

IRFS-2 instrument onboard Meteor-M N2 satellite: measurements analysis

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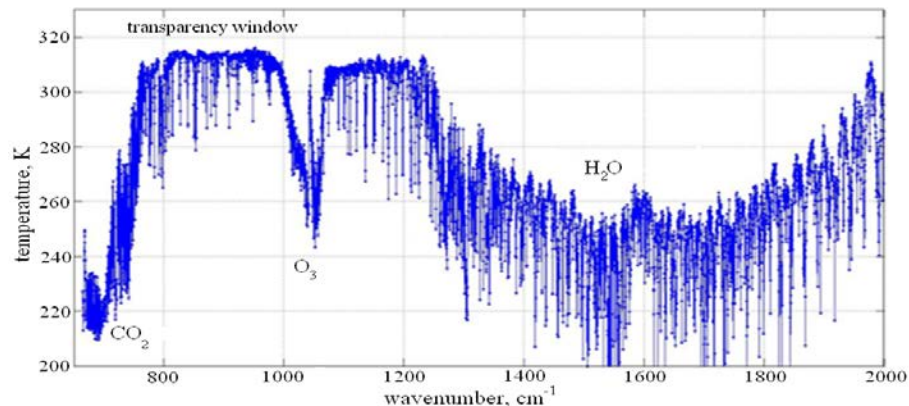
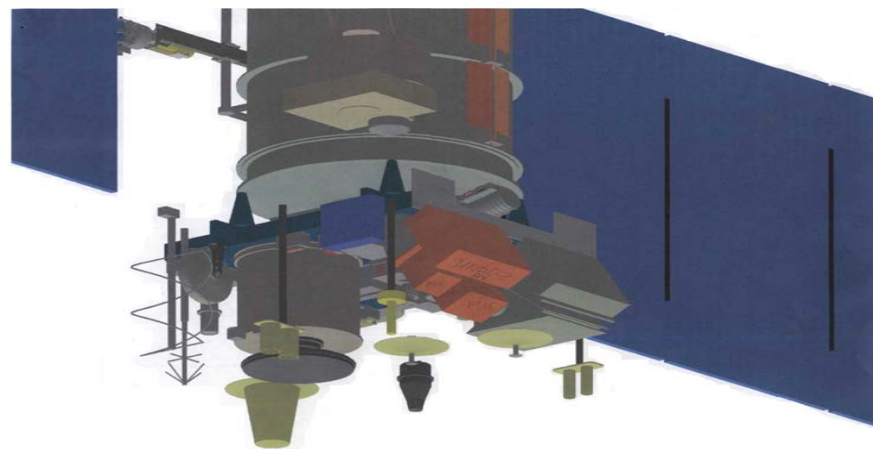


OVERVIEW

- IRFS-2 instrument specifications
- IRFS-2 spectra intercomparisons with SEVIRI and IASI
- Retrieval algorithms
- Temperature and humidity profiles, ozone retrievals
- Conclusions

Space borne Infrared Fourier-Transform Spectrometer IRFS-2

Space borne infrared Fourier-transform spectrometer IRFS-2 measures outgoing infrared radiance and provides data on the atmosphere for numerical weather prediction and other various applications. IRFS-2 is one of the key instruments of the Meteor-M2 satellite. The instrument was developed by Keldysh Research Center together with Krasnogorsky zavod and Bauman State Technical University (Moscow).



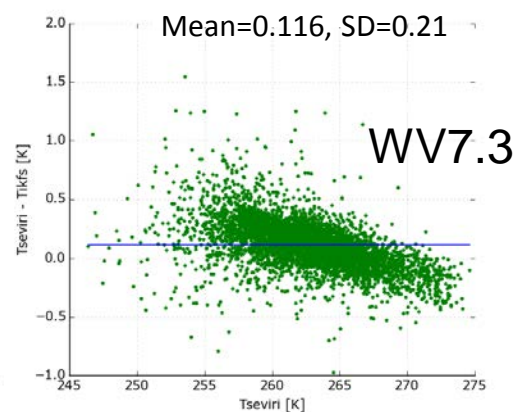
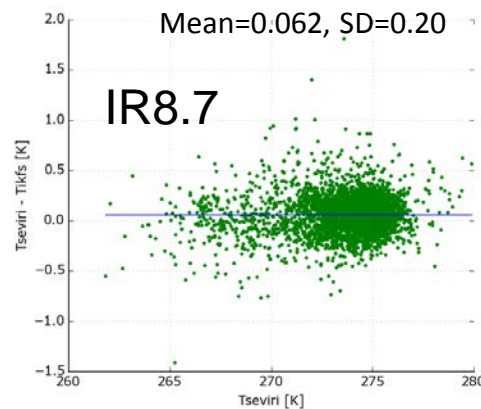
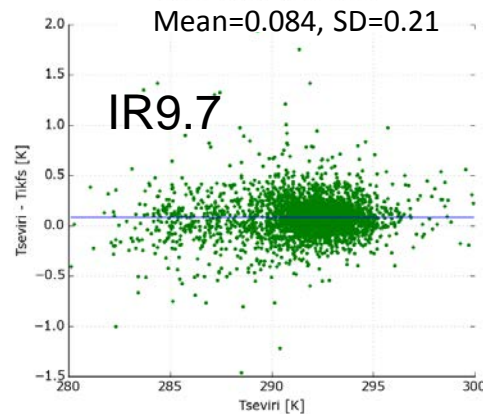
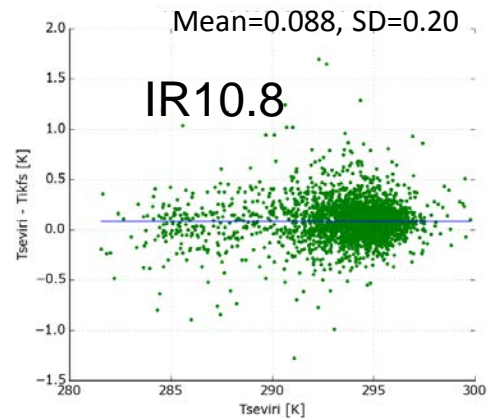
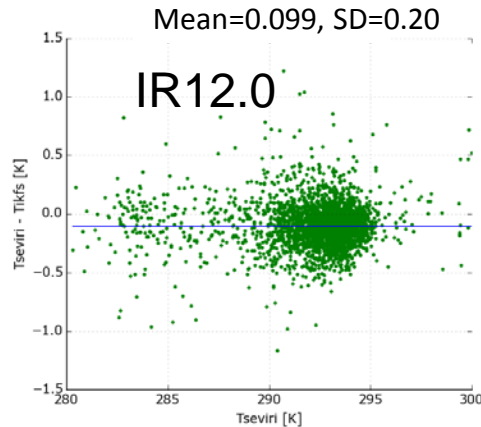
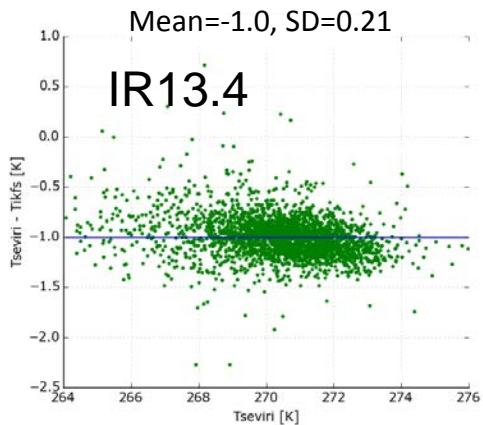
2. Main instrument characteristics

parameter	requirement
spectral range	5-15 μm (660-2000 cm^{-1})
non-apodized spectral resolution	0.4 cm^{-1}
radiometric calibration error ($\lambda=11\dots12 \mu\text{m}$, $T=280\dots300 \text{K}$), no more than	0.5 K
noise equivalent spectral radiance NESR, [$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2} \text{sr}^{-1}\text{cm}$]	$3.5\cdot 10^{-4}$, $\lambda = 6 \mu\text{m}$ $1.5\cdot 10^{-4}$, $\lambda = 13 \mu\text{m}$ $4.5\cdot 10^{-4}$, $\lambda = 15 \mu\text{m}$
instantaneous field of view (IFOV)	40 mrad
spatial resolution at sub-satellite point	30 km
swath width	1000...2500 km
spatial step	60...110 km
sampling period	0.6 s
data rate	580 kb/s
mass	50 kg
power consumption (orbit average)	50 W

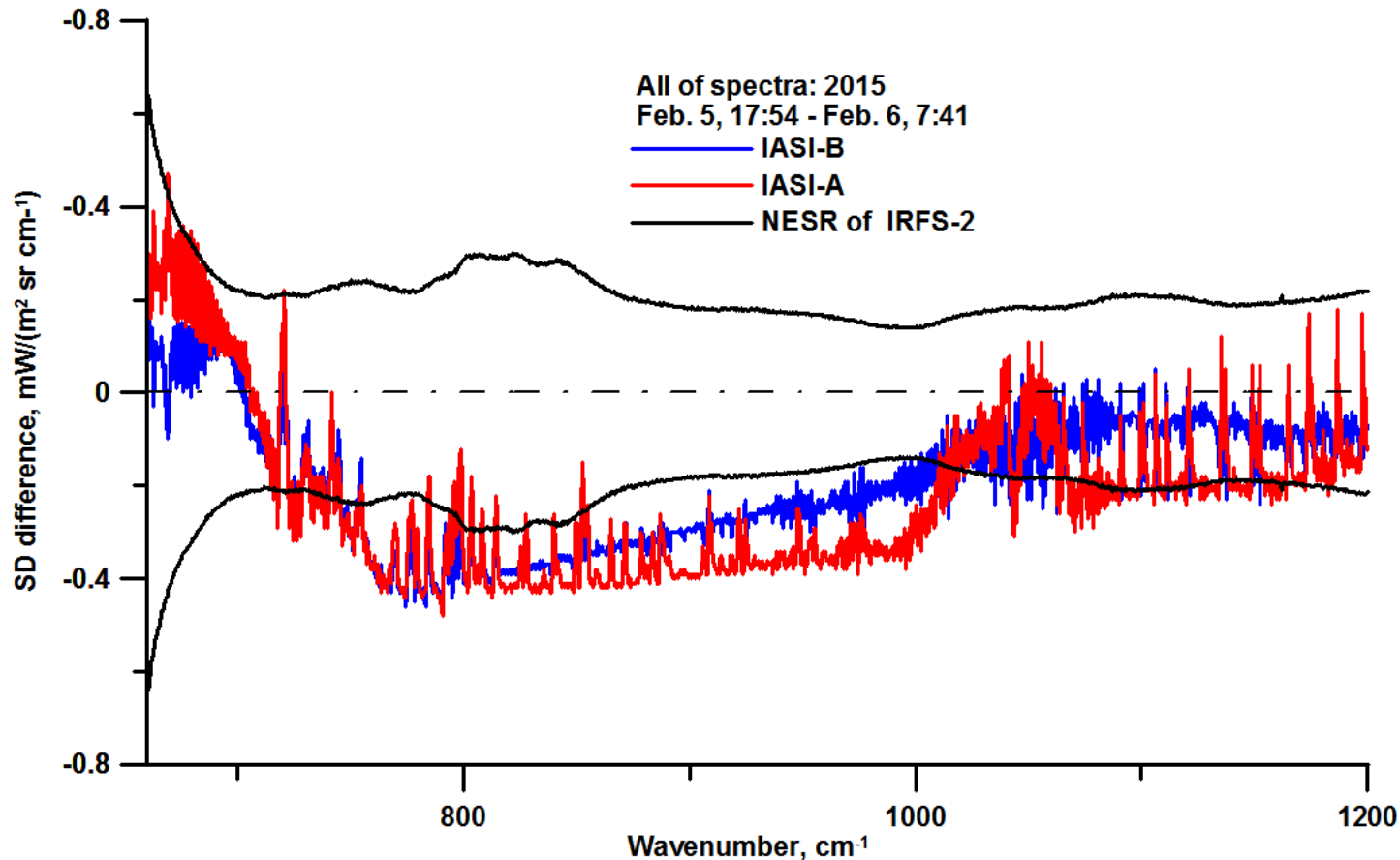
Intercomparison of IRFS-2 and SEVIRI (Meteosat-10)

Time difference between observations less than 15 min;

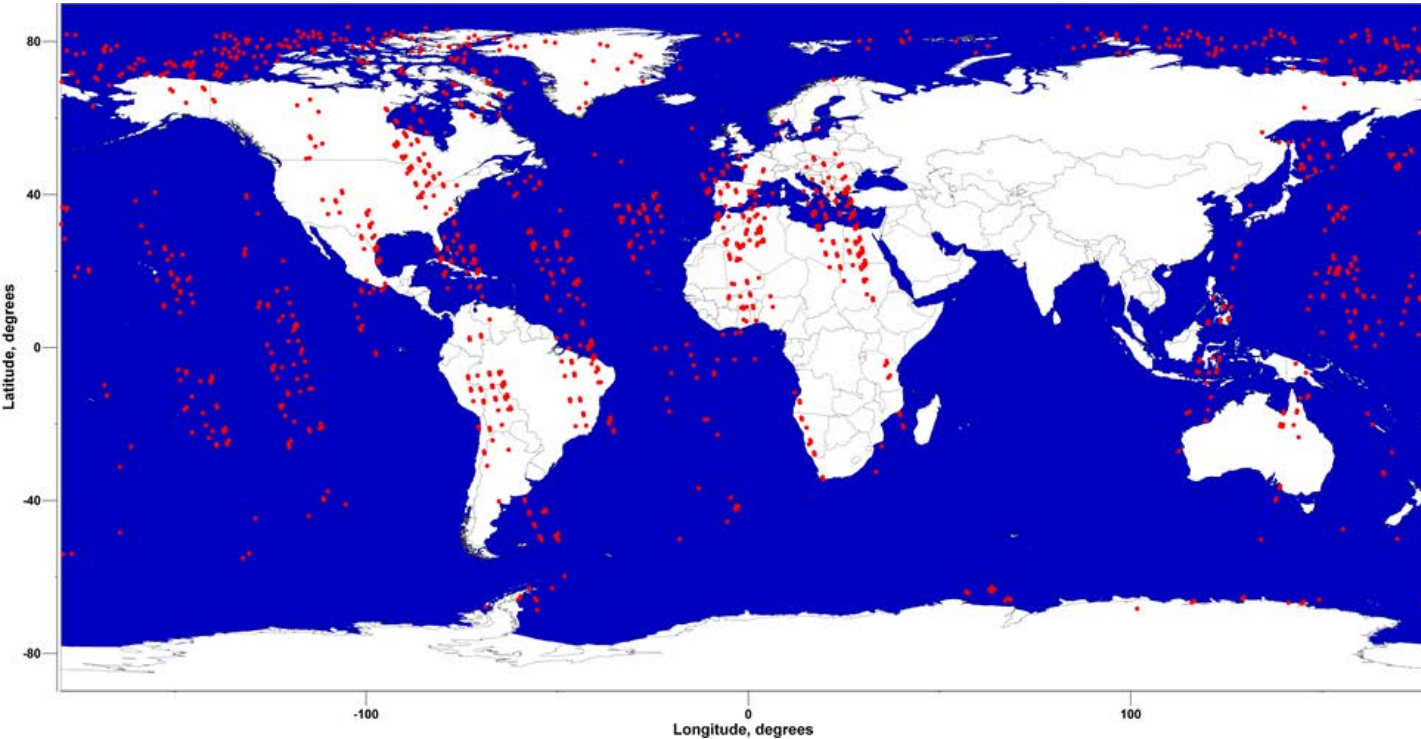
$$\left| \frac{\cos(ZA_{leo})}{\cos(ZA_{geo})} - 1 \right| < 0.01$$



Statistical comparison of outgoing radiation measurements by 3 instruments: IRFS-2 and IASI-A, -B : **Difference** between **SD** of radiances: IRFS-2 minus IASI



IRFS-2 and IASI-B **selected measurements pairs**, July 22-23, 2015, Land and Sea



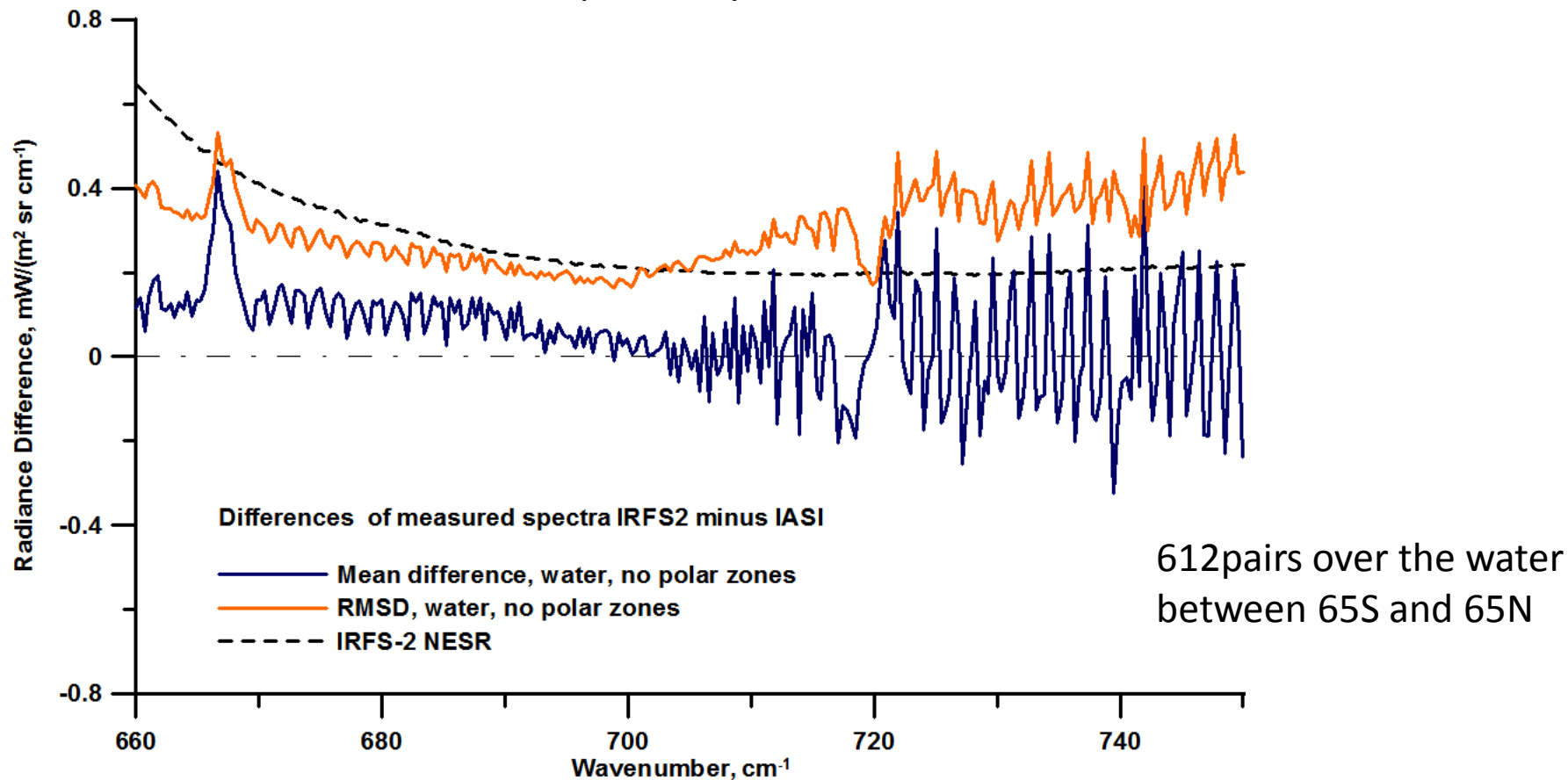
Selection : Clear sky,
Time difference ~20min,
Pixels centers distance < 10km,
Satellite zenith angles difference < 2°

368 pairs over the land

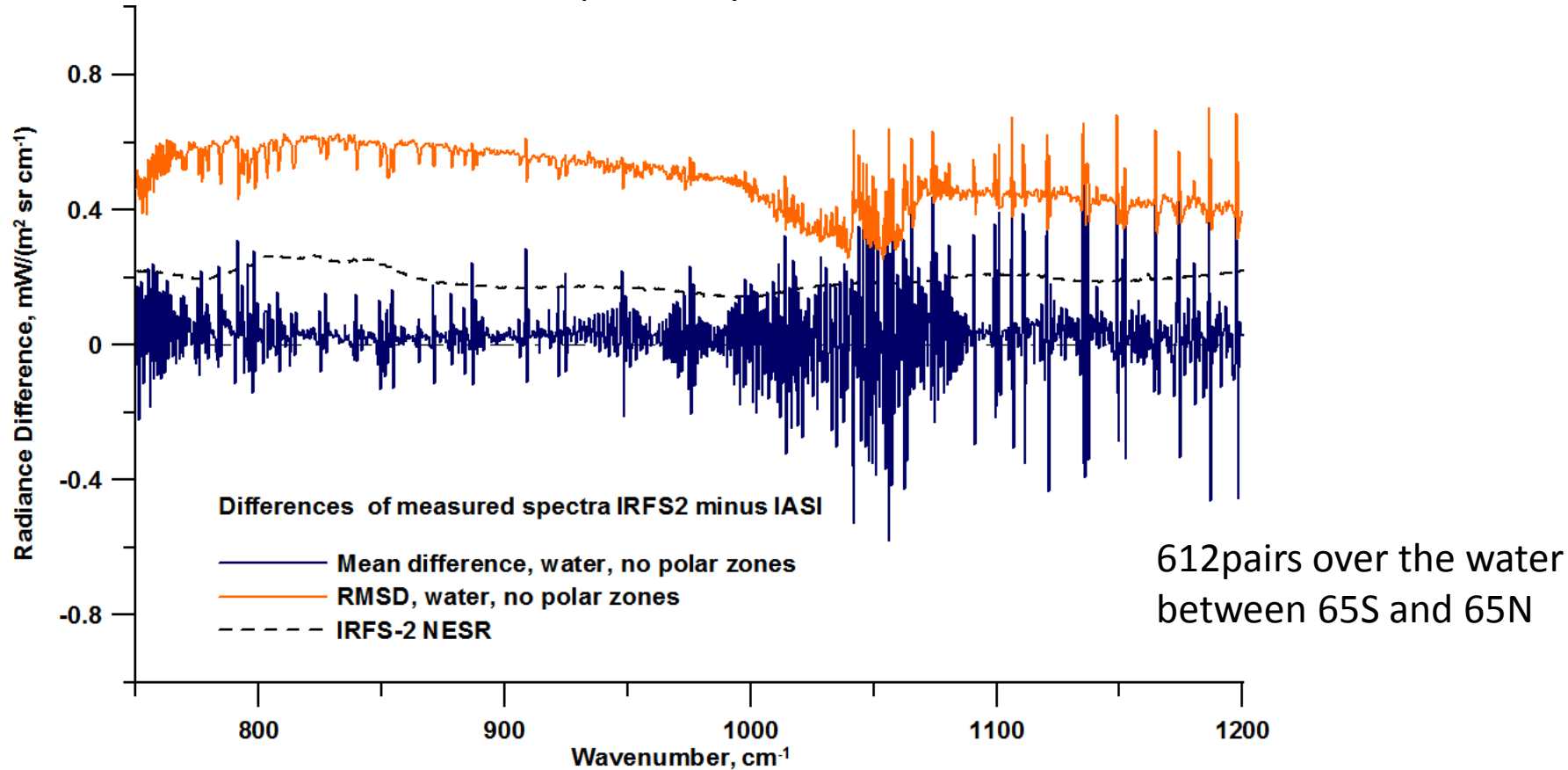
874 pairs over the water

612 pairs over the water
between 65S and 65N

IRFS-2 and IASI-B measurements pairs, July 22-23, 2015, water surface, 65S – 65N

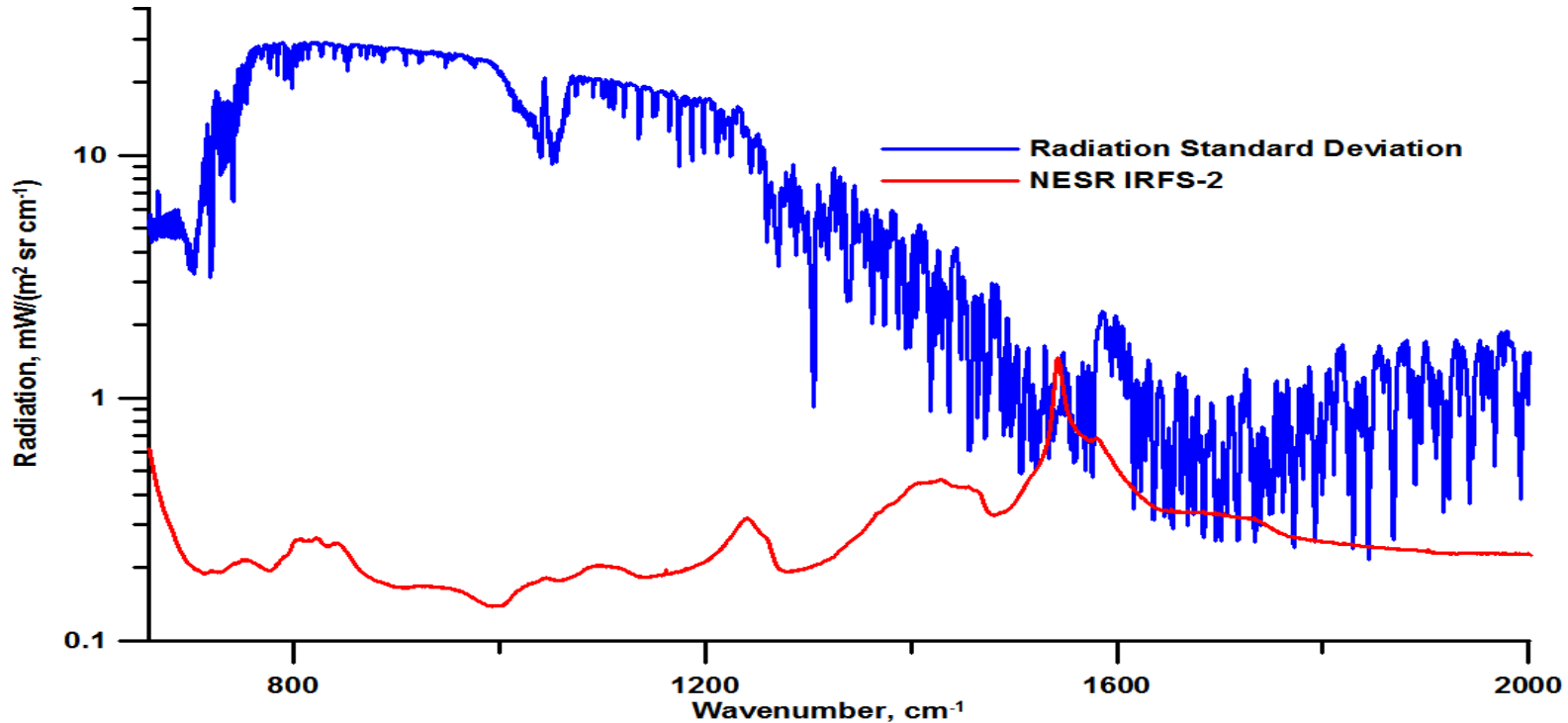


IRFS-2 and IASI-B measurements pairs, July 22-23, 2015, water surface, 65S – 65N



IRFS-2: SD spectral radiance and measurement NESR

spectra set: 2015 Feb 05 – Apr 04, total number of the spectra is 1041735



Algorithms for retrieval of the atmospheric and surface parameters from IRFS-2 measurements:

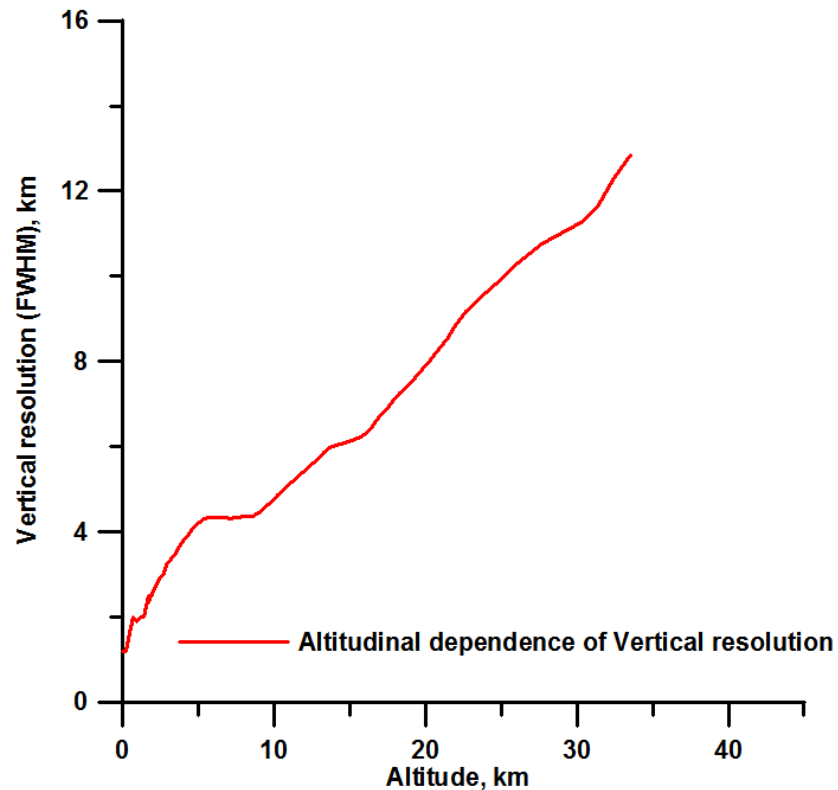
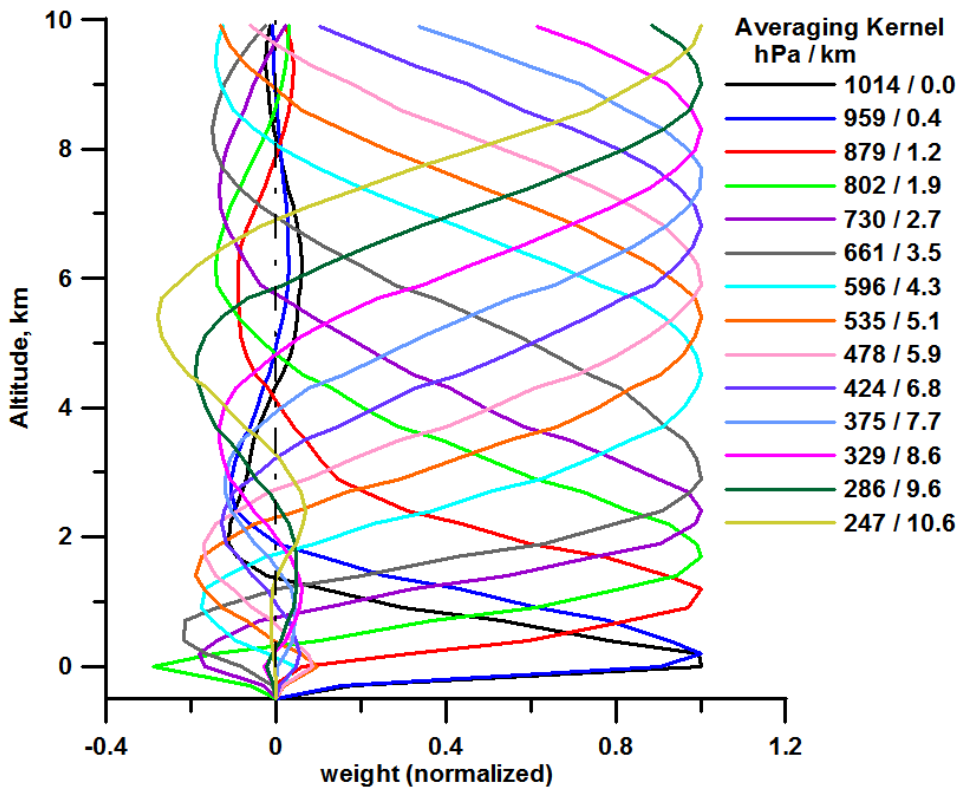
Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) for deriving the first guess,

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN),

Optimal Estimation (OE) method

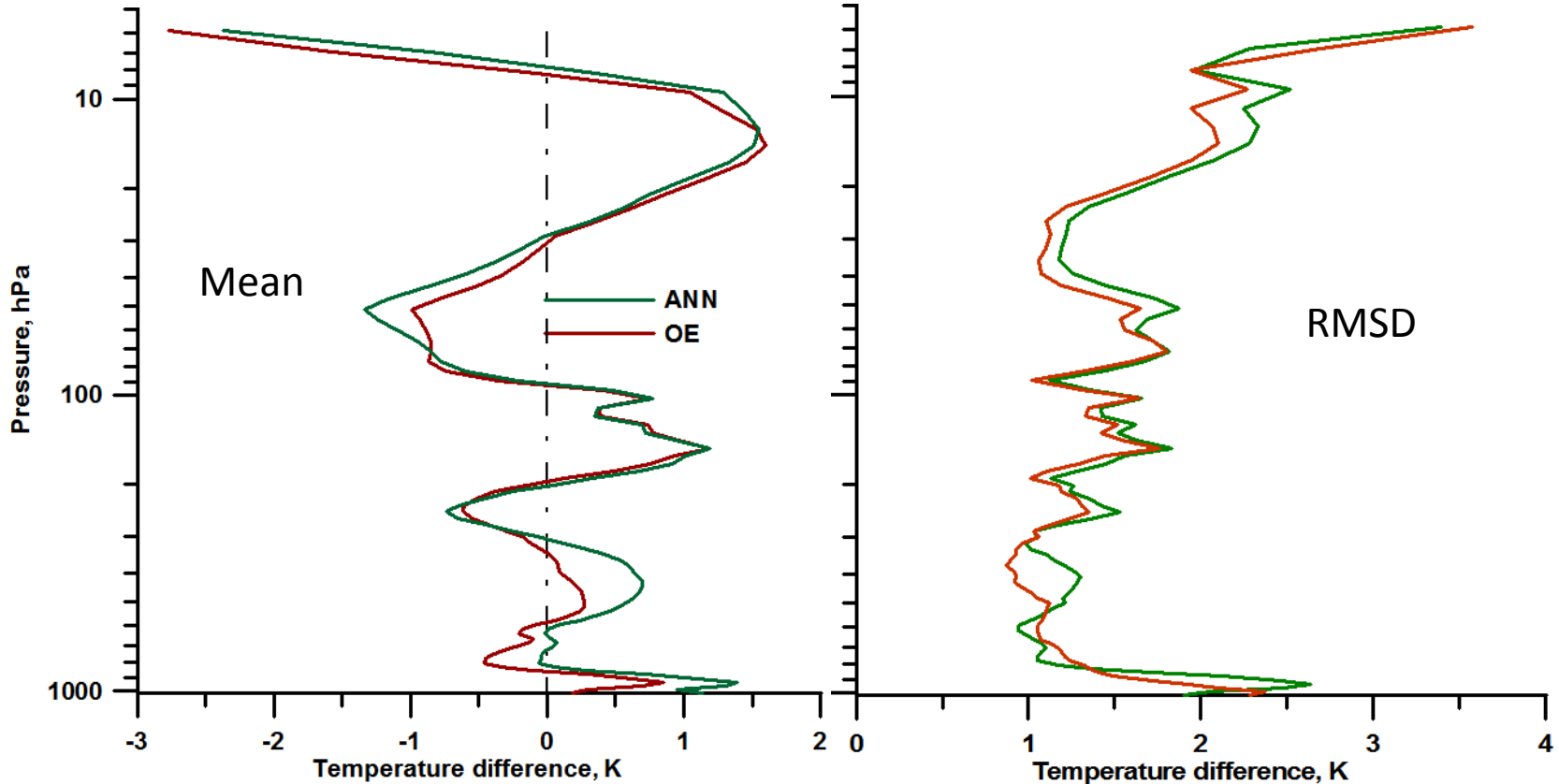
Radiometric correction of the radiation measurements is preliminary performed

Averaging kernels and vertical resolution of our method in the troposphere temperature profile retrieval



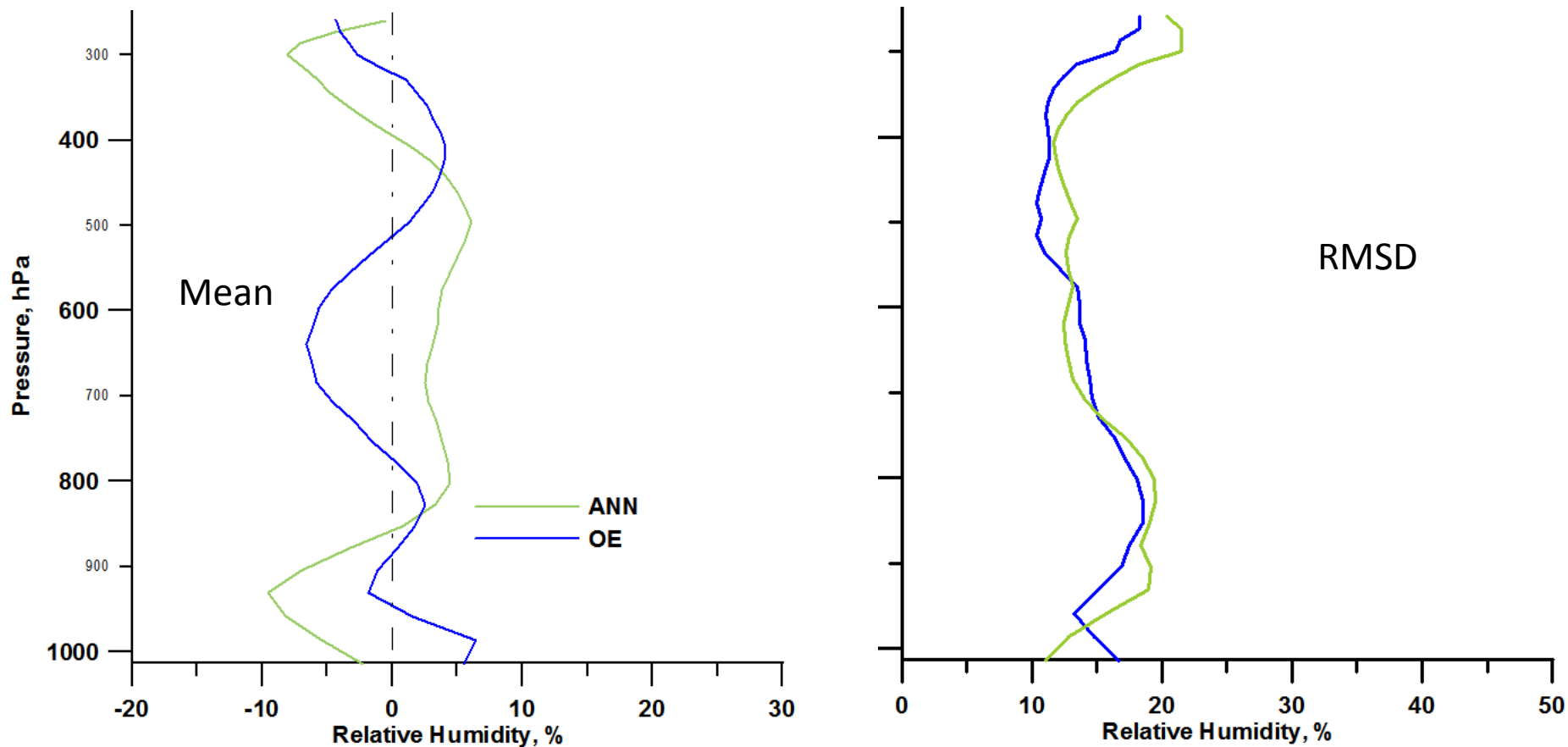
Bias and RMS of temperature profiles : retrieved minus NCEP GFS.

August 20-22, 2015, water surface, latitudes 60S – 60 N, clear sky

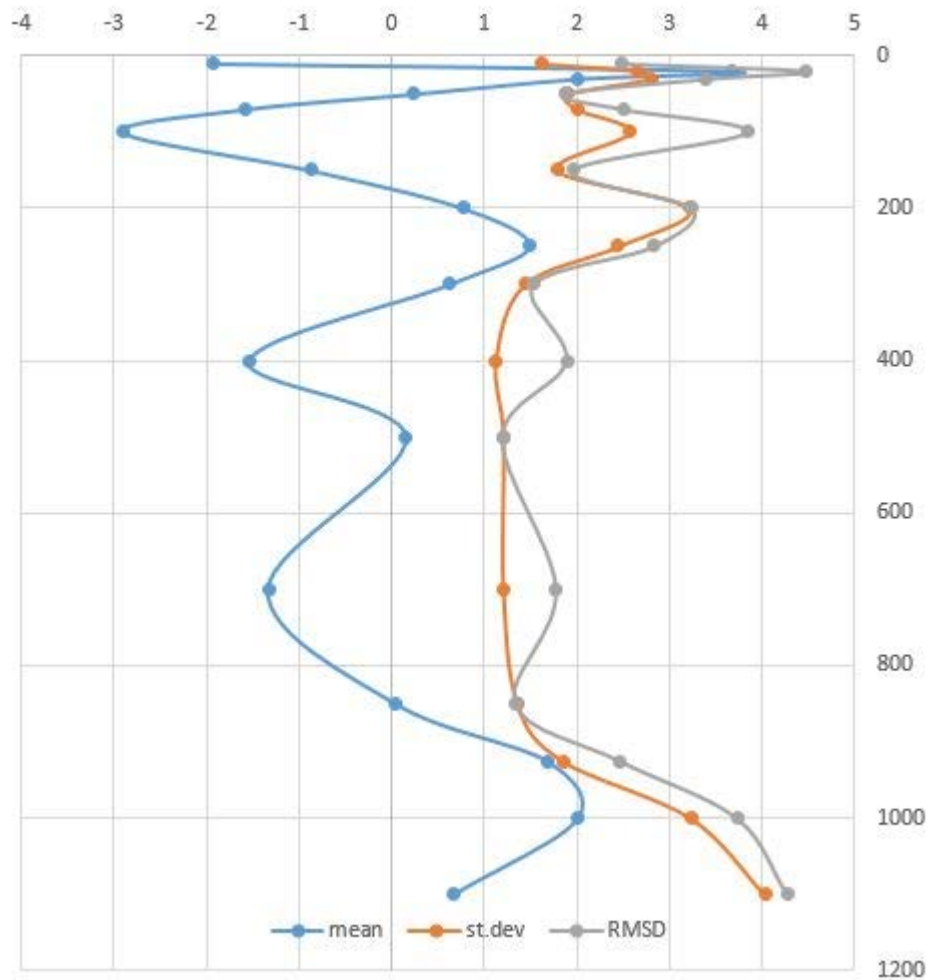


Bias and RMS of Relative Humidity profiles : retrieved minus NCEP GFS.

August 20-22, 2015, water surface, latitudes 60S – 60 N, clear sky

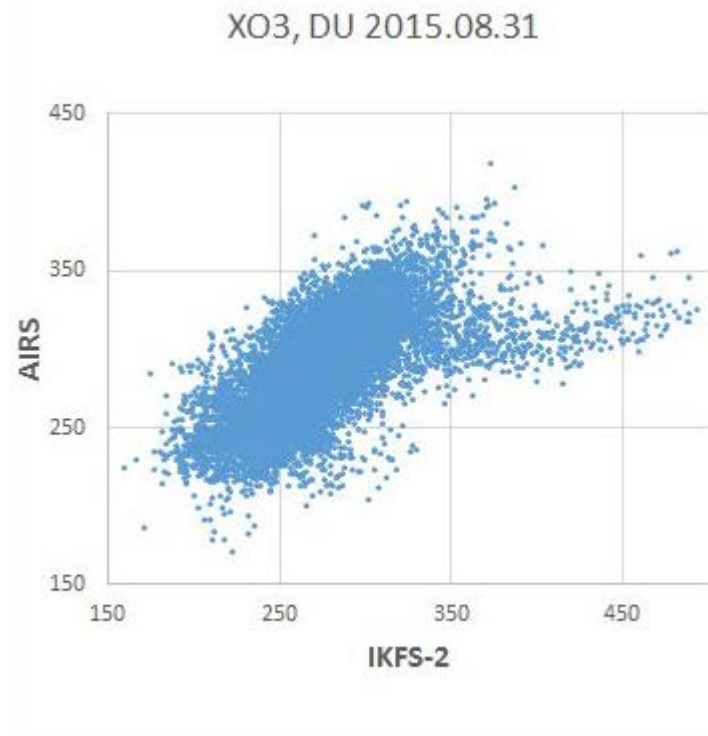
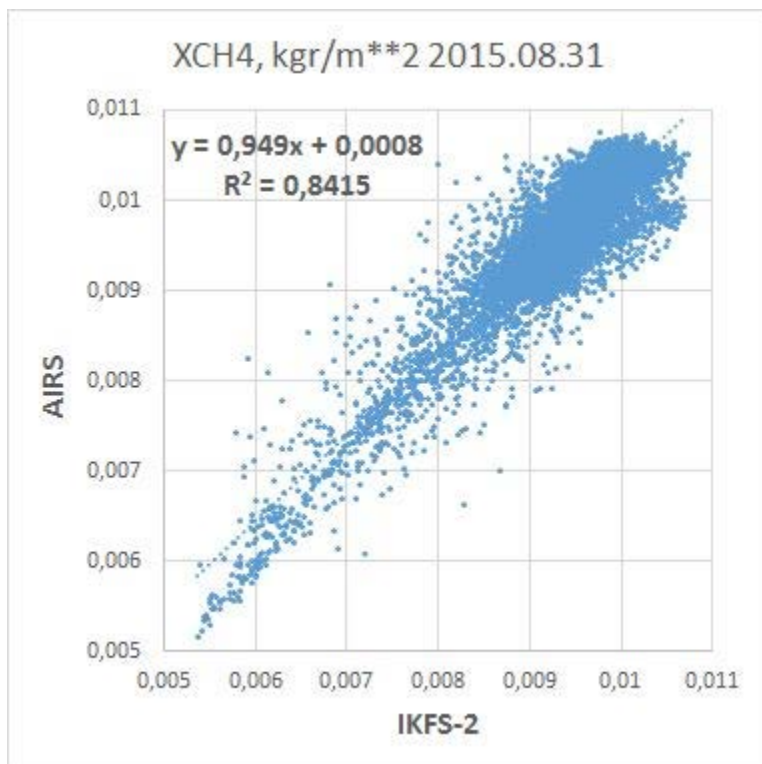


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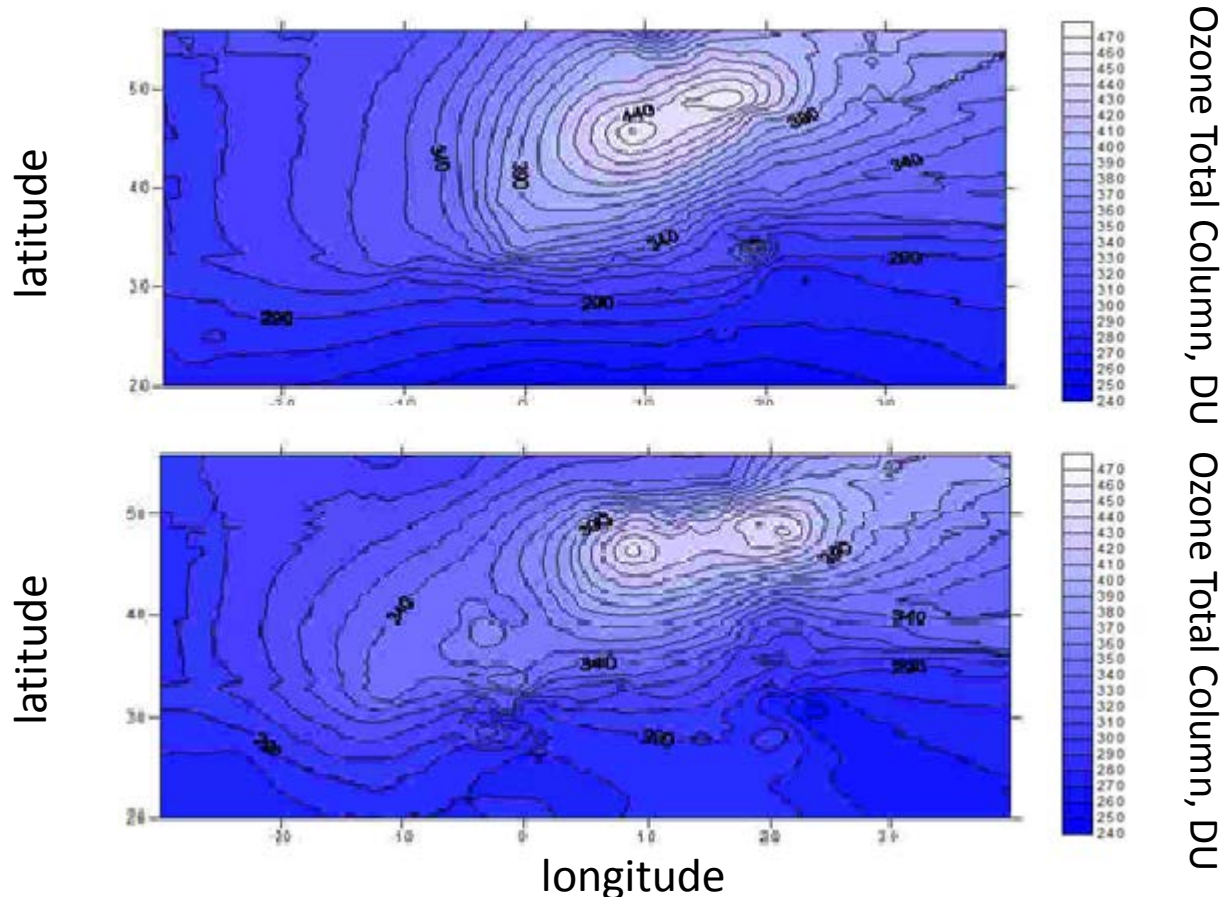


Comparison Temperature profiles vs radiosondes

JSA 28



Ozone Total Column. IRFS-2 data (top figure) and OMI data (bottom figure)



Ozone Total Column, DU Ozone Total Column, DU

Summary

1. IRFS-2 Fourier spectrometer onboard Meteor-M N2 is healthy.
2. Comparisons of IRFS-2 measurements with SEVIRI and IASI data show:
 - Variability of IRFS-2 spectrum vs. IASI spectrum variability is relatively close
 - Mean difference of IRFS-2 and IASI spectrum in selected measurement pairs is close to zero
 - SD difference of IRFS-2 and IASI spectrum in selected measurement pairs is less than NESR in 15 μ m band and less than 0.6 mW/(sr m² cm⁻¹) in transparent windows
3. According to the preliminary estimates, temperature and humidity vertical profiles retrieved by MLR, ANN and physical algorithms give us the RMSE of 1-3K and 10-15% in comparison with the NCEP GFS data.

Acknowledgements

We thank

- NCEP for possibility of using GFS data
- Eva Borbas and other colleagues from CIMSS/SSEC WU for possibility of using data of atmospheric model SeeBor and the global IR land surface emissivity database
- International TOVS Working Group and personally Dr. Mitch Goldberg and Dr. Niels Bormann for the support of my trip to ITSC-20

**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**