

Statistically based calibration/validation control of ATLID Level 1

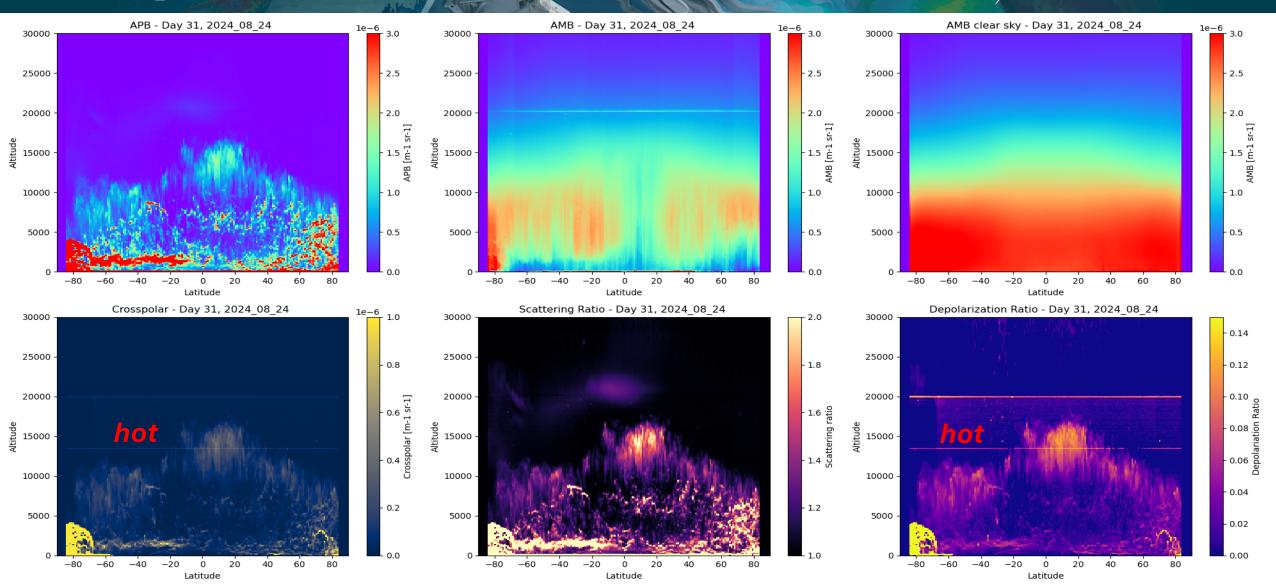
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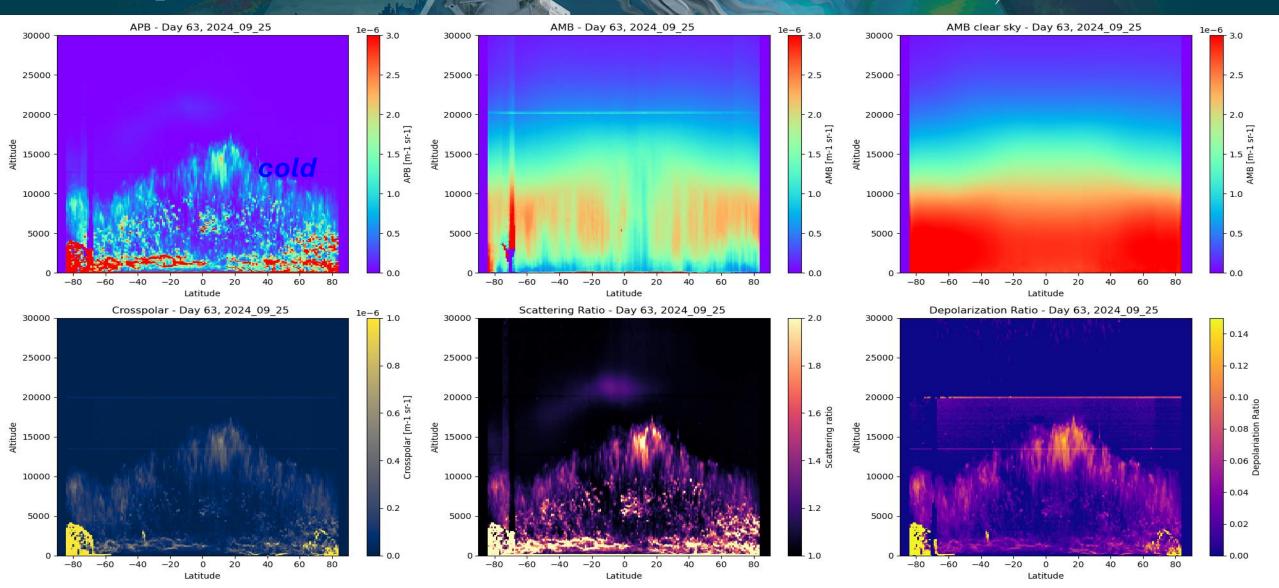
	N	Channel/data	Description
, _	1	Mol.	Center values of histograms of
	2	Part.	radiance reflected from the ocean
	3	Perp.	with $T_{\text{surf}} = 300 \pm 1 \text{ K}$.
	4	Mol. day	
	5	Part. day	Center values of histograms of
	6	Perp. day	daytime and nighttime stratospheric molecular signal (~35km) or noise (higher altitudes).
	7	Mol. night	
	8	Part. night	
`,	9	Perp. night	
	10	K _{corr} , SR	Weighted average of the correlation
		histo	coefficient or deviation for the
	11	R.M.S., SR	clustered scattering ratio histograms
		histo	w.r.t. the reference or the first day





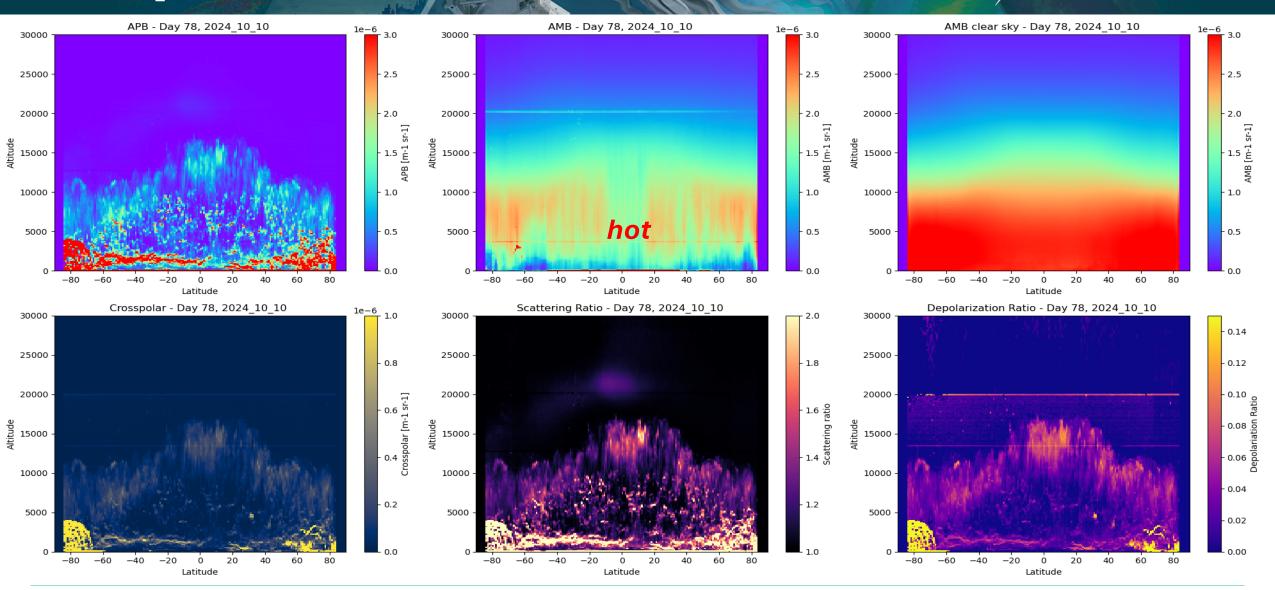
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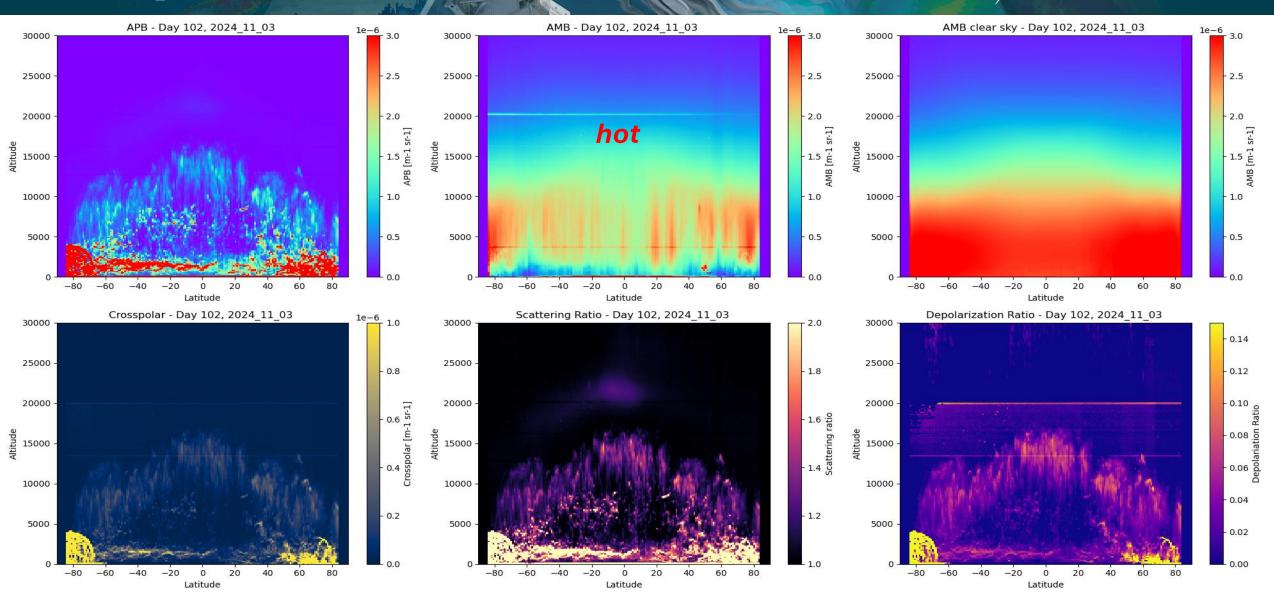


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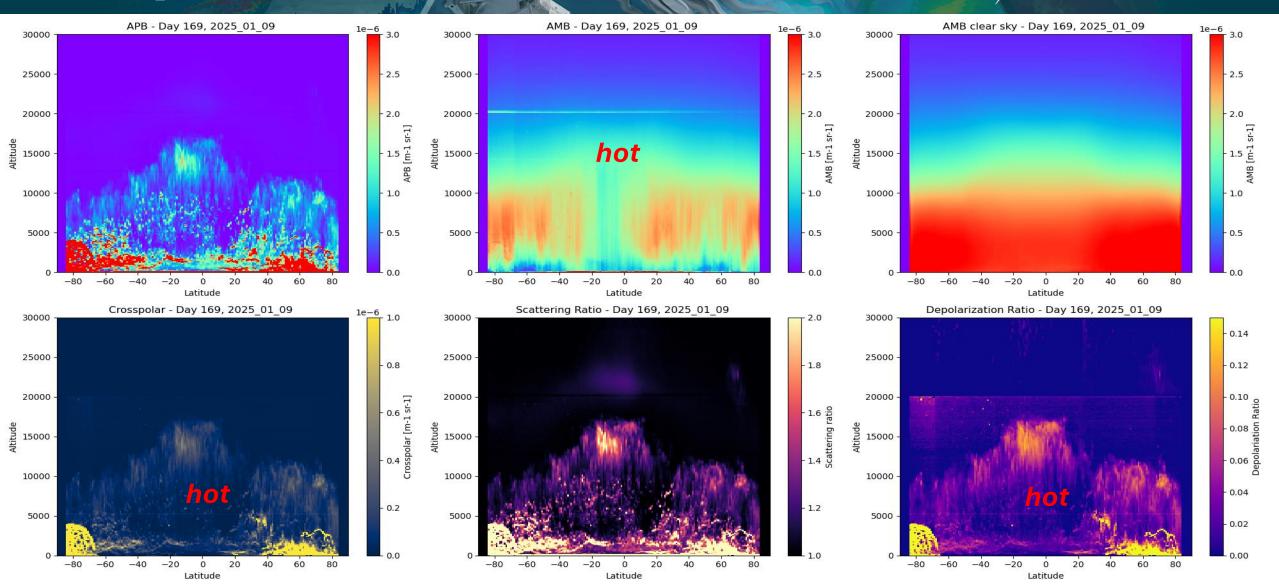






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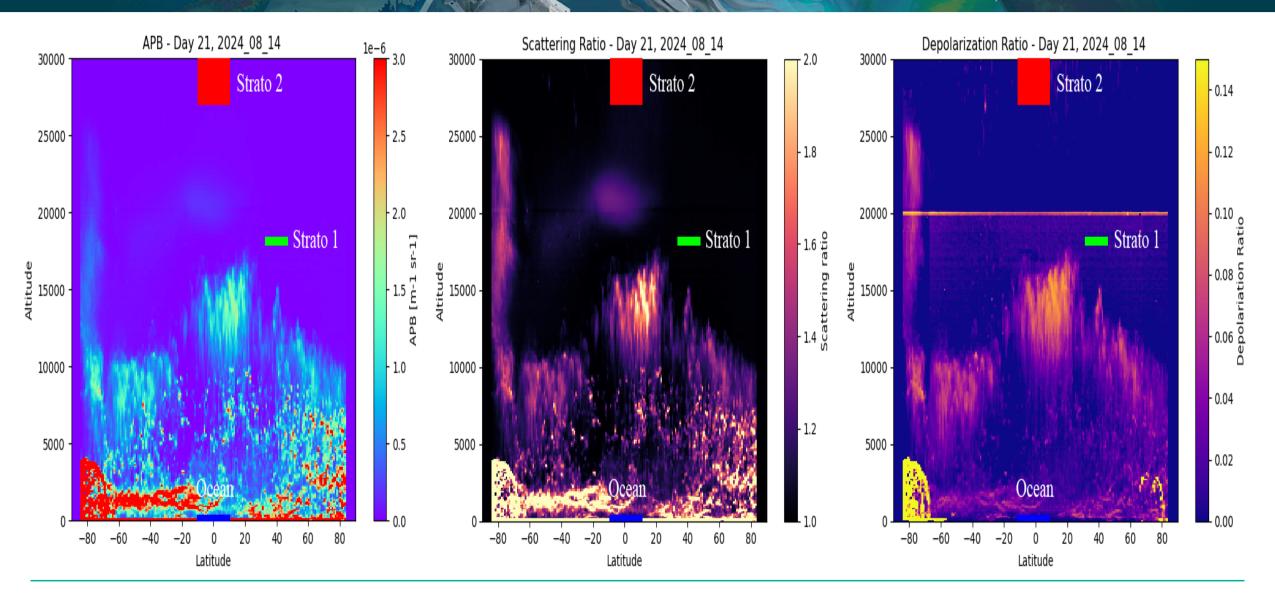




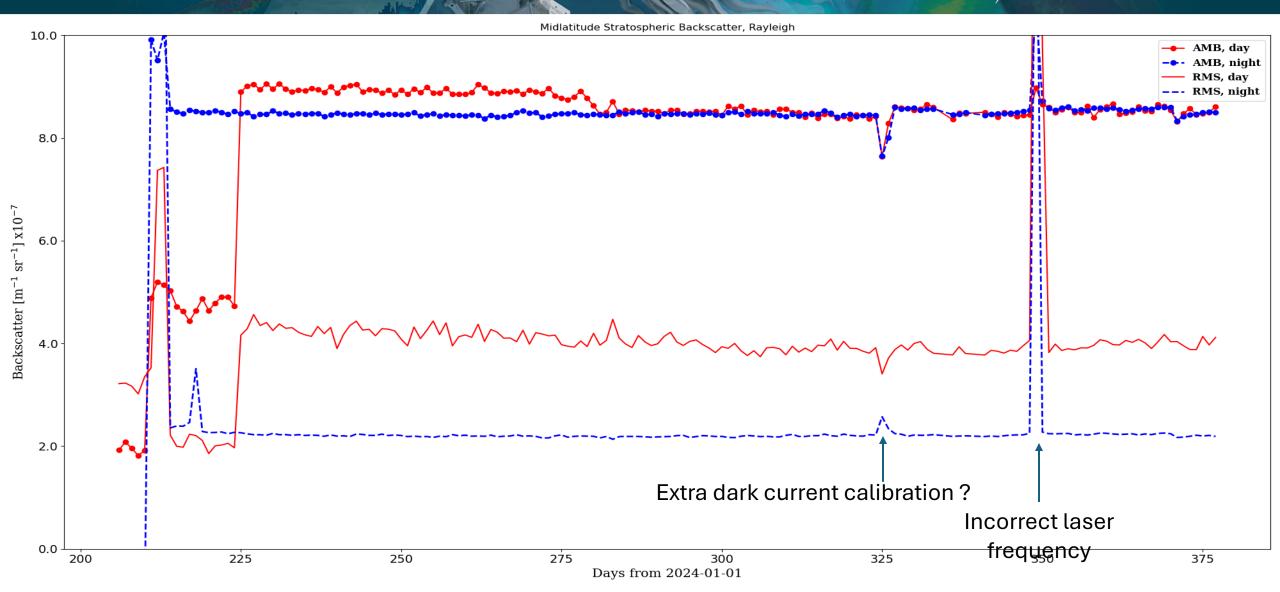
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Choosing the reference zones

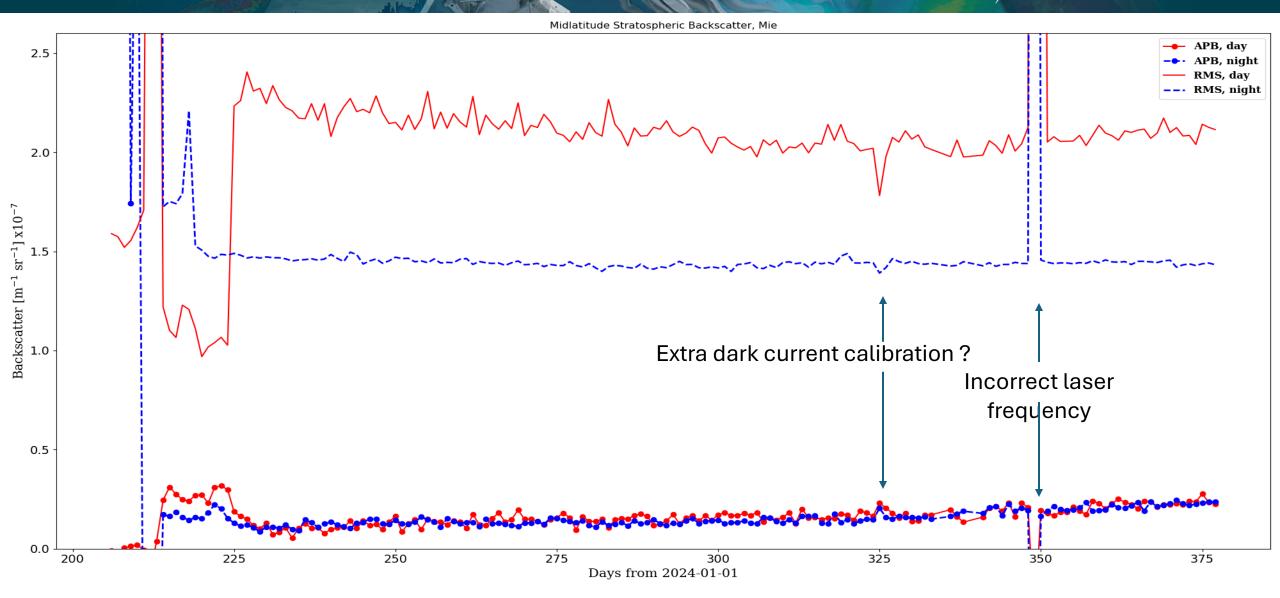






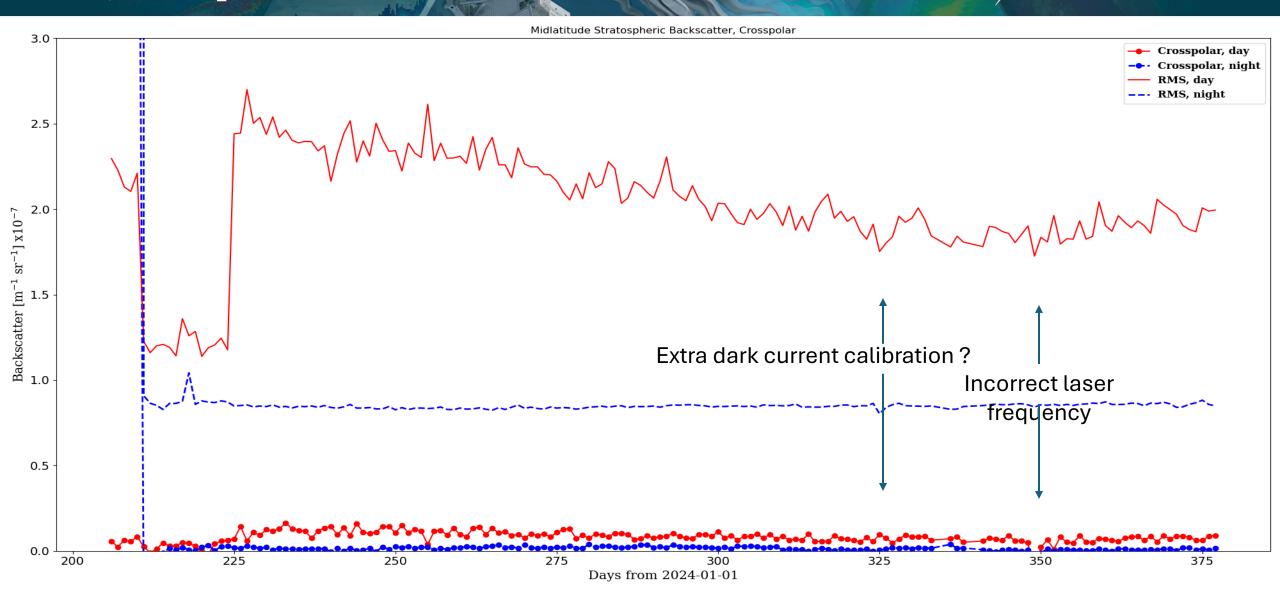






Results: Strato1 18km, cross-polar









Conclusions



- latitudinal/altitudinal time series continue to be useful (the updates are in blue):
 - 2024/08/24 hot pixel in cross-polar channel near 14km persists
 - 2024/09/25 cold pixel in Mie channel near 13 km persists
 - 2024/10/10 2024/11/06 warm pixel in Rayleigh channel near 4 km
 - 2024/10/21 2024/11/05 hot pixel in Rayleigh channel near 16 km
 - 2025/01/09 hot pixel in cross-polar channel near 5km

2020, 01, 05 not pinot in cross polar chamics not civil	
Indicator's behavior	Expected
• Mean stratospheric signals are quite stable, both daytime and nighttime ones	? 🗸
 Seasonal behavior of daytime noise 	
 High sensitivity of Mie/Rayleigh indicators to laser frequency offset both 	
in the stratosphere and for the ocean surface backscatter.	
 Additional dark current calibration of 21/11/24 coincides with a peak 	?
in Mie and Rayleigh channel' indicators.	
 Cross-polar channel indicator did not show sensitivity to these cases. 	