

# Aquarius L2 RSS Testbed

---

## Data Set Description and User Manual

**Thomas Meissner**  
**4/26/2013**

Processing notes, content and brief description of Aquarius L2 RSS Testbed data set.

# 1 Processing and Algorithm

## 1.1 Purpose

- The RSS Testbed Aquarius L2 data set is an evaluation data set, which was produced with an improved algorithm, whose performance is significantly better than the current ADPS V2.0 L2 data set.
- The RSS testbed processing algorithm will be step by step integrated into the upcoming ADPS V3.0, which is expected to be released in late 2013.
- The RSS Testbed data are valid and to be used over open ocean only.

## 1.2 Major Differences from ADPS V2.0

1. The RSS Testbed uses combined scatterometer/radiometer wind speed instead of NCEP wind speed in the surface roughness correction.
2. The RSS Testbed uses V-pol and H-pol in the SSS retrieval based on an MLE, whereas ADPS V2.0 uses only V-pol.
3. The RSS Testbed uses liquid cloud water absorption from SAC-D Microwave Radiometer MWR in the atmospheric correction and for rain flagging.
4. The RSS Testbed uses an empirical adjustment to the reflected galactic radiation in order to mitigate the biases between the ascending and descending swaths that are prevalent in ADPS V2.0.
5. The RSS Testbed contains collocated EDR fields from SAC-D MWR, SSMIS F17 and WindSat.
6. The RSS Testbed data uses an adjustment of the noise diode temperature TND only for the drift and wiggle correction.

## 1.3 Version Control

1. Version 1: November 27, 2012.
  - HH and HH-H wind speeds.
  - Improved surface roughness correction.
  - Collocated MWR fields.
  - Collocated Imager fields (SSMIS F17, WindSat).
2. Version 2: March 14, 2013.
  - Added empirical adjustment of reflected galactic radiation.

## 1.4 Algorithm Flow

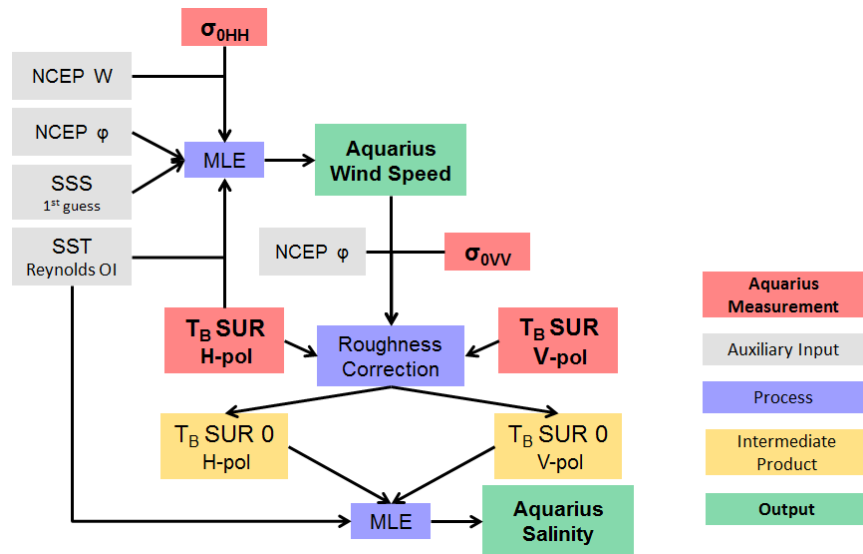


Figure : Basic flow of the algorithm producing the RSS Testbed data.

Figure shows the basic flow of the algorithm for the RSS Testbed data set.

## 2 Data and Support Files

- FTP access: <ftp://Aquarius:saltyH2O@ftp.remss.com/Aquarius>
- The Aquarius L2 RSS Testbed data are ordered by orbit (rev) number and named as *XXXXX.dat*, where *XXXXX* stands for the 5-digit orbit number.
- The files contain the Aquarius L2 arrays, which were and written sequentially in binary format. They were created on a MS Windows platform.
- The support directory contains a FORTRAN90 module defining the arrays and a reader routine *RSS\_testbed.f90*.
- The support directory contains an IDL read routine *read\_AQ\_L2\_RSS\_Testbed.pro*.
- The support directory contains a MATLAB read routine *read\_AQ\_L2\_RSS\_Testbed.m*.
- The support directory contains an ASCII file that maps orbit numbers to the names of the ADPS granule (*aquarius\_orbit\_table.txt*).
- The support directory contains an ASCII file listing bad orbits for which no L2 output was produced due to S/C, maintenance maneuvers or for which possible degradation exists due to moon intrusion in the star trekker (*AQ\_badorbits.txt*).

### 3 Content of Data Files

#### 3.1 Parameters

- Placeholder for invalid or missing floating number data is -9999.
- **max\_cyc** = 5000: Total number of cycles in data files. The cycles are based on the L1 radiometer files, which contain overlapping tails between adjacent orbits plus additional buffer. All buffers contain invalid data. The overlapping tails contain no surface roughness correction or sea surface salinity. Checking of the master QC flat *iflag\_qc\_master* bits 1 - 3 (see section 4, Table ) allows easily to skip over the overlapping tails and the empty buffers.
- **n\_rad** = 3: Number of radiometers (horns): 1=inner, 2=middle, 3=outer horn.

#### 3.2 L2 Data

Table lists the L2 data, type and array dimensions:

L2 Variable	Type Dimension	Definition	Unit	Remarks
<i>iorbit</i>	INTEGER(4) scalar	orbit (rev) #		
<i>TND_0_upd</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad)	noise diode values after drift correction	K	1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>time_utc_2000</i>	REAL(8) (max_cyc)	observation time since 01 January 2000 00Z	sec	
<i>scpos_j2k</i>	REAL(8) (3, max_cyc)	S/C position vector in ECI 2000 system	m	
<i>scvel_j2k</i>	REAL(8) (3, max_cyc)	S/C velocity vector in ECI 2000 system	m/s	
<i>scrpy</i>	REAL(8) (3, max_cyc)	S/C attitude	deg	1=roll 2=pitch 3=yaw

<i>scalt</i>	REAL(8) (max_cyc)	S/C altitude above sub-nadir point	m	
<i>zang</i>	REAL(8) (max_cyc)	S/C orbital angle	deg	0=South 90=Equator ascending 180=North 270=Equator descending 360=South
<i>cellat</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	boresight latitude	deg	
<i>cellon</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	boresight longitude	deg	
<i>celtht</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	boresight Earth incidence angle	deg	
<i>celphi</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	boresight azimuthal look relative to N	deg	
<i>pol_rotation_aqu</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	total polarization rotation	deg	between Earth and S/C polarization basis
<i>pol_rotation_geo</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	geometric part of polarization rotation	deg	between Earth and S/C polarization basis
<i>pol_rotation_ion</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	ionospheric part of polarization rotation	deg	between Earth and S/C polarization basis  pol_rotation_aqu = pol_rotation_geo + pol_rotation_ion
<i>gland</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	land fraction weighted by antenna gain	none	

<i>gice</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	sea ice fraction weighted by antenna gain	none	
<i>winspd_NCEP</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	NCEP GDAS wind speed	m/s	10 m above sea surface
<i>windir</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	NCEP GDAS wind direction	deg	10 m above sea surface
<i>waveht</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	significant wave height	m	NCEP WW 3
<i>surtep</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	surface temperature	K	Reynolds SST NCEP land surface
<i>sss_ref</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	HYCOM SSS	psu	
<i>AO</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	O <sub>2</sub> absorption	nepe r	vertical integrated atmospheric column
<i>AV</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	H <sub>2</sub> O vapor absorption	nepe r	vertical integrated atmospheric column
<i>AL</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	cloud liquid water absorption	nepe r	vertical integrated atmospheric column use MWR if available otherwise use NCEP
<i>TRAN</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	total atmospheric transmittance	none	

<i>TBUP</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	upwelling atmospheric brightness temperature	K	
<i>TBDW</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	upwelling atmospheric brightness temperature		
<i>mwr_retcl</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	total columnar cloud liquid water retrieved from MWR	mm	
<i>mwr_retran</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	surface rain rate retrieved from MWR	mm/ h	
<i>winspd_im</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	10m surface wind speed from closest imager	m/s	1 hour, 0.25° matchup WindSat All-Weather if exists otherwise SSMIS F17
<i>vap_im</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	total columnar water vapor from closest imager	mm	1 hour, 0.25° matchup WindSat if exists otherwise SSMIS F17
<i>cld_im</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	total columnar cloud liquid water from closest imager	mm	1 hour, 0.25° matchup WindSat if exists otherwise SSMIS F17
<i>rain_im</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	surface rain rate from closest imager	mm/ h	1 hour, 0.25° matchup WindSat if exists otherwise SSMIS F17

<i>irainflag_ext_im</i>	INTEGER(1)/BYTE E (n_rad, max_cyc)	Imager area rainflag	none	1 hour, 0.25° matchup WindSat if exists otherwise SSMIS F17  = 0: no rain in 0.25° by 0.25° cell and no rain in any of the 8 surrounding cells =1: rain in cell or any of the 8 surrounding cells
<i>sigma0_VV</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	scatterometer VV backscatter	dB	
<i>sigma0_HH</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	scatterometer HH backscatter	dB	
<i>TA</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	antenna temperature before RFI filter	K	modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>TF</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	antenna temperature after RFI filter	K	modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>DTA_hat</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	NEDT before front-end loss correction and before RFI filter	K	modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>DTF_hat</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	NEDT before front-end loss correction and after RFI filter	K	modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tagal_dir</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of direct galactic radiation	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes



<i>tagal_ref</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of reflected galactic radiation	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tagal_spec</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of reflected galactic radiation assuming specular surface	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tasun_dir</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of direct sun radiation	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tasun_ref</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of reflected sun radiation	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tasun_bak</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of backscattered sun radiation	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tamon_ref</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	correction for intrusion of reflected moon radiation	K	at antenna temperature level  classical Stokes 1=I=V+H 2=Q=V-H 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>solar_flux</i>	REAL(4) (max_cyc)	solar flux	sfu	used in calculation of solar corrections

<i>winspd_HH</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	wind speed from scatterometer HH	m/s	10 m above ocean surface
<i>winspd_HHH</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	wind speed from scatterometer HH and radiometer H	m/s	10 m above ocean surface
<i>dtb_roughness_ corr</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	surface roughness correction $T_B$	K	1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>ta_earth</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	TA coming from earth	K	after removing galaxy, sun, moon, but not removing cold space  modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tb_toi</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	top of ionosphere TB	K	after APC (remove spillover and cross pol)  modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>tb_toa</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	top of atmosphere TB	K	after removing Faraday rotation  1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>tb_sur</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	TB at rough ocean surface	K	after removing atmosphere  1=V-pol 2=H-pol

<i>tb_sur0</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	TB at specular ocean surface	K	after roughness correction  tb_sur0 = tb_sur - dtb_roughness_corr  1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>tb_sur0_expected</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	expected TB at specular ocean surface	K	calculated from RTM assuming boresight scenes  1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>tb_sur_expected</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	expected TB at rough ocean surface	K	calculated from RTM assuming boresight scenes  tb_sur_expected = tb_sur0_expected + dtb_roughness_corr  1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>tb_toa_expected</i>	REAL(4) (2, n_rad, max_cyc)	expected TB at top of atmosphere	K	calculated from RTM assuming boresight scenes  1=V-pol 2=H-pol
<i>tb_toi_expected</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	expected TB at top of ionosphere	K	calculated from RTM assuming boresight scenes  modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes
<i>ta_expected</i>	REAL(4) (3, n_rad, max_cyc)	expected TA at antenna after front end loss correction	K	calculated from RTM assuming boresight scenes  modified Stokes 1=V-pol 2=H-pol 3=U=3 <sup>rd</sup> Stokes

<i>sss_1</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	1 <sup>st</sup> guess SSS used in HH-H wind speed algorithm	psu	Aquarius derived monthly average
<i>sss_aquarius</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	Retrieved Aquarius SSS	psu	
<i>tb_err</i>	REAL(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	SOS consistency check for convergence of SSS retrieval	K	SQRT [SOS(V,H) tb_sur — tb_sur(SSS_Aquarius)]
<i>iflag_qc_master</i>	INTEGER(4) (n_rad, max_cyc)	master Q/C flag	none	see section 4, Table

Table : List of variables in L2 RSS testbed files.

## 4 Master Q/C Flag

Table lists the bit setting for the 32-bit (=INTEGER(4)) master QC flag *iflag\_qc\_master*. For obtaining the best retrieved SSS, it is recommended to use only those observations for which no bit is set, i.e. demand that *iflag\_qc\_master* = 0.

bit set	indicates condition
0	N/A
1	no or invalid radiometer data
2	invalid time or geolocation
3	overlapping tails of L1 files
	no L2 scatterometer data no roughness correction no SSS retrieval
4	S/C maneuver

no boresight Earth intersection  
S/C attitude (roll, pitch, yaw) out of bound

- 5 ACS mode not equal 5  
indicates degraded geolocation
- 6 bad orbit (see bad orbit list)
- 7 scatterometer RFI
- 8 radiometer RFI  
 $|TA-TF| > 1.0$  Kelvin or bit overflow in radiometer counts
- 9 AQ wind speed retrievals (HH and/or HH-H wind speeds) did not converge
- 10 full roughness correction could not be performed  
underpopulated bin in table and/or no SWH
- 11 severe land contamination  
 $gland > 0.01$
- 12 moderate land contamination  
 $gland > 0.001$
- 13 sea ice contamination  
 $gice > 0.001$
- 14 high galactic radiation  
 $tagal\_spec(1)/2.0 > 2.0$  Kelvin
- 15 high lunar radiation  
 $tamon\_ref(1) / 2.0 > 0.25$  Kelvin
- 16 no MWR observation exists
- 17 MWR observation exists and indicates rain  
 $MWR\ surface\ rain\ rate > 0.25\ mm/h$
- 18 cold SST  
 $sst = surtep - 273.15 < 5.0$  Celsius
- 19 high wind speed

$W(HH-H) > 20.0 \text{ m/s}$

20	high error or poor or no convergence in SSS retrieval $TB\_err > 0.40 \text{ Kelvin}$
21	sparse
22	sparse
23	sparse
24	sparse
25	sparse
26	sparse
27	sparse
28	sparse
29	sparse
30	sparse
31	sparse

Table : Bit decoding of master Q/C flag ***iflag\_qc\_master***.