

42nd Global Monitoring Annual Conference

Launch and Early Operations of the NASA Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2

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The OCO-2 Mission Architecture

3-Channel Grating Spectrometer



Dedicated Spacecraft
Bus



Delta-II Launch Vehicle



Data Product Generation



Initial Surf/Atm State Synthetic Spectrum

Instrument Model State Inverse Model

Data Transmitted to NASA NEN and SN





Formation Flying in the A-Train Constellation







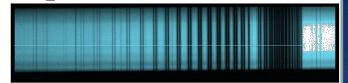
The OCO Instrument – Optimized for Sensitivity

3 imaging grating spectrometers record reflected sunlight at high spectral resolution

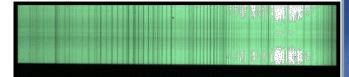
- Resolving Power: 17,000 20,000
- High Signal-to-Noise Ratio
- Collects 24 soundings / second
 - 1 million soundings / day



O₂ A-Band



CO₂ 1.61µm Band



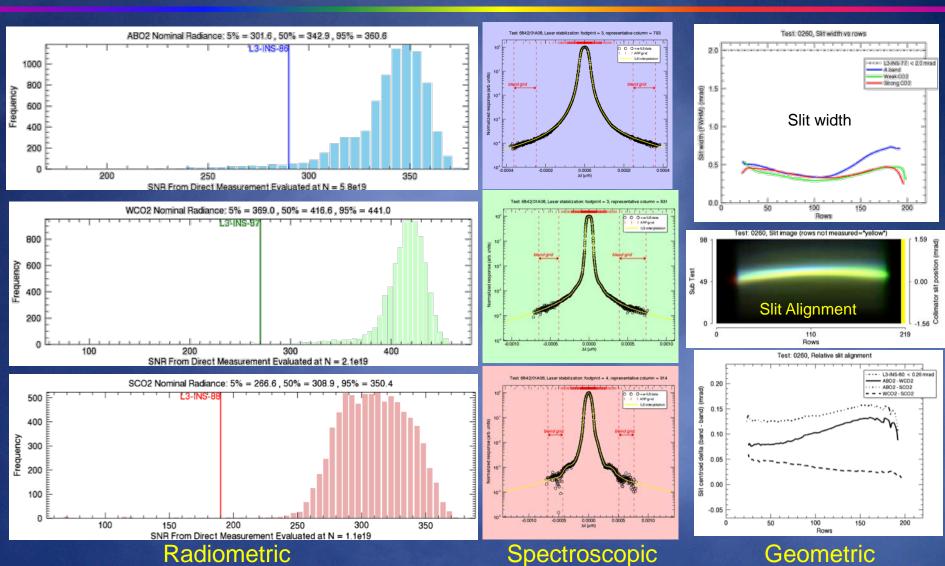
 CO_2 2.06 μ m Band







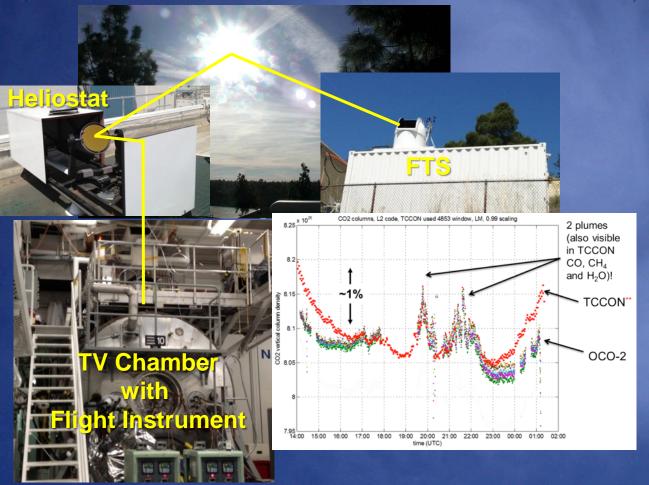
Instrument Characterization and Calibration



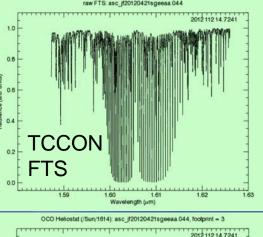


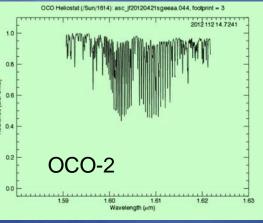
Verifying End-to-End Instrument Performance during Pre-Flight testing

Observations of the sun with the flight instrument taken during TVAC tests provide an end-to-end verification of the instrument performance.









21 April 2012



Observatory Integration & Test Activities

















On Track for 01 July 2014 Launch





The business end of one of three Series 40 Graphite Epoxy Motors that will more than double the total thrust of the vehicle to 0.5M lbf at launch



The Mobile Service Tower [left] and Fixed Umbilical Tower [right] at SLC-2W (Space Launch Complex 2 West), Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA



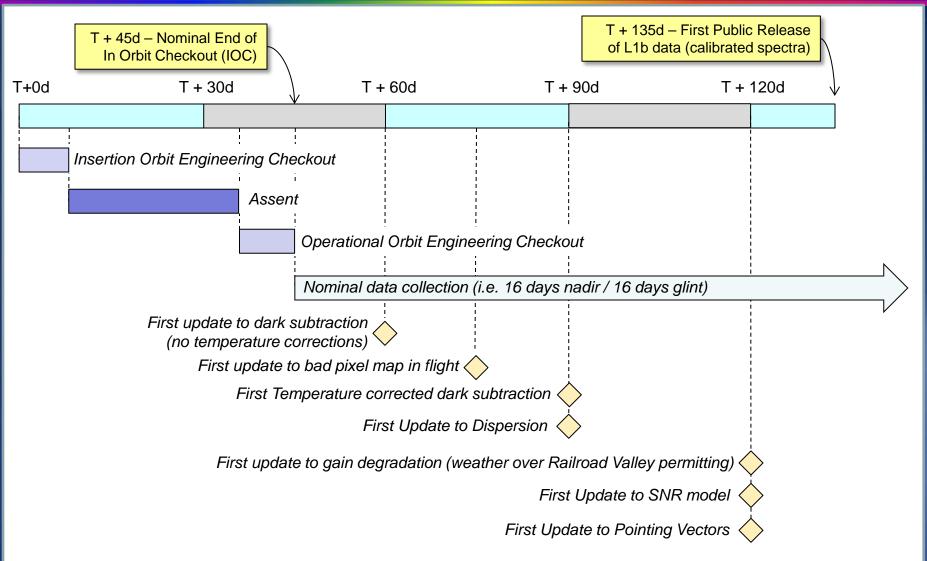
Post-Launch Critical Events





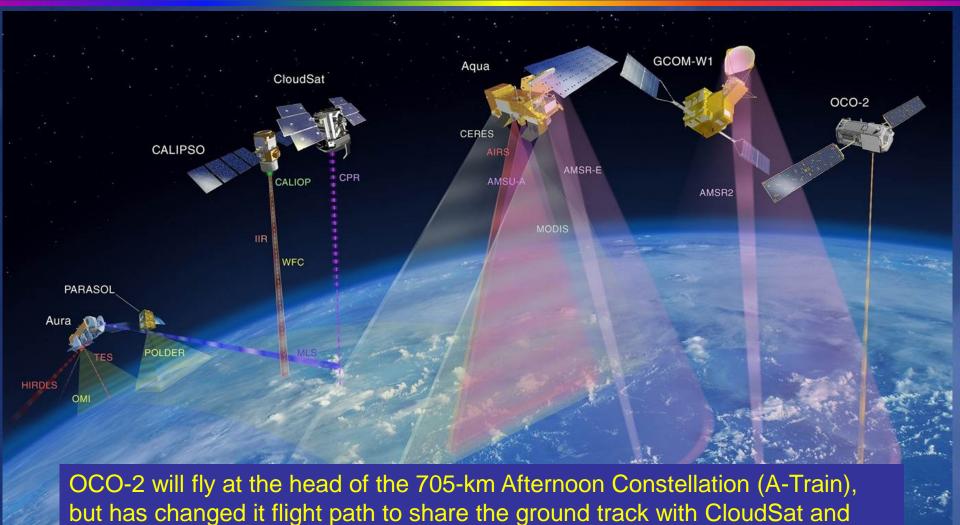


Nominal Early Operations Schedule





Inserting Into the A-Train





CALIPSO, which is 217 km East of the AQUA (WRS-2 Standard) track.



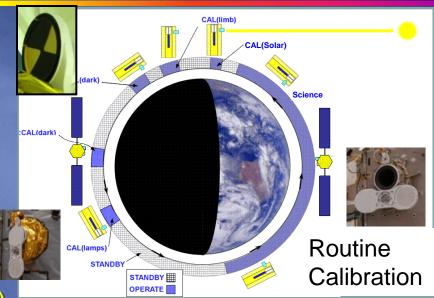
On-orbit Calibration Operations

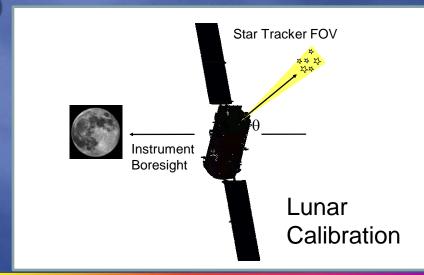
Routine Calibration (every orbit)

- Solar Calibration
 - Observe sun through a solar diffuser
- Lamp Calibration
 - Observe illuminated diffuse target
- Dark/Bias calibration: Lamps off

Special Calibration Activities

- Solar Doppler calibration (semi-annual)
 - Observe sun through entire daylight orbit to calibrate ILS
- Lunar calibration required for absolute and relative pointing (monthly)
 - Verifies instrument-star tracker alignment
 - Radiometric calibration check









Routine Operations: Sampling the Earth

The OCO-2 Orbit:

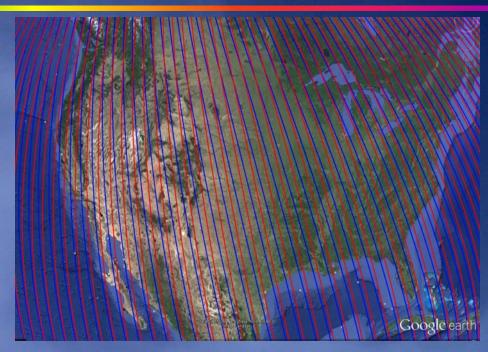
- 705 km altitude
- 98.2° inclination
- 16-day ground track repeat
- 1:30 PM Equator Crossing time
- 98.8 minute orbit period
 - •14.57 Orbits/day

Latitude Coverage

- Nadir: +85° Solar zenith angle
- Glint: +81° Solar zenith angle

Resolution

- ~25° longitude offset between consecutive orbits
- 1.5° longitude offset between orbit tracks after16-days



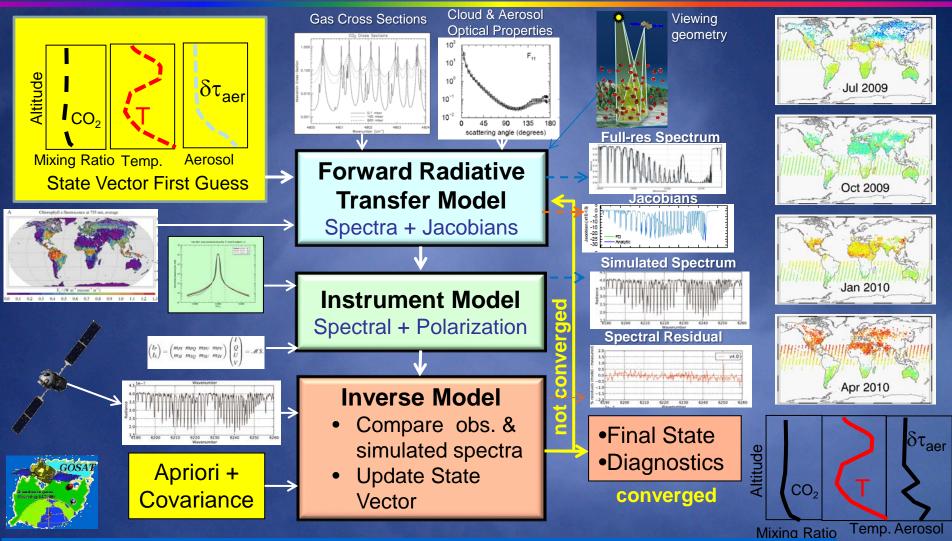
OCO-2 will collect about 1 million soundings each day along a narrow track.

OCO-2 is a SAMPLING system, not a MAPPING system.





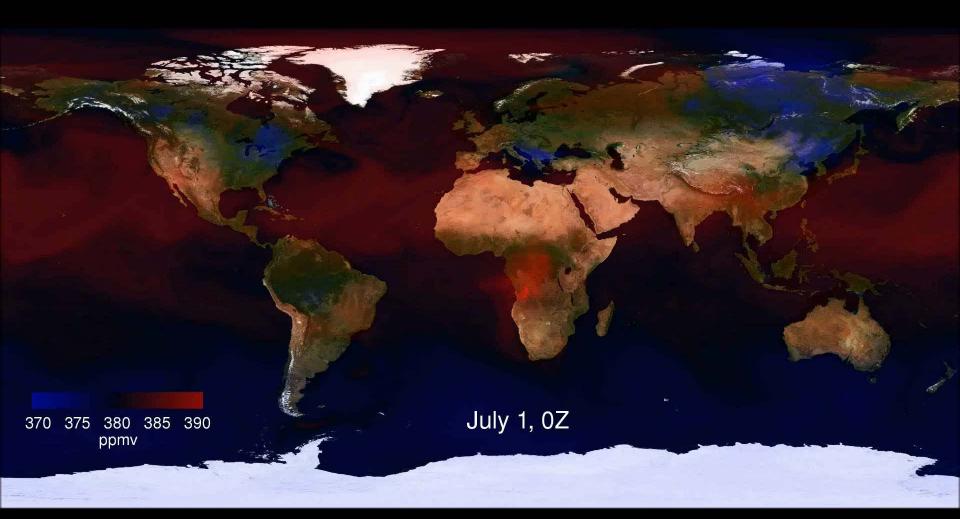
The OCO-2 Retrieval Algorithm



GOSAT Data have provided a critical validation of the OCO-2 Algorithm











Conclusions

- The OCO-2 implementation is progressing on schedule for launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base, at 2:56:44 AM PDT on 1 July 2014
 - April 2012: The Instrument delivered for integration with spacecraft
 - At delivery, the OCO-2 instrument performance exceeded most of its stringent performance and calibration requirements
 - April 2014: Observatory delivered for integration with launch vehicle
- A launch ready version of the OCO-2 Retrieval Algorithm has been delivered and is being tested using GOSAT data
 - The ACOS/GOSAT collaboration provided valuable insight and a critical validation of the OCO-2 algorithm
- If all goes as planned, we could start delivering Level 1B products as early as late November 2014 and Level 2 products in February 2015





Thank You for Your Attention

Questions?