

Calibration of the ATSR-2 visible channels using deep convection clouds and desert scenes

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The calibration scheme of the ATSR-2 visible channels is described with particular reference to the look-up-table available on the [www](#). Large desert areas and deep convection clouds are considered as sites for monitoring the long term stability of the calibration. Observations of the south-eastern Libyan desert (21° to 23°N, 28° to 29°E) for the first 18 months of ATSR-2 operations have yielded drift rates of 0.46%, 1.75%, 0.83% and 1.64% per year for the 1.6 μ m, 0.87 μ m, 0.66 μ m and 0.56 μ m channels respectively.