

Hyperspectral Infrared Sounding Missions Future perspectives for data dissemination Ken Holmlund Lothar Wolf, Rolf Stuhlmann, Peter Schlüssel





19th ITSC 26 March - 1 Paril in Jeju, Korea



The Problem The Solution The Way Forward



19th ITSC 26 March – 1 Paril in Jeju, Korea



We just do what we are paid to do



19th ITSC 26 March – 1 Paril in Jeju, Korea



We just do what we are **<u>paid</u>** to do



So everything is possible

But is that what you really want?



19th ITSC 26 March – 1 Paril in Jeju, Korea

Hyper-spectral infrared sounding IASI – NG (New Generation)

Objectives

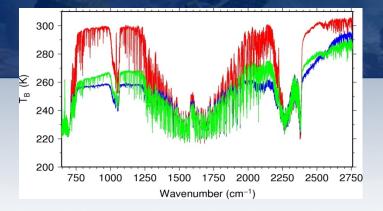
- Temperature/humidity profile at high vertical resolution
- Clouds, trace gases (O₃, CO, CH₄, CO₂,...)
- Sea/land/ice surface temperature
- Aerosols, Volcanic Ash

Implementation

Development of Fourier Transform Spectrometer IASI-NG by CNES

Key performances

- spectral range: 645 2760 cm-1
- spectral resolution: 0.25 cm-1
- radiometric calibration: 0.25 K
- stability: 0.1 K
- Radiometric noise: 0.045 1.1 K
- pixel size: 12 km
- spatial sampling: 25 km
- cross-track scan



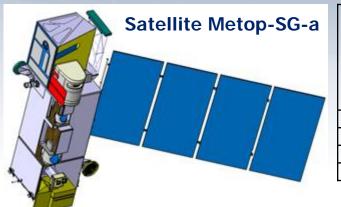
Breakthrough

- 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

Slide: 5



EPS-SG in-orbit configuration



Satellite-a Payload	METimage IASI-NG MWS 3MI Sentinel-5 RO
Dry mass	~ 3250 kg
Launch mass	~ 3661 kg
Power	~ 2.3 kW
P/L data rate	~ 54 Mb/s

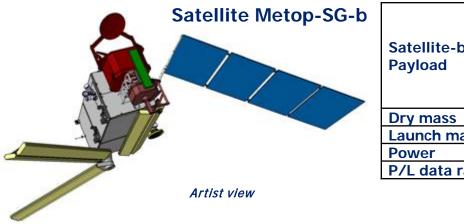
EPS-SG space segment

Two-Satellite Configuration

Overall lifetime

21 years

Artist view



Satellite-b Payload	MWI ICI ARGOS-4 RO	
Dry mass	~ 2928 kg	
Launch mass	~ 3339 kg	
Power	~ 2.0 kW	
P/L data rate	~ 6.3 Mb/s	

SUV

Earliest launch date (first satellite)

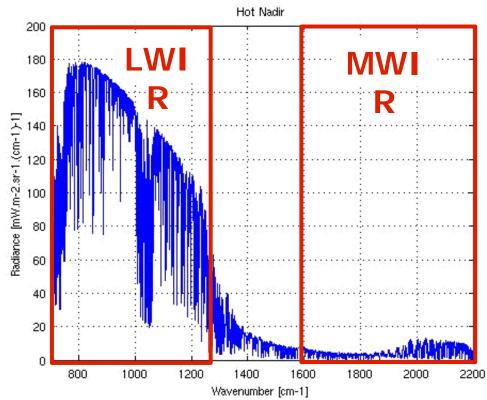
end 2020

Orbit



Spectral Performances

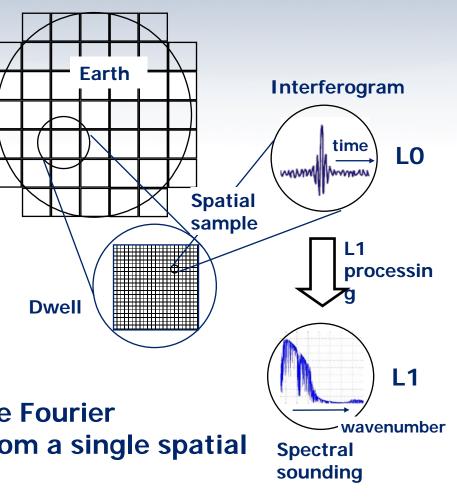
- The spectral range and resolution are dictated by the needs on vertical resolution at L2, resulting in a spectrum that entirely lies in the IR region, between 680cm⁻¹ and 2250cm⁻¹
 ¹ (4.44µm to 14.7µm), more
- split in two non contiguous bands:
 - 680cm⁻¹ to 1210cm⁻¹ (LWIR band)
 - 1600cm⁻¹ to 2250cm⁻¹ (MWIR band)
- with a spectral resolution of 0.625cm⁻¹





The IRS Working Principle

- The instrument works in step-&stare mode, with the Earth disc covered through a sequence of contiguous square sub-images (dwells)
- With the current design, each dwell is taken in 10s and covers about 640 x 640 km² (at nadir) with 160 x 160 spatial samples
- Within a single dwell, a set of interferograms, one per spatial sample, is produced
- sample, is produced
 A spectral sounding is the result of the Fourier transformation of an interferogram from a single spatial sample





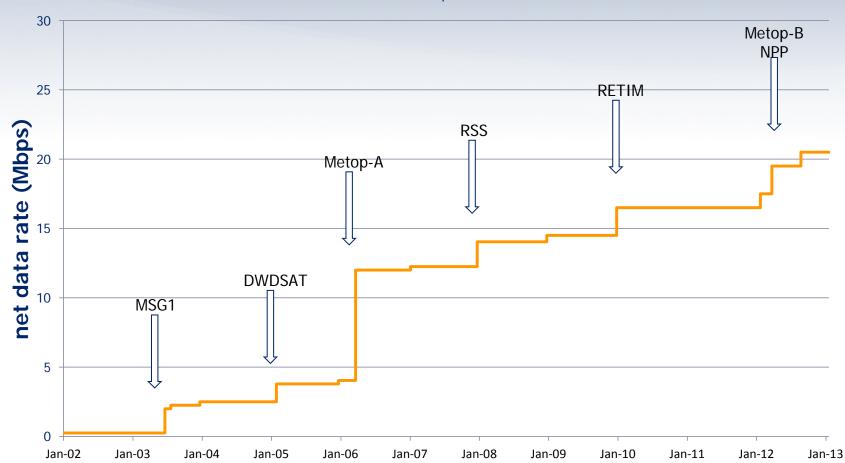
And then there's the Sentinels!...

Sentinel-4 on MTG

- UVN spectrometer in GEO!
- Spectral resolution 0.5 nm or better
- Spatial sampling at $45^{\circ} \le 8*8$ km
- => Data rate 30 Mbps
- Sentinel-5 on EPS-SG
 - Continuation of GOME-2 on Metop
 - Spectral resolution 0.25 1 nm
 - Spatial resolution $80*40 \text{ km}^2 = > 7*7 \text{ km}^2$
 - => Data rate 20 MB/s



Data Rate Evolution in the Past



-EUMETCast Europe net data rate



Projected future Dissemination Data Rates (already including limited IRS data rates = 300 PCAs)



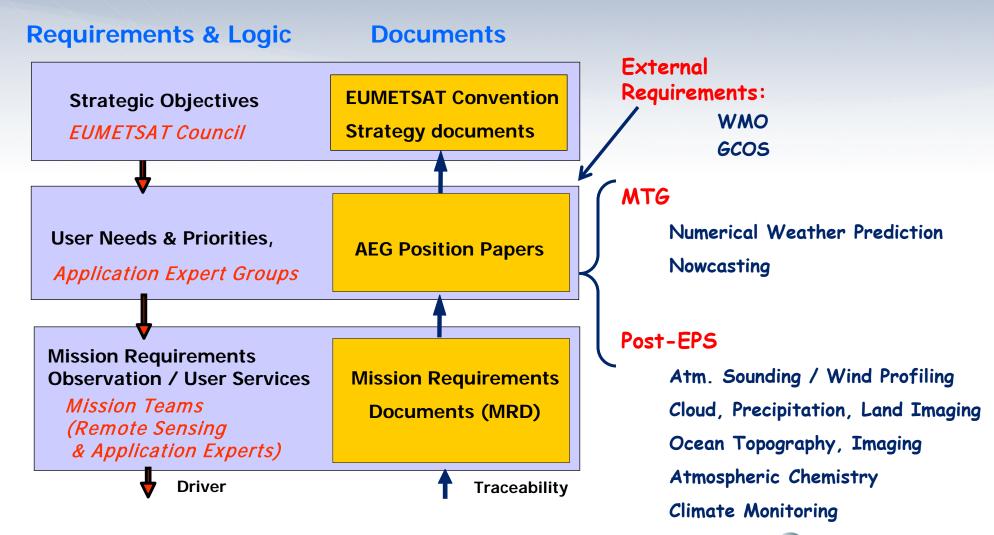


Projected future Dissemination Data Rates



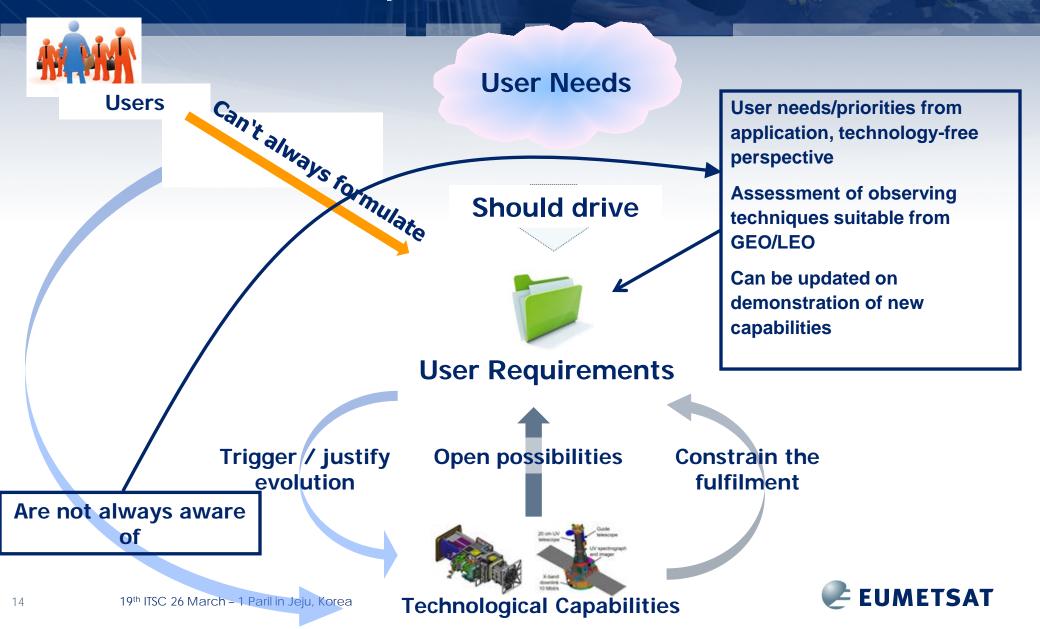


User Consultation and Future Programmes

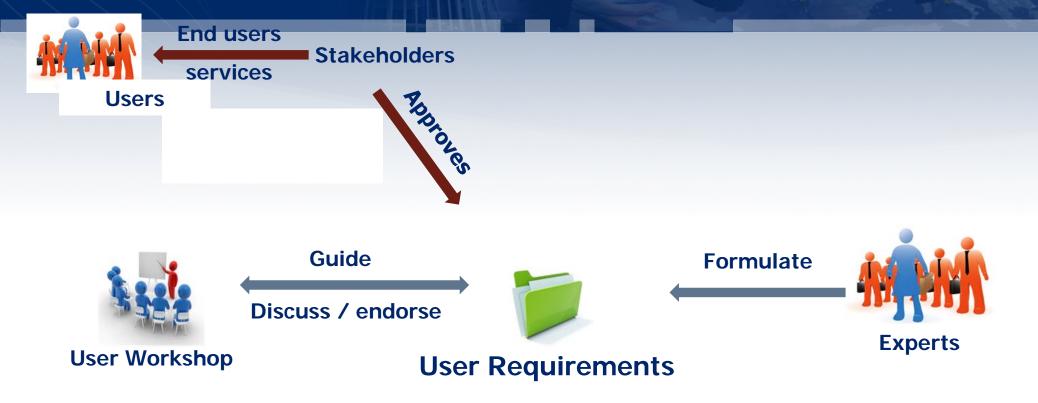




Process for user requirements elaboration

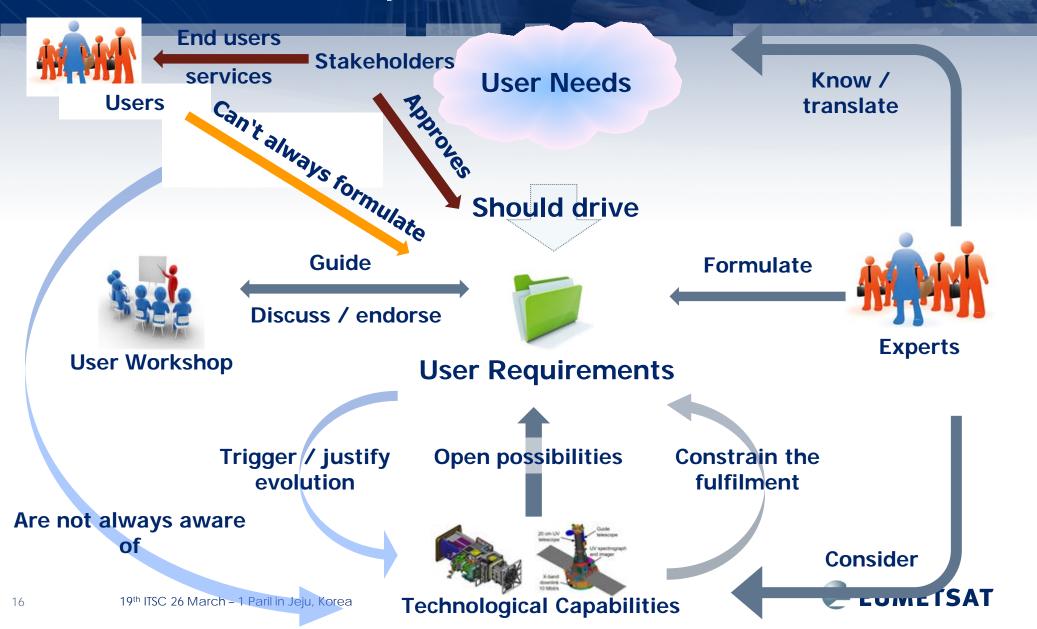


Process for user requirements elaboration

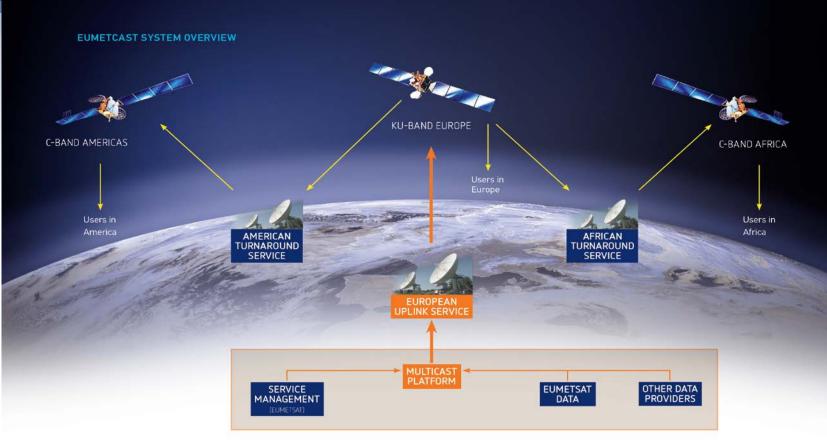




Process for user requirements elaboration



System Overview of EUMETCast Satellite Data Redistribution





+ 0

Complementary terrestrial EUMETCast component

-Complementary terrestrial multicast service using GEANT infrastructure;

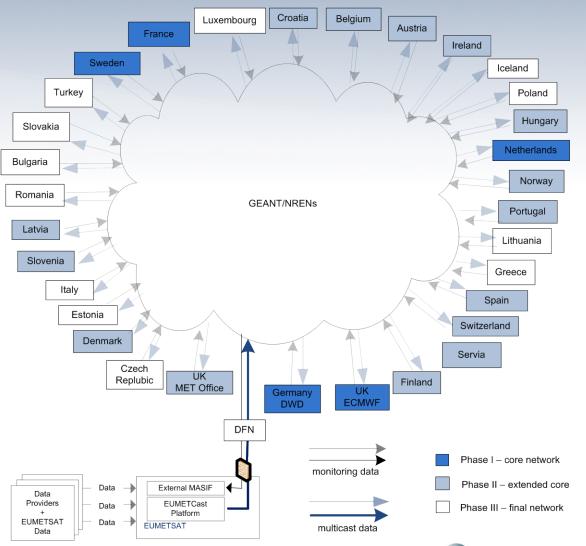
-Currently in the design phase;

-Will accommodate data that is not disseminated via EUMETCast Satellite;

-Subscription based approach for joining the service;

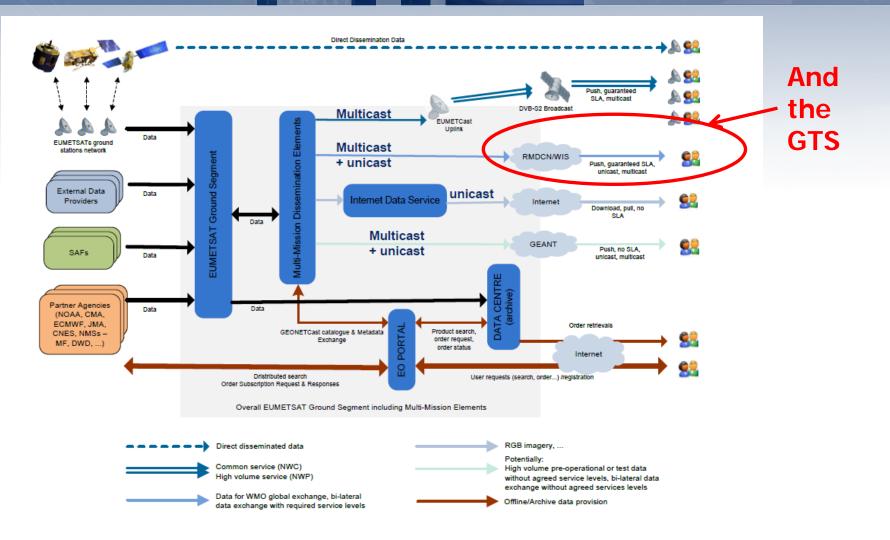
- Same EUMETCast reception station and user management as per satellite service;

-Expected service readiness Q3 2014





Multi-Mission Dissemination Ground Segment Infrastructure





Reducing Data volumes

Compression: Lossless, Lossy Noise Reduction PC-scores, averaging Sampling Spatial, Temporal, Spectral **Higher Level Products** e.g. Level 1 vs Profiles



A potential model to help us evolve our dissemination strategy

	NWP power users	Other users	Climate applications	Air Quality/ Atmospheric Constitution	Research
Lossless compressed full spectra	NRT		Several hours	Several hours	Offline
Subset of channels		NRT			
PC-scores	NRT	NRT			Offline
PC-residuals	NRT				Offline



The main user groups

Hyperspectral Power Users

Meteo France, Met Office, DWD, ECMWF Limited number of users, potential alternatives to EUMETCast could be explored, eg. future RMDCN

Hyperspectral Offline/non-NRT dissemination e.g. Climate, Air Quality/Atmospheric constitution No requirement for EUMETCast timeliness/reliability Potential large volumes/all data Alternatives could be eg. ftp-push over internet

Hyperspectral PC-scores and residuals in NRT Similar approach as for Power Users OR Derivation of PC-scores and residuals by the users themselves

Research

Data Centre retrievals should be sufficient

EUMETSAT

19th ITSC 26 March - 1 Paril in Jeju, Korea

Questions?

->No Need-I'm here

I used to go away for weeks in a state of confusion.

- Albert Einstein www.quotesworthrepeating.com