KMA'S GSICS ACTIVITIES

This paper reports on KMA's GSICS activities. For CNES to produce the SADE-type data which can be used for the vicarious calibration of geostationary satellites in Asia, KMA selected two desert targes, one is Australian Simpson desert centered at (26.075S, 137.175E), and the other is the Chinese Tengger desert centered at (38.125N, 103.0E). KMA implemented the GSICS S/W for MTSAT-1R IR intercalibration with LEOs (AIRS and IASI) and will open the web site for long-term analysis and monitoring job management of the near real-time operation.

KMA'S GSICS ACTIVITIES

This paper reports on the activities of the Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) regarding the Global Space-based Inter-Calibration System (GSICS).

1. Site selection for vicarious calibration of VI channel over East Asia-Australian region

CNES agreed to produce SADE-type data which can be used for the vicarious calibration of geostationary satellites in Asia, KMA (Seoul National University) tried to provide one or two most appropriate desert targets over East Asia. For determining potential desert targets, the following factors are used: Target's brightness, temporal stability, spatial stability, NDVI, data yielding ratio, solar zenith angle, satellite viewing angle (See Figure 1).
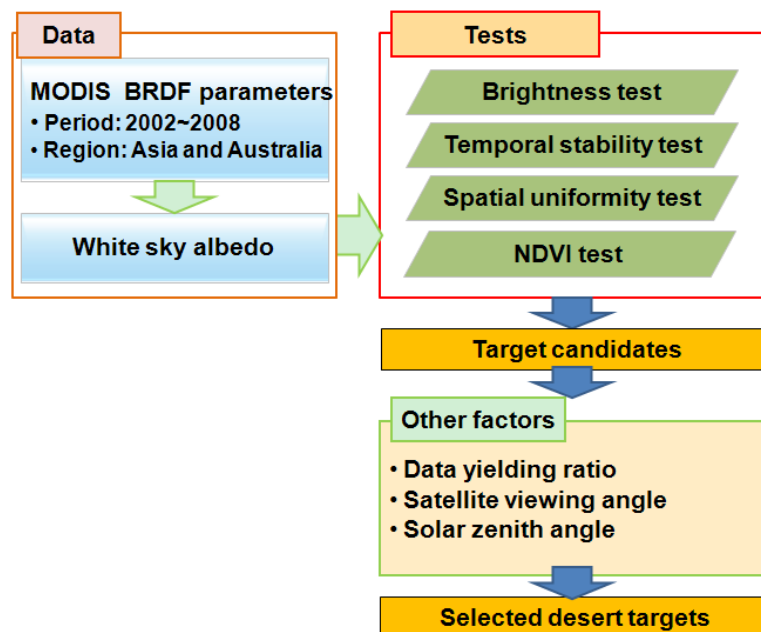

Figure 1: Selection procedures of desert targets for the vicarious calibration.

Two targets were chosen in this current analysis. First, 0.5 deg x 0.5 deg target in the Australian Simpson desert centered at (26.075S, 137.175E). Second, 17 km x 17 km target in the Chinese Tengger desert centered at (38.125N, 103.0E).

2. Infrared radiation Inter-Calibration

KMA implemented GSICS S/W for IR inter-calibration with AIRS/Aqua and IASI/Metop-A. Before launching COMS, MTSAT-1R data will be used for IR inter-calibration with LEOs. For long-term analysis and preparation of operational use with COMS data, KMA implemented the GSICS S/W for near real-time operation and will open the web site for monitoring the results of analysis.