National Aeronautics and Space Administration

April 15, 1999

November 21,

2000

March 30, 2017

August 15,

2013

February 11

2013

CERES

MOPITT

ASTER

MODIS

Hyperion

ALI **LEISA**

and others

INES, GOLPE, ICARE,

WTE, DCS

December 18, NASA/GSFC

USGS

USGS

Options for the Continuing Evolution of the Earth Science Constellation

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Morning Constellation Landsat-8

Organization OCO-2 GCOM-W1 **CloudSat** PARASOL Aura

Afternoon Constellation

NASA

Satellite	Summary Of Mission	Instruments	Dates	Responsible Organization
Aqua	Aqua (Latin for water) named for the large amount of information that the mission is collecting about the Earth's water cycle, including evaporation from the oceans, water vapor in the atmosphere, clouds, precipitation, soil moisture, sea ice, land ice, and snow cover on the land and ice.	AIRS AMSU-A HSB AMSR-E CERES MODIS	May 4, 2002	NASA/GSFC
Aura	Aura (Latin for air) studies the Earth's ozone, air quality, and climate. It is designed exclusively to conduct research on the composition, chemistry, and dynamics of the Earth's atmosphere. Limb sounding and nadir imaging observations allow studies of the horizontal and vertical distribution of key atmospheric pollutants and greenhouse gases and how these distributions evolve and change with time.	HIRDLS MLS OMI TES	July 15, 2004	NASA/GSFC
PARASOL	Studied the radiative and microphysical properties of clouds and aerosols.		Dec. 18, 2004 – Dec. 18, 2013	CNES
CALIPSO	Observations from space-borne lidar, combined with passive imagery, lead to improved understanding of the role aerosols and clouds play in regulating the Earth's climate.	CALIOP IIR WFC	April 28, 2006	NASA/GSFC NASA/LaRC CNES
CloudSat	Cloud Profiling Radar allows for the most detailed study of clouds to date and should better characterize the role clouds play in regulating the Earth's climate.		April 28, 2006	NASA/GSFC NASA/JPL
GCOM-W1	The GCOM-W1 observes integrated water vapor, integrated cloud liquid water, precipitation, sea surface wind speed, sea surface temperature, sea ice concentration, snow water equivalent, and soil moisture.	AMSR-2	May 18, 2012	JAXA
OCO-2	Three grating spectrometers will make global, space-based observations of the column-integrated concentration of carbon dioxide, a critical	Three grating Spectrometers	July 2, 2014	NASA/JPL

The Earth Science Constellation comprises the Morning Constellation and the Afternoon Constellations (A-Train)

- International in scope: Member satellites/instruments from the U.S., France, Japan, Argentina, Canada, Brazil, Netherlands, Finland and the U.K.
- Multiple U.S. Government Agencies: Several NASA Centers, the United States Air Force (USAF), and the United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Constellation History and Future Changes



Afternoon

Constellation

and spectral characteristics to allow comparisons for global and regional change detection and image data to

throughout the world during times of sudden global changes (e.g., earthquakes or

Terra is a multi-national, multi-disciplinary mission

that will help us to

understand how the complex

coupled Earth system of air,

Developed and validated a

number of instrument and

observatories that will have a

performance while also naving reduced cost and

dynamics of the Earth's

ionosphere and geomagnetic

measurements of the Earth's

terrestrial and polar regions

in the visible, near-infrared, short wave infrared, and

40+ year Landsat land imaging data set.

Landsat 8 Provides moderate-resolution



Formation with Landsat-7 and Terra



Years 2002 – 2006 Formation with Aqua, Aura, PARASOL, CALIPSO, and CloudSat



Year 2000 Added EO-1 and SAC-C



Years 2008 – 2014 OCO and Glory launches failed. PARASOL ended mission. CloudSat exits and returns behind CALIPSO. Added GCOM-W1 and OCO-2

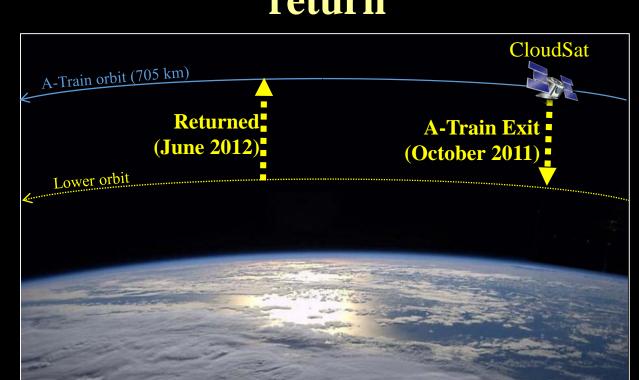


Years 2018 - 2023

- **Anticipated Changes:** • CloudSat orbit lowered (February 2018).
- Landsat-9 added
- Terra, CALIPSO, Aqua, Aura fuel reserves low require orbit adjustments. • Landsat-7 exits Constellation & prepares for Restore-L servicing.

Options for Continued Evolution of the Constellation

Exit constellation and return

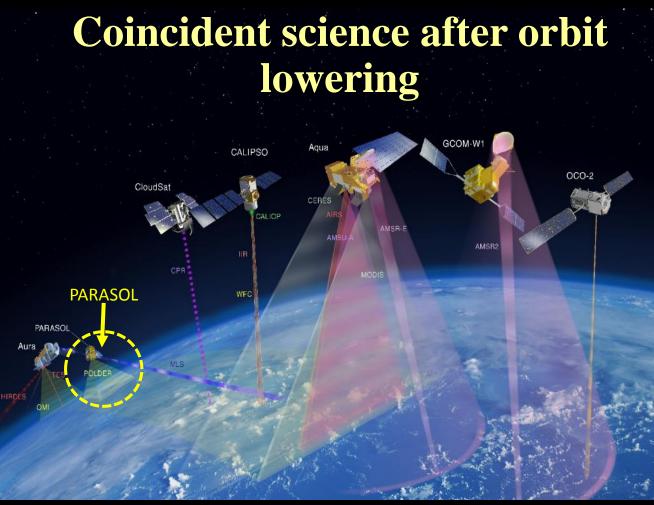


CloudSat was forced to exit A-Train in 2011. It returned in 2012 with new Ops concept.

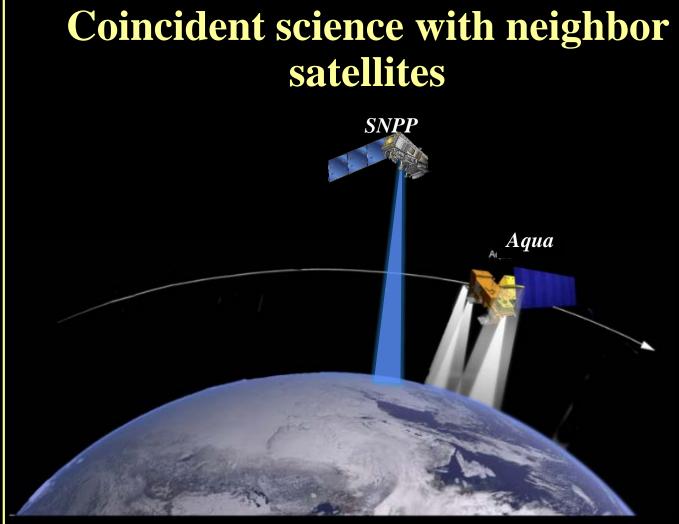
Drift Mean Local Time (MLT)



Results in deteriorating lighting conditions (CALIPSO to begin drifting in 2019)

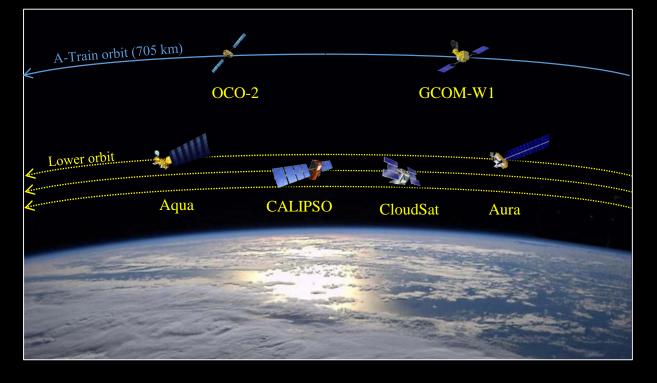


PARASOL lowered in December 2009 but continued coincident science observations



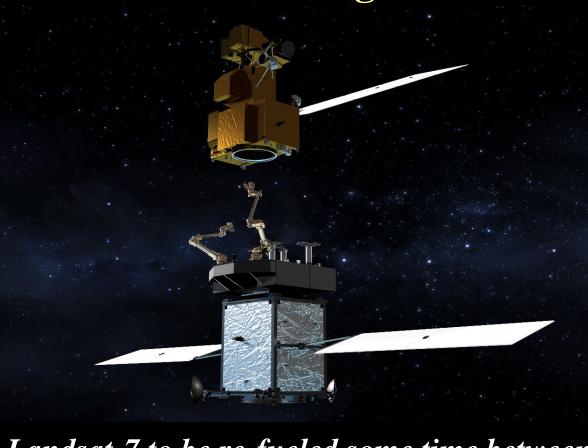
Observations overlap with SNPP overflights

Maintain new MLT range



With fuel dwindling, missions may establish a lower orbit, possibly at other altitudes and MLTs with options for continued coordination.

Re-fuel existing missions

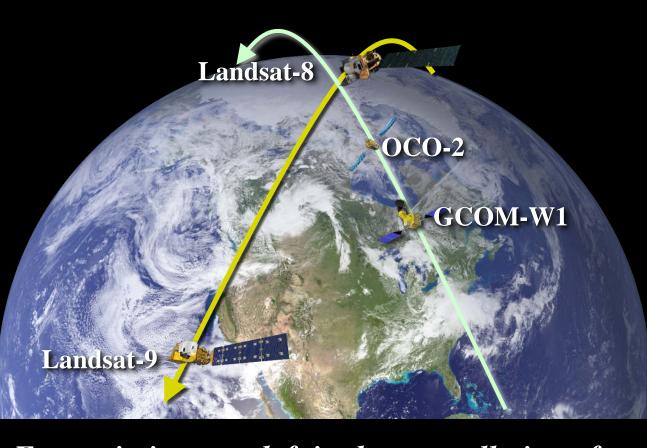


Landsat-7 to be re-fueled some time between December 2020 – September 2021

Launch new missions

Landsat-9 launch scheduled for December 2020

The Future?



Four missions are left in the constellation after 2023

Summary

Space agencies face significant challenges in order to extend the current observation capabilities and long-term climate record from the Earth Science Constellation