

The Precision Expandable Radar Calibration Sphere (PERCS)



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PERCSd-V1.

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PERCS Objectives



- Provide *HF Radar Calibration Target* Using Spherical Wire Frame
 - Purpose: Calibration of Antenna Patterns for Space Weather Radars
 - Construct Model for RCS Testing
 - Construct Spaceflight Version
 - Launch into Low Earth Orbit
- Provide Optical Calibrator for Laser Satellite Tracking
 - Purpose: Calibrate Laser Tracking and Imaging Systems
 - Add Corner Cube Reflectors to Each Vertex of Wire Frame
 - Obtain Precise Measurements of Sphere Position and Orientation
 - Measure Electro-Dynamic Drag on Satellites in Low-Earth Obit
- Study Deployment, Characteristics, and Plasma Interactions of Large Polyhedral Structures in Orbit
 - Purpose: Determine Limits on Construction and Lifetime of Large Wire Frames in Space
 - Demonstrate Automated Deployment in Space
 - Study Electro-Dynamic Drag by Magnetic Field Interactions with Large Wire Frame in Space
 - Study Electric Field Excitation by High Power Electromagnetic Waves



V80, V180, V240 Deployed Spheres







PERCS at 80° Inclination Calibrates the Worldwide SuperDARN Radars





Unknown Echo Strengths for SuperDARN Backscatter from Meteors Trails and Ionospheric Irregularities



- PERCS Calibration of SuperDARN Radar
 - Absolute Return Power Determination
 - Relate Measurements from one Experiment to the Next





Past, Current and Future HF Ionospheric Modification Facilities







HAARP Instrument Experiments with the PERCS







- PERCS Application to High Power HF Facilities
 - Absolute Calibration of HAARP Antenna Pattern from 2.8 to 10 MHz
 - Precise Measurements of Performance for HF Radars that Support HAARP





PERCS Orbit **HF** Antenna Calibration **PERCS EM Characteristics** Absolute System Sensitivity **Conducting Edges Faraday Rotation Scatter Target Resonant Structure** Large Internal N/S pattern 7.4-10kW-Omode width: 7.1 deg peak sidelobe: -13.0 dB **Electric Fields at** E/W pattern width: 5.7 deg -5 **High Frequencies** peak sidelobe: -12.8 dB Array Gain: 29.1 dBi -10 ERP: 94.4 dBW **EM Effects on Orbit** Polarization: RCP -15 Isolation: 42.4 dB pattern gain (dB) -20 Radar Constant -25 -30 $\frac{(4\pi)^2}{P_t} \frac{4\pi}{\lambda_0^2} \frac{L(\theta)^2}{G(\theta)^2} = \frac{\sigma_0}{P_{r0}(\theta) R_0^4} \equiv C_0(\theta)$ -35 -40 -45 $\sigma(\mathbf{R}, \theta) = C_0(\theta) P_r(\mathbf{R}, \theta) R^4$ -50 -60 -45 -30 -15 15 30 45 60 75 ar 0 zenith angle (deg)



Objective 2: Space-Based Laser Calibrator for Laser Ranging and Imaging Telescopes



- One Corner Cube Reflector at Each External Vertex Hinge
 - Small Diameter to Match Hinge Size and Compensate for Velocity Aeration
 - Provides Precise PERCS Position using Laser Ranging and Tracking
 - Flight Heritage from ANDE-RR









- Laser Tracking of the PERCS Sphere
 - Retro Reflectors at 180 Vertices
 - 3 Reflectors Per Vertex on the Outside of PERCS
 - 3 Reflectors Per Vertex on the Inside of PERCS
 - 1.2 m Spacing of Retro Reflector Vertices
 - 1080 RR's Distributed Over 10 Meter Diameter Sphere
 - Unique Reflection Pattern to Determine Sphere Orientation
 - Large Number to Provide Strong Return of Laser Signal
- Specifications: Fused Silica Corner Cubes
 - Size: 1 cm Diameter
 - RR Diameter is Small to Compensate for Velocity Aberration
 - Corner Cube Axis Tilted ~20 Degrees from PERCS Radius Vector
 - Stronger Reflection from Wide View Edges
 - Triplets at Each Vertex to Increase Optical Cross Section



PE





High Accuracy Precision Orbit Determination Required to Measure Perturbation Forces on PERCS

PERCS-V1.12





Radius = 1.009







PERCS V180 with 1000-Fold Increase in Volume











PERCS Current Design (142 kg)







PERCS-V1.1





- ILRS Can Verify Full Deployment of PERCS
 - Full Deployment Needed for Optimum HF Wave Backscatter
 - Radar Cross Section Based on Measurements of Distance between RR's at Each Vertex
- ILRS Can Detect Perturbations in PERCS Orbit
 - Collisional Drag
 - Electro-Dynamic Drag
 - High Power HF Wave Forces
- ILRS Can Measure Rotation of PERCS
 - Spin Produced by Rocket Deployment Tip-Off
 - Torque from Conducting Struts Moving Through B-Field
 - Observe PERCS Rotational Effects on Scattered Laser Intensities



PERCS Applications and Endorsements



Global Needs:

- World Wide Calibration of SuperDARN
- Validation of HF Heater Patterns
- Laser Tracking and Imaging of Satellites
- Deployment of Large Structures in Space

Participants

SuperDARN and Space Weather Radars:

- Richard Behnke, NSF, United States
- Ray Greenwald, APL, United States
- George Sofko, U. of Saskatchewan Canada
- Terry Robinson, U. of Leicester, England

HAARP, EISCAT, Arecibo, SURA Heating:

- Craig Selcher, NRL, HAARP, United States
- Paul Kossey, AFRL, HAARP, United States
- Mike Rietveldt, EISCAT, Tromso, Norway
- Michael Kosch, U. of Lancaster, England
- MikSulzer, Arecibo Observatory, Puerto Rico
- Optical and Laser Tracking Sites:
 - Linda Thomas, NRL Optical Test Facility (OTF), United States
 - Haleakala Optical Sites, Jim Riker, Hawaii



NRL Optical Test Facility (OTF) at the Midway Research Center



Maui Optical Site (AMOS)

PERCS Design Team March 2007 with a V80 Sphere





PERCS Status



- Hoberman Associates on Contract to NRL Starting 2007
- Designs Complete (V60, V80, V180, V240)
 - V80 Usable up to 26 MHz and at 30 MHz
 - V180 Usable up to 36 and to 50 MHz
- PERCS *Radio Science* Paper January 2008
- Funding Proposal to ONR/AFOSR DURIP Through Cornell University
- US Navy Space Experiments Board Ranked PERCS for Launch 5 out of 30 Experiments
- Target Launch Date: 2011 or 2012









