#4 – Active Particulate Sensors

Agency information, etc.

TRMM, CALIPSO, and CloudSat are NASA missions; TRMM is joint with JAXA, CALIPSO is joint with CNES, and CloudSat is joint with the Canadian Space Agency. Note that TRMM was "boosted" from 350km to 403km in 2001; instrument resolution changed as a result.

Additionally, much of the TRMM instruments' data is used in conjunction with each other to address particular questions or issues. See second page for definition of most of the acronyms used in these tables.

Mission orbital parameters

Mission	Purpose	Precession rate	Orbit radius	ascending node time	Inclination	Repeat time
TRMM	measure tropical & subtropical rainfall	~46 days	403km	changes every orbit	35 degrees to equator	16 orbits/day
CALIPSO	actively measure aerosols & clouds	sun-synchronous	705km	equator at 13:30	98.2 degrees	14.55 orbits/day
CloudSat	measure altitude & properties of clouds	sun-synchronous	705km	equator at 13:30	98.2 degrees	14.55 orbits/day

TRMM instruments

Inst. Name	Purpose	Wavelength range	# of Channels	Channel center line	Spectral resolution	Horizontal swath	Horizontal resolution	Vertical resolution	Launch & end dates
PR	scans 3D storm structure maps	N/A	1	13.8 GHz	N/A	247km	5km	250m	Nov 27 1997 3 year lifetime
TMI	Rainfall rates over oceans; associated latent heating	N/A	9	10.7, 19.4, 22.2, 37, 85.5 GHz*	N/A	760km	5-45km	4km	
VIRS	Measure terrestrial radiation (from clouds or surface) Estimate precipitation	N/A	5	Vis: 0.63μm SWIR: 1.6, 3.75μm TIR: 10.8, 12μm	N/A	833km	2.4km	N/A	
CERES	Radiative energy budget Role of clouds on earth's energy balance	0.3-5μm 8-12μm 0.3-200μm	3	? 10μm? ?	N/A	full earth	25km	N/A	
LIS	detect distribution & variability of total lightning occurrences	1nm	1	777.4nm	N/A	600km	5km	N/A	

^{*} all channels but 22.2GHz have dual polarization for a total of 9 channels on the TMI instrument

CloudSat instrument

Instr. Name	purpose	Wavelength range	# of Channels	Channel center line	Spectral resolution	Horizontal swath	Horizontal resolution	Vertical resolution	Launch & end dates
CPR	cloud profile info, liquid/ice water content profiles, precip	N/A	1	94GHz	N/A	1.1km	1.4-1.7km	500m	Apr 28 2006 2-3 year lifetime

CALIPSO instruments

Instr. Name	purpose	Wavelength range	# of Channels	Channel center line	Spectral resolution		Horizontal resolution	Vertical resolution	Launch & end dates
	Lidar instrument giving cloud profile info, cirrus optical depth, aerosol profiles	N/A	3	532 (2)*, 1064 nm	N/A	130 mrad (90m)	333m	30-60m	Apr 28 2006 3 year lifetime
IIR	cirrus cloud optical properties	N/A	3	8.65, 10.6, 12.0µm	0.9, 0.6, 1.0 μm	64km	1km	N/A	
WFC	measure radiance/reflectance	620-670 nm	1	645 nm	50nm	61km	125m-1km	N/A	

^{*} there are two 532nm channels on CALIOP to measure two orthogonal polarization components at that wavelength

Acronyms

TRMM: Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission

PR – Precipitation Radar

TMI – TRMM Microwave Imager VIRS – Visible and InfraRed Scanner

CERES – Cloud and Earth Radiant Energy Sensor

LIS – Lightning Imaging Sensor

CALIPSO: Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observation

CALIOP - Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization

IIR – Imaging Infrared Radiometer

WFC – Wide Field Camera CPR – Cloud Profiling Radar

Useful web sites

CloudSat:

TRMM: http://disc.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/TRMM/index.shtml

http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/

http://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/TRMM/about/mechanism/main_e.htm

http://lba.cptec.inpe.br/lba/eng/trmm/doctrmmi.html

CALIPSO: http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/calipso/spacecraft/index.html

http://www-calipso.larc.nasa.gov/about/

http://smsc.cnes.fr/CALIPSO/GP_satellite.htm

CloudSat: http://cloudsat.atmos.colostate.edu/overview

http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/cloudsat/spacecraft/index.html

Disclaimer

Many of the available mission web sites (even across NASA web pages), especially those for TRMM, have conflicting numbers for horizontal resolution, channel center values, etc. Thus some of the listed parameters may be different than what a particular web page lists for an instrument. For TRMM, at least, this is likely due in part to the "TRMM boost"; measurement parameters such as horizontal resolution would inevitably change between the 350km and 403km orbits.