

CEOS WGCV IVOS)

MEREMSII review

Nigel Fox CEOS IVOS chair







IVOS: Vision



To facilitate the provision of 'fit for purpose' information through enabling data interoperability and performance assessment through an 'operational' CEOS coordinated & internationally harmonised Cal/Val infrastructure consistent with QA4EO principles.

To Include:

- Pre-flight characterisation & calibration
- Test sites
- Comparisons
- Agreed methodologies
- Interchangeable/readable formats
- Results/metadata databases

Need Key Infrastructure to be established and maintained independent of sensor specific projects and/or agencies



Post launch vicarious Cal/Val:



Critical for all EO optical missions to facilitate:

- Interoperability
- Bias assessment/removal
- Sensor drift monitoring/correction
- End to end performance check

CEOS strategy: evaluate, consolidate & establish 'best practise'

Test sites / 'methods' with documented procedure & uncertainty

- Different approaches optimum for different purposes
- Need to establish 'degree of equivalence' between similar & different methods & consistent traceability NPL



Test sites

- Aim for relatively few to encourage multi-satellite data collection
 - ~5 -10 autonomous instrumented/ground characterised
 - 6 psuedo-invariant deserts (only observed from sats)
 - Need Site characteristics
 - atmospheric variability
 - multiple acquisitions

Have wide CEOS agency support & recognised as core focus and achievement for Cal/Val







Instrumented Sites (LANDNET) Redigmetric Gain



What might an Operational Cal/Val service look like?



- Probably Not real time calibration coefficients
 - More a continuously updated set of Sensor to sensor Relative coefficients using standardised conditions: cloud, angles etc
 - Trend to a single site, group of sites, range of methods
 - Difference between a pair of sensors
 - Difference to a 'Reference sensor"
 - Difference to an agreed baseline
 - Difference to a "community Mean"
- User friendly fully open interface to access results fully archived, with appropriate metadata and re-analysable
- Automatic collection and deposition (accessible) data over CEOS sites
 - Formats/translators
 - CWIC tool
 - Meteorology/Aeronet
- Probably 'intelligent' operator managed
- Allow full access to tools for user analysis
- Results based on a combination of tools following analysis of performance
- Could Kick start process with a few methods e.g. WG4 output





IVOS 2010 (JRC) Workshop led to establishment of WGs to consider C E S 'best practise' / relative consistency/applicability of different methodologies CEOS and WMO-GSICS

WGs on methodology and data format

- WG1: Use of Deep Convective Cloud

Lead: D Doelling (NASA)

Participant:

- WG2: Rayleigh Scattering

Lead: P Henry (CNES) Participant: M Bouvet (ESA)* , L Bourg (ACRI)

- WG3: Sun Glint

Lead: Participant: S Lavender (ARGANS)

- WG4: Use of fixed ground sites e.g. SADE, DIMITRI, Landnet, invariant

desert sites (but not requiring ground measured data) Lead: X Briottet Participant: D Smith (RAL), P Henry (CNES), M Bouvet (ESA)*, L Bourg (ACRI)

- WG5: Simultaneous Nadir Observation

Lead: Participant: S Kumar (ISRO), S Saunier (Mag)

WORKING GROUPS NEED INPUT FROM OTHER AGENCIES TO ENSURE HARMONISATION AND BEST PRACTISE/EXPERTISE





Call for participants & leads still open.....





Monitoring Stability of VIIRS Radiometric Response

Slawomir Blonski, Changyong Cao, Sirish Uprety, and Xi Shao NOAA / NESDIS / STAR

Presented at the CEOS IVOS-24 Meeting, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 8-10, 2012

Email: achander@usas.gov

Gyanesh Chander (SGT/USGS EROS)

ENTRE NATIONAL D'ÉTUDES SPATIALES

ETM+ vs Terra/MODIS

Cross Calibration over Desertic Sites

Accuracy Assessment using Hyperion Data

Patrice Henry, Bertrand Fougnie, Sophie Lacherade,

Philippe Gamet, Denis Blumstein - CNES

Toulouse, France April 13 – 15, 2011

Crnes

Absolute Calibration of Optic Using Pseudo Invariant Calib (PICS) Initial concepts

> Dennis Helder Nischal Mishra Sandip Shrestha Image Processing Laboratory SDSU

South Dakota State University Image Processing Lab



CEOS/IVOB Meeting -13, 14, 15 April 2011 - Patrice HENRY / CNES

Thomas Colin - CS

Gyanesh Chander - USGS







CEOS IVOS workshop on: Libya 4 (Oct 4-5 2012 CNES Paris

CEOS 'non-instrumented' Test sites for Stability and sensor to sensor cross-comparison



IVOS



- ~25 attendees
- Working meeting
- Focus on one site
- Share ideas
- Different sensors
- Cal/comparison methods
- Site characteristics
 observed/modelled
- High and medium res
- What can & might be achievable?



Conclusions: Next steps



- Compare results from different BRDF models
 - Develop/agree a CEOS BRDF (site specific)
 - Look at Sensor derived Pleiades, MISR, CHRIS, POLDER
- Compare (and assess uncertainty) of methods of spectral response convolutions with standardised site reflectance
- Extend comparisons to include higher resolution sensors
- Assess variances in atmospheric corrections (part of K Thome task group
- Evaluate hyperspectral measurements of test sites (Schiamachy, hyperion etc)





Other Tools









Future tools/infrastructure



- CEOS / GSICS access to SADE database of CNES long time base multisensor acquisition data over key test sites
- DIMITRI data-base and comparison tool open access via Cal/Val portal
- 'Test data set and protocol' open access via Cal/Val portal
- CEOS COVE Acquisition/comparison planning and past opportunities tool
 CEOS WGCV plenary 35 ISRO Sep 23-28 2012
- USGS Sensor cross-comparison tool and acquisitions data base
- WGISS CWIC tool IDN linked search/find and order tool for multi-sensor data granules temporally & spatially defined
 - User interface for CEOS test sites now under development





CNES: SADE & Muscle





Desert sites represent remarkably stable targets for which it is possible to perform multi-temporal survey and cross-calibration with other sensors. 20 desert sites of 100*100 km² were selected for their properties: homogeneity and stability in time (Cosnefroy et al., 1996). In addition, this temporal stability can be used to cross-calibrate different sensor for which viewing geometry are different. After appropriate atmospheric corrections, a spectral interpolation of the surface reflectance measured by the reference sensor is made to compute the surface reflectance observed by the sensor to be calibrated. This algorithm over the 20 desert sites is described in Cabot et al. (1999), applicated for POLDER-1 in Hagolle et al. (1999), and used for ocean color multi-sensor cross-calibration in Fougnie et al. (2002).



Details on deserts sites can be obtained by clicking on the red squares.















GUI focussed on applications





- Finds data sets,
- Links to catalogues to allow ordering
- Also provides meta-data
- Currently extending to provide one for CEOS test sites
- Potential linkage with COVE
- JAXA has version for Oceans (but also includes Aeronet sites and data)



