Radiometric Calibration of GEO and LEO Satellites: NOAA has both geostationary (GEO) and polar orbiting (LEO) satellites. These satellites must have consistent radiometric calibration among satellite instruments for long-term environmental studies, regardless of whether they are GEO or LEO. In their new article, to be published in the July 2020 issue of the Journal of Applied Remote Sensing, CISESS Scientists Sirish Uprety and Xi Shao describe their method of relative spectral response quantify the radiometric consistency between the two VIIRS instruments through double differencing using GOES-16 Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI) as a reference instrument.

**Figure**: Relative spectral response (RSRs) for NOAA-20/SNPP VIIRS and GOES-16 ABI. Larger spectral differences can be observed for VIIRS bands M3 and M5.


(POC: Sirish Uprety, sirish.uprety@noaa.gov, Funding: JSTAR & JPSS PGRR)
Workshops, Conferences, and Meetings

Virtual Meeting of the International Precipitation Working Group (IPWG) – On June 22, the IPWG held its first virtual “grand challenge” mini-workshop; the topic was “The Global Precipitation Constellation.” Since IPWG-10 was canceled due to COVID-19 (but hopefully, will take place in June 2021 in Ft. Collins, CO), the co-chairs decided to hold a series of two hour virtual meetings to keep progress moving forward. Four talks were presented by the IPWG community, including a talk by ESSIC’s Chris Kidd; one by EUMETSAT, one by JAXA and one by MIT/Lincoln Labs. Over 130 people from nearly 30 countries participated. This include several SCSB and ESSIC/CISESS scientists. Details can be found at http://www.isac.cnr.it/~ipwg/online/23062020.html.

Future virtual meetings will focus on validation, next generation of retrieval algorithms and assessment of satellite derived precipitation climatologies.

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