

Early validation of level 1b using the NESDIS real-time system

November 2001 AIRS science team meeting

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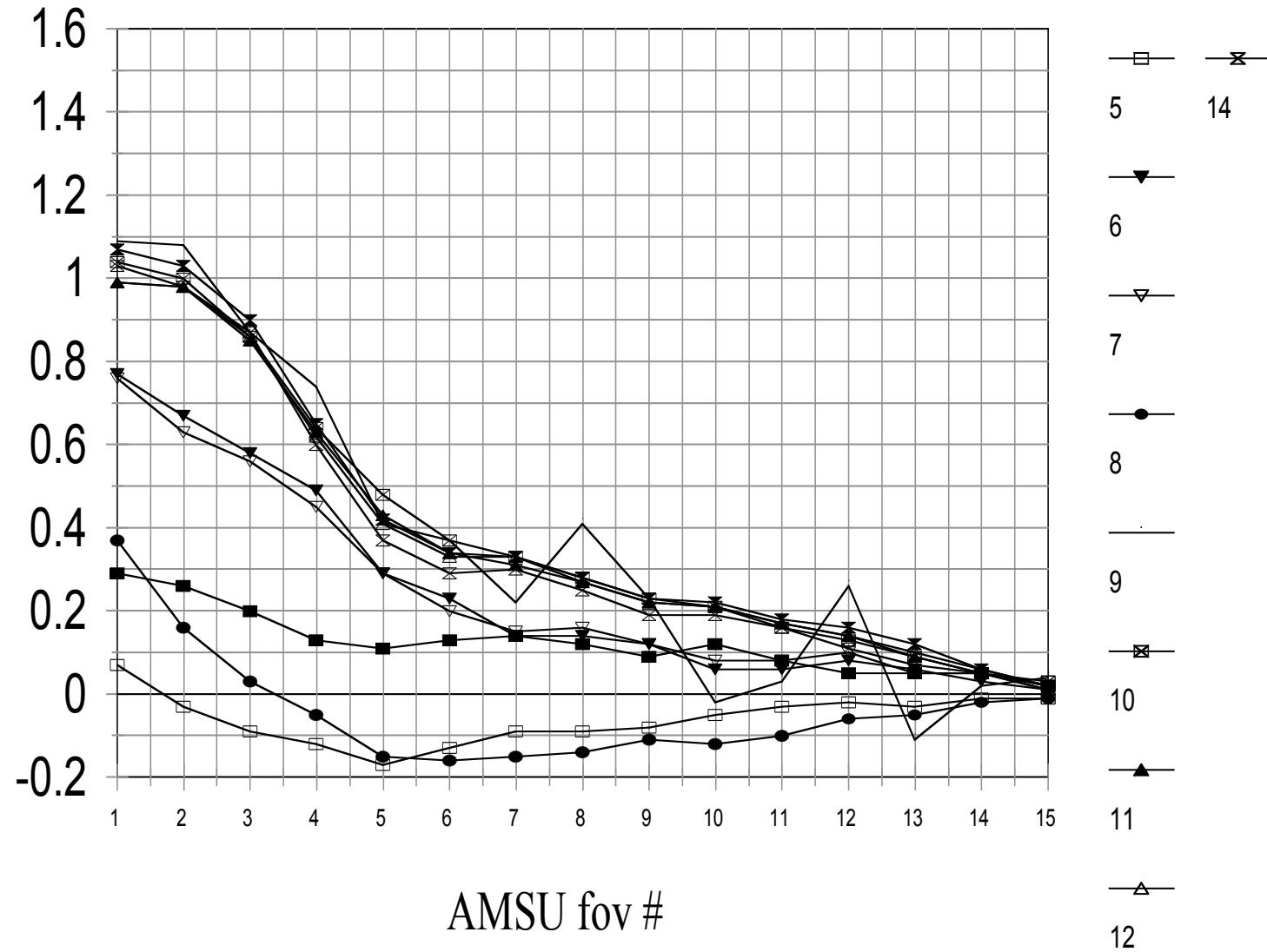
Topics

- Early validation of level 1b
 - - couple of granules
 - - global coverage
- Copy granules from JPL and process it through NOAA system to produce validation gridded files

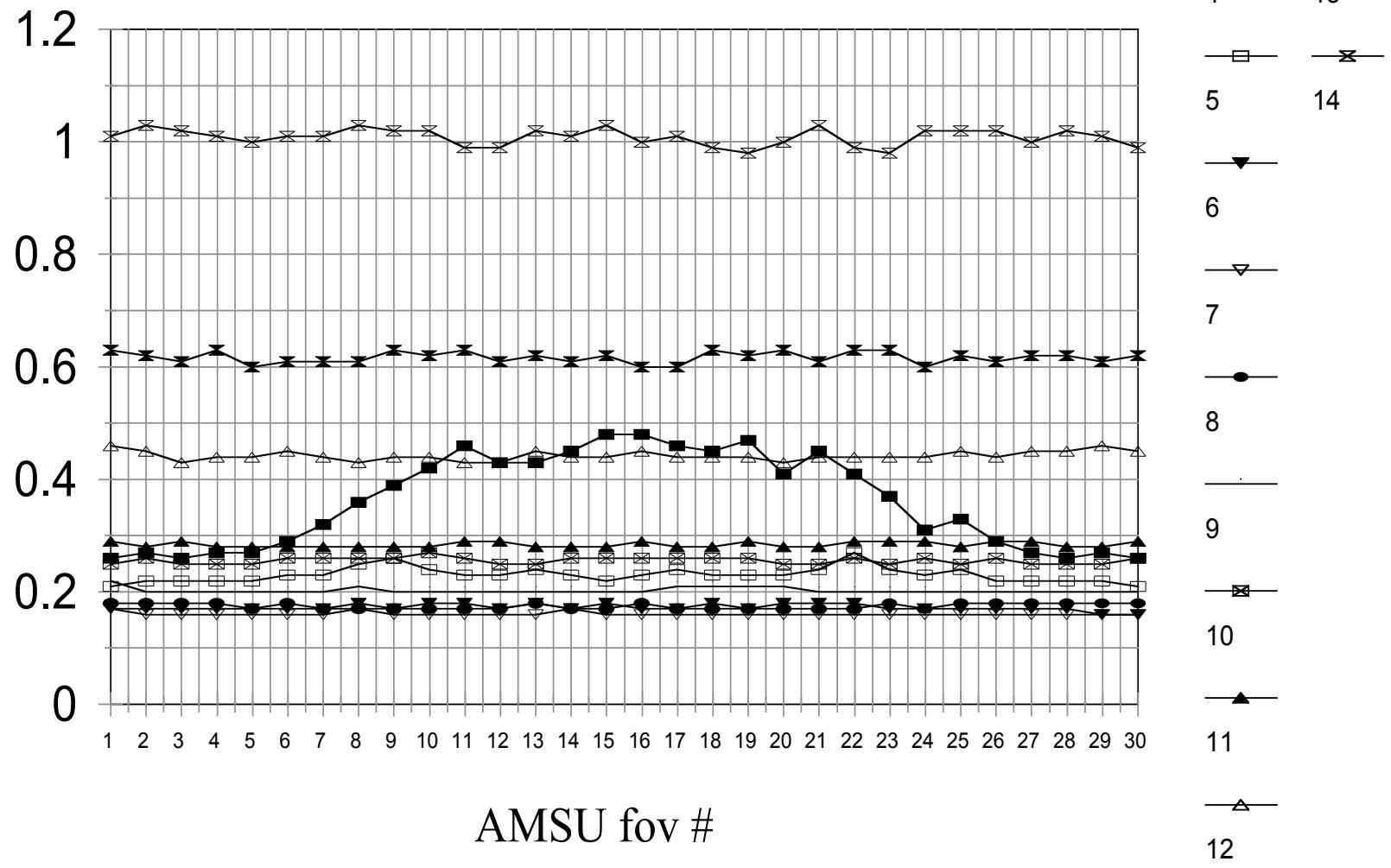
Couple of granules

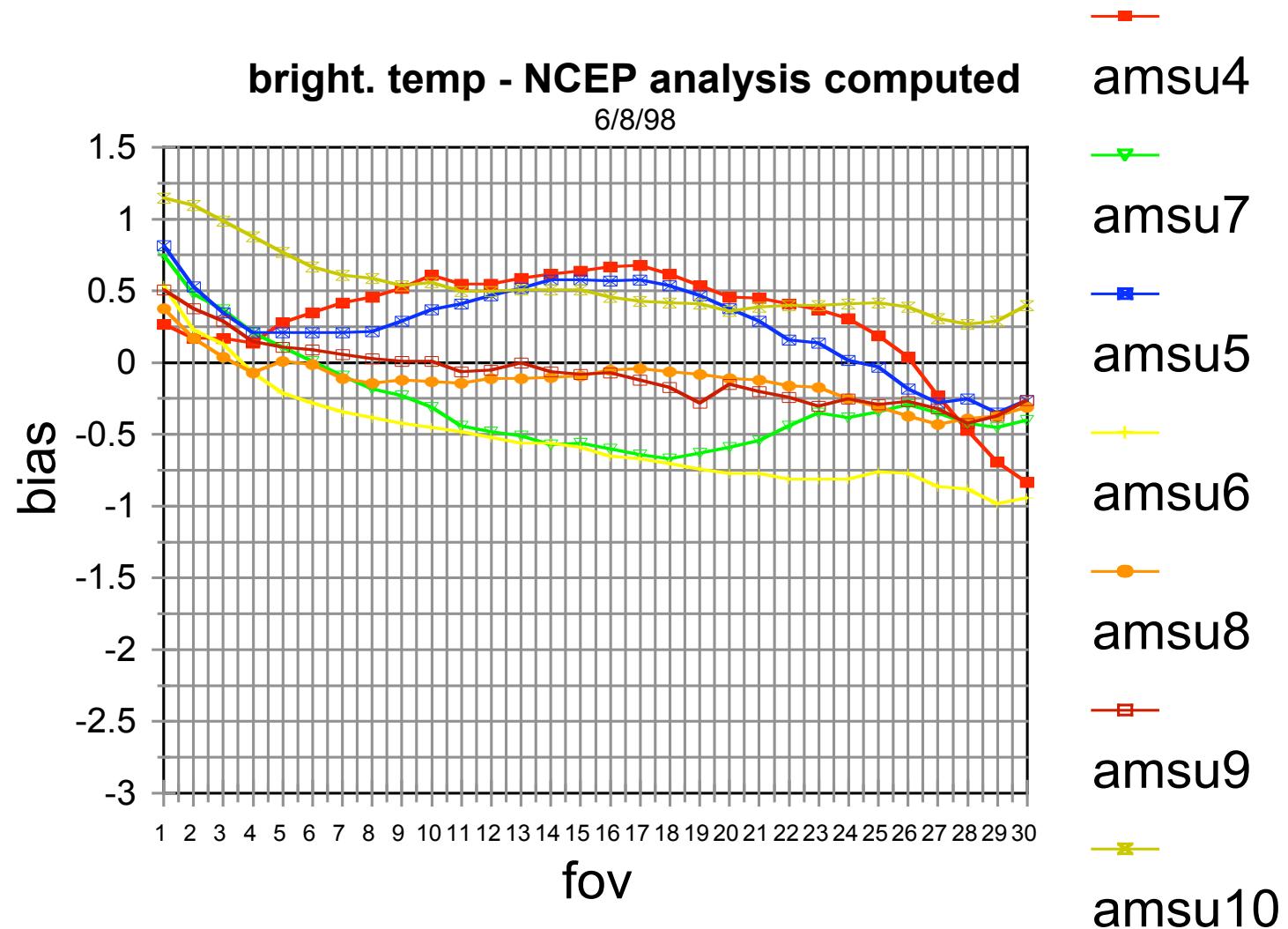
- Ocean Night
- Display radiances -- 2D and 3D (Grads display tools, may use VIS 5D)
- Compute mean radiances as function of fov
- Examine asymmetry.
- Compute standard deviation of adjacent fovs.
- Compute measured – calculated brightness temperatures as function of fov

AMSU N16 Asymmetry



AMSU N16 RMS- Same FOV Neighbor-





Also

- Compute difference between 2616 and SST
- Superimpose differences with GOES imagery and AVHRR.
- Use AVHRR cloud amount at 15 km resolution to compute cumulative distribution function (cdf).
- Compute SST – 2616 cdf
- Select threshold and recompute measured – computed statistics and asymmetry ,etc.

Also ...

- For “clear” cases - generate SST retrieval coefficients (based on 4 channels) and compare coefficients with synthetic coefficients.
- Compare “clear” and simulated spectra (ecmwf).

Global Coverage

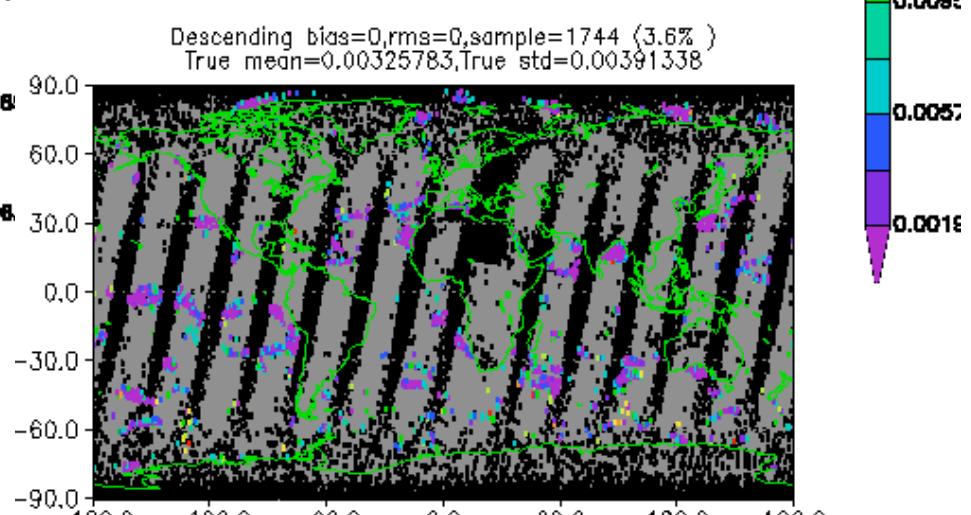
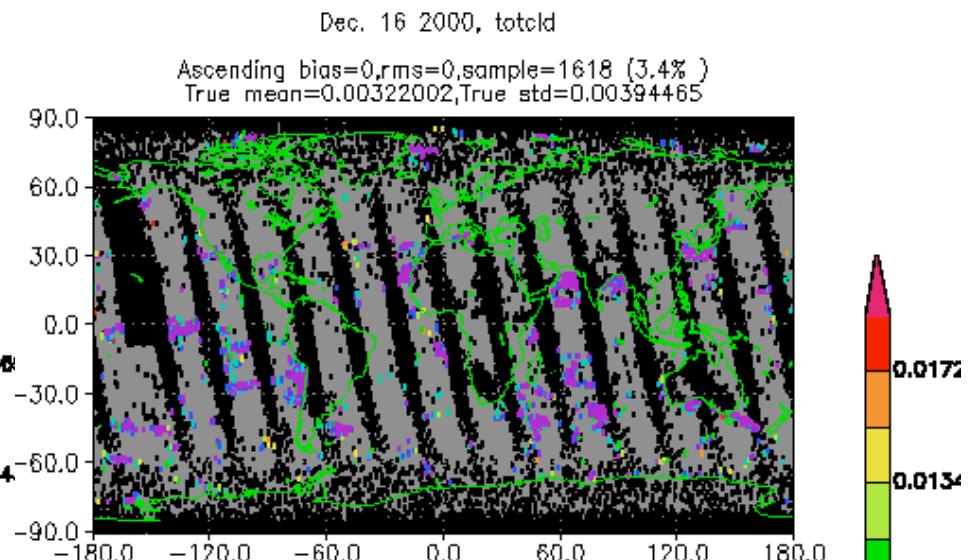
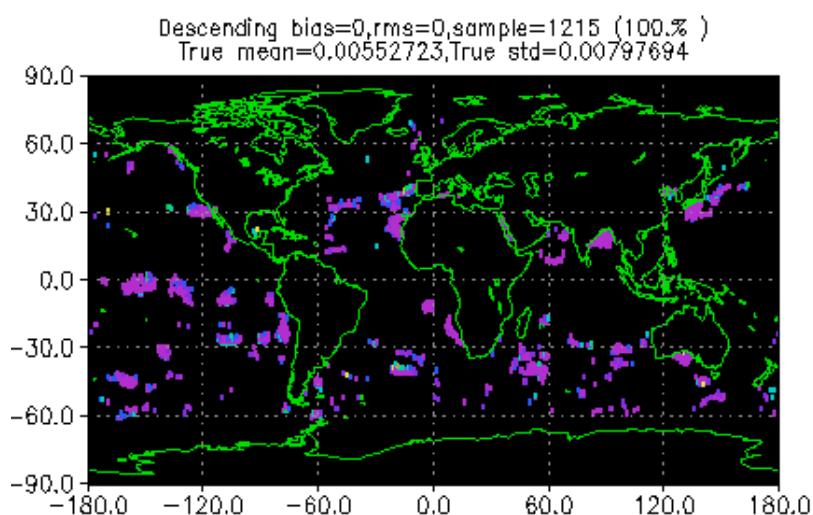
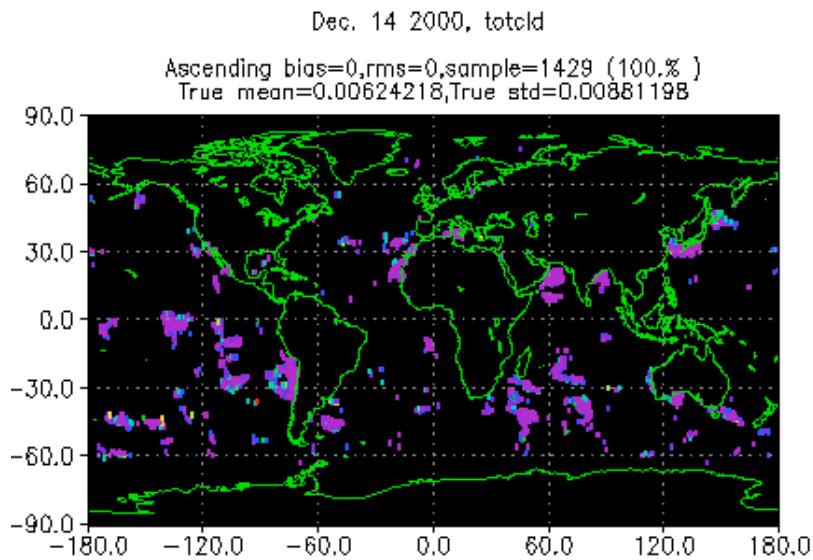
- Produce gridded files (GG (all channels)
EC files)
- Generate radiance eigenvectors
- Generate principal component score gridded
file
- Check information content
- Check reconstruction scores.

Global coverage using gridded files

- Use 2616 and SST difference to generate new cdf and select new conservative threshold (night)
- Generate SST regression retrieval from 8 and 11 um channels (4 channels) from the night data.
- Predict SST for day and night – compute difference between predicted and observed SST and generate cdf – select threshold.
- Repeat measured – computed comparisons and adjacent fov standard deviation, etc

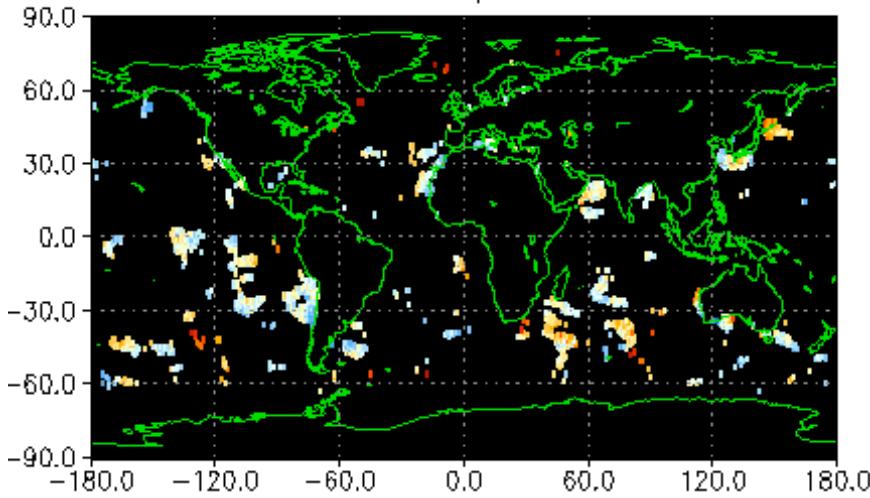
Global coverage

- Gridded observed radiances (GG file)
- Gridded observed pc scores (PC file)
- Gridded ECMWF forecast (EC file)
- Use SST threshold and $965 \text{ bt} > 273 \text{ K}$ to select clear cases.
- Generate eigenvector retrieval regression coefficients (internally we merge GG, EC and PC for clear cases)
- Apply regression coefficients to PC files to produce retrieval gridded file.
- Compare differences between retrieval and ECMWF.
- Test on independent day

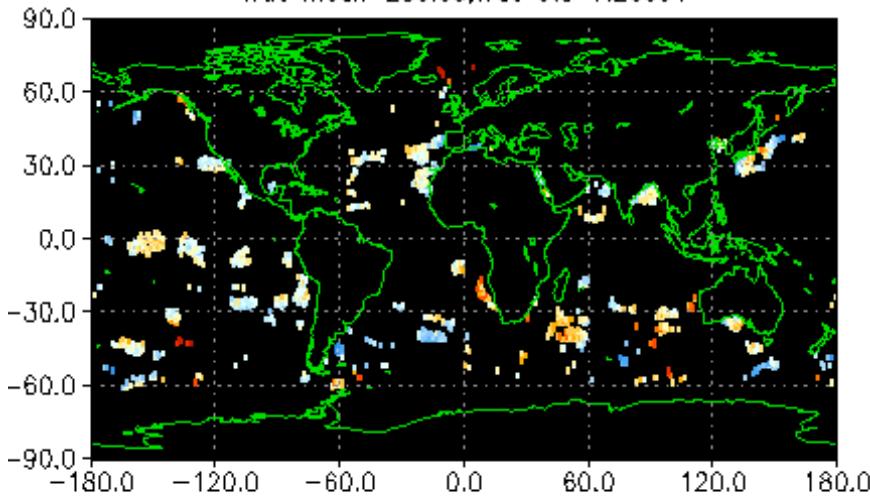


Dec. 14 2000, Temperature Error (904.8660 to 1013.948mb)

Ascending bias=-0.0702562,rms=1.09894, sample=1429 (100. %)
True mean=286.568,True std=7.57618

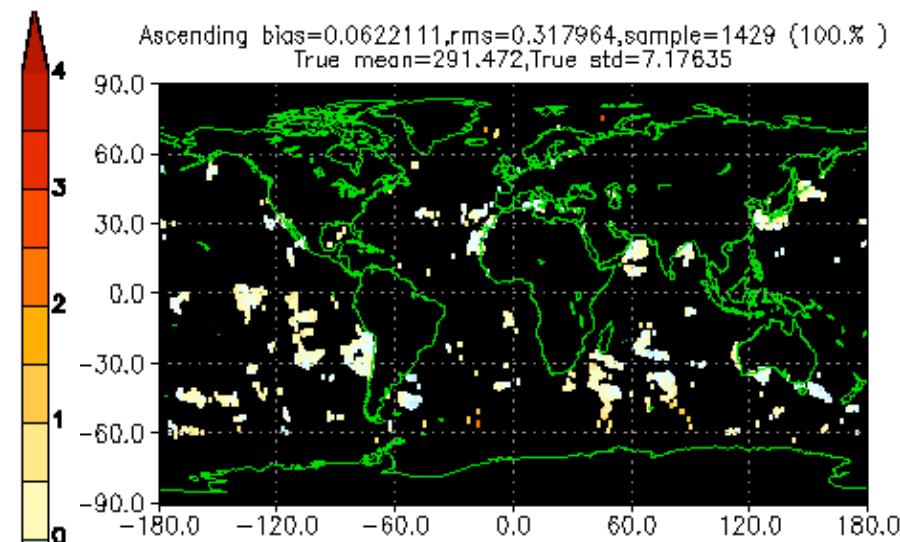


Descending bias=0.0306198,rms=1.13988,sample=1215 (100. %)
True mean=286.08,True std=7.20351

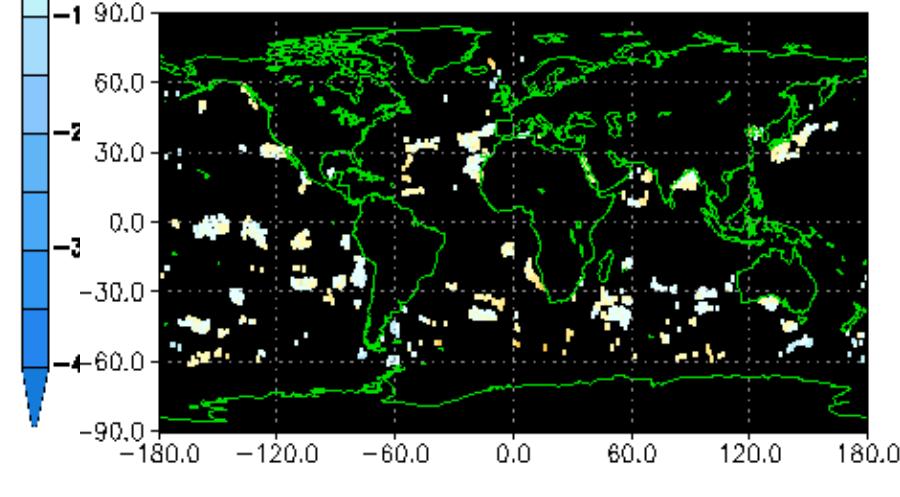


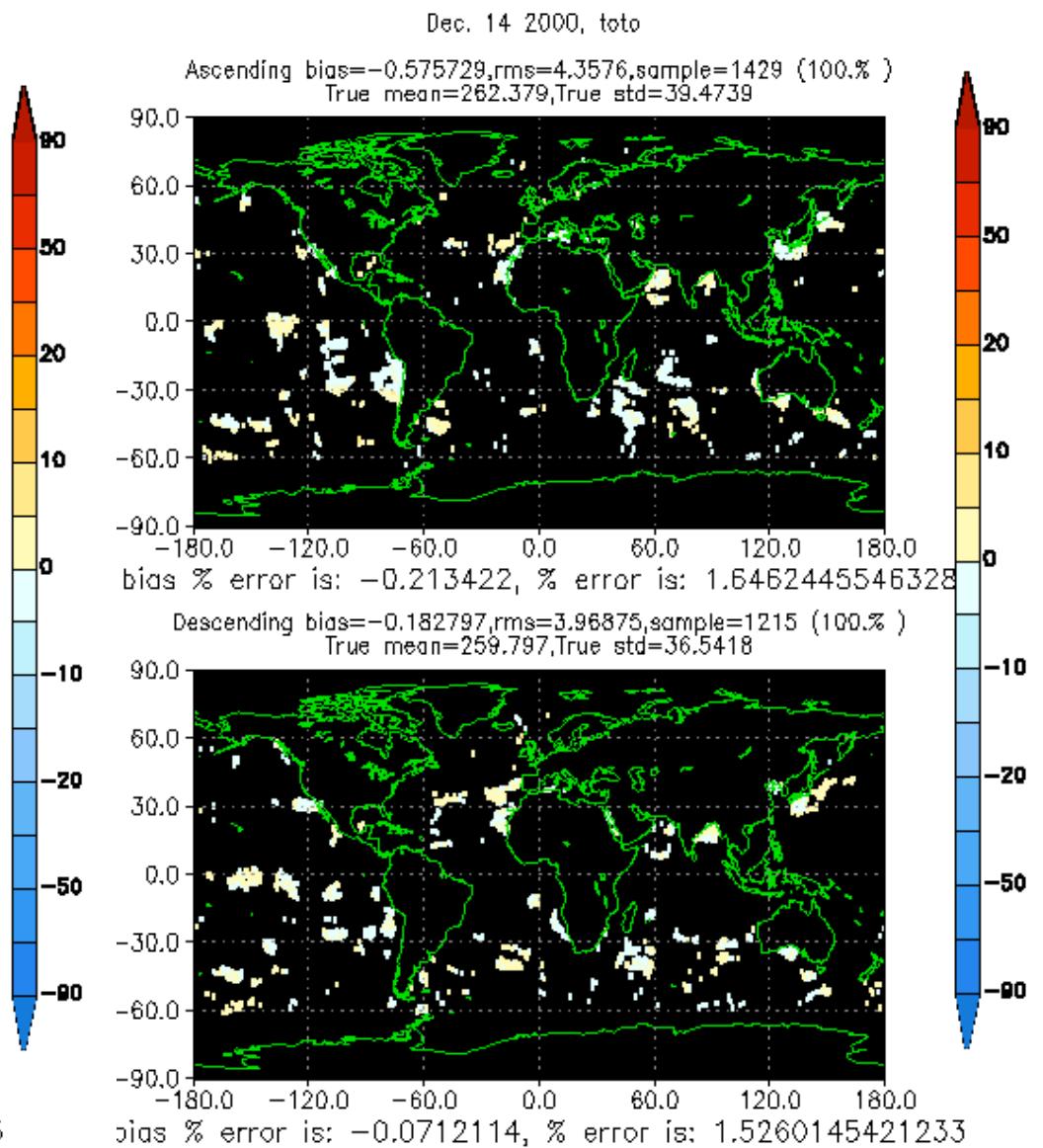
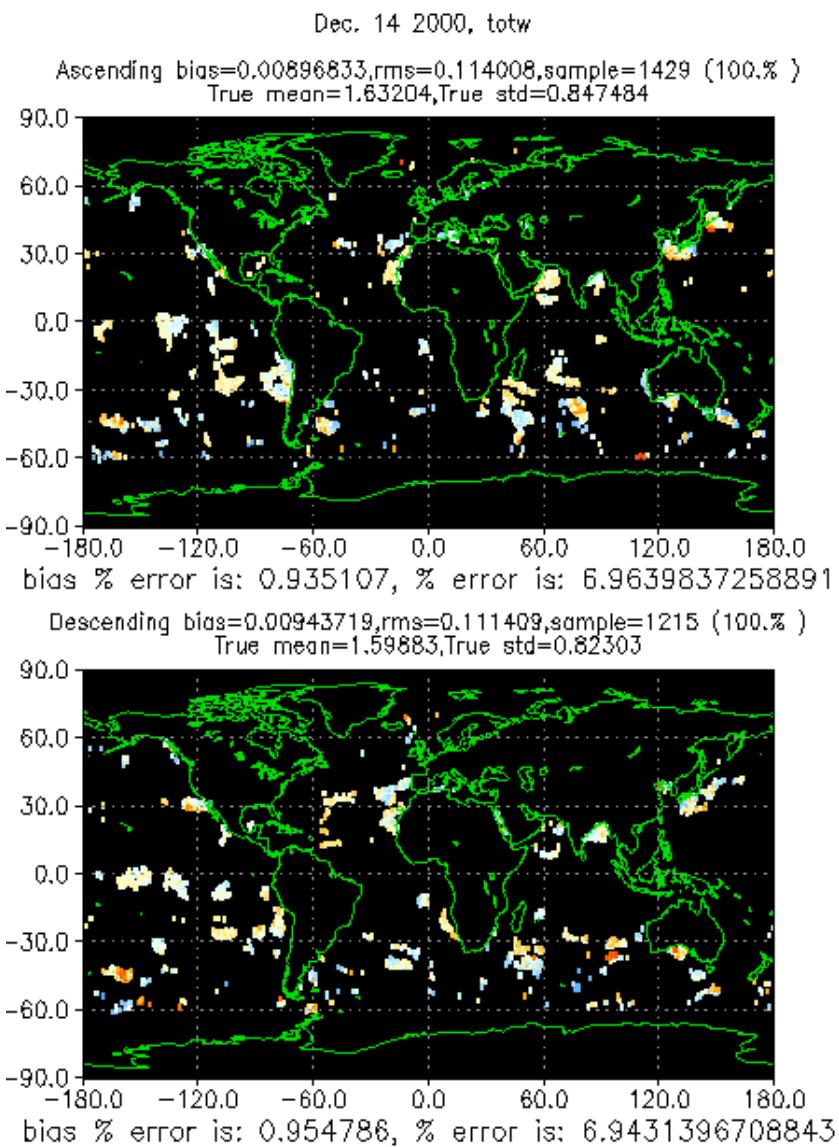
Dec. 14 2000, surft

Ascending bias=0.0622111,rms=0.317964,sample=1429 (100. %)
True mean=291.472,True std=7.17635



Descending bias=-0.00786545,rms=0.308057,sample=1215 (100. %)
True mean=291.725,True std=6.94622





Summary

- Use Grads Web-based display tools.
- Compare measured vs calculated.
- Generate eigenvectors and look at information content.
- Find clear cases.
- Generate regression retrievals.
- Check accuracy on dependent and independent data. Compare with radiosondes
- Monitor errors over time.