Blake McLaughlin/Tommy Dang

ACN Report #4

In my last report, I discussed the points of the ACN’s software propriety points. Though this week I tried to focus more on how the ACN responds to other systems in the aircraft. I started by working on researching the wireless interaction between the ACN and the Combat Service Support Automated Information Systems Interface, also known as the CAISI. The purpose of the CAISI is to be able to properly provide the ACN with things like flight operations, production control, and overall quality control. This way, the ACN can receive a constant flow of information from the CAISI to the degree of it being able to be one of the main connection points from the militaries ground station back to the ACN software device in the aircraft. The CAISI is attached to a wide array of different devices and stations all dedicated to giving the ACN the best possible variety of options, features, and capabilities as far as it’s software can enable it. That’s one major reason why it’s vital for all these nodes of communication to be connected as they are, for the upmost care of security and clarity between the ground systems and the aircraft. The purpose of the CAISI is to act as a communications interface for information systems, CAISI has the capability to secure connections with relative ease and without the need of an expensive design. A CAISI normally is comprised of two radios and is dual-band frequency capable. While this design, as mentioned before, isn’t exactly as impressive as the ACN’s design, it’s the message being delivered that makes it so demanding and important. With this tool being used for data collection, the ACN can interpret the data transferred to it, with that being the case, it’s up to the ACN to make the most of it and ensure both a safe flight and monitor flight operations for the pilot, leaving the pilot with the least amount of work as possible due to this chain of communication mentioned prior.