



Meteorological Necessities for the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

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Outline



SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- What is SOFIA?
- Weather requirements for flight testing
- Weather requirements for line operations
- Air Data Calibration
- Milestones



What is SOFIA



SOFIA Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

- NASA and German Aerospace Center (DLR) joint project of an airborne observatory
- Highly modified Boeing 747-SP with a large door in aft fuselage
- 2.5 meter diameter reflecting telescope designed for infrared astronomy
- Predecessor: Kuiper Airborne Observatory (KAO)
- Flies above 99% of water vapor in Earth's atmosphere (>FL400)
- Multiple instruments used to look at various ranges of the infrared spectrum
- 20 year life expectancy



Flight Testing



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- Modifications to aircraft
 - Large opening was created in the aft section of the airplane
 - New pressure bulkhead was added
 - New structure added to support telescope
 - Flight control cables were re-routed
 - Outer mold line was modified
- Concerns
 - Potential for acoustic resonance
 - Potential for effects on airplane stability and control
 - Potential for increase in drag, resulting in reduced airplane performance
- New systems
 - Door system
 - Cavity environmental control system
 - Telescope Assembly
- Observatory functionality had to be verified
 - Both on the surface and airborne



Weather Restrictions



- **Flight Limitations (Envelope Expansion)**
 - No sustained flight in visible moisture. Brief climbs and descents through thin layers of clouds are permitted with URD Closed and seal inflated.
 - Envelope expansion testing to be conducted only in Visual Meteorological Conditions.
 - Due to potential stuck open door situations, consider closing the URD when sustained surface winds at destination are >25 knots or significant blowing dust is observed.
 - No flight through moderate or greater turbulence



Weather Restrictions



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- **Line Operation Limitations**
 - No lightning within 35NM
 - Ambient dew point temperature and Telescope temperature > 3 deg C difference
 - No winds > 20 knots
 - ‘On sky’ testing
 - Only thin cirrus clouds in direction of sighting
 - No precipitation



Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum (RVSM)



- Reduce the vertical separation above FL290 from the current 2000-ft minimum to 1000-ft minimum
- Air data calibration of aircraft instrumentation
 - Radiosondes
 - Surface Conditions
 - Map analysis
 - Z-Hp Calculations



October 11, 2007: First Envelope Expansion Flight



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December 18, 2009: Open Door



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Line Operations



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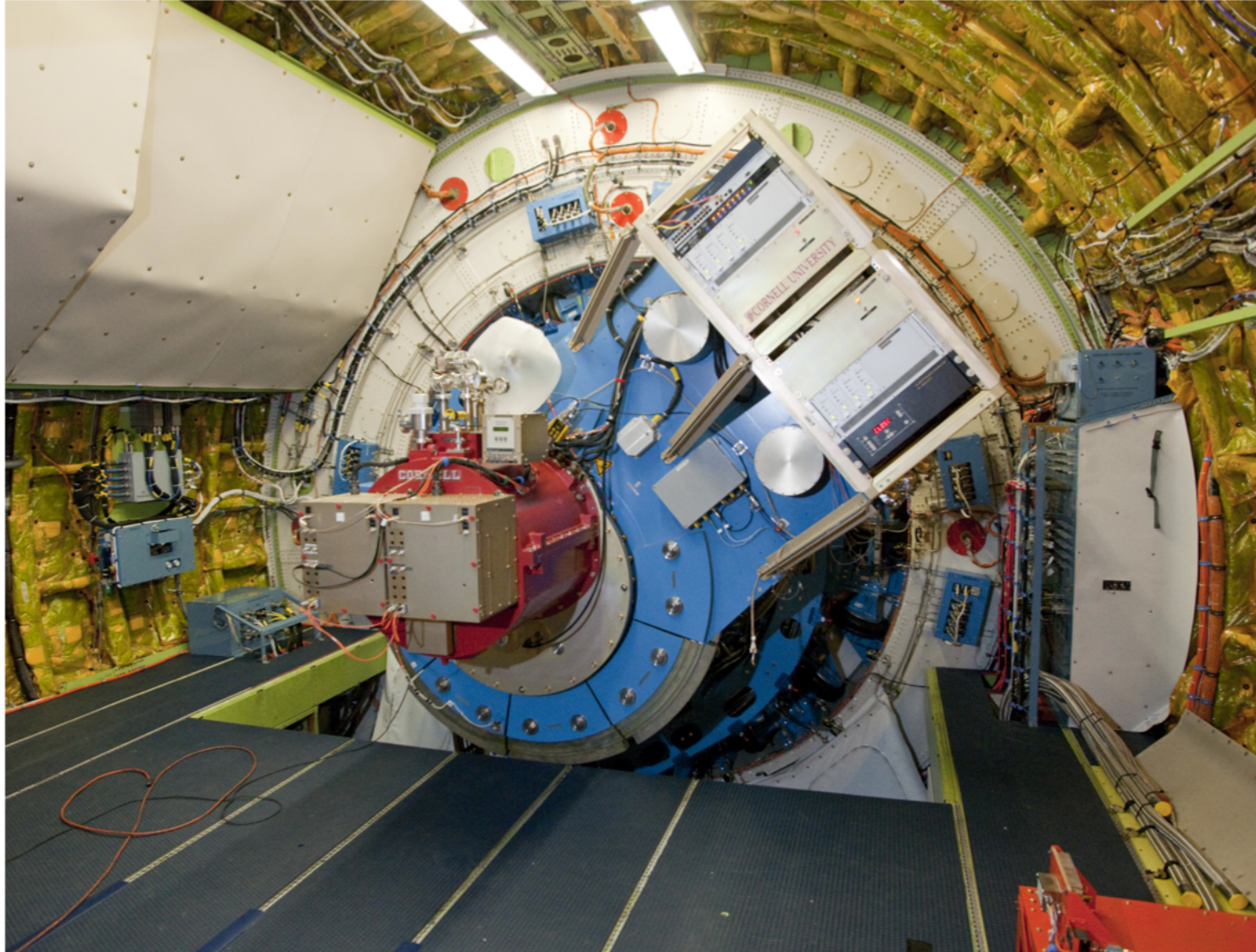




Telescope – Inside



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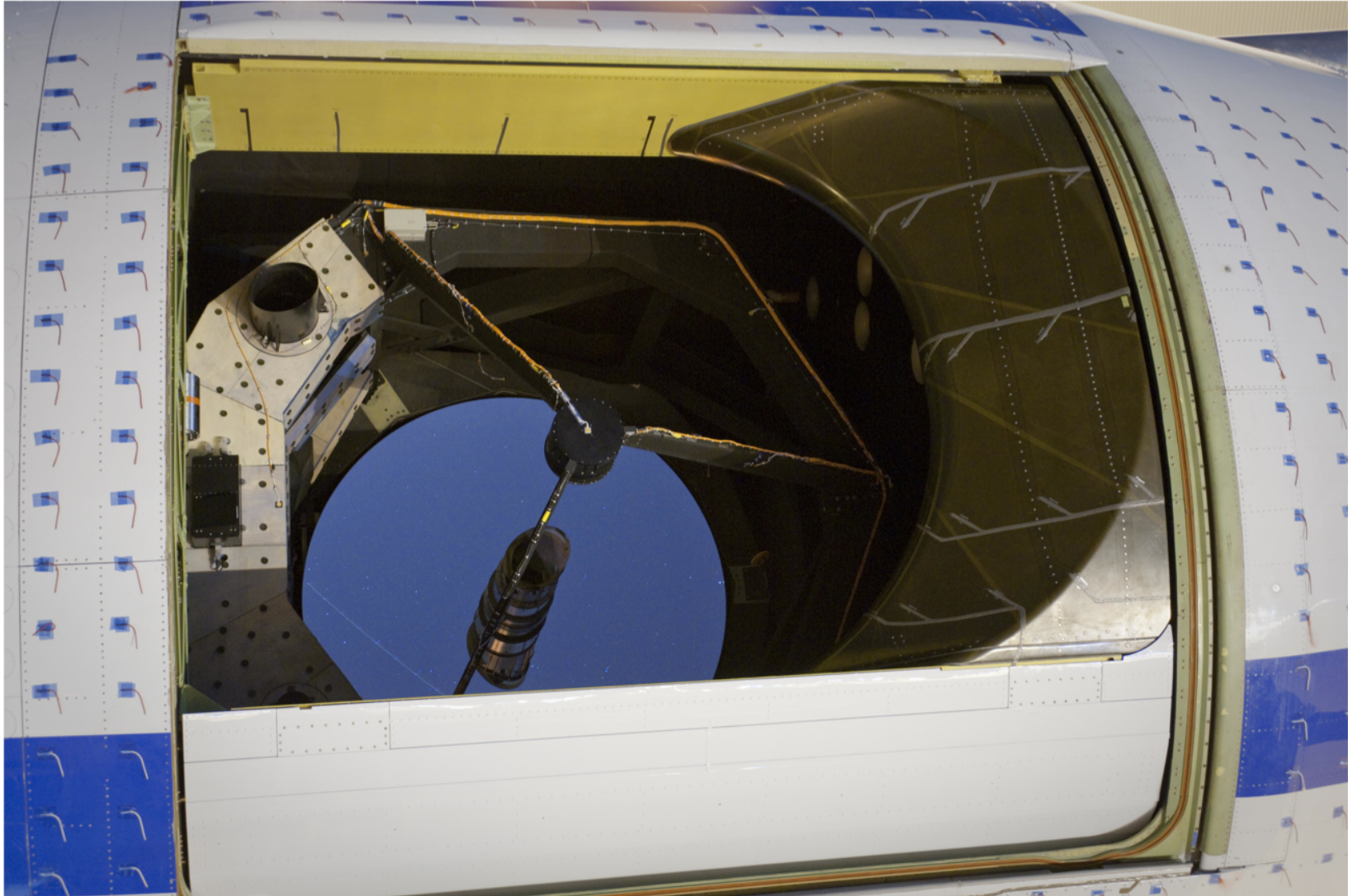




Telescope - Outside



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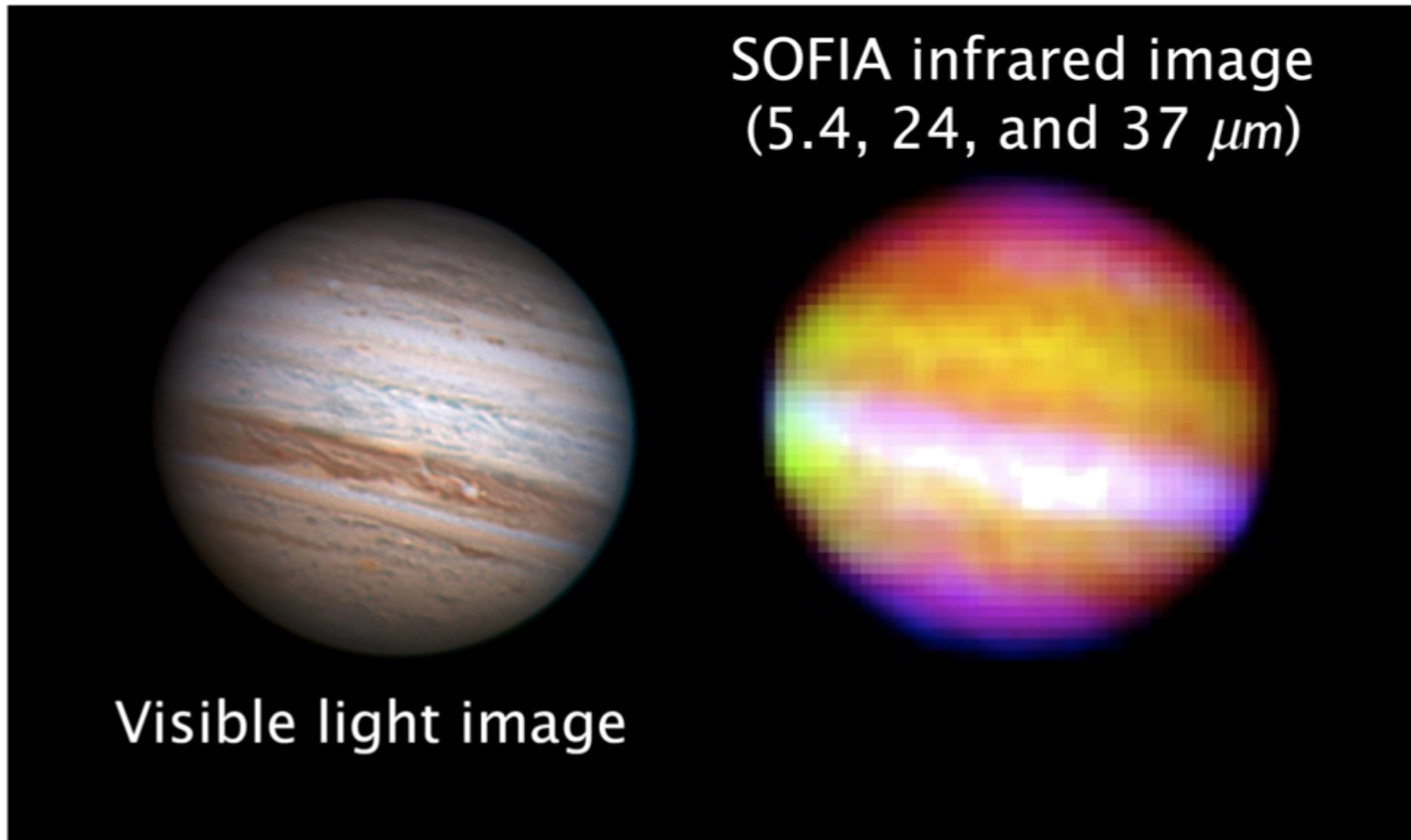




May 26, 2010: First Light



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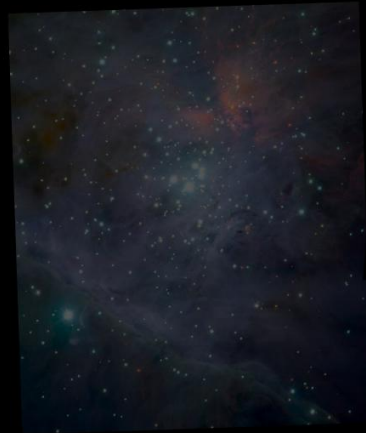
December 2011



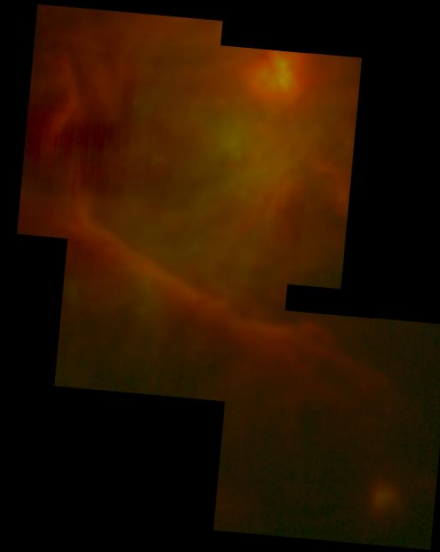
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visible light (HST)



near-infrared (ESO)



mid-infrared (SOFIA)



Questions?



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