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**Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)
Operational Algorithm Description (OAD)
Document for VIIRS Land Surface
Temperature (LST) Environmental Data
Records (EDR) Software**

For Public Release

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**Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland**

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) Document for VIIRS Land Surface Temperature (LST) Environmental Data Records (EDR) Software

JPSS Electronic Signature Page

Prepared by (Book Boss), Reviewed by (if reviewer approved in MIS), Approved by (CCB Chair).

Prepared By:

Neal Baker
JPSS Data Products and Algorithms, Senior Engineering Advisor
(Electronic Approvals available online at (https://jpssmis.gsfc.nasa.gov/mainmenu_dsp.cfm))

Approved By:

Heather Kilcoyne
DPA Manager
(Electronic Approvals available online at (https://jpssmis.gsfc.nasa.gov/mainmenu_dsp.cfm))

**Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland**

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:

JPSS Configuration Management Office
NASA/GSFC
Code 474
Greenbelt, MD 20771

Change History Log

Revision	Effective Date	Description of Changes (Reference the CCR & CCB/ERB Approve Date)
Original	06/03/2011	This version incorporates 474-CCR-11-0113 which converts D38714, NPOESS Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Land Surface Temperature (LST) EDR, Rev B, dated 05/19/2010 to a JPSS document, Rev -. This was approved by the JPSS Ground Algorithm ERB on June 3, 2011.
Revision A	01/18/2012	474-CCR-11-0260: This version baselines 474-00070, Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) Document for VIIRS Land Surface Temperature (LST) Environmental Data Records (EDR) Software, for the Mx 6 IDPS release. This CCR was approved by the JPSS Algorithm ERB on January 18, 2012.
Revision B	10/09/2012	474-CCR-12-0627: This version authorizes 474-00070, Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) Operational Algorithm Description (OAD) Document for VIIRS Land Surface Temperature (LST) Environmental Data Records (EDR) Software, for the Mx 6.1 - 6.3 IDPS releases. Includes: ECR-ALG-0035 which contains Raytheon PCR029764; LST EDR OAD needs to be updated for QF description updated on pages 15-16. Raytheon PCR031222, OAD: Implement 474-CCR-12-0355 (Correction to LST Binary LUT File & Update to Tunable Parameter XML File) (ADR 4608), Updated Tables 3 & 9 and pages 11-12, 14-16.



NATIONAL POLAR-ORBITING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE SYSTEM (NPOESS)

OPERATIONAL ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT FOR VIIRS LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST) EDR

**SDRL No. S141
SYSTEM SPECIFICATION SS22-0096**

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

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Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corp.
Space Technology
One Space Park
Redondo Beach, CA 90278

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VIIRS Land Surface Temperature (LST) EDR**

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PREPARED BY:

Justin Ip *Date*
AM&S LST EDR Lead

Paul D. Siebels *Date*
IDPS PRO SW Manager

ELECTRONIC APPROVAL SIGNATURES:

Roy Tsugawa *Date*
A&DP Lead & ACCB Chair

Stephen E. Ellefson *Date*
IDPS Processing SI Lead

Bob Hughes *Date*
A&DP Deputy & ARB Chair

Prepared by
Northrop Grumman Space Technology
One Space Park
Redondo Beach, CA 90278

Prepared for
Department of the Air Force
NPOESS Integrated Program Office
C/O SMC/CIK
2420 Vela Way, Suite 1467-A8
Los Angeles AFB, CA 90245-4659

Under
Contract No. F04701-02-C-0502

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.

Northrop Grumman Space & Mission Systems Corp.
Space Technology
 One Space Park
 Redondo Beach, CA 90278

NORTHROP GRUMMAN



Revision/Change Record

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Revision	Document Date	Revision/Change Description	Pages Affected
---	3-30-04	Initial Release.	All
A1	2-22-05	Reflects Science To Operational Code Conversion.	Pg 2
A2	8-31-05	Minor Edits On-Going. Implemented TM NP-EMD.2004.510.0047 in B1.3.	All
A3	7-27-07	Updated to match ops code.	All
A4	8-2-07	TMs NP-EMD-2006.510.0081, NP-EMD.2005.510.0132, NP-EMD.2005.510.0133, and NP-EMD.2006.510.0010 have been implemented in B1.5. Delivered to NGST.	All
A5	12-10-07	ECR A-103, EDRPR 1.8 CP 3 updates -Format changes for CDFCB-X compliance - Remove LST Granule Level QF Output and Description.	All
A6	9-12-08	Reformatted document to implement template D41851 format. Modified graceful degradation and data quality notification sections. New cover sheet, update references, acronym list, prepare for peer review. Delivered to NGST.	All
A7	9-15-08	Implemented TM NP-EMD-2008.510.0021	8, 12, 13
A8	12-9-08	Addressed NGST comments from last delivery.	All
A9	2-18-09	Added Thin Cirrus quality flag to Quality Byte 0 (PCR019663) Updated for TIM	Tables 6, 8, & 9 All
A	3-18-09	Incorporated TIM comments and final preparation for ARB/ACCB.	All
B1	11-04-09	Incorporated RFA No. 376 and updated for SDRL	All
B2	3-3-10	NP-EMD.2009.510.0077_LST_v4.15.1_OAD_Updates-RevB.DOC	All
B	5-19-10	Prepared for TIM/ARB/ACCB	All
C1	8-18-10	Updated Table 1 & 2 due to omission of TM 2010.510.0005.Rev-C	Table 1 & 2
C2	8-27-10	ECR1061/PCR024068 update output range values	Table 7
C3	10-14-10	Updated due to document convergence, to include tech memo 2010.510.0013	All
C4	9-19-11	Updated for PCRs 025898, 026163 and 027081	5, 7, 11- 12, 14 18

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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 National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System (NPOESS) 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 Data Processing Element (DPE).

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 required to create the VIIRS Land Surface Temperature (LST) EDR. The theoretical basis for this algorithm is described in Section 3.3 of VIIRS Land Surface Temperature Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document ATBD, 474-00051.

1.3 References

1.3.1 Document References

The science and system engineering documents relevant to the algorithms described in this OAD are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Reference Documents

Document Title	Document Number/Revision	Revision Date
VIIRS Land Surface Temperature Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document ATBD	474-00051	22 Apr 2011
VIIRS Radiometric Calibration Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document ATBD	474-00027	22 Apr 2011
VIIRS Surface Temperature Module Level Software Architecture	Y2473 Ver. 5 Rev. 12	30 Jul 2004
VIIRS Surface Temperature Module-Level Interface Control	Y3281 Ver. 5 Rev. 4	Dec 2003

Document Title	Document Number/Revision	Revision Date
Document		
VIIRS Surface Temperature Module Level Data Dictionary	Y0011652 Ver. 5 Rev. 3	Dec 2003
VIIRS Land Surface Temperature Unit Level Detailed Design	Y2502 Ver. 5.1 Rev. 5	25 June 2004
VIIRS Radiometric Calibration Unit Level Detailed Design	Y2490 Ver. 5 Rev. 4	30 Sep 2004
Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Cloud Mask Intermediate Product (VCM IP)	474-00062, Rev A	27 Jan 2012
Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Aerosol Products (AOT, APSP & SM) Intermediate Product (IP)/Environmental Data Records (EDR)	474-00073, Rev A	27 Jan 2012
Operational Algorithm Description Document for Common Geolocation	474-00091, Rev A	27 Jan 2012
Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Geolocation (GEO) Sensor Data Record (SDR) and Calibration (CAL) SDR	474-00090, Rev A	27 Jan 2012
Operational Algorithm Description Document for VIIRS Surface Type (STYP) Environmental Data Records (EDR)	474-00068, Rev A	27 Jan 2012
JPSS Environmental Data Record (EDR) Production Report for NPP	474-00012 Rev. A	09 Feb 2011
JPSS Environmental Data Record (EDR) Interdependency Report (IR) for NPP	474-0007 Rev. A	09 Feb 2011
NPP Mission Data Format Control Book and App A (MDFCB)	472-REF-00057	06 Jan 2011
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume I - Overview	474-00001-01, Rev-	10-Dec-10
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume II - RDR Formats	474-00001-02, Rev-	10-Dec-10
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume III - SDR/TDR Formats	474-00001-03, Rev-	16-Feb-11
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume IV - Part I - IPs, ARPs, and Geolocation Data	474-00001-04-01, Rev-	10-Dec-10
JPSS CDFCB - External - Volume IV - Part II - Imagery, Atmospheric, and Cloud EDRs	474-00001-04-02, Rev-	10-Dec-10
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume IV - Part III - Land and Ocean/Water EDRs	474-00001-04-03, Rev-	10-Dec-10
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume IV - Part IV - Earth Radiation Budget and Space EDRs	474-00001-04-04, Rev-	18-Feb-11
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume V - Metadata	474-00001-05, Rev-	16-Feb-11
JPSS CDFCB - External - Volume VI - Ancillary Data, Auxiliary Data, Messages, and Reports	474-00001-06, Rev-	10-Dec-10
JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume VII - Part I - JPSS Downlink Data Formats	474-00001-07-01, Rev-	16-Feb-11
JPSS CDFCB - External - Volume VII - Part 2 - JPSS Downlink Data Formats - CrIS	474-00001-07-02, Rev-	16-Feb-11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPSS CDFCB - External - Volume VII - Part 3 - JPSS Downlink Data Formats - OMPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 474-00001-07-03, Rev- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16-Feb-11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPSS CDFCB - External - Volume VII - Part 4 - JPSS Downlink Data Formats - ATMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 474-00001-07-04, Rev- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16-Feb-11

Document Title	Document Number/Revision	Revision Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPSS CDFCB - External - Volume VII - Part 5 - JPSS Downlink Data Formats - VIIRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 474-00001-07-05, Rev- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16-Feb-11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPSS Common Data Format Control Book - External - Volume VIII - Look Up Table Formats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 474-00001-08, Rev- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-Dec-10
NPP Command and Telemetry (C&T) Handbook	D568423 Rev. C	30 Sep 2008
JPSS CGS Data Processor Inter-subsystem Interface Control Document (DPIS ICD) Vol I – IV	IC60917-IDP-002, Rev C	29-Sep-1
IDPS Processing SI Common IO Design Document	DD60822-IDP-011 Rev. A	21 June 2007
JPSS CGS Acronyms and Glossary	LI60917-GND-005, Rev -	17-Oct-11
NGST/SE technical memo – LST OAD Update	NP-EMD.2004.510.0047	19 Nov 2004
NGST/SE technical memo – NPP_VIIRS_IST_LST_STIP_BugsFix	NP-EMD-2006.510.0081	31 Oct 2006
NGST/SE technical memo – LST OAD Update_Drop2.5.2	NP-EMD.2005.510.0132	21 Oct 2005
NGST/SE technical memo – LST_Drop2.5.2_UT	NP-EMD.2005.510.0133	21 Oct 2005
NGST/SE technical memo – NPP_VIIRS_LST_QFFillValues_SPCR_ALG979	NP-EMD.2006.510.0010	30 Jan 2006
NGST/SE technical memo – VIIRS IST EDR and LST EDR AOT Exclusion Implementation	NP-EMD-2006.510.0097, RevB	07 Feb 2007
NGST/SE technical memo – VIIRS LST Quality Flags Update	NP-EMD.2008.510.0021	15 Apr 2008
JPSS Internal Data Format Control Book Volume III – Retained Intermediate Product Formats (IDFCB)	474-00020-03	21 July 2011
NGST/SE technical memo – NPP_LST_DegradQF&SurfTypeDefUpdate	NP-EMD.2008.510.0053_RevB	29 May 2009
NGAS/A&DP technical memo – LST_v4.15.1_Code_Updates-RevA	NP-EMD.2009.510.0076	15Dec2009
NGAS/A&DP technical memo – LST_v4.15.1_OAD_Updates-RevB	NP-EMD.2009.510.0077	23Dec2009
NGST/SE technical memo – Granule-Level Summary Exclusion Flag Definition Rev. C	NP.EMD.2010.510.0005.Rev-C	2 Mar 2010
NGST/SE technical memos: PC_OAD_Last_Drop_Corrections	NPOESS GJM-2010.510.0013	22 Sep 2010
NGST/SE technical memo – LST Baseline Algorithm Mode Switch Setting Instructions	NP.EMD.2010.510.0098	22 Dec 2010
NGST/SE technical memo – LST OAD Update for baseline algorithm mode switch setting	NP.EMD.2010.510.0099	22 Dec 2010

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.

Table 2. Source Code References

Document Title	Reference Tag/Revision	Revision Date
VIIRS LST Science-grade Software	2.01	Jan 2006
VIIRS LST Operational Software	B1.5 (OAD Rev A4)	Jul 2007
NGST/SE technical memo – NPP_VIIRS_IJT_LST_STIP_BugsFix	NP-EMD-2006.510.0081	31 Oct 2006
NGST/SE technical memo – LST_Drop2.5.2_UT	NP-EMD.2005.510.0133	21 Oct 2005
NGST/SE technical memo – NPP_VIIRS_LST_QFFillValues_SPCR_ALG979	NP-EMD.2006.510.0010	30 Jan 2006
NGST/SE technical memo – VIIRS LST Quality Flags Update	NP-EMD.2008.510.0021	15 Apr 2008
VIIRS LST Operational Software	Build 1.5.x.1-L (PCR019663) (OAD Rev A9)	18 Feb 2009
VIIRS LST Science-grade Software Includes TM: NP-EMD.2008.510.0021_NPP_LST_QualityFlagsUpdate	ISTN_VIIRS_NGST_2.5.5_DAT A (ECR A-145)	21 May 2008
VIIRS LST Science-grade Software	ISTN_VIIRS_NGST_2.5.6_DAT A	16 Apr 2009
VIIRS LST Science-grade Software	ISTN_VIIRS_NGST_4.15	27 May 2009
ACCB (no code update)	OAD Rev A	18 Mar 2009
SDRL (no code update)	OAD Rev B1	04 Nov 2009
VIIRS LST Science-grade Software Includes NGAS/A&DP technical memos – LST_v4.15.1_Code_Updates-RevA.DOC NP-EMD.2009.510.0076 (PCR 022280) LST_v4.15.1_OAD_Updates-RevB.DOC NP-EMD.2009.510.0077 (PCR 022281)	ISTN_VIIRS_NGST_4.15.1 (ECR A-264)	11 Jan 2010
VIIRS LST Operational Software Includes PCRs 22280 & 22281	Sensor Characterization (Build SC-8) (OAD Rev B2)	02 Mar 2010
PCR 21488 [TM 2010.510.0005.Rev-C] (No OAD update required)	Build Sensor Characterization SC-09	05 Apr 2010
ACCB	OAD Rev B	19 May 2010
ECR1061/PCR024068 update output range values	(OAD Rev C2)	27 Aug 2010
Convergence Updates (No code updates)	(OAD Rev C3)	14 Oct 2010
VIIRS LST Science-grade Software Includes NGAS/A&DP technical memos – LST Baseline Algorithm Mode Switch Setting Instructions) LST OAD Update for Baseline Algorithm Mode Switch Setting Instructions	ISTN_VIIRS_NGST_4.15.2 (ECR Alg-0004)	13 Jan 2011
VIIRS LST Operational Software PCR025898 (TM 2010.510.0098)	Build Maintenance Release 1.05.06-F	02 Aug 2011
PCRs 026163 (TM 2010.510.0099) and 027081 (x-ref PCR025632)	(OAD Rev C4)	19 Sep 2011

2.0 ALGORITHM OVERVIEW

The purpose of the LST Module is to retrieve the LST for each cloud-free land pixel at VIIRS moderate-resolution. Brightness temperature data from the VIIRS SDR, VIIRS Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT) Intermediate Product (IP), VIIRS Cloud Mask (VCM) IP, and VIIRS Surface Type (STYP) EDR are used to decide whether the pixel is processed. A 2-band single split-window algorithm is the operational baseline algorithm and a 4-band dual split-window algorithm is available as an optional algorithm. LST is retrieved using a regression equation with separate coefficients for each of the 17 International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP) land cover types. Moderate resolution pixel level LST in Kelvin and the associated 3-byte LST quality information are written to the VIIRS LST EDR. The LST Processing Chain is shown in Figure 1.

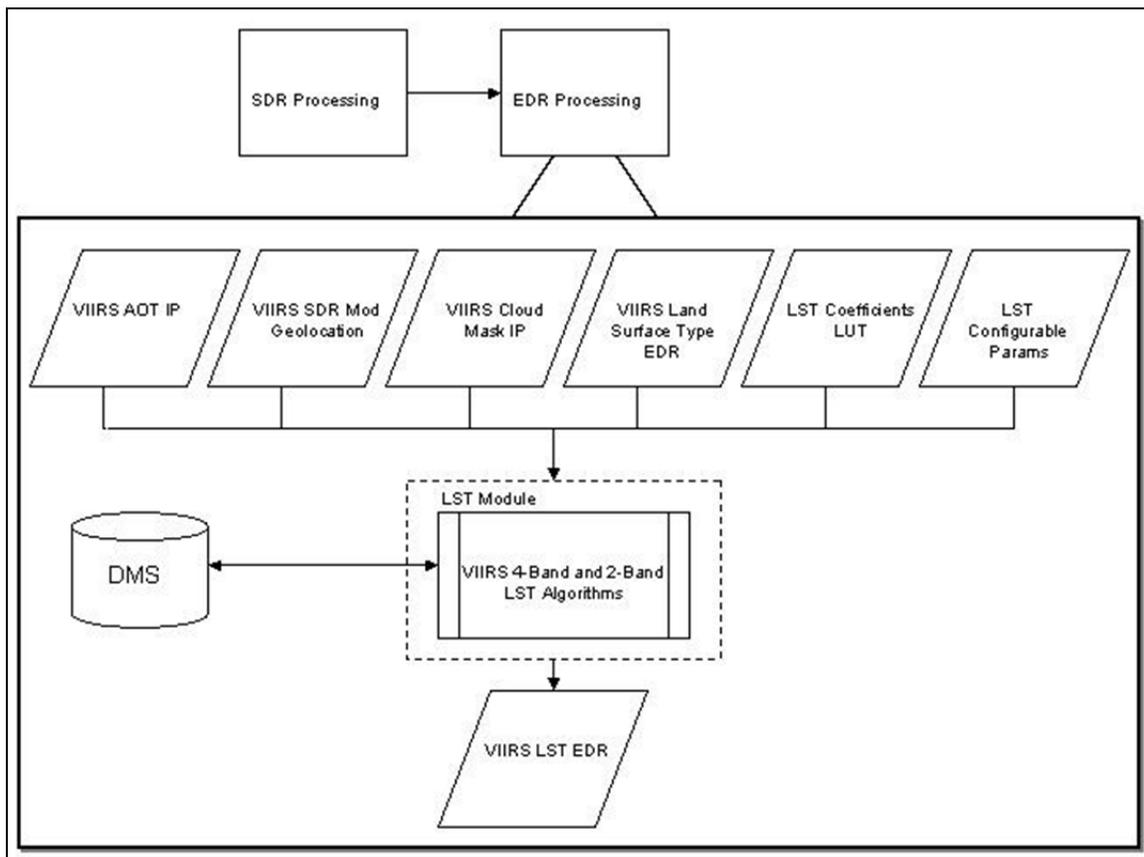


Figure 1. LST Processing Chain

2.1 Land Surface Temperature EDR Description

The VIIRS Land Surface Temperature Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document ATBD, 474-00051, describes in detail the VIIRS LST retrieval algorithm.

2.1.1 Interfaces

To begin data processing, the Infrastructure (INF) Subsystem Software Item (SI) initiates the LST algorithm. The 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 implements the SI interfaces, depicted in Figure 2.

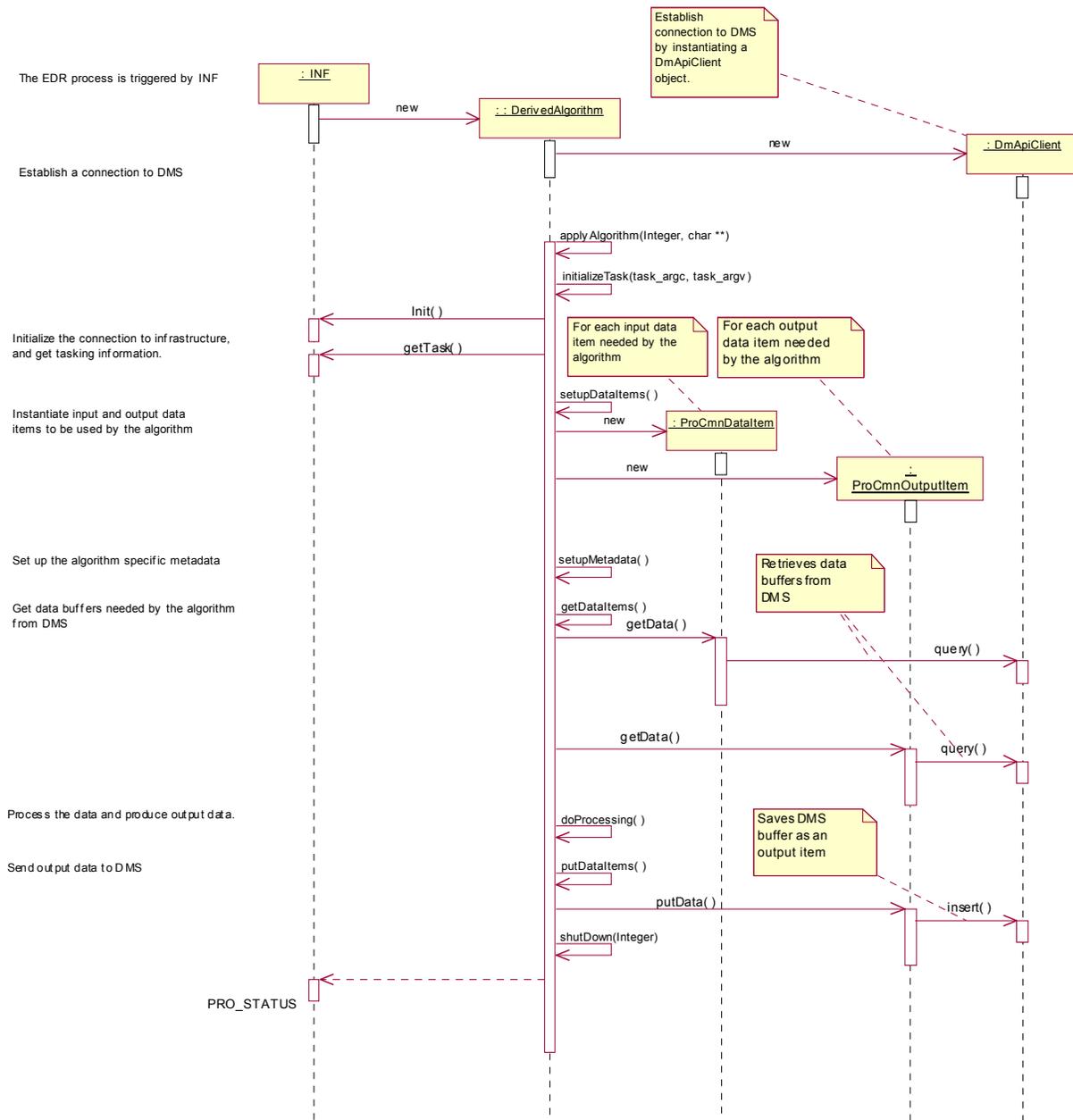


Figure 2. IPO Model Interface to INF and DMS

2.1.1.1 Inputs

Refer to the CDFCB-X, 474-00001, for a detailed description of the inputs. For the AOT parameter format, refer directly to Volume III of the IDFCB, 474-00020. All temperatures are expressed in Kelvin (K) units. Table 3 shows the LST main inputs and Table 4 shows the LST EDR Auxiliary / Ancillary data inputs.

Table 3. LST Main Inputs

Input	Type	Description	Units/Valid Range
BT_M12	Float32	Brightness Temperature of Band M12	K / Please refer to VIIRS Radiometric Calibration ATBD, 474-00027
BT_M13	Float32	Brightness Temperature of Band M13	K / Please refer to VIIRS Radiometric Calibration ATBD, 474-00027
BT_M15	Float32	Brightness Temperature of Band M15	K / Please refer to VIIRS Radiometric Calibration ATBD, 474-00027
BT_M16	Float32	Brightness Temperature of Band M16	K / Please refer to VIIRS Radiometric Calibration ATBD, 474-00027
VIIRS SDR MOD geolocation Data	Float32	VIIRS SDR MOD geolocation structure / -Sensor Zenith Angle -Solar Zenith Angle	Sensor Zenith Angle degree / $0^{\circ} \leq \text{SenZenAngle} \leq 71.62^{\circ}$
			Solar Zenith Angle degree / $0^{\circ} \leq \text{SolZenAngle} \leq 180^{\circ}$
			Latitude degree/ Used to determine ellipsoid fill
VIIRS Cloud Mask IP	Uint8	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYP E Land/Water Background Flag	Unitless / 000 = Land & Desert 001 = Land no Desert 010 = Inland Water 011 = Sea Water 101 = Coastal
		Day/Night Flag	Unitless / 0 = Night 1 = Day
		Confidence Indicator	Unitless / 11 = Confident Cloudy 10 = Probably Cloudy 01 = Probably Clear 00 = Confident Clear

Input	Type	Description	Units/Valid Range
		surfacetype[17] IGBP Surface Types Land Surface Type EDR	Unitless / 0 to 16
		algorithm[2] Key to LUT algorithm dimension	Unitless / 0 = "dual" 1 = "split"
		regime[1] This is a placeholder only (not used)	Unitless / regime = 0
VIIRS_LST_C OEFFICIENTS	Float32	Structure containing all configurable parameters for LST	
		min_Bt_M12_M13	180 K
		max_Bt_M12_M13	350 K
		min_Bt_M15	180 K
		max_Bt_M15	350 K
		min_Bt_M16	180 K
		max_Bt_M16	350 K
		day_Sol_Zen_Ang_Lim	1.4835 Radians
		min_Sens_Zen_Lim	0.0 Radians
		Max_Sens_Zen_Lim	0.8779 Radians
		min_Term_Lim	1.4835 Radians
		max_Term_Lim	1.7453 Radians
		IstMinTemp	183.5 K
		IstMaxTemp	348 K
max_Sens_Zen_Lim	0.6981 Radians		
LST Data Quality Notification	Structure	Reports erroneous pixels through a DQN	-999.71 to -999.69 Check for -999.7 is needed

Table 4. LST EDR Auxiliary / Ancillary Data Inputs

Input	Type	Description/Source	Units/Valid Range
Solar Zenith Angle	Float32	VIIRS SDR MOD	Radians / 0 to π
Sensor Zenith Angle	Float32	VIIRS SDR MOD	Radians / 0 to 1.25

2.1.1.2 Outputs

Primary outputs of the LST algorithm, as shown in Table 5, are a temperature value and a 3-byte LST quality flag (QF) for each moderate resolution pixel. For a description of the file metadata please reference Volume V of the CDFCB-X, 474-00001. Refer to the CDFCB-X, 474-00001, Vol. VI, Part 3, for a detailed description of the outputs.

The LST field in the EDR is scaled to fit into a Uint16 from calculated Float32 value.

Table 5. Output LST EDR Content

Output	Data Type/Size	Description	Units / Valid Range
Land Surface Temperature	Uint16	LST is determined for each pixel in the granule. The output is to be scaled so it will fit into a Uint16.	Scaled Kelvin / 0 to 65527 (Unscaled range: 183.2 K to 350.0 K)
Land Surface Temperature Quality Byte 0	Uint8	Two-dimensional array of M_VIIRS_SDR_ROWS by M_VIIRS_SDR_COLS of Quality. Assurance bitmap with test information for each pixel in the granule. (See Table 6.)	Unitless / None
Land Surface Temperature Quality Byte 1	Uint8	Two-dimensional array of M_VIIRS_SDR_ROWS by M_VIIRS_SDR_COLS of Quality. Assurance bitmap with test information for each pixel in the granule. (See Table 6.)	Unitless / None
Land Surface Temperature Quality Byte 2	Uint8	Two-dimensional array of M_VIIRS_SDR_ROWS by M_VIIRS_SDR_COLS of Quality. Assurance bitmap with test information for each pixel in the granule. (See Table 6.)	Unitless / None
IstScale	Float32	The scale value for the Land Surface Temperature. This can be found by subtracting the minimum acceptable temperature of 183.2 K from the maximum of 350.0 K and dividing this result by 65527. The maximum and minimum temperatures are configurable.	Unitless / None
IstOffset	Float32	The offset value is the minimum acceptable temperature of the LST. The minimum temperature is 183.2 K and it is configurable.	Unitless / None

Table 6. LST Pixel Level QF Output Bits and Descriptions

Byte	Bit	Flag Description Key	Result
0	0-1	LST Quality	Bit 1
			Bit 0
			0 0 = High
			0 1 = Medium
			1 0 = Low
			1 1 = No Retrieval
		2	Algorithm
	3	Day/Night	0 = Night 1 = Day, ($0^\circ \leq \text{Solar Zenith Angle} \leq 85^\circ$)
	4	SWIR (M12 and M13) Brightness Temperatures availabilities	0 = both available 1 = at least one not available
	5	LWIR (M15 and M16) Brightness Temperatures availabilities	0 = both available 1 = at least one not available
	6	Active Fire	0 = no active fire 1 = active fire
	7	Exclusion – Thin Cirrus	0 = no thin cirrus 1 = thin cirrus
1	0	Clear Measurement Precision Degradation–	0 = no degradation 1 = degradation

Byte	Bit	Flag Description Key	Result
	1	Retrieved LST out of expected reporting range	0 = within range, (213 K ≤ LST ≤ 343 K) 1 = out of range
	2-3	Cloud Confidence Indicator	Bit 0 Bit 1 0 0 = Confidently Clear 0 1 = Probably Clear 1 0 = Probably Cloudy 1 1 = Confidently Cloudy
	4	AOT Condition	0 = within range, (AOT ≤ 1.0) 1 = outside range
	5	Horizontal Reporting Interval	0 = within Horizontal Cell Size, Nadir to 1.3 km (0° ≤ Sensor Zenith Angle ≤ 53°) 1 = out of range
	6	Sun Glint	0 = None 1 = Present
	7	Terminator	0 = Beyond Terminator 1 = Inside Terminator, (85° < Solar Zenith Angle ≤ 100°)
2	0-2	Land/Water Background	Bit 2 Bit 1 Bit 0 0 0 0 = Land and Desert 0 0 1 = Land / No Desert 0 1 0 = Inland Water 0 1 1 = Sea Water 1 0 1 = Coastal
	3-7	Surface Type	00001 = Evergreen Needleleaf Forests 00010 = Evergreen Broadleaf Forests 00011 = Deciduous Needleleaf Forests 00100 = Deciduous Broadleaf Forests 00101 = Mixed Forests 00110 = Closed Shrublands 00111 = Open Shrublands 01000 = Woody Savannahs 01001 = Savannahs 01010 = Grasslands 01011 = Permanent Wetlands 01100 = Croplands 01101 = Urban Built-Up 01110 = Croplands/Natural Vegetation Mosaics 01111 = Snow Ice 10000 = Barren 10001 = Water Bodies 11111 = Invalid IGBP Surface Type

2.1.2 Algorithm Processing

The objective of the LST algorithm is to calculate LST at each pixel in a moderate resolution (750 m) granule with all available input. Two similar regression algorithms are used to perform this retrieval:

- 1) The operational baseline algorithm is the 2-band split-window algorithm where only the LWIR band pair M15 and M16 are used. The 2-band split-window algorithm is set as the baseline operational algorithm by a run time switch.
- 2) A 4-band dual-split window algorithm is available as an optional algorithm that uses brightness temperatures from two pair of VIIRS wavebands—one pair in the Medium-Wavelength Infrared (MWIR) atmospheric window (Bands M12 and M13) and the other pair in the Long-Wavelength Infrared (LWIR) atmospheric window (Bands M15 and M16), and Quality assessment flags for each pixel are stored in the LST Flag output..

2.1.2.1 Main Module – RetrieveLst

2.1.2.2 LST Retrieval Logic

The logic flow of the LST retrieval algorithm is provided in Figure 3. The core logic occurs in two functions, `setLstQualFlags()` and `calculateLst()`. In the current implementation, LST QFs additionally serve as decision flags. Their values are used in the decision of whether LST can be retrieved and, if so, which algorithm to use.

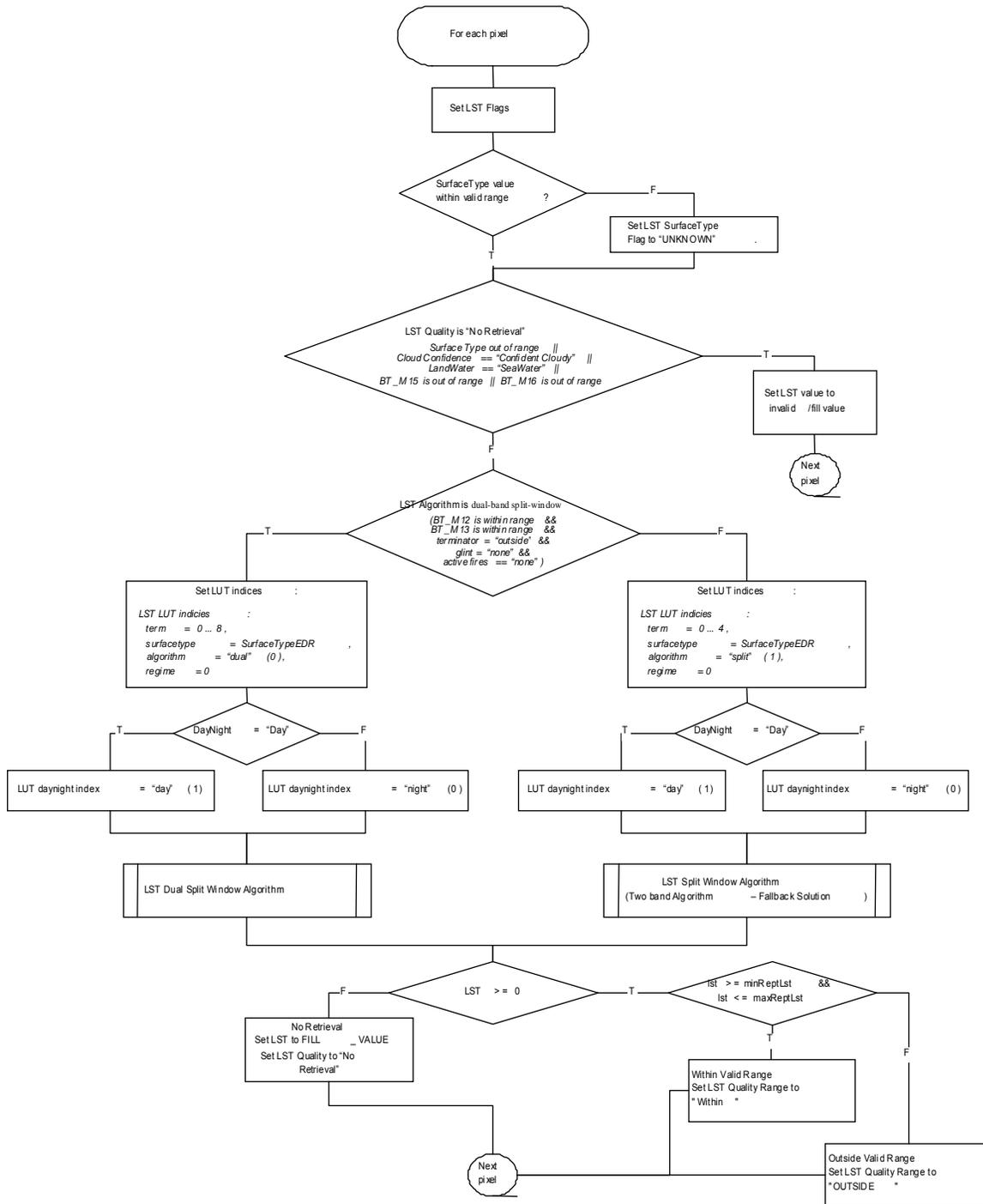


Figure 3. LST Retrieval Logic Flow

LST is not retrieved if any of the following conditions occur:

- The pixel is cloudy (i.e., Cloud Confidence Flag is “Confidently Cloudy”), or
- The pixel is an ocean pixel (i.e., LandWater Flag is “SeaWater”), or
- Band M15 brightness temperature is outside the LST defined range, or
- Band M16 brightness temperature is outside the LST defined range, or
- Land STYP is outside the LST defined range.

These pixels are marked with an LST QF of “No Retrieval” and are output with fill values.

For pixels that are processed, LST is retrieved by either the 2-band, split-window algorithm or an optional 4-band dual split window algorithm. The 2-band split-window algorithm is used as the operational baseline algorithm. The optional 4-band, dual split-window algorithm is available but may be used only under optimal conditions: no solar glint, no active fires, outside the terminator, and “in-range” brightness temperatures for the M12 and M13 bands. If the 4-band dual split-window algorithm is optionally invoked the algorithm will automatically revert to the split-window algorithm for non-optimal conditions. See Table 9, Section 2.1.2.3, for the logic to algorithm is used. The 2-band, split window algorithm is set as the operational baseline algorithm by a run time algorithm mode switch (*algmode*). A switch value of “1” specifies that the 2-band split window algorithm will be used as the baseline operational algorithm. A switch value of “0” specifies that the optional dual split-window algorithm is to be used. The run time algorithm mode switch should be set to 1 as the default run mode for initial operations at IDPS, corresponding to use of the 2-band split-window algorithm as the baseline algorithm. Determination of whether the 2-band split-window LST algorithm should remain as the baseline algorithm will be made during calibration/validation of the LST algorithm. If it is determined as a result of performance evaluated during calibration/validation that the 2-band split window algorithm should no longer be the baseline algorithm then the algorithm mode switch should be set to 0 resulting in the 4-band, dual split-window algorithm being used.

Core equations for the dual-band split-window and split-window fallback algorithms are specified in Table 10. The implementation is presented in `calculateLst()`. The daytime dual-band split-window algorithm varies slightly from its nighttime counterpart in that a solar zenith angle correction is made for the daytime retrieval.

For an off-nominal condition where a negative LST is retrieved, the LST field is filled and the LST quality bit field is set to “No Retrieval”.

Table 7 contains the list of configurable algorithm parameters.

Table 7. List of Configurable Algorithm Parameters

Algorithm Parameter	Description	Assigned Values
LST_MIN_M12_M13_BT	Minimum brightness temperatures for M12 and M13	180 K
LST_MAX_M12_M13_BT	Maximum brightness temperatures for M12 and M13	350 K
LST_MIN_M15_BT	Minimum brightness temperature for M15	180 K
LST_MAX_M15_BT	Maximum brightness temperature for M15	350 K
LST_MIN_M16_BT	Minimum brightness temperature for M16	180 K
LST_MAX_M16_BT	Maximum brightness temperature for M16	350 K

Algorithm Parameter	Description	Assigned Values
LST_DAYNIGHT_SOL_ZEN_LIMIT	Solar zenith angle defining day/night boundary	1.4835 Radians
LST_MIN_HCS_SENS_ZEN_LIMIT	Sensor zenith angle at Nadir * PI/180	0.0 Radians
LST_MAX_HCS_SENS_ZEN_LIMIT	Sensor zenith angle at the edge of scan	0.8779 Radians
LST_MIN_TERMINATOR_LIMIT	Minimum solar zenith angle defines the terminator region	1.4835 Radians
LST_MAX_TERMINATOR_LIMIT	Maximum solar zenith angle defines the terminator region	1.7453 Radians
IstMinTemp	Minimum reported temperature	183.20K
IstMaxTemp	Maximum reported temperature	350K
Algmode	0 equals dual mode, 1 equals splt mode	0

2.1.2.3 LST Quality Flag Logic

The LST Flags consist of three 8-bit words and are shown in Table 8. The logic to set these flags is performed in function `setLstQualFlags()` and provided in Table 8 and Table 9.

Overall LST pixel quality is represented by the quality bit field. Pixel quality is flagged as “No Retrieval” and the corresponding LST will be filled:

(BT_M15 is outside range) or (BT_M16 is outside range) or
(Cloud Confidence is “Confidently Cloudy”) or (STYP is outside range) or
(LandWater Flag is “SeaWater”)

LST < 0 (determined after attempt is made to retrieve LST).

Note regarding the Sfc Type QF: The Sfc Type EDR has an array of surface types granulated from the IGBP Sfc Type tiles. However, when that array is copied into the LST EDR Sfc Type qf it is further modified by the Sfc Type EDR snow/ice qf to be snow/ice if that qf was triggered. That Sfc Type EDR snow/ice qf is triggered if the binary snow map EDR input is available (binary snow map is day only, not conf cloudy, $sza < 85$ deg) and greater than a threshold (0.5). If that qf is not triggered, then the surface type in the LST EDR sfc type qf will remain the same as given in the Sfc Type EDR.

The logic to set the bit field under various retrieval conditions is shown in Table 9.

Table 8. LST QF Logic

LST Flag	Input Source	Flag Setting
Band M12 Brightness Temperature Quality	viirs_mod_SDR_bt_type	if $(180 \text{ K} < BT_{M12} < 350 \text{ K})$ set to “within range” otherwise set to “out of range” end if
Band M13 Brightness Temperature Quality	viirs_mod_SDR_bt_type	if $(180 \text{ K} < BT_{M13} < 350 \text{ K})$ set to “within range” otherwise set to “out of range” end if
Band M15 Brightness Temperature Quality	viirs_mod_SDR_bt_type	if $(180 \text{ K} < BT_{M15} < 350 \text{ K})$ set to “within range” otherwise set to “out of range” end if

LST Flag	Input Source	Flag Setting
Band M16 Brightness Temperature Quality	viirs_mod_SDR_bt_type	if (180 K < BT_{M16} < 350 K) set to "within range" otherwise set to "out of range" end if
AOT Condition	VIIRS_AOT_IP	if (AOT > 1.0) set to "out of range" otherwise set to "within range" end if
Day/Night	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	if (0 deg <= Solar Zenith Angle <= 85 deg) set to "Day" otherwise set to "Night" end if
Terminator	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	if (85 deg < Solar Zenith Angle <= 100 deg) set to "Inside Terminator" otherwise set to "Beyond Terminator" end if
Horizontal Reporting Interval	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	if (0 deg <= Sensor Zenith Angle <= 50.3 deg) set to "within range" otherwise set to "out of range" end if
Sun Glint	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	if (VCM Glint Flag == "No Glint") set to "None" otherwise set to "Present" end if
Active Fire	VIIRS Surface Type EDR	LST Active Fire Flag = SurfaceType EDR Active Fire Flag
Cloud Confidence Indicator	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	LST Cloud Confidence Indicator = VCM Cloud Confidence Indicator
Land/Water	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	LST LandWater = VCM LandWater flag
Exclusion – Thin Cirrus	VIIRS_CLOUD_MASK_IP_TYPE	LST Thin Cirrus = VCM Thin Cirrus flag
SurfaceType	VIIRS Surface Type EDR	LST SurfaceType = SurfaceType EDR Surface Type (See note above in Section 2.1.2.3)
Algorithm	Logical combination of LST Flags	if (BT_{M12} is "within range") and (BT_{M13} is "within range") and (Terminator is "Beyond Terminator") and (Glint is "No Glint") and (Active Fire is "No Active Fire") and (algmode is not set to "Split") set to "Dual" otherwise set to "Split" end if
Degraded – Sensor Zenith Angle > 40	viirs_mod_SDR_bt_type	If (Sensor Zenith Angle > 40) set to LST_ZSEN_DEGRAD
Quality	Logical combination of LST Flags	See Table 9

Table 9. LST QF/Quality Bit Field Logic Table (Retrieval Cases Only)

No Land	M15 & M16 Available	LST >= 0	Degraded – Sensor Zenith Angle > 40	Active Fire	Horizontal Reporting Interval	AOT Range	Thin Cirrus	Cloud Confidence Indicator		
								Confident Clear	Probably Clear	Probably Cloudy
F	T	T	x	x	x	x	yes	Low	Low	Low
F	T	T	x	x	x	out	x	Low	Low	Low
F	T	T	x	x	out	x	x	Low	Low	Low
F	T	T	x	fire	x	x	x	Low	Low	Low
F	T	T	out	no	in	in	no	Medium	Medium	Low
F	T	T	in	no	in	in	no	High	Medium	Low
T	F	F	x	x	x	x	x	No Retrieval	No Retrieval	No Retrieval

LST >= 0: T = True; F = False

Degraded – Sensor Zenith > 40: out = Outside Range, in = Within Range

Active Fire: no = no active fire; fire = active fire

Horizontal Reporting Interval: out = Outside Range, in = Within Range

AOT Range: out = Outside Range, in = Within Range
Thin Cirrus: yes = Thin Cirrus, no = No Thin Cirrus
x = "Indifferent"

Refer to Table 8 to obtain the algorithm determination logic.

2.1.2.4 LST LUT Coefficient Selection

A unique set of regression coefficients is derived offline for each land type. Each LST core equation (Table 10) uses a different set of coefficients for a given land STYP and day/night condition. Access to the coefficients is achieved by setting the values of the indices based on the given pixel viewing conditions and indicating the algorithm approach to be used. Once indices are specified, coefficients are retrieved for the desired LST algorithm by indexing on the "term" index. Currently, the "regime" index is set to "0" and has only one value. It is a placeholder for possible future improvement by further stratification of atmospheric conditions or geolocations. For the dual split-window algorithm, there are nine coefficients. For the split-window fallback algorithm, there are five coefficients. For the latter, four additional zero-valued coefficients are present as "fillers" in the LUT file.

Example:

LUTCoeffs[n][1][14][0][0], where n is indexed from 0 to 8, corresponds to the coefficients a_0 to a_8 of the dual split algorithm under daytime viewing conditions with no solar glint or active fire and with a pixel viewing surface type 14.

Table 10. LST Core Equations

VIIRS single split-window LST algorithm (Operational Baseline Algorithm)	
Daytime:	$LST = a_0 + a_1 T_{M15} + a_2 (T_{M15} - T_{M16}) + a_3 (\sec \theta - 1) + a_4 (T_{M15} - T_{M16})^2$
Nighttime:	$LST = b_0 + b_1 T_{M15} + b_2 (T_{M15} - T_{M16}) + b_3 (\sec \theta - 1) + b_4 (T_{M15} - T_{M16})^2$
VIIRS dual split-window LST algorithm (Optional Algorithm)	
Daytime:	$LST = a_0 + a_1 T_{M15} + a_2 (T_{M15} - T_{M16}) + a_3 (\sec \theta - 1) + a_4 T_{M12} + a_5 T_{M13} + a_6 T_{M12} \cos \varphi + a_7 T_{M13} \cos \varphi + a_8 (T_{M15} - T_{M16})^2$
Nighttime:	$LST = b_0 + b_1 T_{M15} + b_2 (T_{M15} - T_{M16}) + b_3 (\sec \theta - 1) + b_4 T_{M12} + b_5 T_{M13} + b_6 T_{M12}^2 + b_7 T_{M13}^2 + b_8 (T_{M15} - T_{M16})^2$
<p>where, LST is the retrieved land surface temperature, a_n and b_n are coefficients retrieved from the LST LUT and are dependent on surface type and day/night conditions, θ is the sensor zenith angle, φ is the solar zenith angle, T_λ is the brightness temperature at λ = VIIRS Band M15, M16, M12 or M13.</p> <p>The equations above correspond to the LST ATBD, 474-00051, Section 3.3.2, Equations (14), (15) and (16) with minor modifications (i.e., in order to simplify the software; coefficients for the daytime and nighttime equations for the baseline algorithm are equal).</p>	

2.1.3 Graceful Degradation

2.1.3.1 Graceful Degradation Inputs

There are two cases where input graceful degradation is indicated in the Land Surface Temperature EDR.

1. The primary input denoted in the algorithm configuration guide cannot be successfully retrieved but an alternate input can be retrieved.
2. An input retrieved for the algorithm had its N_Graceful_Degradation metadata field set to YES (propagation).

Table 11 details the instances of these two cases for LST. Note that the shaded cells indicate that the graceful degradation was done upstream at product production.

Table 11. LST Graceful Degradation

Input Data Description	Satellite	Baseline Data Source	Primary Backup Data Source	Secondary Backup Data Source	Tertiary Backup Data Source	Graceful Degradation Done Upstream
Surface Type EDR	NPP, PM1, TR1	VIIRS_LN_04.4.1 VIIRS	VIIRS_GD_08.4.3 VIIRS Quarterly Surface Type IP	N/A	N/A	No
Aerosol Optical Thickness	NPP, PM1, TR1	VIIRS_GD_15.4.1 VIIRS AOT IP	VIIRS_GD_25.4.1 NAAPS	VIIRS_GD_15.4.1 Climatology	N/A	Yes, backup only.

2.1.3.2 Graceful Degradation Processing

None.

2.1.3.3 Graceful Degradation Outputs

None.

2.1.4 Exception Handling

When LST cannot be retrieved due to conditions such as invalid SDR data, cloud-contaminated pixel, invalid STYP, or sea-water pixel classification from the VCM IP Land/Water Flag, LST pixel values are set to MISS_FLOAT32_FILL.

In addition to this, code is added to check the bounds of the input into the LST EDR. Table 3 contains all inputs for LST EDR and the valid ranges of these inputs. Table 7 contains input values to LST that are configurable and can be changed without having to recompile. The “assigned values” field lists the current value of this input. These inputs are put into a global file.

Very few operations in the algorithm (beyond address references) have the potential to cause exceptions. There are no divide operations in any routine that could be a division by zero.

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 threshold used to trigger the DQN 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 CDFCB-X, 474-00001.

2.1.6 Computational Precision Requirements

The Land Surface Temperature is a scaled value ranging from 0 to 65527. The loss of precision from replacing this value (resolution of the scaled output versus the required accuracy and precision of the LST EDR) with a scaled 16-bit integer is acceptable. After calculation, the value is scaled by $65527 / 166.8$. The loss of precision by scaling is approximately 0.00255 K.

2.1.7 Algorithm Support Considerations

INF and DMS must be running before the Land Surface Temperature algorithm is executed.

2.1.8 Assumptions and Limitations

2.1.8.1 Assumptions

The LST retrieval algorithm assumes VIIRS 750 M SDR, VIIRS AOT IP, VCM IP, and VIIRS STYP EDR are available before processing.

2.1.8.2 Limitations

The LST EDR is retrieved under clear condition with known STYP classification and valid brightness temperatures from at least the VIIRS M15 and M16 bands, and with AOT<1 to have a retrieved pixel of high quality. A pixel of low quality is retrieved if AOT is out of the acceptable bounds.

Precipitable Water (PW), atmospheric transmittance and surface emissivity corrections discussed in Section 3.3.4 of the ATBD, 474-00051, are not implemented.

3.0 GLOSSARY/ACRONYM LIST

3.1 Glossary

Table 12 contains terms most applicable for this OAD.

Table 12. 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 NPOESS, 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 Configuration Control Board (ACCB)	Interdisciplinary team of scientific and engineering personnel responsible for the approval and disposition of algorithm acceptance, verification, development and testing transitions. Chaired by the Algorithm Implementation Process Lead, members include representatives from IWPTB, Systems Engineering & Integration IPT, System Test IPT, and IDPS IPT.
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 IWPTB facility. Delivered code is executed on compatible IWPTB 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.
Ancillary Data	Any data which is not produced by the NPOESS System, but which is acquired from external providers and used by the NPOESS system in the production of NPOESS data products.
Auxiliary Data	Auxiliary Data is defined as data, other than data included in the sensor application packets, which is produced internally by the NPOESS system, and used to produce the NPOESS deliverable data products.
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 NPOESS 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. [Ref.: DoDD 5000.59-DoD Modeling and Simulation Management]
Model Verification	The process of determining that a model implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description and specifications. [Ref.: DoDD 5000.59-DoD Modeling and Simulation Management]
Operational Code	Verified science-grade software, delivered by an algorithm provider and verified by IWPTB, 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)	<p>[IORD Definition] 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.</p> <p>[Supplementary Definition] A Raw Data Record (RDR) is a logical grouping of raw data output by a sensor, and related information needed to process the record into an SDR or TDR. Specifically, it is a set of unmodified raw data (mission and housekeeping) produced by a sensor suite, one sensor, or a reasonable subset of a sensor (e.g., channel or channel group), over a specified, limited time range. Along with the sensor data, the RDR includes auxiliary data from other portions of NPOESS (space or ground) needed to recreate the sensor measurement, to correct the measurement for known distortions, and to locate the measurement in time and space, through subsequent processing. Metadata is associated with the sensor and auxiliary data to permit its effective use.</p>
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/NPOESS 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)	<p>[IORD Definition] 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.</p> <p>[Supplementary Definition] A Sensor Data Record (SDR) is the recreated input to a sensor, and the related information needed to access and understand the record. Specifically, it is a set of incident flux estimates made by a sensor, over a limited time interval, with annotations that permit its effective use. The environmental flux estimates at the sensor aperture are corrected for sensor effects. The estimates are reported in physically meaningful units, usually in terms of an angular or spatial and temporal distribution at the sensor location, as a function of spectrum, polarization, or delay, and always at full resolution. When meaningful, the flux is also associated with the point on the Earth geoid from which it apparently originated. Also, when meaningful, the sensor flux is converted to an equivalent top-of-atmosphere (TOA) brightness. The associated metadata includes a record of the processing and sources from which the SDR was created, and other information needed to understand the data.</p>
Temperature Data Record (TDR)	<p>[IORD Definition] Temperature Data Records (TDRs) are geolocated, antenna temperatures with all relevant calibration data counts and ephemeris data to revert from T-sub-a into counts.</p> <p>[Supplementary Definition] A Temperature Data Record (TDR) is the brightness temperature value measured by a microwave sensor, and the related information needed to access and understand the</p>

Term	Description
	record. Specifically, it is a set of the corrected radiometric measurements made by an imaging microwave sensor, over a limited time range, with annotation that permits its effective use. A TDR is a partially-processed variant of an SDR. Instead of reporting the estimated microwave flux from a specified direction, it reports the observed antenna brightness temperature in that direction.

3.2 Acronyms

Table 13 contains acronyms most applicable for this OAD.

Table 13. Acronyms

Term	Expansion
AM&S	Algorithms, Models & Simulations
API	Application Programming Interfaces
ARP	Application Related Product
CDFCB-X	Common Data Format Control Book - External
DMS	Data Management Subsystem
DPIS ICD	Data Processor Inter-subsystem Interface Control Document
DQTT	Data Quality Test Table
INF	Infrastructure
ING	Ingest
IP	Intermediate Product
LST	Land Surface Temperature
LUT	Look-Up Table
MDFCB	Mission Data Format Control Book
PW	Precipitable Water
QF	Quality Flag
SDR	Sensor Data Records
SI	Software Item or International System of Units
SST	Sea Surface Temperature
STYP	Surface Type
TBD	To Be Determined
TBR	To Be Resolved
VCM	VIIRS Cloud Mask

4.0 OPEN ISSUES**Table 14. TBXs**

TBX ID	Title/Description	Resolution Date
None		