

# An Advanced Material System: Stable Substrates with Be-38Al with Electroless Nickel

**SBIR Efforts  
Presented at Mirror Technology Days  
November 2016**

**PEREGRINE**

PRECISION ENGINEERED  
PRODUCTS SINCE 1994

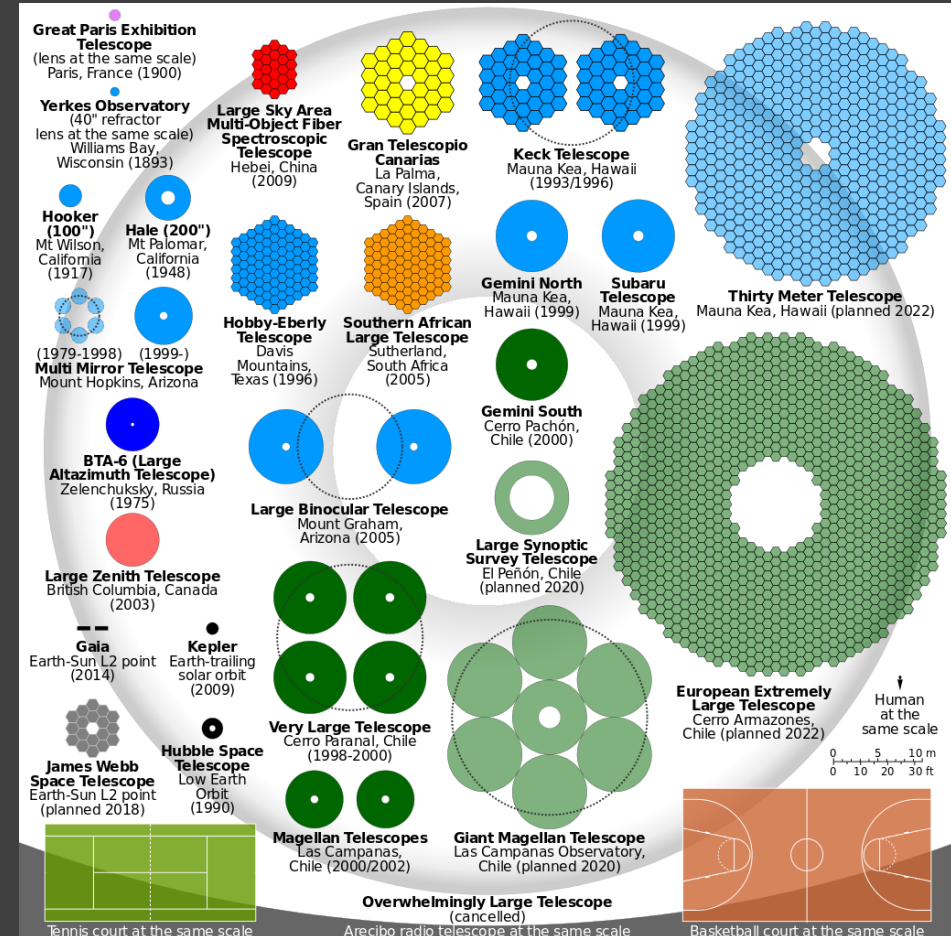
**SBIR DATA RIGHTS:** Contract No. NNX14CM30P, Contractor Name: The Peregrine Falcon Corporation; Contractor Address: 1051 Serpentine Lane, Suite 100, Pleasanton, CA 94566, Expiration of SBIR Data Rights Period: June 12, 2019, The Government's rights to use, modify, reproduce, release, perform, display, or disclose technical data or computer software marked with this legend are restricted during the period shown as provided in paragraph (b) (4) of the Rights in Noncommercial Technical Data and computer Software—Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) Program clause shown above. Any reproduction of technical data, computer software, or portions thereof marked with this legend must also reproduce the markings.

**Resulting in an athermal method to fabricate low cost, low risk and high quality, large lightweight aperture substrates/mirrors and telescopes within a manageable timeframe.**

# Objective: Develop a More Cost Effective Solution for Substrates (Large Mirrors)

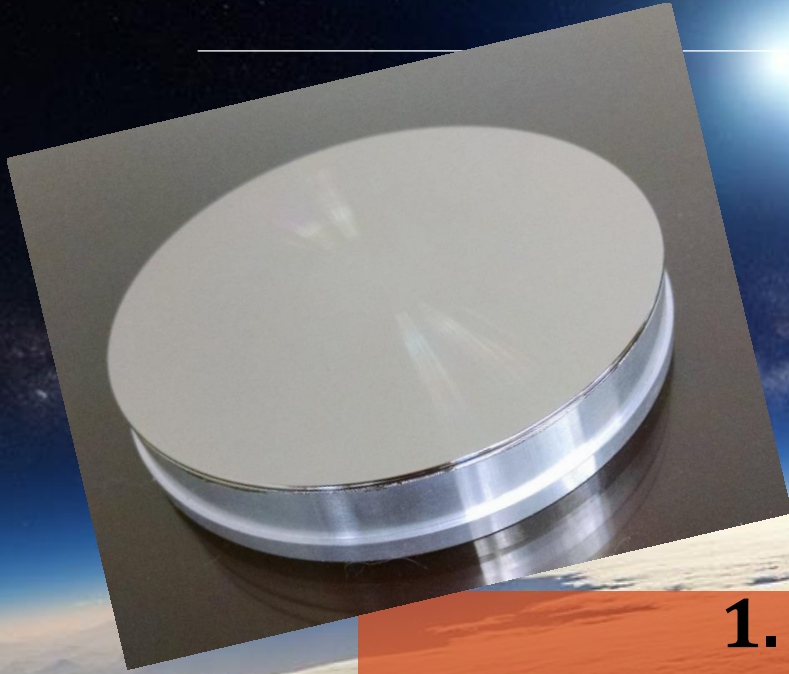
James Webb Space Telescope = \$6.5/m<sup>2</sup>

Our objective is a 75% reduction (\$6.5/m<sup>2</sup>/4)





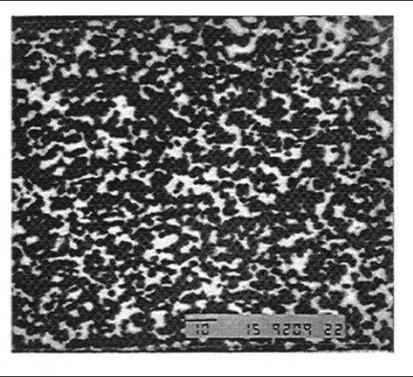
This method to provide low cost, low risk and high quality, lightweight substrates and, in turn, optics relies upon converging specific elements...



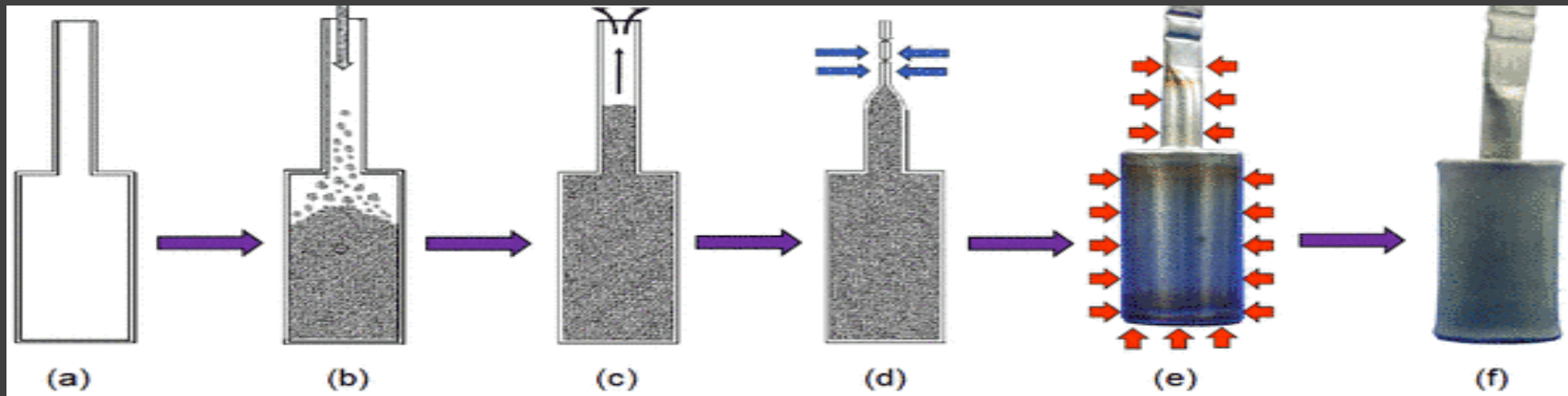
- 1. Be-38Al (Lightweight & Stiff Substrate)**
- 2. Joining (Liquid Interface Diffusion Bonding)**
- 3. Electroless Nickel (To Create an Amorphous Surface)**
- 4. Single Point Diamond Turning (To Create an Optical Surface)**

# Be-38Al

## (Highly Characterized Material - Initial Use 1964)



- Low cost substitute for beryllium. (Density 1.85 gm/cc Be; 2.1 gm/cc Be-38Al)
- Be-38Al is a powdered metallurgy material. Each particle of spherical powder is 62% beryllium / 38% aluminum.

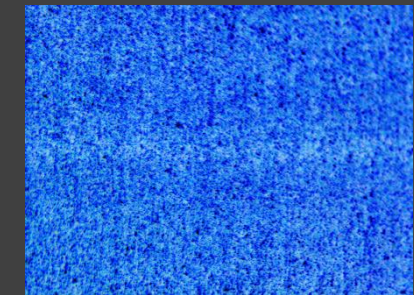
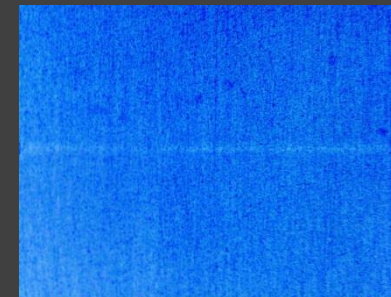
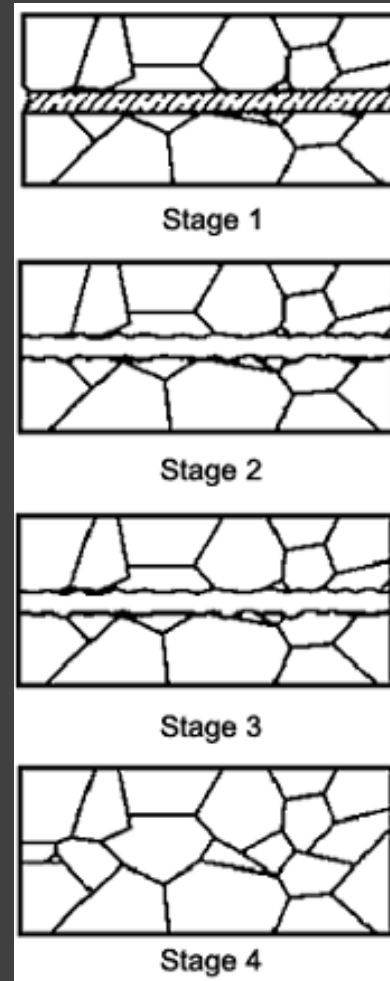


**Process**  
**Hot Isostatic Press (HIP)**



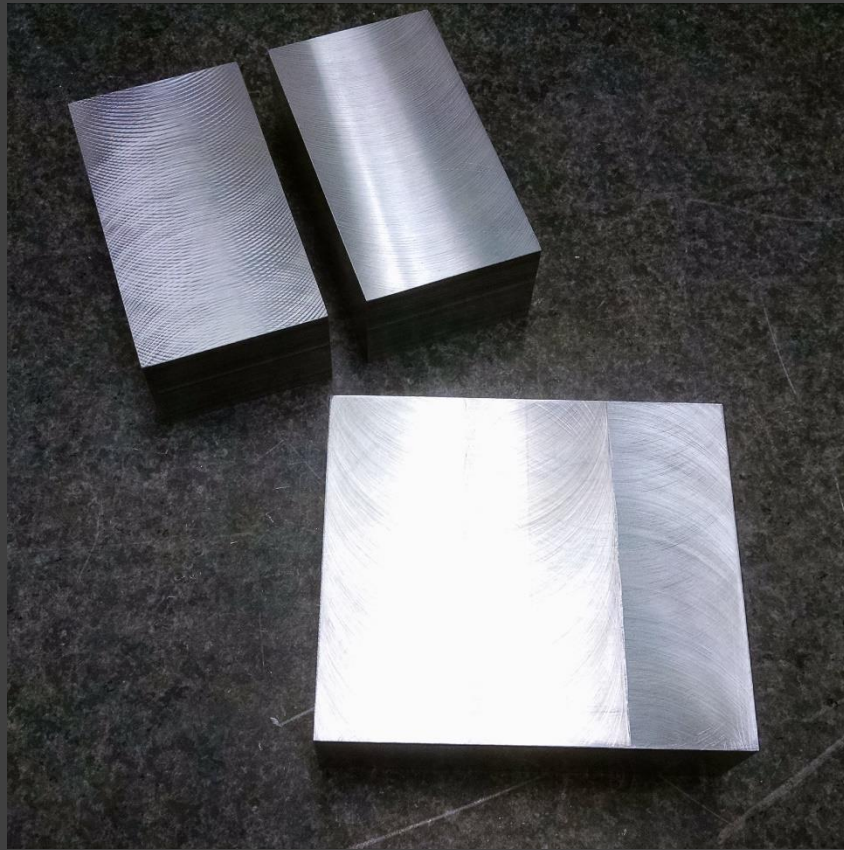
# Phase II: Liquid Interface Diffusion Bond

Time,  
Temperature and  
Pressure  
Dependent



# Phase II: LID Bond Applied to Substrate Coupons

---



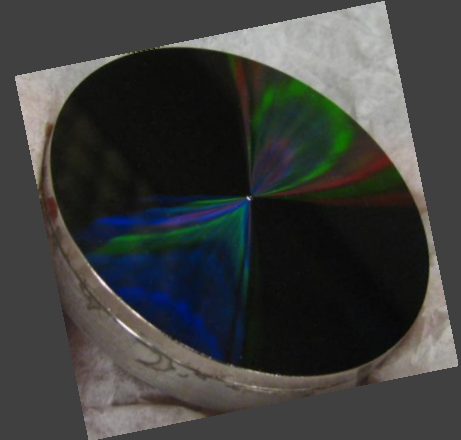
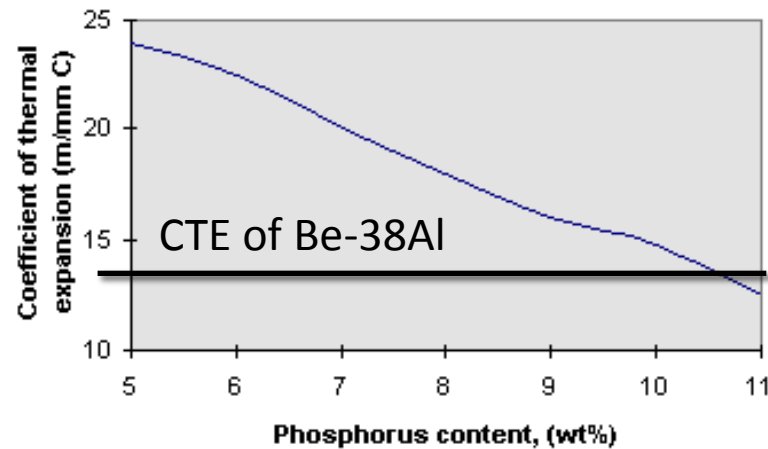
# Electroless Nickel

## (A Highly Characterized Process - Developed in 1942)

- An autocatalytic process that uniformly deposits and replicates the receiving surface.
- It is amorphous layer, leading to the term “metal glass.”
- Highly machinable.

**Amorphous  
Ni Layer**

Effect of phosphorus content on EN deposit  
Coefficient of thermal expansion

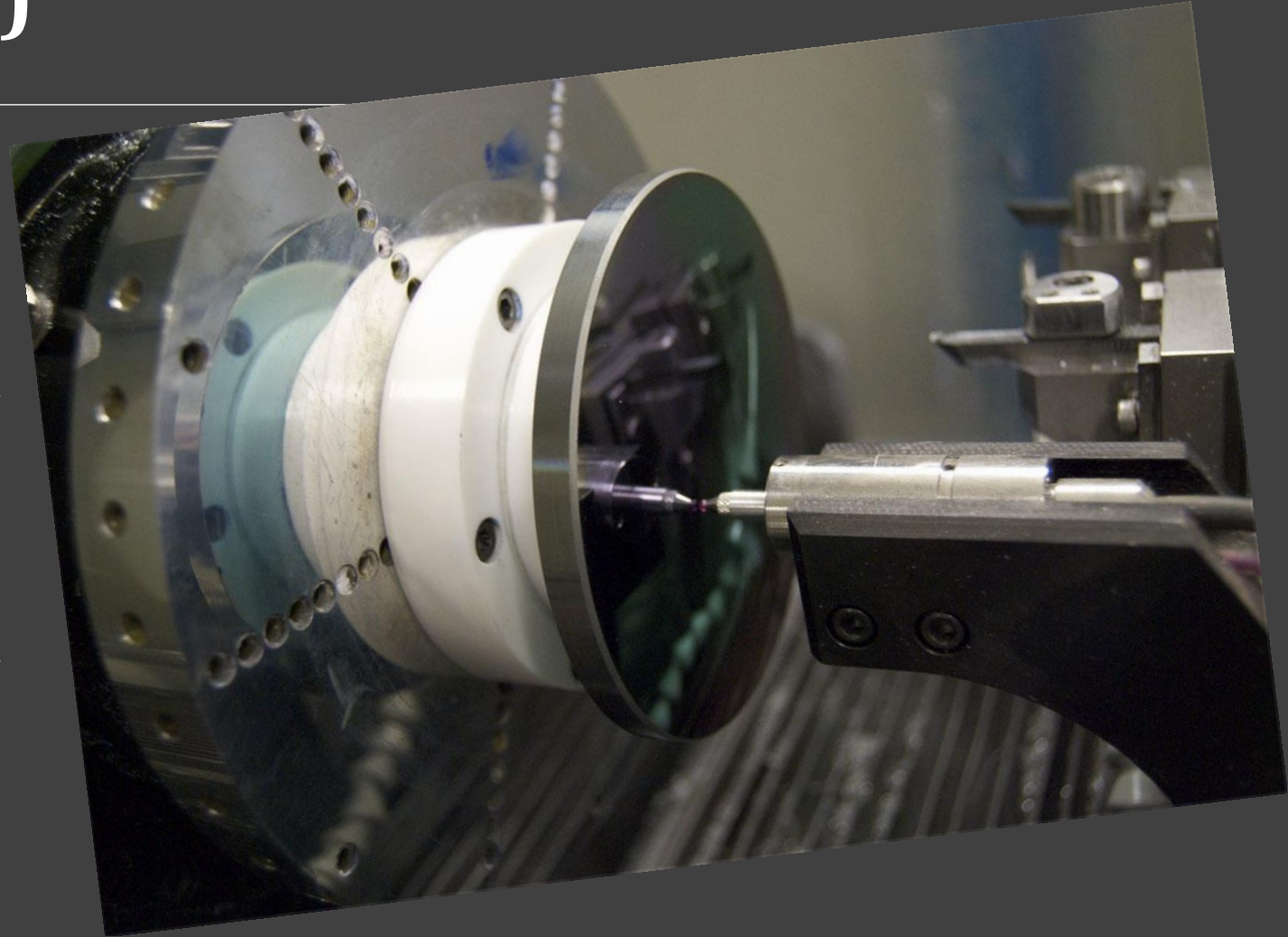


**Ni Deposition of 0.0015 to 0.0030"**  
**Substrate Face Thickness of 0.200"**  
**No appreciable effects from Depositions**



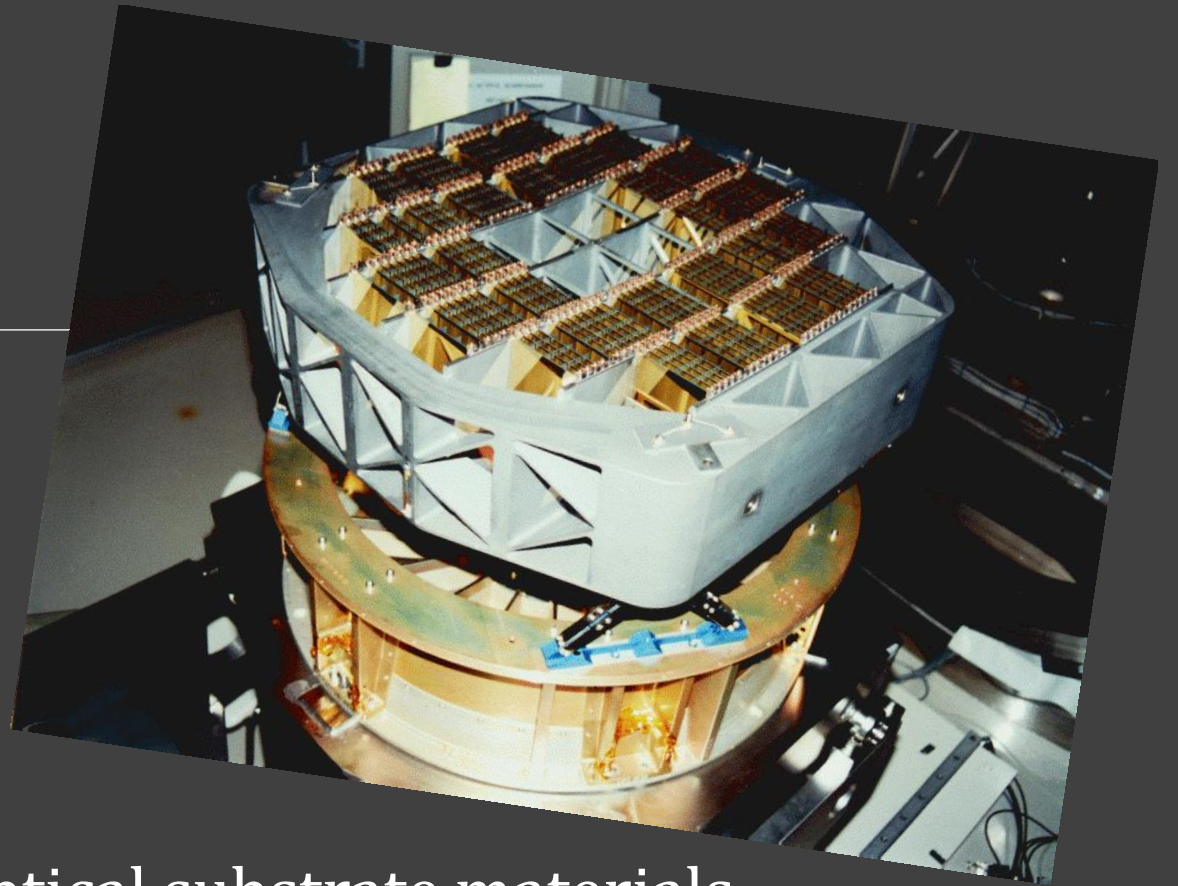
# Single Point Diamond Turning (An Established Process)

- Surface Figure < 10 nm
- Surface Roughness < 5 nm
- A manageable process, single point diamond turning, after setup, will take days on very large surfaces to produce. This is compared to years for conventional grinding and polishing.
- No roll off on edges of the mirror provides full use of the optical surface potentially yielding zero straight light.
- Initial single point contact needs more support than the continuous cut, allowing for the substrate to be so designed.





# Recovery



- Be-38Al is not brittle like Be and other optical substrate materials.
- Be-38Al (*Tougher*); repaired by welding/brazing/epoxy bonding/other.
- LID Bonding; a stepable process
- NiP plating can be mechanically removed and re-plated.

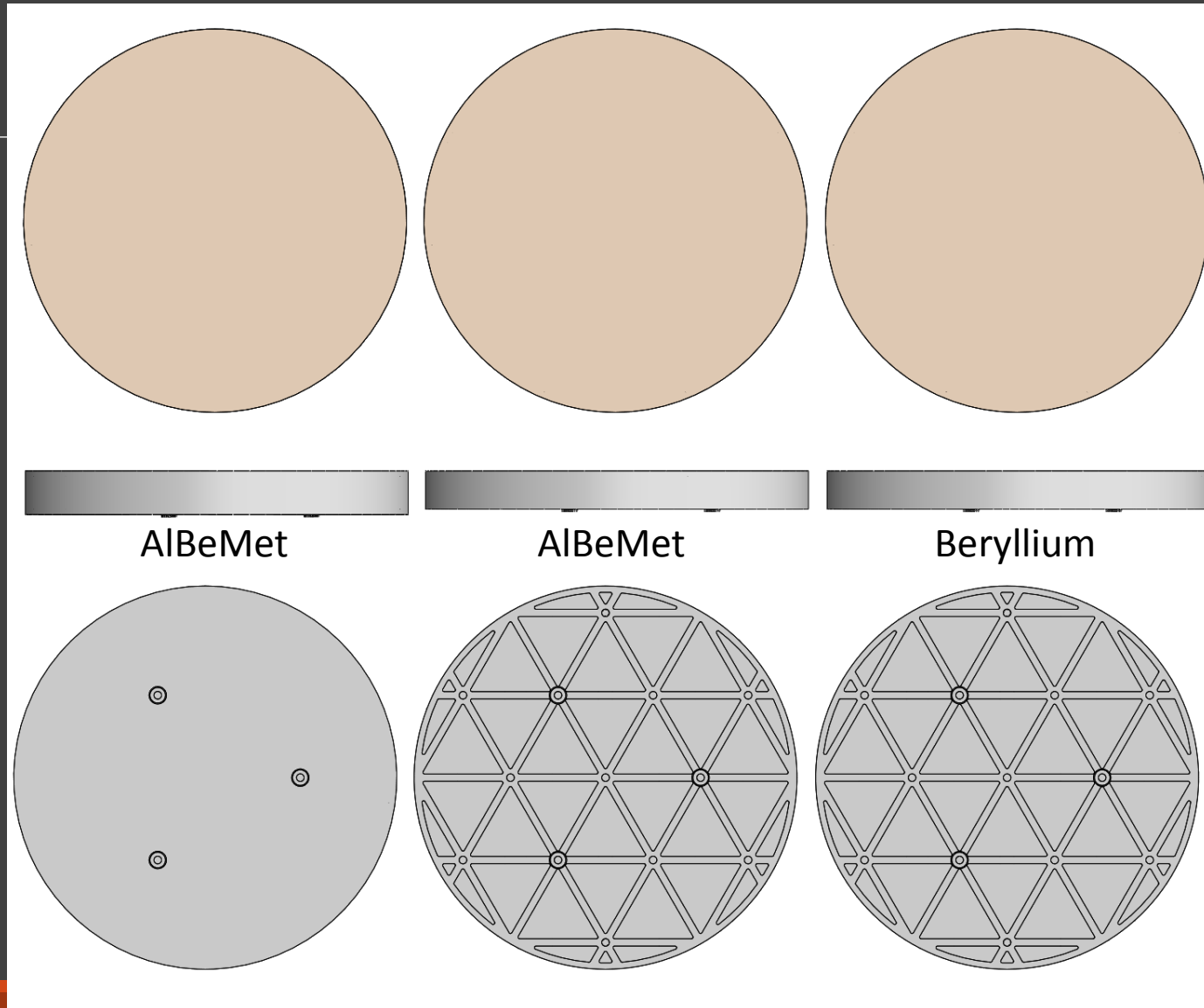
# Material Comparison Table

Material	Thermal Conductivity W/mK	Young's Modulus GPa	Density gm/cc	Specific Modulus	PEL MPa
<b>Zerodur</b>	1.46	90.3	2.53	35.7	NA
<b>Silicon Carbide (CVD)</b>	152	311	2.95	105.4	NA
<b>Beryllium</b>	216	303	1.85	163.8	30
<b>ULE</b>	1.3	68	2.21	30.8	NA
<b>Be-38Al</b>	210	192	2.10	91.4	17.3

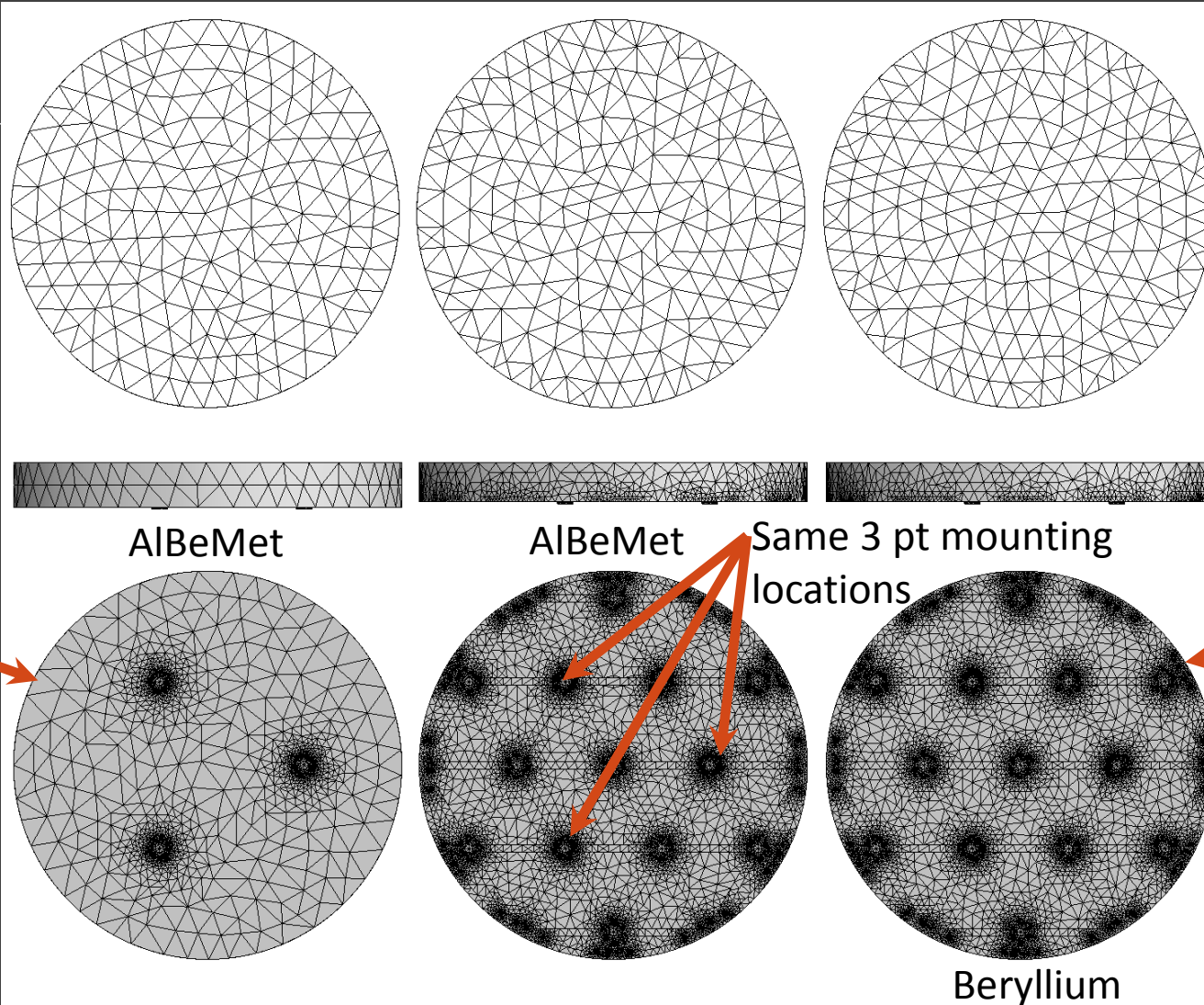


# Phase II: Half Meter Optics Design Effort

10 g load simulations



# Phase II: Half Meter Design - Model Meshing



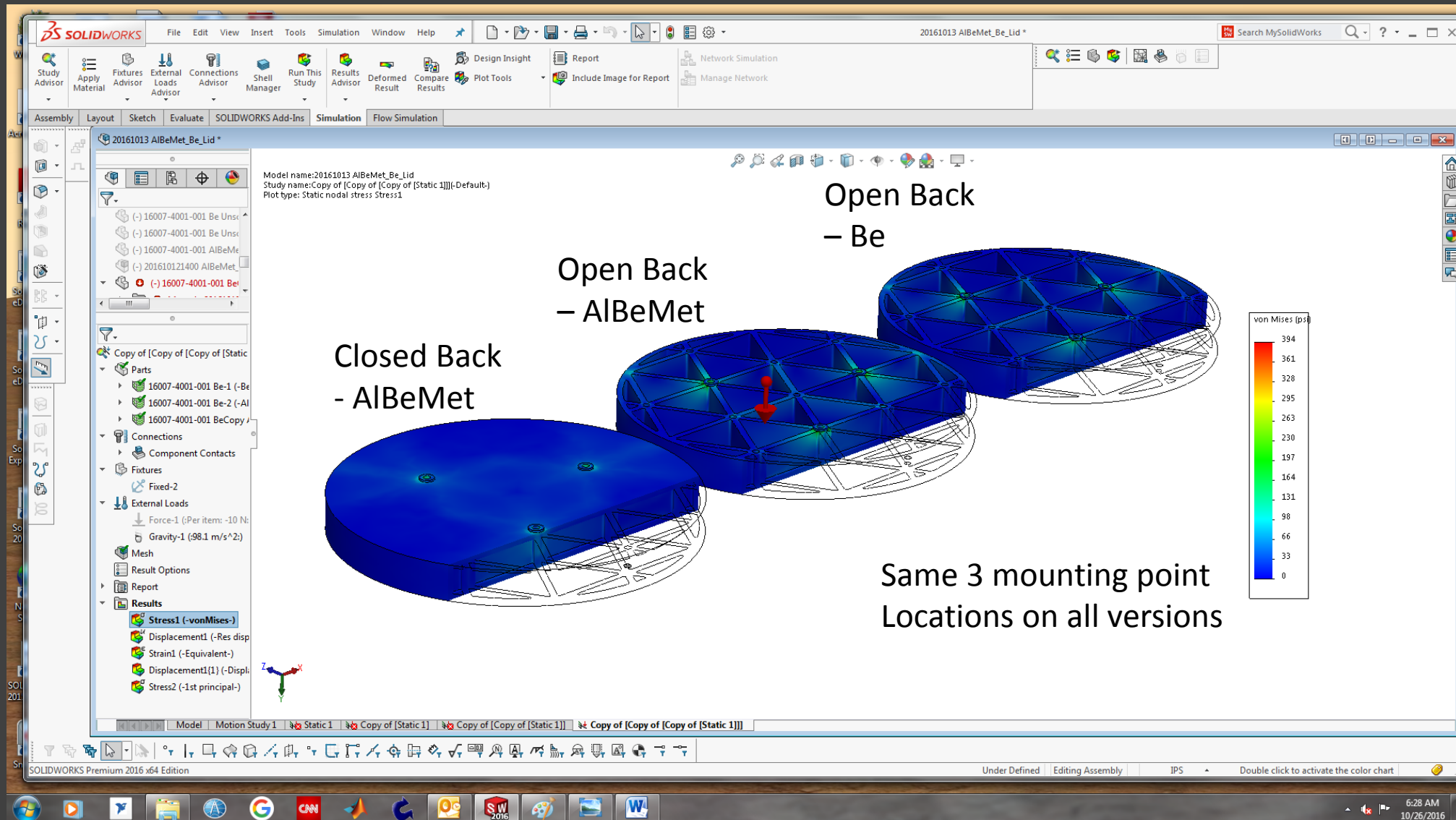
Closed back design shows the meshing/nodes establishing the load paths across the back surface.

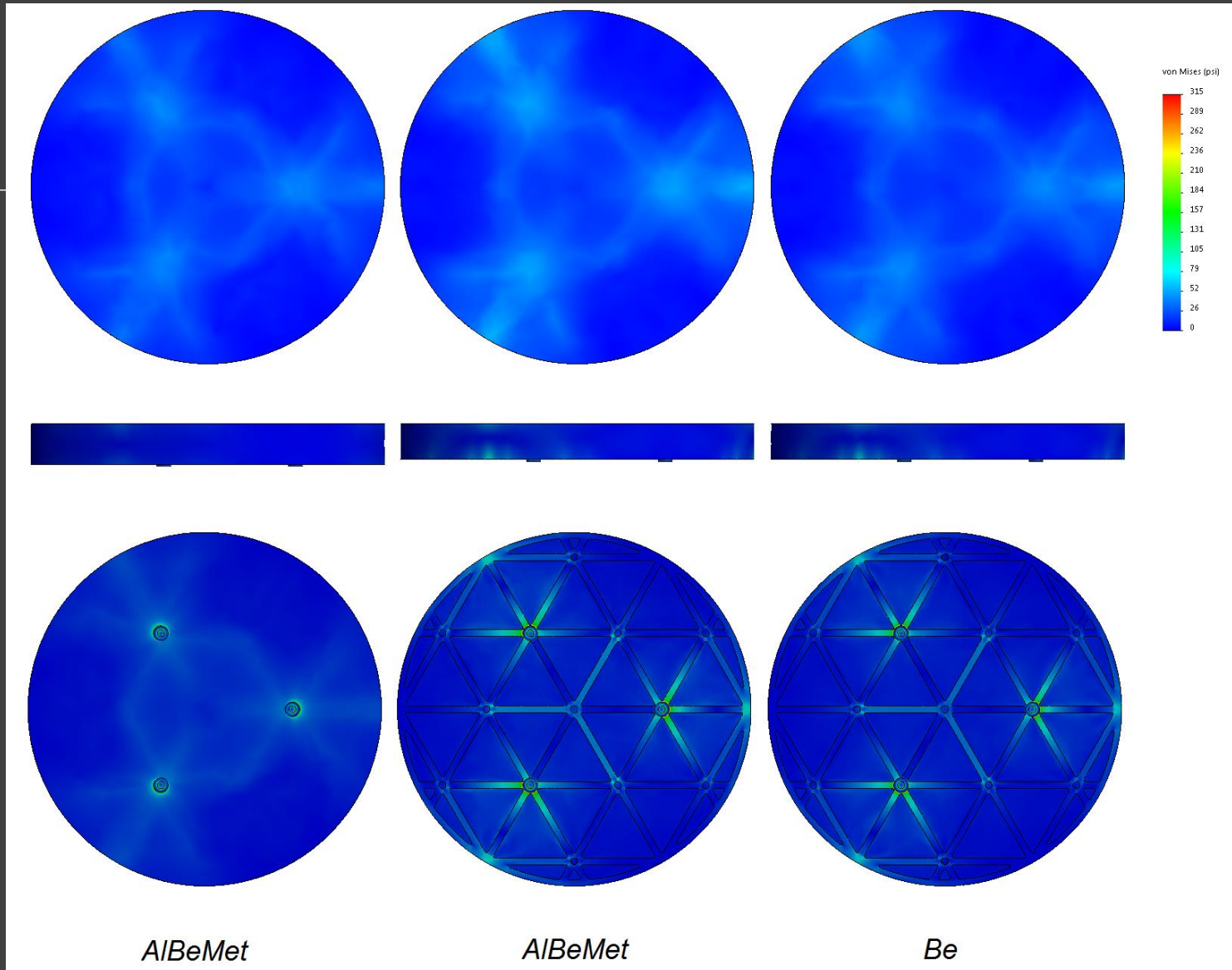
The three designs show similar meshing on the optical face.

The meshing operation establishes the load paths.

Open back designs show the meshing/node concentrations around the intersecting ribs on the back side of the mirror



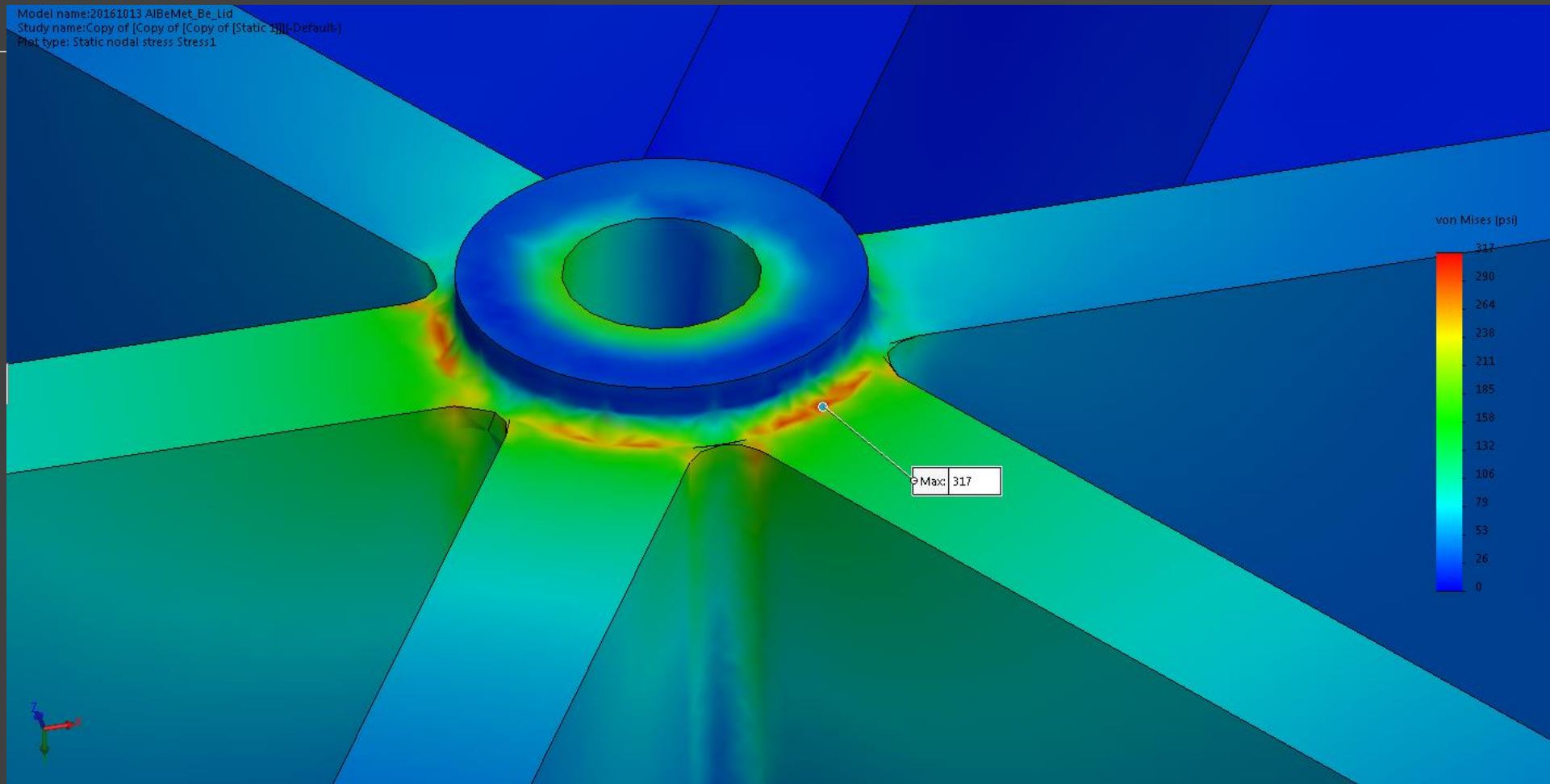




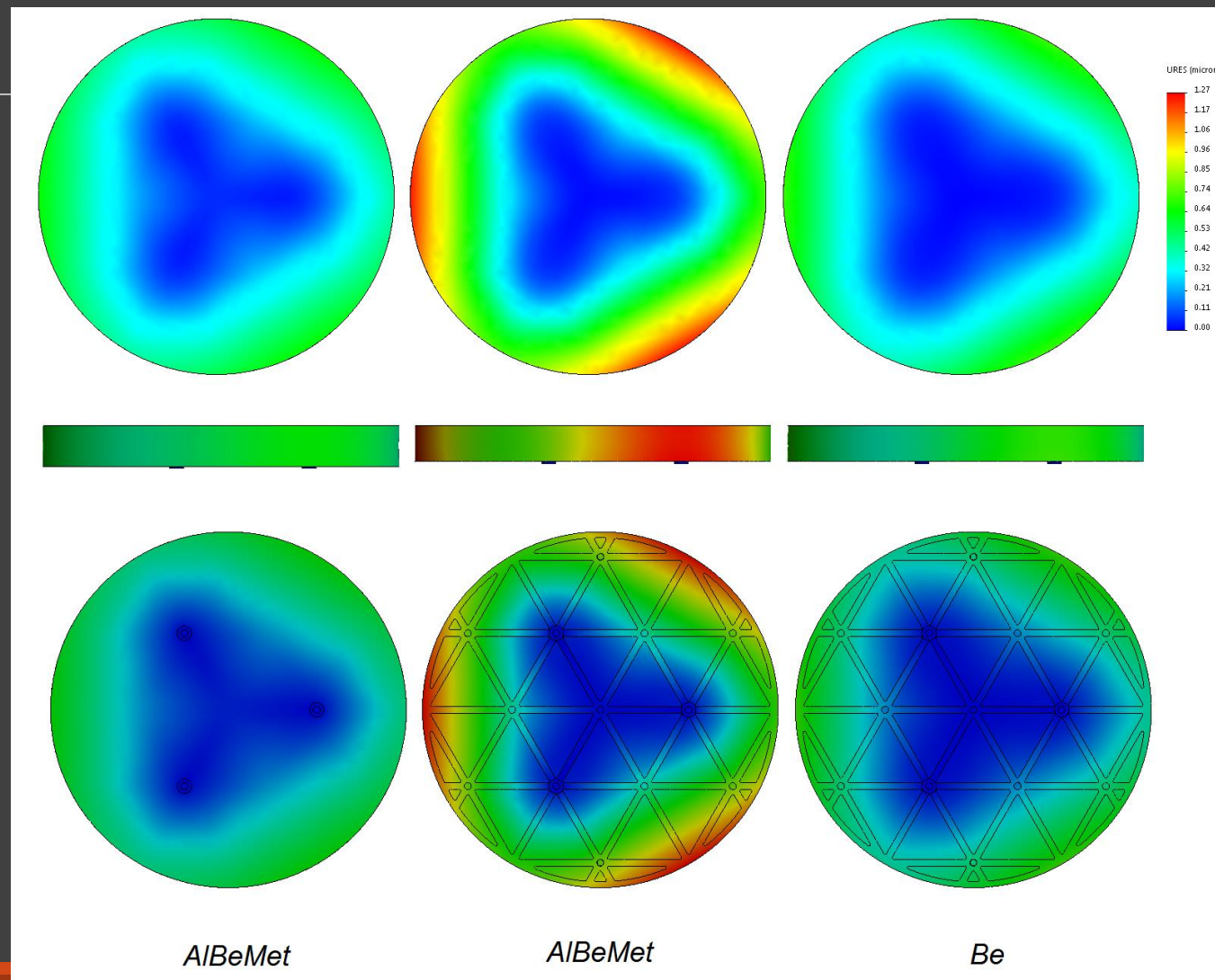
Peak loads are in the 315 psi range for the open back designs, lower in closed back.



# Peak Stress – Open Back AlBeMet Design

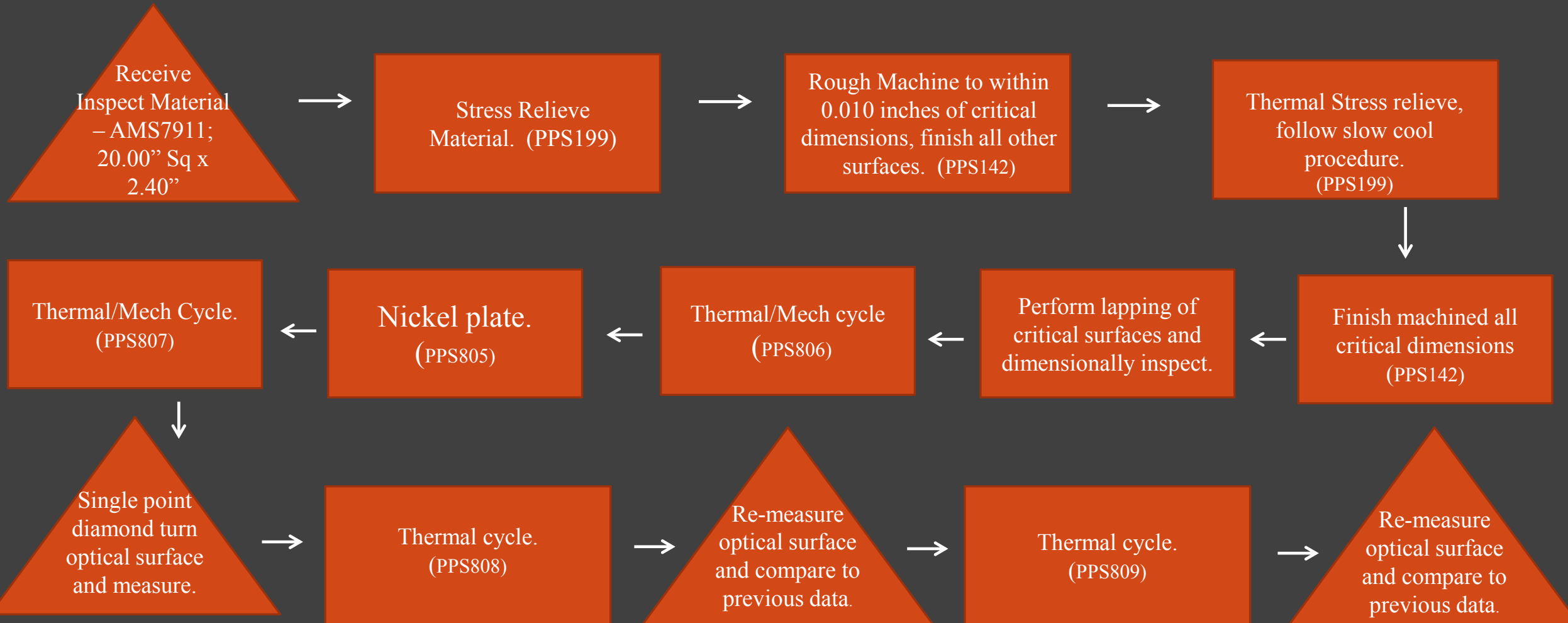


# Deflection in Microns – Be and Closed Back AlBeMet Similar





# Phase II: Fabrication, Key Operations



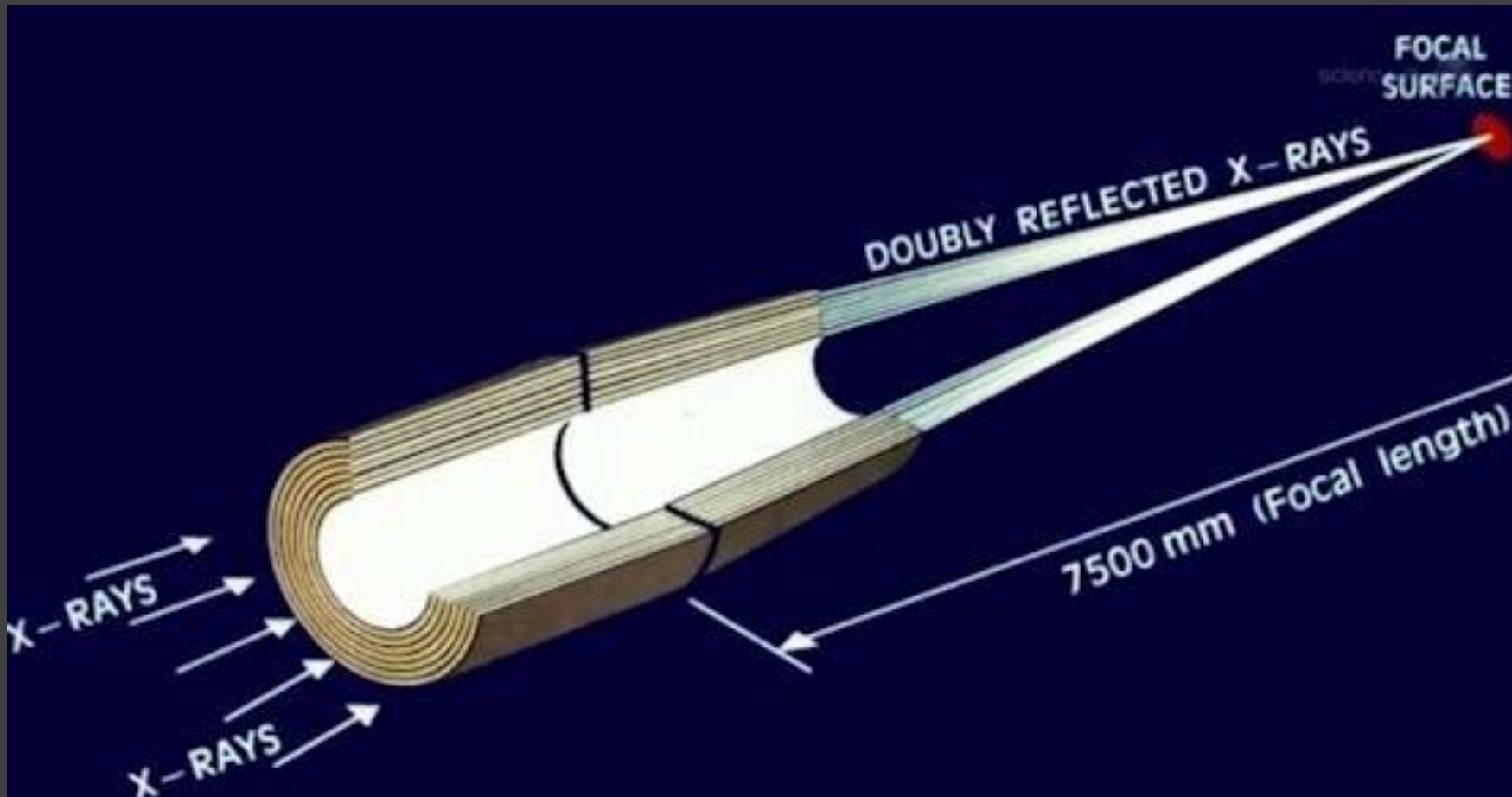
# Advantages

---

**The Be-38Al/LID/NiP/SPDT system provides the following advantages:**

- Closed back substrates can be produced (Aspect ratios  $< 10$  to 1; Large section modulus).
- Segmented substrates and structure can be produced (very large).
- Low areal density designs (Lightweight substrates to survive launch).
- NiP provides an amorphous optical surface (Can be Single Point Diamond Turned, SPDT).
- SPDT to the edge uses entire optical surface and eliminates stray light (Most efficient).
- Robust; it's durable and repairable (Reduces risk in schedule).
- Allows for the design of an athermal telescope (No dissimilar metal CTE issues).

# X-Ray Grazing Substrates



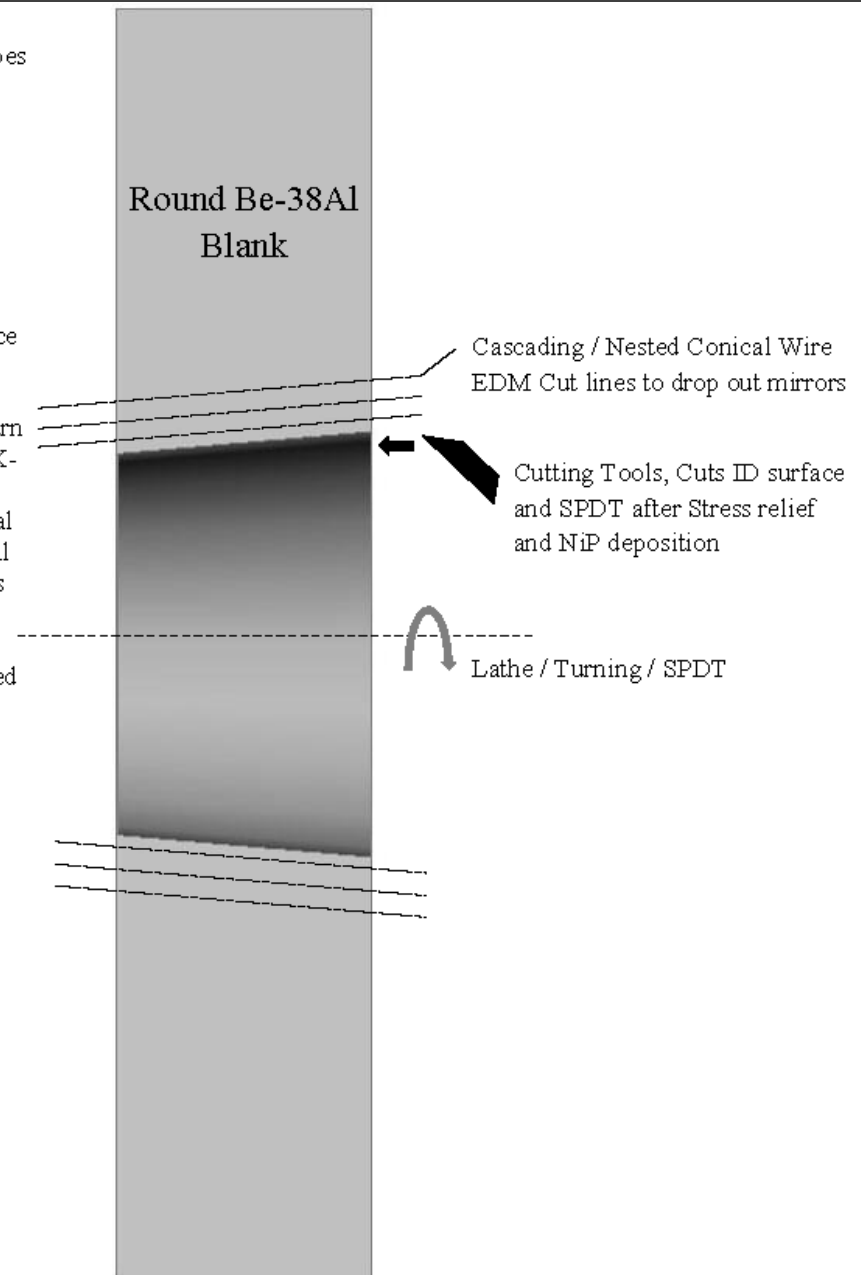
X-Ray Surveyor  
may be 3 m in Size



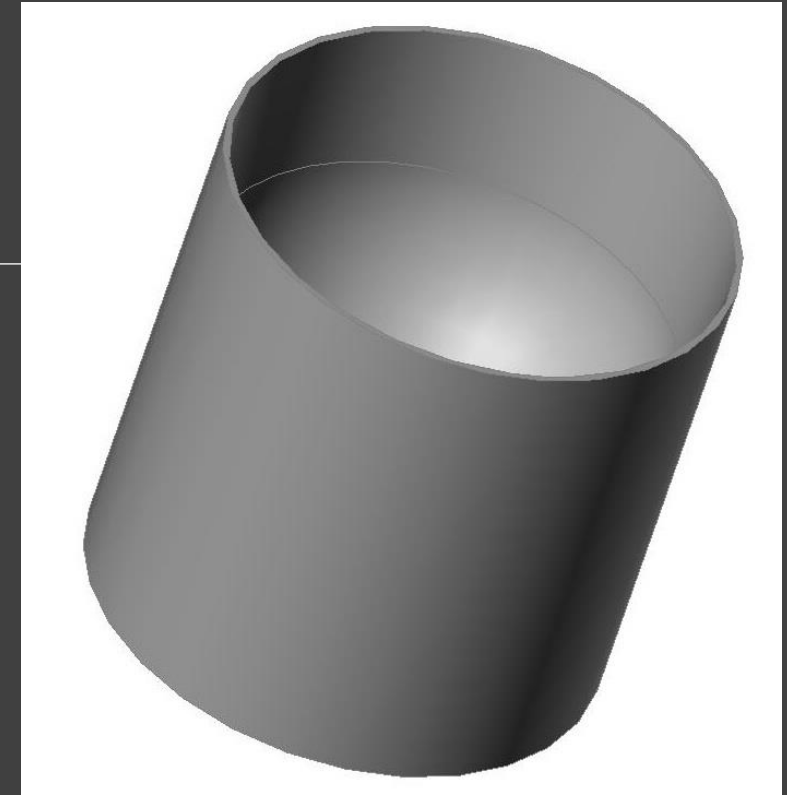
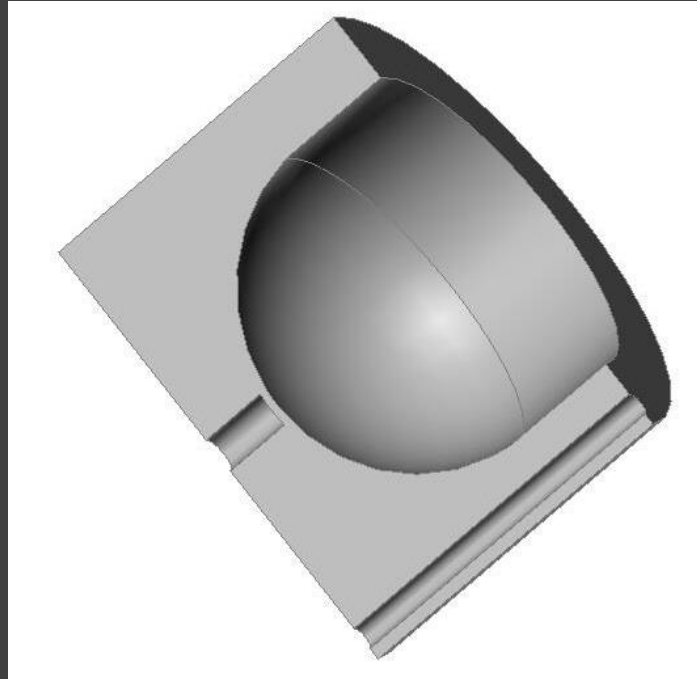
# Phase I: Substrate Production Concept

## X-Ray Optics for Large Telescopes Concept Illustration:

- 1.) Cut/Turn ID on precision lathe.
- 2.) Stress Relieve ID surface using the blank itself to support the precision surface.
- 3.) Nickel Plate turned surface with matching CTE deposition.
- 4.) Single Point Diamond Turn Nickel plated surface to X-Ray grazing requirement.
- 5.) Remove the SPDT Optical Surface with thin Be-38Al residual support via stress free wire EDMing.
- 6.) Repeat Steps 1 through 5 above for additional nested x-ray optics.



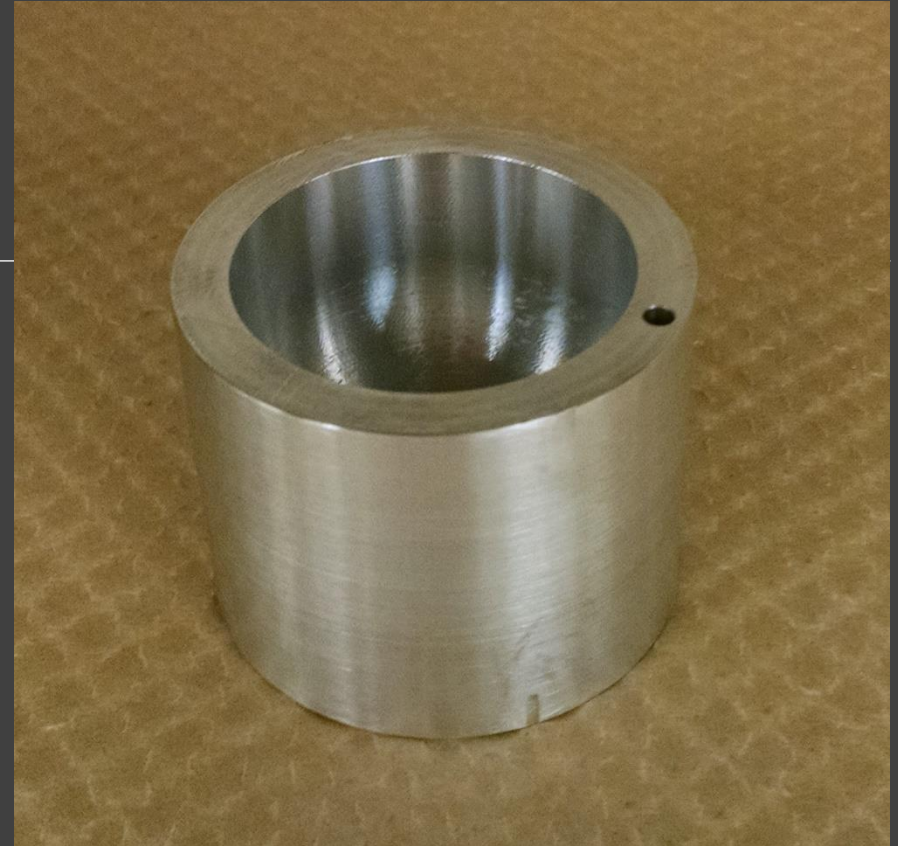
# Phase I: Configuration



# Phase I: Progress

---

- Substrate Coupons Machined
- Substrate Coupons Stress Relieved
- Substrate Coupons Electroless Nickel Plated
- Substrate Coupons Thermally Cycled
- Next SPDT and Measure
- Then Wire EDM Release and Re-measure

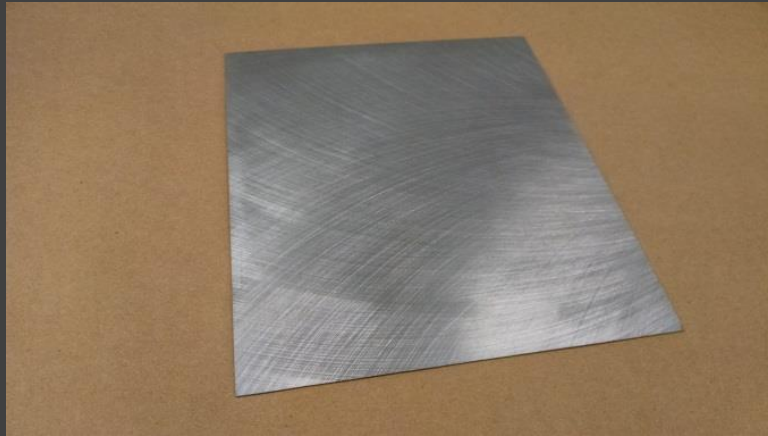




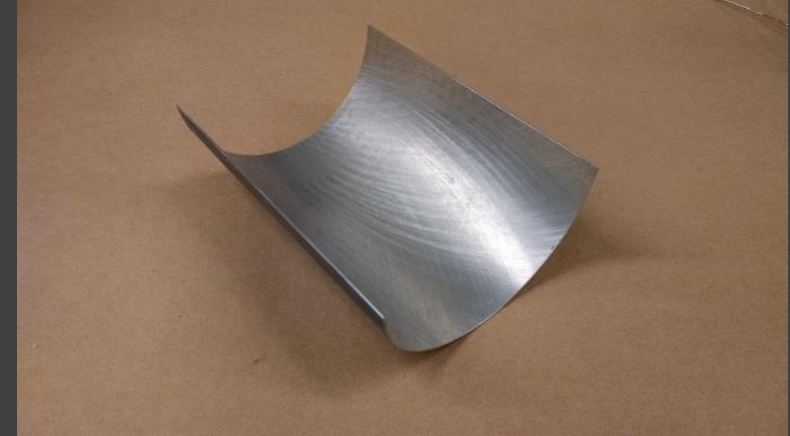
# Electroless Nickel Plating – Stress Relief Operations



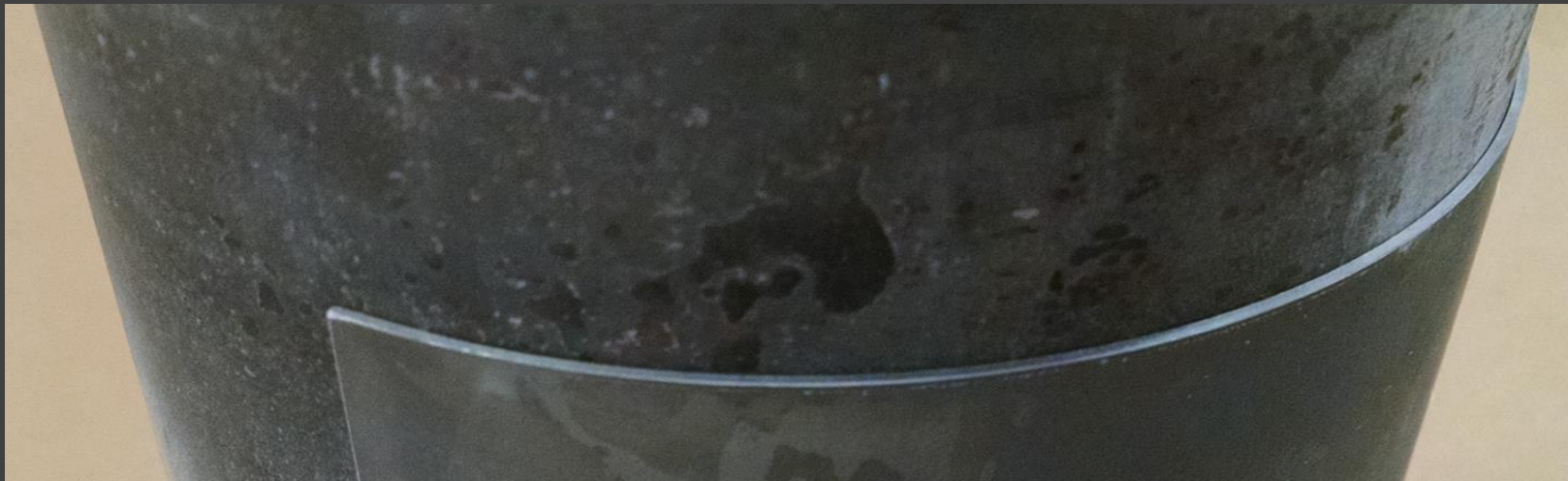
Test Coupon	Condition	Hardness - HRB
Bare AlBeMet	Stress Relieved, 925° F, 1 hour	67
AlBeMet with NiP	As Plated	75
AlBeMet with NiP	Stress Relieved, 925° F, 1 hour	71



**1 mm thick Ground Segment**



**Creep Formed**



**Thermally Sized Against Mandrel – No Measurable Spring-back**

# Goals

---

Future optical and x-ray telescopes planned by NASA are all growing in size to substantial large diameters. This requires stable substrates and the production of telescopes well beyond the sizes previously produced. Due to their large size, the design parameters that are typically in contradiction of low cost, low weight, longterm stability, and high precision need to converge.

The successful development of this Advanced Material System will give designers the means to meet the upcoming challenges for future large NASA space borne telescopes.



# The Peregrine Falcon Corporation

1051 Serpentine Lane  
Pleasanton, California 94566

PRECISION ENGINEERED PRODUCTS  
Since 1994  
**PEREGRINE™**  
**20th ANNIVERSARY**

**Kelsey Parker**

925-461-6800 x105

**Robert Hardesty**

925-461-6800. x102

[rharesty@peregrinecorp.com](mailto:rharesty@peregrinecorp.com)

[www.peregrinecorp.com](http://www.peregrinecorp.com)