

# **Multi-sensors vicarious calibration activities at CNES**

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# CNES background in image quality monitoring of operational Earth observation systems

- Since the launch of SPOT1 in 1986, CNES has cumulated more than 110 years of in-orbit image quality monitoring
  - ◆ SPOT1, SPOT2, SPOT3, SPOT4, SPOT5 (HR)
  - ◆ VGT 1 & 2
  - ◆ POLDER 1&2, PARASOL
  - ◆ Scarab 1&2, Scarab MT
  - ◆ Calipso/IIR
  - ◆ Helios series
  - ◆ Pleiades 1A&1B
- Different resolution, different types of mission, different thematic...
  - ◆ Different skills to develop (geometry, radiometry, MTF, polarized geometry...)
  - ◆ Different tools (as generic as possible)
  - ◆ Different types of users to satisfied...

# CNES background in radiometric calibration activity

- CNES has developed different calibration methods over natural targets for visible and NIR optical sensors
  - ◆ Rayleigh scattering over ocean
  - ◆ Sun glint over ocean
  - ◆ Deep convective clouds (DCC)
  - ◆ Stable African deserts
  - ◆ Antarctica (Dome C area)
  - ◆ Lunar calibration
  - ◆ Autonomous calibration station (for high resolution)
- Most of them are used on an operational basis
  - ◆ Monitoring the CNES sensors calibration (SPOT(s), VGT(s), POLDER(s), Pleiades(s)...)
  - ◆ Monitoring of other agencies sensors (MERIS, MODIS, SeaWiFS, AVHRR, Formosat2, Kompsat2, Theos...)

# Summary

## Summary

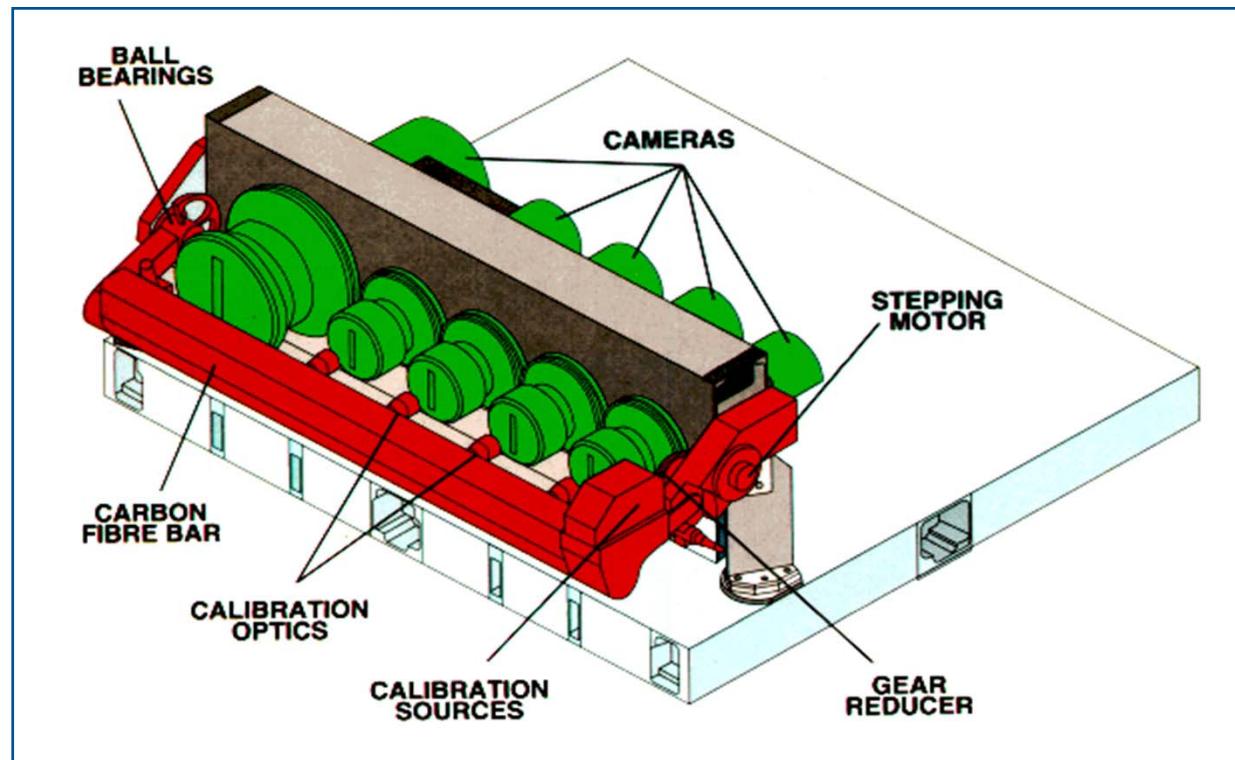
- *Example of VGT calibration*
- *Example of PARASOL calibration*
- *Example of MERIS*
- *The CNES Calibration Toolbox*

## Conclusion

# Example of *SPOT/VEGETATION* calibration

## VGT On-Board Calibration Device

**Simultaneous lighting of the 4 cameras by means of a lamp device mounted on a rotating fiber bar :**  
**only 100 detectors are simultaneously lighted**  
**calibration duration: about 3 min.**

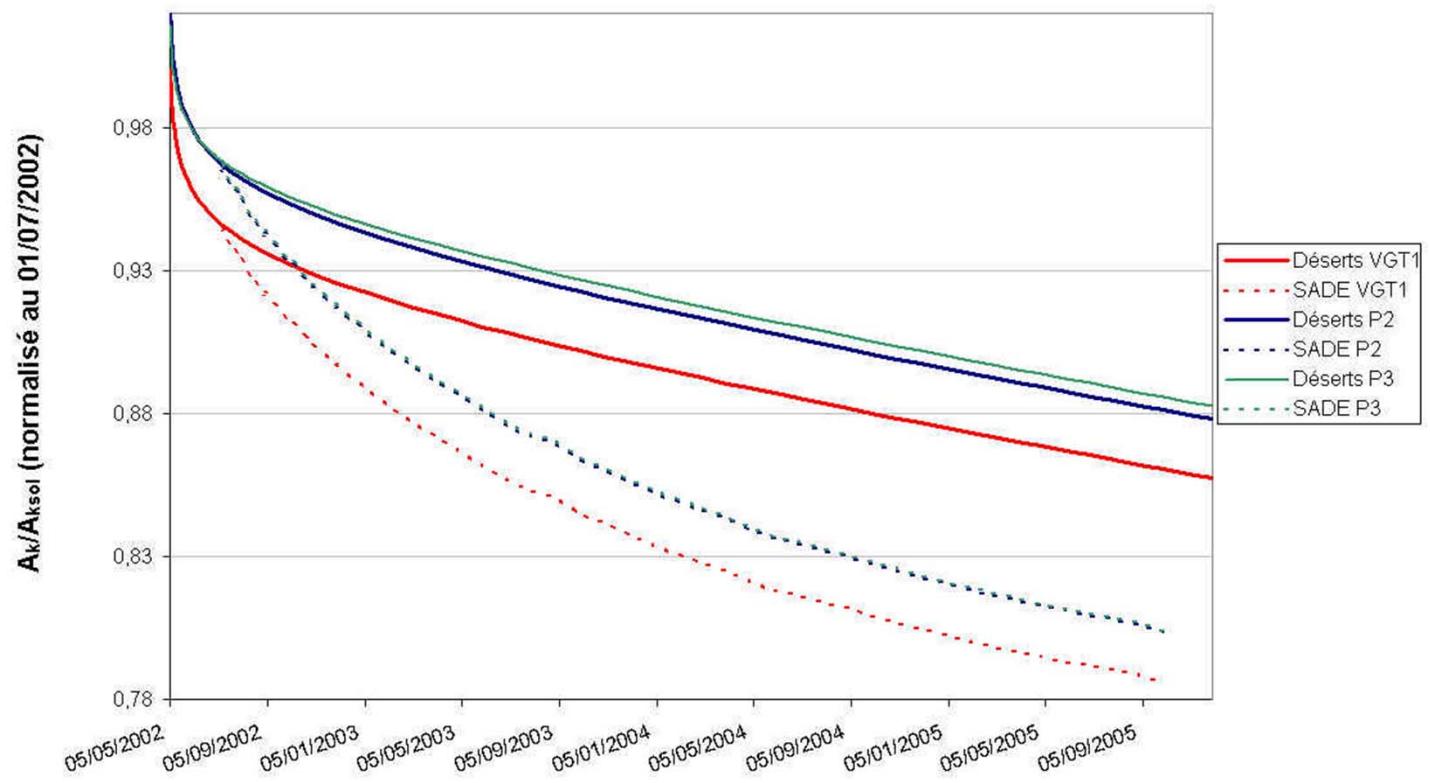


## VGT Routine Calibration Monitoring using On-Board Lamp

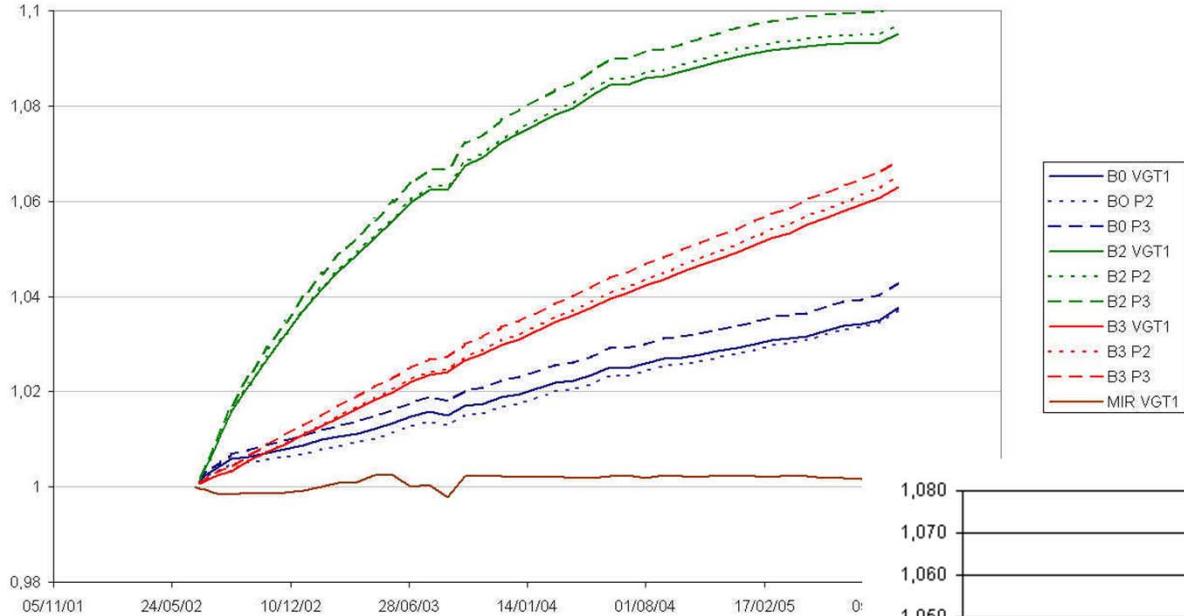
- On-board calibration device proved to be efficient for the VGT1 calibration monitoring (6 years) thanks to regular comparison to vicarious calibrations
  - No anomaly detected during VGT2 commissioning period (6 months): some discrepancies with vicarious calibration but in the order of magnitude of the methods accuracy
- ⇒ Decision was made to base VGT2 operational calibration monitoring on the on-board lamp measurement for the operational phase

## VGT 2 calibration check over deserts (B2 band)

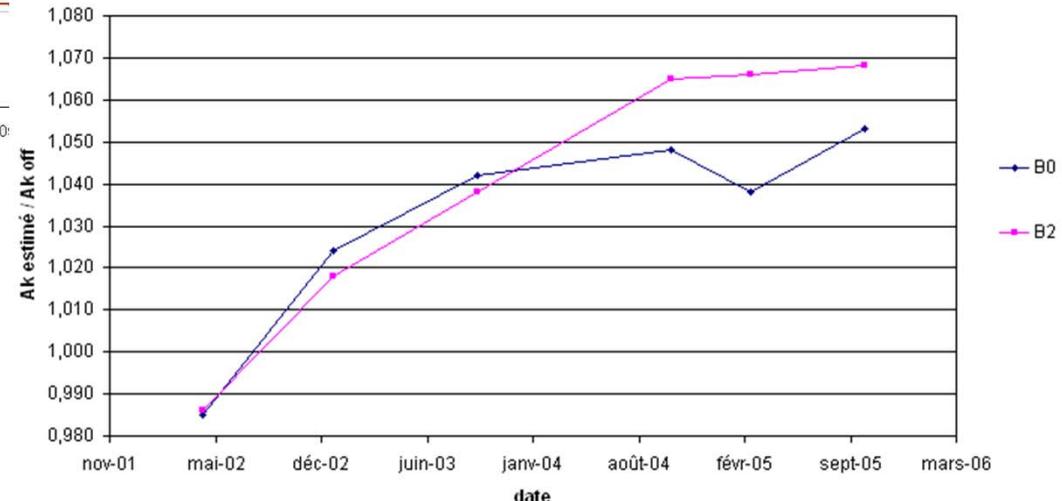
**VGT2 calibration monitoring over deserts versus different references (POLDER2, POLDER3, VGT1) compared to calibration monitored with the on-board lamp after 3 years in orbit**



## VGT 2 calibration error confirmed by different methods



**VGT2 calibration error as seen by  
deserts inter-calibrations  
(normalization 1st July 2002)**



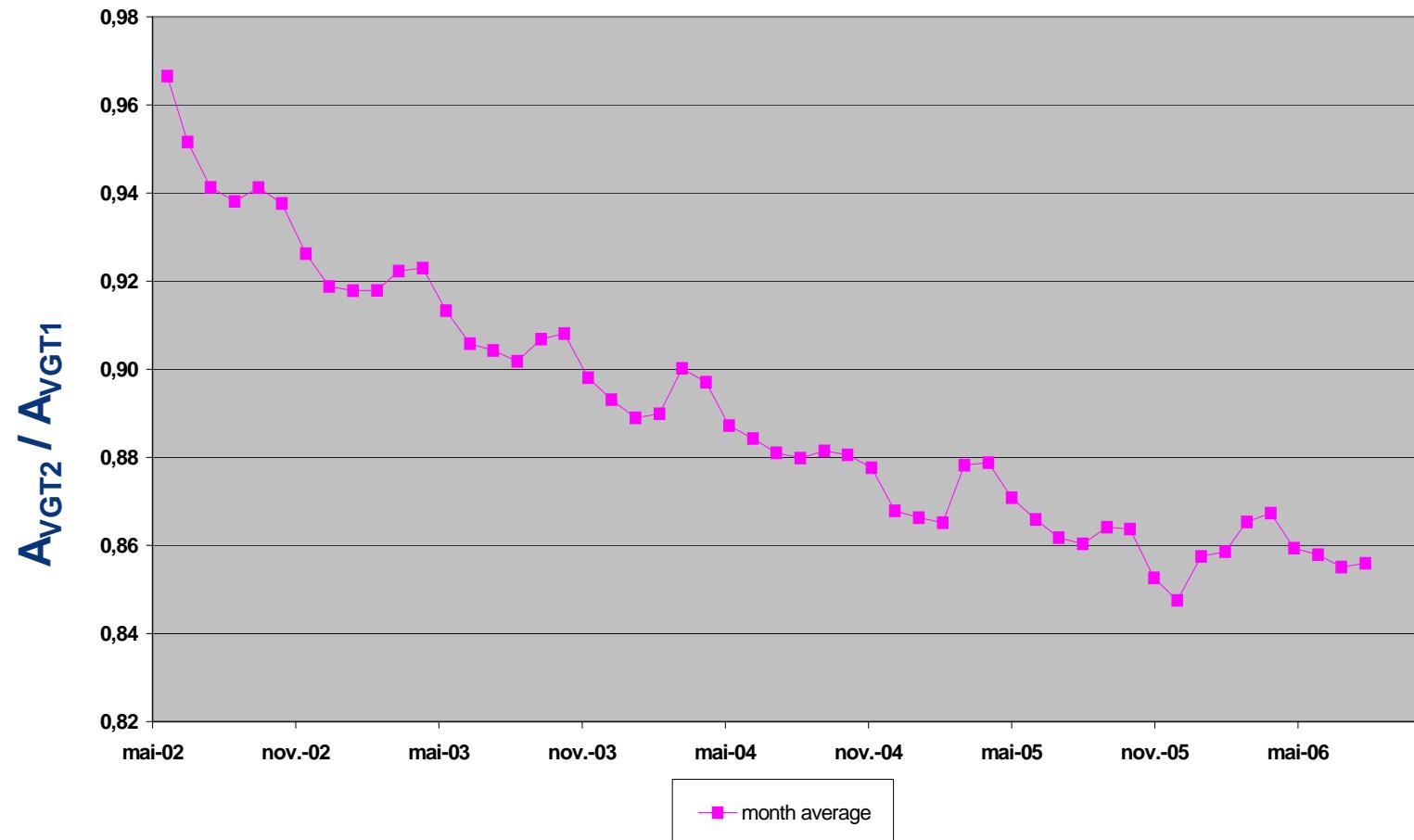
**VGT2 calibration error as seen by  
Rayleigh scattering calibration  
(normalization 1st July 2002)**

Urgent to change the operational calibration monitoring procedure !!!

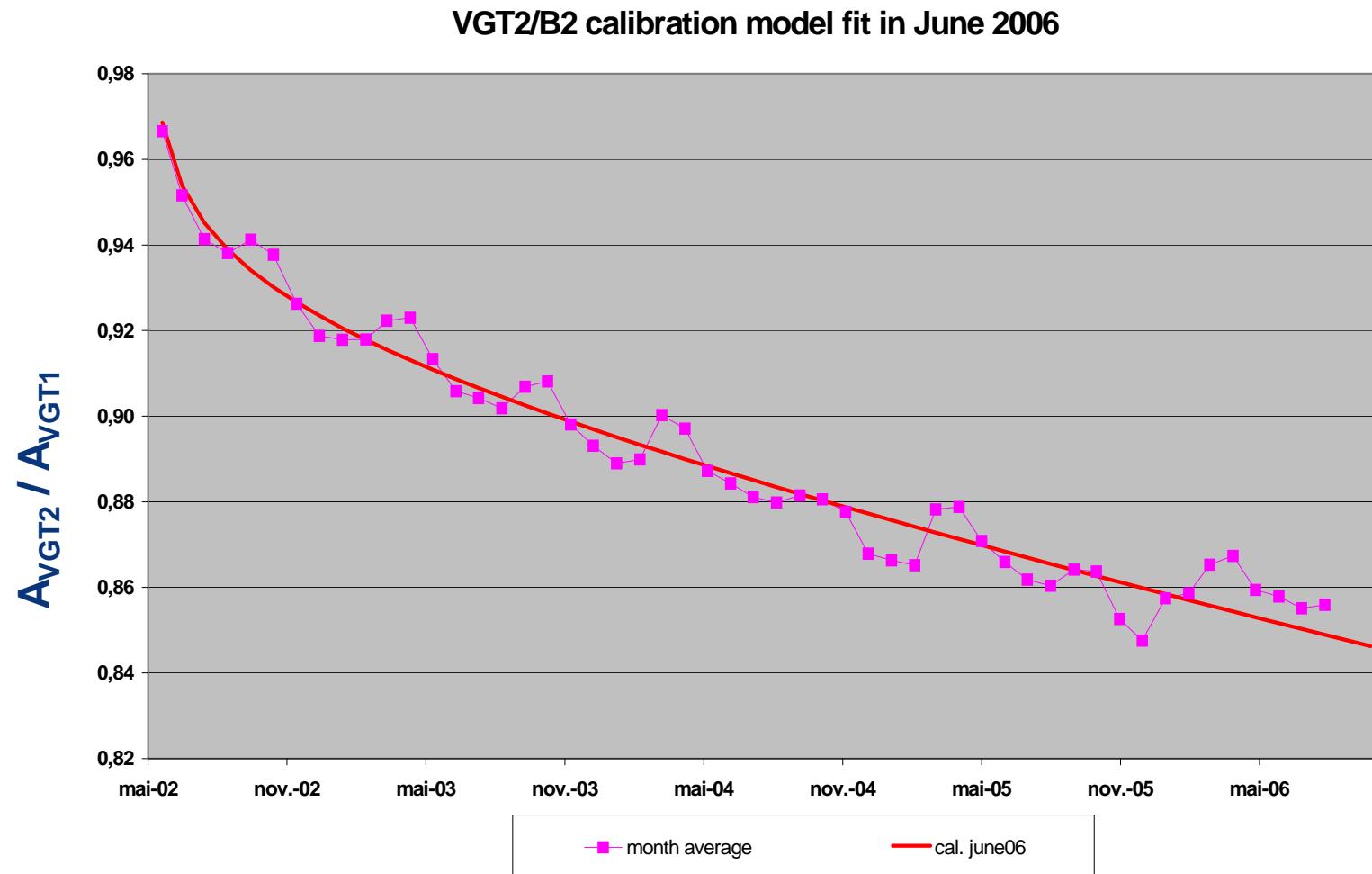
Switch to an operational calibration monitoring over desert sites  
(VGT = land monitoring mission)

# VGT 2 calibration monitoring over deserts : month averaging

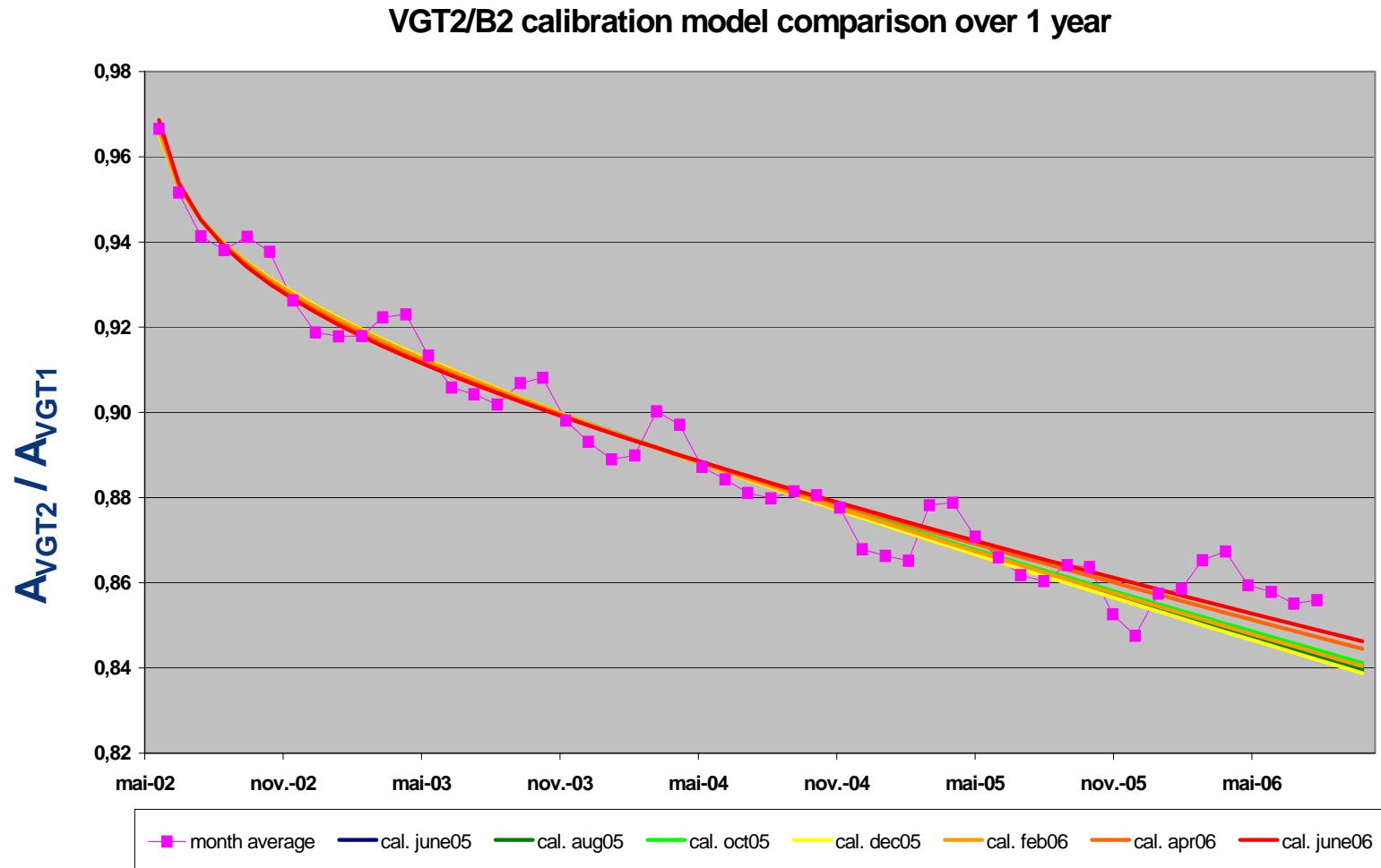
VGT2/B2 calibration model fit in June 2006



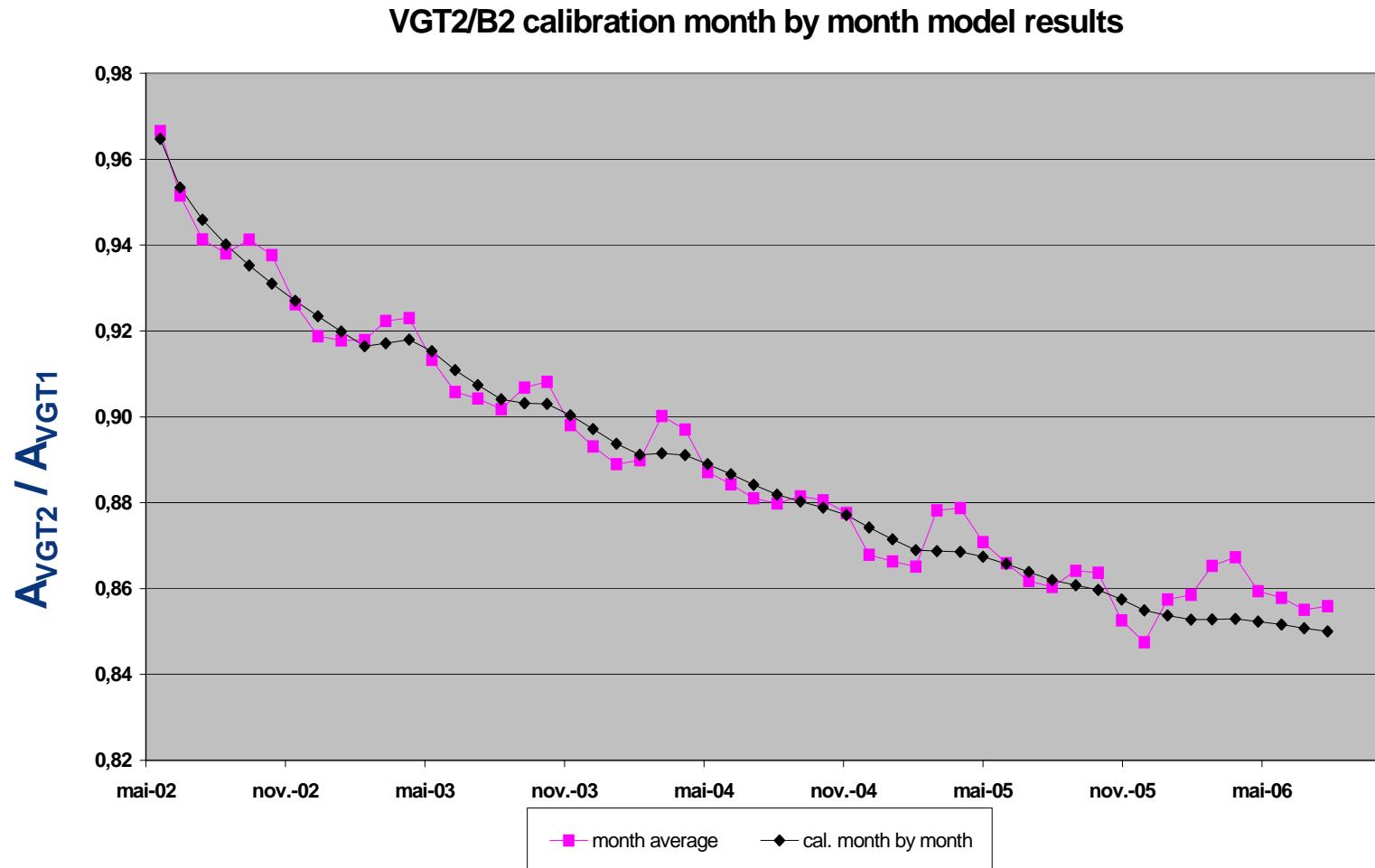
# VGT 2 calibration monitoring over deserts : model fitting



# VGT 2 calibration monitoring over deserts : monthly fit

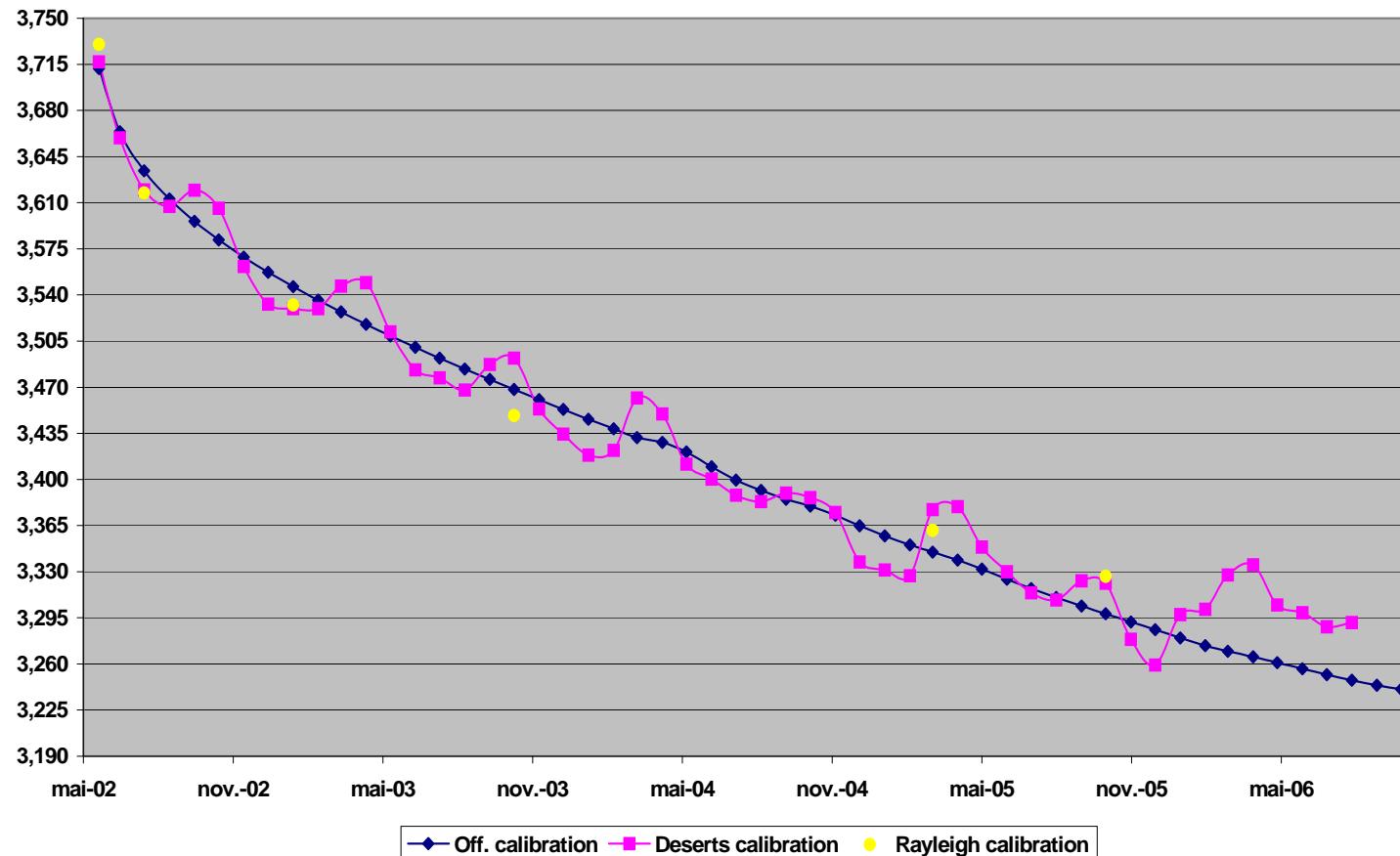


# VGT 2 calibration monitoring over deserts : seasonal effects

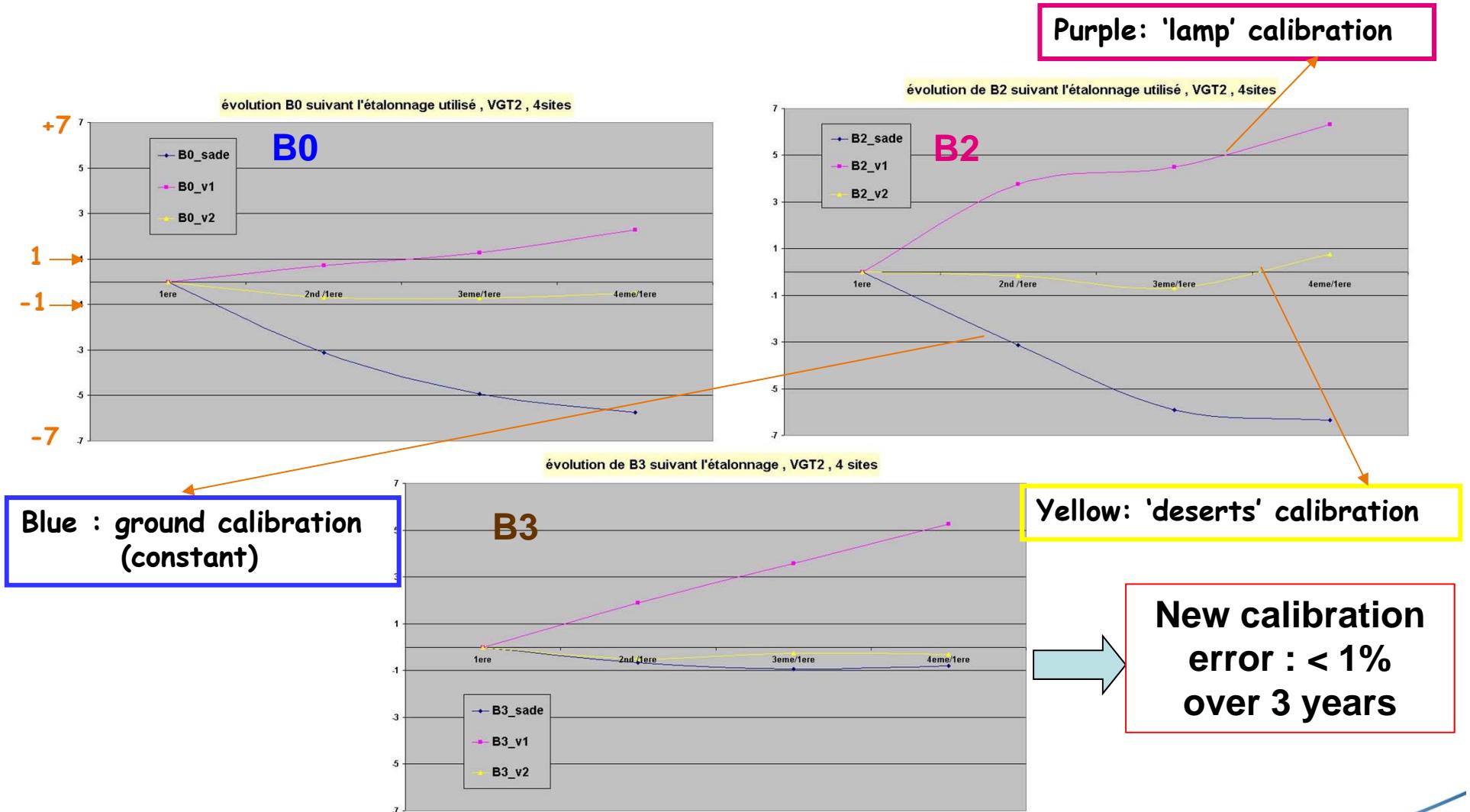


# VGT 2 calibration monitoring over deserts : final result

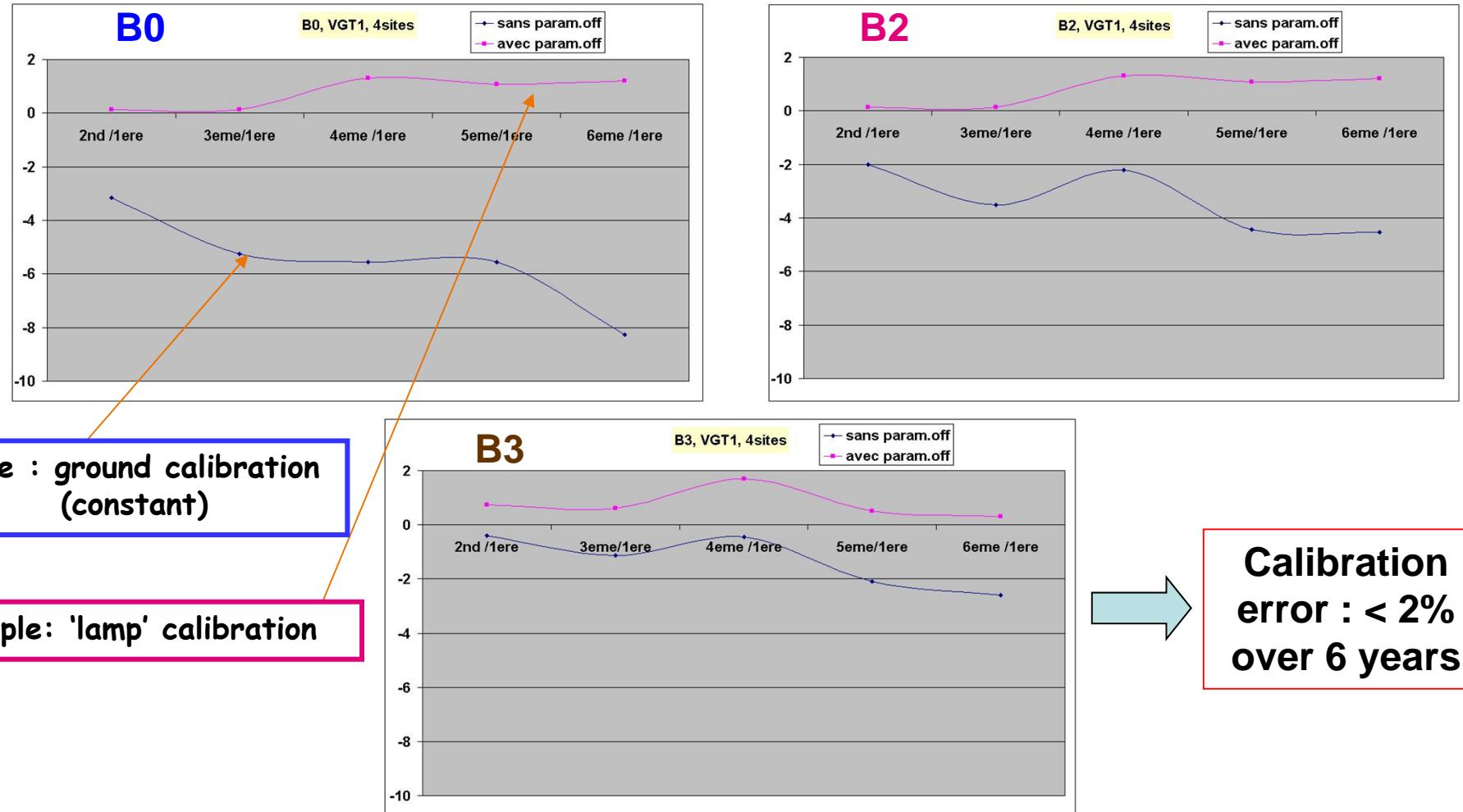
VGT2/B2 'new' official calibration



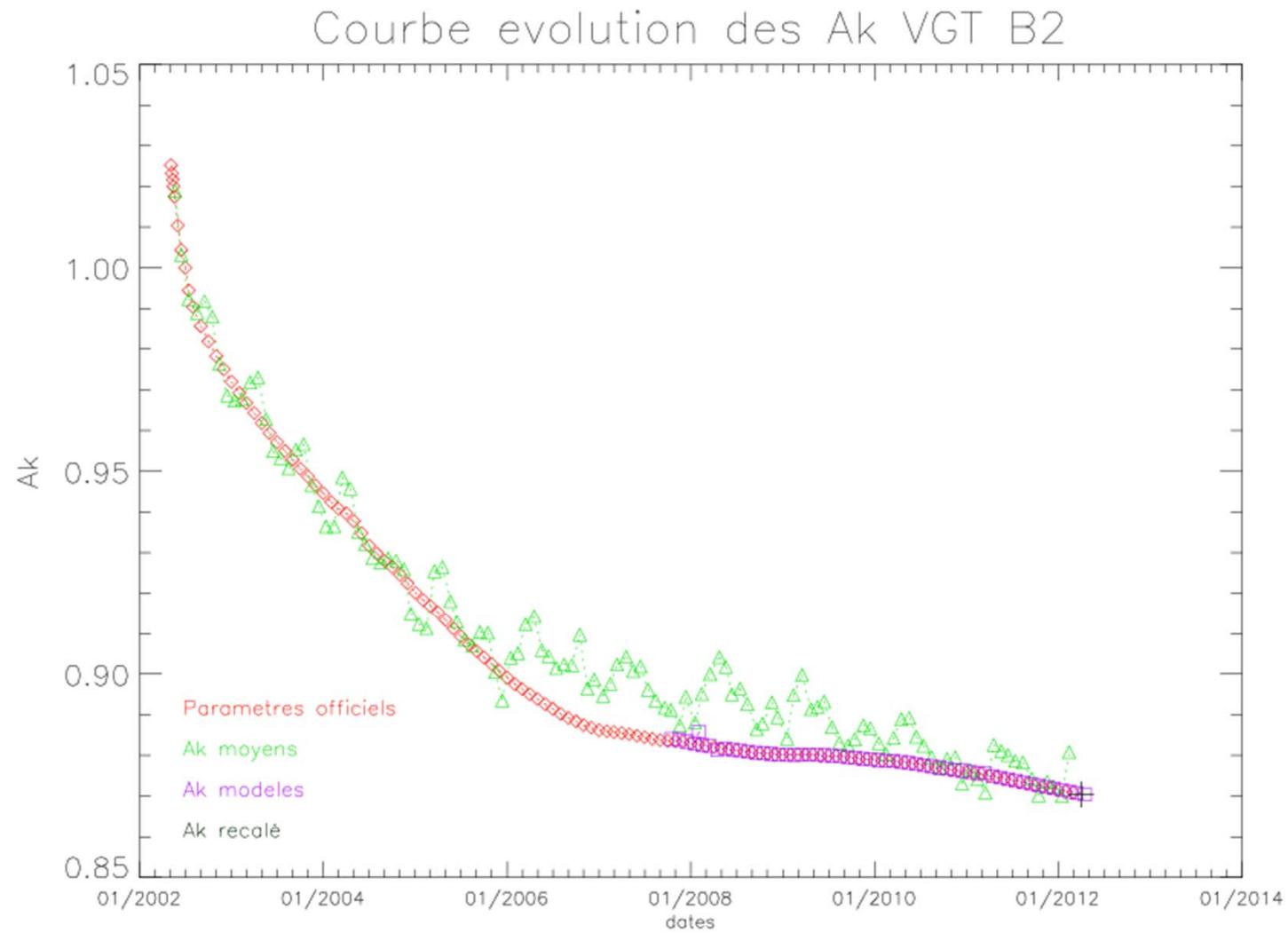
# Validation of VGT2 new calibration over Dôme C



# VGT1 lamp calibration validation over Dôme C

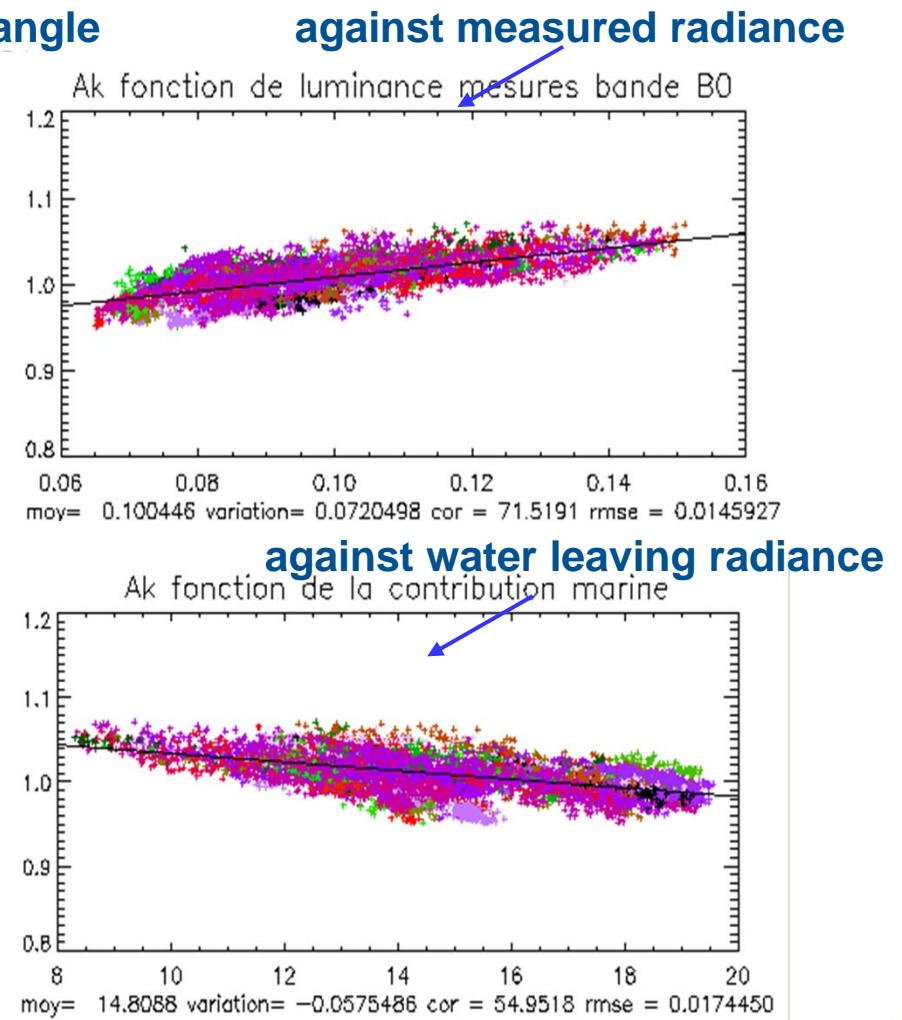
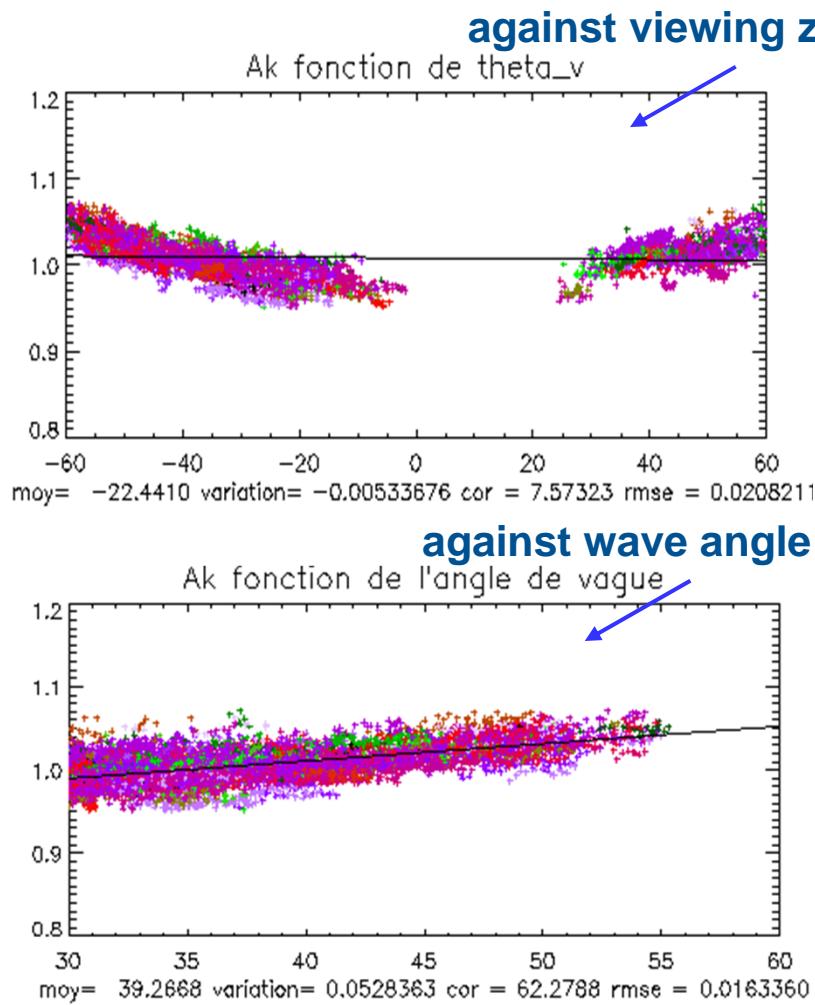


# Operational calibration monitoring procedure (performed on a monthly basis)

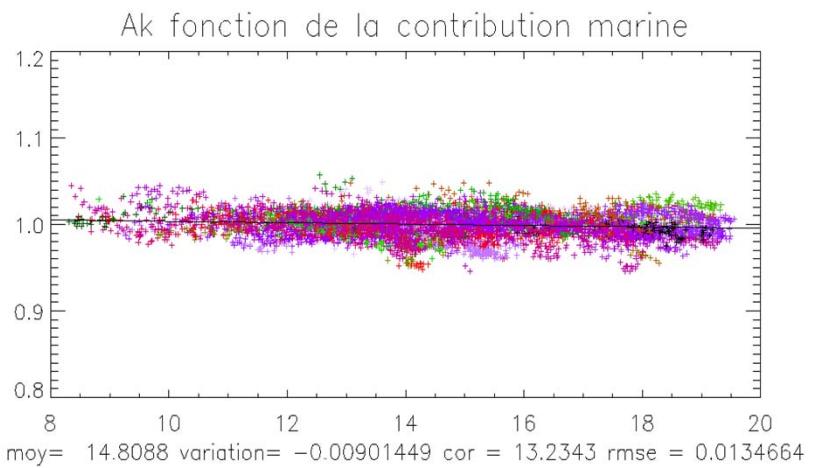
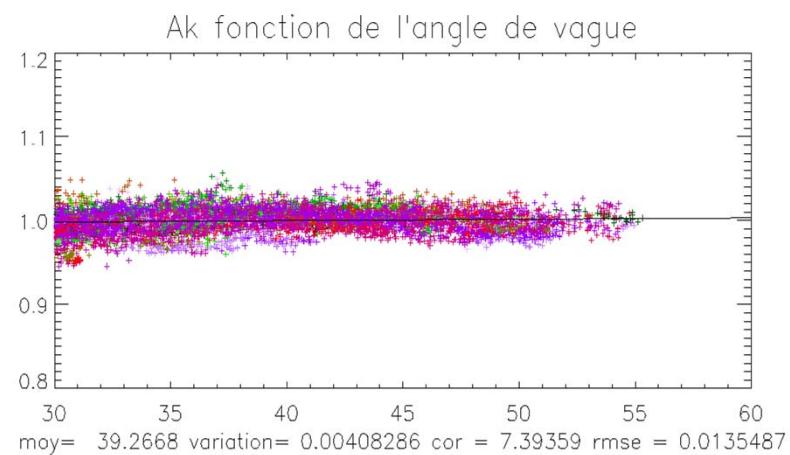
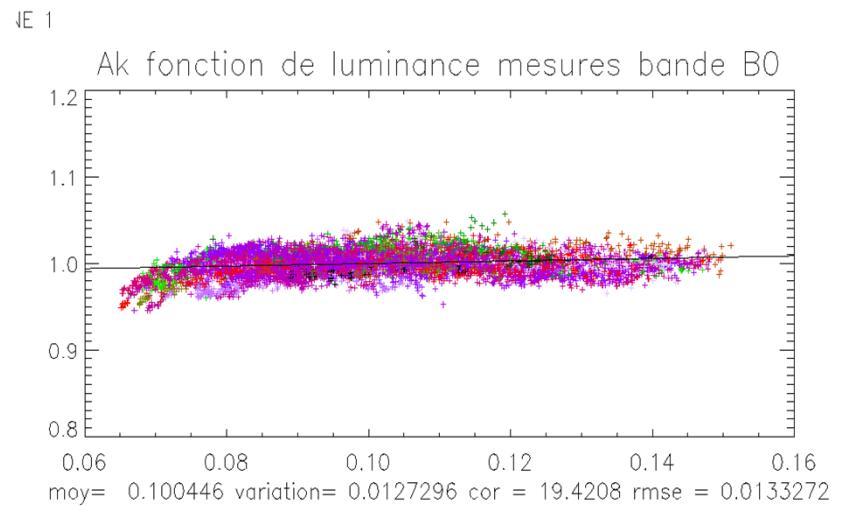
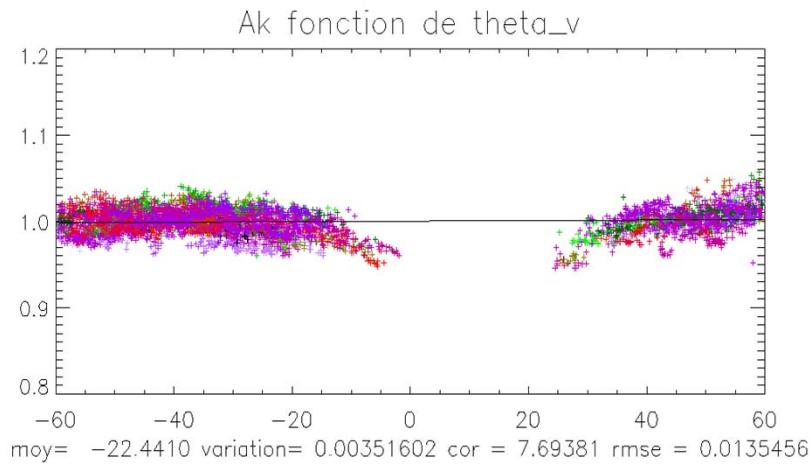


But calibration shall not be resumed to a single value !

# B0 VGT2 Rayleigh Scattering (spring 2007)



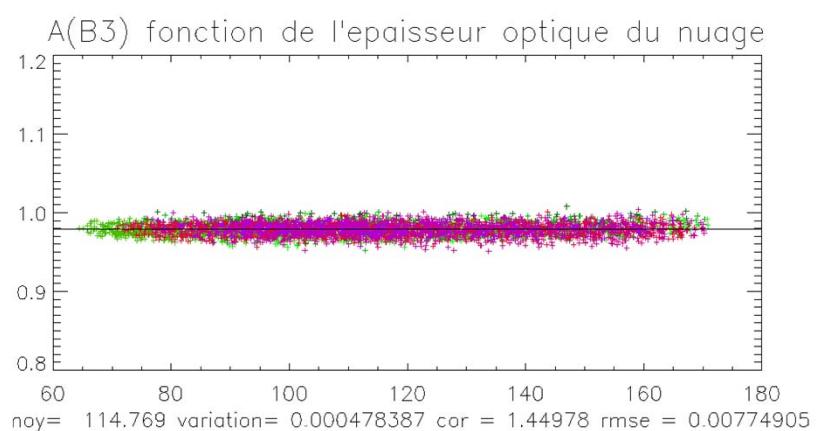
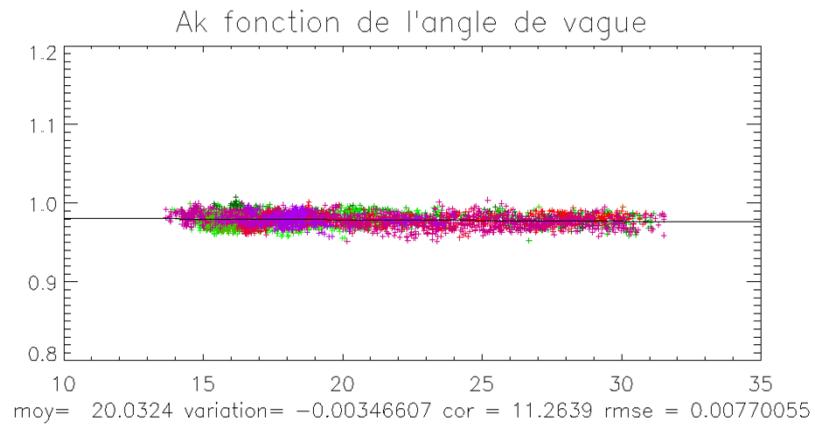
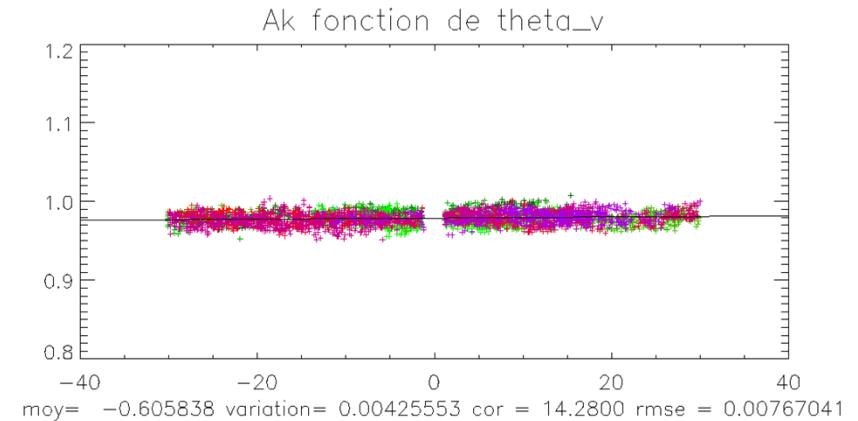
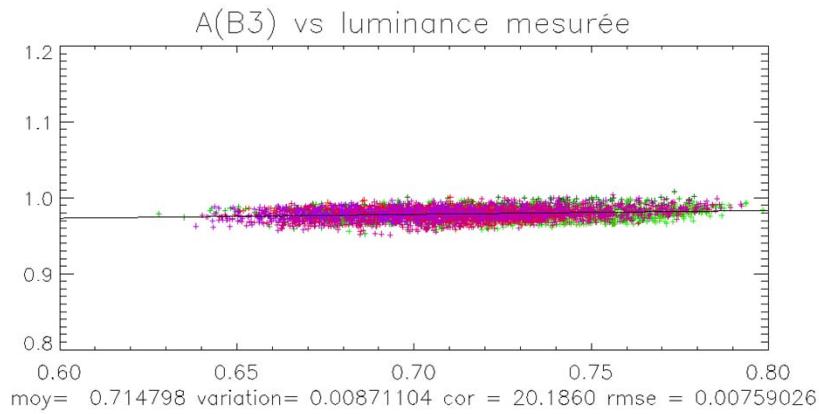
# B0 VGT2 Rayleigh Scattering after correction



# Other vicarious calibration methods used for VGT calibration validation

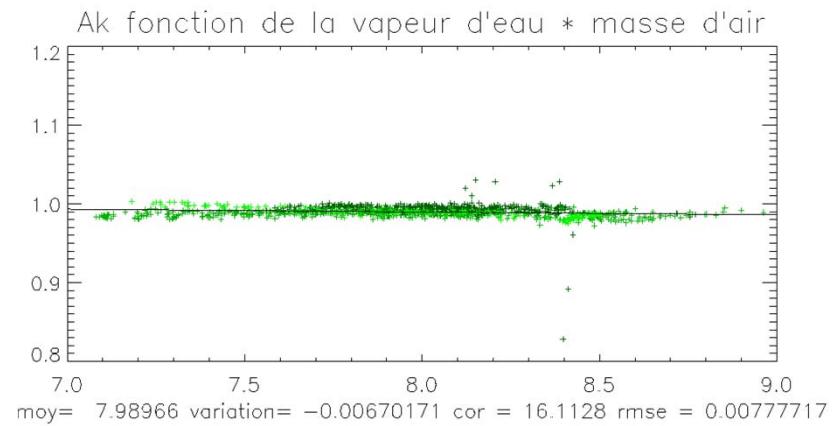
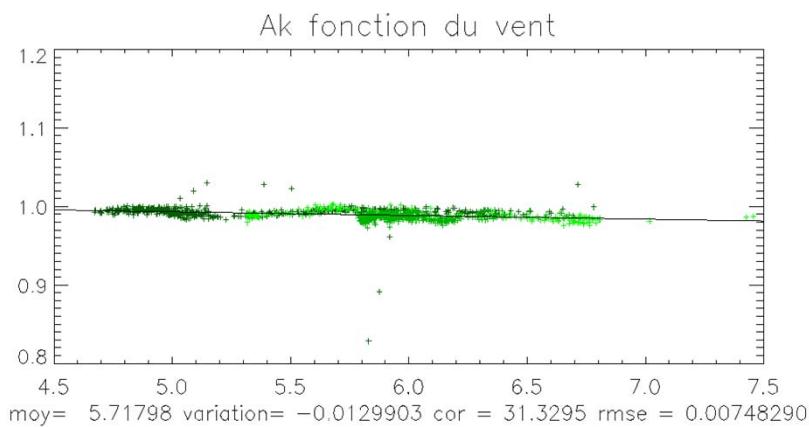
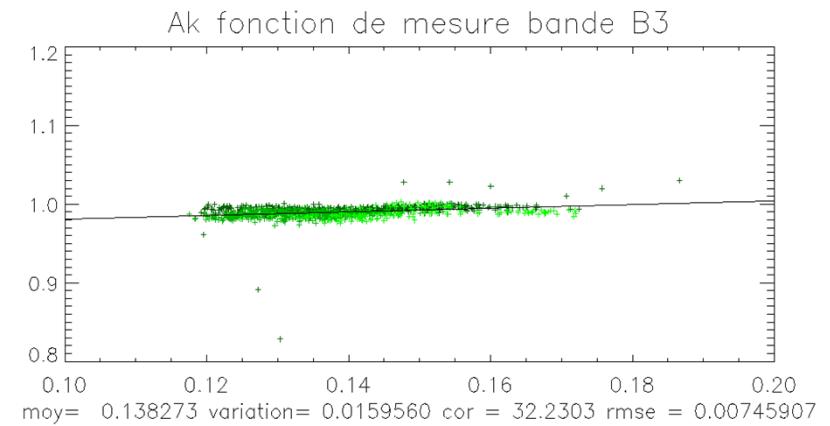
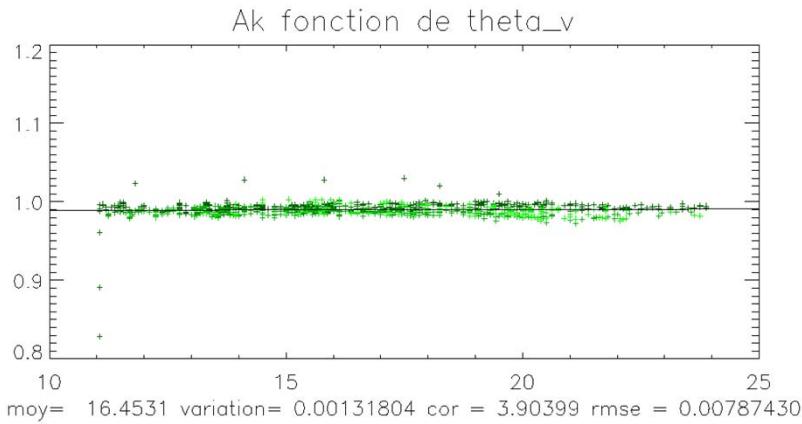
# VGT2 calibration validation over clouds (spring 2007)

## Interband calibration B3 vs B2



# VGT2 calibration validation over sun glint (summer 2007)

## Interband calibration B3 vs B2



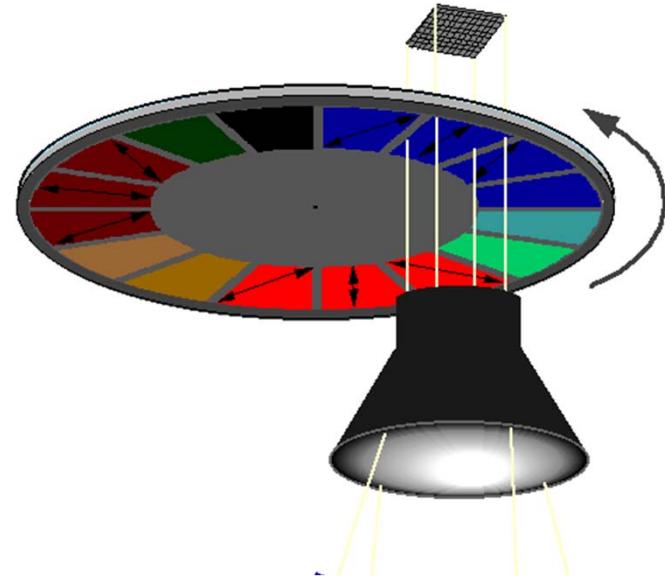
# Example of *PARASOL/POLDER-3 calibration*

# PARASOL/POLDER-3 presentation

POLDER instrument is a camera composed of:

- a two-dimensional CCD detector array,
- a wide field of view telecentric optics,
- a rotating wheel carrying spectral and polarized filters.

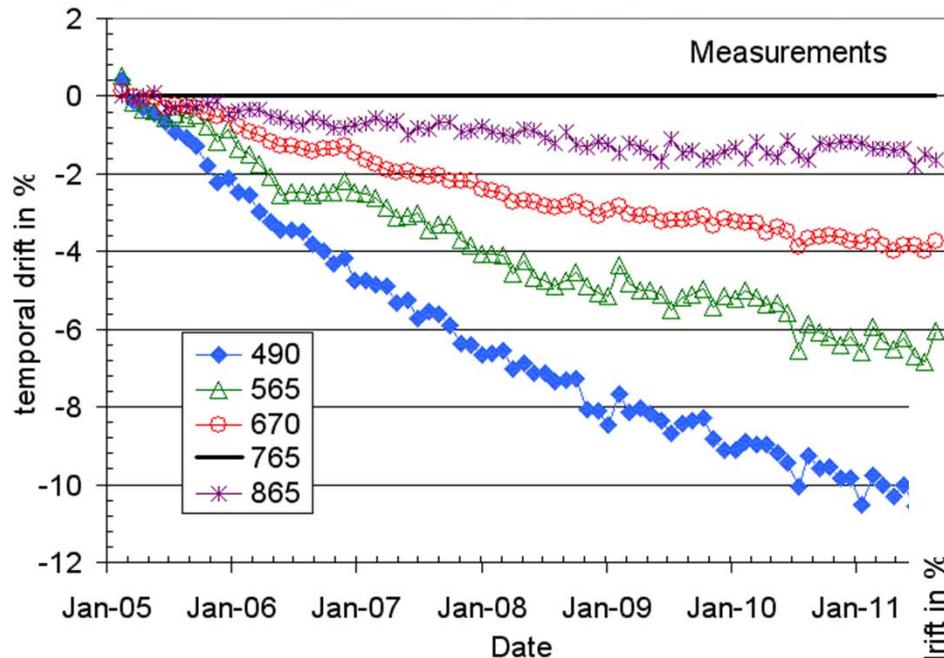
No on-board calibration device



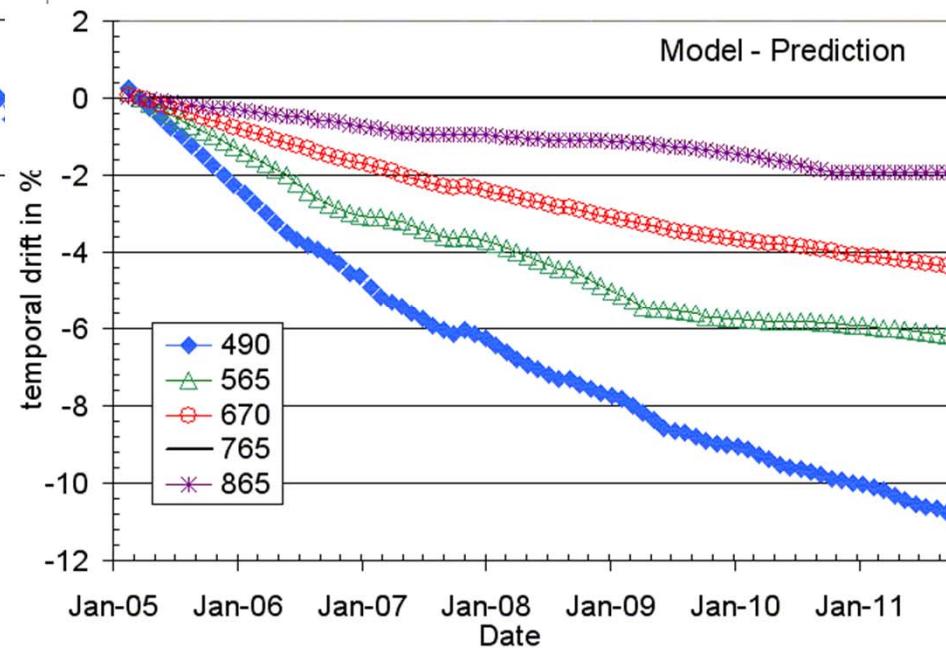
•End of life of PARASOL scheduled in Sept. 2013

- ◆ Complete reprocessing of the full archive (2005 → 2013)
- ◆ Level 1 and level 2
- ◆ Great interest for an 'a posteriori' recalibration

# PARASOL operational calibration monitoring over DCC



Monthly average of  
DCC calibration results



Calibration coefficients  
delivered every month  
(extrapolated linear fit)

# A ‘post mortem’ physical calibration model

- A simple physical model (simplified Barnes model...)

  - ◆ Time constant:  $D_k$  (ageing contributor)

  - ◆ Amplitude:  $B_k$

$$A_k(t) = A_k(t_o) \cdot [1 - B_k \cdot (1 - \exp(-D_k \cdot [t - t_o]))]$$

- $D_k$  identical for all bands

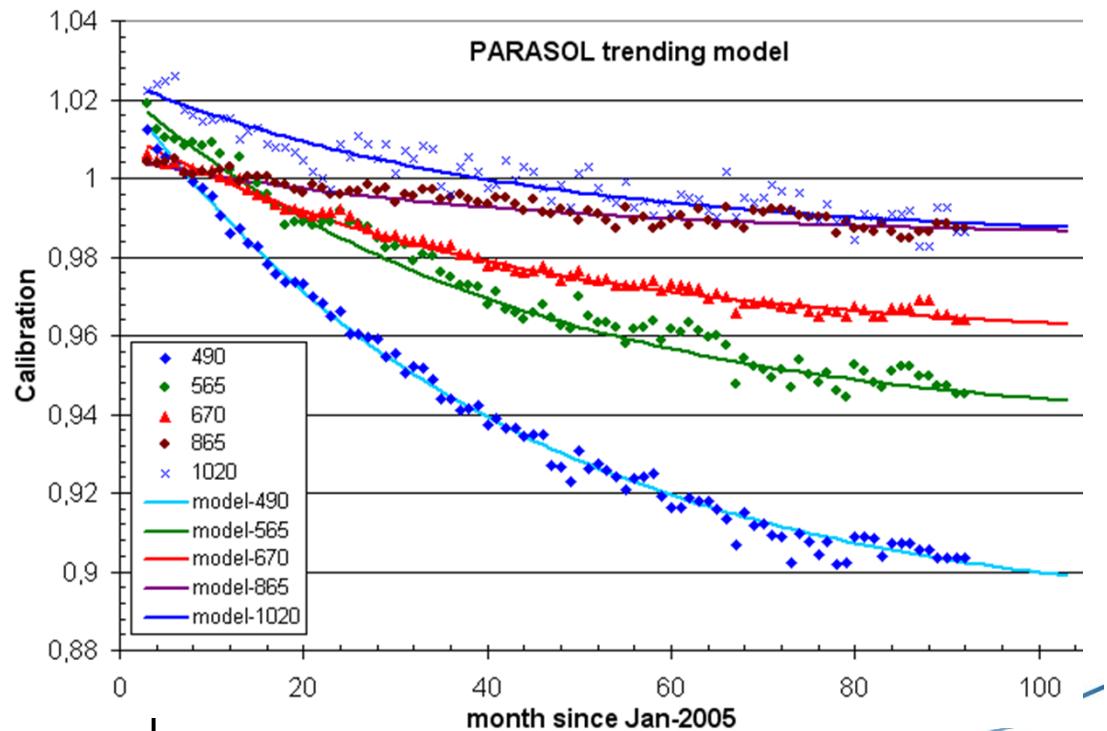
  - ◆ Single camera

  - ◆  $D = 0.000787 \text{ day}^{-1}$

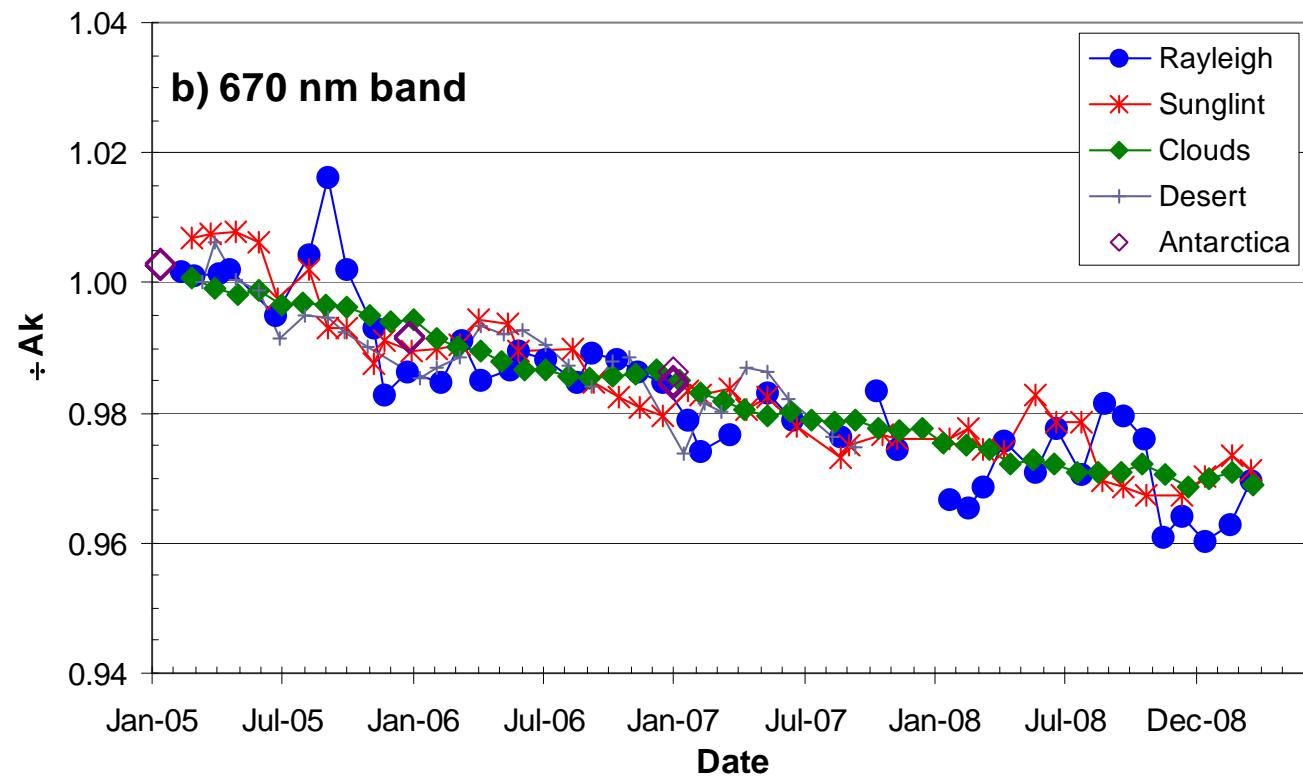
  - ◆  $B_k$  adjusted for each band

- Model extended to relative calibration coefficients

$$g_{lpk}(t) = g_{lpk}(t_0) \left[ 1 - \beta_{lpk} \cdot (1 - \exp(-D \cdot [t - t_0])) \right]$$

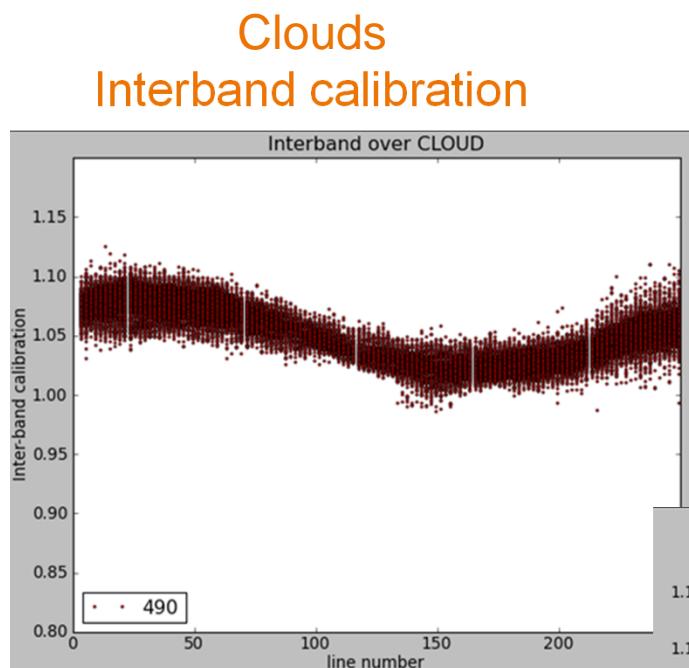


# PARASOL - Validation of trending using various methods



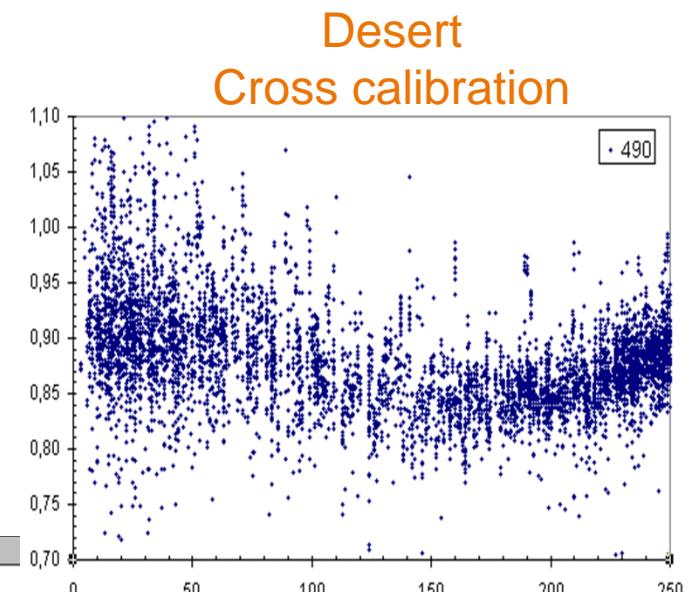
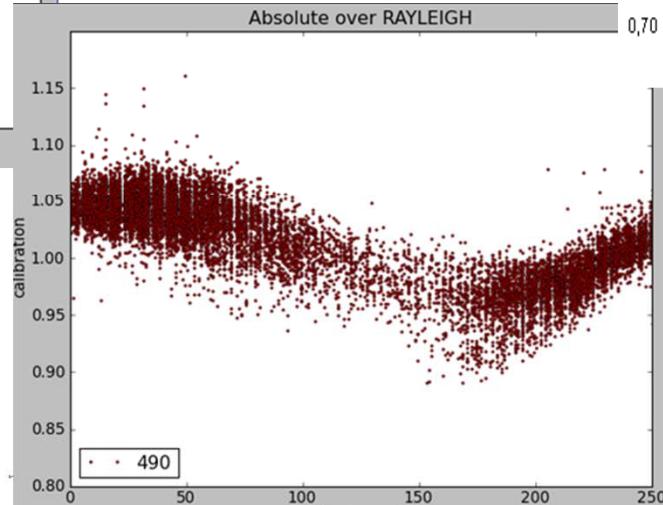
# Relative calibration correction

- Relative calibration in the field of view
  - » Combination of different calibration methods



490nm calibration  
as a function of the  
CCD matrix line

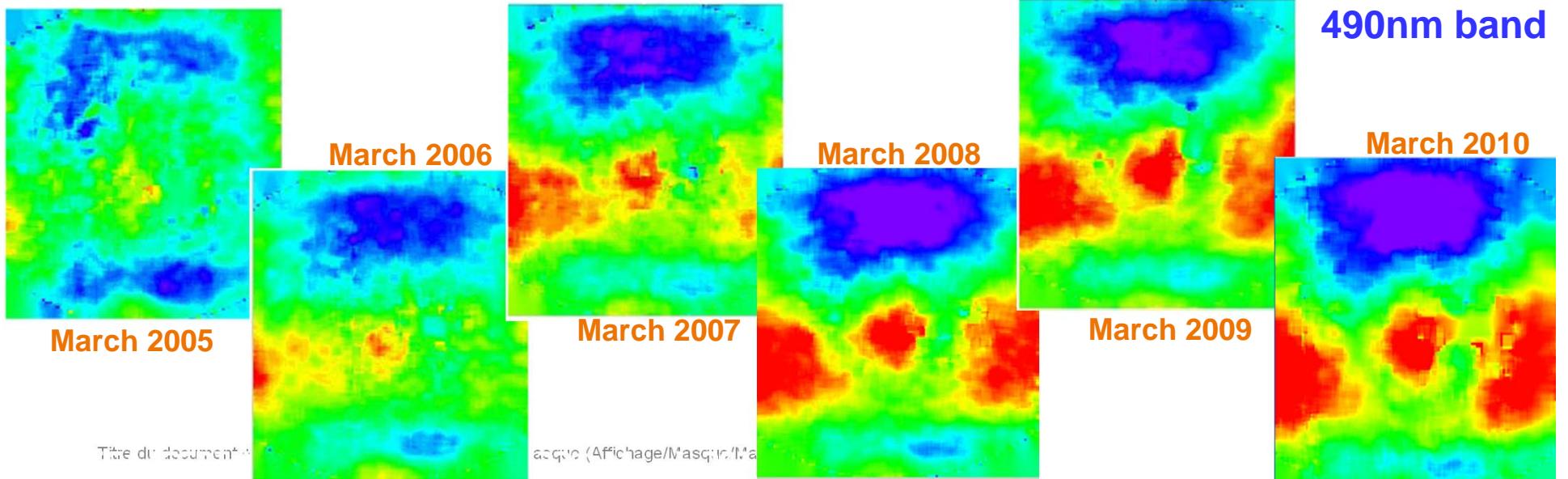
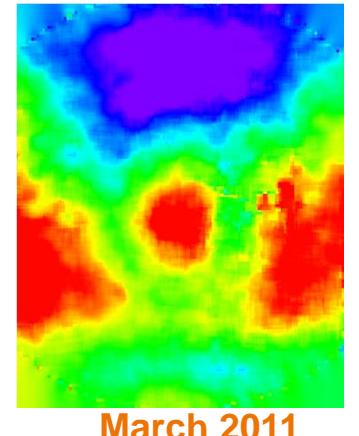
Rayleigh  
Absolute calibration



## 2D visualization of relative calibration discrepancies

### Variable ageing in the field of view

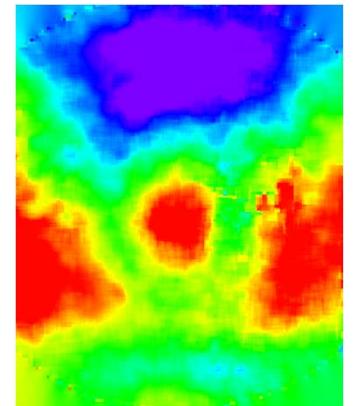
- Continuous drift
- Detected with different methods (DCC, deserts, Rayleigh)
- Not yet corrected in level 1 product
- Easy to identify, but more difficult to correct  
→ fine estimation and modeling



# Relative calibration for the different bands

## Spectral behaviour of the variable 2D ageing

- DCC calibration: averaging 3 month in 2009



490 nm March 2011

