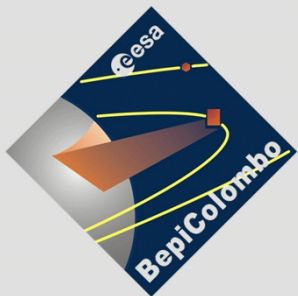


# BELA Laser - Qualifying a reliable laser source for planetary missions



Kai Weidlich, Product Manager High-Performance Optics  
Airbus DS Optronics GmbH

24 April 2015

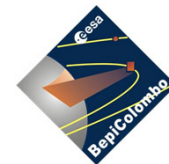
# Outline

**Airbus DS Optronics: The Manufacturer of the BELA Laser System**

**The BELA Laser Design**

**BELA Laser Qualification Test Results**

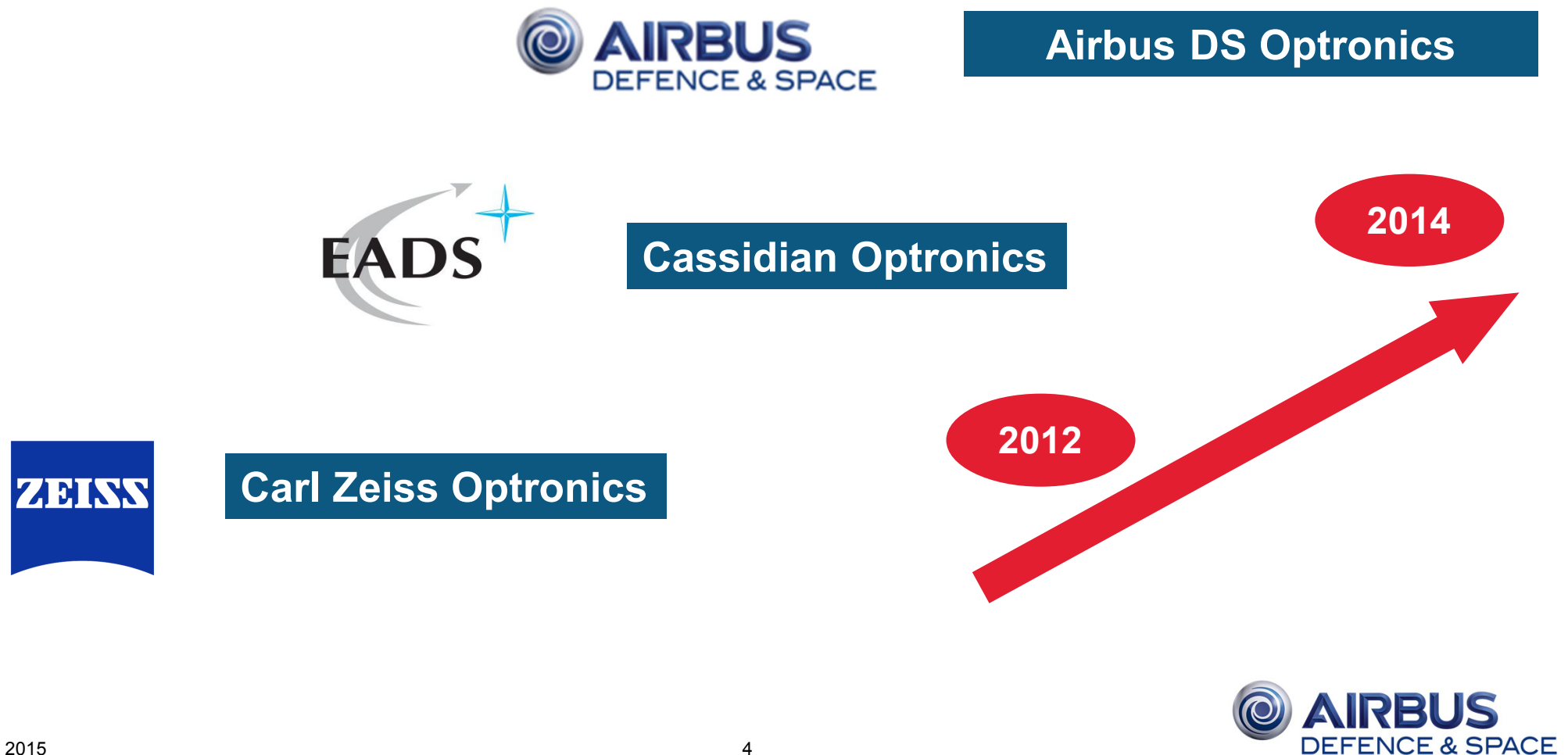
**The Ganymede Laser Altimeter (GALA)**



## Background – Company Heritage

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# The Making of the Airbus Group - Airbus DS Optronics has its roots within Carl Zeiss



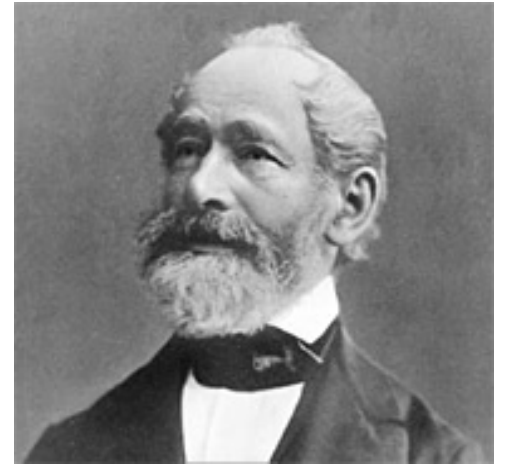
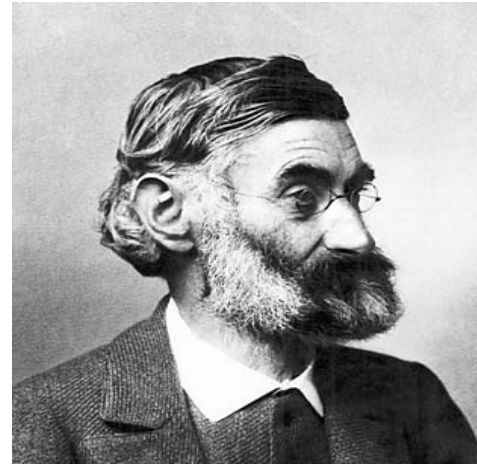


# Heritage of Airbus DS Optronics

Carl Zeiss was founded in 1846 as a workshop for precision mechanics and optics

Airbus DS Optronics and Jena-Optronik originate both from the Carl Zeiss group in Jena

Carl Zeiss company has invented the Planetarium and supplies the space business for more than 50 years.



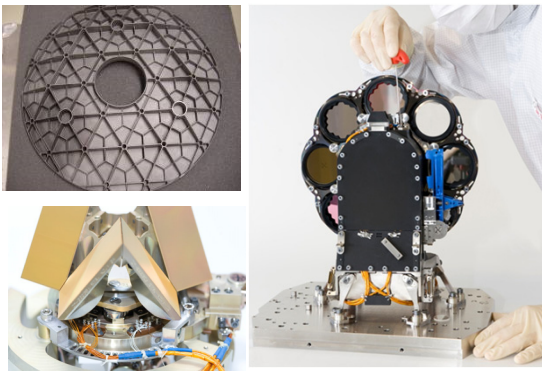
# Heritage in High-Performance Optics for Space Applications

## Telescope Systems

Earth Observation & Science Instruments

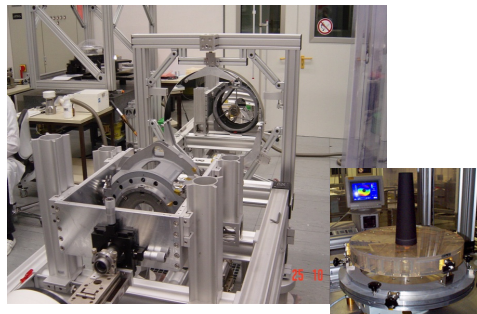


- Spectrometers, spectrographs
- Optical telescopes
- Precision Optical Components

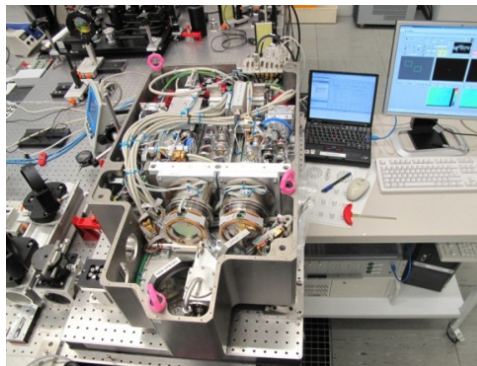


## Optical Metrology

Custom Optical Assemblies

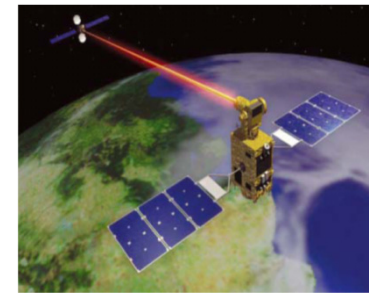


- Test equipment for optical payloads
- Optical metrology and precision actuators

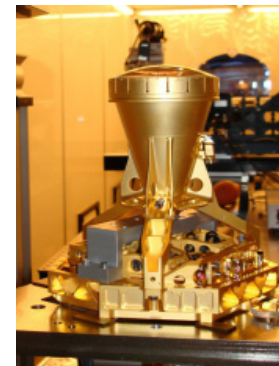


## Optical Communication

Laser ranging & Laser communication



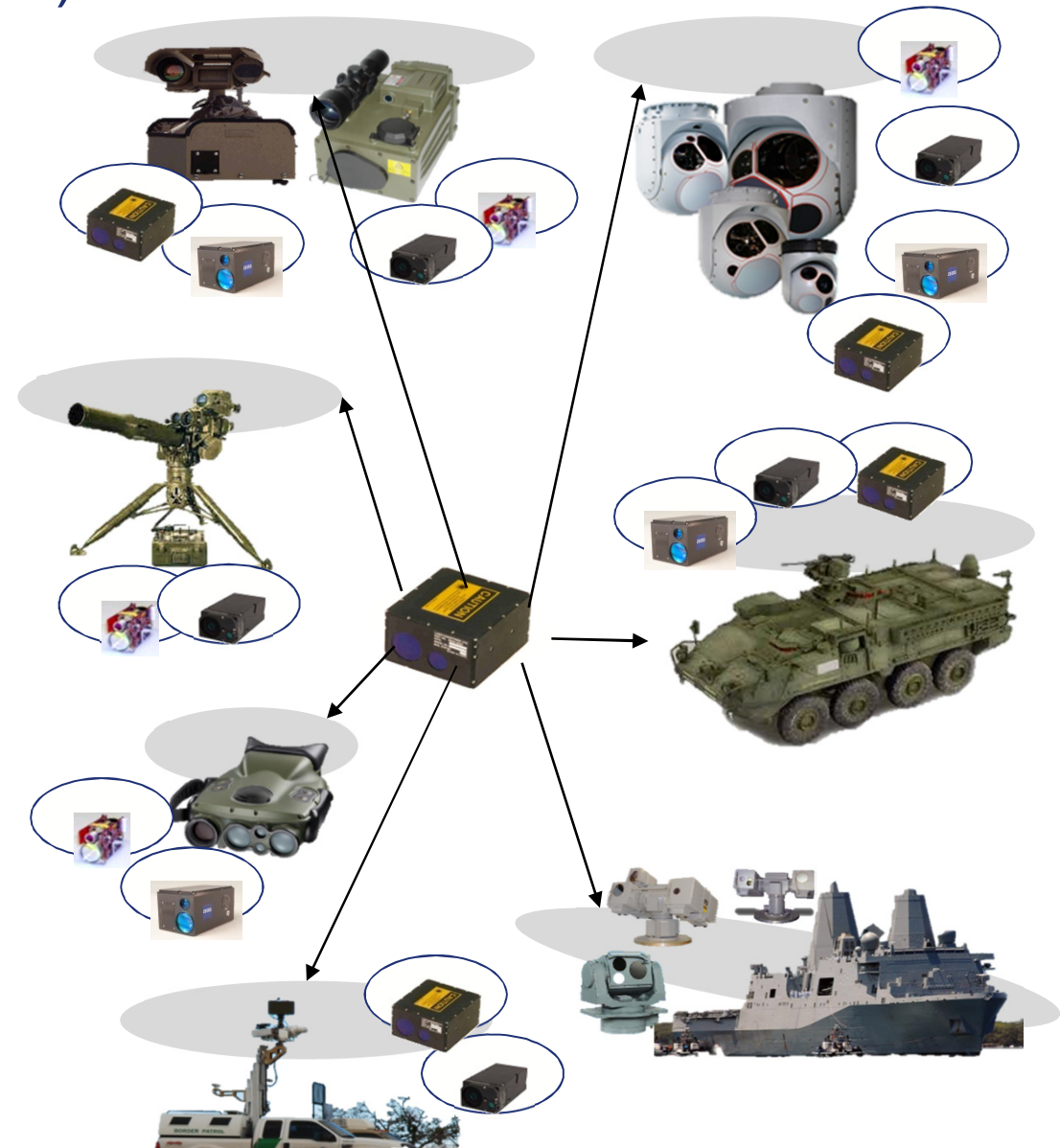
- Laser communication
- Laser altimetry
- LIDAR



# Heritage - Laser Rangefinders (LRF) and Designators

## Products:

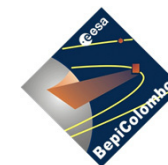
- LP16, LP17D, LP18D & LP19D Eyesafe laser range finders series: multiple application, compact, light weight, affordable.
- Mini Designator Rangefinder Series MD-NES, MDR-NES, MDR-ES: compact, effective, tested & verified.
- Global sales of LRF's in large numbers to many clients.

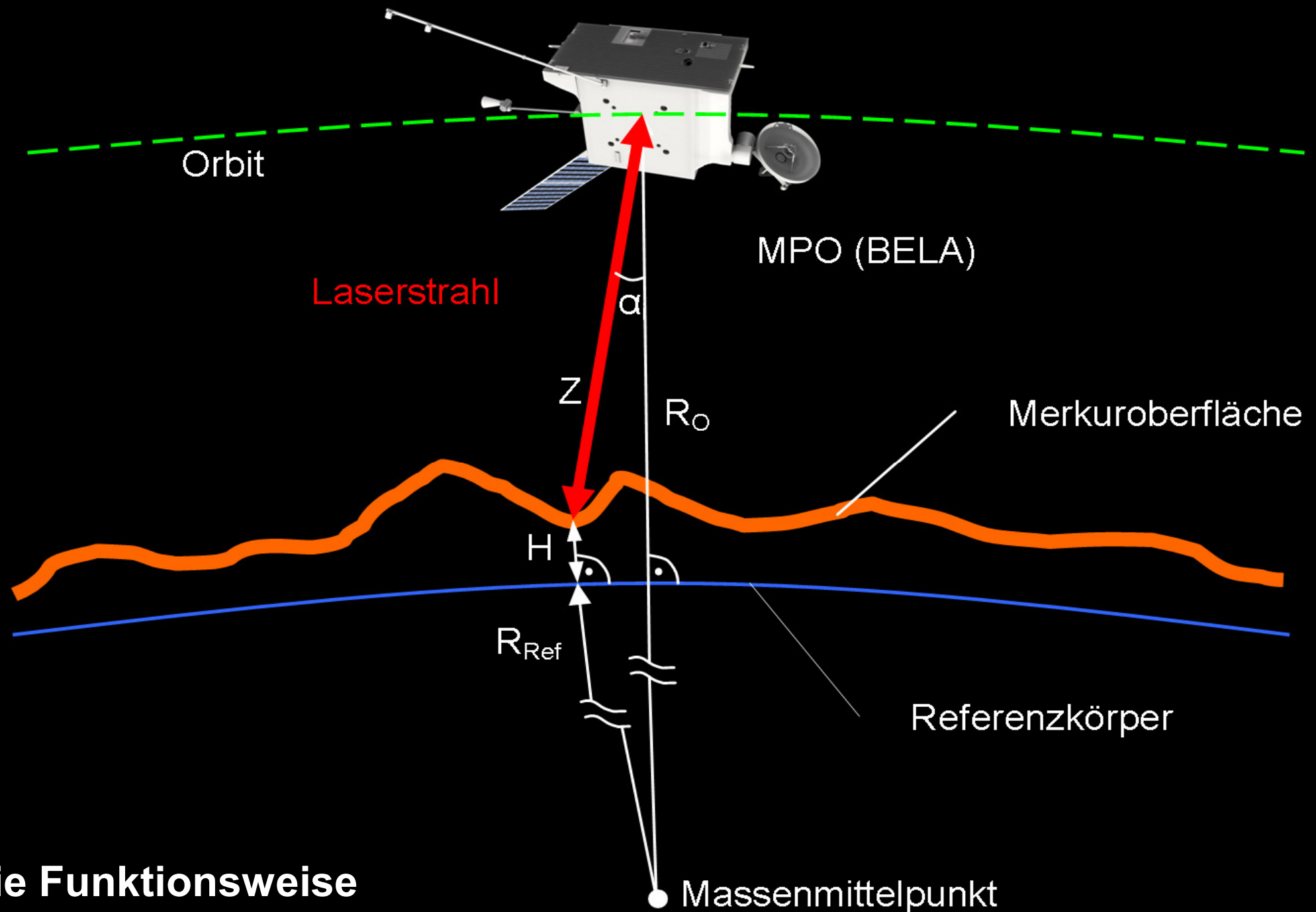




# Laser Altimetry – A Short Introduction

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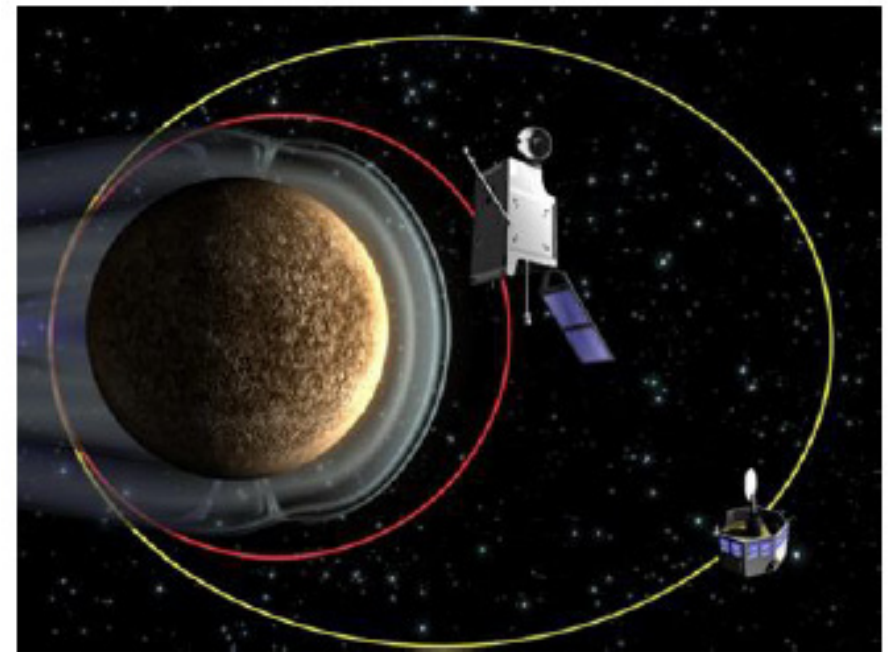
**Die Funktionsweise  
eines Laser-Altimeters**

# ESA's BepiColombo Mission - Science Objectives

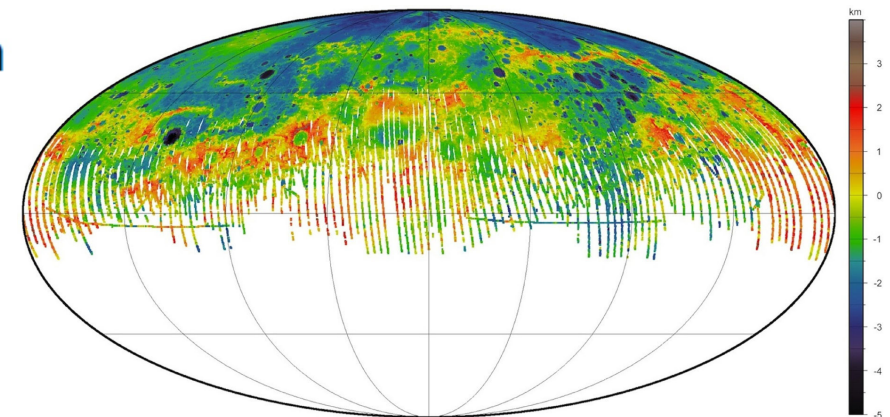
- Surface morphology and geology
- Albedo measurements
- Tidal deformations of the surface
- Geodesy => Digital Terrain Model
- Planetary figure and gravity field determination
- Interior structure exploration

NASA Predecessor Mission „Messenger“  
including laser altimeter „MLA“

cf. <http://tharsis.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

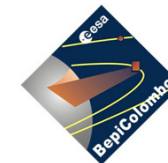


**Orbits of the BepiColombo MPO and MMO space-craft around Mercury**



**MLA measurement coverage of Mercury, as of 13 September 2012.**

SPIE Newsroom. DOI: 10.1117/2.1201210.004489





# The BepiColombo Laser Altimeter BELA

## Transmitter TX

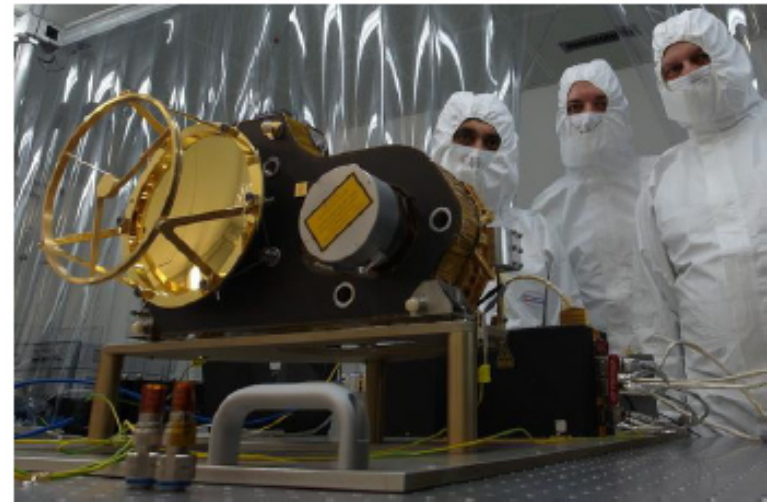
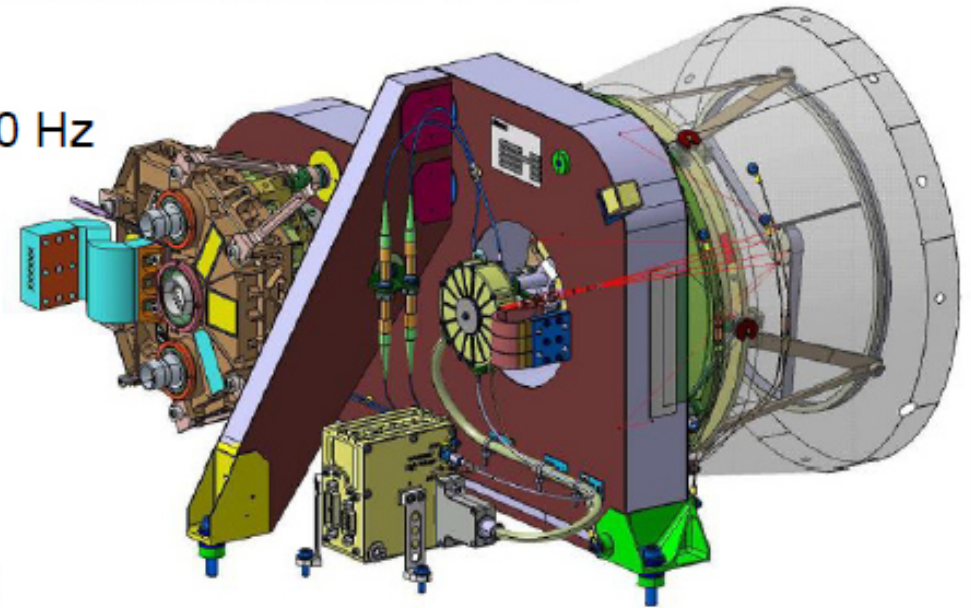
- diode-pumped Nd:YAG, 50 mJ, 5 ns, 10 Hz
- Straylight Protection Unit
- Transmitter Baffle Unit
- Electronics Unit

## Receiver RX

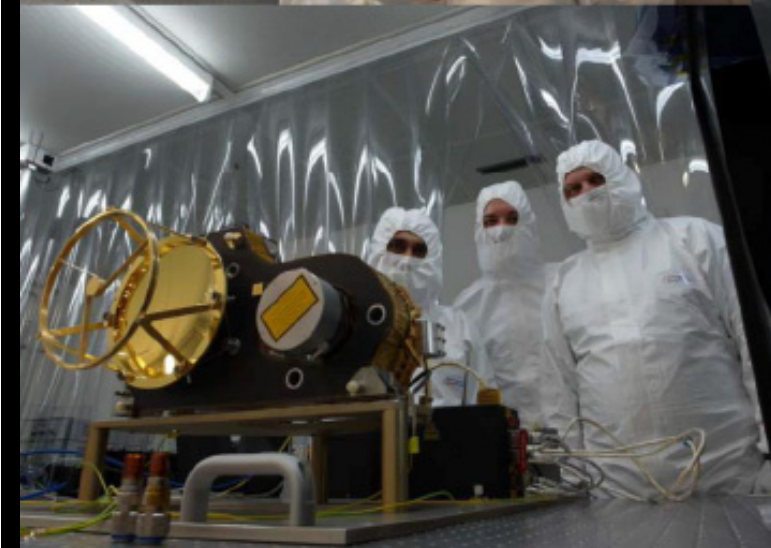
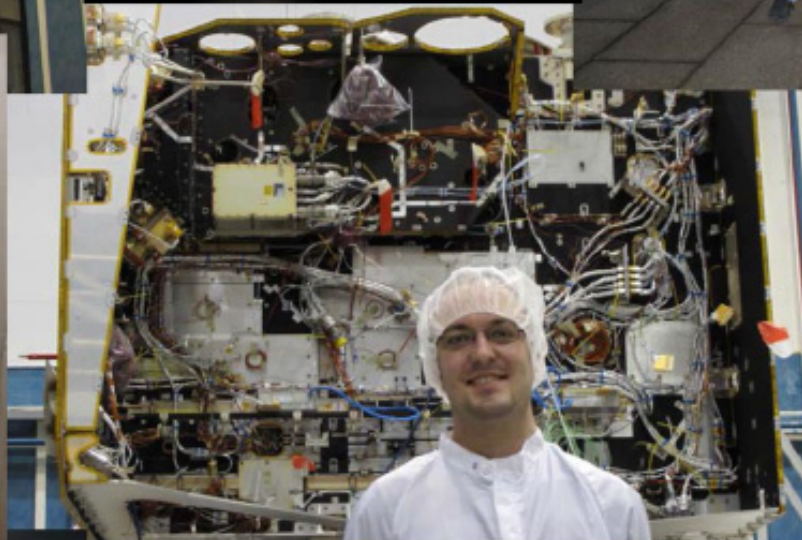
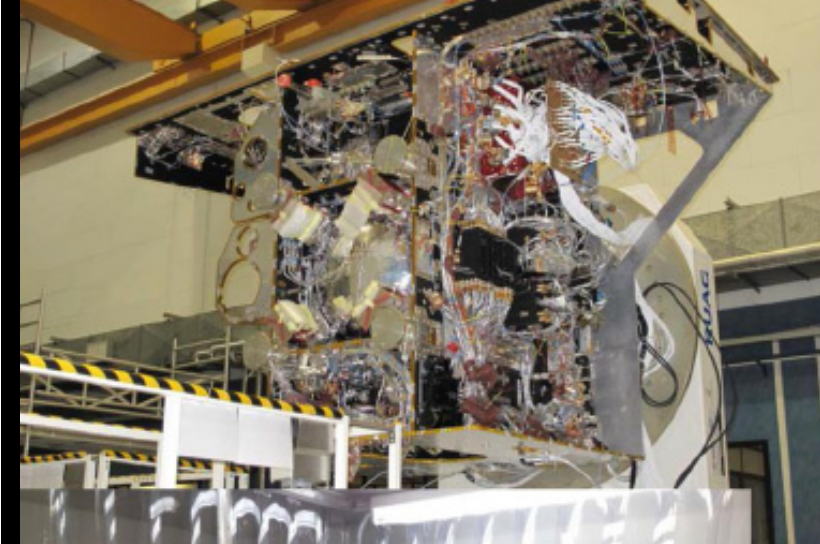
- Cassegrain telescope, Be, 22 cm dia.
- Perkin Elmer Si Avalanche Photodiode
- 80 Msample/s rangefinder
- Stavroudis Baffle Unit

## Team

- CoPI Nicolas Thomas, University of Bern
- CoPI Tilman Spohn, DLR-PF Berlin
- MPS Göttingen, IAA Granada







$u^b$

<sup>b</sup>  
UNIVERSITÄT  
BERN



# Satellite missions including Laser Altimeters - An Overview



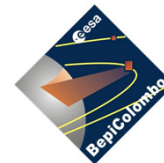
Acronym	Instrument Name	Mission	Destination	Operator	Launch
<b>MOLA</b>	Mars Observer Laser Altimeter	MGS	Mars	NASA	1996
<b>GLAS</b>	Geoscience Laser Altimeter System	ICESat	Earth	NASA	2003
	Hayabusa LIDAR	Hayabusa (Muses-C)	Asteroid	JAXA	2003
<b>MLA</b>	Messenger Laser Altimeter	Messenger	Mercury	NASA	2004
<b>LOLA</b>	Lunar Observer Laser Altimeter	LRO	Moon	NASA	2009
	Hayabusa 2 LIDAR	Hayabusa 2	Asteroid	JAXA	2014
<b>BELA</b>	BepiColombo Laser Altimeter	BepiColombo	Mercury	ESA	(2016)
<b>ATLAS</b>	Advanced Topographic Laser Altimeter System	ICESat 2	Earth	NASA	(2016)
<b>GALA</b>	Ganymede Laser Altimeter	JUICE	Jupiter System	ESA	(2022)



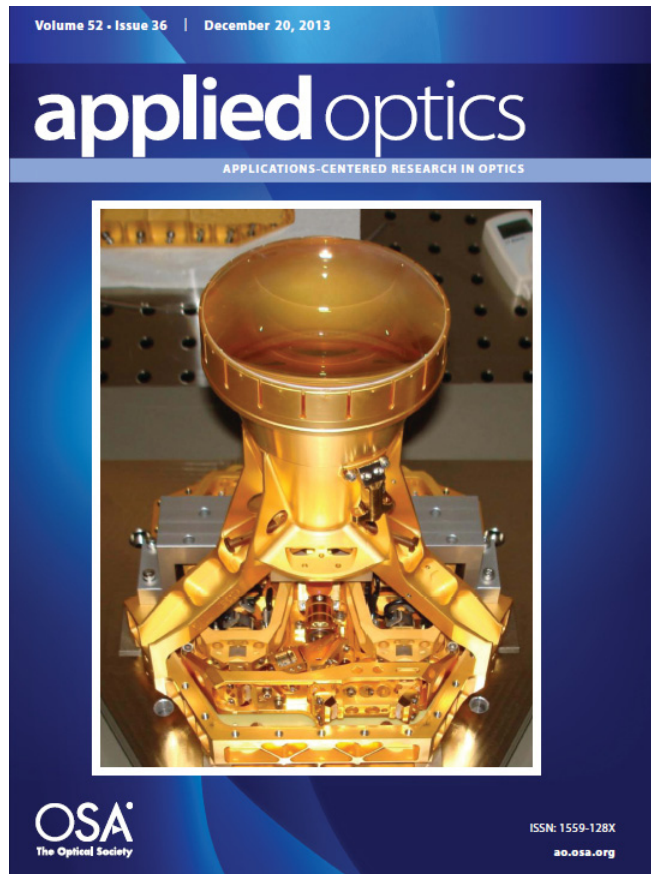


# BepiColombo Laser Altimeter (BELA) – Laser Design

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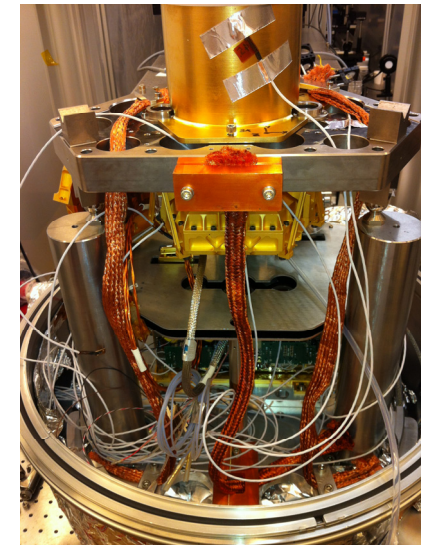
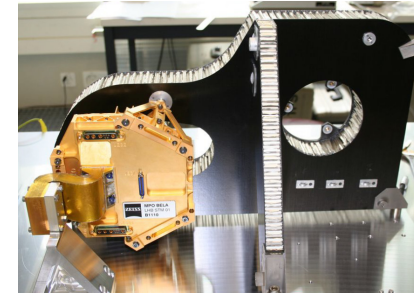


# BELA Laser Transmitter is based on a Space-qualified diode-laser pumped Nd:YAG Laser

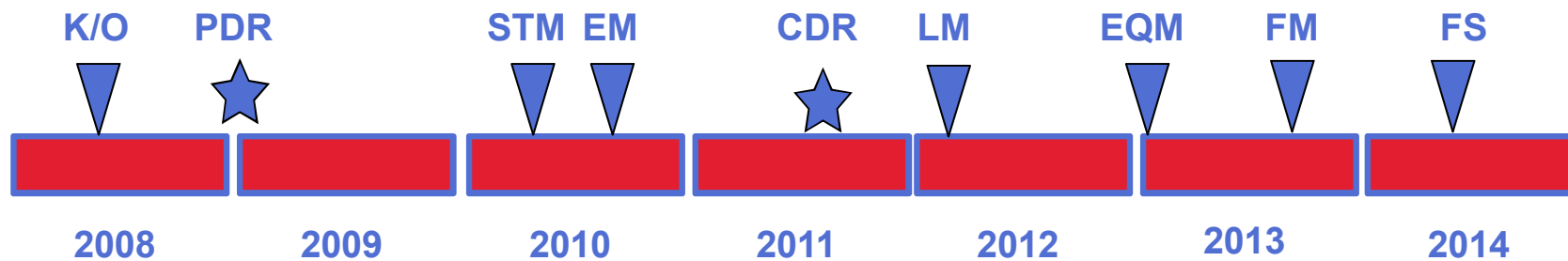


- Wavelength  $1064.5 \pm 0.25 \text{ nm}$
- Pulse energy 40-50 mJ
- Life time 300 Mshots
- Pulse width  $5 \text{ ns} \pm 1 \text{ ns}$
- Repetition rate 1 ... 10 Hz
- Beam divergence 40 ... 60  $\mu\text{rad}$
- Pointing stability  $< 50 \mu\text{rad}$
- Beam quality  $\approx 2.7$
- Cold-redundant

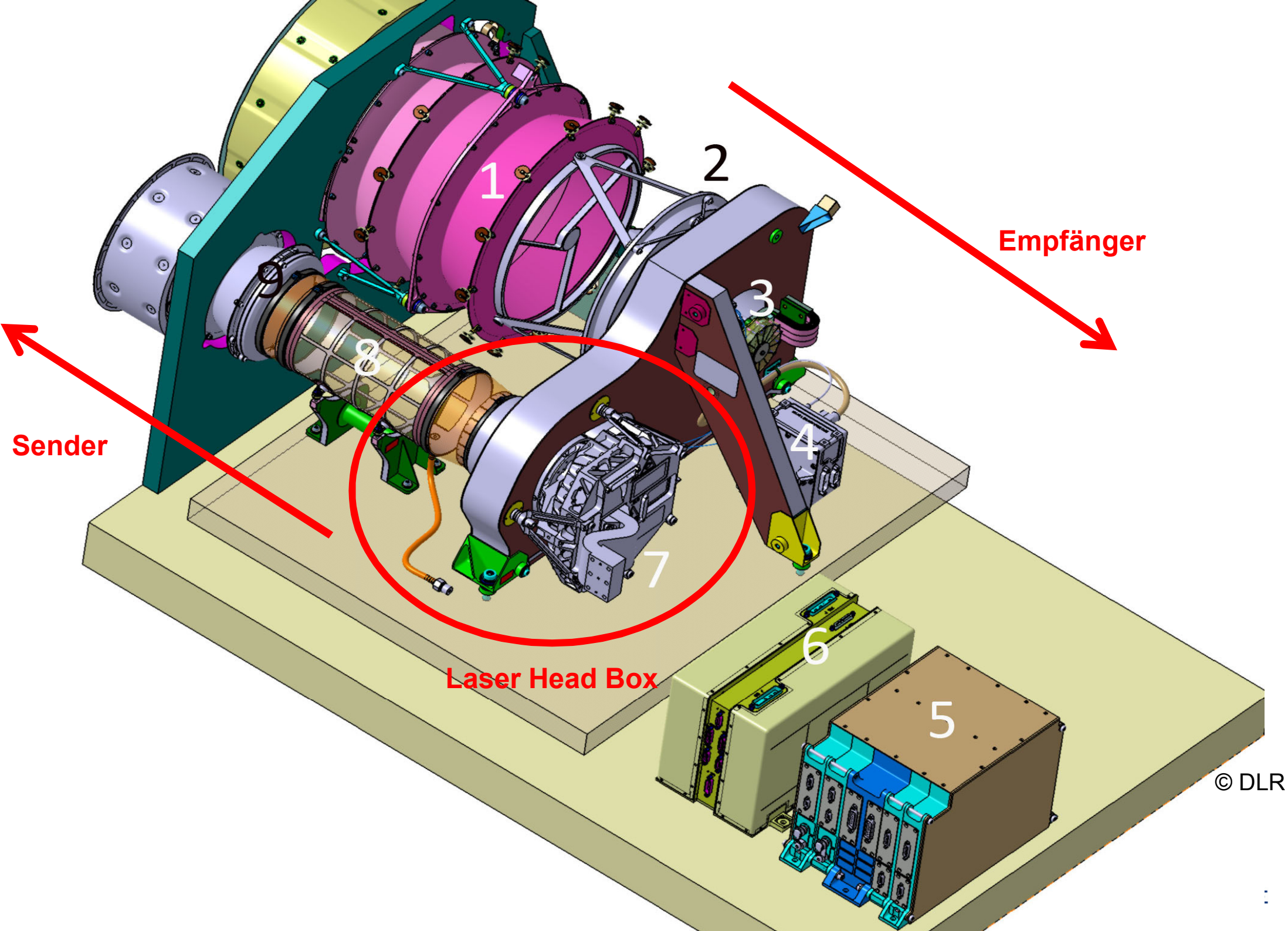
# BELA Laser Qualification - Timelines



Hardware Model	Delivery date
Structure Thermal Model	21.04.2010
Electrical Model	11.08.2010
Life Model <i>(assembly completed)</i>	28.02.2012
Engineering Qualification Model	31.01.2013
Flight Model	30.10.2013
Flight Spare Model	29.07.2014

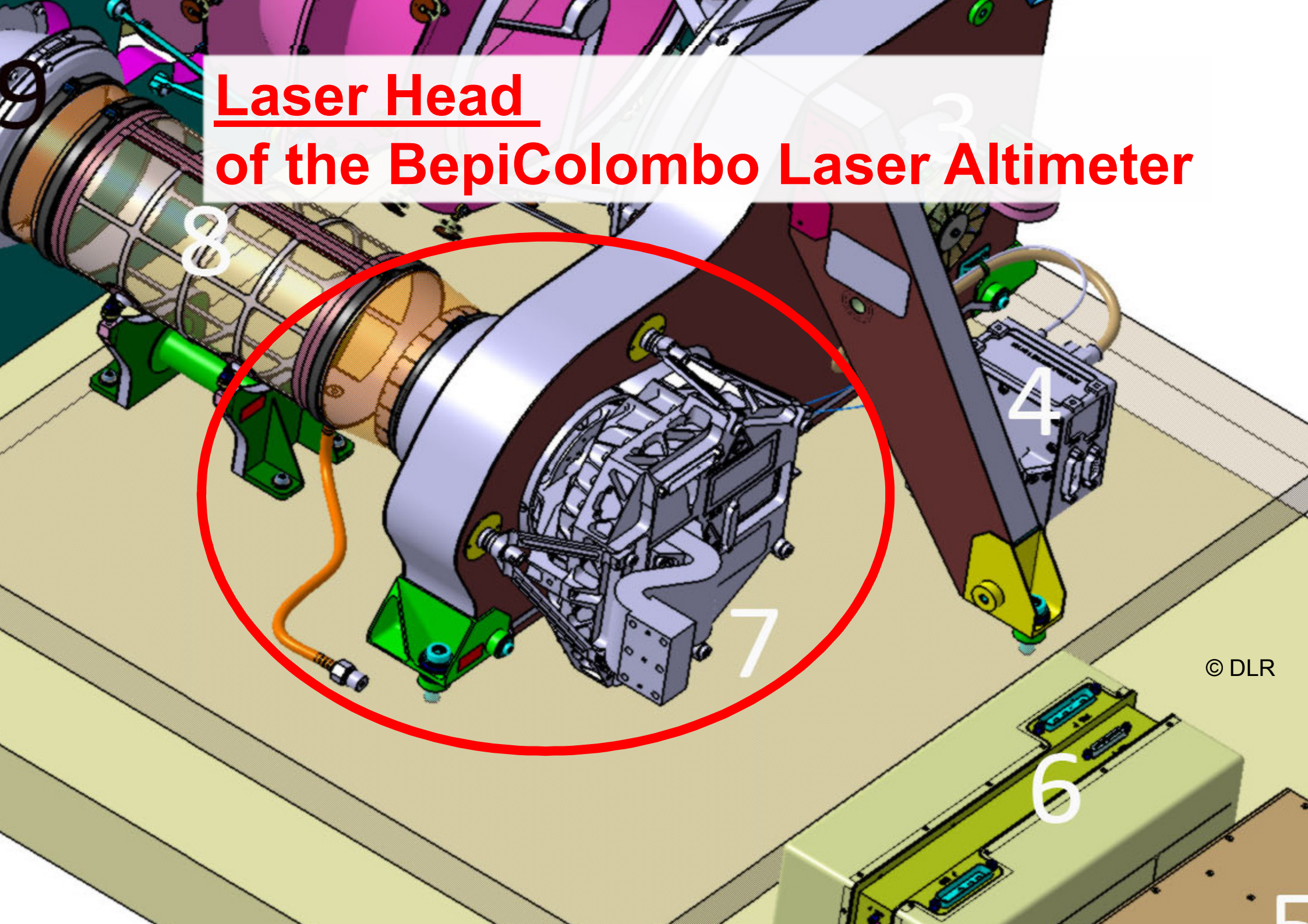




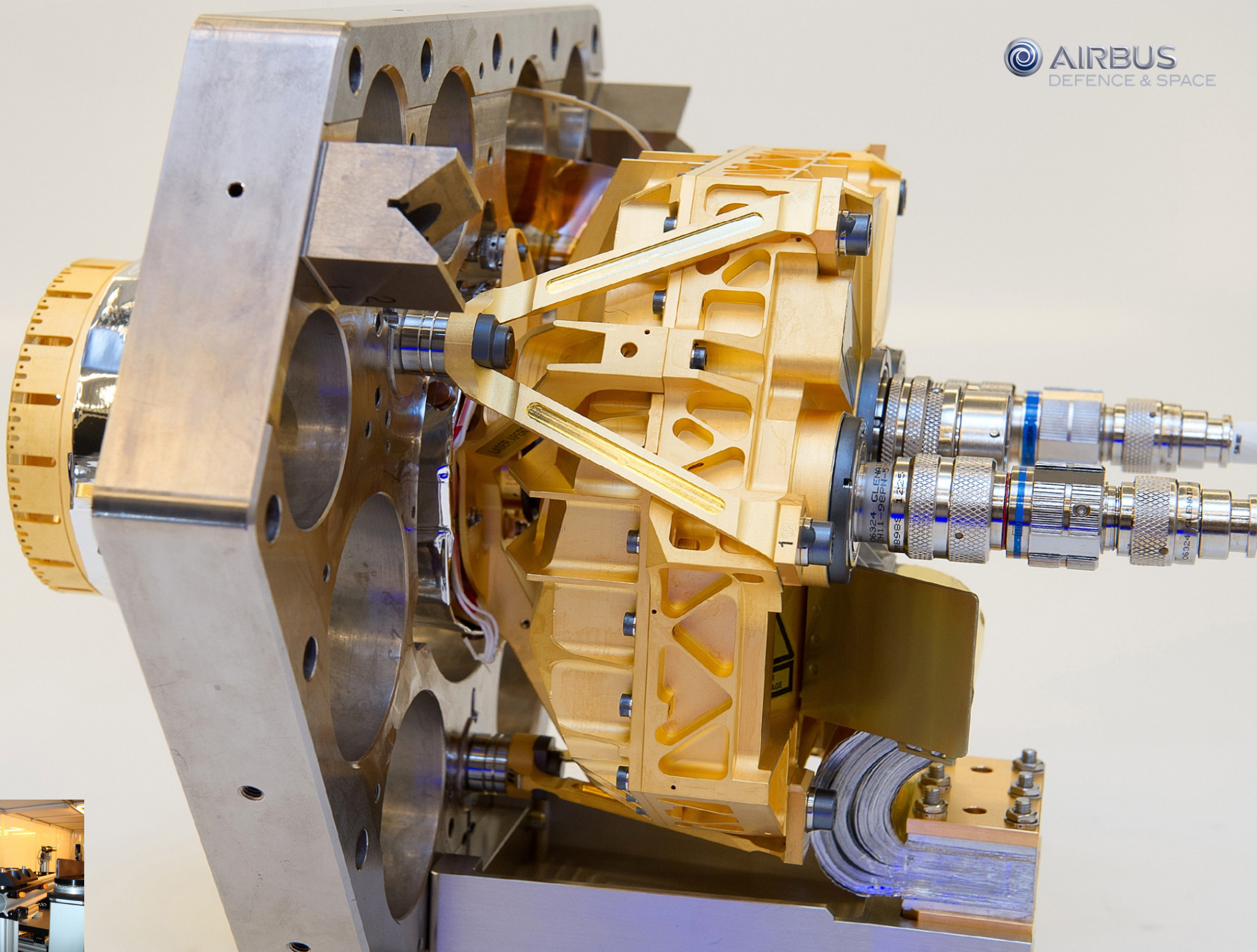




# Laser Head of the BepiColombo Laser Altimeter



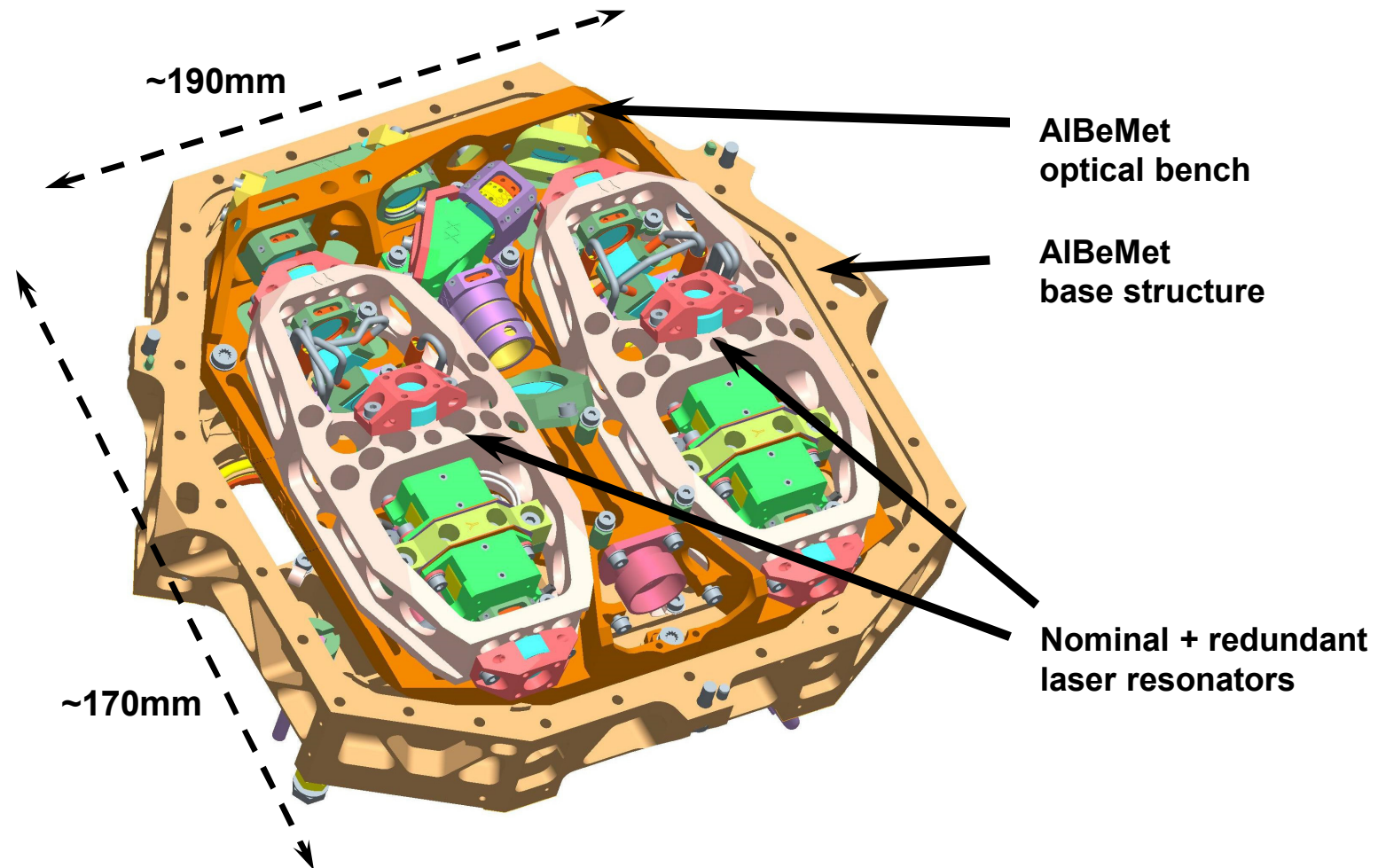






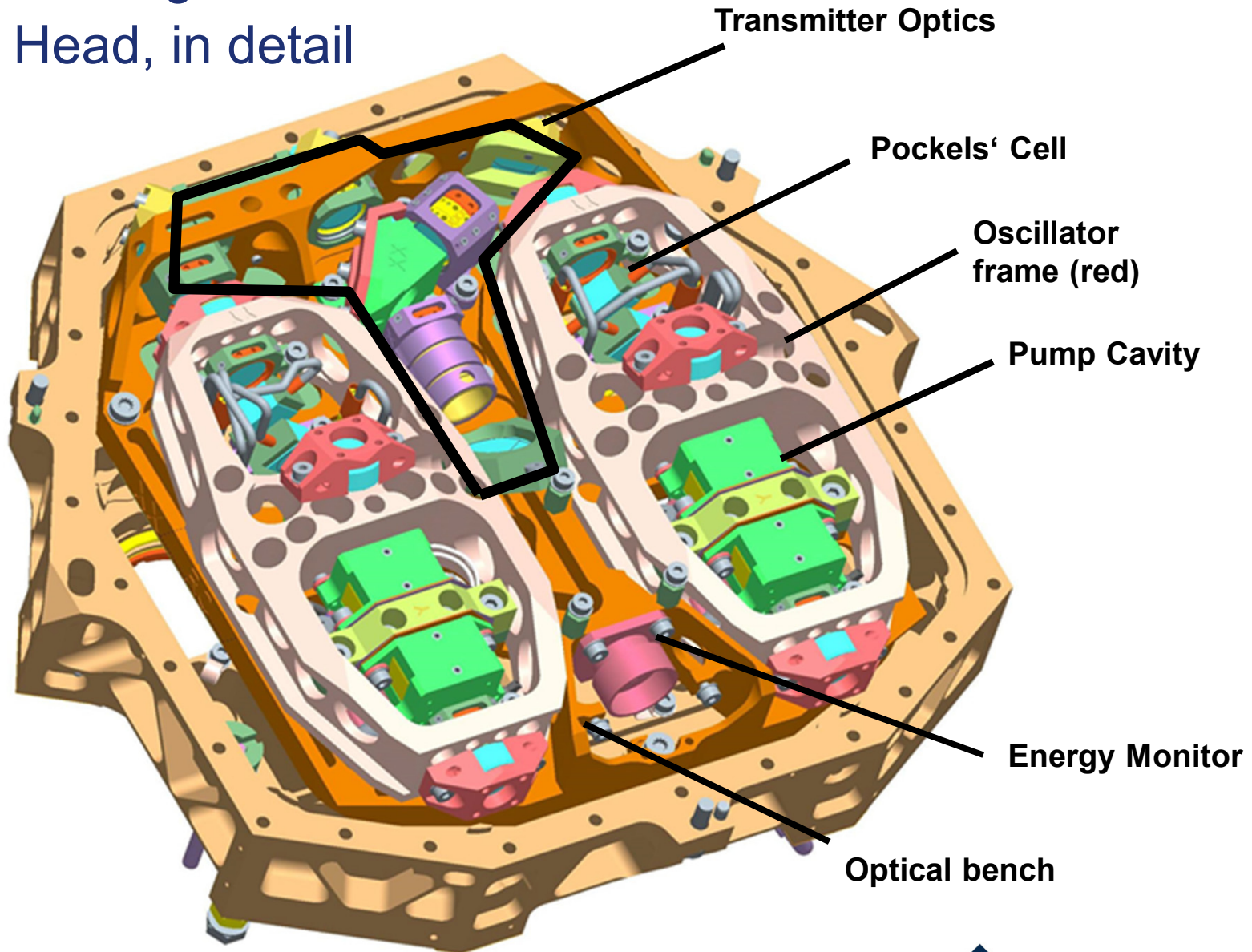
# BELA Laser Design

## The Laser Head (Cover removed)



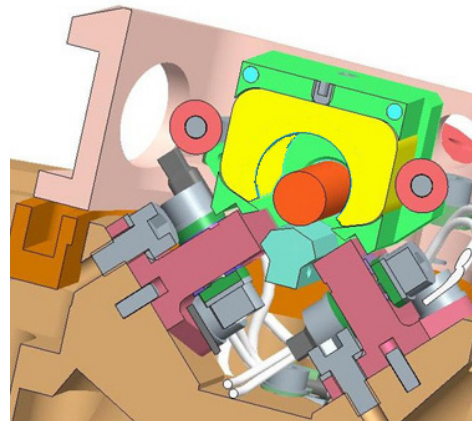
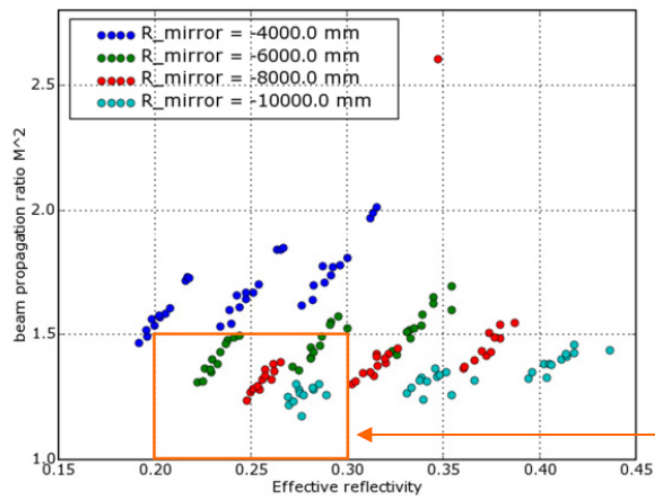
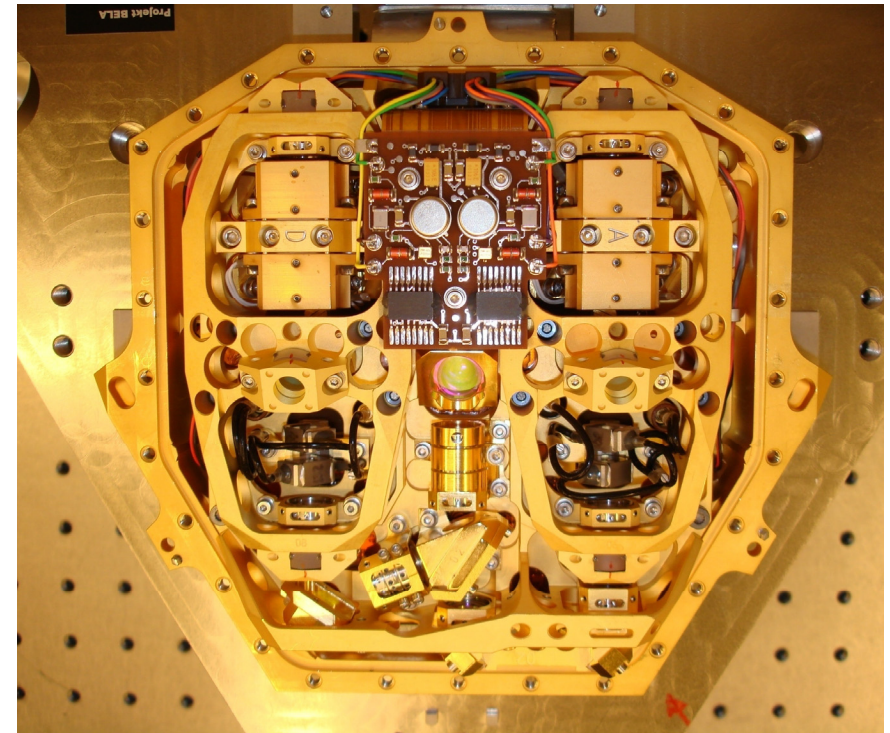
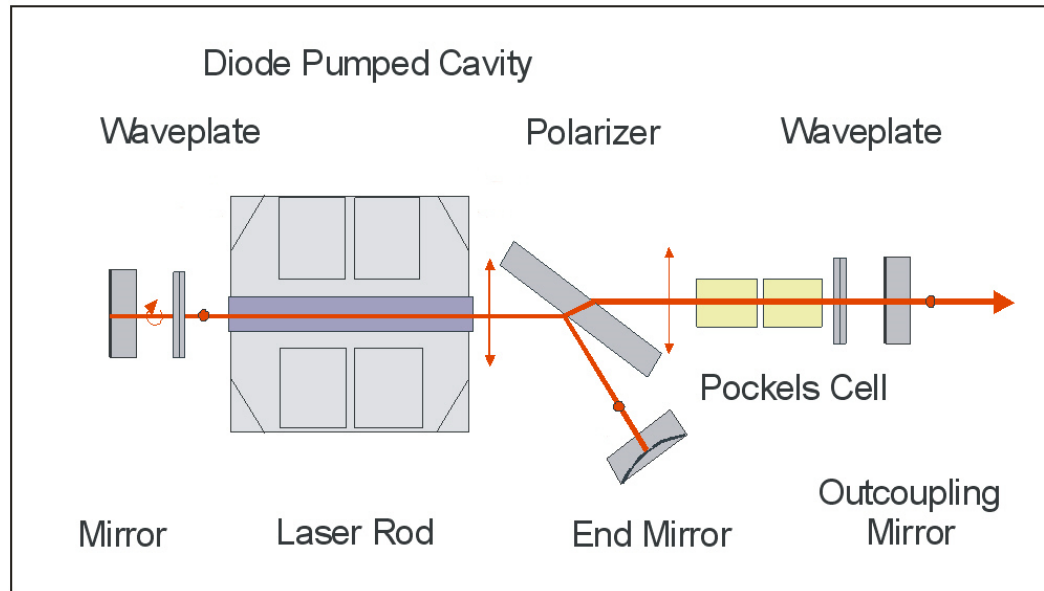
# BELA Laser Design

## The Laser Head, in detail



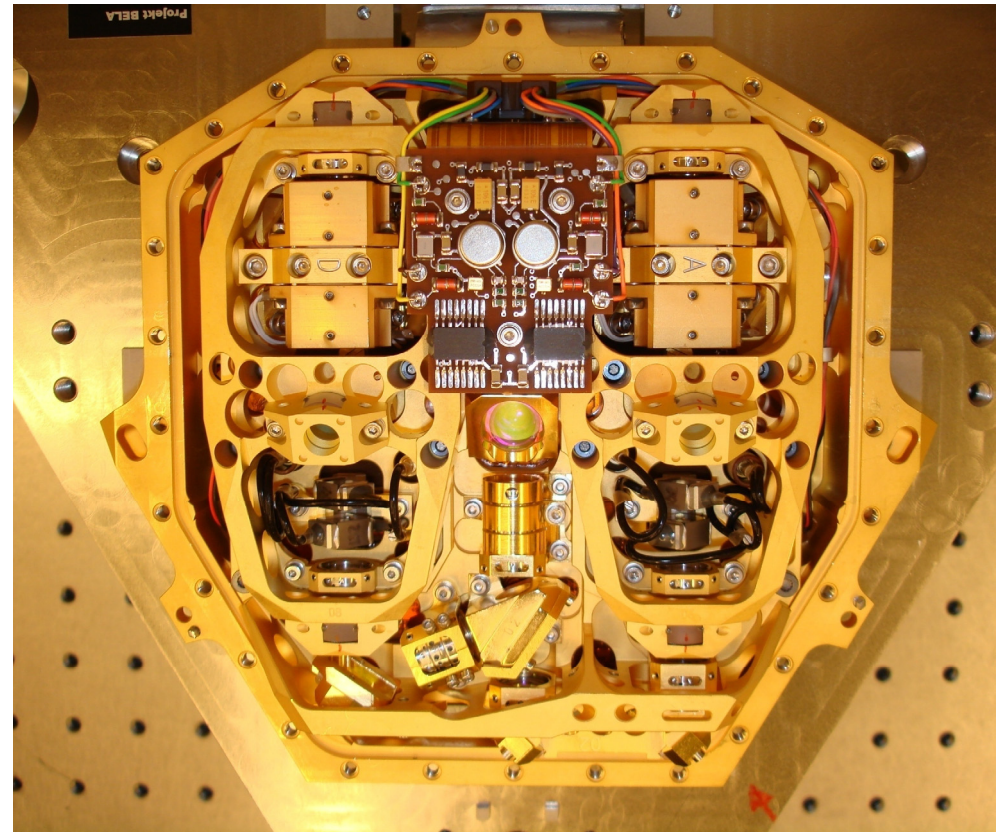
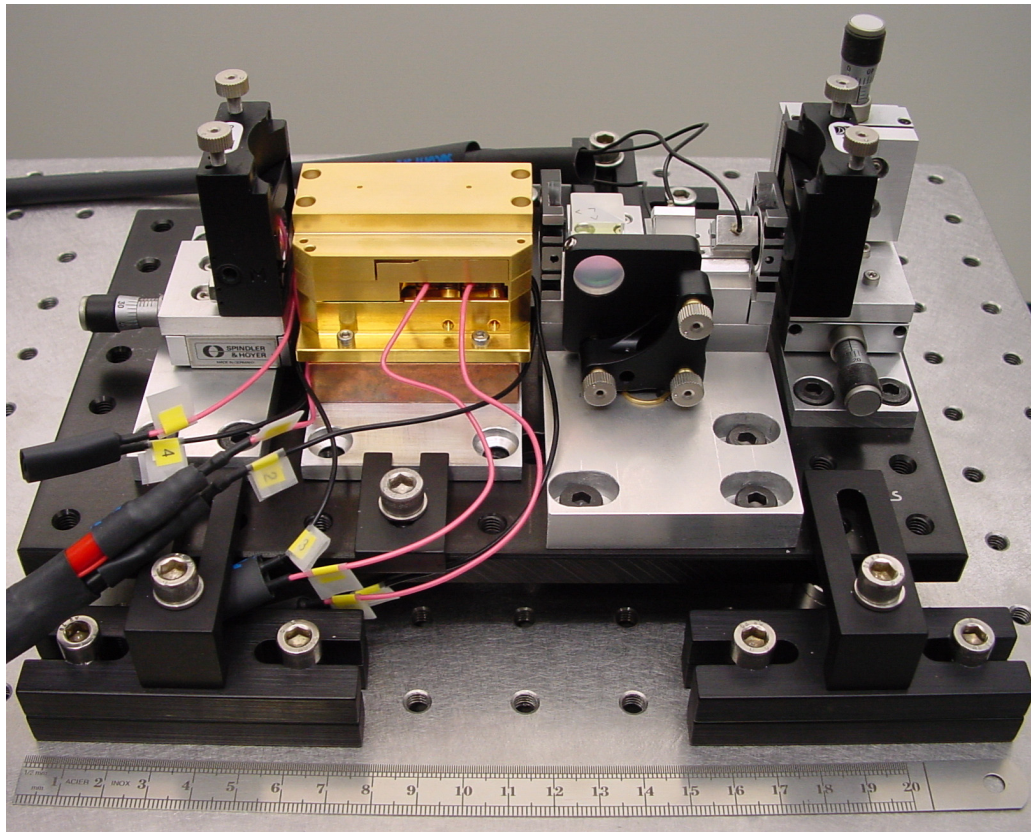


# The Optical Design of the Laser Head

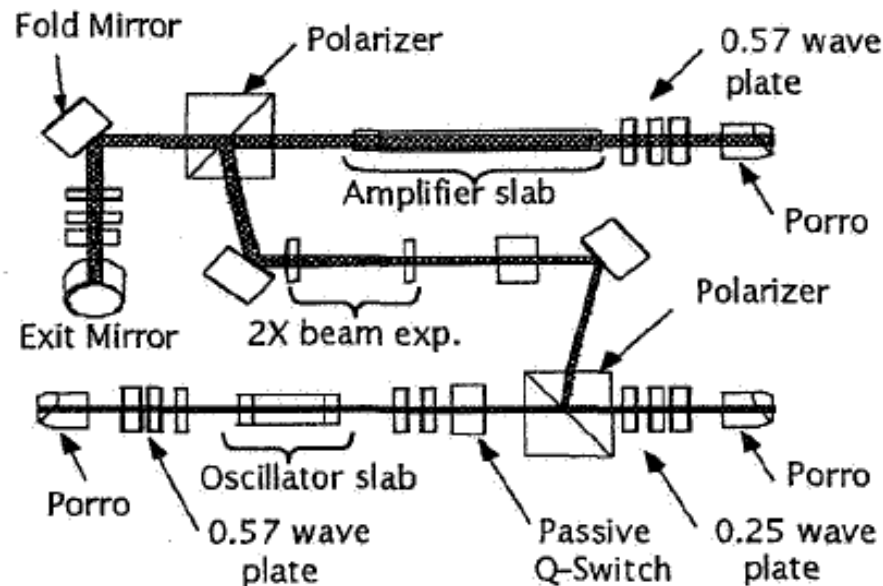
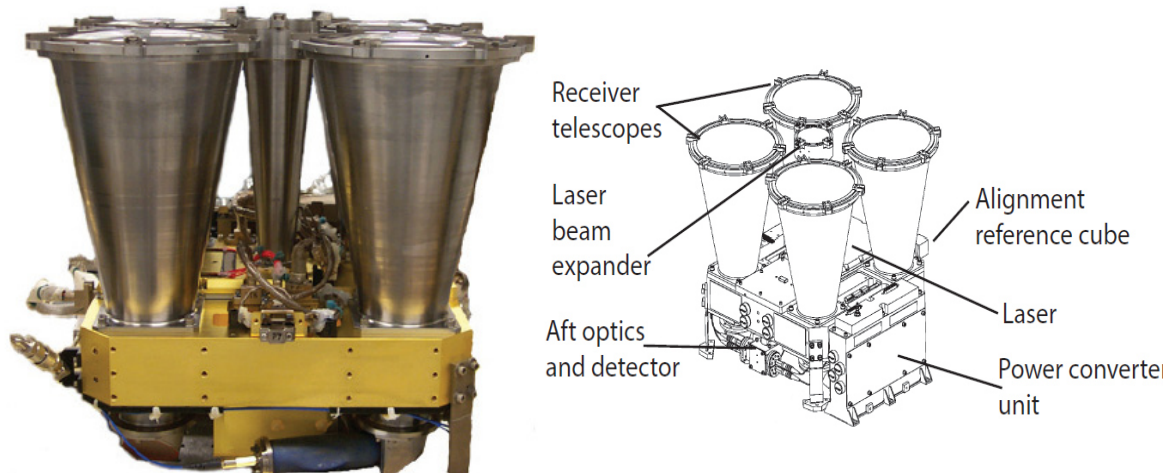




## The BELA Laser Resonator Design Concept was proven during a precursor „Microlaser“ study



## For Comparison: The Messenger Laser Altimeter (MLA)



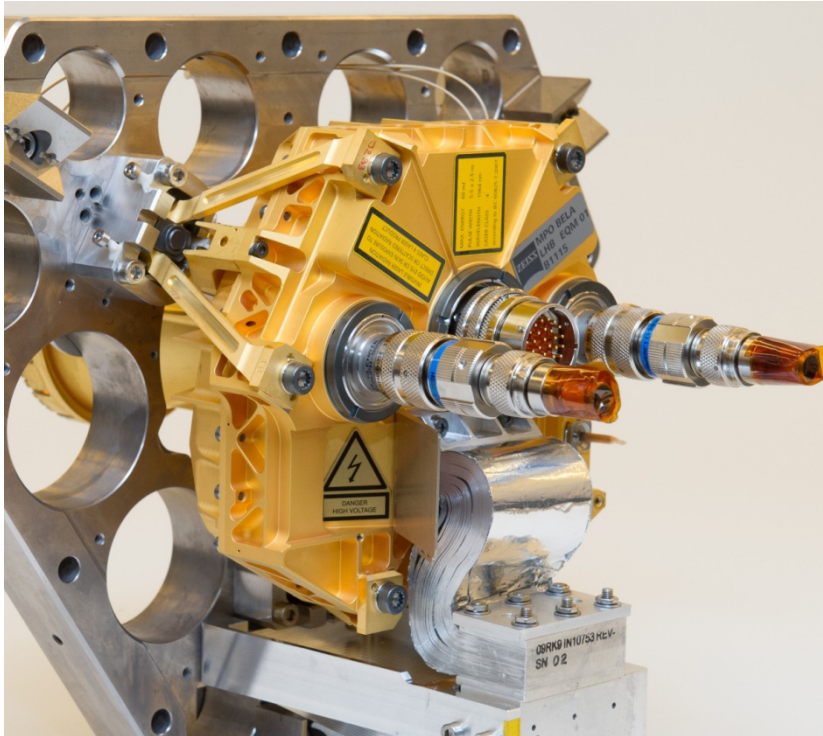
Laser pulse energy	20 mJ
Pulse repetition rate	8 Hz
Pulse width	6 ns FWHM
Wavelength	1064.30 ± 0.05 nm
Beam divergence	80 μrad
receiver aperture	full angle at $e^{-1}$ points
Receiver field of view	11.5 cm diameter, x4
Receiver Optics Transmission (including bandpass filter)	400 μrad
Receiver optical bandwidth	77%
Detector active area	0.7 nm FWHM
Detector responsivity	0.7 mm diameter
Detector electrical bandwidth	300 kV/W
Preamp noise equivalent power	140 MHz
Receiver matched filter bandwidth	40 fW/√Hz
Receiver timing accuracy	8, 63, 283 ns FWHM
Data rate	for Channels 1, 2, and 3
Operation duty cycle	< 1 ns standard deviation
Weight	2.4 kbits/s
Size	15 to 45 minutes
Power	per 12 or 8 hour orbit
	7.4 kg
	30 (W) × 34(L) × 29(H)
	23 W operating
	12 W standby
	8 W keep-alive

[1] X. Sun et. al., Calibration of the Mercury Laser Altimeter, subm. IEEE, 2013

[2] D. J. Krebs et. al., Appl. Opt. 44 (9), 1715, 2005



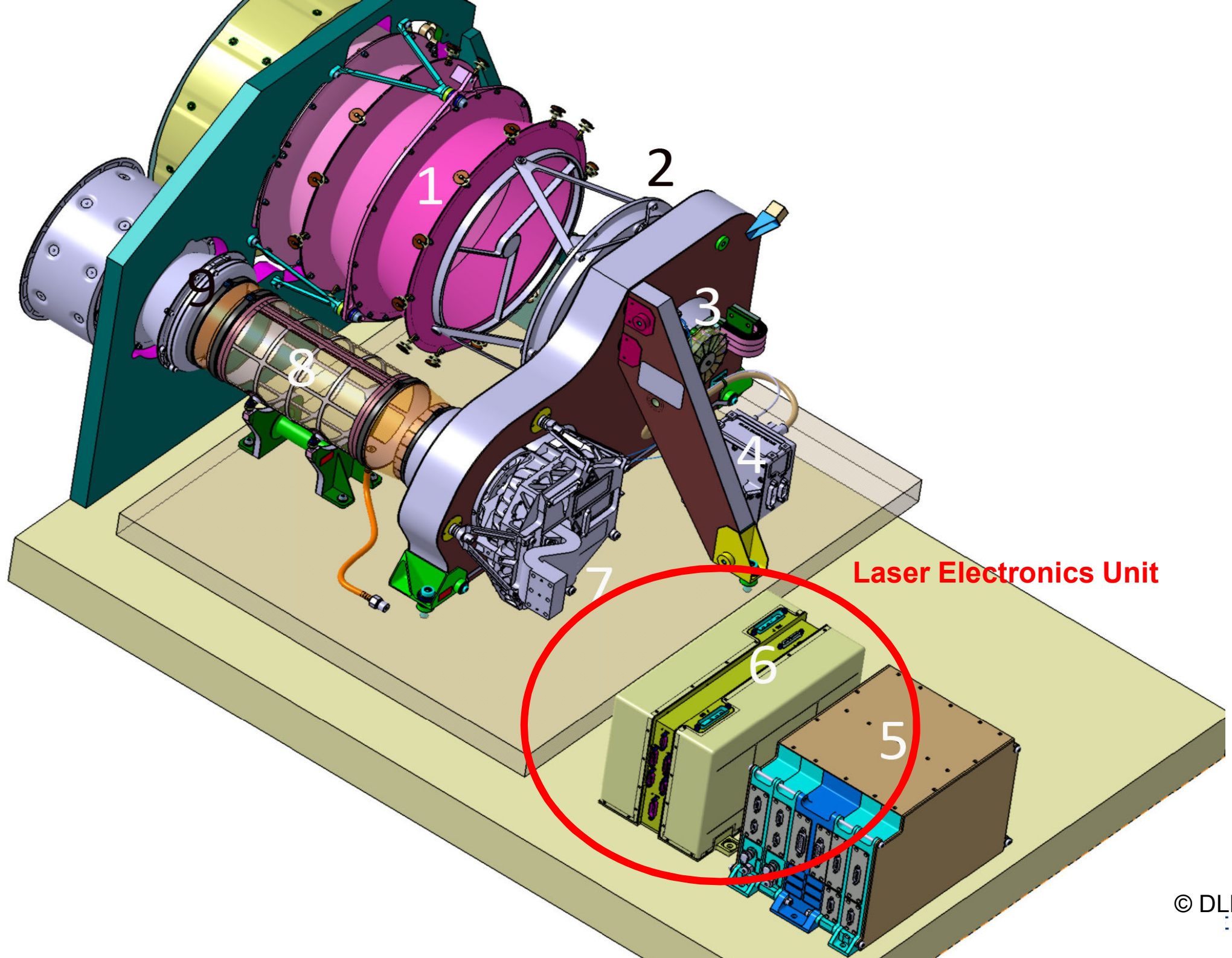
# BELA Laser Design Overview



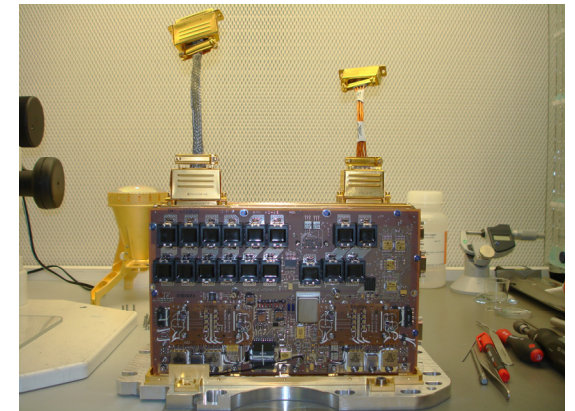
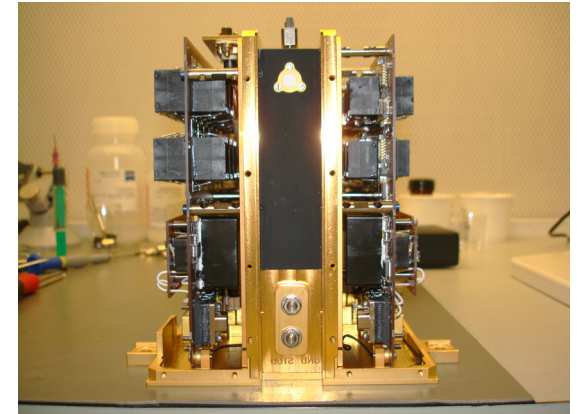
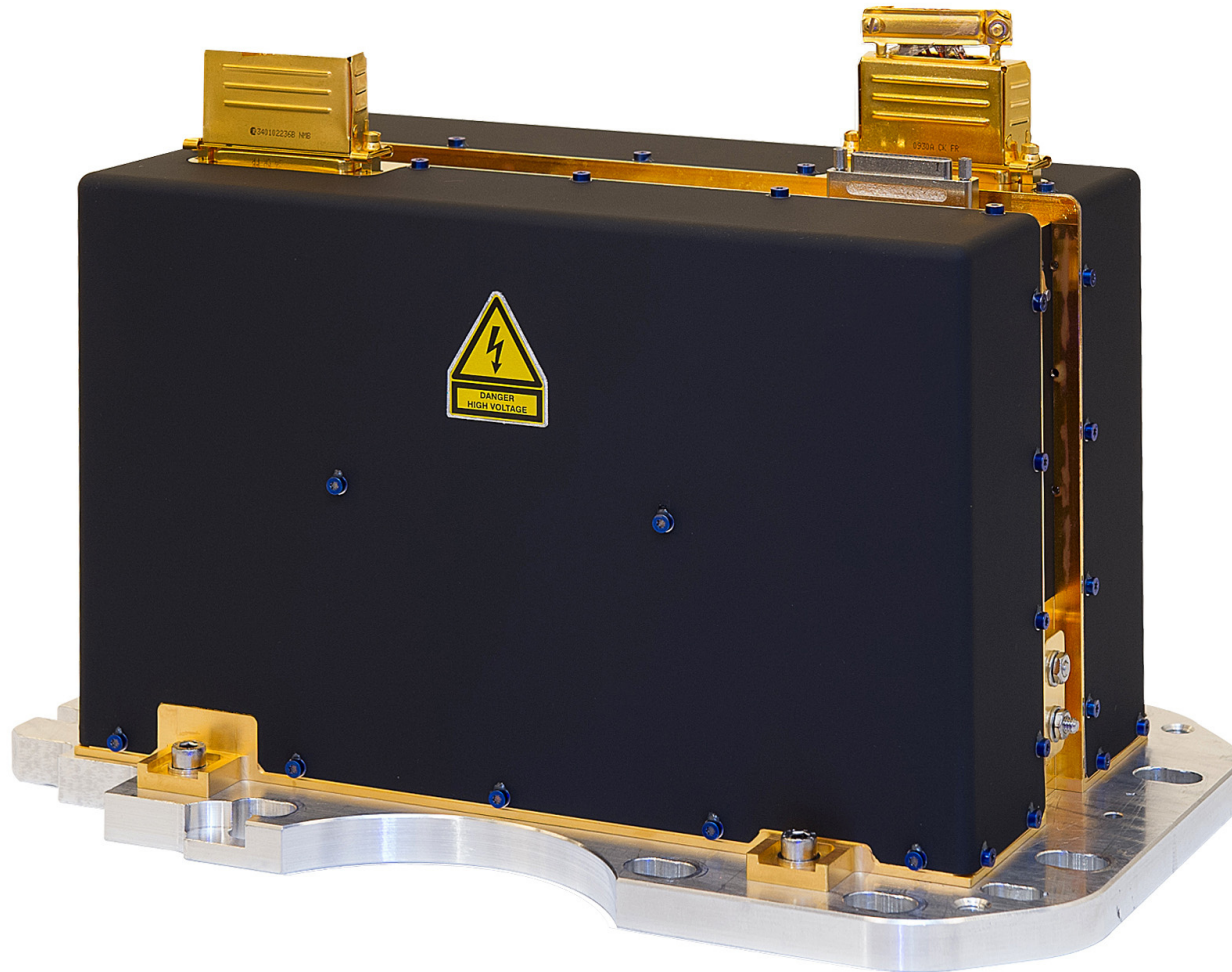
Laser Head (LHB)



Laser Electronics (LEU)  
(Cover removed)







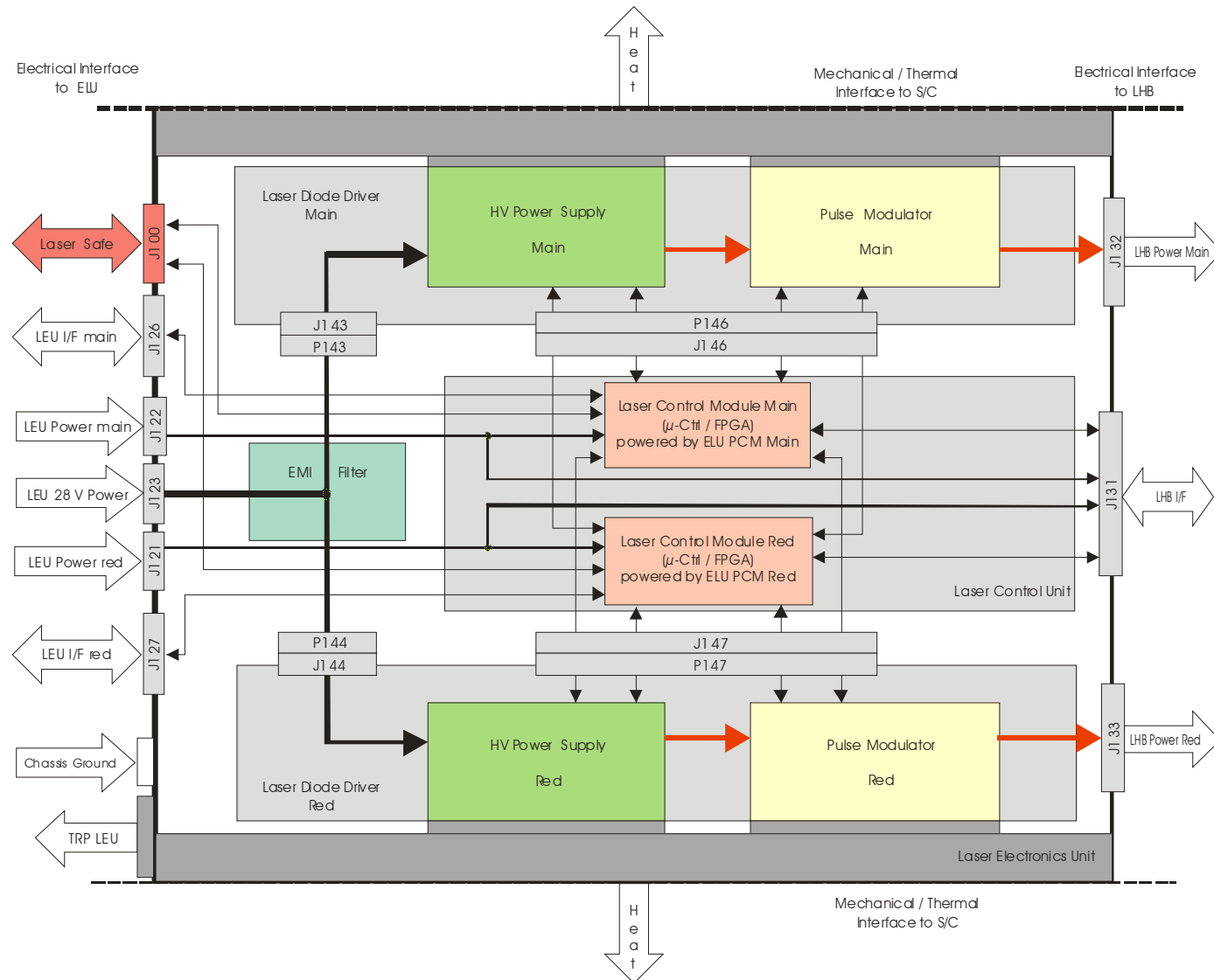
# The Laser Electronics (LEU)

## Comprising:

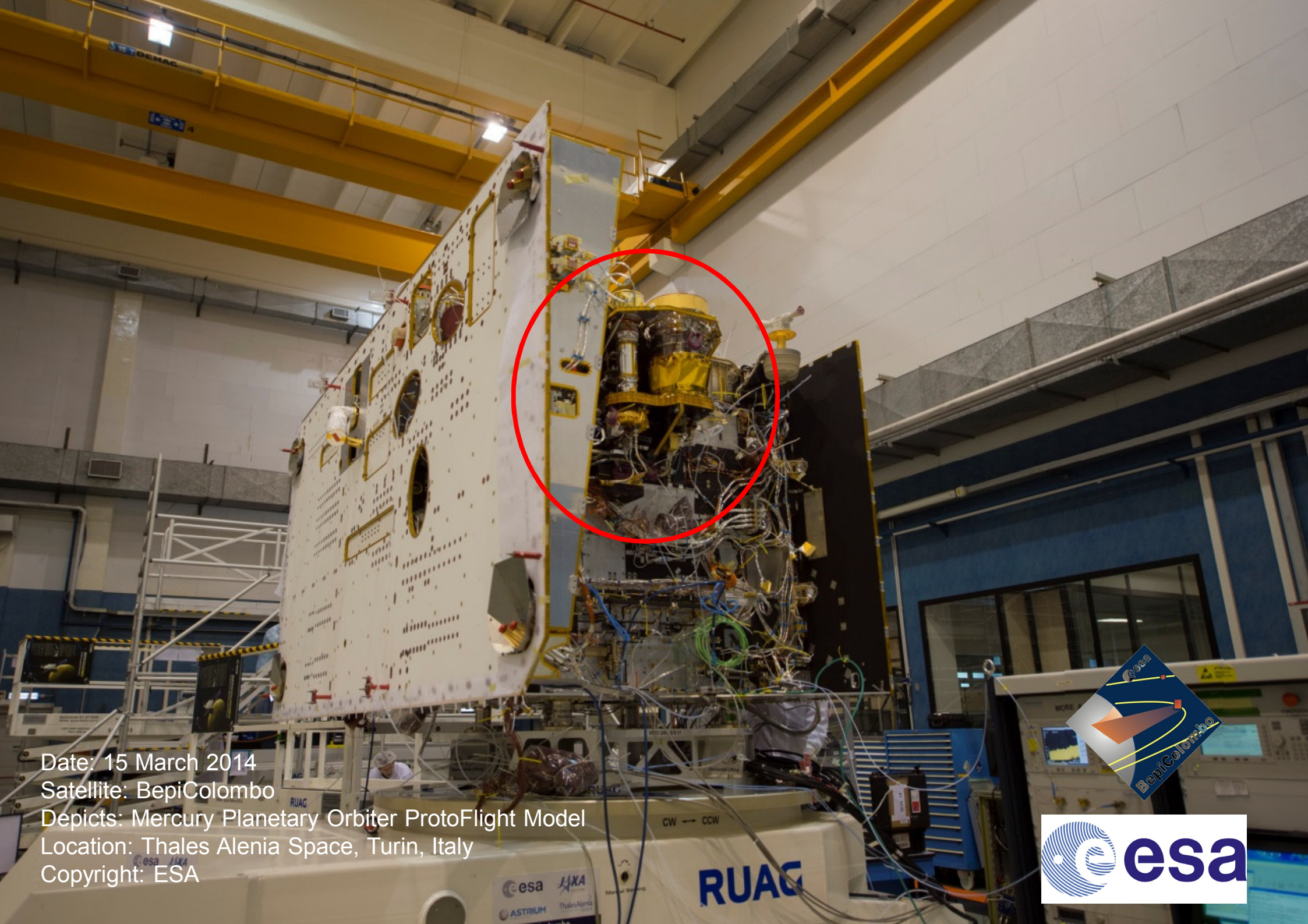
**Laser Control Module**  
**Laser Diode Driver**  
**EMI Filter**

Pockels' Cell Driver  
Energy Monitor  
Temperature Sensor

**LHB**







Date: 15 March 2014  
Satellite: BepiColombo  
Depicts: Mercury Planetary Orbiter ProtoFlight Model  
Location: Thales Alenia Space, Turin, Italy  
Copyright: ESA

