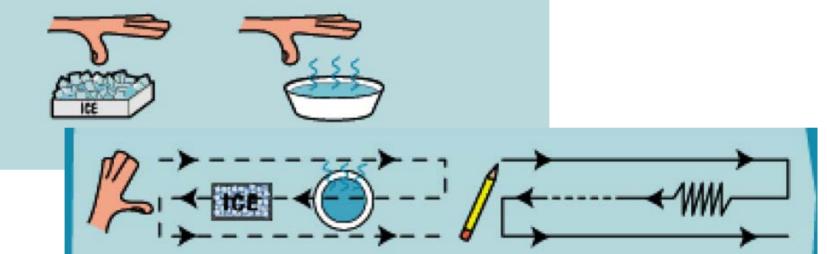


http://www.nasa.gov/pdf/112194main_weather_satellite_booklet.pdf

Let's say your homework is to think about how to observe the clouds over North America, both day and night....

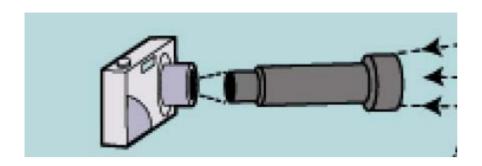
Move your hand over the ice, then over the hot water. Do you feel the difference?



The cold area could be the North Pole or a cloud.

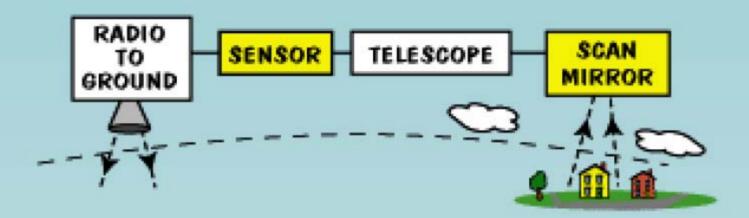
The hot area could be a desert.

Instead of a hand in orbit, satellite builders use a little sensor chip, which changes an electrical current, depending on whether it senses hot or cold.

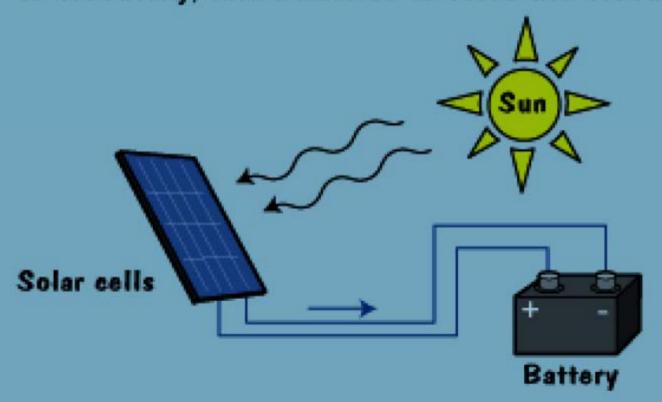


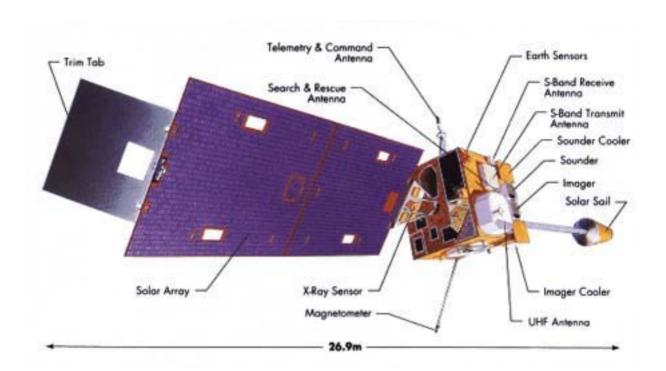


Communication! We need a transmitter to send information from the satellite to the satellite operations control center on Earth. And we need an antenna on the satellite so it can receive instructions from the command center.

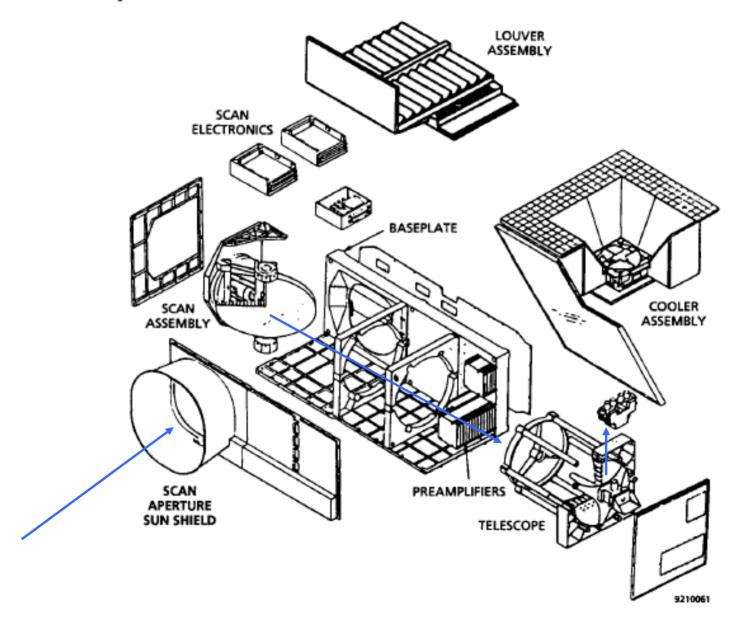


We will also need a way to make and store electricity for the camera, scan mirror, transmitter, and a computer to control everything. We can use solar cells to convert sunlight to electricity, and batteries to store the electricity.

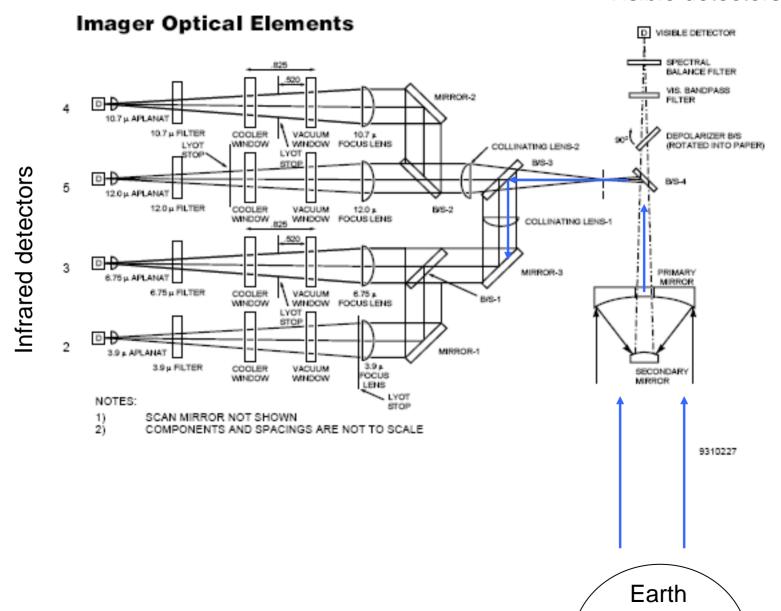




Expanded View of Sensor Module

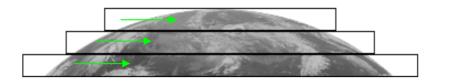


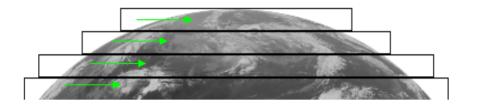
Visible detectors

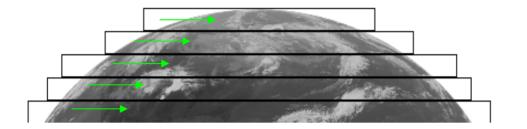


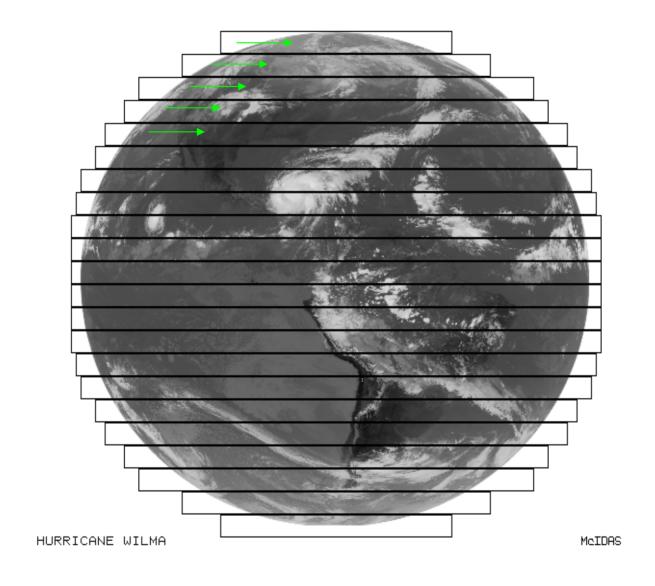


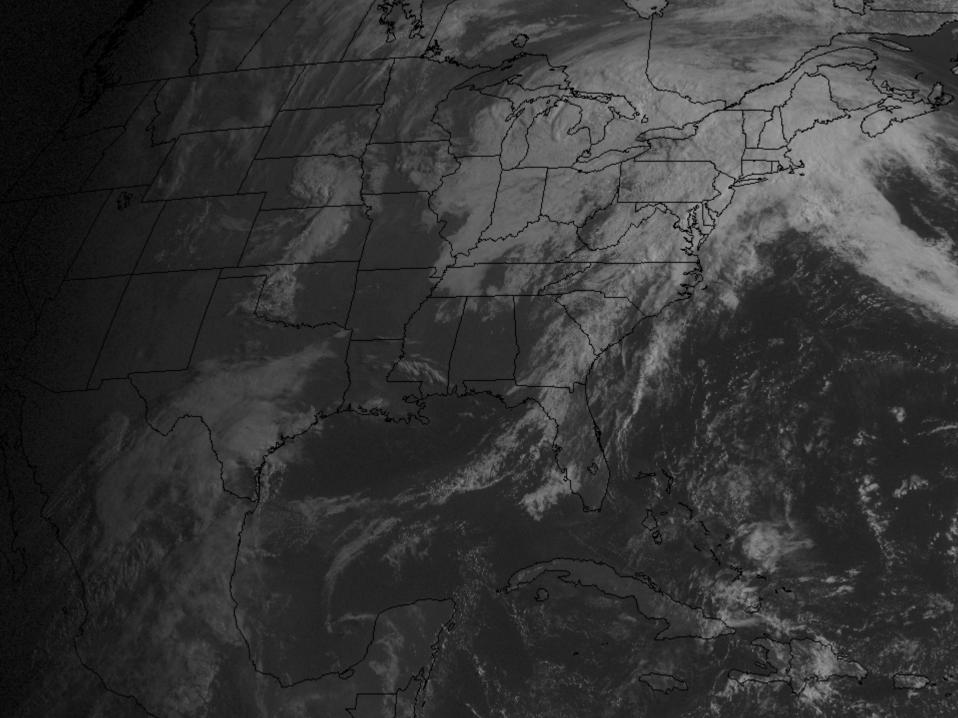


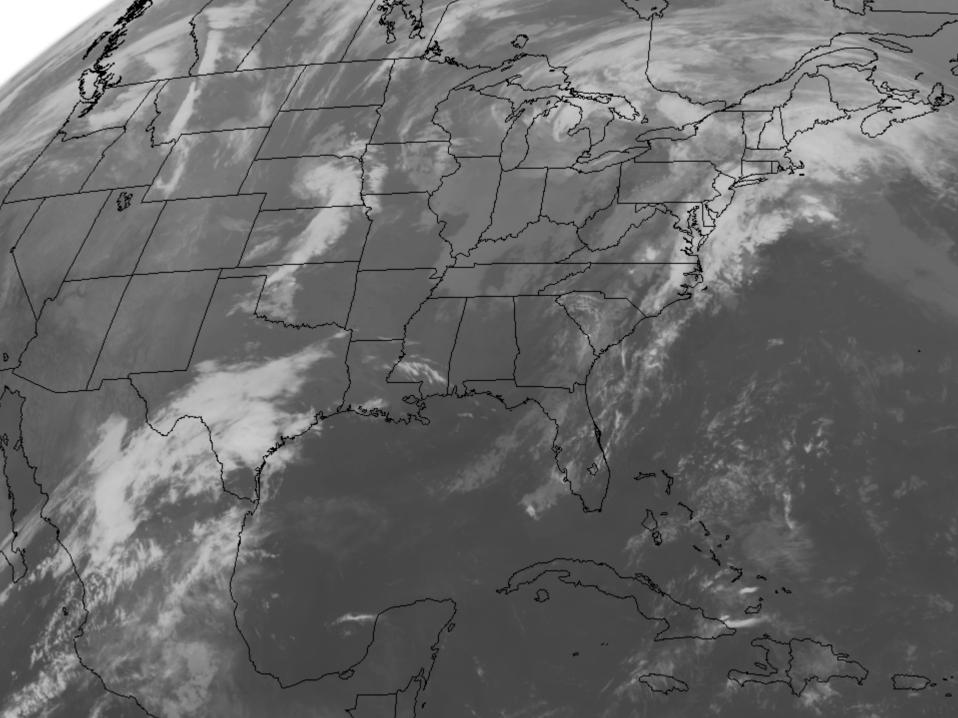


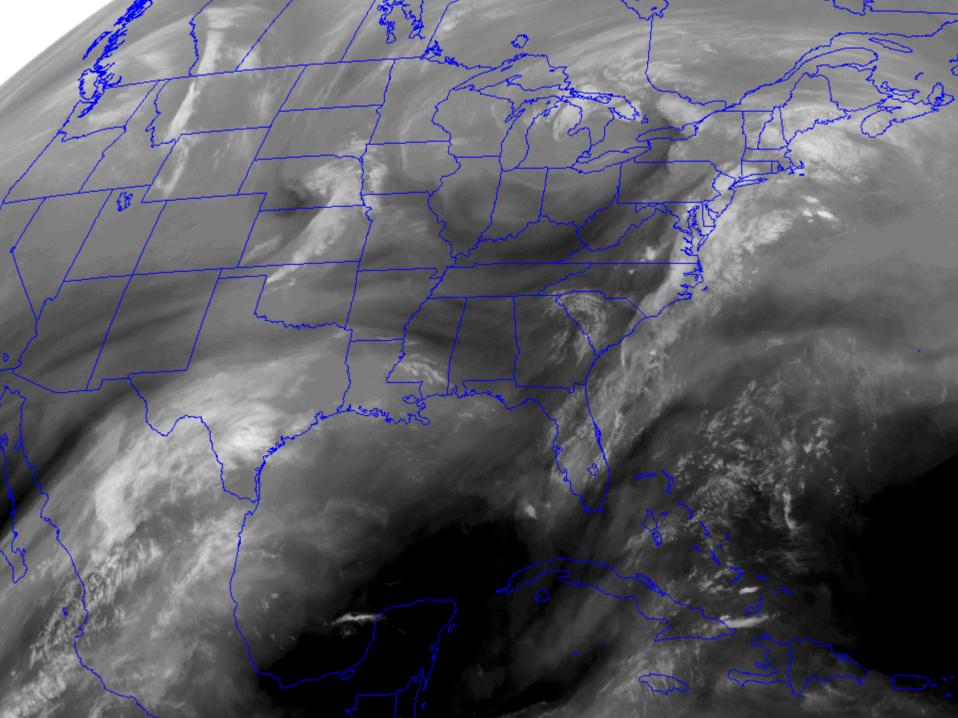




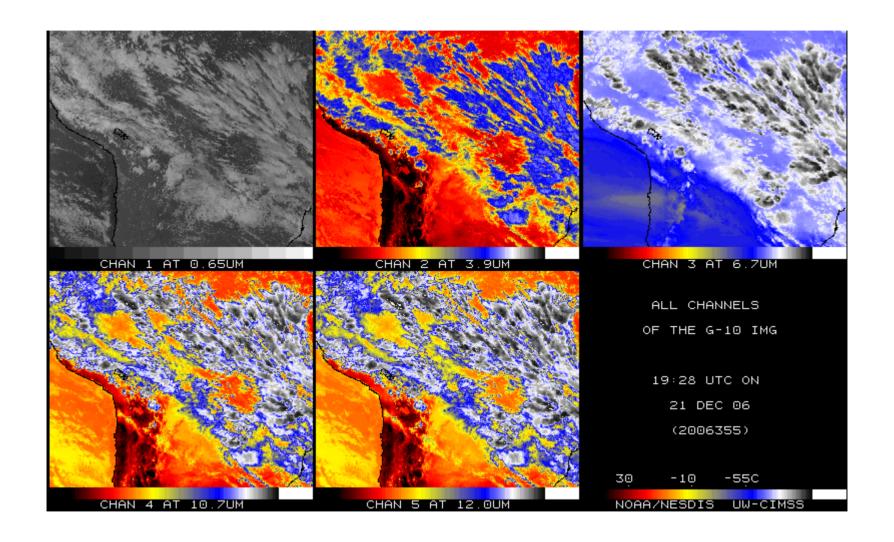




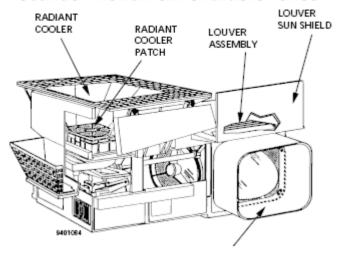




GOES-10 Imager – Multi-band example

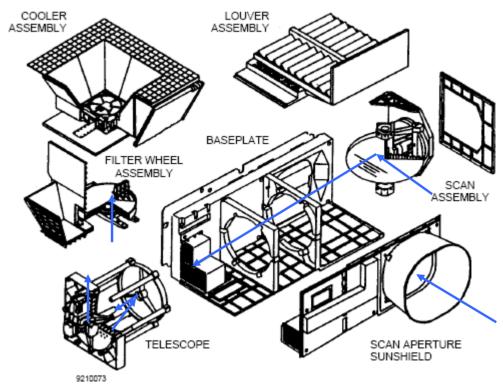


Sounder Instrument Characteristics

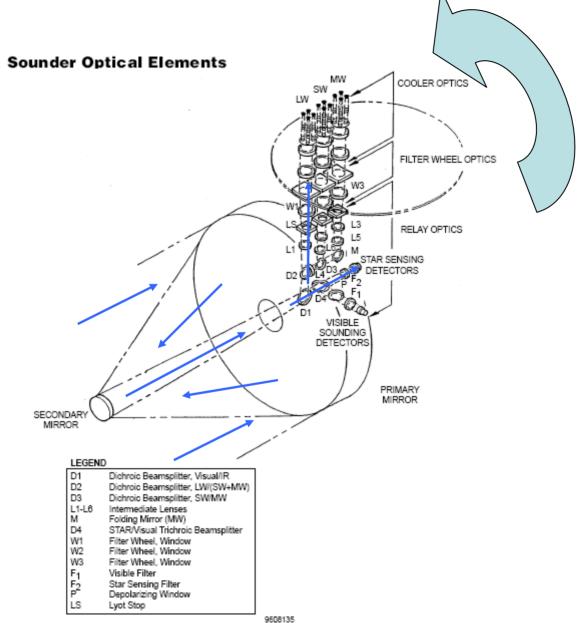


GOES Sounder

Expanded View of Sensor Module

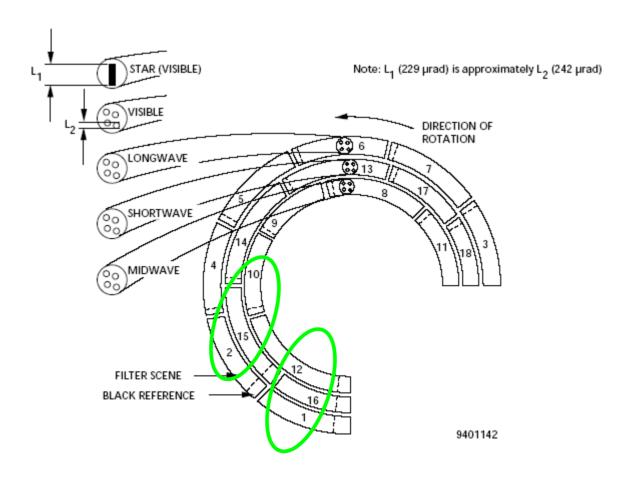


http://goes.gsfc.nasa.gov/text/goes.databook.html

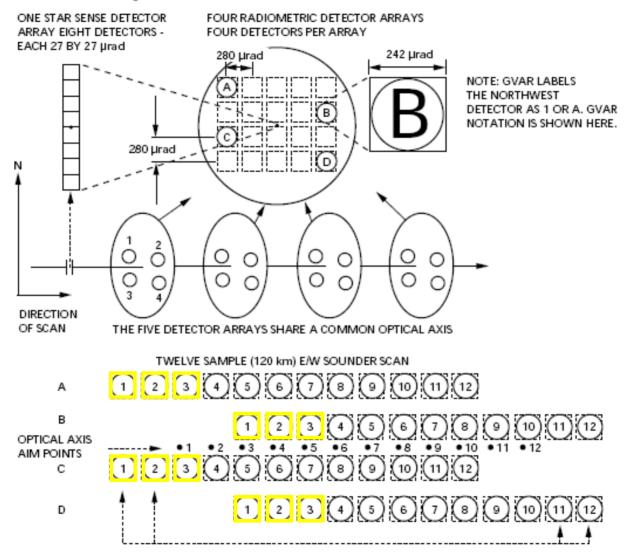


Filter Wheel

Continuously spinning filter wheel



Detector Separation and Scan Pattern



GOES Sounder Image

