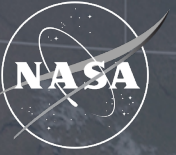


ATMOSPHERE

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



EARTH SYSTEM OBSERVATORY

AOS Community
Forum
November 10, 2021

Pre-Decisional

Overview of AOS Mission Concept & Science

Welcome and thank you for dialing in!

We are very excited to have the 2nd Community Forum following Project Authorization in May 2021

The Earth System Observatory/Atmosphere Observing System (ESO/AOS) is the preliminary name for the Constellation that resulted from the 2+ year Architecture Study responding to the Aerosol (A) and Cloud, Convection and Precipitation (CCP) Designated Observables called out in the 2017 Earth Science Decadal Survey

The name ESO/AOS has not been fully approved and is a working name to distinguish between ACCP Architectures and the specific mission that has been moved into Pre-Phase A (Pre-Formulation)

AOS is an update from the previous acronym AtmOS

Agenda

Architecture & Instrument Overview (10 min)
Vickie Moran

Science Overview (10 min)
Scott Braun

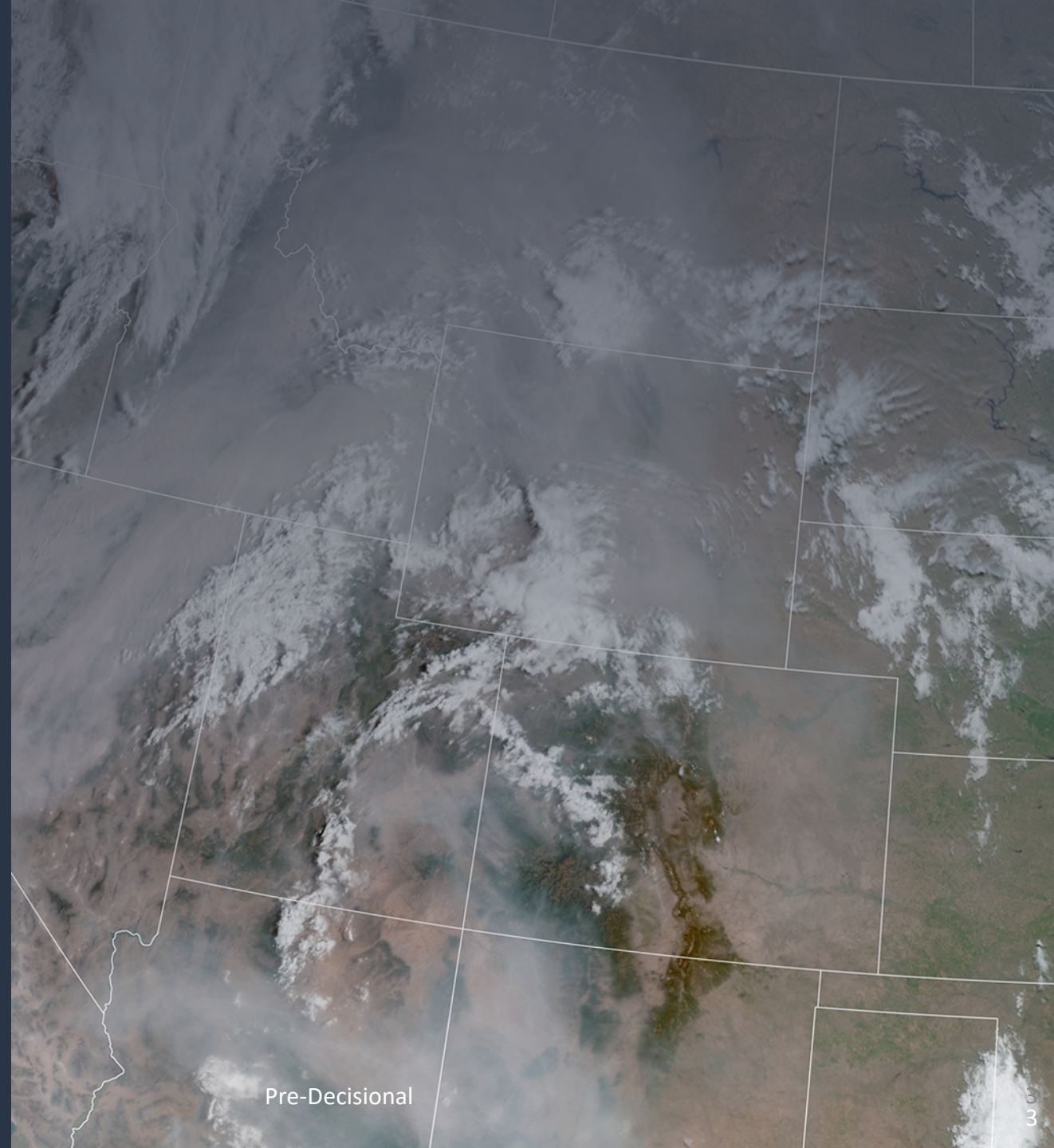
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Ways to Stay Informed (5 min)

Questions (15 min)



Selected Architecture (Architecture Study Reference D1A)

Launch #1 July 2028 (Inclined Orbit)

NASA Spacecraft: AOS-I1 and AOS-I2

Launch #2 January 2030 (Polar Sun Synchronous Orbit)

NASA Spacecraft: AOS-P1



Cost caps and desire for early launch (2028) forces lower cost/higher maturity for the Inclined orbit

Inclined Orbit: SmallSat-compatible Radar/Lidar; min of two spacecraft for stereo imaging of clouds (45 sec sep) and delta-time measurements

Polar Orbit: Larger, more-capable Radar/Lidar requiring larger spacecraft and more time for instrument development

Selected Architecture (PAL Reference D1A)

EARTH

Launch #1 July 2028 (Inclined Orbit)

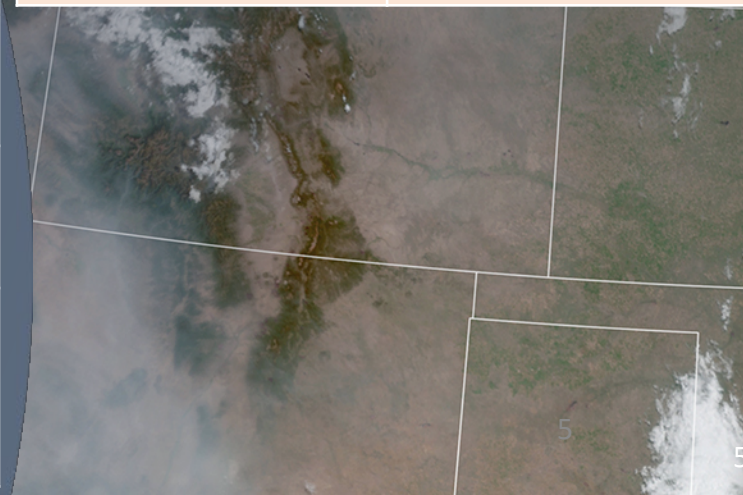
NASA Spacecraft: AOS-I1 and AOS-I2

Launch #2 January 2030 (Polar Sun Synchronous Orbit)

NASA Spacecraft: AOS-P1

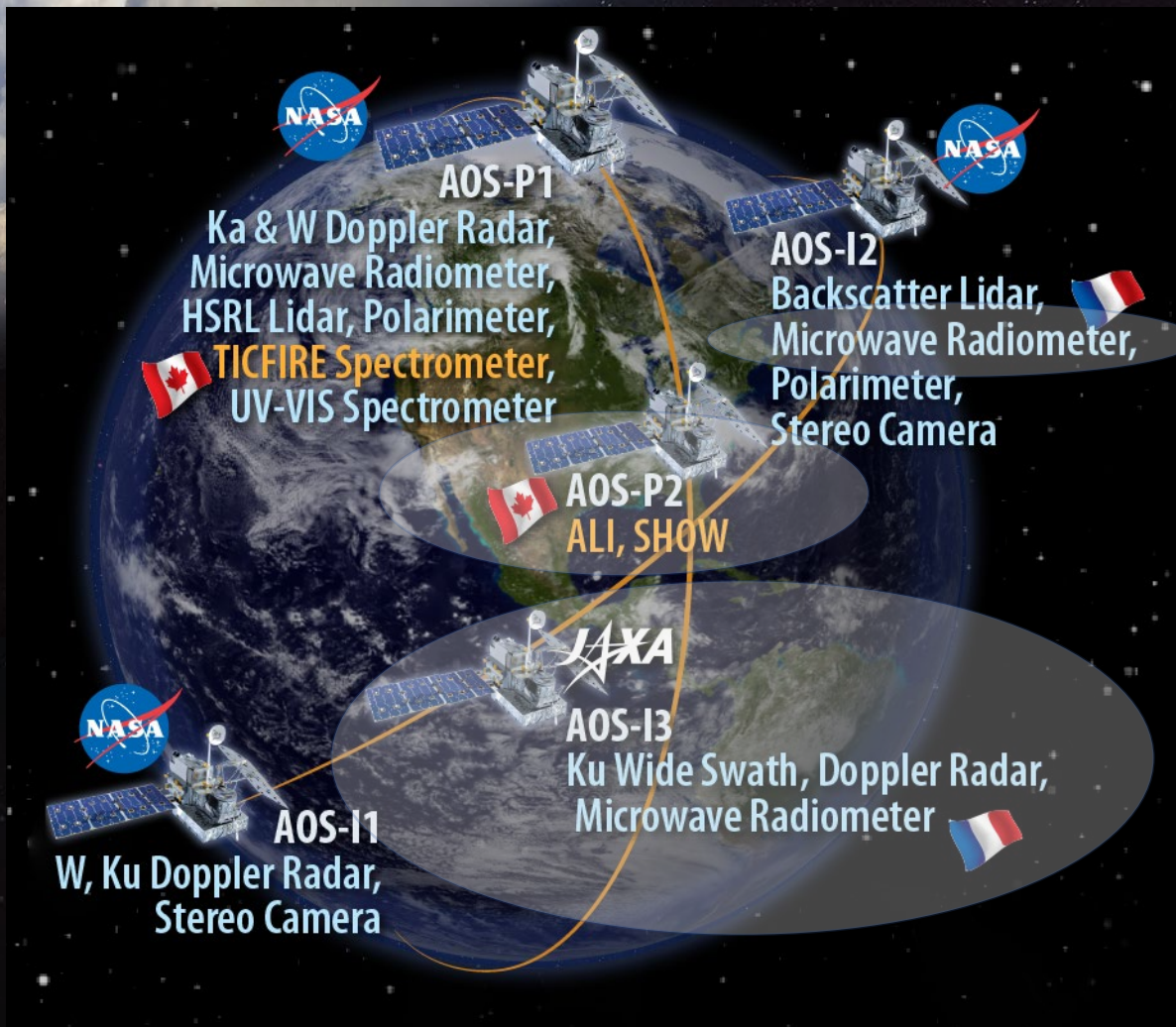
Inclined Elements	Description
AOS-I1	
SmallSat Radar	Ku w/Higher Accuracy Doppler and W Band w/Lower Accuracy Doppler
Stereo Camera	Visible Camera #1 of 2 for Tandem Measurements on 2 Spacecraft
AOS-I2	
Backscatter Lidar	532nm, 1064nm
Microwave Radiometer	118-880GHz OR 89-325GHz
Polarimeter	UV/VIS, VNIR/SWIR Narrow Swath
Stereo Camera	Visible Camera #2 of 2 for Tandem Measurements on 2 Spacecraft

Polar Elements	Description
AOS-P1	
Dual Doppler Radar	Ka w/High Accuracy Doppler and W w/High Accuracy Doppler
Microwave Radiometer	118-880 GHz
HSRL Lidar	532nm HSRL, 1064nm
Polarimeter	UV/VIS, VNIR/SWIR Wide Swath
TICFIRE Spectrometer	LWIR, FIR
UV-VIS Spectrometer	UV, VIS, NIR, SWIR



ESO/AOS

One Observing System, Two Synergistic Segments



International Contributions Under Study

- JAXA wide-swath Ku-band Doppler radar for precipitation mapping and GPM continuity
- CNES tandem high-frequency (89, 183, 325 GHz) passive microwave radiometers for time-differenced measurements
- CSA limb sounders for upper tropospheric/ lower stratospheric aerosol and moisture sounding

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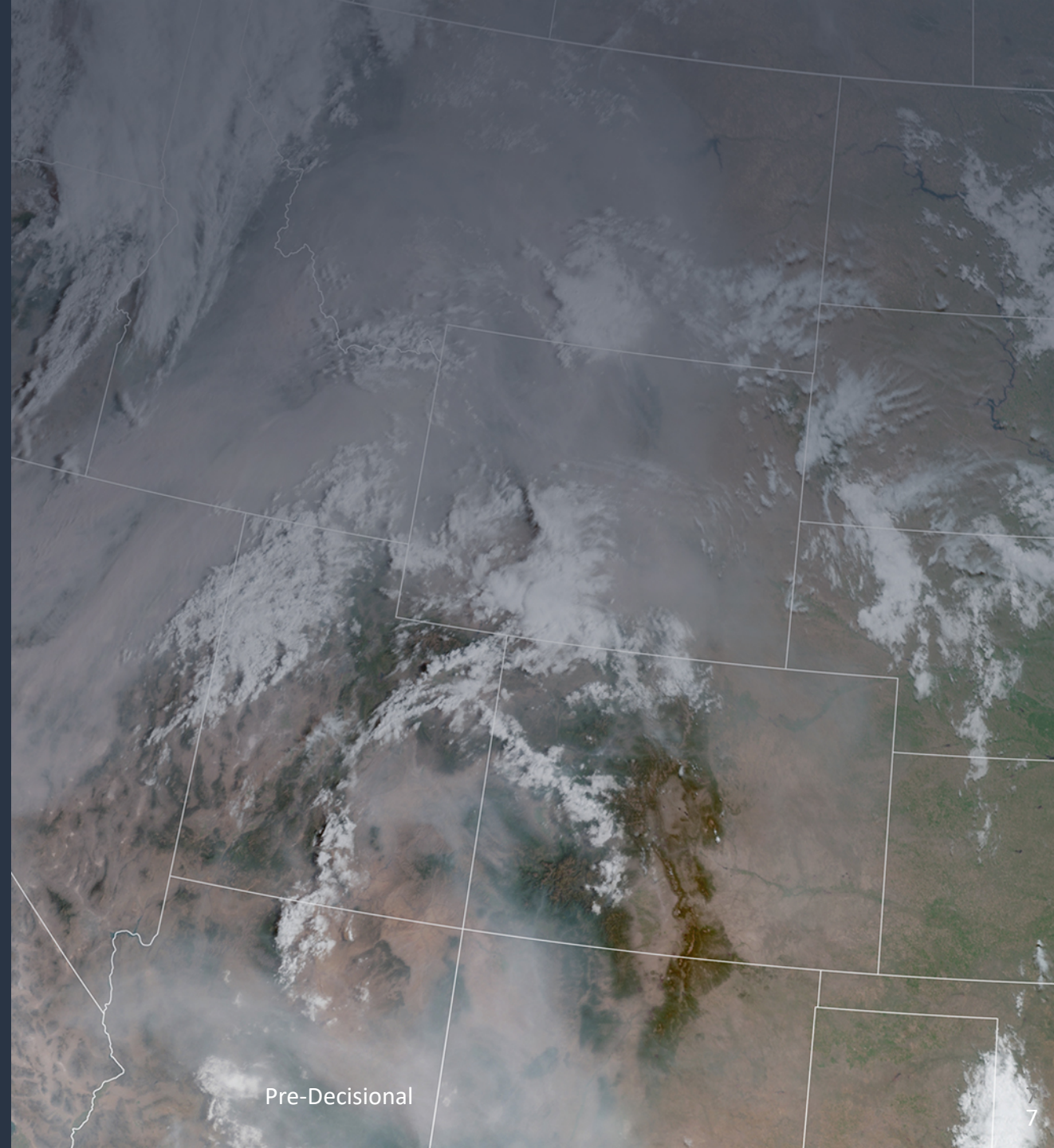
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Constellation Science Objectives

- 01** Low Clouds
- 02** High Clouds
- 03** Convective Storms
- 04** Cold Clouds/ Precip
- 05** Aerosol Attrib. & AQ
- 06** Aerosol Removal, Redistrib. Processing
- 07** Aerosol DI & Absorption
- 08** Aerosol Indirect Effect

Polar

- 01** Low Clouds
- 02** High Clouds
- 03** Convective Storms
- 04** Cold Clouds/ Precip
- 05** Aerosol Attrib. & AQ
- 06** Aerosol Removal, Redistrib. Processing
- 07** Aerosol DI & Absorption
- 08** Aerosol Indirect Effect

Climate-related processes emphasized

Inclined

- 03** Convective Storms
- 02** High Clouds
- 01** Low Clouds
- 06** Aerosol Removal, Redistrib. Processing
- 05** Aerosol Attrib. & AQ

Sub-daily variability emphasized

Suborbital

- 01** Low Clouds
- 04** Cold Clouds/ Precip
- 08** Aerosol Indirect Effect
- 02** High Clouds
- 03** Convective Storms
- 05** Aerosol Attrib. & AQ
- 06** Aerosol Removal, Redistrib. Processing
- 07** Aerosol DI & Absorption

Emphasizes science not achievable from space

Requirements Flowdown

Requirements Development

Key points:

- Science objectives determined during ACCP
- Full GV list, essential GVs, PoR assets identified in ACCP SATM
- AOS team currently using SATM to form essential GV requirement statements
- AOS team has developed measurement reqs.

ACCP/AOS Objectives

Objective 1 Low Clouds

Objective 2 High Clouds

Objective 3 Convective Storms

Objective 4 Cold Cloud and Precipitation Processes

Objective 5 Aerosol Attribution and Air-Quality

Objective 6 Aerosol, Removal, Redistribution and Processing

Objective 7 Aerosol Direct Effect and Absorption

Objective 8 Aerosol Indirect Effect

Essential GV Requirements:
Minimum list of GVs needed to address science objectives and drive measurement requirements

PoR GVs:
Orbital and suborbital measurements overlapping with AOS and needed to address objectives

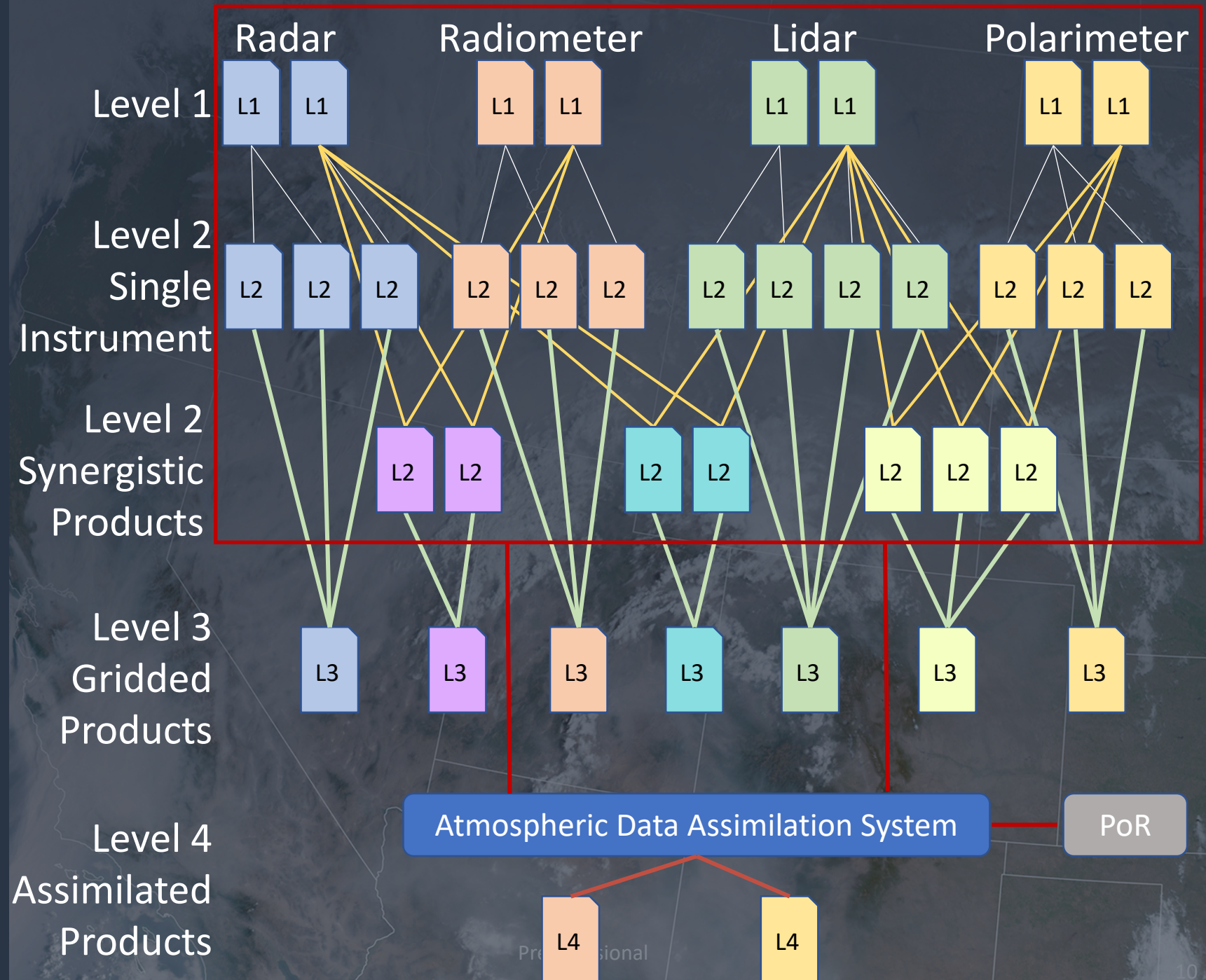
Measurement Requirements:
Key measurements and characteristics delivered by sensors that are used to derive the GVs

Data Products & Algorithm Development

- AWGs identifying list of single-instrument & synergistic products

Near term:

- Detailed map of flow down of products
- Remove redundancies
- Need to identify at-launch vs. post launch products



Prioritizing Descopes Options

- Mission descopes will be needed
- Initial efforts focus on inclined
- Will eventually need to target polar capabilities

Descope prioritization based on importance of inclined mission to key objectives

Assume Inclined threshold has Ku Doppler radar

Team identified W-band radar, backscatter lidar, radiometer, and polarimeter as high value components

Threshold cutoff still to be determined

Sub-daily variability emphasized

Inclined

O3 Convective Storms

O2 High Clouds

O1 Low Clouds

O6 Aerosol Removal, Redistrib. Processing

O5 Aerosol Attrib. & AQ

For more information

ACCP SATM:

https://vac.gsfc.nasa.gov/accp/docs/ACCP_SATM_Rel_Candidate_G.pdf

ACCP Science Narrative:

https://vac.gsfc.nasa.gov/accp/docs/ACCP_Science_Narrative-2021.07.19.pdf

ACCP Final Architecture Recommendation Review:

https://vac.gsfc.nasa.gov/accp/docs/Architecture_Recommendation_Review.pdf

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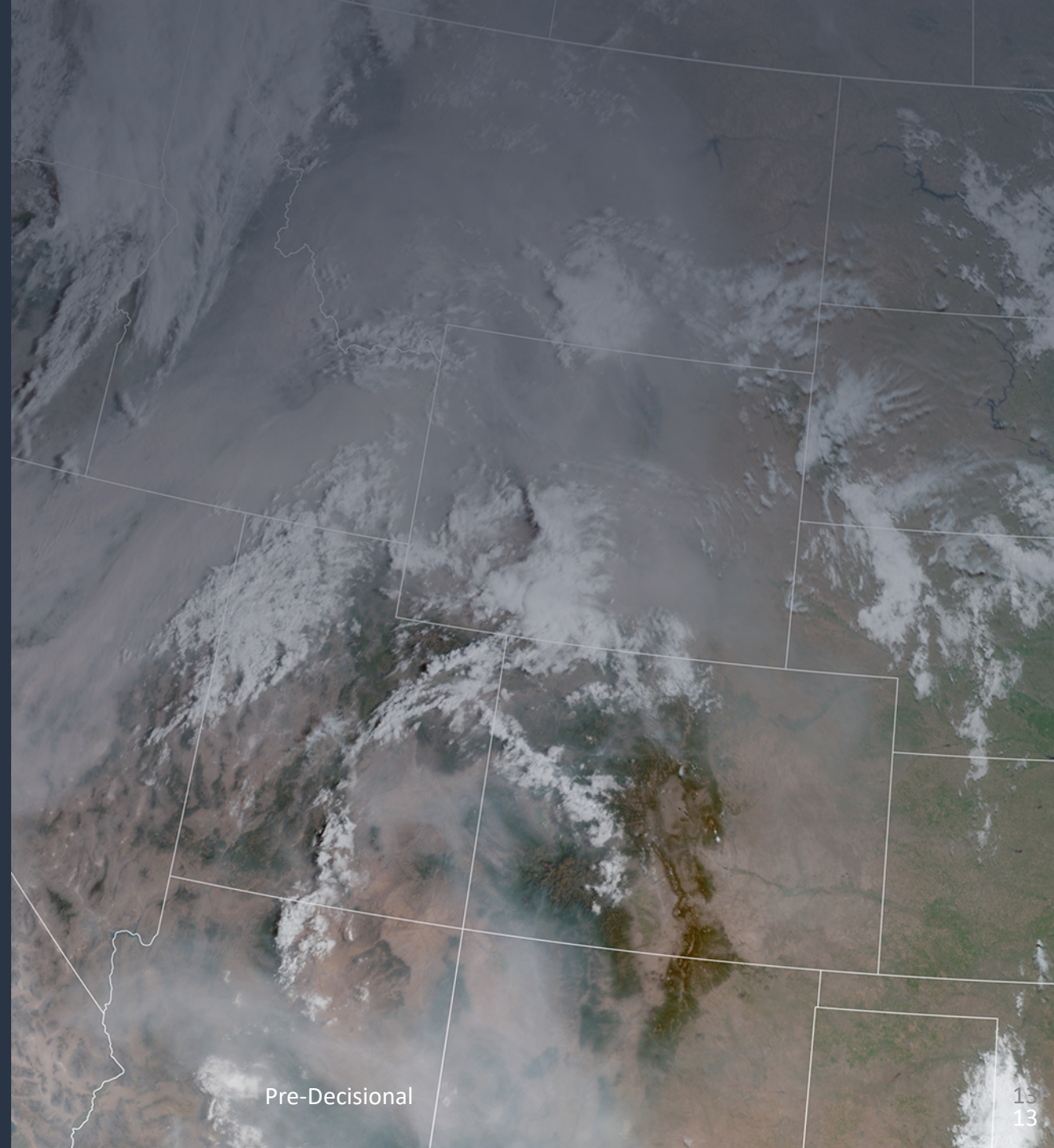
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The Applications Impact Team (AIT) is charged with **ensuring that applications are considered to the greatest extent possible in mission design.**

Activities

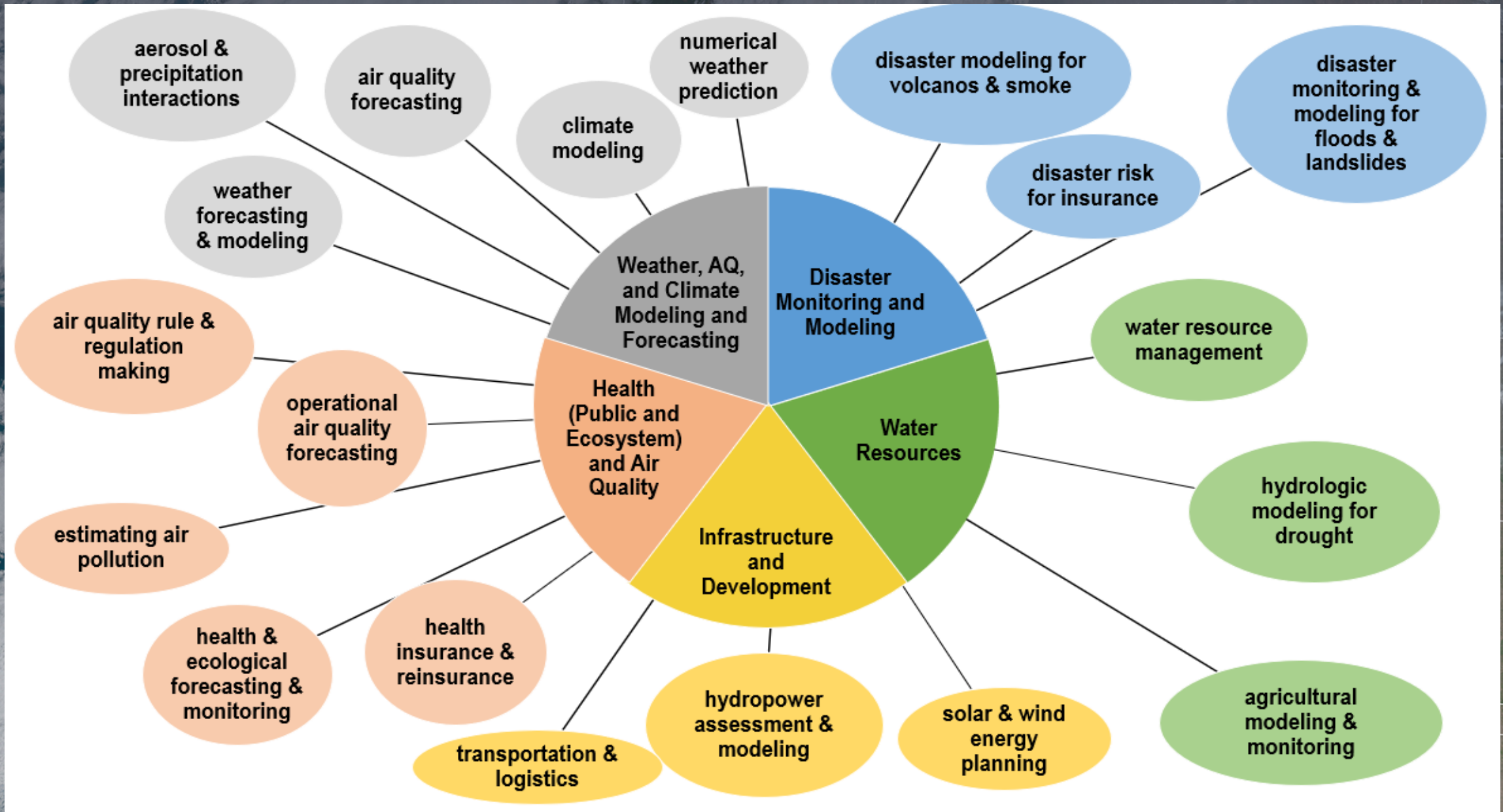
- **Stakeholder outreach:** Engage applications communities through workshops, thematic discussions, focus groups, newsletters, etc.
- **Project Studies:** applications-oriented studies on latency, inclination, instruments needs, etc.) that would impact applications value
- **Pre-Phase A Working Groups:** Participate Science Team on L1-L4 algorithm development and needs to inform L1 science requirements
- **Coordinate/Collaborate** with other DO projects, particularly in reference to the CAR

Deliverables

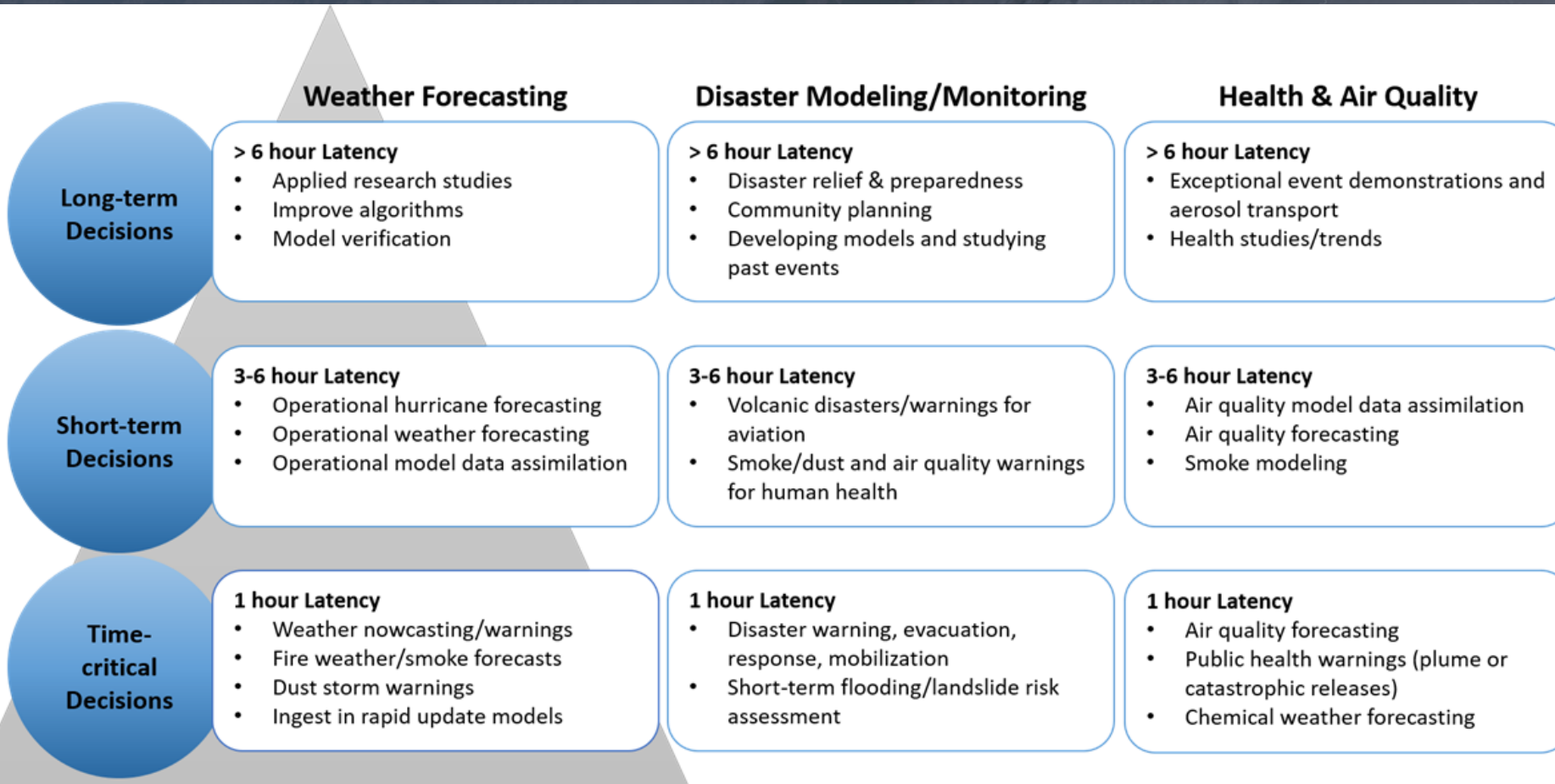
Community Assessment Report (Pre-Phase A Requirement)

Draft of Project Applications Plan (KDP-A Activity)

Applications Thematic Areas and High-level Enabled Applications



Project Studies: Applications Needs and Latency



3-6 hr **Spectrometer** measurement latency to deliver L1-L3 products >6 hrs

2 hr **Radar, Polarimeter & Lidar** measurement latency to deliver L1-L3 products within 3-6 hrs

<1 hr **Radiometer** measurement latency to deliver L1b radiances within 1h

Latency needs were determined from stakeholder engagement. Measurement latency refers to the baseline ground system latency, product latency refers to the near-real time data latency for products distributed to users.

Community Assessment Report

- Deliverable: Pre-Phase A Requirement
- CAR serves to document and synthesize information and needs from applications communities relevant to AOS that include communities of practice and potential
- CAR makes recommendations and provides suggested guidelines for how components of the AOS mission may be optimized for enhanced applications value
- CAR is a living document and is currently in draft form for internal review

Atmosphere Observing System (AOS) Community Assessment Report (CAR)

The objective of this Community Assessment Report (CAR) is to provide an overview of key stakeholder communities' needs relevant to the Atmosphere Observing System (AOS) in terms of their current use and potential application of data products for decision making. This report is based solidly on input from stakeholders and serves as a reference to articulate stakeholder needs as well as provide guidelines for how to optimize the applications benefit to communities of practice and communities of potential that may use the suite of AOS products.

AOS Applications: Innovations in Science for Societal Benefit

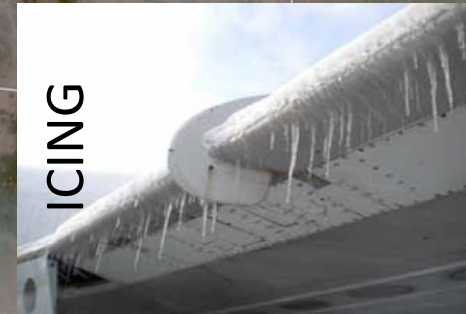


Applications Seminar Goals

Introduce topics to the community to foster a dialogue on:

- Opportunities to leverage AOS data products in stakeholder applications and research
- Existing gaps in data needs that may present future opportunities for ESO and AOS
- Engagement of communities to increase awareness of and participation in AOS
- Expand breadth of thematic areas covered in preparation for future activities, including Early Adopter Program

**EARTH
SYSTEM
OBSERVATORY**



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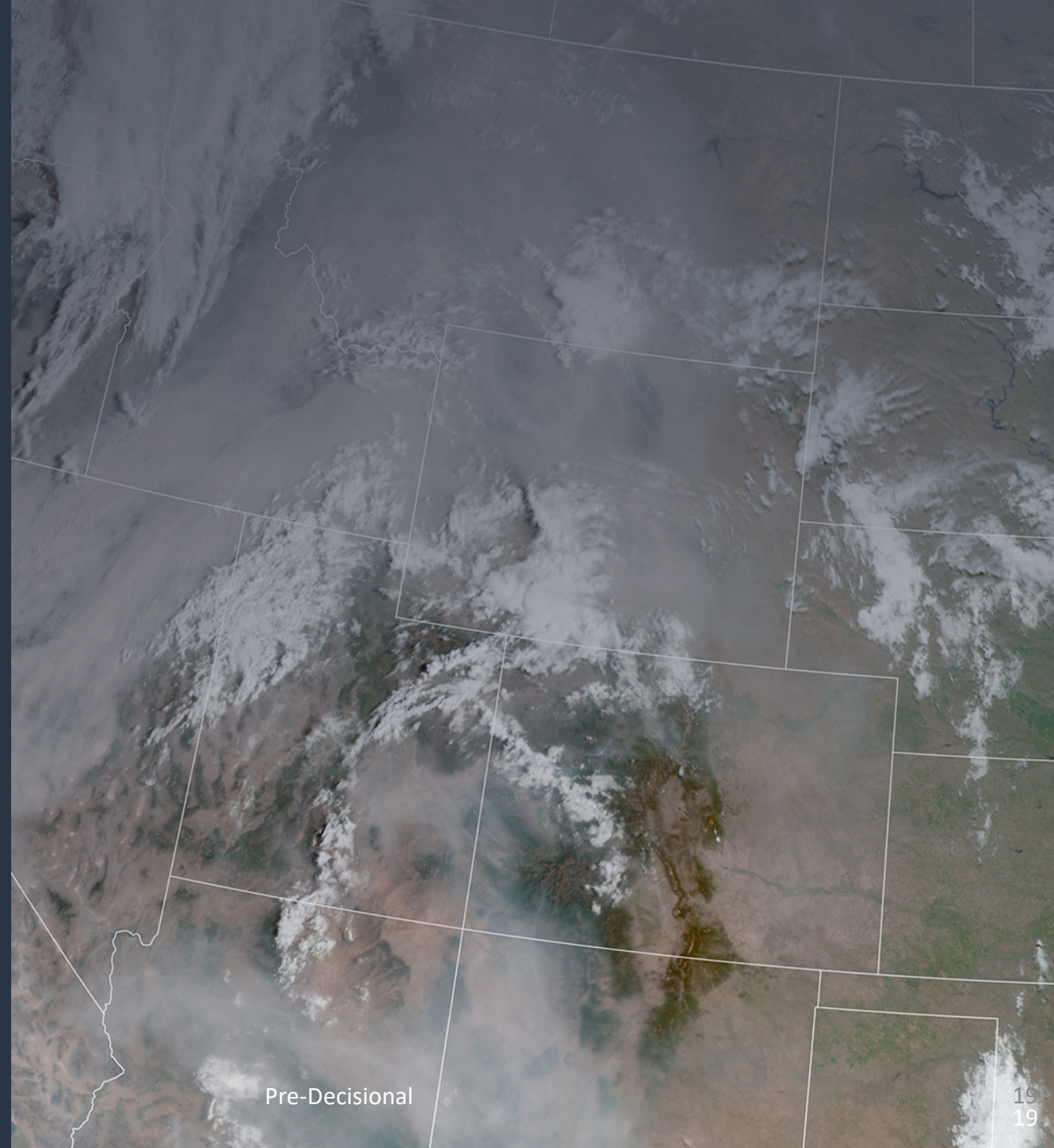
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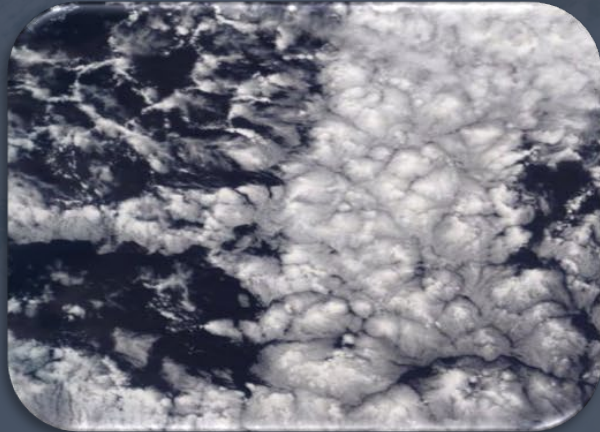
AOS Suborbital's Focus

Science investigations that:

- a) Are *best, better, or only* done from sub-orbital
- b) Provide priors for or are useful to algorithms
- c) Provide synergies with calibration / validation
- d) Bridge gaps between Program of Record and/or launch schedule
- e) *Fill gaps that result from descopes in the orbital missions (TBD)*

AOS Suborbital Science Themes and Modules

Low Cloud/ACI



Convection and High Cloud



Aerosol ACI, Attrib./Redistrib.



Science Themes

Modules

- Precipitation initiation in shallow Cumulus
- Open/Close cell transitions in marine stratocumulus
- Ice precipitation process in cold marine PBL clouds

- Convective core processes and environment controls
- Convective detrainment
- Anvil cirrus lifecycle

- Vertically-resolved aerosol effects on cloud formation
- Impact of convection on aerosol redistribution and removal
- Influence of PBL on aerosol attribution and vertical redistribution

Science Objectives flow down from our themes / modules:

Low Clouds / Aerosol-Cloud Interaction

Characterize processes associated with precipitation initiation in shallow cumulus and marine stratocumulus, and processes associated with ice-phase precipitation in cold marine planetary boundary layer clouds.

Convection and High Clouds

Understand controls on convective storm processes and lifecycle, from (i) thermodynamic and aerosol characteristics of the storm inflow and outflow, through (ii) vertical evolution of cloud and precipitation microphysics and properties of vertical motions, to (iii) coupling with convective detrainment and (iv) anvil cirrus lifecycle.

Aerosol Cloud Interaction, Attribution, and Redistribution

Vertically resolve aerosol effects on cloud formation, understand (quantify?) the effect of convection on aerosol redistribution and removal, and characterize the influence of the planetary boundary layer on aerosol attribution and vertical redistribution.

Some outstanding questions:

- a) For algorithm teams, what are the most crucial needs from suborbital?
- b) What is the timing of those needs, relative to launch dates?
- c) For instrument teams, are there key cal/val needs that might not align with the suborbital science investigations (i.e., something requiring a different measurement or regime than we are likely to target otherwise)?
- d) Prioritizations of baseline vs threshold
- e) Prioritizations of schedule vs launch dates

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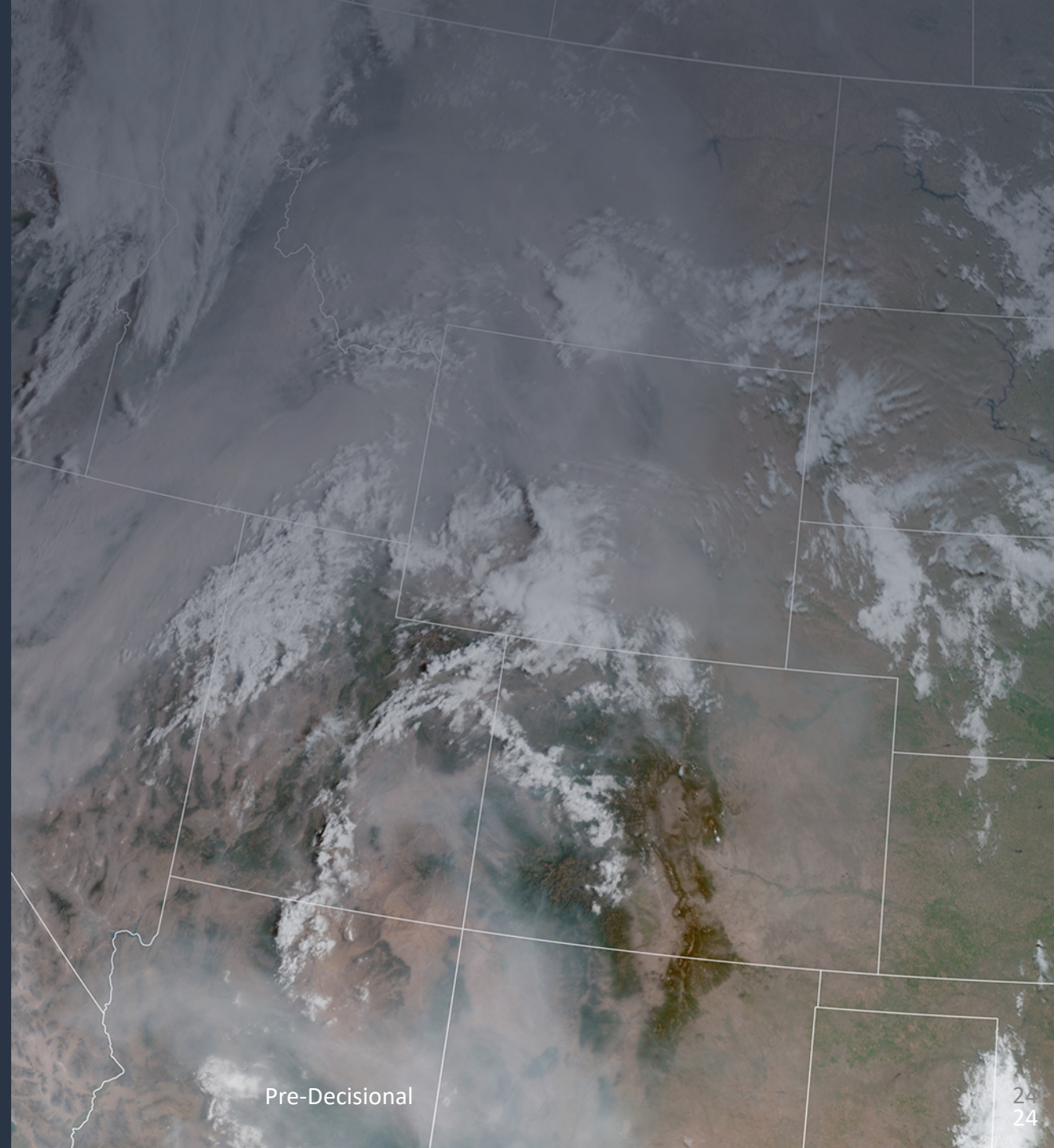
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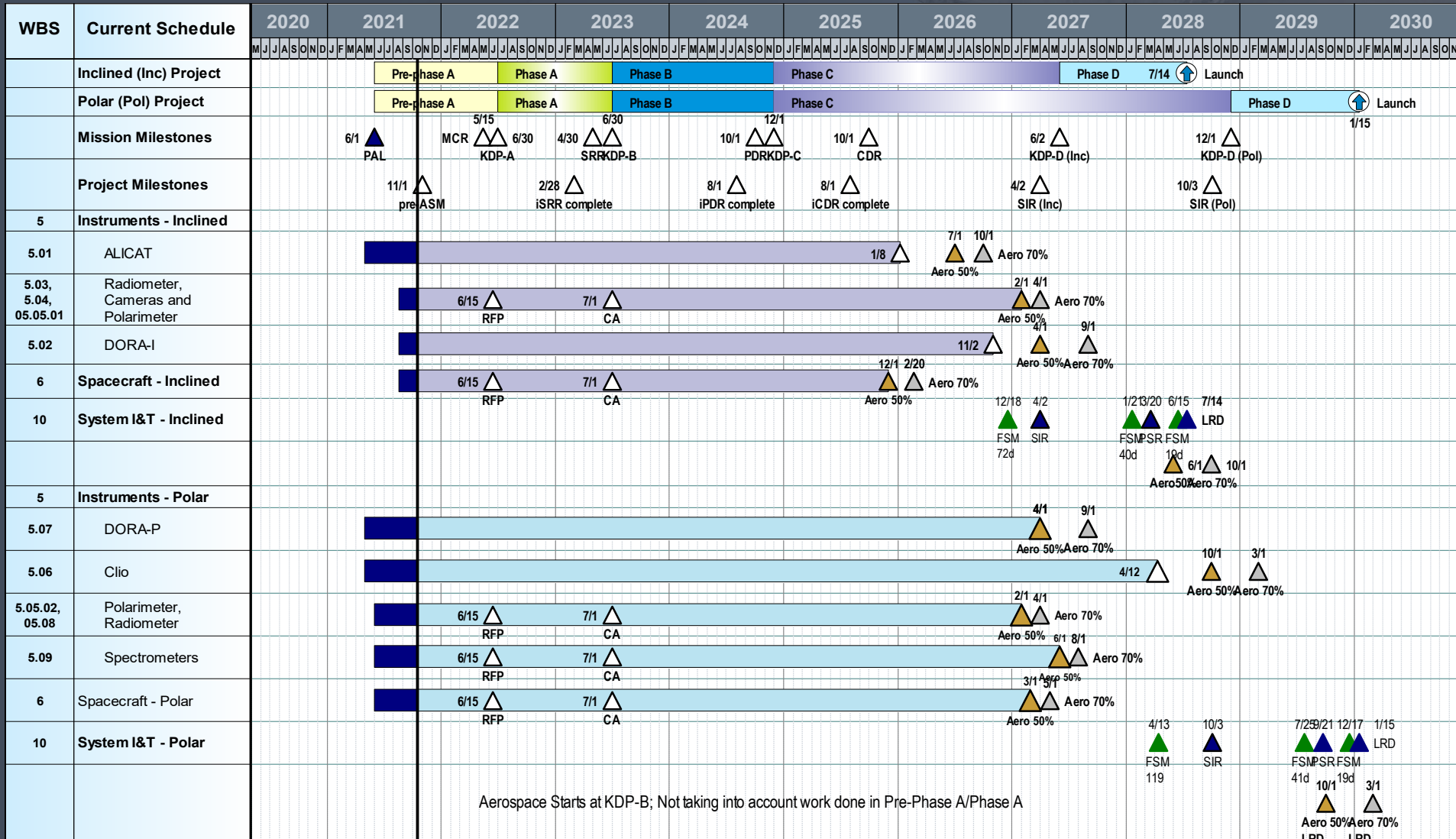
Questions (15 min)



ESO/AOS-I and AOS-P Projects “No Earlier Than” Schedule

10/15/21

EARTH SYSTEM OBSERVATORY



Aerospace Starts at KDP-B; Not taking into account work done in Pre-Phase A/Phase A

Current construct:
Two Projects fulfilling the AOS Constellation

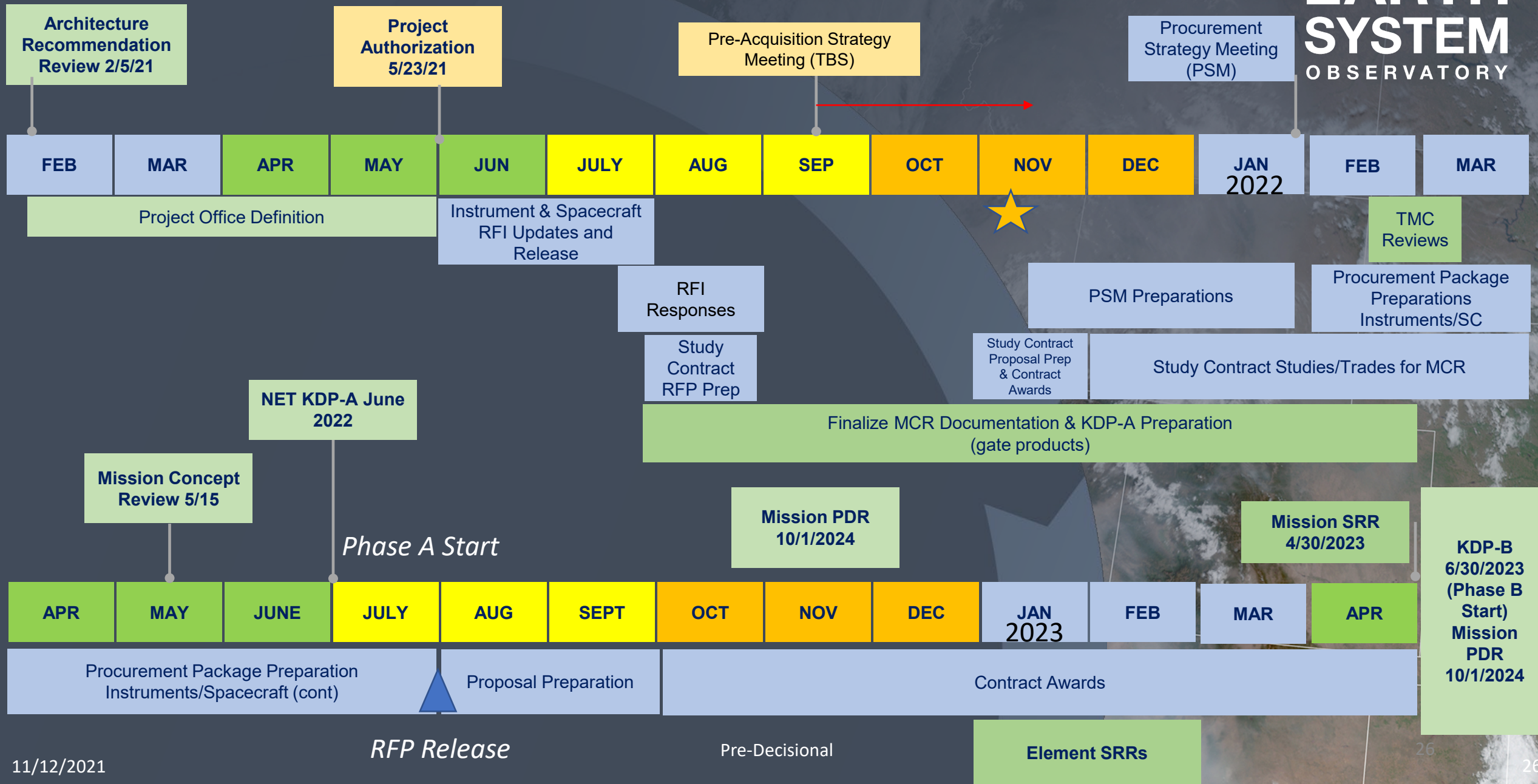
AOS-Inclined Project (with Launch in July 2028) is responsible for Constellation Level Requirements management/flow down, Instrument & Spacecraft development for the Inclined Orbit launch, Mission Operations & Science Data Processing for the Constellation

AOS-Polar Project (with Launch in January 2030) is responsible for Instrument & Spacecraft development for the Polar Orbit launch and support to Mission Operations and Science Data Processing

Schedule is dependent upon funding profile available

Pre-Decisional

Pre-Phase A High-Level Schedule



Requests for Quote—Instruments & Spacecraft

Thank you to all the organizations which responded to the RFIs on sam.gov for the Polarimeter, Radiometer, Stereographic Camera, Spectrometer, Backscatter Lidar, HSRL Lidar and Inclined Spacecraft in July-August 2021; These were extremely helpful in updating the instrument capabilities and spacecraft accommodations from the Architecture Study

There are now pending RFQs for Study Contracts (\$125K/award; multiple awards) on sam.gov

Polarimeter, Stereographic Camera, Spectrometers due today 11/10/21

- <https://sam.gov/opp/497fe761603a4da7a2c032187f8e1bdb/view> (Polarimeter)
- <https://sam.gov/opp/8025c63cfd0b4a06b75ca343e67693be/view> (Spectrometer)
- <https://sam.gov/opp/ddcc153a460e4462b9210f1071f23098/view> (Camera Suite)

Radiometer and Inclined Spacecraft due 11/17/21

- <https://sam.gov/opp/44364c75c82b44c4871c562c2a286d71/view> (Radiometer)
- <https://sam.gov/opp/ee9687feefcb4eeba94c54c52a6a9fbe/view> (Access to Space; Spaceflight Solutions Inclined)

Lidar due 11/19/21

- <https://sam.gov/opp/e8fa472015f94fe0ab2a41b403c8409b/view> (Lidar)

Study Contracts—Instruments

We intend to work with instrument study contract awardees to iterate on instrument capabilities and development approaches which are achievable within cost constraints to inform/validate baseline mission at the Mission Concept Review in May 2021

Requests for Proposals for flight instruments expected to be released in Summer 2022

Study Contracts—Access To Space/Spacecraft

We intend to work with access to space/spacecraft contract awardees on innovative approaches to launch and operate instruments in inclined orbit preferably with reduced data latency and to examine low cost rideshare opportunities with JAXA spacecraft

This will define the achievable baseline going into the Mission Concept Review in May 2021

Requests for Proposals for spacecraft/hosted payloads expected to be released in Summer 2022

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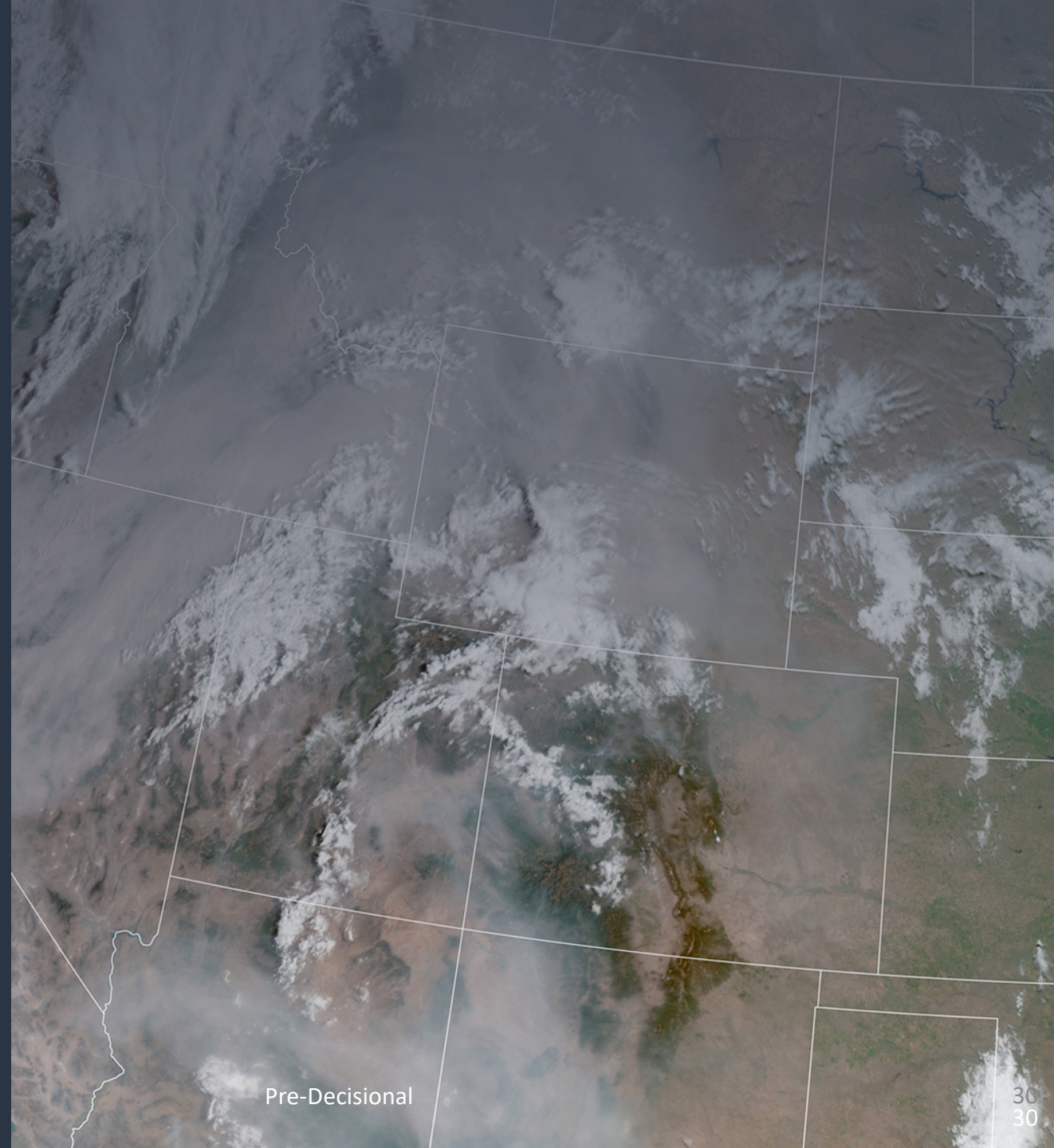
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Ways to stay informed

Web-Site (demo to follow)

Contact Sheri Smith @ a-ccp-comments@lists.nasa.gov

Contact Project Team Personnel (POCs on web-site)

Webinars

Applications Webinars Starting Fall 2021

Next Applications Seminar is Nov. 17 at 12:00p.m. EST

AGU Townhall & Other Sessions December

Next Community Forum Early February 2022

New Project Web-Site

Existing ACCP Architecture Study
Web-Site In Use

New Mission/Project Web-Site In
Development

<https://aos.gsfc.nasa.gov>

*Note: For now, <https://aos.gsfc.nasa.gov> redirects back
to ACCP Architecture Study web-site*

The screenshot shows the top portion of the Earth System Observatory website. At the top is a dark blue navigation bar with the NASA logo on the left and a search bar on the right. The navigation menu includes links for 'AOS Home', 'Mission', 'Science', 'Applications', 'News', 'Events', 'Gallery', and 'Mission Team'. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image of Earth from space. Overlaid on the banner is the 'EARTH SYSTEM OBSERVATORY' logo, which consists of the text 'EARTH SYSTEM' in large white letters above 'OBSERVATORY' in smaller white letters, all enclosed within a circular graphic of three white arrows forming a loop. To the right of the logo, the text 'Atmosphere Observing System' is displayed in white. Below the banner, the page content is divided into two columns. The left column has a section titled 'Introduction' with a paragraph describing the AOS mission goal: 'The Atmosphere Observing System (AOS) mission goal is to optimize how we examine links among tiny particles known as "aerosols," clouds, atmospheric convection, and precipitation. AOS will deliver key data for improved forecasts of weather, air quality and climate. How? By providing unmatched insight into the vertical structure of our atmosphere with observations from space, our skies, and on the ground.' Below this is a small icon of a globe and the text 'AOS will make the first-ever global measurements from space that reveal'. The right column has a section titled 'What's New' with two entries: 'The Aerosol Cloud meTeorology Interactions oVer the western ATlantic Experiment (ACTIVATE) (September 23, 2021)' and '1st Science Quarterly (October 25, 2021)'. The bottom of the screenshot shows a 'Pre-Decisional' watermark and a page number '32'.

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