

Agency report

BELGIAN INSTITUTE FOR SPACE AERONOMY (BIRA-IASB)

A Federal Scientific Institute under the Authority of the
BELGIAN FEDERAL SCIENCE POLICY OFFICE (BeISPO)

Jean-Christopher LAMBERT

With contributions from

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF BELGIUM (RMIB)

ROYAL OBSERVATORY OF BELGIUM (ROB)

UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE (ULg)

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS (ULB)

1. Solar and Atmospheric Composition Missions





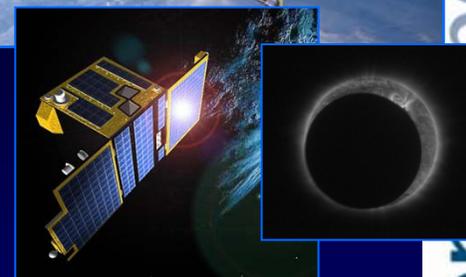
ISS / COLUMBUS SOLAR



- Three instruments covering solar spectral irradiance from 17 nm to 100 μm (99% of solar energy)
 - **SOLSPEC** (SOLAr SPECTral Irradiance measurements): 180 nm - 3 000 nm; developed by CNRS (France) in partnership with BIRA-IASB (Belgium) and LSW (Germany)
 - **SOVIM** (SOLar Variable and Irradiance Monitor): near-UV, visible and thermal (200 nm - 100 μm); developed by PMOD/WRC (Davos, Switzerland) with one instrument's radiometers provided by IRM-KMI (Belgium)
 - **SOL-ACES** (SOLAr Auto-Calibrating Extreme UV/UV Spectrophotometers): EUV/UV; developed by IPM (Germany)
- Facility Support Centre: Belgian USOC at BIRA-IASB



PROBA Series EO and Solar



- PROBA = ESA's 'PROject for OnBoard Autonomy'
- Small satellites for technology demonstrations; prime contractor Qinetiq Space, Belgium
- PROBA-1: launched October 2001; EO sensors still operating; transferred to ESA's Earth Observation Directorate
- PROBA-2: 1st ESA space weather mission dedicated to Sun observation, launched Nov. 2, 2009; 4 Belgian and CZ sensors
- PROBA-V: miniaturised version of the SPOT-5 VEGETATION, launched 7 May 2013 from Kourou
- PROBA-3: double spacecraft to study solar corona while testing precise formation-flying techniques; launch 2016
- Altius: atmospheric limb mission for atmospheric composition



ALTIUS – Mission concept

-UV-Vis-NIR spectral imager on-board a PROBA platform on Sun-synchronous LEO.

-3 modes : limb scattering + solar occultation + stellar occultation.

-3 independant spectral channels with AOTF (TeO₂ and KDP).

-Target species : O₃, NO₂, CH₄, H₂O, BrO, PSC, aerosols,...

ALTIUS – Current status

Now in Phase B1 towards PDR.

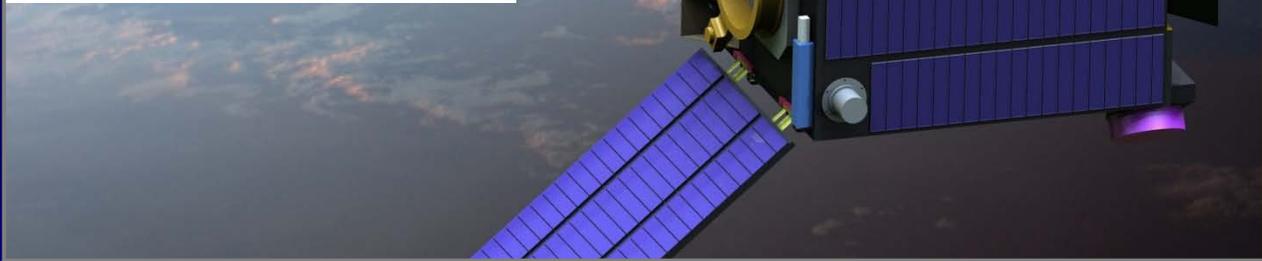
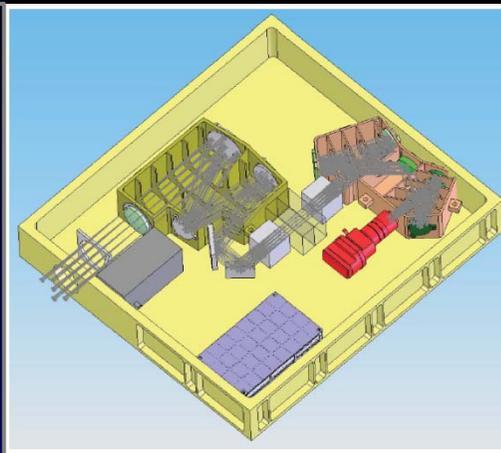
ALTIUS – Breadboarding

- Demonstration of spectral performance with NO₂ (VIS) and O₃ (UV).

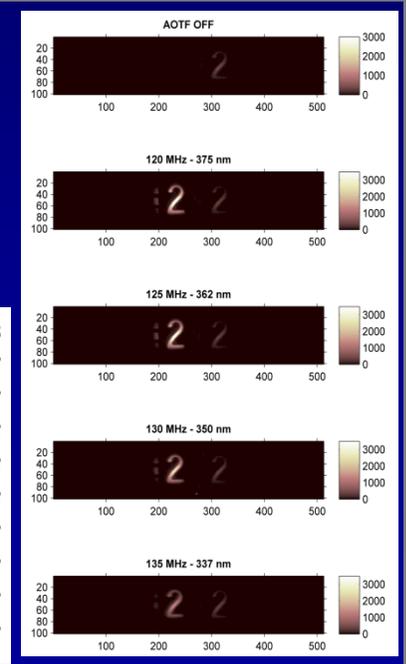
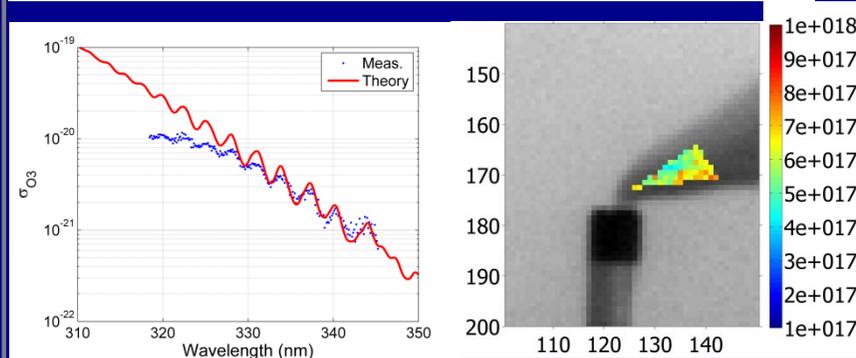
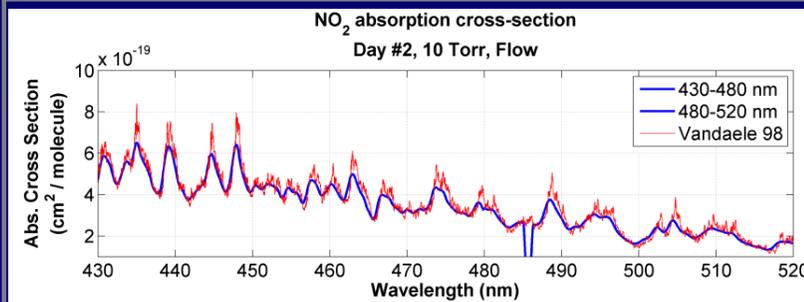
- Spectral imaging.

- Instrument characterisation.

- Test case: Remote sensing of NO₂ emissions from incinerator



Dekemper et al., Applied Optics 2012



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ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION MISSIONS

Belgian involvement in:

- ERS-2 GOME (SAG, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - Meteor-3M SAGE-III (ST, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - SCISAT-1 ACE (Belgian imagers, SAG, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - Envisat SCIAMACHY (Co-PI, Belgian PMDs, SAG, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - Envisat GOMOS and MIPAS (SAG, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - EOS-Terra MOPITT (ST, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - EOS-Aura OMI (ST, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - MetOp-A/B GOME-2 and IASI (SAG, SAF, retrieval, Cal/Val)
 - TANSO-GOSAT (TCCON, Cal/Val)
 - Copernicus Sentinels 4 (GEO) and 5 (LEO), Sentinel 5 Precursor
 - Definition of future missions (MAG, ACC, ORM...)
 - Development of Altius (PI)
- + SPICAV/SOIR on VENUS EPXRESS, SOIR-NOMAD on ExoMars...

2. Reference Measurements for Satellite Validation



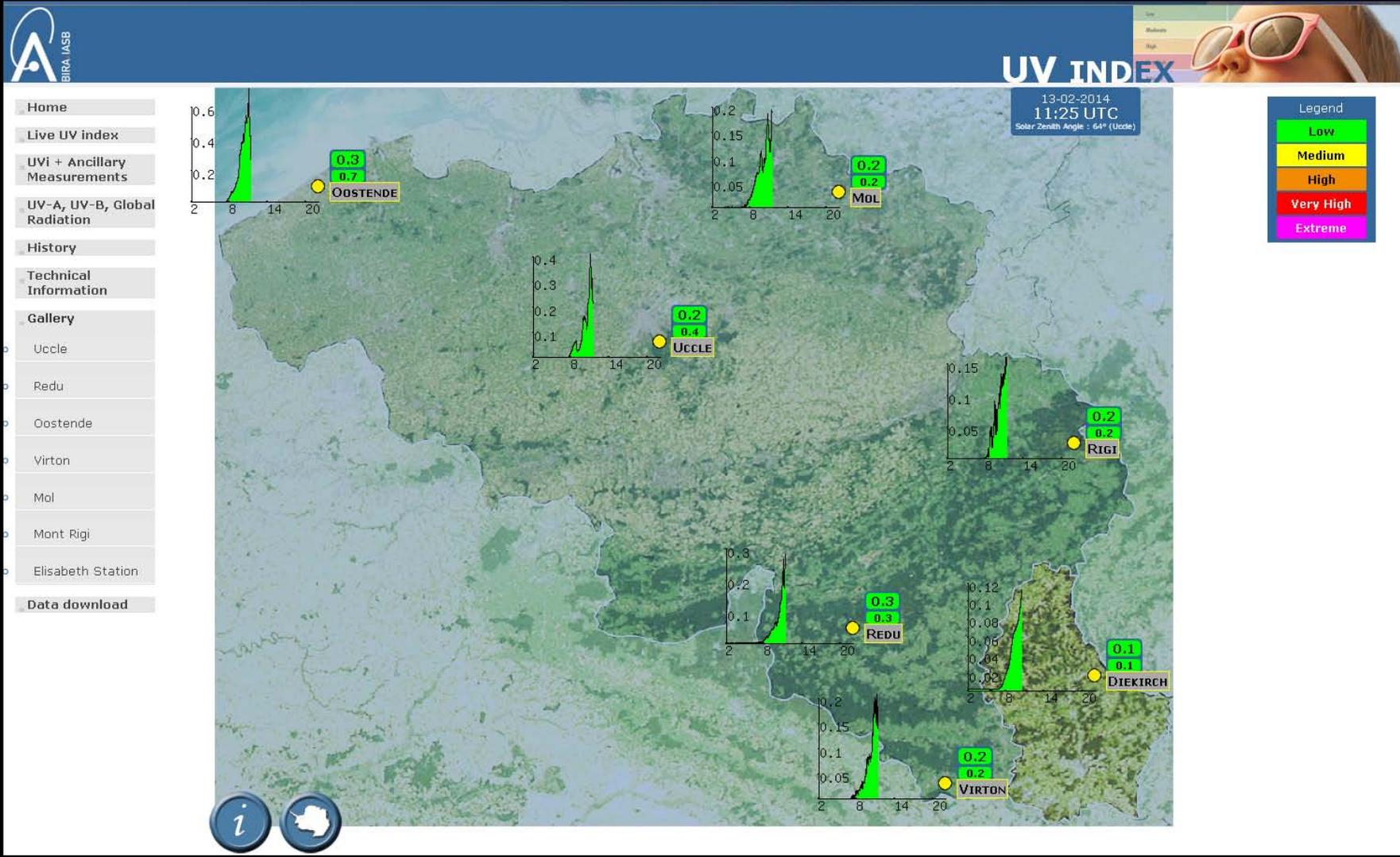
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UV Monitoring Stations

<http://uvindex.aeronomie.be>



aeronomie.be



UV Monitoring Stations

<http://uvindex.aeronomie.be>



aeronomie.be

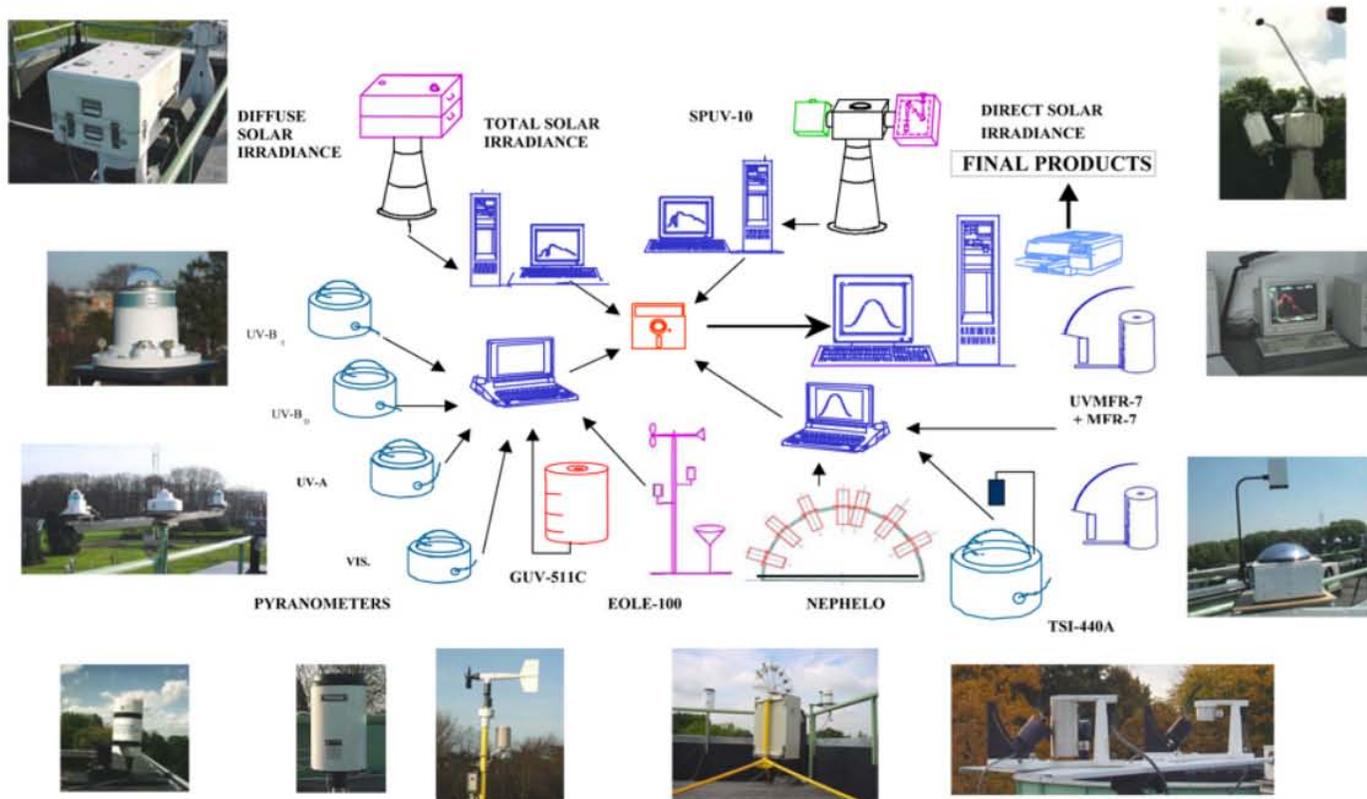


UV INDEX

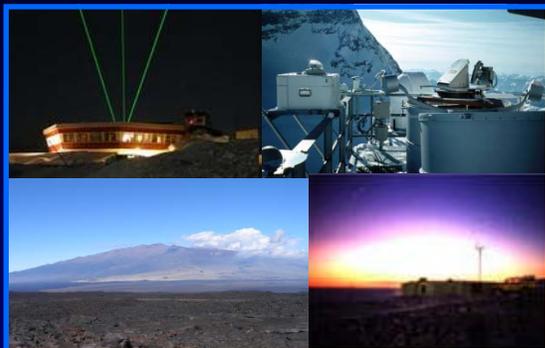
- Home
- Live UV index
- UVi + Ancillary Measurements
- UV-A, UV-B, Global Radiation
- History
- Technical Information
- Stations Overview
- Available datasets
- Ucde Station Instruments
- Auxiliary Stations Instruments
- Gallery
- Data download

Monitoring Stations Overview

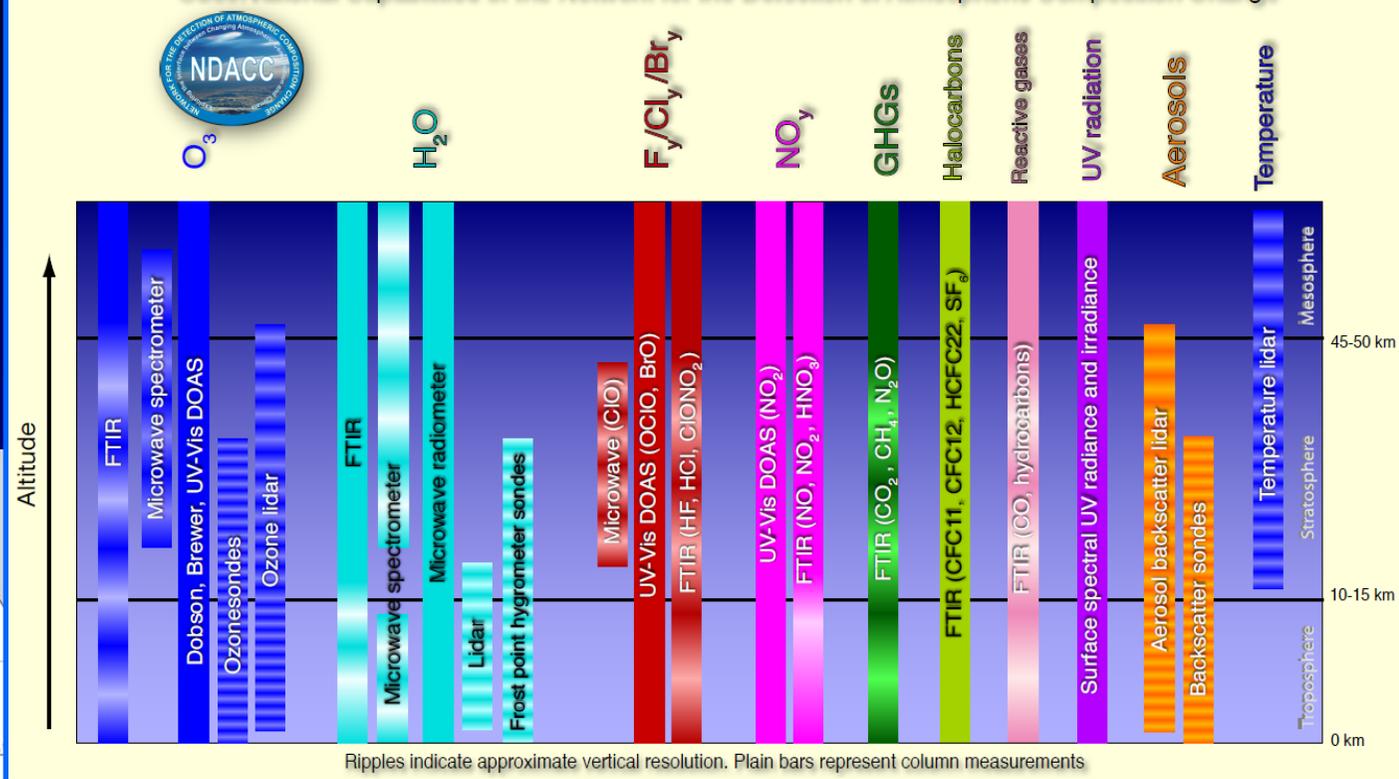
SOLAR ULTRAVIOLET - VISIBLE IRRADIANCE MONITORING (SUVIM)



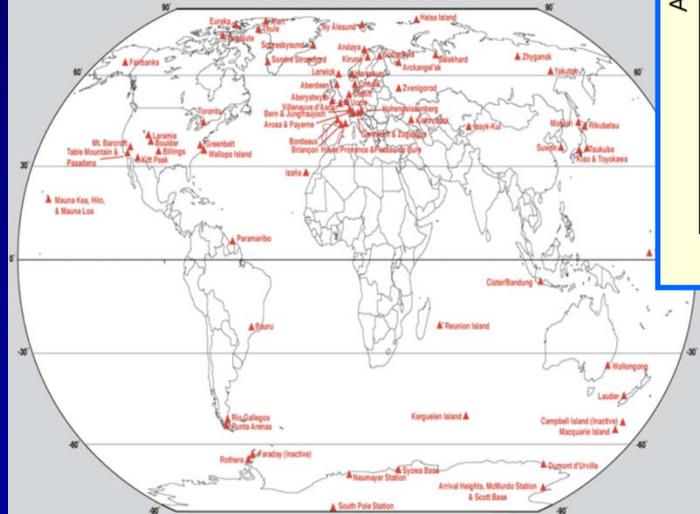
NETWORK FOR THE DETECTION OF ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION CHANGE (NDACC)



Observational Capabilities of the Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change



NDACC Sites



Cooperating Networks

AERONET
AEROSOL ROBOTIC NETWORK

The Micro Pulse Lidar Network

MPLNET

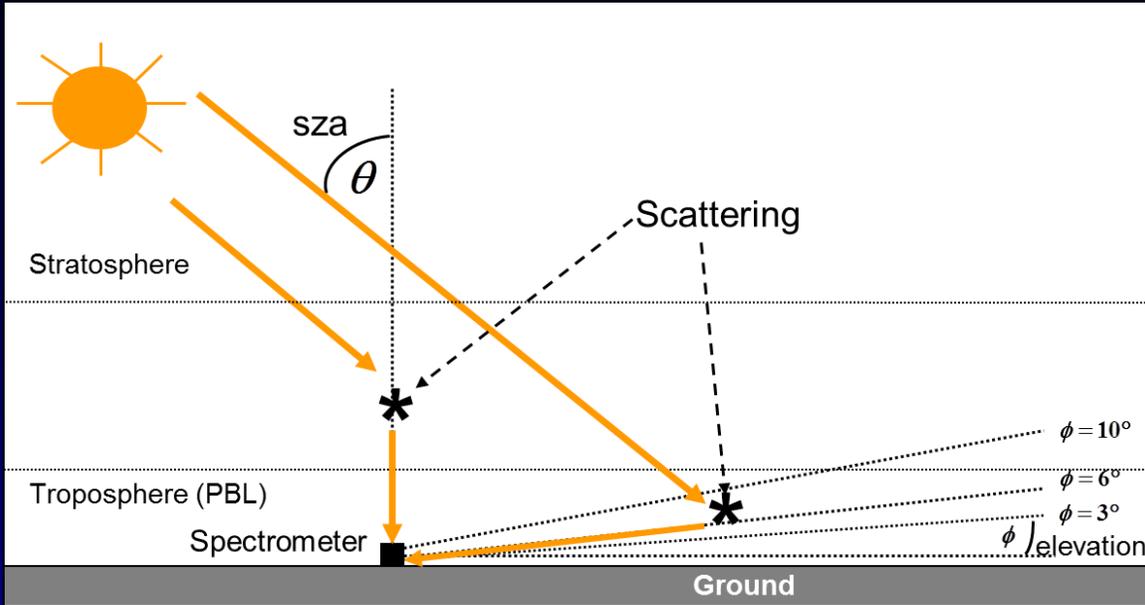


HATS



<http://ndacc.org>

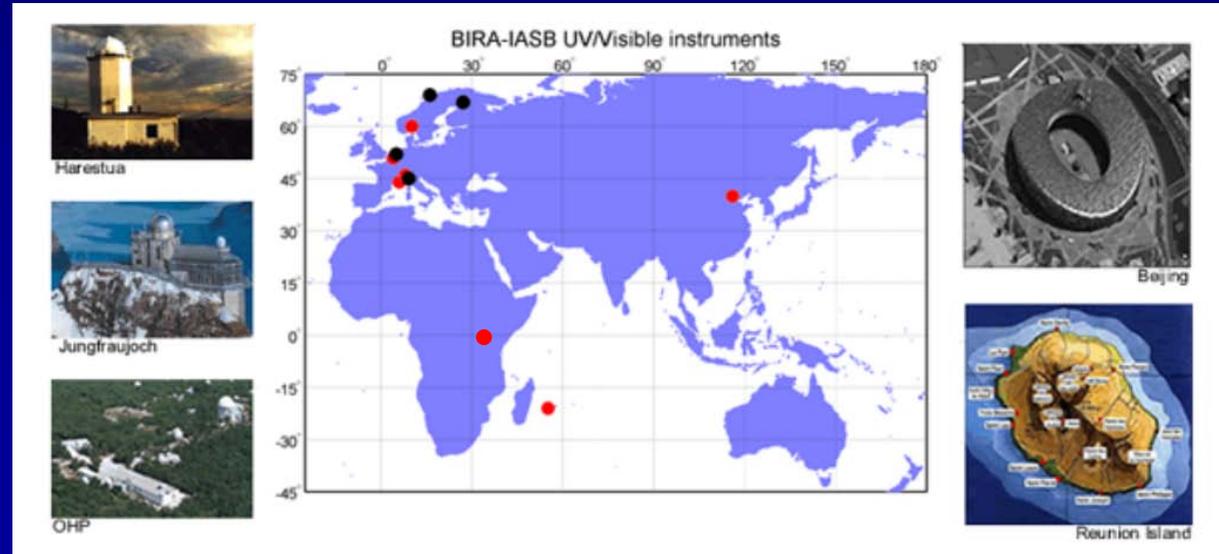
NDACC UV-Visible (MAX-)DOAS Spectrometers



<http://uv-vis.aeronomie.be>

Retrieved gases

- Ozone (O_3)
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)
- Bromine monoxide (BrO)
- Chlorine dioxide (ClO)
- Formaldehyde (CH_2O)
- Glyoxal ($CHOCHO$)
- Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)



NDACC & TCCON FTIR Spectrometers

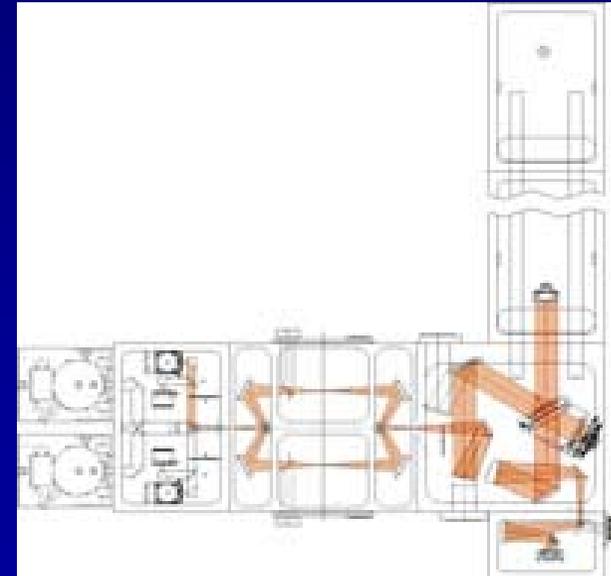
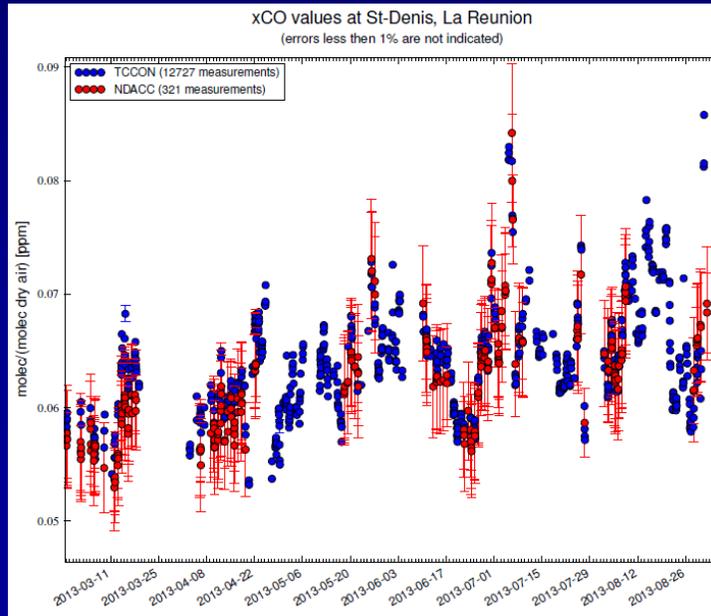
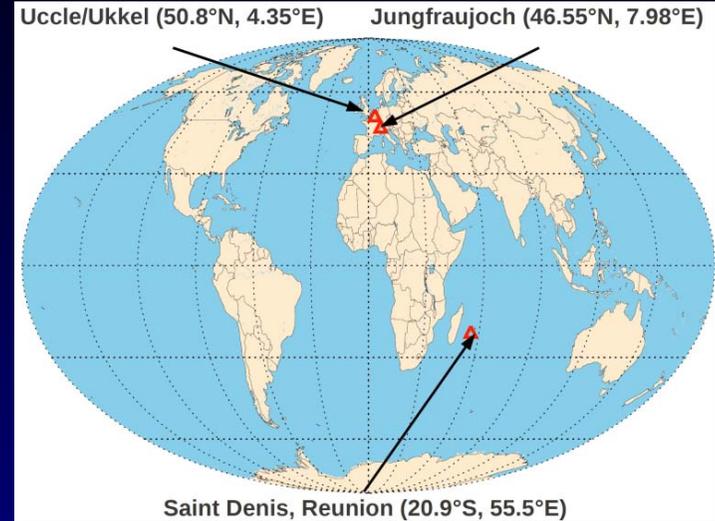
Direct greenhouse gases:

- Methane (CH_4)
- Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- Ozone (O_3)
- Water Vapour (H_2O)
- Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)

Other species:

- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Ethane (C_2H_6)
- Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)
- Formaldehyde (CH_2O)
- Nitric acid (HNO_3)
- Hydrogen chloride (HCl)
- Hydrogen fluoride (HF)

<http://infrared.aeronomie.be>



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ESA CEOS Intercalibration - ICaI

Background (CEOS WGCV ACSG)

- ◆ Continuity of geophysical parameters to capture global change requires multi mission data sets
- ◆ Assessment needs high quality long-term reference data sets

Objectives of ESA CEOS ICaI project

- ◆ Achieve consistency between global sensor networks contributing to EO atmospheric mission validation →
- ◆ Support calibration campaigns (ozone, aerosols, NO₂)
- ◆ Improve / demonstrate new retrieval algorithms for ground-based networks



ESA CEOS Intercalibration - ICal

Activities 2009-2013

- ◆ Support CINDI field campaign and data exploitation
- ◆ Support Dobson/Brewer intercalibrations
- ◆ Support Earlinet calibrations by traveling standard
- ◆ Support mini-Spectrometer intercalibrations

Main results

- ◆ Development of MAXDOAS data products
- ◆ Operative straylight correction for Brewer instrument
- ◆ Assessment of Brewer and Dobson network quality
- ◆ Earlinet calibrations in several key sites
- ◆ Mini-Spectrometer (Pandora) network capacity building



3. QA / Validation System for Atmospheric Composition



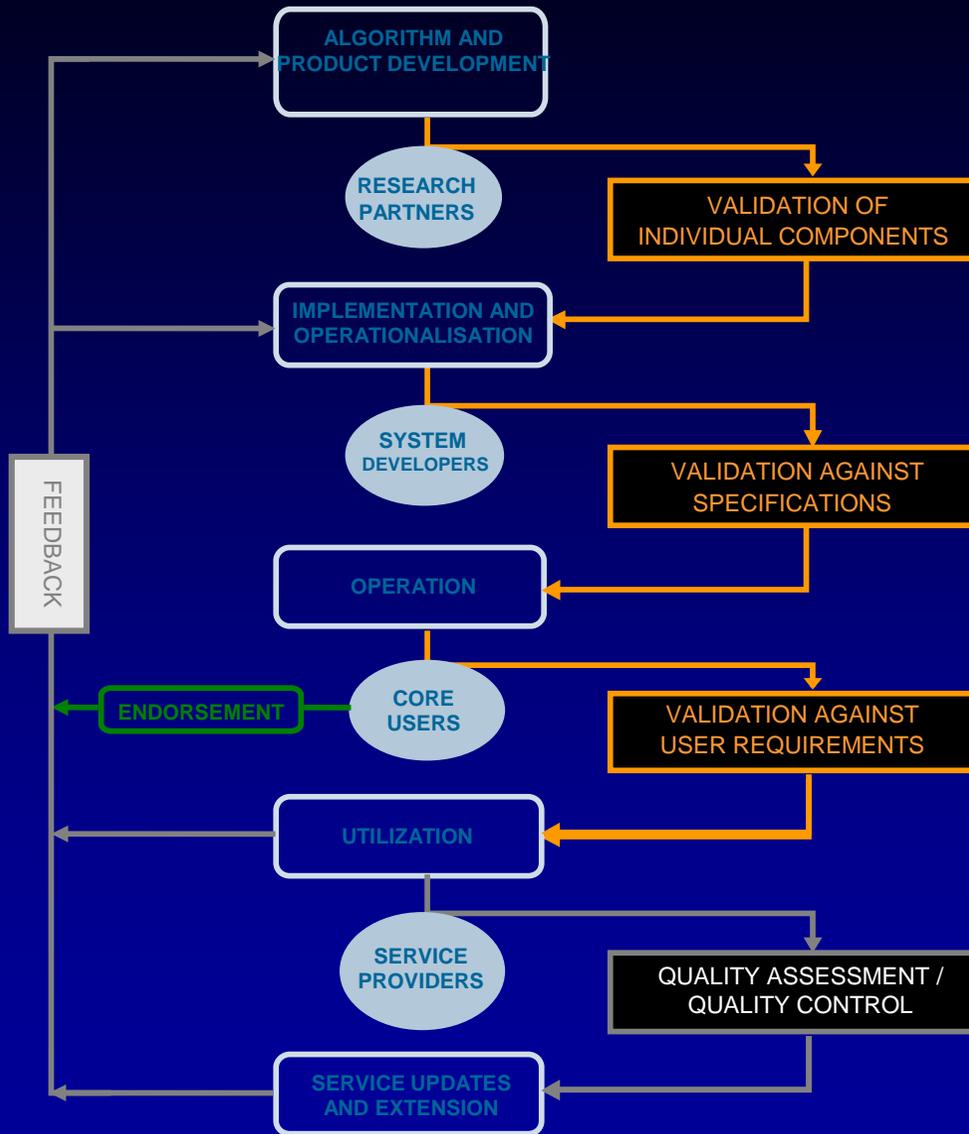
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belspo



ATMOSPHERIC SERVICE VALIDATION PROTOCOL



- General rules to ensure unbiased, independent and traceable validation => starts with QA4EO
- Definition of terminology and validation levels
- Top-level validation criteria
- Requirements for reference data sources and methods
- Metrology of data comparisons (incl. sampling and smoothing issues)
- Error/uncertainty budget, error propagation
- Validation of services (beyond the classical validation of data)
- Validation metadata and reporting
- Documentation requirements





MACC-II Deliverable D_153.1

Atmospheric Service Validation Protocol



Date: May 2013
Lead Beneficiary: BIRA-IASB (#6)
Nature: R
Dissemination level: PU



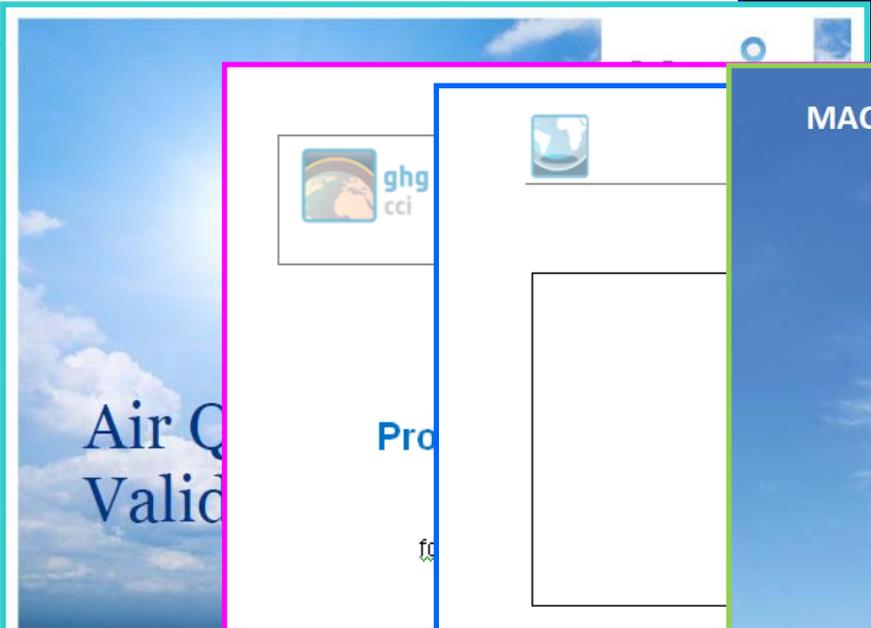
Grant agreement n°283576



Date: 03/01/2012
Version: 1.0
Phase 1, Task 1
Deliverable D2.1 – WP1221

WP Manager: J.-C. Lamb
WP Manager Organization:
Other partners:
VALT: AUTH, IASB
EOST: DLR-IMF, IASB
CRG: DLR-PA, IASB

Written by:
GHG-CCI validation team
Justus Notholt (lead),
Bart Buchmann, Bart Dierckx



Validation of
GMES Atmospheric
on Air Quality

PROJECT
SUB-PROJECT
WORK PACKAGE
DELIVERABLE

DOSSIER



ESA CCI Ozone: QI and User Requirements

NADIR L2	Part atmos.	URD / PVP	GOME (1997)	GOME-2 (2007-2008)
Filtering			~ 3 %	~ 10 %
Geographical sampling			SAA and mid-Asia missing	SAA missing
DFS			5 to 5.5	5 to 6
Vertical resolution (resolving length estimate)	TS	6 km to TS-col.	> 50 km	> 50 km
	UT/LS	3 to 6 km	10 to 20 km	10 to 20 km
	MA	3 to 10 km	> 50 km	> 50 km
Height registration offset	TS		5 to 20 km (SZA dep.)	5 to 20 km (SZA dep.)
	UT/LS	/	negligible	negligible
	MA		-10 to -30 km	-10 to -30 km
Accuracy (bias)	TS		-10 to -30 % (-5 DU)	7 to 8 % (1 DU)
	UT/LS	/	-5 to 15 % (-2 to 5 DU)	1 to 4 % (1 DU)
	MA		-15 to 0 % (-3 to 0 DU)	-15 to 0 % (-3 to 0 DU)
Temporal dependence		/	Hardly any	Increased bias around and below TP for northern hemisphere winter
Meridian dependence	60-90		Negative bias around and below TP, small positive around ozone maximum	Negative bias around and below TP, positive around ozone maximum
	30-60	/	Negative bias below TP	Negative bias below TP
	0-30		Increased bias below TP	Increased bias below TP, related to bias for small SCD values
SCD dependence			Relation with meridian dependence less clear	Clearly related to meridian dependence
CF dependence			Slightly decreasing (more negative) bias with CF	Slightly decreasing (more negative) bias with CF
Comparison spread	TS		10 to 15 % (2 to 5 DU)	30 to 35 % (4 to 5 DU)
	UT/LS	/	5 % (3 DU)	5 % (3 DU)
	MA		5 to 10 % (0 to 3 DU)	5 to 10 % (0 to 3 DU)
Satellite random uncertainty	TS		10 to 40 %	10 to 30 %
	UT/LS	/	~5%	~5%
	MA		3 to 5 %	3 to 5 %
Total uncertainty	TS	10%	14 to 50 %	12 to 36 %
	UT/LS	8%	7 to 16 %	5 to 7 %
	MA	8%	3 to 18 %	3 to 18 %



O3M-SAF: End-to-end QA/validation of retrieval



CDOP - Methodology
 cdop.aeronomie.be/validation-tab/methodology

The EUMETSAT Network of Satellite Application Facilities

O3M SAF
 SAF for Atmospheric Composition and UV Radiation

Validation Quality Assessment

Home Products Validation Quality Assessment Links Registered Pages

Validation Methodology

<http://cdop.aeronomie.be>

During the first phase of CDOP, an **end-to-end validation approach** has been designed and demonstrated for GOME-2 NO₂ total and tropospheric column measurements. In compliance with international QA/QC standards, the idea is to evaluate independently all critical individual components of the level-1-to-2 retrieval chain. Evaluations are carried out by means of a suite of correlative observations performed by complementary ground-based and satellite instruments supported by radiative transfer and chemical-transport modelling tools.

To ensure that the final product of such a complex production chain is validated meaningfully, validations cannot be limited to comparisons with correlative measurements of the final total column data. An end-to-end validation of critical individual components of the level-1-to-2 retrieval chain has been set up, e.g. to detect uncertainties affecting intermediate parameters but possibly cancelling each other in the final data product.

```

    graph TD
        S1[Spectra L1] --> DOAS[DOAS fitting]
        C1[Clouds OCCRA/ROCCIN] --> AMF[AMF computation]
        C1 --> TVCD[Tropospheric VCD L2]
        DOAS --> TSCD[Total SCD]
        TSCD --> AMF
        AMF --> VCD[VCD computation]
        VCD --> TVCD
        TVCD --> TVCD
    
```

E.g., for NO₂, the end-to-end validation approach consists in: (a) an assessment of the quality of GOME-2 DOAS analysis results, by confrontation of GDP 4.7 retrievals performed respectively on GOME-2A and GOME-2B spectra, both on an orbit-to-orbit base and time-series comparisons, and by confrontation of GDP 4.7 retrievals with GOME-2 retrievals of the scientific data processor TEMS; (b) an assessment of the geographical validity of

EUMETSAT O3M-SAF: Trace Gas Validation Server



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The EUMETSAT Network of Satellite Application Facilities

O3M SAF
SAF for Atmospheric Composition and UV Radiation

Validation Quality Assessment

BIRA-IASB

Home Products Validation Quality Assessment Links Registered Pages

Home Validation Figures

Validation Figures

<http://cdop.aeronomie.be>

Please select a gas to see the respective validation figures.

You can also select other parameters:

- comparison **Platform** to select only figures for Metop-A or Metop-B,
- comparison **Validation Reference** to select only figures relative to satellite or ground-based instruments,
- comparison **Station or Region** to select a specific geographic location,
- comparison **Instruments** to select only specific type of instruments,

Click on a figure to enlarge it, or select several to browse them.

NO2 METOP_A Ground-Based Harestua doas_withphotochem Reset Show all images

Platform:
MetOp-A

Gas: NO₂

Validation reference:
ground-based

Station:
Harestua

Instrument: DOAS
with photochemistry

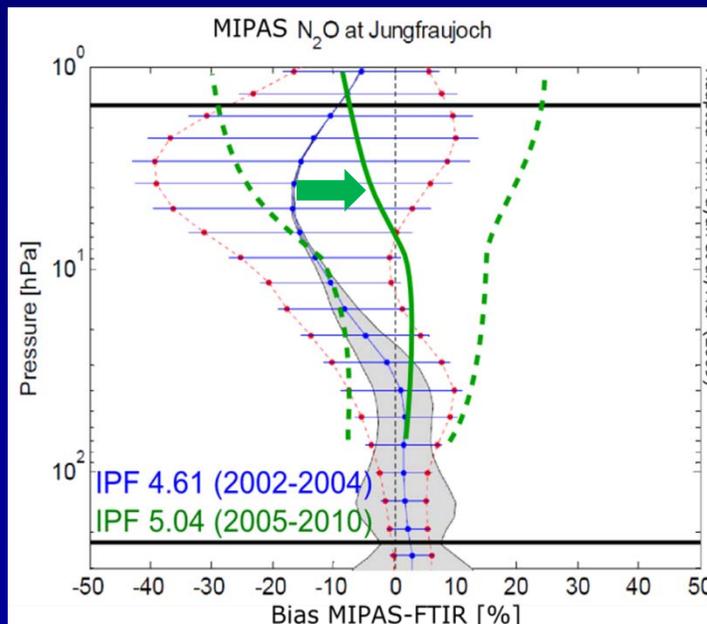
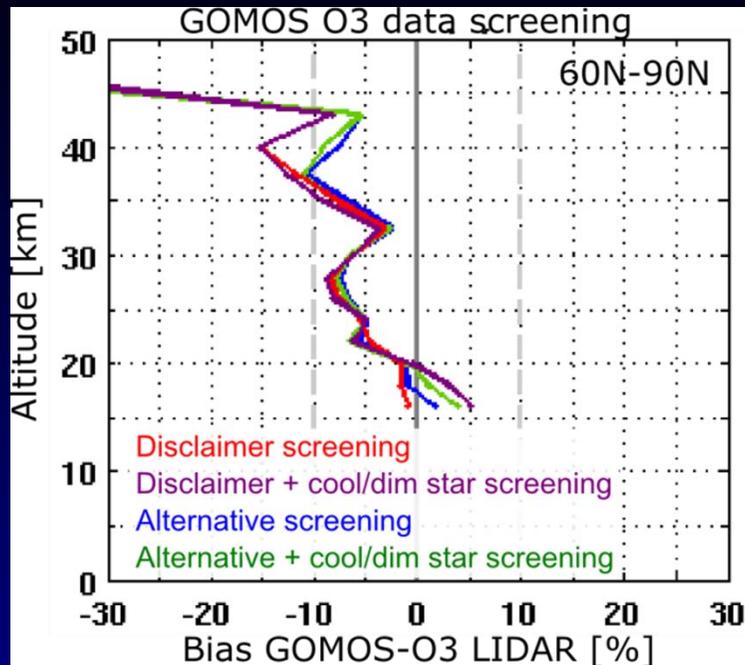
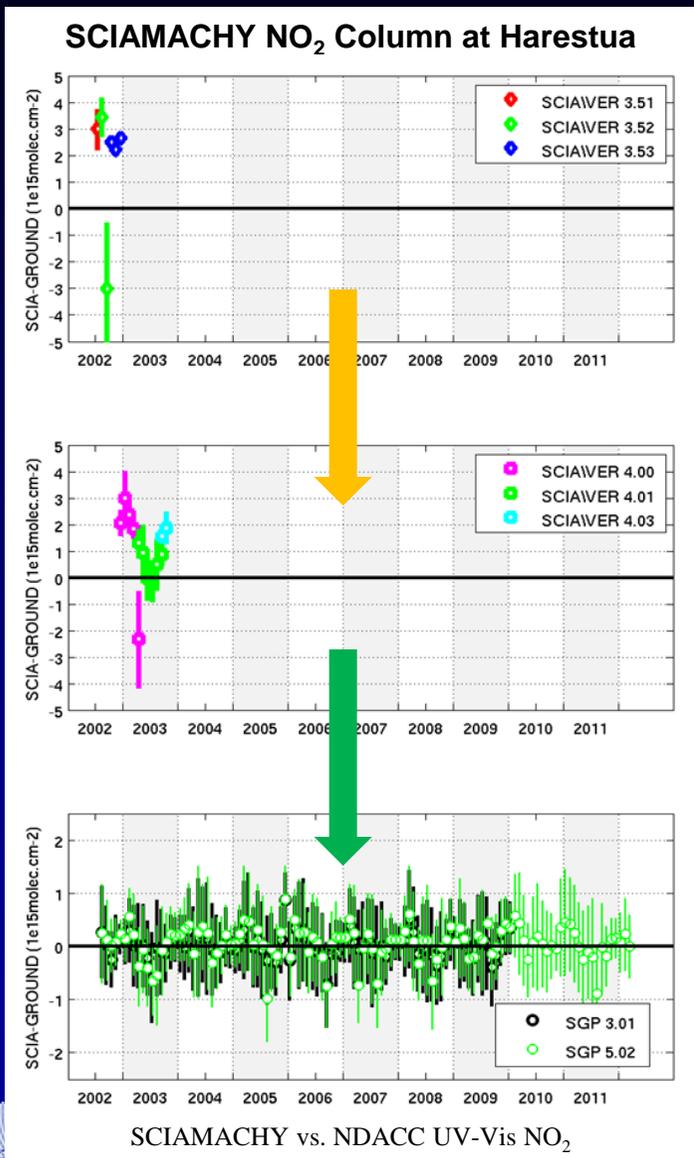


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ESA Multi-TASTE Phase F:



Validation of Envisat Product Evolution



NORS Validation Server for Copernicus Atmosphere



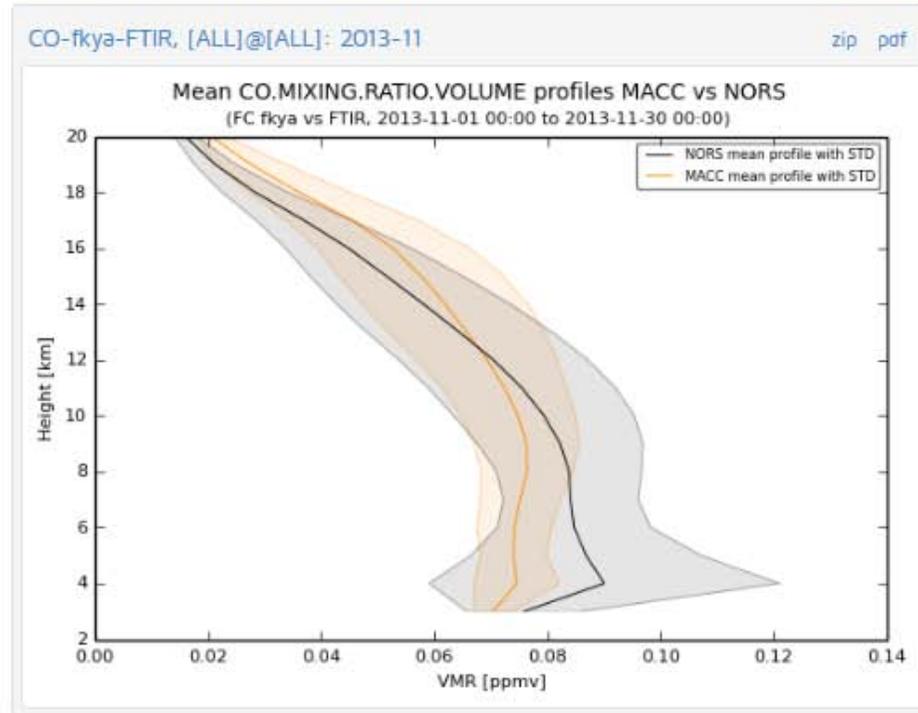
Intercomparison Selection

PARAMETER	
AEROSOL	2
CH2O	3
CH4	1
CO	3
NO2	3
O3	13

MODEL TYPE	
fkya	6
fnyp	9
fsd7	10

INSTRUMENT TYPE	
FTIR	10
LIDAR	3
MWR	3
UVVIS.DOAS	5
UVVIS.DOAS.OFFAXIS	2
UVVIS.DOAS.ZENITH	2

Reports



Filter Options

LOCATION	
[ALL]	38
BERN	6
EUREKA	6
HAUTE.PROVENCE	6
IZANA	64
JUNGFRAUJOCH	22
LA.REUNION	6
LA.REUNION.MAIDO	9
LAUDER	25
MAUNA.LOA.HI	22
NY.ALESUND	31
XIANGHE	12
ZUGSPITZE	30

AFFILIATION	
[ALL]	16
BIRA.IASB	31
CNRS.LATMOS	6
IUP	31
KIT	54

NORS Validation Scheme for Copernicus Atmosphere



NORS FTIR, MWR & UVVIS (TROPO)

(co-located) MACC

- $z^N, O_3^N, O_3^{N,ap}, A^N, T^N, P^N$: no fill values
- if $\mathcal{E}^{O_3^N} \neq (\mathcal{E}^{O_3^N})^*$ or fill values: $\mathcal{E}^{O_3^N} = 0$
- if z_B^N has fill values: Alg 4

use z^N to extract MACC profiles

case 3: FTIR
case 1: UVVIS & MWR

Alg 10: $O_3^{M,R}$ [ppv]

smooth with AVK

Alg 13: $O_3^{M,S}$ [ppv]

derived products

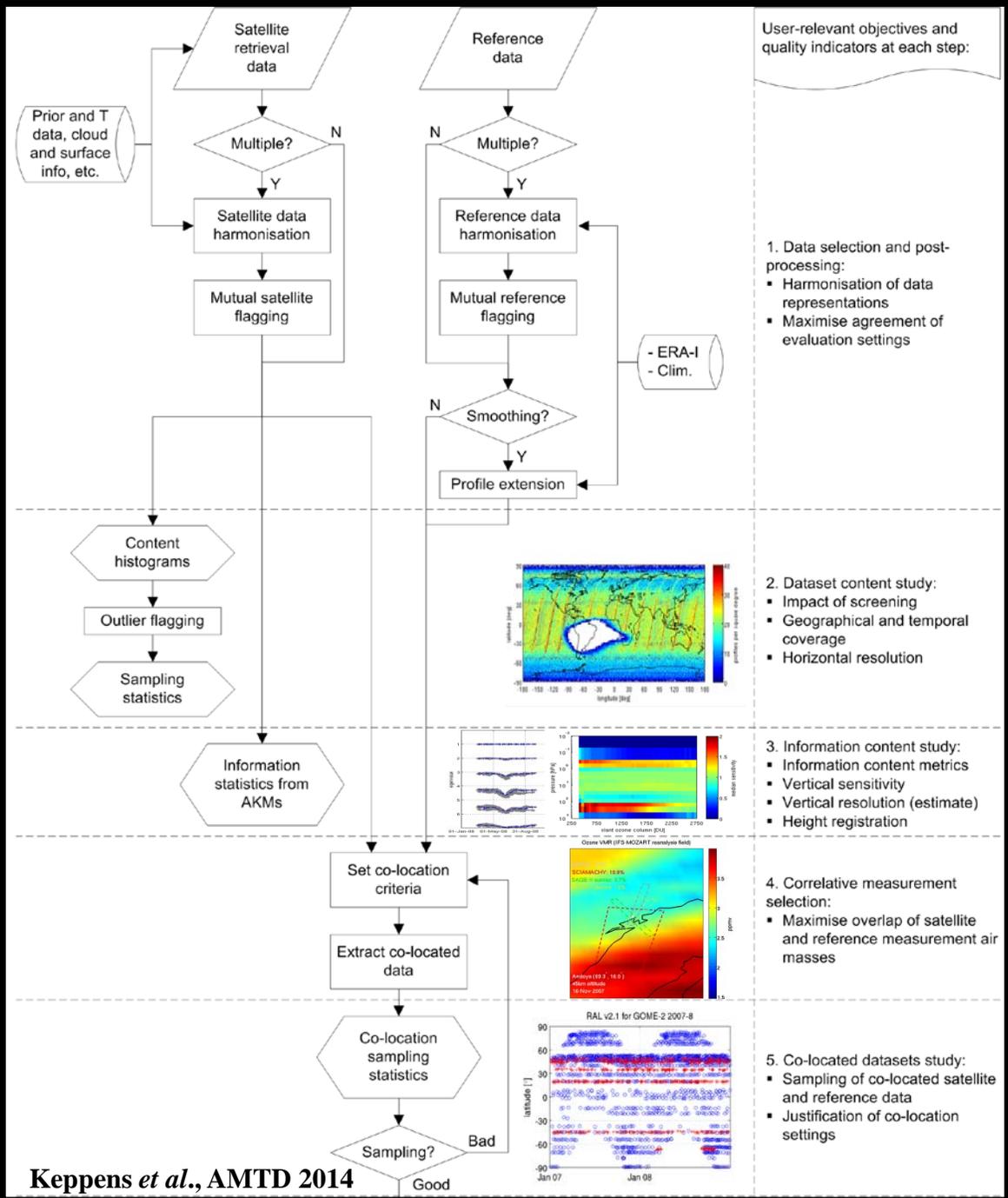
- Alg 15 : $O_3^{M,S}$ [molec/m²]
- Alg 19 : $O_3^{M,1DF}$, $O_3^{N,1DF}$, $O_3^{M,E}$ or $O_3^{N,E}$
for FTIR and MWR
- Alg 20 : $O_3^{M,TC_{min}^{max}}$ or $O_3^{N,TC_{min}^{max}}$



<http://nors-server.aeronomie.be>
See also presentation by M. De Mazière

Traceability of Validation Processing Chain

Illustration: validation process for nadir backscatter UV ozone profiles (from MetOp-A GOME-2)



Keppens et al., AMTD 2014

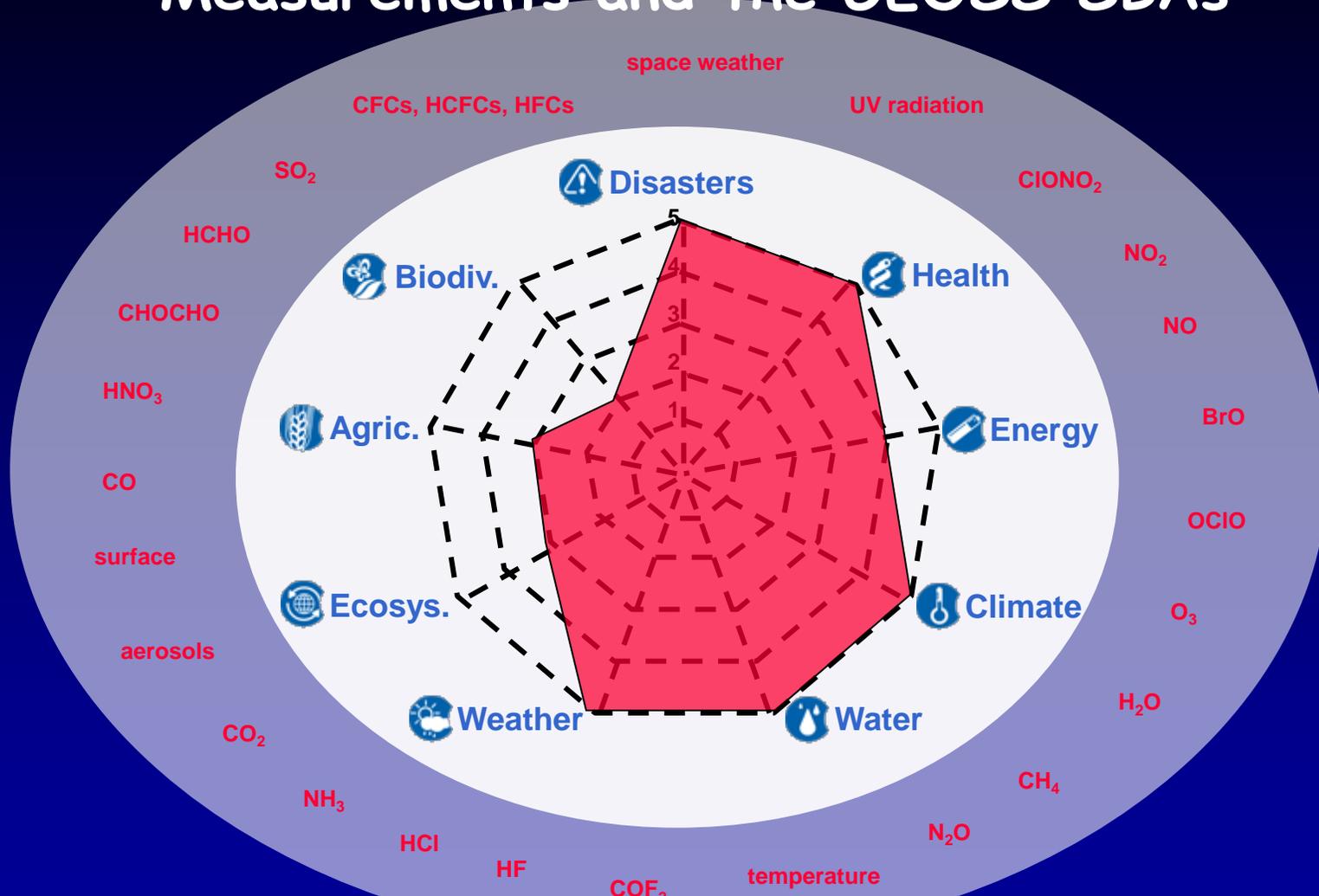


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Belgian Atmospheric Composition and Solar Radiation Measurements and the GEOSS SBAs



THANK YOU !