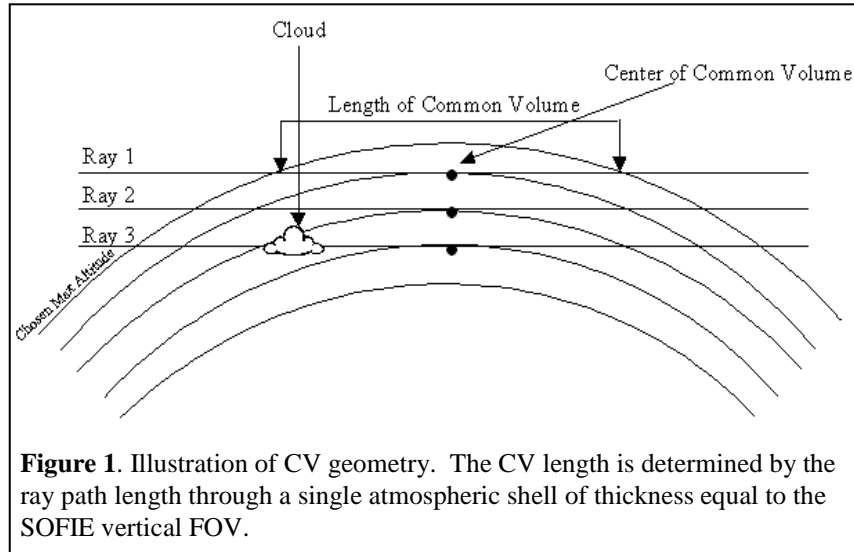


CIPS v4.20 Level 3d Common Volume Summary Files

Last Updated 10 January 2012

I. Introduction

This document describes the contents of the CIPS level 3d data files, otherwise known as the common volume (CV) summary files. It is intended to provide the user with guidance in the interpretation of the CIPS CV data, summarize the data quality and discuss known data issues. From the CIPS perspective, the common volume is defined as the portion of the CIPS measurement footprint overlapping the SOFIE occultation point on a given orbit. The CIPS



Level 3d data are pulled directly from the Level 2 data files, and consist of the subset of pixels that are co-located with the SOFIE line-of-sight (LOS). The length of the CV has been extended in V4.20 to ~ 375 km on either side of the 83-km occultation tangent point, or 750 km total. This corresponds to the path length of a ray through a vertical range approximately seven times the SOFIE vertical resolution element

of 1.6 km, or ~11 km total. Figure 1 shows the limb path geometry – in the current implementation the length of the common volume would correspond to Ray 7 (not shown). The reason for extending the CV this far is to help identify events where SOFIE sees a cloud in the far foreground or background, rather than at the tangent point. The CV width of ~5 km is defined by the SOFIE field-of-view perpendicular to the LOS.

Typically the CV region will contain approximately 300 CIPS Level 2 pixels, which have a horizontal resolution of 5 km. Figure 2 shows an example for AIM orbit 1200 on July 15 2007. For this orbit there are 305 CIPS pixels in the CV. Note how the CV lies along the SOFIE measurement LOS and straddles the terminator.

The CIPS CV summary file contains the primary CIPS level 2 retrieval products and associated auxiliary data, in the CV, for each orbit over an entire PMC season. The file format is ASCII text, and an IDL read program is provided. This data set is a simple subset of the full CIPS Level 2 data, and is obtained directly from the NetCDF files for each orbit (using the COMMON_VOLUME_MAP array; see the Level 2 documentation). No additional processing has been done on the data. Table 1 contains a description of all the variables contained in the CV summary file. A default value of 0.0 in the radius, albedo or ice water content (IWC) variables indicates that no cloud is present. To standardize the files, a set number of rows has been designated for each orbit, corresponding to the maximum number of pixels found in the CV over

the season; a default value of -1.00 across the row indicates that there are no more pixels in the common volume for that particular orbit.

II. CV data quality and known issues

Users are strongly encouraged to read the Level 2 data product documentation for a description of the Level 2 products and guidance in their interpretation. Because SOFIE uses the solar occultation technique, for which measurements by definition occur at the terminator, the CIPS

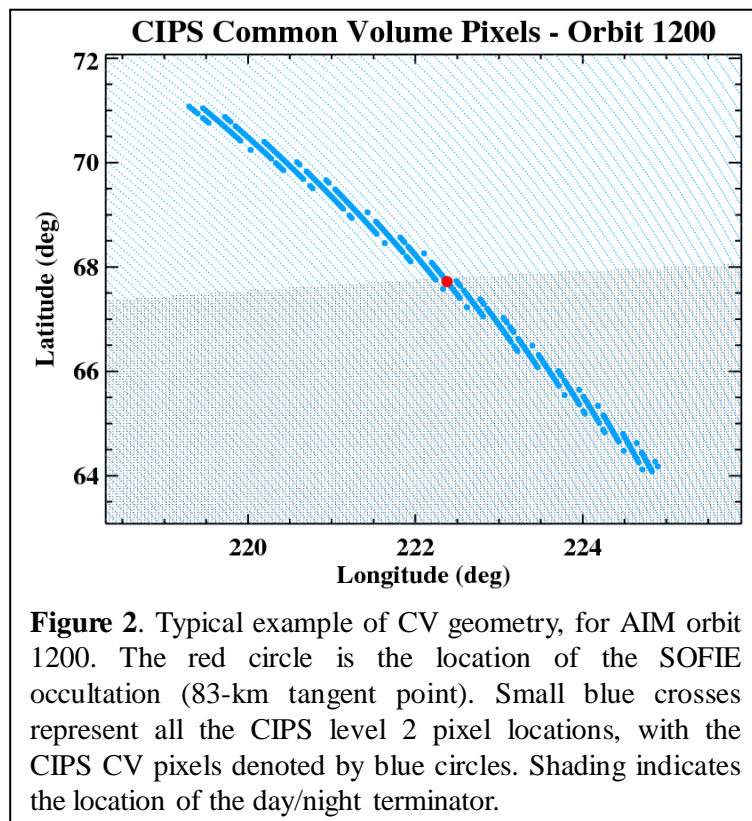


Figure 2. Typical example of CV geometry, for AIM orbit 1200. The red circle is the location of the SOFIE occultation (83-km tangent point). Small blue crosses represent all the CIPS level 2 pixel locations, with the CIPS CV pixels denoted by blue circles. Shading indicates the location of the day/night terminator.

CV data set is comprised of measurements made near 90° solar zenith angle (see Figure 2). As discussed in the Level 2 data documentation, the CIPS version 4.20 cloud parameter retrievals are considered valid up to solar zenith angles of 94°. With the extended LOS path length used in version 4.20 (see discussion above), the range of solar zenith angles sampled is between 86° and 93.5° and therefore we consider all CV data to be of good quality. In fact the CIPS retrievals should perform best in the region of the common volume, as the background atmospheric radiance is dim and CIPS samples a full range of forward scattering angles at this point in the orbit.

One data quality issue that does affect the version 4.20 common

volume data involves cloud pixels where a particle radius less than 20 nm is retrieved. As discussed in the Level 2 documentation, this is thought to be caused by occasional errors in the background Rayleigh subtraction. Because the retrieved particle radius and ice water content are considered unreliable for these pixels, they are screened in the Level 3d summary file. The CLD_MAP value (see Table 1) remains at 1 for these pixels, indicating cloud detection, however the radius and ice water content values are set to a default -999. Note that this is consistent with the data screening employed in the Level 3c summary files.

The location of the SOFIE solar occultation point relative to the AIM sub-satellite point is a function of the solar beta angle, hemisphere and time of year. The CIPS CV data are obtained by rolling the AIM spacecraft either early (NH) or late (SH) in the orbit to center the CIPS field-of-view on this point. Because of degradation of the AIM orbit with time, by February 2010 the beta angle had increased to the point where this satellite roll maneuver was no longer possible. Therefore the CIPS Level 3d data are only available for the first three seasons (2007-2009) in each hemisphere.

III. Sample results

In this section we show sample results of CIPS CV data for the 2008 Northern Hemisphere (NH) season, including some initial comparisons with the SOFIE data. Figure 3 compares the cloud frequency and cloud mode radius retrieved by the two instruments. Several features are apparent in this figure. First, SOFIE generally detects more clouds than CIPS in the CV region, presumably due to the higher sensitivity of the SOFIE instrument. While the temporal morphology of the daily cloud frequency (panel (a)) observed by the two instruments is very similar, the SOFIE frequency is always higher than CIPS, especially in the early-season, where SOFIE frequencies ramp up much faster than CIPS. Note, however, that the season beginning and end dates observed in the two data sets are very similar. It is interesting to note that, over the course of the entire season, CIPS detects a cloud in the CV on 79% of the orbits that SOFIE sees a cloud. Conversely, SOFIE detects clouds on 98% of the orbits for which CIPS records clouds in the CV. Finally, CIPS generally sees larger particles than SOFIE. The CIPS radius distribution peaks at ~35 to 45 nm, with a significant fraction of observations showing particles of 60 nm or larger. SOFIE on the other hand sees a broader range of smaller particles, with a distribution peaked at ~20 nm. Remember, of course that the CIPS distribution at the lower end is truncated because we have eliminated all observations with retrieved radius less than 20 nm. There are strong physical arguments why CIPS should not be sensitive to particles this small.

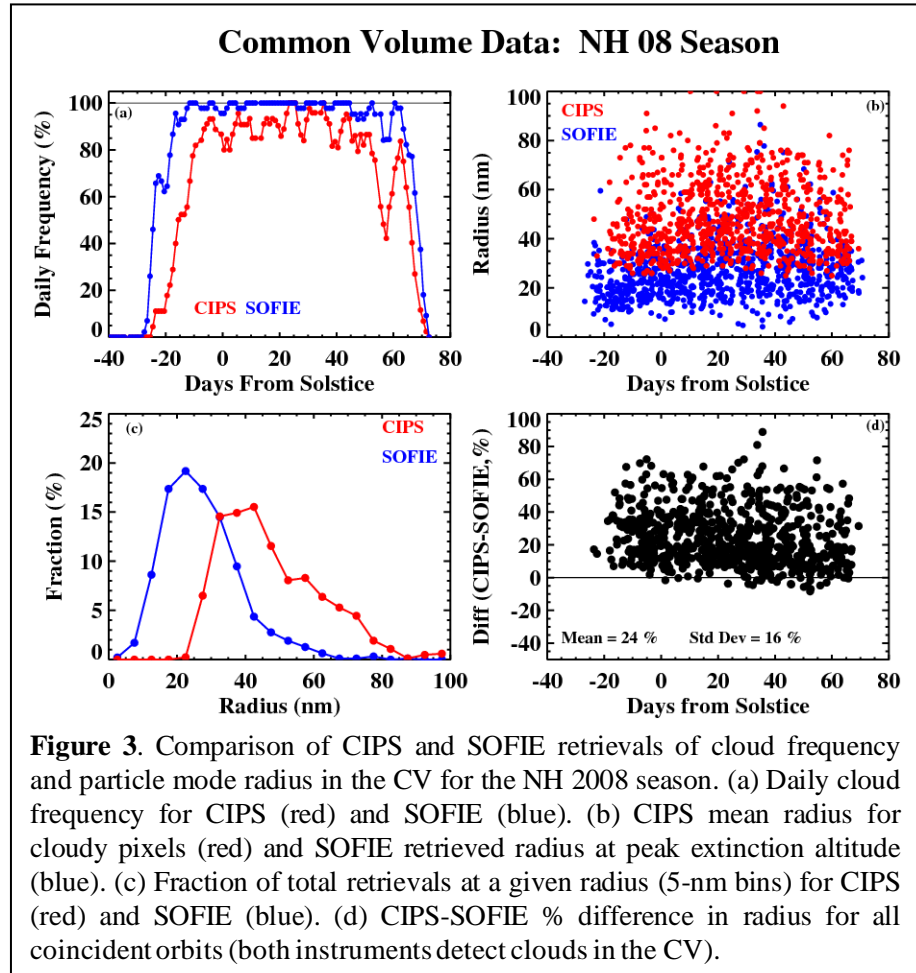


Figure 3. Comparison of CIPS and SOFIE retrievals of cloud frequency and particle mode radius in the CV for the NH 2008 season. (a) Daily cloud frequency for CIPS (red) and SOFIE (blue). (b) CIPS mean radius for cloudy pixels (red) and SOFIE retrieved radius at peak extinction altitude (blue). (c) Fraction of total retrievals at a given radius (5-nm bins) for CIPS (red) and SOFIE (blue). (d) CIPS-SOFIE % difference in radius for all coincident orbits (both instruments detect clouds in the CV).

Table 1. Definition of variables in CIPS Level 3d Common Volume summary file.

Variable Name	Units	Dimension/Type	Description
NPIX	NA	INTEGER/SCALAR	Maximum number of CV pixels.
NREV	NA	INTEGER/SCALAR	Total number of orbits in the season.
REV	NA	INTEGER(NREV)	AIM orbit number
DATE	NA	LONG(NREV)	Date in YYYYMMDD format
UT	Hours	REAL(NREV)	Mean UT time of CV measurements
LTIME	Hours	REAL(NREV)	Mean local time of CV measurements
NCV	NA	INTEGER(NREV)	Number of CV pixels
NCLD	NA	INTEGER(NREV)	Number of pixels where ice is detected.
CLD_PRESENCE	NA	INTEGER(NREV)	PMC present anywhere in the CV. (0 = no, 1 = yes)
CLD_FRAC	NA	REAL(NREV)	Fraction of CV pixels containing ice. [0.,1.]
CLD_MAP	NA	INTEGER(NREV,NPIX)	Identifies cloud pixels (1 = cloud, 0 = no cloud)
LAT	Degrees	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Latitude of CV pixels [-90,90]
LON	Degrees	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Longitude of CV pixels. [0,360]
SZA	Degrees	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Solar zenith angle of CV pixels.
DIST	km	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Distance of CV pixels from SOFIE 83-km occultation point.
QF	NA	INTEGER(NREV,NPIX)	Level 2 QUALITY_FLAG value for each pixel. Indicator of data quality (see Level 2 documentation).
RADIUS	nm	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Retrieved particle mode radius in each CV pixel (if cld_map = 1)
ALBEDO	10^{-6} sr^{-1}	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Retrieved cloud albedo in each CV pixel (if cld_map = 1)
IWC	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$	REAL(NREV,NPIX)	Retrieved cloud ice water content in each CV pixel (if cld_map = 1)

IV. References

Bailey, S.M., et al., Phase functions of polar mesospheric cloud ice as observed by the CIPS instrument on the AIM satellite, JASTP 71, 373-380, doi:10.1016/j.jastp.2008.09.039, 2009.

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