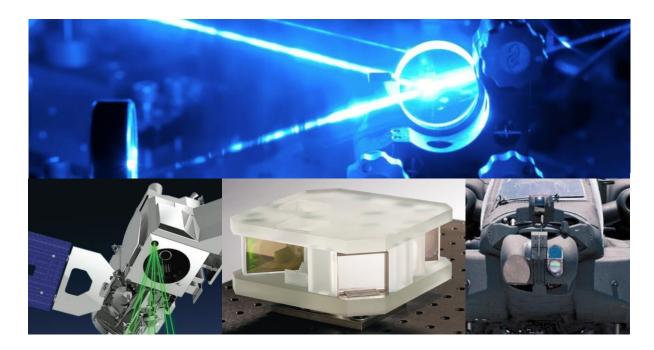




Transforming Space Optics By Integrating Innovative Monolithic Optical Systems.

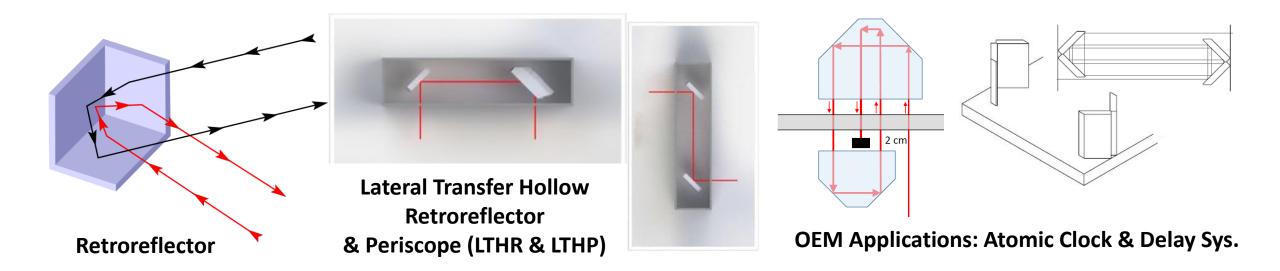


Itai Vishnia CEO, PLX Inc. 40 W. Jefryn Blvd. Deer Park, NY 11729, USA



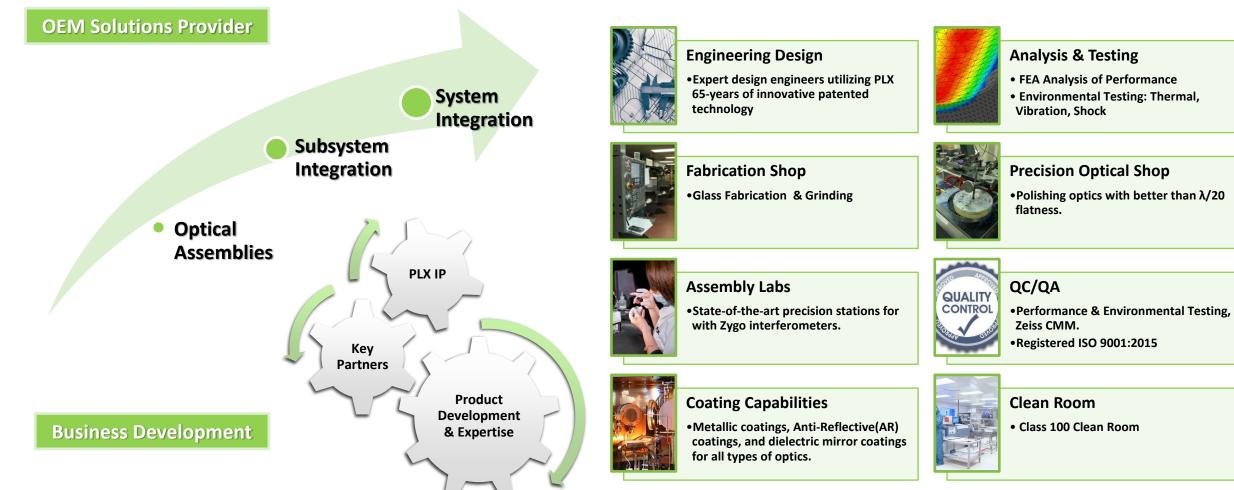
What We Do: High precision Light Manipulation







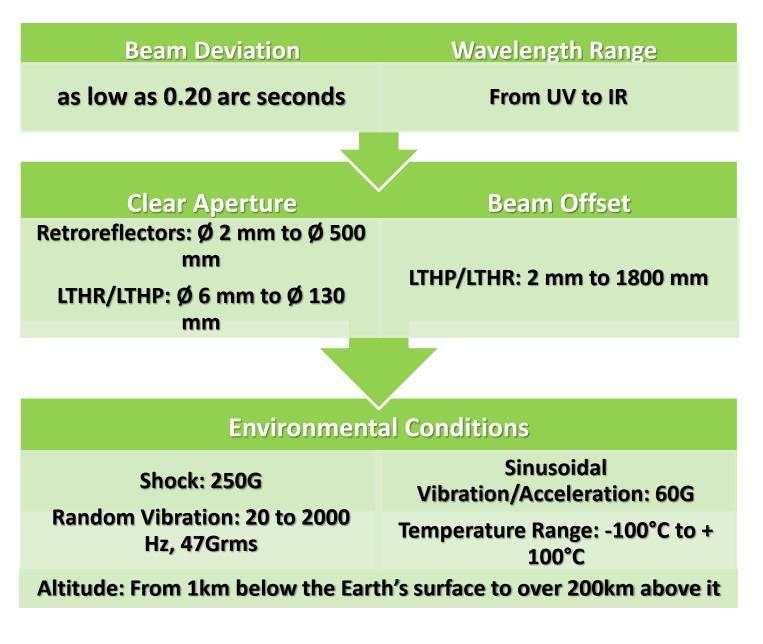
PLX Business Model





Just the starting point of parameters...

PLX has delivered assemblies meeting the following performance under the harshest levels of vibration and shock, such as rocket launces, helicopter flight and battlefield conditions.





Space Participation Timeline

- 1975 NASA's Apollo-Soyuz Mission.
- **1985** NASA's Discovery Shuttle Laser Test.
- **1990** Ball Aerospace's Relay Mirror Experiment.
- 1990 NASA's LACE Experiment.
- **1997** NASDA's Retroreflector in Space.
- 2000 NASA's Endeavor Shuttle Radar Mission.
- 2002 NASA's TES Spectrometer.
- **2003** CSA's ACE-FTS Spectrometer.

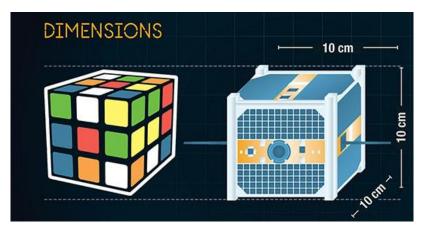
- **2003** ESA's PFS Spectrometer (Mars Express).
- **2005** ESA's PFS Spectrometer (Venus Express).
- 2009 Keldysh's Space Program.
- **2015** NASA's ICE, Cloud/Land Elevation Project.
- **2016** ESA's TIRVIM Spectrometer.
- **2016** NEPTEC's CAMS Metrology System.
- 2018 Ball Aerospace's AMCS Alignment System.
- **2021** Future Project for an interferometer.

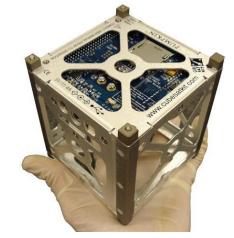




EPIC: What We Can Provide and What We Need?

Besides large satellite projects, PLX products can especially be an asset to the CubeSat community.





What do we need:

- We are pushing the limits
- Lightweight materials
- Extreme light weight technology

PLX can integrate many optical components into a single monolithic assembly, saving space and weight. This integration also increases reliability, reducing risk.

For simple applications, PLX can supply standard products (COTS), reducing cost and lead time, while maintaining high quality and stability.

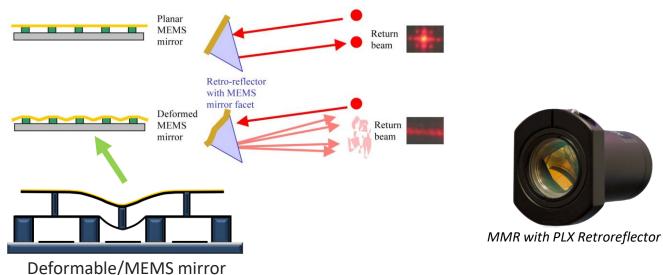
PLX, Michelle Hyers, EPIC Meeting on Photonics for New Space, May 8th 2020, Copyright PLX Inc.

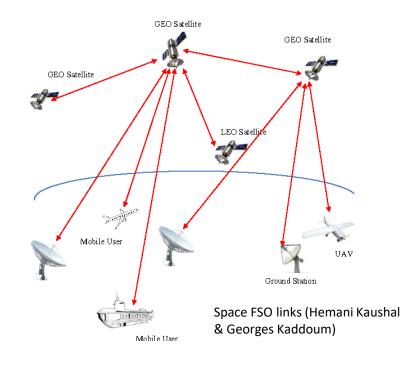




Free-Space Optical Communication (FSO)

- → PLX's development of a custom MEMS Retroreflector in conjunction with MEMS partners.
- → The Modulating Retroreflector (MRR) system has been demonstrated to provide continuous asymmetric free space optical communication at data rates up to 200 Kbps using a binary modulation scheme.





- Ground-to-satellite
 (satellite-to-ground) links
- ightarrow inter-satellite links
- ightarrow deep space links



INTRODUCING M.O.S.T[™] Monolithic Optical Structure Technology





INTRODUCING M.O.S.T[™] Monolithic Optical Structure Technology

YouTube Video: https://youtu.be/qn5sMYv9KHU

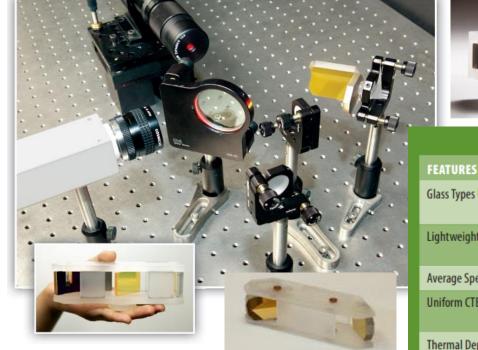




M.O.S.T.™ Monolithic Optical Structure Technology

Advantages with M.O.S.T Technology

- Combines all of the elements of a complex optical setup into single rugged monolithic unit.
- → Superb optical stability, unsurpassed shock and vibration resistance.
- → Sub-arc second accuracy between optical elements.
- Permanently aligned so you will never need to adjust it and also lasts indefinitely.



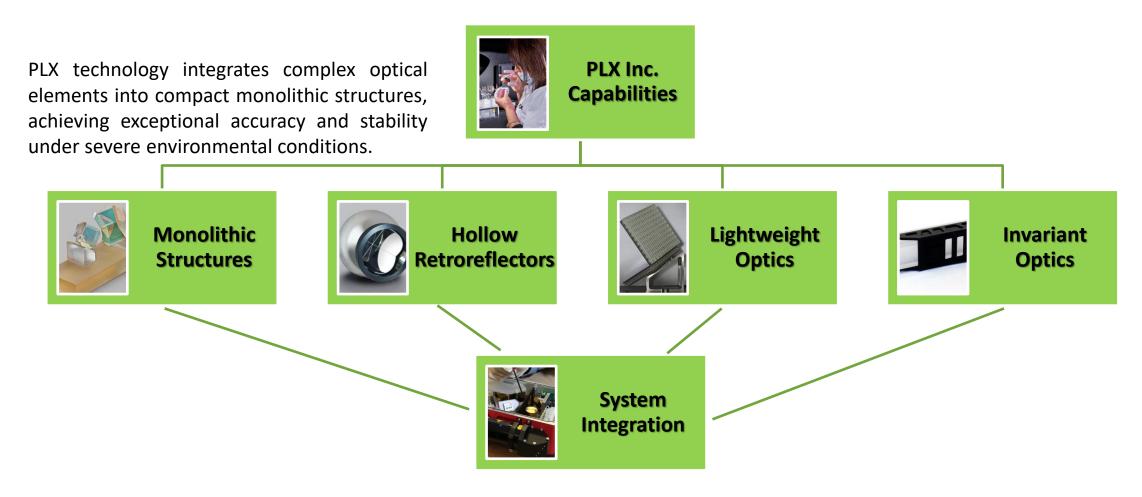


M.O	.S.T.	PR	OP	ERT	IES
					_

FEATURES	SPECIFICATIONS		
Glass Types Used	Typically fused Silica (SiO2), low-expansion Borosilicate, ULE 7971, BK7 and ceramics		
Lightweight Structure	Average glass density is 2.2 g/cm ³ (lighter than Aluminum)		
Average Specific Stiffness	3.3x10 ⁴ N m/g (higher than Aluminum)		
Uniform CTE	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion using fused Silica is 0.55 ppm/° K		
Thermal Dependency	\geq 0.15% per degree		
Oscillation Capability	\geq 1 KHz dependent upon the design and requirements		



Getting the M.O.S.T.[™] out of optical systems.





Aerospace System Integration

Case Study 1





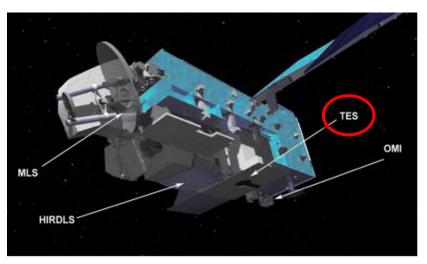
TES Spectrometer (2004)

Mission Status: Completed

- The Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES) is one of four instruments aboard NASA's Aura Earth Spacecraft (formerly known as EOS-Chem 1.)
- The spectrometer's main operation is to study the chemistry and dynamics of the Earth's troposphere, the lowest level of Earth's atmosphere.
- PLX Inc. provided high-accuracy beryllium mirrors and retroreflectors that were instrumental to the success of the spectrometer.

Mission: A main goal of the TES mission is to monitor ozone in the lowest layers of the atmosphere directly from space.

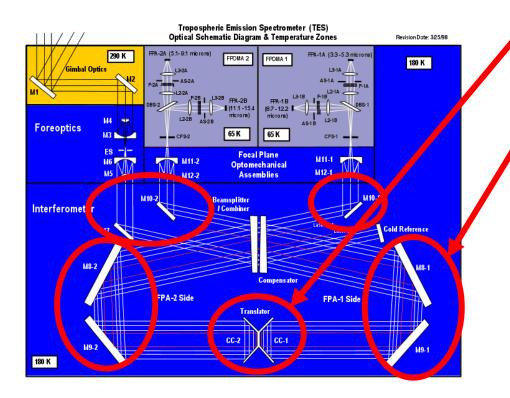
TES mission duration: 2004 ~ 2018



Case Study 1



Mission Status: Completed





TES Spectrometer (2004)

→ TES is a high-resolution infrared-imaging FTIR spectrometer.

The change in optical-path difference is achieved by back-toback corner-cube reflectors (PLX Design) mounted on a translator mechanism.

*PLX Inc. also developed, designed and fabricated beryllium flat mirrors (M7 and M10) and roof mirrors (M8 and M9).

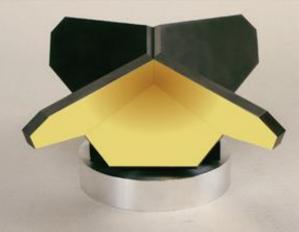






Image courtesy of NASA

Case Study 2





TIRVIM Spectrometer (2016)

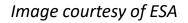
Mission Status: Active

- ✓ The Thermal Infra-Red V-Shape Interferometer Mounting (TIRVIM) Spectrometer is one of three spectrometers on the Atmospheric Chemistry Suite (ACS) instrument on board the ExoMars 2016 Trace Gas Orbiter satellite.
- The spectrometer's main operation is to monitor temperature profiles and measure aerosol content during nadir observations.
- → PLX Inc. retroreflectors were used for their ability to perform in harsh environments while maintaining exceptional stability and accuracy.

Mission: A main goal is to studying methane (CH_4) and other trace gases in the Martian Atmosphere that could be the evidence for possible biological activity.

Mission duration: Planned: 7 years Elapsed: 4 years, 1 months







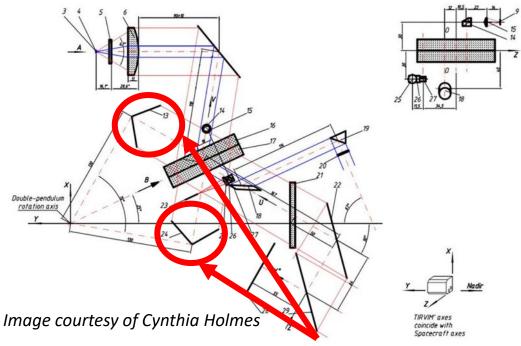
Case Study 2





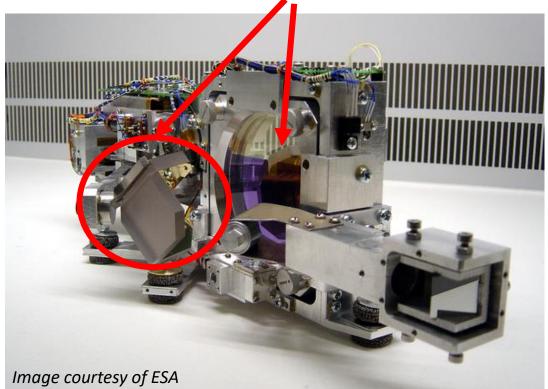
TIRVIM Spectrometer (2016)

Mission Status: Active



The change in optical-path difference is achieved by two corner-cube reflectors (PLX Design) mounted on a single double- pendulum.

PLX Retroreflectors mounted on a Double-Pendulum. Second retroreflector partially obscured by beam-splitter.



Case Study 3

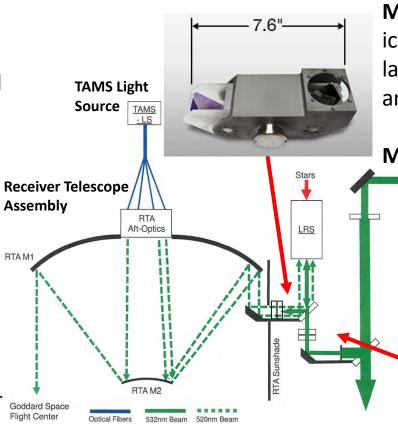


Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corp.

AMCS Alignment System (2018)

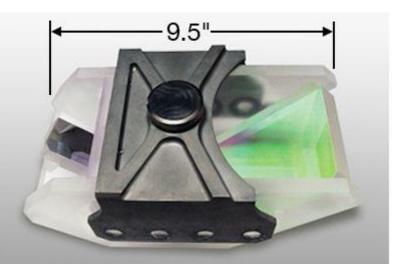
Mission Status: Active

- The Alignment Monitoring and Control System (AMCS) is an alignment instrument for the Advanced Topographic Laser Altimeter System (ATLAS) aboard the ICESat-2 satellite.
- PLX developed two Lateral Transfer
 Retroreflectors in conjunction with
 Ball Aerospace Technologies.
- ✓ The retroreflectors are used to keep the laser and receiving telescope boresighted to each other during orbit.



TAMS: Telescope Alignment Monitoring System LRS: Laser Reference System **Mission**: A satellite mission for measuring ice sheet elevation and sea ice thickness, land topography, vegetation characteristics, and clouds.

Mission duration: Planned: 3 years Transmitter laser(s) Elapsed: 1 year, 7 months





An infinite amount of applications

