

SMart Ice Cloud Sensing (SMICES) with a SmallSat Active/Passive Terahertz Instrument

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SMICES Instrument Overview

Radiometer Beam

45°



The instrument will be demonstrated airborne, paving the way to future SmallSat missions <u>SMICES comprises:</u>

- 239 GHz radar
- 250 GHz, 310 GHz and 670 GHz radiometers
- 380 GHz sounder

SMICES features:

- Novel terahertz receiver architecture [1]
- 1/f noise mitigation technique [2]
- On-board artificial intelligence (AI) controller detects radiometric features to intelligently control the radar [3-4]



Ground Track



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- Active/passive instrument with a 239 GHz radar for active cloud ice mapping
 - Observations of a cloud system with broadband radiometer channels
- On-board smart operation for more power-efficient and enhanced science return



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Earth Science Benefits

- High-resolution vertical structures of ice cloud microphysics enabled by powerefficient active-passive measurements
- Maximized science return on deep convective cloud processes with "Smart" targeting.
- "Stare at deep convective cell" unique overflight measurements of rapid temporal evolution of storms: 1 second resolution for several minutes

Al enables collection of convective storm data at 20% duty cycle / reduced swath by "smart" targeting

Mission Benefits

- Major power savings on SmallSat resources
- *Significant* reduction in average power consumption of the 50 W radar at 239 GHz
- Thus, significant average total power reduction (see table below)

Preliminary power budget

DC Power (W)	Radiometer	Radar	Al Controller	Total
Peak	16	361	0	377
25% Radar Duty Cycle	16	186	0	202
SMICES (AI Control)	16	37	7	60



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Orbital Simulation

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- Radiometer Swath: 60°, 716 km length
- Radar: 15°, 195 km Swath diameter
- Radar Footprint: 4 km
- Orbital Altitude: 400 km
- Feature Altitude: 10 km

Airborne Simulation

- Radiometer Swath: 60°, 10 km length
- Radar Swath: 40°
- Radar Footprint: 100 m
- Airborne Altitude: 15 km
- Feature Altitude: 10 km

nadir coordinate: 28.184, -85.833



Black circle represents radar boundary Black point represents nadir

Dark blue pixels signify locations analyzed by the autonomous radar [3]



SMICES SWaP Summary







SMICES 239 GHz Radar SWaP



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SMICES 239 GHz Radar Assembly

Radar front-end assembled on the bench

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• Set up for front-end TX and RX testing through optics



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SMICES Radiometer SWaP







SMICES Radiometer Assembly





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- The Smart Ice Cloud Sensing (SMICES) instrument will provide high-resolution, accurate measurements of upper-tropospheric/lower stratospheric cloud ice particle size and water vapor profiles
- SMICES will use autonomous operational capabilities enabled by an on-board Al controller
- Al processor will use 250/310/670 GHz radiometer and 380 GHz sounder measurements to control the 239 GHz radar measurements
- Integration and testing of the instrument are to be completed by the end of 2023
- An airborne demonstration is planned for early 2024 on a Northrop G-II aircraft





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Thank you!



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grumman_Gulfstream_II#/media/File:Ng-GII-bams-N82CR-070709-01-16.jpg



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