



NASA Earth Science

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Flight Center

NASA-Rio Workshop

NASA Science Mission Directorate

Home

Big Questions

Earth

Heliophysics

Planets

Astrophysics

Missions

About Us

Science News

Welcome to
NASA SCIENCE ...for the benefit of all.

For Researchers

For Educators

For Kids

Citizen Scientists

SCIENCE NEWS

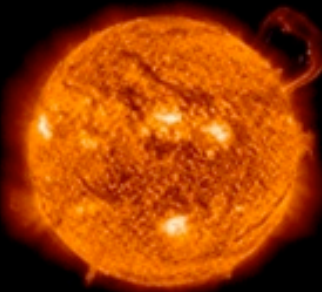
- Moondust in the Wind
- Phoenix Fine Tunes Course for Mars Landing
- Int'l Year of Astronomy 2009 Website Launches
- HIRISE Images Mars Moon In Color and In 3D

Earth



- Climate
- Carbon & Ecosystems
- Surface & Interior
- Atmosphere
- Weather
- Water & Energy Cycles

Heliophysics



- Sun
- Heliosphere
- Magnetospheres
- Space Environment

Planets



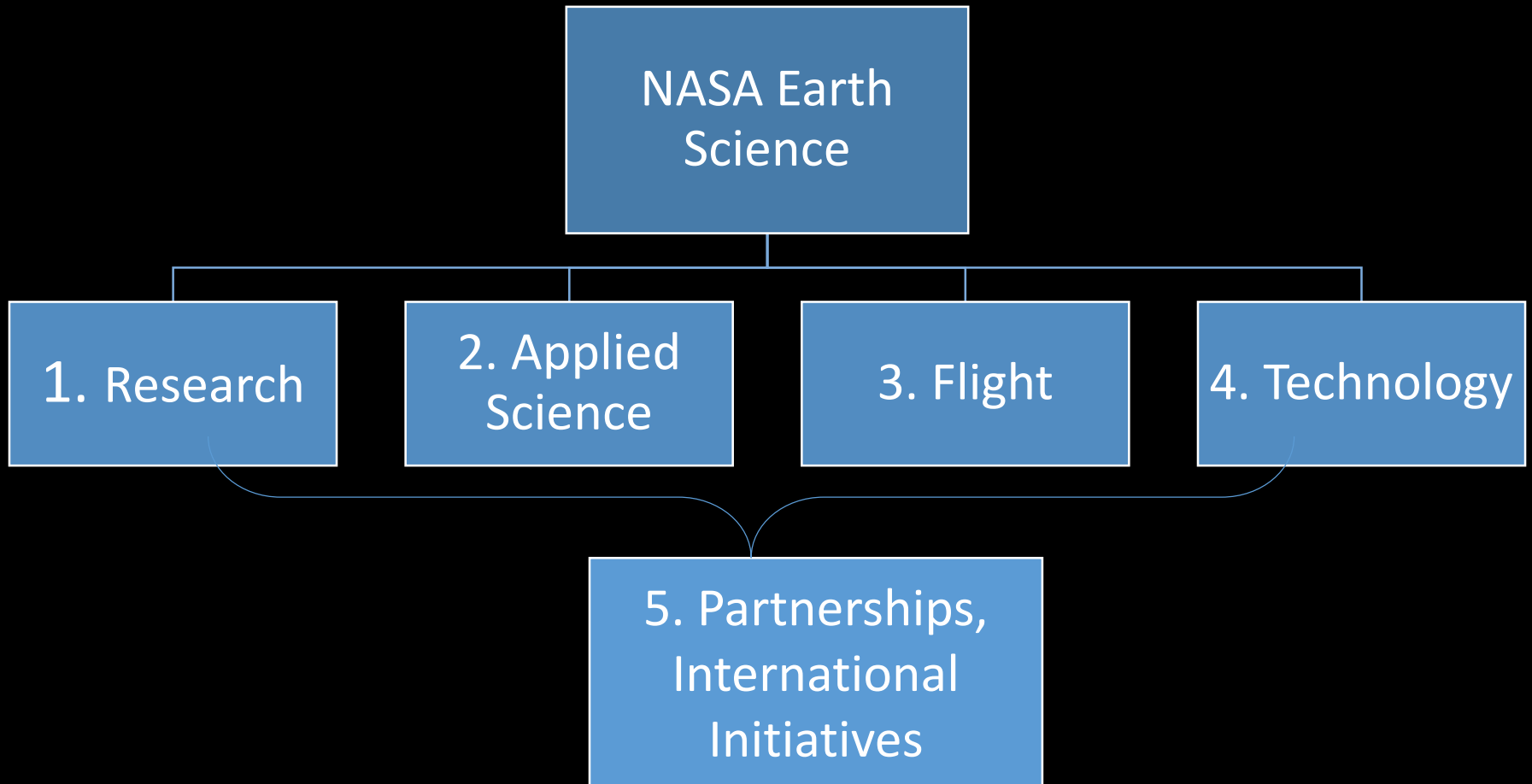
- Inner Solar System
- Outer Solar System
- Small Bodies of the Solar System

Astrophysics



- The Big Bang
- Dark Energy, Dark Matter
- Stars
- Galaxies
- Black Holes
- Exoplanet Exploration

NASA Earth Science





Earth System Science



Land



Ocean



Atmosphere

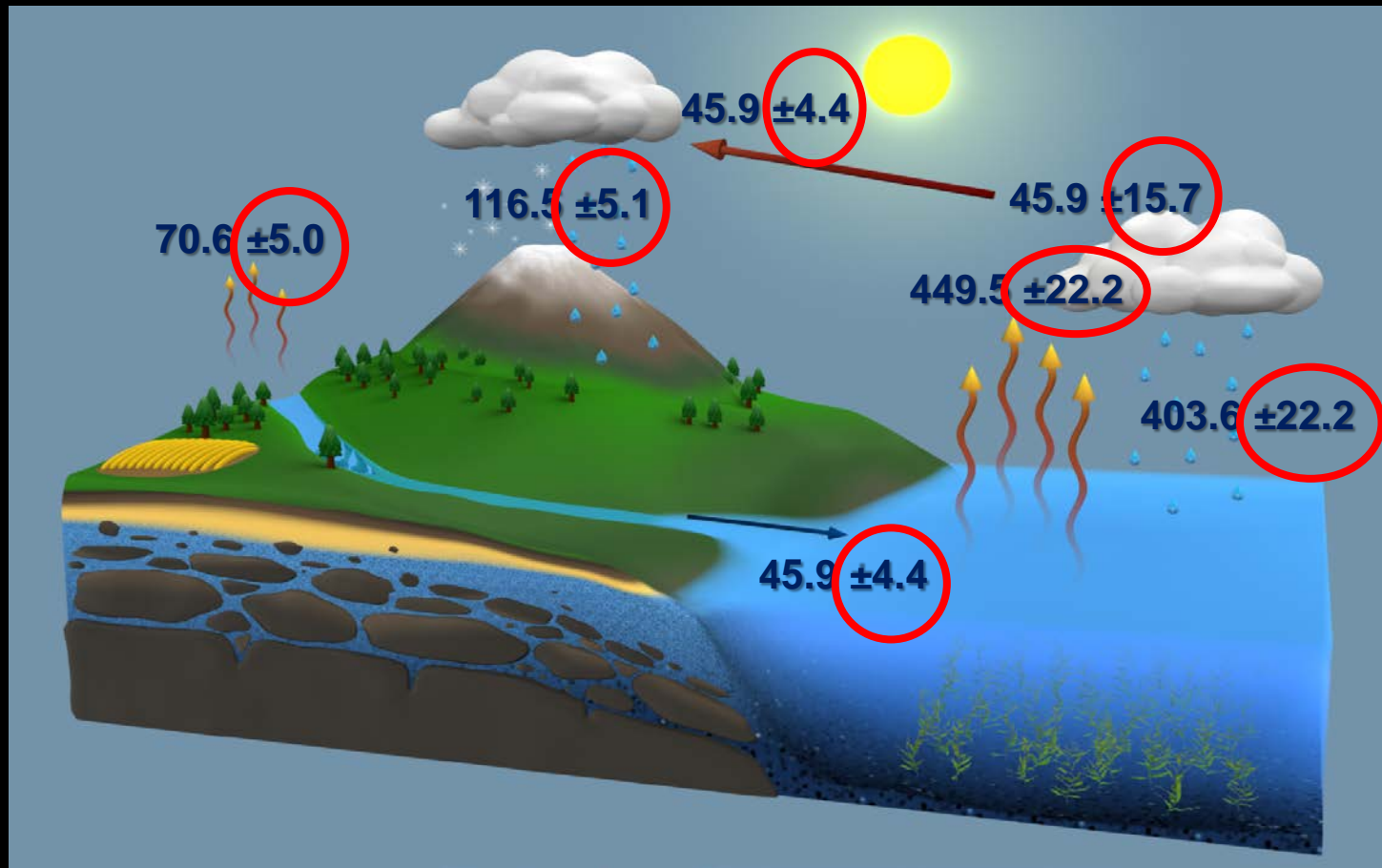


Ice



Changing Planet

The Global Water Cycle

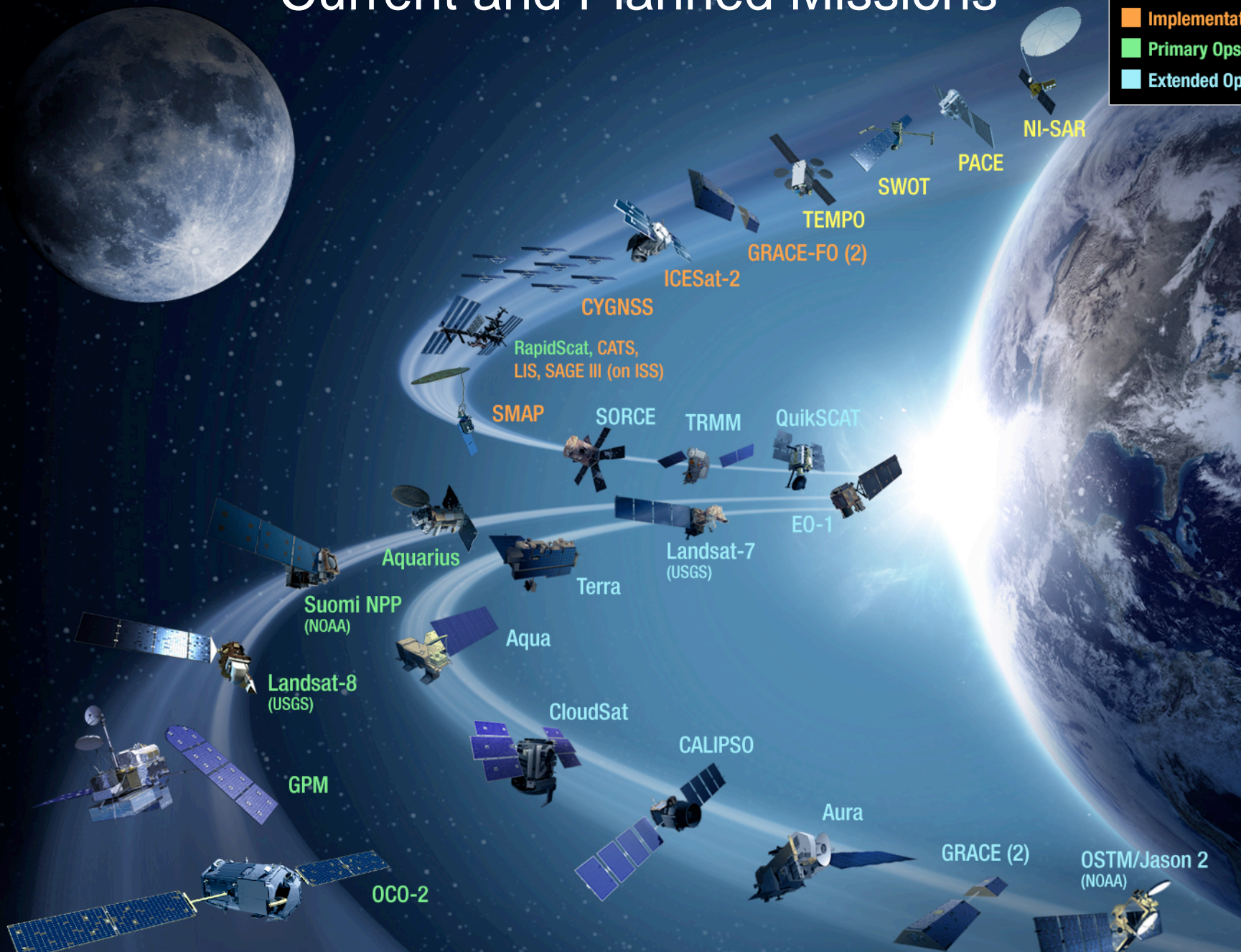


Global mean water fluxes ($1,000 \text{ km}^3/\text{yr}$) at the start of the 21st century, based on NEWS analysis of satellite and ground-based observations and data integrating model output (Rodell *et al.*, 2014).

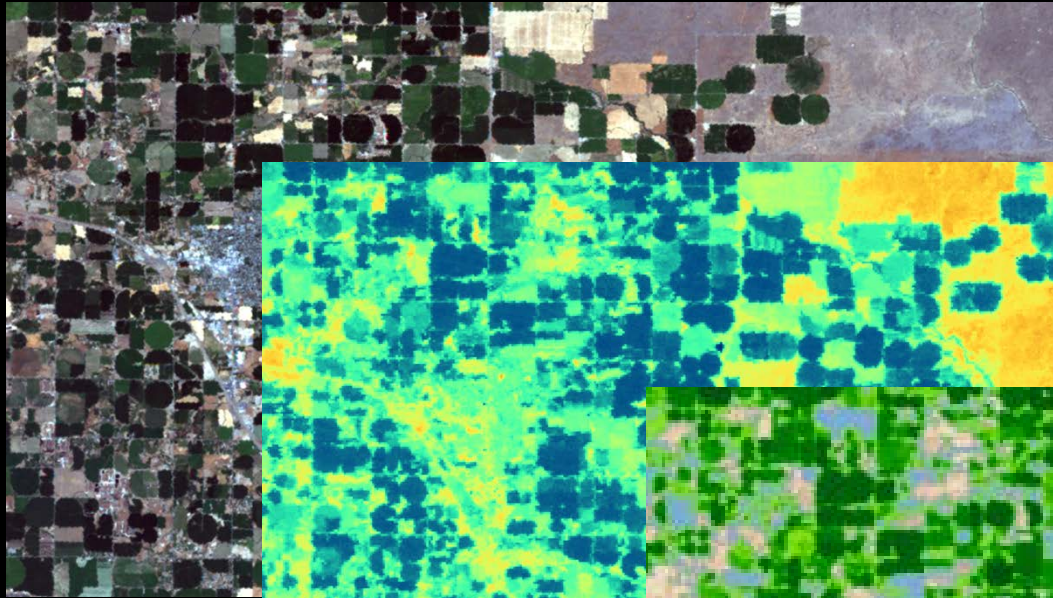
The most noticeable impacts of climate change will be changes in the water cycle

Current and Planned Missions

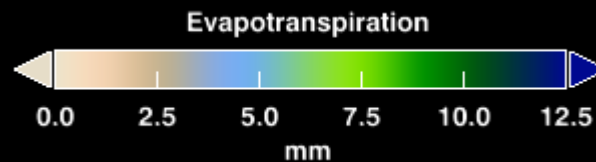
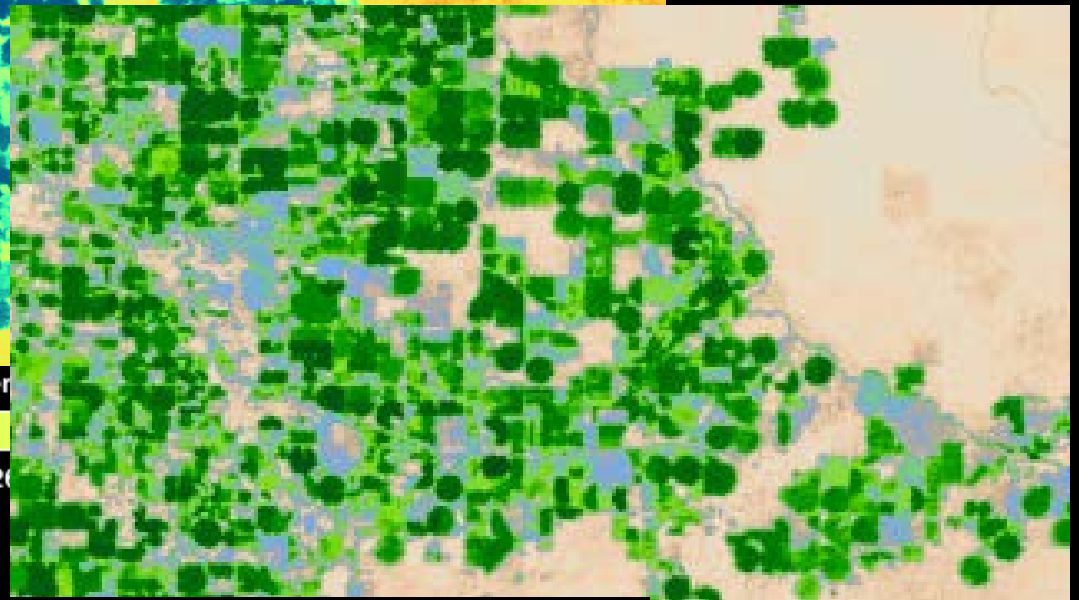
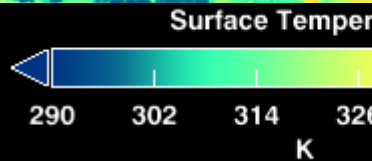
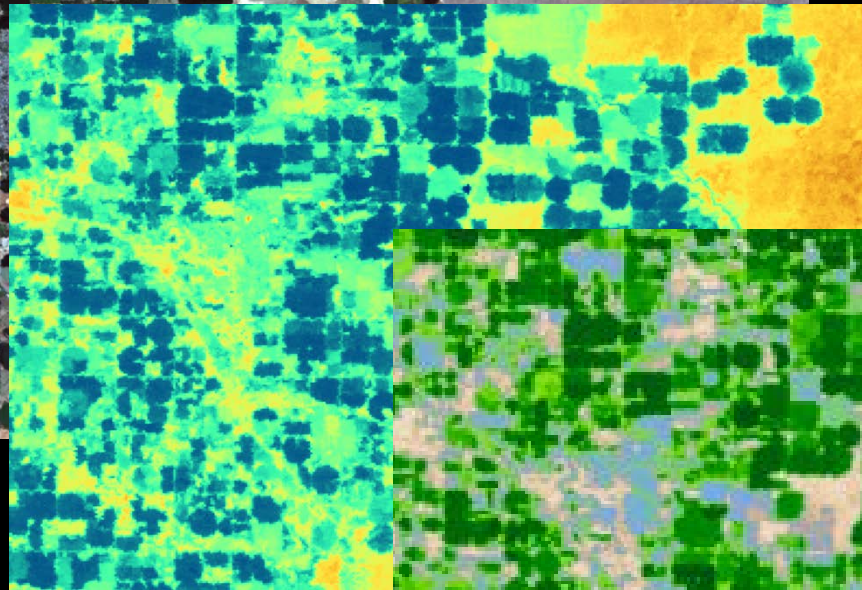
- Formulation
- Implementation
- Primary Ops
- Extended Ops



Landsat – NASA & USGS

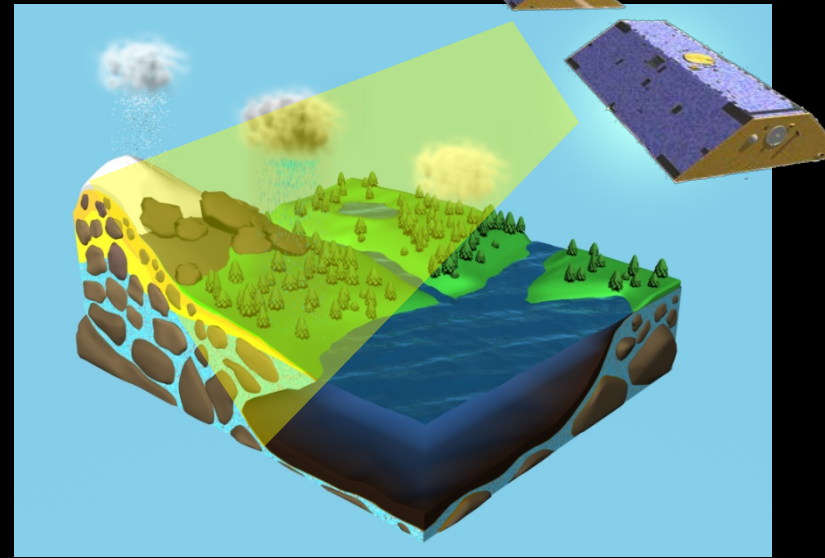


Landsat

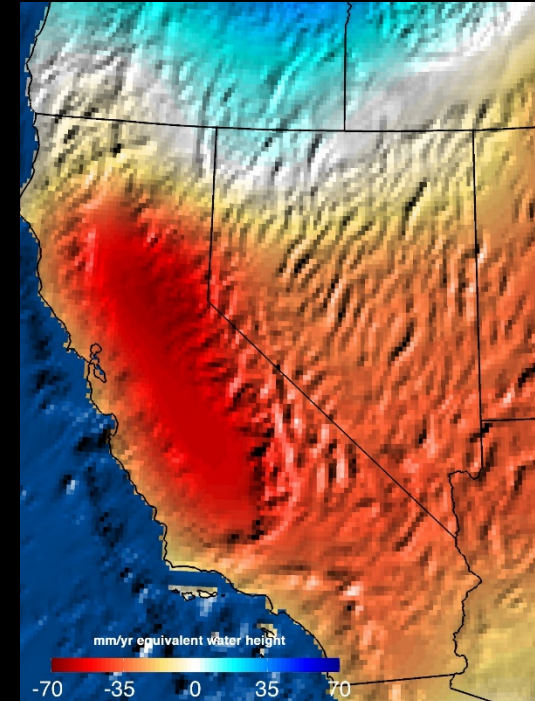
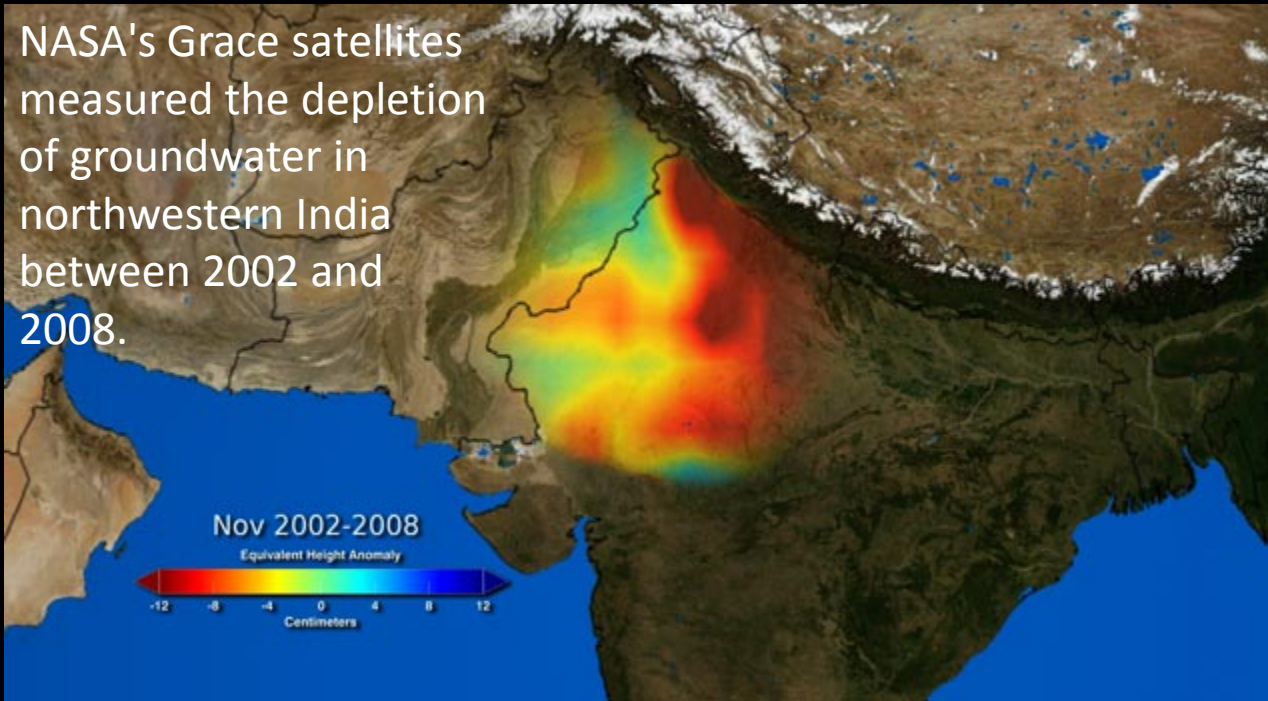


Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE)

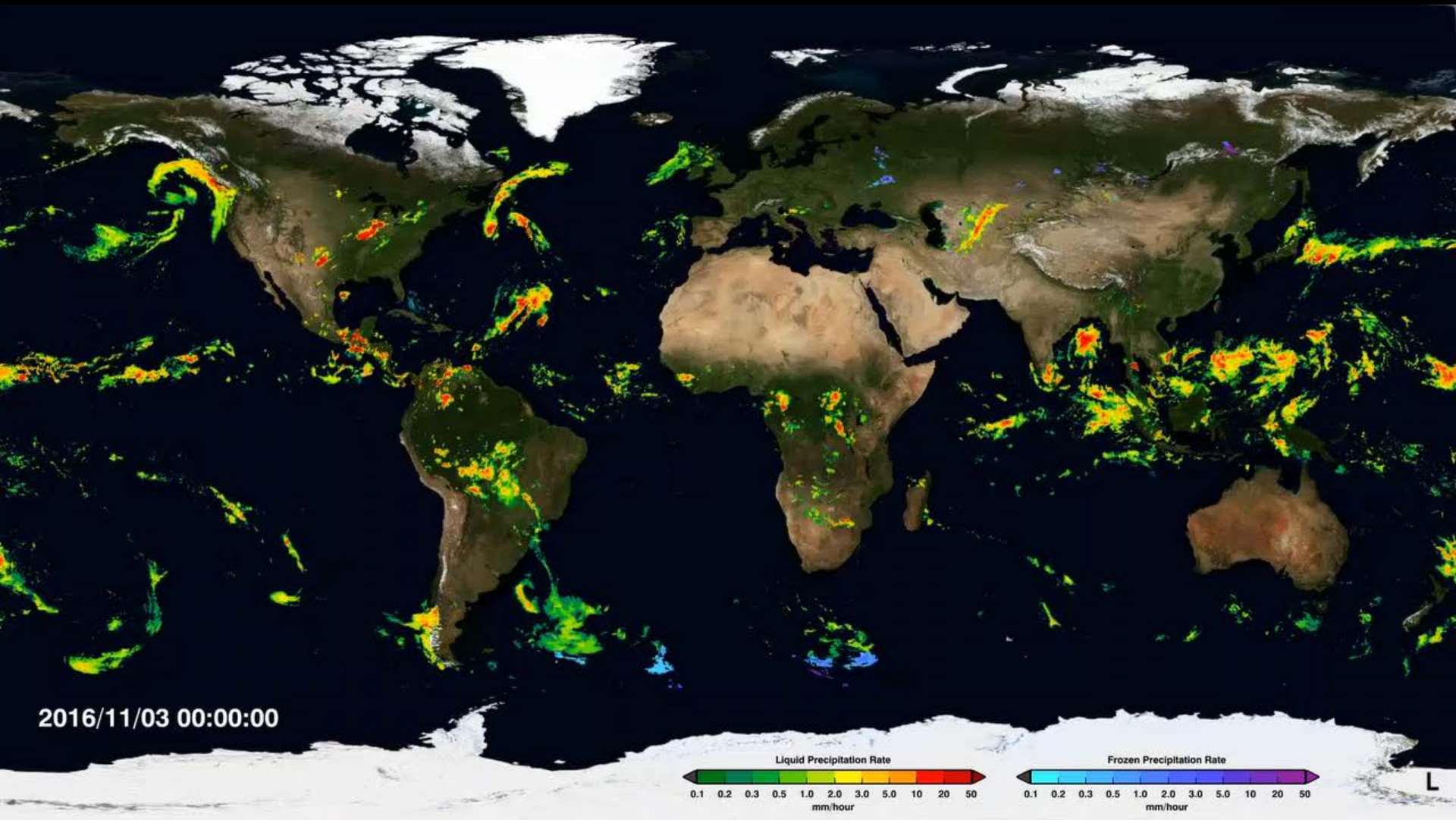
GRACE measures changes in total terrestrial water storage, including groundwater, soil moisture, snow, and surface water.



NASA's Grace satellites measured the depletion of groundwater in northwestern India between 2002 and 2008.



Global Precipitation Measurement: Near real-time global rainfall



<http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4285>

Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP)



SMAP

SOIL MOISTURE ACTIVE PASSIVE

SMAP will produce detailed global maps of soil moisture, enabling insights on the way Earth's water, energy, and carbon link and work together. In addition SMAP enables a new era in global drought monitoring, flood forecasting, crop yield forecasts, and other important water-related applications.

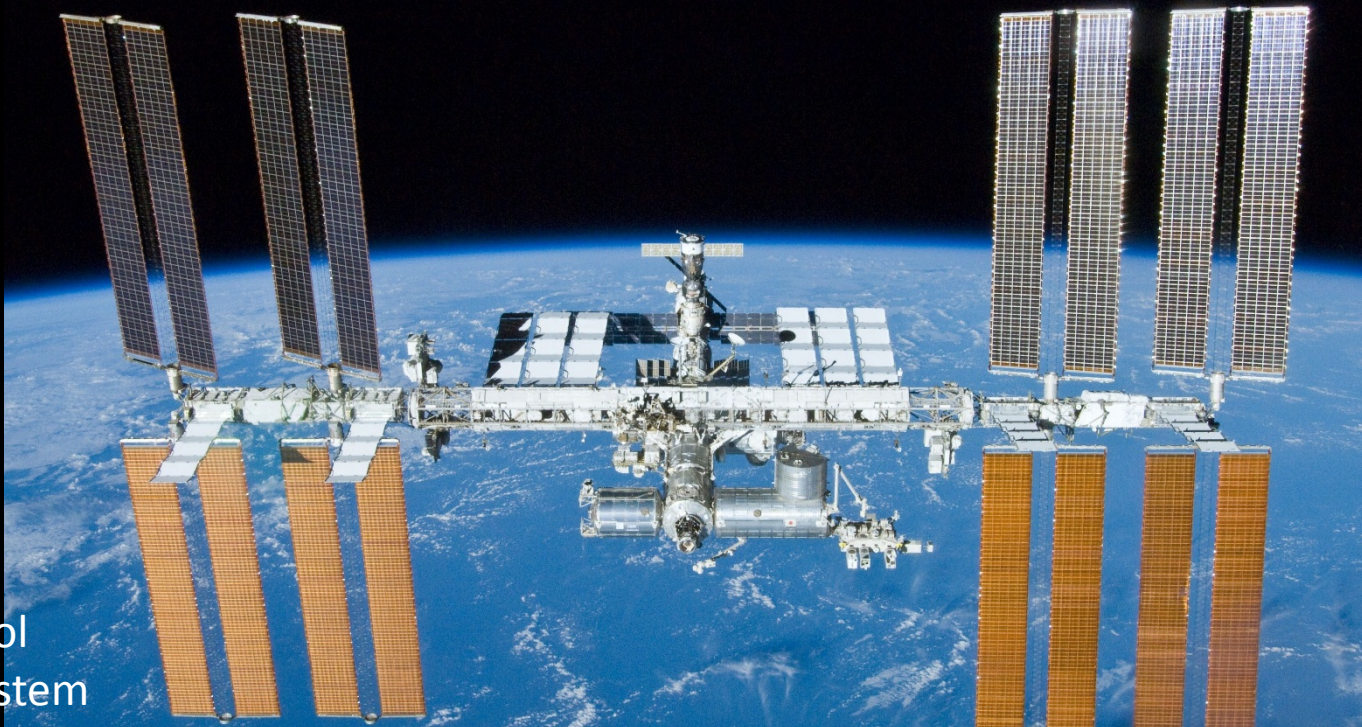
Primary Science Objectives:

- Global, high-resolution mapping of soil moisture and its freeze/thaw state to

Launched: January 31st 2015 from Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA

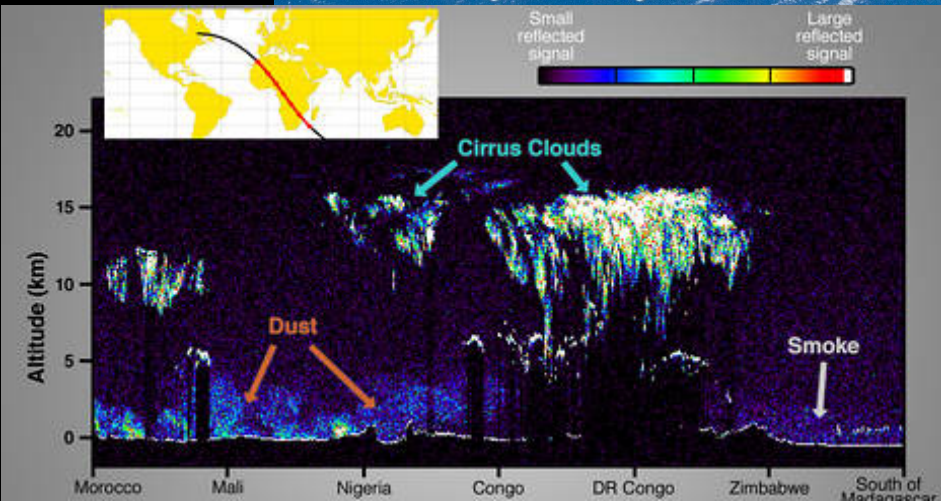
SMAP has the potential to touch every human life. How will it touch you?

International Space Station



Cloud-Aerosol
Transport System

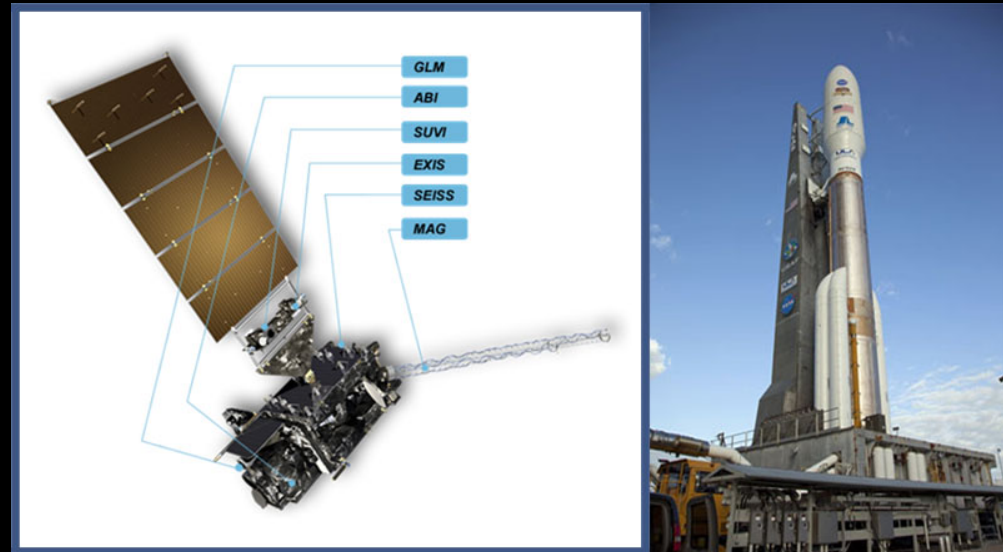
[RapidScat](#)



GOES-R

The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite-R Series (GOES-R) is NOAA's next generation of geostationary weather satellites.

- Improved hurricane track and intensity forecasts
- Increased thunderstorm and tornado warning lead time
- Improved aviation flight route planning
- Improved air quality warnings
- Improved solar flare warnings for communications and navigation disruptions
- More accurate monitoring of energetic particles responsible for radiation hazards to humans and spacecraft
- Better monitoring of space weather to improve geomagnetic storm forecasting

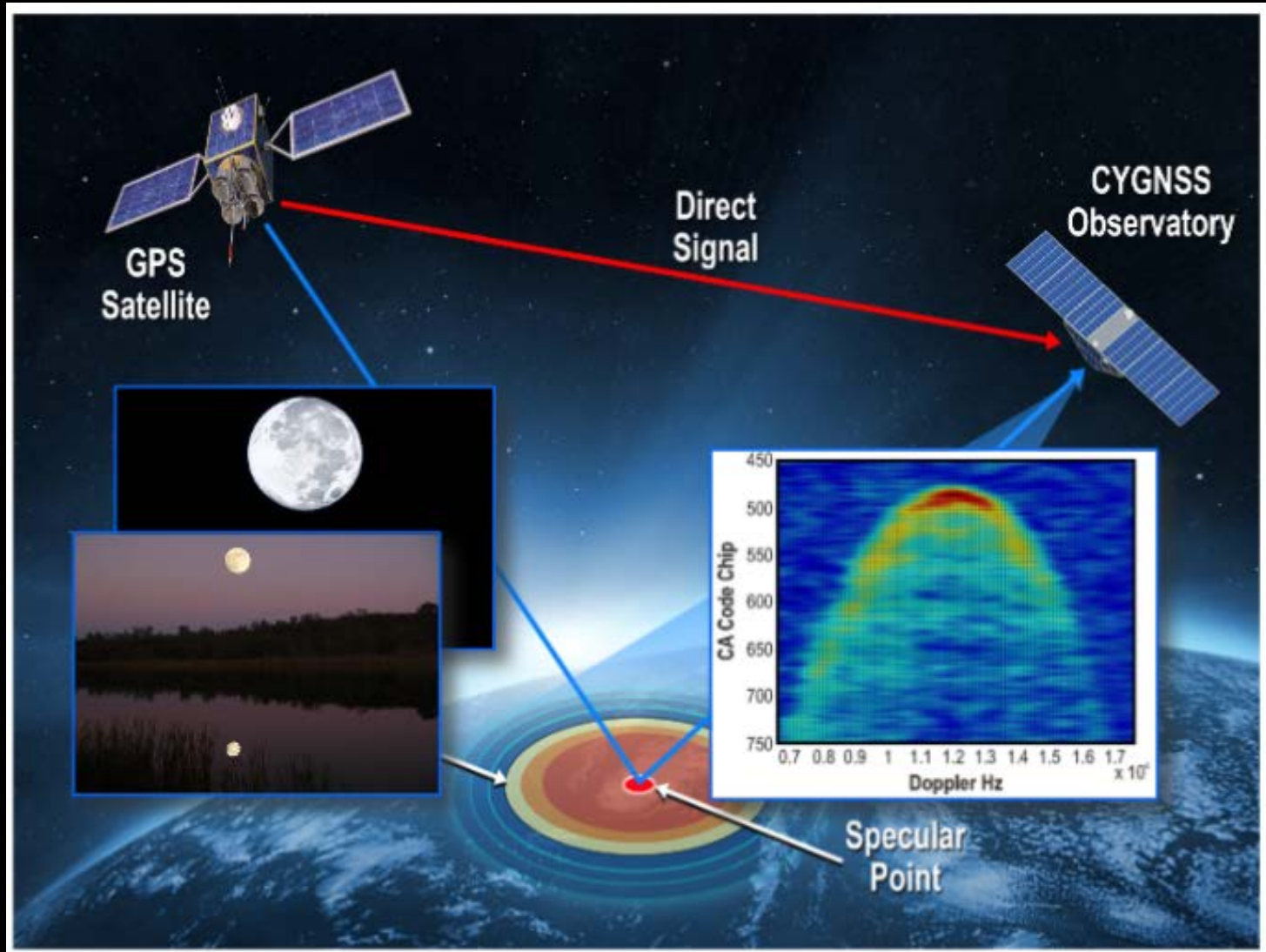


Launched November 19th, 2016

Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite System (CYGNSS)



- Improve extreme weather prediction
- Constellation of eight small satellites
- Launch: December 12th, 2016!





EARTH SCIENCE DATA OPERATIONS

MISSION OPERATIONS

DATA TRANSPORT TO DATA CENTERS/SIPSs

SCIENCE OPERATIONS

DATA ACQUISITION



EOS Spacecraft

Direct Broadcast (DB)



Direct Broadcast/
Direct Readout
Stations



Tracking and
Data
Relay Satellite (TDRS)



White Sands
Complex (WSC)



EOS Polar
Ground Stations

FLIGHT OPERATIONS,
DATA CAPTURE,
INITIAL PROCESSING,
BACKUP ARCHIVE



EOS Data Operations
System (EDOS)
Data Processing



EOS Operations
Center (EOC)
Mission Control

SCIENCE DATA PROCESSING,
DATA MANAGEMENT,
INTEROPERABLE DATA,
ARCHIVE, AND DISTRIBUTION



EOSDIS
Data Centers



Instrument Teams and
Science Investigator-led
Processing Systems (SIPSs)

Infrastructure
(Search, Order,
Distribution)

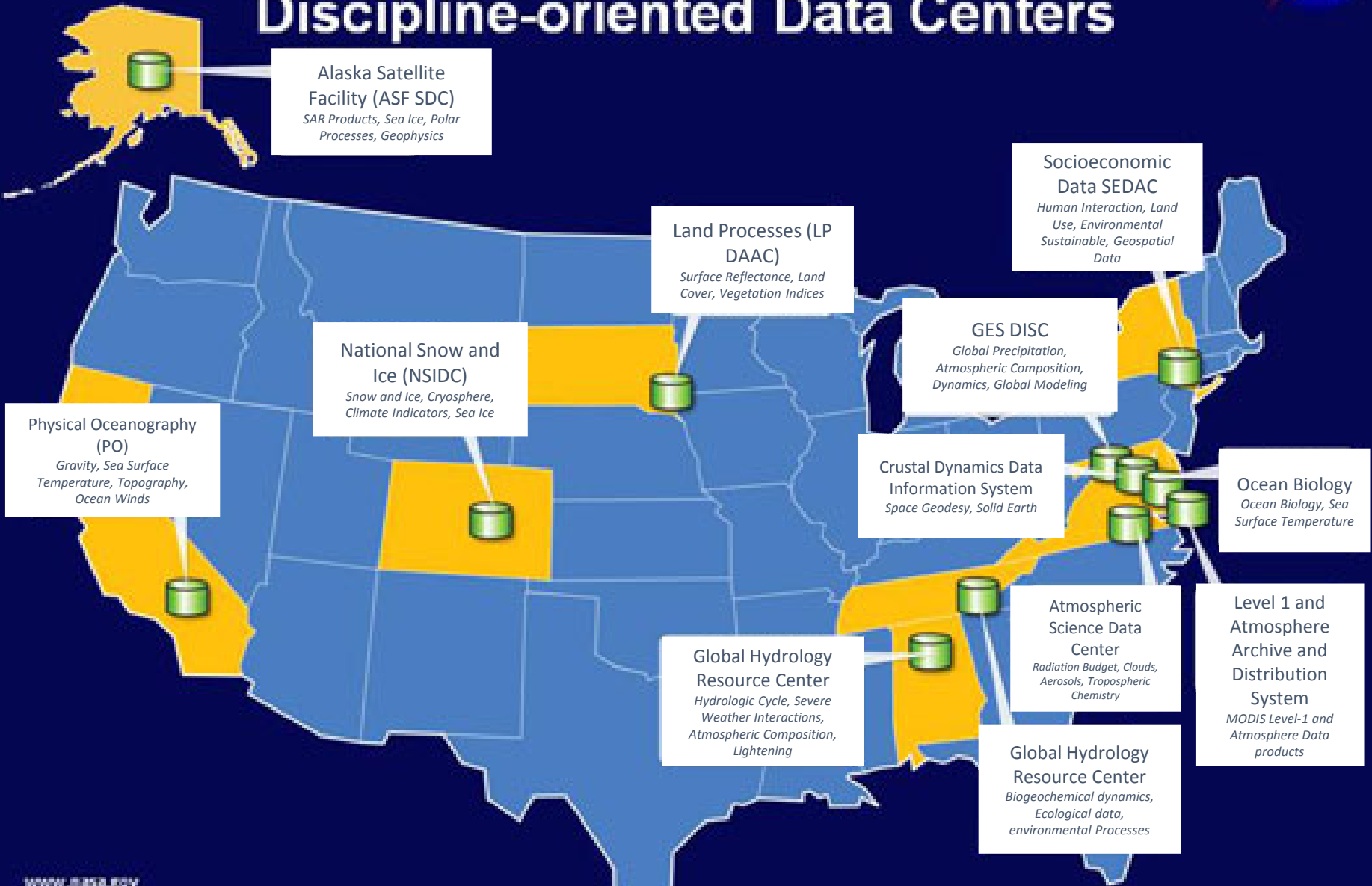
DISTRIBUTION AND
DATA ACCESS

- Research
- Education
- Value-Added Providers
- Interagency Data Centers
- Earth System Models
- International Partners
- Decision Support Systems

NASA INTEGRATED
SERVICES NETWORK
(NISN) MISSION SERVICES

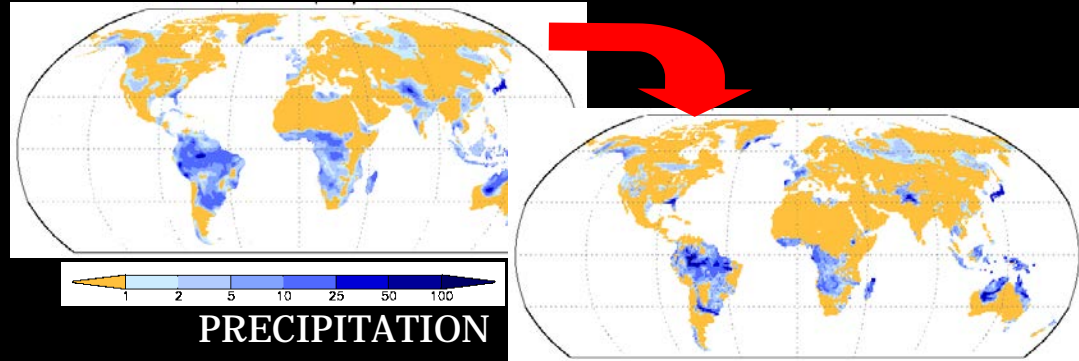


Discipline-oriented Data Centers

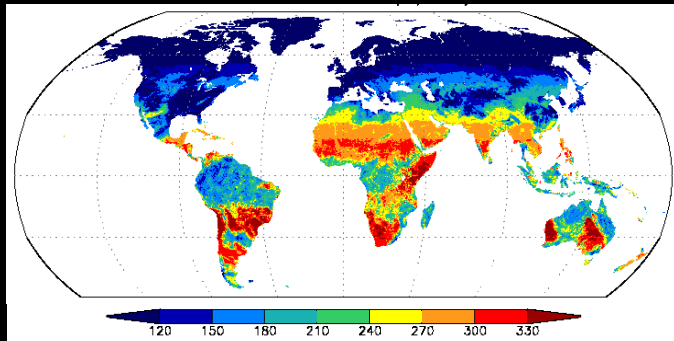


Data Integration Within a Land Data Assimilation System (LDAS)

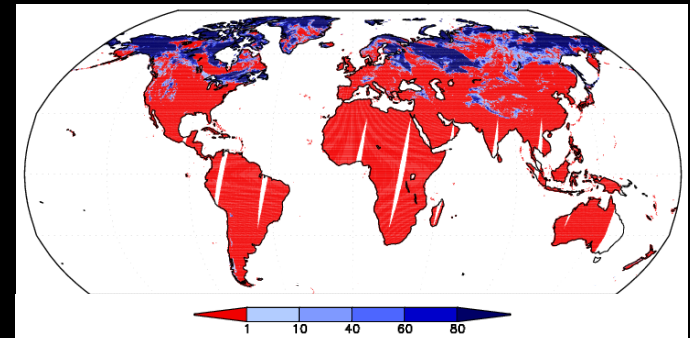
INTERCOMPARISON and OPTIMAL MERGING of global data fields



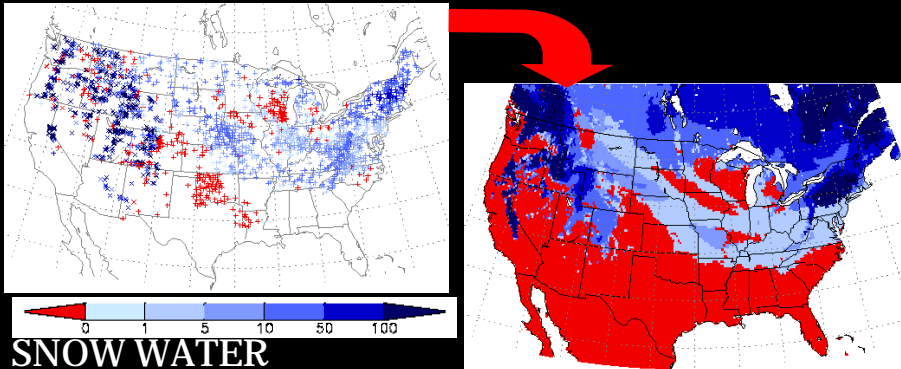
Satellite derived meteorological data used as land surface model **FORCING**



ASSIMILATION of satellite based land surface state fields (snow, soil moisture, surface temp, etc.)



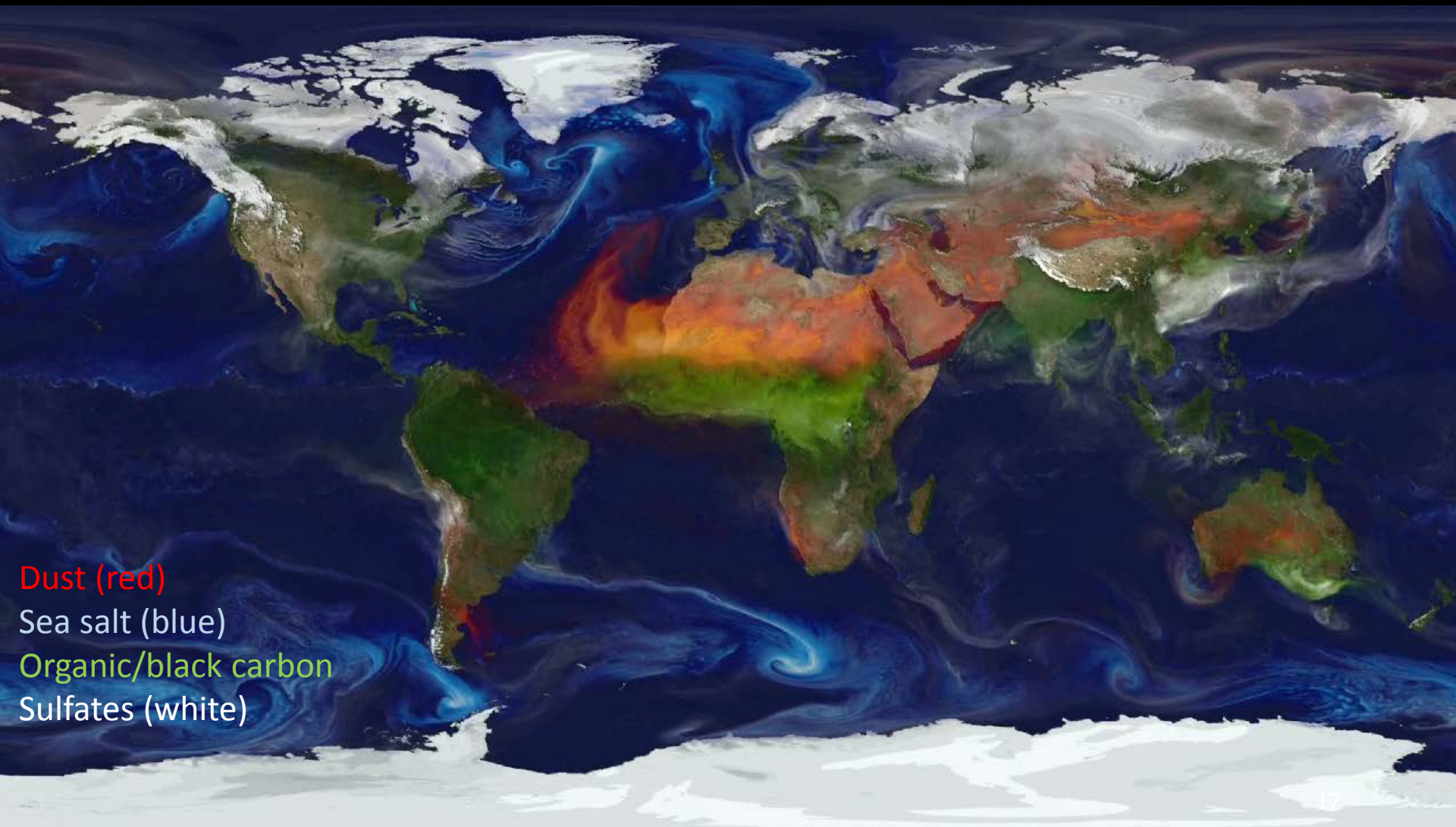
Ground-based observations used to **VALIDATE** model output



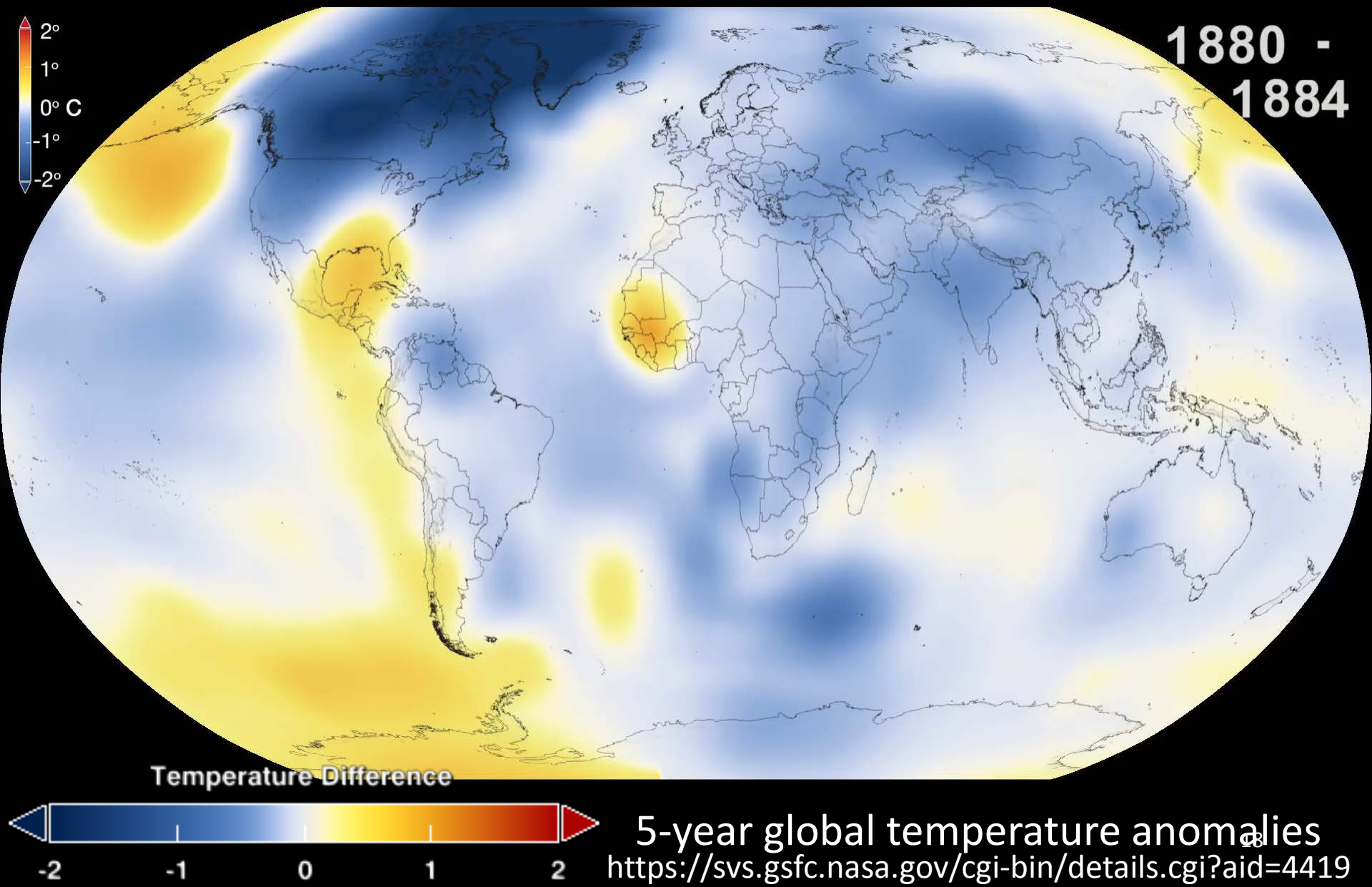
SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT

Examples from NASA's GLDAS
<http://ldas.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

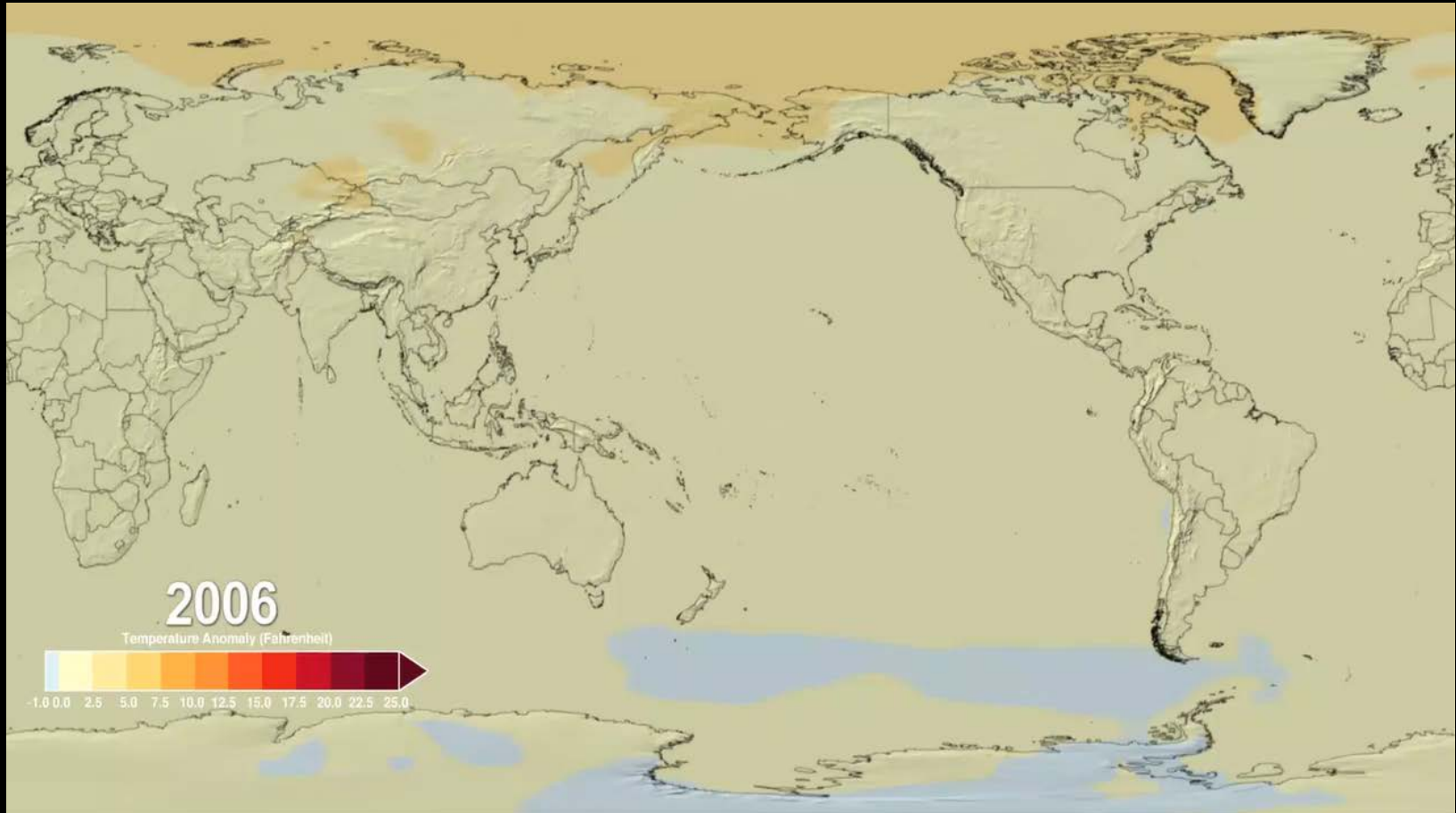
Simulating the Transport of Aerosols with GEOS-5



The year 2015 ranks as Earth's warmest since 1880



CMIP5: 21st Century Temperature Scenarios



Composite sequence of ensemble RCP 8.5

<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4105>

Global Fire Activity



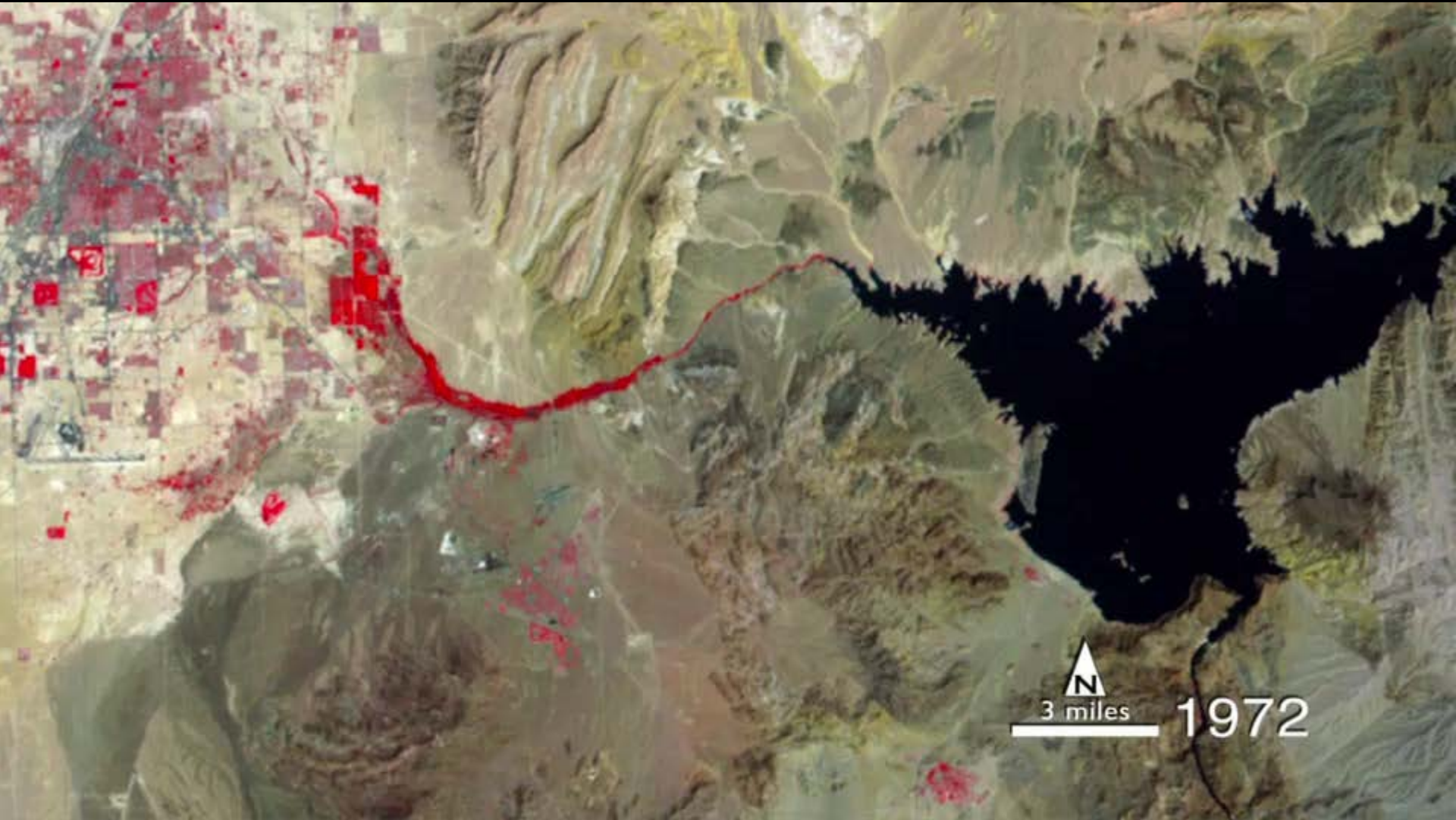
Fire Information for Resource Management (FIRMS)

<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/3868>

Weekly Animation of Arctic Sea Ice Age with Two Graphs: 1984 - 2016

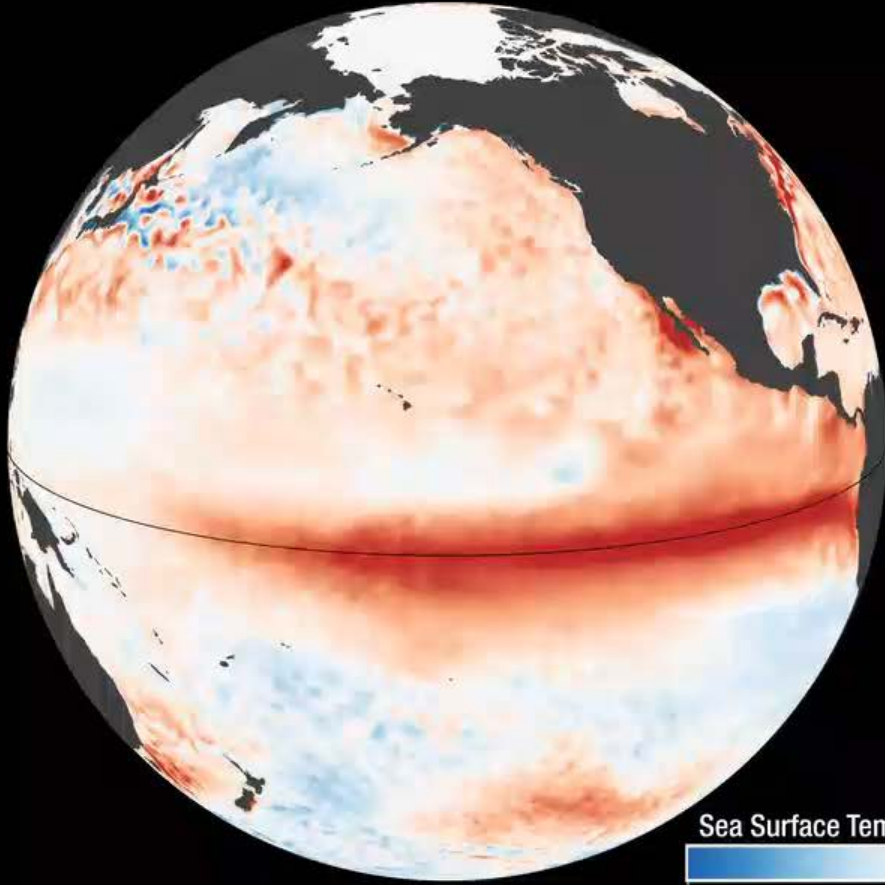


Landsat 1972-present

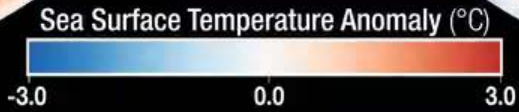
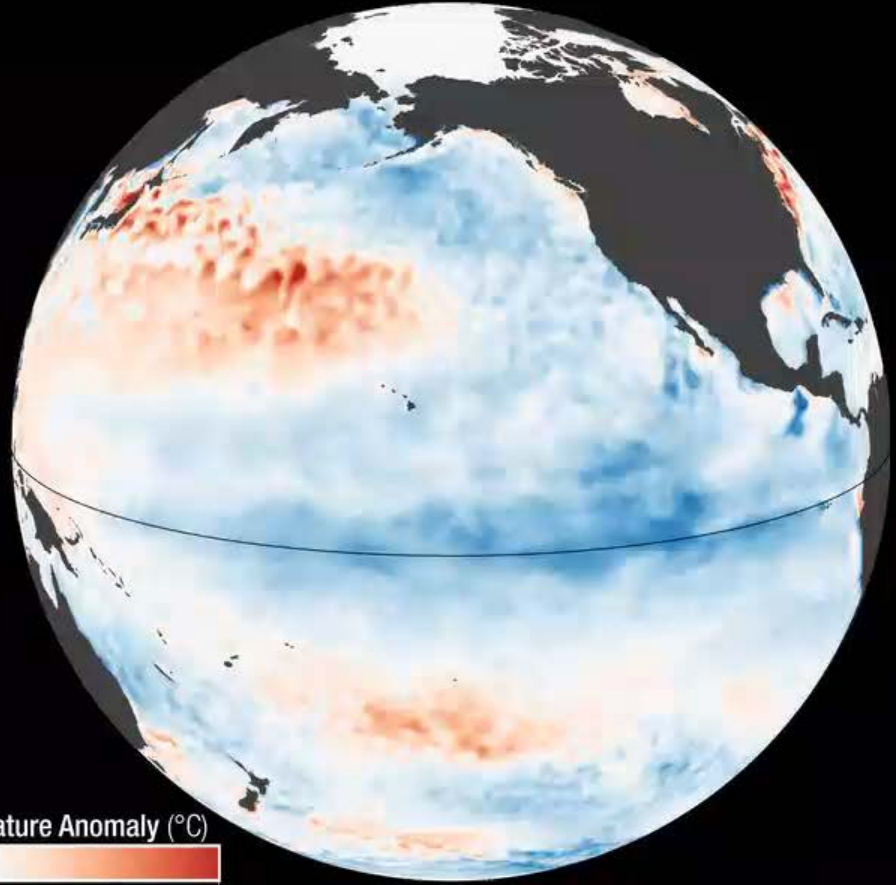


<https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/10721>

El Niño
December 2015



La Niña
December 1999

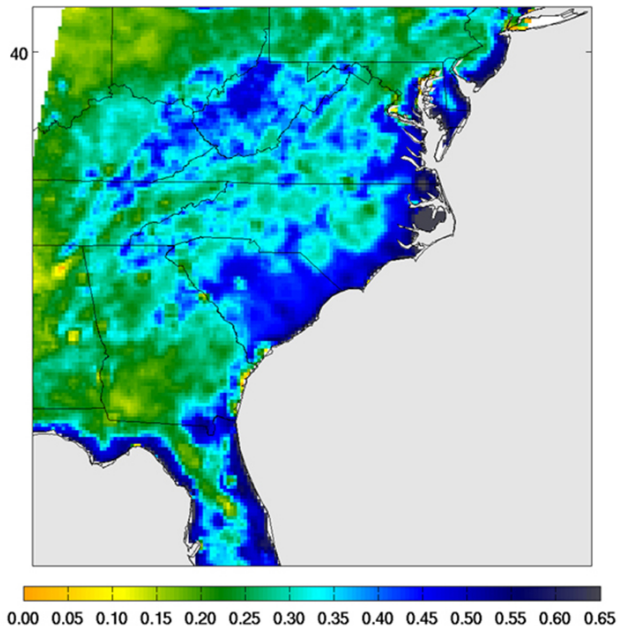


Hurricane Joaquin

September-
October, 2015

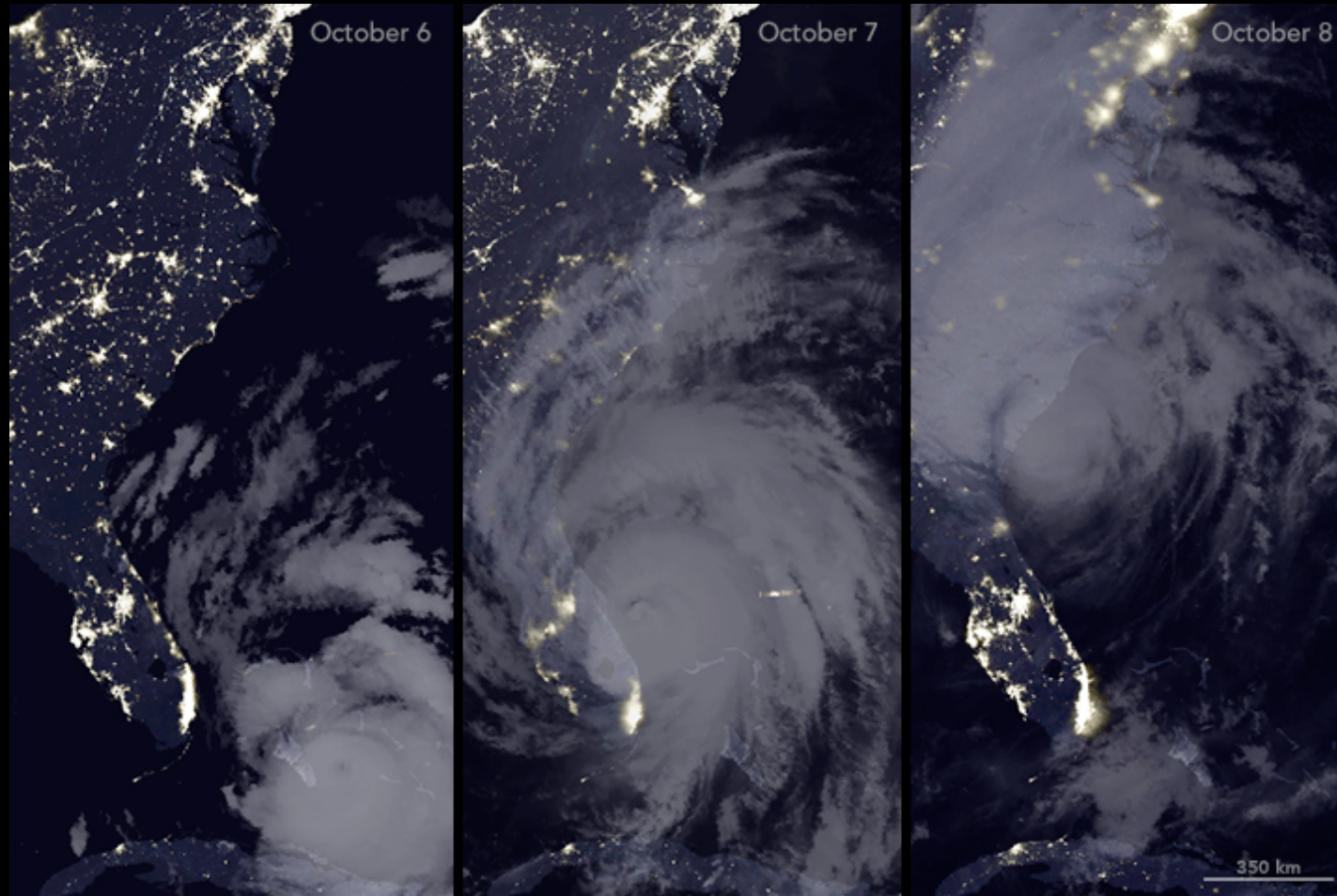


SMAP Soil Moisture (L2_SM_P) on October 5, 2015

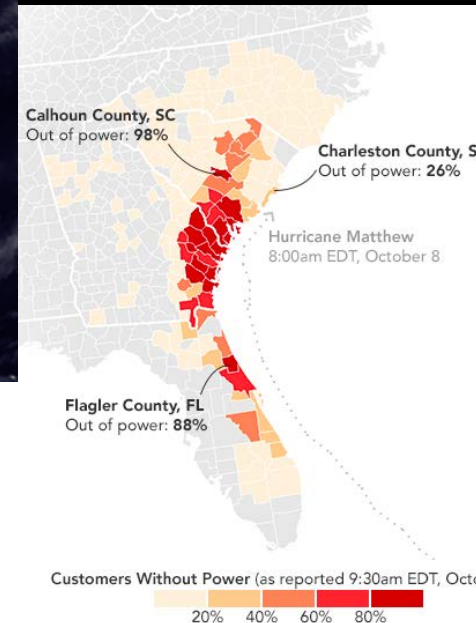


A "fire hose" of moisture has been pumped into the Carolinas from Hurricane Joaquin resulting in wide spread flooding. Over two feet of rain have been reported in South Carolina.

Hurricane Matthew Power Outages detected by VIIRS



The VIIRS on the [Suomi NPP](#) satellite captured three nighttime images of the Atlantic coast. The image on the left was acquired at 3:14 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time (07:14 Universal Time) on Oct. 6, 2016; the middle image shows the same area at 3:14 a.m. on Oct. 7; the image on the right was acquired at 2:14 a.m. on Oct. 8.

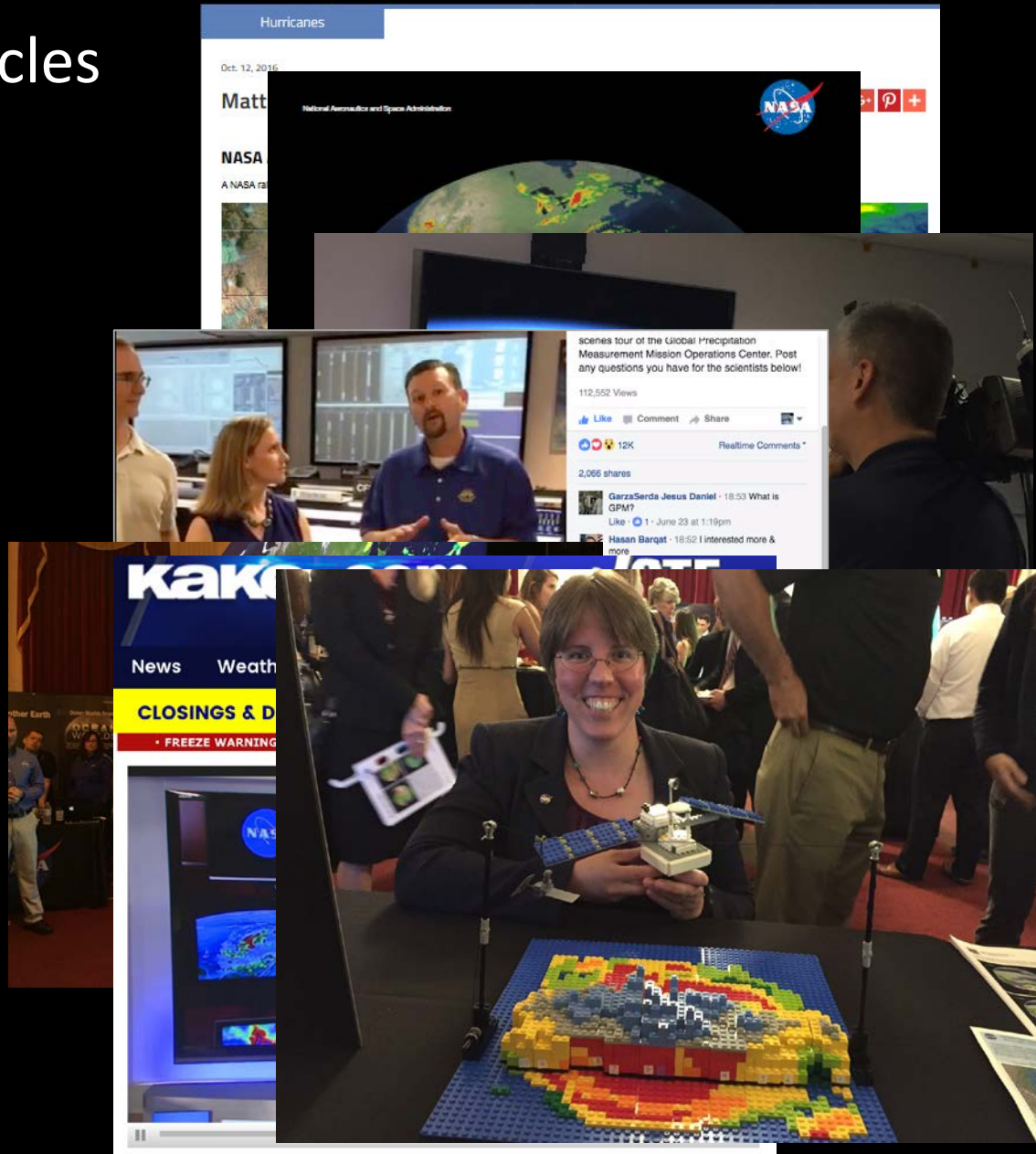
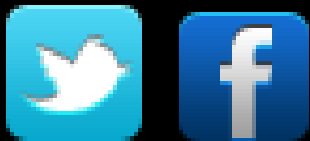


<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=88896>

Data from Direct Read Laboratory, GSFC

NASA Communication and Outreach

- NASA Feature Articles
- Print materials
- Media Interviews
- Facebook Live
- Hyperwall talks
- Live Shots
- School Visits
- Tables at events
- Social Media



Know Your Earth



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