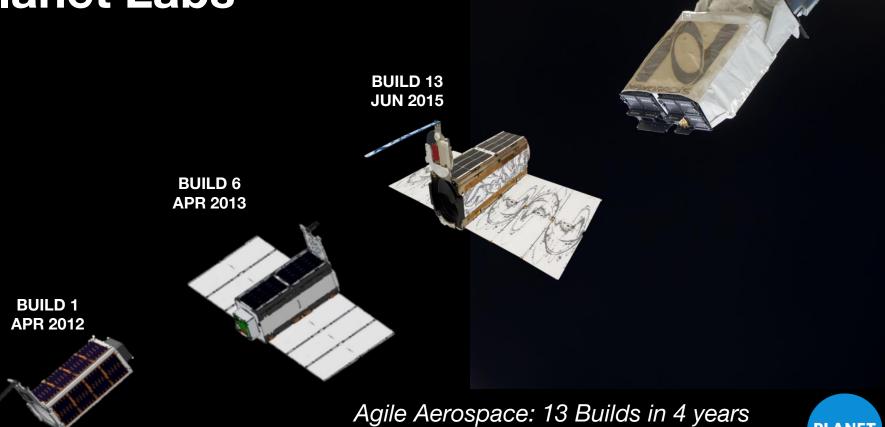


Pre-launch Calibration of the Planet Planetscope Constellation

Nick Konidaris, Will Krantz, Joe Warga 2016-04-12



Planet Labs



PLANET LABS

Mission 1

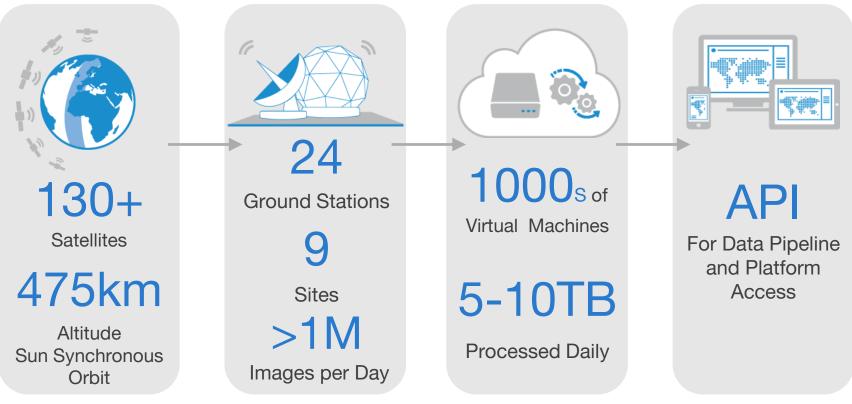
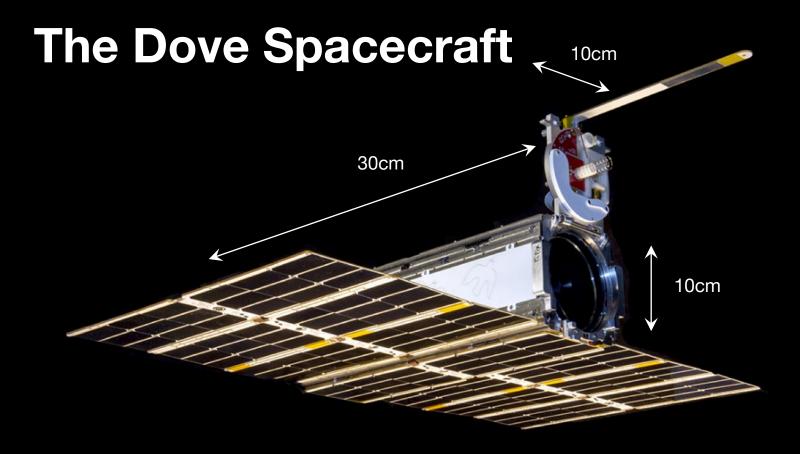


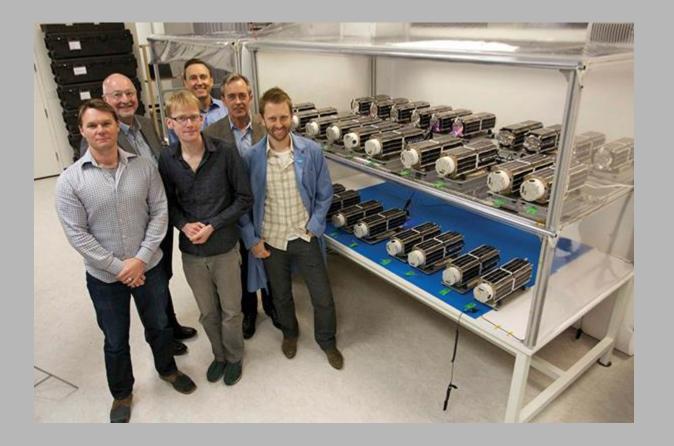
Image the whole Earth every day



How is a Dove made?



How is a Dove made?





Guiding principles

- Our goal is to present the best possible calibration and uncertainty
- Our measurements and effort are guided by a formal error budget
- To meet schedule, we take enough data to achieve our budgeted numbers, and no more



We start at the error budget

	Accuracy [1 standard deviation]	Precision [1 standard deviation]
Satellite temp variations	A few% [uncorrected]	A few% [uncorrected]
Filter differences (sat-to-sat)		A few% uncorrected
Stray light	A few%	A few%
Nonlinearity in device		1% calibrated to 0.2%
Flat field noise		3% calibrated to 0.1%
Standard transfer uncertainty	3%	
All the rest	1%	1%
On-orbit calibrations	To be determined	To be determined
Bold items	are correctable or calibratable. We f	ocus our time on

LABS

these calibratable terms.

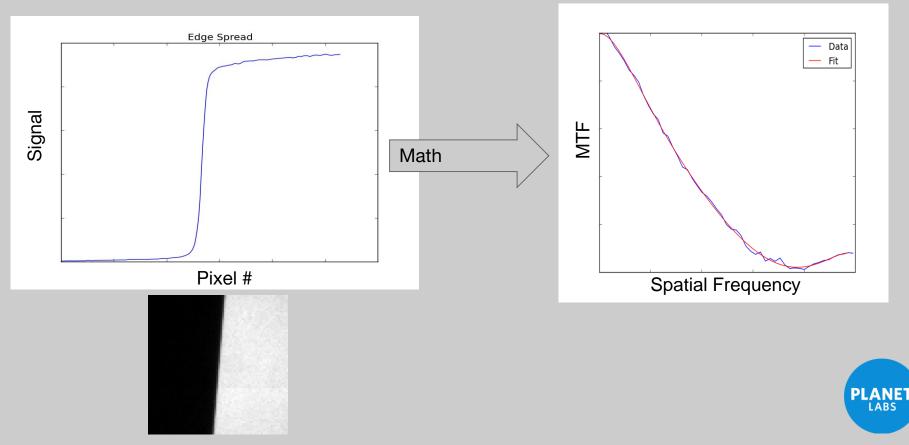
What do we do?



Today's discussion



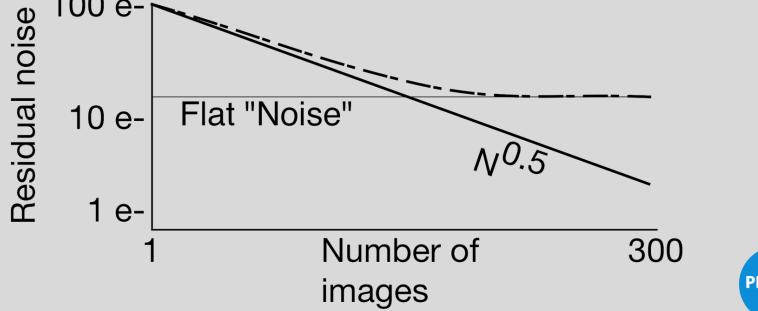
Is the Dove in focus?



Today's discussion



E.g., Flat fields [Noise² - (Flat Noise)²]^{0.5}

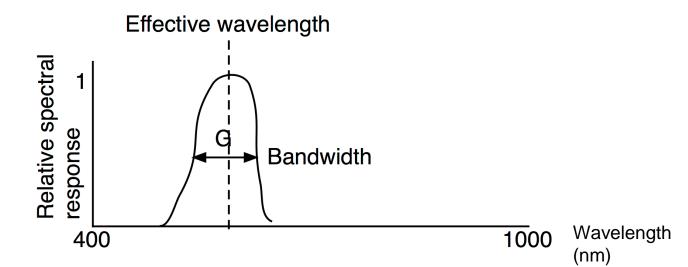


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Today's discussion



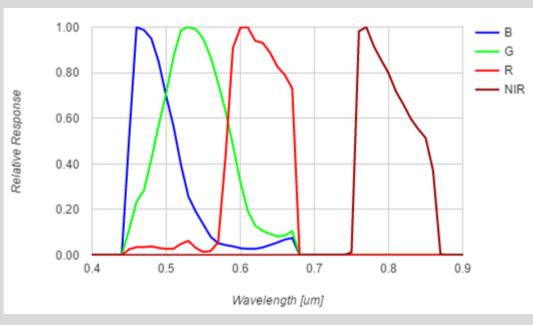
Relative Spectral Response



Effective wavelength is the average wavelength of the band.

Bandwidth is the width of the filter. Both are in units of wavelength.

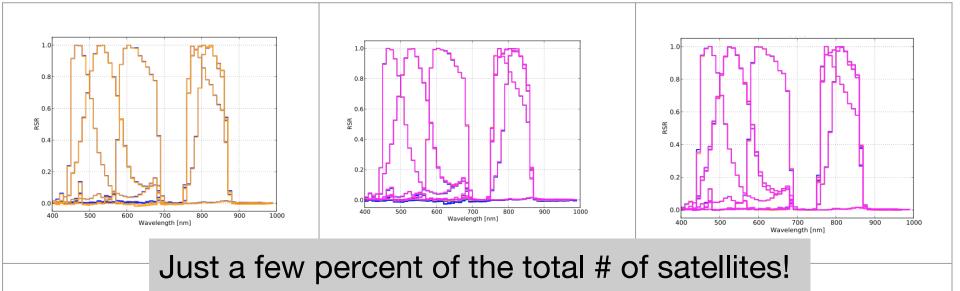
Relative Spectral Response

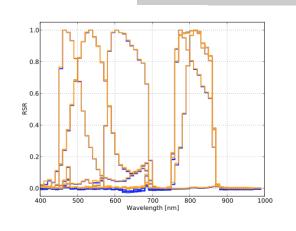


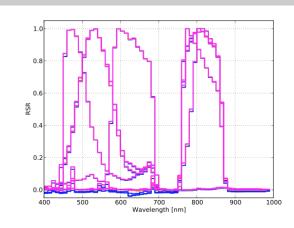
We summarize the RSRs into a pair of numbers:

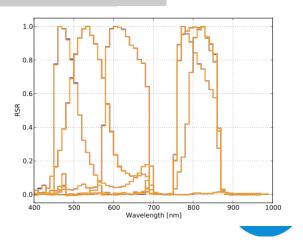
- Bandwidth
- Effective wavelength











Summary

- Planet is an agile aerospace company
- Mission 1 and PlanetScope will deliver daily images of earth
- We described the calibration process for PlanetScope:
 - Understand how to take the minimum amount of data needed



Questions?

