

36th CEOS Working Group on Calibration and Validation Plenary May 13-17, 2013 at Shanghai, China

## Status and Development Plan of Baotou Comprehensive Cal&Val Site

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#### Goals of Baotou Comprehensive Cal&Val Site



#### Ongoing work and future plan



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#### **1.** Goals of Baotou Comprehensive C&V Site

In the pre-flight stage, comprehensively and accurately test the payload performances.

In the post-launch stage, frequently monitor the stability of the payload performances.

Provide experimental site for developing RS quantitative application models and validation of RS products

Promote data sharing according to international standards

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3

4



#### (1) Full set of artificial and natural targets

Various ground targets for supporting geometric, radiometric and spectral calibration and performance testing for different payloads, so as to avoid transition between different sites in the pre-flight test stage.
Permanent targets for satisfying the demand of test frequency in the post-

launch stage.



Image quality test field (Sjökulla, Finland)

Product validation field (Barrax, Spain)

Geometric calibration test field (Pavia, Italy)

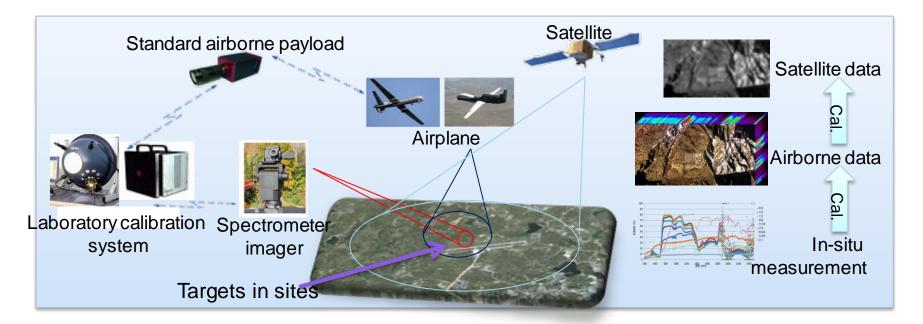
Comprehensive Cal&Val test site

### 1. Goals of Baotou Comprehensive C&V Site



#### (2) Traceable, muti-grade validation technique system

Traceable pre-flight payload performance test instruments
Supporting post-launch payload performance test in different scale, namely, in-situ, airborne, satellite levels.



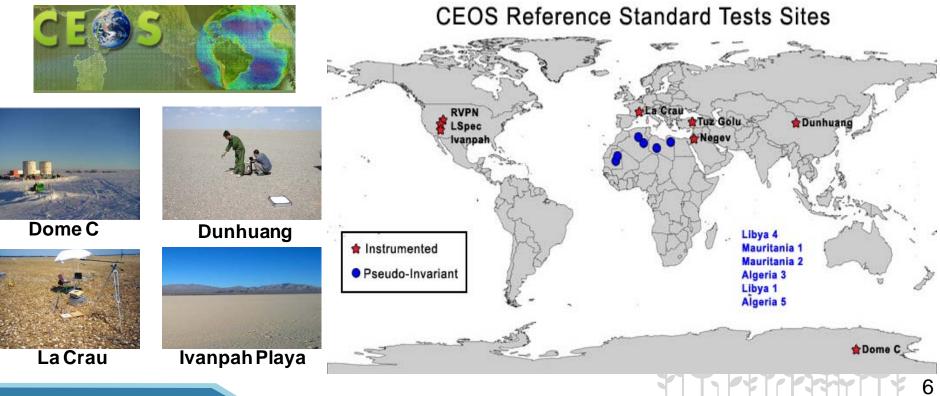


#### **1. Goals of Baotou Comprehensive C&V Site**



#### (3) Opening site in accordance with international standards

- Regularly renewed information database
- Data quality standard
- Carry out cross-validation with other countries' sites.

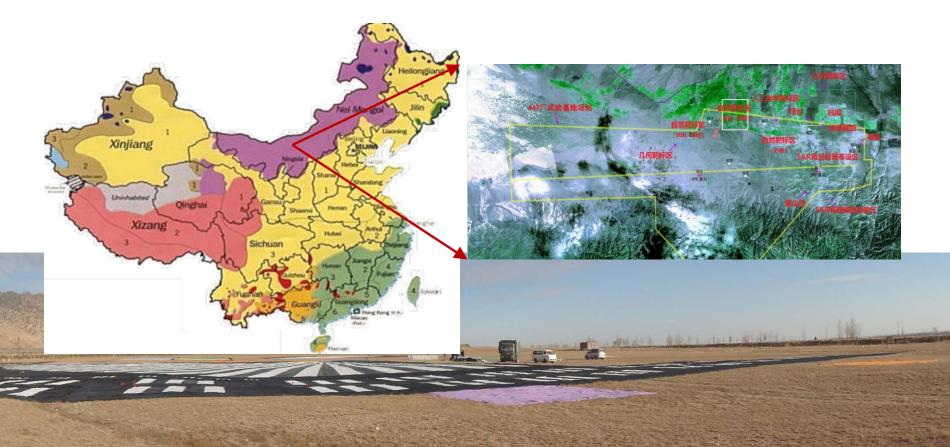


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#### 2. Current Status of Baotou Comprehensive Cal&Val Site



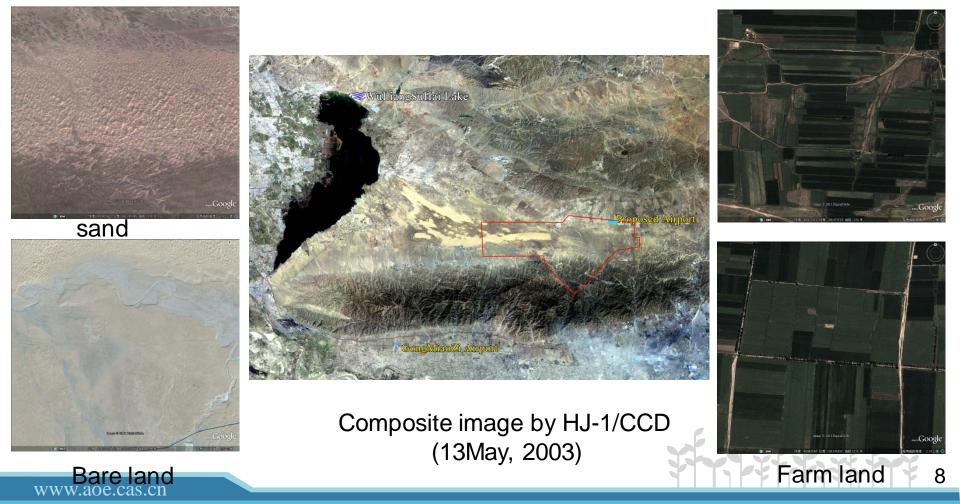
- Established firstly in 2009 under the support of national 863 program.
- Located in Wulate Qianqi, Baotou City, Inner Mongolia, with latitude 40.84° N and longitude 109.46° E, 700km away from Beijing, with convenient transportation.
- Available flight space and convenient living facilities



#### 2. Current Status of Baotou Comprehensive Cal&Val Site



|  | Jan   | Feb  | Mar  | Apr  | Мау  | Jun  | Jul  | Aug  | Sep  | Oct  | Nov  | Dec  |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| avg.Ta (℃)                               | -11.6 | -6.4 | 0.4  | 9.3  | 16.5 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 21.1 | 15.0 | 6.9  | -2.2 | -9.6 |
| Avg. Water<br>vapor (g/cm <sup>2</sup> ) | 0.32  | 0.36 | 0.45 | 0.71 | 1.11 | 1.90 | 2.61 | 2.36 | 1.67 | 0.94 | 0.53 | 0.35 |



## 2. Current Status of Baotou Comprehensive Cal&Val Site

#### • Components

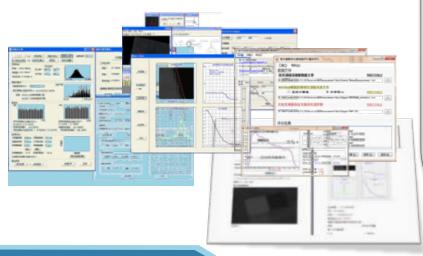
#### (1) Standard targets



(a) artificial targets

(b) natural ground scenes

#### (3) Data Processing and Analyzing System



#### (2) Multi-grade testing system



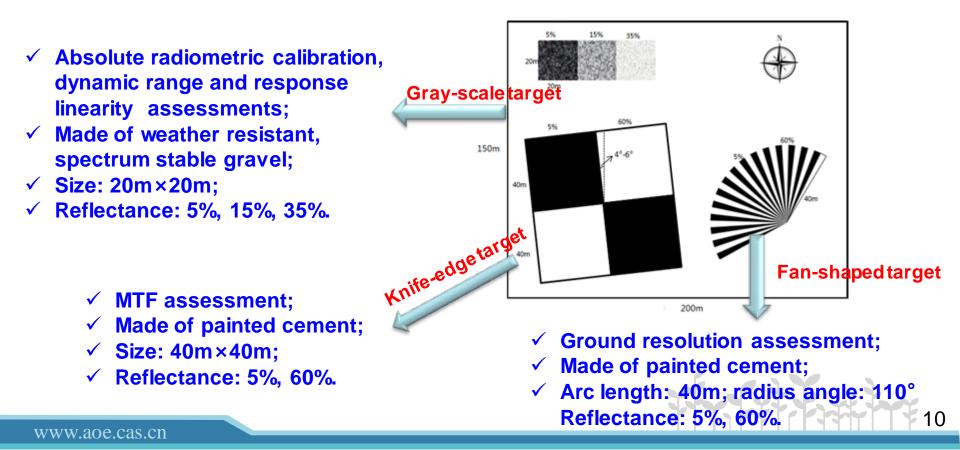


**Ground test equipements** 



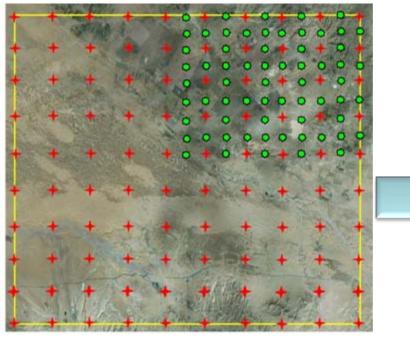
## • Standard targets developing for long-term stable operation

> In order to frequently monitor the radiometric, spatial performances of highresolution payloads, three permanent artificial targets are being developed.

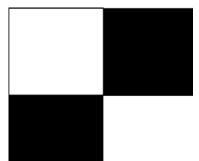




#### • The construction of geometric calibration field



Geometric calibration field



- An area of 10 × 10km<sup>2</sup>, with 100 permanent marks (red points) uniformly distributed at an interval of 1000m;
- 65 portable targets distributed within an small area of 5 × 5km<sup>2</sup>, at an interval of 500m;
- Suitable for the geometric calibration of airborne images with an spatial resolution of 5cm-1m, and satellite-borne images with an spatial resolution of 0.1-10m.



#### • The SAR point targets

**Triangular Trihedral Corner Reflector Array** 



**Dihedral Corner Reflectors** 



Ku/X band reflectors

- Larger reflectors suitable for C~P band SAR •
- **SAR corner reflector base suitable for mounting** • various reflectors, allowable for long-term monitoring of airborne and spaceborne SAR systems



•



sketch

New type of reflectors for accurate SAR calibration and performance assessment





## The development of natural and artificial infrared targets



#### Wuliangsuhai lake

(The largest lake in reaches of the Yellow River covering an area of more than 290 km2, with an depth of 0.5-2.5m and an average elevation of 1018.5m.)





Large infrared target board

- The Wuliangsuhai lake as a natural infrared target, and the artificial large infrared target, allowable for radiometric calibration of infrared payload;
- The large area infrared target allowable for radiometric calibration for midinfrared and thermal infrared payloads.
- The temperature difference target allowable for radiometric resolution and geometric resolution assessments for infrared payloads.

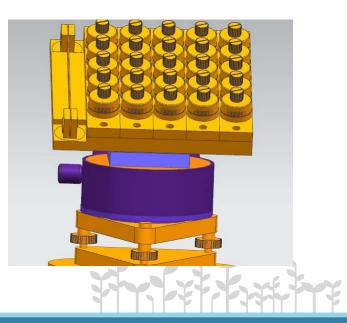


#### • The Improvements on ground testing system --- Reflect point source array target

- Specular reflectors can be used as standard targets in radiometric calibration and MTF/point spread function assessments.
- > Comparing with traditional optical targets, they have the advantages in:
  - ✓ No need of the BRDF measurement, only specular reflectance measured in lab.
  - ✓ Decreasing the dependence on the measurement of atmospheric environment and calculation of atmospheric radiative transfer process.
  - ✓ High precision, high efficiency, strong adaptability to environment.



Point source array





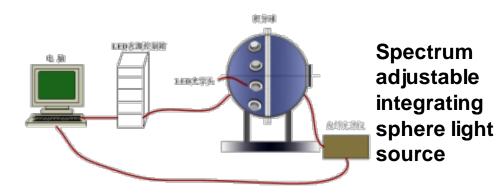
## The Improvements on ground testing system

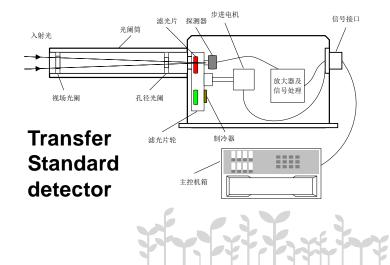
--- Pre-flight calibration and performance test

Considering the disassemble characteristic of airborne sensors, in-situ high-precision calibration and performance test system is being developed on the test site.



Visible- SWIR: MTF、 SNR、 resolution、 MRC、 uniformity... MIR-TIR: MDT、 MRDT、 MTF、 NETD、 SNR、 uniformity...



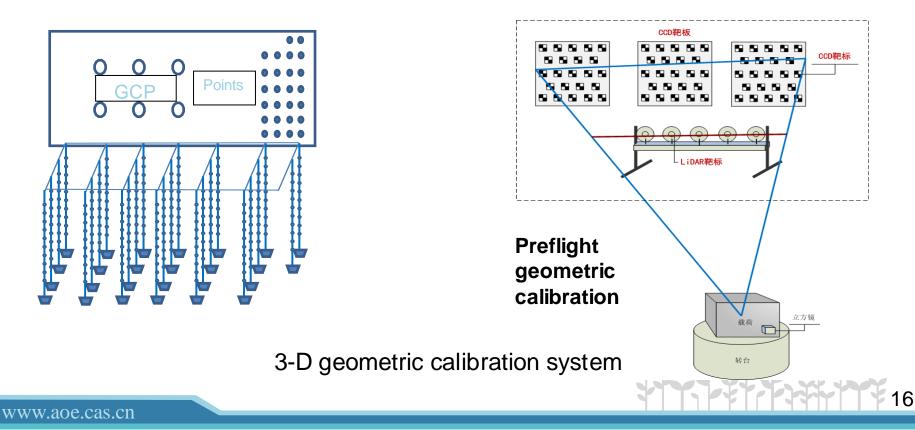




#### • The Improvements on ground testing system

#### --- Pre-flight calibration and performance test

Provide accurate initial value for in-flight geometric calibration. Intrinsic camera parameters : f (principal focus distance), Principal point offset; Distortion coefficients: Radial Distortion, Decentering Distortion, etc.



#### The Improvements on testing system

#### **On-situ spectrometer imager**

Covering VIS, NIR, SWIR and TIR, used in the field to simultaneously capture the temperature variations and emissivity and reflectivity

#### Airborne spectrometer imager

Covering VIS, NIR, SWIR and TIR

# Temperature monitoring over different surfaces



#### ---Spectrum extension to TIR

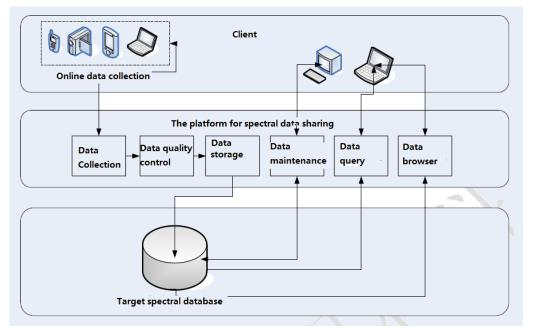


in situ measurement auxiliary facilities Anticipated traceable absolute radiometric calibration accuracy: 5.0%(0.4-2.5µm); 1.0K(@300K)(8-12.5µm)





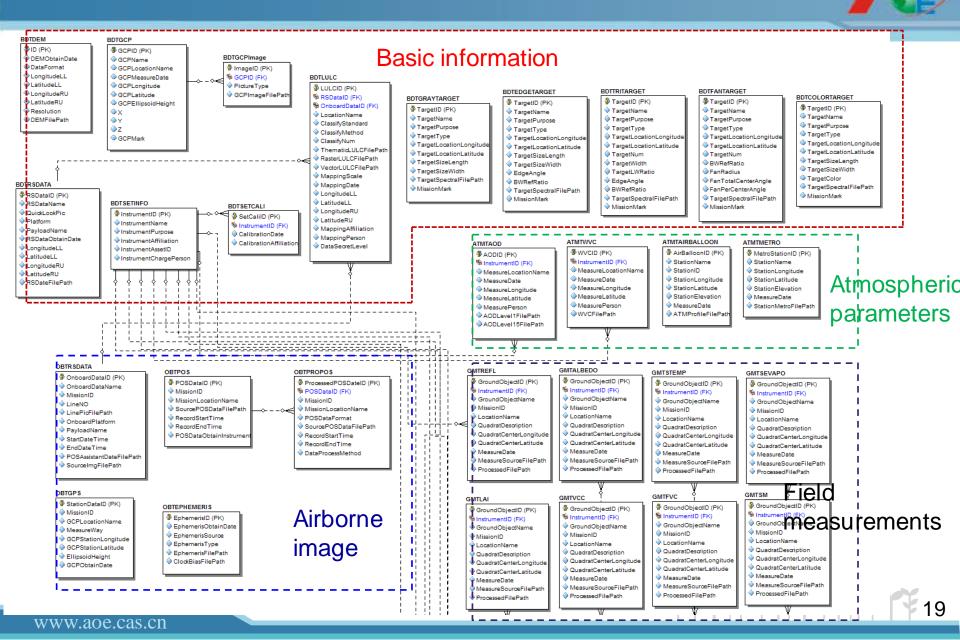
#### • The construction of the extensible database



The extensible database for the comprehensive C&V site

- Daily measured atmospheric parameters
- Meteorological parameters
- > The atmospheric parameters
- Synchronously acquired during scientific experiments,
- High-precision DEM data,
- Multi-temporal high-resolution remote sensing images,
- > Multi-temporal land cover data







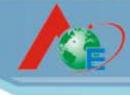


## **Advantages of Baotou Site:**

- Full set of artificial and natural targets for testing radiometric, geometric and spectral performance of multi-/hyper-spectral imager, SAR, LiDAR, etc.
- A live testing site, that has auxiliary facilities, staff and is daily operational, etc.
- Fixed testing for airborne calibration and validation is always available in the site.







**Contribute to Landnet:** 

- Periodic targets' characteristics and uncertainty analyses
- Daily atmospheric parameters
- Operational targets and equipment system
- Database over Baotou sites
- Site data processing

Supports from Landnet:

- a series of standards, e.g., target construction, measurement, data processing, quality control, site maintenance
- information of other sites and satellite data used for crossvalidation



# Thank you!