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- A major expected outcome of the GRWG-I is a consensus algorithm for GEO-LEO inter-calibration in the IR spectrum
- Things to ponder on while presenting, listening, and deliberating about the existing and proposed algorithms





Think about the end at the start

Say GEO and LEO are different. Then what?

- Are we sure?
- Why?
- What to do?
- Answers to these questions depend in part on the algorithm adopted
- Which depends in part on the characteristics of the instruments in consideration





Correct measurements – Identify one perfect instrument and use it to calibrate the rest

- There exists one instrument that, if not perfect, is always the best by any means
- Is there, or will there ever be?
- Consistent measurements Identify one reference instrument and use it to calibrate the rest
 - Trend is all that matters
 - Is "relative calibration" all we need?
- Improved measurements Identify which instrument performs better/worse under what circumstances
 - No instrument is perfect, in fact every instrument may contribute some
 - Measurements are increasingly redundant in some way
 - Is there an end for this?



Radiance Sources



Temporal

- Measurement time
- Diurnal and seasonal sampling
- Spatial
 - Navigation error
 - MTF/PSF
- Spectral
 - Reconcile difference among broad bands
 - Convert hyperspectral to broad band
 - Spectral gap
- ✤ Geometric
 - Line-of-sight or area average
 - "Nadir" only off-nadir as well



Instrument Calibration



Stabilized

- Scan mirror emissivity
- Temperature variation
- Spin-scan
 - Vicarious calibration

♦LEO

- Imaging instruments (AVHRR, MODIS)
- Sounding instruments (HIRS, AIRS, IASI)



Operational Issues



Benchmark

- Code (or pseudo-code)
- Test data
- Test results

Common Content and Format for Data

- Input
- Result