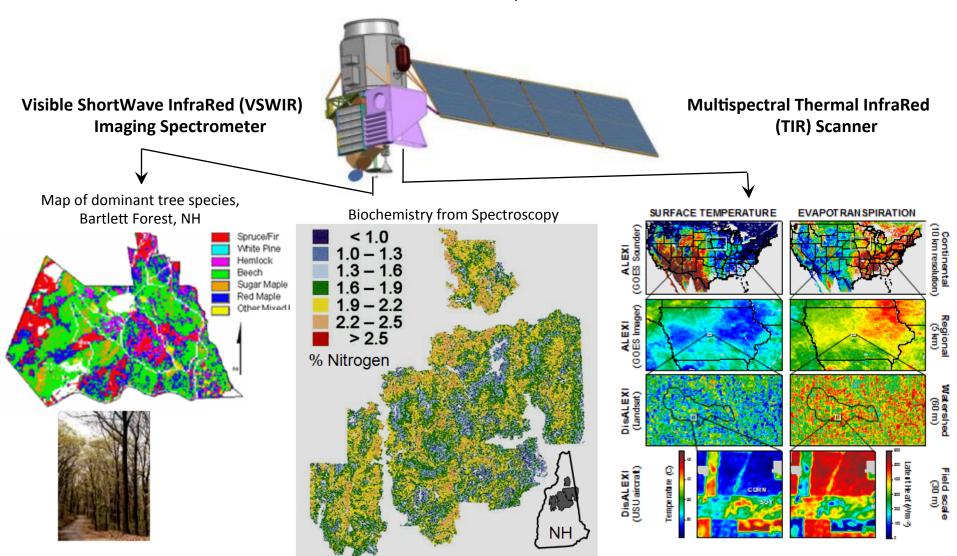


Overview of HyspIRI Global Measurements



Woody Turner (charts from JPL/Rob Green and the HyspIRI Team) October 16, 2012





HyspIRI: Key Science and Science Applications



Climate: Ecosystem biochemistry, condition & feedback; spectral albedo; carbon/dust on snow/ice; biomass burning; evapotranspiration

Ecosystems: Global plant functional-type, physiological condition, and biochemistry including agricultural lands

Fires: Fuel status, fire occurrence, severity, emissions, and patterns of recovery globally

Coral reef and coastal habitats: Global composition and status

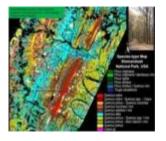
Volcanoes: Eruptions, emissions, regional and global impact

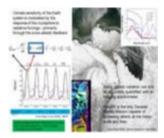
Geology and resources: Global distributions of surface mineral resources and improved understanding of geology and related hazards



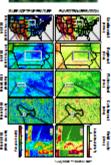
The Decadal Survey Science and Climate Science is Achieved with These Measurements









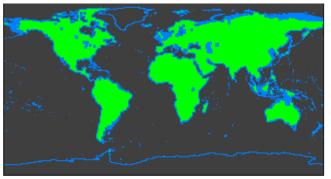


- Key HyspIRI climate objectives from the Decadal Survey and IPCC
 - Ecosystem Measurement for Climate Feedback
 - Black Carbon/Dust Effects on Snow and Ice
 - Carbon Release from Biomass Burning
 - Evapotranspiration and Water Use and Availability
 - Critical Volcanic Eruption Parameters
- Imaging Spectrometer (VSWIR)
 - Pattern and Spatial Distribution of Ecosystems and their Components
 - Ecosystem Function, Physiology and Seasonal Activity
 - Biogeochemical Cycles
 - Changes in Disturbance Activity
 - Ecosystem and Human Health
 - Earth Surface and Shallow Water Substrate Composition
- Multi-Spectral Thermal InfraRed (TIR)
 - Volcanoes/Earthquakes
 - Wildfires
 - Water Use and Availability,
 - Urbanization/Human Health
 - Earth surface composition and change
- Combined Imaging Spectrometer and Multi-Spectral Thermal Science
 - Coastal habitats, and inland aquatic environments
 - Wildfires
 - Volcanoes
 - Ecosystem Function and Diversity
 - Land surface composition and change
 - Human Health and Urbanization

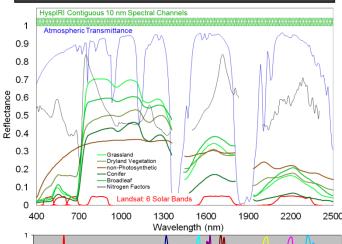


HyspIRI Science Measurements

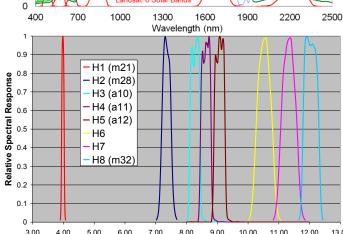




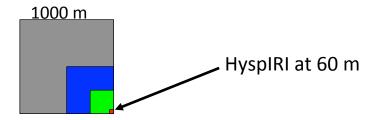
HyspIRI is a global mission, measuring land and shallow aquatic habitats at 60 meters and deep oceans at 1km every 5 days (TIR) and every 19 days (VSWIR)



HyspIRI's VSWIR imaging spectrometer directly measures the full solar reflected spectrum of the Earth from 380 – 2500 nm at 10 nm with a high signal-to-noise ratio



Wavelength (um)

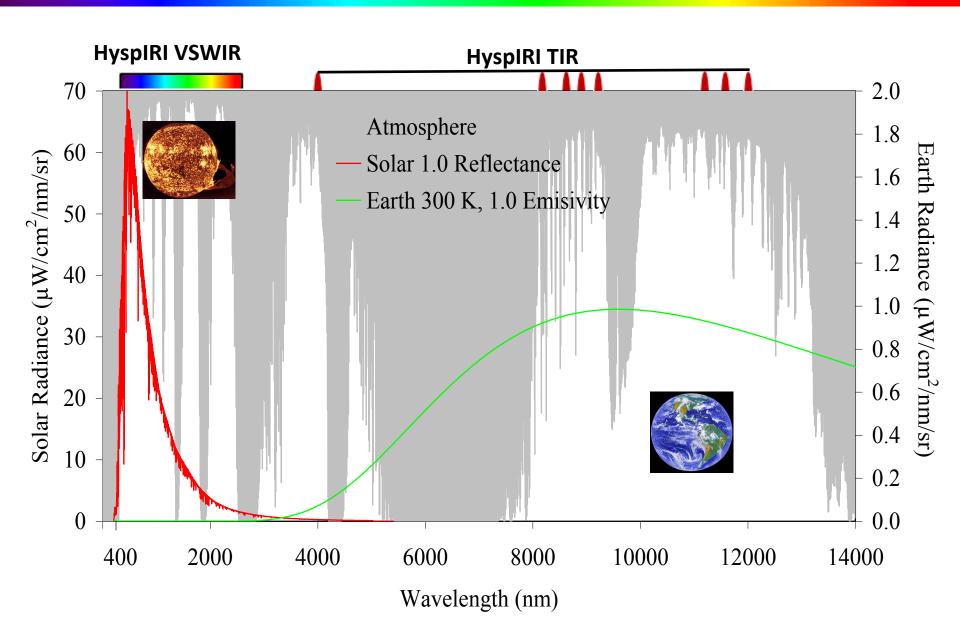


HyspIRI's TIR directly samples the Earth's emitted thermal energy in 7 bands between 7.5-12 μm, & 1 band between 3-5 μm



HyspIRI Measures the Optical Spectrum

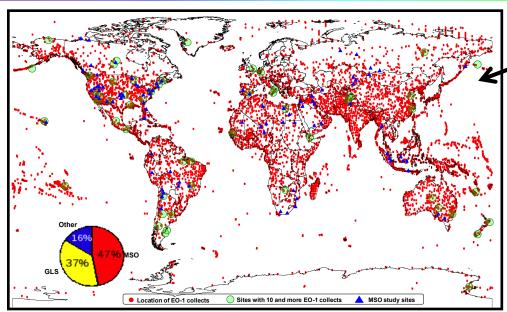




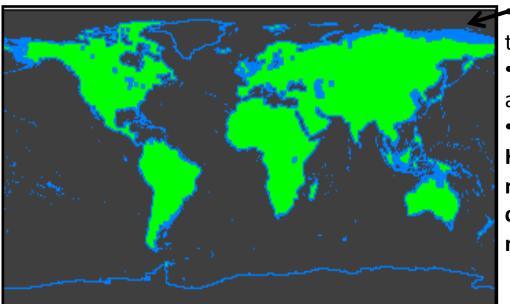


HyspIRI Science and Science Applications Measurements Are Unique





EO-1 Hyperion acquisitions in 10 years.
 Technology demonstration



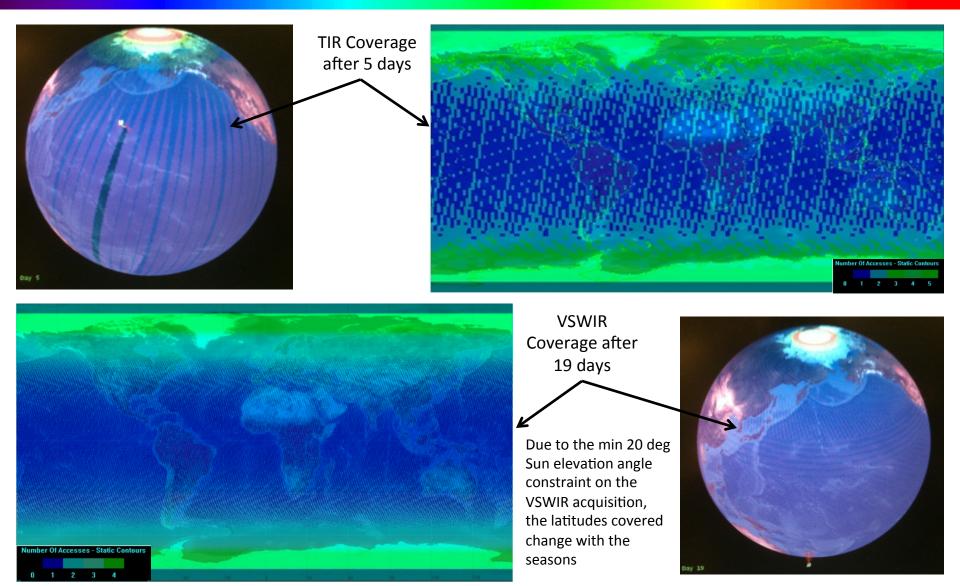
 HyspIRI VSWIR provides complete terrestrial coverage every 19 days.

- It would take Hyperion 100 years to acquire what HyspIRI measures in 1 year.
- For climate, impact and adaptation,
 HyspIRI (VSWIR and TIR) has orders of magnitude greater scientific measurement coverage of any planned international mission.



HyspIRI is a Global Earth Science and Science Applications Mission







Summary and Conclusions



- The basis for the global HyspIRI science measurements is established, unique and critical.
 - Climate: Ecosystem biochemistry, condition & feedback; spectral albedo; carbon/dust on snow/ice; biomass burning; evapotranspiration
 - Ecosystems: Global plant functional-type, physiological condition, and biochemistry including agricultural lands
 - Fires: Fuel status, fire occurrence, severity, emissions, and patterns of recovery globally
 - Coral reef and coastal habitats: Global composition and status
 - Volcanoes: Eruptions, emissions, regional and global impact
 - Geology and resources: Global distributions of surface mineral resources and improved understanding of geology and related hazards
- The HyspIRI mission concept to achieve these science and science application measurements is mature and straightforward to implement with no new technology
- The HyspIRI global measurements are unique and complement other planned Earth science missions

