

MODIS and VIIRS Lunar Observations

X. Xiong¹, Z. Wang², J. Sun², J. Fulbright², A. Angal³, and X. Geng²

¹NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA
²Sigma Space Co., Lanham, MD 20706, USA
³SSAI, Lanham, MD 20706, USA

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Outline

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Background

- Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS)
 - Key instruments for NASA EOS Terra (launched in 1999) and Aqua (launched in 2002)
 - Spectral bands: 20 reflective solar bands (RSB) and 16 thermal emissive bands (TEB)
 - Spectral wavelengths: 0.4-14.5 μm
 - Spatial resolutions: 250 m (2 bands), 500 m (5 bands), and 1 km (29 bands)
- Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)
 - Key instruments for S-NPP (launched in 2011) and JPSS (launch in 2017)
 - Spectral bands: 15 reflective solar bands (RSB), including a day and night band (DNB); 7 thermal emissive bands (TEB)
 - Spectral wavelengths: 0.4-12.4 μm
 - Spatial resolutions: 375 m for I bands; 750 m for M bands and DNB
 - Special features: dual gains, aggregation, bow-tie deletion





MODIS and VIIRS On-board Calibrators (OBC)



MODIS and VIIRS Lunar Observations

- Regularly Scheduled at the "same" Phase Angle
 - Terra/Aqua MODIS: 55° to 56° (waning) / -55° to -56° (waxing)
 - SNPP VIIRS: -51.5° to -50.5°
- Viewed through Space View (SV)
 - A sector rotation implemented so more data samples are collected
- Performed via Spacecraft Roll Maneuvers
 - Terra/Aqua MODIS: 0° to -20°
 - SNPP VIIRS: 0° to -14°
- Calibration Referenced to the ROLO Model
 - Integrated lunar irradiance for each spectral band
 - Oversampling factor when using data from all scans

Lunar Observations Made as of March 20, 2014 (T/A MODIS: 136/110; SNPP VIIRS: 19)

MODIS and VIIRS Lunar Images

Aqua MODIS B1 lunar observations: 2/21/13, 3/22/13, 4/21/13, 5/21/13)



S-NPP VIIRS I1 lunar observations: 2/21/13, 3/23/13, 4/21/13, 5/21/13)



Applications

• Radiometric Calibration Stability

- RSB
- TEB
- DNB (VIIRS only)

• Spatial Characterization

- BBR (along-scan and along-track)
- MTF (along-track)

Calibration Inter-comparison

- Inter-comparison of MODIS and VIIRS
- Inter-comparison of Terra MODIS, MISR, SeaWiFS, and VIRS

• Others

- Optical Leak Characterization
- Electronic Crosstalk Assessment

Methodologies and results documented in journal papers or SPIE proceedings

Results and Discussion

- Radiometric Calibration Stability
 - Reflective solar bands (RSB)
- Spatial Characterization
 - BBR and MTF
- Calibration Inter-comparison
 - MODIS and VIIRS

Radiometric Calibration Stability (RSB)



Radiometric Calibration Stability: MODIS

Lunar and SD CAL used to track changes in sensor response versus scan-angle (RVS)



Radiometric Calibration Stability: VIIRS





Issues to be studied



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Spatial Characterization (BBR)



Aqua MODIS B1 and B2 (5/21/2013)

S-NPP VIIRS I1 and I2 (5/21/2013)







MODIS NIR Focal Plane Assembly







MODIS BBR derived from on-board calibrator and lunar observations



VIIRS BBR from Lunar Observations

Spatial Characterization (MTF)

Edge Response Function in both along-scan and along-track direction

- Good agreement between MODIS lunar and on-board SRCA MTF results
- Approach developed for MODIS also applied to VIIRS
- More challenges for along-scan direction

ERF => LSF => MTF

Calibration Inter-comparison (MODIS B1 and B2)

MODIS and VIIRS Lunar Calibration Comparison

Concluding Remarks

- MODIS and VIIRS lunar observations have been regularly scheduled and successfully used to monitor sensor RSB on-orbit calibration stability
- Other applications have been performed using lunar observations
 - Spatial characterization
 - Optical leak and crosstalk assessment
 - Calibration inter-comparison
- Future work
 - Resolve small (0.5-1.0%) difference between VIIRS and SD calibration
 - Study calibration difference between MODIS (T/A) and VIIRS