

On-Board Calibration Efforts for MWR of SAC-D/Aquarius mission

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November 2013

Summary

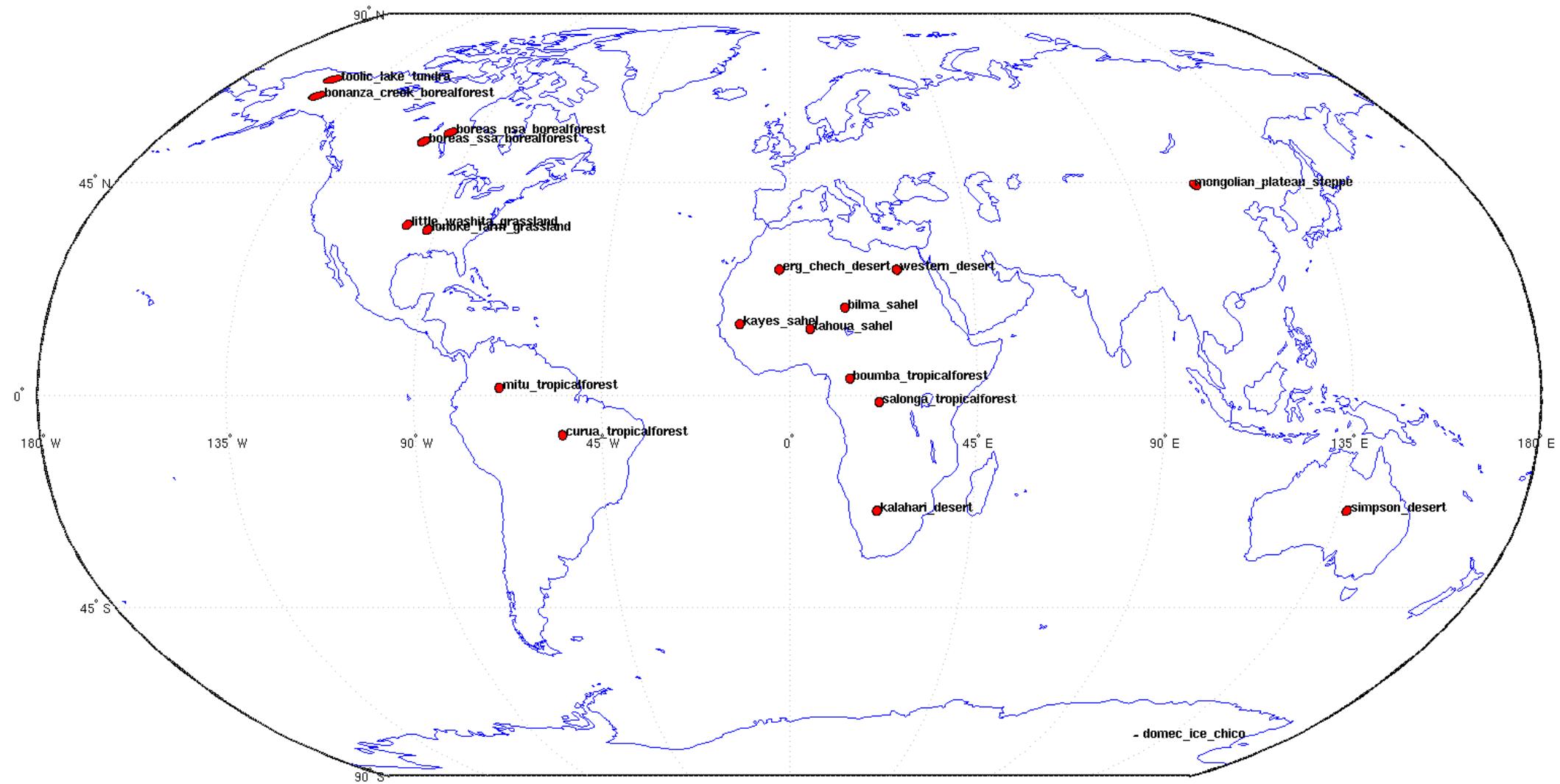
- X-calibration between MWR (**V5**) and Windsat over selected targets.
 - Intercalibration coefficients (slope & intercept) were derived by linear regression to compensate the calibration differences.
- MWR Data (**Version 6 Beta 2**) & AMSR-2
- Vicarious cold for drift monitoring

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MWR & Windsat characteristics

	Windsat	MWR
Frequency	6.8, 23.8 GHz (VH) 10.7, 18.7, y 37.0 GHz (Full Polarimetric)	23.8 GHz (H) 36.5 GHz (VH3)
Incidence angle	53°	52° & 58°
	Sun-synchronous	Sun-synchronous
	Height: 840 km	Height: 657 km
Orbit	Ascending time: 6 pm	Ascending time: 6 pm
	Inclination angle: 98.7°	Inclination angle: 98.01°
	Eccentricity: 0.00134	Eccentricity: 0.0012

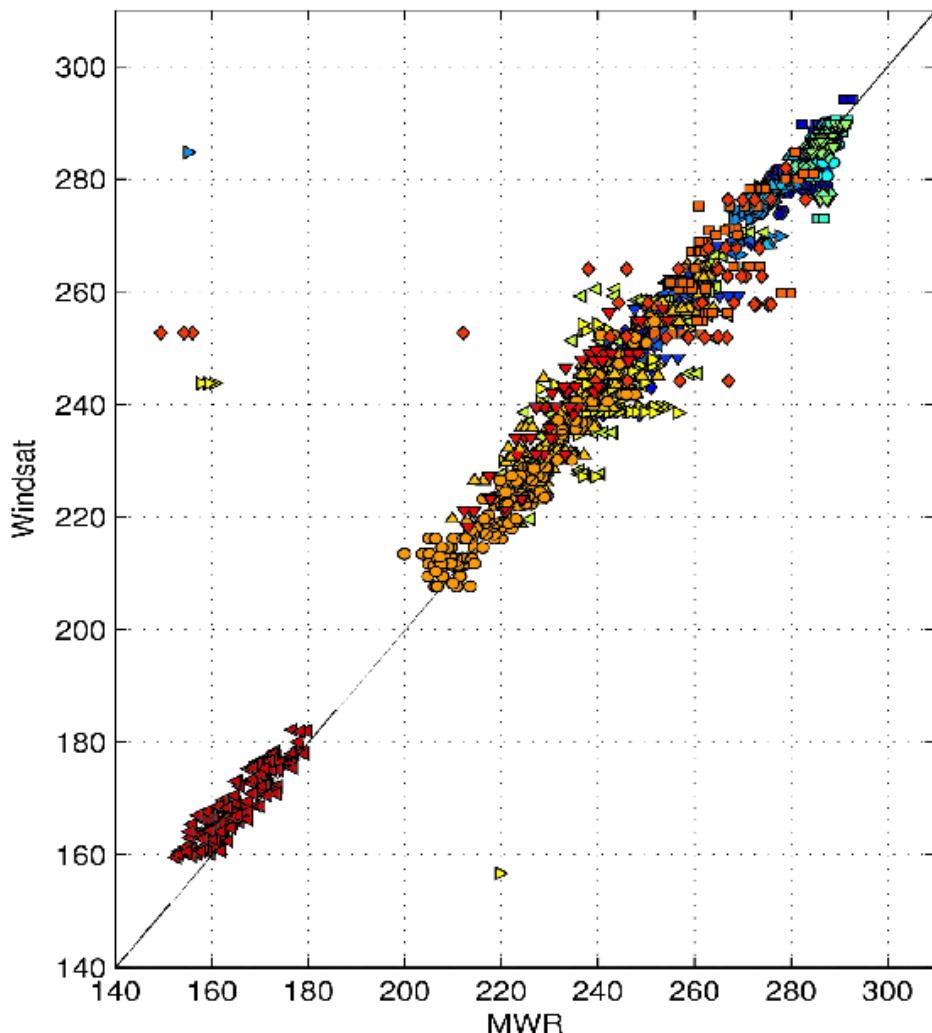


Selected targets for X-calibration MWR vs Windsat

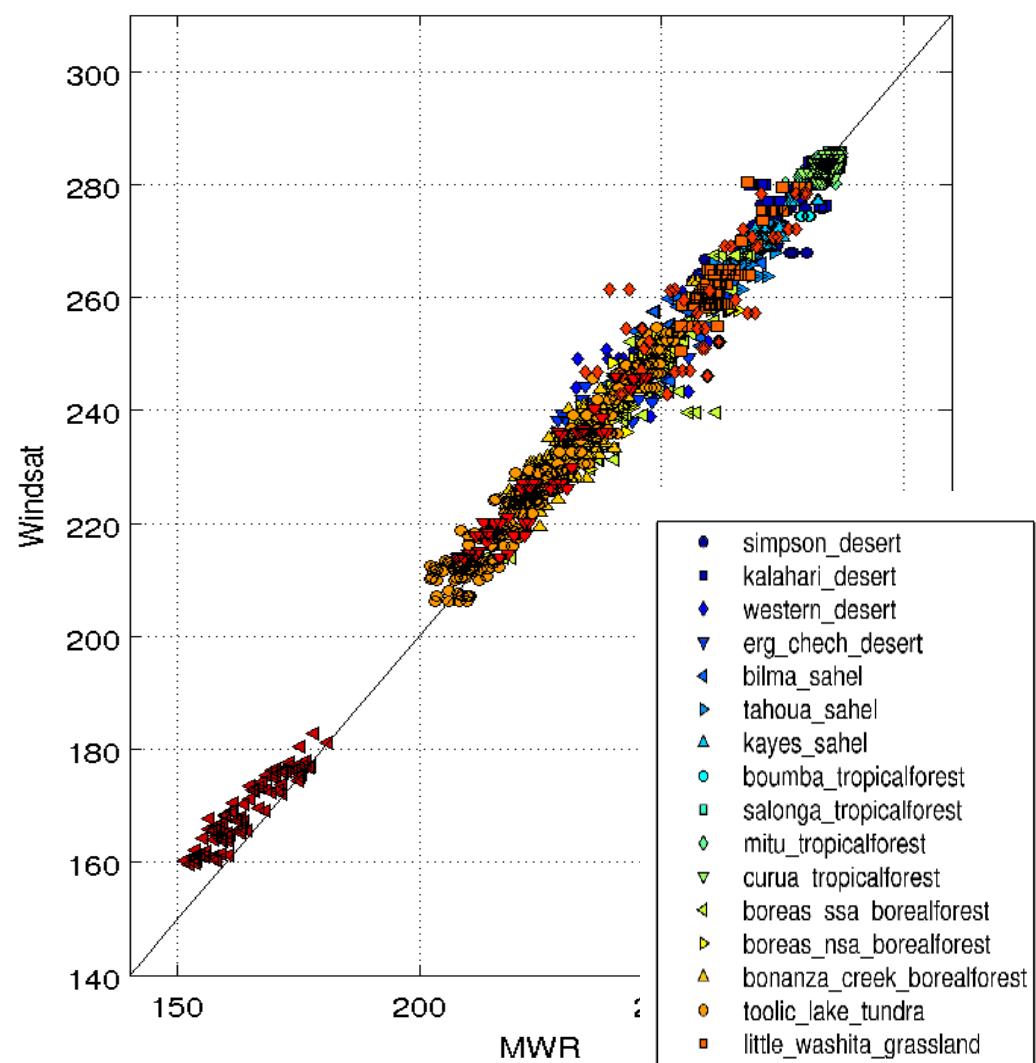
- Homogeneous and stable targets were selected: forest, deserts, Dome C, grassland, tundra, sahel [1].
- Daily temporal window, over 30.000 km² areas
- Mean and Std Tb were computed for each channel and asc/desc passes, and compared to Windsat. No angle correction was applied.

[1] Njoku, E. G., Chan, T., Crosson, W., and Limaye, A.: "Evaluation of the AMSR-E Data Calibration Over Land", Ital. J. Remote Sens., 30/31, 19–37, 2004.

RX23H ASC



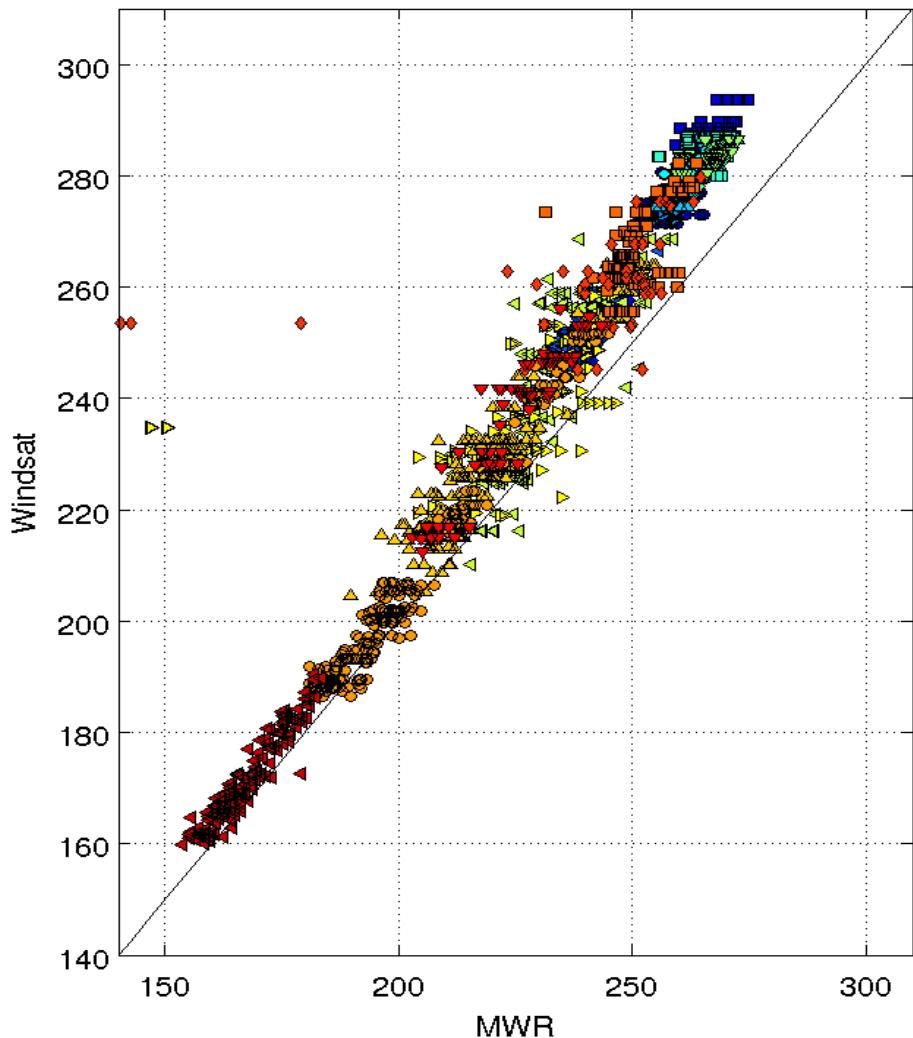
RX23H DES



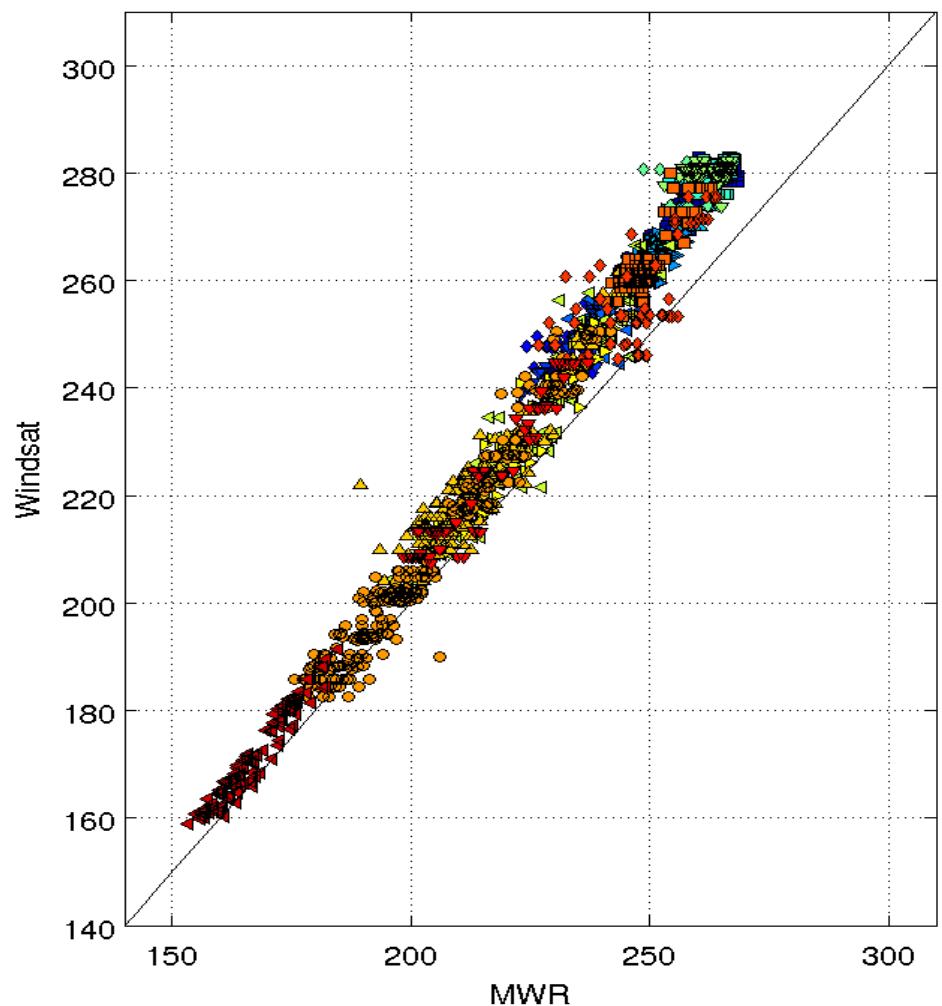
Existence of a slight negative bias at low Tb23H values.

- simpson_desert
- kalahari_desert
- ◆ western_desert
- ▼ erg_chech_desert
- ▲ bilma_sahel
- ▲ tahoua_sahel
- ▲ kayes_sahel
- boumba_tropicalforest
- salonga_tropicalforest
- mitu_tropicalforest
- curua_tropicalforest
- ▲ boreas_ssa_borealforest
- ▲ boreas_nsa_borealforest
- ▲ bonanza_creek_borealforest
- toolic_lake_tundra
- little_washita_grassland
- lonoke_farm_grassland
- mongolian_plateau_steppe
- domec_ice_chico

RX37H ASC

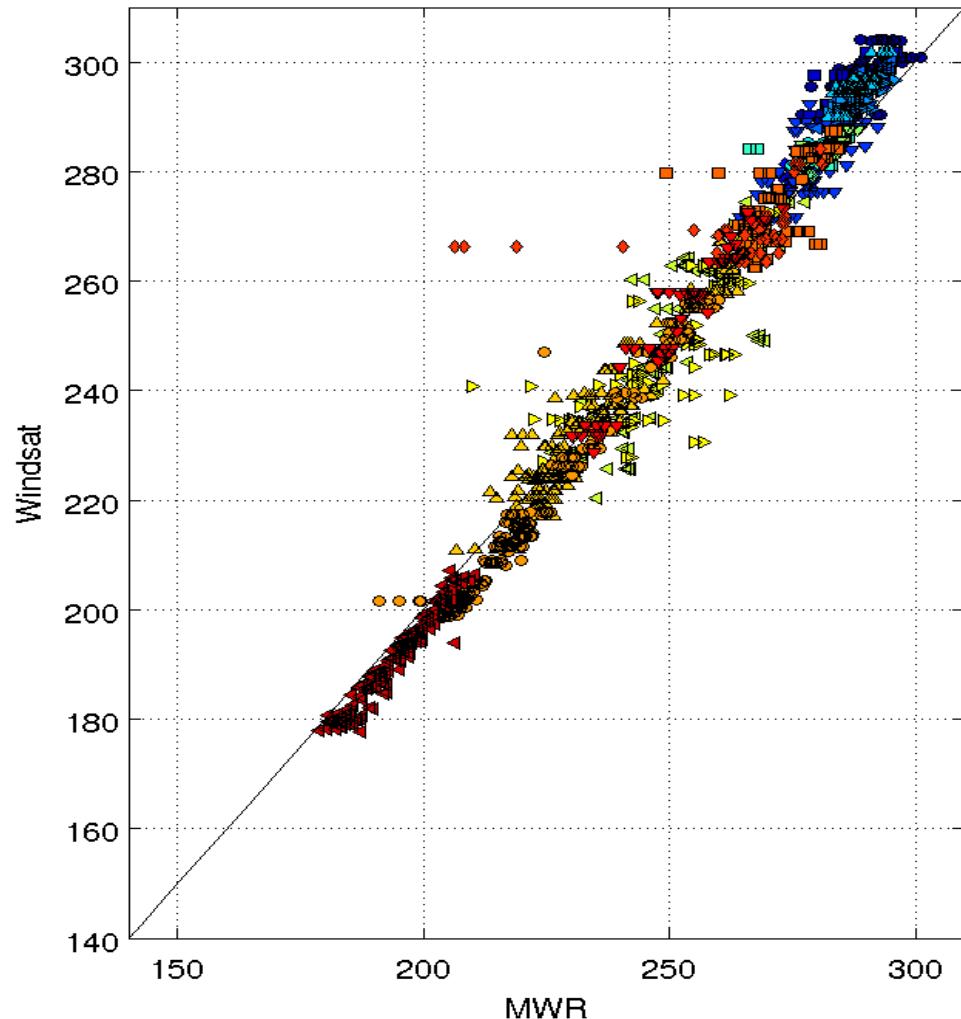


RX37H DES

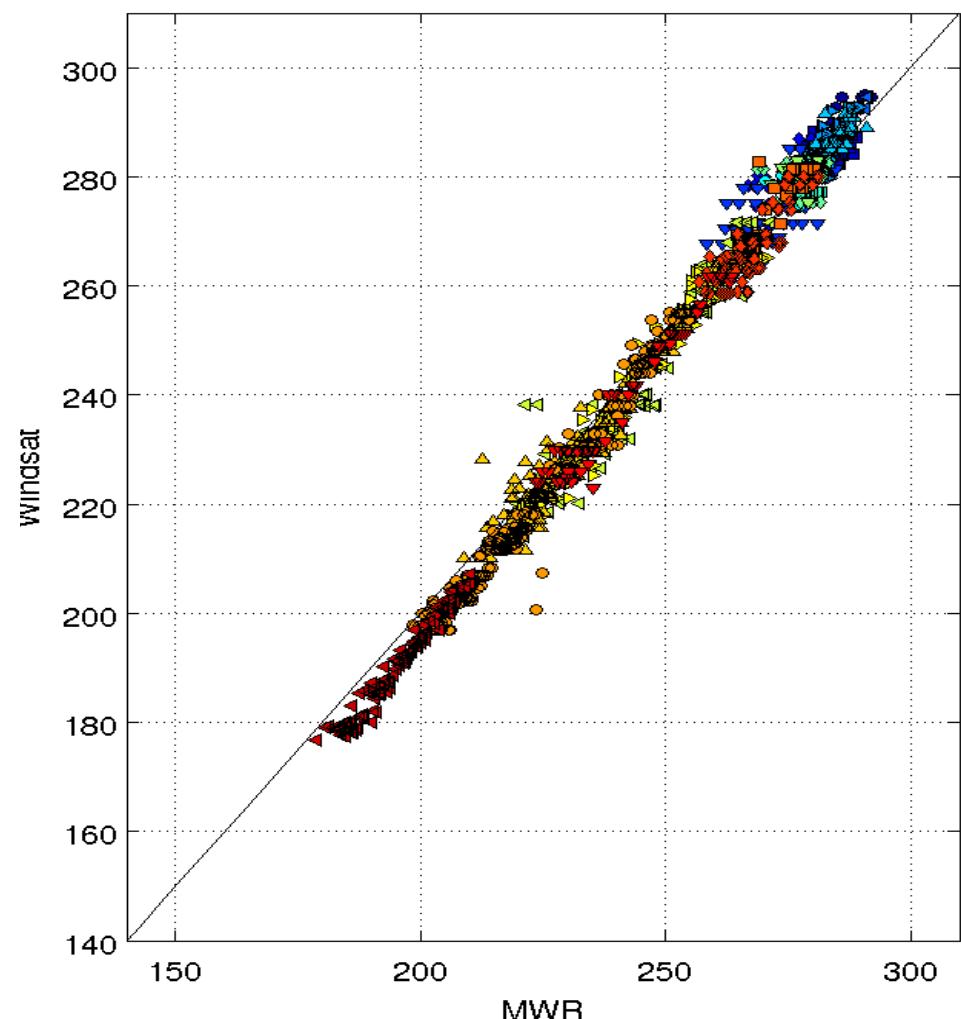


Existence of significant negative bias through all Tb37H dynamic range.

RX37V ASC



RX37V DES



Existence of a slight bias in Tb37V, positive at lower values and negative at high ones.

Summary

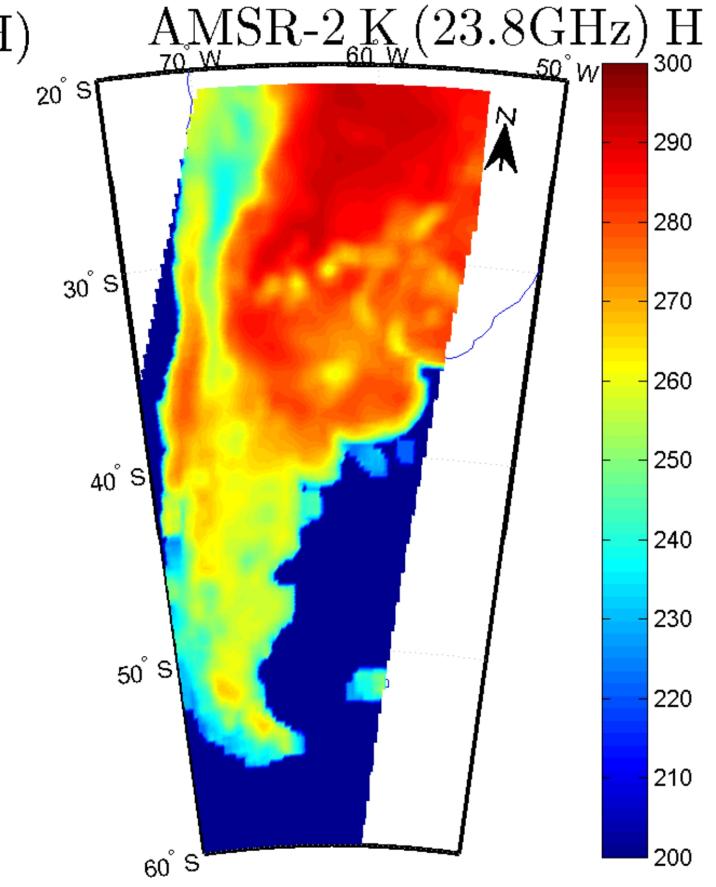
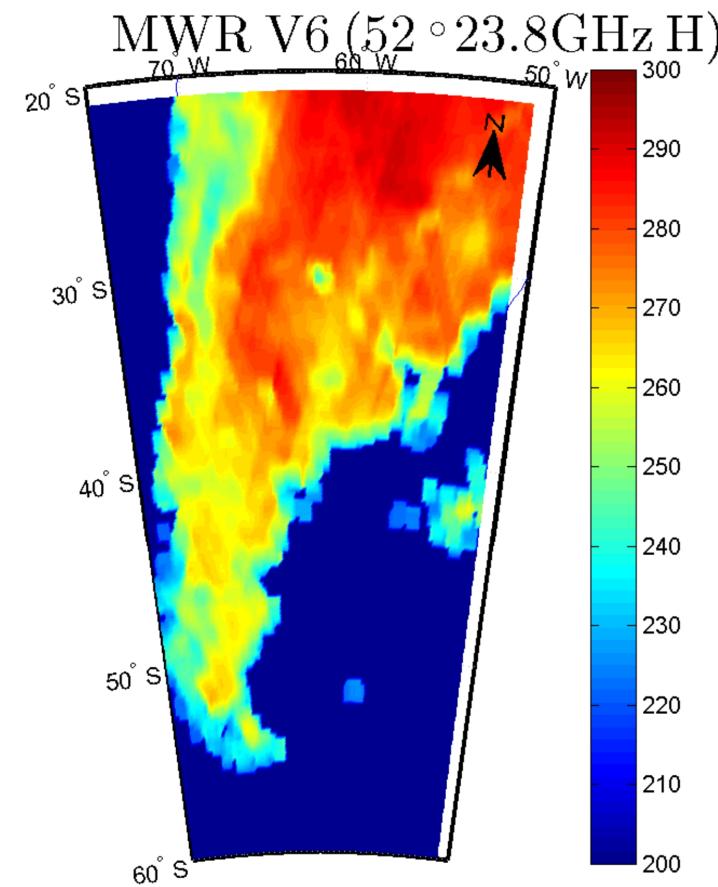
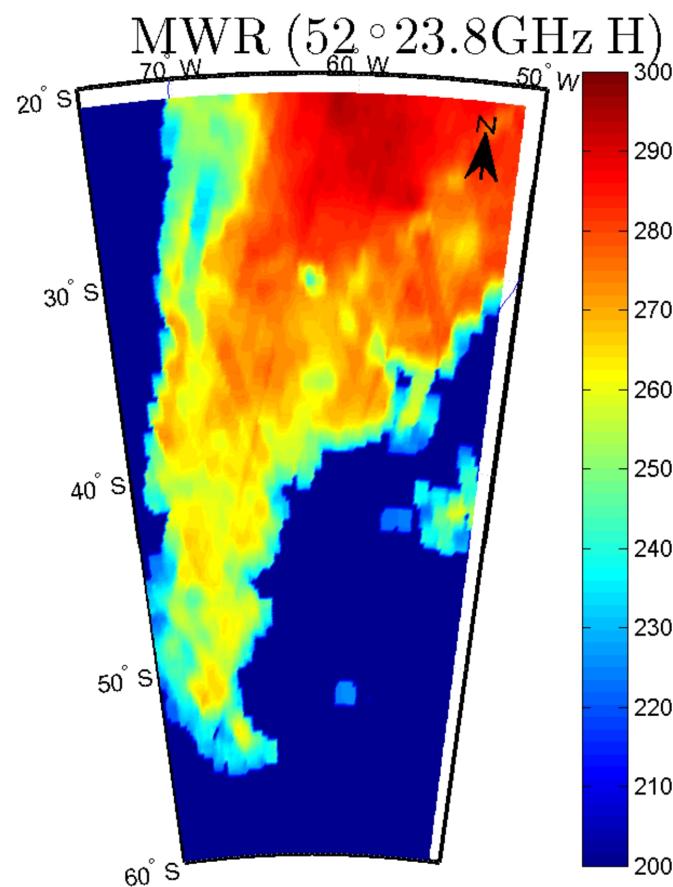
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- Vicarious cold for drift monitoring

Composite

- $0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$ grid
- distance-weighted averaged
- 1° bandwidth
- MWR
 - Weekly composite of MWR data for V5 & V6beta2
 - Dates: 1/3/13 to 7/3/13
- AMSR-2
 - Daily composite of AMSR-2 data
 - Date: 3/3/13

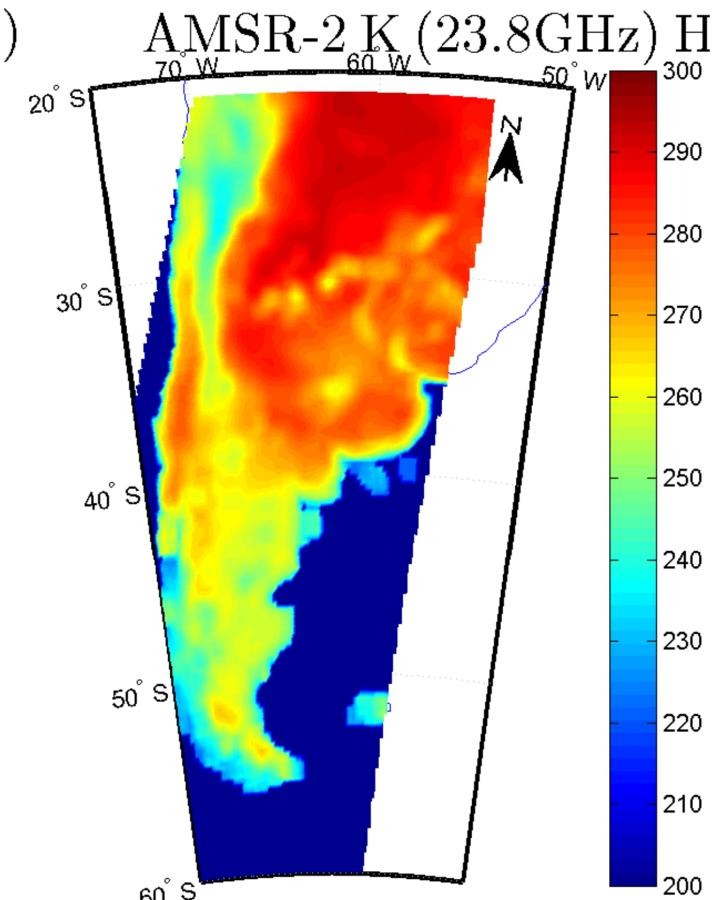
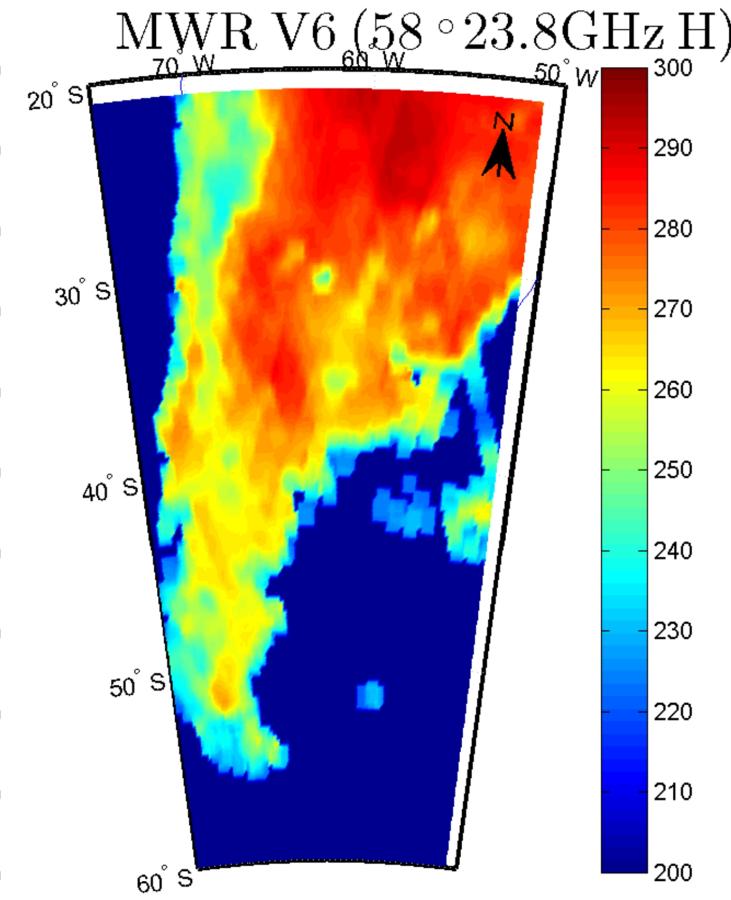
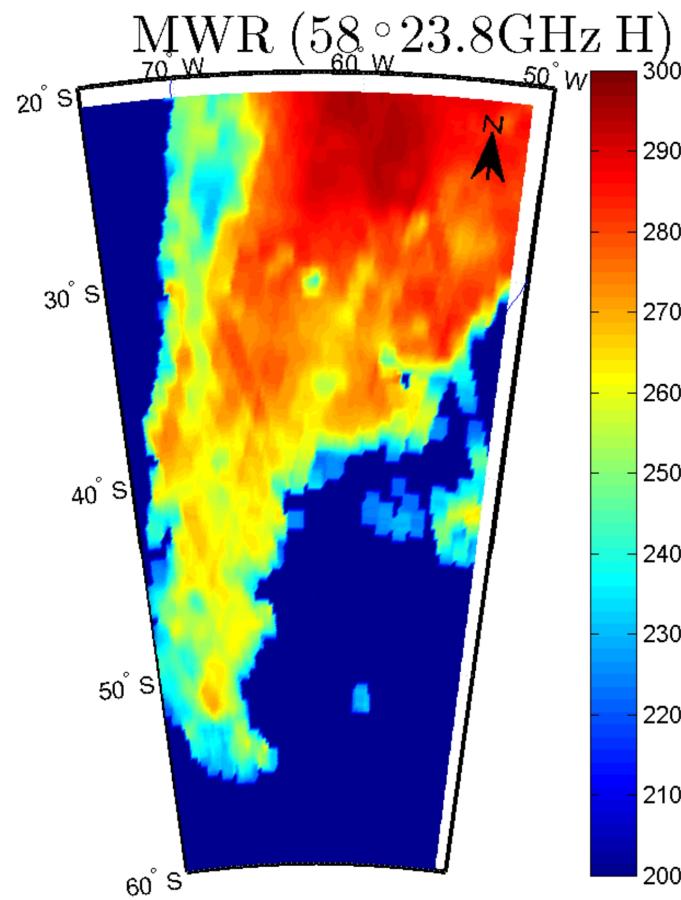
	AMSR-2	MWR
Frequency	6.9, 10.65, 18.7, 23.8, 36.5, 89 GHz (VH)	23.8 GHz (H) 36.5 GHz (VH3)
Incidence angle	55°	52° & 58°
Orbit	Ascending time: 13:30 pm	Ascending time: 6 pm

AMSR-2 & MWR characteristics



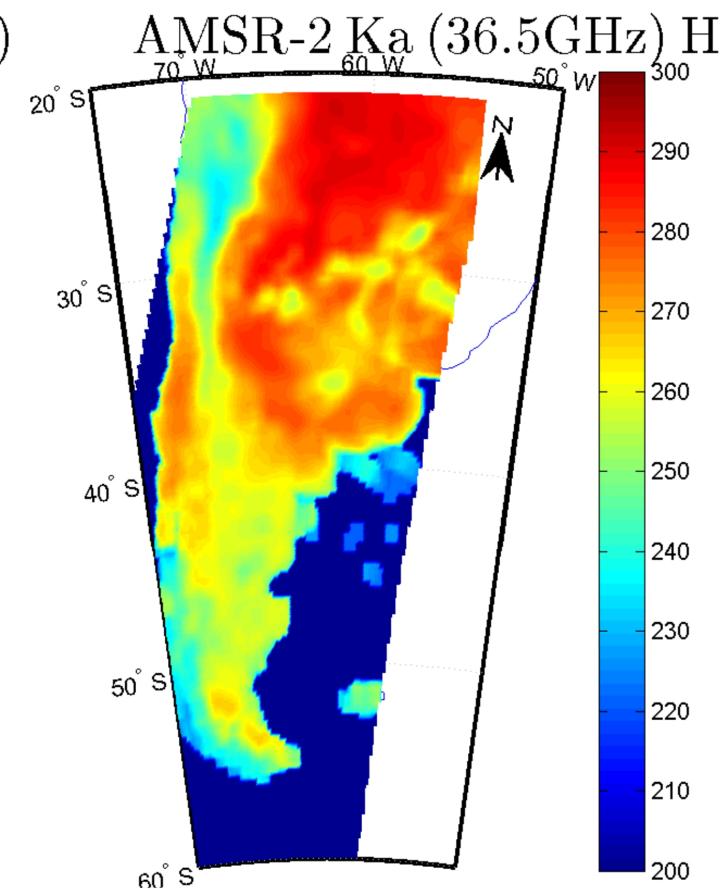
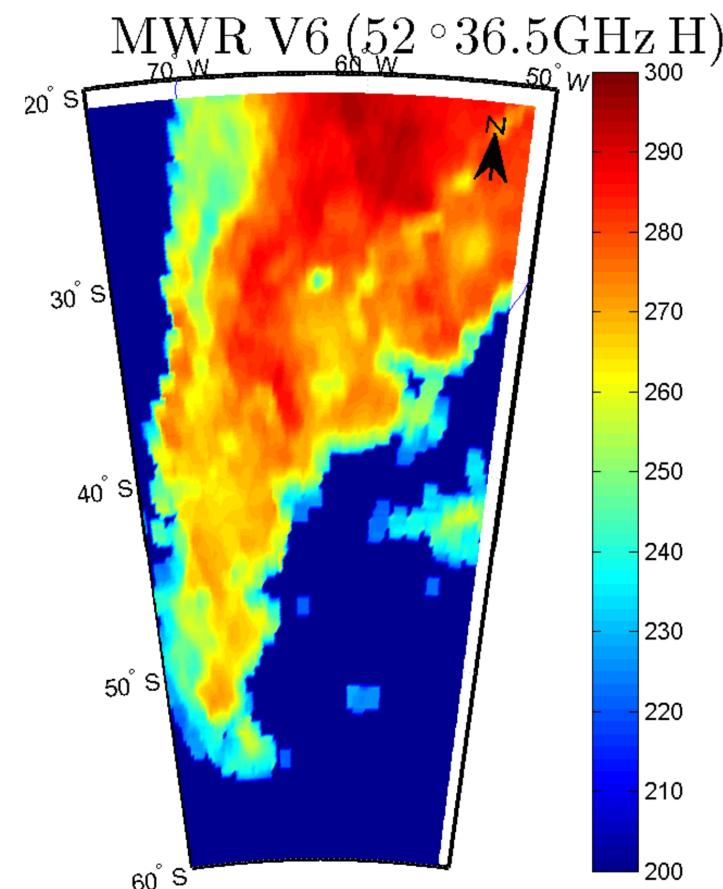
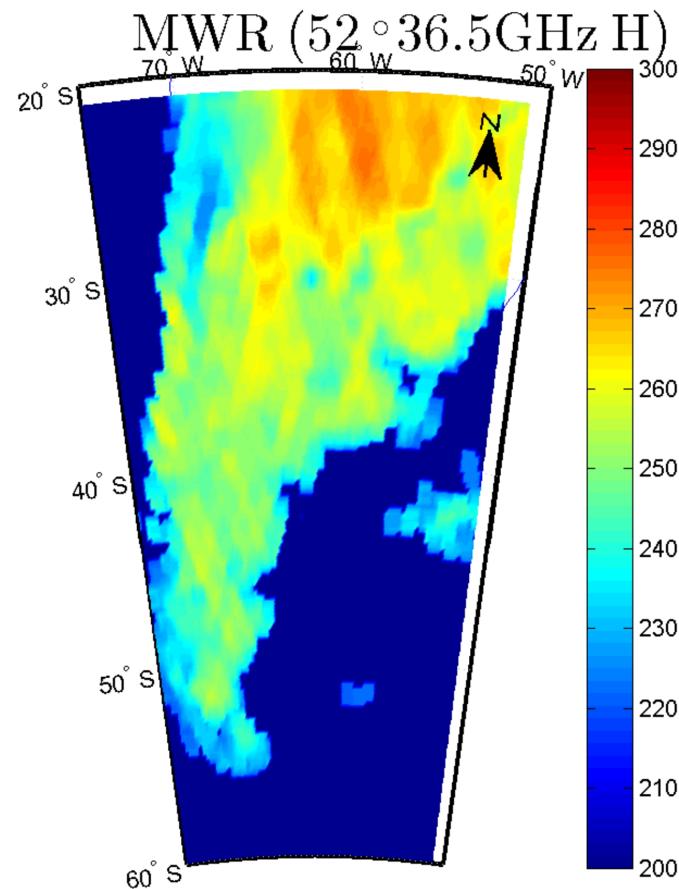
MWR V5: Existence of a slight negative bias at low (**<200K**) Tb23H values.

MWRV6 should be slightly warmer at low temperatures.



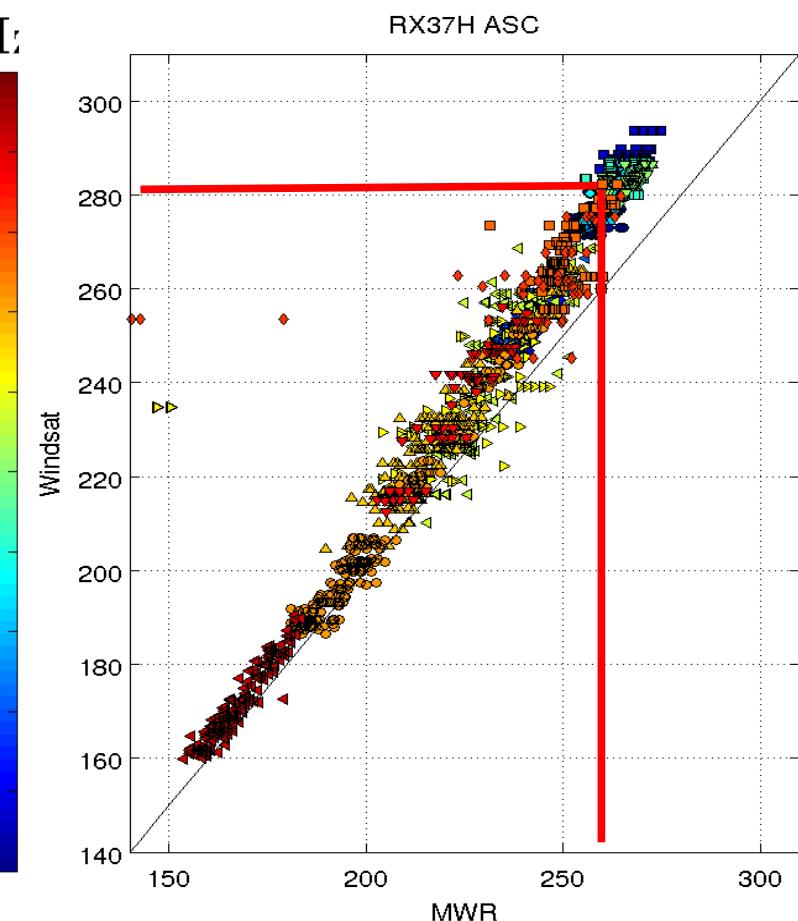
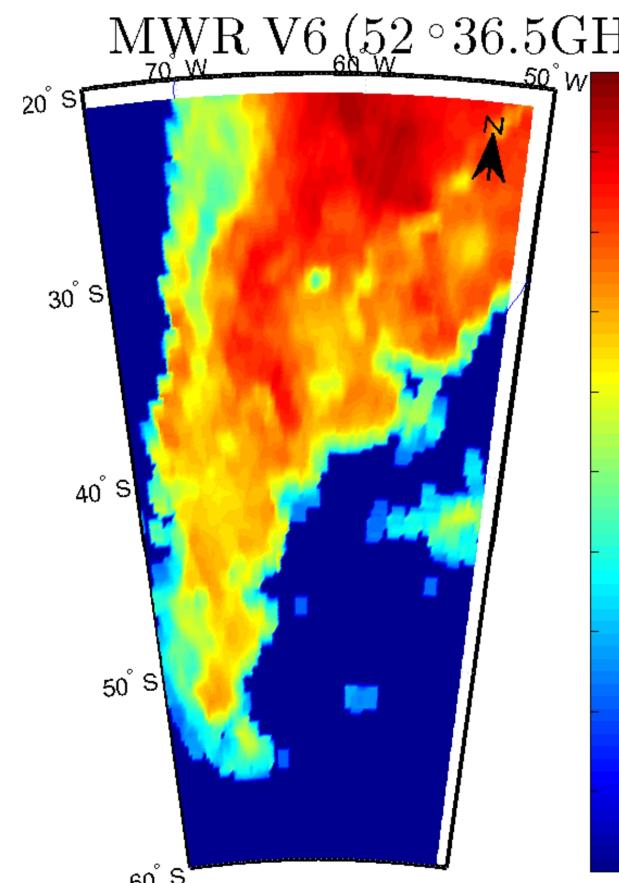
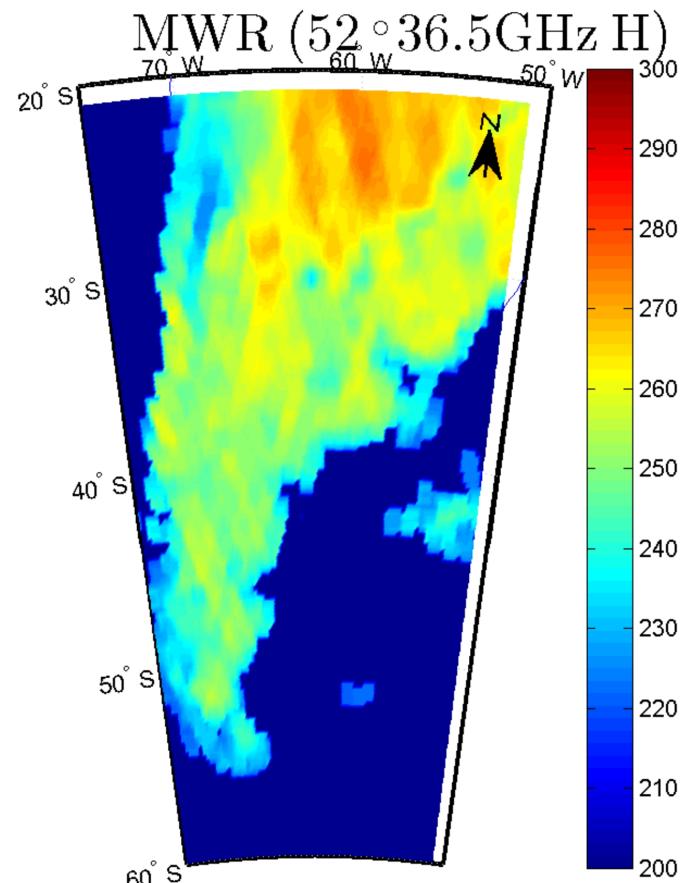
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MWRV6 should be slightly warmer at low temperatures.



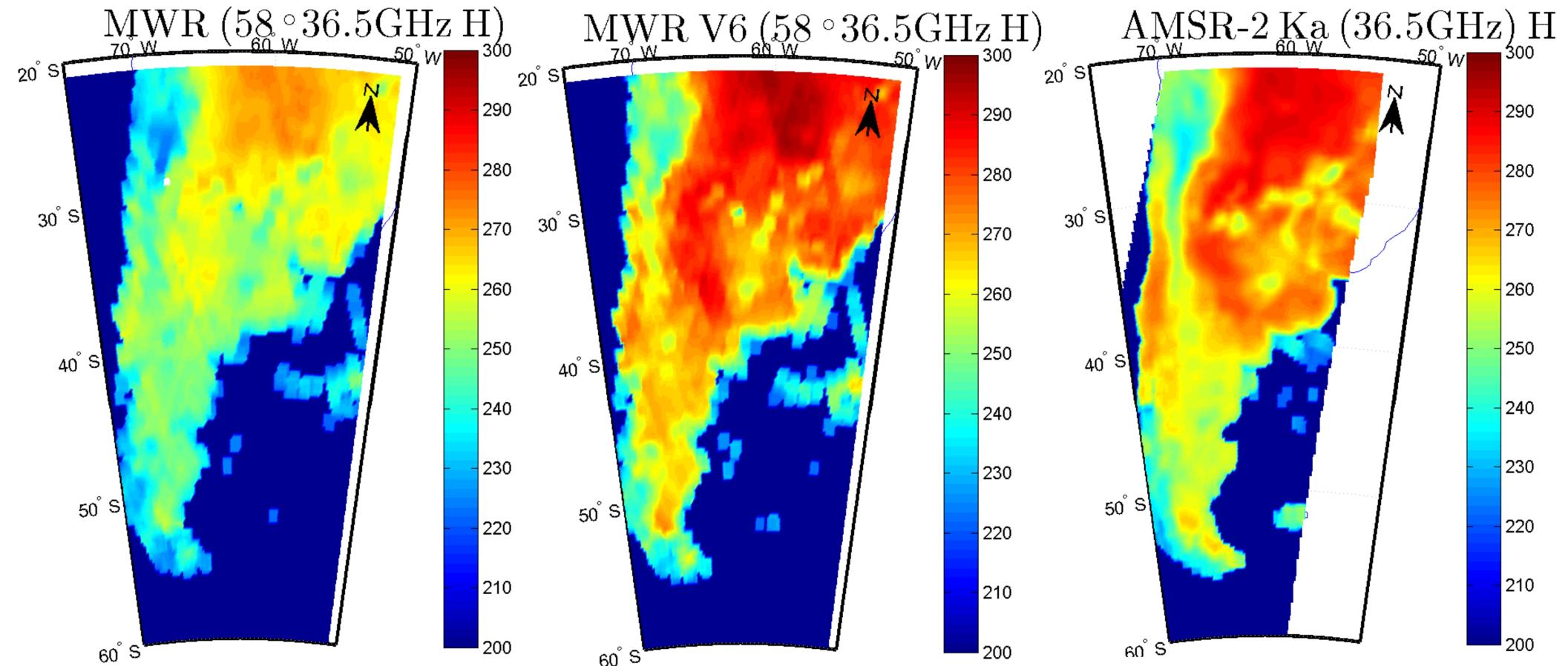
MWR V5: Existence of significant negative bias through all Tb37H dynamic range.

MWRV6 should be significantly warmer.



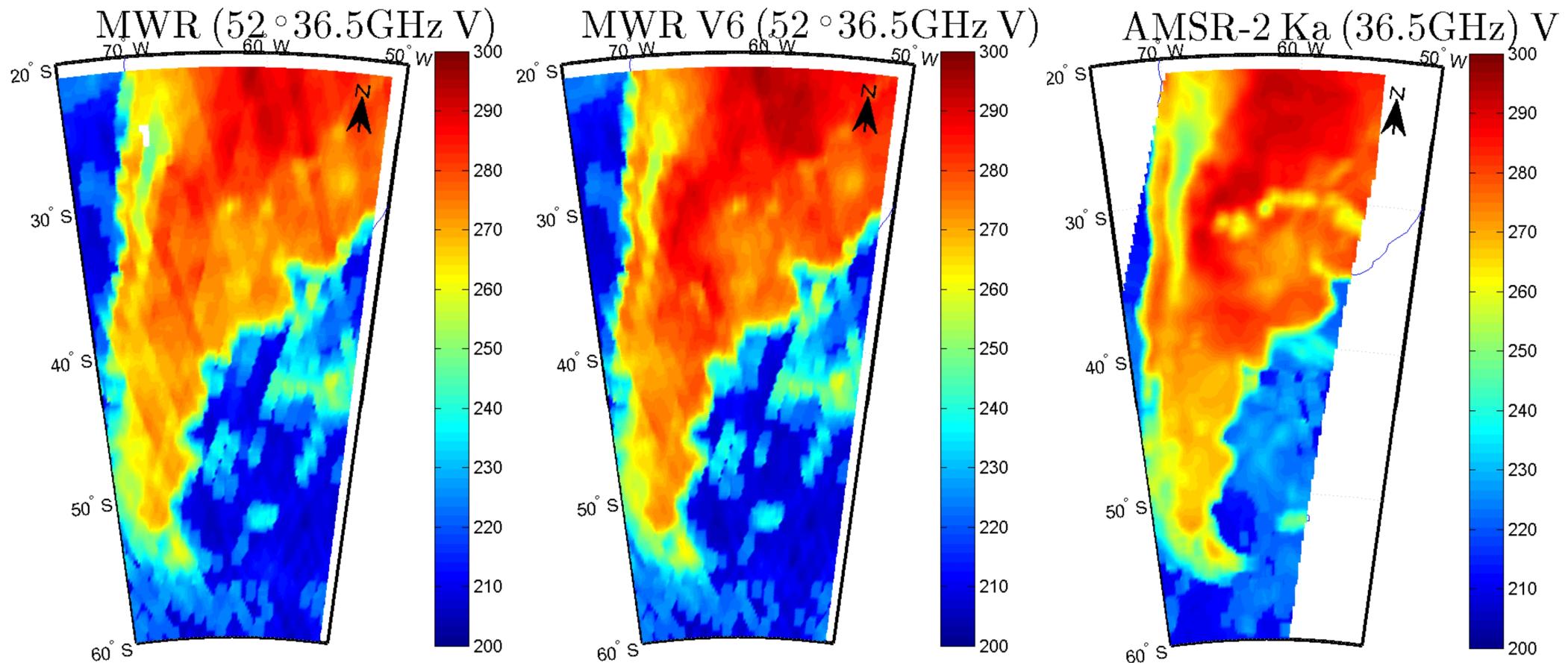
MWR V5: Existence of significant negative bias through all Tb37H dynamic range.

MWRV6 should be significantly warmer.



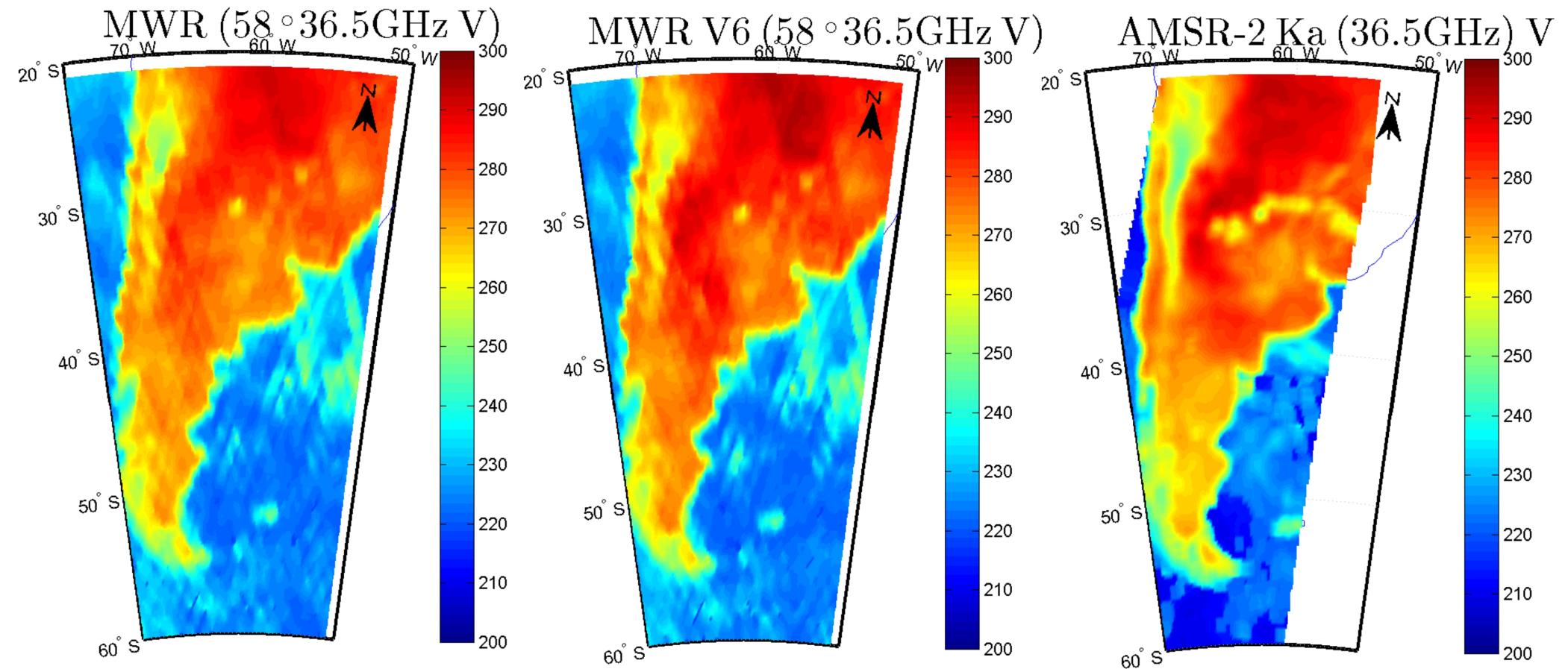
MWR V5: Existence of significant negative bias through all Tb37H dynamic range.

MWRV6 should be significantly warmer.



MWR V5: Existence of a slight bias in Tb37V, positive at lower values and negative at high ones.

MWRV6 should be slightly warmer at high temperatures and little colder at low temperatures.



MWR V5: Existence of a slight bias in Tb37V, positive at lower values and negative at high ones.

MWRV6 should be slightly warmer at high temperatures and little colder at low temperatures.

Summary

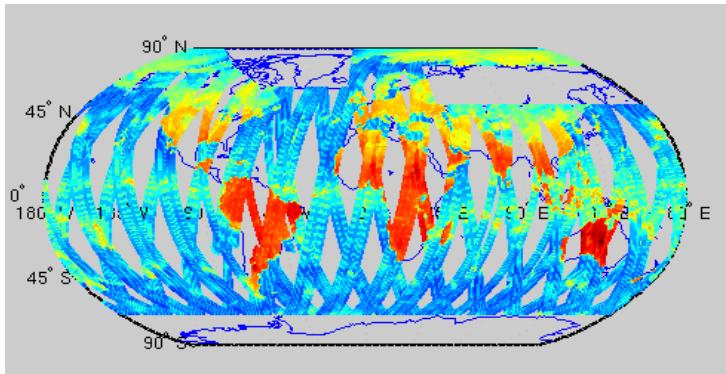
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Vicarious Cold Method

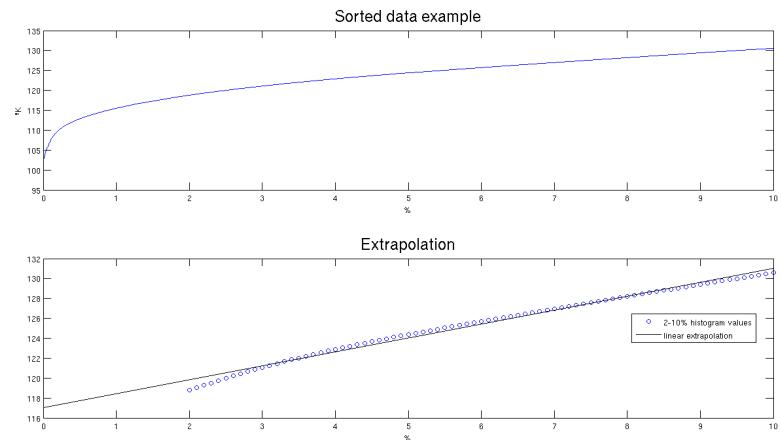
Goal: tracking significant ($>1^{\circ}\text{K}$) drifts and ascending/descending bias.

- No data requirements from other instruments
- Requires a long period of consistently calibrated data. The only available to us is 2011-2012 V5.0S

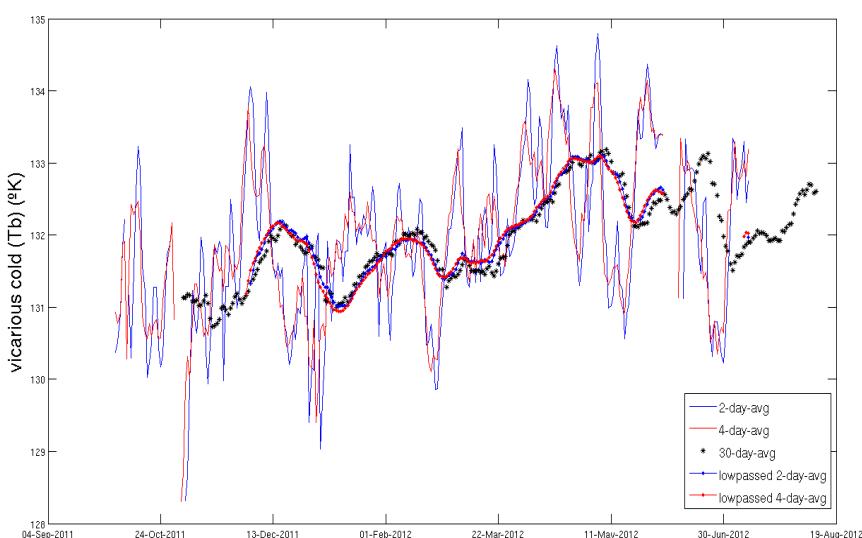
Manual remotion of areas with continental ice



Linear Extrapolation of histogram values

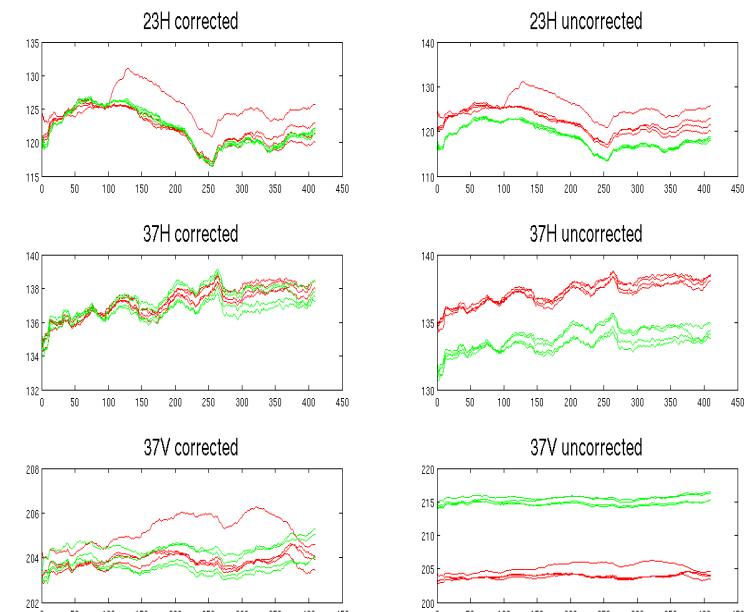


Time Window

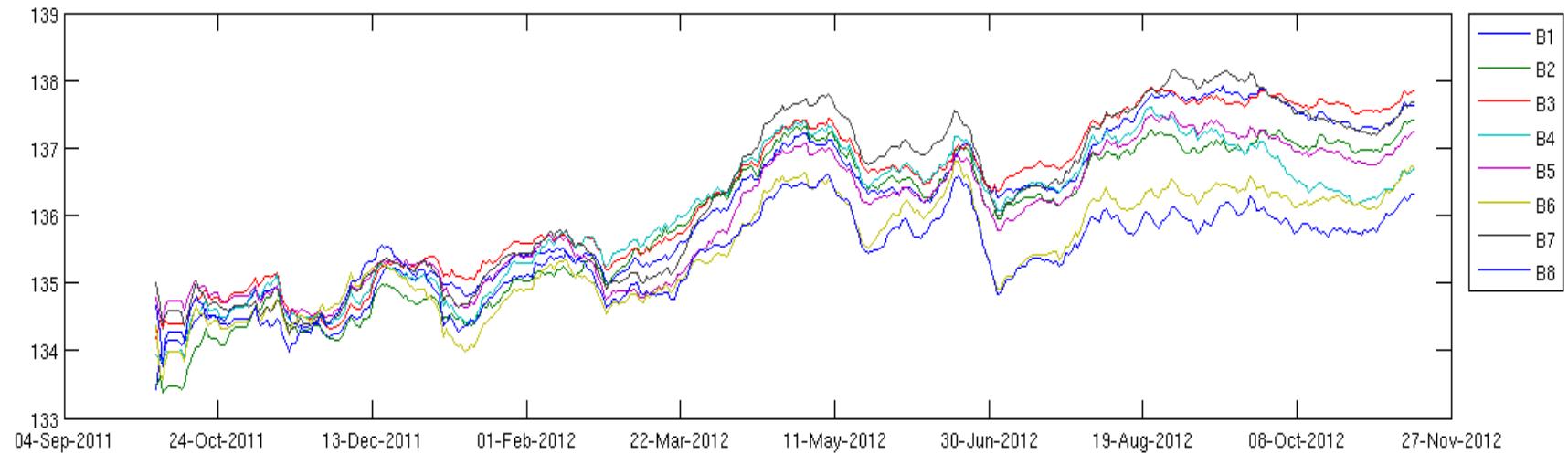


30-day histogram ~ moving average of 2-day histogram

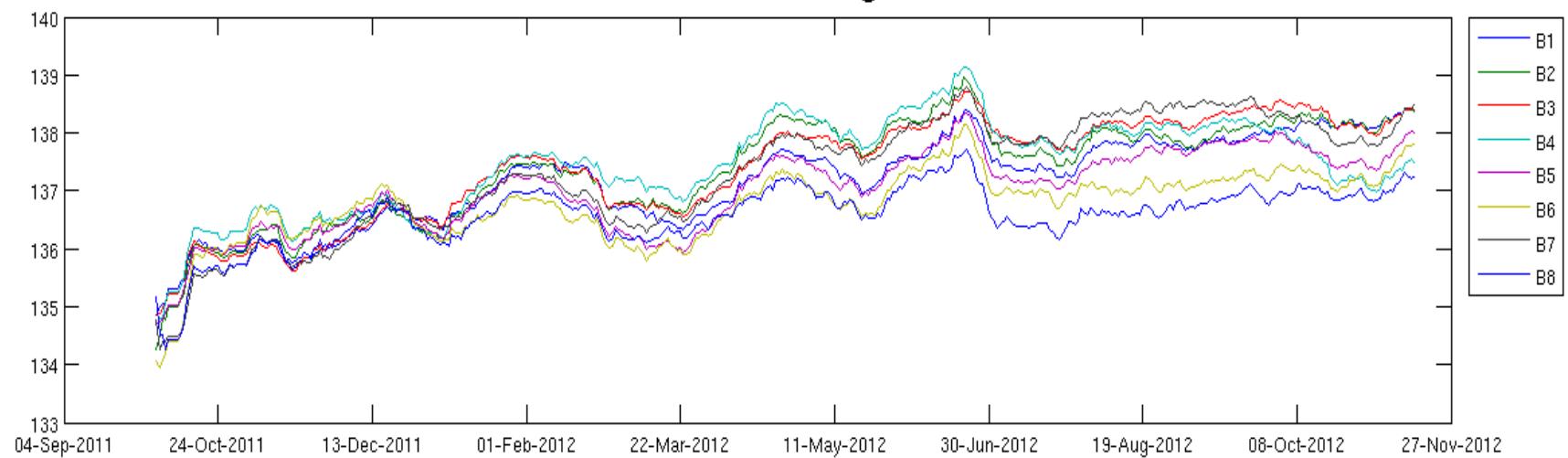
Incidence angle normalization



37H, ascending

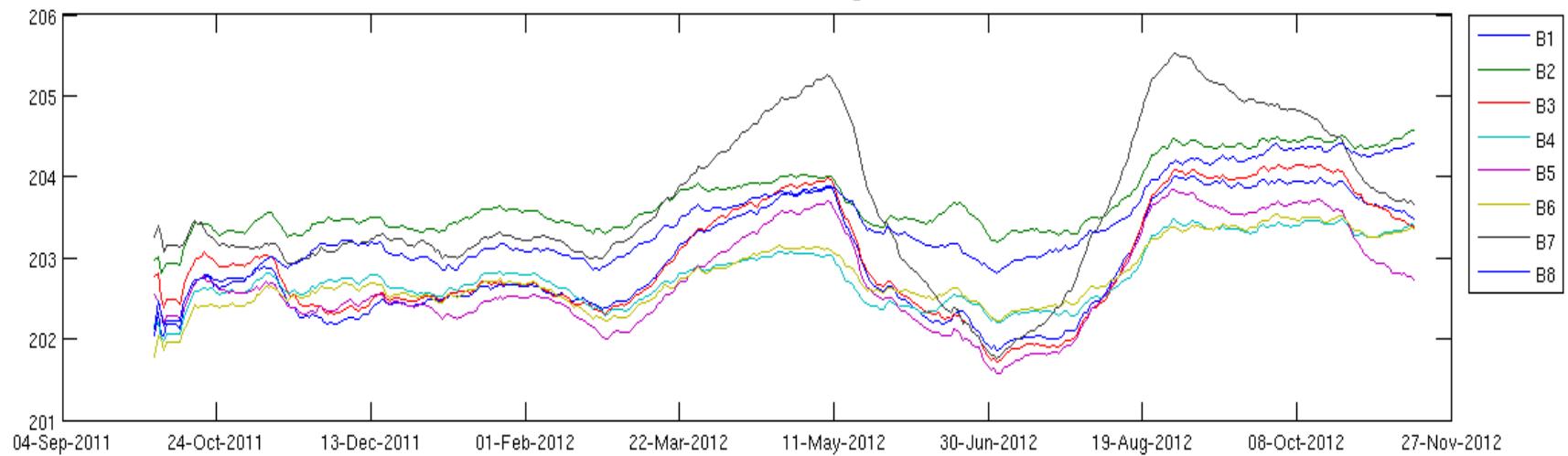


37H, descending

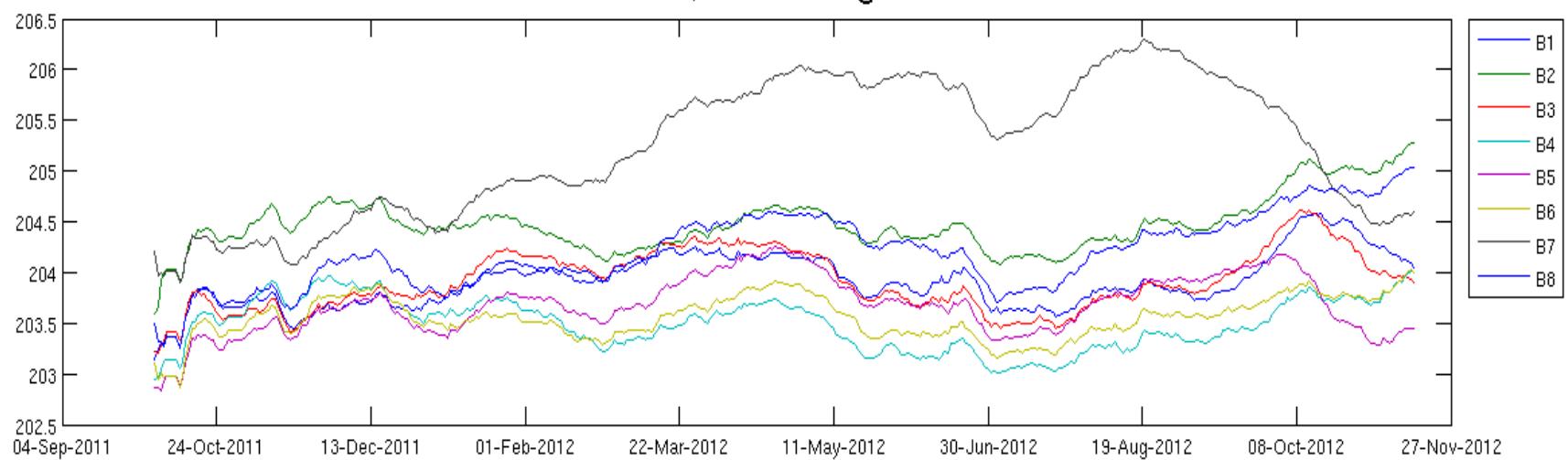


Stability of $< 1^{\circ}\text{K}$ after July 2012

37V, ascending

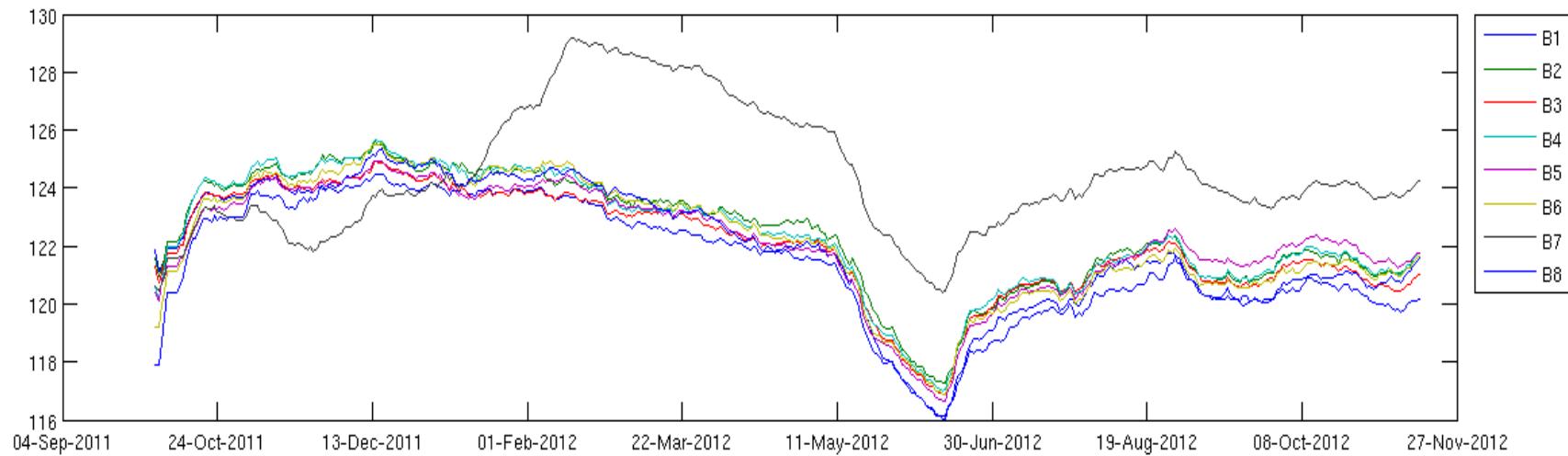


37V, descending

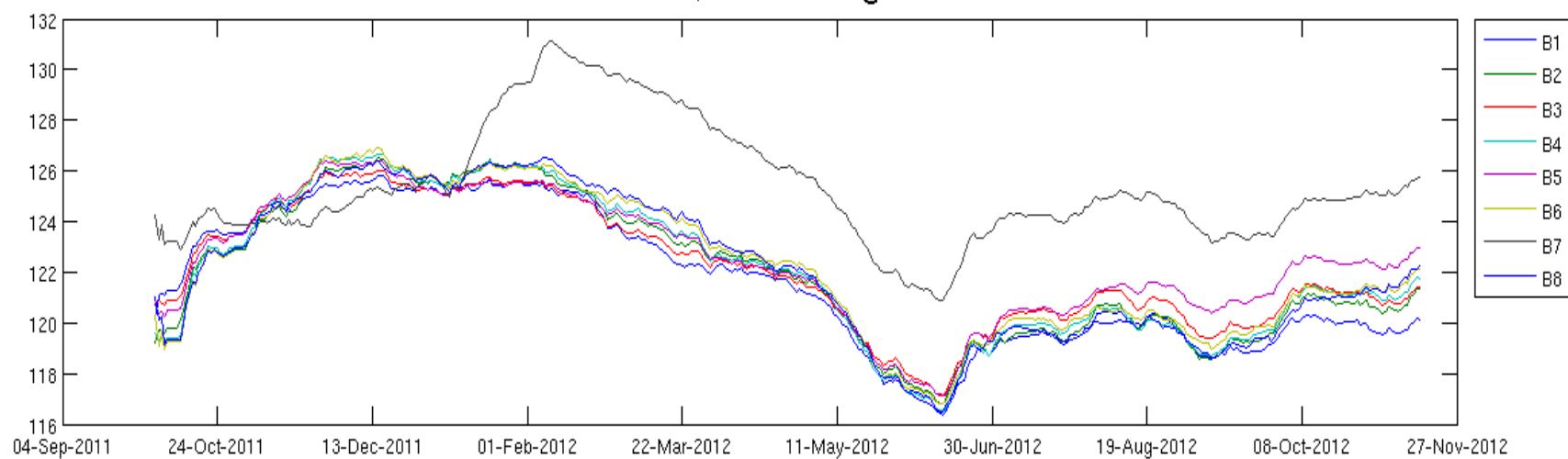


Overall stability of $< 1.5^{\circ}\text{K}$, possible issue in beam #7

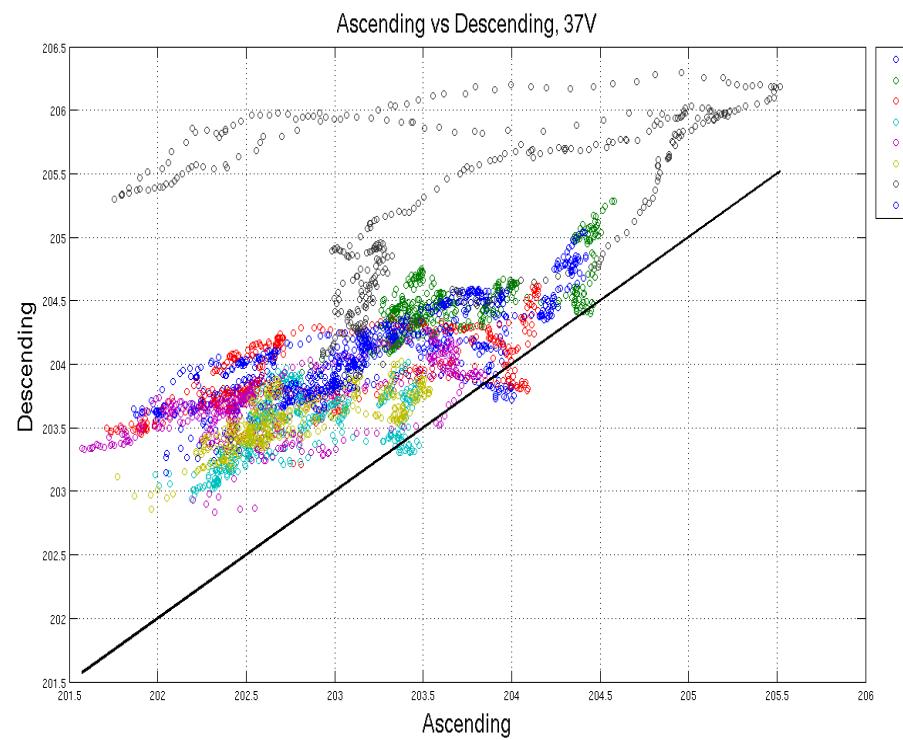
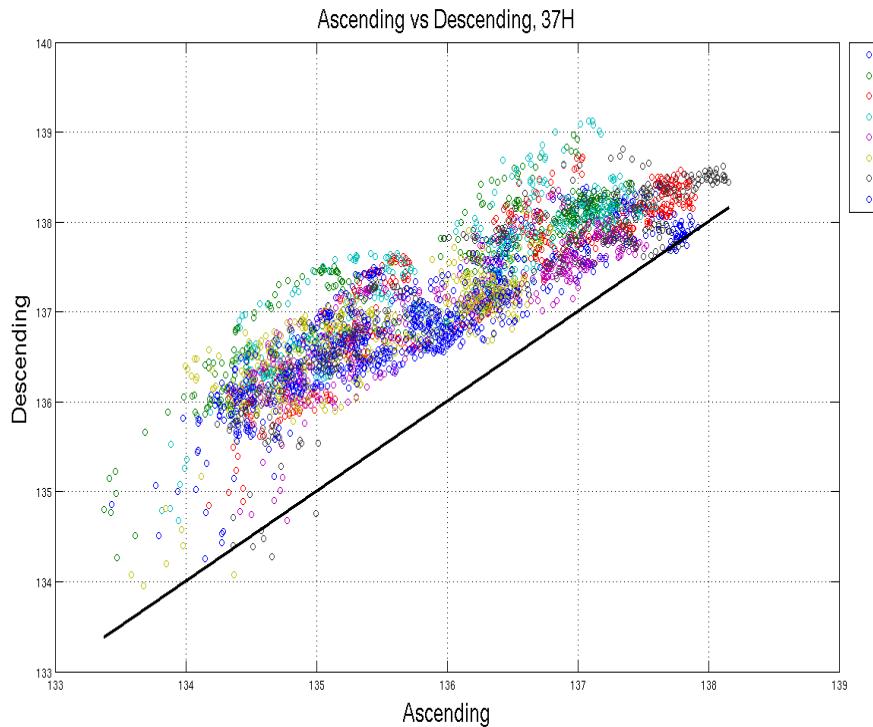
23H, ascending



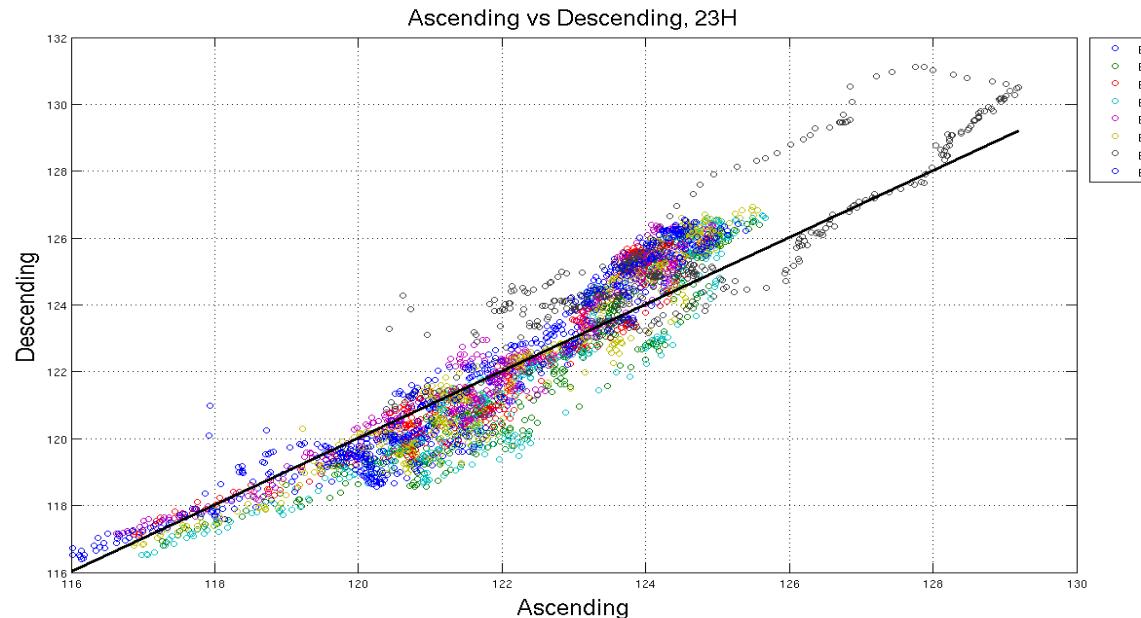
23H, descending



Much better stability after July 2012 (even beam #7)



In 37 (H&V): descending is $\sim 1.5^{\circ}\text{K}$ warmer than ascending.



No significant difference in 23H

Appendix

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Cana I	Beam	Ascendente		Descendente	
		a	b	a	b
23H	1	0.98694	3.9108	0.97297	7.8392
	2	0.8565	39.4745	0.89511	27.123
	3	0.96909	8.2212	0.954	10.5932
	4	0.89756	27.5456	0.92963	19.1245
	5	0.90868	23.2777	1.0008	-0.82069
	6	0.86298	36.4253	0.91648	22.6145
	7	0.93469	16.1957	0.96616	8.1175
	8	0.91447	23.7059	0.93869	16.7805
37H	1	1.1219	-19.1177	1.1383	-24.0788
	2	1.1509	-22.7353	1.1039	-13.6748
	3	1.1286	-21.2954	1.1085	-18.5082
	4	1.0671	-1.9863	1.1053	-13.3515
	5	1.1095	-12.191	1.2475	-45.5736
	6	1.0265	6.0777	1.1215	-16.8013
	7	1.1037	-9.9243	1.1743	-26.4572
	8	1.1038	-11.9025	1.1104	-14.2161
37V	1	1.0591	-14.4051	1.0837	-21.1007
	2	1.1021	-26.5787	1.0795	-21.3856
	3	1.1316	-32.0848	1.0935	-23.8659
	4	1.1007	-24.8229	1.0558	-15.4049
	5	1.1273	-28.7053	1.1553	-37.8758
	6	1.0738	-17.9359	1.0727	-19.2004
	7	1.0318	-8.5096	1.0824	-21.367
	8	1.0638	-16.5852	1.0959	-25.1562

Slope & intercept obtained through Windsat-MWR(V5) X-calibration

