

# Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
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 method .....62

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 $\Omega$ 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