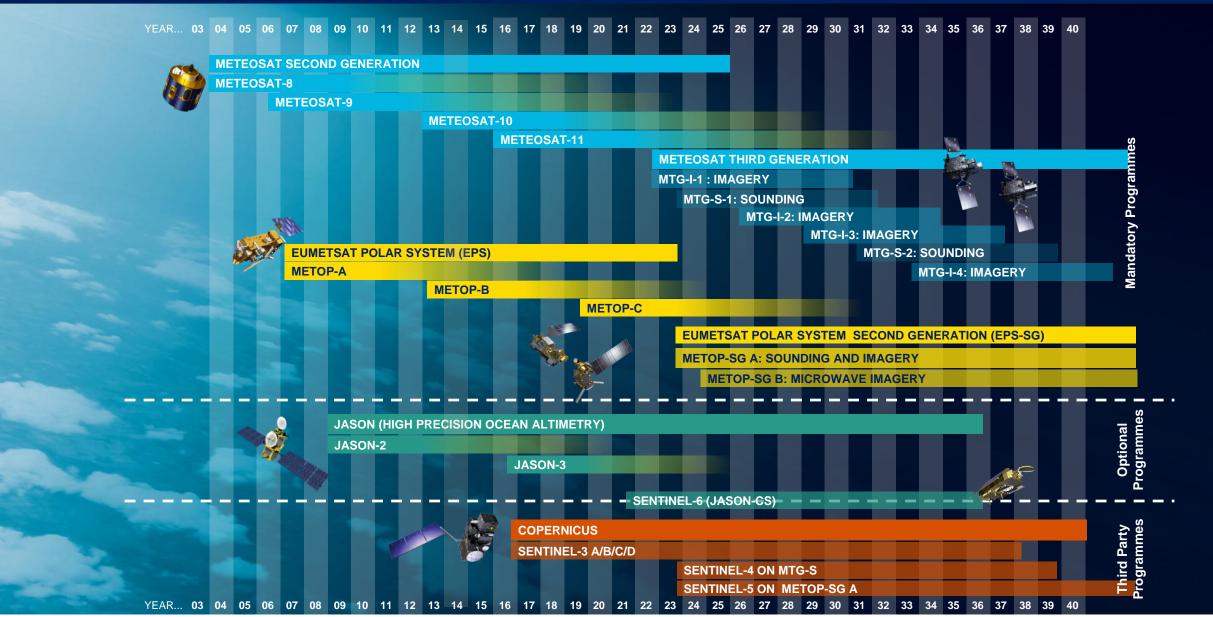




EUMETSAT Contributions to AQObservations for the AC-VC

Rosemary Munro, Bojan Bojkov, Peter Schluessel, Jochen Grandell, Lieven Bydekerke, Rüdiger Lang, & Vincenzo Santacesaria

EUMETSAT Mission Planning



EUMETSAT & Copernicus Sensors for Trace Gas Observation

Main types of sensors providing measurements for trace gas retrieval:

- Geostationary UVNS spectrometers:
 - → MTG/UVN (Copernicus Sentinel-4)
- Geostationary hyperspectral IR spectrometers:
 - → MTG/IRS
- Polar-orbiting UVNS spectrometers:
 - → EPS/GOME-2, EPS-SG/UVNS (Copernicus Sentinel-5),
 - → Copernicus CO₂ Monitoring mission (high priority candidate mission, not yet approved)
- Polar-orbiting hyperspectral IR spectrometers:
 - →EPS/IASI, EPS-SG/IASI-NG



Cal/Val & End User Products for Trace Gas Missions

Product (Cal/Val & Trace Gas)	Metop GOME-2	MTG-S S4/UVN	EPS-SG S5/UVNS	Copernicus CO ₂ M	Metop IASI	Metop-SG IASI-NG	MTG-S IRS
Radiance	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	\checkmark
Irradiance	\checkmark	\checkmark	√	$\sqrt{}$			
O ₃ total column	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V		√	$\sqrt{}$	V
O ₃ profile (incl. troposphere)	$\sqrt{}$		V		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	V
O ₃ tropospheric column	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$					
NO ₂ total column	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$			
NO ₂ tropospheric column	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$			
SO ₂	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
SO ₂ Layer Height			$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
НСНО	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$				
СНОСНО	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$				
BrO	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$				
OCIO			\checkmark				
HNO ₃					$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	
NH ₃					\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
со			\checkmark		$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$
CH ₄			$\sqrt{}$	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
SIF	$\sqrt{}$		√	$\sqrt{}$			
CO ₂				$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
H ₂ O	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
UV Products	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$				
Surface Reflectance	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$				

Cells coloured:

blue indicate products to be produced at EUMETSAT, green indicate products to be produced by the AC SAF or via external scientific cooperation, orange indicate products not yet committed but possible.

Grey indicate "Not Applicable"



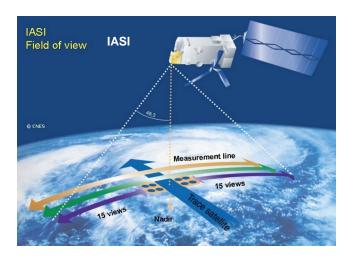
MTG-S Sounding Mission

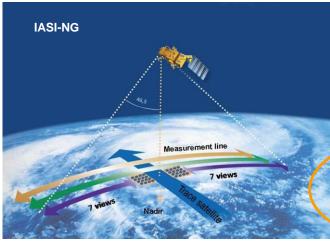


- Hyperspectral infrared sounding mission
- 3D weather cube: temperature, water vapour, trace gases, every 30 minutes over Europe
- Air quality monitoring and atmospheric chemistry in synergy with Copernicus
 Sentinel-4 instrument
- Start of operations in 2024
- Operational exploitation:2024 2043



From IASI to IASI-NG and the IRS



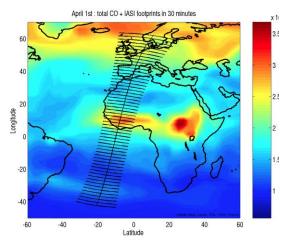


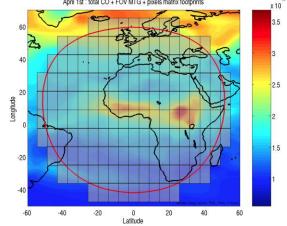
IASI-NG

CO, SO₂, O₃, HNO₃, NH₃,CH₄, CO₂ ... with improved detection limits and vertical sensitivity

IRS

 NH₃, CO, SO₂, O₃ ... with improved temporal and spatial resolution



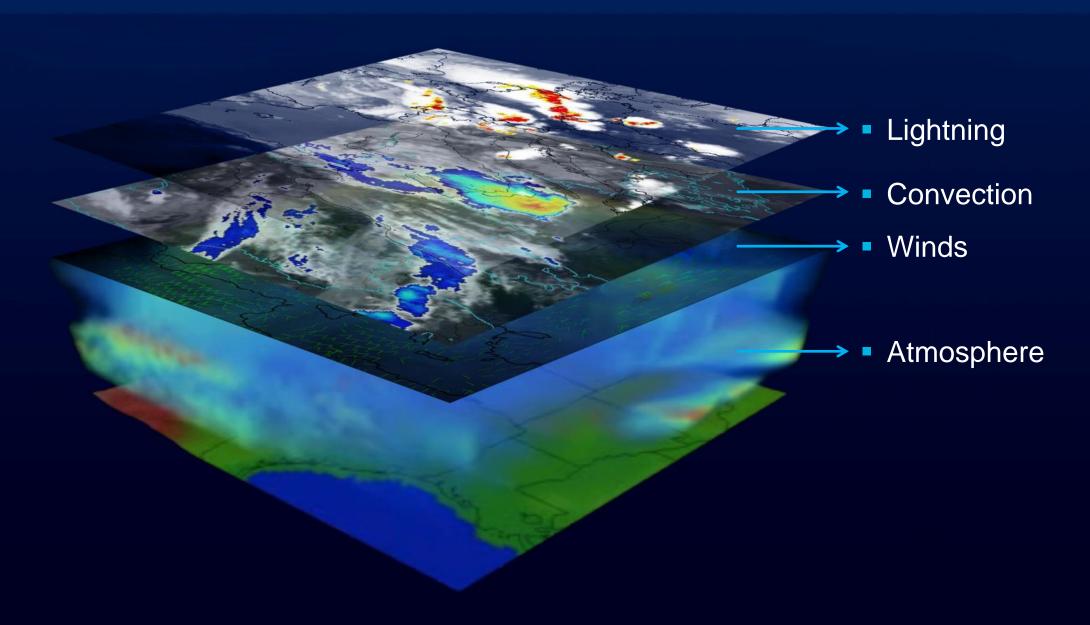


	IASI-NG	IRS
S:N	IASI x 2	O3: ~IASI CO: ~IASI/2
Spectral Resolution	IASI / 2	IASI x 1.5
Pixel Size	IASI (12km)	IASI / 3

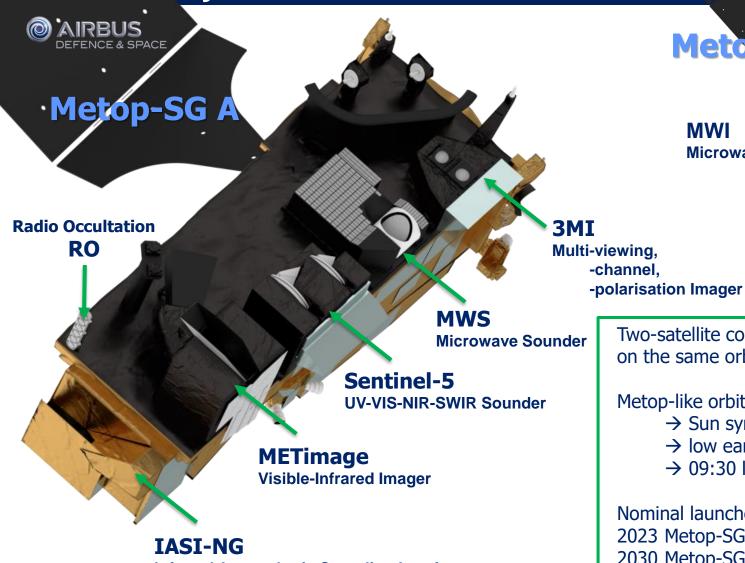
Courtesy ULB/LATMOS



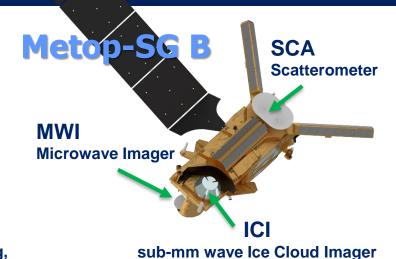
4D Weather Cube with MTG-I and MTG-S



Future Mission EPS-SG: EUMETSAT Polar System - Second Generation



Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer - New Generation



Two-satellite configuration Metop-SG-A and –B on the same orbit, separated by 90°

Metop-like orbit:

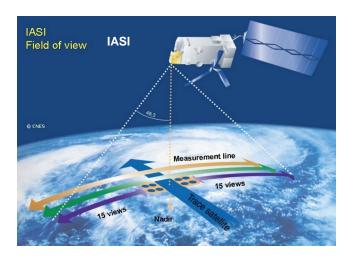
- → Sun synchronous
- → low earth orbit at 835 km mean altitude
- \rightarrow 09:30 local time of the descending node

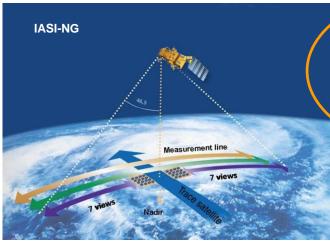
Nominal launches:

2023 Metop-SG A1 2024 Metop-SG B1 2030 Metop-SG A2 2031 Metop-SG B2 2037 Metop-SG A3 2038 Metop-SG B3



From IASI to IASI-NG and the IRS



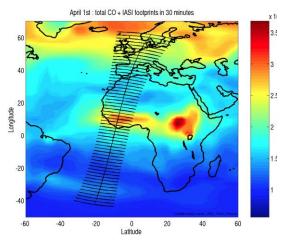


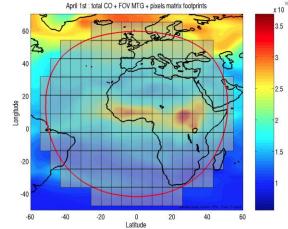
IASI-NG

CO, SO₂, O₃, HNO₃, NH₃,CH₄, CO₂ ... with improved detection limits and vertical sensitivity

IRS

 NH₃, CO, SO₂, O₃ ... with improved temporal and spatial resolution





	IASI-NG	IRS
S:N	IASI x 2	O3: ~IASI CO: ~IASI/2
Spectral Resolution	IASI / 2	IASI x 1.5
Pixel Size	IASI (12km)	IASI / 3

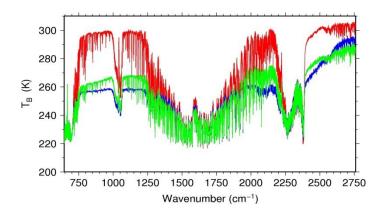
Courtesy ULB/LATMOS



Hyper-spectral Infrared Sounding IASI-NG

Objectives

- Temperature/humidity profile at high vertical resolution
- Clouds, trace gases (CO, SO₂, O₃, HNO₃, NH₃,CH₄, CO₂ ...)
- Sea/land/ice surface temperature
- Aerosols, Volcanic Ash



Breakthrough

- Doubling of radiometric and spectral resolution of IASI for the benefit of weather forecast and atmospheric composition
 - 75% more information in temperature profiling, particularly PBL
 - 30 % more information in water vapour profiling
 - Quantification of trace gases which are currently only detected
 - Vertical resolution of trace gases instead of columnar amounts only



Optical Imaging METimage

Objectives

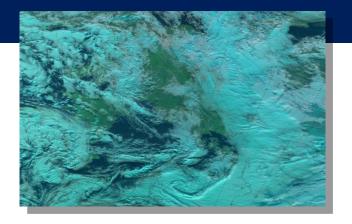
- Hi-res cloud products, incl. microphysics
- Aerosols
- Polar AMVs
- Vegetation, snow, fire
- Sea/ice/land surface temperature
- Support to sounding missions

Implementation

Development of METimage by DLR

Key performances

- 20 channels: 0.443 13.345 μm
- absolute calibration: 5% (short-wave)0.5 K (long-wave)
- radiometric sensitivity: SNR 60 500 (short-wave) 0.05 – 0.2 K (long-wave)
- spatial sampling: 500 m cross-track scan



Breakthrough

- Many more spectral channels than AVHRR for the benefit of measuring more variables
- Higher spatial resolution (500 m):
 - more complete coverage through greater likelihood to measure surface variables in partly cloud conditions
- Better radiometric resolution for more accurate quantification of many variables



Multi-viewing multi-channel multi-polarisation Imaging

3MI

Objectives of a new mission

- Aerosol optical thickness, particle size, type, height, absorption
- Volcanic Ash
- Cloud phase, height, optical depth
- Surface albedo

Implementation

ESA development

Key performances

12 channels: 0.41 – 2.13 µm
3 polarisations: 0°, 60°, -60°

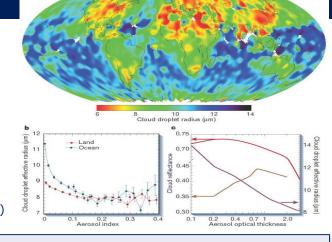
14 views

radiometric bias: 3%

SNR: 200

spatial sampling: 4 km

push-broom scan (2200 km swath)



Kaufman et al. (2002)

Breakthrough:

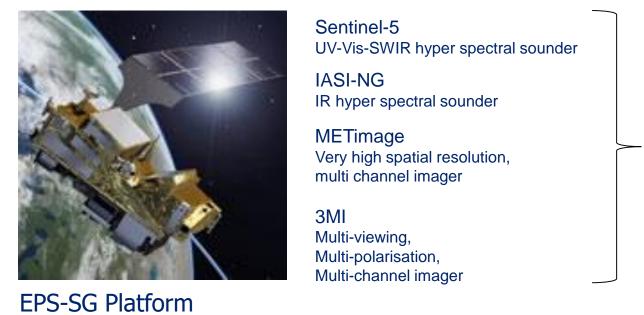
- Enhanced spatial sampling (4 km)
 - Improves separation of cloudy areas
- 12 spectral channels (9 polarised), extending into the UV and SWIR
 - Better aerosol characterisation
- Higher angular resolution (14 views)
 - Better phase function characterisation



Towards an EPS-SG Hyper-Instrument

3MI/S5/IASI-NG/VII - MAP

Combining co-locations of VII/Sentinel-5/IASI-NG observations with co-registered multi-viewing observations (3MI) on 3MI multi-viewing fixed grid.



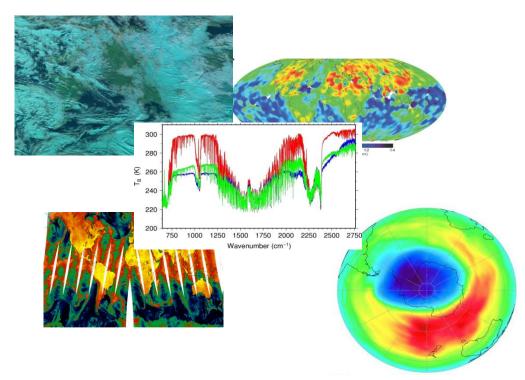
EPS-SG hyper-instrument Co-location and co- $0.29 - 15 \mu m$ registration $0.5 - 7 \text{ km}^2$ ~ 19000 channels

Initial product: Multi-sensor Aerosol product (MAP)

Synergy of Observation Missions

Observation missions are highly complementary

- Co-registration of measurements will allow to optimise the information extraction
- Synergy to be considered in payload distribution of a dual satellite configuration

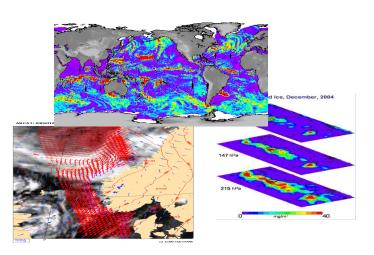


Essential co-registrations

- IASI-NG METimage S5/UVNS
- MWI ICI

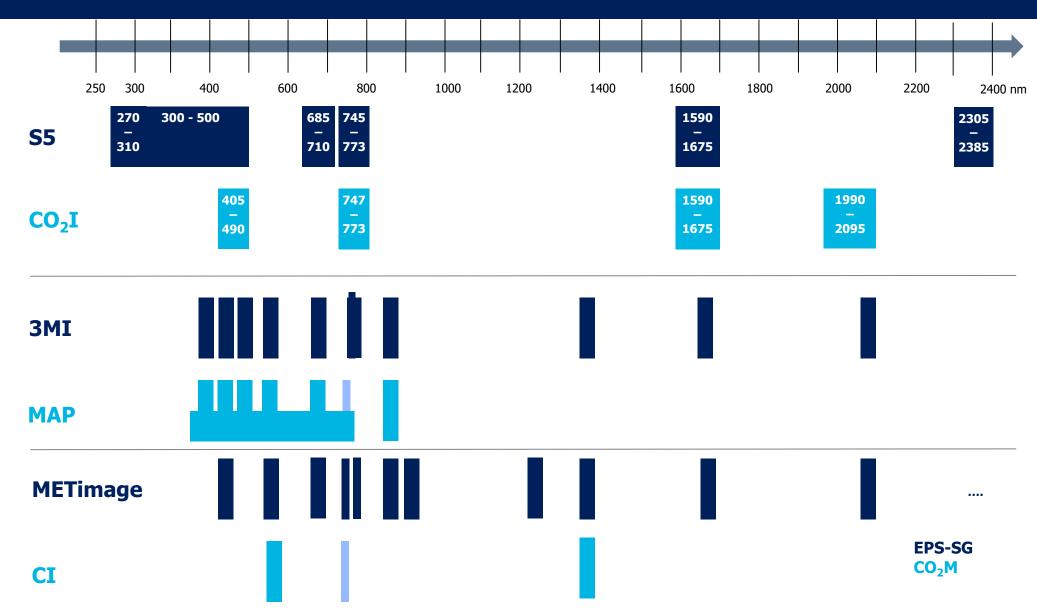
Desired co-registrations

- IASI-NG MWS
- METimage 3MI
- IASI-NG S5/UVNS 3MI
- MWI SCA METimage





Spectral coverage: EPS-SG (S5, 3MI, METimage) vs. CO₂M





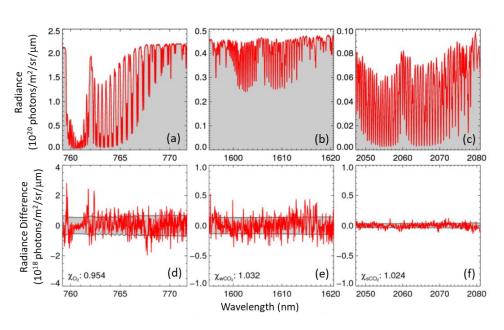
Opportunities for Cross-Calibration (GSICS)

EUMETSAT & Copernicus Reflective Solar Spectrometers

- Metop GOME-2
- MTG-S Sentinel-4
- EPS-SG Sentinel-5
- Future CO₂ monitoring (constellation anticipated so cross-calibration important!)

Activities for Reflective Solar Spectrometers

- Solar Spectrum comparison and reference
- White Paper on Ground-based Characterisation
- Cross-comparison during match-ups (LEO vs LEO Simultaneous Nadir Overpass, Chasing Orbits (Opportunistic Formation Flying, LEO under flights of GEO)
- Cross-comparison at Target Sites (Sahara, Pacific, Ice sheets, Salt pans ...)
- Cross-calibration below 300nm





Common Validation Approach (Trace Gas Products)

3 phases: commissioning, pre-operational, operational/routine

- **□** Ground-based observations:
 - Networks of stations: NDACC, Pandonia, WOUDC, Eubrewnet, TCCON, AERONET, MPLNET, EARLINET, GALION
 - Data Centres/archives: EVDC, AVDC, GAWSIS, ACTRIS
 - Instrument types: MAX-DOAS, BREWER, FTIR/FTS, MWR, Spectral UV, Sonde, Lidar, SAOZ, Aircore
- Measurements from instruments on board of other LEO/GEO satellites:
 - OMPS, TROPOMI, GEMS, TEMPO, GF-5 EMI, OCO-2, OCO-3, GOSAT-2, Tansat ...

- Cross-comparison/validation among EUMETSAT products:
 - GEO/LEO UVNS inter-comparison: GOME-2, Sentinel-5/UVNS and Sentinel-4/UVN
 - GEO/LEO IR spectrometers: IASI, IASI-NG and IRS
 - UVNS/IR inter-comparison: Sentinel/5/IASI-NG and Sentinel-4/IRS
 - Copernicus CO₂M constellation (plus with other GHG missions)
- □ Dedicated campaigns (if needed, operations only):
 - Ground-based
 - Aircore/Sondes
 - Balloon and/or Airborne campaigns
- Model-based validation?
 - Direct assimilation of trace gas products (e.g. CAMS)
 - CAMS re-analysis



Summary

 EUMETSAT will operate a number of Sentinel missions and monitor and evolve their products during the operational phase

- Many opportunities for the development of synergistic products with EUMETSAT missions
- Many synergies in (cross-)calibration / validation activities

