

Nanosat Technology And Managed Risk: An Update Of The CYGNSS Microsatellite Constellation Mission Development

Debi Rose (SwRI) debi.rose@swri.org 720-240-0157



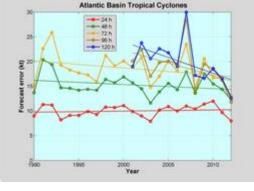




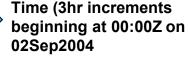


Closing the Gap in Understanding TC Intensity by Closing Gaps in Science Coverage

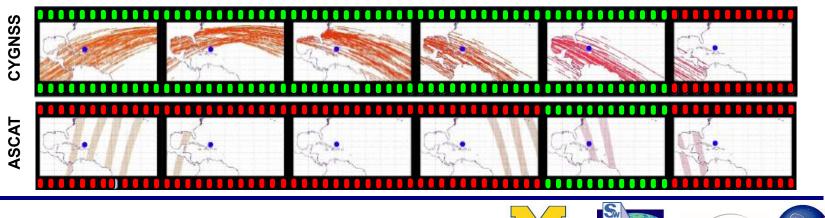
- We know where the Tropical Cyclones are going....
 - We don't know what their intensity will be when they get there
- Most existing spaceborne ocean wind observatories located in near-polar low Earth orbits
 - Maximize global coverage
 - Result in large gaps in coverage and low sample rates
- Use active radar systems
 - Require significant power for pulse transmission
 - Require large aperture antennas
 - C- and Ku-band signals are obscured by heavy precipitation



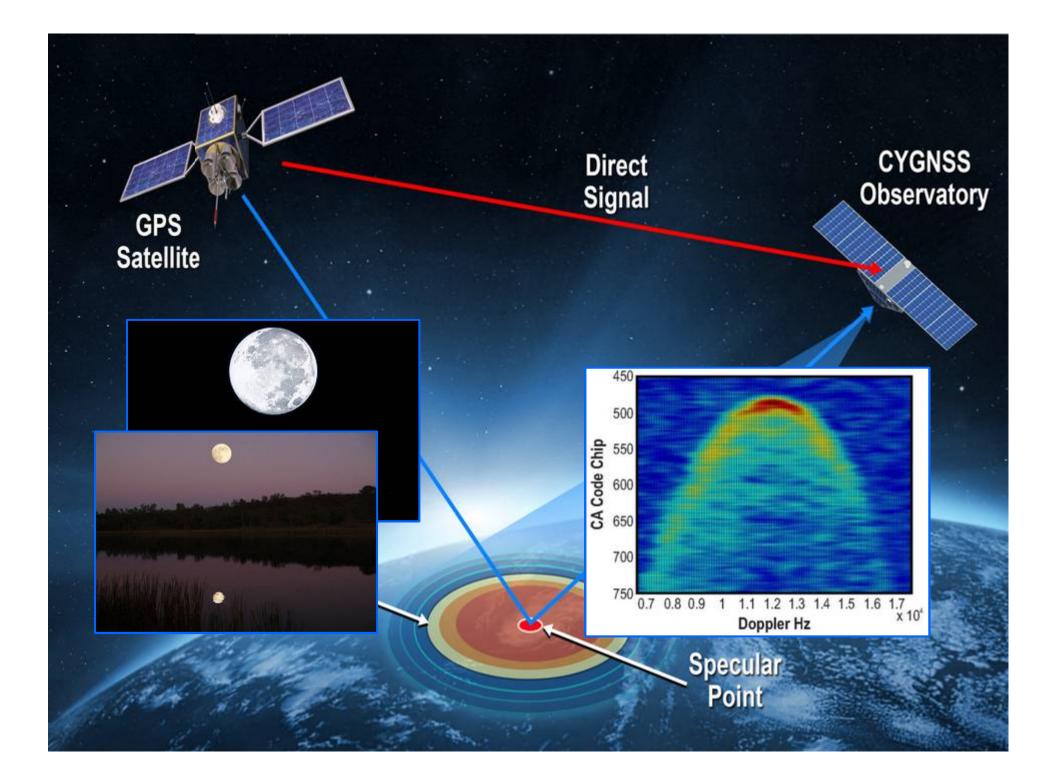
NHC Official Average Intensity Errors



SURREY

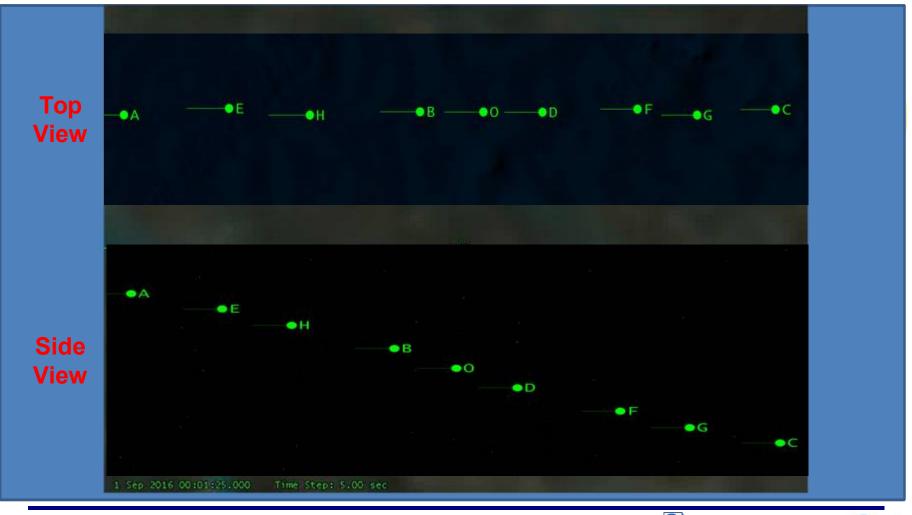








Constellation Separation

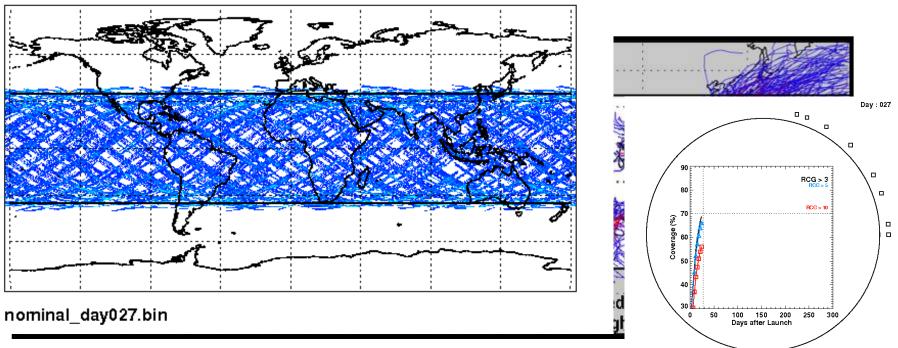






CYGNSS Orbit was Chosen to Enhance Coverage of Tropical Storm Development

Storm: 72.03% Tropics: 72.01%



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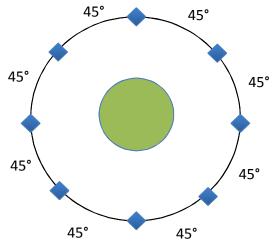
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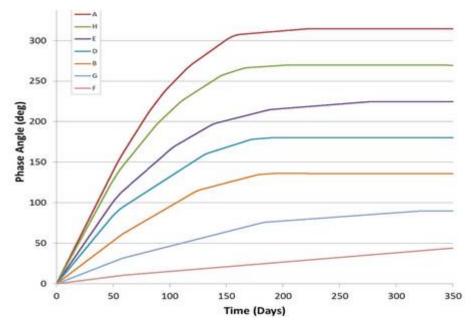




Controlled Constellation Configuration

- Orbital control is implemented using Observatory differential drag
- At the completion of Orbit Configuration Observatories will reside at N*45 degrees +/- 10 degrees around the orbit



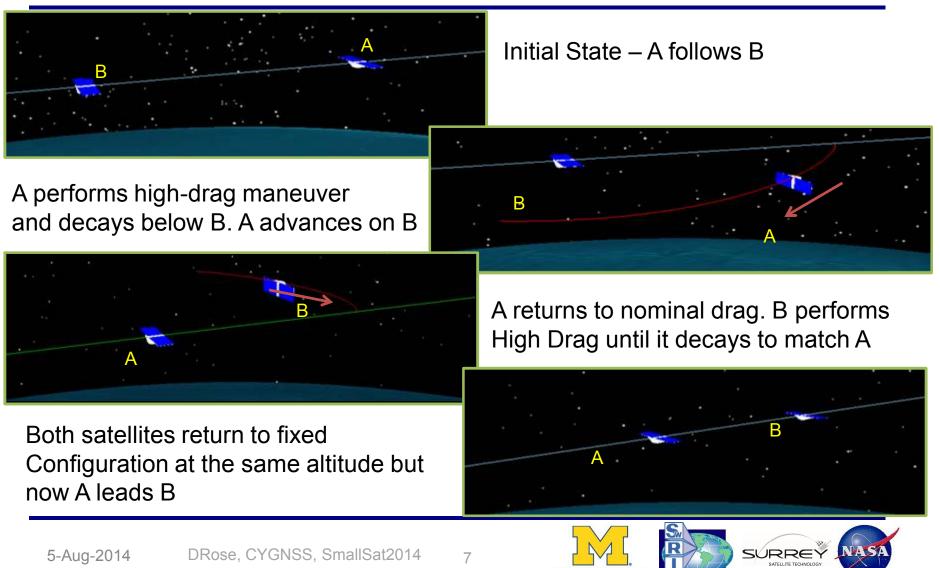


Provides a predictable operational configuration while meeting science coverage requirements



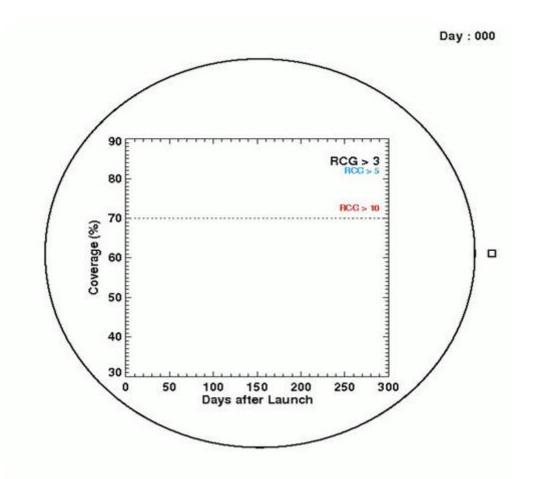


Orbit Adjust Sequence Using Differential Drag





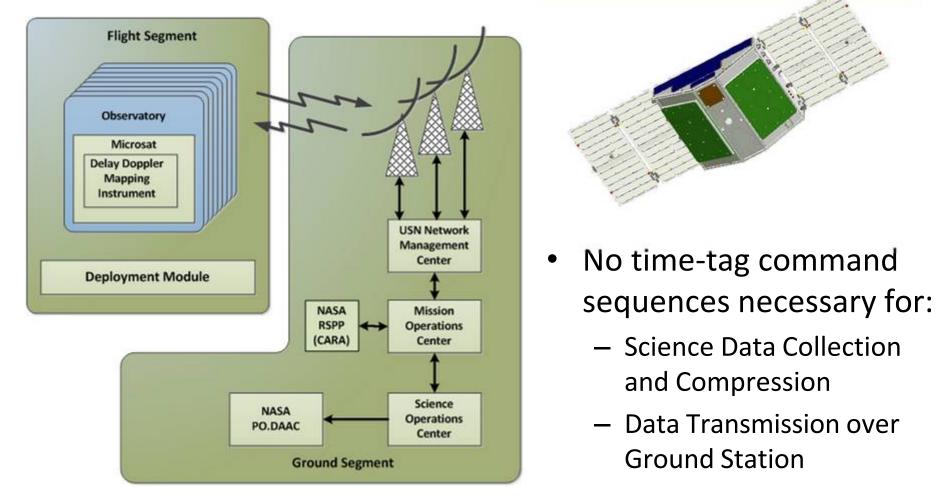
CYGNSS Spatial Sampling Evolution (requirement is 70%)



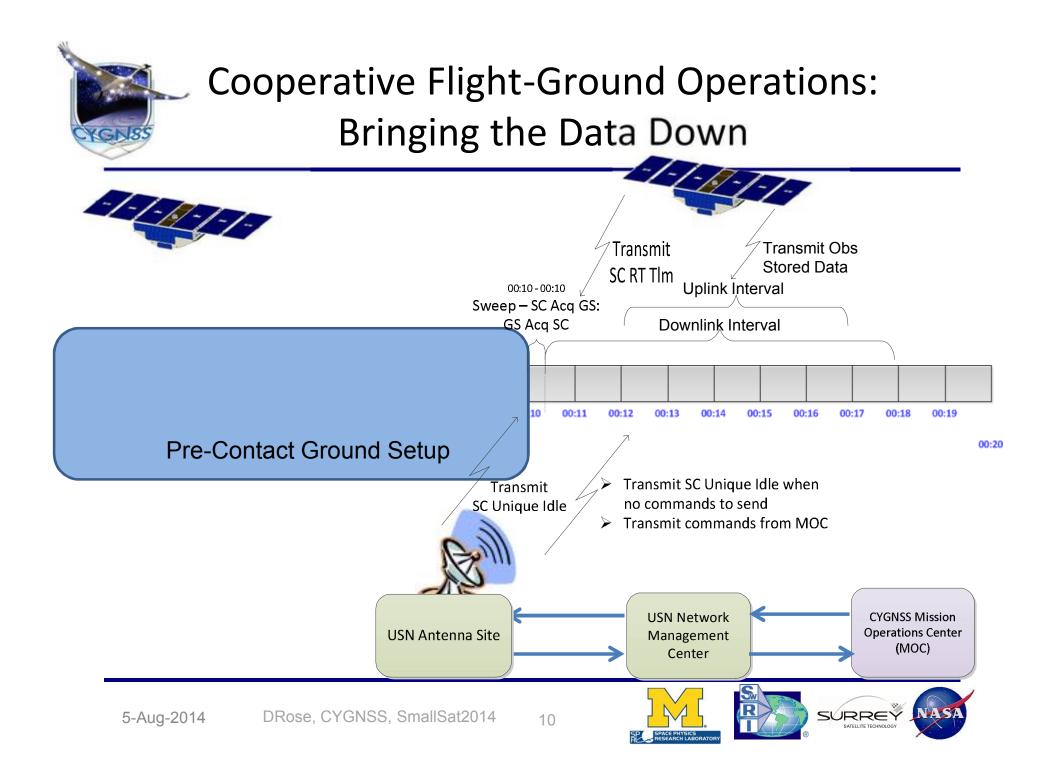




Flight and Ground - Combine to Keep Operations Streamlined



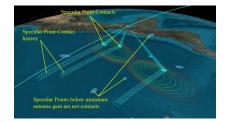


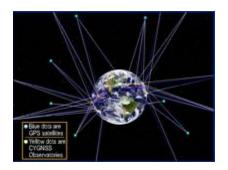




CYGNSS in Action!













Questions



