Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects

Conclusions

Modeling of the ageing effects on Meteosat First Generation Visible Band

Ilse Decoster, N. Clerbaux, P. J. Baeck, E. Baudrez, S. Dewitte, A. Ipe, S. Nevens, A. Velazquez

Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium (RMIB)
Satellite Application Facility on Climate Monitoring (CM-SAF)

Earth Radiation Budget Workshop
September 13-16, 2010, Paris, France

Outline

Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects
- Preparation of time series
- Ageing model
- Meteosat-2

Conclusions

Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects

Conclusions

Background

- Working in GERB team at the RMI Belgium, supported by Climate Monitoring SAF
- Since 2004, GERB instruments on board of Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) satellites measure the Earth Radiation Budget in a geostationary orbit using two broad band channels
- GERB team at RMIB has experience in creating GERB-like data from SEVIRI (see previous presentation of Nicolas)

Background (2)

- Doing PhD on the “Generation of GERB-like data for Meteosat First Generation (MFG)”
- Imager onboard of MFG satellites:
  Meteosat Visible and Infrared Imager (MVIRI)

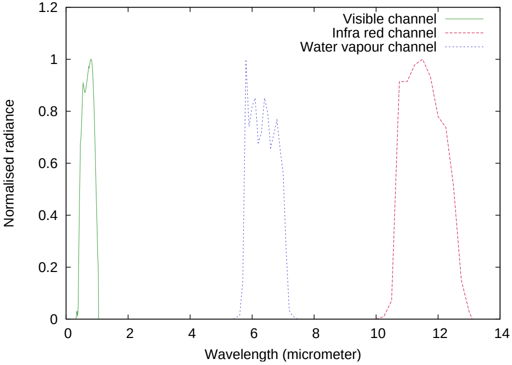


Figure: *Normalised spectral response curves for MVIRI channels.*

Background (3)

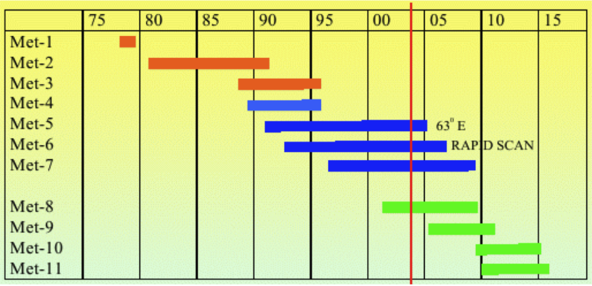


Figure: *Operational time for Meteosat satellites.*

- To create GERB-like data for MFG satellites, will use overlap between MVIRI data from last MFG satellite without GERB instrument (Meteosat-7) and SEVIRI data from the first MSG satellite with GERB instrument (Meteosat-8).

Background (4)

- However, MFG satellites seem to have bigger ageing problem than MSG satellites
- First need to try to correct for this
- Only visible (VIS) band data used from:
  Meteosat-2 (1982/02/05 - 1987/05/12)
  Meteosat-7 (1998/06/03 - 2006/06/14)

Outline

Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects
- Preparation of time series
- Ageing model
- Meteosat-2

Conclusions

Ageing process on MFG detectors and optics

Degradation of the silicon MFG detectors and the mirror optics due to incoming radiation leads to decrease in spectral response of the radiometer, which can be seen as a decreasing trend in the time series

$\Rightarrow$ Need to remove the trend by correcting for the ageing effect

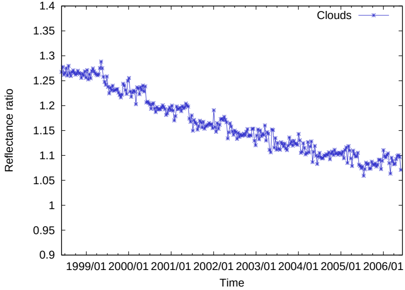


Figure: *Cloud time series for Meteosat-7.*

Ageing process on MFG detectors and optics (2)

- Can use an increasing calibration coefficient in time.

  $\Rightarrow$ For Meteosat-7 this leads to an increase of about 2.2% per year (Results from Y.Govaerts et al. 2004)

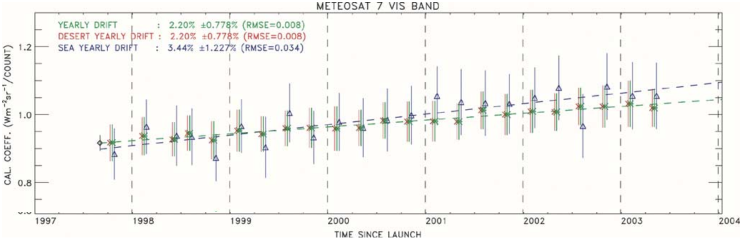


Figure: *Calibration coefficient Meteosat-7 (Govaerts et al. 2004).*

- In this case the calibration coefficient will be kept constant but the decreasing spectral response curve will be modeled instead.

Outline

Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects
- Preparation of time series
- Ageing model
- Meteosat-2

Conclusions

Preparation of time series

Requirements:

- Both cloudy and clear sky time series
  - Clear sky images were created every 10 days through a pixel to pixel analysis of a series of 30 images before and 30 images after the original one
- Time series as constant as possible
  - Look for stable sites:
    $\Rightarrow$ stable clear sky sites have lowest standard deviation in the total series of images
    $\Rightarrow$ stable cloudy sites are chosen amoungst the highly convective clouds, so the highest reflectance values
  - Averageing was done in space
- Clear sky time series for different scene types
  - Scene types used: bright vegetation, dark vegetation, bright desert, dark desert and ocean

Preparation of time series (2)

Time series are expressed in reflectance ratio:

- Value of original images in counts $[DC]$
- **Radiance** obtained using a constant calibration:
  rad = calibration * (value - offset) $[W/(m^2\, sr)]$
- **Reflectance** obtained as:
  refl = rad / (irr * cos(SZA) * π * (dist)^2)
- **Reflectance ratio** obtained by dividing the reflectance with a simulated reflectance and multiplying with a narrow band (NB) to broad band (BB) correction
  - NB to BB correction through a NB to BB fit of simulated reflectance values: $refl_{BB} = a + b\, refl_{NB}$

Preparation of time series (2)

Time series are expressed in reflectance ratio:

- Value of original images in counts $[DC]$
- **Radiance** obtained using a constant calibration:
  rad = calibration * (value - offset) $[W/(m^2\, sr)]$
- **Reflectance** obtained as:
  refl = rad / (irr * cos(SZA) * π * (dist)^2)
- **Reflectance ratio** obtained by dividing the reflectance with a simulated reflectance and multiplying with a narrow band (NB) to broad band (BB) correction
  - NB to BB correction through a NB to BB fit of simulated reflectance values: $refl_{BB} = a + b\, refl_{NB}$

Preparation of time series (2)

Time series are expressed in reflectance ratio:

- Value of original images in counts $[DC]$
- **Radiance** obtained using a constant calibration:
  rad = calibration * (value - offset) $[W/(m^2\,sr)]$
- **Reflectance** obtained as:
  refl = rad / (irr * cos(SZA) * π * (dist)^2)
- **Reflectance ratio** obtained by dividing the reflectance with a simulated reflectance and multiplying with a narrow band (NB) to broad band (BB) correction
  - NB to BB correction through a NB to BB fit of simulated reflectance values: $refl_{BB} = a + b\,refl_{NB}$

Preparation of time series (2)

Time series are expressed in reflectance ratio:

- Value of original images in counts $[DC]$
- **Radiance** obtained using a constant calibration:
  rad = calibration * (value - offset) $[W/(m^2\,sr)]$
- **Reflectance** obtained as:
  refl = rad / (irr * cos(SZA) * π * (dist)^2)
- **Reflectance ratio** obtained by dividing the reflectance with a simulated reflectance and multiplying with a narrow band (NB) to broad band (BB) correction
  - NB to BB correction through a NB to BB fit of simulated reflectance values: $refl_{BB} = a + b\, refl_{NB}$

Preparation of time series (3)

- Obtain 6 time series: 1 for cloudy sky and 5 for clear sky with obvious decrease in reflectance ratio

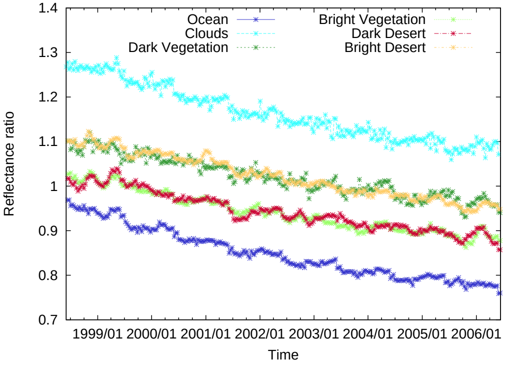


Figure: *Original time series for Meteosat-7.*

Ageing model

- Modeling decrease of spectral response curve $\phi(\lambda, t)$
- At launch time t_0, spectral response curve $\phi(\lambda, t_0) = \phi_0$
- Linear or exponential decrease of $\phi(\lambda, t)$ in time?
- Is decrease of $\phi(\lambda, t)$ in time wavelength dependent?

Ageing model - linear decrease in time

Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects

Preparation of time series

Ageing model

Meteosat-2

Conclusions

Linear decrease of spectral response in time, no wavelength dependence: $\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0 \, (1 - \alpha t)$

Translating to filtered reflectance:

$$L_{NB} = \int_0^\infty L(\lambda) \, \phi(\lambda, t) \, d\lambda = (1 - \alpha t) \int_0^\infty L(\lambda) \, \phi_0 \, d\lambda$$

Linear decrease of spectral response in time, wavelength dependent: $\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0 \, (1 - \alpha t) \, (\mathbf{1} + \boldsymbol{\beta} \mathbf{t} \, (\boldsymbol{\lambda} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_0}))$

Translating to filtered reflectance:

$$L_{NB} = \int_0^\infty L(\lambda) \, \phi(\lambda, t) \, d\lambda = (1 - \alpha t) \int_0^\infty L(\lambda) \, \phi_0 \, d\lambda$$
$$+ (\mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mathbf{t}) \, \boldsymbol{\beta} \mathbf{t} \int_0^\infty \mathbf{L}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \, \boldsymbol{\phi_0} \, (\boldsymbol{\lambda} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_0}) \, \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\lambda}$$

Ageing model - linear decrease in time

Linear decrease of spectral response in time, no wavelength dependence: $\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0\,(1 - \alpha t)$

Translating to filtered reflectance:

$$L_{NB} = \int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi(\lambda, t)\,d\lambda = (1 - \alpha t)\;\int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,d\lambda$$

Linear decrease of spectral response in time, **wavelength dependent**: $\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0\,(1 - \alpha t)\,\mathbf{(1 + \beta t\,(\lambda - \lambda_0))}$

Translating to filtered reflectance:

$$L_{NB} = \int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi(\lambda, t)\,d\lambda = (1 - \alpha t)\;\int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,d\lambda$$
$$\mathbf{+ (1 - \alpha t)\,\beta t\;\int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,(\lambda - \lambda_0)\,d\lambda}$$

Ageing model - linear decrease - Example

Meteosat-7 time series for ocean, clouds, dark vegetation, bright vegetation, dark desert and bright desert without narrow band to broad band correction:

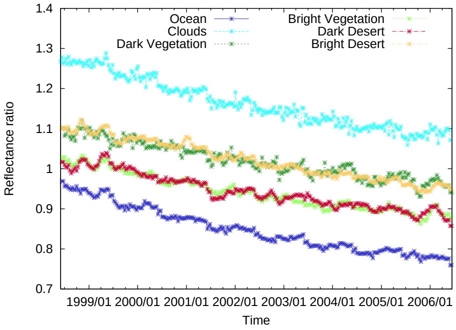
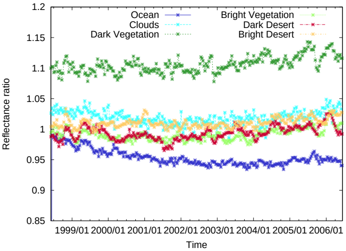


Figure: *Original time series for Meteosat-7.*

Ageing model - linear decrease - Example (2)

Meteosat-7 time series after linear ageing correction of the spectral response curve: $\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0 (1 - \alpha t)$



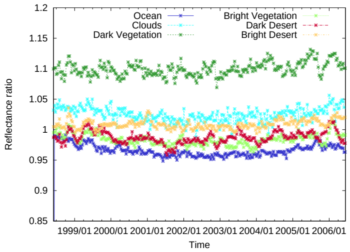
Best $\alpha = 0.000055$ days^{-1}, which corresponds to a linear decrease of the spectral response curve of 2.0% per year.

RMS error of the residual drift is 0.95% over the full period.

Figure: *Time series with linear ageing model for Meteosat-7 (ageing parameter $\alpha = 0.000055$ days^{-1}).*

Ageing model - linear decrease - Example (3)

Met-7 time series after ageing correction of the spectral response curve: $\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0 (1 - \alpha t) (1 + \beta t (\lambda - \lambda_0))$



Best $\alpha = 0.000050$ days^{-1} and $\beta = 0.000105$ days^{-1} μm^{-1} which corresponds to a decrease of the spectral response curve of 1.8% per year.

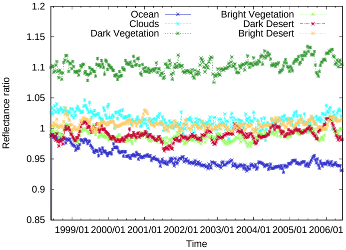
RMS error of the residual drift is 0.49% over the full period.

Figure: *Time series with linear ageing model for Meteosat-7 (ageing parameters $\alpha = 0.000050$ days^{-1}, $\beta = 0.000105$ days^{-1} μm^{-1}).*

Ageing model - exponential decrease in time

Exponential decrease of spectral response in time:

$$\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi_0 \, exp(-t/t_0)$$



Translating to filtered reflectance:

$$L_{NB} = \int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi(\lambda, t)\,d\lambda$$
$$= exp(-t/t_0)\int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,d\lambda$$

Figure: *Time series with exponential ageing model for Meteosat-7 (ageing parameter $t_0 = 18000$ days).*

Best $t_0 = 18000$ days. RMS error of the residual drift is 0.48% over the full period.

Meteosat-2 - Original time series

Meteosat-2 time series for ocean, clouds, dark vegetation, bright vegetatiaon, dark desert and bright desert without narrow band to broad band correction:

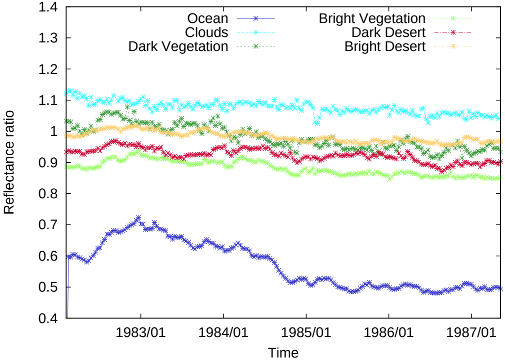


Figure: *Original time series for Meteosat-2.*

Meteosat-2 - Linear ageing model - 1 parameter

$$\phi(\lambda, t) = \phi(\lambda, t_0)\,(1-\alpha t) = \phi_0\,(1-\alpha t)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{NB} = \int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi(\lambda, t)\,d\lambda = (1-\alpha t)\ \int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,d\lambda$$

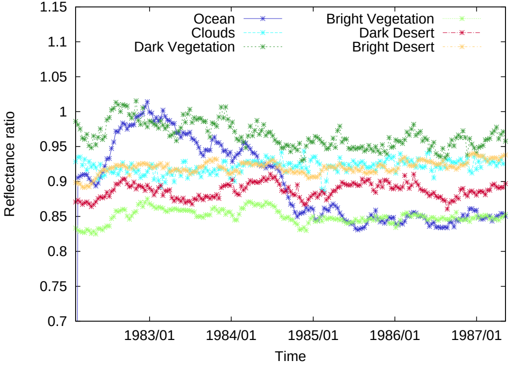


Figure: *Time series with linear ageing model for Meteosat-2 (ageing parameter $\alpha = 0.000035$ days^{-1}).*

Meteosat-2 - Linear ageing model - Ocean curve

Bump in ocean curve could be caused by El Chichon eruptions in Mexico during end of 1982/03 and beginning of 1982/04

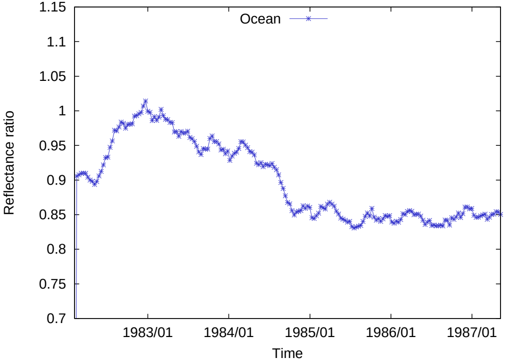


Figure: *Ocean time series with linear ageing model for Meteosat-7 (ageing parameter* $\alpha = 0.000035$ *days*$^{-1}$*).*

Meteosat-2 - Linear ageing model - 2 parameters

$$\phi(\lambda,t) = \phi_0\,(1-\alpha t)\,(1+\beta t\,(\lambda-\lambda_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi(\lambda,t)\,d\lambda = (1-\alpha t)\,\int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,d\lambda$$
$$+(1-\alpha t)\,\beta t\,\int_0^\infty L(\lambda)\,\phi_0\,(\lambda-\lambda_0)\,d\lambda$$

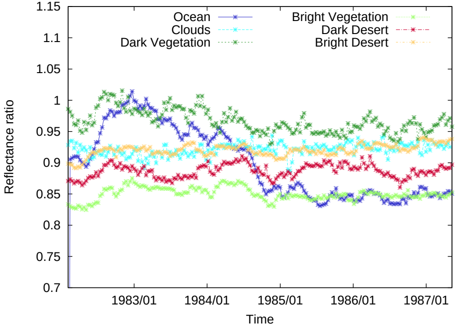


Figure: *Time series with linear ageing model for Meteosat-7 (ageing parameter $\alpha = 0.000035$ days^{-1}, $\beta = 0.000001$ days^{-1}).*

Outline

Background on current research

Ageing process on Meteosat First Generation (MFG)

Modelling of the ageing effects
- Preparation of time series
- Ageing model
- Meteosat-2

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Goal to create GERB-like data for MFG
- First creating ageing models to correct for the degradation of the instruments
- Meteosat-7 data can be corrected well using a linear wavelength dependent model (stability of 0.49%), except for a slight curve in the time series which still needs to be removed (perhaps exponential model instead)
- Meteosat-2 data correction is probably hindered by the volcanic eruptions of El Chichon
- Stronger wavelength dependent ageing in Meteosat-7 than Meteosat-2 due to different shape of the spectral response curve