

NASA and USGS partner to do the heavy lifting... you get the data.

NASA Leads

- Development of space segment—spacecraft and two sensors
- Mission systems engineering
- Pre-launch calibration
- Launch

USGS Leads

- Development of ground segment
- Post-launch calibration
- Satellite operations
- Data product generation
- Data archiving
- Science Team

More Information

- <http://ldcm.nasa.gov>
- <http://landsat.usgs.gov>
- <http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov>



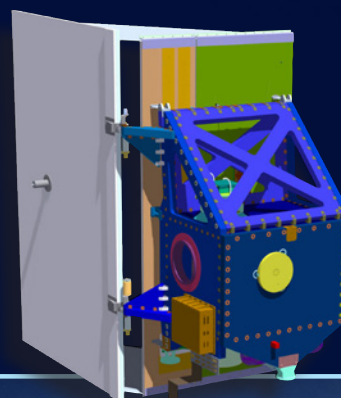
LDCM Spacecraft

The LDCM Spacecraft is being built by Orbital Sciences Corp. under contract to NASA. This spacecraft mock-up is essentially a full scale model of the satellite, enabling engineers to check that all components seat and connect correctly. *Credit: Orbital Sciences Corporation.*

Thermal Infrared Sensor

The Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS) is being built at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, to continue thermal imaging and support emerging applications such as evapotranspiration rate measurements for water management.

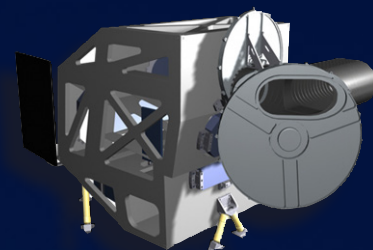
- Push broom sensor
- 185 km cross-track field of view



Operational Land Imager

LDCM's Operational Land Imager (OLI) improves on past Landsat sensors. OLI uses a technological approach demonstrated by the Advanced Land Imager sensor flown on NASA's experimental EO-1 satellite. The OLI is being built by Ball Aerospace Technology Corp., under contract to NASA.

- Push broom sensor
- Four mirror telescope
- 185 km cross-track field of view



Rocket

LDCM will launch aboard a United Launch Alliance Atlas-V Rocket, in December 2012.

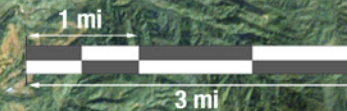


Landsat

Data Continuity Mission

FREE DATA!
Details Inside

see our
changing world



Landsat Delivers...

Data the World Has Learned to Trust

Pixel by pixel, Landsat satellites have consistently gathered data about our planet. Consistency in data collection, image format, geometry, spatial resolution, calibration, coverage and spectral characteristics are hallmarks of the Landsat program, and forms the basis for the LDCM requirements.

Landsat records the entire global land surface, every season, every year. The U.S. Landsat archive provides the world's longest, continuous global space-based record of changes on Earth's land surface, beginning in 1972. This data resource is managed by the U.S. Geological Survey Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center.

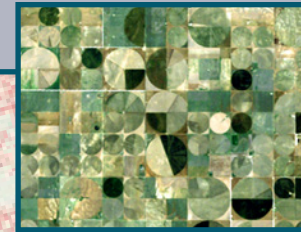
In situ measurements of reflectivity are used to calibrate Landsat.



Data for Research and Applied Sciences

People are using Landsat data to

- Monitor carbon in forests worldwide (http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/news/news-archive/news_0249.html)
- Quantify water use in agricultural fields in the western U.S. (http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/news/news-archive/soc_0021.html)
- Monitor burned area recovery efforts on public lands (<http://mtbs.gov/index.html>)
- Map the extent and rate of urban growth in the Chesapeake Bay region (<http://www.geog.umd.edu/resac/urban-modeling.htm>)
- ...and much more. Read more at http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/news/article_index.html



Where's the DATA?

The entire USGS Landsat data archive, dating from 1972 to present, is open **NOW** and is **FREE** to all users. <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>

The Next Landsat

Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM)

Improving and expanding an unparalleled record of Earth's changing landscapes...for the benefit of all
Launch Readiness Date December 2012

LDCM, the eighth in the series of Landsat satellites, will continue and advance the collection of Landsat data with a two-sensor payload. The Operational Land Imager (OLI) will collect image data for nine shortwave bands with a 30m spatial resolution (15m panchromatic band). The Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS) will collect data for two longwave thermal bands with a 100m resolution. The TIRS data will be registered to OLI data to create radiometrically, geometrically and terrain-corrected 12-bit LDCM data products.

NEW and IMPROVED: LDCM will collect data for new spectral bands as well as heritage multispectral bands with refined bandwidths and improved radiometric performance.

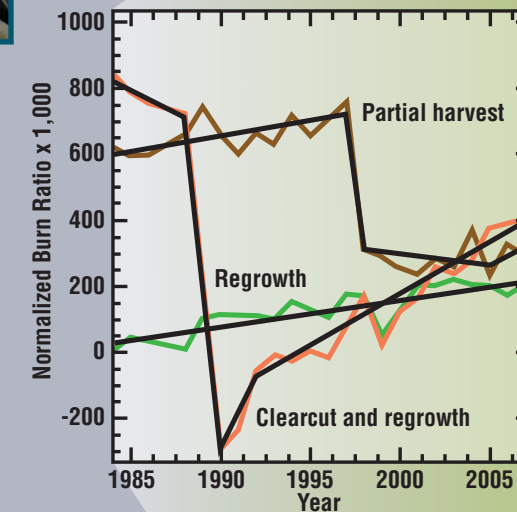
ETM+ and OLI/TIRS Spectral Bands

L7 ETM+ Bands	LDCM OLI/TIRS Band Requirements
	30 m, Coastal/Aerosol, 0.433–0.453 μm (*A) Band 1
Band 1 30 m, Blue, 0.450–0.515 μm	30 m, Blue, 0.450–0.515 μm Band 2
Band 2 30 m, Green, 0.525–0.605 μm	30 m, Green, 0.525–0.600 μm Band 3
Band 3 30 m, Red, 0.630–0.690 μm	30 m, Red, 0.630–0.680 μm (*B) Band 4
Band 4 30 m, Near-IR, 0.775–0.900 μm	30 m, Near-IR, 0.845–0.885 μm (*B) Band 5
Band 5 30 m, SWIR-1, 1.550–1.750 μm	30 m, SWIR-1, 1.560–1.660 μm (*B) Band 6
Band 7 30 m, SWIR-2, 2.090–2.350 μm	30 m, SWIR-2, 2.100–2.300 μm (*B) Band 7
Band 8 15 m, Pan, 0.520–0.900 μm	15 m, Pan 0.500–0.680 μm (*B) Band 8
	30 m, Cirrus, 1.360–1.390 μm (*C) Band 9
Band 6 60 m, LWIR, 10.00–12.50 μm	100 m, LWIR-1, 10.30–11.30 μm (*D) Band 10
	100 m, LWIR-2, 11.50–12.50 μm (*D) Band 11

*Explanation of Differences

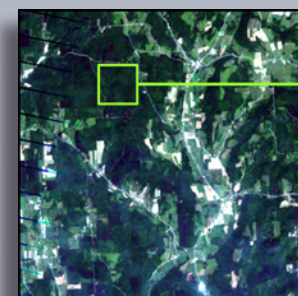
- Coastal Band added at request of ocean color investigators requiring higher resolution of coastal waters relative to MODIS and SeaWiFS.
- Bandwidth refinements made to avoid atmospheric absorption features (enabled by the higher signal-to-noise ratio inherent in push-broom architecture).
- Cirrus Band added to detect cirrus contamination in other channels.
- TIRS will acquire the data for these two thermal bands.

The quality and depth of the Landsat archive make it possible for detailed analysis of change over time—to follow the life of a pixel. In this graph a greenness index is used to trace the ecological history of three separate pixels in Landsat scenes captured from 1985 to 2007. Graph courtesy Robert Kennedy, Oregon State University.

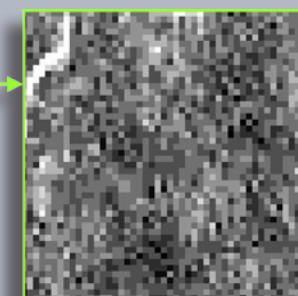


Improved Radiometry.

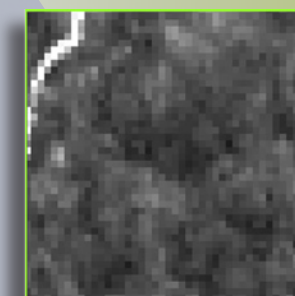
LDCM's OLI and TIRS sensors will provide improved signal to noise ratio (SNR) radiometric performance, enabling 12-bit quantization of the data.



Landsat 7's ETM+ 3, 2, 1
All images of Upstate New York
Collected June 26, 2005



Landsat 7's ETM+ Band 3
8-bit Data 140:1 SNR



EO-1 Advanced Land Imager's Band 3
810:1 SNR

Improved signal to noise performance means more bits for better land cover characterization.

