



# *Absolute calibration in Brazil*

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# Summary



- Motivation;
- First calibration task;
- CBERS program;
- Calibration in Brazil?
- CBERS sensors absolute calibration;
- Future challenges.



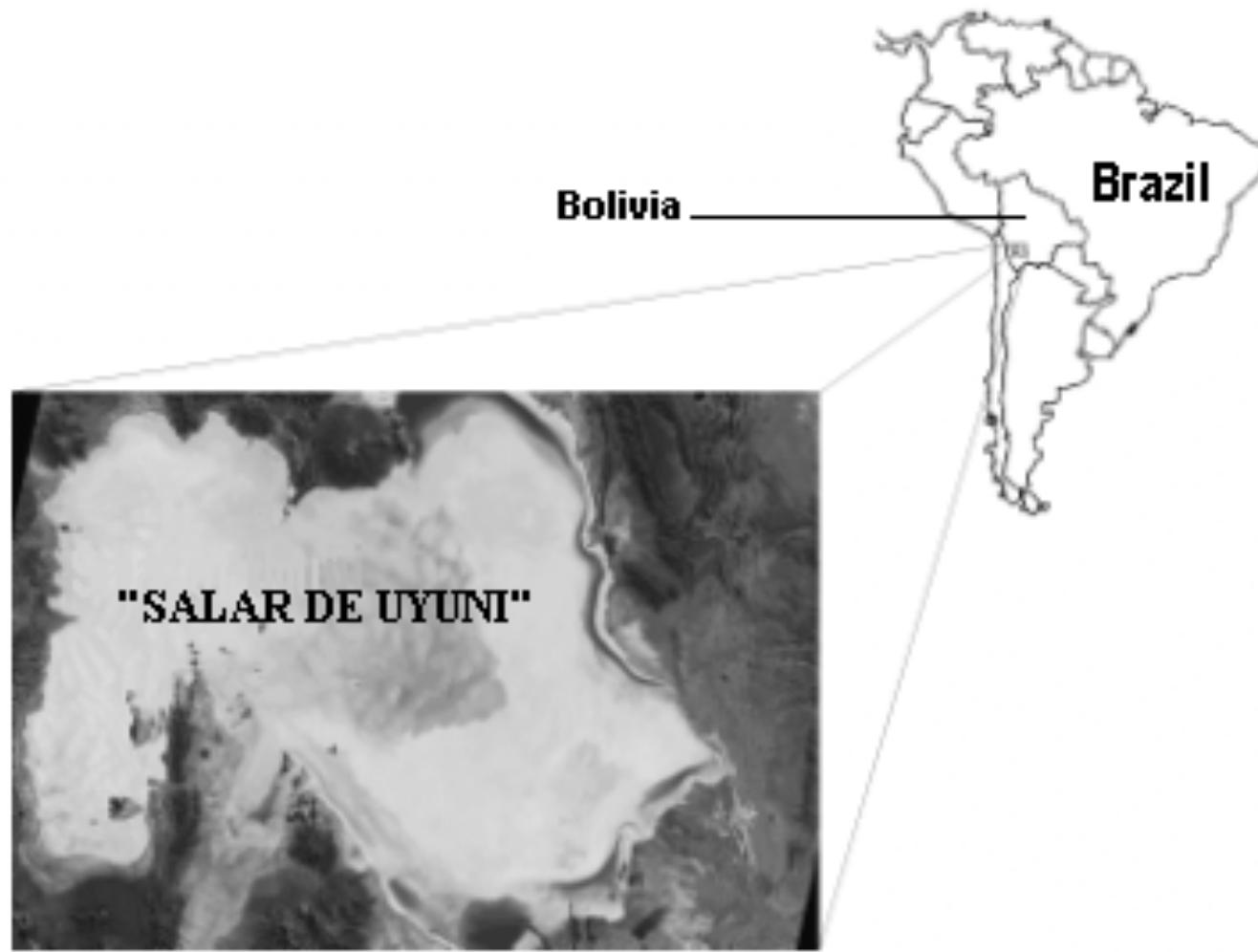
## Motivation



- Global changes agendas ( $\text{CO}_2$  emission);
- Biophysical parameters estimation  
(quantitative approaches);
- DN to physical parameters conversion  
(radiance or reflectance-BRF).



# First calibration task



# First calibration task





# First calibration task



Table 1 – Calibration coefficients determined considering point 1

<b>Geometrical parameters for POINT 1</b>	
Solar zenith angle	56.03 deg.
Solar azimuth angle	41.63 deg.
Observation zenith angle	00.00 deg.
Observation azimuth angle	00.00 deg
<b>Localization and environment data</b>	
Latitude	-20.21 deg.
Longitude	-67.47 deg.
Elevation	3660 m
Pressure	
Temperature	
Relative humidity	
<b>Atmospheric model identity</b>	
User defined water content	0.190 g/cm2
User defined ozone content	0.300 cm-atm
Continental aerosol model (optical depth)	0.171
<b>Optical condition identity</b>	
User defined optical thickness	
Visibility	
<b>Spectral Landsat5_TM bands</b>	
<b>Spectral condition</b>	
Filter function: wavelength inferior ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	0.430
Filter function: wavelength superior ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	0.550
Surface reflectance	0.749
Apparent reflectance	0.709
Apparent radiance	239.840
Total gaseous transmittance	0.983
Irradiance at the top of atmosphere ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )	1902.920
Direct solar irradiance at ground level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )	41.800
Diffuse atm. irradiance at ground level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )	12.175
Environment irradiance at ground level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )	6.411
Atmospheric radiance at orbital level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2.\text{sr}$ )	1.560
Background radiance at orbital level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2.\text{sr}$ )	1.808
Pixel radiance at orbital level ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2.\text{sr}$ )	11.262
Average image digital count	255
Counts per unit radiance	–
	<b>0.696</b>
	<b>0.968</b>
	<b>1.134</b>



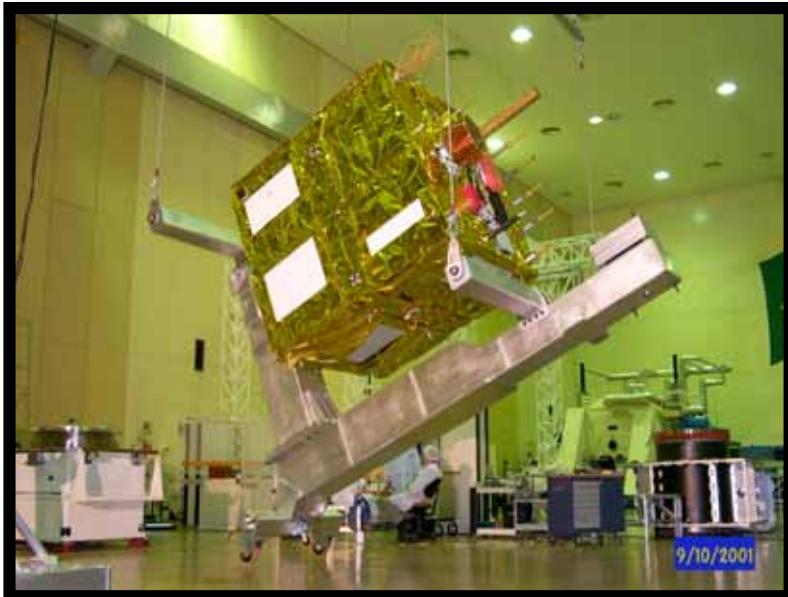
## China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite Program



- 1988 : agreement between Brazil and China to develop CBERS-1 and CBERS-2;
- 1999: CBERS-1 launching;
- 2002: agreement for CBERS-3 and CBERS-4;
- 2003: CBERS-2 launching;
- 2004: agreement for CBERS-2b;
- 2007: agreement for CBERS-5 and CBERS-6.



# China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite Program





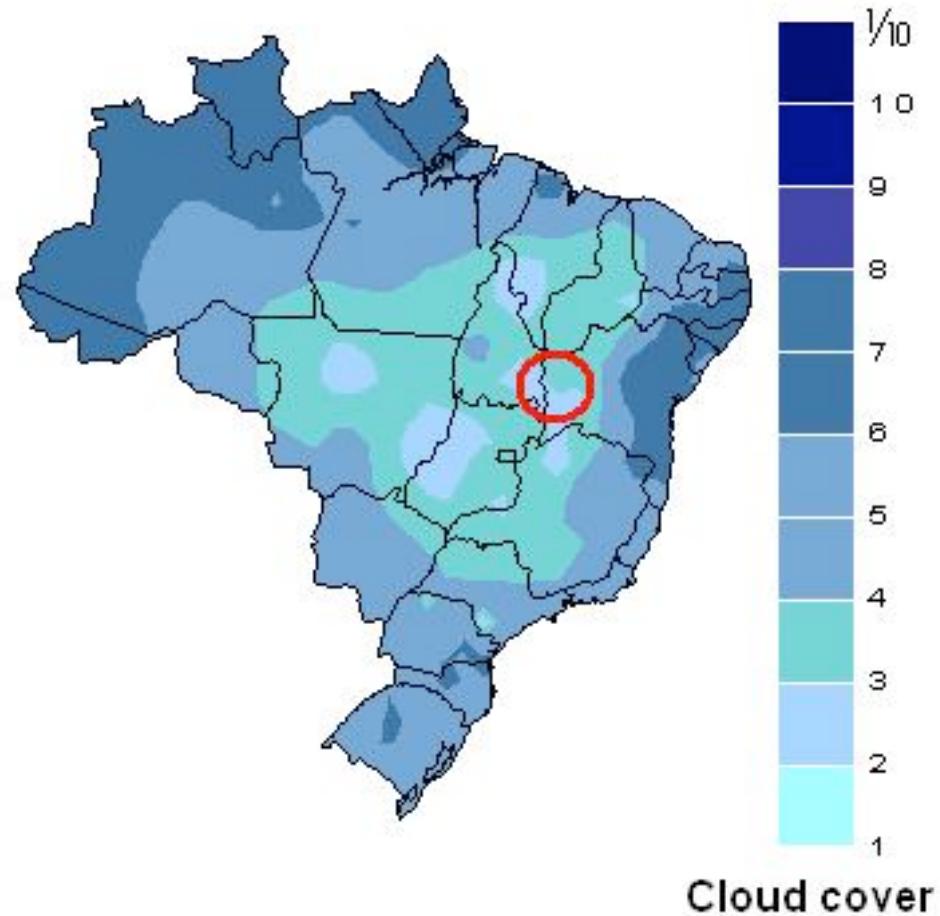
## China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite Program



2000-2002: How to perform a vicarious calibration campaign in Brazil ?

- No enough experience;
- Not easy to go abroad;
- No ideal reference surfaces;
- A “starved” Brazilian remote sensing community.

# Choosing a reference surface



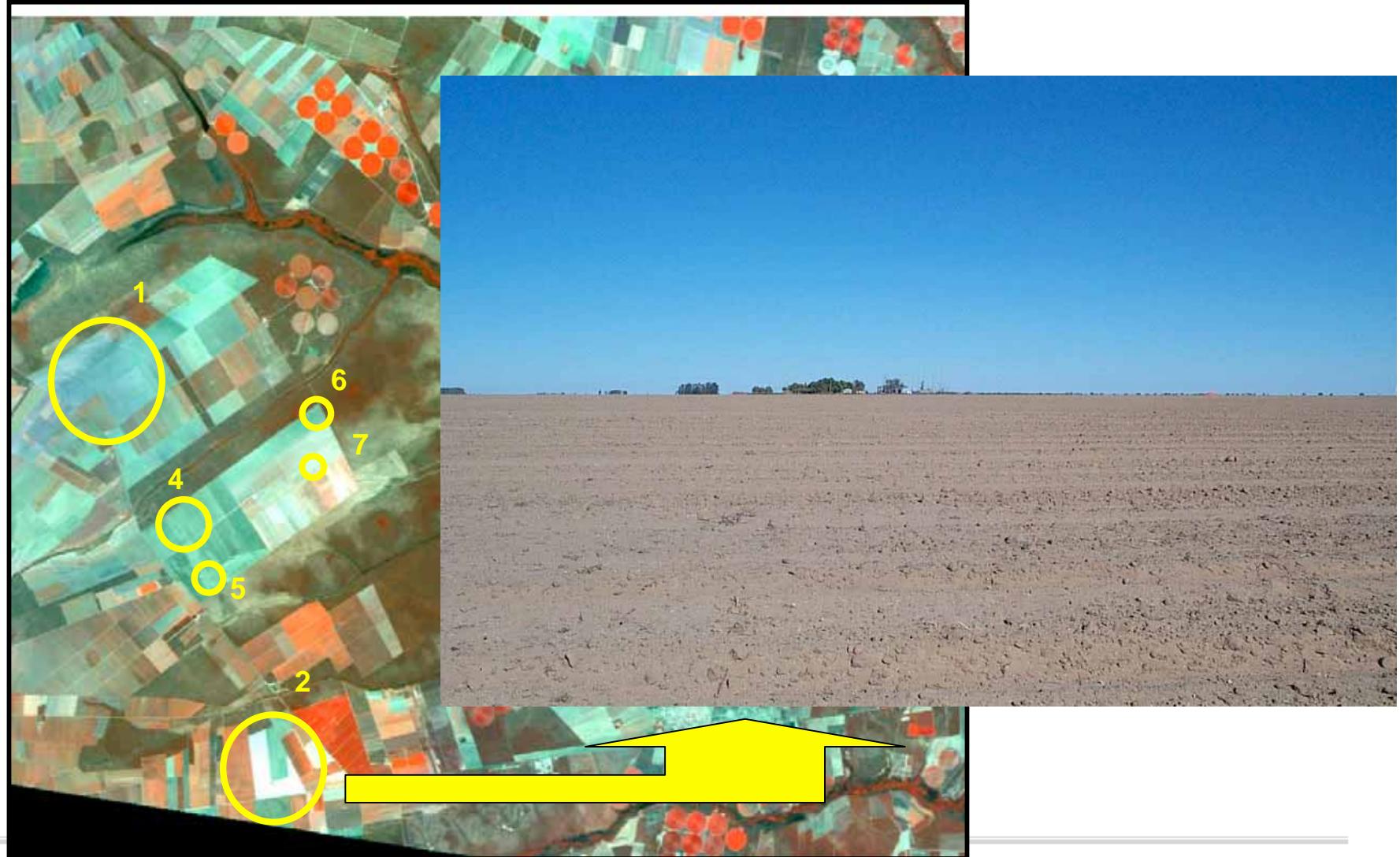
# Choosing a reference surface



# Performing a calibration campaign



# Performing a calibration campaign





# Absolute calibration coefficients



Campaign	CCD-1	CCD-2	CCD-3	CCD-4	CCD-pan
Pre-launch	0.980	1.590	1.200	2.290	1.250
August	1.009	1.930	1.154	2.127	1.483

CHINA	CCD_1	CCD_2	CCD_3	CCD_4
August 19th	0,9917	1,6761	1,0096	2,0613
August 25th	1,0292	1,7254	1,0356	2,1515



## Future challenges



- Atmospheric correction: MODIS x Sunphotometer;
- Validation: there is not a formal and defined strategy;
- Improving the radiometric data collection from the reference surface during the satellite overpass;



## Future challenges



- To guarantee periodic and systematic vicarious calibration campaigns;
- Developing a creative and efficient way to properly inform the remote sensing community about the criteria and procedures adopted in the calibration coefficients determination;



## Future challenges



- Making easier the updated calibration coefficient access;
- Generating trusted products from the calibration coefficients application (BRF images and/or vegetation indices images);
- Motivating students and other professionals to dedicate efforts in improving calibration in Brazil.