# ECOsystem Spaceborne Thermal Radiometer Experiment on Space Station

## **ECOSTRESS** Instrument Performance

William R. Johnson Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology. June 28th, 2018

Topics:

- Overview
- Enabling Technologies
- Calibration and Validation
- Performance



- Black silicon blackbody targets
- Broadband spectral filters
- High efficiency cryocoolers
- High speed focal plane and readout electronics
- Precision encoding/controlled scan mirror

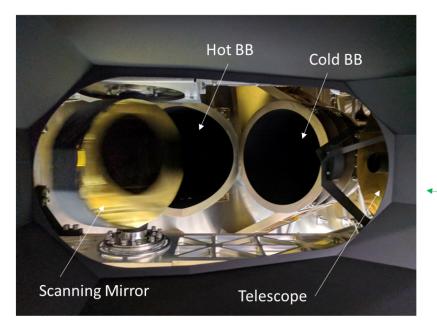


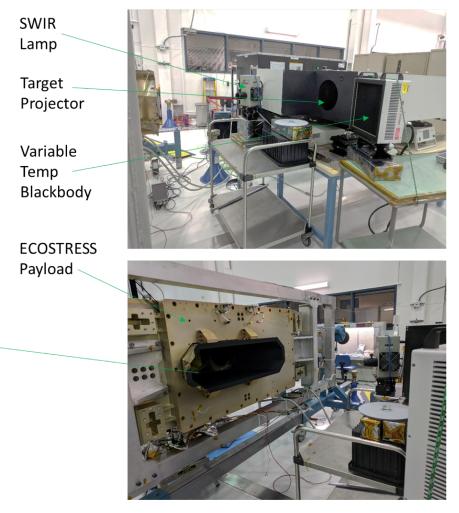


### ECOSTRESS Undergoing Full Functional Test

Flight-like dataset saved through DPU-IO and SDS

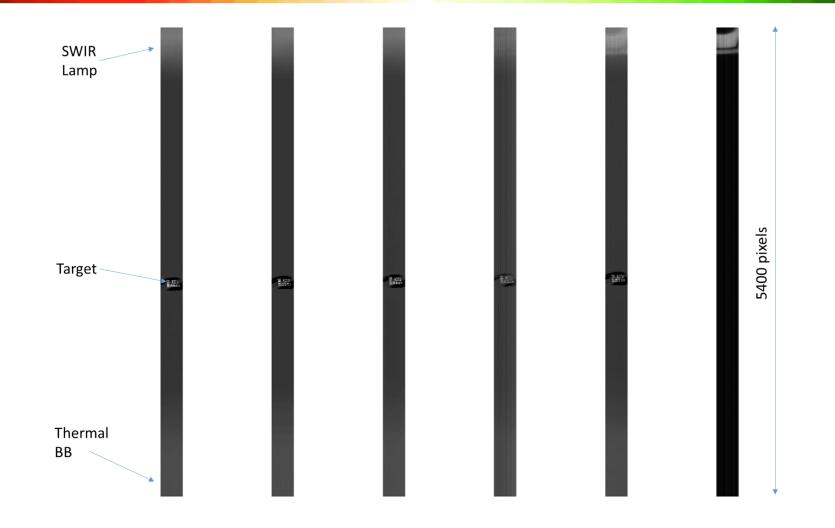
Baseline operation, FPA at 65K, Ambient laboratory environment (306-Hbay)



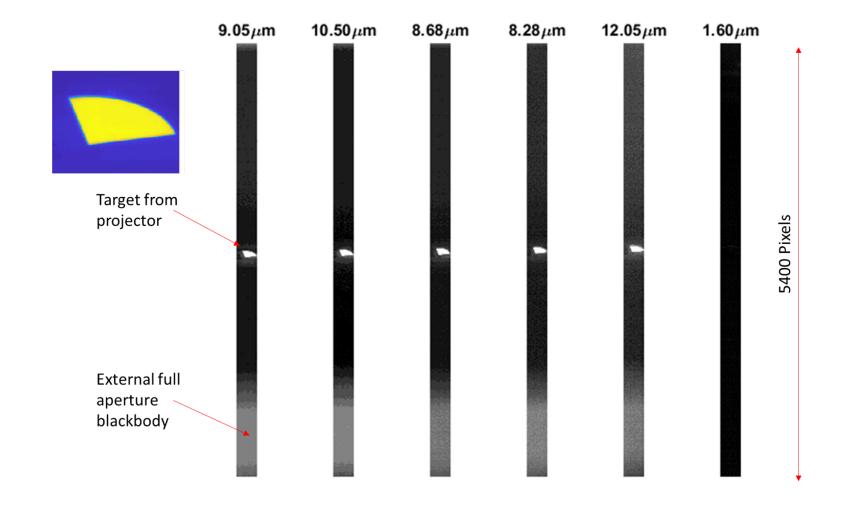




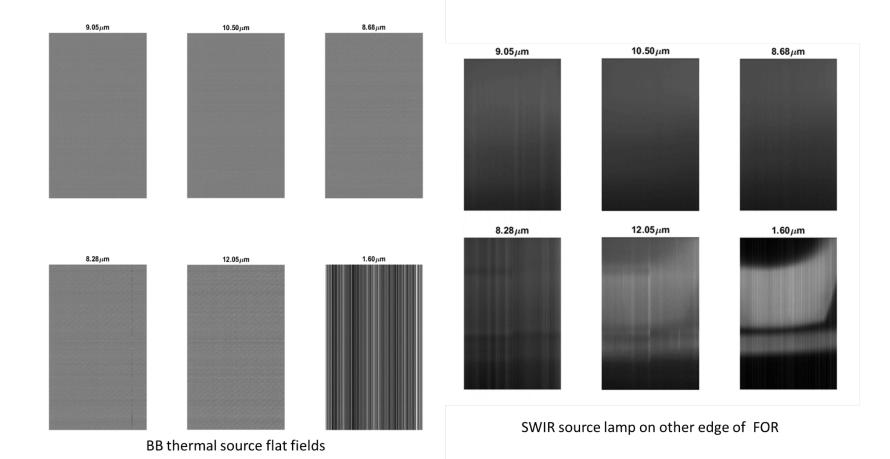
#### Pre-ship Radiometric Testing: Field of Regard





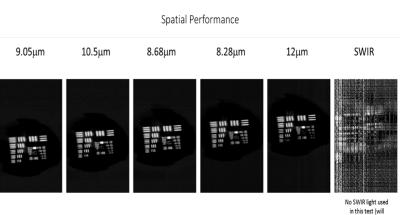




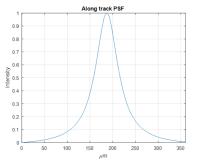


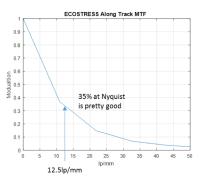


#### **Spatial Performance**

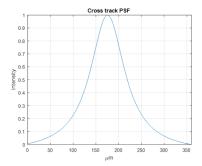


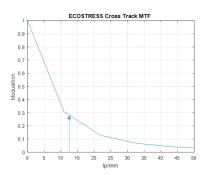
The Air Force bar chart has a range of spatial frequencies beyond the resolution of the ECOSTRESS Radiometer. Half of the target will have good focus while half (smaller features) will not.





64% at 6.25lp/mm 52% at 8.33lp/mm





60% at 6.25lp/mm 47.5% at 8.33lp/mm

start tracking it

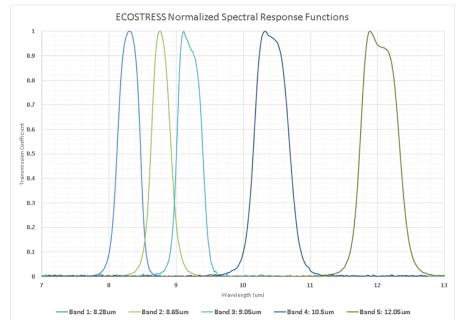
going forward)



Dark current noise is approximately 200e-

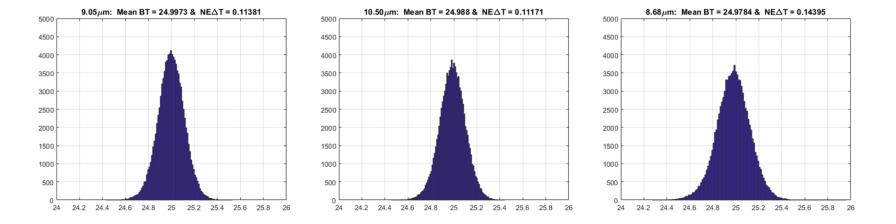
Read noise is approximately ~1000e-

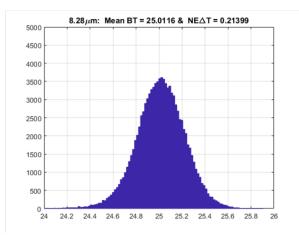
Band	QE	Sat temp (C)
8.28	0.665	113.85
8.63	0.665	85.85
9.05	0.748	90.85
10.5	0.629	94.85
12	0.334	161.85

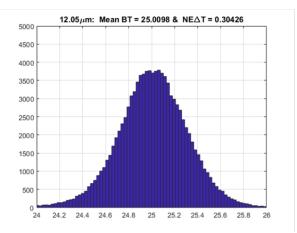




#### **Radiometric Performance (NE** $\Delta$ **T)**







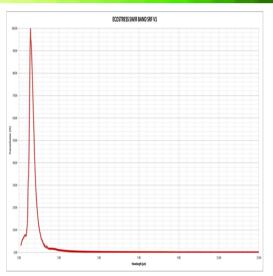


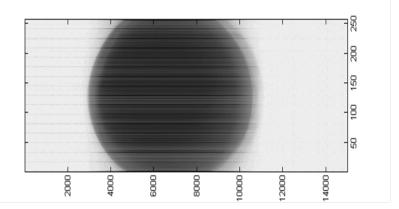


Integrating sphere at collimator input

- 200W QTH source
- Target projector
- Inverted contrast

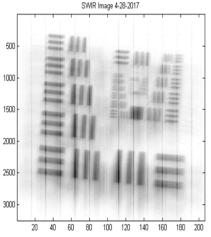
Filter totally blocks thermal signal while allowing SWIR to pass.





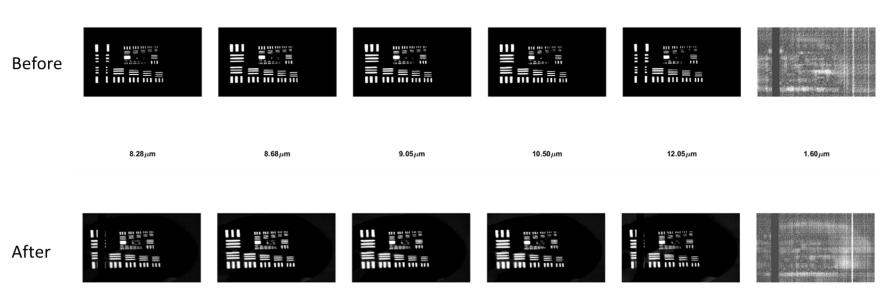
Unprocessed SWIR Band Flat field Scanning

Unprocessed SWIR Band Illuminated Bar Chart





Collimator image of Air Force bar chart before and after RV/TVAC. No significant change detected.





Radiometric Calibration	Geometric Calibration
<ul> <li>Radiometric Accuracy: Acquire one cloud-free, calibrated scene, preferably at nighttime, from either Lake Tahoe CA/NV of Salton Sea CA.</li> <li>Calculate at sensor brightness temperature using in-situ field measurements from validation points and compare with measured scene brightness temperature for same points.</li> <li>Tahoe (~9 measurements in two weeks, over a ~10 hour local time spread)</li> <li>Salton Sea (~7 measurements in two weeks, over a ~12 hour local time spread)</li> </ul>	Update the ECOSTRESS instrument camera model, using data from Global Landsat 7 dataset and ASTER California mosaic (~15 measurements in two weeks over California).
Radiometric Precision: Acquire one cloud-free, calibrated nighttime scene from any high altitude lake. Calculate the standard deviation of a block of pixels to determine an NEΔT.	Compare retrieved pixel latitude/longitude (geolocation error<50m) to Global Landsat 7 dataset and ASTER California mosaic. Mean and standard deviation represent geometric accuracy and precision.



#### Simulations using HyTES for NE $\Delta T$

HyTES on the ER-2 Approximately 35m pixels (cross track) Averaged bands to mimic ECOSTRESS bandwidth

Brightness NE $\Delta$ T measured

Sim Band 2: 0.1226C (8.28µm eq HyTES) Sim Band 3: 0.1412C (8.79µm eq HyTES) Sim Band 4: 0.1450C (9.05µm eq HyTES) Sim Band 5: 0.1527C (10.5µm eq HyTES) Sim Band 6: 0.3044C (12.05µm eq HyTES) Stay away from temperature variations on the coast

Standard deviation of 600 pixel length along track

Measured NEDT measurements mimic very closely to the expected ECOSTRESS measurements after adjusting narrow HyTES bands to ECOSTRESS equivalent

