

Table of Contents

	Page
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 The Concept of SPIDER Technology.....	1
1.2 Motivation for Research	3
1.3 Research Objectives and Contributions	4
1.4 Outline of Dissertation	6
 CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	 7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Recent Trends in Designing and Analyzing Gossamer Spacecraft..	8
2.3 Recent Advances in Gossamer Spacecraft Experimental Analysis	 12
2.4 Membrane Mirror Technology Development	22
2.5 A Technology Hurdle: Wrinkle Prediction and Analysis	25
2.6 Controlling Gossamer Space Structures	36
2.7 Controlling Ultra-lightweight Space Optics	40
2.8 Chapter Summary	43
 CHAPTER 3: CLASSICAL VARIATIONAL METHODS AND THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD	 44
3.1 Introduction	44
3.2 Defining the Strong, Weak, and Weighted-Integral Forms	45
3.3 The Variational Methods of Approximation	50
3.3.1 The Rayleigh-Ritz Method	50
3.3.2 The Galerkin Method	57
3.3.3 Comments on Operators and Self-Adjointness	63
3.3.4 The Finite Element Method	66
3.4 Applying the Finite Element Method to the Heat Conduction Problem	 67
3.5 Introduction to Cubic B-Splines	77

3.6	Summary	81
CHAPTER 4: A LOOK AT MEMBRANE AND THIN PLATE THEORY		83
4.1	Introduction	83
4.2	History on the Development of Plate Theory	83
4.3	Development of Membrane Theory	87
4.3.1	Equation of Motion for a Circular Membrane in Polar Coordinates	90
4.3.2	Equation of Motion for a Rectangular Membrane in Cartesian Coordinates	96
4.4	Motivating Physics for a More Complex Dynamics Model	98
4.5	Solution of the Beam Under Uniform Tension Equation	102
4.6	Summary	106
CHAPTER 5: MODELING AND EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION OF 1-D APERTURES WITH ATTACHED PIEZOELECTRIC MATERIAL		108
5.1	Introduction	108
5.2	Constructing the Finite Element Matrices for the 1-D Beam Under Axial Loading System	108
5.2.1	Derivation of the Weak Form for the 1-D Membrane / PZT System	109
5.2.2	Addition of Viscous Air Damping and Kelvin-Voigt Damping	112
5.2.3	Constructing the Input Matrix for Actuating the PZT Bimorph	114
5.3	Experimental Validation of the Finite Element Model	117
5.3.1	Experimental Hardware and Setup	118
5.3.2	Data Acquisition	122
5.3.3	Vacuum Test Results	123
5.3.4	Ambient Test Results	124

5.3.5	Comparison Between Vacuum and Ambient Test Results ..	125
5.4	Finite Element Model Verification	
5.4.1	Transfer Function and Mode Shape Comparison	128
5.4.2	Limits of the Beam Under Axial Load Theory	130
5.5	Mass Effects on the System Frequencies	132
5.6	Formulation of the LQR Control Problem	135
5.7	Introduction to Functional Gains	139
5.8	Chapter Summary	146
CHAPTER 6: MODELING THE ACTIVE MEMBRANE SURFACE AS A		
	THIN PLATE	148
6.1	Introduction	148
6.2	Model Development Using Thin Plate Theory	148
6.2.1	Deriving the Weak Form of the Thin Plate Transverse Vibration Equation	149
6.2.2	Including the 2-D Effects of a PZT Bimorph in the System Dynamics	157
6.3	Baseline Membrane Testing	160
6.3.1	Baseline Testing Experimental Procedure	160
6.3.2	Dynamic Analysis of the Baseline Membrane	163
6.4	Experimental Validation of the Finite Element Model	166
6.4.1	Experimental Setup and Hardware	167
6.4.2	Data Acquisition	169
6.4.3	Active Membrane Experimental Results	170
6.4.4	Comparison Between the Finite Element Model and Experimental Results	172
6.5	Development of a 2-D LQR Controller	174
6.5.1	Defining the 2-D LQR Problem	175
6.5.2	Functional Gains for the Kapton Substrate System	178
6.6	Chapter Summary	182

CHAPTER 7: ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVE BANDWIDTH OF A MEMBRANE USING A SHALLOW, FLUID-FILLED CAVITY	186
7.1 Introduction	186
7.2 Two Approaches for Modeling Cavities and Membranes	187
7.2.1 Morse’s Kettledrum Model	187
7.2.2 Passive Vibration Attenuation Using Fluid Viscosity	191
7.3 Experimental Demonstration of the Distributed, Damped Effect	194
7.3.1 Cavity Effects as a Function of Depth	196
7.3.2 Discussion of Experimental Results	200
7.4 Simulation of the Membrane-Cavity System	201
7.5 Back-of-the-Envelope Thermal Analysis—A Hedgepeth Approach ..	207
7.6 Chapter Summary	210
 CHAPTER 8: THE CLAMPED ZERNIKE RADIAL POLYNOMIALS	 213
8.1 Introduction	213
8.2 Orthonormal Mode Shapes of a Clamped Circular Membrane	214
8.3 Zernike Polynomials	216
8.4 Static Image Aberration Compensation	219
8.5 A Novel Transformation for Describing Image Aberrations	225
8.5.1 Definition of the Clamped Zernike Radial Polynomials	225
8.5.2 Fourier Analysis of the Clamped Zernike Radial Polynomials	231
8.5.3 Example Fourier Expansion of the Clamped Zernike Radial Polynomials	232
8.6 Chapter Summary	239
 CHAPTER 9: SUMMARY AND FUTURE WORK	 241
9.1 Summary of Results and Important Contributions	241
9.2 Future Work in Membrane Adaptive Optics	249
9.3 Summary of Contributions at a Glance.....	251

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	254
VITA	268

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1	To meet the stringent surface requirements for membrane-based optics and satellite buses, passive gossamer designs will have to transition to active SPIDER designs 1
1.2	Raw image photograph of Saturn from a 3.5 inch, diffraction-limited membrane mirror telescope 3
2.1	A conceptual drawing of the JWST 11
2.2	A top view of the MFC actuator (86 mm by 57 mm) 13
2.3	Experimentally identified mode shapes of an inflated torus with attached membrane mirror (pictured at top). The torus is shown at rest (left) and vibrating at the first and second out-of-plane modes (middle and right) 14
2.4	The inflatable hexapod structure for dynamic analysis 17
2.5	A 2 m aluminized Kapton solar sail (left) with applied spot targets for photogrammetric measurements. The upper left corner of the solar sail is magnified at right 18
2.6	Photogrammetry techniques can be used to measure the amplitude and frequency of wrinkles, as demonstrates by a 2 m aluminized solar sail experimental analysis 19
2.7	Contour plots (left) and topographical maps (right) of a wrinkled membrane sample 31
3.1	Graphical representation of a uniform rod of length L subject to some initial temperature distribution $u_0(x)$ and whose ends are submerged in ice baths 45
3.2	A comparison between the approximate and exact initial conditions for $N = 2$ 54
3.3	Approximate response of the rod's temperature distribution in time for $N = 2$ using the Raleigh-Ritz method 56
3.4	A comparison between the approximate and exact initial conditions for $N = 2$..61
3.5	Approximate response of the rod's temperature distribution in time for $N = 2$ using the Galerkin method62

3.6	Division of the rod into a series of connected finite elements. Connection points between each element are considered nodes, and are labeled points 1 – 5	69
3.7	Representative model of hat functions defined over each element. The bold-faced line demonstrates how the hat functions are only nonzero over two elements	71
3.8	Generalization of a hat function spanning two elements	71
3.9	Numbering of Test Functions	72
3.10	Comparison between the exact initial condition and the approximated initial condition using four elements	76
3.11	Approximate response of the rod's temperature distribution in time using the finite element method and four elements	77
3.12	Illustration of a cubic B-spline	78
3.13	Plot of the cubic B-splines extending over 7 nodes and highlighting the greater connectivity of the elements compared to the hat functions. Free – free boundary conditions are shown	80
3.14	Plot of the cubic B-splines extending over 7 nodes. Pinned – pinned boundary conditions are shown	80
3.15	Plot of the cubic B-splines extending over 7 nodes. Clamped - clamped boundary conditions are shown	81
4.1	Sample plate geometry showing the midplane, or middle surface, and typical Cartesian coordinate axes	85
4.2	Cross-sectional view of a structural element	89
4.3	The distinguishing limits separating thick plate, thin plate, and membrane theory. The characterization of each stems from the ratio between a given side of length a and the element's thickness, h	90
4.4	A drawing of a planar membrane surface (top) and a differential element for analysis purposes (lower right)	91
4.5	Free body diagram of the forces acting perpendicular and parallel to the radius in a differential element	92

4.6	The displaced membrane in the $r - \eta$ plane	93
4.7	The displaced membrane in the $\eta - \theta$ plane	94
4.8	A drawing of the planar membrane surface (top) and a differential element with free body diagram for analysis purposes (lower right)	97
4.9	Strip samples of Kapton and Upilex hanging over the edge of a desk	99
4.10	As the magnitude of the wave term $\bar{k}^2 = k^2 L^2$ is increased, the corresponding roots of the characteristic equation also increase	106
5.1	Cross-sectional area of the piezoelectric bimorph attached to the membrane film	115
5.2	Diagram of the Kapton HN sample with attached PZT bimorph, including top view (above) and side view (below)	118
5.3	Photograph of the experimental setup showing the Kapton membrane held under tension (top), with close-up photos of the PZT bimorph (bottom left) and Transducer Techniques load cell (bottom right). In this picture, the left gripper is attached to the lead screw	120
5.4	Photograph of the test setup, highlighting the laser vibrometer sensor and the Kapton sample test rig sitting inside of the Tenney Environmental vacuum chamber	121
5.5	Schematic of the experimental testing setup to capture the dynamic response of the Kapton sample	122
5.6	Bode plot of the membrane structure's response to the PZT bimorph excitation as measured by a laser vibrometer at 20 distinct locations under vacuum conditions	124
5.7	Bode plot of the membrane structure's response to the PZT bimorph excitation as measured by a laser vibrometer at 20 distinct locations under ambient conditions	125
5.8	Vacuum and ambient transfer functions measured 9.7 cm from the left boundary	126
5.9	Experimentally determined transverse vibration mode shapes as measured under vacuum and ambient conditions	127
5.10	Comparison between the FE model transfer function (dotted line) and the	

	experimentally determined transfer function (solid line) as measured 2.4 cm from the left boundary condition	129
5.11	A comparison between the predicted FE mode shapes (left column) and the experimentally determined mode shapes (right column)	130
5.12	The error between experimental frequencies and the first three out-of-plane frequencies predicted by the developed FE model at multiple tensile loads ...	131
5.13	Adding additional mass to the system via the size of the actuator decreases the first resonant frequency of the combined system	132
5.14	Adding additional mass to the system via the size of the actuator decreases the second resonant frequency of the system, but only after reaching an actuator mass percentage of 45%	133
5.15	Adding additional mass to the system via the size of the actuator decreases the third resonant frequency of the combined system, but then increases again after reaching an actuator mass percentage of 45%	134
5.16	Simulated open-loop response of the membrane-PZT system subject to an initial disturbance of $w(x,0) = \frac{1}{20000} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L_b}\right)$	137
5.17	Simulated closed-loop response of the membrane-PZT system subject to an initial disturbance of $w(x,0) = \frac{1}{20000} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L_b}\right)$	138
5.18	The strain functional gain for the active Kapton system demonstrates model convergence and can be used for sensor placement	141
5.19	The velocity functional gain for the active Kapton system demonstrates model convergence and can be used for sensor placement	142
5.20	Proposed discretization of the strain functional gain based on three strain measurement locations	143
5.21	Proposed discretization of the velocity functional gain based on seven velocity measurement locations	143
5.22	The optimal control signal can be reconstructed using the generated functional gains of the system. Shown here is the optimal control signal based on the finite element model (FE) and the approximated functional	

	gains (FG).....	145
6.1	Schematic of a generic thin plate’s geometry with an attached PZT actuator. The coordinates x_{11} , x_{12} , y_1 , and y_2 define the boundary of the actuator, while Ω refers to the domain of the thin plate, and $\partial\Omega$ refers to the boundary of the plate	146
6.2	Photograph of the baseline membrane dynamic test setup. The Kapton membrane, glued to a sheet of acrylic with a 127 mm x 152 mm cutout, was dynamically excited using an electromagnet	162
6.3	Schematic drawing of the experimental setup using an electromagnet to dynamically excite a Kapton membrane	163
6.4	Experimentally measured transfer function of the Kapton membrane, measured (from the bottom left corner of Figure 6.2) at a point 2” along the x -axis and 3” along the y -axis	164
6.5	A diagram of the experimental setup. All four boundaries are assumed to be fixed	167
6.6	Photograph of the experimental setup of the membrane with active PZT bimorph	168
6.7	Schematic drawing of the experimental setup for PZT bimorph excitation of the membrane	169
6.8	Frequency response measurement relating the input excitation voltage of the PZT bimorph to the output transverse velocity of the membrane system at 10 Torr, measured (from the bottom left corner of Figure 6.6) at a point 1” along the x -axis and 2” along the y -axis	170
6.9	Experimentally determined mode shapes of the membrane/PZT system	171
6.10	Mode shapes identified by the finite element model	172
6.11	Comparison between the experimentally measured transfer function and the FEM generated transfer function	173
6.12	Plot of the open (dotted) and closed (solid) loop response using the PZT bimorph for structural control	177
6.13	Control voltage applied to the bimorph actuator	178
6.14	A plot of the strain functional gain within the domain of the Kapton substrate,	

	both in an isometric (top) and top view (bottom). The finite element grid is 24 x 30, for a total of 720 elements	181
6.15	A plot of the velocity functional gain within the domain of the Kapton substrate, both in an isometric (top) and top view (bottom). The finite element grid is 24 x 30, for a total of 720 elements	182
7.1	Diagram of a membrane vibrating over an enclosed cavity	188
7.2	Mode shapes of an ideal membrane	190
7.3	First three symmetric mode shapes of a cavity-backed membrane, as predicted by Morse's theory	191
7.4	For shallow cavity depths, the air on the backside of the membrane acts like a spring and damper on each differential element	193
7.5	Photograph of the Mylar membrane and the electromagnet used as the excitation source to dynamically test the structure	195
7.6	Diagram of the test stand used to adjust the cavity depth behind the membrane	196
7.7	Diagram of velocity measurement locations on the surface of the membrane mirror	197
7.8	Frequency response function of the Mylar membrane at point 1 at 10 Torr. Note the enhanced, damped dynamics caused by the air-filled cavity	197
7.9	Frequency response function of the Mylar membrane at point 2 at 10 Torr. Note the enhanced, damped dynamics caused by the air-filled cavity	198
7.10	Frequency response function of the Mylar membrane at point 3 at 10 Torr. Note the enhanced, damped dynamics caused by the air-filled cavity	198
7.11	Frequency response function of the Mylar membrane at point 4 at 10 Torr. Note the enhanced, damped dynamics caused by the air-filled cavity	199
7.12	Frequency response function of the Mylar membrane at point 5 at 10 Torr. Note the enhanced, damped dynamics caused by the air-filled cavity	199
7.13	Bode plot of the membrane's dynamic response measured at point 4 on the membrane at a pressure of 10 Torr with a cavity depth of 1.0 mm (solid line) and without a cavity (dashed line)	200
7.14	Finite element mesh of the square membrane used for numerical simulation...	203

7.15	Simulated velocity response of a square membrane using different magnitudes for the stiffness value, K	205
7.16	Simulated velocity response of a square membrane using different magnitudes for the damping value, D	206
7.17	Simulated response of a square membrane with and without a back cavity ($K = 10000, D = 10$)	207
7.18	Extreme temperatures that the membrane mirror could encounter while on-orbit, from the hottest (top) to the coldest (bottom)	208
8.1	Sample plots of the Zernike polynomials describing particular wave front aberrations	218
8.2	Comparison between the clamped Zernike polynomial residual $C_3^1(\hat{r})$ and the corresponding traditional Zernike residual	229
8.3	Comparison between the clamped Zernike polynomial residual $C_4^2(\hat{r})$ and the corresponding traditional Zernike residual	229
8.4	Comparison between the clamped Zernike polynomial residual $C_5^3(\hat{r})$ and the corresponding traditional Zernike residual	230
8.5	Comparison between the clamped Zernike polynomial residual $C_5^1(\hat{r})$ and the corresponding traditional Zernike residual	230
8.6	Comparison between the $C_3^1 \sin \theta$ residual term (top left) and its modal projection (top right) and the error between the two spaces (bottom)	234
8.7	Comparison between the $C_4^2 \sin 2\theta$ residual term (top left) and its modal projection (top right) and the error between the two spaces (bottom)	235
8.8	Comparison between the C_4^0 residual term (top left) and its modal projection (top right) and the error between the two spaces (bottom)	236
8.9	Comparison between the $C_5^3 \sin 3\theta$ residual term (top left) and its modal projection (top right) and the error between the two spaces (bottom)	237
8.10	Comparison between the $C_5^1 \sin \theta$ residual term (top left) and its modal projection (top right) and the error between the two spaces (bottom)	238
9.1	Conceptual drawing of the PBS	250

List of Tables

Table	Page
5.1	Relevant material properties for Kapton HN and H4 PZT 119
5.2	Comparison between experimental and FEM predicted responses of the membrane—PZT system subject to outgassing at vacuum 135
6.1	Comparison between the experimentally determined frequencies of the Kapton membrane and those calculated using pure membrane theory 165
6.2	Comparison between analytical and FEM frequencies of the Kapton membrane 165
6.3	Summary of nominal material properties of the Kapton HN material and the PZT bimorph actuator 166
6.4	Comparison between the thin plate finite element model resonant frequencies and those determined via experimental analysis 173
6.5	Comparison between experimentally determined resonant frequencies of the active membrane system and a FEM based on membrane theory and taking into account the variable density of the augmented system 174
7.1	Comparison of symmetric, resonant frequencies of an ideal membrane and a kettledrum based on Morse’s theory 190
7.2	Geometric and material properties of the simulated square membrane 203
8.1	Description of the first nine Zernike polynomials 217
8.2	Summary of wavefront correction for a membrane optic using uniform pressure difference (across the outer and inner surfaces of the membrane) and boundary displacement 224
8.3	Summary of the residual wavefront aberrations using only uniform pressure and boundary control as expressed using traditional Zernike radials and the proposed clamped Zernike radial polynomials 228