



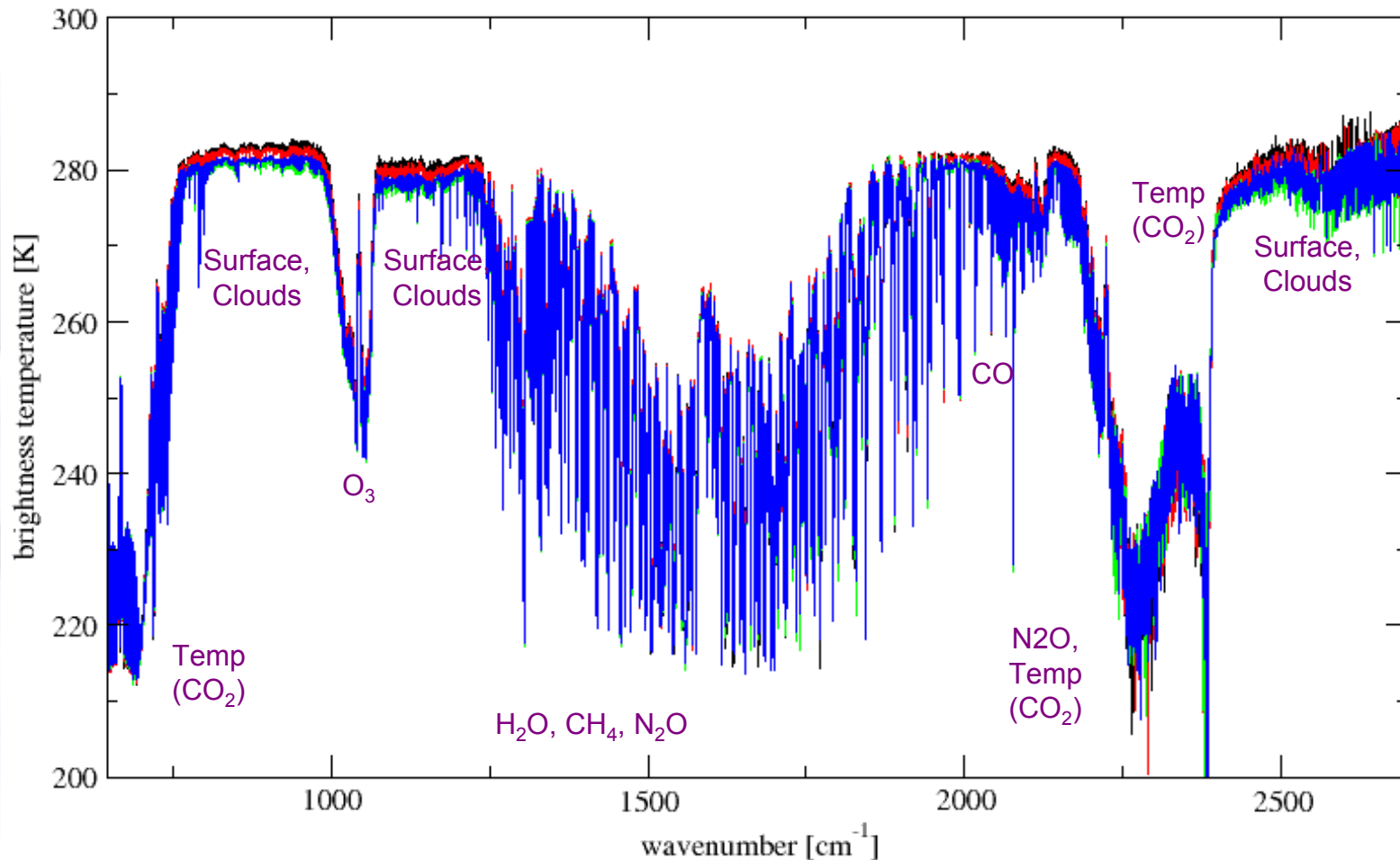
Operational IASI Level 2 Processing

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Arlindo Arriaga, Thomas August, Xavier Calbet, Tim Hultberg,
Olusoji Oduleye, Lars Fiedler, Hidehiku Murata,
Xu Liu, and Nikita Pougatchev

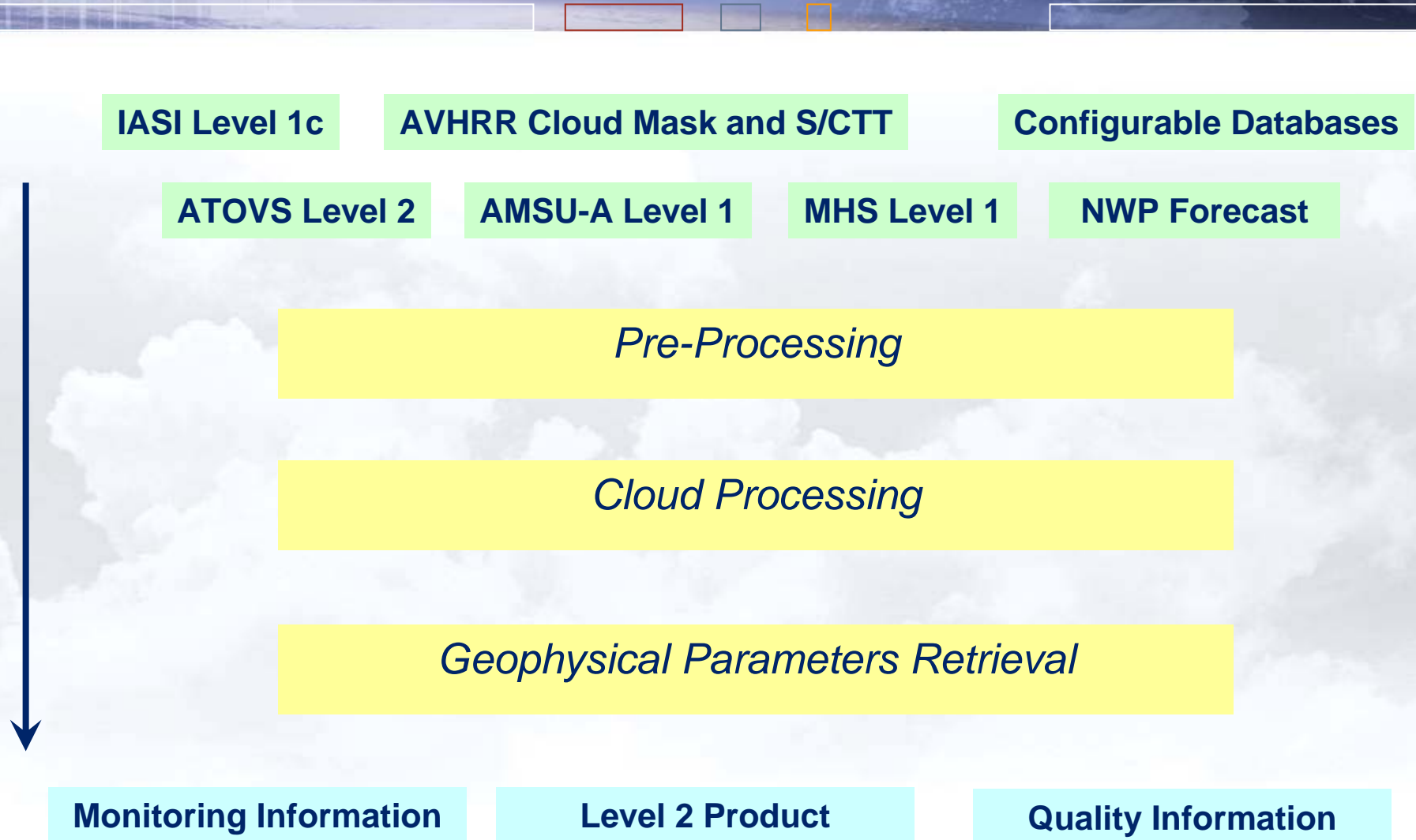
First IASI spectra on 29 November 2006

L1 Products operational since 29 May 2007





IASI level 2 product generation



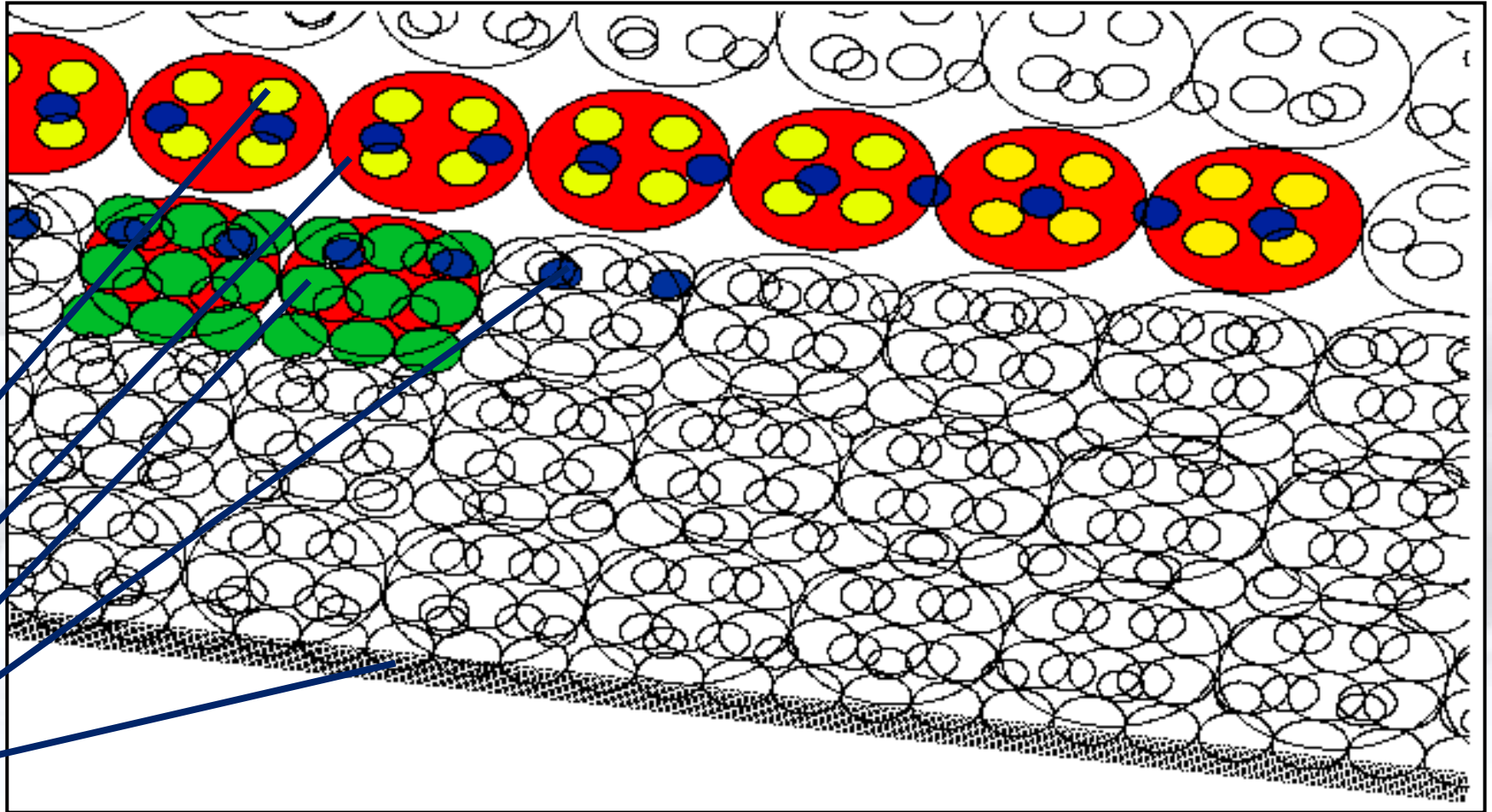


Properties of the Operational IASI L2 Processor (1/3)

- For a best use of IASI measurements the level 2 processing combines IASI with concurrent measurements of AVHRR and AMSU-A to detect clouds and to derive cloud parameters
- IASI stand-alone processing is used for geophysical parameters retrieval
- Inclusion of NWP forecast
 - Surface pressure as reference for the profiles to be retrieved
 - Surface wind speed over sea for the calculation of surface emissivity
 - Temperature and water-vapour profiles for cloud detection and CO₂-slicing
 - **No conditioning of profile retrieval with NWP forecast**

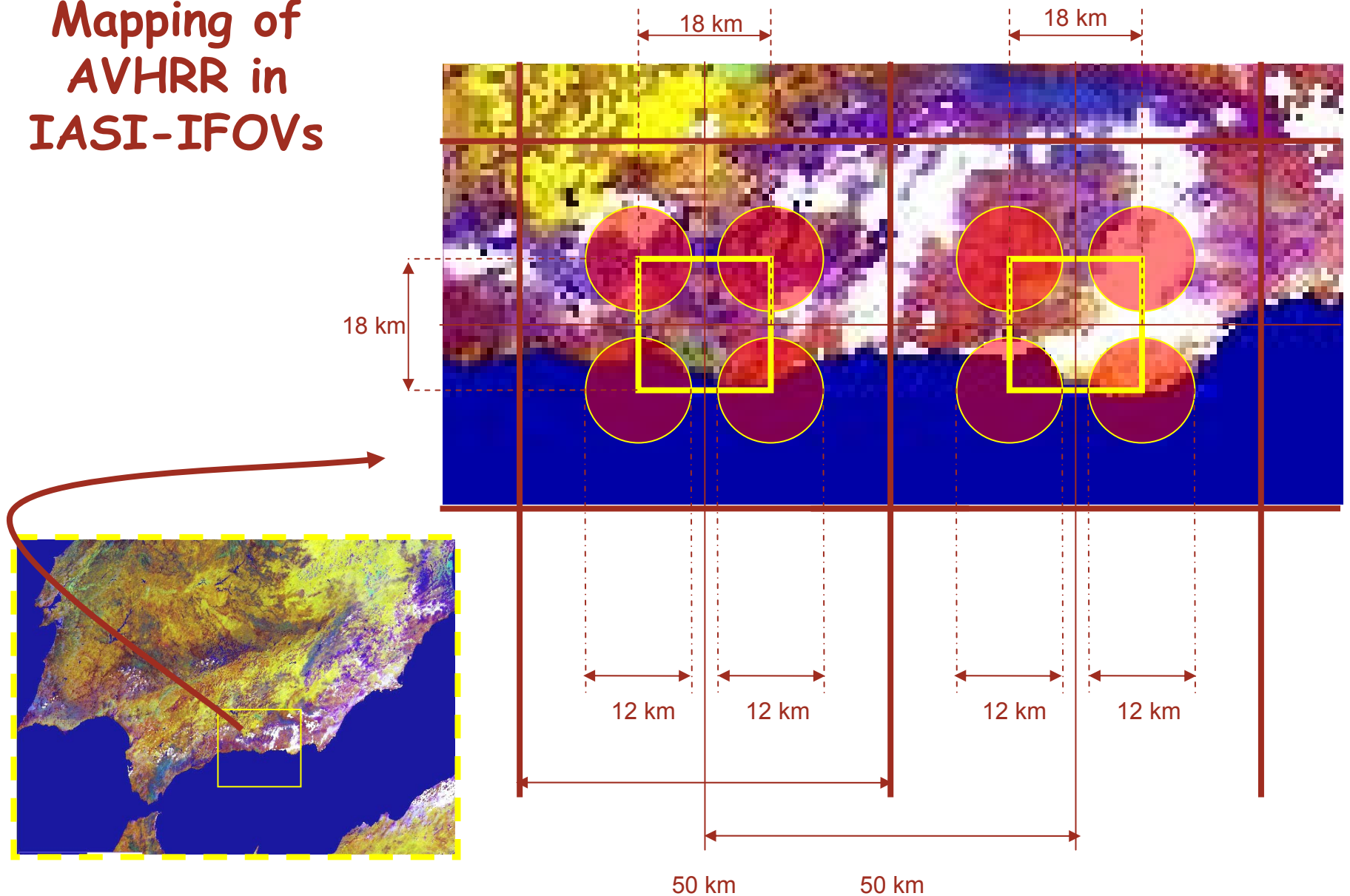


Scan patterns of the instruments



IASI
AMSU-A
MHS
HIRS/4
AVHRR/3

Mapping of AVHRR in IASI-IFOVs





Properties of the Operational IASI L2 Processor (2/3)

- Processing is steered by configuration settings (80 configurable auxiliary data sets), which allows for optimisation of PPF
 - Most of the settings have been refined during commissioning, based on validation results
- Online quality control supports the choice of best processing options in case of partly unavailable IASI data or corrupt side information (data from other instruments or NWP forecast)
- A number of flags are generated steering through the processing and giving quality indicators; 42 flags are specified, which are part of the product, a sub-selection directly relevant for the user is disseminated with the product; an error covariance (or part of it) will be included in future



Properties of the Operational IASI L2 Processor (3/3)

- Different retrieval methods are implemented so that the best configuration can be chosen based on validation results and operational constraints:
 - EOF regression retrieval for temperature and moisture retrieval, surface temperature, emissivity, and ozone columns
 - Artificial neural network retrieval using a selection of spectral samples for trace gas retrievals
 - Iterative retrieval using a selection of spectral samples for temperature and humidity profiles as well as surface and cloud parameters
- The retrieval can be configured to chose among the retrieval schemes or to combine them



Geophysical parameters retrieval: state vector to be derived

- The state vector to be retrieved consists of the following parameters
 - Temperature profile at high vertical resolution
 - Water vapour profile at high vertical resolution
 - Ozone columns in deep layers (0-6km, 0-12 km, 0-16 km, total column)
 - Land or sea surface temperature
 - Surface emissivity at 12 spectral positions
 - Columnar amounts of N_2O , CO , CH_4 , CO_2
 - Cloud amount
 - Cloud top temperature and pressure
 - Cloud phase
- In case of clouds and elevated surface the state vector has to be modified
- The iterative retrieval provides error covariances, part of it is included in the product



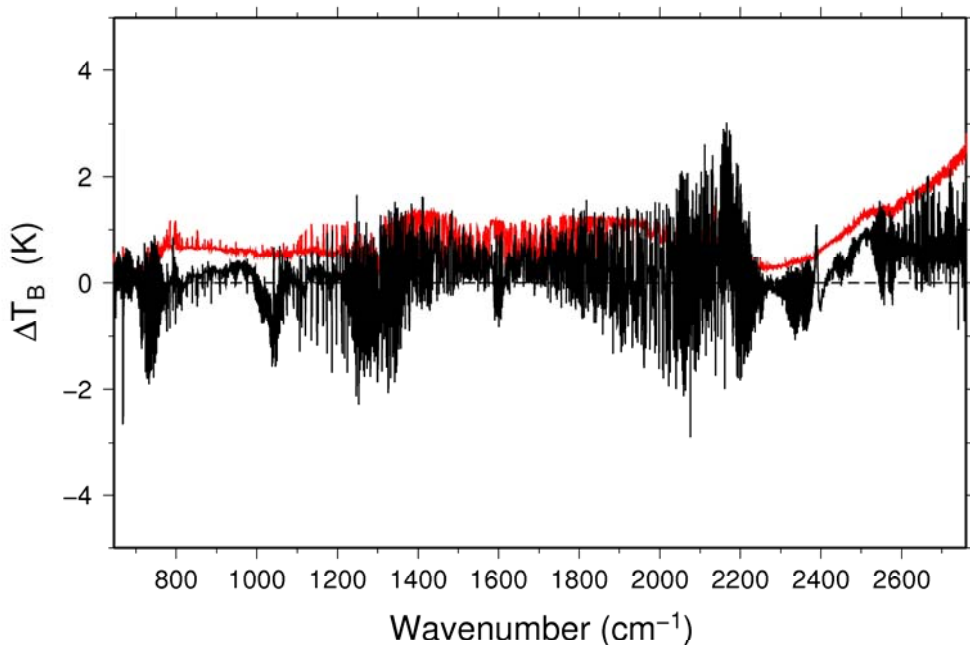
Preprocessing

- Validation of incoming data
 - Examination of quality flags in IASI L1C, AMSU-A, MHS, AVHRR Scenes Analysis
 - Check of radiances against valid bounds
 - Check of geolocation against valid bounds
 - Check of NWP forecast against valid bounds and for completeness
- Mapping of AMSU-A, MHS, AVHRR, and NWP to IASI IFOV
- Extraction of land-sea mask and surface topography and mapping to IASI IFOV
- Bias correction of IASI radiances
- Correction for ISRF shift in case of inhomogeneous scenes
- Calculation of IPSF-weighted fractional cloud cover from AVHRR
- Calculation of IPSF-weighted surface and cloud top temperatures from AVHRR







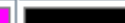


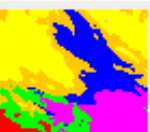
Correction of systematic errors

ΔT_B (OBS–MOD) mean and stddev



- Retrieval, CO₂-slicing, and cloud detection use radiative transfer calculations as basis
- Prerequisite for the functionality of the retrieval is a good representativity of the measurements by simulated radiances
- Systematic errors:
 - Approximations necessary for fast calculations
 - Insufficient knowledge of spectroscopic data
 - Erroneous input data
- Systematic fit of models to IASI measurements

Location and Geometry		IASI Spectrum		Radiance Analysis			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	No Class
Color							
Coverage	80.75%	16.72%	0.00%	0.00%	2.53%	0.00%	0.00%
Gravity Y	-0.642	-0.822	0.000	0.000	-0.916	0.000	0.000
Gravity Z	0.666	0.379	0.000	0.000	0.306	0.000	0.000
Radiance_1	2.090 ...	3.405 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	4.319 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...
Radiance_2	2.377 ...	4.818 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	6.409 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...
Radiance_3a	0.082 ...	0.181 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.242 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...
Radiance_3b	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...
Radiance_4	0.001 ...	0.001 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.001 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...
Radiance_5	0.001 ...	0.001 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...	0.001 ...	0.000 ...	0.000 ...



AVHRR Radiance Analysis inside IASI



Cloud processing: cloud detection

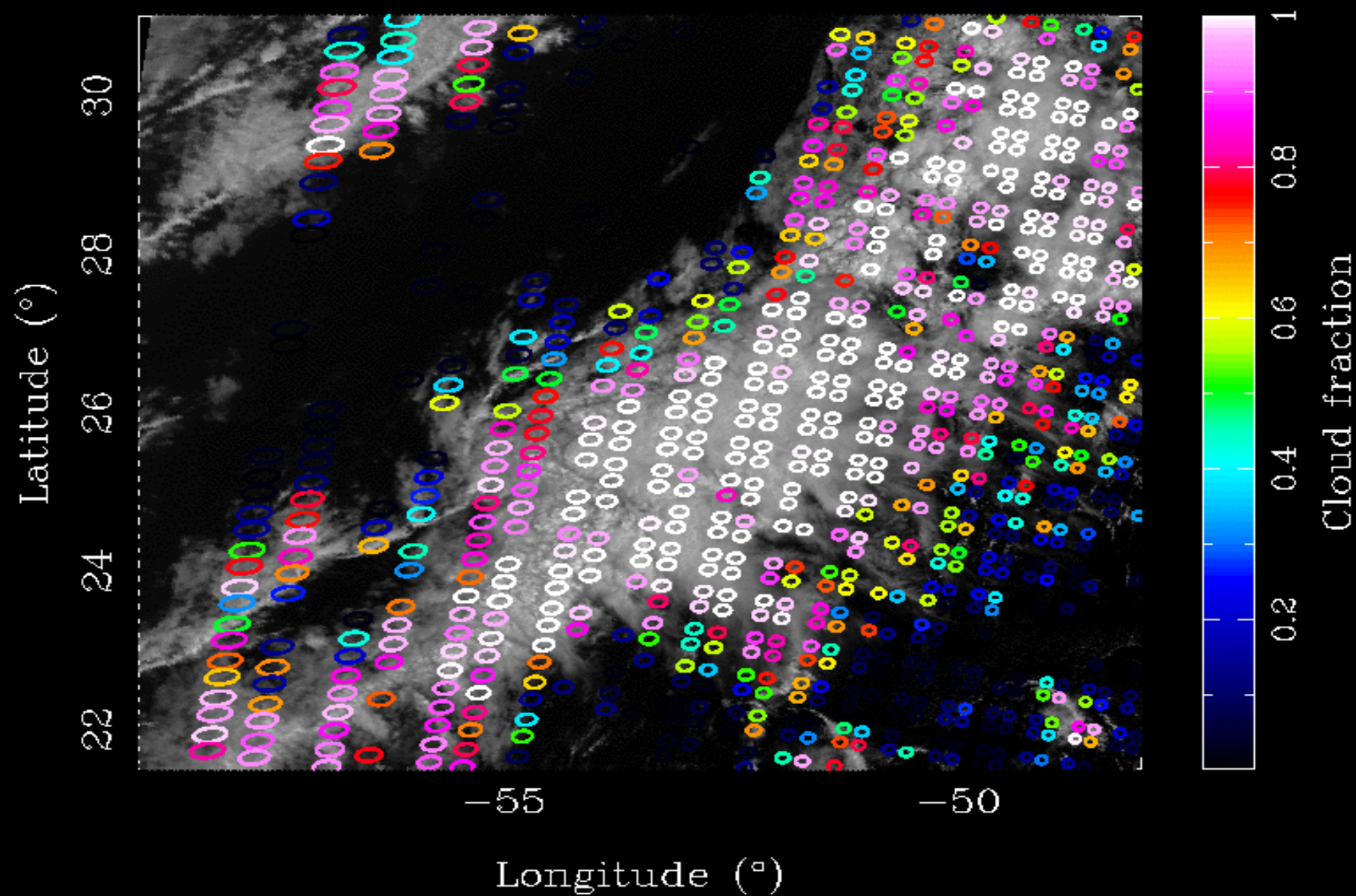
- AVHRR-based cloud detection using Scenes Analysis from AVHRR Level 1 processing
- Combined IASI / ATOVS cloud detection: 2 inter-channel regression methods
- IASI stand-alone cloud detection
 - Window-channel test based on calculated clear-sky radiance spectra
 - 2 IASI inter-channel regression tests
 - Horizontal coherence test
 - Thresholds on principal component scores
 - Window cross-correlation test
 - Threshold test for clouds over elevated polar regions
 - Threshold test for detection of dust storms



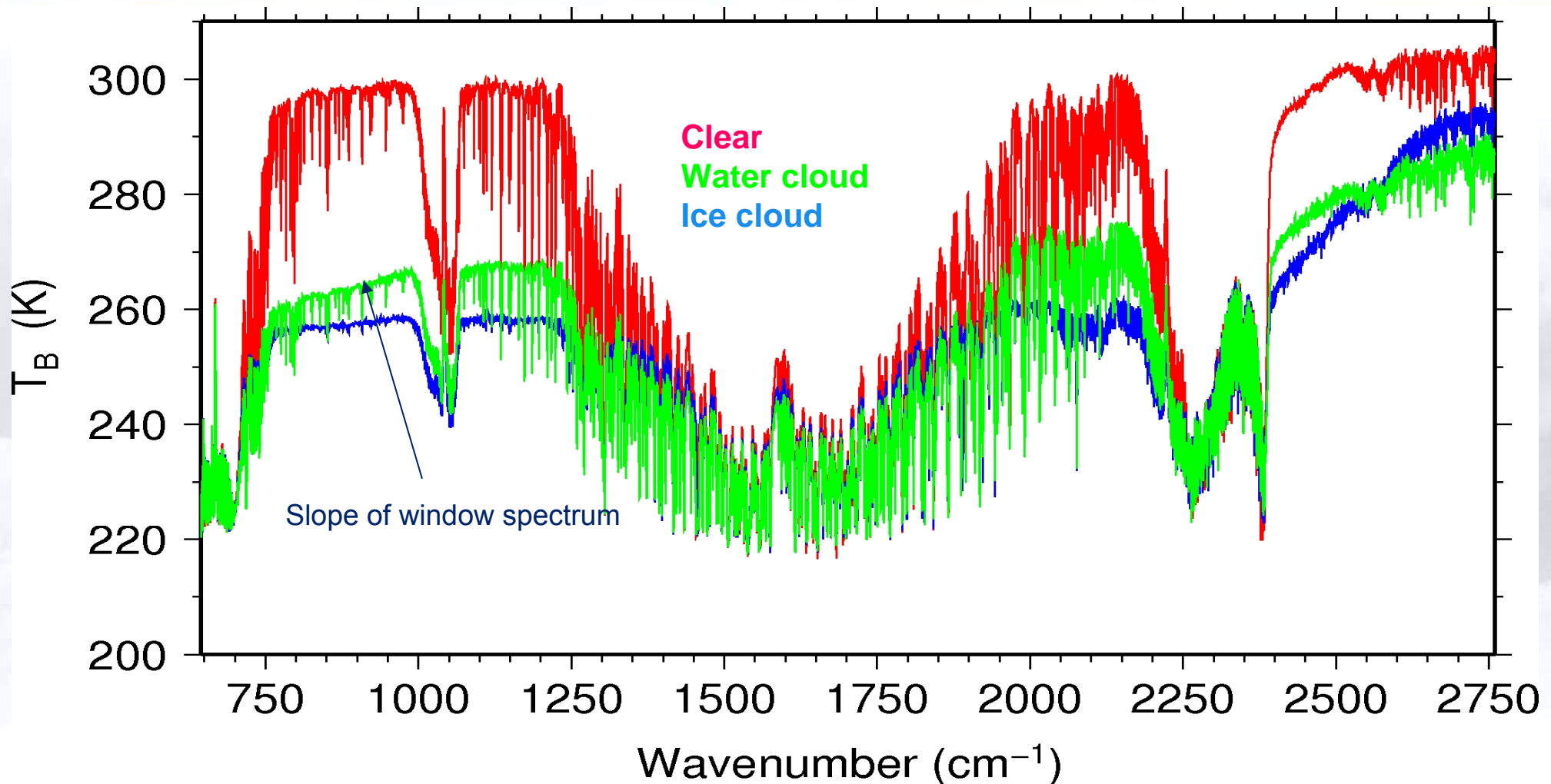
Cloud processing: cloud parameters retrieval

- Cloud fraction (CO₂-Slicing)
- Cloud top pressure and temperature (CO₂-Slicing)
- Cloud phase: examination of slope of window spectra

AVHRR/0.6, cold front, all CFR, IASI 20070418124454Z



Discrimination of ice and water clouds





Geophysical parameters retrieval (1/2)

- An EOF regression retrieval using 500 principal component scores representing the spectra of bands 1 and 2 for temperature and humidity retrieval, surface temperature, land surface emissivity, and ozone columns
- An artificial neural network retrieval is based on a selection of IASI spectral samples and a guess temperature profile; the derived parameters are CO, CH₄, N₂O, CO₂
- An iterative maximum probability retrieval, based on the Levenberg-Marquardt iteration utilising 235 spectral samples
- Band 3 has been removed from temperature and humidity sounding
 - Insufficient capabilities to include solar radiation (too time consuming)
 - NLTE effects not modeled
 - Suffers from high noise compared to bands 1 and 2



Geophysical parameters retrieval (2/2)

- Iterative retrieval
 - Initialised with results from the first retrievals (EOF regression, ANN) and cloud parameters from CO₂-slicing
 - Background from climatology
 - Includes K-matrix version of RTIASI-4
- Different conditions require modification of state vector
 - Full state vector without cloud parameters in clear situations
 - Reduced state vector in case of elevated surface
 - Full state vector including cloud parameters in case of slightly cloudy conditions (< 20% cloud coverage)
 - Reduced state vector when cloud fraction exceeds 20%, retrieval only above cloud top
- Simultaneous retrieval of all state vector elements
 - Operational constraints allow currently only for 5 iterations (non-convergence in some cases)



Flag collection (1/2)

- A collection of 42 flags is part of the product
- Very important information for the user
 - Which data, in which quality entered the product generation?
 - Which methods have been used and how was the product generated?
 - What is the product quality?
- Examination of the flags is mandatory in the utilisation of the product
 - Ignorance of the flags will lead to dissatisfaction of users

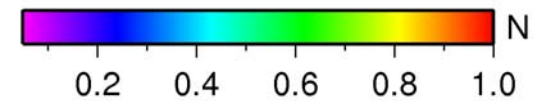
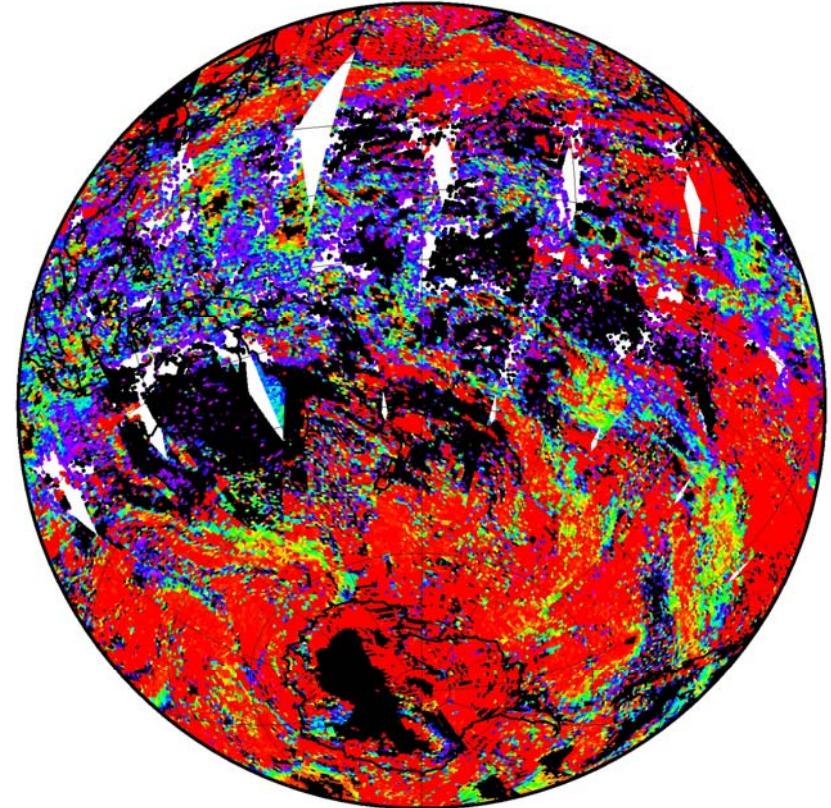
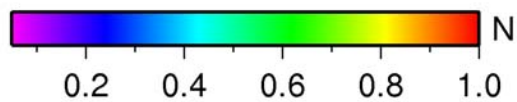
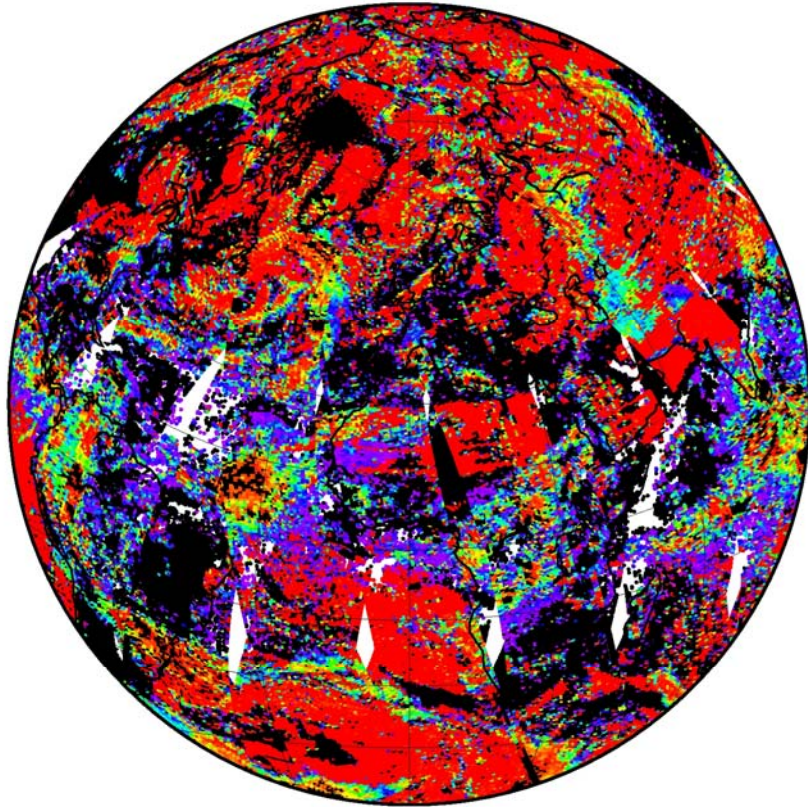


Flag collection (2/2)

- Validity and quality of the input data: 13 flags
- Information on cloud processing: 9 flags
- Information on day/night, sun-glint, land/sea: 3 flags
- Retrieval choice and settings: 8 flags
- Retrieval quality: 9 flags
- Definition of flags is given in
 - Annex D of the IASI L2 Product Generation Specification
 - Section 4.3.3 of the IASI L2 Products Guide



Cloud Cover - 16 October 2007



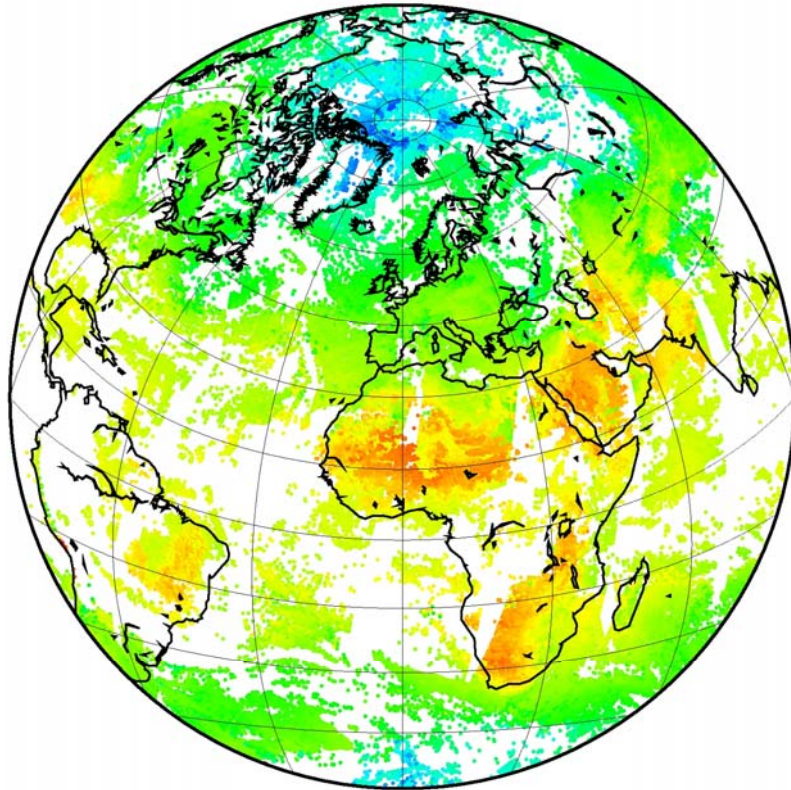


Number of Soundings in Global Datasets

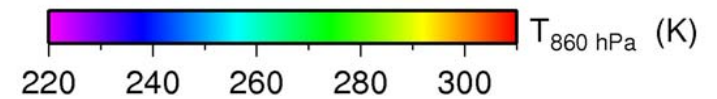
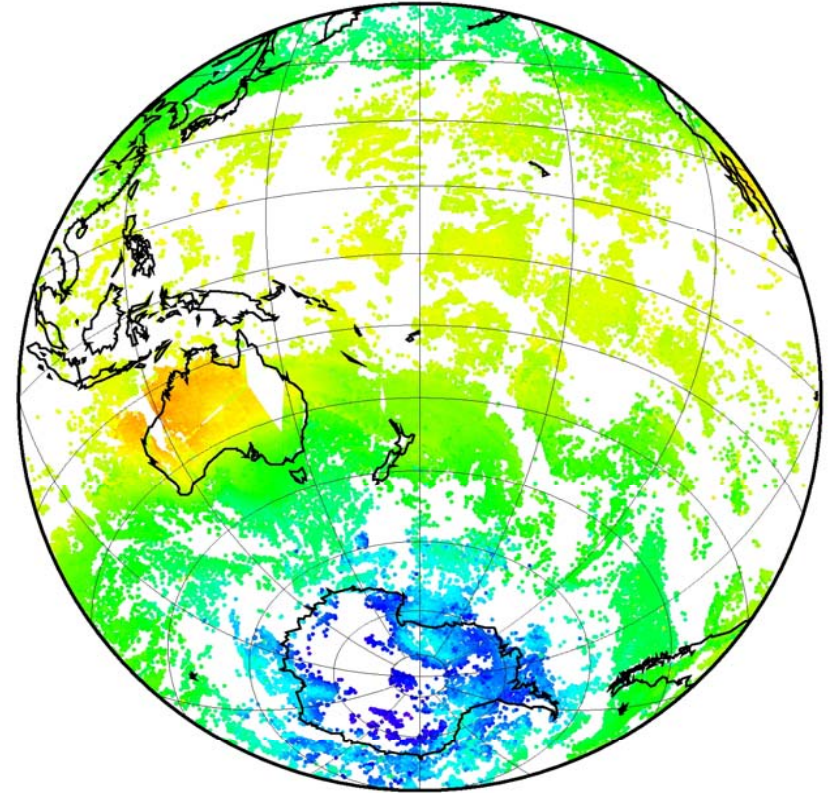
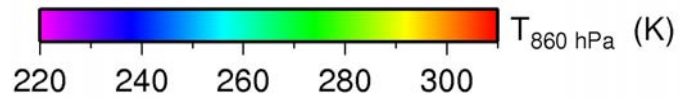
- IASI soundings are possible in clear or nearly clear fields of view
 - Clear retrievals are best
 - Gradual degradation of retrievals below cloud top with increasing cloud amount
 - Retrievals above cloud top are almost as good as clear ones
- The fraction of clear or almost clear IASI soundings:
 - $N < 2\%$: 15% (varies between 12 and 24% among different orbits)
 - $N < 5\%$: 16%
- Fraction of useful soundings depending on atmospheric level
 - 860 hPa: 52%
 - 700 hPa: 54%
 - 500 hPa: 62%
 - 300 hPa: 90%
 - 200 hPa: 95%



Temperature at 860 hPa: 16 October 2007

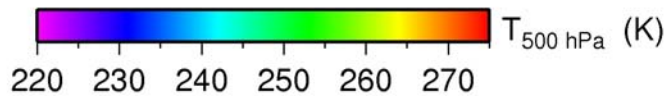
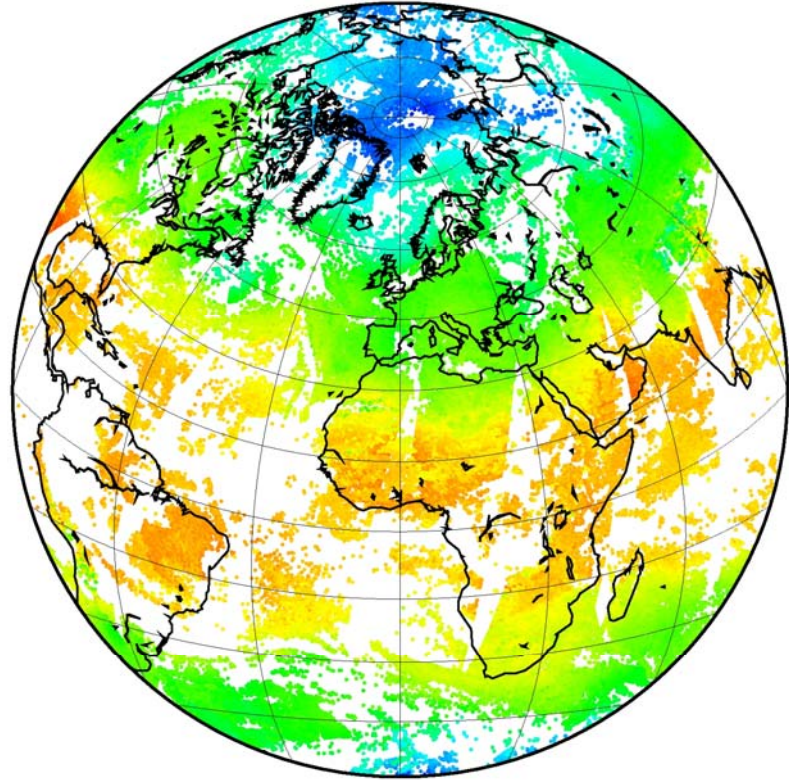


$N < 5\%$

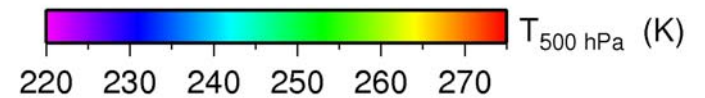
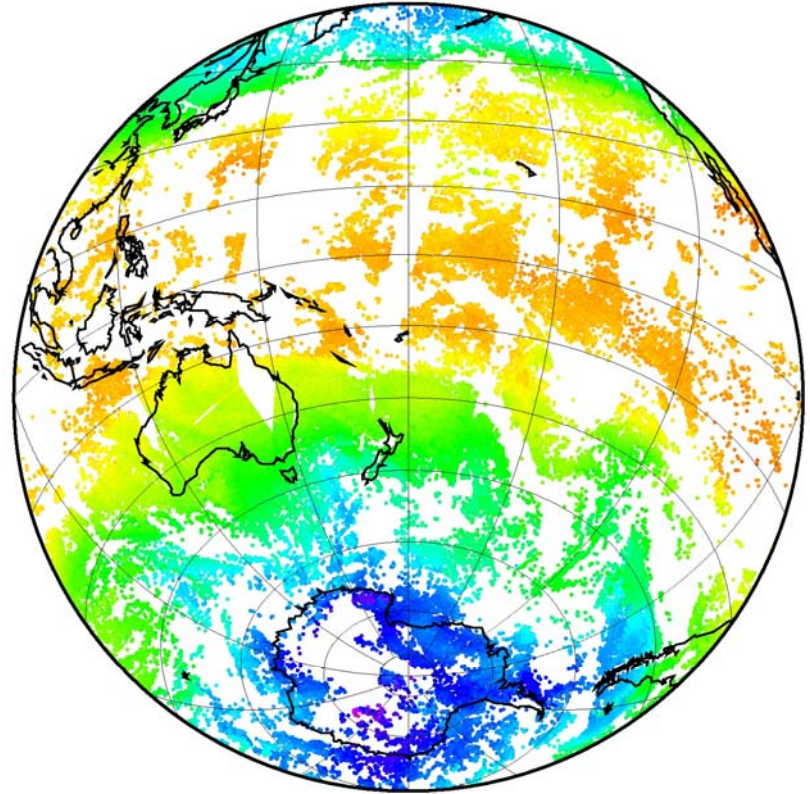




Temperature at 500 hPa: 16 October 2007

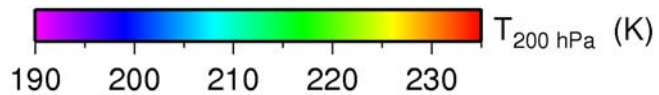
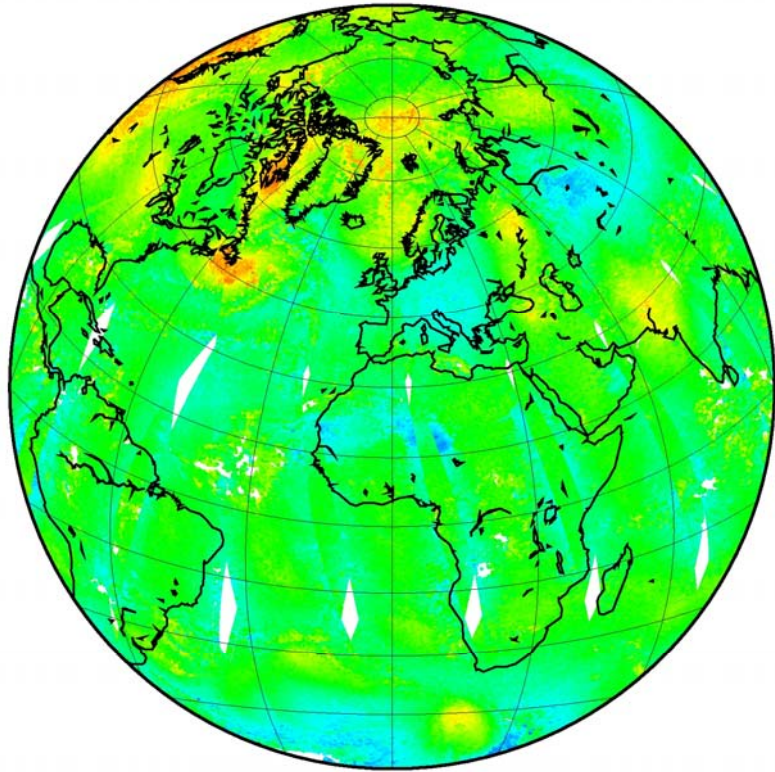


$N < 5\%$

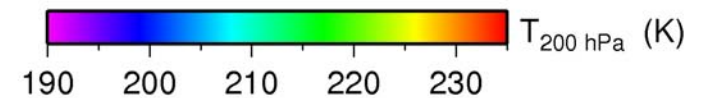
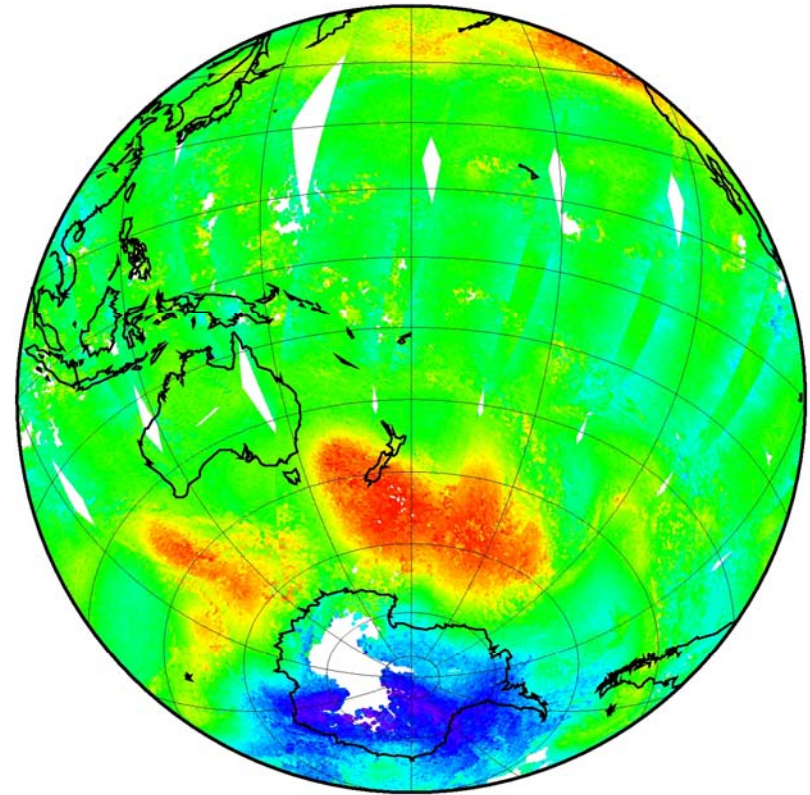




Temperature at 200 hPa: 16 October 2007

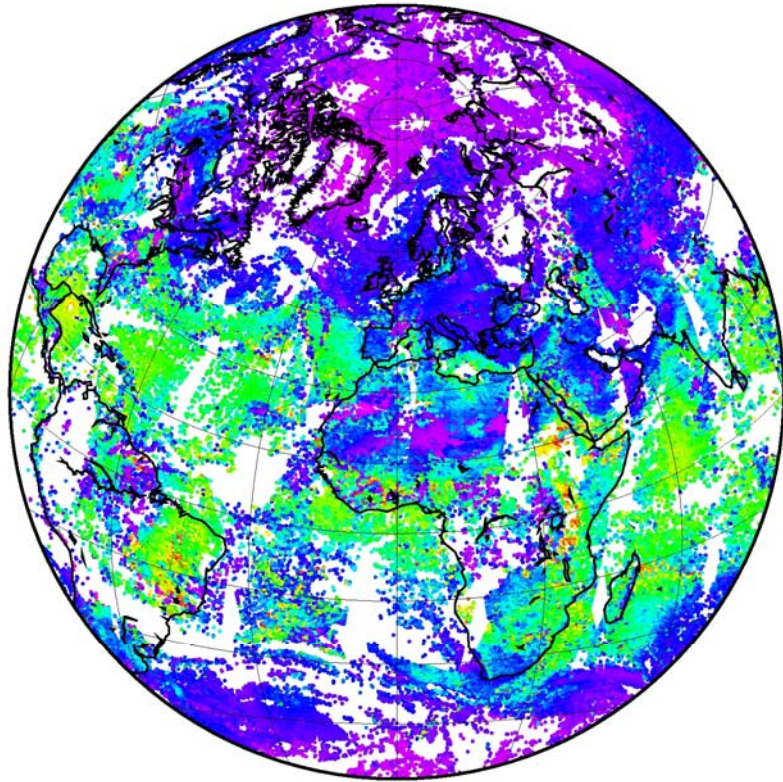


$N < 5\%$

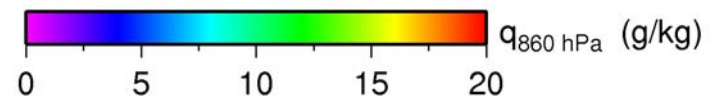
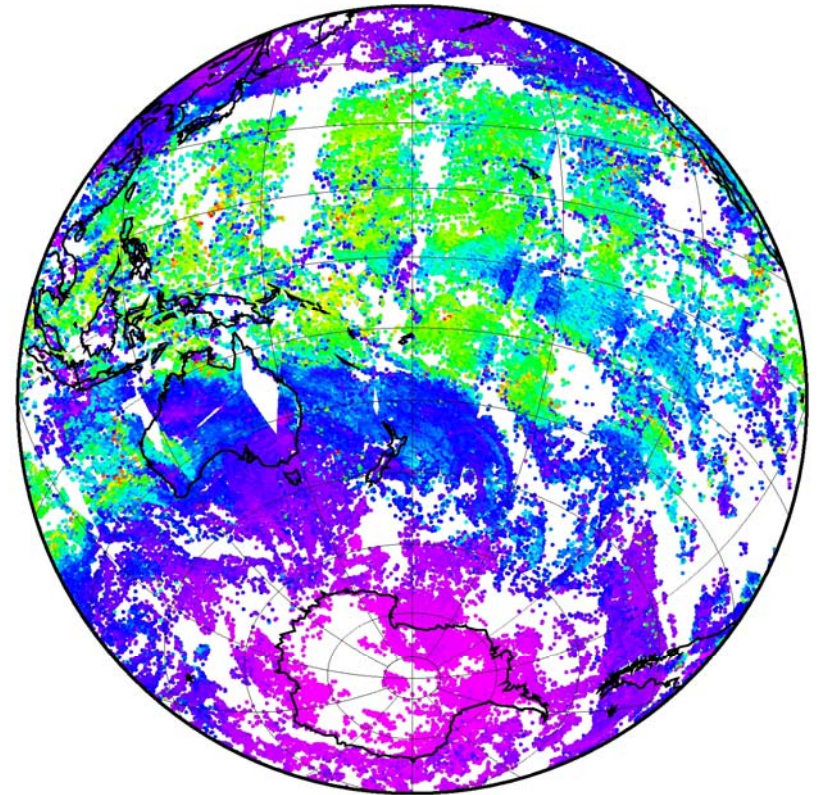
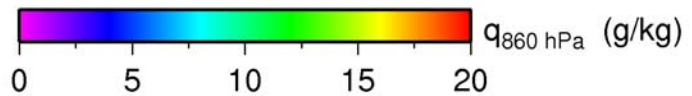




Specific Humidity at 860 hPa: 16 October 2007

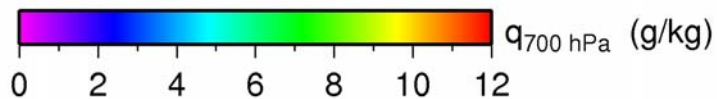
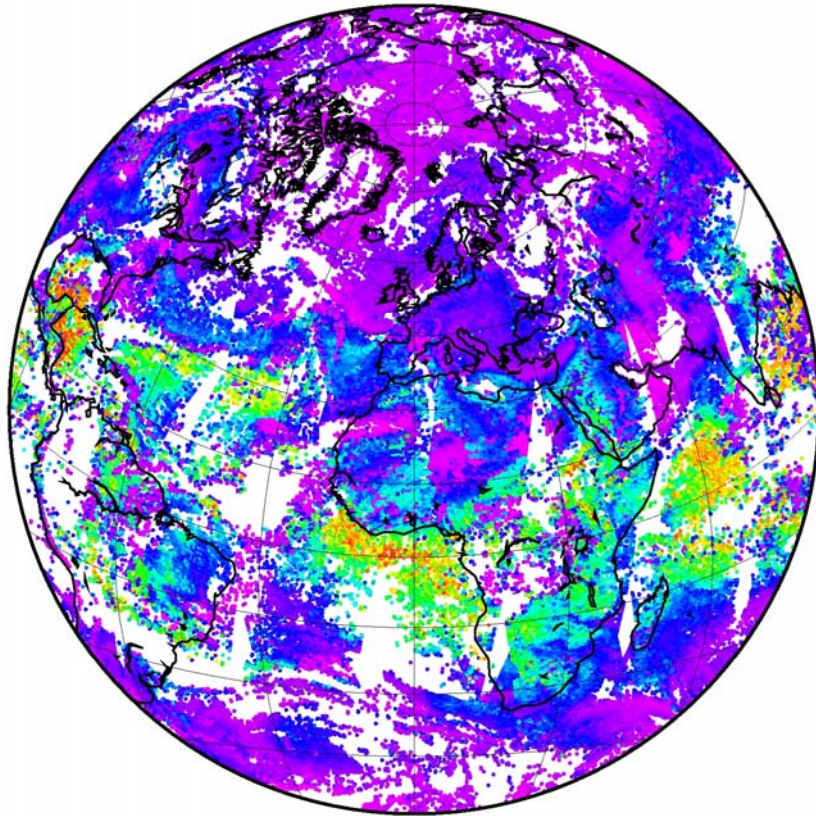


$N < 20\%$

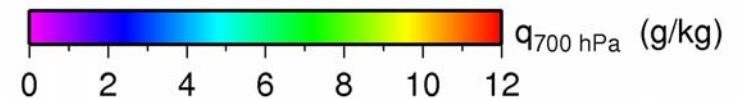
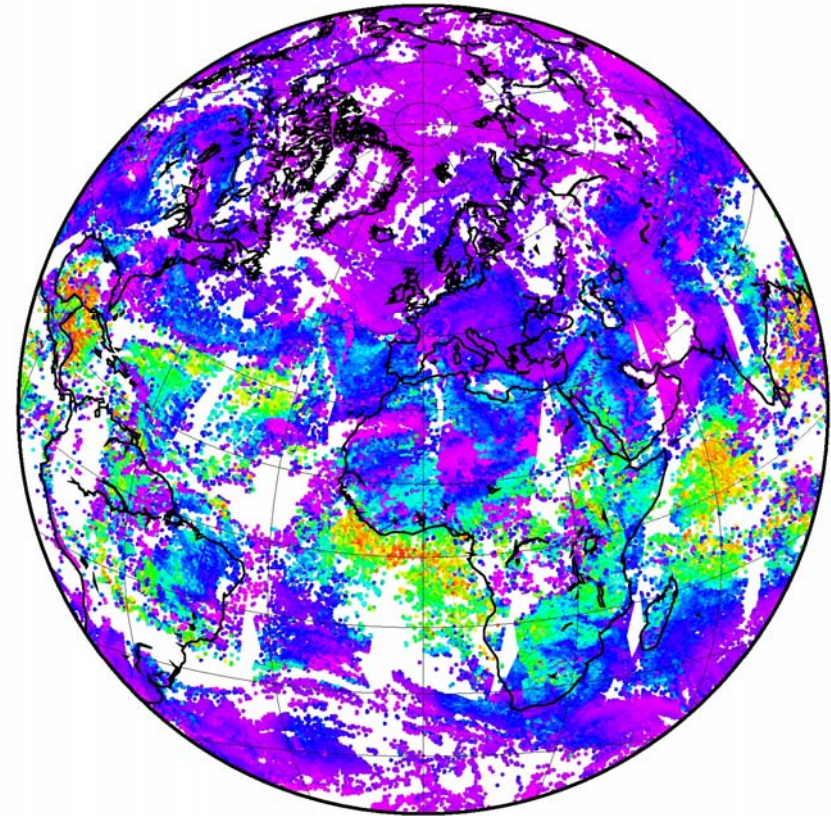




Specific Humidity at 700 hPa: 16 October 2007

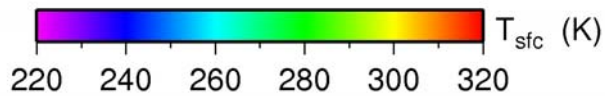
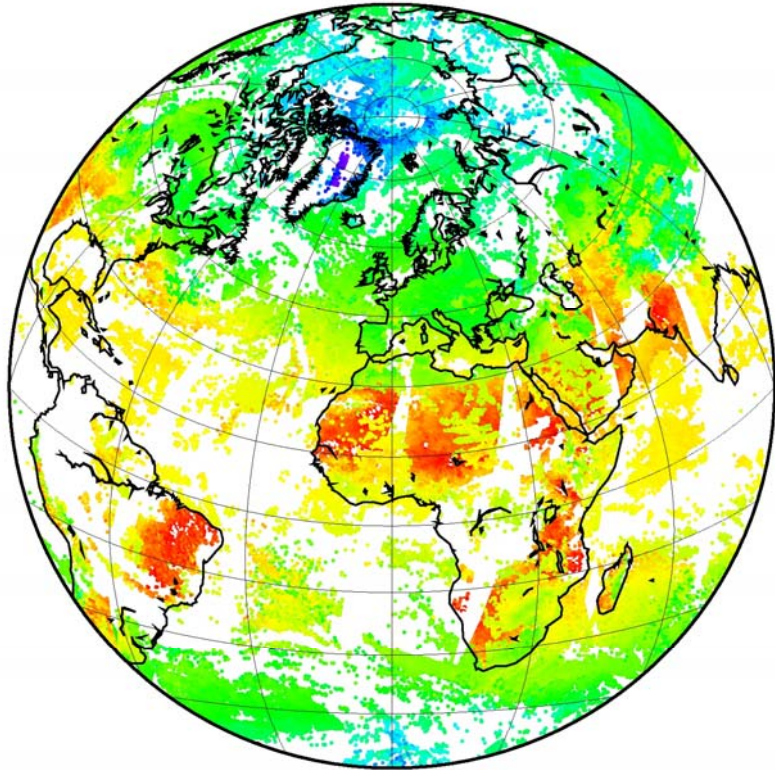


$N < 20\%$

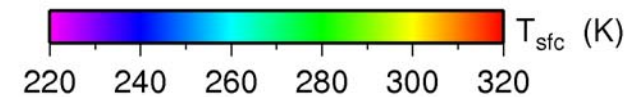
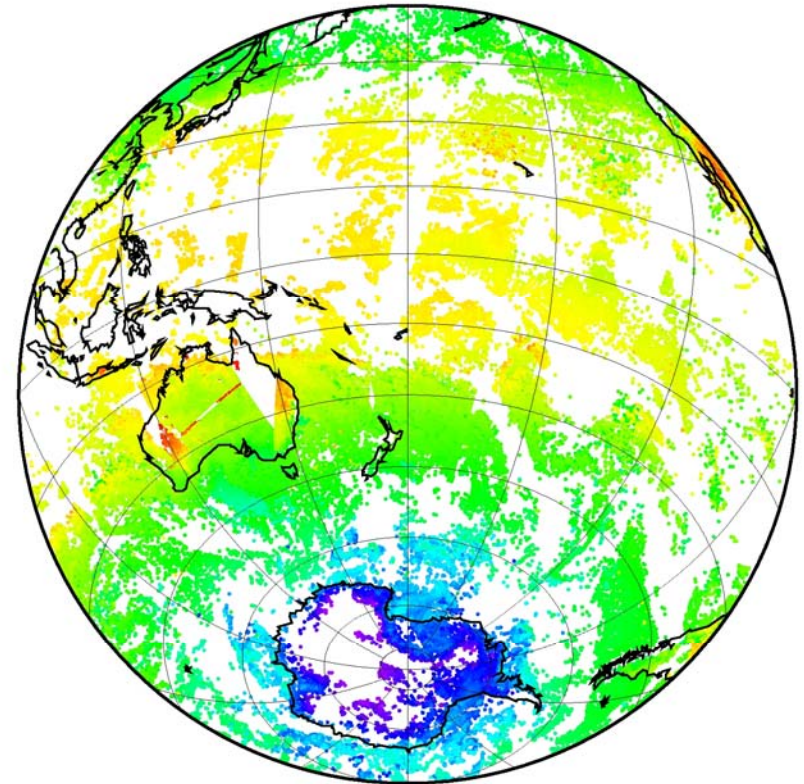




Surface Skin Temperature: 16 October 2007

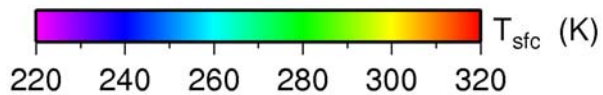
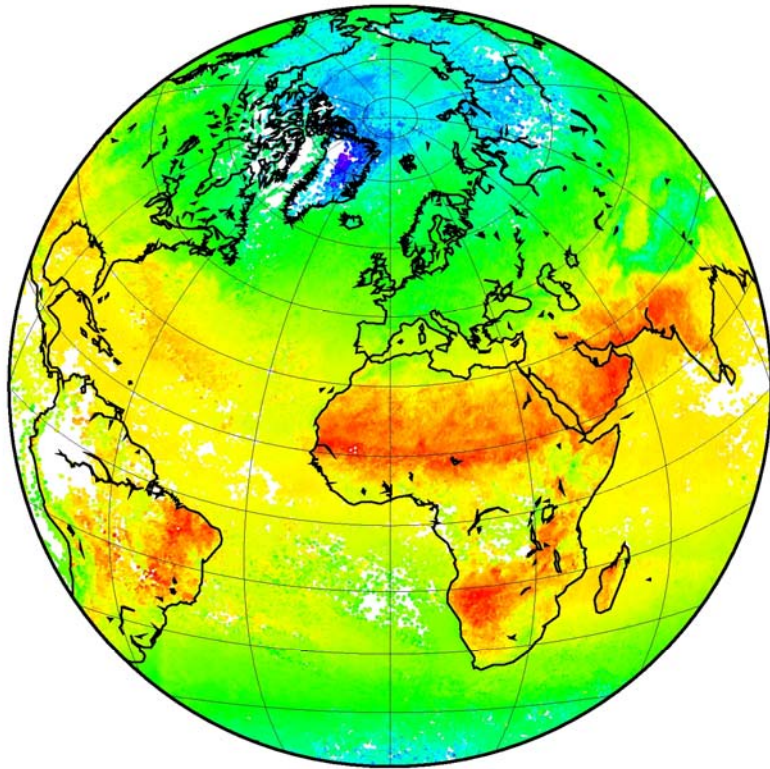


$N < 5\%$

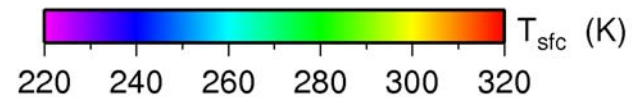
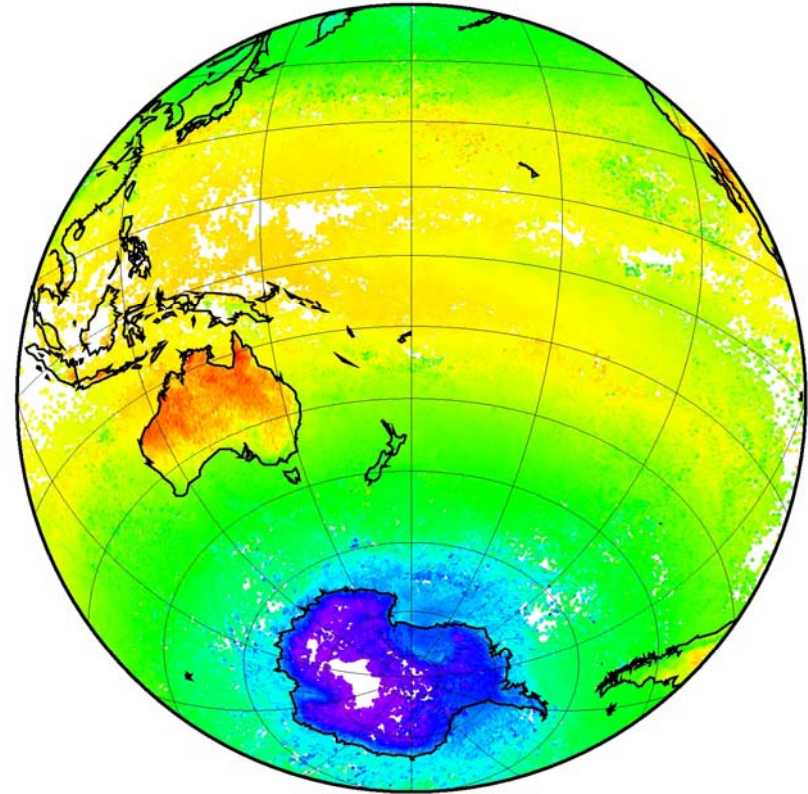




10 Day Average Sfc. Skin Temp.: 16-25 October 2007

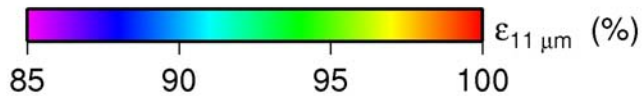
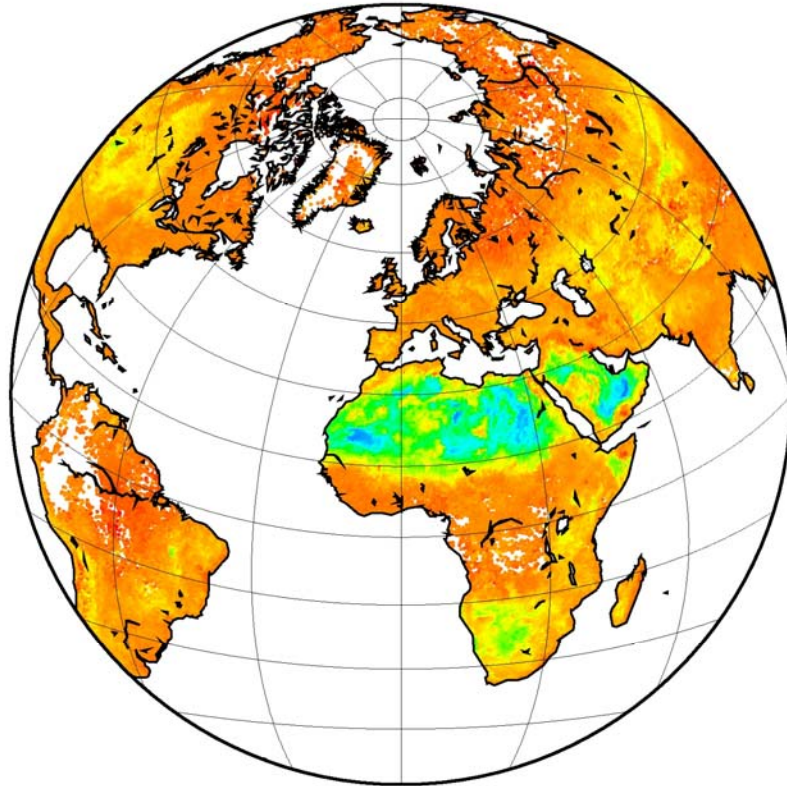


$N < 5\%$

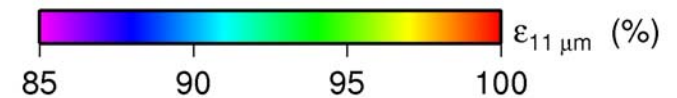
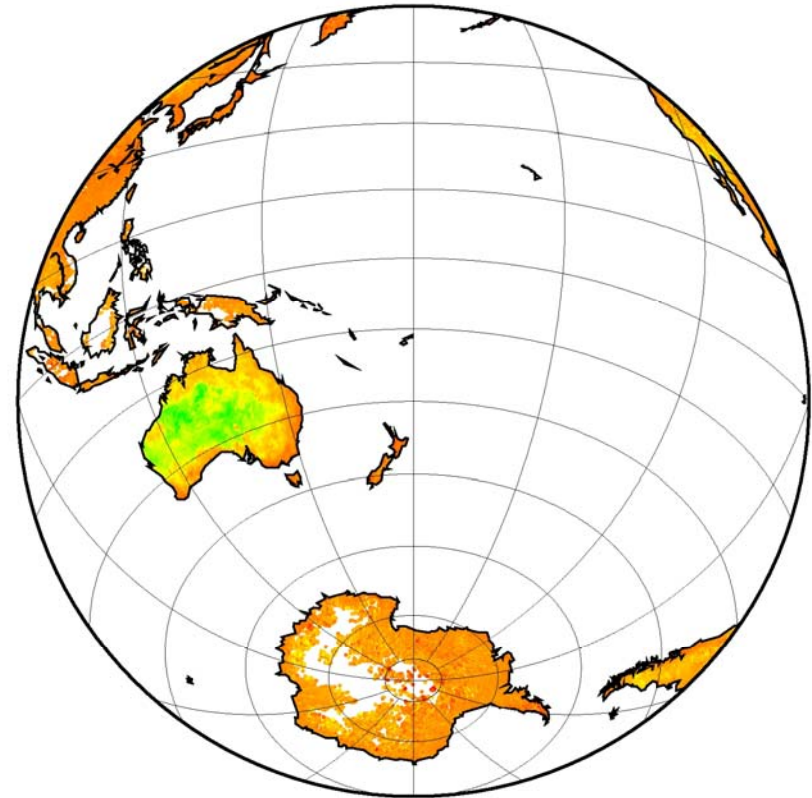


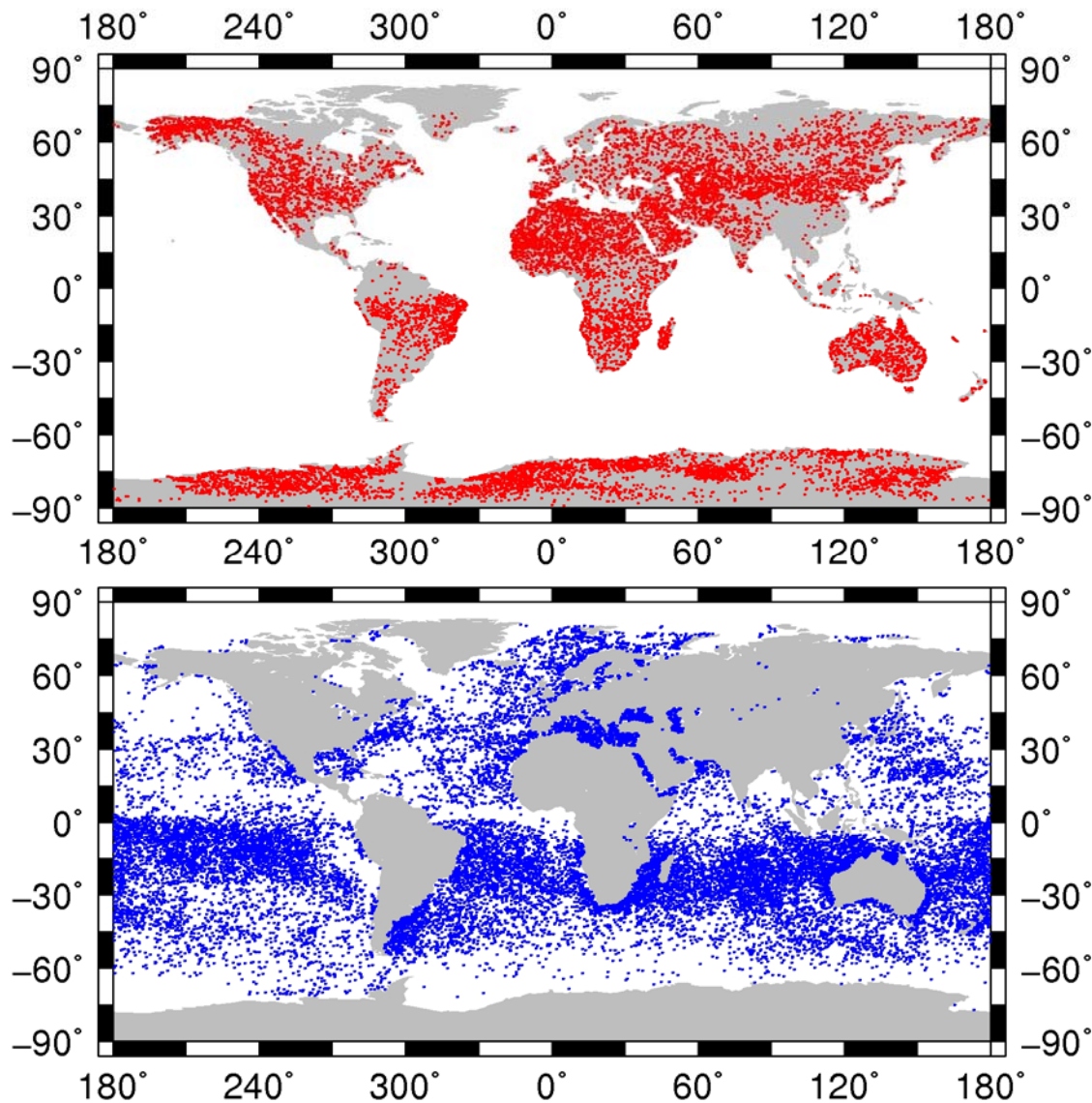


15 Day Average Emissivity at 11 μm : 16-30 October 2007



N < 5%





Comparison: ECMWF versus IASI

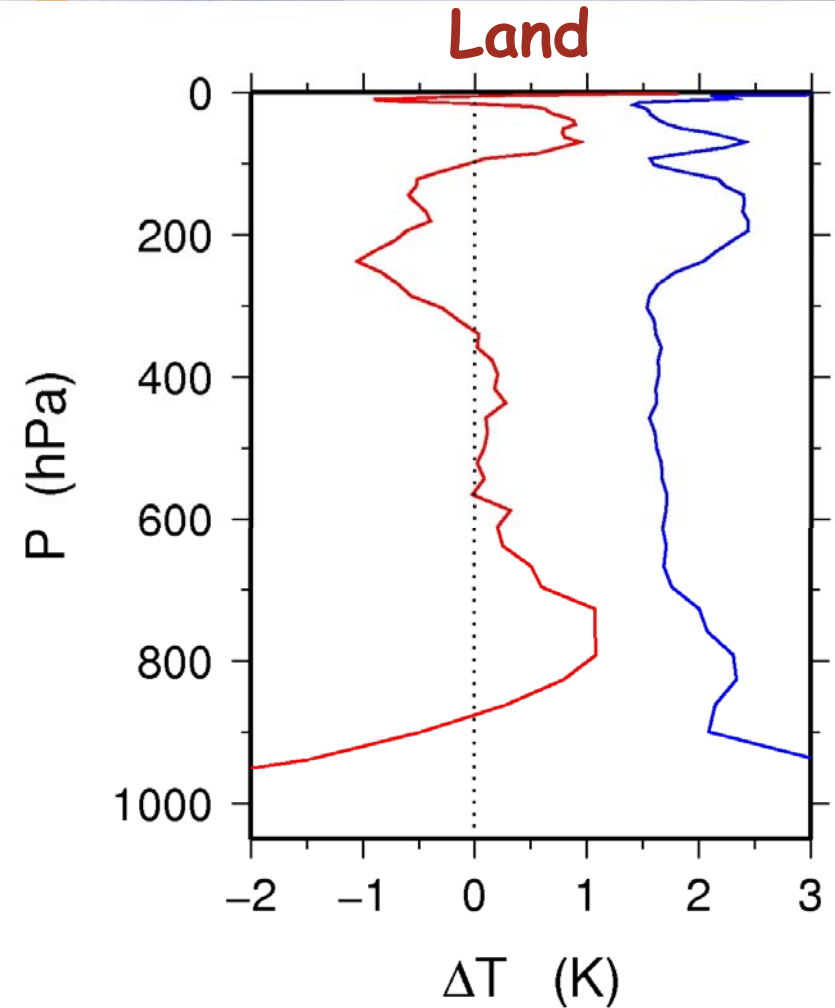
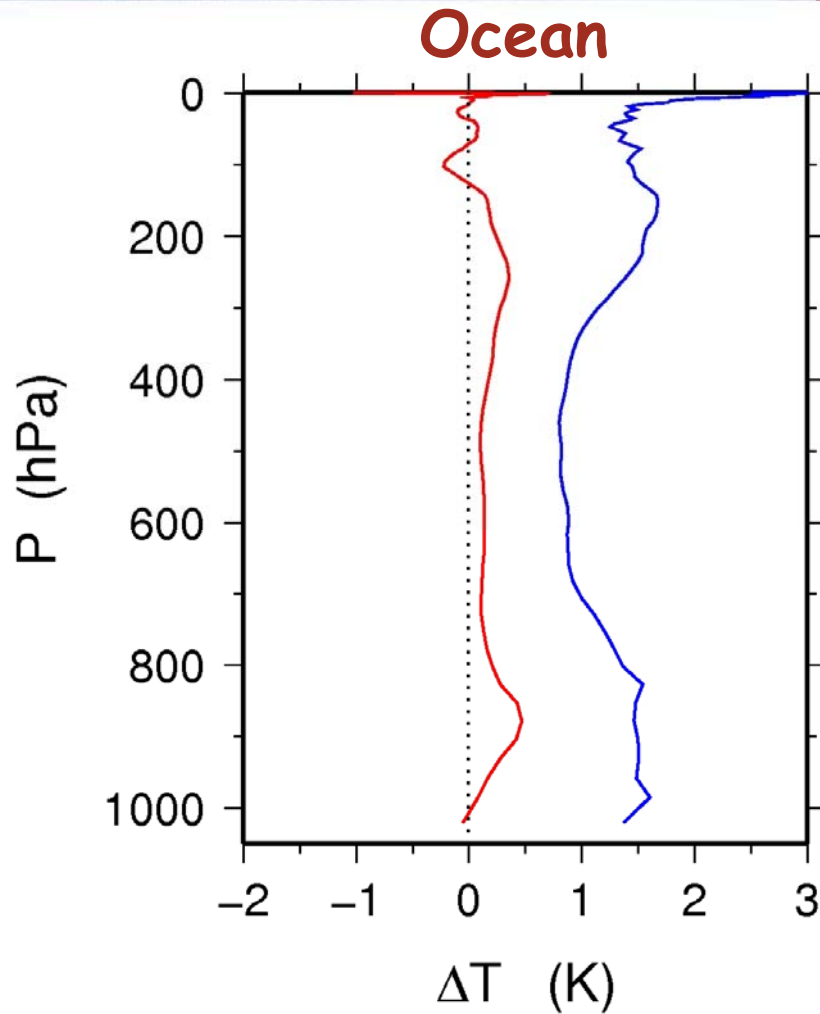
Clear situations
May - June 2007

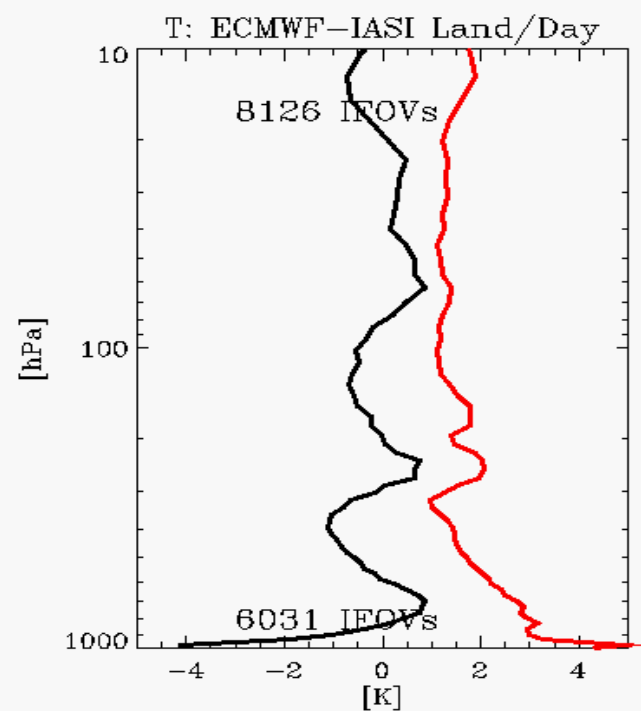
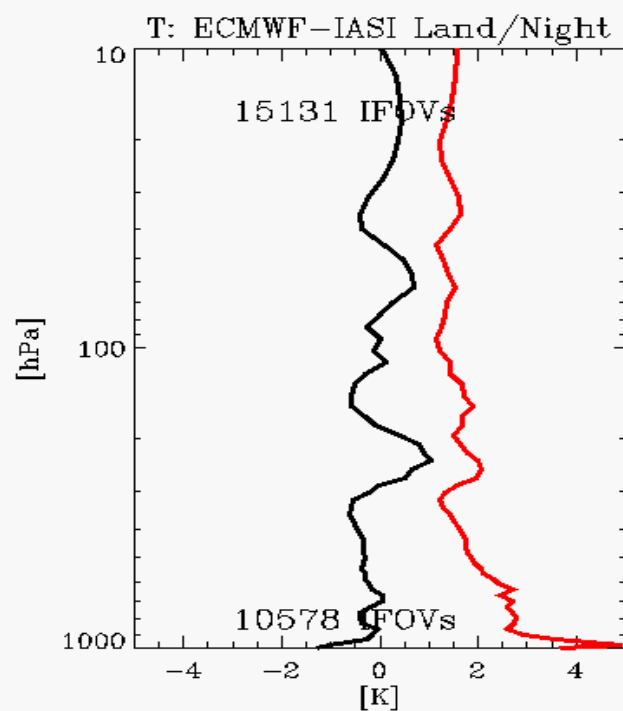
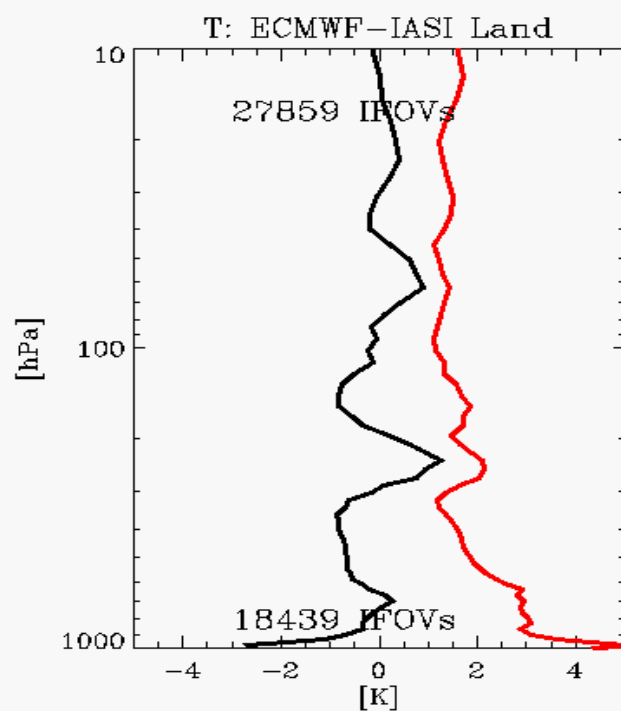
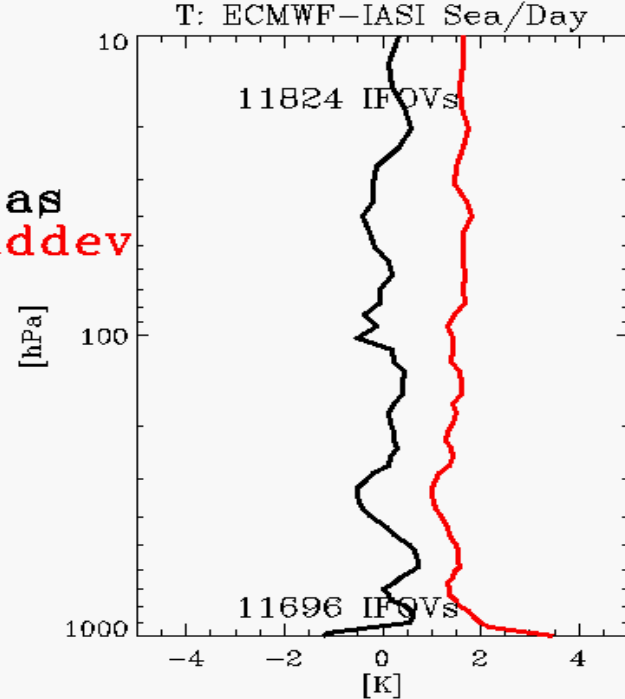
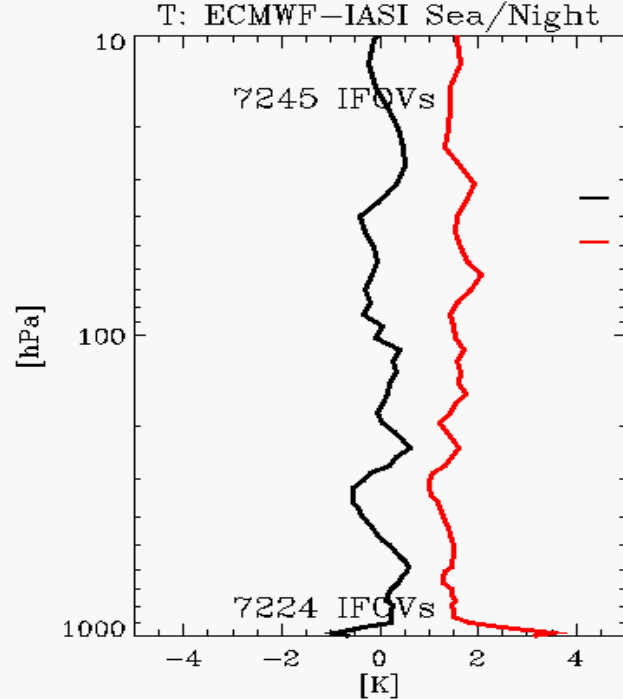
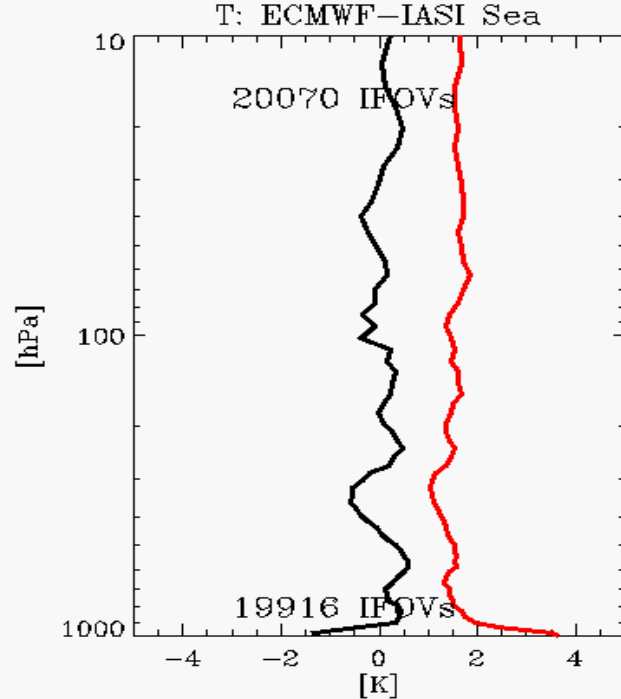
Land: 1330 match-ups

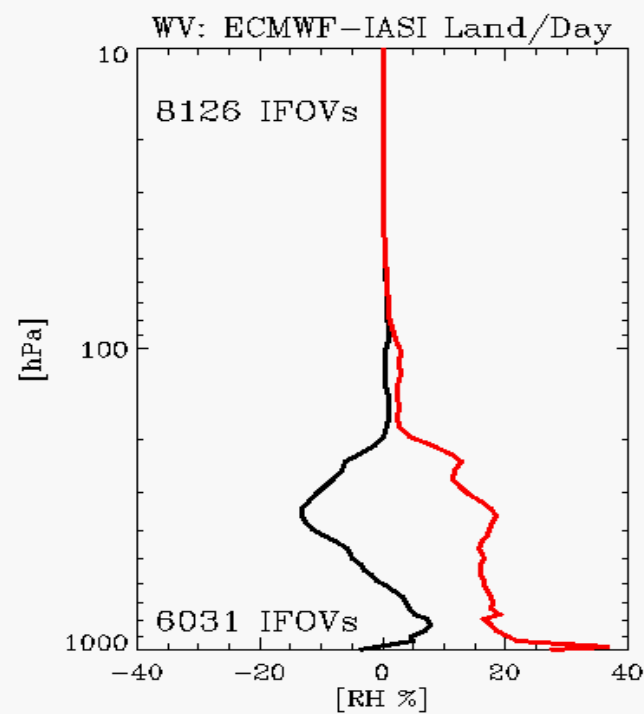
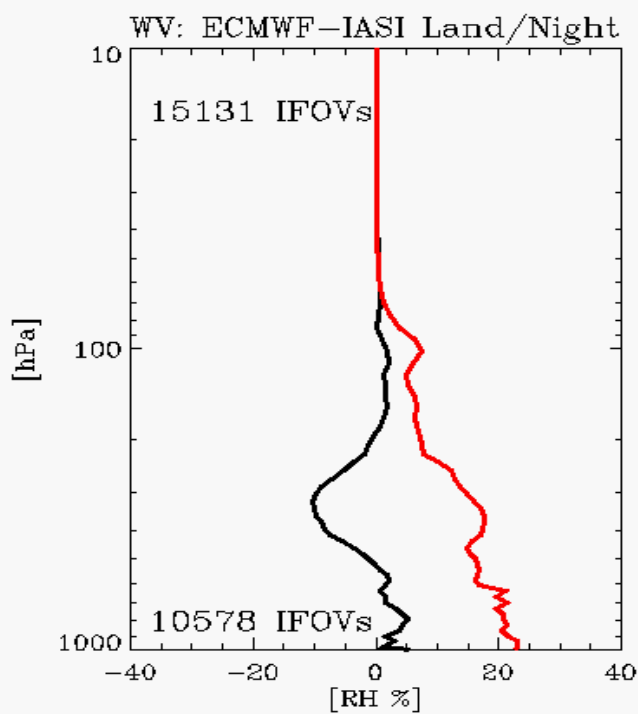
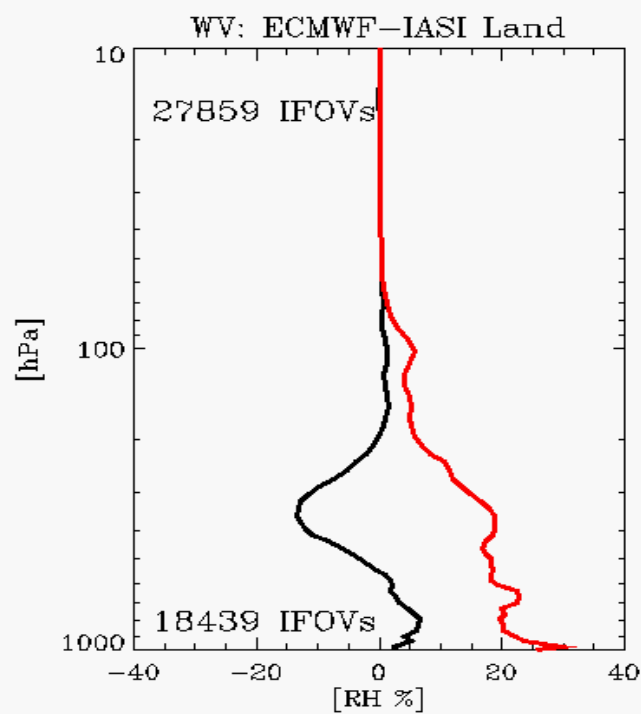
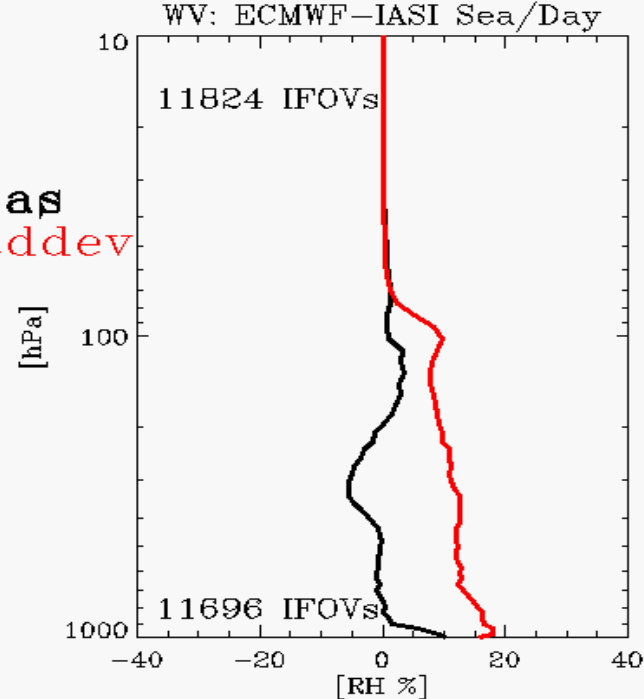
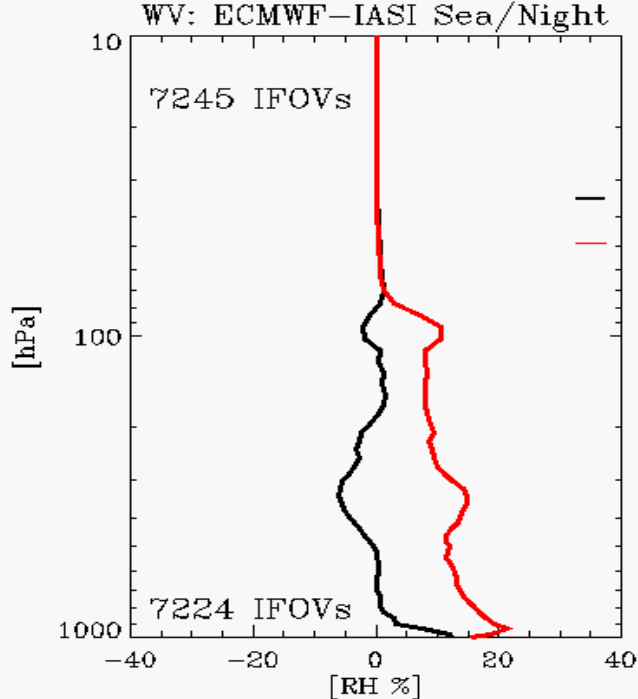
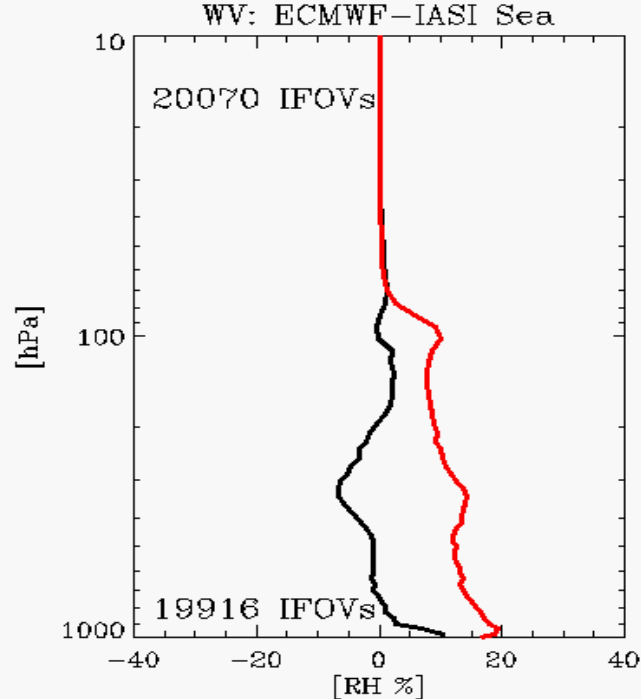
Ocean: 21810 match-ups



Comparison: ECMWF - IASI L2 (EOF regression)





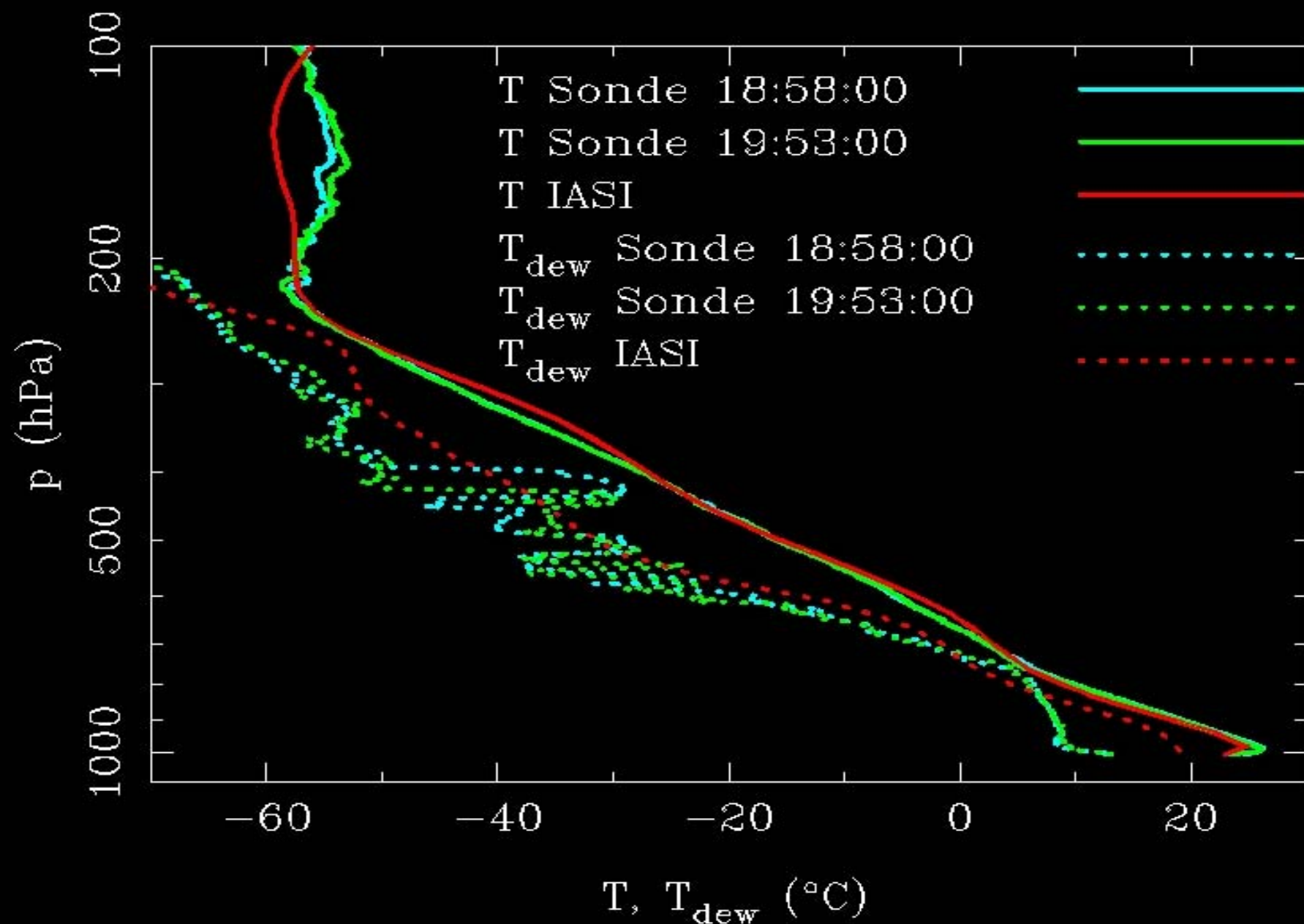




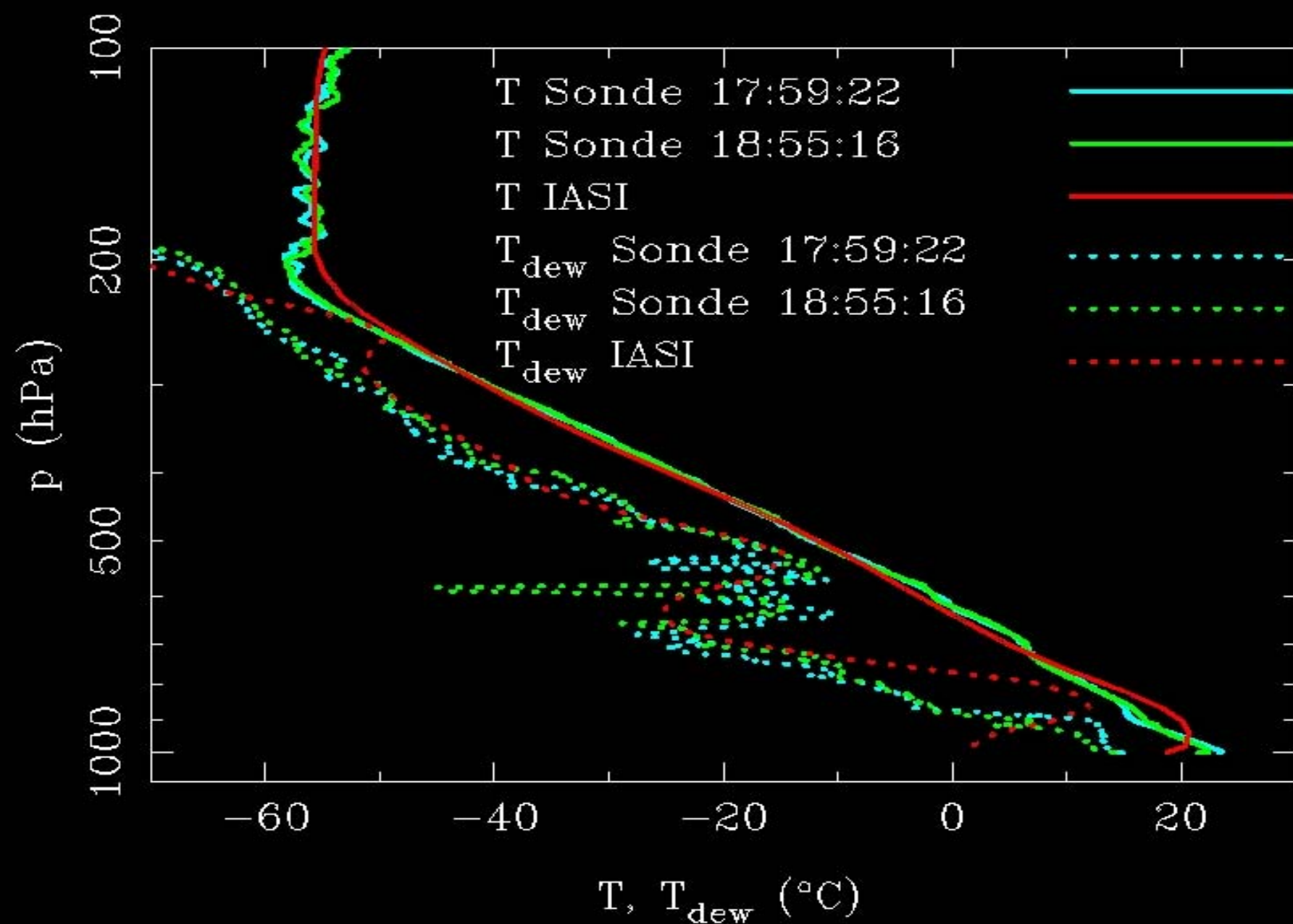
Validation Campaigns

- Met Office, airborne campaign, North Sea,
 - 2 February 2007
- JAIVEx, Gulf of Mexico, Oklahoma CART site
 - 18 April – 4 May 2007
- RV Polarstern
 - 12 April – 4 May 2007
 - 26 October – 26 November 2007
- Arctic Observatory Sodankylä, FMI, Finland
 - 4 June – 5 September 2007
- Richard Aßmann Observatory Lindenberg, DWD, Germany
 - 1 June – 31 August 2007, continuing during clear situations
- See presentations by Xavier Calbet and Nikita Pougatchev

Lindenberg 2007/06/08 19:58:01



Sodankyla 2007/08/08 18:59:15



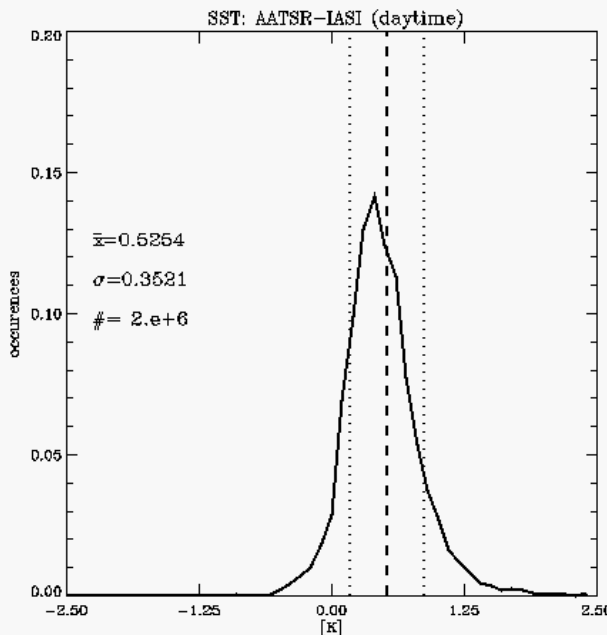
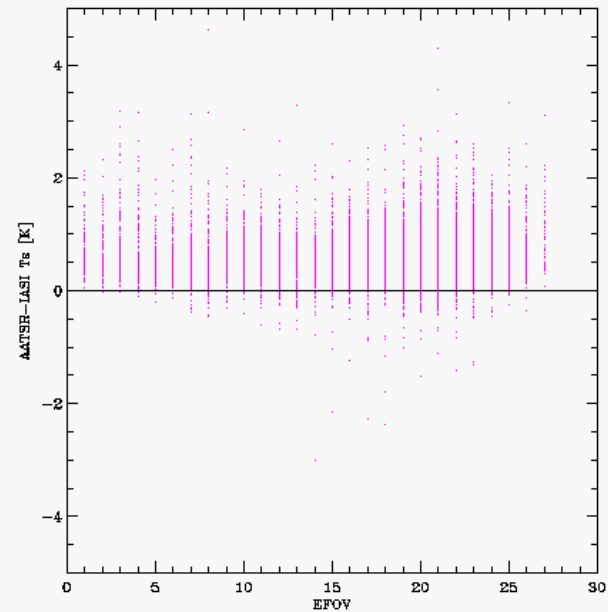
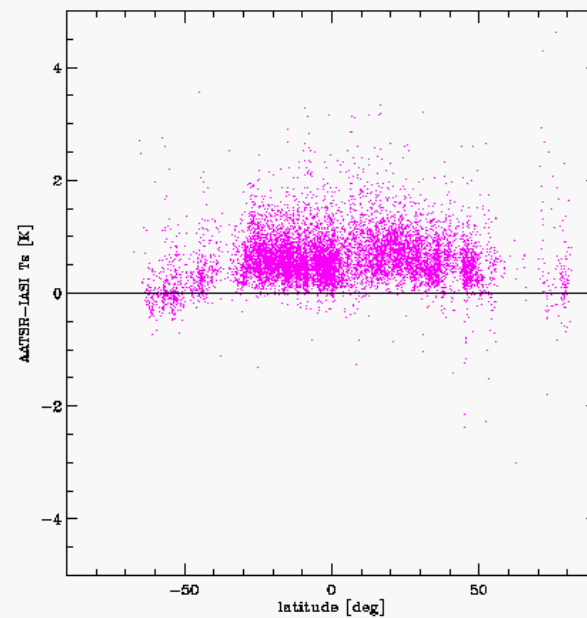
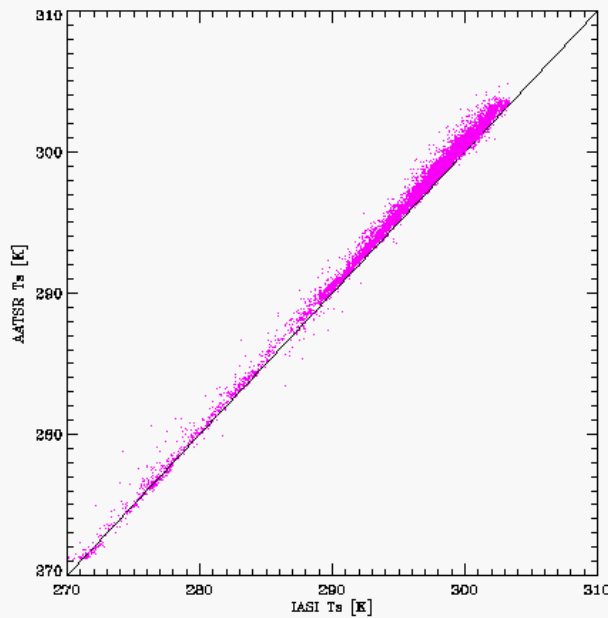


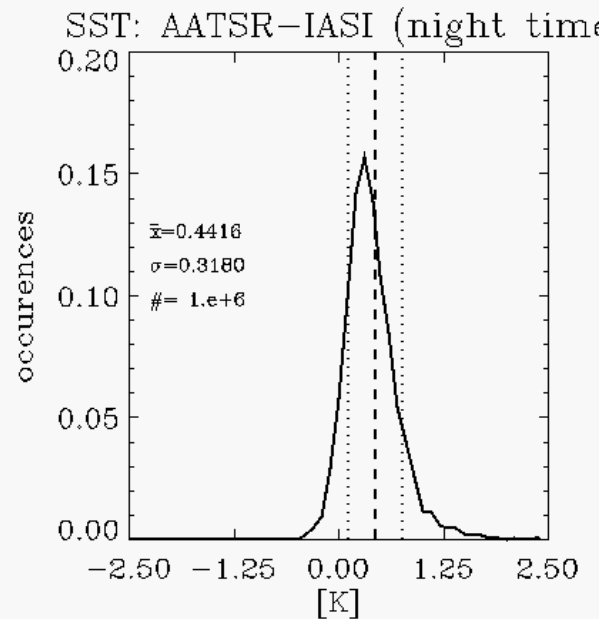
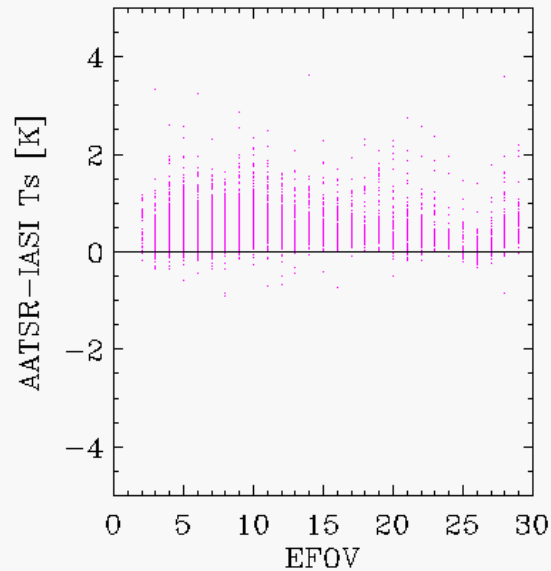
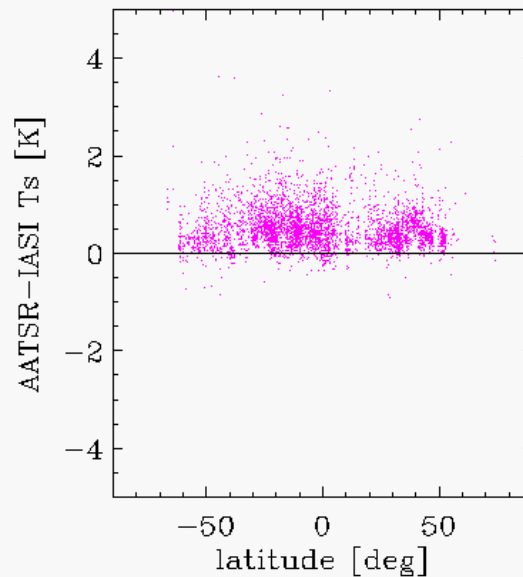
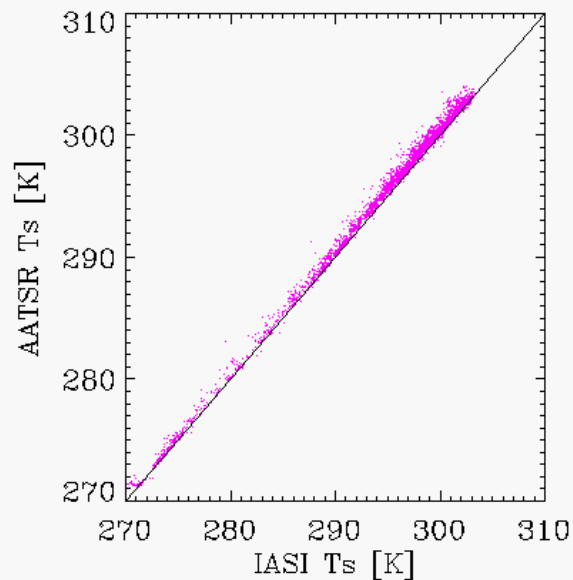
Systematic validation against radiosondes

- Considering components of the error budget is important to isolate errors in IASI retrieval
- Temporal variability of the atmosphere between IASI sounding and duration of the radiosonde ascent can be important when radiosonde is not launched closely to the satellite overpass
- Spatial variability of the atmosphere between IASI sounding and radiosonde trajectory is increased by displacement of the radiosonde during its ascent
- Errors in radiosonde measurements need to be characterised
- IASI profile retrievals are made on a fine vertical grid that is not compatible with the averaging kernels of the sounding
- See presentation by Nikita Pougatchev

Validation: SST, daytime against AATSR@Envisat

Bias: -0.52 K
Std. Dev.: 0.35 K
Nb. Match-ups: 200000
20 orbits in 08/2007
 $\Delta t < 40$ min





Validation: SST, nighttime against AATSR@Envisat

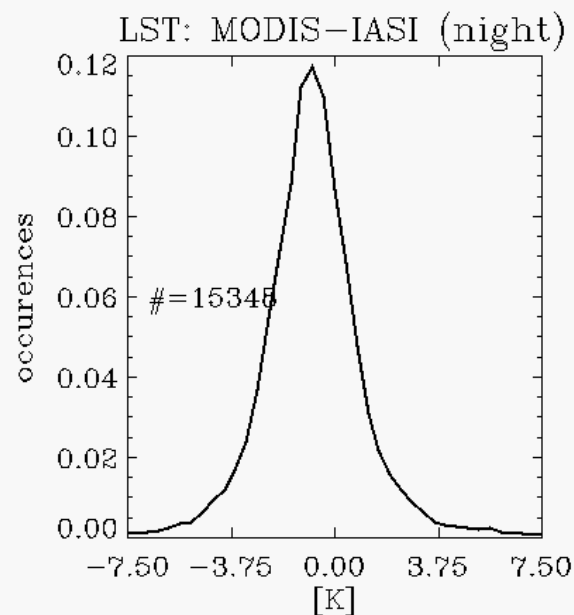
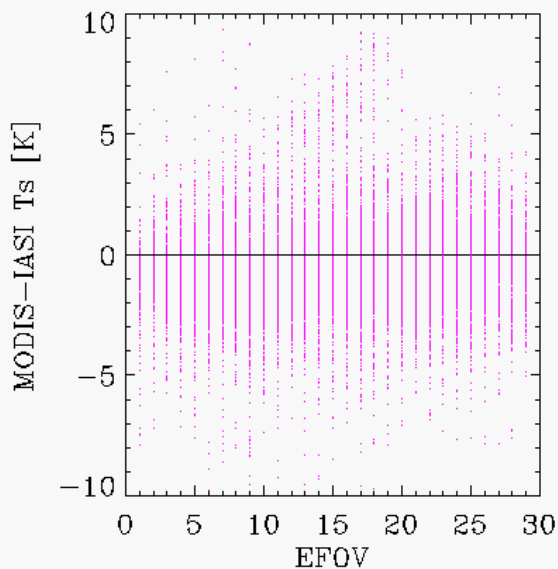
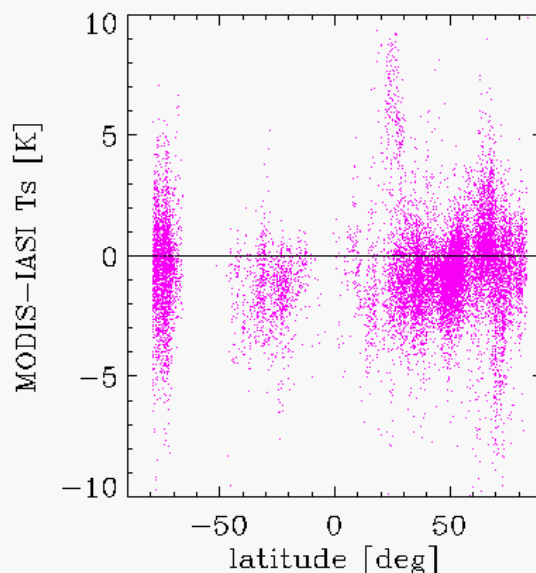
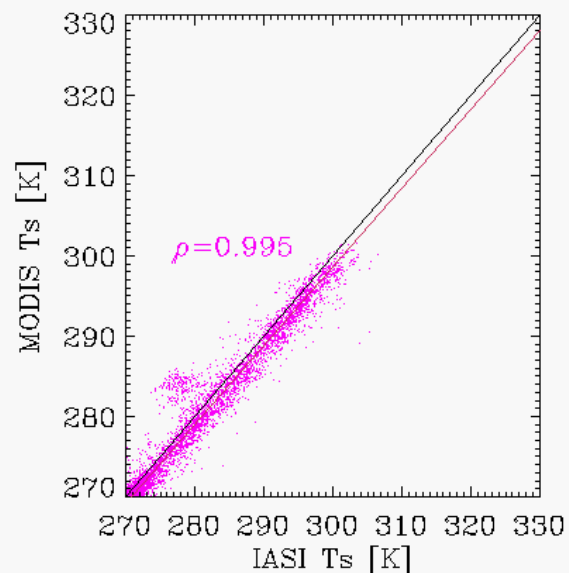
Bias: -0.44 K

Std. Dev.: 0.32 K

Nb. Match-ups: 100000

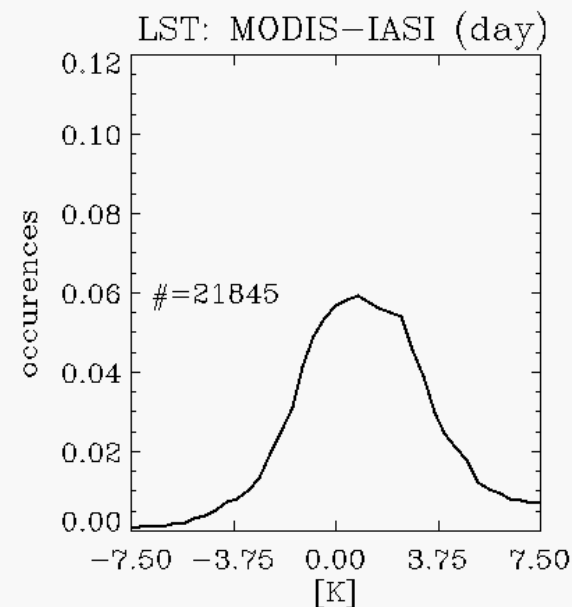
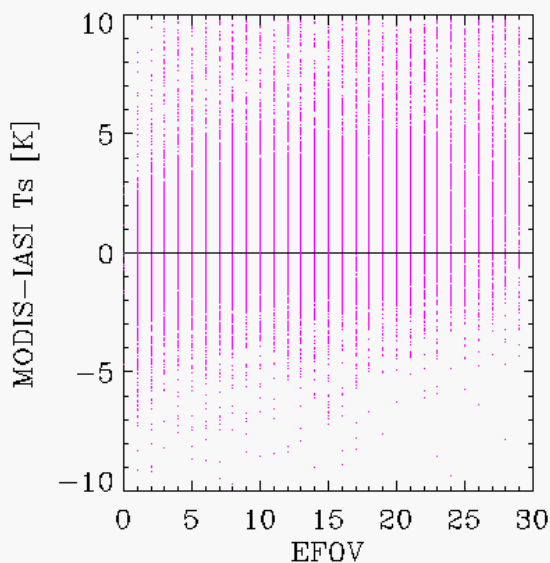
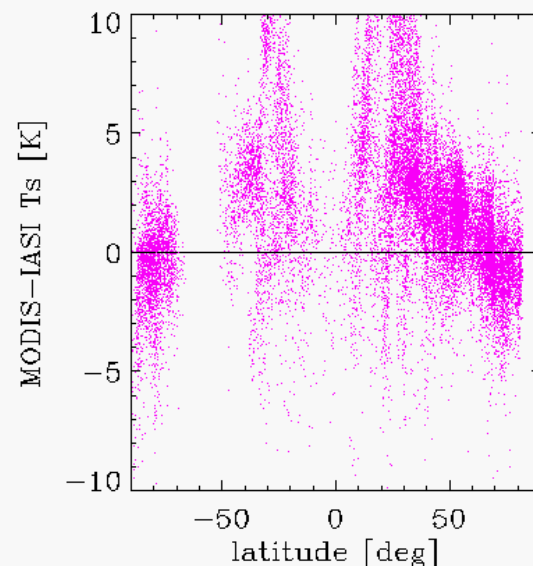
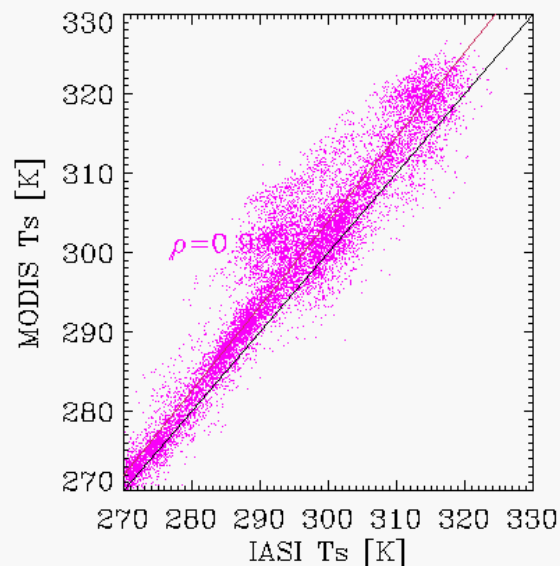
20 orbits in 08/2007

$\Delta t < 40$ min



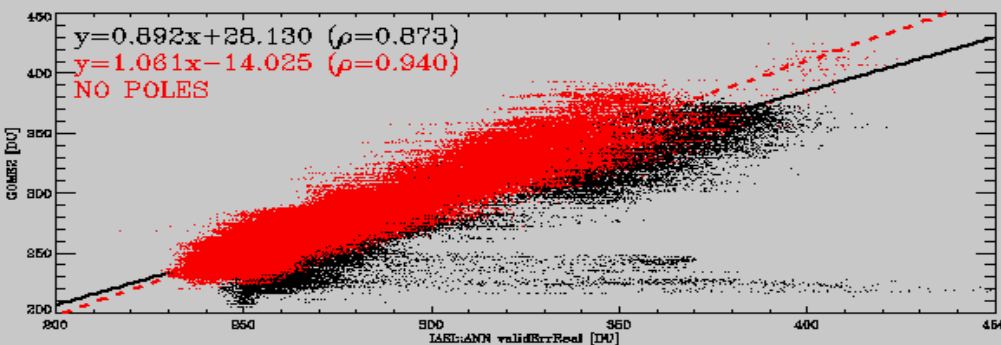
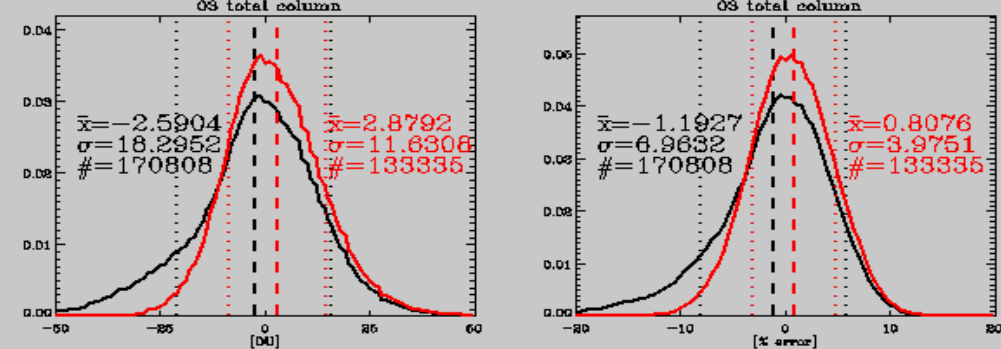
**Validation: LST, nighttime
against MODIS@Terra**

Bias: 0.5 K
Std. Dev.: 1.1 K
Nb. Match-ups: 15348
One day

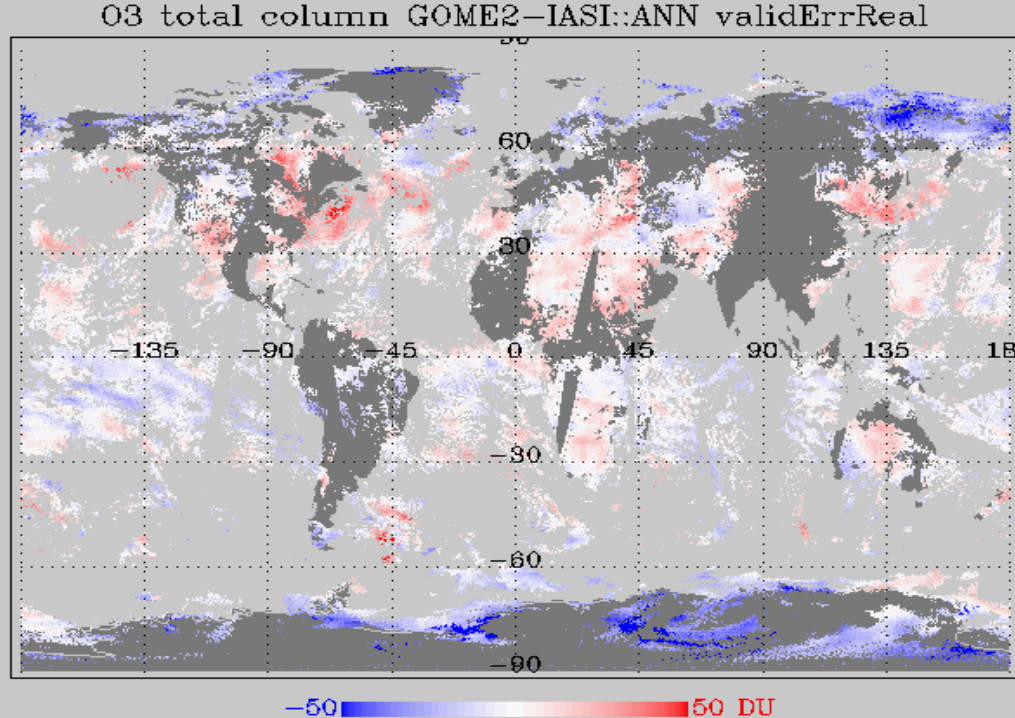
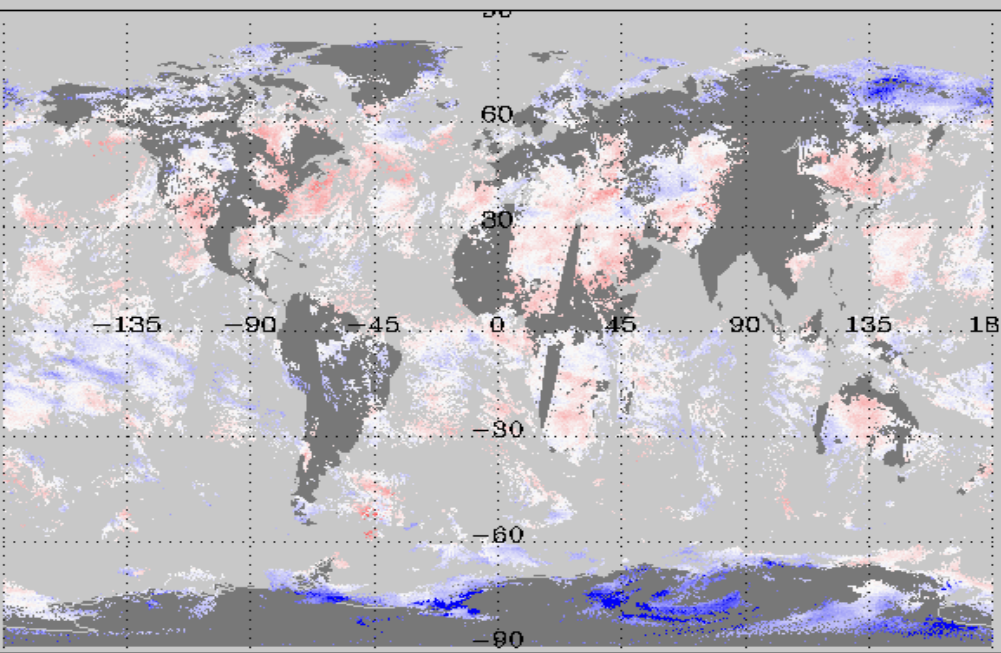


**Validation: LST, daytime
against MODIS@Terra**

**Bias: -1.2 K
Std. Dev.: 2.2 K
Nb. Match-ups: 21845
One day**

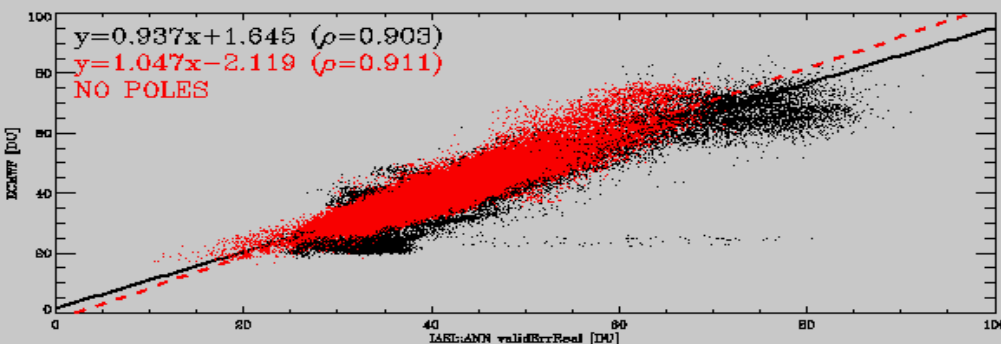
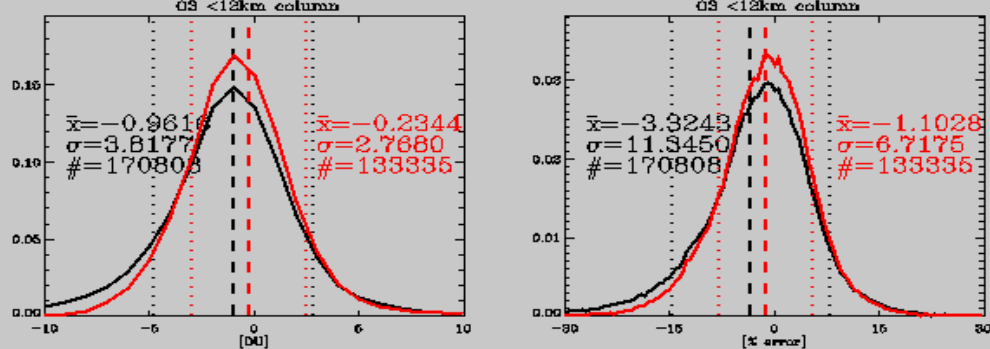


O3 total column GOME2-IASI::ANN validErrReal

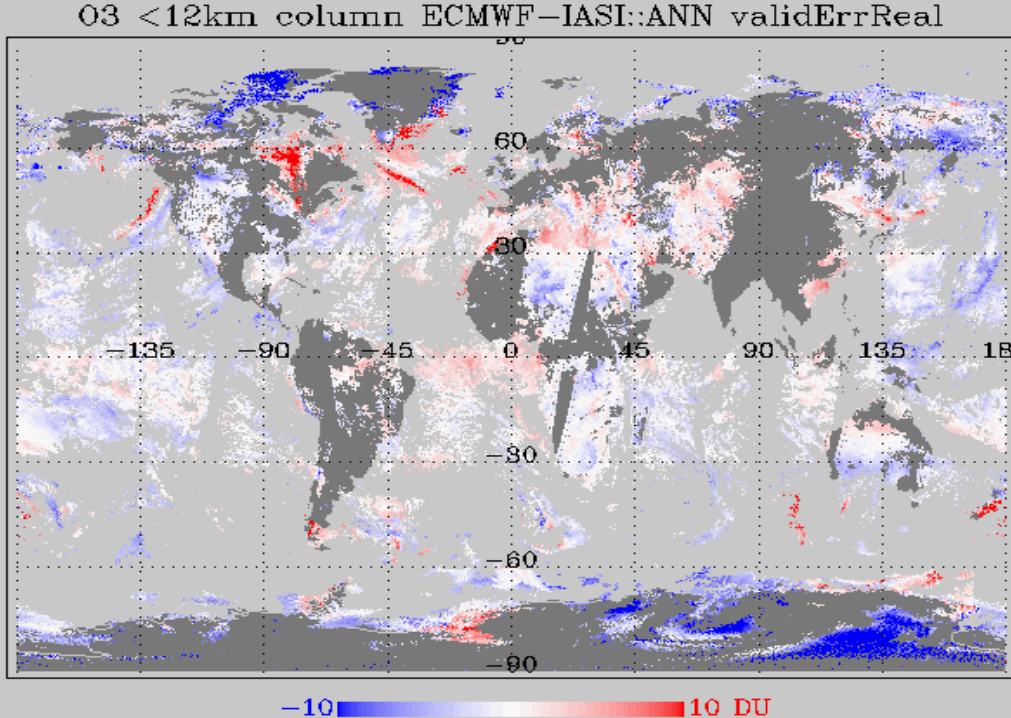


170808 IFOVs within 12 orbits from dates :
 20070622

Validation: O₃ Column against GOME-2

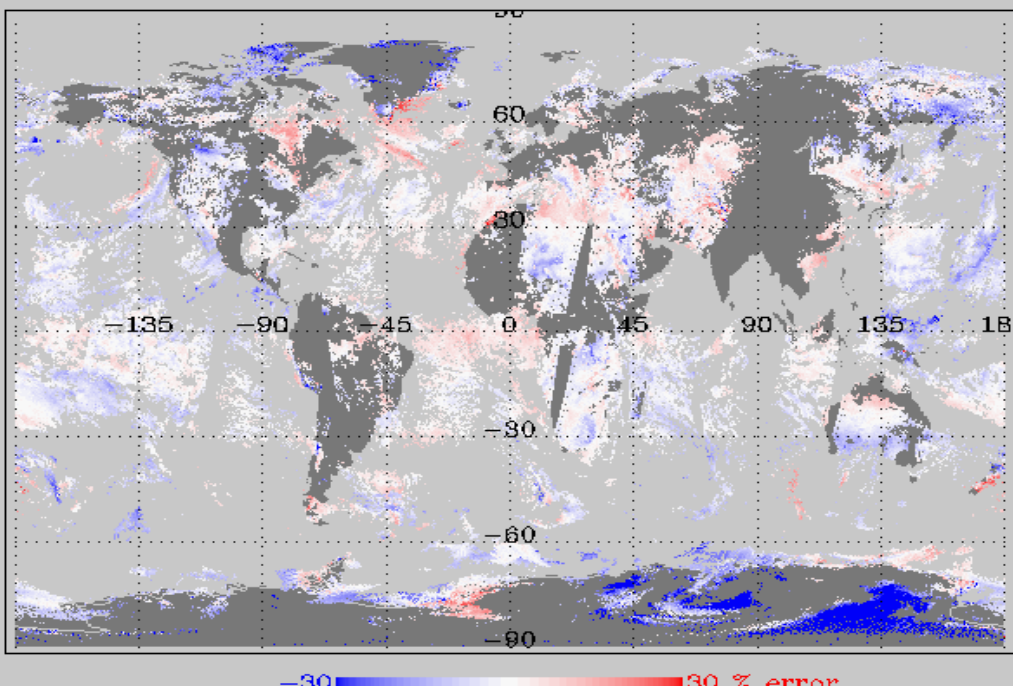


O3 <12km column ECMWF-IASI::ANN validErrReal



170808 IFOVs within 12 orbits from dates :
 20070622

Validation: O₃ Partial Column < 12 km
 against ECMWF





Dissemination to users

- IASI Level 1c data dissemination started on 29 May 2007
 - Full spectra via EumetCast and to NOAA
 - 300 selected spectral samples via GTS
- The IASI L2 NRT product is broken down into 5 streams:
 - TWT: Atmospheric temperature profiles, atmospheric water vapour profiles, surface skin temperature
 - OZO: Atmospheric ozone
 - CLP: Cloud parameters
 - TRG: Atmospheric trace gases CO, CH₄, N₂O, CO₂
 - EMS: Land surface emissivity
- IASI level 2 products are disseminated via EUMETCast and GTS
- The operational dissemination of level 2 products has started on 28 April 2008
- All products are accessible from the UMARF in native and HDF formats



Outlook

- Beyond the initial “day-1 processing” a number of construction areas exist
- Need for improvement of humidity retrievals
 - Possible separation of temperature and humidity retrievals
- Implementation faster radiative transfer model in iterative retrieval
 - Use of PCRTM
- Analysis of novel cloud detection and characterisation methods
 - Artificial neural networks
 - Variational cloud detection
- Work on improvement of cloudy retrievals
 - Inclusion of microwave soundings
 - Treatment on non-black clouds in iterative retrieval



more info: www.eumetsat.int