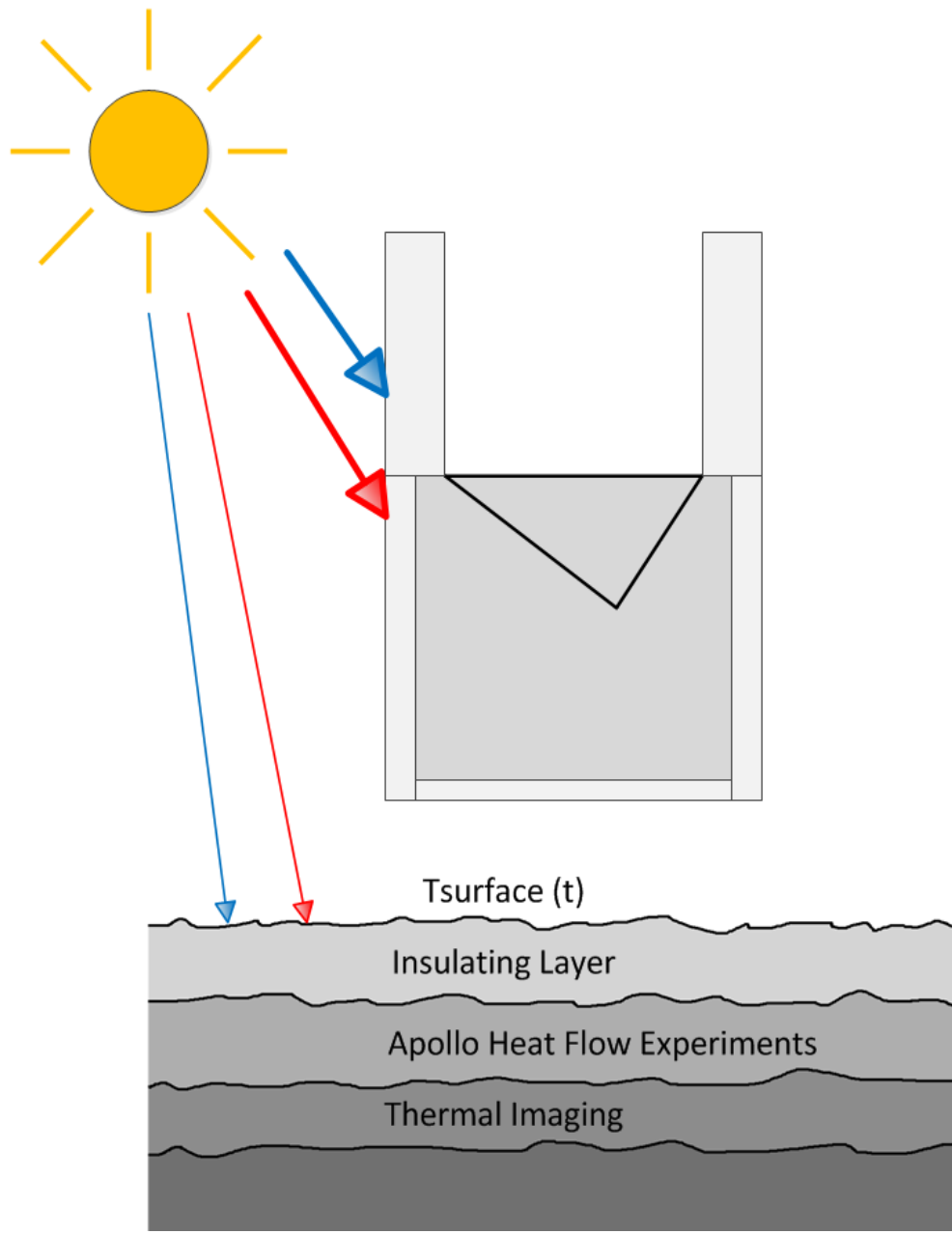


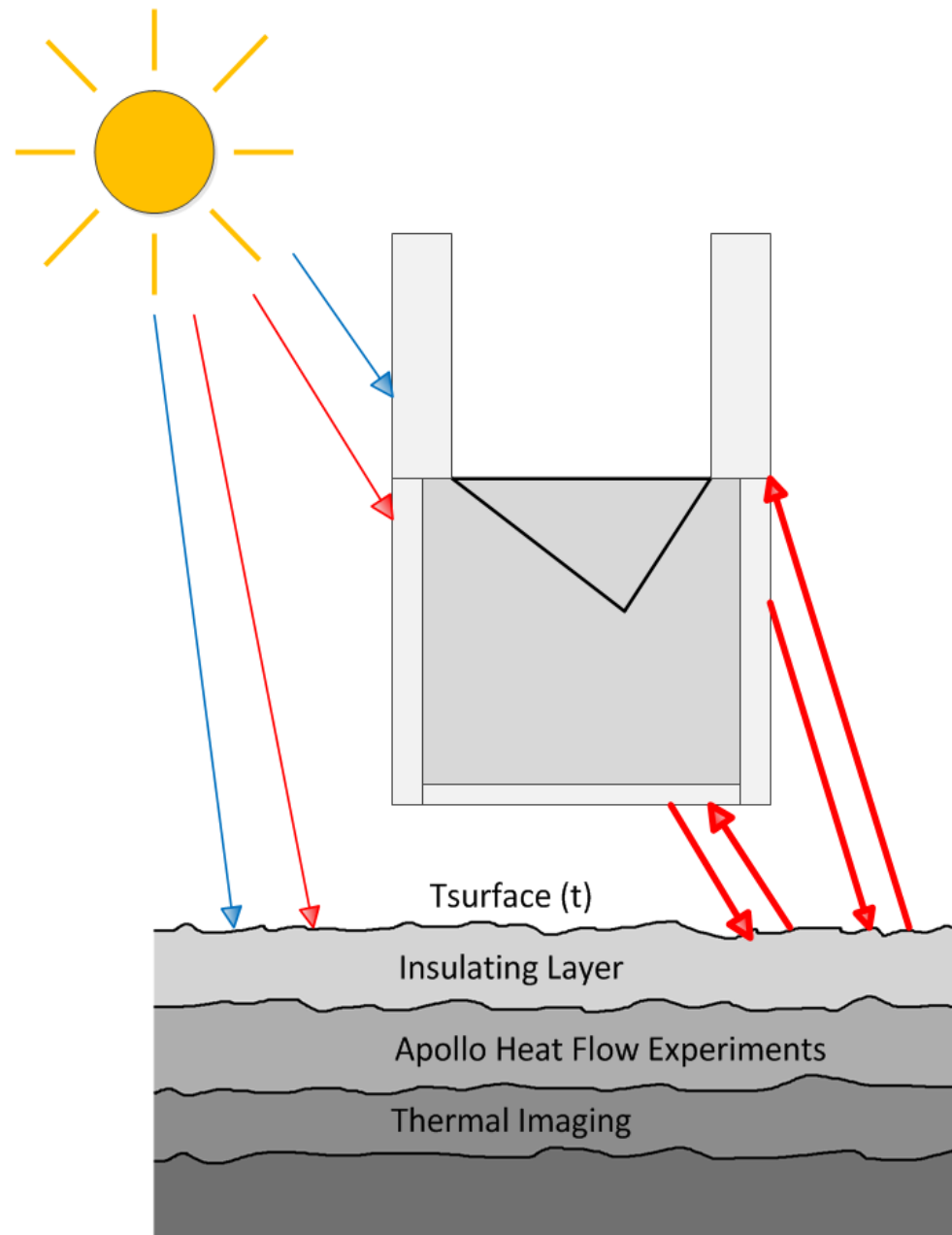
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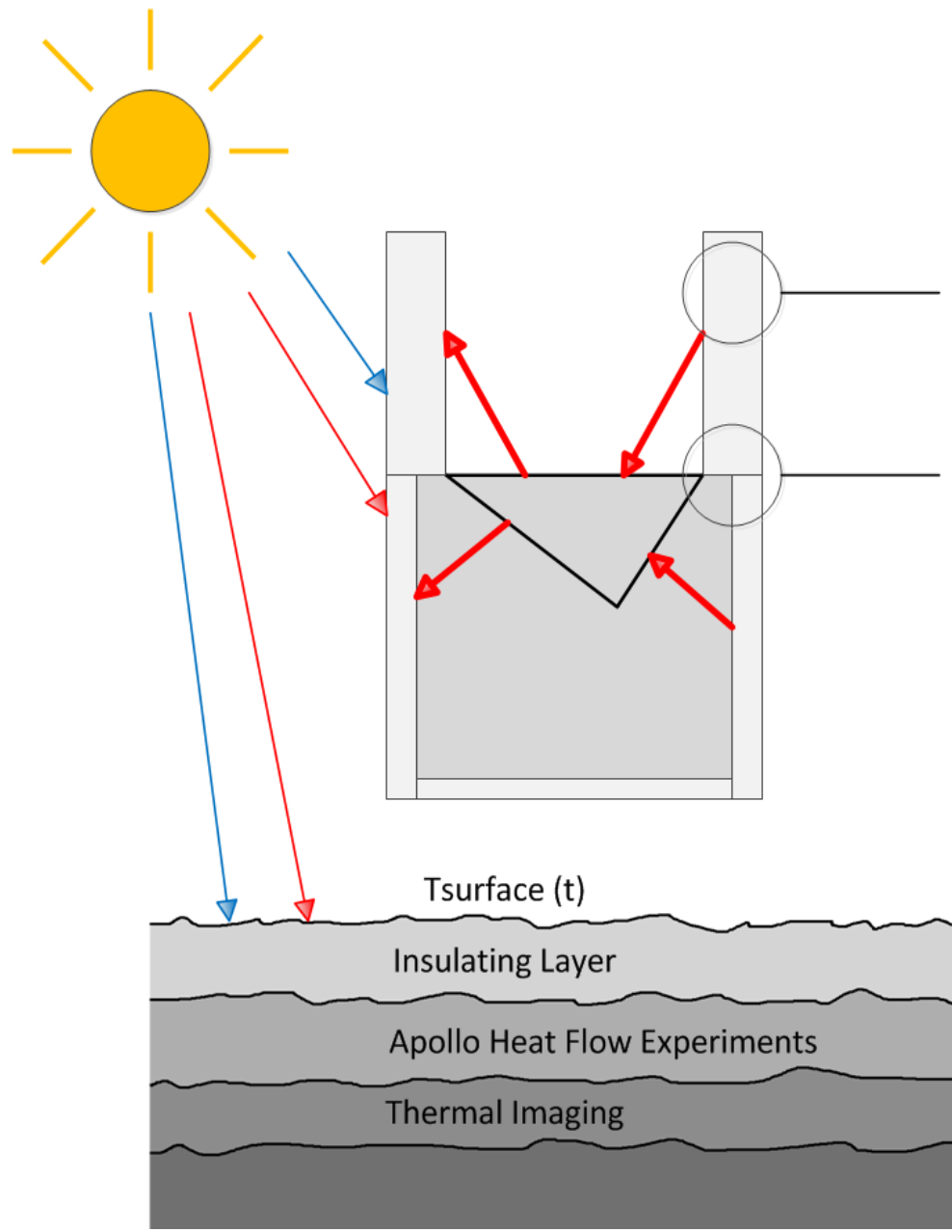


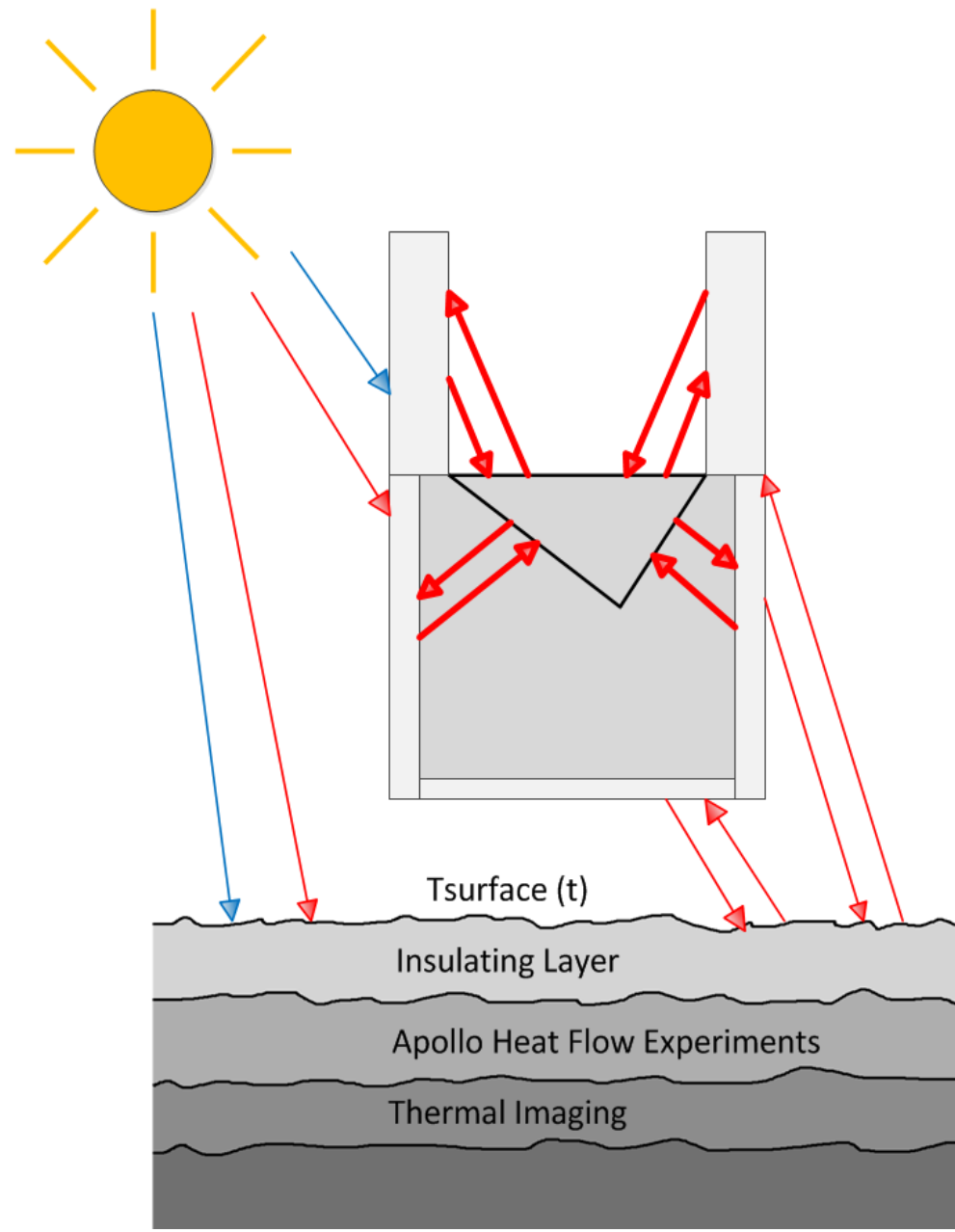
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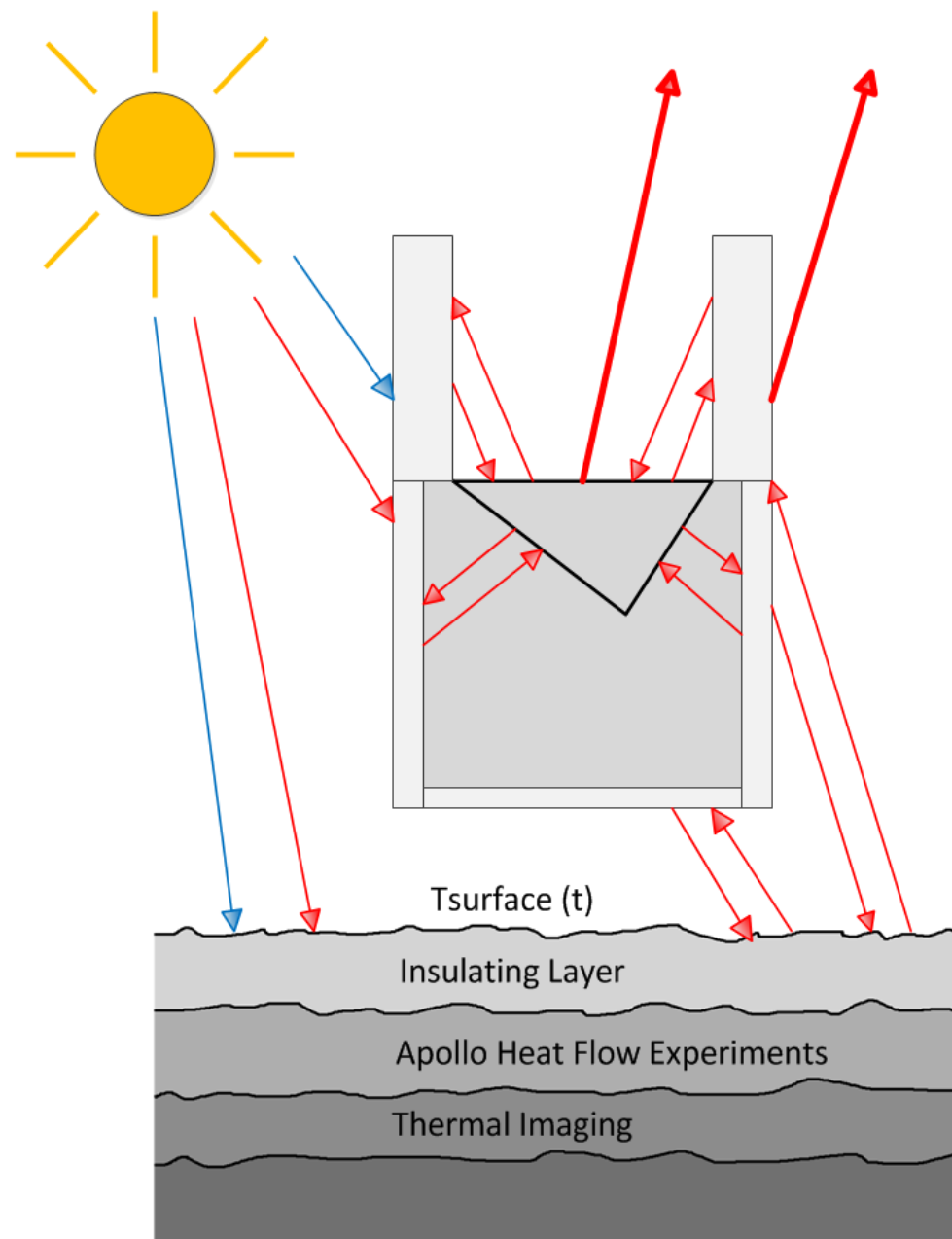


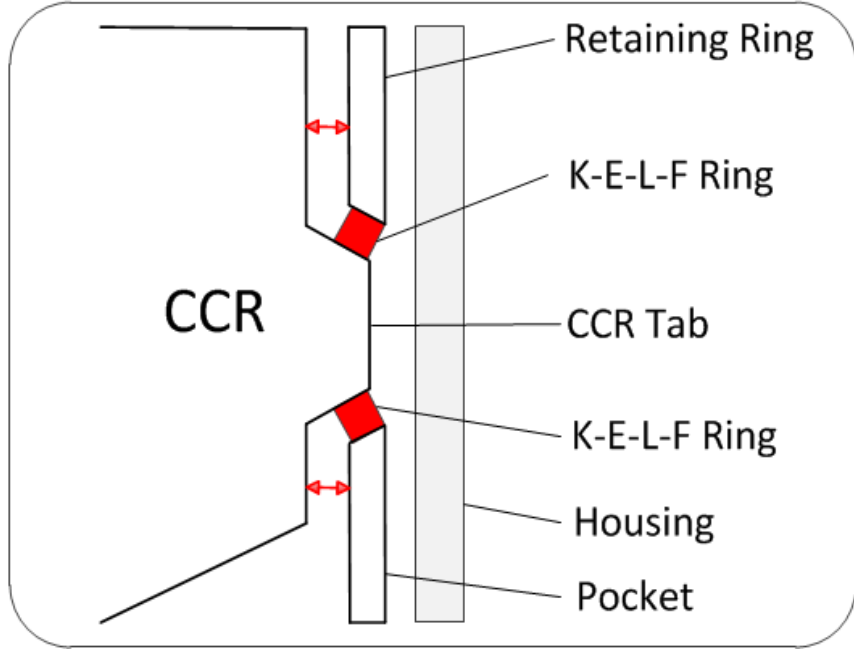
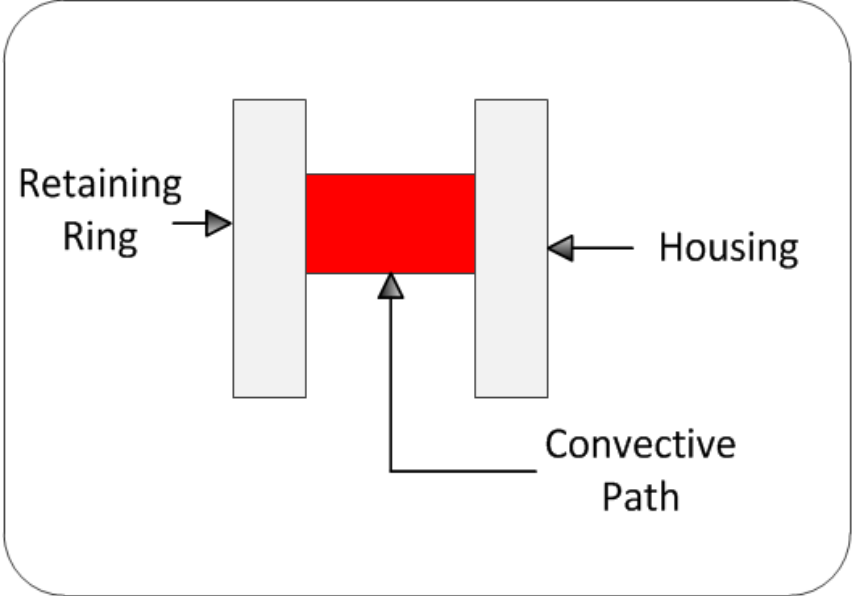


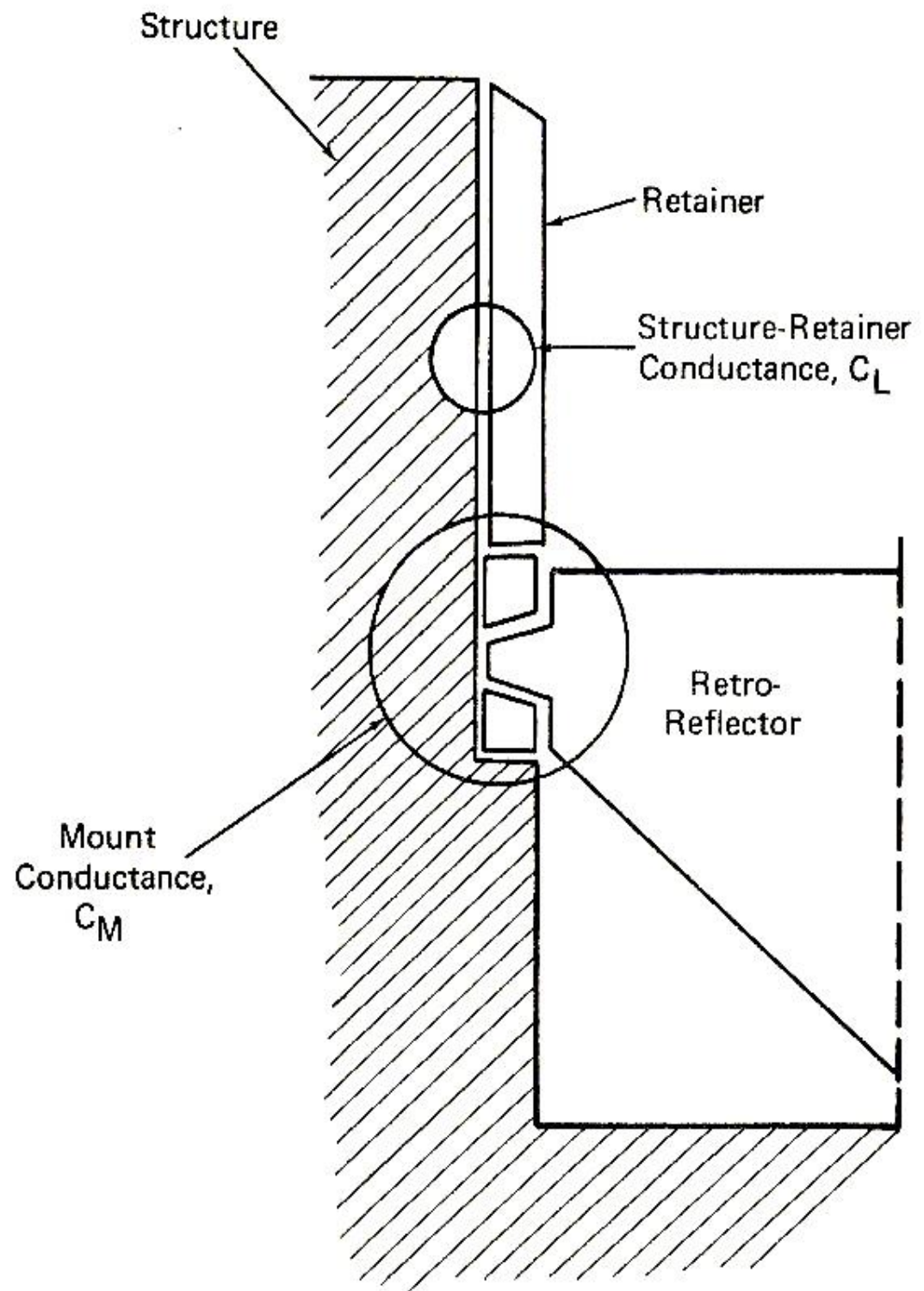


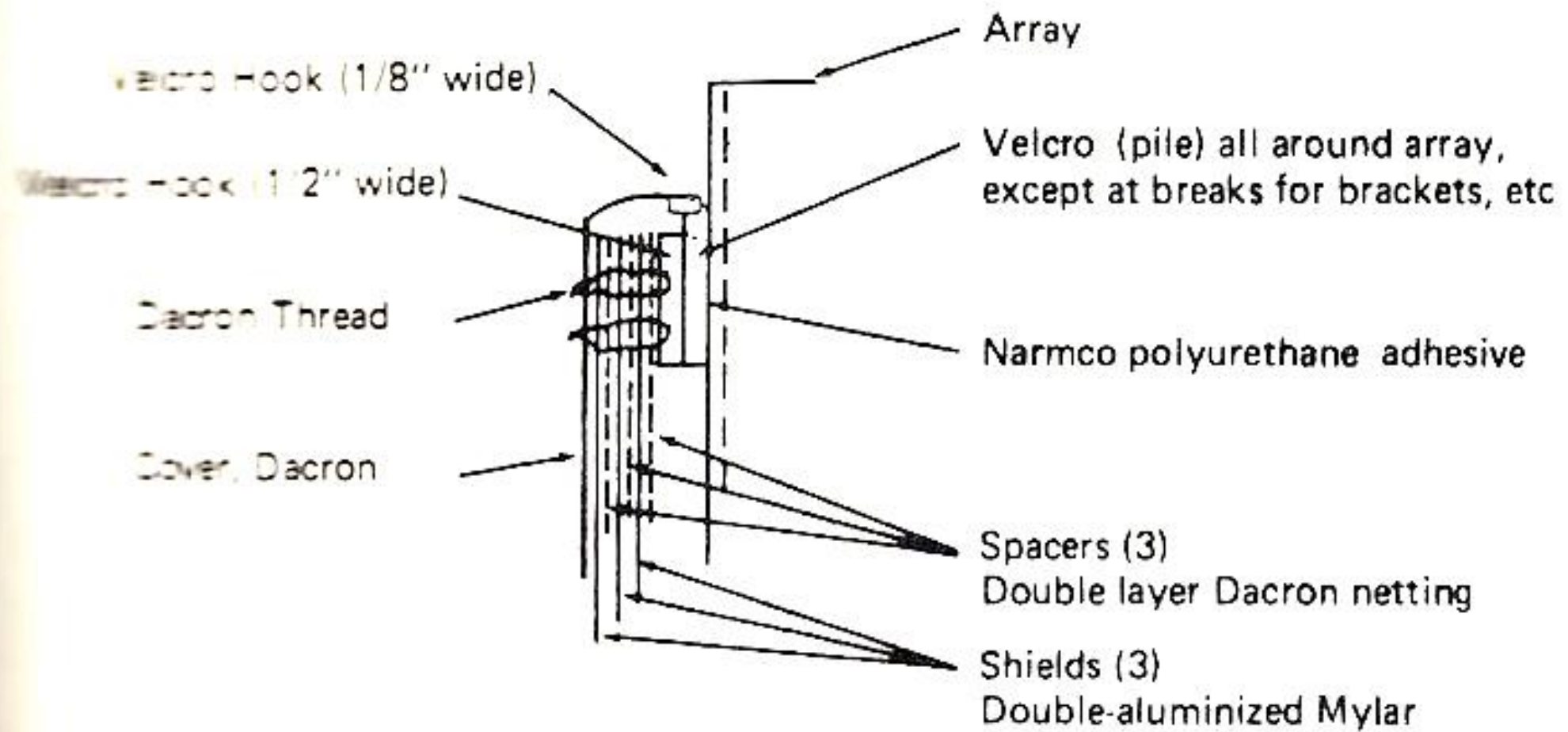


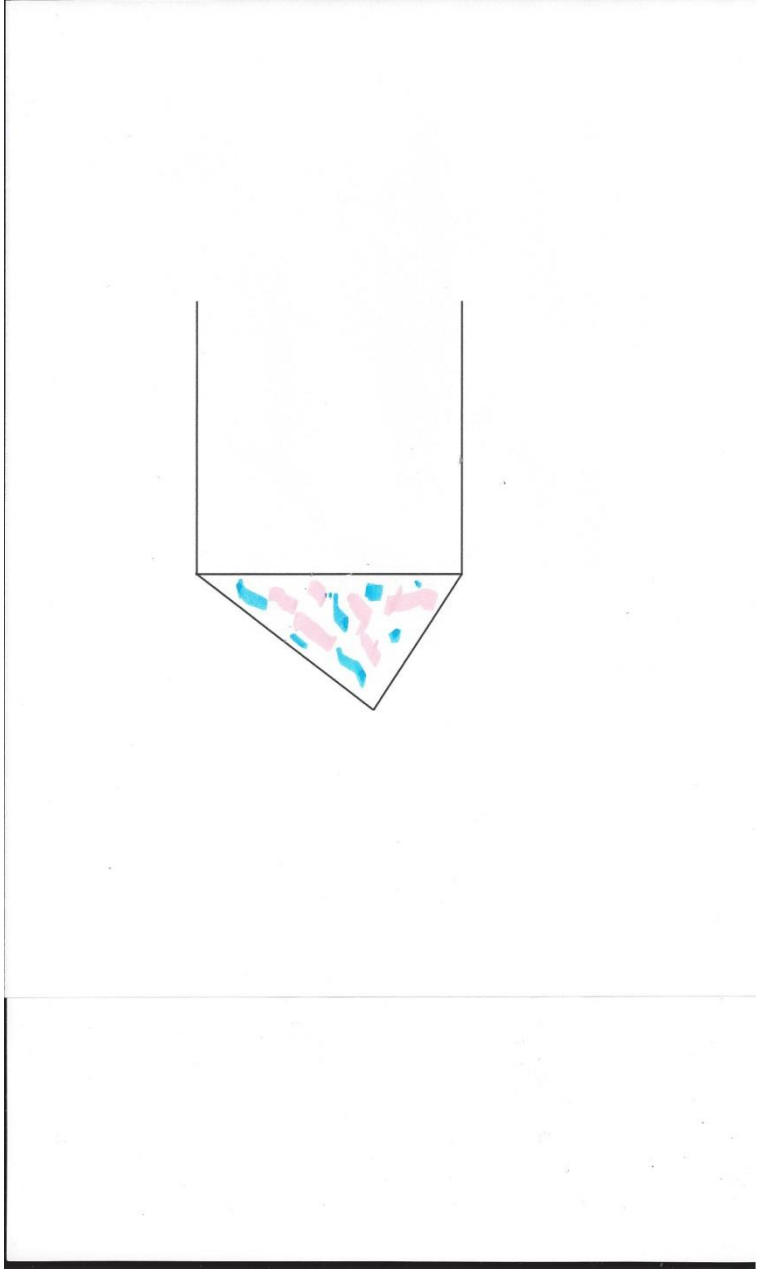


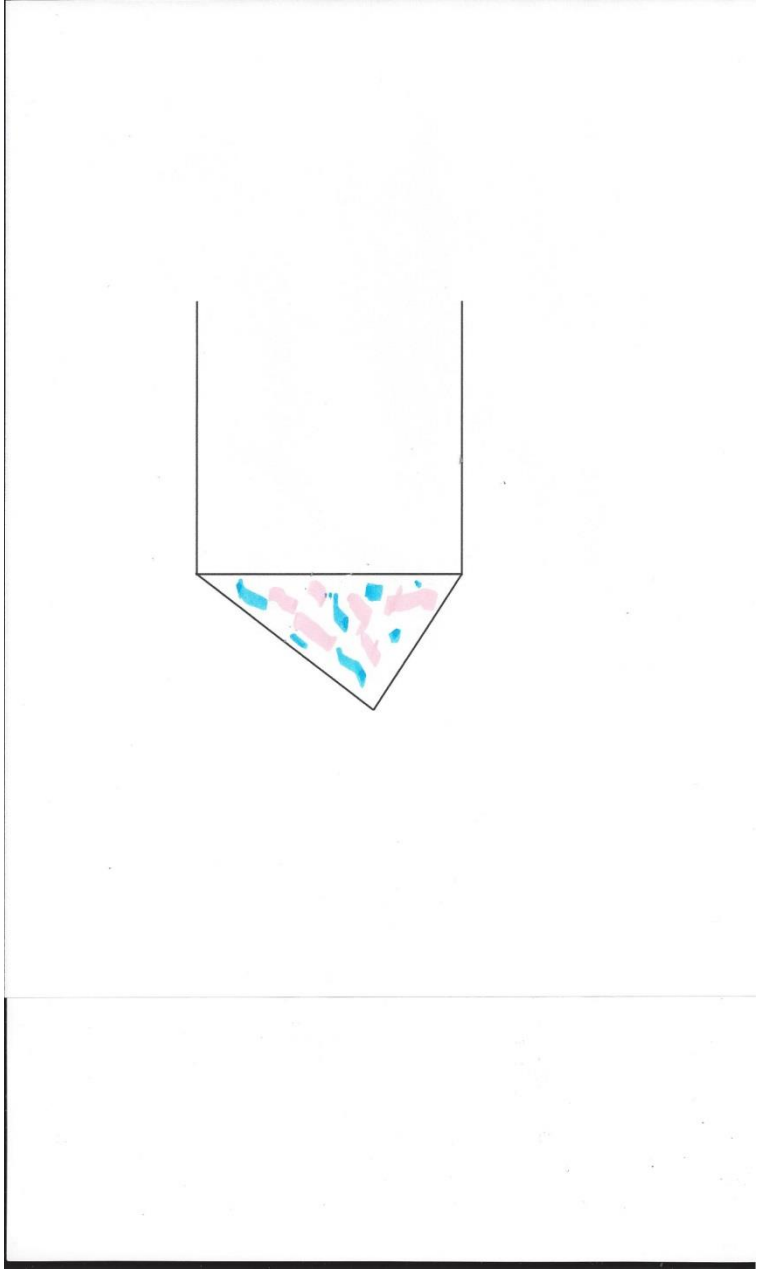


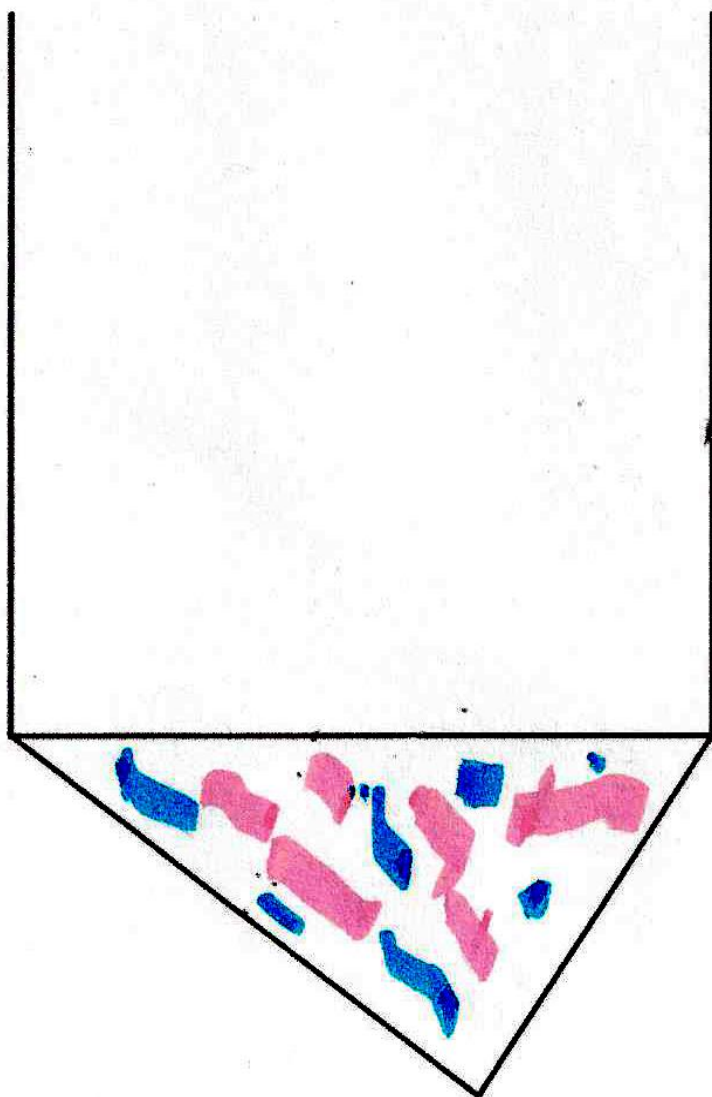


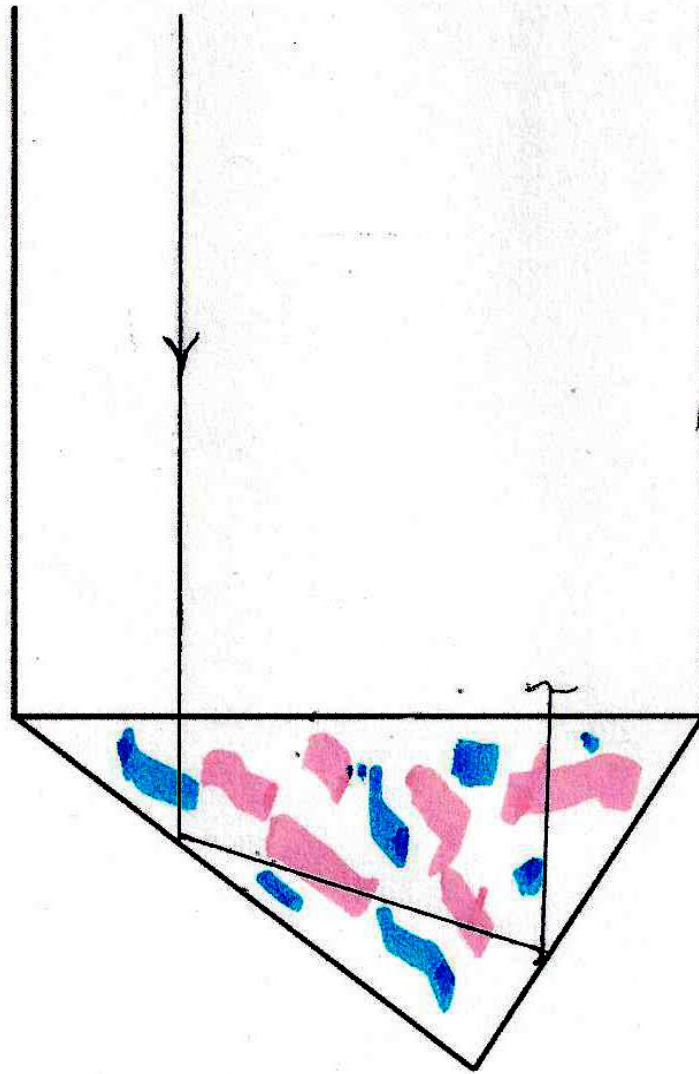


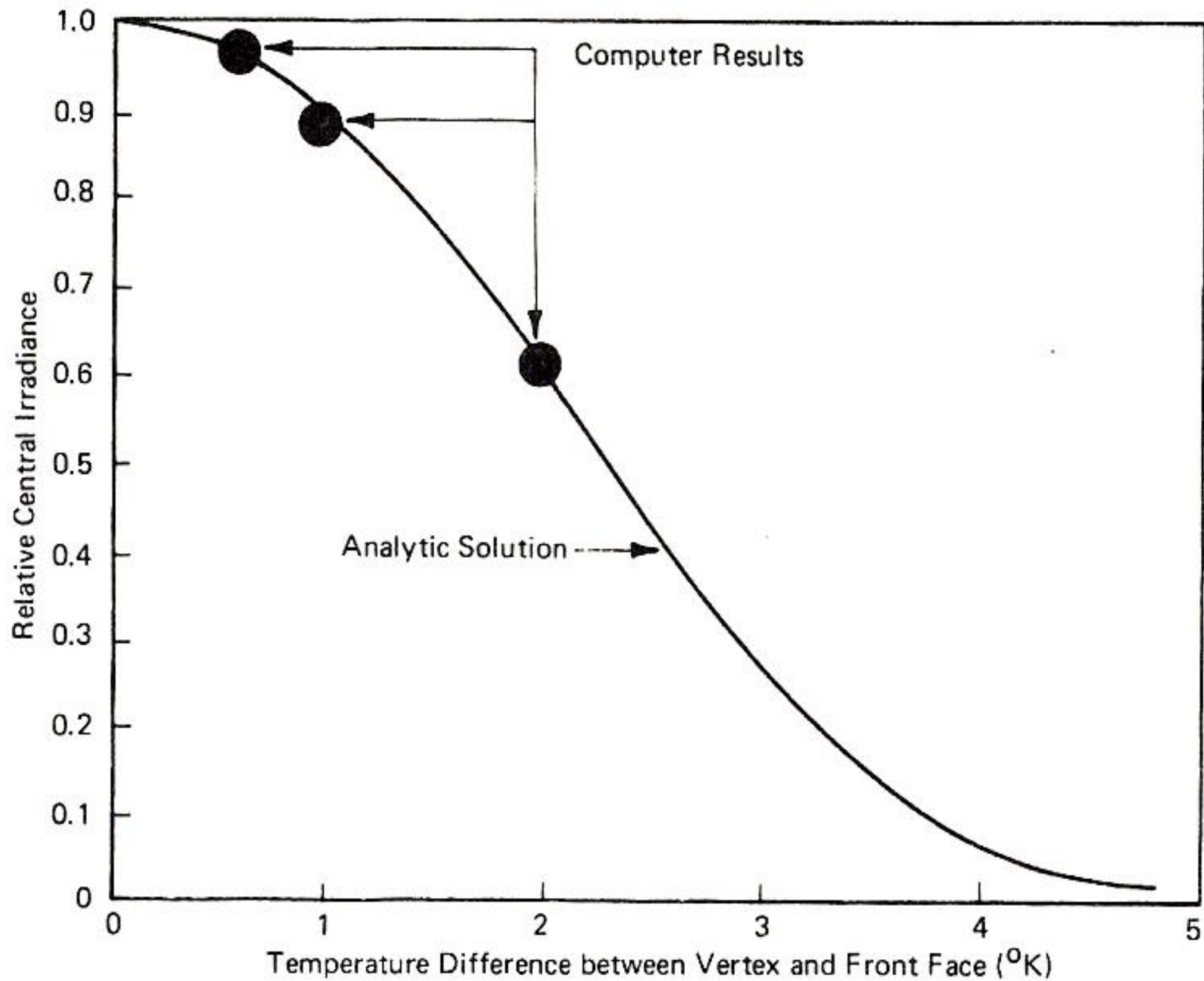






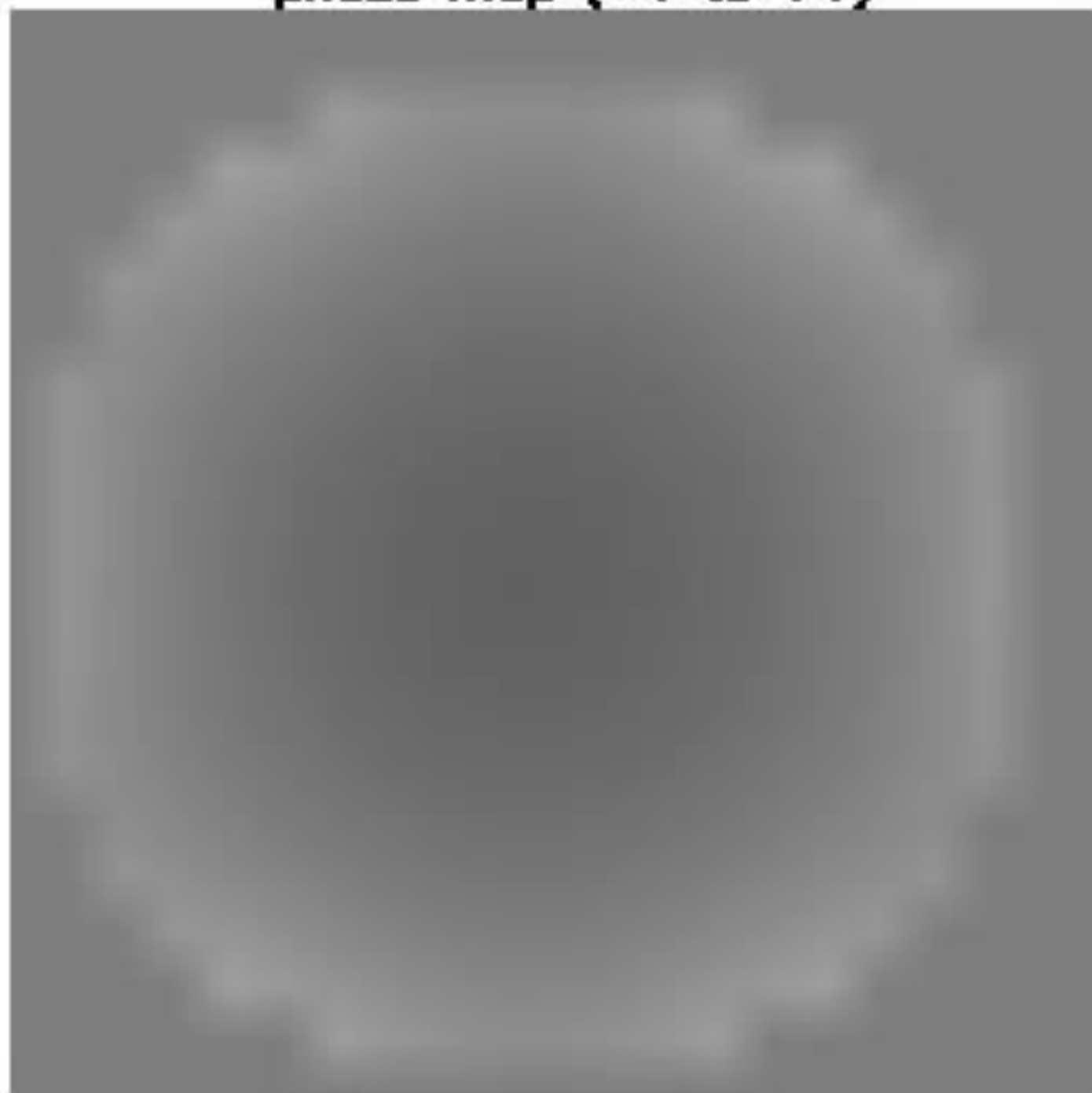


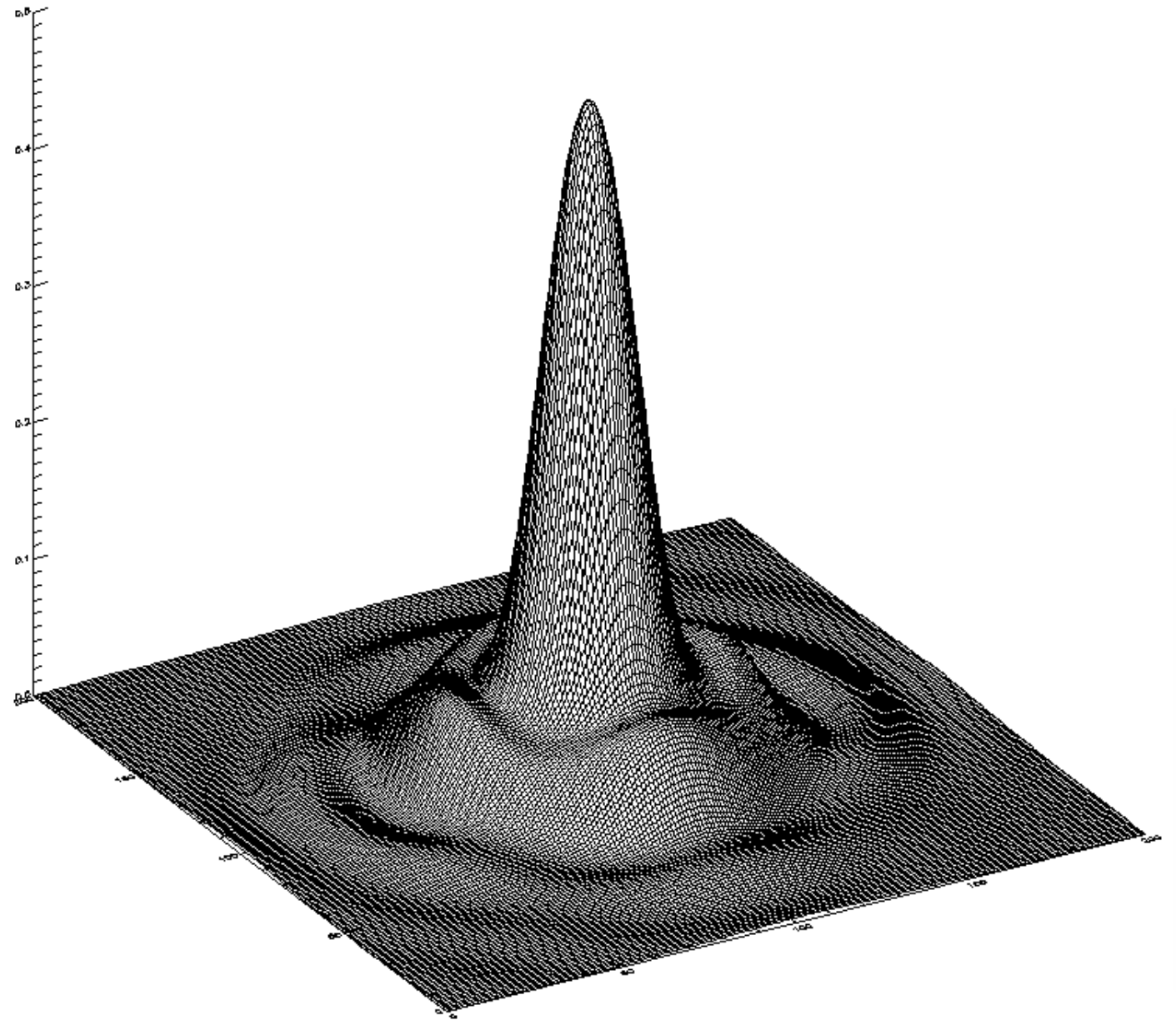
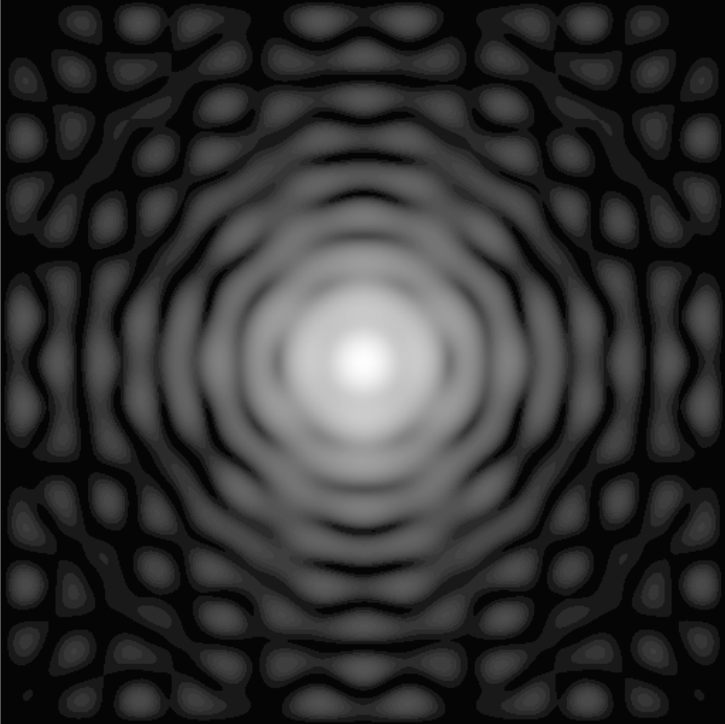
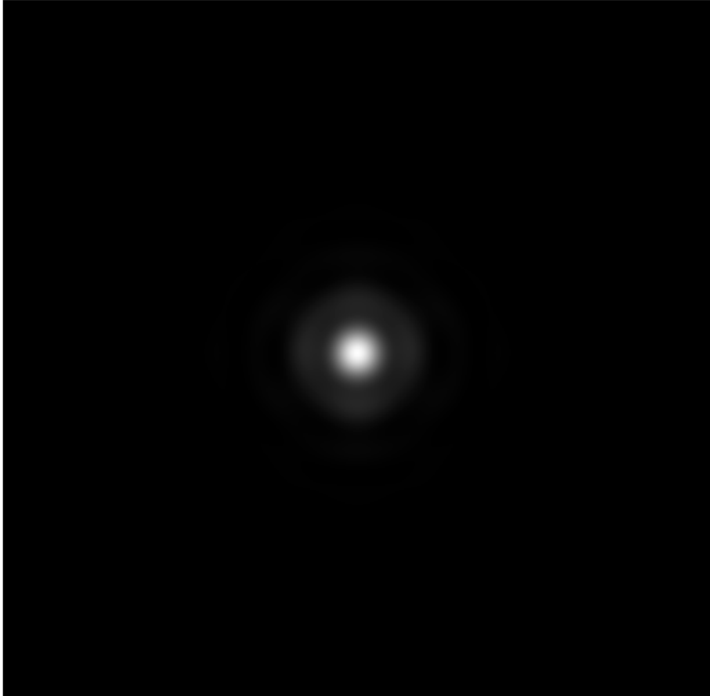




Note: Linear Vertical Temperature Gradient

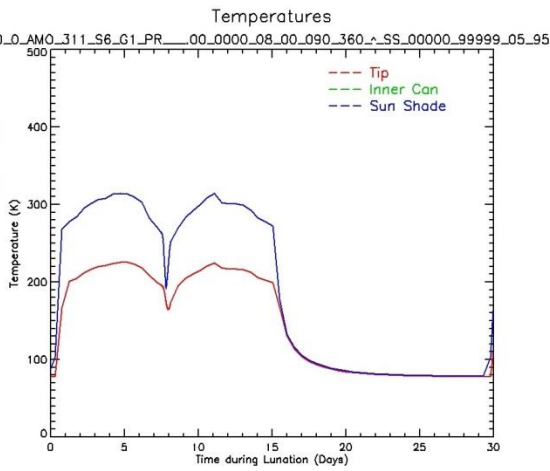
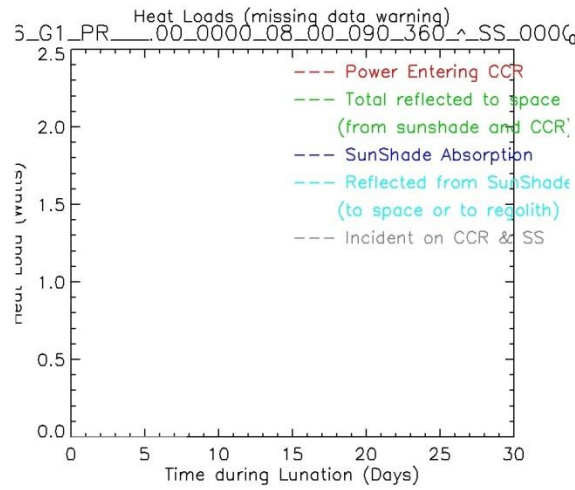
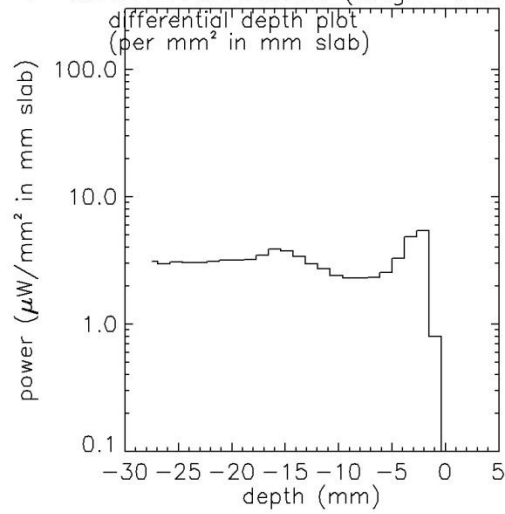
phase map (-1 to +1)



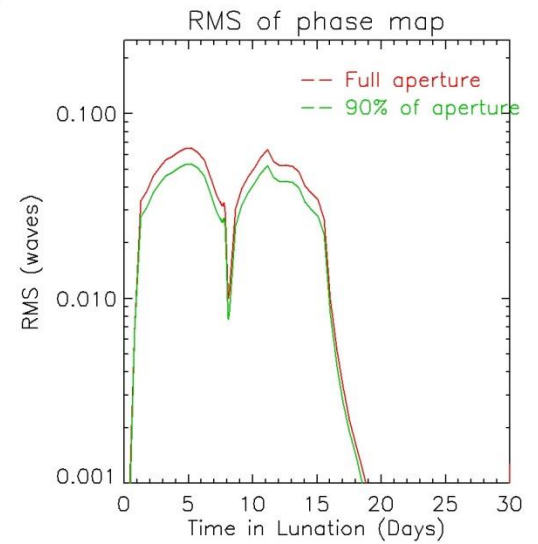
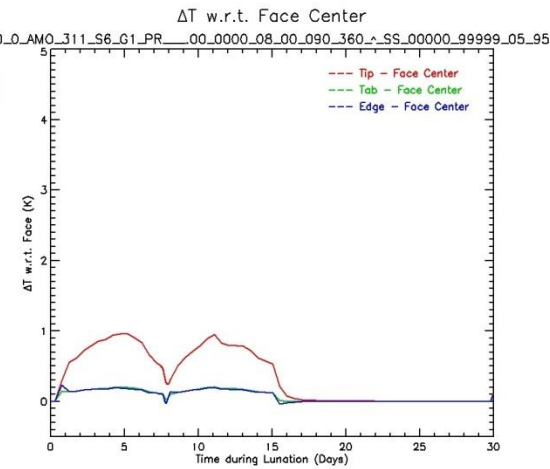
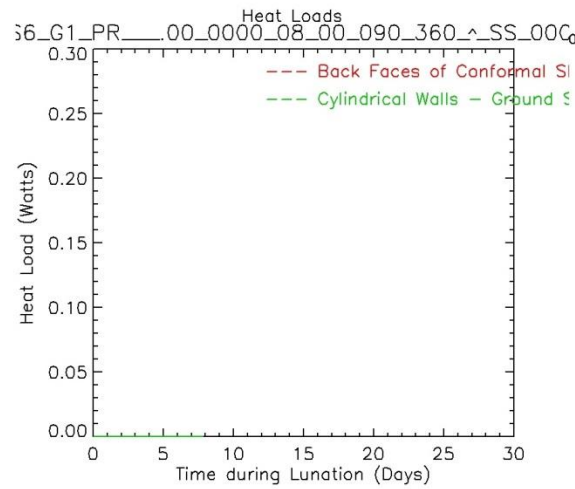
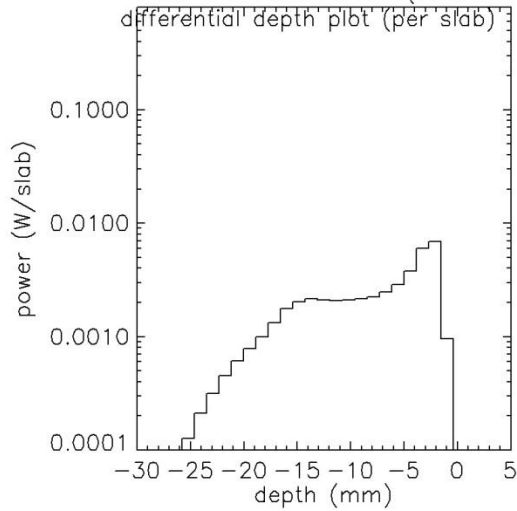


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 HL run on Oct 24 2013, TD run on Oct 25 2013, TPS run on Oct 30 2013
 -38 27.53 1000 2 0.40 00 015 040 0 1 2 6 12 4 1 8
 no DWG info
 38.0 0.000 0.000 532.0 512 0.267

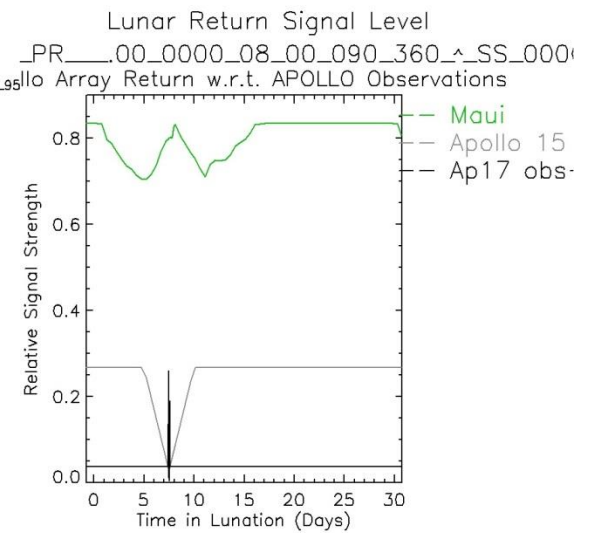
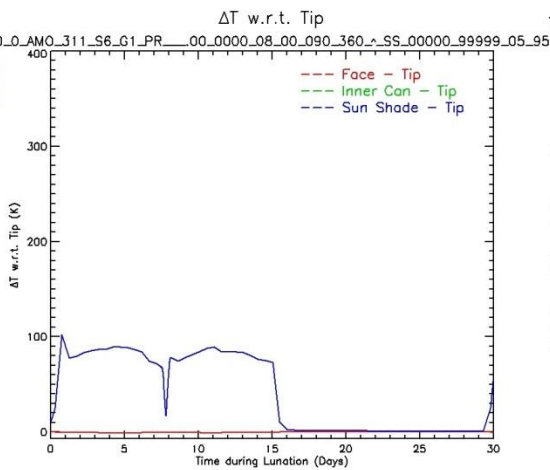
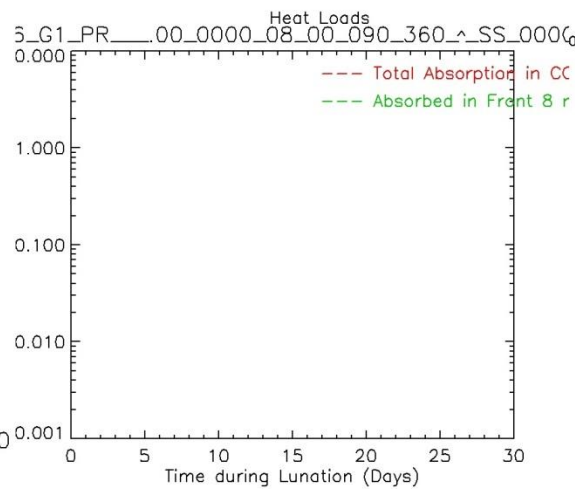
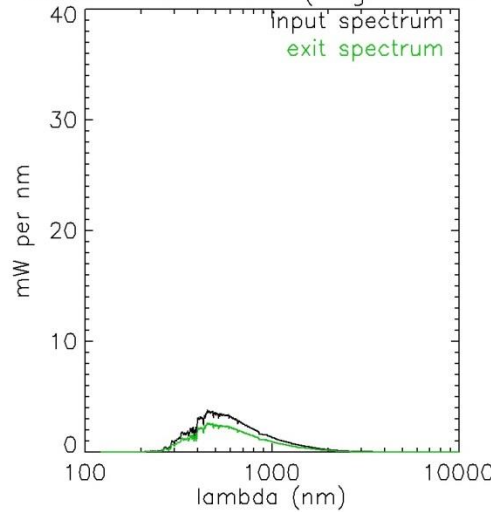
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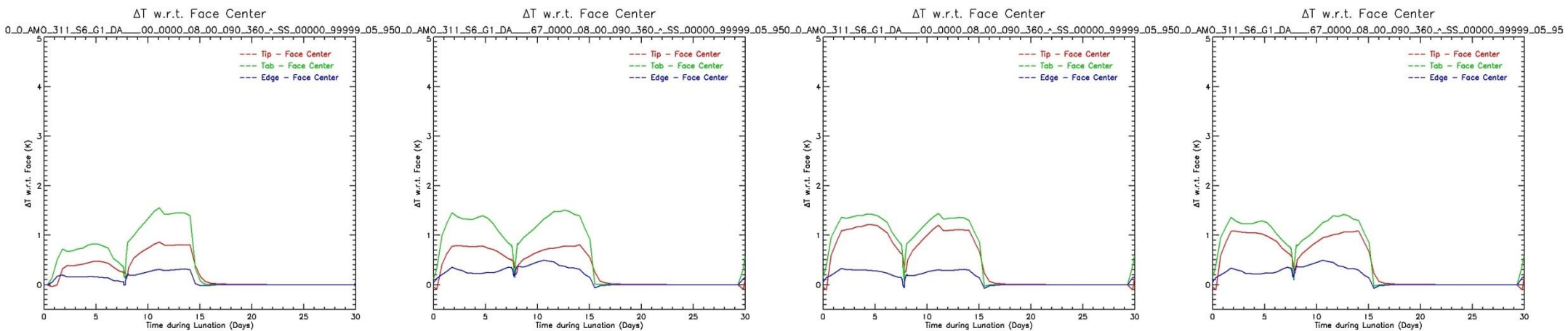
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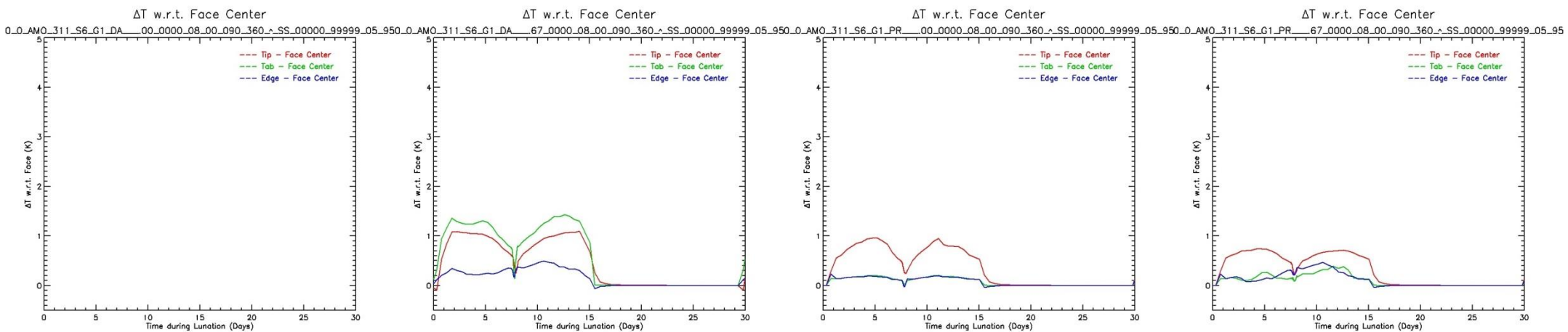
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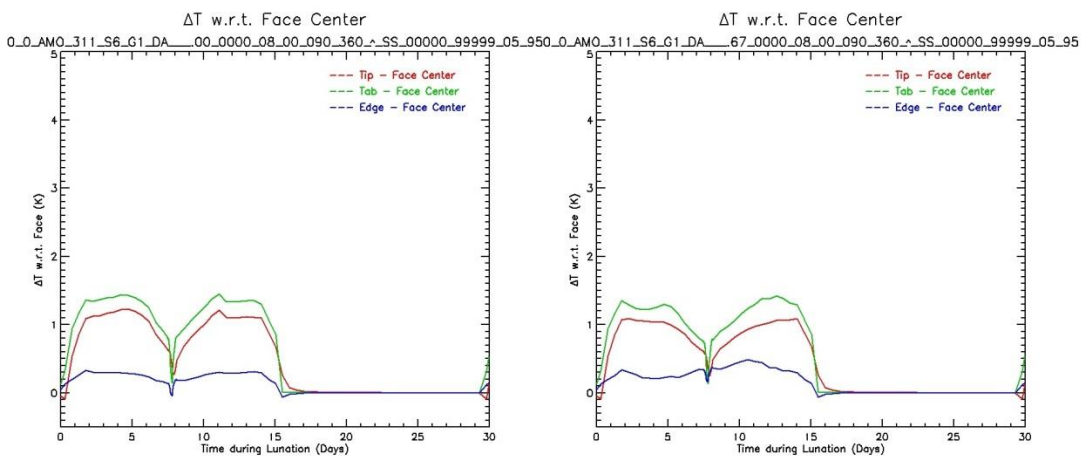
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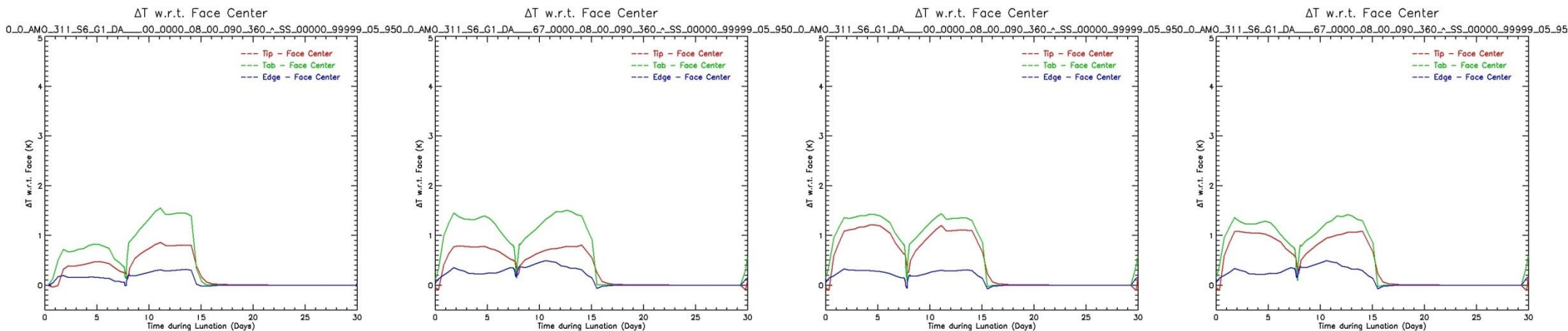
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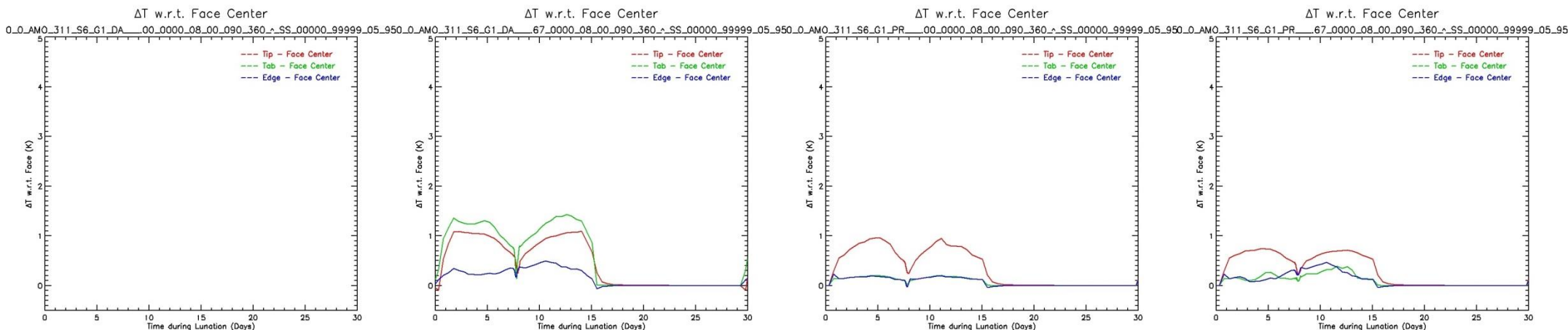
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