

GK2A AMI Lunar Calibration Results

19 November 2020

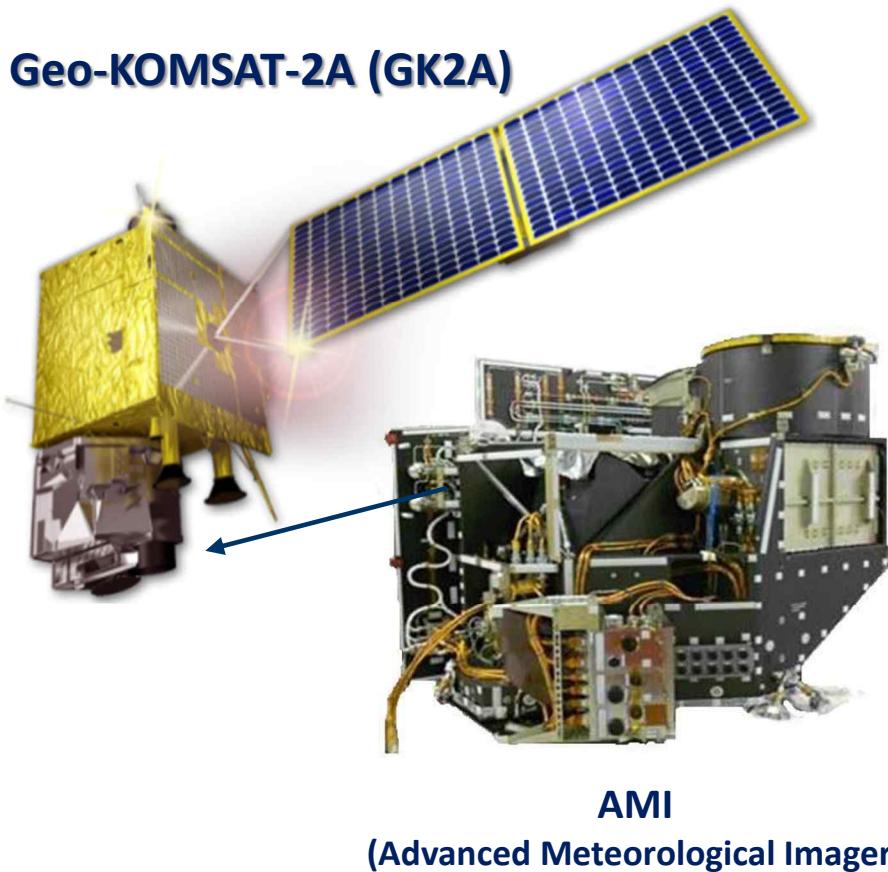
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Geo-KOMSAT-2A (GK2A) AMI



Geo-KOMSAT-2A (GK2A)



AMI
(Advanced Meteorological Imager)

- GK2A was launched 4 December 2018
- The operation and public release started 25 July 2019
- Location : 128.2°E
- AMI has 16 channels (VIS 4, NIR 2 and IR 10)
- Radiometric Calibration Targets
 - Solar Diffuser for VIS/NIR channels and Blackbody for IR channel calibration
- For VIS/NIR Channel Calibration and monitoring
 - Vicarious calibration using ocean, desert, water cloud, DCC with RTM
 - Ray Matching method using DCC (MODIS and VIIRS)
 - and **Lunar Calibration** using GIRO

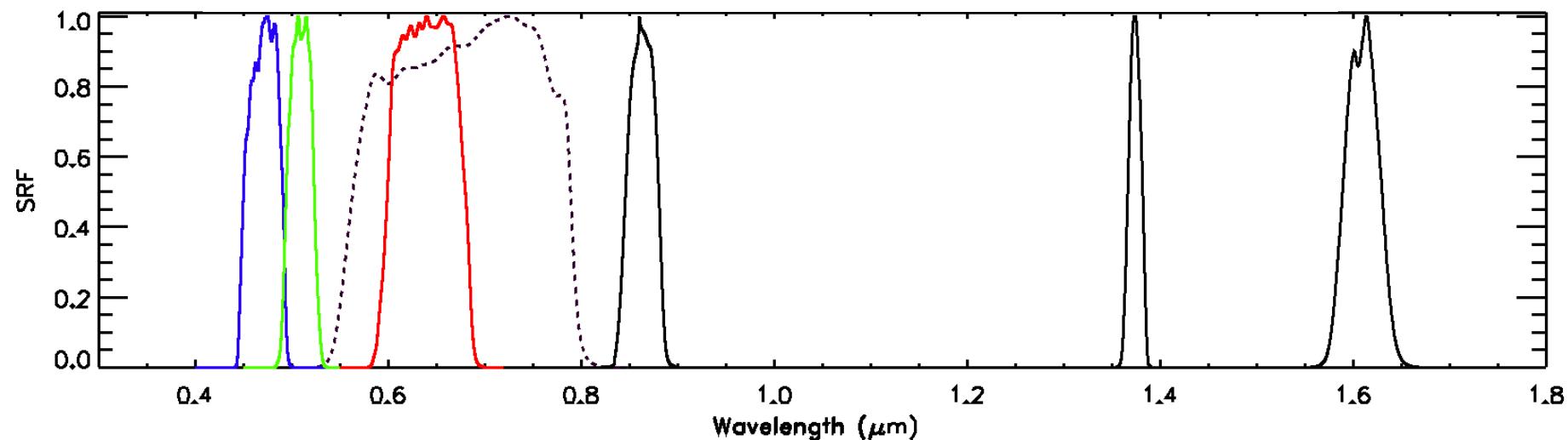
GK2A AMI VNIR Channel



◆ VNIR Channel Configuration

	VI004	VI005	VI006	VI008	NR013	NR016
Central Wavelength [μm]	0.47	0.51	0.64	0.86	1.3	1.6
Spatial Resolution [km]	1	1	0.5	1	2	2
# of Detector	632	632	1380	632	348	348

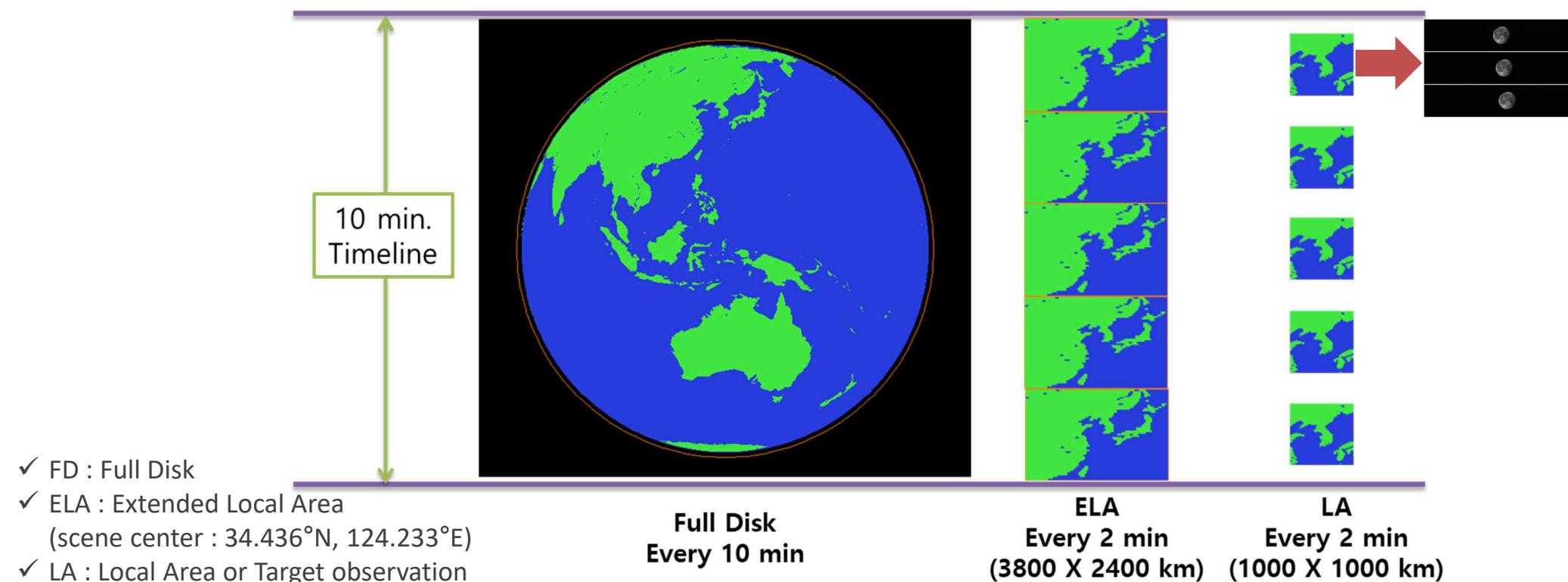
Spectral Response Functions of GK2A/AMI and COMS/MI (dashed line)



GK2A AMI Moon Observation



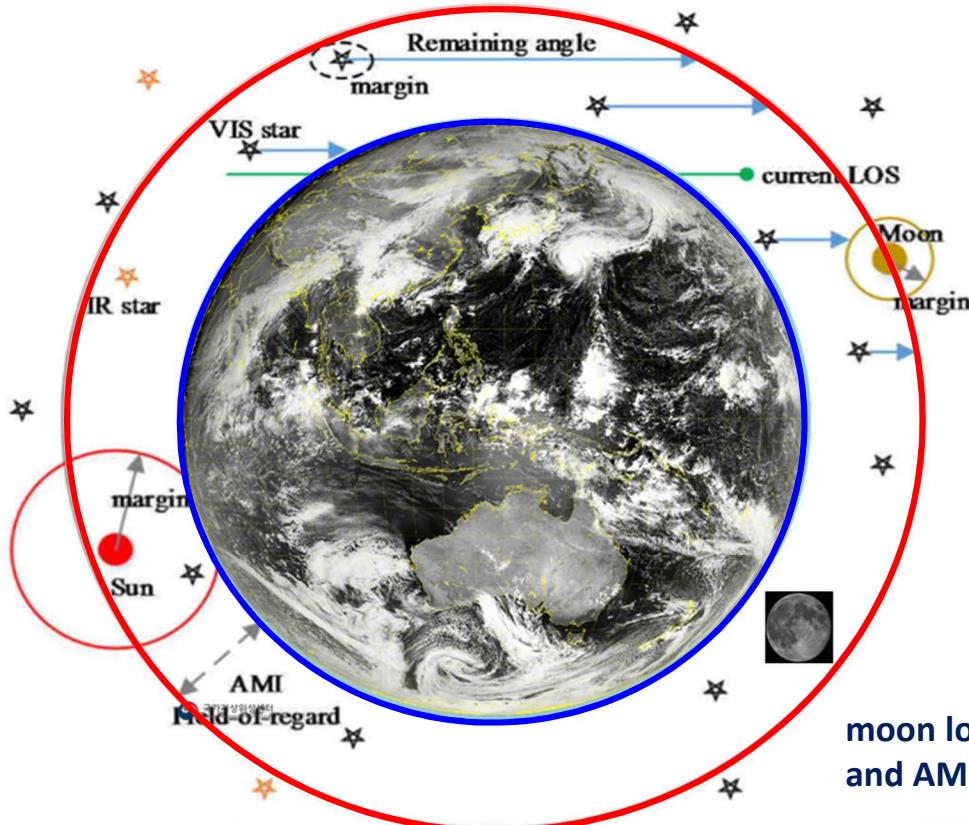
- ◆ Normal Operation : FD 1 + ELA 5 + LA 5 (10 min.)
- ◆ Lunar observation : FD 1 + ELA 5 + LA 4 + Moon 3 (10 min.)
 - LA 1 time (3 swath) → Moon 3 times



GK2A AMI Moon Observation



- ◆ GK2A AMI has observed the Moon about 40 times every month since May 2019

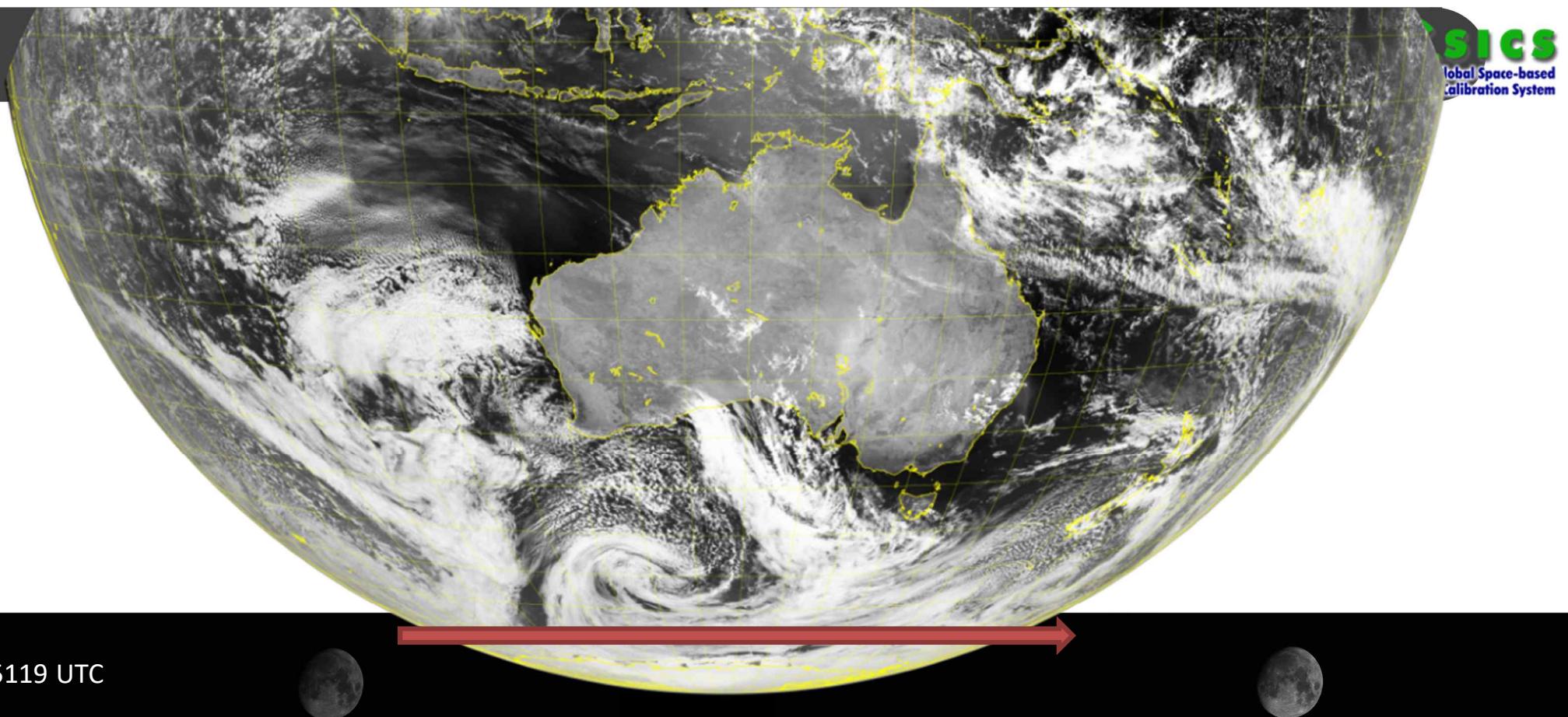


- AMI Moon observation condition
 - Moon Brightness > 50 (half moon)

Period	No. of Moon Observation	No. of Moon Calibration Data set	Phase Angle Range	No. of Data Set
May 2019 ~ Sep. 2020	828	644	$ PA \leq 30$	192
			$30 < PA \leq 60$	228
			$60 < PA $	224

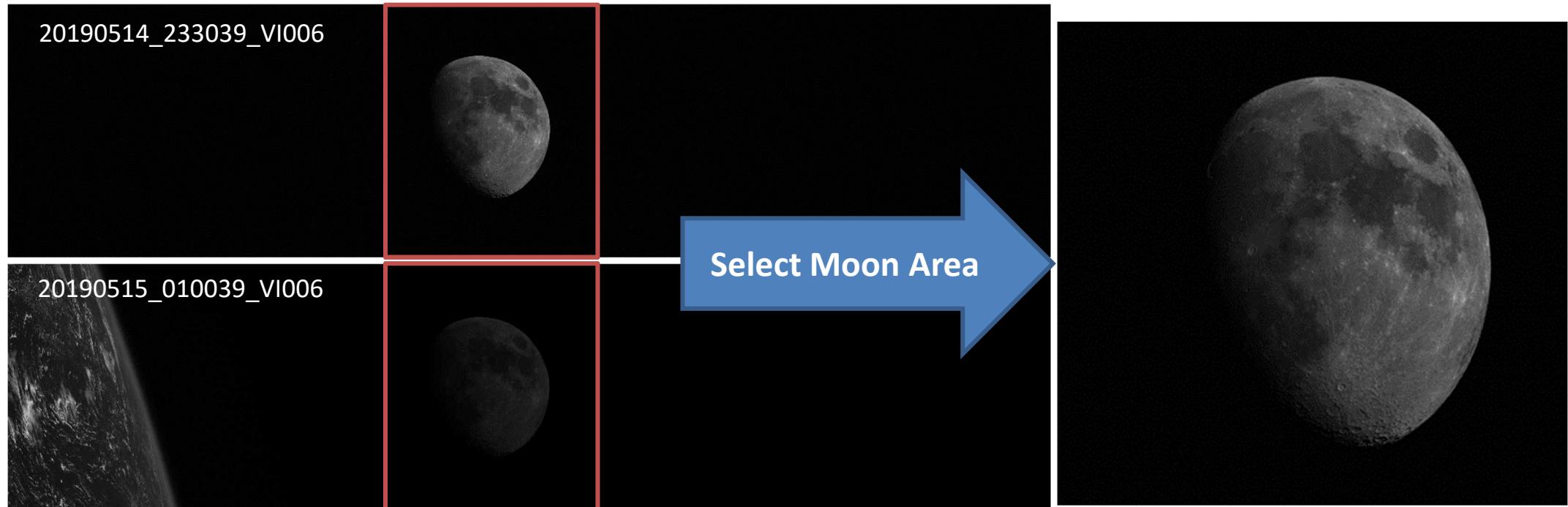
- Not use Moon data set when moon locate near earth or moon phase angle > $\pm 92^\circ$

moon locate between earth limb (blue circle)
and AMI Field of Regards(red circle)



06 Aug 2020
051039~055039 UTC

AMI Moon Data Set



Channel	VI004	VI005	VI006	VI008	NR013	NR016
Moon data set (pixel size)	600*632	600*632	1200*1380	600*632	300*348	300*348

✓ Phase Angle (absolute value) Range of observed Data set : min : 3.73 deg. / max : 91.82 deg.

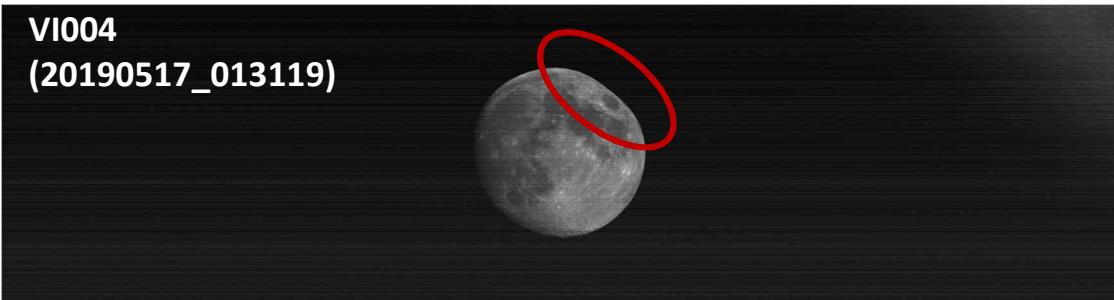
GK2A AMI Moon Observation - Anomaly



- Moon locate near earth

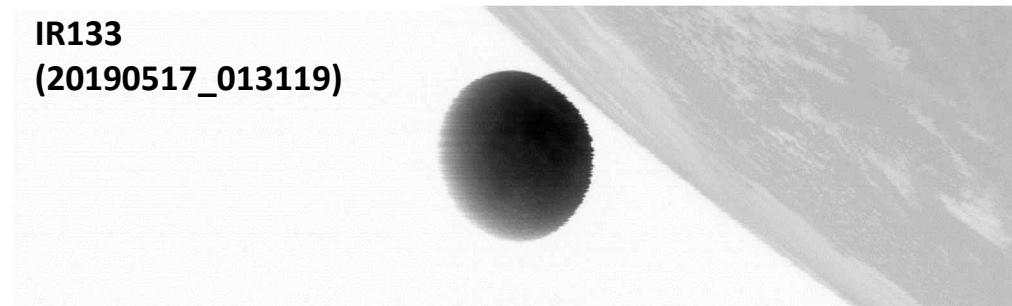
VI004

(20190517_013119)



IR133

(20190517_013119)



- moon phase angle $> \pm 90^\circ$



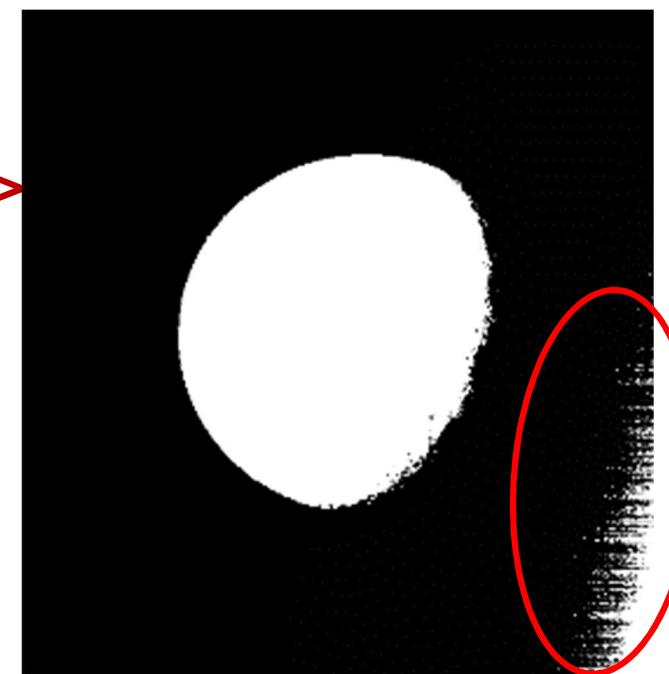
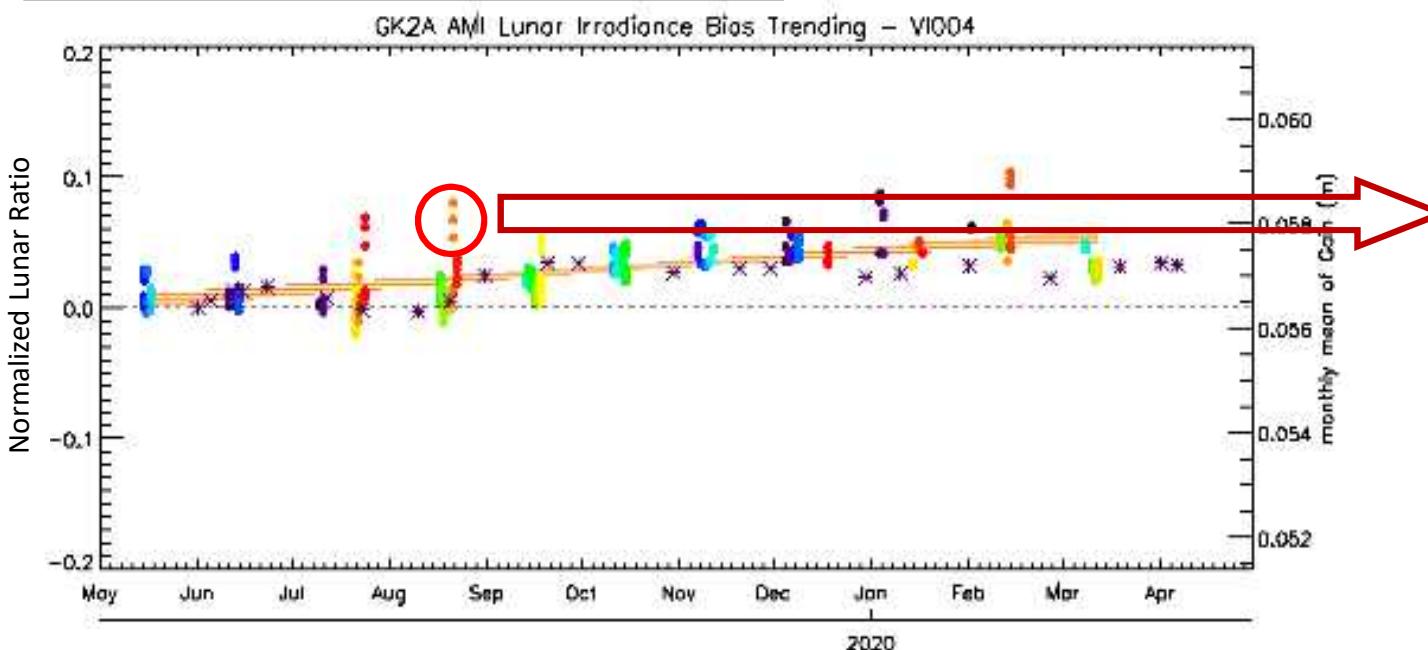
GK2A AMI Moon Observation - Anomaly



- Normalized Lunar Ratio

$$R_{nor} = \frac{Ratio_t}{Ratio_0} - 1$$

* : average Gain(m) of VNIR channels



Contaminated by Earth limb

- The preliminary results of GK2A AMI VIS/NIR calibration, VISNIR Meeting Part-2, 23 April 2020 (on-line)

◆ Lunar Irradiance Calculation

$$I = \Omega \sum_i^{row} \sum_j^{col} Radiance_{i,j} \cdot \frac{1}{Oversampling\ Factor}$$

- Ω : Sample solid angle = sr(EW_ASD * NS_ASD)=EW_ASD*NS_ASD
- NS_ASD = NS IFOV
- Radiance_{i,j} : calibrated radiance at (i,j) image coordinate

Channel Name	ASD (μrad)	IFOV (μrad)		Solid Angle (EW_ASD*NS_ASD) (rad)
		NS	EW	
VI004	22	22.9	22.9	5.038E-10
VI005	22	22.9	22.9	5.038E-10
VI006	11	10.5	12.4	1.155E-10
VI008	22	22.9	22.9	5.038E-10
NR013	44	42	51.5	1.848E-09
NR016	44	42	51.5	1.848E-09

GK2A AMI Oversampling Factor



◆ Calculate oversampling factor

- Using the NOAA Proposed Calculation Method
- ✓ Reference : GOES-16 ABI Lunar Data Preparation to GIRO, Fangfang Yu, 2nd Lunar Calibration Workshop, Xi'an, China, Nov. 13-17, 2017

Channel Name	ASD (μrad)	IFOV (μrad)		Solid Angle (EW_ASD*NS_ASD) (rad)	Oversampling Factors
		NS	EW		
VI004	22	22.9	22.9	5.038E-10	1.0056809602
VI005	22	22.9	22.9	5.038E-10	1.0055607934
VI006	11	10.5	12.4	1.155E-10	1.0028090287
VI008	22	22.9	22.9	5.038E-10	1.0057331638
NR013	44	42	51.5	1.848E-09	1.0049463375
NR016	44	42	51.5	1.848E-09	1.0051906216

◆ AMI Lunar Irradiance vs. GIRO

- Moon pixel select based on L1A DC thresholds for each channel
- Set the thresholds to remove bright pixel in space area (e.g. star, or Contaminated pixel by Earth limb)

	VI004	VI005	VI006	VI008	NR013	NR016
Thresholds	30	30	70	120	70	50
mean counts of dc_offset	19.8	19.8	39.7	79.6	39.7	19.5

- dc_offset : The digital count offset from the ith Moon observation of the channel k derived as the average value over the deep space portion of the image

GK2A AMI Lunar Results (May 2019 ~ Sep. 2020)

$$\Delta Ir = \left(\frac{Ir_{obs,t}}{Ir_{GIRO,t}} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

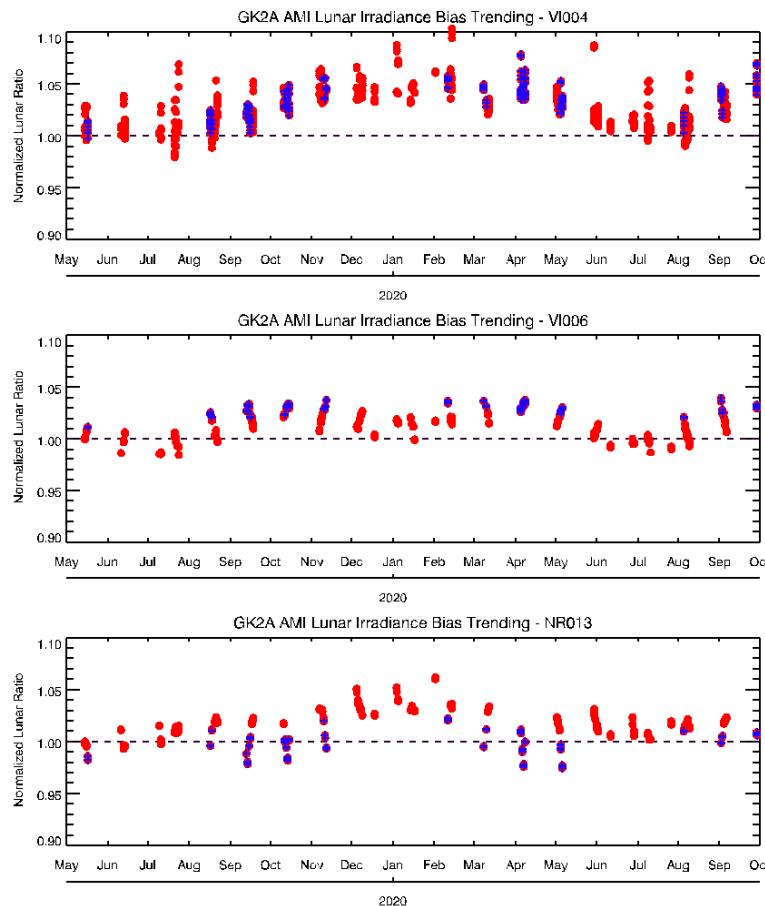
Difference of lunar irradiance
between the observation and GIRO

➤ Normalized Lunar Ratio

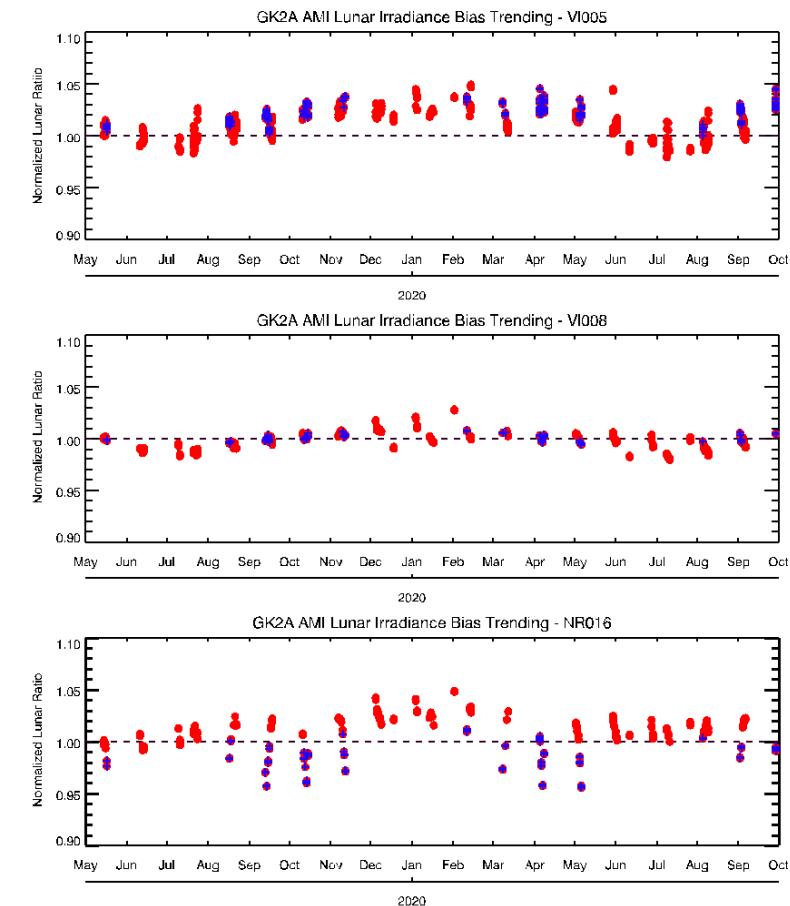
$$R_{nor} = \frac{Ratio_t}{Ratio_0}$$

- Red dot : Normalized Lunar Ratio for all phase angle
- Blue + sign : Lunar Ratio for Phase angle $\leq \pm 30$ degree (192 data set)

20200806_052119_VI004
Phase angle : 29.959



- ✓ Note : Sub-sampled lunar observations (#644) are shown
Ratio is normalized by Ratio_{t0} (t0; 14 May 2019)



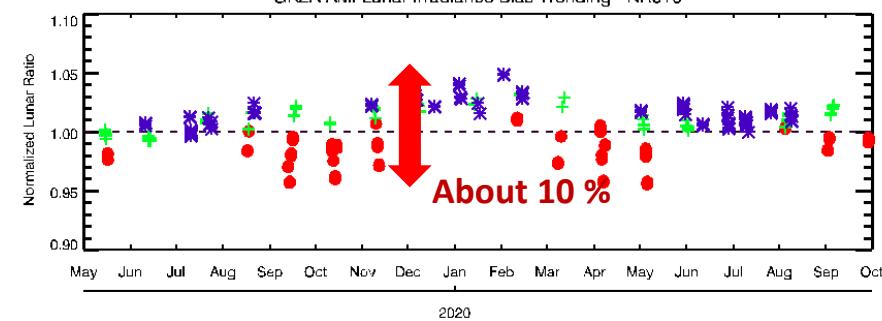
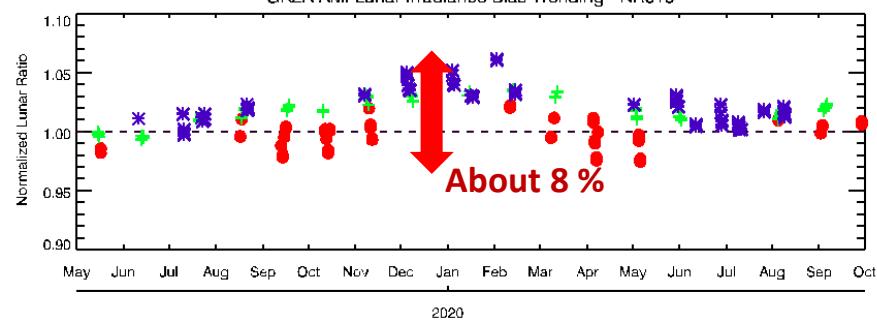
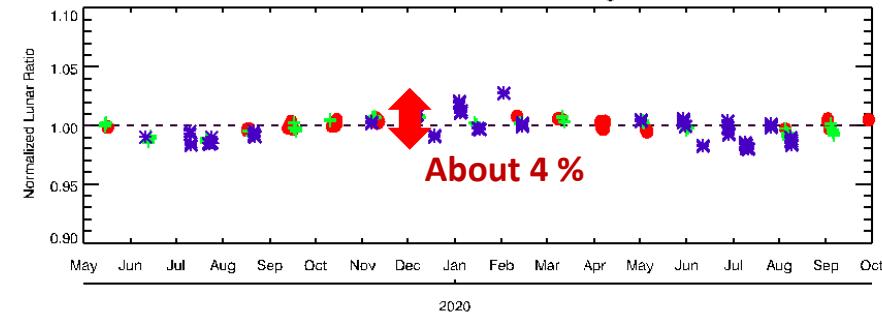
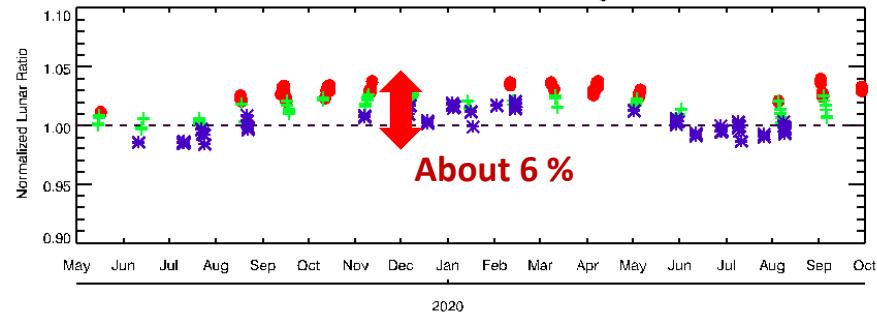
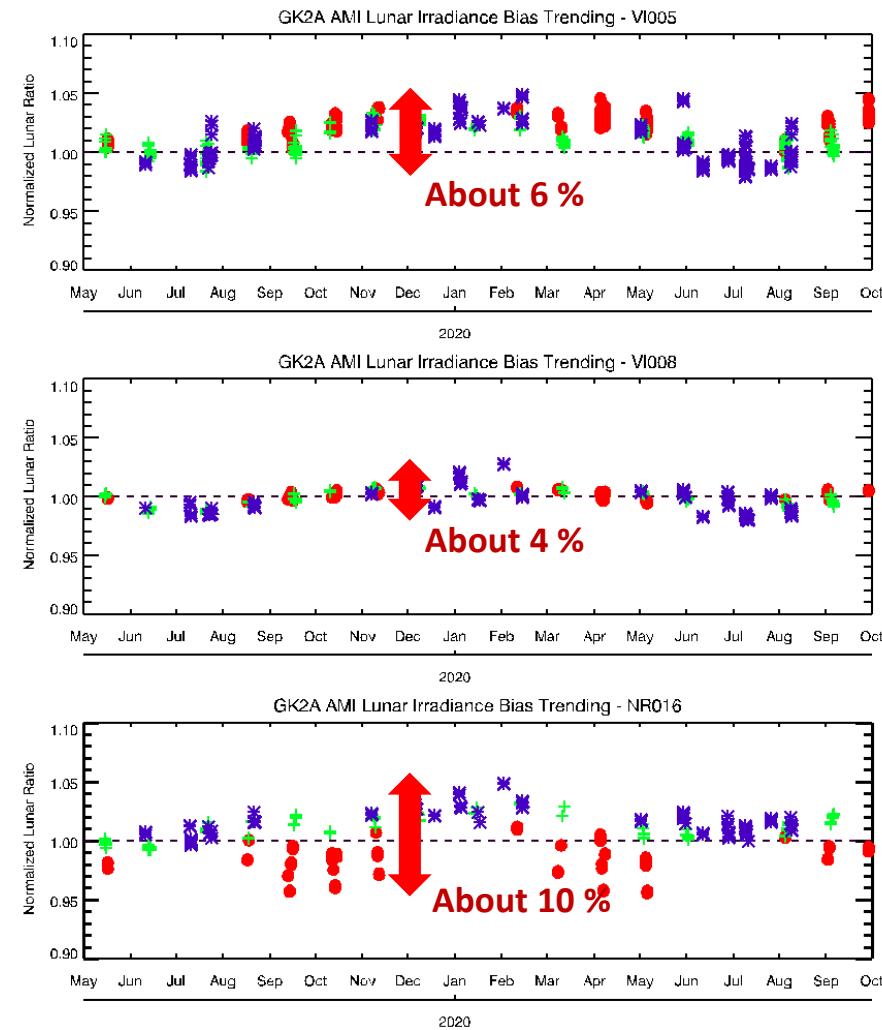
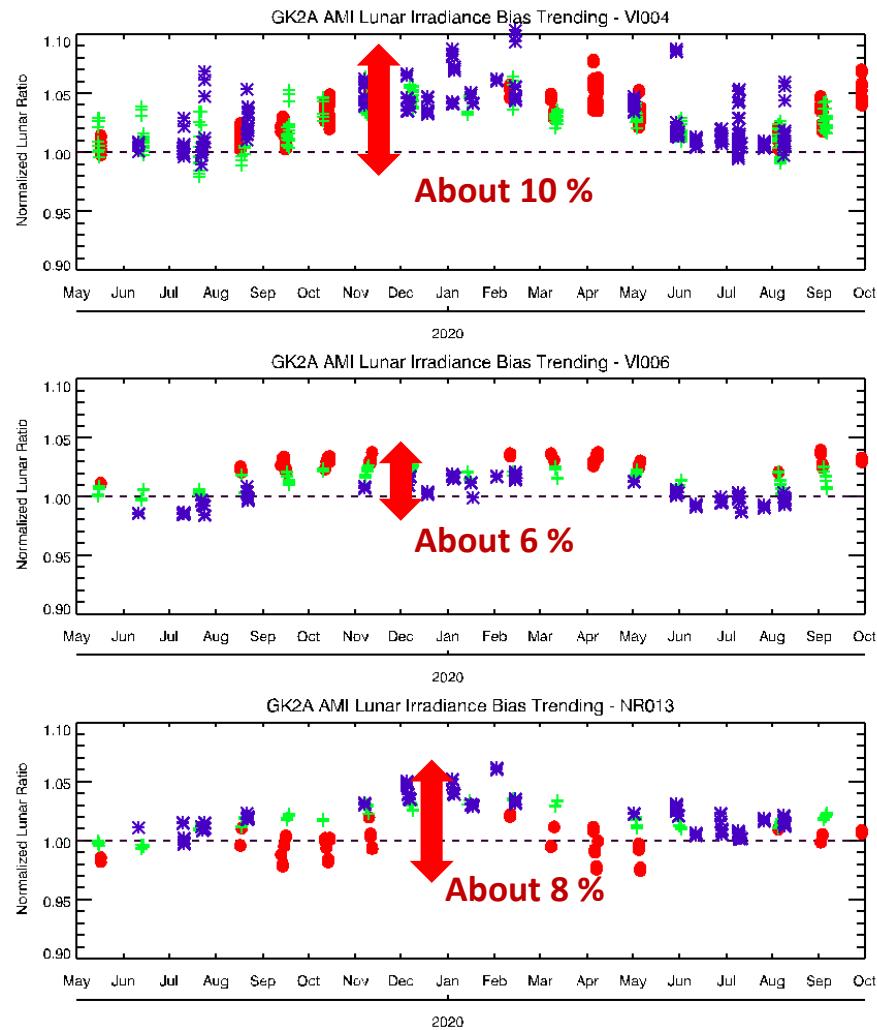
GK2A AMI Lunar Results (May 2019 ~ Sep. 2020)



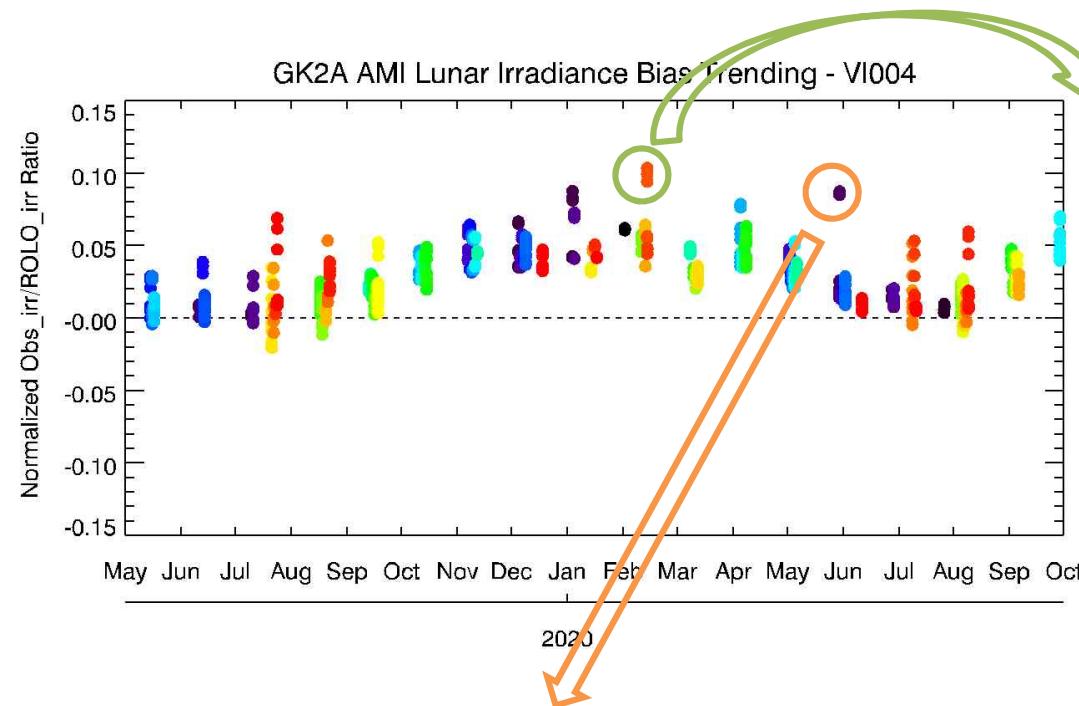
Red dot :
absolute PA $\leq 30^\circ$
(192 data set)

Green + sign :
 $30^\circ < \text{absolute PA} \leq 60^\circ$
(228 data set)

Purple Asterisk (*) :
absolute PA $> 60^\circ$
(224 data set)



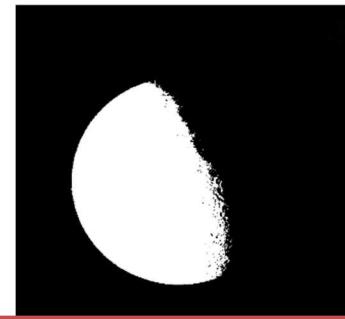
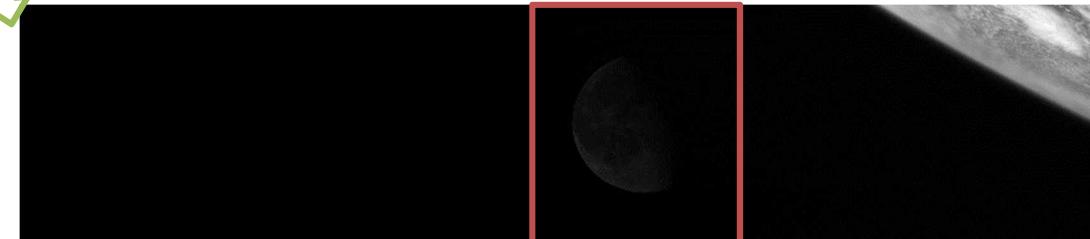
GK2A AMI Lunar Results



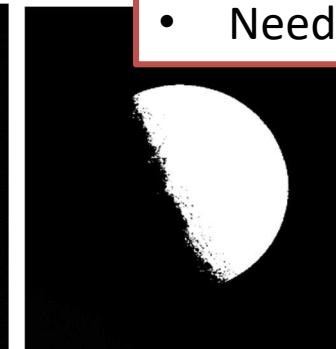
225040UTC, May 30 2020 (PA : -78.34 deg.)



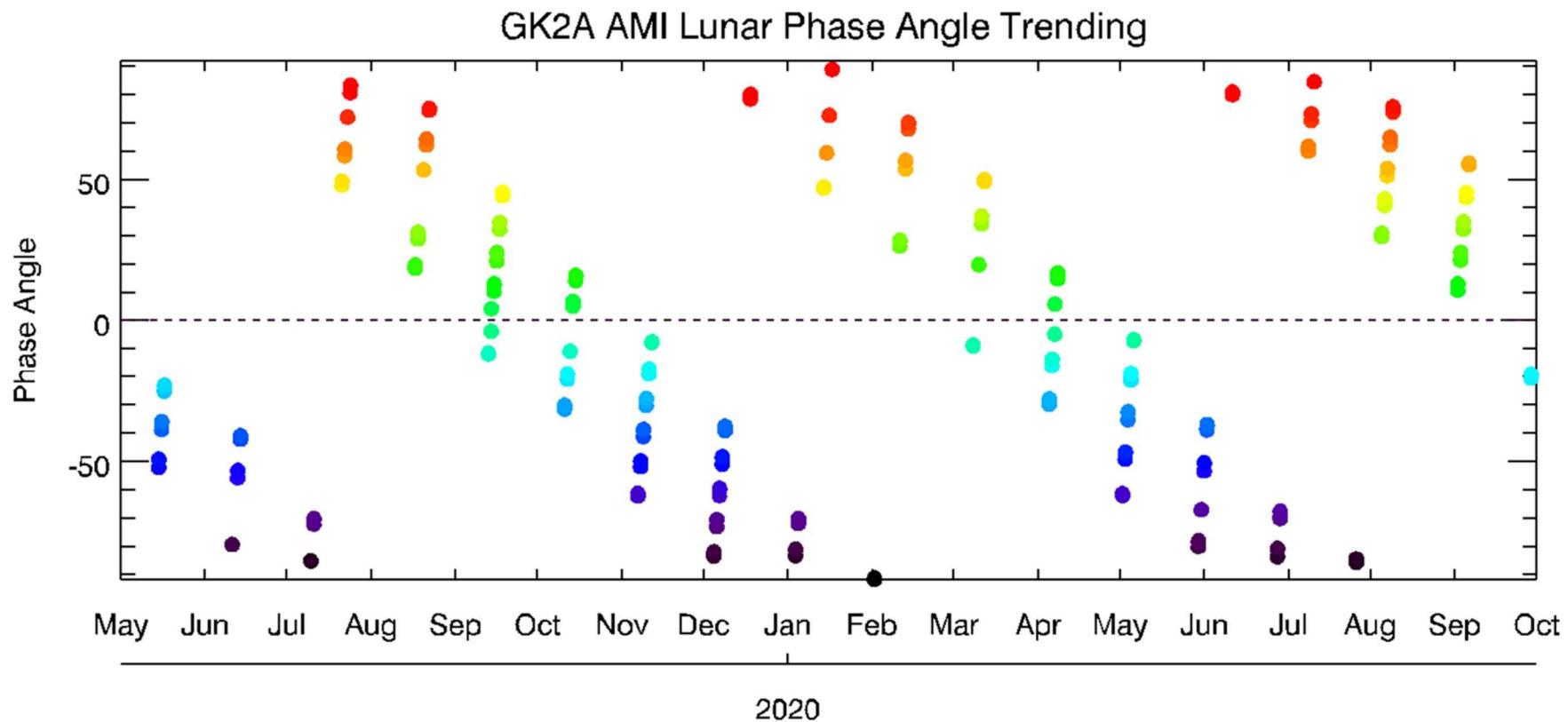
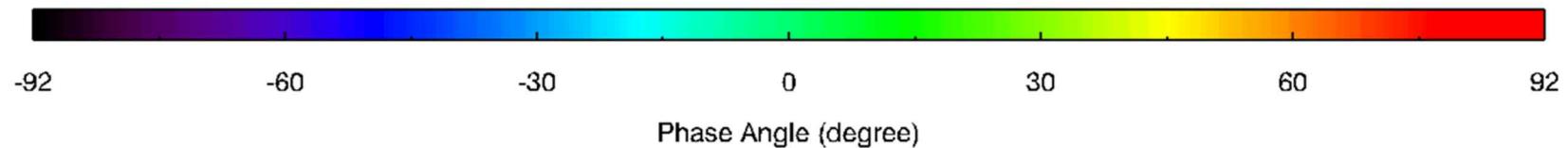
074119UTC, Feb. 14 2020 (PA : 68.22 deg.)



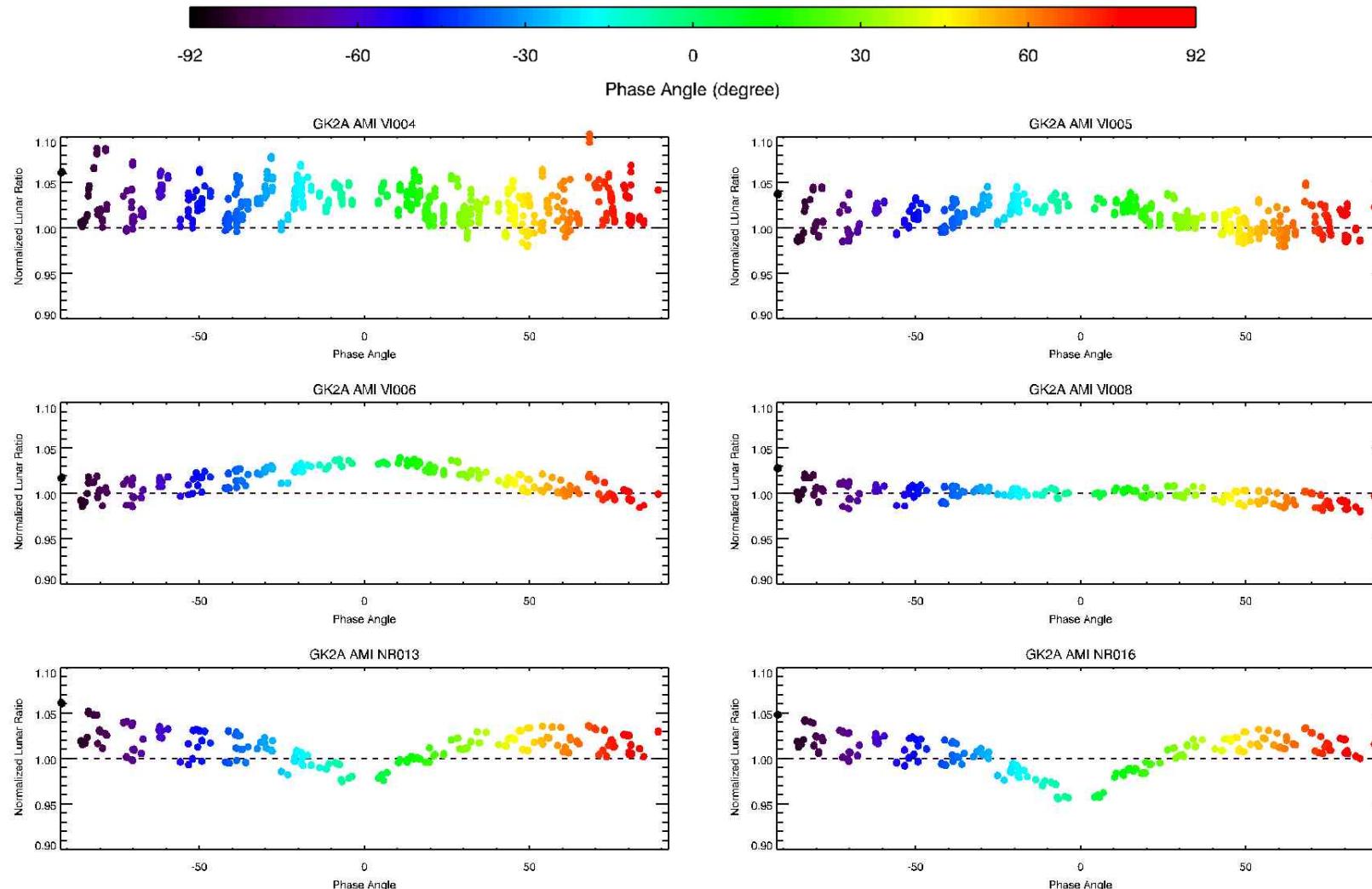
- Not find any anomaly
- Need an investigation



GK2A AMI Phase Angle Trend



GK2A AMI Lunar Results (Ratio_{nor} vs. Phase Angle)



Summary and Future Plan



◆ GK2A AMI lunar observation

- 6 VIS/NIR channel (0.47, 0.51, 0.64, 0.86, 1.3, 1.6 μm) and available since May 2019
- Lunar observation: the quality is under checking

◆ GK2A AMI Lunar calibration Results

- Show unexpected **seasonal variation about 5~10%** depend on channel (SRF)
 - Also VNIR DCC calibration (GSICS and Ray matching method)
- **Need Long Term Monitoring and further investigation**
- Need revisit of oversampling factor and pixel IFoV
- Update moon pixel selection (e.g. use of new DC threshold and lunar shape fitting)

◆ Plan : Reprocess Lunar data

- Will re-process the lunar data without the updates of solar calibration coefficients to de-couple the SCT from the instrument performance

감사합니다.



Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA)
National Meteorological Satellite Center (NMSC)

