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Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) Document for VIIRS Near Constant Contrast (NCC) Imagery Environmental Data Record (EDR) Software

For Public Release

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Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)
Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) Document for VIIRS Near Constant Contrast (NCC) Imagery Environmental Data Record (EDR) Software
JPSS Electronic Signature Page

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Preface

This document is under JPSS Ground Algorithm ERB configuration control. Once this document is approved, JPSS approved changes are handled in accordance with Class I and Class II change control requirements as described in the JPSS Configuration Management Procedures, and changes to this document shall be made by complete revision.

Any questions should be addressed to:

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Change History Log

Revision	Effective Date	**Description of Changes** (Reference the CCR & CCB/ERB Approve Date)
Original	05/20/11	**474-CCR-11-0076:** This version baselines D36814, Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) for VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR, Rev B, dated 05/26/2010, as a JPSS document, version Rev –. This is the version that was approved for NPP launch. Per NPOESS CDFCB - External, Volume V – Metadata, doc number D34862-05, this has been approved for Public Release into CLASS. This CCR was approved by the JPSS Algorithm ERB on May 20, 2011.
Revision A	01/18/2012	**474-CCR-11-0254:** This version baselines 474-00060, Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) Document for VIIRS Near Constant Contrast (NCC) Imagery Environmental Data Record (EDR) Software, for the Mx 6 IDPS release. This CCR was approved by the JPSS Algorithm ERB on January 18, 2012.
Revision B	05/14/2013	**474-CCR-13-0948:** This version authorizes 474-00060, JPSS OAD Document for VIIRS NCC EDR Software, for the Mx 7.0 IDPS release. Includes Raytheon PCR032720; 474-CCR-13-0916/ECR-ALG-0037: Update applicable OAD filenames/template/Rev/etc. for Mx7 Release.
Revision C	04/30/2014	**474-CCR-14-1702:** This version authorizes 474-00060, JPSS OAD Document for VIIRS NCC EDR Software, for the Mx 8.4 IDPS release. Includes Raytheon PCR037876; PRO: OAD: 474-CCR-13-1385: VIIRS NCC Imagery OAD Update - DR 7453, in sections 1.2, 2.0, 2.1.4 & 2.1.5 and Tables 3, 8 & 9.
Revision D	03/13/2017	**474-CCR-17-3243 (ECR-CGS-0734):** This version authorizes 474-00060, JPSS OAD Document for VIIRS NCC EDR Software, for the Block 2.0 IDPS release. Includes Raytheon PCR045678**:** Block 2.0: PRO: OAD: CCR: 474-CCR-15-2444: General OAD Clean-up CCR/PCR, affects all 35/37 OADs. All sections and tables may be affected.

NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS)

OPERATIONAL ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT FOR VIIRS NEAR CONSTANT CONTRAST (NCC) IMAGERY EDR

SDRL No. S141
SYSTEM SPECIFICATION SS22-0096

RAYTHEON COMPANY
INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS (IIS)
NPOESS PROGRAM
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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TITLE: NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS) OPERATIONAL ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT FOR VIIRS NEAR CONSTANT CONTRAST (NCC) EDR

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

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Engineering & Manufacturing Development (EMD) Phase
Acquisition & Operations Contract

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Operational Algorithm Description
VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR

Document Date: Sep 29, 2011

Document Number: D36814
Revision: C4

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This document has been identified per the NPOESS Common Data Format Control Book – External Volume 5 Metadata, D34862-05, Appendix B as a document to be provided to the NOAA Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System (CLASS) via the delivery of NPOESS Document Release Packages to CLASS.

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Revision/Change Record	**Document Number** **D36814**

Revision	Document Date	1.1.1.2 Revision/Change Description	Pages Affected
---	3-31-03	Initial Release.	All
A1	7-28-03	Changes to algorithm as a result of integrating into IPO model for IDPS.	All
A2	8-19-03	Changes to algorithm as a result of optimizations.	All
A3	9-24-03	Updated to include unit test procedures and code completion results.	All
A4	11-5-03	Updated to reflect comments from the ERB.	All
A5	2-5-04	Updated to list units in input and output tables, ERB updates.	All
A6	5-18-04	ITAR statement & footers replaced by Commerce Destination Control Statement & footers, added System Specification Number to cover page, added DPIS ICD, deleted DFCB.	All
A7	5-11-05	Reflects NGST comment corrections plus inserted new logo and updated upper right header date, title/signature page dates, Revision/Change Record.	All
A8	1-08-07	Updated to reflect changes per ECR-480: mapping VIIRS NCC Imagery to the GTM projection and updated upper right header date, title/signature page dates, Revision/Change Record.	All
A9	4-10-07	Updated wording of Detailed Algorithm description, updated quality flag section, updated to new logo.	All
A10	5-3-07	Modified paragraph 4.1 to reflect VIIRS DNB geo is now in degrees.	All
A11	5-18-07	Delivered to NGST.	All
A12	10-29-07	Updated for code changes made under ECR-547.	All
A13	11-21-07	Changes made to OAD based on comments from NGST. Delivered to NGST.	All
A14	5-27-08	Reformatted to conform to D41851. Updated data quality notification section.	All
A15	9-15-08	Updated Graceful Degradation. New cover sheet, update references, acronym list, prepare for peer review. Delivered to NGST. Accept all changes after delivery.	All
A16	3-18-09	Update for SDRL comments. Prepare OAD for TIM	All
A	4-15-09	Incorporated TIM comments. Prepared for ARB/ACCB.	All
B1	6-10-09	Incorporated changes as per Tech Memo NP-EMD-2009.510.0014 Also updated reference document Table 1 and reference source-code Table 2	1,2,5,8,9
B2	8-31-09	Updated reference document Table 1 and reference source-code Table 2 for Tech Memo NP-EMD-2009.510.0013	1,2
B3	12-01-09	Updated OAD for RFA Nos. 292, 293, 298 & 299,; as well as updated new Subcontract number on title page.	All
B	5-26-10	Prepared for TIM/ARB/ACCB	All
C1	08-24-10	Updated after TIM	All
C2	10-19-10	Updated due to document convergence to include tech memo 2010.510.0013	All
C3	01-09-11	Updated due to pcr change 25459.	All
C4	09-29-11	Updated OAD for PCR026649.	All

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The purpose of the Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) document is to express, in computer-science terms, the remote sensing algorithms that produce the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) end-user data products. These products are individually known as Raw Data Records (RDRs), Temperature Data Records (TDRs), Sensor Data Records (SDRs) and Environmental Data Records (EDRs). In addition, any Intermediate Products (IPs) produced in the process are also described in the OAD.

The science basis of an algorithm is described in a corresponding Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD). The OAD provides a software description of that science as implemented in the operational ground system.

The purpose of an OAD is two-fold:

1. Provide initial implementation design guidance to the operational software developer.
2. Capture the “as-built” operational implementation of the algorithm reflecting any changes needed to meet operational performance/design requirements.

An individual OAD document describes one or more algorithms used in the production of one or more data products. There is a general, but not strict, one-to-one correspondence between OAD and ATBD documents.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this document is limited to the description of the core operational algorithm(s) required to create the VIIRS Near Constant Contrast (NCC) EDR. The theoretical basis for this algorithm is described in Section 3.3 of the VIIRS Imagery Products Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD), D0001-M01-S01-008.

1.3 References

1.3.1 Document References

The science and system engineering documents relevant to the algorithm described in this OAD are listed in Table 1: Reference Documents

Table 1: Reference Documents

Document Title	Document Number/Revision	Revision Date
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Algorithm Specification Part 26	474-00448-01-24_JPSS-SRS-Vol-I-Part-26 474-00448-02-24_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26 474-00448-03-24_JPSS-OAD-Vol-III-Part-26 474-00448-04-24_JPSS-SRSPF-Vol-IV-Part-26	Latest
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Program Lexicon	470-00041	Latest

Document Title	Document Number/Revision	Revision Date
Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Ground Track Mercator (GTM) Imagery Environmental Data Record (EDR) Software	474-00093	Latest
Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Geolocation (GEO) Sensor Data Record (SDR) and Calibration (CAL) SDR	474-00090	Latest
NGST/SE technical memo – NPP_VIIRS_GTM_Imagery_Handling_of_Bad_Detector_Data_Rev_A	NP-EMD.2006.510.0079 Rev. A	16 Nov 2006
NGAS/AM&S technical memo – NCC Operational Algorithm Document Update	NP-EMD-2009.510.0014	07 Apr 2008
NGAS/AM&S technical memo – NCC Code and LUT Update	NP-EMD.2009.510.0013	07 Apr 2008
NGST/SE technical memos: PC_OAD_Last_Drop_Corrections	NPOESS GJM-2010.510.0013	22 Sep 2010
Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Common Ground System (CGS) IDPS PRO Software User's Manual	UG60917-IDP-1005	Latest

1.3.2 Source Code References

The science and operational code and associated documentation relevant to the algorithms described in this OAD are listed in Table 2: Source Code References.

Table 2: Source Code References

Reference Title	Reference Tag/Revision	Revision Date
VIIRS Imagery Unit Test Data	Rev. ---	31 Mar 2003
VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR science-grade software (original reference source)	Ver. 5.1	31 Mar 2003
VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR operational software (OAD Rev A12)	Build I1.5.x.1	Oct 2007
NPP_VIIRS_GTM_Imagery_Handling_of_Bad_Detector_Data	NP-EMD.2006.510.0079 Rev A	16 Nov 2006
VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR science-grade software	VIIRS Near Constant Contrast Algorithm Drop 4.14 (ECR-A225)	27 May 2009
NGAS/AM&S technical memo – NCC Operational Algorithm Document Update	B1.5 Sensor Characterization (OAD Rev B1)	10 Jun 09
NGAS/AM&S technical memo – NCC Code and LUT Update (NP-EMD.2009.510.0013)	B1.5 Sensor Characterization/SC3 (OAD Rev B2)	31 Aug 2009
RFA closure (No code updates)	(OAD Rev B3)	01 Dec 2009
ACCB (no code updates)	OAD Rev B	26 May 2010
VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR operational software (PCR024523)	Build Sensor Characterization SC-13 (OAD Rev C1)	24 Aug 2010
VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR operational software (PCR025459)	1.5.5B (OAD Rev C3)	09 Jan 2011
PCR026649 (OAD update for ADL)	(OAD Rev C4)	29 Sep 2011
OAD transitioned to JPSS Program – this table is no longer updated.		

2.0 ALGORITHM OVERVIEW

This section describes the operational algorithm that produces VIIRS sensor NCC Imagery EDR. The NCC product is created from the Day/Night Band (DNB) SDR, where the DNB data is mapped to the Coarse GTM map and then processed in such a way to minimize the apparent transition in radiance across the terminator. For more information on the specifics of the GTM mapping see the Imagery ATBD, section 3.4; and the Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Ground Track Mercator (GTM) Imagery Environmental Data Record (EDR) Software, referenced in Table 1: Reference Documents, for more information. The VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR is computed after the SDR process is complete. Figure 1 illustrates this processing relationship.

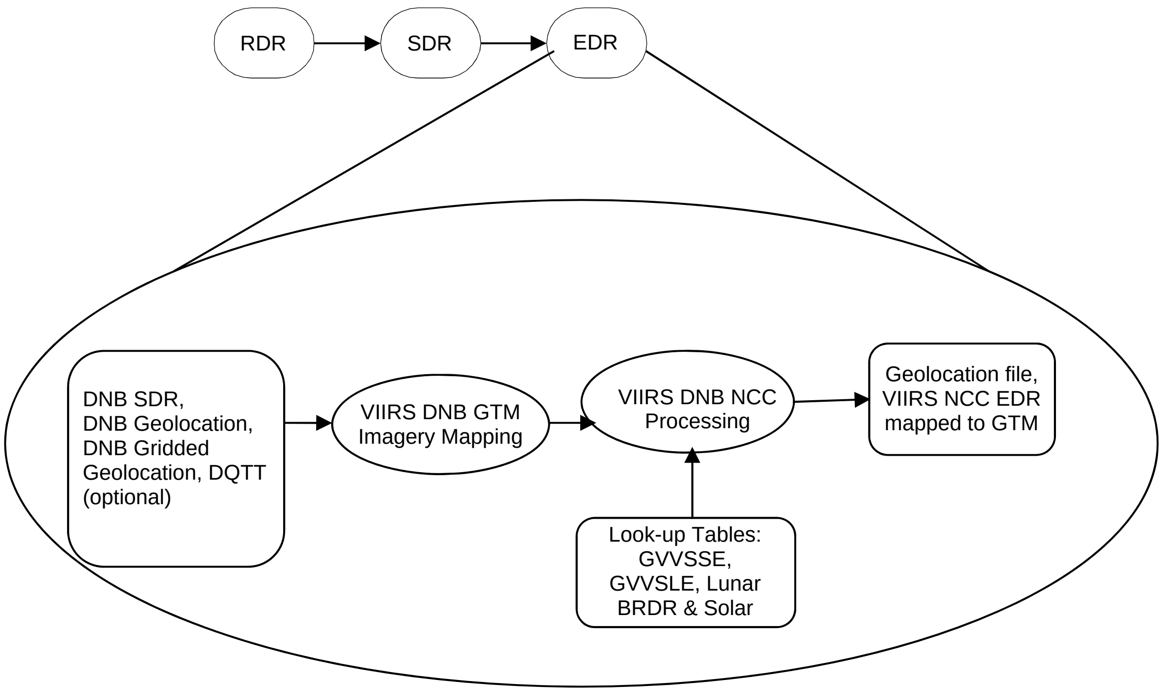

Figure 1: Processing Chain Associated with VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR

NCC Visible Imagery is derived from the DNB measured in regions with solar illumination in daytime, with lunar illumination at night, or near the terminator (twilight) region. Due to the significant dynamic range of solar and lunar irradiance on the earth, a three-stage Charge Coupled Device (CCD) sensor is designed to record the radiance in this region. The individual detectors in the three stages of the CCD are used to record daytime, twilight and nighttime radiance. The SDR for this band consists of a single set of radiance data containing all three stages merged to include all illumination conditions. DNB calibration provides calibrated Top of Atmosphere (TOA) radiance over a dynamic range of 3×10^{-9} to 2×10^{-2} $\mathbf{W \bullet cm^{-2} \bullet sr^{-1}}$. The NCC algorithm converts the TOA radiance to an imagery product by removing variation due to the solar and lunar source irradiance for each pixel. The algorithm preserves heritage from the Operational Linescan System (OLS) Gain Management Algorithm (GMA) using Look-Up Tables (LUTs) designed to mimic the GMA.

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2.1 Near Constant Contrast Imagery Description

2.1.1 Interfaces

The VIIRS NCC Imagery algorithm is initiated by an IDPS Infrastructure (INF) subsystem Software Item (SI) to process the data. This INF SI provides tasking information to the algorithm indicating which granule to process. The Data Management Subsystem (DMS) SI provides data storage and retrieval capability. A library of C++ classes is used to implement SI interfaces. More information regarding these topics is found in document UG60917-IDP-1005 with reference in particular to sections regarding PRO Common (CMN) processing and the IPO Model.

2.1.1.1 Inputs

Computing the VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR requires several types of data.

Table 3: NCC EDR Inputs

Input	Description	Reference Documents
VIIRS DNB SDR	VIIRS Calibrated TOA Radiances for DNB.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
VIIRS DNB Geolocation File	Earth location for each satellite view point as well as solar, lunar, and view geometry.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
VIIRS Day Night Band Grid SDR	Grid row and column values for every pixel in the granule and the granule MDS.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
Solar GVVSE Look-Up Table (VIIRS-Ga-Val-Vs-Scene-Sol-Elev-LUT)	LUT containing gain values for the solar signal as a function of solar zenith angle in the DNB.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
Solar BRDF Look-Up Table (VIIRS-Sol-BRDF-LUT)	LUT providing the anisotropic reflectance factors for the solar signal in the DNB as a function of the illumination angles and the sensor zenith angles. Note that this is not strictly speaking a true BRDF, because it does not contain units of inverse steradians. The actual BRDF can be determined from this LUT by dividing by pi.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
Lunar GVVSE Look-Up Table (VIIRS-Ga-Val-Vs-Scene-Lun-Elev-LUT)	LUT containing gain values for the lunar signal as a function of lunar zenith angle in the DNB.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
Lunar BRDF Look-Up Table (VIIRS-Lun-BRDF-LUT)	LUT providing the anisotropic reflectance factors for the lunar signal in the DNB as a function of the illumination angles and the sensor zenith angles. Note that this is not strictly speaking a true BRDF, because it does not contain units of inverse steradians. The actual BRDF can be determined from this LUT by dividing by pi.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26

Input	Description	Reference Documents
Lunar Phase Look-up Table (VIIRS-LUN-Phase-LUT)	LUT providing the lunar radiance as a function of lunar phase angles.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
Threshold Look-up Table	LUT providing thresholds for the algorithm.	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26
Data Quality Threshold Table	Reports erroneous pixels through a DQN. Performs a bitmask tests on quality flag bits 0-1 for red condition (NCC Imagery quality poor).	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26

2.1.1.2 Outputs

The VIIRS NCC Imagery algorithm produces a data item containing calculated NCC Imagery values and a data item containing geolocation data.

Table 4: NCC EDR Outputs

Outputs	Description	Reference Document
VIIRS NCC EDR	VIIRS-NCC-EDR contains [scaled] data fields, unscaled EDR products and Quality flags	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26 474-00448-01-26_JPSS-SRS-Vol-I-Part-26
VIIRS NCC Geolocation	**NCC EDR Geolocation Data**	474-00448-02-26_JPSS-DD-Vol-II-Part-26 474-00448-01-26_JPSS-SRS-Vol-I-Part-26

2.1.2 Algorithm Processing

The purpose of the VIIRS NCC Imagery Unit is to derive NCC Imagery for each pixel of the DNB Visible imagery (mapped to the Coarse GTM map) and to write the VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR. The NCC processing specific source code is written in FORTRAN 90 with the interface to IDPS written in C++. Each of the following routines is presented with a brief description of their function.

NCC Imagery is derived for each DNB pixel, using the VIIRS DNB SDR and LUTs as input data files. The class responsible for retrieving data from and putting data into DMS is contained in the file ProEdrViirsGtmNccImagery.cpp.

The program IM_main.f contains all NCC processing specific subroutines. Figure 2 depicts a Level 2 data flow diagram for the VIIRS NCC Imagery EDR and Figure 3 illustrates the process of how NCC Imagery is produced from the DNB SDR. Here both Moon and Sun DNB scene illuminations are identified with computation of radiance from each source. These radiance contributions are combined into a total source radiance to compute the NCC Imagery product.

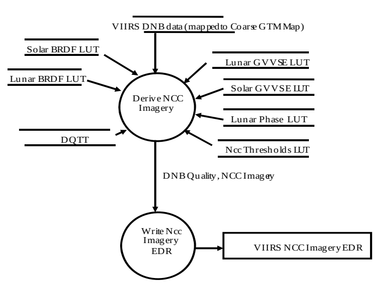

Figure 2: Generate NCC VIIRS Imagery EDR Level 2 Data Flow Diagram

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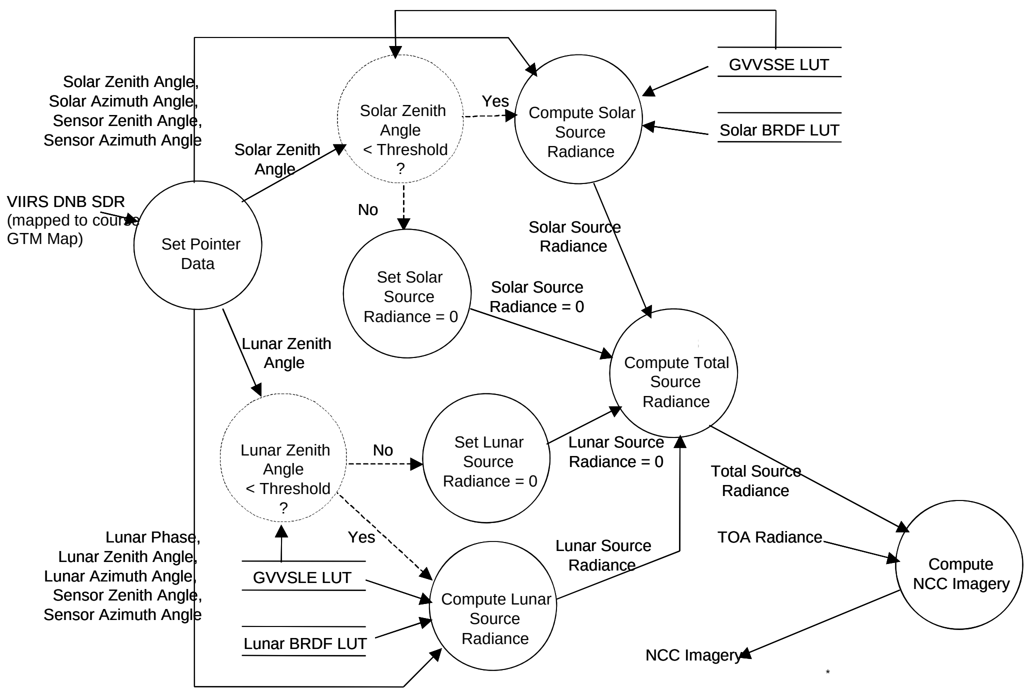

Figure 3: Derived NCC Imagery Level 3 Data Flow Diagram

ProEdrViirsGtmNccImagery is the derived algorithm for the NCC Imagery algorithm. It is a subclass of the ProEdrViirsGtmImagery class which is, in turn, a subclass of the ProCmnAlgorithm class. This derived algorithm class creates a list of input data items read from DMS, performs the GTM mapping, and passes required data into the NCC algorithm. An output data item is written to DMS once both of the algorithms finish processing this data. The GTM algorithm calculates the GTM geolocation and mapping information by calling the createGTM() method. Next, this class copies the DNB SDR radiance data into a temporary buffer and passes the temporary buffer into the NCC Imagery IM_main routine. All further references to “DNB pixel” or “DNB scene” in this document are referring to this temporary buffer of DNB radiances which has been mapped to the GTM space. See the VIIRS Ground Track Mercator Imagery EDR OAD, referenced in Table 1: Reference Documents, for more information.

2.1.2.1 Main Module – IM_main

This routine is the main driver for the NCC Imagery EDR. This program generates NCC Imagery from DNB data using OLS heritage, current atmospheric data, solar, lunar and sensor geometry. The solar and lunar radiances are computed for each DNB pixel.

2.1.2.2 Compute Solar Gain (IM_solar)

This subroutine calculates Solar Gain and Solar Bi-directional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF) at each DNB pixel. The Solar Gain LUT is interpolated in solar zenith angle to estimate the gain factor for every pixel in the DNB scene. The Solar BRDF LUT is interpolated on solar zenith angle, sensor zenith angle, and relative azimuth to estimate the value of the anisotropic reflectance factor for every pixel in the DNB scene.

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2.1.2.3 Compute Lunar Gain (IM_lunar)

This subroutine calculates Lunar Gain and Lunar BRDF at each DNB pixel. The Lunar Gain LUT is interpolated in lunar zenith angle to estimate the gain factor for every pixel in the DNB scene. The Lunar BRDF LUT is interpolated on lunar phase, lunar zenith angle, sensor zenith angle, and relative azimuth to estimate the value of the anisotropic reflectance factor for every pixel in the DNB scene.

2.1.3 Graceful Degradation

2.1.3.1 Graceful Degradation Inputs

None.

2.1.3.2 Graceful Degradation Processing

None.

2.1.3.3 Graceful Degradation Outputs

None.

2.1.4 Exception Handling

The VIIRS NCC Imagery Unit software is designed to handle a wide variety of processing problems, including bad and missing data and fatal errors. Any exceptions or errors are reported to IDPS using the appropriate INF Application Program Interface (API). Three possible quality flags (QF) have placeholders in the code for RED (3), GREEN (0) and YELLOW (1), but the YELLOW flags are not used in the current version. Since QFs are passed through from the SDR, the set of possible QFs is not limited to these three, but is determined by the SDR definition.

Error flag information is written as a QF in the event that processing problems prevent production of useful EDR data for some pixels. The NCC QF (NCC_Qual_Dnb in), however, reflects both the quality of the DNB SDR, as well as the quality of the NCC process. When the NCC algorithm encounters DNB pixels with a green QF from the SDR, but with either the minimum solar zenith angle or minimum lunar zenith angle greater than configurable thresholds, it sets the NCC_QF to RED. The current implementation altered these angle limits to allow computations under all possible and realistic values for the solar/lunar zenith angles (0 - 180 degrees), therefore provided the DNB SDR is green and there is no error in these angles, the NCC_QF will also be green.

Since the NCC outputs a floating-point number, slightly negative outputs are possible and could, in fact, result from a noisy pixel with very low radiance. The NCC Imagery output does allow for small negative radiances via a tunable threshold. If the DNB radiance falls below that threshold, a fill value for floating point real values is set to -999.9 to indicate that a value was not computed.

2.1.5 Data Quality Monitoring

Each algorithm uses specific criteria contained in a Data Quality Threshold Table (DQTT) to determine when a Data Quality Notification (DQN) is produced. The DQTT contains the

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thresholds used to trigger DQNs as well as the text contained in the DQN. If a threshold is met, the algorithm stores a DQN in DMS indicating the test(s) that failed and the value of the DQN attribute. For more algorithm specific detail refer to the 474-00448-01-26_JPSS-SRS-Vol-I-Part-26.

2.1.6 Computational Precision Requirements

The NCC algorithm does computations in 32-bit precision float. Despite the large dynamic range of the DNB SDR, double precision is not required. A 32-bit float value is more than sufficient to represent the seven orders of magnitude dynamic range in the radiances.

Optimization for the Solar and Lunar gain factor is based upon angle values measured in degrees. DNB geolocation angle values input by this process are already in degrees and no conversion from radians is necessary.

2.1.7 Algorithm Support Considerations

Any thresholds used in the algorithm that can be changed on a frequent basis (i.e., referred to as settable parameters) are contained within a DMS algorithm specific thresholds file. The INF and DMS must be running before the algorithm is executed.

2.1.8 Assumptions and Limitations

2.1.8.1 Assumptions

No assumptions are identified at this time.

2.1.8.2 Limitations

No limitations are identified at this time.

3.0 GLOSSARY/ACRONYM LIST

3.1 Glossary

Table 5 contains terms most applicable for this OAD.

Table 5: Glossary

Term	Description
Algorithm	A formula or set of steps for solving a particular problem. Algorithms can be expressed in any language, from natural languages like English to mathematical expressions to programming languages like FORTRAN. On JPSS, an algorithm consists of: A theoretical description (i.e., science/mathematical basis) A computer implementation description (i.e., method of solution) A computer implementation (i.e., code)
Algorithm Engineering Review Board (AERB)	Interdisciplinary board of scientific and engineering personnel responsible for the approval and disposition of algorithm acceptance, verification, development and testing transitions. Chaired by the Data Process Algorithm Lead, members include representatives from STAR, DPES, IDPS, and Raytheon..
Algorithm Verification	Science-grade software delivered by an algorithm provider is verified for compliance with data quality and timeliness requirements by Algorithm Team science personnel. This activity is nominally performed at the GRAVITE facility. Delivered code is executed on compatible GRAVITE computing platforms. Minor hosting modifications may be made to allow code execution. Optionally, verification may be performed at the Algorithm Provider's facility if warranted due to technical, schedule or cost considerations.
EDR Algorithm	Scientific description and corresponding software and test data necessary to produce one or more environmental data records. The scientific computational basis for the production of each data record is described in an ATBD. At a minimum, implemented software is science-grade and includes test data demonstrating data quality compliance.
Environmental Data Record (EDR)	*[IORD Definition]* Data record produced when an algorithm is used to convert Raw Data Records (RDRs) to geophysical parameters (including ancillary parameters, e.g., cloud clear radiation, etc.). *[Supplementary Definition]* An Environmental Data Record (EDR) represents the state of the environment, and the related information needed to access and understand the record. Specifically, it is a set of related data items that describe one or more related estimated environmental parameters over a limited time-space range. The parameters are located by time and Earth coordinates. EDRs may have been resampled if they are created from multiple data sources with different sampling patterns. An EDR is created from one or more JPSS SDRs or EDRs, plus ancillary environmental data provided by others. EDR metadata contains references to its processing history, spatial and temporal coverage, and quality
Model Validation	The process of determining the degree to which a model is an accurate representation of the real-world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model.
Model Verification	The process of determining that a model implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications.
Operational Code	Verified science-grade software, delivered by an algorithm provider and verified by GRAVITE, is developed into operational-grade code by the IDPS IPT.
Operational-Grade Software	Code that produces data records compliant with the System Specification requirements for data quality and IDPS timeliness and operational infrastructure. The software is modular relative to the IDPS infrastructure and compliant with IDPS application programming interfaces (APIs) as specified for TDR/SDR or EDR code.

Term	Description
Raw Data Record (RDR)	Full resolution digital sensor data, time referenced and earth located, with absolute radiometric and geometric calibration coefficients appended, but not applied, to the data. Aggregates (sums or weighted averages) of detector samples are considered to be full resolution data if the aggregation is normally performed to meet resolution and other requirements. Sensor data shall be unprocessed with the following exceptions: time delay and integration (TDI), detector array non-uniformity correction (i.e., offset and responsivity equalization), and data compression are allowed. Lossy data compression is allowed only if the total measurement error is dominated by error sources other than the data compression algorithm. All calibration data will be retained and communicated to the ground without lossy compression. *[Supplementary Definition]* Full resolution, unprocessed digital sensor data, time-referenced with radiometric and geometric calibration coefficients appended, but not applied, to the data. Aggregates (sums or weighted averages) of detector samples are considered to be full resolution data if the aggregation is normally performed to meet resolution and other requirements. Sensor data should be unprocessed with the following exceptions: time delay and integration (TDI), detector array non-uniformity correction (i.e., offset and responsivity equalization), and lossless data compression are allowed. All calibration data will be retained and communicated to the ground without lossy compression. Note that for the real time transmission of raw data to field terminals, lossy compression is allowed. Additionally, reduced resolution is allowed in transmission of raw data to low data rate field terminals.
Retrieval Algorithm	A science-based algorithm used to 'retrieve' a set of environmental/geophysical parameters (EDR) from calibrated and geolocated sensor data (SDR). Synonym for EDR processing.
Science Algorithm	The theoretical description and a corresponding software implementation needed to produce an NPP/JPSS data product (TDR, SDR or EDR). The former is described in an ATBD. The latter is typically developed for a research setting and characterized as "science-grade".
Science Algorithm Provider	Organization responsible for development and/or delivery of TDR/SDR or EDR algorithms associated with a given sensor.
Science-Grade Software	Code that produces data records in accordance with the science algorithm data quality requirements. This code, typically, has no software requirements for implementation language, targeted operating system, modularity, input and output data format or any other design discipline or assumed infrastructure.
SDR/TDR Algorithm	Scientific description and corresponding software and test data necessary to produce a Temperature Data Record and/or Sensor Data Record given a sensor's Raw Data Record. The scientific computational basis for the production of each data record is described in an Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD). At a minimum, implemented software is science-grade and includes test data demonstrating data quality compliance.
Sensor Data Record (SDR)	Data record produced when an algorithm is used to convert Raw Data Records (RDRs) to calibrated brightness temperatures with associated ephemeris data. The existence of the SDRs provides reversible data tracking back from the EDRs to the Raw data. *[Supplementary Definition]* Full resolution sensor data that are time referenced, earth (GEO) located (or orbit located for in-situ measurements), and calibrated by applying the ancillary information including radiometric and geometric calibration coefficients and geo-referencing parameters such as platform ephemeris. These data are processed to sensor units (e.g., radar backscatter cross section, brightness temperature, radiance, etc.)

3.2 Acronyms

Table 6 contains terms most applicable for this OAD.

Table 6: Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ACCB	Algorithm Configuration Control Board
ADL	Algorithm Development Library
AM&S	Algorithms, Models & Simulations
API	Application Programming Interfaces
ARP	Application Related Product
ATBD	Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document
BRDF	Bi-directional Reflectance Distribution Function
CCR	Change Control Requirements
CGS	Common Ground System
CLASS	Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System
CMN	Common
DMS	Data Management Subsystem
DNB	Day Night Band
DPES	Data Products Engineering and Services
DQN	Data Quality Notification
DQTT	Data Quality Test Table
EDR	Environmental Data Record
ERB	Engineering Review Board
GEO	Geolocation file
GMA	Gain Management Algorithm
GRAVITE	Government Resource for Algorithm Verification, Independent Testing and Evaluation
GTM	Ground Track Mercator
GVVSLE	Gain Value Versus Scene Lunar Elevation
GVVSSE	Gain Value Versus Scene Solar Elevation
IDPS	Interface Data Processing Segment
IIS	Intelligence and Information Systems
INF	Infrastructure
ING	Ingest
IP	Intermediate Product
IPT	Integrated Product Team
JPSS	Joint Polar Satellite System
LUT	Look-Up Table
MDFCB	Mission Data Format Control Book
NCC	Near Constant Contrast
NGAS	Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems
NGST	Northrop Grumman Space Technology
NGSE	Northrop Grumman Systems Engineering
S-NPP	(Suomi) National Polar-orbiting Partnership
OAD	Operational Algorithm Description
OLS	Operational Linescan System
PRO	Processing
QF	Quality Flag
RDR	Raw Data Record
SDR	Sensor Data Records
SI	Software Item or International System of Units
STAR	Satellite Application and Research
TBD	To Be Determined
TBR	To Be Resolved
TDI	Time delay and Integration
TDR	Temperature Data Record
TIM	Technical Interchange Meeting
TOA	Top of the Atmosphere
VIIRS	Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite

4.0 OPEN ISSUES

Table 7: List of OAD TBD/TBR

No.	DESCRIPTION	Resolution Date
None		

Check the JPSS MIS Server at https://jpssmis.gsfc.nasa.gov/frontmenu_dsp.cfm to verify that this is the correct version prior to use.