



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

Level-1B and Level-1C Status 2010-04-23

Evan Manning

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

Copyright 2010
California Institute of Technology
Government sponsorship acknowledged

L1B/L1C Status
AIRS Science Team Meeting
April 21-23 2010, Pasadena CA



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1B

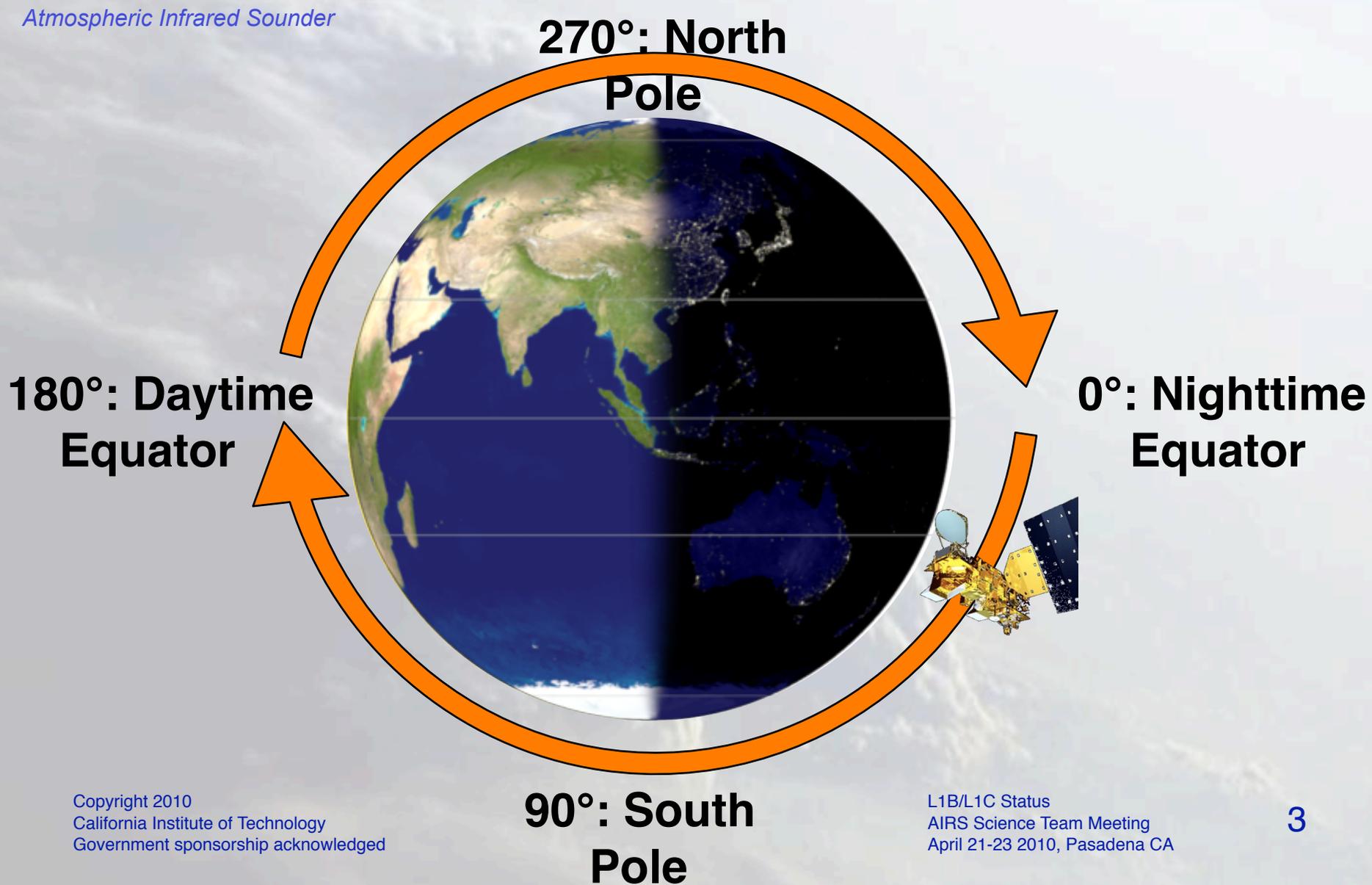
Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

- **New Level-1B spectral calibration has been developed**
 - *> 2x as accurate as old one*
 - *Still not as good as the UMBC offline Level-2 spectral cal using cloud-cleared radiances and retrieved atmospheric state*
- **Margie Weiler has developed improved radiometric calibration coefficients**
 - *But improvements are impossible to validate with existing data sets.*
- **No reprocessing of Level-1A or Level-1B is planned for v6.**
 - *Any update might prompt users to download newer versions*
 - *Users would not be served well by a new version without significant and verified improvement*



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Orbital Phase

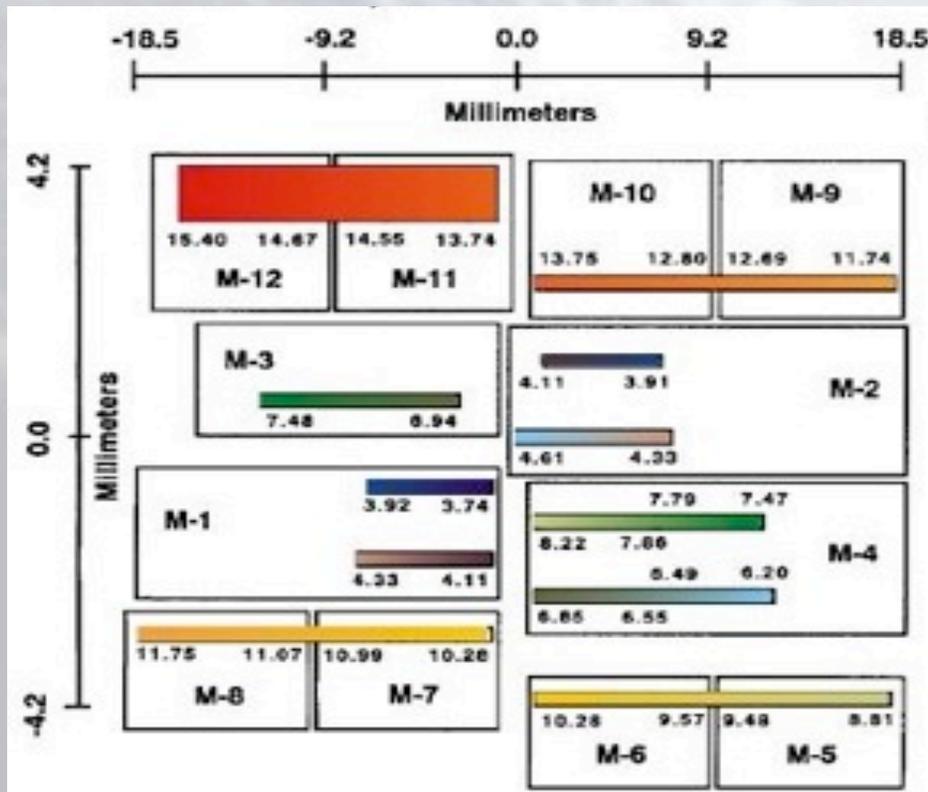




National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 California Institute of Technology
 Pasadena, California

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

AIRS Focal Plane



Direction of effective focal plane motion

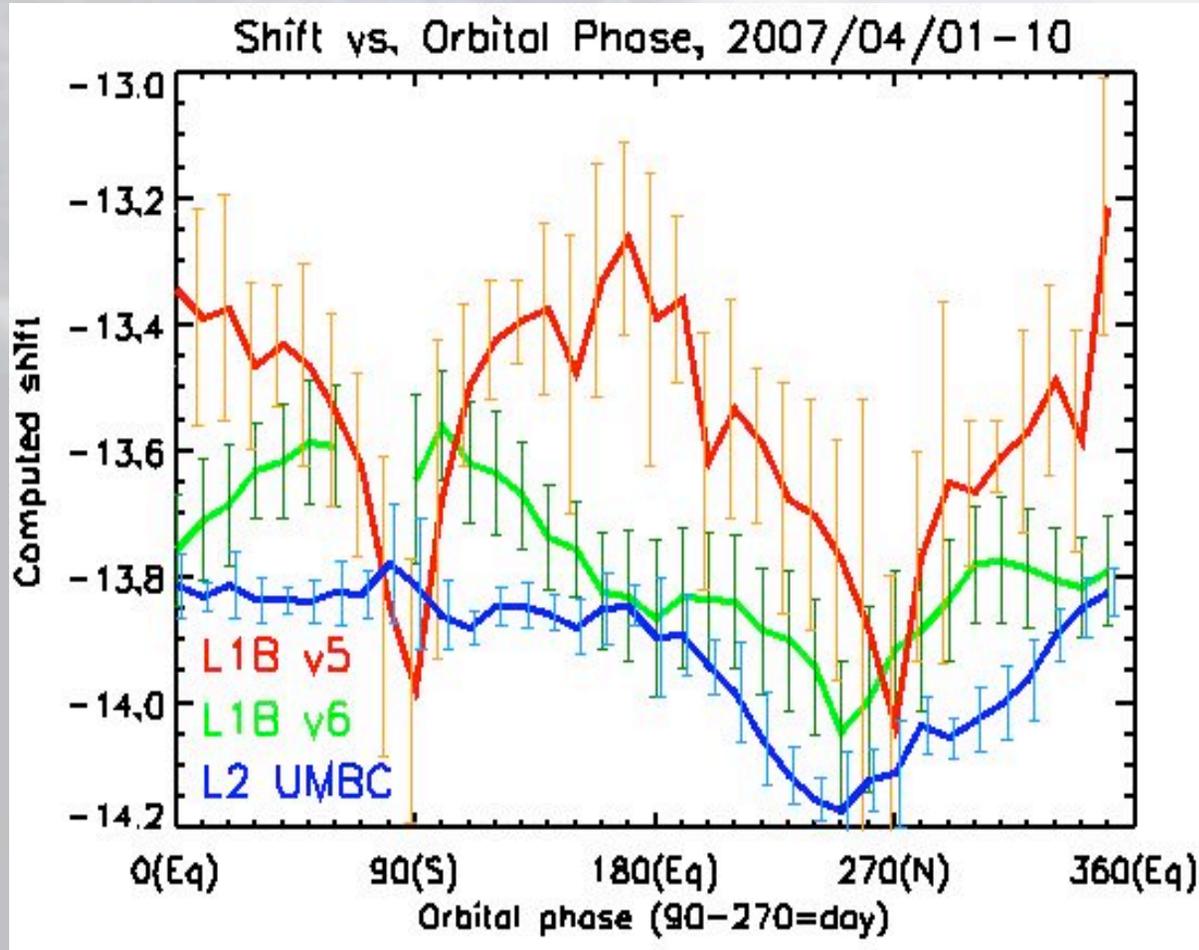
Note on units:

- 1 μm in focal plane dimensions is:
 - 2% of channel spacing
 - $\sim 20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ @ 1000 cm^{-1}
 - $\sim 8.4 \text{ ppmf}$
 - 0.02 μm wavelength at 10 μm wavelength
- 0.1 μm in focal plane dimensions is:
 - 0.2% of channel spacing
 - $\sim 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ @ 1000 cm^{-1}
 - $\sim 0.84 \text{ ppmf}$
 - 0.002 μm wavelength at 10 μm wavelength



Level-1B Spectral Cal

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



- **UMBC L2** has the smallest error bars and smoothest orbital pattern
- **New v6 L1B** is a significant improvement over **v5 L1B**



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1C

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

- **Level-1C is similar to Level-1B but removes instrument artifacts**
 - *Cleans up problem channels*
 - *Compensates for spectral shifting*
 - *Applies improved correction for radiometric effects*
- **Level-1C v6 will be a research product only**
 - *Maybe available to the public but with many caveats*
 - *Maybe only available to the science team*
 - *Maybe available as a software package, not a product*



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1C Channel Clean-Up

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

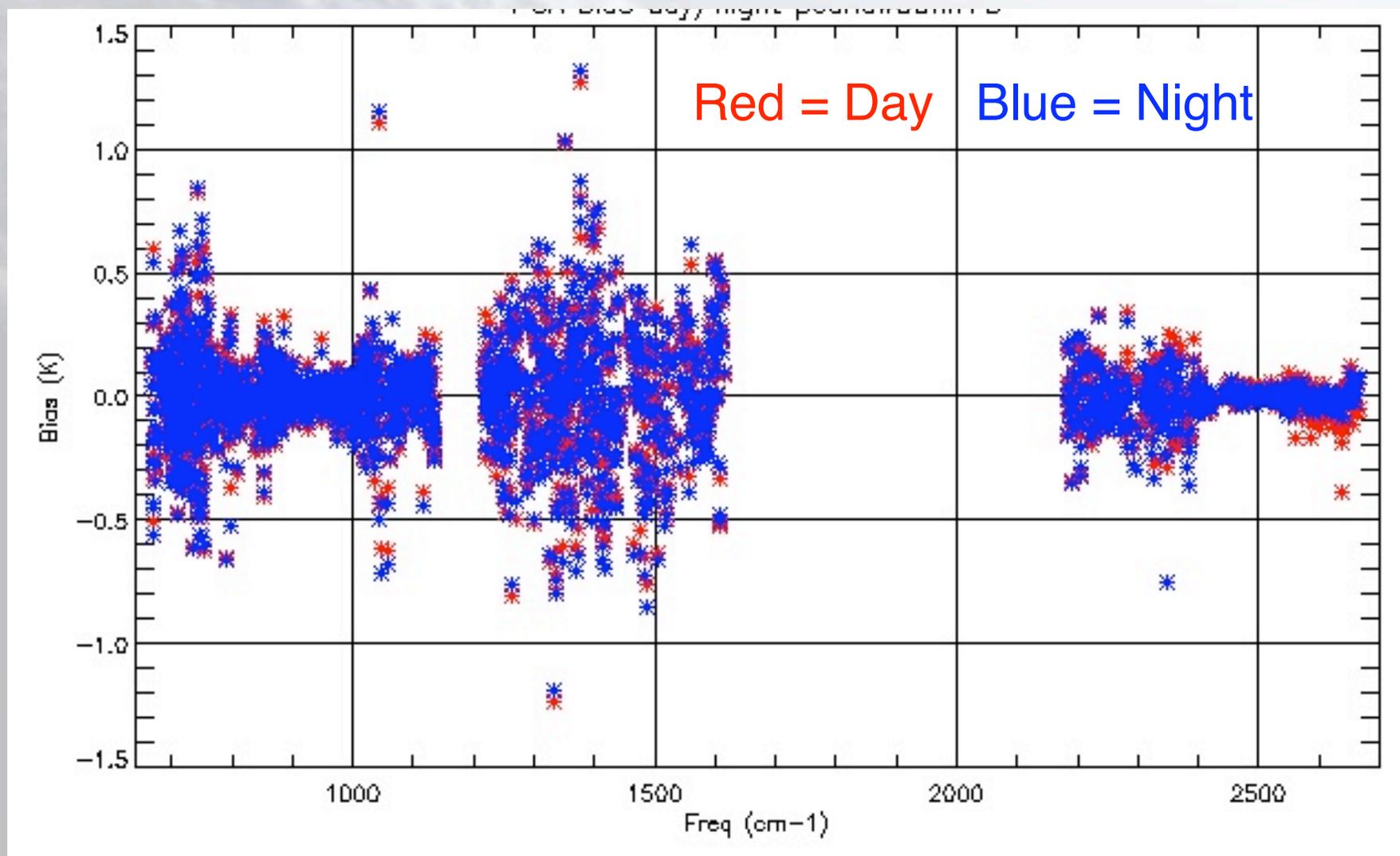
- **Channels are replaced when:**
 - ***NEdT > 2.0 K***
 - ***5 permanently replaced channels:***
 - #121, 122 (679.6, 679.9 cm⁻¹)
 - #132, 133, 134 (687.9, 688.1, 688.4 cm⁻¹)
 - These PC channels are cross-wired
 - ***Pop or other rare calibration problem***
 - ***Typical number of replaced channels:***
 - ~125 out of 2378 => ~5%
- **Version 7 Level-1C may also estimate radiances for additional virtual channels in spectral gaps between modules**



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1C Fill Bias

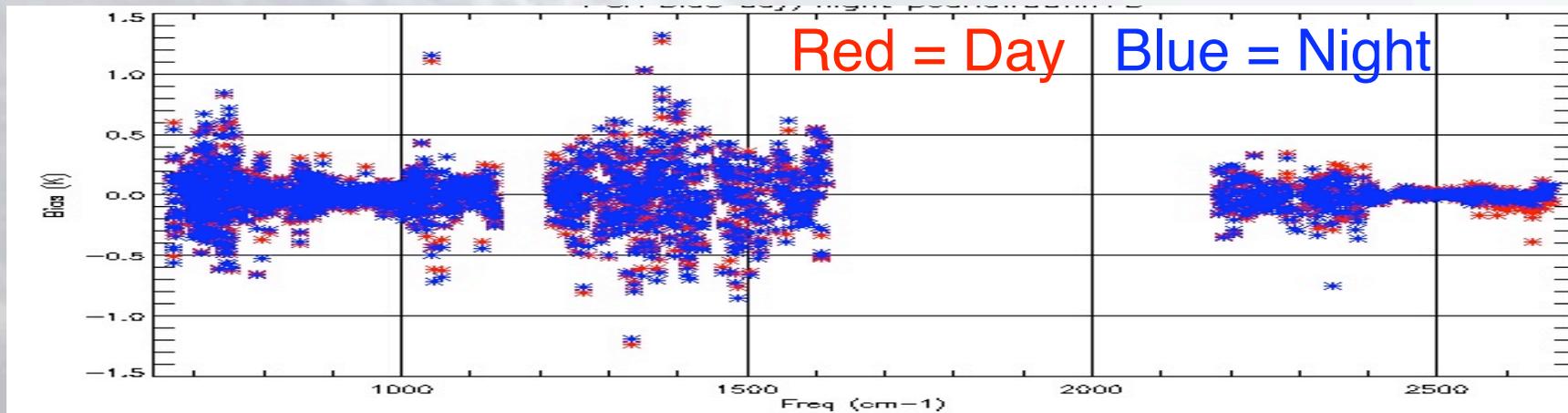
Atmospheric Infrared Sounder





Level-1C Fill Bias

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



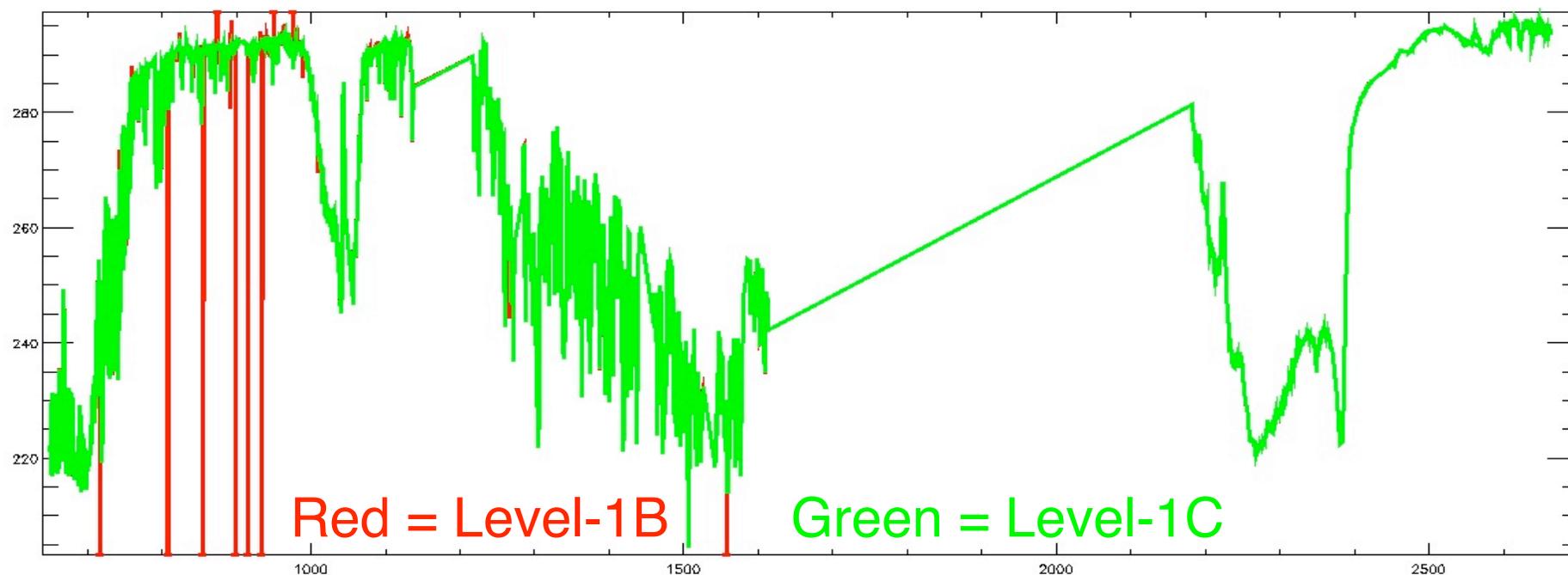
- Residual biases are generally < 0.2 K but in rare cases may be over 1.0 K.
- Filled channels are marked and are not recommended for individual science use
 - *They can be used as inputs to a regression*
 - *They can be used when simulating wider bands for comparison to MODIS etc.*



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Typical Spectrum Level-1B vs. Level-1C

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



- Level-1C channel filling eliminates all of the worst outliers



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1C Spectral Correction

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

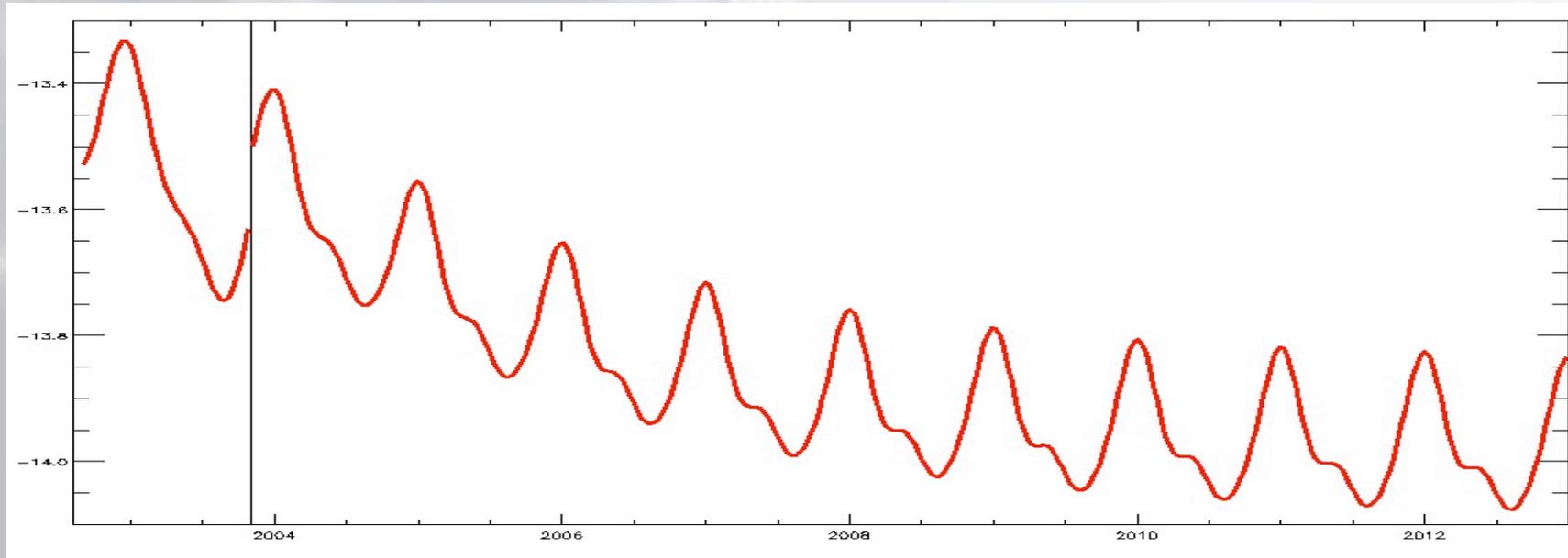
- **UMBC has produced a model of spectral shifting**
 - ***Based on their offline L2 spectral determination***
 - ***Includes:***
 - Orbital cycle (orbital cycle cut into 180 2-degree bins)
 - Seasonal cycle
 - Long-term drift (including projection into the future)
 - Discontinuity at Nov 2003 solar flare
 - Different patterns per module
- **We'll use this model with minor modifications:**
 - ***Use module M-10 values for all modules***
 - Module M-10 contains the best spectral feature
 - ***Smoothed orbital pattern***
- **Once shift is known, radiances are adjusted to a static frequency set using a spline plus second-order correction**
 - ***See my presentations from last year***



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Long-Term Model Shift for M-10

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



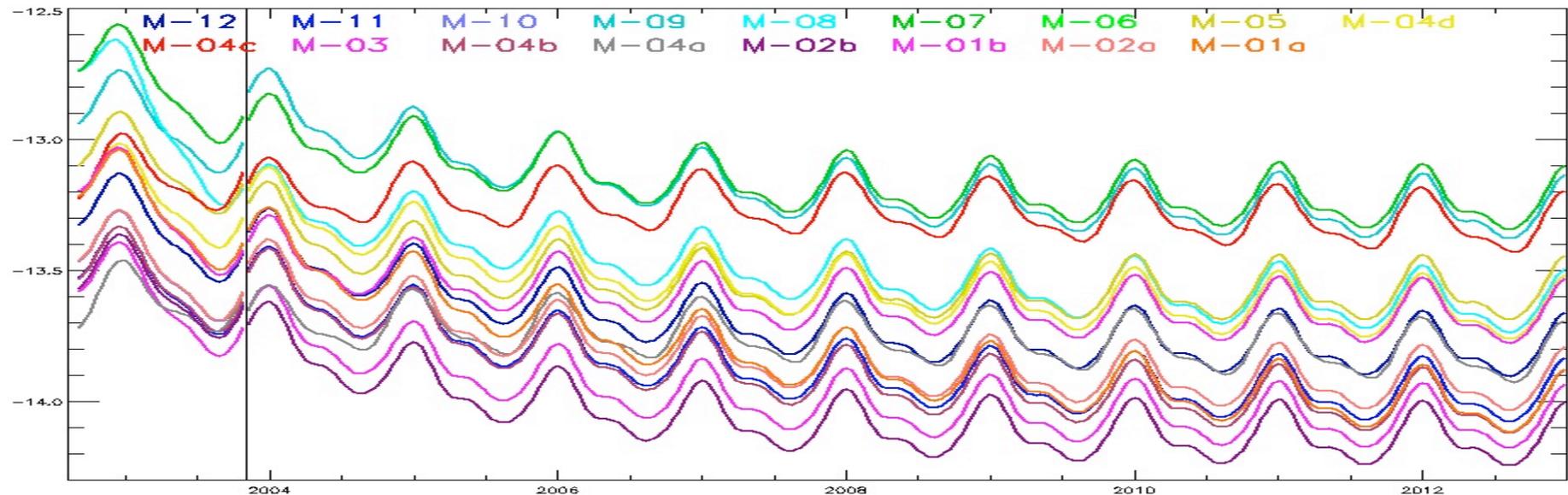
- Includes a strong seasonal cycle of ~ 0.2 μm peak-to-peak
- About 0.5 μm long-term drift over the mission
 - Slowing
- Solar flare discontinuity in late 2003



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Long-Term Model Shift for All Modules

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

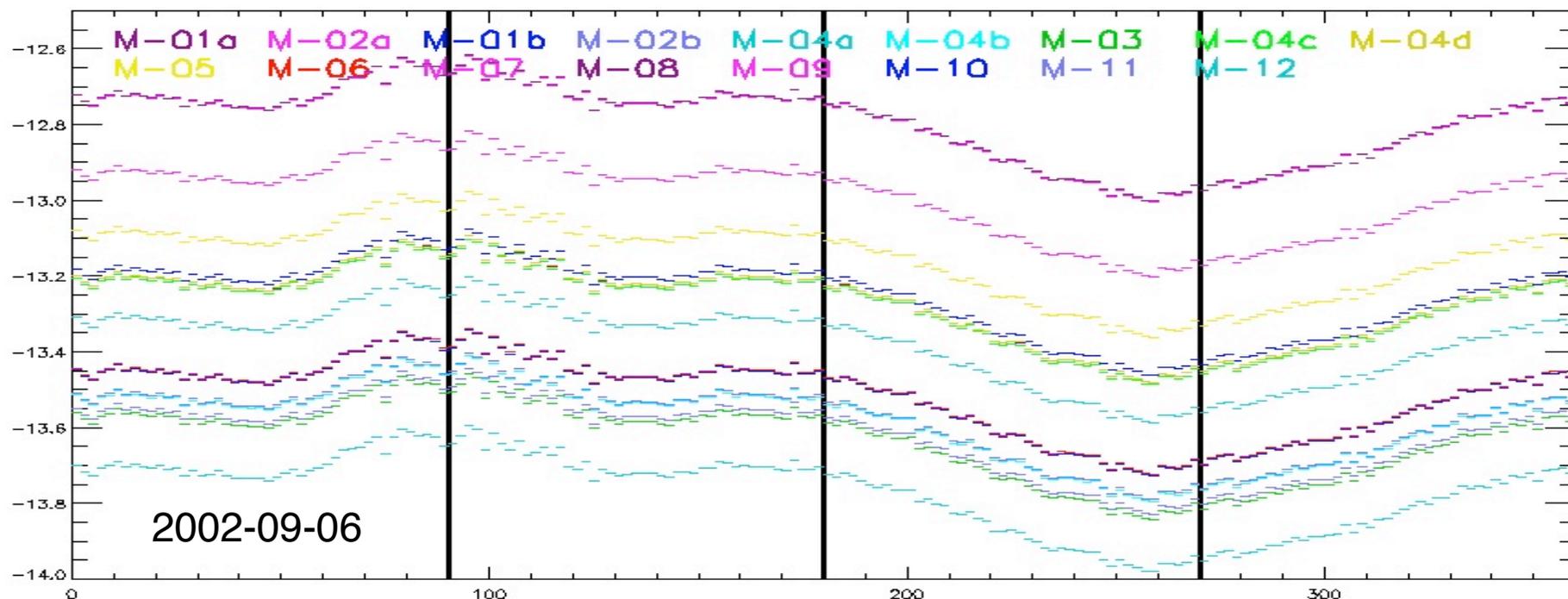


- All modules have similar patterns
 - Some, like M-04a and M-04c, have much less change with time
- The physical mechanism behind different trends per module is not understood
- V6 L1C will apply M-10 modeled shifts to all modules



Orbital Model Pattern for All Modules

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



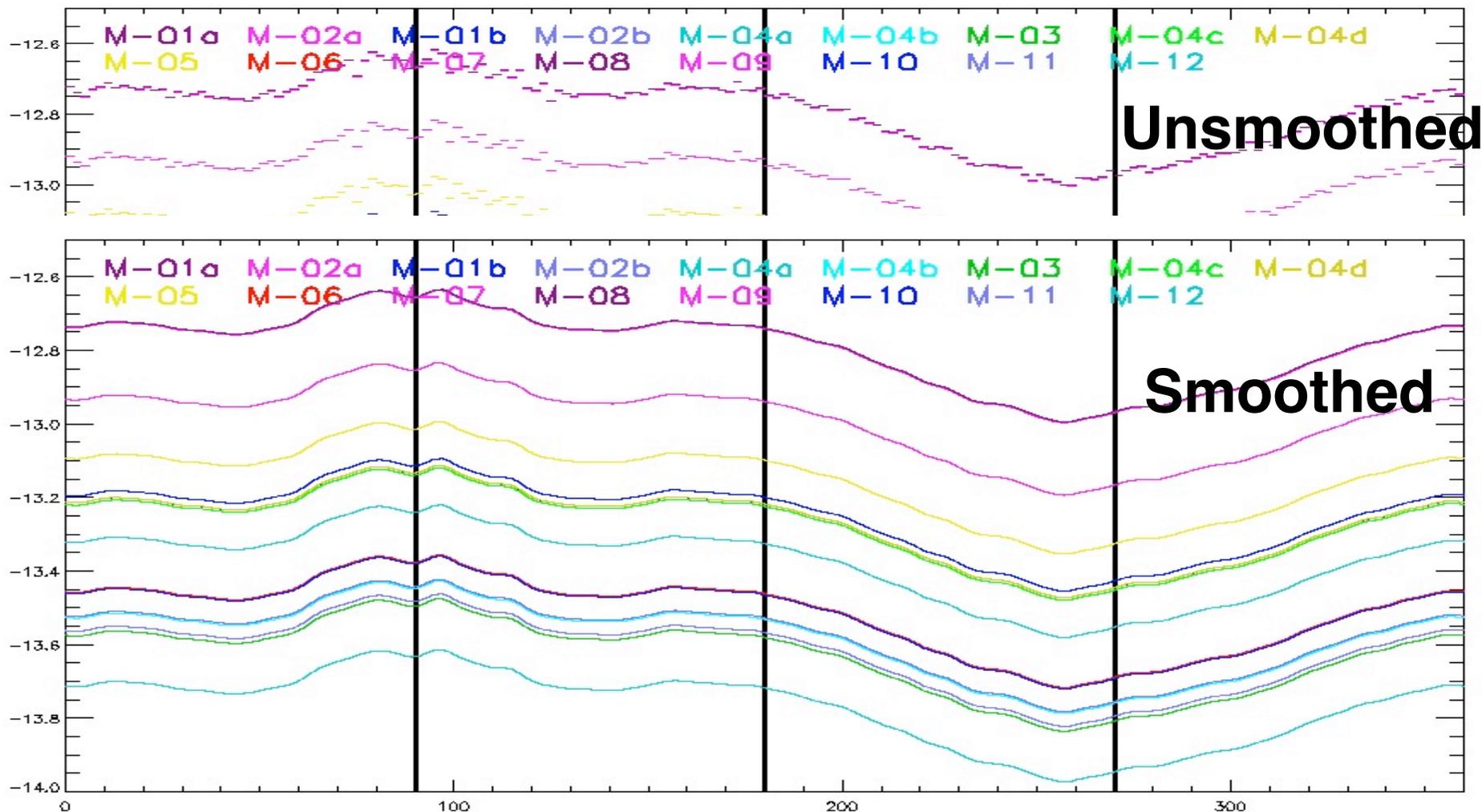
- Discontinuities up to 0.05 μm are visible at boundaries of 2-degree bins
- V6 L1C will apply smoothed shifts



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Orbital Model Pattern for All Modules

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

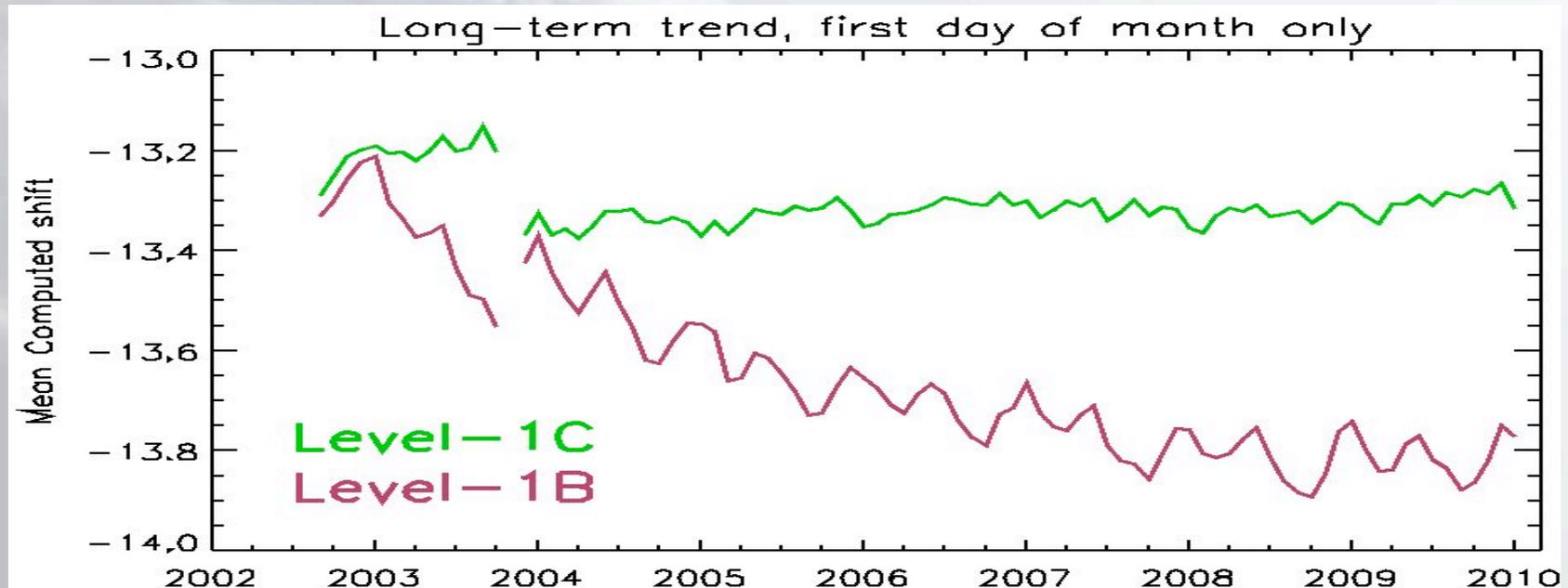




National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Final Test: Applying new L1B Spectral Calibration to L1C

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



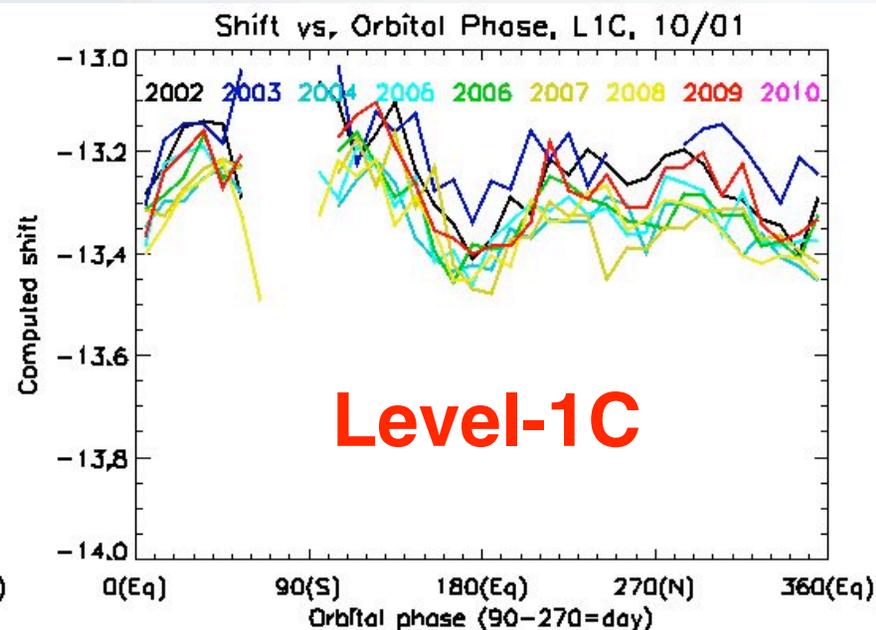
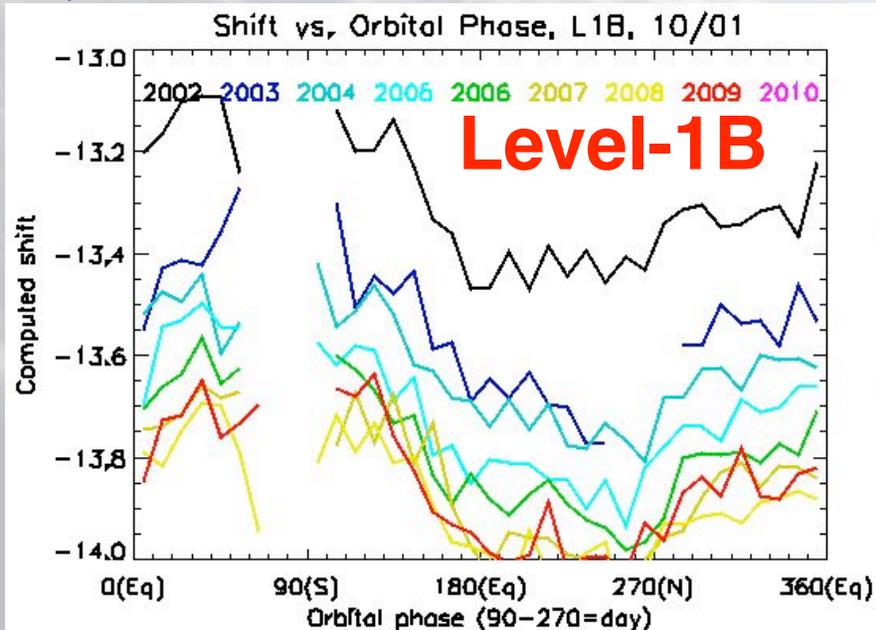
- Peak-to-peak range of daily average has decreased $>3x$ from $\sim 0.7 \mu m$ in Level-1B to only $\sim 0.2 \mu m$
- The solar flare discontinuity in late 2003 is the main residual signal



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Final Test: Applying new L1B Spectral Calibration to L1C

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder



- Level-1C year-to-year scatter is much smaller than Level-1B
- The Level-1C orbital cycle is more compact
 - The residual Level-1C orbital cycle is due to differences in JPL v6 L1B vs. UMBC L2 CC spectral determination

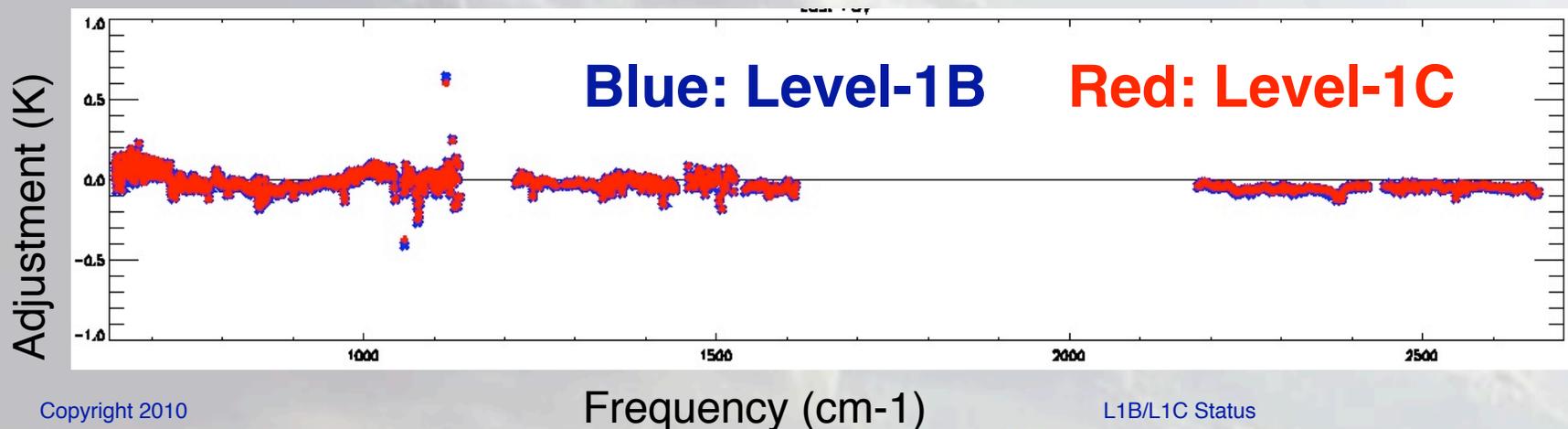


National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1C Radiometric Correction

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

- Denis Elliott already discussed the N40rab radiometric coefficient set
- These Radiometric changes would be applied directly in Level-1B if we were reprocessing Level-1B.
- The graph below shows the difference between applying the new coefficients “native” in Level-1B vs. as a post-processing step in Level-1C





National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Level-1C Radiometric Correction

Atmospheric Infrared Sounder

