

# GRWG Web Meeting

**Topic:** Planning a GSICS/CEOS-WGCV Workshop  
on SI-traceable reference instruments

## Development of Chinese SI-traceable reference instruments and retrospective recalibration of historical satellite data

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**National Satellite Meteorological Center, CMA**

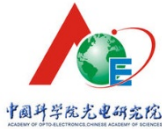
**Sept 13, 2018**

# Joint Project

- National High Technology Research & Development Program of China (863 program) before 2018
- National Key R&D Program of China after 2018
- FY Polar Satellite Program



National Satellite Meteorological Center (NSMC), CMA



Academy of OPTO-Electronics (AOE), CAS



Shanghai Institute of Technical Physics (SITP), CAS

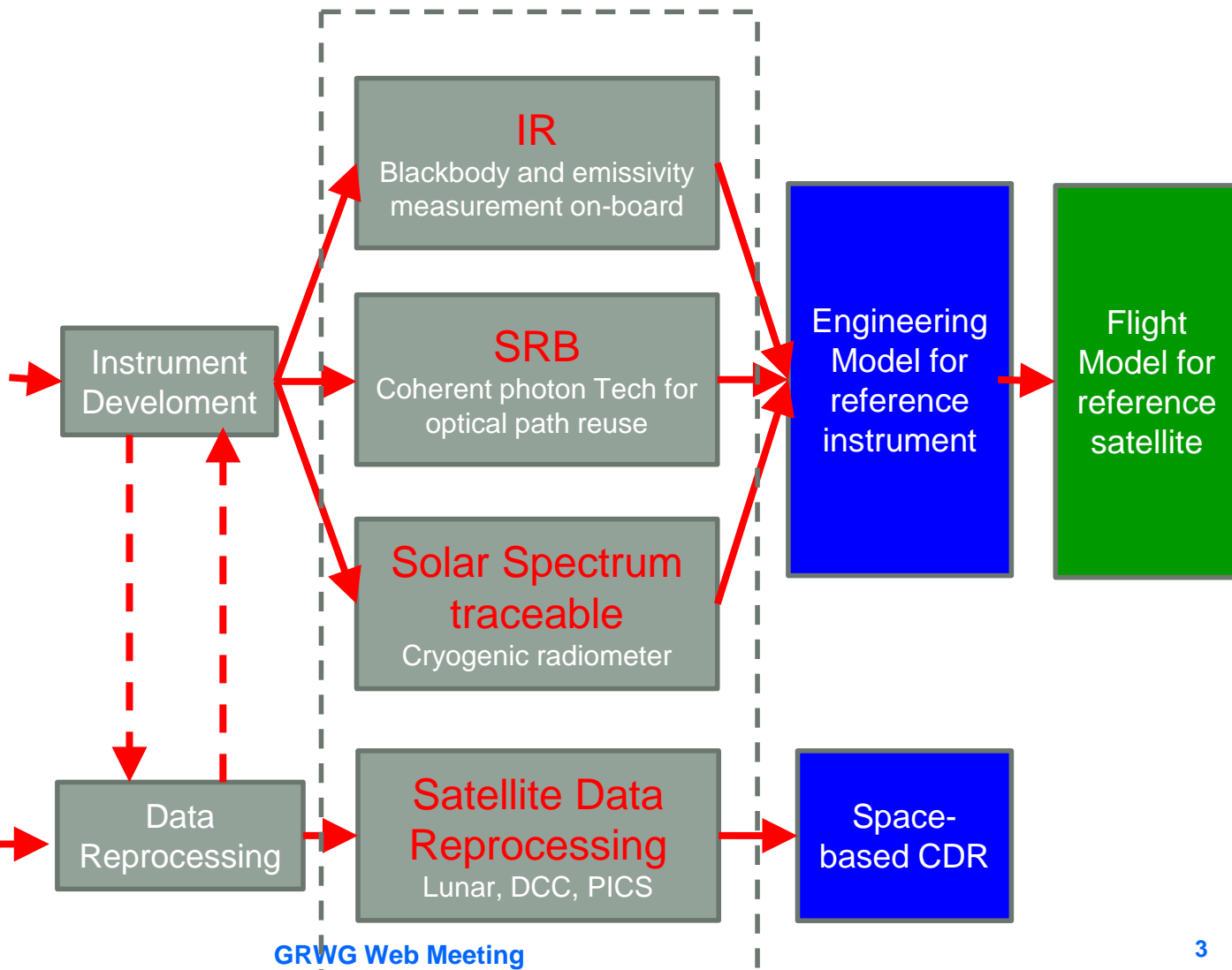
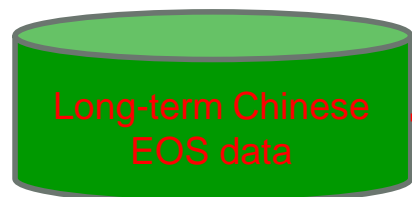
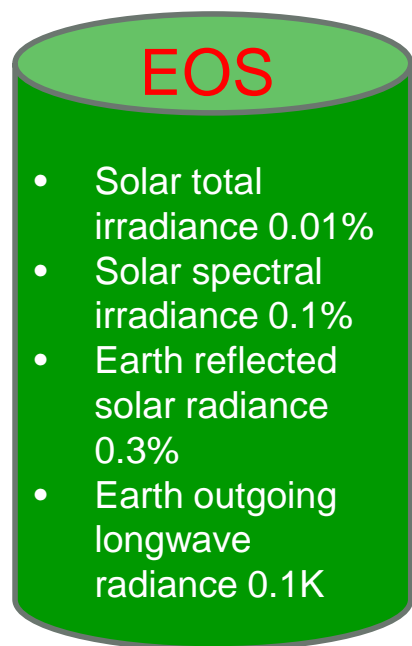


Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics (AIOFM), CAS

- Climate Change Detection,
- Calibration Reference Satellite

Short-term goal  
(2014–2018)

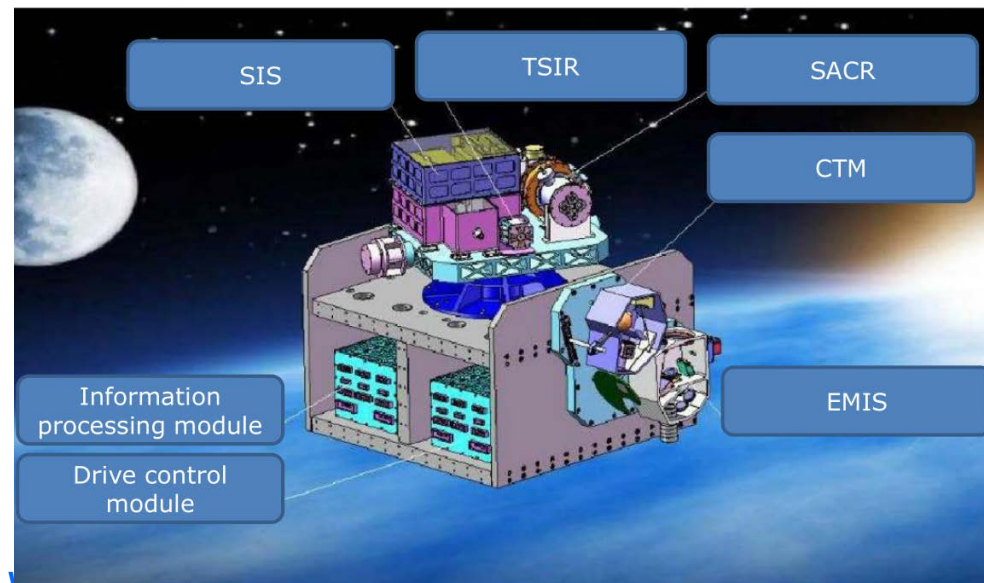
Medium-term goal (2018–2022) Long-term goal (2022–2025)



# 1. Space-borne SI-traceable instruments in solar bands

This system consists of 7 components: Earth/moon imaging spectrometer (EMIS), Solar irradiance spectroradiometer (SIS), Total solar irradiance radiometer (TSIR), Space-borne absolute cryogenic radiometer (SACR), Comparison transfer module (CTM), information processing module, and drive control module.

- Overall design technology of space-borne reference load in solar band
- Solar-earth-moon hyperspectral observation technique based on space cryogenic radiometer Correlation
- Photon self-calibrated solar absolute spectral irradiance observation technology Performance test and precision verification technology of the load principle prototype

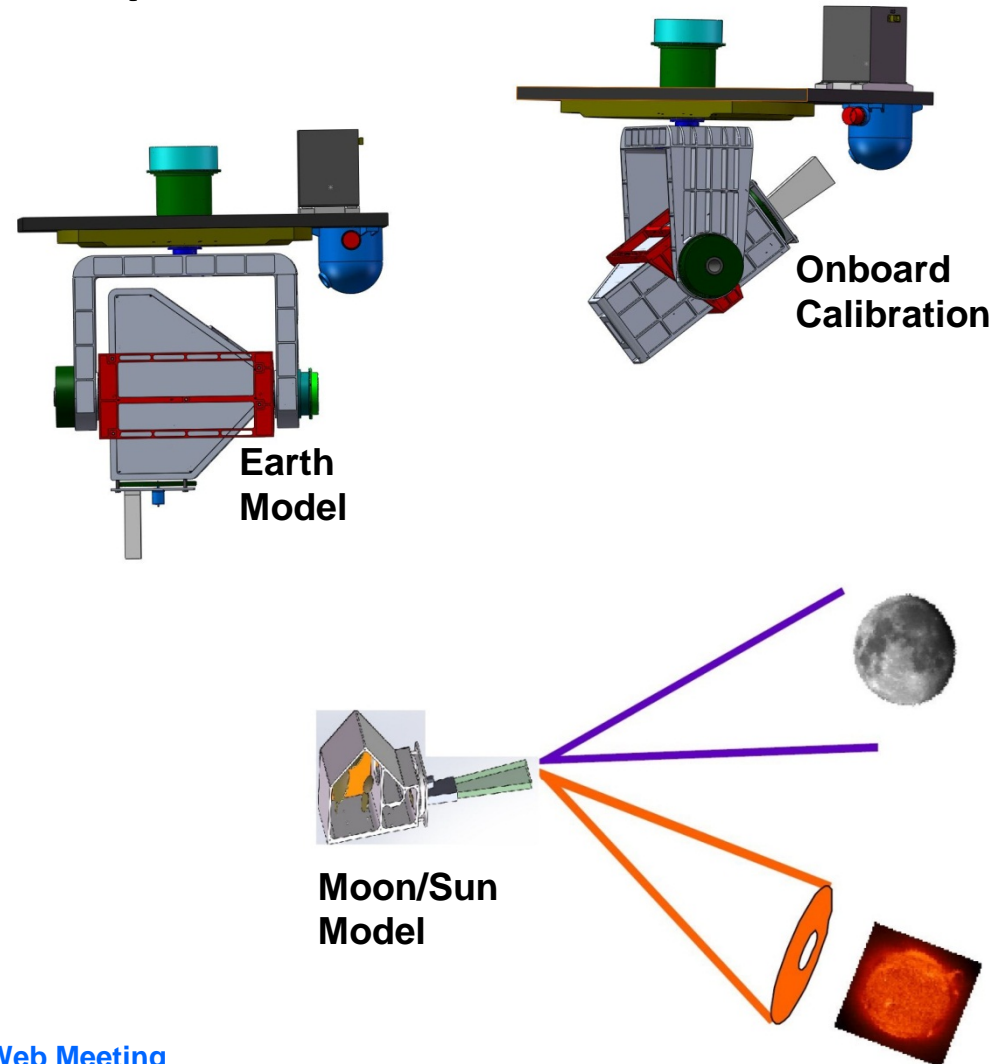


# SI-traceable demo instrument development on FY-3RM rainfall mission (2020)

## LeSIRB-Lunar and Earth Spectral Imager Radiometry Benchmark

**Mission Goal:** Demonstration of SI traceability instrument and experiment for inter-calibration between current Fengyun satellite optical imagers to improve calibration accuracy

Parameter items	Specification
Ground spatial resolution	250m
Spectral resolution	4nm
Spectral range	400nm~1060nm
Ground Swath width	50Km
S/N Ratio	>150
Radiance Dynamic	Similar to MERSI-3
MTF	>0.2@f/f <sub>nyq</sub> =1.0
Radiometric uncertainty	2%
Spectral calibration	2nm
Polarization sensitivity	<1%
Observation Model	Earth/Lunar/Sun/Calibrator

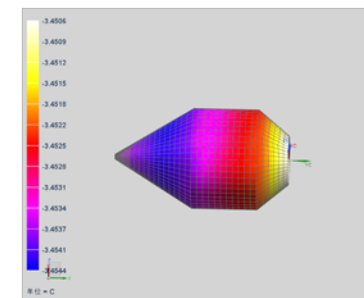
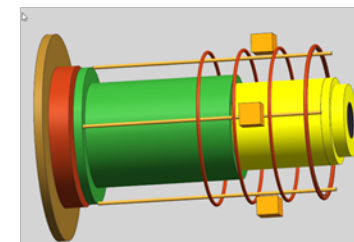
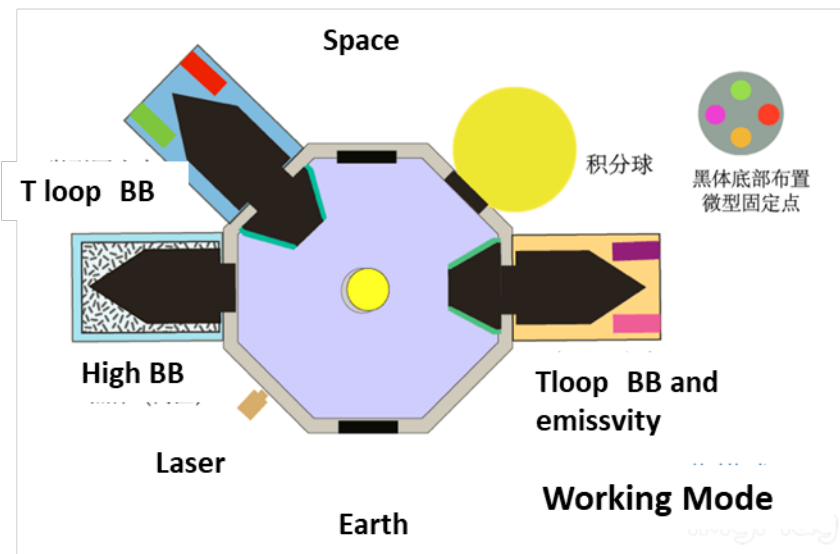
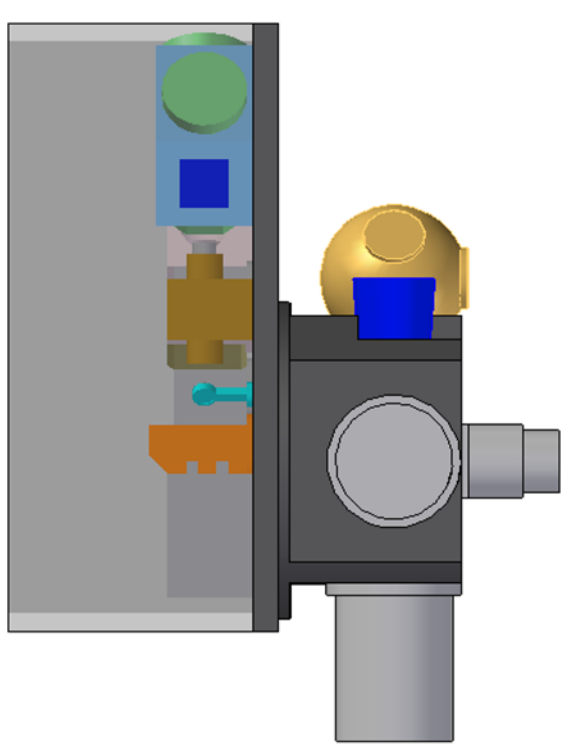


## 2. SI traceable IR Instrument

- Fourier interferometer
- IR telescope system
- Cooled MCT detector
- Absolute Radiance blackbody

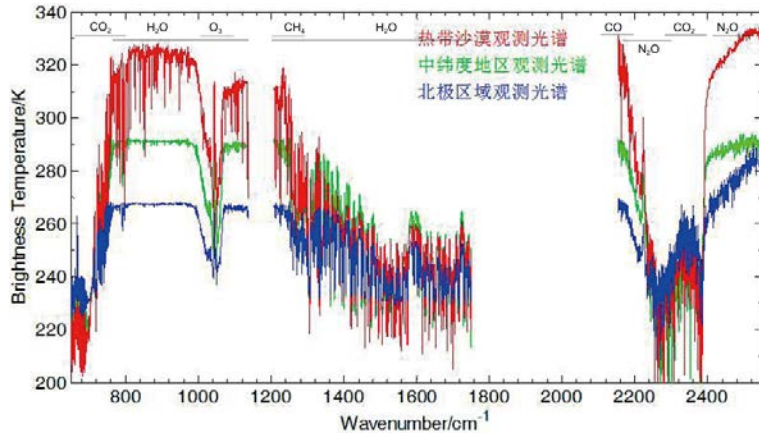
### SI-traceable Blackbody:

- ITS-90 standard
- Standard Pt thermometers
- Thermal isolated Cavity
- Phase Change Cells
- Emissivity measured
- Heat pipe
- TEC controlled



Uniformity 0.004K at 270K;  
Uniformity 0.007K at 350K;

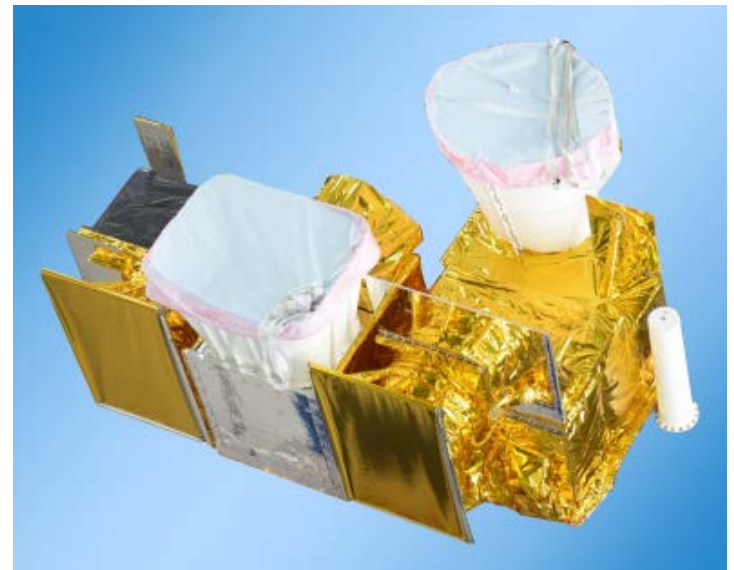
# On-orbit FTS instruments



**FY-3/HIRAS 0.2-0.7K**

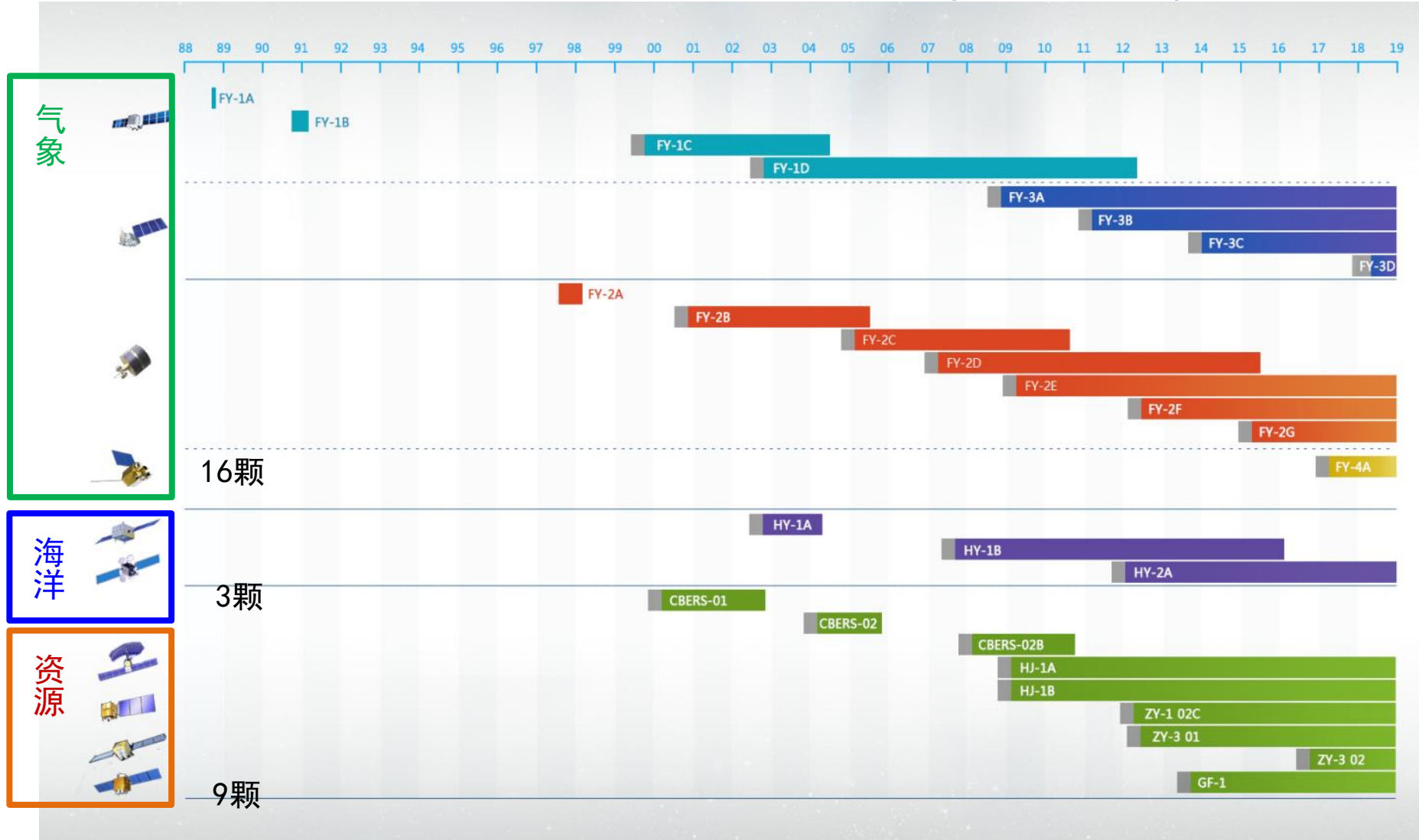


**FY-4/GIIRS 0.5-1K**



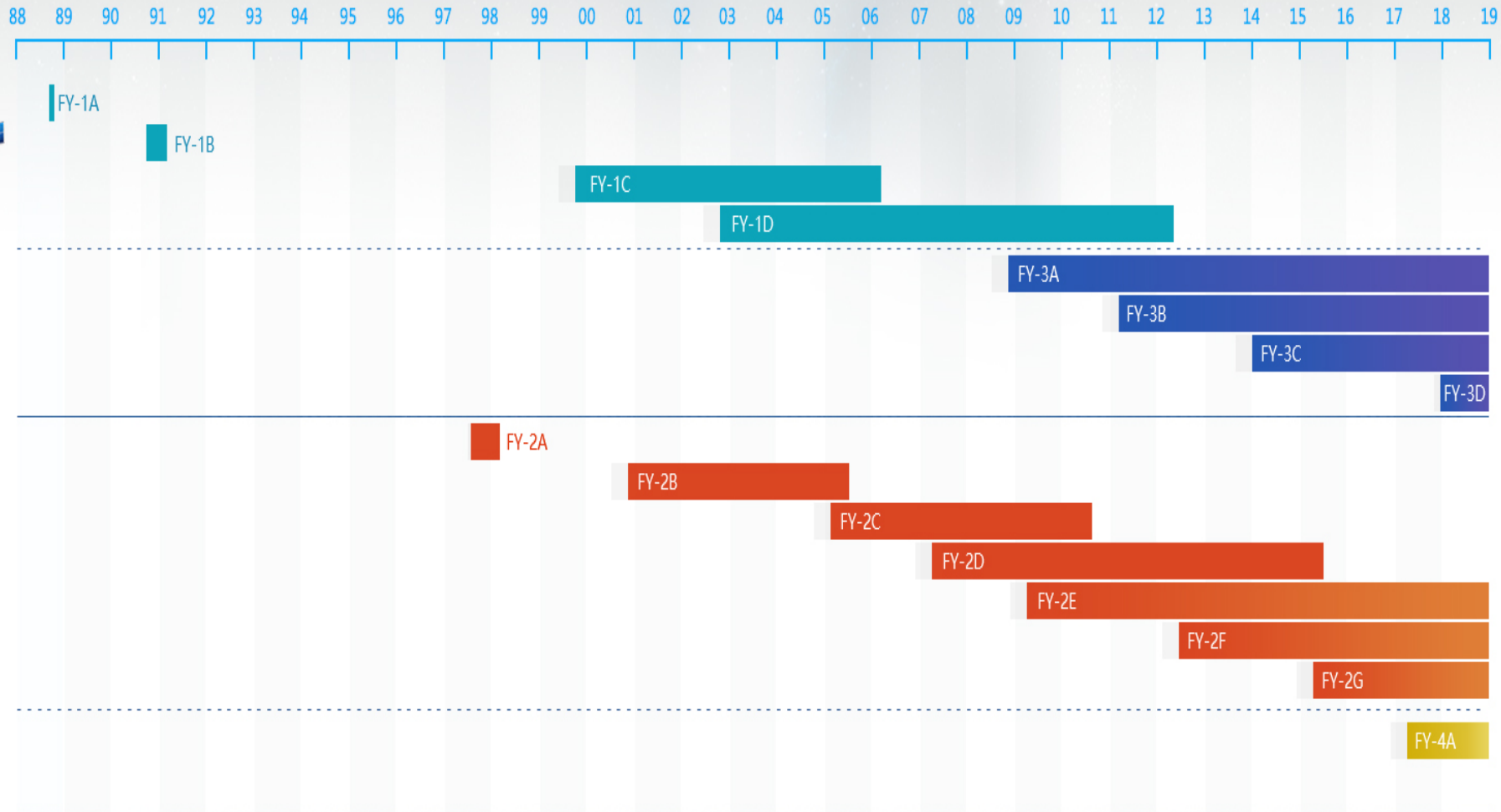
# of 30 years'

## Chinese historical Satellite data (2018-2022)

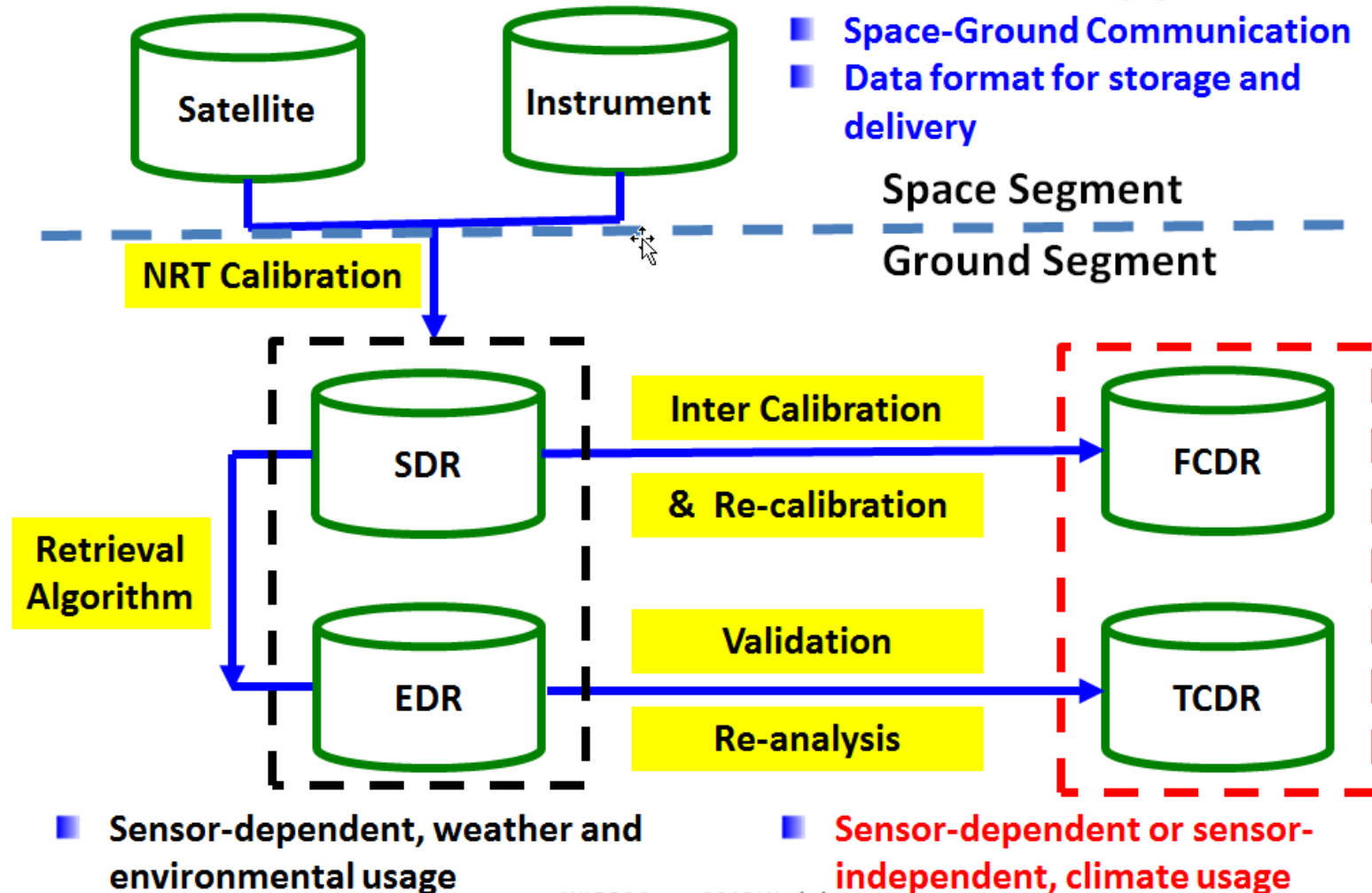




# Fengyun Meteorological Satellites



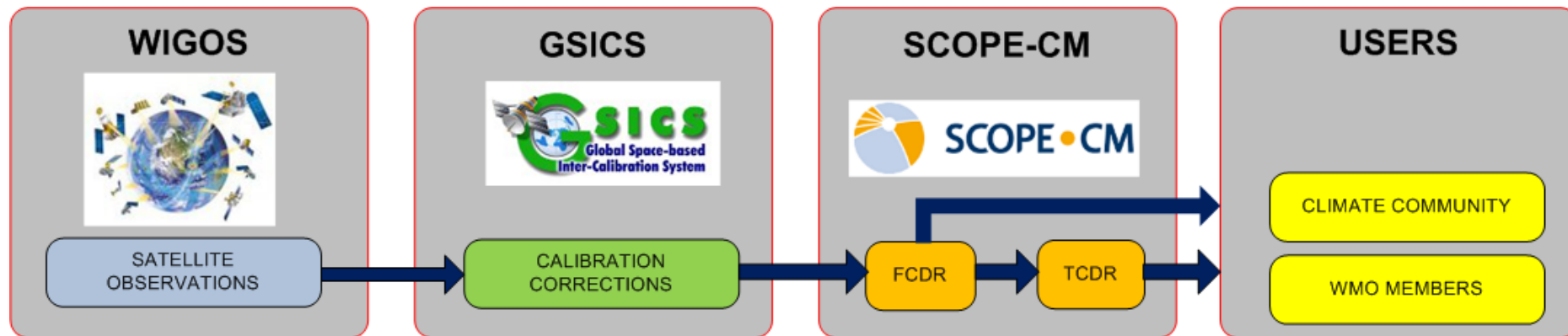
## Components for EO



■ Sensor-dependent, weather and environmental usage

■ Sensor-dependent or sensor-independent, climate usage

## The role of GSICS in Retrospective Recalibration



## Second Joint GSICS/IVOS Lunar Calibration Workshop – China 2017





2018 Annual Meeting  
March 19~23, 2018  
Shanghai, China

## Summarization

- To improve the quality and accuracy of Chinese remote sensing satellites, Related projects in China have been initiated since 2015 and move into the second phase for the SI-traceable instruments development and retrospective recalibration of history satellite data
- Requirement and traceability chain of Space-based Benchmark , technical possibility, Risk/Cost are evaluated by the remote sensing scientists, space mission maker, instrument venders and data users.
- International SI-traceable hyperspectral reference instrument workshop may be very useful to push this concept into quicker implementation within WMO/GSICS and CEOS/WGCV members

*Together*  
**For Better**

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