

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASA Optical Communications Update

Dr. Jason Mitchell

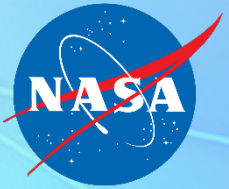
Space Communications and Navigation Program

NASA Space Operations Mission Directorate

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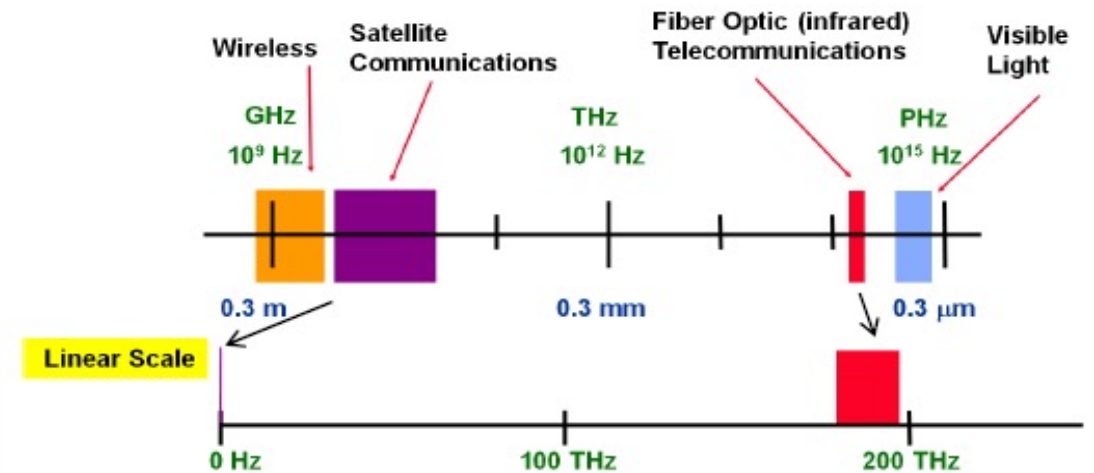
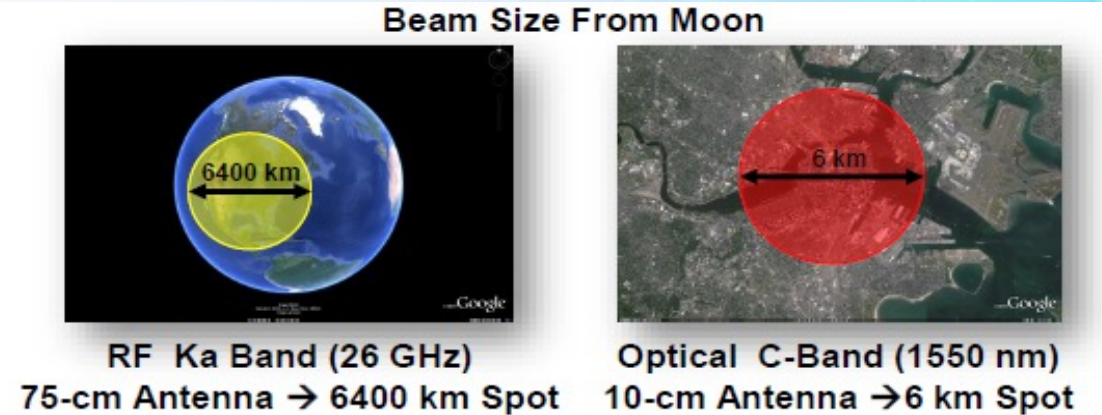
July 2022

Benefits of Optical Communications



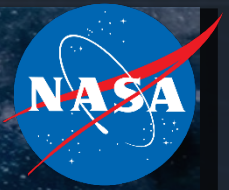
- Extremely narrow beams with small apertures
- Small, low power terminals
- Unlimited, unregulated spectrum
- High data rates
 - Provides high speed real-time data (e.g. for video)
 - Enables shorter contact times
 - Delivers large data volume over the duration of mission

Historic Challenges:
beam pointing, efficient transmitters and receivers, high bandwidth processing, atmospheric effects



NASA wants to build upon the success of the 2013 Lunar Laser Communications Demonstration (LLCD) and previous efforts

Optical Communications Technology Demonstrations



From Near Earth/Moon

LCRD

1.244 Gbps
Optical Relay
(622 Mbps RF down)

O2O

Lunar: 250/20 Mbps

ILLUMA-T on ISS

1.244 Gbps / 155 Mbps
Relay User (ISS)

TBIRD

2U CubeSat Payload
2TB On-board Storage
200 Gbps LEO to Earth

Lunar Relay

Coherent optical:
5+/1 Gbps

LCOT

Low-Cost
Optical
Terminal

LCRD
2021

TBIRD
2022

ILLUMA-T
2023

O2O
2024

Lunar Relay
TBD

To Deep Space

DSOC Gen-1 User Terminal

DSOC on Discovery Psyche
Asteroid Mission
267 Mbps / 1.6 kbps maximum
1 Mbps @ 2.6 AU to Palomar
~2 Mbps @ 2.6 AU w/ RF/optical

RF/Optical Hybrid Antenna

Integrate 8-m optical
apertures into a DSN
34m Beam Waveguide
antenna

Psyche/DSOC Optical User Terminal
(TBD 2023+)

Advanced DSOC Optical User
Terminal (2026+)

SCaN's Technology Timeline: From Near Earth/Moon to Deep Space

