



Overview of the BroadBand Radiometer (BBR) instrument on EarthCARE, its products and plans for the commissioning

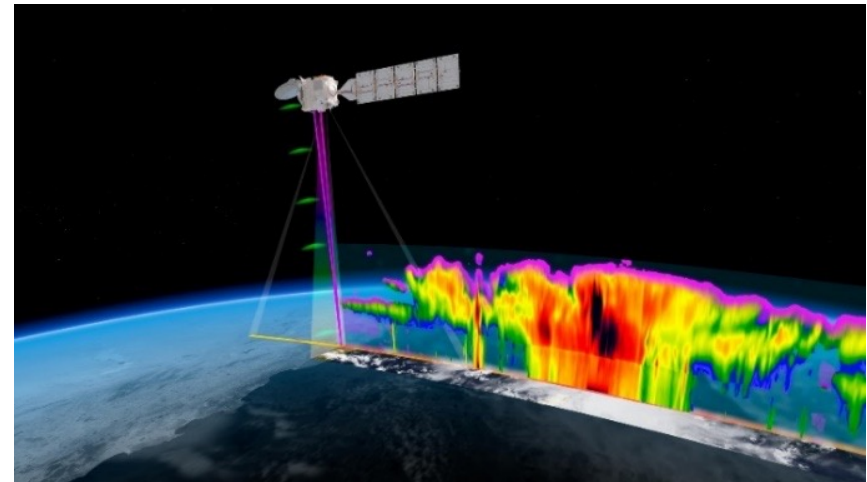
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CERES Science Team Meeting, 15 May 2024, NASA Langley Research Center.

- EarthCARE mission overview
- The Broadband radiometer (BBR) instrument
- The BBR products (Level 1, Level 2)
- EarthCARE commissioning plans
 - Instrument Commissioning Team (ICT)
 - EarthCARE Validation Teams
- Project BRAVO
- Summary





Earth Cloud Aerosol Radiation Explorer (EarthCARE)

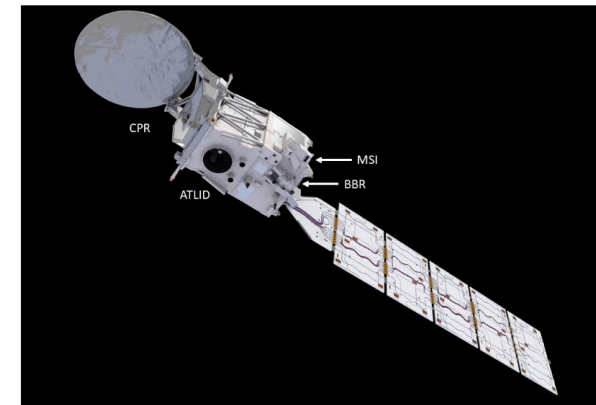
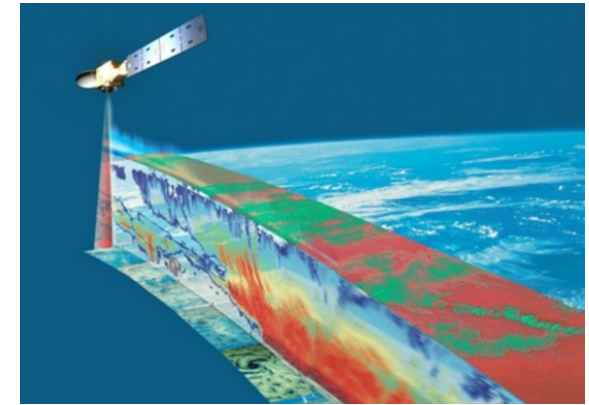


The **scientific objectives** of the mission are:

- To observe vertical profiles of natural and anthropogenic aerosols on a global scale, their radiative properties and interaction with clouds
- To observe vertical distributions of atmospheric liquid water and ice on a global scale, their transport by clouds and their radiative impact
- To observe cloud distribution, cloud-precipitation interactions and the characteristics of vertical motions within clouds
- To retrieve profiles of atmospheric radiative heating and cooling through the combination of the retrieved aerosol and cloud properties

Payload:

- The **Atmospheric Lidar** (ATLID, 355nm) provides vertical profiles of aerosols and thin clouds. It has a high-spectral resolution receiver and depolarisation channel.
- The **Cloud Profiling Radar** (CPR, 94GHz) provides vertical profiles measurements of clouds and has the capability to observe vertical velocities of cloud particles through Doppler measurements.
- The **Multi-Spectral Imager** (MSI) provides across-track information on clouds and aerosols with channels in the visible, near infrared, shortwave- and thermal infrared.
- The **Broad-Band Radiometer** (BBR) provides measurements of top-of-the-atmosphere radiances and fluxes. It has three fixed viewing directions pointing in fore/nadir/aft directions.

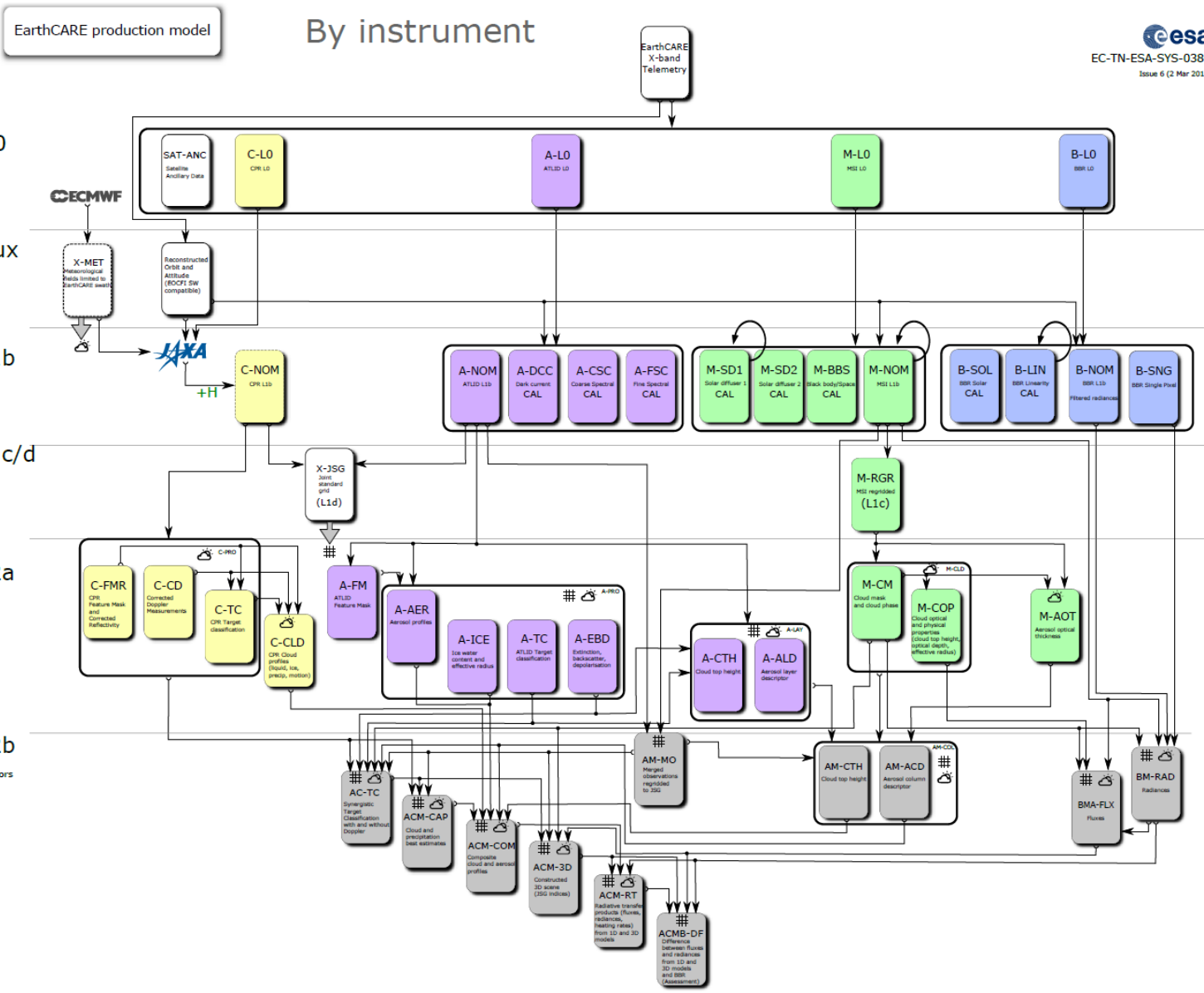


Mission orbit:

- **Orbit:** Sun-synchronous
- **Mean solar local time:** 14:00
- **Mean spherical altitude:** 393.14 km
- **Inclination:** 97.05 degrees
- **Repeat cycle:** 25 days/389 orbits 9 days/140 orbits
- **Orbital duration:** 5552.7 sec 5554.3 sec



EarthCARE – Production model (ESA part!)





EarthCARE – Status



- Instruments and satellite ready for launch
- Reference orbit fully defined -> Longitude of the Ascending Node Crossing (ANC) of 0.6° East.
- Consolidation of the L1 and L2 processors (v11)
- Full chaining of the processors using EarthCARE end-to-end simulations (E3SIM)
- Documentation via a special issue in Atmospheric Measurement Techniques (AMT): *EarthCARE Level 2 algorithms and data products* (open access)
- Commissioning rehearsal exercise performed
- Communication material ready (video, ...)
- Launch planned on 28th May 22:20 UTC (to be confirmed some days before)

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the special issue page for "EarthCARE Level 2 algorithms and data products" in the journal Atmospheric Measurement Techniques. The page header includes the EGU logo and the journal title. The main content area features a search bar and a list of articles. The first article is highlighted, showing its title, editor(s), and a summary. Below the article, there are options to download citations and a list of related articles.

Articles / Special issue

EarthCARE Level 2 algorithms and data products

Editor(s): Ulla Wandinger, Pavlos Kollias, Anthony Illingworth, Hajime Okamoto, and Robin Hogan

The EarthCARE satellite (Earth Cloud, Aerosol and Radiation Explorer) is a joint ESA-JAXA mission due for launch in 2023, carrying a Doppler cloud profiling radar (CPR), a high spectral-resolution atmospheric lidar (ATLID), a multi-spectral imager (MSI) and a broadband radiometer (BBR). A large number of cloud, aerosol, precipitation and radiation data products will be produced, some derived from individual EarthCARE instruments and some from the synergy of multiple instruments. This collection of papers will document the theoretical basis for the EarthCARE Level 2 algorithms and evaluate their performance. An innovative aspect that links a number of the papers together is the use of realistic 3D test scenes, 6000 km in length, with cloud, precipitation and aerosol fields from a high-resolution cloud-resolving model and an aerosol transport model, from which observations by the four Earth CARE instruments have been simulated using state-of-the-art instrument simulators. This approach has enabled these algorithms to be evaluated and compared on a common dataset. The special issue is limited to invited papers describing official ESA or JAXA retrieval algorithms and their evaluation, plus several closely related papers.

Download citations of all papers

- Bibtext
- EndNote

All papers Final revised papers only Preprints only

23 Apr 2024

Assessment of the spectral misalignment effect (SMILE) on EarthCARE's Multi-Spectral Imager aerosol and cloud property retrievals

Nicole Docter, Anja Hünerbein, David P. Donovan, Rene Preusker, Jürgen Fischer, Jan Fokke Meirink, Piet Stammes, and Michael Eisinger

Atmos. Meas. Tech. 17, 2567–2610, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-17-2567-2024>

- Along track sampling with 3 telescopes : nadir, fore and aft (@55° VZA at surface)
- Array of 30 x 1 detectors
- Across track sampling: 600m (nadir) , 1000m (fore, aft)
- Swath : 18km (nadir), 30km (fore, aft)
- Along track sampling : 0.8 km (1.05km at 75% CDM speed)

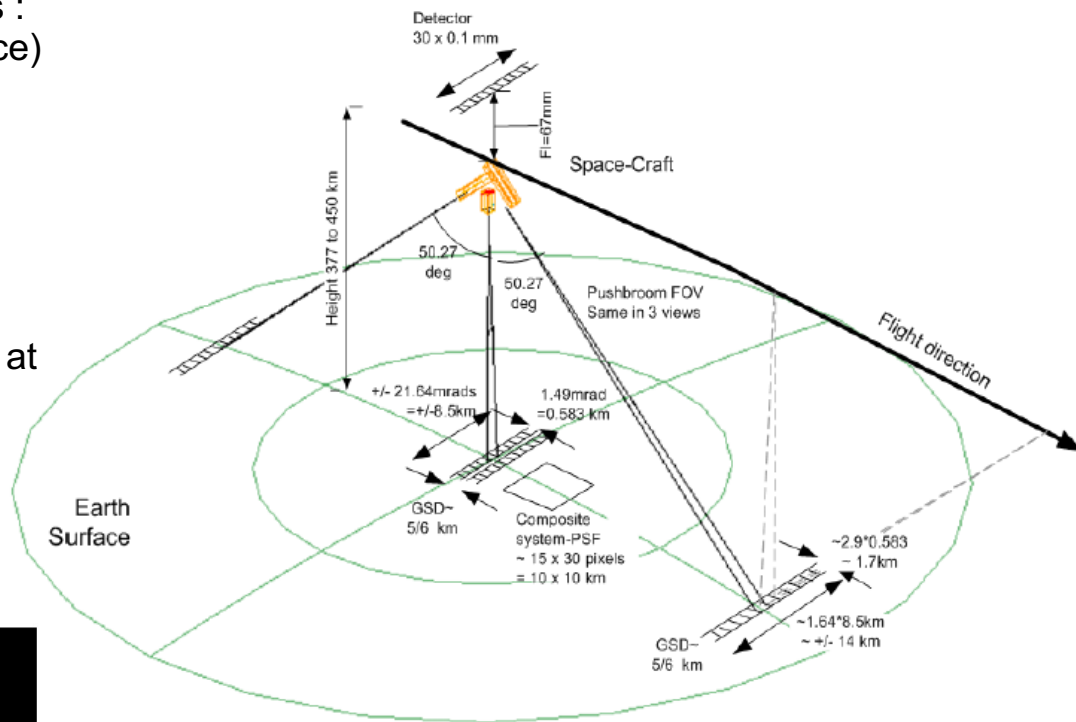
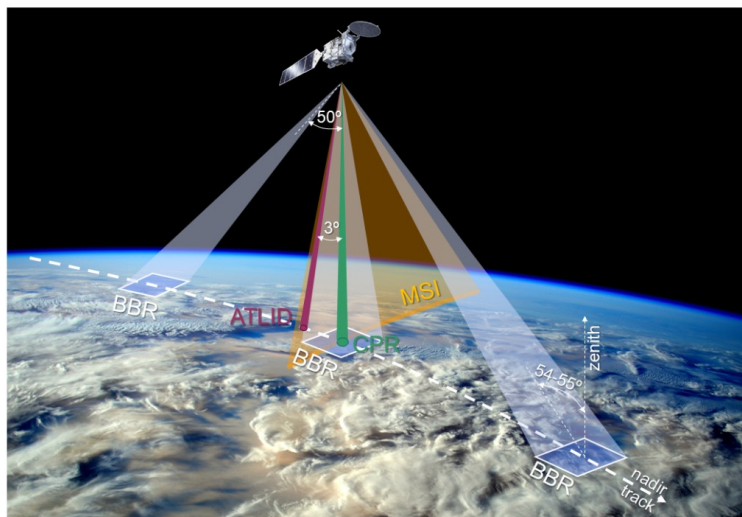
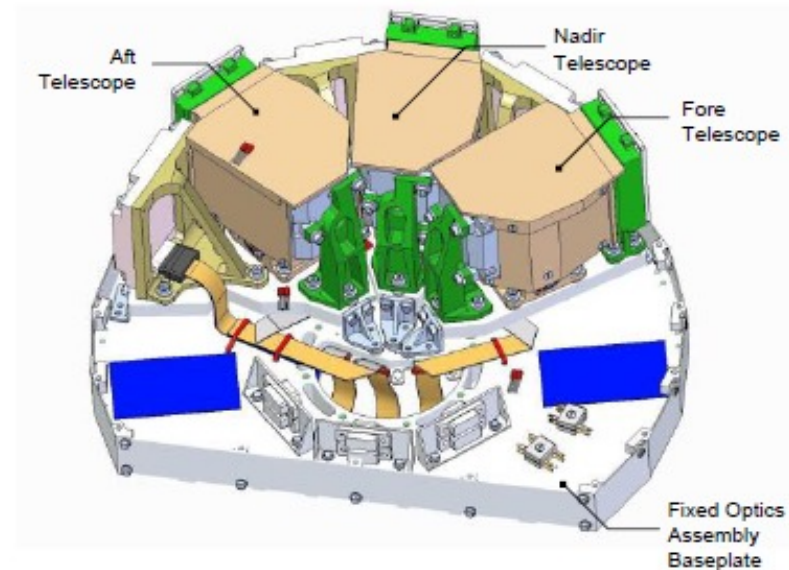
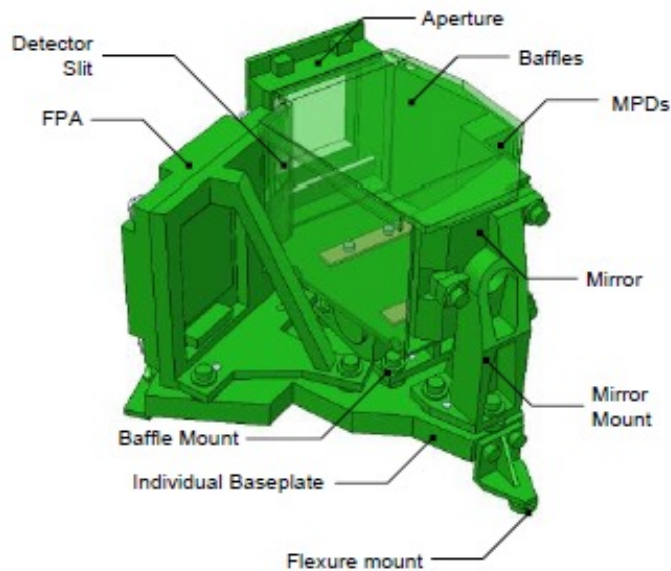
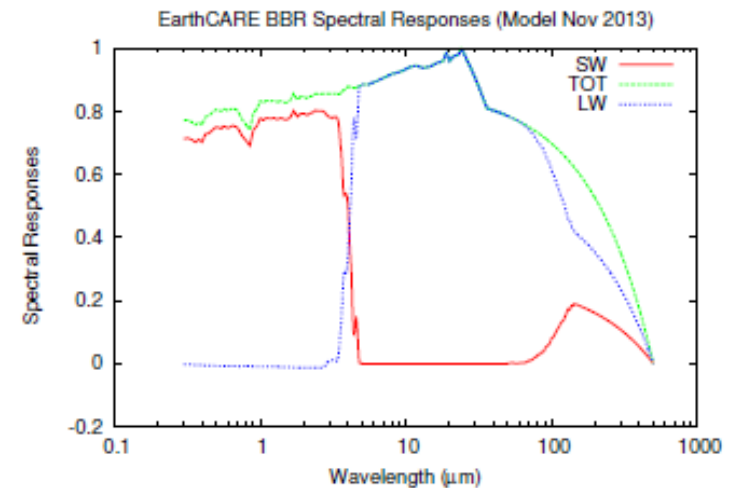


Figure 1-3 : Viewing geometry





- Detectors : 30 x 1 Vanadium Oxide microbolometer array
- Single mirror optics (Aluminium coating)
- Two spectral channels: TW (0.2 – 50 μm) & SW (0.2 – 4 μm)
- Radiometric accuracy :
 - SW : 2.5 $\text{W}/\text{m}^2/\text{sr}$
 - LW : 1.5 $\text{W}/\text{m}^2/\text{sr}$



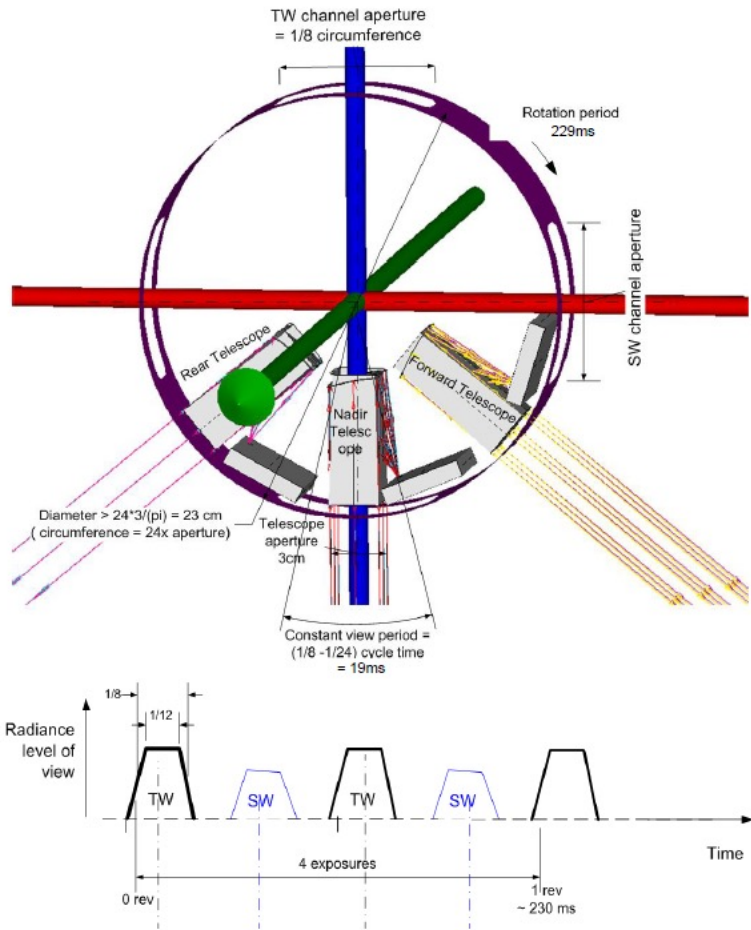


Figure 1-4 : Chopper and chopper operation

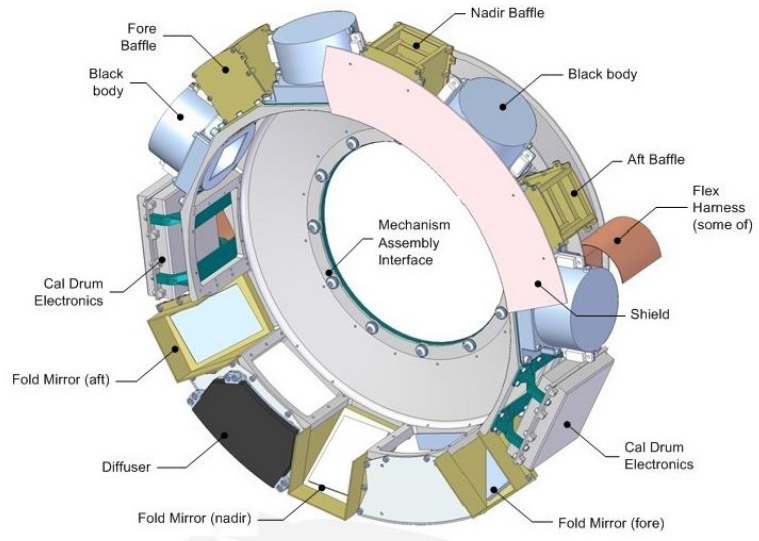


Figure 1-6 : Calibration Drum Layout.



The BBR integration domains

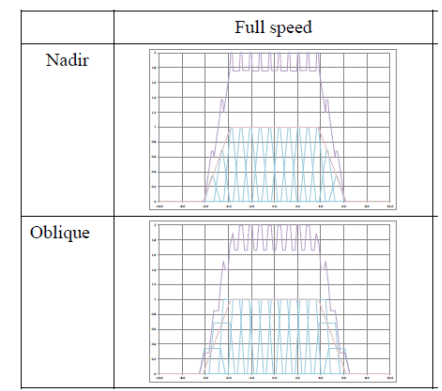
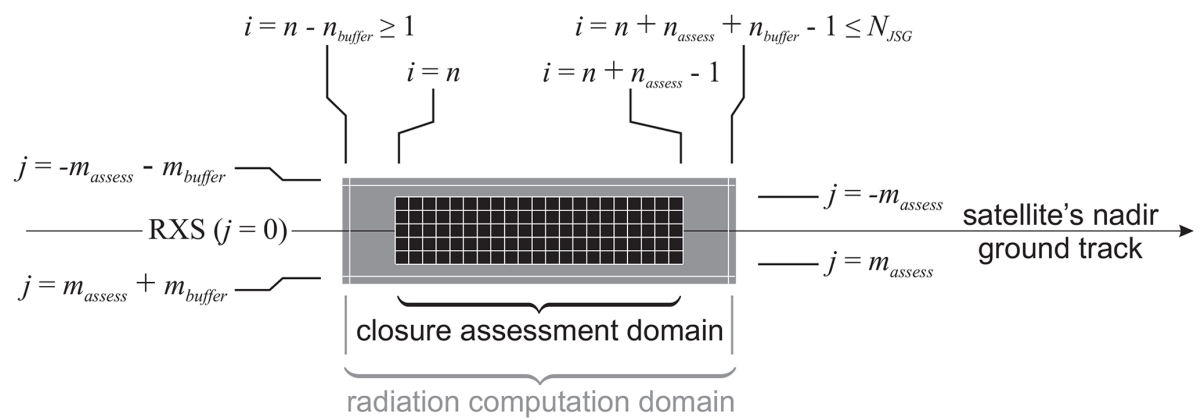


Level 1 PSF	Size (across x along track)	Ref.	Level 2 unfiltered rad	Level 2 fluxes	Level 2 combined flux
Standard	10x10km	BBR	x	x	x
Small	5x10km	BBR	x	x	x
Full	18 x 10km 30 x 10km	BBR	x	x	
Assessment Domain	5 x 21 km	JSG	x	x	x
JSG	1 x 1 km	JSG	x		

Notes

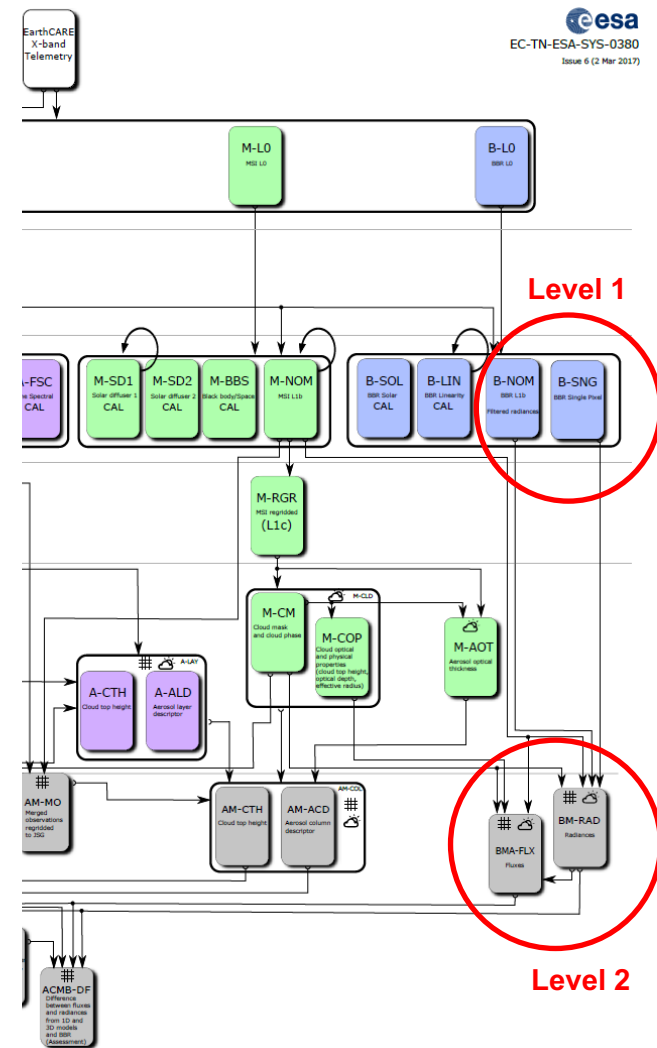
- all regions sampled @ 1km
- all dimensions are configurable

Not yet implemented



- All products are NetCDF4 (HDF5) files
- In frame of 1/8 of orbit (~5000km)
- Level 1b products:
 - B-SNG : SW and TW for all the detectors
 - B-NOM : SW and LW after domain integration
- Level 2b products:
 - BM-RAD : Unfiltered radiances for the 3 views
 - BMA-FLX : Fluxes for the 3 views + combined flux
- Processors described in 2 AMT papers:
 - Velazquez Blazquez et al., 2024: Unfiltering of the EarthCARE Broadband Radiometer (BBR) observations: the BL-RAD product.
 - Velazquez Blazquez et al., 2024: Retrieval of top-of-atmosphere fluxes from combined EarthCARE lidar, imager and broadband radiometer observations: the BMA-FLX product. (in preparation)

Note: no similar development on JAXA side (they use the ESA L2 products).





Commissioning timeline and data release



Data level	Target date(*) release to EarthCARE Cal/Val Team	Target date public release
Level 1	3 months after launch	6 months after launch
Level 2a and Level 2b two-sensor products	6 months after launch	9 months after launch
Level 2b three-sensor and four-sensor synergy products	9 months after launch	18 months after launch

Launch	May 2024
Preliminary Validation Results Workshop Part 1, Part 2, Part 3	L+6M (online), L+9M(Europe), L+18M (Japan)

Commissioning Tools (Logistics):

- JIRA
- Confluence
- WebMUST
- Commissioning Server

Note : L1 and L2 products (from E3SIM) are already available on the commissioning server for format familiarisation and test of server access.



The BBR In Orbit Commissioning by ICT



- Done by the Instrument Commissioning Team (ICT): ESA, Industry, L2 scientists.
- The BBR commissioning is divided in 7 main phases:
 - PHASE 1 → BBR Switch-ON Activities
 - PHASE 2 → BBR In-orbit Health Status and Characterization
 - PHASE 3 → BBR In-orbit Health Status and Calibration
 - PHASE 4 → BBR Instrument and Level-1 In-Orbit Performance Analysis
 - PHASE 5 → Silent Configuration
 - PHASE 6 → AOCS Zero Doppler Check
 - PHASE 7 → Small Delta-V Check



Funding received for the BRAVO project (1FTE, 31 months)

Preparation (June – first L1 data) – based on simulated data

- Analysis of the occurrence of collocated/coangular observations with CERES and GERB instruments.
- Prepare CERES RAPS/PAPS data matching campaigns in collaboration with the CERES team
- Develop algorithms to enable BBR-like filtered and unfiltered broadband estimates from MSI (i.e. narrowband-to-broadband).
- Definition, selection and characterization of relevant Earth targets for calibration tracking and transfer (e.g. deep convective clouds, desert, ocean).
 - Develop/Select Deep Convection Reflectance model for the BBR sun-Earth-sat geometry
 - Implement ‘off line’ unfiltering for B-NOM and B-SNG
- Prepare tool for statistical comparison of the 3 views (e.g. histograms)
- Prepare tool for statistical comparison of the different detectors (e.g. histograms)



Commissioning (~Sept. - ~Dec) – based on L1 B-NOM and B-SNG data

- Visualization of actual BBR products over several orbits, with context given by the MSI (color composite)
- Statistical analysis of data from several orbits to highlight outliers, effect of observational conditions and differences between telescopes and pixels.
- Verification of B-NOM – B-SNG constancy (radiances, geolocation, flags,) : does a validation of one product applies to the other?
- Analysis/visualisation of ratio between BBR and MSI-based BBR-like data.
- Additional studies to address extreme and challenging conditions e.g. sun glint, high contrast changes during or close to the acquisition period.
- First evaluation of the SW/LW calibration using ‘off line’ unfiltering and DCC (SW) and GERB-1/3 data (SW/LW)

- EarthCARE ready for launch
- We are likely ahead of many problems, challenges, ...
- BBR instrument and products designed mostly for the EarthCARE closure but could be of more general interest, e.g.;

 - possibility to integrate over any domains, e.g. for evaluation of ISCCP-NG radiative fluxes ($0.05^\circ \times 0.05$)
 - fine spatial resolution, e.g.: study the clear region around the clouds, contrails and aviation-induced cloudiness, ...

- Preparation of the commissioning and data release
- EarthCARE is very complex / complete observation system:
 - current L2 products are 'baseline'
 - likely improvements and new products as day-2.



A Falcon-9 rocket



Some videos about EarthCARE:

https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2024/02/Coming_soon_EarthCARE

https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Search?SearchText=EarthCARE&result_type=videos

https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Search?SearchText=EarthCARE&result_type=videos