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# **Level 2 Algorithm Performance Assessment: Oxford Activities**

Anu Dudhia, Chiara Piccolo & Vivienne Payne



- ❖ Anu Dudhia
  - Jitter residuals
  - NRT monitoring
  
- ❖ Chiara Piccolo
  - OFL-NRT Comparisons
  
- ❖ Vivienne Payne
  - Long Term trends

# Jitter Signatures

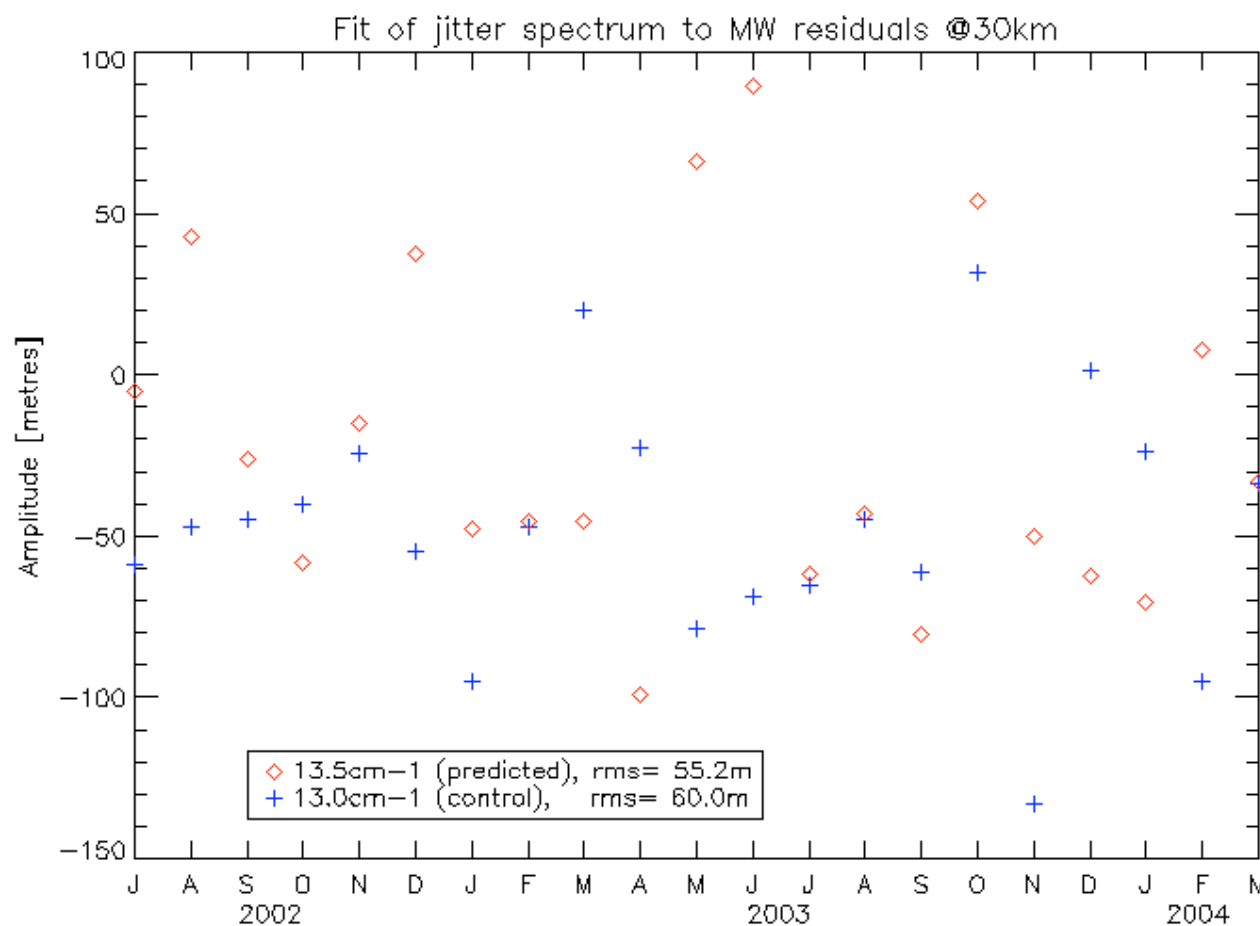
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& Planetary Physics,  
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- ❖ Last meeting - ghost spectra at  $\pm 13.5\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to pointing jitter
- ❖ Any evidence in residual spectra?
  - Random amplitude each sweep, so cannot use averaged residuals
  - Use residual spectra from single sweeps @30km selected arbitrarily from NRT data, one per month
  - Simple least squares fit, converted to jitter pointing amplitude
  - Also fit ghosts at  $\pm 13.0\text{cm}^{-1}$  as a control

# Jitter Signatures

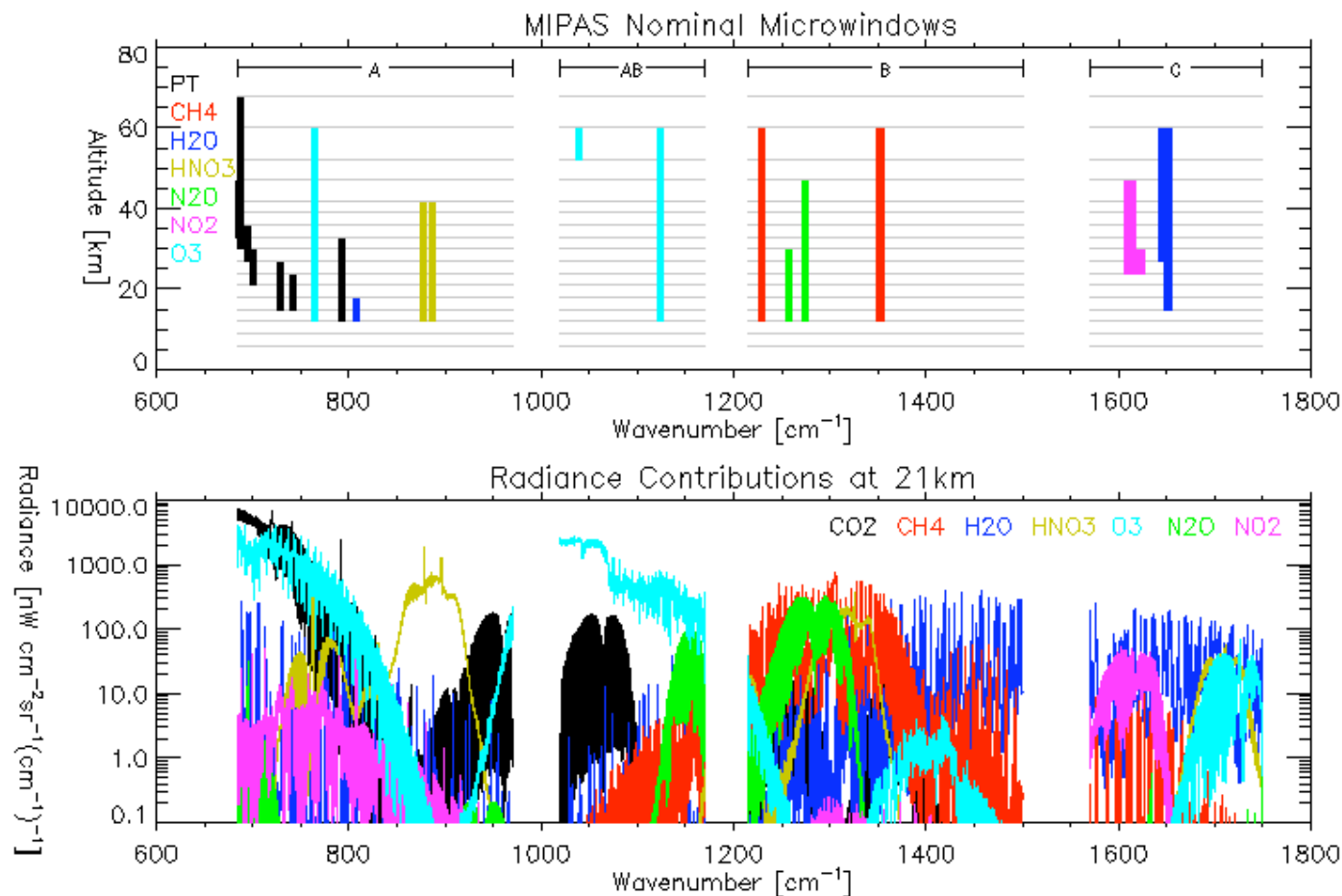
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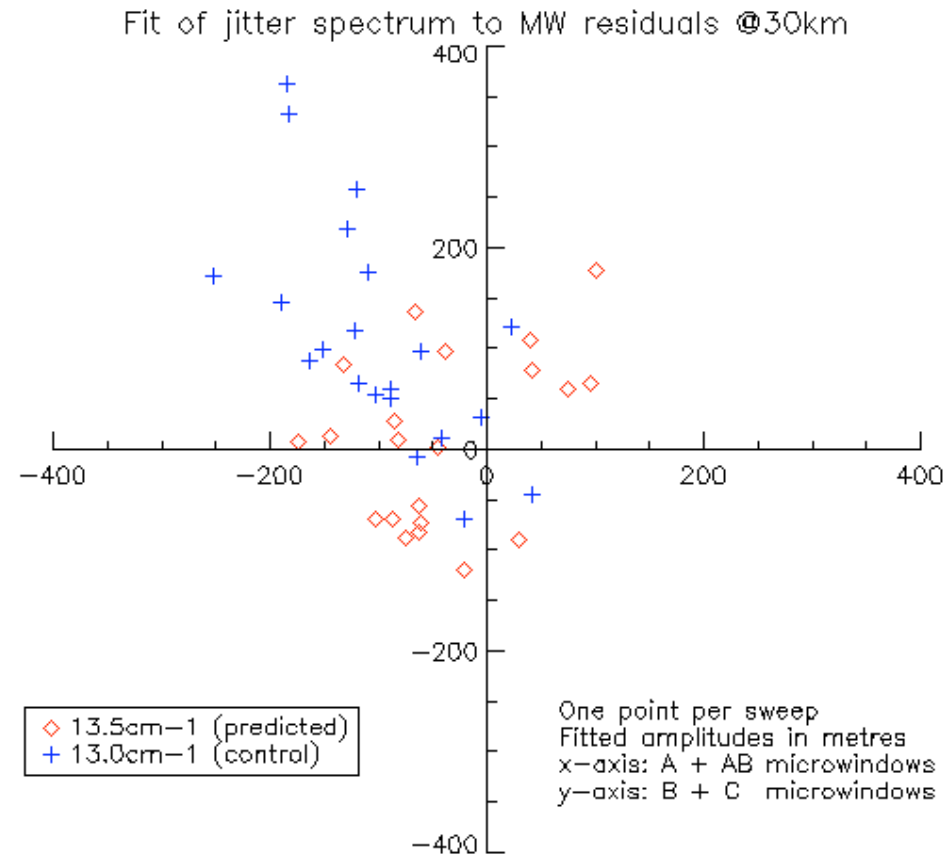
# Jitter Signatures

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# Jitter Signatures

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& Planetary Physics,  
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## Conclusion

No evidence of  $\pm 13.5\text{cm}^{-1}$  ghost spectra in NRT residuals

# MIPAS Monitoring at Oxford

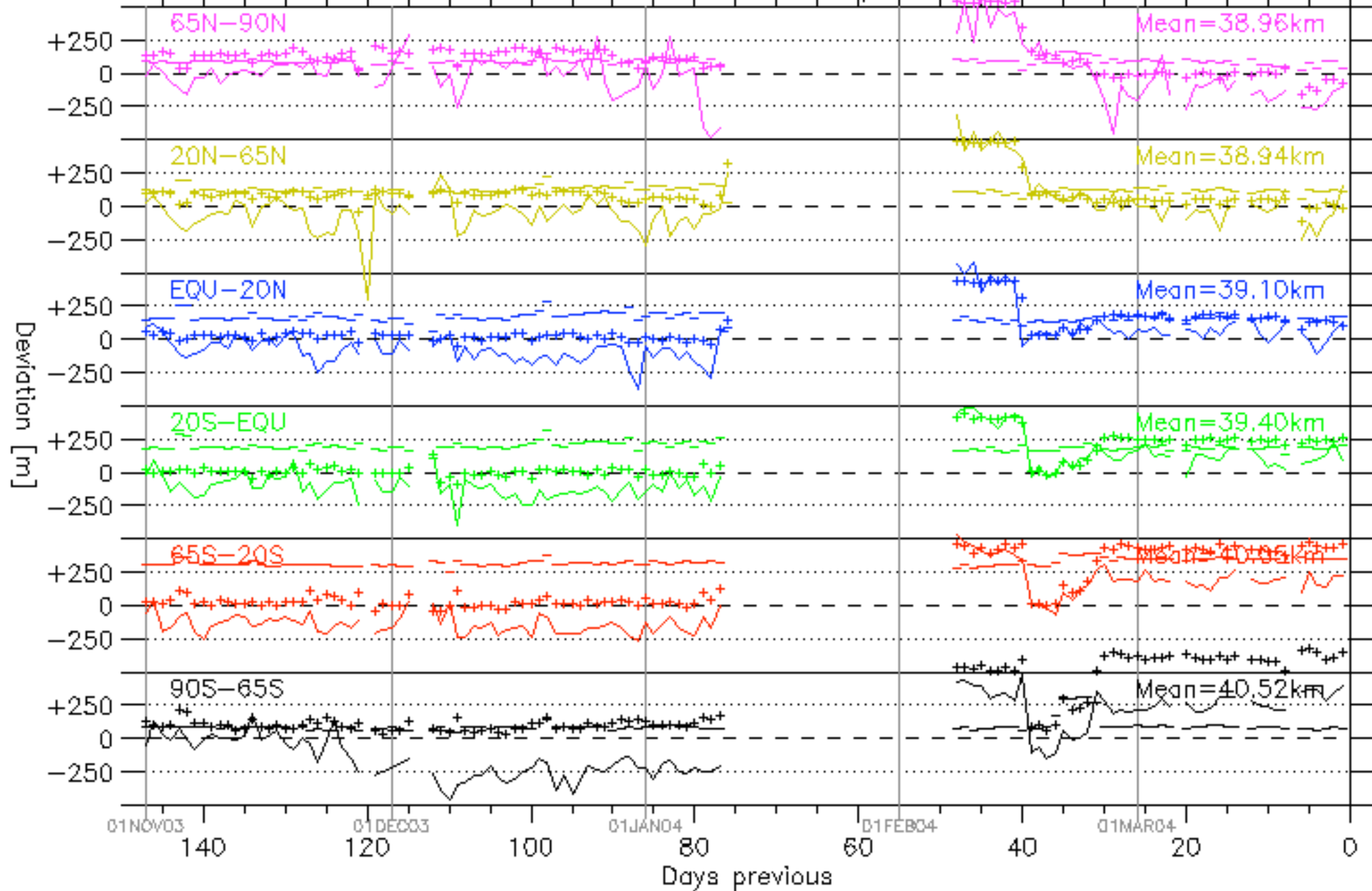
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& Planetary Physics,  
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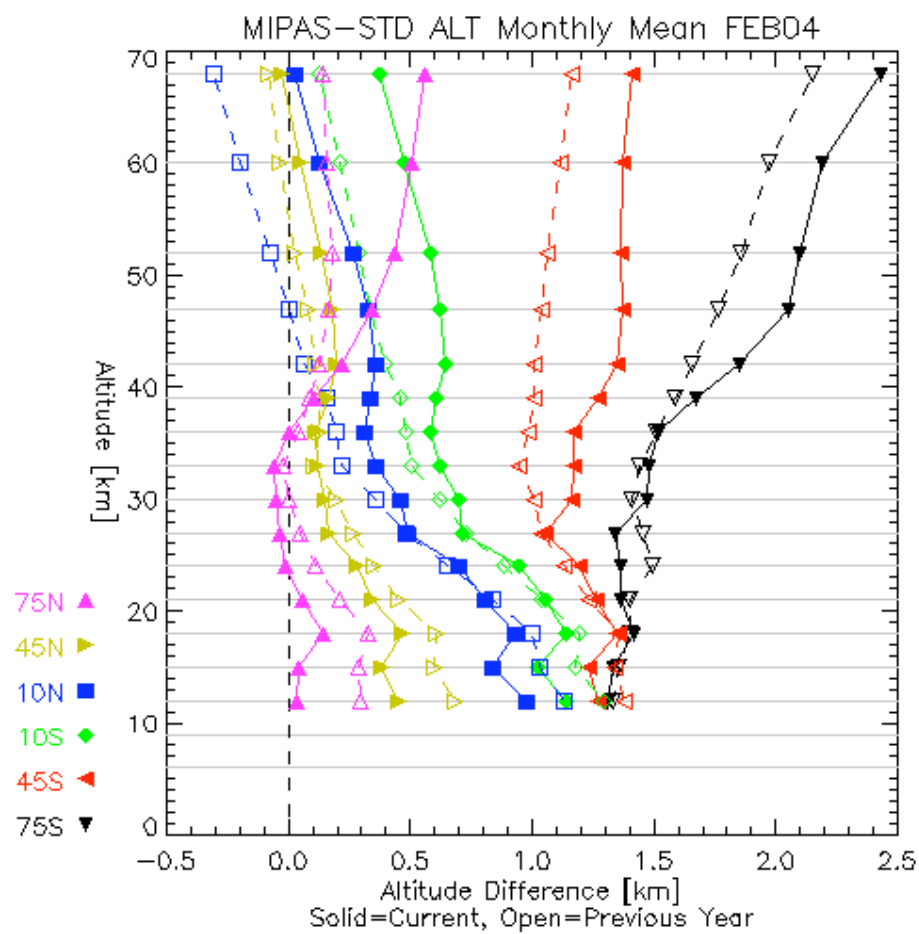
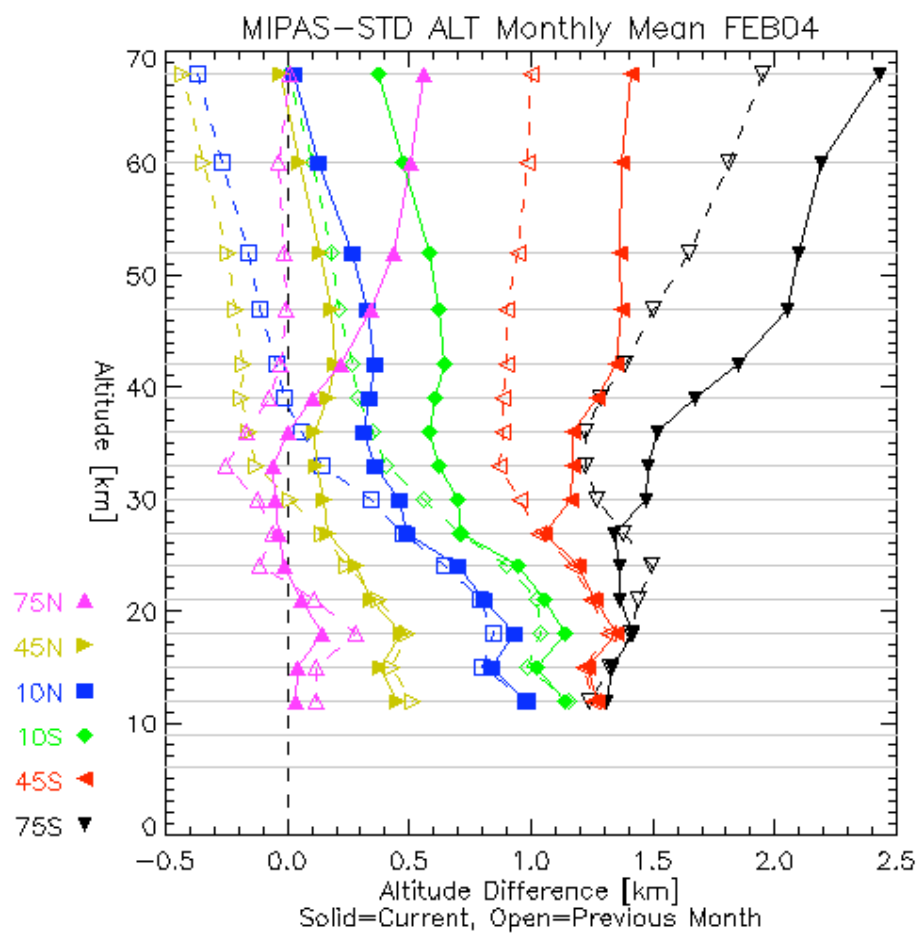


- ❖ Daily Means
- ❖ Profile Location Maps
- ❖ Monthly Means
- ❖ Occupation Matrix Statistics (monthly)
- ❖ REC Analyses (monthly)

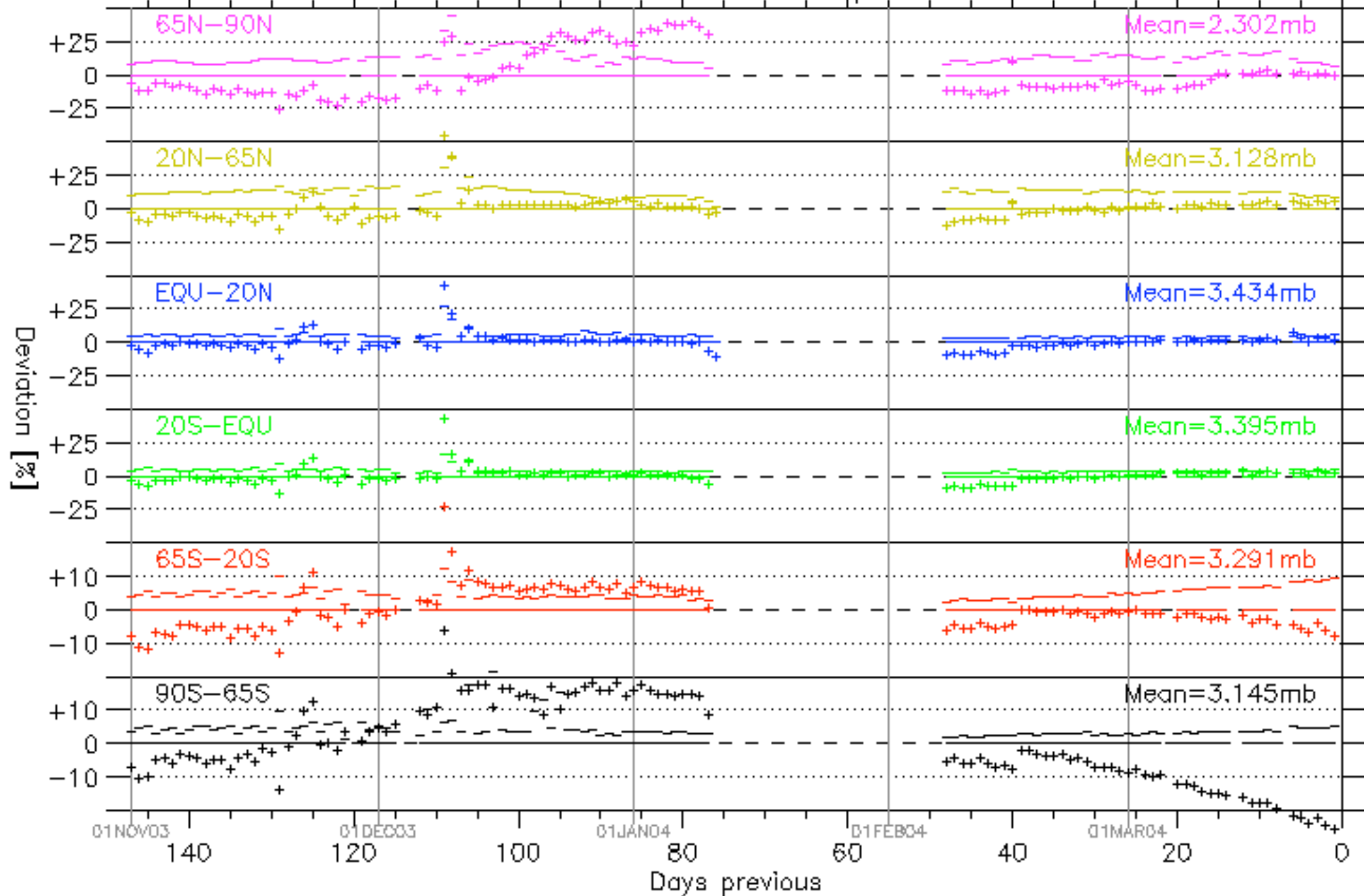
Results on web <http://www.atm.ox.ac.uk/group/mipas/>  
and selected results provided for monthly reports

# MIPAS ALT 39km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004

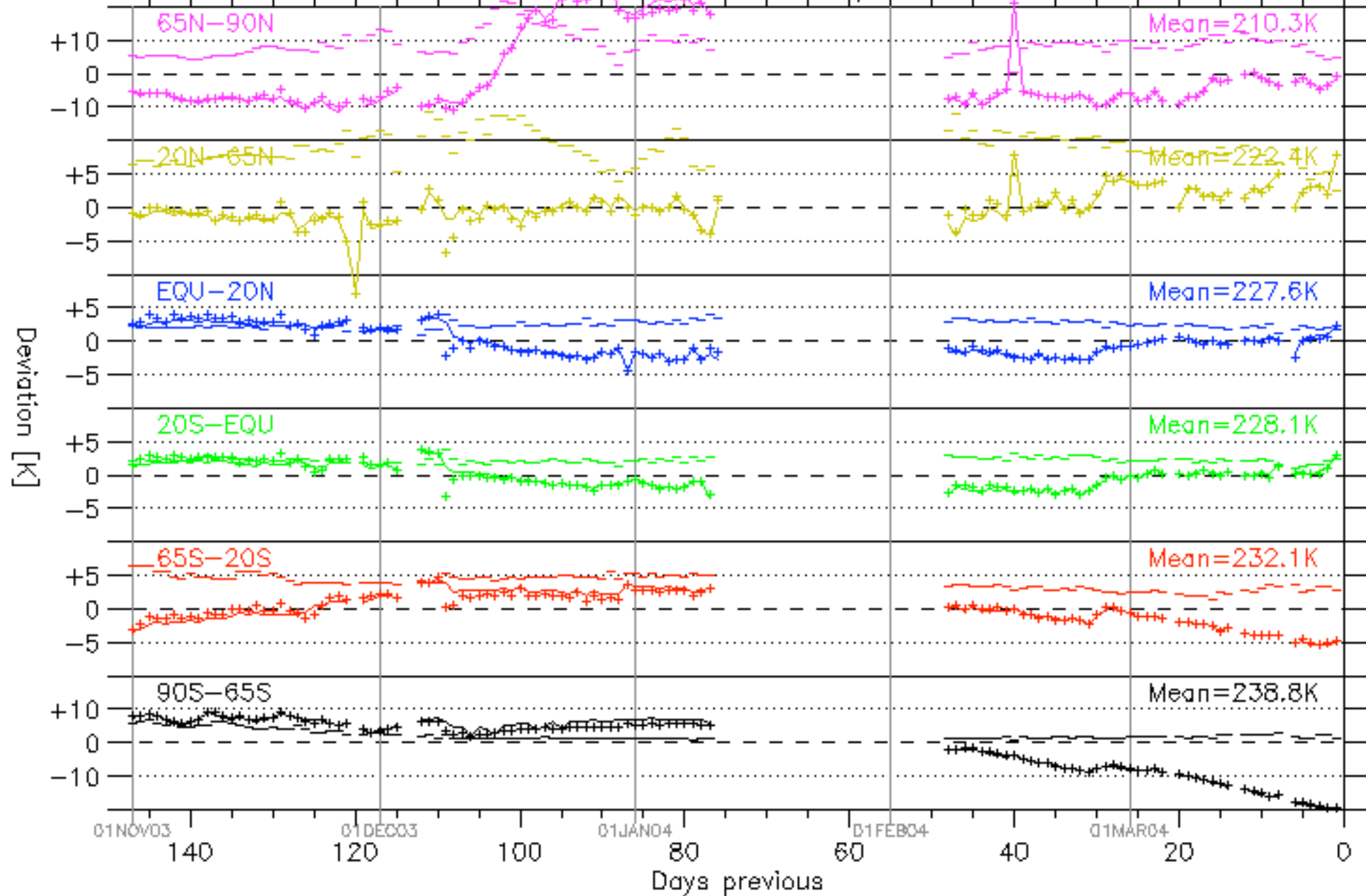




# MIPAS PRE 39km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004

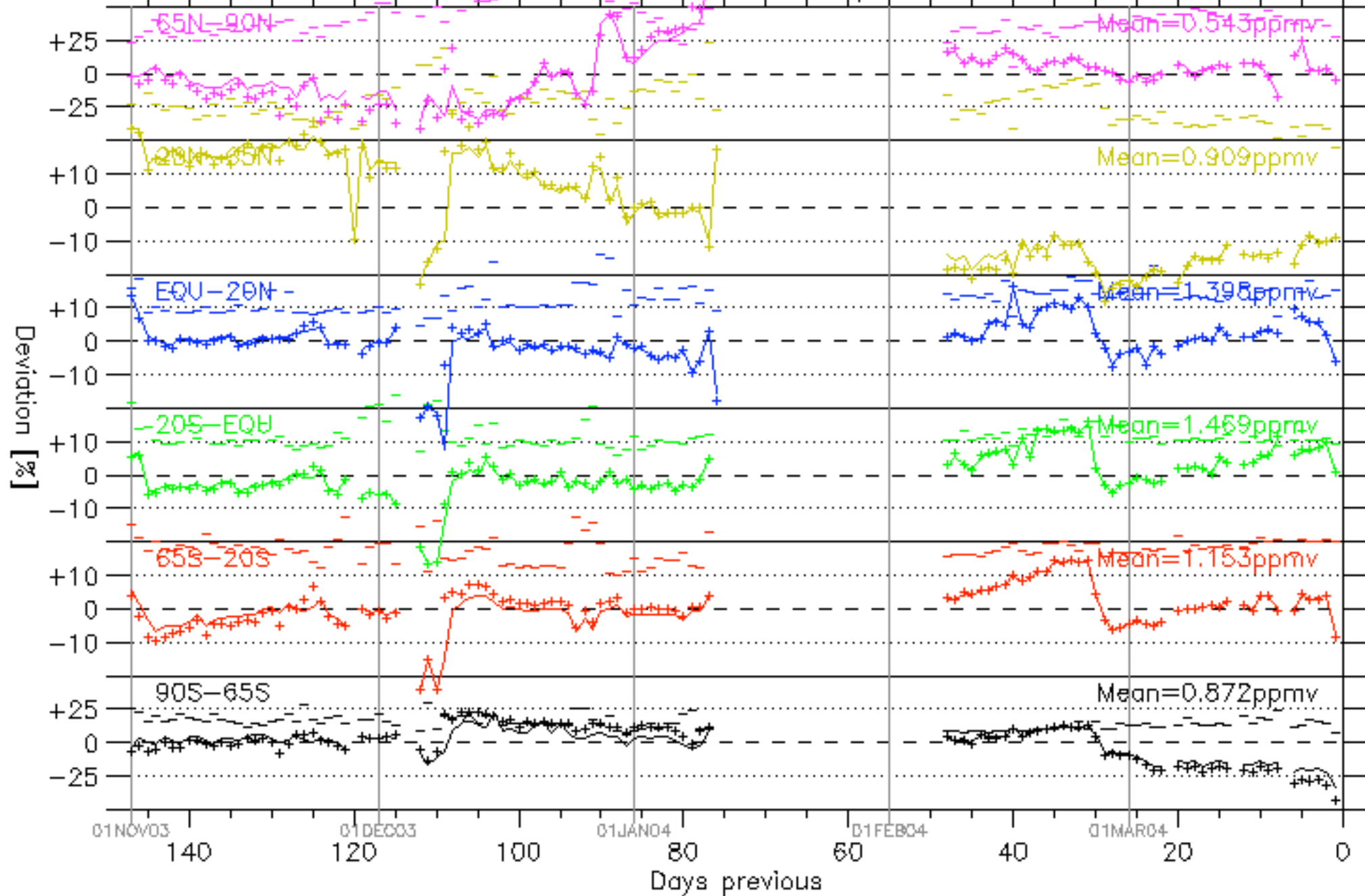


# MIPAS TEM 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004

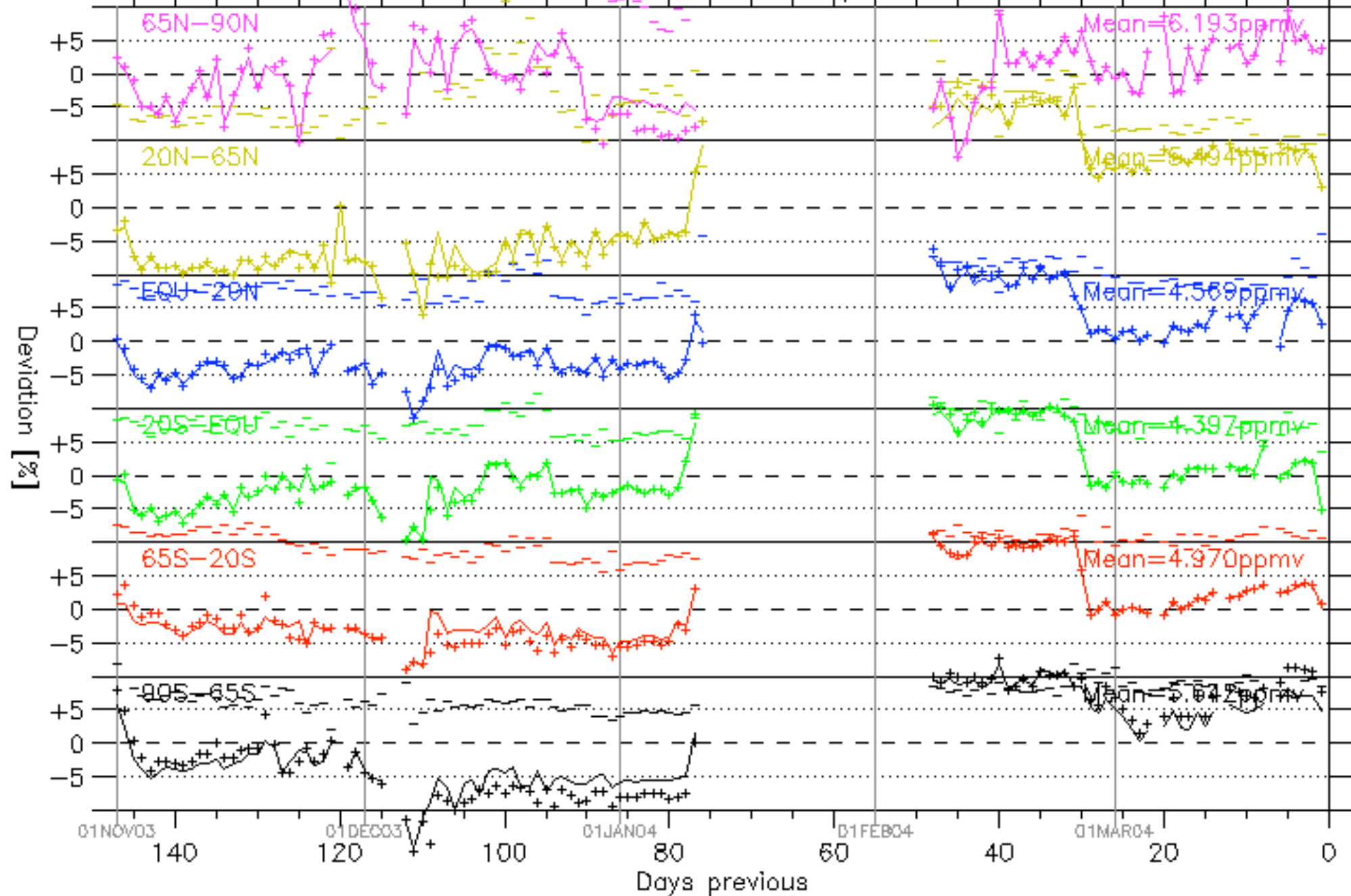




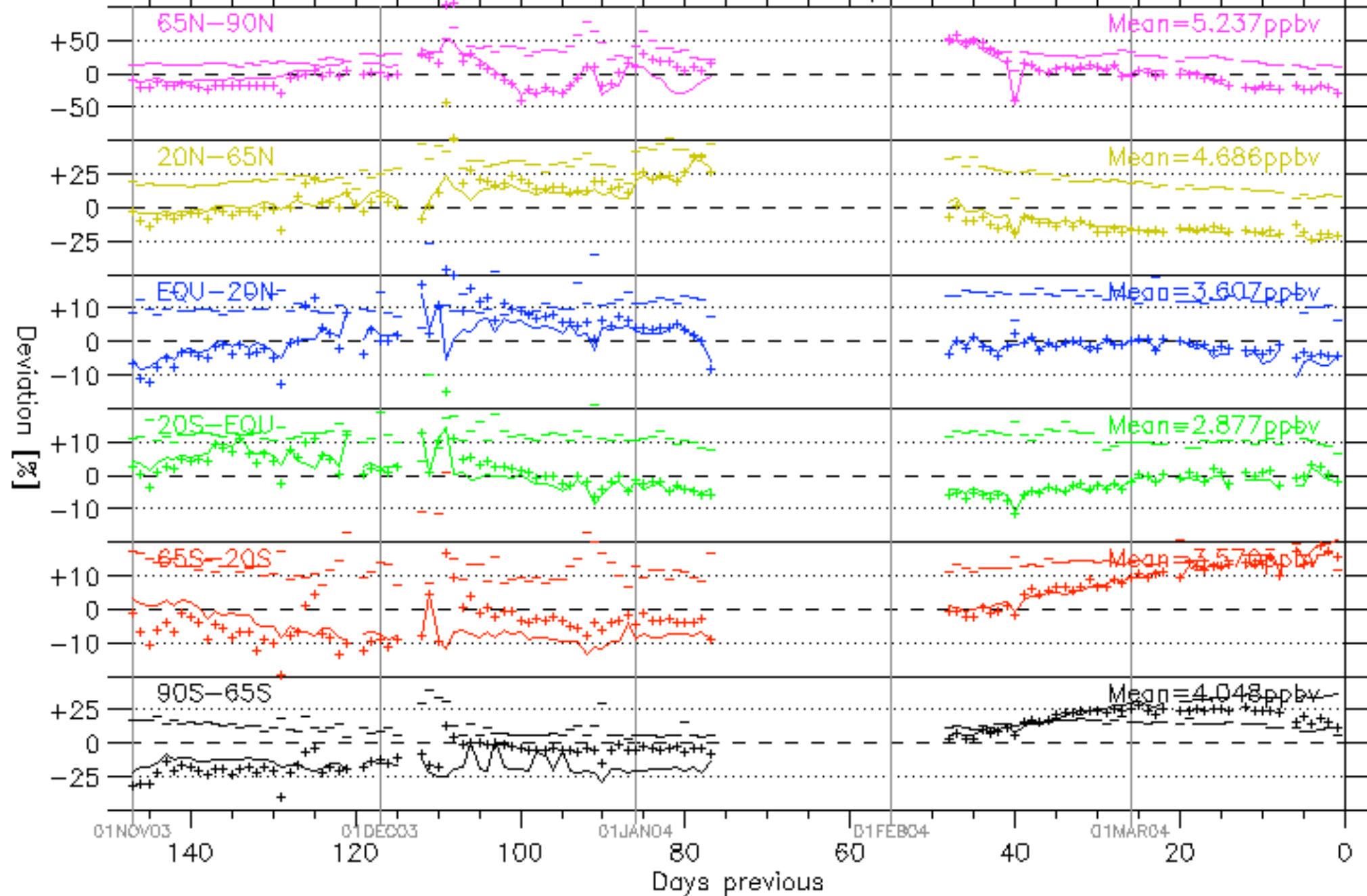
# MIPAS CH4 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004



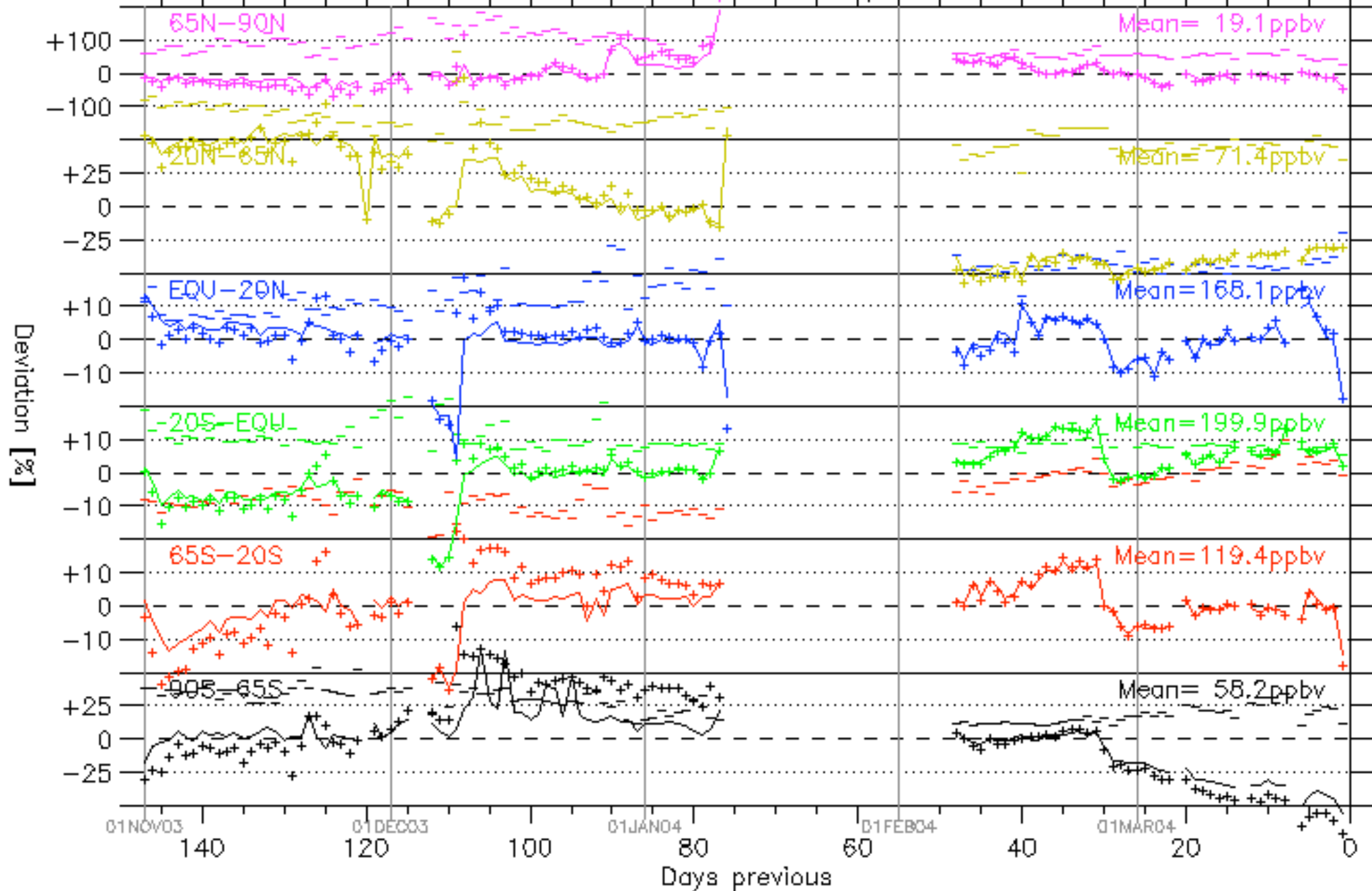
# MIPAS H2O 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004



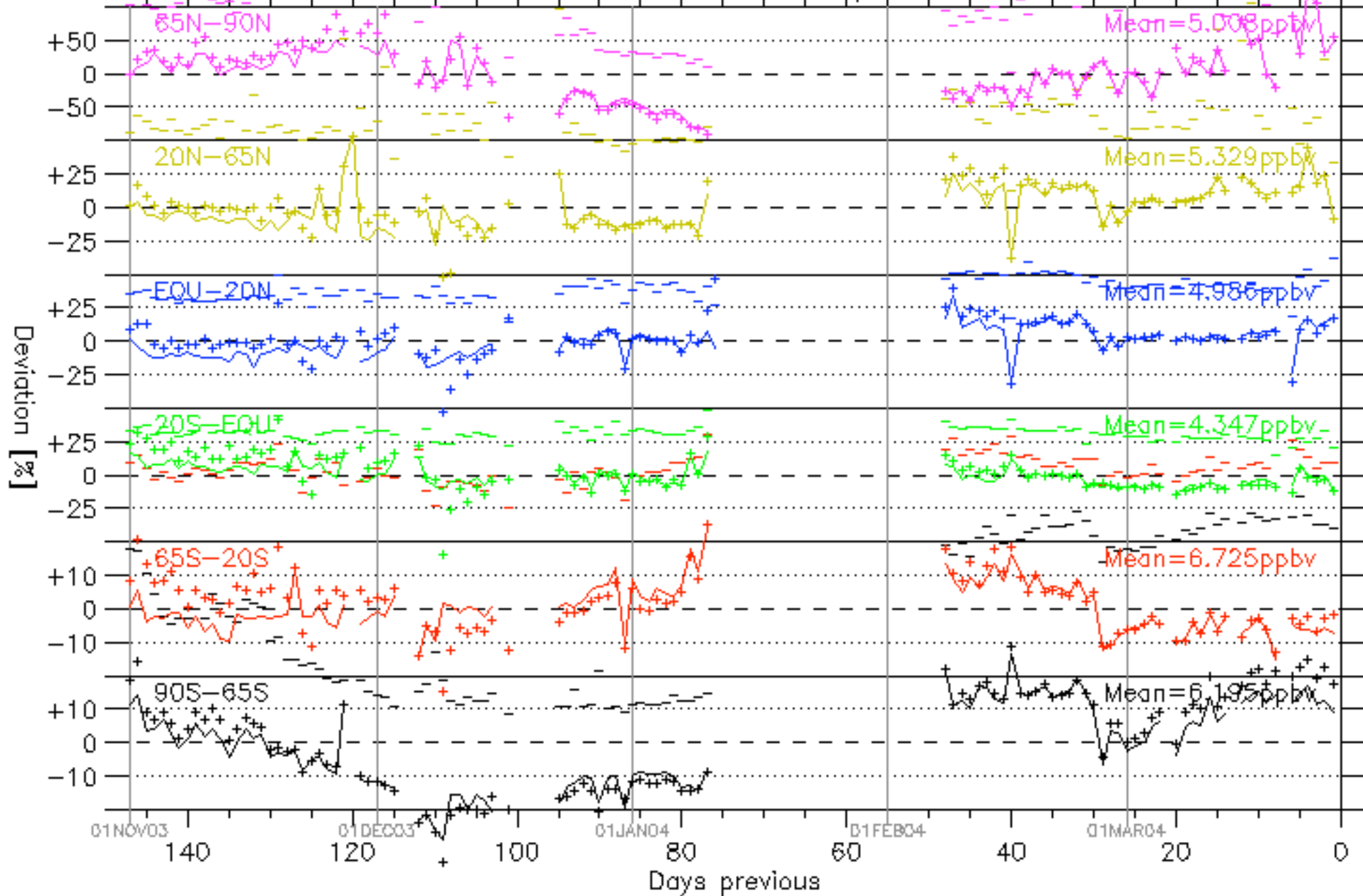
# MIPAS HNO<sub>3</sub> 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004



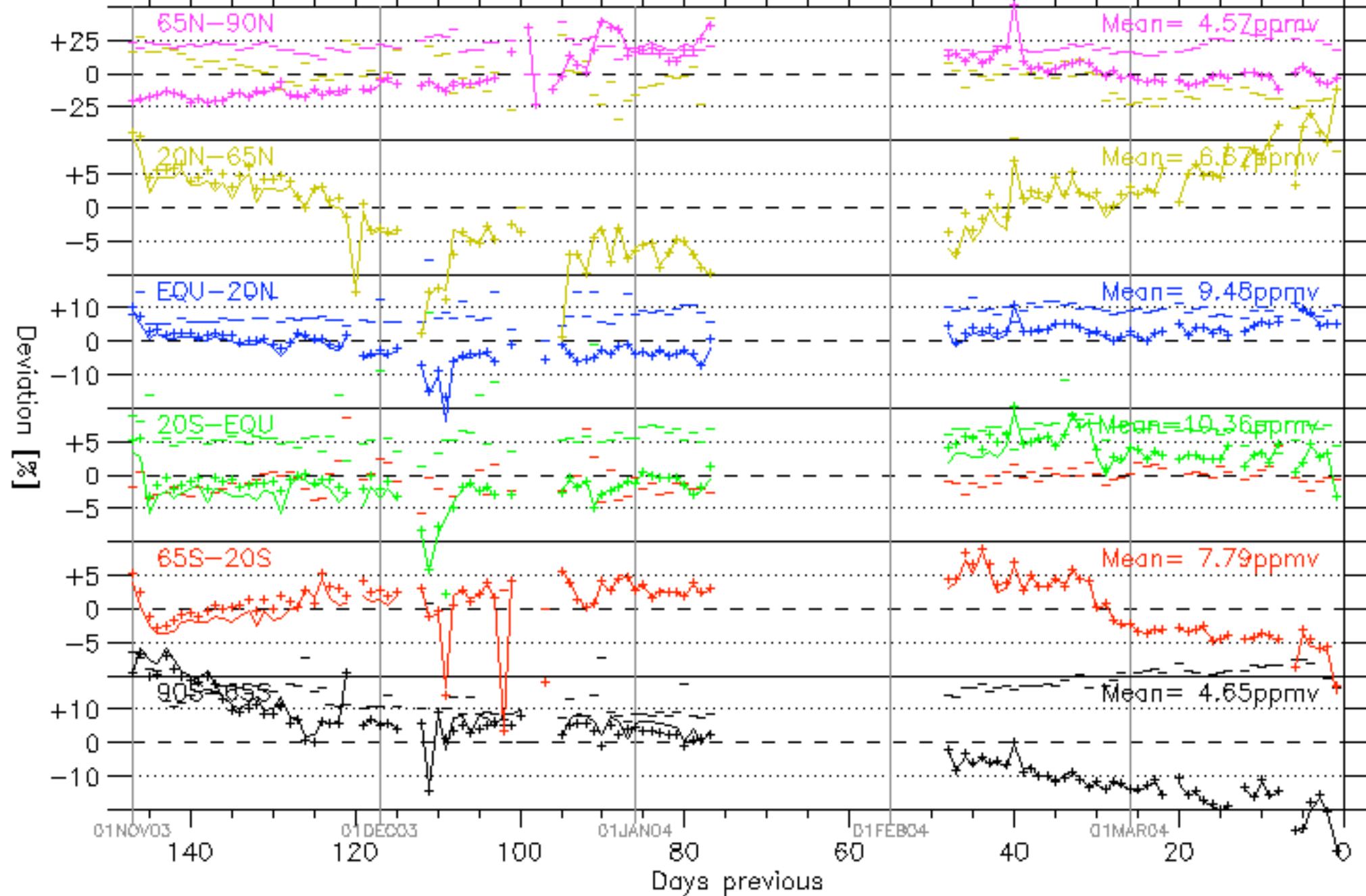
# MIPAS-N2O 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004



# MIPAS NO<sub>2</sub> 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004



# MIPAS O3 30km Zonal Mean up to 27MAR2004



# Recent Anomalies

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University of Oxford



- ❖ +400m Altitude shift 8-16 Feb 04 for tangent points above 30km, and since 25 Feb for southern hemisphere
- ❖ Increase in retrieved temperature of a 2 K from 27-29 Feb, matched by a 10% decrease in CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub>O and NO<sub>2</sub>
- ❖ General upward trend in CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O (B band), but not H<sub>2</sub>O or NO<sub>2</sub> (C band) since 8 Feb





# Comparison between L2 off-line (OFL) and L2 near-real time (NRT) data

Chiara Piccolo



# Outline

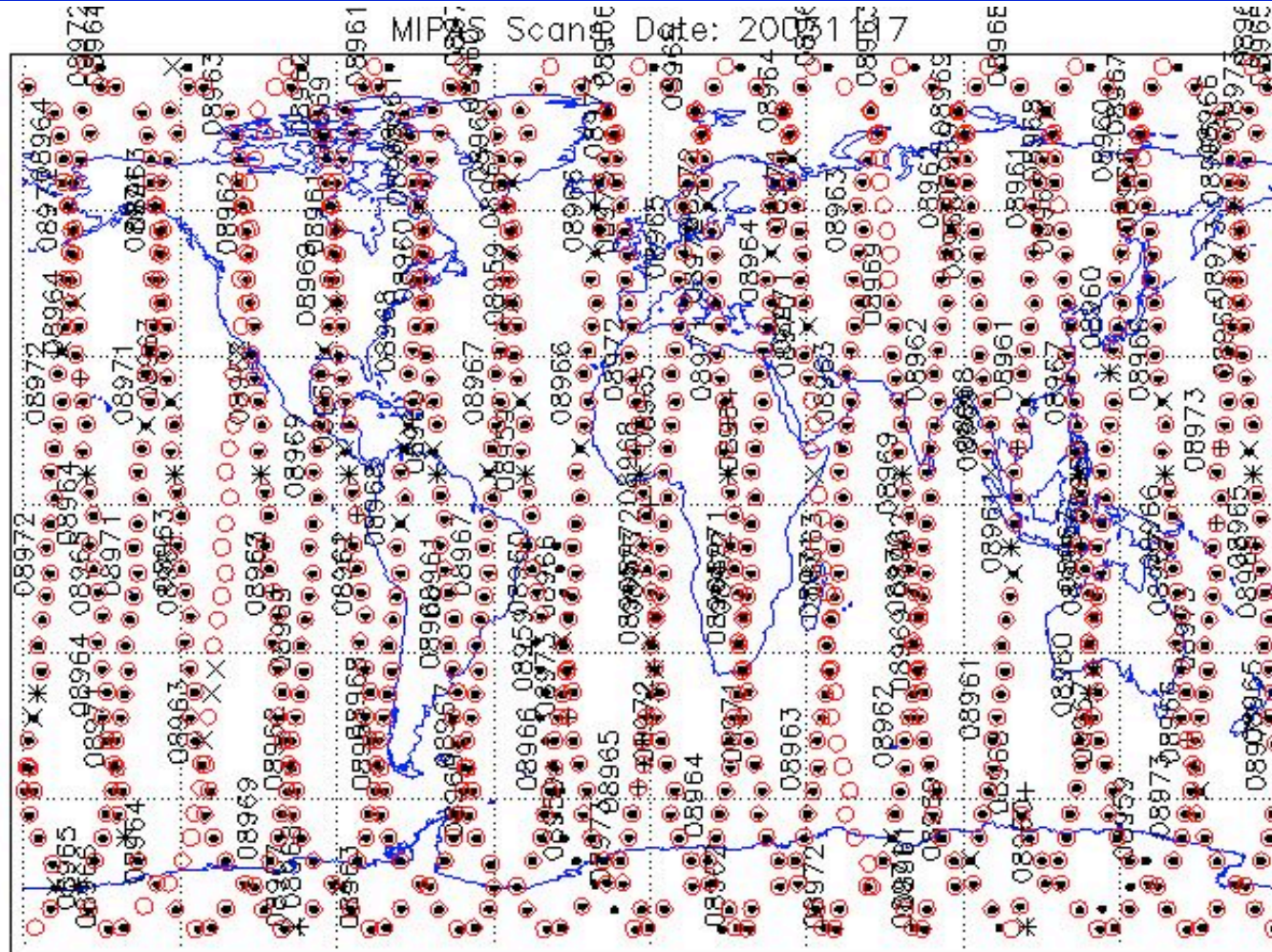


- Comparison between OFL and NRT L2 products based on times of the measured scans
  - Difference of exactly 1 second in profile times (explanation?)
- Statistics of successful retrievals for both cases
- Monthly mean of the difference between OFL and NRT L2 products (split in 6 latitude bands)
- A few examples of differences (November 2003)



# Profiles Locations

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& Planetary Physics,  
University of Oxford



es.: 20031117

**Black dots: NRT**

**Red circles: OFL**

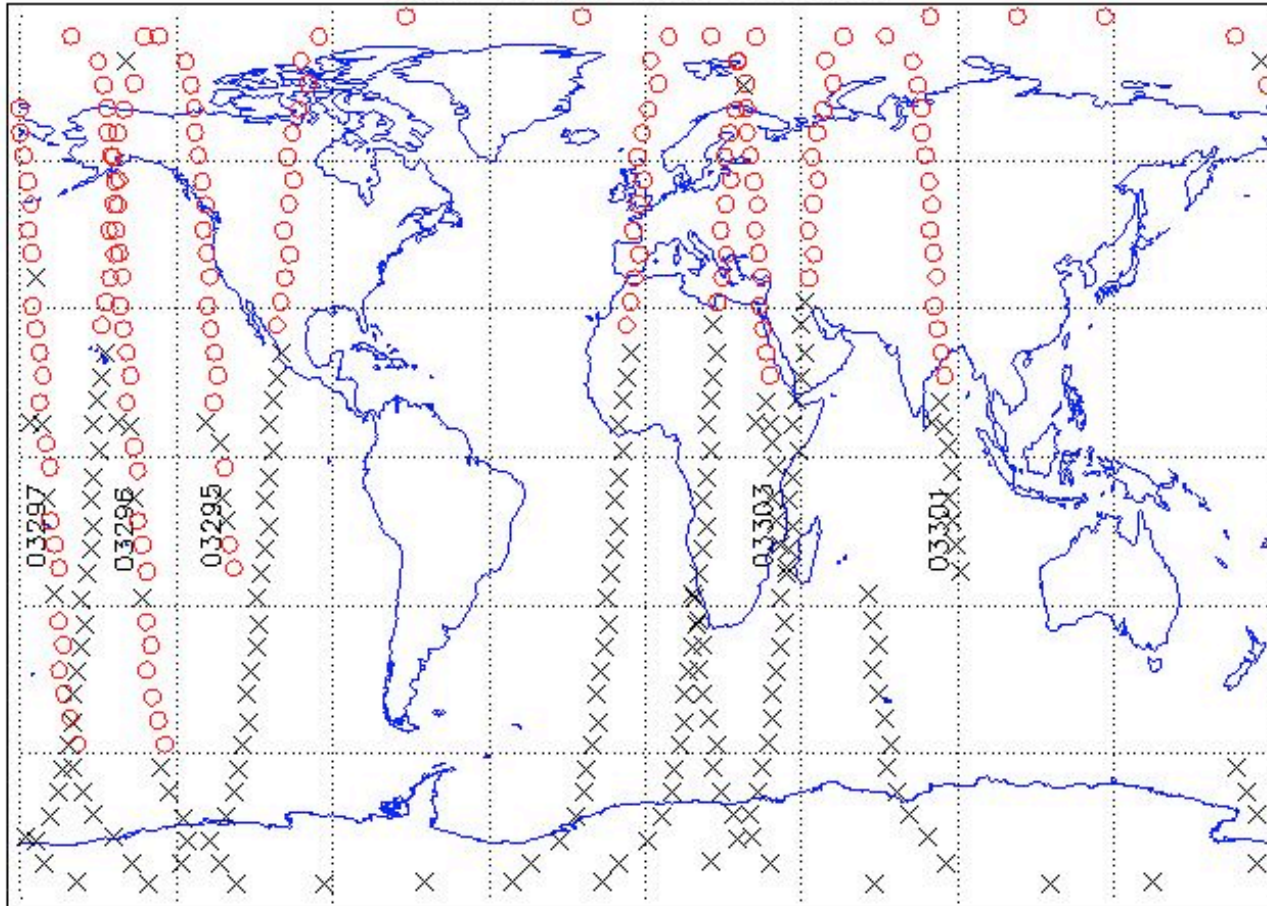


# Profiles Locations

Atmospheric, Oceanic  
& Planetary Physics,  
University of Oxford



MIPAS Scans, Date: 20021017



**Es. NO NRT data**

**es.: 20021017**

**Red circles: OFL**

**Black crosses: OFL  
where pT and all  
other species are  
unsuccessful**

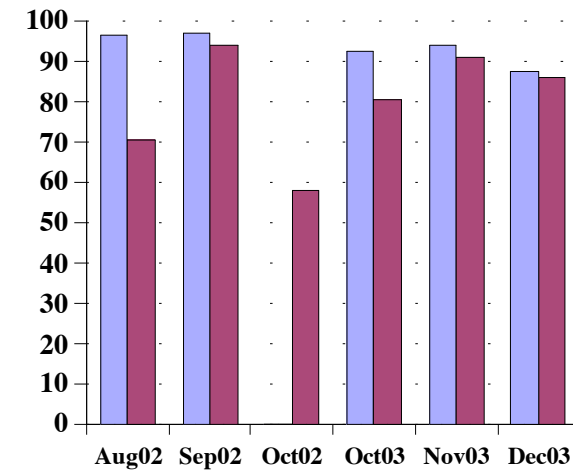
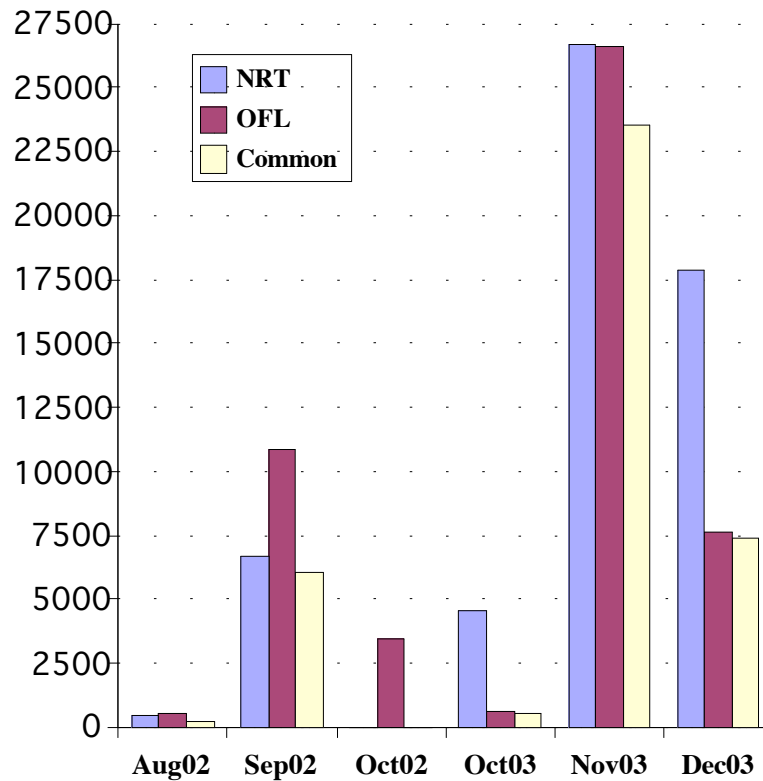
# Comparison



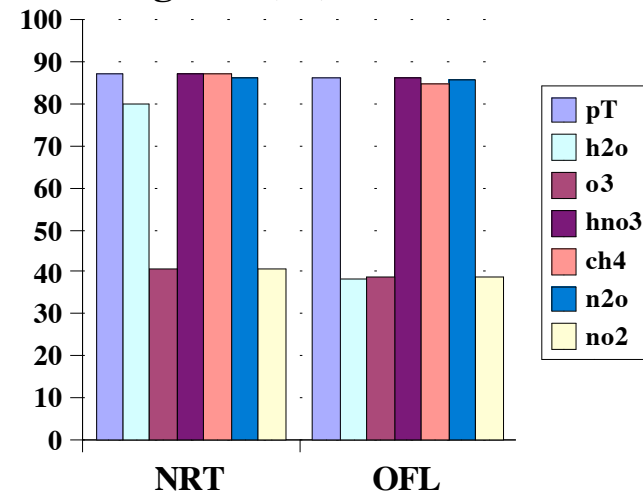
pT Convergence (%)



## Number of NRT and OFL profiles



## Convergence (%) December 2003

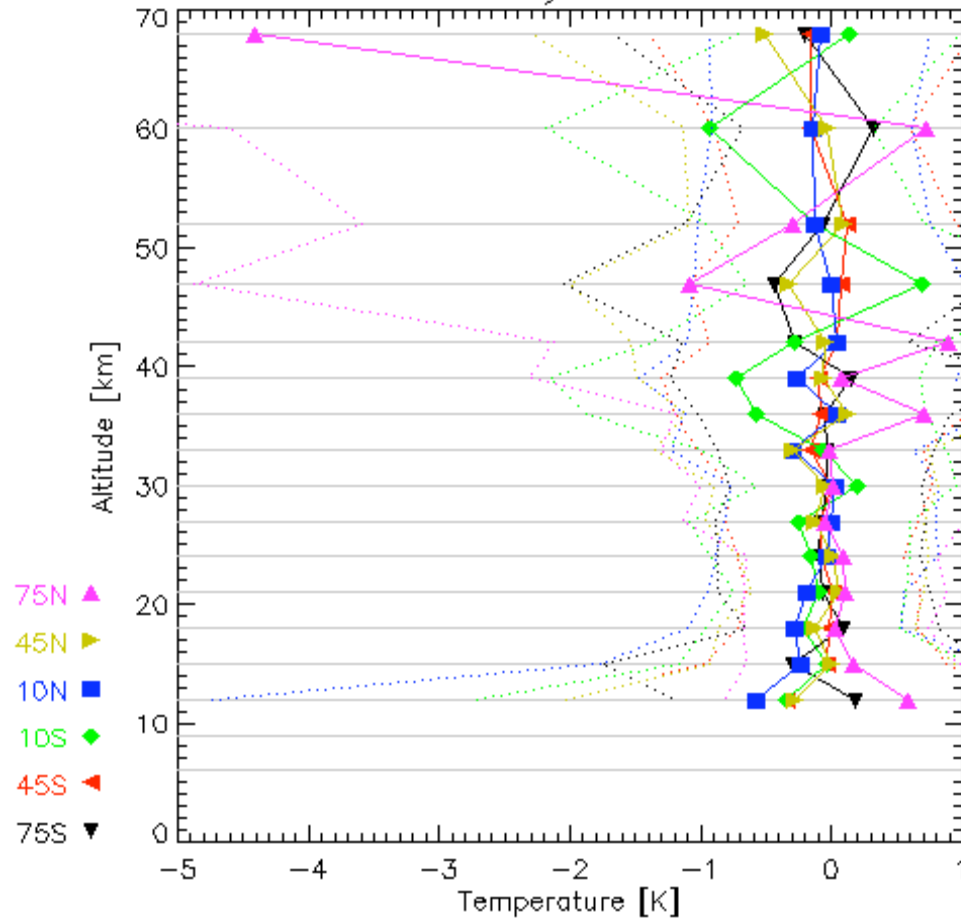


# Temperature

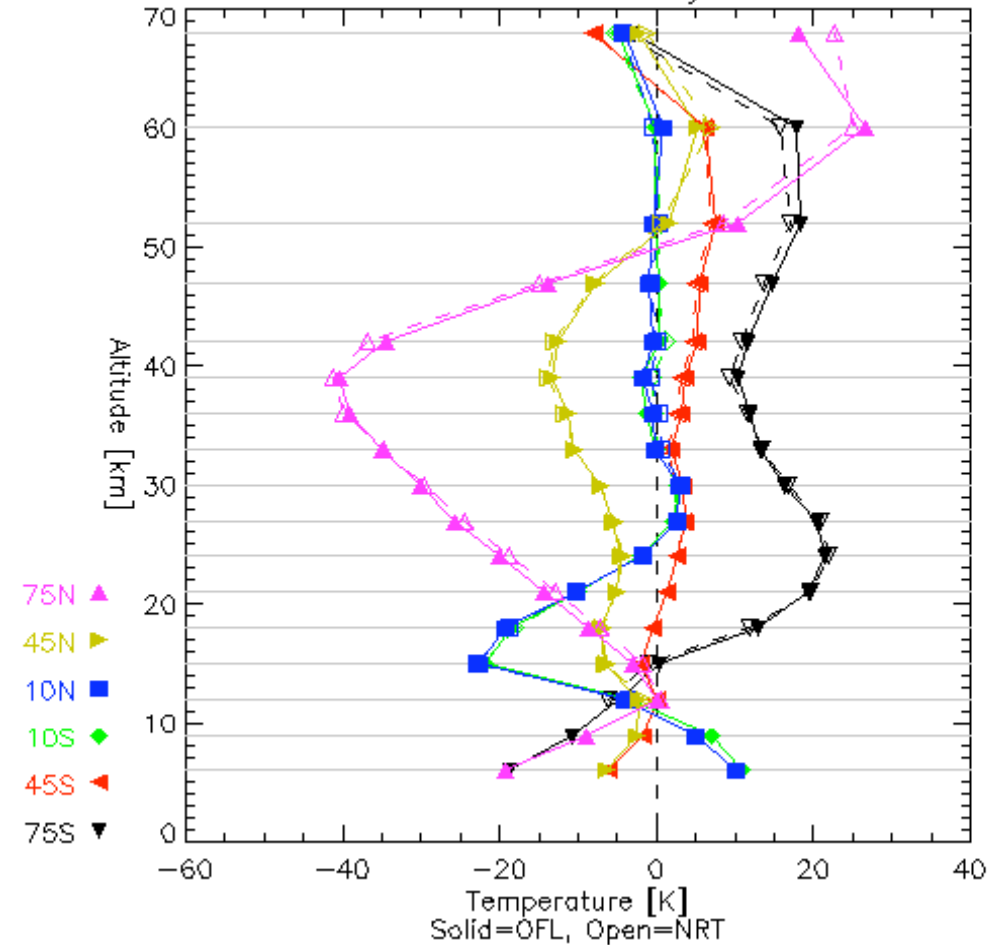
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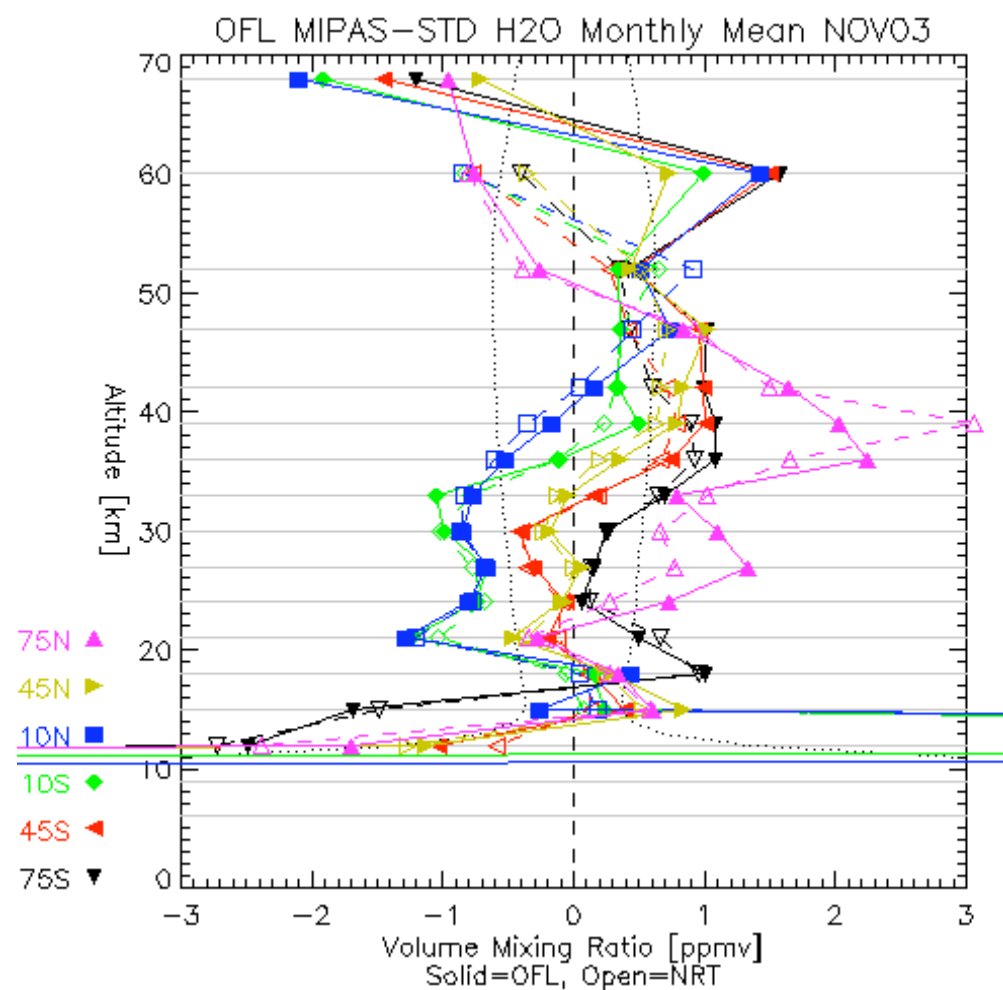
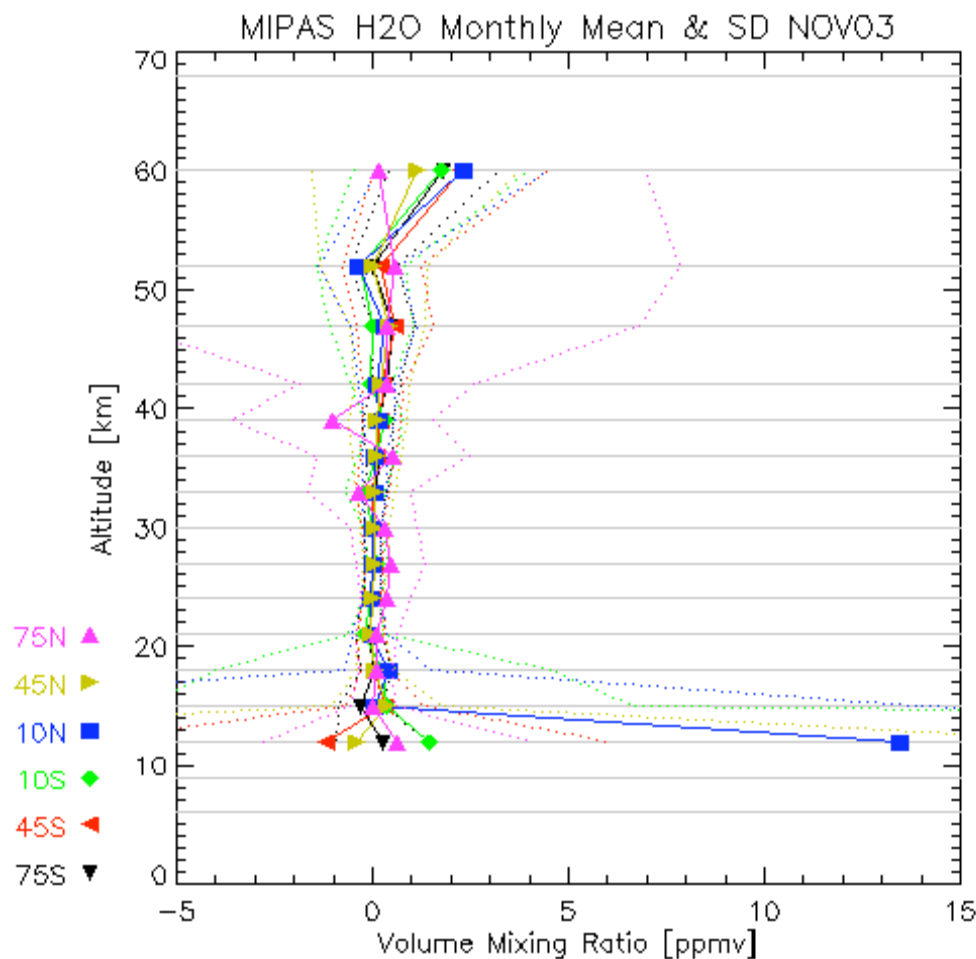


MIPAS TEM Monthly Mean & SD NOV03



OFL MIPAS-STD TEM Monthly Mean NOV03

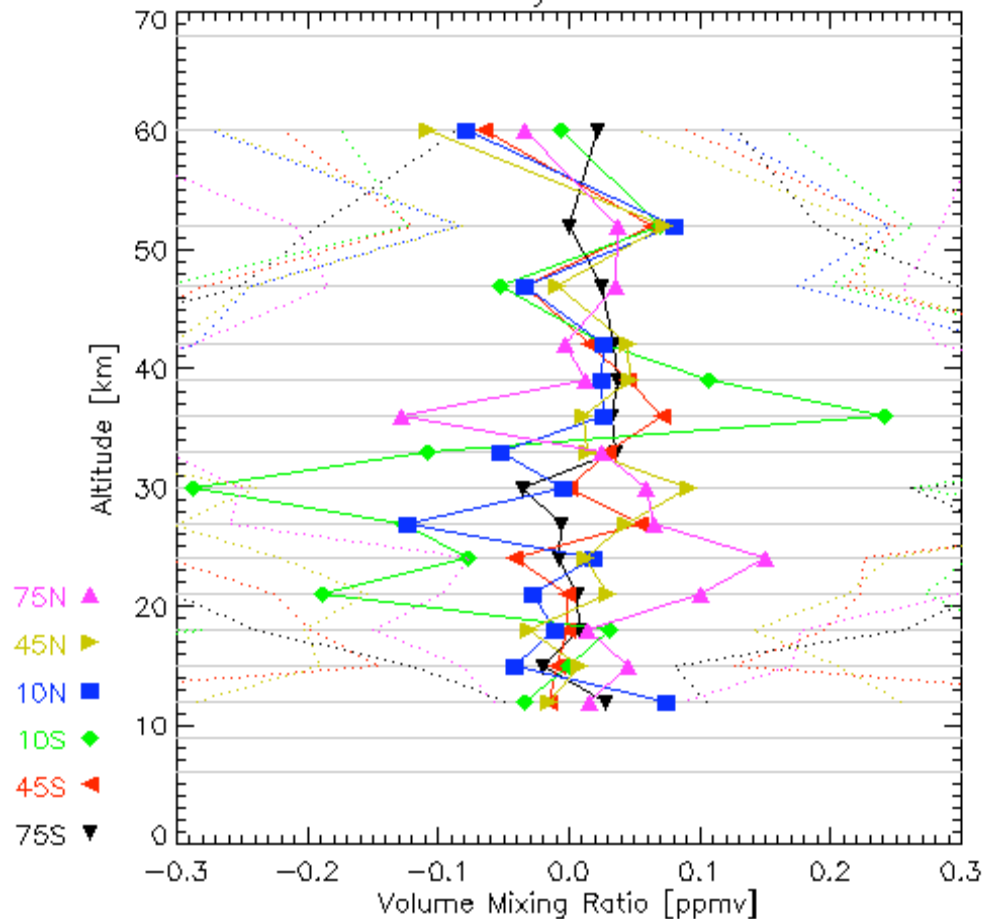




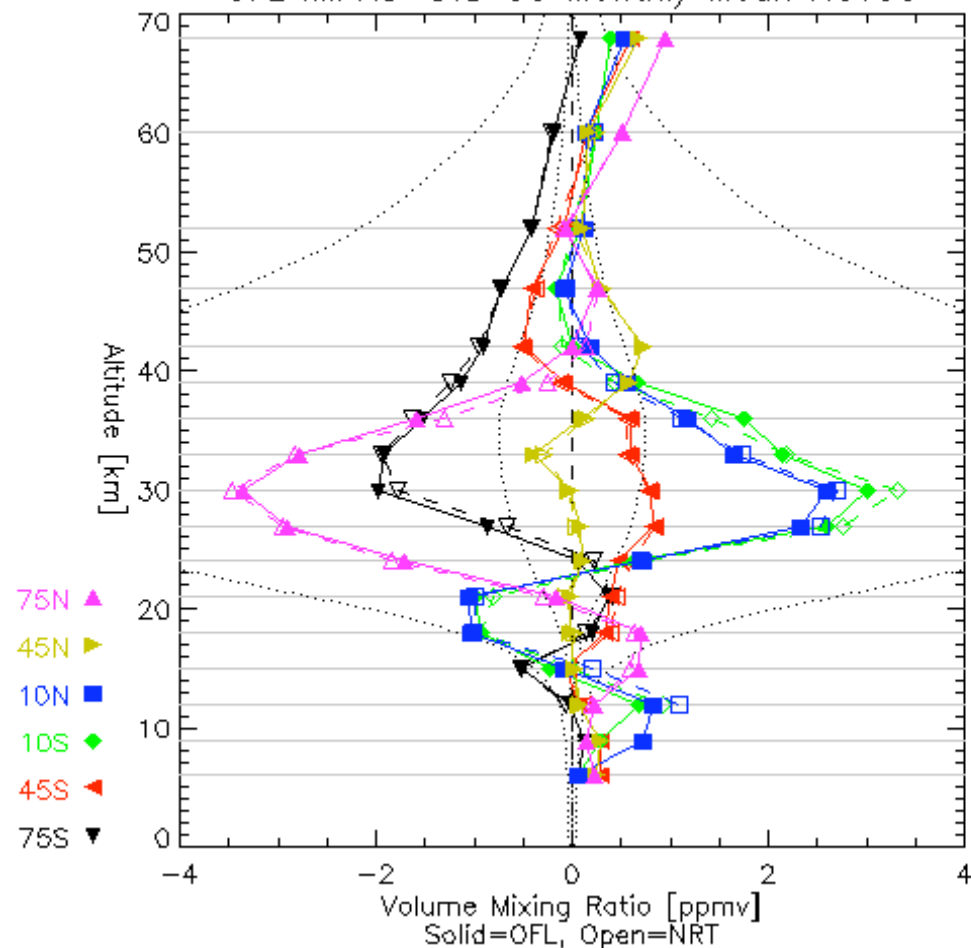
# O<sub>3</sub>



MIPAS O3 Monthly Mean & SD NOV03



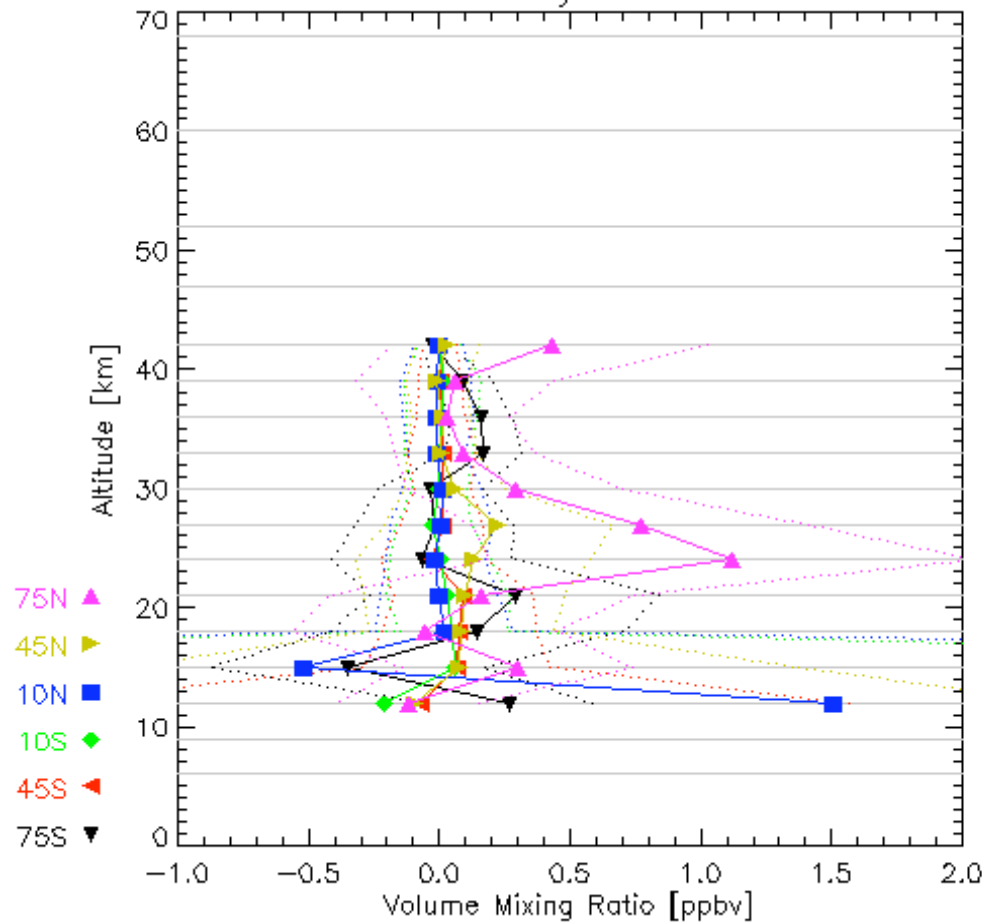
OFL MIPAS-STD O3 Monthly Mean NOV03



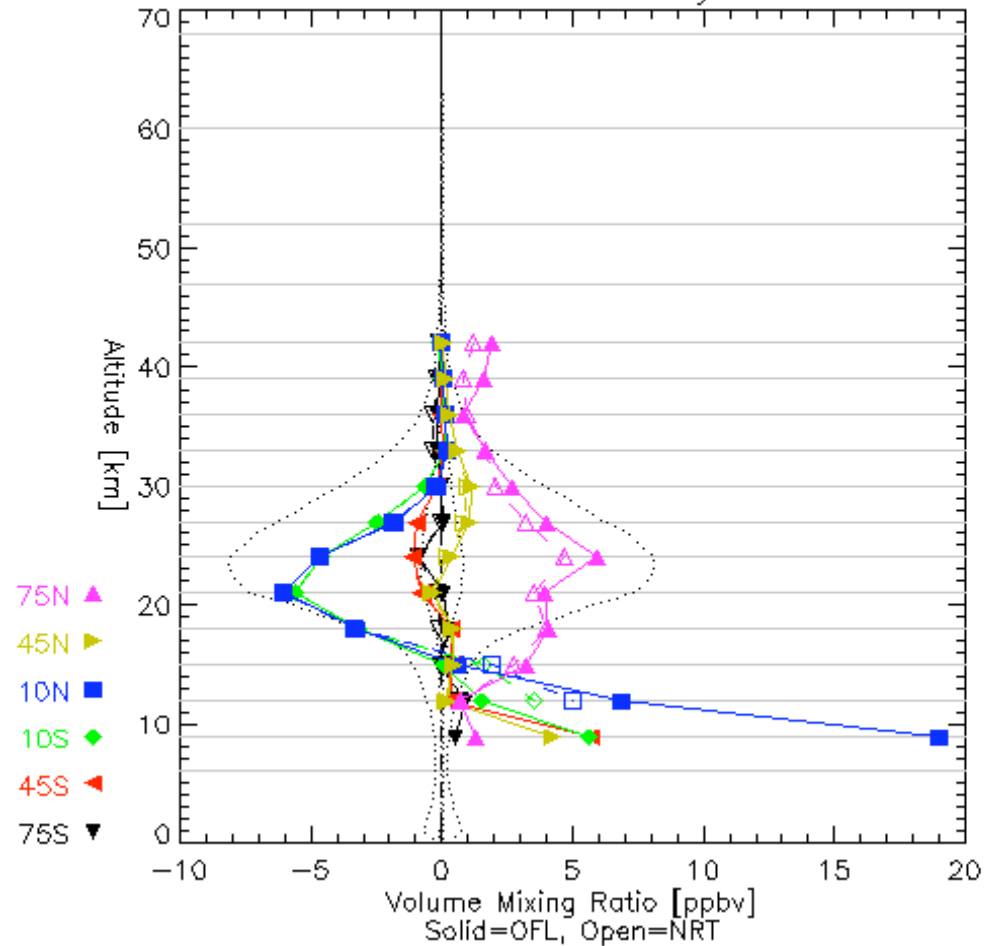




MIPAS  $\text{HNO}_3$  Monthly Mean & SD NOV03

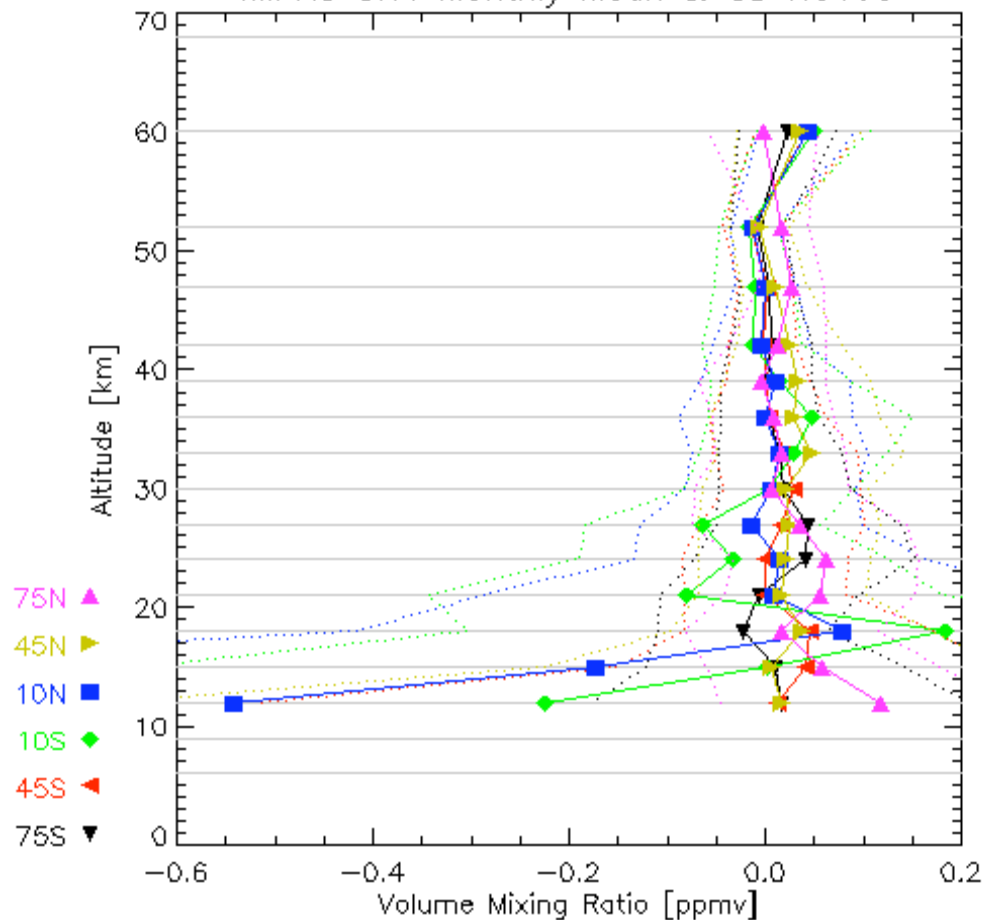


OFL MIPAS-STD  $\text{HNO}_3$  Monthly Mean NOV03

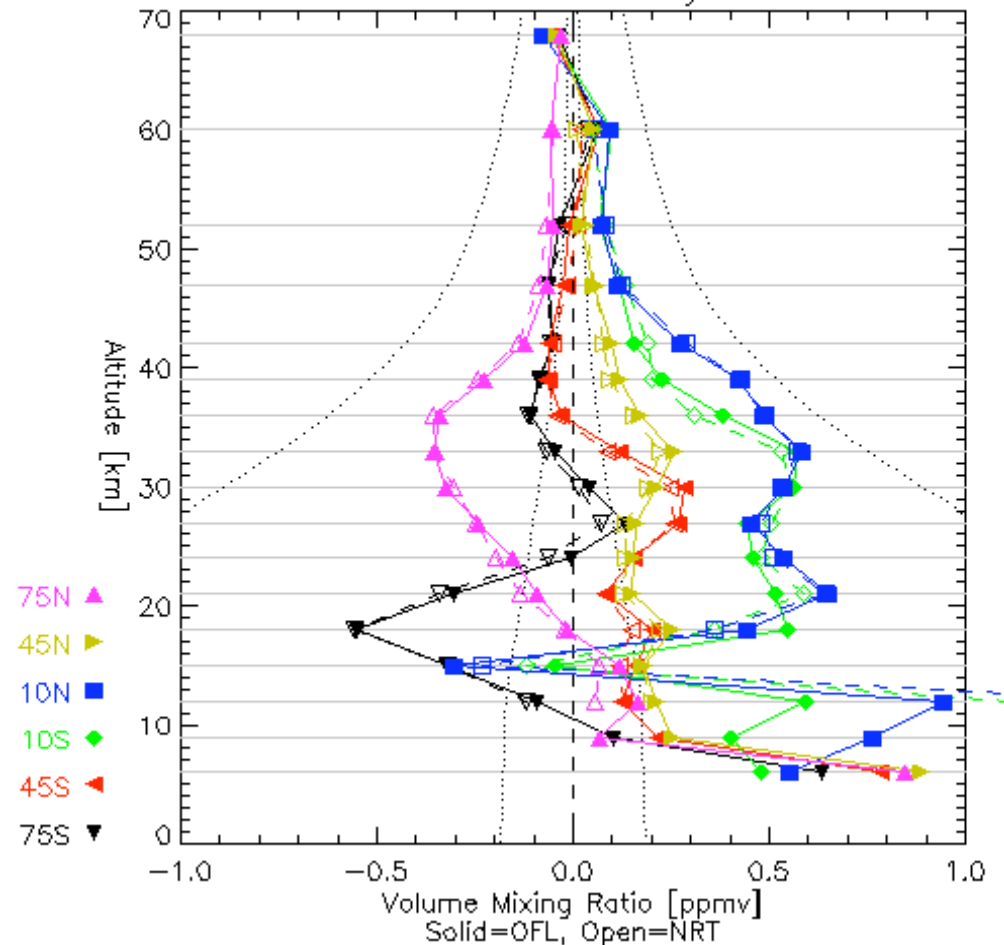




MIPAS CH<sub>4</sub> Monthly Mean & SD NOV03

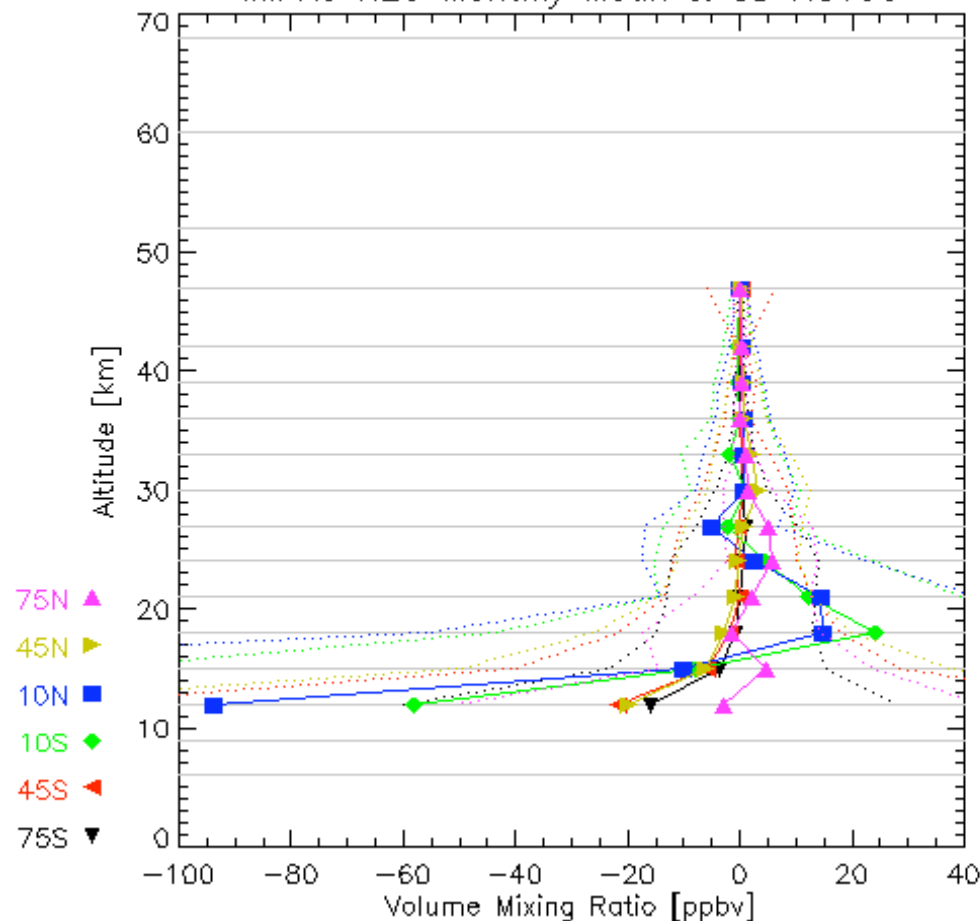


OFL MIPAS-STD CH<sub>4</sub> Monthly Mean NOV03

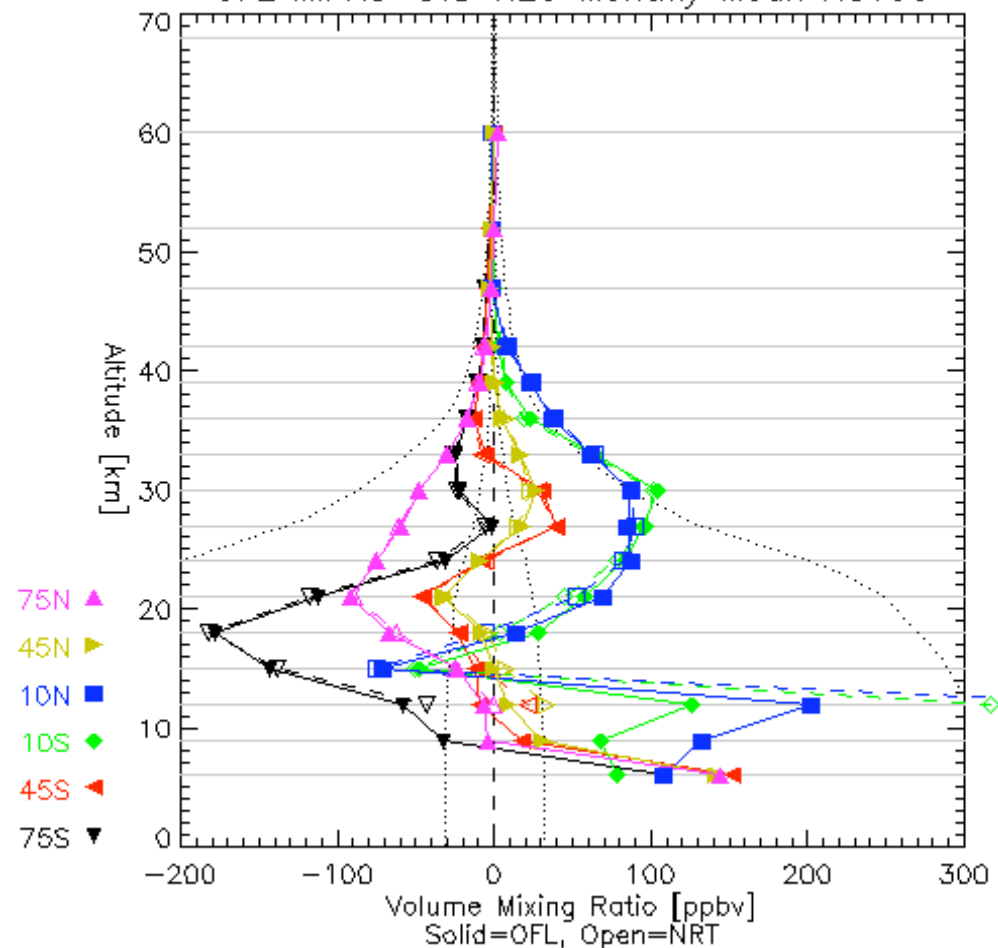




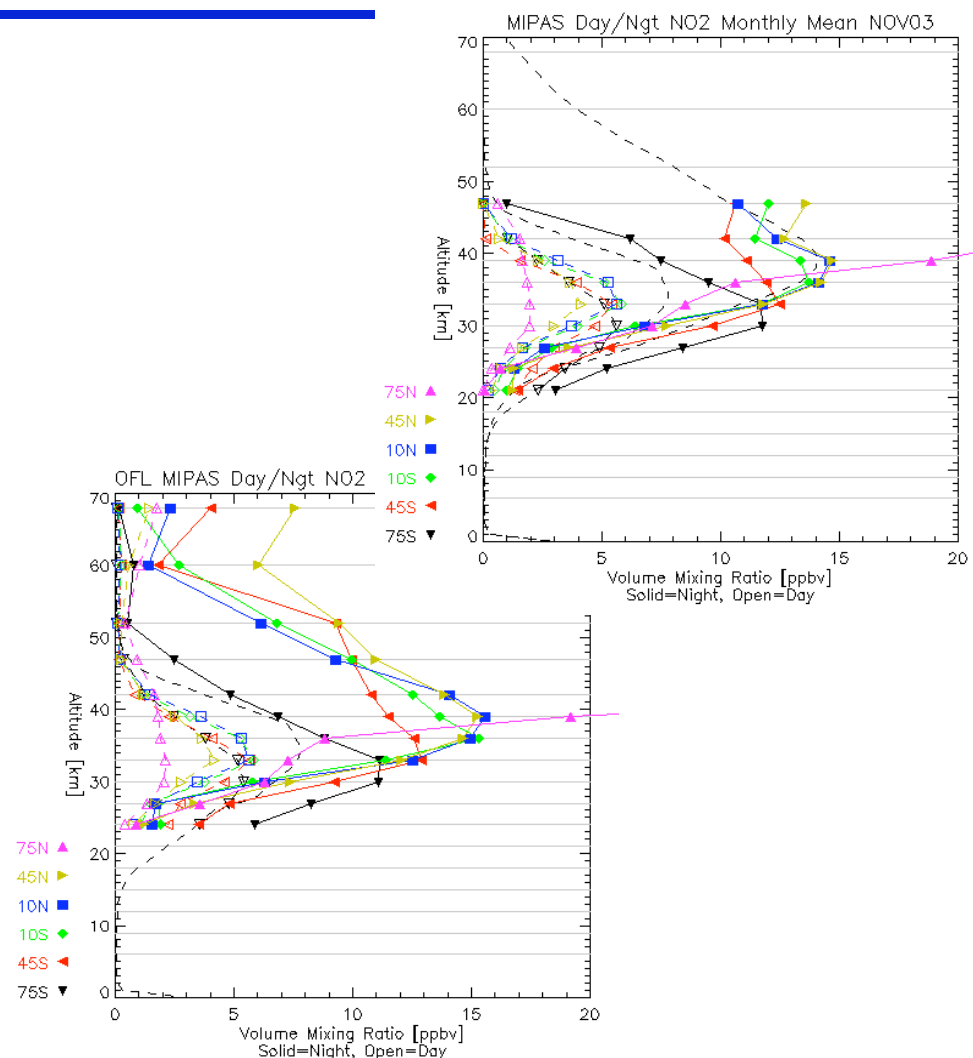
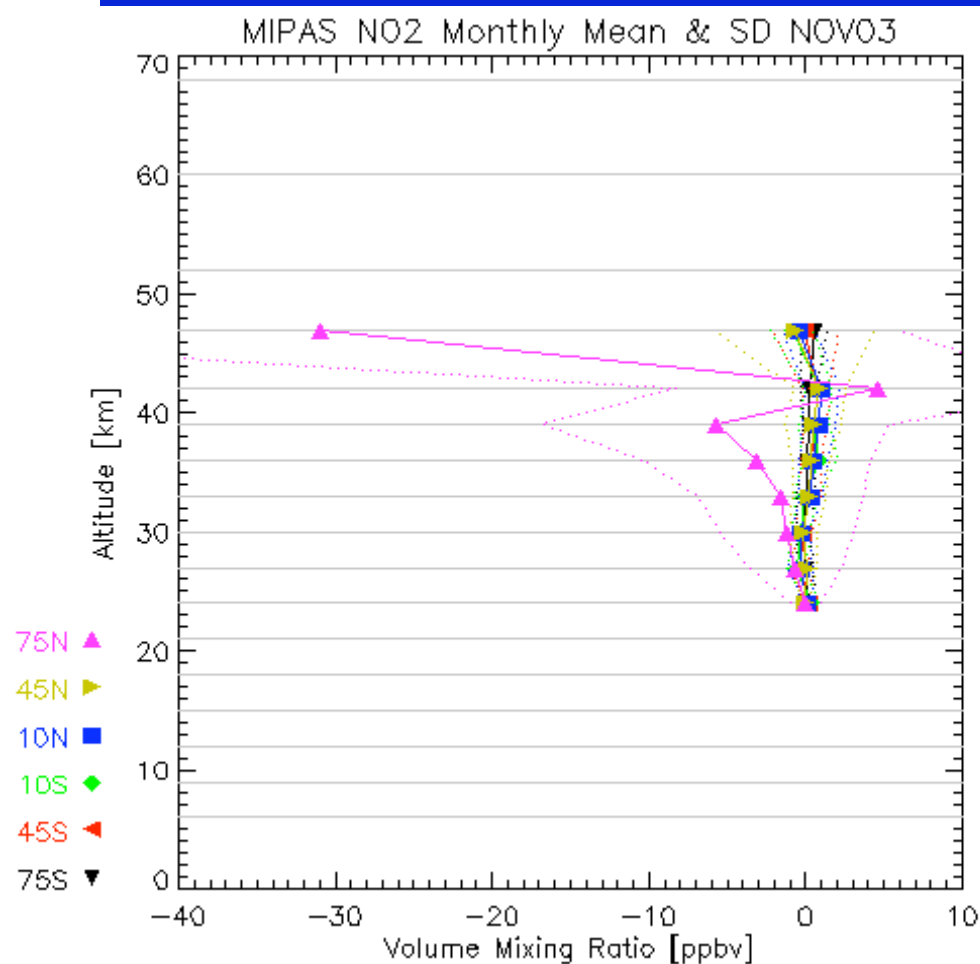
MIPAS N<sub>2</sub>O Monthly Mean & SD NOV03



OFL MIPAS-STD N<sub>2</sub>O Monthly Mean NOV03



# NO<sub>2</sub>



# Summary



- Difference of exactly 1 second in profile times (explanation?)
- NRT L2 products seem more robust than OFL L2 products in term of successful profiles
- Mean difference between NRT and OFL L2 data is in general not negligible
- H<sub>2</sub>O: 60km level still problematic in OFL L2 data
- CH<sub>4</sub>: bottom levels improvements for OFL L2 data
- N<sub>2</sub>O: high 75N night-time mean profile in both L2 data



# MIPAS NRT Level 2 since July 2002

Vivienne Payne



- 
- Monthly means of the NRT level 2 products
  - Split into 6 latitude bands
  - July 2002 - February 2004
  
  - Comparisons with climatology
  - Variations from mean profile of the whole dataset

# Climatology

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& Planetary Physics,  
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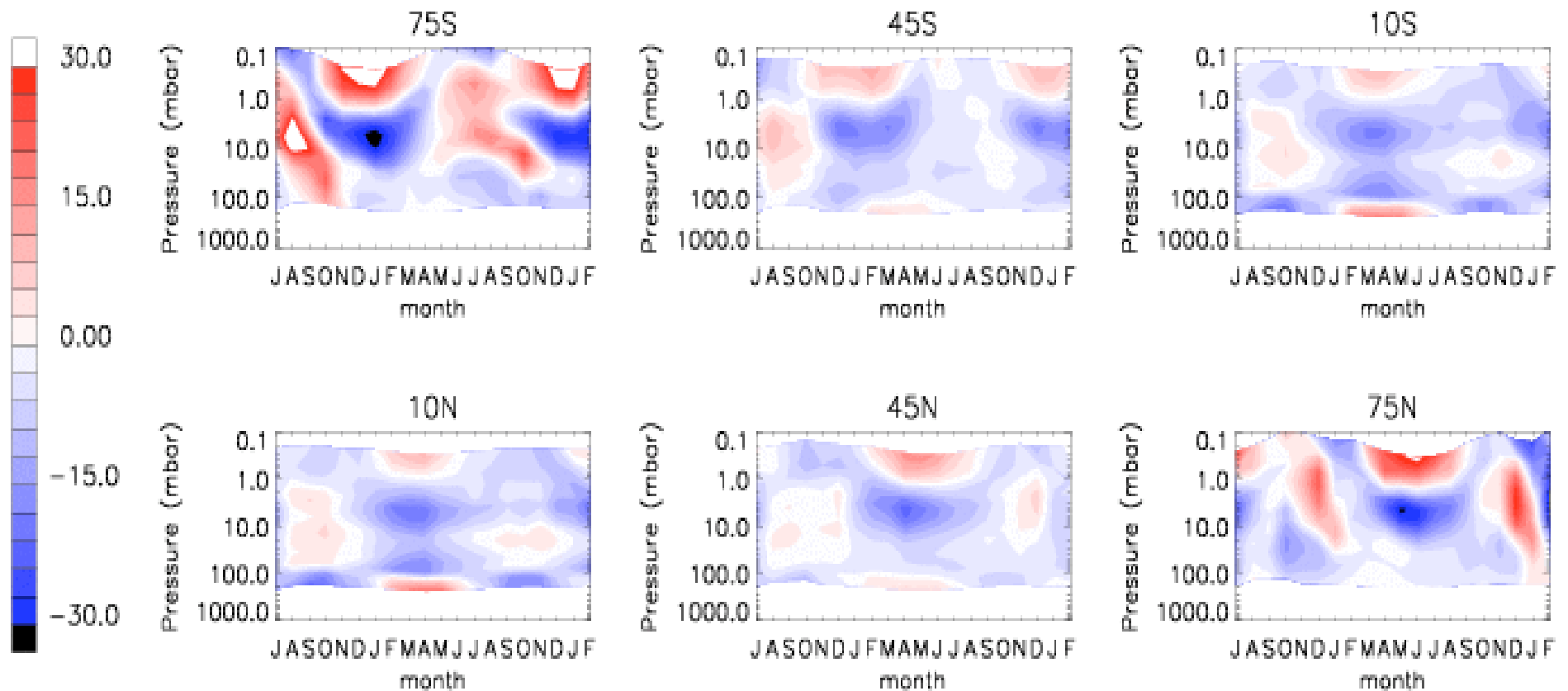


- COSPAR International Reference Atmosphere (CIRA) - used for temperature comparisons
- UARS Reference Atmosphere Project (URAP) Based on HALOE/MLS/CLAES data - used for H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> comparisons
- IG profiles (J. Remedios) - interpolated in time - used for HNO<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O comparisons
- Day/ngt profiles (J. Remedios) - used for NO<sub>2</sub> comparisons (to try to capture diurnal variation)



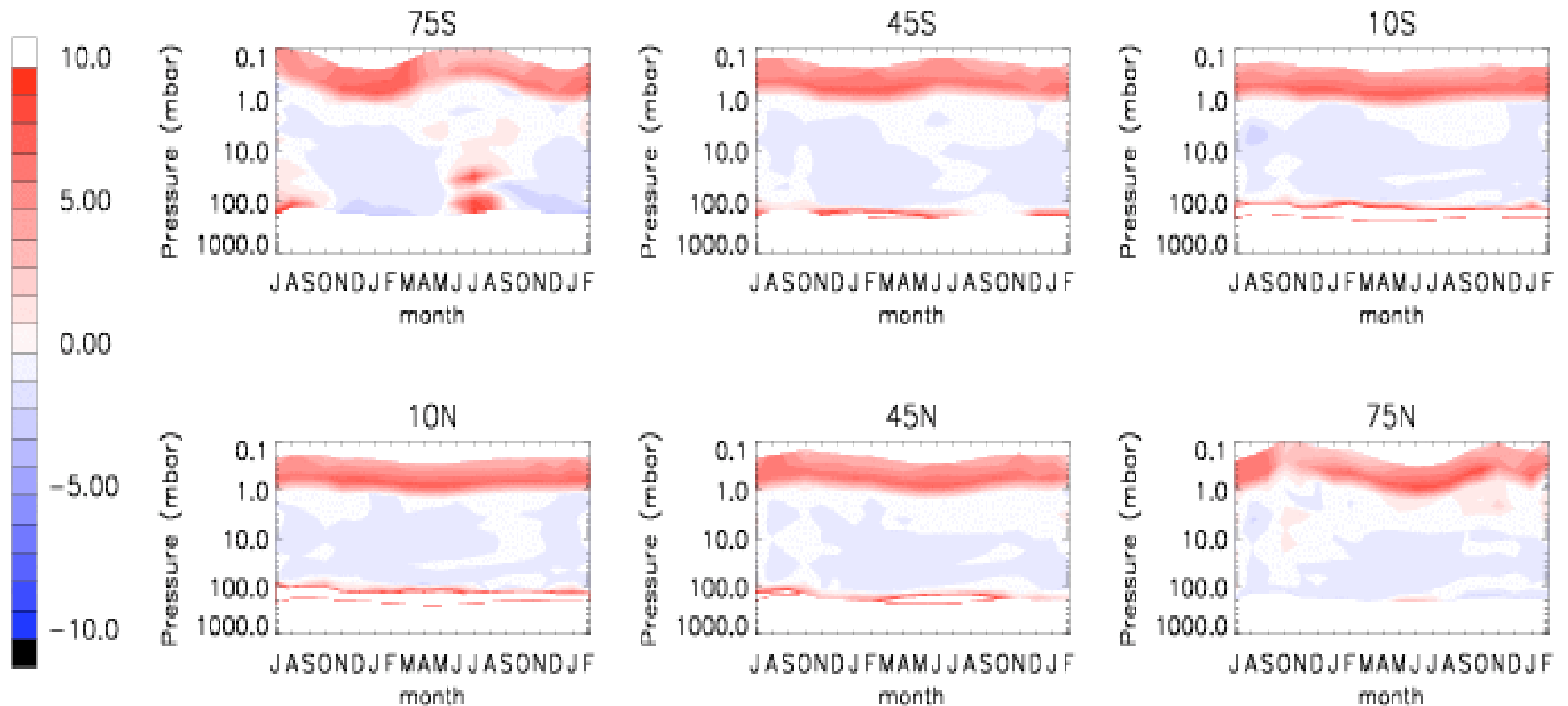
# Temperature: MIPAS - CIRA

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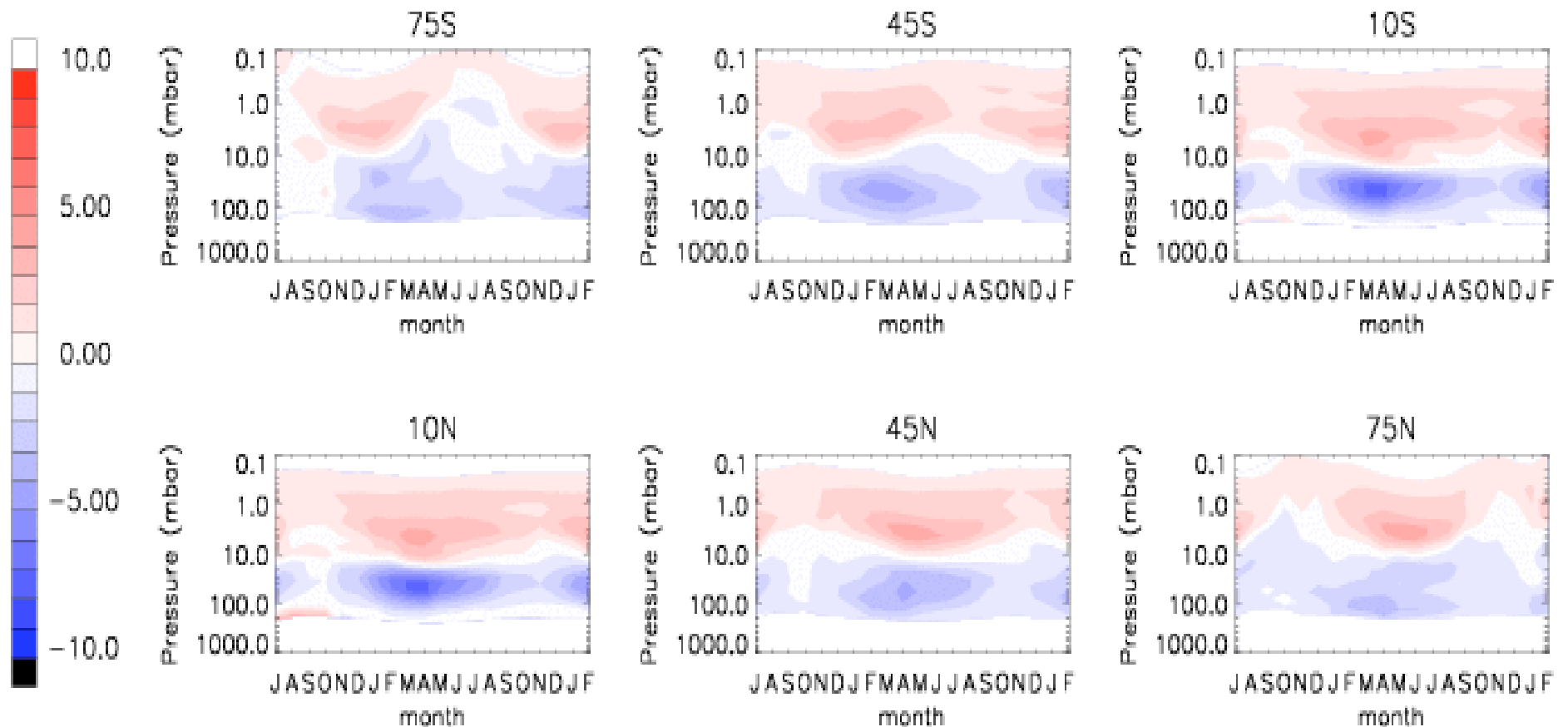
# H<sub>2</sub>O: MIPAS-URAP

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& Planetary Physics,  
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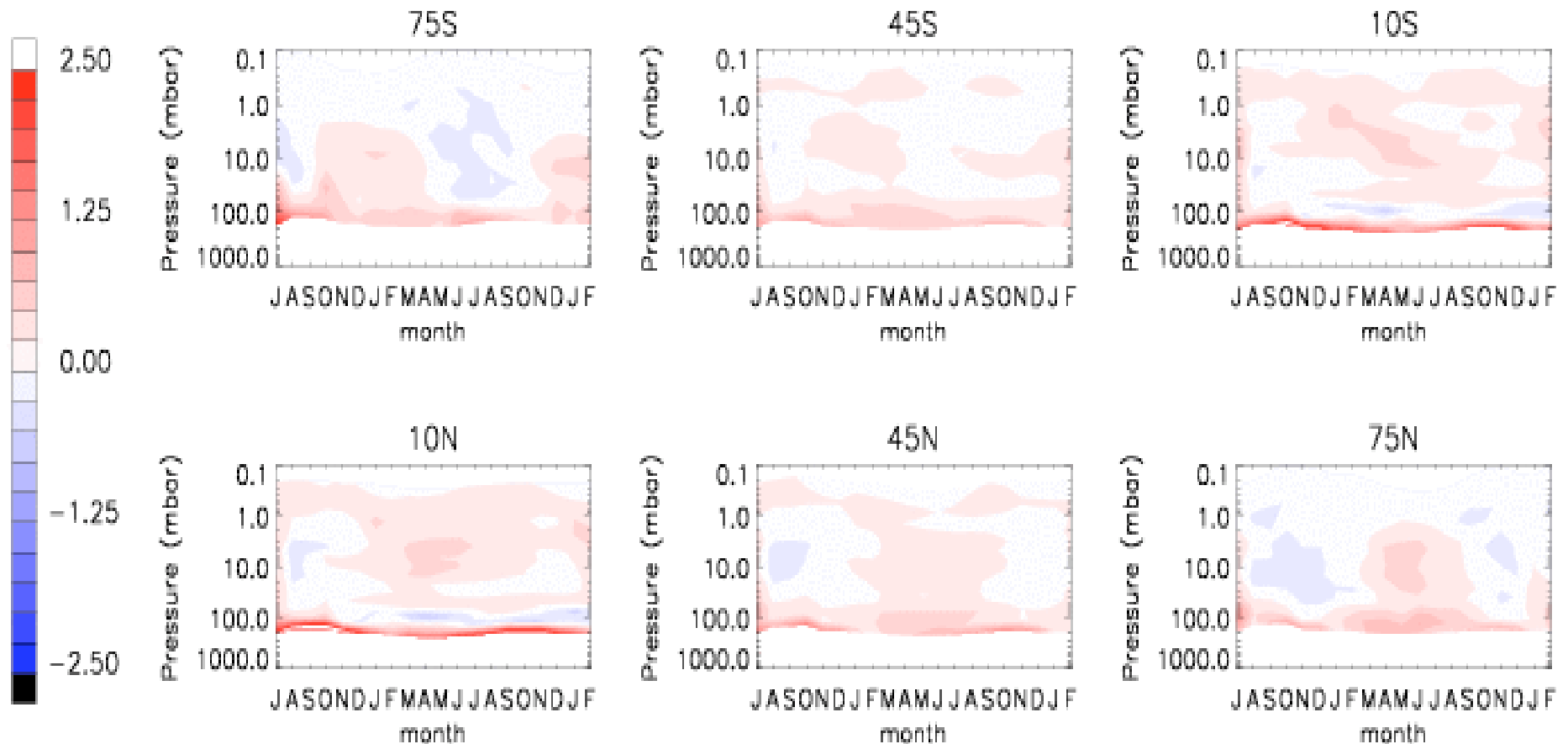
# O<sub>3</sub>: MIPAS - URAP

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& Planetary Physics,  
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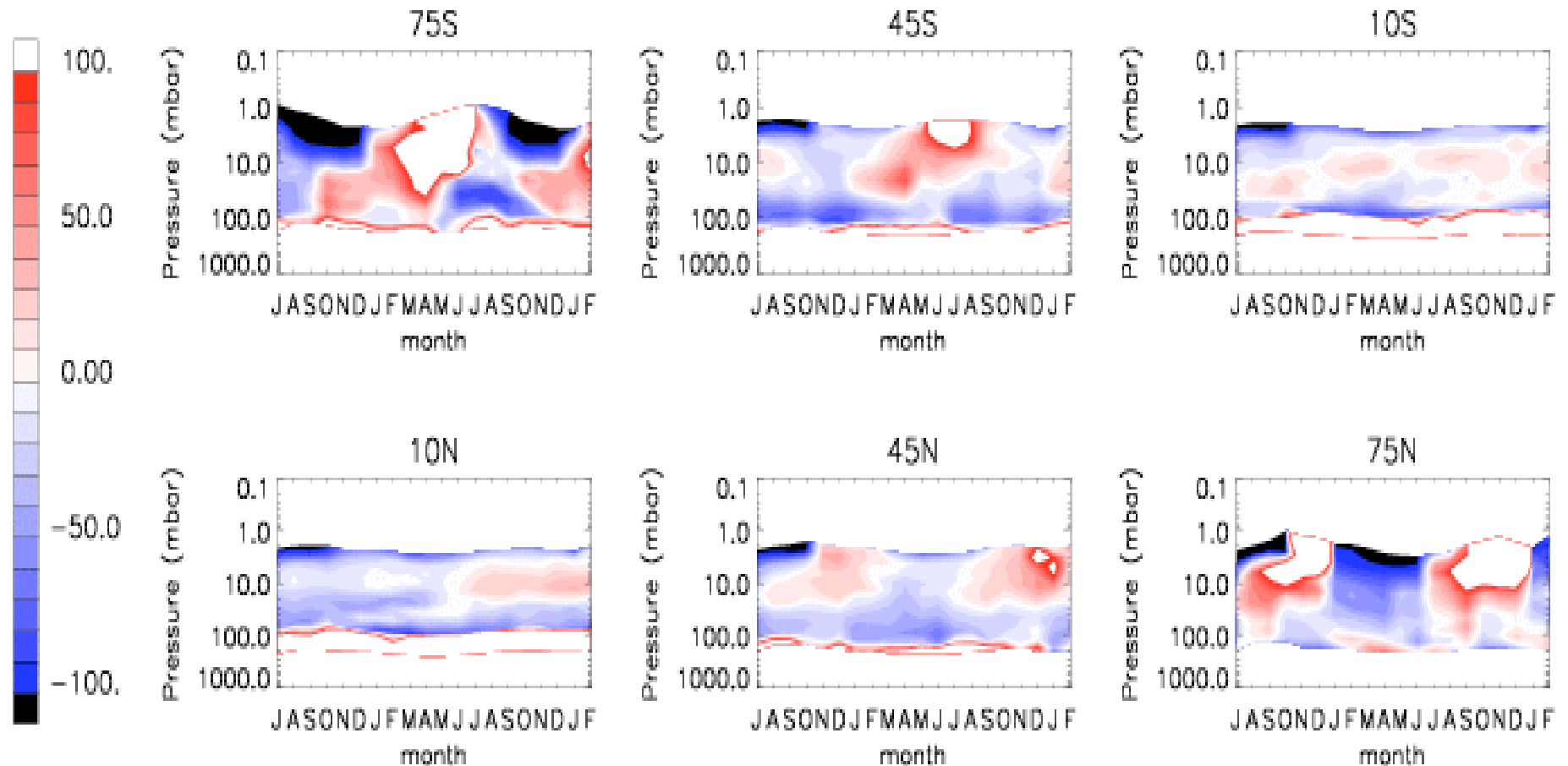
# CH<sub>4</sub>: MIPAS - URAP

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& Planetary Physics,  
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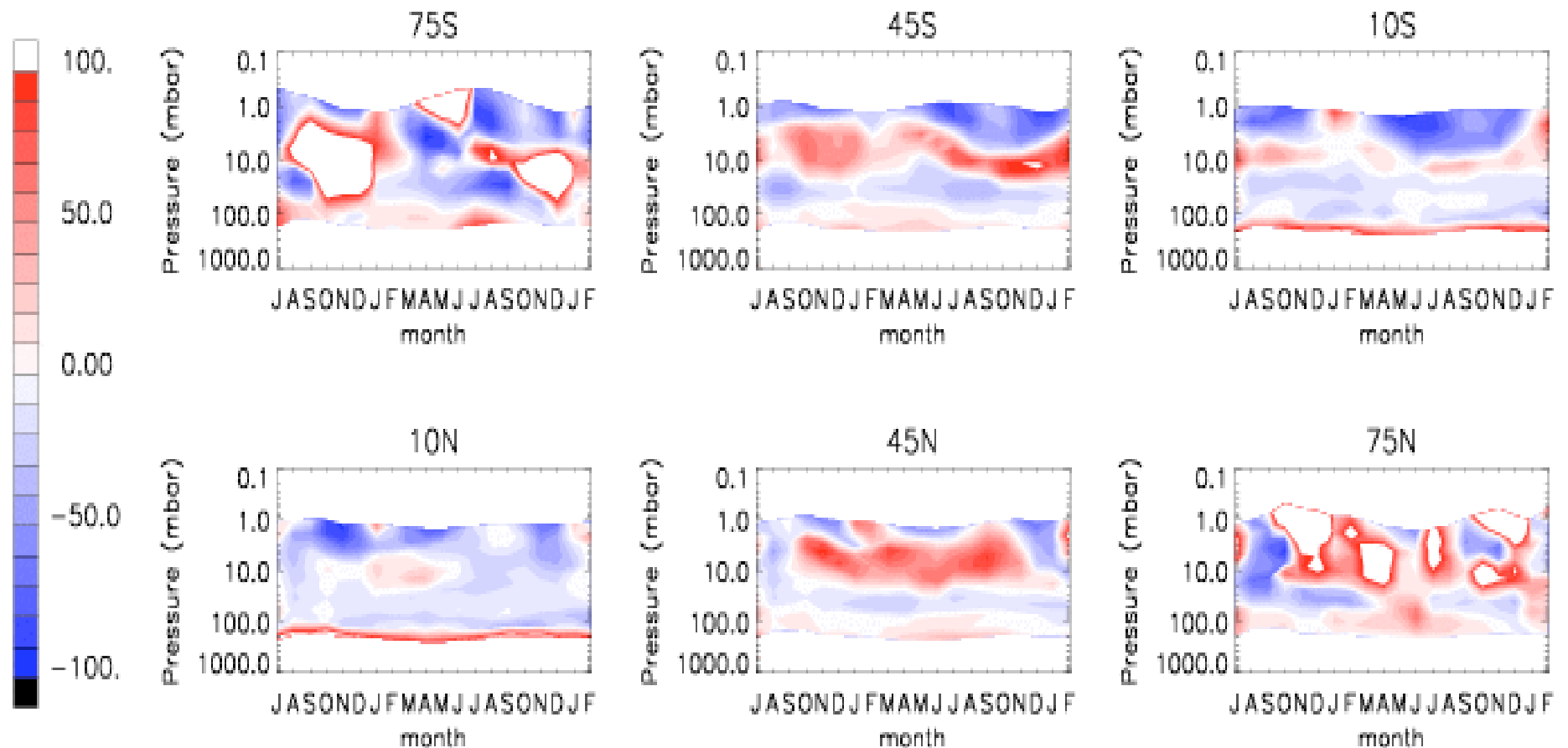
# $\text{HNO}_3$ : MIPAS - IG

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& Planetary Physics,  
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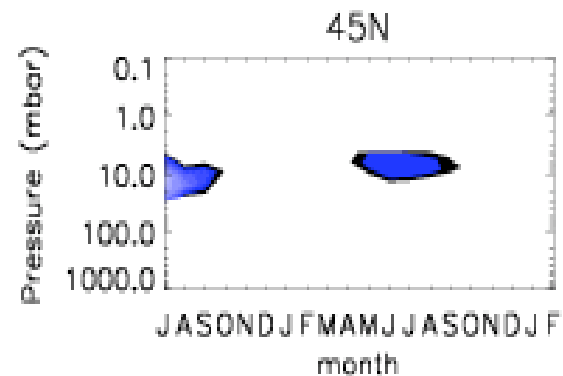
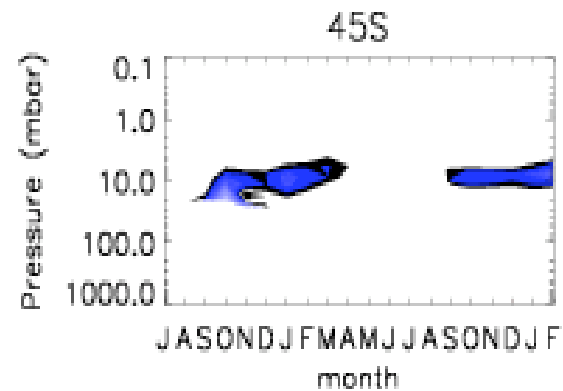
# $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ : MIPAS - IG

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& Planetary Physics,  
University of Oxford



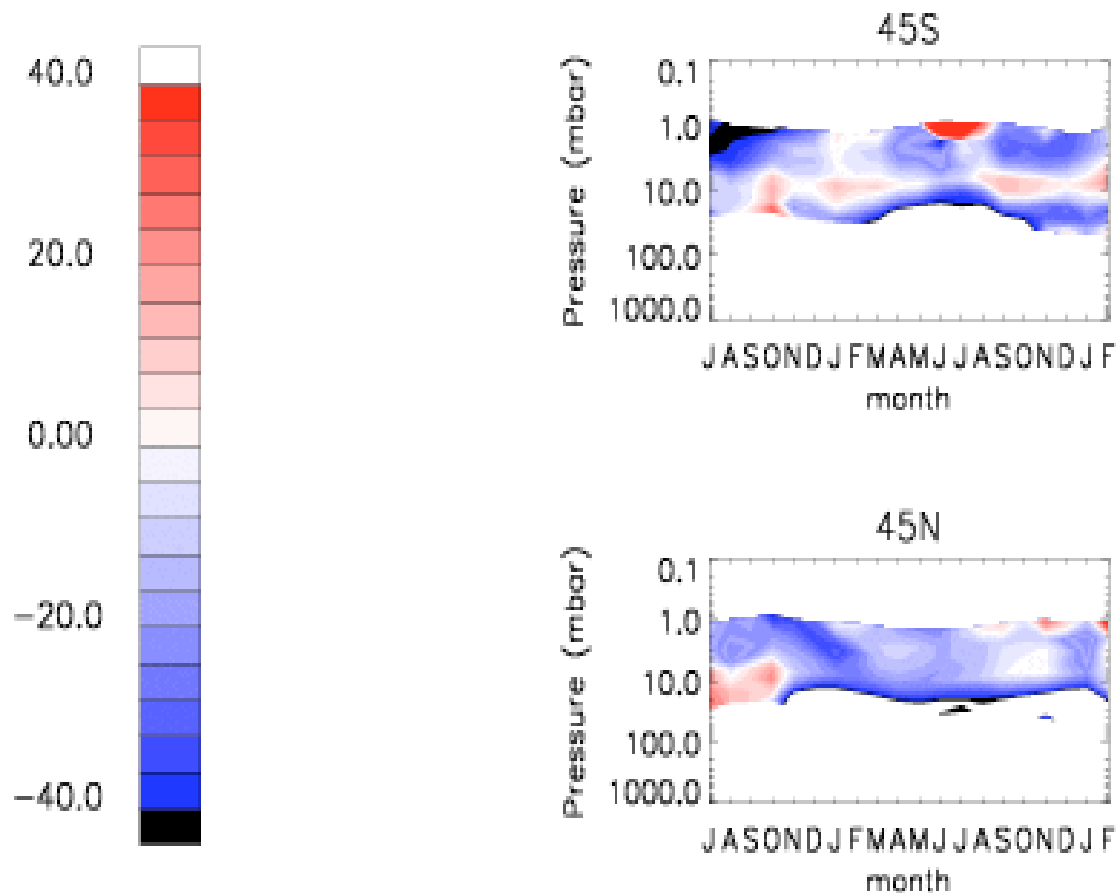
# NO<sub>2</sub>: MIPAS - day

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& Planetary Physics,  
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# NO<sub>2</sub>: MIPAS - ngt

Atmospheric, Oceanic  
& Planetary Physics,  
University of Oxford





# Comparison with dataset mean

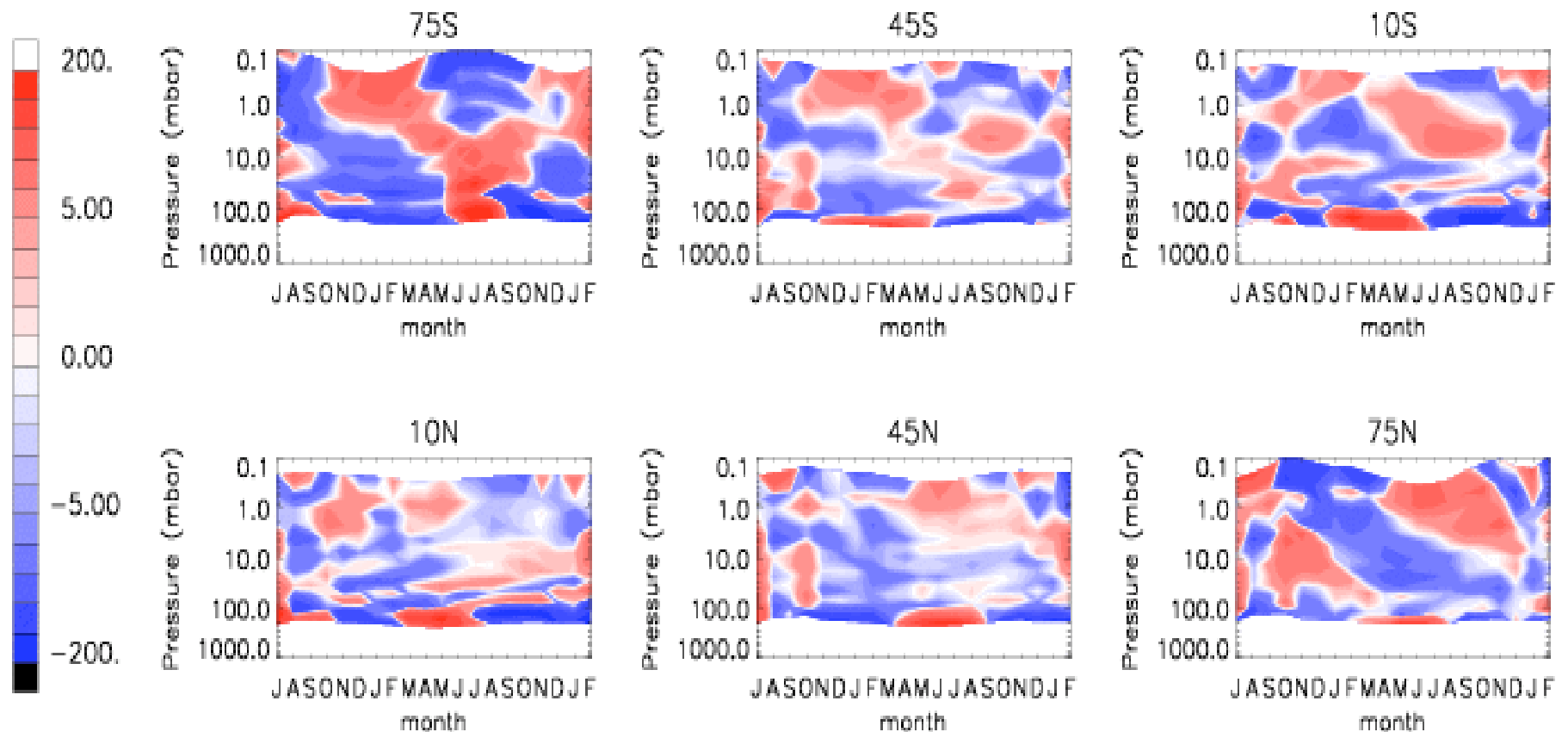
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& Planetary Physics,  
University of Oxford



- Took mean profile from whole set of monthly means (July 2002 - Feb 2004)
- Subtracted dataset mean from monthly means (looking for sudden changes, long-term trends)
- In general, no obvious trends, only seasonal variations
- Example:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

# Comparison with dataset mean: H<sub>2</sub>O

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# Summary

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- Temperature: large differences from CIRA reference atmosphere (up to ~30K). However, this is probably not a problem. Reference atmosphere probably cannot represent the variation from one year to the next.
- H<sub>2</sub>O: Compared with URAP (based on HALOE/MLS). MIPAS is ~3% lower in lower/middle stratosphere. Problems with MIPAS values at lowest and highest altitudes.
- O<sub>3</sub>: Compared with URAP (based on HALOE/MLS). MIPAS lower than URAP at lower altitudes, higher than URAP at higher altitudes. Looks as though O<sub>3</sub> peak is at a higher altitude in the MIPAS data.

# Summary (contd)

Atmospheric, Oceanic  
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- HNO<sub>3</sub>: Compared with IG data. Differences very large, but perhaps the IG data does not represent the variations very well.
- CH<sub>4</sub>: Compared with URAP (based on HALOE/CLAES) Differences large at lowest altitudes (especially in the tropics) but small everywhere else.
- N<sub>2</sub>O: Compared with IG data. MIPAS 50-100% larger in upper stratosphere, 50-100% smaller in lower stratosphere. MIPAS too high at lowest levels.
- NO<sub>2</sub>: Compared with day/ngt atmospheres (mid-lat). Day/ngt atmospheres don't capture seasonal variation, so differences large.

# Future Activities

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& Planetary Physics,  
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- ❖ Extend monthly monitoring to include OFL data
- ❖ Add long-term analyses of NRT data
- ❖ Analyse orbit intersections to verify random error
- ❖ Detailed analysis of residual spectra
- ❖ Perform full-spectral simulations:
  - Use L2 retrieved profiles plus IG to specify atmosphere
  - Run RFM calculations for full MIPAS spectrum
  - Compare with L1B spectra
  - REC analyses of residuals
  - Typically 1 orbit per month
  - Aim is to improve systematic error characterisation