



## Absolute Calibration Correction Coefficients of GOES Imager Visible Channel: DCC Reference Reflectance with Aqua MODIS C6 Data

Fangfang Yu and Xiangqian Wu

01/08/2014







- DCC reference reflectance
  - Mode vs. median reflectance
- DCC and Sonoran desert-based calibration coefficients
- Impact on the integrated calibration method
- Summary



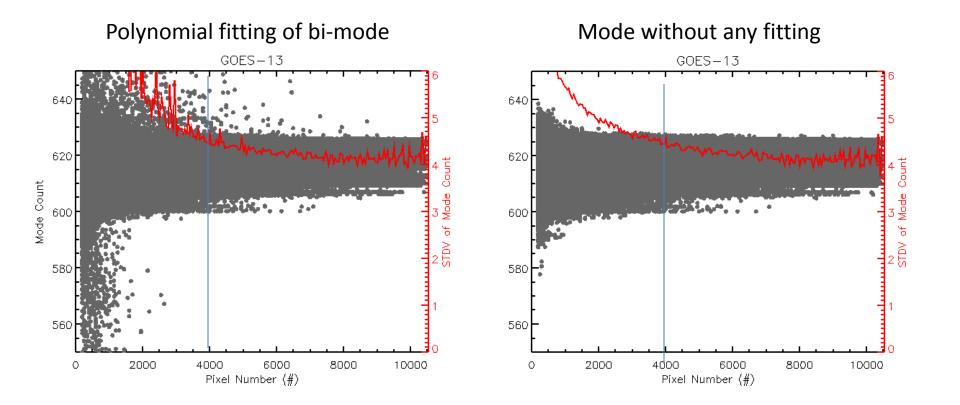
DCC Reference Reflectance: Introduction

- It is established that the DCC reflectance can be used for the trending of visible channels
  - Community criteria: spatial location, viewing/illumination and temporal thresholds
  - Need to apply BRDF correction: ADM models
  - Some GEO visible channels may show seasonal variations
- Mode or median reflectance
  - Comparable simulation results
  - At least thousands of accumulated monthly DCC pixels needed for a reliable result
  - Median reflectance is relatively easy to generate
- Reference reflectance is needed for the absolute calibration
  - Long-term stability
  - Variability: the uncertainty

Minimum DCC pixels for a robust mode reflectance Global Space-based

NO ATMOSA

PIMENT OF



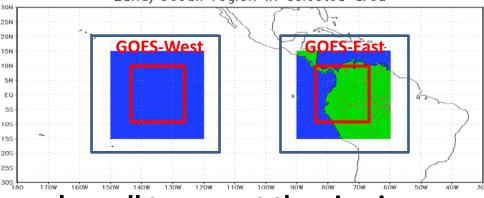
DCC#>4,000, 1-sigma stdv = 0.5%



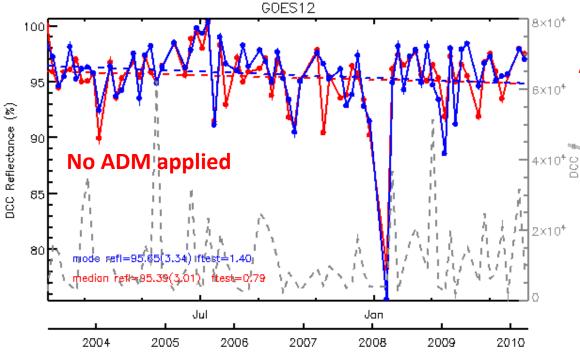


- Ideally, the DCC reflectance should be characterized with longterm reference instrument measurements at the monitored instrument viewing condition
  - Requires large computer resource and computing time
- Ray-matching DCC pixels near GOES sub-satellite regions Land/Ocean region in selected area





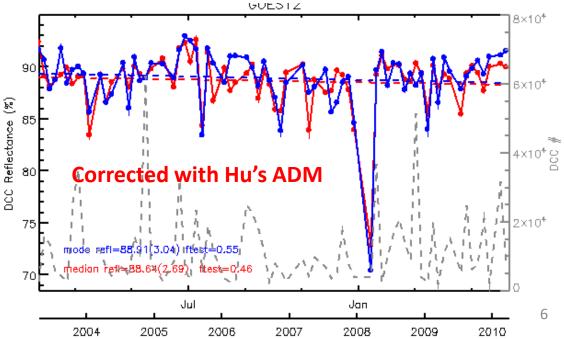
- Assuming the ADM correction works well to correct the viewing zenith angle dependent reflectance
  - Hu's ADM applied in this study
- GOES-12 as the example



- the seasonal variation observed at GOES-12 DCC trending is not apparent here. This may be because the raymatching area is mainly over land.
- ADM correction reduces the reference reflectance, therefore need to be consistent with the ADM application



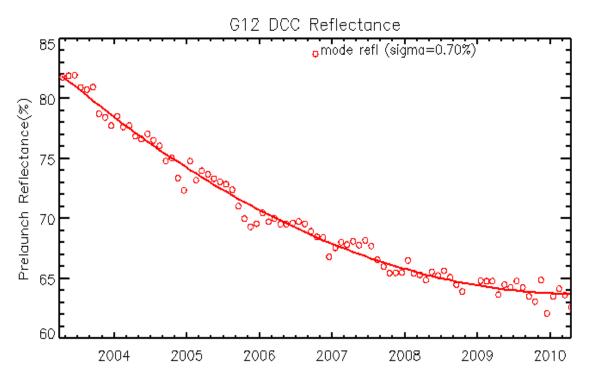
- minimum dcc# = 2000
- the anomaly around Feb2008 is unknown
- No significant trending for both mode and median refl.
- median reflectance has slightly low standard deviation and slope values



Calibration Coefficients Reference to Aqua MODIS Com System



NOAR



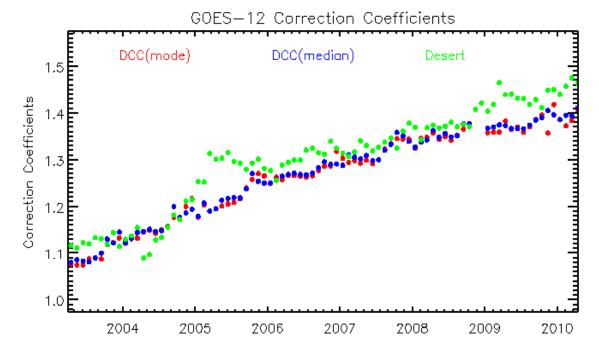
GOES DCC reflectance is corrected with Hu's ADM model



## Sonoran Desert vs. DCC Cal. Coeff.



GOES-12	MODIS measurement (%)	Band Correction	Uncertainty
DCC(mode)	88.91	0.99	-
DCC(median)	88.64	0.99	-
Sonoran Desert	32.51	0.97	-



Possible causes of the difference:

- bias in the reference reflectance
- variations in the reference target

• Change in the instrument which can only be detected with certain method

Yu et al. 2014, Inter-Calibration of GOES Visible Imager Data using the Sonoran Desert, JGR, revised and resubmitted.

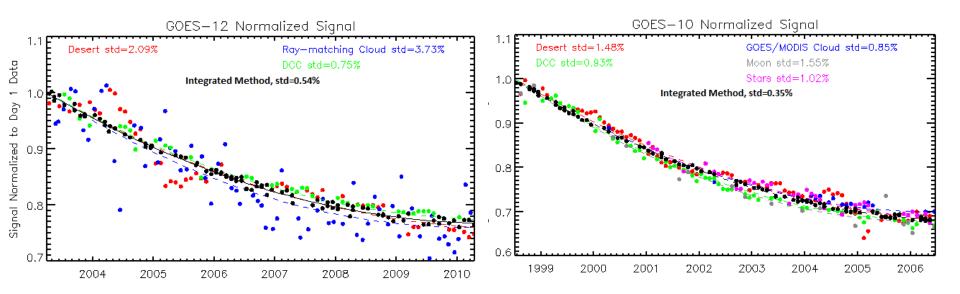




## Where is the truth of sensor degradation?

-The truth should have higher possibility of observations

Recursive filtering to remove the observations away from the "truth" - the fitting curve

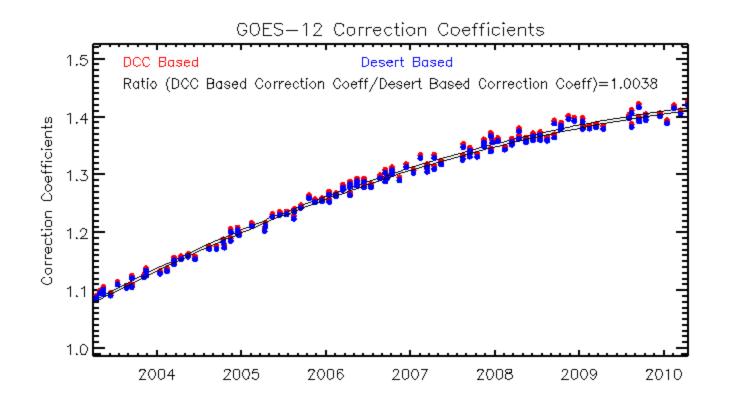


Yu and Wu, 2013: Vicarious Calibration of GOES Imager Visible Channel, 2013 EUMETSAT and 76<sup>th</sup> AMS Joint Conference, Vienna, Austria, Sept. 16-20, 2013.





• The bias between DCC (median reflectance) and Desert method is <0.5%!





## Conclusions



- The result with the Mode and Median DCC reflectance values are very similar with difference <0.5%
  - As median reflectance is relatively easy to generate with slightly lower uncertainty, recommend using the median reflectance
- DCC derived calibration correction coefficients agree well with those derived from the Sonoran-desert method
- The bias caused by the difference of DCC and desert reference reflectance is less than 0.5% for the integrated method.
- All the results indicates that DCC reference reflectance determined with near sub-satellite region has very small systematic error

   Analysis consistent with the Hu's ADM model
- Uncertainty assessment is still undergoing.