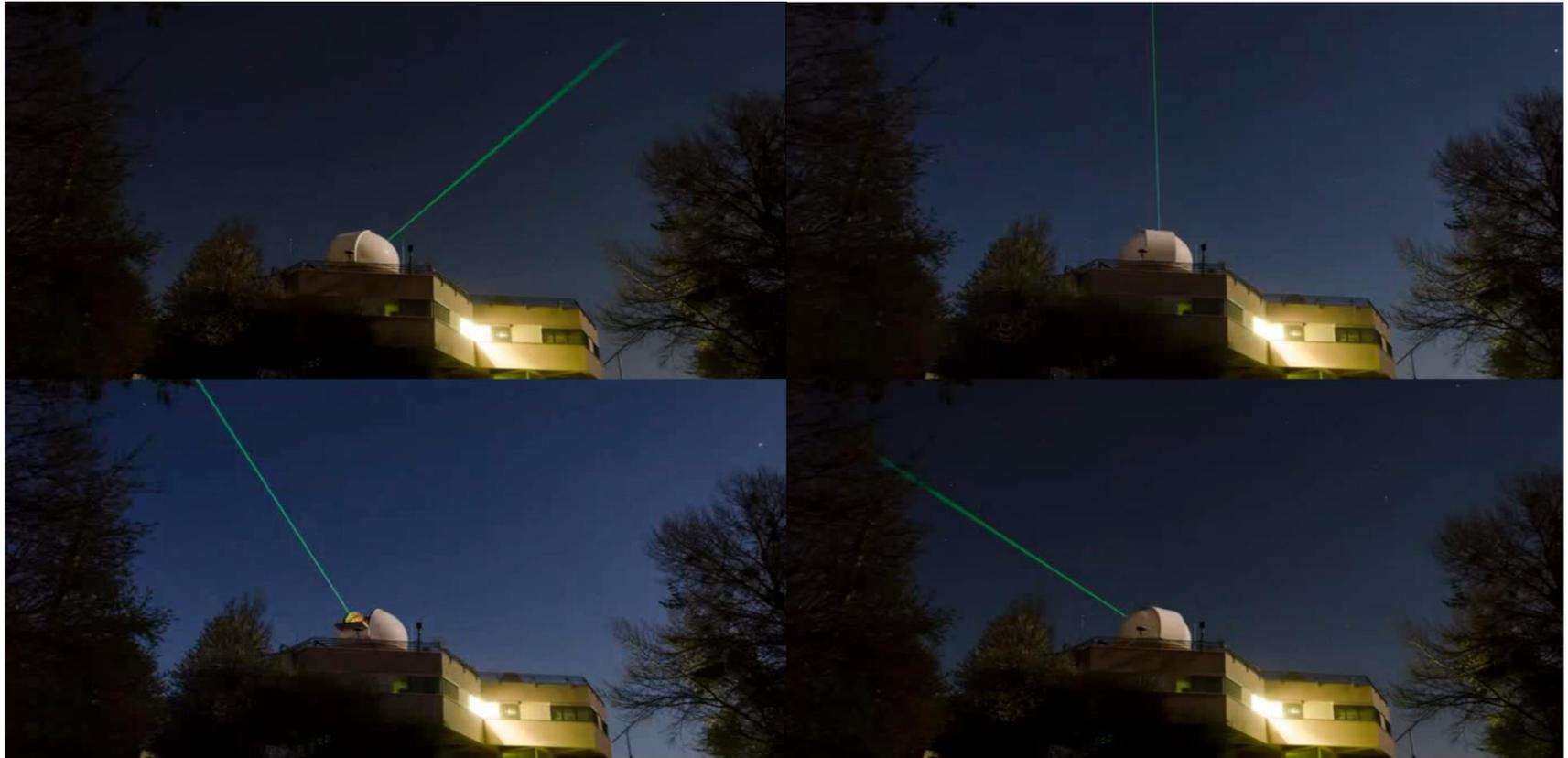


# Concept of a modular / multi-laser / multi-purpose SLR station



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## Present limitations in Graz SLR ...

- Graz tracks about 150 targets now (ILRS, all GNSS, Space Debris, specials...)
- Pass switching / scheduling etc. are already well optimized ...
- Light curves for many targets taken in parallel / simultaneously ...
- Additional time (> 1 hour...) needed when switching to debris ranging ....
- Special GNSS experiments need **continuous** tracking of > 3 hours ...
- In good weather: Our laser(s) fire almost continuously ....

### Conclusion:

- The list of targets and tasks is large, and will not decrease in future 😊;
- However: Not much space left in Graz for additional tasks ☹️

## Solution: A simple, modular concept ...

We intend to establish a **second** SLR station in Graz, applying a simple, modular concept;

we have applied for the money, decision: End of 2016 ... let's hope...

Using our experience with SP-DART (e.g. Sandl...), we plan:

- Use of a standard astronomy telescope (e.g. 80 cm dia), <2“ ptg. acc.
- Avoid any Coudé Path; instead: Mount multiple lasers **on telescope**:
  - For GNSS targets: e.g. SP-DART: 15  $\mu$ J / 2 kHz / 1 ns
  - For millimeter / kHz SLR to cooperative targets: e.g. 300  $\mu$ J / 1 kHz / 10 ps
  - For Space Debris ranging: e.g. 100 Hz / 200 mJ / few ns
  - Attitude Motion Monitoring: Single-Photon Light Curve Detector
- Add a detector box with several detectors, CCDs etc. also on this telescope  
Remember: NO COUDE PATH AT ALL 😊

# The **FLOAT** (©: Michael Steindorfer) Concept: Fix **L**asers **O**n **A**stronomy **T**elescope



- Use an astronomy Telescope:
  - e.g. 80 - 100 cm diameter
  - < 2" tracking accuracy
- Mount one (or more) lasers: e.g.
  - SP-DART: 15  $\mu$ J / 2 kHz for GNSS...
  - 10 ps / 1 kHz / 300  $\mu$ J: for mm SLR
  - 20 W / 1064 nm / or 532 nm /  $\approx$  ns / 100 Hz: Space Debris...
  - Or any other laser ....
- **All lasers are *tilt resistant* ..**
- Remote Control via Internet...
- Flexible SLR system:
  - For LEOs, HEOs, up to GEOs, including space debris

## Example Laser Sources for **FLOAT**

Example: SP-DART Graz:  
2 kHz, 15  $\mu$ J, 1 ns, 532 nm



Example: DPSS ps laser: 15 kg, 32 x 46 x 16 cm  
Up to 1 kHz, 400  $\mu$ J, 7 ps, 532 nm



Example: Space Debris Laser:  
200 Hz, 250 mJ, < 10 ns, 1064 nm  
(200 Hz, 125 mJ, < 10 ns, 532 nm)



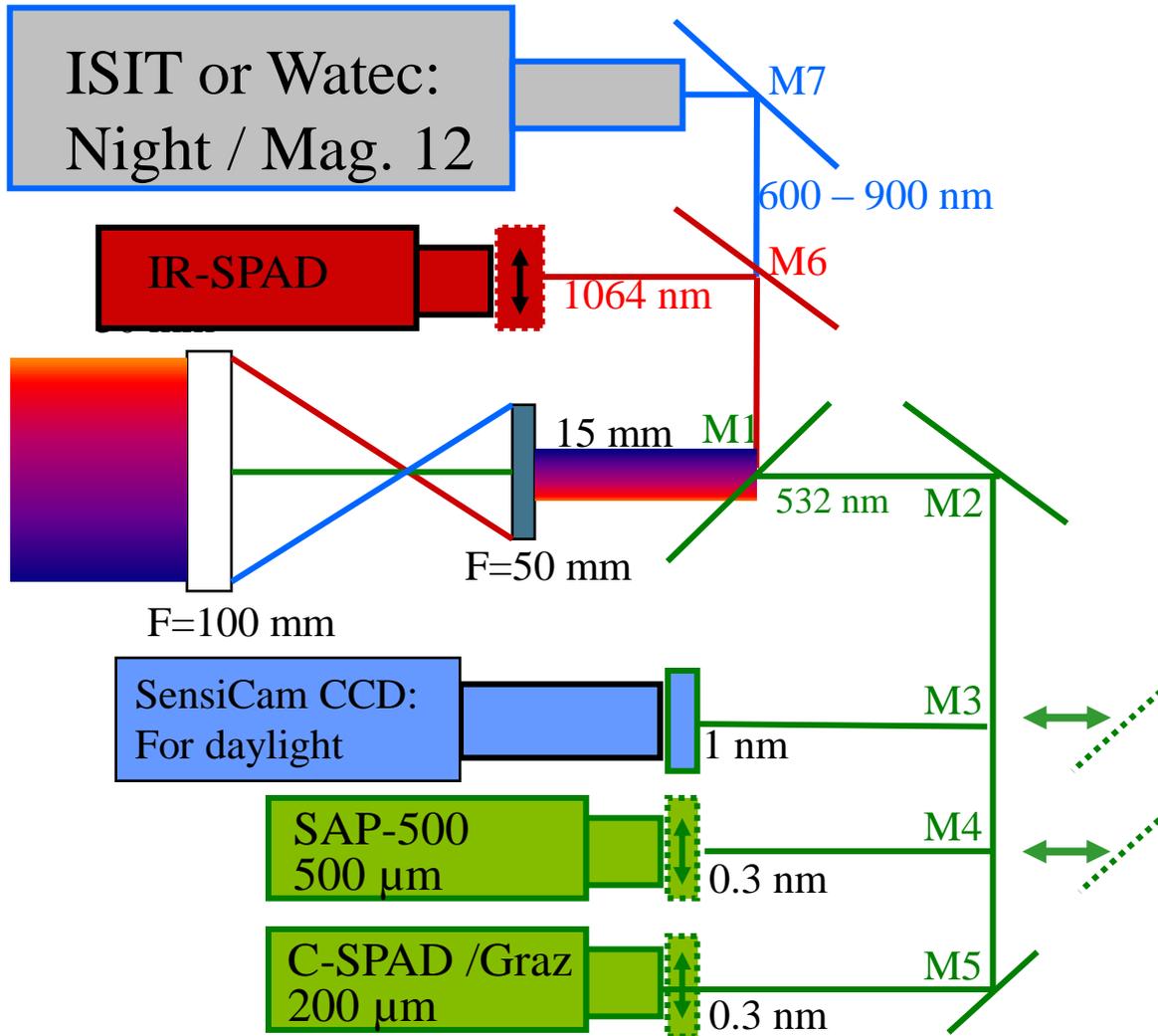
⇒ Lasers: Continuous improvements expected in next few years;  
⇒ For Graz: Lasers therefore will be ordered towards end of project

# The FLOAT Concept ...

## Fix Lasers On Astronomy Telescope

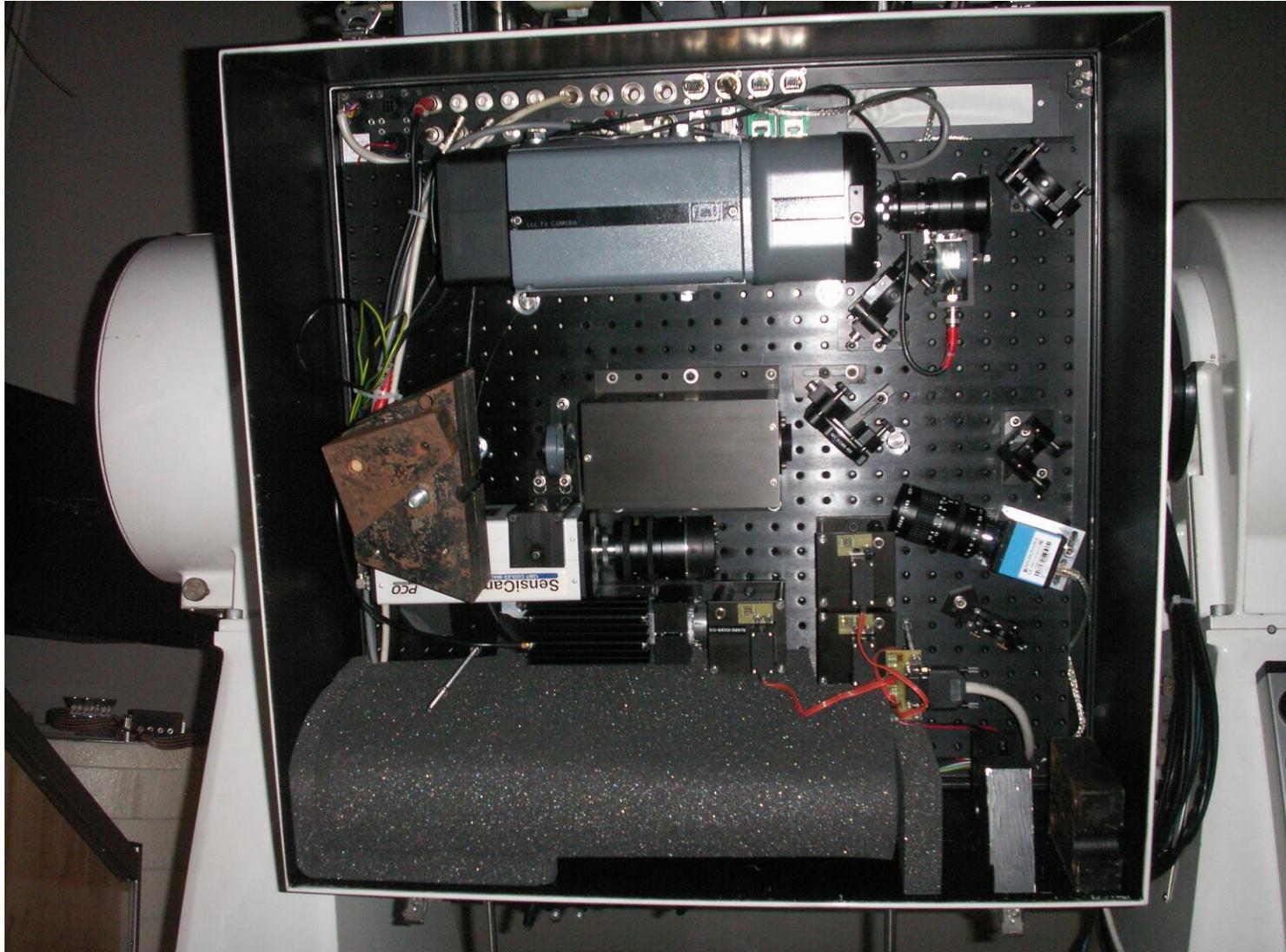
- Such astronomy telescopes can carry rather heavy loads;
- This allows to mount several lasers in parallel;
- Such telescopes are able for arc-sec tracking accuracy (Sandl...)
- Such telescopes allow ranging with 15  $\mu$ J up to GEO satellites
- This concept allows a random mix of various wavelengths
- The concept allows a random mix of laser repetition rates
- The concept allows also a significant cost reduction

# FLOAT: Needs an extended detection package => e.g. Graz Multi-Purpose Det-Pack



- Several SPADs:
  - C-SPAD: mm SLR
  - SAP-500: Space Debris
  - PGA-200-1064
- Several Cameras
  - ISIT / Night
  - SensiCam: Day
- Filters & Mirrors:
  - Remote Control (Remove)
  - Automatic Settings
- Operational since 2015

## Graz: Multi-Purpose SLR Detection Package...



## Graz: Multi-Purpose SLR Detection Package...



The box is closed, temperature controlled...



## Conclusion & Summary

The concept is very versatile:

- It allows SLR for a random mix of wavelengths and repetition rates;
- It covers all present SLR activities (mm SLR / debris / LC)
- It is open for easy add-ons, future extensions and upgrades ...
- It allows for easy automatics / switching between tasks etc...
- It offers significant cost reductions 😊
- If you already HAVE a good telescope, but you are handicapped by rotating mirrors, long Coudé paths etc. - **but you want kHz:**  
=> just mount a kHz laser box on your telescope ...

Thank you for your attention !

