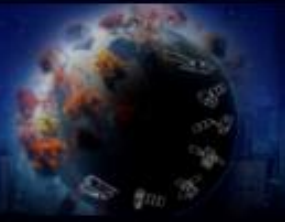




DIMITRI overview and evolution

M. Bouvet (ESA), B. Alhammoud (ARGANS), B. Berthelot (MAGELLIUM), J. Hedley (Numerical Optics Ltd)



Outline

- ➔ Overview of DIMITRI
- ➔ Examples of results from DIMITRI for S3/OLCI A&B and S2/MSI A&B
- ➔ Ongoing work on the next version DIMITRI V4

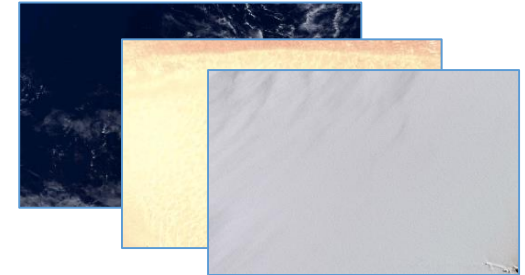
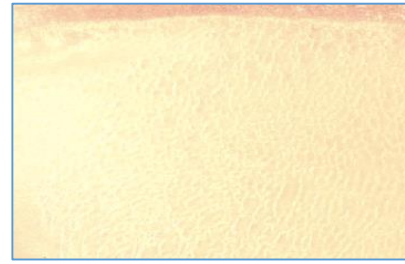
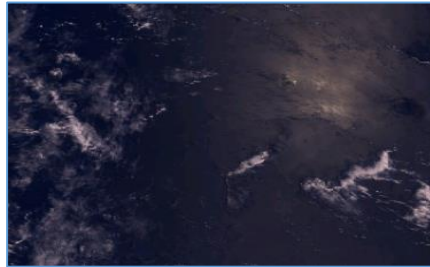
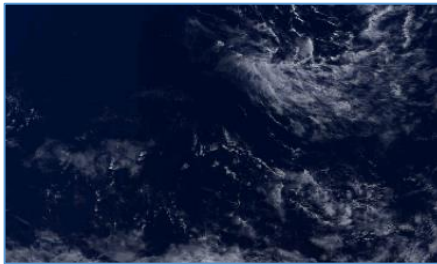


DIMITRI: what for?

- ➔ DIMITRI: Database for Imaging Multispectral Instruments and Tools for Radiometric Intercomparison
- ➔ Sensor-to-sensor comparisons
- ➔ Sensor to simulation comparisons
- ➔ Sensors: (A)ATSR, MERIS, MODIS-A, Proba-V, OLCI, SLSTR, S2/MSI, LANDSAT-8/OLI
- ➔ Used in commissioning phase and during routine operations at ESA



Overview of DIMITRI (V3): the methodologies



Rayleigh scattering calibration	Sun-Glint inter-bands calibration	Desert (PICS) calibration	Sensor-to-Sensor intercalibration
Absolute calibration coefficient: as ρ^{obs}/ρ^{sim}	Absolute Inter-band calibration coefficient: as $\rho^{B(i)}/\rho^{B(ref)}$	Absolute calibration coefficient: as ρ^{obs}/ρ^{sim}	Absolute inter-calibration coefficient: as ρ^{obs}/ρ^{REF}
Vermote et al (1992); Hagolle et al (1999)	Hagolle et al (1999; 2004); Nicolas et al (2006)	Bouvet (2014)	Bouvet et al. (2006)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over VIS bands - Uncertainty <5% - Very stringent criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over VNIR bands - Uncertainty <2% - Very stringent criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over VNIR bands - Uncertainty <5% - Uses surface BRDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIS, NIR & SWIR bands - Uncertainty <5% - Limited matchups

<http://calvalportal.ceos.org/tools>

<https://dimitri.argans.co.uk>



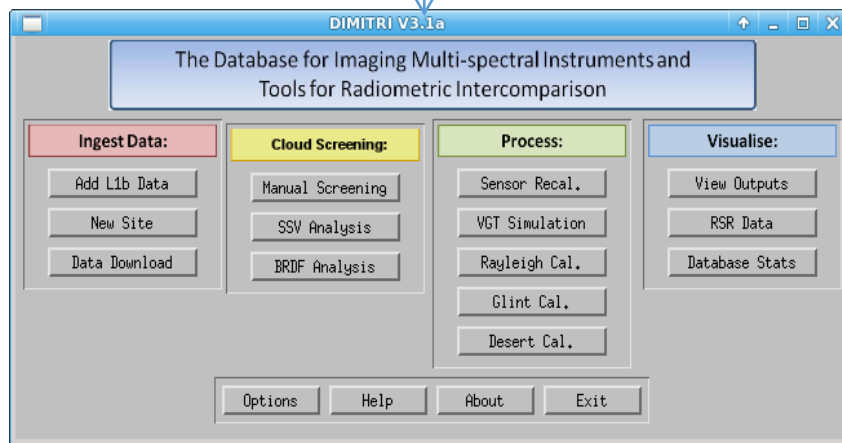
Overview of DIMITRI (V3): the software architecture

Input: L1 (L1B, L1C, L1T...)
Database

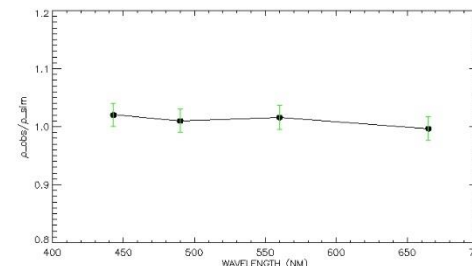
OpenSearch
Sensor
Site
Year



CSV-database of L1 extractions



DIMITRI V3.x



visualization



Process
& Tools



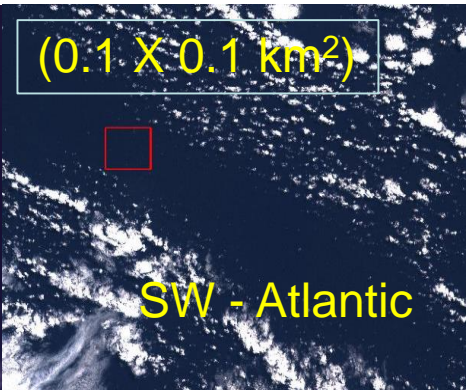
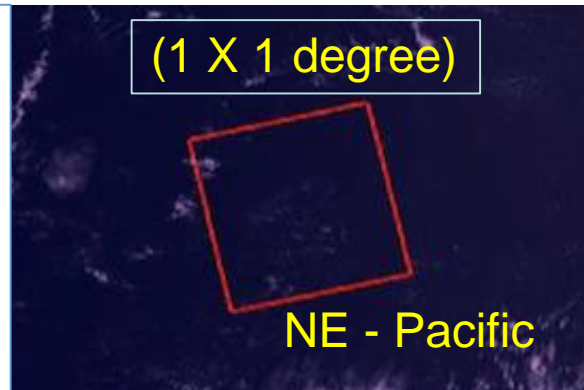
Binary
database of
methodology
outputs

<http://calvalportal.ceos.org/tools>
<https://dimitri.argans.co.uk>

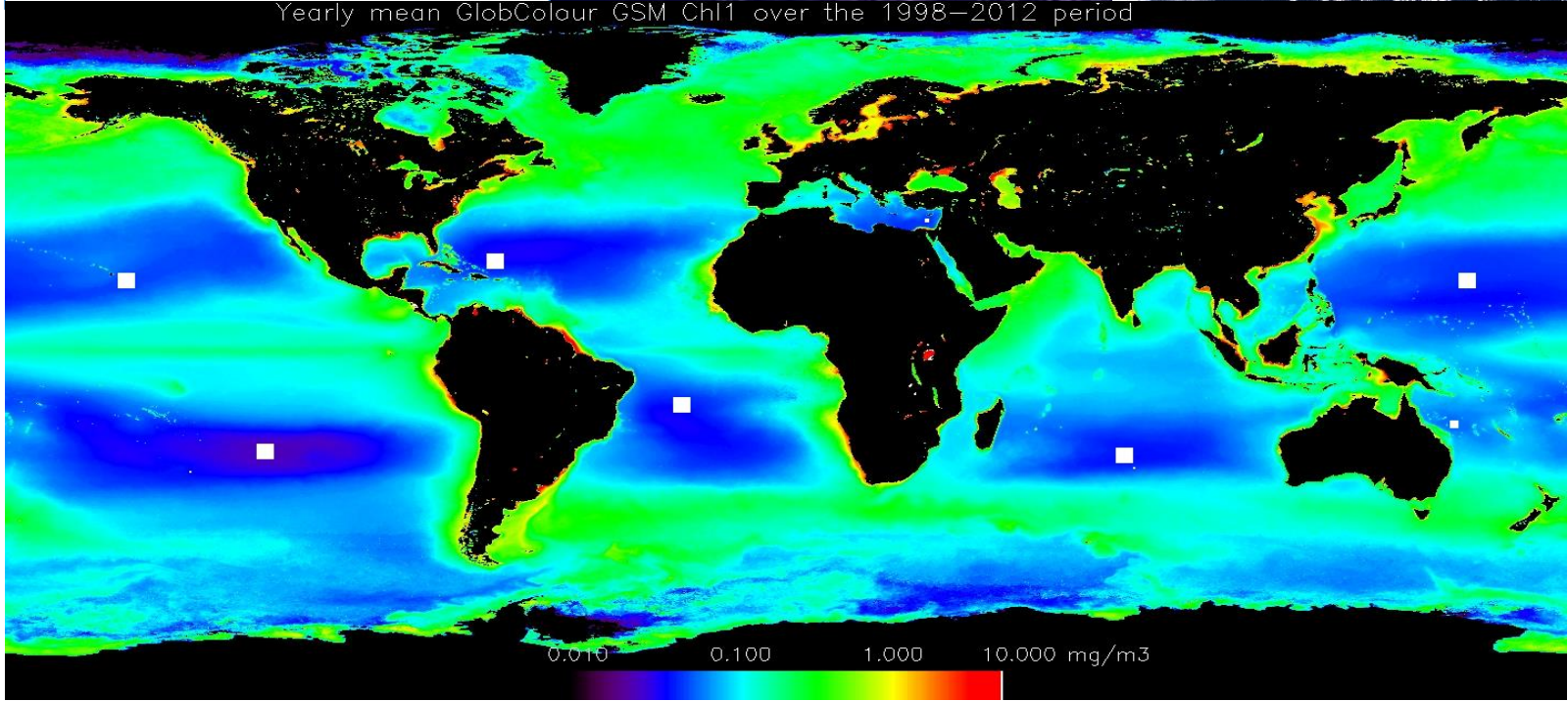


Overview of DIMITRI: ocean sites

- Acquisitions over 6 ocean sites
- Small sites for S2-MSI



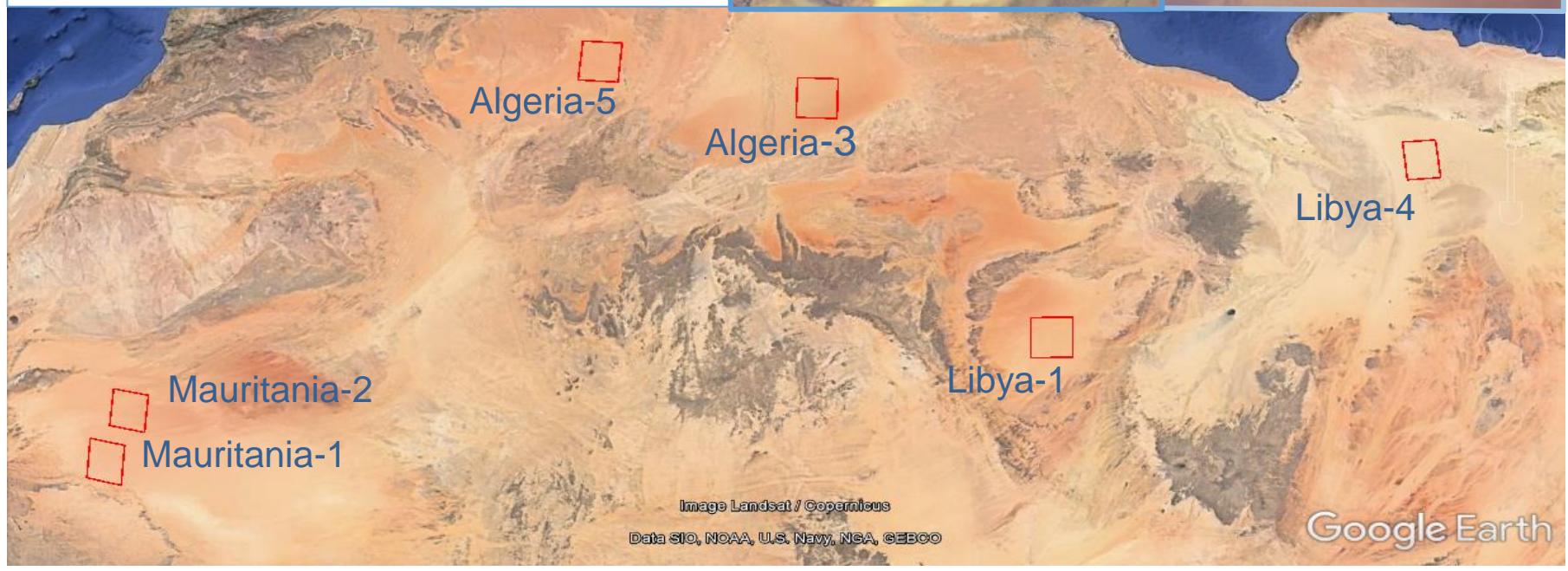
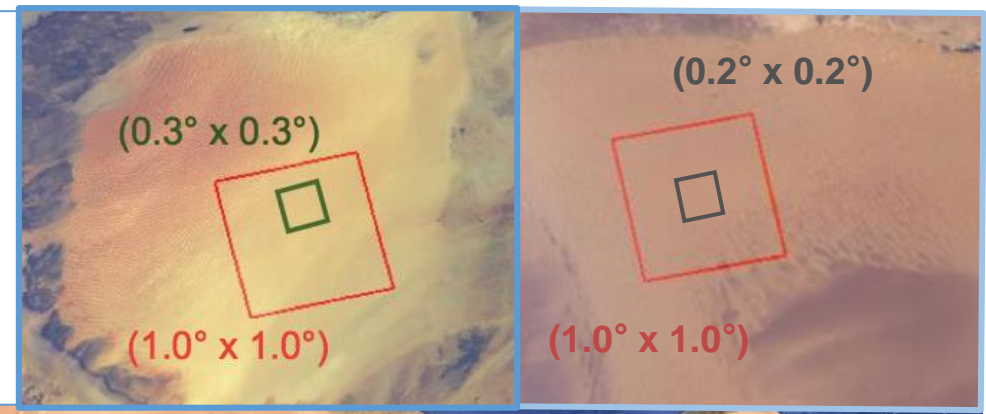
Yearly mean GlobColour GSM Ch11 over the 1998–2012 period



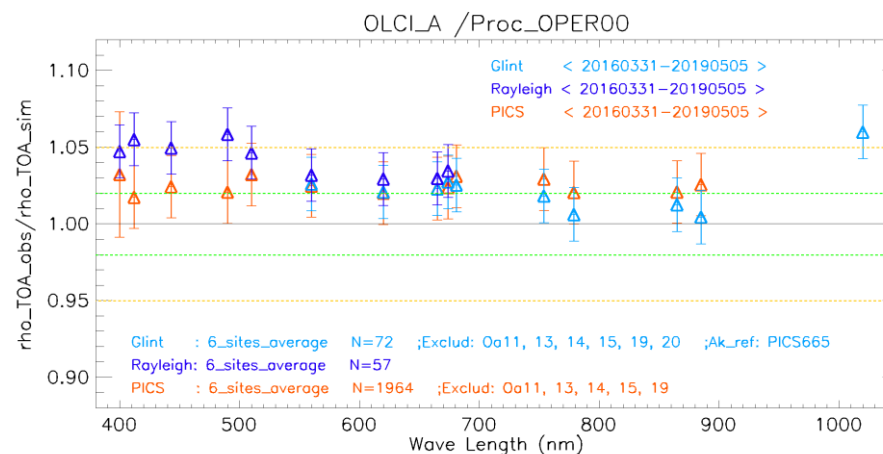
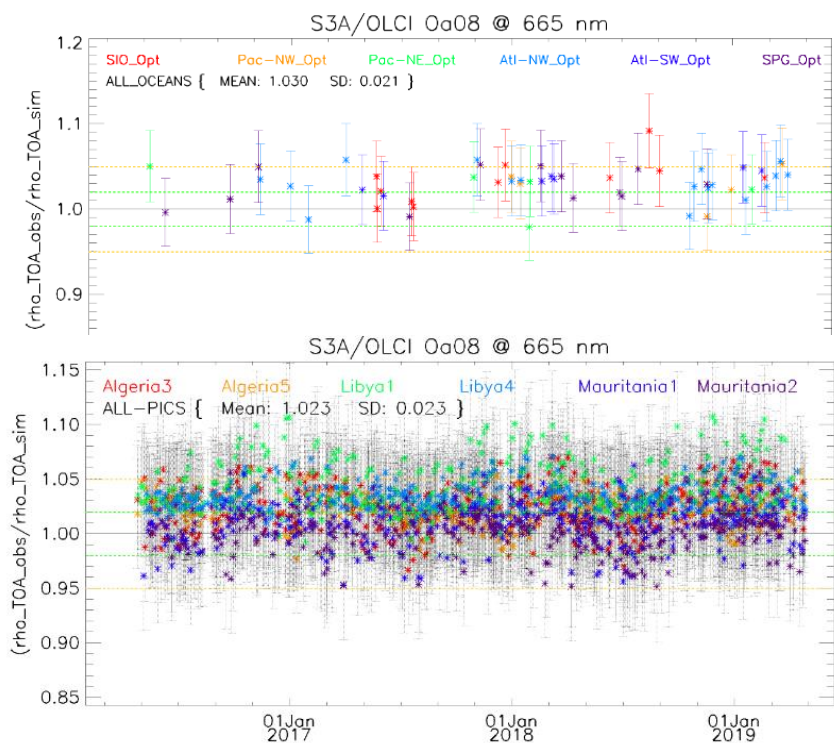


Overview of DIMITRI toolbox : desert sites

- Acquisitions over 6 CEOS-PICS sites
- Subsampling for S2-MSI & LS8-OLI



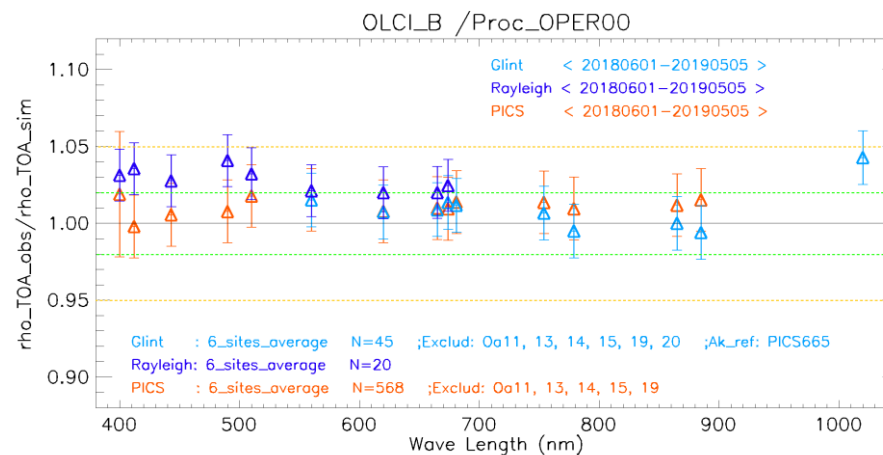
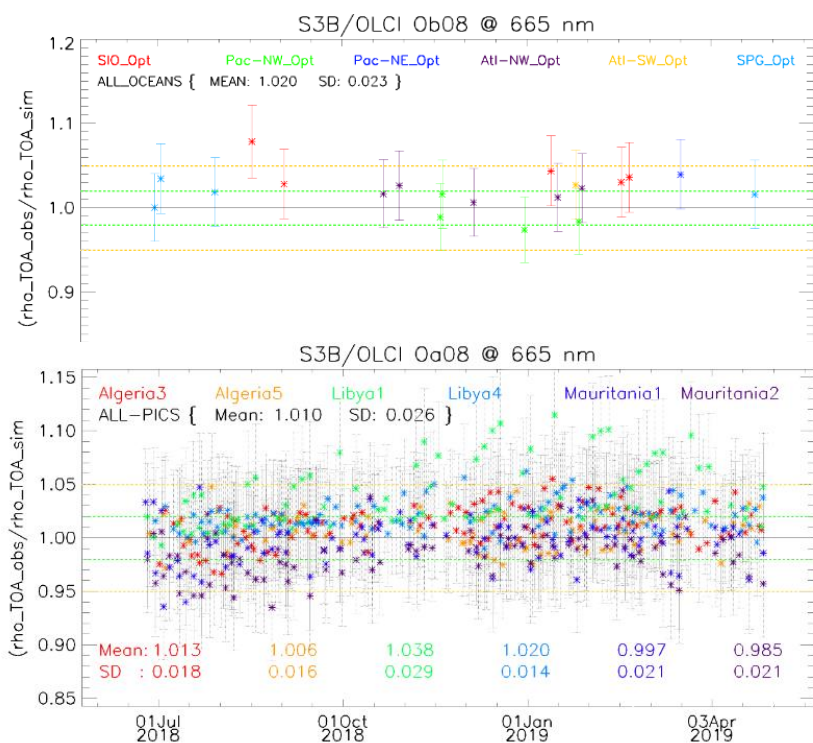
Results over Sentinel-3A/OLCI (L1b):



- Good consistency
- Very good stability (trend <0.3%/y)
- Gain coefficients are higher than the mission reqs. (2%)

Alhammoud et al. (LPS-2019)

Results over Sentinel-3B/OLCI (L1b):

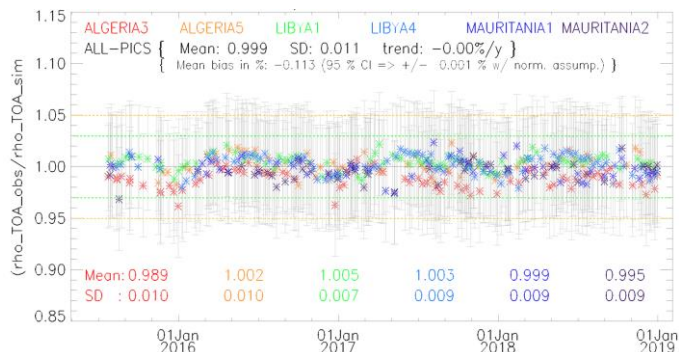
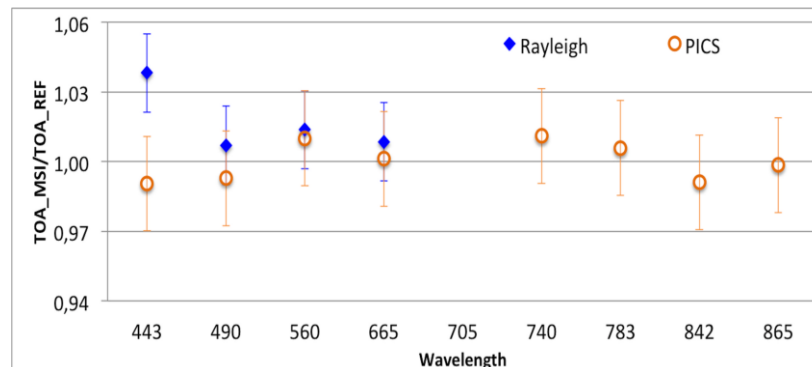
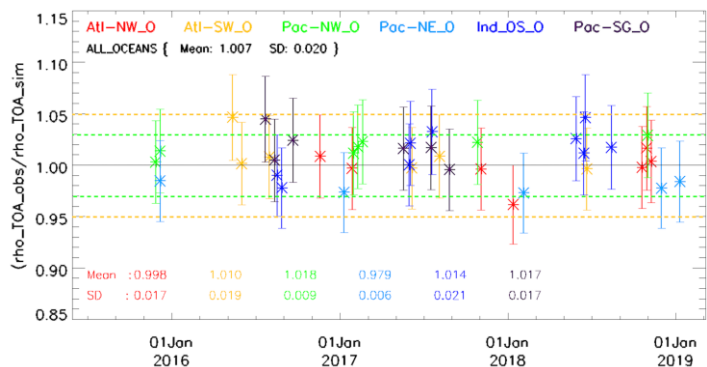


- Good consistency
- Good stability (no trend detectable)
- Gain coefficients are within the mission reqs. (2%)
- OLCI-A TOA-reflectance is brighter than OLCI-B one (~2-3%)

Alhammoud et al. (LPS-2019)

Results over Sentinel-2A/MSI (L1C):

Sunglint methodology has not been considered in S2MPC yet.



- Good consistency
- Good stability (no trend detectable)
- Gain coefficients are within the mission reqs. 5% (target 3%)
- OLCI-A TOA-reflectance is brighter than OLCI-B one

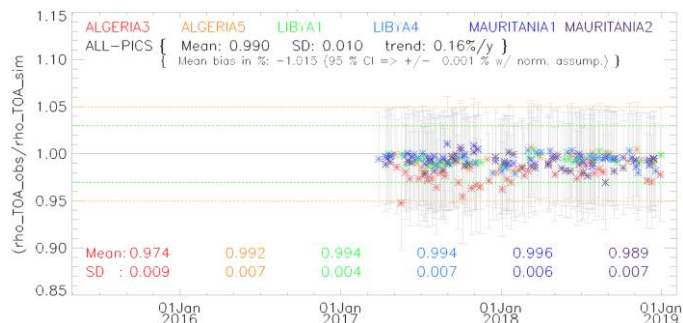
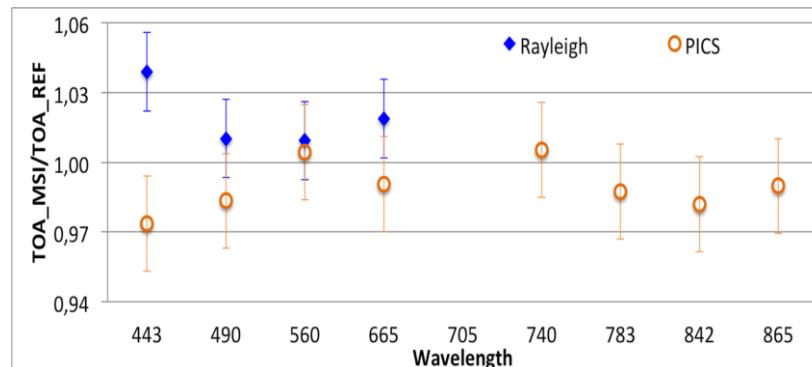
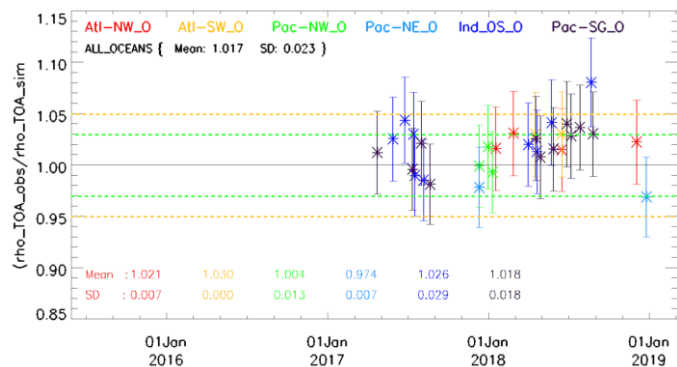
(Alhammoud et al. IEEE-JSTARS 2019)



Results over Sentinel-2B/MSI (L1C):

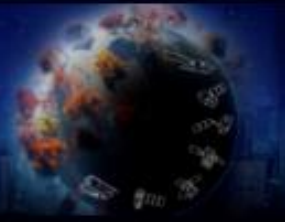


Sunglint methodology has not been considered in S2MPC yet.



- Good consistency
- Good stability (no trend detectable)
- Gain coefficients are within the mission reqs. 5% (target 3%)
- MSI-A TOA radiometry is “brighter” than MSI-B radiometry (~1-2%)

(Alhammoud et al. IEEE-JSTARS 2019)



Conclusion

- ➔ OLCI-A & B Level-1 radiometry show a good consistency and stability
- ➔ The observed OLCI-A TOA-reflectance is brighter than the OLCI-B one 2-3%
- ➔ Radiometric performance is nominal and stable for S2A and for S2B.
- ➔ Good agreement between S2A and S2B radiometry within 1 or 2%.



Improvement implemented in DIMITRI V4

- ➔ Improved architecture and data format (done)
- ➔ Improvements to the Rayleigh and Glint methodologies (done):
 - › Hyperspectral LUT based on MYSTIC simulations
 - › Surface pressure adjustment based on the Rayleigh optical thickness following Bodhaine et al. 1999
 - › Water leaving BRDF modelling based on Hydrolight simulations
- ➔ Parallel implementation of the Rayleigh and Glint methodologies by Magellium based on 6S radiative transfer (ongoing)
- ➔ Parallel implementation of the PICS methodology using MODIS BRDF products and 6S radiative transfer (ongoing)
- ➔ Implementation of the Deep Convective Clouds methodology (ongoing)
- ➔ Extension of the PICS methodology of Bouvet 2014 to snow covered sites (ongoing)

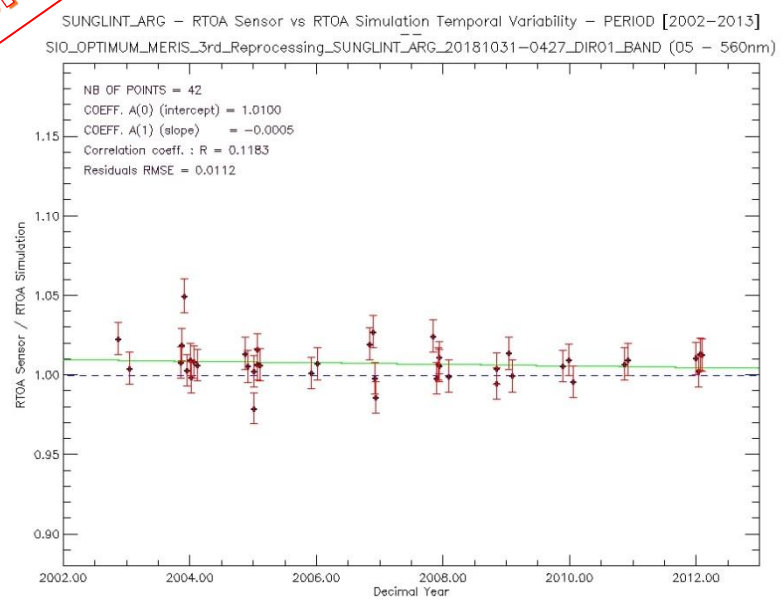


Preliminary results over MERIS 3RP: SUNGLINT; SIO-OPT

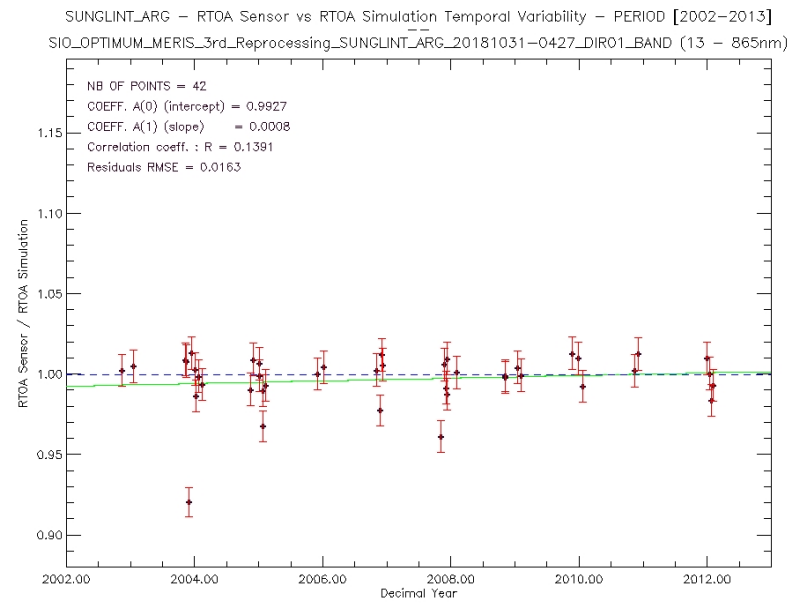
Preliminary results

Before : HS-LUTs + Atmos-P-adjustment

(N: 42)



(560 nm)



(865 nm)

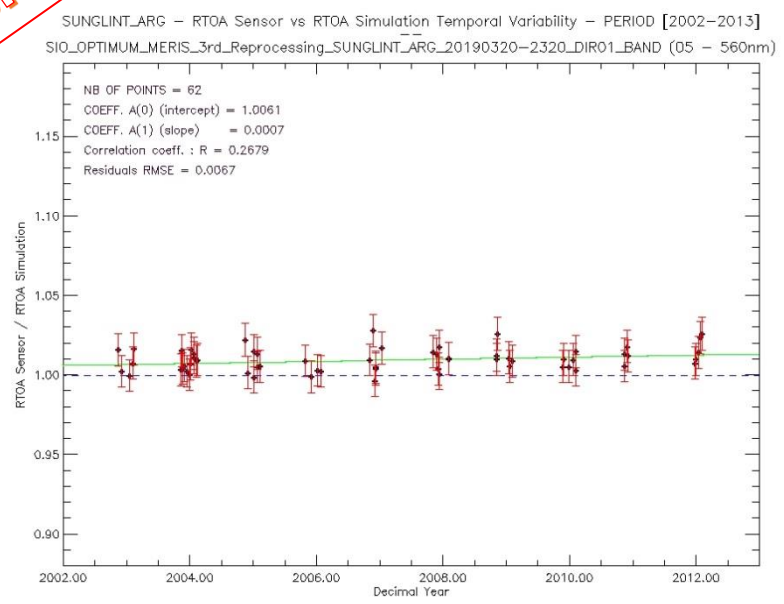


Preliminary results over MERIS 3RP: SUNGLINT; SIO-OPT

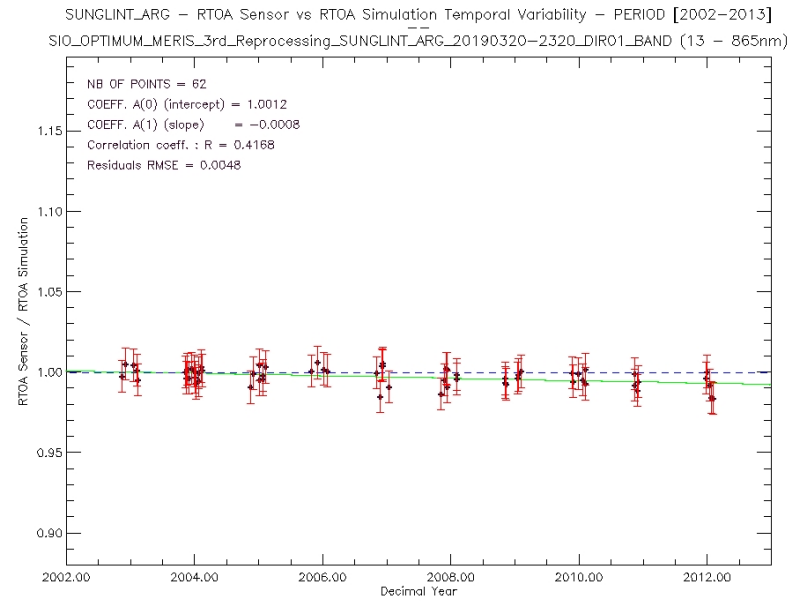
Preliminary results

After : HS-LUTs + Atmos-P-adjustment

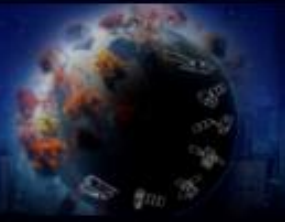
(N: 62)



(560 nm)



(865 nm)



Concluding remarks

- ➔ DIMITRI V3 is used for the in-flight radiometric monitoring and assessment of a number of ESA EO optical imagers
- ➔ It is available from <http://calvalportal.ceos.org/tools> (or <https://dimitri.argans.co.uk>)
- ➔ A new version DIMITRI V4 is functional, nevertheless it is still under development and testing. It will supersede in the long run the current version V3.