

The preparation status of the BIOMASS mission

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BIOMASS Primary Objective: reduce the major uncertainties in the role of forests and their changes in the Earth's carbon cycle and climate.

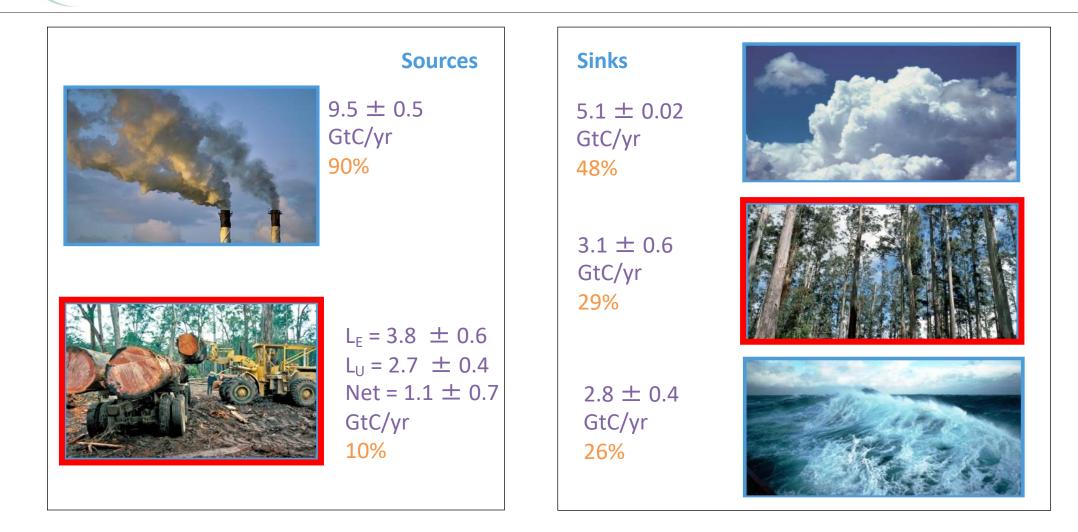
Secondary Objectives

- sub-surface mapping in arid zones
- icesheet motion
- bare earth Digital Terrain Model
- ionospheric structure

BIOMASS was proposed in 2005: haven't these problems gone away?

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Fate of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions (2011–2020)

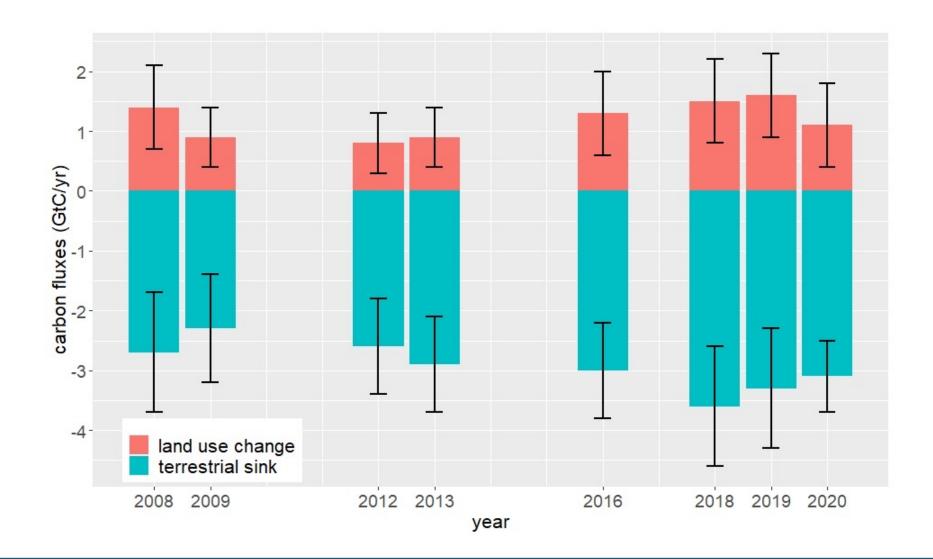


GLOBAL

CARBON PROJECT

Sum of sources ≠ sum of sinks, indicating bias in at least one of the estimates.

Land Use Change Emissions & the Terrestrial Sink





The BIOMASS missions brings together many elements:

- The satellite and launcher
- L1 products and calibration
- L2 products: algorithms and implementation
- Product validation
- Dissemination and interaction with the community
- Science exploitation
- BIOMASS within a global observing system for carbon and climate.

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The satellite is close to being fully built





The BIOMASS satellite at Airbus Toulouse for vibration, noise and thermal testing.

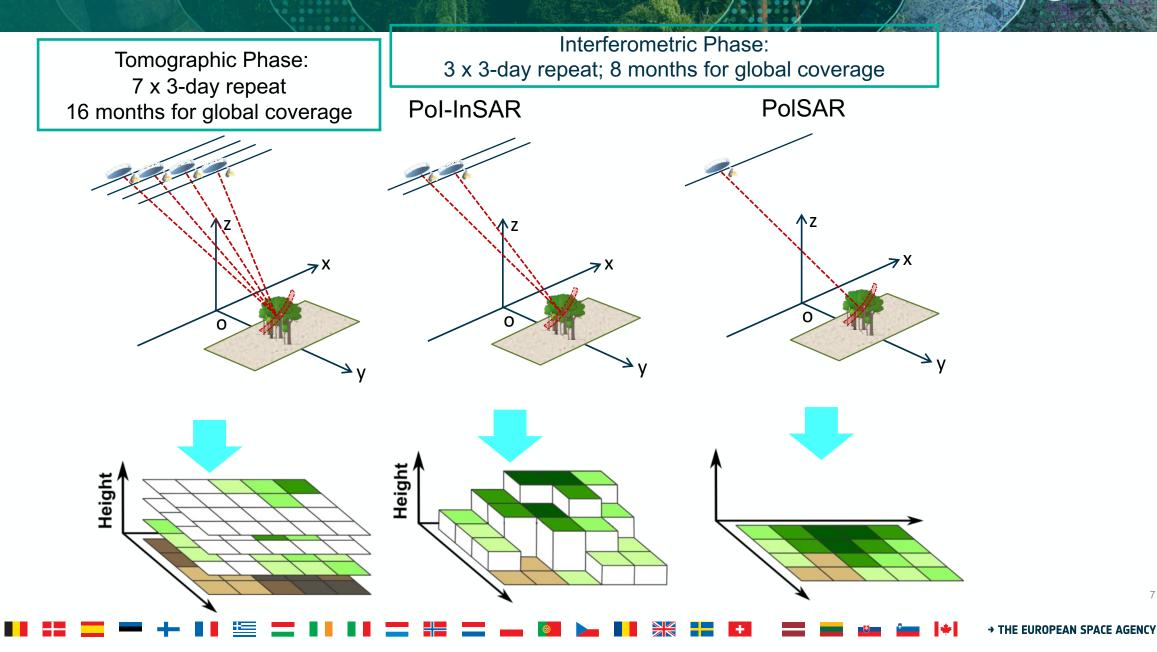
All tests were successfully passed.

Launch date has slipped beyond 2024.

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BIOMASS mission phases

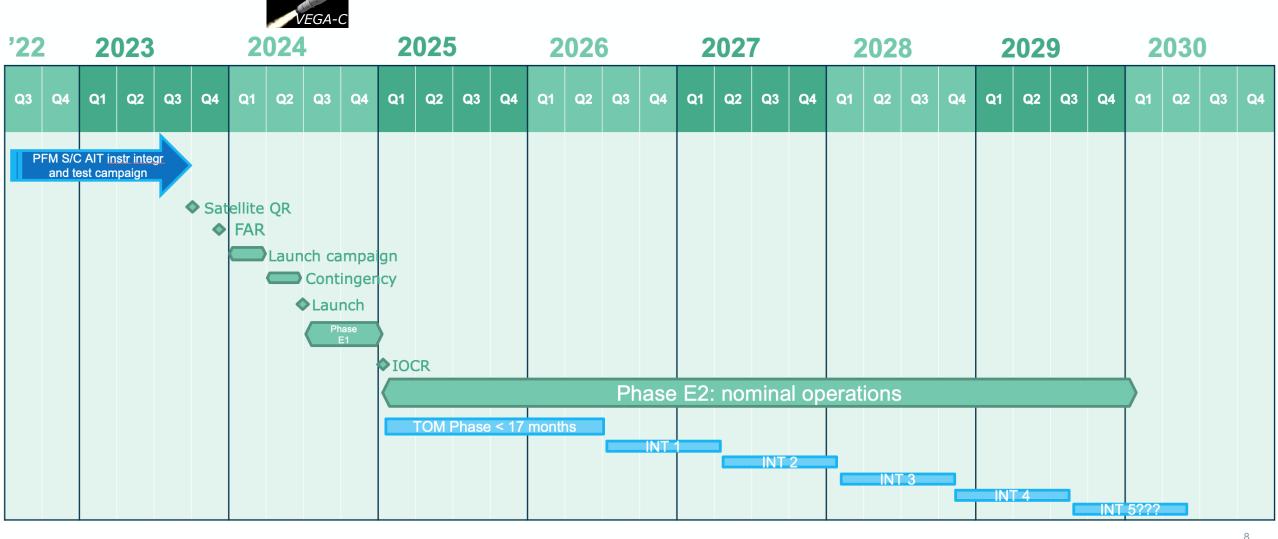




Assumed mission schedule (7 Major Cycles)

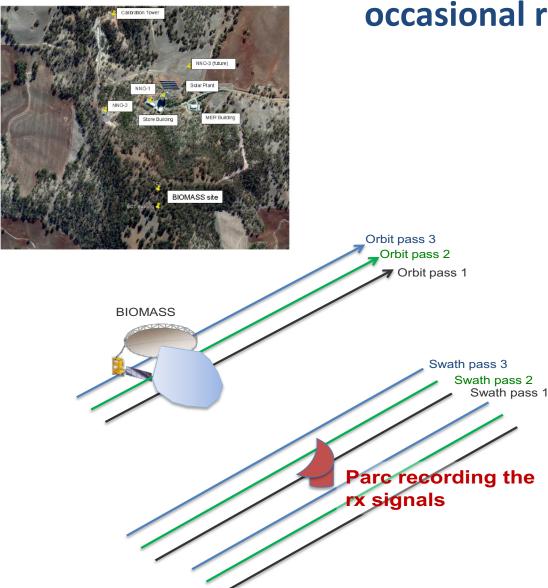


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→ THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

New Norcia site, NSW



PARC used in Commissioning Phase & occasional revisits during the mission

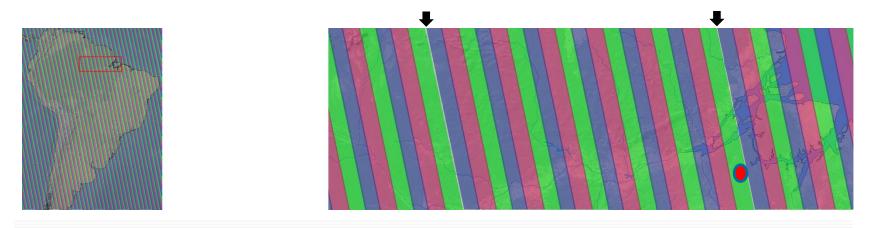
Three major aims of Commissioning Phase:

- 1. Estimation of the full 2-D antenna pattern using 21 passes over a PARC at New Norcia.
- 2. Estimation of channel imbalance and cross-talk, and testing of geolocation correction.
- 3. Characterization of selected natural targets.

The PARC is not yet fully commissioned.

The PARC and the orbit

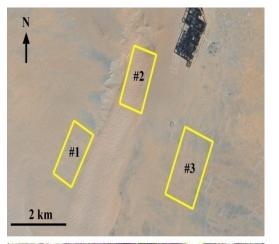




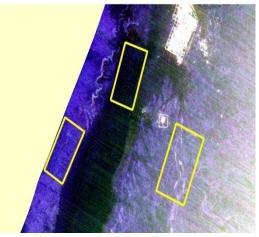
The transponder will be seen

- once in 16 months in the Tomographic phase
- once every 8 months in the Interferometric phase.

Hence **natural targets of opportunity have to be used** for routine radiometric and polarimetric calibration between visits to the transponder.



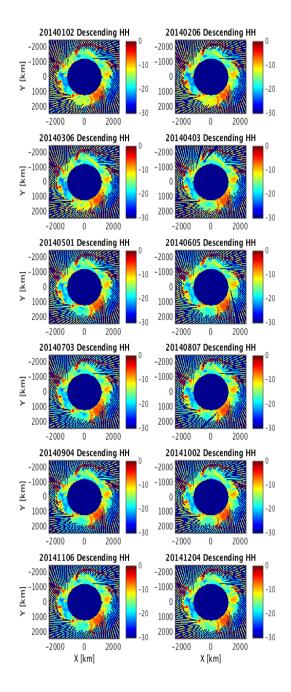




Deserts as radiometric calibrators

Ksar Ghilane oasis (top Landsat), imaged at Lband by ALOS-2 (middle) and P-band by SETHI (bottom), with three regions of interest indicated as yellow boxes

	band	θ°	HH(dB)	VV(dB)	HV(dB)
Reg. 1	L	36.5°	-21.3	-20.3	-34.9
	Р	33-36°	-21.0	-21.2	-39.5
Reg. 2	L	36.5°	-22.9	-21.9	-37.1
	Р	40-43°	-26.7	-25.6	-38.8
Reg. 3	L	36.5°	-19.1	-17.9	-32.4
	Ρ	53-57°	-19.0	-18.3	-27.6



Icesheets as radiometric calibrators

Aquarius L-band scatterometer measurements were used to assess radar brightness, stability and homogeneity.

Dome C is bright and stable at L-band.

Is this also true at P-band?



Major progress at DLR on estimating system cross-talk and channel imbalance using only distributed targets.

The general applicability of these methods is still being investigated.

Likely to form the basis of routine polarimetric monitoring of BIOMASS system performance and may supersede the value of the PARC, but this is not finalized.



BIOMASS Primary Objective: reducing the major uncertainties in the role of forests and their changes in the Earth's carbon cycle and climate.

Three principal biophysical products:

Product	Resolution	Accuracy
Above Ground	200 m	< 20%
Biomass (AGB)		(or < 10 t/ha for AGB < 50 t/ha)
Forest Height	200 m	Biome-dependent, < 30% for trees higher than 10 m
Deforestation	50 m	Detection at a specified level of significance

Overall status of L2 products



AGB:

- Baseline algorithm (CASINO) defined and implemented at ESRIN
- It uses ground-cancelled data in both the Tomo and Int phases
- Model-based but requires reference data to resolve a parameter ambiguity
- Error model and validation strategy not complete

Forest height:

- Algorithm defined and implemented at ESRIN
- Error model and validation strategy not complete

Forest disturbance:

- Algorithm defined and implemented at ESRIN
- Based on a significance test, so error model is implicit
- Environmental changes confuse the algorithm; work has been done at DLR when this
 occurs using polarimetry, but ensuing response is not yet defined

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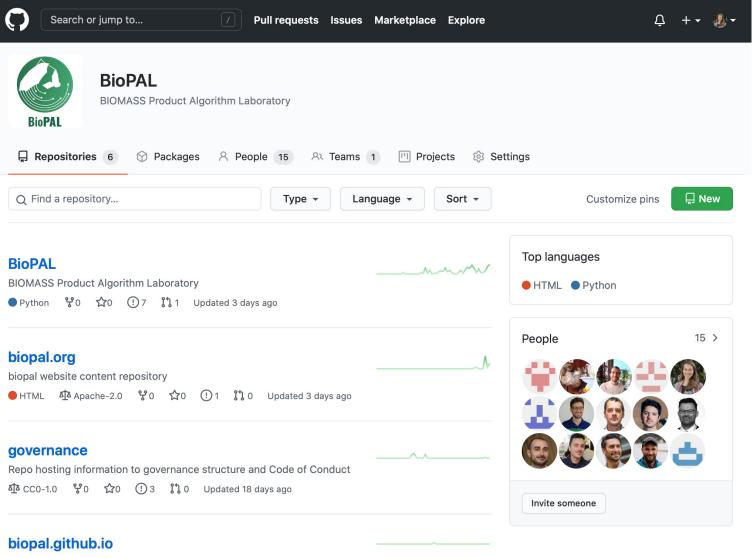


In several areas methods are not fully mature.

It is therefore important to involve the wider community in algorithm development.



BIOMASS Product Algorithm Laboratory





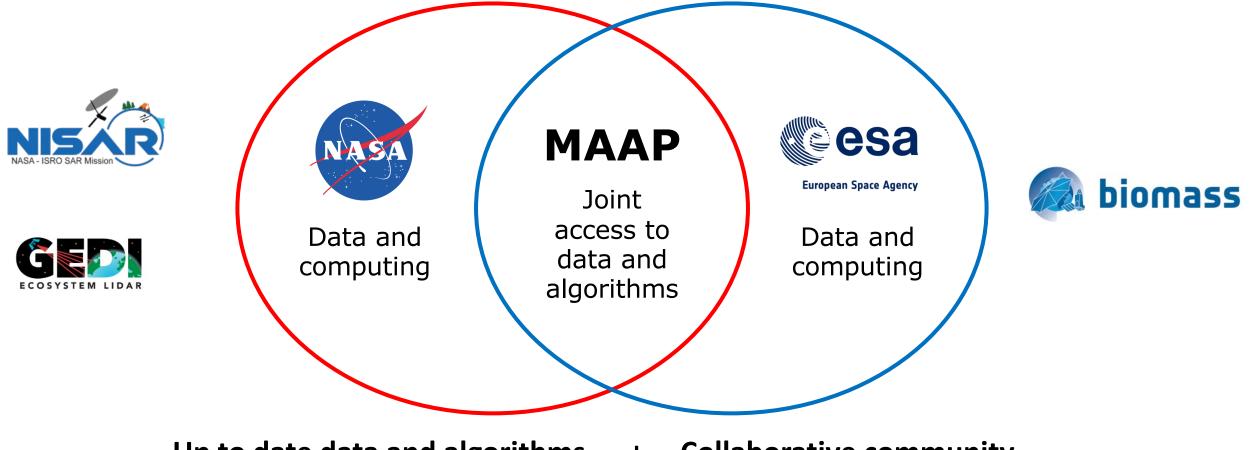


biopal@esa.int	P
biopal.org	
github.com/BioPAL	



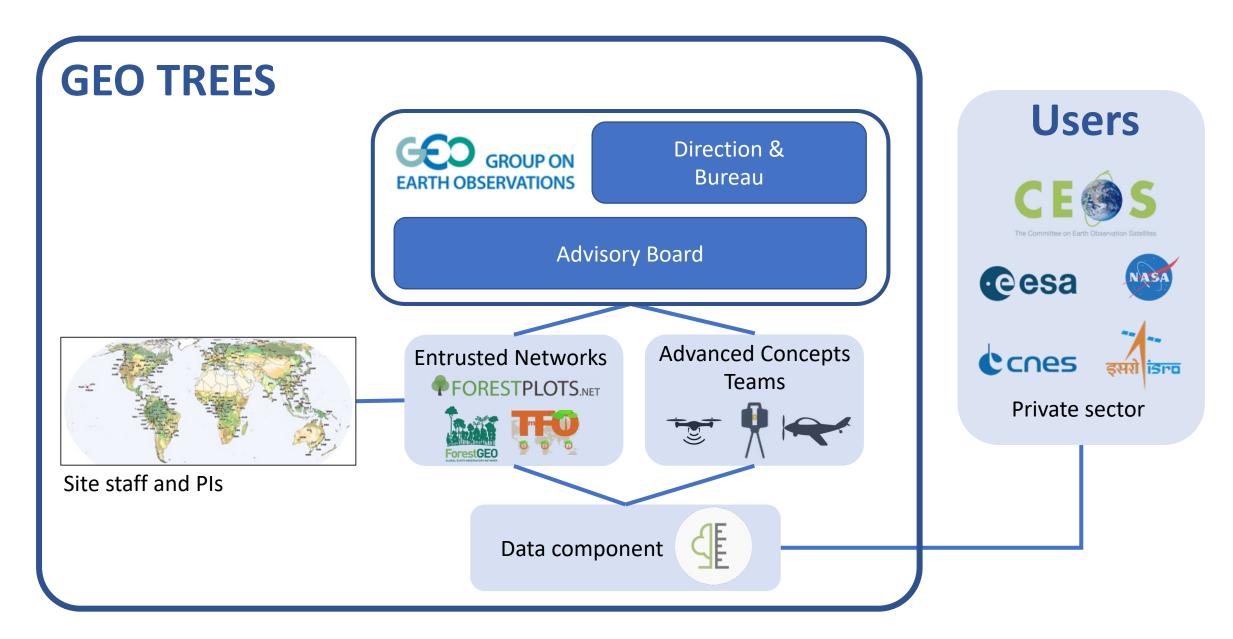
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Unified user access to the functions of a joint ESA/NASA Mission Algorithm and Analysis Platform model

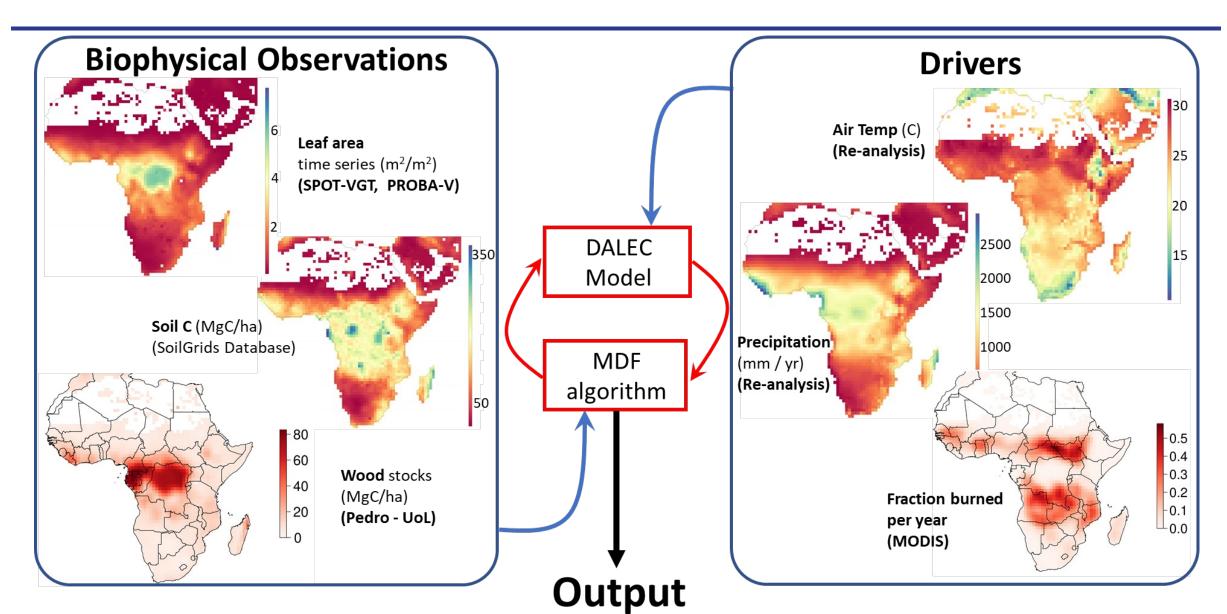


Up to date data and algorithms + Collaborative community

GEO-TREES: crucial involvement of the in situ community



CARbon DAta MOdel fraMework (CARDAMOM)





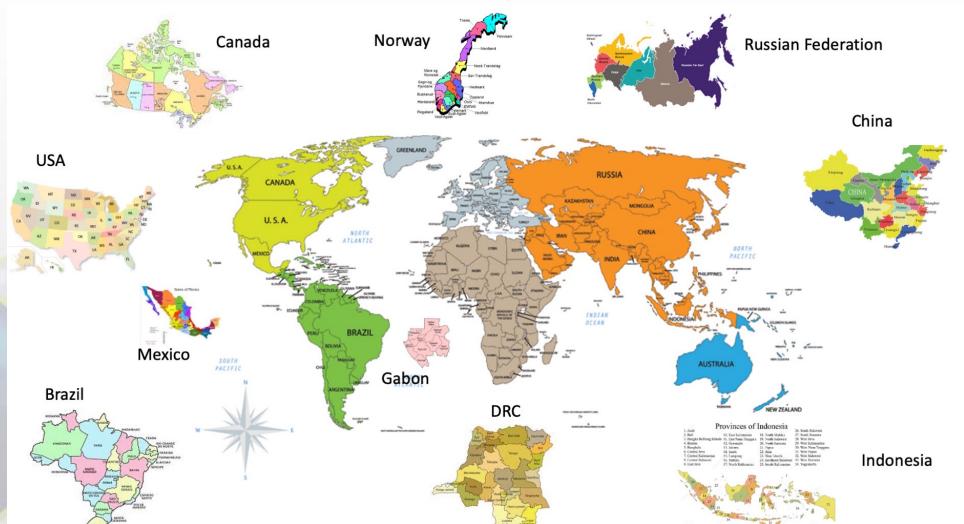


In good shape, but lots to do!!





https://earthdata.nasa.gov/maap-biomass/



Summary



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