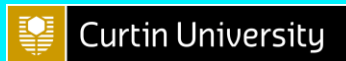


Some thoughts on ASD-derived Reflectance Data Quality

Peter Fearn

CSIRO, Curtin University

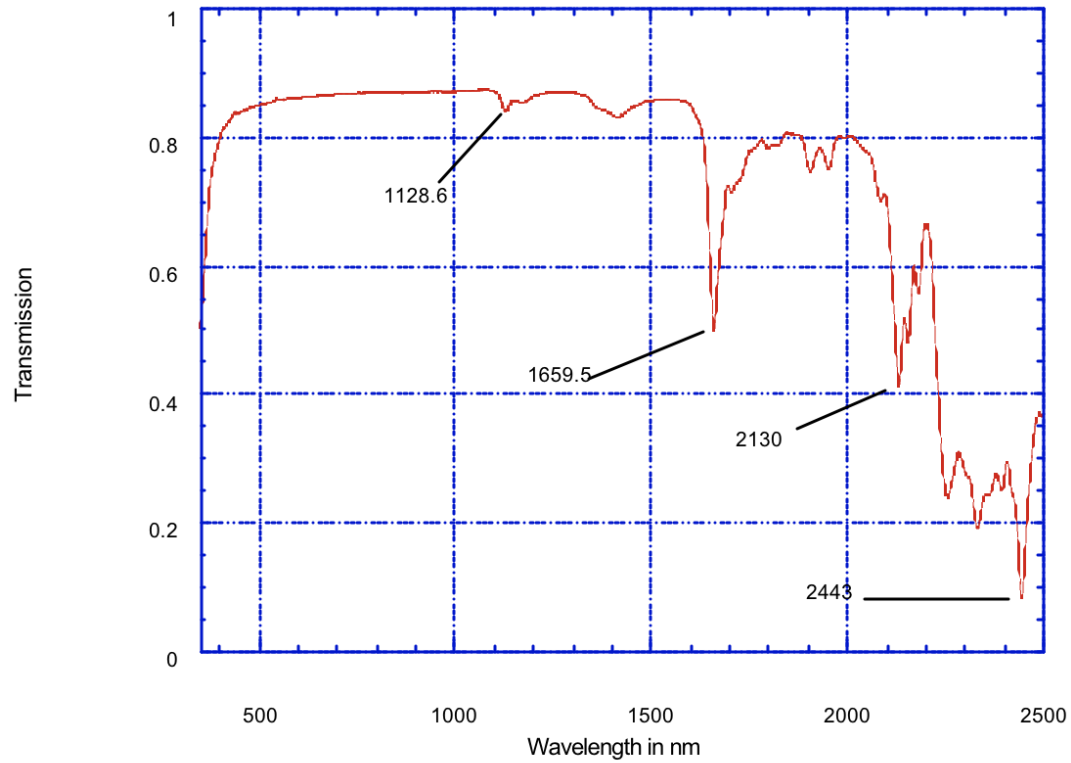


TWO STORIES

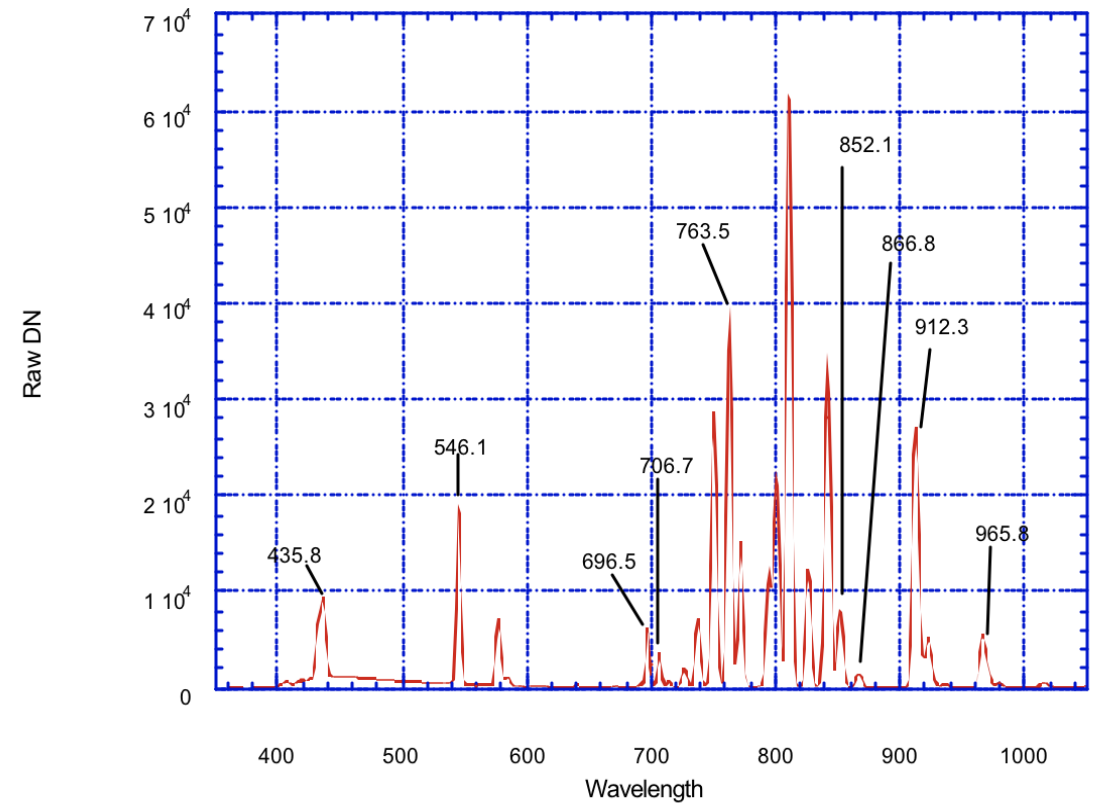
- Monitoring wavelength stability through time
- Estimating uncertainty in derived ground reflectance

The ASD comes with a Mylar sheet

Mylar Transmission, Unit FSFR 650
9/25/96

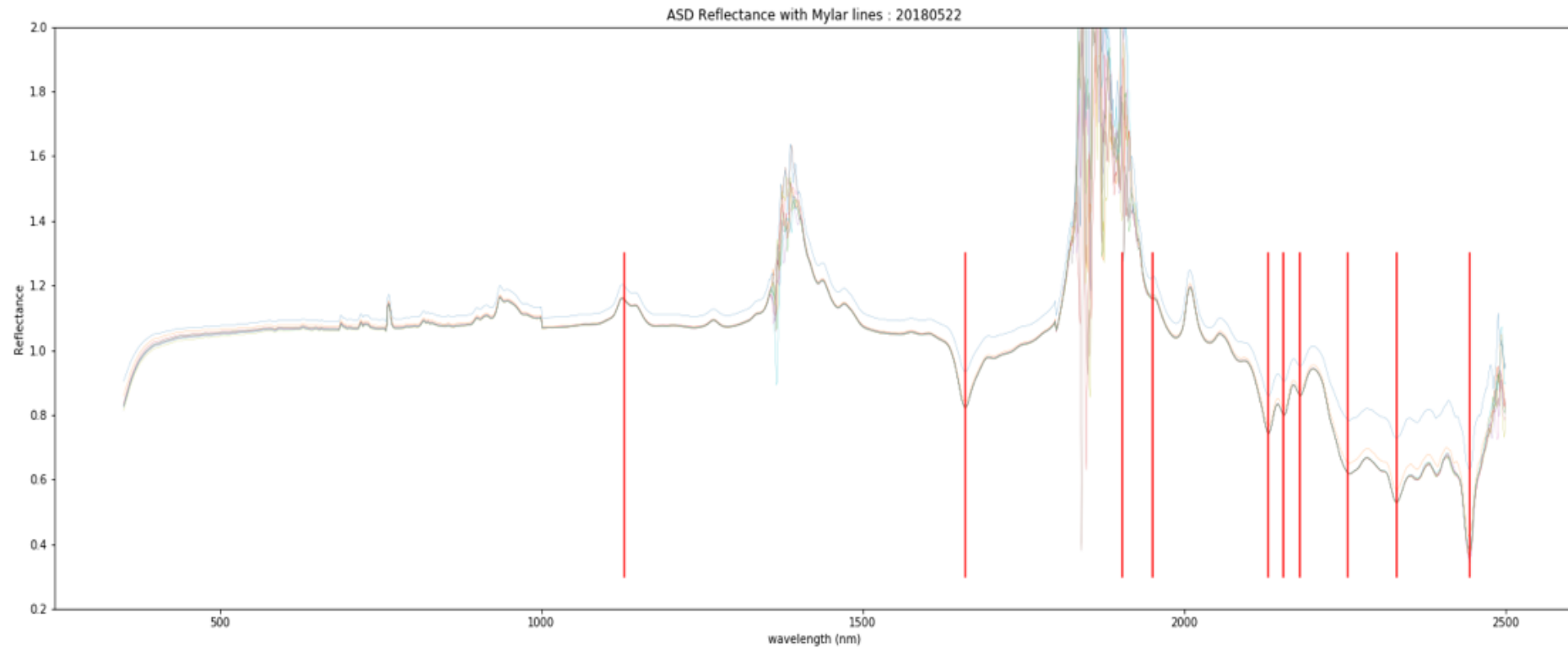


Mercury-Argon Emission Spectrum

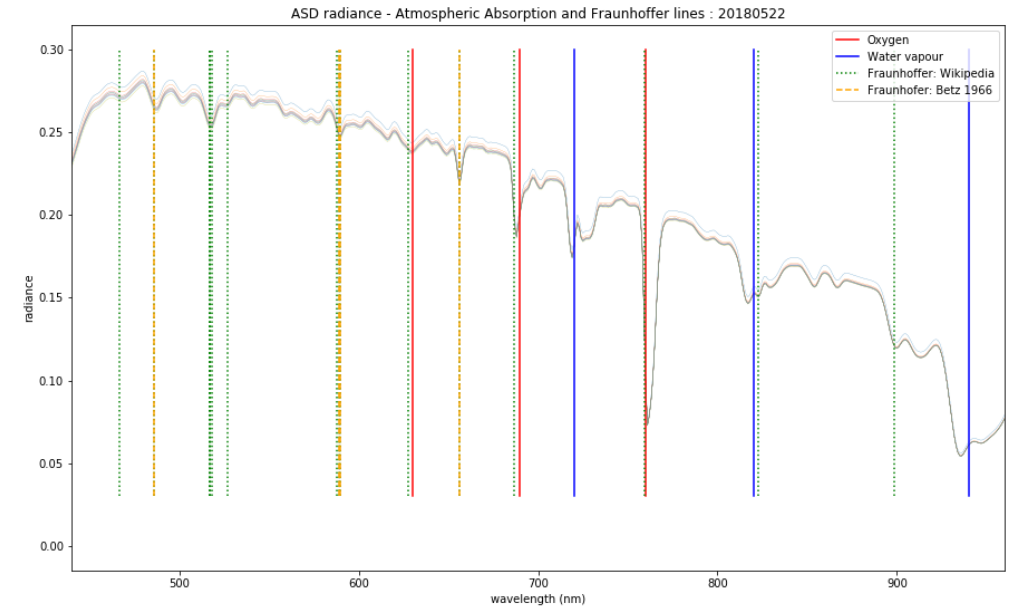
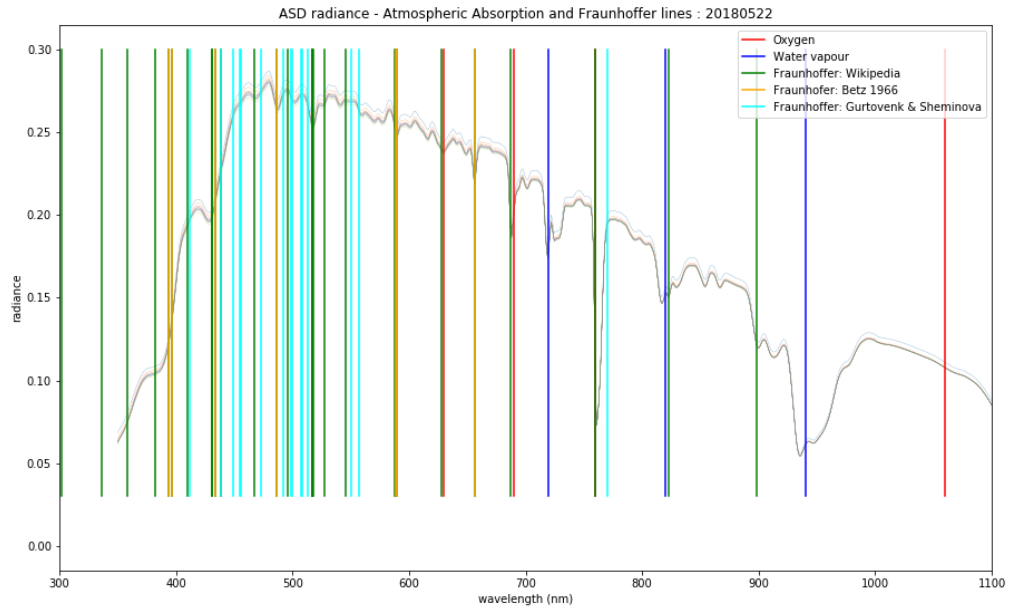


Monitoring wavelength stability through time

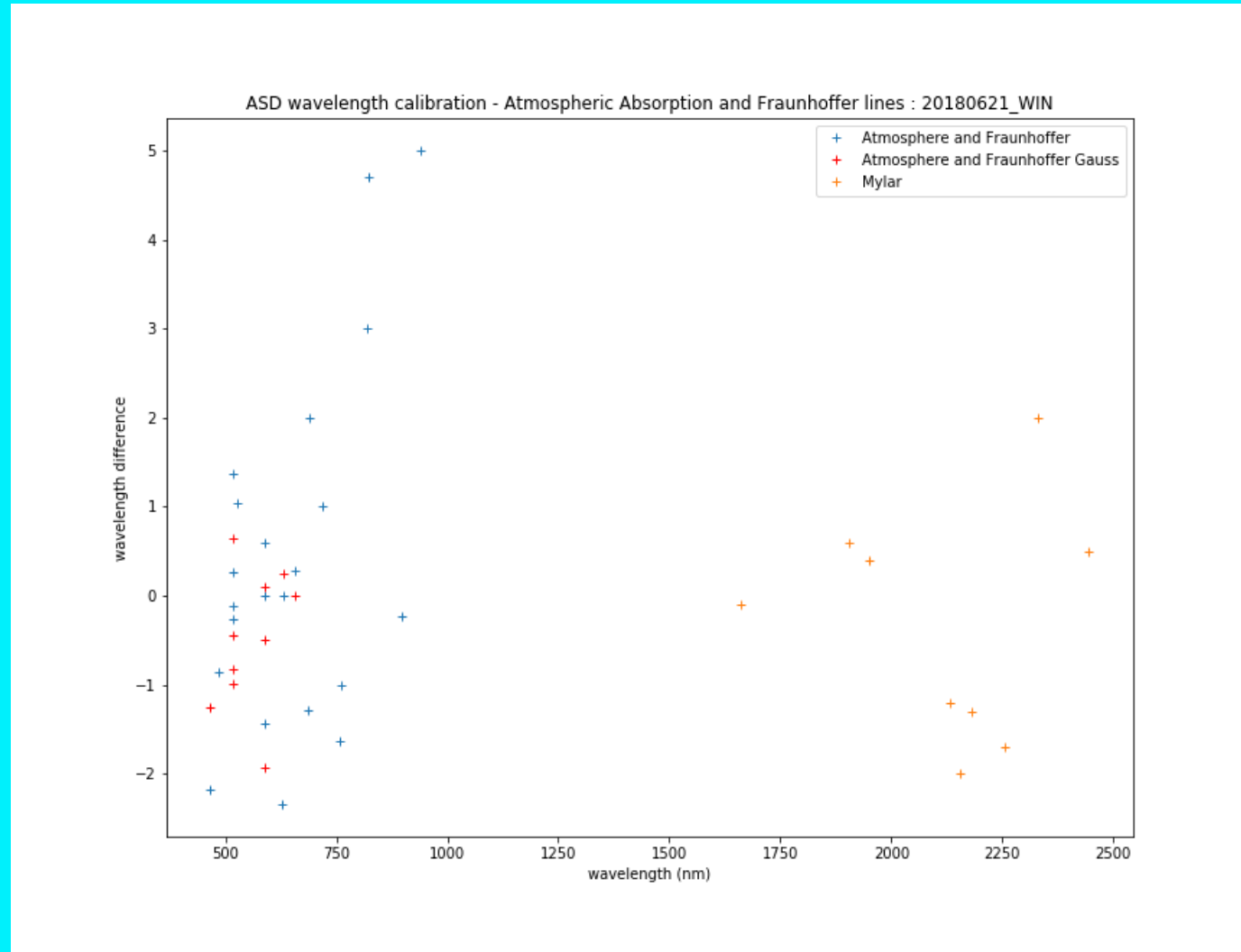
Field-measured reflectance through Mylar



Monitoring wavelength stability through time



| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Oxygen | 630, 690, 760 |
| Water vapour | 720, 820, 940 |
| Atmospheric and Fraunhofer | 466.814, 486.134, 516.733, 516.891, 517.27, 518.362, 527.039, 587.5618, 588.995, 589.592, 627.661, 656.281, 686.719, 759.37, 822.696, 898.765 |



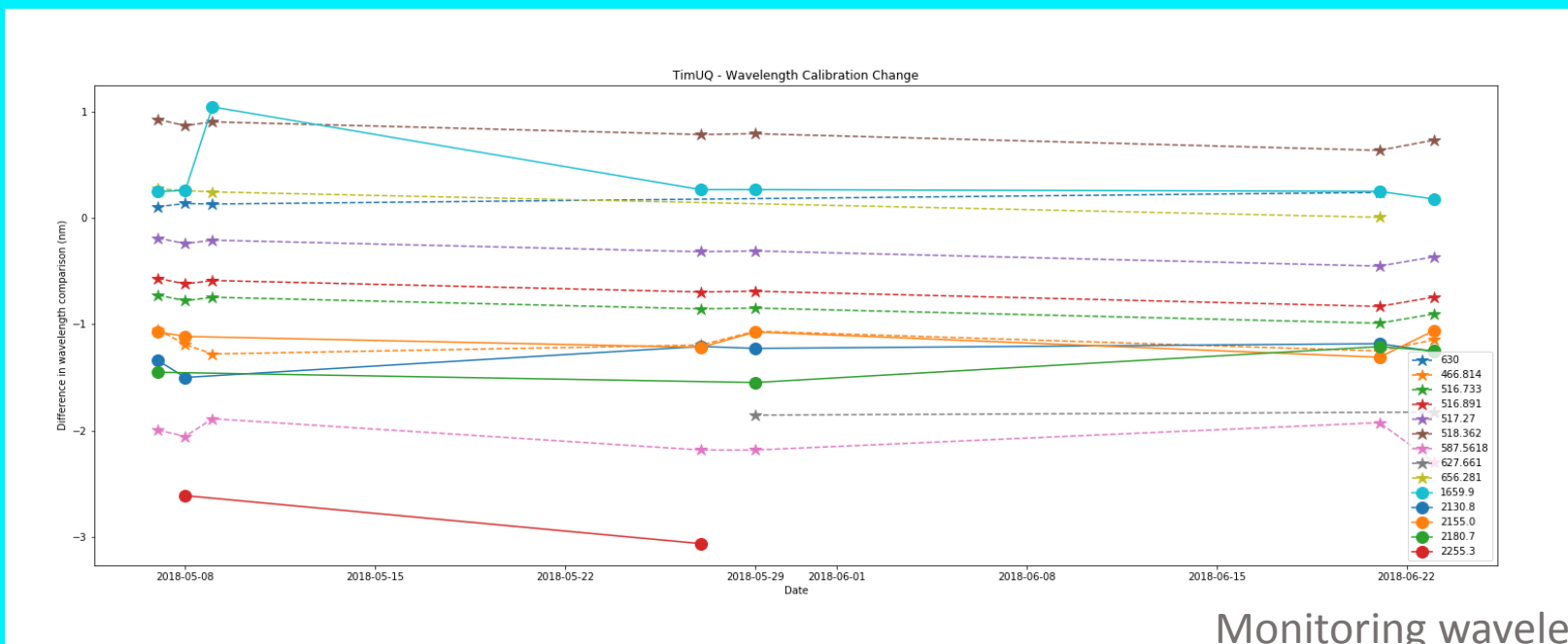
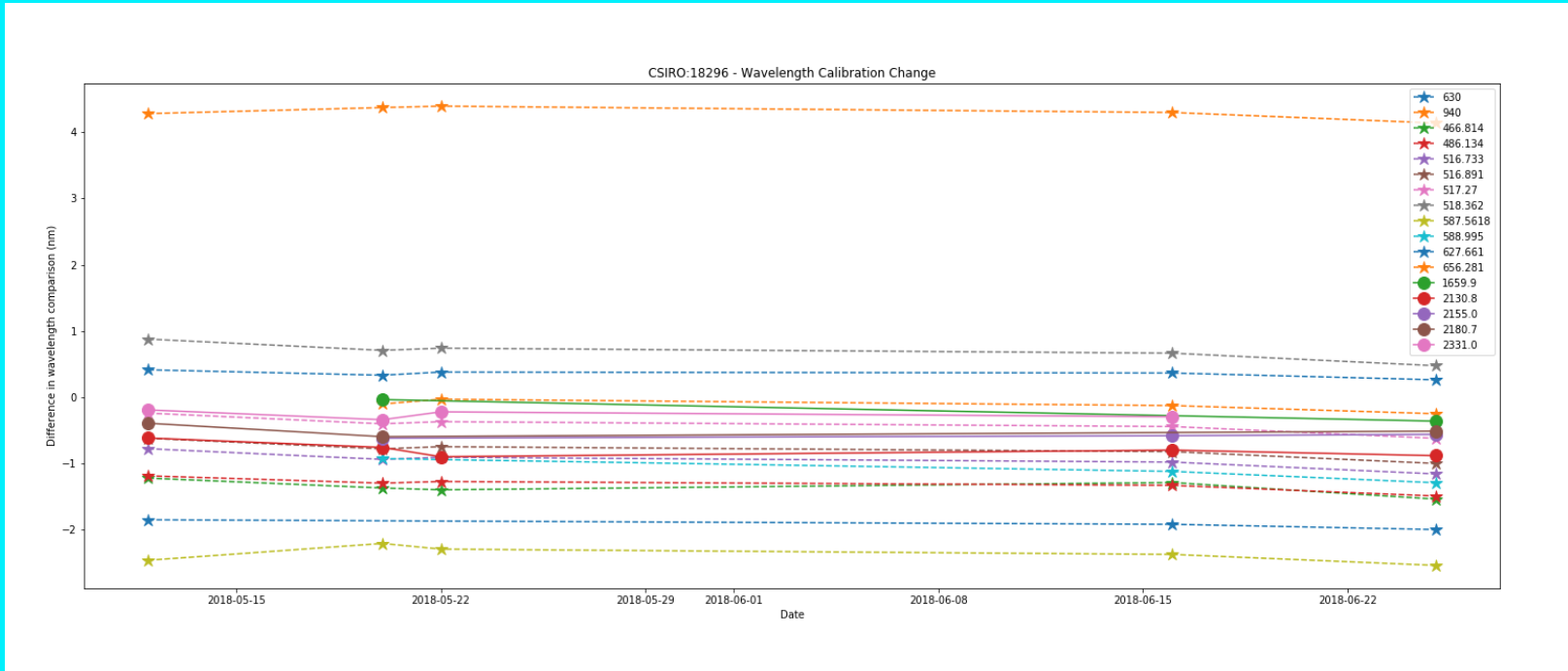
Differences between spectral calibration wavelengths and absorption features identified in an ASD spectrum.

Orange: Mylar.

Blue: Wavelength of minimum radiance.

Red: Minimum wavelength of a Gaussian function

Monitoring wavelength stability through time



Monitoring wavelength stability through time

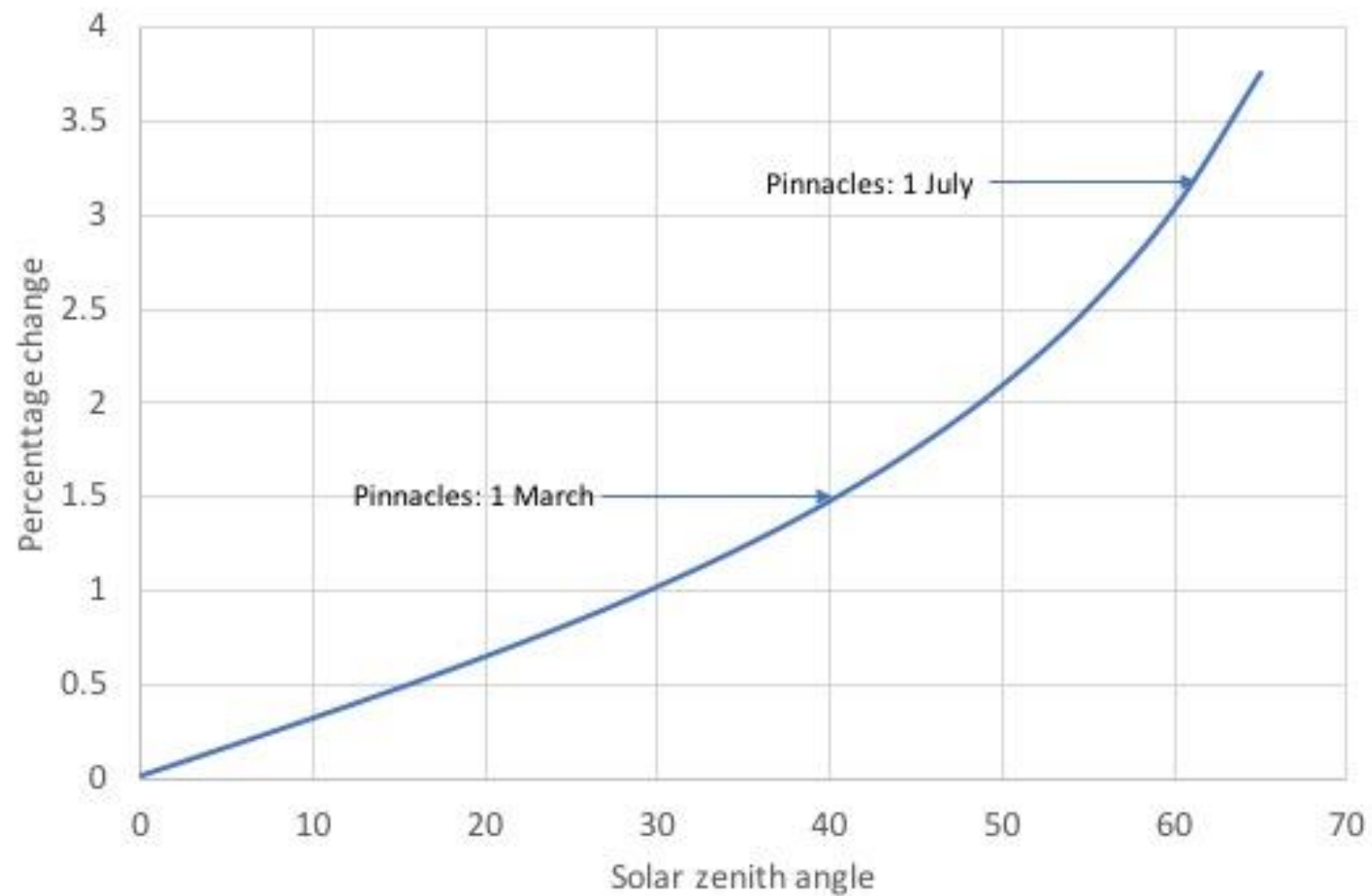
Uncertainties

All uncertainties are estimated as individual values. Selected uncertainties are ultimately combined and reported as campaign wide values, both as **spectral quantities** and as a spectrally averaged **Mean Total Uncertainty**.

$$u_c = \sqrt{u_{tilt}^2 + u_{BRFtilt}^2 + u_{BRFcal}^2 + u_{MPV}^2}$$

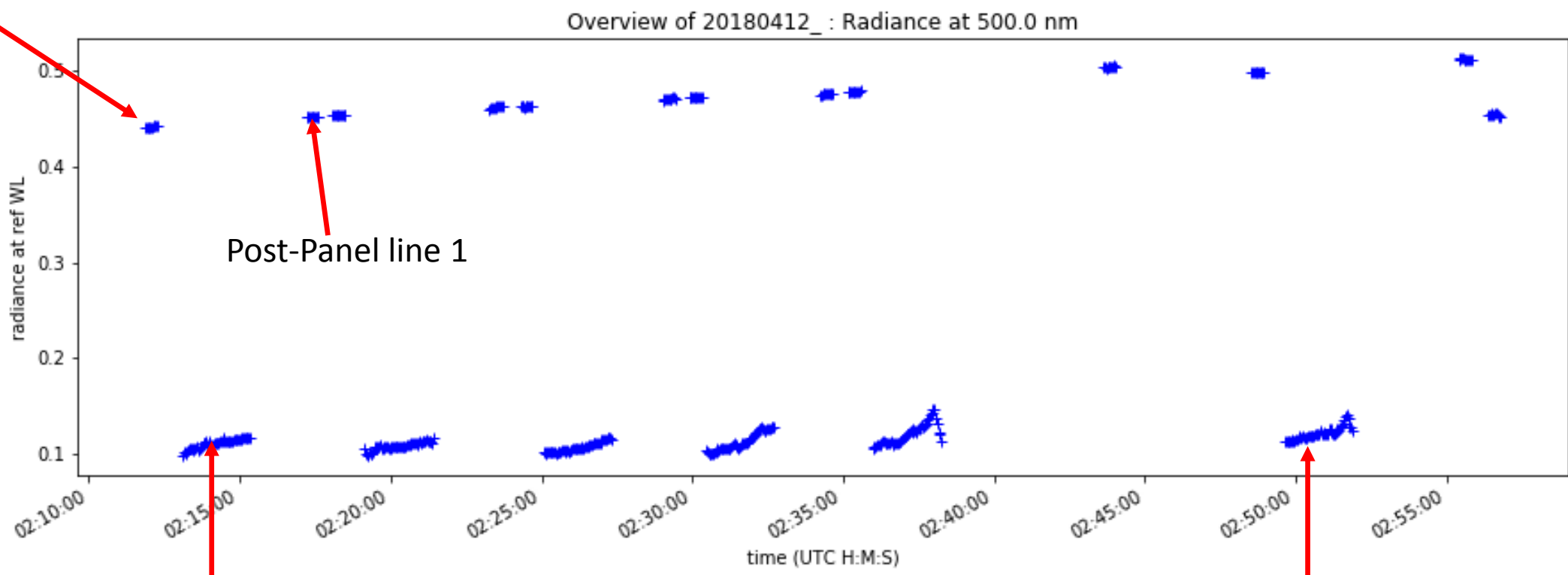
The factors included in the Mean Total Uncertainty are; effect of **panel tilt** on total illumination flux (u_{tilt}), panel **BRF uncertainty due to panel tilt** ($u_{BRFtilt}$), panel **BRF calibration uncertainties** (u_{BRFcal}), and a factor called “**Mean panel variability**” (u_{MPV}) which includes effects of spread in panel measurement data, misalignment of the panel throughout the campaign, and changing atmospheric conditions.

Change in measured irradiance for a 1 degree tilt in a horizontal reference plate



Campaign overview. Radiance at 500 nm.

Pre-Panel line 1



Post-Panel line 1

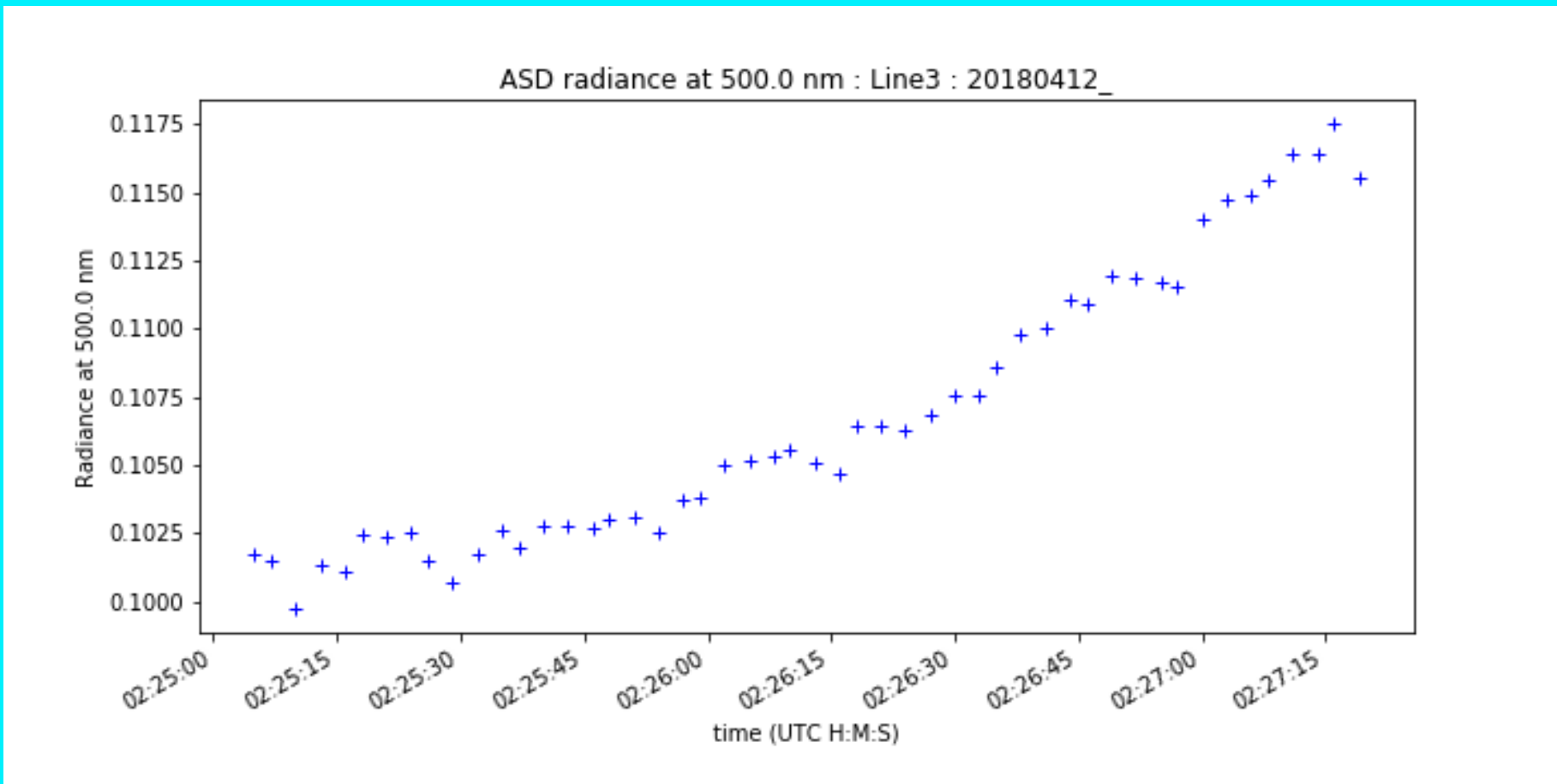
Ground line 1

Ground line 6

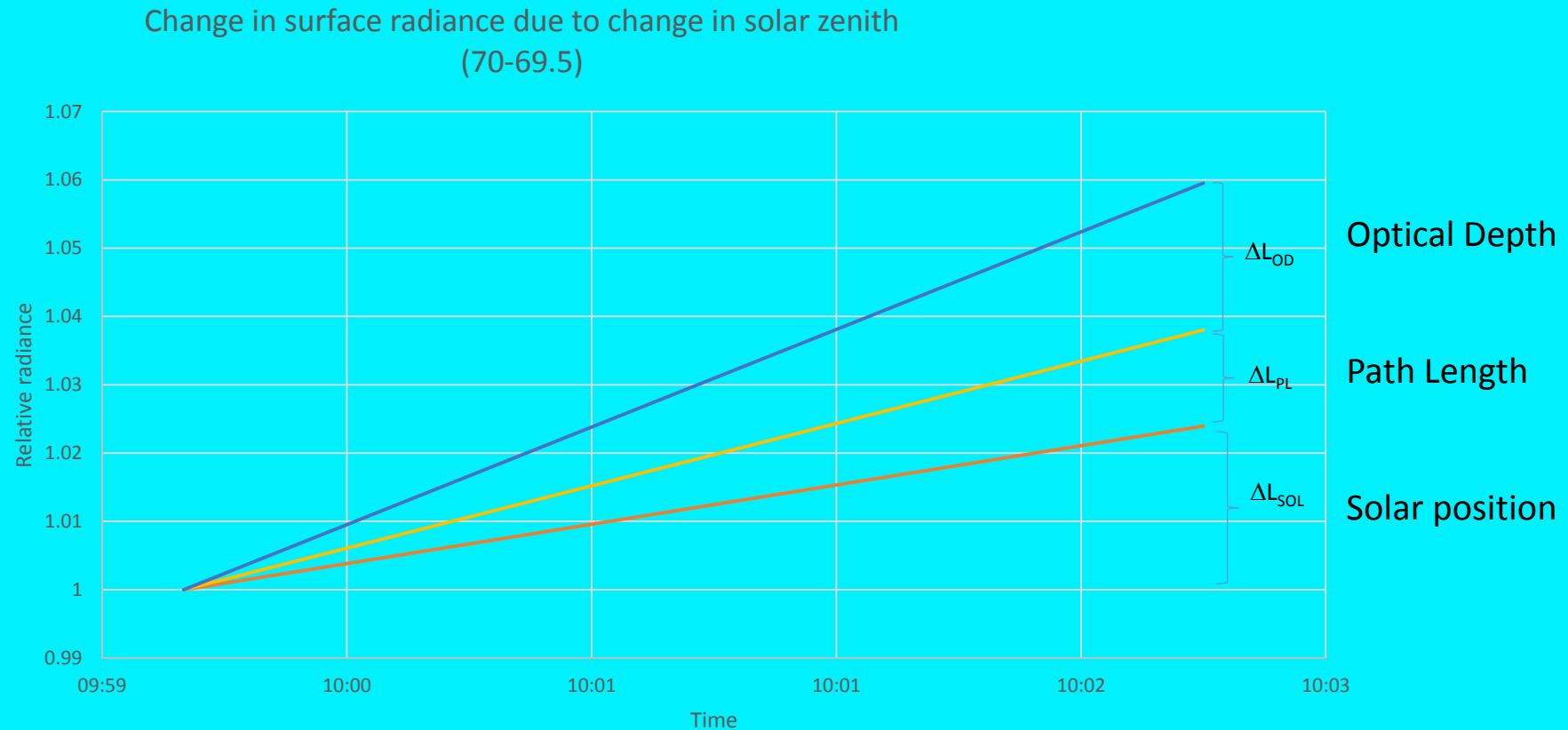
Ground Line 3

Radiance at 500 nm

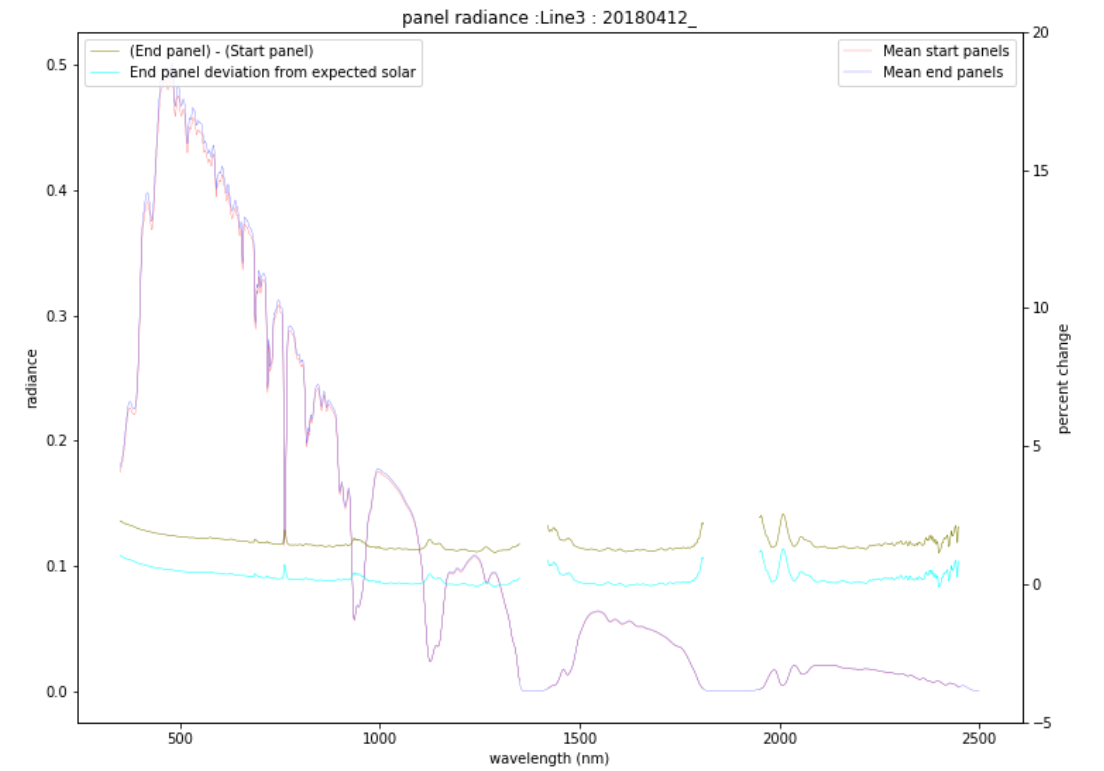
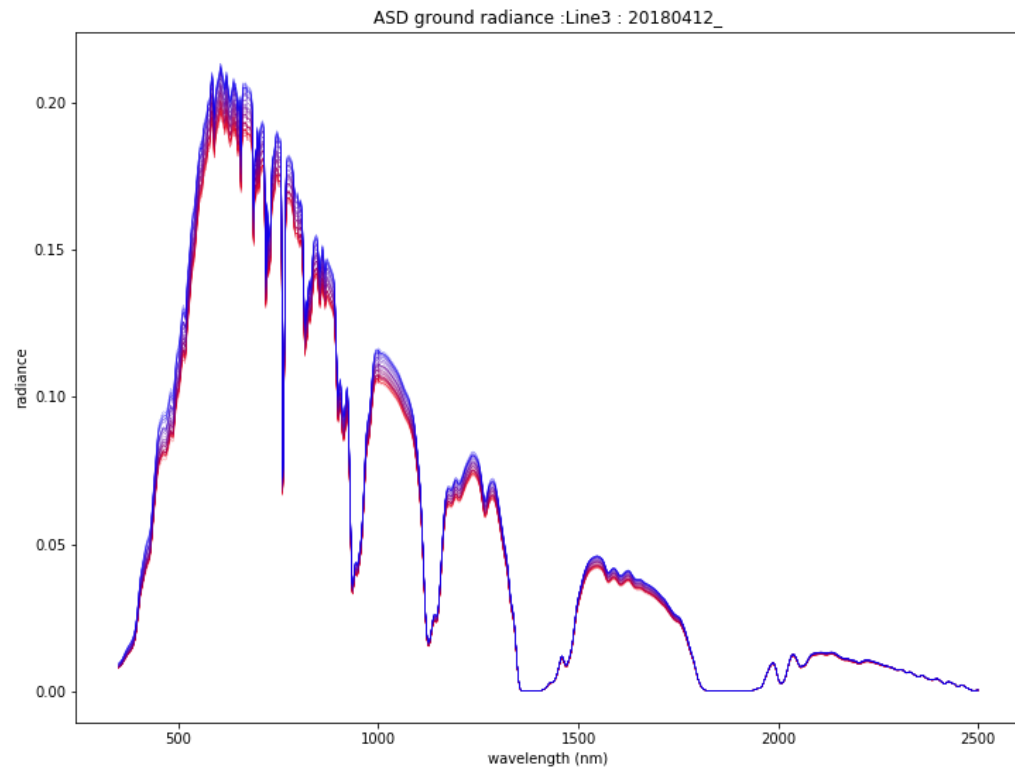
Why is the curve not straight and flat?



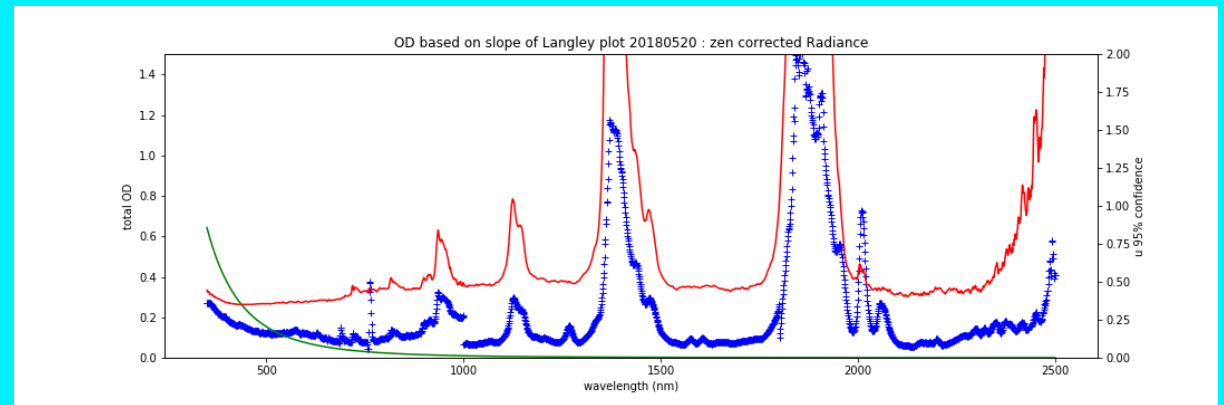
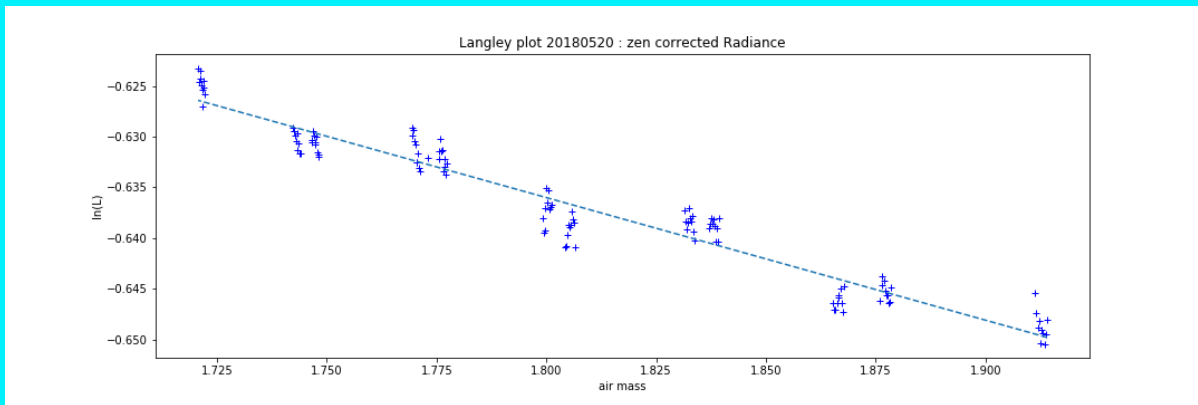
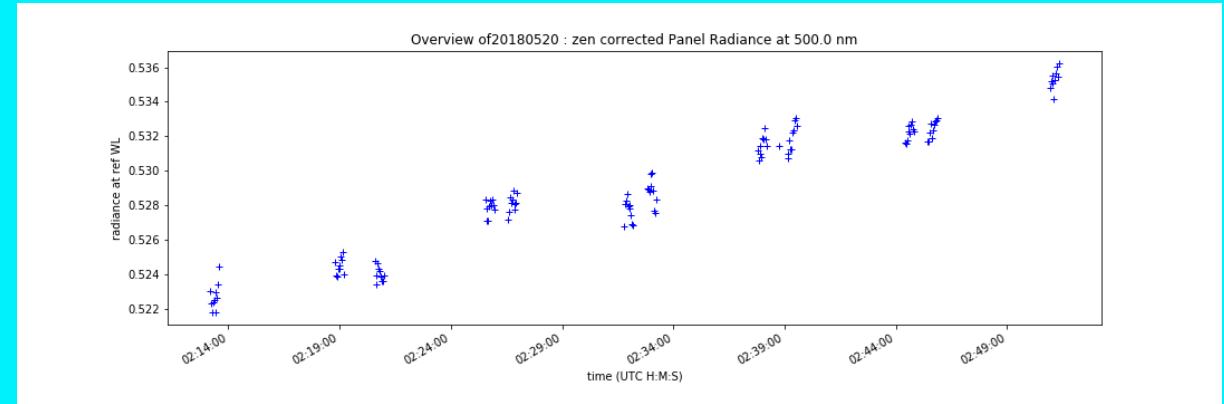
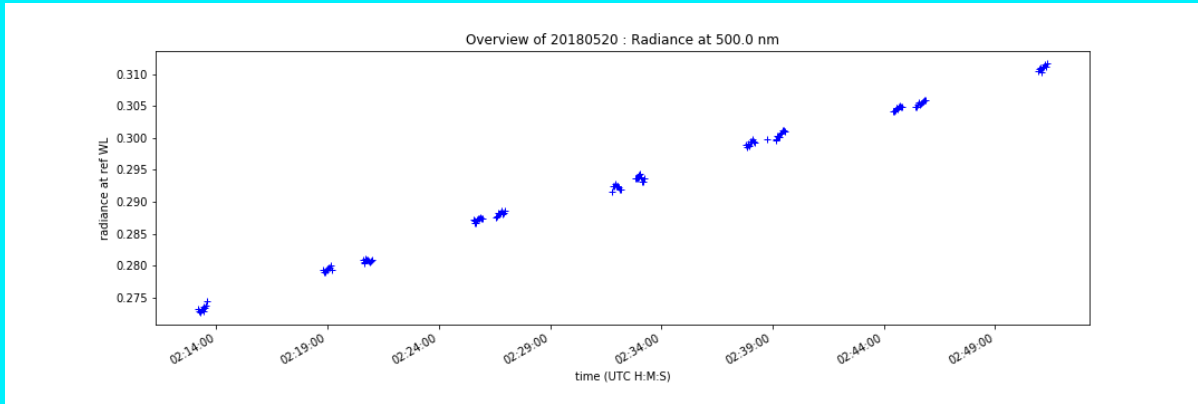
Interpolate panel data to calculate ground reflectance.
Sun position changes.
Path length changes.
Has the atmosphere changed?



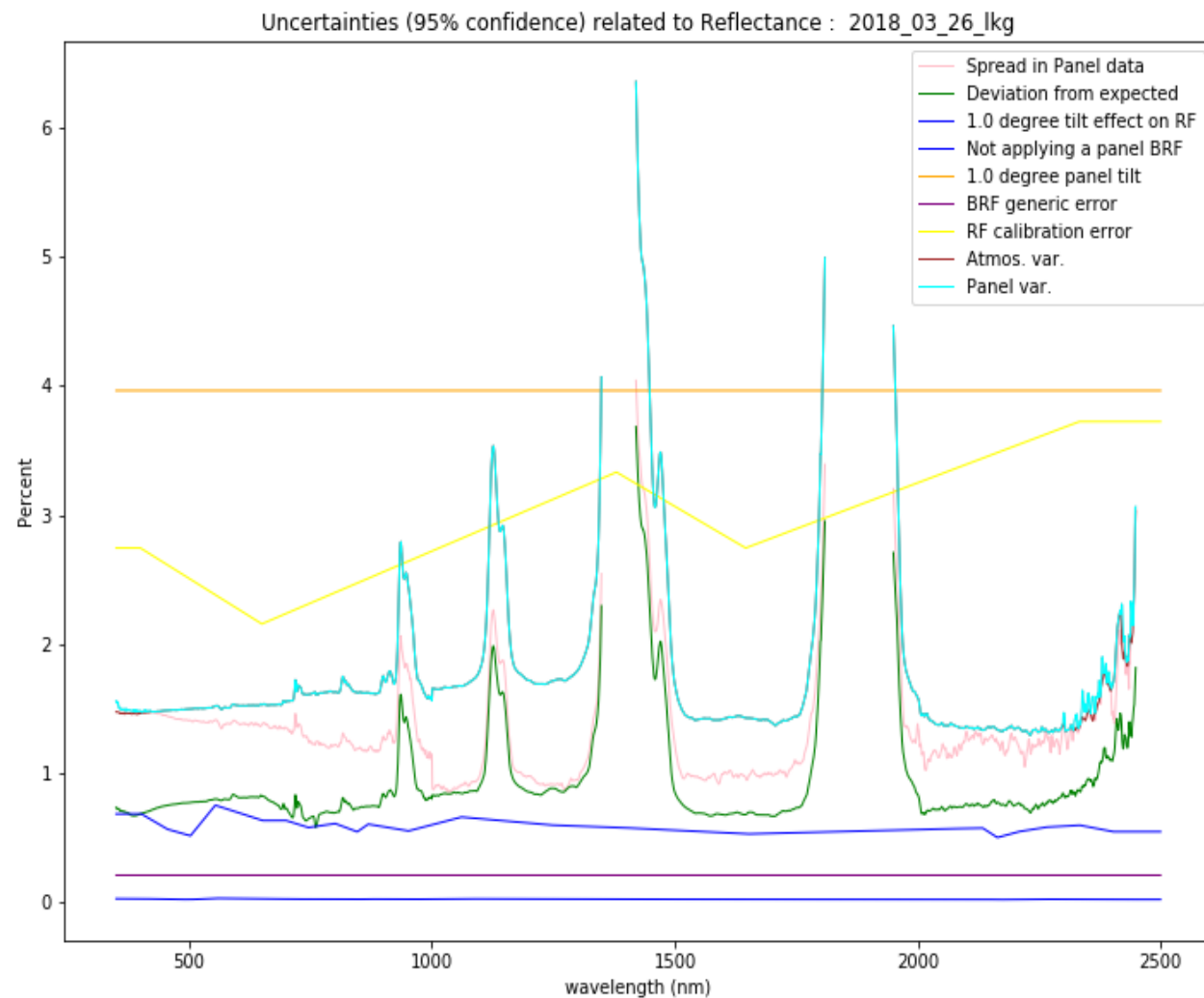
Simple overview of radiance change during a ground line.



Estimating uncertainty in panel data due to “field conditions”



We end up with uncertainties spectrally



And a campaign overview

