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SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

SOFIA

Stratospheric Observatory For Infrared Astronomy



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Outline



SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- Heritage & History
- Level 1 Requirements
- Top Level Overview of the Observatory
- Development Challenges
- Highlight Photos



The Great Observatories



SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- Mt Wilson
- Mt Palomar
- Keck (Hawaii)





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Hubble



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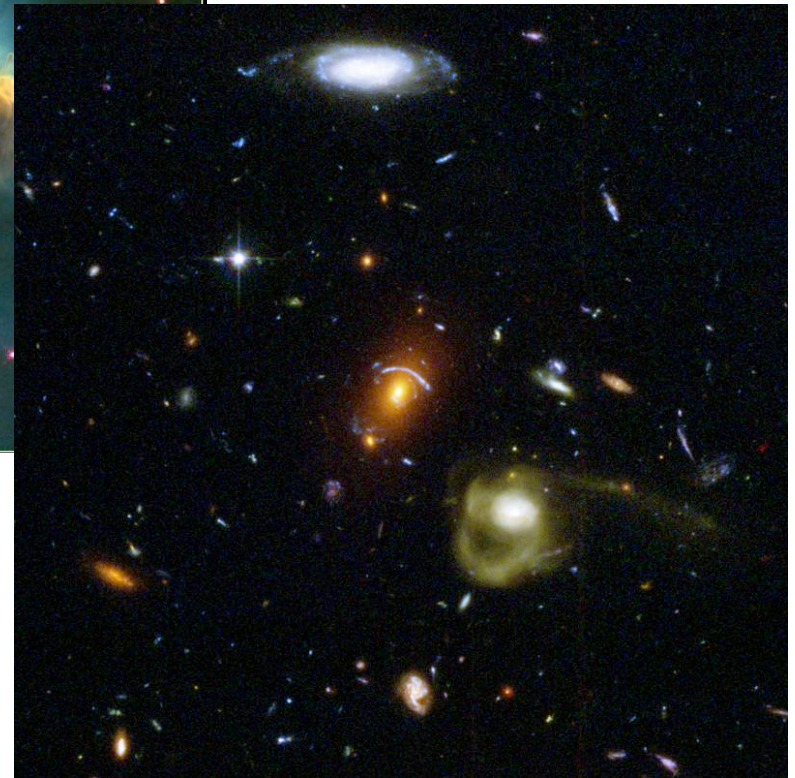
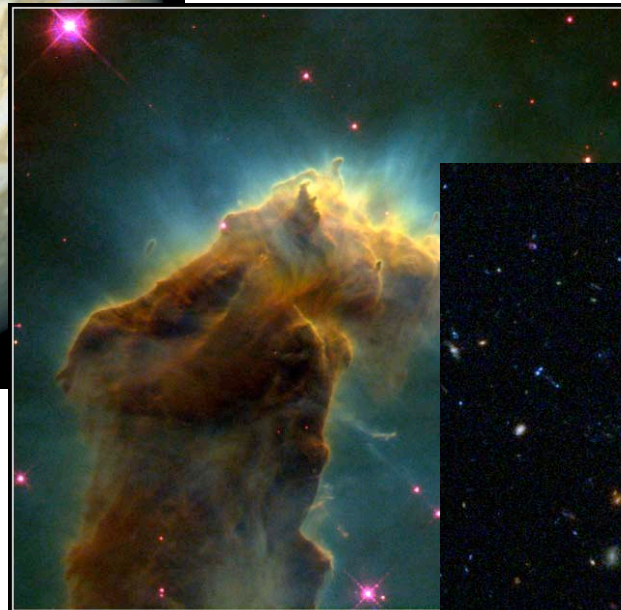
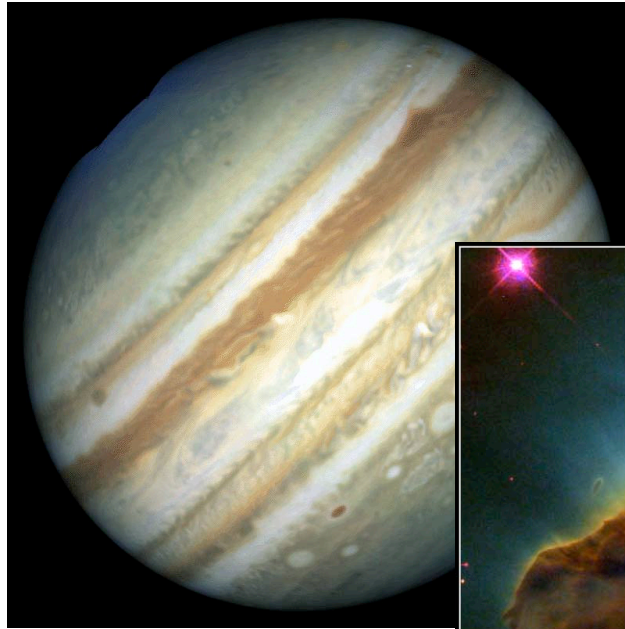


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Hubble Discoveries



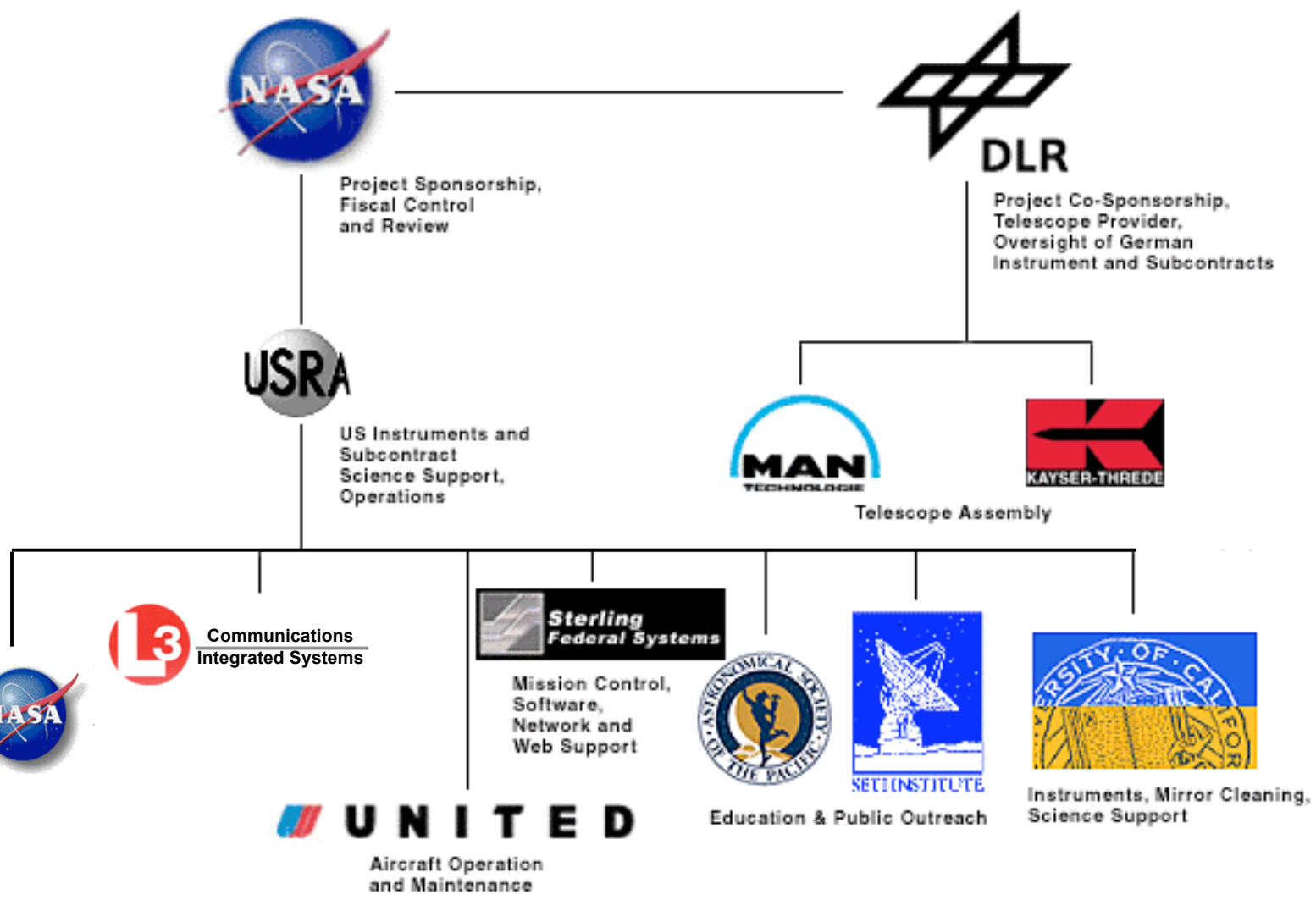
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The Org structure for majority of the development phase



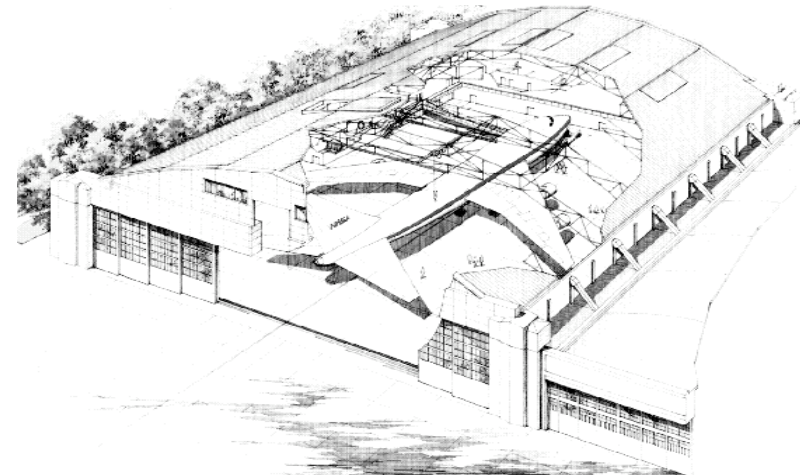
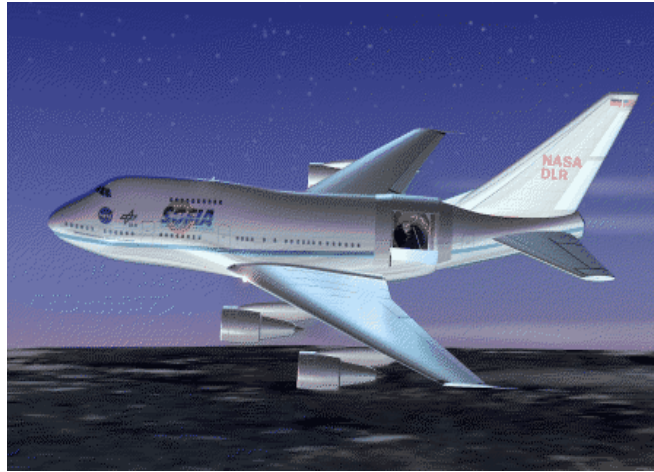


Major Components of SOFIA

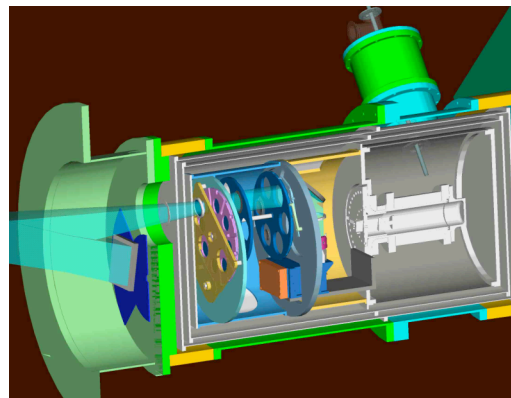


SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

Observatory



Science and Mission Operations Center



Science Instruments



Heritage



- Kuiper Airborne Observatory is the direct Predecessor to SOFIA
 - Modified C-141 with 36” Diameter Telescope
 - Flew w/open port cavity 1974-1995
 - Cavity in forward fuselage
 - Porous fence was primary Shear Layer Control device
 - Aft Ramp augmentation based on SOFIA development wind tunnel test results was implemented in 1993
 - Flow attachment significantly improved
 - Internal Cabin noise significantly reduced for Open cavity flight
 - Cavity Environment significantly improved
 - Allowed fence position to be lowered from 30° to 10°
 - Reduced drag - improved flight performance



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Kuiper Airborne Observatory (KAO)



Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

SOFIA



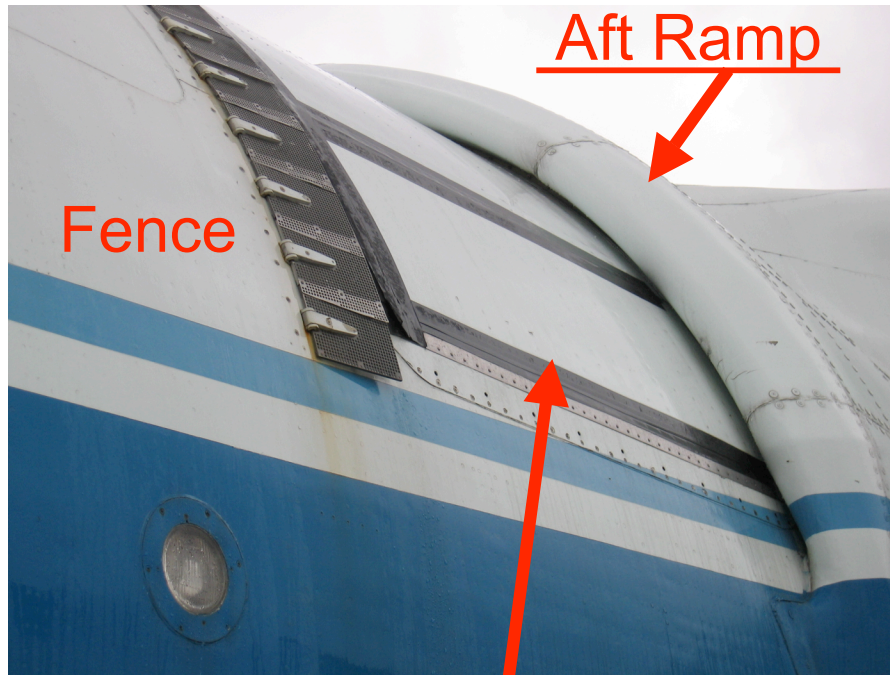
1974-1995

Lockheed C-300
(Modified C-141)

36" Telescope



KAO Aft Ramp - Passive Flow Fairing



- Designed to stabilize the shear layer re-attachment downstream of the open cavity.
- Enabled KAO to fly with the cavity fence at 10° instead of 30°
- Reduced Shear layer thickness
- Significant improvements in “Seeing”
- Reduced cavity aero-acoustics
- Reduced structural fatigue in and around cavity
- Pilot noticed improvements in open door flight

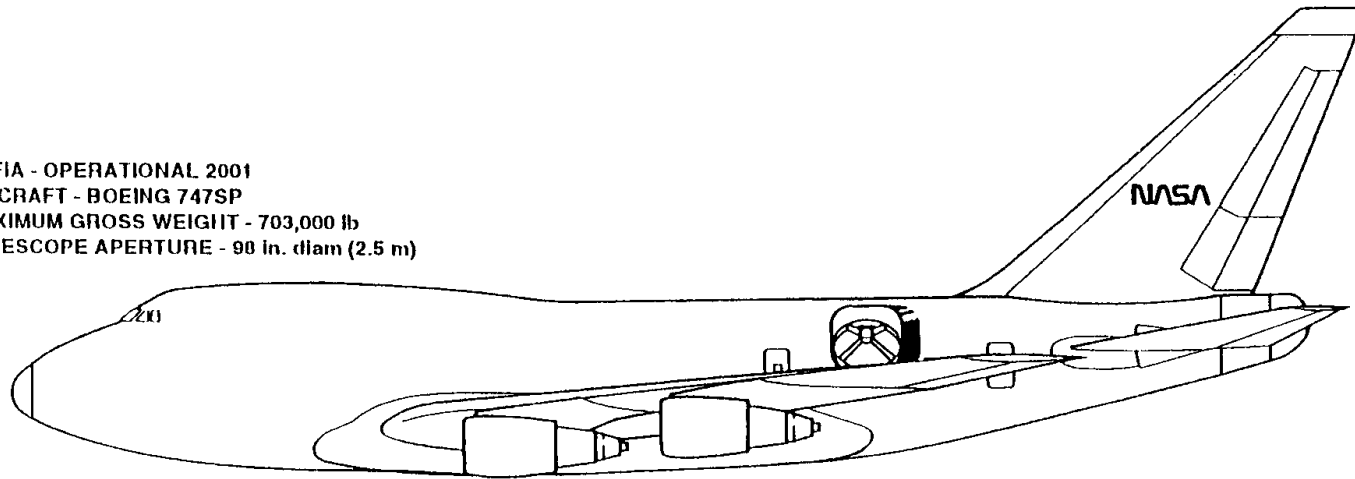


SOFIA - Airborne Astronomy Size Comparison

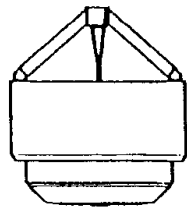
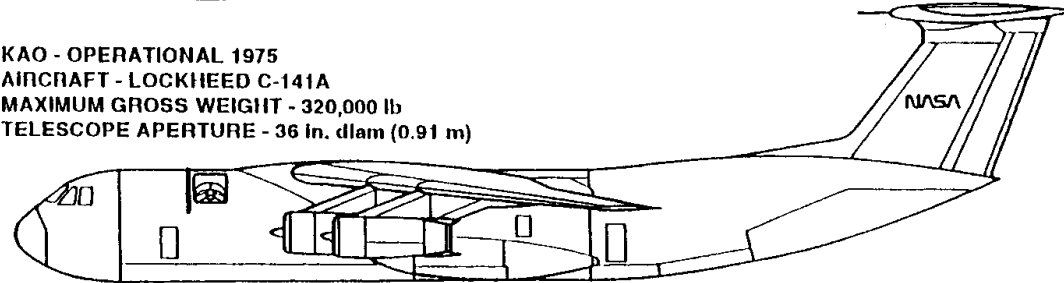


SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

SOFIA - OPERATIONAL 2001
AIRCRAFT - BOEING 747SP
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 703,000 lb
TELESCOPE APERTURE - 98 in. diam (2.5 m)



KAO - OPERATIONAL 1975
AIRCRAFT - LOCKHEED C-141A
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 320,000 lb
TELESCOPE APERTURE - 36 in. diam (0.91 m)



SOFIA

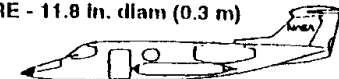


KAO



LEARJET

LEARJET OBSERVATORY - OPERATIONAL 1965
AIRCRAFT - LEARJET, MODEL 24
MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 15,000 lb
TELESCOPE APERTURE - 11.8 in. diam (0.3 m)





SOFIA - Requirements/Specifications

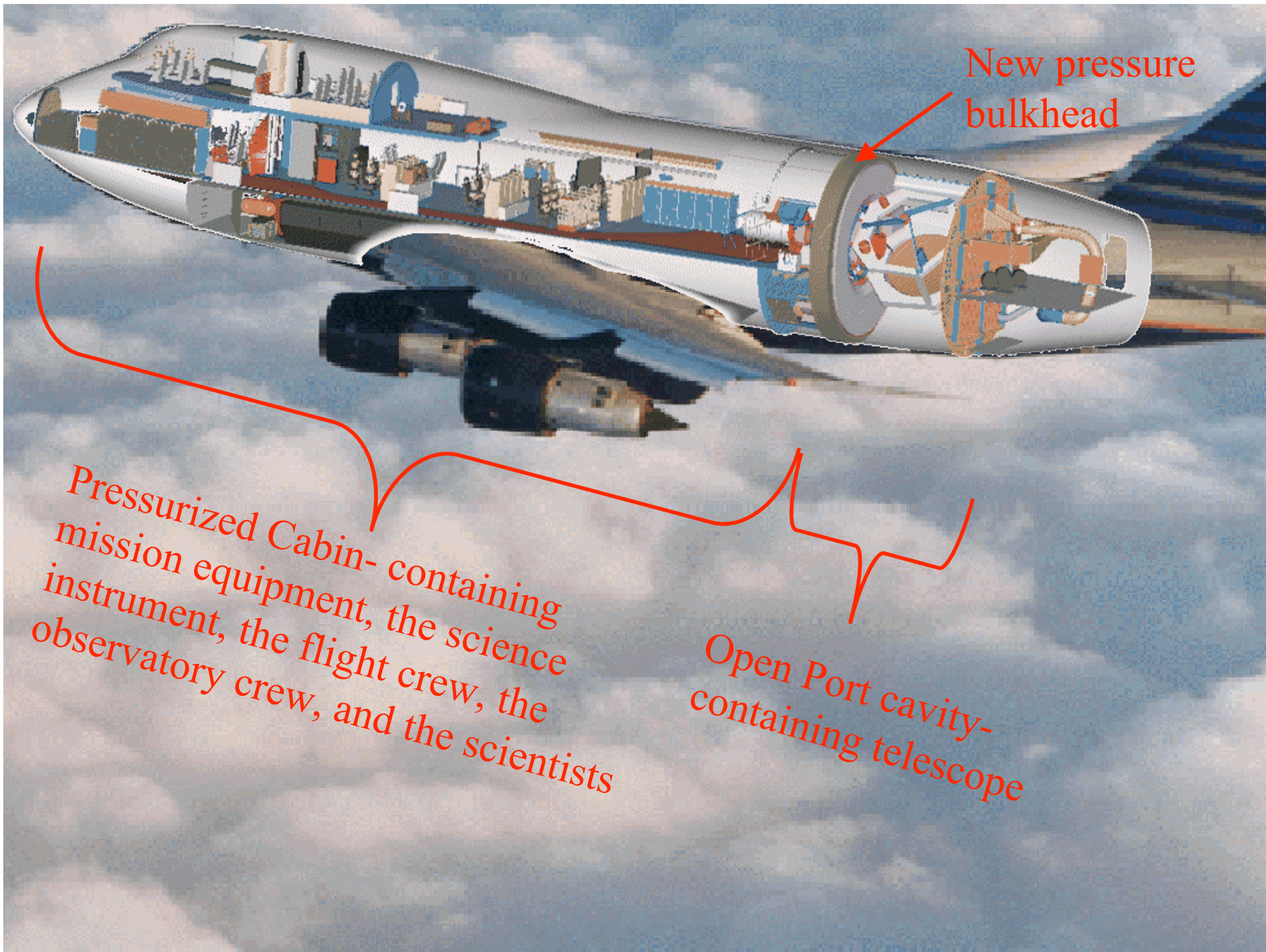


SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- Wavelength Range 0.3 - 1600 microns
 - Unvignetted elevation range 20° to 60° above the horizon
 - Configuration: Instrument Access in Cabin
 - Telescope effective Aperture Diameter 2.5 meters
 - Time at $\geq 41,000$ feet ≥ 6 hours
 - Observing hours per year ≥ 960
 - Lifetime ≥ 20 years
 - PI Teams per year capability ≥ 40
 - Education Goals: NASA OSS Guidelines
 - ~~Airworthiness: FAR FAA Certification~~
 - IR functional capabilities: chopping, nodding, & scanning
 - Image quality 80% encircled energy within 1.5 arcsec at visible wavelength
 - Image stability at focal plane 0.2 arcsec rms
- Combined to 80% encircled energy within 5.3 arcsec diameter image size at First Science Flight improving to 1.6 arcsec within 3 years.



Location of future cavity opening



New pressure bulkhead

Pressurized Cabin- containing mission equipment, the science instrument, the flight crew, the observatory crew, and the scientists

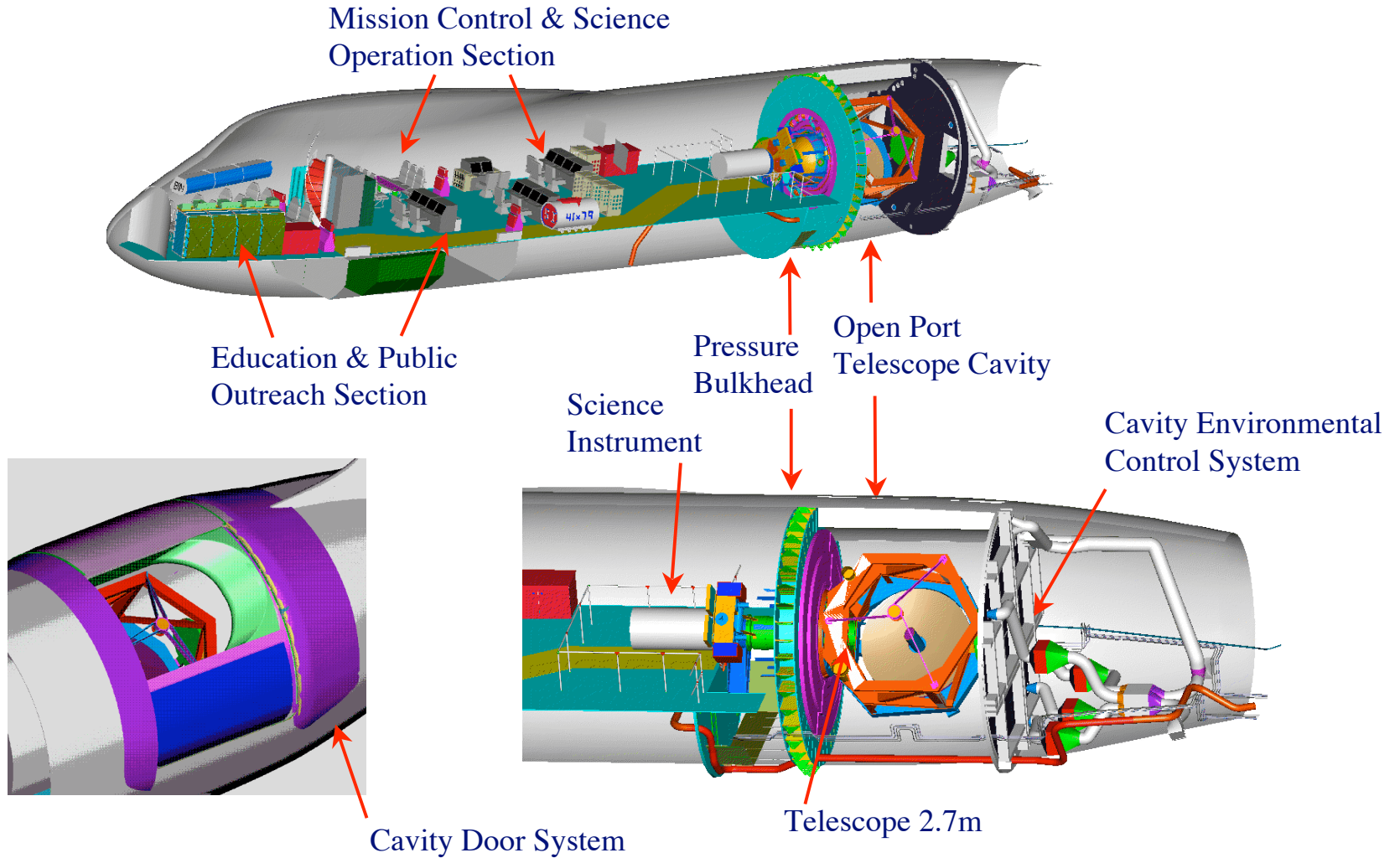
Open Port cavity- containing telescope



Airborne Observatory Layout



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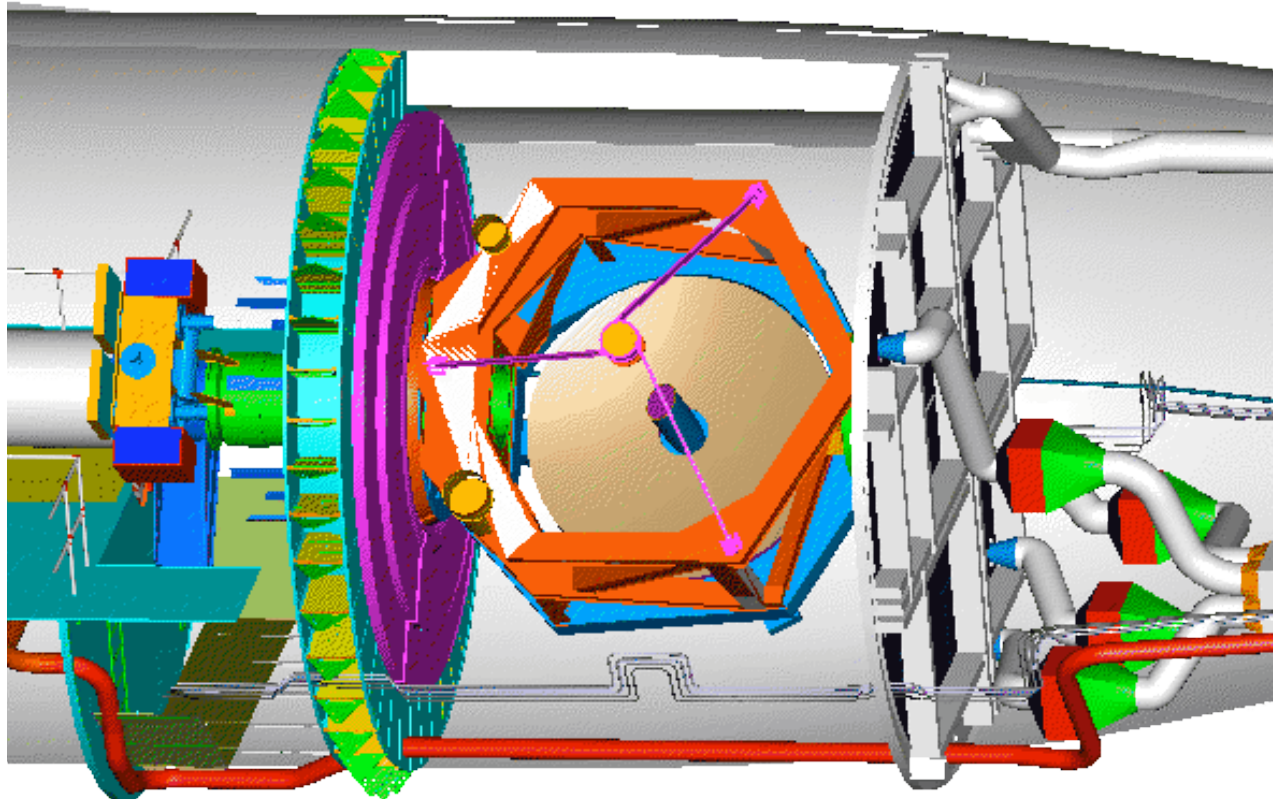




2.5 Meter effective aperture



- Aircraft Size
- Large 2.7 Meter Primary Mirror
- “Fast” Mirror to fit within aircraft
 - Drives alignment/stiffness requirements



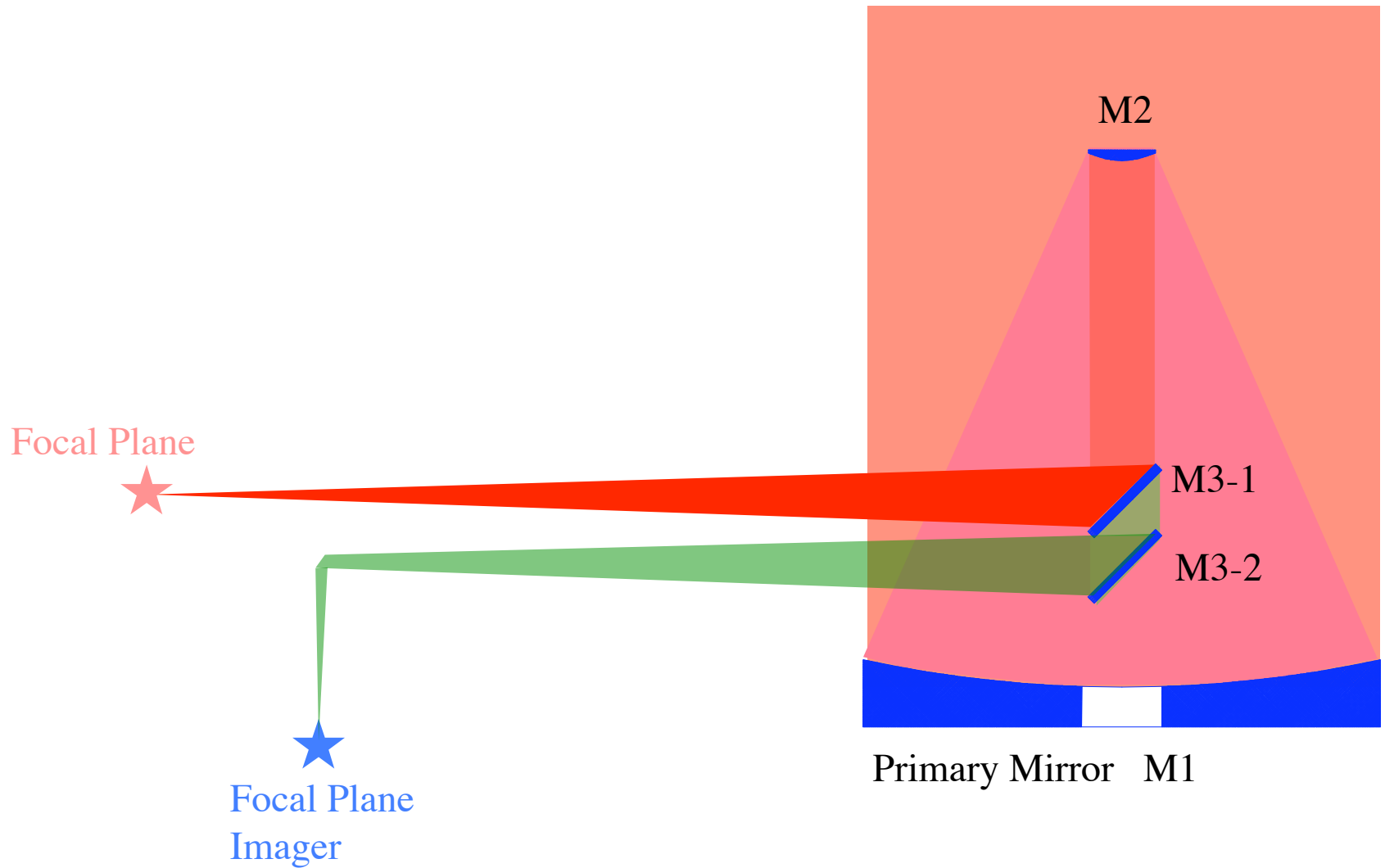
Telescope Size is Maximum that can fit Available Volume



Telescope Optical Layout



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2.5 Meter effective aperture

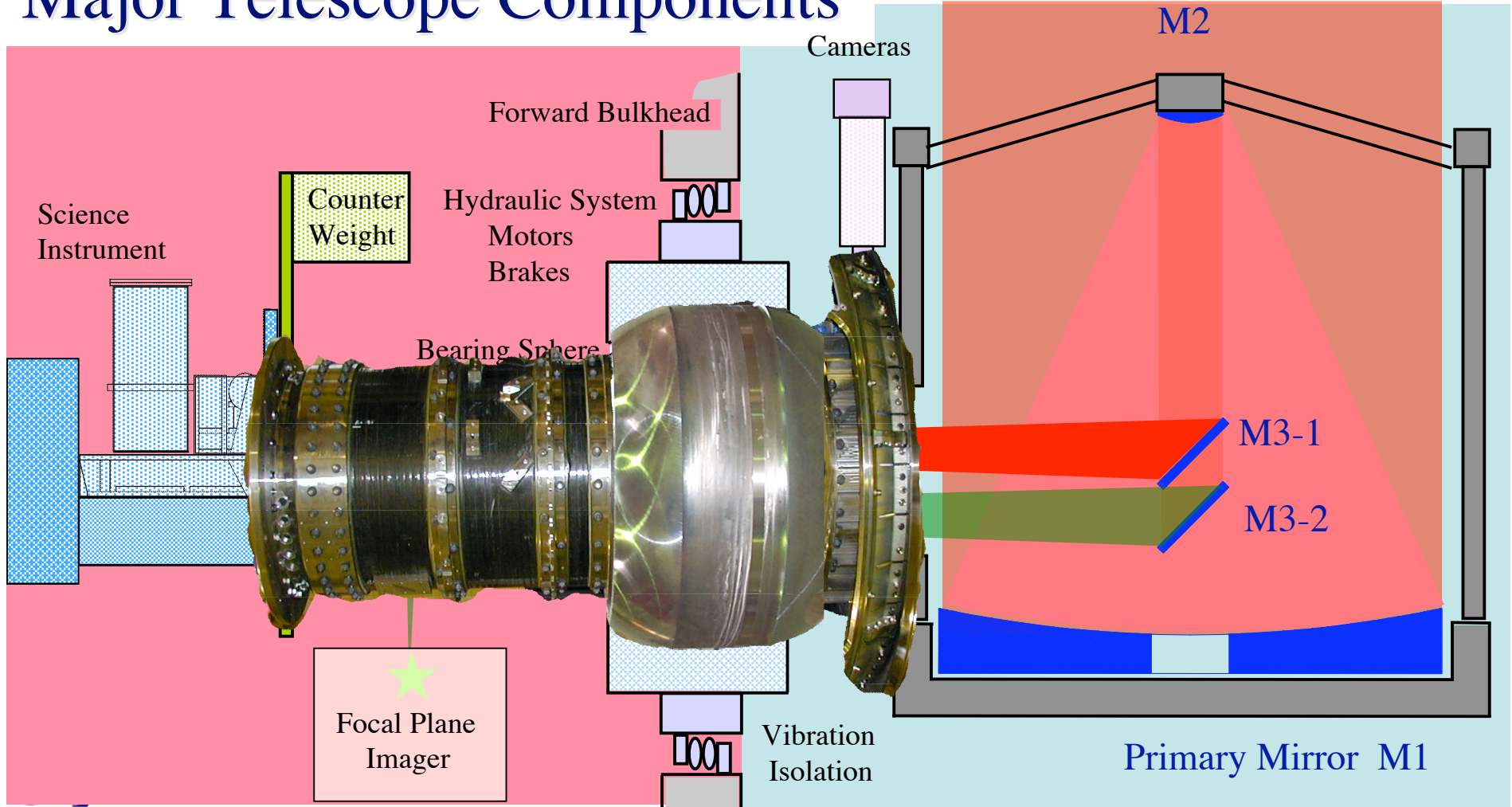




Major Telescope Components



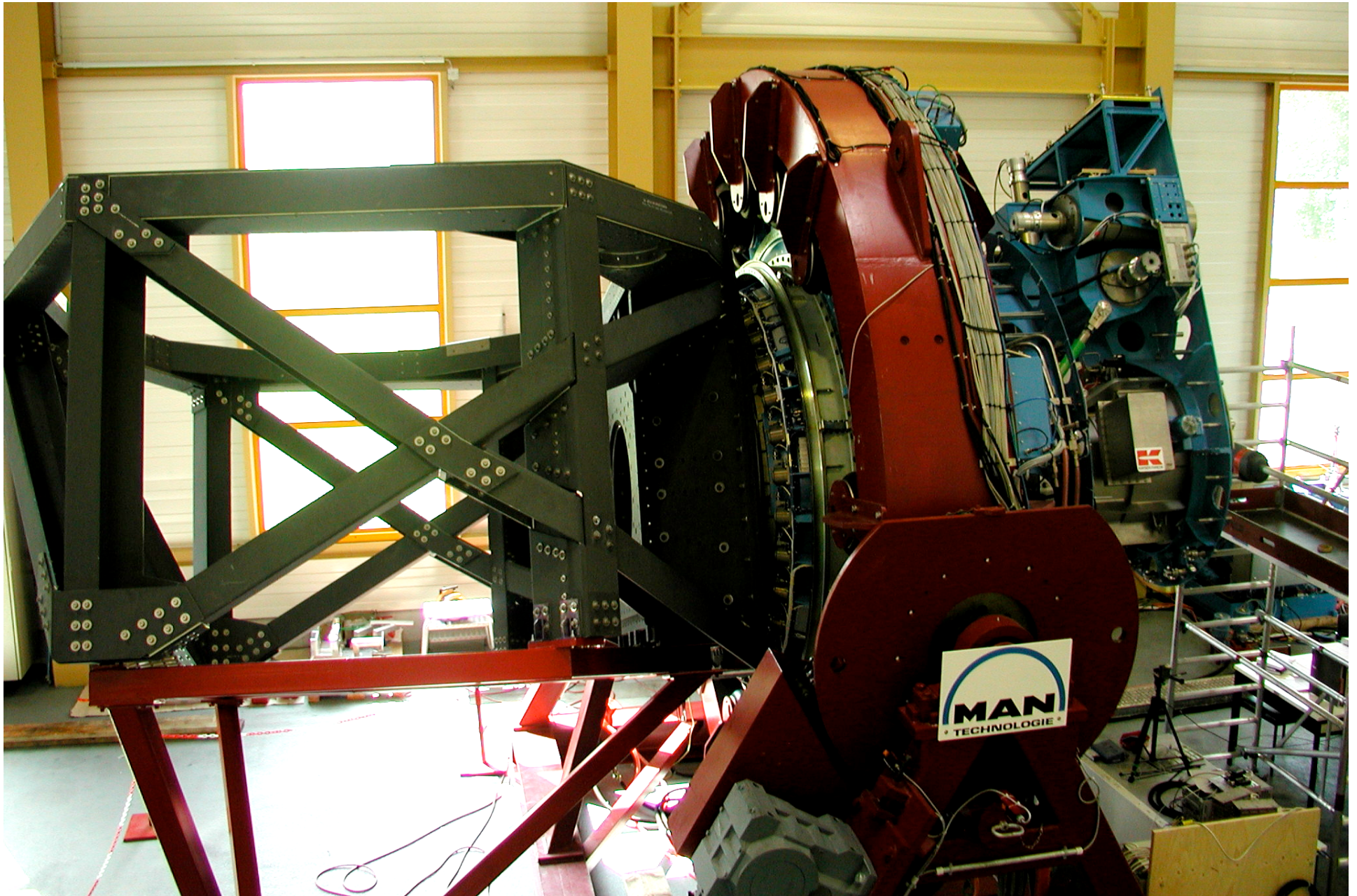
Major Telescope Components





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Telescope pre-ship integration

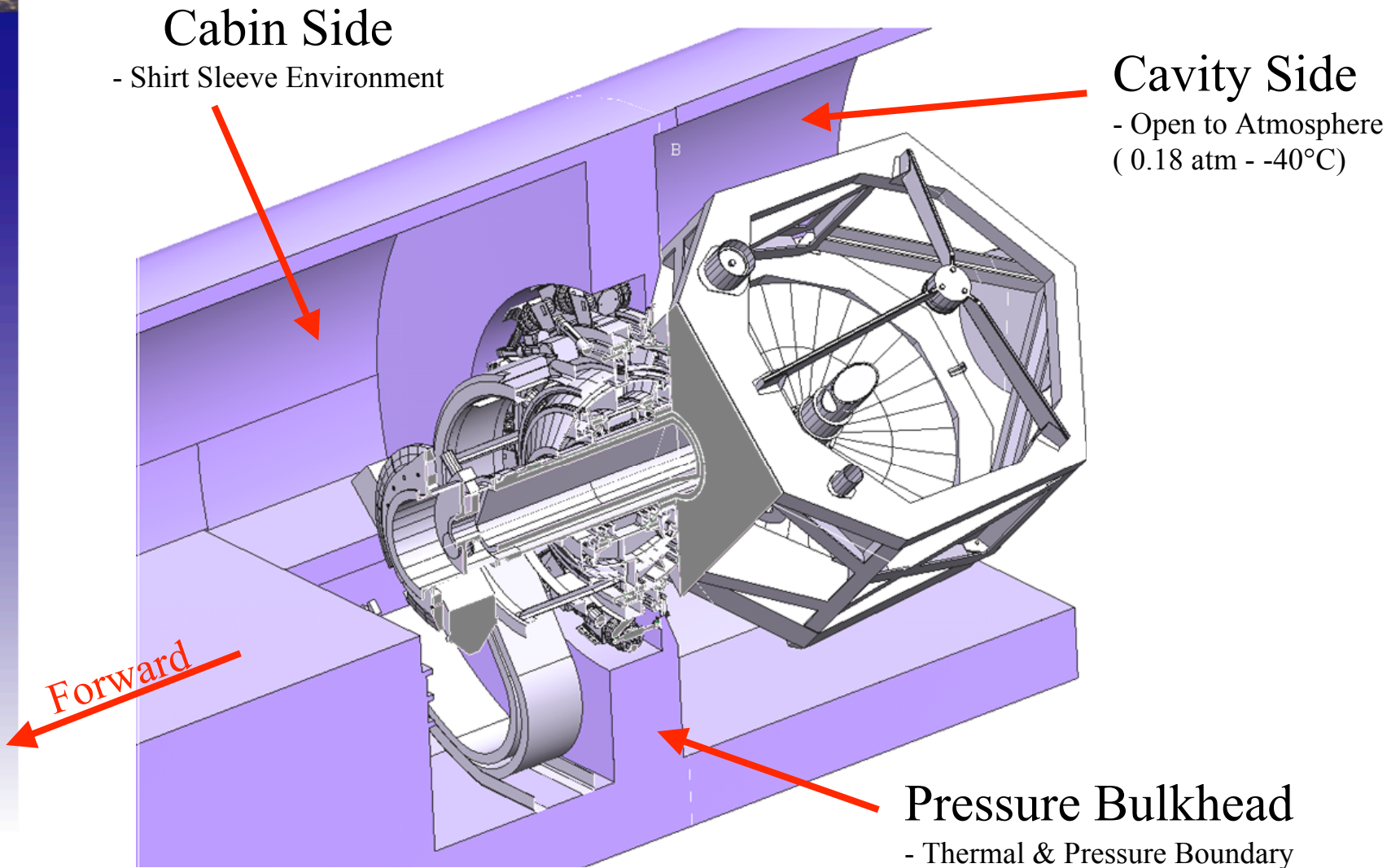




Configuration: Instrument Access in Cabin



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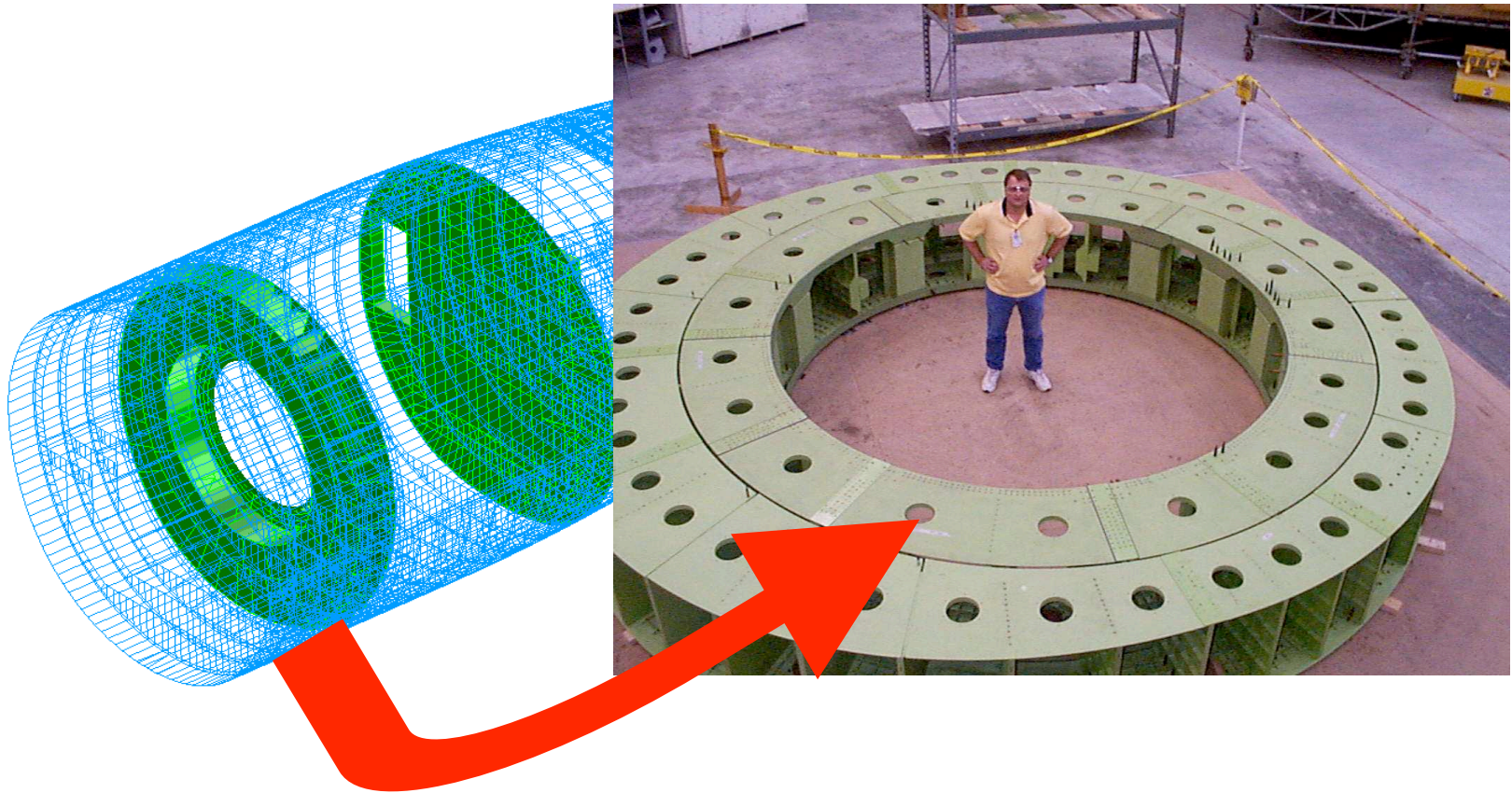


Bulkhead - Flight Hardware



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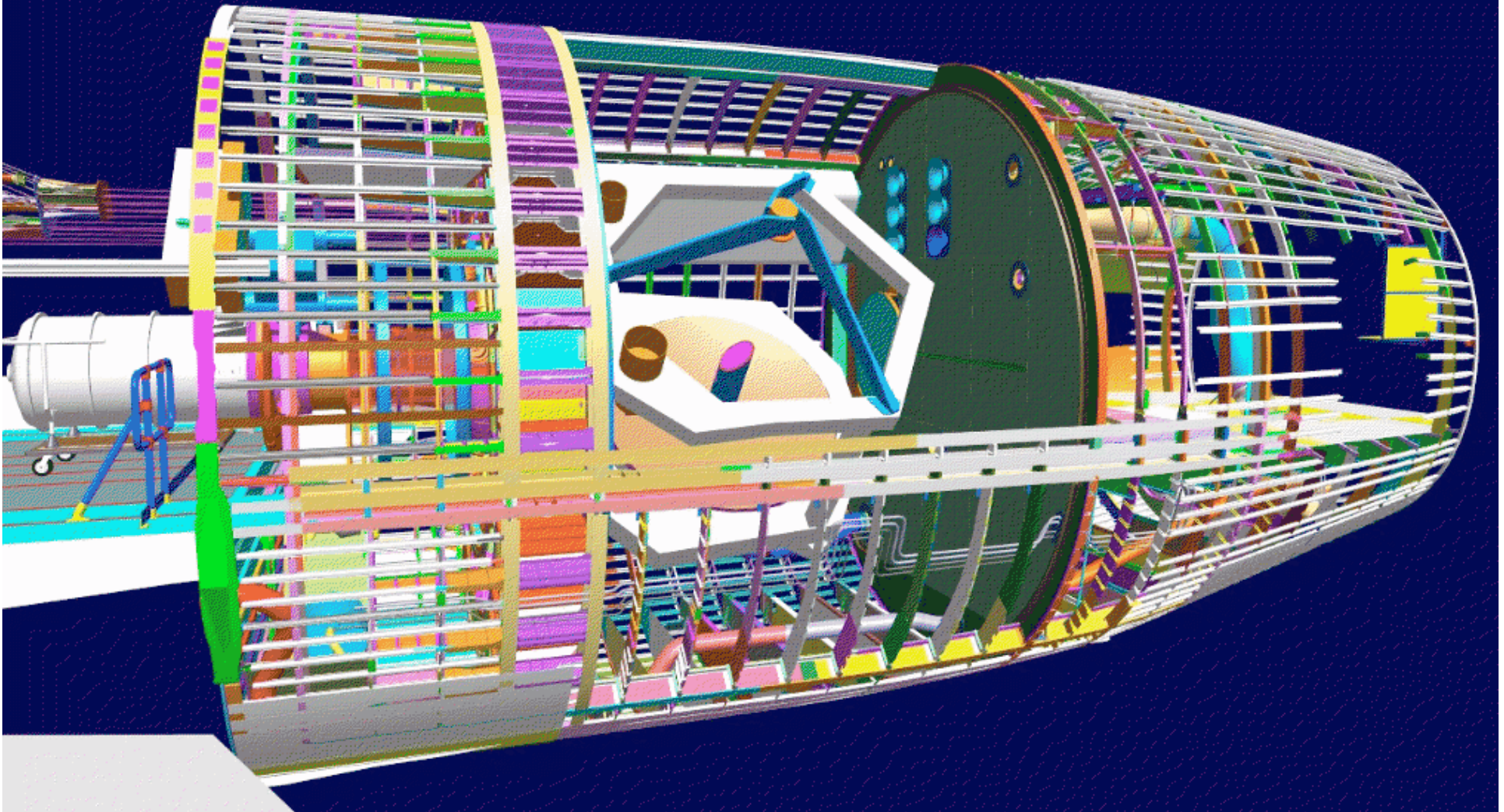
New Pressure Bulkhead





Large Structural Opening

- Unvignetted Elevation Range (20° - 60°)





Technical Challenges



- ⌘ Open Port cavity
 - ⌘ = Final Verification pending completion of Flight Tests
 - ⌘ Influence on aircraft Stability & Control
 - ⌘ Acoustic Issues
 - ⌘ Resonance
 - ⌘ Structural Fatigue
 - ⌘ Environment for Telescope Performance
 - ⌘ Drag (aircraft performance)
 - ⌘ Structural Modification
 - ⌘ Strength
 - ⌘ Stiffness
 - ⌘ Transition to unmodified areas



Technical Challenges



- ⊗ Thermal Environment
 - ⊗ Systems exposure
 - ⊗ Science performance
- ⊗ Cavity Door
 - ⊗ Accommodate fuselage deformation
 - ⊗ Track Telescope motion
 - ⊗ Drive system safety
- ⌋ Lightweight Primary Mirror
- ⌋ Rotational Isolation System
 - ⌋ KAO used air bearing but this technology does not scale well...



SOFIA Wind Tunnel Testing Overview

7% Scale Tests

- SOFIA I - March 1990 to July 1990 - Forward Cavity configuration
- SOFIA II - June 1994 to August 1994 - Aft Cavity configuration
- SOFIA III - February 1995 -SP only -Aperture Geometry -TA loads
- SOFIA IV - Sept 1995 to Dec1995 Door design space evaluation
- SOFIA V - November 1997
 - Adjustment of Boundary Layer profile to match Baseline Flight tests
 - Verification of Final Partial External Door (PED) Design
 - Measurement of loads on Final Telescope design (pointing performance)
 - Measurement of loads for use in PED design

3% Scale Tests

Stability & Control - measure aero-coefficients between baseline 747-SP and SOFIA and provide substantiation for reduced flight test program

- Low Speed Tests - University of Washington Kirsten Wind Tunnel
 - Part 1 Sept 1998 to Oct 1998 & Part 2 Jan 1999 to Feb 1999
- High Speed Tests - Boeing Transonic Wind Tunnel
 - November 1998





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SOFIA 7% model in Ames 14ft Transonic Wind Tunnel



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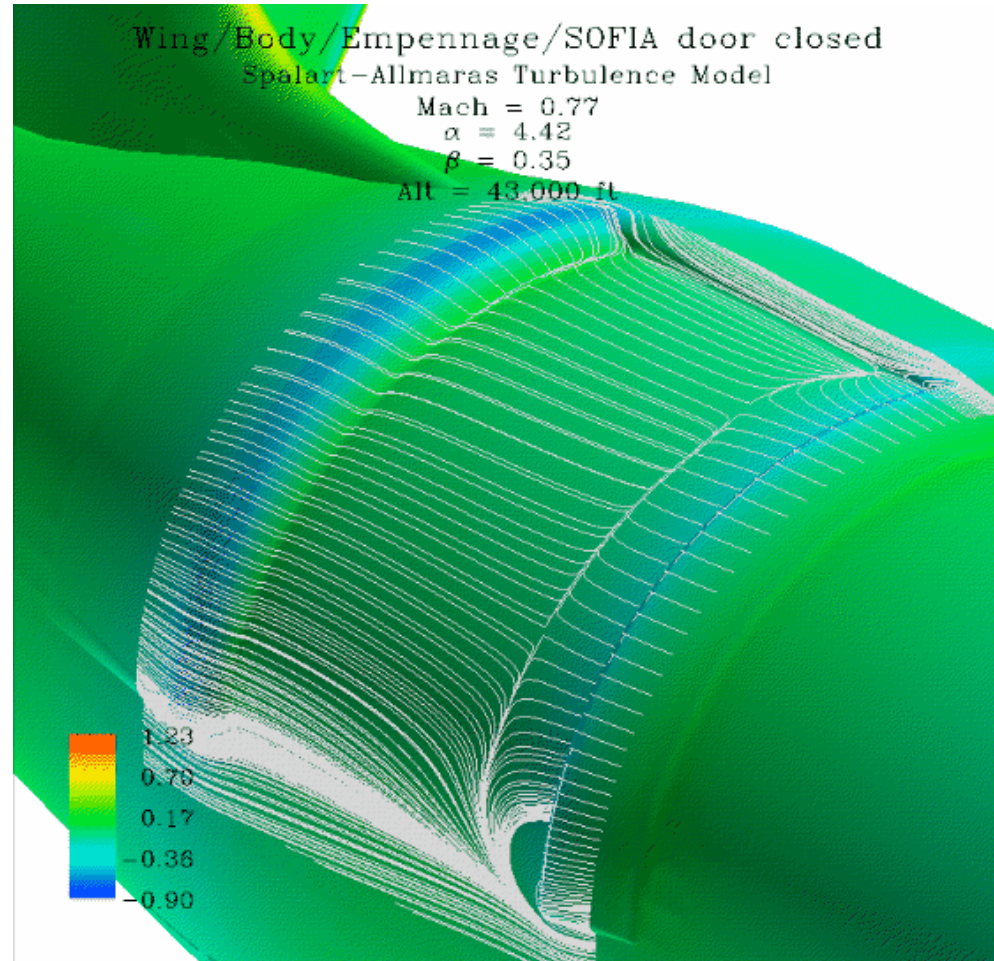
Primarily used to development shear layer control design technology and to determine cavity acoustic environment and resultant loads on Telescope



SOFIA CFD Predictions



- Example of CFD flow over the mod



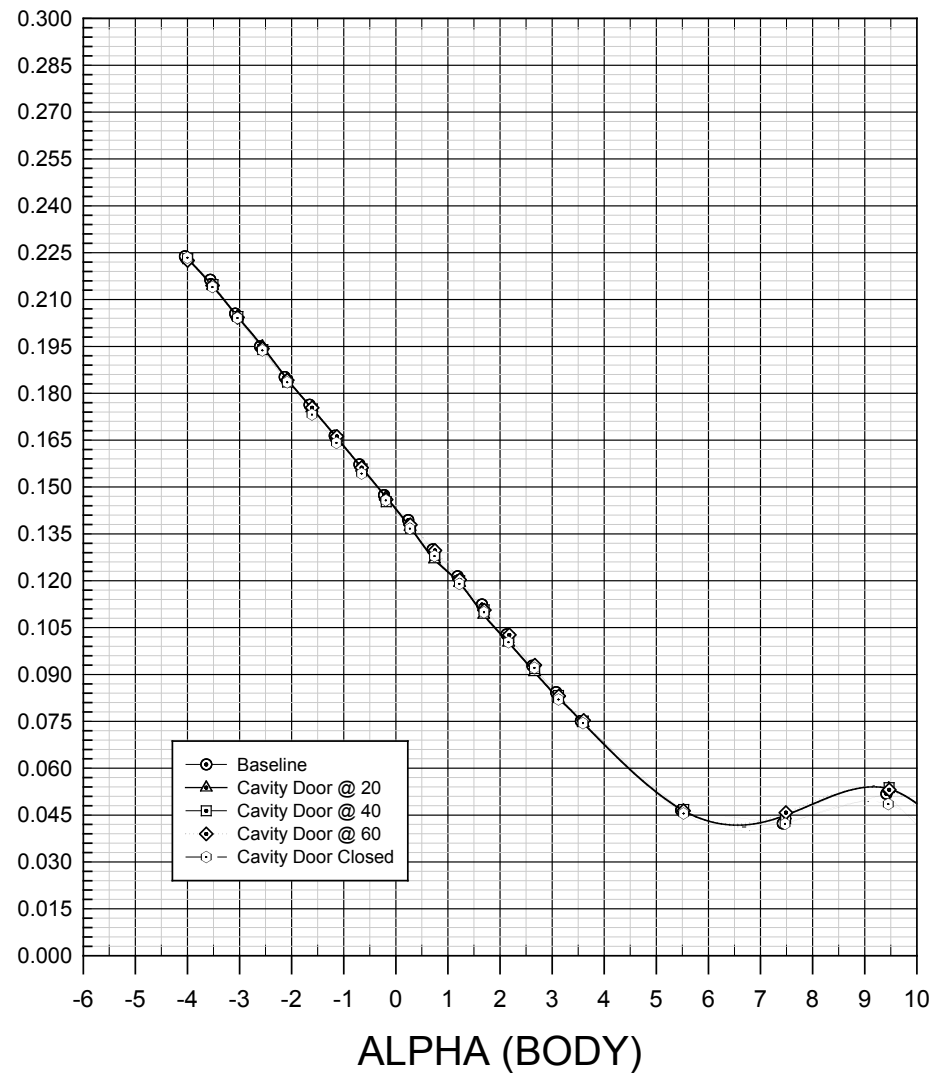


SOFIA Wind Tunnel Data



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- Stab & Control
- Negligible change in drag and pitching moment
- No other F&Ms affected





Objectives



SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- Per all Test and Analyses completed, data indicates Objectives will be met
 - } Minimal impact on Stability & Control of Aircraft
 - } Robust - Non resonating cavity (structural/safety)
 - } “Quiet” cavity for optimum TA pointing performance
 - } Minimize drag to maintain Aircraft performance
 - } Optimize Aero-Optic performance “seeing” for short wave length image quality performance
- Flight Testing is remaining step to Verify



Summary



- SOFIA SLC development began with KAO heritage
- Open port cavity/SLC issues identified early (1980's) as risk areas
 - Risk reduction activities were planned & completed accordingly
- Eight Separate Wind Tunnel Test Series Completed
 - Results Indicate:
 - Shear layer control implementation will provide quiet well behaved cavity acoustic environment
 - Stability & Control of aircraft will be essentially unaffected
- Multiple CFD and other analyses completed
 - Results concur with wind tunnel tests and provide additional data
- Multiple Independent Reviews Concur with approach
 - Latest NESC review extensively examined test and analysis data and planned program approach and recommend proceeding to flight test
- **All data indicates that SOFIA will fly like an unmodified 747-SP**



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Unloading Telescope Pieces



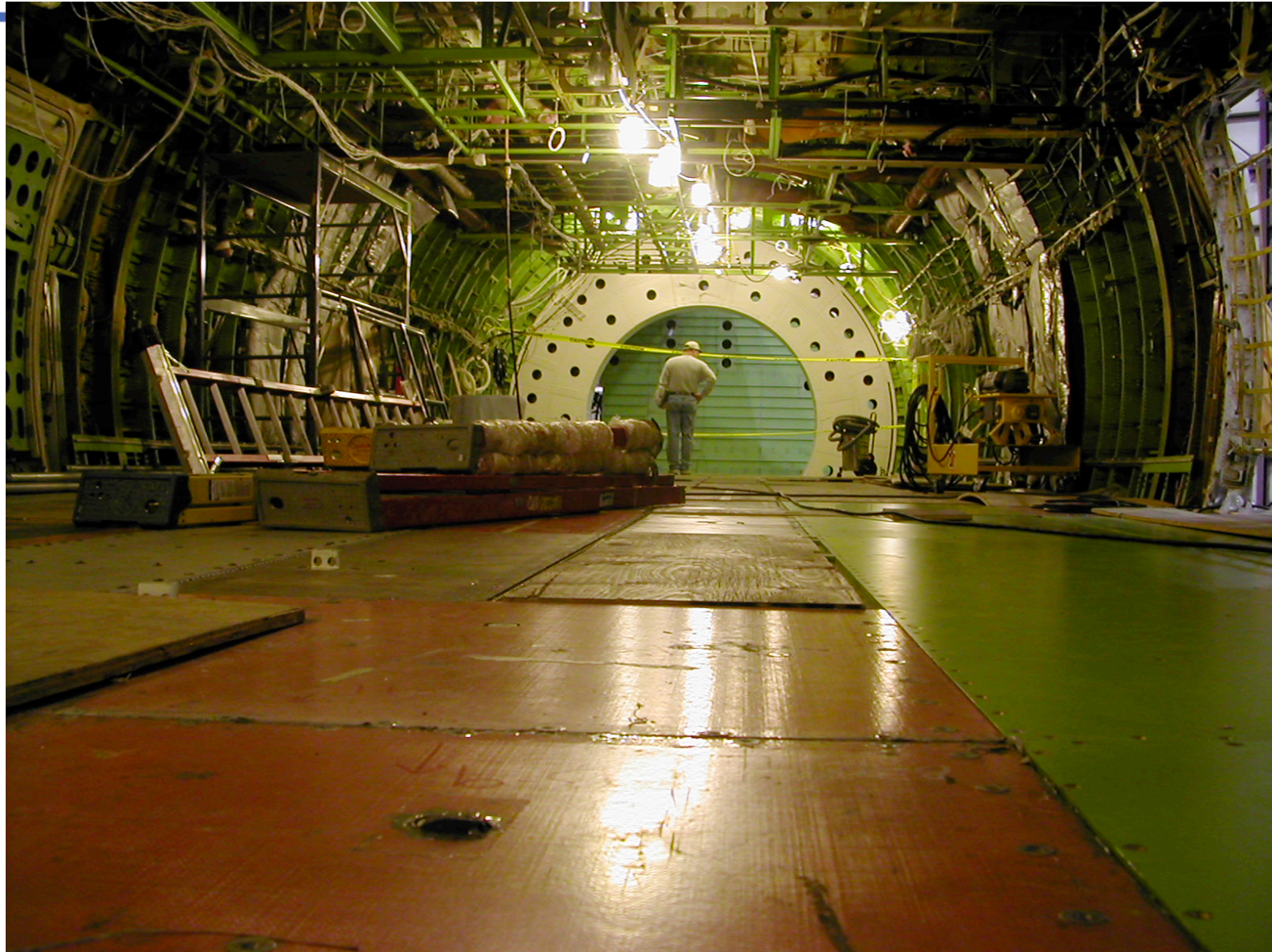
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Inside aircraft just before SUA installation

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Lowering SUA into cavity



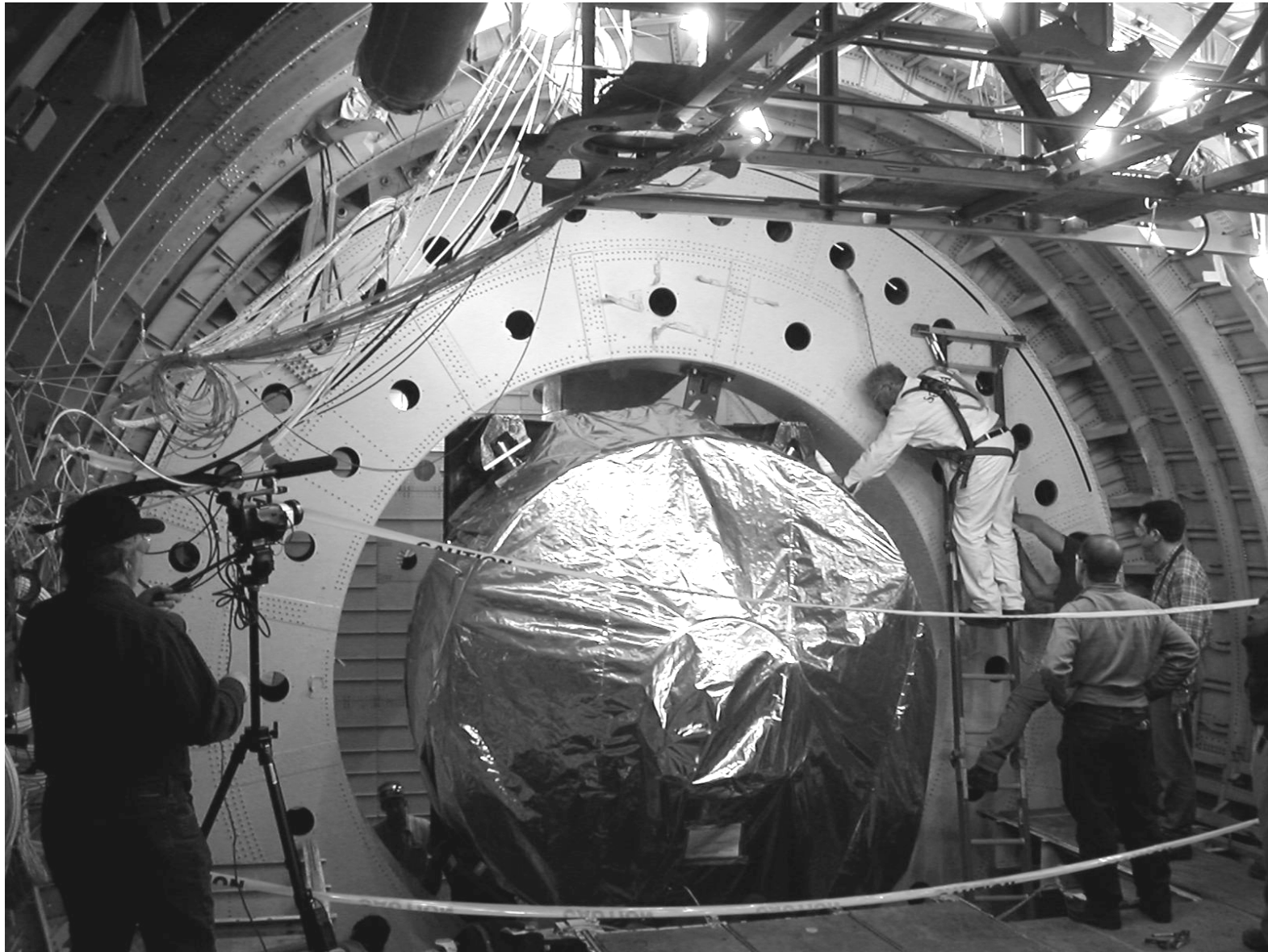
SOFLA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy



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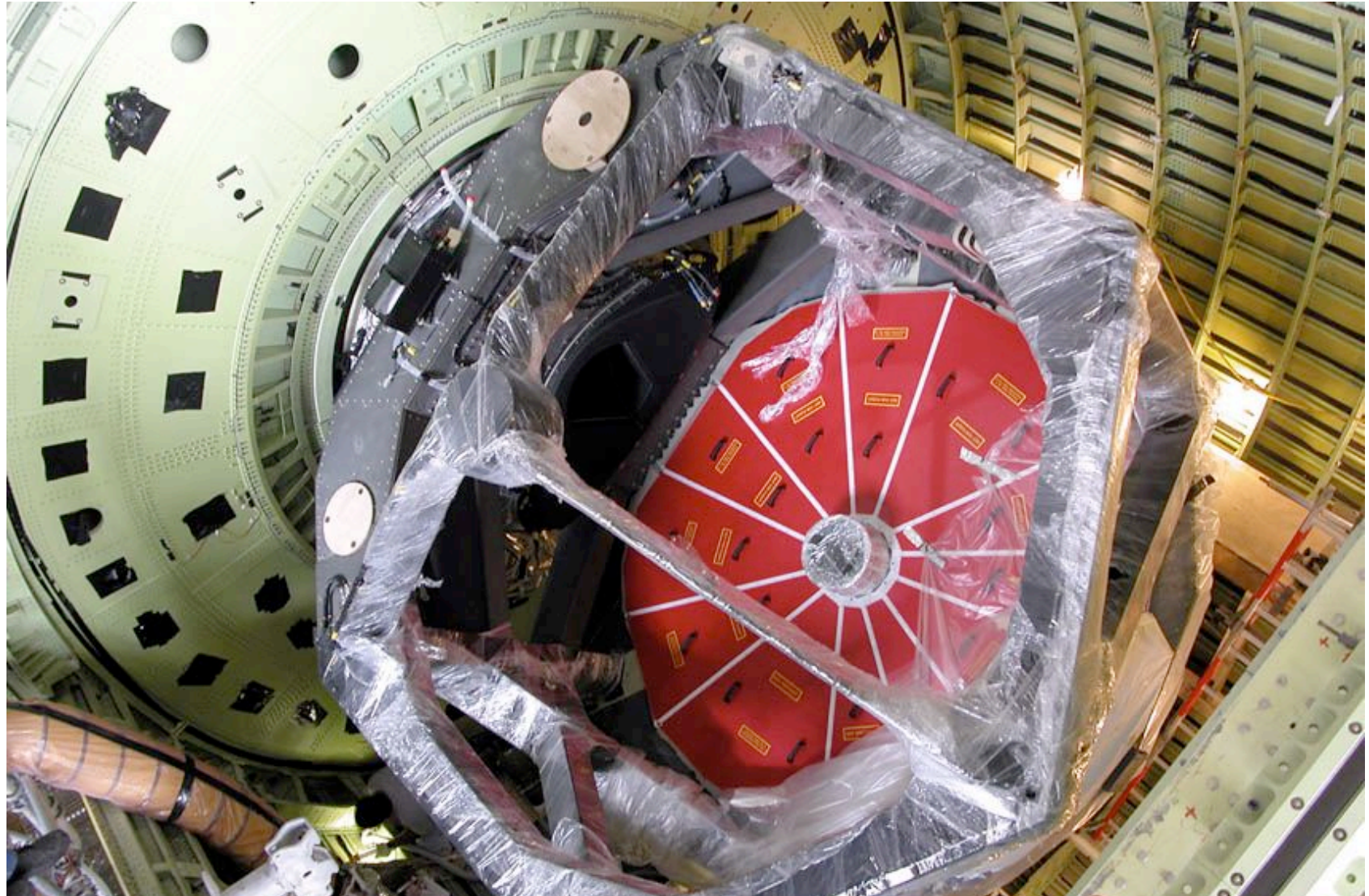




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Telescope inside Aircraft Cavity

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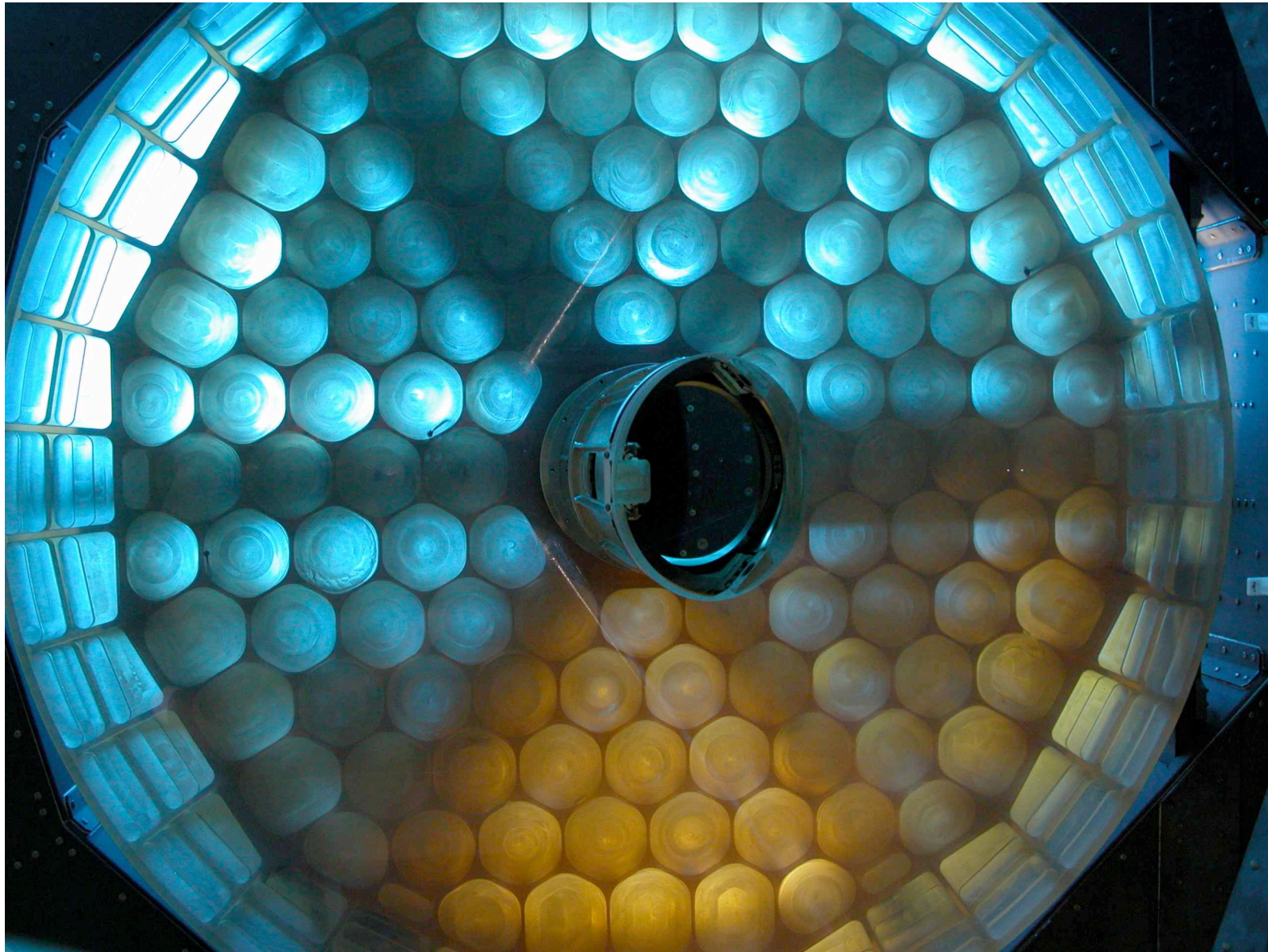


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Inside the aircraft - Fall 2003

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Roll out from paint hangar September 2006



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First Flight



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Ferry to Dryden



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Questions?



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