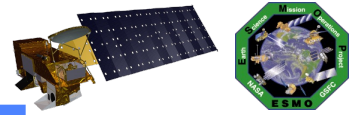




Aqua Summary

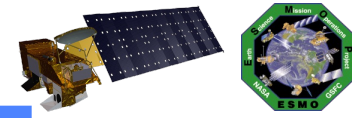
(as of August 30, 2023)



- **Spacecraft Bus – Nominal Operations (Excellent Health)**
 - All components remain on primary hardware.
 - 26 of 132 Solar Array Strings appear to have failed. See slides 3 and 6. Similar failures have occurred on Aura.
 - Significant power generation margin remains.
 - An anomaly with the Formatter Multiplexer Unit/Solid State Recorder on 2/22/2022 was recovered from on 3/23/2022.
 - An anomaly with Power Controller A (PC-A) on 3/31/2022 caused the spacecraft to enter Earth Point Safe Mode and the electrical system Power Controller to shift from PC-A to PC-B. The anomaly is believed to have been caused by a single event upset (SEU) while in the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA). Recovery to PC-A was completed on 4/13/2022, and all instruments were returned to nominal operations by 4/15/2022.
- **MODIS – Nominal Operations (Excellent Health)**
 - All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
 - All components remain on primary hardware except 10W Lamps used for calibration.
- **AIRS – Nominal Operations (<10% of Channels degraded) – (Excellent Health)**
 - All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
 - ~200 of 2378 channels are degraded due to radiation; however, they are still useful.
 - Cooler-A Telemetry, frozen since a 3/28/2014 Anomaly, was restored during recovery activities performed on 9/27/2016.
- **AMSU-A – Nominal Operations for Its 9 (of 15) Still-Operating Channels (Fair Health)**
 - All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
 - 4 of 15 channels have been removed from Level 2 processing. 2 channels (#1 & #2) are unavailable.
- **CERES-AFT (FM-3) – Nominal Operations (Excellent Health)**
 - All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
 - Cross-Track and Biaxial Modes are fully functioning.
 - All channels remain operational.
- **CERES-FORE (FM-4) – Nominal Operations (Good Health)**
 - All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
 - Cross-Track is Nominal. Biaxial Mode is Nominal when used. Successful test of Biaxial Mode conducted March 18, 2019.
 - The shortwave channel failed on March 30, 2005; the other two channels remain operational.
- **AMSR-E – Off since March 2016**
- **HSB – Non-operational since February 2003 anomaly**



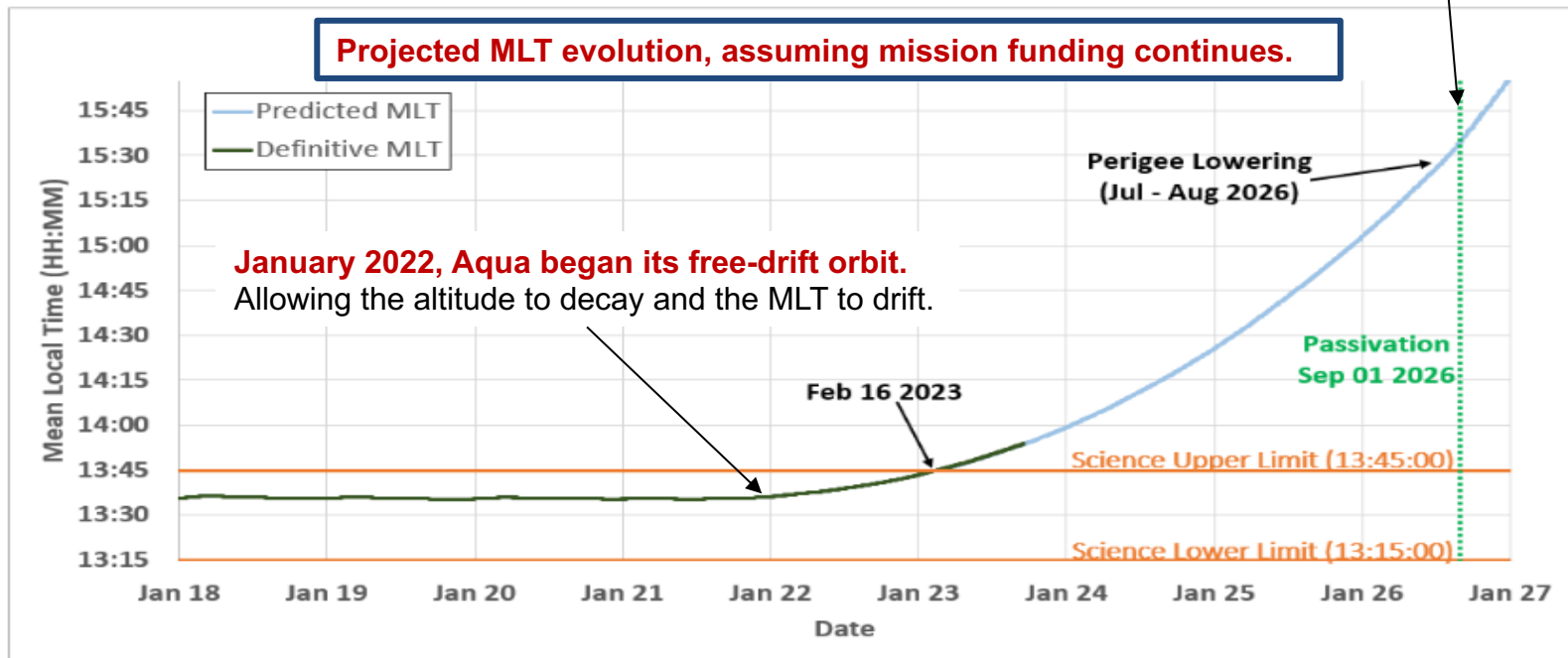
Aqua Orbit Evolution



- On 3/18/2021, Aqua completed all spacecraft maneuvers related to maintaining a 13:30 mean local time (MLT) equator crossing. Since May 2002, its northward equatorial crossing MLT had always been between 13:30 and 13:45.
- Aqua began its free-drift, drag down Constellation Exit of the A-Train in January 2022, with no further maneuvers planned except collision avoidance maneuvers and eventual perigee lowering maneuvers.
- Aqua exceeded its 13:45 MLT equatorial crossing science upper limit in February 2023.
- Aqua is predicted to reach an equatorial crossing time of approximately 15:30 MLT in August 2026.
- Science observations and practical applications of the Aqua data continue in concert with the changing MLT.

July 2026, Aqua Instrument Shutdown followed by Spacecraft Passivation.

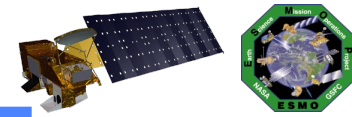
Power generation is now the anticipated life-limiting factor for the Aqua Mission.





Aqua Spacecraft Bus Status

(see Acronyms list at end)

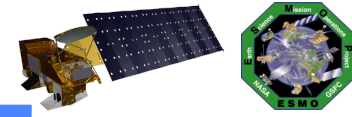


Subsystem	Component	Design	Current	Capability	Comments
Electrical Power	Solar Array	132 Strings	106 Strings	80.3%	26 of 132 strings appear to have failed. The latest failures occurred on 4/20, 6/26 and 7/4/2023, and were confirmed during the 8/9/2023 EPS State of Health Test.
	Battery	24 Cells	24 Cells	Full	Anomalous performance on BMA-2 Cell 4 in September 2005, returned to nominal within weeks.
Thermal Control	TCLs	42	42	Full	Nominal Performance
On Board Controllers	CTC	2	2	Full	Anticipated 2026 Flight Software Anomaly
	GNCC	2	2	Full	Anticipated 2026 Flight Software Anomaly
	PC	2	2	Full	Anticipated 2026 Flight Software Anomaly. Power Controller A anomaly on 3/31/2022 recovered on 4/13.
	ISC	2	2	Full	Anticipated 2026 Flight Software Anomaly
Communications	X-Band String	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	S-Band String	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
Command and Data Handling	USO-1	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	USO-2	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	FMU/SSR	136Gbits	136Gbits	Full	Anomalous performance 8/16/2020 - 9/1/2020, returned to Nominal Performance 9/2/2020. Anomalous performance on 2/22/2022, recovered from on 3/23.
	C&T Bus	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	S/C Support Bus	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	PC Bus	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	GN&C Bus	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
Guidance, Navigation and Control	CSSA	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	ESA	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	MTA	3	3	Full	Nominal Performance
	ODE	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	RWA	4	4	Full	Nominal Performance
	STA	2	2	Full	Monitoring a minor Star Tracker Residual Anomaly
	SADA	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	TAM	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	VDE	2	2	Full	Nominal Performance
	WDE	4	4	Full	Nominal Performance
Propulsion	DTM	4	4	Full	Nominal Performance

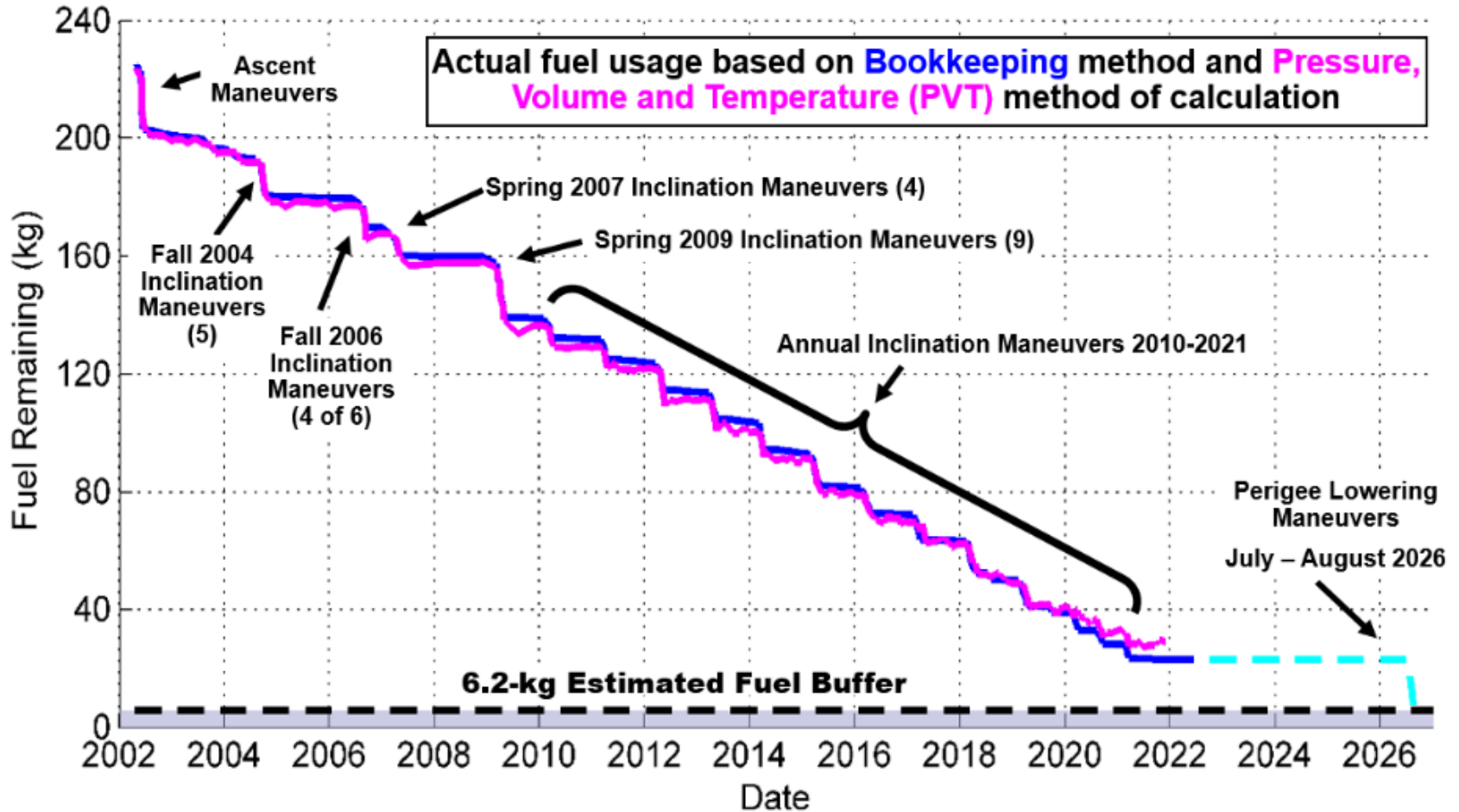
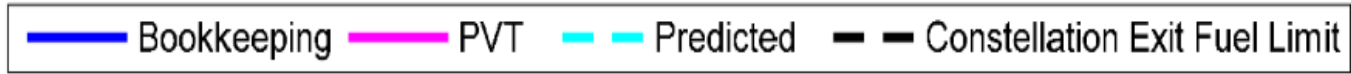
Aqua Spacecraft Bus is in Excellent Health.



Fuel Usage: Life of the mission



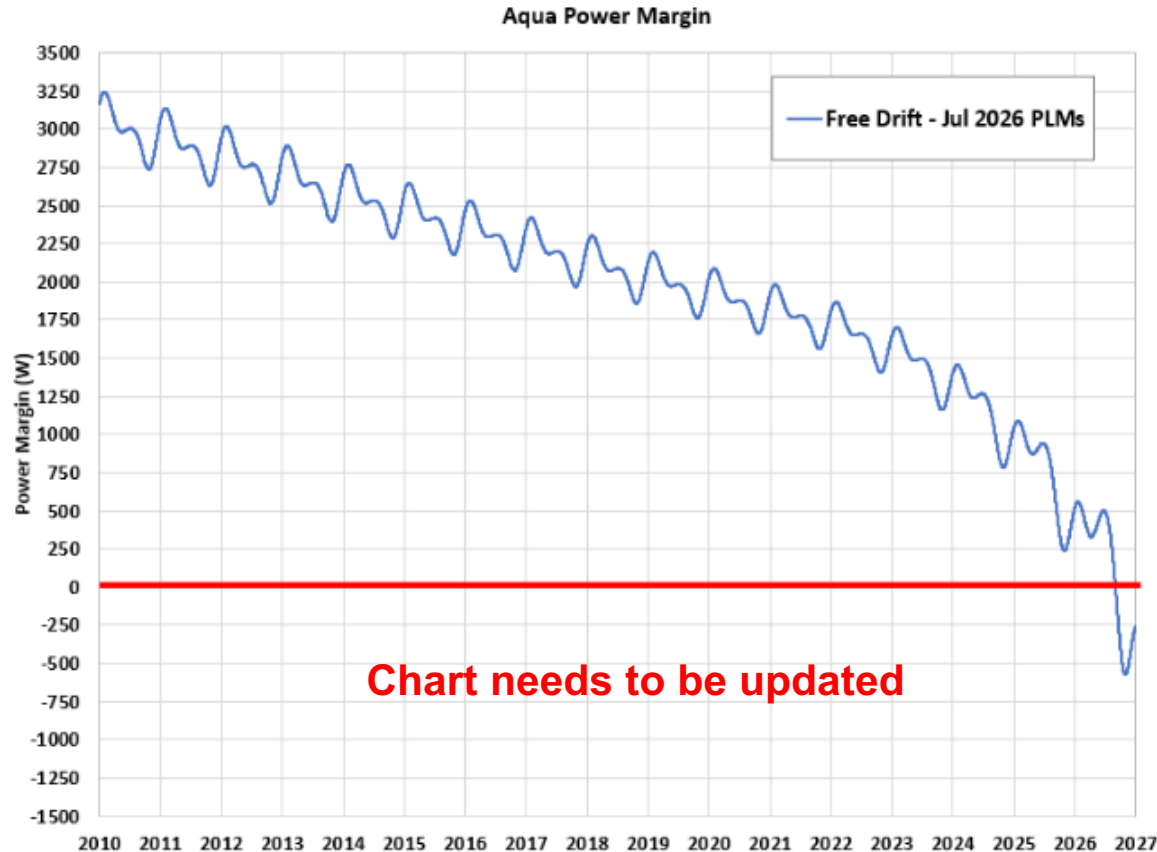
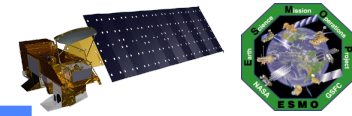
(April 2023)



Fuel usage continues to follow prediction.



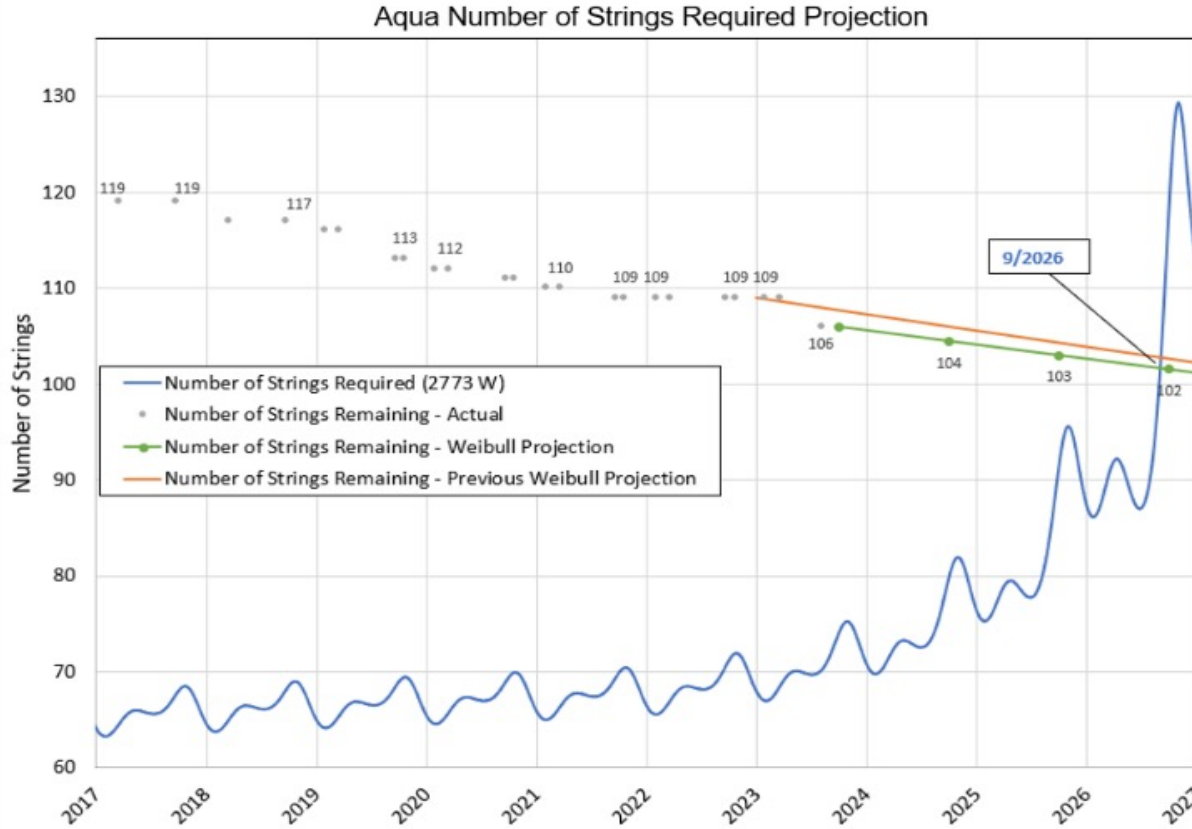
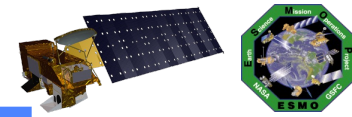
Aqua Power Margin Analysis



Gradual decrease in Power Margin as the Solar Array (SA) power generation capacity decays due to known and anticipated SA degradation. Several factors play role in SA power generation degradation due to long-term exposure to low Earth orbit. The Power Margin is zero when the power generation capability of the SA just meets the spacecraft and instrument operational load. This is predicted to occur in September 2026 according to the modeling of future string losses.



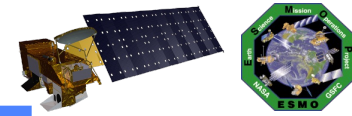
Aqua Solar Array (SA) Strings Required



Number of functioning strings on the Aqua SA 2010-2022 (gray dots), projected number of strings 2023-2026 (black dots), and estimated number of strings required to generate the minimum required power of 2,773 Watts (W) 2019-2027 (blue curve), based on an A-Train free-drift, drag-down exit in January 2022 and the average power generated per solar string from the EPS ARE SOH test results. FOT analysis, leads to the conclusion that the SA will be capable of generating the minimum required power for spacecraft bus and instrument operations until September 2026.



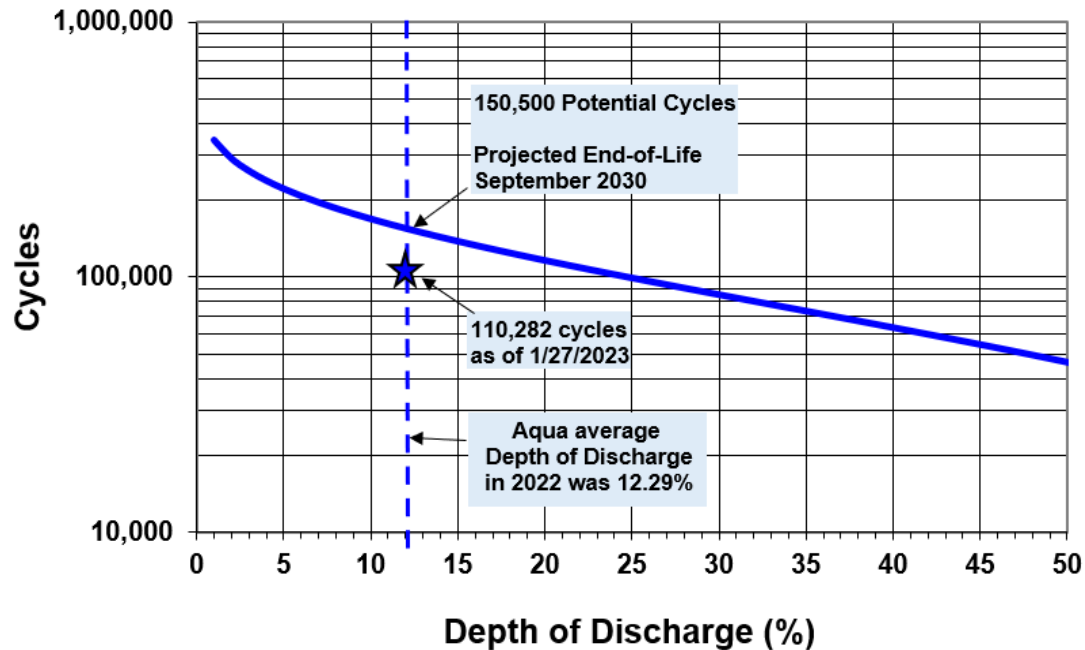
Aqua Battery Life Projection



(January 2023)

- Extrapolating the Eagle-Picher NiH₂ Battery Cycle Life Capability data for the average Aqua Depth of Discharge (12.29%) in 2022 leads to a potential 150,500 cycles from launch that might be achievable with the cells.
- Aqua is projected to reach 150,500 cycles in September 2030.

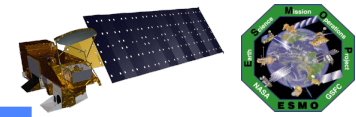
Aqua NiH₂ Battery Cycle Life Expectancy



Aqua Battery Life Capability projected through September 2030.



2023 Reliability Study

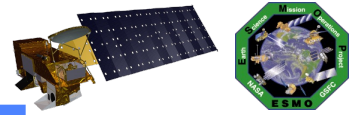


In January 2023, the Safety & Mission Assurance Directorate (Code 300) Reliability and Risk Analysis Branch (Code 371) at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center updated reliability analysis based on current on-orbit performance, constraints and wear effects due to 20.67 years on-orbit for extended mission out to the end of 2027. There is a 95.8% probability Aqua Spacecraft (S/C) Bus will function past 2026. Year identified is end of year.

Spacecraft Subsystem or Instruments	Probability of Continued Success at the End of Each Calendar Year					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
AIRS	1.000	0.989	0.978	0.967	0.957	0.946
AMSU - A1	1.000	0.921	0.848	0.782	0.720	0.663
CERES	1.000	0.997	0.988	0.975	0.958	0.938
MODIS	1.000	0.981	0.962	0.944	0.926	0.909
Communications	1.000	0.999	0.997	0.996	0.995	0.993
Thermal Control	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Propulsion	1.000	0.997	0.994	0.991	0.988	0.985
Structures & Mechanisms	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Guidance, Navigation & Control	1.000	0.998	0.995	0.993	0.991	0.988
Electrical Power System	1.000	0.998	0.996	0.994	0.992	0.991
Electrical Power Distribution	1.000	1.000	0.999	0.999	0.998	0.998
Command & Data Handling	1.000	0.999	0.997	0.996	0.994	0.993
Spacecraft Bus TOTAL	1.000	0.989	0.979	0.969	0.958	0.948
Spacecraft Bus Plus AIRS	1.000	0.979	0.958	0.937	0.917	0.897
Spacecraft Bus Plus CERES	1.000	0.986	0.968	0.945	0.918	0.890
Spacecraft Bus Plus MODIS	1.000	0.971	0.942	0.915	0.888	0.862
Spacecraft Bus Plus AIRS, CERES & MODIS	1.000	0.957	0.911	0.863	0.814	0.765



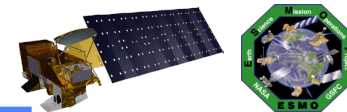
Aqua MODIS Instrument Facts



- 36-band cross-track scanning radiometer, also on Terra
- Visible to thermal infrared measurements at 0.4-14.5 μm
- Spatial resolution: 250 m to 1 km
- Swath width: 2330 km
- Global coverage every 1-2 days
- Heritage: AVHRR, HIRS, Landsat TM, Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS), SeaWiFS
- Prime Contractor: Raytheon Santa Barbara Remote Sensing (SBRS)
- Responsible Center: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



Aqua MODIS Instrument Status



- All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
- There are no disturbing trends in any engineering parameter.
- Aqua MODIS continues to operate on prime equipment.
 - Full redundancy exists except for 10 W Lamps used for calibration
 - Lamps #2, #3 and #4 failed prematurely.
 - Able to use remaining lamp for calibration purpose
 - If the last 10-Watt Lamp (Lamp #1) would also fail, the impact to MODIS science data would be minor. The MODIS scientists have nearly phased out data corrections based on calibration, as the MODIS data have been very stable.

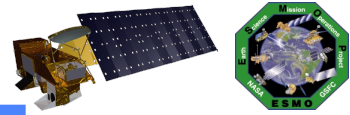
Life Limiting Items	Designed	5/4/2002	9/15/2023
SRCA 10 W Lamp #1 (Hours of use)	500	200.2	390.4
SRCA 10 W Lamp #2 ¹ (Hours of use)	500	175.7	188.1
SRCA 10 W Lamp #3 ¹ (Hours of use)	500	178.5	205.7
SRCA 10 W Lamp #4 ¹ (Hours of use)	500	57.7	135.0
SRCA 1 W Lamp #1 (Hours of use)	5000	499.5	534.0
SRCA 1 W Lamp #2 (Hours of use)	5000	269.8	320.1
Solar Diffuser Door Movements (Open or Close)	3022	1630	4022 ²
Nadir Aperture Door Movements (Open or Close)	1316	1046	1055
Space View Door Movements (Open or Close)	1316	624	636

1. Spectroradiometric Calibration Assembly (SRCA) 10 W Lamp #2, Lamp #3 and Lamp #4 are no longer functional.
2. Solar Diffuser Door Movements have exceeded design. Use of Door has been reduced from once per week to once every 6 weeks. Use of Screen was reduced from once per week to once every three weeks. Modified calibration is possible if door fails.

Aqua MODIS is in Excellent Health.



MODIS Lunar Calibration



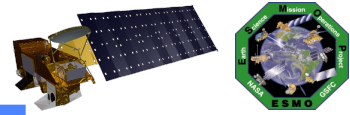
- MODIS Lunar Calibration is performed ~4 days before full moon.
 - Performed when spacecraft roll is less than 20°
 - Executed ~10 times annually
- MODIS formatter rate is changed from night rate to day rate during the calibration period.
 - Done every Spacecraft-Day/Night
 - No additional risk to instrument
- Modify sector rotation
 - Done in software only
 - MODIS scan mirror rotation at constant speed regardless of MODIS Roll or nominal science
 - No additional risk to instrument

There are no door or screen closing or mechanical changes to MODIS during MODIS Roll Maneuvers, therefore there is no risk specific to MODIS instrument.

The only added risk regarding MODIS Roll Maneuvers is with the spacecraft being off-pointing during the calibration.



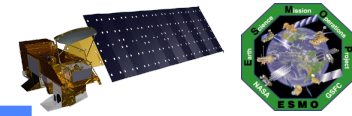
AIRS Instrument Facts



- 2378-channel (3.7-15.4) μm grating spectrometer, with 4 additional VIS/NIR imager channels (0.41-0.94 μm)
- Spatial resolution: 13.5 km (IR) and 2.3 km (visible) at nadir
- Swath width: 1650 km
- Global coverage every 1-2 days
- Heritage: Advanced Moisture and Temperature Sounder (AMTS), High Resolution Infrared Sounder (HIRS)
- Prime Contractor: BAE Systems
- Responsible Center: NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)



AIRS Instrument Status

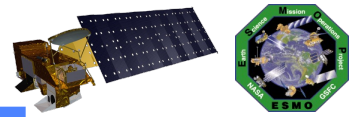


- All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
- Includes scanner currents, cooler drive levels and heater currents
 - On September 25, 2016, Cooler-A experienced a shut down anomaly. Anomaly recovery occurred two days later and also cleared a condition that had disabled Cooler-A telemetry since an earlier Cooler-A anomaly in March 2014.
- There are no disturbing trends in any engineering parameter.
 - Design has considerable spectral redundancy and channels have a pair of detectors whose outputs are combined onboard allowing for correction if only one detector is degraded.
 - Approximately 200 of 2378 infrared channels are degraded, primarily due to radiation.
 - Symptoms: increase in Gaussian and non-Gaussian noise
 - These channels are degraded; however, they are still useful for climate studies where averages over many data samples are taken.
 - Uploaded gain change to correct degraded channels for non-Gaussian Noise. Usually, a degraded channel has had only one of the two detectors affected.
 - Corrected 106 Channels on January 21, 2012
 - Corrected 10 Channels on June 10, 2013
 - Corrected 91 Channels on March 23, 2015
 - Corrected 46 Channels on October 3, 2019
 - Additional channels can be corrected depending on science team request
 - Increased solar activity may increase degradation rate since the channels are susceptible to radiation.

AIRS is in Excellent Health.



AMSU Instrument Facts

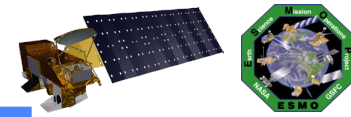


- 15-channel microwave sounder, also on NOAA satellites since 1998
- Microwave measurements at 23-90 GHz (0.3-1.3 cm)
- Spatial resolution: 40.5 km at nadir
- Swath width: 1690 km
- Global coverage every 1-2 days
- Heritage: Microwave Sounding Unit (MSU)
- Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems (NGAS)
- Responsible Center: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

Note: “AMSU” here is the same instrument as the “AMSU-A” mentioned on other slides in this package.



AMSU-A Instrument Status

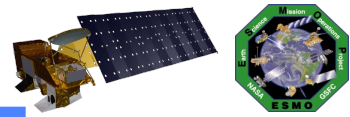


- All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected
- There are no disturbing trends in any engineering parameter
- Designed for 3 years (now well beyond design life)
- 9 of 15 Channels continue to perform well, and of those, 8 show no signs of degradation
- 5 of 15 Channels have degraded and are no longer used for science
 - 5/4/2002: Channel 7 has not met noise specifications since launch (suspect launch related damage) and has never been used
 - 3/5/2008: Channel 4 data removed from level 2 processing; Declared non-operational in November 2007
 - 4/13/2012: Channel 5 data removed from level 2 processing; Declared non-operational in April 2012
 - 9/24/2016: Channels 1 and 2 (AMSU-A2) suffered a power anomaly; efforts to restore power to AMSU-A2 were unsuccessful, and since the exact cause of the anomaly was unknown, the instrument manufacturer recommended not switching to the A-side to attempt recovery; on 11/29/2016 the Anomaly Recovery Team (ART) recommended no further commanding, and since the Anomaly Closeout Review at JPL on 1/31/2017, the Anomaly has been considered Closed
- 1 Channel (# 14) underwent an unexpected anomaly on 6/21/2018, but, just as unexpectedly, recovered on 6/19/2019.
- 1 Channel (# 6) is slowly degrading but has many years of useful performance remaining based on current degradation rate. The channel is considered problematic.
- The scanner and 9 channels appear capable of lasting several more years

AMSU-A is in Fair Health.



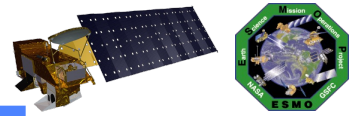
AMSR-E Instrument Facts



- *Instrument type:* Passive microwave radiometer, twelve channels, six frequencies, dual polarization (vertical and horizontal); offset parabolic reflector, 1.6 m in diameter and drum designed to rotate at 40 rpm; six feedhorns to cover six bands in the range 6.9–89 GHz with 0.3–1.1 K radiometric sensitivity.
- *Channels:* 12
- *Spectral Range:* 0.34–4.35 cm
- *Frequency Range:* 6.9–89.0 GHz
- *Swath Width:* 1445 km
- *Spatial Resolution:* 6 km × 4 km (89.0 GHz), 14 km × 8 km (36.5 GHz), 32 km × 18 km (23.8 GHz), 27 km × 16 km (18.7 GHz), 51 km × 29 km (10.65 GHz), 74 km × 43 km (6.925 GHz)
- *View:* Forward-looking conical scan
- *Incidence Angle:* 55°
- *Instrument Field of View (IFOV) at Nadir:* Ranges from 74 km × 43 km for 6.9 GHz to 6 km × 4 km for 89.0 GHz
- *Sampling Interval:* 10 km for 6–36 GHz channels
- *Calibration:* External cold load reflector and a warm load for calibration
- *Accuracy:* 1 K or better
- Global coverage every 1 to 2 days
- Heritage: SMMR (on Nimbus-7 and Seasat), SSM/I (on DMSP), AMSR (on ADEOS II)
- Prime Contractor: Mitsubishi Electric Company (MELCO)
- Responsible Center: Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)



AMSR-E Instrument Status

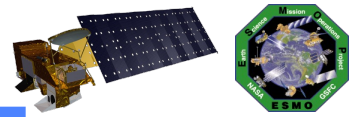


- In October 2011, AMSR-E was no longer able to maintain 40 rpm rotation and was spun down to 0 rpm.
- The cause of anomaly is likely to be a bearing and/or lubrication issue. The AMSR-E instrument far exceeded 3-year design life as the instrument performed nominally for 9+ years although signs of bearing/lubrication wear were obvious.
- To facilitate calibration with the AMSR2 instrument on Japan's Shizuku satellite, the instrument was spun back up to 2 rpm on December 4, 2012 after addressing the risk of potential AMSR-E momentum imbalance that could trip Aqua into safe-hold.
- Antenna was spun down from 2 rpm to 0 rpm due to stall indications observed in telemetry on December 4, 2015. Since AMSR-E spin-down was already planned for December 8, 2015, no recovery actions were conducted.
- Configured the instrument to Survival Mode on December 8, 2015, concluding AMSR-E Operations.

**AMSR-E was turned off on March 2, 2016.
No plans to turn AMSR-E back on.**



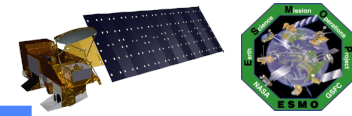
CERES Instrument Facts



- Quantity on Aqua: 2 (CERES-AFT and CERES-FORE)
- Operational On-Orbit: 2-Aqua, 2-Terra, 1-Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership (SNPP), 1-NOAA 20 (Formally known as the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS-1) satellite)
- Channels: 3 radiometers per instrument
- Spectral Range: One channel each measuring total radiance (0.3 to >100 μm), shortwave radiance (0.3-5 μm), and the radiance in the atmospheric window at 8-12 μm
- Spatial Resolution: 20 km at nadir
- Swath width: Limb to limb of the Earth view
- Field of View: $\pm 78^\circ$ cross-track, 360° azimuth
- Instrument IFOV: 14 mrad
- Global coverage Daily
- Heritage: Earth Radiation Budget Satellite (ERBE)
- Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems (NGAS)
- Responsible Center: NASA Langley Research Center



CERES Instrument Status



CERES-AFT (FM-3)

- All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
- There are no disturbing trends in any engineering parameter.
 - Bi-axial Mode – Nominal, when used. Two-orbit test conducted 1/15/2023.
 - Became primary Bi-axial instrument on 3/22/2023
 - Cross-Track Mode – Nominal

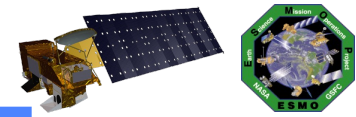
CERES-FORE (FM-4)

- All voltages, currents, and temperatures are as expected.
- There are no disturbing trends in any engineering parameter.
 - Bi-axial Mode – Nominal, when used
 - CERES FM-4 sensor stopped collecting valid Shortwave channel radiometric measurements on March 30, 2005
 - Failure of the Shortwave channel on one CERES did not prevent the accomplishment of any of the mission's scientific objectives
 - Successful test of Biaxial Mode conducted March 18, 2019.
 - Cross-Track Mode – Nominal

**CERES-AFT is in Excellent Health.
CERES-FORE is in Good Health.**



HSB Instrument Facts

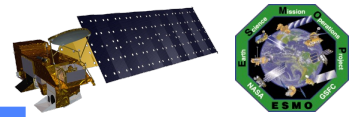


- Heritage: AMSU-B
- Instrument Type: Microwave radiometer
- Aperture: 18.8 cm
- Channels: 4
- Spectral Range: 150–190 GHz
- Swath Width: 1650 km
- Coverage: Global every 1 to 2 days
- Spatial Resolution: 13.5 km at nadir
- FOV: $\pm 49.5^\circ$ cross-track from nadir
- Instrument IFOV: 1.1° (13.5 km at nadir)
- Pointing Accuracy: 0.1°
- Scan Period: 2.667 s
- Scan Sampling: $90 \times 1.1^\circ$, in 1.71 s
- Sensitivity: 0.3–0.68 K, depending on spectral region
- Prime Contractor: Astrium (formerly Matra Marconi Space, United Kingdom)
- Provider: Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE, the Brazilian Institute for Space Research)

HSB has been non-operational since February 2003 due to an apparent electrical component failure in the scan drive system.



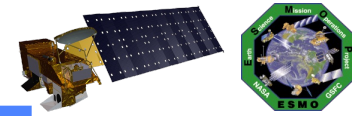
Data Latency



- EOS Data and Operations System (EDOS): Latency refers to the amount of time between the start time of the observation and the time that EOS Data and Operations System (EDOS) Level 0 products are delivered to the data processing facilities (DAAC, SIPS, MODAPS, etc.). Latency for the Aqua mission is generally between 30 minutes and two hours. NOTE: In early 2021, NOAA requested that they no longer receive Rate Buffered Data (RBD) files from EDOS; as a result, EDOS stopped sending the files to NOAA on 3/9/2021.
- Land and Atmosphere Near-real-time Capability for EOS (LANCE) latency: Average time based on the following calculation: from the mid-time of each granule to the time that Level 1, 2, and 3 products are available at the ftp website. *Note:* Each instrument granule has a specific duration, e.g., MODIS granule period is 5 minutes. For the period [August 6, 2023 – September 2, 2023](#), the average latency was **85** minutes for AIRS and **103** minutes for MODIS.



Data Access

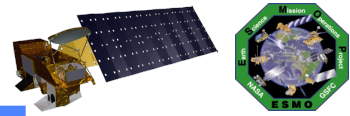


- Realtime Direct Broadcast to over **168** stations world-wide
- Processed data are available at the following centers*:
 - The Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center for the AIRS and AMSU data (disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/AIRS)
 - The National Snow and Ice Data Center for AMSR-E data and MODIS snow and ice data (nsidc.org/data/amsre and nsidc.org/data/modis).
 - The Langley Research Center (LaRC) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) for CERES data (eosweb.larc.nasa.gov)
 - The Land Processes DAAC for MODIS land data (lpdaac.usgs.gov)
 - The Level 1 and Atmosphere Archive and **Distribution** System for MODIS atmosphere data (ladsweb.nascom.nasa.gov)
 - The Ocean Biology Processing Group site for MODIS ocean color data (oceancolor.gsfc.nasa.gov)
 - The Physical Oceanography DAAC for MODIS sea surface temperatures (<http://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov/datasetlist?search=AQUA>)
 - The Land and Atmosphere Near real-time Capability for EOS (LANCE) (<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/data/near-real-time-data/about-lance>)

* funded under the ESDIS Project



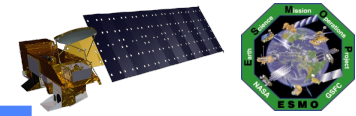
Acronym List, p. 1



AIRS	Atmospheric Infrared Sounder
AMSR-E	Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer for EOS
AMSU	Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit
AMTS	Advanced Moisture and Temperature Sounder
ARM	Array Regulator Module
AVHRR	Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer
CERES	Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System
CSSA	Coarse Sun Sensor Assembly
CZCS	Coastal Zone Color Scanner
C&DH	Command & Data Handling
C&T	Command & Telemetry
CTC	Command and Telemetry Controller
DAAC	Distributed Active Archive Center
Delta-i	Inclination Maneuver
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
DTM	Dual Thruster Module
EDOS	EOS Data and Operations System
EOS	Earth Observing System
ERBE	Earth Radiation Budget Experiment
ESA	Earth Sensor Assembly
ESDIS	Earth Science Data and Information System
ESMO	Earth Science Mission Operation
FM	Flight Model
FMU	Formatter Multiplexer Unit
FOV	Field of View
GN&C	Guidance, Navigation & Control
GNCC	Guidance, Navigation and Control Controller
HIRS	High Resolution Infrared Sounder
HSB	Humidity Sounder for Brazil
IFOV	Instrument Field of View
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais
IR	Infrared
ISC	Instrument Support Controller
JAXA	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency



Acronym List, p. 2



JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
LANCE	Land and Atmosphere Near-real-time Capability for EOS
LOS	Loss of signal
MELCO	Mitsubishi Electric Company
MODAPS	MODIS Adaptive Processing System
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MSU	Microwave Sounding Unit
MTA	Magnetic Torque Assembly
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGAS	Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ODE	Orientation Drive Electronics
PC	Power Controller
RBD	Rate Buffered Data
rpm	revolutions per minute
RWA	Reaction Wheel Assembly
SA	Solar array
SADA	Solar Array Drive Assembly
SBRS	Santa Barbara Remote Sensing
S/C	Spacecraft
SeaWiFS	Sea-viewing Wide-Field-of-View Sensor
SIPS	Science Investigator-led Processing System
SMMR	Scanning Multichannel Microwave Radiometer
SNPP	Suomi National Polar-Orbiting Partnership
SOH	State of Health
SRCA	Spectroradiometric Calibration Assembly
SSMI	Special Sensor Microwave Imager
SSR	Solid State Recorder
STA	Star Tracker Assembly
TM	Thematic Mapper
TAM	Three-Axis Magnetometer
USO	Ultra Stable Oscillators
VDE	Valve Drive Electronics
WDE	Wheel Drive Electronics