



S-NPP OMPS Reprocessing and Soft calibration

Zhihua Zhang, IMSG@NOAA/STAR Lawrence Flynn, NOAA/STAR Trevor Beck, NOAA/STAR Eric Beach, IMSG@NOAA/STAR Jianguo Niu, SRG@NOAA/STAR

Aug. 16, 2017





OUTLINE

- Introduction to S-NPP OMPS and Ozone retrievals
- General Description of Soft Calibration
- Soft Calibration Statistics (V8TOZ)
- Soft Calibration Statistics (V8PRO)
- OMPS V8TOZ/V8PRO retrieval products
- Conclusion





Introduction to S-NPP OMPS and Ozone retrievals

- The Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS) onboard the S-NPP satellite (JPSS) is the next generation of US operational space-borne UV and ozone monitoring instruments, which was launched on October 28, 2011
- There are three spectrometers onboard; OMPS NM (total column ozone sensor), OMPS NP (nadir ozone profile sensor) and OMPS limb profile
- The Version8 total O3 (V8TOZ) algorithm and Version8
 O3 profile (V8PRO) algorithm, developed by NASA
 Ozone Science Team, are the most recent version of a
 series of BUV (backscattered ultraviolet) ozone
 retrieval algorithm (Applied to SBUV/2, GOME-2, OMI,
 OMPS and TOMS)





Introduction to S-NPP OMPS and Ozone retrievals

Current Status of NOAA S-NPP OMPS

- V8TOZ/V8PRO have been routinely used for processing at STAR with IDPS-produce SDR data
- We have made a third delivery of V8TOZ/V8PRO to NDE (new adjustments, codes working for both NPP and J01 SDR input data)
- We completed OMPS EDR reprocessing for both V8PRO and V8TOZ, the retrievals were saved at:

/ data/data074/NPP/OMPS/DATA/NM/yyyy/mm/dd/V8TOZ_REP /data/data074/NPP/OMPS/DATA/NP/yyyy/mm/dd/V8PRO_REP Retrievals for 2012-01-26 to 2015-09-09 were based on re-processed SDR data Retrievals for 2015-09-10 to 2017-05-31 were based on IDPS SDR data





The main purposes of soft-calibration:

- Adjust ozone retrievals between different instruments (SBUV/2, OMPS) to make consistent long-term climate data records.
- Remove bias between the retrieved ozone and a "truth" data set.
- Remove the systematic cross-track bias in ozone, reflectivity and aerosol index, mainly for NM total column ozone retrievals.





The procedure of soft-calibration:

- 1) Determine $\Delta\Omega$ (ozone differences) and ΔR (reflectivity differences):
- * For V8TOZ, those are the biases of retrieved total ozone and reflectivity related to cross-track positions;
- * For V8PRO, those are the difference of ozone and reflectivity between two instruments (SBUV/2, OMPS)
- 2) Calculate N-Value adjustments for ozone (318nm) and reflectivity (331nm), using N-Value sensitivity to ozone and reflectivity

```
\Delta N_{(318)} = \Delta R^* dN_{(318)} / dR + \Delta \Omega^* dN_{(318)} / d\Omega\Delta N_{(331)} = \Delta R^* dN_{(331)} / dR + \Delta \Omega^* dN_{(331)} / d\Omega
```

3) * For the rest of 10 channels of V8TOZ algorithm, calculate the N-Value adjustments by averaging the adjusted step2 residuals from $\Delta\Omega$ and ΔR $\Delta N_{(wl)} = mean(Step2Res_{(wl)}-\Delta R^*dN_{(wl)}/dR - \Delta \Omega^*dN_{(wl)}/d\Omega)$

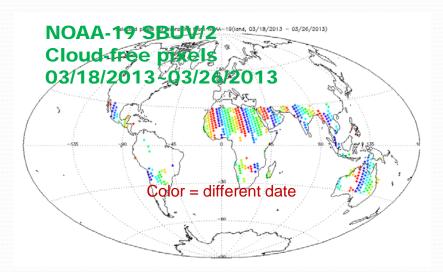
* For the rest channels of V8PRO algorithm, we make the measurement residual agree between two instruments.

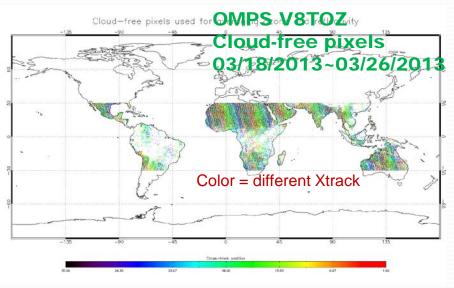




OMPS V8TOZ soft-calibration:

- Remove cross-track structure in OMPS total ozone and reflectivity, and make the averaged retrieval values close to those from NOAA-19 SBUV/2
- Choosing 9 day's of data because OMPS orbits will go back close to the same position after 9 day's run
- Choosing land pixels to avoid potential contamination from sun glint
- Choosing cloud-free pixels to avoid potential contamination from cloud

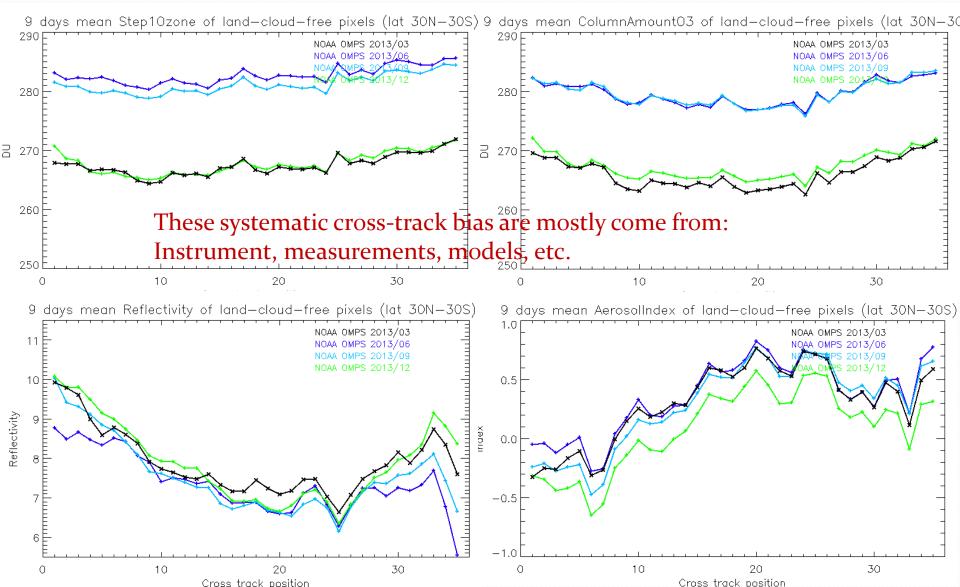








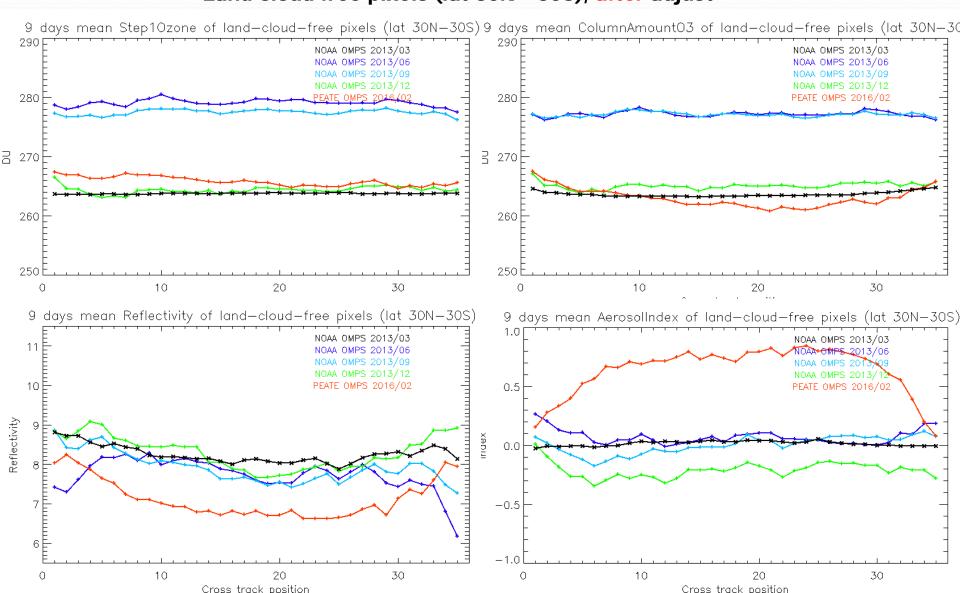
Cross-track related retrieval statistics for different seasons Land-cloud-free pixels (lat 30N - 30S), before adjust







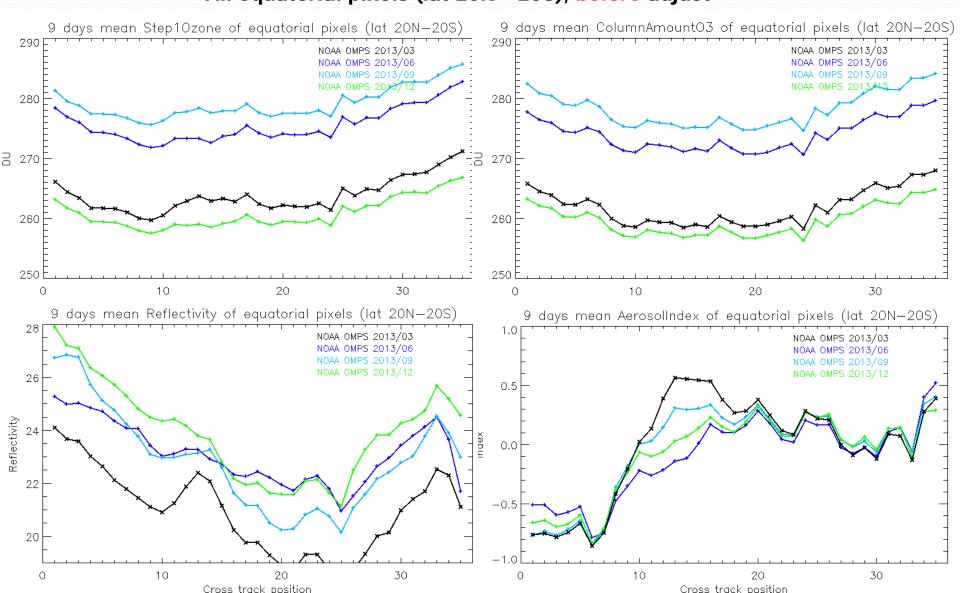
Cross-track related retrieval statistics for different seasons Land-cloud-free pixels (lat 30N - 30S), after adjust







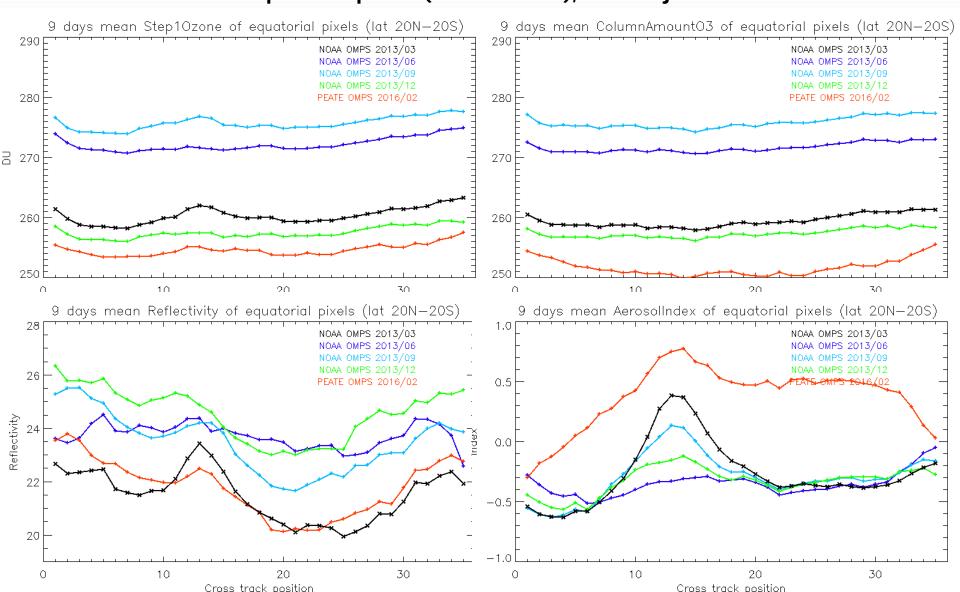
Cross-track related retrieval statistics for different seasons All equatorial pixels (lat 20N - 20S), before adjust







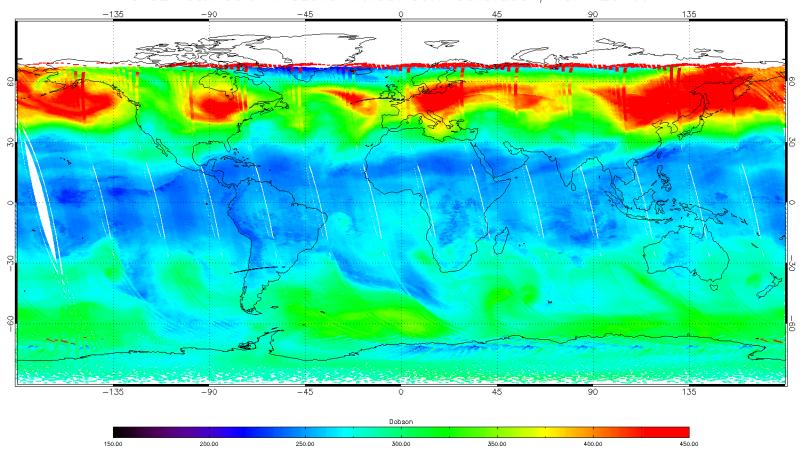
Cross-track related retrieval statistics for different seasons All equatorial pixels (lat 20N - 20S), after adjust







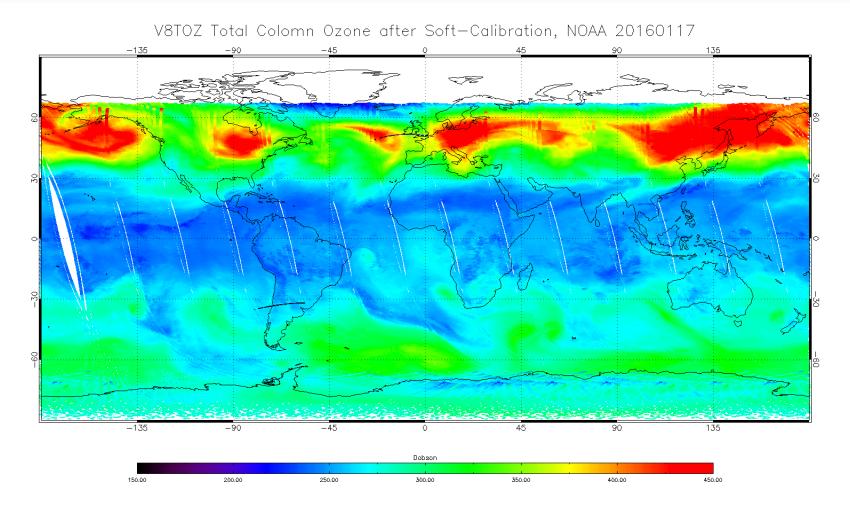




Retrieved Total Column Ozone without Soft-Calibration







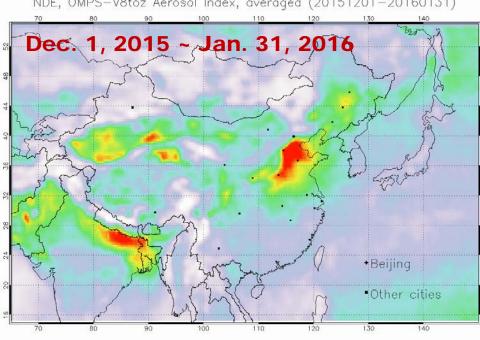
Retrieved Total Column Ozone after Soft-Calibration







NDE, OMPS-V8toz Aerosol Index, averaged (20151201-20160131)

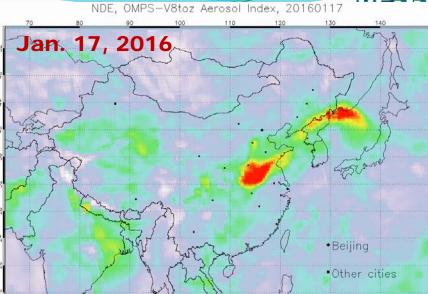


Aerosol Index

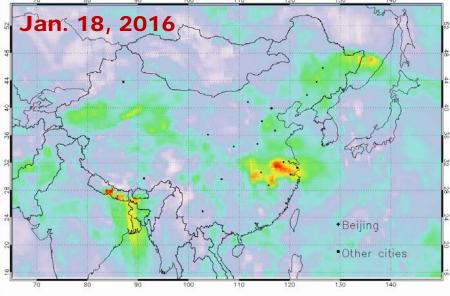
-0.92

Aerosal Index

0.83 0.25 1.42



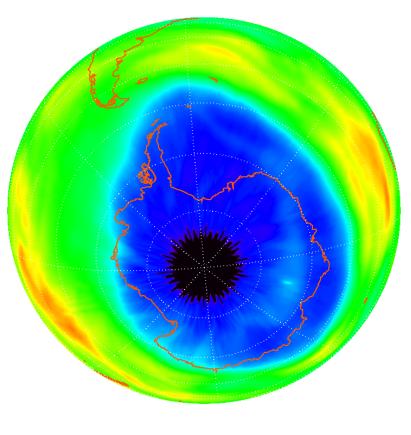
NDE, OMPS-V8toz Aerosol Index, 20160118

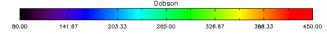




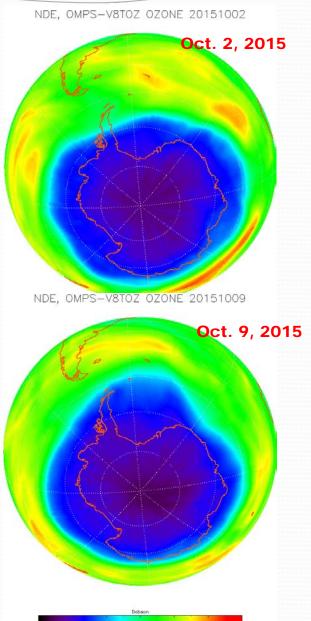








Daily Ozone Hole Change in 2015



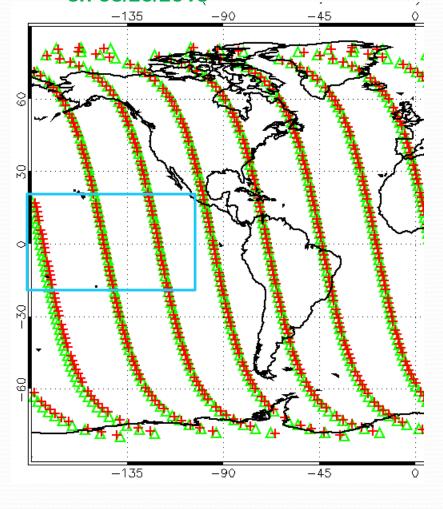




OMPS V8PRO soft-calibration:

- Make the STAR reprocessing of OMPS ozone profile retrievals close to those from NOAA-19 SBUV/2.
- We choose 03/20/2013 to make softcalibration for STAR reprocessed V8PRO, because OMPS and N19 have very close chasing orbits and have stable measurements at that time.

OMPS (green) and NOAA-19 (red) have chasing orbits (Time<600sec., Dis<110Km) on 03/20/2013







1) Adjusting STAR re-processed V8PRO to N19 SBUV/2, 03/20/2013

----- The OMPS NP solar measurements were analyzed with a model using components for solar activity, wavelength shifts and separate degradation rates for the diffusers and instrument throughput.

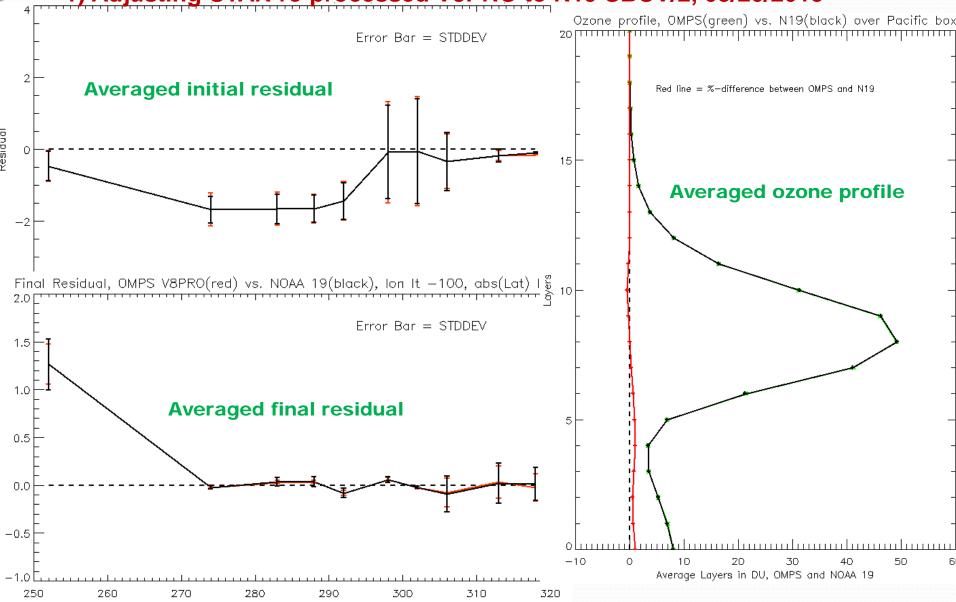
Statistics over equatorial Pacific after adjustment

the average NOAA19 reflectivity is: the average STAR OMPS reflectivity is:	0.208 0.208
NOAA19 stploz is: STAR OMPS stploz is:	256.8 256.8
NOAA19 stp2oz is: STAR OMPS stp2oz is:	254.9 255.3
the average NOAA19 aerosol index is: the average STAR OMPS aerosol index is:	0.42 0.42
NOAA19 stp3oz(bsttoz) is: STAR OMPS stp3oz(bsttoz) is:	253.7 254.1







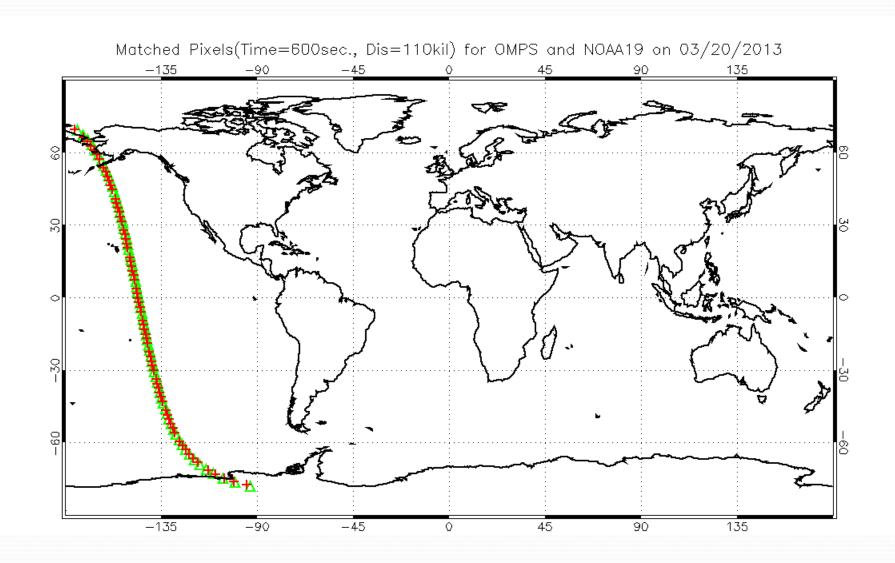


Channel, NM





1) Adjusting STAR re-processed V8PRO to N19 SBUV/2, 03/20/2013

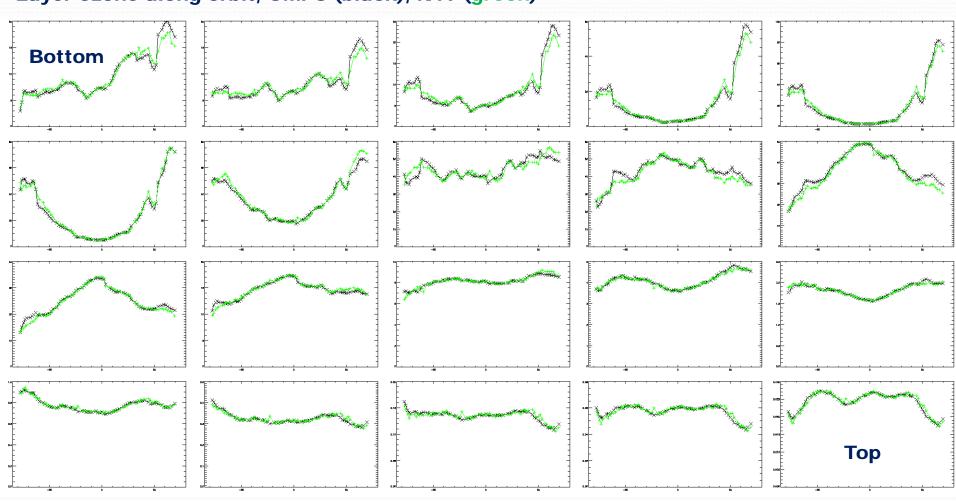






1) Adjusting STAR re-processed V8PRO to N19 SBUV/2, 03/20/2013

Layer ozone along orbit, OMPS (black), N19 (green)

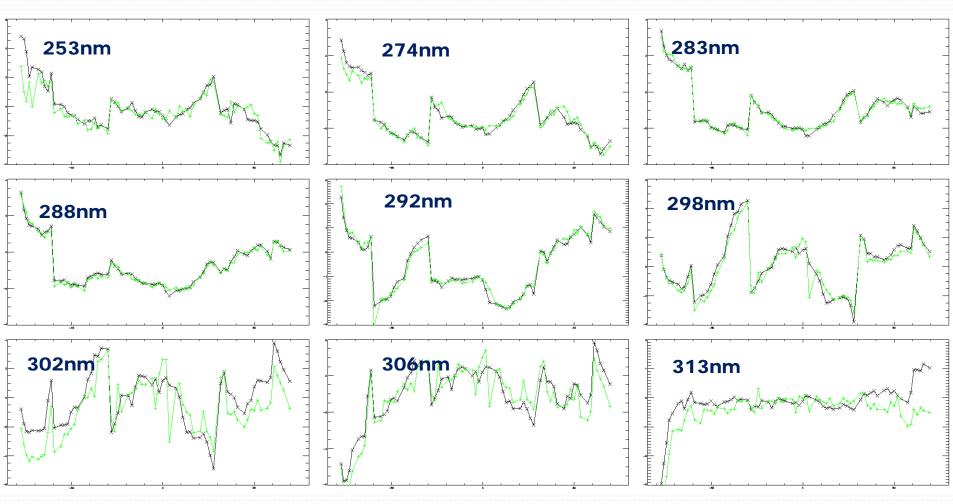






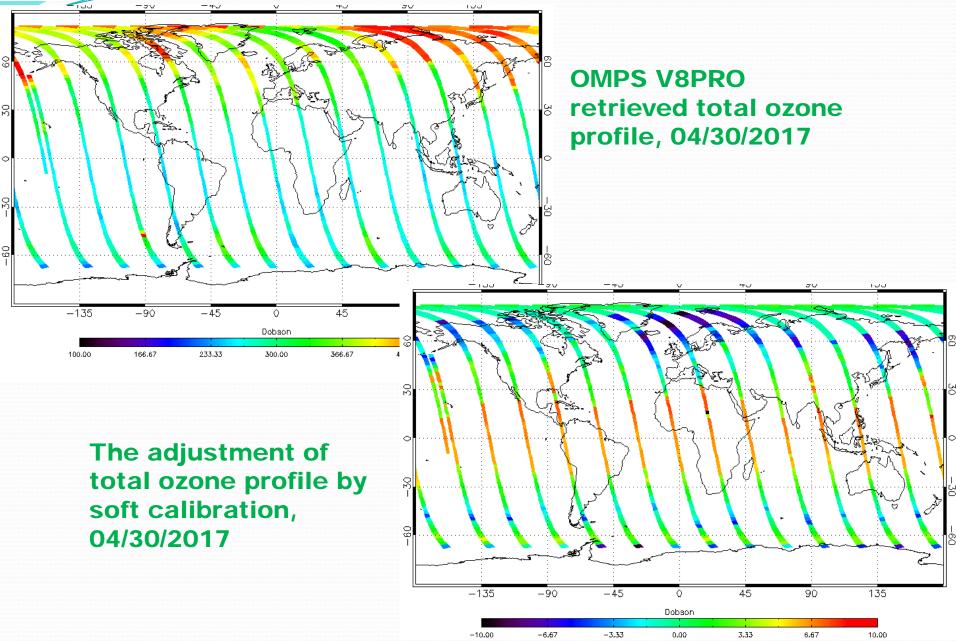
1) Adjusting STAR re-processed V8PRO to N19 SBUV/2, 03/20/2013

Initial residual along orbit, OMPS (black), N19 (green)



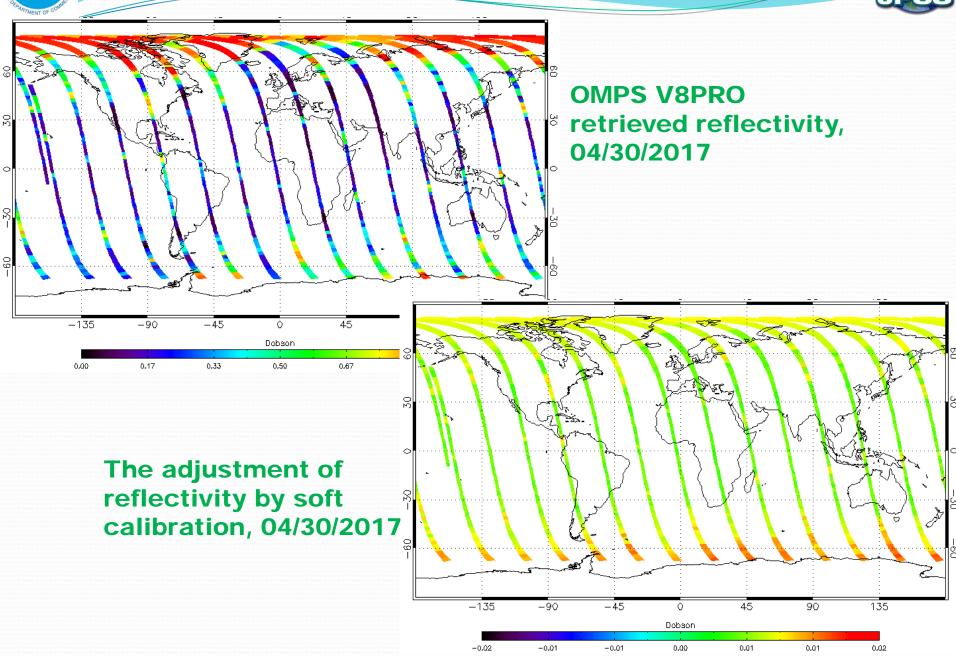
















Conclusion

- The systematic bias in OMPS V8TOz retrievals can be removed to produce consistent products for all FOVs.
- Using land and cloud-free pixels in soft calibration for OMPS V8TOz can avoid potential contamination from sun glint and clouds.
- Using chasing orbit matchups between OMPS and N19 for generating OMPS V8PRO soft calibration, can largely avoid noise from atmospheric variation in time and space.
- Soft calibration can make ozone retrievals from different satellite in agree with each other, and provides a continuation of the longterm climatology record.





Thanks!





2) Adjusting V8PRO at NDE to STAR re-processed V8PRO, 04/30/2017

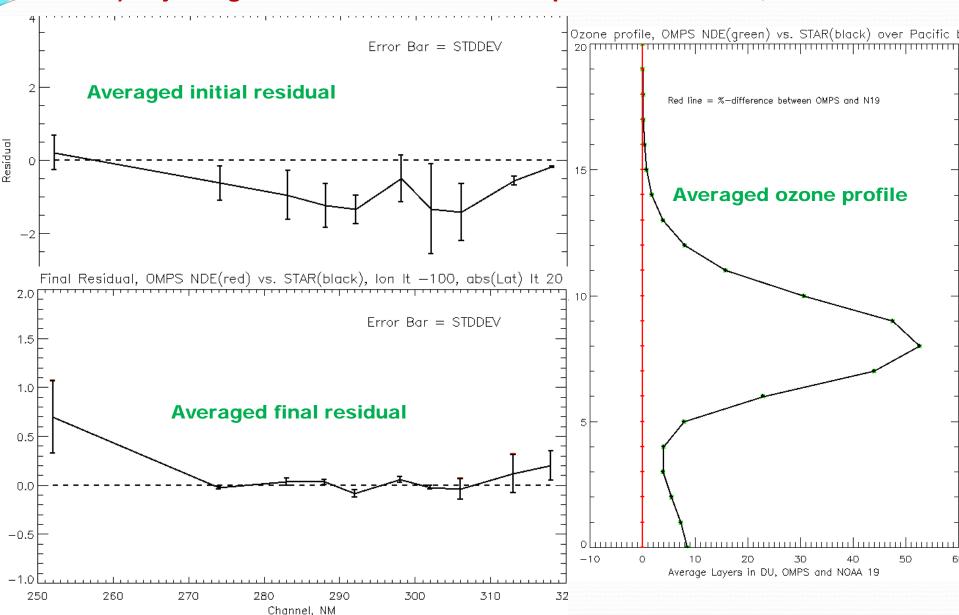
Statistics over equatorial Pacific after adjustment

the average OMPS STAR reflectivity is: the average OMPS NDE reflecitivity is:	0.181 0.181
OMPS SATR stploz is: OMPS NDE stploz is:	271.6 271.5
OMPS STAR stp2oz is: OMPS NDE stp2oz is:	269.8 269.8
the average OMPS STAR aerosol index is: the average OMPS NDE aerosol index is:	-0.08 -0.08
OMPS STAR stp3oz(bsttoz) is: OMPS NDE stp3oz(bsttoz) is:	270.0 269.9



JPSS

2) Adjusting V8PRO at NDE to STAR re-processed V8PRO, 04/30/2017

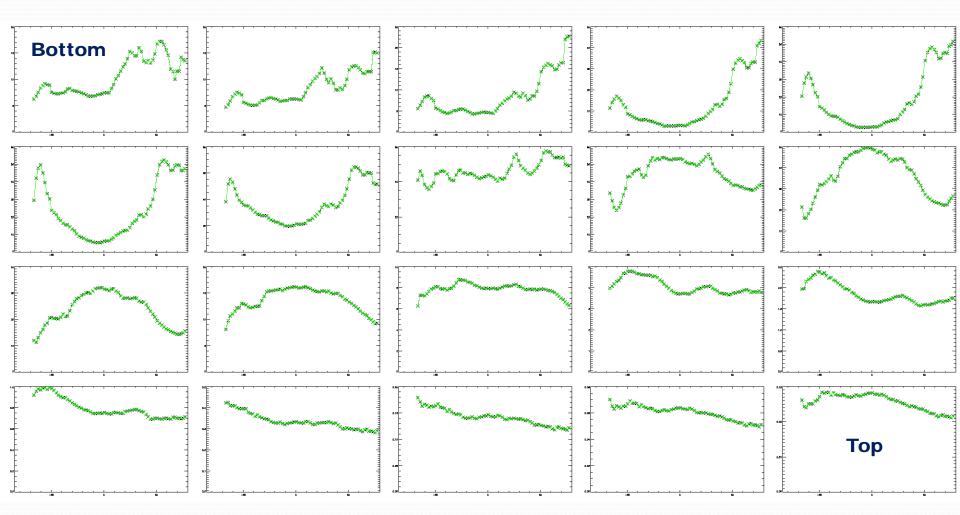






2) Adjusting V8PRO at NDE to STAR re-processed V8PRO, 04/30/2017

Layer ozone along orbit, NDE(black), STAR(green)

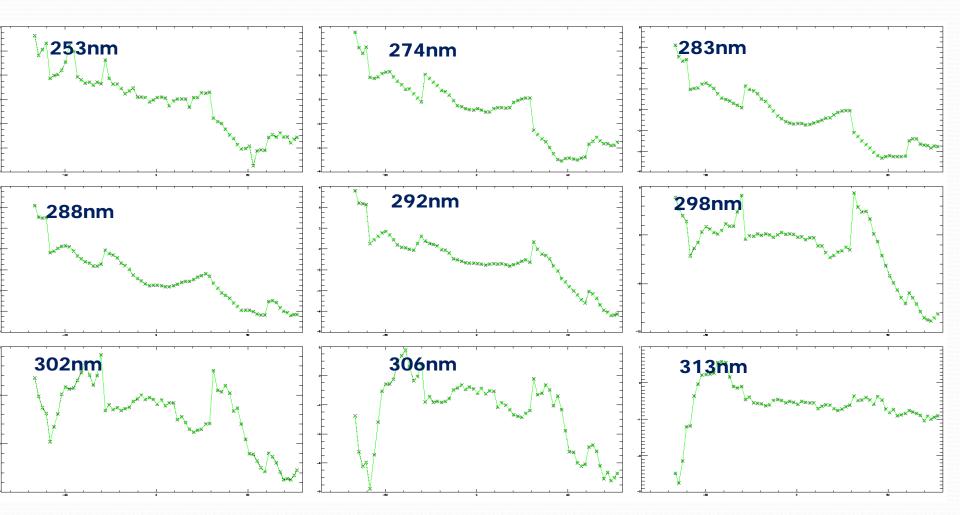






2) Adjusting V8PRO at NDE to STAR re-processed V8PRO, 04/30/2017

Initial residual along orbit, NDE(black), STAR(green)



NDE, OMPS-V8toz Aerosol Index, 20160111

