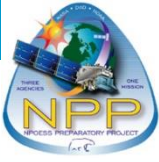




SNPP OMPS Stray Light Corrections



NASA's OMPS Ozone Science Team

NASA Ozone Product Evaluation and Algorithm Test Element (PEATE)

JPSS OMPS Science Operations Center (SOC)

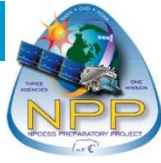
Presented by Glen Jaross

Conclusion:

Task is complete and is candidate for incremental improvement



Sensor vendor measured point spread functions (PSFs) to demonstrate compliance with stray light requirements



SS3.2.1.21.1 The ratio of the combined out-of-band + out-of-field signal to the expected signal in a channel shall be less than or equal to 2% for all channels specified in SS3.2.1.7.1.

With this allocation, ozone requirements should be met WITHOUT ground correction

BATC (sensor vendor) used the measured PSFs as input to stray light calculation based on modeled TOA radiances

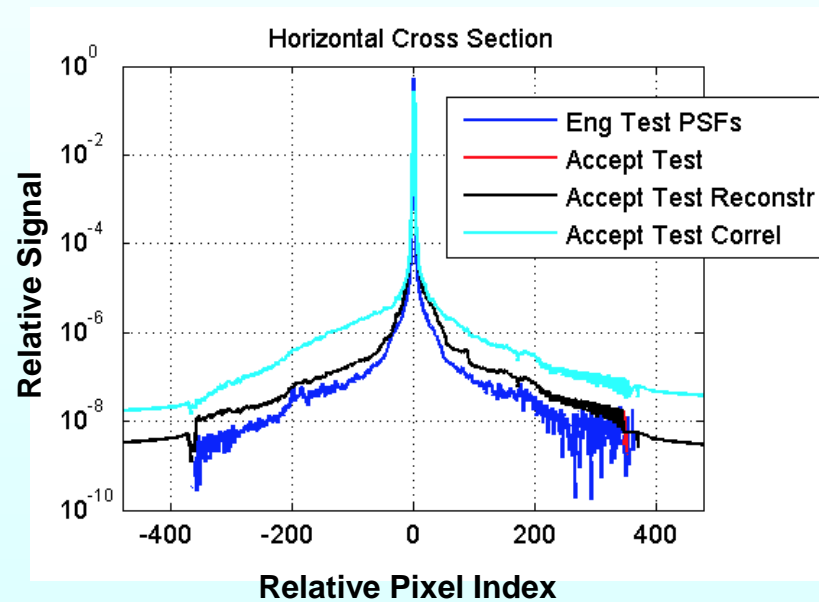


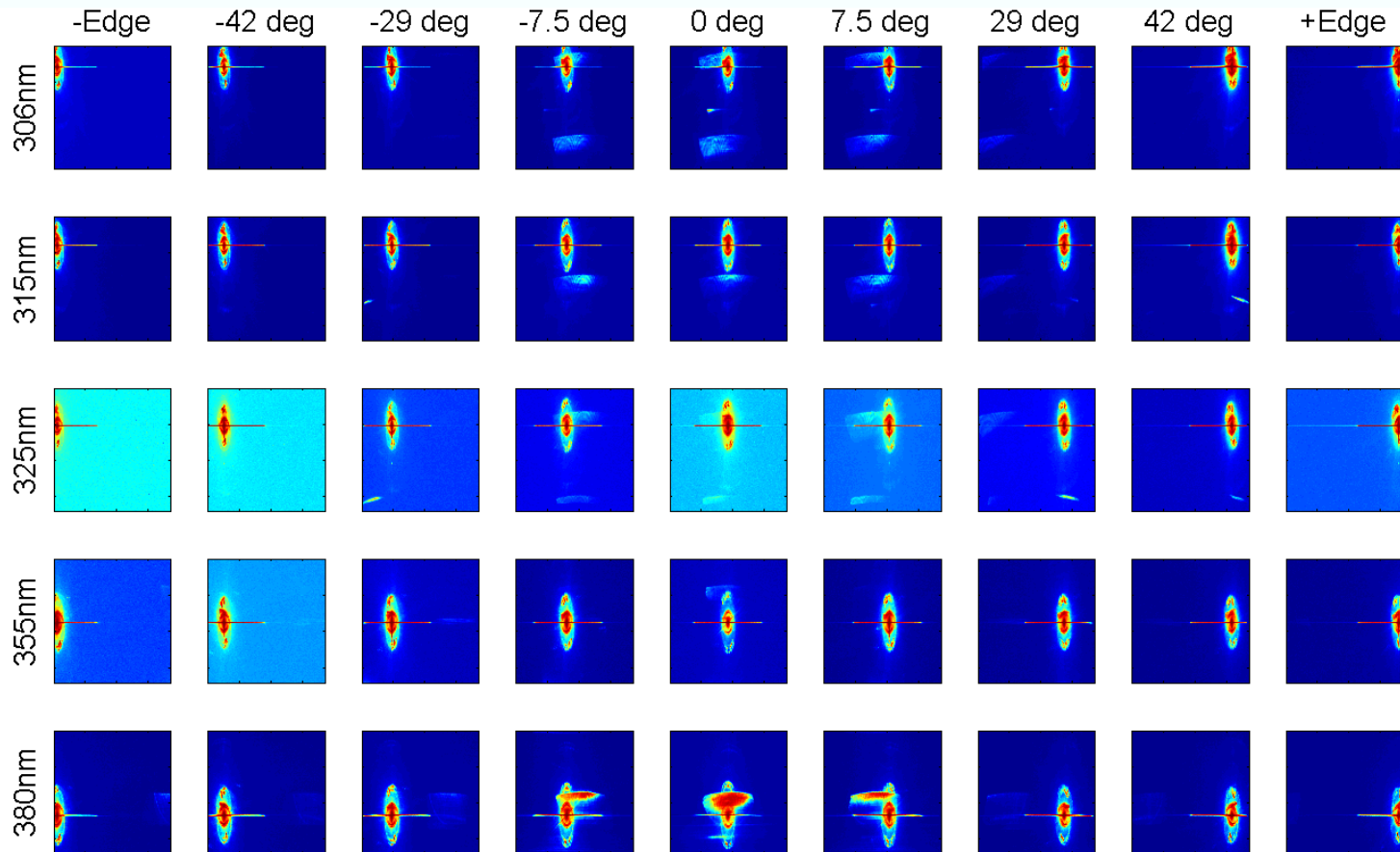
Image courtesy of BATC



Matrix of measured PSFs allows us to model (and correct) any measured scene

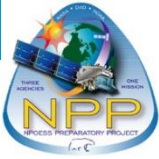


- Vendor asked to deliver PSFs
- S.L. correction built into NM SDR code in anticipation of correction
- S.L. correction added in NP code in Mx8.3

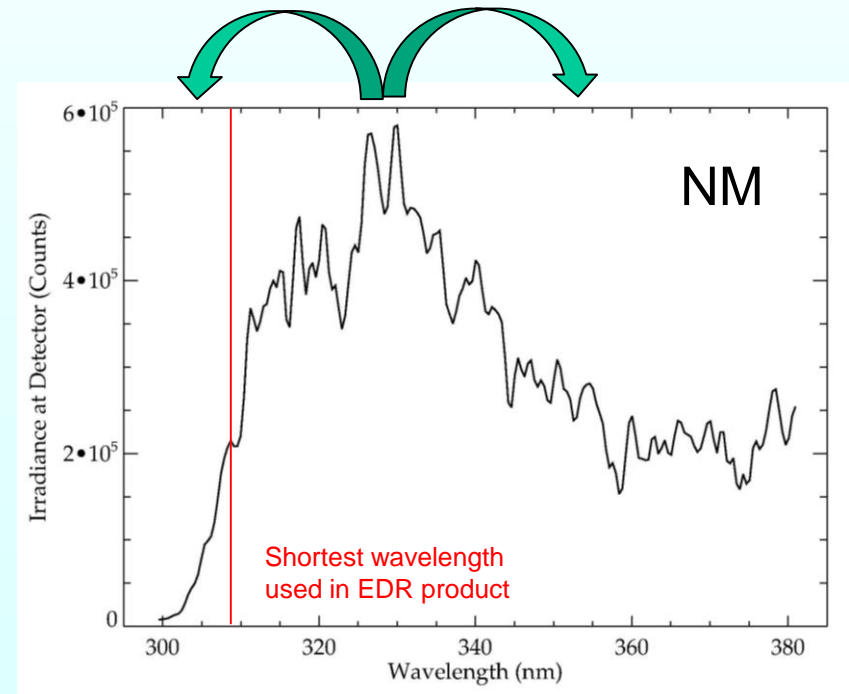
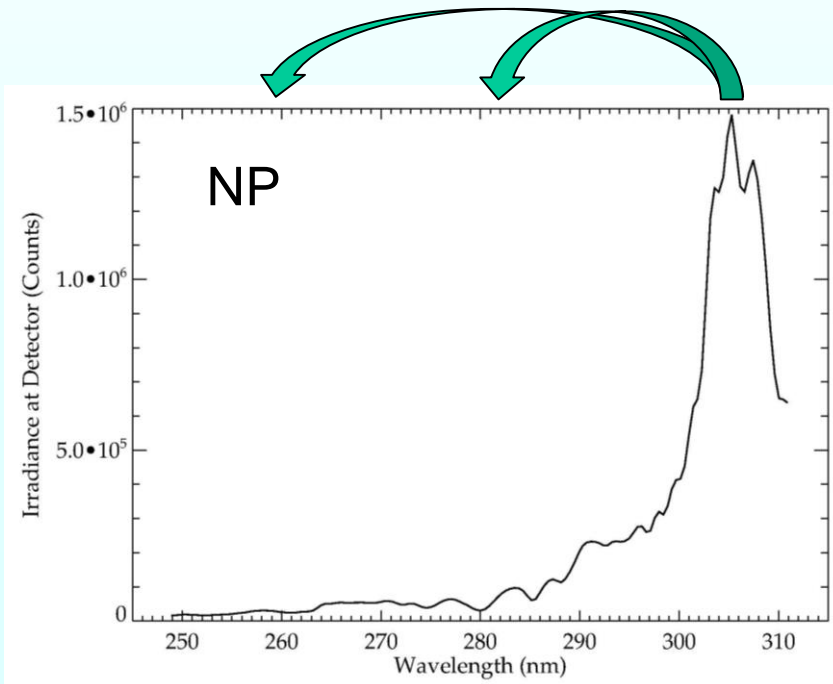




PSFs are primary source of stray light contribution

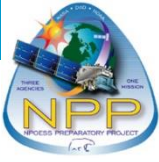


- Photons scatter internally due to imperfections in optical surfaces (primarily the grating)
- Stray light that affects ozone is primarily out-of-band
- Most important effect is stronger signals scattering into weaker signals
- Signal differential is largest for NP, so it has greatest percent stray light



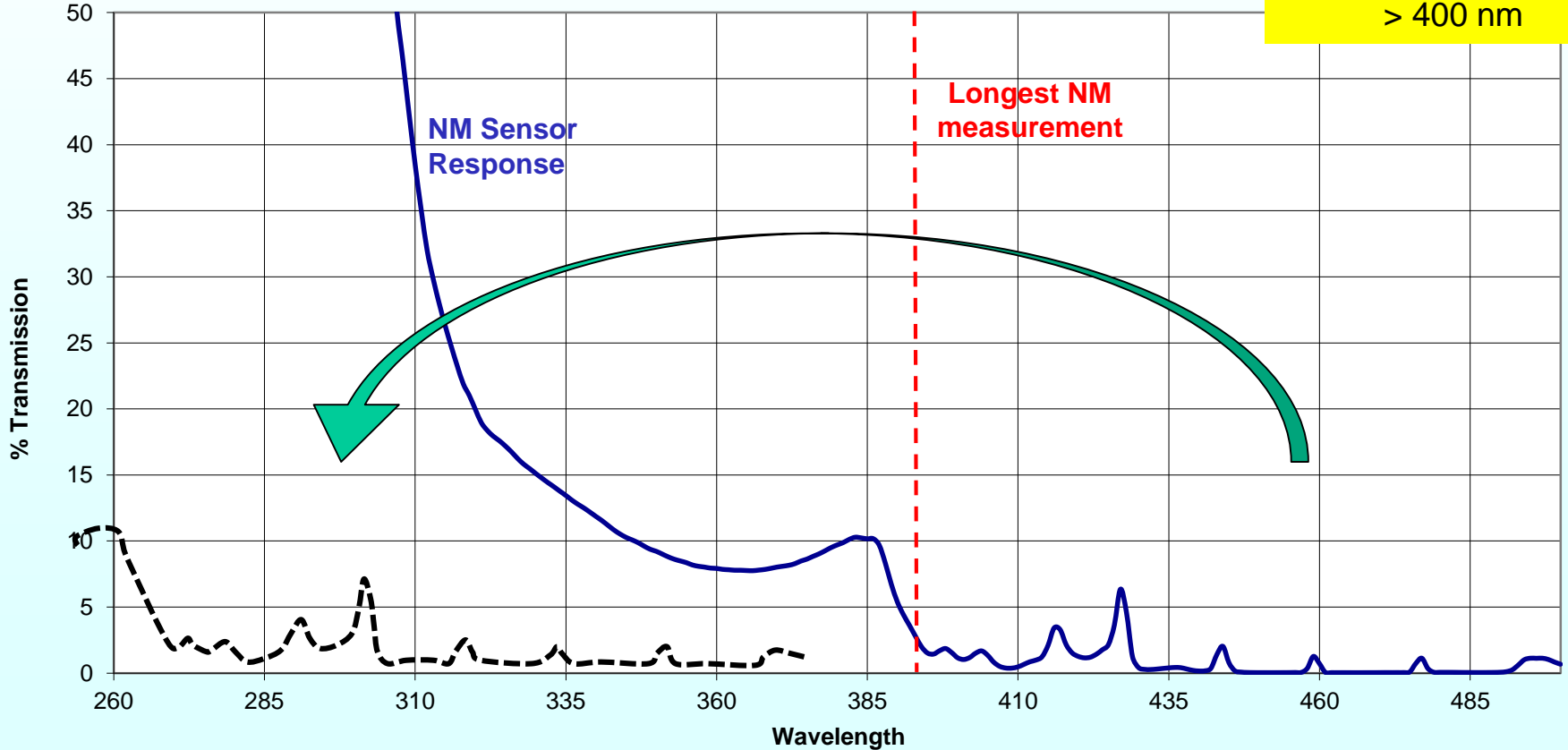


NM ghost is a significant error source at $\lambda < 310$ nm



Reflection within NM spectrometer creates “ghost” spectrum at shorter wavelengths

Correction requires an estimate of radiances > 400 nm



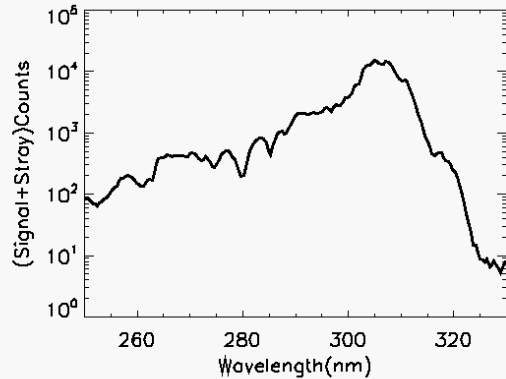


Stray light Jacobian used to model and correct each image Used for both NASA and NOAA codes

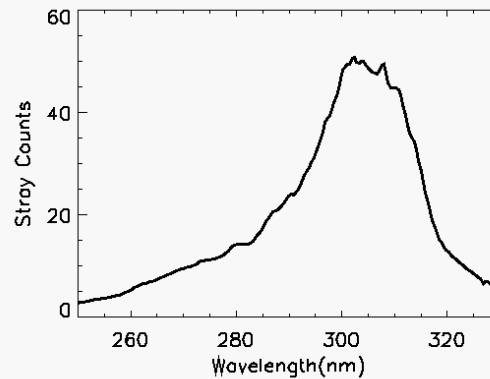


NP

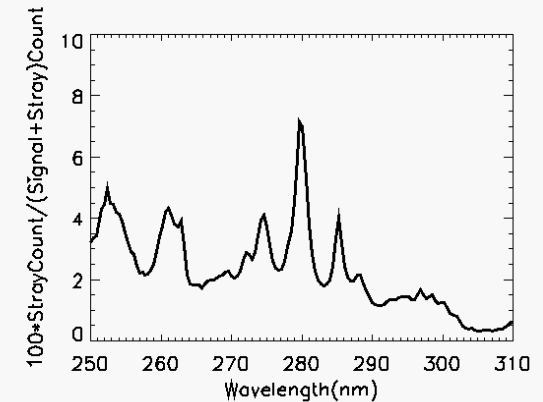
Full Signal



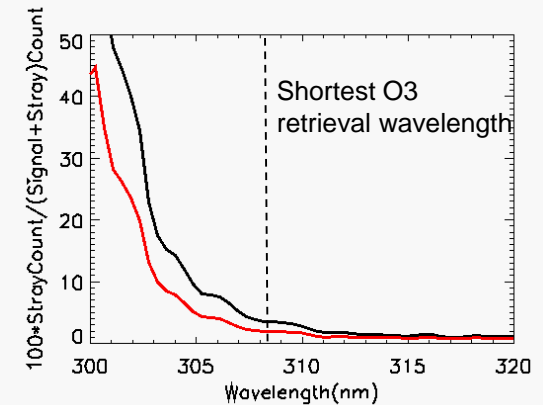
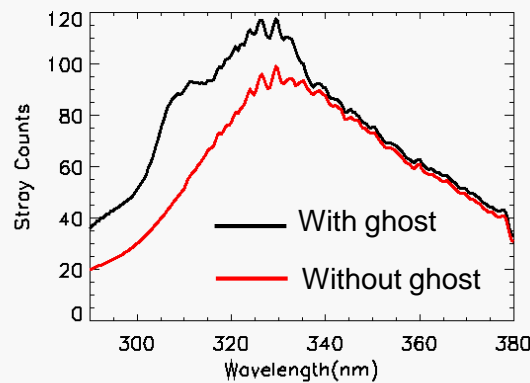
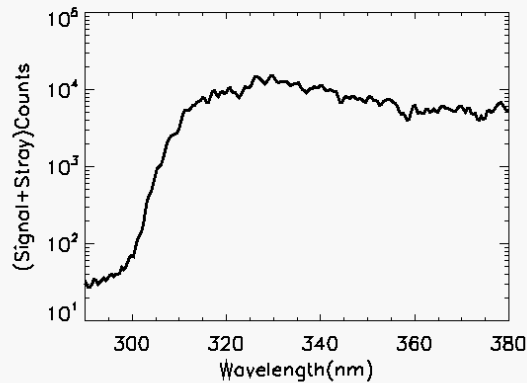
Modeled S.L. Signal



Stray Light Percentage



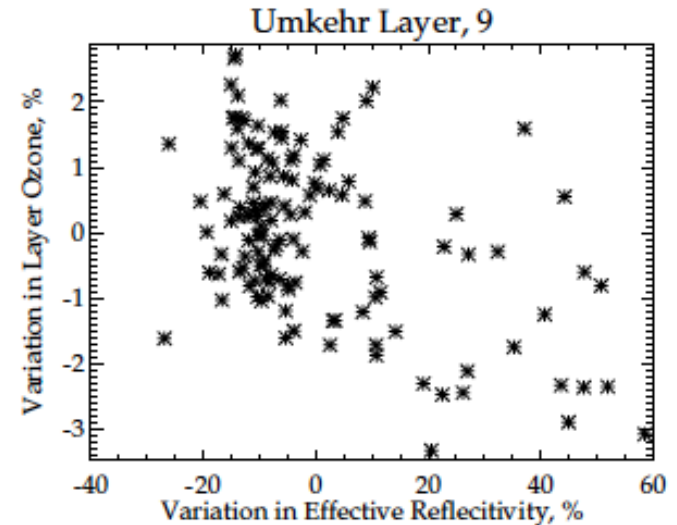
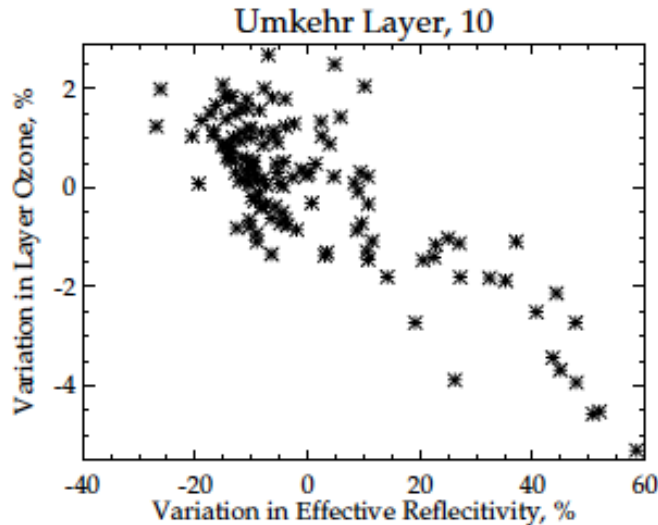
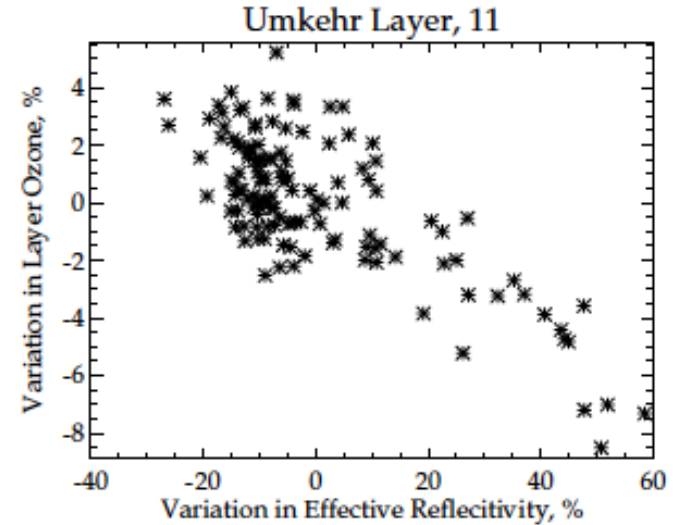
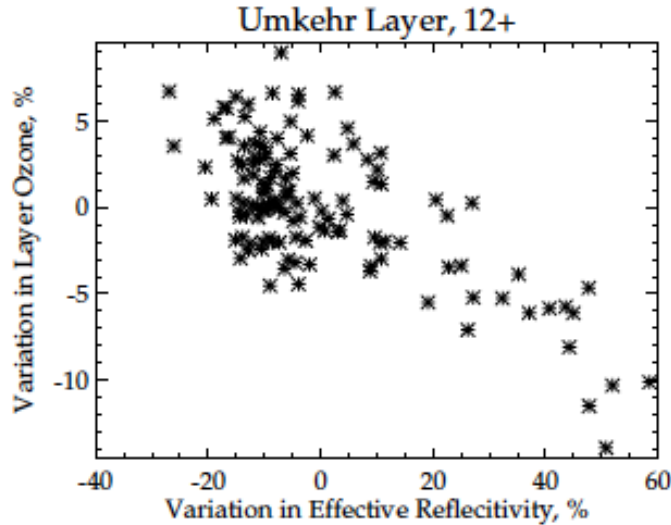
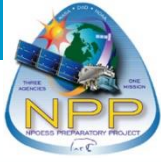
NM



Errors could exceed 2% at
308 nm if the ghost is
ignored



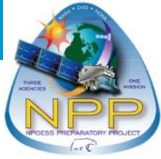
Wavelengths used in O3 profile retrievals do not penetrate to cloud tops: plots should be flat



This accepted measure of stray light contamination suggests a correction is needed



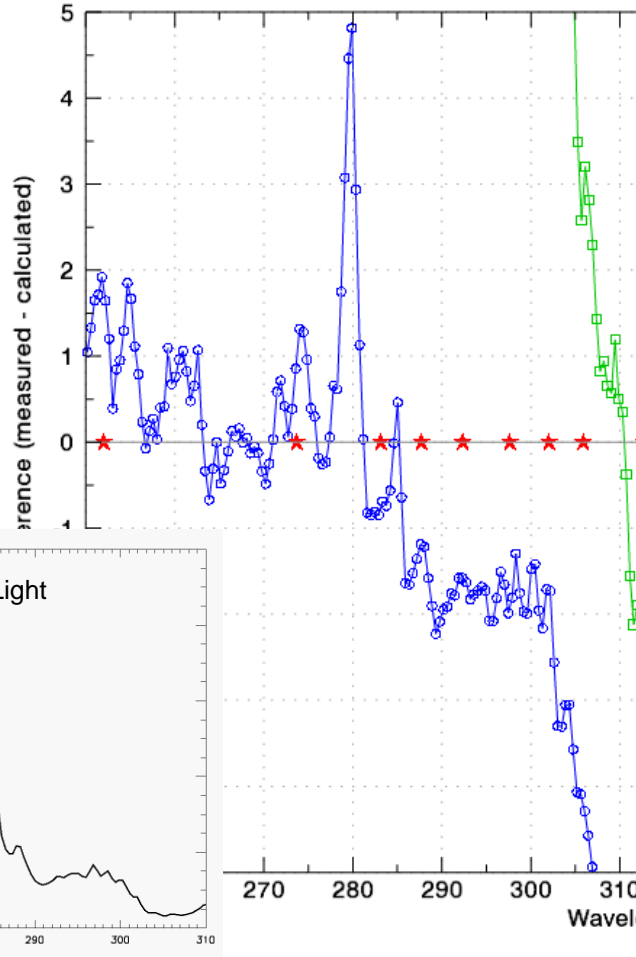
NP radiance comparison with model (based on Aura/MLS)



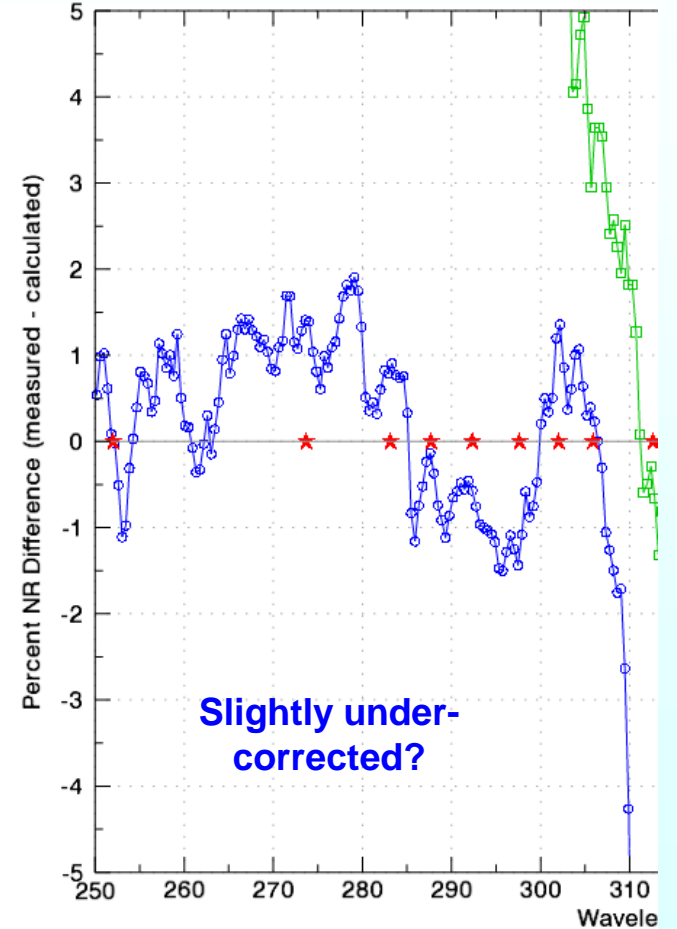
52 matchups -
 $20^\circ < \text{Lat} < 20^\circ$

This comparison includes all other OMPS and MLS errors as well

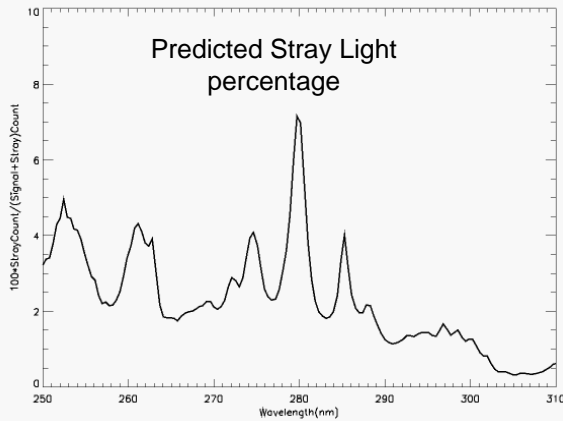
Uncorrected



Corrected

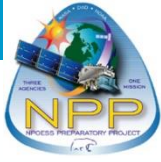


Slightly under-corrected?





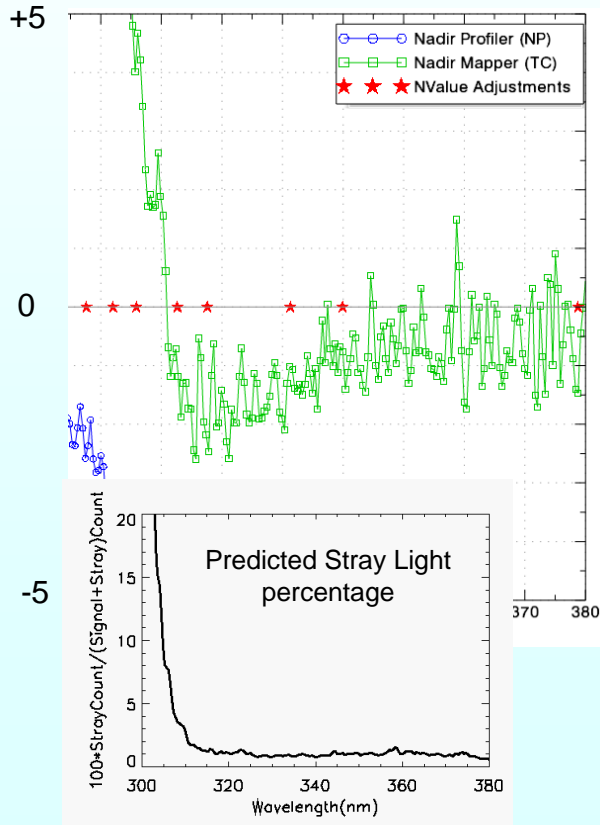
NM radiance comparison with model (based on Aura/MLS)



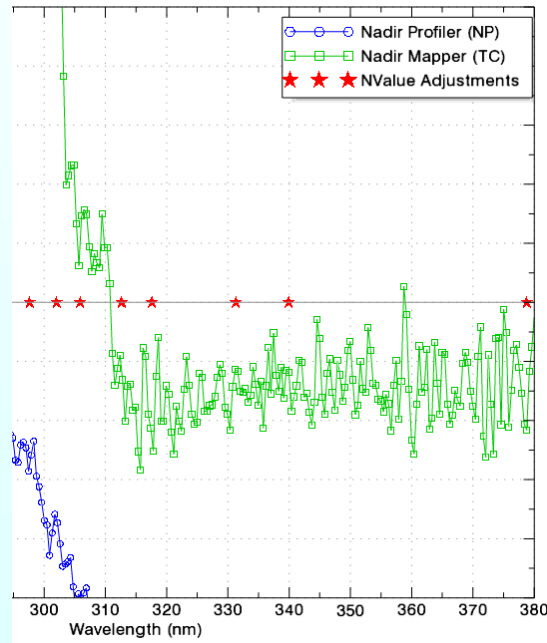
22 matchups
 $60^\circ < \text{Lat} < 80^\circ$

Percent Difference:
measured minus calculated

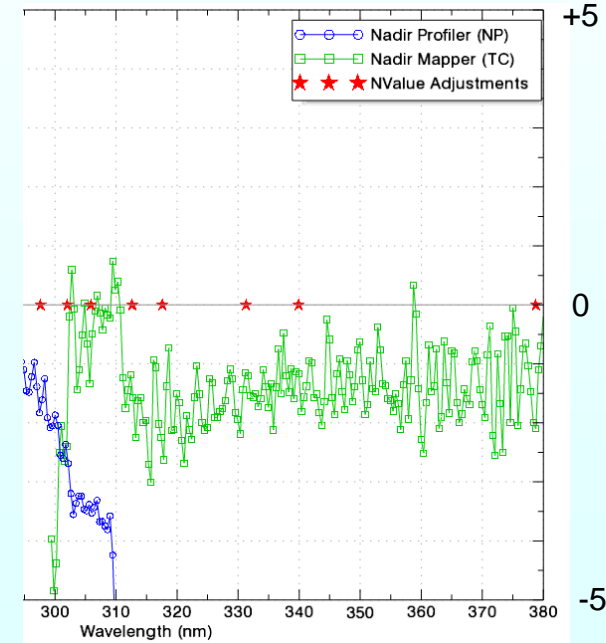
Uncorrected



Corrected (in IDPS)

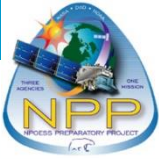


Corrected (incl. ghost)





Conclusions



OMPS stray light issue has been addressed since Provisional Review

- PSF correction applied to NM data (has little effect on O3 retrievals) starting Mx7.0
- NP correction will be introduced in Mx8.3
- NM & NP codes contain needed functionality for continued improvement in coefficients

Future work

- Refine NM ghost correction factors; test and deliver (after Mx8.3)
- Decide on need for further NP improvement

Differences for J1 OMPS

- NM ghost better characterized in ground tests
- New 417 nm radiance measurement will provide direct input for ground correction