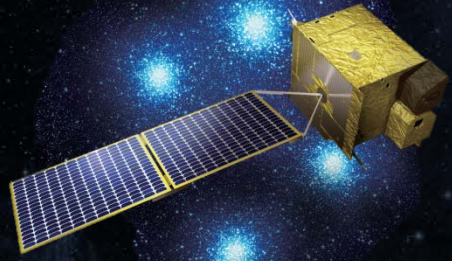


Committee on Earth Observation Satellites AC-VC-13, June 28<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>, 2017

# Status of Geostationary Environmental Monitoring Spectrometer,



Jongmin Yoon<sup>1</sup>, Ara Cho<sup>1</sup>, Jhoon Kim<sup>2,3</sup>

Xiong Liu<sup>3</sup>, Kelly Chance<sup>3</sup>, Jay Al-Saadi<sup>4</sup>, Ben Veihelmann<sup>5</sup>

and GEMS Science Team

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Environmental Research, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Yonsei University, Korea

<sup>3</sup>Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA

<sup>4</sup>NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA

<sup>5</sup>ESA, ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands

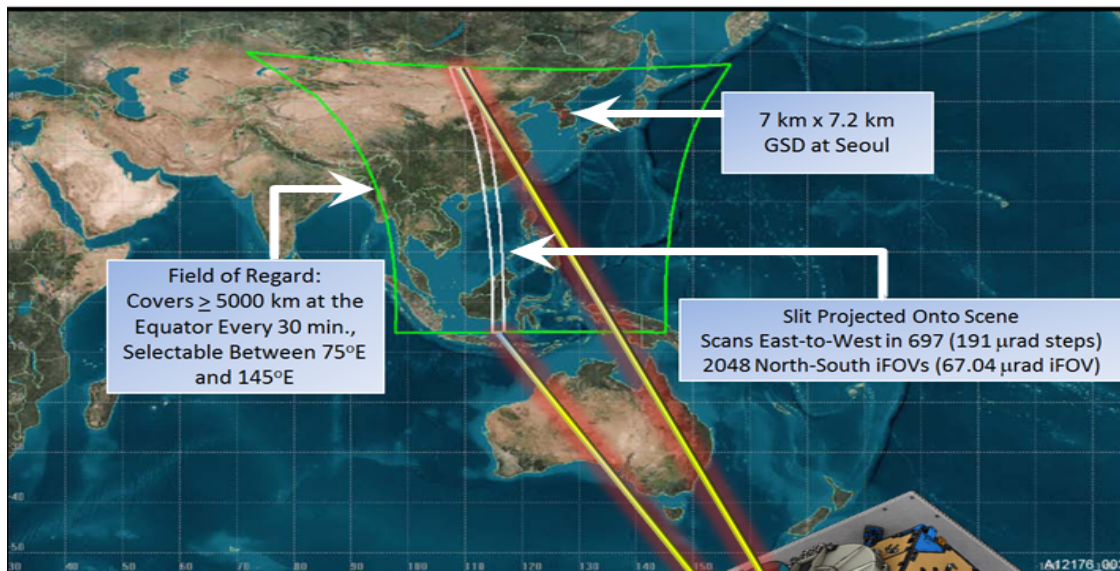


# GEMS Measurement principle



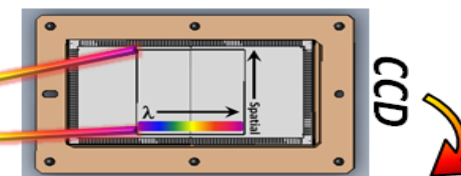
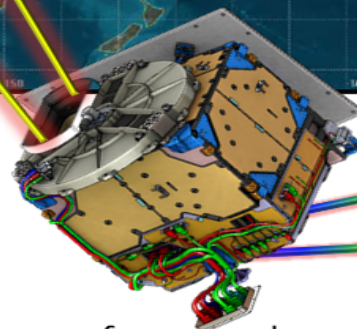
National Institute of  
Environmental Research

## GEMS Measurement Concept

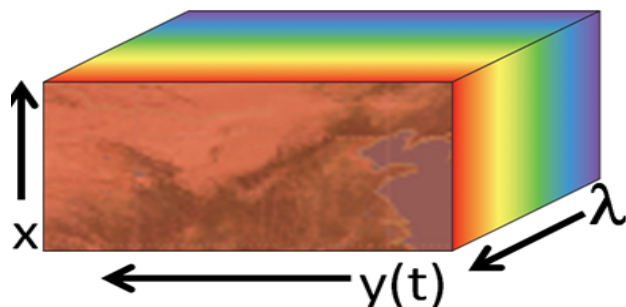


The GEMS system employs a 1032 x 2048 pixel CCD detector that operates from 300 -500 nm, which at a minimum, enables NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, HCHO, O<sub>3</sub>, and aerosol retrieval. The telescope projects the slit field of view onto the Earth, and the full field of regard is achieved via a 2-axis onboard scan mirror.

**GEMS**



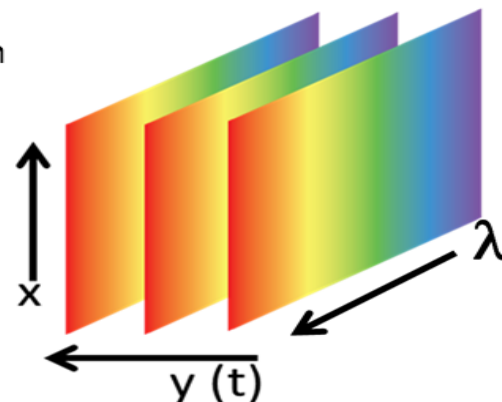
Ground processing spatially bins and geo-locates each co-added image.



Images from each scan mirror position are co-added on-board...



...Co-added images are then transmitted to ground.



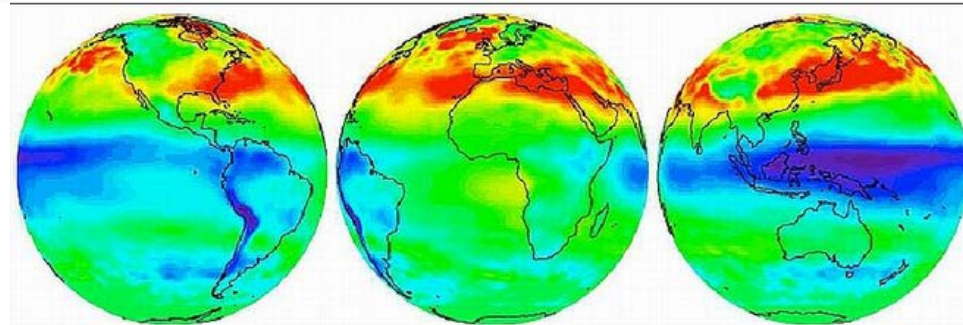
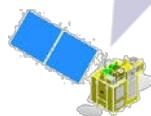
# International collaboration

## Constellation of GEO Mission for synergistic products

TEMPO  
(America)



UV-Vis-NIR  
305-500, 750-775 nm

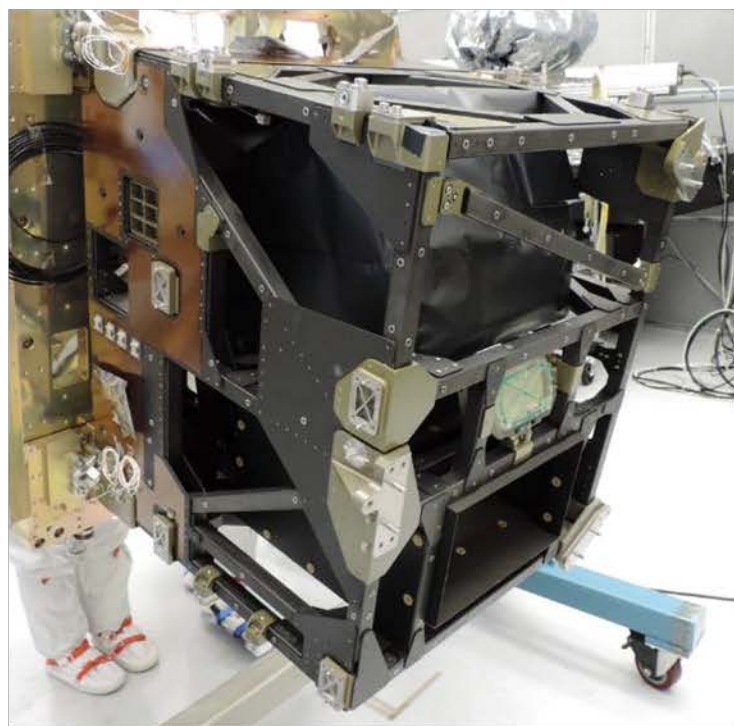


### Constellation synergy

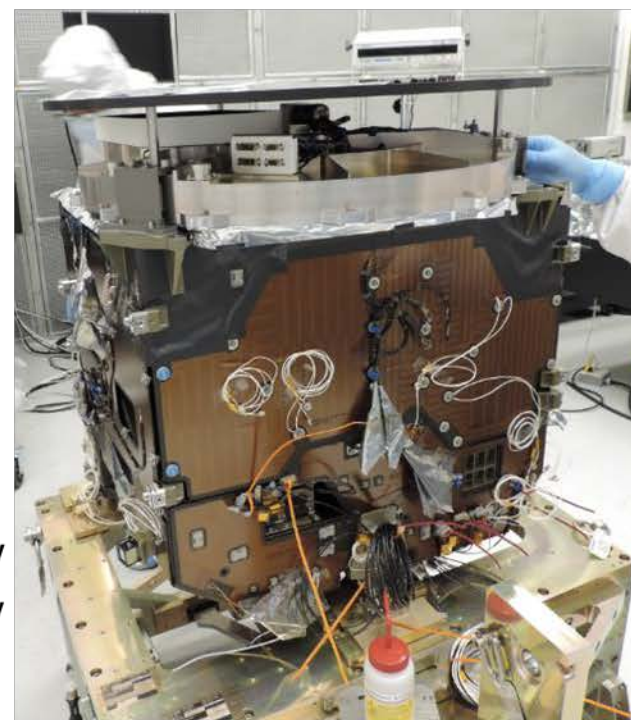
- Improving spatial and temporal coverage to monitor globalized pollutants & SLCF
- Sharing basic requirements on data products and instrument to maintain data quality
- Consolidating socio-economic benefit analysis
- Supporting QA and CAL/VAL

# GEMS Instrument

- Step-and-stare UV-Vis imaging spectrometer scanning at least 8/day in 30 min
- Daily solar and dark calibration
- Images coadded at each position + mirror move back < 30 minutes
- Diffusers for on-orbit solar calibration and onboard LED light source
- Redundant electronics for 10-year lifetime
- ✓ Preflight tests ongoing, to be delivered in September, 2017



←  
*Pre-thermal  
panel*



→  
*Thermal panel  
and  
CMA Installation*



- **Schedule**

- L1-2 Progress Evaluation & Review, June 2017; Grant renewed until 2020
- PSR, August/September, 2017
- Delivery September, 2017
- AIT, 2017-2019
- Launch, March 2019

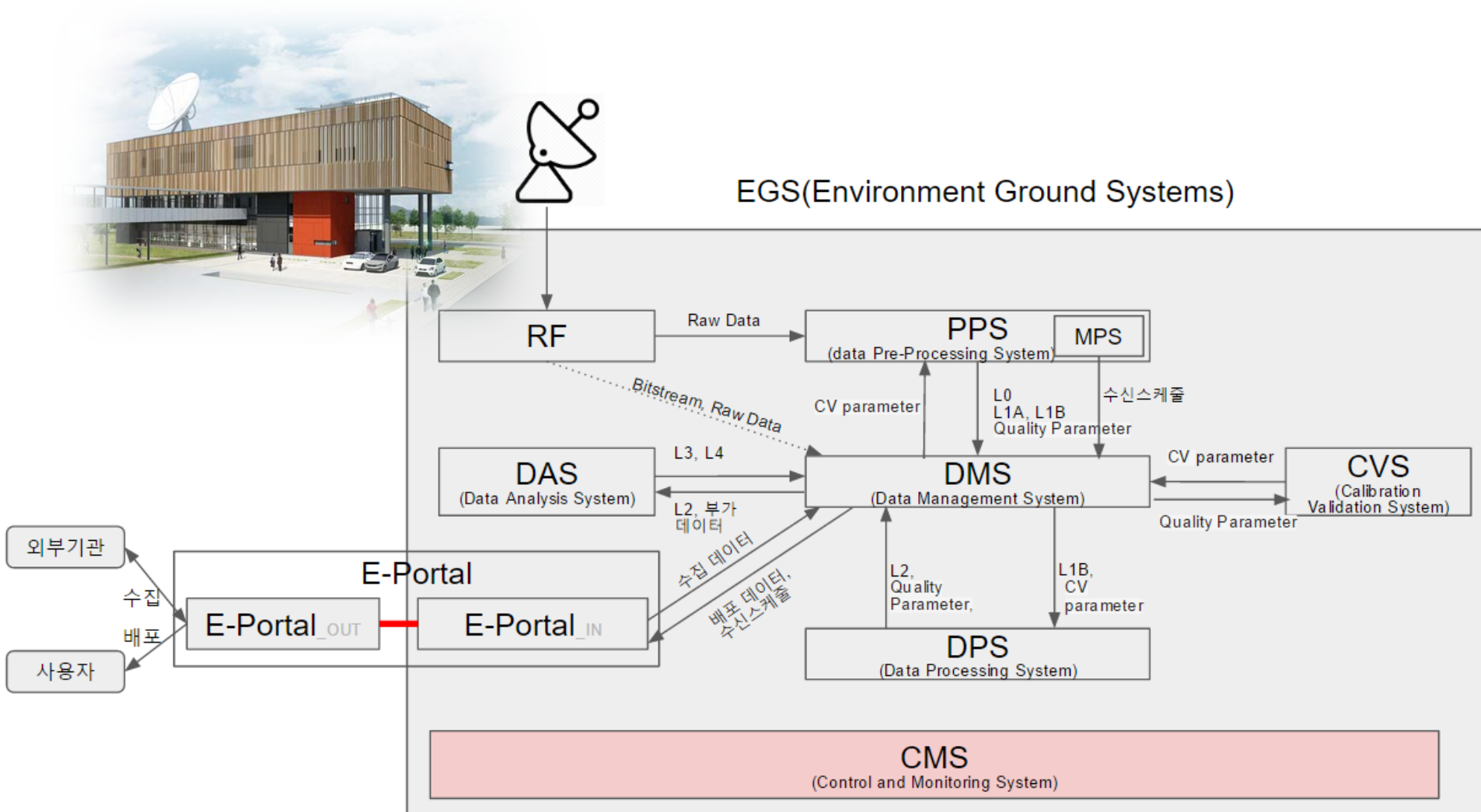
- **AIT schedules at KARI**

- Bus I&T: ~ November 2017
- Payload I&T : Dec. 2017 – Feb. 2018
- Antenna I&T : Mar – Apr. 2018
- Thermal Vac test : May – Jul 2018
- SA I&T : Jul – Aug 2018
- Dynamic Test : Aug – Oct 2018
- EMC Test : Nov 2018
- Final Preparation : Dec 2018
- Launch Campaign : Feb – Mar 2019



- Under development by BATC & KARI
- Dark correction
  - fitting by temperature changes added
- Smear correction :
  - ratio of frame transfer time to integration time, with previous frame effects considered
- Straylight correction :
  - matrix, Richardson-Lucy deconvolution,
- Spectral correction :
  - Reference solar spectrum convolved with GEMS bandpass functions, polynomial equation
- Onboard LED calibration :
  - for linearity, gain and PRNU(TBD)
- Polarization correction :
  - VLIDORT, Linear polarization sensitivity tests

# GEMS ground station



■ Building to be completed by Dec. 2017

■ Receiving and processing system to be installed from Mar. 2018

# GEMS Products (16)

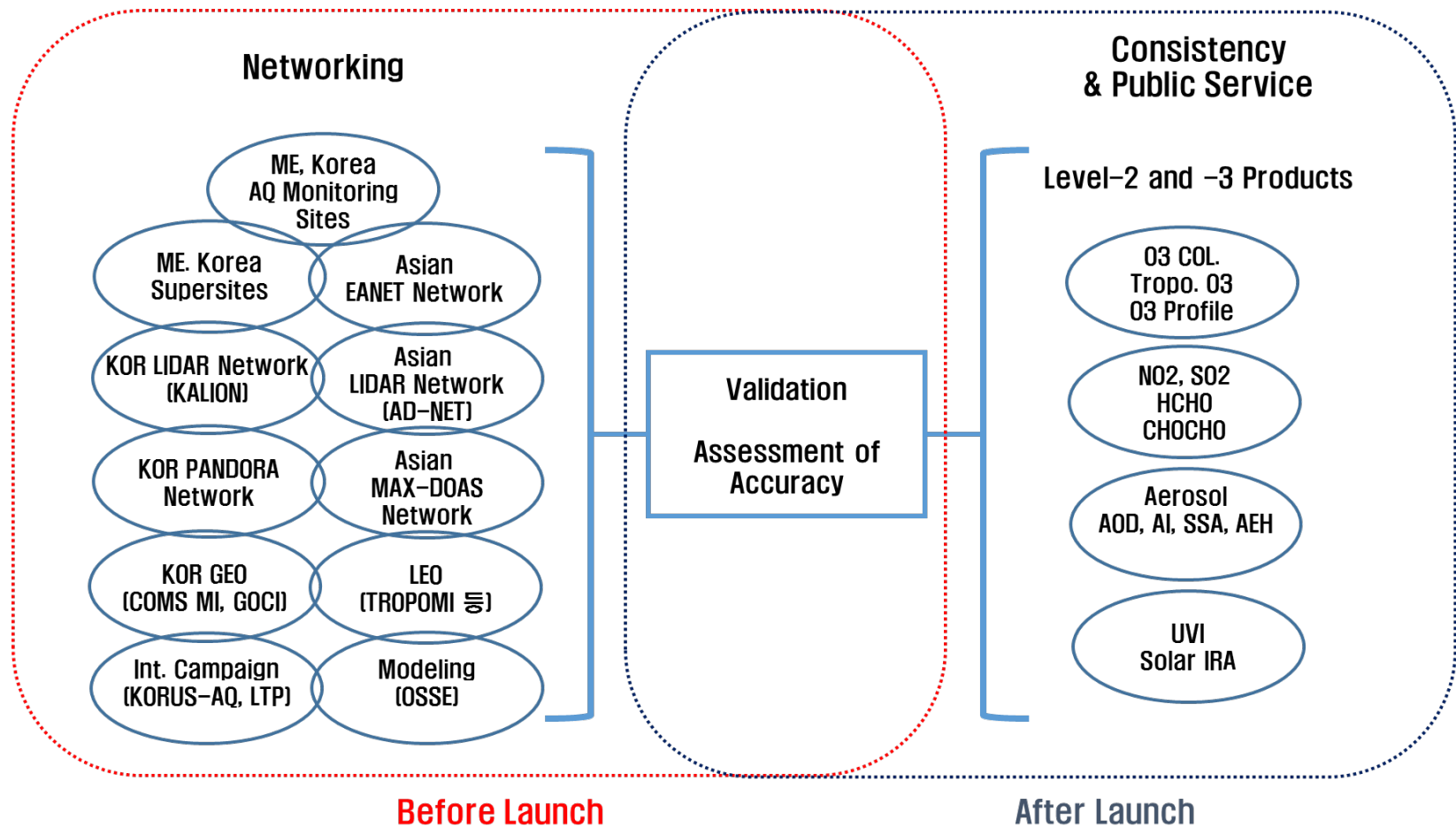


Product	Importance	Min (cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Max (cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Nominal (cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Accuracy	Window(nm)	Spat Resol (km <sup>2</sup> )@Sel	SZA (deg)	Algorithm
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	O <sub>3</sub> precursor	3x10 <sup>13</sup>	1x10 <sup>17</sup>	1x10 <sup>14</sup>	1x10 <sup>15</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	425-450	7 x 8 x 2 pixels	< 70	BOAS DOAS
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Aerosol precursor Volcano	6x10 <sup>8</sup>	1x10 <sup>17</sup>	6x10 <sup>14</sup>	1x10 <sup>16</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	310-330	7 x 8 x 4 pixels x 3 hours	< 50 (60*)	
<b>HCHO</b>	VOC proxy	1x10 <sup>15</sup>	3x10 <sup>16</sup>	3x10 <sup>15</sup>	1x10 <sup>16</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	327-357	7 x 8 x 4 pixels	< 50 (60*)	
<b>CHOCHO</b>					1x10 <sup>16</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	437-452	7 x 8 x 4 pixels	< 50	
<b>TropLO3 TropUO3 StratO3 TotalO3</b>	Oxidant Pollutant O <sub>3</sub> layer	4x10 <sup>17</sup>	2x10 <sup>18</sup>	1x10 <sup>18</sup>	3%(TOz) 5%(Stra) 20(Trop)	300-340	7 x 8	< 70	OE TOMS
<b>AOD AI SSA AEH</b>	Air quality Climate	0 (AOD)	5 (AOD)	0.2 (AOD)	20% or 0.1@ 400nm	300-500	3.5 x 8	< 70	Multi- λ O <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
<b>ECF CCP</b>	Retrieval Climate	0 (COD)	50 (COD)	17 (COD)		300-500	7 x 8	< 70	O <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> RRS
<b>Surface Property</b>	Environment	0	1	-		300-500	3.5 x 8	< 70	Multi- λ
<b>UVI</b>	Public health	0	12	-		300-350	7 x 8	< 70	



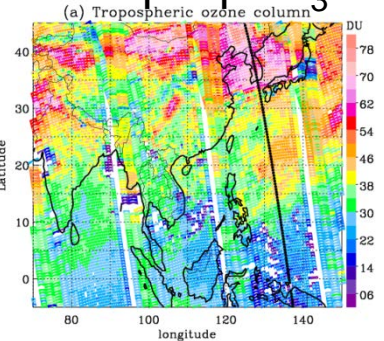
# Validation tests

- NRT operation tests using OMI I1b data
- Blind test using proxy data from RTM and CTM

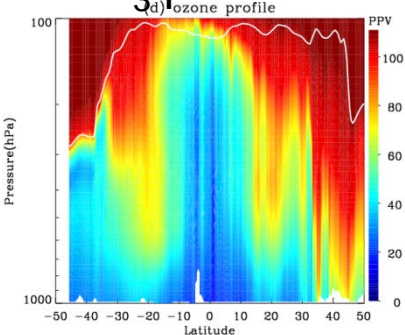


# Examples of retrieved products using OMI

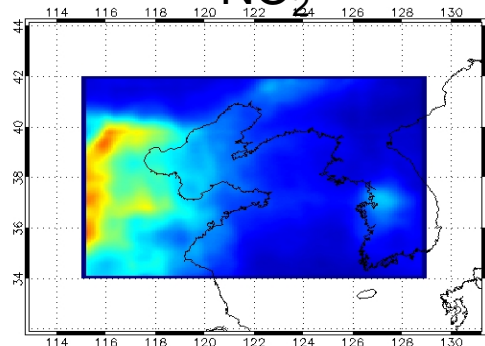
Troposp. O<sub>3</sub>



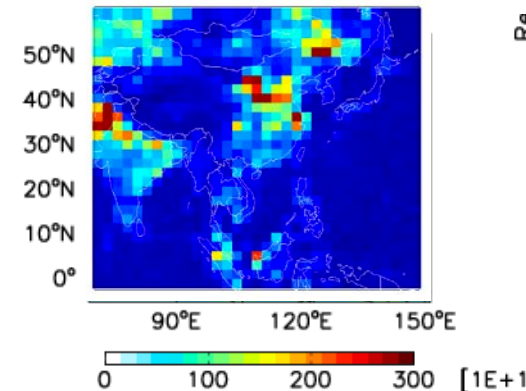
O<sub>3</sub> profile



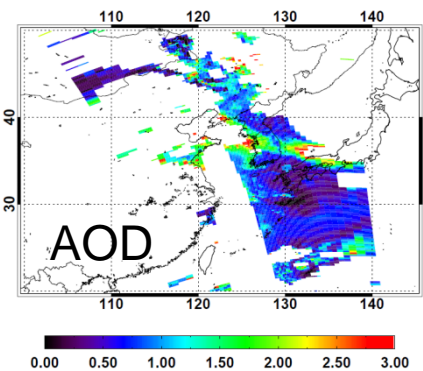
NO<sub>2</sub>



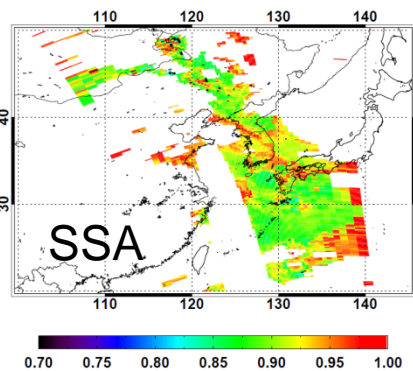
HCHO



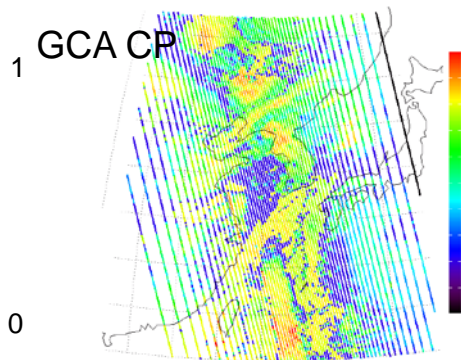
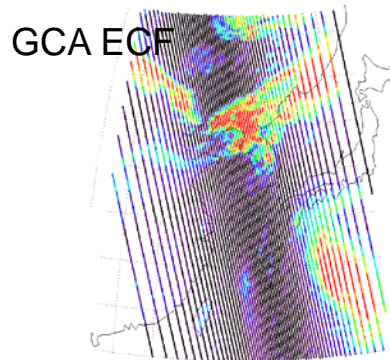
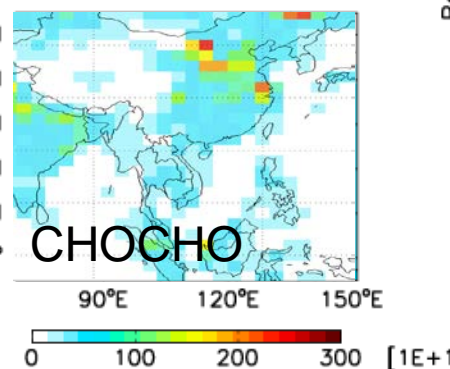
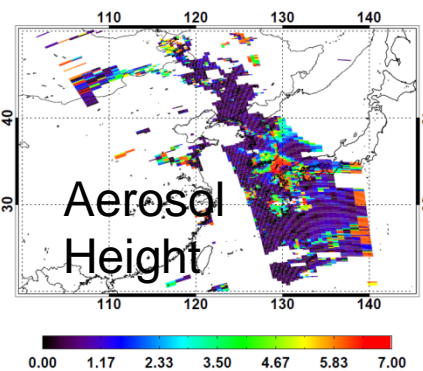
AOD [443 nm] from OMI2006m0408t0400



SSA [443 nm] from OMI2006m0408t0400



HGT from OMI [km]2006m0408t0400

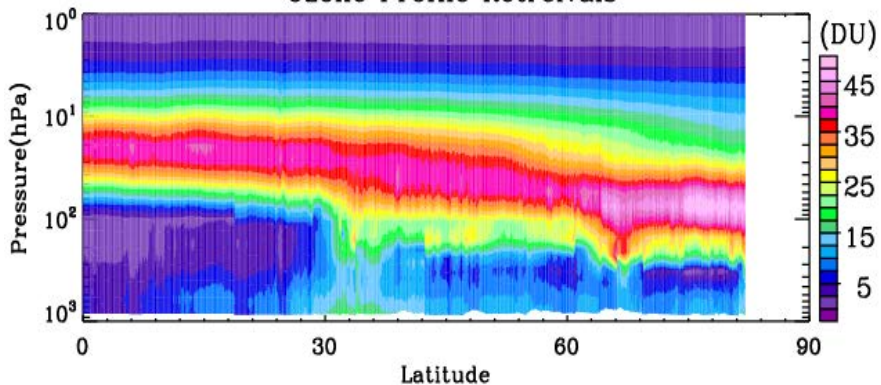


**Credit :**

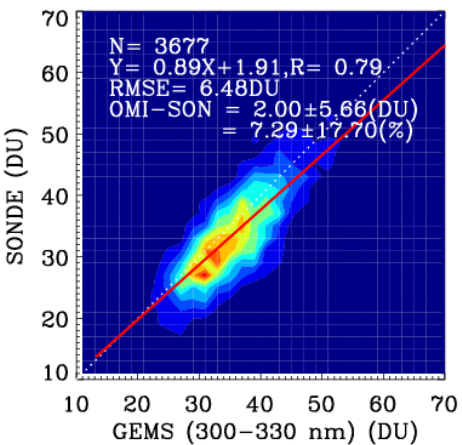
- Mijin Kim (Yonsei U) – Aerosol
- Y.S. Choi (EWU) - Cloud
- Jae H. Kim (Busan NU) – O<sub>3</sub>
- Hanlim Lee (Pukyung NU) - NO<sub>2</sub>
- Rokjin Park (SNU) – HCHO, CHOCHO
- Y.J. Kim (GIST) –SO<sub>2</sub>
- J.M. Yoo(EWU), M.J. Jeong(GWNU) – Sfc pro
- M.H. Ahn (EWU) - calibration

## ■ O3 Profile

Ozone Profile Retrievals



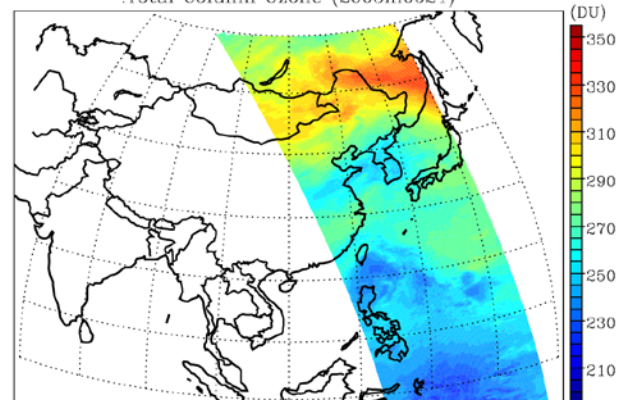
## ■ Validation with ozonesonde (2004-2008)



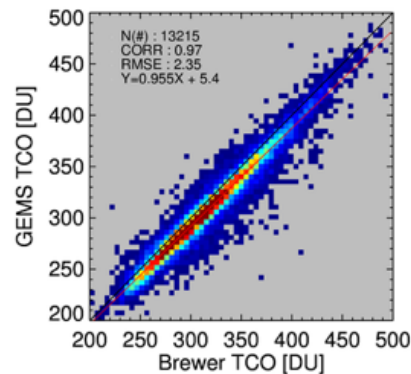
O3 (Trop.)	Target	Performance
R	0.5-0.8	0.79
Slope	0.5-0.9	0.89
Intercept	0-15 DU	1.91 DU
RMSE	5-10 DU (10-20%)	6.48 DU
Error (%)	3-6 DU (10-20%)	2 DU (7.29%)

## ■ Total O3

Total Column Ozone (2005m0921)



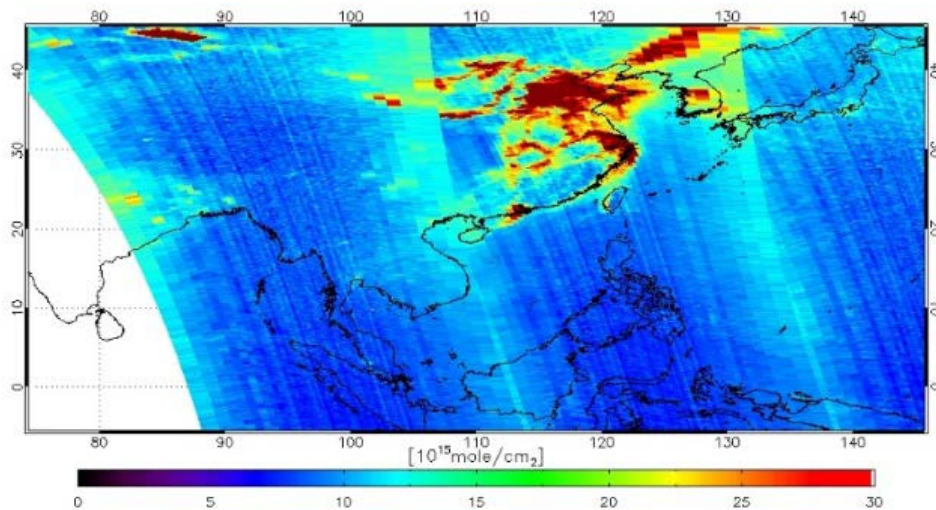
## ■ Validation with Brewer (2005-2006)



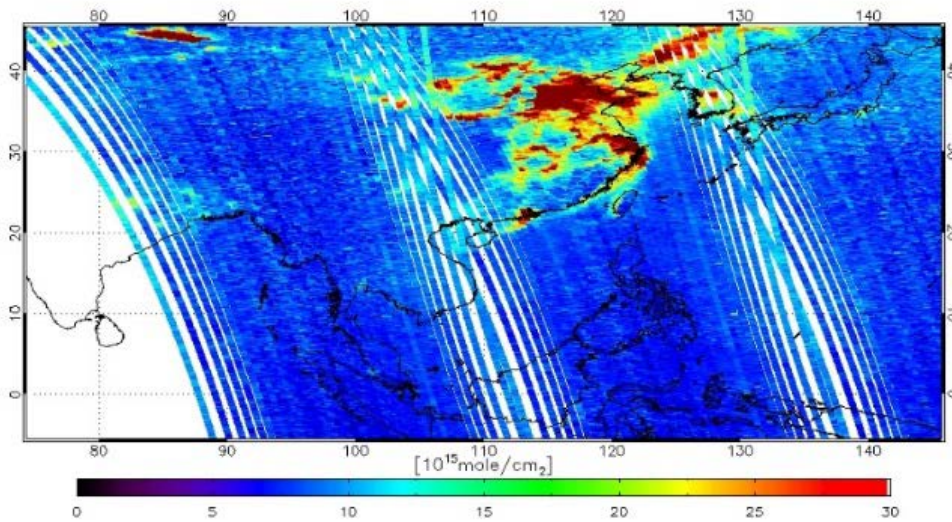
O3 (Total)	Target	Performance
R	0.82-0.97	0.97
Slope	0.83-0.97	0.955
Intercept	35.5 DU	5.4 DU
RMSE	7 %	2.35 %

- Validation with OMI L1b

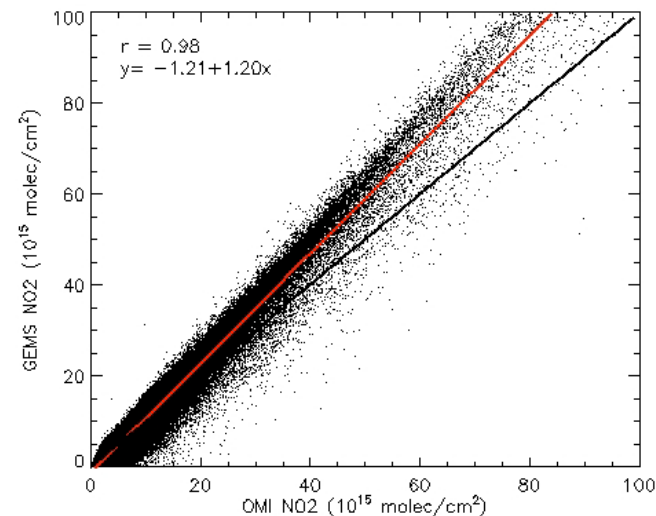
NO2 SCD (OMI L2)



NO2 SCD (GEMS algorithm)



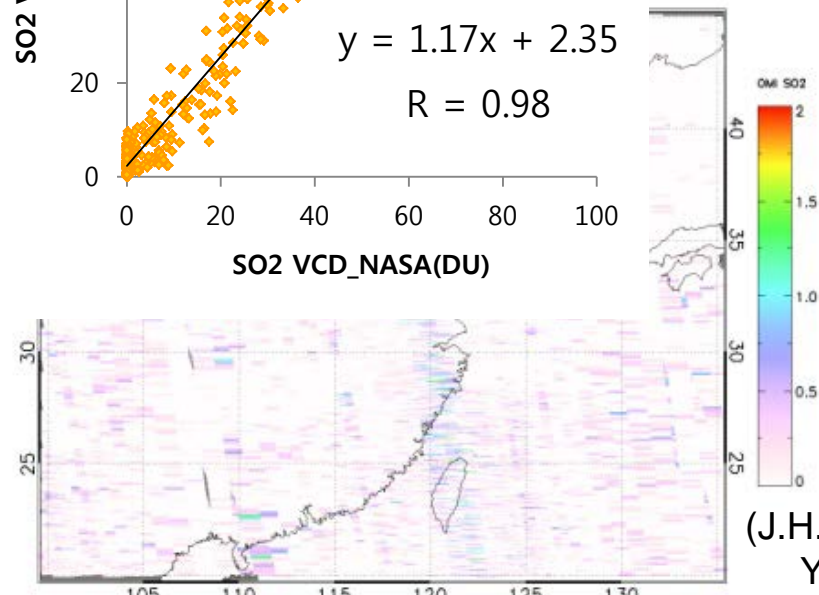
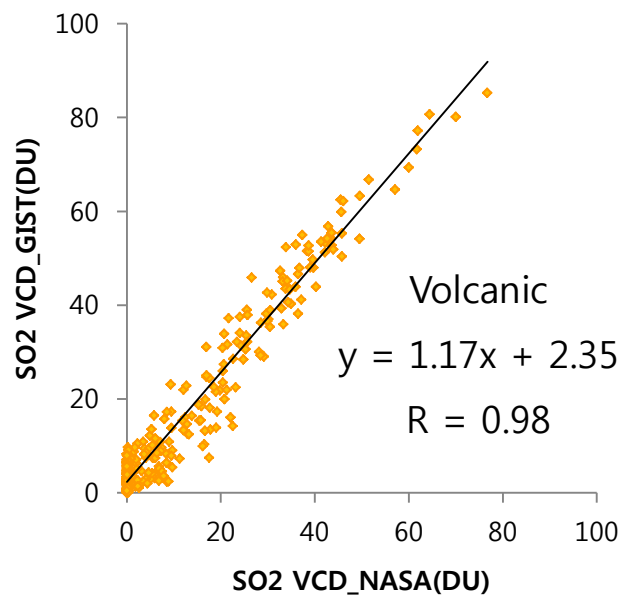
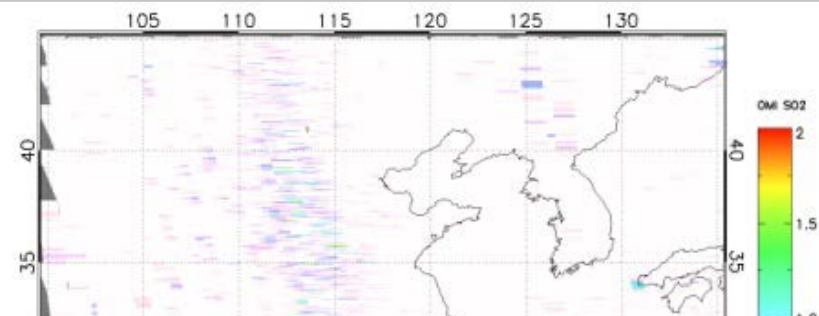
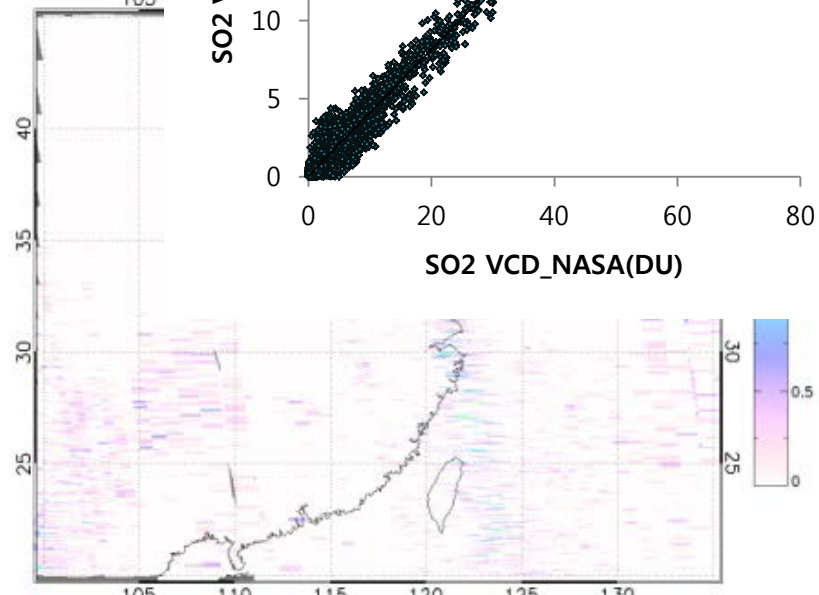
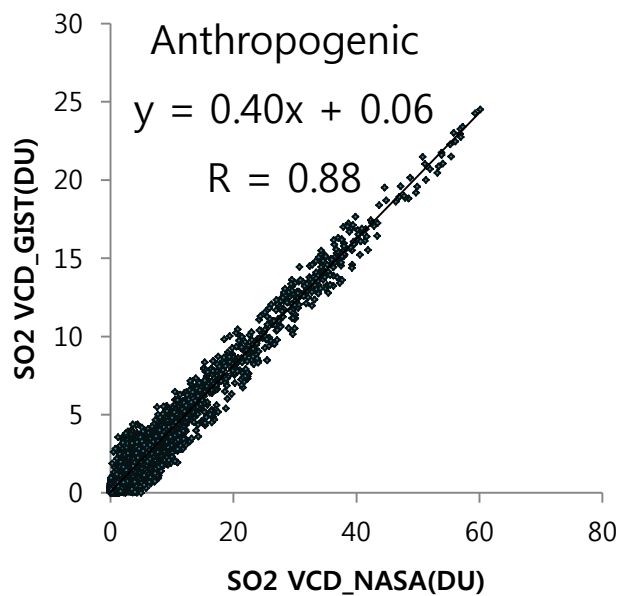
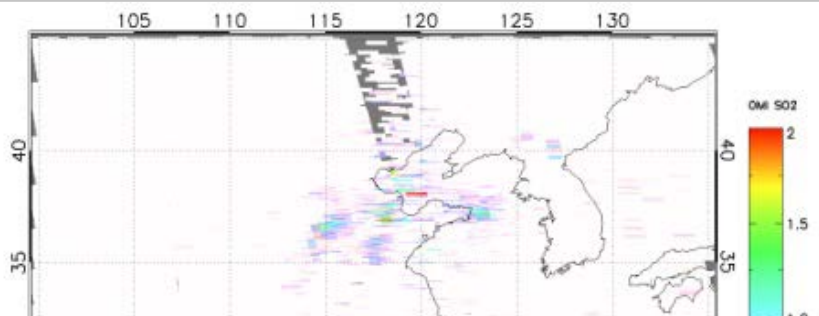
March, 2015



NO2	Target	Performance
R	0.8	0.98
Slope	0.5	1.2
Intercept	3.0 [10 <sup>15</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> ]	1.2 [10 <sup>15</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> ]

(Hyunkee Hong, Hanlim Lee)

# SO2

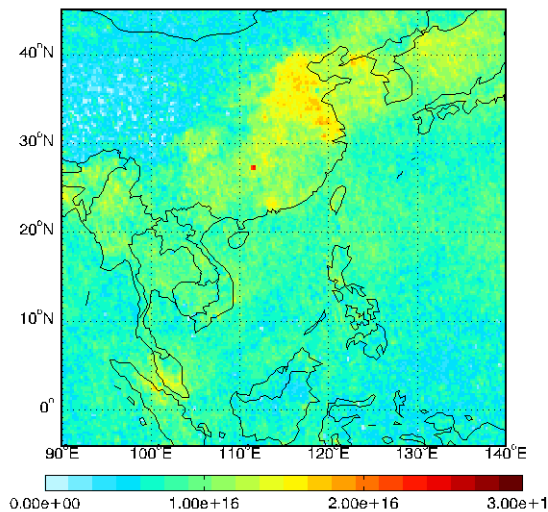
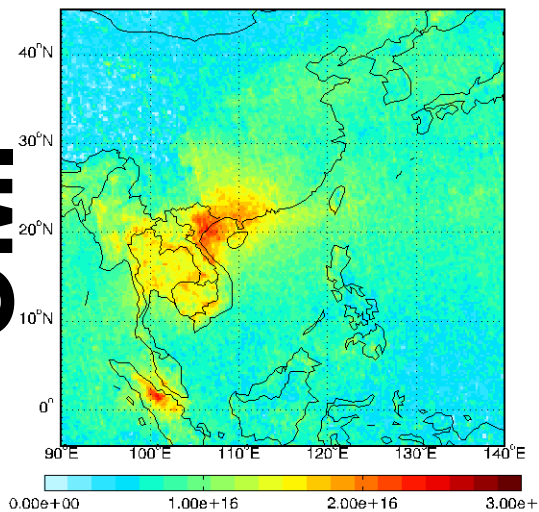


# HCHO

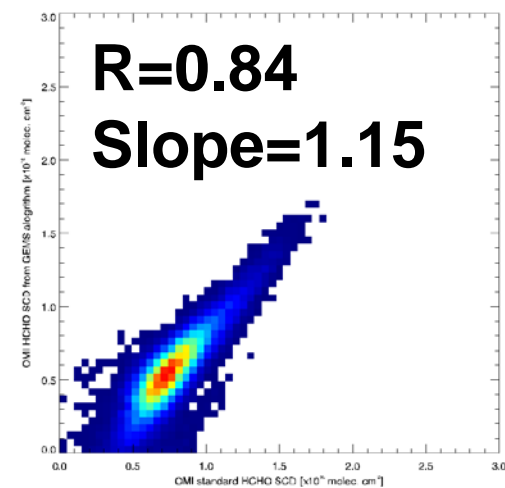
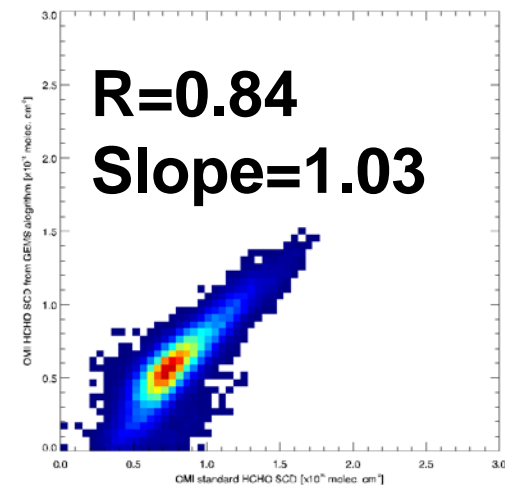
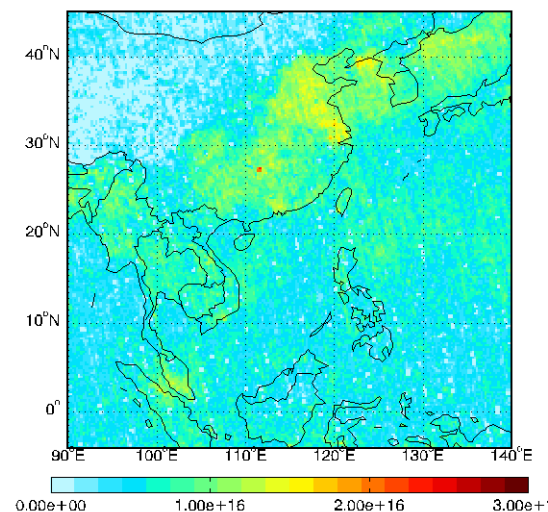
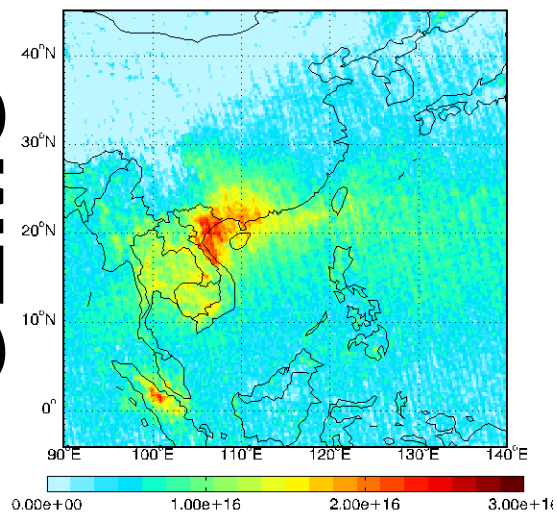
## March

## June

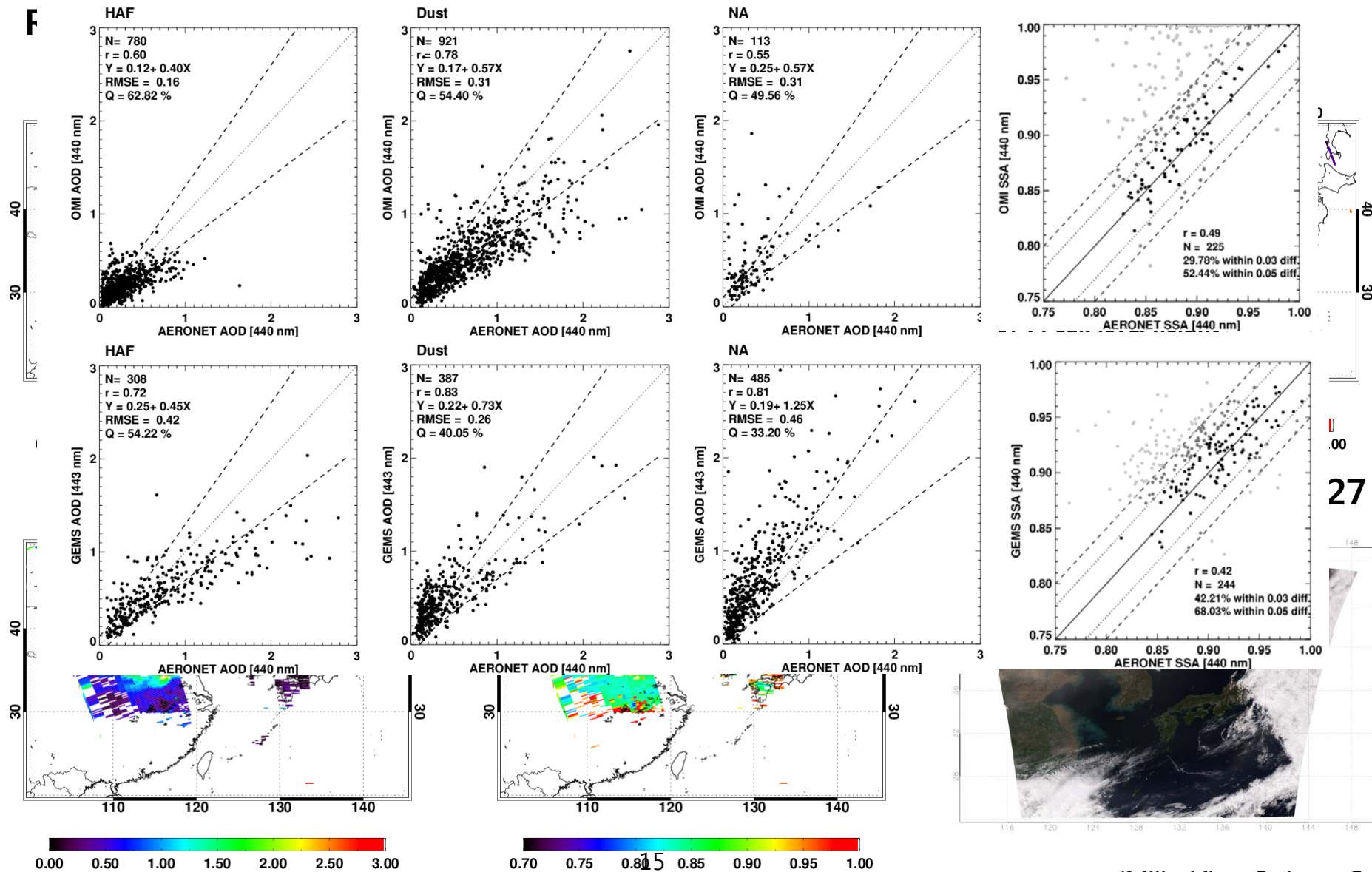
# OMI



# GEMS



# AOD, SSA, and HGT



- L0-1 and L1-2 algorithms are under the development to be ready for the launch of GEMS in March 2019.
- L1-2 algorithm for gases and aerosols show reasonable performances, but requires further improvement, hourly retrieval in AMF, S/T separation in particular.
- Careful consideration of aerosol is required to retrieve trace gas concentration from geostationary satellite remote sensing, especially for absorbing aerosols in particular.
- Preflight test results to characterize stray light, polarization, spectral accuracy, diffuser BTDF, dark current etc. can provide more accurate analysis on the GEMS performance and L2 algorithm.
- Synergy with AMI and GOCI-2 will provide more reliable products of aerosol and cloud, which eventually improve the accuracy of trace gas column density.



# GEMS launch



National Institute of  
Environmental Research

*GEMS will be launched in 2019!*



French launcher Ariane 5 lifts off Arabsat-5A and South Korea's COMS satellites in French Guiana one minute after the launch window opened at 6:41 p.m. Saturday local time (GMT 0941). (Xinhua/AFP Photo)



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THANK YOU

