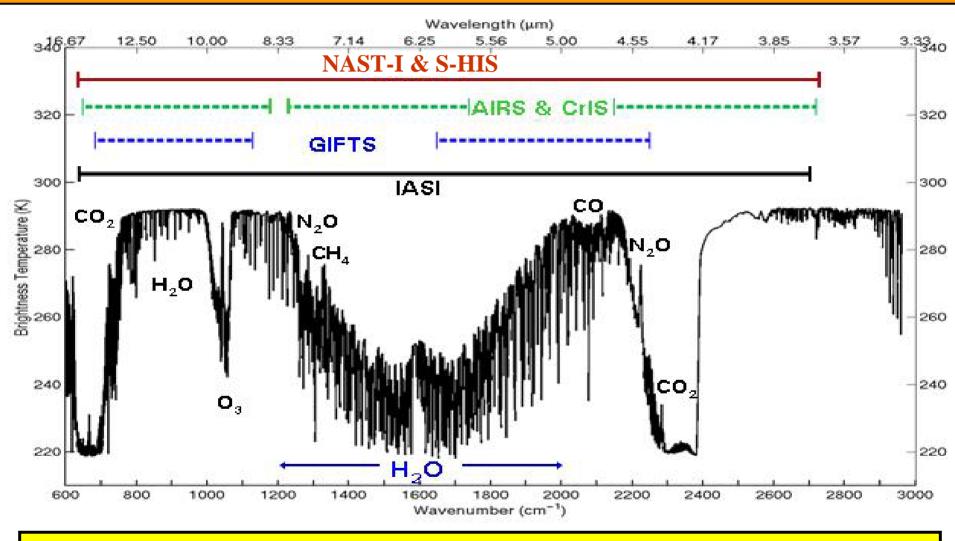
#### Ultra High Spectral Resolution Satellite Remote Sounding -Results from Aircraft and Satellite Measurements W. L. Smith Sr.<sup>1,2</sup>, D.K. Zhou<sup>3</sup>, A. M. Larar<sup>3</sup>, and H. E. Revercomb<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Hampton University <sup>2</sup>University of Wisconsin-Madison <sup>3</sup>NASA Langley Research Center



# **Ultraspectral Atmospheric Sounders**



Broad Spectral Coverage
Thousands of Spectral Channels
High Information Content

# Today's Ultraspectral Resolution IR Sounding Capability

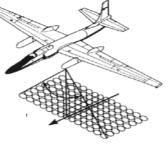




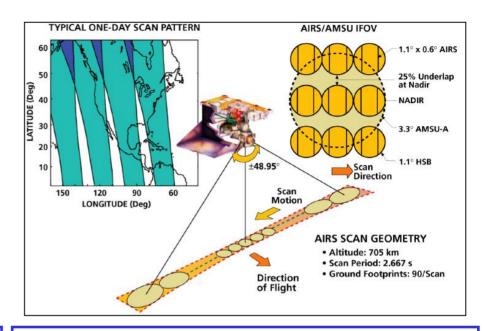
qua

# **NAST and AIRS Characteristics**

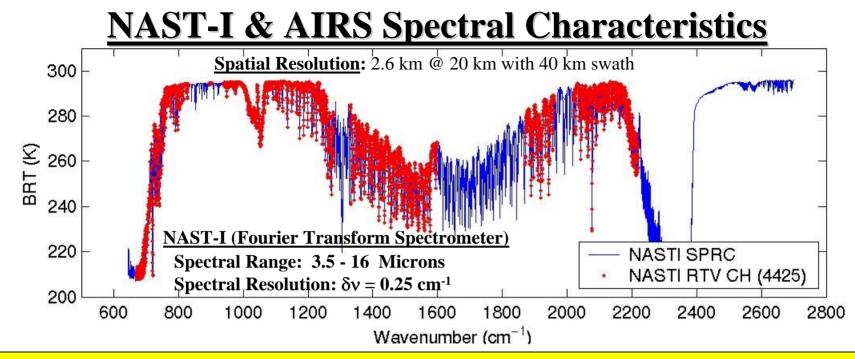
Spatial Resolution 130m/km flight alt. (2.6 km from 20km) Swath Width 2 km /km flight alt. (40 km from 20 km)



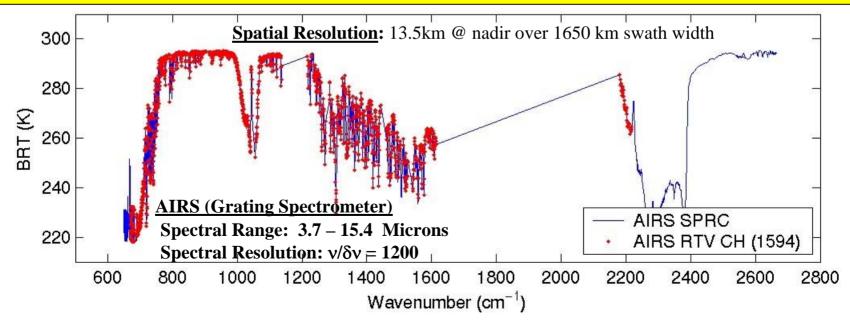
- Instrument Characteristics
  - infrared Michelson interferometer (~9000 spectral channels)
     3.5 – 16 microns @ 0.25 cm<sup>-1</sup>
- Aircraft Accommodation
  - ER-2 Super pod & Proteus Underbelly pod
- Radiative Measurement Capability
  - calibrated radiances with
     < 0.5 K absolute accuracy, < 0.2 K precision</li>
- The NPOESS-I Aircraft Sounder Testbed – Interferometer (NAST-I) consists of a 9000 spectral channel infrared interferometer (600-2850 cm<sup>-1</sup>) with a spectral resolution of 0.25 cm<sup>-1</sup>. NAST-I spatially scan and provide a ground resolution of about 2.6 km and a swath width of approximately 40 km, from an aircraft altitude of 20 km.



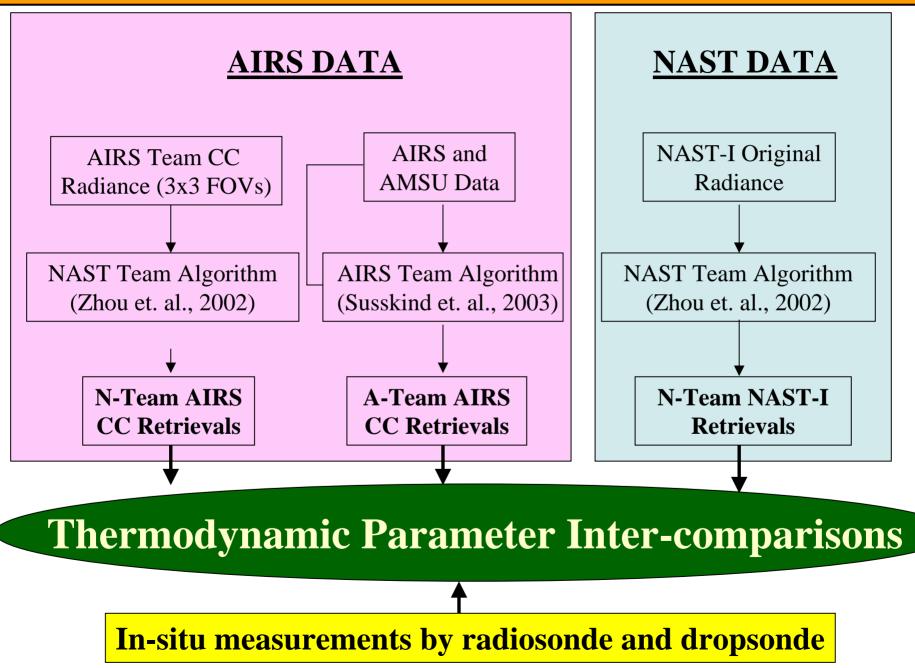
The Aqua AIRS instrument is a ~2500 spectral channel cooled grating spectrometer with a spectral resolving power of ~ 1200 (0.5 – 2 cm<sup>-1</sup> spectral resolution) operating within the spectral range 650 – 2700 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The spatial resolution of the AIRS is about 15 km, at nadir, and its cross track scan providing a swath width of approximately 1400 km.



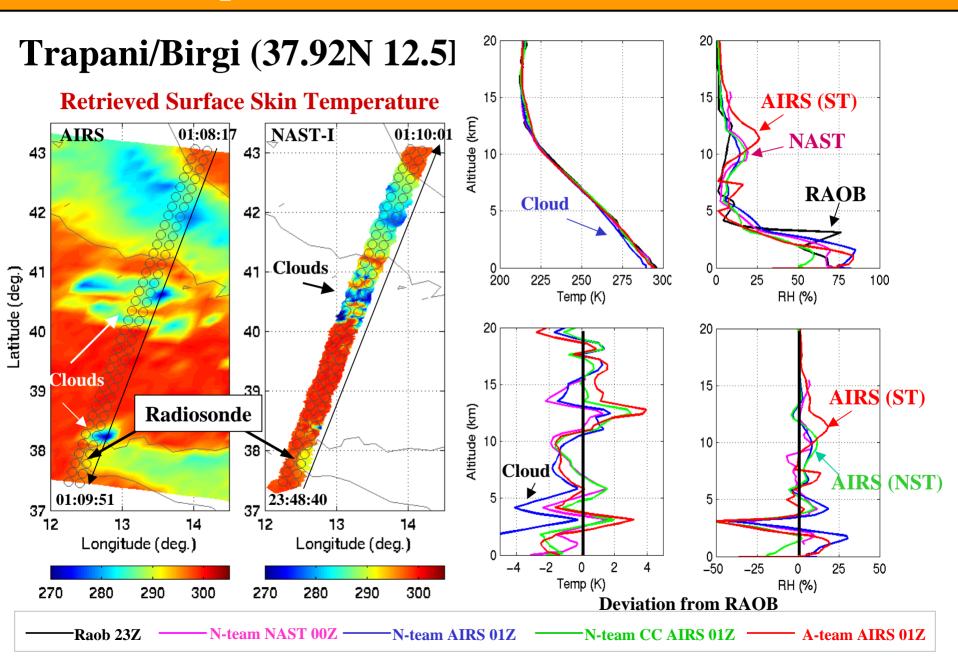
**Quasi-continuous Measurements Over Broad Spectral Regions Enable High Vertical Resolution** 



### **Data and Algorithms Used for Inter-Comparisons**

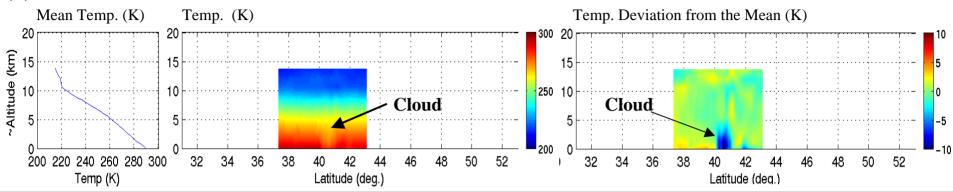


## Inter-Comparisons at Trapani/Birgi, Italy (04/09/08)

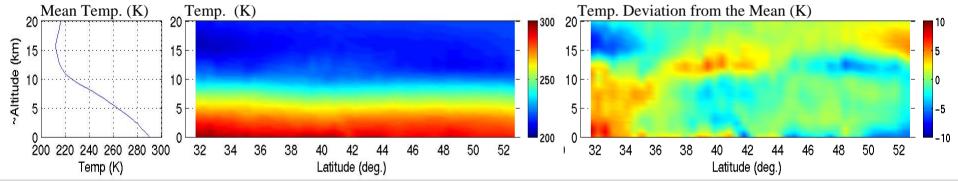


## **Temperature Cross Section Inter-Comparison (04/09/08)**

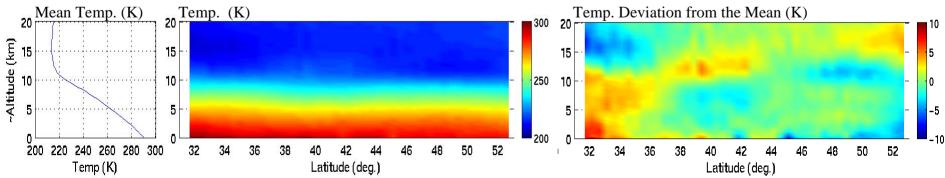
#### (1) NAST-Team NAST Retrieval



#### (2) NAST-Team AIRS Retrieval (CC)

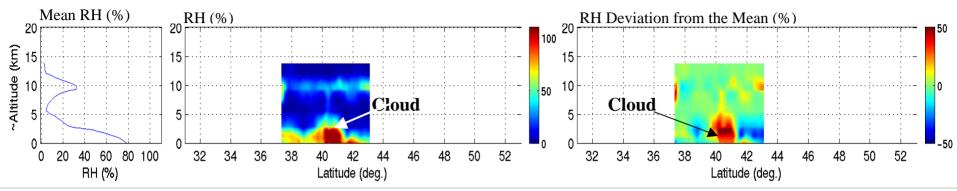


#### (3) AIRS-Team AIRS Retrieval (CC) ...ver. 4.0

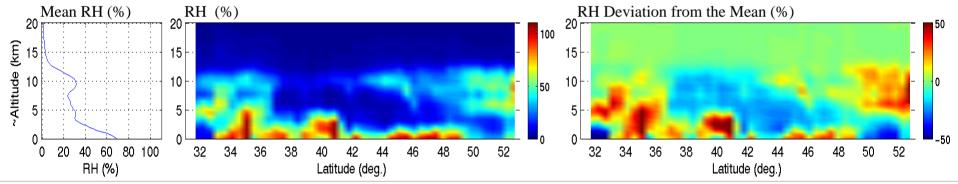


## Moisture Cross Section Inter-Comparison (04/09/08)

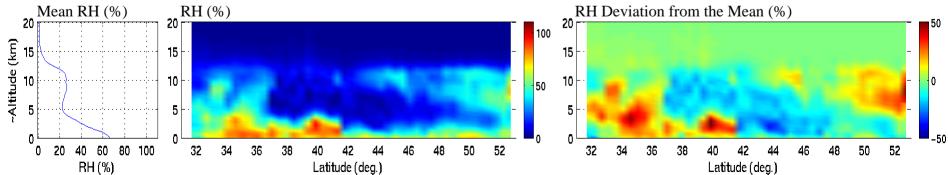
#### (1) NAST-Team NAST Retrieval



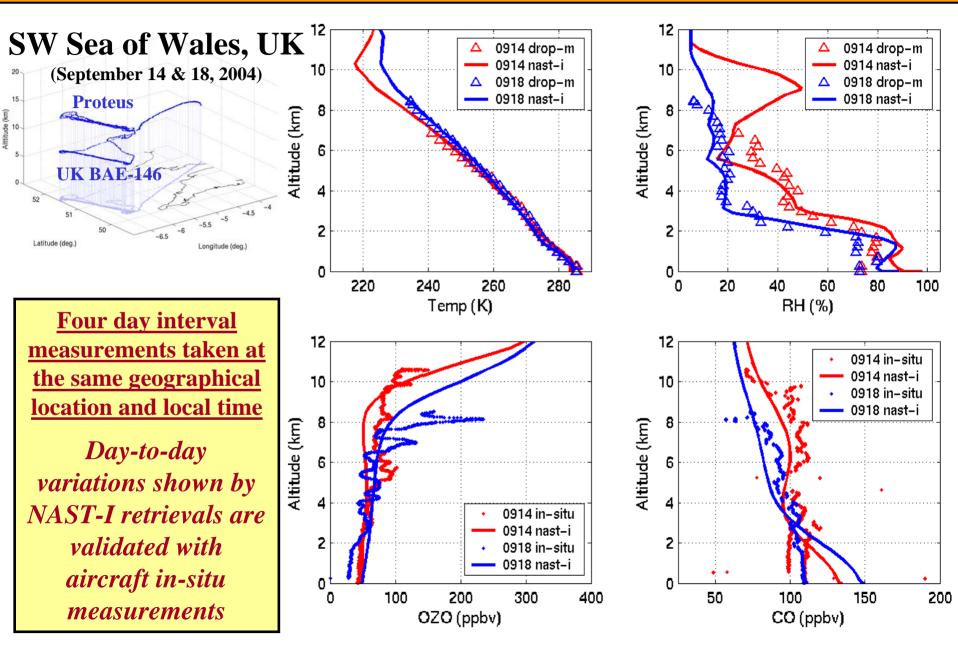
#### (2) NAST-Team Retrieval (CC)



#### (3) AIRS-Team Retrieval (CC) ...ver. 4.0



# **United Kingdom (Air Chemistry)**



## Geostationary Imaging Fourier Transform Spectrometer New Technology for Atmospheric Temperature, Moisture, Chemistry, & *Winds*

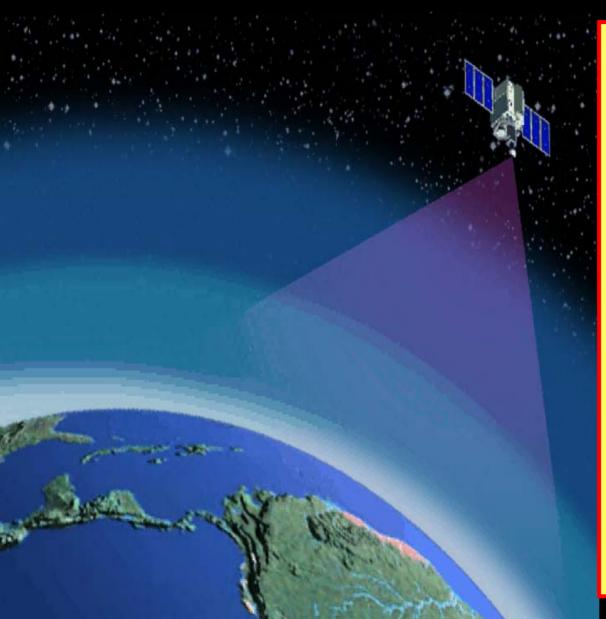
### *"GIFTS"*

## <u>4-d Digital Camera:</u>

 Horizontal: Large area format Focal Plane detector Arrays
 Vertical: Fourier Transform Spectrometer
 Time: Geostationary Satellite



# **GIFTS Sampling Characteristics**



• Two 128x 128 Infrared focal plane detector arrays with 4 km footprint size

A 512 x 512 Visible focal plane detector arrays with 1 km footprint size

• Field of Regard 512 km x 512 km at satellite subpoint

• Ten second full spectral resolution integration time per Field of Regard

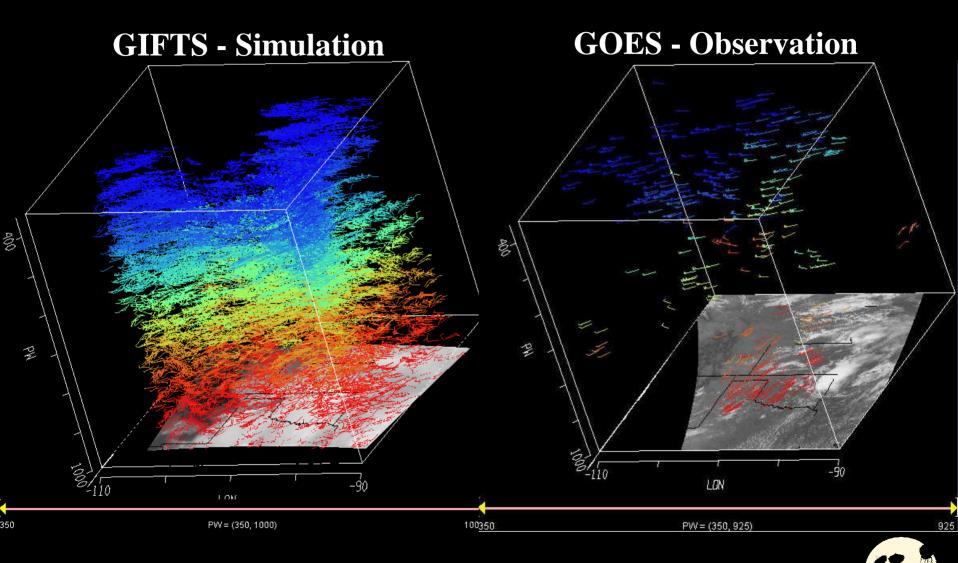
• ~ 80,000 Atmospheric Soundings every minute

# Water Vapor Flux (3 x 3 GIFTS Cubes)

Vis5D

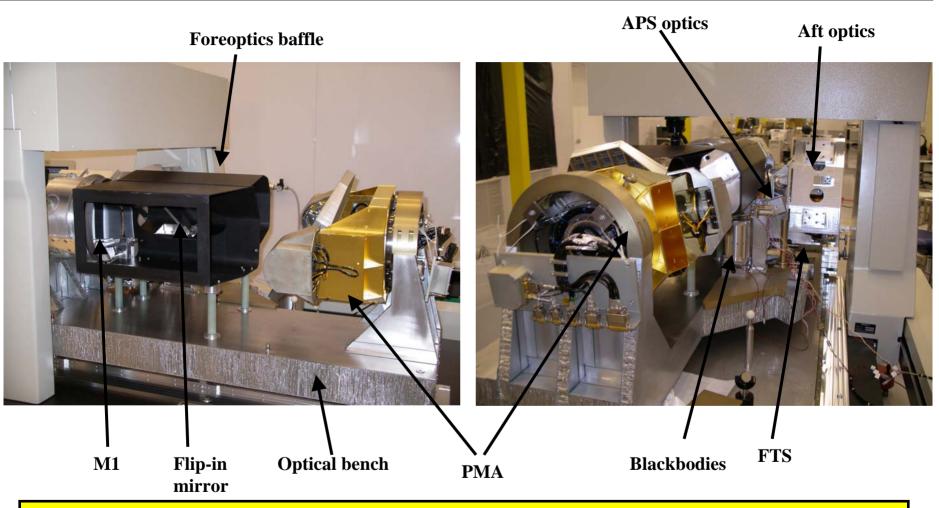
09:10:00 07 Jan 2002 1 of 18 Monday

## **Primary Objective of the Geo-Sounder - Winds Profiles**









Although GIFTS waits for a space flight opportunity GIFTS-like instruments are expected to fly on next generation operational geostationary weather satellites



- New ultra spectral remote sensing capabilities enable accurate atmospheric weather and chemistry depictions
- Latest (Ver 4.0) Aqua AIRS retrievals have been validated with radiosonde, dropsonde, and high vertical resolution airborne NAST-I soundings
- Future satellite ultra high spectral remote sensing instruments will provide most of the temperature and water vapor profile data for global data assimilation.
- Wind profiles will be provided by future ultra high spectral resolution geostationary satellite spectrometers