

IAF EARTH OBSERVATION SYMPOSIUM (B1)
Earth Observation Sensors and Technology (3)

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A NOVEL COMPACT NO₂ INSTRUMENT FOR HIGH-RESOLUTION AIR QUALITY REMOTE
SENSING**Abstract**

Remote sensing of NO₂ and other atmospheric trace gases is rising in importance, owing to the effect on the environment and quality of life that human-made atmospheric constituents have. In the case of NO₂, the air quality in densely populated areas is negatively affected. The scientific community is therefore calling for accurate global NO₂ measurements with high spatial- and temporal resolution to better monitor NO₂ sources and the Earth's NO₂ cycle. The launch of TROPOMI in 2017 (ESA/Airbus DS Sentinel-5p instrument with major TNO contributions) has marked a key step in providing the scientific community with these insights thanks to a number of innovations in the field of optical space instrumentation.

The current paper introduces the design of the novel 'Compact NO₂ spectrometer' dedicated to facilitating future global NO₂ remote sensing. It aims at a significantly smaller instrument size while looking to retain key performance parameters as established by TROPOMI. The compact size will enable the instrument to be compatible with a multitude of different space platforms, therefore facilitating a future global coverage of daily NO₂ measurements.

The design study was commissioned by the European Space Agency (ESA). An integrated development approach was used between TNO and the The Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI) to achieve a compact design that fulfils the requirements of the scientific community.

The present paper first outlines NO₂ data use cases and the scientific requirements for state-of-the-art NO₂ instruments. It then describes the design features of the 'Compact NO₂ Spectrometer', such as the compact optical design, the use of free-form optics, an 'athermal' all aluminium approach, and novel approaches to data processing. The performance with respect to state-of-the-art space instruments (such as TROPOMI) in terms of achieving the required spectral resolution, spectral range and high signal-to-noise ratio is discussed. It is shown that a very fine spatial sampling (down to 0.5x0.5 km²) can be reached while still following a very compact low-mass low-volume design approach.