



Joint Mission INPE/CRESDA absolute calibration

Vicarius method: *Reflectance-based
method*

Local

- China: Gobi Desert
- Brazil: Eduardo Magalhães city (Bahia)
 - Dr. Flavio Ponzoni



CHINA



Time Period

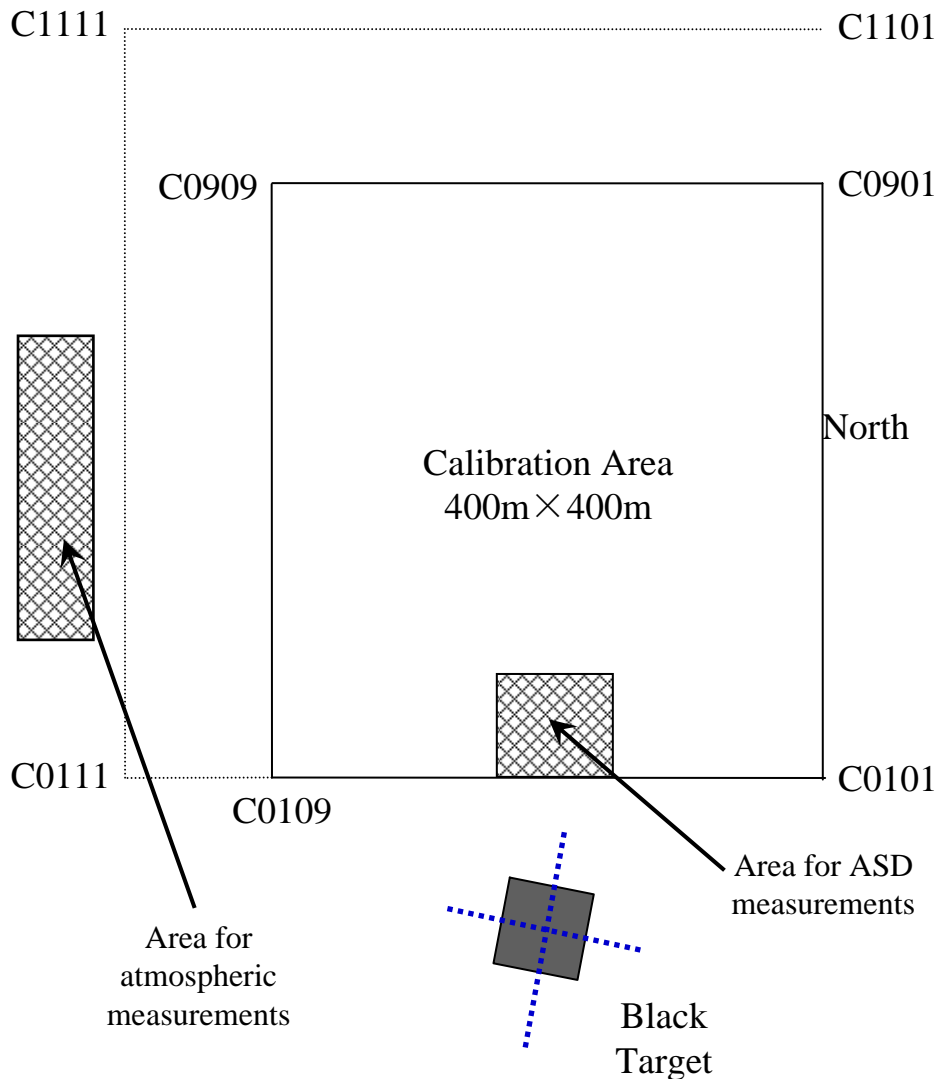
- 15/08 => SPOT;
- 18/08 => CBERS-2;
- 19/08 => SPOT;
- 20/08 => SPOT;
- 21/08 => CBERS-2;
- 24/08 => CBERS-2.



Data acquisition

- Atmosphere characterization: Photometer solar CIMEL (direct Irradiance), chinese Photometer solar(difuse Irradiance) and equipments to measure weather parameters

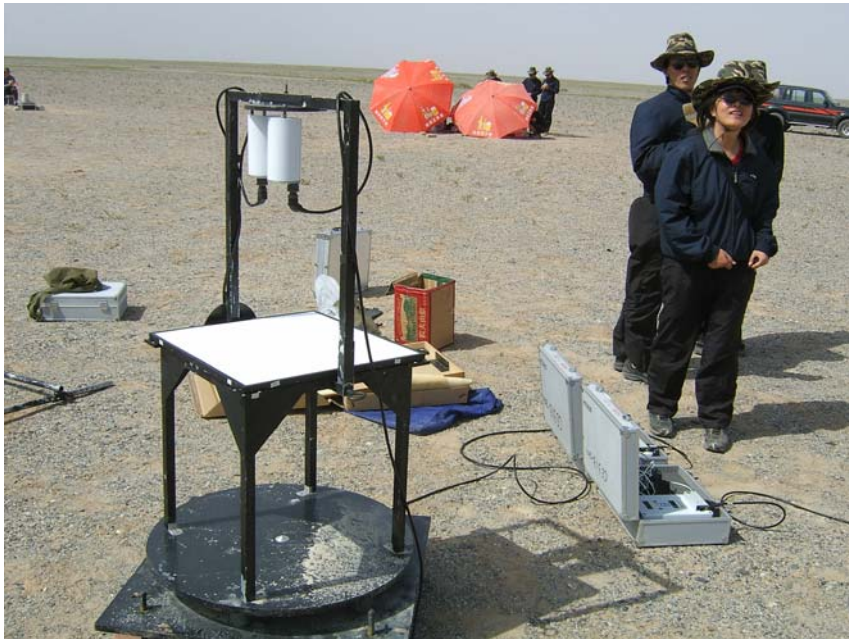
Site: Gobi Desert (Dun Huang)



Test Site: Gobi Desert







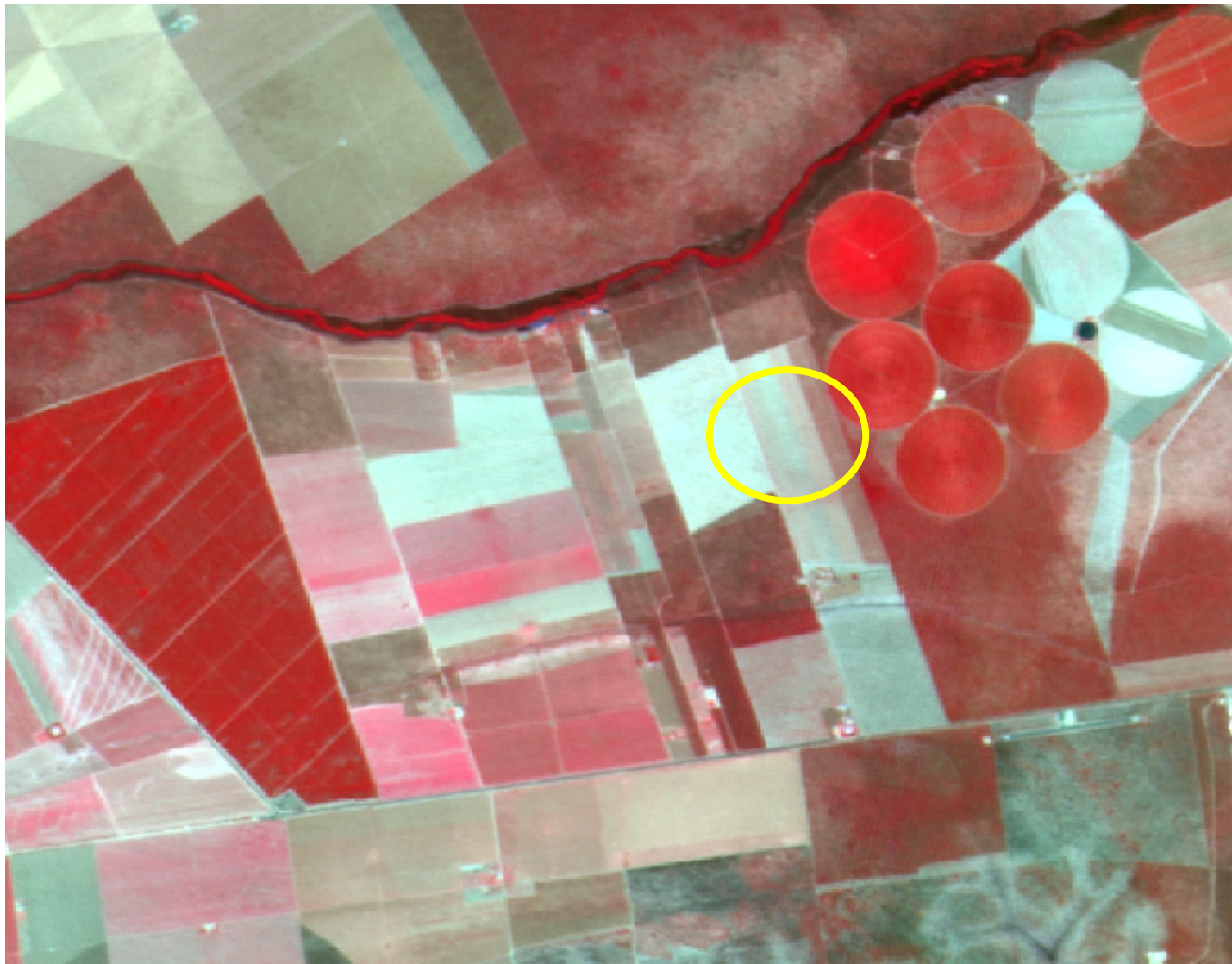




Brazil

- 03/10 (off nadir 7°)
- 06/10 (nadir);
- Local: Luis Eduardo Magalhães (BA).

Reference Surface



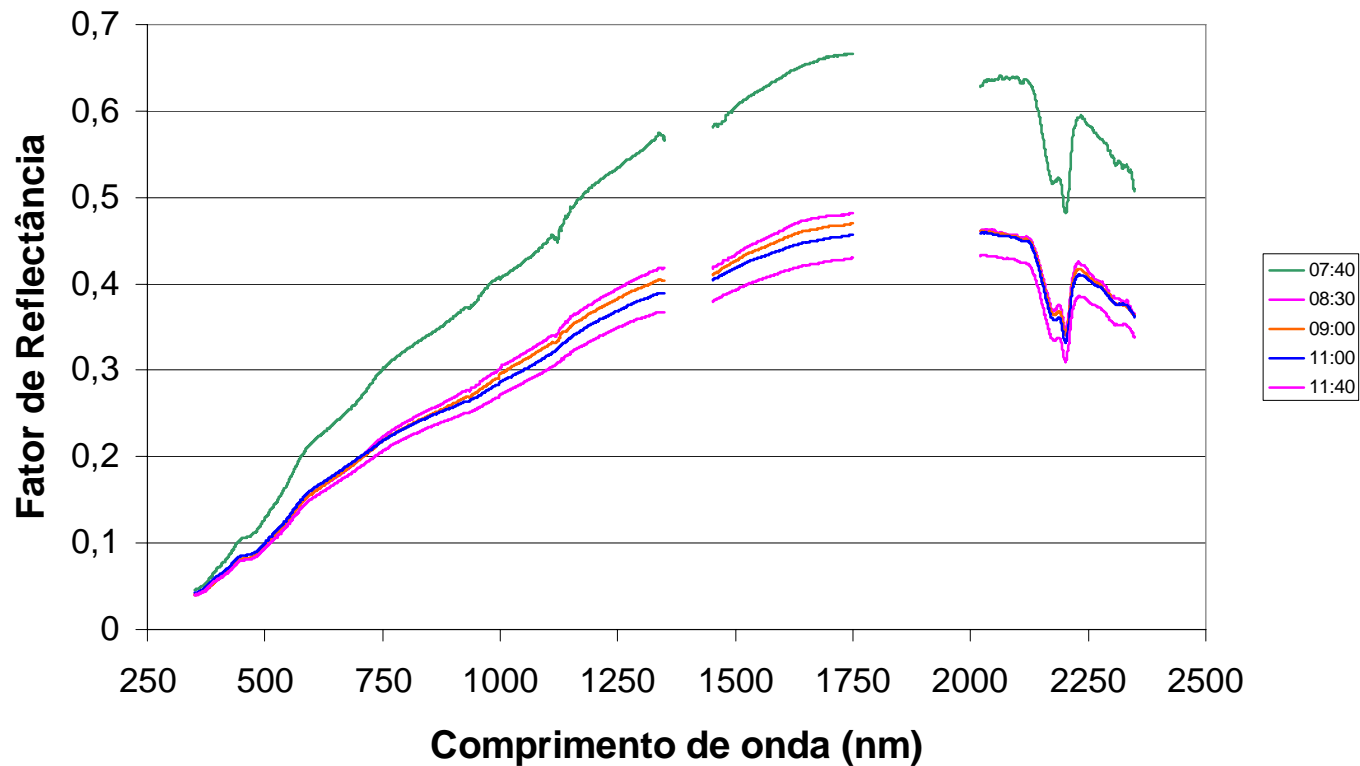


surface

- Isotropy: 15 radiometric samples collected from the same surface fraction at 07:40, 08:30, 09:00, 11:00 and 11:40 pm;
- Spatial homogeneity: 85 radiometric samples collected from a large surface fraction;

Reference surfaces characterization

Santo Antonio



03/October



06/October



Cimel measures



	Day 3- Brasil	Day 6- Brasil	Dunhuang_China	Day 3 Bahia_Ch	Dia 6 Bahia_Ch
CCD_1	0,978	0,970	1,0288		
CCD_2	1,721	1,740	1,8096	1,619	1,613
CCD_3	1,057	1,083	1,1079	0,905	0,926
CCD_4	1,926	2,105	2,2783	1,975	2,061
CCD_5	1,223	1,263			



Problems

- There is not in Brasil a good test site
- Depends the availability of the area (farmer)
- Prepare the soil
- Cloudy and raining weather



INPE Expectations

- Make cooperation to perform joint absolute calibration
- evaluate absolute coefficients in order to improve the data quality