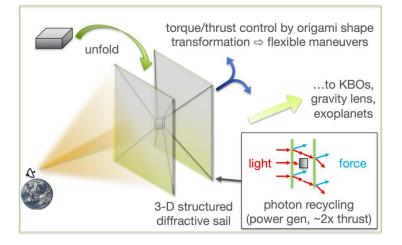
Origami-inspired Diffractive Sail for Directed Energy Propulsion



Origami-based design enables 3-D shaped diffractive sails that can expand, maneuver, and recycle photons for breakthrough propulsion.

Approach

- Task 1. Multi-physics Mathematical Modeling: Develop multiphysics, semi-analytical models that capture the effect of sail deformation and multiple diffraction on the net thrust and torque.
- Task 2. Proof-of-Concept System Design: Formulate a proofof-concept of the proposed propulsion system and evaluate its propulsive performance. Develop systematic methodologies for computational design of the propulsion system.
- Task 3. Experimental Validation: Conduct laboratory experiments to assess the validity of the models and proof-of-concept design from Tasks 1 and 2.
- Key metrics for evaluation: spacecraft thrust-to-mass ratio, passive laser-riding stability, effective deviation angle, and time-of-flight for solar system escape.

Research Objectives

- **Goal:** Develop an **origami-inspired diffractive sail propulsion** system to unlock the maximum potential of diffractive sail propulsion for KBO exploration and interstellar travel.
- Innovation: Origami-inspired 3-D shaped diffractive sails enable effective photon recycling for thrust enhancement and power generation via used photons. The origami-based shape transformation offers large expansion rate for sail deployment and flexible orbit maneuver capability. Diffractive sails can be designed to ensure passive beam-riding stability.
- Comparison to SOA: Improved understanding of underlying multi-physics processes of 3-D shaped diffractive sails, their propulsive performance, and system design methodologies.
- Entry TRL 1: some basic principles known/formulated.
- Exit TRL 3: detailed mathematical models; proof-of-concept design and performance evaluation; experimental validation of critical components.

Potential Impact

- Fundamental physical understanding. Improved understanding of fundamentals of diffractive sail propulsion under deformation and multiple diffraction.
- Computational system design. Novel methodologies for computational deign of the propulsion system, including codesign of microscopic gratings, 3-D sail shape, folding patterns, possible transformation states, and flight trajectories.
- Experimental procedure. New insights into experiment design and hardware setup for measuring small forces caused by light diffraction acting on deformed, 3-D shaped sails.
- Science impact. Innovative means for exploring KBOs, solar gravity lens, and exoplanets within a human lifetime.
- Extension to similar concepts. Produced models and findings applicable to diffractive sails propelled by sunlight or hybrid of sunlight and lasers.