PREPARATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE MISSION PERFORMANCE CENTRE (MPC) FOR THE COPERNICUS SENTINEL-3 MISSION

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

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S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: iii

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List of Changes

Version	Section	Answers to RID	Changes



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: iv

Table of content

1	INSTR	UMENT MONITORING	1
	1.1 (CCD TEMPERATURES	1
		RADIOMETRIC CALIBRATION	
	1.2.1	Dark Offsets [OLCI-L1B-CV-230]	
	1.2.2	Instrument response and degradation modelling [OLCI-L1B-CV-250]	
	1.2.3	Ageing of nominal diffuser [OLCI-L1B-CV-240]	
	1.2.4	Updating of calibration ADF [OLCI-L1B-CV-260]	
	1.2.5	Radiometric Calibrations for sun azimuth angle dependency and Yaw Manoeuvres for Solar	
	on-ork	bit re-characterization [OLCI-L1B-CV-270 and OLCI-L1B-CV-280]	
		SPECTRAL CALIBRATION [OLCI-L1B-CV-400]	
		SIGNAL TO NOISE ASSESSMENT [OLCI-L1B-CV-620]	
	1.4.1	SNR from Radiometric calibration data	
	1.4.2	SNR from EO data	
	1.5	GEOMETRIC CALIBRATION/VALIDATION	22
2	OLCI L	EVEL 1 PRODUCT VALIDATION	23
3	LEVEL	2 LAND PRODUCTS VALIDATION	31
4	LEVEL	2 WATER PRODUCTS VALIDATION	37
5	LEVEL	2 SYN PRODUCTS VALIDATION	41
6	EVEN?	TS	42
7	ADDE	NDIX A	/12
,	AFFLI	YDIA A	



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: v

List of Figures

(middle), and maximum value (bottom) provided in the annotations of the Radiometric Calibration Level 1 products, for the Shutter frames, all radiometric calibrations so far
Figure 2: Same as Figure 1 for diffuser frames2
Figure 3: Sun azimuth angles during acquired Radiometric Calibrations (diffuser frame) on top of nominal yearly cycle (black curve). Diffuser 1 with diamonds, diffuser 2 with crosses, 2016 acquisitions in blue, 2017 (current cycle) in red
Figure 4: Sun geometry during radiometric Calibrations on top of characterization ones (diffuser frame) 3
Figure 5: Dark Offset for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet 4
Figure 6: map of periodic noise for the 5 cameras, for band Oa21. X-axis is detector number (East part, from 540 to 740, where the periodic noise occurs), Y-axis is the orbit number. The counts have been corrected from the west detectors mean value (not affected by periodic noise). Periodic noise amplitude is high in camera 2, 3 and 4. It is lower in camera 4 and small in camera 15
Figure 7: Dark Current for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet 6
Figure 8: left column: ACT mean on 400 first detectors of Dark Current coefficients for spectral band Oa01 (top) and Oa21 (bottom). Right column: same as left column but for Standard deviation instead of mean. We see an increase of the DC level as a function of time especially for band Oa21. A possible explanation could be the increase of the number of hot pixels which is more important in Oa21 because this band is made of more CCD lines than band Oa01 and thus receives more cosmic rays impacts. It is known that cosmic rays degrade the structure of the CCD, generating more and more hot pixels at long term scales
Figure 9: Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet 7
Figure 10: time evolution of the camera-averaged Absolute gain coefficients for bands Oa1, Oa7, Oa14 and Oa21 (from left to right and top to bottom)8
Figure 11: camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to "best geometry" calibration (22/11), as a function of elapsed time since first calibration acquired after the fix of the Start Trackers issue; one curve for each band (see colour code on plots), one plot for each module9
Figure 12: Across-track profiles of Gains relative evolution with respect to "best geometry" calibration over a relatively large time distance (from -20 to +12 weeks) and for varying geometries, more or less symmetrical with respect to reference one (from left to right then top to bottom SAA differences with that of the reference calibration of 22/11 are -6.6, -5.6, -6.6 again, 0.0, +5.6 and +7.2 while time differences are respectively +9, +7, +2, +2, -18 and -20 weeks). Influence of geometry and time are both clearly visible and can be distinguished from each other
Figure 13: same as Figure 11 after normalization by band Oa1811



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: vi

Figure 14: same as Figure 12 after normalization by band Oa1812
Figure 15: diffuser 1 ageing for spectral band Oa01. We see strong ACT low frequency structures that are due to residual of bad BRDF modelling13
Figure 16: same as Figure 15 for spectral band Oa16. We use this band in order to normalize other bands and remove the ACT structures due to residual of bad BRDF modelling. Normalized curve for spectral band Oa01 is presented in Figure 1713
Figure 17: same as Figure 15 after normalization by band Oa16. Ageing of the diffuser 1 is now visible in the 5 cameras14
Figure 18: Diffuser 1 ageing as a function of wavelength (or spectral band). Ageing is visible in spectral band #1 to #515
Figure 19: Camera averaged ageing (normalized by band Oa16) as a function of time. Linear fit for each camera is plotted. The slope (% loss per year) and the correlation coefficient of the linear fits are written in the legend at the bottom15
Figure 20: nominal SAA yearly cycle (red solid line) with all acquired calibrations (orange circles, note that the first 2 are actually early 2017 calibrations), and highlighted Yaw Manoeuvre's ones (blue diamonds, among which the reference geometry is framed in red) and corresponding test data set at equal SAA (green triangles)
Figure 21: gain ratios at reference geometry, updated BRDF model over nominal one, as cross-track profiles for all bands (left), and as AC averages within each camera vs. wavelengths (right), allow to verify that the updated BRDF model do not significantly change the absolute radiometric calibration17
Figure 22: Instrument evolution for Oa1 & Oa5 (400 & 510 nm) as a function of pixels (all cameras side-by-side) and as derived using: nominal BRDF model at various SAA against a single YM reference (top), nominal BRDF model at various SAA against matching SAA YM reference (centre), and using UPDATED BRDF model at various SAA against a single YM reference (bottom)
Figure 23: Same as Figure 22 for Oa9 and Oa13 (674 & 761 nm)19
Figure 24: Same as Figure 22 for Oa17 and Oa21 (865 & 1020 nm)20
Figure 25: Signal to Noise ratio as a function of the spectral band for the 5 cameras. These results have been computed from radiometric calibration data. All calibrations except first one (orbit 183) are presents with the colours corresponding to the orbit number (see legend). The SNR is very stable with time: the curves for all orbits are almost superimposed. The dashed curve is the ESA requirement21
Figure 26: long-term stability of the SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa122
Figure 27: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from S3A/OLCI for (top) band Oa8 and (bottom) band Oa17 over Six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashed-green, orange and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty25
Figure 28: The estimated gain values for S3A/OLCI over the 6 PICS sites identified by CEOS over the period September 2016 – March 2017 as a function of wavelength. Dashed-green, orange and red lines indicate the 2%. 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty26



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: vii

Figure 29: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from (black) S2A/MSI are (blue) S3A/OLCI for band 665nm over (top to bottom) Algeria5, Libya1 and Libya4 Cal/Val sites. Dashed blue, green and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the methodolog uncertainty.	d- gy
Figure 30: The estimated gain coefficients (observed/simulated signal) over the period September 201 – March 2017 from (black) S2A/MSI, (blue) S3A/OLCI, (cyan) Aqua/MODIS and (orange) LANDSAT/O over the six Cal/Val-sites as a function of wavelength. Dashed-blue, green and red lines indicate the 29 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate uncertainty associated to the estimated gain coefficients.	LI %,
Figure-31: The estimated gain values for S3A/OLCI over the 4 Ocean (Atl-NW_Optimum, At SW_Optimum, Pac-NE_Optimum and SIO_Optimum) over the period September 2016 – March 2017 a function of wavelength. Dashed-blue, green, and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectivel Error bars indicate the methodology uncertainty.	as y.
Figure 32 Oscar Rayleigh results for December 20162	9
Figure 33 Oscar Rayleigh results for January 2017	0
Figure 34: OTCI scene other Spain from 2017 02 15 S3A_OL_2_LFR20170215T103431_20170215T103731_20170215T123743_0179_014_222_2340_S L_O_NR_002.SEN3; with Alicante monitored station station(yellow pin). The circle highlights a dubiou cloud flag that seems to follow camera interface. Alicante Time series is presented below	ıs
Figure 35: OTCI scene from 2017 02 22 over Sicily with the ITCat statio S3A_OL_2_LFR20170222T091214_20170222T091514_20170222T110430_0179_014_321_2340_S L_O_NR_002.SEN3	٧
Figure 36: SPAli times series performed on Near Real Time OLCI products Macropixel size 5x5 (top) 3x (bottom)	
Figure 37: SPAli times series performed on Near Real Time OLCI products Macropixel size 5x5 (top) 3x (bottom)	
Figure 38: Time series of OGVI (left) and OTCI (right) over core validation sites for the period December 2016 to February 2017	
Figure 39: location of the SUOMI Net IWV matchups for the Oct/Nov NRT/NTC dataset (left) and the Reprocessed dataset (right)	
Figure 40: scatter plot of OLCI vs. in-situ IWV for the 10-11/2016 period, NRT/NTC FR data	6
Figure 41: scatter plot of OLCI vs. in-situ IWV for the reprocessed period, FR (left) and RR (right) data3	6
Figure 42: Scatter plots of OLCI versus in situ radiometry	8
Figure 43: Radiometric time series of AAOT3	9
Figure 44: Radiometric time series of WaveCIS	0



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 1

1 Instrument monitoring

1.1 CCD temperatures

The monitoring of the CCD temperatures is based on MPMF data extractions not yet operational. In the meantime, we monitor the CCD temperatures on the long-term using Radiometric Calibration Annotations (see Figure 1). Variations are very small (0.08 C peak-to-peak) and no trend can be identified. Data from current cycle (rightmost data points) do not show any specificity.

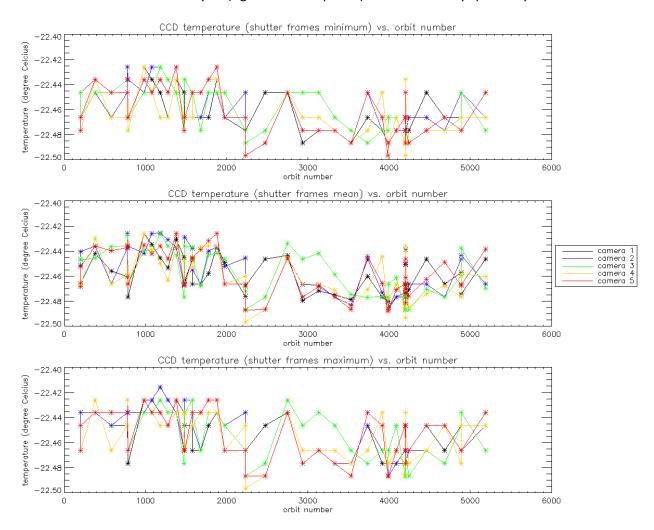


Figure 1: long term monitoring of CCD temperatures using minimum value (top), time averaged values (middle), and maximum value (bottom) provided in the annotations of the Radiometric Calibration Level 1 products, for the Shutter frames, all radiometric calibrations so far.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Gentre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 2

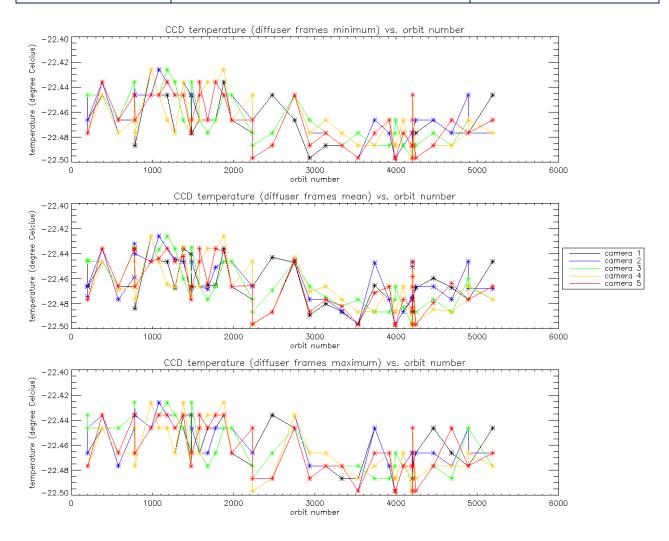


Figure 2: Same as Figure 1 for diffuser frames.

1.2 Radiometric Calibration

One OLCI Radiometric Calibration Sequence has been acquired during Cycle 014:

\$ S01 sequence on 14/02/2017 14:59 to 15:01 (absolute orbit 5188)

The acquired Sun azimuth angles are presented on below, on top of the nominal values without Yaw Manoeuvre (i.e. with nominal Yaw Steering control of the satellite).



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 3

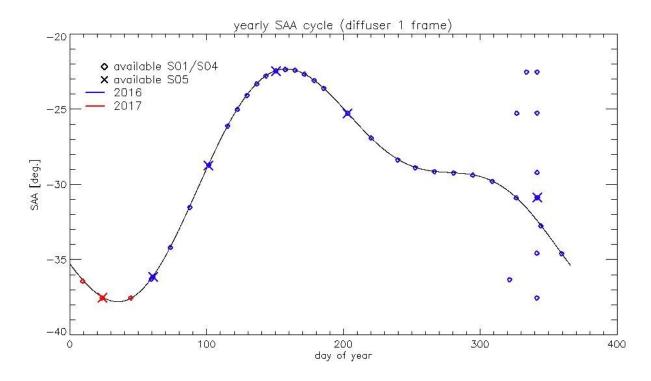


Figure 3: Sun azimuth angles during acquired Radiometric Calibrations (diffuser frame) on top of nominal yearly cycle (black curve). Diffuser 1 with diamonds, diffuser 2 with crosses, 2016 acquisitions in blue, 2017 (current cycle) in red.

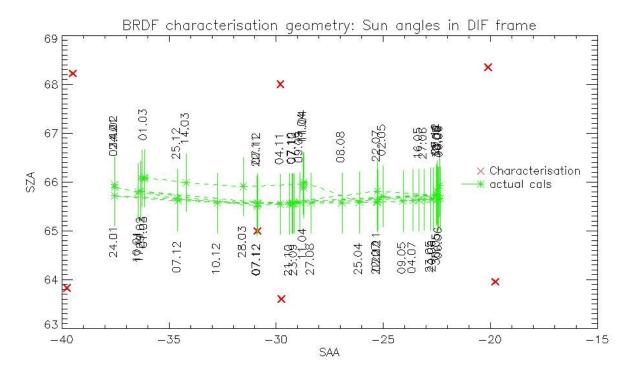


Figure 4: Sun geometry during radiometric Calibrations on top of characterization ones (diffuser frame)

This section presents the overall monitoring of the parameters derived from radiometric calibration data and highlights, if present, specificity of current cycle data.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 4

1.2.1 Dark Offsets [OLCI-L1B-CV-230]

Dark offsets

Dark offsets are continuously affected by the global offset induced by the Periodic Noise on the OCL convergence. Current Cycle calibrations (orbits 4685, 4887 & 4888) are affected the same way as others. The amplitude of the shift varies with band and camera from virtually nothing (e.g. camera 2, band 0a1) to up to 5 counts (Oa21, camera 3). The Periodic Noise itself comes on top of the global shift with its known signature: high frequency oscillations with a rapid damp. This effect remains more or less stable with time in terms of amplitude, frequency and decay length, but its phase varies with time, introducing the global offset mentioned above.

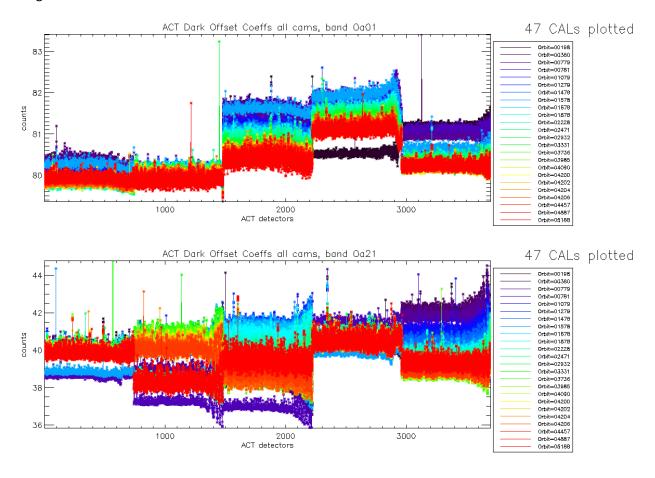


Figure 5: Dark Offset for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Control

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 5

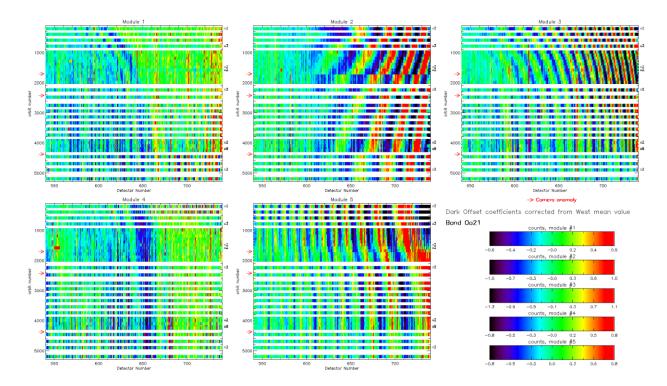


Figure 6: map of periodic noise for the 5 cameras, for band Oa21. X-axis is detector number (East part, from 540 to 740, where the periodic noise occurs), Y-axis is the orbit number. The counts have been corrected from the west detectors mean value (not affected by periodic noise). Periodic noise amplitude is high in camera 2, 3 and 4.

It is lower in camera 4 and small in camera 1.

Looking at Figure 5 show no significant evolution of this parameter during the current cycle. Figure 6 shows that since the last sudden PN change (phase and amplitude) caused by the camera 2 anomaly at orbit 4364 (18 December 2016), PN is nearly stabilized again. (see in particular cameras 2, 3 & 5).

Dark Currents

Dark Currents are not affected by the global offset of the Dark Offsets, thanks to the clamping to the average blind pixels value. However, the oscillations of Periodic Noise remain visible. There is no significant evolution of this parameter during the current cycle.

SENTINEL 3 Significant Signif

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 6

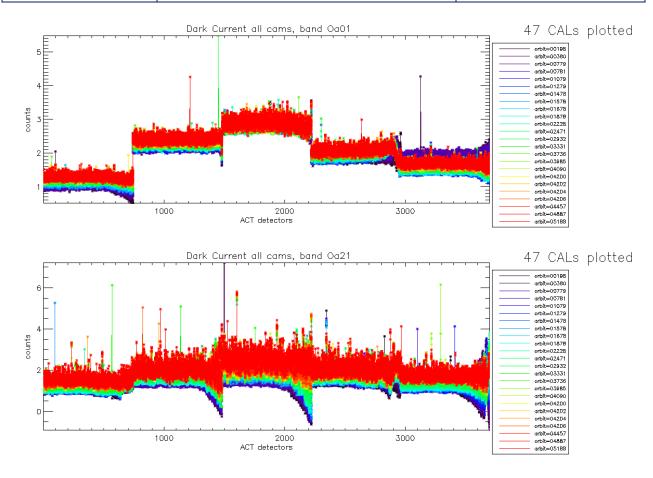


Figure 7: Dark Current for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

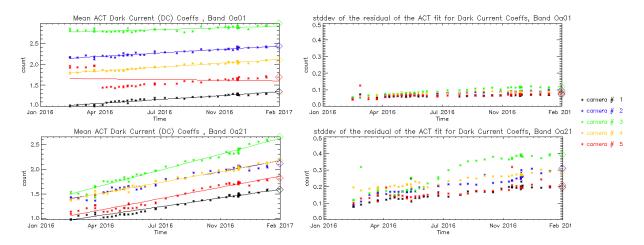


Figure 8: left column: ACT mean on 400 first detectors of Dark Current coefficients for spectral band Oa01 (top) and Oa21 (bottom). Right column: same as left column but for Standard deviation instead of mean. We see an increase of the DC level as a function of time especially for band Oa21. A possible explanation could be the increase of the number of hot pixels which is more important in Oa21 because this band is made of more CCD lines than band Oa01 and thus receives more cosmic rays impacts. It is known that cosmic rays degrade the structure of the CCD, generating more and more hot pixels at long term scales.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 7

1.2.2 Instrument response and degradation modelling [OLCI-L1B-CV-250]

Figure 9 below shows the gain coefficients of every pixel for two OLCI channels, Oa1 (400 nm) and Oa21 (1020 nm), highlighting the significant evolution of the instrument response since early mission.

Figure 10 on the other hand displays the time evolution of the cross-track averaged gain, for each module, as a function of time. It shows that if a significant evolution occurred during the early mission, the trends tend to stabilize, with a noticeable exception during the Yaw Manoeuvres (YM) and after, pointing at the dependency of the BRDF model performance with Sun azimuth (on purpose large variations during YM, due to the shape of the seasonal cycle since then). In particular all calibrations between beginning of August and early December (YM) provide very stable results, within 0.5% for all bands. This is further illustrated on Figure 11. The latter shows that radiometric gains are becoming very stable over this period but starts to vary again when the first Yaw Manoeuvre tests come into play, illustrating the influence of geometry. Calibrations acquired during the current cycle, acquired with nominal Yaw Steering, confirm these findings.

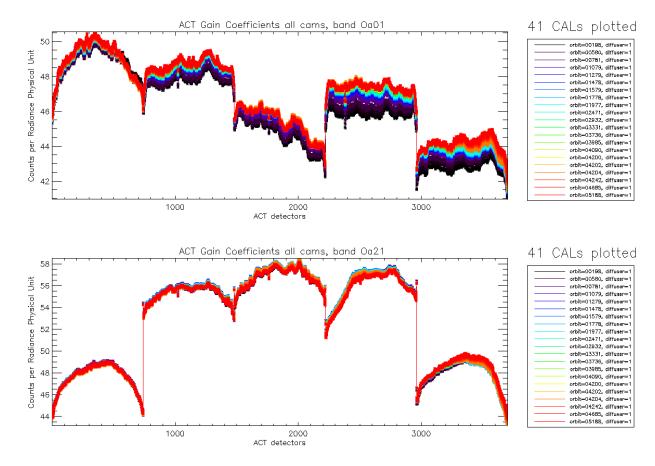


Figure 9: Gain Coefficients for band Oa1 (top) and Oa21 (bottom), all diffuser 1 radiometric calibrations so far except the first one (orbit 183) for which the instrument was not thermally stable yet.

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Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 8

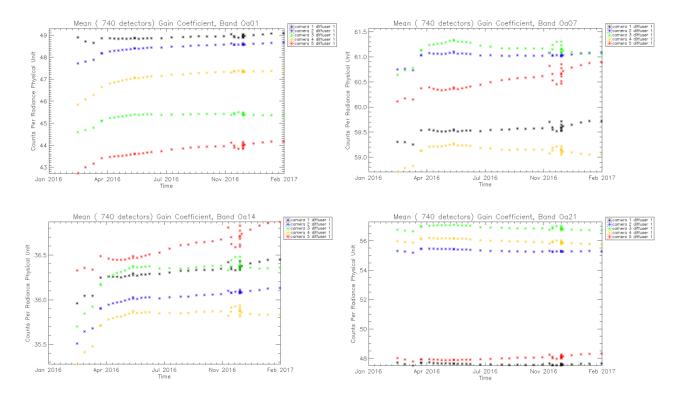
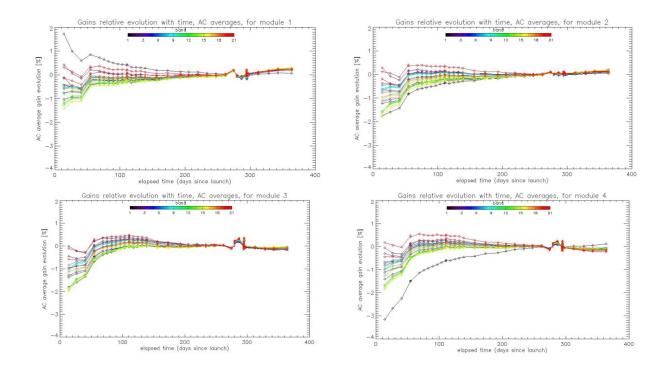


Figure 10: time evolution of the camera-averaged Absolute gain coefficients for bands Oa1, Oa7, Oa14 and Oa21 (from left to right and top to bottom).



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Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 9

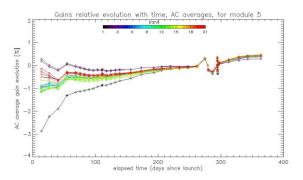


Figure 11: camera averaged gain relative evolution with respect to "best geometry" calibration (22/11), as a function of elapsed time since first calibration acquired after the fix of the Start Trackers issue; one curve for each band (see colour code on plots), one plot for each module.

Figure 12 further explore the geometry dependency at short and large time distances, selecting as reference the geometry that best match that of the BRDF modelling lowest residuals. Last two S01 calibrations (current cycle) as well past ones with about the opposite SAA differences are compared against the chosen reference (22/11). The impact is clearly seen, with a significant SAA dependent evolution that can be seen globally as a "white" curvature of the AC profile, increasing with azimuth difference, and with opposite curvature according to the sign of the azimuth difference. On the other hand, the instrument evolution is also clearly visible comparing ratios at symmetrical SAA differences but time lags with opposite signs (top-left with bottom right, top right with bottom left and to a lesser extent top right with centre left panes).



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 10

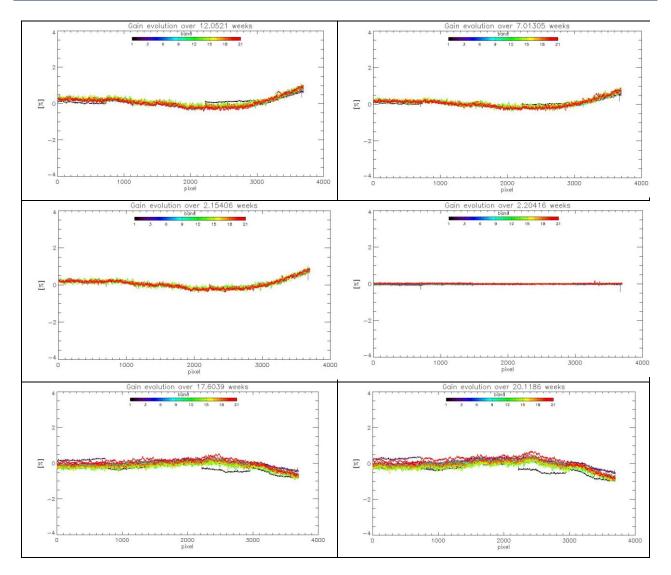


Figure 12: Across-track profiles of Gains relative evolution with respect to "best geometry" calibration over a relatively large time distance (from -20 to +12 weeks) and for varying geometries, more or less symmetrical with respect to reference one (from left to right then top to bottom SAA differences with that of the reference calibration of 22/11 are -6.6, -5.6, -6.6 again, 0.0, +5.6 and +7.2 while time differences are respectively +9, +7, +2, +2, -18 and -20 weeks). Influence of geometry and time are both clearly visible and can be distinguished from each other.

In order to get rid of the white variability (not spectrally dependant) caused by the BRDF model, all bands are normalized by band Oa18. Oa18 was chosen because NIR degrades slowest and because Oa20 and Oa21 are subject to Periodic Noise, e- leaks, etc ... Results are presented Figure 13.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 11

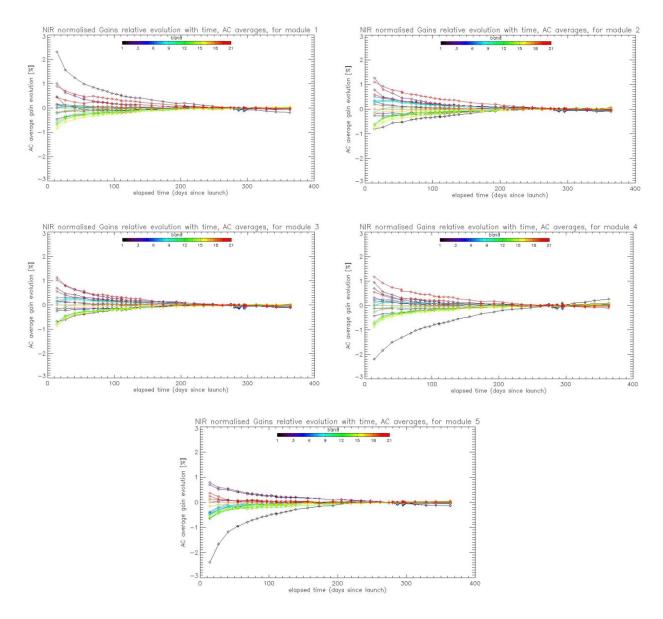


Figure 13: same as Figure 11 after normalization by band Oa18.

In Figure 13, we see that the ugly oscillations of Figure 11 have disappeared. However it is still surprising that some bands show an increase of sensitivity with time, while a decrease is expected since we are monitoring a 'degradation' of the instrument. Using the diffuser 2 results, we can say that this sensitivity increase cannot be explained by the ageing of diffuser 1. Moreover, we have checked that the spectral assignment drift cannot explain either this increase of sensitivity. Figure 14, compared to Figure 12, allows verifying the performance of the BRDF error correction on AC profiles.

Thus there is still something that remains unexplained concerning the evolution of the sensitivity of the instrument. Investigations are on-going.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 12

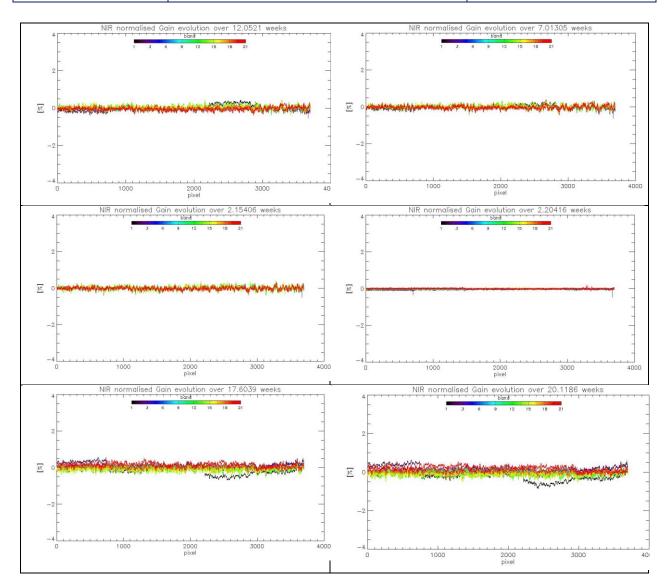


Figure 14: same as Figure 12 after normalization by band Oa18.

The time elapsed until the beginning of the mission is still too small to be able derive a degradation model, but Yaw Manoeuvres allow a direct quantification of the instrument sensitivity evolution between pairs of calibration with identical or close to identical geometries. This work is still on-going and will be presented in a future Cyclic Report.

1.2.3 Ageing of nominal diffuser [OLCI-L1B-CV-240]

There has been no calibration sequence S05 (reference diffuser) acquisition during cycle 014:

Consequently the last updated results are still valid and reported below.

The diffuser 1 Ageing is computed for each 3700 detector and each spectral band by formula:



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 13

Ageing(orb)=G1(orb_ref)/G2(orb_ref)-G1(orb_ref)/G2(orb_ref)

Where:

- G1 is the diffuser 1 (= nominal diffuser) Gain coefficients.
- G2 is the diffuser 2 (= reference diffuser) Gain coefficients
- orb_ref is a reference orbit chosen at the beginning of the mission

Ageing is represented in Figure 15 for band Oa1 and in Figure 16 for band Oa16

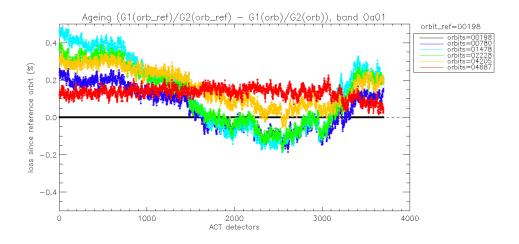


Figure 15: diffuser 1 ageing for spectral band Oa01. We see strong ACT low frequency structures that are due to residual of bad BRDF modelling.

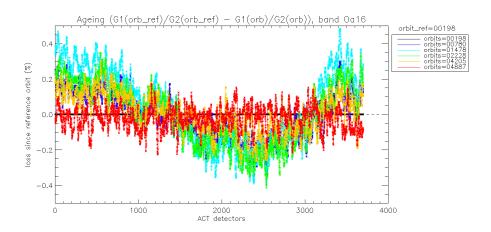


Figure 16: same as Figure 15 for spectral band Oa16. We use this band in order to normalize other bands and remove the ACT structures due to residual of bad BRDF modelling. Normalized curve for spectral band Oa01 is presented in Figure 17.

Figure 15 and Figure 16 show that the Ageing curves are impacted by a strong ACT pattern which is due to residuals of the bad modelling of the diffuser BRDF. This pattern is dependant of the azimuth angle. It is a 'white' pattern which means it is the same for all spectral bands. As such, we can remove this



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 14

pattern by normalizing the ageing of all bands by the curve of band Oa16 which is expected not to be impacted by ageing because in the red part of the spectrum. We use an ACT smoothed version (window of 100 detectors) of band Oa16 in order to reduce the high frequency noise. Normalized ageing for spectral band Oa01 is represented in Figure 17 where we can see that this band is impacted by ageing of the diffuser.

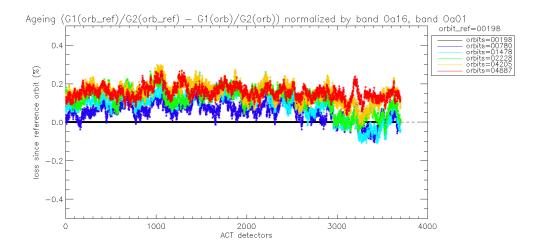


Figure 17: same as Figure 15 after normalization by band Oa16. Ageing of the diffuser 1 is now visible in the 5 cameras.

Camera averaged ageing (normalized by band Oa16) as a function of wavelength is represented in Figure 18 where we can see that ageing is stronger in the 'blue' (short wavelengths). Ageing is visible only for the 5 first spectral bands so far in the OLCI mission life.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 15

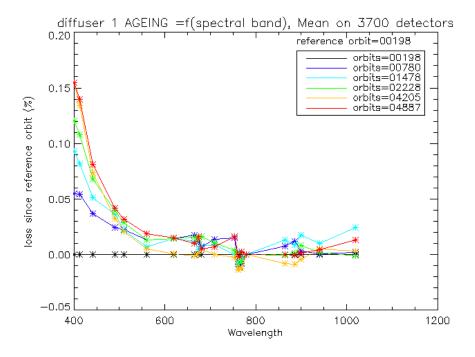


Figure 18: Diffuser 1 ageing as a function of wavelength (or spectral band). Ageing is visible in spectral band #1 to #5.

Figure 19 shows the evolution of the 5 camera averaged ageing as a function of time.

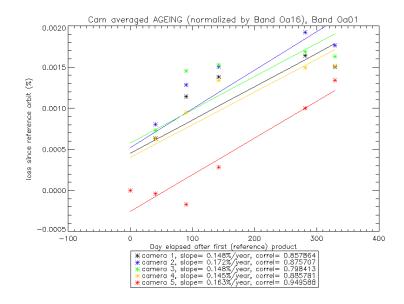


Figure 19: Camera averaged ageing (normalized by band Oa16) as a function of time. Linear fit for each camera is plotted. The slope (% loss per year) and the correlation coefficient of the linear fits are written in the legend at the bottom.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 16

1.2.4 Updating of calibration ADF [OLCI-L1B-CV-260]

There has been no OL_1_CAL_AX update during cycle 014.

1.2.5 Radiometric Calibrations for sun azimuth angle dependency and Yaw Manoeuvres for Solar Diffuser on-orbit re-characterization [OLCI-L1B-CV-270 and OLCI-L1B-CV-280]

The Yaw Maneuver (YM) data consist in a set or radiometric calibrations acquired on the same day, hence without significant evolution of the instrument response, but at various SAA covering the yearly range. They represent as such a reference data set allowing assessing the instrument evolution, as well as for the derivation of an improved diffuser BRDF model as providing a complement to the on-ground characterization. EUMETSAT has put in place a dedicated study on the BRDF model improvement with the help of a sub-contracted consultant. S3-MPC OLCI L1 ESL leader has been asked to provide support as appropriate. This support to EUMETSAT BRDF modelling study has been continuously provided through data provision, technical support and participation to technical meetings.

The validation methodology for the of updated diffuser BRDF model has been defined by the OLCI L1 ESL, through the comparison of its ability to recover the instrument evolution with respect to the reference derived using equal-SAA calibrations (from YM data paired to nominal attitude at various dates). This methodology has been applied to the first test model. The validation methodology is further detailed in the following three steps:

the YM day data set provides a set of calibrations covering the yearly SAA range without significant evolution of the instrument sensitivity; these can be paired with calibrations spread over the mission with equal or almost equal SAAs, each pair providing an measure of the instrument evolution without any residual SAA dependency, considered as the reference;

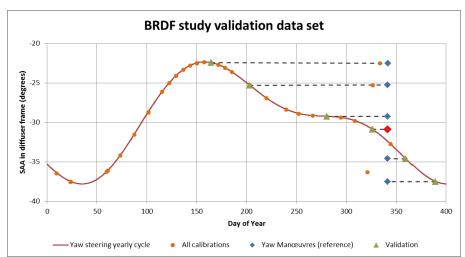


Figure 20: nominal SAA yearly cycle (red solid line) with all acquired calibrations (orange circles, note that the first 2 are actually early 2017 calibrations), and highlighted Yaw Manoeuvre's ones (blue diamonds, among which the reference geometry is framed in red) and corresponding test data set at equal SAA (green triangles).

in parallel, the same set of test calibrations (green triangles in Figure 20) can be compared with a unique YM day calibration (red framed diamond) in order to highlight the current BRDF model dependency with SAA;



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 17

step 2 is repeated using Gains computed with the updated BRDF model and compared with results of steps 1 & 2.

In addition, it is verified that the updated BRDF model does not significantly change the absolute gains at the reference geometry, the in-flight one that best match one of the ground characterisation illumination conditions (Figure 21).

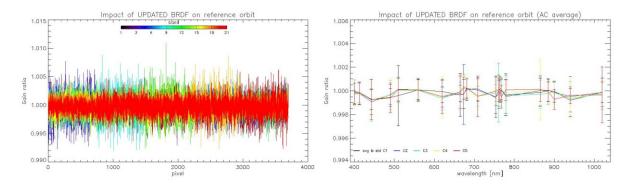


Figure 21: gain ratios at reference geometry, updated BRDF model over nominal one, as cross-track profiles for all bands (left), and as AC averages within each camera vs. wavelengths (right), allow to verify that the updated BRDF model do not significantly change the absolute radiometric calibration.

Examples are provided below (Figure 22 to Figure 24)showing that the updated BRDF model allows retrieving correctly the instrument evolution, without the dependency to SAA, but at the cost of additional noise, likely introduced by the per-pixel modelling. Action is in place at EUMETSAT, with S3-MPC support, to explore the possibilities of noise reduction in modelling methodology.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 18

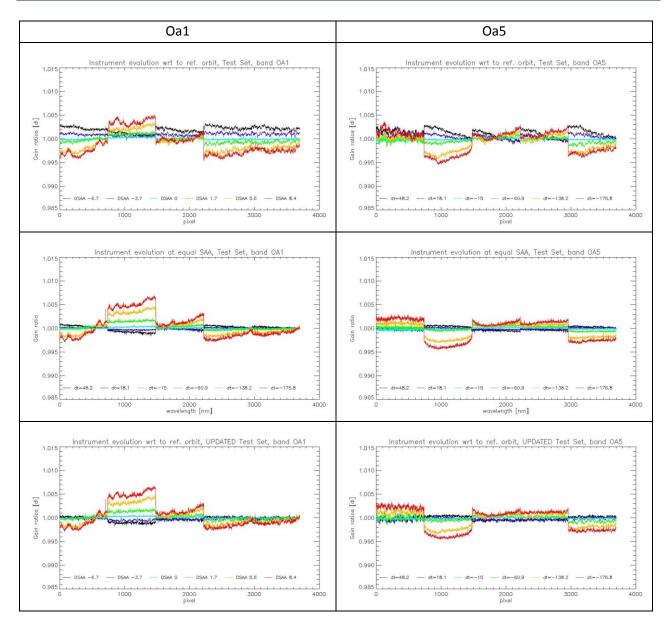


Figure 22: Instrument evolution for Oa1 & Oa5 (400 & 510 nm) as a function of pixels (all cameras side-by-side) and as derived using: nominal BRDF model at various SAA against a single YM reference (top), nominal BRDF model at various SAA against matching SAA YM reference (centre), and using UPDATED BRDF model at various SAA against a single YM reference (bottom).

Sentinel 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 19

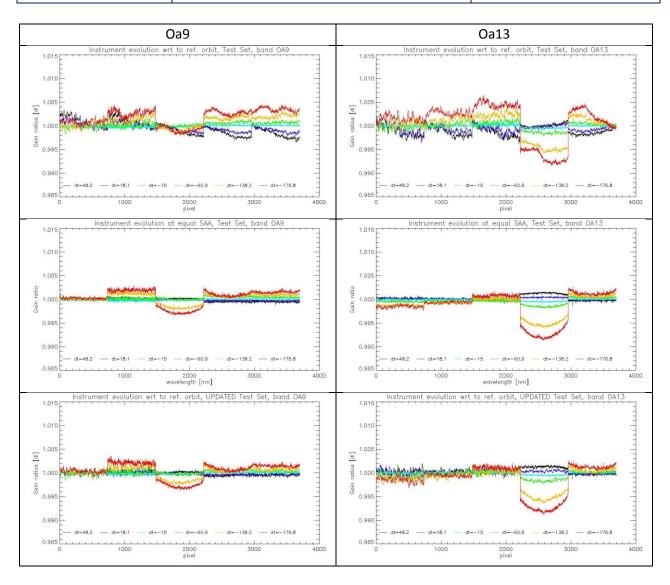


Figure 23: Same as Figure 22 for Oa9 and Oa13 (674 & 761 nm).



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 20

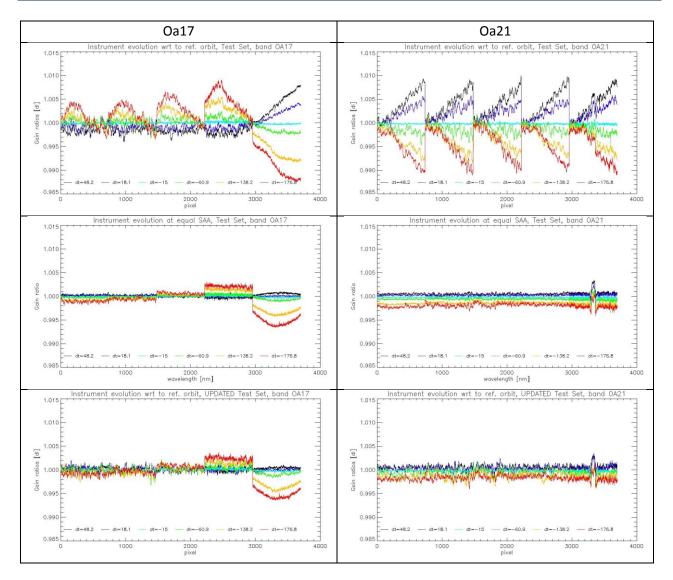


Figure 24: Same as Figure 22 for Oa17 and Oa21 (865 & 1020 nm).

1.3 Spectral Calibration [OLCI-L1B-CV-400]

There has been no Spectral Calibration acquisition during cycle 014.

1.4 Signal to Noise assessment [OLCI-L1B-CV-620]

1.4.1 SNR from Radiometric calibration data.

SNR computed for all calibration data as a function of band number is presented in Figure 25.

SNR computed for all calibration data as a function of orbit number for band Oa01 (the less stable band) is presented in Figure 26.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 21

There is no significant evolution of this parameter during the current cycle and the ESA requirement is fulfilled for all bands.

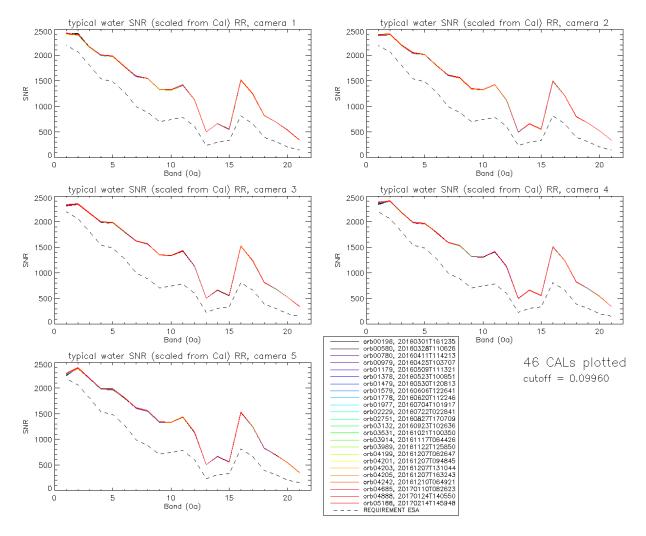


Figure 25: Signal to Noise ratio as a function of the spectral band for the 5 cameras. These results have been computed from radiometric calibration data. All calibrations except first one (orbit 183) are presents with the colours corresponding to the orbit number (see legend). The SNR is very stable with time: the curves for all orbits are almost superimposed. The dashed curve is the ESA requirement.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 22

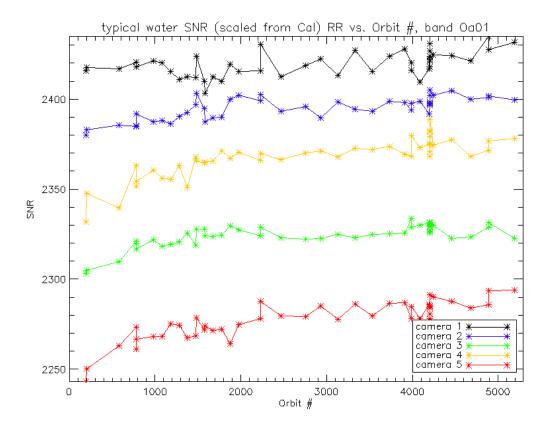


Figure 26: long-term stability of the SNR estimates from Calibration data, example of channel Oa1.

1.4.2 SNR from EO data.

There has been no update on SNR assessment from EO data during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 9) are considered valid.

1.5 Geometric Calibration/Validation

- There has been no update on Geometric Calibration quantitative assessment during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 10) are considered valid.
- Qualitative assessment by product inspection showed no detectable performance evolution.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 23

2 OLCI Level 1 Product validation

[OLCI-L1B-CV-300], [OLCI-L1B-CV-310] - Radiometric Validation

S3ETRAC Service

Activities done

The S3ETRAC service extracts OLCI L1 RR and SLSTR L1 RBT data and computes associated statistics over 49 sites corresponding to different surface types (desert, snow, ocean maximizing Rayleigh signal, ocean maximizing sunglint scattering and deep convective clouds). The S3ETRAC products available at ftp://ftp.acri-cwa.fr are used for the assessment and monitoring of the L1 radiometry (optical channels) by the ESLs.

Statistics on the number of S3ETRAC products generated approximatively at the end of Cycle 14 (end of Feb.):

	Cycle 13	Cycle 14	Increase	since Cycle N-1
OLCI/DESERT	878	1118	240	27%
OLCI/SNOW	229	257	28	12%
OLCI/RAYLEIGH	223	309	86	39%
OLCI/SUNGLINT	80	94	14	18%
OLCI/DCC	50	60	10	20%
Total OLCI	1460	1838	378	26%
SLSTR/DESERT	189	209	20	11%
SLSTR/SNOW	2	16	14	700%
SLSTR/RAYLEIGH	243	342	99	41%
SLSTR/SUNGLINT	11	62	51	464%
Total SLSTR	445	629	184	41%
TOTAL	1905	2467	562	30%

All details about the S3ETRAC/OLCI and S3ETRAC/SLSTR statistics are provided on the S3ETRAC website http://s3etrac.acri.fr/index.php?action=generalstatistics

- Number of OLCI products processed by the S3ETRAC service
- Statistics per type of target (DESERT, SNOW, RAYLEIGH, SUNGLINT and DCC)
- Statistics per sites
- Statistics on the number of records

For illustration, we provide below statistics on the number of S3ETRAC/OLCI records generated per type of targets (DESERT, SNOW, RAYLEIGH, SUNGLINT and DCC).



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

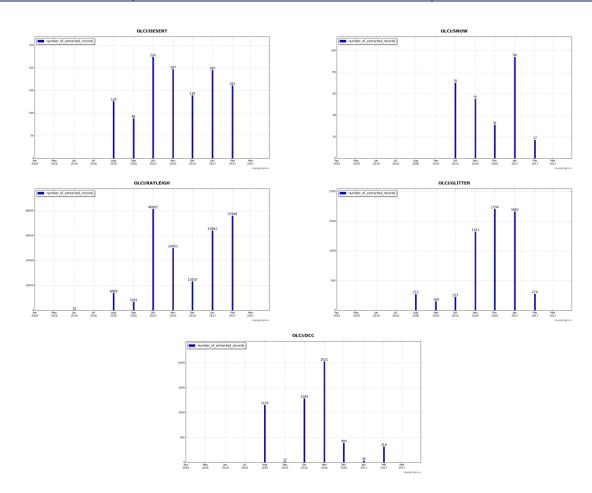
Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 24



Radiometric validation with DIMITRI

I-Validation over PICS

- 1. Downloading and ingestion of several L1B-LN1-NT products from PB-N02 over the 6 desert calval-sites (Algeria3 & 5, Libya 1 & 4 and Mauritania 1 & 2). Where the ingested time-series has been extended until 1st March 2017.
- 2. The results are consistent overall the six used PICS sites (). OLCI reflectance shows strong fluctuation in the beginning of the commissioning phase (about $\pm 8\%$ amplitude) between March and July 2016. The temporal average over the period September 2016 March 2017 of the elementary ratios (observed reflectance to the simulated one) shows values within 2% (mission requirements) over all the VNIR bands (Figure 28). The spectral bands with significant absorption from water vapor and O_2 (Oa11, Oa13 and Oa14) show an outlier ratio.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 25

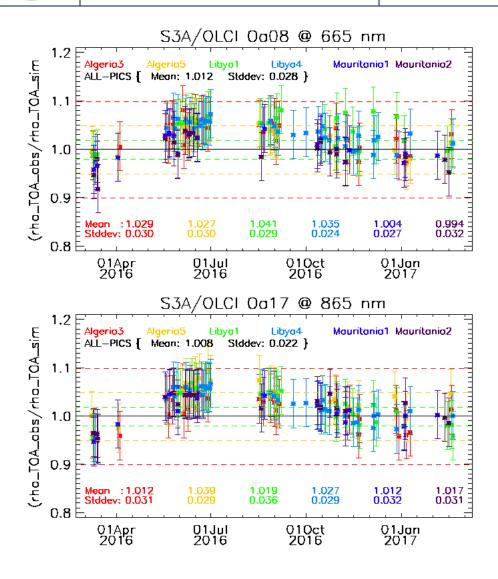


Figure 27: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from S3A/OLCI for (top) band Oa8 and (bottom) band Oa17 over Six PICS Cal/Val sites. Dashed-green, orange and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 26

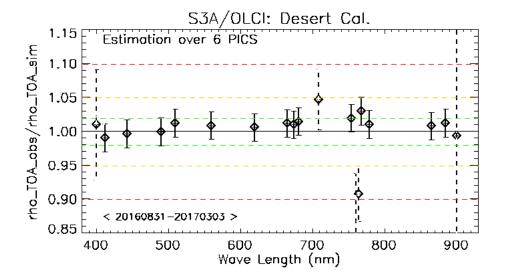


Figure 28: The estimated gain values for S3A/OLCI over the 6 PICS sites identified by CEOS over the period September 2016 – March 2017 as a function of wavelength. Dashed-green, orange and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the desert methodology uncertainty.

II-Intercomparison S3A/OLCI, S2A/MSI and LANDSAT/OLI over PICS

- The reflectance time-series from MSI-L1C products, LANDSAT/OLI, Aqua/MODIS and OLCI-L1B products over PICS have been compared using PICS method. The ratios of the observed/simulated signals have been computed from the four sensors over September 2016-March 2017 (Figure 29). From November 2016 onward, both sensors MSI and OLCI show almost the same reflectance values.
- 2. The temporal average of the relative gain coefficients of PICS method are summarized below on Figure 30. The results show that OLCI ratios over October-November are within the mission requirements (<2%) over the VNIR spectral range. Band Oa11 is outlier as for all the high gaseous absorption bands in DIMITRI. However, except Oa03 and Oa04, all the similar bands of OLCI, MSI and OLI show a very good agreement over the same acquisition period.
- 3. These results are very interesting and promising; nevertheless they need to be confirmed with more acquisitions from PB-N002 from OLCI.

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 27

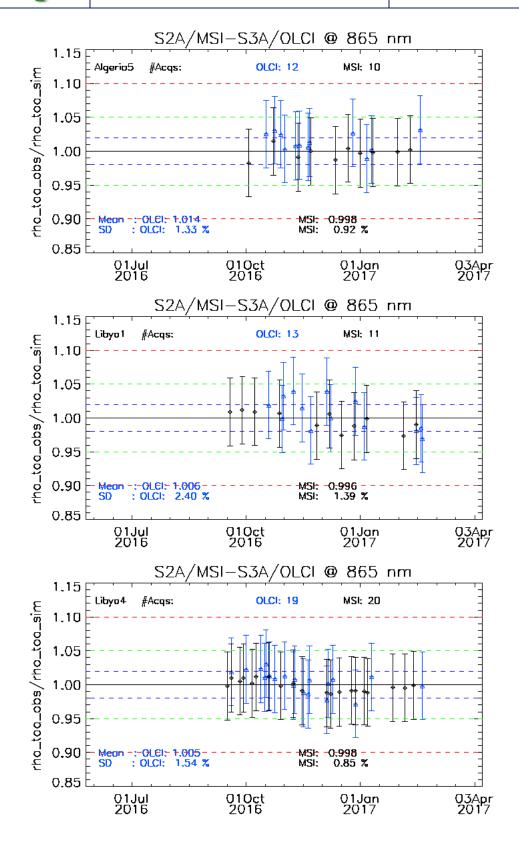


Figure 29: Time-series of the elementary ratios (observed/simulated) signal from (black) S2A/MSI and (blue) S3A/OLCI for band 665nm over (top to bottom) Algeria5, Libya1 and Libya4 Cal/Val sites. Dashed-blue, green and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the methodology uncertainty.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 28

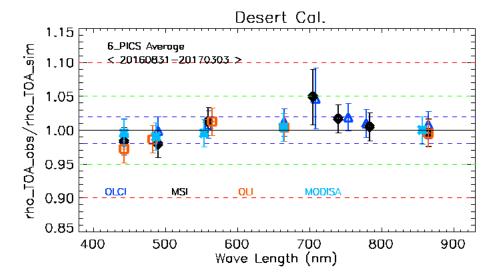


Figure 30: The estimated gain coefficients (observed/simulated signal) over the period September 2016 – March 2017 from (black) S2A/MSI, (blue) S3A/OLCI, (cyan) Aqua/MODIS and (orange) LANDSAT/OLI over the six Cal/Val-sites as a function of wavelength. Dashed-blue, green and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate uncertainty associated to the estimated gain coefficients.

III-Validation over Rayleigh

The investigations of the discrepancy between the results from ARGANS and ESTEC, when both use the same CFI (DIMITRI), are still on-going.

During this period, we still ingest the new available products to DIMITRI and run Rayleigh. The results over the period September 2016 – March 2017 show a rather consistency with desert method over bands >500 nm. While bands Oa01-Oa05 display a bias values between 2%-5%, bands Oa6-Oa9 exhibit biases within 2% (mission requirements) (Figure-31).

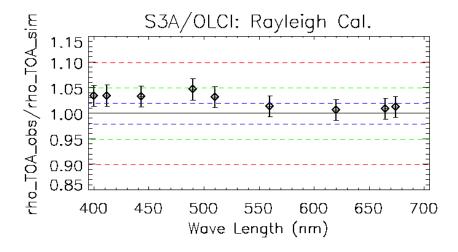


Figure-31: The estimated gain values for S3A/OLCI over the 4 Ocean (Atl-NW_Optimum, Atl-SW_Optimum, Pac-NE_Optimum and SIO_Optimum) over the period September 2016 – March 2017 as a function of wavelength. Dashed-blue, green, and red lines indicate the 2%, 5% and 10% respectively. Error bars indicate the methodology uncertainty.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 29

As the S3ETRAC readers are fully developed now, we have ingested about 200 products of the database available on the Opt-ftp. The radiometry seems correct over the 5 considered CalVal-sites, but the Cloudiness percentage (Cloud-Fractions) seems to be wrong in S3ETRAC products, which prevents Rayleigh method to run correctly.

The investigation of this issue is on-going.

Radiometric validation with OSCAR

The S3ETRAC Rayleigh scenes of January 2017 have been processed and those of December 2016 reprocessed once the bug in the S3ETRAC to OSCAR conversion scripts with respect to monthly chlorophyll climatology input date has been corrected. The impact of the use of the latest spectral response curves on the OSCAR Rayleigh results have been assessed and found minimal: less than 0.25 %.

Corresponding results are shown on Figure 32 for December 2016 and on Figure 33 for January 2017.

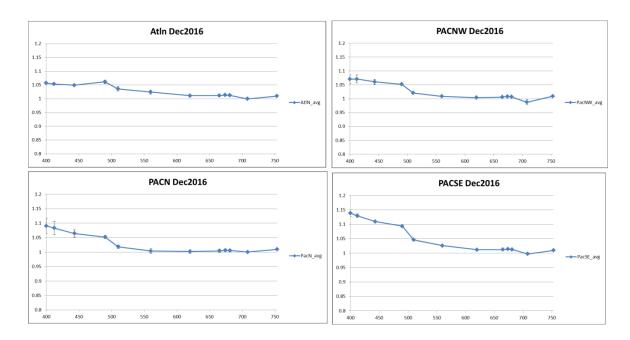


Figure 32 Oscar Rayleigh results for December 2016

SENTINEL 3 Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 30

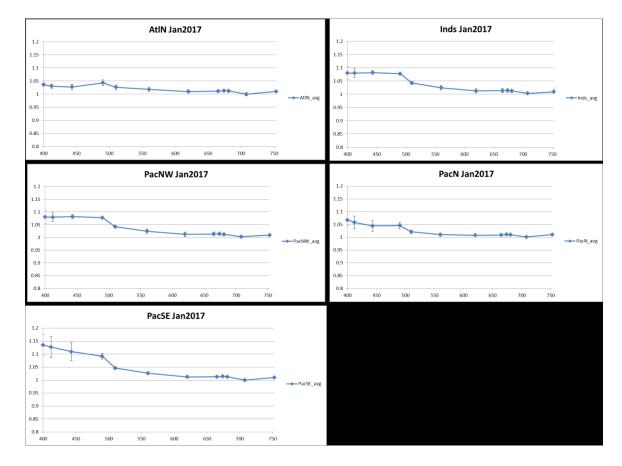


Figure 33 Oscar Rayleigh results for January 2017

Investigation about the site dependence of the OSCAR Rayleigh results will be conducted in next reporting period.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 31

3 Level 2 Land products validation

[OLCI-L2LRF-CV-300]

Times series extraction are routinely performed other Core validation sites visual inspection have been performed.

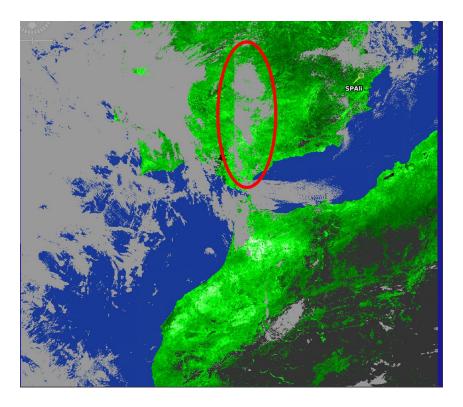


Figure 34: OTCI scene other Spain from 2017 02 15;

\$3A_OL_2_LFR____20170215T103431_20170215T103731_20170215T123743_0179_014_222_2340_\$SVL_O_NR_
002.SEN3; with Alicante monitored station station(yellow pin). The circle highlights a dubious cloud flag that seems to follow camera interface. Alicante Time series is presented below.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017



Figure 35: OTCI scene from 2017 02 22 over Sicily with the ITCat station.

S3A_OL_2_LFR____20170222T091214_20170222T091514_20170222T110430_0179_014_321_2340_SVL_O_NR_
002.SEN3

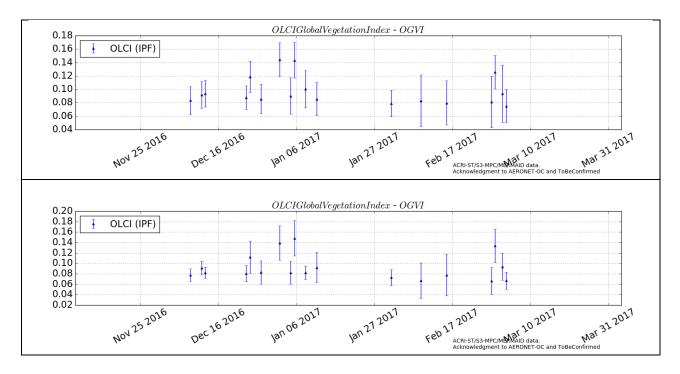


Figure 36: SPAli times series performed on Near Real Time OLCI products Macropixel size 5x5 (top) 3x3 (bottom)



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 33

OGVI outliers can be identified around the 6th of January (Figure 36). No signature can be identified on the OTCI product (Figure 37). The reason for these outliers has not been identified. The macropixel standard deviation on the times series generally decrease with the macropixel size, except for the outliers.

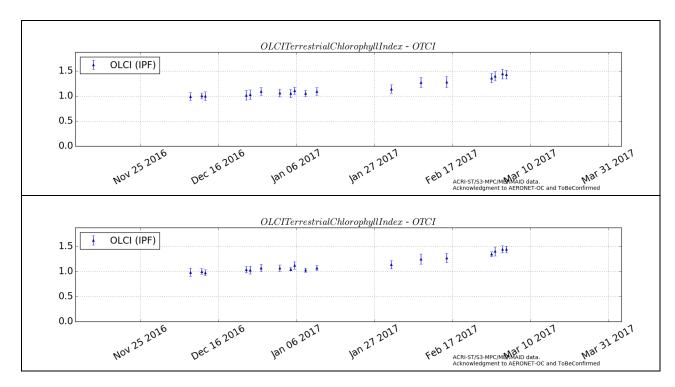


Figure 37: SPAli times series performed on Near Real Time OLCI products Macropixel size 5x5 (top) 3x3 (bottom)

Mission Performance Centre

Sentinel-3 MPC

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017



Figure 38: Time series of OGVI (left) and OTCI (right) over core validation sites for the period December 2016 to February 2017



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 35

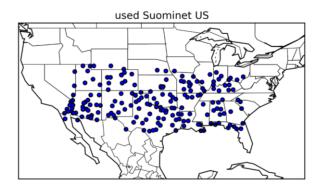
[OLCI-L2LRF-CV-410 & OLCI-L2LRF-CV-420] - Cloud Masking & Surface Classification for Land Products

There has been no update on Land products validation quantitative assessment during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 10) are considered valid.

Qualitative assessment by product inspection showed no detectable performance evolution.

Validation of Integrated Water Vapour over Land

Reprocessed as well as recently generated products have been analysed and compared with match-up data over Land. Validation data is provided by the SUOMI Net ground-based GNSS data set, mostly acquired over North America. 1702 matchups are available for the NRT/NTC dataset acquired in October and November 2016, 286 matchups are available for the Reprocessed dataset. The former is compared with FR data, the latter with both FR and RR.



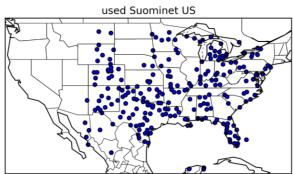


Figure 39: location of the SUOMI Net IWV matchups for the Oct/Nov NRT/NTC dataset (left) and the Reprocessed dataset (right).

Scatter plots of OLCI vs. in-situ data are presented below on Figure 40 for the NRT/NTC dataset and on Figure 41 for the Reprocessed dataset. Results are consistent for all datasets (NRT/NTC vs. reprocessed, FR vs. RR) and show a systematic overestimation of about 13% that requires further investigation. The RMS deviation is about 10%.

The cloud screening seems efficient for IWV retrieval as otherwise significant occurrence of underestimation should occur.

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

y = 1.13x - 0.1 $r^2 = 0.96$ bias = 4.7 kg/m²
rmsd = 5.8 (2.9) kg/m²
n points = 286
n products = 11

30

1.0 Issue:

06/03/2017 Date:

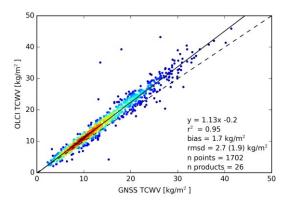


Figure 40: scatter plot of OLCI vs. in-situ IWV for the 10-11/2016 period, NRT/NTC FR data.

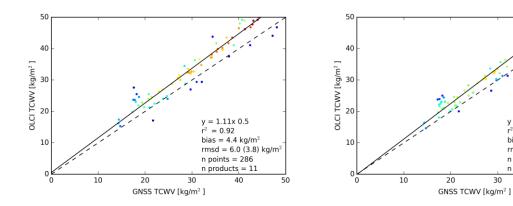


Figure 41: scatter plot of OLCI vs. in-situ IWV for the reprocessed period, FR (left) and RR (right) data.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 37

4 Level 2 Water products validation

[OLCI-L2WLR-CV-300, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-310, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-32, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-330, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-340, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-350, OLCI-L2WLR-CV-360 and OLCI-L2WLR-CV-370] – Level 2 Water-leaving Reflectance product validation

Activities done

- The focus for this time period has been on the Near Real Time data (i.e outdated processor).
- All extractions and statistics have been regenerated for the last two months (rolling archive limitation). A limited number of matchups are therefore available
- Only AERONET-OC data are available for this time period.

Overall Water-leaving Reflectance performance

Figure 42 on next page present the scatter plots with statistics of OLCI versus in situ reflectances computed for the NRT dataset covering the period from December 2016 to March 3rd 2017 dataset. A positive bias is visible particularly on 412 and 443 nm confirming the need for vicarious calibration.

Table 1 below summaries the statistics over the last NRT period, confirming the important bias at 412 and 443nm, 77% and 45% respectively, going done to about 15% toward the green bands.

Table 1: statistics over the last NRT period

lambda N		RPD	RPD	MAD	RMSE	slope	interceptr2	
412	24	70.34%	77.55%	0.0055	0.0072	0.9476	0.0061	0.6748
443	24	43.08%	44.05%	0.0045	0.0056	1.1269	0.0028	0.9036
490	23	28.63%	28.63%	0.0048	0.0059	1.1634	0.0016	0.9609
510	2	31.69%	31.69%	0.0091	0.0093	2.0459	-0.0207	1.0000
560	16	16.26%	17.87%	0.0040	0.0054	1.1281	0.0006	0.9641
665	24	10.97%	35.64%	0.0010	0.0033	1.3691	-0.0014	0.9225



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 38

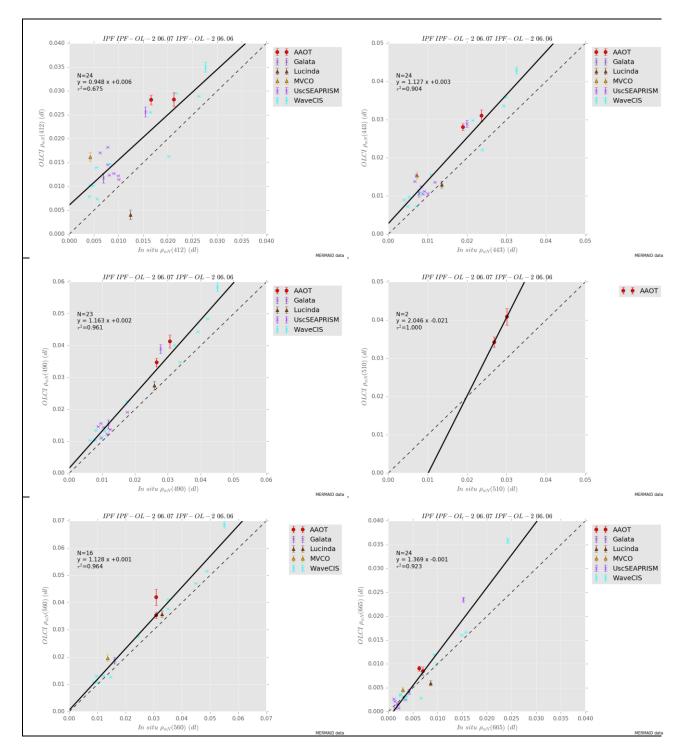


Figure 42: Scatter plots of OLCI versus in situ radiometry

Figure 43 below shows the AAOT time series derived over the December 2016 to February 2017. The general cycle on in situ data is well reproduced but OLCI products but with a clear bias (notably at 412 and 443nm).

Mission Performance Centre

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S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

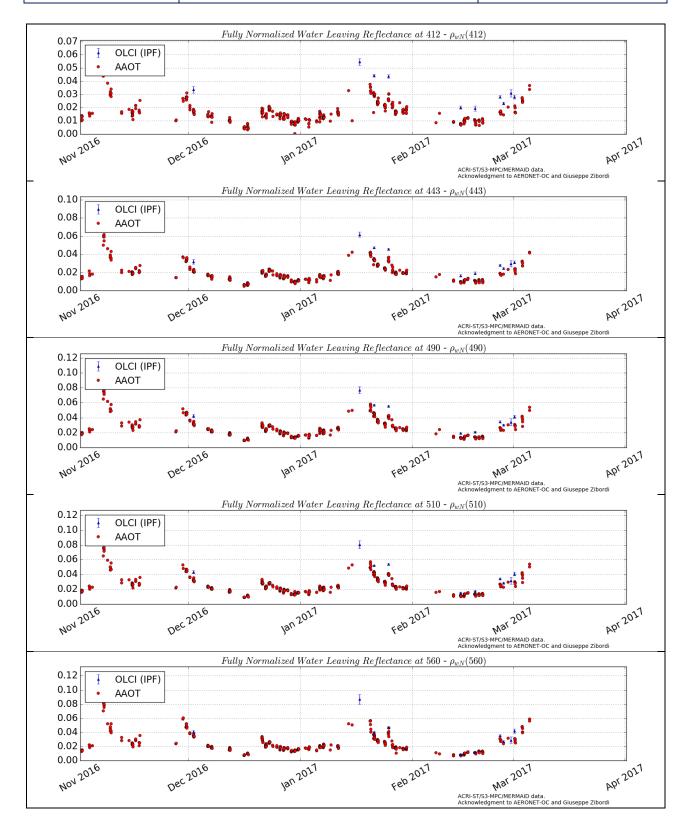


Figure 43: Radiometric time series of AAOT.

S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Figure 44 below shows the WaveCIS AERONET-OC station time series. The high dynamic of the last months is well captured by OLCI

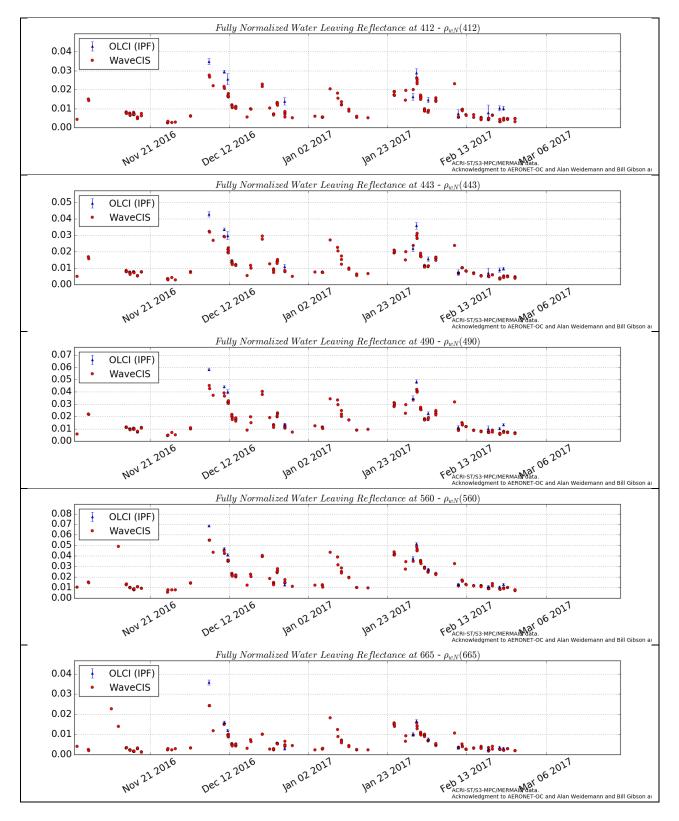


Figure 44: Radiometric time series of WaveCIS



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 41

5 Level 2 SYN products validation

[SYN-L2-CV-100]

There has been no update on SYN products validation quantitative assessment during the cycle. Last figures (cycle 10) are considered valid.

Qualitative assessment by product inspection showed no detectable performance evolution.



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 42

6 Events

One OLCI Radiometric Calibration Sequence has been acquired during Cycle 014:

S01 sequence on 14/02/2017 14:59 to 15:01 (absolute orbit 5188)



S3-A OLCI Cyclic Performance Report

Cycle No. 014

Ref.: S3MPC.ACR.PR.01-014

Issue: 1.0

Date: 06/03/2017

Page: 43

7 Appendix A

Other reports related to the Optical mission are:

S3-A SLSTR Cyclic Performance Report, Cycle No. 014 (ref. S3MPC.RAL.PR.02-014)

All Cyclic Performance Reports are available on MPC pages in Sentinel Online website, at: https://sentinel.esa.int

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