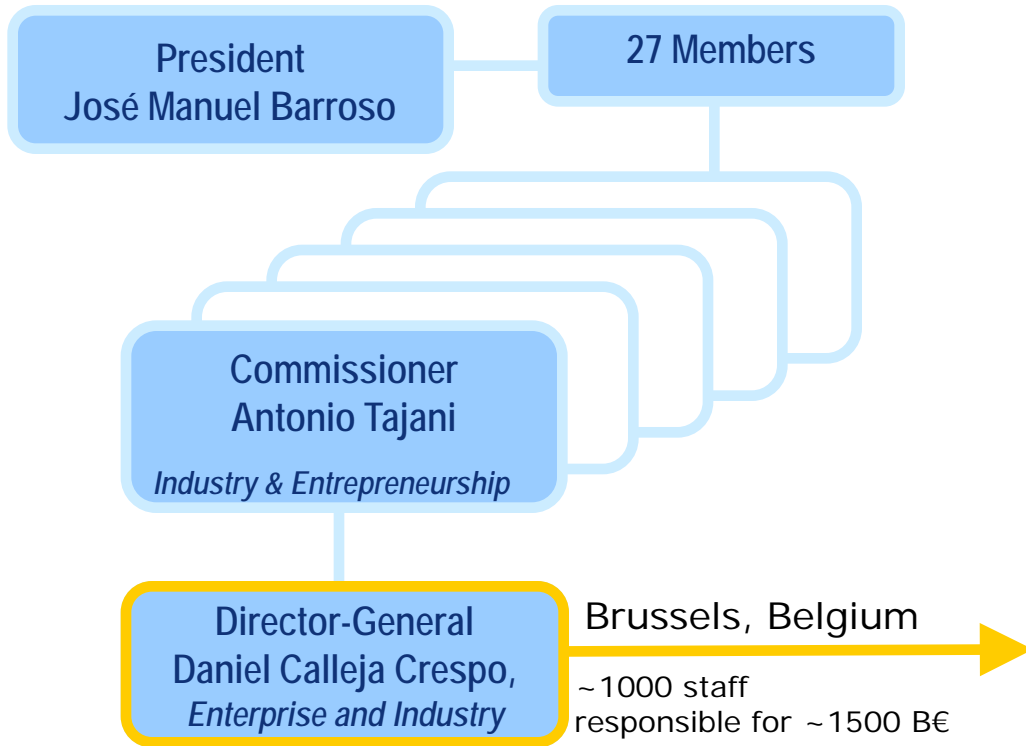


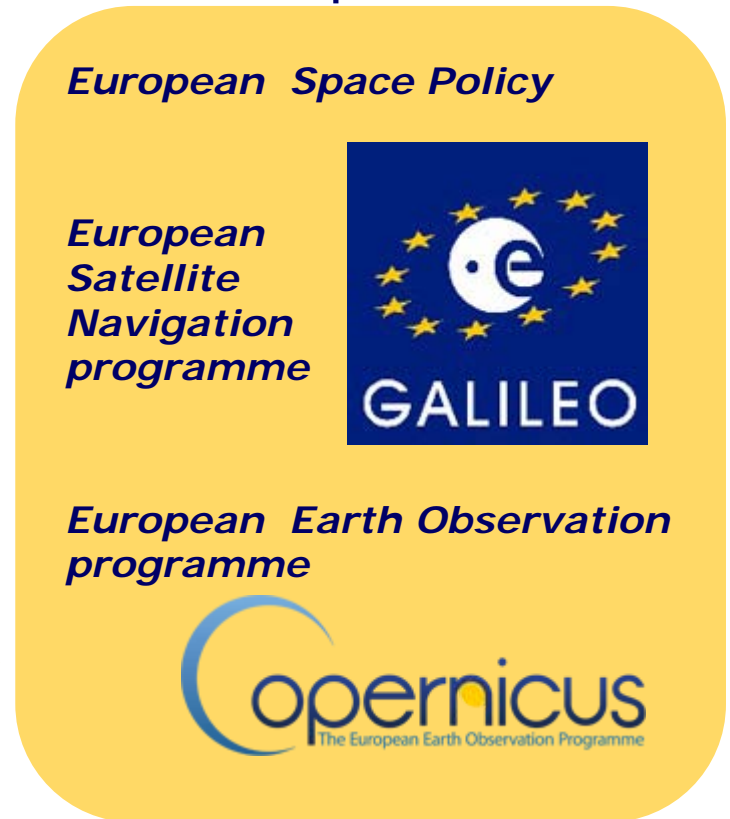
Report of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre

Jean-Luc Widlowski

European Commission



space

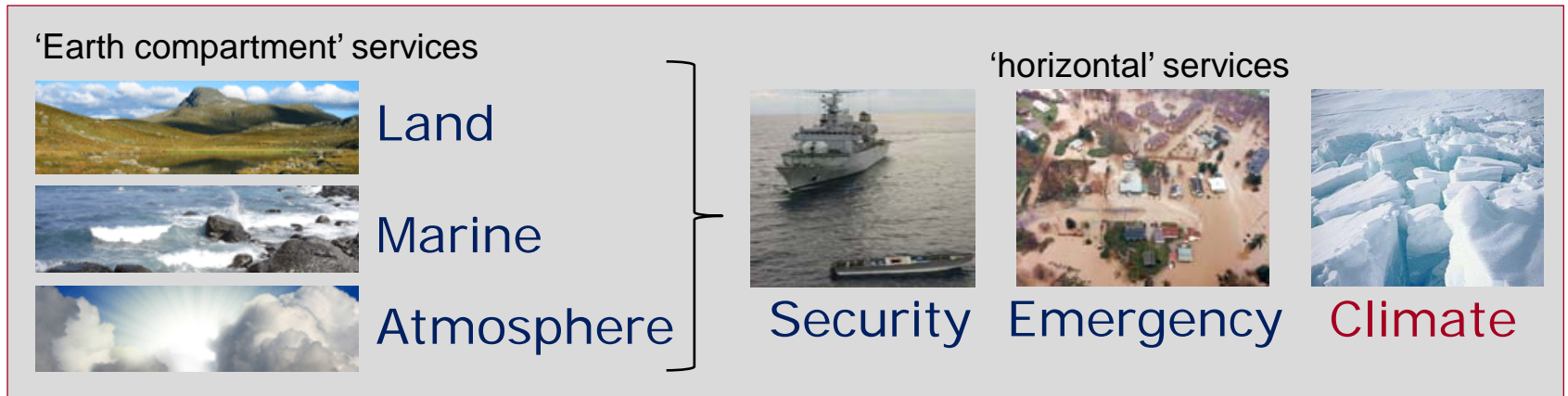
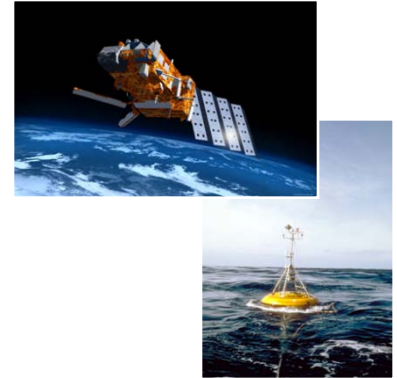


ENTR mission

- promote a growth-friendly framework for European enterprises
- support the European presence in space and satellite navigation

GMES/Copernicus is an EU-led initiative

- aims at developing **operational** user services,
- based on satellite earth observation and in-situ data,
- consists of 3 components:
 - Space Component – coordinated by ESA
 - In-situ component – coordinated by EEA
 - Service Component** – EU/public supported



On 9th Nov. 2010 GMES and its Initial Operations have come into force. Regulation (911/2010) gives Commission mandate for 2011-2013.

In Feb 2013 European Council agreed for GMES to be funded with 3783M€ inside the EU multiannual financial framework (2014-2020). MFF negotiations ongoing.

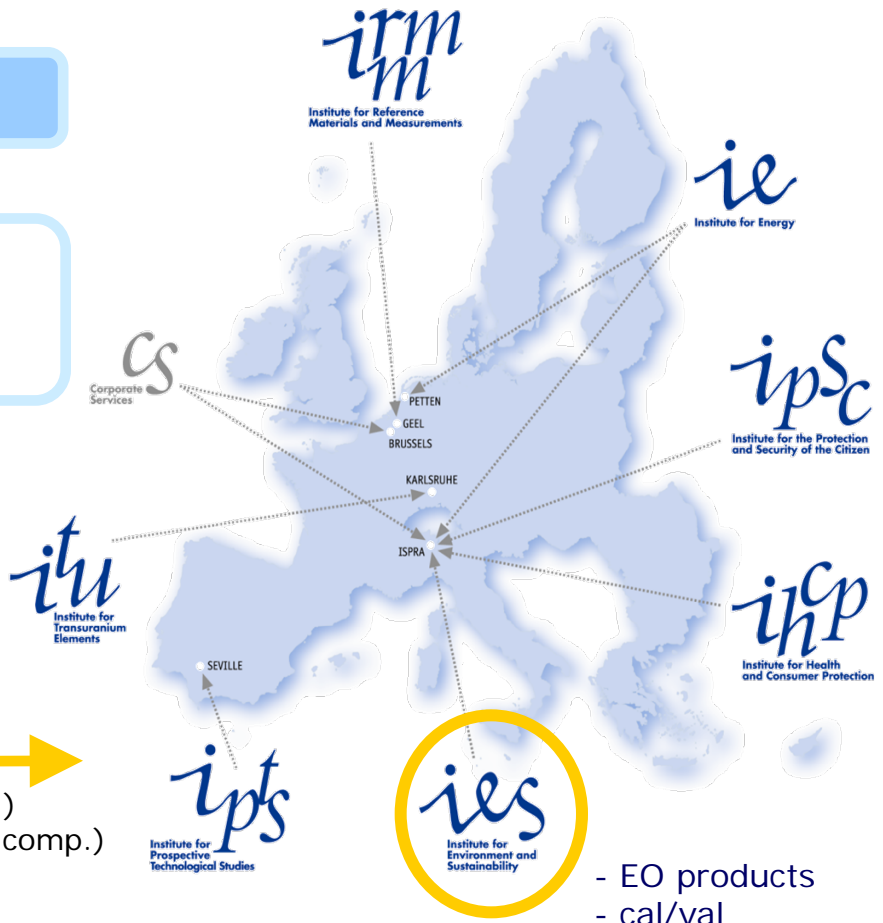
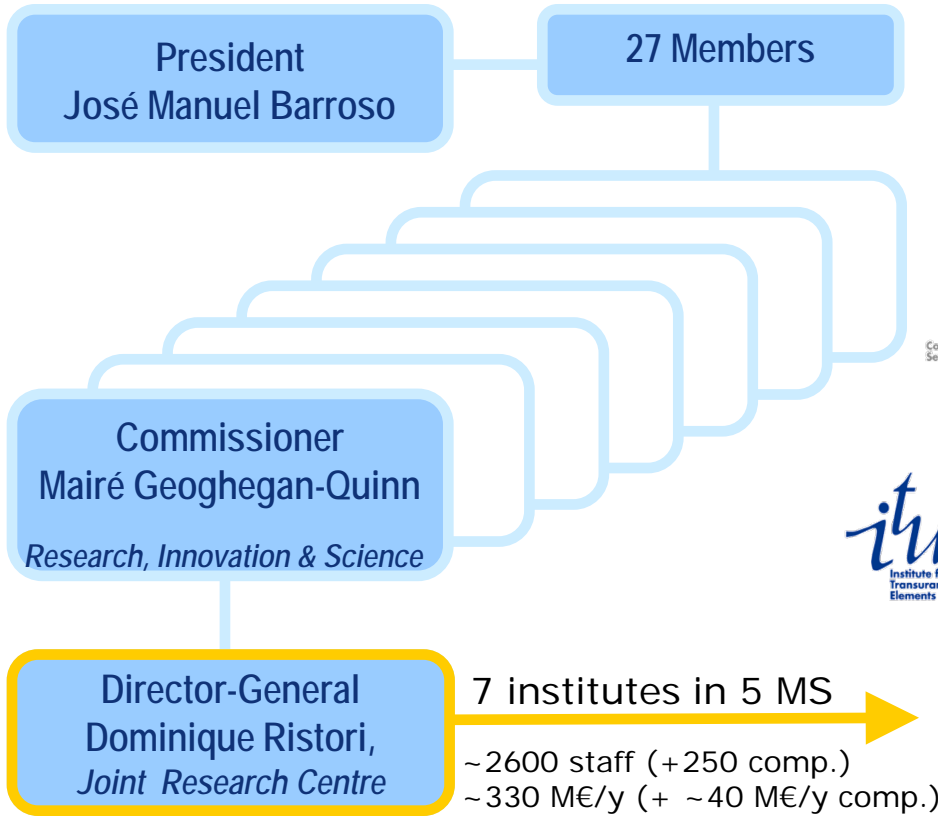
DG ENTR requires mechanism to reliably assess the compliance of GMES/Copernicus CCS products with predefined quality criteria.

- Is quality of ECVs from other (Atmosphere, Land, Ocean) Copernicus services good enough?
- Is a new retrieval algorithm going to improve the quality of the products?
- Can EO product quality be guaranteed to private sector users (with business model for added value)?

DG CLIMA, DG DEVCO, DG AGRI & DG ENV needs:

- Does EO product quality permit its usage as baseline / reference in policy decisions and environmental legislation?

European Commission



JRC mission

- provide customer-driven scientific and technical support
- function as reference center of science and technology for EU
- be independent of special interests, whether private or national.

Non-Nuclear Direct Actions of the Joint Research Centre

The JRC shall focus on:

1) Excellent Science:

- Carry out research to enhance the scientific evidence base for policy making...

2) Industrial leadership:

- Contribute to facilitating the use, *standardisation & validation of space technologies and data*, in particular to tackle the societal challenges.

3) Societal challenges:

- Climate action: Investigate the cross-sectoral challenges of the sustainable management of natural resources through *monitoring of key environmental variables*.

climate monitoring architecture

Strategy Towards an Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space



M. Dowell, P. Lecomte, R. Husband, J. Schulz, T. Mohr, Y. Tahara, R. Eckman, E. Lindstrom, C. Wooldridge, S. Hilding, J. Bates, B. Ryan, J. Lafeuille, and S. Bojinski, 2013: Strategy Towards an Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space. Pp. 39.

wmo.int/pages/prog/sat/documents/ARCH_strategy-climate-architecture-space.pdf

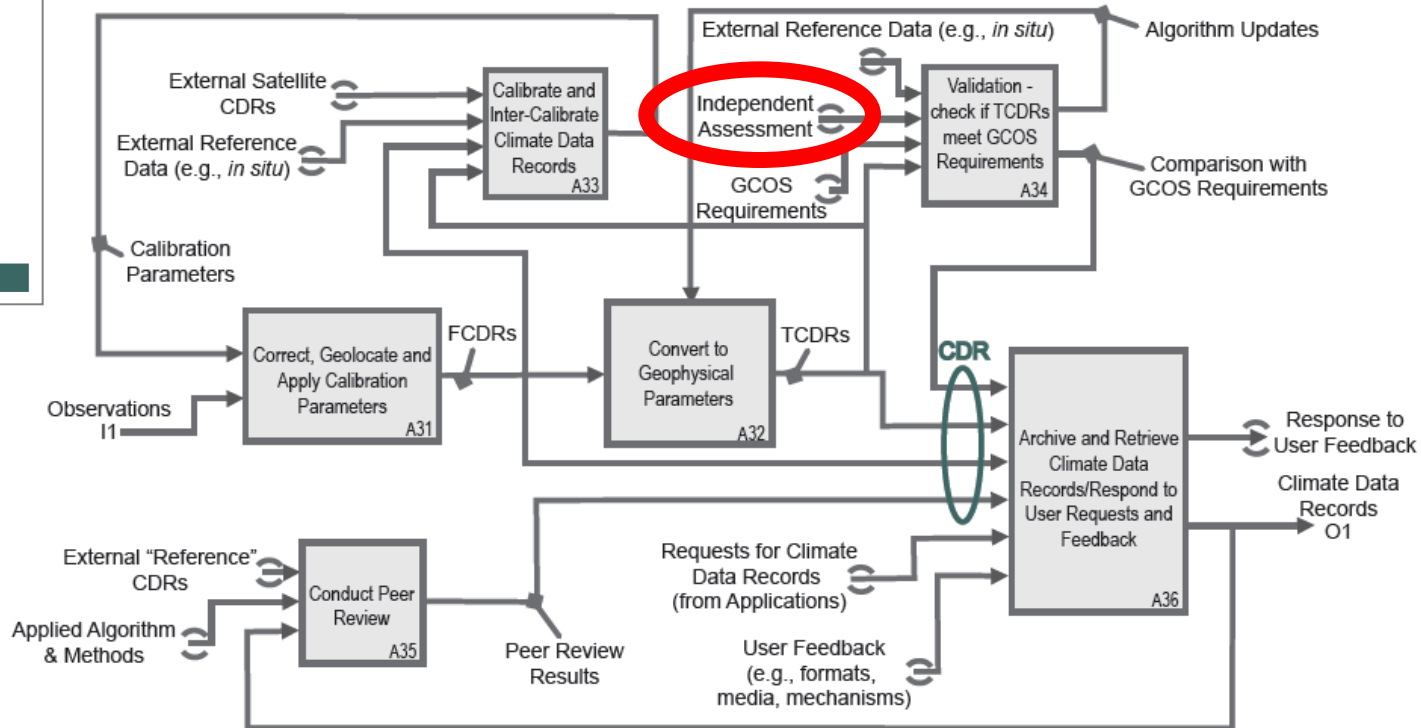
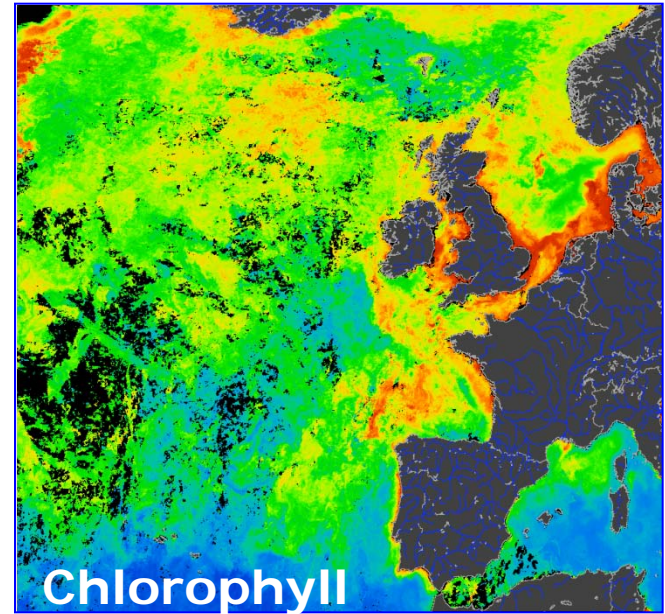


Figure 6.3: Decomposition of "Create and Maintain Long-term Climate Data Records"

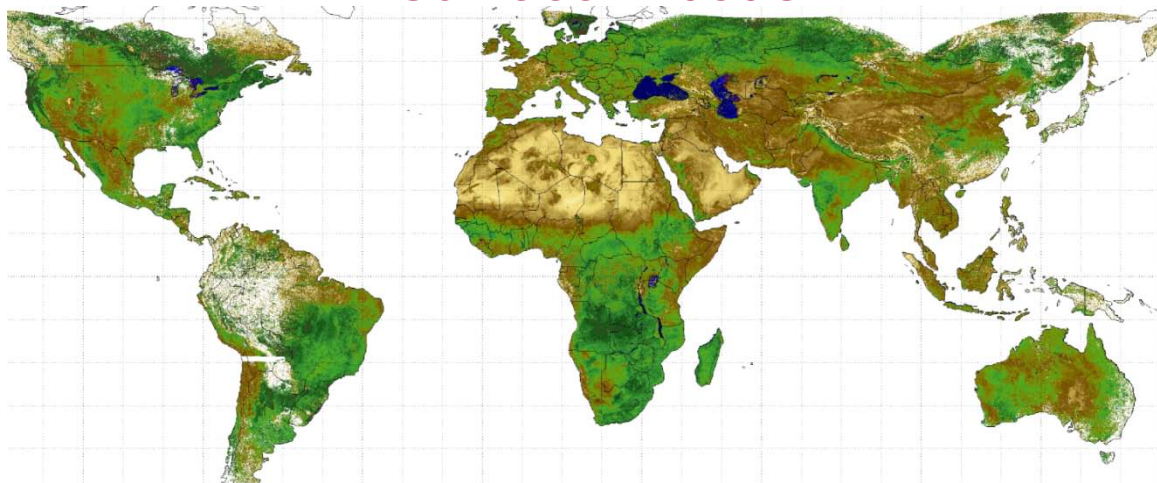
targeted EO products



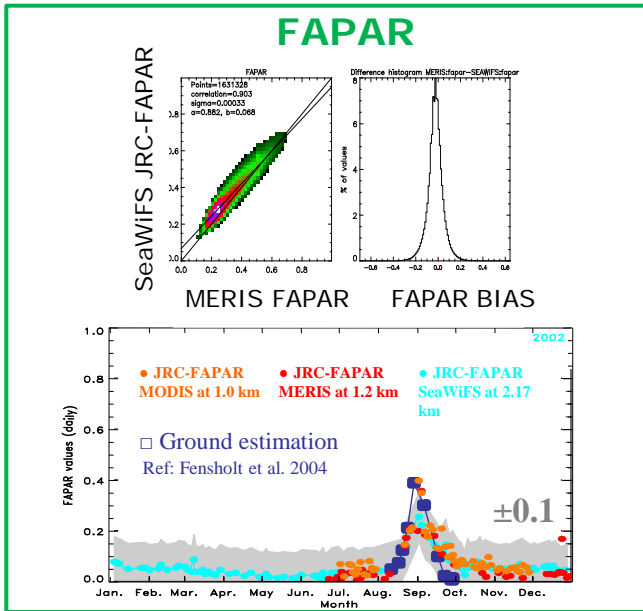
retrieval
algorithms
developed
in-house



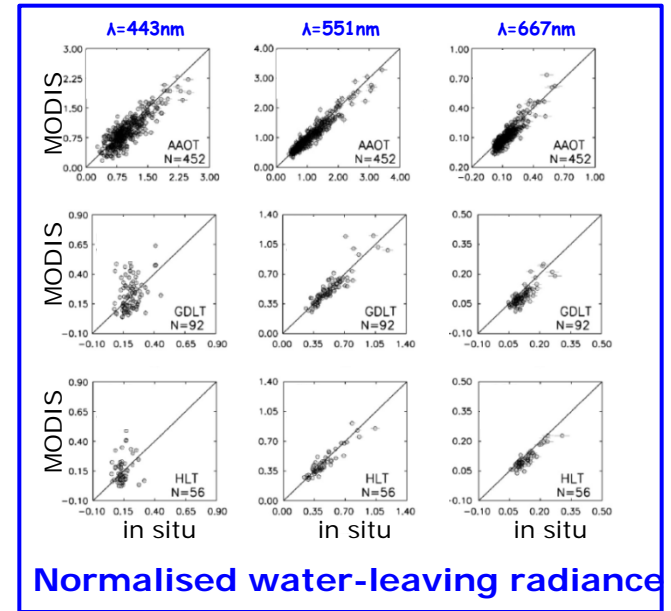
Surface Albedo



product verification efforts

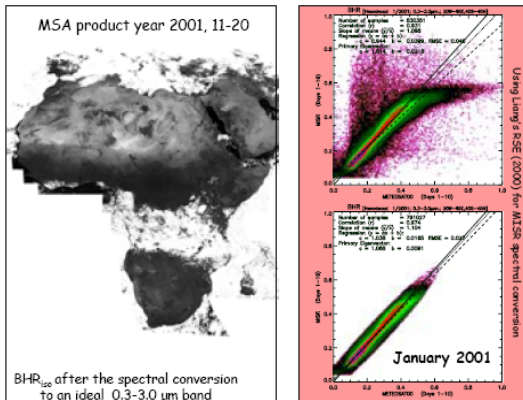


comparison
with in-situ
and similar
products

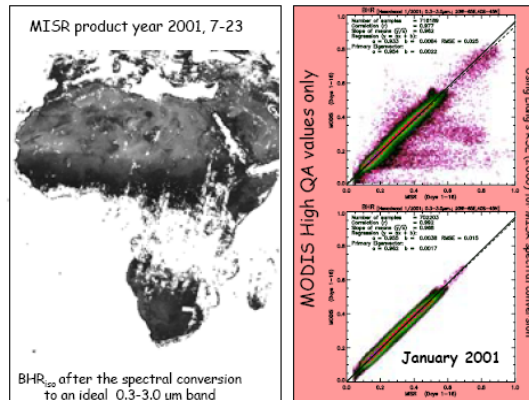


Surface Albedo

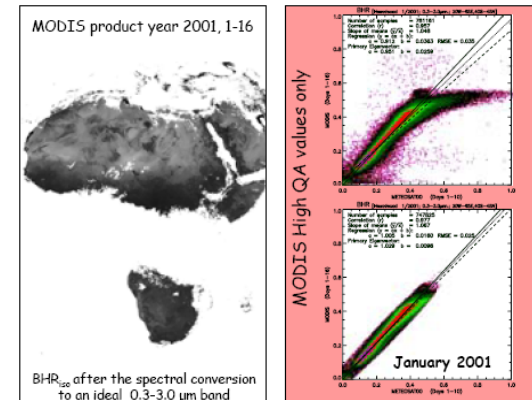
MISR versus Meteosat



MISR versus MODIS

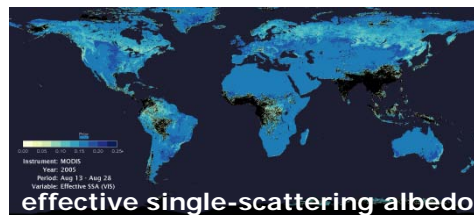
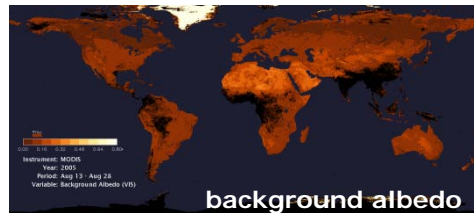


MODIS versus Meteosat

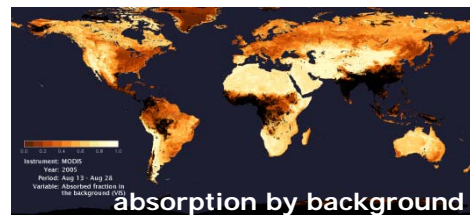
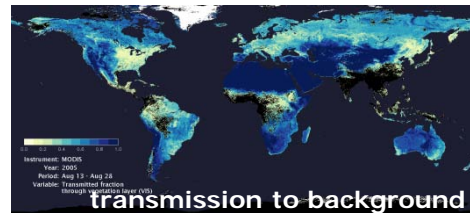


JRC-TIP

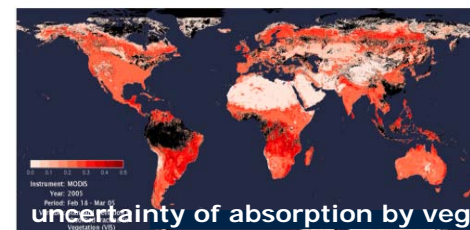
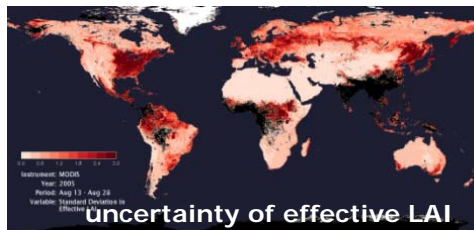
model parameters



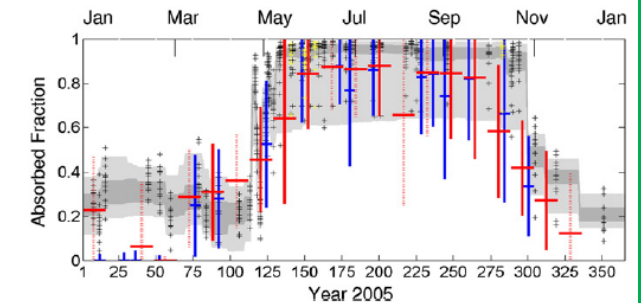
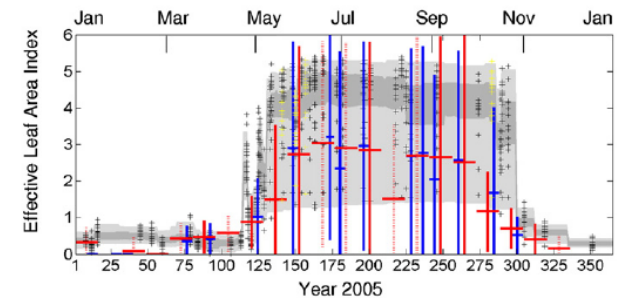
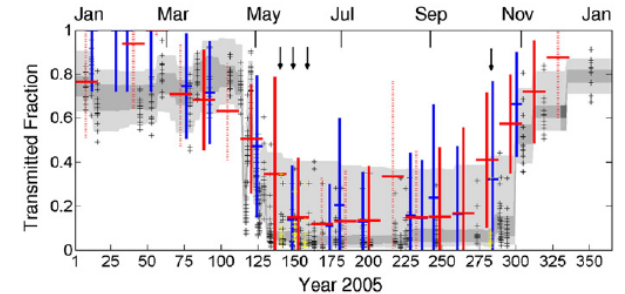
diagnostic fluxes



associated uncertainties



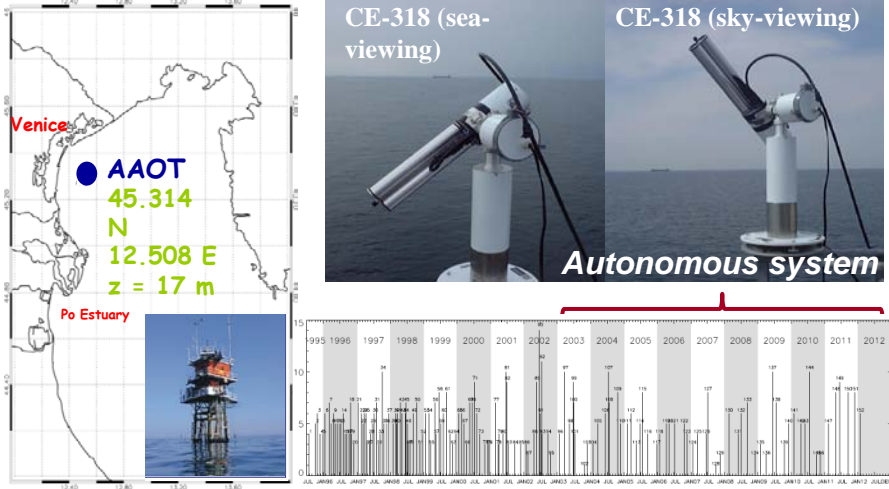
Hainich test site (Germany)



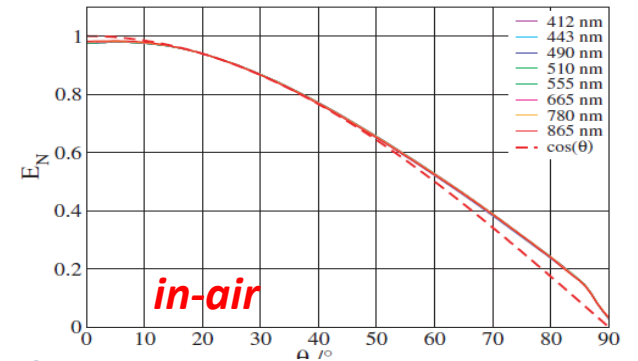
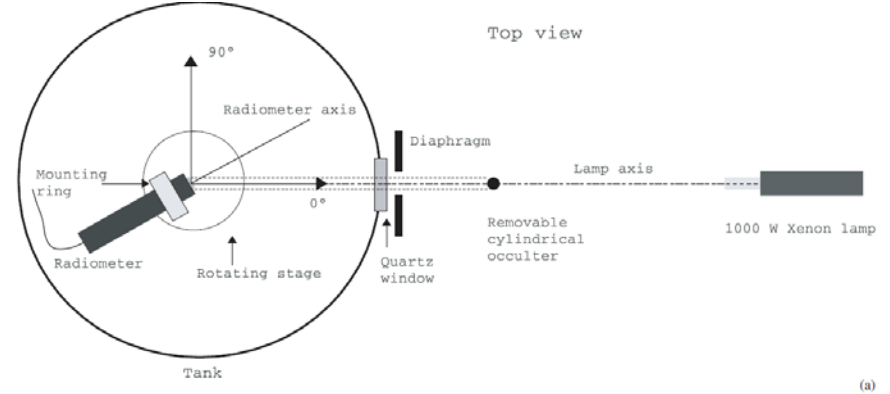
JRC-TIP uses BHR from **MODIS**, **MISR**

QA of *in situ* efforts

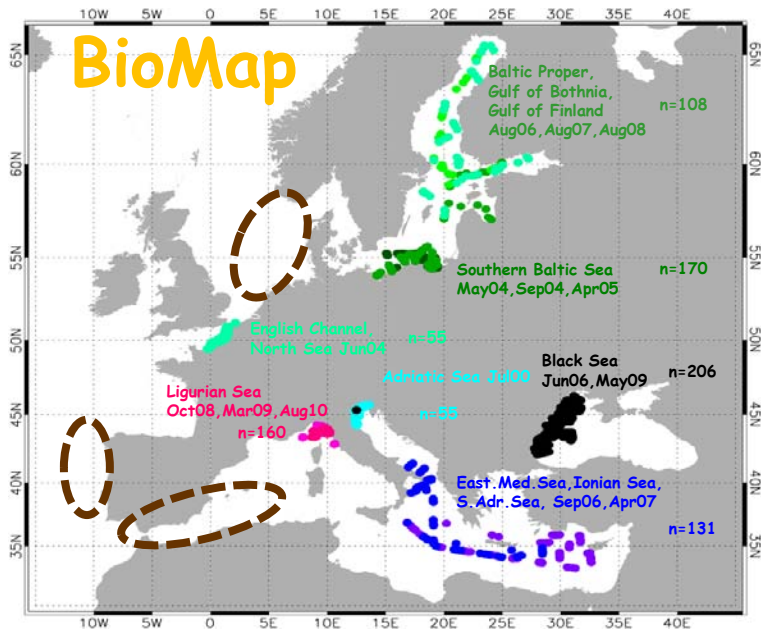
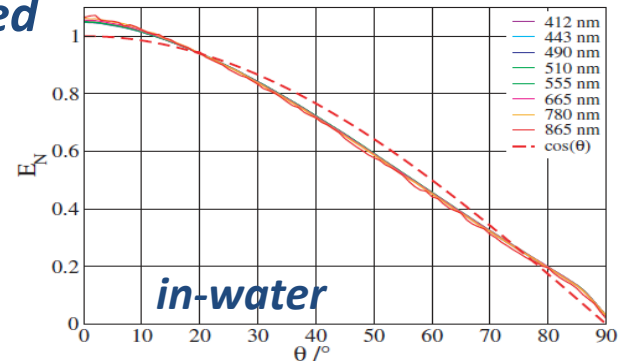
"Aqua Alta" Oceanographic Tower (AAOT) in northern Adriatic Sea



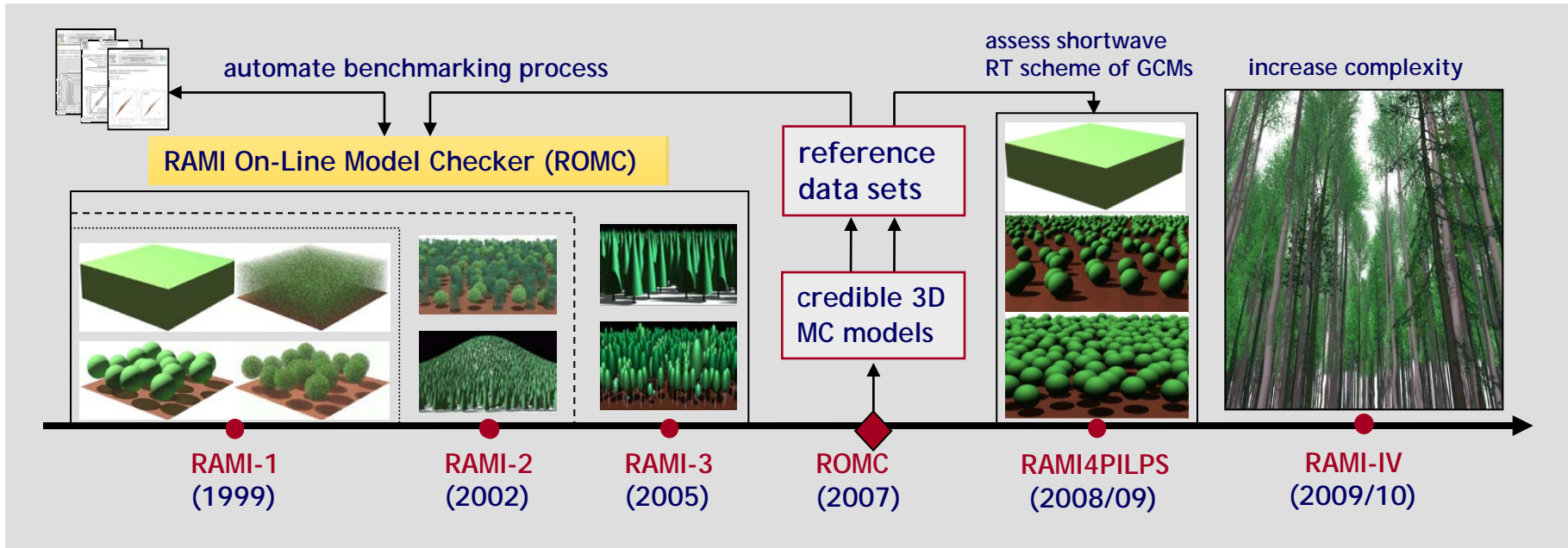
Cosine Error for HyperSpectral Irradiance Sensors



Angular response normalized at 20°



Canopy RT models are used in design of satellite retrieval algorithms

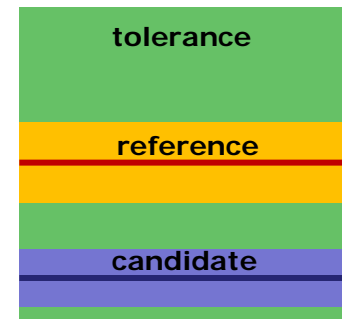


RAMI-IV “abstract canopy” analysis complete:

- uses existing ISO-standards to evaluate models

ROMC is being expanded to increase functionality:

- emphasis on “user friendliness” & data content



local scale



canopy scale



landscape scale



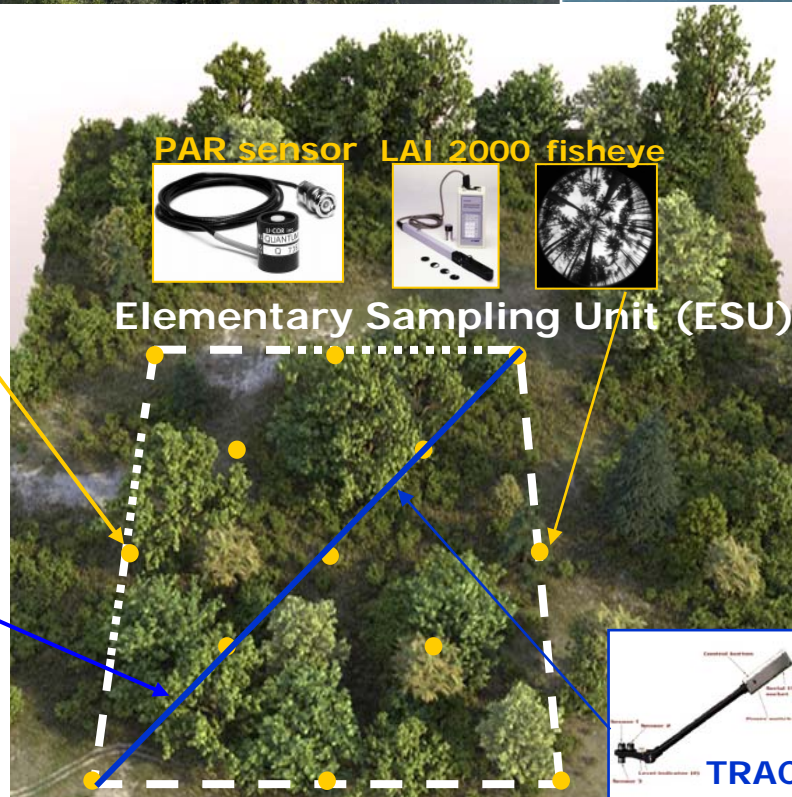
thresholded fisheye



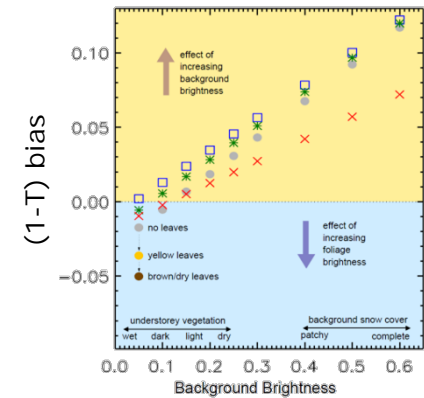
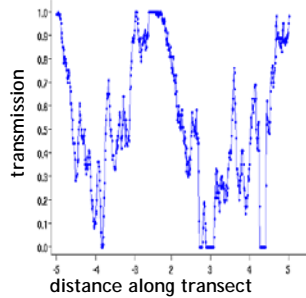
PAR sensor LAI 2000 fisheye



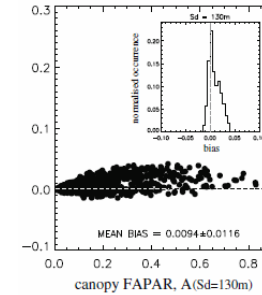
Elementary Sampling Unit (ESU)



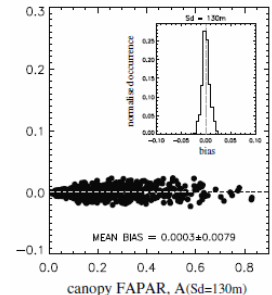
transmission transect



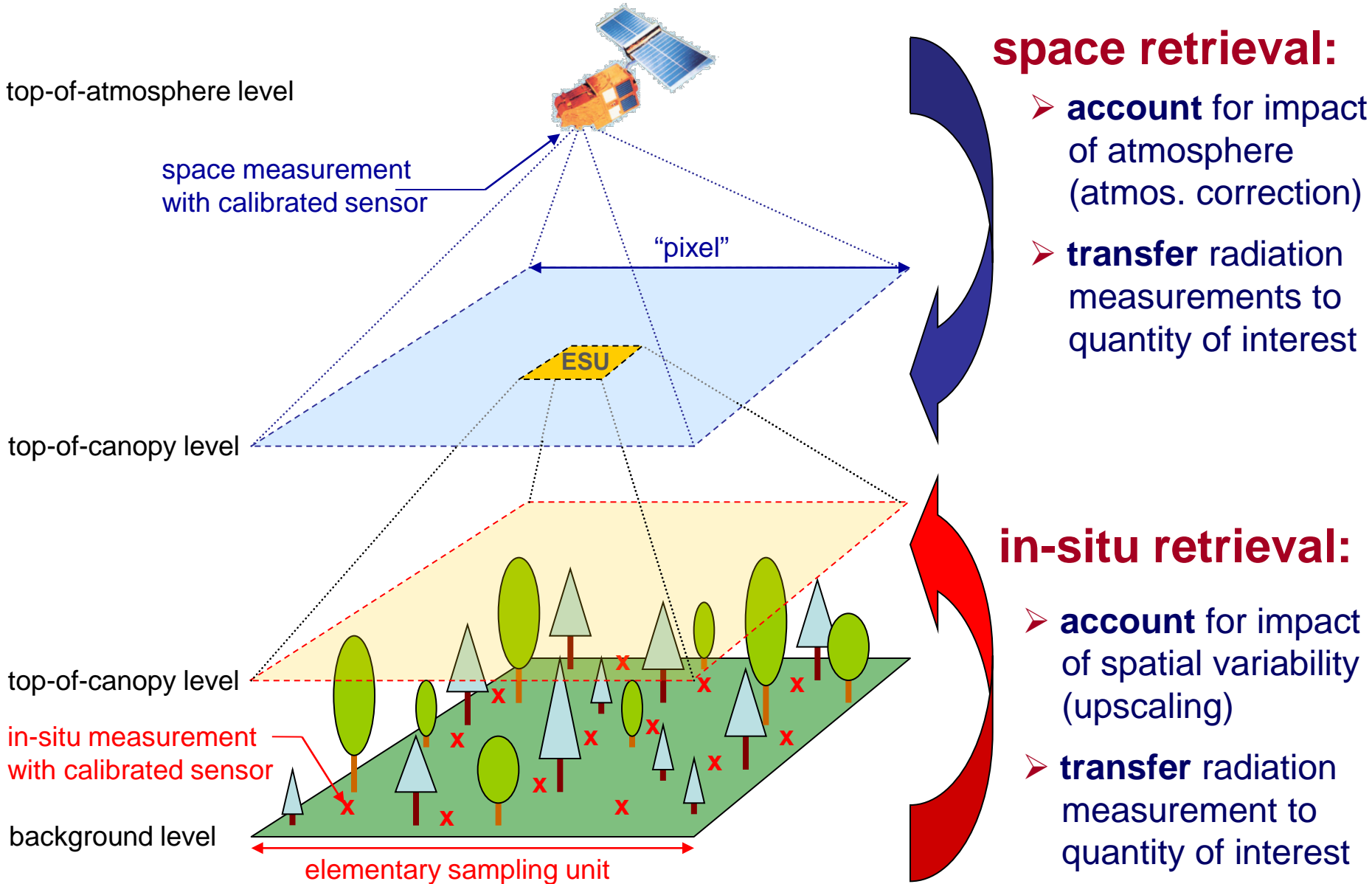
3-Flux ($\alpha=R$)

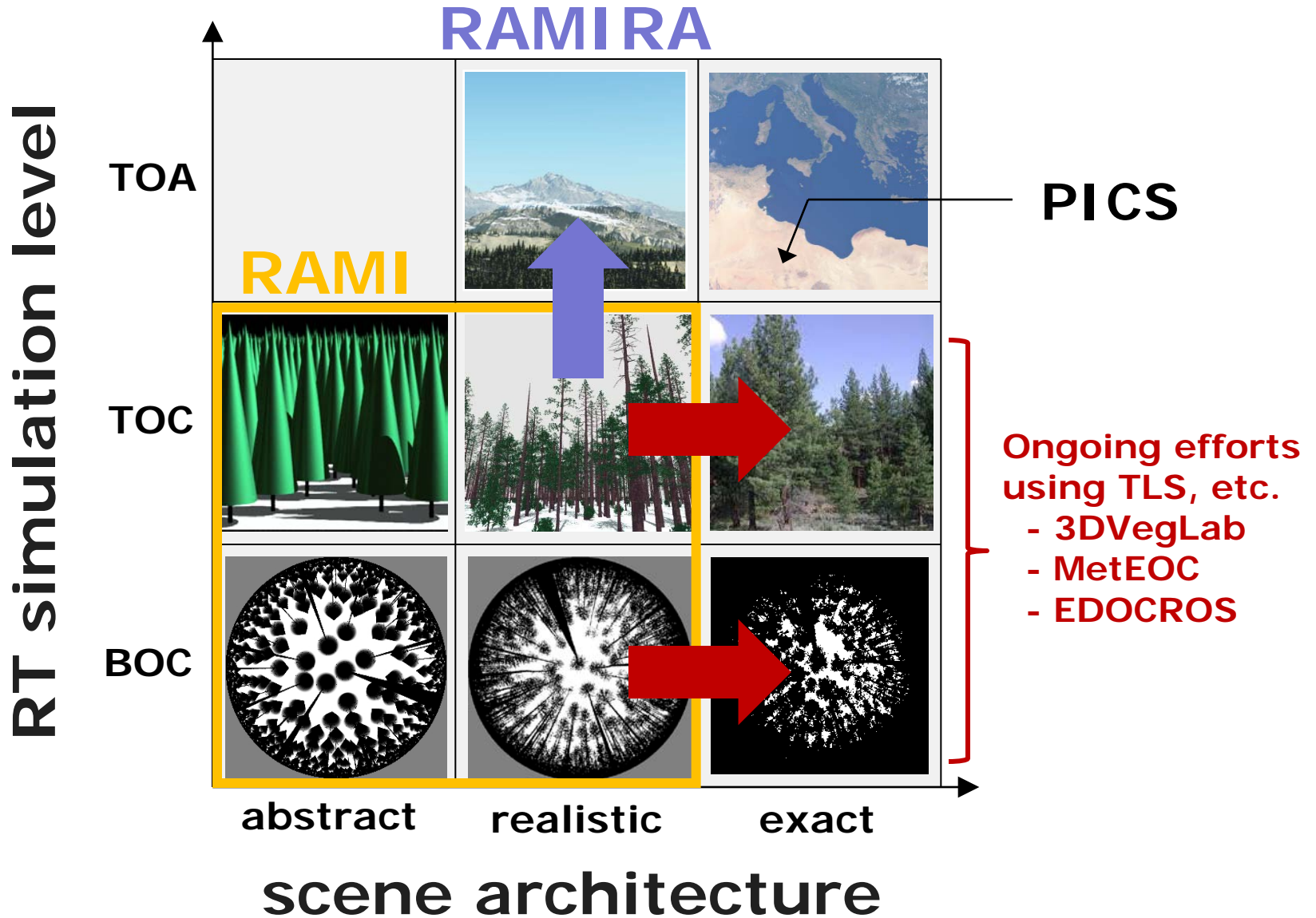


2-Flux (1-T)



'space' versus 'in situ' retrievals





- *"Agencies to indicate interest for participating in an intercomparison effort of ECV 'retrieval algorithms' under controlled conditions using instrument-specific synthetic TOA datasets generated over highly realistic land sites (both vegetated and non-vegetated) with RAMI-verified Monte Carlo models of known accuracy and precision."*
- *"A letter of support from WGCV to the JRC would be needed for this effort due to the substantial commitment of resources required to generate agency and instrument-specific TOA datasets."*



Thank you!

Jean-Luc.Widlowski@jrc.ec.europa.eu