



Icepod Technical Specifications







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1. Introduction:



Icepod operating on a New York Air National Guard LC-130

Icepod is a modular data collection and acquisition system designed to carry multiple airborne sensors on a C-130 Hercules Aircraft without special-to-type modifications to the airframe. It can be operated by a single, moderately technical person and can be installed and removed from an aircraft in less than a day. The Icepod system consists of the following main components:

Outside:

- 1. Door Plug
- 2. SABIR Arm
- 3. Sensor Pod and Sensors

Inside:

- 4. Avionics Rack (Data Acquisition)
- 5. Power Rack (UPS and power supply conditioning)

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Avionics Rack being installed forward of the port side rear troop door

The baseline configuration is set up for high-resolution, fine-scale temporal monitoring of icesheets, their margins and adjacent ocean processes. Other configurations may include atmospheric process monitoring, measurement of bathymetry in difficult to access locations, temperate climate processes, canopy definition and 'Search and Rescue' to name but a few.

2. Platform Specification

a. Hercules LC-130.

Cruise Altitude:	20,000ft to 28,000ft MSL	
Cruise Speed:	270 knots (true airspeed)	
Survey Elevation with Icepod:	Typically 3000 ft AGL +/- 3%	
Survey Speed:	Typically 170 knots (indicated ground speed)	
Duration:	Up to 10h	
Track Reoccupation:	Typically +/- 100m	
Icepod.		

Weight: Door Plug: 120lb

b.

SABIR Arm: 350lb

Unladen weight of the pod= 154lb

Maximum allowed weight of the Icepod including sensors = 425lb [limitation is currently set by certification. Increase in allowable weight to 600lb expected in 2014].

Volume: The Icepod includes:

Three bays with dimensions of 18" x 24" x 24"

Two Nose Cones with dimensions 20" high by 24" diameter

- *Vibration:* Vibration isolation mounts available. Otherwise Mil Standard 810 G [Procedure details on request]
- *Temperature:* Heat Dissipation via Cold-wall

Heating: Localized pad heaters available

- *Pressure:* Unpressurised
- Sensor Mounting Points: Sensors are mounted to brackets or vertical plates attached to the 'StrongBack' located in the roof of the pod and/or floor of the pod.

Power: Icepod system power is derived from the Aircraft Missile Support AC Bus and the Iron Lung DC Bus. It is isolated from the aircraft supply via a double conversion UPS with additional EMI Filtering. Hold-up time for the UPS is approximately 5 minutes on full load and is used to tolerate brownouts and power dropouts at ground/aircraft power handover.

From Aircraft Supply:

3 Phase, 115VAC, 400Hz from the Missile Support Bus to the Icepod UPS. Maximum power demand = 2800W. Typical operational power demand = 900W.

115VAC, 400Hz Phase A from the Missile Support Bus to the Icepod SABIR Arm Drive system. Max operating power = 250W.

+28Vdc from the Iron Lung Bus to the Icepod UPS. Max power demand = 1000W. Typical operational power demand = 400W.

+28Vdc from the Iron Lung Bus to the Icepod dc Heater system. Max operating power = 700W.

UPS Output 1: Single Phase 60Hz 115Vac to the Icepod Avionics rack

UPS Output 2: +28Vdc to the Icepod sensors

Icepod Sensor Power Supplies:

+28Vdc, 1KW

+/-15Vdc, 100W

+5Vdc, 50W

Others on request.

3. Sensor Specifications

All sensor specifications, unless otherwise stated, are given for the platform flying at the survey elevation of 3000ft AGL and survey speed of 170 knots (indicated ground-speed).

a. Lidar

Line scanner providing fully linear, unidirectional and parallel scan lines.

Data Products:	Geo-referenced point-cloud incorporating Rang Reflectivity, Amplitude.	зе,
Spot Size on the ground:	20 cm (at 3000 ft AGL)	
Range accuracy:	25 mm	
Point Density:	1.2 pixels/square meter	
Swath width:	1154m (at 1000m AGL & 60° FOV).	
Power Supply:	+18 to 32Vdc, 65W	
Weight:	13 kg	
Calibration:	Coefficients defined on install into pod prior to shipping	

b. Depth Sounding Radar

Pulsed chirp depth sounding radar providing ice depth, sub-surface water distribution, internal structure.

Data Products:	Geo-referenced compressed radar-grams, bed picks.
Power Output:	> 1200 W
Center Frequency:	188 MHz
Bandwidth:	60 MHz
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Chirp Length:	1 uS, 10uS	
Depth Resolution:	< 2 meters	
Along-track Resolution:	0.6 meters (No external stacking)	
Maximum Depth Penetration: > 3.5 km Northern Hemisphere (Cold Ice)		
	>5 km Southern Hemisphere (Cold ice)	
Power Supply:	+18 to 32Vdc, 120W	
Weight:	100lb	
Calibration:	Antenna beam pattern measured in-situ on pod. Transmit power (before antennas) measured at installation into pod prior to shipping.	

c. Visible Wave Camera

High-resolution visible wave color camera providing high quality imagery for photogrammetry and feature recognition.

Data Products:	Geo-referenced images	
Part Number:	IMPERX Bobcat IGV-B6620C-KFO	
Image Size:	6600 pixels by 4400 pixels or 29M Pixels	
Lens:	Typically Zeiss Distagon T, f/2, 50mm	
Point size on the ground:	20cm	
Point Density:	25 pixels/square meter	
Swath width:	1.2km	
Frame rate:	1 fps	
Image Overlap:	90%	
Power Supply:	+10 to 15Vdc, 18W max	
Weight [body & lens]:	2lb	

d. Thermal Infra-Red Camera

High Performance thermal Infra-red, closed cycle Sterling Engine cooled camera providing high quality thermal imagery.

Data Products:	Geo-referenced surface thermal structure with <20mK NEDT and high dynamic range		
Part Number:	Sofradir IRE640L		
Spectral Band:	7.7 – 9.5um		
Dynamic Range:	14-bit		
Image Size:	640 pixels by 512 pixels or 0.33M Pixels		
Lens:	50mm equivalent Germanium		
Point size on the ground:	78cm		
Point Density:	1.28 pixels/square meter		
Swath width:	400m		
Frame rate:	>100 fps		
Image Overlap:	60%		
Uniformity Correction:	Four on-board selectable tables		
Power Supply:	+10 to 15Vdc, 18W max		
Weight [body & lens]:	9lb		

e. Infrared Radiation Pyrometer

The Pyrometer records sky temperature which is subtracted from the IR Camera data in post-processing to give absolute temperature of thermal imagery.

Data Products:	Timestamped 1Hz measurement of sky temperature
Part Number:	Heitronics KT15-IIP
Temperature Range:	-100C to +200C
Spectral Band:	Narrowband 9.6um to 11.5um
Temperature Resolution:	0.65 C
Image Size:	Single Point
Sample rate:	1 Hz

Response Time::	1 s
Power Supply:	+22 to 30Vdc, 4W max
Weight [body & lens]:	1.1lb

f. GNSS

High resolution platform position and orientation. The GNSS system consists of a Novatel Span SE L1/L2 GPS Receiver and Litton based LN200 IMU mounted within the Pod. The IMU is hard mounted to the LIDAR inside the Optics bay. A Leica GNSS Receiver mounted in the Avionics rack inside the aircraft records data from a GNSS Antenna mounted on the cockpit emergency escape hatch.

Data Products:	Aircraft Position < 10cm, Pitch, Roll, Yaw
Part Number:	Novatel SPAN SE, Litton LN200
Spectral Band:	L1/L2
Sample Rate:	10Hz
Power Supply:	+22 to 30Vdc, 20W max
Weight [GNSS & IMU]:	7lb

g. Shallow Ice Sounding Radar

High Frequency FMCW radar that can record near-surface processes, Firn depth, Snow-pack depth, Sea-ice depth.

Data Products:	Geo-referenced compressed radargrams.	
Power Output:	< 1 W	
Center Frequency:	2 GHz	
Bandwidth:	600 MHz	
Chirp Length:	1 ms	
Depth Resolution:	0.25 meters	
Along-track Resolution:	Nominally 4 meters	
Maximum Depth Penetration: Approximately 350 meters		
Power Supply:	+18 to 32Vdc, 50W Page 9 of 11	

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Weight:

Calibration: Antenna beam pattern measured in-situ on pod. Transmit power measured at installation into pod prior to shipping.

4. Additional/future Sensors

a. Magnetometer

A Cesium-3 Total Field Magnetometer will be deployed and tested with the Icepod during the spring of 2014.

Scintrex CS-3 cesium vapor magnetometer/Billingsley TFM100G2 magnetometer.

20 lb

Data products Magnetic anomaly (nT)

Precision	0.1 nT
Sample rate	100 Hz
Weight	1.8 kg

b. Gravimeter

A rack-mounted BGM-3 type Gravimeter will be tested with the Icepod system in the fall of 2014.

BGM3/L&R S-80

Data products Free air gravity anomaly (mGal)/Bouguer gravity anomaly (with lidar/radar)

Accuracy ~2 mGal

Along-track resolution 14 km (assuming 170 s filter)

Sample rate 1 Hz

c. CTD Sounders

An AXCTD deployment system integrated into the Icepod Door Plug will be tested in the summer of 2014. One of its uses will be to measure conductivity, temperature and depth profiles close to the calving fronts of marine terminating glaciers.

d. Atmospheric Sensors

A carbon dioxide sensor will be integrated into the nose cone of the pod in the summer of 2014 to test quality of airflow below the aircraft.

5. Data Acquisition System Specification

a. General

The Data Acquisition System consists of rugged, data acquisition computers, one for each sensor and a Master Controller or User Interface computer. The sensor computer OS can be either Linux or Windows allowing for specific manufacturer requirements. Configuration commands and data are passed between sensor computer and sensor via GigEthernet and can be converted to USB or Serial commands locally inside the pod if required. The Master Controller connects to each sensor computer via a network switch passing on User commands and taking, formatting and displaying real-time sensor data. The sensor data is time-stamped during data collection and is stored on removable solid-state hard-drives which can be removed at the end of a flight for archiving and post-processing purposes.

b. Display

The display shows real-time sensor current data file name, file size, instrument status, and processed images where possible converted on-the-fly from the sample data.

c. Special to type software

We can also write data acquisition software for clients, or co-code with clients, or integrate client software.