JPL Missions To Enable Ocean Science

TOPEX/Poseidon & Jason-1 provide global views of El Niño/La Niña Pacific Decadal Oscillation, and sea level rise.

SeaWinds increases prediction time for hazardous weather events over oceans by 6-12 hours.

OSTM/Jason-2 will discriminate mesoscale ocean features.

Aquarius will improve climate models.

SeaSAT (1978)

TOPEX / Poseidon (1992-Present)

NSCAT (1996)

QuikSCAT (1999-Present)

Topex / Poseidon and Jason-1 Tandem (2002-Present)


Ocean Surface Topography Mission (2008)

Aquarius (2010)

Ocean Vector Winds Mission (TBD)

SWOT (Proposed)

JPL Missions To Enable Solid Earth and Hydrology Science

SIR series demonstrated the most advanced radar technology ever flown

ASTER Provides critical data for hazard assessment

SRTM data were used to create the most accurate and highest resolution global topographic map

GRACE has improved our estimates of Earth's gravity by a factor of 50-100X

SMAP would improve estimates of the hydrologic cycle

DESDynI would improve our understanding of earthquakes and volcanoes

SeaSAT (1978)
SIR-A (1981)
SIR-B (1984)
SIR-C (1994)
ASTER (1999-Present)
SRTM (2000)
GRACE/FO (2002/TBD)
SMAP (2014)
DESDynI (TBD)