



# Operational User Requirements for benchmark sensors such as TRUTHS



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Traceable Radiometry Underpinning Terrestrial Helio-Studies (TRUTHS)

- Proposed operational Earth Observation ESA Earth Watch mission planned launch in the 2026 to 2028 timeframe
- Space based **climate mission:** calibration observatory for climate benchmarking and intercalibration in the solar spectral region
- Provide fiducal reference data set from orbit in the SW solar domain. Measuring incoming and reflected solar radiation 10 times more accurately (traceable to SI units) than is currently possible.
- Provide absolute reference data for in orbit cross-calibration, absolute anchor point providing a basis for climate quality data records from other sensors and pinning down their uncertainties
- Enable solar spectral benchmark of the current climate state against which to monitor change

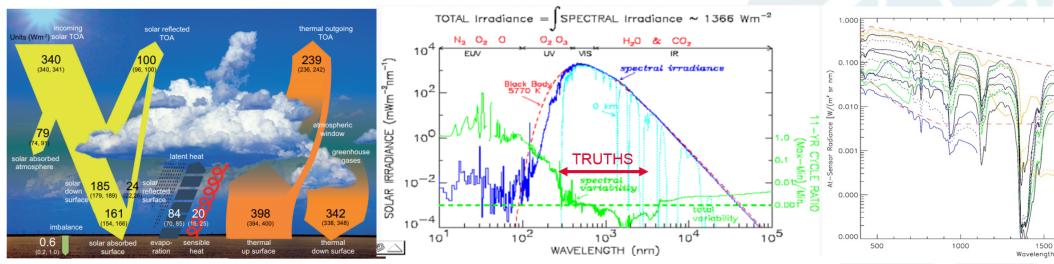
#### Mission Products

- L1: Earth-reflected Spectral Radiance (ToA), Solar Spectral Irradiance, Lunar Spectral Irradiance all in the range 320nm to 2450nm;
- L1: Total Solar Irradiance integrated in the range 200nm to 30000nm;
- L2: Spectral Surface Reflectance, at ground level (320nm to 2450nm);
- Inter-calibration coefficients & match-up products for TBD other sensors.

Climate benchmark, solar measurement

**Earth science** 

**Cross-calibration** 



Radiation balance

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Solar spectral irradiance



#### Proposed observations

| Parameter                                | Spectral range<br>/µm | Spectral resolution / nm | GIFOV /<br>m | SNR                          | Sampling   | Uncertainty / % (2 σ) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Earth Spectral Radiance                  | 0.32 - 2.4            | ~5 to 10                 | ~50<br>250   | ~300 (Vis-NIR)<br>>2000 Blue | Global nadir<br>50-100 km swath<br>+ multi-angle | 0.3                   |
| <b>Total Sol Irradiance (TSI)</b>        | 0.2 - 35              | NA                       | NA           | >500                         | Daily  | 0.02                  |
| Solar/Lunar Spectral<br>Irradiance (SSI) | ~0.30 - 2.4           | 1 to 10                  | NA           | >300                         | Daily  | 0.3                   |
| Surface Reflectance                      | 0.32 - 2.4            | ~5 to 10                 | ~50<br>250   | ~300 (Vis-NIR)<br>>2000 Blue | Global nadir<br>+ multi-angle                    | <1                    |

The TRUTHS design is driven by:

- ☐ Radiometric demands of the climate application → Payload and calibration
- ☐ **Orbit**: optimal sampling to quantify the climate and facilitate cross-calibration → Satellite and launch





User Requirements Study for SI Traceable Measurements of Incoming and Reflected Spectrally Resolved Solar Radiance and Irradiance

- ESA initiated Study
- Proposed consortium:
  - UK NCEO (Universities Leicester and Imperial)
  - Assimila (UK)
  - Rayference (Belgium)
  - PMOD (Switzerland)
- Planned start October 2019
- 6-month study length
- Important milestone for preliminary reporting:
  - Ministerial Council Meeting SPACE19+, 27-28 November 2019







### Study objectives

Earth Observation

- Identify Operational Climate Users Requirements on Spectrally Resolved Radiances and Solar Irradiance measurements and other associated level 2 products
- Evaluate mission objectives and give traceability between user requirements and level 1 measurements. Recommend mission modifications as appropriate
- Process will formalize and establish consistency between instrument characteristics and operational user community requirements following accepted ESA practices
  - establish and justify user requirements, focusing on European operational community, for an operational mission providing high absolute accuracy SI traceable measurements of the Earth reflected solar radiance and solar irradiance
  - establish scientific readiness and capacity to exploit the products such as reference baseline measurements of the state of the planet for benchmarking, model evaluation and change detection
- determine feasibility and capacity to exploit SI traceable space-based reference calibration to develop an interoperable and SI traceable global earth observing system and demonstrate end to end intercalibration accuracy for an example instrument.

  National Centre for

#### Tasks

- Task 1: Definition of User Requirements
- Task 2: Definition of End-to-End Mission Objectives, Level 2 Geophysical Observation and trace to Level 1 observational requirements
- Task 3: Revision of the current TRUTHS Mission Concept and requirements. Demonstration case and end-to-end uncertainty analysis for cross calibration
- Task 4: Recommendations





#### Task 1: Definition of User Requirements expected process

- Identify users for climate benchmarking, model evaluation, inter-calibration and other applications and the associated scientific support for each of these
- Definition of operational user requirements
  - For climate benchmarking
  - Satellite intercalibration
  - Product 'ground' truth (e.g. ocean colour, vegetation applications, surface reflectance)
  - Model evaluation and testing (climate model, NWP, radiative transfer)
- Survey via Structured user interviews
- Detailed Use cases:
  - ECVs (land cover, oceans, atmosphere)
    Analysis Ready Data
    Solar Rad / ERB

  - Operational inter-calibration
  - Radiative transfer model evaluation improvements
- → OUTPUT User Requirements Document v1





## Task 2: Definition of End-to-End Mission Objectives, Geophysical Observation (L2) and L1 Requirements

- Definition & justification of end-to-end mission objectives
  - traceable to user requirements
  - Focusing on synergies between climate and satellite intercalibration operational activities
- L2 (geophysical variable) requirements traceable to user requirements
- L1 requirements traceable to L2 requirements

→ OUTPUT User Requirements Document v2





#### Task 2: Current End-to-End Mission Objectives, L2 & L1

- Currently Stated objectives:
  - operational space-based climate calibration hyperspectral observatory
  - Facilitate climate-quality Earth observing system
  - SI-traceable benchmark of the state of the climate for model testing and against which to monitor change
- Proposed Level 1
  - Global nadir & multi angle Earth Spectral radiances 0.3% k=2
    - 0.32 to 2.3µm at 5 to 10 nm; 50m footprint
  - Weekly libration sampled Lunar spectral irradiance 0.3% k=2
    - 0.32 to 2.3μm at 5 to 10 nm
  - Daily Total solar irradiance 0.02% (k=2)
    - 0.2 to 35μm
  - Solar spectral irradiance 0.2% (k=2)
    - 0.32 to 2.45μm at 1 to 10 nm resolution
- Proposed Level 2
  - Surface reflectance and related products
  - Calibration coefficients
  - Absolute calibration reference datasets (lunar, calibration sites & targets)
  - Climate benchmark product







#### Task 3: Revision of the current TRUTHS Mission Concept

- Review Mission Requirements Document with URD
- Mission delta recommendations
- Detailed demonstration case with end to end uncertainty estimate for the inter-calibration of TRUTHS with a future multi- or hyperspectral instrument
  - Candidate missions
  - Intercalibration approaches

→ OUTPUT TRUTHS Missions Review Document





#### Anticipated process

- Review of existing services and key literature
- Identify and survey key users and scientific support (European & wider international community)
  - European Operational: Met Centres: UK Met Office & ECMWF; Climate data providers (e.g. C3S, CMSAF, EUMETSAT); product providers (ocean colour, vegetation)
  - Wider international: Operational applications, climate benchmarking, scientific support and readiness
- Survey via structured interviews at targeted users
- Testing requirements with key scientific experts
- User workshop (TBD)
- Identify missions for cross calibration demonstration case
- Preliminary findings and draft URD for ESA ministerial in November this year
- Final reports end Feb 2020



