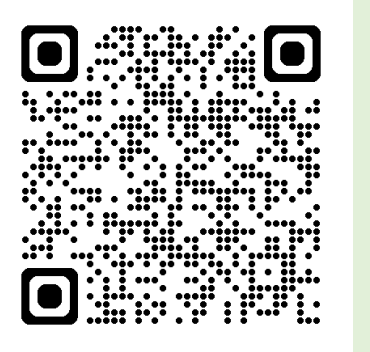


SCARBO_n: Space CARBOn Observatory next step project

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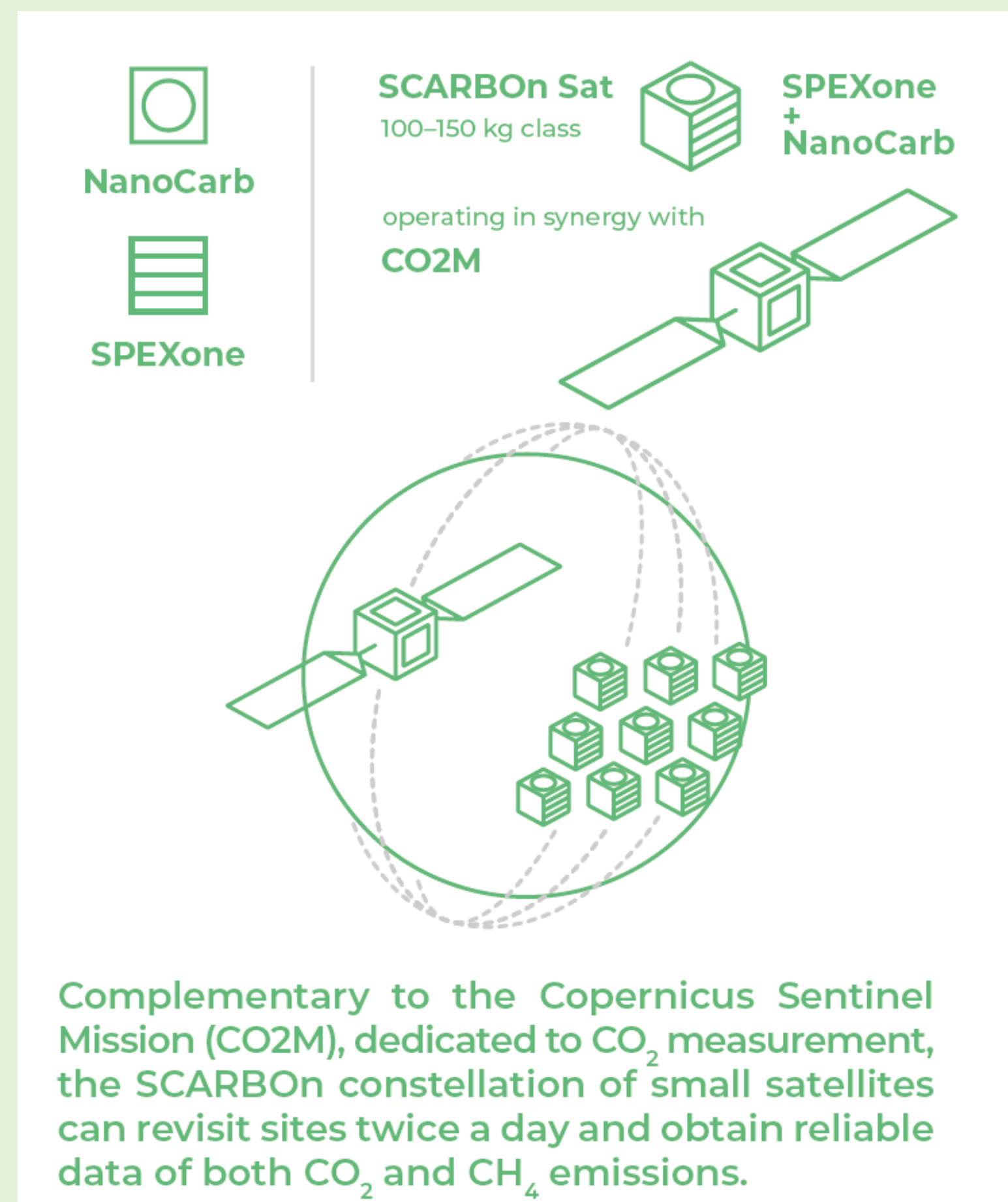
1. DOTA (ONERA), Palaiseau & Université Paris-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette (FR)
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Scan to Learn More
about SCARBO_n project



SCARBO_n Mission

- A small satellite constellation
- Innovative sensors:
 - NanoCarb sensor for CO₂ and CH₄ detection
 - SPEXone aerosol detector for enhanced accuracy
- Swath: 200km and GSD: 2 x 2 km
- SSO orbits on different orbital planes allowing for different local times of observation
- Complementarity with institutional programs (e.g. CO2M, MicroCarb, TANGO) contributing to a European GHG monitoring system



SCARBO_n: Space CARBOn Observatory next step (2024-2026)

- EU Horizon Europe-funded project developing an innovative satellite system for GHG (Green House Gases) emissions monitoring
- Successor to the HE2020 SCARBO project which laid the technological foundation for SCARBO_n
- Coordinated by Airbus Defence and Space (with nine EU-based partners)
- Addresses the challenge of GHG emission monitoring from space by leveraging innovative space-based sensors, thereby significantly contributing to climate change mitigation through enhanced data accuracy and reliability
- The NanoCarb instrument and the SCARBO_n constellation aim to achieve operational system availability by the end of the decade.

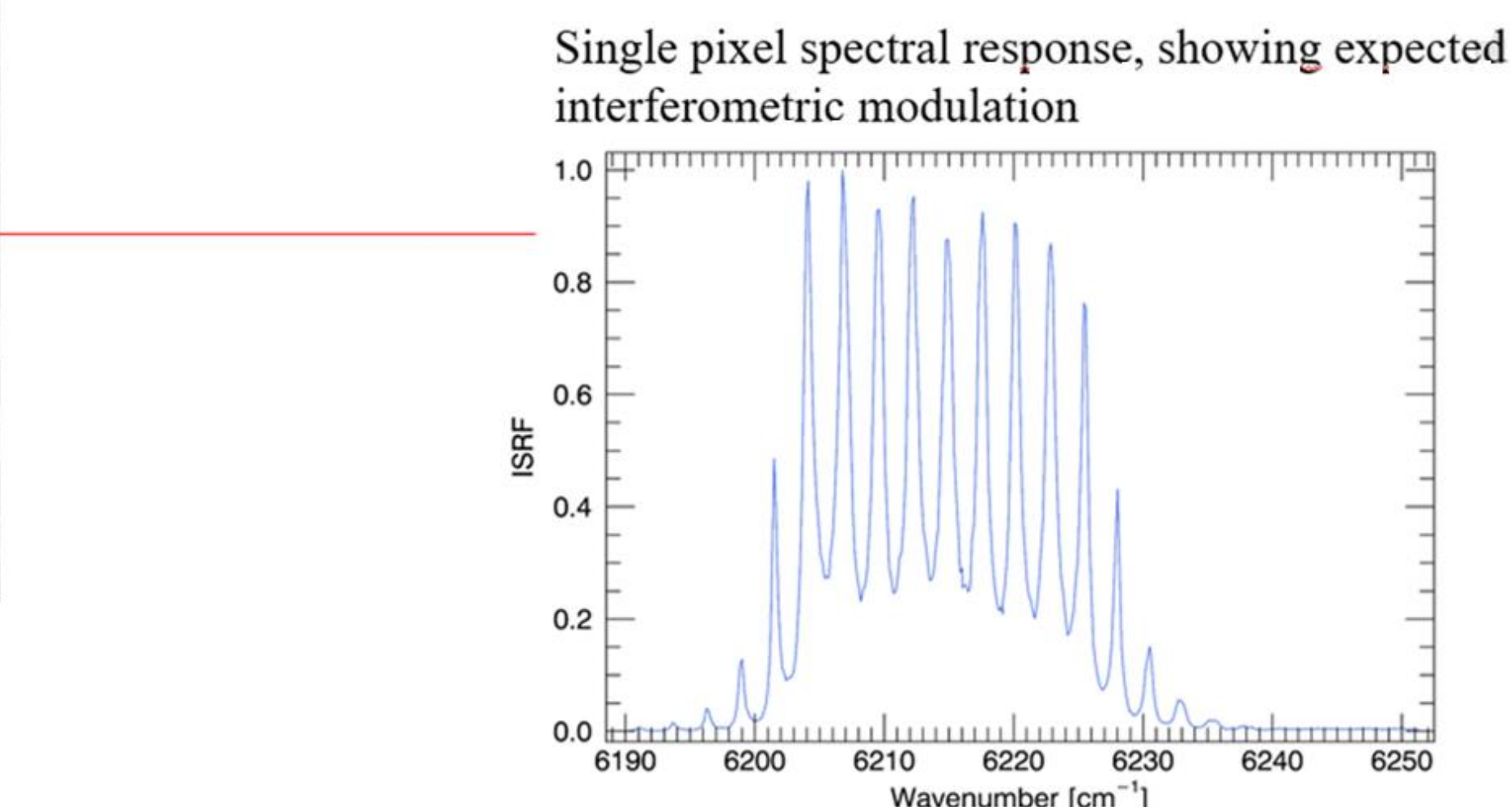
NanoCarb: Heart of SCARBO_n Mission



Principle

- Miniaturized (~15x4x4 cm³) imaging spectrometer
- Full static Fourier Transform Spectrometer
 - Each FP thickness chosen to target a particular Optical Path Difference (OPD)
 - Focal Plan Array (FPA) intensity modulated by low finesse Fabry-Perot array
 - Snapshot acquisition mode

Frame acquisition at 1607 nm under uniform and monochromatic illumination, showing Fabry-Perot ring pattern collection corresponding each one to one interferometer at a given thickness



Main SCARBO_n Upgrades

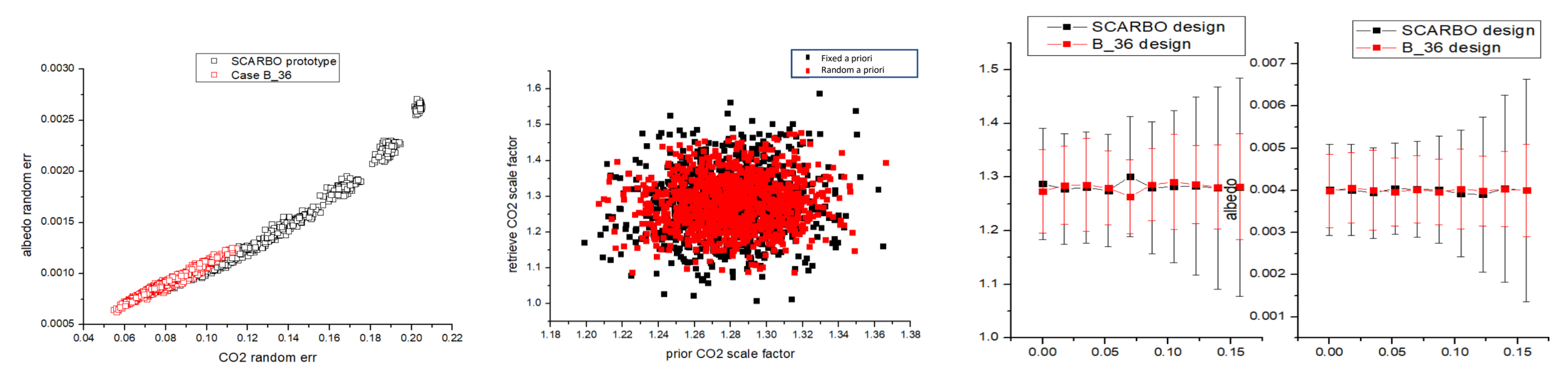
- Instrument design: interferometer array, narrow-band filter, mecha-thermal housing
- Up to 2x sensitivity improvement over the original SCARBO system
- Stable performance across varying incidence angles
- Reduced correlation between surface albedo and CO₂ retrievals

References

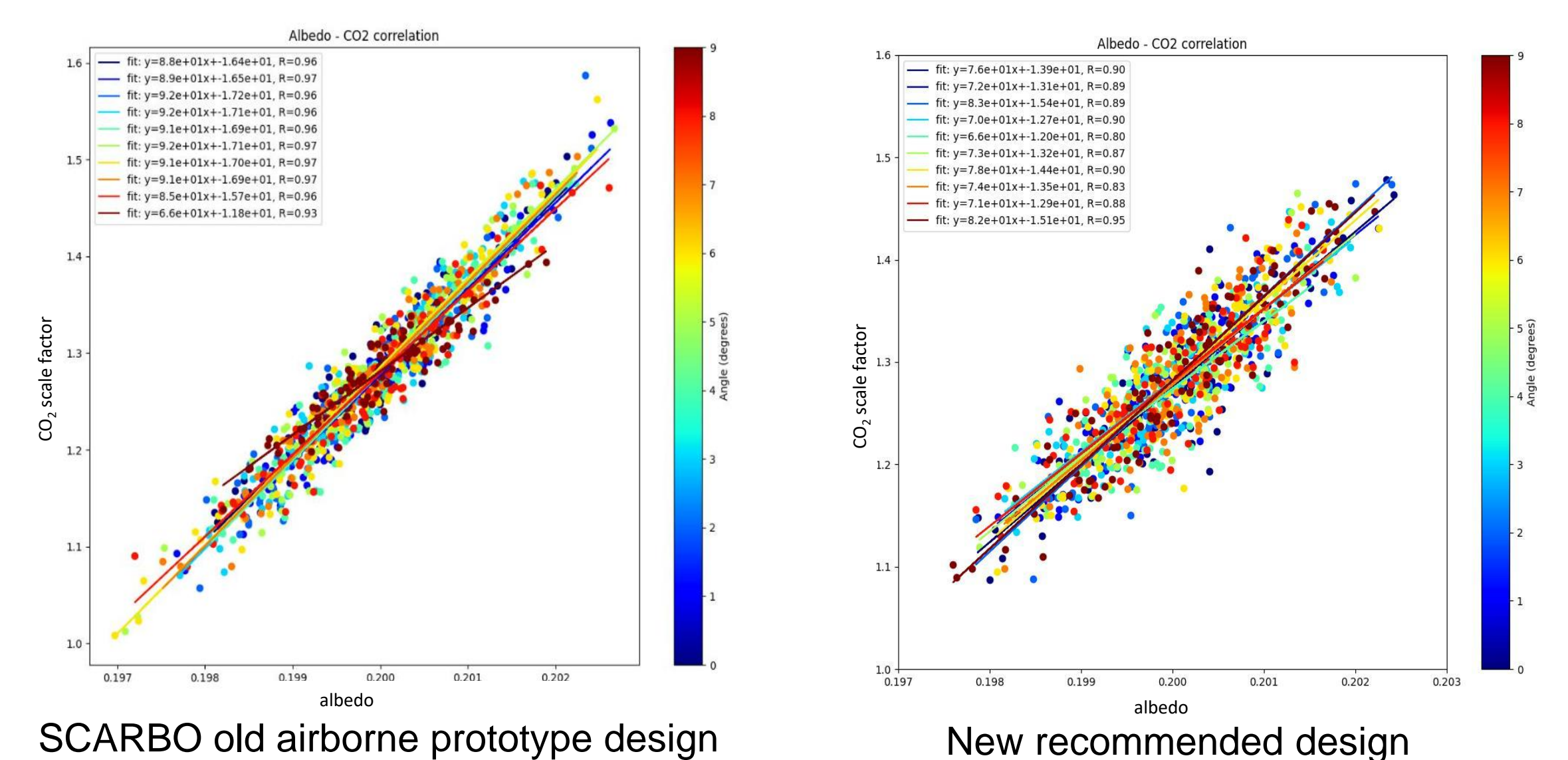
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Improvement of NanoCarb airborne prototype design

Comparison of the preceding SCARBO design and the new SCARBO_n design



- In comparison with old SCARBO design, design B_36 allows to significantly reduce random error both on CO₂ scale factor and albedo error
- Performances are much more stable along the incidence angle variation range
- Performances slightly better than with λ/5 engraving (old airborne prototype)



- In comparison with old design, design B_36 allows to reduce correlation between CO₂ scale factors and albedo