

An SI-traceable protocol for the validation of radiative transfer model-based BRDF simulation

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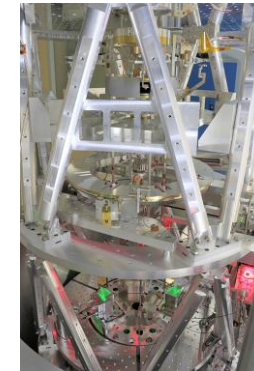
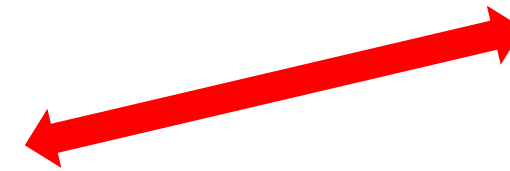
Peter Woolliams // [NPL](#)

CEOS WGCV IVOS 35 // 27th September 2023 // DLR, Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany

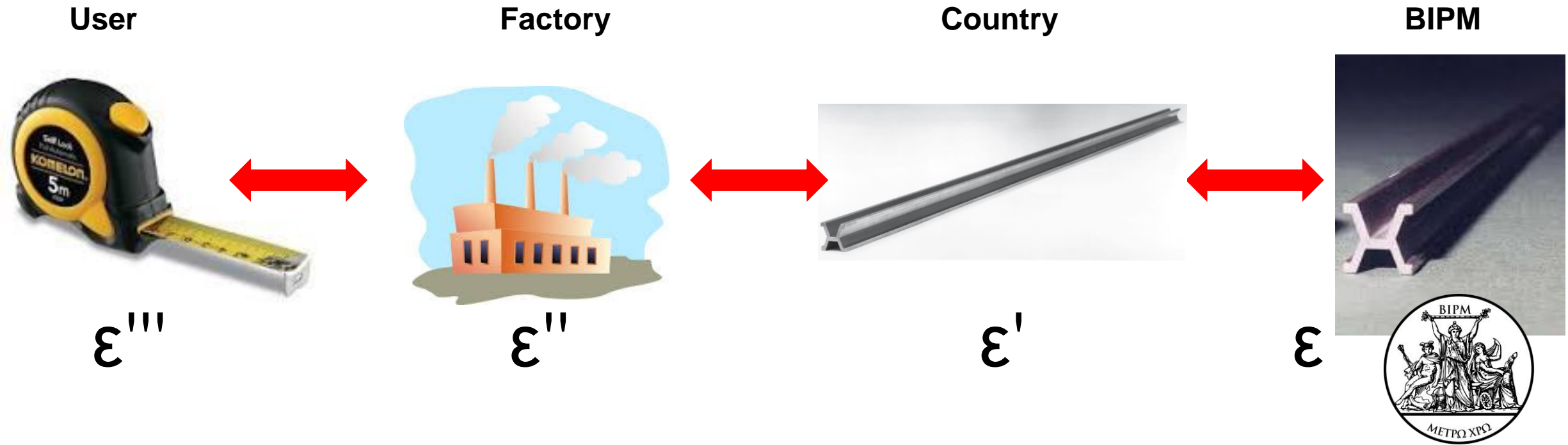


Calibration concepts

- In metrology, **calibration** is the comparison of measurement values delivered by a device under test with those of a **calibration reference** of known **accuracy**.
- Such a reference could be
 - another measurement device of **known accuracy**,
 - a device generating the quantity to be measured,
 - or a physical artefact.



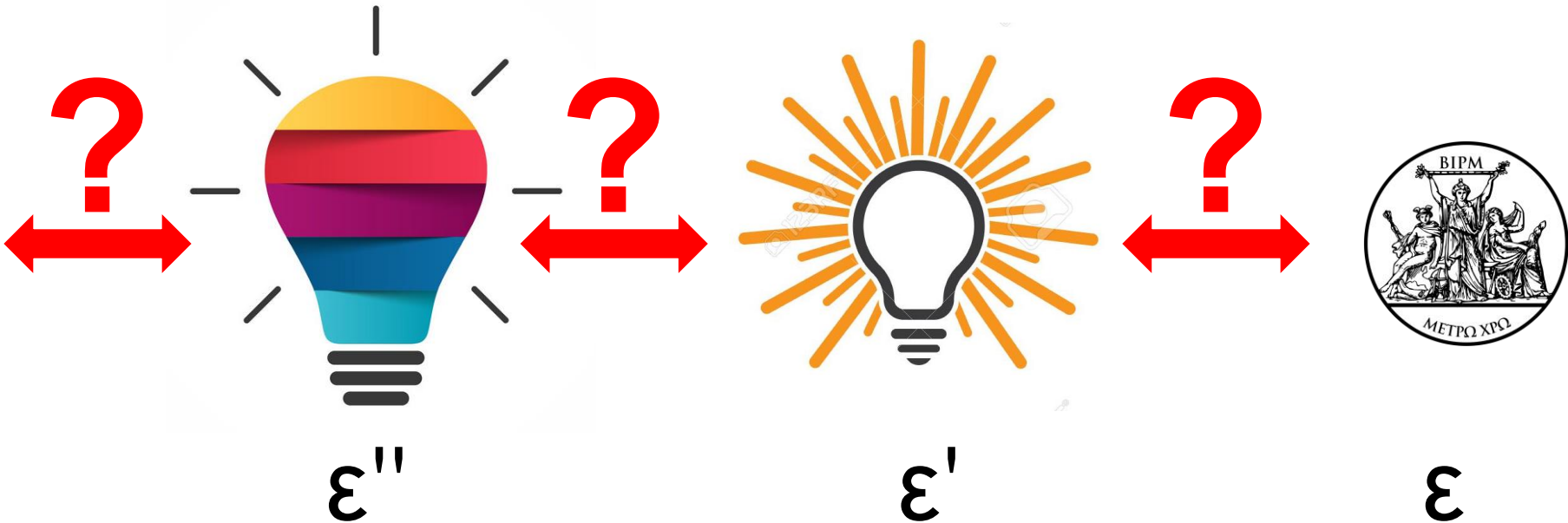
Calibration concepts



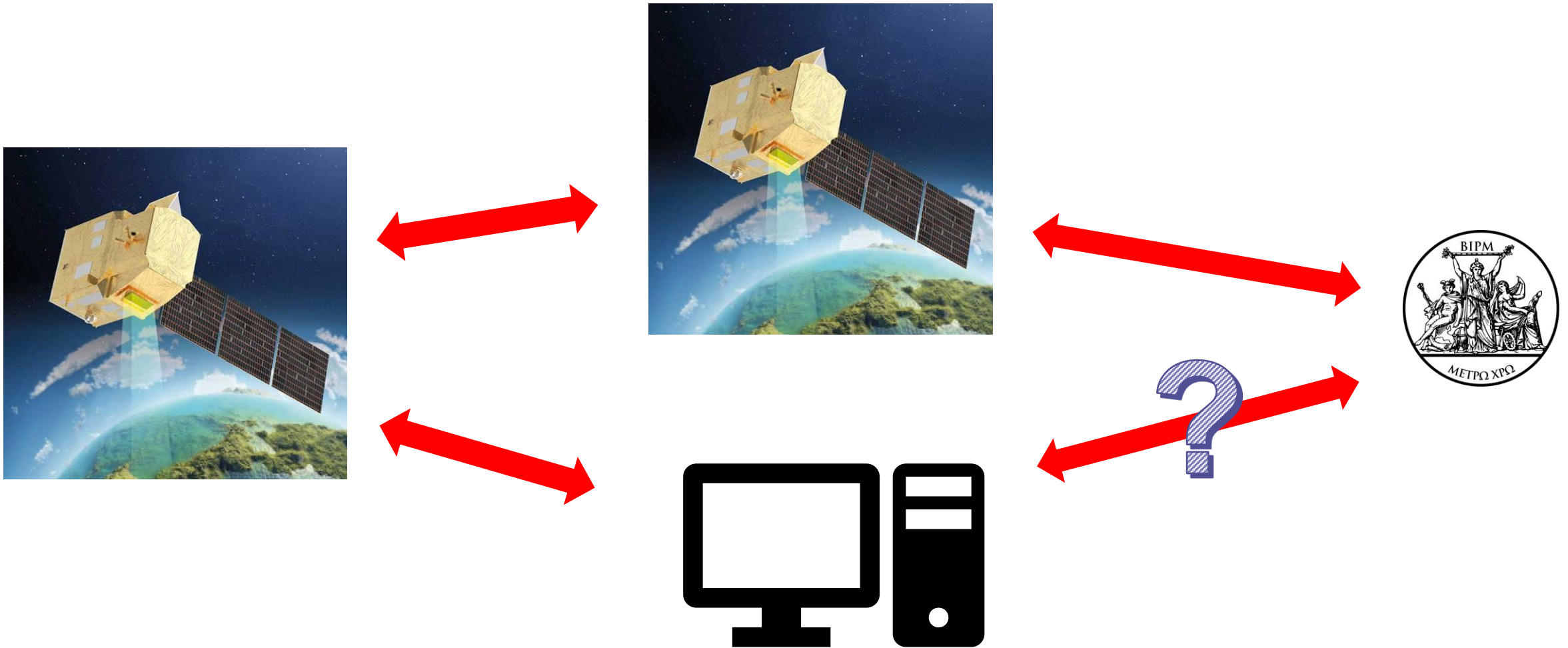
Calibration concepts



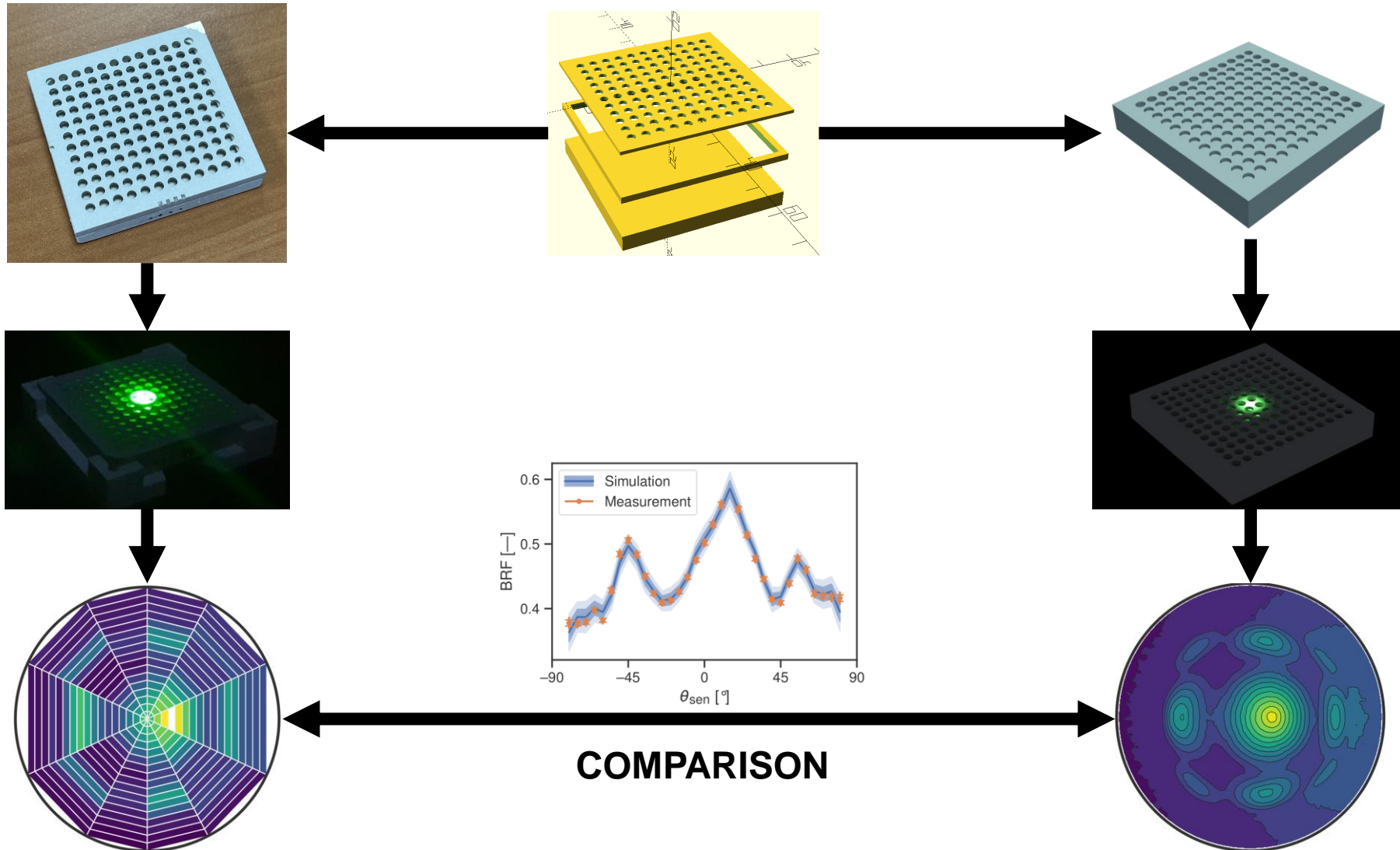
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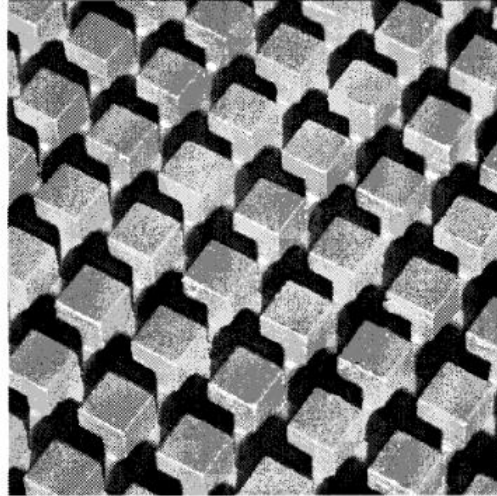
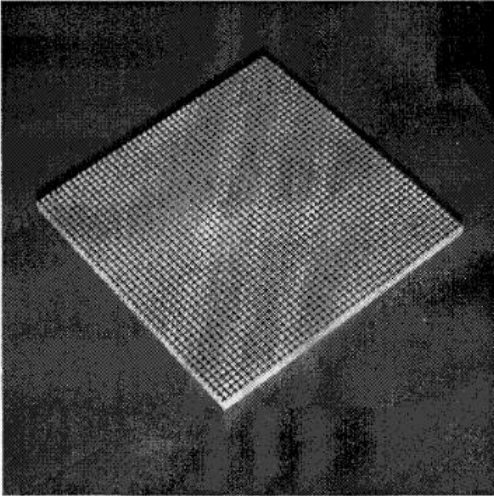
Vicarious calibration



RTM validation protocol



Prior attempts



Govaerts & Verstraete (1998) DOI: 10.1109/36.662732

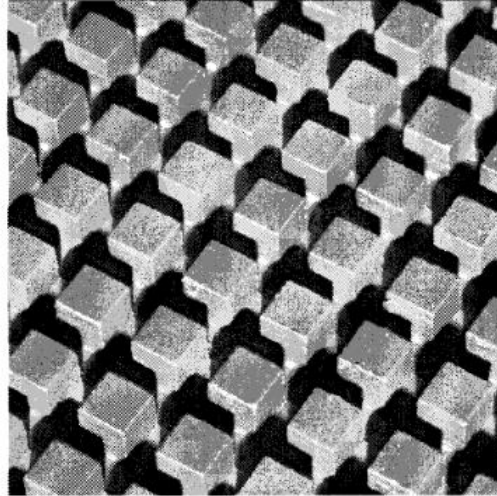
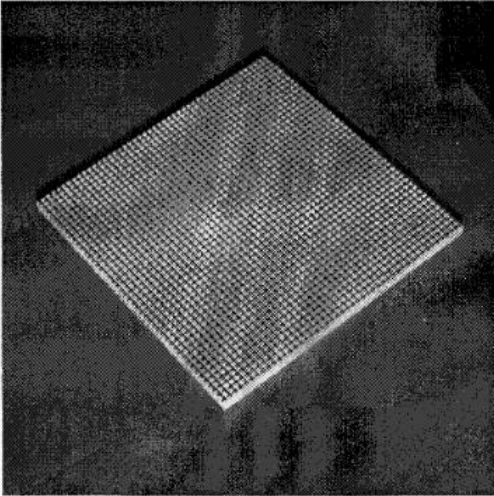


Jaanson et al. (2018) DOI: 10.1109/TGRS.2017.2761988

- RTM: Raytran
- Target: grooved design (“waffle”), metallic material (strong specular reflective lobe)
- Material model: fitted Torrance-Sparrow

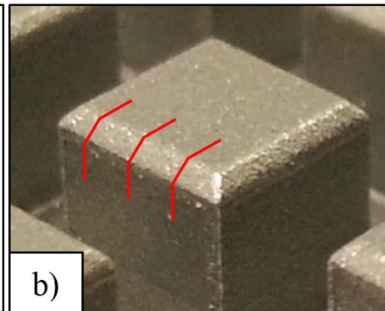
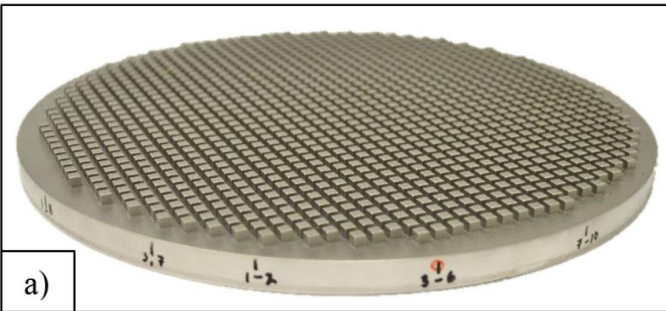


Prior attempts



Govaerts & Verstraete (1998) DOI: 10.1109/36.662732

- No SI-traceability
- No uncertainty quantification

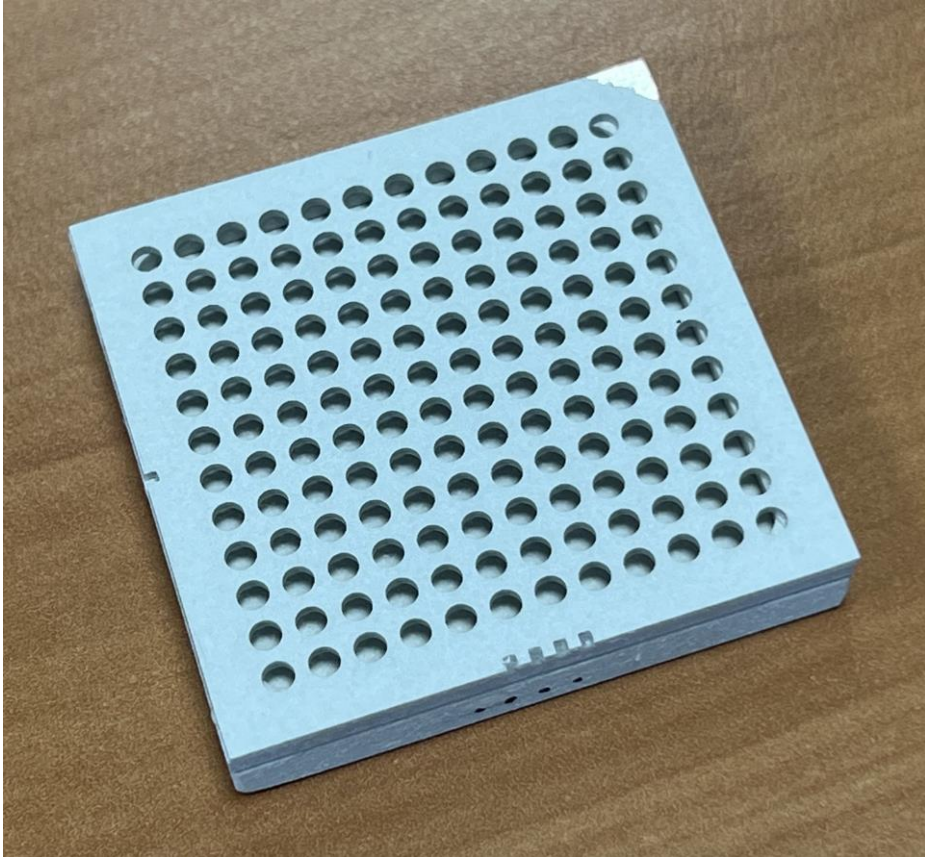


Jaanson et al. (2018) DOI: 10.1109/TGRS.2017.2761988

- Added SI-traceability and uncertainty quantification
- Metrics account for uncertainty



Our method

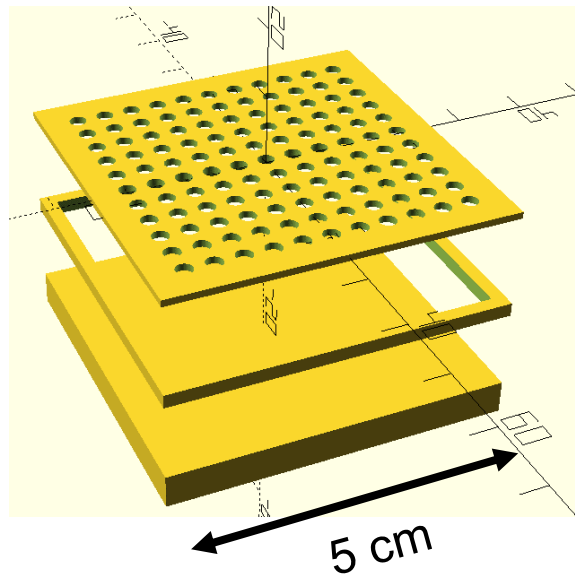


- RTM: Eradiate
- Target: two-layer design, diffuse coating
- Material model: data-driven tabulated BRDF model
- SI-traceable measurements, uncertainty quantification
- Metrics account for uncertainty

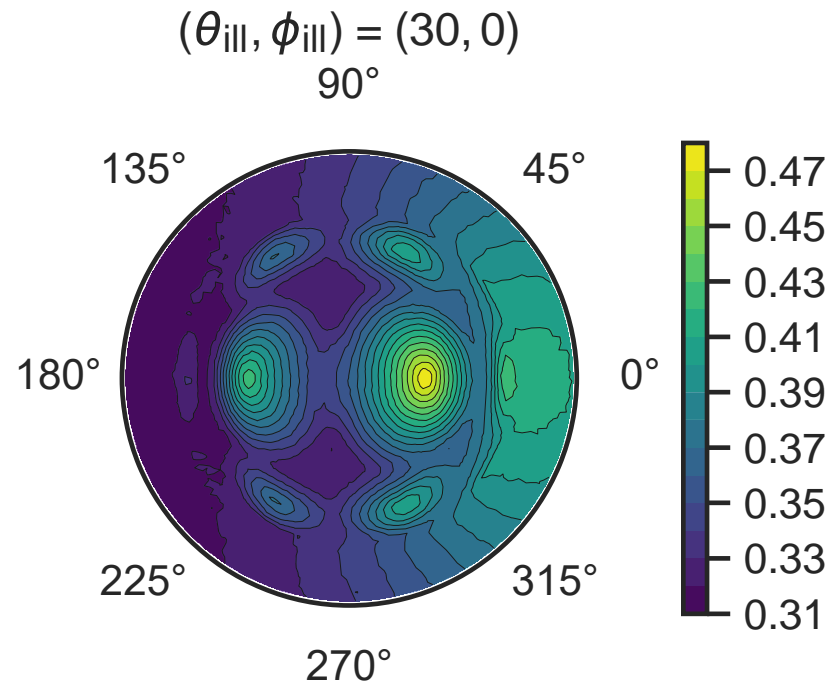


Target design: Controlled reflective peaks

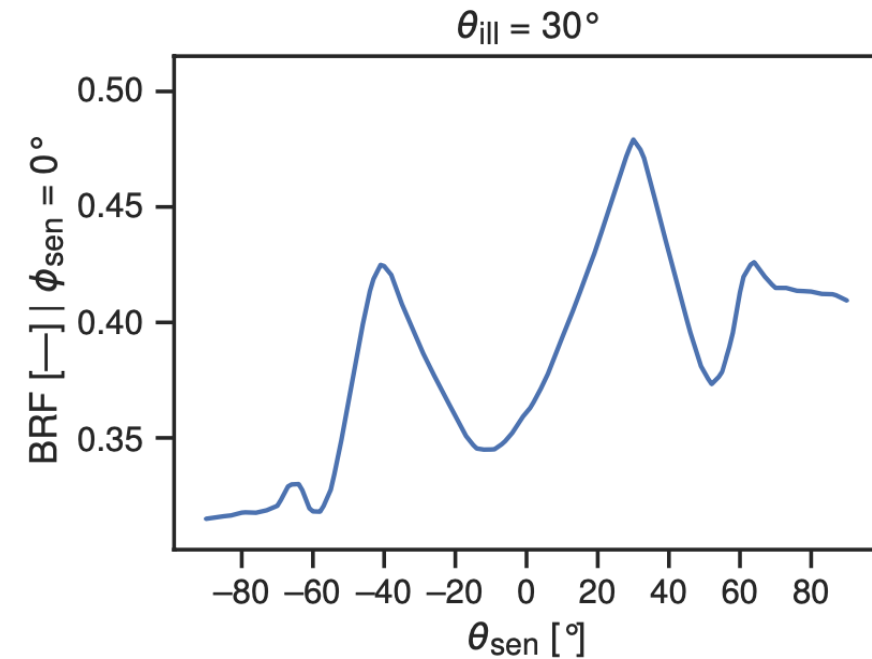
Final design



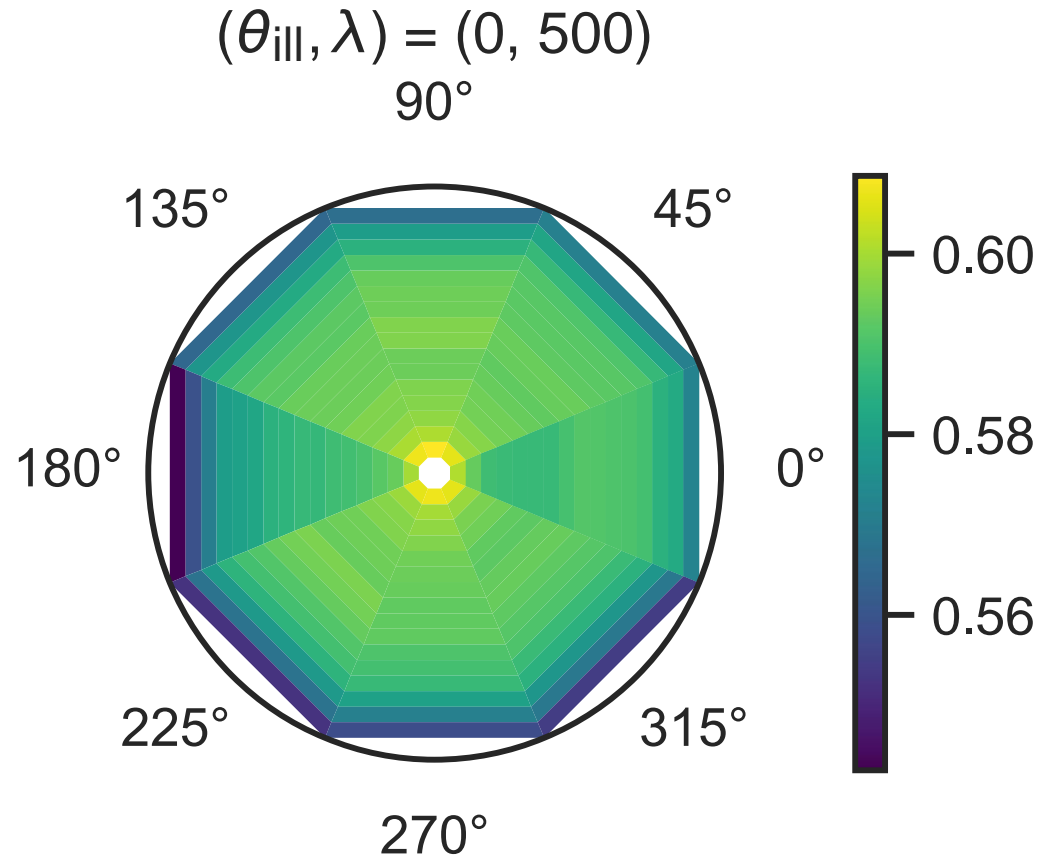
Simulated reflectance



Principal plane



Selected material: As diffuse as possible



Selected material is as close to Lambertian as possible

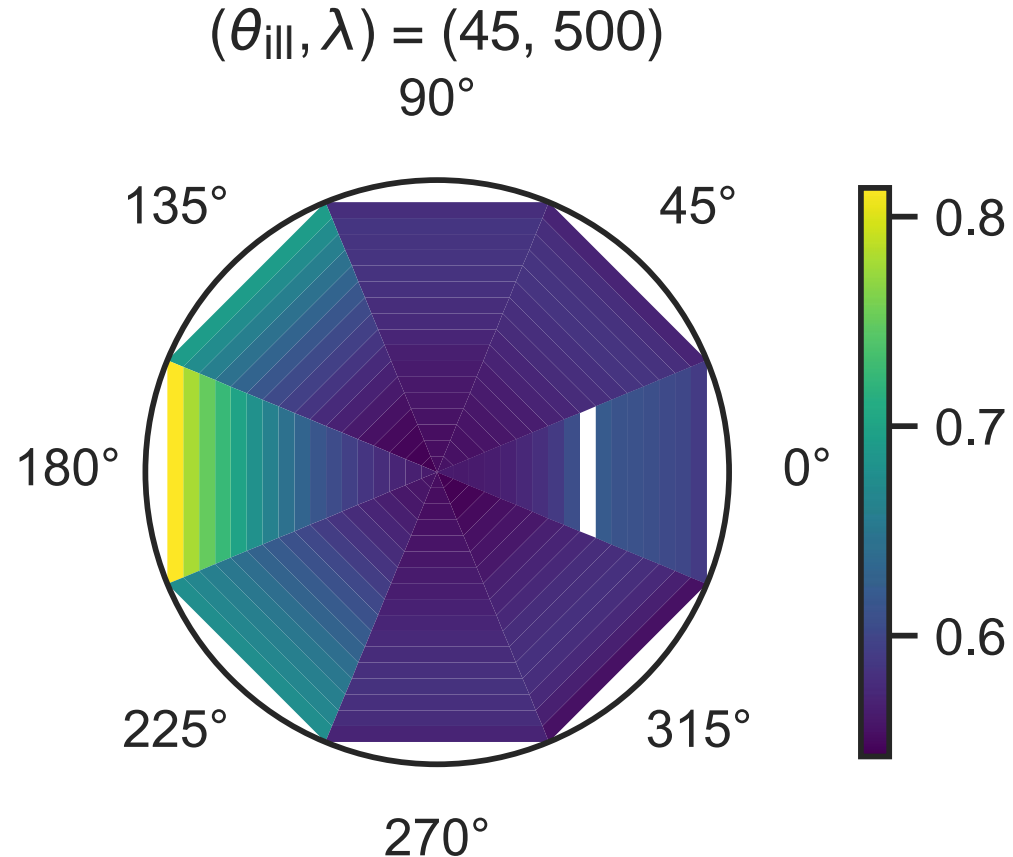
⇒ Uniform, isotropic material

⇒ Simple data-driven BRDF model

⇒ No fitting: Reduced uncertainty



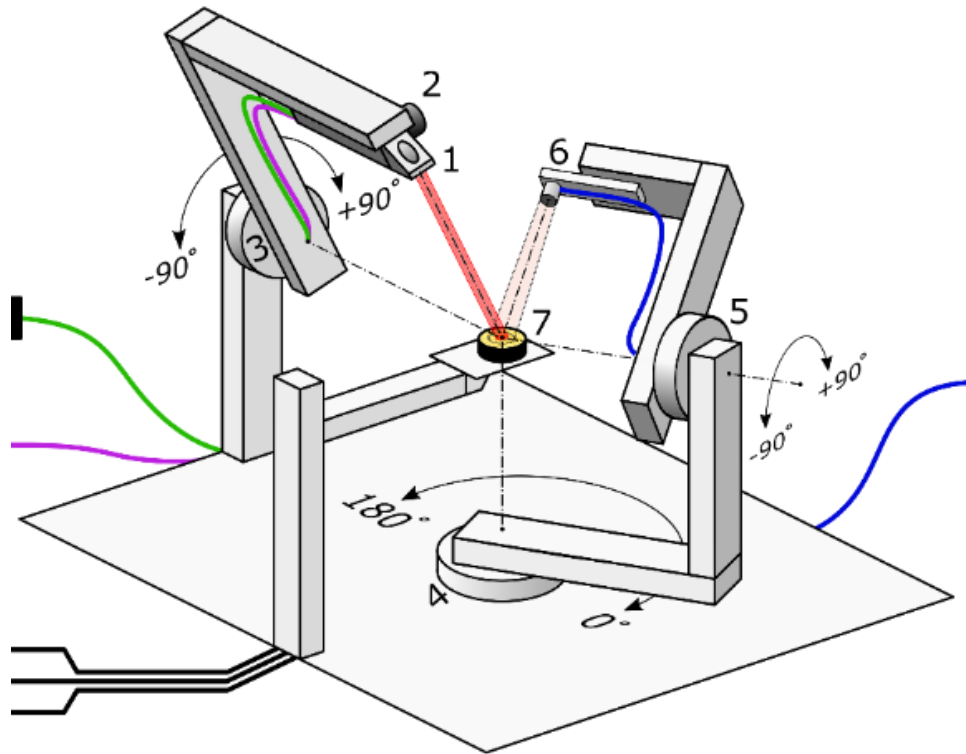
Selected material: As diffuse as possible



Departure from Lambertian behaviour as illumination zenith angle increases
 \Rightarrow Source of uncertainty



Measurement facility: SI-traceable 3D goniophotometer

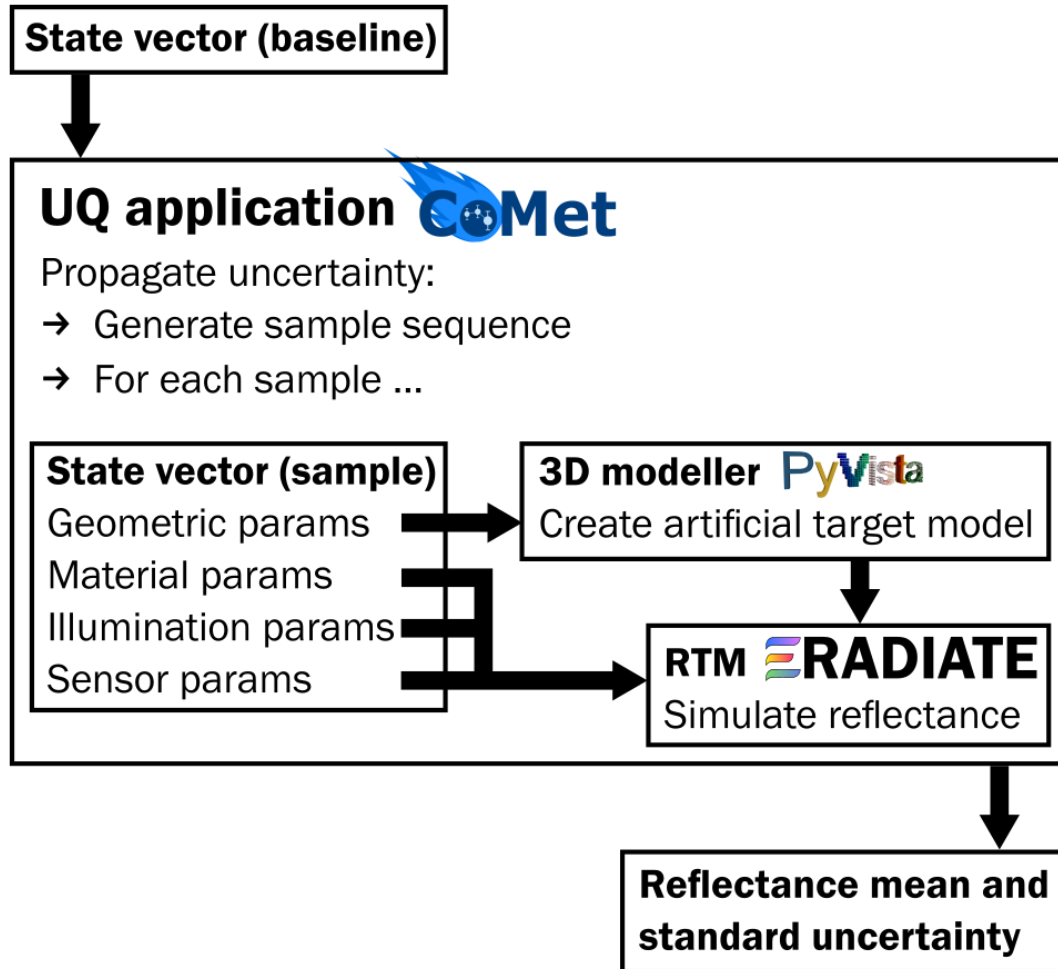


- Measures sample reflectance in 3D (θ_{ill} , φ_{sen} , θ_{sen}) space
- Traceable to SI through reference absolute goniophotometer
- Sample alignment done manually w/ check vs reference goniometer
⇒ Additional, unknown uncertainty

Lanevski et al. (2022) DOI: 10.1088/1681-7575/ac55a7



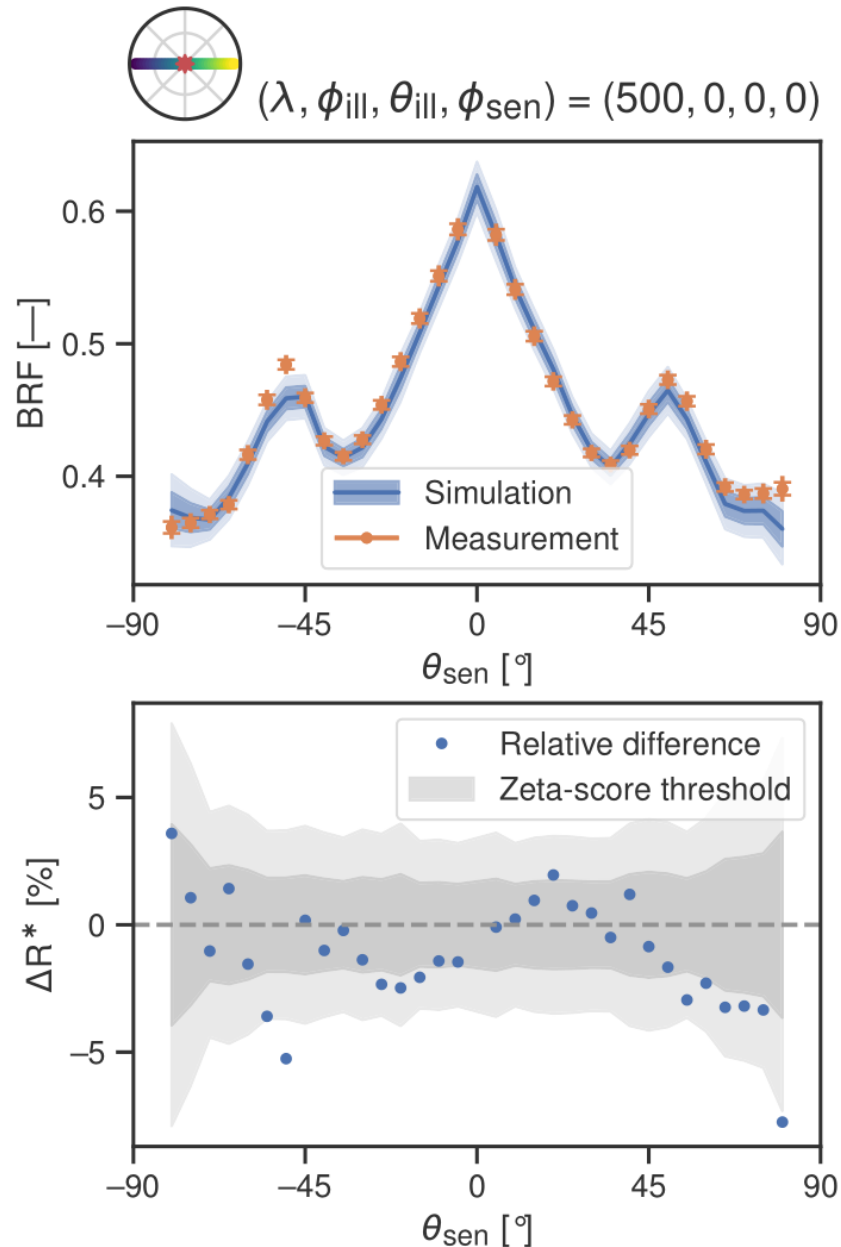
Uncertainty propagation



- RTM runs are encapsulated in an uncertainty propagation application based on the CoMet library
- Monte Carlo method required: Highly dimensional state vector (1000+ variables)



Comparison method



Simulations / measurements comparison metric:

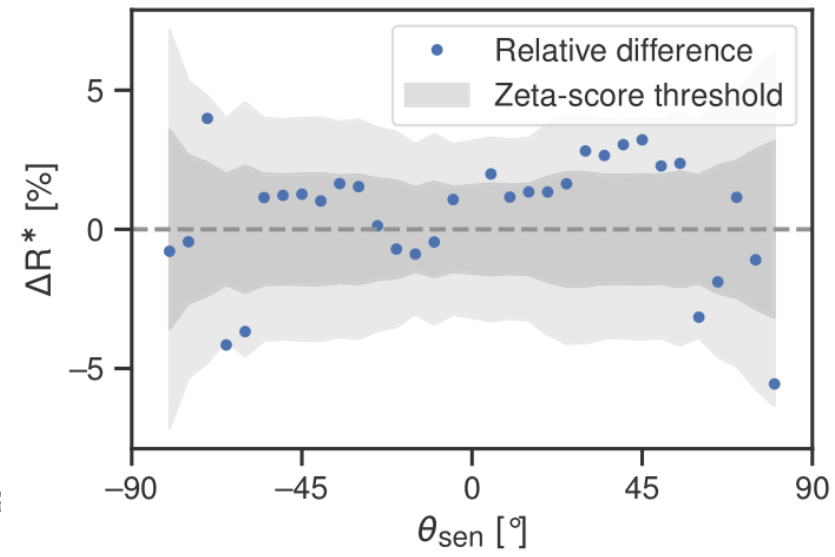
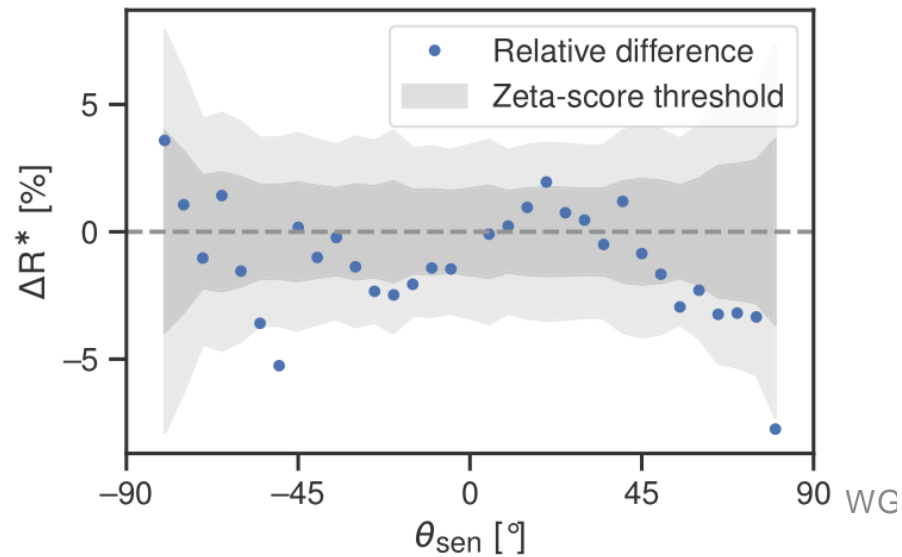
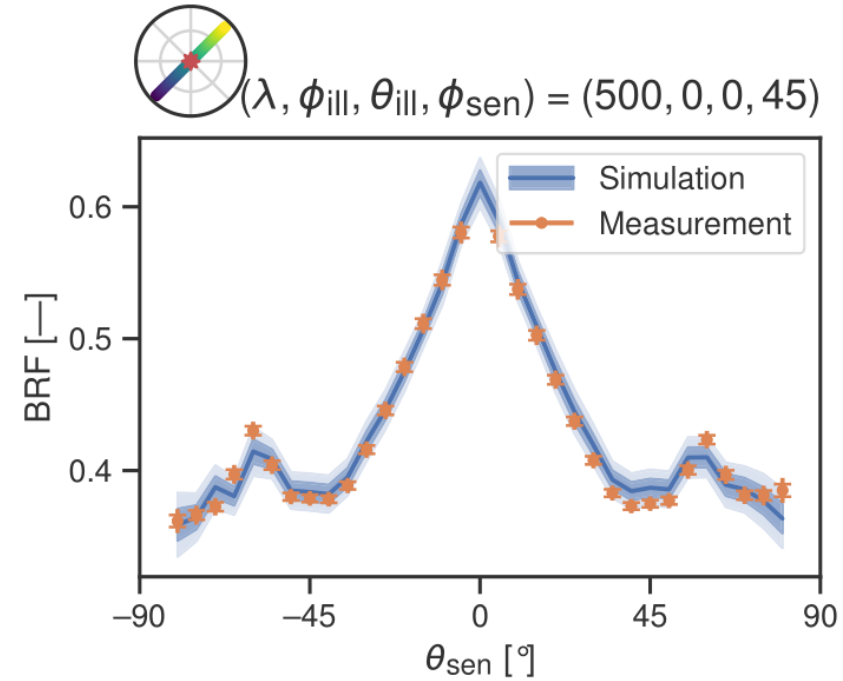
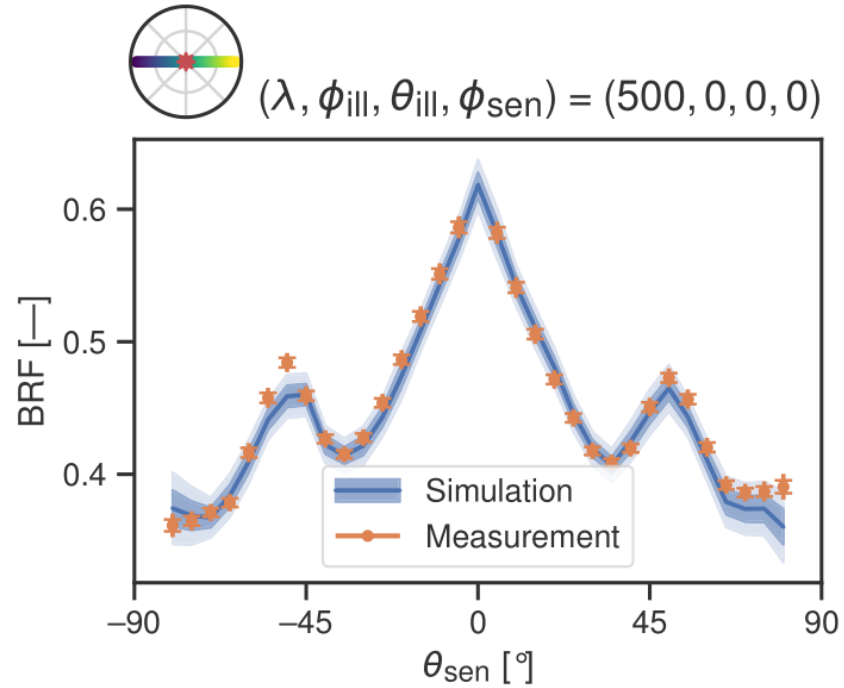
$$\Delta R^* = \left| \frac{R_{\text{sim}} - R_{\text{mes}}}{R_{\text{mes}}} \right| < \boxed{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{\text{sim}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{mes}}^2}}{R_{\text{mes}}}$$

$\alpha = 1 \text{ or } 2$

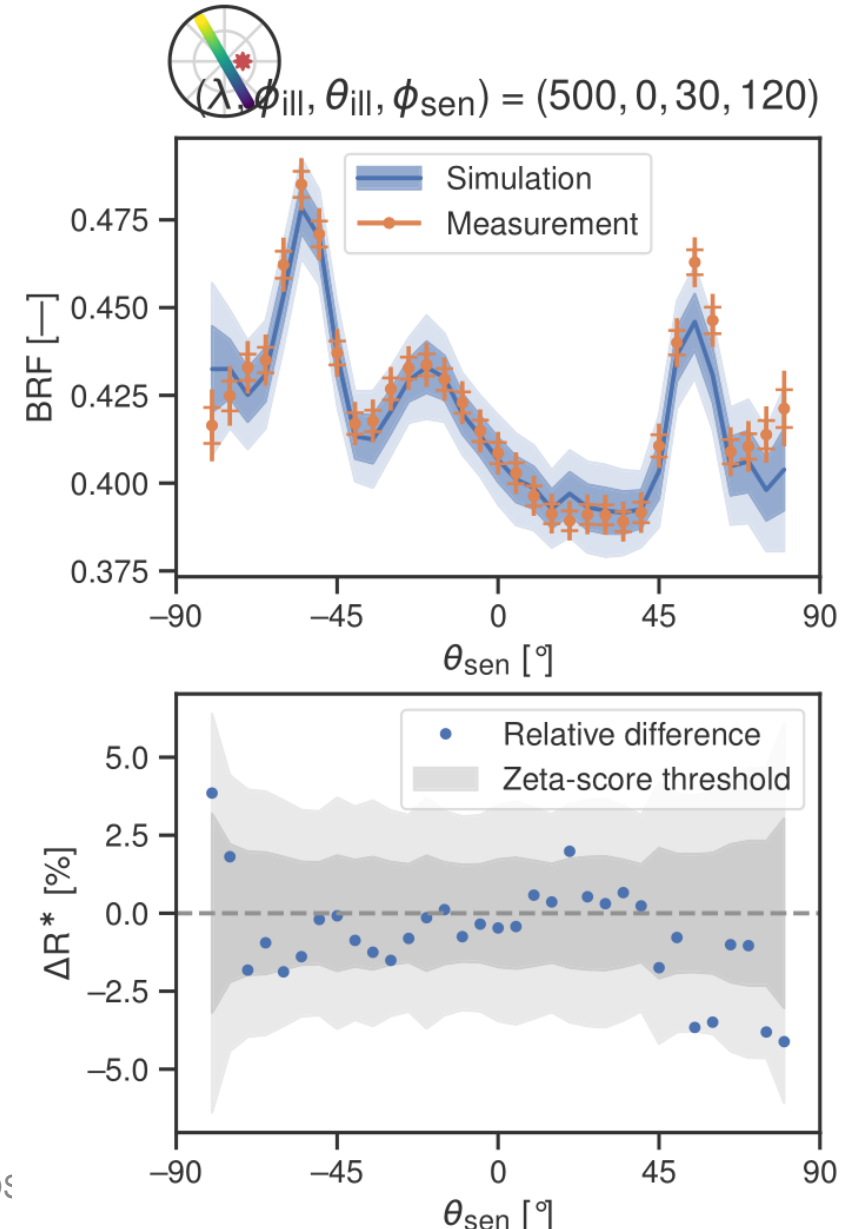
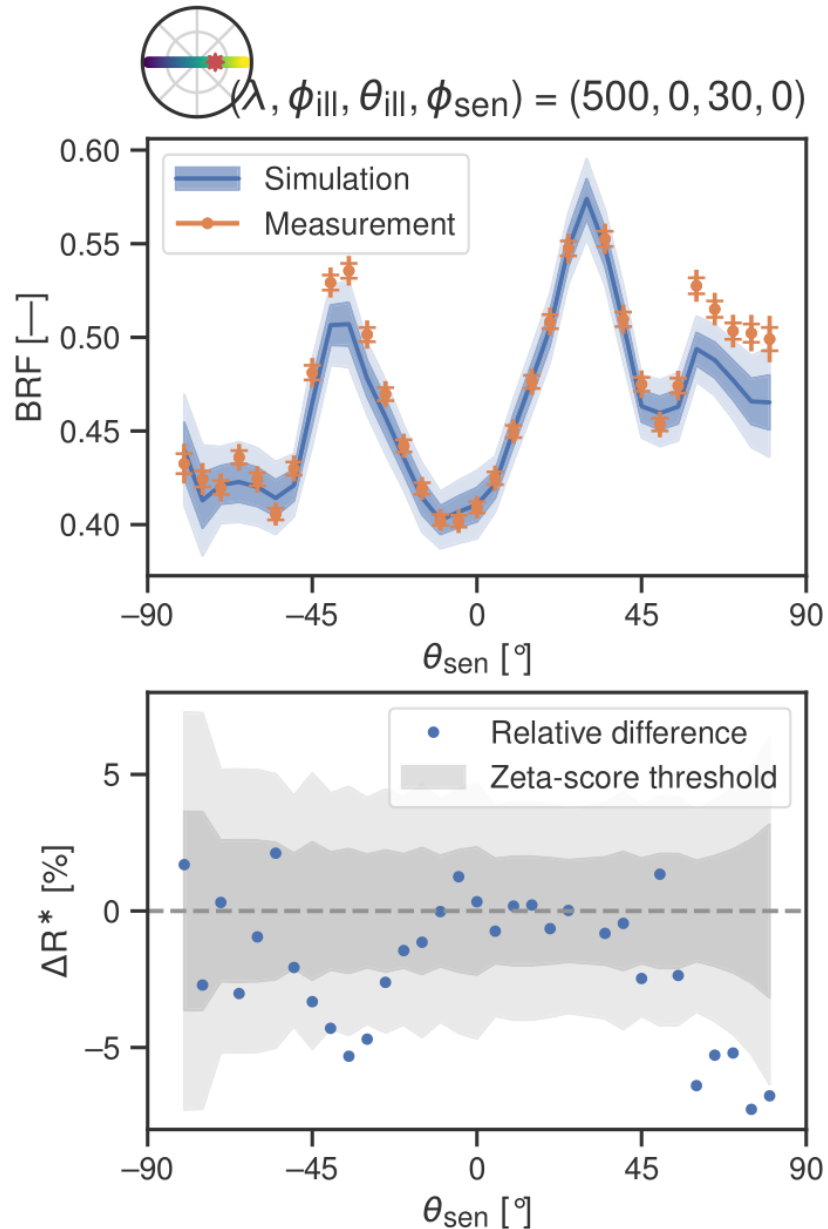
⇒ Account for uncertainties on both series



Very good agreement near nadir



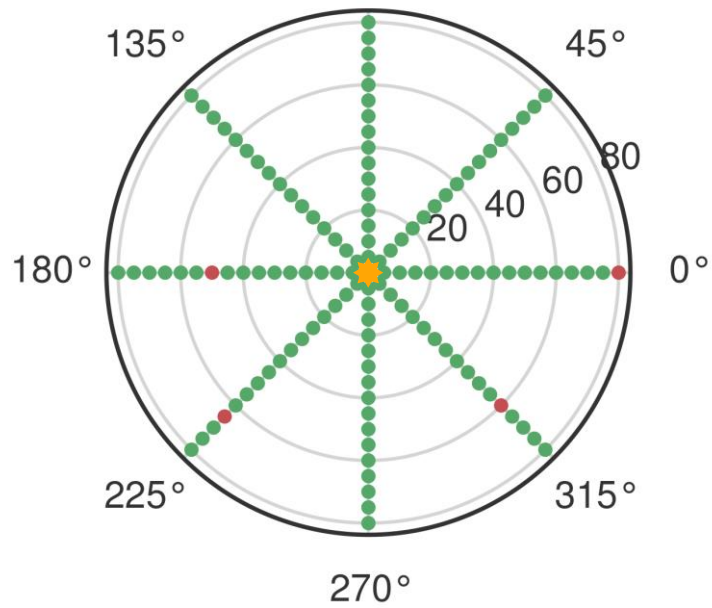
More discrepancies at higher zenith angles



Overall good pass rate

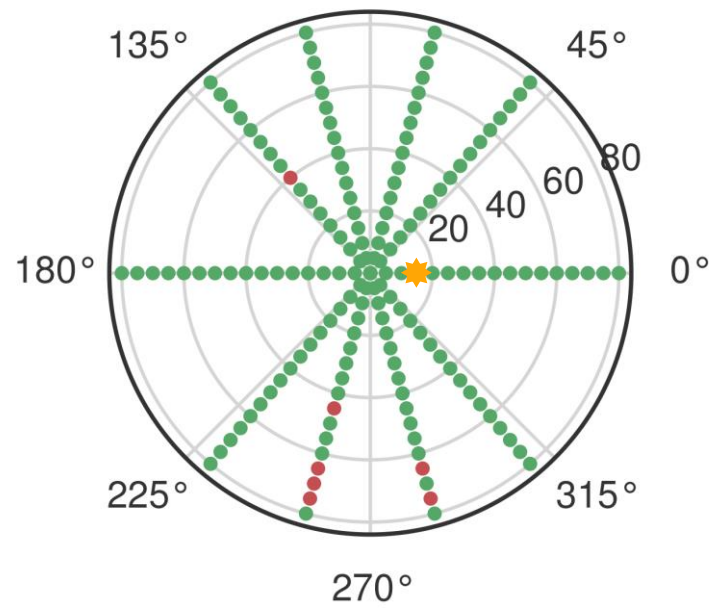
≈ 97%

$(\lambda, \theta_{\text{ill}}) = (500, 0)$
90°



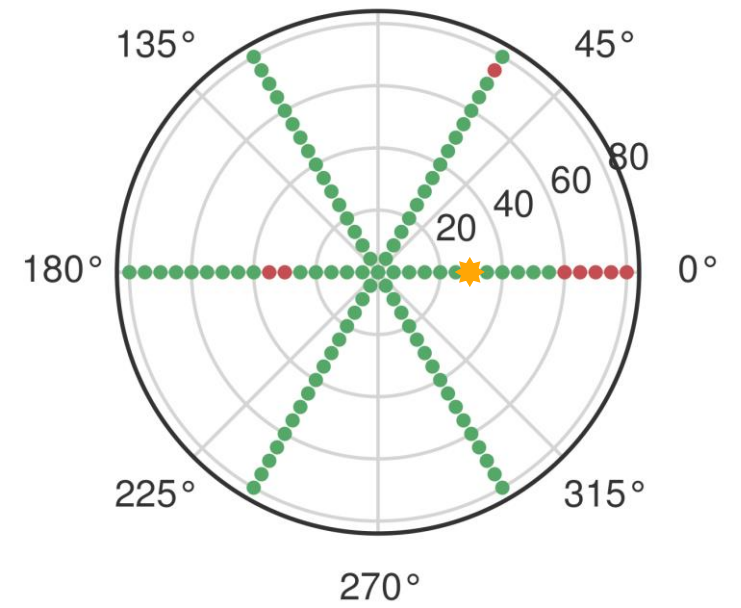
≈ 96%

$(\lambda, \theta_{\text{ill}}) = (500, 15)$
90°



≈ 92%

$(\lambda, \theta_{\text{ill}}) = (500, 30)$
90°



Similar performance in and out of the principal plane



Conclusions

- We present an RTM validation protocol using SI-traceable lab measurements on an artificial target.
- Major point: Improve material characterization and modelling (**data-driven model**) with careful material selection and manufacturing process control.
- Results show general agreement within 2σ (many samples w/ relative bias $\lesssim 2\%$).
 - Similar performance in and out of principal plane.
- Remaining issues:
 - Material reflectance data is sparse and misses critical data points.
⇒ Increased bias at high zenith values.
 - Sample alignment is manual and introduces hard-to-quantify uncertainty.

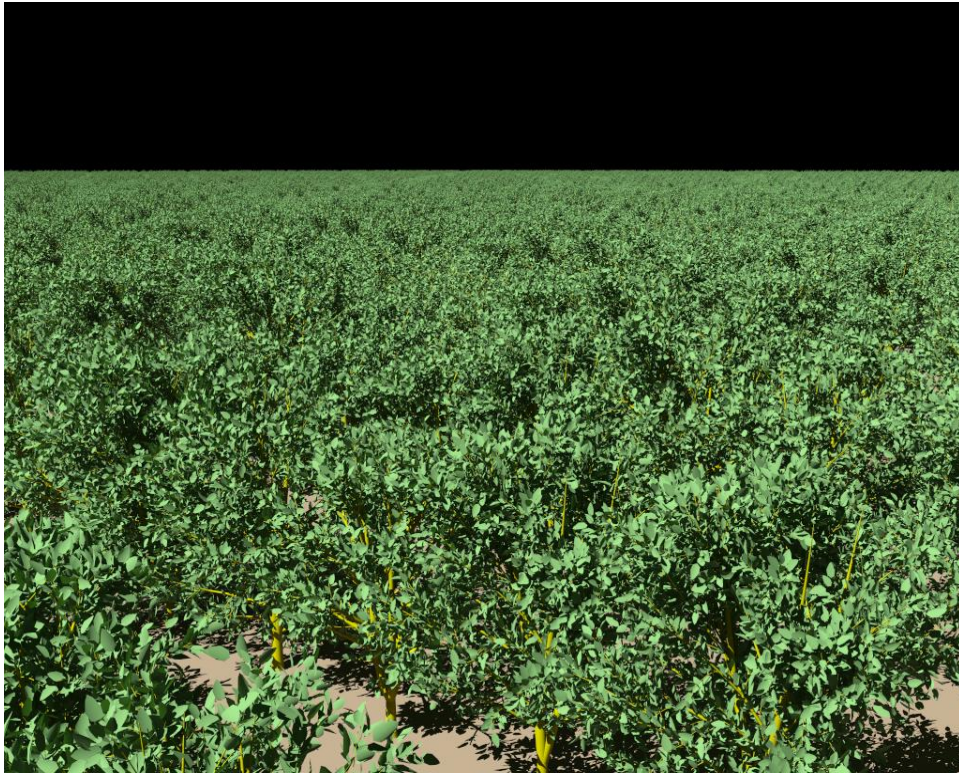


- Further iterate: Generate new material and artefact reflectance datasets learning from this iteration (improve material model and sample alignment).
- **Extension: Develop a similar protocol for validation of satellite measurement simulation.**



Outlook

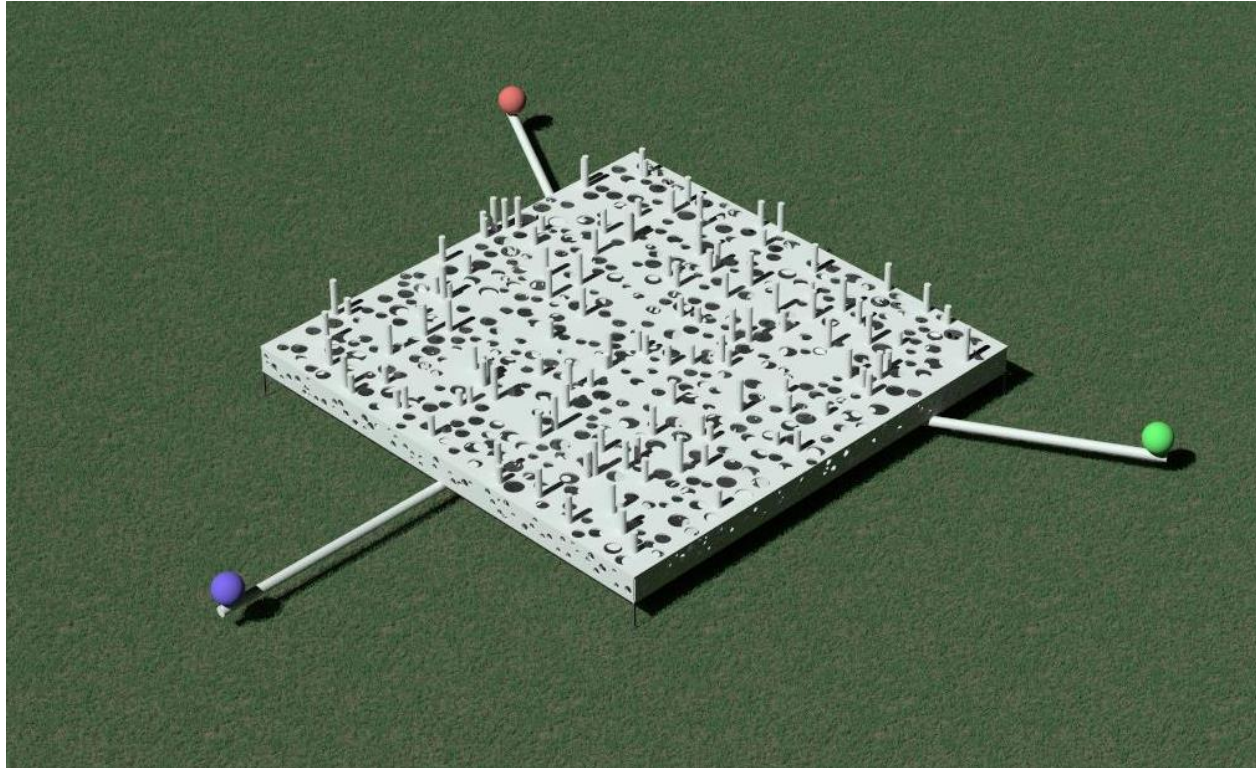
This protocol: no atmosphere



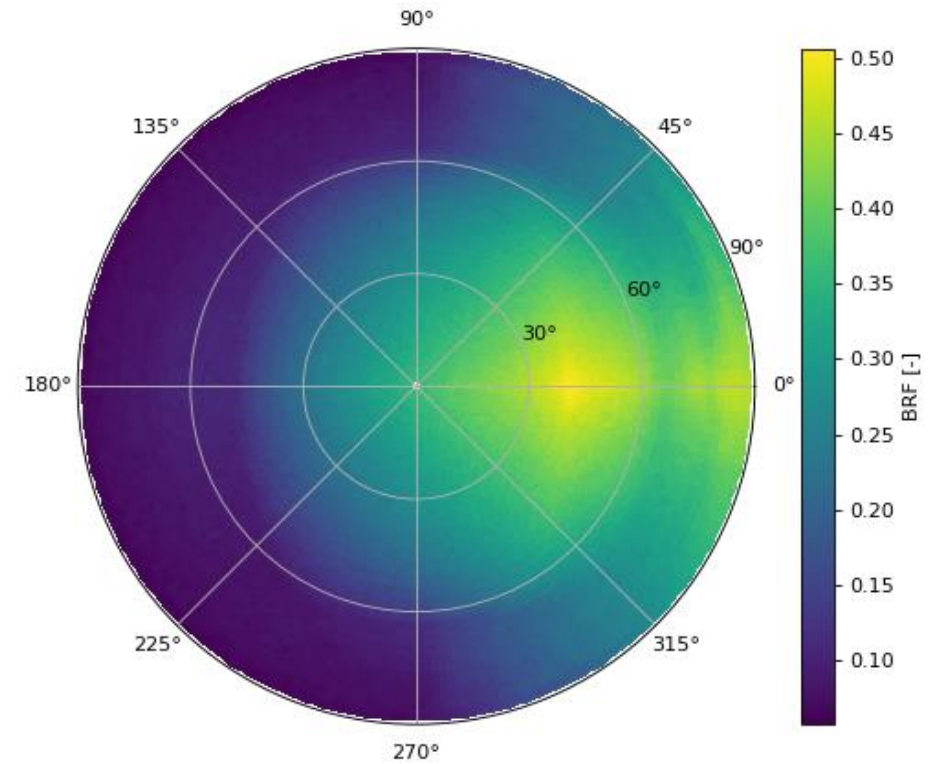
Practical usage: atmosphere!



Outlook



BRF / Black-sky surface reflectance



All simulations done with



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Questions?

This project [19ENV07 MetEOC-4] has received funding from the EMPIR programme co-financed by the Participating States and from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.

EMPIR



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Observation and Climate**

The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States