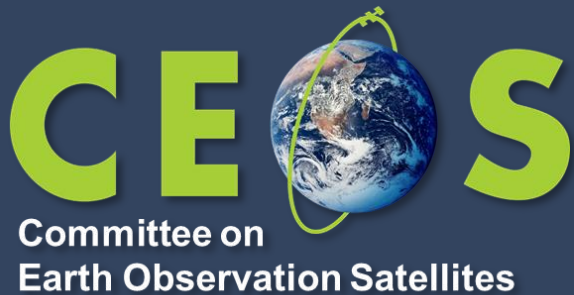


# Level 1 Cal/Val infrastructure



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- Post-launch Cal/Val essential element of satellite mission – particularly for IVOS sensors
- Many methods and variations of methods
  - Test-sites (RadCalNet, Hypernets, PICS, Campaigns)
  - Moon
  - Rayleigh
  - DCC
  - Flare
  - .....
- Community (Newspace, agencies) unclear as to what to use for what purpose?
  - Absolute gain, stability, relative gain, land/ocean applications ....
- Initiatives established to develop, coordinate, optimise and compare similar methods e.g. RadCalNet, PICSCAR
  - But difficult to compare between and also for new methods to demonstrate credibility

# CalValPortal



- ❖ Provides info on methods
- ❖ Recommended Sites
- ❖ But no real figure of merit
- ❖ IVOS 34 discussion from Flare initiative led to request to establish means to evidence capabilities of a method
  - Not necessarily 'endorse' but at least 'reviewed'
  - Commercial and public allowed
  - Need process for fair but not onerous review

Action for 'NPL' to propose a process & template

CEOS Cal/Val Portal  
Cal/Val Sites

CEOS has endorsed a number of test sites that are used for calibration and validation activities (coloured). The sites have been grouped according to WGCV's subgroup's domain and divided by applications, see the tree diagram below. In addition, there are other reference sites that are also used for EO calibration or validation.

AC subgroup	IVOS subgroup			LPV subgroup	MS subgroup	SAR subgroup
AC networks	Land Sites	Other Methods	Ocean Sites	LPV Supersites	MSSG test Sites	Targets Database
ACTRIS	PICS	ROLO	MOBY	ISMN		
AERONET	RadCalNet	GIRO	BOUSSOLE	NEON		
AGAGE	Sensor Characterization	LIME	AERONET-OC	TERN		
COCCON	MTF Ref. Dataset	FRM4STS		ICOS		
CONTRAIL	USGS Catalogue			BSRN		
GAW	HYPERNETS			SURFRAD		
GRUAN				FLUXNET		
HATS				NPN		
IAGOS				PEP		
NDACC				PEN		
MPLNET				EnviroNet		

coloured CEOS endorsed Cal/Val sites  
white Reference Networks

- **Method owner to complete a simple web form as an entry to a searchable database**
  - Accessible through Cal/Val portal
- Template to define in simple terms what the method does (Radiometric -gain, relative, stability, Potentially geometric etc)
  - Initially at this stage focus only on Radiometric L1 ToA gain
  - Type of sensor it is suitable for (GSD, spectral range)
- What is it capable of achieving (uncertainty) and evidence to support the claim
- Validation evidence of claim using a CEOS defined 'reference sensor'
  - Selected to cover spectral and spatial range and accessibility/acceptance
  - Evidence to be visible (accessible URL, document uploaded to Cal/Val Portal)
- **Completed form to remain private until reviewed by CEOS IVOS members (defined time frame)**
- **Following initial review entry becomes public and searchable**
- **Subject to continuous review by feedback**

<b>Name of Method</b>	RadCalNet (RCN) Gobabeb Site (GONA)				
<b>Nature of calibration</b>	<i>Radiometric gain,</i>				
<b>Date of submission</b>	08/09/2023	<b>Date of last review/update</b>		08/09/2023/	
<b>Contact details</b>	<b>Method owner email phone</b>				
<b>Spectral range of method</b>	380-2500 nm				
<b>GSD of method (all that apply)</b>	<10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<50 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<300 <input type="checkbox"/>	<1000 <input type="checkbox"/>	<10000 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Description of method</b>	<p>From referenced paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract predicted TOA nadir reflectance values including uncertainties</li> <li>• Determine test sensor output for the site and associated uncertainties</li> <li>• Perform a temporal correction to the TOA reflectances</li> <li>• Determine the band-integrated TOA reflectance and associated uncertainty</li> <li>• Convert TOA reflectances and associated uncertainty to appropriate units for comparison with test sensor output</li> <li>• Compare imaging sensor output to corresponding RCN-based TOA reflectance and determine uncertainty associated with comparison</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference:</b>            Bouvet, M.; Thome, K.; Berthelot, B.; Bialek, A.; Czaplá-Myers, J.; Fox, N.P.; Goryl, P.; Henry, P.; Ma, L.; Marcq, S.; et al. RadCalNet: A Radiometric Calibration Network for Earth Observing Imagers Operating in the Visible to Shortwave Infrared Spectral Range. <i>Remote Sens.</i> 2019, 11, 2401. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/rs11202401">https://doi.org/10.3390/rs11202401</a></p>				

Estimated expanded uncertainty (k=2) for nominal spectral regions:	400-500	500-700	700-900	1000-1700	1700-2400	3000-5000	8000-12000
	~4.2%	~3.6%	~3.0%	~3.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evidence of performance	<p>As part of joining RCN, sites must prepare an uncertainty budget to demonstrate their performance. The documents for the Gobabeb site (GONA) are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BOA values are found in RadCalNet site uncertainty statement</li> <li>TOA values calculated as described above in the referenced paper</li> <li>RadCalNet site description document</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">URL or document stored on cal/val portal</a></p>
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Validation against reference sensor	Sentinel-2A		Sentinel-2B		Landsat 8		Landsat 9		MODIS/Aqua		N20 VIIRS	
	Date		May 2023		mm/yyyy		May 2023		mm/yyyy		mm/yyyy	
Per band: Results of % difference obtained for sensor TOA rad/ref, compared to the sensor value as per agency specified value on given date.	B1	-2.1			B1	N/A			B9		M2	
	B4	-1.6			B4	N/A			B1		I1	
	B8	-1.9			B5	N/A			B16		I2	
	B11	3.5			B6	N/A			B6		I3	
	B12	N/A			B7	N/A			B7		M11	
					B10	N/A			B21		M12	
								B34		M16		
Comments from provider												
Comments from CEOS team												
User feedback comments												

Ranges and sensor bands to be indicative not comprehensive

Could be other sensors?