

FIRST DRAFT

Deconvolution and Translation Between High Spectral Resolution IR Sounders

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1 Introduction

Upwelling infrared radiation as measured by the AIRS, IASI, and CrIS sounders is a significant part of the long term climate record. We would like to treat this information as a single data set but the instruments have different spectral resolutions, channel response functions, and band spans. As a first step in addressing this problem we consider several channel radiance translations: IASI to high resolution CrIS, IASI to AIRS, AIRS to standard resolution CrIS, and high resolution CrIS to AIRS.

Translation from AIRS to CrIS presents a special challenge because CrIS and IASI are Michaelson interferometers with parametrized response functions, while AIRS is a grating spectrometer with channel center frequencies and spectral response functions determined by the focal plane geometry. In section 6 we show how to take advantage of detailed knowledge of the AIRS spectral response function (SRF) shapes to deconvolve AIRS channel radiances to a resolution enhanced intermediate representation.

The translations presented here are validated by comparisons with calculated reference truth. For example to test the IASI to AIRS translation, we start with 49 fitting profiles spanning a significant range of atmospheric conditions. Upwelling radiance is calculated at a 0.0025 cm^{-1} grid with kcarta over a band spanning the AIRS and IASI response functions. “True AIRS” is calculated from this by convolving the kcarta radiances with tabulated AIRS SRFs, and “true IASI” by convolving kcarta radiances to the IASI instrument specs. IASI is translated to AIRS (we call this “IASI AIRS”) and this is compared with true AIRS.

This sort of validation assumes perfect knowledge of the AIRS and IASI instrument response functions and so gives only a lower bound on how well the translations can work in practice. But the better we know the response functions, the closer practical translations can approach these limits.

The conversions here are presented in order of their residuals, with IASI to high resolution CrIS most accurate and high resolution CrIS to AIRS the least.

2 IASI to high resolution CrIS

The CrIS user grid comprises three bands, LW 650 to 1095 cm^{-1} , MW 1210 to 1750 cm^{-1} , and SW 2155 to 2550 cm^{-1} . For the CrIS high resolution mode the channel spacing is 0.625 cm^{-1} for all three bands. The CrIS user ILS is a sinc function. The IASI user grid is a single band from 645 to 2760 cm^{-1} with a channel spacing of 0.5 cm^{-1} . The IASI user ILS is a sinc function convolved with the modified Gaussian, shown in figure 1.

IASI to CrIS is a relatively easy translation because IASI spans the CrIS bands and has a nominal (though strongly apodized) higher resolution. The main steps of the translation, for each CrIS band, are

- apply a bandpass filter to the IASI channel radiances to restrict them to a single CrIS band with a roughly 20 cm^{-1} rolloff outside the CrIS user grid. For the LW band we use a 5 cm^{-1} rolloff because IASI starts at 645 cm^{-1} .
- take the filtered radiances to an interferogram with an inverse Fourier transform
- apply the pointwise inverse of the IASI Gaussian over the IASI 1 cm OPD and truncate this to the 0.8 cm CrIS OPD.

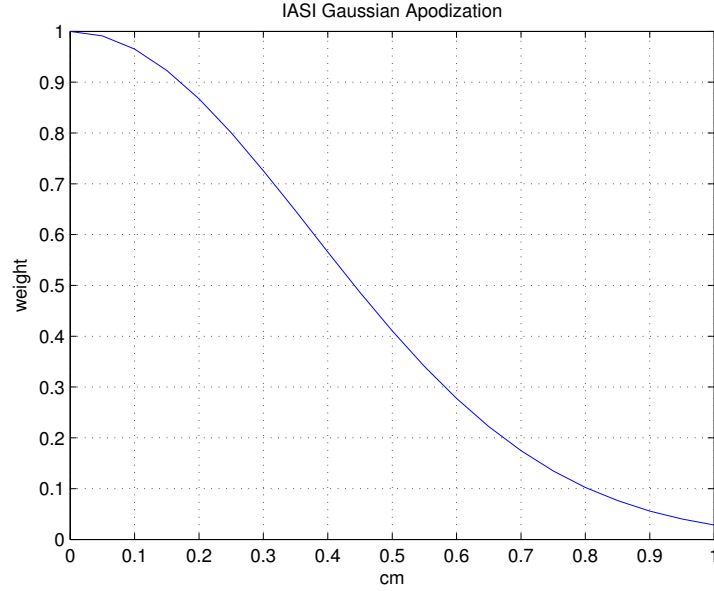


Figure 1: IASI truncated Gaussian apodization

- take the interferogram back to radiance at the CrIS 0.625 cm^{-1} channel spacing with a forward Fourier transform

Figure 2 shows the mean and standard deviation of IASI CrIS minus true CrIS over the 49 fitting profiles, for the CrIS LW band. The residual is greatest at the low end of the LW band. This may be due in part to the 5 cm^{-1} LW rolloff, as residuals near the band edges are larger with a smaller rolloff. The residual is reduced significantly if we apply Hamming apodization to the IASI CrIS and true CrIS radiances, as shown in figure 3. Figures 4 and 5 show similar results for the unapodized radiances for the MW and SW bands. The residuals are very small. Unless otherwise noted, all CrIS spectra shown here are unapodized.

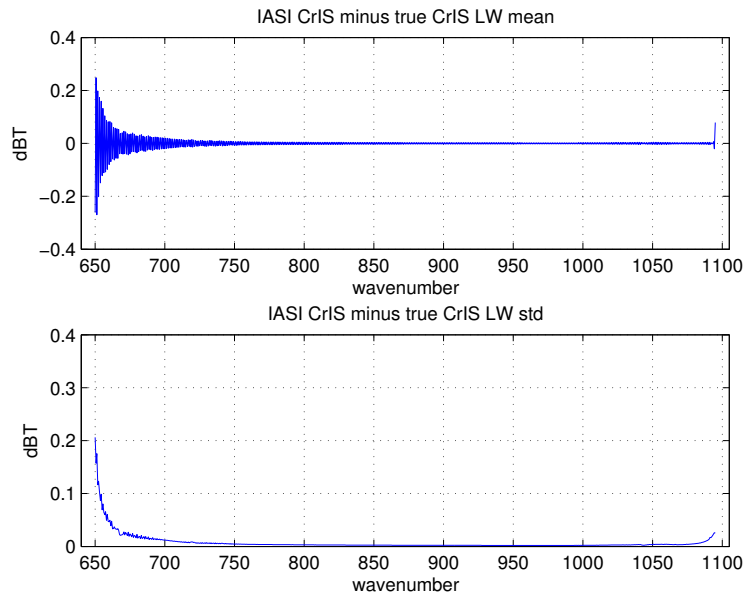


Figure 2: Mean and standard deviation of unapodized IASI CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS LW band.

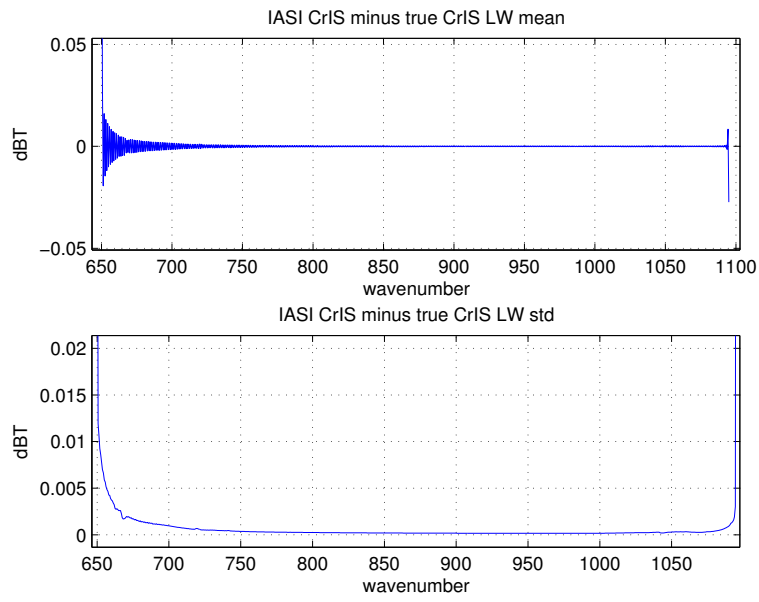


Figure 3: Mean and standard deviation of Hamming apodized IASI CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS LW band. The residual is reduced by an order of magnitude.

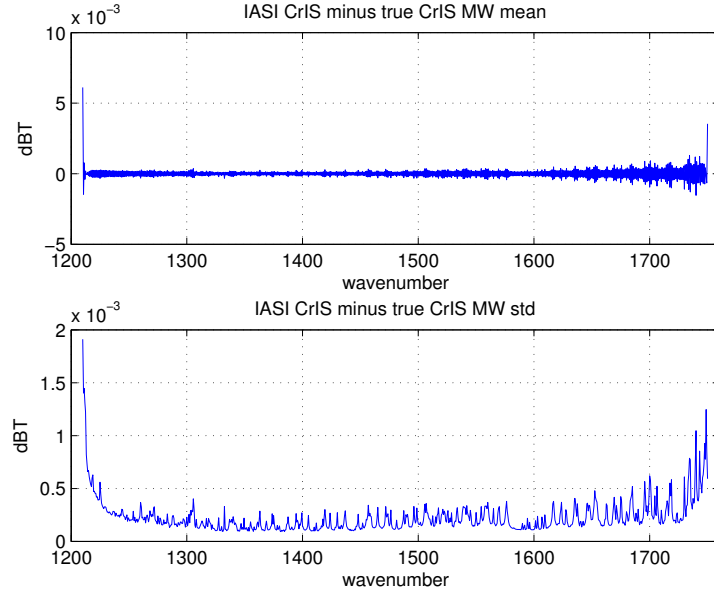


Figure 4: Mean and standard deviation of unapodized IASI CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS MW band.

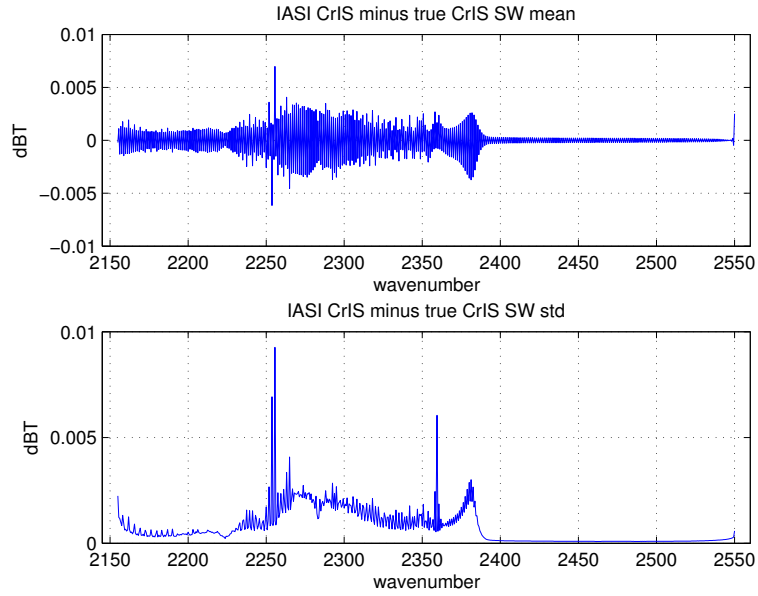


Figure 5: Mean and standard deviation of unapodized IASI CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS SW band.

3 IASI to AIRS

AIRS L1b radiances are a set of channels between approximately 650 to 2650 cm^{-1} with the individual center frequencies and spectral response functions (SRFs) determined by the focal plane geometry. Channels are not uniformly spaced. AIRS L1c radiances are derived from the L1b with improvements including a more uniform spacing. The IASI to AIRS translation works for either channel set and is done as follows

- apply a bandpass filter to the IASI radiances to restrict them to the AIRS band span, with a 5 cm^{-1} rolloff
- deconvolve the filtered IASI radiances to a 0.1 cm^{-1} intermediate grid, the nominal resolution of the AIRS SRF tabulation. Aside from resolution and band spans, this exactly the same transform used for the IASI to CrIS translation and is done with the same procedure, `iasi_decon.m`
- convolve the 0.1 cm^{-1} intermediate representation with either the AIRS L1b or L1c SRFs. Section 6 discusses this convolution in greater detail.

Figure 6 shows the first three AIRS SRFs and the bandpass filter wing. Note the relatively gentle slope of the rolloff, to decrease impulse ringing. The first two AIRS SRFs are “guard channels” and the third the first regular channel. The wings of the SRFs roll off well inside the bandpass filter.

Figure 7 shows true IASI, true AIRS, deconvolved IASI, and IASI AIRS. At this level of detail we mainly see the greater fine structure in the deconvolution. Figure ?? shows details from 660 to 680 cm^{-1} . Figure 9 shows IASI AIRS minus true AIRS. The residual is larger than for the IASI to CrIS translation, but significantly better than the AIRS to CrIS or CrIS to AIRS translations.

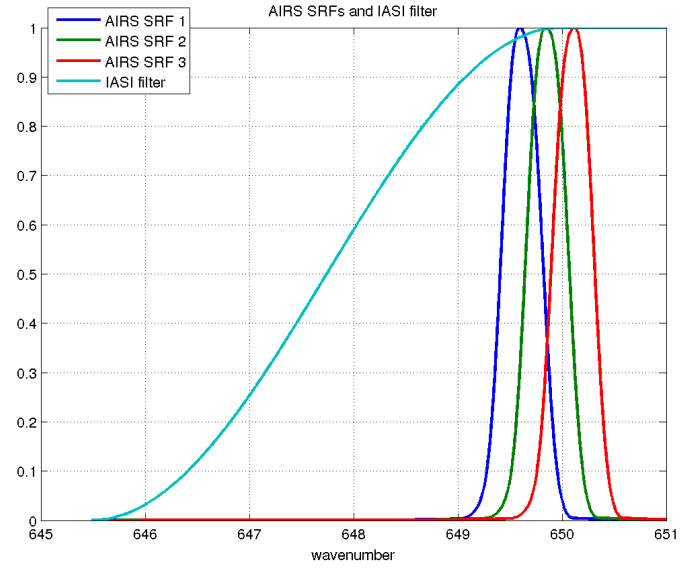


Figure 6: The first three AIRS SRFs and the bandpass filter wing

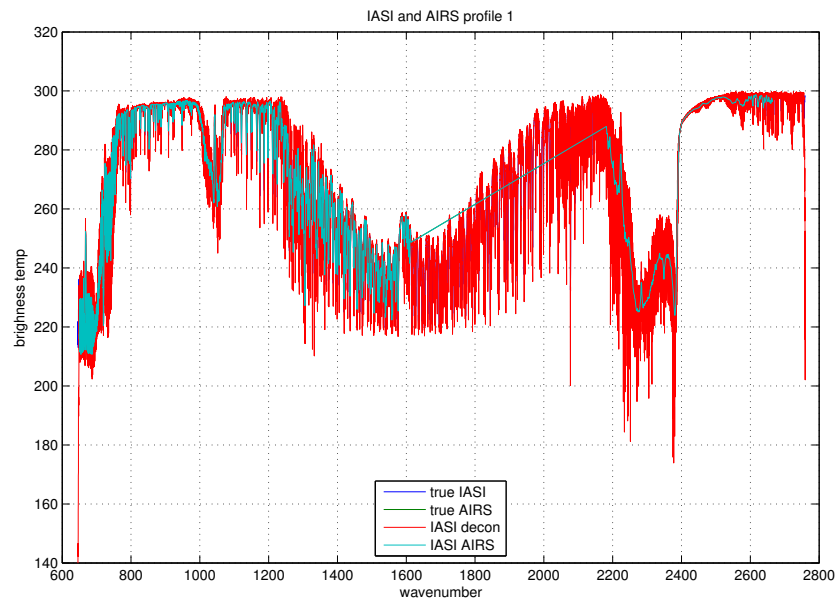


Figure 7: true IASI, true AIRS, deconvolved IASI, and IASI AIRS

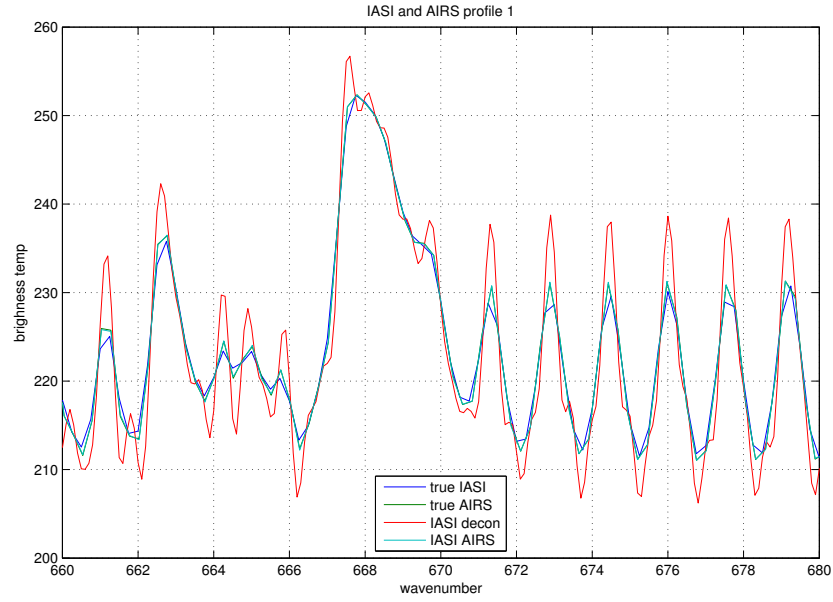


Figure 8: true IASI, true AIRS, deconvolved IASI, and IASI AIRS, detail

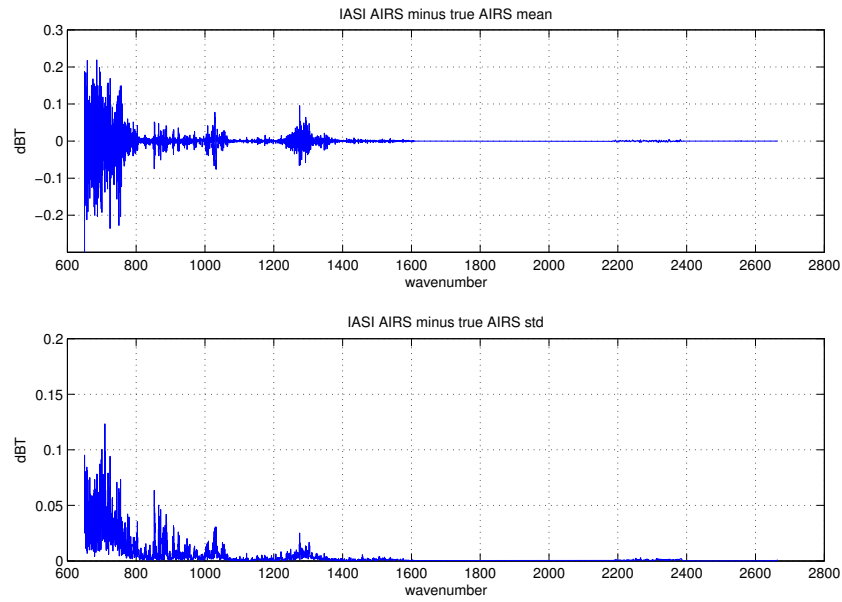


Figure 9: Mean and standard deviation of IASI AIRS minus true AIRS

4 AIRS to standard resolution CrIS

For the CrIS standard resolution mode the channel spacing is 0.625 cm^{-1} for the LW, 1.25 cm^{-1} for the MW, and 2.5 cm^{-1} for the SW bands. The IASI deconvolution was a key step in the IASI to CrIS and IASI to AIRS translations. Similarly, AIRS deconvolution is central to the AIRS to CrIS translation and is presented in detail in section 6. The first step in the AIRS L1c to CrIS translation is to deconvolve the AIRS L1c channel radiances to a 0.1 cm^{-1} intermediate grid, the nominal AIRS SRF resolution. Then for each CrIS band,

- find the AIRS and CrIS band intersection
- apply a bandpass filter to the deconvolved AIRS radiances to restrict them to the intersection, rolling off the wings when the AIRS band and gaps allow for this
- reconvolve the filtered spectra to the user grid channel spacing for the current CrIS band
- trim the reconvolved spectra to the band intersection

Figure 10 shows true CrIS, true AIRS, deconvolved AIRS, and AIRS CrIS. At this level of detail we mainly see the greater fine structure in the deconvolution. Figure 11 shows details from 660 to 680 cm^{-1} . In comparison with the IASI deconvolution in figure 8 the AIRS deconvolution is not as smooth. The remaining figures show true CrIS minus AIRS CrIS for the 49 fitting profiles, with and without Hamming apodization for each of the CrIS bands. The residuals are significantly reduced with apodization but are larger than for the IASI to CrIS translation.

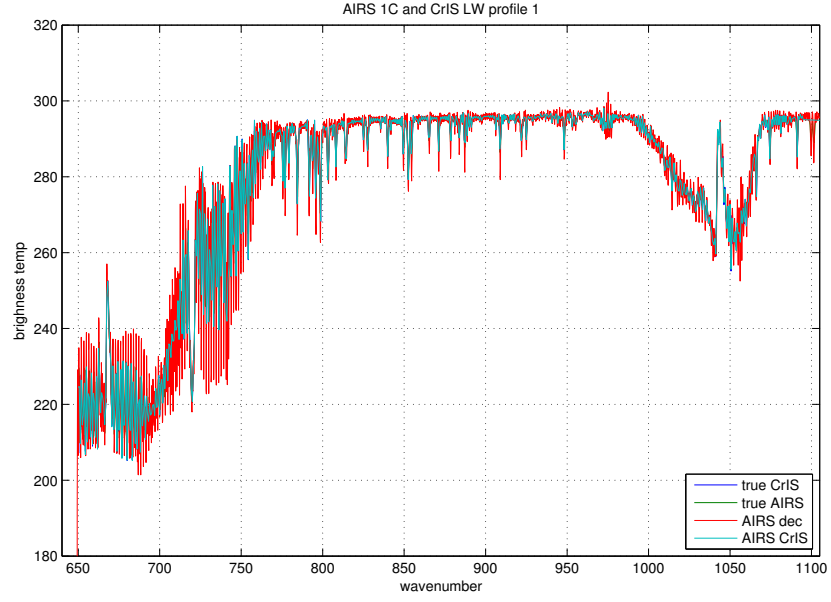


Figure 10: true CrIS, true AIRS, deconvolved AIRS, and AIRS CrIS

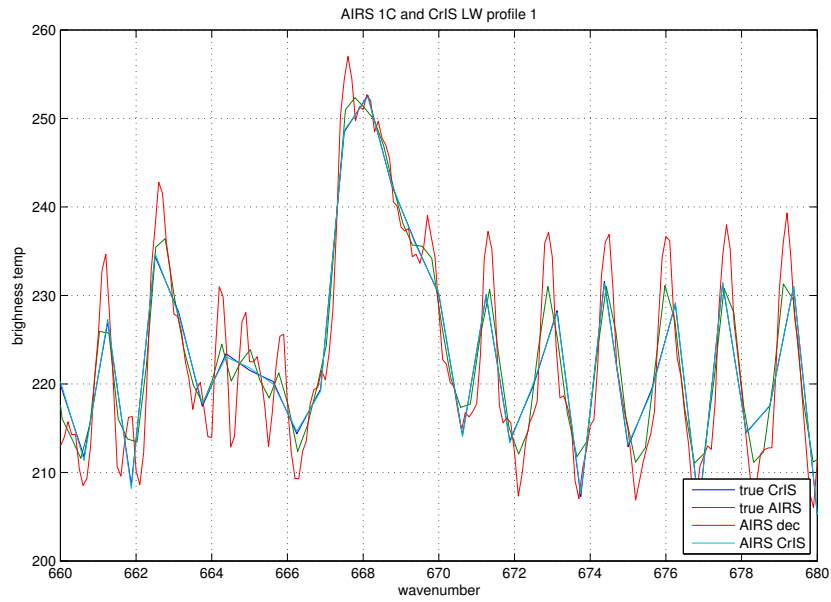


Figure 11: true CrIS, true AIRS, deconvolved AIRS, and AIRS CrIS, detail

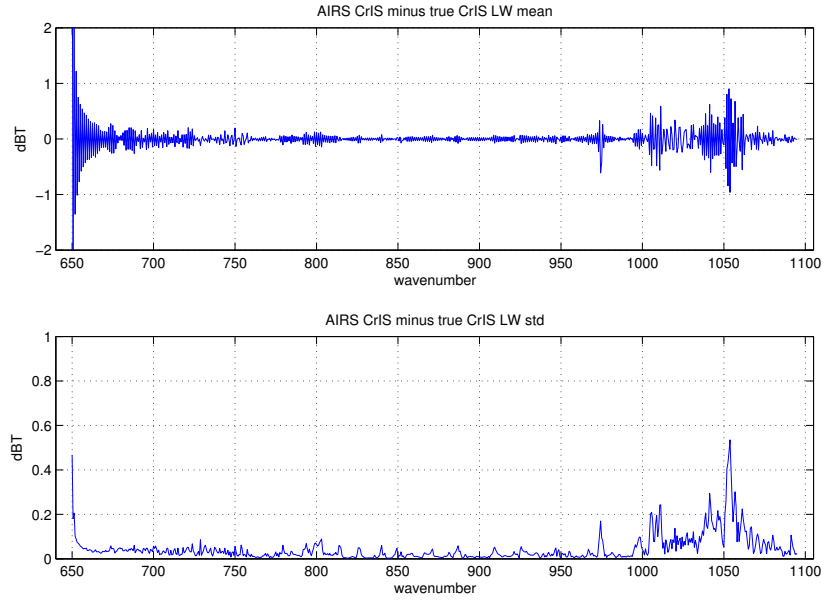


Figure 12: Mean and standard deviation of unapodized AIRS CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS LW band

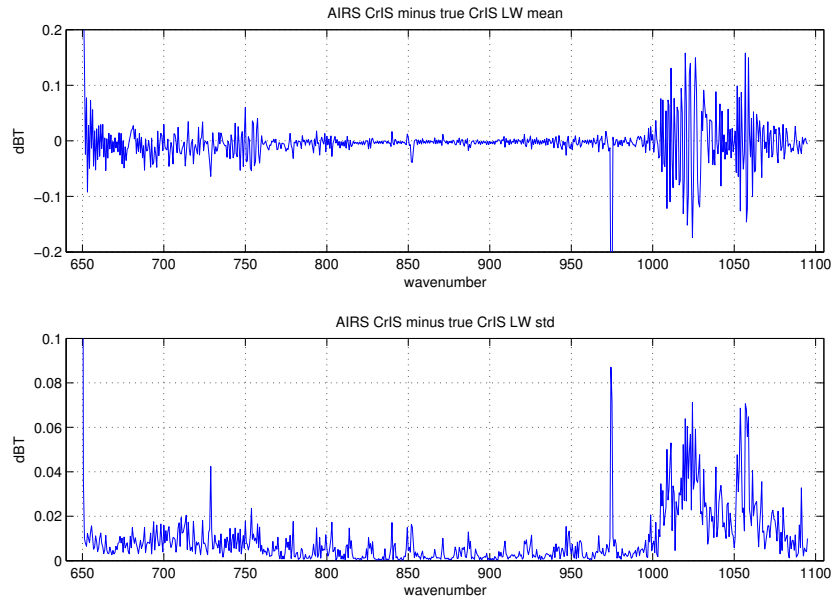


Figure 13: Mean and standard deviation of Hamming apodized AIRS CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS LW band

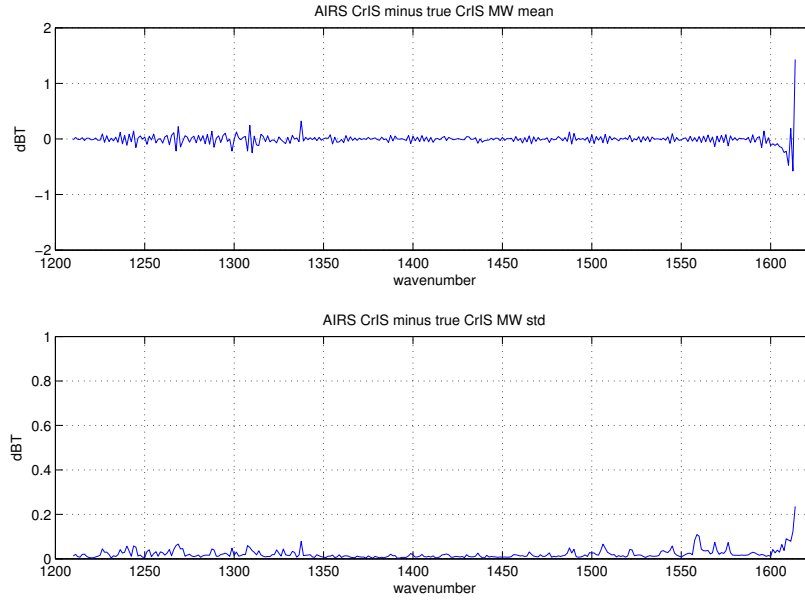


Figure 14: Mean and standard deviation of unapodized AIRS CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS MW band

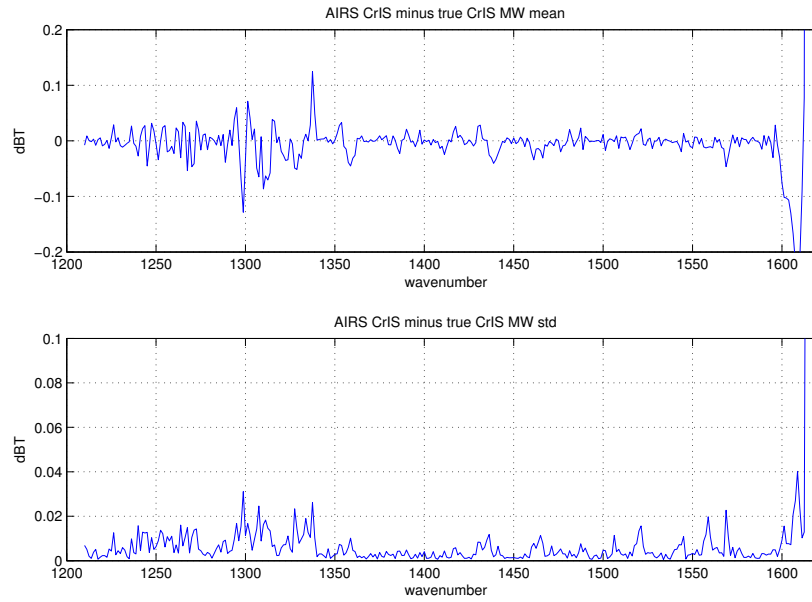


Figure 15: Mean and standard deviation of Hamming apodized AIRS CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS MW band

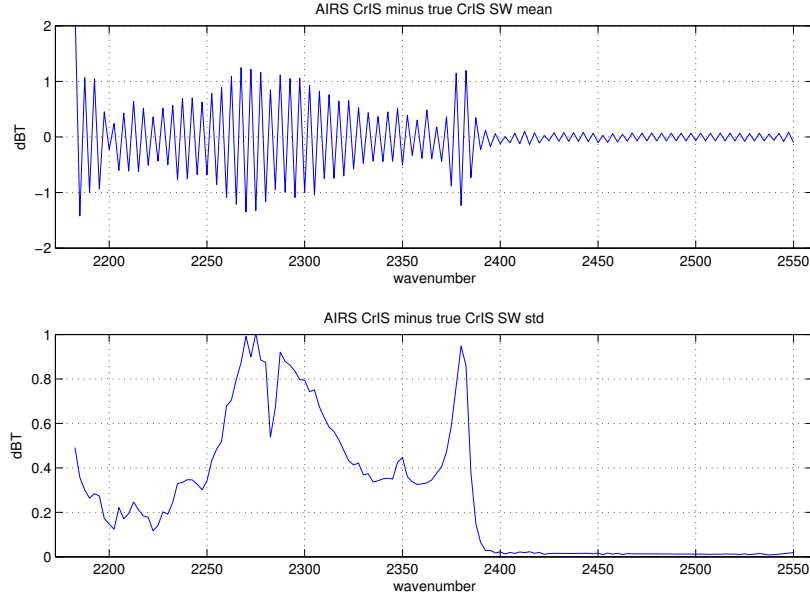


Figure 16: Mean and standard deviation of unapodized AIRS CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS SW band

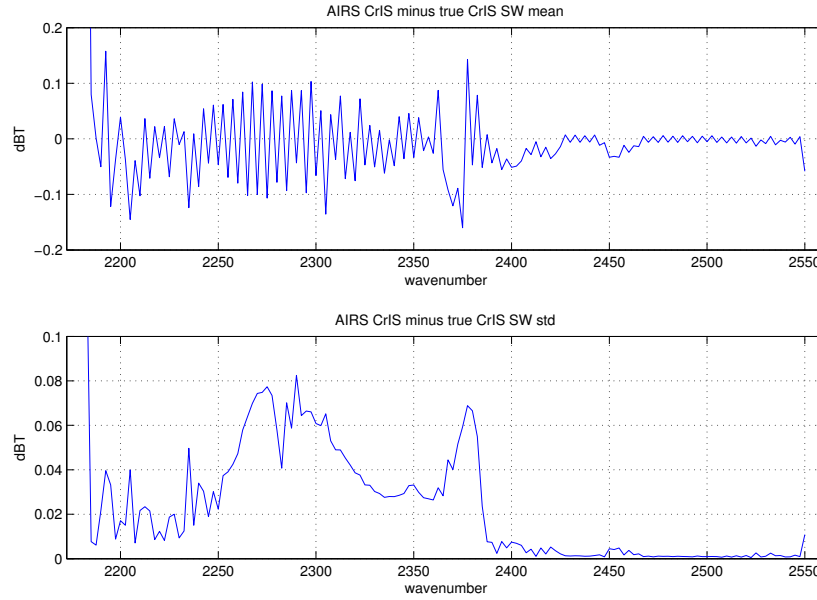


Figure 17: Mean and standard deviation of Hamming apodized AIRS CrIS minus true CrIS, for the CrIS SW band

5 High resolution CrIS to AIRS

6 AIRS Deconvolution