


## Changing the Paradigm -- From "Battle Stars" to Nanosats

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## Agenda

- Current LEO "Battle Star" System
  - JPSS
- Future LEO Nanosat System
  - Microwave Atmospheric Satellite (MicroMAS)
  - Microwave Radiometer Technology Acceleration (MiRaTA)
  - Compact Infrared Radiometer in Space (CIRIS)
  - CubeSat Infrared Atmospheric Sounder (CIRAS)
  - Microwave Atmospheric Sounder On CubeSat (MASC)
  - Radar Precipitation Profiler (RainCube)
  - Snow and Water Imaging Spectrometer (SWIS)
  - Hyperspectral Imaging (GOMX-4B)
  - Radio Occultation (CICERO)
- Transition Plan\*
  - \*TBD




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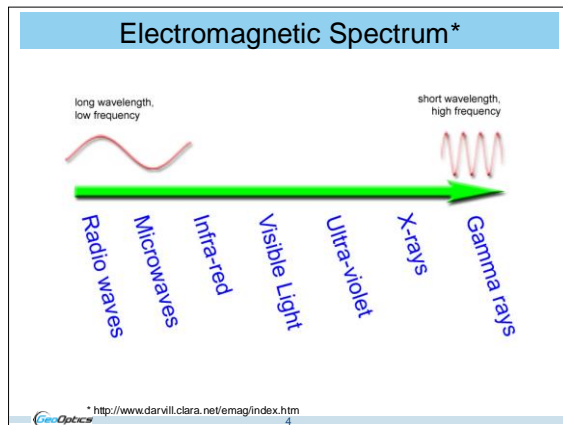
### Electromagnetic Spectrum\*

Extreme ultraviolet	EUV					
ultraviolet			3 PHz	100 nm	12.4 eV	
Visible	NUV	Near ultraviolet		300 THz	1 μm	1.24 eV
Infrared	NIR	Near infrared		30 THz	10 μm	124 meV
	MIR	Mid infrared		3 THz	100 μm	12.4 meV
	FIR	Far infrared		300 GHz	1 mm	1.24 meV
Micro-waves and radio waves	EHF	Extremely high frequency		30 GHz	1 cm	124 μeV
	SHF	Super high frequency		3 GHz	1 dm	12.4 μeV
	UHF	Ultra high frequency				

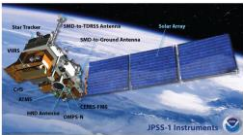
\*Thomas Pagano, JPL, AIRS Program Update Oct 13, 2015



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## JPSS



Weather Models

- Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)  
Collects **visible** and **infrared** imagery and global observations of land, atmosphere, cryosphere and oceans.
- Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder (ATMS)  
Collects **microwave** radiation from the Earth's atmosphere and surface day and night, even through clouds.
- Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS)  
Collects **infrared** sounding (vertical profile) data


Climate Monitoring

- Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES)  
Measures reflected sunlight and thermal radiation emitted by the Earth. 0.3 to 5 μm 8 to 12 μm 0.3 to >50 μm **ultraviolet**, **visible**, and **infrared**

Ozone Monitoring

- Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS)  
Three spectrometers: **ultraviolet** downward-looking nadir, nadir, and limb profilers

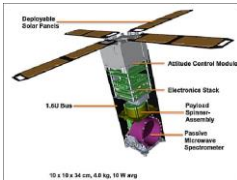

\* <http://www.jpss.noaa.gov/instruments.html>



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## Microwave Radiometer\*

### Microsized Microwave Atmospheric Satellite (MicroMAS)

- low-cost, low-power, highly miniaturized 3U CubeSat
- High-resolution, fast imaging of Earth's atmosphere
- Miniaturized dual-spinning antenna
- Passive microwave spectrometer
  - 9 channels near 118.75-GHz oxygen absorption line.
- MIT Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

\* <https://directory.eoportal.org/web/eoportal/satellite-missions/mv/micromas-1#mission-status>

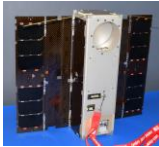


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## Microwave Radiometer\*

### Microwave Radiometer Technology Acceleration (MiRaTA)

- 3U (10 cm x 10 cm x 34 cm) tri-band radiometer
  - Temperature, water vapor, and cloud ice
  - Absolute calibration better than 1 K
  - CTAGS (Aerospace Corp. GPS RO receiver and patch antenna array)
- Calibration proof of concept using limb measurements and GPS-RO
  - Observe coincidental radiometric and GPS-RO atmospheric density information
  - Enabled by high-performance COTS GPS receivers with low size, weight, and power



- 4 kg total mass
- 6 W avg power
- 5 kbps max data rate
- 0.5j pointing accuracy

- Funded by NASA Earth Science Technology Office (ESTO)

UMass-Amherst & MIT LL

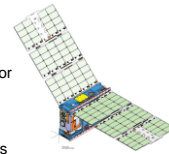
\*[https://esto.nasa.gov/forum/estf2014/presentations/B2P3\\_Cahoy.pdf](https://esto.nasa.gov/forum/estf2014/presentations/B2P3_Cahoy.pdf)



## Infrared Imaging Radiometer\*

### Compact Infrared Radiometer in Space (CIRiS)

- Radiometric thermal infrared (~ 7.5 um to 12.7um) imaging
- 6U CubeSat spacecraft
- Pushbroom imaging in three bands from Low Earth Orbit
- Measure optical and physical properties of clouds, thermodynamic phase
- Measure land & sea surface temperatures for land management and climate studies
- Measure evapotranspiration to evaluate drought impact
- Determine ground water flow on large scales
- Measure earth's radiation budget/validate climate models



Ball Aerospace

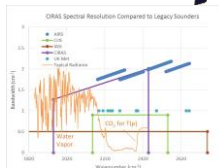
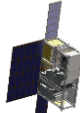
\*[https://esto.nasa.gov/forum/estf2017/presentations/Osterman\\_A6P6\\_ESTF2017.pdf](https://esto.nasa.gov/forum/estf2017/presentations/Osterman_A6P6_ESTF2017.pdf)



## Infrared Sounder

### CubeSat Infrared Atmospheric Sounder (CIRAS)\*

- Description
  - 6U Cubesat
  - Mass 8.5 kg Power 37.5 KW Data Rate 2 Mbps
  - Temperature and water vapor lower troposphere
  - Equivalent to AIRS (NASA) and CrIS (NOAA)
- Technologies
  - Micro Pulse Tube Cryocooler (Lockheed Martin)
  - Spacecraft (Blue Canyon)
  - HOT-BIRD Detector (JPL)
  - Black Si. Blackbody (JPL)
  - GRISM Spectrometer (JPL)



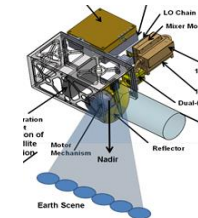
\*<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/cubesat/missions/ciras.php> Thomas Pagano, JPL



## Microwave Radiometer

### Microwave Atmospheric Sounder On CubeSat (MASC)\*

Spatial: ±45° , 15 km (183) – 20 km (118)  
Spectral: 8 Channels: 118-183 GHz  
SWAP: <0.01 m³, 3 kg, 7 W, 10 kbps



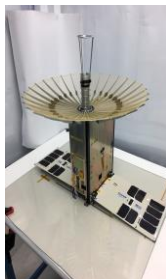
- Cross-track scanning (30 RPM) microwave sounder 118 GHz (oxygen) and 183 GHz water-vapor.
- 10 lbs. 6U CubeSat
- Uses MMIC-based millimeter-wave radiometers developed for GeoSTAR and HAMSr.
- Tested in PECAN campaign & OLYMPEx GPM validation campaign (on DC-8).
- Prototype for TEMPEST-D EVI-2

\*Ken Wolfenbarger, Civil and Commercial Space Programs, NSTA, JPL Feb 6, 2015



## RADAR

### RainCube\*



**Ka-band Precipitation Profiler**  
2.5U Volume  
Spatial: 5 km (Horiz) x 250m (Vert)  
Spectral: 35.6 GHz  
SWAP: 6U, 20 kg, 30 W, <1 Mbps

**Ka-band parabolic antenna 0.5m**  
1.5U Volume (stowed).



Up/Down Converter

Processing (Pulse Compression and Modulation)

SSPA & Power Combiner

\*<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/cubesat/missions/raincube.php>



## Visible Imaging

### Snow and Water Imaging Spectrometer (SWIS)\*

Spatial: ±5° , 0.28 km  
Spectral: 228 Bands,  
350 nm – 1.65 μm  
SWAP: 6U, 9 kg, 15W, 5 Mbps

Miniature Dyson Spectrometer



JPL e-beam grating



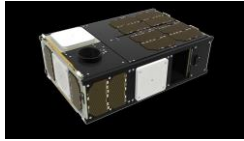
\*[https://esto.nasa.gov/forum/estf2014/presentations/B3P2\\_Mouroulis.pdf](https://esto.nasa.gov/forum/estf2014/presentations/B3P2_Mouroulis.pdf)  
\*Ken Wolfenbarger, Civil and Commercial Space Programs, NSTA, JPL Feb 6, 2015



## Hyperspectral Imaging

### GomSpace GomX-4B\*

Mass, Volume Power	1.1 kg, 1U volume compatible, 11 W
Spectral range	400- 1000 nm
Spectral bands	45
Resolution	4096 x 1850 pixels
Swath width (@300 km altitude)	164 km
GSD (Ground Sample Distance) (@300 km altitude)	40 m
Onboard data processing	Level 2



ESA & GomSpace (Denmark) Program

\*<https://directory.eoportal.org/web/eoportal/satellite-missions/g/gomx-4#fo04%29>

HyperScout, provided by COSINE Measurement Systems, Warmond, The Netherlands,



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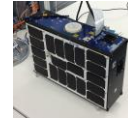
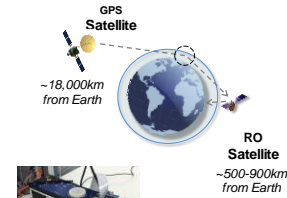
## Radio Occultation

### GeoOptics CICERO\*

\*Community Initiative for Continuing Earth Radio Occultation

#### CICERO

- Nano Satellites
- 6 → 24 → 48 → ?
- Chirp Receiver
- Ground Command & Control
- Data Processing
- Products
  - High Resolution Atmospheric Profiles
    - Bending Angle
    - Refractivity
    - Density
    - Pressure
    - Temperature/Moisture
  - Absolute Measurement Heights
  - Ionospheric Electron Density
  - Global Temporal & Spatial avgs
  - Global pressure contours, gradients & geostrophic winds
- Replenishment & Updating



\*Follow on to COSMIC



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