

The MODIS Blackbody

Dan Knowles Jr.

MODIS Algorithm Team Meeting
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Outline

- Function of MODIS Blackbody
- GSFC Radiometric Calibration Needs
- SBRC Blackbody Requirements
- Physical Layout of Blackbody
- Focal Plane Viewing of Blackbody
- Blackbody Parameters Summary
- SBRC Radiometric Calibration Procedures
- SBRC Radiometric Calibration Algorithm

Function of the MODIS Blackbody

- Full Aperture Radiometric Calibration for Bands 20-25, 27-36
 - Full Aperture DC Restoration for all bands

GSFC Radiometric Calibration Needs

The absolute radiometric calibration Phase C/D requirement
for wavelengths greater than 3000 nm is 1%

SBRC Blackbody Requirements

Blackbody spatial and temperature knowledge - 0.1K

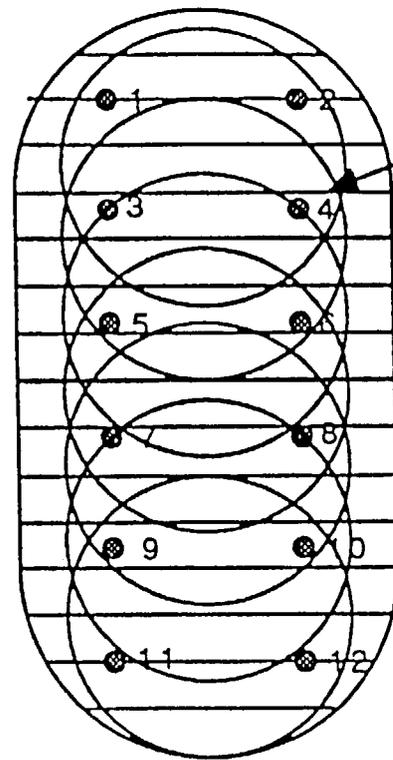
Emissivity - > 0.992

Cavity V-Groove Included Angle 40.5

Groove Tip and Valley Area Effects $< 10\%$

Calibration Accuracy Prediction 0.7 - 0.2%

Focal Plane Viewing



The projected MODIS aperture collects data in 45 FD across the BB for each band

Scan
Direction

Blackbody Parameter Summary

Material - anodized aluminum

Height - 15"

Width - 10"

Thickness - 1"

Weight - 8.3 lbs

Heaters - 4

Thermistors - 12 PRT

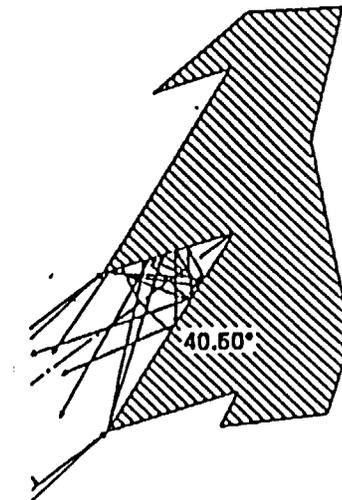
Blackbody "heat up" (285 - 315) - 130 minutes

Blackbody "cool down" (315 - 285) - 100 minutes

Scan Angle Range "clear view" - (230.750 - 232.050)

Number of Frames of "clear view" Data - 16

Included Groove Angle - 40.5



SBRC Calibration Procedures

- Record all Blackbody Temperature sensors
- Record scan cavity wall temperature sensors
- Calculate effective blackbody temperature for all MODIS signals
- For a given channel and band, the temperature used in the DC restoration algorithm is the average of the effective blackbody temperatures.
- Record all MODIS signals as system is scanned across the blackbody
- Calculate average space signal
- Calculate responsivity and average responsivity
- Calculate scene radiance

SBRC's Radiometric Calibration Algorithm

$$L(B\#,Ch\#) = \frac{DN_scene(B\#,Ch\#,FD\#) - DN_sp_avg(B\#,Ch\#,FD\#)}{R(B\#,Ch\#)}$$

L = Radiance of the scene

DN_scene = MODIS digital signal of the scene

DN_sp_avg = Average MODIS digital signal of the space view

R = Average responsivity of the blackbody