

MIPAS Microwindow Selection

Anu Dudhia

Atmospheric, Oceanic and Planetary Physics

University of Oxford

Microwindows

Microwindows are small subsets of the complete spectrum selected to

- Maximise the information on the target molecule for the retrieval
- Minimise the contribution of other sources of error

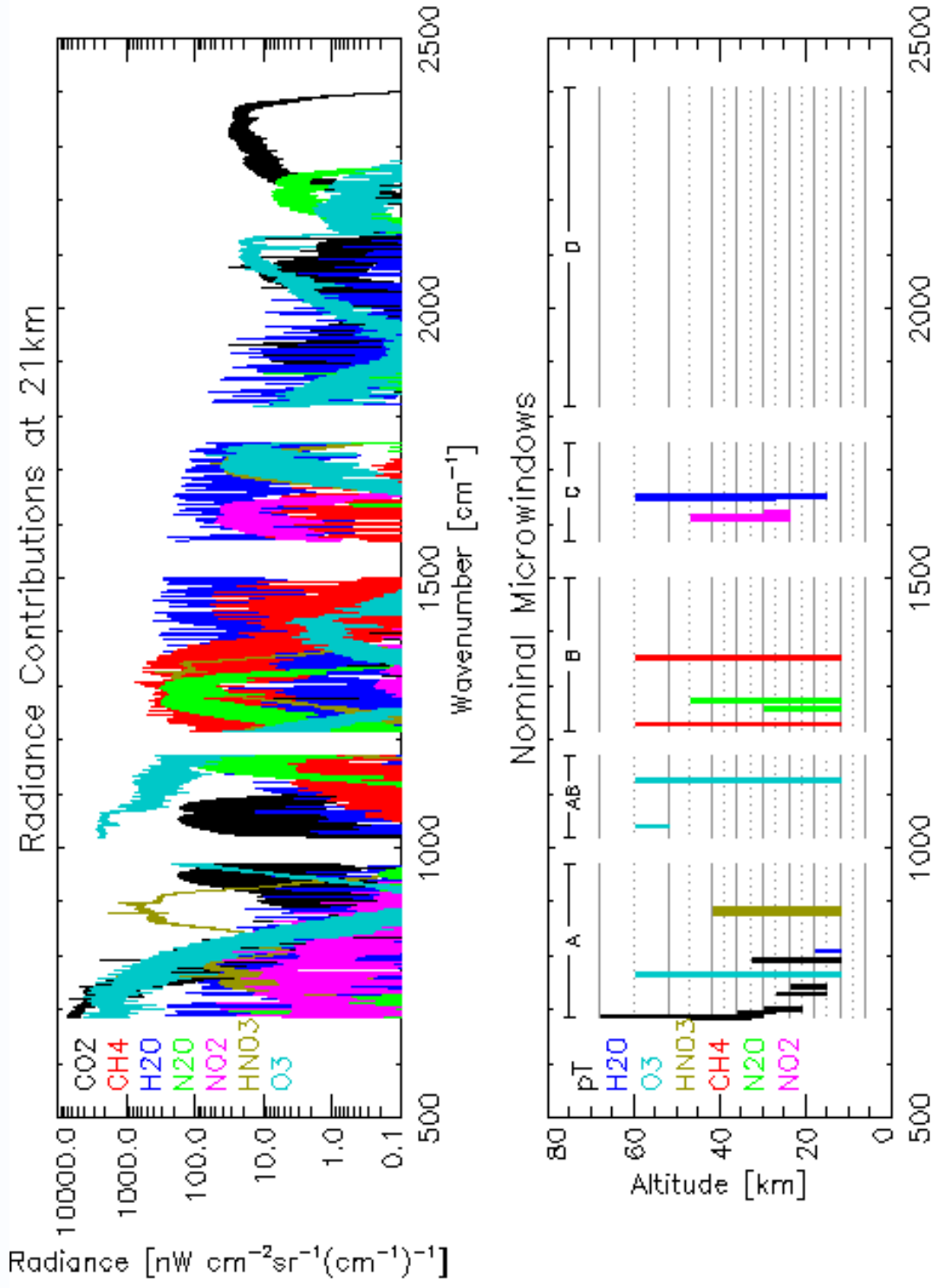
Traditionally, microwindows have been selected subjectively, but for MIPAS an objective selection has been used based on minimising the *total error covariance* S^{tot} of the retrieved profile

$$S^{\text{tot}} = S^{\text{rnd}} + S^{\text{sys}}$$

where

S^{rnd} is the contribution from (random) noise and

S^{sys} is the sum of other (systematic) error contributions from either the forward model or instrument characterisation



Error Budget

In order to quantify the contribution of each error source it is necessary to

1. Decide which parameters are likely to contribute an error
2. Define a '1 sigma' uncertainty in that parameter
3. Compute error spectra representing the 1 sigma perturbation
4. Map the error spectra into a retrieval error covariance

An advantage of this approach is that it allows the contribution of each error source to the retrieval to be quantified – the *total error budget*

List of errors considered

Instrument characterisation

- Spectral calibration uncertainty $\pm 0.001 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (SHIFT)
- Radiometric gain uncertainty $\pm 1\%$ (GAIN)
- Instrument lineshape uncertainty (ILS)
- Noise for instrument at temperature 205K (RND)

Forward model assumptions

- Climatological variability of 28 species
- Non-LTE effects (NONLTE)
- Spectroscopic database uncertainties (HITRAN)
- CO₂ line mixing (CO2MIX)
- Horizontal temperature gradients $\pm 1\text{K}/100 \text{ km}$ (GRA)
- (constituent retrievals) pT retrieval uncertainties of $\pm 2\%$, $\pm 1\text{K}$ respectively

