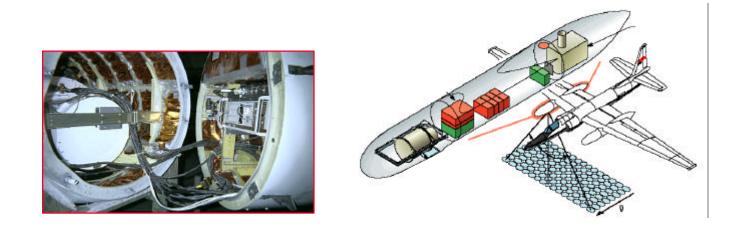
NAST-I Lessons Learned

Michael J. Gazarik July 10, 2003 NASTER-I Workshop

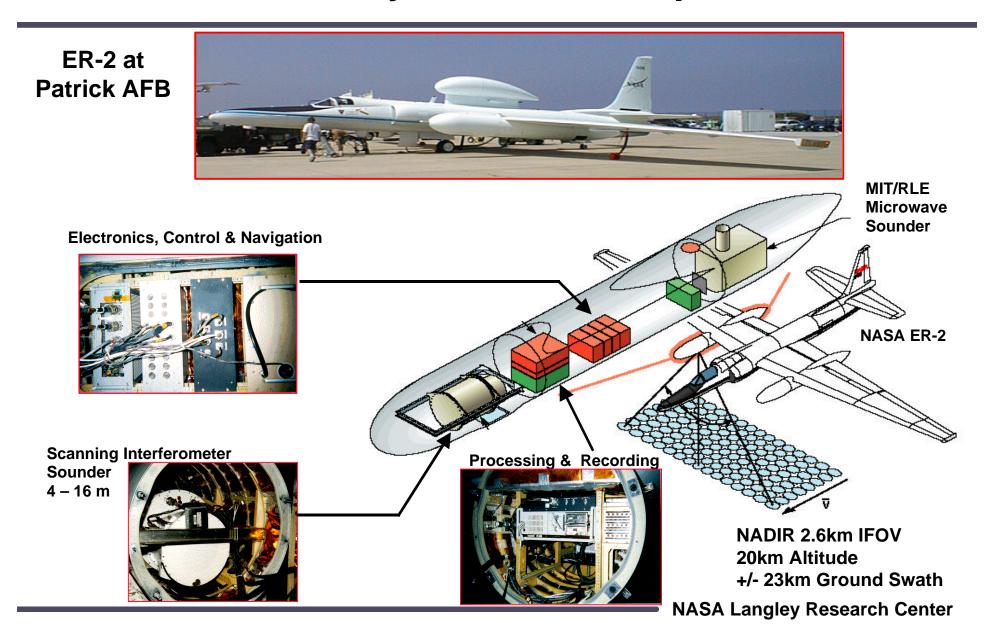
NAST-I Overview

- Developed by MIT Lincoln Laboratory in 18 months for NPOESS using a COTS BOMEM Interferometer, detectors, and optics
- Flown aboard NASA's high-altitude ER-2 aircraft by LaRC

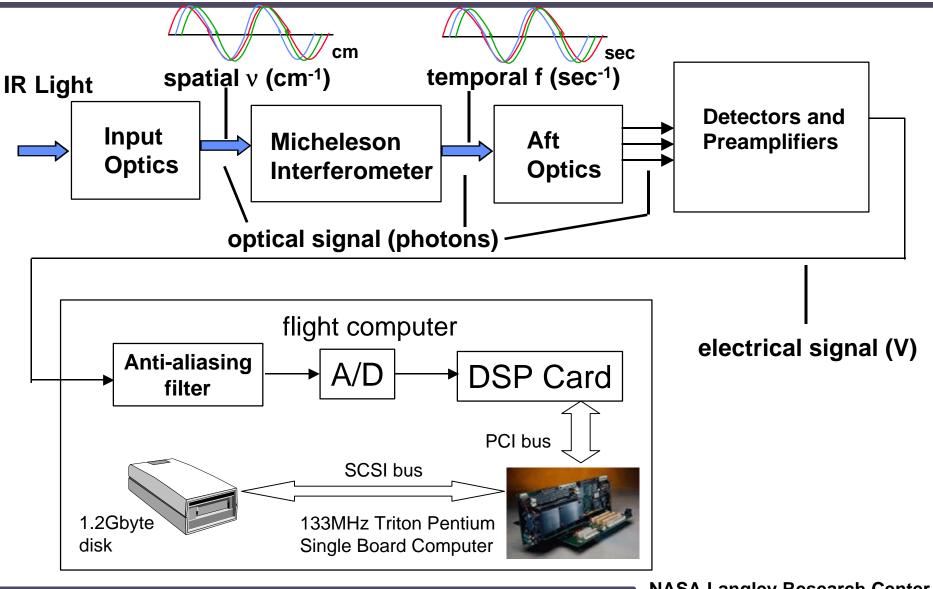


- Produces high spatial and spectral resolution data suitable for synthesizing data products of candidate NPOESS sounders
- NAST-I has achieved excellent performance logging over 100 operational hours to date

NAST Layout In ER-2 SuperPod

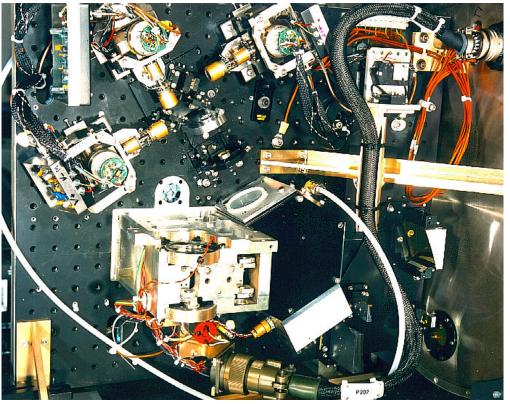


NAST-I System Diagram



Optical Bench

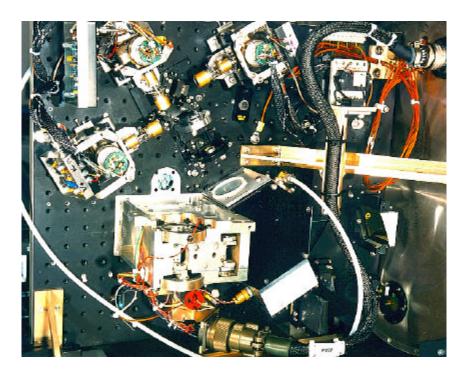
- NAST-I operates at room temperature (ground and flight)
- Al Honeycomb structure
- Mounted vertically in housing
- Compact optical design



Optical Bench

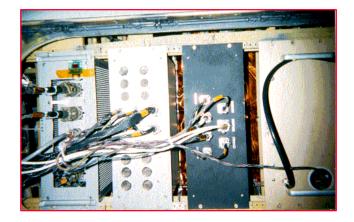
NAST-I Lessons Learned

- Worked well
 - Integrated Dewar Cooler Assembly (IDCA)
 - Stirling cycle cooler
 - Reflective optical design
 - Coregistration
 - Bomem interferometer
 - MIT LL Porch swing
 - Simple design: reliability
 - Eventually reduced impact of aircraft vibration



NAST-I Lessons Learned

- What could be better
 - LW detector performance
 - Data quicklook analysis
 - Vibration isolation
 - BS/CS wedge
 - More housekeeping measurements
 - Improved GPS
 - Programmable operating modes (operation flexibility)
 - Dependent on 400Hz aircraft power
 - Data storage medium
 - COTS electronics

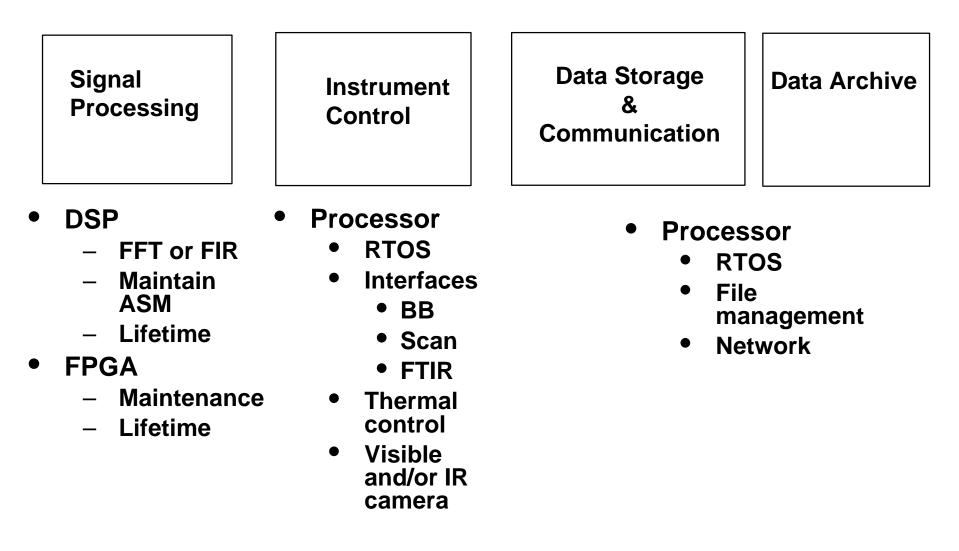




Control and Record Electronics

Michael J. Gazarik July 10, 2003 NASTER Workshop

Flight Computer



Control and Record Electronics

- Challenges
 - Data rates
 - 17Mbytes/sec for 128x128 size arrays
 - Data storage capacity
 192 Gbytes for 6hr mission for 128x128 size arrays
 - Control multiple devices
 - Main signal processing stream
 - **BB** control
 - **Temperature control**
 - Scan mirror
 - Housekeeping
 - Able to be maintained for 15 years
 OpenSource
 - Support graphical status and "smart" fault diagnosis
 Display key instrument parameters
 Determine if shut-down required
 Suggest troubleshooting procedures
 - Support downlink and uplink
 Data and housekeeping
 Instrument control via uplink

Flight Computer

 Smaller, faster, use real-time OS PC104+ form factor

QNX, VxWorks, DSP BIOS, LINUX

• Data storage medium

Solid-state Flash Disks Hundreds of gigabytes capacity, reasonable cost (\$1/Mbyte) Fast enough (14-20Mbytes/sec) Wear-leveling issue

Separate processor for signal processing

DSP or FPGA

1GFLOP for 128x128 size arrays

• Ability to transfer data without removing HW

Network link to ground station

Telemetry

- Support downlink and uplink capability
 - Transmit housekeeping and some data
 - Over-the-horizon or LOS?
- Uplink
 - Ability to reset instrument and change key parameters such as scan pattern and resolution
- Telemetry units
 - Separate units
 - S-band LOS PCM based units
 - Achieve 10Mbps
 - \$5-15K
 - Use aircraft system
 - **Proteus**
 - UAV

Quicklook Capability

- Need SW to analyze flight data immediately after mission
 - Ability to adjust/fix before next flight
 - Must be very efficient and maintainable
 - MATLAB or Scripting tools
- Data format
 - Common data format
 - Larger number of smaller files better than a few huge files
 - Enable fast archiving operation