



IceCube 883-GHz Cloud Radiometer

Adventure and Performance in Space

Dong L. Wu and The IceCube Team

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

[5th Workshop on Advanced RF Sensors and Remote Sensing Instruments, ARSI' 17](#)

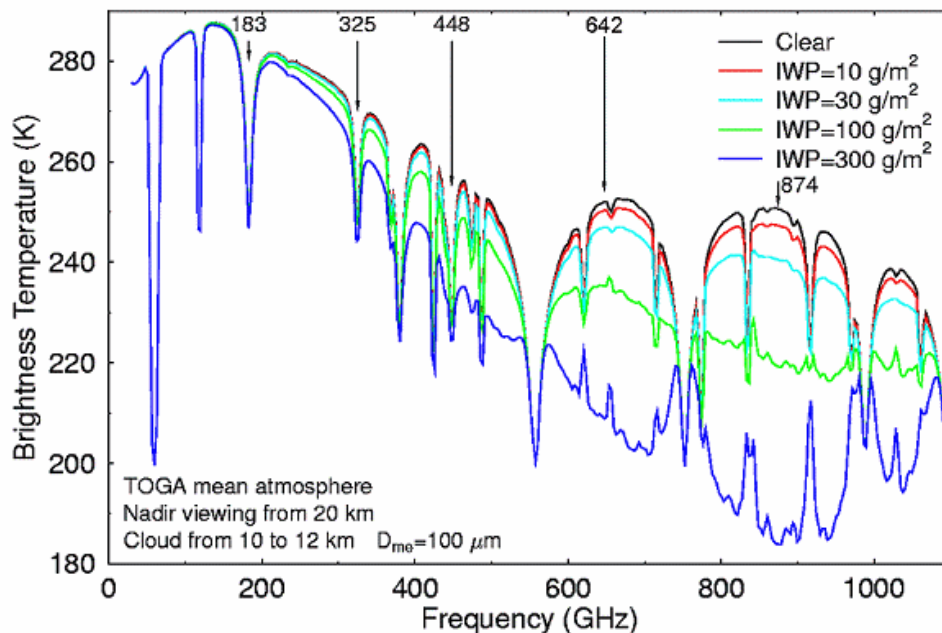
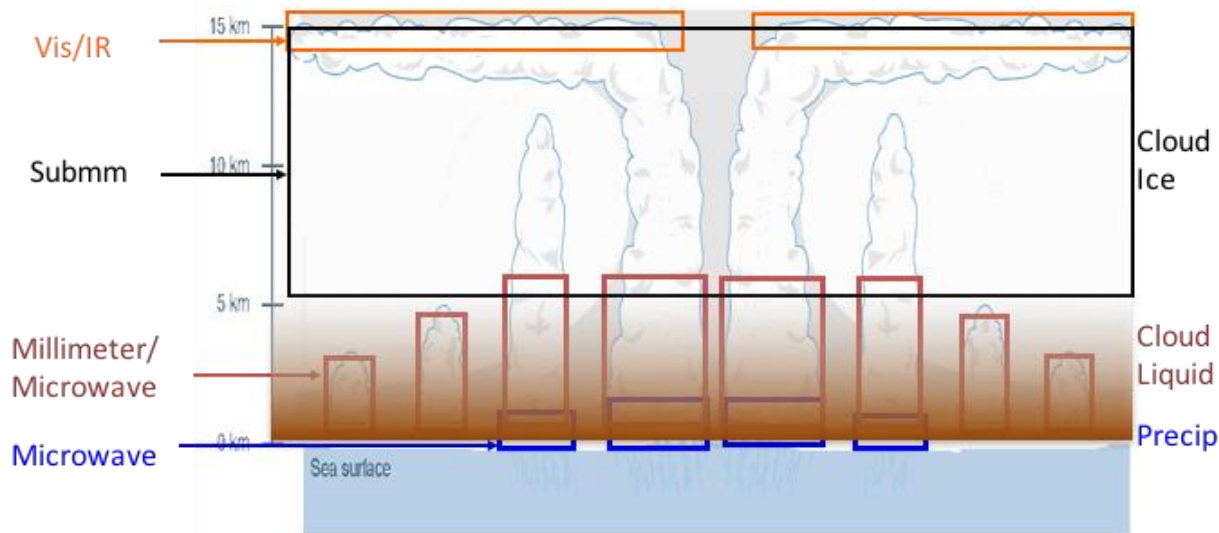
September 12, 2017

Noordwijk, The Netherlands

Motivations



- Submm-wave cloud radiometer to fill cloud ice gap in the atmosphere
- Spaceflight demonstration of a commercial 883-GHz receiver for technology maturation (TRL 5->7)
- Utilization of emerging cubesat platform for space access and fast development cycle

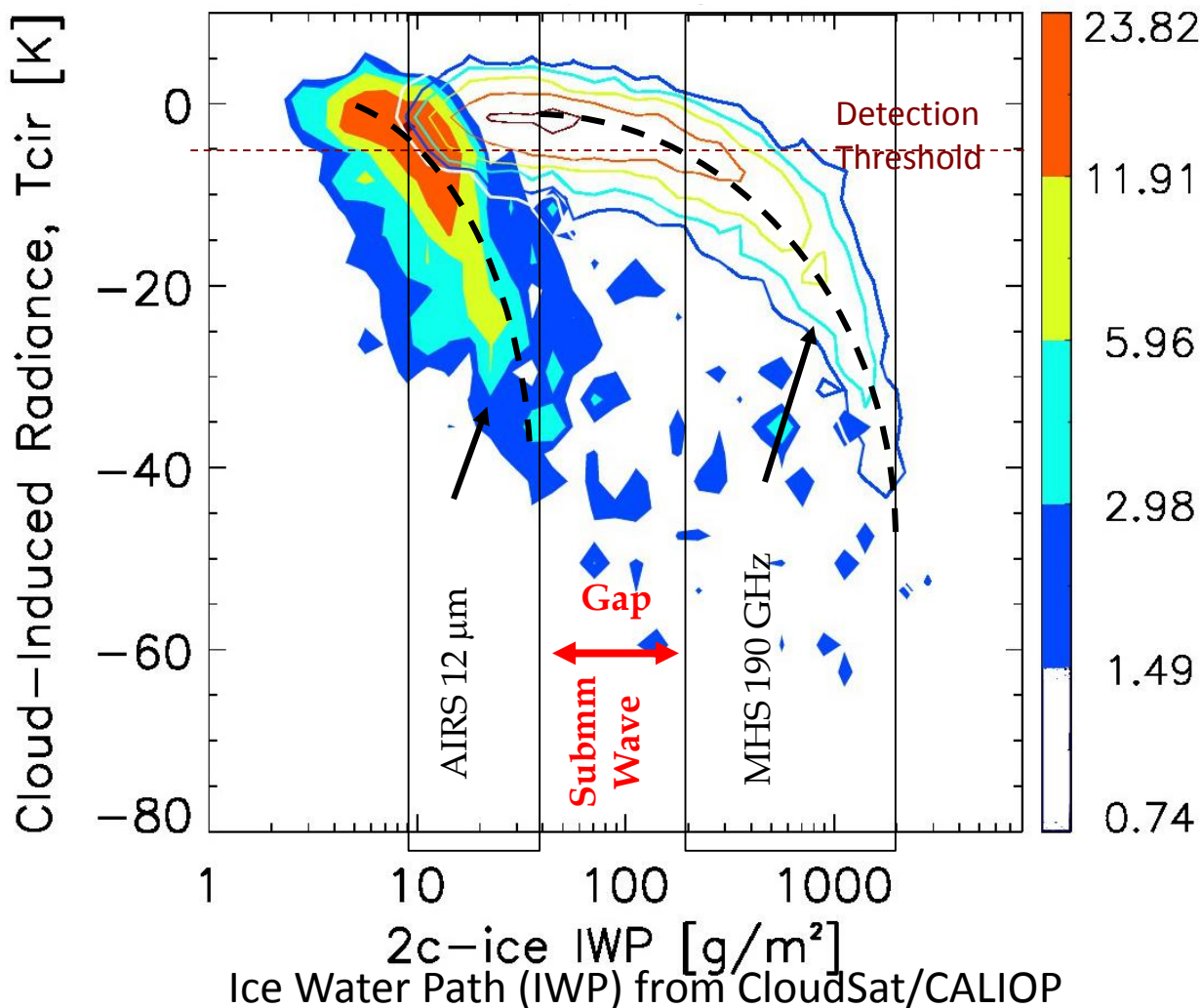


Cloud Ice Sensitivity Gap

$$T_{\text{cir}} = T_{\text{b}} - T_{\text{b_clear}}$$

Cloud Ice Sensitivity Gap

PDF $\times 10^3$



- Clouds, ice clouds in particular, are a major source of uncertainty in climate models
- Submm-wave sensors fill the sensitivity gap between MW and IR.
- Cloud microphysical properties (particle size) account for ~200% of measurement uncertainty.

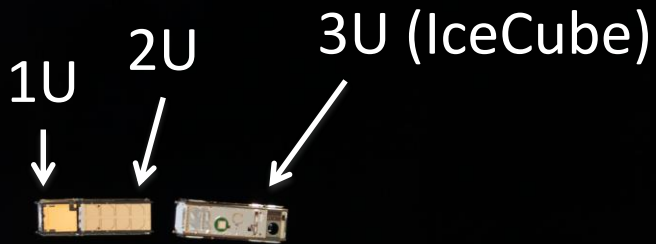


IceCube's Journey to Space

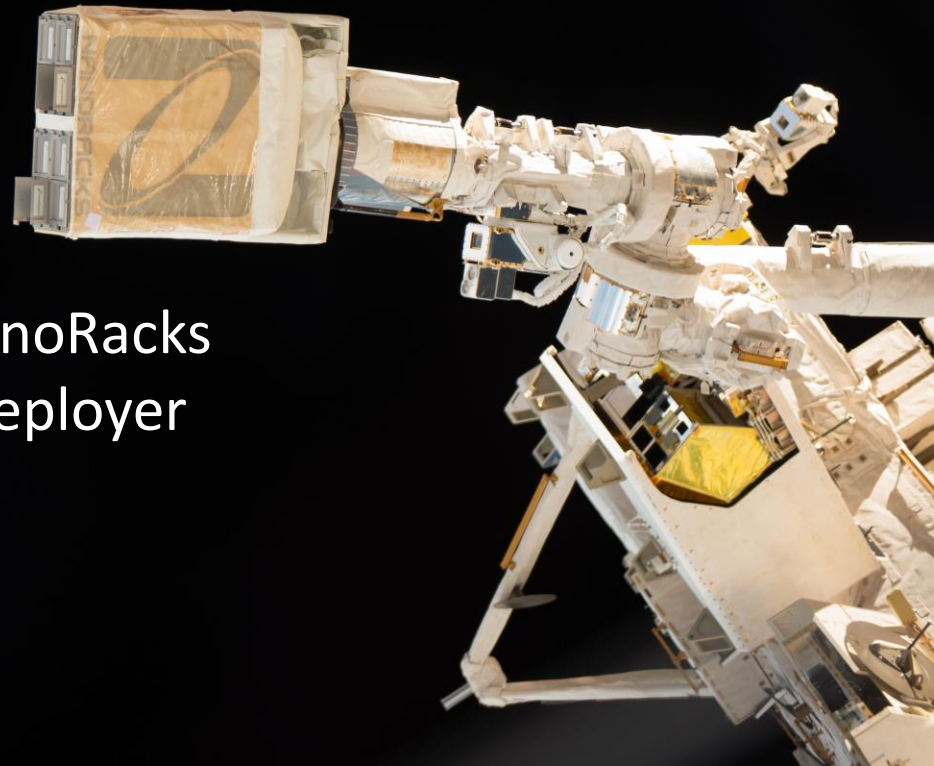
A Successful Story for Fast-Track Technology Development and Science Research

- 04/2014 Project start
- 04/2016 Payload delivered
- 12/2016 Delivery to NanoRacks (cubesat launcher)
- 4/19/2017 Launched to ISS
- 5/16/2017 Jettisoned from ISS and contacted at WFF
- 6/6/2017 First light
- 6/9-18:19:49 IceCube within 23m from CubeSat HOOPEO
- 6/18-7/20 Daytime-only observations
- 7/17/2017 First 883-GHz cloud radiance map
- 8/2-present Daytime-only observations

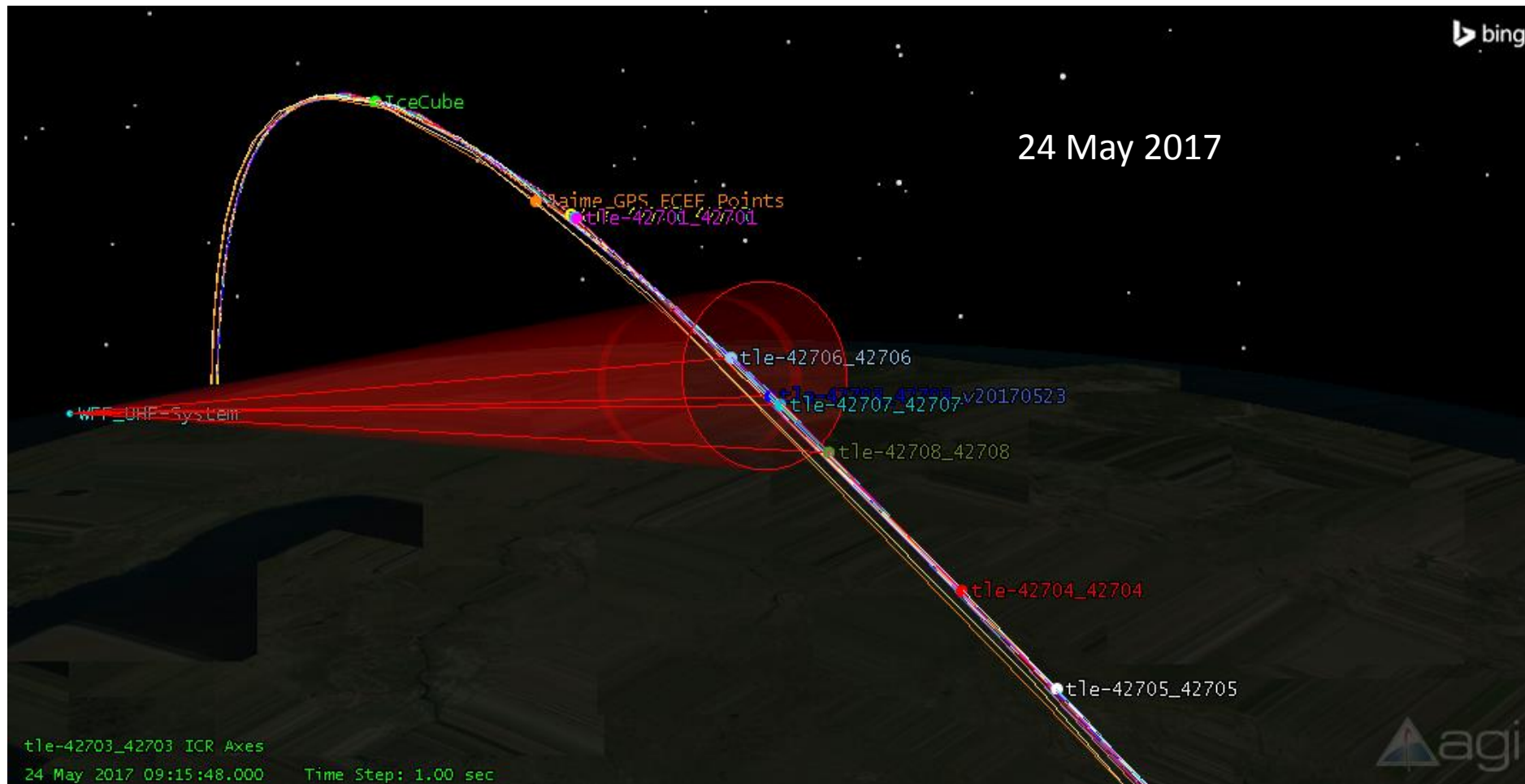
IceCube Released from ISS on May 16, 2017



NanoRacks
Deployer



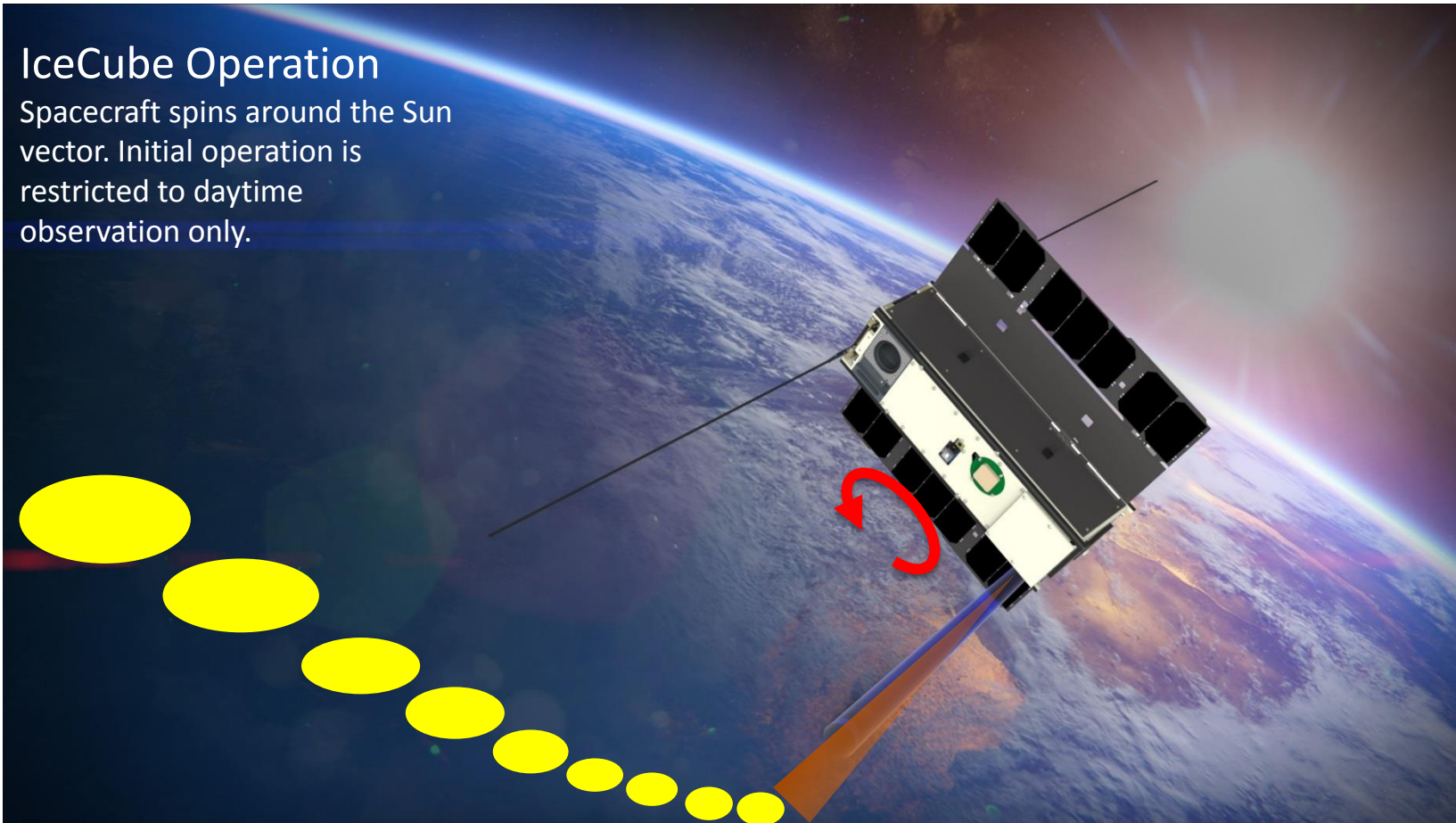
Telemetry Ground Station: Wallops Flight Facility (WFF)



Operation

IceCube Operation

Spacecraft spins around the Sun vector. Initial operation is restricted to daytime observation only.

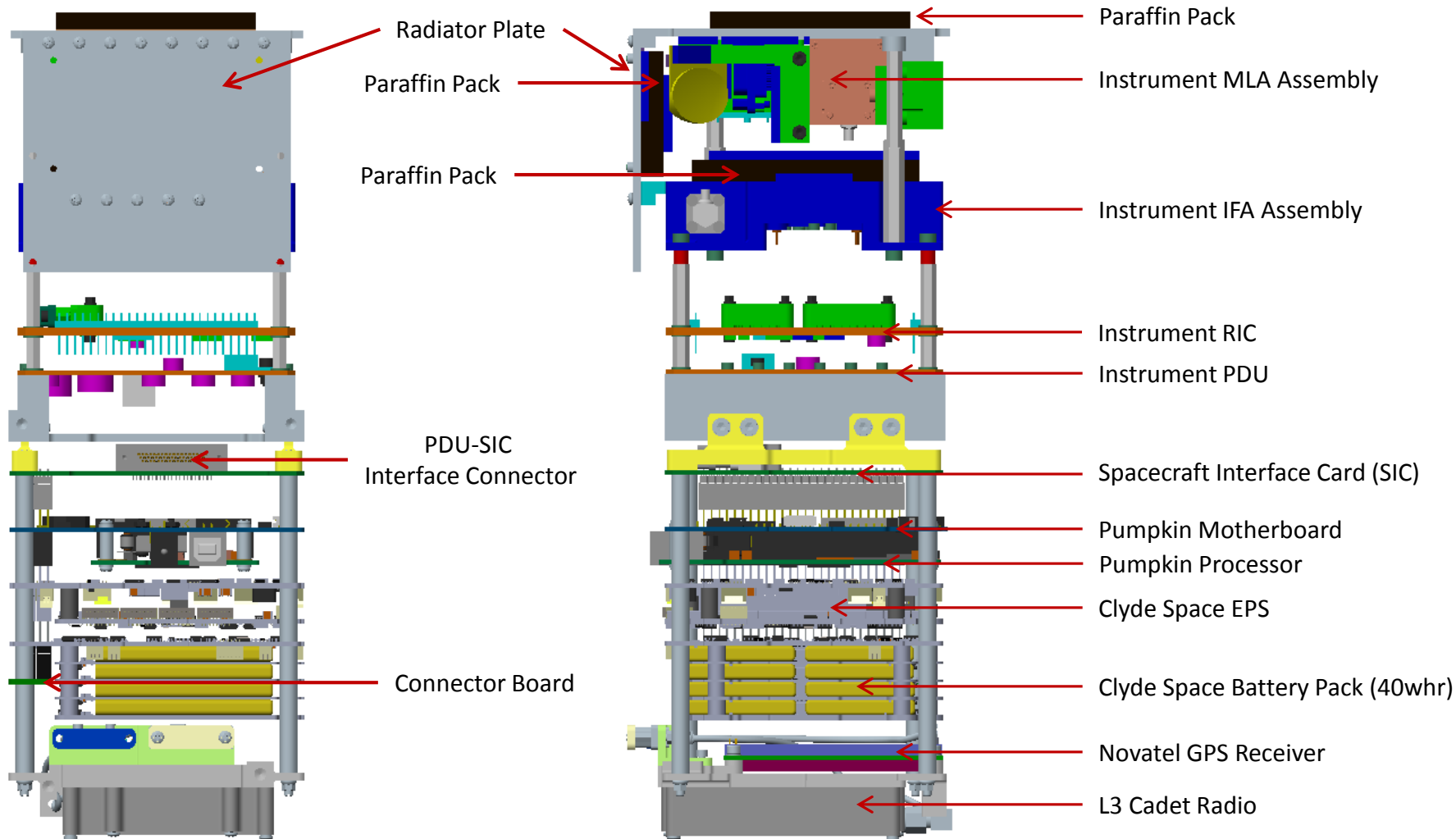


CubeSat Internal Layout

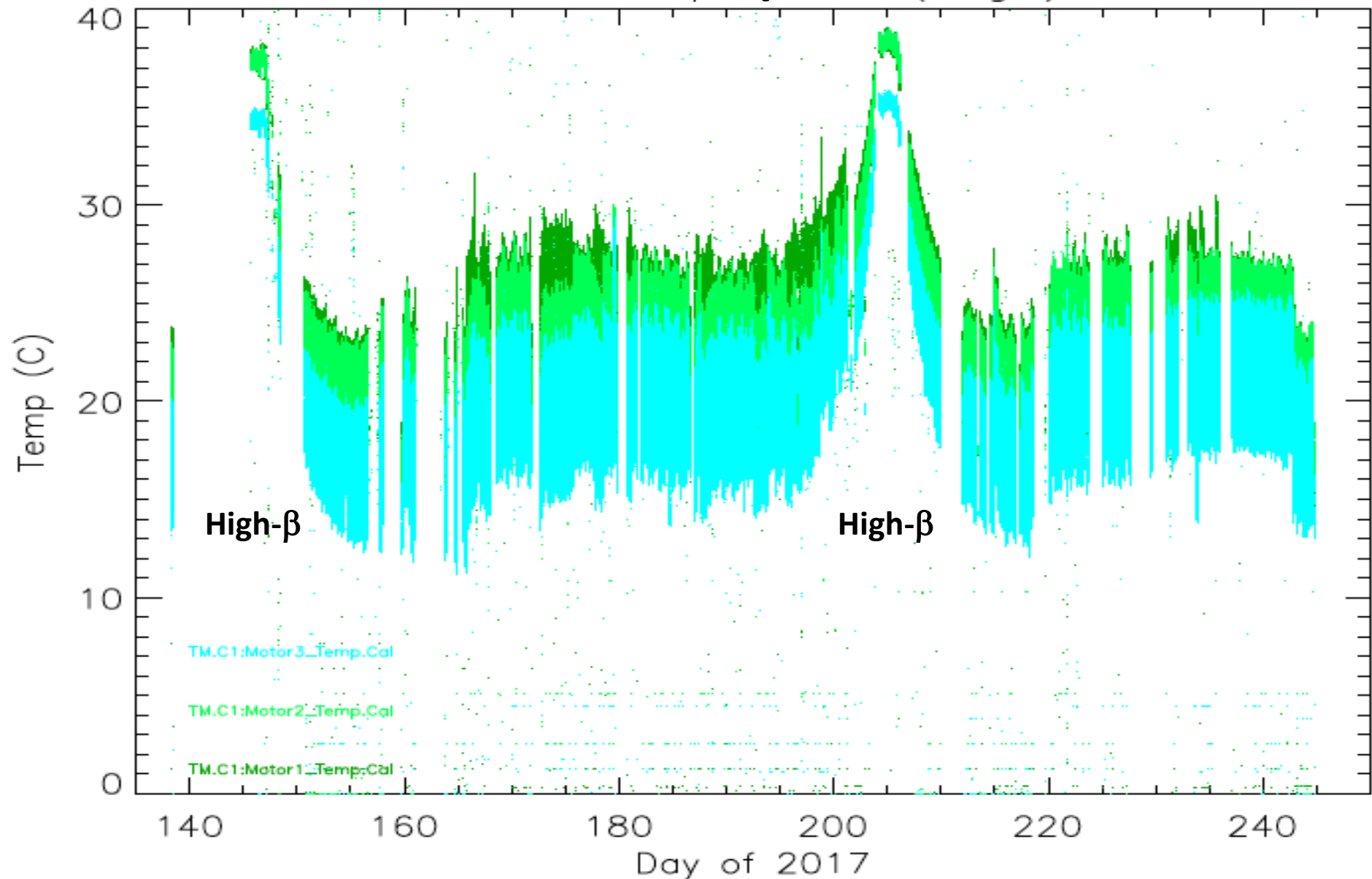


Total
Mass: 4 kg
Volume: 3 U
Power: 18 W

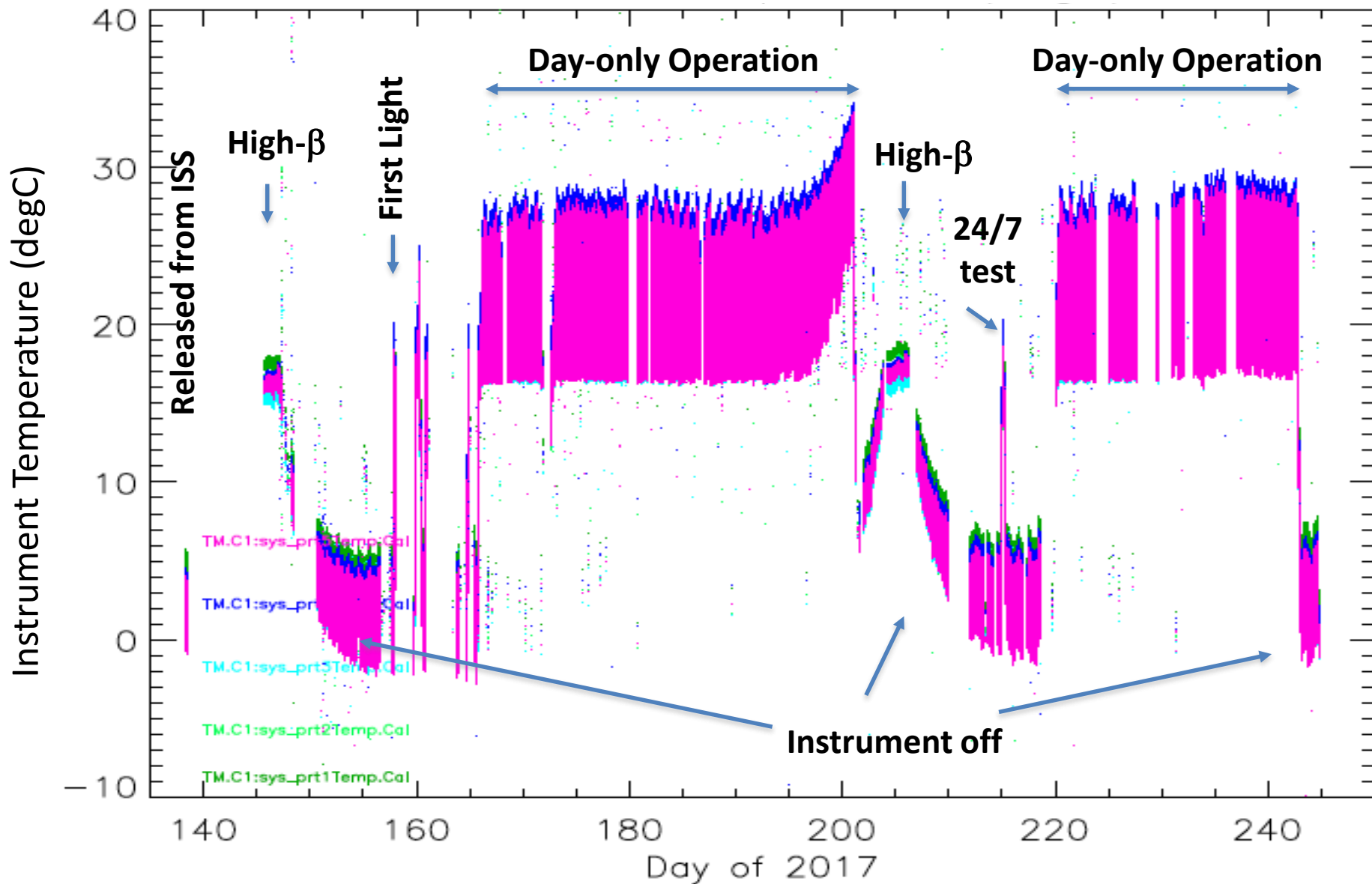
Instrument:
Mass: 1.0 kg
Volume: 1.3 U
Power: 5.6 W



Motor Temperature



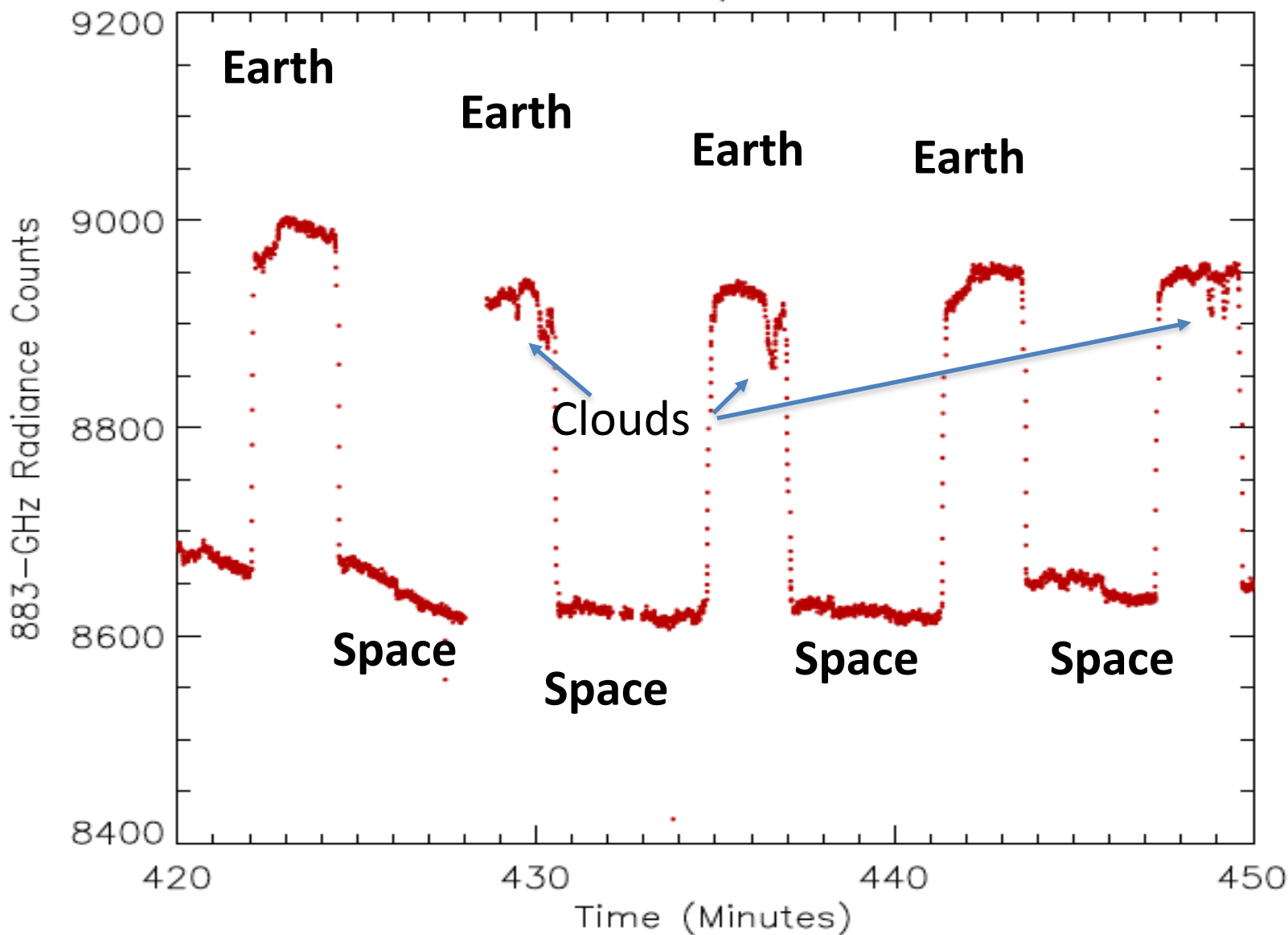
Instrument Temperature



First Light from the 883-GHz Radiometer

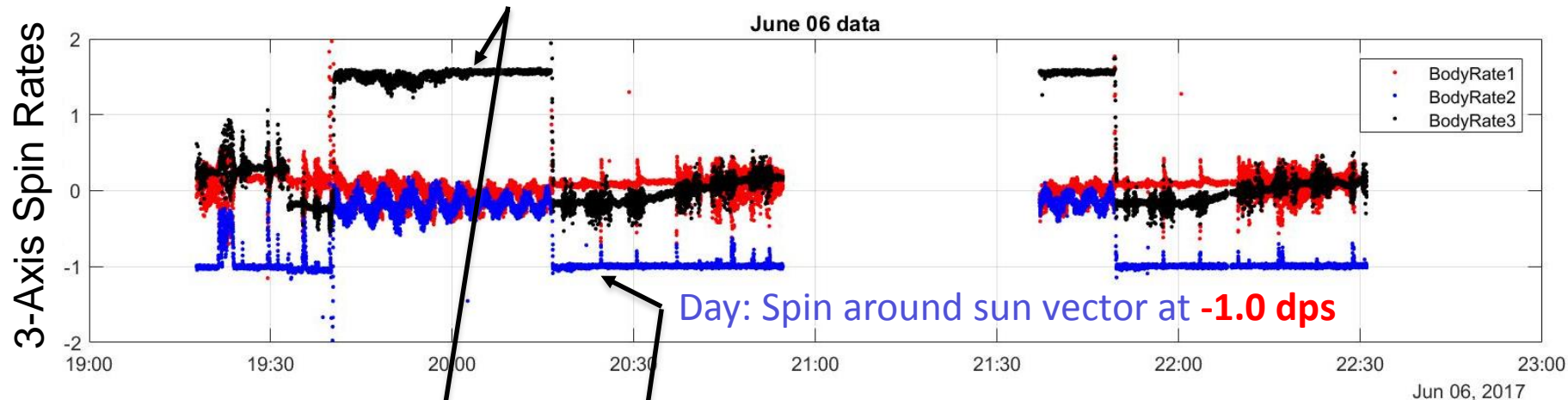


June 6, 2017

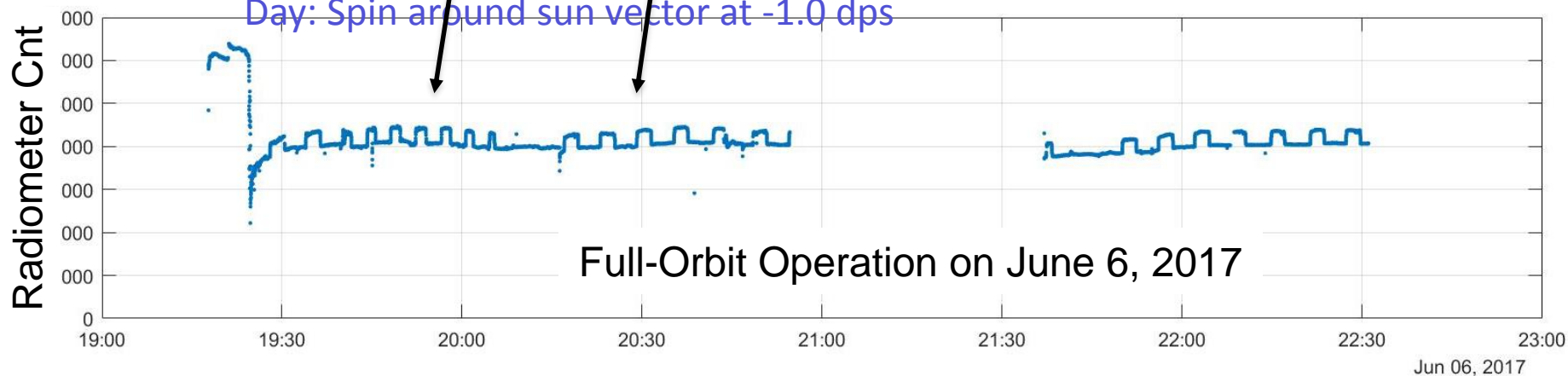


First Light Operation: Spin Rates

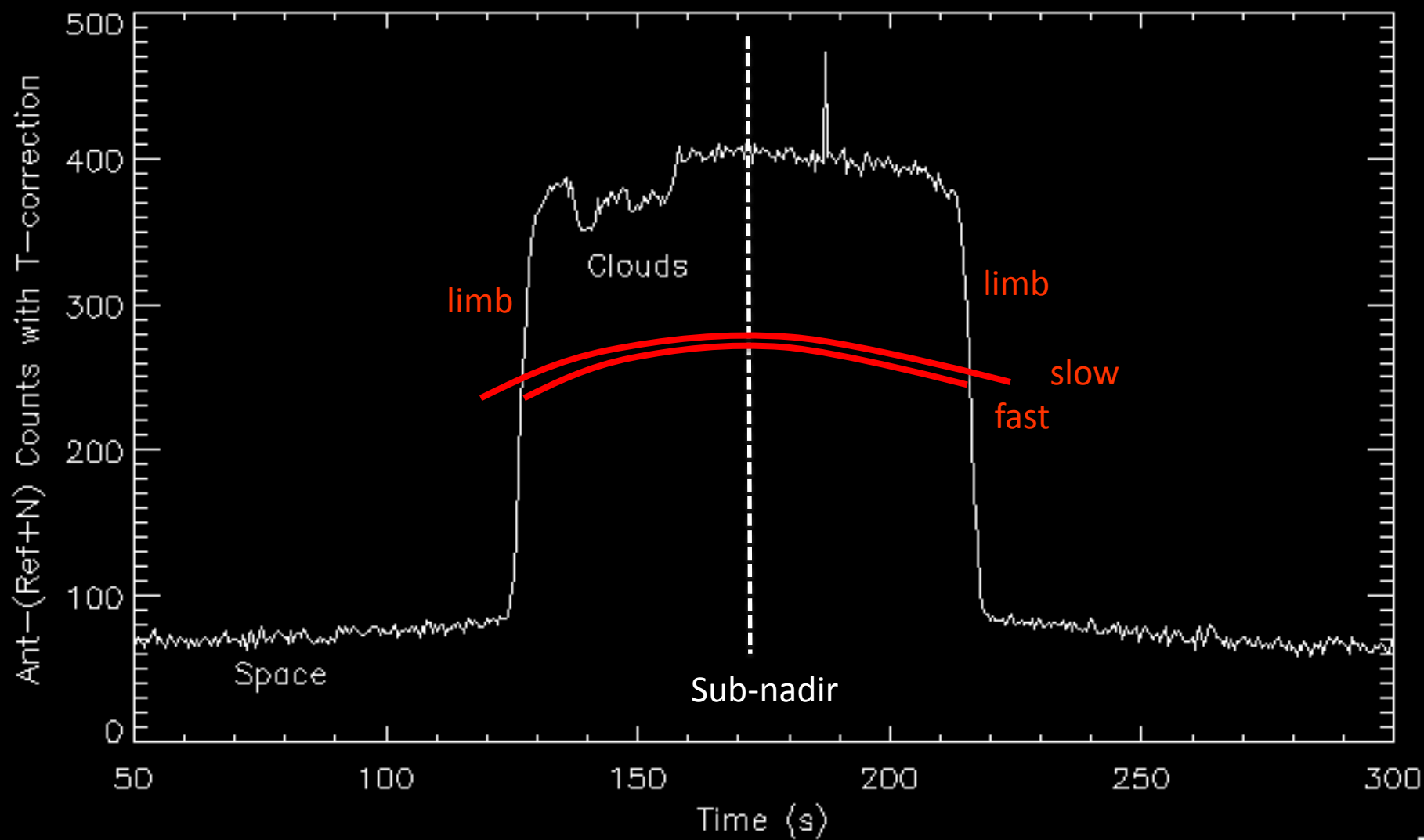
Night: Spin around geomagnetic field at **1.5 dps**



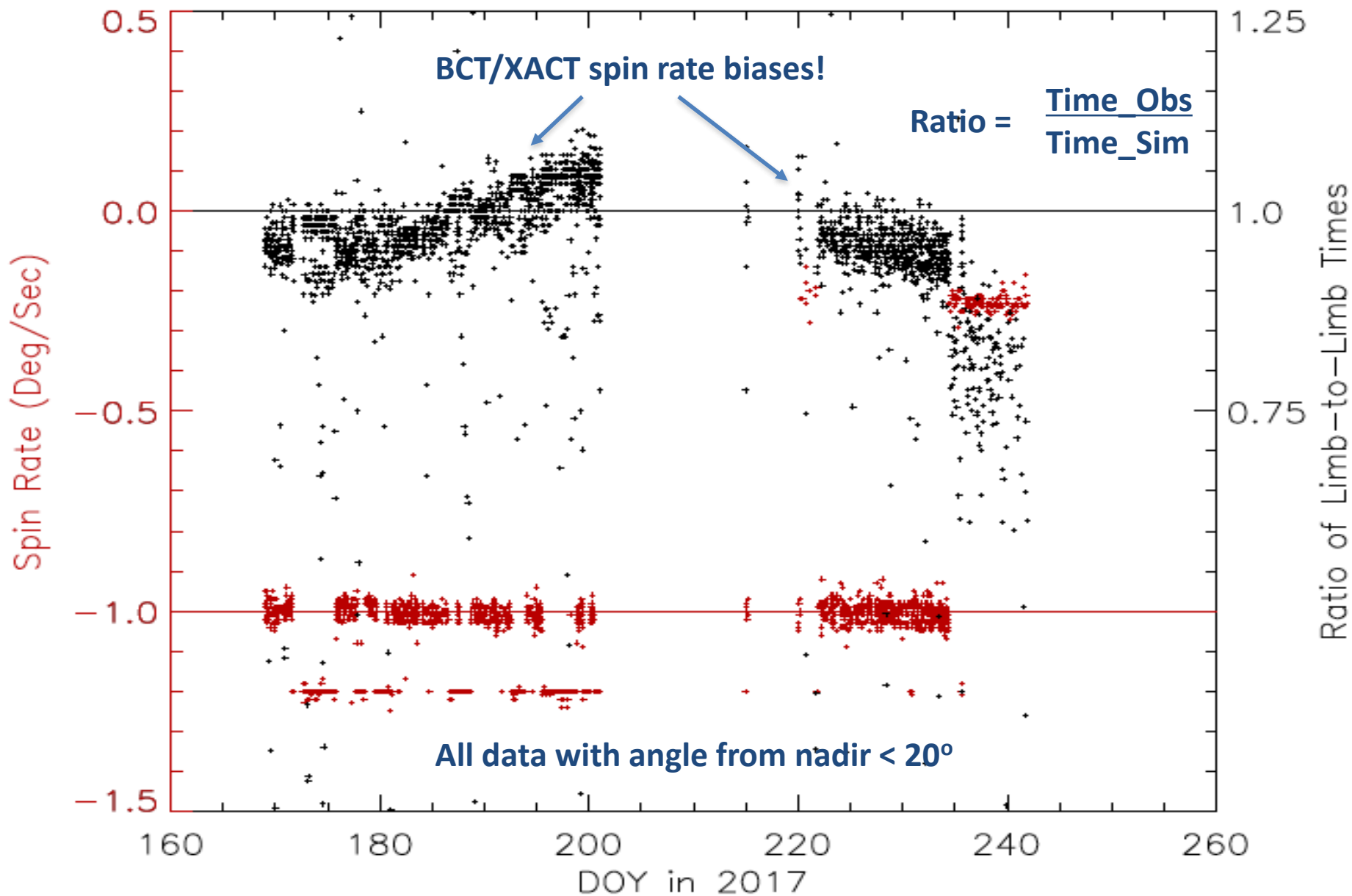
Day: Spin around sun vector at **-1.0 dps**



Pointing: Limb-to-Limb Time



Spin Rate Errors

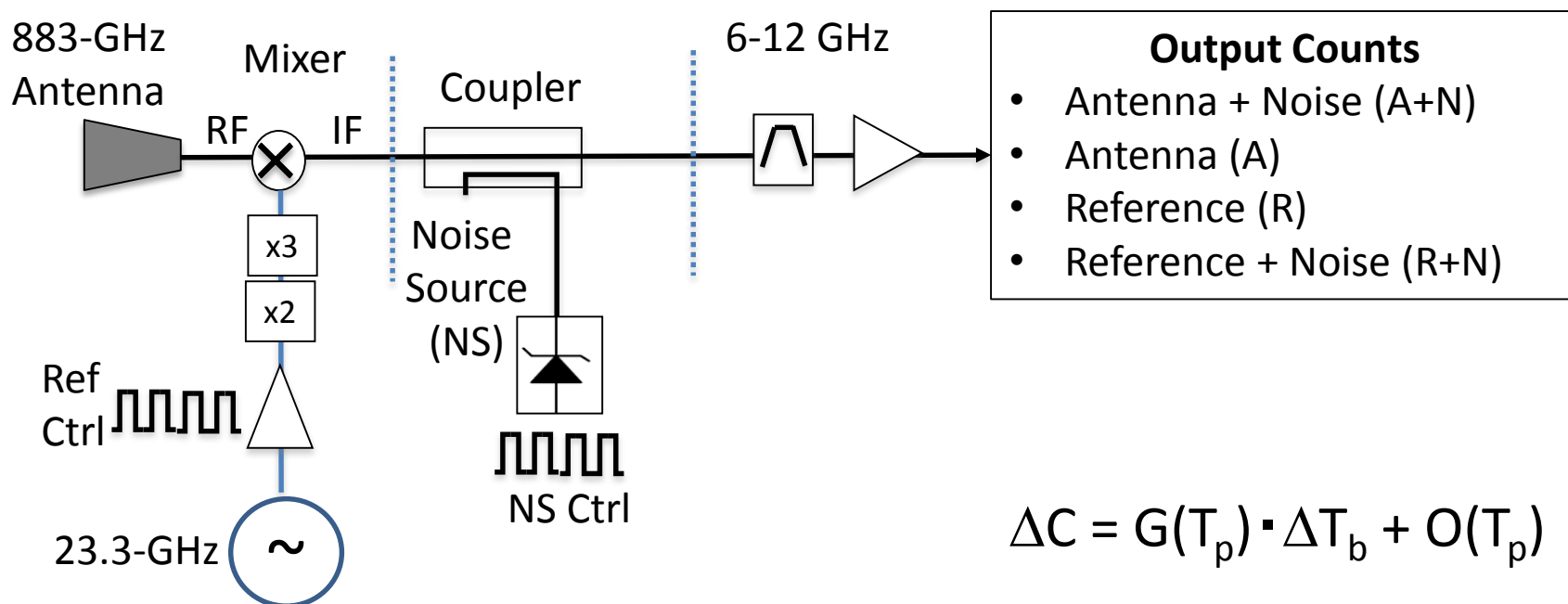




Radiometric Calibration and Cloud Detection with the 883-GHz Radiometer

IceCube 883-GHz Radiometer

Gain model: $G(T_p)$

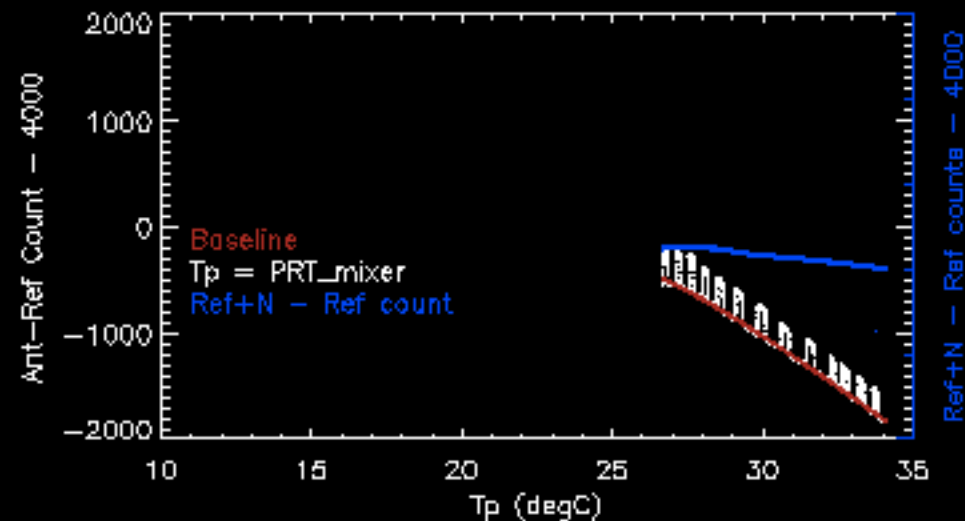


Space Radiance Calibration

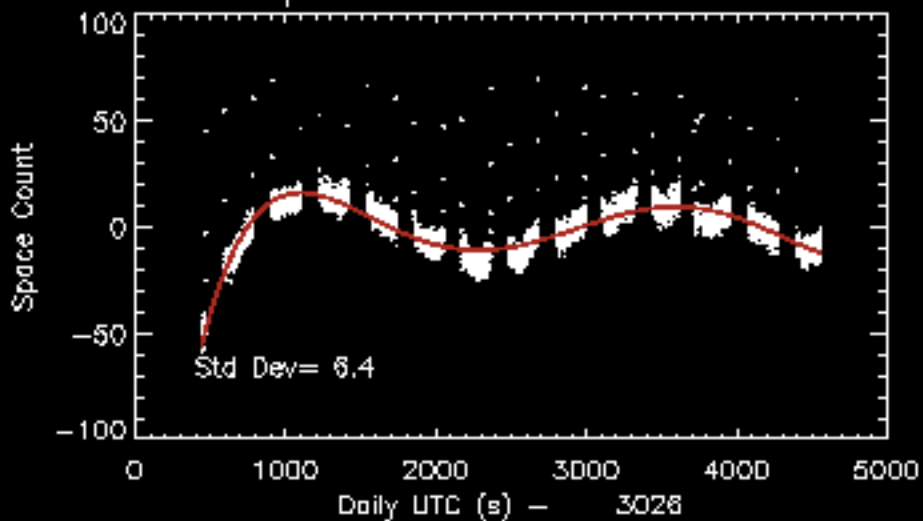


IDL 0

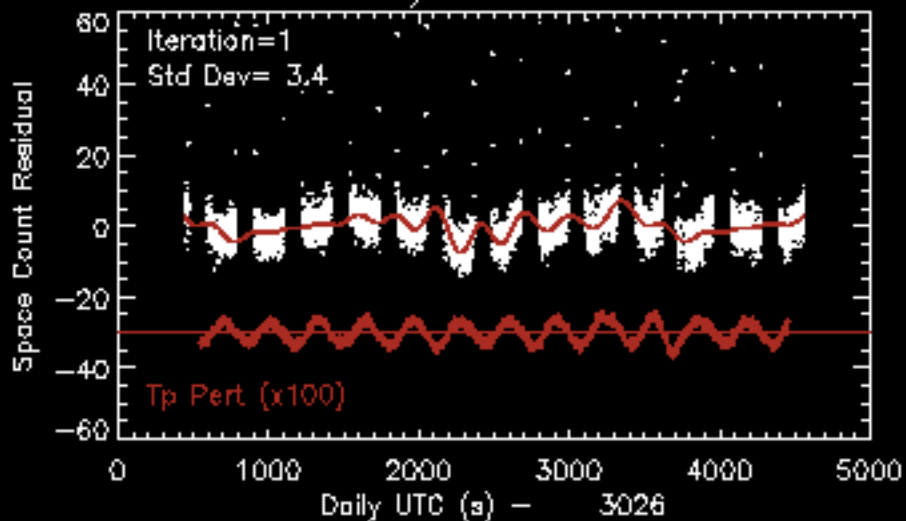
20170720_1.csv Orbital Section= 601



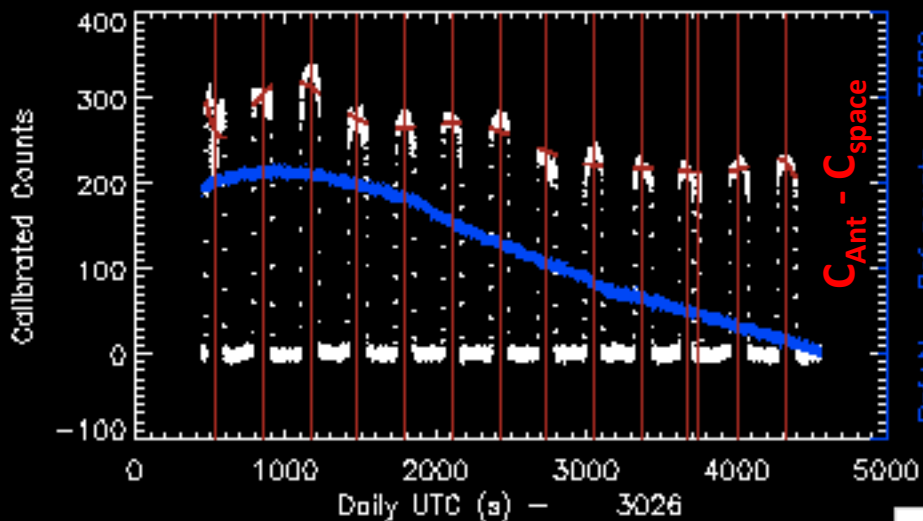
Space Counts minus Baseline



After Polynomial Correction

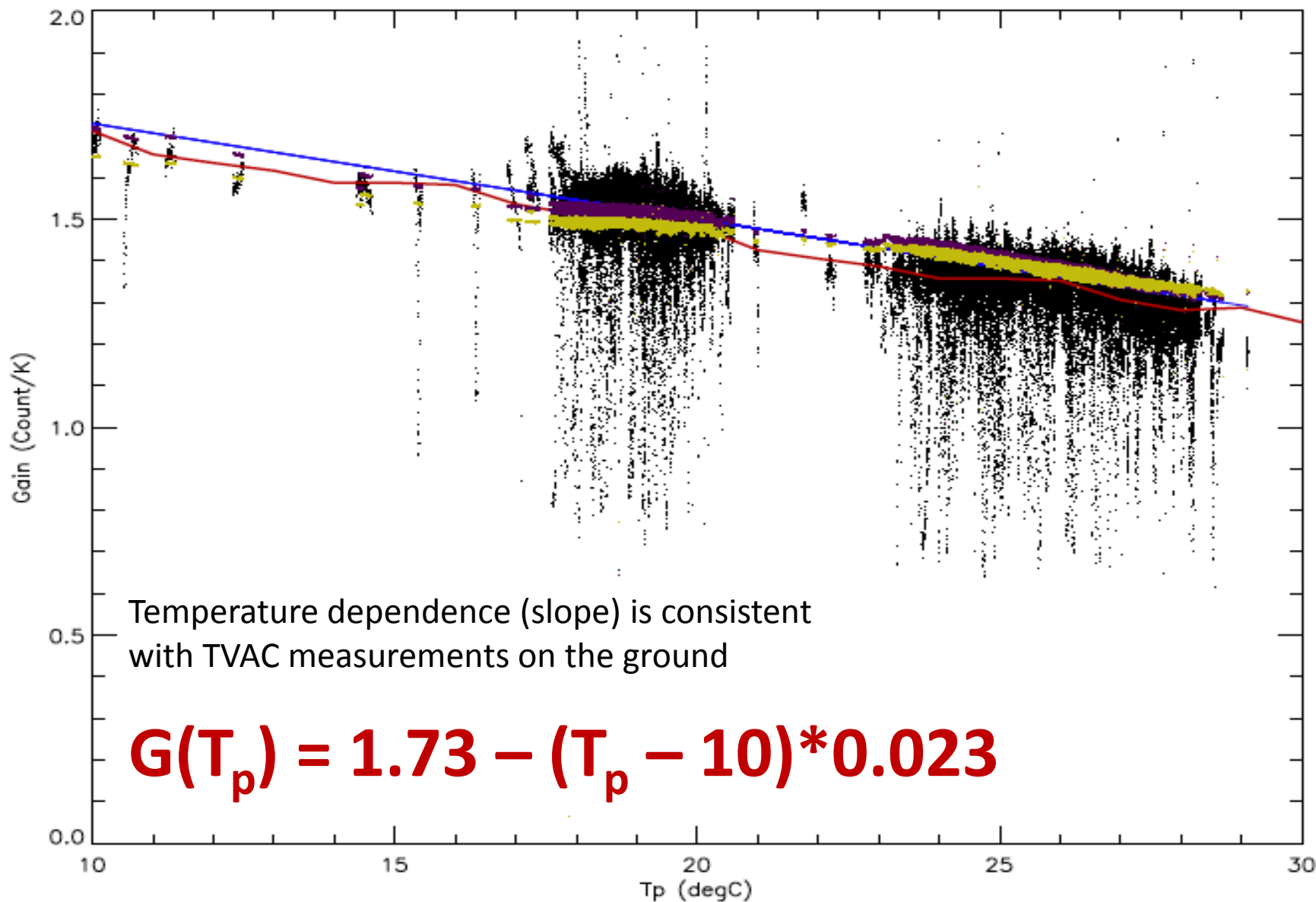


After All Corrections



883-GHz Receiver Gain Model

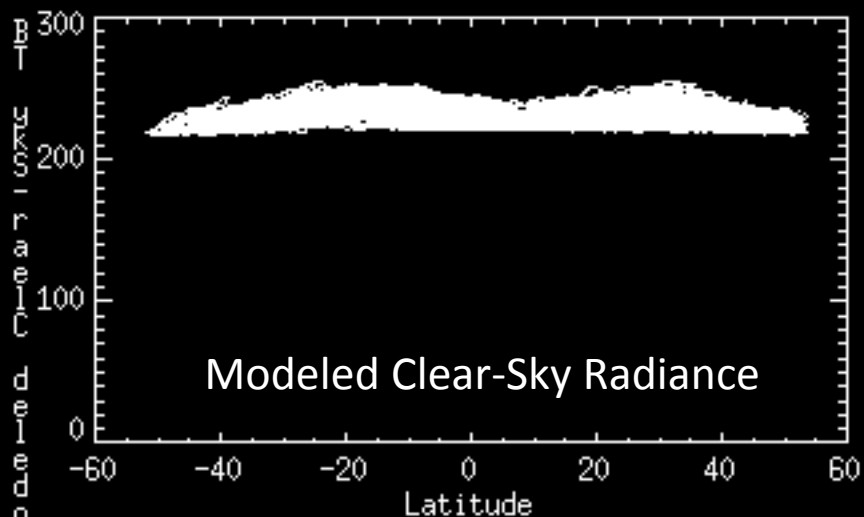
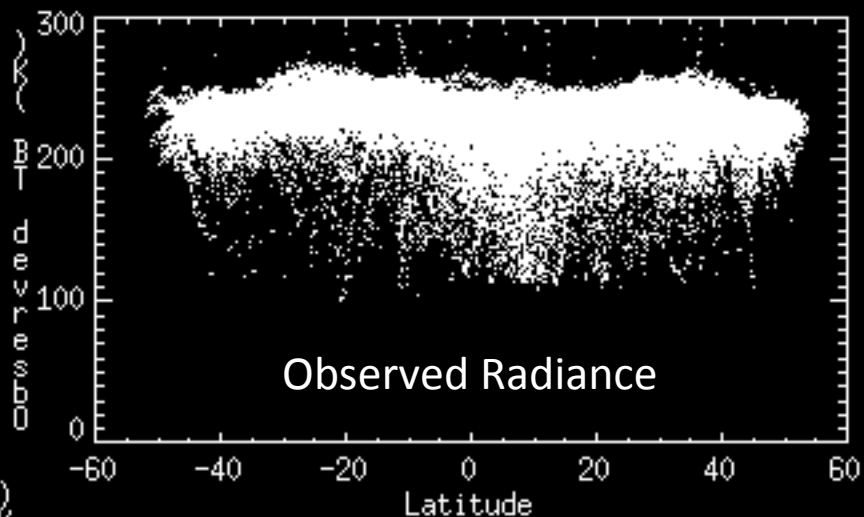
(A Function of Temperature T_p)



Cloud Detection

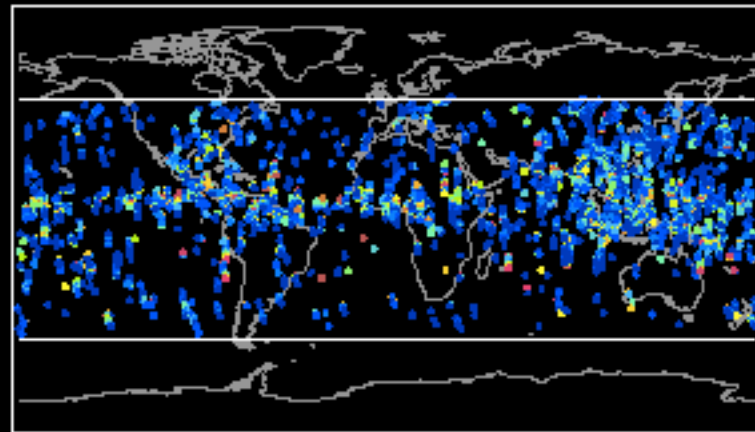
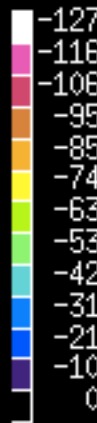
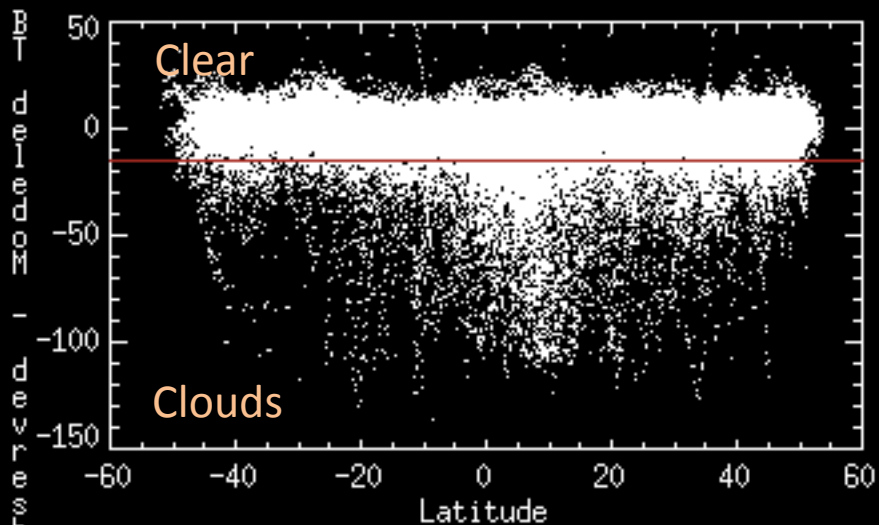


IDL 0



All with View Angle < 50°

20170620 to 20170702

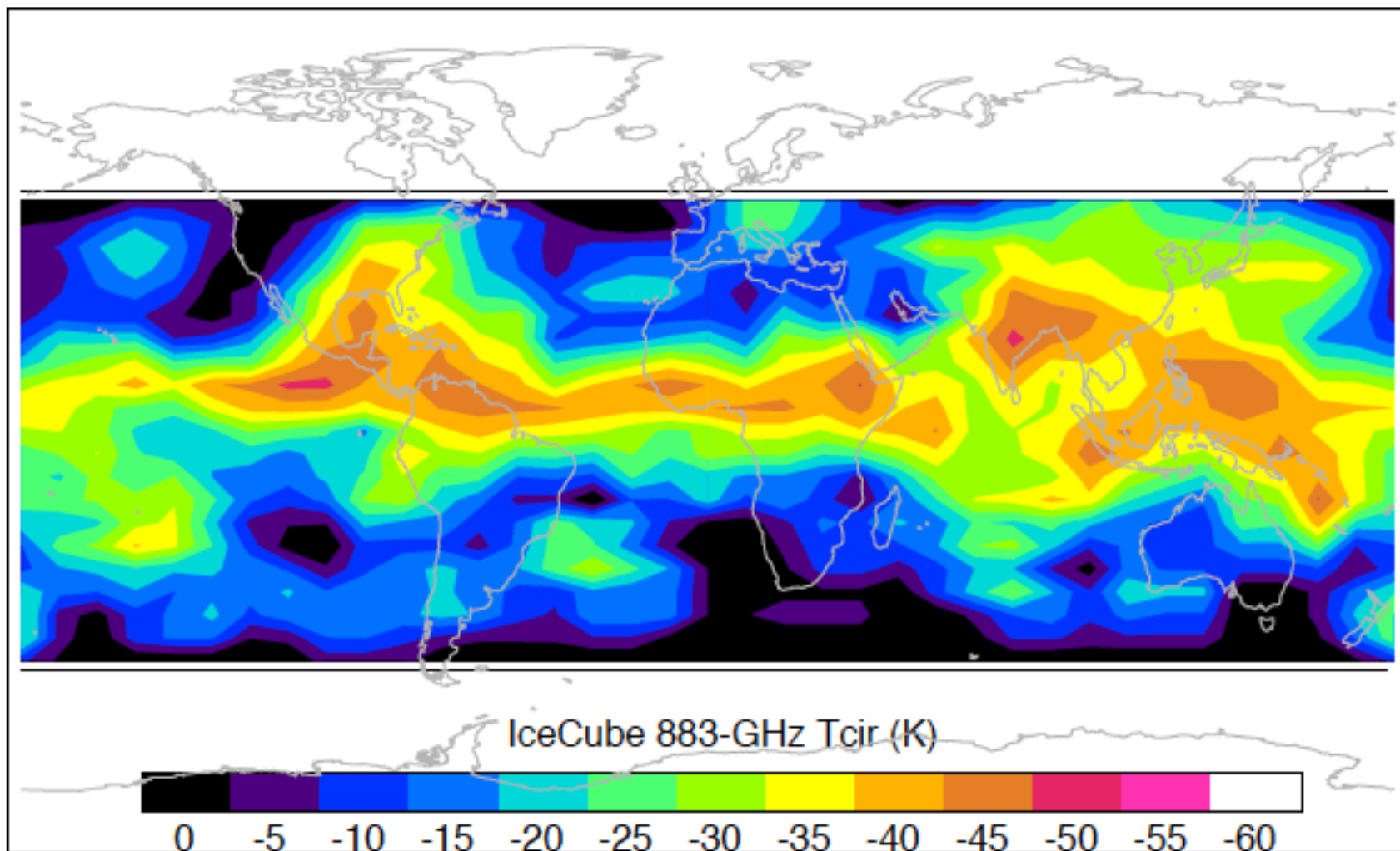


$$T_{cir} = TB_{obs} - TB_{model} \text{ (K)}$$

First 883-GHz Cloud Radiance Map



IceCube Cloud-Induced Radiance (T_{cir})
During 20170620 to 20170702



Summary



- IceCube is a pathfinder to use risky cubesat platforms for tech demo and future science constellation missions.
 - All ground tests suggested that it SHOULD WORK.
 - Fast (<3 years from TRL5) development and return on investment
- Cubesats can spin and deliver science! IceCube is challenging many advertised specs of BCT/XACT for a better product.
- In-flight thermal variability of IceCube is larger than expected.
 - Instrument is calibratable for cloud sciences.
 - More stable system is preferred and achievable.
- Calibration for future constellation missions:
 - Balance between flag-ship (fewer, complex, and expensive) and cubesat sensors (multiple, simple, and inexpensive)
 - Radiometric calibration transfer (i.e., accuracy) using radiative transfer models and simultaneous nadir overpass (SNO)



IceCube Team

Payload

Du Toit, Nelis	MEI
Ehsan, Negar	555
Fetter, Lula (Lu)	562
Horgan, Kevin	555
Hudson, Derek	555
Lucey, Jared	555
Lu, Daniel	555
Macmurphy, Shawn	562
Marlow, Steven	544
Pellerano, Armi	563
Ortiz-Acosta, Melyane	563
Racette, Paul	555
Solly, Michael	562
Topper, Alyson	561
Wong, Mark (Englin)	564

Abresch, Brian	569
Azimi, Behnam	596
Choi, Mike	545
Coleman, Alexander	569
Cervantes, Ben	589
Corbin, Brian	569
Cote, Jerry	569/ASRC
Daisey, Ted	548
Davis, C. Ray	840/LJT
Duer, Con	569
Duran-Aviles, Carlos	564
Esper, Jaime	592
Flaherty, Brooks	569
Freeman, Jerry	569

CubeSat and Operation

Juan Rodriguez-Ruiz	545
Lewis, Christopher	569
Hart, Henry	569
Hudeck, John	548
Heatwole, Scott	598
Johnson, Tom	800
Mast, William	598
Parks, Timothy	840/LJT
Pollack, Eric	589
Purdy, Christopher	589
Simpson, Joel	598
Stancil, Robert K.	589
Reddersen, Kurt	ASRC

Resource Analysts: August, Marion (613/SSAI); Whetzel, Linda (610/InuTeq)

Virginia Diode Inc (VDI): Hesler, Jeff; Bryerton, Eric; Retzloff, Steven; Neff, Chuck **NanoRacks:** Brown, Conor

Science/Algorithms: Aksoy, Mustafa (555/USRA); Gong, Jie (613/USRA); Liu, David (614/SSAI); Yang, Ping (TAMU);

Co-Op/Interns: Bain, Jessica; Bensman, Jonathan; Cooke, Caitlyn; Hudson, Margaret; Lafata, Brad; Stoker-Sprit, Eric;