Inter-calibration of INSAT-3D visible and SWIR bands using ray matching method

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https://mosdac.gov.in

https://earthdata.nasa.gov

https://satcorps.larc.nasa.gov

Dr. Dave Doelling
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✓ Methodology to find optimum thresholds

✓ A method for outlier removal.

✓ Time series of slope (passing through origin) and slope and offset

✓ Effect of different thresholds on time series

Method for finding optimum thresholds

Time difference, Satellite view angle difference, Sun zenith angle difference and Relative azimuth angle difference (varied from 5 to 30 with the increment of 5)

Standard deviation of scenes (varied from 25 to 75 with increment of 10

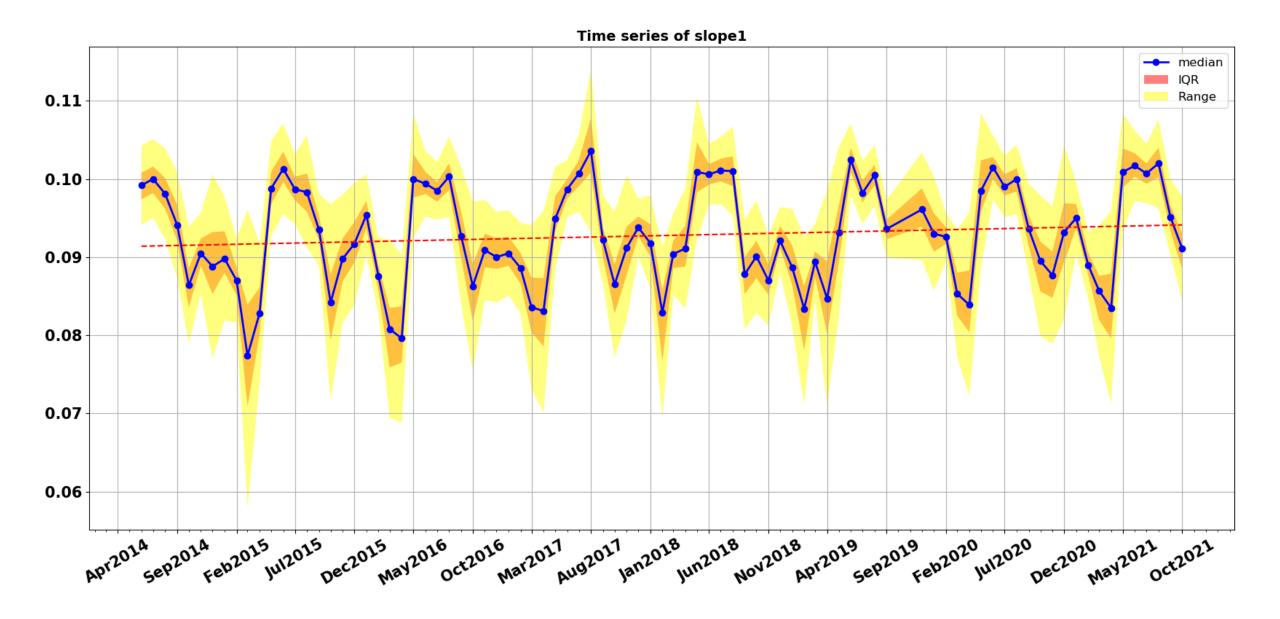
All possible combinations (~7800) are taken. Slope(s) and offset is computed for all possible combination.

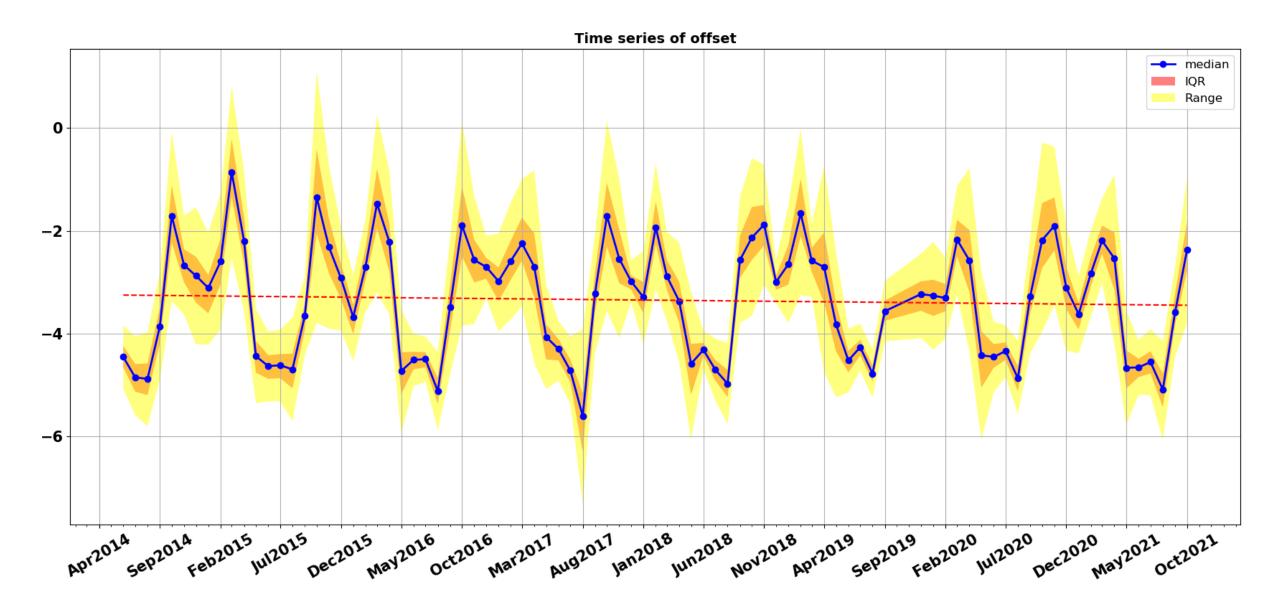
SWIR

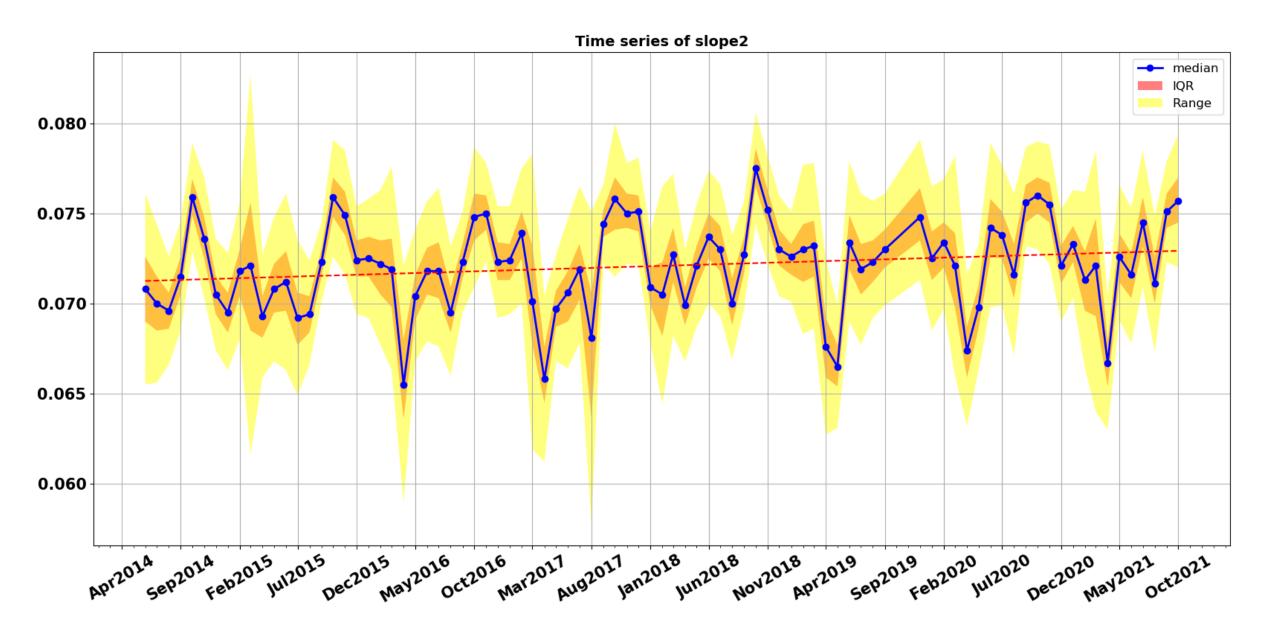
Slope1= Slope of best fit line with offset

Offset=offset of best fit line

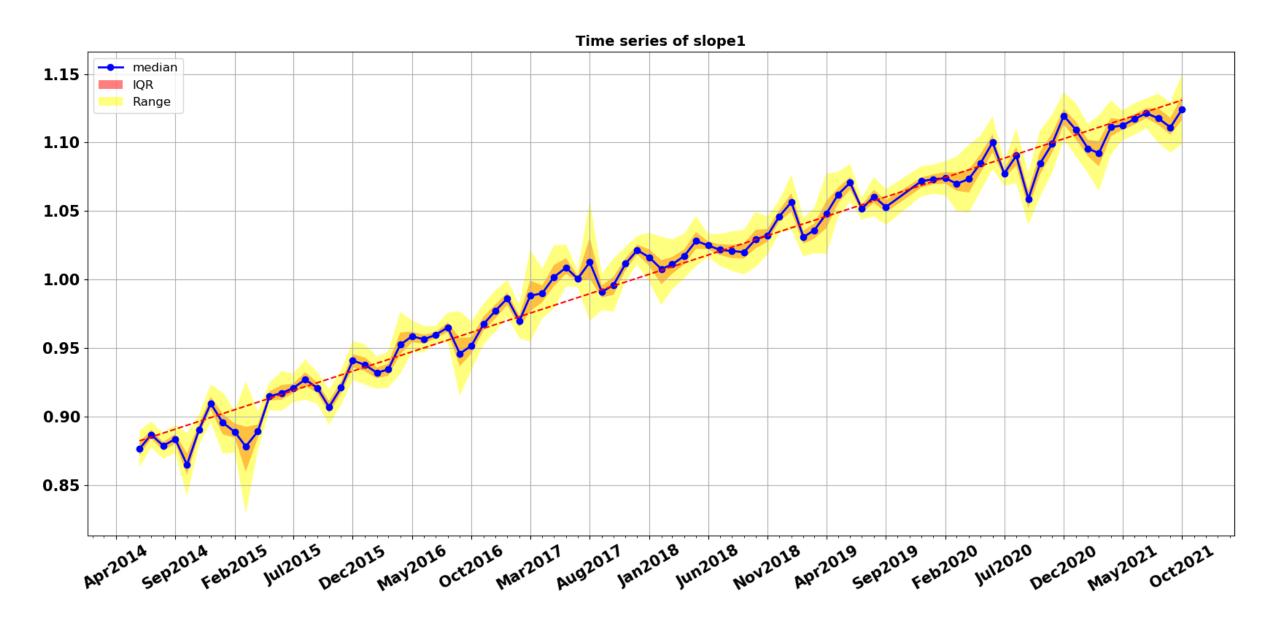
Slope2= Slope of best fit line passing through origin

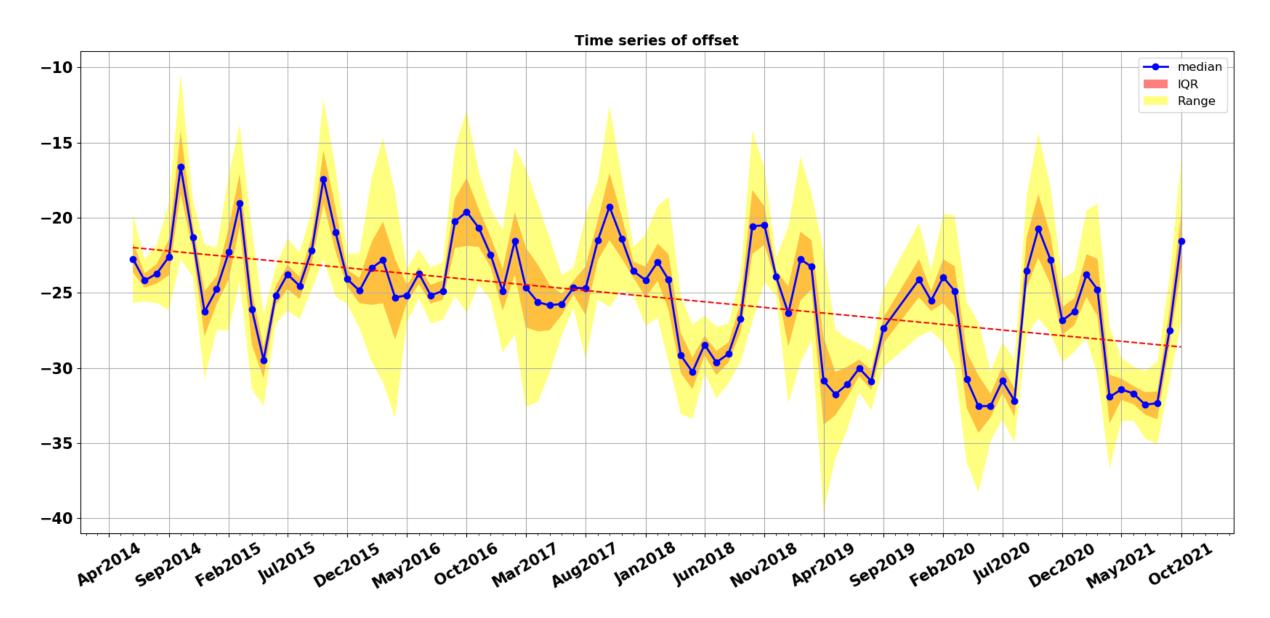


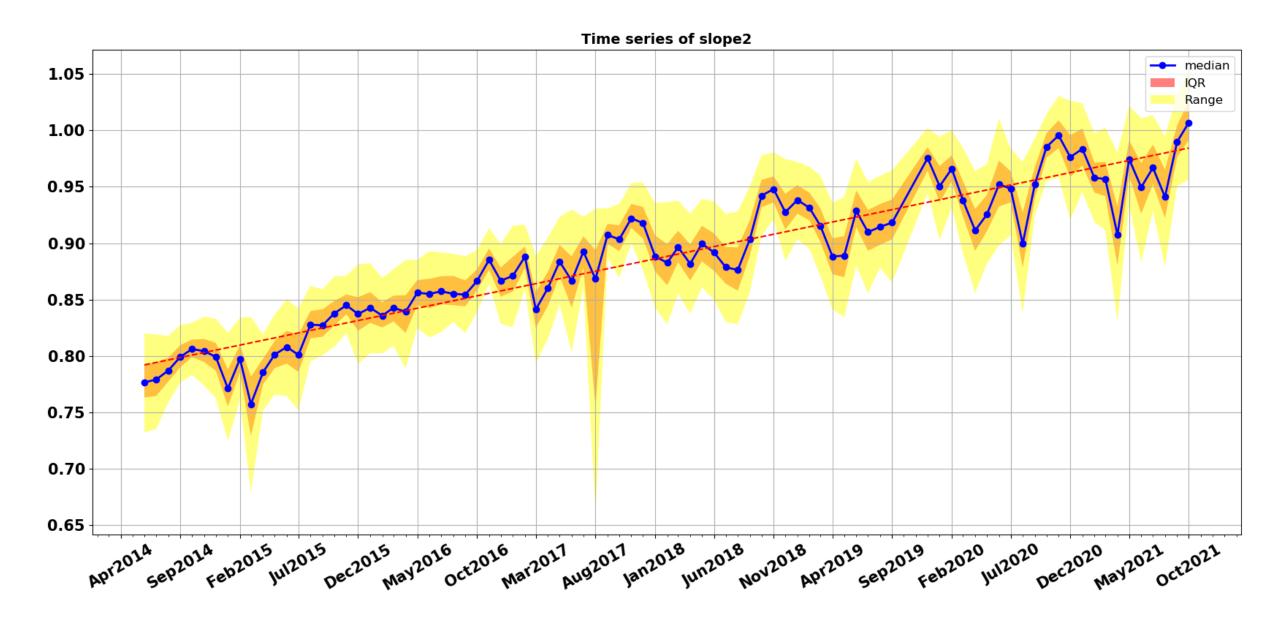




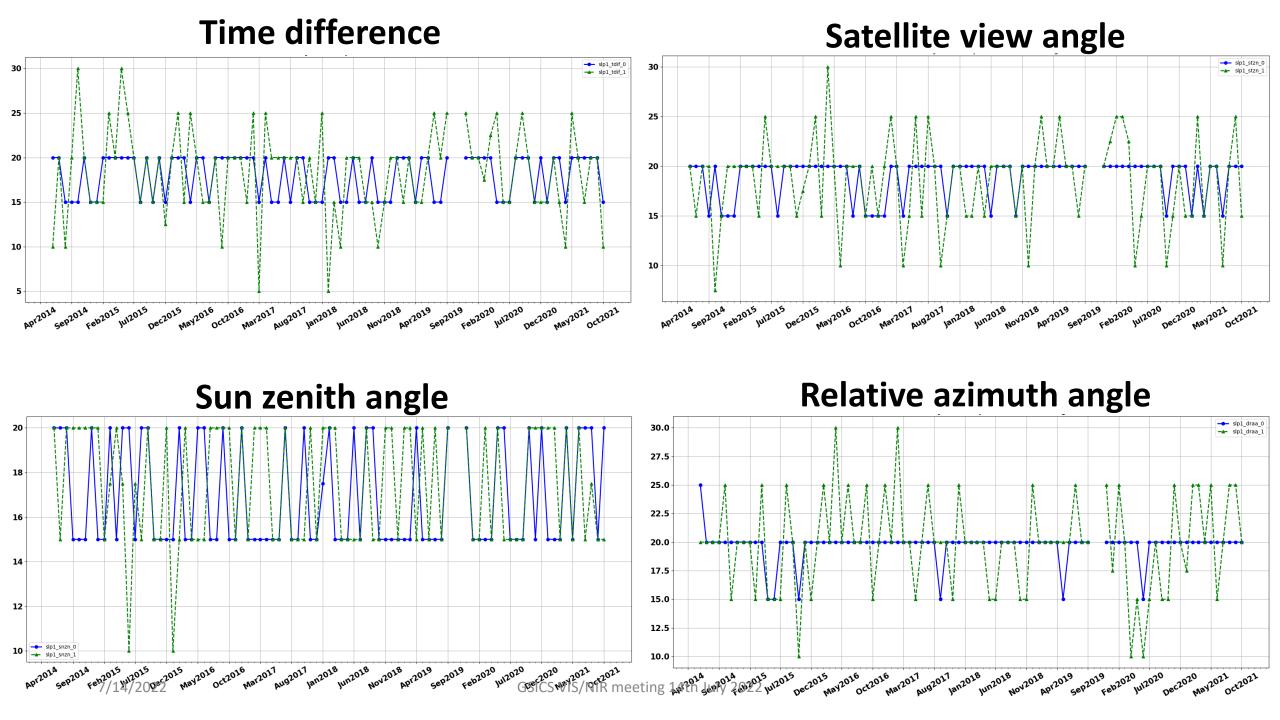
Visible





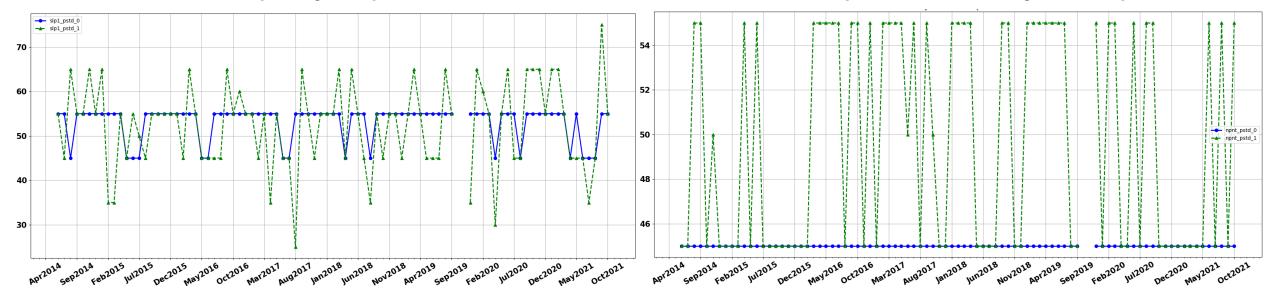


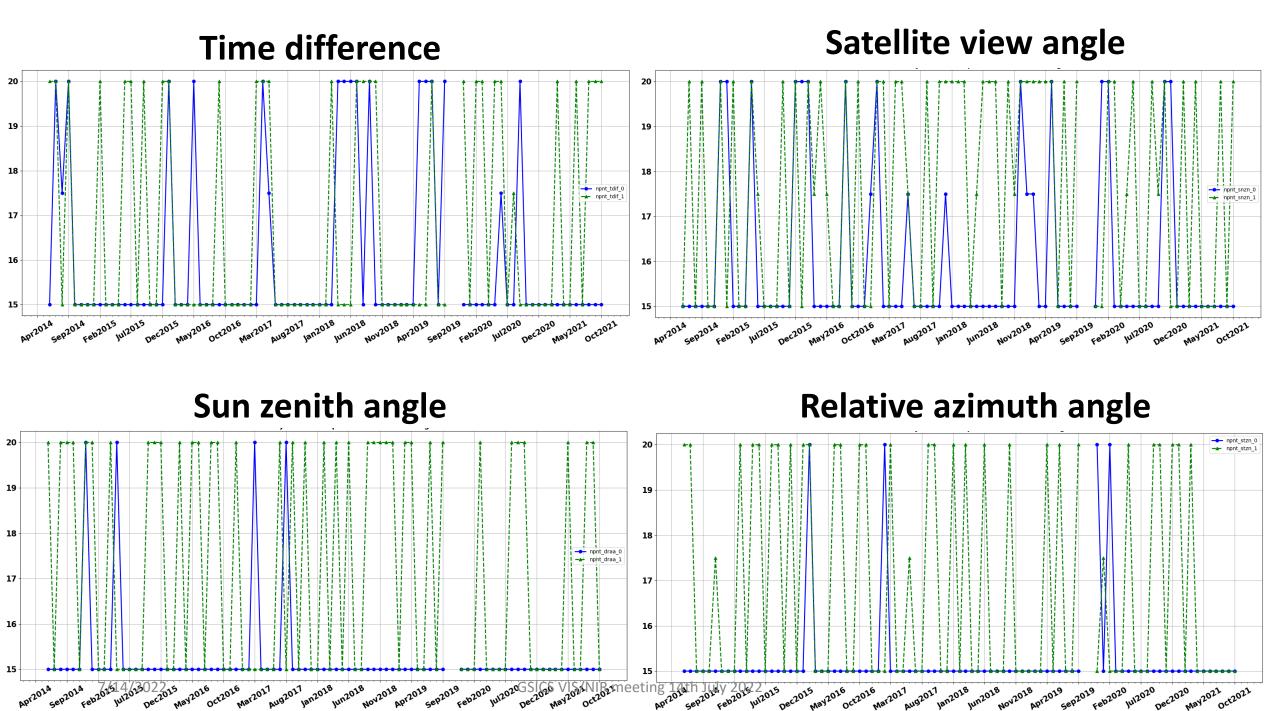
Time series of thresholds computed for slope1 And number of points (Visible)



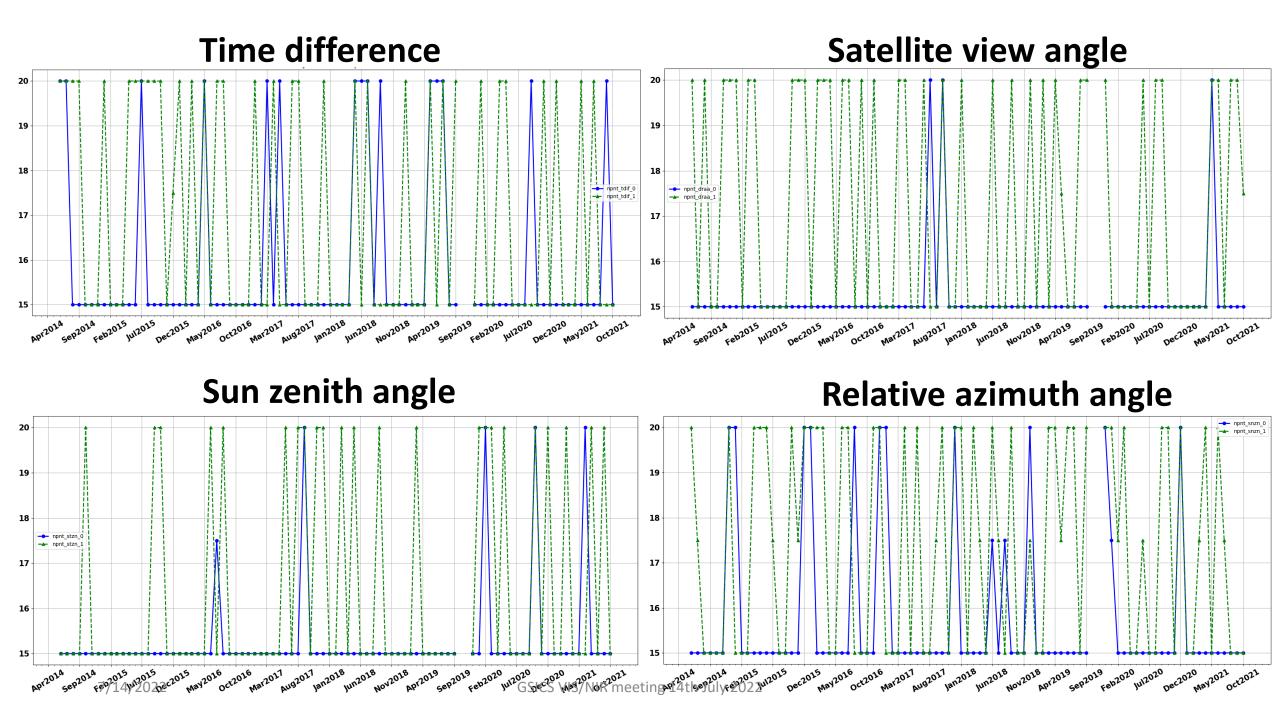
% standard deviation (Slope1)

% standard deviation (number of points)



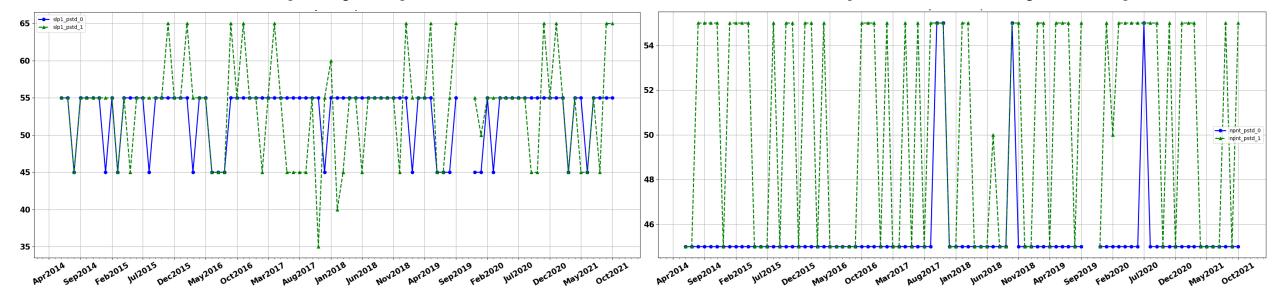


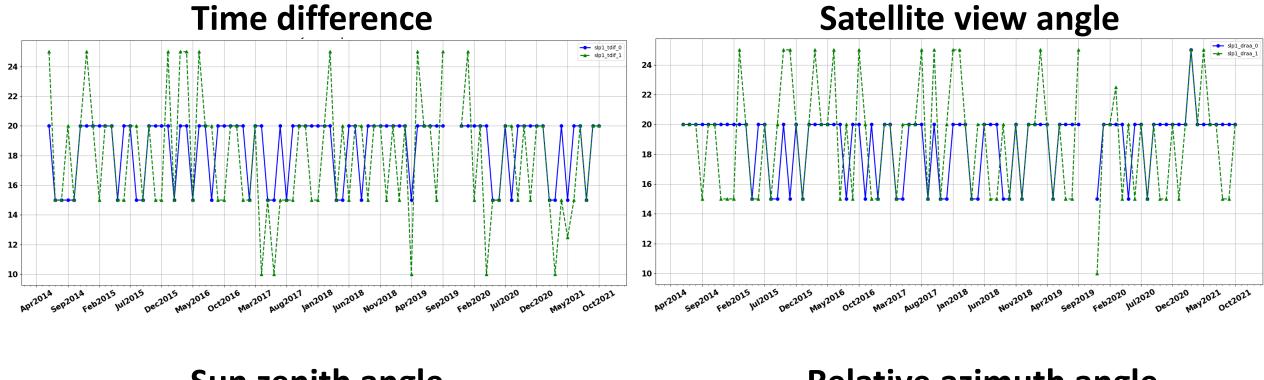
Time series of thresholds computed for slope1 And number of points (SWIR)

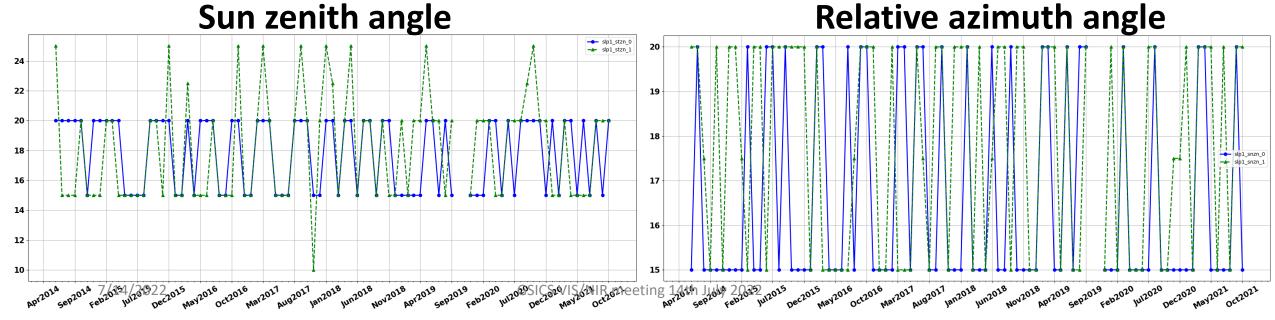


% standard deviation (Slope1)

% standard deviation (number of points)







Outlier removal

A two-dimensional kernel density estimation is done for count Vs radiance.

Based on kernel density contours are drawn.

Points lying in outermost contour(s) are rejected.

This process is done iteratively (1 to 3 times)

