AIRS Clear Detection

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December 7, 2000

Objectives

- Provide information indicating if fov is clear with a confidence indicator.
- If not clear, provide cloud amount and height.
- Required for validation campaigns
- Required by NWP centers

Detecting clear fovs using AMSU

• AMSU channels 4, 5 and 6 are used to predict AIRS channel at 2390.910 cm-1.

Predicted AIRS at 2390.910 = 11.327-.185*amsu4+1.930*amsu5-0.777*amsu6+1.048*csza-4.243*(1.-cang) where csza = cosine solar zenith angle cang = cosine view angle (scan angle) amsu4 = amsu channel 4 brightness temperature , etc

- FOV is labeled "mostly clear" if predicted AIRS observed AIRS < 2
- Split IR window test is also used as secondary test.
- Spatial and spectral coherence tests are needed to remove misclassified fovs. Most misclassified fovs have low clouds
- But for most cases, the AMSU test works quite well.



Predict AIRS from AMSU test



Improvements to clear detection

- Add reconstruction score (< 0.98)
- Add spatial coherence test compute standard deviation of 2390.91 cm-1 within 3x3
- Instrumental noise is very low (.10 K)

AMSU test only ; diff < 2



Nov. 29 2000, amt2





Regression retrieval is insensitive to low clouds





Dec. 1 2000, totald

Reconstruction score < 0.98

Nov. 29 2000, amt1



Spatial coherence < 0.0018



All three tests

Nov. 29 2000, amt1



All 3 tests, but coherence < 0.0009







Total cloud (3 tests)

Nov. 29 2000, totald



0.6616

0.4290

0.3064

0.1636

0.0612

True clear (< .02%)

Nov. 29 2000, totald



Rscore < 0.98





Rscore < 1.25





Summary

- Continue to improve cloud detection
- Add cloud amount and height retrieval outside of PGE for NWP users
- Generate clear radiances from forecast and compare with measured as an additional test (need few channels)