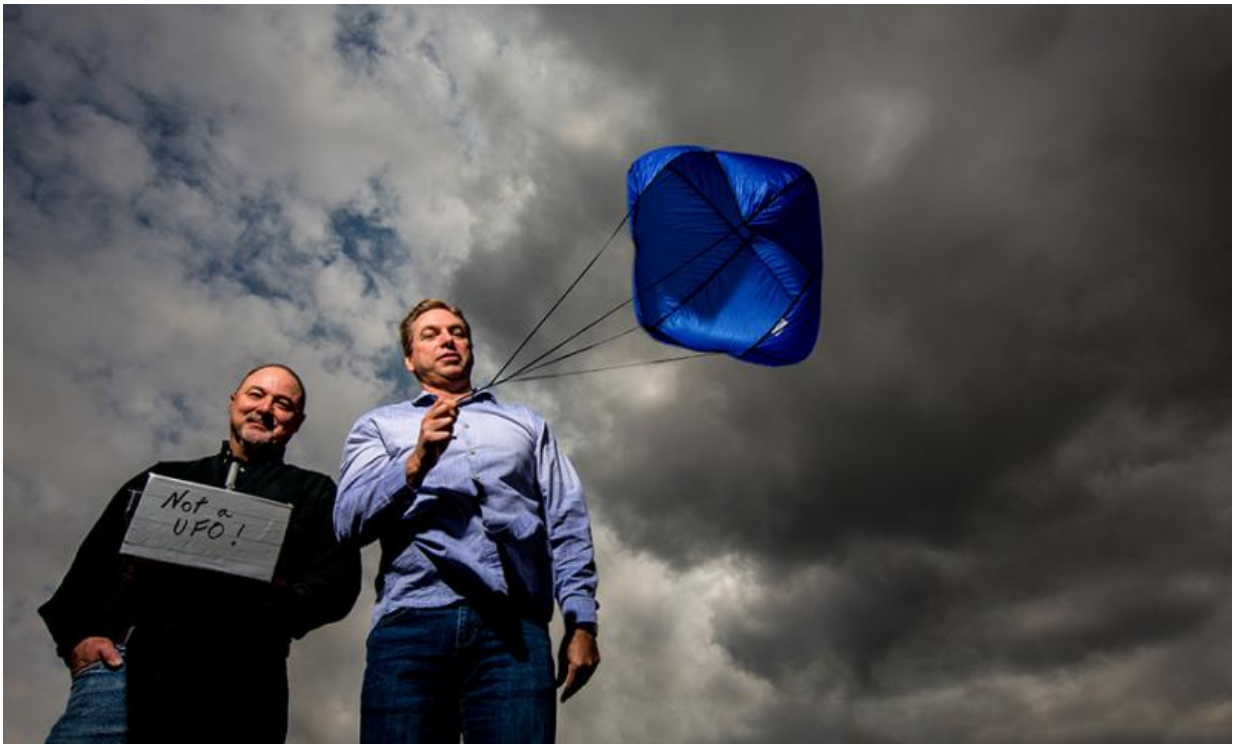


Participate in Pegasus II—Real-time Internet of Things experiment from the edge of space

February 23 2016, by Matt Long



The Pegasus Mission: Matt Long and Mark Nichols. Credit: Scott Eklund/Red Box pictures

When you dream of state-of-the-art, real-time Internet of Things (IoT), what do you imagine? Do you imagine open and distributed systems where system components and subsystems communicate without physical boundaries to form a holistic system that can achieve a specific

goal? Do you imagine convergence between digital and physical systems so that the combined system is agnostic about its components—whether digital or physical? Or, perhaps real-time IoT system actors one-day processing discrete information in the context that is observed so that outputs can be produced? (A theory consistent with our understanding of theories and the applied mathematics of systems.)

A unique user experience from the edge of space

If you have imagined any of these possibilities, we invite you to participate in the experiment of [Pegasus II](#), slated for launch the week of February 22, 2016. Born from multi-year research findings that resulted in creating open and complex systems with real-time communications, you'll be part of exploring a system that could span geographical and physical boundaries and leverage powerful digital processors. You will explore a new generation of systems with new capability to bridge the digital and physical worlds. Specifically, you'll:

- View real-time telemetry
- Communicate to spacecraft during flight
- Receive text messages from the craft as it reaches milestones
- Witness the live launch and view flight video (eye-in-the-sky)

Want to learn how? Simply, sign up for text message [flight notifications](#) and Pegasus II will text your phone when it begins its ascent. You can then view live video and telemetry at the research team's [website](#), and you can download the mobile applications to your phone by searching for "Pegasus Mission." Or, follow on Twitter [@PegasusMission](#).

Background of Pegasus II experiment

The advent of the Pegasus II experiment is based on the earlier Pegasus I

experiment created from Microsoft Research Project Orleans. Orleans began with a team of researchers aiming to explore possibilities and the challenge of simplifying and generalizing communications between heterogeneous and fluid system actors. In this experiment, researchers explored whether or not they could produce reliable, low latency, linearly scalable, high throughput, and economical operable solutions.

Coupled with a communications gateway in the Microsoft Cloud, the research team's Orleans configuration resulted in a few attempts to overcome challenges and become experiential. When their solution enabled the right information to get to the right place at the right time and had the desired latency, throughput, scale, and economic characteristics necessary, the team's tasks quickly turned to how to demonstrate these capabilities in new and interesting ways.

Thus, through the first Pegasus Mission experiment, the team was able to show real-time [Microsoft Azure IoT](#) capabilities including Azure IoT services such as [Azure Stream Analytics](#). The unique experiment in High Altitude Science featured [Pegasus 1](#), a meteorological balloon that carried a payload packed with sensors, radios and video to an altitude of 100,000 feet. Similar to Pegasus II, the public was able to interface with the craft during flight through a website or mobile apps. Those who participated discovered that they could receive atmospheric information and also communicate with the craft during flight and in real-time.

Provided by Microsoft

Citation: Participate in Pegasus II—Real-time Internet of Things experiment from the edge of space (2016, February 23) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-02-pegasus-iireal-time-internet-edge-space.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private

study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.