



**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
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# Low Frequency Wire Grid Reflector for Space

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## Science at Low Frequencies III

[https://js.jpl.nasa.gov/JPLSpaceTemplates/JPL\\_Powerpoint\\_Presentation\\_download\\_links.pdf](https://js.jpl.nasa.gov/JPLSpaceTemplates/JPL_Powerpoint_Presentation_download_links.pdf)

Pasadena, California

Originally contributed to the KISS Study Program

**Planetary Magnetic Fields**  
**Planetary Interiors and Habitability**



# Low Frequency Wire Grid Reflector for Space

**Objective:**

**Is a 1-km diameter reflector for operation at 0.1 to 3.75 MHz feasible given current launch capabilities?**

<https://jpl.nasa.gov/SP/TR-Space-Programs-Planetary-Science-Low-Freq-WireGrids.pdf>

**Approach:**

**Design a minimum mass paraboloid wire mesh reflector anchored by small maneuverable satellites.**

## Reflectivity of a sheet:

$$\Gamma(R_s) = \frac{R_s - R_0}{R_s + R_0}$$

For 95% and  $R_0 = 377\Omega$ ,  $R_s \leq 10\Omega$ .

## Resistance of a grid cell $L \times W$ in size:

$$R = R_s \frac{L}{W} \approx R \leq 10\Omega$$

## Resistance & Skin Depth:

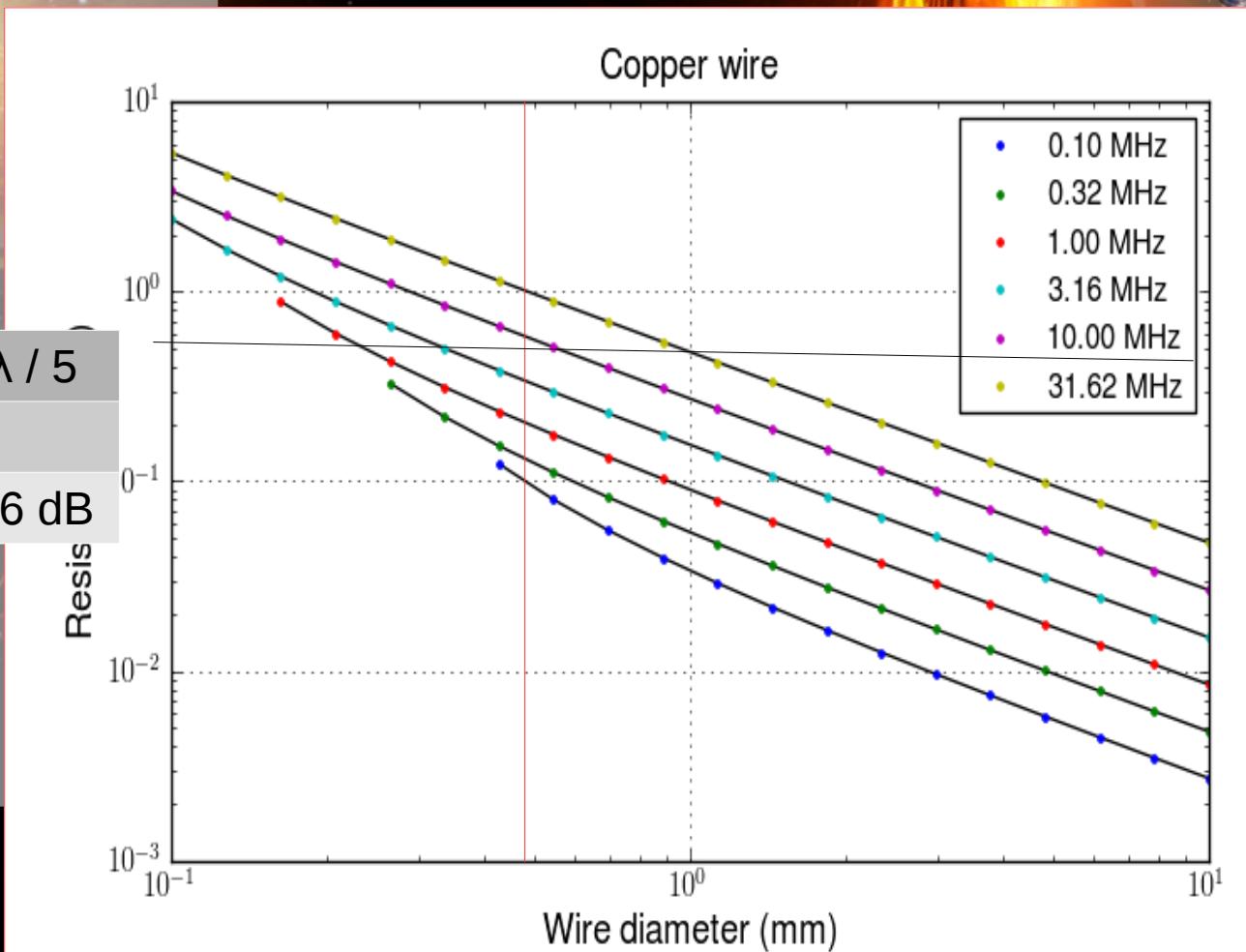
$$R(d) = \frac{\rho}{\pi \delta(d-\delta)}$$

## Cell size:

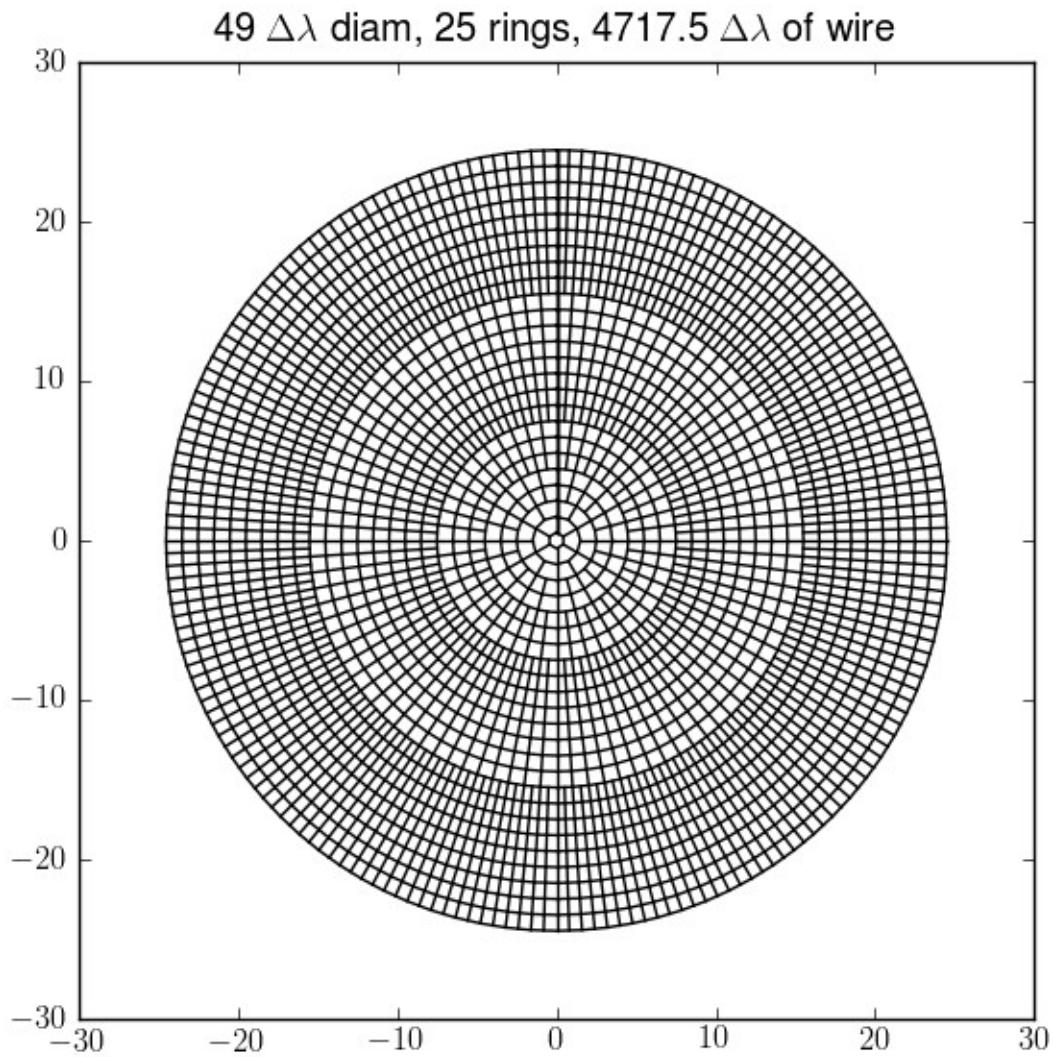
| spacing      | $\lambda / 2$ | $\lambda / 4$ | $\lambda / 5$ |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| reflectivity | 0.6           | 0.9           |               |
| directivity  | 31 dB         | 28 dB         | 26 dB         |

3.75 MHz (80 m wavelength)  
requires a cell size of 20 m  
which implies a wire 0.5 mm  
in diameter.

## Wire Size and Spacing



# Wire Arrangement

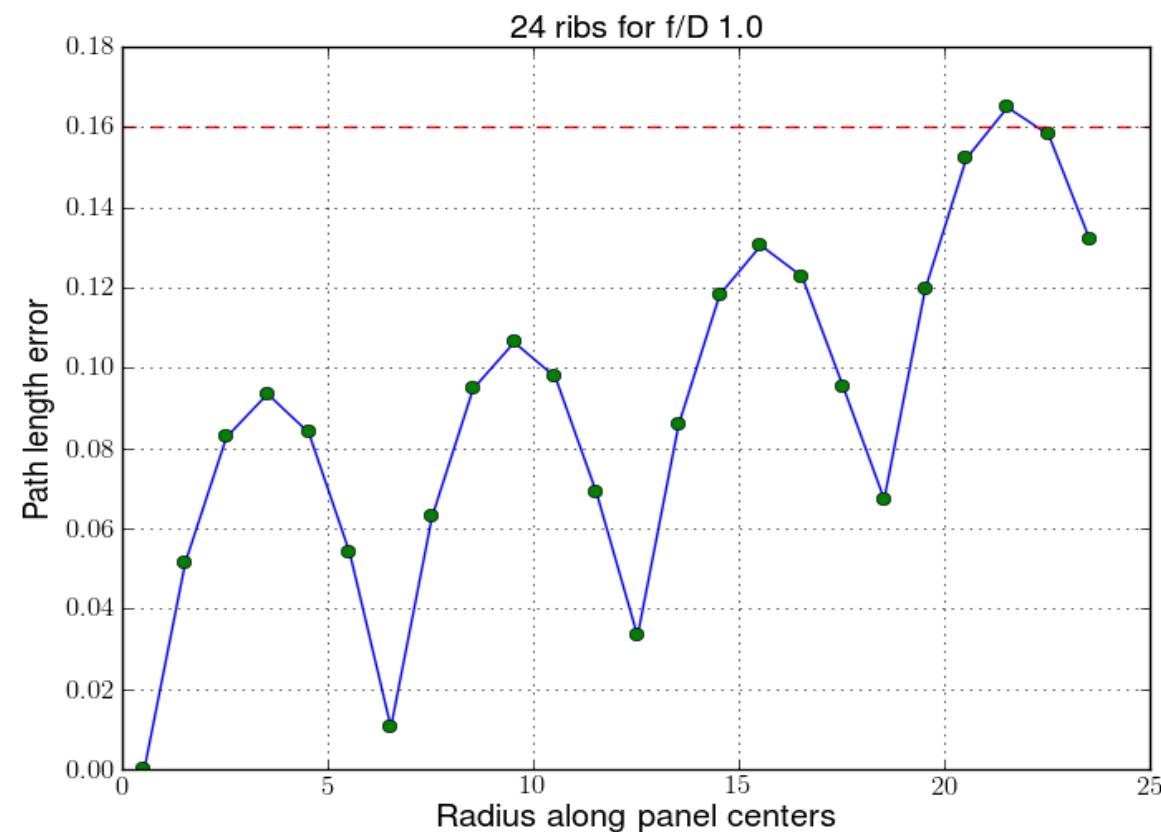


# Anchoring

Radial

Azimuthal

| f/D          | 0.25  |       |       |       | 0.6   |         | 1.0   |       |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| anchors      | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 4     | 5       | 4     | 5     |
| r.m.s. error | 0.16  | 0.12  | 0.08  | 0.06  | 0.29  | 0.10    | 0.18  | 0.06  |
| max. error   | -0.30 | -0.26 | -0.16 | -0.15 | -0.56 | -0.14   | -0.35 | -0.08 |
| err. radius  | 6.5   | 12.5  | 2.5   | 8.5   | 18.5  | 2.5,4.5 | 18.5  | var.  |



# Mass of the Mesh Paraboloid

## Mesh Mass

Wire length:  $4717.5 \times 20 \text{ m} = 94.35 \text{ km}$

Cross-section area =  $\pi \times 0.0025^2 \text{ m}^2 = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

Volume =  $0.018 \text{ m}^3$

Density of copper =  $8940 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

Mass =  $169.7 \text{ kg}$

## Anchor Mass

Number of anchor satellites = 96

Mass of a 2U Cubesat =  $4.5 \text{ kg}$

Mass =  $430 \text{ kg}$

## Launch Capacity to LEO

Light : up to  $2000 \text{ kg}$

Medium:  $2000\text{-}20,000 \text{ kg}$

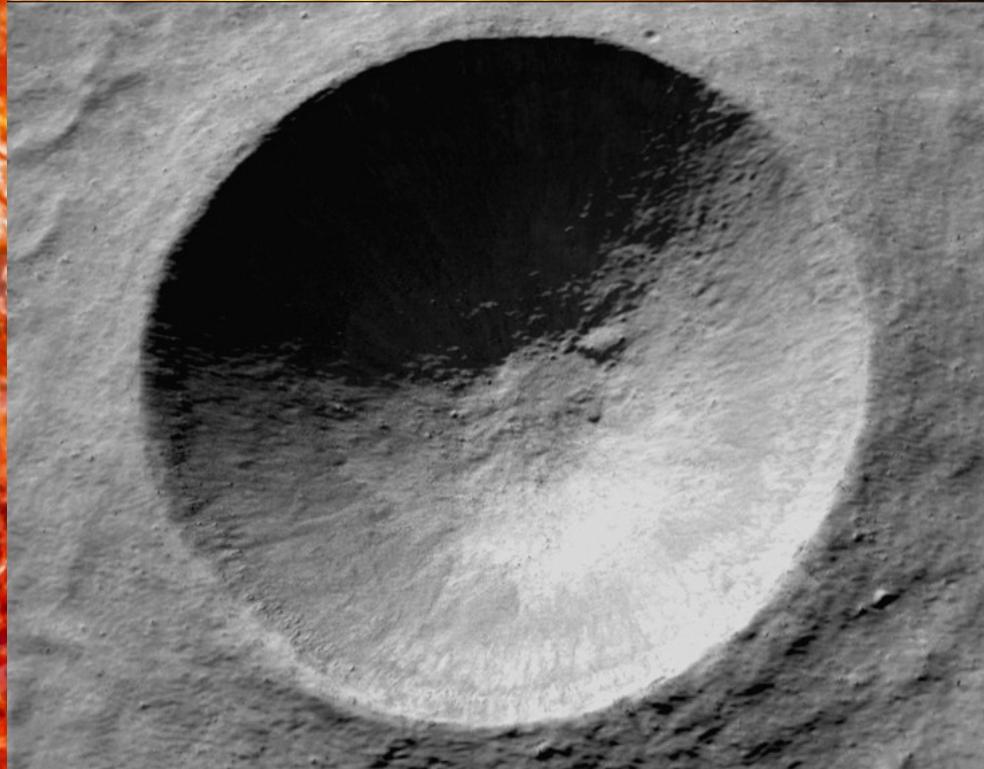
Heavy:  $20,000\text{-}50,000 \text{ kg}$

## Escape Velocity

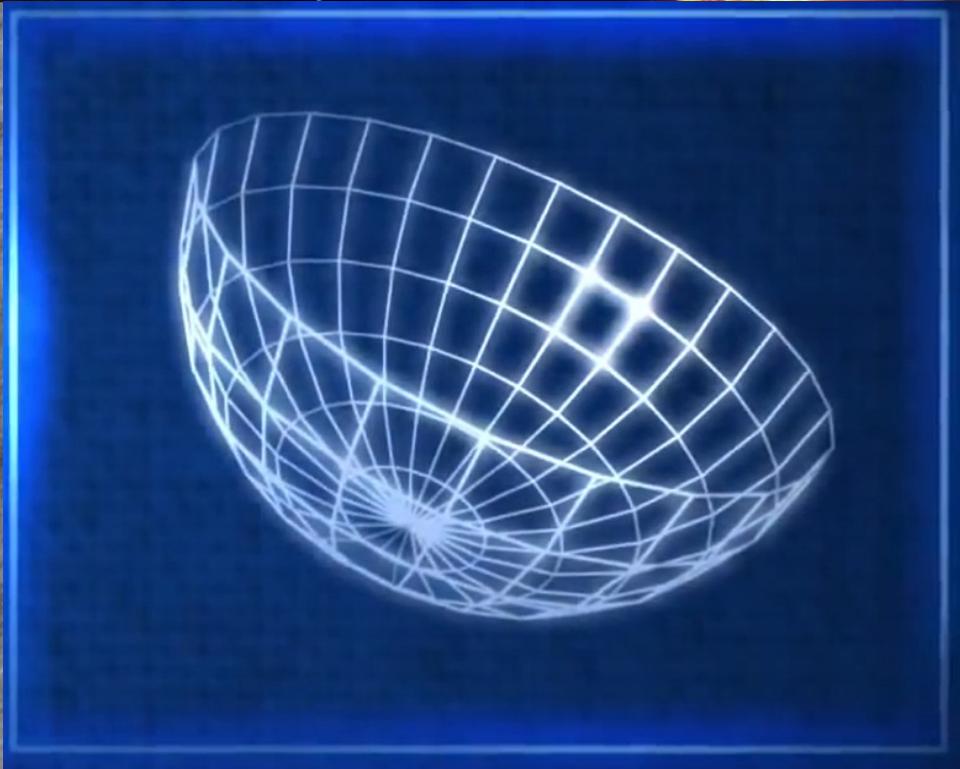
To LEO:  $9.3 \text{ km/s}$

To the Moon:  $11.2 \text{ km/s}$

# Another Approach to Anchoring



Linne Crater, 2.2 km diameter



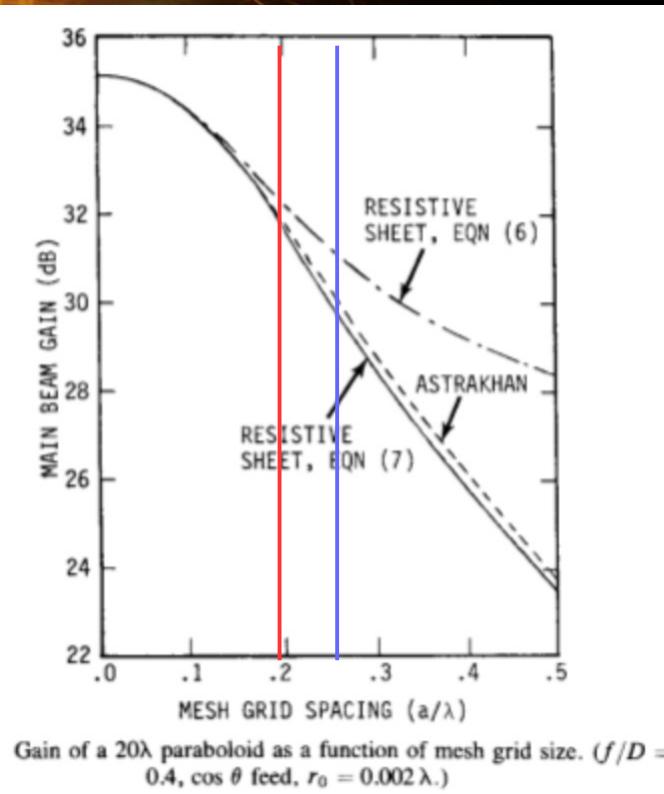
Courtesy of Gregg Hallinan



# Conclusion

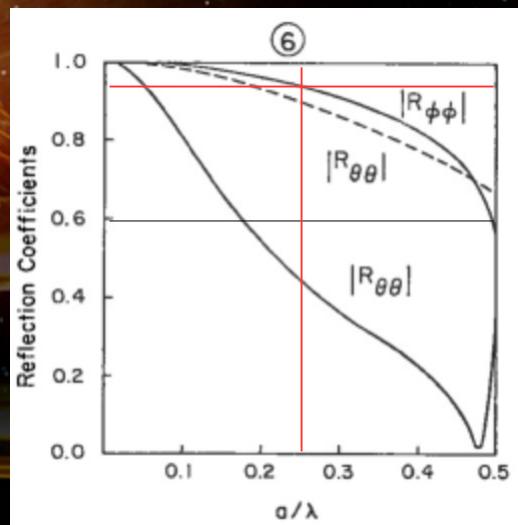
## It can be done!

# Backup: Paraboloid Mesh Gain



D. C. Jenn *et al.*, IEEE Trans AP, 37, 1484 (1989)

# Backup: Wire Mesh Reflectivity



D. A. Hill and J. R. Wait, *Can. J. Phys.*, **54**, 353 (1976).