1
00:00:12,070 --> 00:00:10,070
i'm michael studinger and i'm the

2
00:00:16,870 --> 00:00:12,080
project scientist for operation

3
00:00:21,910 --> 00:00:19,429
in the particular upcoming campaign we

4
00:00:24,710 --> 00:00:21,920
will focus on measuring ice surface

5
00:00:26,790 --> 00:00:24,720
elevations over antarctica with a laser

6
00:00:29,429 --> 00:00:26,800
scanner that we have mounted on the dc-8

7
00:00:30,390 --> 00:00:29,439
aircraft and we will also look into

8
00:00:32,790 --> 00:00:30,400
measuring

9
00:00:34,870 --> 00:00:32,800
the surface elevation and surface

10
00:00:36,870 --> 00:00:34,880
characteristics of the sea ice that

11
00:00:38,389 --> 00:00:36,880
surrounds antarctica and the southern

12
00:00:40,229 --> 00:00:38,399
ocean

13
00:00:42,150 --> 00:00:40,239

since we have this opportunity with a

14
00:00:44,229 --> 00:00:42,160
big aircraft that can carry many

15
00:00:47,110 --> 00:00:44,239
different instruments we not only

16
00:00:49,270 --> 00:00:47,120
measure the ice surface elevation but we

17
00:00:51,190 --> 00:00:49,280
have also ice penetrating radar

18
00:00:53,430 --> 00:00:51,200
instruments on the aircraft that allow

19
00:00:55,110 --> 00:00:53,440
us to actually look through the ice find

20
00:00:57,110 --> 00:00:55,120
out how thick the ice is over the

21
00:00:58,950 --> 00:00:57,120
interior of antarctica

22
00:01:02,069 --> 00:00:58,960
this is something we need to know in

23
00:01:04,229 --> 00:01:02,079
great detail in order to develop better

24
00:01:06,630 --> 00:01:04,239
ice sheet models that will allow us to

25
00:01:12,149 --> 00:01:06,640
characterize how much sea level will

26
00:01:16,710 --> 00:01:14,149
about the time we started flying in

27
00:01:19,109 --> 00:01:16,720
antarctica last year in october i sat

28
00:01:21,350 --> 00:01:19,119
stopped collecting data

29
00:01:24,710 --> 00:01:21,360
the follow-up mission icesat-2 will be

30
00:01:26,950 --> 00:01:24,720
launched in 2015

31
00:01:30,070 --> 00:01:26,960
in order to fill this gap nasa has a

32
00:01:32,789 --> 00:01:30,080
launch operation icebridge

33
00:01:34,469 --> 00:01:32,799
we are looking back through 10 years of

34
00:01:36,469 --> 00:01:34,479
weather history to come up with a

35
00:01:39,030 --> 00:01:36,479
certain estimate of how many flights

36
00:01:41,190 --> 00:01:39,040
depending on the availability of crew

37
00:01:43,590 --> 00:01:41,200
and other things we can possibly

38
00:01:46,950 --> 00:01:43,600

accomplish in a certain time window and