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SCIAMACHY BI-MONTHLY REPORT: JULY - AUGUST 2007

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1 INTRODUCTION

The SCIAMACHY Bi-Monthly report documents the current status and recent changes to the SCIAMACHY instrument, its data processing chain, and its data products.

The Bi-Monthly Report (hereafter BMR) is composed of analysis results obtained by the DPQC, combined with inputs received from the different groups working on SCIAMACHY operation, calibration, product validation and data quality.

The first part of the report is dedicated to Instrument Configuration and Performance. It is composed of contributions from SOST-DLR and SOST-IFE.

The remainder of the report is dedicated to level 1 and level 2 performance assessment and is generated by ESA/ESRIN DPQC with contributions from ESA/ESTEC PLSO and DLR-IMF.

The structure of the report will be in constant evolution through the ENVISAT mission, as experience with SCIAMACHY data and quality control grows.

1.1 Scope

The main objective of the BMR is to give, on a regular basis, the status of SCIAMACHY instrument performance, data acquisition, results of anomaly investigations, calibration activities and validation campaigns. The BMR is composed of the following six sections:

- Summary;
- Instrument Configuration and Performance;
- Data Availability Statistics;
- Level 1 Product Quality Monitoring;
- Level 2 Product Quality Monitoring;
- Validation Activities and Results.

1.2 References

- [1] 'Instrument Operation Manual', MA-SCIA-0000DO/01, Issue F R2, 16 Dec. 2004
- [2] 'ENVISAT-1 Products Specifications Volume 15: SCIAMACHY Products Specifications', PO-RS-MDA-GS-2009, Issue 3, Rev: K, Gianni Sotis, 06 May 2006
- [3] 'SCIAMACHY cL0 Statistics, PO-TN-DLR-SH-0012, Issue 1, Rev. 1 14 April 2005'

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- [4] SCIAMACHY cL0 Statistics 2003, PO-TN-DLR-SH-0013, Issue 1, Rev. 0 14 April 2005
- [5] 'SCIAMACHY Consolidated Level 0: Statistics for the Year 2005', PO-TN-DLR-SH-0014, Issue 1, Rev. 0 11 July 2006
- [6] 'Summary of the Atmospheric Chemistry Instrument Validation results as presented at the ACVE-3 Workshop', Paul Snoeij, Ankie Pitters, Herbert Fischer, Yasjka Meijer, Jean-Christopher Lambert, Thorsten Fehr
- [7] 'SCIAMACHY Extra Misalignment Model', PO-TN-DLR-SH-0016 Issue 1, M. Gottwald, E. Krieg, DLR-IMF, C. von Savigny, S. Noël, K. Bramstedt IUP-IFE, 07 March 2007
- [8] 'Verification of the extra misalignment correction in the SCIAMACHY IPF 6.03 processor', TN-IUP/IFE-2007-cvs-02, C. von Savigny, A. Dehn, H. Bovensmann, J. Steinwagner IUP-IFE, 05 July 2007



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1.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADC	Analogue to Digital Converter
ADF	Auxiliary Data File
ANX	Ascending Node Crossing
AOCS	Attitude and Orbit Control System
APSM	Aperture Stop Mechanism
ASM	Azimuth Scan Mechanism
ATC	Active Thermal Control
BMR	Bi-Monthly Report
CA	Corrective Action
CCA	Communication Area
CTI	Configurable Transfer Item
DAC	Digital Analogue Converter
DLR-IMF	Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt
DPQC	Data Processing Quality Control
ESM	Elevation Scan Mechanism
FPN	Fixed Pattern Noise
HK	Housekeeping
ICE	Instrument Control Electronics
ICU	Instrument Control Unit
IECF	Instrument Engineering and Calibration Facilities
IOM	Instrument Operation Manual
LK1	Leakage Current Auxiliary File (SCI_LK1_AX)
LOS	Line of Sight
MCMD	Macro Command
MPH	Main Product Header
MPS	Mission Planning Schedule
MR	Monthly Report
NCWM	Nadir Calibration Window Mechanism
NDFM	Neutral Density Filter Mechanism
NIVR	Netherlands Agency for Aerospace Programmes
NNDEC	Non-nominal Decontamination
NRT	Near Real Time
OAR	Observation Anomaly Report
OBM	Optical Bench Module
OCR	Operations Change Request
OSDF	Orbit Sequence Definition File
OSV	Orbit State Vector
PCF	Product Control Facility
PDHS	Payload Data Handling Station (PDS)
PDHS-E	Payload Data Handling Station – ESRIN
PDHS-K	Payload Data Handling Station – Kiruna
PDS	Payload Data Segment



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PE1	Pixel to Pixel/ Etalon Auxiliary File (SCI_PE1_AX)
PLSO	Payload Switch OFF
PMD	Polarization Measurement Device
QUADAS	Quality Analysis of Data from Atmospheric Sounders
QWG	Quality Working Group
SAA	South Atlantic Anomaly
SCIAMACHY	Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Chartography
SCICAL	SCIAMACHY Calibration tool
SEU	Single Event Upset
SLS	Spectral Line Source
SMR	Sun Mean Reference
SOST	SCIAMACHY Operations Support Team
SP1	Spectral Calibration Auxiliary File (SCI_SP1_AX)
SU1	Sun Reference Auxiliary File (SCI_SU1_AX)
SZA	Sun Zenith Angle
TC	Thermal Control
TCFoV	Total Clear Field of View
TOA	Top of Atmosphere
TRUE	Tangent height Retrieval by UV-B Exploitation
VCD	Vertical Column Density
WLS	White Light Source
WUR	Wageningen University and Research

2 SUMMARY

- The level 1b processor was updated from IPF 6.02 to IPF 6.03 and became operational 19/07/2007
- An anomaly in the MPH Orbit State Vector in level 1b products processed in the off-line chain was detected and resolved (present for data between December 2006 and 30 August 2007)
- During the reported period SCIAMACHY measurements were nominal with respect to planning, besides two unavailability periods during following orbits:
 - 28111 - 28119 (16 - 17 July 2007) OCM
 - 28304 - 28318 (30 - 31 July 2007) transfer to HTR/REFUSE
due to CTI parameter mismatch
- Monthly Calibration was executed during Orbits:
 - 28051-28055 (12/13-Jul-2007) originally planned for 29/30 June
 - 28294-28298 (29-Jul-2007)
 - 28710-28714 (27/28-Aug-2007)
- No occultation measurements with the moon rising on nightside were executed
- One OCR was implemented (OCR_030: Test of limb mesosphere-thermosphere state)
 - 28433-28454 (08/09-Aug-2007)
- No TC adjustments were required
- Light Path monitoring:
 - Channel 1&2: degradation in UV for all light paths involving ESM increases with a rate of <1 % per month. The average throughput loss in channel 1 is currently ca. 38%.
 - Channel 3 small throughput loss (about 4%)
 - Channel 4 small throughput loss (sub percent level)
 - Channel 5 small throughput loss (sub percent level)
 - Channel 6 small throughput loss (sub percent level)
 - Channel 7 small throughput loss (sub percent level)
 - Channel 8 throughput remains stable at about 68%



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- PMD monitoring:
 - UV degradation visible in science channels is also visible in PMD 1 to 3
 - PMD 4 and 7 show a large decrease in throughput which is currently unexplained. (possible explanation: specific detector material)
 - PMD 6 results still under investigation



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3 INSTRUMENT CONFIGURATION AND PERFORMANCE

3.1 In-Flight Status and Performance

Detailed operations, planning and instrument status information can be found on the website of the *SCIAMACHY Operations Support (SOST)* under <http://atmos.caf.dlr.de/projects/scops/>. These pages are maintained on a daily basis and show the history and actual progress of the SCIAMACHY mission.

3.1.1 Planned Operations and Measurements (SOST-DLR)

The reporting period covers the orbits 27884 (ANX = 01-Jul-2007, 01:23:33.543) to 28770 (ANX = 31-Aug-2007, 22:54:05.879). Two OSDFs specified the planning baseline.

Orbit		ANX		OSDF
Start	Stop	Start	Stop	
27884	28326	01-Jul-2007 01:23:33.543	31-Jul-2007 22:28:13.783	MPL_OSD_SHVSH_20070629_010101_00000000_34100001_20070701_012335_20070801_000847.N1
28327	28770	01-Aug-2007 00:08:49.711	31-Aug-2007 22:54:05.879	MPL_OSD_SHVSH_20070704_010101_00000000_34110001_20070801_000851_20070901_003439.N1

Table 3-1: SCIAMACHY OSDF planning file from July – August 2007

Measurements were nominal, i.e. timelines executed limb/nadir sequences with wide swath settings on the dayside of the orbit. Between orbits 28304-28325 (unsuccessful execution of OCR_030) and orbits 28433-28454 (successful execution of OCR_030) the altitude range of the limb scans had been shifted upwards in response to OCR_030. In-flight calibration and monitoring measurements occurred on daily, weekly and monthly timescales according to the mission scenarios. Regular monthly calibration was scheduled between orbits

- 28294-28298 (29-Jul-2007)
- 28710-28714 (27/28-Aug-2007)

Due to the anomaly reported for 29/30-Jun-2007 the monthly calibration – without lunar measurements – for this month had to be repeated as early as possible in July. This occurred in orbits 28051-28055 (12/13-Jul-2007).

The moon was in the limb TCFoV between orbits

- 27884-27899 (01-Jul-2007 until 02-Jul-2007)
- 28225-28314 (24-Jul-2007 until 31-Jul-2007)
- 28647-28732 (23-Aug-2007 until 29-Aug-2007)

The moon was always rising on the dayside, i.e. no occultation measurements could be executed.



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One OCR was implemented. This was OCR_030 (Test of limb mesosphere-thermosphere state). Originally it was planned to execute this OCR between orbits 28304-28325 (30/31-Jul-2007). Due to a mismatch in the generated and then uploaded CTI parameter tables the instrument was transferred to HTR/REFUSE (see below). Since no timelines had to be modified for this OCR, it was successfully repeated in orbits 28433-28454 (08/09-Aug-2007) by generating and uploading corrected CTI parameter tables.

3.1.2 Instrument Measurement Status (SOST-DLR)

The final flight status for states and timelines remained unchanged.

3.1.3 Executed Operations and Measurements (SOST-DLR)

Measurements and instrument availability

The OSDF planning file has been scheduled as requested except for two periods:

- orbit 28111-28119 (16/17-Jul-2007): MEASUREMENT IDLE mode due to an orbit control manoeuvre (OCM)
- orbit 28304-28318 (30/31-Jul-2007): transfer to HTR/REFUSE due to CTI parameter mismatch

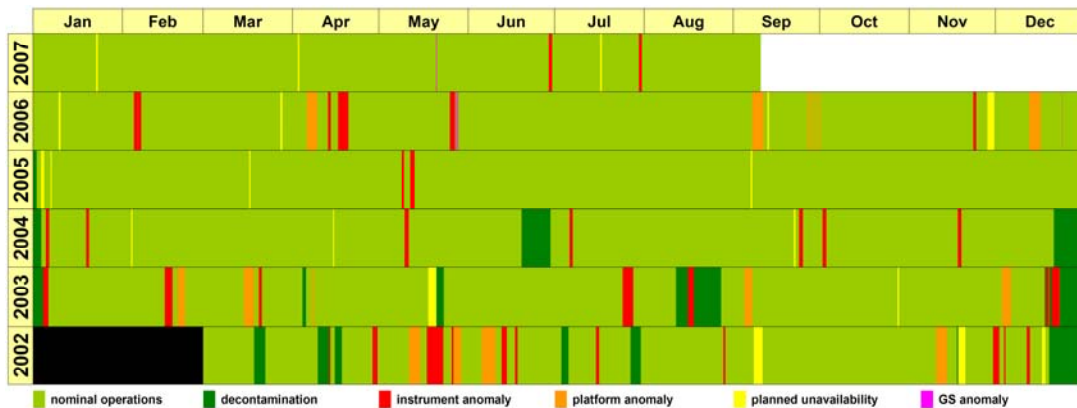


Fig. 3-1: Current instrument availability status including the reporting period

Detector thermal adjustment

No TC adjustment was executed. Thus the TC settings remained unchanged at

- DAC1 = 0.53 W
- DAC2 = 0.50 W
- DAC3 = 0.00 W

APSM/NDFM health checks & PMD ADC cal



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In the reporting period 1 APSM/NDFM health check and 2 PMD ADC calibrations were executed. All showed nominal results.

APSM/NDFM			PMD ADC	
Orbit	ANX	Result	Orbit	ANX
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28317	31-Jul-2007 07:53:00
28745	30-Aug-2007 06:23:52	ok	28746	30-Aug-2007 08:00:22

Table 3-2: APSM/NDFM health check and PMD ADC calibration

Anomalies

One major on-board instrument anomaly had occurred. In orbit 28304 (30-Jul-2007, 09:50:22 UTC) a mismatch in CTI parameter settings (co-adding and PET in states 30-32 caused integration times not fitting the measurement duration) triggered a transfer to HTR/REFUSE. This was related to the implementation of OCR_30. MPS driven operations resumed in orbit 28318 (31-Jul-2007).

Orbit	Date	Entry - UTC	Level	Entry Type	ID Content/Transition	Mode	Remark
28304	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.09.50.23.721	Instrument	AUTONOMOUS SWITCHING	ID80 / goto HTR/RF	HTR/RF	Parameter mismatch (OCR_030)
28304	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.10.54.56.780	Instrument	MACROCOMMAND EXECUTION ENTRY	START TIMELINE	HTR/RF	Complementary Failure
28304	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.10.54.56.792	Instrument	COMPLEMENTARY FAILURES	---	HTR/RF	Complementary Failure
28304	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.10.54.56.795	Instrument	MACROCOMMAND EXECUTION ENTRY	START TIMELINE	HTR/RF	Complementary Failure
in total 8 Complementary Failures until 2007.211.13.07.33.342							
28306	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.13.07.33.342	Instrument	MACROCOMMAND EXECUTION ENTRY	START TIMELINE	HTR/RF	Complementary Failure
28306	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.13.07.33.350	Instrument	COMPLEMENTARY FAILURES	---	HTR/RF	Complementary Failure
28306	30-JUL-2007	2007.211.13.07.33.354	Instrument	MACROCOMMAND EXECUTION ENTRY	START TIMELINE	HTR/RF	Complementary Failure

Table 3-3: Instrument & platform anomalies between July and August 2007

3.1.4 Performance Monitoring - System (SOST-DLR)

Detector temperatures

Detector temperatures are monitored according to the requirements of the IOM [1]. It requests to ensure that the average temperature per orbit remains within the specified limits. For each detector the average temperatures per orbit are determined from HK telemetry parameters. Fig. 3-2 displays the temperatures of all 8 detectors. Colour coding is as on the operational monitoring website, i.e. data from orbits with HK telemetry coverage > 90% are shown in red, for < 90% in green. Minimum/maximum values per orbit are indicated as vertical bars. The temperature limits of each detector are shown as horizontal lines.

All temperatures remained within limits.

It has to be noted that the detector temperature curves since 2002 clearly indicate a degrading TC system with constantly rising temperatures (0.2-0.3 K/year for detectors 1-6 and 1 K/year for detectors 7 & 8). This is however a predicted behaviour.



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OBM temperatures

OBM temperatures are monitored according to the requirements of the IOM [1]. It requests to ensure that the average temperature per orbit remains within the specified limits. The average OBM temperature per orbit is determined from specific HK telemetry parameters. In addition power readings for the ATC heaters are monitored. Temperatures and ATC heater powers are given in Fig. 3-3 and 3-4. Colour coding is as in Fig. 3-2.

OBM temperatures and ATC heater powers remained within limits.

Also the ATC systems shows signs of degradation, particularly in the power readings of the ATC_nadir heater. In the near future this heater will hit the allocated lower limit. Then the ATC setpoints have to be re-adjusted. This activity will follow a defined IOM procedure.

PMD ADC status

The status of the PMD ADC is monitored according to the requirements of the IOM [1]. It requests to ensure that no glitches occur caused by an SEU.

No PMD ADC glitches have been detected.

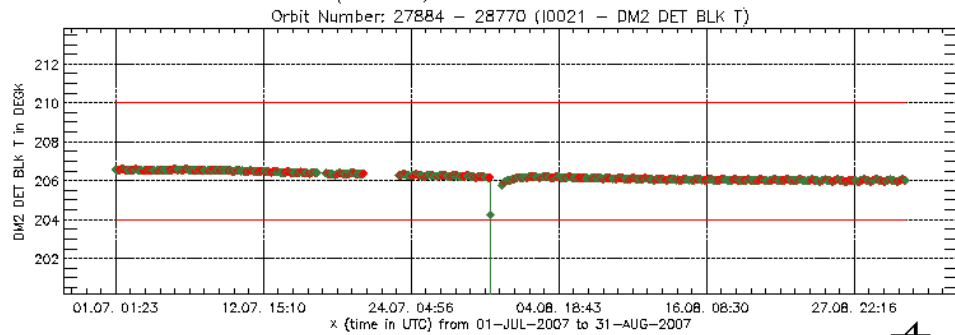
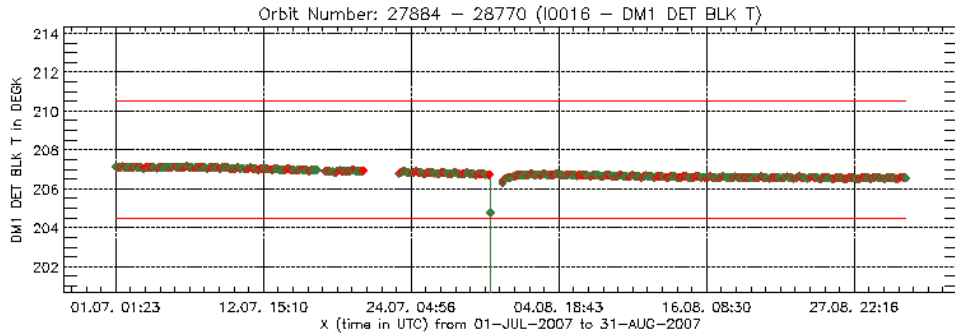


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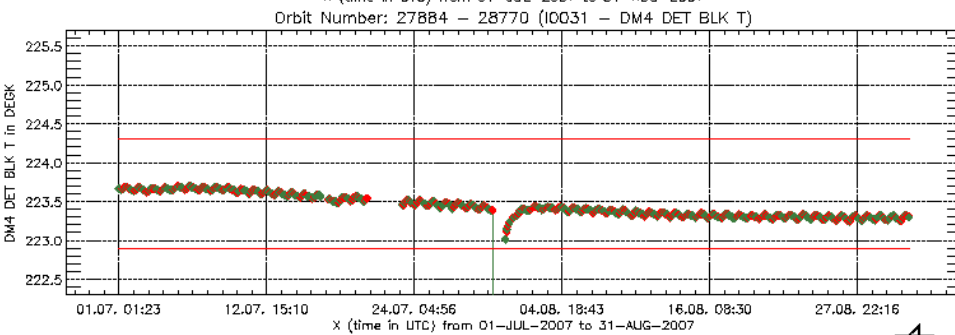
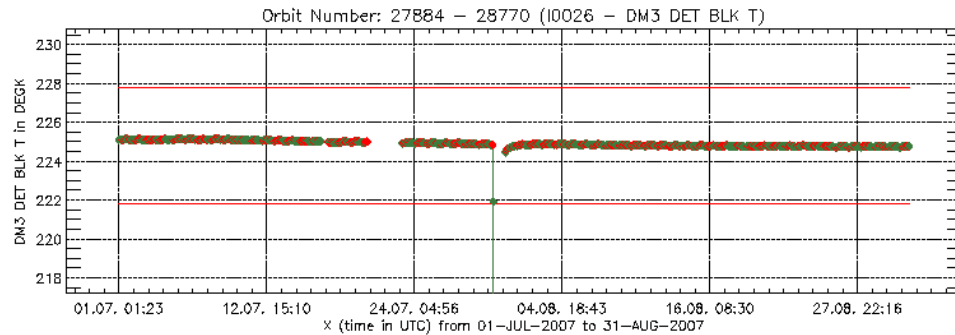


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Filename: PIN_401_27884_28770
Date : 11-08-2007 Page : 1



Filename: PIN_401_27884_28770
Date : 11-09-2007 Page : 1



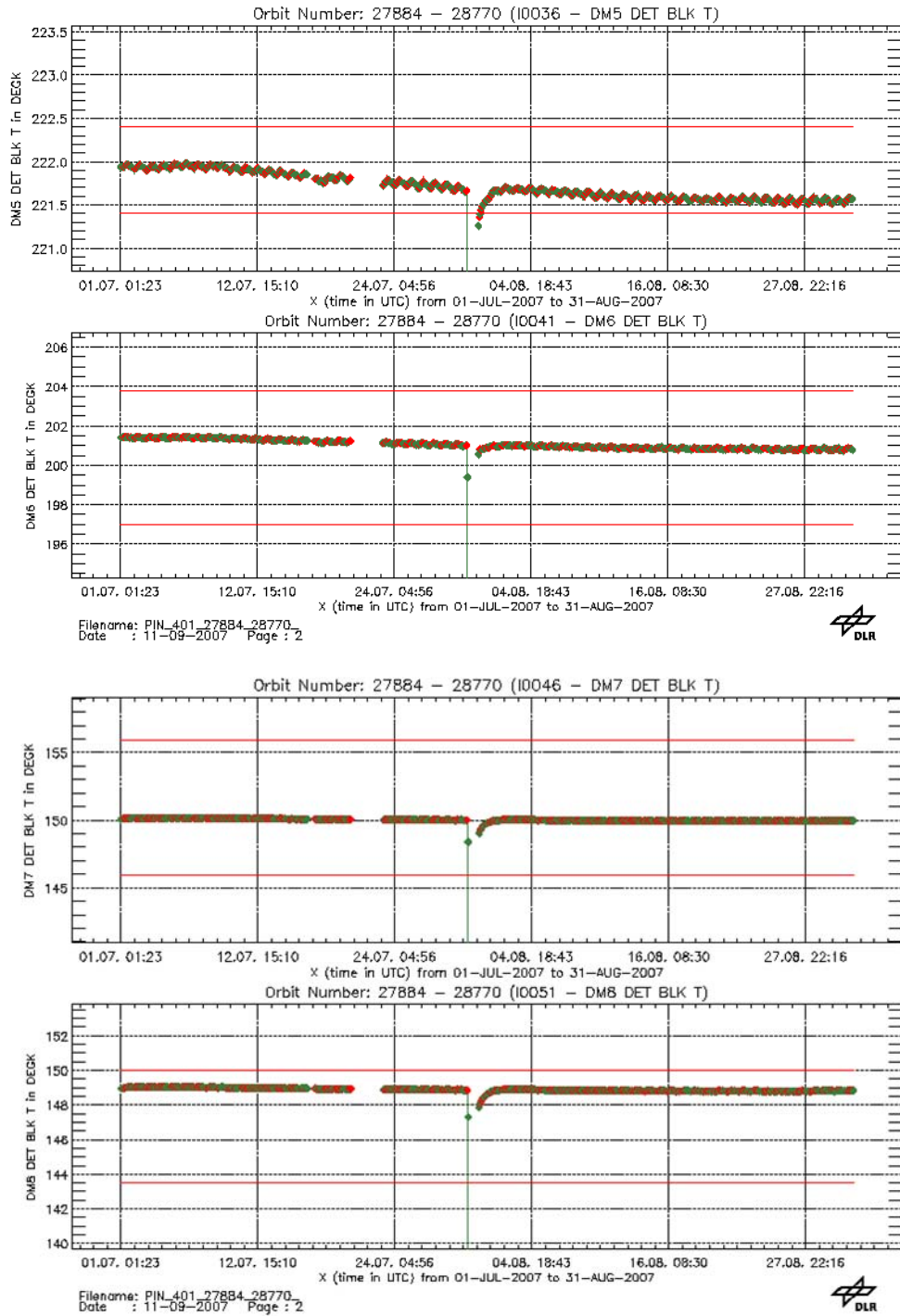


Fig. 3-2: Detector temperatures



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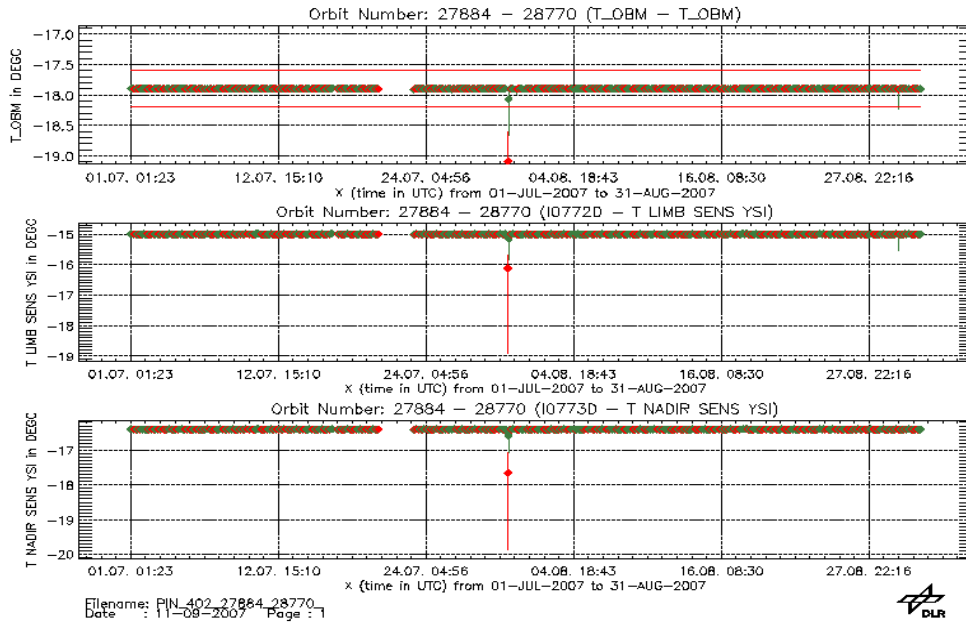


Fig. 3-3: OBM temperatures (top: derived OBM, middle: limb sensor, bottom: nadir sensor)

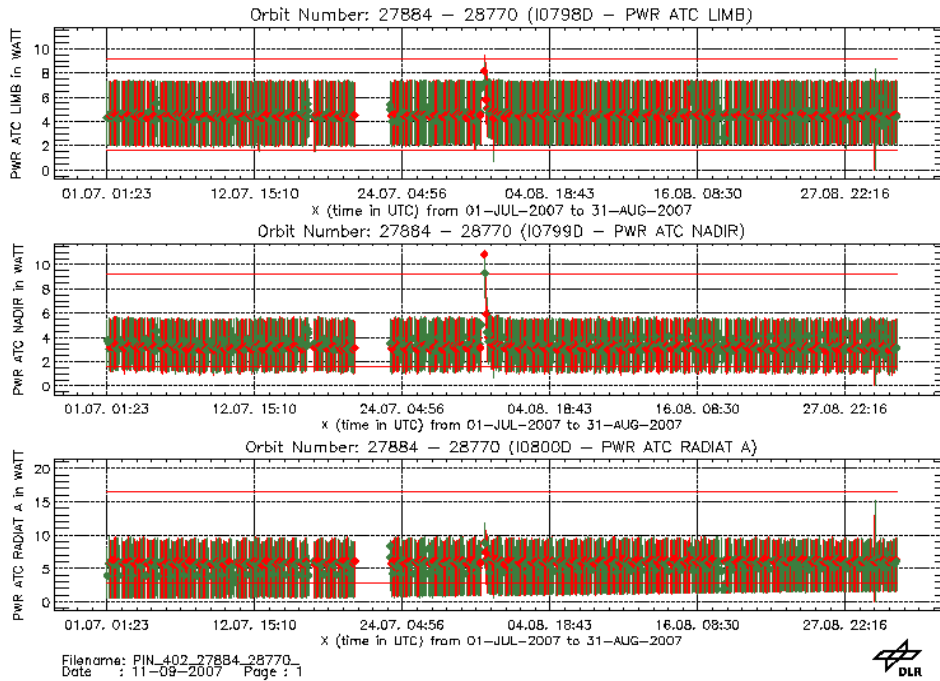


Fig. 3-4: ATC heater power (top: ATC limb, middle: ATC nadir, bottom: ATC Rad A)



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LLI status

Life Limited Items are monitored based on analysis of the

- OSDF: This yields a predicted LLI usage.
- Report format: This counts the actual LLI switches or used LLI cycles. No WLS/SLS burning times can be derived thereof.

In addition, the in-flight usage of the cryogenic heat pipe is recorded. This subsystem has a limited number of cycles. Each decontamination increases the accumulated number of cycles by 1.

At the end of the reporting period the fractional usage of the LLI relative to the allowed in-flight budget was (based on OSDF prediction)

- NDFM: 0.74
- APSM: 0.68
- NCWM (sub-solar port): 0.72
- WLS (switches): 0.13
- WLS (burning time): 0.25
- SLS (switches): 0.05
- SLS (burning time): 0.01

How the relative LLI usage has accumulated since launch can be seen in fig. 3-5. 'EOL' assumes a total mission lifetime until end of 2010. The relative usage at EOL in fig. 3-5 reflects the modifications of the mission scenario implemented in October 2006 (reduction of subsolar rate to 2/week). For the NDFM and APSM the safety margin factor of 2 was no longer applied since it was found acceptable to stay below the figures of the lifetests.



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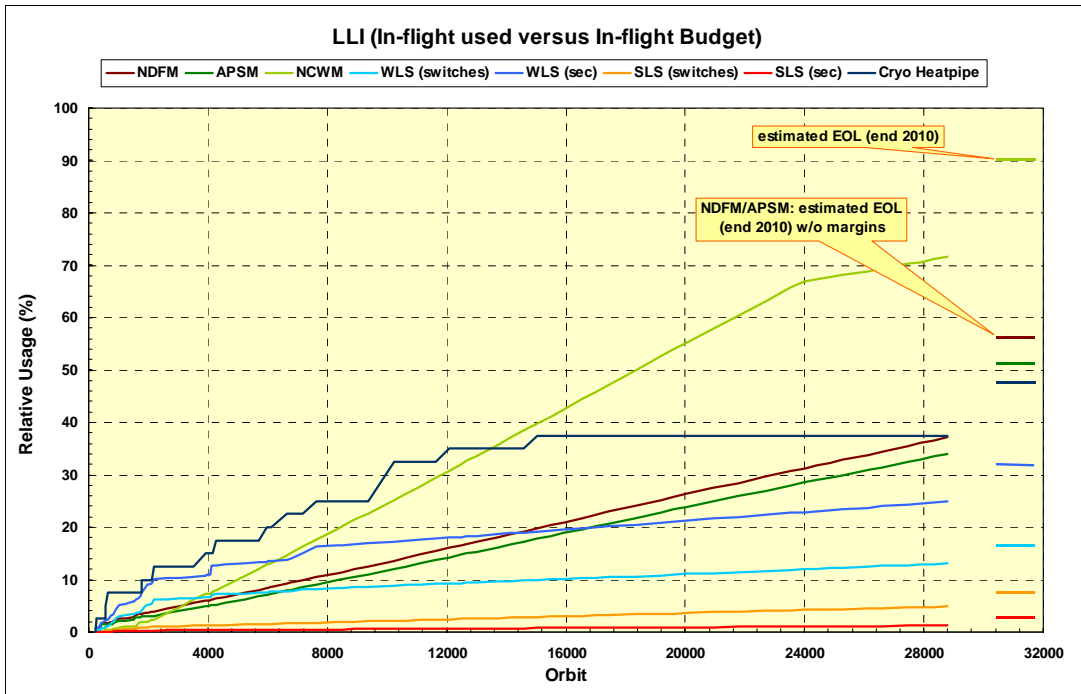


Fig. 3-5: Relative usage of LLIs. 'EOL' is derived for a mission lifetime until 2010. For the NDFM and APSM no margin factors have been applied to derive the EOL relative usage. Note the change in slope for the NCWM due to the reduction of subsolar measurements starting in October 2006.

The number of cryogenic heatpipe cycles did not increase (no decontamination). The budget used remained at 38% of the allowed in-flight budget.

Time reference

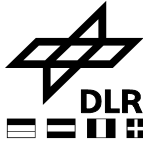
The times quoted in all planning files refer to the reference orbit. Since the actual orbit differs from the reference orbit (e.g. orbit drift), the times given w.r.t. the reference orbit also do not reflect exactly the actual absolute times of events along the orbit (e.g. ANX, sunrise, sub-solar, moonrise, eclipse). The requirements for orbit maintenance may result in time differences of usually $< \pm 10$ sec. In some cases this value may even reach ± 1 min, however.

SOST monitors how the reference time deviates from the actual time. This is done by using the predicted time which comes very close to the actual = restituted time. If the predicted times are delayed w.r.t. the reference orbit, then the difference *predicted - reference time* is > 0 sec; in the other case it is < 0 sec.

Fig. 3-6 displays the time difference *predicted - reference*. Orbit manoeuvres cause distinct discontinuities.



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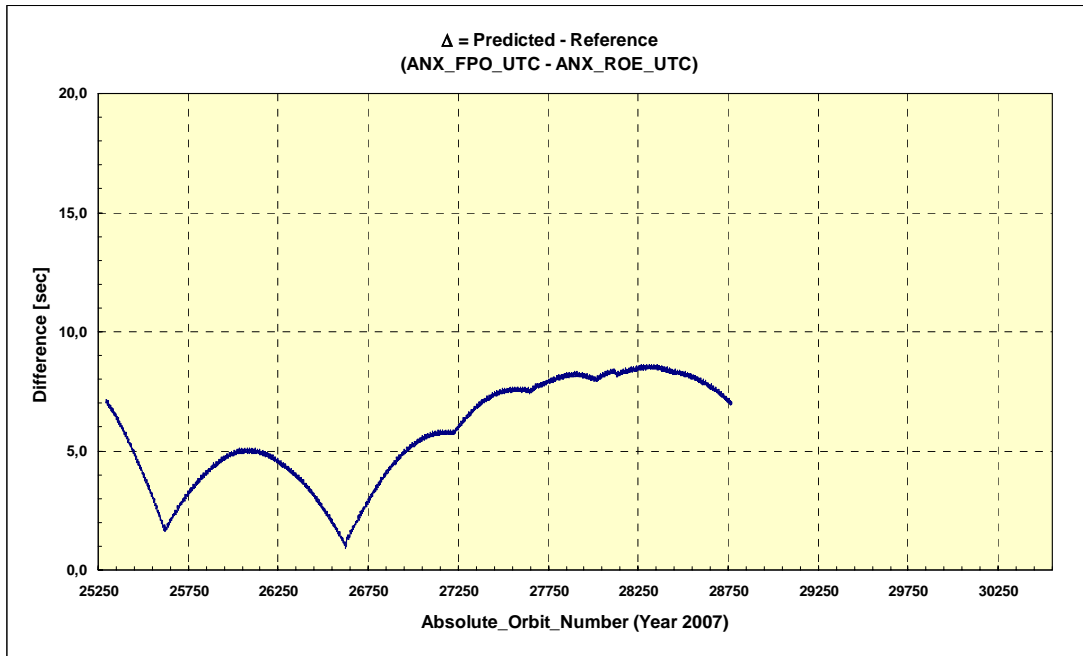


Fig. 3-6: Time difference between predicted and reference time.

3.1.5 Performance Monitoring - Light Path (SOST-IFE)

3.1.5.1 Science Channel Averages

One part of the SOST long-term monitoring activities is the trend analysis of measurements with the internal White Light Source (WLS) and of observations of the unobscured Sun above the atmosphere. In order to monitor the different SCIAMACHY light paths solar measurements are taken in various viewing geometries: In limb/occultation geometry (via ASM and ESM mirrors), in nadir geometry (via the ESM mirror through the subsolar port), and via the so-called calibration light path involving the ASM mirror and the ESM diffuser. SCIAMACHY long-term monitoring comprises a regular analysis of these measurements. The plots displayed in Fig. 3.7 show results of these monitoring activities for the time interval July to August 2007.

Note that the reported arithmetical channel averages are medians.

The displayed data have been produced in the following way:

All measured spectra have been divided by the corresponding measurement at a reference time; then for each channel a median of the ratio is computed, yielding an effective instrument throughput for the different light paths.

The reference spectra for all light paths are derived from measurements on 16 January 2003 (the time of the first monthly calibration performed with final flight settings). The resulting medians are then scaled to be 1 just after the first decontamination under



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(quasi-) nominal measurement conditions in August 2002. Therefore, the reference date for all data is in fact 2 August 2002.

Subsolar measurements before 30 November 2002 (about orbit 3922) did not consider the known yaw misalignment of SCIAMACHY on ENVISAT and thus may not be used for monitoring purposes. Therefore there are no subsolar data shown before December 2002. Since no valid subsolar measurements are available for August 2002 the subsolar throughput data have been scaled to 2 August 2002 by using the same factor as for the limb light path.

Note that measurements performed during times of reduced instrument performance (e.g. switch-offs or decontamination periods) have been omitted.

The results presented in Fig. 3.7 are based on the analysis of Level 0 data, which have been corrected for dead/bad pixels, dark current (fixed value from August 2002), scan angle dependencies, quantum efficiency changes, and the seasonally varying distance to the Sun. Additional calibration steps have not been performed, like for example a straylight correction. Therefore, variations smaller than about 1% require careful interpretation. Especially, small variations of the throughput signal may be caused by remaining seasonal effects due to the limited calibration of the data.

Until October 2006 the nadir/subsolar light path was monitored based mainly on fast sweep measurements. However, subsolar pointing measurements are considered to have a better quality for monitoring purposes (especially for PMD monitoring) and thus have become the new baseline.

Since 1 October 2006 subsolar measurements in fast sweep scan mode are only executed once per month (before that time: daily) whereas subsolar measurements in pointing mode are executed twice per week (before: once per month).

The channel average plots in Fig. 3.7 show both data sets for the subsolar light path.

Note that the reference time for the subsolar pointing data is 16 January 2003 (instead of 10 January 2003 for subsolar fast sweep).

The light path monitoring results presented in this section may be regarded as a first step towards spectrally resolved monitoring factors (m-factors) which will be produced based on fully calibrated data.

Daily updated light path monitoring results can be found on the SOST or IUP web site (<http://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/sciamachy/LTM/LTM.html>).

The following specific features can be identified from the light path monitoring results during the time interval of this report:

- Overall, the instrument throughput changes were close to expectation.
- For all light paths involving the ESM mirror the degradation in the UV (channels 1 and 2) increases with a rate of about 0.5-1% per month, similar as observed during the previous time intervals. The maximum average throughput loss in channel 1 lies currently around 38% (for the limb light path; the WLS throughput is considered to be not representative here because a degradation of the lamp may not be excluded). The throughput of the calibration light path which involves the ESM diffuser instead of the ESM mirror is currently about 90%, showing a small decrease of less than 1% over the two months covered by this report.



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- The overall degradation of channel 3 is very small (about 4%) compared to channels 1 and 2, but is still slowly increasing.
- Channels 4, 5 and 7 remain stable on a sub-percent level
- Channels 6 and 8 show a slight throughput decrease of less than 1% in two months.
- The Channel 8 transmission remains for all light paths at around 68%.
- Note: The small sub-percent variation in the throughput for the calibration light path in channel 6 within the two months covered by this report is probably a seasonal effect related to calibration issues.



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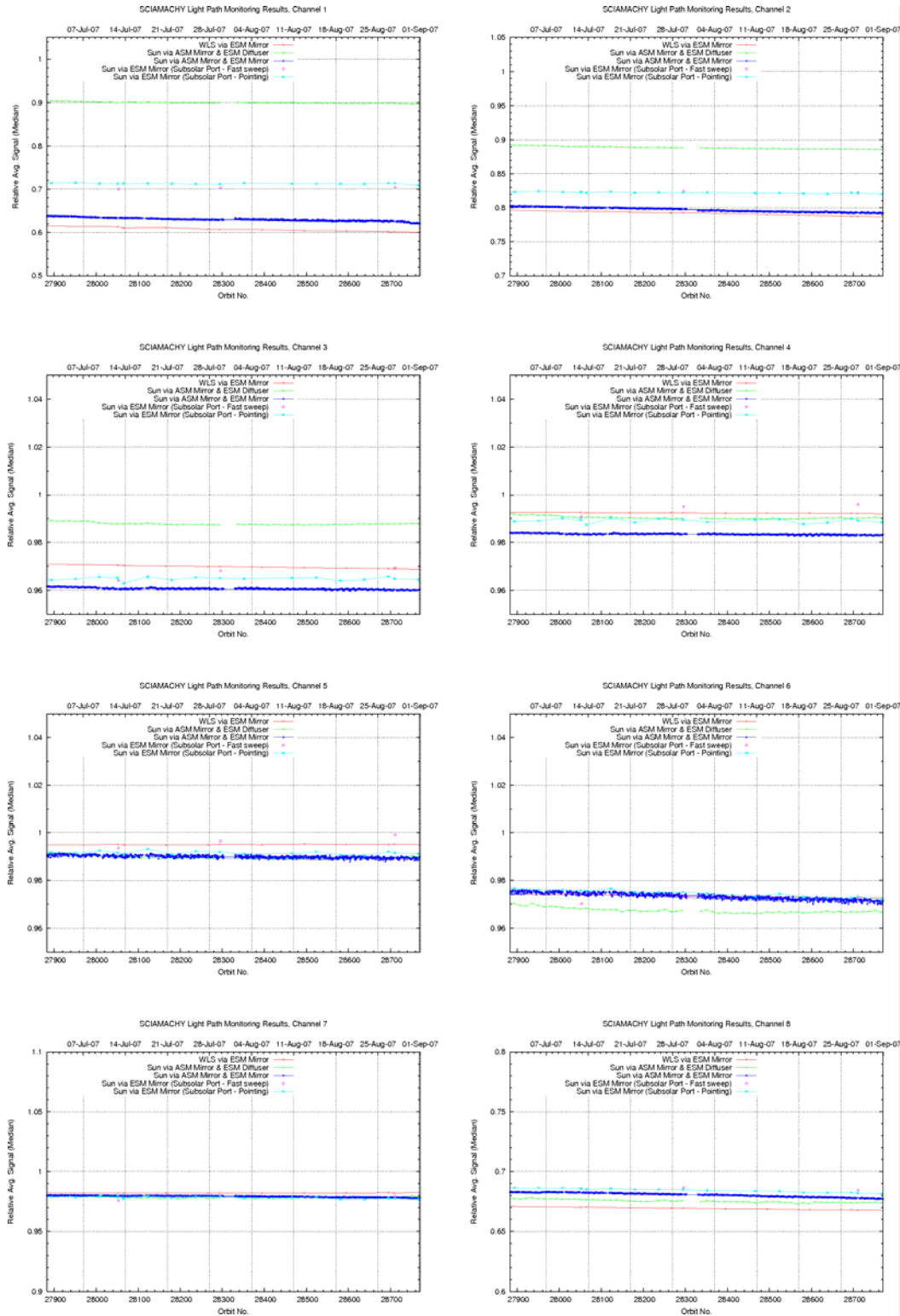


Fig. 3.7: Light path monitoring results July to August 2007 (medians).



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3.1.5.2 Spectral light path monitoring results

Fig. 3.8 – 3.11 show results of spectral throughput monitoring performed by SOST-IFE for the different light paths (nadir, limb, calibration, and WLS). These results have been derived from Level 0 data analysed in a similar way as for the channel averaged throughput data (but of course without spectral averaging). Because the variation in spectral direction is very small within two month, Fig. 3.8 – 3.11 show the complete time series from 2 August 2002 to the end of July 2007.

Notes:

- Dates in the graphs refer to UTC noon (12:00).
- The data have been interpolated over dead/bad pixels (using the on-ground list).
- Data from times of reduced instrument performance (like decontaminations or instrument switch-offs) have not been considered. These times are masked out by grey vertical bars.
- All data have been transformed to a daily grid, involving averaging and interpolation.
- Ratios have been performed on a pixel axis without any spectral interpolations. The wavelength axis is just for illustration and gives only approximate values, assuming a linear relation between pixel number and wavelength.
- Depending on the availability of measurement data, features close to large data gaps (especially before and after a decontamination) may be caused by interpolation.
- WLS data have not been corrected for a potential degradation of the lamp. Only the intensity jump after the extended WLS usage in June 2003 has been removed.
- As mentioned before, the timing of subsolar measurements before 30 November 2002 did not consider the known yaw misalignment of SCIAMACHY on ENVISAT. The timing has been corrected in the final flight settings. To take this change into account, all subsolar measurements have been referred to orbit 4519 (10 January 2003).
Therefore, subsolar results before 30 November 2002 are not reliable.
- Subsolar pointing data are not considered here yet because of their low measurement frequency before October 2006. Activities to generate a joined consistent subsolar fast sweep/pointing data set are ongoing.
- Subsolar data affected by blocking of the subsolar port (May/June 2007) have been excluded.

The underlying data for the spectral monitoring are available via the SOST-IFE web site (see http://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/sciamachy/LTM/LTM_spectral/LTM_spectral.html). As for the plotted results, these data are regularly updated one to two times per month.

The following main features can be identified in the spectral monitoring plots:

- As expected, the UV degradation generally decreases with increasing wavelength.
- The SCIAMACHY degradation strongly depends on wavelength and is largest at the channel edges. The prominent degradation peak around 350 nm in channel 2



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coincides with a region of high polarisation sensitivity, although this is probably not directly related.

- The minimum throughput is below 50% for the limb and WLS (nadir) light paths at the short wavelength edge of channel 1.
- Also solar activity variation can be seen in the plots, e.g. the intensity change of the solar Mg II Fraunhofer line at about 280 nm.
- The degradation in channel 3 which was already indicated by the channel integrated results is much better visible in the spectrally resolved plots, where the propagation of this effect in time to higher wavelengths can be clearly identified.
- The difference in degradation between the diffuser light path and the other light paths is also visible in the plots; however, the spectral regions where degradation is strongest coincide quite well.
- The spectral plots also show that the relative stability for channels 4 and 5 observed in the integrated data is not present over the whole spectral range; also these channels show variations, but these are restricted to the overlap regions close to the channel edges.
- Channel 6 spectral results confirm the assumption of a slight degradation in this channel which is concentrated at the lower wavelength edge and independent of the overlaid remaining seasonal cycle.
- For channels 7 and 8 the spectral behaviour of the throughput loss is consistent with (broadband) ice absorption features. The effect of the decontaminations is of course also clearly visible in these channels.
- Especially channel 8 shows a large pixel dependence of the throughput variation caused by the different sensitivity of the pixels. This variation is much higher for light paths where the small aperture is involved (i.e. nadir (subsolar) and limb), indicating that the small aperture causes additional effects which need to be considered when applying these results to Earthshine data.
- In general, the WLS data are much smoother than the solar data.



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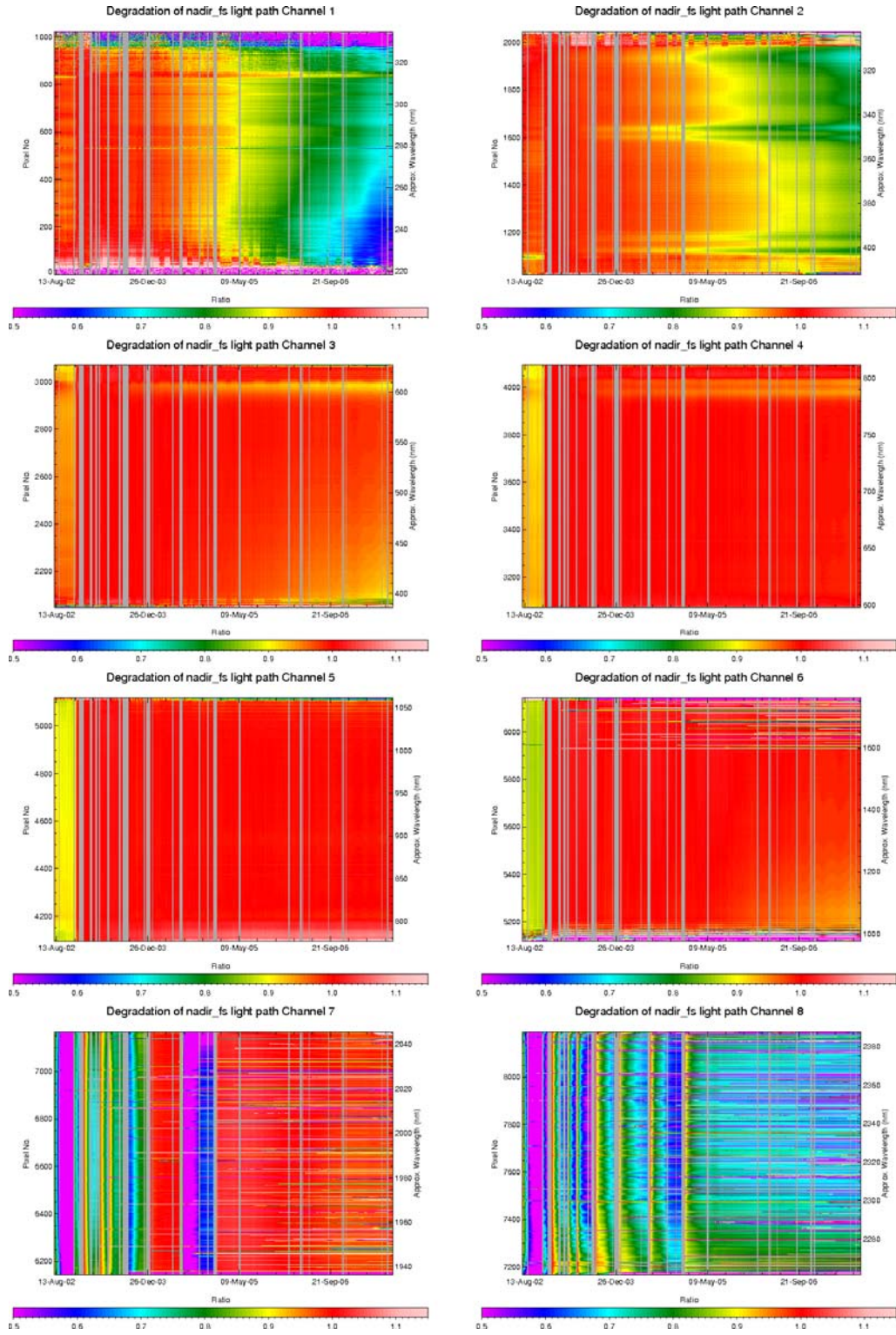


Fig. 3.8: Spectral light path monitoring results August 2002 to August 2007 (nadir light path)

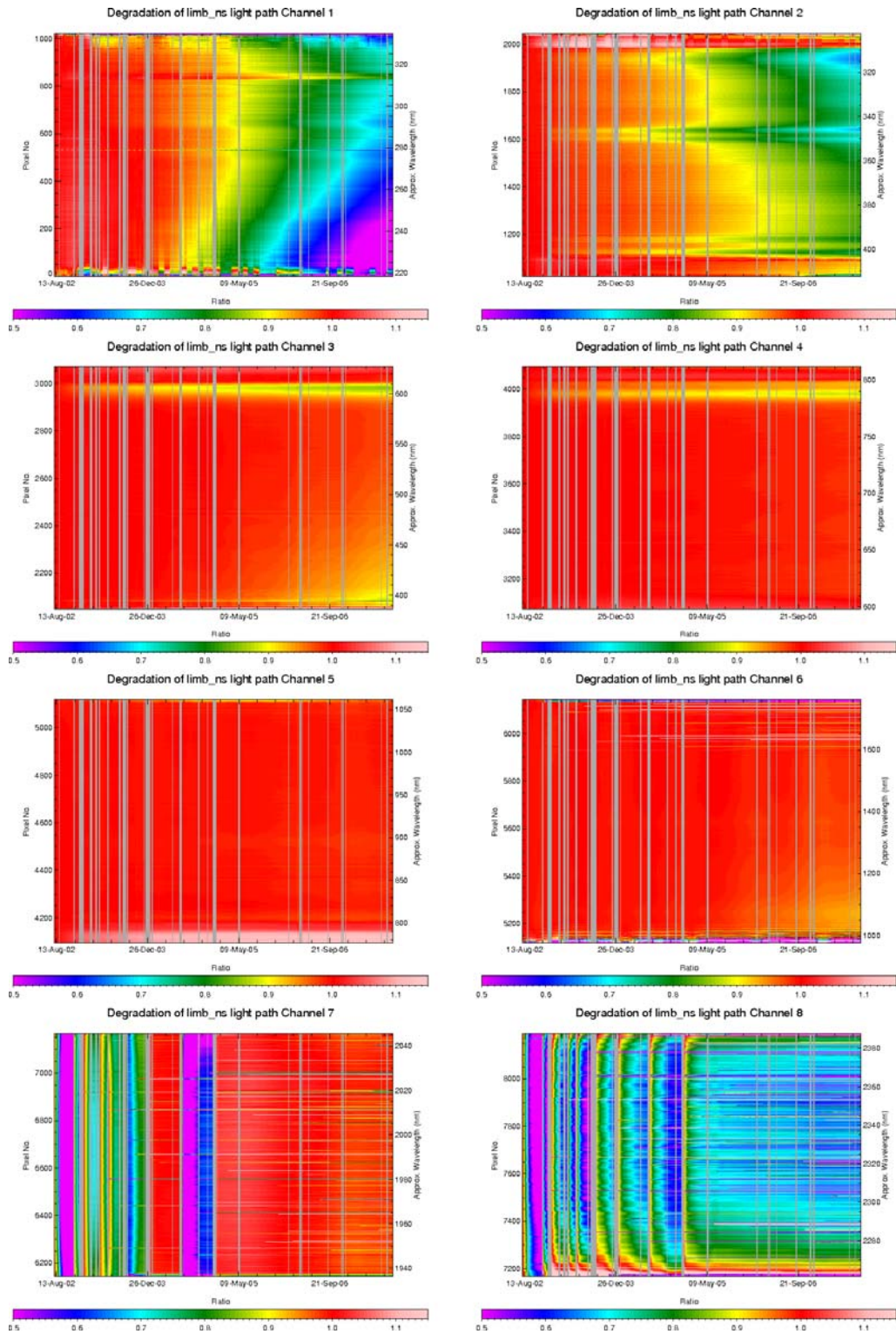


Fig. 3.9: Spectral light path monitoring results August 2002 to August 2007 (limb light path)



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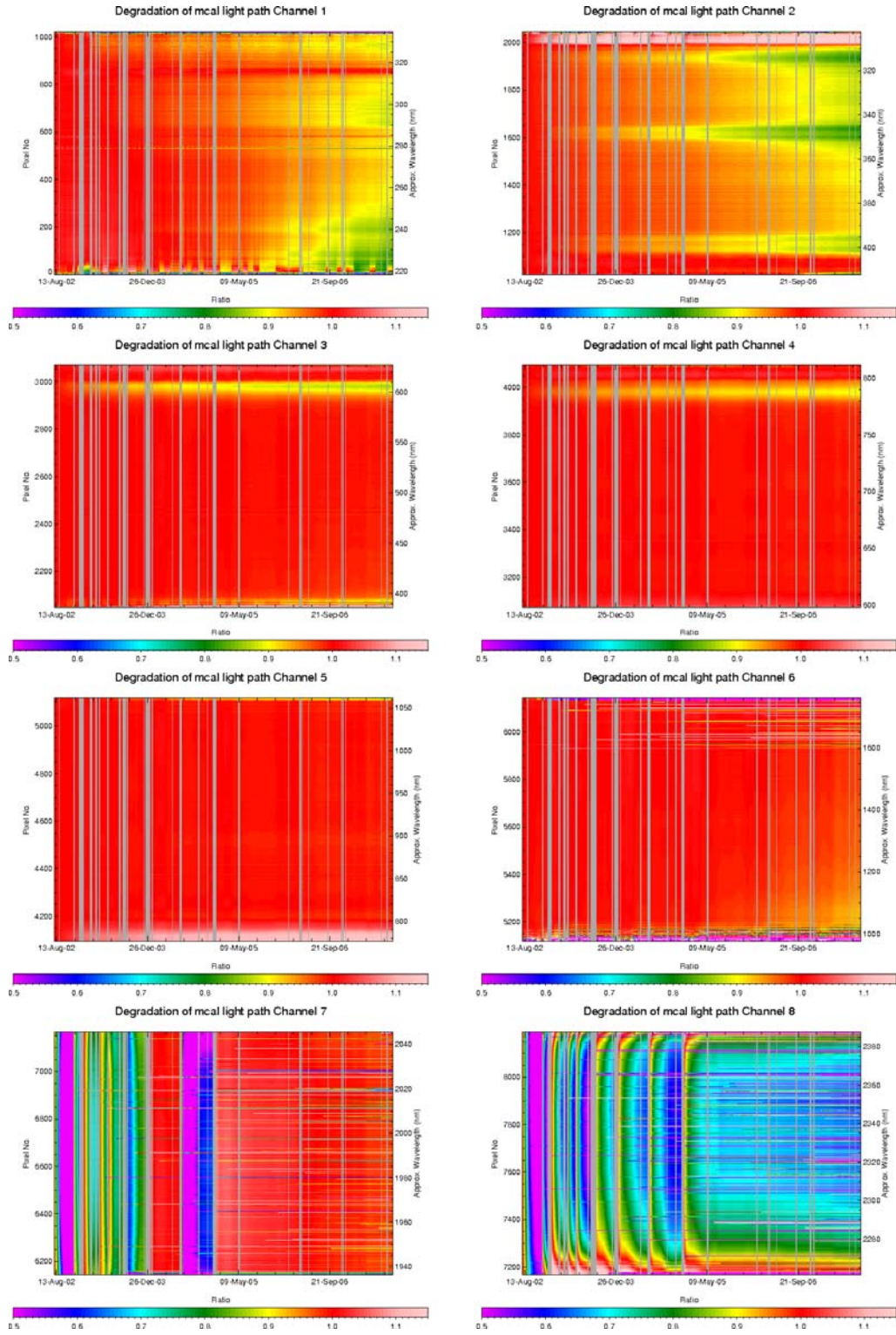


Fig. 3.10: Spectral light path monitoring results August 2002 to August 2007 (calibration light path)



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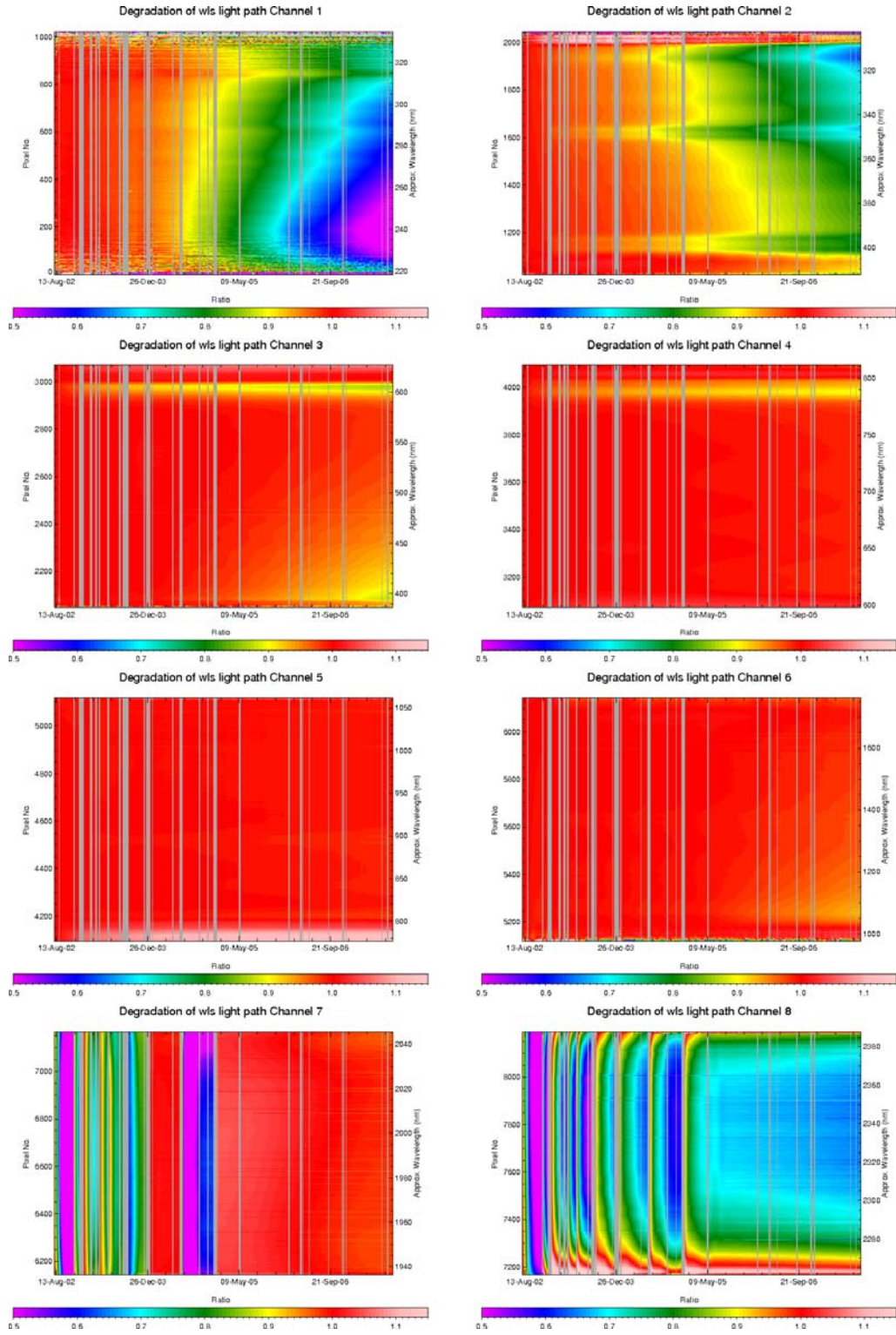


Fig. 3.11: Spectral light path monitoring results August 2002 to August 2007 (WLS light path)



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3.1.5.3 PMD monitoring results

The SCIAMACHY PMDs are monitored in a similar way as the science channels, but of course no channel averaging is performed. However, the results presented here are based on the same measurements as the science channel results (but using the PMD low gain signal), and they have been normalized to the same reference times as the spectral results. Thus, the reference time for the subsolar data is January 2003, whereas it is August 2002 for the other data sets.

For the nadir light path it is not possible to use subsolar fast sweep measurements for PMD monitoring, because these show too large scatter. This is probably caused by a combination of the very time-sensitive measurement type and scan mode and the fact that the PMDs measure a sampled signal, not an integrated one. Therefore, subsolar pointing measurements are used for monitoring of the PMD nadir light path, because the pointing signal is much more stable. Until October 2006 subsolar pointing measurements were only performed once per month, therefore the temporal sampling is much less than for the other light paths. Since 1 October 2006 the number of subsolar pointing measurements has been increased (on the cost of subsolar fast sweep data).

Fig. 3.12 shows the PMD throughput variation for the whole time period between 2 August 2002 and 31 August 2007. Note that a constant dark signal for each of the PMDs has been assumed. To verify this assumption, Fig. 3.12 also shows the variation of the PMD dark signal over time, which is usually quite low.

Note that PMD 7 results are most likely dominated by straylight and not reliable. They are only shown for completeness. Furthermore, WLS data are only available for PMD 1 to 3 because of saturation in the other PMD channels.

Considering the broadband character of the PMDs, the observed PMD throughput changes are (except for PMD 4 and 7) very similar to those of the science channels with the following features:

- The UV degradation apparent in the science channels is also visible in PMD 1 to 3.
- PMD 4 and 7 (which cover the same wavelength interval) show a considerably large decrease in throughput which is still unexplained (but may be related to the specific detector material).
- There are remaining seasonal variations in the data which could up to now not be corrected out. The amplitude of these seasonal variations increases with the wavelength range covered by the PMD. This issue is still unresolved.
- The PMD 6 dark signal shows a strange variation over time which is still under investigation.

A more detailed investigation of the open issues listed above requires a better calibration of the monitoring data which is currently (in the context of m-factor generation) under development, but will probably take some time.



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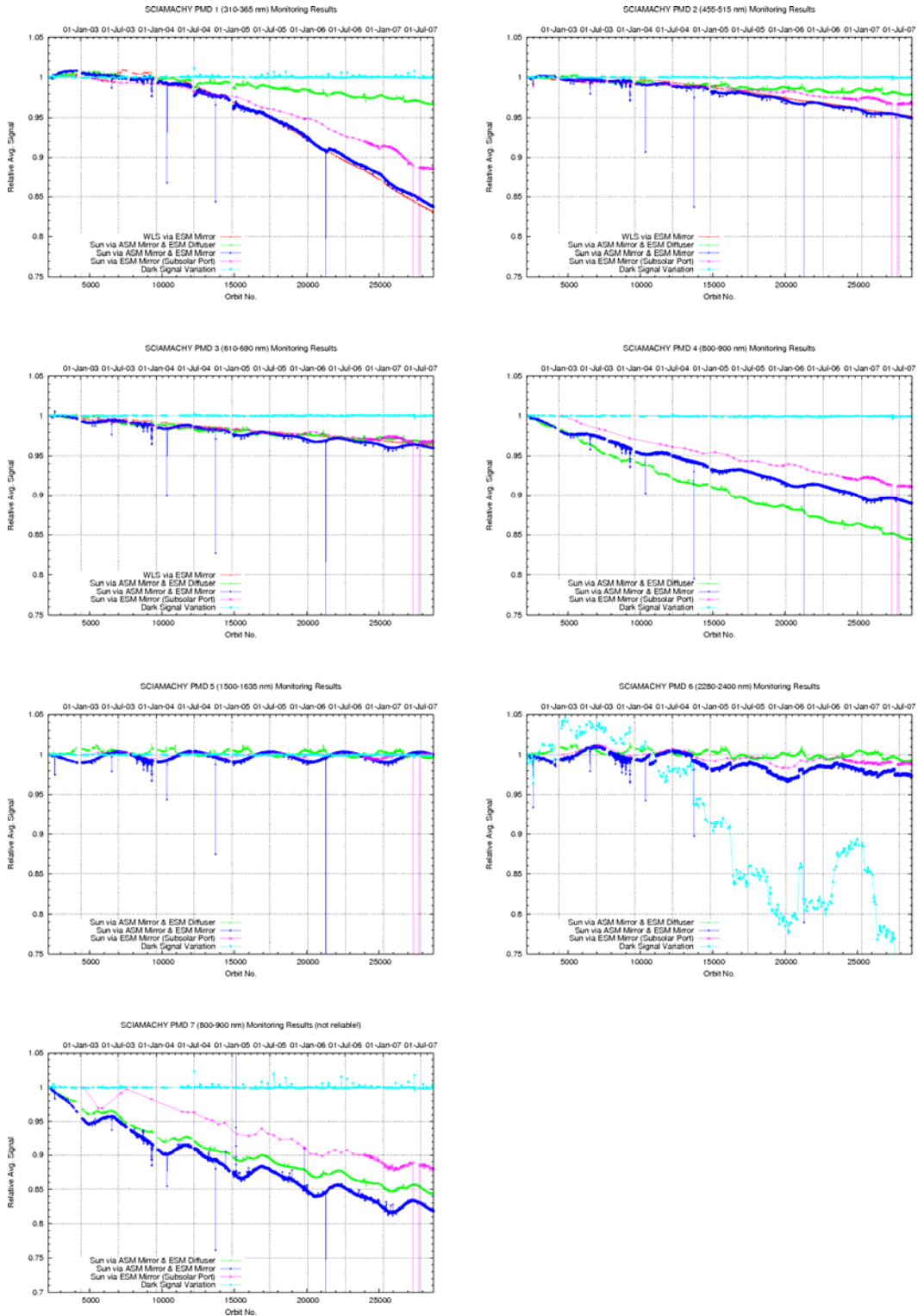


Fig. 3.12: PMD monitoring results August 2002 to August 2007



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4 DATA AVAILABILITY STATISTICS

4.1 Downlink/Acquisition Performance

Problems are known for the products listed in Tab. 4.1:

Product	Day	Filename	description
SCI_NL__0P	06-JUL-2007	SCI_NL__0PNPDK20070706_172938_000060362059_00356_27965_5502.N1	sciamachy_source_packets ERROR: incorrect file size
SCI_NL__0P	24-JUL-2007	SCI_NL__0PNPDK20070724_162708_000057922060_00112_28222_5659.N1	sciamachy_source_packets ERROR: incorrect file size
SCI_NL__0P	25-JUL-2007	SCI_NL__0PNPDK20070725_073943_000061612060_00121_28231_5662.N1	sciamachy_source_packets ERROR: incorrect file size

Table 4-1

These occurrences of data corruptions are currently under investigation.

4.2 Statistics on unconsolidated data (SCI_NL__0P, SCI_NL__1P)

This paragraph reports the availability of NRT data on a monthly basis. The statistics are based on level 0 data and level 1 data inventoried in the ground segment. Unavailability periods due to instrument anomalies or Satellite switch-offs are excluded. The gaps considered are only interfile gaps.

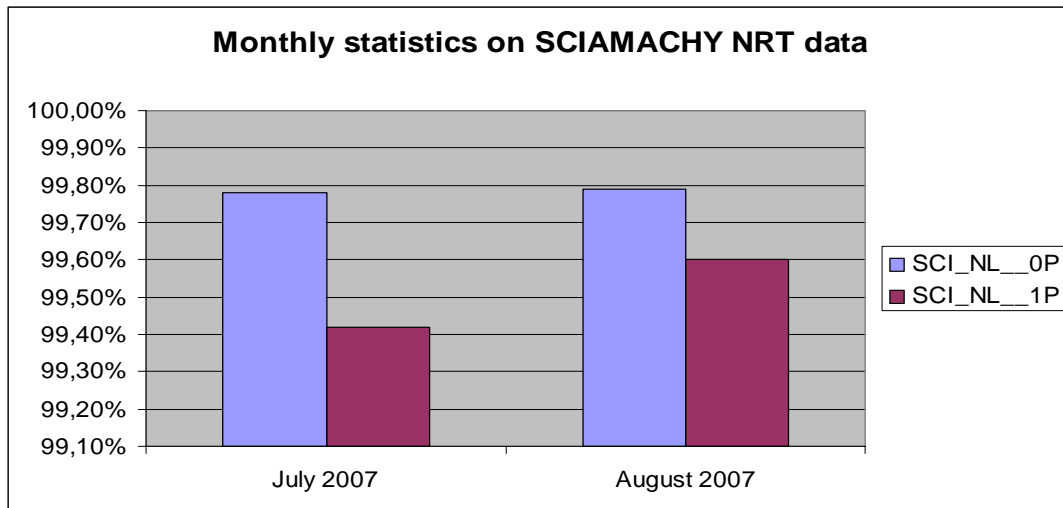


Fig. 4-1: Statistics on available unconsolidated level 0 and level 1 products



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4.3 *Statistics on consolidated data*

In this chapter an overview about operational off-line data (consolidated data) is provided.

4.3.1 *Anomalies on level 0 consolidated data products*

In the past it had been reported by SOST-DLR that the SCIAMACHY consolidated level 0 data contain errors and are not complete. Following specific problems have been identified and are reported in detail in the technical notes [3], [4] for years 2003 and 2004 as well as for products of 2005 [5]:

- For one orbit there can be more than one consolidated level 0 product. These products may be identical or different in content (disregarding the product type file counter).
- Some orbits are not covered by consolidated level 0 products although SCIAMACHY was operational.
- Some orbits are covered by consolidated level 0 products but the product duration does not comply with the actually planned and executed instrument operations in that particular orbit.
- Some consolidated level 0 products exceed the Reed Solomon correction threshold and are flagged accordingly. The occurrence of Reed Solomon errors is non-uniform.
- Until late October / early November 2003 consolidated level 0 data are hampered by an incorrect orbit number.

More details on consolidated level 0 anomalies can be found on the SOST web page, which contains a catalogue of available level 0 consolidated data and description of errors.

http://atmos.caf.dlr.de/projects/scops/data_availability/availability.html

A recovery plan was initiated in order to reprocess erroneous data 2002 - 2006. This activity has been completed.

The overall goal is to achieve a level 0 consolidated data 'master set' that will allow data reprocessing of improved data quality.



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4.3.2 Availability of consolidated SCI_NL__1P products

SCIAMACHY level 1b consolidated data are generated at D-PAC using the consolidated level 0 products as input for processing. The available level 1b off-line products on the D-PAC ftp-server are checked for completeness and an overview for the months July to August 2007 is summarised here, considering flight segment and ground segment anomalies. Note that from this report also interfile gaps are considered but no data gaps inside the products.

Month/Year	Planned orbit range	Number of orbits unavailable due to anomalies	Number of unique orbits available at D-PAC	Expected number of orbits (considering anomalies)	Availability in percentage during month
07/2007	27884 - 28326	23	411	419	96.3%
08/2007	28327 - 28770	0	444	444	99.6%

Table 4-2

4.4 Statistics on reprocessed data

The second reprocessing cycle is foreseen to be started in September 2007 (already started 24/09/2007).

The reprocessing will be performed using the level 1b IPF version 6.03.

A new re-processing flag will be introduced in the filename and MPH, which is the letter "R" replacing the current Processing Stage flag "P" for off-line level 1b products.

Level 2 off-line processing will be started after the upgrade of processor version 3.00 to version 3.01.

5 LEVEL 1 PRODUCT QUALITY MONITORING

5.1 Processor Configuration

5.1.1 Version

The new IPF version used for processing of SCIAMACHY level 1 data is 6.03, the operational switch from IPF 6.02 took place on 19 July 2007 for near real time processing. The processor change at D-PAC for off line processing is effective for sensing time 04 July 2007, orbit 27937.

The corresponding product specification is the same as for IPF 6.02 Volume 15 issue 3/k [2], though being reviewed and corrected for some inconsistencies. It is available at http://earth.esa.int/pub/ESA_DOC/ENVISAT/Vol15_Sciamachy_3k.pdf

The disclaimer at http://envisat.esa.int/dataproducts/availability/disclaimers/SCI_NL_IP_Disclaimers.pdf describes known artefacts as well as major improvements with respect to the previous IPF version.

The IPF 6.02 implementation error concerning erroneous Leakage GADS in the off-line processing chain reported in previous BMR, has been corrected with IPF 6.03. The new IPF contains also the implementation of the updated CFI version 5.6 and an improved pointing correction.

With IPF 6.03 the second SCIAMACHY reprocessing cycle will be performed foreseen in September 2007 (already started 24/09/2007). Data from the time interval 02 August 2002 to 10 September 2007 will be reprocessed.

Table 5.1 gives a brief overview of changes implemented with processor versions IPF 6.03, 6.02, 6.01 and 5.04/5.01.

IPF Version	Description	Proc Centre	Date	Start Orbit
6.03	Following changes are implemented with IPF 6.03 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New pointing correction (new SCI_LI1_AX) • Updated of the ESA CFI (5.6) software • Correction of a non compliancy report, impacting the Leakage GADS in the consolidated data processing chain (channels 6-8) 	D-PAC	04-JUL-2007	27937
		PDHS-E	19-JUL-2007	28153
		PDHS-K	19-JUL-2007	28145



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6.02	<p>No algorithm specification changes were implemented, but following non compliances of version 6.01 have been corrected, to get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polarisation correction factors different from 0 • Correct order of SMR spectra in Sun Reference ADS • Solar mean reference spectra in New Sun Reference Data set with positive sign (was negative in IPF 6.01) 	D-PAC	05-MAY-2006	21843
		PDHS-E	07-JUN-2006	22327
		PDHS-K	07-JUN-2006	22318
6.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved parameterization of the Memory effect for channels 1 to 5 • New correction for the Non-Linearity effect in the infrared channels • Usage of improved key data for the radiometric calibration of all channels • Each solar spectrum is provided in a calibrated and un-calibrated manner for all channels • Orbital dependency of channel 6 to 8 leakage calculated; currently applied only to channel 8 • Improvement of the pointing accuracy through the usage of the ENVISAT Restituted Attitude auxiliary files for the off-line processing • decontamination flag added to the SPH 	D-PAC	No operations activated	-
		PDHS-E	22-MAY-2006	22098
		PDHS-K	22-MAY-2006	22090
5.04	<p>No algorithm specification changes were implemented, but two algorithm implementation errors have been corrected. In addition, code adaptations have been performed to resolve performance problems encountered during reprocessing. The list of modifications is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An incorrect polarisation-ratio calculation has been corrected, to remove radiance discrepancies up to 1% between prototype and 	PDHS-K	21-AUG-2004	12942
		LRAC	20-AUG-2004	12750
		PDHS-E	16-AUG-2004	12823
		DPAC	12-AUG-2004	12879



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	operational processor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memory leaks have been detected and eliminated • Two modifications have been performed to avoid level 1B processing crashes 			
5.01		DPAC	31-MAR-2004	
		PDHS-E PDHS-K LRAC	24-MAR-2004	

Tab. 5-1: Processor Version and main changes

5.1.2 Anomalies

During a detailed quality check by the QWG an anomaly was found in the MPH of the level 1b consolidated data products. The field of the Orbit State Vector (OSV) in the MPH contains wrong values. Analysis of this problem showed that the anomaly was introduced during a ground segment upgrade in December 2006. However the MPH OSV is not used by the IPF itself for geolocation calculation, but the attached restituted Orbit File (AUX_FRO). The wrong OSV determination was corrected in the ground segment on day 14 September 2007. Data starting from orbit 28750 (corresponding to sensing start 30 August 2007) are nominal again. All products that were already processed with IPF 6.03 but with the wrong OSV will be generated again during the re-processing campaign.

5.2 Auxiliary Data Files

For operation of the SCIAMACHY level 1 processor a set of auxiliary files as input is required.

One subset of these auxiliary files usually changes only in correspondence with a new IPF version, namely the Initialisation file (SCI_LI1_AX), the Key Data File (SCI_KD1_AX).

In addition there is the m-factor file (SCI_MF1_AX), which shall describe the degradation of the instrument during its stay in orbit. Note that the m-factor file has not been changed so far.

Another subset of auxiliary files are the In-flight calibration data files which are generated when calibration measurements are included in the set of level 0 data to be processed. Four types of In-flight calibration auxiliary files exist:

- Leakage Current Calibration (SCI_LK1_AX - updated on orbital basis)
- Solar Reference Spectrum (SCI_SU1_AX - updated on daily basis)
- Spectral Calibration Parameters (SCI_SP1_AX - updated on a weekly basis)



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- Pixel-to-Pixel Gain and Etalon Parameters (SCI_PE1_AX - updated on a weekly basis)

Table 5-2 lists the actual Key Data File and Initialisation File used with IPF 6.02 and IPF 6.03. The SCI_LI1_AX was updated with IPF 6.03 in order to improve the instrument pointing correction.

Table 5-2

SCI_LI1_AXVIEC20060523_182643_20020701_000000_20991231_235959 (until 18/07/2007)
SCI_LI1_AXVIEC20070628_134108_20020701_000000_20991231_235959 (from 18/07/2007)
SCI_KD1_AXVIEC20060523_182626_20020301_000000_20991231_235959

Fig. 5.1 shows statistics of the SU1 and LK1 ADFs generated operationally with SCICAL. It has to be noted that unavailability periods are excluded from statistics. Generation of SU1 ADFs for July 2007 was 90.3% and August 2007 100%. During July three ADFs were not generated (days 22, 23, 25) due to system anomalies. The LK1 ADF statistic is calculated by dividing the number of all LK1 ADFs by number of all available (to SCICAL) level 0 products. The statistics on available LK1 ADFs during July (82.7%) and August 2007 (65.6%) are on a nominal. The lower availability in August is most likely a seasonal effect.

The statistic does not exclude dark measurements that cannot be used for ADF generation due to SAA and orbit phase constraints leading to an over-estimation of missing files.

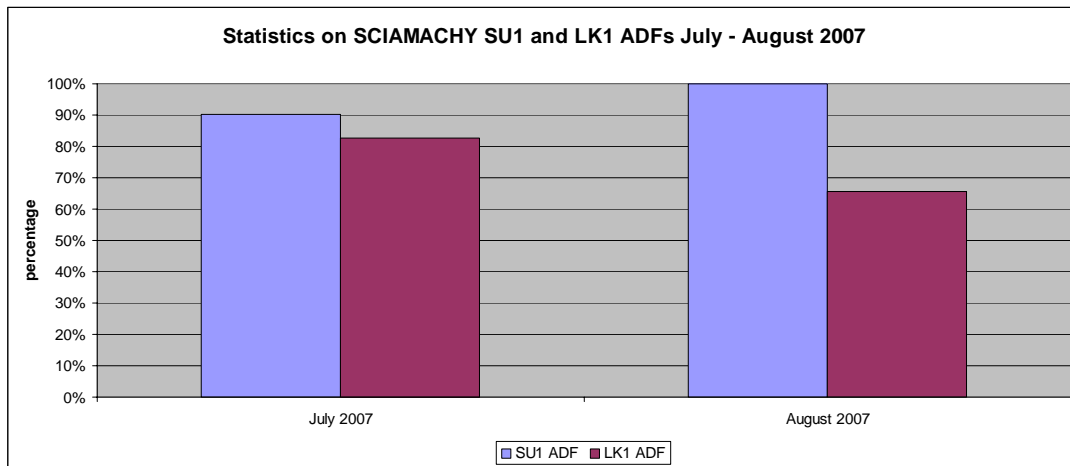


Fig. 5-1: Statistics on SU1 and LK1 processing

5.2.1 Spectral Performance

Future reports will contain analyses of spectral performance.



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5.2.2 Radiometric Performance

Future reports will contain analyses of spectral performance.

5.2.3 Other Calibration Results

5.2.3.1 SMR analysis

SCICAL generates daily SU1 Auxiliary Files. Solar spectra obtained from ESM and ASM calibration measurements are provided in two ways:

- fully calibrated
- not radiometrically calibrated.

The different types of spectra can be recognized by the so called identifier in the solar reference global annotation data set record.

Note the following recommendation:

- Use a not radiometrically calibrated ASM diffuser spectrum (A0) for DOAS type applications.
- All retrieval methods requiring absolute calibrated radiance and irradiance are obliged to use the calibrated ESM diffuser spectrum (D0) (see also disclaimer).

Fig. 5-2 to Fig. 5-5 show the ratios of SMR spectra derived from calibrated SMR/ESM (D0) during the months July - August 2007. The ratios were determined by dividing the spectra of the beginning of each month to a set of days during each month. All ratios are not corrected for variation of distance earth/sun.

In detail the spectra used for the ratios of each month are the following:

- **July 2007**
Reference SMR - 01 July 2007
SMR used for ratios: 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 14, 21, 31 July 2007
- **August 2007**
Reference SMR - 01 August 2007
SMR used for ratios: 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 14, 21, 31 August 2007

The overall changes lie at about 1-2 % during one month for all channels, which is at least partly caused by the decreasing distance between sun and earth. In channel 1 around pixel 550 (at 282 nm) some strong features can be noticed, as well as in channel 2 near pixel 840 (near 393 nm). These strong features coincide with the Mg II and Ca Fraunhofer lines respectively. These lines are partially formed in the solar chromosphere and are known to change with solar variability.

The weaker spectral features in channel 2 (e.g. near pixels 550, 650,750), on the other hand, correlate with strong Fraunhofer lines, which are not chromospheric. These features probably arise from small wavelength shifts (order of 1/100 of a pixel).

Generally a spectral feature could have significant impact on the product quality, especially when the affected spectral parts are used for DOAS retrieval.



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The large features in the end of channel 6 (channel 6+) and channels 7 and 8 are due to bad pixels.

Note that the bad pixel mask used is still from the on ground calibration.

A regular update of the bad pixel mask is implemented starting with IPF 6.02. However a bad pixel correction will not be applied to the SMR spectra, but only to PMD out-of-band factors, in order to enable the user to apply a different mask from the one provided by the ADF.

Fig. 5-6 and Fig. 5-7 show SMR ratios on a long term trend dividing the ESM spectra from days 29 July 2003 and 29 July 2007, respectively 31 August 2002 and 31 August 2007.

The first spectrum available exists for 18-Jul-2002. However to consider sun/earth distance, the ratio was performed with spectra from same calendar days. All SCI_SU1_AX files used were generated with SCICAL.

What can be concluded is that for channels 1-2 an average degradation in 4 to 5 years of about 7-10% is observed, channels 3 degrades by about 2% and channels 4-6 degrade by less than 1%. The signal in channel 7 has increased with respect to the SMR of year 2003. This is due to the impact of the icing of the IR detectors, increasing slowly after the decontamination in December 2002.

This is consistent with the Light Path monitoring at SOST-IFE.



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ratio of smrs as a function of pixel, July 2007

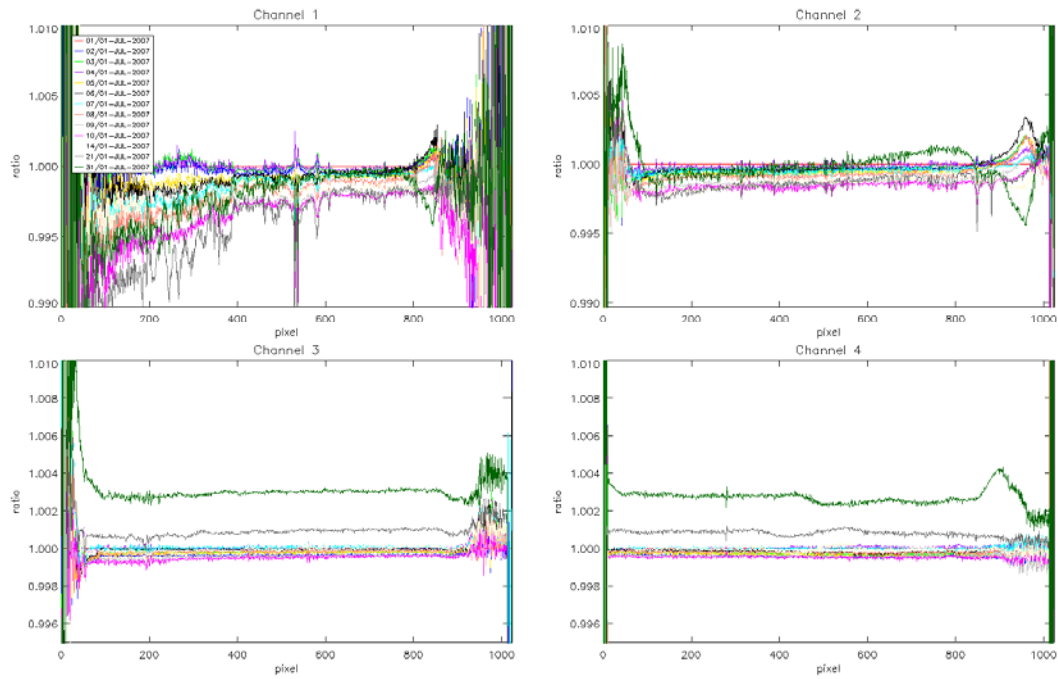


Fig. 5-2: SMR ratios per detector channel 1-4 (changes during July 2007)

ratio of smrs as a function of pixel, July 2007

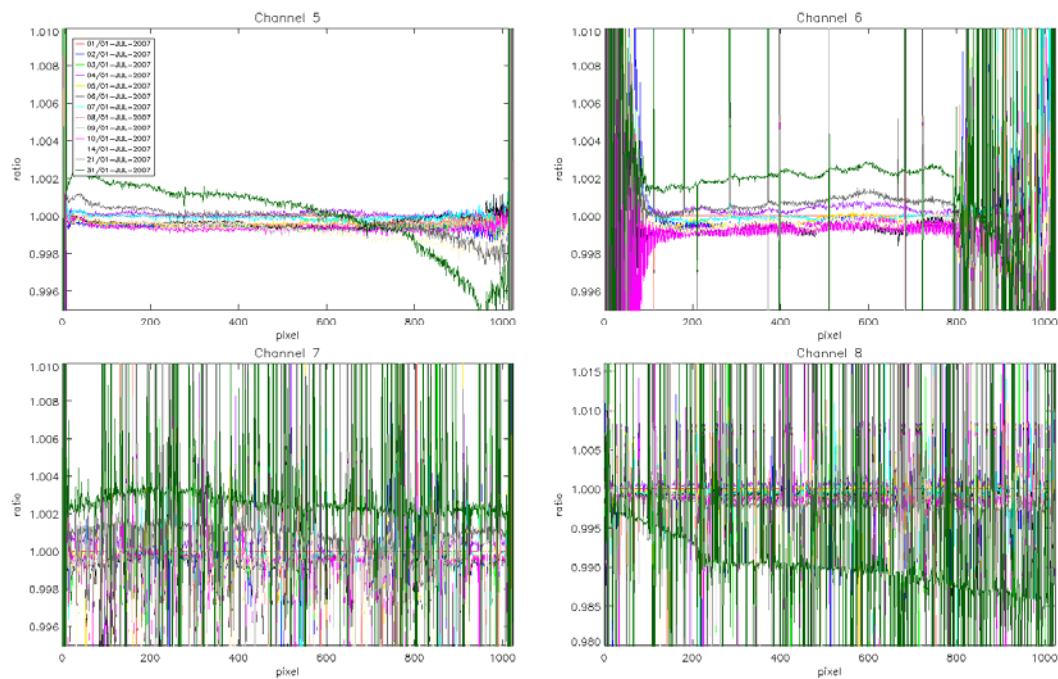


Fig. 5-3: SMR ratios per detector channel 5-8 (changes during July 2007)



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ratio of smrs as a function of pixel, August 2007

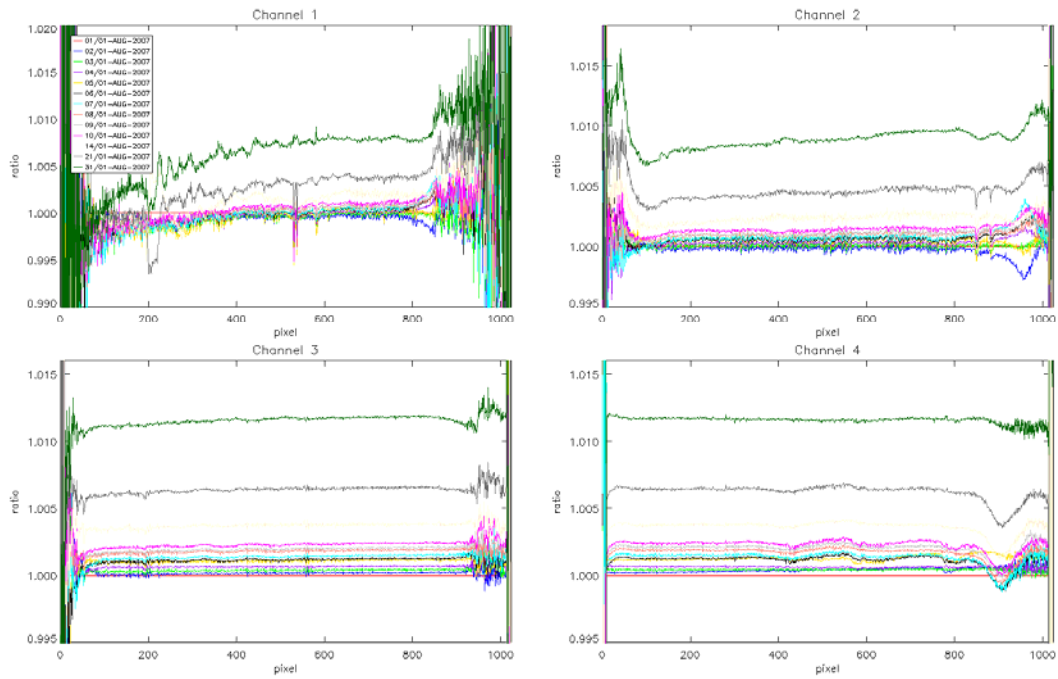


Fig. 5-4: SMR ratios per detector channel 1-4 (changes during August 2007)

ratio of smrs as a function of pixel, August 2007

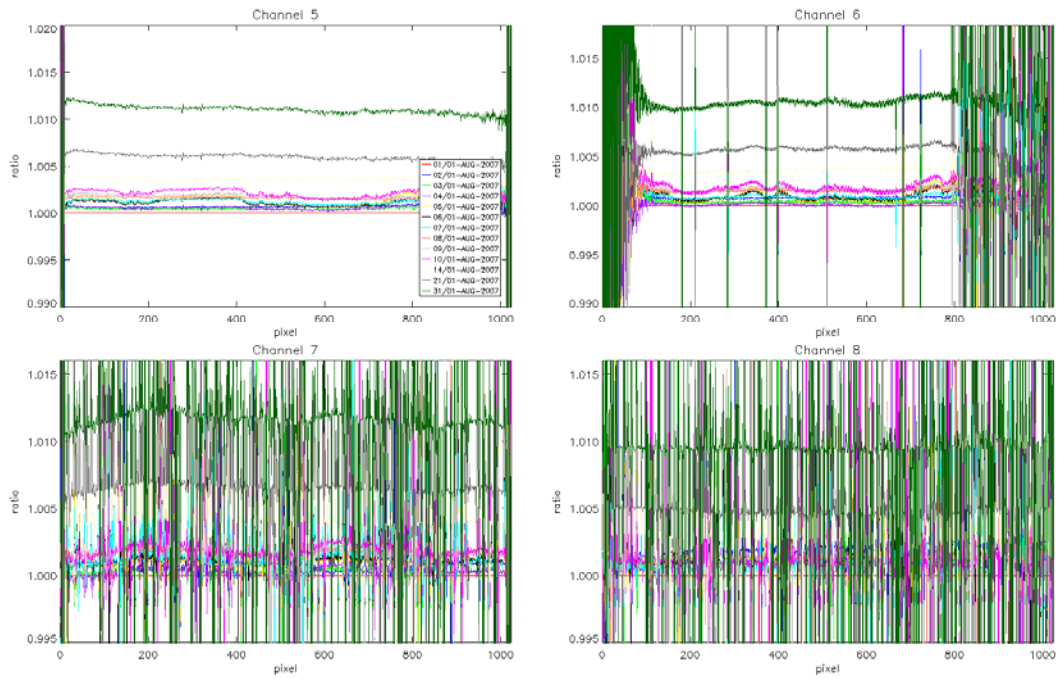


Fig. 5-5: SMR ratios per detector channel 5-8 (changes during August 2007)



smr ratio, D0 29/07/2007 divided by 29/07/2003

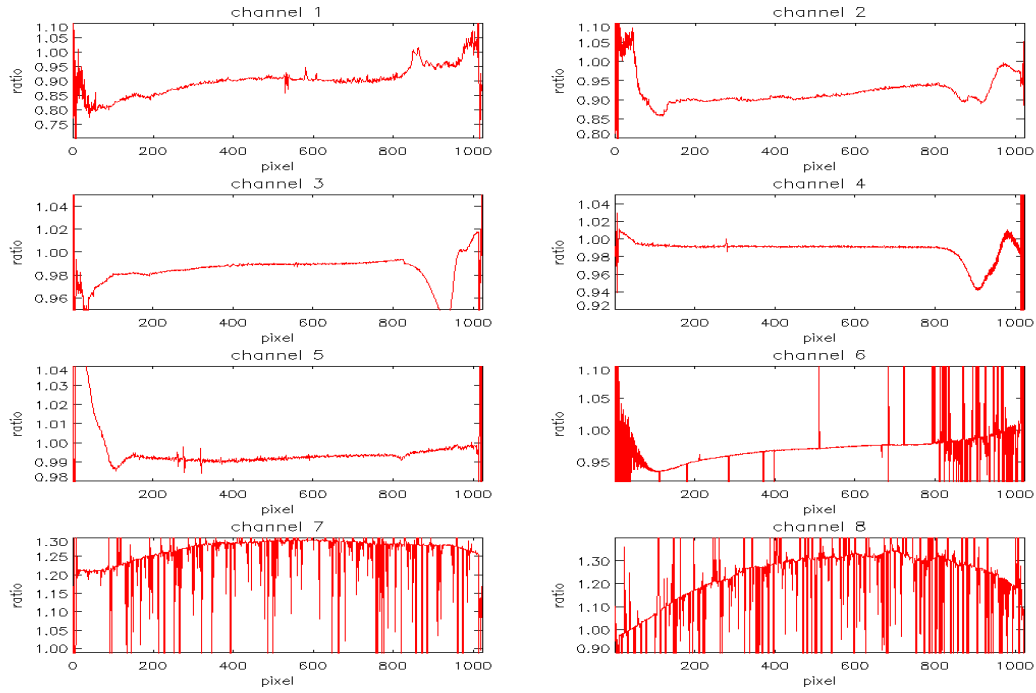


Fig. 5-6: SMR ratios per detector channel on Long Term Trend

smr ratio, D0 31/08/2007 divided by 31/08/2002

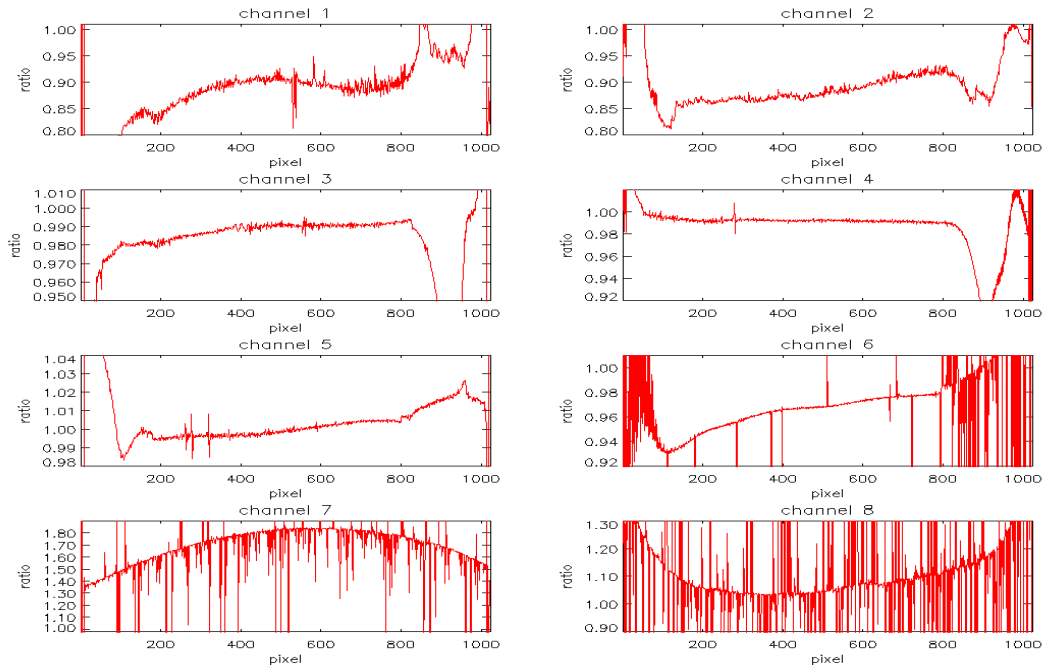


Fig. 5-7: SMR ratios per detector channel on Long Term Trend



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5.2.3.2 LK1 analysis

5.2.3.2.1 Leakage Constant part

On an orbital basis a leakage current calibration is performed, if measurement data do not lie in the South Atlantic Anomaly region.

In Fig. 5-8 to Fig. 5-11 the leakage constant part FPN (fixed pattern noise) of the LK1 ADFs are analysed by determining the ratios of the FPN of each month with a time distance of one orbit, one day, one week, two weeks, three weeks and a month.

For channels 1-5 and the first part of channel 6, during up to three weeks nearly no changes can be noticed. Sudden jumps however between the different dark current ratios can be seen for channels 1, 2, 4 and 5 between 4 weeks. They are very small but above the noise level.

The IR channels show a lot of noise. Note that since the processor version IPF 6.02, the time dependent part of the leakage current is considered (see 5.1.5.2.2).



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LK1 ADF analysis, ratios of fpn const July 2007

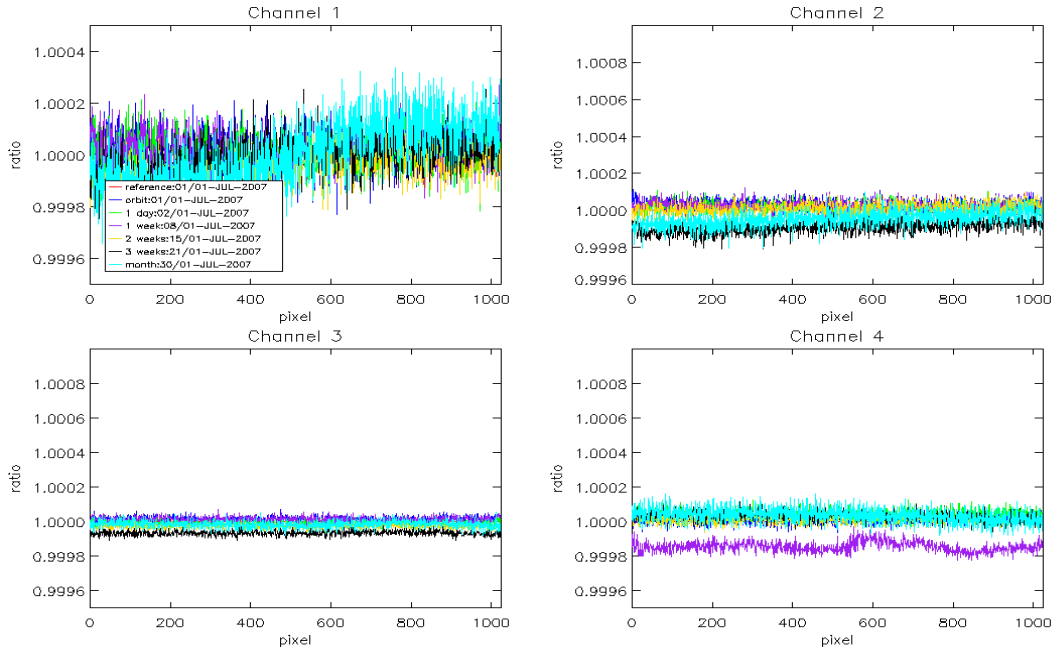


Fig. 5-8: dark current ratios (constant part) channel 1-4 during July 2007, Reference Spectrum used: Orbit 27887, 01-July-2007

LK1 ADF analysis, ratios of fpn const January 2007

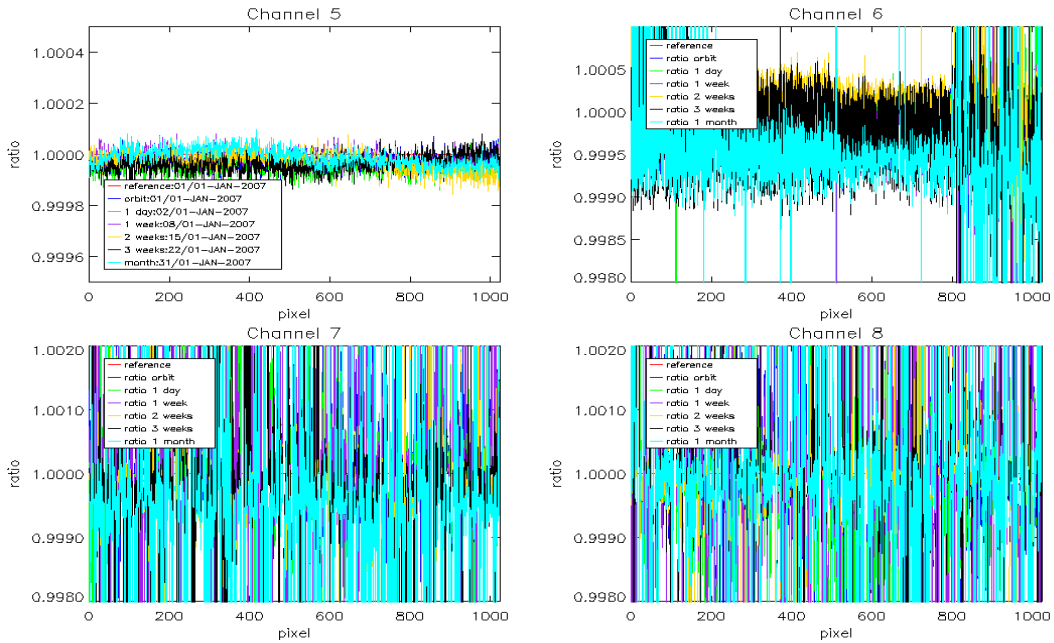


Fig. 5-9: dark current ratios (constant part) channel 5-8 during July 2007, Reference Spectrum used: Orbit 27887, 01-July-2007



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LK1 ADF analysis, ratios of fpn const August 2007

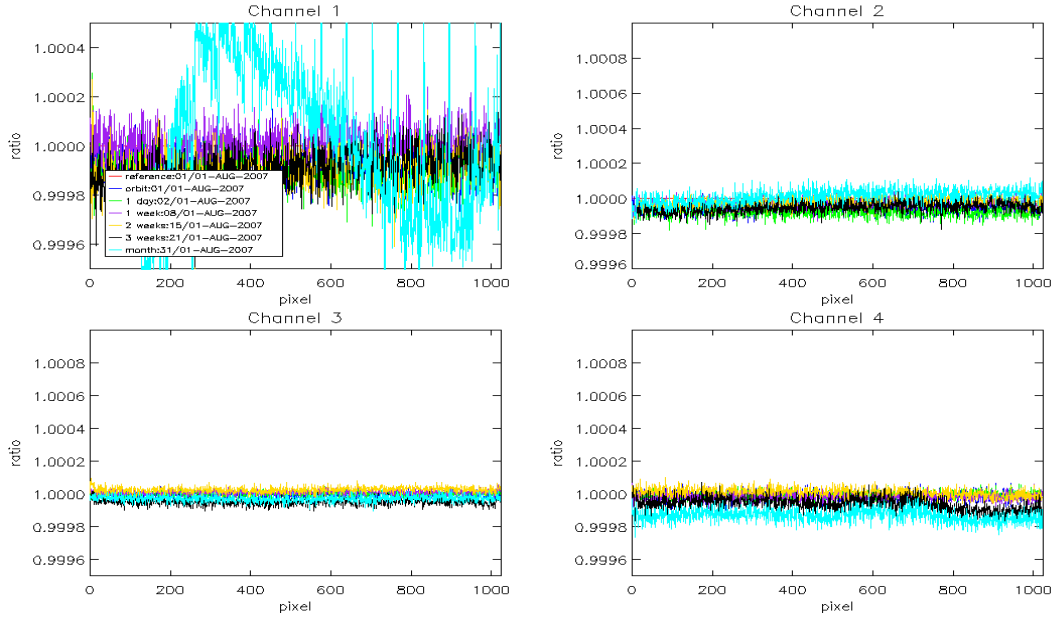


Fig. 5-10: dark current ratios (constant part) channel 1-4 during August 2007, Reference Spectrum used: Orbit 28331, 01-August 2007

LK1 ADF analysis, ratios of fpn const August 2007

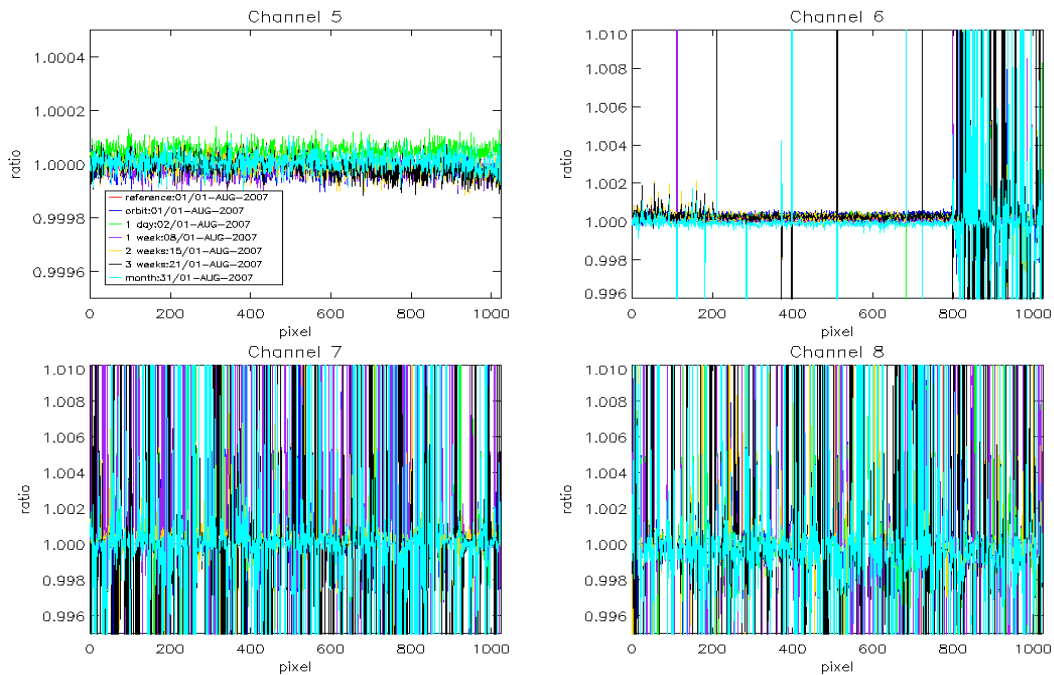
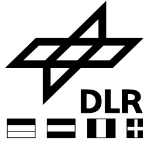


Fig. 5-11: dark current ratios (constant part) channel 5-8 during August 2007, Reference Spectrum used: Orbit 28331, 01-August-2007



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5.2.3.2.2 Leakage Variable part

Since IPF 6.02 the orbital dependency of channel 6 to 8 leakage current is considered. SCIAMACHY detector channels 6 – 8 have a time dependent leakage dark signal that consists of two components, the leakage current of the detector pixel and second a component due to thermal background that varies along the orbit.

The implementation of the orbital variation of the leakage current is expected to improve retrieval especially in detector channel 8, e.g. for infrared products.

Figure 5-12 shows the evolution of the leakage variable part of the SCI_LK1_ADF during the time span 01 August 2007 to 09 September 2007. The leakage variation for two selected pixels in channel 7 corresponding to orbit phase 5 are shown.

Updates of the leakage variable are expected after the processing of the monthly calibration orbits, i.e. once per month. During this reporting period 3 Monthly Calibration sequences were scheduled (12 July, 29 July, 27 August). The successful processing of the monthly calibration for day 29 July can be clearly seen by the change of the Leakage Variable value. For day 12 July the processing of the monthly calibration measurements has not been performed successfully as well as for the one of 27 August. A closer monitoring of the automated ADF processing is now set in place to avoid the unsuccessful Leakage Variable calibration.

The ADF data set for full mission re-processing had been analysed as well (as reported in previous BMR). The data set from March 2004 – May 2007 were therefore be re-calibrated and are being used for the re-processing.

SCI_LK1_AX variable GADS 01/07/2007 – 09/09/2007

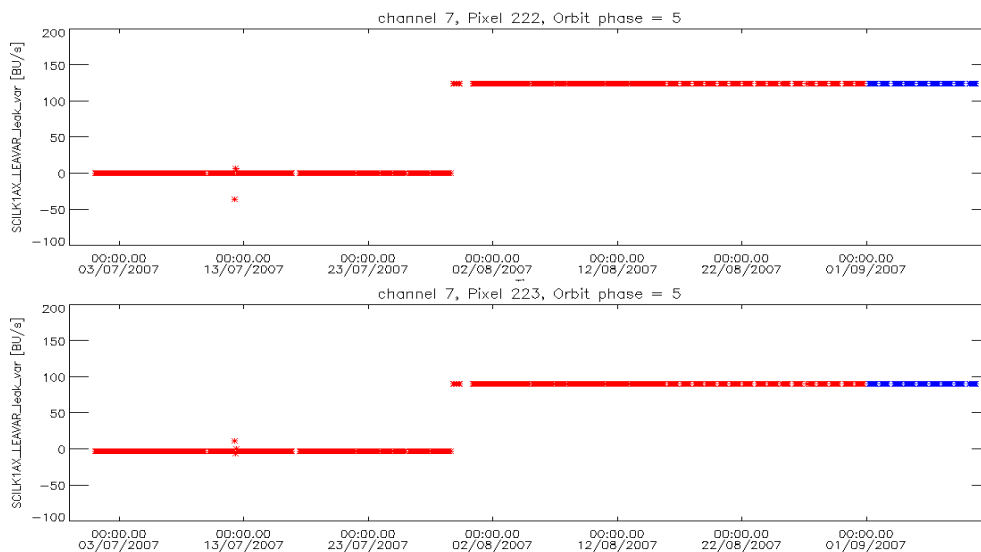


Figure 5-12: Leakage VARIABLE, SCI_LK1_AX, 01-July – 09 September 2007, channel 7, Orbit phase=5 pixel 222 (upper plot) & pixel 223 (lower plot)



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5.3 *Pointing Performance*

Since the SCIAMACHY processor IPF 6.02, a limb pointing correction scheme was implemented.

Further analysis and investigation by IFE-Bremen, DLR and ESTEC resulted in a proposal for an improved pointing correction. Technically the solution for the correction of the roll misalignment was realized with an updated initialization file (SCI_L11_AX) activated with IPF 6.03, see table 5-2.

A technical note of the verification [8] is showing the successful implementation of the extra misalignment correction (see [7]).

5.4 *SciaL1c tool*

The SciaL1c tool is an application provided to the users of SCIAMACHY Level 1b products. This application allows selecting specific calibrations to apply to Level 1b data, which are in case of SCIAMACHY defined as not fully calibrated Level 0 channel information in combination with calculated calibration data. The generated Level 1c products are suitable for the user's particular applications. This tool had been available with EnviView for IPF version 5.04 (and previous).

The SciaL1C Calibration and Extraction Software was upgraded to be compatible with IPF 6.02 data. It is downward compatible, i.e. it can also be used with data from older IPF versions. The SciaL1c tool provided with Enviview is outdated and should not be used with the new IPF 6.02 and IPF 6.03 products.

SciaL1c has been upgraded to version 1.24 and can be downloaded at:

<http://envisat.esa.int/scial1c>

Additional executables are provided with this release, besides LINUX and Sun Solaris also LINUX on DEC-Alpha and HP-UX on IA64 versions are available.



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6 LEVEL 2 NRT PRODUCT QUALITY MONITORING

6.1 *Processor Configuration*

6.1.1 *Version*

Since 08 May 2006 the near real time processing of SCIAMACHY level 2 data has been suspended, evolution is currently restricted to the level 2 Off-line processor (see chapter 7).

The last IPF version used was 5.04. The corresponding product specification is [2]. The disclaimer at

http://envisat.esa.int/dataproducts/availability/disclaimers/SCI_NL__2P_Disclaimers.pdf describes known artefacts.

An overview on the implementation dates of the IPF at the different PDS processing centres and the main modifications implemented can be found in previous BMR (June-May 2007).

6.1.2 *Auxiliary Data Files*

An overview of Auxiliary Files being used as input for SCI_NL__2P products can be found in previous BMR (June-May 2007).



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7 LEVEL 2 OFF-LINE PRODUCT QUALITY MONITORING

7.1 Processor Configuration

7.1.1 Version

The current Level 2 Off-line processing version is 3.00, operational since 08 August 2006. Level 2 data with this version were processed in backlog starting with orbit 21824, 03 May 2006.

The product specification corresponding to the level 2 off-line processor 3.00 is Volume 15, issue 3/k [2] and can be found at

http://earth.esa.int/pub/ESA_DOC/ENVISAT/Vol15_Sciamachy_3k.pdf

The disclaimer at

http://envisat.esa.int/dataproducts/availability/disclaimers/SCI_OL_2P_Disclaimers.pdf describes known artefacts.

Not included in the disclaimer at the moment are anomalies identified during the validation by the SCIAVALIG team. These anomalies are

- OAR 2574: Cloud Aerosol quality flag – wrong contents
MDS Cloud and Aerosol, contains the quality flag (no.3) which should contain only the value 0 or -1. Values however are varying between -120 and + 140, mismatch with cloud flag.
- OAR 2605: Cloud MDS AAI's set to 0. Operational Processing went into failsafe mode which generates values of 0 for AAIA. The problem does not occur in the validation data set (extracted states), but in the full operational products.
- OAR 2810: Inconsistency between VMR given in the product and derived from partial column and (p,T) in the product had been claimed for: The inconsistency is due to the fact that the (p,T) profiles are given on measurement grid and the VMRs are derived on retrieval grid. The conversion between both grids must include the climatology for the determination of the retrieval grid (which can not be derived from the product). Hence, the derivation of VMRs is not a priori possible without more detailed knowledge of the internals. In context of this claimed anomaly an interchange within the product entries p and T had been observed which leads to the impression of unrealistic temperature and pressure values. This bug is under fixing.
- OAR 2811: Error estimate for NO₂ is some factor higher than expected. Due to an implementation bug a normalization factor had been multiplied into this quantity leading to some factor higher results. Bug is under fixing.



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The correction of these OARs will result in an updated level 2 off-line processor version 3.01, which was under implementation during this reporting period. The operational switch is foreseen in October 2007.

SCI_OL__2P products contain geo-located vertical column amounts of O₃ and NO₂ Nadir measurements, as well as stratospheric Limb profiles of O₃ and NO₂. Additionally the fractional cloud coverage, the cloud-top height, and the cloud optical thickness are derived and provided as product to the user. The major upgrades are summarised in table 7.1.

Processor Version	Description	Proc Centre	Date	Start Orbit
3.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nadir UV/Visible algorithm for ozone and NO₂ is based on the GDP (GOME Data Processor) Version 4.0 Nadir UV/Visible algorithm for cloud-top height and cloud optical thickness based on the SACURA algorithm Limb UV/Visible products: Stratospheric Ozone and NO₂ profiles Improved pointing performance through the use of the Envisat Restituted Attitude information in the consolidated Level 1b product 	D-PAC	03-MAY-2006	21824
2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First operational version of processor 	D-PAC	January 2005	-

Table 7-1: Level 2 off-line Processor Configuration

7.1.2 Anomalies

No new anomalies were found during this reporting period.

7.1.3 Auxiliary Data Files

Input for level 2 Off-line processing version 3.00 is the Initialization File SCI_IN__AXNPDE20060608_111400_20060615_000000_20991231_235959, that usually is changed only in case of a processor upgrade.



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7.2 *Monitoring results*

7.2.1 *NADIR: NO₂ consistency checking*

The world map plots of NADIR NO₂ vertical column density (VCD) values averaged over one month are generated from the SCI_OL__2P NADIR products. Fig 7.1 and 7.3 show the monthly world map plots for July and August 2007.

Figures 7.2 and 7.4 show the VCD errors for the monthly average plots. The errors are given in relative fraction. Generally the equator region has NO₂ values with higher errors. In previous BMR also selected areas over Scandinavia were observed with large errors, however since March 2007 this is not the case.

For the month of August large errors can be found over the west part of the Antarctic, which is under investigation.

High concentration of NO₂ is expected over industrial regions, as over North America, especially the East coast, over central Europe, China and South Africa, which is reflected in the world maps.

7.2.1.1 NADIR: VCD NO₂ map July 2007

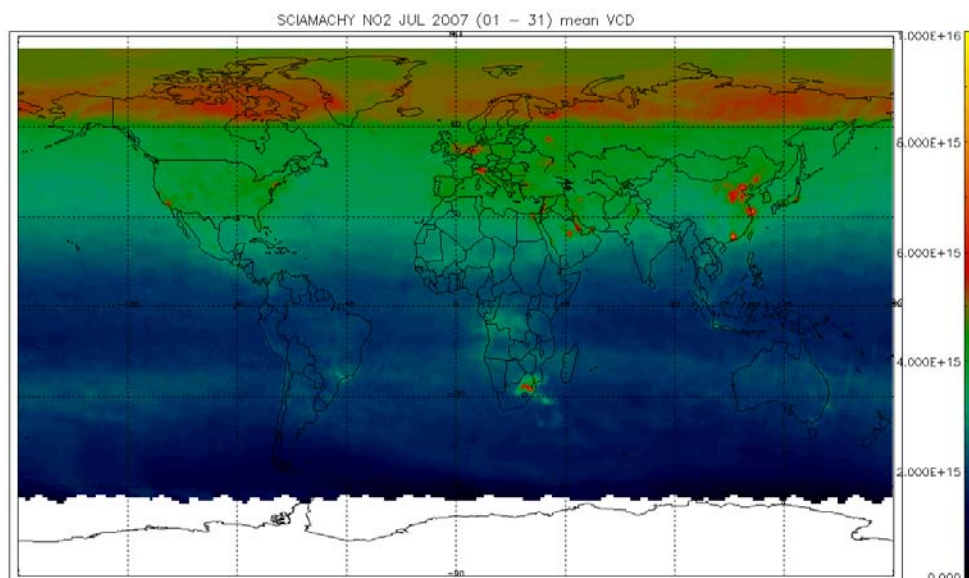


Figure 7-1: NO₂ VCD world map 01-31 July 2007 – monthly average

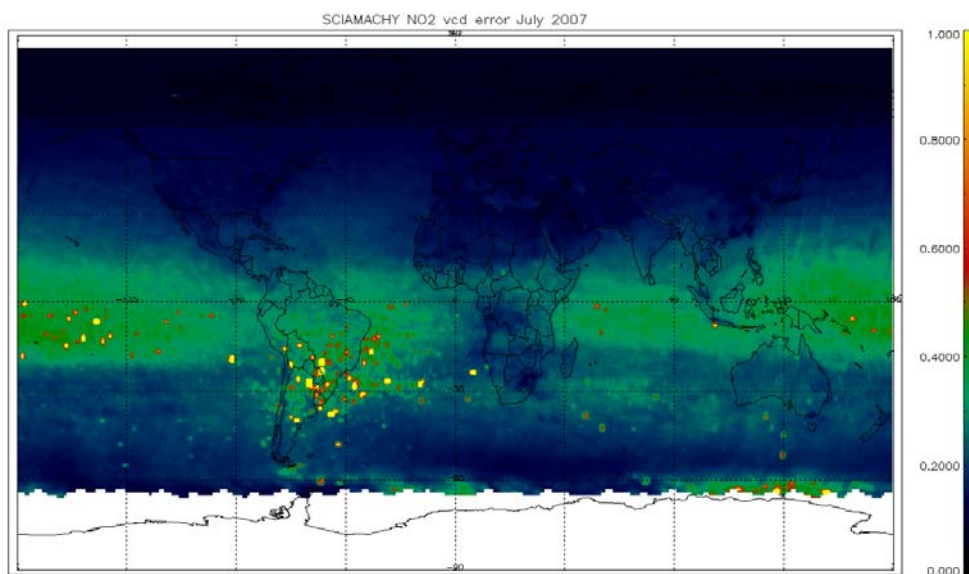
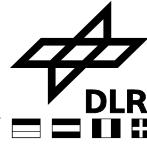


Figure 7-2: NO₂ VCD error, 01-31 July 2007



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7.2.1.2 NADIR: VCD NO₂ map August 2007

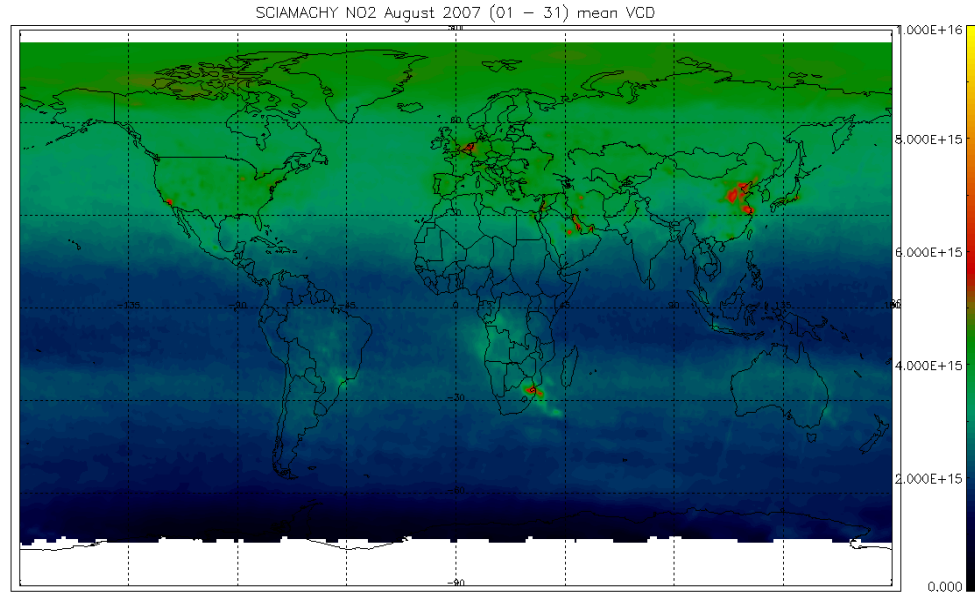


Figure 7-3: NO₂ VCD world map 01- 31 August 2007 – monthly average

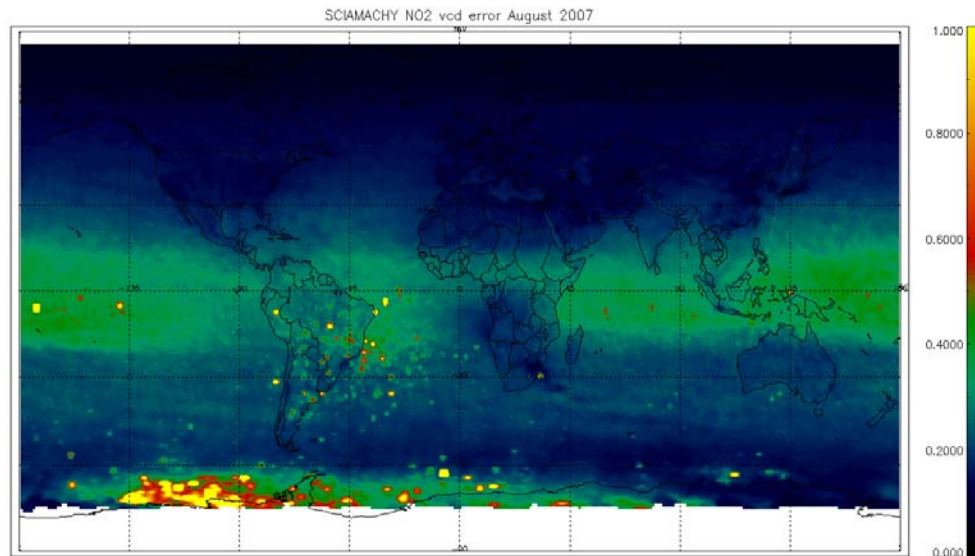


Figure 7-4: NO₂ VCD error, 01-31 August 2007



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7.2.2 NADIR: O₃ consistency checking

Analogous to the NO₂ world maps, O₃ vertical column density (VCD) values averaged over one month are generated from the SCI_OL__2P NADIR products and plotted on a world map. Fig 7.5 and 7.7 show the ozone distribution converted in Dobson units for July and August 2007.

The VCD errors as monthly average plots are shown in Figures 7.2 and 7.4. The errors are given in relative fraction. Especially in Figure 7-6 systematically high error values along the latitude of the Antarctic area are visible.

7.2.2.1 NADIR: VCD O₃ map July 2007

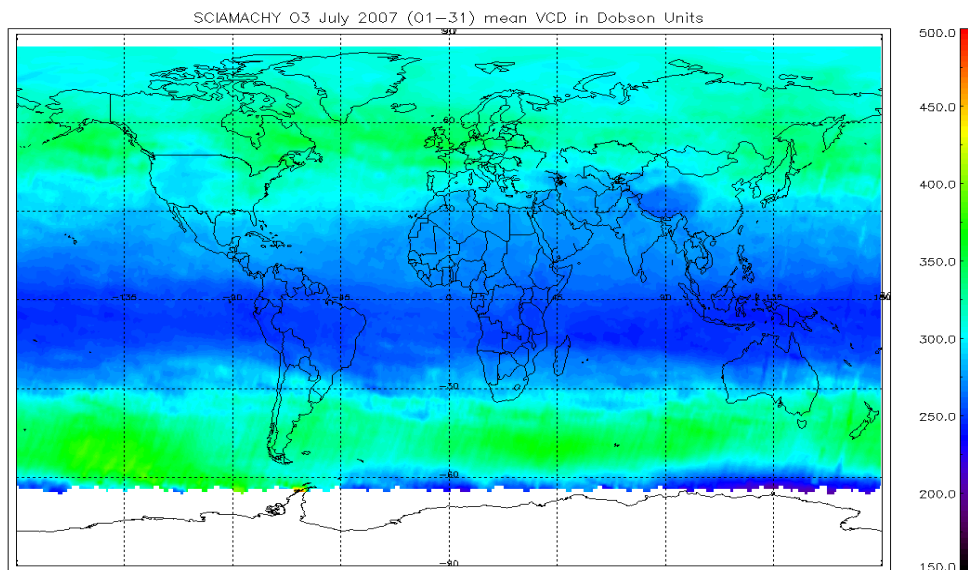


Figure 7-5: O₃ VCD world map 01-31 July 2007 – monthly average

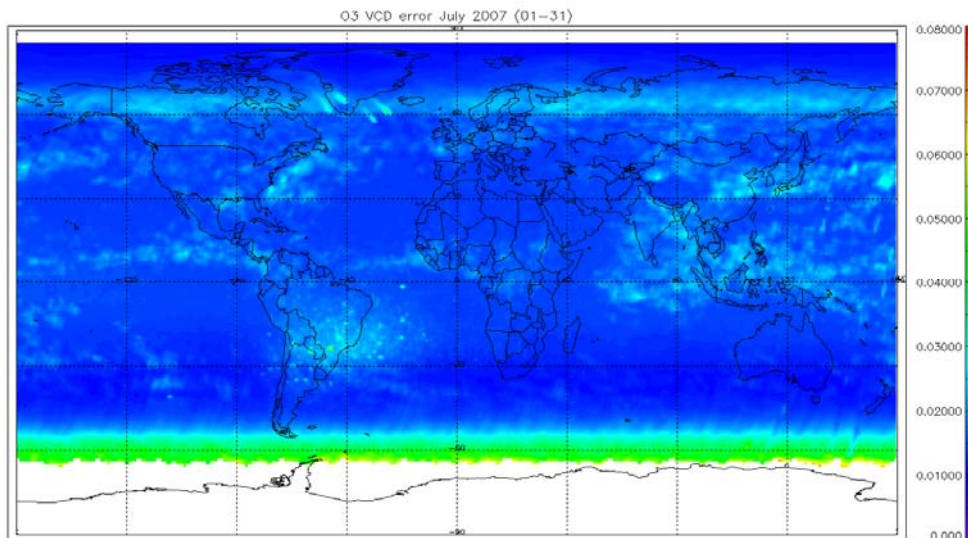
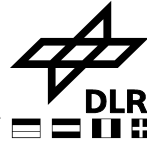


Figure 7-6: O₃ VCD error 01-31 July 2007



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7.2.2.2 NADIR: VCD O₃ map August 2007

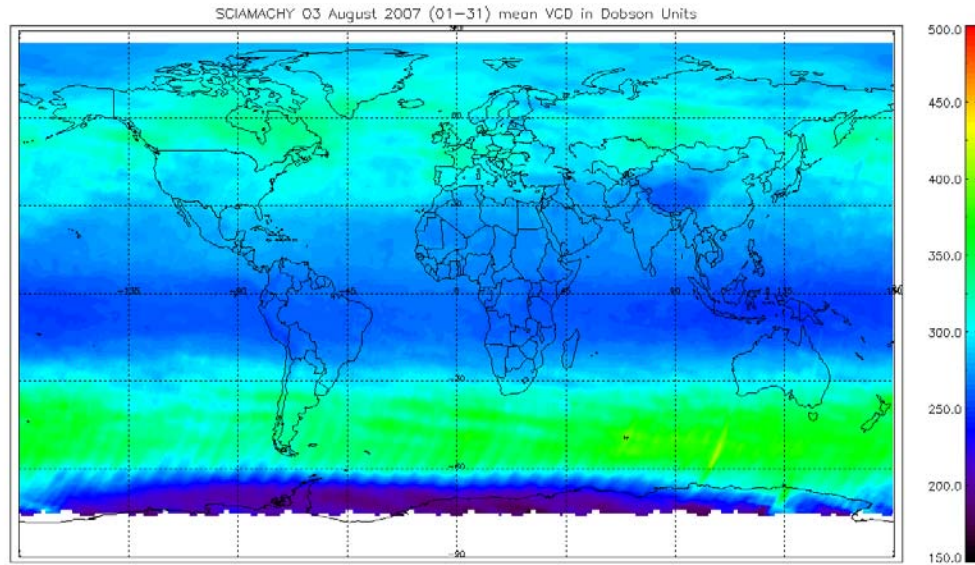


Figure 7-7: O₃ VCD world map 01-31 August 2007 – monthly average

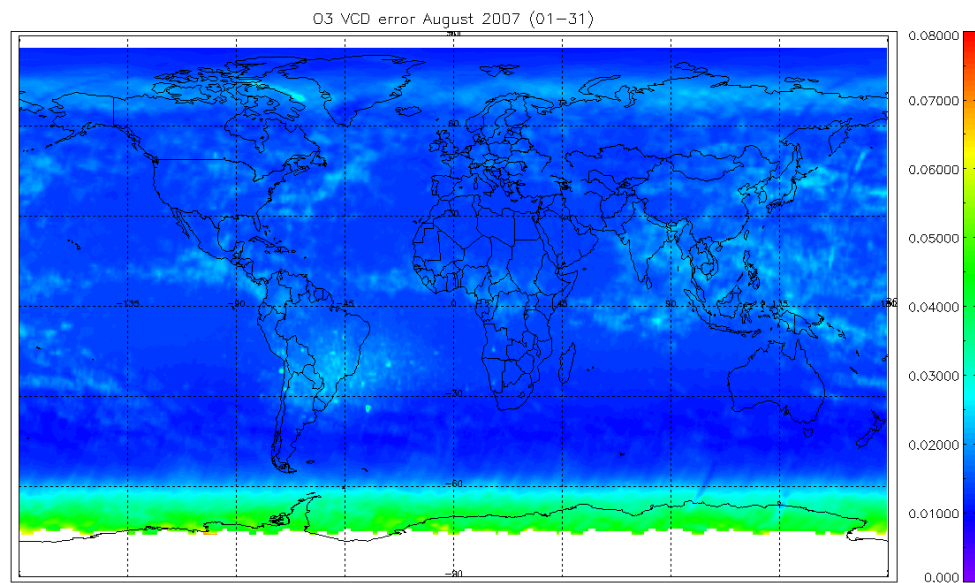


Figure 7-8: VCD error 01-31 August 2007



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7.2.3 LIMB

Future reports will contain information on this issue.



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8 VALIDATION ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The results on the last validation activities were presented in the BMR, covering the period November-December 2006, summarizing the ACVE-3 validation results. New validation activities are expected after the availability of the upgraded processor versions, level 1 IPF 6.03 and level 2 off-line processor 3.01.