

Flying a small camera system at Airborne Research Australia

UCL-MSSL

Prof J P Muller

B Hathi

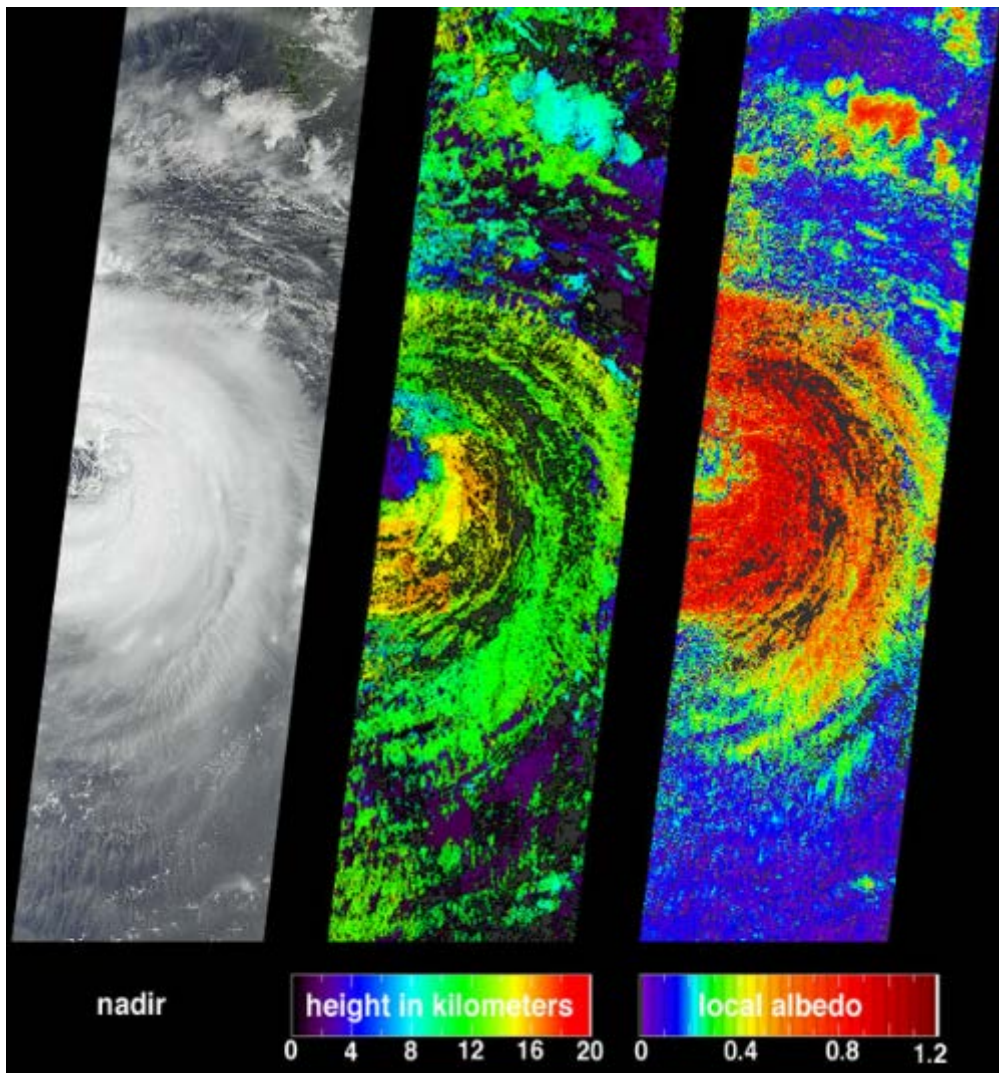
R E Cole

D M Walton

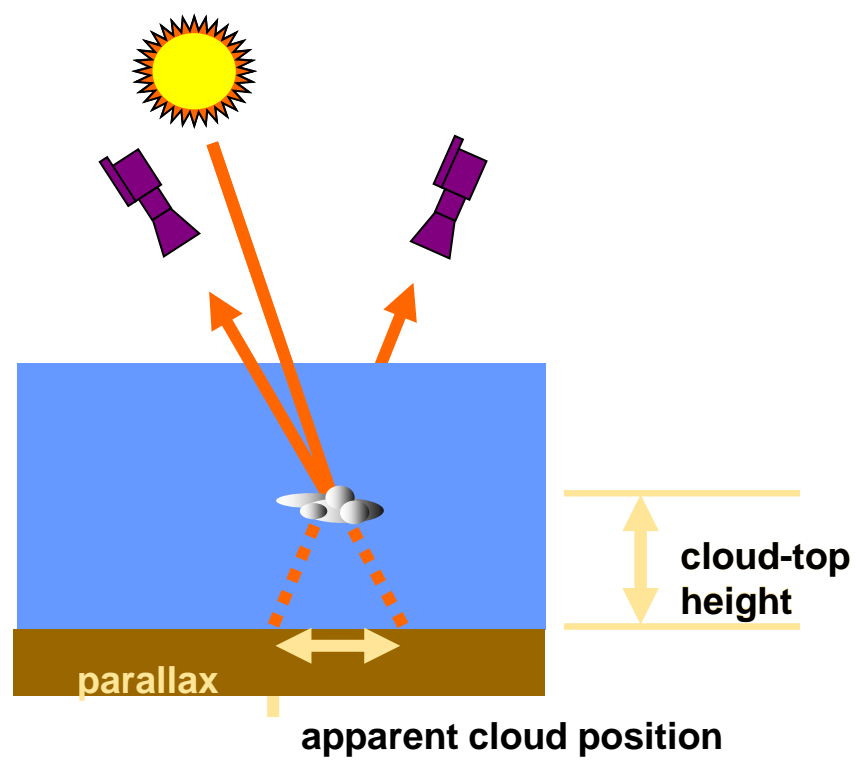
Sections of talk

- **Science Background**
- **Reasons for employing an a/c test**
- **Design issues**
- **Installation issues**
- **Flight Issues**
- **Lessons learnt**

MISR cloud-top heights and albedos

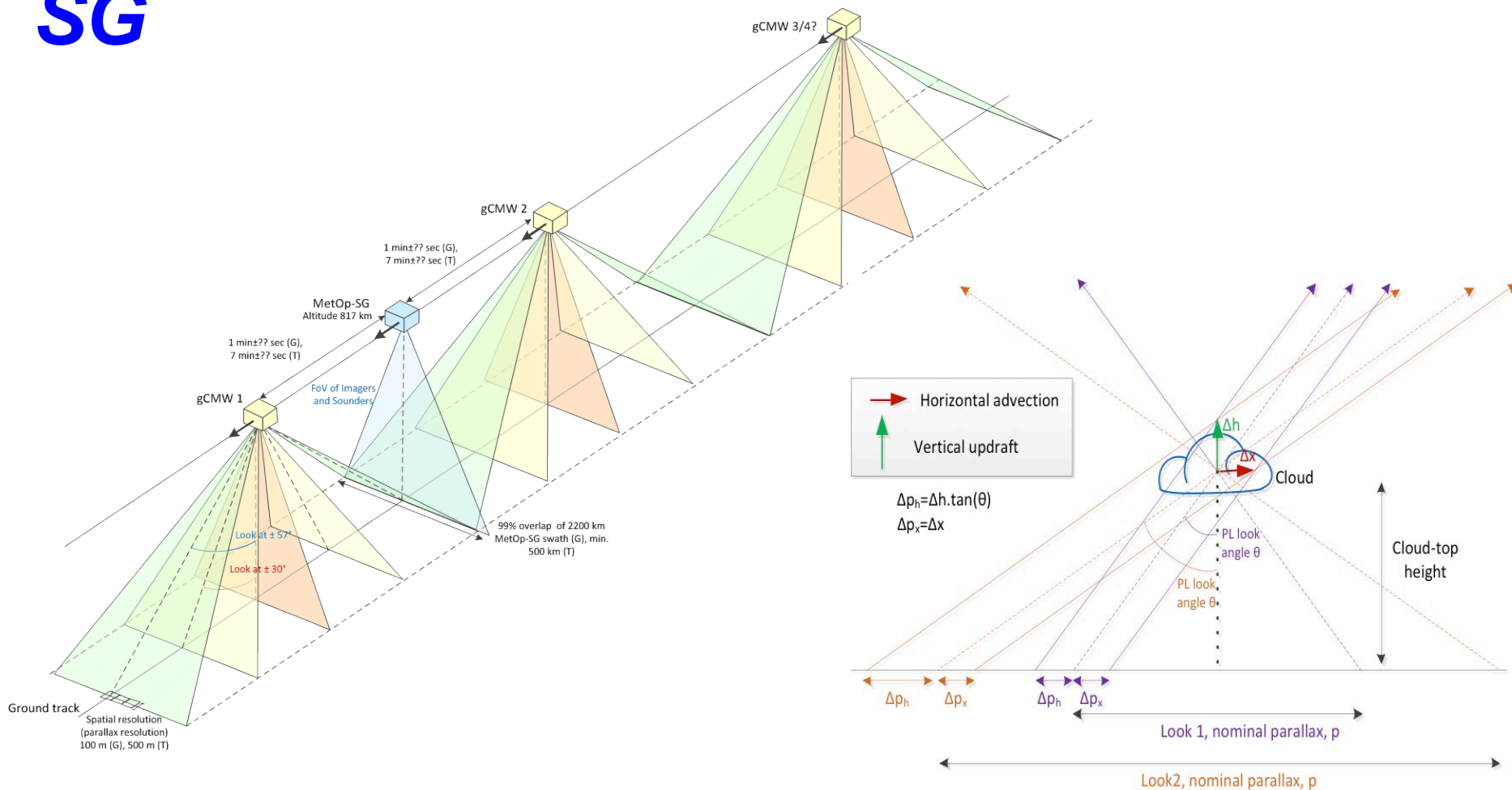


Typhoon Sinlaku, 5 September 2002



- ### Height attributes
- derived from purely geometric approach
 - completely automated, globally
 - independent of radiometric calibration, atmospheric temperature profiles, and cloud emissivity
 - instantaneous height accuracies of 500 m - 1 km, validated against ground-based radar/lidar

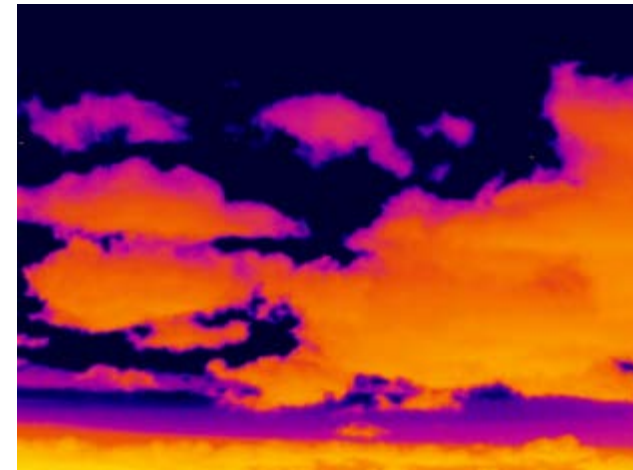
Geometric Cloud Motion Winds from a satellite convoy : a proposal for MetOp-SG



Courtesy of Ad Stoffelen, KNMI; Karl Atkinson, Astrium Ltd., Amanda Regan, ESA-ESTEC

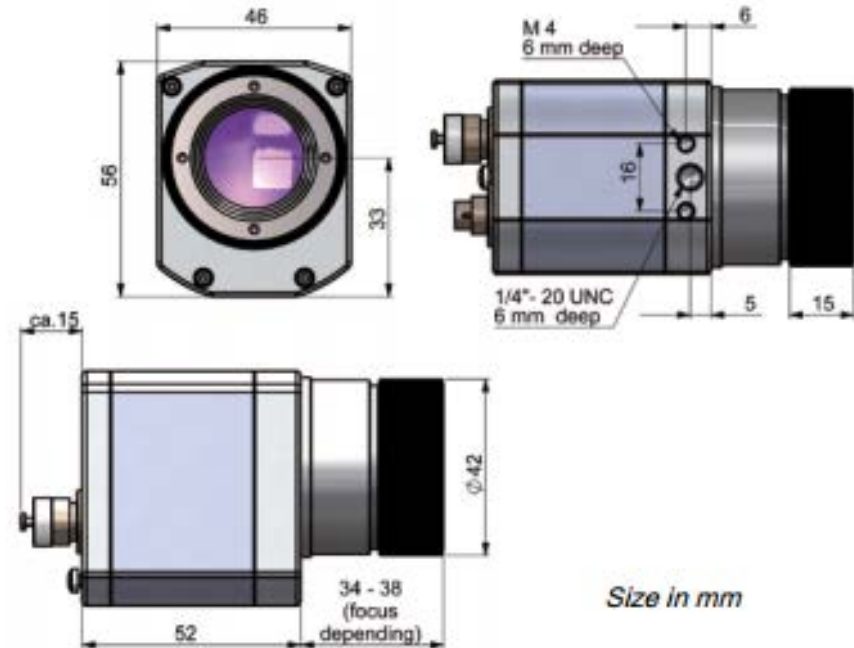
Reasons for employing an a/c test to prove MISRLite technologies

- **Room temperature IR sensors - ULIS**
 - **Summing signal across rows**
- **Determining that useful images of certain clouds types can be achieved**
 - **Algorithm lock onto cloud structure**
- **Cannot be achieved 'looking up'**



Optris Camera

- Uncooled amorphous silicon bolometer array
- 382 x 288, 25 μ m pixels
- Spectral range: 7.5 to 13 μ m
- Frame rate: 80 Hz
- Field of view: 50x50deg



Design issues

- **Level of certification on final instrument**
- **Mass and volume available**
- **Attitude control and knowledge**
- **Real-time ground-air data links?**
- **Level of control required in-flight (simple)**
- **Need system that can installed and be reliable in the field**
- **High altitude environment**
 - **Solid-state disk drives only**

Camera Mount

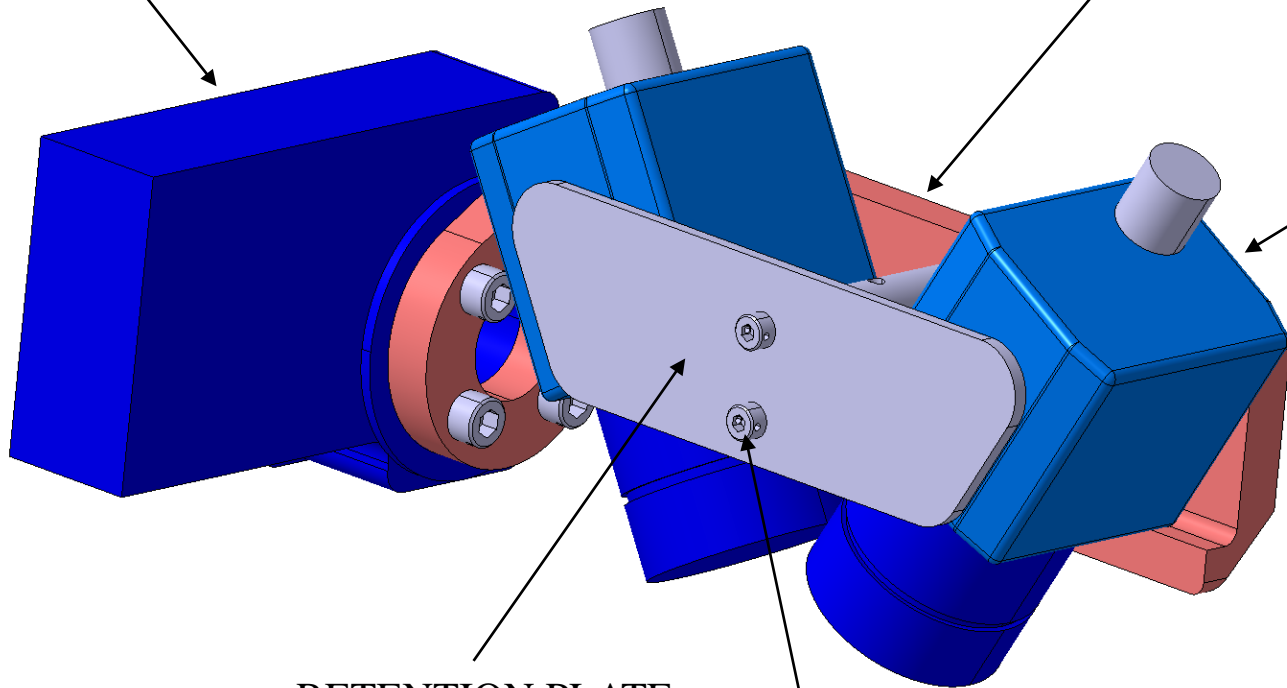
ZABER ROTATION
STAGE

CAMERA MOUNT

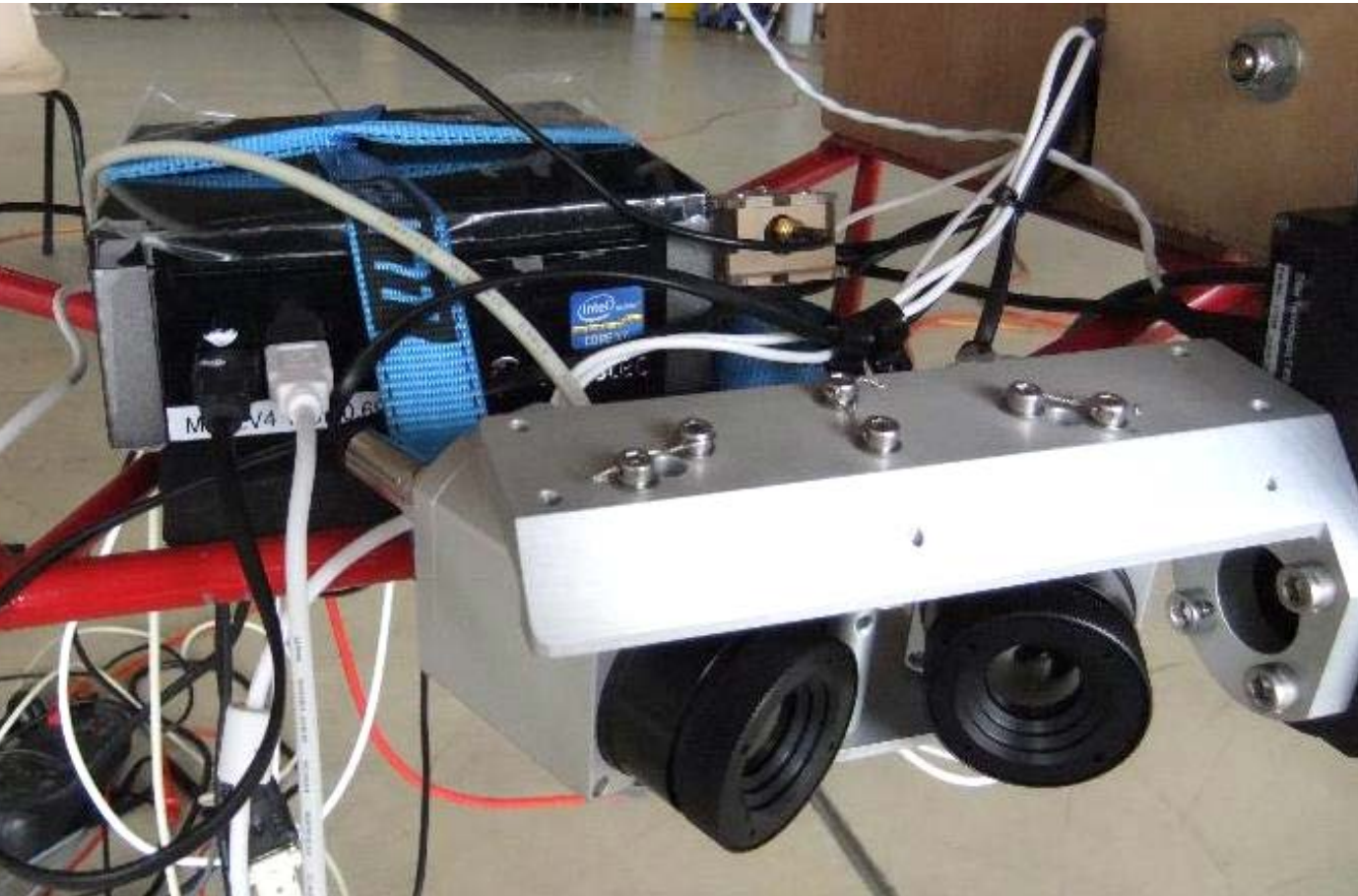
OPTRIS
CAMERA

RETENTION PLATE

ALL SCREWS RETAINED WITH
LOCK WIRE



Instrument Design



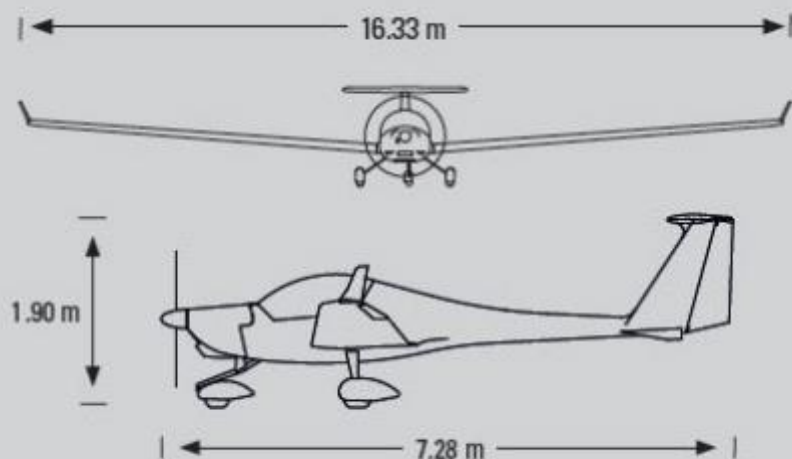
- 2xOptris cameras
- Rotating mechanism
- Small form factor PC
- heater with relay
- GPS
- 3-axis accelerometer

Airborne Research Australia Parafield Airport, Adelaide



HK36 Super Dimona - fact sheet

Dimensions/ mass/ loading



Specifications apply to standard equipped aircraft, if not otherwise stated.
Specifications may change without notice.

	TC 100	TTC 115
Length	7.28 m	7.28 m
Height	1.90 m	1.90 m
Wing span	16.33 m	16.33 m
Seats	2	2
Empty weight	560 kg	568 kg
MTOM	770 kg	770 kg
Payload	210 kg	202 kg
Fuel capacity (standard-/long range tank)	55 lt/79 lt	55 lt/79 lt



Interface PC behind the seats

Small monitor for science instrument control.



Position, attitude control and knowledge



- **Key challenge is to keep track of timestamping and location coordinates**
- **Used the Aircraft's Inertial Measurement Unit and a separate GPS for timestamping instrument data.**
 - instrument's **GPS Antenna outside the pod**
- **Aircraft inertial measurement unit determines attitude (pitch, roll and yaw) as well as other motion dynamic parameters (e.g. height, latitude, longitude, speed, course etc).**
 - **Attitude accuracy needs to be matched**

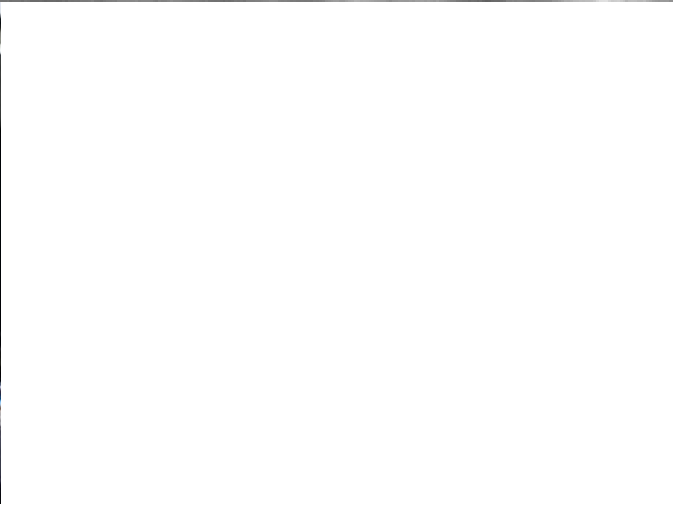


- **Payload relatively easily secured with common fixings.**
- **Straps, cable ties, and non-slip nylock nuts used to fit a payload to the plywood.**



Thermal cameras look downwards from the Aircraft's Pod.





Flight Issues

- **Problems**

- Integration of PC system to external network
- Response of system to power reset
- Experience of operational crew to light aircraft flight

- **Not problems**

- Vibration
- Cooling (=>defocus)
- Wind buffeting

- **Generally an easy ride**

Lessons Learnt

- **Service provider has to understand all the requirements very clearly**
- **Be clear how much flight time is needed to achieve goals (and allow for weather)**
- **Need full understanding of attitude reconstruction**
- **Ground rehearsals of the a/c experiment sequence would save actual flight time and iron-out problems**