

Features of GCOM-C/SGLI standard atmospheric correction scheme and its processing results

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On December 23, 2017, the Second-generation Global Imager (SGLI) aboard the Global Climate Observation Mission-C (GCOM-C) satellite "Shikisai" was launched. SGLI has 11 observation bands in the visible and near-infrared region (380-870 nm), designed to detect slight change in water color (spectral water reflectance) with 250m spatial resolution. In order to retrieve accurate water reflectance, the correction of atmospheric absorption and scattering effects (atmospheric correction) is of vital importance. One feature of the JAXA standard atmospheric correction for SGLI is to combined use of the conventional atmospheric correction method for open ocean with the method that utilize the short wavelength infrared bands for coastal high suspended matter concentration waters. We demonstrate the processing results in comparison with MODIS results, and discuss the remaining issues.

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