

Updates on the calibration status of SGLI

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JAXA/EORC

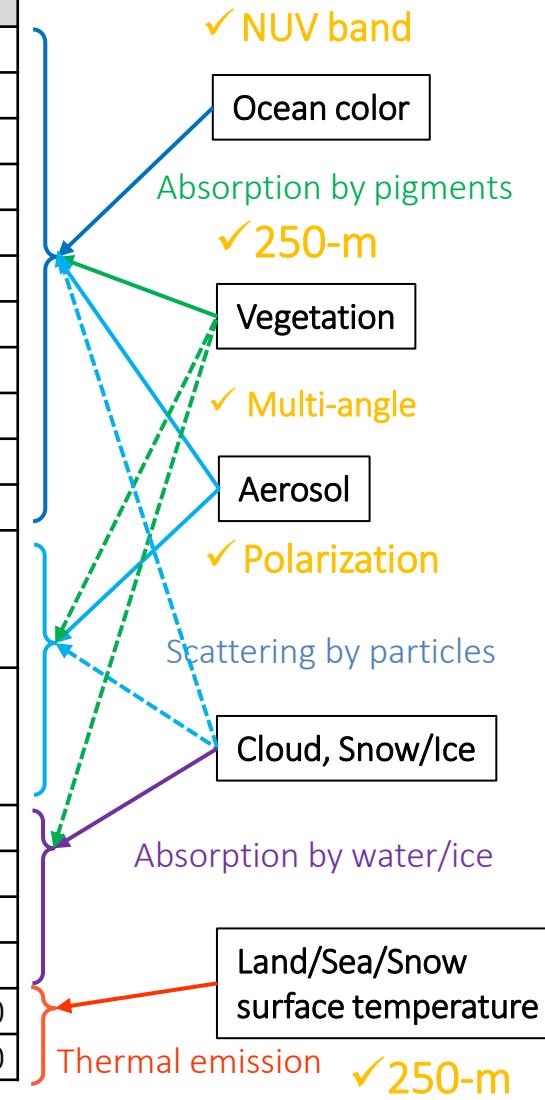
IOCCG calibration task force workshop

4 Feb. 2022

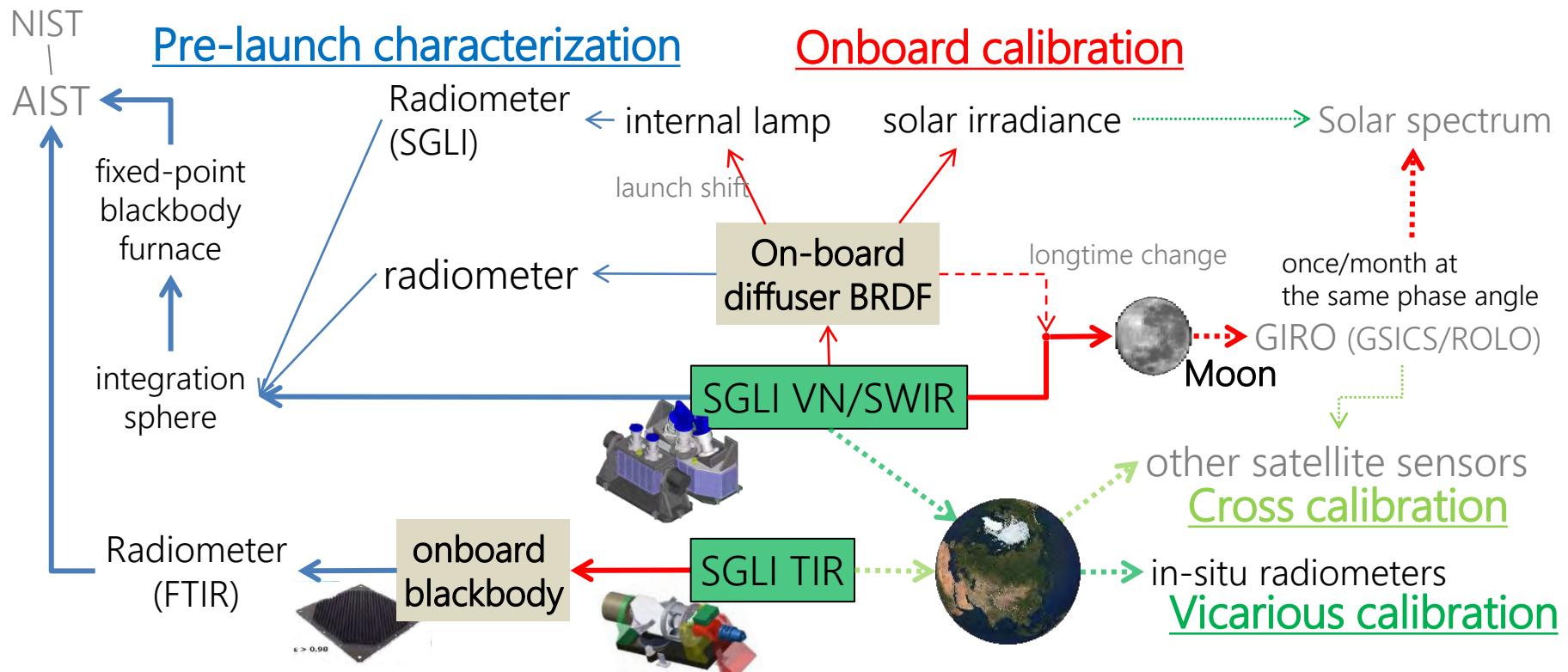
1. GCOM-C/SGLI: observation channels

Sub-system	channel	Center wavelength	width	Standard radiance	Saturation radiance	SNR	Pixel size
		nm		W/m ² /sr/ μ m or Kelvin		TI: NEAT	m
Visible and Near Infrared Radiometer (VNIR)	VN01	379.9	10.6	60	240-241	624-675	250 /1000
	VN02	412.3	10.3	75	305-318	786-826	250 /1000
	VN03	443.3	10.1	64	457-467	487-531	250 /1000
	VN04	490.0	10.3	53	147-150	858-870	250 /1000
	VN05	529.7	19.1	41	361-364	457-522	250 /1000
	VN06	566.1	19.8	33	95-96	1027-1064	250 /1000
	VN07	672.3	22.0	23	69-70	988-1088	250 /1000
	VN08	672.4	21.9	25	213-217	537-564	250 /1000
	VN09	763.1	11.4	40	351-359	1592-1746	250 /1000
	VN10	867.1	20.9	8	37-38	470-510	250 /1000
	VN11	867.4	20.8	30	305-306	471-511	250 /1000
	PL01 +60	672.2	20.6	25	295	609	1000
	PL01 +0				315	707	
	PL01 -60				293	614	
Infrared Scanner (IRS)	PL02 +60	866.3	20.3	30	396	646	1000
	PL02 +0				424	763	
	PL02 -60				400	752	
	SW01	1050	21.1	57	289.2	951.8	1000
	SW02	1390	20.1	8	118.9	347.3	1000
Thermal Emission Imager (TEI)	SW03	1630	195.0	3	50.6	100.5	250 /1000
	SW04	2210	50.4	1.9	21.7	378.7	1000
	TI01	10785	756	300K	340K	0.08K	250 /500/1000
	TI02	11975	759	300K	340K	0.13K	250 /500/1000

Cited from Okamura et al., 2018. SNR is defined at the standard radiance and IFOV shown by bold characters



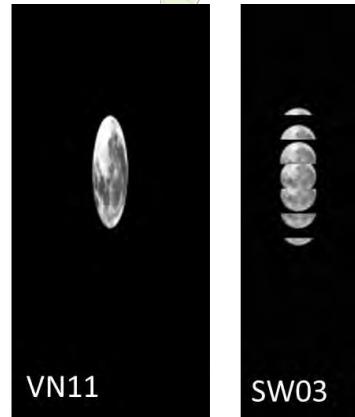
2. GCOM-C/SGLI radiometric calibration system



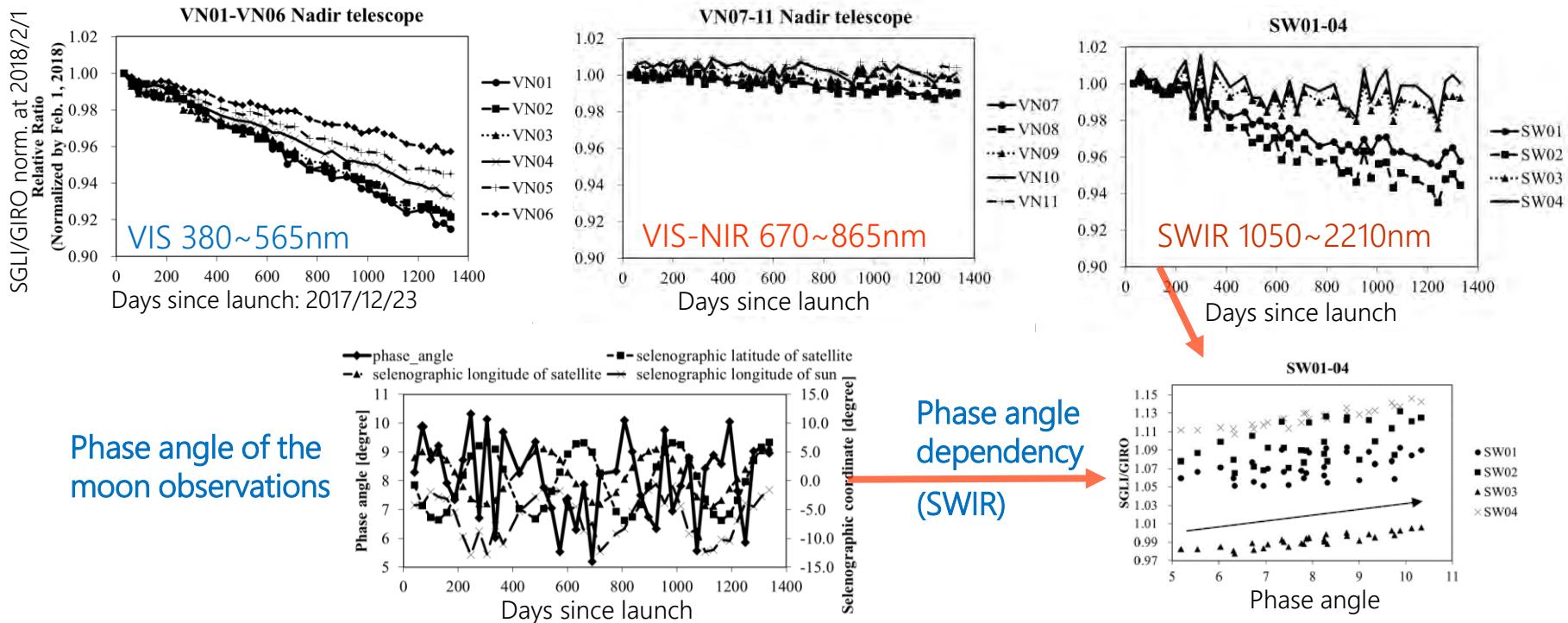
- ✓ Post-launch Level-1 calibration will be based on the **onboard calibration** with sensor model developed by the **pre-launch characterization**
- ✓ **Vicarious** and **cross calibration** will be used for confirmation of the onboard calibration, and more accurate calibration (adjustment) required for the L2 algorithms

3. SG LI Lunar CAL by GIRO

- ✓ GCOM-C SG LI lunar calibration is regularly updated by the monthly lunar observations (by the pitch maneuver; **58 times in 2018-2021**) with GIRO
- ✓ The SG LI/GIRO trends are consistent with ones from the other onboard and vicarious calibrations
- ✓ Phase angle (+5~+10 degree) dependency is evaluated by AHI lunar observations at various phase angles



Time series of SG LI/GIRO trend (Normalized by 2018/2/1)



- Urabe, T., Xiong, X., Hashiguchi, T., Ando, S., Okamura, Y., Tanaka, K. (2020) Radiometric Model and Inter-Comparison Results of the SG LI-VNR On-Board Calibration, *Remote Sensing*, 12(1), 69. DOI: [10.3390/rs12010069](https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12010069)
- Urabe, T., Xiong, X., Hashiguchi, T., Ando, S., Okamura, Y., Tanaka, K., Mokuno M., (2019) Lunar Calibration Inter-Comparison of SG LI, MODIS and VIIRS, Proc. of IEEE/IGARSS, pp. 8481-8484 (28 July 2019) DOI: [10.1109/IGARSS.2019.8897892](https://doi.org/10.1109/IGARSS.2019.8897892)

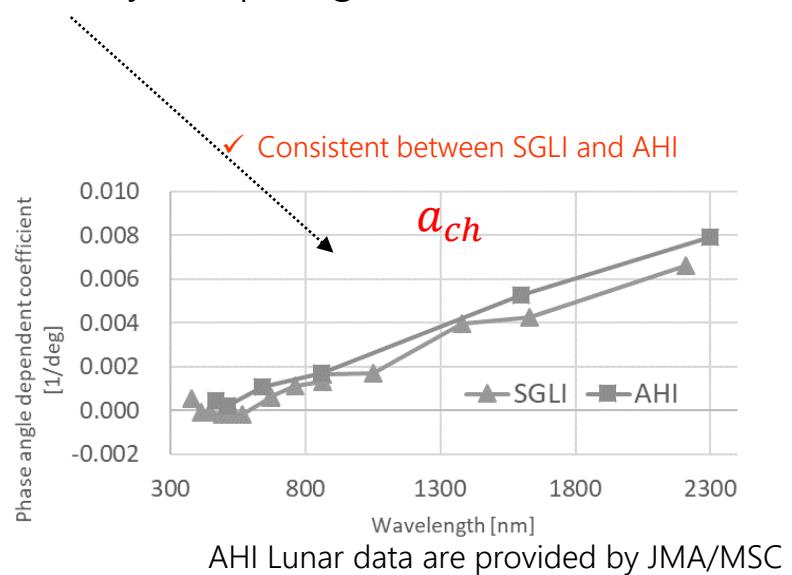
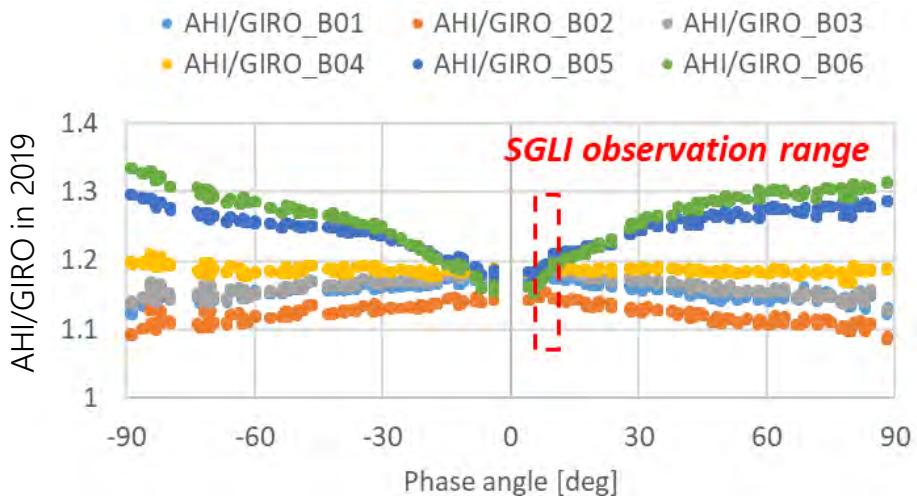
3. SG LI Lunar CAL by GIRO

- ✓ The gain degradation could be separated from the phase angle dependency by the simple multi regression model:

$$f_{ch,n} = a_{ch} \times g_n + b_{ch} \times d_n + c_{ch}$$

f : SG LI/GIRO trend
 g : phase angle (deg)
 d : days since launch
 n : index of each lunar observation
 a_{ch} : phase angle dependent coefficient
 b_{ch} : sensor degradation coefficient
 c_{ch} : constant

- ✓ The phase angle dependency of SG LI were confirmed by comparing with one of Himawari-8 AHI/GIRO



- ✓ The gain degradation, $b_{ch} \times d$, has been considered in Ver.2 SG LI Level-1B

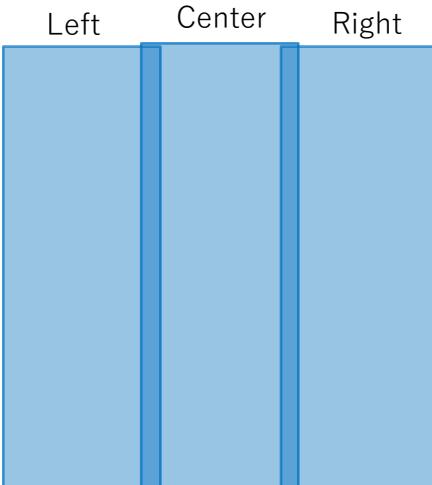
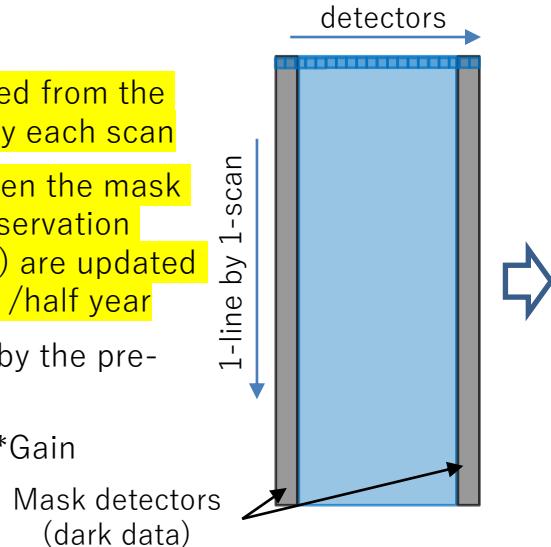
$$L_{L1B}(\lambda) = L_{\text{orig}}(\lambda) / (1.0 + b_{ch}(\lambda) \times d)$$

Hashiguchi et al., SG LI Lunar Calibration Evaluation, 3rd Lunar Calibration Workshop, November 17, 2020,
https://suzaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GCOM_C/resources/files/17a_TaichiroHashiguchi_GCOM-C_SGLI_201117.pdf

4. Image quality: possible noise pattern

VNR-NP/PL

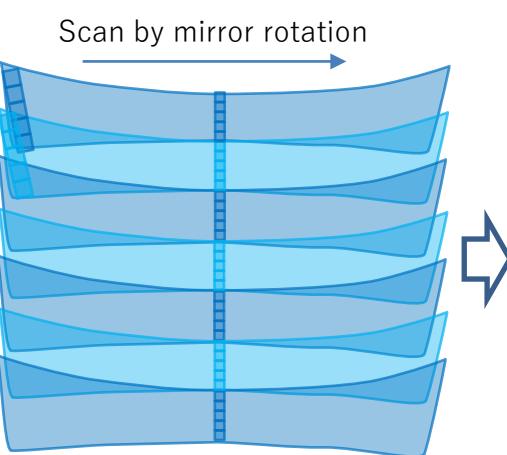
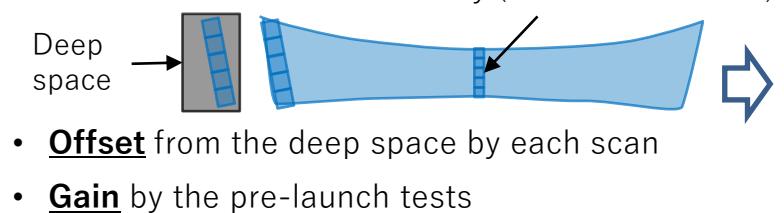
- Offset is estimated from the mask detectors by each scan
- Difference between the mask detectors and observation detectors (DSNU) are updated by nighttime obs. /half year



L1B scene

- ✓ Line stripes can be caused from the offset noise
- ✓ Column stripes can be from the static noise of gain and offset (DSNU)
- ✓ 1/3 gap can be from the 3-telescope difference (gain, spectral response..)

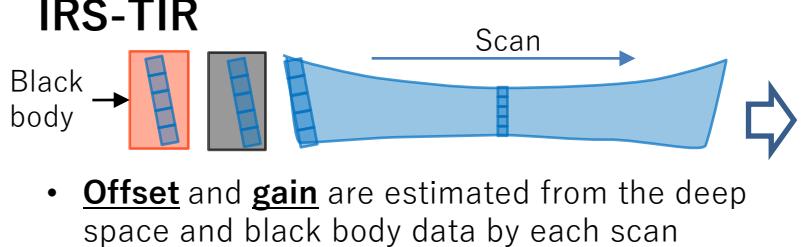
IRS-SWIR



L1B scene

- ✓ Line and array stripes can be cause from the offset and gain noise
- ✓ The stripes change along the pixel due to shift of the pixel selection

IRS-TIR



Resampling to the L1B coordinate
(one detector is selected from the overlaps)

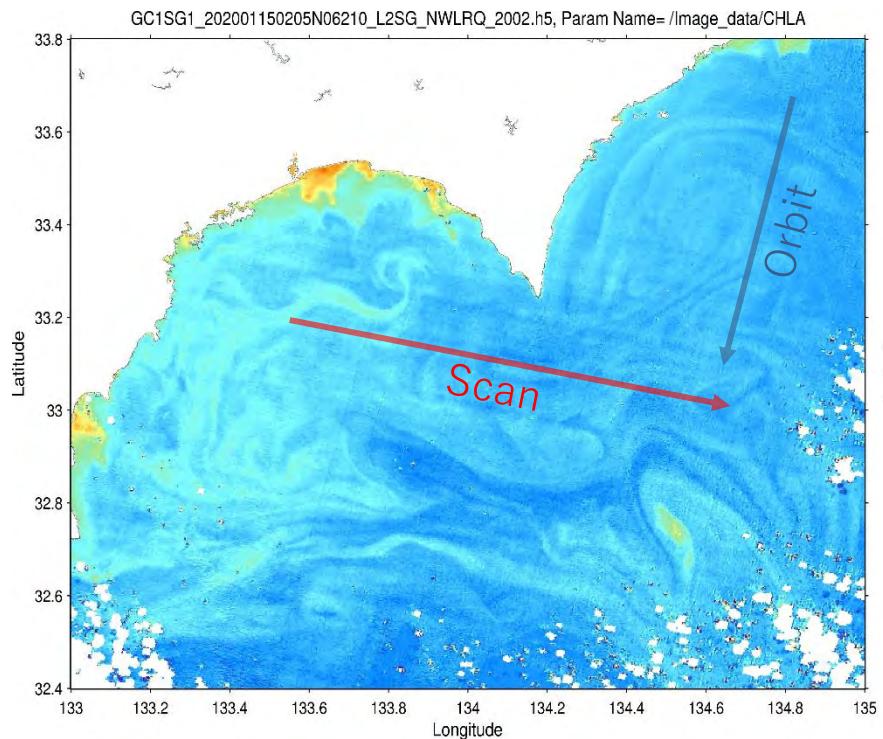
✓ The noise can be enhanced in the Level-2 processing when the pixel locations are different (<subpixel) among the channels

Horizontal stripe noise: selection of mask detectors

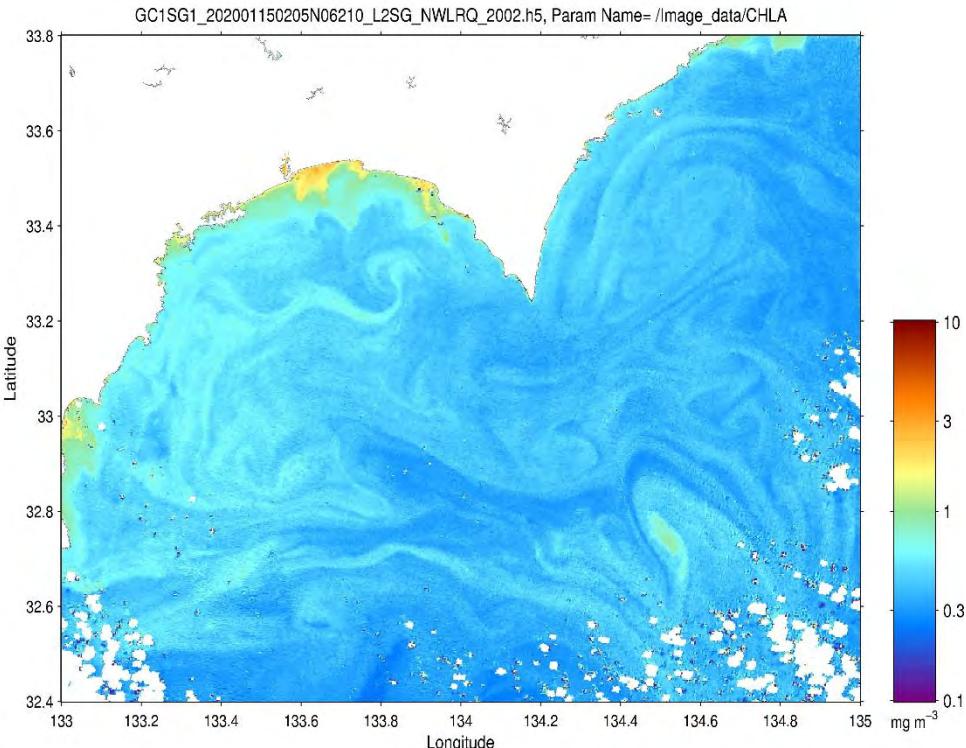
- ✓ Some detectors (especially in Post OPB) used for the offset correction showed variance uncorrelated with the observation detectors; they cause horizontal stripe on the L1B image
 - ✓ By excluding the irregular pixels, the horizontal stripe has been improved

Example of SGLI stripe noise

Chl-a test by Ver.1 L1B



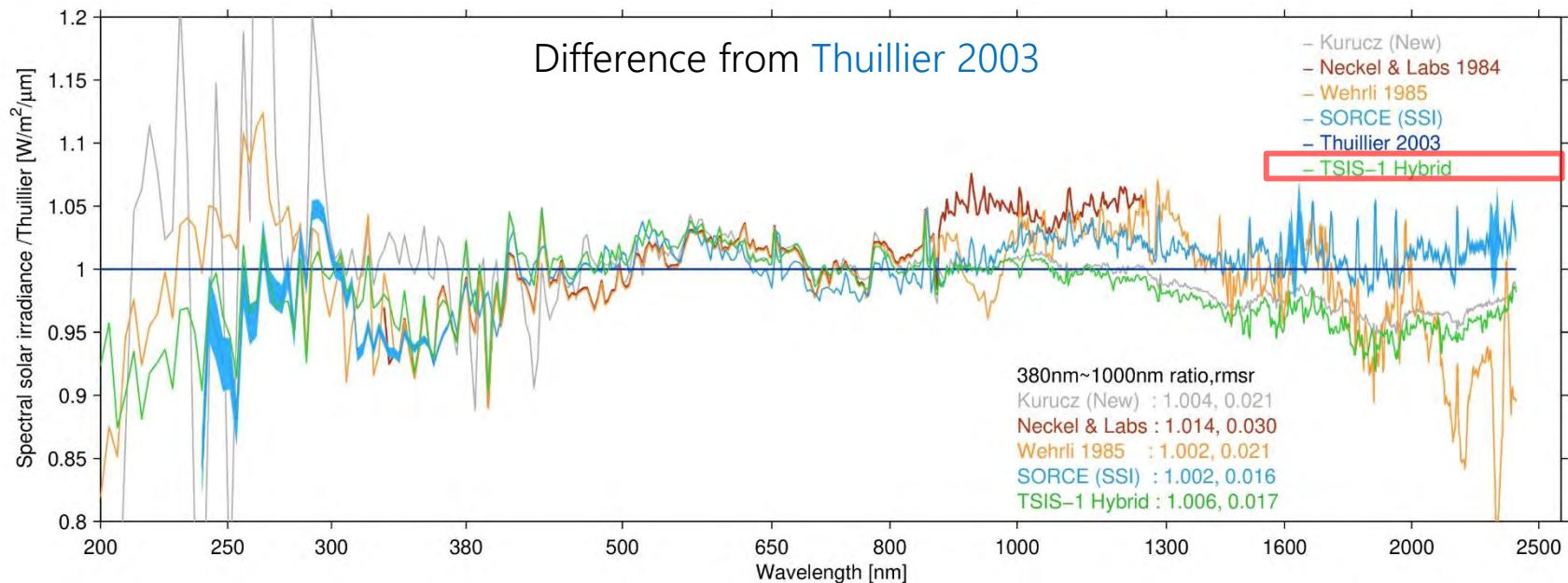
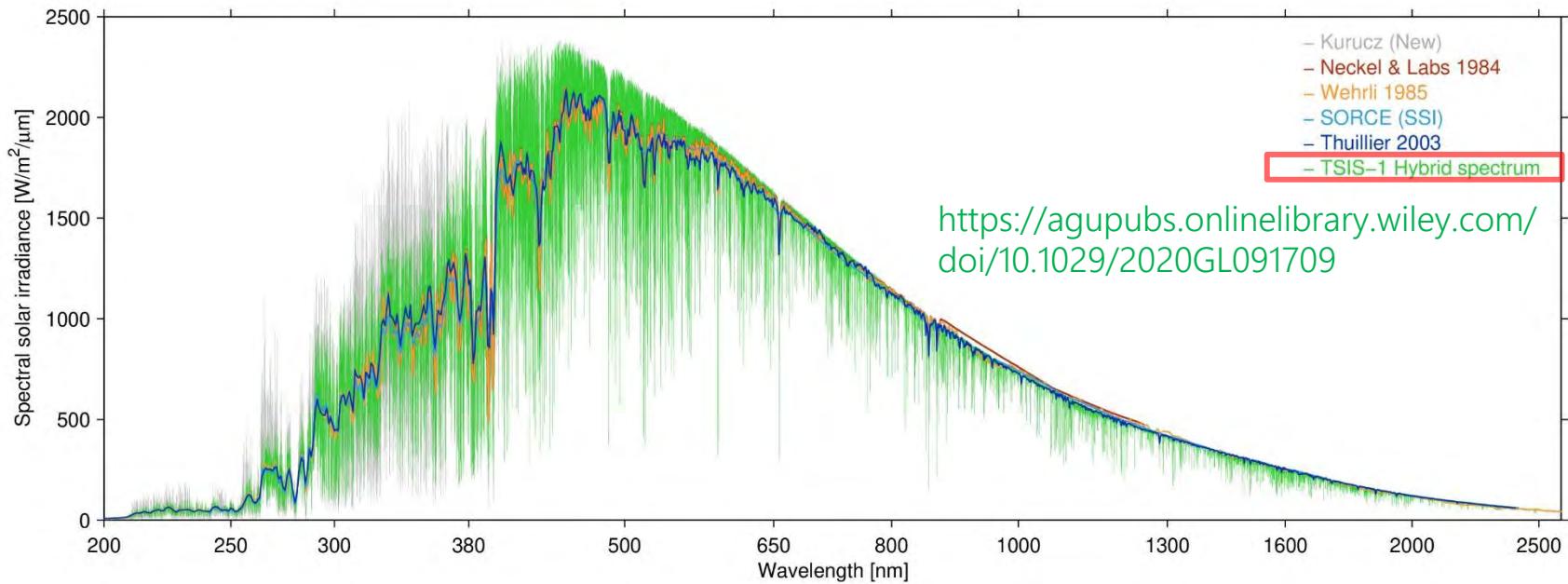
Chl-a test by Ver.2 L1B



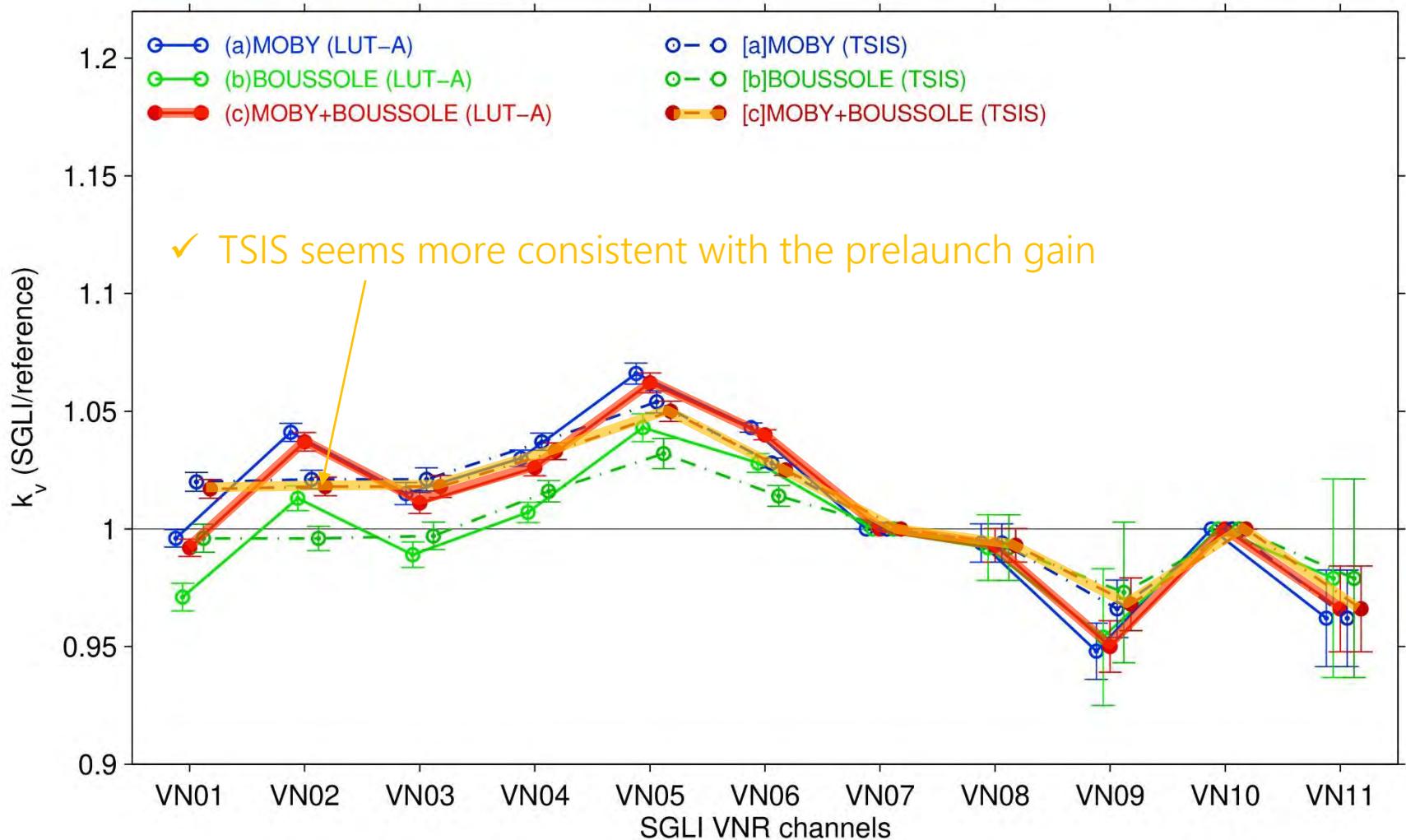
Chl-a image off the Shikoku island, Japan on 15 Jan 2020

- ✓ Along track and cross track stripes are improved by the revision of the offset correction (Ver.2)

5. New CEOS recommended Solar Spectral Irradiance Spectrum



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- ✓ No influence on the Lunar cal. because we use the temporal change
- ✓ L1B reflectance and vicarious calibration is influenced by the F_0

6. Summary

- ✓ Monthly lunar calibration works well by using GIRO
- ✓ The phase angle dependency has been corrected by lunar observations by the geostationary satellite imager, AHI
- ✓ The temporal change has been corrected in the L1B processing
- ✓ Revision of the offset correction has improved the along track and cross track stripe noise on L1B and OC images
- ✓ The new solar irradiance spectra make smooth spectra of the vicarious calibration: indicating consistency with the pre-launch calibration