

Perseverance paves way for wind laser

April 22 2015



Named after Aeolus, who in Greek mythology was appointed ‘keeper of the winds’ by the Gods, the novel ADM-Aeolus mission will not only provide much-needed data to improve the quality of weather forecasts, but also contribute to long-term climate research. Credit: ESA/ATG medialab

Developing new satellite instruments is always challenging, but at times more head-scratching is needed to create something truly cutting-edge. ESA's Aeolus mission may have caused a few headaches along the way, but its wind lasers are now ready and the task of putting the rest of the instrument together can begin for launch in 2016.

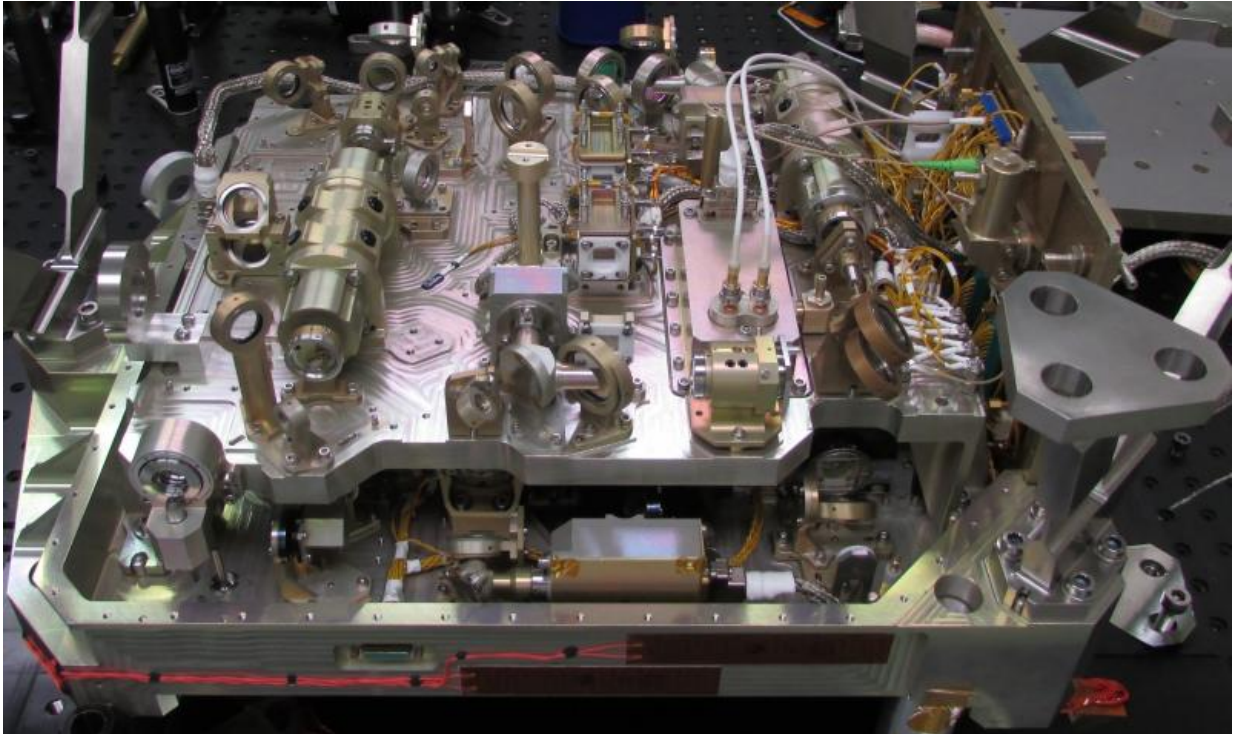
This pioneering Earth Explorer mission will provide accurate and timely profiles of the world's winds as well as information on aerosols and clouds. These profiles will not only advance our understanding of atmospheric dynamics, but will also offer much-needed information to improve weather forecasts.

To do this, the satellite will carry some of the most challenging technology ever put into orbit: a novel wind lidar called Aladin – incorporating two powerful lasers, a large telescope and very sensitive receivers.

The laser generates UV light which is beamed towards Earth. This light bounces off air molecules and small particles such as dust, ice and droplets of water in the atmosphere. The fraction of light that is scattered back towards the satellite is collected by Aladin's telescope and measured.

The movement of the [air molecules](#), particles or droplets cause this backscattered light to change frequencies slightly. By comparing these frequencies with the original laser, the winds below the satellite can be determined.

A lot of time has gone into developing the technology involved and testing both lasers. Despite numerous setbacks, in particular issues associated with them working properly in a vacuum, engineers at Selex-ES in Italy persevered.



The ADM-Aeolus satellite's second Aladin laser prior to closure showing the complexity of the 80 optical components contained within a relatively small space of 45 x 34 x 20 cm, about the size of a large shoe-box, and weighing around 30 kg. The mission will provide profiles of the world's winds as well as information on aerosols and clouds. These profiles will not only advance our understanding of atmospheric dynamics, but will also offer much-needed information to improve weather forecasts. Credit: Selex-ES

Thanks to their dedication and ingenuity, a major milestone for the mission has been achieved. Both lasers have now been delivered to Airbus Defence and Space in Toulouse, France, ready to be integrated into the rest of Aladin.

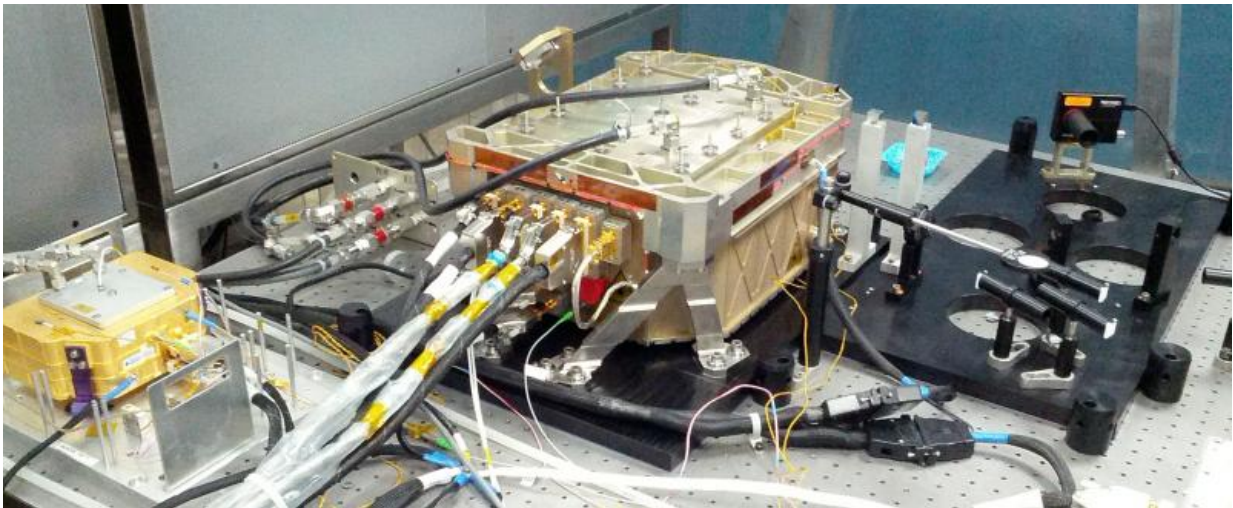
Alessandro D'Ottavi, the Aladin System Engineering Manager at Selex-ES Pomezia, near Rome, has worked on the laser since 2003 and admits that it has been the most technically challenging project of his career:

"Despite the many difficulties we faced, the team's spirit and motivation has always remained high.

"Now that the lasers are both safely in the hands of Airbus in France we wish them well with integrating them into the Aladin instrument and look forward to a successful mission."

Giuseppe Pulella, Programme Manager for the laser transmitter at the Selex-ES factory near Florence, added, "We have been working at the forefront of optics and laser technology for some time and encountered some pitfalls along the way.

"Nevertheless, we have overcome these with a mixture of technical solutions. We still have some important work to complete, including testing the life of the spare laser, but we now feel that we have mastered the main challenges that earlier stalled its development."

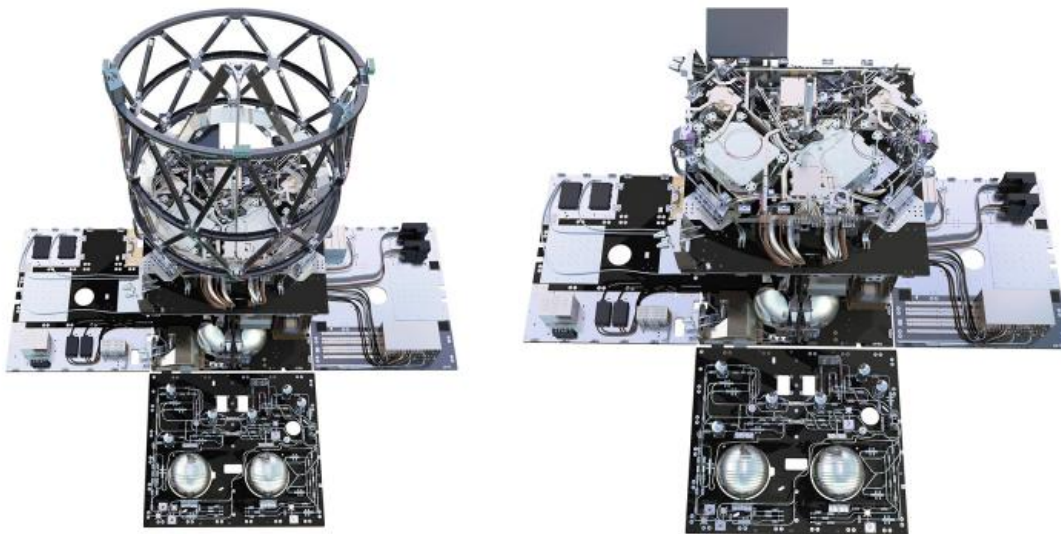


The completed ADM-Aeolus laser under testing at Selex-ES. Despite a number of setbacks, this cutting-edge piece of technology is now ready to be integrated into the rest of the satellite's instrument – a Doppler wind lidar called Aladin. ADM-Aeolus will provide profiles of the world's winds as well as information on

aerosols and clouds. These profiles will not only advance our understanding of atmospheric dynamics, but will also offer much-needed information to improve weather forecasts. Credit: Selex-ES

The Aladin team at Airbus have had the first laser since last year and have already carried out some important tests on its optics. However, the arrival of the second laser allows the team to move on and assemble and test the full instrument so that it is ready by the end of the year.

Denny Wernham, ESA's Aladin instrument Manager, said, "The delivery of the second flight [laser](#) is a major achievement by Selex-ES, who have overcome major technology issues along the way.



A technical view of the ADM-Aeolus satellite's Aladin instrument. It incorporates two powerful lasers, a large telescope and very sensitive receivers. The laser generates UV light which is beamed towards Earth. This light bounces off air molecules and small particles such as dust, ice and droplets of water in the atmosphere. The fraction of light that is scattered back towards the satellite is

collected by Aladin's telescope and measured. The movement of the air molecules, particles or droplets cause this backscattered light to change frequencies slightly. By comparing these frequencies with the original laser, the winds below the satellite can be determined. The mission will provide accurate and timely profiles of the world's winds as well as information on aerosols and clouds. These profiles will not only advance our understanding of atmospheric dynamics, but will also offer much-needed information to improve weather forecasts. Credit: ESA/ATG medialab

"The contributions of Airbus Defence and Space, who have remained closely involved with Selex-ES throughout, as well as the valuable support the Aeolus project has had from the engineers in ESA and the DLR German Aerospace Center in Stuttgart, should not be underestimated.

"Thanks to these collective efforts, the project can now focus on the instrument and satellite integration and testing."

Provided by European Space Agency

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