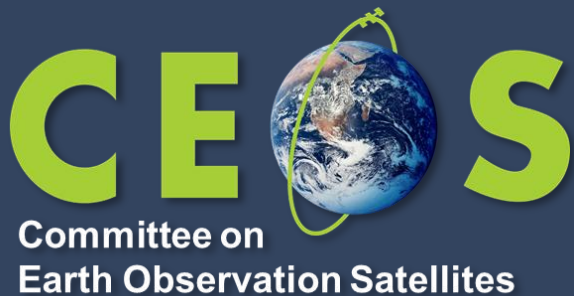


CEOS AC-VC#22/WGCV-ACSG Joint Meeting 2026

CEOS FRM assessment framework

Update on second pilot
assessment exercise



Paolo Castracane
Starion for ESA/ESRIN
03 June 2026

Table of Contents



- ❖ Background and Objectives
- ❖ Endorsment Process: the CEOS-FRM Maturity Matrix
- ❖ 2nd round of exercises
- ❖ Way forward



Background and Objectives



The concept of a Fiducial Reference Measurement (FRM) has been developed to highlight the need for precise and well-characterised measurements tailored explicitly to the post-launch calibration and validation (Cal/Val) of Earth Observation satellite missions [1].

Recently, this need has been enhanced with the emergence of new commercial satellite operators to ensure that users have a transparent and fair means to judge the adequacy of data products to meet their needs.

The Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) Working Group Cal/Val (WGCV) has put in place a framework to assess the maturity and compliance of a “Cal/Val reference measurement” in terms of a set of community-agreed criteria which define it to be of CEOS-FRM quality. The assessment process is based on a maturity matrix that provides a visual assessment of the state of any FRM against each of a set of given criteria, making visible where it is mature and where evolution and effort are still needed. General information and the last version of the guidelines are available on the CEOS Cal/Val Portal [2].

[1] Goryl, P.; Fox, N.; Donlon, C.; Castracane, P. Fiducial Reference Measurements (FRMs): What Are They? *Remote Sens.* **2023**, *15*, 5017. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs15205017>

[2] FRMs Assessment Framework on CEOS Cal/Val Portal: <https://calvalportal.ceos.org/web/guest/frms-assessment-framework>

CEOS FRM Endorsement process



The proposed framework takes a pragmatic approach relying on ***self-assessment*** and transparency/accessibility of evidence against a set of criteria which are subject to peer ***review through a board of experts led by CEOS WGCV***

In order to be flexible, maximise inclusivity and encourage the development and evolution of FRM from new or existing teams compliance with criteria will be based on a ***gradation scaling rather than a simple pass/fail***

The degree of compliance and associated gradation is presented in a ***Maturity Matrix model*** - to allow intended users of the FRM to assess suitability for their application and indeed funders to decide on where and what aspects to focus any investment. The matrix model provides a visual “simple” assessment of the state of any FRM for all given criteria making visible where it is mature and where evolution and effort needs to be expended.

In addition to this broad-based summary an overall ***classification of the degree of compliance*** will be provided based on meeting specific gradations for particular criteria.

Maturity Matrix Tool





Products Maturity Matrices Documentation Support

pcastracane Config Logout



ESA Product Maturity Assessment Tool

The web application and software libraries supporting the assessment of product maturity and building maturity matrices for satellite products.

The aim of the tools is to standarize process of product maturity analysis, process of creation of maturity matrix and the process of reviewing generated maturity matrices



[Published Maturity Matrices](#)

The catalogue of Product Maturity Matrices published using the tool



[Documentation](#)

See the reference sources and documentation aiding in the process of creating maturity matrices



[Software libraries](#)

Software libraries supporting the creation and sharing the product maturity information

Dashboard Home Dashboard

Comment

Comment Settings

Comments

Mmtapp

Answers

Aspects

Categories

Level Sets

Levels

Recent actions

<p>The organization of the measuring system is developing. There is a clear intent to proceed towards a systematic and timeliness provision of data.</p>

Changed Answer text.

Products Maturity Matrices Documentation Support

pcastracane Config Logout

Maturity Matrix for General template L2 ver: V0

Not Assessed Not Assessable Basic Good Excellent Very good

Switch Assessments

pcastracane

Nature of FRM	FRM Instrumentation	Operations/Sampling	Data	Metrology	Verification
Descriptor	Operator expertise	Automation level	Data completeness	Uncertainty characterisation	Guidelines adherence
Range of Instruments	Instrument documentation	Measurand sampling/representativeness	Availability and usability	Traceability documentation	Utilisation/Feedback
Complementary observations	Evidence of traceable calibration	ATBDs on processing/software	Data format	Comparison/calibration of FRM	Metrology verification
Location/Availability of FRM assessment	QA/Maintenance	Guidance on transformation to satellite sensor	Ancillary data	Adequacy for class of instrument/measurand	Independent verification

Comments

Write Something...

Send

Comments 6

Profile CREGARS_user · 11/12/2024 2:13 a.m.

FRM4DOAS is to some extent a subset of CEGARS. CEGARS includes, next to FRM4DOAS data, NDACC Infrared Working Group data and O3DIAL data. The latter O3DIAL data have a lower FRM maturity

Reactions

Reply

FRM Maturity Matrix



Self-Assessment						Independent Assessor
Nature of FRM	FRM Instrumentation	Operations/ Sampling (single instrument)	Data	Metrology	Completeness, coverage and distribution	Verification
Descriptor	Instrument documentation	Automation level	Data completeness	Uncertainty characterisation	Validation capacity	Guidelines adherence
Location/ availability of FRM	Evidence of traceable calibration	Measurand sampling/ representativeness	Availability and Usability	Traceability documentation	Geographical coverage	Utilisation/ Feedback
					Temporal sampling	
Range of sensors	QA Maintenance	ATBDs on processing/software	Data format	Comparison/ calibration of FRM	Centralized data, processing, quality assessment and adherence to community standards	Metrology verification
Complementary observations	Operator expertise	Guidelines on transformation to satellite sensor	Ancillary data	Adequacy for class of instrument/ measurand	Timeliness	Independent verification
FRM CLASSIFICATION						A B C D

Class A – Where the measurement fully meets all the criteria necessary to be considered an FRM for a particular class of instrument and measurand.

Class B – Where the measurement meets many of the key criteria and has a path towards meeting the Class A status in the near term.

Class C – Meets or has some clear path towards achieving the criteria needed to reach a higher class and provides some clear value to the validation of a class of satellite instruments/measurands.

Class D – Is a relatively basic adherence to the FRM criteria but there is a strategy and aspiration to progress towards a higher class. This can be considered an entry level class for those starting out on developing an FRM.

Grade
Not Assessed
Not Assessable
Basic
Good
Excellent
Ideal
Not Public

Pilots for CEOS FRMs Maturity Matrix Assessment: 1st round of exercise



- **PGN** (Pandonia Global Network) - Stefano Casadio (Serco)
- **RadCalNet** (Radiometric Calibration Network) - Marc Bouvet (ESA/ESTEC)
- **ICOS** (Integrated Carbon Observation System – Ecosystem Component) - Fabrizio Niro (Serco)
- **FRM4DOAS** (Ground-Based DOAS Air-Quality Observations) - Michel Van Roozendaal and Jean-Christopher Lambert (BIRA)
- **BAQUNIN** (PREDE-POM LUNAR) – Stefano Casadio (Serco)
- **CSIRO (DION)** – Janet Anstee and Matt Garthwaite (CSIRO)
- **Brewer Spectrometer - NO₂ Vertical Column Densities (VCDs) Measurements** - Henri Diémoz (ARPA Valle d'Aosta) – BAQUNIN project
- **FRM4GHG 2.0 project –COCCON** (EM27/SUN) XCO₂, XCH₄, and XCO data. – Mahesh Kumar Sha (BIRA) - FRM4GHG team. [Sha, M.K.; De Mazière, M.; Notholt, J.; Blumenstock, T.; Bogaert, P.; Cardoen, P.; Chen, H.; Desmet, F.; García, O.; Griffith, D.W.T.; et al. Fiducial Reference Measurement for Greenhouse Gases (FRM4GHG). *Remote Sens.* **2024**, *16*, 3525. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs16183525>]
- Tropical Centre for reactive trace gas remote sensing (**CREGARS**) in ACTRIS – Martine De Mazière (BIRA)

Maturity Matrix Tool
<https://mmt.skytek.dev>



Support provided by Jarek Dobrzanski (Skytek, Ireland <https://skytek.com/>)

Dedicated credentials provided for all the selected users

Pilots for CEOS FRMs Maturity Matrix Assessment: 2st round of exercise – March 2026



Pilots divided by Assessor and Verifier

16 Measurement types involved in the exercise

The following items provided to the pilots:

- CEOS FRM Assessment framework [guidelines](#)
- Maturity Matrix Tool (MMT) [User Guide](#)
- Credentials for MMT



Pilots for CEOS FRMs Maturity Matrix Assessment: 2st round of exercise – March-April 2026



Atmo	Username	type	name	email	invited	Self-assessment	verification	comments
	USGS_asr	assessor	Gross, Garrison	ggross@contractor.usgs.gov	02/03/2026	x		Landsat sensors
	USGS_vr	verifier	Anderson, Cody H	chanderson@usgs.gov	02/03/2026			
	FRM4SM_asr	assessor	Alexander Gruber	alexander.gruber@geo.tuwien.ac.at	02/03/2026	x		
	FRM4SM_vr	verifier	Philippe Richaume	philippe.richaume@univ-tlse3.fr	02/03/2026		x	
	FRM4drones_asr	assessor	Agnieszka Bialek	agnieszka.bialek@npl.co.uk	02/03/2026	x		
	FRM4drones_vr	verifier	Nigel Fox	nigel.fox@npl.co.uk	02/03/2026			
	RadCalNet_asr	assessor	Marc Bouvet	Marc.Bouvet@esa.int	02/03/2026	x		
	RadCalNet_vr	verifier	Fabrizio Niro	Fabrizio.Niro@ext.esa.int	02/03/2026		x	
	LANDHYPERNET_asr	assessor	Pieter De Vis	pieter.de.vis@npl.co.uk	02/03/2026	x		
	LANDHYPERNET_vr	verifier	Nigel Fox	nigel.fox@npl.co.uk	02/03/2026		x	
	WATERHYPERNET_asr	assessor	Kevin Ruddick	kruddick@naturalsciences.be	02/03/2026			
	WATERHYPERNET_vr	verifier	Nigel Fox	nigel.fox@npl.co.uk	02/03/2026			
	EUBREWNET_asr	assessor	Alberto Redondas	aredondasm@aemet.es	03/03/2026			
	EUBREWNET_vr	verifier						
	NDACC_Dobson_asr	assessor	Glen McConville?	Glen.McConville@noaa.gov	03/03/2026			
	NDACC_Dobson_vr	verifier						
	NDACC_FTIR_asr	assessor	Jim Hannigan? Emmanuel Mahieu?	jamesw@ucar.edu emmanuel.mahieu@uliege.be	03/03/2026			
	NDACC_FTIR_vr	verifier						
	NDACC_Lidar_asr	assessor	Thierry Leblanc? Wolfgang Steinbrecht?	thierry.leblanc@jpl.nasa.gov Wolfgang.Steinbrecht@dwd.de	03/03/2026			
	NDACC_Lidar_vr	verifier						
	NDACC_MWR_asr	assessor	Eliane Maillard Barras? Gerald Nedoluha?	Eliane.MaillardBarras@meteoswiss.ch gerald.nedoluha@nrl.navy.mil	03/03/2026			
	NDACC_MWR_vr	verifier						
	NDACC_sonde_asr	assessor	Elisabeth Asher? Ryan Stauffer? Roeland van Malderen?	elizabeth.asher@noaa.gov Ryan.M.Stauffer@nasa.gov roeland.vanmalderen@meteo.be	03/03/2026			
	NDACC_sonde_vr	verifier						
	NDACC_3_asr	assessor						
	NDACC_3_vr	verifier						
	ACTRIS_CREGARS_asr	assessor	Bart Dils	Bart.Dils@aeronomie.be	03/03/2026	x		
	ACTRIS_CREGARS_vr	verifier						
	FRM4DOAS_asr	assessor	Michel Van Roozendael	michel.vanroozendael@aeronomie.be	03/03/2026			
	FRM4DOAS_vr	verifier						
	PGN_asr	assessor	Alexander Cede?	alexander.cede@luftblick.at	03/03/2026	x		
	PGN_vr	verifier						

Assessments

Assessed By:
Assessed By

Verified By:
Verified By

LANDHYPERNET_asr

LANDHYPERNET_vr

Survey Details by LANDHYPERNET_asr

Export Matrix

LANHYPERNET Report	
CEOS-FRM Overall Classification	Class C

Not Assessed Not Assessable Basic Good Excellent Ideal

Nature of FRM	FRM Instrumentation	Operations/Sampling	Data	Metrology	Completeness Coverage and Distribution	Verification
Descriptor	Operator expertise	Automation level	Data completeness	Uncertainty characterisation	Temporal Sampling	Metrology verification
Complementary observations	Instrument documentation	Measurand sampling/representativeness	Availability and usability	Traceability documentation	Geographical Coverage	Utilisation/Feedback
Location/Availability of FRM assessment	Evidence of traceable calibration	ATBDs on processing/software	Data format	Comparison/calibration of FRM	Centralized data, processing and standards	Guidelines adherence
Range of Sensors	QA/Maintenance	Guidance on transformation to satellite sensor	Ancillary data	Adequacy for class of instrument/measurand	Timeliness	independent verification
					Validation Capacity	

Example of CEOS FRM Report



Preliminary Information



CEOS FRM for LANDHYPERNET

Preliminary Information

Submitted by LANDHYPERNET_asr on April 07, 2026 15:23

FRM measured:

Specify the FRM measured, e.g., Surface Reflectance, Total Column CO₂, Land Surface Temperature, etc. Include information on the range of values the FRM will cover, surface reflectance (HCRF)

Instrument classes:

List the instrument classes involved, e.g., very-high resolution imager, medium resolution imager, Lidar, atmospheric spectrometer, etc. Include characteristics of the observation, such as nadir or limb sounding, and allow freeform input if needed.

pointable hyperspectral radiometer (radiance and hemispherical irradiance optics)

Spatiotemporal nature:

Describe the temporal and spatial nature of FRM data collection, e.g., near continuous sampling, campaign-based, surface-based sensor, airborne, space, autonomous, or localised point sample-based

measurement sequence scheduled every 30 minutes, measurement taken at range of different angles from a fixed location on a mast. Multiple sites across the world included within LANDHYPERNET network

Best achievable uncertainties:

Provide details about the best achievable uncertainties for the measurand for the defined class of sensor, including spatial, temporal, and vertical representativeness.

Uncertainties can be broken down in the following categories: Radiometric: Detailed uncertainty and error correlation information is provided in each of the LANDHYPERNET products. Typical uncertainties are on the order of 3% and the errors are mostly systematic (across wavelengths and between different sequences). Spatial: Varies from site to site. Best achievable uncertainties are 1-2% at Gobabeb site in Namibia Angular: Multiple geometries included within measurement sequence. When comparing to satellite with viewing geometry close to included LANDHYPERNET geometries, uncertainties are very small. If viewing geometries do not match, BRDF correction is needed. Best achievable uncertainties (e.g. for the GHNA case) <1%. Temporal: Measurements are interpolated between sequence before and after satellite overpass. Negligible uncertainties (<0.1%). Spectral: hyperspectral measurements (FWHM of 3nm in VNIR, 10nm in SWIR) allow to apply SRF of multispectral satellites with negligible uncertainties (<0.1%).

Contact details:

Provide contact details for the FRM owner/operator, including means to communicate with those responsible for all FRM-related information.

Pieter De Vis (pieter.de.vis@npl.co.uk)

Agnieszka Bialek (agnieszka.bialek@npl.co.uk)

Categories, aspects with comments references and evidences



CEOS FRM MM (+Network)

Maturity Matrix for General template L2 ver: V2

Assessments

Assessed By: LANDHYPERNET_asr

Verified By: LANDHYPERNET_vf

Survey Details by LANDHYPERNET_asr

Export Matrix

Not Assessed Not Assessable Basic Good Excellent Ideal

Nature of FRM	FRM Instrumentation	Operations/Sampling	Data	Metrology	Completeness Coverage and Distribution	Verification
Descriptor	Operator expertise	Automation level	Data completeness	Uncertainty characterisation	Temporal Sampling	Metrology verification
Complementary observations	Instrument documentation	Measurand sampling/representativeness	Availability and usability	Traceability documentation	Geographical Coverage	Utilisation/Feedback
Location/Availability of FRM assessment	Evidence of traceable calibration	ATBDs on processing/software	Data format	Comparison/calibration of FRM	Centralized data, processing and standards	Guidelines adherence
Range of Sensors	QA/Maintenance	Guidance on transformation to satellite sensor	Ancillary data	Adequacy for class of instrument/measurand	Timeliness	Independent verification

Maturity Matrix



Validation Capacity	LANDHYPERNET_asr	Additional, due to challenging environment conditions and a fairly low number of measurements, the network is not yet able to provide the continuity of the data.	Not Evaluated
---------------------	------------------	---	---------------

Question	User	Answer	Comments	Level
Methodology	LANDHYPERNET_asr	Feasibility study and/or uncertainty budget diagram showing most important steps and sources of	This study reflects that of the submitter and is in the context of the network. There is clearly identified ongoing activities to address the above-mentioned of some key	High



Utilisation	LANDHYPERNET_asr	Well used FRM, some positive feedback from the user community and limited negative comments.	Although a relatively new network, there have been a number of positive comments made regarding its potential as a reference network for the user community. There is also a positive feedback from the user community and limited negative comments.	High
Feedback	LANDHYPERNET_asr	More than 80% of matrix cells must meet the "good" level and those in "fair" or "poor" must be a priority for improvement. More than 10% of cells must be in the "poor" or "not assessed" categories in the metrology or metrology and data processing and standards.	There is a clear indication of the intent to develop further with the network. The network is a priority for improvement. More than 10% of cells must be in the "poor" or "not assessed" categories in the metrology or metrology and data processing and standards.	High
Independent verification	LANDHYPERNET_asr	Full compliance of declared FRM measurand through comparison to a reference of good but higher uncertainty than the FRM or near full compliance against a reference of comparable or better accuracy.	This classification is in reference to the network with all of the data. The network is a priority for improvement. More than 10% of cells must be in the "poor" or "not assessed" categories in the metrology or metrology and data processing and standards.	High



CEOS-FRM Overall Classification	Class C
---------------------------------	---------

Overall Classification

Assessments

Assessed By:
Assessed By
RadCalNet_asr

Verified By:
Verified By
RadCalNet_vr

[Survey Details by RadCalNet_asr](#)
[Export Matrix](#)

<u>RADCalNet Report</u>	
CEOS-FRM Overall Classification	Class C

Not Assessed Not Assessable Basic **Good** **Excellent** **Ideal**

Nature of FRM	FRM Instrumentation	Operations/Sampling	Data	Metrology	Completeness Coverage and Distribution	Verification
Descriptor	Operator expertise	Automation level	Data completeness	Uncertainty characterisation	Temporal Sampling	Metrology verification
Complementary observations	Instrument documentation	Measurand sampling/representativeness	Availability and usability	Traceability documentation	Geographical Coverage	Utilisation/Feedback
Location/Availability of FRM assessment	Evidence of traceable calibration	ATBDs on processing/software	Data format	Comparison/calibration of FRM	Centralized data, processing and standards	Guidelines adherence
Range of Sensors	QA/Maintenance	Guidance on transformation to satellite sensor	Ancillary data	Adequacy for class of instrument/measurand	Timeliness	independent verification
					Validation Capacity	

Assessments

Assessed By:
Assessed By

Verified By:
Verified By

FRM4SM_asr

FRM4SM_vr

Survey Details by FRM4SM_asr

Export Matrix

FRM4SM Report	
CEOS-FRM Overall Classification	Class

Not Assessed Not Assessable Basic Good Excellent Ideal

Nature of FRM	FRM Instrumentation	Operations/Sampling	Data	Metrology	Completeness Coverage and Distribution	Verification
Descriptor	Operator expertise	Automation level	Data completeness	Uncertainty characterisation	Temporal Sampling	Metrology verification
Complementary observations	Instrument documentation	Measurand sampling/representativeness	Availability and usability	Traceability documentation	Geographical Coverage	Utilisation/Feedback
Location/Availability of FRM assessment	Evidence of traceable calibration	ATBDs on processing/software	Data format	Comparison/calibration of FRM	Centralized data, processing and standards	Guidelines adherence
Range of Sensors	QA/Maintenance	Guidance on transformation to satellite sensor	Ancillary data	Adequacy for class of instrument/measurand	Timeliness	independent verification
					Validation Capacity	

❖ Exercise still in progress

- RadCalNet Case: Classification could rise to “B” (Action on Guidelines – topic on “specific demand of Climate”)
- Interesting case from USGS (use of satellite sensor as FRM) – to be discussed (“FRMsat”, use and update of the current guideline)

❖ Self-assessment, verification + interaction and peer review process (WGCV) to reduce subjectivity

❖ Possible improvement in the MMT tool:

- For the self-assessment, make mandatory to fill in the "comments" field to include references and material.
- Better visualization of the matrix contents (Export Matrix -> xml only)
- Automatize the overall classification and reporting
- Other?

Way Forward 2/2



	Data quality process review						Validation and Verification
	Nature of dataset	Instrumentation	Operations/ Sampling	Data	Metrology	Completeness and coverage	
Descriptive	Data set descriptor	Instrument and traceability documentation	ATBDs on processing Software	Data format and metadata	Uncertainty Documentation	Validation capacity	Validation Documentation
Good practice	User guidelines	Evidence of traceable calibration	Measurand sampling Representativeness	Availability and usability	Uncertainty Characterisation	Geographical Coverage / sampling	Validation Method(s)
	Site and location consideration	Operation and maintenance plans	Automation level	Data completeness and availability of ancillary data	Comparison / Calibration	QA/ adherence to community standards	Independent peer review and verification
Adequacy	Site adequacy for intended application		Sampling adequacy for intended application		Uncertainty adequacy for intended application	Timeliness adequacy for intended application	Validation Results Compliance
						Class	A B C D (to be selected)

- ❖ Restructuring and generalising the FRM matrix (by E. Woolliams NPL)
- ❖ Communication and clarification
- ❖ CEOS-FRM Catalogue

