An automated procedure has been developed to derive relevant factors, which can increase the ability to produce objective, repeatable methods for determining aerodynamic surface roughness. Aerodynamic surface roughness is used for many applications, like atmospheric dispersive models and wind-damage models. For this technique, existing lidar data was used that was originally collected for terrain analysis, and demonstrated that surface roughness values can be automatically derived, and then subsequently utilized in disaster-management and homeland-security models.

A method for real-time detection of dust devils at a given location is based on identifying the abrupt, temporary decreases in atmospheric pressure that are characteristic of dust devils as they travel through that location. The method was conceived for use in a study of dust devils on the Martian surface, where bandwidth limitations encourage the transmission of only those blocks of data that are most likely to contain information about features of interest, such as dust devils. The method, which is a form of intelligent data compression, could readily be adapted to use for the same purpose in scientific investigation of dust devils on Earth.

In this method, the readings of an atmospheric-pressure sensor are repeatedly digitized, recorded, and processed by an algorithm that looks for extreme deviations from a continually updated model of the current pressure environment. The question in formulating the algorithm is how to model current “normal” observations and what minimum magnitude deviation can be considered sufficiently anomalous as to indicate the presence of a dust devil. There is no single, simple answer to this question: any answer necessarily entails a compromise between false detections and misses.

For the original Mars application, the answer was sought through analysis of sliding time windows of digitized pressure readings. Windows of 5-, 10-, and 15-minute durations were considered. The windows were advanced in increments of 30 seconds. Increments of other sizes can also be used, but computational cost increases as the increment decreases and analysis is performed more frequently. Pressure models were defined using a polynomial fit to the data within the windows. For example, the figure depicts pressure readings from a 10-minute window wherein the model was defined by a third-degree polynomial fit to the readings and dust devils were identified as negative deviations larger than both 3 standard deviations (from the mean) and 0.05 mbar in magnitude. An algorithm embodying the detection scheme of this example was found to yield a miss rate of just 8 percent and a false-detection rate of 57 percent when evaluated on historical pressure-sensor data collected by the Mars Pathfinder lander. Since dust devils occur infrequently over the course of a mission, prioritizing observations that contain successful detections could greatly conserve bandwidth allocated to a given mission. This technique can be used on future Mars landers and rovers, such as Mars Phoenix and the Mars Science Laboratory.

This work was done by Kiri Wagstaff of Caltech for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page1), NPO-44724.
eters that are required to calculate the estimated surface roughness for a specified area. By using this algorithm, aero-
dynamic surface roughness values in urban areas can then be extracted automatically. The user can also adjust the
algorithm for local conditions and lidar characteristics, like summer/winter vegetation and dense/sparse lidar
point spacing. Additionally, the user can also survey variations in surface roughness that occurs due to wind di-
rection; for example, during a hurricane, when wind direction can change dramatically, this variable can be ex-
tremely significant.

In its current state, the algorithm calculates an estimated surface roughness for a square kilometer area; techniques
using the lidar data to calculate the surface roughness for a "point," whereby only roughness elements that are up-
stream from the point of interest are used and the wind direction is a vital concern, are being investigated. This technol-
ogical advancement will improve the reliability and accuracy of models that use and incorporate surface roughness.

This work was done by Donald Holland of Science Systems and Applications, Inc., for Stennis Space Center.

Inquiries concerning this technology should be addressed to the Intellectual Property Manager, Stennis Space Center, 228-688-1929. Refer to SSC-00296-1, volume and number of this NASA Tech Briefs issue, and the page number.

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**DSN Data Visualization Suite**

**NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California**

The DSN Data Visualization Suite is a set of computer programs and reusable Application Programming Interfaces
(APIs) that assist in the visualization and analysis of Deep Space Network (DSN) spacecraft-tracking data, which
can include predicted and actual values of downlink frequencies, uplink frequencies, and antenna-pointing angles
in various formats that can include tables of values and polynomial coefficients. The data can also include lists of
antenna-pointing events, lists of antenna-limit events, and schedules of tracking activities.

To date, analysis and correlation of these intricately related data before and after tracking have been difficult and
time-consuming. The DSN Data Visualization Suite enables operators to quickly diagnose tracking-data prob-
lems before, during, and after tracking. The Suite provides interpolation on demand and plotting of DSN tracking
data, correlation of all data on a given temporal point, and display of data with color coding configurable by users. The
suite thereby enables rapid analysis of the data prior to transmission of the data to DSN control centers. At the con-
trol centers, the same suite enables operators to validate the data before committing the data to DSN subsystems.
This software is also Web-enabled to afford its capabilities to international space agencies.

This program was written by Bach X. Bui and Mark R. Malhotra of Caltech and Richard M. Kim of Northrop Grum-
man Corp. for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

This software is available for commercial licensing. Please contact Karina Edmonds of the California Institute of Technology at (626) 395-2322. Refer to NPO-45758.