GSICS Progress in NOAA

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2. NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

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GSICS Strategy in NOAA



- Evaluating GOES Imager Calibration Accuracy
 - Diurnal variation
 - Seasonal variation
 - Effects of instrument sudden change on calibration accuracy
 - Midnight blackbody calibration error
- Track IASI-AIRS Difference Based on Double Difference Method:
 - (GOES AIRS) (GOES IASI)
 - GOES Imager calibration bias is canceled out by calculating double difference
 - GOES Imagers play as transfer radiometers
 - Complement for SNO direct comparison
 - Linking AIRS, IASI, and future CrIS









Collocation Criteria



- Time difference: less than 300 seconds
- |cos(geo_zen)/cos(leo_zen)-1| < 0.01
- AIRS Spectral Gap-fillings: JMA method
- Scene homogeneity: $\frac{env_stdv}{env_mean} \le 0.05 \quad \frac{fov_stdv}{fov_mean} \le 0.01$
- Double Difference:

$$\Delta T = <\!BT_{GEOS} - BT_{AIRS} >_{mean} - <\!BT_{GEOS} - BT_{IASI} >_{mean}$$

- Limited to the day-time observations only
- The GOES calibration bias are canceled out.







BT Difference Time Series







Channel 4: Same Spectral Coverage (10.7 μm)







IASI Decontamination Effects: GOES12: 6.5 µm channel







Spectral Coverage







IASI Decontamination Effects: GOES-11 6.7 µm channel







IASI-AIRS Difference Along Spectral Region







IASI-AIRS difference from other results





IASI and AIRS agrees on the order of \sim 0.1 K level but IASI lightly colder than AIRS (less than 0.1K), confirmed by three impendent studies .







- The GSICS tools have been used to assess the calibration accuracy of current operational GOES Imagers.
- We extended the GISCS results to successfully track the IASI and AIRS radiometric calibration difference at a relative large spectral region.