The Road to Launching the Landsat Data Continuity Mission

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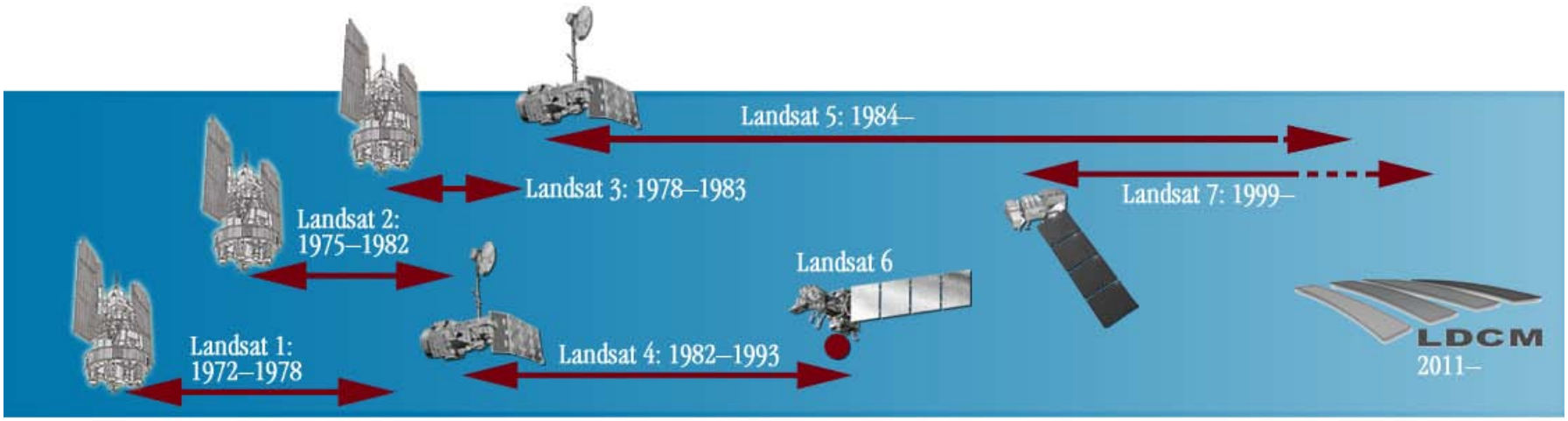
History of the Landsat Program

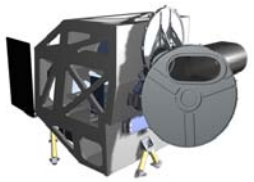


1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015

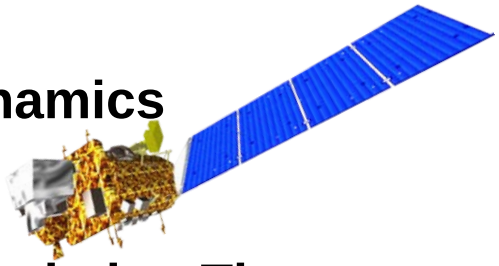
Gov't Operations | Commercial Operations | Gov't Operations

LDCM Milestones

- OSTP directed NASA and USGS to implement the LDCM as a "free-flyer" satellite in Dec., 2005
- NASA and USGS signed Final Implementation Agreement in April, 2007



- Operational Land Imager (OLI) contract was awarded to Ball Aerospace Technology Corporation in July, 2007
- Atlas V launch vehicle was selected in Oct. 2007
- Spacecraft contract was awarded to General Dynamics Advanced Information Systems in April, 2008

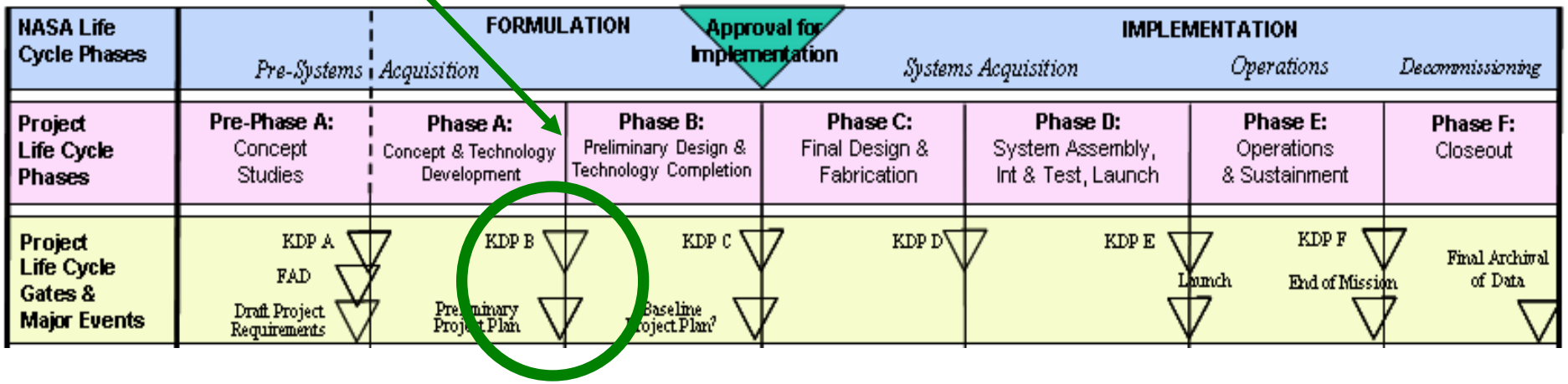


- Mission Operations Element (MOE) contract awarded to The Hammers Company in September, 2008
- Key Decision Point - B review on September 25, 2008

Programmatic Status

- **LDCM approved to proceed into Project Life Cycle Phase B**
  - Key Decision Point – B (KDP-B) Review (Initial Confirmation) conducted on September 25, 2008
    - As a NASA Category 1 Mission, LDCM requires highest level approval of the Agency Program Management Council chaired by NASA Associate Administrator, Chris Scolese, to initiate each phase of the project life cycle
    - Phase B is the system preliminary design phase following concept studies, Pre-Phase A, and concept and technology development, Phase A
    - LDCM spent **9 years** in formulation, re-formulation, Pre-Phase A, and Phase A

LDCM at KDP-B



KDP-B Process

- **In preparation for KDP-B, LDCM conducted a System Requirements Review/Mission Definition Review/Preliminary Non-Advocate Review in May 2008**
  - System Requirements Review (SRR)
    - Examines functional and performance requirements defined for the system and ensures the requirements and the selected concept will satisfy the mission
  - Mission Definition Review (MDR)
    - Examines proposed requirements, mission architecture, and flow down to all functional elements of the mission to ensure the overall concept is complete, feasible, and consistent with available resources
  - Preliminary Non Advocate Review (PNAR)
    - PNAR is conducted as part of the MDR to provide Agency management with an independent assessment of the readiness of the project to proceed to Phase B (mission executable within current cost and schedule)

- **SRR/MDR/PNAR is conducted by a Standing Review Board (SRB)**
  - Independent review panel which conducts system level reviews and follows mission for entire development life cycle
  - Role of the SRB
    - Provides expert assessment of technical and programmatic approach, risk posture, and progress against baseline
    - Advisory role to Agency
    - Makes recommendations to improve performance or reduce risk
    - Provides independent cost and schedule assessments

New LDCM Launch Readiness Date

- **Major finding of SRB**
  - Original launch readiness date, July, 2011 was considered excessively aggressive and added risk to the mission
    - "The existing LDCM development schedule is not achievable. There is less than a 20% chance that the July 24, 2011 Launch Readiness Date (LRD) can be achieved."

- **Mission schedules must reflect a 70% confidence level (70% chance of making launch date)**
  - Reconciliation of numerous independent schedule assessments and project's own assessment resulted in a retargeted 70% confidence launch date for LDCM

- **Through KDP-B Process**
  - Retargeted launch date to **December, 2012**
    - Provides appropriate level of confidence
    - Approved by NASA Agency Program Management Council

NASA/USGS Partnership

- **The NASA Associate Administrator and the USGS Associate Director of Geography, signed a "Final Implementation Agreement" for LDCM in April 2007**

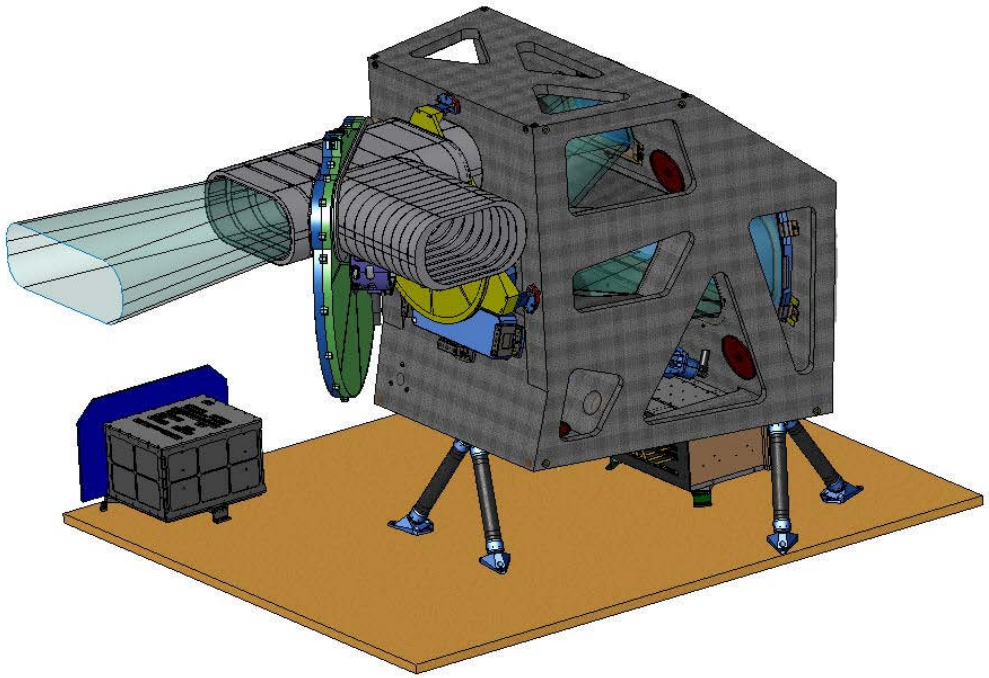
- **NASA Responsibilities**
  - Development of Space Segment, Launch Segment, and the Mission Operations Element (MOE)
  - Lead mission development as the system integrator and lead the missions systems engineering for all mission segments throughout development, on-orbit check-out, and acceptance
  - Accountable for mission success through on-orbit check-out and acceptance across all mission segments

- **USGS Responsibilities**
  - Development of the Ground System (comprised of the Flight Operations and Data Processing and Archive Segments), excluding procurement of the MOE
  - Lead, fund, and manage the Landsat Science Team
  - Lead LDCM mission operations, after the completion of the on-orbit checkout period

Operational Land Imager (OLI)

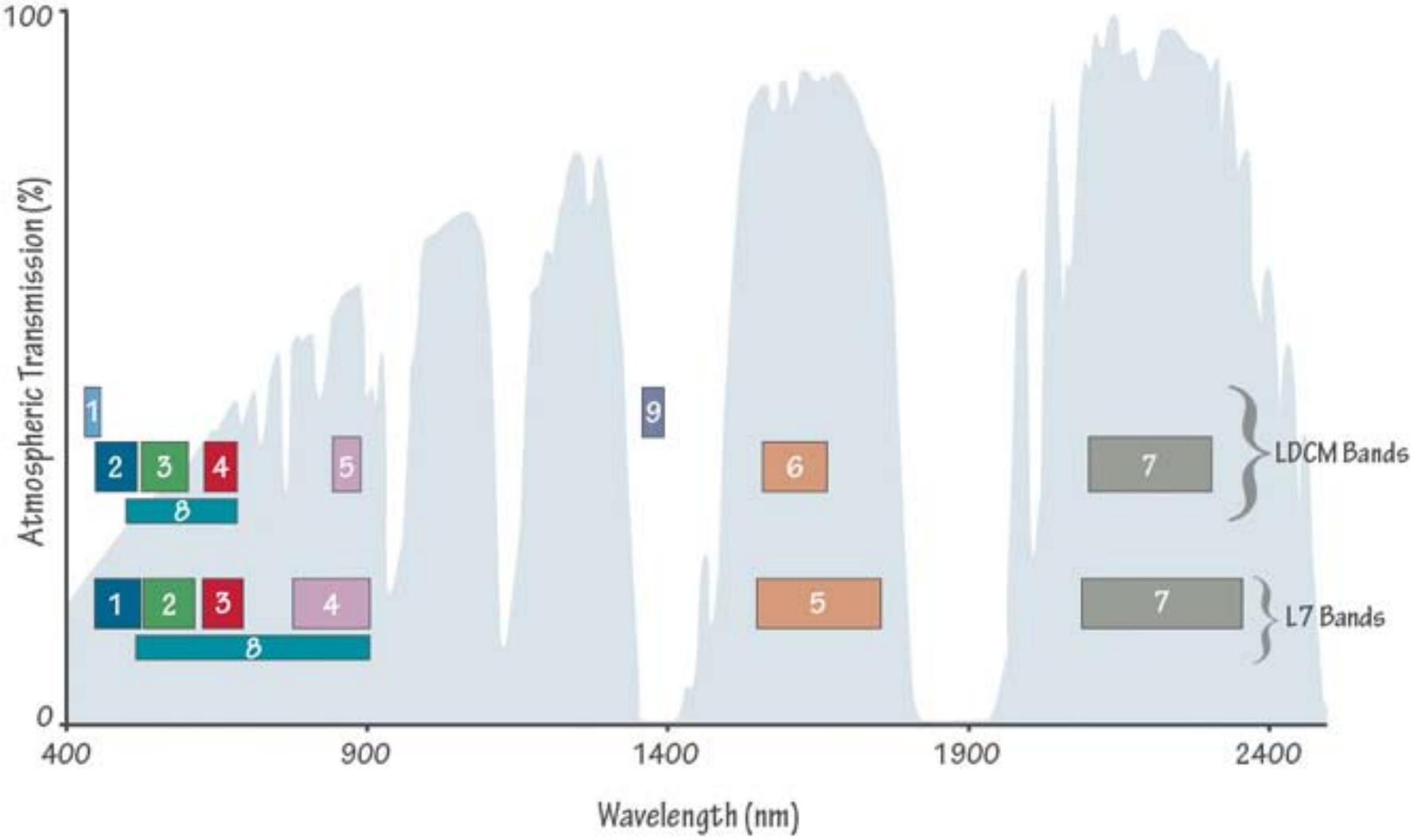
Contract awarded to Ball Aerospace Technical Corp. (BATC) July 2007
Critical Design Review Completed Oct. 2008

- Pushbroom VIS/NIR/SWIR sensor
- Four-mirror telescope with front aperture stop
- FPA consisting of 14 sensor chip assemblies, passively cooled
- Aperture 135 mm
- F number 6.4
- 36 um / 18 um detectors (MS / Pan)



Courtesy of BATC

OLI Spectral Bands



System Enhancements

Signal-to-Noise Ratios (SNR)

	$L_{typical}$ SNR			L_{High} SNR		
Band	**ETM+ Performance**	**EO-1 ALI Performance (1)**	**OLI Requirements (2)**	**ETM+ Performance**	**EO-1 ALI Performance (1)**	**OLI Requirements (2)**
Coastal Aerosol	N/A	150	130	N/A	340	290
Blue	40	190	130	140	540	360
Green	40	210	100	190	830	390
Red	30	210	90	140	810	340
NIR	35	170	90	250	880	460
SWIR 1	35	200	100	190	1080	540
SWIR 2	30	240	100	140	950	510
Pan	16	190	80	90	550	230
Cirrus	N/A	N/A	50 **(3)**	N/A	N/A	N/A

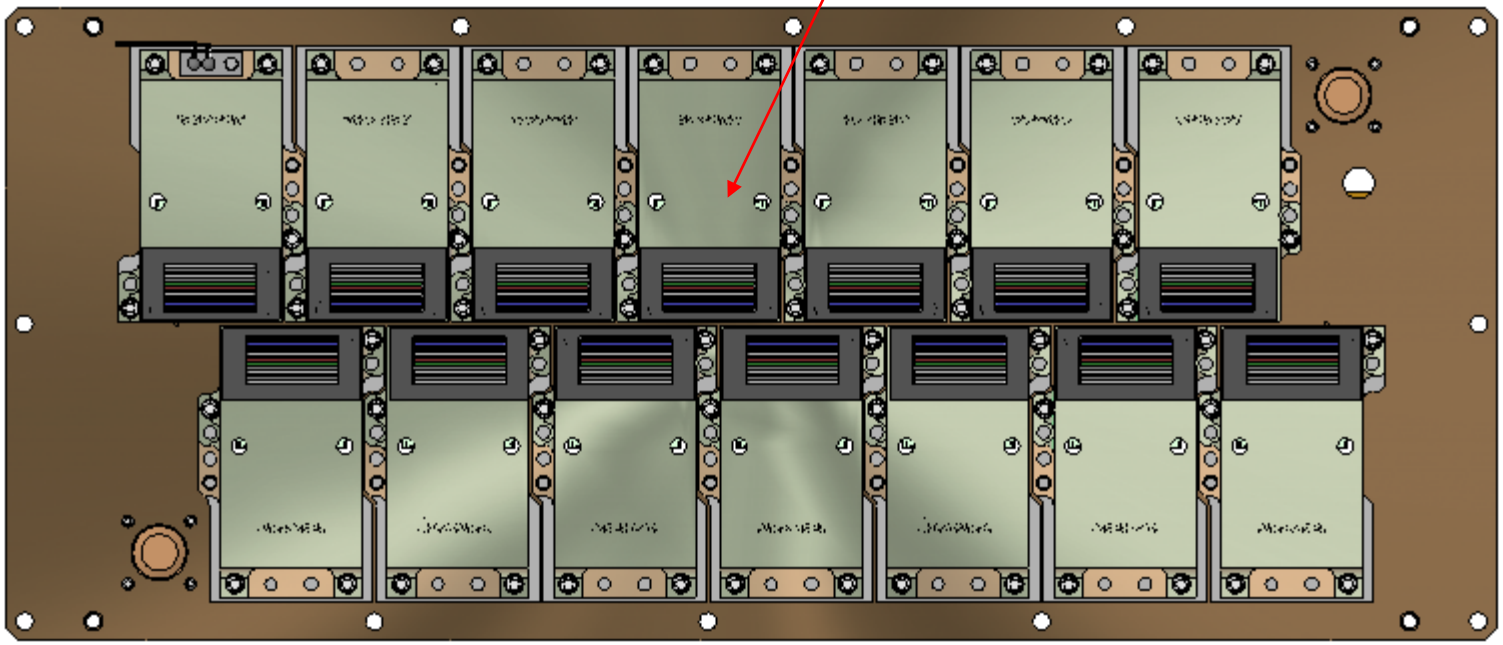
- Studies by the Earth Observer-1 (EO-1) Science Team consistently found that Advanced Land Imager (ALI) data offered improved ability to classify images, detect land cover change, and map environmental features and conditions relative to ETM+ data

Focal Plane Consists of 14 Modules

- Each Module contains SiPIN and HgCdTe detectors mounted on a single readout chip (ROIC)
  - Spectral Filters above the detectors provide separation into bands

Focal Plane Module (FPM)

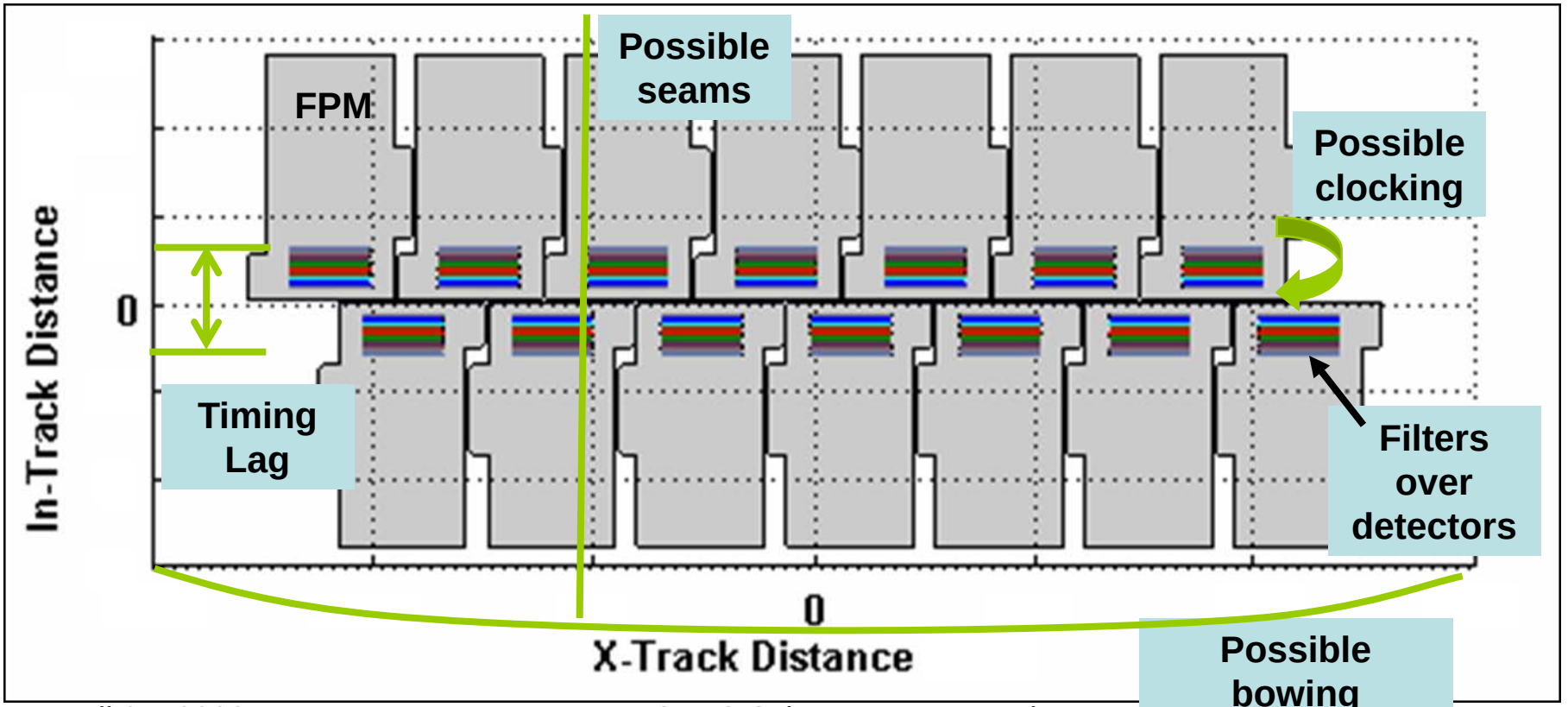
Courtesy of BATC



Focal Plane Module Uniformity

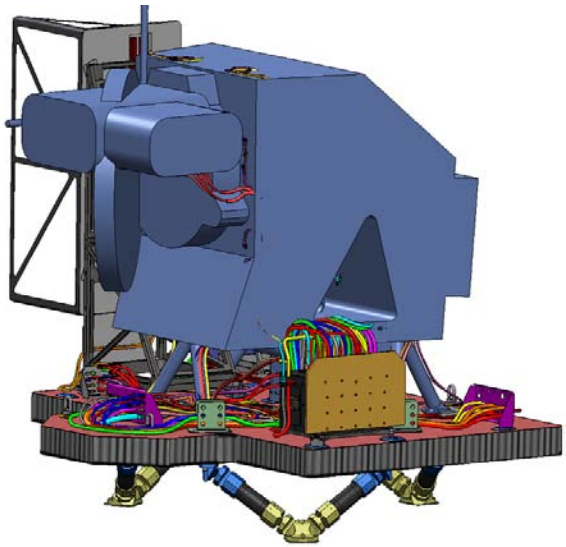
- **Need filters and detector responses to be 'the same' (<0.5%) for all 14 FPMs**
- **Need precise alignment to eliminate clocking or other errors (will be known prelaunch)**
  - Eliminate seams and bowing effects

Courtesy of BATC



OLI Status

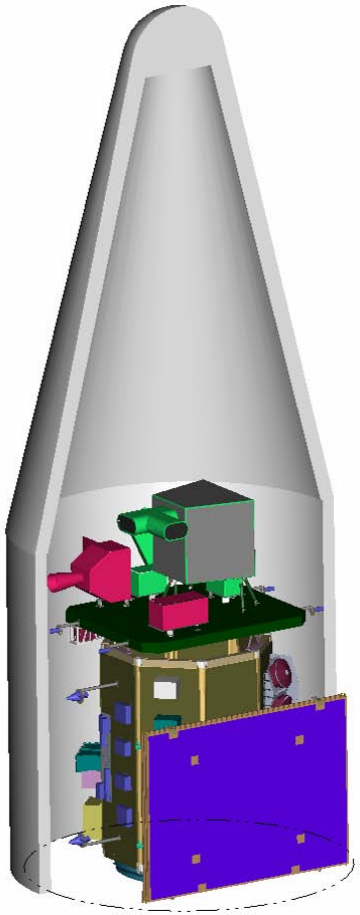
- **OLI Critical Design Review (CDR) successfully conducted Oct. 27-30**
- **Flight Hardware**
  - Optical Bench completed and delivered to BATC
  - All flight optics completed and delivered to BATC
  - All 14 flight butcher block filters delivered to BATC
  - All 14 EDU focal plane modules completed
  - EDU Instrument Support Electronics box completed
  - EDU Focal Plane Electronics in box-level testing



- **New OLI Baseplate**
  - Baseplate helps 'buffer' the maturity gap between the observatory elements
    - Limits impacts to OLI interface from either changes in spacecraft or TIRS designs
      - Either the baseplate itself and/or the thermal control subsystem (radiator sizes, blanket designs, etc.)
    - Allows work to keep moving on the telescope, the electronics box designs, the focal plane, etc.
    - Allows OLI to shipped to GD as a whole unit and break down after testing

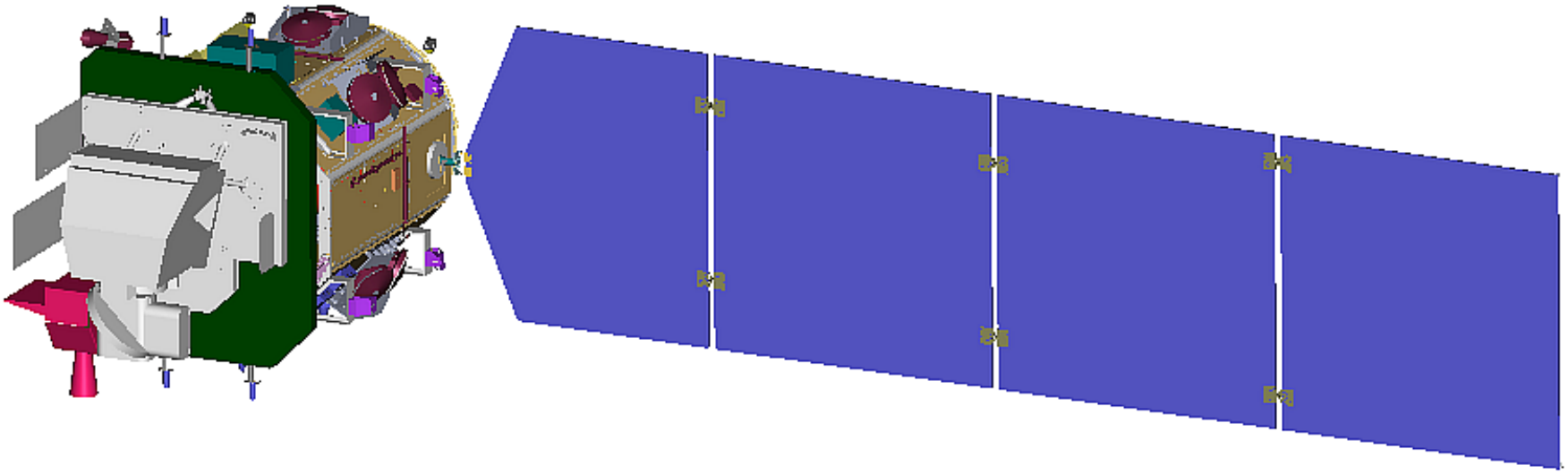
Launch Vehicle

In September 2007, the Atlas V 401 launch vehicle was selected for LDCM by the Kennedy Space Center.



LDCM Spacecraft

Contract awarded to General Dynamics Advanced Information Systems (GDAIS) in April 2008



Courtesy of GDAIS

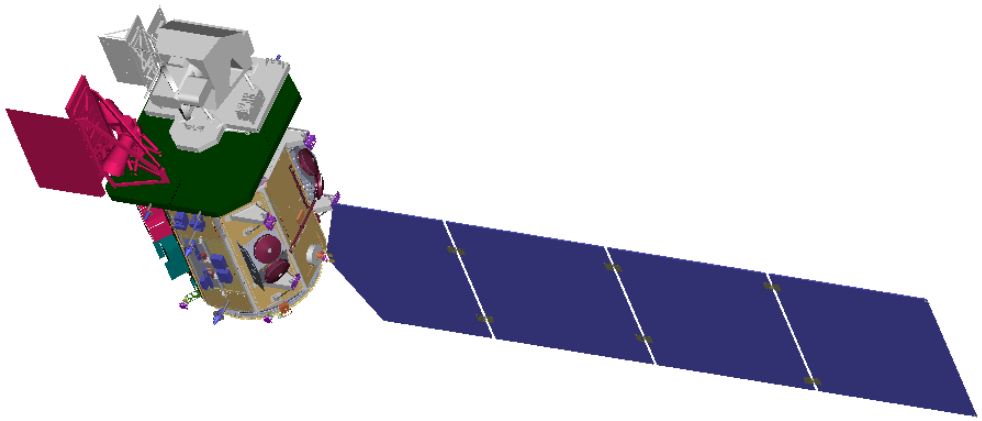
LDCM Spacecraft

COMMUNICATIONS
- *S-band to GN/LGN: 1, 32kbps uplink: and 2k,16k, 32k, or 1 Mbps downlink*
- *Omni antennas*
- *TDRSS - SA: 1 kbps return and 2 or 32 Kbps forward*
- *X-band: 384 Mbps science data*

PROPULSION
- *Hydrazine blow-down propulsion module*
- *Eight 22N Redundant Thrusters*

GUIDANCE, NAVIGATION & CONTROL
- *2 of 3 star trackers active*
- *High precision IRU*
- *Honeywell reaction wheels*
- *SADA with damper*
- *3-axis stabilized*
- *Zero momentum biased*

THERMAL CONTROL
- *Passive with heaters*
- *Constant conductance heat pipes (if needed)*



ELECTRICAL POWER
- *Single wing single axis articulated GaAs solar array provides 4300 W at EOL*
- *125 amp-hour NiH_2 battery*
- *Unregulated 22 V - 36 V power bus*
- *Two power distribution boxes*

STRUCTURE
- *Aluminum primary structure*
- *Externally mounted components*
- *Clear instrument FOVs*
- *Clear instrument radiative paths*

COMMAND & DATA HANDLING
- *cPCI architecture; RAD750 CPU*
- *3.1 Tbit (BOL) solid state recorder*
- *265 Mbps peak OLI data transfer*
- *26.2 Mbps peak TIRS data transfer*
- *High rate PB at 384 Mbps*

Courtesy of GDAIS

S/C Status

- **System Requirements Review (SRR) held Sept. 3-4, 2008**
  - GSFC and GD worked together to ensure all SRR concerns adequately addressed
    - Major areas of concentration included instrument interfaces (both OLI and TIRS) and resolution of open requirements
- **Delta SRR was successfully conducted on Dec. 17th**
- **PDR scheduled for March 31 - April 01 - Today**

Additional Instruments?

- **The spacecraft contract with General Dynamics required that the spacecraft be "scarred" for two additional instruments**
  - **Total Solar Irradiance Sensor (TSIS)**
    - In May 2008, NOAA announced that TSIS is back on NPOESS
    - TSIS no longer an option for LDCM
  - **Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)**
    - Based on continued Congressional and community interest, the LDCM Project is ensuring that a TIRS instrument could still be included on LDCM *(more a little later in this talk)*

Mission Operations Element (MOE)

- **NASA awarded The Hammers Company a contract in Sept., 2008 to build the MOE per a reimbursable agreement with USGS**
- **Provides the primary means to control and monitor the spacecraft**
  - Mission planning and scheduling
  - Command and control
  - Monitoring and analysis
  - Flight dynamics
  - Onboard memory management
- **The MOE will be installed in the Mission Operation Centers (MOC's)**
  - Launch MOC will be located at Goddard
- **MOE System Requirements Review (SRR) successfully conducted in Nov.**
- **1st instance of the MOE delivered to GSFC in Nov.**
  - Off-The-Shelf version

Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)

- **NASA Authorization Act of 2008 signed into law Oct. 15, 2008**
  - SEC. 205. LANDSAT THERMAL INFRARED DATA CONTINUITY.
  - (a) Plan- In view of the importance of Landsat thermal infrared data for both scientific research and water management applications, the Administrator shall prepare a plan for ensuring the continuity of Landsat thermal infrared data or its equivalent, … As part of the plan, the Administrator shall provide an option for developing a thermal infrared sensor at minimum cost to be flown on the Landsat Data Continuity Mission with minimum delay to the schedule of the Landsat Data Continuity Mission.

- **EXPLANATORY STATEMENT REGARDING H.R. 1105, OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009** (Signed by President Obama, March 11)**:**
  - Landsat data continuity mission (LDCM).--Funding of $10,000,000 is provided to initiate development of a thermal infra-red sensor (TSIS). NASA is directed to identify the earliest and least expensive development approach and flight opportunity for TSIS.

TIRS Status

- **A Phase A Study was initiated July 1, 2008.**
  - The Purpose of this study was to proactively investigate the implementation of a Thermal Infrared Sensor for LDCM and provide risk mitigation to the Dec. 2012 LRD.
    - Evaluate / Allocate LDCM requirements.
    - Create a feasible concept design.
    - Assess the programmatic implementation including the scheudle and early procurements needed prior to PDR.
    - Begin the instrument development activities.

- **Concept design developed, meets or exceeds the TIRS performance requirements.**
  - System Concept Review held October 17, 2008
    - Independent Review of the current TIRS concept
  - System Requirements Review held February 02 - 03, 2009
  - Preliminary Design Review scheduled for May

LDCM Thermal Requirements

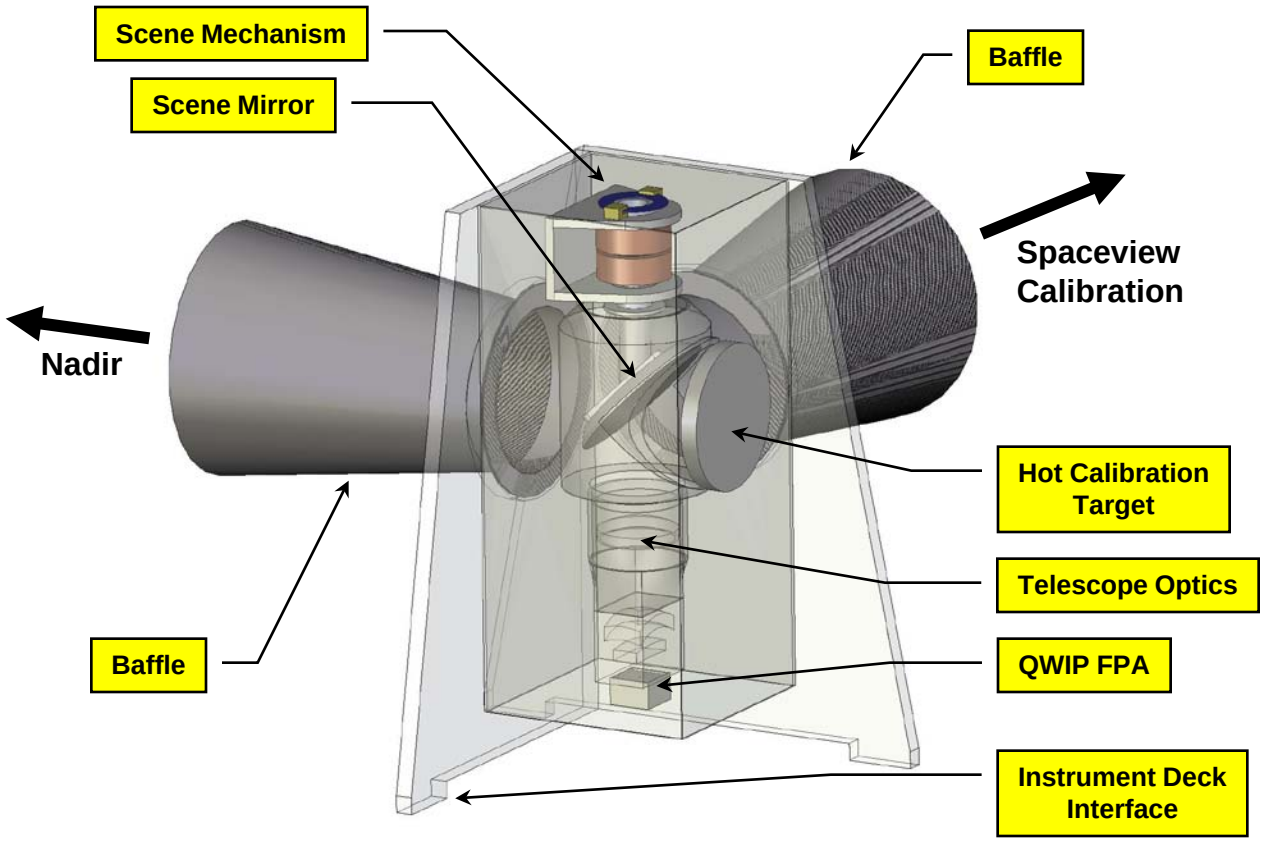
Band	Center Wavelength (micrometers)	Spatial Resolution At Nadir (m)	NEΔT Requirements	
			At $T_{Typical}$	At T_{High}
Thermal 1	10.8	120	0.4 K	0.35 K
Thermal 2	12.0	120	0.4 K	0.35 K

- 120 m resolution was felt to be sufficient to resolve most center-pivot irrigation fields in U.S. West - typically 400 to 800 m in diameter
- Landsat satellites provide 16 day repeat imaging -- sufficient for water consumption estimation
- Landsat 4 & 5 TM's provided 120 m thermal images for a single thermal band
- Landsat 7 ETM+ provided 60 m thermal images for a single thermal band
- A two band instrument will enable atmospheric correction so that more accurate surface temperatures can be derived.

TIRS Status

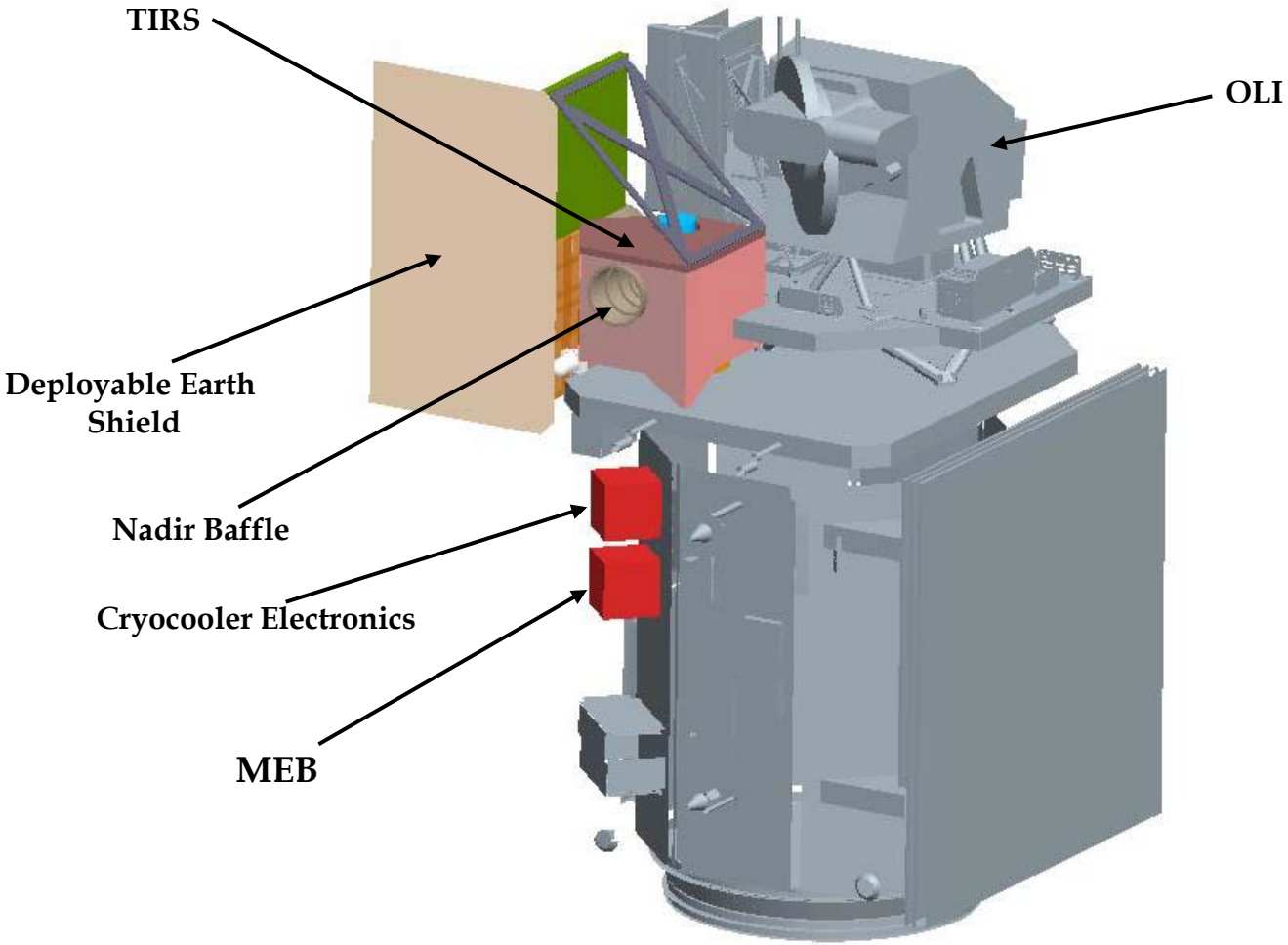
- **Current LDCM baseline design, as approved by NASA Program Management Council, includes only OLI as a single-sensor payload**
- **Based on NASA Program Management Council Direction, the LDCM project at GSFC is ensuring that:**
  - Development of the LDCM spacecraft will not preclude the accommodation of a thermal instrument
  - Accommodation of a thermal instrument does not impact the performance of the Operational Land Imager
- **In parallel with LDCM mission development, a TIRS and technology risk reduction activities are being conducted**
  - For example, cryogenically-cooled detector technologies are now baselined including quantum well infrared photodiodes (QWIP's)
- **A TIRS decision is expected soon**

TIRS Instrument Diagram



TIRS Optical Sensor Unit

Spacecraft View



Summary

- **Good progress towards implementation of the LDCM as a free-flyer - Program has advanced to Phase B**
  - Ball Aerospace Technology Corporation is building the OLI
    - OLI Critical Design Review successfully conducted in Oct., 2008
  - Atlas V launch vehicle was selected in Oct., 2007
  - General Dynamics Advanced Information Systems awarded spacecraft contact in April, 2008 - SRR competed; PDR scheduled in March
  - Mission Operations Element contract awarded to The Hammers Company in Sept., 2008
  - Ground system development underway at USGS EROS
    - Preliminary Design Review scheduled for May 19 - 21
- **Launch readiness date rescheduled from July, 2011 to December, 2012**
- **TIRS implementation remains to be determined**