CrIS Calibration/Validation Status

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Joint Center for Earth Systems Technology
University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC)

Memorial Get-Together for Scott Hannon:
Nov 27, 3:00 pm UMBC Physics Department
4th Floor Lecture Hall, Please RSVP to strow@umbc.edu

November 15, 2012

Overview

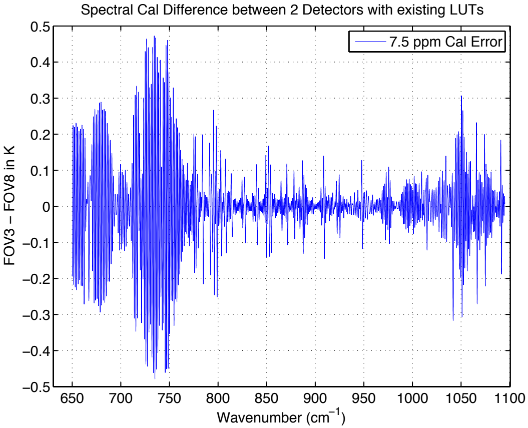
- Frequency calibration
- Short-wave high-resolution mode results
- Radiometric validation

Main Results

- Frequency calibration working very well
- SDRs exhibit boxcar ringing inconsistencies: up to 1K
- Hamming apodization reduces these problems significantly
- Comparisons to AIRS, IASI within 0.2K or less
- Evidence for a $\sim$0.2K systematic calibration error in far long-wave
- High resolution works very well! Could provide continuation for NASA carbon monoxide record

ν Calibration Overview

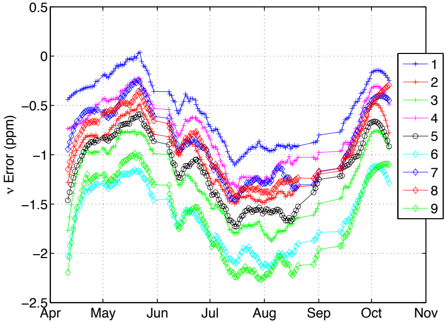
- CrIS In-orbit Neon Cal unchanged from TVAC!
- Examine time series of Neon calibration using (a) Long-wave and (b) Mid-wave bands.
- Calibration done daily using clear ocean tropical subsets

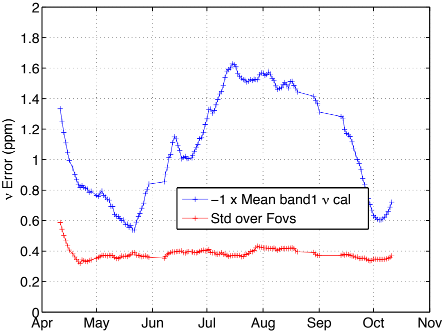


CrIS Frequency Calibration vis Upwelling Radiances

Using Long-wave Band

Left: All fovs, Right: Mean and Std (over FOVs)



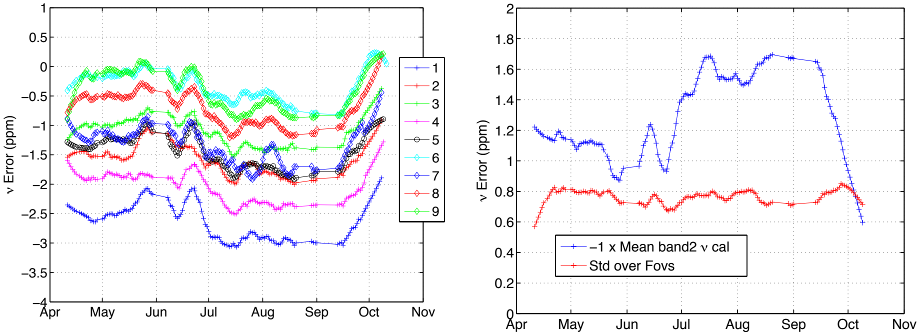


Upwelling frequency calibration mirrors the Neon calibration of the metrology laser. If the CMO has not been updated (waits for a 2 ppm change), this means the metrology laser has indeed drifted. If the Neon was drifting, we would not see the same shift in the upwelling spectra (again assuming the CMO operator remains unchanged). Slight differences among FOVs.

CrIS Frequency Calibration vis Upwelling Radiances

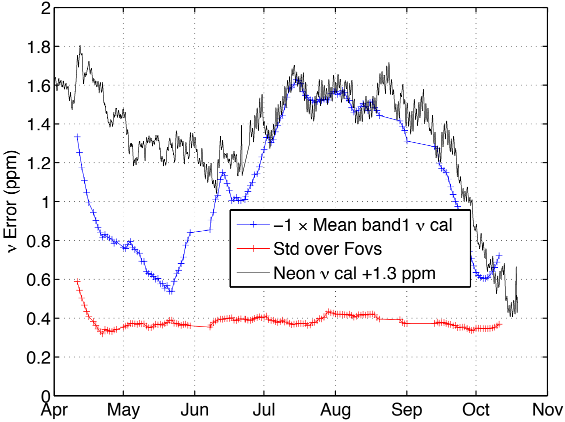
Using Mid-wave Band

Left: All fovs, Right: Mean and Std



The mid-wave frequency calibration shows a frequency drift very similar to long-wave. I do not know why the mid-wave frequency calibration varies by up to 3.5 ppm among FOVs. We saw this in the Feb. 25 data. D. Tobin's relative calibration indicates this is incorrect.

Neon vs Upwelling ν Calibration

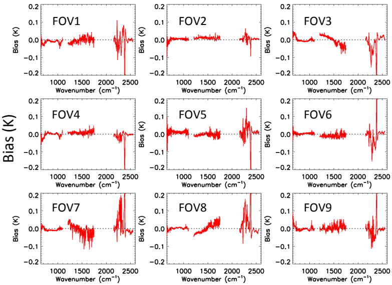


SDR algorithm waits for a 2 ppm Neon shift to re-compute new CMO
Presumably that has not yet happened, so cannot test
Thus, upwelling calibration *roughly* follows Neon
Differences may be upwelling algorithm issues?

Radiometric Variability versus 9 Detectors

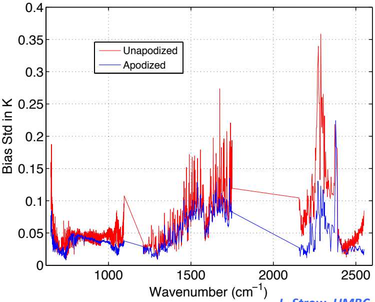
Enable NWP Centers to use common bias correction for all detectors. Lesson learned from IASI.

Biases vs Radiative Transfer Model (CRTM) simulated radiances



Y. Chen, NOAA STAR
CRTM (LBLRTM)

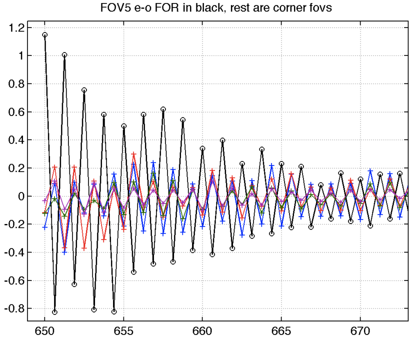
Standard deviation (over 9-FOVs) of Bias vs RTM simulated radiances

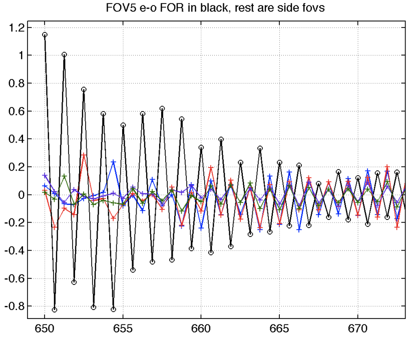


L. Strow, UMBC
SARTA (kCARTA)

Bias vs Interferometer Scan Direction

Boxcar Apodization, greatly reduced with Hamming, etc. apodization

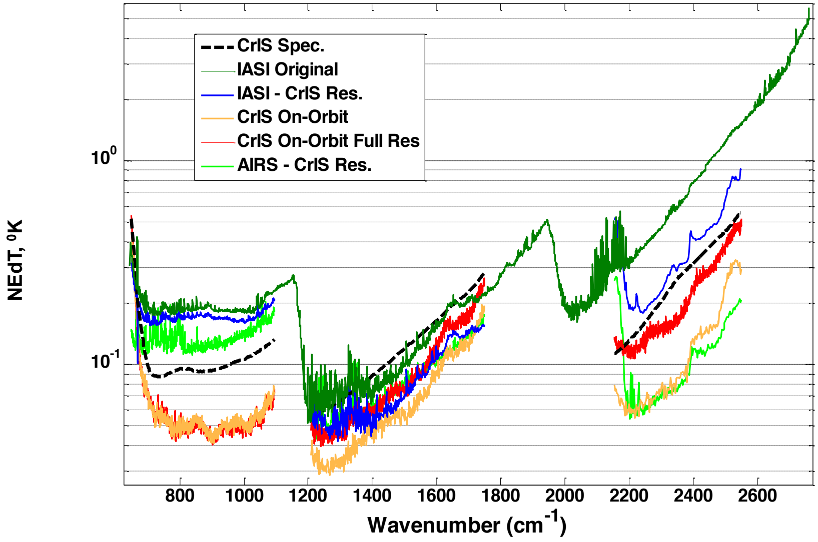




Ringing differences with scan direction. Does not appear to be an algorithm bug. Also seen in low-wavenumber edge of water band, and in EDR residuals, even with apodization.

Noise Performance

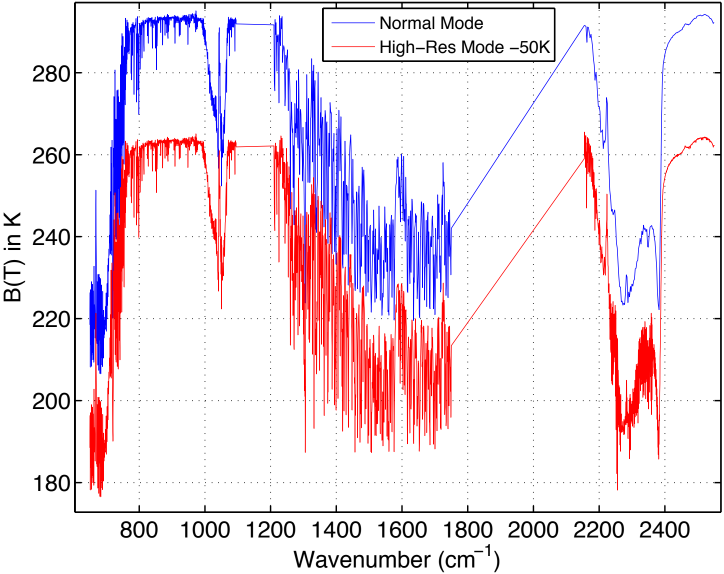
Work by Mark Esplin, Utah State Space Dynamics Laboratory



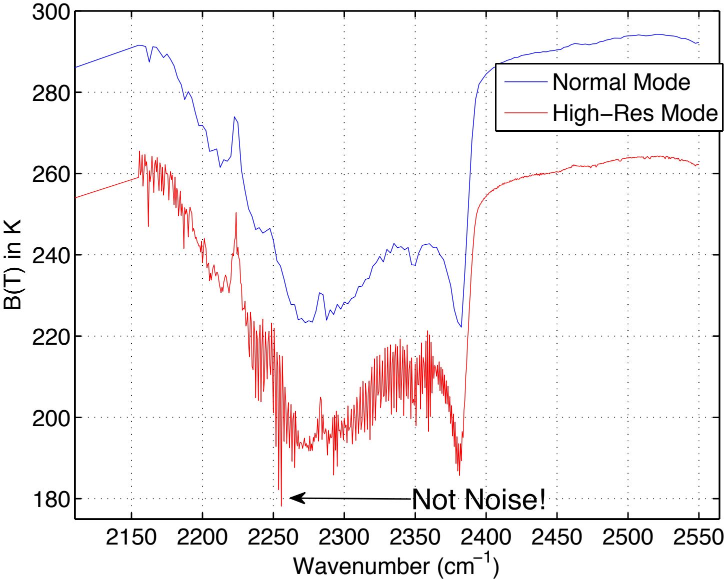
CrIS High Resolution Mode

- UMBC has processed all the CrIS high-resolution mode data from Feb. 23, 2012 into calibrated radiances using CCAST
- Liens on these radiances:
  - Non-linear correction not applied (no effect on shortwave)
  - Nominal geolocation (good enough for most purposes)
  - Not in SDR format
  - Uses our best-effort CMO apodization removal operators from the July time-frame.
  - These data recorded with the old FIR decimation filter
- We have computed clear-sky observed radiances for every observation
- For a single southern ocean granule we have compared these data to IASI data in the same region, suitably degraded to CrIS 0.8 OPD resolution.

Example High-Resolution Spectra

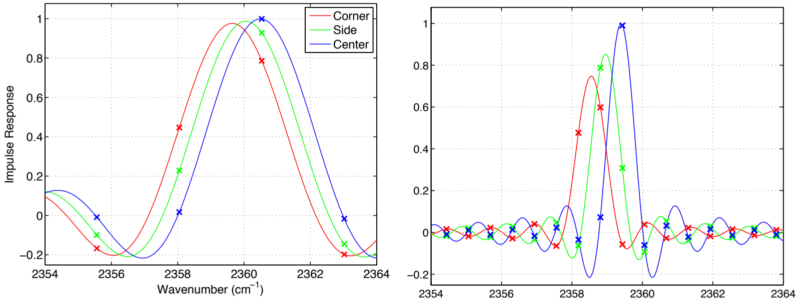


Example Spectra: Shortwave Only



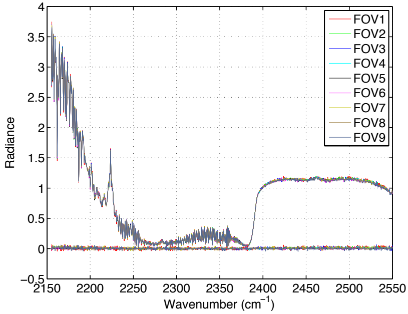
High-Resolution CMO Operator

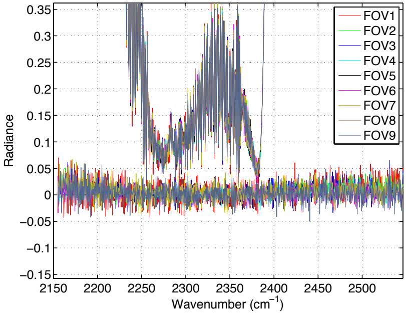
- UMBC developed a high-resolution CMO operator
- Matrix inversion to derive CMO operator condition number goes from 1 for center FOV to 10^6 for corner FOVs.
- With careful filtering, high condition number can be handled
- Note below: large relative ν offset of off-axis spectra; Left: Normal Mode, Right: High-resolution Mode



Relative Error in CMO Corrections

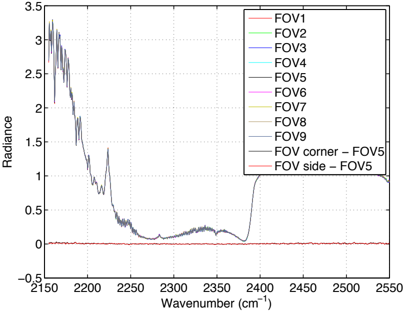
Plot shows single uniform 3x3 spectra
Difference curves (from FOV5) are uniform in frequency
Correction errors close to radiances values for cold observations.

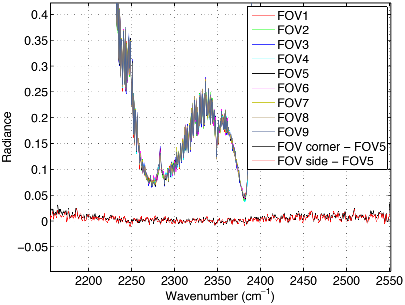




CMO Correction Errors Reduced with Hamming Apodization

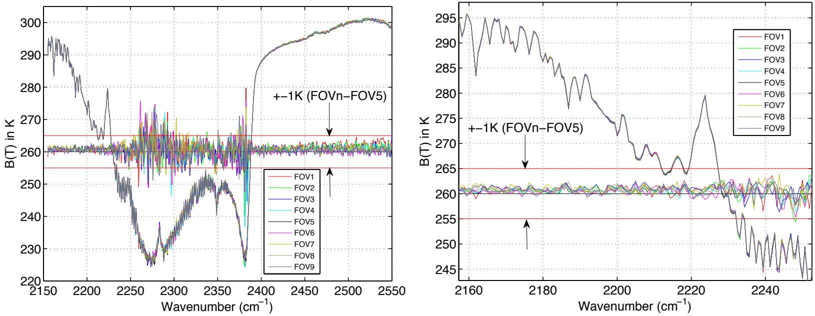
Same data as in previous slide, but Hamming apodized



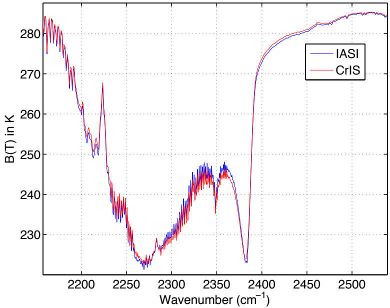


CMO Correction Errors in Brightness Temperature: Hamming

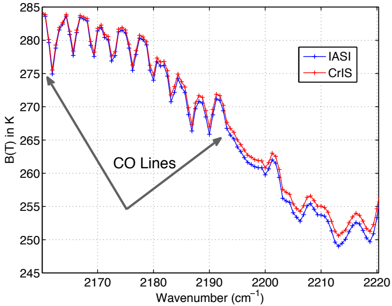
FOVn-FOV5 differences multiplied by 5X and offset by 260K



High-Resolution Validation: CrIS vs IASI B(T)



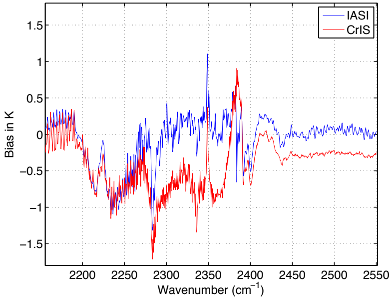
(a) CrIS/IASI Obs, Hamming Apodized.



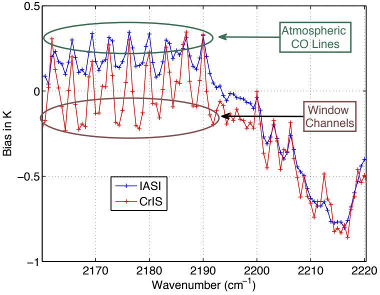
(b) CrIS/IASI Obs, Hamming Apodized: Zoom.

High-Resolution Validation: CrIS vs IASI Biases

Biases with respect to ECMWF



(c) CrIS/IASI Bias, Hamming Apodized.

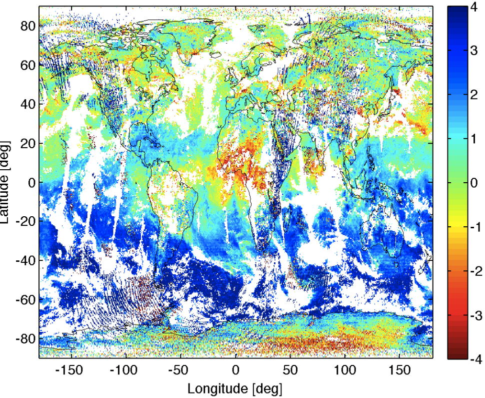


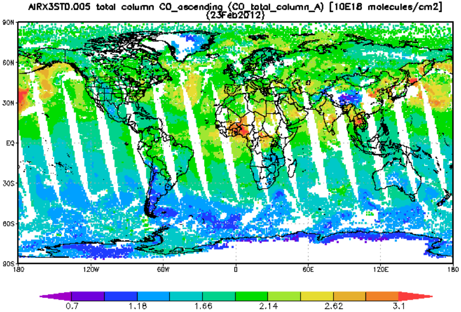
(d) CrIS/IASI Obs, Hamming Apodized: Zoom.

Note in (c,d) above, one expects IASI and CrIS window channels to differ by 0.1K due to diurnal variation in the SST. Here we use a constant diurnally averaged SST. Thus, the bias difference between CrIS and IASI is about 0.1K less than shown here for window channels!

CO Retrievals from High-Resolution Mode Spectra

Left: CrIS, Right: AIRS Color Scale in K

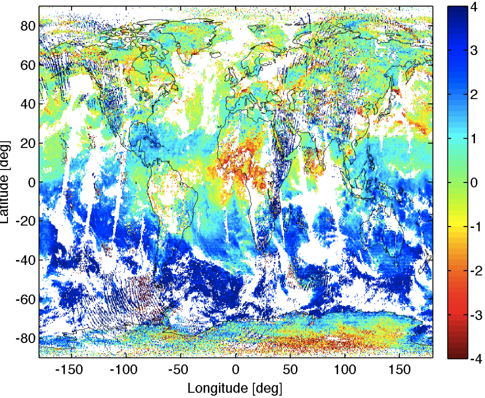


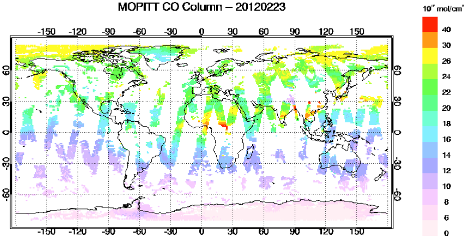


"Retrieval" is just bias between Obs and Calc radiances for a single CO channel.
Calc radiances use ECMWF.
Remove scenes where window radiance bias > 5K (Clouds).

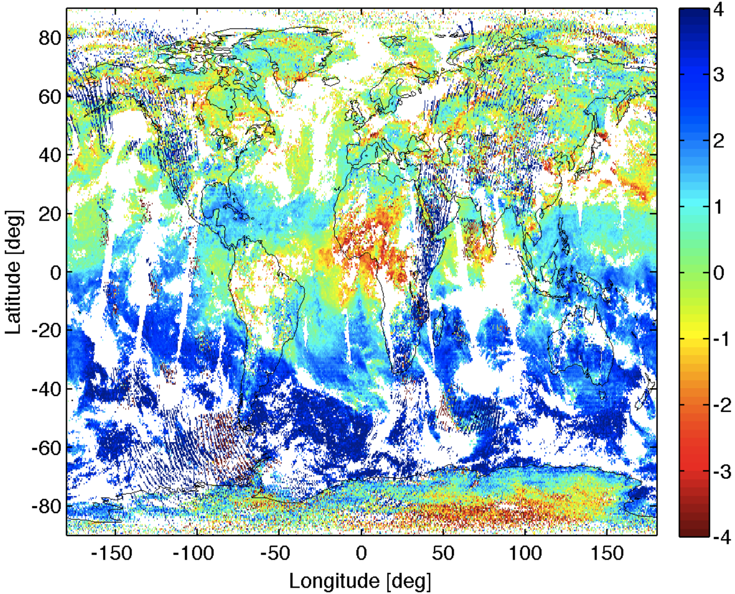
CO Retrievals from High-Resolution Mode Specta

Left: CrIS, Right: MOPPIT





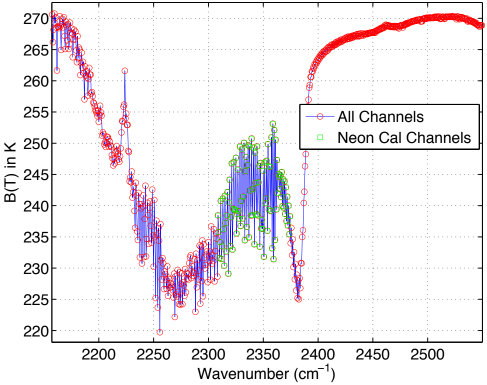
CO Retrievals from High-Resolution Mode Specta



Frequency Calibration Using High-Resolution Short-Wave

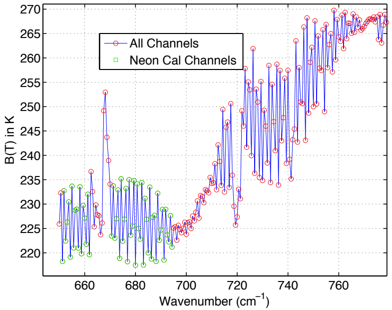
- High-resolution data used to calibration Neon, 1 day's worth
- High-resolution brings out very stable features with spectral contrast

High-Resolution SW Calibration of Neon

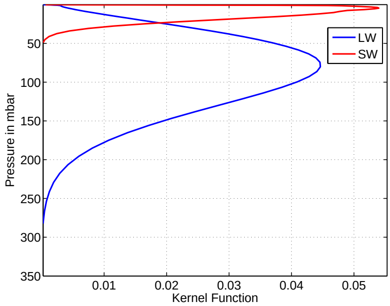


- Existing Neon calibration limited to non-polar clear ocean scenes (more below).
- As previously stated, unable to achieve high Neon calibration accuracy with opaque LW, MW channels, which would allow calibration over the entire orbit.
- High-resolution in the SW allows us to use the very high-peaking lines in the 2350 cm^{-1} region, indicated by green circles above.

LW Opaque Channel Calibration of Neon



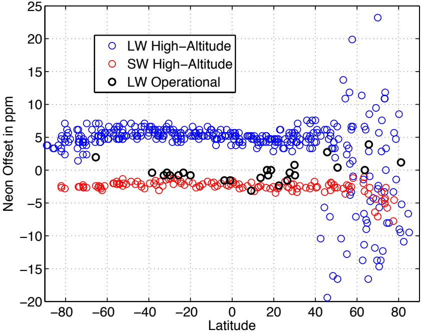
(e) LW opaque Neon cal channels.



(f) LW vs SW cal channel kernels.

- Opaque LW channels include emission from 200 mbar. Leads to inaccurate NWP calculations (clouds, polar) with poor performance in the polar night.
- Moreover, LW opaque channel frequency calibration not accurate; presumably due to NWP radiance calculation errors.
- With high-resolution, can use extremely high-peaking CO_2 channel (5-10 mbar, 30+ km) with very good performance.

Final Results: Neon Frequency Calibration



Each circle represents a 360 second period that allowed an accurate calibration.

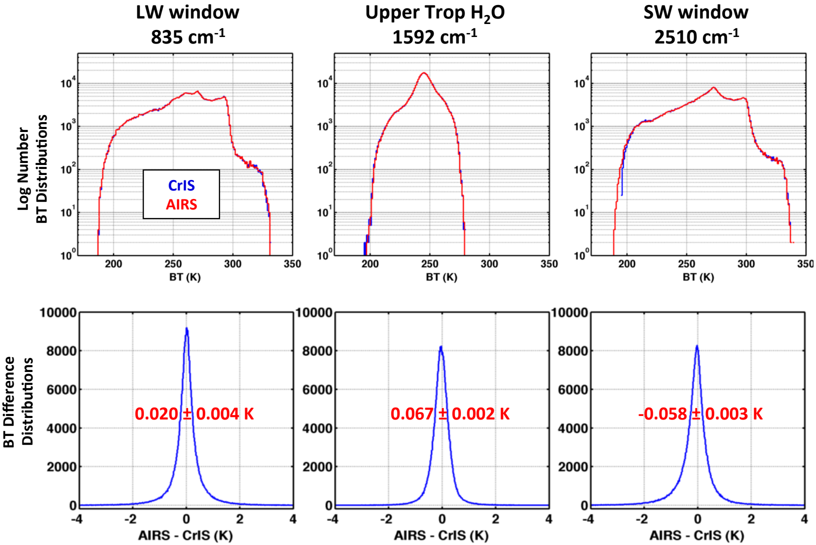
- Present operational Neon: black circles, LW window, $\pm$ 40 degrees latitude.
- LW opaque channels provide more observations (blue circles). But, apparent 5 ppm offset, and very poor performance in the polar night.
- SW opaque using CrIS high-spectral resolution mode gives extremely good performance, low noise, well into the polar night portion of the orbit.
- SW high-resolution agrees very well with LW window region Neon calibration, maybe 1 ppm.
- IASI (METOP-A/B) uses these channels for all metrology laser calibration for all three bands.

Radiance Intercomparisons

Following slides are a small sample of radiometric intercomparisons between CrIS and AIRS/IASI.

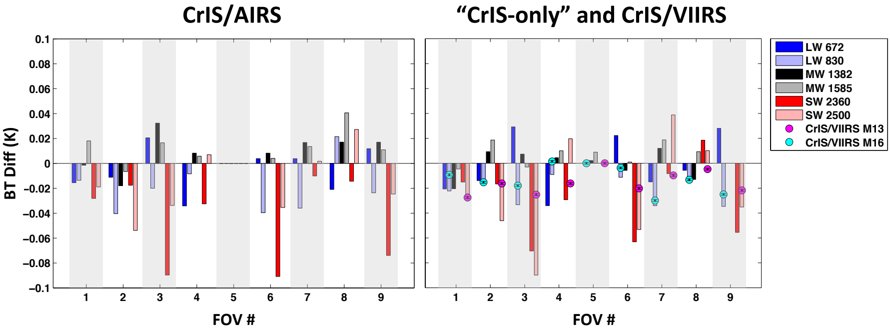
CrIS AIRS SNO BT PDF Differences: Dave Tobin/UW

CrIS/AIRS comparisons for Sample Wavenumber Regions



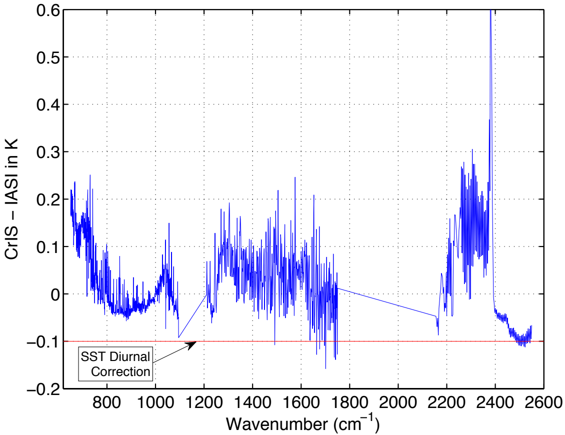
CrIS Detector InterCal using AIRS/VIIRS: Dave Tobin/UW

Only considering CrIS Inter-FOV differences



CrIS and IASI Double-Difference

Using NWP Tropical Clear Scene Biases

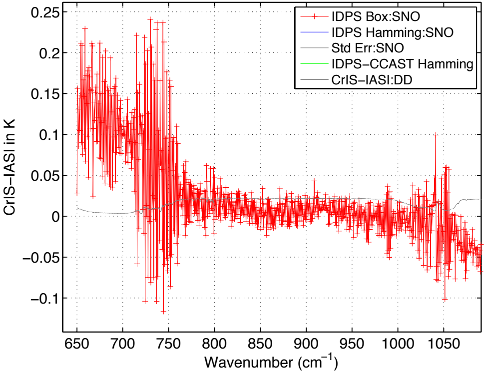


CrIS Bias vs IASI Bias (relative to ECMWF), tropics, ocean only

Very good agreement. But SST in calcs off by 0.1K! (maybe)

CrIS and IASI SNOs + DDs: SNOs for May 2012 (LW)

SNOs from JPL Sounder PEATE: 10 min, 8 km windows, S. Hemis: -73 deg S.



CrIS-IASI boxcar apodization has large ringing. Uncertain to cause, used all 4 IASI FOVs, all 9 CrIS FOVs for now.

Significant (for climate) offset in the longwave!

Red curve is CrIS from CCAST (UW/UMBC Matlab SDR testbed algorithm). CCAST much closer to IASI, but more work needed.

CrIS-IASI DD is bias double-difference from ECMWF

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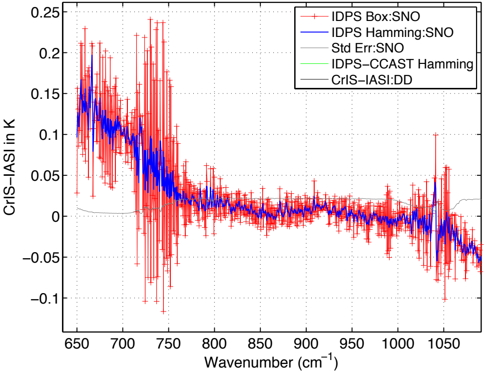

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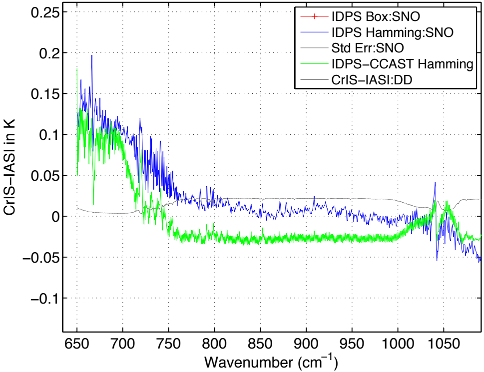

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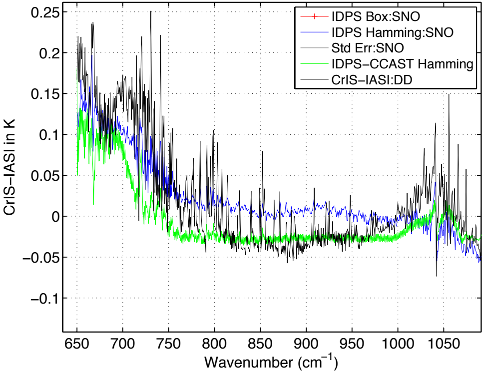

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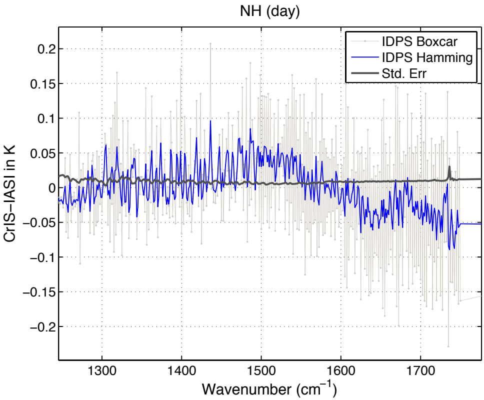
CrIS-IASI DD is bias double-difference from ECMWF

CrIS and IASI SNOs: Data for May 2012 (MW)

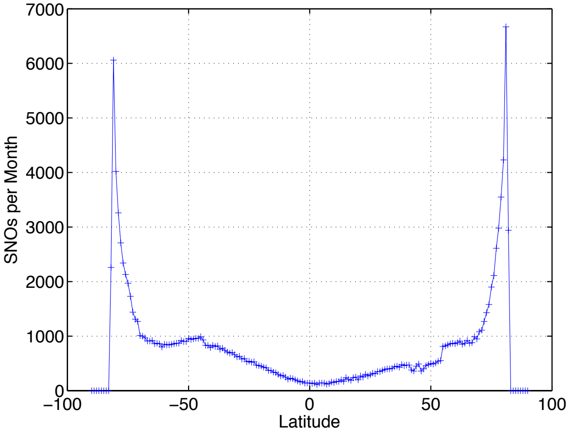


CrIS-IASI boxcar apodization again has ringing.

Very good agreement. Can we determine interconsistency below 0.05K?

CrIS-AIRS SNOs Locations

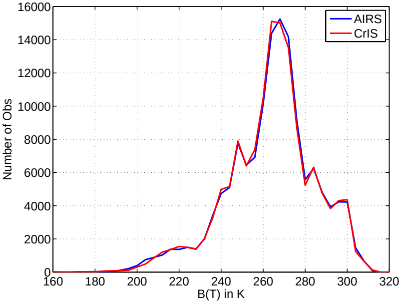
With 10-min,8 km window obtain full latitude range!

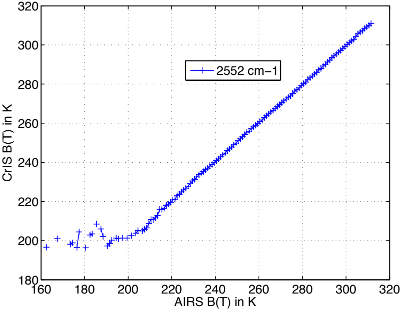


Unlike IASI-AIRS or IASI-CrIS, wide latitude range of SNO's.

This allows very detailed inter-comparisons as a function of scene type. Here we examine SNO differences with scene temperature for one channel.

2552 cm^{-1} SNOs for AIRS, CrIS



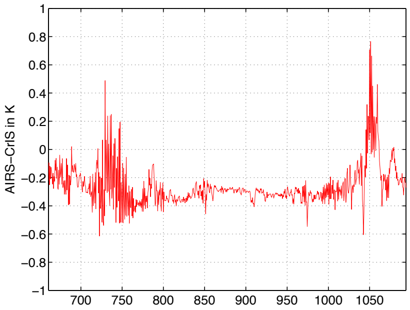


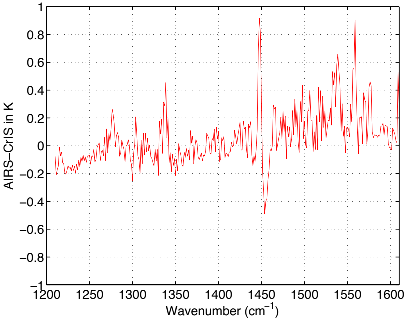
Good number of SNOs over a large range of B(T)'s

CrIS hits a B(T) floor around 200K.

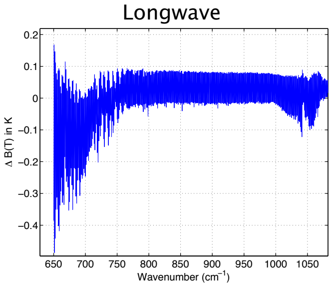
SNO AIRS-CrIS: Longwave

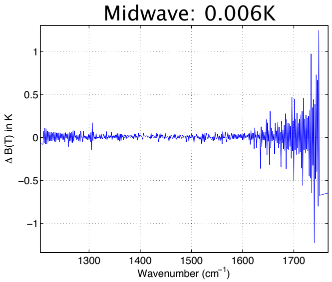
Early Global SNO Comparisons Using AIRS-to-CrIS Conversion

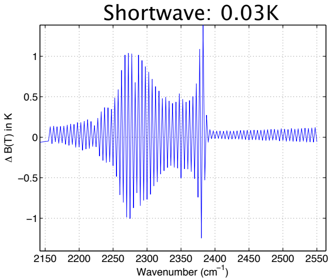




CCAST vs IDPS: Avg Radiometric Differences



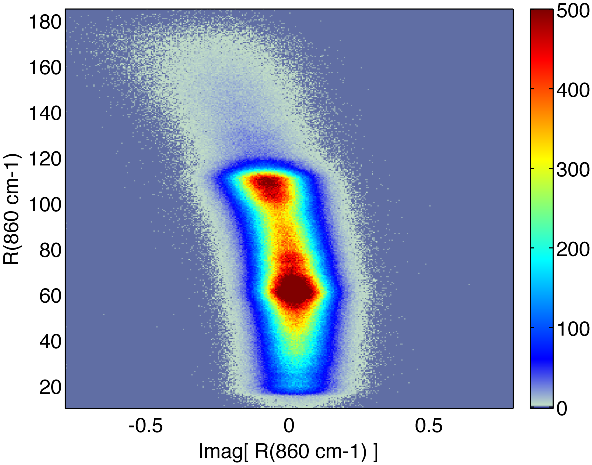




- Longwave: FOVs 1-3,4-6
- Midwave: FOVs 1,6,9
- Averaged over all FOVs for shortwave (no non-linear)

Possible Errors for High Temperature Scenes

Real part of 860 cm^{-1} vs Imaginary Part



Color scale is number of observations