The Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI) and its implications on HPC?

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The Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI)

EUMETSAT will provide the IASI high resolution sounder data operationally from 2006 onwards with a duration of 14 years: Will the large information content of the IASI spectra have an implication on HPC ?

Starting the discussion with introducing:

- Mission objectives
- The METOP satellite
- The IASI instrument
- The processing chains (L0, L1 and L2)
- Product format and content



The IASI Mission objectives

IASI measures the spectrum of IR radiation emitted by the Earth system from a low altitude sun-synchronous orbit. The primary objective is to provide information on:

- Atmospheric temperature profiles in the troposphere and lower stratosphere
- Profiles of water vapour in the troposphere
- Total amount of ozone and information about its vertical distribution
- Fractional cloud cover and cloud top temperature/pressure



ΜΕΤΟΡ



IASI instrument

- Fourier transform spectrometer with OPD of 2 cm
- Covering the infrared between 645 and 2760 cm⁻¹(3.62-15.5µm) with 3 different bands/detectors
- Spectral resolution 0.5 cm⁻¹ (FWMH)
- sampling at 0.25 cm⁻¹
- 8461 channels
- Integrated Imaging Subsystem with 3.3333° by 3.3333° field of view raster by 64 x 64 pixels





Radiometric accuracy

- IASI radiometric noise NEDT@280K
 0.28 K at 650 cm-1
 0.47 K at 2400 cm-1
- Dynamic range 180 K to 350 K
- Radiometric calibration better than:
 - 0.5 K absolute
 - 0.2 K relative
 - in each channel.
- Imager radiometric noise @280K 0.57 K
- Dynamic range 200 to 300 K

Instrument radiometric noise specification





Radiometric accuracy of PFM

Instrument radiometric performance in NeDT (IPR-2) measured during optical vaccuum test









IASI field of view





Collocation of IASI, ATOVS and AVHRR









Temperature sounding



Fig. 3: Correlation between the CO, absoption spectrum and the atmospheric temperature profile



Summary of processing levels





L0 (on-board) Processing



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IASI L1 processing constraints

<u>NRT</u>

- processing of L1C products in near-real time
- dissemination of L1C via EUMETcast and NRT-terminals
- processing and dissemination within 2h 15min

<u>Format</u>

- format for L1C dissemination is native EPS format (NRT-T)
- for EUMETCast the usage of BUFR (WMO) format is foreseen
- benefit is compression of about 50%



IASI L1 processing





IASI L1 processing





IASI L1C product content

- Calibrated apodized radiance spectra
- Geolocation and time stamp
- Calibrated IIS images
- AVHRR radiance analysis
- Product Quality information
- Processing information







L2 product content

Atmospheric Temperature	90 Levels
Atmospheric Water Vapour	90 Levels
Atmospheric Ozone	10 Layers
Integrated Ozone	1
Surface Temperature	2
Integrated N2O	1
Integrated CO	1
Integrated CH4	1
Integrated CO2	1
Surface Emissivity	20
Fractional Cloud Cover	3
Cloud Top Temperature	3
Cloud Top Pressure	3
Cloud Phase	Liquid, ice, mixed
Cloud Top Pressure	3

11th HPC workshop

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IASI L2 prototype processing

- IASI L2 prototype runs on IBM p655, 8 CPUs with 1.5 GHz, 16 GB memory
- IASI L2 prototype is currently not running in near real time
- NRT L2 prototype processing costs are in the order of GFLOPS
- physical retrieval is the expensive part
- and especially the forward model and jacobians calculations



Processing summary





IASI implications on HPC?

