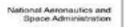
Laser Communications and Astrophysics in 2030: A NASA Perspective



SPACE COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION

Dr. Don Cornwell, Director and System Capability Lead Advanced Communications and Navigation Division SCaN Program, NASA HQ



2013: NASA's First, Historic Lasercom Mission



The Lunar Laser Communication Demonstration (LLCD)

MIT Lincoln Laboratory, NASA GSFC, NASA Ames, NASA JPL, and ESA

2014 Popular Mechanics Breakthrough Award for Leadership and Innovation for LADEE



2014 R&D 100 Winning Technology in Communications category

Nominated for the National Aeronautic Association's Robert J. Collier Trophy

Winner of the National Space Club's Nelson P. Jackson Award for 2015

LLCD returned data by laser to Earth at a record 622 Megabits per second (Mbps) = streaming 30+ HDTV channels simultaneously!





Laser Communications Relay Demonstration (LCRD) for 2020



Scheduled launch: August 2020

Mission duration: Two year ops demo Six years ops

Hosted payload: US Air Force's Space Test Program Satellite – 6 (STPSat-6)

Partnership: STMD/Technology Demonstration Missions and SCaN

Ground stations: California and Hawaii

Guest investigators welcome!

Flight payload:

- Two LLCD-heritage Optical Modules and Controller Electronics Modules
- Two software-defined DPSK Modems with 2.88 Gbps data rate (1.244 Gbps user rate)
- 622 Mbps Ka-band RF downlink
- New High Speed Switching Unit to interconnect the three terminals



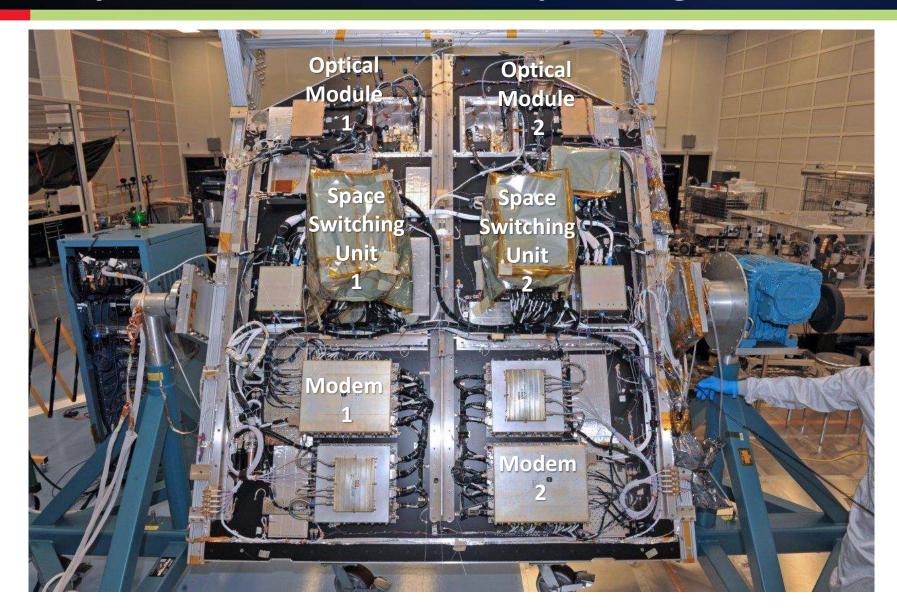


Key for NASA's Next-Gen Earth Relay in 2025 timeframe



Integrated Laser Communication Relay Demonstration Payload at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



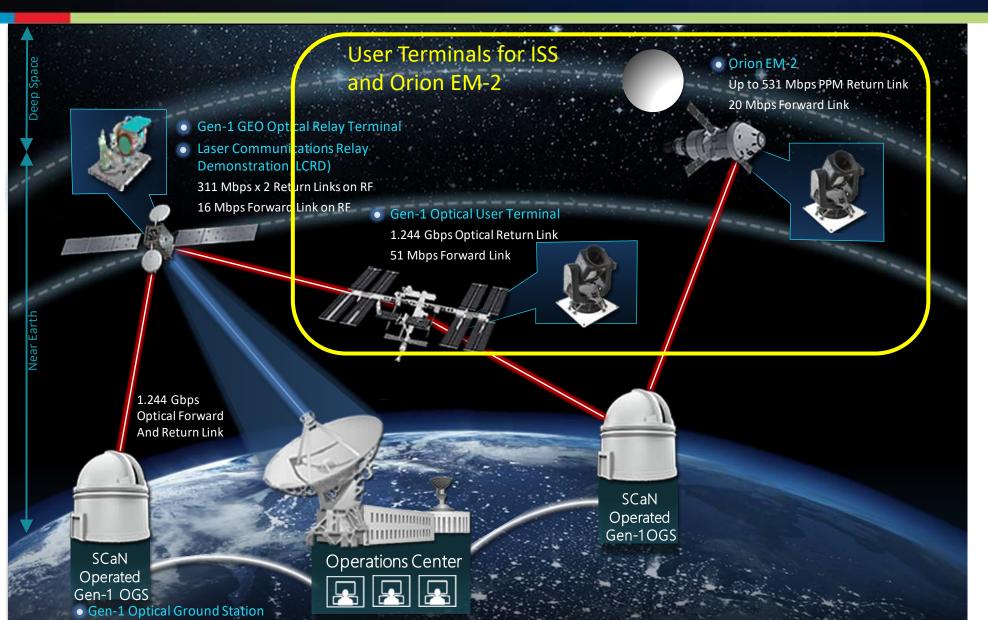






NASA's Optical Plan Forward: User Terminals for LEO and the Moon



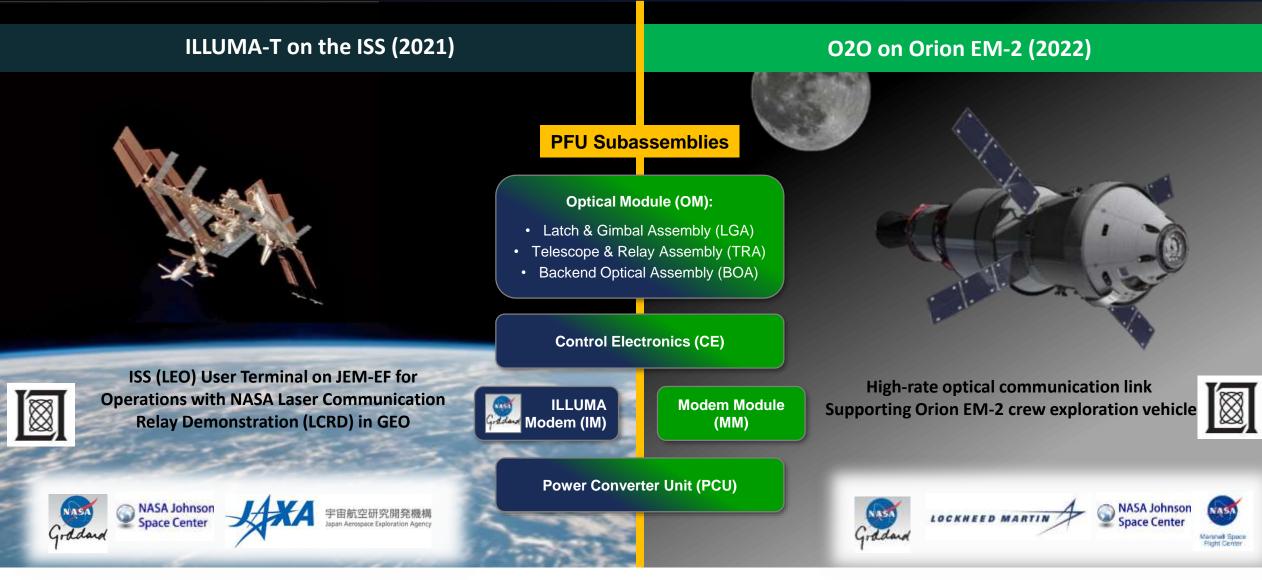




LEMNOS Project: Lasercomm for ISS and Lunar Missions

(Laser Enhanced Mission Communications Navigation and Operational Services)



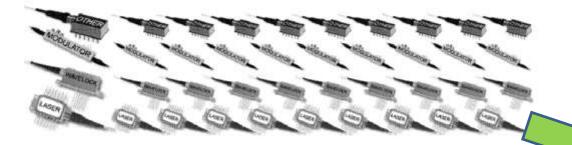




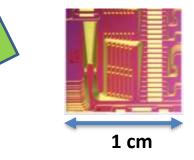
The Key to Reducing SWaP and Cost: Photonic Integrated Circuits

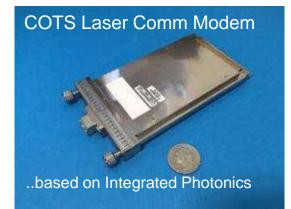


US Industry has commercialized "Integrated photonics" to allow many electrooptical components, even glass fibers, to be "squeezed down".....



For NASA, this means that optical systems for communications and sensors can be reduced in <u>size</u>, <u>mass</u>, and <u>cost</u> by >> 100x by leveraging this commercially-available technology (some customization may be required) ...into the optical equivalent of a microelectronics "integrated circuit"





TeraByte InfraRed Delivery (TBIRD) 200 Gbps Cubesat Demo in Early 2020

100+ Gbps optical link enables delivery of many TeraBytes/day from low-Earth orbit

Space terminal based on telecom optical components, small enough for CubeSat

~Foot-class ground terminal aperture is low cost and widely deployable



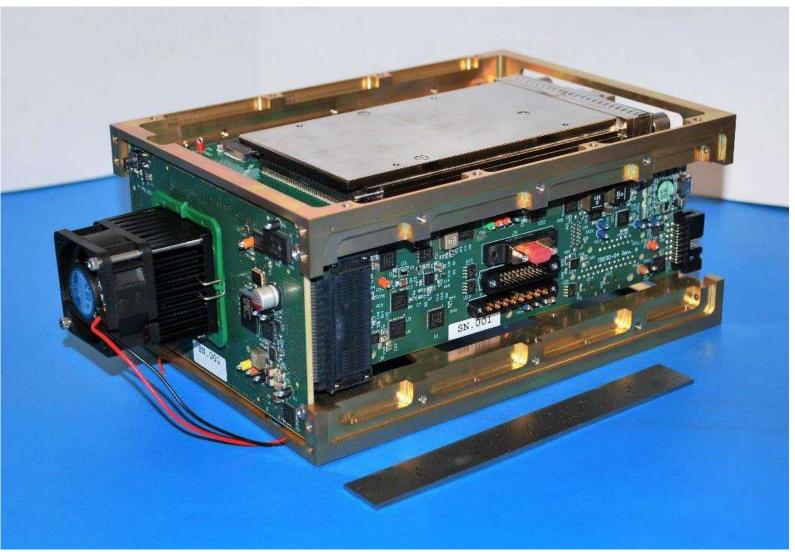
MIT Lincoln Laboratory



TBIRD Proto-Flight HW at MIT Lincoln Laboratory based on Integrated Photonics and Coherent DSP ASIC



TBIRD Mass: 2.24 kg Power: 120W (5 minute ops) Volume: 1.8 U

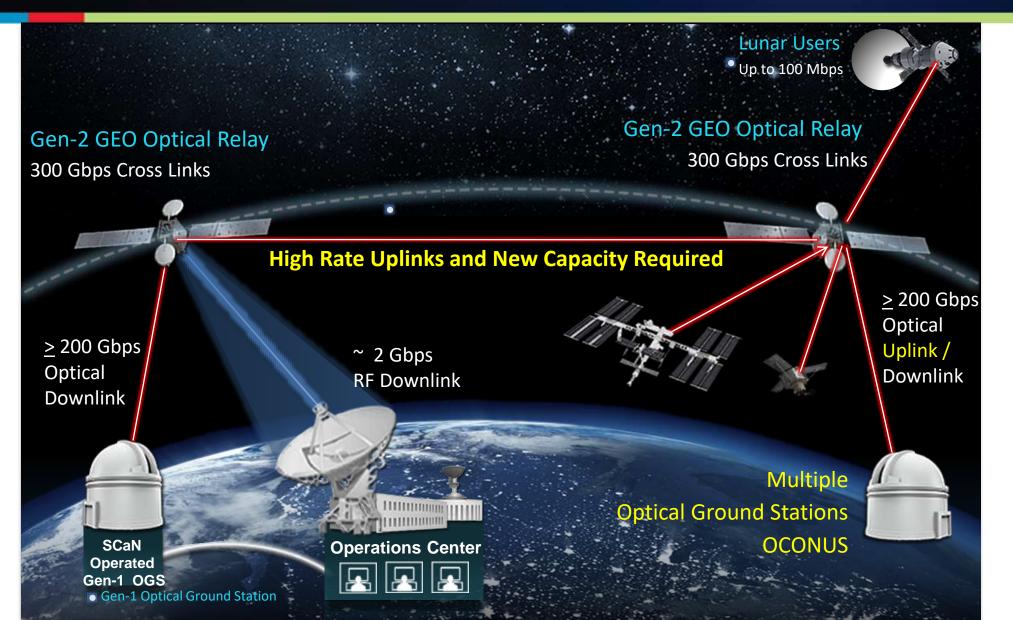






NASA's Next Generation Space Relay Concept 10G Users and 300G Crosslinks GEO-GEO







NASA's Optical Plan Forward: Deep Space Optical Communications (DSOC in 2022)



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Laser Communications for Lunar Orbital Platform-Gateway

Optical Data Trunk to/from Earth

20+ Mbps Forward 1000+ Mbps Return Gateway-Enabled Lunar Network

High-rate, low-latency data Positioning, navigation and timing



CubeSat

e.g. high-res multispectral imaging



e.g. low latency telerobotics n-situ analysis

Lunar Surface 100 Mbps – 2.1 Gbps

Orion MPCV 233 Mbps – 2.1 Gbps

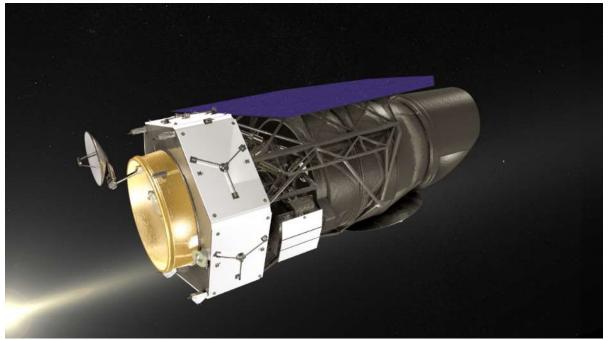
Laser communications enables data returns from Gateway comparable to today's ISS and high-rate proximity links for an optical lunar network

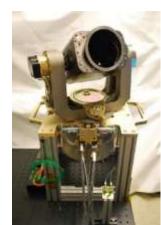


Lasercomm Opportunity for Astrophysics: NASA's WFIRST in 2025



- NASA's next astrophysical telescope beyond James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) with 2.4 meter aperture
- Will map dark energy and dark matter by its gravitational impact on galaxies
- 2.4Low-noise, high-data rate imager generating 2 TB/day
- Feasibility study to accommodate 10 cm lasercomm terminal found could delivery 1 Gbps from 1,500,000 km (RF limited to 300 Mbps due to poweraperture limitations)



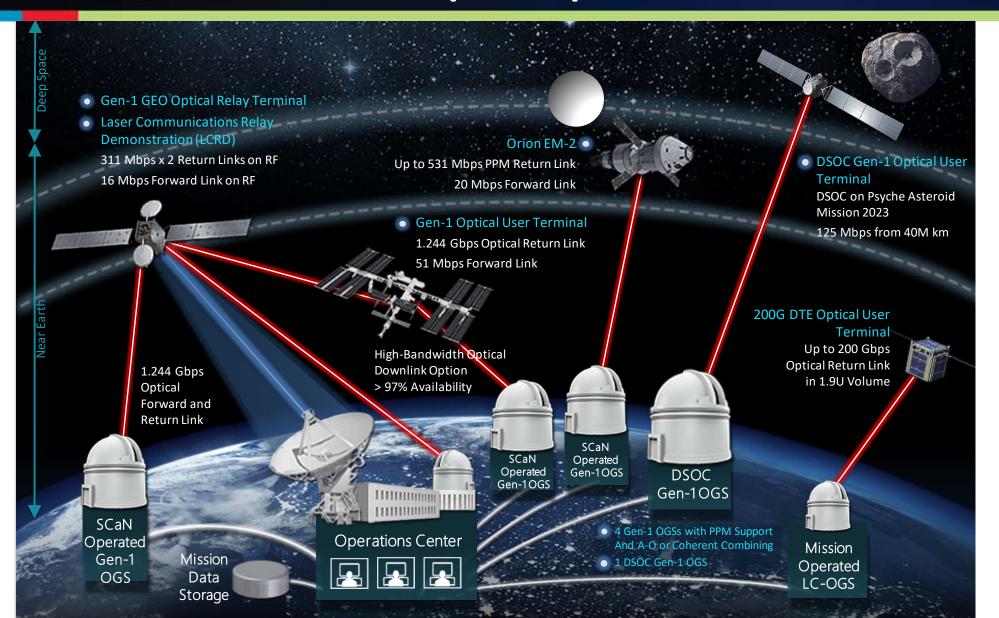


MAScOT 10 cm Terminal with hemispherical + 30 degree Field of Regard



Summary: NASA's Future Space Optical Network









Questions?

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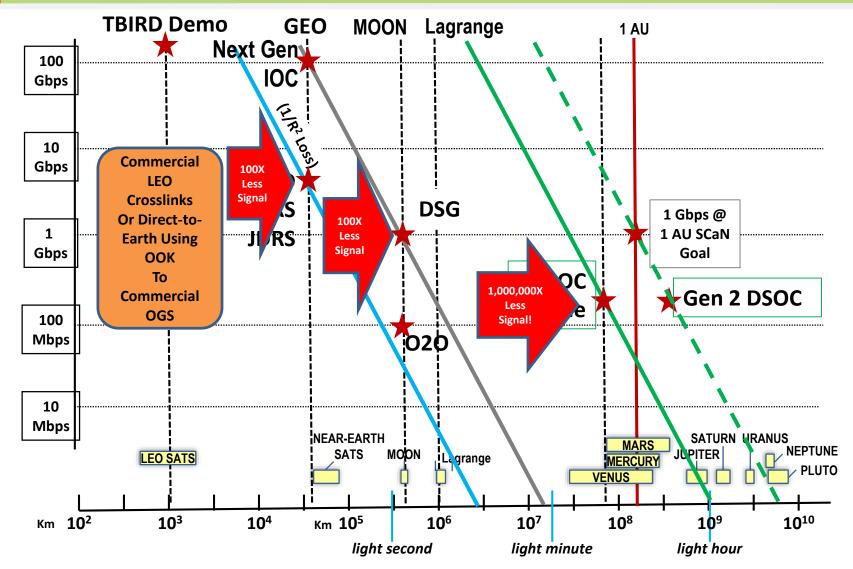






NASA and Commercial Optical Communication Systems: Different Designs for Different Scenarios





Range of Communication Link (km)



NASA's Optical Plan Forward: Commercial Optical Ground Station Expansion



OVERVIEW

- Initially two SCaN-managed facilities at TMF and HI for Gen-1 GEO relay demo in June 2019 (LCRD)
- Slew at LEO rates with Adaptive Optic (AO) correction for single-mode fiber coupling; initially deployed with LCRD-compatible modem
- OGS-1A (TMF 2), OGS-3 (WSC) and OGS-4 (Livermore) baselined as 60 cm "Hawaii" design with CCSDS HPE support

PROGRAM STATUS AND NEXT STEPS

• OGS-1 and OGS-2 in final development for site I&T in 2018 to support flight demo in 2019

COMMERCIALIZATION

 Work through RSAAs with commercial OGS providers to provide additional stations for >99% availability





OGS-1 TMF in CA

Cloud-Free Correlation of New Sites to OGS-1 Table Mtn

