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iceMACS

Collection of tools to calibrate and manage SWIR and VNIR data from the specMACS system, as well as retrieve ice cloud optical properties using a bispectral Nakajima-King retrieval.

Todos

- Change string logs to modern f-string syntax
- Change open() calls when reading files to with open() in order to ensure files are closed when exception occurs.
- · Instead of
- Find a way to avoid * imports in init file
- Unify LUT generators, preferably into one single function.
- Restructure submodules to avoid confusion. Add classes.
- Add examples
- Complete documentation under usage
- Add a git submodules functionality
- Find better way to organize paths
- Try to replace \ line continuation with brackets
- Add documentation for SceneInterpreter
- Structure
- Usage

Structure

The submodules in the iceMACS package are organized as follows:

- The paths submodule defines global paths specific to you system. Adapt before usage.
- conveniences contains functions that are non-essential to the retrieval but are compatible with other functions and sometimes called by the tools submodule. For example, loading data from the A(C)³ archive directory, plotting, reading and writing NetCDF files etc.
- tools contains functions to interpret camera data and add new variables, such as reflectivities, ice index and relative view angles. The updated PixelInterpolator class is defined here.
- Rest to be determined...

Usage

SWIR bad pixel interpolation

Many A(C)³ scenes are relatively dark, with a high solar zenith angle and low cirrus rediance values. Some pixels are shown to be unreliable under these conditions. The PixelInterpolator class finds these pixels and interpolates for the entire scene. Additionally, interpolation over invalid pixel from the bad pixel list is performed, analogous to the runmacs BadPixelFixer. Initiate with loaded SWIR dataset, containing the variables radianceand valid access "badness" signal with

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```
from iceMACS.tools import PixelInterpolator
interp = PixelInterpolator(swir_ds, window=3)
interp.show_signals()
```

The window variable sets the moving average frame size. Choose a fitting cutoff value for each plotted wavelength and pass as list, e.g.

```
interp.add_cutoffs([4, 1.2])
```

Adjust cutoff as needed and apply filter with

```
filtered_radiance = interp.get_filtered_radiance(with_bpl=True)
```

where also interpolating pixels from bad pixel list is the default.

Data formatting

The SceneInterpreter class takes calibrated loaded SWIR and VNIR datasets, as view angles and solar position datasets and fascilitates computation of variables that need to be passed to the LUTGenerator functions. Initiate with

```
from iceMACS.tools import SceneInterpreter
scene = SceneInterpreter(swir_scene, view_angles, solar_positions)
```

and get summarized scene geometry with

```
scene.get_scene_overview()
```

Add relative view angles and reflectivity variable with

```
swir_scene['reflectivity'] = scene.get_reflectivity_variable()
swir_scene['umu'] = scene.get_umu_variable()
swir_scene['phi'] = scene.get_phi_variable()
```

Bispectral retrieval (BSR)

Habit detection

Mystic simulations at wavelengths sampling the pol camera spectral response function have to be "calibrated" in order to reporduce the actual measured signal. The pollutInterpolator class provides

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functions to get simulated reflectivities representing polA/B signals. Initiate with LUT as xarray dataset

```
from iceMACS.tools import polLutInterpreter
interp = polLutInterpreter(polLUT)
```

and calibrate with

```
interp.calibrate(inflight_calibration_file)
```

You can check if the <u>interp</u> object is calibrated with <u>interp</u>.calibrated. The normalised spectral response, rescaled Stokes parameters and calibrated radiance are also available as object properties. Compute calibrated reflectivities, relative to Kurudz E₀, with

```
interp.get_polarized_reflectivity(calibrated=True)
```

with False being default.

Additional functionalities