ARCSTONE: Calibration of Lunar Spectral Reflectance from Space ESTO InVEST-20-001

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- 4 Blue Canyon Technologies, Inc., Boulder, CO
- 5 USGS, Flagstaff, AZ





Moon: Accurate Source for Calibration On-orbit

For a small investment \rightarrow a cost saving, enabling, and permanent solution

Calibration reference: Empirical model of Lunar Spectral Irradiance (entire disk)



Reflectance of Lunar surface stable to $< 10^{-8}$ / year

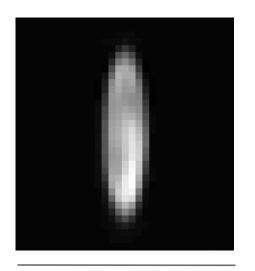
Accuracy of current Lunar Model (ROLO): 5 – 10%

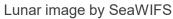
EOS On-Orbit Calibration Need:

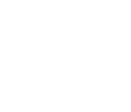
Absolute accurate spectral irradiance for all lunar phase and libration states !

Expected Impacts:

- Quality of data products
- Long-term consistency
- Handling data gaps
- Reduces instrument size, mass, power
- Reduce complexity
- Accurate CubeSat sensors







ARCSTONE Objectives

Long-term Objective:

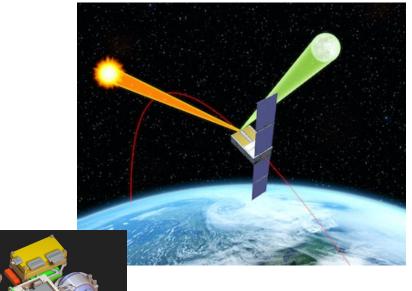
 To enable on-orbit high-accuracy absolute calibration for the past, current, and future reflected solar sensors in LEO and GEO by providing lunar spectral irradiance as function of satellite viewing geometry and specified wavelength.

IIP Objective (complete):

• To design, build, calibrate and validate a prototype instrument, demonstrate *form-fit-function for a 6U observatory with compliance in size, mass, power, and thermal performance.*

InVEST Objective:

 To demonstrate high-accuracy measurements of lunar spectral reflectance, < 0.5% (k=1), by building a flight instrument, integrating payload with 6U CubeSat, operating it in LEO for 6 months, validation and data analysis.





ARCSTONE FSR Concept: Accurate measurements of Lunar Irradiance from Space with an Instrument flying on 6U CubeSat (courtesy BCT) in LEO.

ARCSTONE payload design

TRL_{current} = 5 (IIP) TRL_{out} = 7 (InVEST)





NASA Langley Research Center

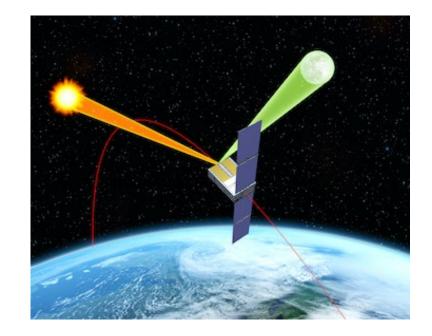
ARCSTONE InVEST Project Outline

Key Parameters:

- Data to collect: Lunar spectral reflectance every 12 hours
 - For -90° < Lunar Phase Angles < 90° (2 weeks out 4) required
 - For -135° < Lunar Phase Angles < 135° (3 weeks out of 4) demonstration
- Combined uncertainty of lunar reflectance < 0.5% (k=1)
- Spectrometer with single-pixel field-of-view about 0.7°
- Spectral range from 350 nm to 2300 nm, contiguous spectral sampling at 4 nm
- Sun synchronous orbit at 500 km altitude, 6 months flight time
- Launch by SpaceX Falcon-9 (Transporter-14 mission), planned for 6/15/2025
- CubeSat deployer and LV integration by Maverick Space systems

Key Technologies to Enable the Concept:

- Approach to orbital calibration via referencing Sun (TSIS measurements): Demonstration of lunar and solar measurements with *the same optical path using integration time to reduce solar signal*
- Pointing ability of spacecraft now permits obtaining required measurements with instrument integrated into spacecraft.



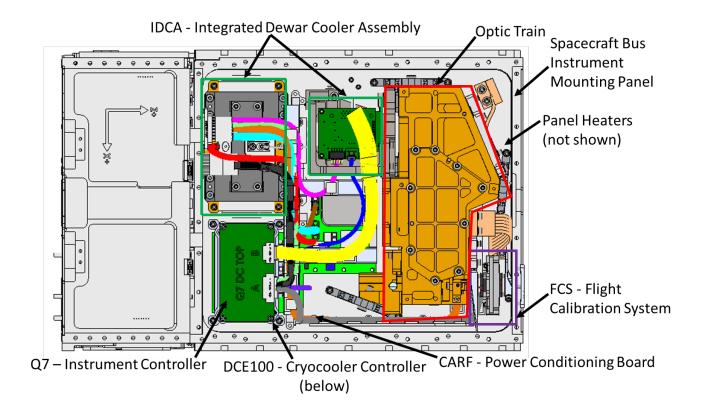
6U CubeSat Spacecraft Bus: courtesy of Blue Canyon Technologies (BCT)

BCT 6U XB6 Spacecraft pointing: Accuracy 0.002° (1-sigma) in 3 axis Stability 1 arc-sec over 1 sec





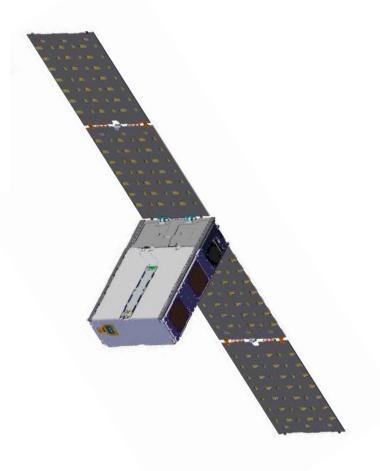
ARCSTONE: Space Segment Design



ARCSTONE payload integrated into 4U space

- Detector operating temperature = 140°K
- Optics bench operating temperature = -3°C





BCT XB6: 6U CubeSat Courtesy of Blue Canyon Technologies (BCT)



ARCSTONE InVEST: Payload Status / Fab & Assembly

Payload fabrication completed:

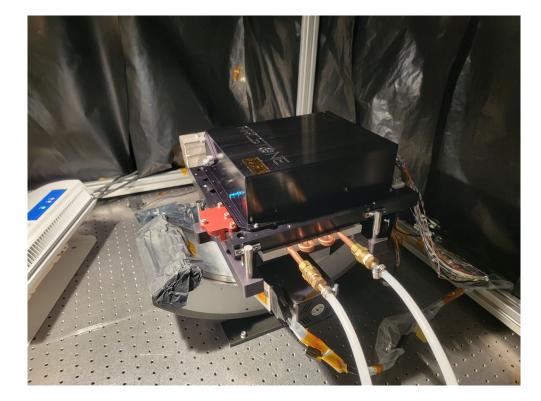
- Resonon (optics, metallic parts)
- NASA GSFC (black paint)
- Creare (ARF board)
- Xiphos (Q7 and Interface boards)
- LASP (Flight Calibration System)
- NASA LaRC (harnesses)
- Payload optomechanical assembly and alignment completed (Resonon):
 - Optomechanical assembly and alignment testing
 - Electronics and cabling assembly
 - Functional testing of fully assembled payload
- Payload electronics and cabling assembly completed (NASA LaRC):
 - All flight electronics and harnessing
 - Automated Payload Functional testing



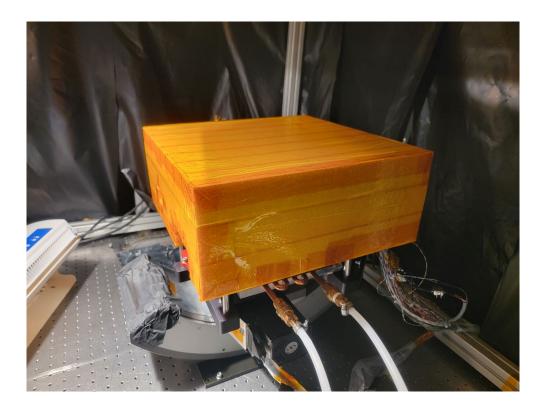
ARCSTONE Payload and BCT Bus EDU: fully assembled and functionally tested at LaRC laboratory

ARCSTONE InVEST: Payload Status / Characterization

- Instrument Characterization in Progress:
 - Objective is to meet the uncertainty requirements



ARCSTONE Payload setup at LASP "black room"



ARCSTONE Payload setup at LASP "black room": insulated

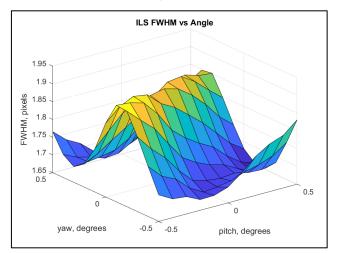


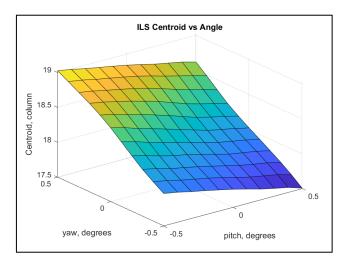




ARCSTONE InVEST: Payload Status / Characterization

- Planned Characterization Activities:
- Boresight (Field of View/Vignetting) [complete]
- Thermal Background (Dark) Signal [complete]
- Instrument Line Shape (ILS) vs. Temperature [complete]
- Stray Light and Scatter [complete]
- Dispersion [complete]
- o ILS vs. Angle vs. Wavelength [in-progress]
- Polarization Sensitivity [in-progress]
- Planned completion by mid-June 2024









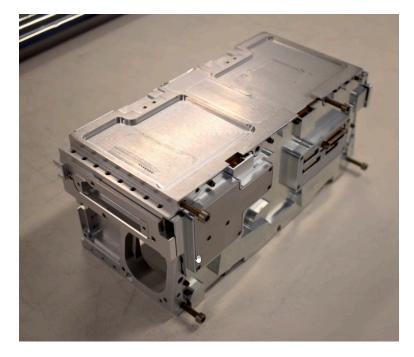


ARCSTONE InVEST: BCT Bus Status / Fab and Assembly

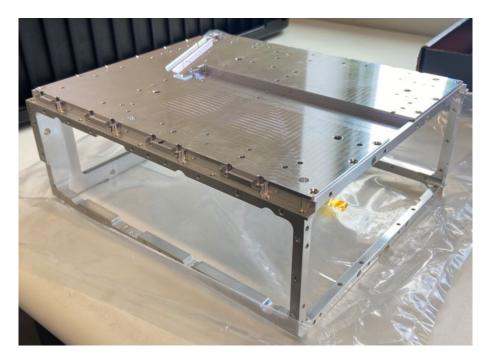
- BCT XB6 spacecraft status:
 - XB1 Completed and in storage from November 1, 2023
 - 6U Chassis completed

• XB1 EDU completed in July 2023

- Supports flight software and CONOPS development & testing
- Functionally tested at LaRC with fully assembled flight payload



ARCSTONE Deliverable XB1 EDU



ARCSTONE +Y Bus Panel with Chassis







ARCSTONE InVEST: Manifested Launch by SpaceX

Maverick/SpaceX Launch (managed by NASA CSLI):

- Monthly meetings with CSLI/Maverick/SpaceX
- ICD for CubeSat deployer approved and signed:
 - Maverick's Tab-based 6U CubeSat dispenser with isolators
 - Over 50% Reduction in gRMS Environment Transmission
- Launch by SpaceX:
 - Transporter-14 mission (Falcon-9)
 - Integrator: Maverick Space Systems
 - Readiness date: April 15, 2025
 - Expected launch date: June 15, 2025 from Vandenberg SFB, CA
 - SSO at 500 km altitude (LTAN is TBD)

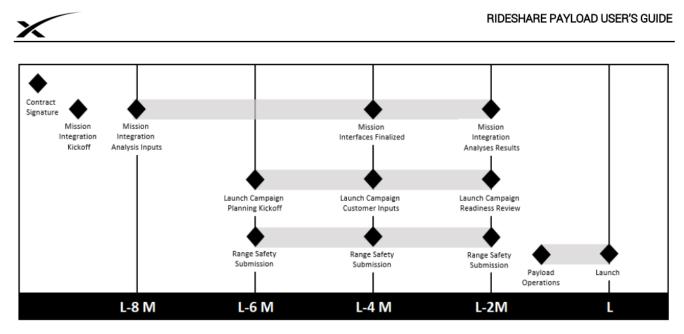
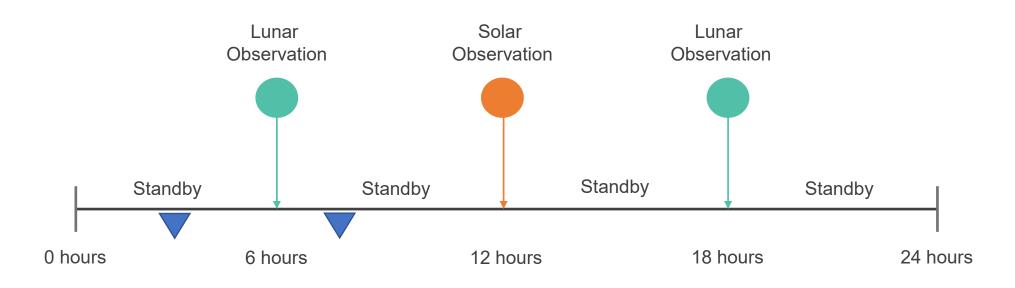


Figure 1-2: Typical Rideshare Program Schedule

ARCSTONE InVEST: Day In The Life (DITL) for Nominal Operations Lunar Phase Angle from -0.5° to -90° and from 0.5° to 90°





Lunar Observation Sequence:

- Dark Frames
- Lunar measurements
- Spectral Calibration
- Int. time = 16 sec
- Cryocooler temp. at 140K

Solar Observation Sequence:

- Dark Frames
- Solar measurements
- Spectral Calibration
- Int. time = 40 micro sec
- Cryocooler temp. at 140K





ARCSTONE InVEST: Planned Data Products

Product	Contents	Level
Bus data	Bus time-ordered telemetry	Level-0
Instrument Engineering Data	Instrument engineering time-ordered telemetry	Level-0
Calibration Data	Sun, dark, cold, spectral calibration time-ordered telemetry	Level-0
Lunar Data	Moon time-ordered telemetry	Level-0
Lunar Measurements	Calibrated lunar spectral reflectance and irradiance	Level-1

- ARCSTONE data and algorithms \rightarrow ATBD for Level-0 and Level-1 data products
- Main two approaches:
 - (1) ratioing spectrometer
 - (2) absolute calibration to SSI (TSIS-1/2)
- Data Analysis and Validation:
 - Focus on measurement uncertainty for lunar reflectance and irradiance
 - Lunar modeling for data validation





ARCSTONE InVEST: Summary and Path Forward

Lunar Calibration offers a cost-efficient approach to accomplish the necessary calibration accuracy, stability, and inter-consistency of multiple sensors in reflected solar (VSWIR) in LEO and GEO:

- Collaboration with ROLO, Air LUSI, MLO LUSI, SLIM and LIME projects
- Participation in the GSICS activities
- Currently ARCSTONE is at TRL 5+ (June 2024):
 - Design completed
 - Bus and payload fabrication and assembly completed
 - Functional tests completed
- Instrument Characterization by mid-June 2024
- Payload ConOps Simulation Testing by end of July 2024
- Payload and Bus I&T by end of December 2024
- Spacecraft Delivery to LV Integrator by mid April 2025
- Launch in mid-June 2025
- Space flight for 6 months in June December 2025
- Initial release Level-1 data product with uncertainty budget analysis (2026)



ARCSTONE: Calibration of Lunar Spectral Reflectance from Space

Recent Publications:

NASA Langley Research Center

Swanson, R., C. Lukashin, M. Kehoe, M. Stebbins, H. Courrier, T. Jackson, M. Cooney, G. Kopp, P. Smith, C. Buleri, T. Stone, "The ARCSTONE Project to Calibrate Lunar Reflectance," *IEEE Aerospace Proceedings*, 2020

Available online: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9172629

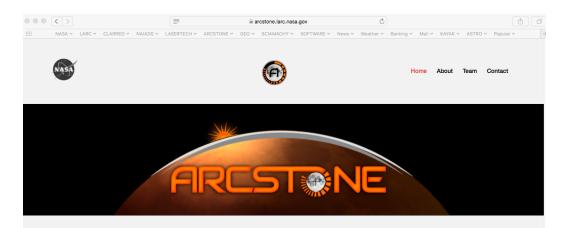
Stone, T.C., H. Kieffer, C. Lukashin, K. Turpie, "The Moon as a Climate-Quality Radiometric Calibration Reference," *Remote Sens.,12*, 1837, 2020

Available online at https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/12/11/1837





Website <u>http://arcstone.larc.nasa.gov</u>



Achieving Instrument High Accuracy In-Orbit

One of the most challenging tasks in remote sensing from space is achieving required instrument calibration accuracy on-orbit. The Moon is considered to be an excellent exoatmospheric calibration source. However, the current accuracy of the Moon as an absolute reference is limited to 5 - 10%, and this level of accuracy is inadequate to meet the challenging objective of Earth Science observations. ARCSTONE is a mission concept that provides a solution to this challenge. An orbiting spectrometer flying on a small satellite in low Earth orbit will provide lunar spectral reflectance with accuracy sufficient to establish an SI-traceable absolute lunar calibration standard for past, current, and future Earth weather and climate sensors.

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spectrometer viewing the Sun and Moon. The spacecraft rotates in order to view the Moon or the Sun.

"The Moon is available to all Earth-orbiting spacecraft at least once per month, and can be used to tie together the sensor radiance scales of all instruments participating in lunar calibration without requiring near-simultaneous observations."

- HUGH KIEFFER & TOM STONE



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THANK YOU !

