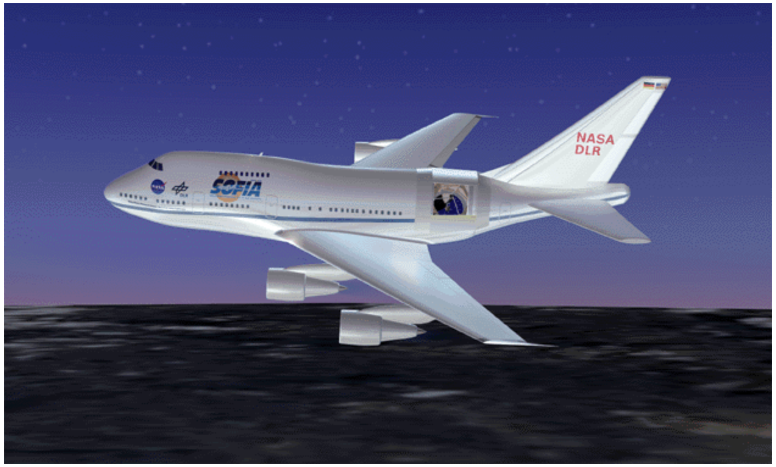
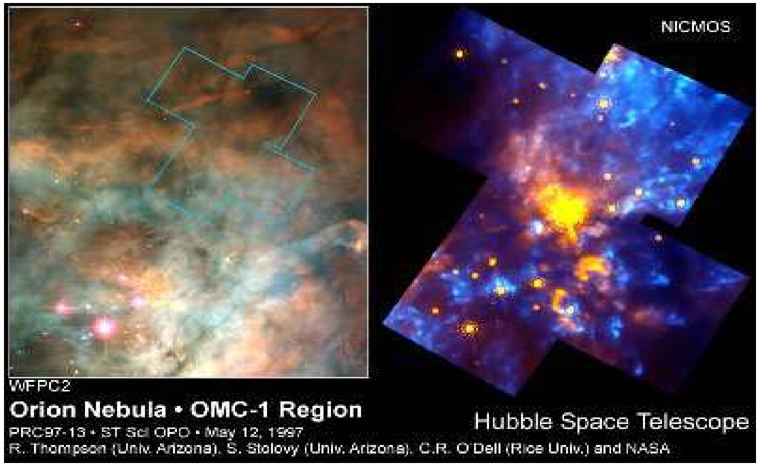
The Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA)





R. D. Gehrz

Lead, SOFIA Community Task Force

Department of Astronomy, University of Minnesota

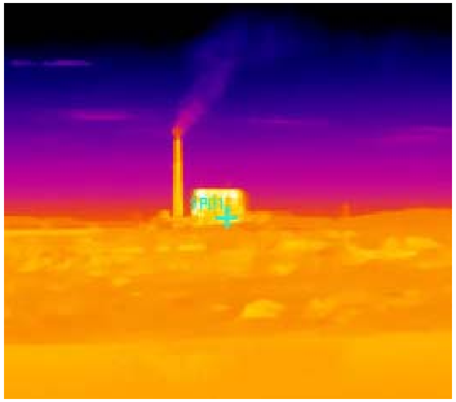
Outline

- SOFIA Heritage and Context
- SOFIA Aircraft and Observatory Development Program
- SOFIA Performance Specifications
- SOFIA Science
- SOFIA Schedule
- Summary

Acknowledgements

- Nans Kunz, NASA Senior Engineer at NASA ARC and Past Chief Engineer of the SOFIA Program at NASA ARC
- Eric Becklin, USRA SOFIA Chief Scientist
- Tom Roellig, NASA ARC SOFIA Deputy Project Scientist

Infrared Physics



$$IR = 1\ \mu m \leq \lambda \leq 1000\ \mu m\ (\text{yellow light} = 0.5\ \mu m)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3K \leq T \leq 3000\ K$$

Blackbody Physics and Infrared Astronomy

The Planck Function

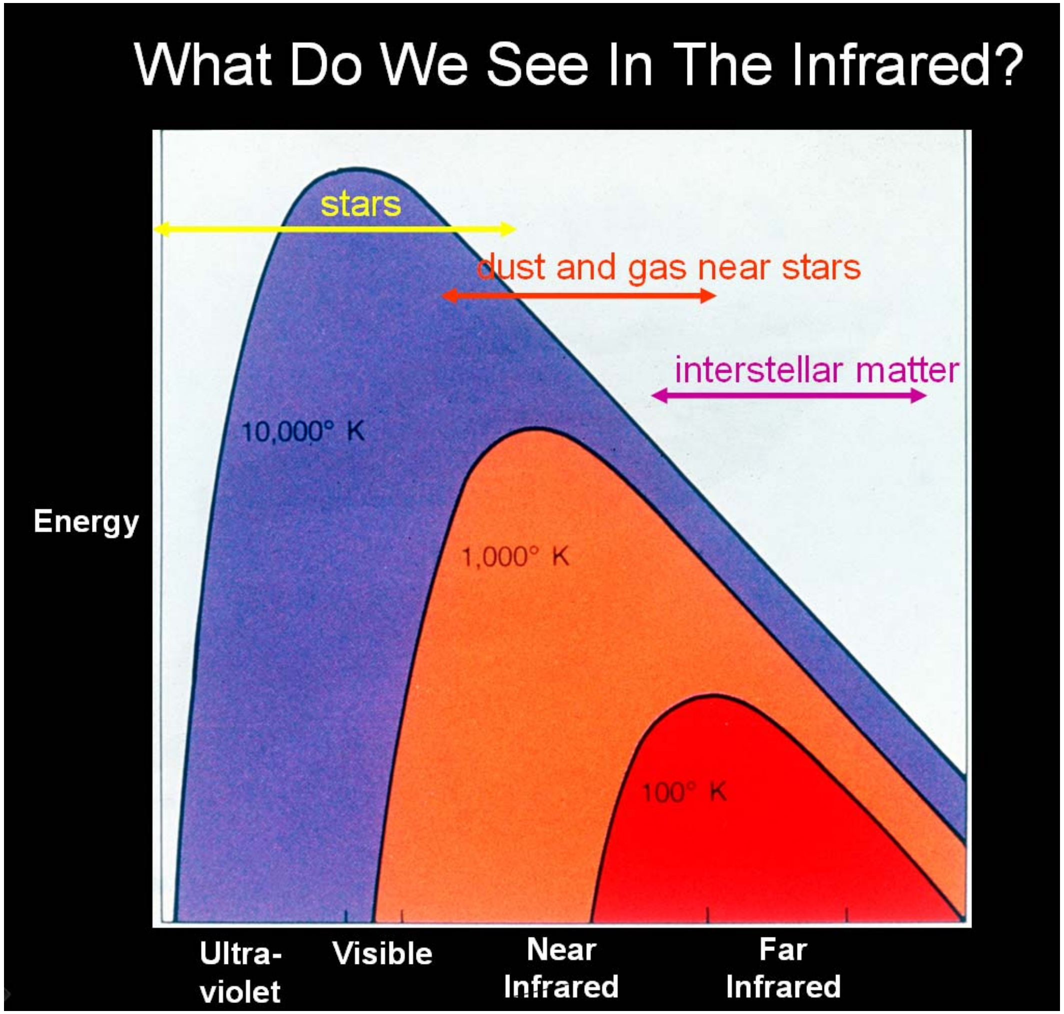
$$F_\lambda = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5}\frac{1}{e^{hc/\lambda kt}-1}$$

Wien's Law

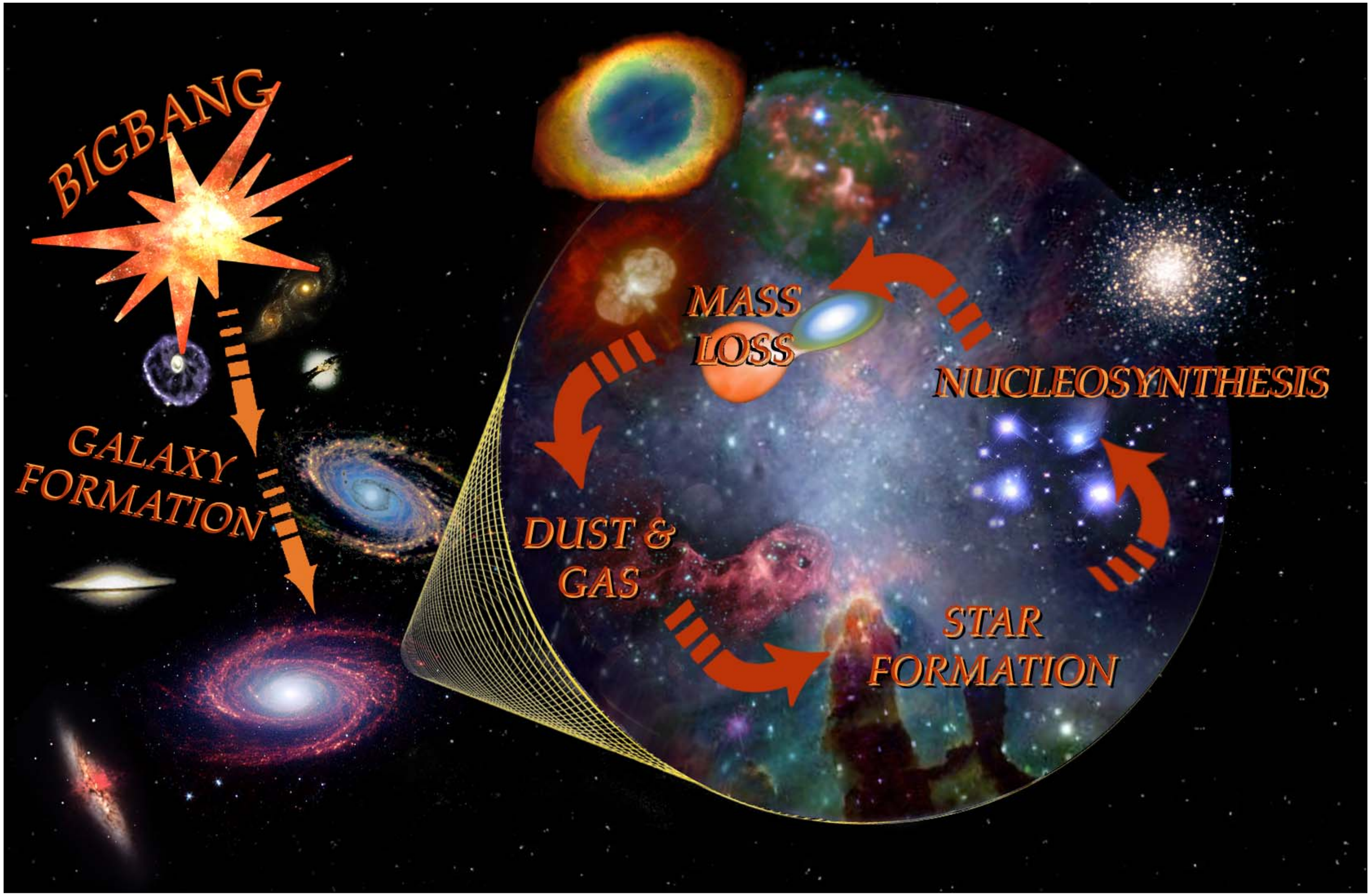
$$\lambda_{\max}T = 2898\ \mu\text{m deg}$$

IR = 1 μm ≤ λ ≤ 1000 μm

⇒ 3K ≤ T ≤ 3000 K



Infrared Astronomy and the Chemical Evolution of the Universe



The History of Infrared Astronomy at Minnesota

UM's O'Brien, Marine On the St. Croix, MN, 0.8-m

The Wyoming IR Observatory, Jelm Mountain, WY, 2.34-m

William Keck Observatory, Mauna Kea, HI, 2 x 10-m

GEMINI North (Mauna Kea, HI) and South (Cerro Pachon, Chile) 2 x 8-m

UM's Mt. Lemmon Observatory AZ, 1.5-m

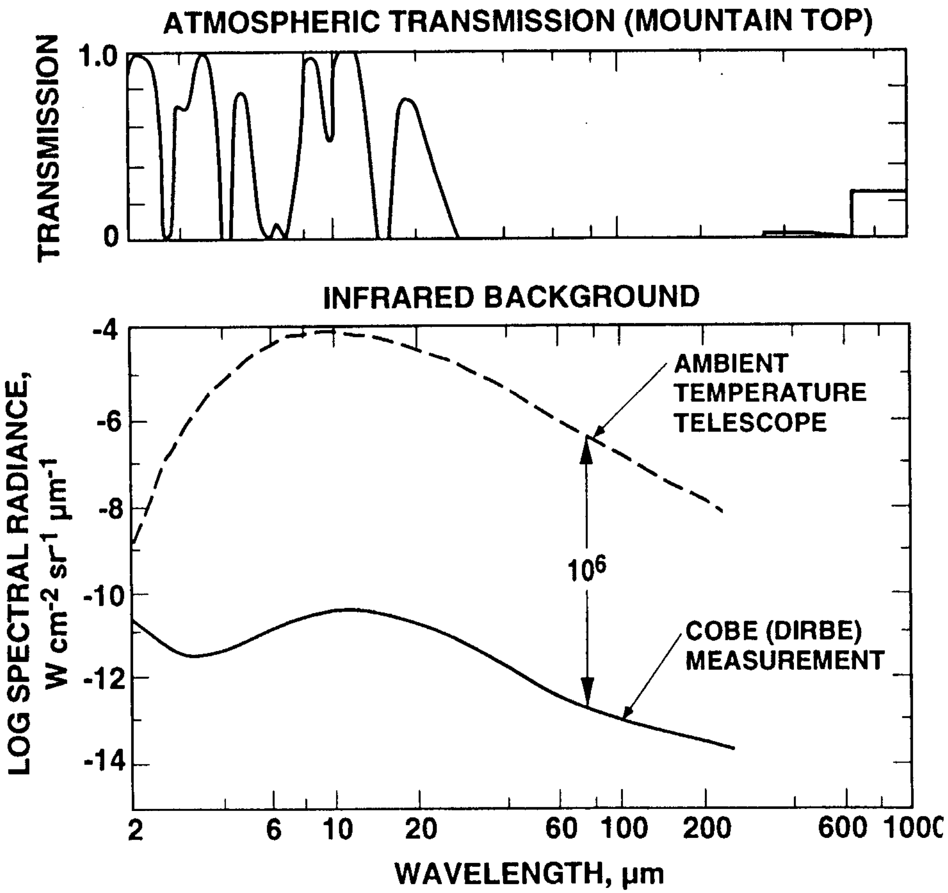
NASA IRTF, Mauna Kea, HI, 3.0-m

The LBT, Mt. Graham, AZ, 2 x 8.4-m on a 22.8-m single mount

SIRTF 2003

The Advantages of a 5.5K IR Telescope in Space

- ***100% Transmission***
- ***One-Million Fold Decrease in Sky Brightness***
- ***A One Thousand Fold Increase in Sensitivity***



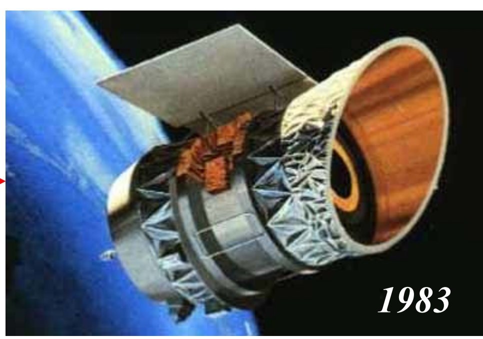
The History of Flying Infrared Observatories

Science objectives

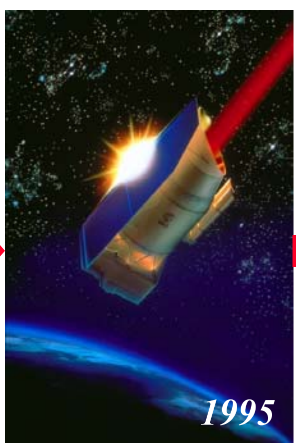
NASA Lear Jet Observatory

NASA Kuiper Airborne Observatory (KAO)

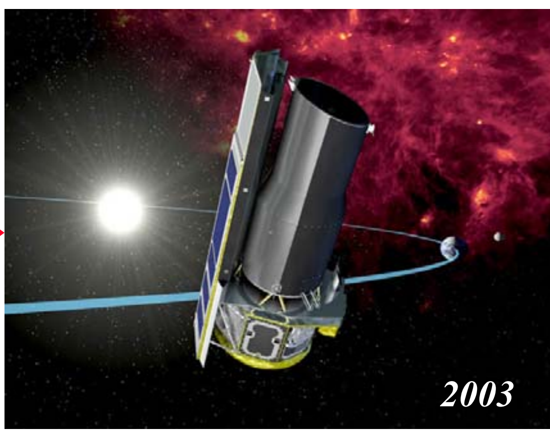
NASA/DLR Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA)



NASA Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS)

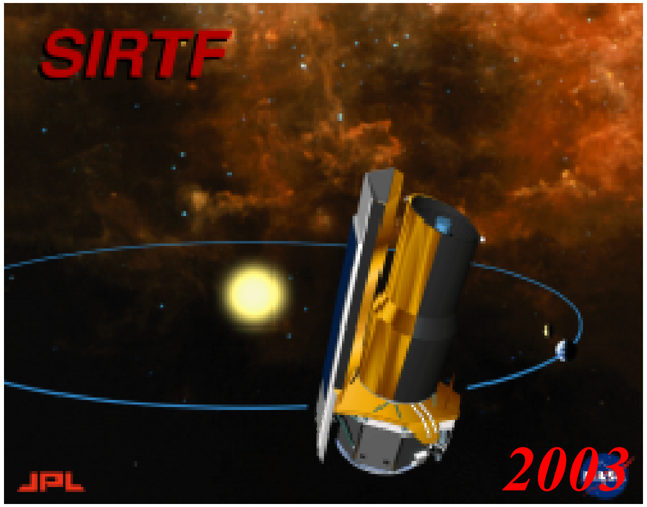


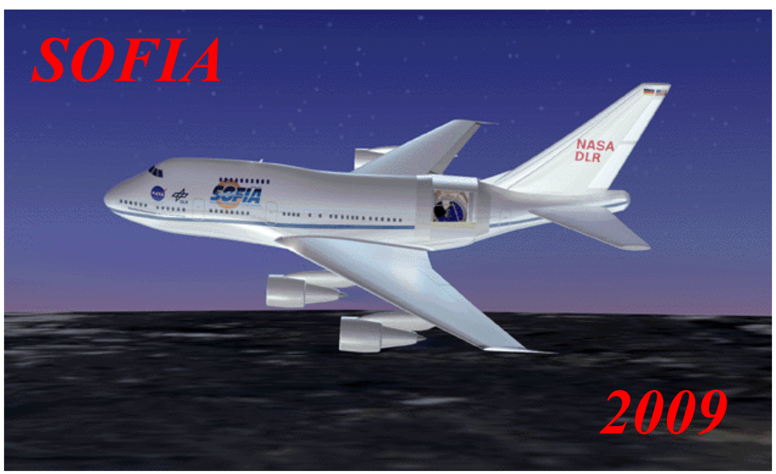
ESA Infrared Space Observatory (ISO)

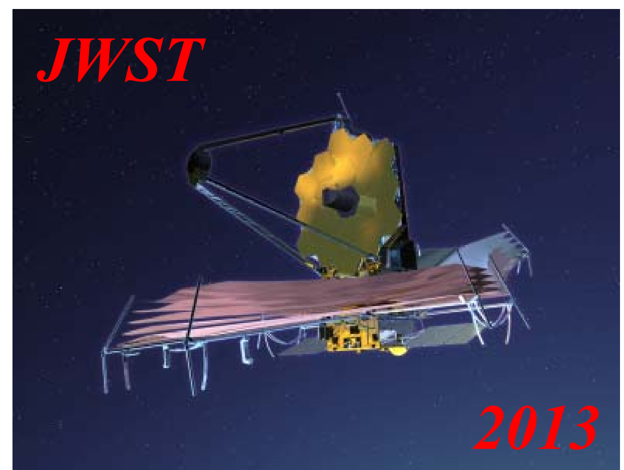


NASA Spitzer Space Telescope

SOFIA and its Companions in Space







SOFIA Mission Overview, Aircraft Modification, and Status

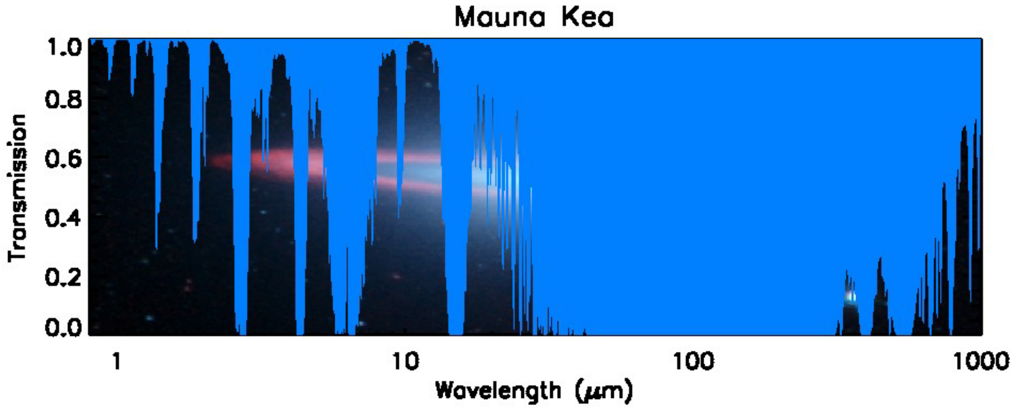
October 29, 2008

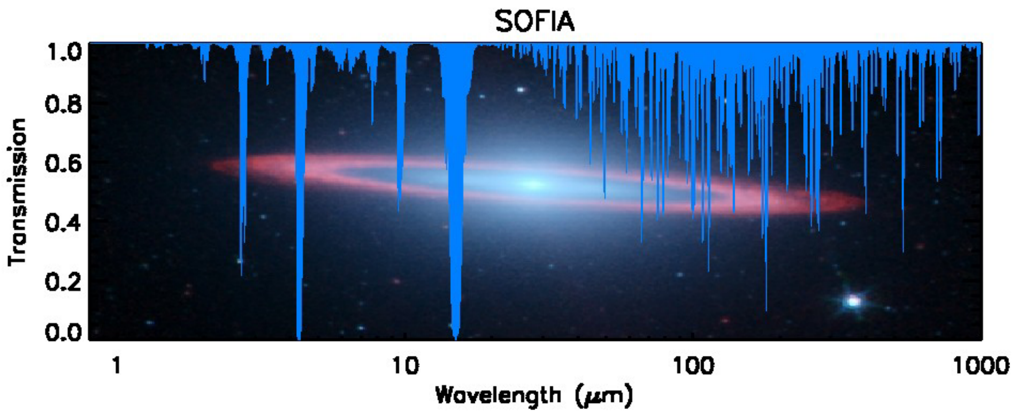
SOFIA Overview

- *2.5 m telescope in a modified Boeing 747SP aircraft*
  - *Imaging and spectroscopy from 0.3 μm to 1.6 mm*
  - *Emphasizes the obscured IR (30-300 μm)*
- *Service Ceiling*
  - *39,000 to 45,000 feet (12 to 14 km)*
  - *Above > 99.8% of obscuring water vapor*
- *Joint Program between the US (80%) and Germany (20%)*
  - *First Light Science in 2009*
  - *20 year design lifetime –can respond to changing technology*
  - *Ops: Science at NASA-Ames; Flight at Dryden FRC (Palmdale- Site 9)*
  - *Deployments to the Southern Hemisphere and elsewhere*
  - *>120 8-10 hour flights per year*

The Advantages of SOFIA

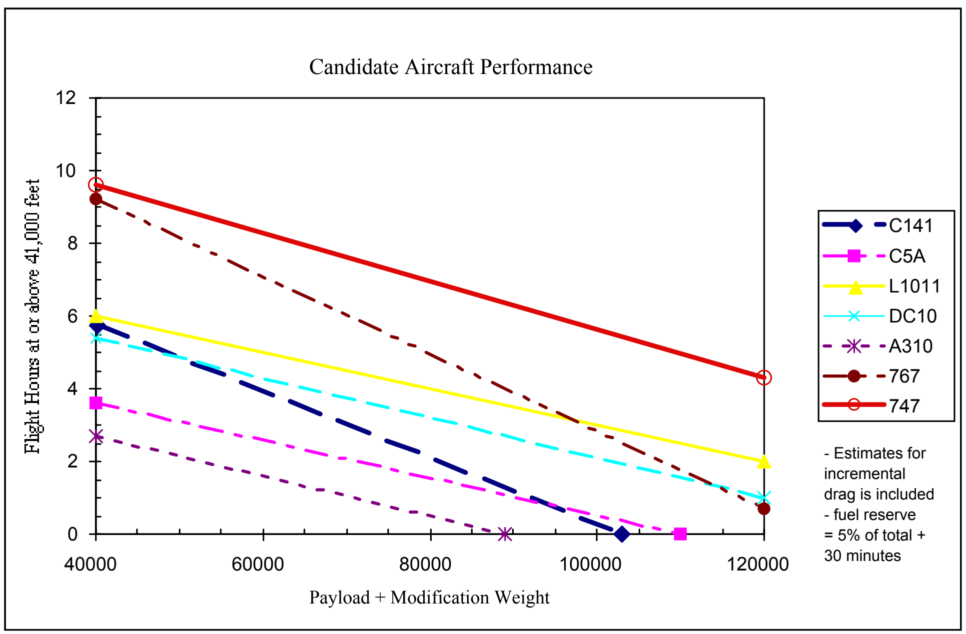
- *Above 99.8% of the water vapor*
- *Transmission at 14 km >80% from 1 to 800 µm; emphasis on the obscured IR regions from 30 to 300 µm*
- *Instrumentation: wide variety, rapidly interchangeable, state-of-the art – SOFIA is a new observatory every few years!*
- *Mobility: anywhere, anytime*
- *Twenty year design lifetime*
- *A near-space observatory that comes home after every flight*

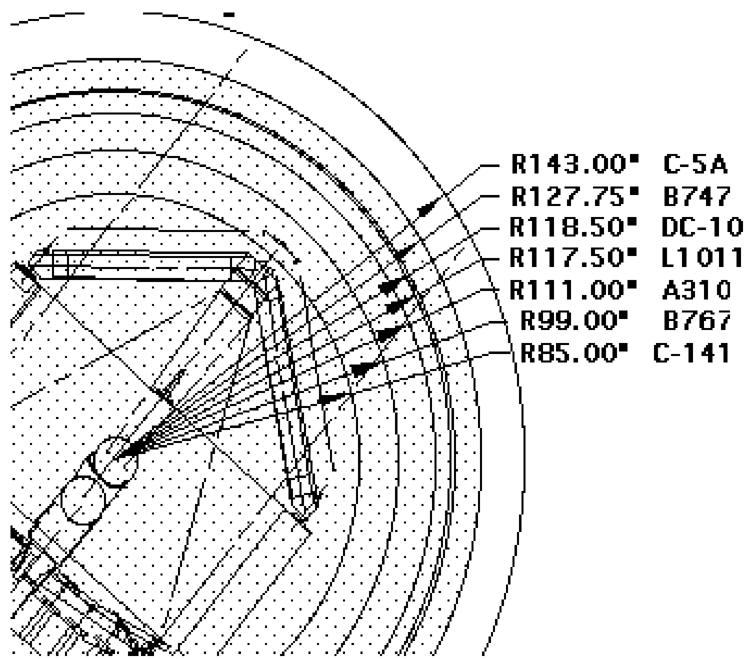




SOFIA: Selecting the Aircraft

- *Fuselage diameter (length not an issue)*
- *Payload and loiter time at FL >410*
- *Cost ($13M in 1995 dollars)*



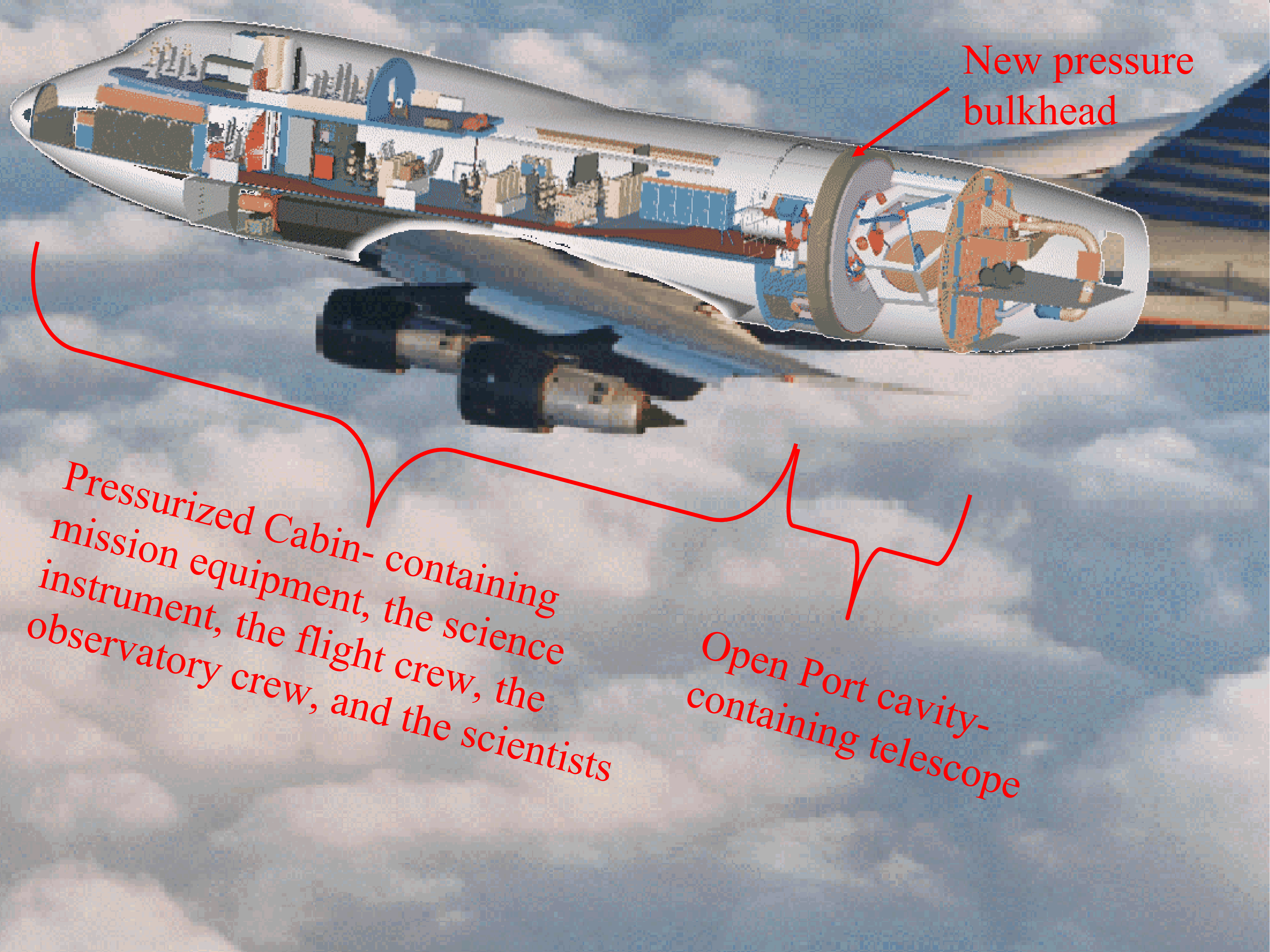


The winner:

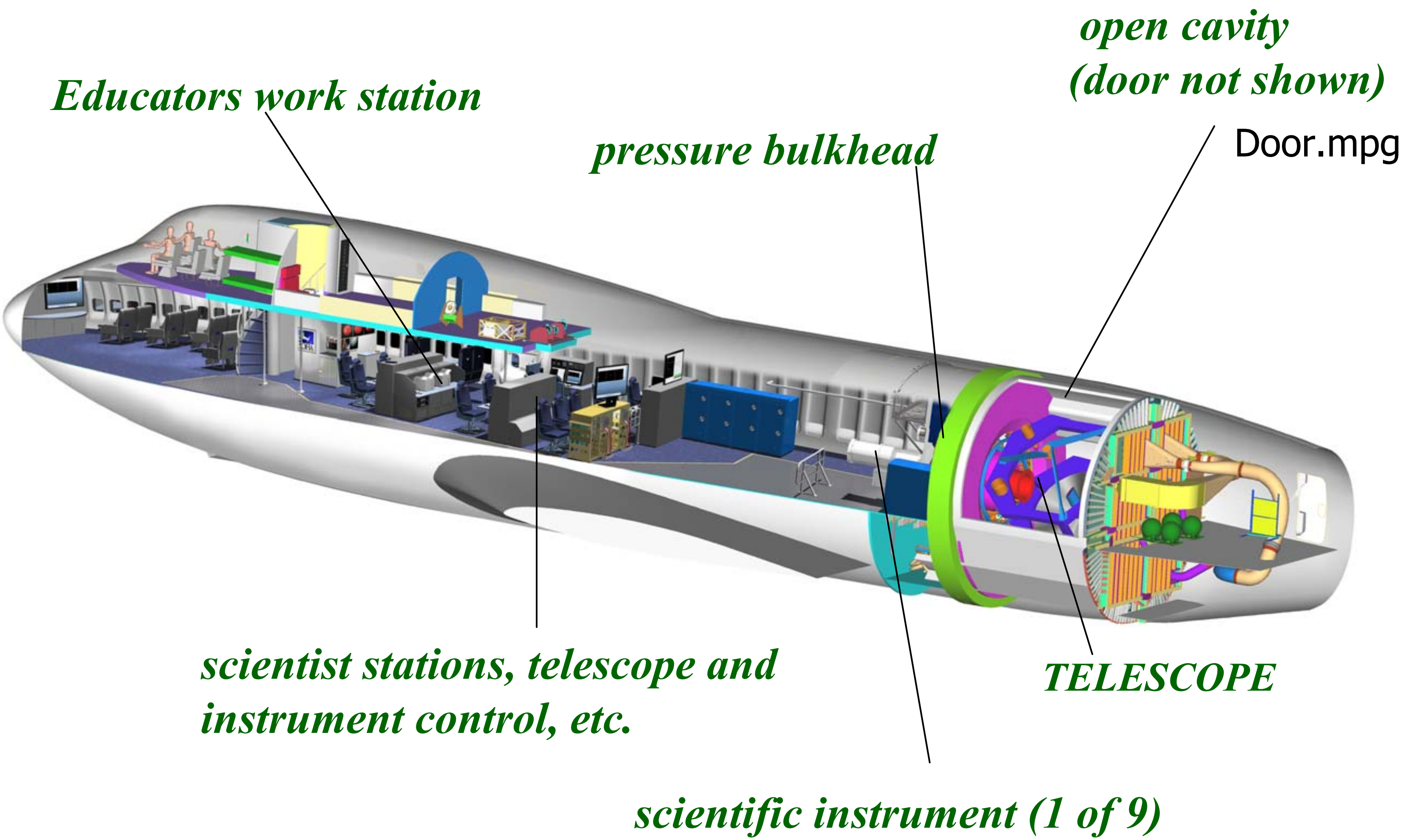
Boeing 747-SP

Retrofitted with P&W JT9D-7J engines to provide operational margin


SOFIA
Location of future cavity opening

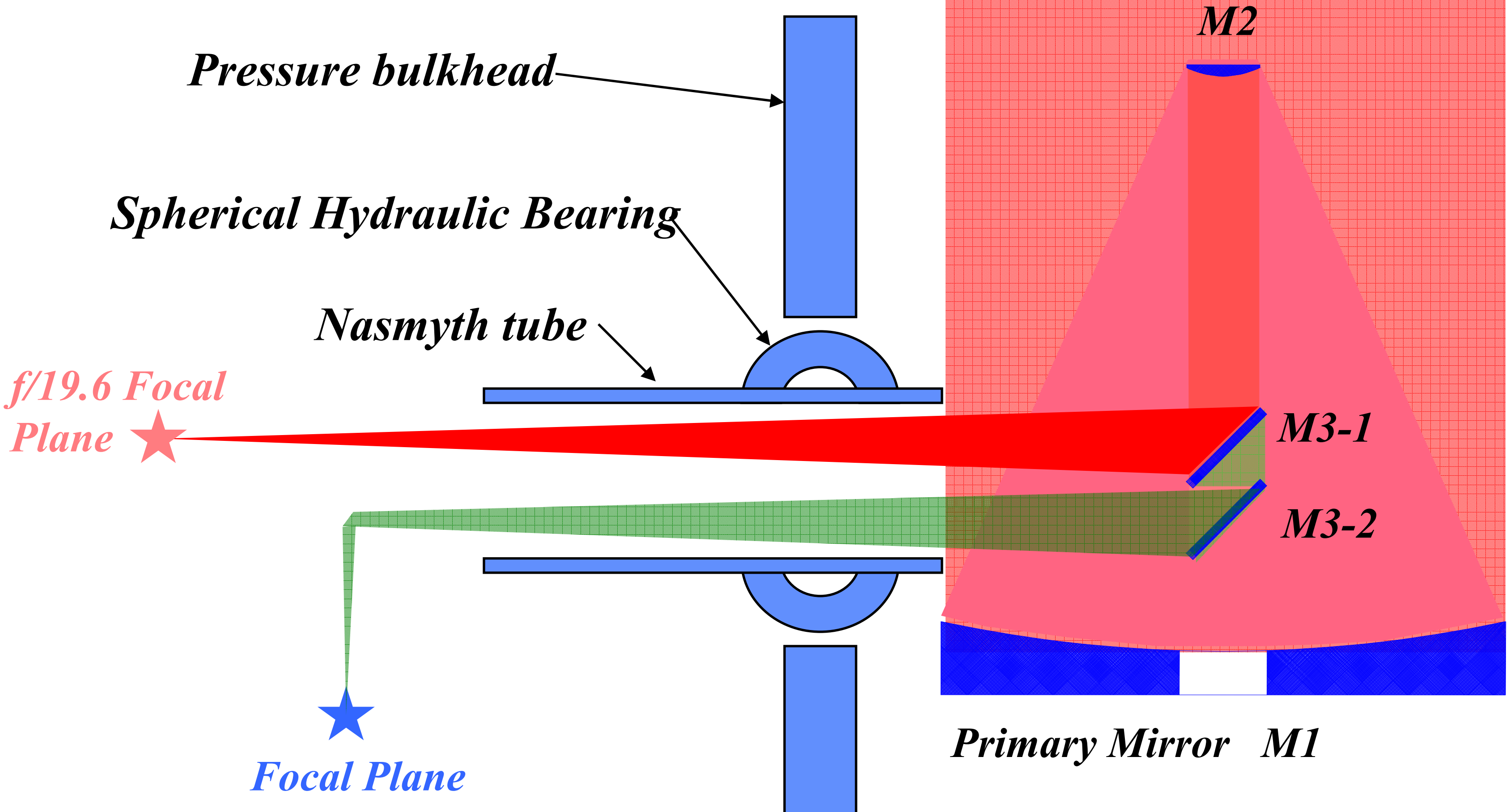

New pressure bulkhead
Pressurized Cabin- containing mission equipment, the science instrument, the flight crew, the observatory crew, and the scientists
Open Port cavity- containing telescope

The SOFIA Observatory

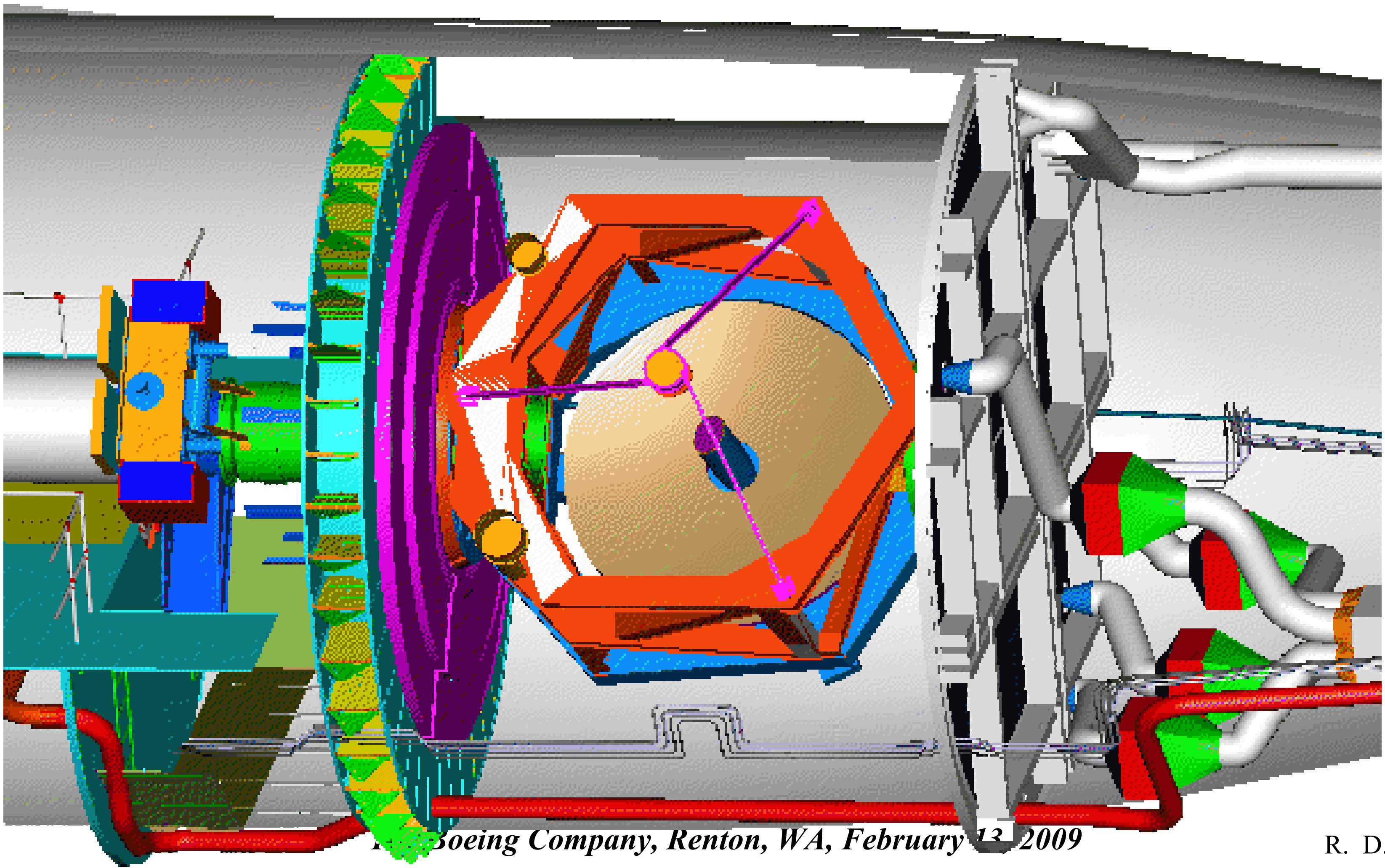


Nasmyth: Optical Layout

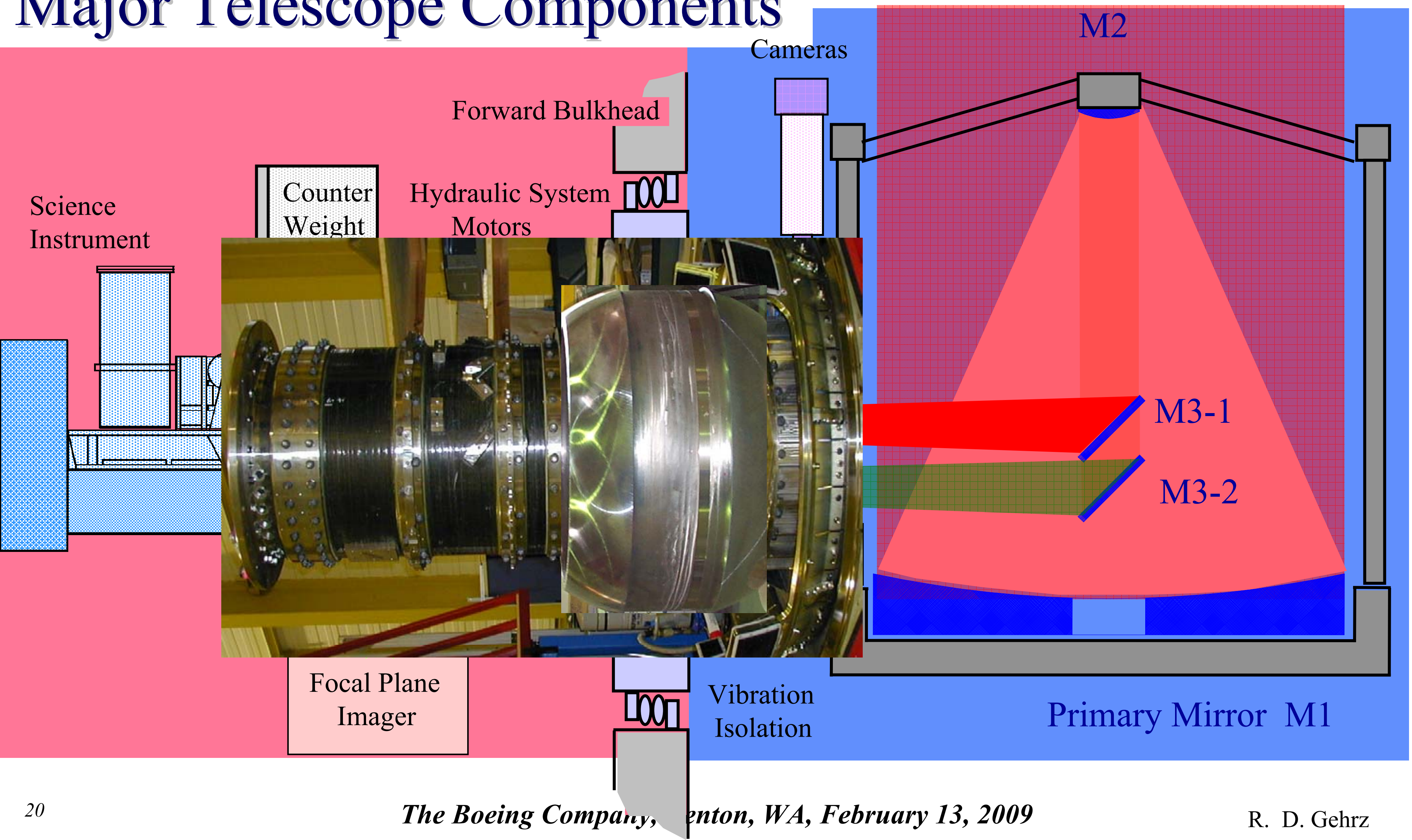
Observers in pressurized cabin have ready access to the focal plane



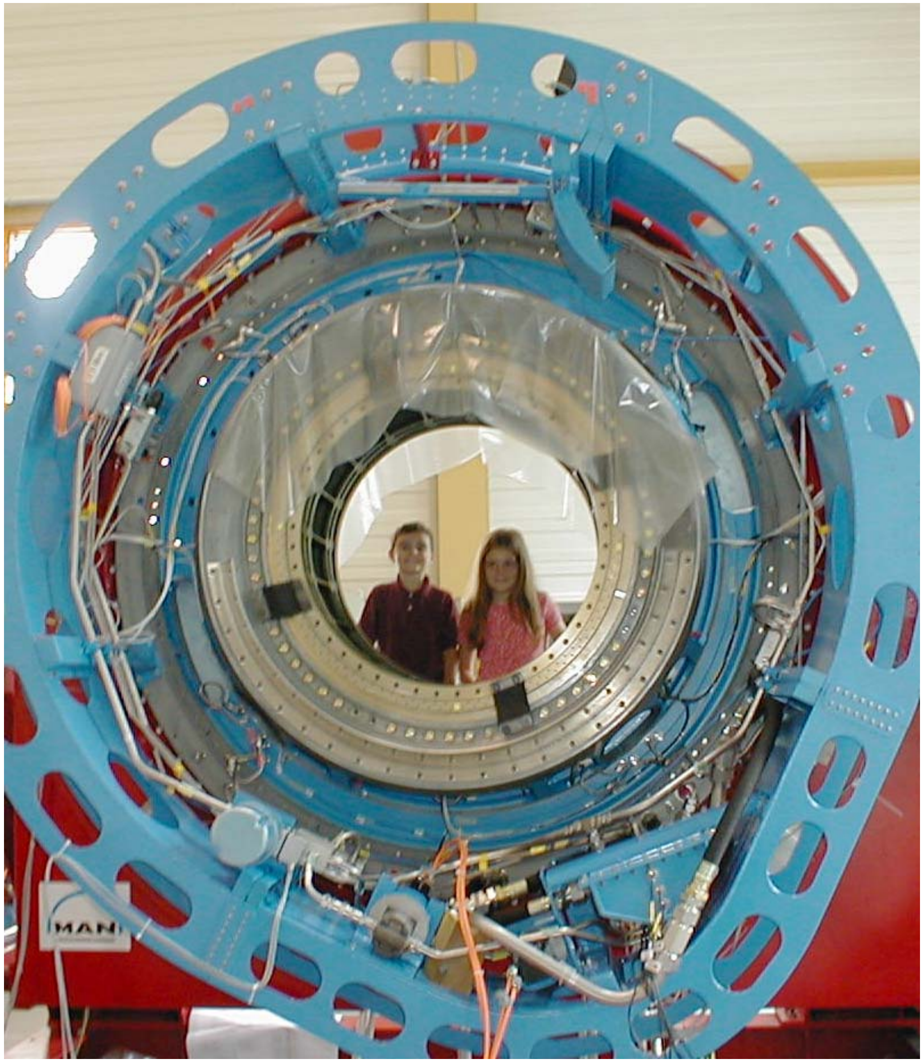
Telescope Size is Maximum that can fit Available Volume

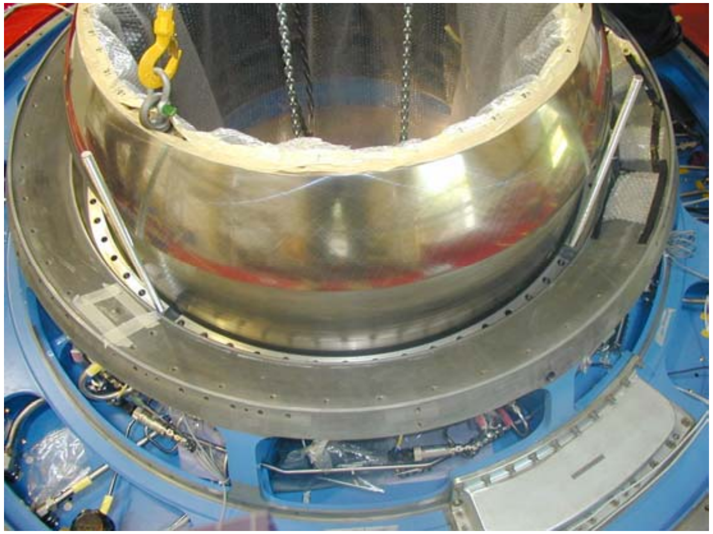


Major Telescope Components



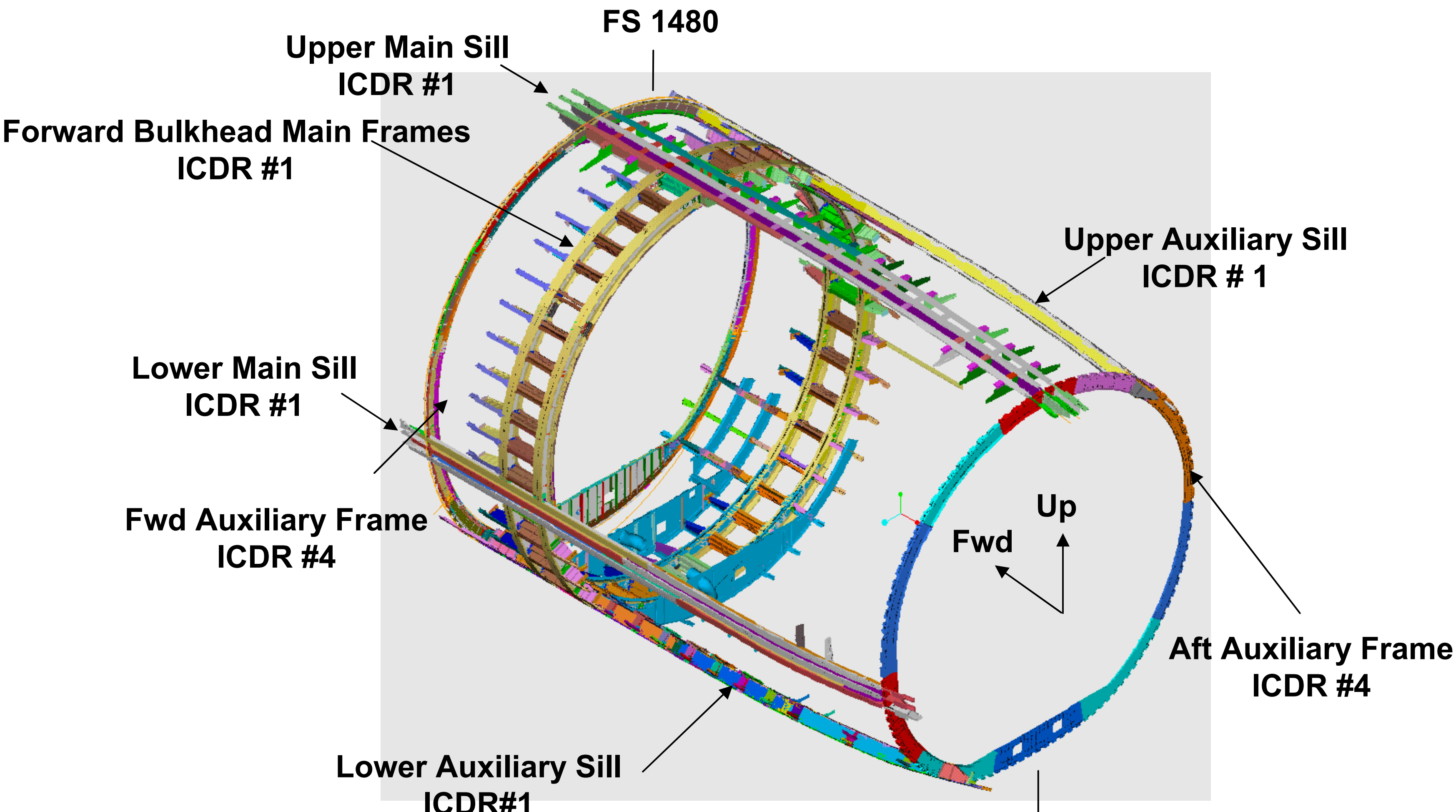
First Light
August 2004





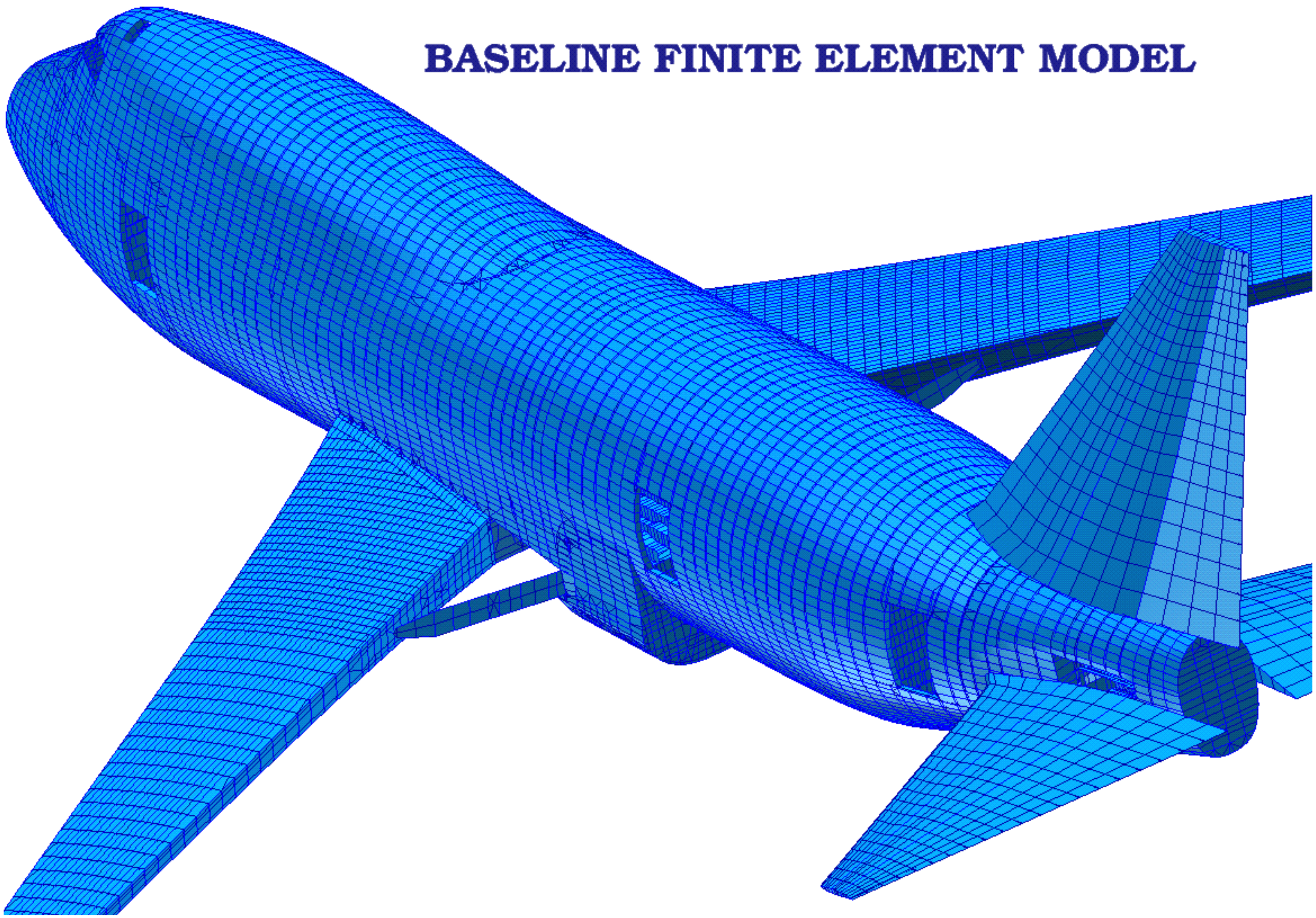
Installing the bearing sphere

Frame Modifications and Sill Beams

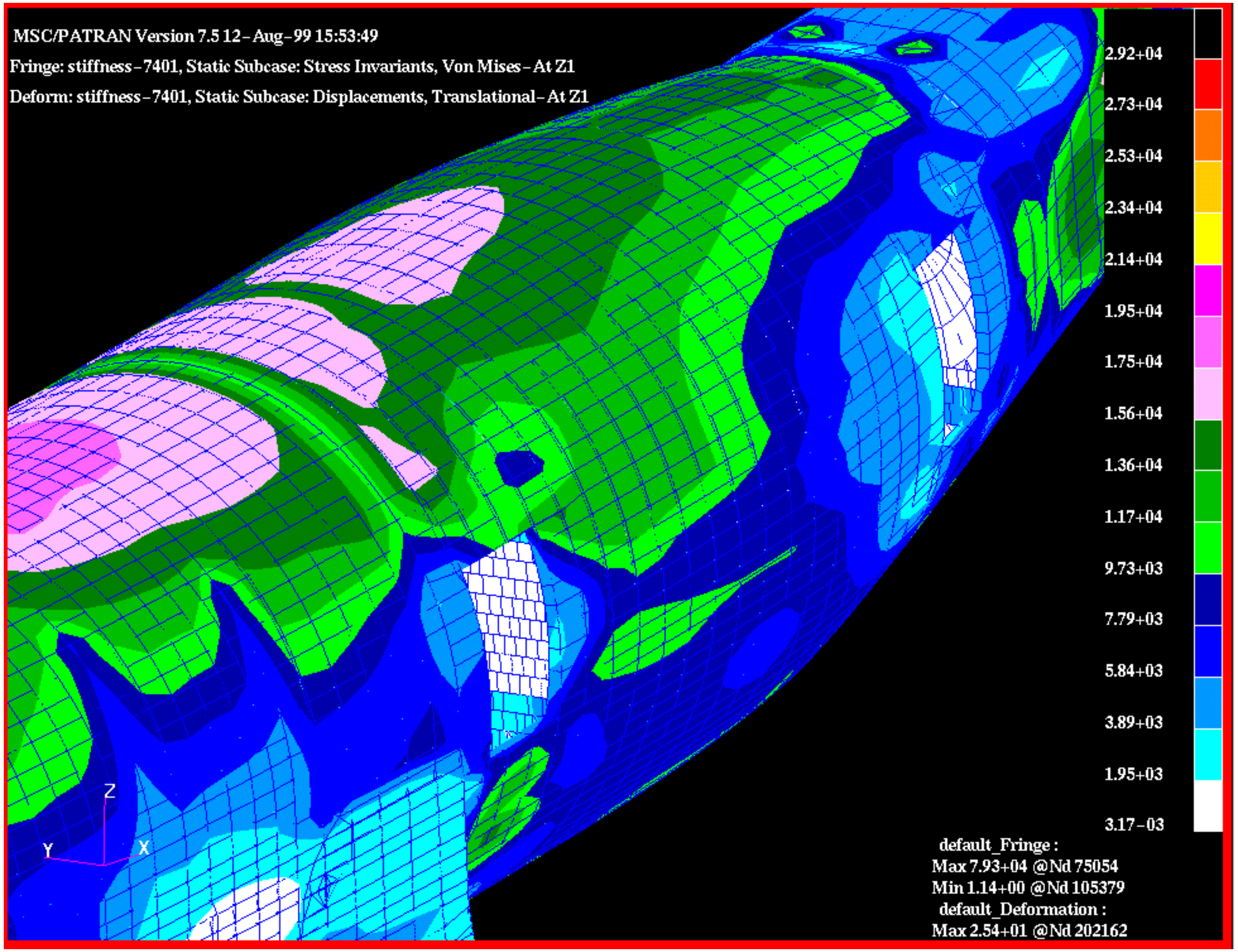


USRA NASA DLR SOFIA

BASELINE FINITE ELEMENT MODEL

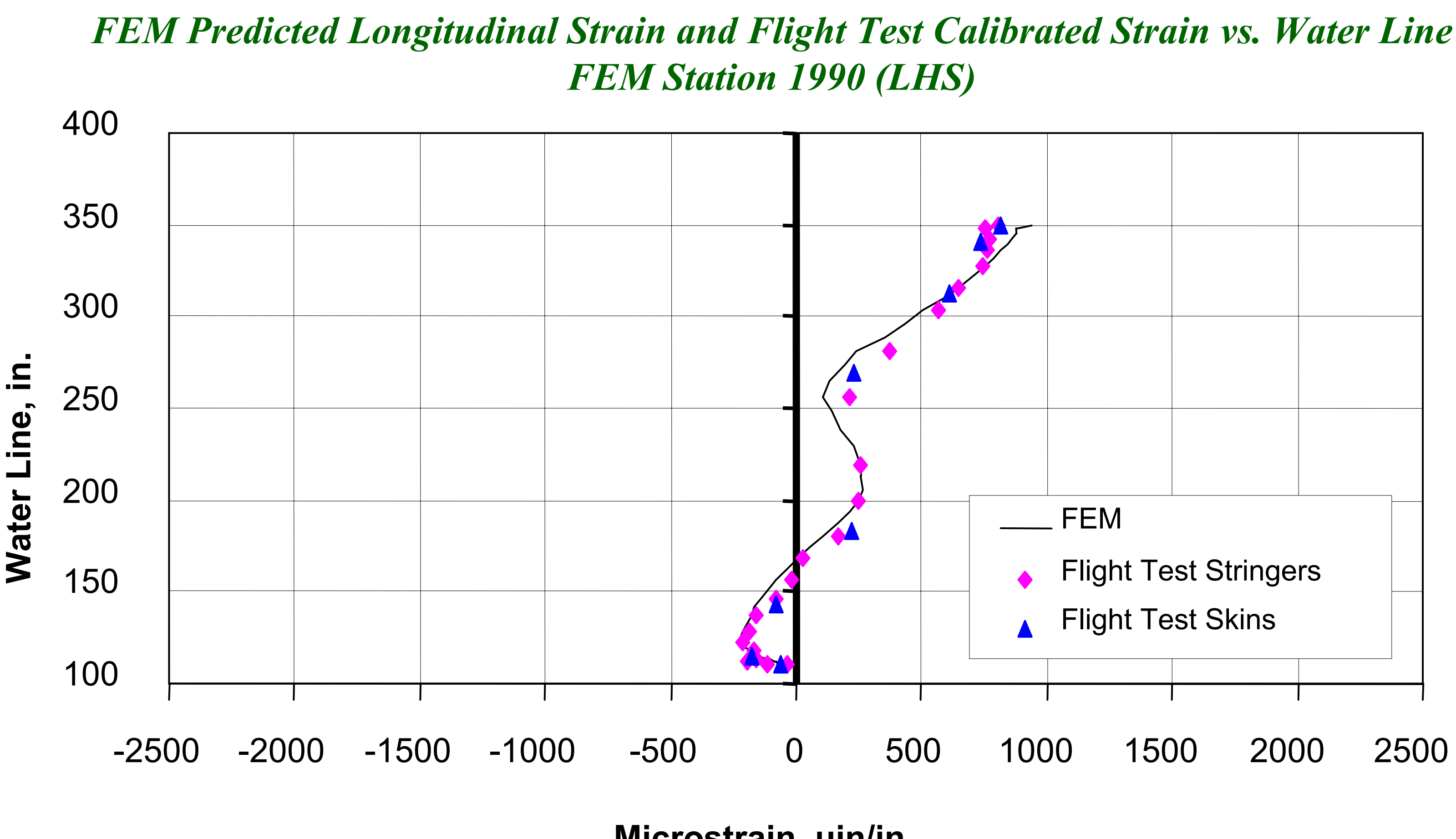


FEM Predictions for Unmodified Aircraft

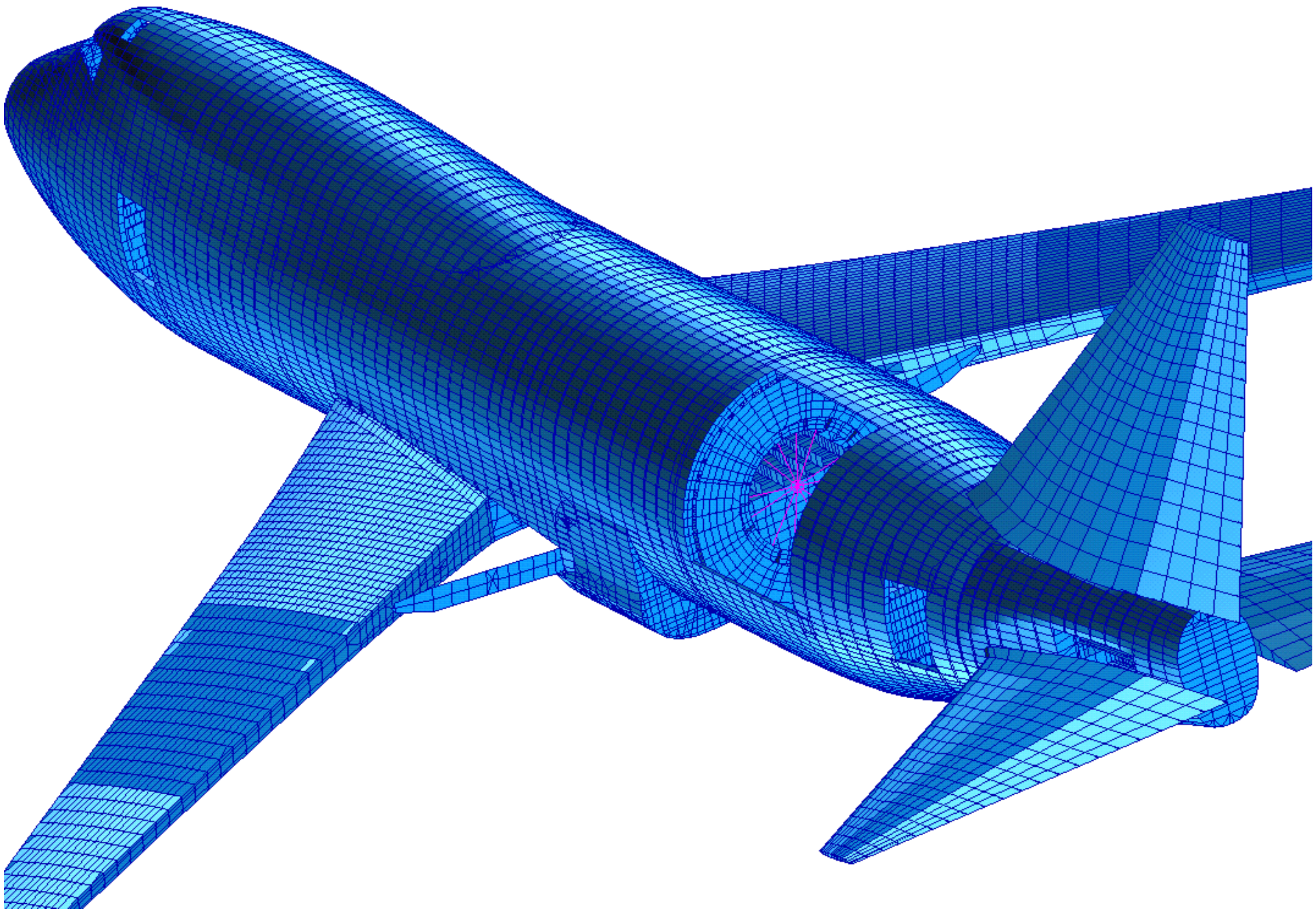


FEM Validation: Pre-Modification Flight Test Data

Sample Longitudinal Strain - Positive Vertical Acceleration

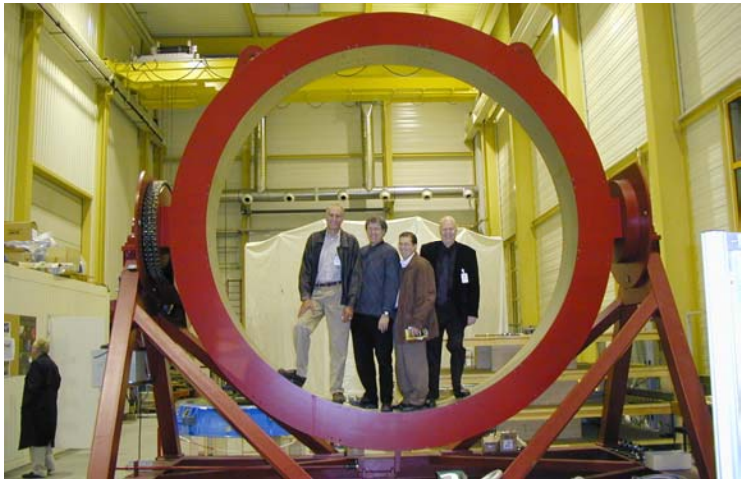


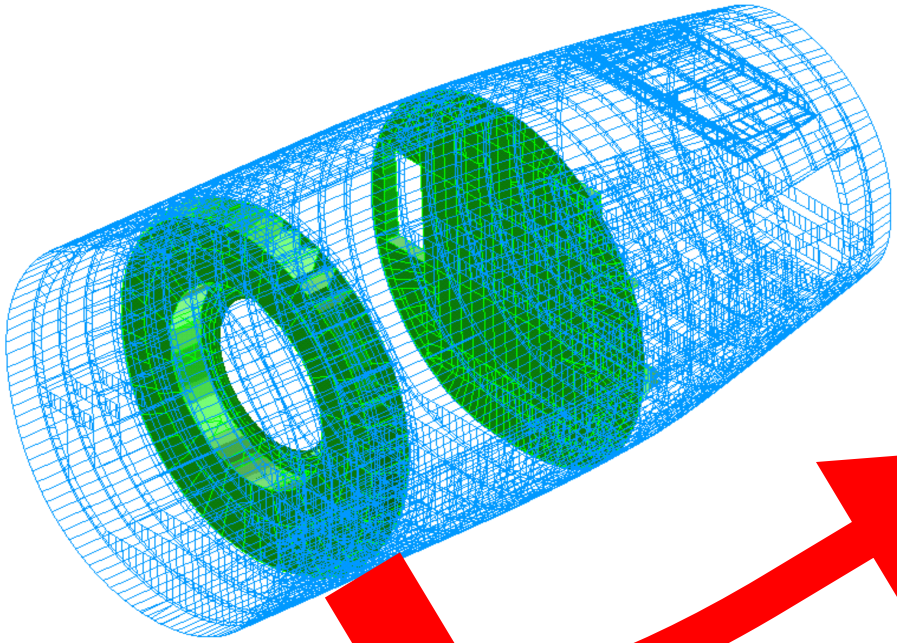
Modified Baseline Finite Element Model



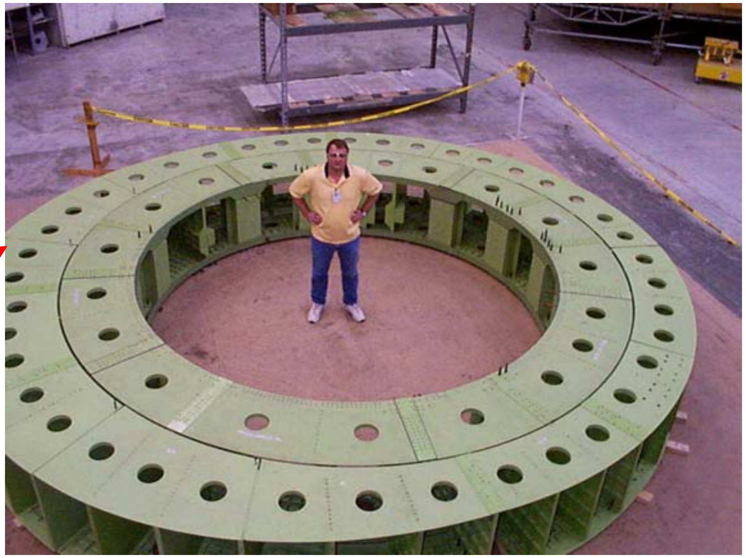
New 21.3 foot diameter Pressure Bulkhead

Bulkhead simulator used in Germany for Telescope Assembly buildup



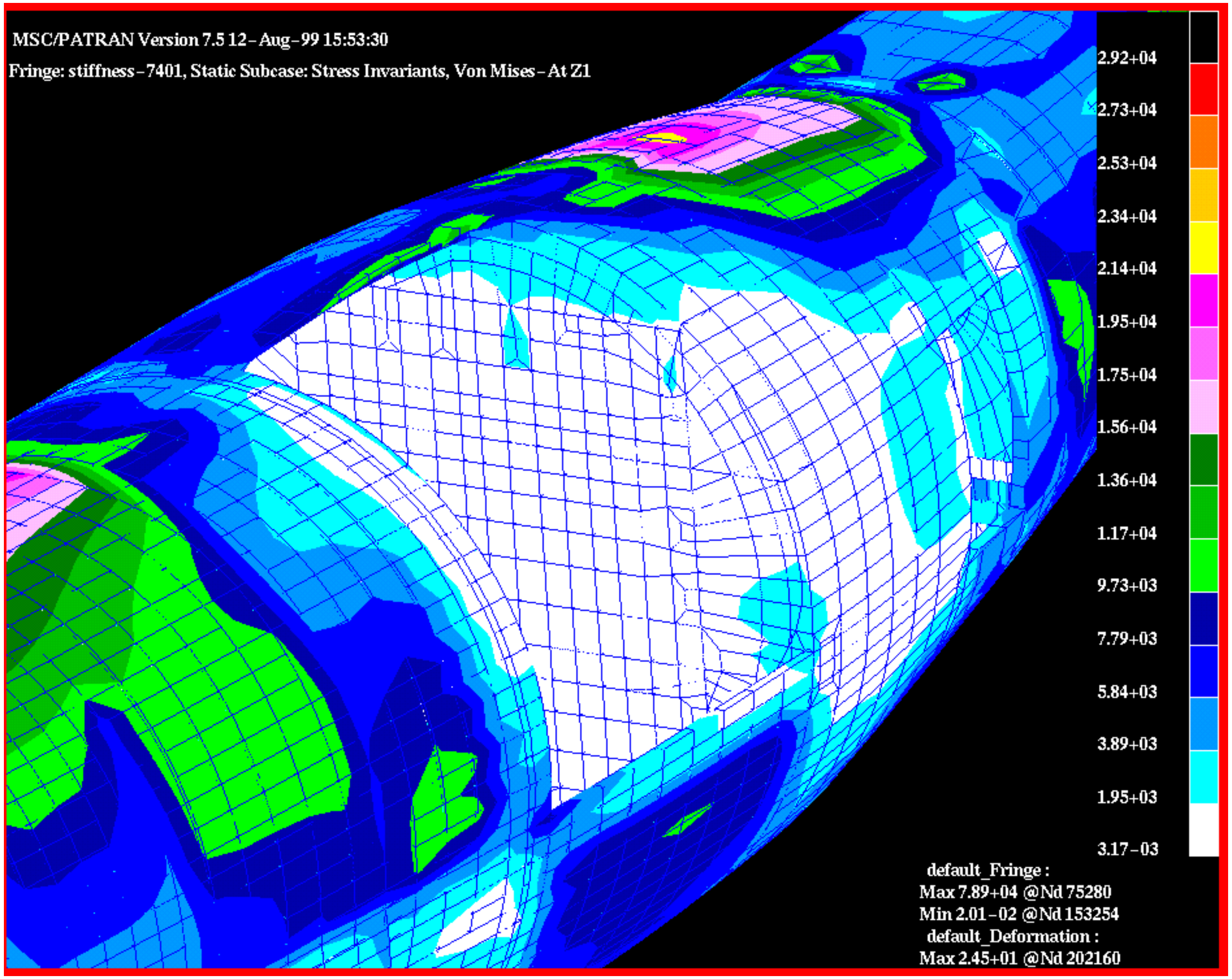


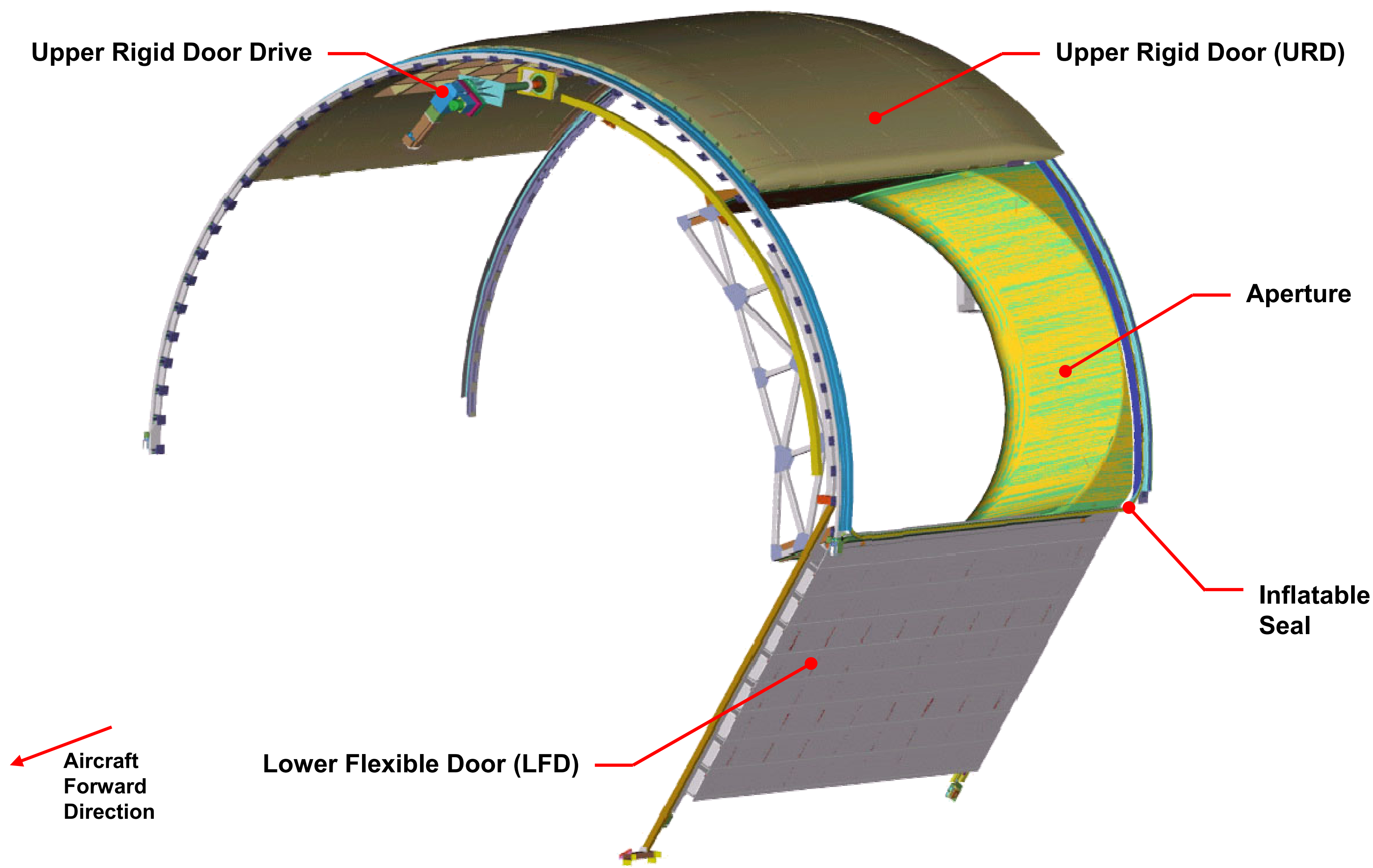
FEM



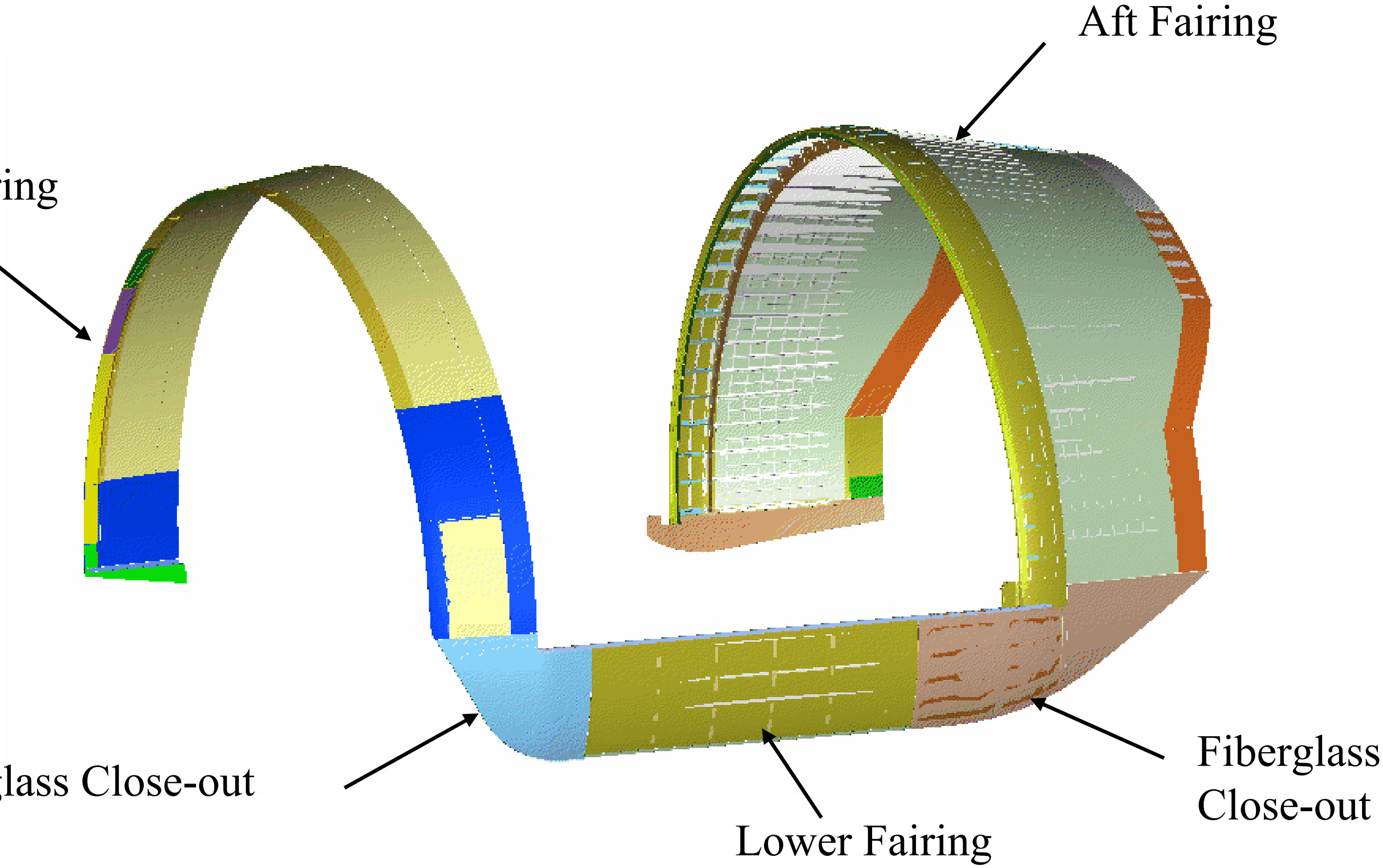
Bulkhead on Delivery

FEM Predictions for Modified Aircraft

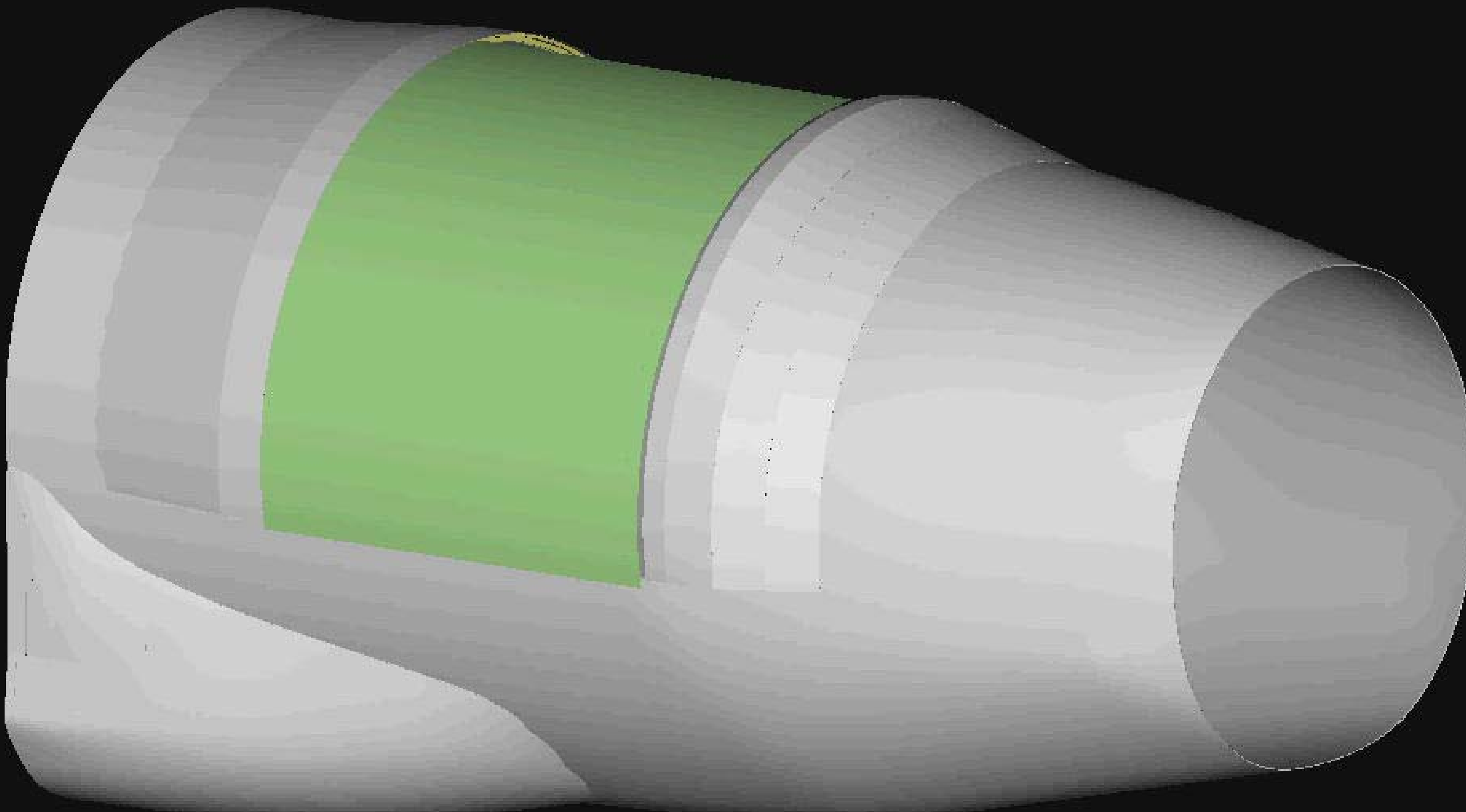



Upper Rigid Door Drive
Upper Rigid Door (URD)
Aperture
Inflatable Seal
Lower Flexible Door (LFD)
Aircraft Forward Direction

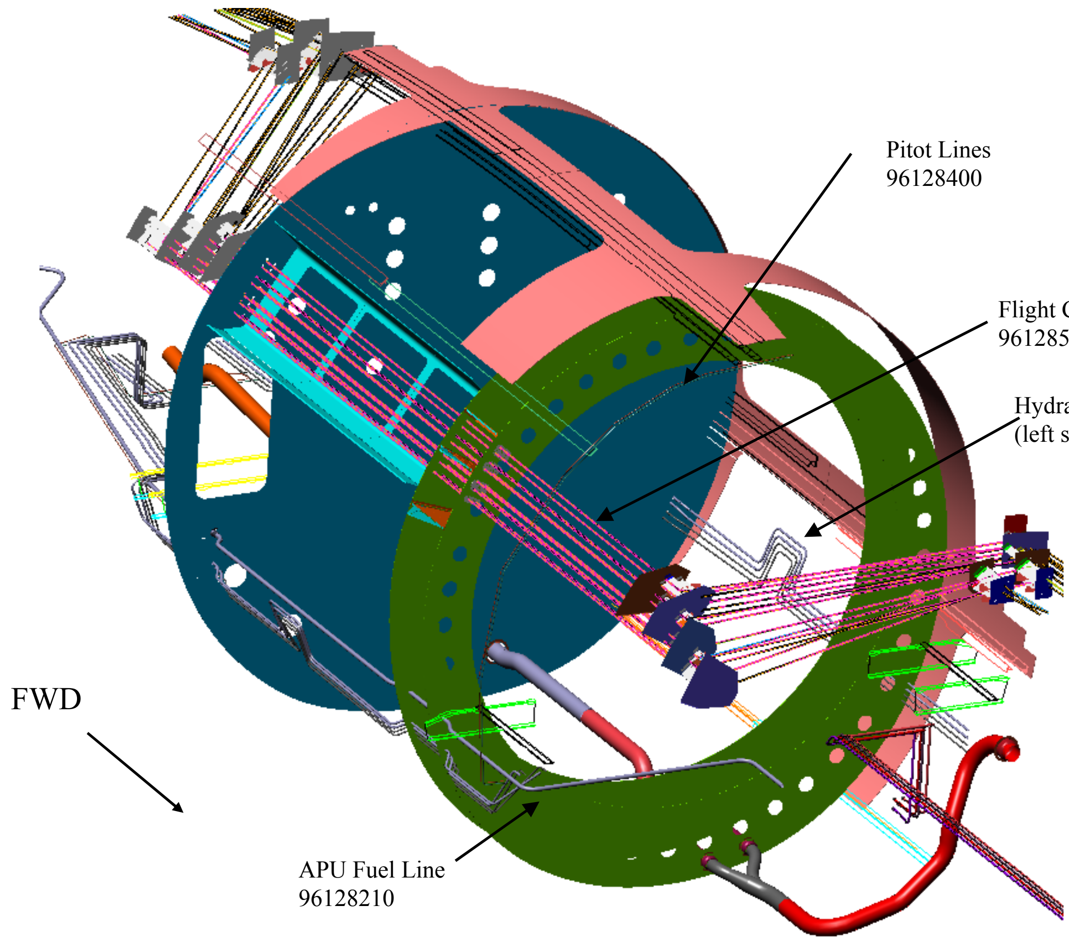
Door System Fairings



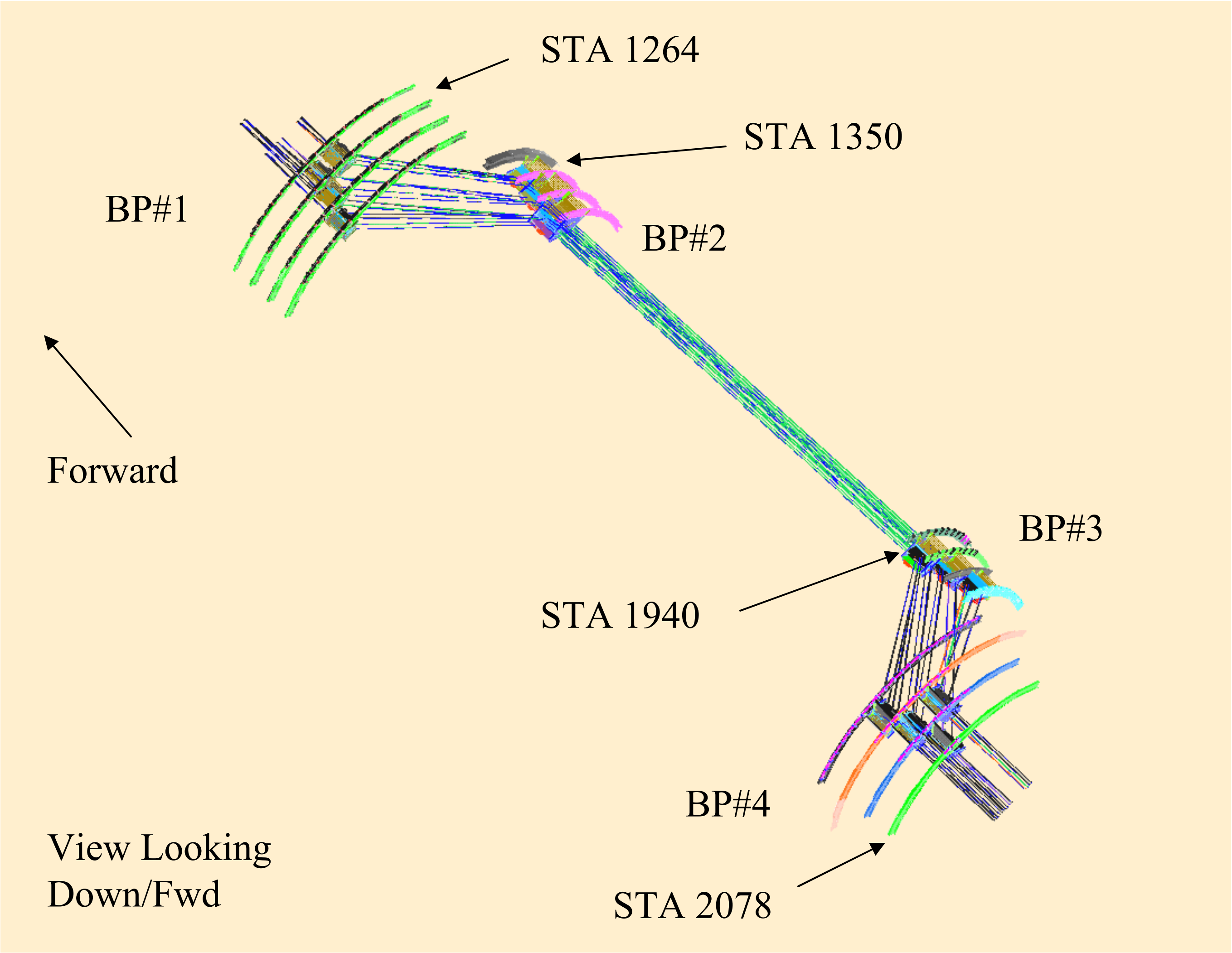
SOFIA Door System



Control Cables - SOFIA Routing

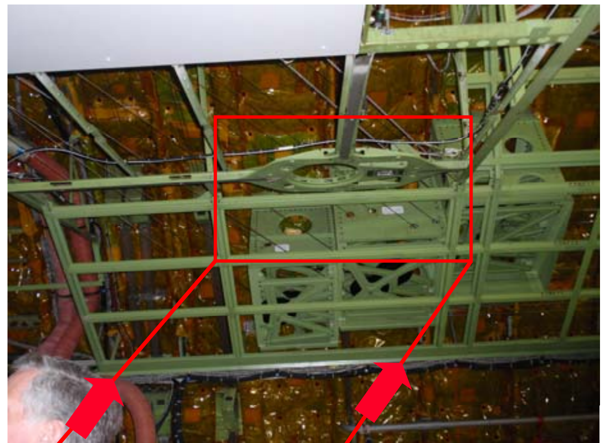


Control Cables

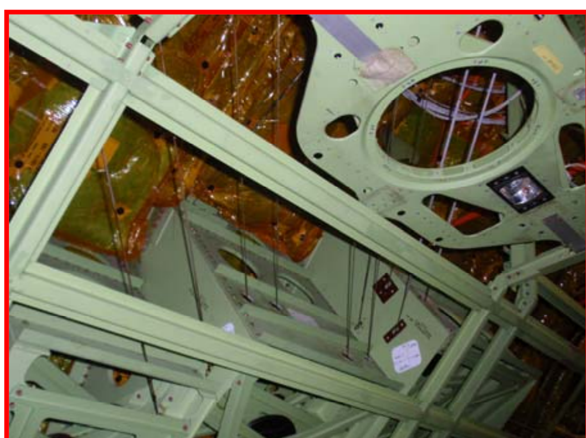


Control Cable Re-routing Details

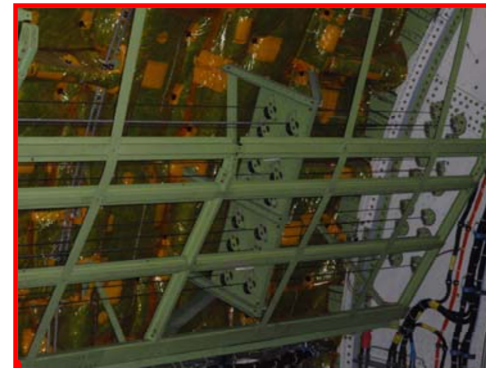
BP#1

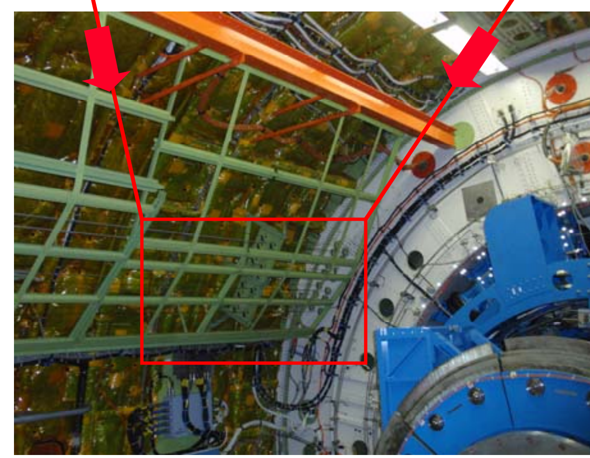


BP#2



STA1394





Forward Bulkhead Plate

SOFIA Wind Tunnel Testing and CFD Modeling

- *Wind tunnel testing was begun in 1990*
- *Five wind tunnel tests on a 7% model to investigate cavity acoustics during 1990 - 1997*
- *Wind tunnel tests on a 3% model to investigate the impacts of the SOFIA modification on aircraft handling characteristics*
- *Multiple Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) analyses*
- *Full scale flight tests will be conducted during summer 2009 to validate the wind tunnel test and CFD results.*

Studies of Cavity Acoustics: SOFIA 7% model in Ames 14 foot Transonic Wind Tunnel

7% Wind Tunnel Tests

Partial External Door

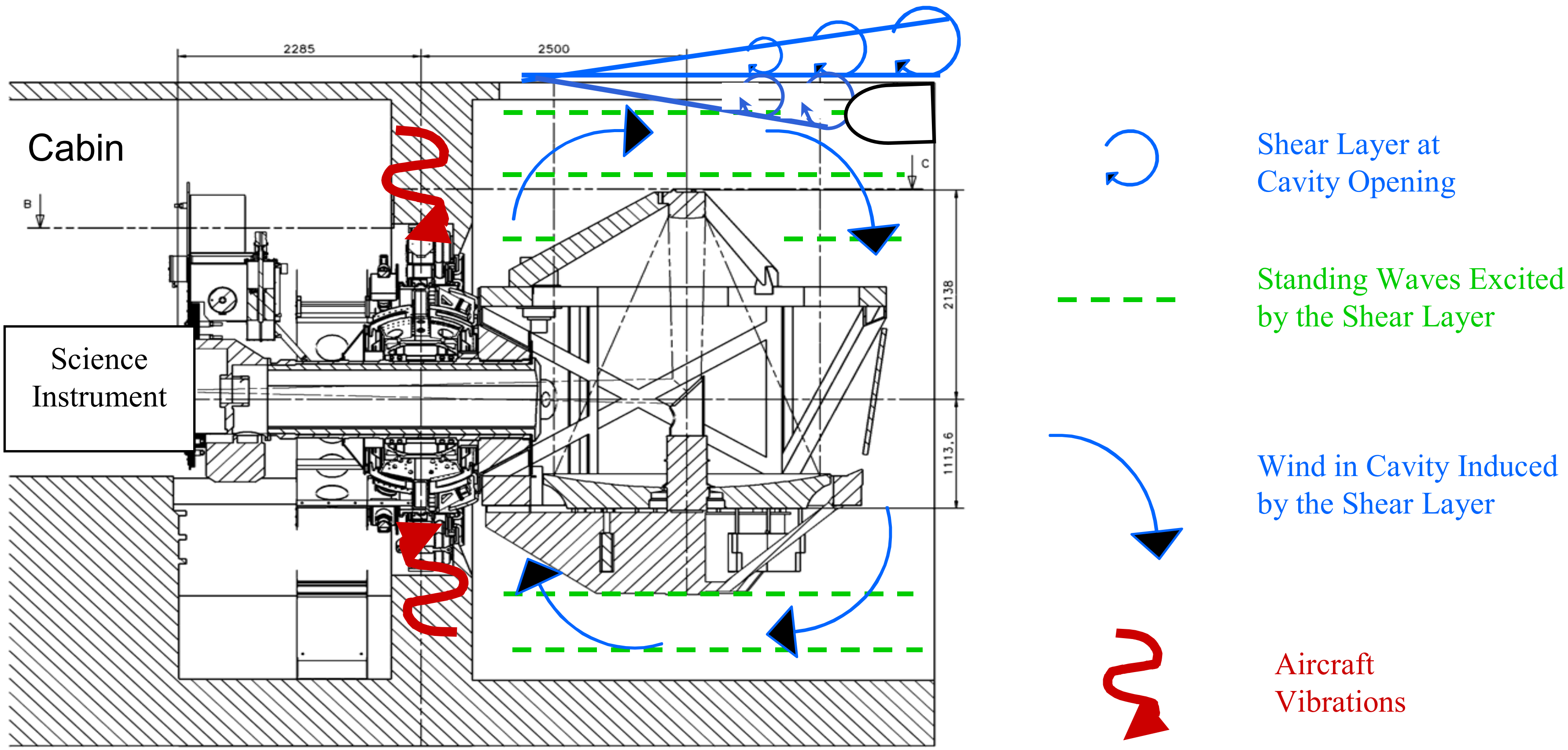
Test Description/Conditions

- *Boeing 747-SP 7% Model*
- *NASA ARC 14-Foot Tunnel*
- *Mach: $0.3 \leq M \leq 0.92$*
- *Yaw: $-4.5 \leq b \leq 4.5^o$*
- *Angle of attack: $2^o \leq a \leq 5^o$*
- *TA Elevation: $25^o \leq g \leq 60^o$*

Data Acquired /Design validation

- *Aero-acoustics*
- *Telescope torque*
- *Pressure loads*
- *Boundary layer characterization*

Dynamic Environment in the Cavity



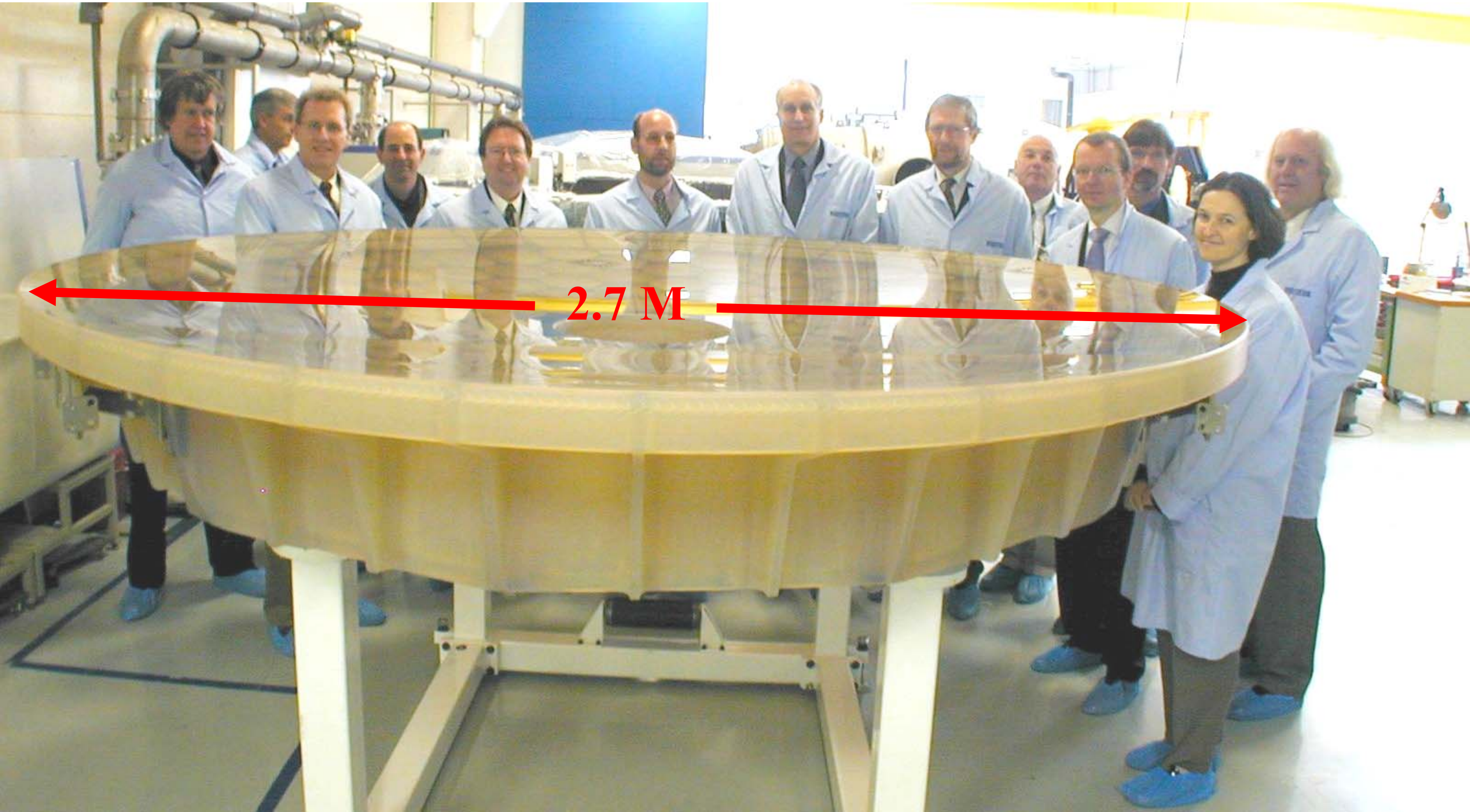
Major Results of 7% Wind Tunnel Tests

- ***Shear layer control technology developed successfully***
- ***Shear layer control is robust and provides the quietest cavity known for an aircraft based open port cavity***
- ***The effect of the cavity on stability and control characteristics will be negligible***

Stability and Control Studies: SOFIA Model in U of W Kirsten Wind Tunnel

Major Results of 3% Wind Tunnel Tests

- *Drag - 8 Count Increase $\Delta CD = 0.0008$*
- *Lift - No change*
- *Side Force - Small Change depending on door position*
- *Pitching Moment - Small change ($\leq 2\%$)*
- *Yawing Moment - No Change*
- *Rolling Moment - No Change*


2.7 M

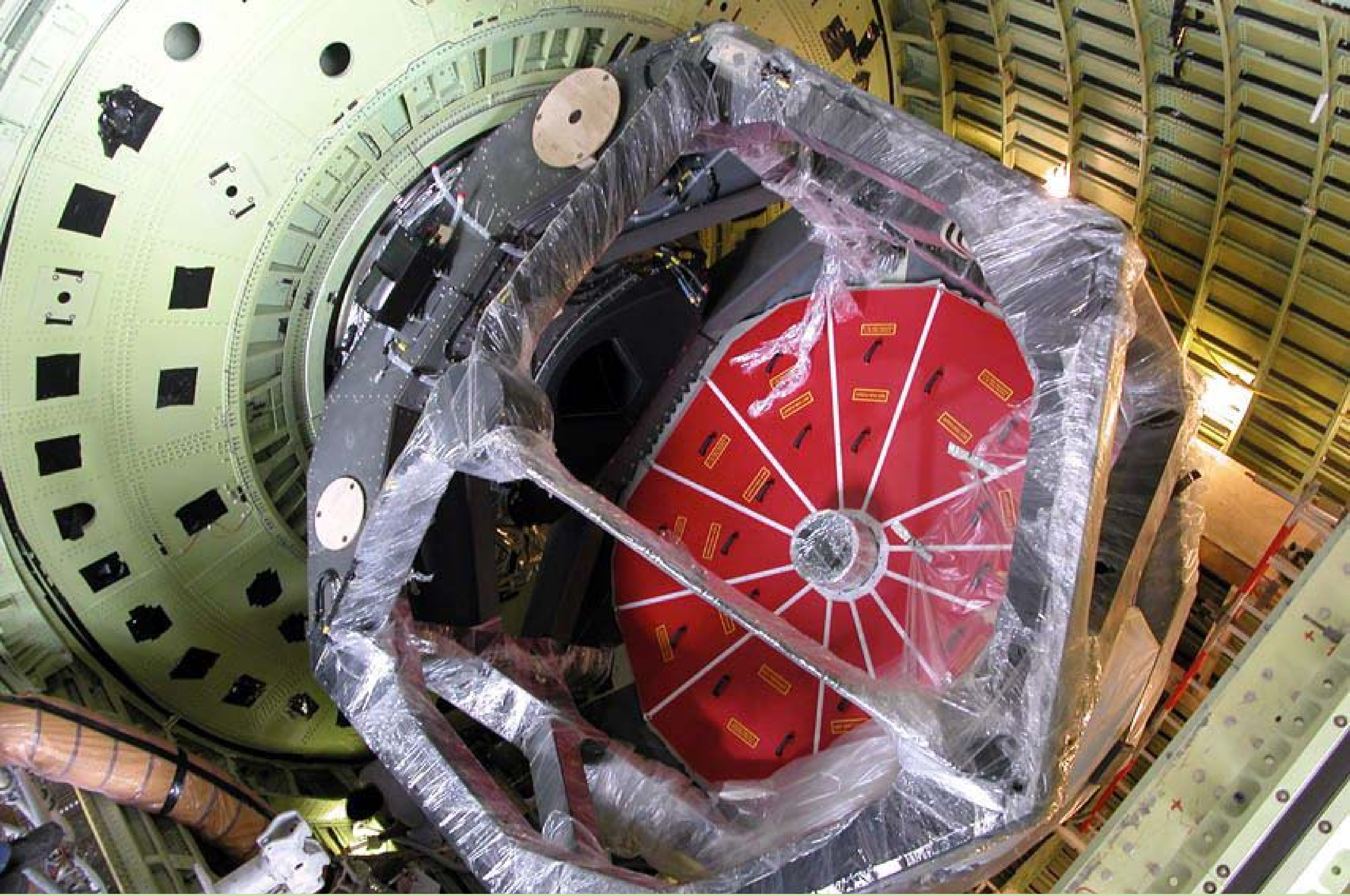

Telescope arrival in Waco- Sept 2002
4

Unloading Telescope Pieces

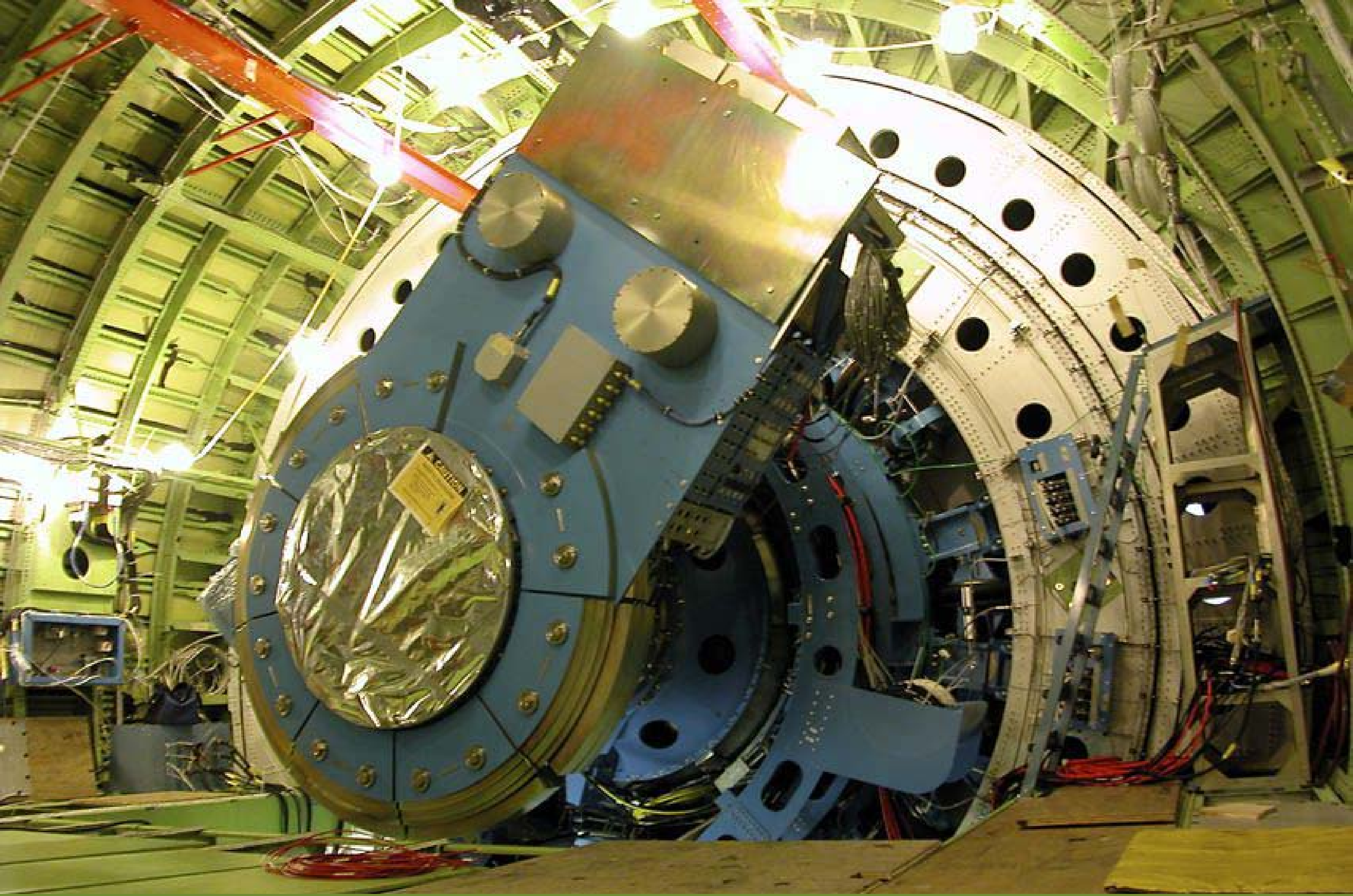
Inside aircraft just before SUA installation

Lowering SUA into cavity
2/2003

Primary Mirror Installation 7/15/03

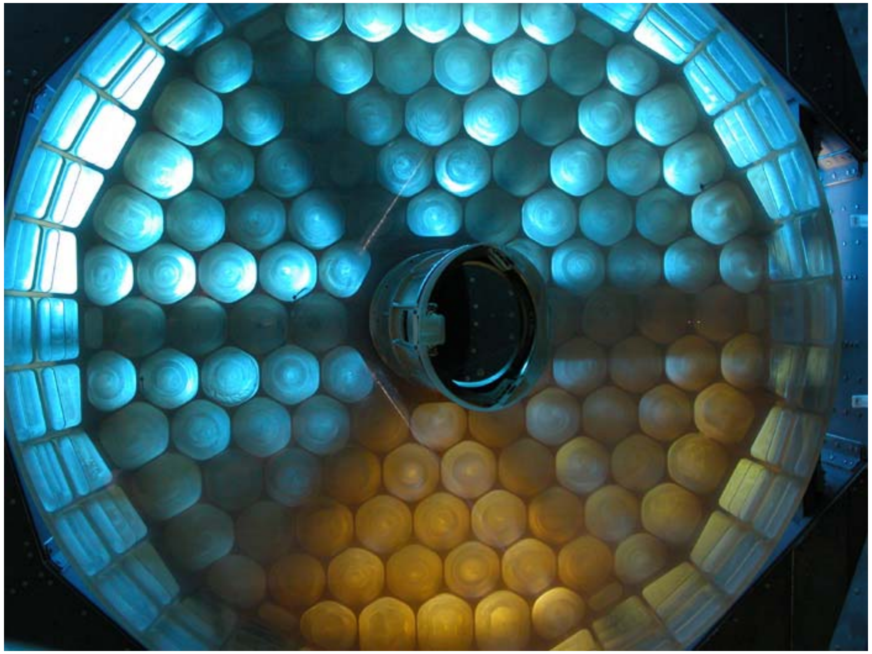


Telescope inside Aircraft Cavity



Inside the aircraft - Fall 2003

The Un-Aluminized Primary Mirror Installed



Primary Mirror Installed Oct. 8, 2008

hrz

Back End of the SOFIA Telescope

SOFIA Airborne!

Flight.wmv

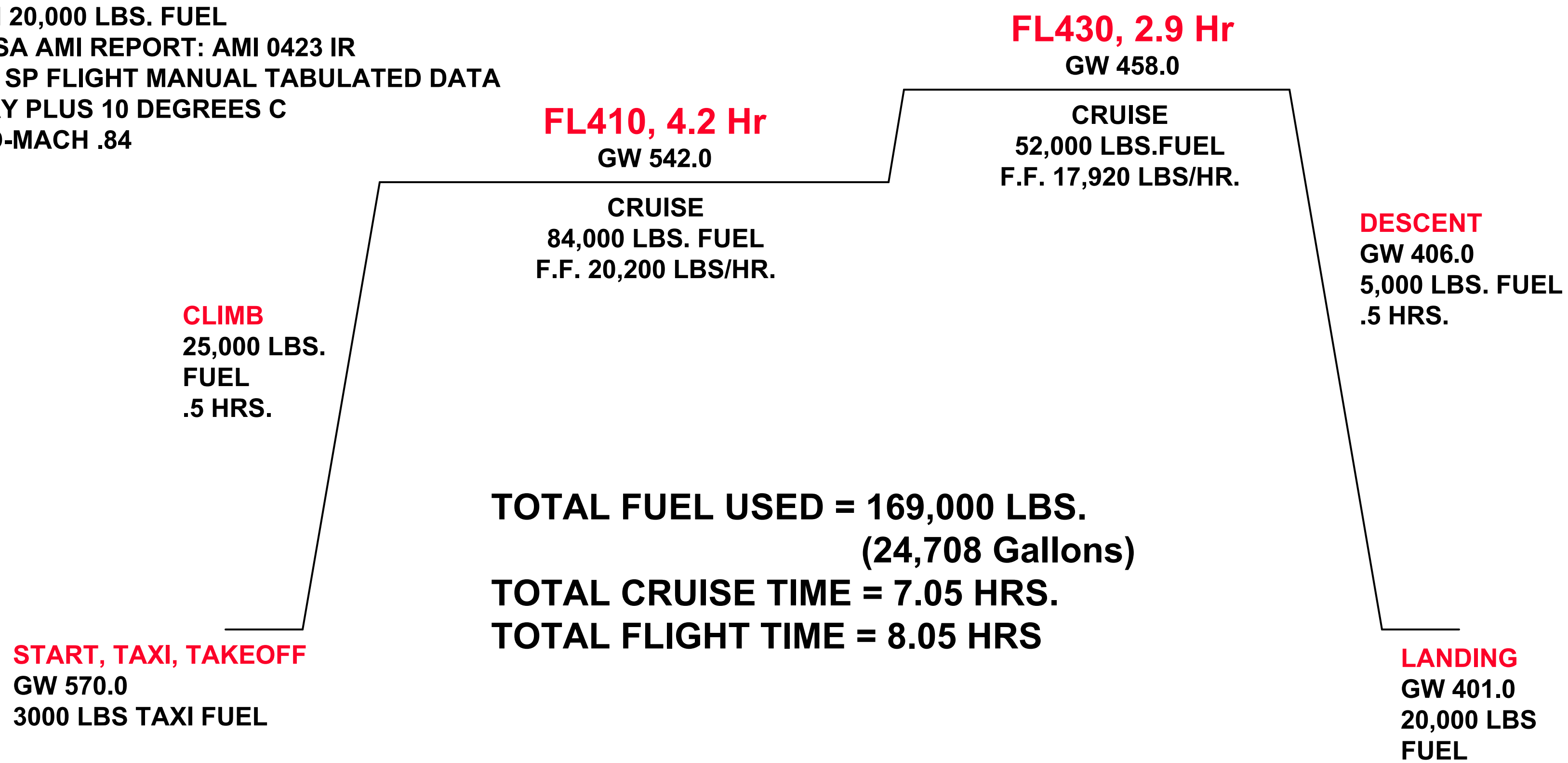
10 May 2007, L-3 Communications, Waco Texas: SOFIA takes to the air for its second test flight after completion of modifications

Flight Profile 1

Performance with P&W JT9D-7J Engines: Observations - start FL410, duration 7.1 Hr

ASSUMPTIONS

ZFW 381,000 LBS.
ENGINES OPERATE AT 95% MAX CONT THRUST AT CRUISE
25,000 LBS. FUEL TO FIRST LEVEL OFF
CLIMB TO FIRST LEVEL-OFF AT MAX CRUISE WT
LANDING WITH 20,000 LBS. FUEL
BASED ON NASA AMI REPORT: AMI 0423 IR
BASED ON 747 SP FLIGHT MANUAL TABULATED DATA
STANDARD DAY PLUS 10 DEGREES C
CRUISE SPEED-MACH .84



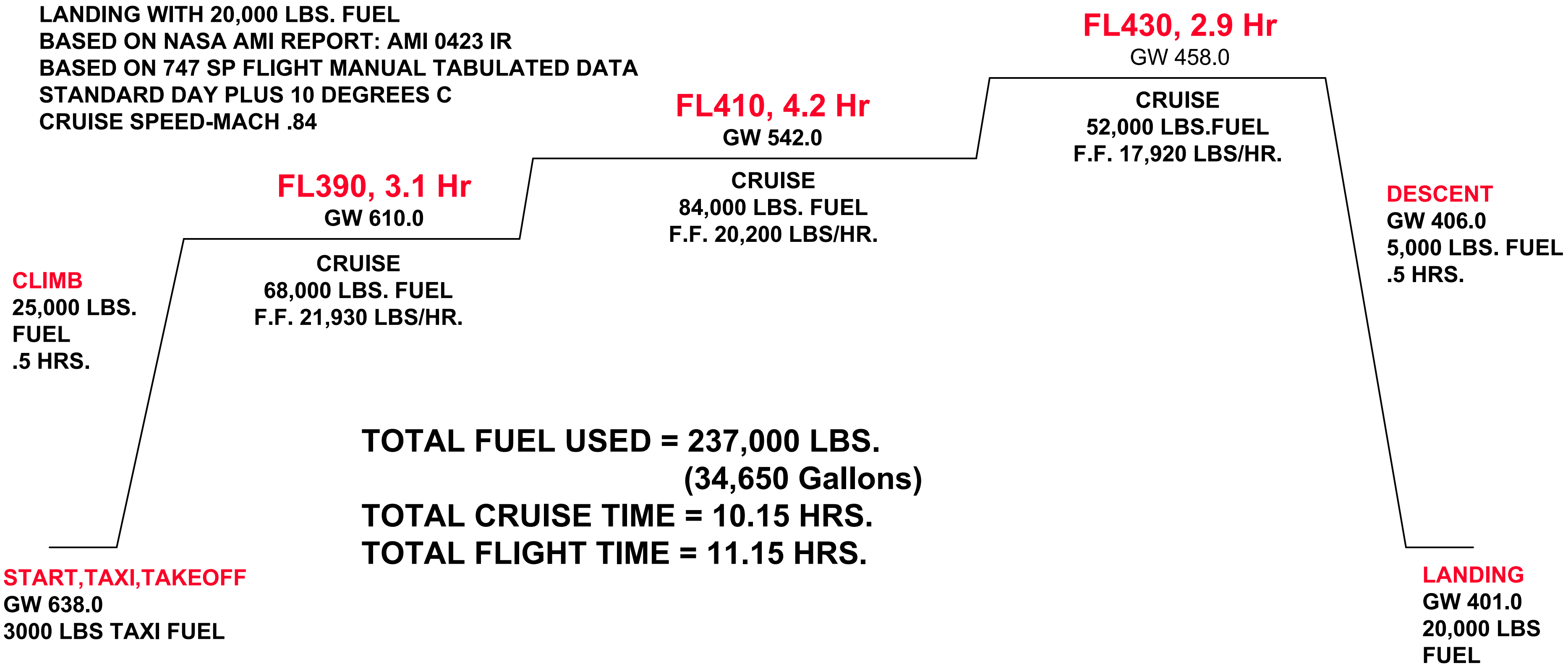
TOTAL FUEL USED = 169,000 LBS. (24,708 Gallons)
TOTAL CRUISE TIME = 7.05 HRS.
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME = 8.05 HRS

Flight Profile 2

Performance with P&W JT9D-7J Engines: Observations - start FL390, duration 10.2 Hr

ASSUMPTIONS

ZFW 381,000 LBS.
ENGINES OPERATE AT 95% MAX CONT THRUST AT CRUISE
25,000 LBS. FUEL TO FIRST LEVEL OFF
CLIMB TO FIRST LEVEL-OFF AT MAX CRUISE WT
LANDING WITH 20,000 LBS. FUEL
BASED ON NASA AMI REPORT: AMI 0423 IR
BASED ON 747 SP FLIGHT MANUAL TABULATED DATA
STANDARD DAY PLUS 10 DEGREES C
CRUISE SPEED-MACH .84



TOTAL FUEL USED = 237,000 LBS. (34,650 Gallons)
TOTAL CRUISE TIME = 10.15 HRS.
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME = 11.15 HRS.

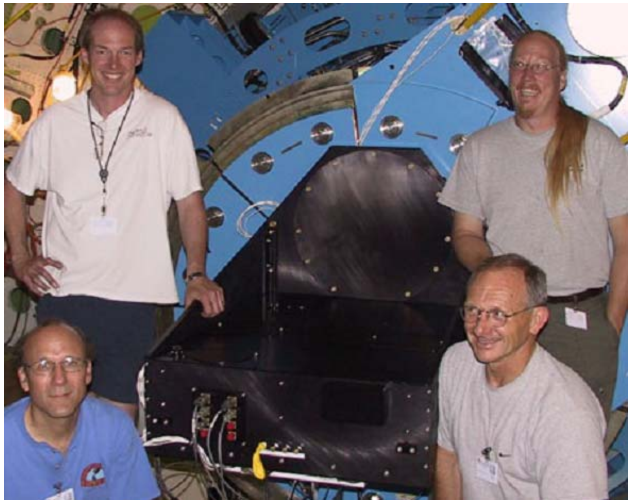
SOFIA's First-Generation Instruments

Instrument	Type	λλ (μm)	Resolution	PI	Institution
HIPO (Available 2010)	fast imager	0.3 - 1.1	filters	E. Dunham	Lowell Obs.
FLITECAM * (Available 2010)	imager/grism	1.0 - 5.5	filters/R~2000	I. McLean	UCLA
FORCAST * (Available 2009)	imager/(grism?)	5.6 - 38	filters/(R~2000)	T. Herter	Cornell U.
GREAT (Available 2009)	heterodyne receiver	62 - 65 111 - 12 158 - 187 200 - 240	R ~ 10^4 - 10^8	R. Güsten	MPIfR
CASIMIR (Available 2011)	heterodyne receiver	250 -264, 508 -588	R ~ 10^4 -10^8	J. Zmuidzinas	Caltech
FIFI LS ** (Available 2009)	imaging grating spectrograph	42 - 110, 110 - 210	R ~1000 - 2000	A. Poglitsch	MPE
HAWC * (Available 2011)	imager	40 - 300	filters	D. A. Harper	Yerkes Obs.
EXES (Available 2011)	imaging echelle spectrograph	5 - 28.5	R ~ 3000 - 10^5	J. Lacy	U. Texas Austin
SAFIRE (Available 2012)	F-P imaging spectrometer	150 - 650	R ~ 1000 - 2000	H. Moseley	NASA GSFC

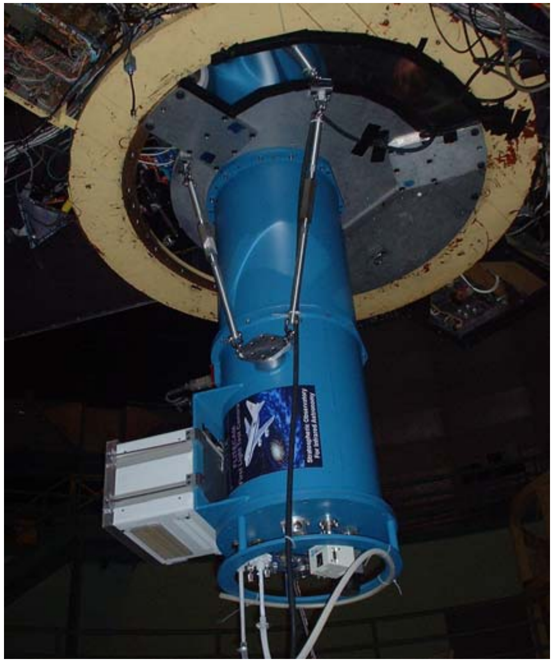
** Facility-class instrument*

*** Developed as a PI-class instrument, but will be converted to Facility-class during operations*

Four First Light Instruments

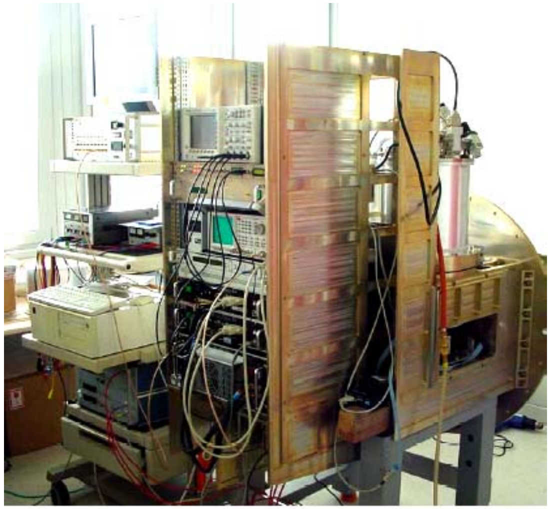


Working/complete HIPO instrument in Waco on SOFIA during Aug 2004



Working/complete FLITECAM instrument at Lick in 2004/5

Working FORCAST instrument at Palomar in 2005



Lab-picture of GREAT equipped with the KOSMA 1.9THz channel

Successful lab demonstration of GREAT in July 2005

SOFIA Addresses Key Science Questions

Stellar Astrophysics

- How does the ISM turn into stars and planets?
- How do dying stars enrich the ISM? What becomes of their ashes?

Planetary Science

- What are dwarf planets? How do they relate to solar system formation?
- Are biogenic molecules made in space? Are they in other solar systems?

Extragalactic Astrophysics

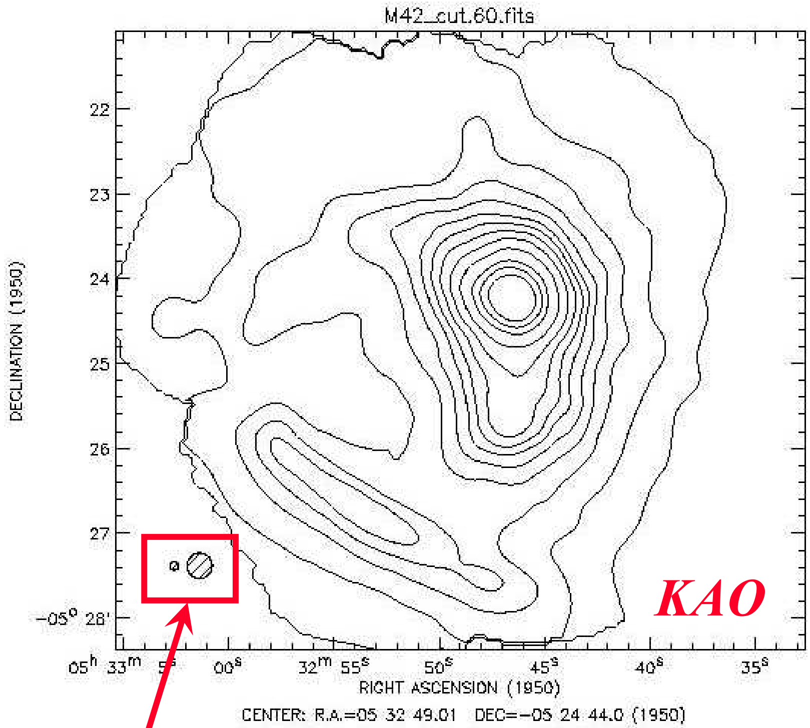
- What powers the most luminous galaxies? How do they evolve?
- What is a massive black hole doing at the center of our Galaxy?

Objects of Opportunity

- Bright comets, eruptive variable stars, classical novae, supernovae, occultations, transits of extra-solar planets

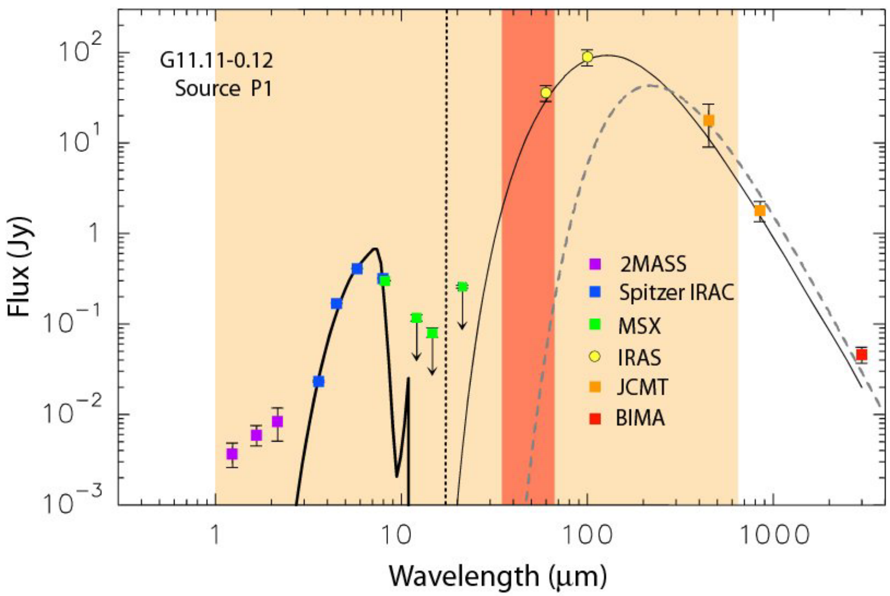
SOFIA and Regions of Star Formation

How will SOFIA shed light on the process of star formation in Giant Molecular Clouds like the Orion Nebula?

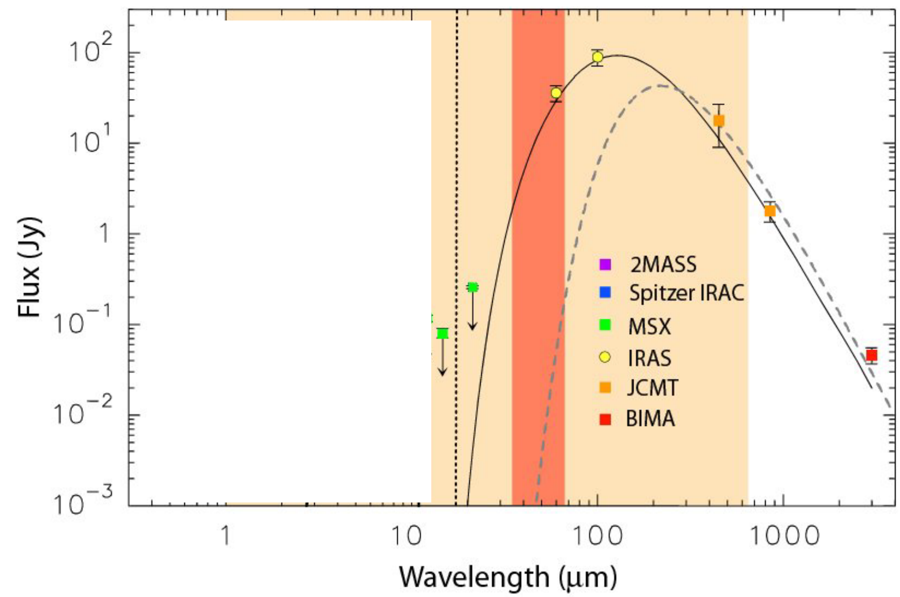


With 9 SOFIA beams for every 1 KAO beam, SOFIA imagers/HI-RES spectrometers can analyze the physics and chemistry of individual protostellar condensations where they emit most of their energy and can follow up on HERSCHEL discoveries.

Sources Embedded in Massive Cloud Cores

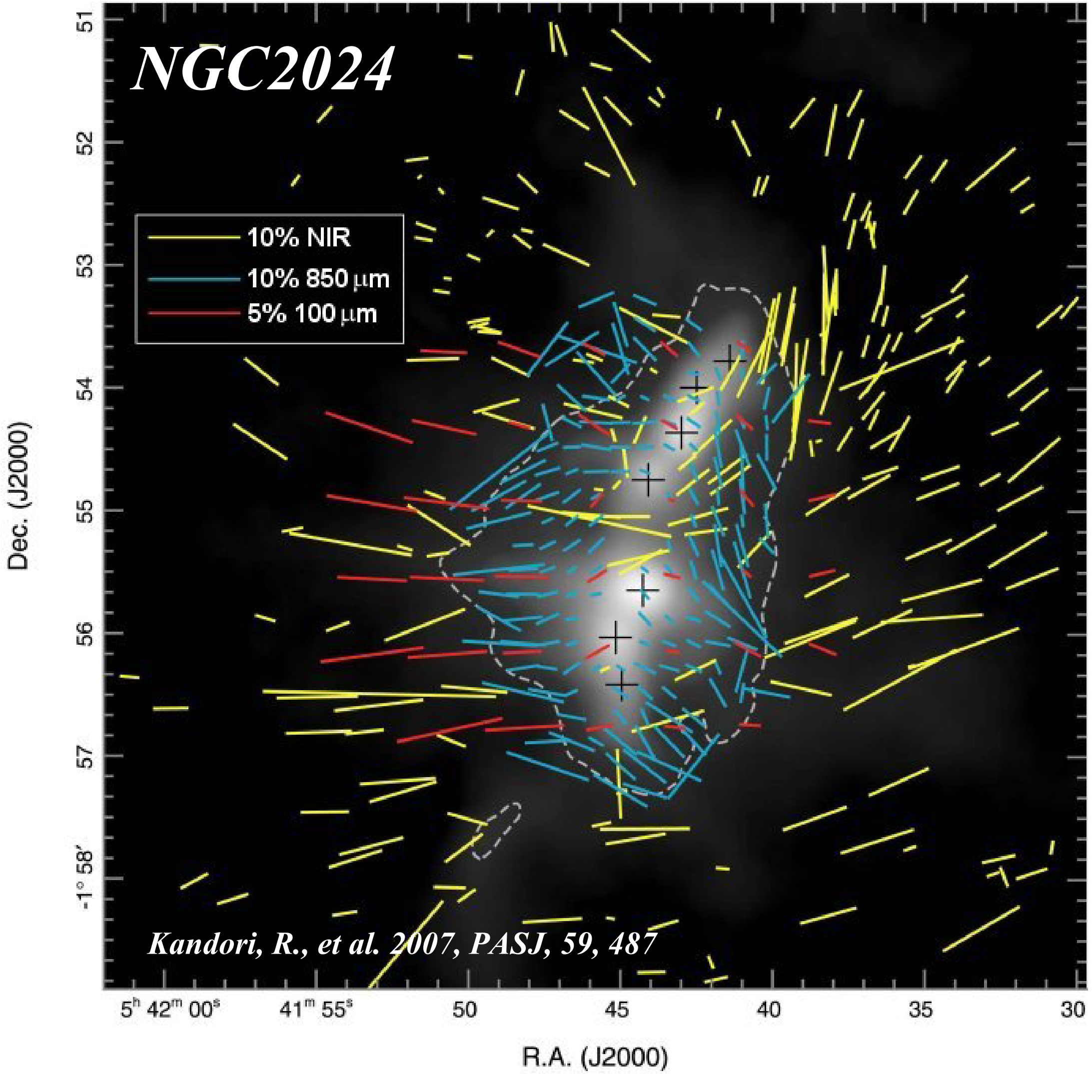


- ***In highly obscured objects, no mid-IR source may be detectable***



- ***20 to 100 microns can provide a key link to shorter wavelengths***

Magnetic Fields in Massive Star Forming Regions

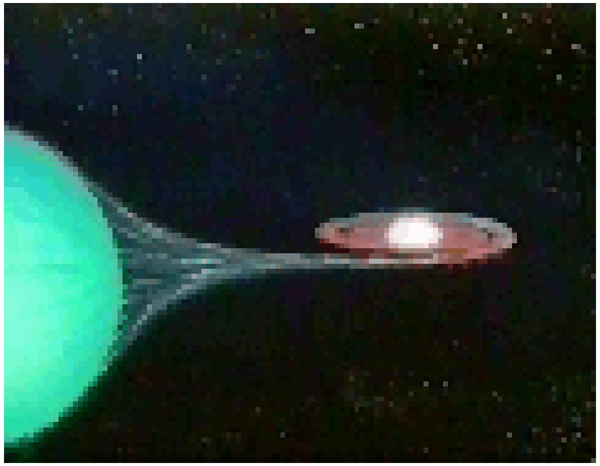


Within the dashed contour, NIR and submm disagree on field direction. NIR does not probe the dense material. FIR will probe warm, dense material.

IRSF/SIRIUS and JCMT/SCUBA data

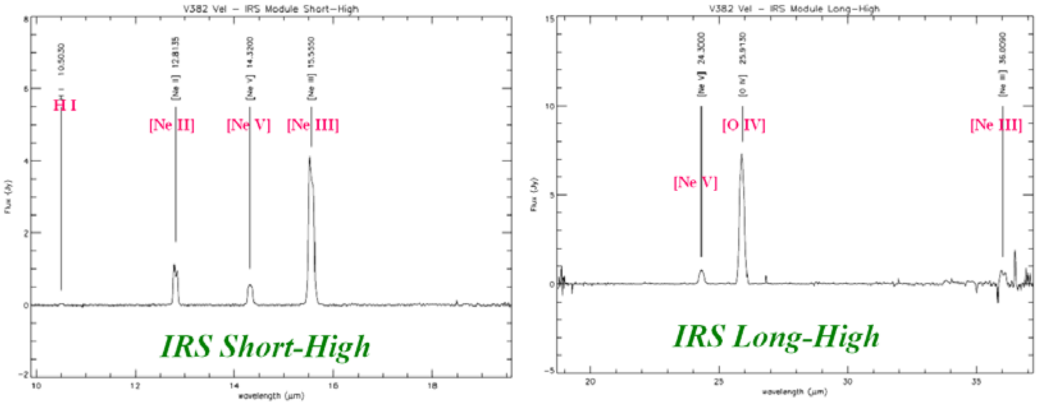
SOFIA and Classical Nova Explosions

What can SOFIA tell us about gas phase abundances in Classical Nova Explosions?



Spitzer Spectra of Nova V382 Vel

R. D. Gehrz, et al. 2005, ApJ, in preparation [PID 124]

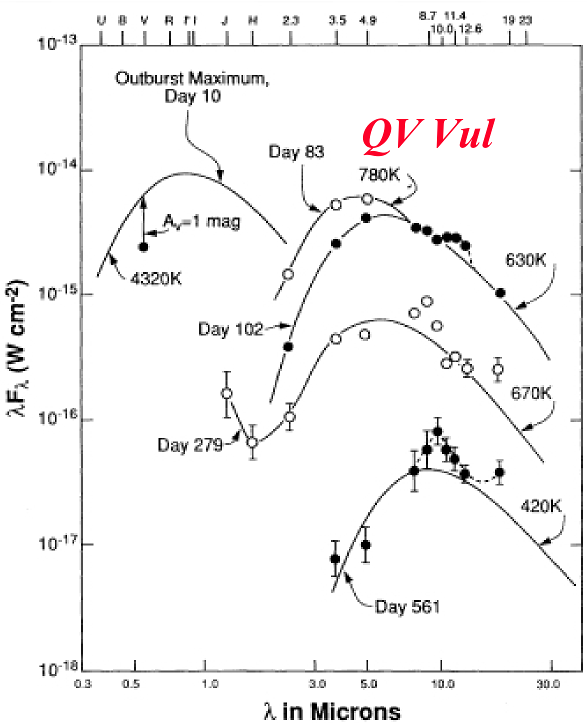


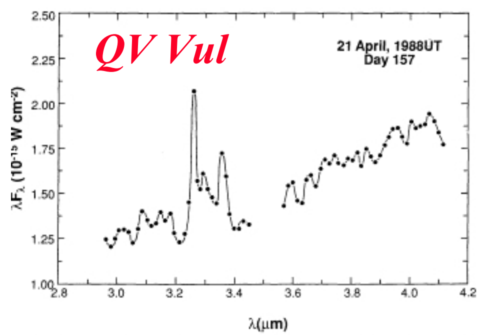
- *Gas phase abundances of CNOMgNeAl*
- *Contributions to ISM clouds and the primitive Solar System*
- *Kinematics of the Ejection*

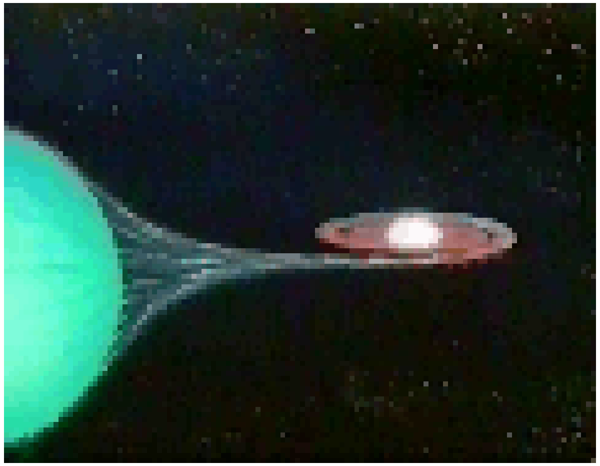
SOFIA and Classical Nova Explosions

What can SOFIA tell us about the mineralogy of dust produced in Classical Nova Explosions?

Gehrz et al. 1992 (Ap. J., 40, 671)





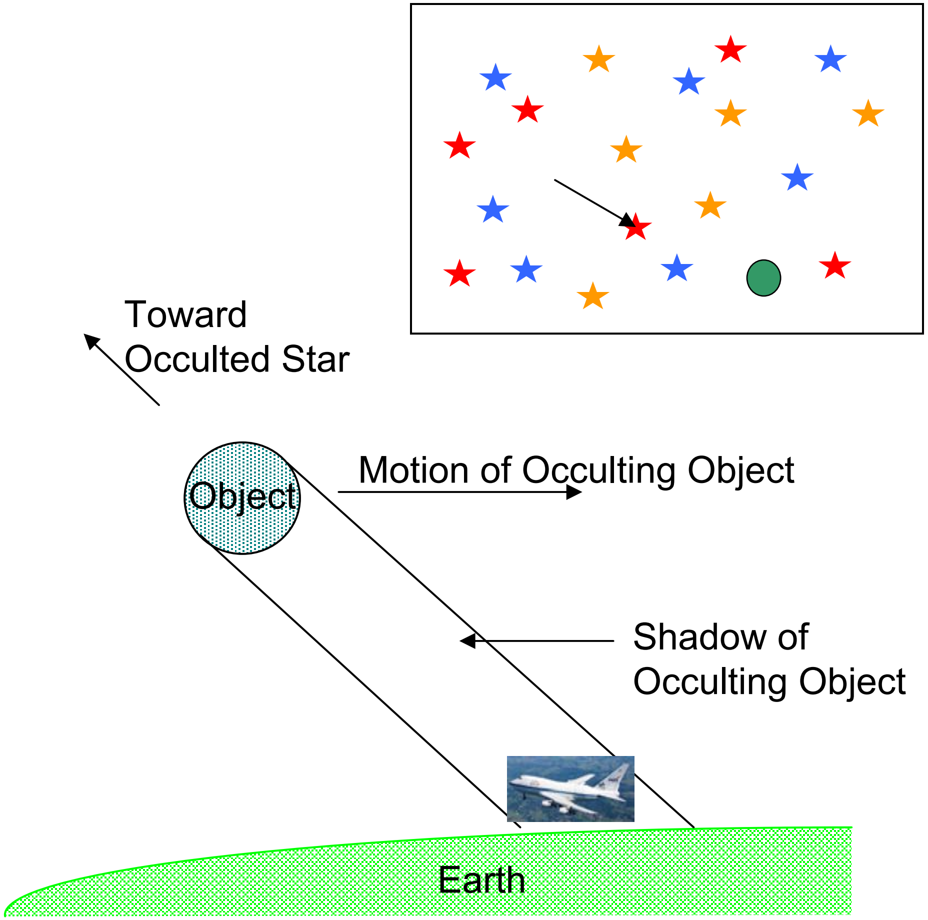


- *Stardust formation, mineralogy, and abundances*
- *SOFIA's spectral resolution and wavelength coverage is required to study amorphous, crystalline, and hydrocarbon components*
- *Contributions to ISM clouds and the Primitive Solar System*

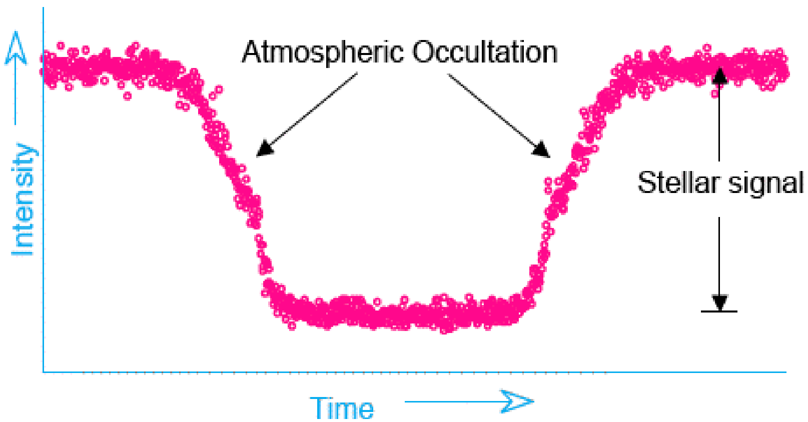
Occultation Astronomy with SOFIA

How will SOFIA help determine the properties of small Solar System bodies?

- ***Occultation studies probe sizes, atmospheres, satellites, and rings of small bodies in the outer Solar system.***
- ***SOFIA can fly anywhere on Earth to position itself in the occultation shadow. Hundreds of events are available per year compared to a handful for fixed ground and space-base observatories.***

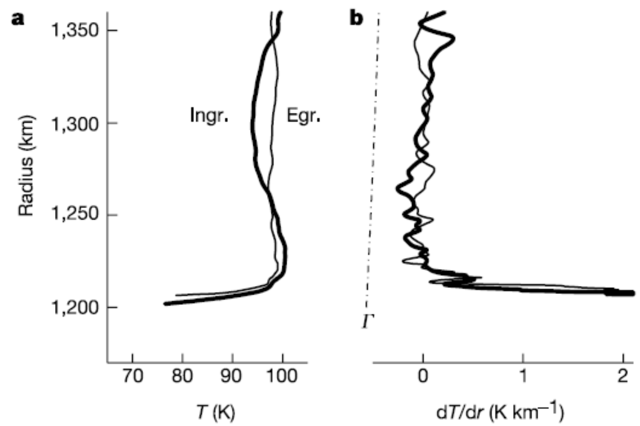


Occultations and Atmospheres

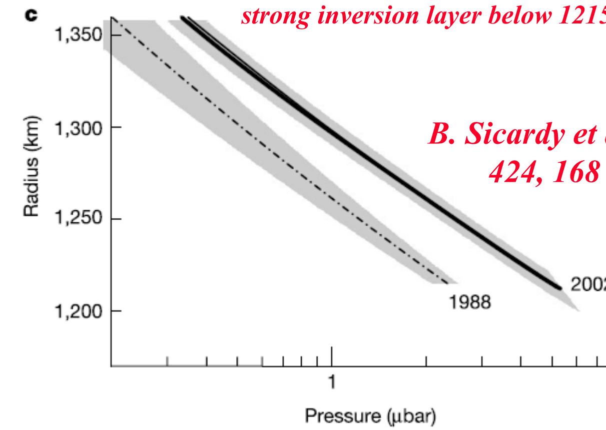


This occultation light curve observed on the KAO (1988) probed Pluto's atmosphere

J. L. Elliot et al., Icarus 77, 148-170 (1989)



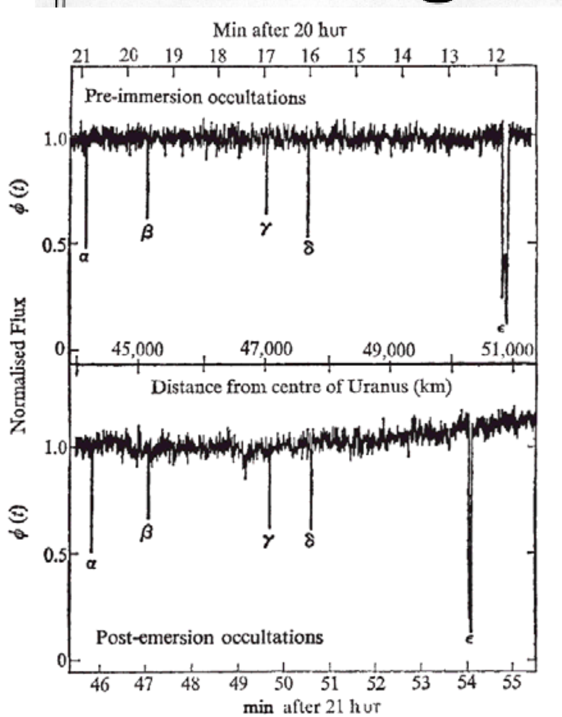
Isothermal above 1220 km with strong inversion layer below 1215 km



B. Sicardy et al., Nature, 424, 168 (2003)

Figure 2 Temperature and pressure profiles of Pluto's atmosphere derived from the inversion of the P131.1 light curve. This inversion[17] assumes a spherically symmetric and transparent atmosphere. It first provides the atmospheric refractivity profile, then the density profile for a given gas composition, and finally the temperature profile, assuming an ideal gas in hydrostatic equilibrium. We assume for Pluto a pure molecular nitrogen[6] atmosphere,

Occultations: Rings and Moons



Uranus' Rings: The Story of a Discovery

— Sun Photo by Liz Werner

THE TEAM: Researchers Edward Dunham (l.), James Elliot, and Douglas Mink examine the unexpected signal pattern produced on the charter recorder by the outermost ring of Uranus.

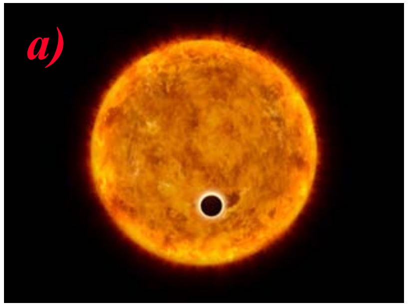
This occultation light curve observed on the KAO in 1977 shows the discovery of a five ring system around Uranus

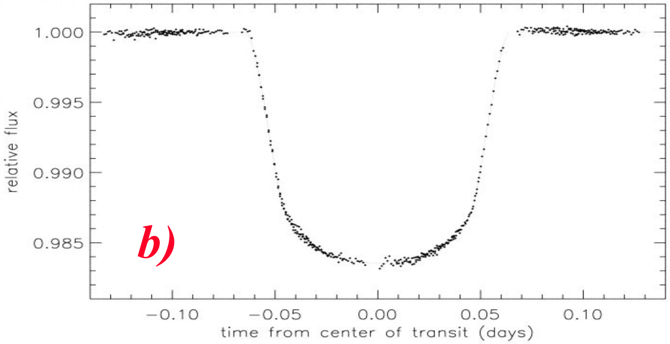
J. L. Elliot, E. Dunham, and D. Mink, Nature 267, 328-330 (1977)

SOFIA and Extra-solar Planet Transits

How will SOFIA help us learn about the properties of extra-solar planets?

- More than 268 extra-solar planets; more than 21 transit their primary star
- SOFIA flies above the scintillating component of the atmosphere where it can detect transits of planets across bright stars at high signal to noise





HD 209458b transit:

a) artist's concept (NASA/STScI)

b) HST STIS data

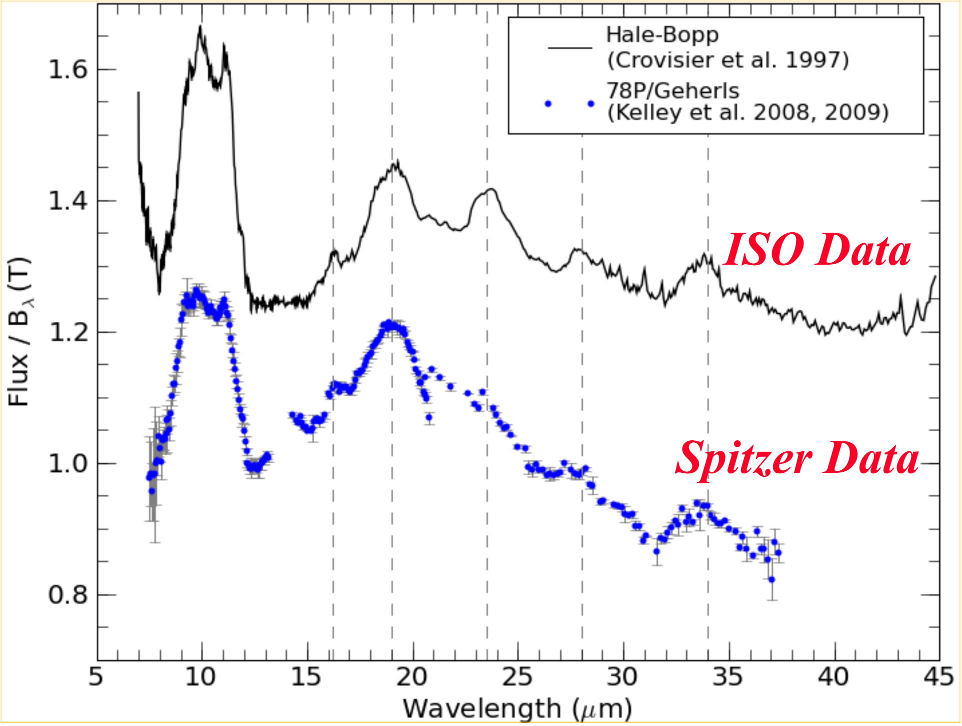
- Transits provide good estimates for the mass, size and density of the planet
- Transits may reveal the presence of, satellites, and/or planetary rings

Observing Comets in the IR with SOFIA

- Comet nuclei, comae, tails, and trails emit primarily at the thermal IR wavelengths accessible with Spitzer (3-180 μm)
- Emission features from grains, ices, and molecular gases occur in the IR
- IR Space platforms (Spitzer, Herschel, JWST) cannot view comets during perihelion passage due to pointing constraints

SOFIA and Comets: Mineral Grains

What can SOFIA observations of comets tell us about the origin of the Solar System?



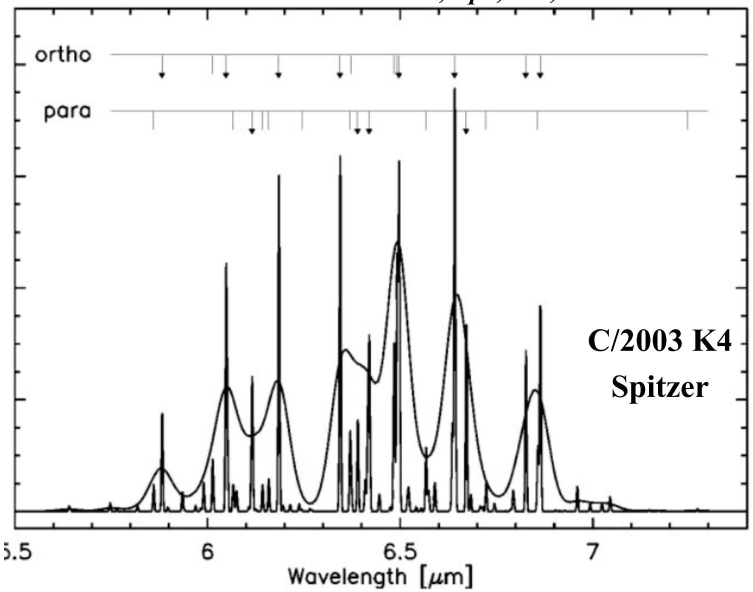
The vertical lines mark features of crystalline Mg-rich crystalline olivine (forsterite)

- *Comet dust mineralogy: amorphous, crystalline, and organic constituents*
- *Comparisons with IDPs and meteorites*
- *Comparisons with Stardust*
- *Only SOFIA can make these observations near perihelion*

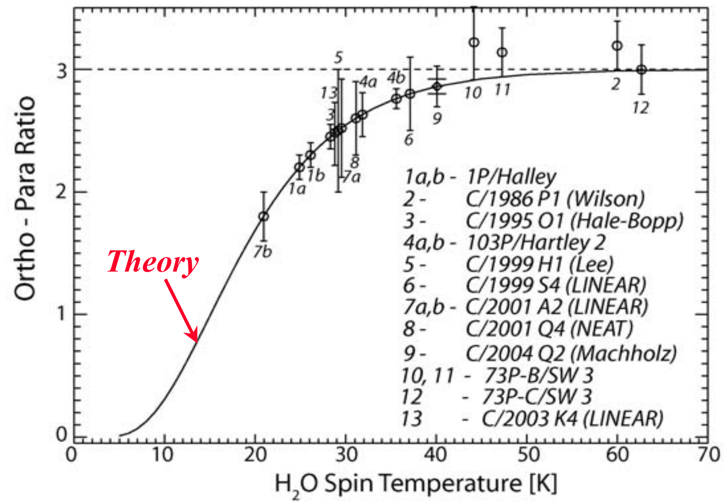
SOFIA and Comets: Gas Phase Constituents

What can SOFIA observations of comets tell us about the origin of the Solar System?

C. E. Woodward et al. 2007, ApJ, 671, 1065



B. P. Bonev et al. 2007, ApJ, 661, L97



- *Production rates of water and other volatiles*
- *Water H_2 ortho/para (parallel/antiparallel) hydrogen spin isomer ratio gives the water formation temperature; a similar analysis can done on spin isomers of CH_4*
- *Only SOFIA can make these observations near perihelion*

SOFIA and Comets: Protoplanetary Disks

What can SOFIA observations of comets tell us about the origins of our Solar System and other solar systems?

ISO Observations — Adapted from Crovisier et al. 1996, Science 275, 1904 and Malfait et al. 1998, A&A 332, 25

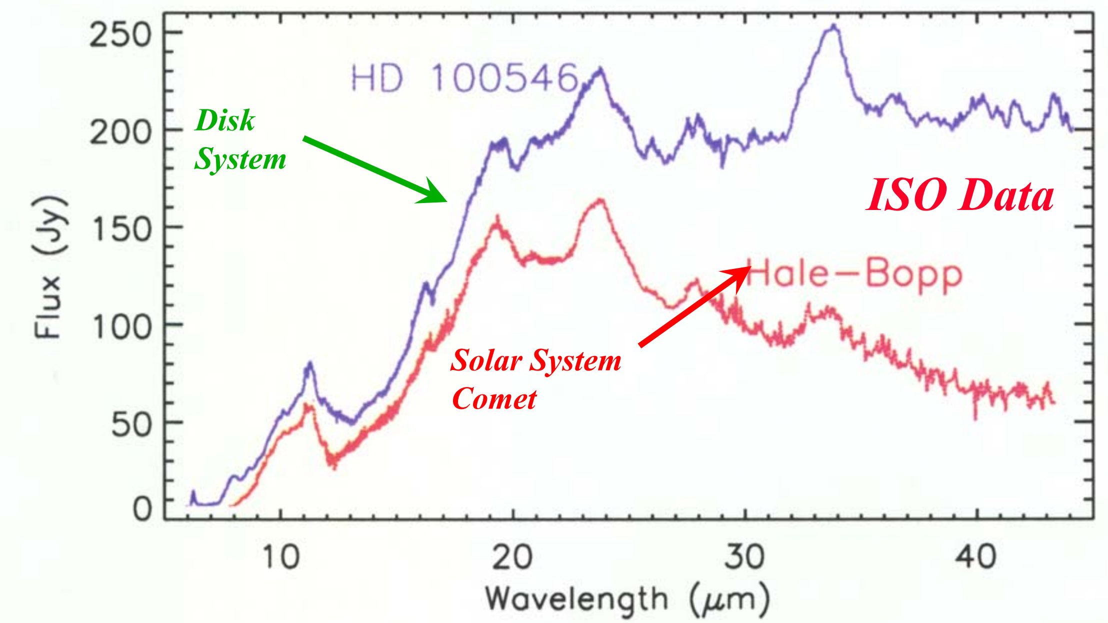
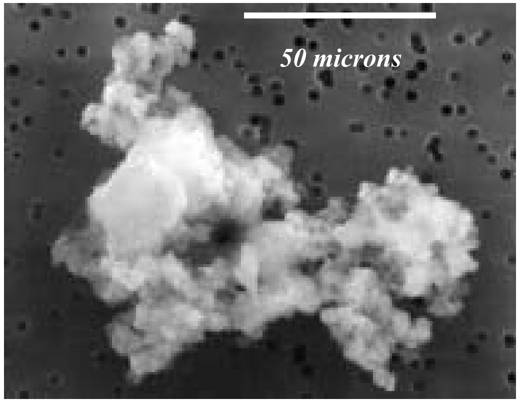


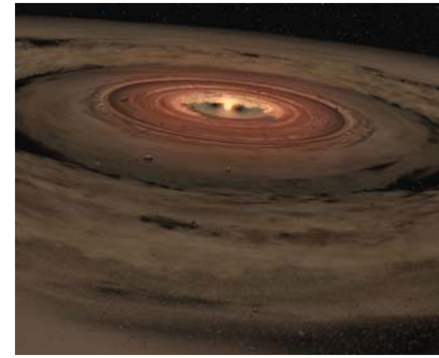
Image of Solar System IDP (Interplanetary Dust Particle)

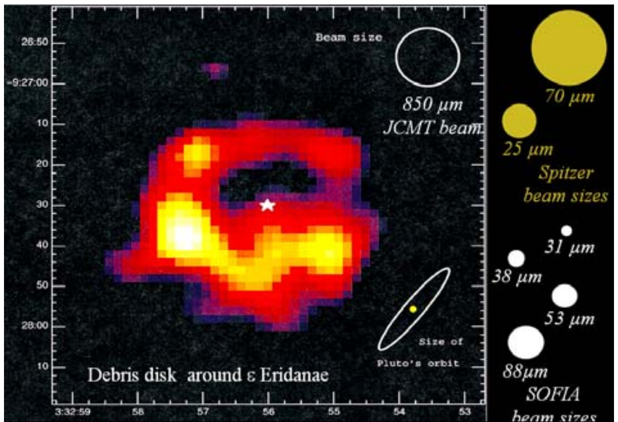


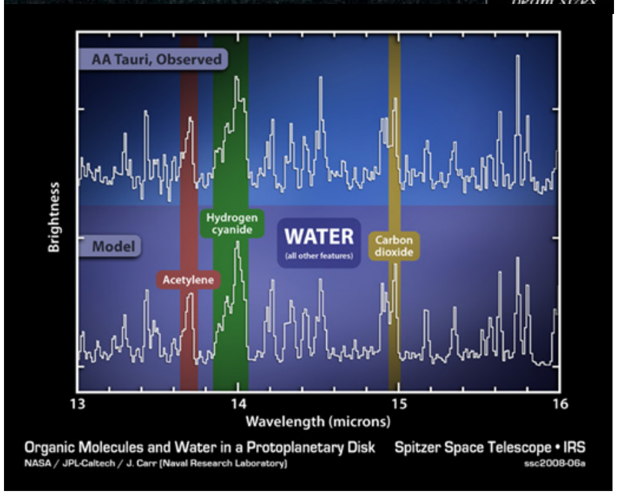
- ***The silicate features in HD 100546 and C/1995 O1 Hale-Bopp are well-matched, suggesting that the grains in the stellar disk system and the small grains released from the comet nucleus are similar***

SOFIA and Extra-Solar Circumstellar Disks

What can SOFIA tell us about circumstellar disks?

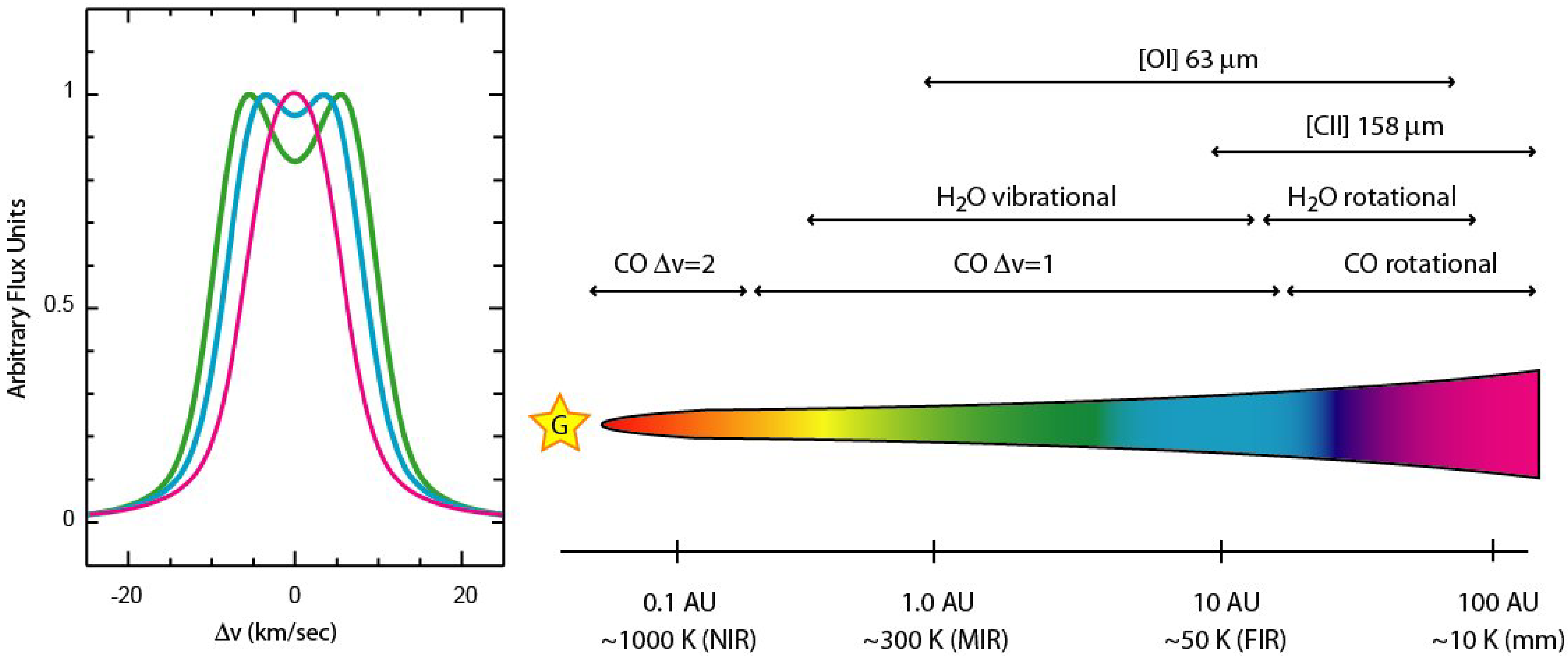






- *SOFIA imaging and spectroscopy can resolve disks to trace the evolution of the spatial distribution of the gaseous, solid, and icy gas and grain constituents*
- *SOFIA can shed light on the process of planet formation by studying the temporal evolution of debris disks*

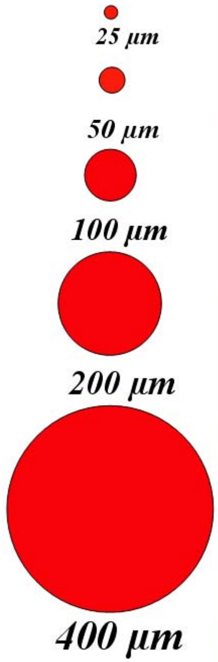
How does the chemistry of disks vary with radius?



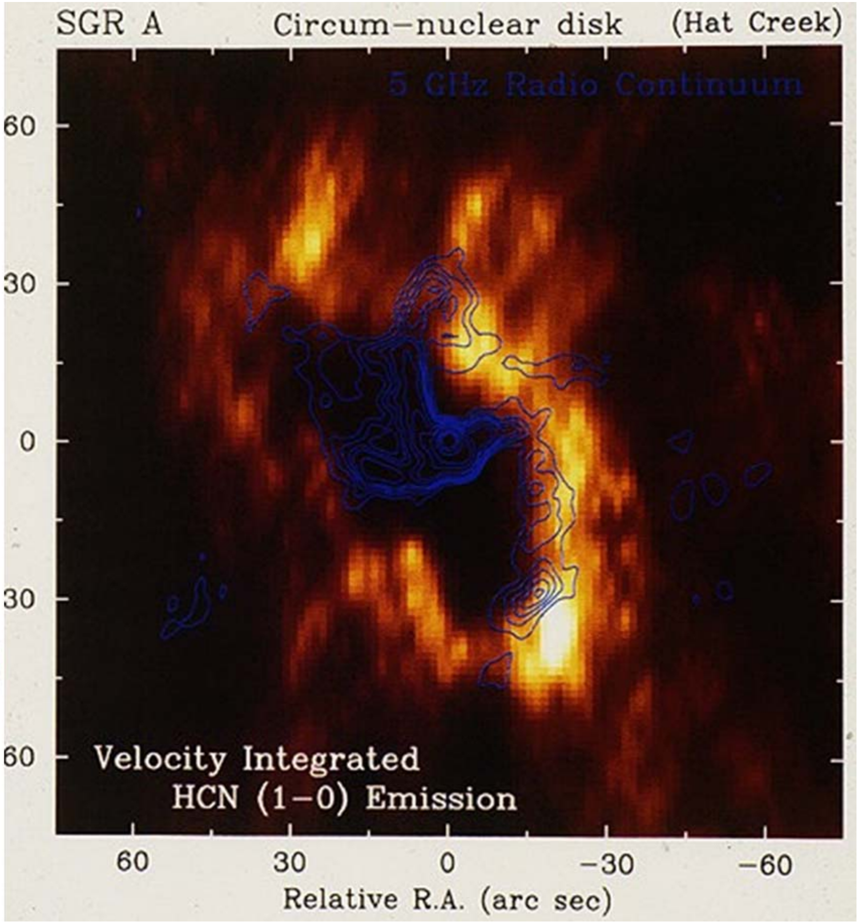
- *High spectral resolution can determine where species reside in the disk; small radii produce double-peaked, wider lines.*
- *Observing many sources at different ages in this way will trace the disk chemical evolution*

SOFIA and the Black Hole at the Galactic Center

How will SOFIA study the massive black hole at the Galactic Center?



SOFIA beams



- *SOFIA imagers and spectrometers can resolve detailed structures in the circum-nuclear disk at the center of the Galaxy*
- *An objective of SOFIA science is to understand the physical and dynamical properties of the material that feeds the massive black hole at the Galactic Center*

Summary

- *The Program is making progress!*
  - *Aircraft structural modifications complete*
  - *Telescope installed, several instruments tested on ground observatories*
  - *Full envelope closed door flight testing is complete.*
  - *Door motor drive, coated primary mirror were installed during summer of 2008*
  - *First light will be in early 2009*
- *SOFIA will be one of the primary observational facilities for far-IR and submillimeter astronomy for many years*

http://www.sofia.usra.edu/

Backup

The Initial SOFIA Instrument Complement

- *HIPO: High-speed Imaging Photometer for Occultation*
- *FLITECAM: First Light Infrared Test Experiment CAMera*
- *FORCAST: Faint Object InfraRed CAmera for the SOFIA Telescope*
- *GREAT: German Receiver for Astronomy at Terahetz Frequencies*
- *CASIMIR: CAltech Submillimeter Interstellar Medium Investigations Receiver*
- *FIFI-LS: Field Imaging Far-Infrared Line Spectrometer*
- *HAWC: High-resolution Airborne Wideband Camera*
- *EXES: Echelon-Cross -Echelle Spectrograph*
- *SAFIRE: Submillimeter And Far InfraRed Experiment*

SOFIA's 9 First Generation Instruments

Instrument *	Type	λλ (μm)	Resolution	PI	Institution
HIPO %	fast imager	0.3 - 1.1	filters	E. Dunham	Lowell Obs.
FLITECAM %	imager/grism	1.0 - 5.5	filters/R~2E3	I. McLean	UCLA
FORCAST	imager/(grism?)	5.6 - 38	filters/(R~2E3)	T. Herter	Cornell U.
GREAT ¤	heterodyne receiver	158 - 187, 110 - 125, 62 - 65	R ~ 1E4 - 1E8	R. G□sten	MPIfR
CASIMIR ¤	heterodyne receiver	250 -264, 508 -588	R ~ 1E4 -1E8	J. Zmuidzinas	CalTech
FIFI LS ¤	imaging grating spectrograph	42 - 110, 110 - 210	R ~1E3 - 2E3	A. Poglitsch	MPE
HAWC ¤	imager	40 - 300	filters	D. A. Harper	Yerkes Obs.
EXES	imaging echelle spectrograph	4.5-28.3	R ~ 3E3 - 1E5	J. Lacy	U. Texas Austin
SAFIRE ¤	F-P imaging spectrometer	150 - 650	R ~ 1E3 - 2E3	H. Moseley	NASA GSFC

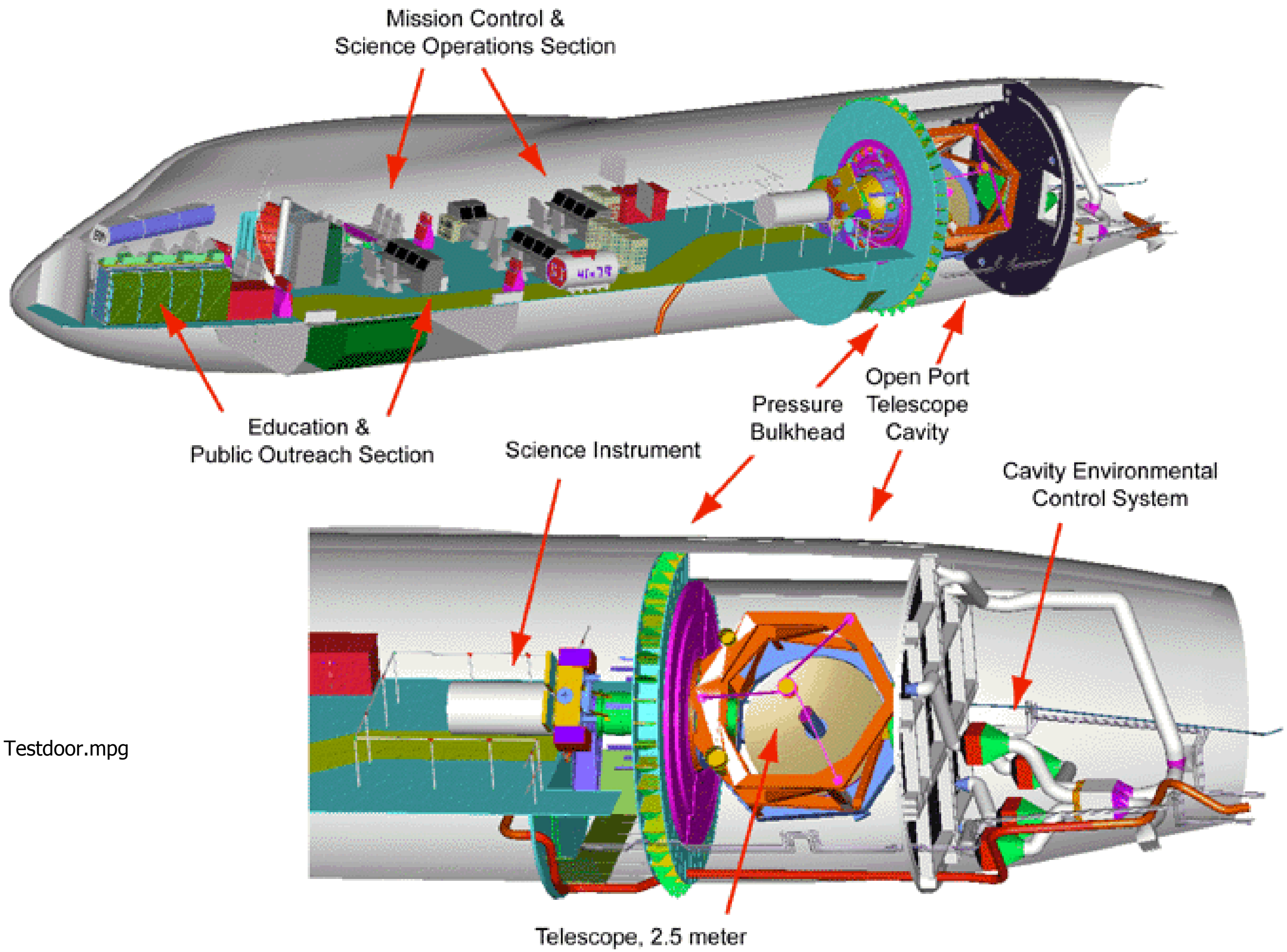
** Listed in approximate order of expected in-flight commissioning*

% Operational (August 2004)

§ Uses non-commercial detector/receiver technology

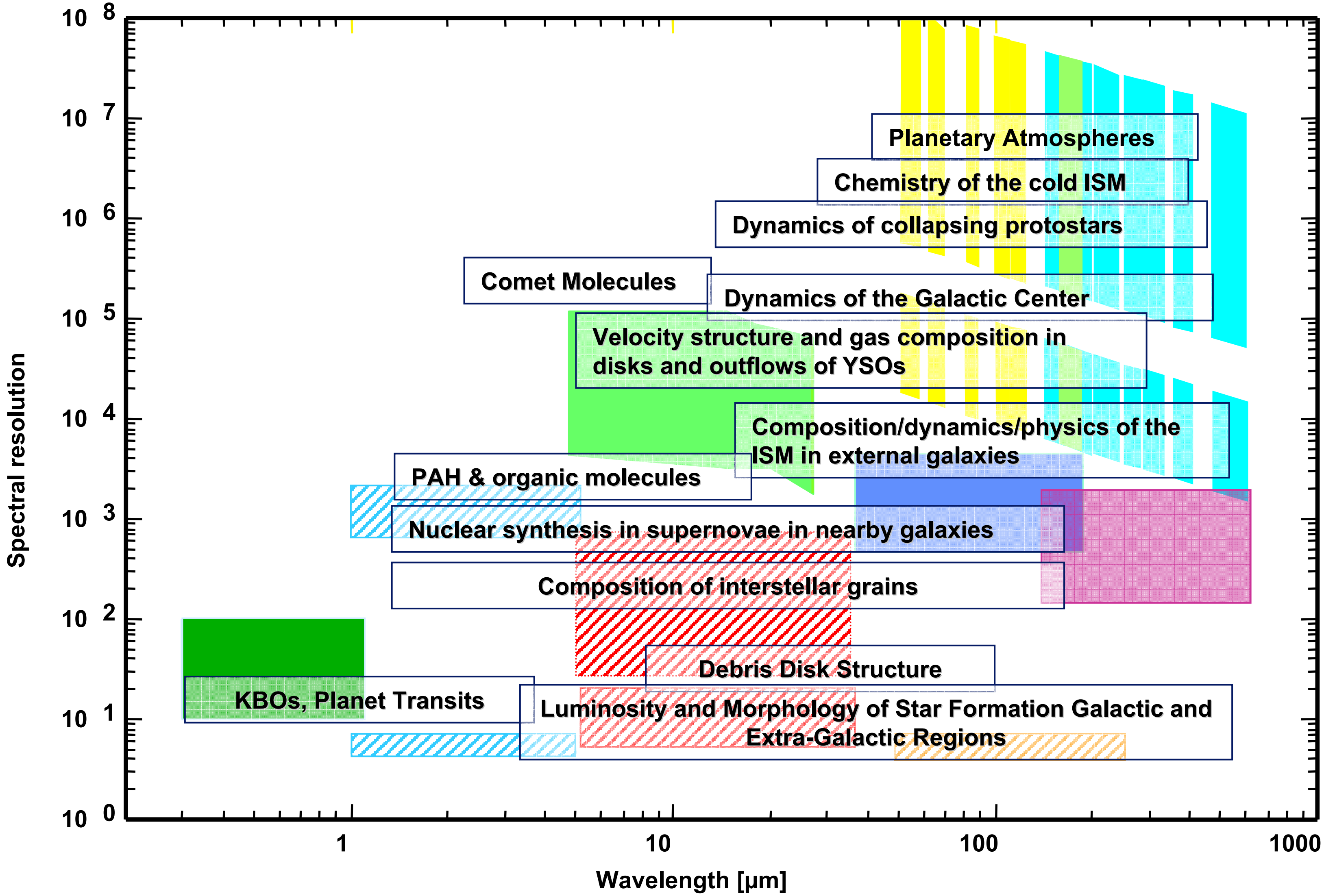
Layout of Personnel and Accomodations

(upper deck not shown)



Testdoor.mpg

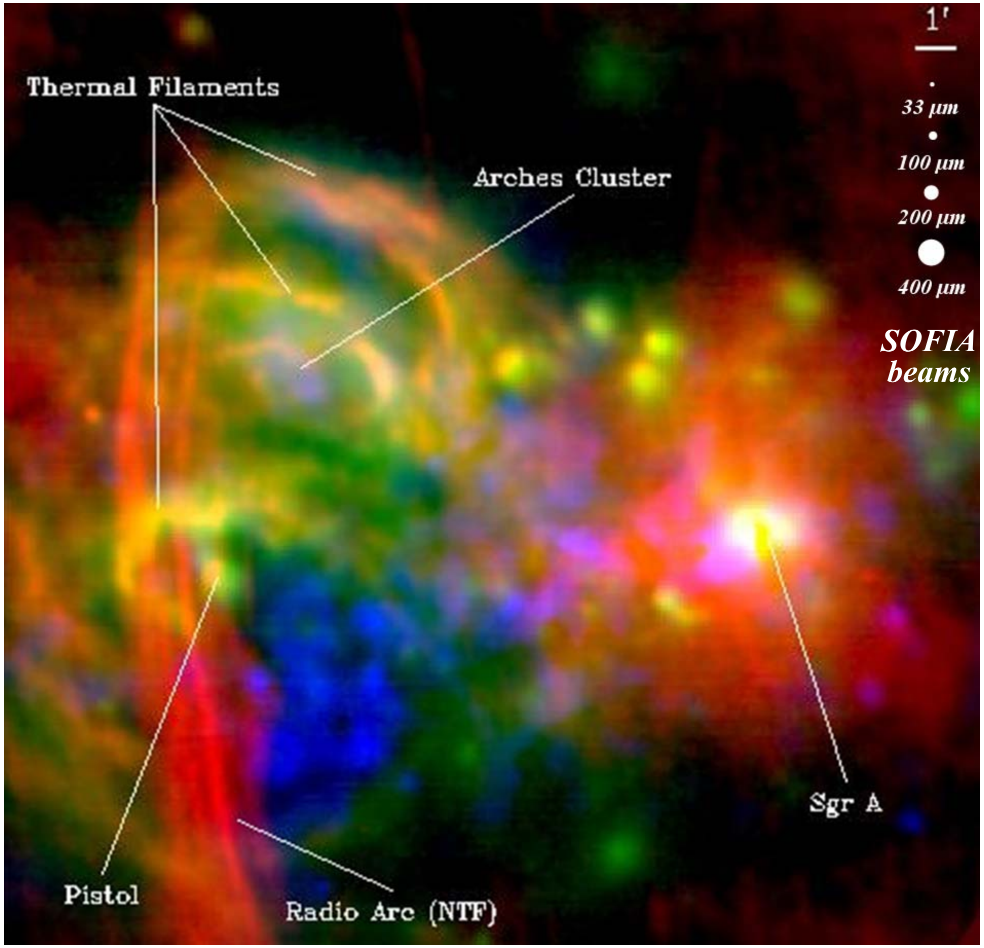
SOFIA: Science For the Whole Community



R. D. Gehrz

SOFIA and Activity in Galactic Nuclei

What can SOFIA see at the center of our Galaxy?



Red, 90 cm radio; green, mid-IR; blue, X-ray: Daniel Wang et al., University of Massachusetts HST OBSERVING PROGRAM 11120.

- *SOFIA imagers and spectrometers can resolve important structures at the center of the Galaxy*
- *An objective of SOFIA science is the identification of the stellar sources that excite and support the thermal arches near the Galactic Center*

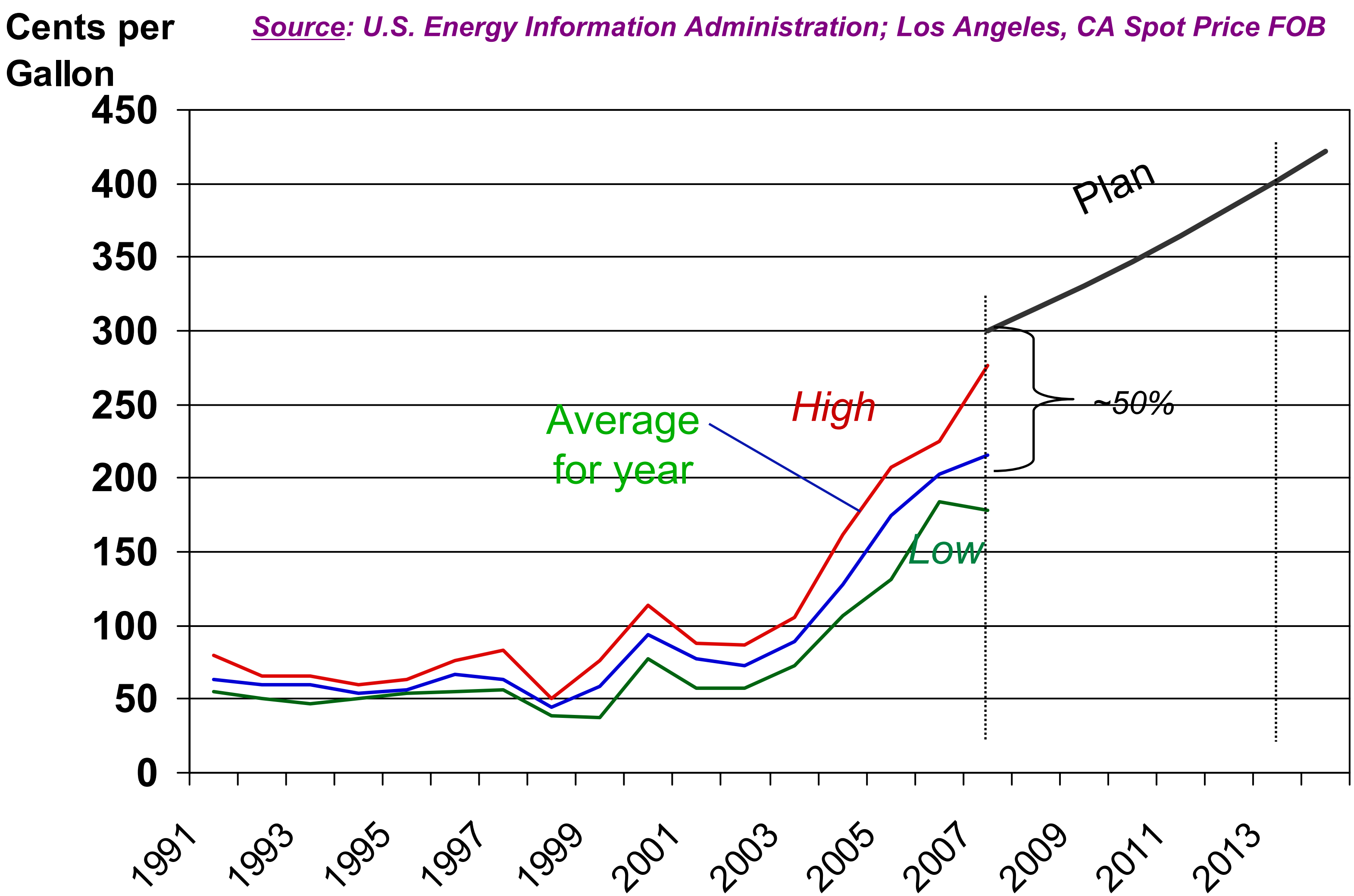
Annual Fuel Costs for Full SOFIA Operations

- ***The total annual fuel cost computed at a spot fuel price of \$3.99/gal (7/1/08) and 1040 total flight hours is \$14.65M, of which the DLR pays \$2.93M***

- ***The US fuel cost of \$11.72M is approximately 15% of the total US SOFIA annual operating budget***

- ***The US annual operating budget includes reserves of 10%, so that a fuel price increase of 50% would reduce the available reserves to 2% of the annual US operating budget***

Jet Fuel Price History



DEFINITIONS

Spot market – refers to the one-time sale of a quantity of product "on the spot," in practice typically involving quantities in thousands of barrels at a convenient transfer point, such as a refinery, port, or pipeline junction. Spot prices are commonly collected and published by a number of price reporting services.

FOB stands for "Free On Board". Indicating "FOB" means that the seller pays for transportation of the goods to the port of shipment, plus loading costs. The buyer pays freight, insurance, unloading costs and transportation from the arrival port to the final destination. A trade term requiring the seller to deliver goods on board a vessel designated by the buyer. The seller fulfills its obligations to deliver when the goods have passed over the ship's rail.

Early General Observer Opportunities

- ***Open Door Flights** will begin at Palmdale in Summer of 2009*
- ***Early Short Science** in the winter of 2009-10 with FORCAST (US 5-40 μm imager and GREAT (German heterodyne 60 to 200 μm Spectrometer)*
  - *Proposals are in and teams have been selected*
  - *Very limited number of flights (~3)*
  - *GO's will not fly*
- ***Early Basic Science for GOs** in 2010 with FORCAST and GREAT*
  - *Draft call released in Jan 2009*
  - *Final call to be released in Summer 2009*
  - *Longer period (~15 Flights)*
  - *Call will be for GO Science*

SOFIA Instrumentation Development Program

- *The next call for instruments will be at First Science ~ FY '10*
- *The instrumentation development program will include:*
  - *New science instruments, both FSI and PSI*
  - *Studies of instruments and technology*
  - *Upgrades to present instruments*
- *There will be additional calls every 3 years*
- *There will be one new instrument or upgrade per year*
- *Funding for new instruments and technology is ~$10 M/yr*