

Challenger 850 Modifications

UPDATE AND DISCUSSION

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2:00 - 4:00 pm EST (11:00-13:00 PST), June 24, 2020









- ► Contract Signed on June 07, 2020
 - FMS Aerospace is the prime
- ➤ Aircraft arrived at Voyageur Aviation on June 22, 2020



	2020								2021											
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Cabin Modifications																				
Inter-Communication System																				
Power Distribution System																				
Instrument Support Systems																				
GPS Antennas																				
Wing Pylons																				
Fuselage Mounted Instrumentation																				
Flight Testing and FAA Certification																				
Performance Modeling																				
Performance Testing																				



Aircraft Modification Status









Everything Presented is Notional and Subject to Change

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- ► Ease of access
 - Remove existing galley and storage
- Durable
 - Replace original floor and interior covering
- Safety
 - LED Lighting
 - ICS for Communication between the flight deck and the flight crew in the cabin





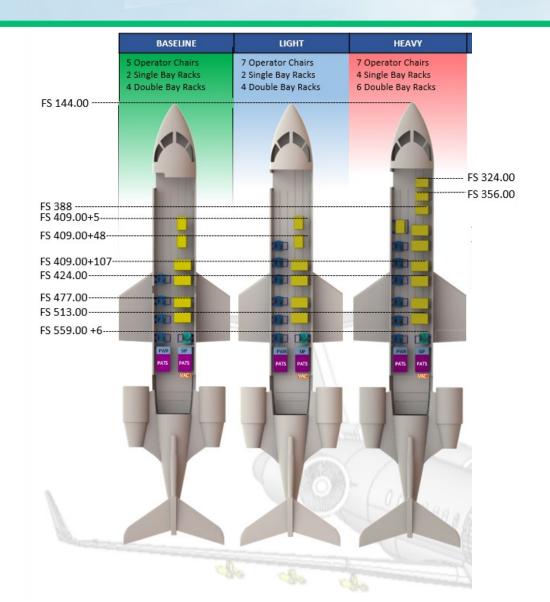






Cabin Proposed Layout

- ► Rapid integration and modularity
 - Fixed installation locations
 - Fixed seating positions
 - Clean Cabin

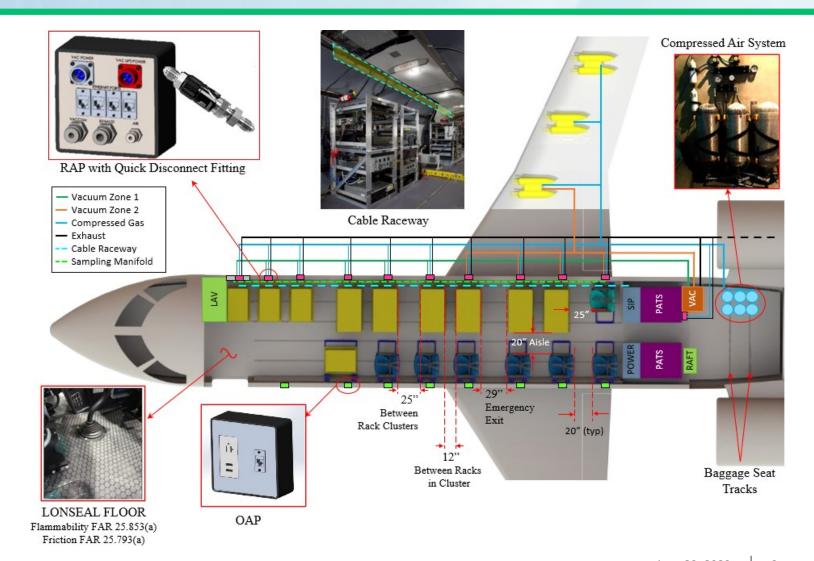




Cabin Proposed Infrastructure Layout



- Rack Access Panel
 - 115 VAC 60 Hz UPS @ 20 A
 - 115 VAC 60 Hz Non-UPS power @ 20 A
 - Ethernet 4 ports
 - Vacuum, exhaust, and compressed air
- Operator Access Panel (OAP)
 - 115 VAC 60 Hz Non-UPS power20 A
 - USB power ports (5 V)
 - Ethernet
- System Interface Panel (SIP)
 - Patch Panel



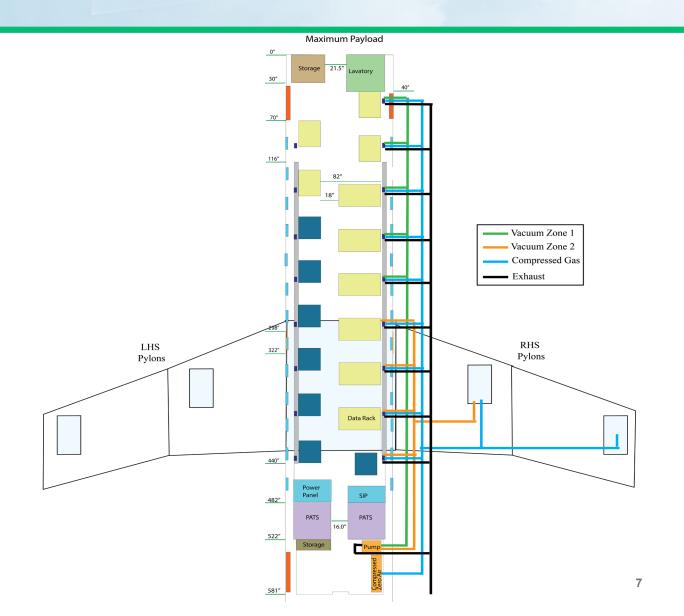






Vacuum Source

- Pump ideally located in the baggage hold
- Two zones
- RHS innermost pylon
- Exhaust
 - Tied to a common overboard dump
- Compressed Air
 - OFOI 6 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) compressed air bottles
 - Max pressure @ 100 PSI
 - Both pylon locations on RHS

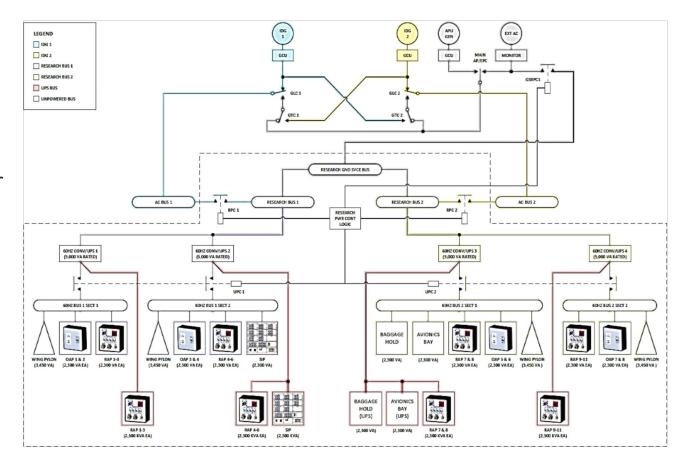






Research Power and Distribution

- ➤ A primary power distribution panel shall distribute the aircraft generated research power to the fuselage and wing receptacles
 - 20 kVA at 115VAC 400 Hz dedicated solely to research
 - Nova Electric combined Frequency Converter and UPS. Uninterrupted power for up to 4 minutes.
 - Eaton model PXM2250 Compact Power Quality Meter Monitor via LAN
 - Load shedding
- Avionics will not power up while on ground power
- ▶ 10 kVA APU power option while on the ground





Wing Pylons





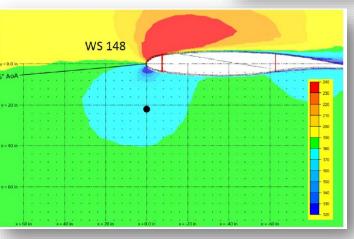


Wing Pylons



- Design Requirements
 - Optimize the strength-to-weight ratio for the pylons
 - Minimize drag coefficient
 - Incorporate known modes of failure for the pylons or separation from the aircraft
 - Locate the face of the canister where air flow disturbances are minimal, stationary, and well characterized
 - Below leading edge of wing (~20")
 - Toed-in at about 5 degrees
 - Pitched down 5 degrees
 - Installed pylons with instruments shall have FAA approval to fly in restricted airworthiness





TAS: 190 kts

Green: 180-190 kts

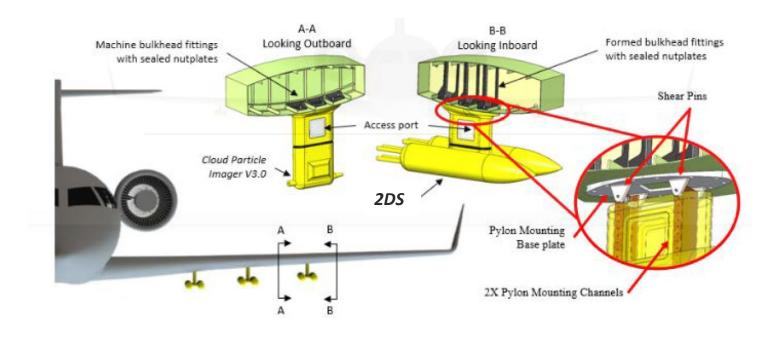
Blue: 170-180 kts







- ► At Each Pylon Location:
 - Power
 - 20 A of 115 VAC 60 Hz single phase power available
 - 20 A of 28 VDC
 - Switch control VAC and VDC
 - 4 Ethernet ports
- ► RHS pylon locations
 - Both have compressed air
 - Outer pylon has a connection GPS antennas
- Innermost RHS pylon has a vacuum connection

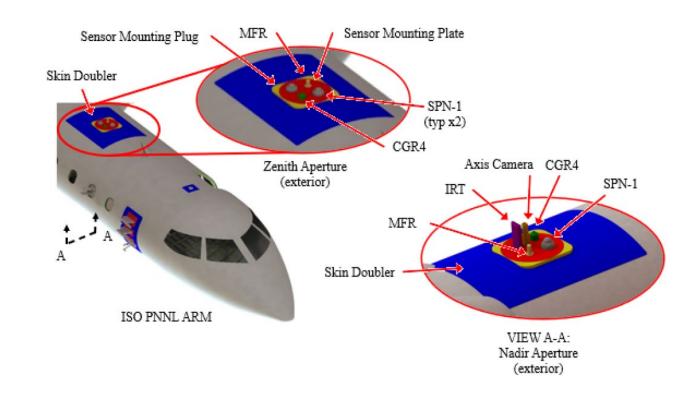






Fuselage Mounted instrumentation

- Zenith and Nadir Aperture
 - 20.5" circular aperture
 - Static load of 50 lb with a maximum lateral offset of 10 inches
 - 20 lb load with a maximum lateral offset of 20 inches

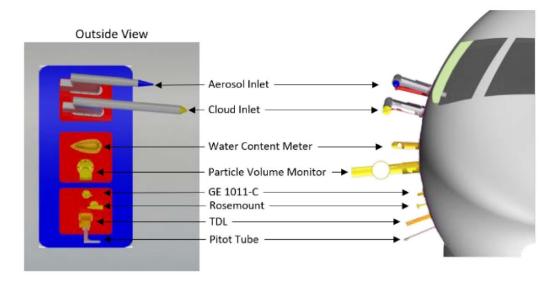


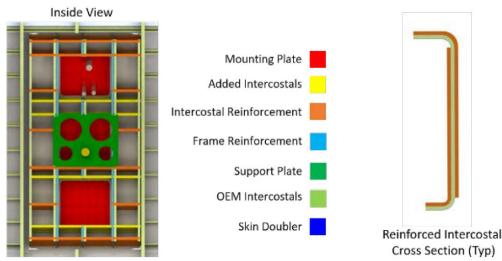




Fuselage Mounted instrumentation

- ► RHS Galley Service Door
 - All equipment anti-iced (>1.5")
 - Two 9"x12" apertures
 - Cloud droplet and aerosol inlets
 - Two 12" x 12"
 - 25 lb load with a maximum lateral offset of 10 inches
 - 10 lb load with a maximum lateral offset of 20 inches from the plate.
- ➤ Two window plates that can be installed into windows 1 and 2
 - 10 lb with a maximum lateral offset of 20 inches from the plate.





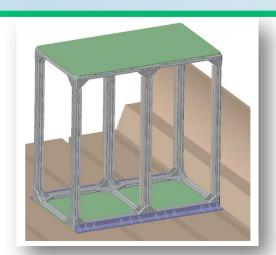




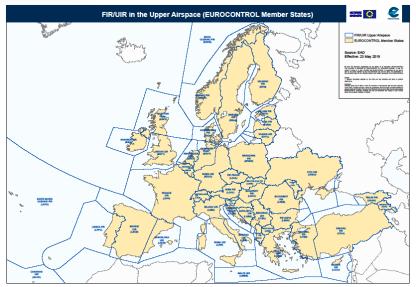
ARM

Pathway to Global Operations

- Deferred Scope
 - Before the first test flight
 - Double and single bay racks
 - Before the first low altitude test flights
 - ADS-B IN
 - Pulselight
 - Before Global Operations
 - Second WAAS-Capable GPS
 - Future Air Navigation (FANS) 1/A, Controller—Pilot Data Link Communications (CPDLC), and Link 2000+
 - Global SATCOM
 - When needed
 - Lightning Detector





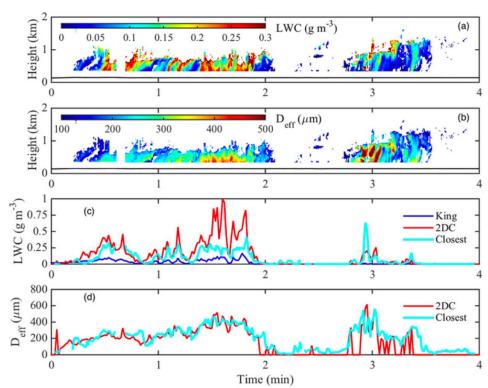




Workshop



- Significant Additional Engineering/Modifications:
 - LiDAR
 - Provide information on aerosol layers and their distribution
 - Radar
 - Put aerosol information into context with clouds



An example from the CSET field campaign (Schwartz et al. 2019) showing how nadir cloud radar and lidar measurements can be combined with in situ data to (a-b) retrieve microphysical properties (LWC and effective diameter in this case) throughout the cloud and precipitation layer. (c-d) The retrieval (cyan) is compared with in situ bulk LWC from the King probe and 2DC probe estimated LWC and effective diameter, highlighting good agreement.





Polling Questions

- Direct the future engineering efforts
 - Please choose the first engineering effort you think that ARM should undertake for the Challenger 850
 - LiDAR
 - Radar beyond PMS canister based
 - Dropsonde unit and chute
 - Turbulence Radar for aircraft
 - Please choose the second engineering effort you think that ARM should undertake for the Challenger 850
 - Please choose the third engineering effort you think that ARM should undertake for the Challenger 850
 - Please choose the fourth engineering effort you think that ARM should undertake for the Challenger 850

