

Level 3 Gridding Experience from the PATMOS-x Project

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What is PATMOS-x

-An AVHRR based cloud climatology. We run algorithms that share much physical consistency with the MODIS Atmospheres Team where possible.

-Data record spans from 1981 to the present and should extend to 2020.

- Effort underway to go back in time on AVHRR/1 (back to 1978) and forward in time on NPOESS VIIRS.

- Level-3 products are generated at 0.5 degree resolution using an equal-area (ISCCP-like) grid.

<http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/patmosx/>

Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies
BSEC / UW-Madison

PATMOS-x

AVHRR Pathfinder Atmospheres - Extended

Overview

Data

Documentation

Publications

Contact Us

Related Links

Acknowledgments

Last updated 07 May 2008 by BSEC Webmaster



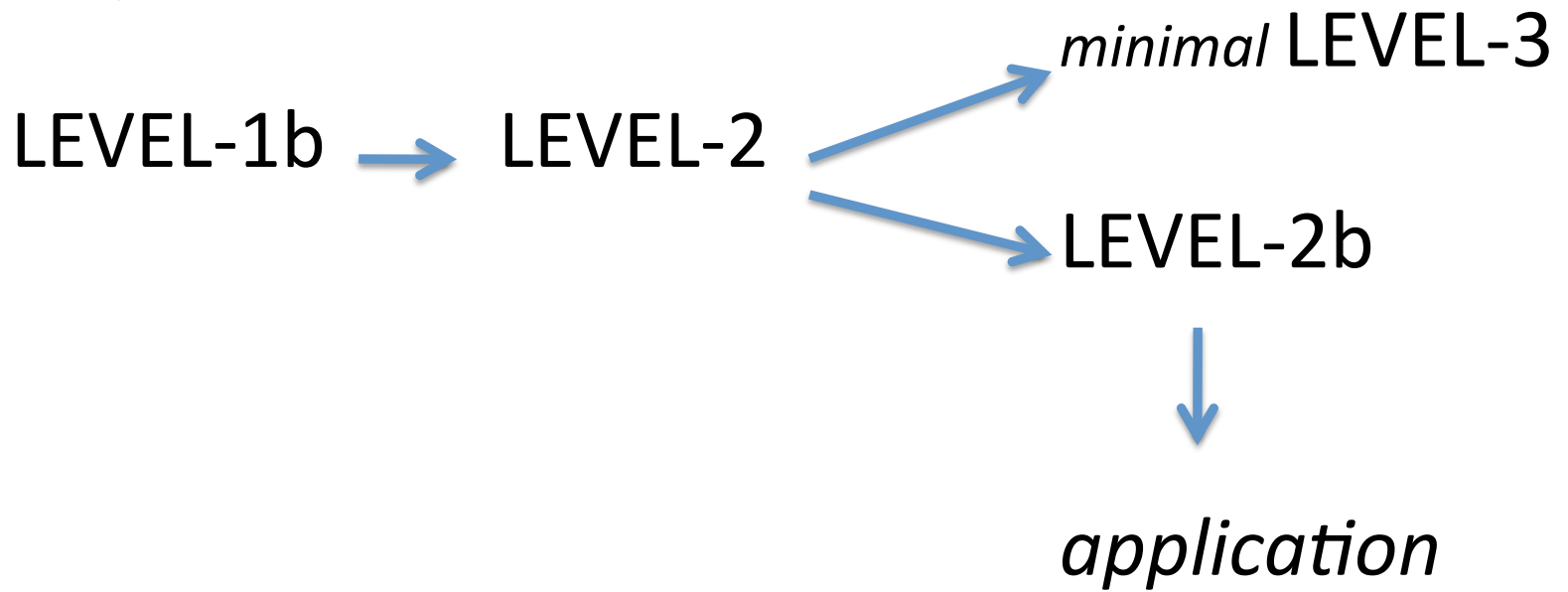
Definitions

LEVEL-2b = *sub-sampled and regularly gridded LEVEL-2*

old way



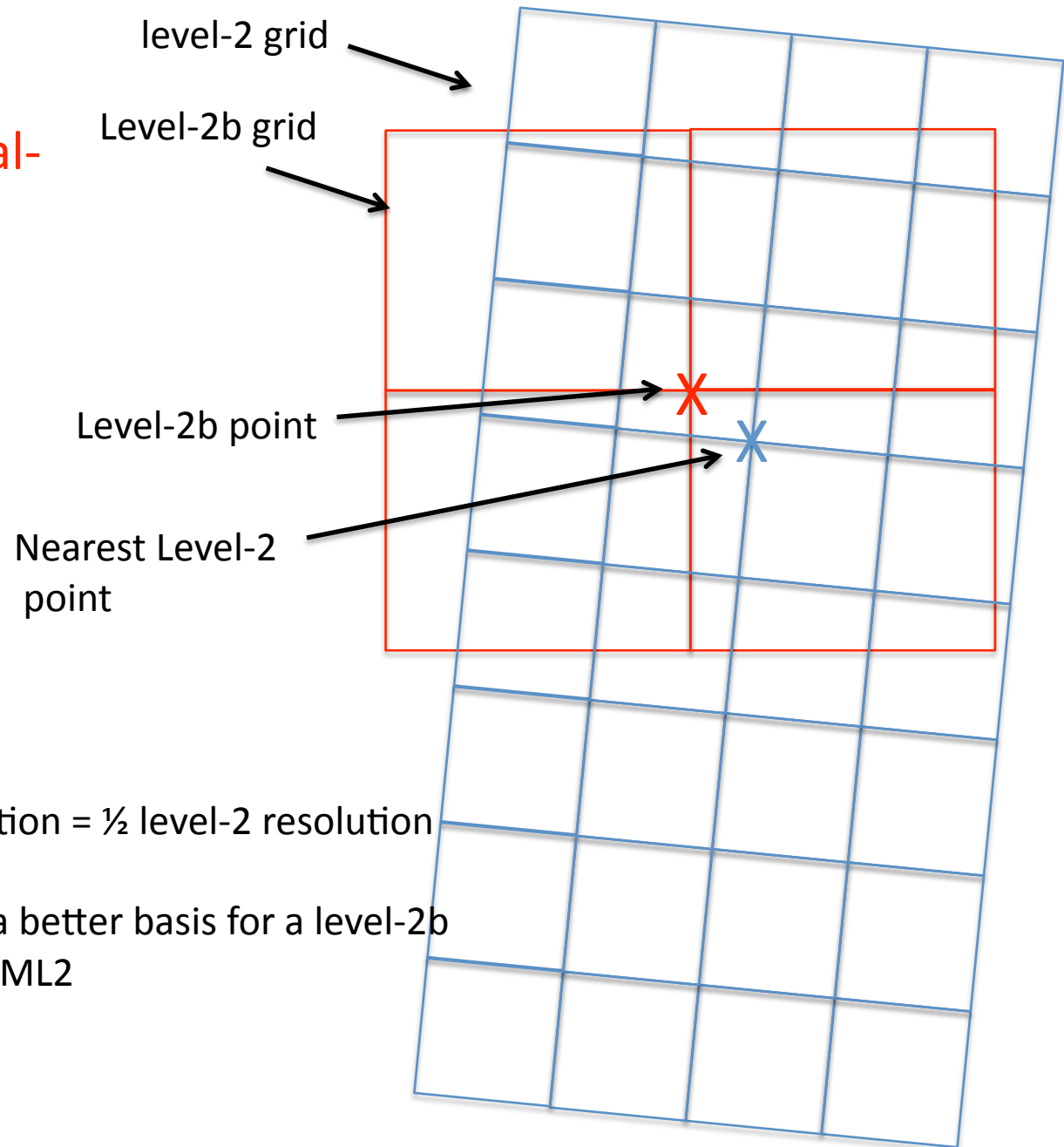
new way



Motivation for Level-2b

- The averaging done in Level-3 data is not optimal for many cloud studies (*PATMOS-x level-3 did not contain the histograms in MYD08*).
- Evolving Level-3 requirements for the GEWEX Cloud Climatology Assessment Reports required more flexibility than offered by standard PATMOS-x level-3
- We do not have the resources to store level-2 archive.
- Therefore level-2b developed to
 - maintain flexibility to make a level-3 on-the-fly optimized for the question being posed.
 - maintain ability to conduct cloud remote sensing studies
 - have a data small enough to serve in its entirety.

Level-2b Employs Nearest Neighbor Sampling on a Equal- Angle Grid



Max error in geolocation = $\frac{1}{2}$ level-2 resolution

Therefore MYD06 is a better basis for a level-2b data set than MYDATML2

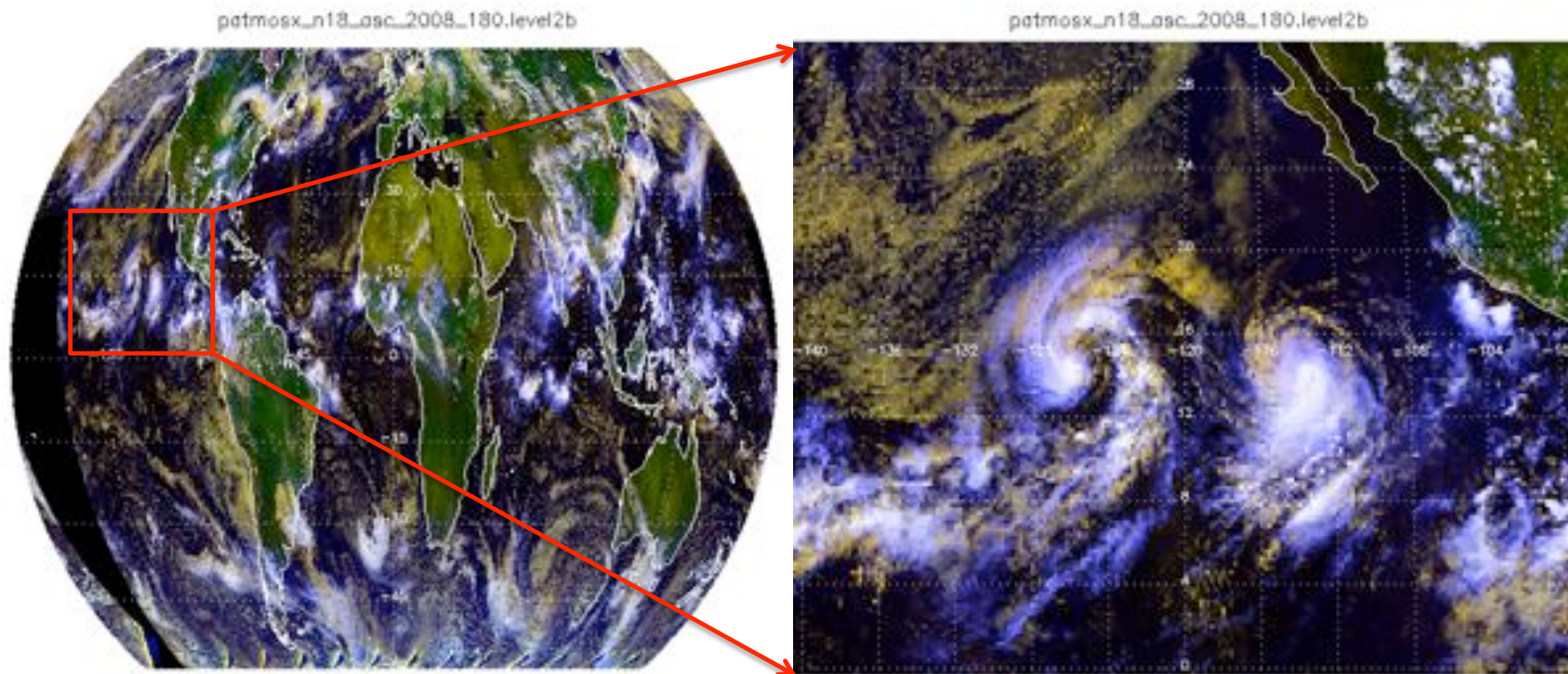
Contents of a PATMOS-x Level2b

longitude	emissivity_11um_tropopause
latitude	Aerosol_optical_depth_063_micron
scan_line_time	quality_flags_1
sensor_zenith	quality_flags_2
solar_zenith	063_micron_reflectance
relative_azimuth	086_micron_reflectance
solar_azimuth	375-11_micron_temperature_difference
cloud_type	11_micron_temperature
packed_land_cover	11-12_micron_temperature_difference
cld_top_pressure	11_micron_temperature_std_dev_3x3
cld_top_temperature	ndvi_sfc
cld_emissivity	surface_temperature
cld_beta_11_12	remote_sensing_reflectance
cld_optical_depth	Bayesian_cloud_probability
cld_effective_radius	cloud_albedo
	cloud_transmission

Product listed constrained by size and by analysis we want to do. Number of level-2b parameters much smaller than level-3. No need for statistics (mean and std dev) for properties stratified by phase (ice, water).

Level-2b includes enough observations to make RGB images to help diagnose and verify analysis

Level-2b 0.2 degree 60S-60N products are now available.



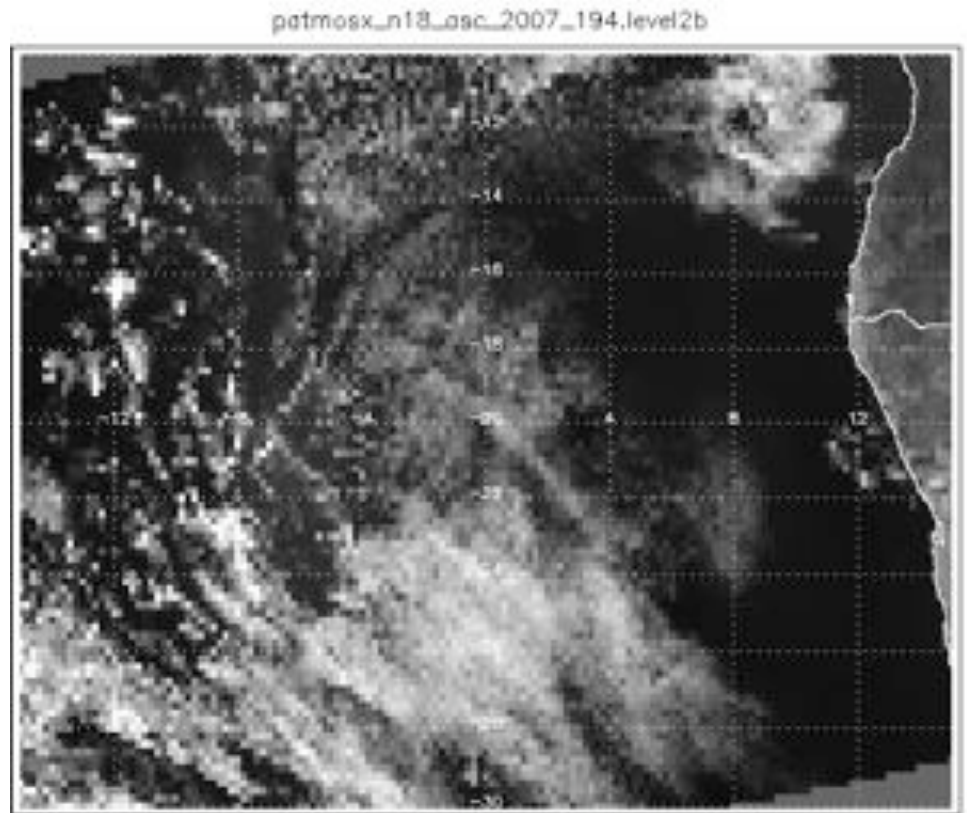
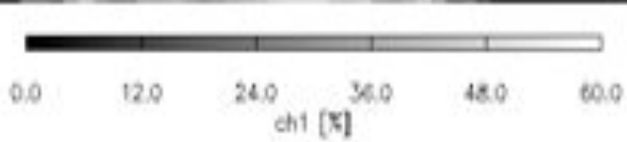
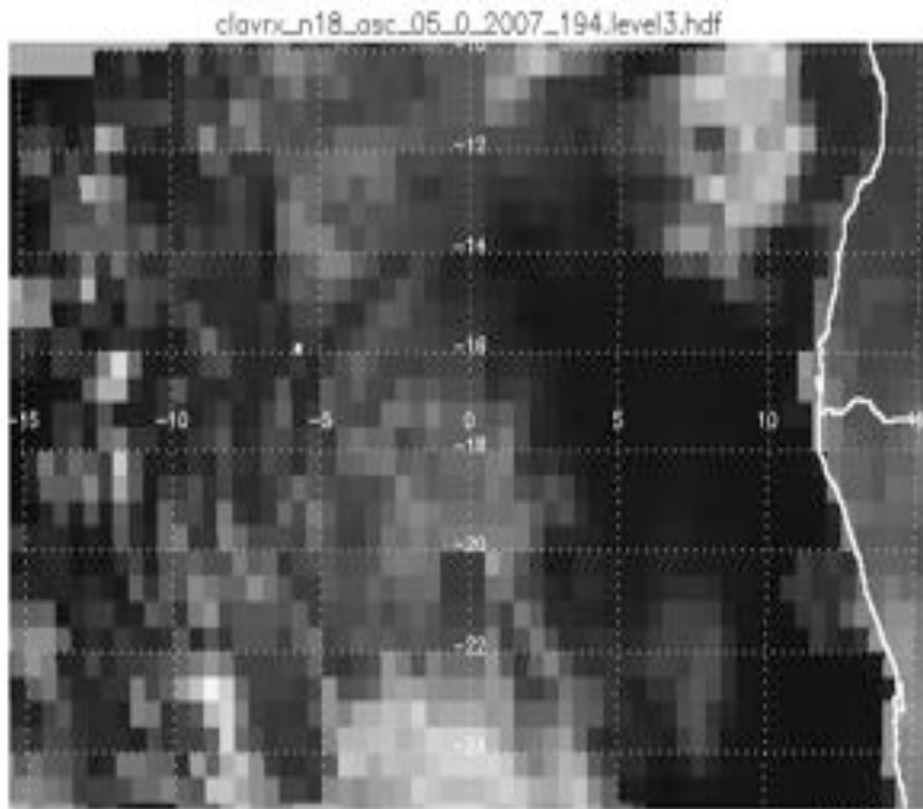
False Color Image
Red=0.63 μ m, Green = 0.86 μ m, Blue = 11 μ m (reversed)

False Color Image
Red=0.63 μ m, Green = 0.86 μ m, Blue = 11 μ m (reversed)

Level-2b Size

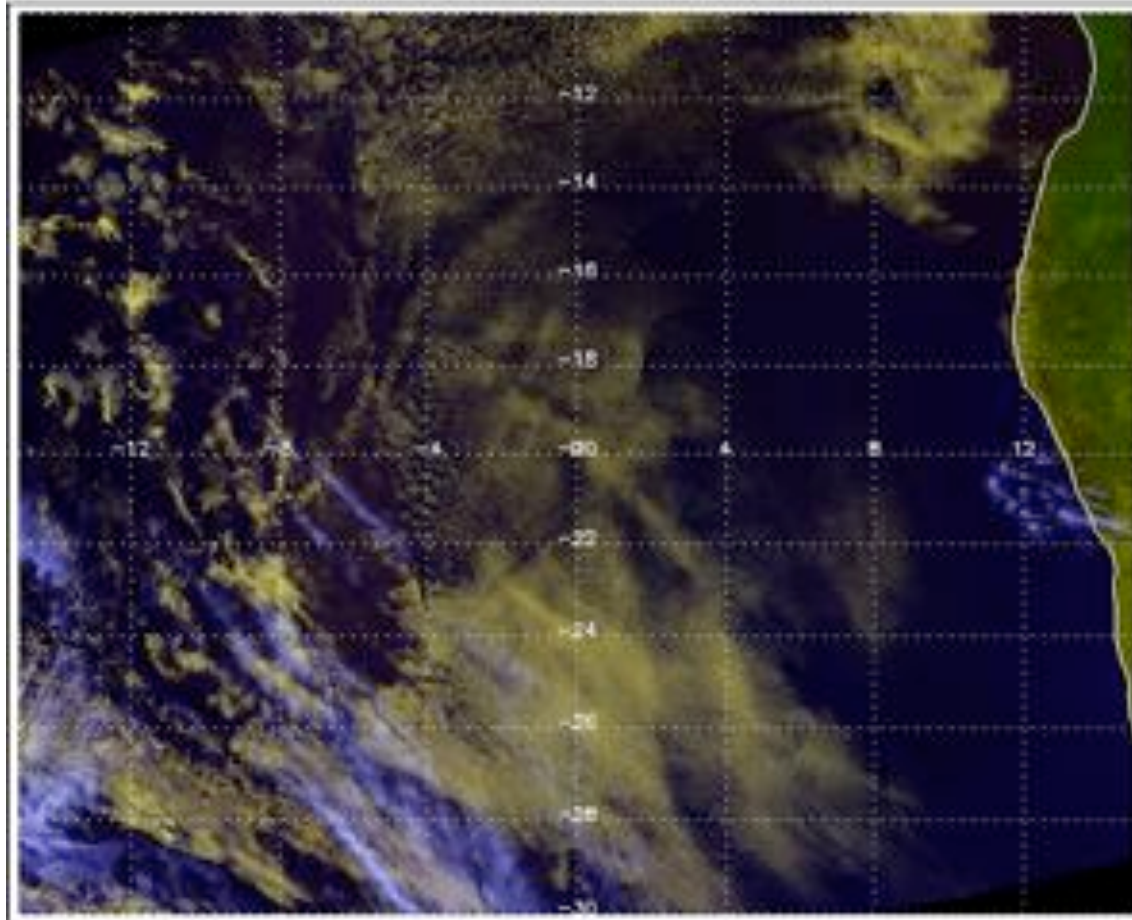
- 0.2 degree = 1.62 million points. An I2 field = 3.24 mb
- A PATMOS-x level-2b file = 58 mb uncompressed = 25mb compressed
- Entire Record = 2 daily for 64 satellite years = 1.2 Tb (1978-2010)
- We also have some level-1b subsets for certain regions that allow us to go from level-1b to level-2b from 1978 to 2010 in under a week. Very helpful for data set verification.

Example visual comparison of 1x1 degree Level-3 and 0.2 degree Level-2b



EXAMPLE 0.05 Level-2b Image

patmosx_n18_asc_2007_194.level2b



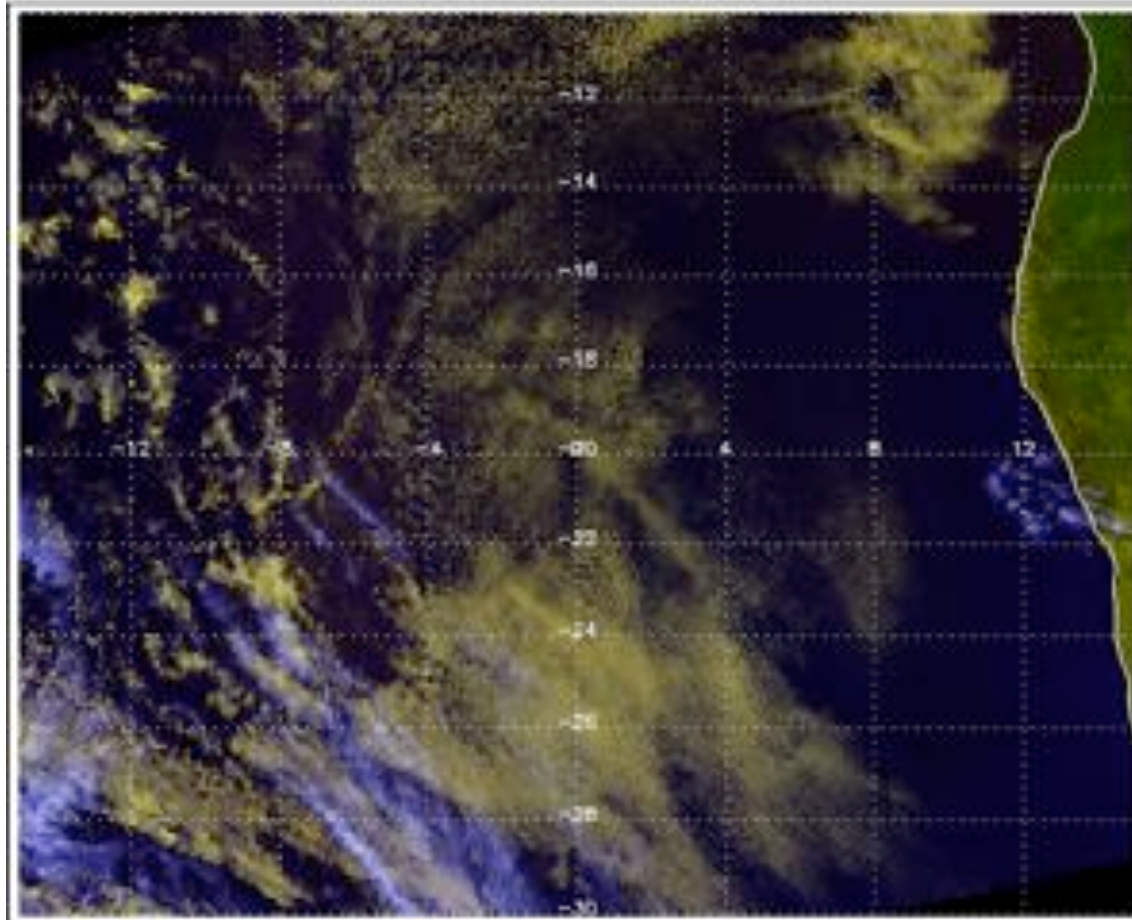
False Color Image

Red= $0.63\mu\text{m}$, Green = $0.86\mu\text{m}$, Blue = $11\mu\text{m}$ (reversed)

points per $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ cell = 441

EXAMPLE 0.1 Level-2b Image

patmosx_n18_asc_2007_194.level2b



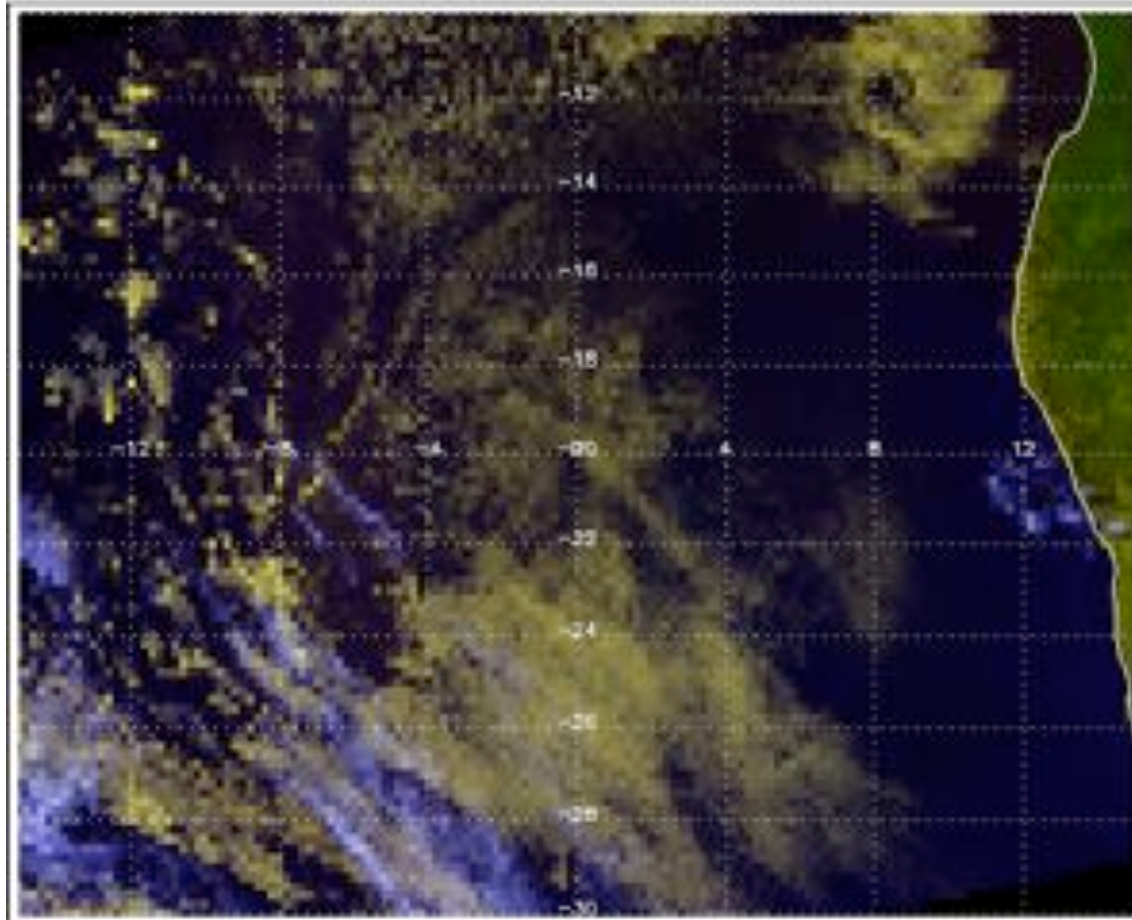
False Color Image

Red= $0.63\mu\text{m}$, Green = $0.86\mu\text{m}$, Blue = $11\mu\text{m}$ (reversed)

points per $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ cell = 121

EXAMPLE 0.2 Level-2b Image

patmosx_n18_asc_2007_194.level2b

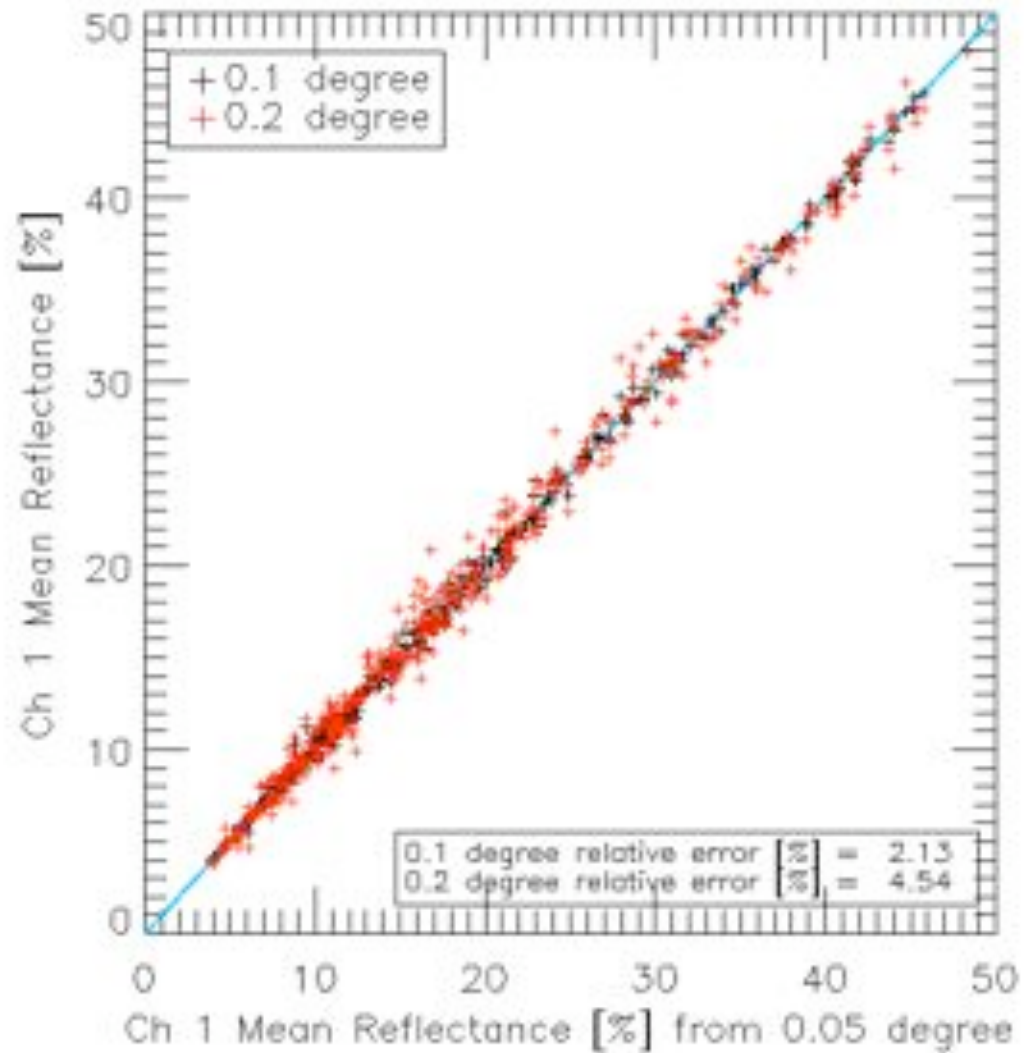


False Color Image

Red= $0.63\mu\text{m}$, Green = $0.86\mu\text{m}$, Blue = $11\mu\text{m}$ (reversed)

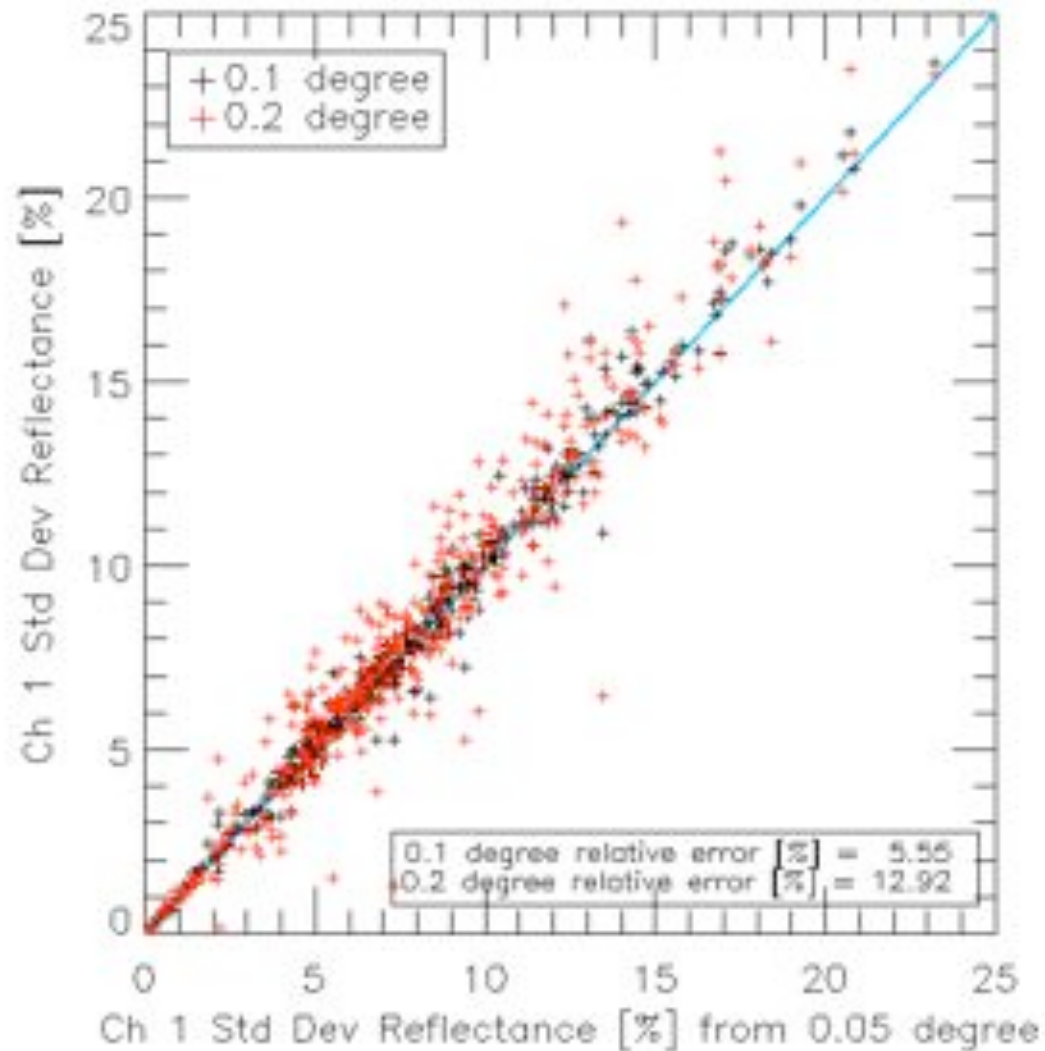
points per $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ cell = 36

COMPARISON OF ERRORS IN MEAN REFLECTANCE DUE TO LEVEL-2b SAMPLING



points per $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$: $0.05^\circ = 441$; $0.1^\circ = 121$; $0.2^\circ = 36$

COMPARISON OF ERRORS IN STANDARD DEVIATION REFLECTANCE DUE TO LEVEL-2b SAMPLING



points per $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$: $0.05^\circ = 441$; $0.1^\circ = 121$; $0.2^\circ = 36$

Concluding Points

- A climate data set has to be small enough to be downloaded in its entirety by a large number of users.
- PATMOS-x can be used to extend MODIS science back in time, so lets end up with the same level-2b format and naming conventions.
- Equal-area grids offer obvious advantages but it is hard to beat the convenience of equal-angle grids for analysis.
- We have found that making smaller regional-scale level-2b data are very effective data-sets.