

USGS/NASA EO-1 Extended Mission

This satellite image, centered on the Big Bend National Park in southwestern Texas, was acquired on January 25, 2002 by the Advanced Land Imager (ALI) instrument onboard NASA's Earth Observing-1 (EO-1).

This scene is the first EO-1 satellite image directly downlinked to the USGS EROS Data Center and successfully processed through the newly installed Data Processing System and ALI Level 1 system.

The NASA New Millennium Program's EO-1, launched on November 21, 2000, was designed as a one-year mission to flight-validate a variety of new technologies aimed at lowering the cost and increasing the performance of future Earth science missions. Part of the EO-1 technology validation effort is applicable to the future Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM).

The superior performance of the satellite and instruments, and exceptional interest and value in the unique satellite imagery has led NASA and the USGS to enter a joint partnership for an extended operational mission.

EO-1's imaging technologies include Hyperion, the world's only hyperspectral satellite sensor with 220-bands at 30-meter spatial resolution; and the ALI, a lightweight, high performance, multi-spectral sensor (LDCM prototype) at 30-meter (multi-spectral bands) spatial resolution and a 10-meter panchromatic band. NASA and USGS scientists believe that the datasets will prove valuable to global land cover studies, ecosystem monitoring, mineral and petroleum prospecting, and agricultural crop assessment, among other potential applications.

Image data products are now distributed by USGS EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota to a broad customer constituency including scientific and academic users, U.S. Government agencies, and the commercial remote sensing / GIS industry. Additional information can be found at: <http://eo1.usgs.gov/>

