

**NOAA NESDIS
CENTER for SATELLITE APPLICATIONS and
RESEARCH**

ALGORITHM THEORETICAL BASIS DOCUMENT

**ABI Earth Radiation Budget
Upward Longwave Radiation: TOA
(Outgoing Longwave Radiation)**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABI	Advanced Baseline Imager
AIT	Algorithm Integration Team
ATBD	Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document
AWG	Algorithm Working Group
CERES	The Cloud and the Earth's Radiant Energy System
ECT	Equator crossing time
ERB	Earth Radiation Budget
F&PS	GOES-R Ground Segment Functional and Performance Specification
FOV	Field of View
HIRS	High-resolution Infrared Sounder
LZA	Local zenith angle
MRD	Mission Requirements Document
OLR	Outgoing Longwave Radiation
SEVIRI	Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager
SSF	Single Satellite Footprint
TOA	Top of the atmosphere

ABSTRACT

This is the Algorithm Theoretical Basis Document (ATBD) for the GOES–R Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI) Option-2 Product *Upward Longwave Radiation at the top of the atmosphere*, also referred to as the outgoing longwave radiation (OLR). This parameter is the total upward thermal radiative flux density emitted by the earth-atmosphere system measured at the top of the atmosphere (TOA) in the unit of watts per square meter. It is one of three radiation budget parameters that determine the earth radiation budget at the TOA. The other two parameters are the incoming solar radiation and the reflected solar radiation. The TOA reflected solar radiation is a GOES-R Baseline product.

The Earth Radiation Budget Team of the GOES-R Algorithm Working Group (AWG) prepared this document.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of This Document

The Earth Radiation Budget (ERB) Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) algorithm theoretical basis document (ATBD) provides a high level description of and the physical basis for the technique to estimate the longwave radiative flux at the top of the atmosphere from the measurements of the Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI) flown on the GOES-R series of NOAA's geostationary meteorological satellites. The OLR is estimated by the radiance observation from each ABI pixel. The OLR is referred to as the upward longwave radiation at top of the atmosphere (TOA) in the Mission Requirements Document (MRD) and the GOES-R Ground Segment Functional and Performance Specification (F&PS).

1.2 Who Should Use This Document

The intended users of this document are those interested in understanding the physical basis of the algorithms and the error characteristics of this product. This document also provides information useful to anyone maintaining or modifying the original algorithm.

1.3 Inside Each Section

This document is broken down into the following main sections.

- **System Overview:** Provides relevant details of the ABI and provides a brief description of the product generated by the algorithm.
- **Algorithm Description:** Provides all the detailed description of the algorithm including its physical basis, its input and output.
- **Assumptions and Limitations:** Provides an overview of the current limitations of the approach and gives the plan for overcoming these limitations with further algorithm development.
- **Validation:** Provides summaries of up to date validation results and descriptions of error characteristics.

1.4 Related Documents

Related documents include the specifications of the *GOES-R Mission Requirements Document (MRD v3.0)*, *GOES-R Ground Segment Functional and Performance Specification Document (F&PS)* and the references given through out.

1.5 Revision History

Version 0.1 (Aug. 15, 2008)

The Version 0.1 ATBD draft accompanies the delivery of the Version 1 algorithm code package to the GOES-R AWG Algorithm Integration Team (AIT).

Version 1.0 (Sep. 26, 2009)

Version 1.0 describes the algorithm at the 80% F&PS requirement level, and accompanies the delivery of the Version 4 algorithm code package to the GOES-R AWG Algorithm Integration Team (AIT).

Version 2.0 (Sep. 5, 2010)

Version 2.0 describes the algorithm at the 100% F&PS requirement level, and accompanies the delivery of the Version 5 algorithm code package to the GOES-R AWG Algorithm Integration Team (AIT). This revision also includes the definitions of metadata, quality flags, and diagnostic output.

2 OBSERVING SYSTEM OVERVIEW

This section will describe the product generated by the ABI Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) algorithm and the requirements it places on the sensor.

2.1 Product Generated

Retrieval by the OLR algorithm is performed for all ABI pixels. By specification of the MRD, it is responsible for providing one of the TOA Earth Radiation Budget components. The OLR is estimated directly from the ABI radiance, regardless of sky condition. The OLR retrieval can be performed for slant observations up to local zenith angles of 65°.

The balance of the following three radiation quantities determines the earth radiation budget at the top of the atmosphere: the incoming total solar radiation (or total solar irradiance; also referred to as the “solar constant” in early literature), the reflected solar radiation, and the outgoing longwave radiation. The TOA reflected solar radiation is a GOES-R baseline product. The GOES-R does not have measurement of the incoming solar radiation, however, as it is a relatively slow varying quantity, it can be estimated from the current solar insolation monitoring missions, including the Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor (ACRIM) III on the NASA ACRIMSAT satellite, and the Solar Radiation and Climate Experiment (SORCE)/Total Irradiance Monitor (TIM).

2.2 Instrument Characteristics

The final channel set used for OLR retrieval is still being determined as the algorithm is further developed and validated. **Table 2-1** summarizes the current channel use by the ABI OLR algorithm with information on corresponding SEVIRI channels used as surrogate for ABI. The F&PS requirements are listed in **Table 2-2**.

Table 2-1. Channel numbers and wavelengths for the ABI OLR, with information for the corresponding channels for SEVIRI, the developmental surrogate instrument

<i>ABI Channel Number</i>	<i>Wavelength (μm)</i>	<i>Used in ABI OLR</i>	<i>SEVIRI Channel Number (Wavelength)</i>	<i>Type</i>
---------------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------------------	-------------

1	0.47			
2	0.64			
3	0.86			
4	1.38			
5	1.61			
6	2.26			
7	3.9			
8	6.15	✓	5 (6.2μm)	Water vapor (upper tropo)
9	7.0			
10	7.4	✓	6 (7.3 μm)	Water vapor (mid tropo)
11	8.5	✓	7 (8.7 μm)	Water vapor (low tropo)
12	9.7			
13	10.35	✓	9 (10.8 μm)	Window
14	11.2			
15	12.3			
16	13.3	✓	11 (13.4 μm)	Near surface temp

Table 2-2. F&PS requirements for the ABI OLR product.

Name	User & Priority	Geographic Coverage (G, H, C, M)	Vertical Resolution	Horizontal Resolution	Mapping Accuracy	Measurement Range	Measurement Accuracy	Refresh Rate/Coverage Time	VAGL	Product Measurement Precision
Upward Longwave Radiation: TOA	GOE S-R	C	N/A	25 km	5 km	50-450 W/m2	20 W/m2	5 min	3236 sec	5 W/m2
Upward Longwave Radiation: TOA	GOE S-R	FD	N/A	25 km	5 km	50-450 W/m2	20 W/m2	5 min	3236 sec	5 W/m2

Temporal Coverage Qualifiers	Product Extent Qualifier	Cloud Cover Conditions Qualifier	Product Statistics Qualifier
------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------

Day and Night	Quantitative out to at least 62 degrees LZA	N/A	Over specified geographic area
Day and Night	Quantitative out to at least 62 degrees LZA	N/A	Over specified geographic area

3 ALGORITHM DESCRIPTION

3.1 Algorithm Overview

Ellingson et al. (1989) developed the multi-spectral OLR estimation method using the narrowband radiance observations from the High-resolution Infrared Sounder (HIRS). Vigorous validation efforts were performed for the HIRS OLR products with broadband observations derived from the Earth Radiation Budget Experiment (ERBE) and the Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES) by Ellingson et al. (1994) and Lee et al. (2007). This method was also successfully adapted to the current GOES Sounder and Imager instruments (Ba et al., 2003; Lee et al., 2004). These studies showed that this algorithm could reliably achieve an accuracy of OLR estimation of about 5 to 8 Wm^{-2} with essentially no bias. It is therefore the method of choice for the GOES-R ABI instrument for delivering the OLR EDR (Environmental Data Record) that would satisfy the 20 Wm^{-2} threshold accuracy requirement defined in the GOES-R Mission Requirement Document (MDR-3, Feb 2007).

The multi-spectral OLR algorithm can be described by

$$OLR = a_0(\theta) + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(\theta) N_i(\theta) \quad (1)$$

OLR – TOA Outgoing Longwave Radiation (Wm^{-2})

a_0 – regression coefficient, constant term (Wm^{-2})

a_i – regression coefficients for i^{th} predictor (sr cm^{-1})

N_i – ABI radiance of i^{th} predictor ($\text{Wm}^{-2} (\text{sr cm}^{-1})^{-1}$)

θ – local zenith angle (degree)

Equation 1 assumes that the OLR can be estimated by the sum of the narrowband radiance N_i of the i^{th} predictor channel weighted by the corresponding regression coefficients a_i and an intercept term, a_0 . The regression coefficients and radiances are functions of local zenith angle, θ , such that the OLR can be obtained directly from slant path observations. The basic procedures for development, including sounding database, radiation parameter simulation, and cloud treatment followed Lee et al. (2007).

3.2 Processing Outline

The OLR retrieval is designed to perform on the pixel basis. At each ABI pixel, the ABI radiances are calibrated and navigated to provide longitude, latitude and local zenith angle information. The sensor data input for the OLR algorithm include the radiances of several ABI channels and their local zenith angle. The ancillary data input includes a static regression coefficients lookup table, which is a function of local zenith angle of the observation. There is no input of derived data for OLR retrieval. The output is the OLR assigned to the coordinates of the pixel. For practical programming purpose, the GOES-R rectified grid system might replace the pixel to become the processing unit. The processing outline of the OLR is summarized in Fig. 3-1.

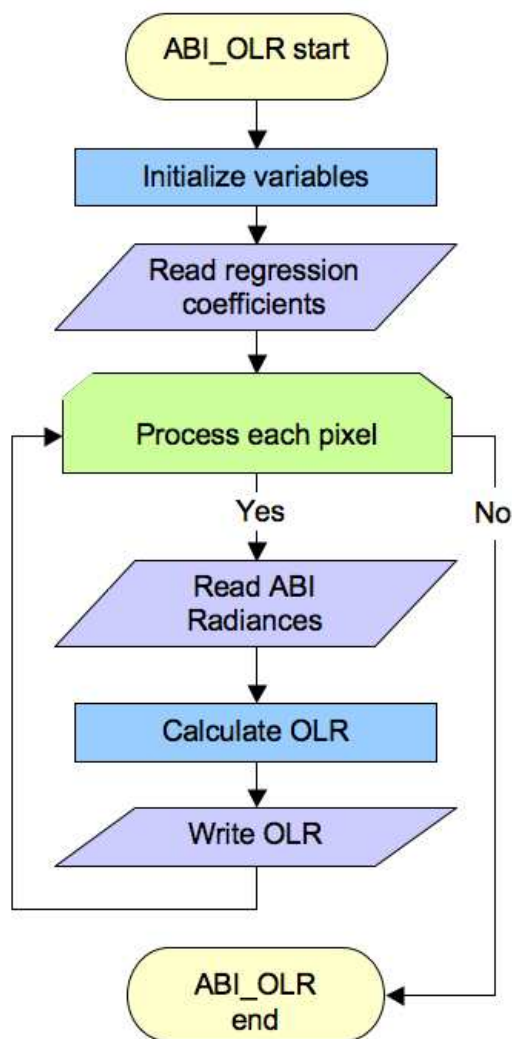


Figure 3-1. High level flowchart of the OLR illustrating the main processing sections.

3.3 Algorithm Input

This section describes the input needed to process the OLR. The OLR derivation is for each pixel independent from the surrounding pixels.

3.3.1 Primary Sensor Data

The list below contains the primary sensor data used by the OLR. By primary sensor data, we mean information that is derived solely from the ABI observations and geolocation information.

- Calibrated radiances for channels 8, 10, 11, 13, and 16.
- Local zenith angle (LZA)

3.3.2 Ancillary Data

- Regression coefficients lookup table as functions of LZA.

3.3.3 Derived Data

- N/A.

3.4 Theoretical Description

The estimation of outgoing longwave radiation consists of integrals over several different dimensions, including over the governing electromagnetic spectrum domain, the spatial domains (horizontal emitting surface and hemispheric solid angles) and the temporal domain. While the measurement sampling is usually limited in any or all of these domains in various manners, the algorithm is to complete the integrations by various estimation methods.

3.4.1 Physics of the Problem

The physics of sampling and estimation of each of the integration dimension is explained below.

3.4.1.1 Integral of Electromagnetic Spectrum

The thermal emission from the earth system consists radiation from wavelengths of about 4 μm to 100 μm (theoretically there are no bounds) that corresponds to blackbody emissions temperature of about 170 to 290° Kelvin. The measurement instrument needs to be sensitive in this range of spectrum, ideally with a box response function. While the filter function is never ideal, an un-filtering process is necessary to deduce the total energy. Narrowband instruments sample the spectrum only at certain strategically selected frequencies. The narrow-to-broadband conversion involves the deduction of total (i.e., broadband) electromagnetic energy from the given narrowband measurements.

The contribution of reflected solar radiation near $4\ \mu\text{m}$, although is in the defined spectral interval of interest, is not considered to be part of the outgoing longwave radiation. A procedure should be applied to remove the solar radiation contribution when using measurements near $4\ \mu\text{m}$. For example, the CERES retrieval algorithm uses an empirical relationship between nighttime window and shortwave measurements to estimate the portion of the emitted thermal radiation in the daytime shortwave channel observations. The OLR algorithm described here estimates the thermal emission based on theoretical radiative transfer model simulations that does not involve solar radiation. For algorithm development purpose, the solar contribution is not a concern when near infrared channels are not used in the prediction equation.

3.4.1.2 Integral of Hemispheric Solid Angles

The radiation originated from a given source covers the entire spherical 4π solid angles. The integration over the hemispherical 2π solid angles produces the upward or downward component. While it is almost impossible to measure simultaneously a given target from all of the directions from satellites, approximations and models were developed to estimate the total 2π solid angle integral by a given directional measurement.

The OLR algorithm assumes azimuthal-symmetric radiation field and depends on the theoretical estimation of the zenith dependence. The zenith dependence (sometimes referred to as limb darkening or limb brightening) is a spectral feature. The zenith dependence for OLR is the energy weighted average over the entire thermal radiation spectrum. The estimation of the zenith dependence is embedded in the local zenith angle dependence of the regression coefficients (i.e., the weights) that it appropriately estimates total OLR zenith dependence according to the scenes (e.g., moisture condition).

3.4.1.3 Integral of Space (Horizontal)

Radiation budget refers to the total radiative energy from the entire emitting/scattering source. The horizontal spatial sampling provides measurements that allow estimating the total energy from the entire 'surface'. The instantaneous OLR retrievals from each pixel represent the spatial samplings from GOES-R measurements. These retrievals can be averaged or analyzed into a gridded field to represent area average or point values.

3.4.1.4 Integral of Time

Radiation budget refers to the total or average radiative energy within a given interval of time, e.g., daily or monthly mean. The minimum frequency of temporal sampling can be estimated by the given nature of temporal variation (e.g., diurnally) and the required accuracy and precisions for certain applications. The GOES-R full-disk's 60 to 15 minutes refresh rate provides high temporal sampling for earth radiation budget. This is the basis that the GOES-R can produce radiation budget products with very accurate temporal integration.

3.4.2 Mathematical Description

The radiance (specific intensity, I_ν) of upward longwave radiation at the top of the atmosphere z_t at local zenith angle θ and azimuth angle ϕ can be expressed as:

$$I_\nu^\uparrow(z_t; \theta, \phi) = \varepsilon_\nu^* B_\nu^*(0) T_\nu^*(z_t, 0; \theta, \phi) + \int_0^{z_t} B_\nu(z') \frac{\partial T_\nu(z_t, z'; \theta, \phi)}{\partial z'} dz' \quad (1)$$

where T_ν is the monochromatic atmospheric transmittance, ε_ν^* denotes the surface emissivity, $B_\nu(z')$ is the Planck function evaluated at wave number ν with the temperature at level z' .

The outgoing longwave radiation (*OLR*) is the radiative flux through an unit area at the top of the atmosphere that is related to the specific intensity by integrating over frequencies (ν) and over hemispheric solid angles (θ and ϕ):

$$OLR = \int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I_\nu^\uparrow(z_t; \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \, d\nu \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi \quad (2)$$

Ellingson et al. (1989) formulated the multi-spectral OLR algorithm that expresses the OLR as a linear combination of the radiances (N_i) of the selected channel i , observed at local zenith angle θ :

$$OLR = a_0(\theta) + \sum_i a_i(\theta) \cdot N_i(\theta) \quad (3)$$

The satellite observed narrowband radiance N_i of channel i can be described by the convolution of the TOA specific intensity with the respected spectral response function Φ_i

$$N_i(\theta, \phi) = \int_{\nu_i} I_\nu^\uparrow(z_t; \theta, \phi) \cdot \Phi_i(\nu) d\nu \quad (4)$$

The azimuth angle dependence in the radiance is dropped when axel-symmetry assumption is made.

The ABI radiance that is used in the OLR retrieval is listed in Table 2-1.

3.4.3 Algorithm Output

3.4.3.1 Output

The algorithm output includes the OLR values (Wm^{-2}) and the associated quality control (QC) flags at the pixel level. These pixel values are averaged into the specified horizontal resolution at the product packaging stage. To be consistent with the horizontal resolution of the radiation products, the OLR good quality values are averaged within the required spatial grids (latitude and longitude rectangular grid). The spatial resolution of these grids is such that they accommodate the horizontal spatial resolution requirements listed in Table 2-2 with the assumption that one degree in latitude and longitude space equals 100 km. To meet the 60 minute Mode 3 refresh requirement, the OLR product only needs to be run once every hour.

3.4.3.2 Quality Flags

- For ABI OLR algorithm, the QC flags are three two-byte integers:
 - QC_INPUT: 16-bit integer containing input and degradation quality flags
 - QC_RET: 16-bit integer containing retrieval quality flags
- The bit values are defined to start from the least significant bit.
- The QC Flags are diagnostic output on the pixel basis

QC_INPUT: Input

Bit	Quality Flag Name	Meaning	
		zero (default)	one
0	QC_INPUT_LZA	Valid local zenith angle	Invalid local zenith angle
1	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH8	Valid radiance for Ch8	Invalid radiance
2	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH9	Valid radiance for Ch9	Invalid radiance
3	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH10	Valid radiance for Ch10	Invalid radiance
4	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH11	Valid radiance for Ch11	Invalid radiance
5	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH12	Valid radiance for Ch12	Invalid radiance
6	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH13	Valid radiance for Ch13	Invalid radiance
7	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH14	Valid radiance for Ch14	Invalid radiance
8	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH15	Valid radiance for Ch15	Invalid radiance
9	QC_INPUT_RAD_CH16	Valid radiance for Ch16	Invalid radiance
10	QC_INPUT_LARGE_LZA	OLR is retrieved at LZA within 62 degrees	OLR is retrieved at LZA larger than 62 degrees
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

QC_RET: Success/failure of retrieval

Bit	Quality Flag Name	Meaning	
		zero (default)	one
0	QC_RET_OVERALL	Overall success of retrieval	Overall failure of retrieval
1	QC_RET_INPUT	Valid input parameters	Retrieval failed due to invalid input
2	QC_RET_OUTPUT	Valid OLR output	Retrieval failed due to invalid OLR output (out of range)
3			
4			
5			

6			
7			

Metadata

These Metadata provide quick tracking of product properties over the respective domains. They are derived for each hourly map.

Conus Product

Name	Description	Data Type
META_OLR_CN_MEAN	Mean OLR over Conus	Real*4
META_OLR_CN_STD	Standard deviation of OLR over Conus	Real*4
META_OLR_CN_MAX	Maximum OLR over Conus	Real*4
META_OLR_CN_MIN	Minimum OLR over Conus	Real*4
META_OLR_CN_VALID	Percentage of OLR with each QA flag value	Real*4

Full Disc Product

Name	Description	Data Type
META_OLR_FD_MEAN	Mean OLR over FD	Real*4
META_OLR_FD_STD	Standard deviation of OLR over FD	Real*4
META_OLR_FD_MAX	Maximum OLR over FD	Real*4
META_OLR_FD_MIN	Minimum OLR over FD	Real*4
META_OLR_FD_VALID	Percentage of OLR with each QA flag value	Real*4

3.4.3.3 Diagnostic Output

The parameters defined here are the diagnostic output that will be generated for product validation and verification purposes.

For each of the output grid boxes at the product output resolution:

Name	Description	Data Type	Dimension
NUM_OLR_RET	Number of successful OLR retrievals at pixel level	Integer*2	grid (xsize, ysize)
STD_OLR_RET	Standard deviation of OLR retrievals	Real*4	grid (xsize, ysize)

* Grid (xsize and ysize) are the output grid dimension that is product specific and is determined by the post processing.

4 TEST DATA SETS AND OUTPUTS

4.1 Simulated/Proxy Input Data Sets

The ABI OLR algorithm is evaluated with the SEVERI surrogate algorithm.

4.1.1 SEVIRI Data

The SEVIRI radiance data from June 21-27 and December 11-17, 2004 over the Meteosat-8 (Schmetz et al., 2002) full disk domain were collocated with CERES Single Scanner Footprint (SSF) data from all four instruments, FM1 & 2 (Ed.2B) and FM3 & 4 (Ed.1B), onboard the Terra and Aqua satellites, respectively.

The SEVIRI radiance observations were averaged for 3x3 pixels (native resolution is 3 km at the sub-satellite point) centered on the CERES footprint (about 20 km nadir). Homogeneity indicators are defined for the 0.6- μm and 10.8- μm channels as the ratio of the difference of the maximum and minimum values to the mean for each of the 3x3-pixel SEVIRI area. Homogeneous scenes are filtered through this indicator at a threshold of 0.01 for the 10.8- μm channel. The homogeneity indicator derived from the visible channel is not used. The temporal matching window is ± 7.5 minutes.

4.2 Output from Simulated/Proxy Inputs Data Sets

Instantaneous OLR estimates were compared for homogeneous scenes with local zenith angles matched to within $\pm 1^\circ$. (Note that the azimuthal angles were not matched.) Two OLR models were tested, the Model A uses channels 6, 9 and 11 as the predictors, while the Model B uses channels 5, 6, 7, 11. The RMS differences between the SEVIRI estimated OLR and the CERES OLR are about 4.5 and 4.0 Wm^{-2} for Model A and B, respectively. The mean differences are -0.1 and -1.5 Wm^{-2} , which are within the CERES 1% accuracy of about 2 to 3 Wm^{-2} . The comparison of the instantaneous OLR is shown in Fig. 4-1. Both models showed very good linear relationship with the CERES, with a SEVIRI to CERES ratio very close to one (0.9993 ± 0.0001 and 0.9948 ± 0.0001). The numbers of samples are close to one hundred thousand.

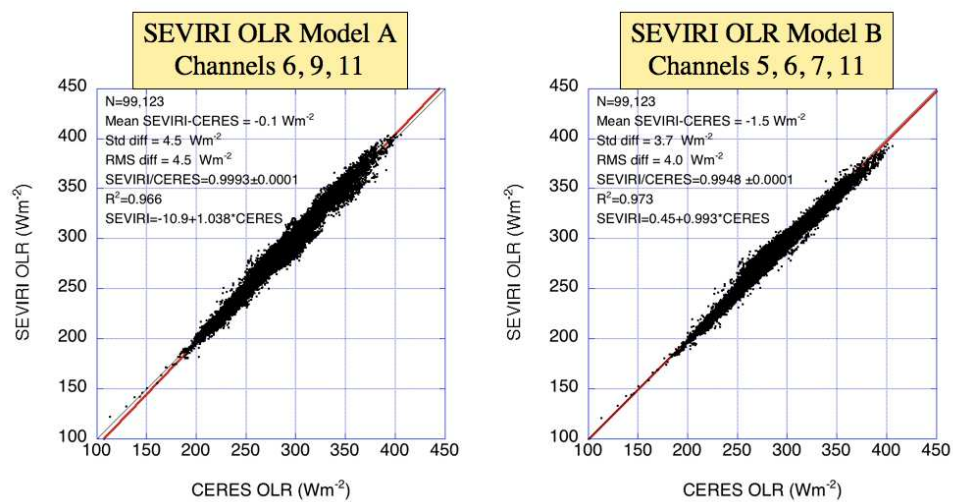


Figure 4-1. OLR validation results for SEVIRI OLR models A and B.

Fig. 4-2 shows the mean and standard deviation of the differences between SEVIRI (Model B) and the CERES OLR for 1° equal-angle areas. The overall accuracy of the SEVIRI OLR is quite satisfactory as most areas have mean and standard deviation of the OLR differences within 3 Wm^{-2} . However, as also seen in these maps, there are noticeable regional problems: a) negative biases over deserts, b) positive biases over subtropical oceans, and c) seemingly limb dependent biases.

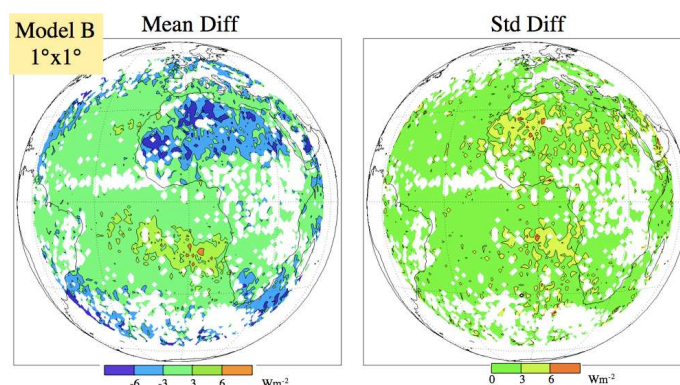


Figure 4-2. Mean and standard deviation of the Model B SEVIRI OLR minus CERES OLR for 1° equal-angle areas.

EUMETSAT provides, by mistake, the "spectral radiance" instead of the "effective radiance" for the infrared channels. Fig. 4-3 shows the radiance errors as functions of brightness temperature. The impact of this error in estimating OLR from SEVIRI is model dependent as different channels have different error characteristics. Fig. 4-4 shows the changes in the SEVIRI OLR estimation using Model B as a function of the SEVIRI local zenith angle. The SEVIRI radiance error can cause limb dependent OLR biases.

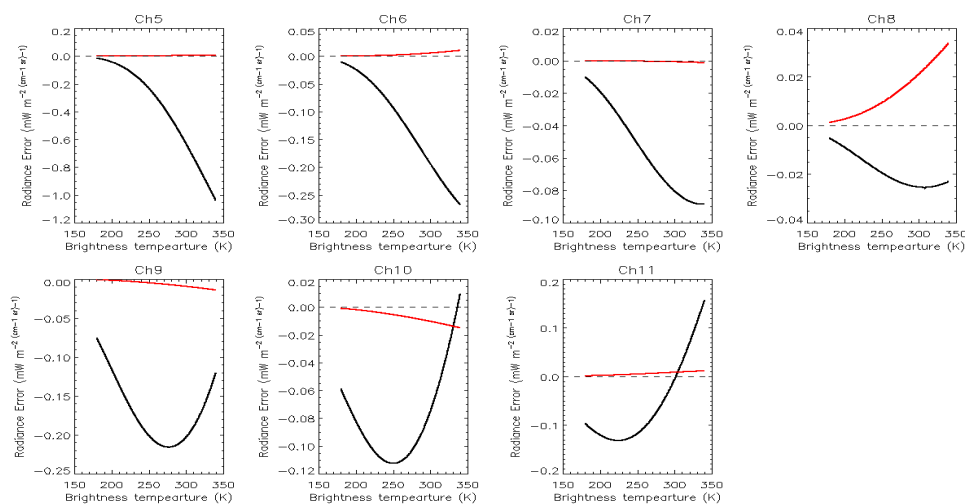


Figure 4-3. Spectral minus effective radiances as a function of brightness temperature for the SEVIRI infrared channels (black). The red curves are the differences in the radiance corrections using EUMETSAT versus CICS derived coefficients. These differences are the largest for channel 8 ($9.7 \mu\text{m}$); an investigation of this large difference is ongoing.

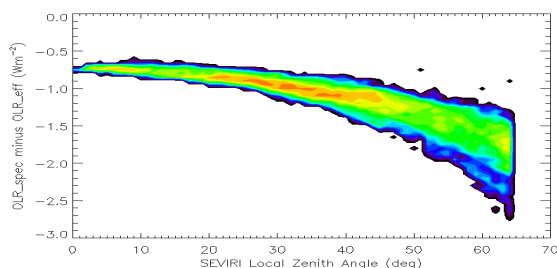


Figure 4-4. Differences in OLR when derived with SEVIRI spectral radiances minus that with the effective radiances as a function of local zenith angle. Number density contour interval is at the power of ten. The SEVIRI radiance errors resulted in limb dependent OLR errors.

Using the SEVIRI effective radiance, the Model B SEVIRI OLR estimates have improved the mean and RMS differences to about -0.3 and 3.6 Wm⁻², respectively, for the same data set as used in Fig. 4-1. The SEVIRI radiance processing has implemented the correction on the operational chain on April 1st 2008 followed with the reprocessing of the full archive from Feb. 1st 2004. (EUM, 2007)

The primary source of regional errors is related to the modeling of water vapor and surface temperature effects. Linear regression models might not be able to adequately account for these effects, and non-linear predictors might be required as suggested by the geographical distribution of OLR errors (Fig. 4-2) compared to the distribution of SEVIRI radiances (Fig. 4-5). Scatter plots (not shown here) of OLR errors versus the radiances also clearly indicate that the Model B errors are still dependent on the predicting variables.

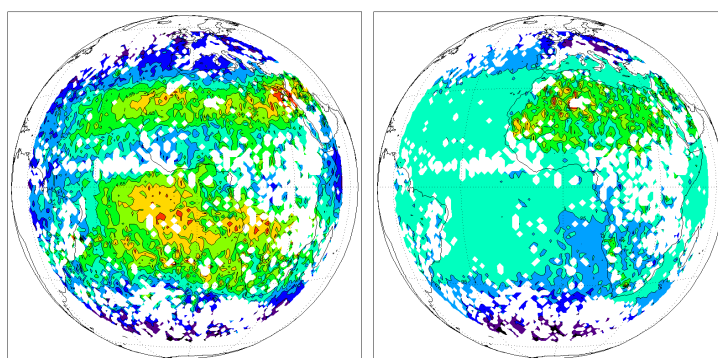


Figure 4-5. Mean SEVIRI radiances of channel 5 (6.2 μm) (left) and 9 (10.8 μm) (right) for the validation samples.

The OLR model C uses non-linear predictors and derived with stage-wise regression analysis produces better results in terms of modeling water vapor effects.

$$OLR = a_0(\theta) + \sum_{i=1}^{10} a_i(\theta)X_i(\theta)$$

$$X = \{[N_5, N_6, N_7, N_{11}], [N_5^2, N_6^2, N_6^3, N_9], [N_{11}^2, N_{11}^3]\}$$

As seen in Fig. 4-6, the apparent dependence of SEVIRI OLR error in $6.2\mu\text{m}$ radiances in Model B is effectively removed in Model C. The Model C predictors are composed of the radiances of SEVIRI channel 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and the square of channel 5,6,11, and cube of channel 6 and 11.

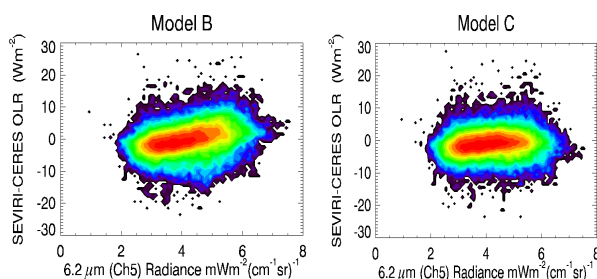


Figure 4-6. SEVIRI OLR errors as function of channel 5 ($6.2\mu\text{m}$) radiances for Model B (left) and Model C (right).

The corresponding 1° equal-angle area average of SEVIRI minus CERES OLR differences for SEVIRI Model C is shown in Fig. 4-7, where the bias errors in the subtropical oceanic regions were largely eliminated. However, the negative biases over desert regions are still present at similar magnitudes of about -3 to -6 Wm^{-2} . The standard deviations in both subtropical oceanic and desert areas are significantly reduced such that the SEVIRI OLR achieved a precision to within about 3 Wm^{-2} in almost the entire hemisphere. The overall performance is shown in Fig. 4-8.

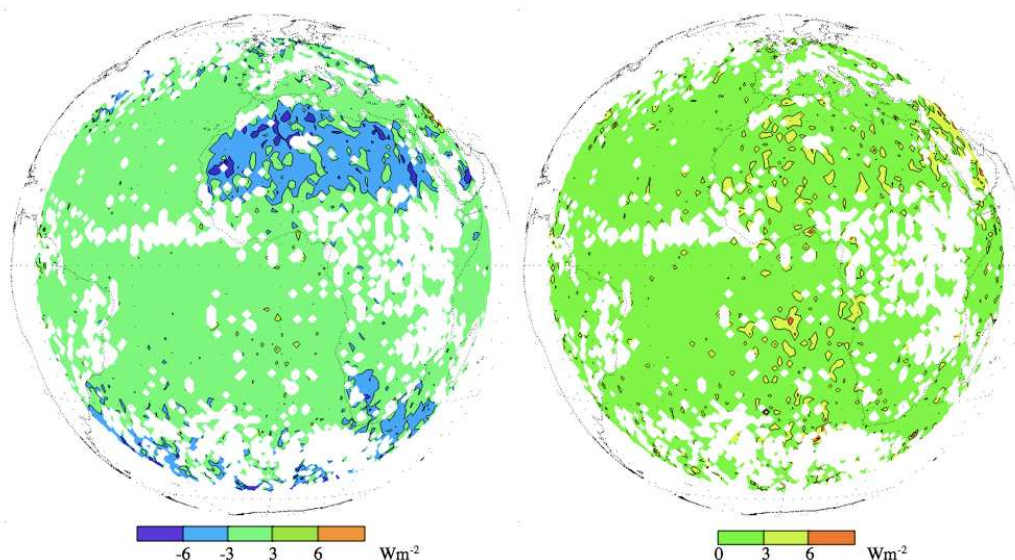


Figure 4-7. Similar to Fig. 2 but is for SEVIRI OLR Model C.

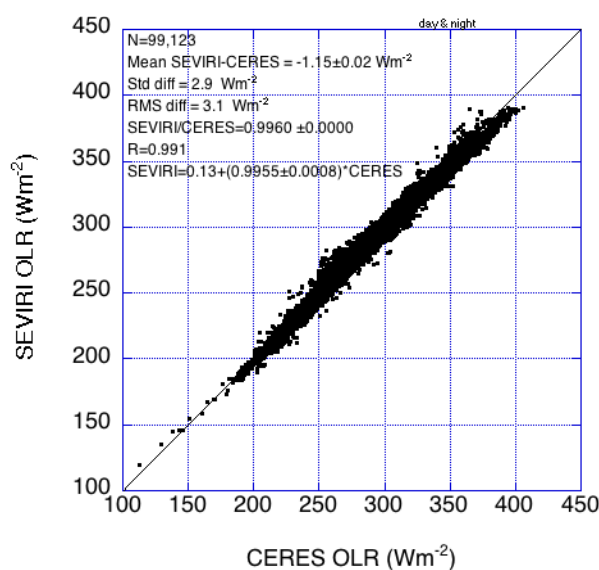


Figure 4-8. OLR validation results for SEVIRI OLR model C.

4.2.1 Accuracy and Precisions of Estimates

SEVIRI is the surrogate instrument for the ABI. The SEVIRI channels that were used OLR algorithm study are comparable to those available on ABI, nevertheless, not identical. The error characteristics may not fully represent the ABI OLR algorithm performance until ABI simulated radiance data become available. The assessment presented here represents the best effort of estimating the ABI OLR algorithm accuracy and precision.

4.2.2 Error Budget

The error budget for ABI OLR algorithm includes the following components: radiance calibration errors, radiative transfer modeling errors, regression errors, and regression coefficients interpolation errors, bi-directional dependence errors, etc.

The regression errors are considered the largest contributor to the total error that we attribute about 3 Wm^{-2} to the precision error. The overall biases resulted from regression analysis is small, estimate to be within $\pm 1 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$, however, larger biases may be present and associated with certain scene or zenith angle-dependent errors. The radiance calibration error can affect both the ABI OLR accuracy and precision, approximately proportional to the errors in the radiance calibration. The regression database are derived from a radiative transfer model whose spectroscopy and radiative transfer scheme mostly affect the accuracy of the ABI OLR product, that is estimated to within 1 Wm^{-2} based on studies of Warner and Ellingson (2000) compared to the line-by-line radiative transfer model calculations. The axel-symmetry assumption for the LW radiation in plane-parallel

calculation is valid for most situations, however, the shadows from either the persistent cloud and terrain could impose a non-negligible azimuth dependence in the LW radiance, thus leads to biases in the OLR. The magnitude of these errors is yet uncertain.

Table 4-1 lists the accuracy and precision estimation for ABI OLR algorithm based on the validation study for the SEVIRI derived OLR. For instantaneous SEVIRI OLR retrievals compared to the CERES OLR from all four flight-models, the SEVIRI OLR retrieval has a bias of $-1.15 \pm 0.02 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$, and a standard deviation of OLR differences of 2.9 Wm^{-2} . Current assessment suggests that the overall accuracy and precision for the ABI OLR algorithm are 2 and 4 Wm^{-2} , respectively.

The performance of this OLR algorithm is considered to have met the 100% F&PS requirements.

Table 4-1. Accuracy and precisions requirement and assessments from current validation studies.

	F&PS			Algorithm Evaluation		
Wm^{-2}	Accuracy	Precision	Range	Accuracy	Precision	
OLR	20	5	50-450	2	4	Offline Studies

5 PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Numerical Computation Considerations

OLR retrieval is performed on the pixel basis, independent from other pixels. This is ideal for vector processing. Although the flow chart is now designed for pixel processing, it would be more efficient to extend it to one scan unit, or the next larger processing unit, e.g., a granule.

5.2 Programming and Procedural Considerations

The OLR algorithm is designed to be a pixel-based algorithm with the inputs of the calibrated ABI radiance, and the navigation and observation geometry information. The only ancillary data is a static regression coefficients table.

It should stay with the rest of the Earth radiation budget production modules at near the end of the production chain where most atmospheric and surface retrievals have been performed and are available to the earth radiation budget derivation whenever needed.

5.3 Quality Assessment and Diagnostics

Depending on the availability and timeliness of the reference data sets, there are several levels of quality assessment (QA) and diagnostics. The following procedures are recommended for diagnosing the performance of the OLR.

Real Time

- HIRS OLR
- CERES OLR (from NPP and JPSS-1 Flashflux product)

Near Real-time

- NWP 6-hr Radiation Flux fields forecast
- RTM calc. w/ NWP analysis, w/ TOA tuning

Offline

- CERES OLR and CERES SARB (currently with 6 months lag)

For each level, the evaluation methods will be defined, e.g., domain mean differences, standard deviation of differences, time series analysis, etc. To automate the product monitoring, a set of gross check thresholds needs to be defined to alert production problems. These thresholds are determined through the algorithm development/validation and framework validation studies.

The real time evaluation and monitoring are routine procedures to be attached to the production system. A set of simple statistics will be generated to give some indication of the quality and consistency of the product. The offline evaluation provides the best assessment of the product accuracy and uncertainty; however, there will be a time lag of about from 3 months to a year.

5.4 Exception Handling

The ABI radiance data used in OLR retrieval will be checked for QA flags. The OLR retrieval will proceed only when the radiance from all needed channels have good quality flag.

The navigation of satellite produces the local zenith angle for each scanning pixel. The accuracy of that angle is crucial to the OLR retrieval. The quality of local zenith angle derivation by the navigation package is assumed to be correct at all time.

The OLR is checked against the specified OLR range, from 50 Wm^{-2} to 450 Wm^{-2} . The missing value will be assigned when calculation results are outside the allowed range.

5.5 Algorithm Validation

The primary reference source for algorithm validation is from the broadband radiative flux product derived from the CERES observations. The availability of this product however usually has a typical lag time of six months. This is not a concern for offline product validation and assessment; however, until the operational broadband radiation budget production from NPOESS/NPP becomes available, we need to consider other data

sources for product assessment. For the moment, the real-time product quality assessment and monitoring will be using the HIRS OLR product as it is operationally generated and will be available throughout MetOp-B. On MetOp-C, the IASI OLR product will be generated and replaces the HIRS OLR product for operational quality assurance and monitoring purpose.

6 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following sections describe the current limitations and assumptions in the current version of the OLR.

6.1 Performance

The ABI OLR algorithm is evaluated using a surrogate SEVERI OLR algorithm. The evaluation of ABI OLR algorithm is possible when quality simulation data is available. The retrieval performance assessed for SEVERI OLR algorithm should represent that of the ABI OLR algorithm.

6.1.1 Graceful Degradation

Local Zenith Angle Limitation

The F&PS required range of local zenith angle (LZA) for OLR retrieval is up to 62 degrees. The OLR retrieval quality degrades significantly for the very large angles ($> \sim 70^\circ$). Currently the OLR regression coefficients database is derived for LZA up to 65 degrees. The OLR retrievals at LZA equal or greater than 62 degrees are generated but are expected to have a slightly lower quality.

Availability of Radiances

Although it is possible to determine alternative set of radiances to perform OLR retrieval, no alternative set is derived currently. Therefore the OLR retrieval will report missing value if any of the radiance QC flags of the required channels (channels 8, 10, 11, 13, 16) was turned on.

6.2 Assumed Sensor Performance

The OLR retrieval accuracy can be affected by the radiance calibration and navigation. The errors in radiance calibration and derivation of local zenith angle can propagate into OLR retrieval in both forms of biases and noises that will affect the accuracy and precision of the retrievals.

6.3 Pre-Planned Product Improvements

The overall performance of the ABI OLR algorithm is very satisfactory, however, there are still some regional bias problems (e.g., over the desert). The proposed version 1 algorithm involves using non-linear predictors that are potentially less stable than those with linear predictors. More detailed examinations and validation case studies are necessary to further improve confidence in this algorithm. Studies using ABI simulation data would be very useful in pre-launch testing.

6.3.1 Improvement 1

OLR Algorithm (General)

During the algorithm validation study, the limb dependent biases were identified and were corrected using higher order predictor terms in the OLR regression model. The first order linear approximation that converts narrowband to broadband can produce biases when the samples are not ‘sufficiently diversified’ (as what regression is designed for). The geostationary observing geometry does collect samples at less diversified fashion, including the local zenith angles, climate types, etc. These are likely sources of bias errors in the OLR retrievals. Scene dependent application may be necessary to completely eliminate these types of errors. Higher order of estimation function in both spectral domain and in the angular model can also improve the regional accuracy when nonlinearity is more accurately described. Regression models developed for subsets of spectral intervals can also reduce the possible biases within extreme and rare types of climate zones. These are the possible future improvements for the OLR algorithm that will likely fix existing problems, e.g., over-estimation in the desert regions and to improve the overall accuracy and precision.

6.3.2 Improvement 2

Sky conditions

Introduction of scene dependency on cloud amount and type is a very plausible improvement in OLR estimation accuracy, particularly with the semi-transparent cirrus. The side effect of this implementation is, however, to become dependent on the precedent cloud products. The net gain from this implementation is uncertain at the moment.

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