City Lights Cleaning and Visualization Code

Python software/Installation
Tested with Python 3.11.7

Scripts and libraries needed to run the process
city_lights.py (main script/driver code)
despeckle.py
destreak.py
model_bkgnd.py

Python libraries
matplotlib
numpy
netCDF4
datetime
os
glob
time
trapz (from scipy.integrate)
ma (from numpy.ma)
pandas

How to run the process :
Have all scripts in the same location and type "city_lights.py" on the command line.
If you use an IDE such as Spyder you can just run the main script from the IDE window.

Steps completed in code:
Set configuration flags to save the city data to files (True) or not (False).

Declare the variable names 'wvla' and 'wvlb' used to access the appropriate variables for VIS or UV.
    for VIS use wvla = 540 and wvlb = 740
    for UV use wvla = 290 and wvlb = 490

Declare the values of frame clean up configuration parameters.

Define the directory path of where to retrieve all netcdf files for the desired

granules.
Note that this version of the code works with a directory where there is a single granule. The iteration over more granules is left up to the user to implement.

Find the NetCDF file(s) in the directory and its subdirectories.

Process one granule from the directory
    # Read the data from the radiance group
    # Find the hot pixels and bad quadrants and find the anomalously oversubtracted quadrants

    # Start processing a frame; each mirror step is a frame
        # Compute mean of top of focal plane
        # Compute mean of bottom of focal plane

    # Identify bad quadrants where a quadrant is a spectral band in the top or bottom of the focal plane
    Note that when using the Median Absolute Difference (MAD) filter, 1.4826 is the ratio of sigma to the median absolute difference for a normal distribution

    # Find persistently hot pixels using despeckle

    # Clean up the radiance by despeckle, destreak, and background subtraction via model_bkgnd.

At this point we start the generation of a city lights map
Define the wavelength range for numerical integration
    For the VIS case use wvl1 = 540 and wvl2 = 640
    For the UV case use wvl1 = 290 to wvl2 = 490

Use the cleaned up radiance from previous processing and read the nominal wavelengths from the input netCDF file.
Average the wavelength over the spatial samples.

The wavelengths outside of the range are masked and the start and end indices of the wavelength array to be used in the numerical integration are identified.

Convert radiance to watts using J_per_photon which is Joules per photon

computed using Planck's constant and speed of light.

Process one mirror step at a time
Apply a trapezoidal numerical integration over wavelengths to each frame.
Convert from watts to nanowatts

#Plot out a colormap of the city data variable

Save the city data in a '.csv' file or a new NetCDF file if desired. Currently using the same file name as the granule filename with '_output' appended to it.

Testing
This current version of the code has been tested with this granule: TEMPO_RADT_L1_V03_20240328T103053Z_S001G01.nc.
The city image obtained with this granule is below.