

# AN INTRODUCTION TO MICROCARB, FIRST EUROPEAN PROGRAM FOR CO<sub>2</sub> MONITORING.

**International Working Group on Green house Gases Monitoring from Space  
IWGGMS-12**

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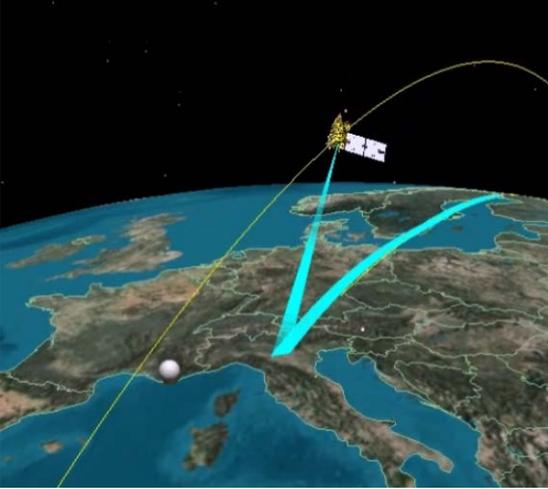
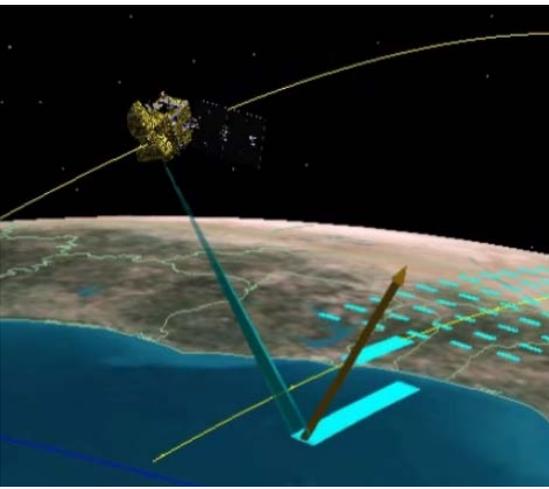
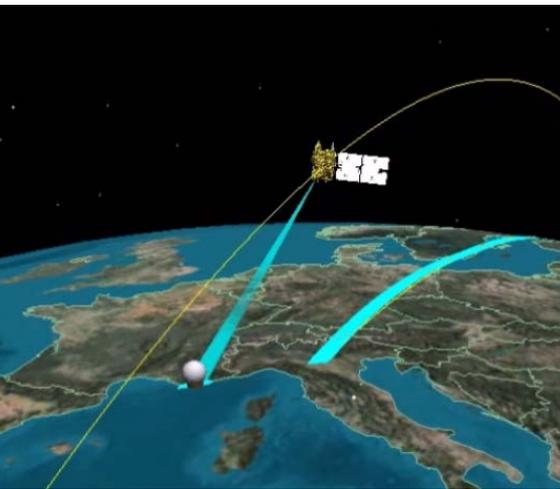
# MISSION GOALS

- Quantify the CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes at the earth surface
- Improve our understanding of the mechanisms which control both sinks and sources ( identification of the key parameters of these exchanges, of the processes controlling their seasonal variability)
  - ◆ Improvement of the models describing the carbon cycle
  - ◆ Assessment of the reaction of the exchange mechanisms to the climate change (See IPCC report “**Climate change will affect carbon cycle processes in a way that will exacerbate the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere** “)
- Ensure continuity of data and bring data in complement to Gosat-2 OCO-3 and Tansat.
- Prepare a possible family of instruments
- Bring a European contribution to the international efforts to improve the understanding of the carbon cycle.

# MISSION DESCRIPTION

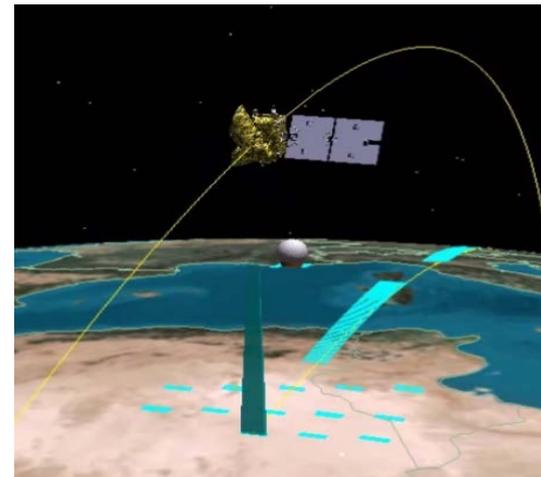
- Measurement of GHG atmospheric concentration (total column integrated content (CO<sub>2</sub> + CH<sub>4</sub>) at global scale)
- Sampling mission (limited swath, sample size ~40 km<sup>2</sup>). Priority to the quality of the data.
- High precision (< 1 ppm) and low systematic error (bias < 0,1 ppm)
- Peak sensitivity (weighting function) near the surface
- Passive sounding instrument
- Compact and affordable instrument on board a microsatellite on LEO
- Launch date: 2020
- Life time: > 5 years
- Use the lessons learnt from projects in operation
  
- Orbit
  - ◆ Sun-synchronous – 649 km 10h30 LTDN
  - ◆ Period: 25 days (sub cycle 7 days)

# OBSERVATION MODES

Nadir	Glint	Target
Over lands	Over oceans	For calibration (TCCON)
 A satellite in orbit over the Earth's surface. A cyan beam points directly down (nadir) to a point on the landmass of Europe. A yellow arc shows the satellite's orbital path.	 A satellite in orbit over the ocean. A cyan beam points down to the water surface, reflecting off a small area (glint). A yellow arc shows the satellite's orbital path.	 A satellite in orbit over the Earth's surface. Two cyan beams point to specific target locations on the landmass of Europe. A yellow arc shows the satellite's orbital path.

## Scan capacity

- Mechanism integrated in the instrument (rotating mirror. One axis)
- Across the track:  $\pm 200$  km
- Permits to acquire non correlated data
- Sampling distance: 100 km ALT and ACT



# SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Architecture (based on Myriade)



S BAND  
X BAND

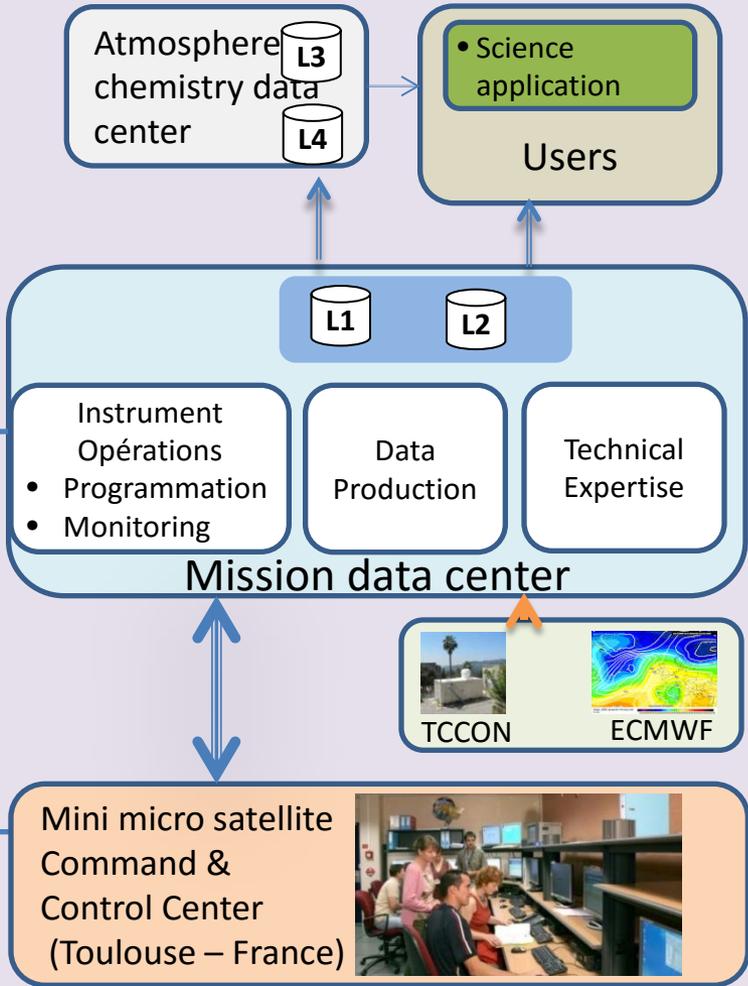


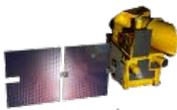
LAUNCHER  
Soyuz Vega



STATIONS  
NETWORK

Data  
transmission  
network



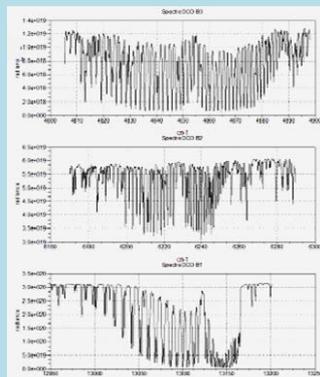


# PRODUCTS AND DATA PROCESSING



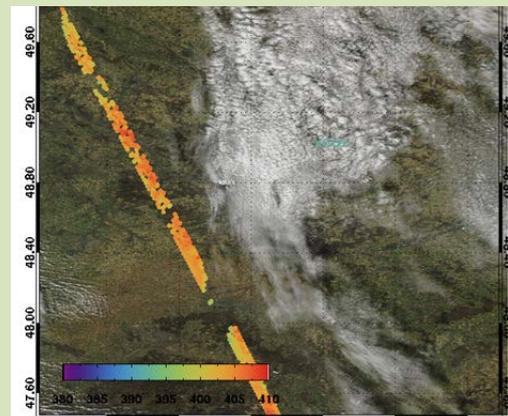
Level 0 =  
Raw data

Processing,  
calibration



Level 1 = Calibrated  
spectra in each band

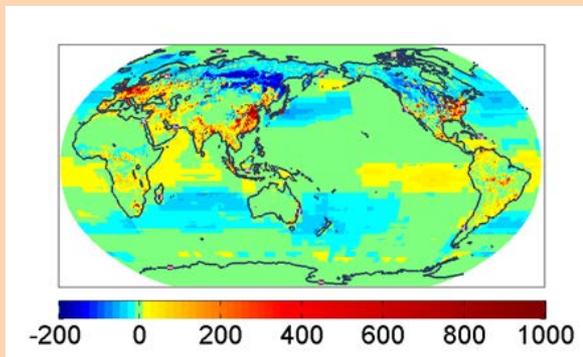
Inversion of radiative  
transfer



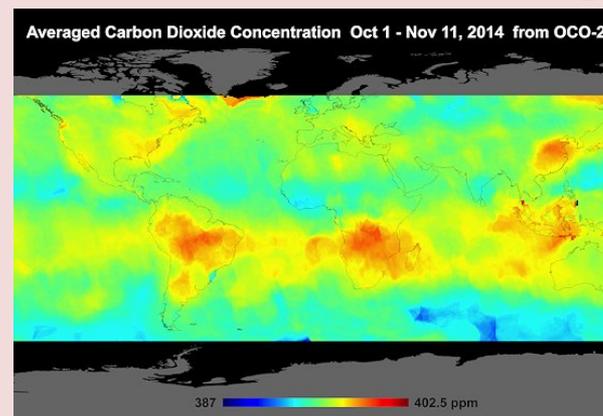
Level 2 = CO<sub>2</sub>  
Concentrations (Credit NASA/JPL OCO-2)

Inversion of Global  
Circulation  
(transport model)  
LMDz

Level 4  
= Flux CO<sub>2</sub>  
sources/sinks

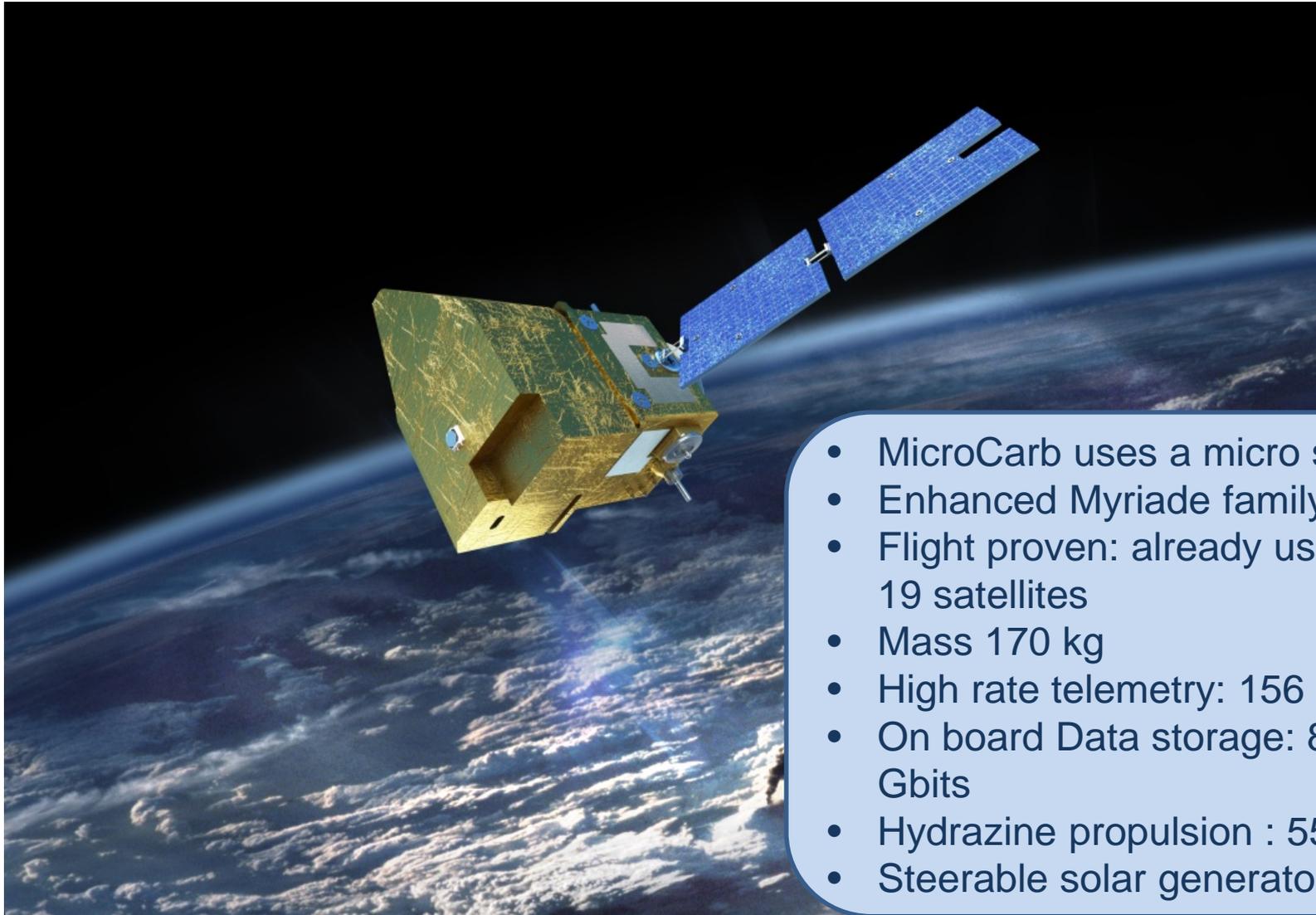


Level 3  
= monthly average maps XCO<sub>2</sub>



(Credit NASA/JPL OCO-2)

# SATELLITE DESCRIPTION

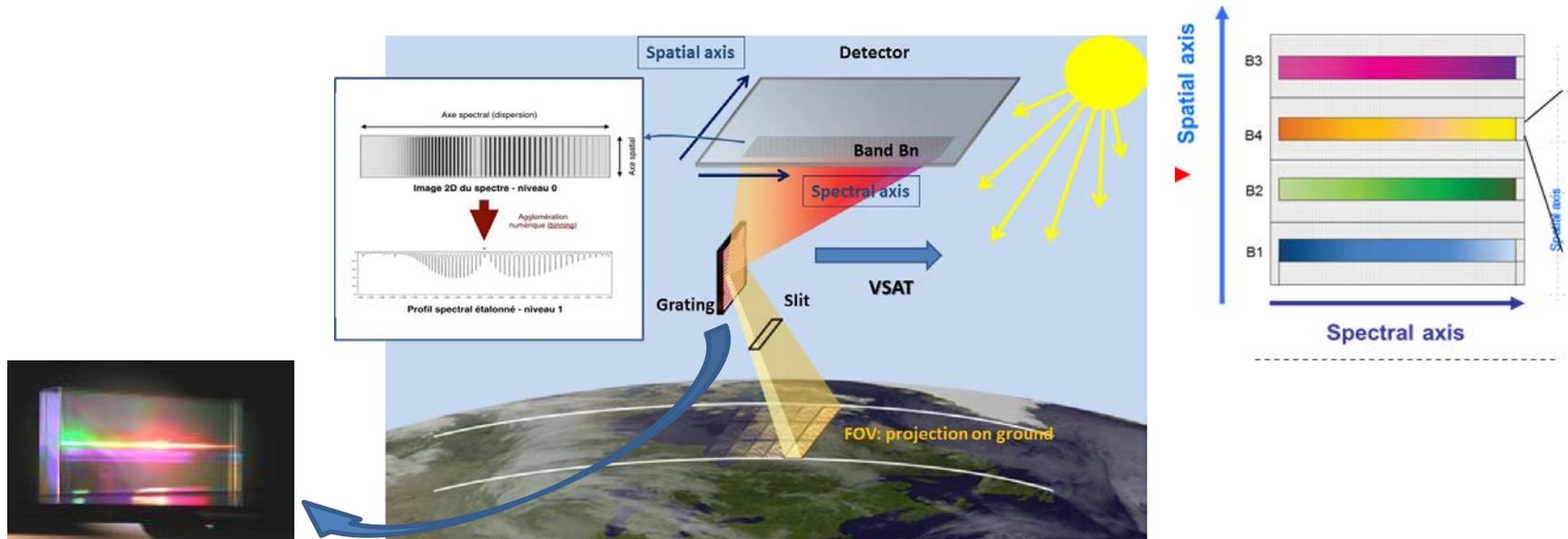


- MicroCarb uses a micro satellite
- Enhanced Myriade family
- Flight proven: already used for 19 satellites
- Mass 170 kg
- High rate telemetry: 156 Mbits/s
- On board Data storage: 800 Gbits
- Hydrazine propulsion : 55 m/s
- Steerable solar generator

# INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

<b>Type</b>	Echelle grating spectrometer	
<b>Spectral bands</b>	B1 (O <sub>2</sub> ): 767 nm BW : 10 nm B2 ( CO <sub>2</sub> ): 1601 nm BW : 20 nm B3 ( CO <sub>2</sub> ): 2046 nm BW: 26 nm B4 ( CH <sub>4</sub> ): 1674 nm BW: 22 nm	} Still TBC. Fine tuning on going
<b>Spectral resolution</b>	R > 25 000	
<b>Field of views</b>	3 FOV size 4,5 km (ACT) x 9 km (ALT) simultaneously acquired	
<b>Integrated Imager</b>	Cloud detection. 0,625 μm Ground sampling: #100 m	
<b>Spectral sampling</b>	> 2,8	
<b>Mass</b>	< 60 kg	
<b>Power</b>	< 55 W	
<b>Data rate</b>	All data are downloaded. No processing on board => data rate 400 Gbits/day	

# INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

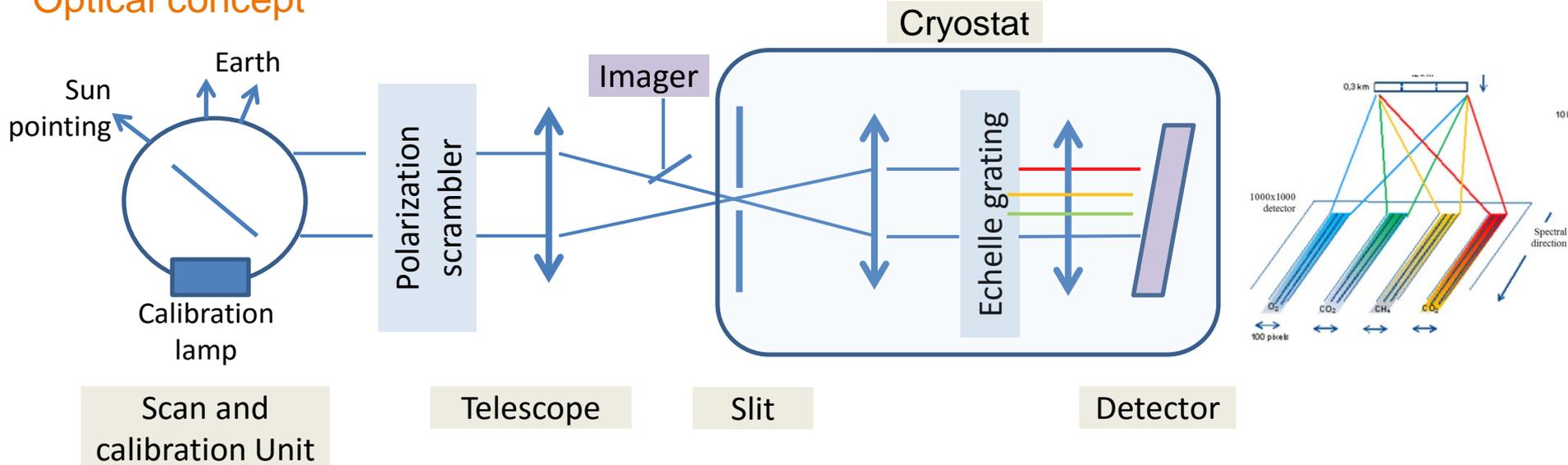


## Instrument operating principle

- Echelle grating performs the diffraction
- In the detector, for each band:
  - ◆ Along X axis: spectrum
  - ◆ Along Y axis: projection of the slit on the ground
  - ◆ Each band uses ~100 pixels in the spatial direction

# INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

## Optical concept

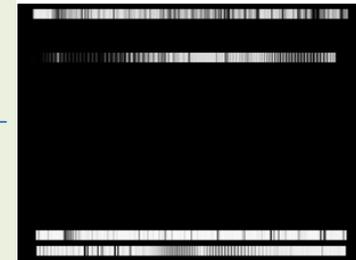
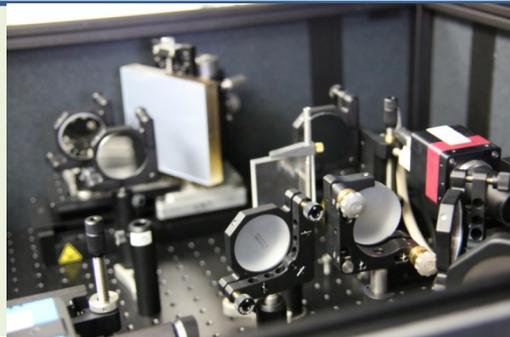


### ● Calibration

- ◆ Internal calibration lamps
- ◆ Direct illumination by sun

- Spectrometer/ Detector is unique for all the bands.
- New Generation Panchromatic HgCdTe 1kx1k

Concept was verified on an optical mock up



Bands layout and width not representative of flight design

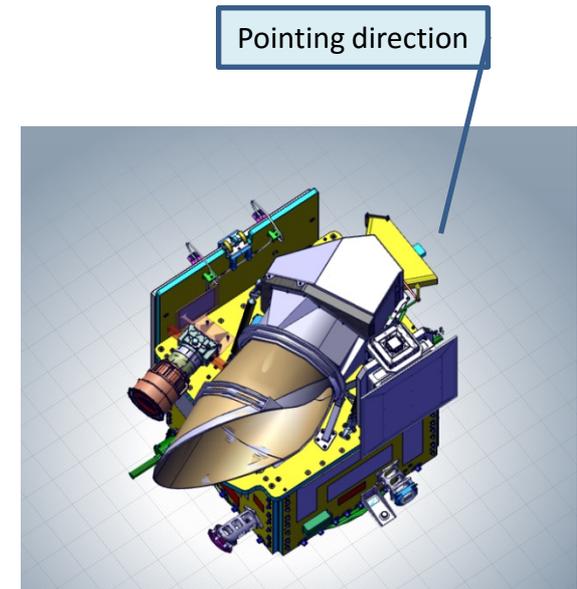
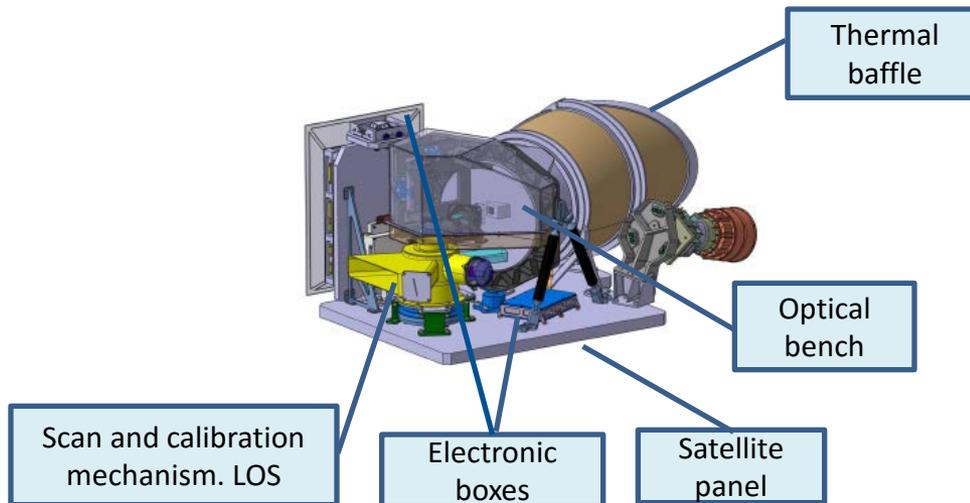
# INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION

## Thermal concept

- Cooling is made passively: cryogenic radiator protected by earth and sun baffle
- Detector cooled down to 150K, Spectrometer cooled down to 225 K

## Mechanical

- Use of Si C for high stability.

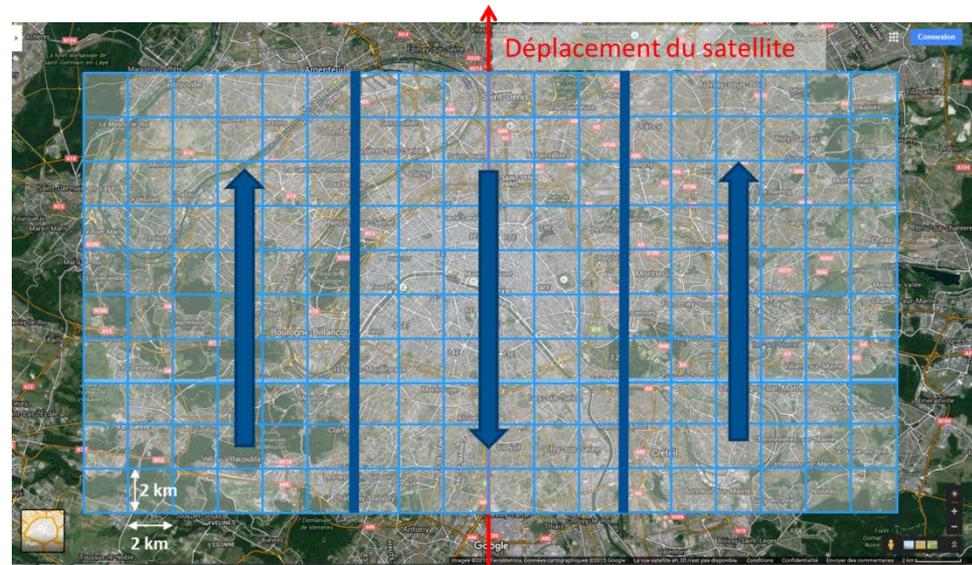
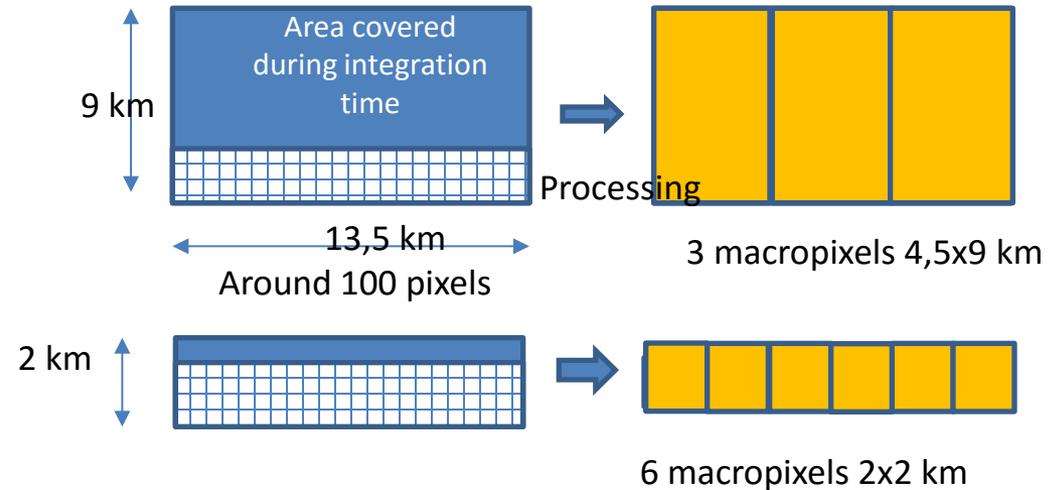


Instrument lay out on Myriade platform

# EXPLORATORY MODES

## Improved resolution or « City « mode

- Goal:
  - ◆ experiment capacity to characterize local emissions
  - ◆ Support for vicarious validation
  - ◆ locally improvement of the spatial resolution
- Obtained by slowing down the satellite scrolling + scan + binning tuning
- No data acquisition before / after (satellite maneuver)
- Typical footprint: 2x2 km
- Typical area surface: 40x25 km<sup>2</sup>



# STATUS - ORGANIZATION

## Program decided

- Decision announced by French Government Dec 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015 (COP-21)
- Phase B is in progress

## Organization. Actors)

- MicroCarb has been defined by CNES in collaboration with French research laboratories from CNRS and CEA
  - ◆ Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement (F.M.. Breon PI)
  - ◆ Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique
  - ◆ Institut Pierre Simon Laplace
  - ◆ Laboratoire Atmosphères, Milieux, Observations Spatiales, and others
- Funding is provided by French program “Investment for Future”.
- CNES selected Airbus Defence and Space for the design and development of the instrument => design on going
- CNES proposes to other European agencies to join the project and share the efforts



LABORATOIRE DES SCIENCES DU CLIMAT & DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

