



living planet BONN 23-27 May 2022

TAKING THE PULSE OF OUR PLANET FROM SPACE









TRUTHS: a new ESA Earth Watch mission for climatology and radiometric calibration from

Space

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Summary



TRUTHS Program context

TRUTHS Definition Phase Activities

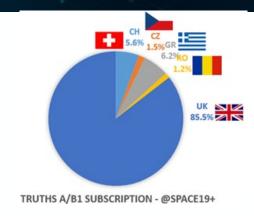
- Industrial Study
- Science activities run by ESA

Outlook on TRUTHS Implementation phase

TRUTHS Program context



- TRUTHS was proposed by UK-SA in May 2019 as a new Earth Watch (EW) Element of ESA EO program
- TRUTHS Phase A/B1 has been fully subscribed at CM-19+ by 5 Participating Countries: UK, CH, CZ, GR, RO
- Industrial Phase A/B1 system studies and technology predevelopments initiated in Oct-20.
 - Phase-A kicked-off in Oct-20 and completed at end-July 2021
 - Phase B1being completed, as scheduled (Q2-2022). ISRR on-going
- Science study in parallel (TMAC) and MAG formed and operated in support of entire A/B1
- Steering Board established as governance body with Delegations of the participating ESA
 Member States
- Programmatic "Gate Review": go/no-go decision, in July-22, to submit program to CM-22.
- Phase B2/C/D/E to be funded at CM-22/-25
- Estimated Launch date Q1-2030



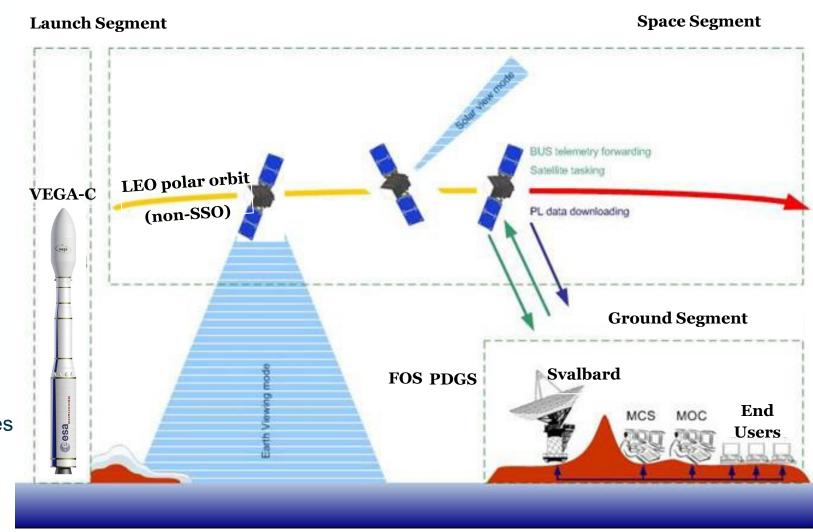




System Architecture



- Lifetime 5 yrs + 3 extension
- Space Segment:
 - Orbit 614 km, polar (90°) non-SSO
 - 1 satellite agile, design for non-SSO
 - Novel Payload
- Launch Segment:
 - Vega-C (-E) single launch
 - Option co-passenger to be explored
- Ground Segment
 - LEOP/early comm. @ ESOC
 - Routine FOS in UK (hand-over)
 - 1 polar station baselined, 2nd GS passes for downlink robustness, compression.
 - PDGS in UK+ data access at ESRIN (ESA open data access policy)



System drivers



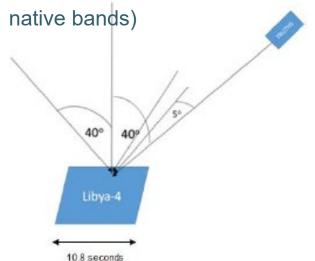
- Climate application drives:
 - Spectral range 320-2400 nm → P/L wideband optical design
 - Radiometric accuracy <1% → Payload & calibration design
 - Non-SSO orbit → calibration at low SZA, P/F design
 - Data Rate/volume 900Mb/s DL-> compression, binning

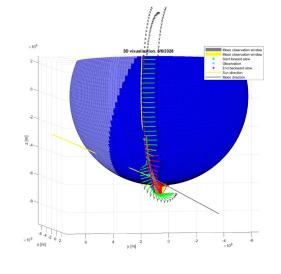
| LEVEL 1 Products | Spectral range (nm) | Spectral resolution (nm) | Uncertainty % (2σ) | ${ m SNR_{native_SSD}}@\ L_{ m ref}$ | SSD product (m) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Earth Spectral Radiance | 320 to 2400 | ≤ 4, for \(\lambda\) <800 nm ≤ 6, for 800 nm < \(\lambda\) <1000 nm ≤ 8, for 1000 nm < \(\lambda\) <2400 nm | 0.3 (goal) <1.0 (thresh.) | 15 (UV) 25 (blue) 100(Vis-SWIR) | 100 (land / coast) 300 (ocean) 50 (cross- calibration) |
| Solar/ Lunar Spectral Irradiance | 320 to 2400 | SSI: ≤ 1, for λ < 400 nm ≤ 4, for 400 nm < λ < 800 nm ≤ 6, for 800 nm < λ < 1000 nm ≤ 8, for 1000 nm < λ < 2400 nm LSI: ≤ 20, for λ < 380 nm ≤ 10, for λ > 380 nm | 0.3 (goal) <1.0 (thresh.) | 300 for LSI NA for SSI* | NA |
| Total Solar Irradiance | 300 – 30.000 | NA | 0.02 (goal) <0.05 (thresh.) | NA* | NA |

Cross-calibration application drives:

- **Ground sampling** (50 m) → detector size, data rate
- Radiometric accuracy 0.3-÷1% → spectral and spatial straylight, non-homogeneous scenes, spectral knowledge in-orbit
- **Different targets** (PICS/Moon/ other sats) → P/F agility
- Non-SSO orbit → platform and P/L thermal design

(Spectral binning allowed to match cross-calibrated satellite

























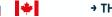








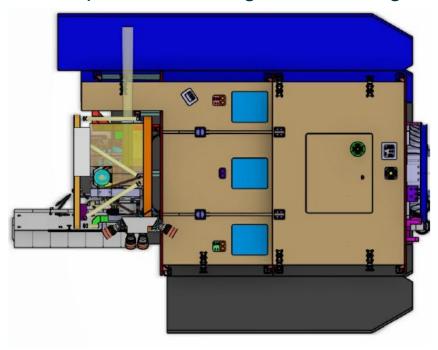


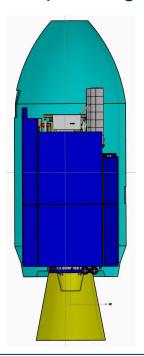


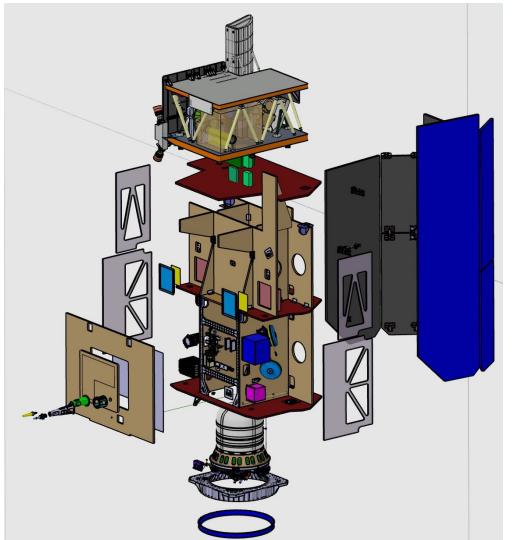
Satellite



- Architecture based on recurrent CRISTAL platform
 - Structure compacted, -> reduced Mol for agility
 - Trimmed Solar arrays, adapted radiators/TC
 - Dry Mass ~1.5 ton (preliminary) + ~260 kg fuel (controlled re-entry)
 - Power ~1 kW peak
- Compatible with single launch Vega-C, smaller co-passenger





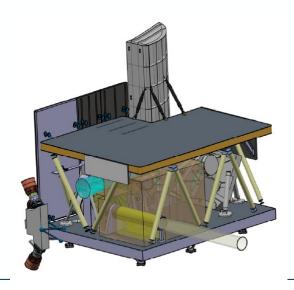


Payload Overview



Payload, composed of three elements:

- HIS (Hyperspectral Imaging Spectrometer)
 UV to SWIR (320-2400 nm), single
 detector, 50 m resolution, 100 km swath
- CSAR (Cryogenic Solar Absolute Radiometer) – operated at 60 K, the "absolute radiometric reference"
- OBCS (On-Board Calibration System) transferring the CSAR solar absolute measurement to the HIS



Hyperspectral Imaging Spectrometrer

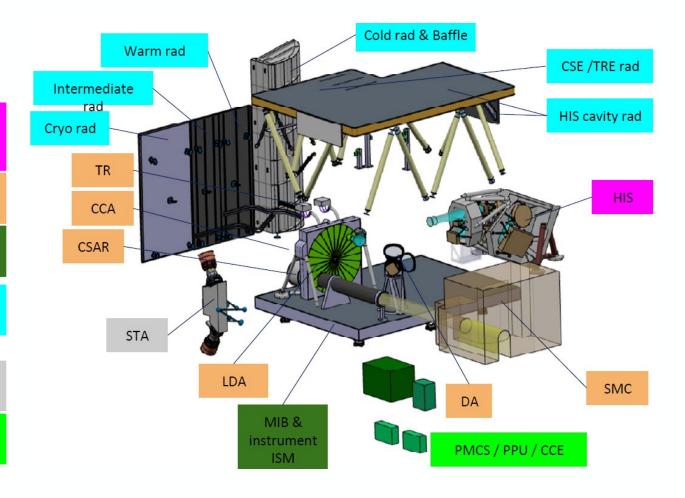
On Board Calibration System

Main Instrument
Structure

Thermal Structure
Assembly

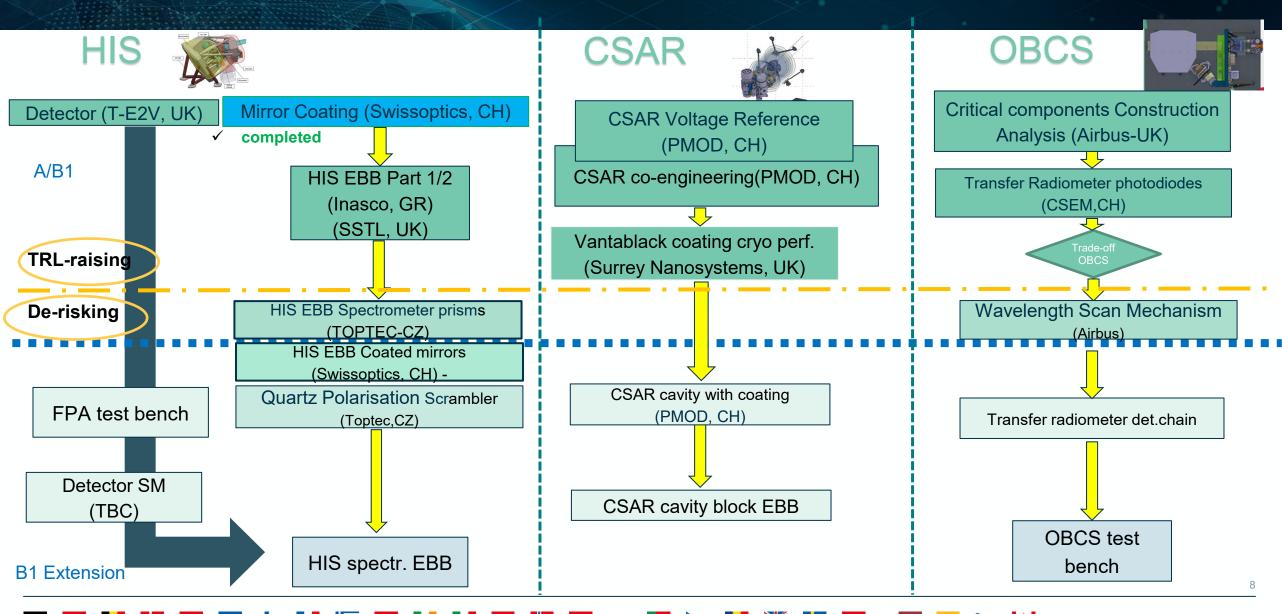
Star Tracker Assembly

Spacecraft Located Electronics



Technology pre-developments





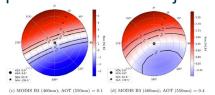
TRUTHS Science activities - 1



Science Studies have been implemented since start of Phase A/B1:

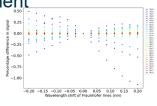
- Independent User requirements study completed in 2020 resulting in "User Requirements" and "Traceable Mission Requirements Review" Documents
 - Identification and survey of key user groups for an operational climate mission
 - User requirements identified and prioritized, different Use Cases explored
 - Importance of SI-traceable Earth reflected and solar observations confirmed
 - Mission objectives consolidated, primary and secondary applications identified
- TRUTHS Mission Accompanying Consolidation (TMAC) Study providing scientific support to the ESA Project ongoing since January 2021
 - Reference scenes (sand, coastal water, vegetation, land, ice, clouds, crops) for E2E Simulator
 - Interface and requirements of L1c product to generate level 2; Level 2 Surface reflectance product algorithm baseline
 - FIDUCEO methodology developing the metrological method for TRUTHS uncertainty tracing
 - Support to the Sensor-to-Sensor inter-calibration priorities and match-up radiometric accuracy

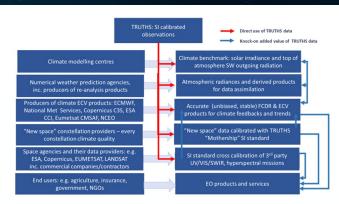
Support to TRUTHS Project Reviews and Science Readiness Level Assessment

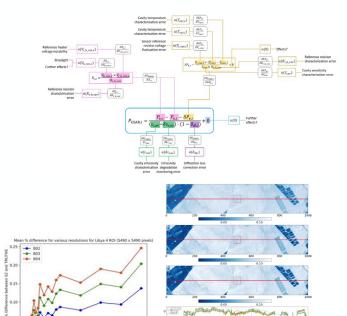












TRUTHS Science activities - 2



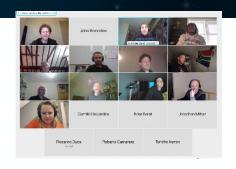
- TRUTHS Mission Advisory Group (MAG) established in December 2020
 - 12 members, 2 Experts (NPL, U. Iasi) plus 3 observers from EUMETSAT, ECMWF/C3S, NASA (CLARREO-PF)
 - Essential and constructive support to the TRUTHS project in the science and performance assessment, including discussions on requirements relaxations, straylight and orbit



- Ground-breaking mission, new benchmark for climate observations from space
- Detection of climate changes as short a time as possible. Support of Climate Action
- TRUTHS at LPS-22: science and invited sessions
 - B1.01: SI-Traceable Satellites a Gold Standard for Climate and Intercalibration
 - B3.04: TRUTHS: a new ESA Earth Watch mission for climatology and radiometric calibration from Space

















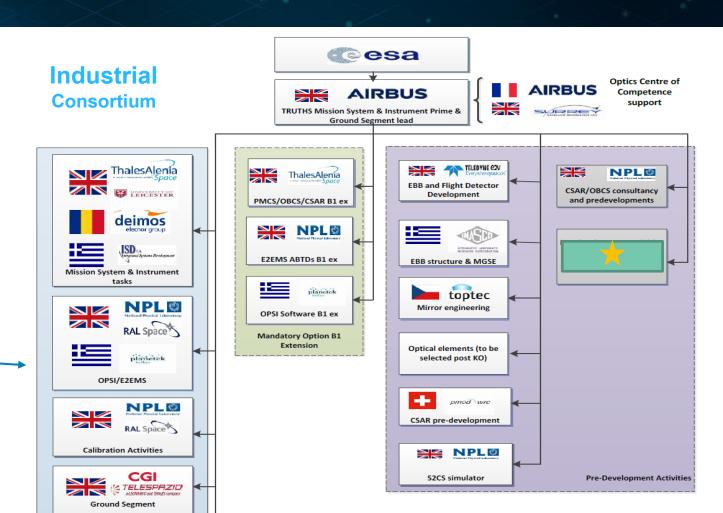
Phase A/B1 Partners



Agencies



Science institutes



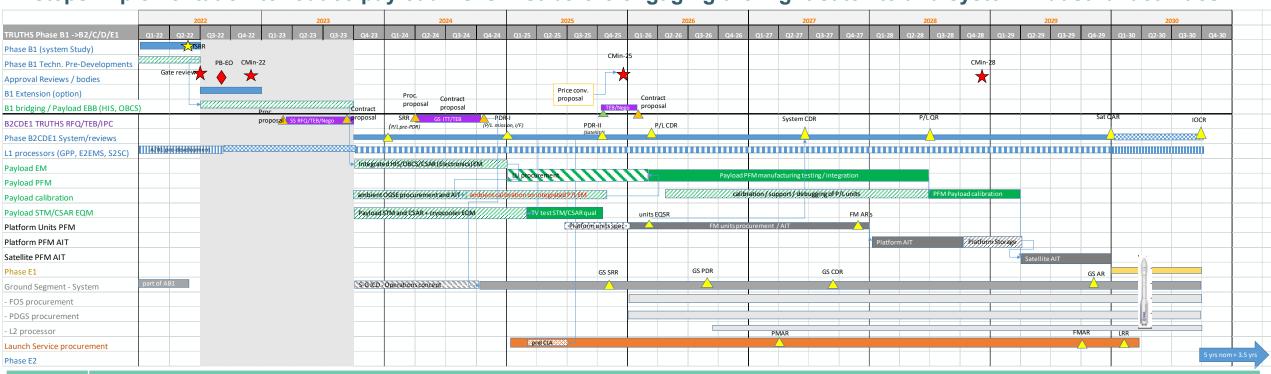
Skills & capability Development

Phase A/B1 SFS

Master schedule -Implementation plan



2 steps implementation to reduce payload risks first before engaging the flight satellite and system industrial activities



| CMin | Activity |
|------|--|
| 2022 | Phase B2/C0: System work up to PDR (and GS SRR), simulators and GPP with focus on calibration, EM of the HIS and OBCS (with CSAR EBB) with ambient calibration, CSAR and cooler EQM (+ P/L partial OBCS STM), procurement of P/L and P/F LLI. Launch services procurement (Vega-C single or with co-passenger). ITT for G/S (system work up to SRR |
| 2025 | Phase C/D/E1:System and processor up to and Phase E1, Satellite and Payload PFM, Ground Segment (Procurement of FOS and PDGS), Phase E1 and operations (Phase E2 TBC) |
| CFI | Launch service procurement (ESA), LEOP and P/F Commissioning (ESOC), science campaigns and support (ESA), PDGS data access at ESRIN (ESA policy) |

Conclusive remarks



- TRUTHS profiles as an Earth Watch element with a strong climate-oriented aim and with the possibility of opening operational services of metrology and calibration in space.
 - The need for TRUTHS mission and SITsats is now clearer than ever.
 - Operational climatological mission and opening up to a new international system of climate/metrology observatories
- At end of Phase A/B1, the consolidation work has permitted to fully appraise its science value and its complexity –
 at once.
 - Mission class commensurate to its complex, multifold objectives
 - Need for a sound technical / programmatic approach
- Upon successful Gate Review the mission will be proposed at CM-22 for implementation, in 2 steps:
 - CM-22: phase B2/C0 with strong focus on payload de-risking
 - CM-25: Phase C/D/E1
- Europe will exploit a new metrology laboratory in space and operational climate mission from 2030

