

**Aquarius/SAC-D Science Meeting**  
**Seattle, WA**  
**19-22 July 2010**

# **Aquarius Radiometer RFI Algorithm**

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# Outline

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- Description of Aquarius RFI Flag Algorithm
- Examples of SMOS RFI



# Qualitative Description of Algorithm

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- The RFI detection algorithm is a “glitch detector” which identifies samples that deviate anomalously from the average of their neighbors
- Adjustable parameters of the algorithm address
  - How many neighboring samples to use to determine the local average
  - Which neighboring samples to exclude from the average due to possible RFI contamination
  - How large a deviation from the local average constitutes the presence of RFI
  - Which (if any) other samples near a contaminated sample should also be flagged as contaminated even if they are not flagged directly by the algorithm

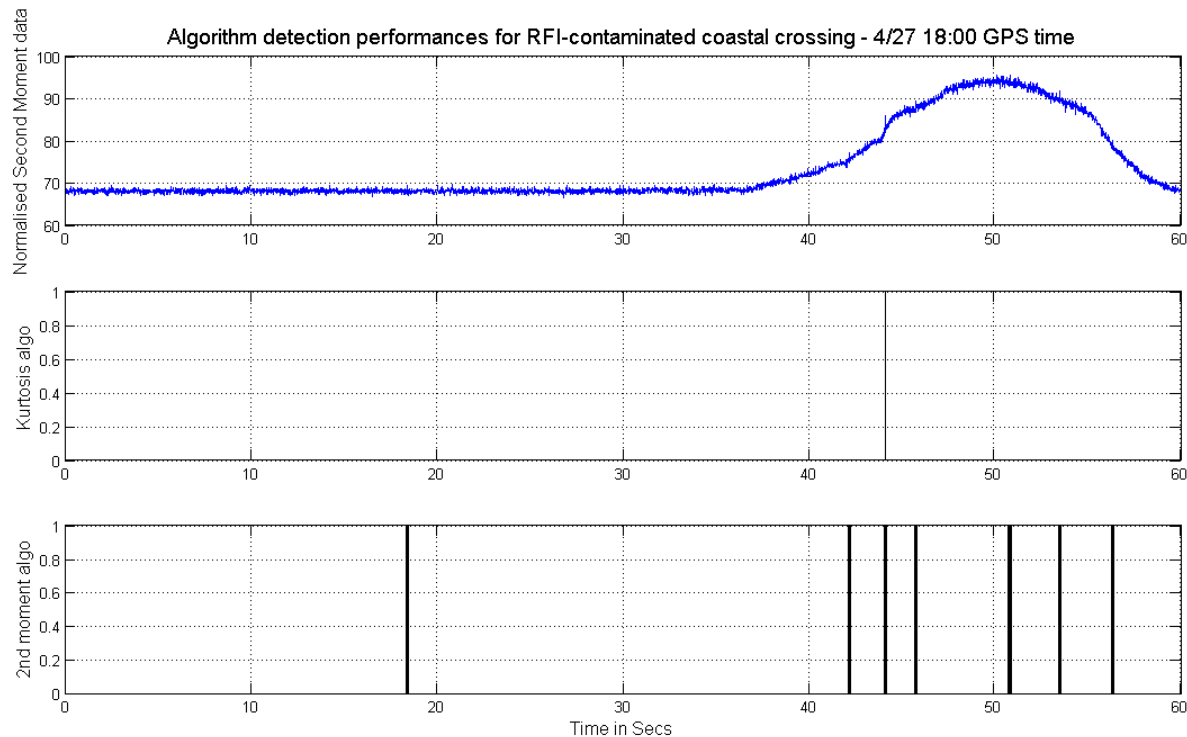
# Relevant Aquarius Data Sampling Parameters

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- Calibrated TB samples are measured every 10ms
- Satellite ground track velocity is  $\sim 7.5\text{km/s}$
- Radiometer HPBW footprint diameters are  $\sim 85, 102$  and  $125\text{ km}$
- Derived relationships
  - A very sharp TB feature, such as a coastal crossing, requires approximately 13 seconds ( $= \text{HPBW}/v_{\text{groundtrack}}$ ) to develop in the Aquarius image
  - There will be approximately 1300 TB samples taken during a coastal crossing transition

# Example of Algorithm Performance

- Data Set E (simulated coastal crossing w/ single RFI event at coastline)
- Algorithm parameters:  $W_s=20$ ,  $T_m=1.5$ ,  $T_{det}=4$ ,  $W_r=W_f=5$
- Single RFI event successfully detected; false alarms still present



# Pre-launch Algorithm Parameter Values

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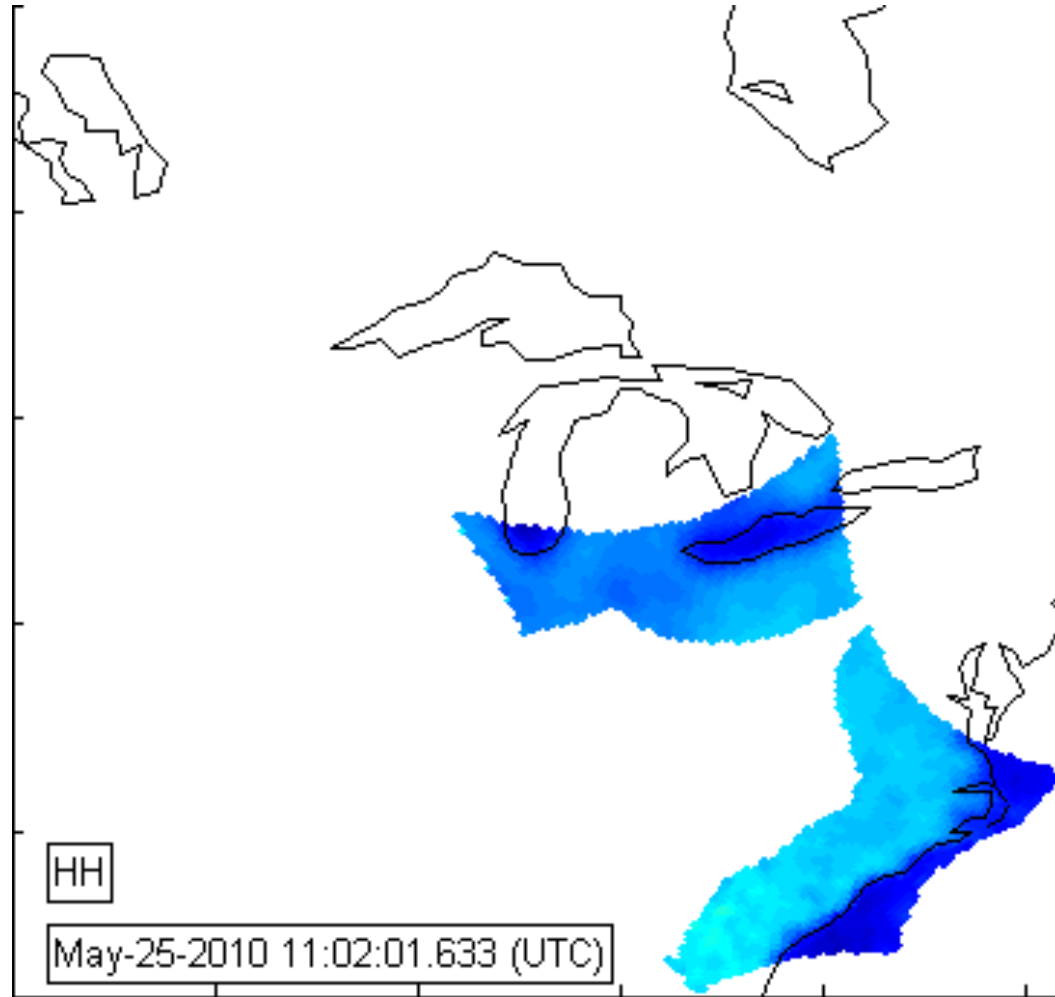
- Algorithm parameters and suggested nominal values are:
  - Averaging window for local mean TB value:  $W_s=20$
  - Mean threshold to select clean TBs for local mean:  $T_m=1.5$
  - Detection threshold to decide if RFI is present:  $T_{det}=4$
  - Neighborhood of detected RFI also flagged:  $W_r=W_f=5$
- $T_{det}$  has the most significant effect on performance
  - Coastal crossing can trigger false alarms if  $T_{det}$  is set too low
  - Missed detections will result if  $T_{det}$  is set too high
- Algorithm has capability for lat/lon dependent parameters with 1 deg resolution
  - Currently all the same pending SMOS analysis

# SMOS RFI Impulse Response Test

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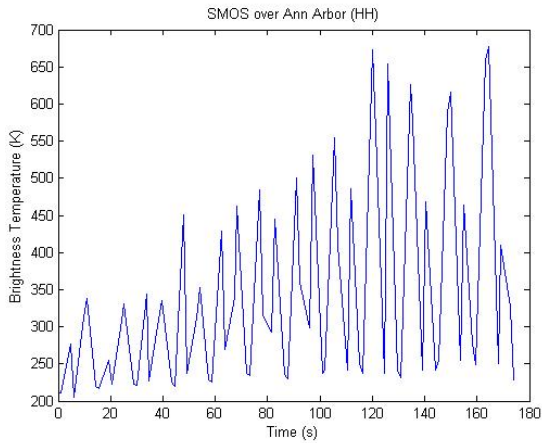
- Pulse a controlled RFI source on and off during SMOS overpass
  - Half-wave crossed dipole with circular Pol' z
  - Antenna borsesight pointed at center of SMOS FOV
  - TB ~ 450 K
  - Period of modulation = 3 x smallest SMOS integration time (so at least one known integration is 100% ON and OFF)
- ON – OFF difference resolves RFI impulse response
  - Small changes in incidence angle from ON to OFF add background residual error

# SMOS H-pol TB Image Animation During RFI Impulse Response Test

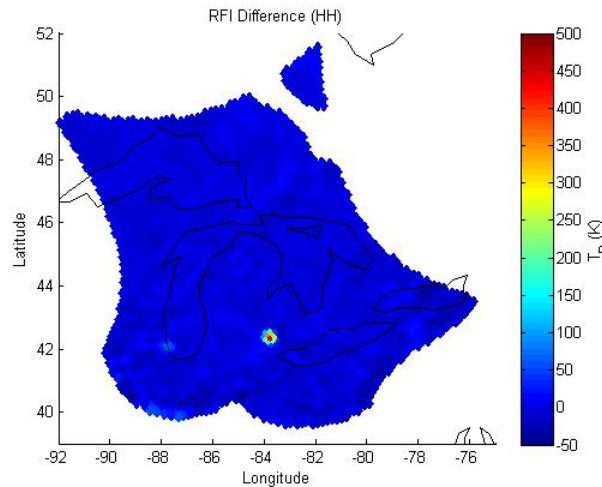




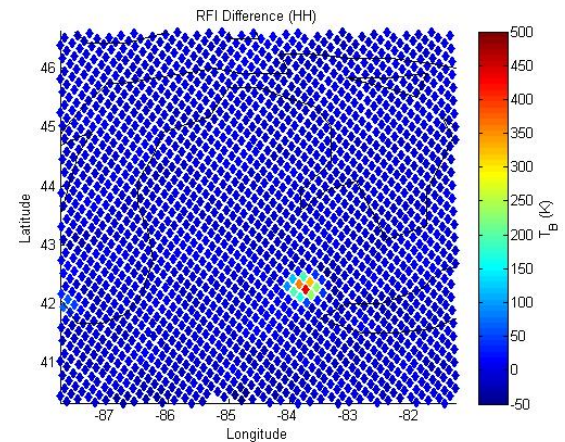
# SMOS H-pol TB Time Series and RFI Impulse Response Images



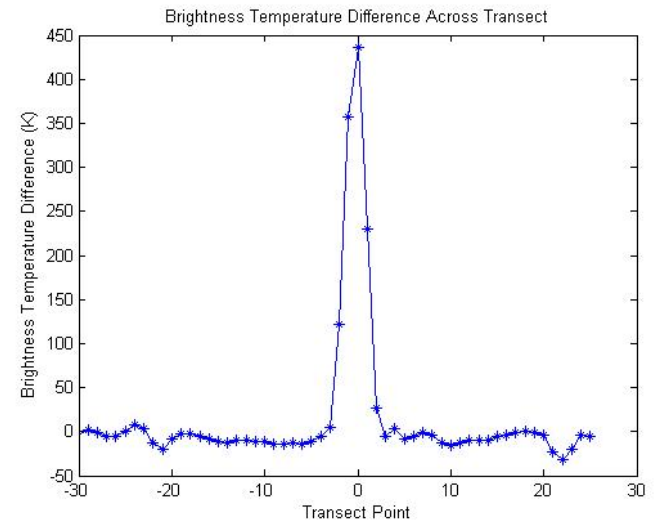
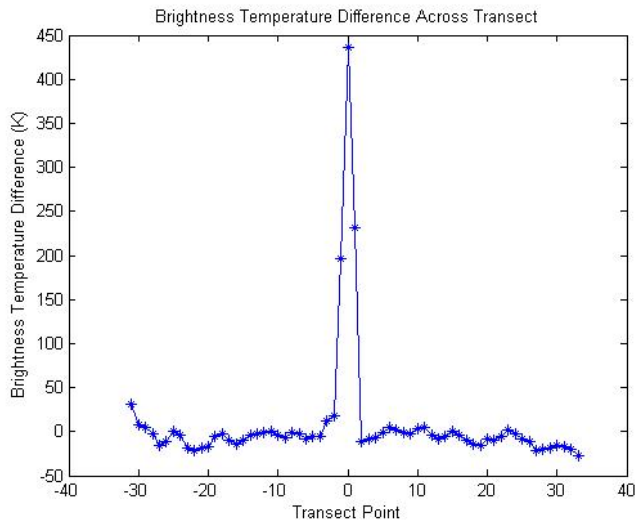
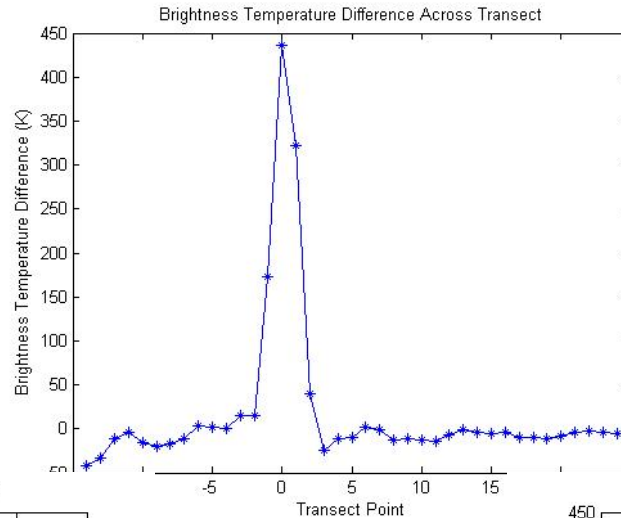
Time series of  $T_{B_H}$   
at RFI location



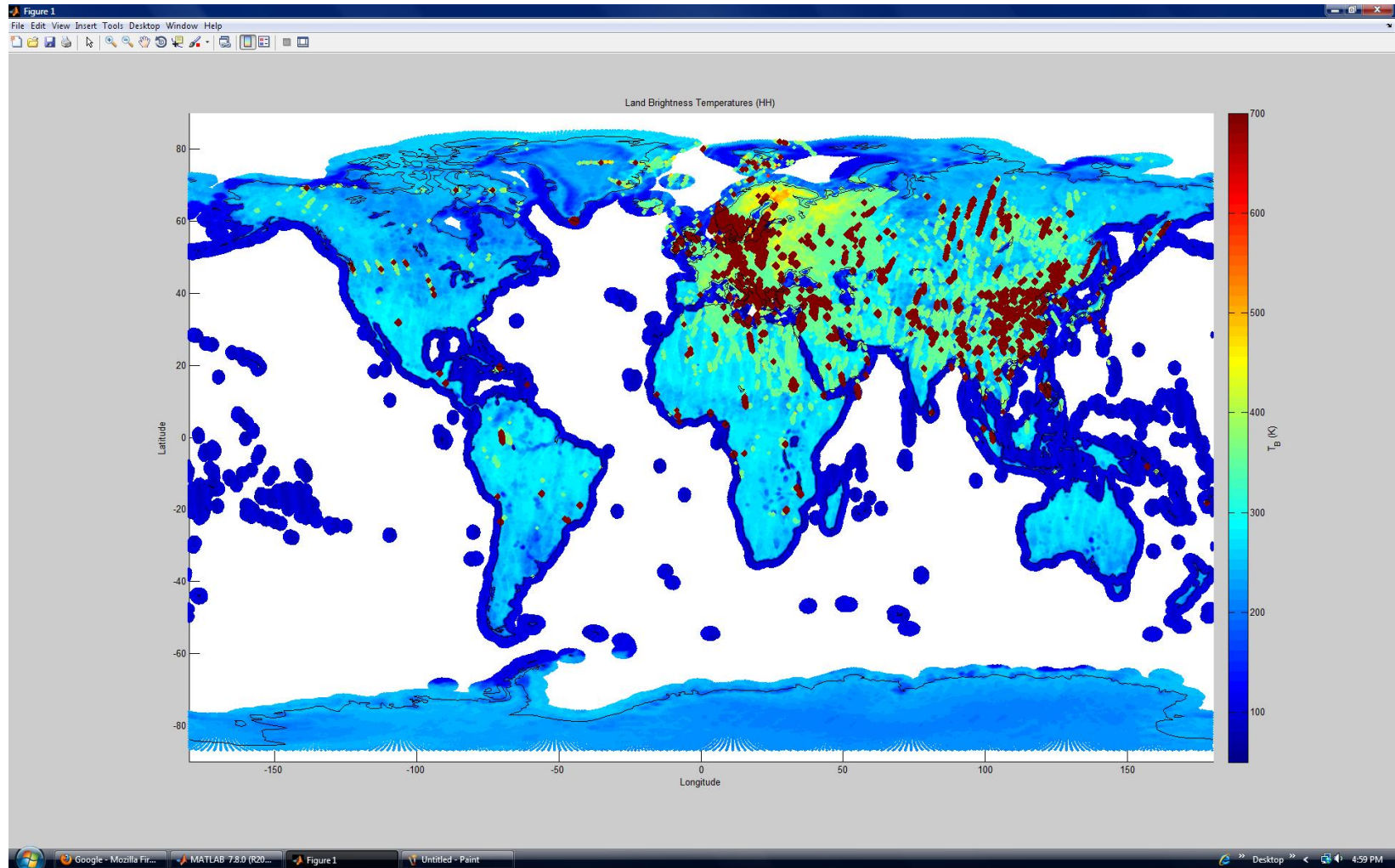
ON-OFF  $T_{B_H}$  difference  
(close up of RFI at right)



# SMOS H-pol TB RFI Impulse Response Transects along three 120° principle planes



# SMOS “Peak Hold” Detected RFI Image Land V-Pol during 5-11 June 2010



# SMOS “Peak Hold” Detected RFI Image Ocean V-Pol during 5-11 June 2010

