



VIIRS geospatial calibration for SNPP, J1 and beyond

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College Park, Maryland
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Acknowledgements

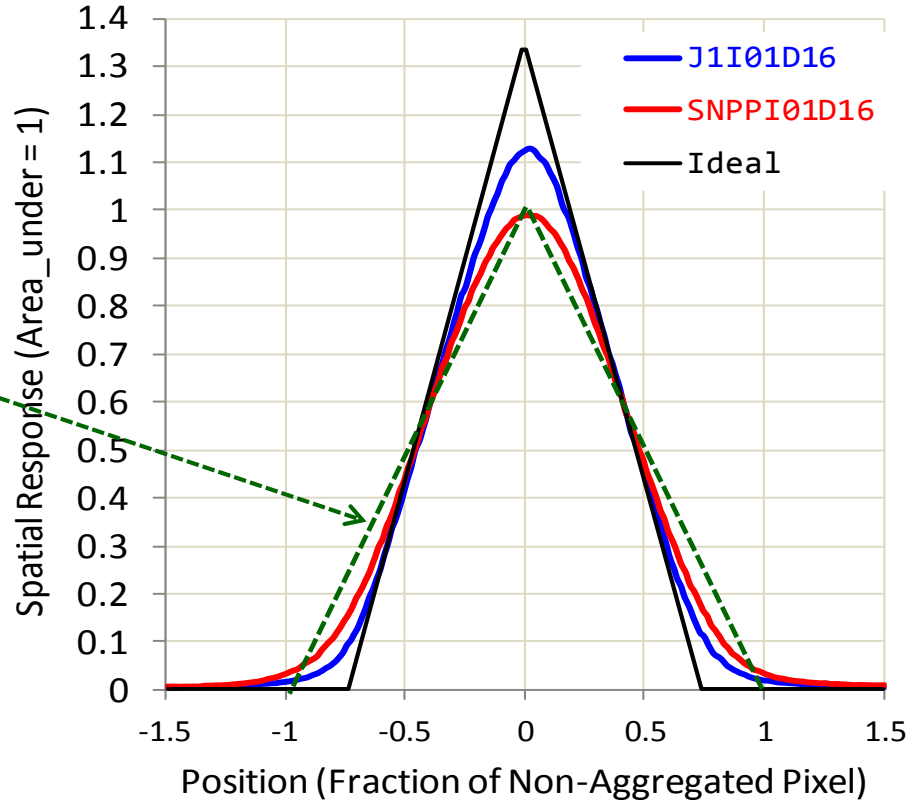
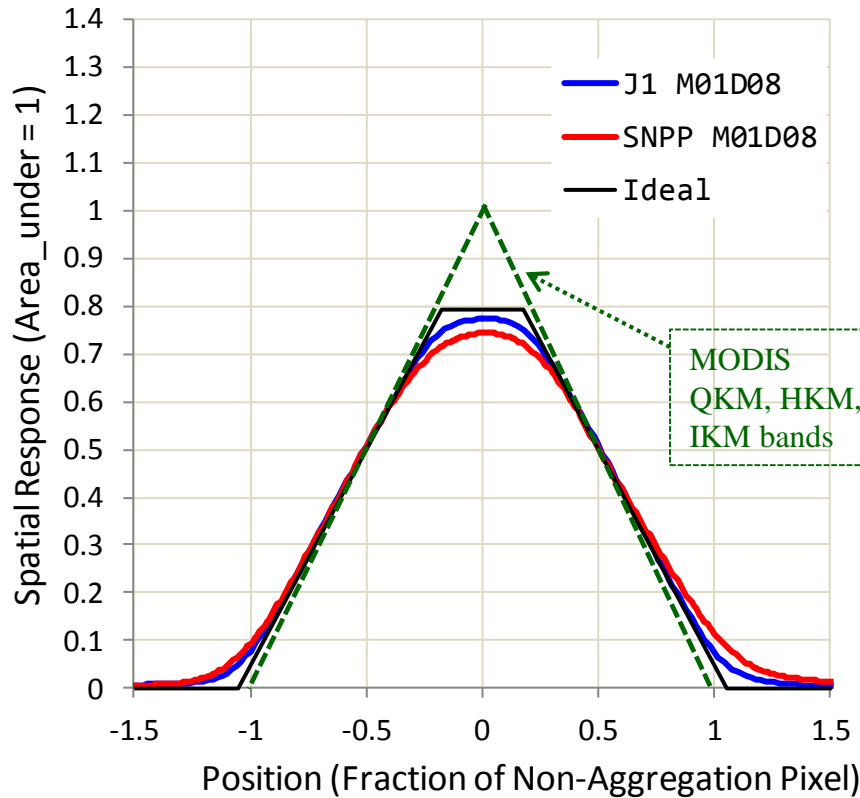
- Thanks the Raytheon VIIRS instrument test team for the efforts in addressing many concerns, including HW rework ones.
- Thanks the NOAA STAR team, NASA JPSS Project Science Office, NASA VCST Radiometric Calibration Team, UW spectral calibration team, Aerospace team, instrument on-site team & SC I&T on-site team for cooperation and assistance.
- Thanks NASA VIIRS Land SIPS Team for processing control point residuals from both IDPS and LSIPS forward-&re-processed VIIRS geolocation products, and testing Geo LUTs updates.
- Thanks past and current Geo JAMs – Alice Isaacman, Robert Williamson and Rosalie Marley (Rad+Geo now) -- for helping us resolving DRs in the DPE/DPA/AMP at the GRAVITE
- Thanks NOAA JPSS MOT, NASA FDF, BATC for assistance in understanding the SNPP altitude, ground speed and attitude issues.



Outline

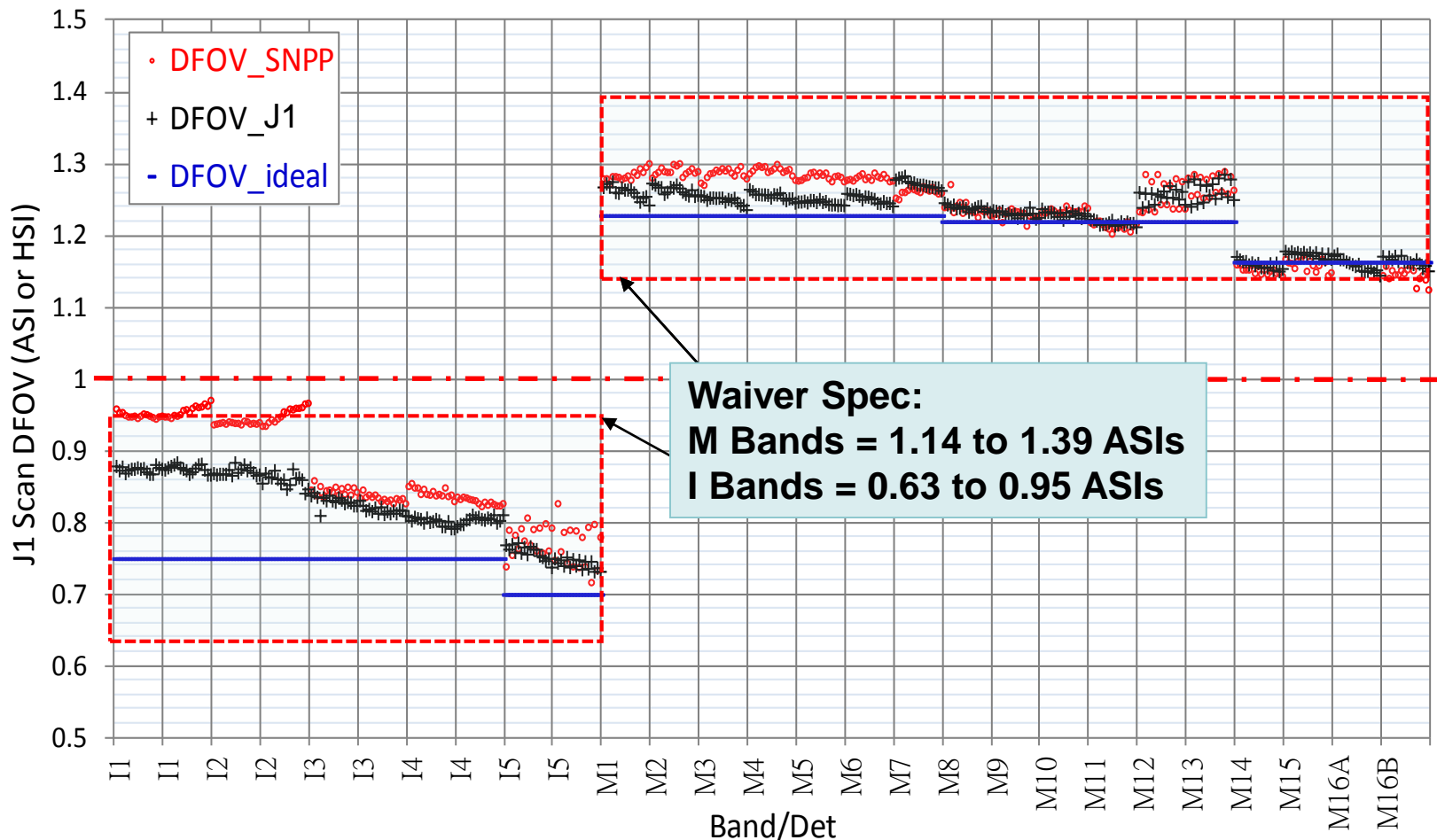
- Optical calibration -- LSF, DFOV, MTF
- BBR calibration
- Geolocation calibration
- Challenges, concerns, Issues
 - Improvements are in the making
- Concluding Remarks

Optical calibration



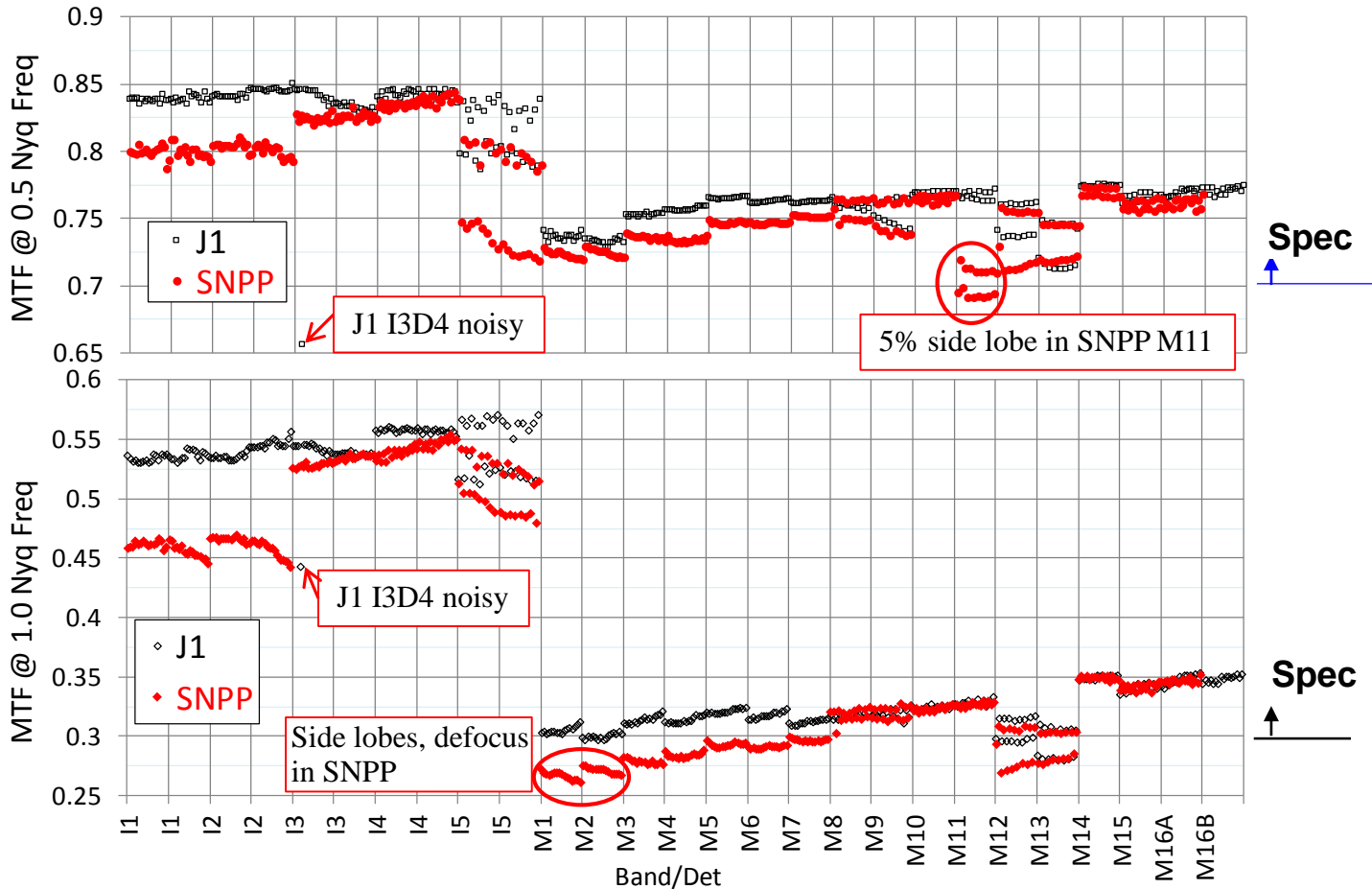
- J1 VIIRS has improved optical system over SNPP
- J2 ≈ J1

Scan LSF \rightarrow DFOV



- SNPP VIIRS has de-focus in VisNIR bands
- J1 VIIRS has the right focus
- I-bands under-sample the earth at TOA in un-agg zones

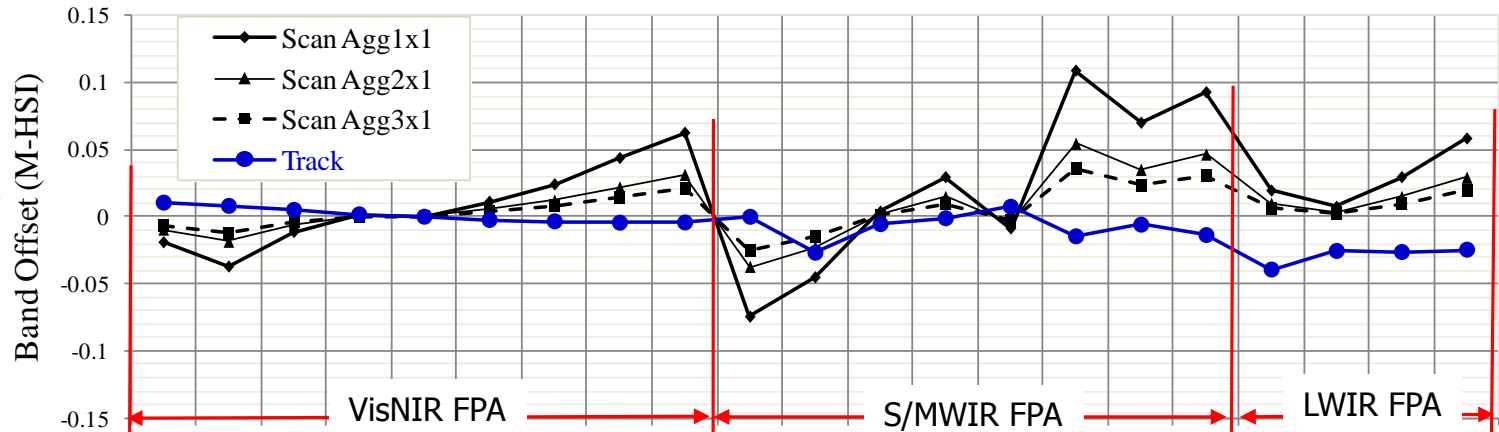
Scan LSF \rightarrow MTF



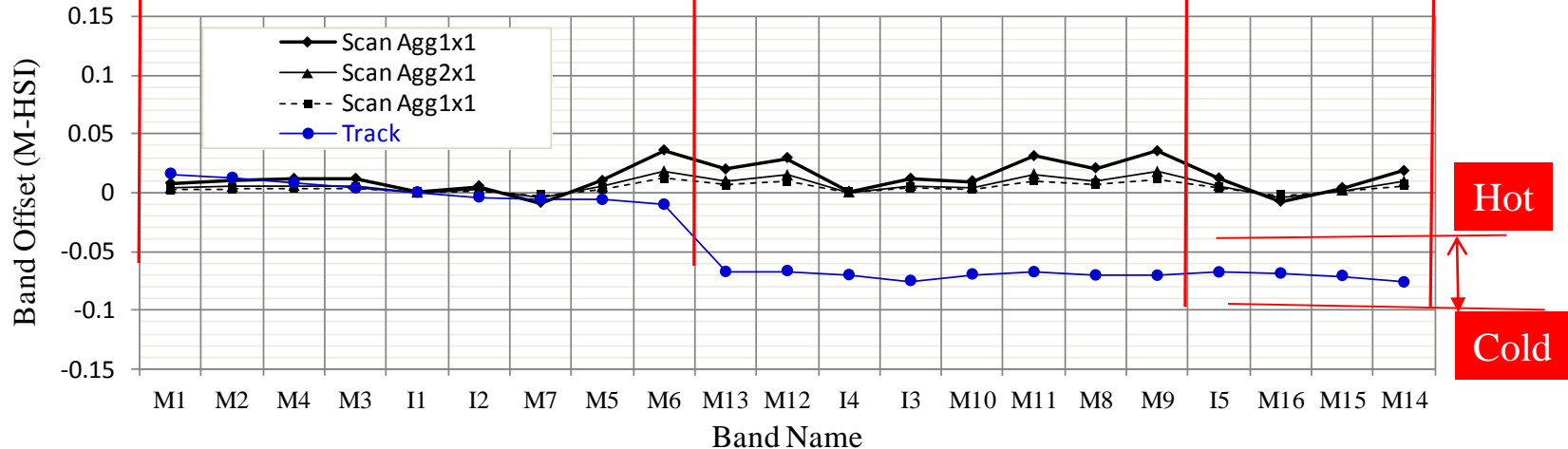
- J1 MTF performs better than SNPP
- I-bands images are sharp, at least at TOA (J1 I3D4 under-performs)
- Track direction LSFs are nearly square, $MTF \approx 0.63$ at $1.00NF$ (Nyquist Frequency)

BBR: M/I band offsets wrt I1

SNPP



J1



- J1 and SNPP are similar in the overall BBR band pair performances
- J1 BBR performs better than SNPP in the scan direction
- In the track direction, J1 Bands on cold FPAs shifted ~ 50 m from bands on VisNIR FPA



SNPP on-orbit geolocation calibration w/ LUTs Updates



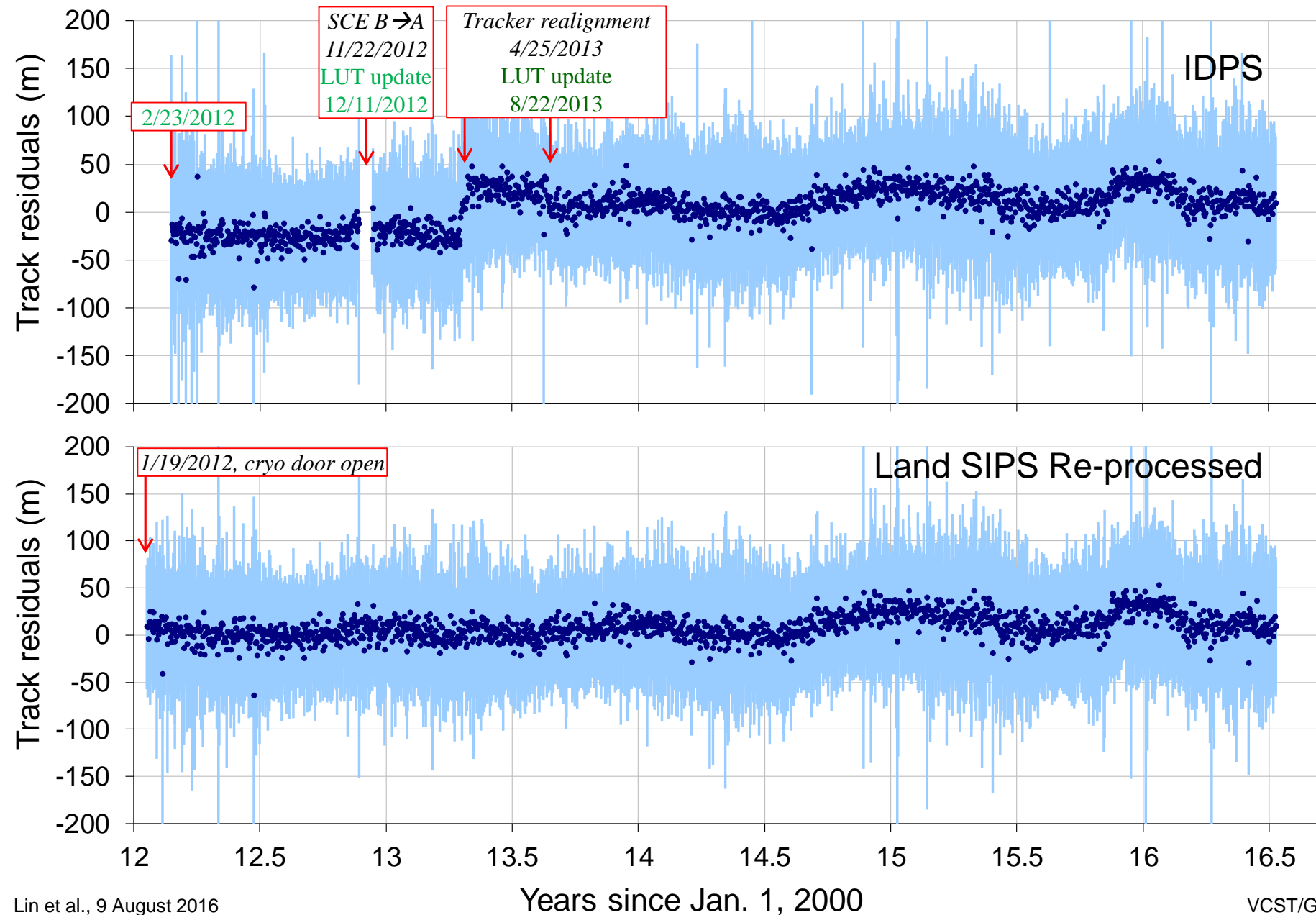
Update	Date	Description	Comments
a	1/19/2012	<i>Cryo-radiator door open</i>	<i>All VIIRS band available, LPEATE re-process start date</i>
1	2/23/2012	Initial mounting coef. update	Removed bias ~ 1.3 km
2	3/30/2012	Initial DNB FPA center update	Removed bias ~ 1 km
b	11/22/2012	<i>Scan control electronics (SCE) was switched from B-side to A-Side</i>	<i>Caused bias ~ 300 m for 19 days</i>
3	12/11/2012	Correction after SCE was switched from B-Side to A-side	Removed bias ~ 300 m
4	2/15/2013	Second, fine DNB FPA center update	Removed DNB bias ~ 300 m
5	4/18/2013	Second, scan angle dependent, fine Geo LUT update	Fine tuned and removed scan dependent biases
c	4/25/2013	<i>Star tracker maintenance/re-alignment</i>	<i>Caused bias ~ 25 m</i>
6	8/22/2013	Correction to the star tracker re-alignment	Removed bias ~ 25 m

Key: All bands impacted DNB only External event

➤ SNPP VIIRS on-orbit geolocation calibration went well

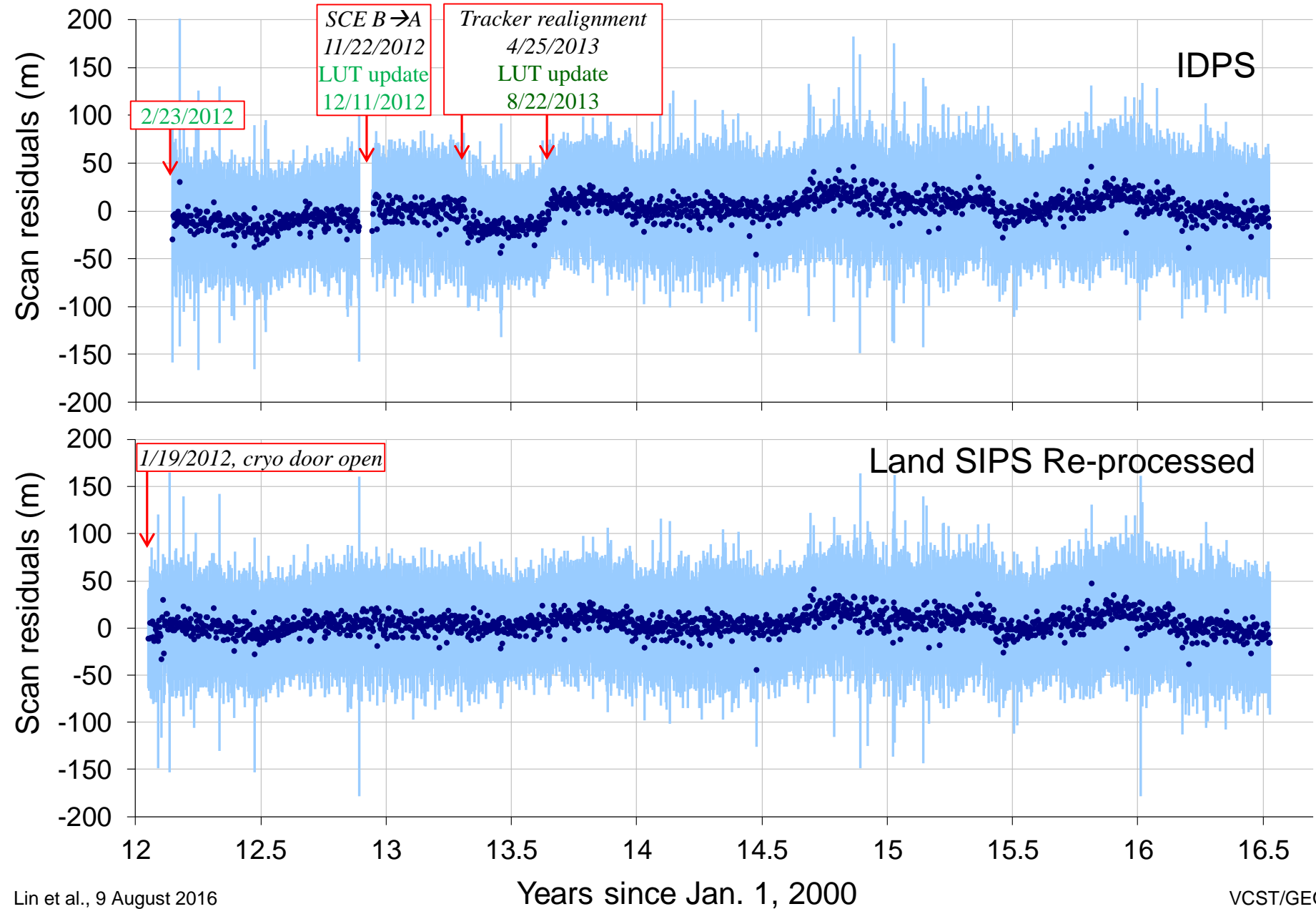


SNPP VIIRS track residual trends



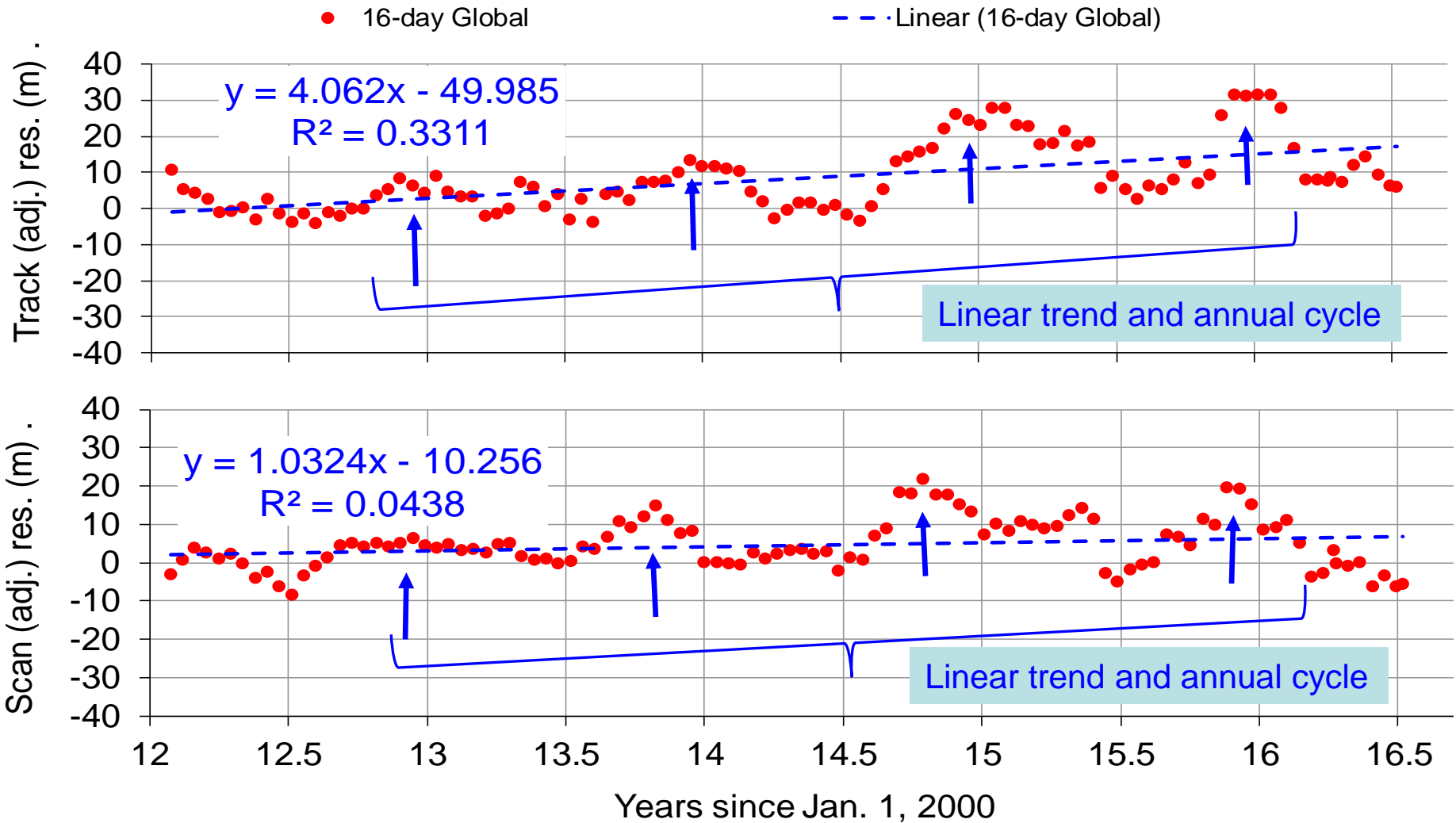


SNPP VIIRS scan residual trends





SNPP geo long-term trending



➤ Small trends and seasonal variations in VIIRS geolocation are correctible

Land SIPS Re-processed, can be corrected



SNPP DNB geolocation error trending based on coastal area GCP matching



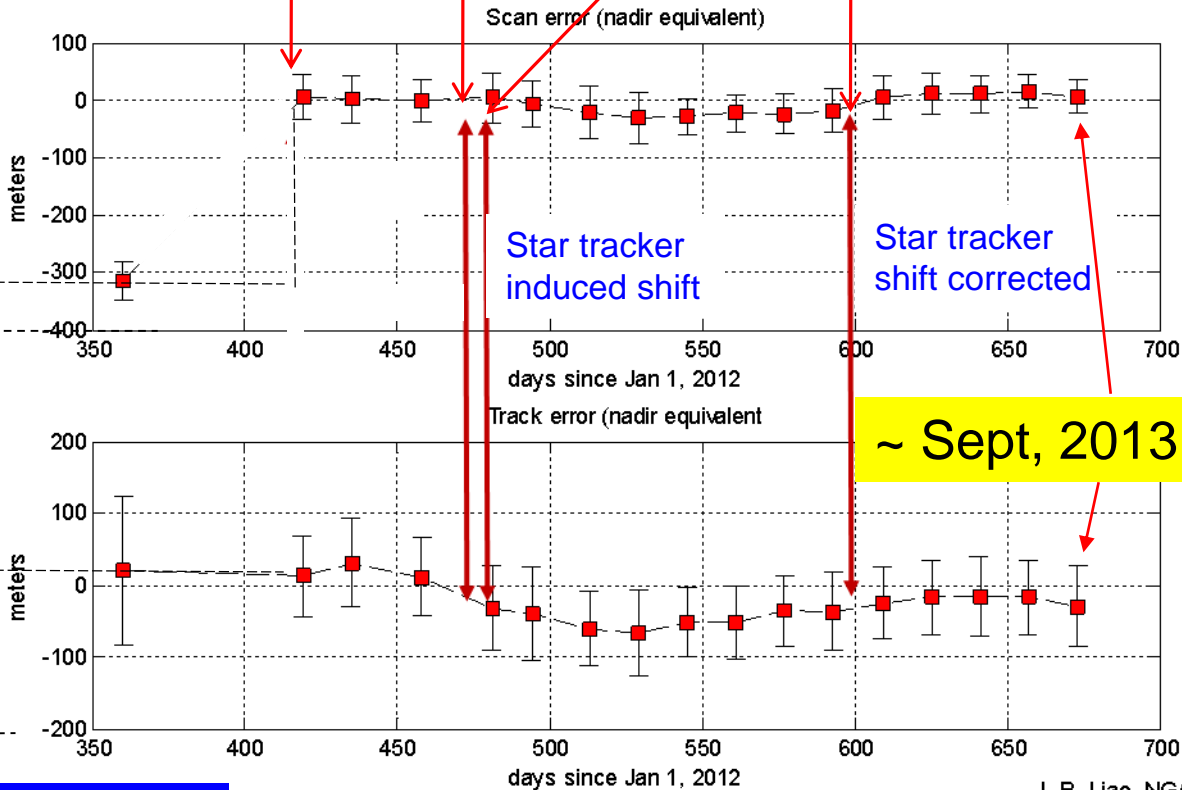
1st update
3/30/2012

2nd update
2/15/2013

fine tuned
4/18/2013

4/25/2013

3rd & last update
8/22/2013



➤ DNB TC geolocation (appending fields (lat, lon, height, QF)_TC to the ellipsoid DNB geolocation product) was TTOed on **5/22/2014, 14:30 GMT** (data observation time) in IDPS.

➤ DNB errors track with I1 band errors

As of Nov 4, 2013, the DNB geolocation accuracy is
 Scan: $8 \pm 33 \mu\text{rad}$ Track: $-35 \pm 68 \mu\text{rad}$
Scan: $7 \pm 28 \text{ m}$ Track: $-29 \pm 57 \text{ m}$ over coastal areas
 (nadir equivalent with mean altitude of 838.8 km)



Overall SNPP geolocation performance



Residuals	IDPS VIIRS	Land SIPS VIIRS	Aqua MODIS C6	Terra MODIS C6
Track mean	4 m	8 m	2 m	2 m
Scan mean	1 m	4 m	0 m	-1 m
Track RMSE	77 m	72 m	46 m	43 m
Scan RMSE	62 m	61 m	53 m	44 m
Data-days	1580 (4.3 yrs)	1635 (4.5 yrs)	5040 (13.8 yrs)	5849 (16.0 yrs)
Missing days	21	1	10	62
Daily matched GCPs w/ I1/B1	131	131	189	218

- **Nadir equivalent** accuracy (RMSE – Root Mean Square Error) . (MODIS for reference)

- Meet Spec: 133 m (1σ); **within 20% I1 HSI (375 m) = 75 m @ nadir for VIIRS**

- Band-to-band mis-registration adds bias to RMSE to other bands: $RMSE = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \mu^2}$

- Periods: IDPS 2/23/2012 - - 7/11/2016 except 11/22/2012 – 12/11/2012;
LandSIPS 1/19/2012 – 7/11/2016

- MODIS – VIIRS differences

➤ **SNPP VIIRS geolocation uncertainty ~ 70 m (1σ)**

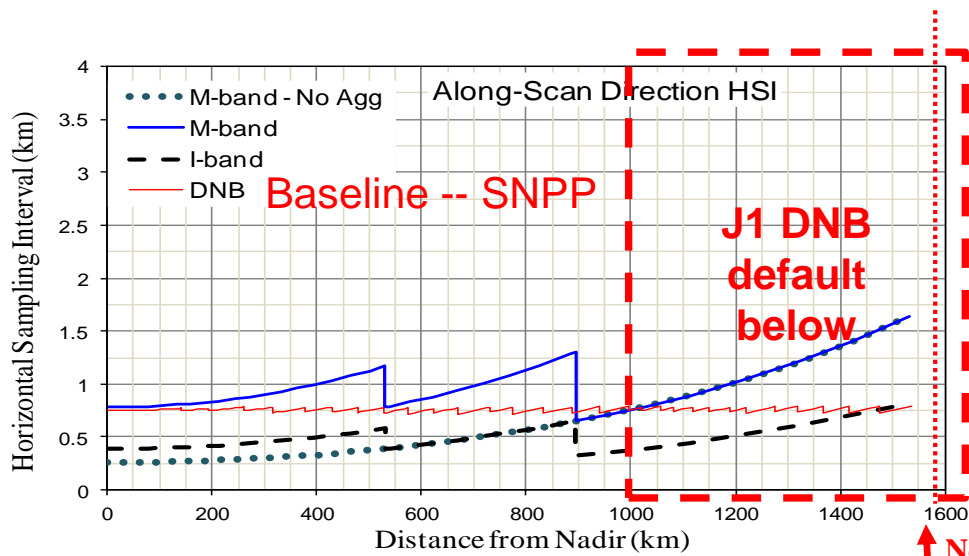
Aqua use definitive ephemeris data → 27 hour latency

SNPP attitude data is not as good, see Slides18 & 28

DEM resolutions: older 1 km for VIIRS vs newer 0.5 km for MODIS C6



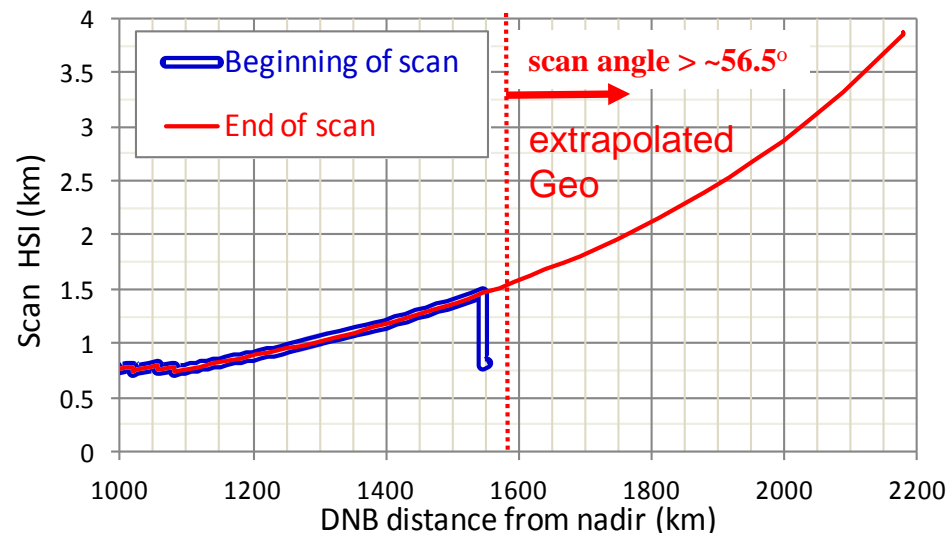
SNPP & J1 DNB cell sizes in scan direction



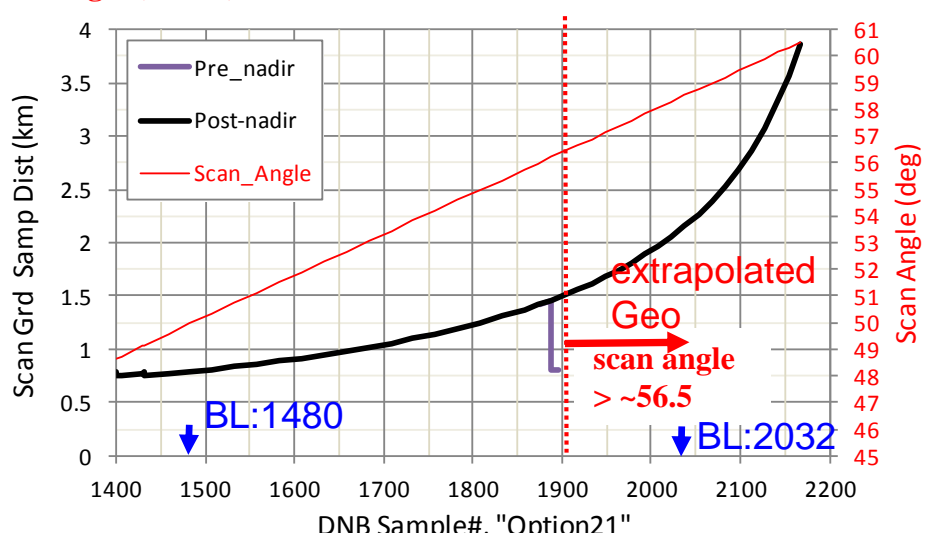
- DNB LSFs are mostly square
- Baselined pixel size is ~ 750 m
- “Option21” has pixel size up to 1.6 km within 56.5°
- Geolocation is extrapolated post-nadir for scan angle > ~56.5° (pixel size up to 3.9 km @60.5°)

➤ J1 DNB cell sizes are not constant as SNPP VIIRS are

↑ Nominal maximum scan angle (~56.5°)



“Option21” – default, in km



“Option21” – default, in Samp#



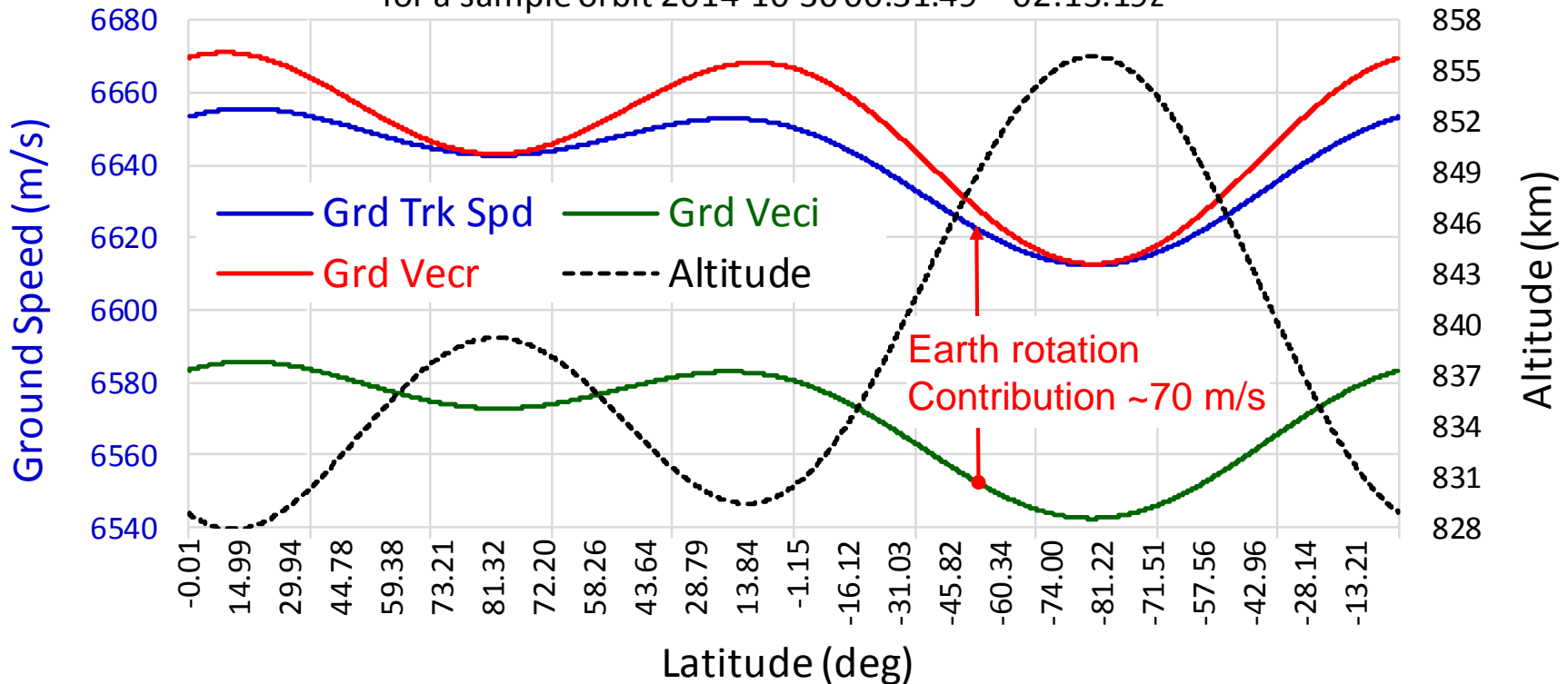
Issues, concerns, challenges



- J1, J2 scan-to-scan underlap

SNPP Altitude & Ground (VIIRS) Track Speed

for a sample orbit 2014-10-30 00:31:49 -- 02:13:19z



- Earth rotation contributes to speed in VIIRS track direction due to SNPP inclination angle
- Speed at sub-satellite point (SSP = V_{g_ECR}) should be a better parameter for future design of VIIRS FPA dimension in the track direction
- Variations in altitude (3.4%) and speed (0.6%) matter - - a 1% change induces ~1/3 I-pixel more/less overlap in the track Field of Regard (FOR) formed by 32 I-detectors

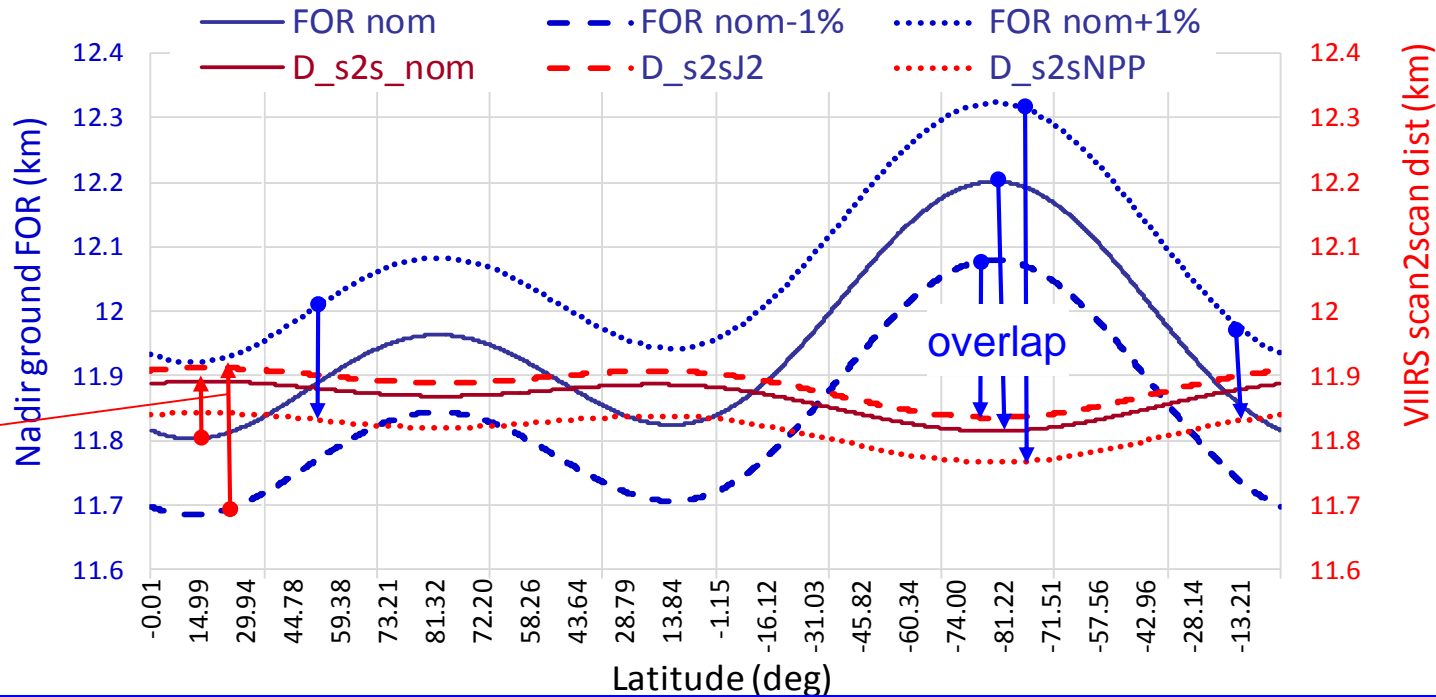


VIIRS nadir overlap/underlap



VIIRS nadir track FOR & scan distance

for a sample orbit 2014-10-30 00:31:49 -- 02:13:19z



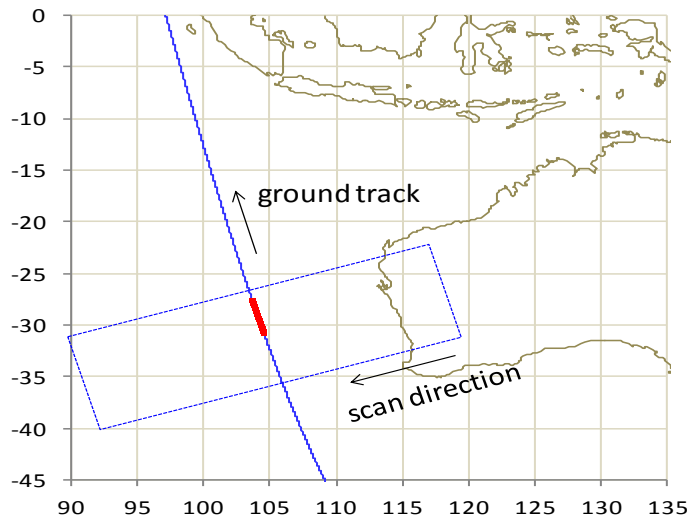
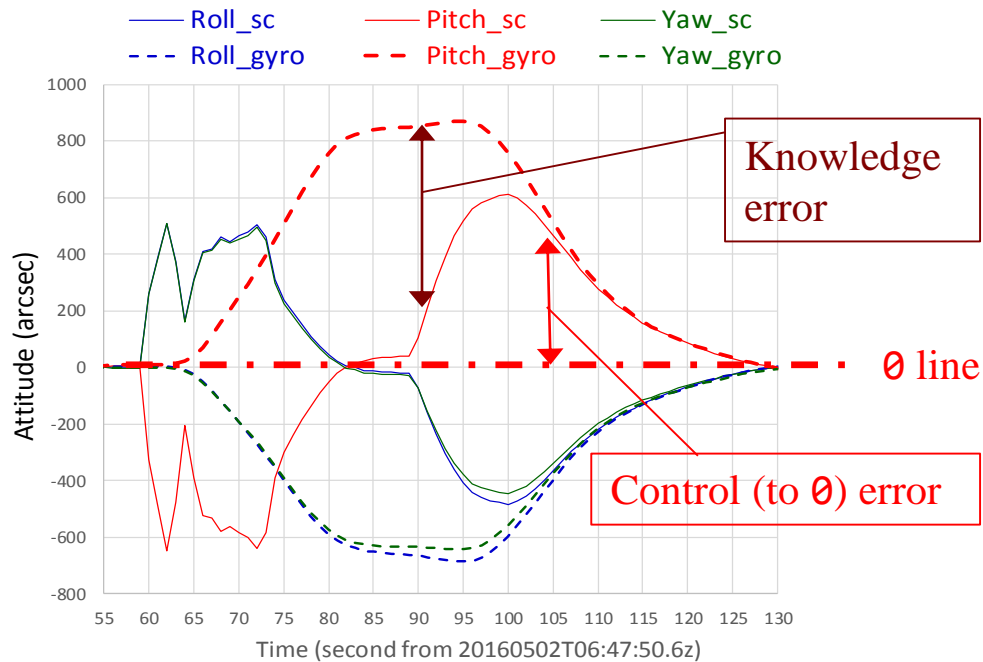
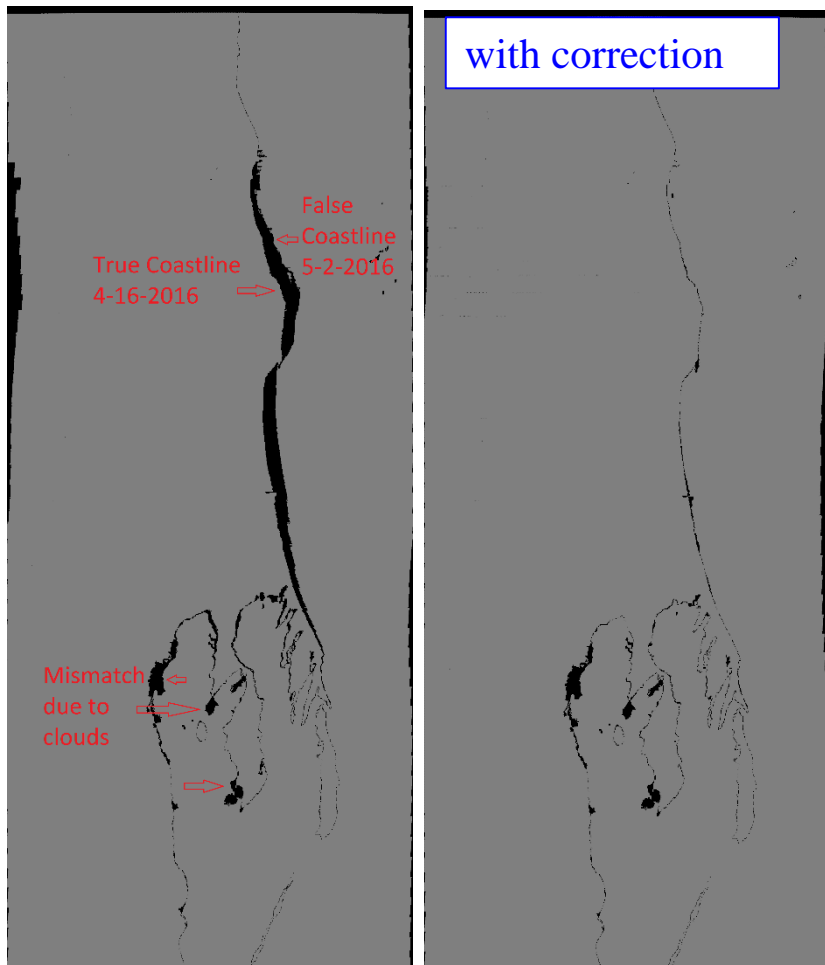
- Scan2scan distances are calculated using scan rate of 3.53107 rad/s for SNPP, nominal 3.51657 for J1, and proposed 3.5104 for J2.
- J1 & J2 VIIRS are expected to have underlap over the equator region
- J3+ should have fixed the problem probably by using SNPP shorter focal length and faster scan rate
- Contribution of earth rotation to the ground speed in the track direction might have been forgotten in the original “system” design



Issues, concerns, challenges

- **SNPP** attitude system degradation, that affects VIIRS geolocation accuracy

2016-05-02 06:48:50 – 06:50:40z



- Western Australian coast (south up)
- Difference in “land”/”Water” masks from data 16 days earlier



Requirements (NGIID, RevD, 2008-01-07)

Knowledge error: from truth orientation

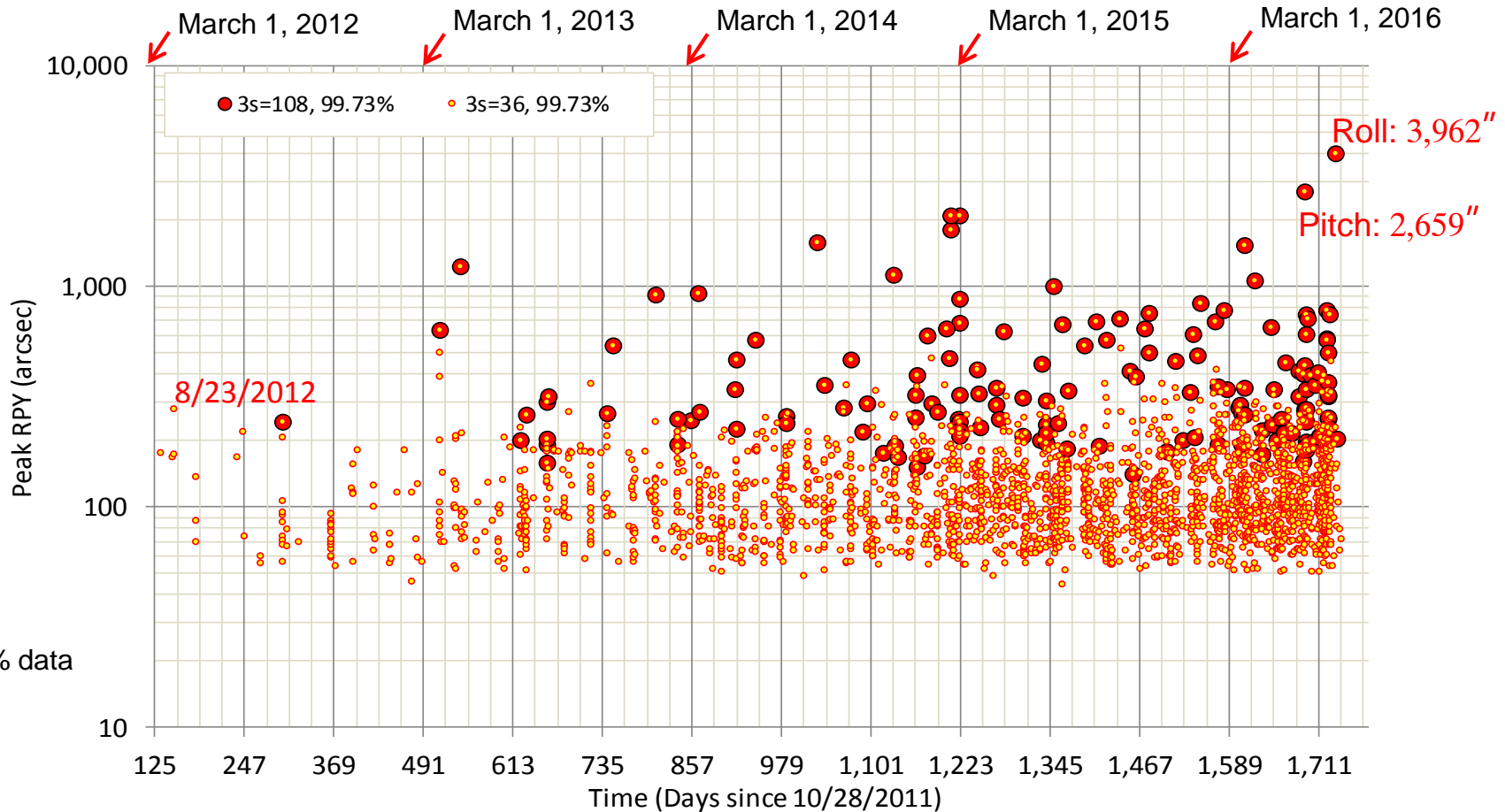
IF230780 The spacecraft-supplied estimate of the inertial attitude of the Spacecraft Attitude Determination Frame shall be in the J2000.0 frame, be time-tagged and have an error during any orbit of less than 30 arcsec (3 sigma) per axis.

Control error: from desired (θ) orientation

IF230796 For NPP, the Spacecraft Attitude Control Error during any orbit, excluding the effects due to jitter, shall be less than 108 arcsec (3 sigma) per axis during all mission data collection periods.

The “3 sigma” is interpreted as 99.73% confidence level, i.e., ≤ 16 second-points out of 6090 second-points per orbit when the error is outside the spec'd value.

Spec outage and trend



- Large circles for **control** spec outage
- Small dots hint **knowledge** spec outage

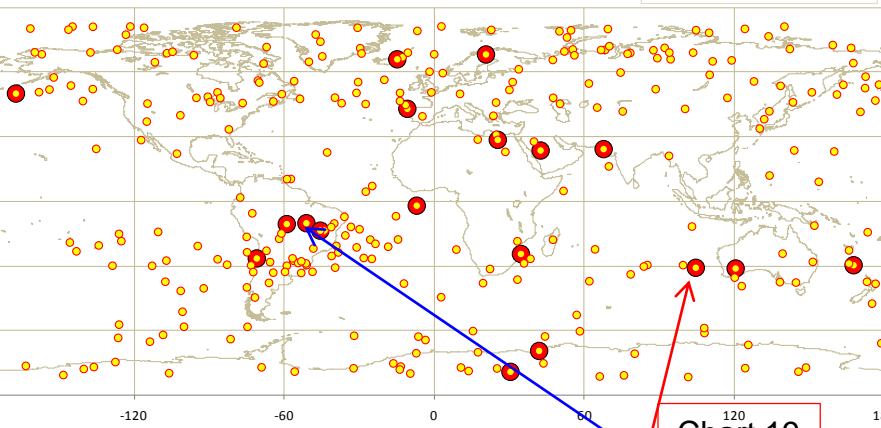


Global distribution

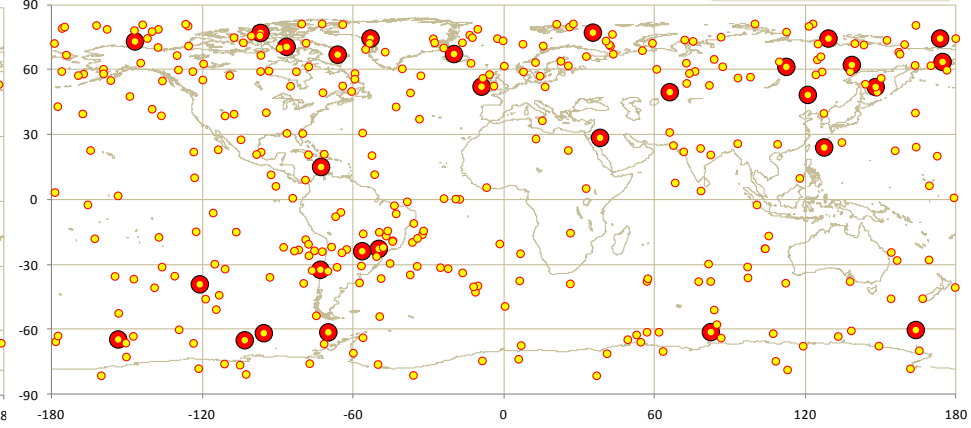
1/1/2016 –
6/19/2016



Location of attitude disturbances, 1/1-6/19 June 2016, Asc

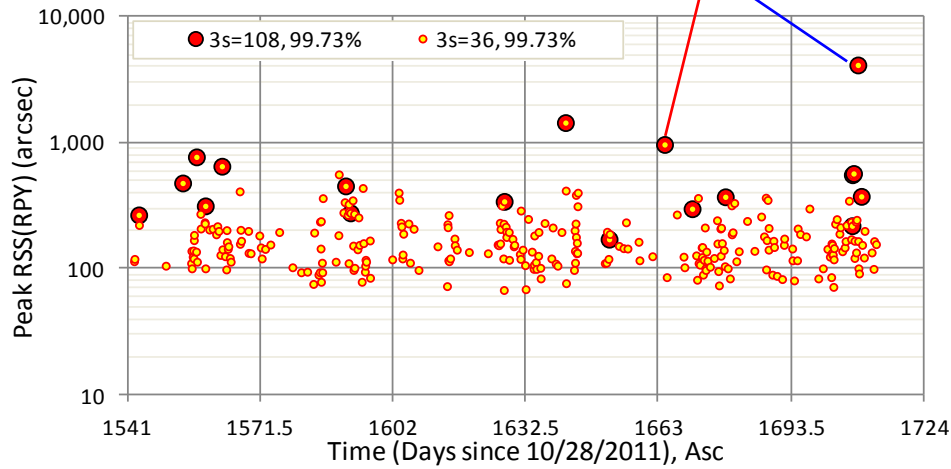


Location of attitude disturbances, 1/1-6/19 June 2016, Des

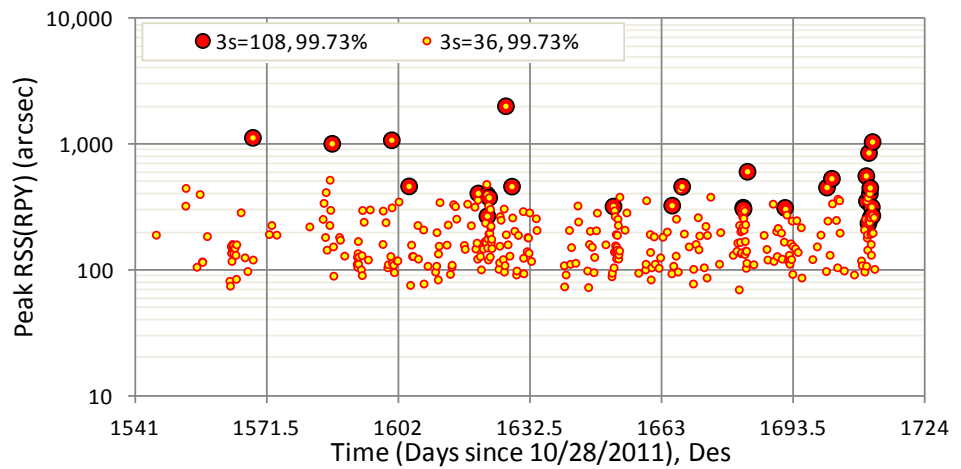


Next chart

Chart 19



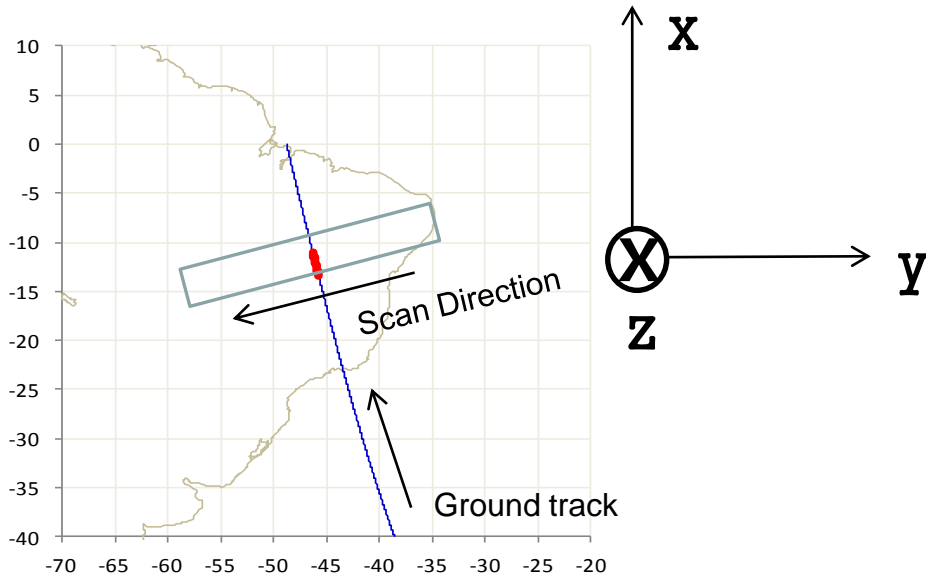
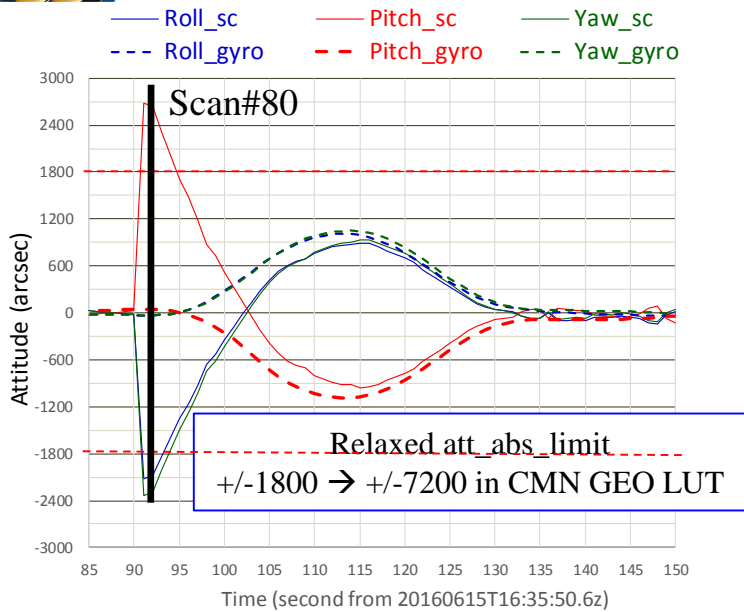
Ascending orbits



Descending orbits

➤ All over the places, day and night

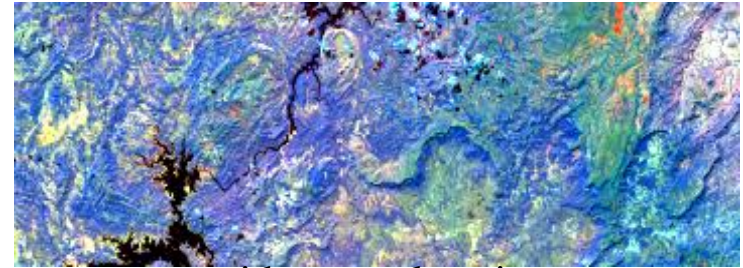
Attitude errors over 0.7 deg!



sample
3981

RGB = (I4, I3, I2)

sample
3621



without geolocation

81
80
79
78
scan#

Roll
Rx -



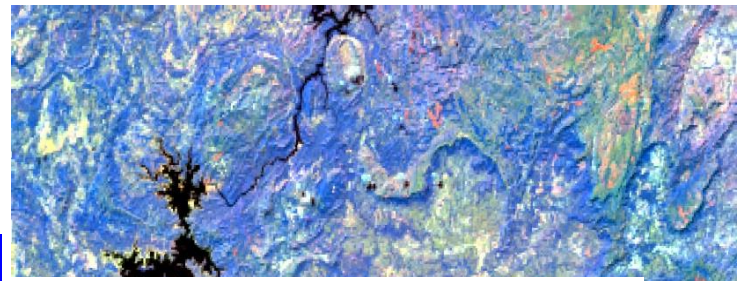
Pitch ↑ Ry +

Yaw
Rz -



with geolocation

• 5 min granule from 16:35z



with geolocation, 16 days earlier

➤ VIIRS images “see” the attitude errors



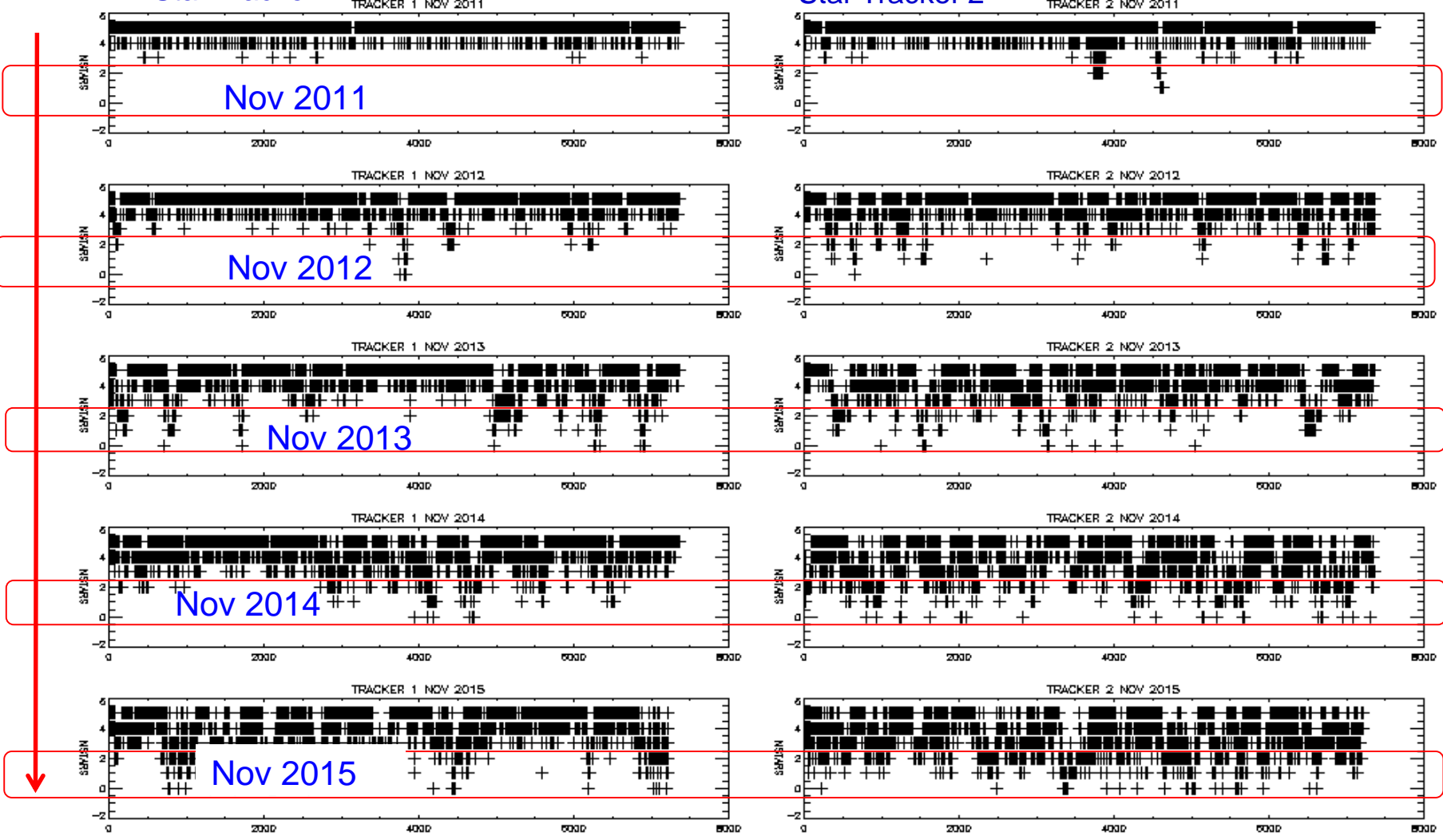
Fewer and fewer stars are being tracked

Star counts in 2-hour windows

Star Tracker 1

Star Tracker 2

Increasing #events of 2 or less stars



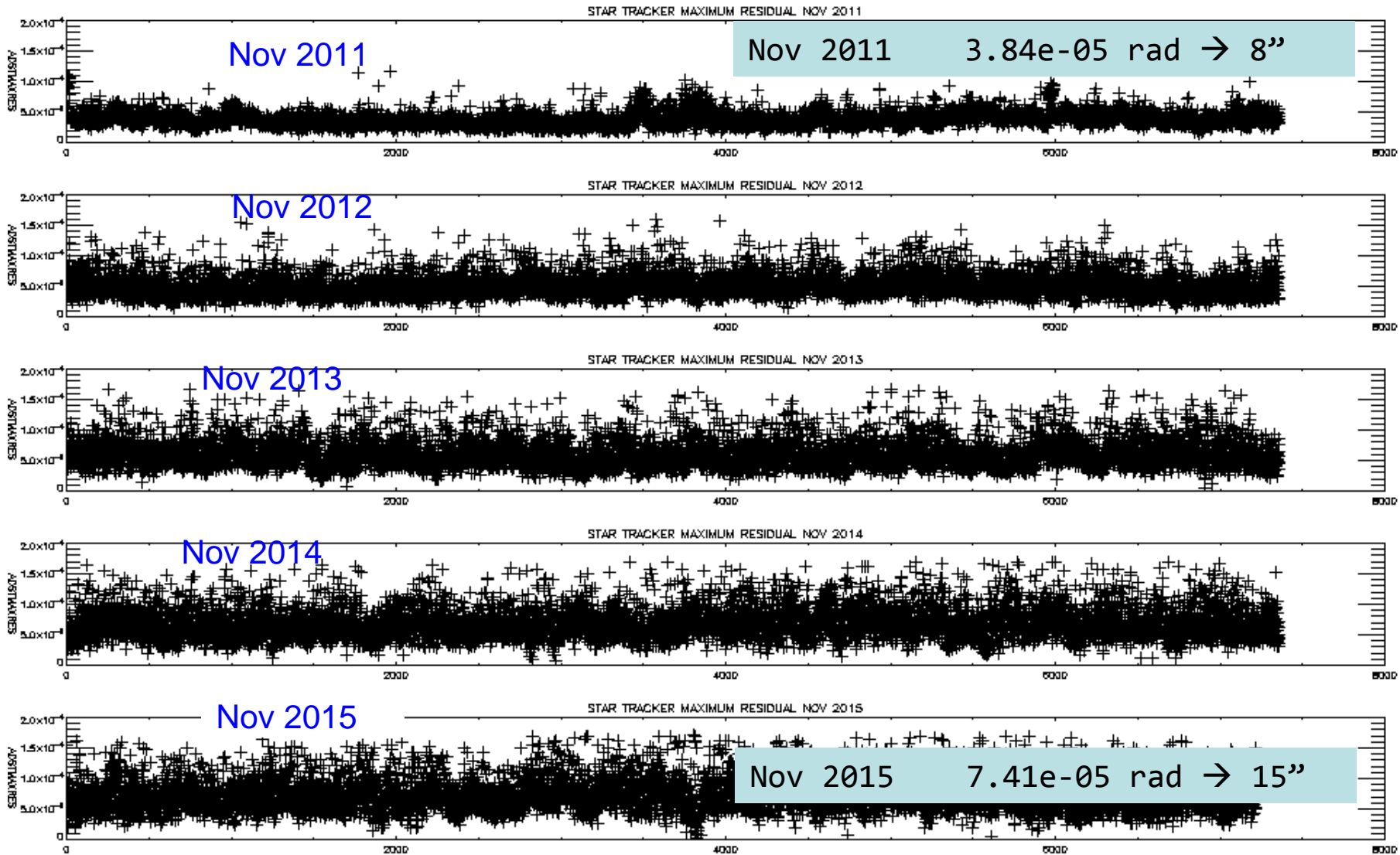
a minimum of 2 stars in both trackers are combined to do attitude determination

➤ The attitude solution relies on one tracker more often



Star trackers are getting noisier

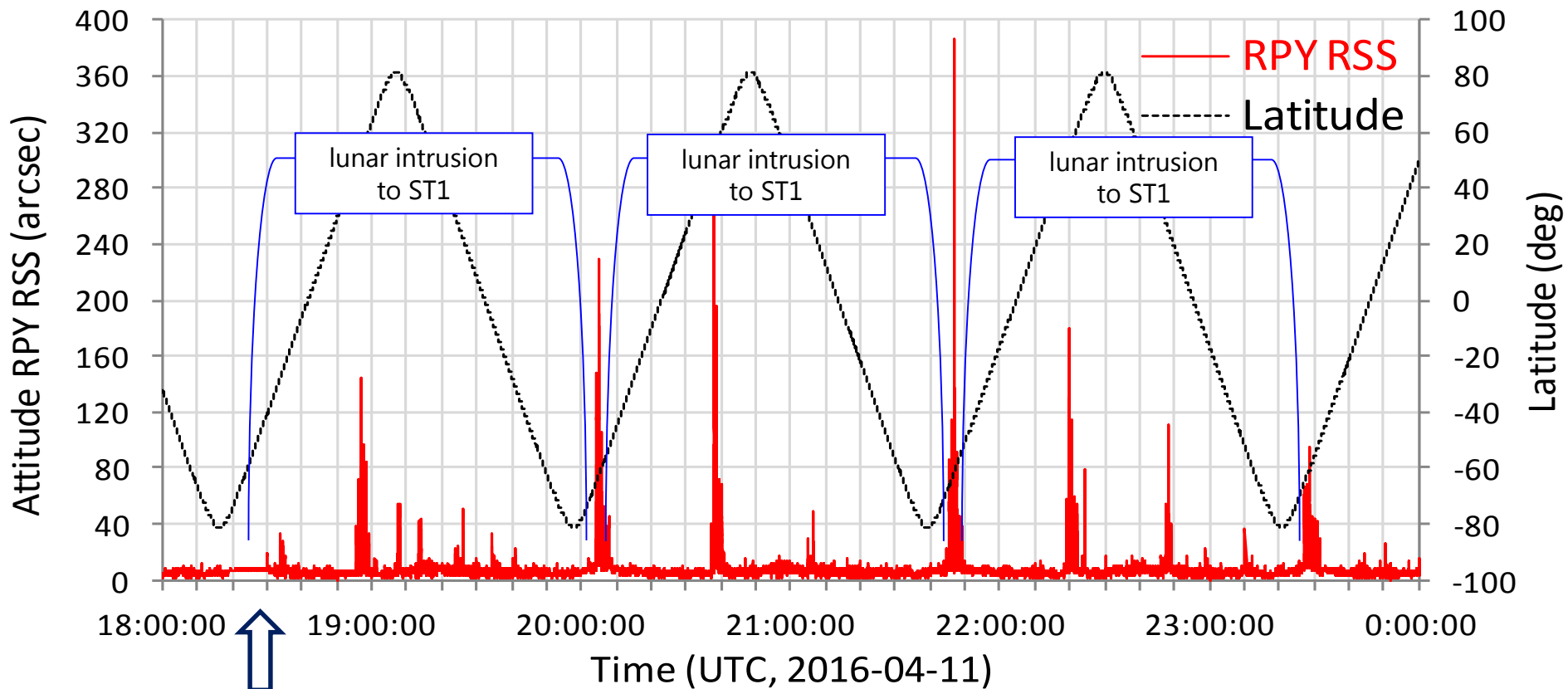
max residuals in 2-hour windows



➤ The noise level ~ doubled over the 4+ year life



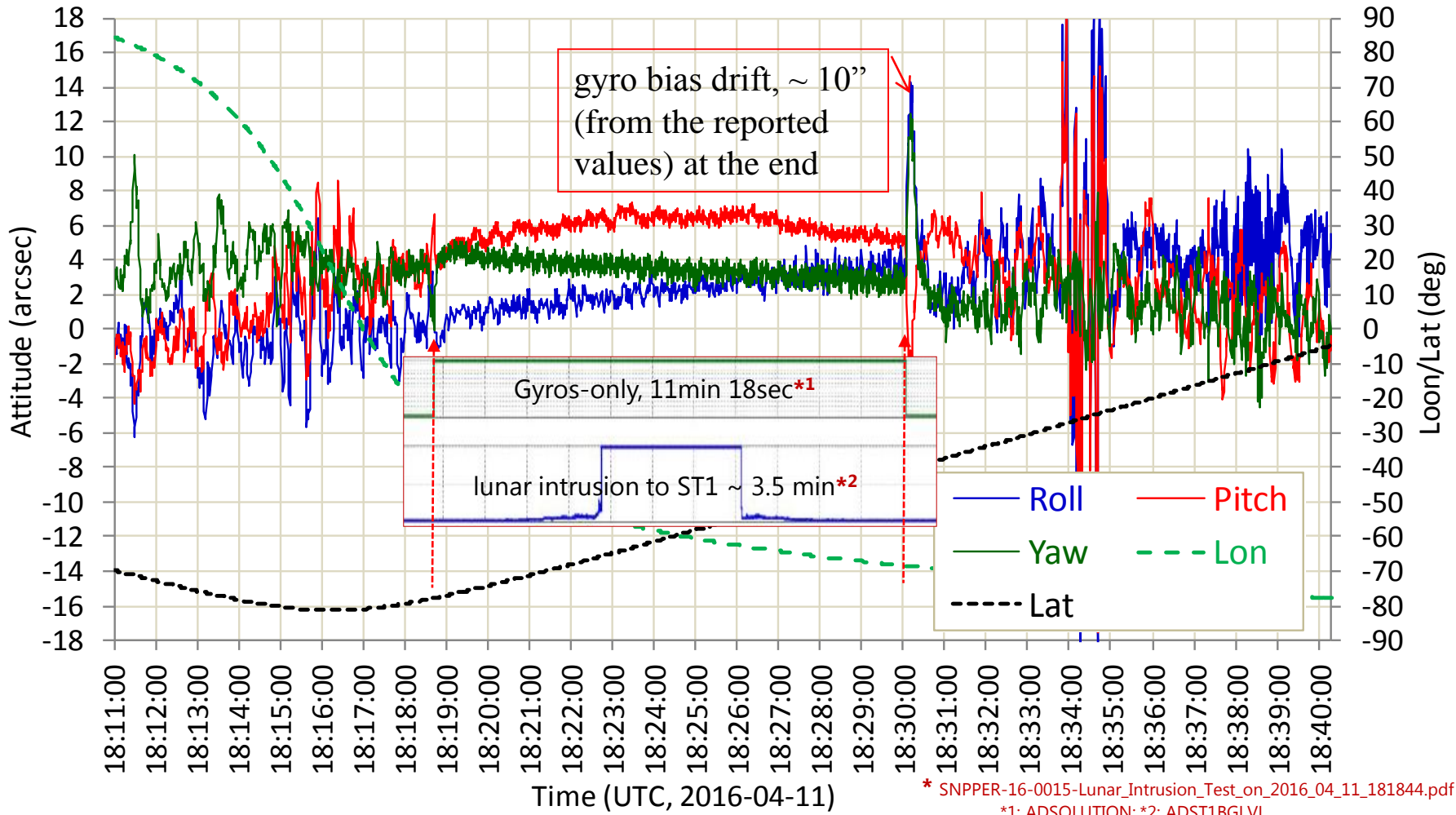
Gyros-only Test (1/2)



➤ A test of gyros only masked out attitude excursion induced by lunar intrusion

Gyros-only Test (2/2)

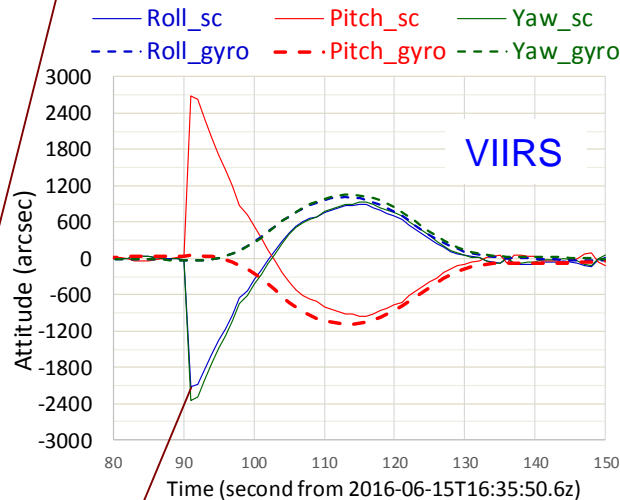
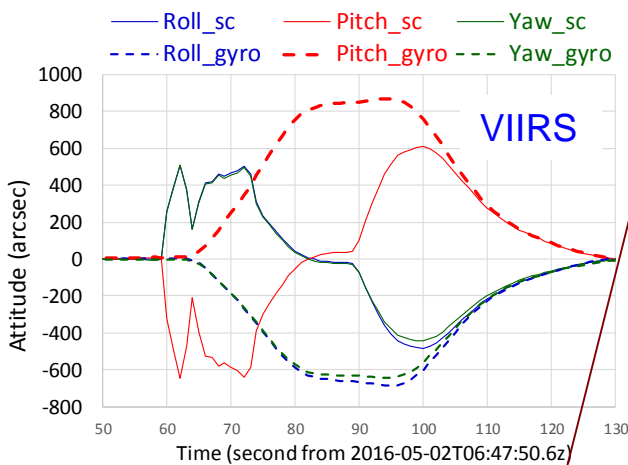
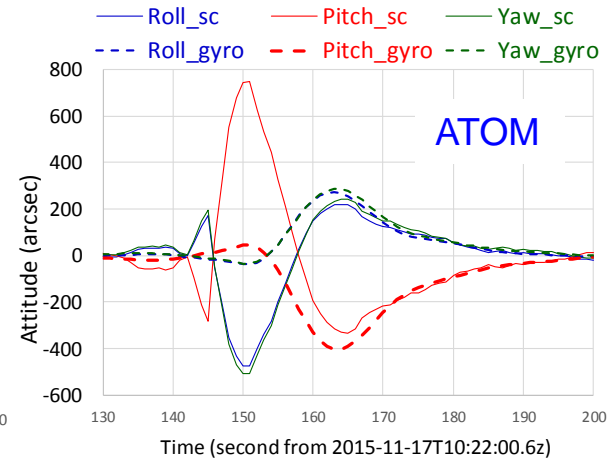
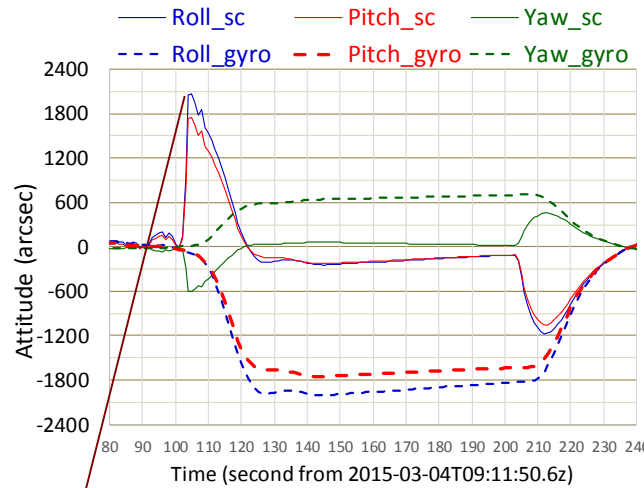
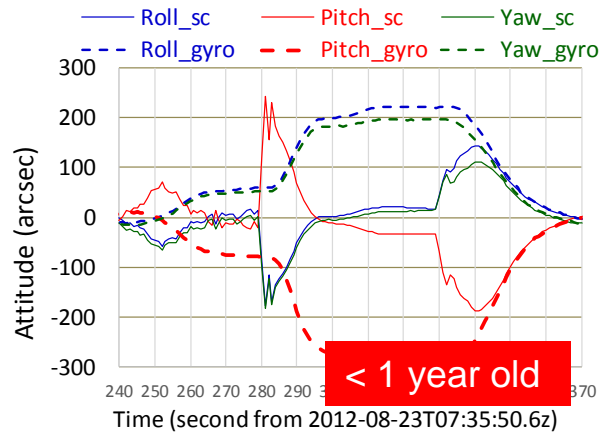
Results of Gyro-only Test 2016-04-11, 18:18:44 to 18:30:02z



➤ Gyros-only performed well, drifting ~ 10 arcsec @ end of 11 min 18 sec



Attitude re-generated using gyros data in TLM

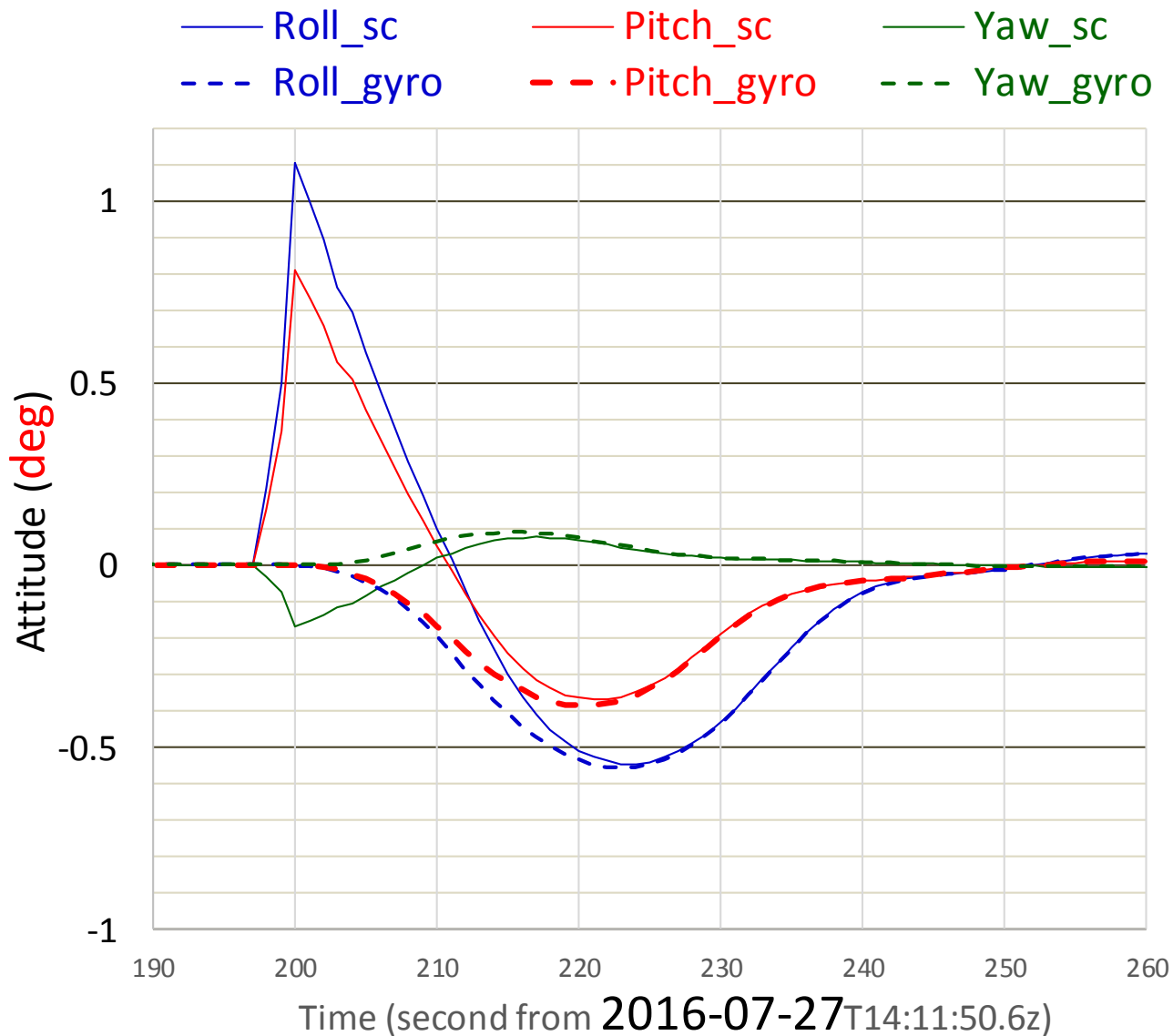


- Prototyping with gyros data looks good up to ~ 30 min, proven by test, VIIRS and ATOM data
- Geolocation errors > 7 km occasionally
- On-orbit system needs fixes to bring attitude to within spec

Un-physical. Indicator of deficiencies in HW/SW



The latest -- attitude Error > 1°





Potential paths forward



to correct the behaviors of the SNPP attitude system

- 1) Extend the time-out for gyros-only from 5-min to 15 min – test done, mostly useful to star catalog uploads
- 2) Adjust background noise thresholds to enable better star identification -- test done, might have helped reducing magnitude of attitude disturbances, but not enough
- 3) Lower the temperatures in the trackers – FSW patching under consideration, **scheduled at the end of September, 2016**
- 4) Adjust coefficients in the ADCS “mixing algorithm” to reduce the sensitivity to the star trackers data and thus reduce attitude errors
- 5) Map out and mask out malfunctioned CCD cells in the trackers CCD arrays for the attitude solution
- 6) others (implement Kalman Filter? urgent for J1, be a requirement for J2+)

- Some symptoms diagnosed and “medicines” prescribed
- The “medicines” need to be administered



Concluding remarks

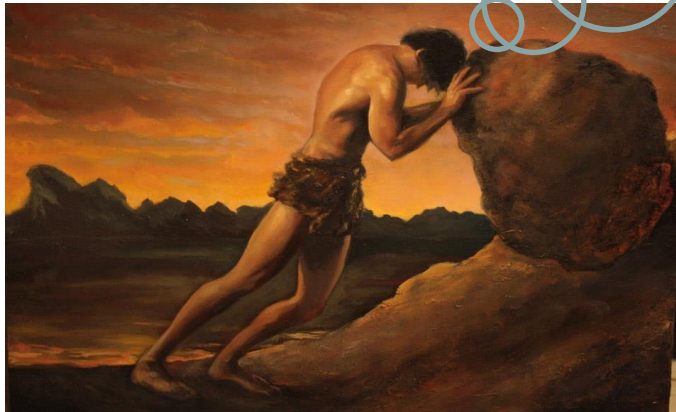
- SNPP VIIRS Geolocation mean errors for I- & M-bands are near 0 and uncertainties are ~ 70 m at nadir, statistically
- J1 geolocation expectations
 - Geolocation will be calibrated on-orbit by control points through LUTs
 - Bands on VisNIR FPA should be good; Bands on cold FPAs will be off ~ 50 m in the track direction
 - DNB geolocation pixels will be larger beyond Sample#1500, 1100 km off nadir
- Challenges, concerns, and issues
 - Challenges: Scan-to-scan underlap, the expectations
 - SNPP VIIRS has no underlap owing to shorter focal length and faster scan rate
 - J1 has underlap of $\sim 1/4$ I-pixel near nadir over the equator region
 - J2 has larger underlap over a larger extent of the earth than J1
 - Concern: J1 attitude performance
 - Issue: The SNPP attitude system anomaly, error > 1 deg \rightarrow geolocation error > 10 km occurred lately. The attitude system (HW & SW) needs maintenance.

Thank you !

Questions?

**Be aware of assumptions
in probability theory.**

**Be cautious in using
statistical methods.**

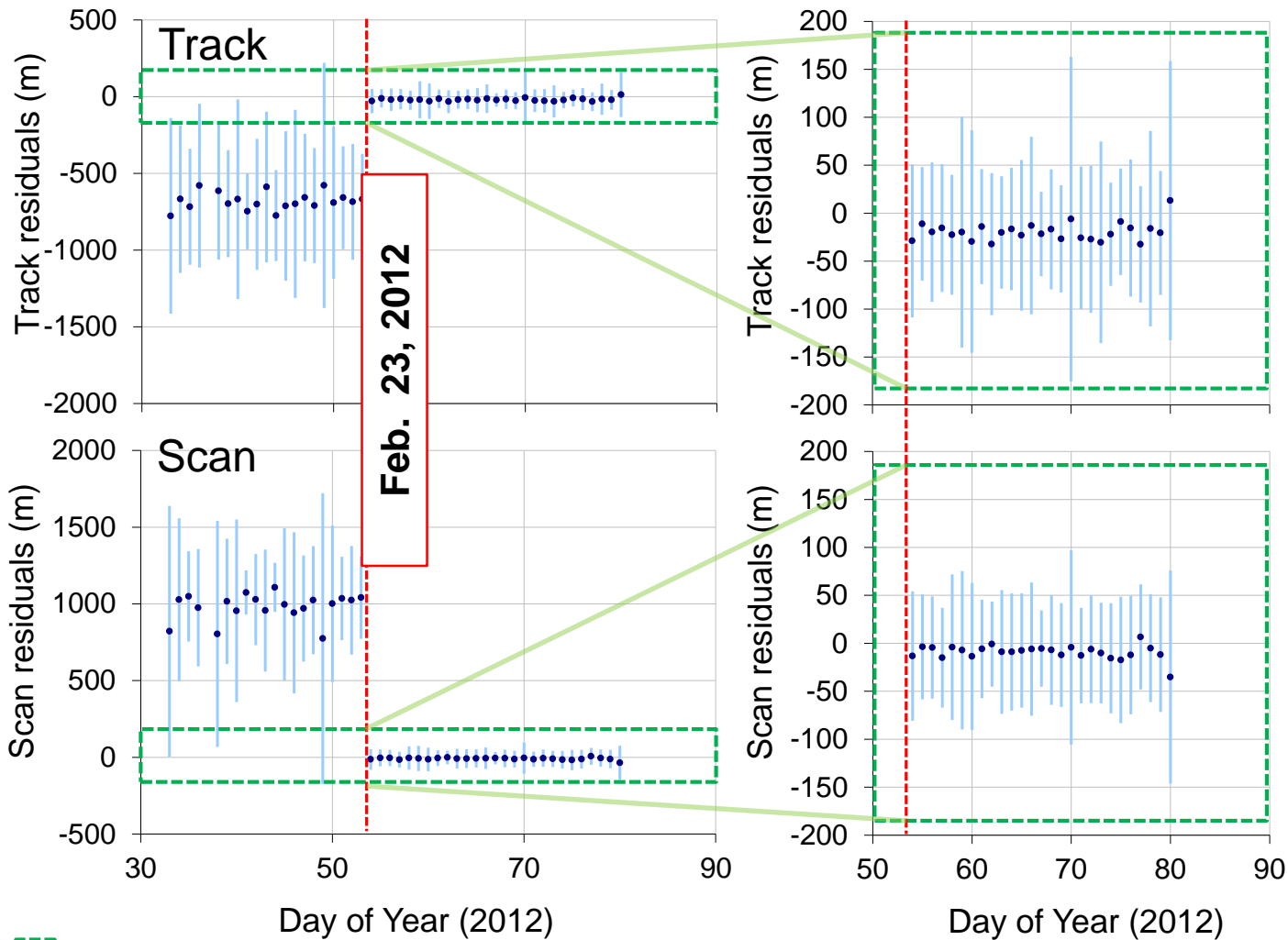




Backup Slides



Initial on-orbit geolocation LUTs Update



Error after
LUT update
(2/23/2012, doy 54)

	Bias (m)	RMSE (m)
Track	-21	80
Scan	-8	64

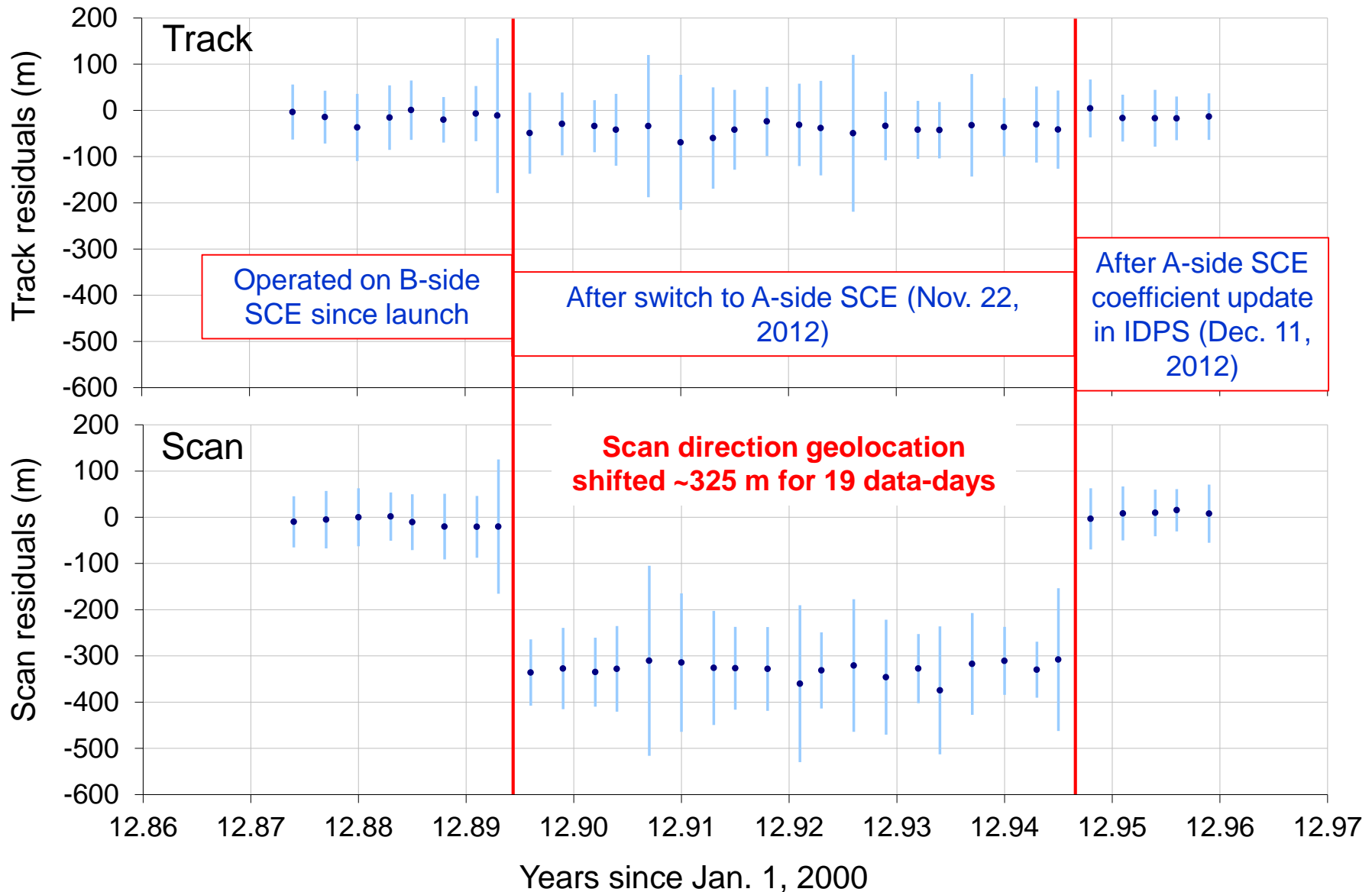
27 days with average of
142 matchups/day
(minus 12 outliers/day)

Nadir equivalent units;

Biases removed: Track -755 m, Scan 1118 m

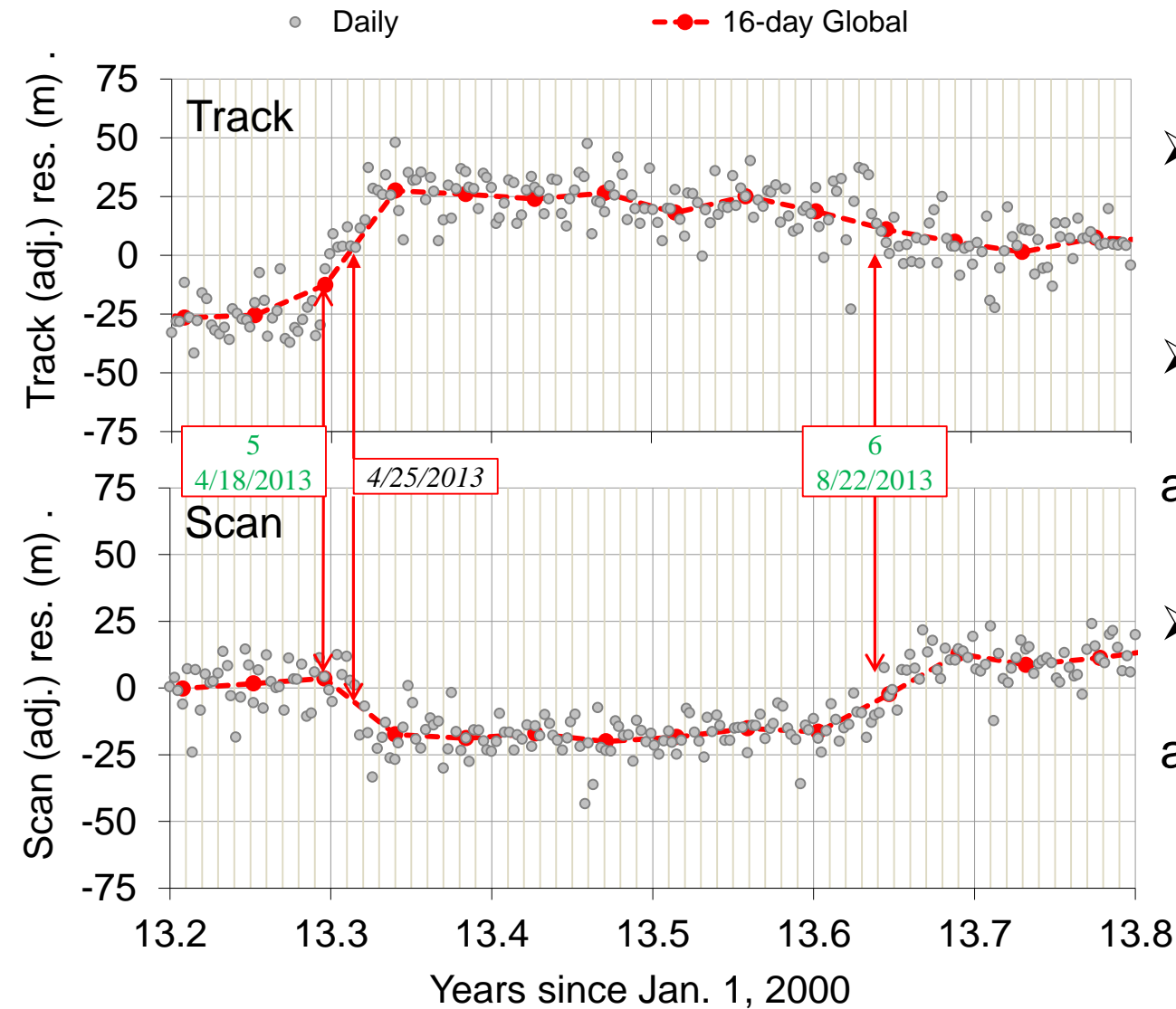


Scan Control Electronics (SCE) Side Switch, Geolocation Error and Correction





Star Tracker Re-alignment and Correction



- 4/18/2013:
Geo LUTs fine tuned
- 4/25/2013:
Star tracker re-alignment
- 8/22/2013
Error ~ 25 m found and corrected