

This small Canadian satellite monitors ozone in the stratosphere and helps scientists improve their understanding of ozone depletion, with a special emphasis on the changes occurring over Canada and in the Arctic.

2003 LAUNCH

The satellite was launched on August 12, 2003.

74° **INCLINATION** 

In order to collect data over a large part of the Canadian Arctic, SCISAT orbits the Earth at an angle of 74° in relation to the equator.

**INSTRUMENTS** 

Equipped with two optical instruments, SCISAT measures the distribution of gas species in the Earth's atmosphere.

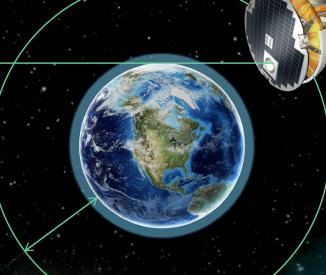
6316 **SOLAR OCCULTATIONS** 

## PER YEAR ON **AVERAGE**

SCISAT experiences many sunrises and sunsets in a day. At those times, it takes various measurements using the sun's rays passing through the Earth's atmosphere. This technique is called solar occultation

650 km **ALTITUDE** 

SCISAT orbits at an altitude of 650 km.



## **ORBITS PER DAY**

SCISAT completes an orbit every 95 minutes or so, meaning that it circles the Earth about 15 times per day. **PUBLICATIONS PER YEAR** 

SCISAT data is found on average in 34 scientific journal articles per year.

**INSTITUTIONS** 

About 450 institutions worldwide have been involved in publications related to SCISAT.

TRACE GASES

SCISAT measures more gases than any other space-based instrument in the world.