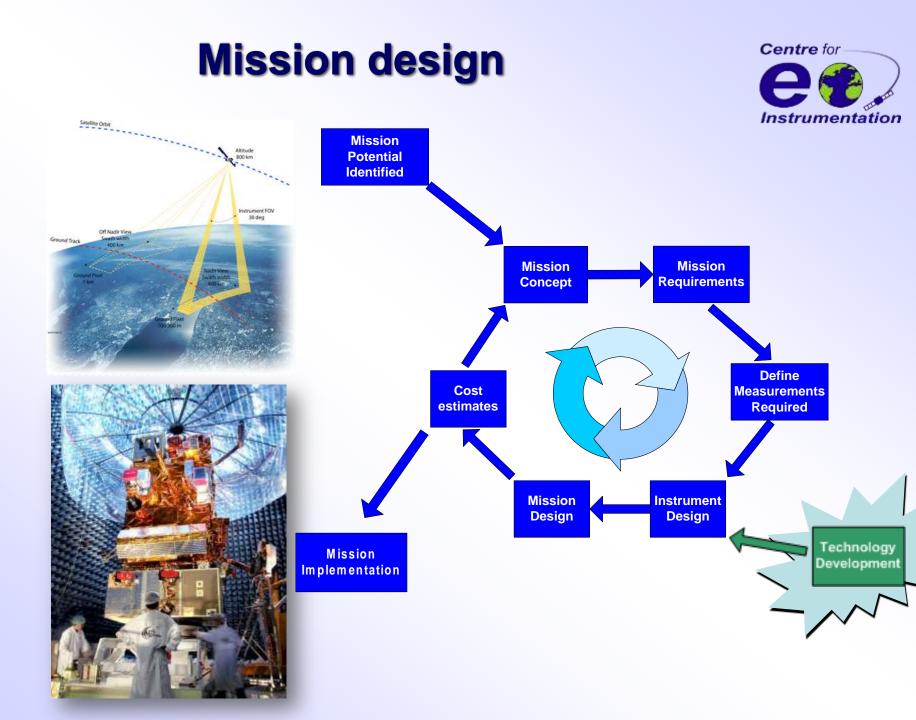




Technology Challenges and Needs

Prof. Paul Monks CEOI & University of Leicester

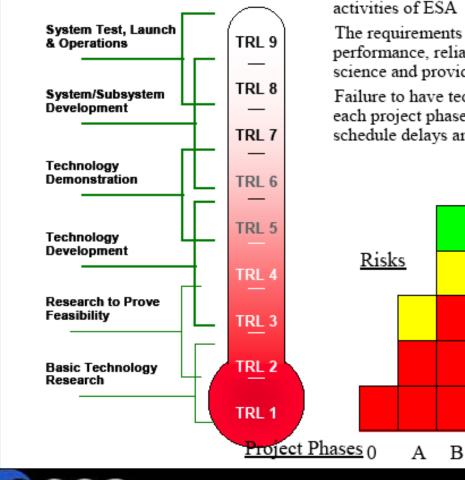




Technology Readiness



TRL - philosphy



SCIENCE

Technology is with access to space one of the <u>enabling</u> activities of ESA

The requirements on technology are increasing, performance, reliability, etc so as to make impact on science and provide services

Failure to have technology at the right readiness level at each project phase is a major sources of risks for schedule delays and cost overruns

CD

Technology development shall be sufficiently and timely supported



Technology Transfer is fundamental to the delivery of an integrated CEOI

TT can be important



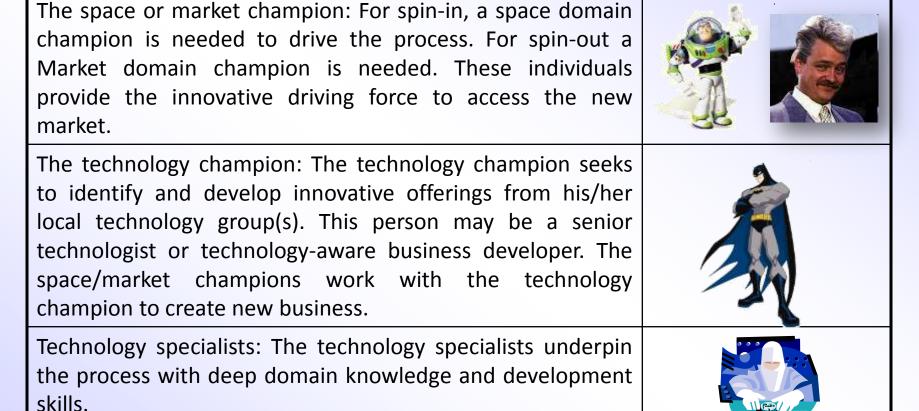
- TT is important to the EO sector as an opportunity for the growth of a sustainable non-space business based on the substantial investment in space hardware ("spin out")
- But also there is a requirement for innovation ("spin in") to drive the implementation of observables.
- Space R&D becomes part of a generalised technology roadmap – ("spin-along")

Making it happen



- It is not enough to identify an opportunity
 - Need to do more than attend a KE show, or have a sales executive throw an idea 'over the wall'
- Active intervention, resources and collaborative hard work are needed to make the various cultures work well together for spin-in and spin-out
- One must be prepared to use diverse funding and internal investment to achieve goals
- A well-resourced collaborative environment is needed
 - Internally use the 'spin-along' model
 - Externally with funded collaborative funding bodies such as the Centre for Earth Observation Instrumentation
 - National Space Technology Programme
 - Satellite Application Catapult
 - TSB
 - Others; KTPS, KTNs, ESA ITI, STFC PIPPS, EU H-2020

Actors for spin-along/out



It is unusual to find all of these actors in a single organisation

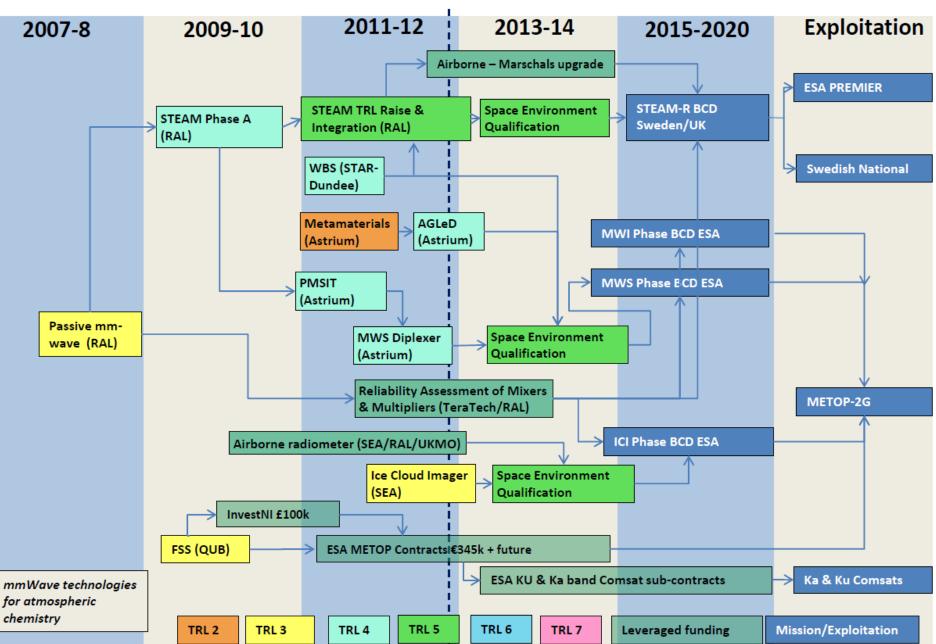




Some Examples from CEOI

CEOI Roadmap to Exploitation – Passive Microwave

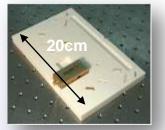
Draft 10th Dec 2012



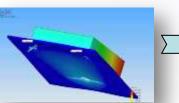
LIDAR, integrated optics & heterodyne radiometry



QinetiQ, UCL, Universities of Leicester & Sheffield



Miniature hollow waveguide DIAL CO₂ sensing @ 2.06 μm



Space environment engineering & testing Space and terrestrial LIDAR & DIAL gas sensing 1.5 – 10µm. Miniature rugged active instruments for remote emission monitoring, security etc

RAL

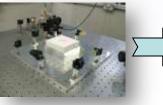




Laser heterodyne radiometer for gas sensing 5-50 µm



RAL + QinetiQ



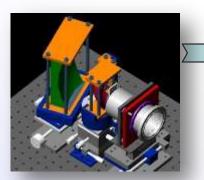
Miniature instrument (smaller than a house brick) for vapour and gas sensing @ 5 -50µm.

Spin out to passive instrument for terrestrial and planetary gas sensing for security and emissions monitoring

CompAQS – spectroscopy for air quality monitoring

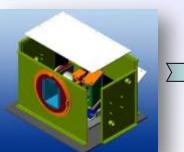


University of Leicester, SSTL





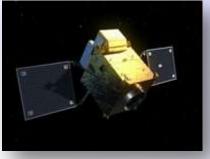
Breadboarding & performance verification



Lab instrument

Space applications – including operational air quality monitoring from LEO & GEO.

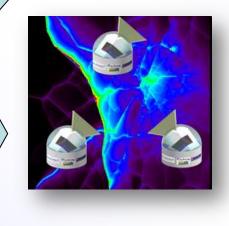
Also for HAP applications



A compact UV-Visible DOAS spectrometer for air quality monitoring CompAQS

Terrestrial instrument for urban atmospheric pollution measurement in real time.





Terrestrial instrument R&D benefits space/HAP version

Spin out with RDA funding

Technology Transfer Programme



- Delivered by Qi³ and NPL for CEOI
- Affiliated to Sensors & Instrumentation KTN
- Elements

Technology Mining
Knowledge Exchange Brokering
Publicity

An occasional surprise....





Summary



- CEOI active in TT
 - Key element for EO sector
- TT delivers assessment of spin in/out of current portfolio
- Non-formal benefits of TT significant
 - industry-academia link
- TT fundamental to CEOI mission