



NASA SBIR 2008 Phase I Solicitation

S1.10 Space Geodetic Observatory Components

Lead Center: GSFC

Participating Center(s): JPL, LaRC

NASA is working with the international community to develop the next generation of geodetic instruments and networks to determine the terrestrial reference frame with accuracy better than one part per billion (<http://science.hq.nasa.gov/strategy/roadmaps/surface.html>). These instruments include Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receivers, Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) systems, and Next Generation Satellite Laser Ranging (SLR) stations. The development of these instruments and the needed integrating technology will require contributions from a broad variety of optical, microwave, antenna and survey engineering suppliers. These needs include but are not limited to:

- Broadband (2 - 14 GHz) feeds capable of receiving GNSS signals, Ka-band (32 - 36 GHz) feeds integrated with broadband feeds, and matching antennas that meet or exceed the slewing and duty cycle requirements of the IVS VLBI2010 specifications.
- VLBI system components including > 4 Gbps recorders, phase/cable calibrators, and frequency standards / distribution systems that meet or exceed the requirements of the IVS VLBI2010 specifications.
- Cost-effective data transmission for e-VLBI from a global network of 30 VLBI stations operating up to 8 Gbps.
- Compact, low mass, space-qualified for MEO, SLR retroreflector arrays with greater than 100 million square meter lidar cross section, with a design that assures the ability to determine the array center to the center of mass of the spacecraft to a millimeter.
- A very high quantum efficiency (>50% at 532nm), low instrument noise, multi-pixelated detector for SLR use in the automated tracking.
- Geodetic GNSS software receivers and antenna systems capable of receiving all signals from the GPS, GLONASS, Galileo and Beidou/Compass GNSS.
- Continuous, reliable co-location monitoring and control system for the relative 3-D displacement of geodetic instruments within a geodetic observatory to better than 1 mm.

Proposals should show an understanding of one or more relevant science needs, and present a feasible plan to fully develop a technology and infuse it into a NASA program.