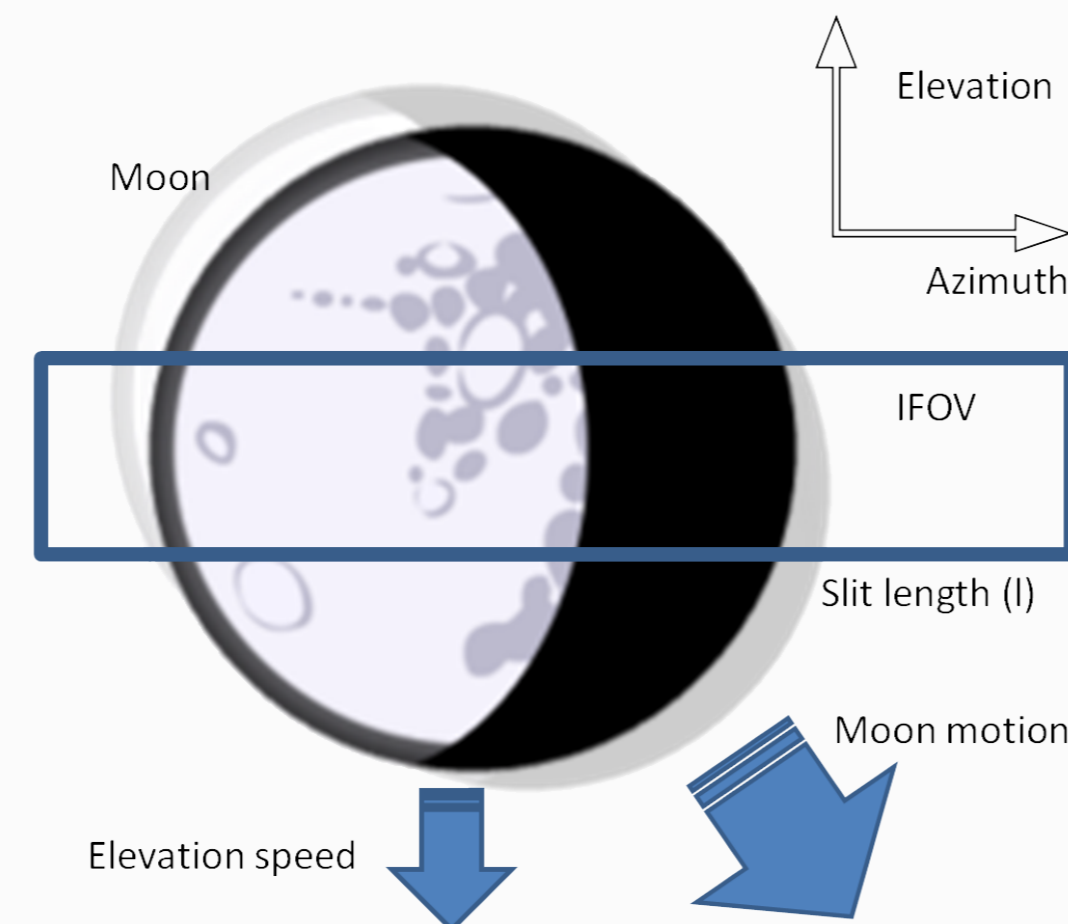


Introduction

The project FDR4ATMOS (Fundamental Data Records in the domain of satellite Atmospheric Composition) has been initiated by the European Space Agency (ESA). Task A of the project covers the **improvement of the SCIAMACHY Level 1b degradation correction**, with the aim to remove ozone trends from the SCIAMACHY Level 2 data set that were introduced during the development of baseline version 9 (both data sets not released). We will also, for the first time, **add calibrated lunar data to Level 1**, covering the whole spectral range of SCIAMACHY and the full mission time.

Lunar Data

- ▶ SCIAMACHY made regular Moon measurements and covered a large range of observation parameters
- ▶ The spectral range and resolution of the observations constitute a unique data set
- ▶ The lunar disk fills part of the slit and was scanned several times. Each individual scan had a 2 second duration.
- ▶ In total there were 1123 measurements of the moon covering a wide range of lunar observation geometries



The new SCIAMACHY Level 1 product will contain

- ▶ Averaged data for the orbit, including reflectance and irradiance for the full disk
- ▶ Individually measured data
- ▶ Additional parameters to be used in further analysis like lunar phase angle, lunar latitude and longitude etc.

Lunar data validation

- ▶ We used the ROLO/GIRO (e.g. Wagner et al. 2015) as an independent validation source
- ▶ The data agree within the estimated error of the ROLO data (Stone, T. et al. 2004)
- ▶ There is no discernible trend in the SCIAMACHY data (not shown) over the mission lifetime; the degradation correction works

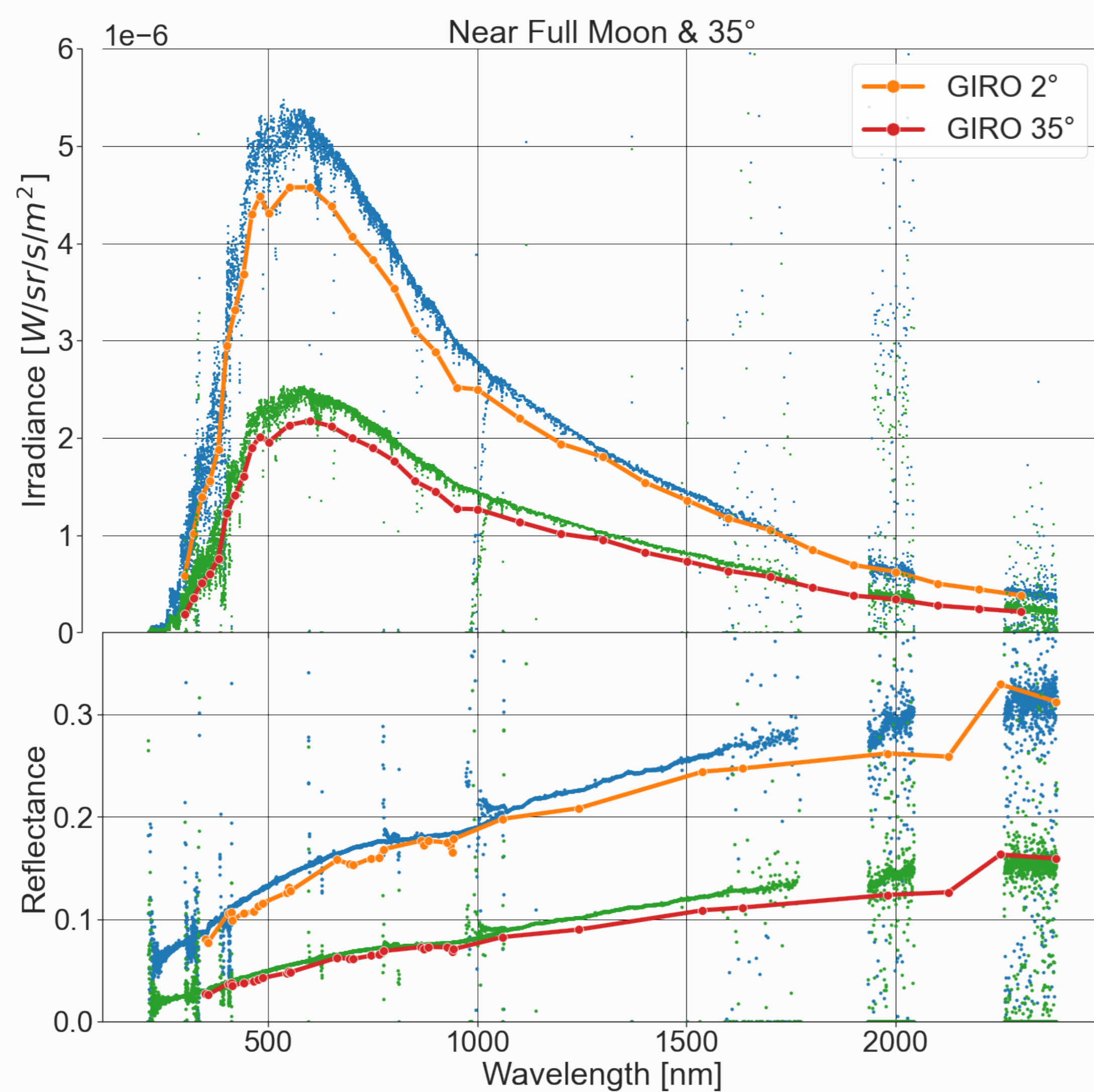


Figure: **Top**: Comparison full disk irradiance GIRO vs SCIAMACHY data (dots). **Bottom**: Comparison full disk reflectance GIRO vs SCIAMACHY data.

Lunar Data Coverage

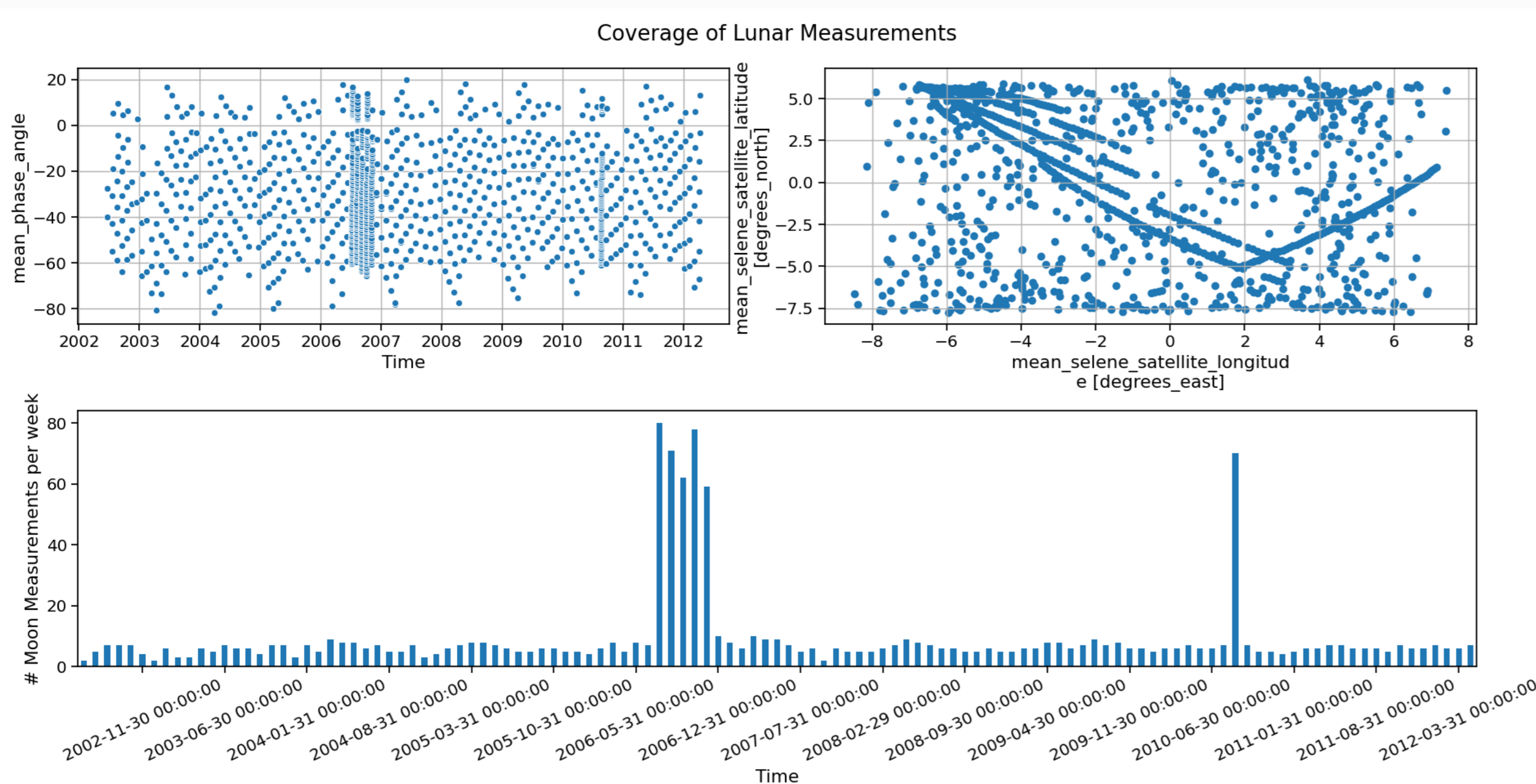


Figure: **Top**: Lunar phase angles (left) and coordinates (right) covered by SCIAMACHY measurements. **Bottom**: Number of lunar measurements per months.

Fixing the O₃ trend

- ▶ An erroneous trend in the O₃ VCD values was discovered during the validation of the previous processor version 7.0

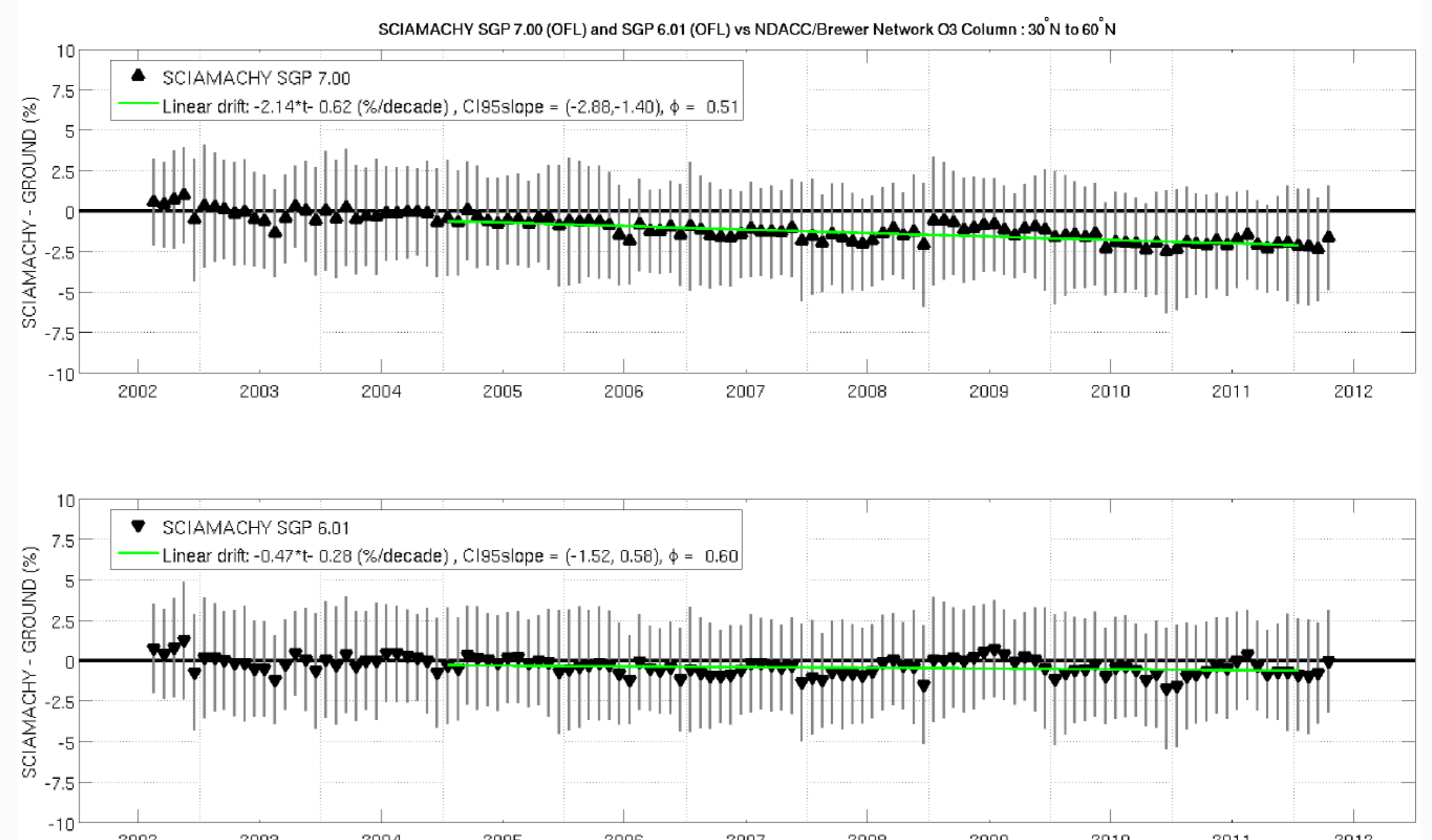


Figure: Validation of Ozone VCD for Level 2 V. 7 (top) and V.6.01. The retrieval algorithm was not changed, but V.7 values show a clear trend (Source: BIRA/IASB).

- ▶ Investigations showed that the cause was a change of the degradation correction in *Level 1*
- ▶ Most likely the degradation correction led to structures in the radiance that mimic the spectral signature of O₃.
- ▶ The Level 1 processing was changed to correct the degradation
- ▶ The O₃ values that are retrieved using the updated Level 1 reverses the trend in O₃
- ▶ O₃ is currently validated using independent data

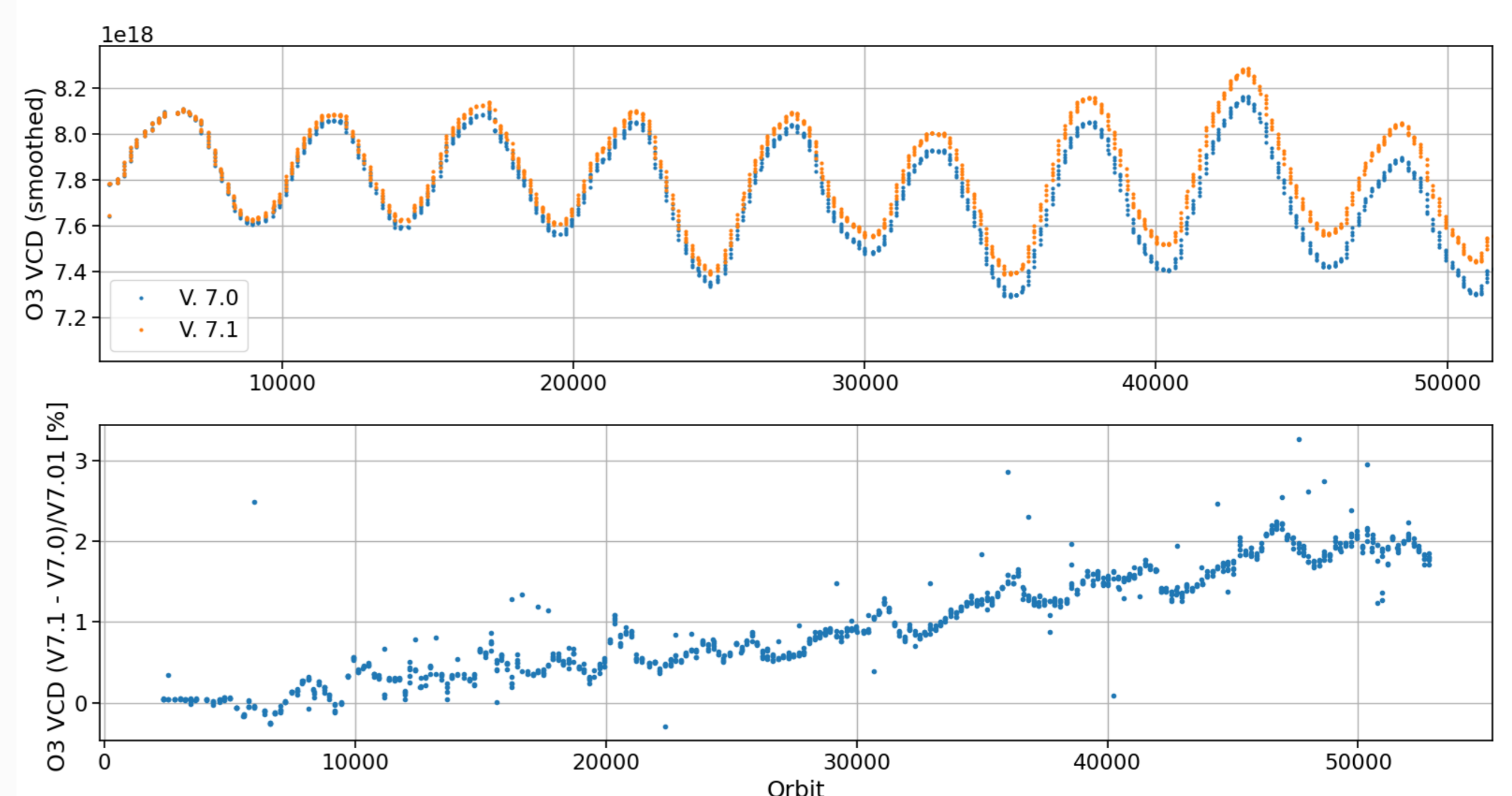


Figure: Re-calculation of O₃ using updated radiances. **Top**: VCD V7.0 using old Level 1 (blue) and VCD 7.1 using updated Level 1 data (orange). Data were smoothed to make the trend visible. **Bottom**: Relative Difference between V7.0 and V7.1 showing a reversal of the trend.

Status/Outlook

- ▶ The full mission Level 1 data with updated degradation correction and lunar data were generated
- ▶ The lunar data will also be released as separate data set.
- ▶ The Level 2 (geophysical products) data are currently validated
- ▶ After validation the data will be prepared for a release to the users
- ▶ **All products will be in netCDF format** instead of the previously used ENVISAT byte stream format

Contact Information

If you like to have further information, you can reach me at guenter.lichtenberg@dlr.de



References & Further Information

- ▶ Stone, Thomas & Kieffer, H.. (2004). Assessment of uncertainty in ROLO lunar irradiance for on-orbit calibration. Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering. 5542. 10.1117/12.560236.
- ▶ Wagner, S.C. et al. A summary of the joint GSICS CEOS/IVOS lunar calibration workshop: Moving towards intercalibration using the Moon as a transfer target. In Proceedings of the Sensors, Systems, and Next-Generation Satellites XIX, Toulouse, France, 21â24 September 2015; Volume 9639, p. 96390Z.