



Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE

Issue: 1.0

Date: 2017-09-27



Sheet: 1 Of: 48

IASI QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

FROM 2012/12/01 TO 2013/02/28

BY IASI TEC (TECHNICAL EXPERTISE CENTER)



FOR IASI FM2 ON METOP A

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 2 Of: 48
--	---	--

ANALYSE DOCUMENTAIRE

Bordereau d'indexation

Classe (Confidentialité) : NC		Code Consultation :	
Mots clés d'auteur : IASI TEC quarterly synthesis report			
OBJET : <div style="text-align: center;">IASI TEC periodic report</div>			
TITRE : <div style="text-align: center;">IASI quarterly performance report</div>			
Auteur(s) : <div style="text-align: center;"> J.Chinaud et Elsa Jacquette (CNES) avec le support de J-C Calvel et C.Bacqué (AKKA Technologies, marché ACIS 128780) </div>			
RESUME : Quarterly report issued by the IASI TEC team to show trends and layout from the "long term synthesis" TEC function for flags and observables quality indicators			
Document(s) rattaché(s) : Ce document vit seul		Localisation physique du document : Salle IASI TEC	
Volume : <div style="text-align: center;">1</div>	Nombre de pages total : <div style="text-align: center;">48</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> dont - liminaires : 7 annexes : 0 </div>	Nombre d'annexes : <div style="text-align: center;">0</div>	LANGUE : <div style="text-align: center;">English</div>
Document géré en Configuration : <div style="text-align: center;">Non</div>		A DATER DU :	RESPONSABLE :
Contrat : Néant			
SYSTEME HOTE : (logiciel + référence fichier) : <div style="text-align: center;">OpenOffice Writer 3.2</div>			

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 3 Of: 48
--	---	--

DIFFUSION

On CNES web site : <http://smc.cnes.fr/IASI>
Instrument characteristics / In-orbit performances monitoring

DOCUMENT CHANGE RECORD

Version	Date	Paragraphs	Description
1.0	06/06/13		Creation of the document





		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 4 Of: 48
--	--	--

Table of contents

1 INTRODUCTION.....	8
2 RELATED DOCUMENTS.....	8
2.1 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS.....	8
2.2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS.....	8
3 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS.....	9
3.1 EXTERNAL CALIBRATION.....	9
3.2 ON BOARD CONFIGURATION.....	9
3.3 GROUND CONFIGURATIONS UPDATES FOR LEVEL 1 PROCESSING.....	10
3.4 DATA BASES UPDATE FOR THE USERS.....	10
3.5 ON GROUND HW/SW EVOLUTION.....	11
3.6 DECONTAMINATION.....	11
3.7 INSTRUMENT.....	11
3.7.1 External events.....	11
3.7.2 Operation leading to mission outage.....	12
3.7.3 Anomaly leading to mission outage.....	12
4 PERFORMANCE MONITORING.....	13
4.1 PERFORMANCE MONITORING.....	13
4.2 PERFORMANCE SYNOPSIS.....	14
4.3 LEVEL 0 DATA QUALITY (L0).....	15
4.3.1 Overall quality.....	15
4.3.2 Main flag and quality indicator parameters.....	15
4.3.3 Second level flags and quality indicators.....	17
4.3.4 Conclusion.....	17
4.4 LEVEL 1 DATA QUALITY (L1).....	17
4.4.1 Overall quality.....	17
4.4.2 Main flag and quality indicator parameters.....	17
4.4.3 Second level flag and quality indicators.....	17
4.4.4 Conclusion.....	18
4.5 SOUNDER RADIOMETRIC PERFORMANCES.....	18
4.5.1 Radiometric Noise.....	18
4.5.2 Radiometric Calibration.....	18
4.5.3 Delay of detection chains.....	19
4.5.4 Optical Transmission.....	19
4.5.5 Interferometric Contrast.....	20
4.5.6 Detection Chain.....	20
4.5.7 Conclusion.....	20
4.6 SOUNDER SPECTRAL PERFORMANCES.....	21
4.6.1 Dimensional Stability Monitoring.....	21
4.6.2 Ghost evolution monitoring.....	21
4.6.3 Instrument parameters.....	22
4.6.4 Conclusion.....	22
4.7 GEOMETRIC PERFORMANCES.....	22
4.7.1 Sounder / IIS co-registration monitoring.....	22
4.7.2 IIS / AVHRR co-registration.....	22

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 5 Of: 48
--	--	--

4.7.3 Conclusion.....	23
4.8 IIS RADIOMETRIC PERFORMANCES.....	23
4.8.1 IIS Radiometric Noise Monitoring.....	23
4.8.2 IIS Radiometric Calibration Monitoring.....	23
4.8.3 Conclusion.....	23
5 IASI TEC SOFTWARE AND INTERFACES.....	24
5.1 IASI TEC EVOLUTION.....	24
5.2 INTERFACE.....	24
5.2.1 EUMETCAST.....	24
5.2.2 FTP.....	24
6 CONCLUSION AND OPERATIONS FORESEEN.....	25
6.1 SUMMARY.....	25
6.2 SHORT-TERM EVENTS.....	25
6.3 OPERATIONS FORESEEN.....	25

Figures and tables

Table 1: External Calibration TEC Requests.....	9
Table 2: DPS and MAS configuration TEC Requests.....	10
Table 3: DPS and MAS previous configuration.....	10
Table 4: IASI L1 Auxiliary File Configuration on the Operational EPS Ground Segment.....	10
Table 5: IASI L1 auxiliary file previous configuration.....	11
Table 6: IASI Data Bases for the users.....	11
Table 7: previous IASI Data Bases.....	11
Table 8: IASI L1 PPF Configuration on the Operational EPS Ground Segment.....	11
Table 9: Previous IASI L1 PPF.....	11
Table 10: Decontamination TEC Requests.....	12
Table 11: Previous decontamination.....	12
Table 12: Overview of METOP manoeuvres in the reporting period.....	12
Table 13: PL-SOL.....	12
Table 14: Scheduled interruptions.....	12
Table 15: Major anomalies.....	13
Table 16: Minor anomalies.....	13
Table 17: Functional status legend.....	14
Table 18: IASI product components functional status.....	15
Figure 1 : IASI L0 data quality orbit average (per pixel and CCD).....	16
Figure 2 : Temporal evolution of spikes anomaly ratio in % for all pixels (orbit average).....	17
Figure 3 : Temporal evolution of NZPD determination anomaly ratio in % for all pixels (orbit average).....	18
Figure 4 : NZPD inter-pixel for all pixels and CCD calculated with respect to pixel 1 (orbit average).....	19
Figure 5 : IASI L0 over/under-flows orbit average of all pixels.....	20
Figure 6 : Max of NZPD quality index for all pixels and CCD - BB.....	21
Figure 7 : Max of NZPD quality index for all pixels and CCD - CS.....	22
Figure 8 : IASI L1 data quality orbit average (% of bad by PN at upper plot and % of good by PN and SB at lower plot).....	23
Figure 9 : GQisQualIndex average (L1 data quality index for IASI sounder).....	24
Figure 10 : GQisQualIndexIIS average (L1 data quality index for IASI Integrated Imager).....	24
Figure 11 : GQisQualIndexSpect average (L1 data index for spectral calibration quality).....	25







		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 6 Of: 48
--	--	--

Figure 12 : GQisQualIndexRad average (L1 data index for radiometric calibration quality).....	25
Figure 13 : GQisQualIndexLoc average (L1 data index for ground localisation quality).....	26
Figure 14 : GFaxAxeY average (Y filtered coordinates of sounder interferometric axis).....	26
Figure 15 : GFaxAxeZ average (Z filtered coordinates of sounder interferometric axis).....	27
Figure 16 : MDptPixQual average (L1 quality index for IASI integrated imager, fraction of not dead pixels).....	27
Figure 17 : Instrument noise evolution between start and end of the period.....	28
Figure 18 : Scan mirror reflectivity evolution.....	29
Figure 19 : Radiometric calibration error due to scan mirror reflectivity dependency with viewing angle Maximum effect on SN1 for different scene temperature. Done with the period May 12 / Feb 13.....	30
Figure 20 : Black Body Temperature.....	31
Figure 21 : Focal Plane Temperature.....	32
Figure 22 : Monitoring of detection chain maximum delays for all bands.....	33
Figure 23 : Ratio of calibration coefficient slopes as a function of wave number and time after the last decontamination.....	34
Figure 24 : Temporal evolution of calibration ratio coefficient slopes since the last decontamination. The curve was fitted with a decreasing exponential function to determine a rough date for the next decontamination (relative gain evolution of 0.8) ..	35
Figure 25 : Monitoring of contrast for SB3.....	36
Figure 26 : Monitoring of detection chain margins.....	37
Figure 27 : Cube Corner offset variation.....	39
Figure 28 : Ghost amplitude as a function of wave number for different time (Top: pixel 2, bottom: pixel 4).....	40
Figure 29 : Optical bench Temperature.....	41
Figure 30 : Column offset (black) guess vs. column offset averaged over all lines (LN) as a function of the scan position (SP=SN), and orbit number.....	42
Figure 31 : Line offset guess (black) vs. line offset averaged over all lines (LN) as a function of the scan position (SP=SN), and the orbit number.....	43
Figure 32 : Temporal evolution of the noise between start and end of the period.....	44
Figure 33 : Slope and offset coefficients matrix.....	45
Figure 34 : Relative evolution in % of average of slope (red curve) and offset (black curve) coefficients.....	46
Figure 35 : IIS Focal Plane Temperature.....	47
Table 19: IASI TEC at CNES Toulouse.....	48

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 7 Of: 48
--	---	--

LIST OF ACRONYMS

[TBC]	To be confirmed
[TBD]	To be defined
APO	Other Parameters OPS
AR	Anomaly Report
BRD	BoaRD configuration
CGS	Core Ground Segment at EUMETSAT
CNES	Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales
DA	Applicable document
DPS	Data Processing Subsystem
EPS	EUMETSAT Polar System
EUMETSAT	European organisation for exploitation of METeorological SATellites
FM2 / FM3	Flight Model n°2 or 3
IASI	Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer
IIS	Integrated Imaging Subsystem
METOP	METeorological OPERational satellite
OPS	Operational Software
PDU	Power Distribution Unit
PL SOL	Payload switch off-line (It's a spacecraft anomaly external to IASI but still resulting in a switch off of the instrument.
PTSI	Parameter Table Status Identifier
RD	Reference document
SEU	Single Event Upset
TEC	IASI Technical Centre of Expertise (located in CNES, Toulouse)
VDS	Verification Data Selection

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 8 Of: 48
--	---	--

1 INTRODUCTION

The IASI TEC is based at CNES Toulouse and is responsible for the monitoring of the IASI system performances, covering both instrument and level 1 processing sub-systems.

This document describes the activities and results obtained at the IASI TEC for instrument FM2 on METOP-A during the following period:

- Start Time: 2012/12/01 Orbit: 31743
- End Time: 2013/02/28 Orbit: 33007
- Duration: 3 months

Note that IASI ended the Calibration / Validation (commissioning) phase on July 2007.



2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS*

N°	Reference	Titre
DA.1	IA-SP-0000-3242-CNE	Spécification de suivi de la performance en vol de IASI sur METOP-A

2.2 *REFERENCE DOCUMENTS*

N°	Reference	Titre
RD.1	EUM/OPS-EPS/REP/08/0565	IASI annual in-flight review 1 st February 2007 - 31 st August 2008
RD.2	EUM/OPS-EPS/REP/09/0223	IASI annual in-flight performance report 2009
RD.3	EUM/OPS-EPS/REP/10/0020	IASI annual in-flight performance report 2010
RD.4	EUM/OPS-EPS/REP/11/0059	IASI annual in-flight performance report 2011
RD.5	EUM/OPS-EPS/REP/12/0620	IASI annual in-flight performance report 2012

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 9 Of: 48
--	---	--

3 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

The following tables present a timeline of the various requests sent by TEC and the external IASI activities.

Those events are typically the configuration changes, programming requests, software update, but also any external operation or activity such as mission interruption, manoeuvre, dissemination problem, ...

3.1 EXTERNAL CALIBRATION

Table 1 shows the External Calibration within the time period reported here. Note that the VDS files that come with each request are not described here.

Execution	TEC ref. ⁽¹⁾	Description	Activities
from 03/12/12 00h28 to 04/12/12 01h20 orb. 31771 to 31785	RL-15	Moon avoidance MPF ⁽²⁾ Targets: 1 st Deep Space	Monitoring of moon intrusion in CS1 FOV
25/12/2012 from 5h14 to 9h10 orb. 32086 to 32088	RM-66	Monthly_MPF ⁽²⁾ Targets: Earth 15, Blackbody, 2 nd Deep Space, Mirror Backside	For routine monitoring (IIS and IASI NeDT, scan mirror reflectivity, ghost,...)
from 01/01/13 08h38 to 02/01/13 10h04 orb. 32187 to 32203	RL-16	Moon avoidance MPF ⁽²⁾ Targets: 1 st Deep Space	Monitoring of moon intrusion in CS1 FOV
23/01/2013 from 5h15 to 10h21 orb. 32488 to 32501	MA/MB	Specific external calibration for IASI MetOp-A/MetOp-B intercalibration. Targets:specific programming of SP on Earth views	SN Programming law to get IASI-A and IASI-B common observations with the same zenithal angle (abs(VZA)); METOP-A after METOP-B
21/02/2013 from 5h13 to 9h09 orb. 32910 to 32912	RM-67	Monthly_MPF ⁽²⁾ Targets: Earth 15, Blackbody, 2 nd Deep Space, Mirror Backside	For routine monitoring (IIS and IASI NeDT, scan mirror reflectivity, ghost,...)

Table 1: External Calibration TEC Requests



⁽¹⁾ TEC convention: R for Routine, M for Monthly and L for moon avoidance, followed by a chronological number
MA/MB for MetOp-A/MetOp-B

⁽²⁾ An external calibration could be the result of:

- a TEC request or
- a “MPF” uploaded directly by EUMETSAT in full accordance with TEC. The reference “Monthly_MPF” is based on the March 2008 TEC External Calibration request. The MPF for moon avoidance is based on the December 2008 TEC External Calibration request: “ICAL_OCF_xx_M02_20081216060000Z_20090616060000Z_20081209100934Z_IAS_EXTCALIBRA.dts”

Moon external calibration on December 3rd 0:28^Z to December 4th 01:20^Z (orbits 31771 to 31785) detail:

External Calibration		External Calibration	
from	to	from	to
2012/12/03 00:28:04	2012/12/03 00:50:44	2012/12/03 14:22:44	2012/12/03 15:08:36
2012/12/03 02:09:24	2012/12/03 02:34:28	2012/12/03 16:11:00	2012/12/03 16:52:20
2012/12/03 03:50:28	2012/12/03 04:18:44	2012/12/03 17:57:24	2012/12/03 18:35:32
2012/12/03 05:31:32	2012/12/03 06:03:32	2012/12/03 19:43:32	2012/12/03 20:16:52
2012/12/03 07:12:36	2012/12/03 08:07:48	2012/12/03 21:28:52	2012/12/03 21:58:12
2012/12/03 08:55:32	2012/12/03 09:57:56	2012/12/03 23:13:24	2012/12/03 23:39:32
2012/12/03 10:39:16	2012/12/03 11:41:24	2012/12/04 00:57:24	2012/12/04 01:20:52
2012/12/03 12:27:48	2012/12/03 13:24:52		

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 10 Of: 48
--	---	---

Moon external calibration on January 1st 8:38^Z to January 2nd 10:04^Z (orbits 32187 to 32203) detail:

External Calibration		External Calibration	
from	to	from	to
2013/01/01 08:38:38	2013/01/01 09:01:02	2013/01/01 21:55:10	2013/01/01 22:26:22
2013/01/01 10:18:38	2013/01/01 10:44:14	2013/01/01 23:34:54	2013/01/02 00:05:50
2013/01/01 11:58:22	2013/01/01 12:28:30	2013/01/02 01:14:38	2013/01/02 01:45:18
2013/01/01 13:37:50	2013/01/01 14:08:30	2013/01/02 02:54:38	2013/01/02 03:24:46
2013/01/01 15:17:34	2013/01/01 15:48:14	2013/01/02 04:34:38	2013/01/02 05:04:30
2013/01/01 16:56:46	2013/01/01 17:27:58	2013/01/02 06:14:54	2013/01/02 06:44:30
2013/01/01 18:36:14	2013/01/01 19:07:26	2013/01/02 07:55:26	2013/01/02 08:24:14
2013/01/01 20:15:42	2013/01/01 20:46:54	2013/01/02 09:40:14	2013/01/02 10:04:30

3.2 ON BOARD CONFIGURATION

Table 2 presents the on-board processing configuration updates that had been made within the time period reported here:

PTSI	IASI on board parameter files	Delivery by TEC	activated on	TEC ref.	affected parameters of a DPS TOP configuration update

Table 2: DPS and MAS configuration TEC Requests

For information, Table 3 shows the delivery applicable at the beginning of the period:

PTSI	IASI on board parameter files	Delivery by TEC	activated on	TEC ref.	affected parameters of a DPS TOP configuration update
13 2.0	IDPS_OBP_xx_M02_20110413060000Z_20111013060000Z_20110412132838Z_IASIT_DPSPARAMOD.tar	12/04/2011 13h30	20/04/2011 09h50 orbit 23352	R_45	Update of reduced spectra 58: IRscSrd 59: IRshSrd 64: PTSI (0x0200 000C)

Table 3: DPS and MAS previous configuration

The associated ground configuration table (BRD file), necessary to handle coherent configuration at system level, is presented in the next section. These associated configuration table are necessary for L1 processing.

3.3 GROUND CONFIGURATIONS UPDATES FOR LEVEL 1 PROCESSING



Table 4 presents the on-ground processing configuration updates that had been made within the time period reported here:

IDef	IASI L1 auxiliary files	Delivery by TEC	Upload on GS1	Content

Table 4: IASI L1 Auxiliary File Configuration on the Operational EPS Ground Segment

For information, Table 5 shows the delivery applicable at the beginning of the period:

IDef	IASI L1 auxiliary files	Delivery by TEC	Upload on GS1	Content
50	IASI_BRD_xx_M02_20120601100000Z_XXXXXXXXXXXXZ_20120601071532Z_IASIT_0000000013	01/06/2012	BRD activated on 18/07/2012 07:56 ^{UTC} , orbit 29815	Scan temperature (IDefSmeTScanModel) and relation with updated GRD
23	IASI_GRD_xx_M02_20120601100000Z_XXXXXXXXXXXXZ_20120601071536Z_IASIT_0000000023			

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 11 Of: 48
--	---	---

IDef	IASI L1 auxiliary files	Delivery by TEC	Upload on GS1	Content
10	IASI_ODB_xx_M02_20101222080000Z_20110622080000Z_20101222072116Z_IASIST_0000000010	22/12/2010		

Table 5: IASI L1 auxiliary file previous configuration

3.4 DATA BASES UPDATE FOR THE USERS

The Noise Covariance Matrix (NCM) and Spectral data base (SDB) are specific data bases for the users. They are updated according to the main ground level 1 evolutions.

Table 6 presents the updates of the NCM and SDB that had been made within the time period reported here:

IDef	Users Data-Base	Delivery by TEC	TEC ref.	Comments

Table 6: IASI Data Bases for the users

For information, Table 7 shows the delivery applicable at the beginning of the period:

IDef	Users Data-Base	Delivery by TEC	TEC ref.	Comments
4	IASI_NCM_xx_M02_20110318060000Z_20110318060000Z_20110317130441Z_IASIST_SPECTRESP0	17/03/2011	R_COV_4	Noise Covariance Matrix after decontamination; Covariance matrix from L0 noise on BB (External Calibration of 2010/12/02)
10	IASI_SDB_xx_M02_20110114080000Z_20110114080000Z_20110114073158Z_IASIST_IASISPECDB	14/01/2011	R_44	User database associated to ODB IDefSDB 10

Table 7: previous IASI Data Bases

3.5 ON GROUND HW/SW EVOLUTION

Table 8 presents the updates of PPF L1 software within the time period reported here:



IASI L1 PPF software version	Delivery by TEC	Date introduced on GS1	Comments

Table 8: IASI L1 PPF Configuration on the Operational EPS Ground Segment

For information, Table 9 shows the software version applicable at the beginning of the period:

IASI L1 PPF software version	Delivery by TEC	Date introduced on GS1	Comments
6.4	08/2012	not yet	
6.3	13/07/2012	not yet	AVHRR failure
6.2	21/12/2011	22/02/2012 for sensing time 16:23 ^{UTC} Orbit 27730	NCR 12303 (Availability of cloud mask) + minor anomalies

Table 9: Previous IASI L1 PPF

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 12 Of: 48
--	---	---

3.6 DECONTAMINATION

Table 10 presents decontaminations that have been made or requested within the time period reported here:

Last due date	Date of decontamination	Description
In 2015		

Table 10: Decontamination TEC Requests

For information, Table 11 shows the previous decontamination:

Last due date	Date of decontamination	Description
Before end 2010	31/08/2010	

Table 11: Previous decontamination

3.7 INSTRUMENT

3.7.1 External events

This category is for those activities/events that are external to IASI but still have an impact. It is broken down into classes of *PL-SOL* and *OOP* manoeuvre.

3.7.1.1 Manoeuvres

Date	Type ^(*)	Description	IP flag	OoP mission Outage

Table 12: Overview of METOP manoeuvres in the reporting period

(^(*)): IP for In-Plane manoeuvres (IASI stays in NOP) and OoP for Out of plane manoeuvres (IASI is put in Heater 2)

3.7.1.2 PL-SOL

Table 13 presents the PL-SOL events that have occurred within the time period reported here:

Dates	Orbits	Description



Table 13: PL-SOL

3.7.2 Operation leading to mission outage

This chapter present the intervention on IASI needing routine interruption that have occurred within the time period reported here.

Dates	Orbits	type	IASI mode	Description

Table 14: Scheduled interruptions

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 13 Of: 48
--	---	---

3.7.3 Anomaly leading to mission outage

Table 15 and Table 16 present the major and minor anomalies internal to IASI that have occurred within the time period reported here.

Note that, in this section minor anomalies are all identified and without any impact on the mission, and major anomalies only affect IASI instrument, and no other sub-systems of the spacecraft.



Dates	Orbits	Anomaly type (*)	IASI mode	Description

Table 15: Major anomalies

(*): SEU (LAS, CCM or DPS) anomalies or SET anomalies

Day	Orbits	error n°	Severity	Anomaly type	LN	SN	Description
2012/12/07 02:55:58	31829	494	1	DMC arithmetic	33115	27	
2012/12/31 23:25:53	32182	494	1	DMC arithmetic	5682	30	
2013/01/16 13:36:38	32404	6	1	CCM CSQ	21721	09	
2013/02/02 12:27:54	32644	6	1	CCM CSQ	43414	23	
2013/02/03 01:34:02	32652			CCM CSQ	49310	18	
2013/03/07 11:46:11	33113	6	1	CCM CSQ	21304	10	

Table 16: Minor anomalies

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 14 Of: 48
--	---	---

4 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

4.1 *PERFORMANCE MONITORING*

In order to ensure that the IASI system is permanently running in good conditions, the CNES (IASI TEC) and EUMETSAT (CGS) are monitoring each orbit, both at line, PDU and DUMP levels.

The on-board and ground processing performance algorithms issue more than one hundred quality indicators, called flags and simple parameters. Those are alarms for any bad functioning or local performance degradation.

According to the results, the TEC is also in charge of delivering new on-board or ground parameters to EUMETSAT when it is necessary. EUMETSAT is then in charge of uploading them on-board or as an input of the level 1 processing chain. During the whole instrument life, these parameter adjustments are necessary in order to take into account instrument evolution in the processing and finally to maintain a good data quality.

The Table 17 is the colour code used for the status report.

Status Colour	Meaning
GREEN	≥ 95
YELLOW	< 95
RED	Production interrupted
BLANK	No Status Reported



Table 17: Functional status legend

4.2 PERFORMANCE SYNOPSIS

Table 18 provides a synthetic view of all the indicators evaluated for L0/L1 data and their current status.

Section	Component	Description	Status	Comments
4.3	L0	Level-0 Data Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall quality Main flag and quality indicator parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spikes monitoring ZPD monitoring Overflows/Underflows monitoring Reduced Spectra monitoring Second level flag and quality indicators 	GREEN	On-board processing
4.4	L1	Level-1 Data Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Main flag and quality indicator parameters Second level flag and quality indicators 	GREEN	On ground processing
4.5	L1	Sounder radiometric performances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiometric noise Radiometric calibration Optical transmission Interferometric contrast Detection chain 	GREEN	
4.6	L1	Sounder spectral performances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dimensional stability Acquisition chain delay Ghost evolution Instrument parameters 	GREEN	
4.7	L1	Geometric performances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sounder/IIS co-registration IIS/AVHRR co registration 	GREEN	
4.8	L1	IIS radiometric performances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IIS radiometric noise monitoring IIS radiometric calibration monitoring 	GREEN	

Table 18: IASI product components functional status

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 16 Of: 48
--	---	---

4.3 LEVEL 0 DATA QUALITY (L0)

4.3.1 Overall quality

The IASI L0 data quality (orbit average) through IASI engineering products is shown in Figure 1.

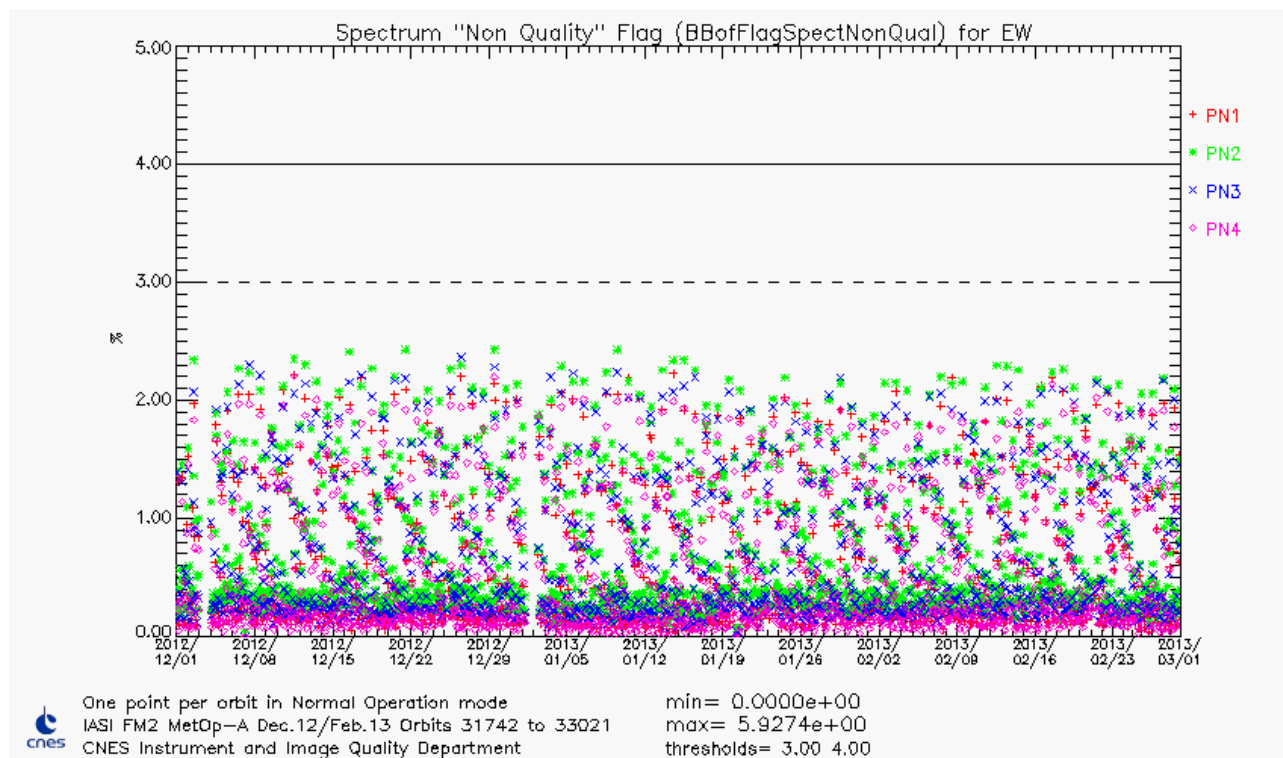




Figure 1 : IASI L0 data quality orbit average (per pixel and CCD)

The IASI L0 quality and on-board processing are nominal.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 17 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.3.2 Main flag and quality indicator parameters

The main contributors to the rejected spectra by on-board processing are: the spikes (proton interaction on detectors), failure of NZPD algorithm determination and over/underflows (measured data exceeding on-board coding tables capacity). They are analysed in details hereafter.

4.3.2.1 Spikes monitoring

Spikes occur when a proton hits a detector. This very high energetic particle disrupts the measure of the interferogram and then corrupts the spectrum.

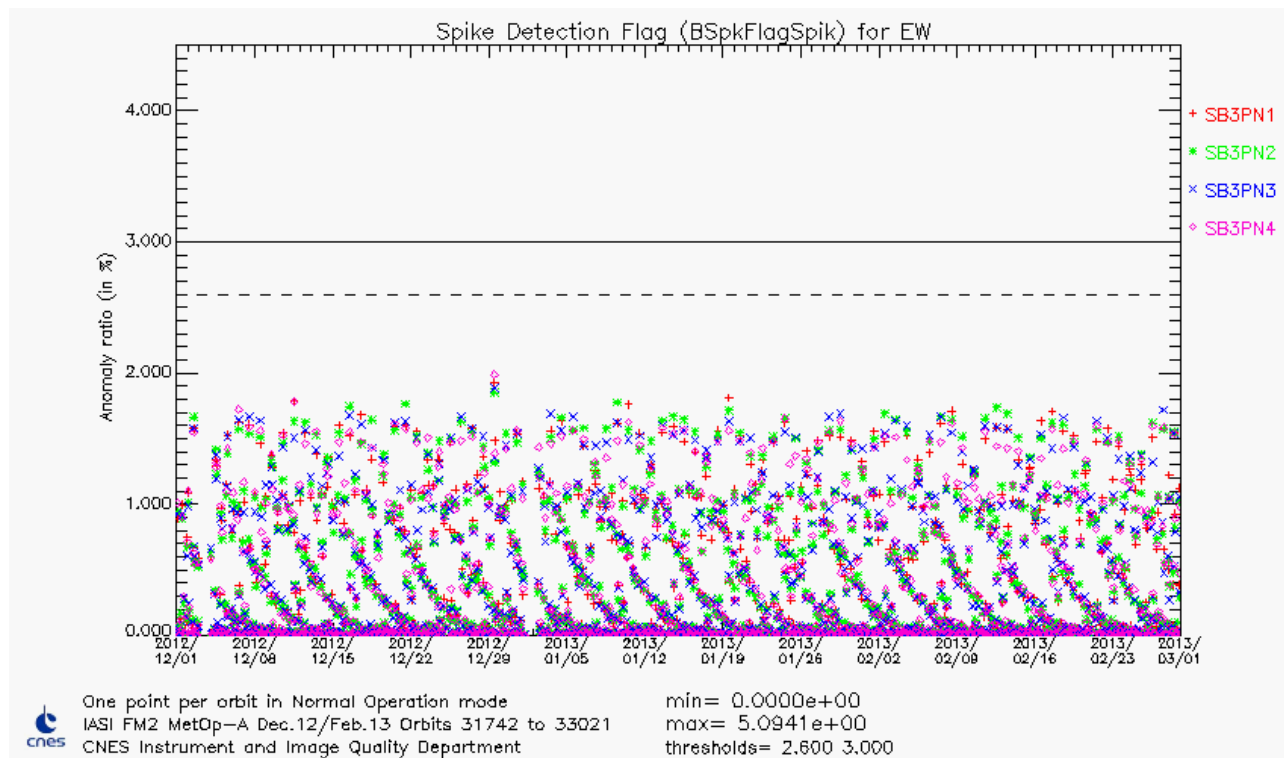




Figure 2 : Temporal evolution of spikes anomaly ratio in % for all pixels (orbit average)

Spike anomaly ratio is nominal for the reported period.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 18 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.3.2.2 ZPD monitoring

The ZPD (“Zero Path Difference”) is the position of the central fringe of the interferogram. The NZPD is the number of the sample detected as the ZPD. On IASI, it is determined by a software. This is a special feature of IASI in comparison to other instruments for which NZPD determination is done by hardware.

NZPD variations are governed by two phenomenons:

1. ASE fluctuations which have the same effect on each pixel and can produce NZPD variation of 30-40 samples over month. This is the first order phenomena.
2. Mechanical deformation of the interferometer or evolution of detection chain delays. These phenomenons affect the 4 pixels in different way. However this phenomenon has a second order effect in comparison to the first one.

We monitor both NZPD determination quality flag and interpixel homogeneity. We expect a stability.

BZPDFlagNZPDNonQualEW: Temporal evolution of NZPD determination quality flag for earth view

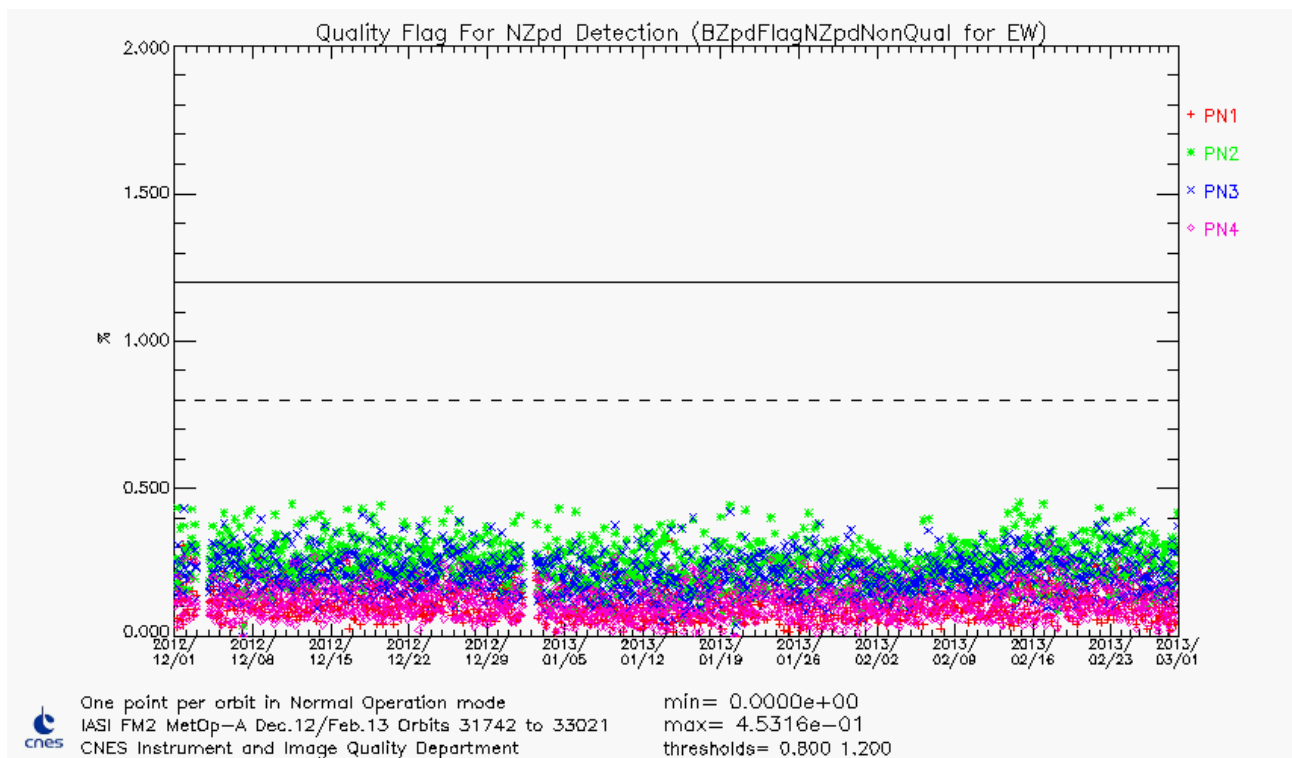


Figure 3 : Temporal evolution of NZPD determination anomaly ratio in % for all pixels (orbit average)

NZPD determination anomaly ratio is nominal for the reported period.

NZPD inter-pixel homogeneity monitoring

This monitoring is necessary in order to follow potential deformation of the interferometer or evolution of detection chain delay.

The NZPD inter-pixel homogeneity is nominal over the reported period. Consequently, these parameters are perfectly stable and in-line with the specification.

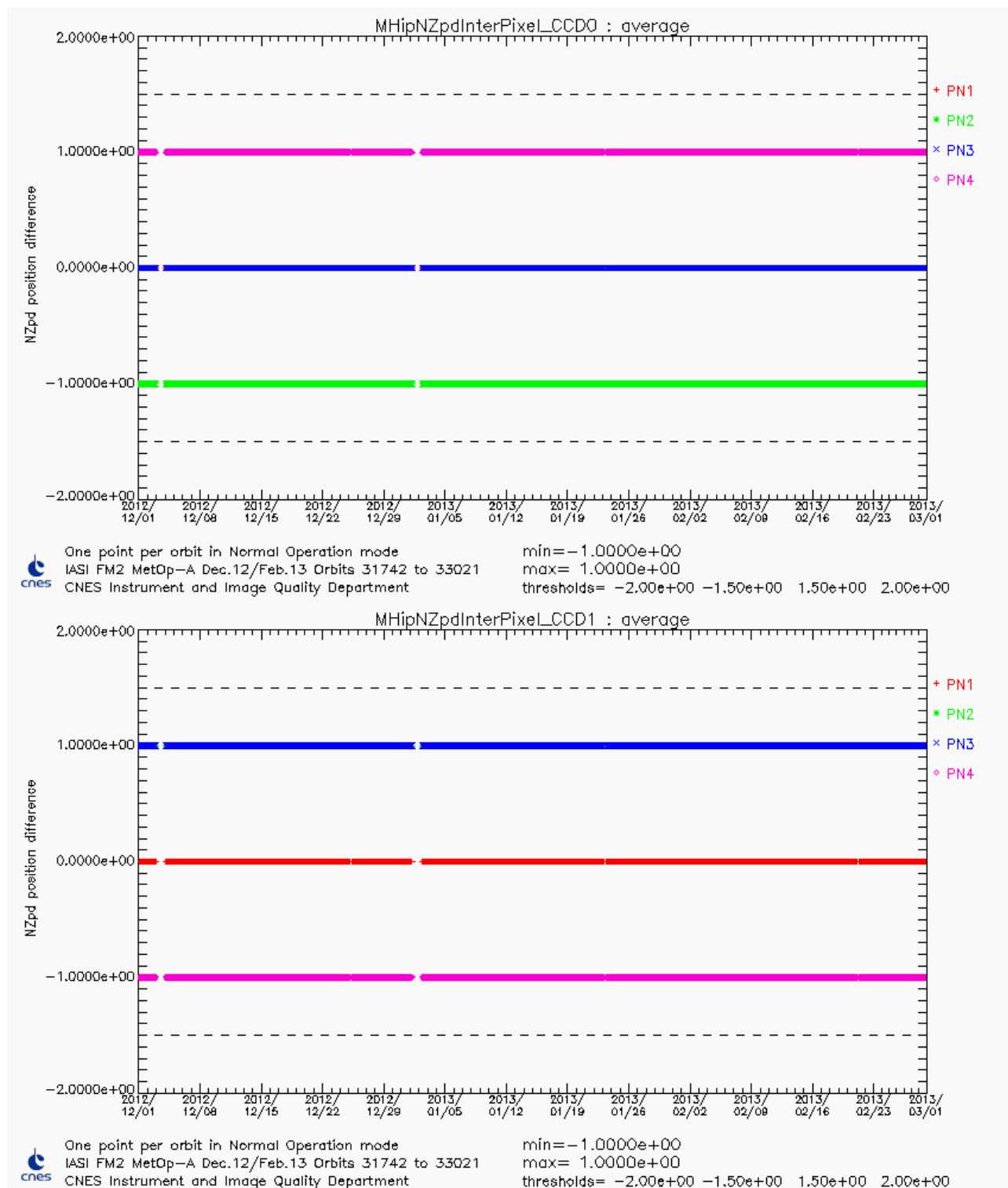




Figure 4 : NZPD inter-pixel for all pixels and CCD calculated with respect to pixel 1 (orbit average)

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 20 Of: 48
---	---	---

4.3.2.3 Overflows / Underflows monitoring

The total number of bits available for a spectrum to be transmitted to the ground is limited. For that reason, we have defined coding tables to encode each measured spectrum. These tables have been design by using “extreme spectrum” corresponding to known drastic atmospheric conditions. The coding step is also set to not introduce additional noise into the spectrum. However for very extreme atmospheric conditions (sunglint in B3, very high stratospheric temperature...) a measure can exceed on-board coding tables’ capacity and causes an over/underflow.

Over/underflows occurrences are monitored and stability is expected. As long as they remain to low levels, the coding table is not changed. Note that changing the coding tables requires compromises. Indeed, increasing the encoding capacity can be achieved by two different ways. A first solution consists in an increase of the coding step without changing the number of bits. However, that leads to an increase of the digitalization noise. Then, a second solution consists in keeping the coding step constant while increasing the number of bits available for a particular band. But, the total amount of bits available for the entire spectrum is limited and constant. So, that requires to decrease the encoding capacity in another spectral band.

Time series of Overflows and Underflows (orbit average) are shown in following figure for all pixels.

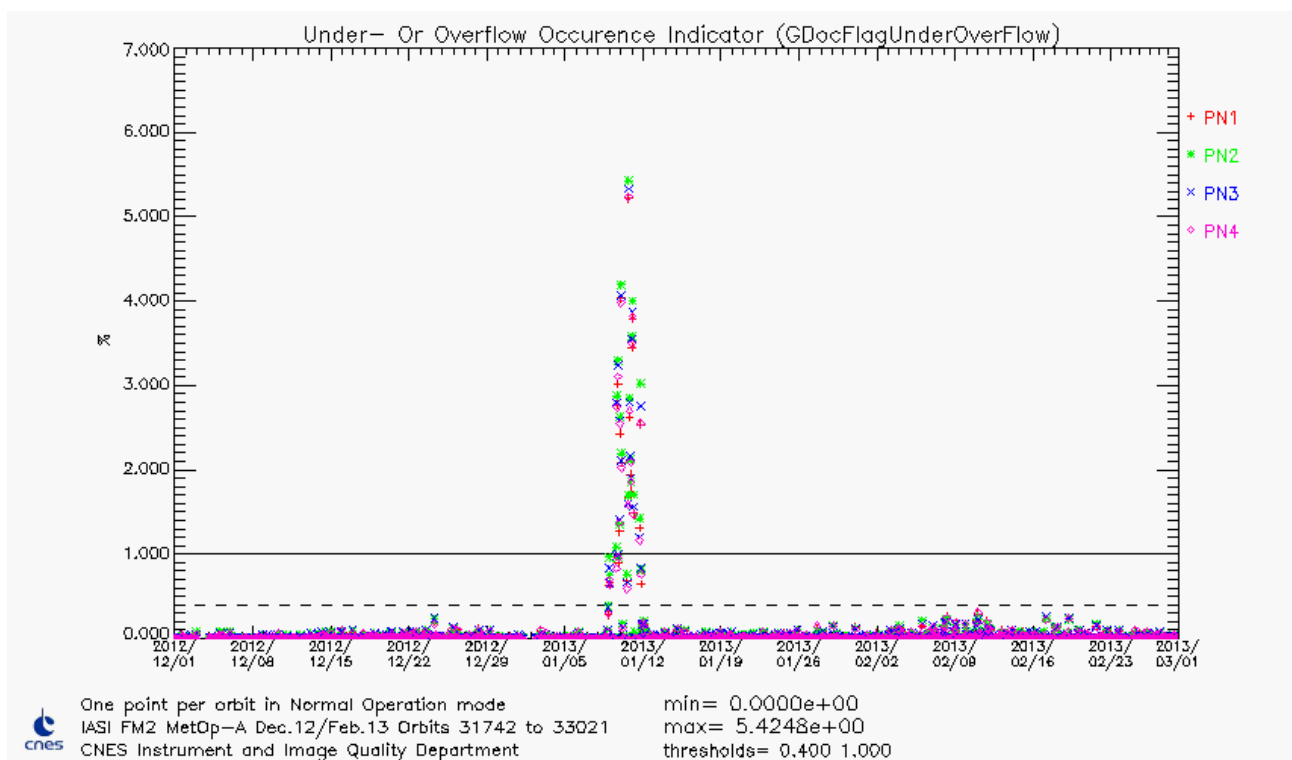




Figure 5 : IASI L0 over/under-flows orbit average of all pixels

Over/underflows ratio is nominal for the reported period.

Note: the peak observed on the figure is due to high stratospheric temperature. This phenomenon is related to the polar vortex collapse of the winter hemisphere. The consequence for IASI system is that the on-board coding tables are not able to encode this type of exceptional event around 2350-2400 cm^{-1} (CO_2 band).

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 21 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.3.2.4 Reduced Spectra monitoring

On-board Reduced Spectra is one of the most important monitoring. It ensures that on-board spectra still have a good radiometric calibration when on-board configuration reduced spectra are reloaded. This is the case, for instance, after an instrument mode change.

Reduced spectra are slightly evolving with respect to potential deformation of the interferometer (optical bench).

In order to prevent a large difference between current and on-board configuration reduced spectra, we monitor the evolution of ZPD determination quality index for calibration views (BZpdNZpdQualIndexBB and CS) obtained by DPS processing by simulating a perpetual mode change. Results of this monitoring are given hereafter.

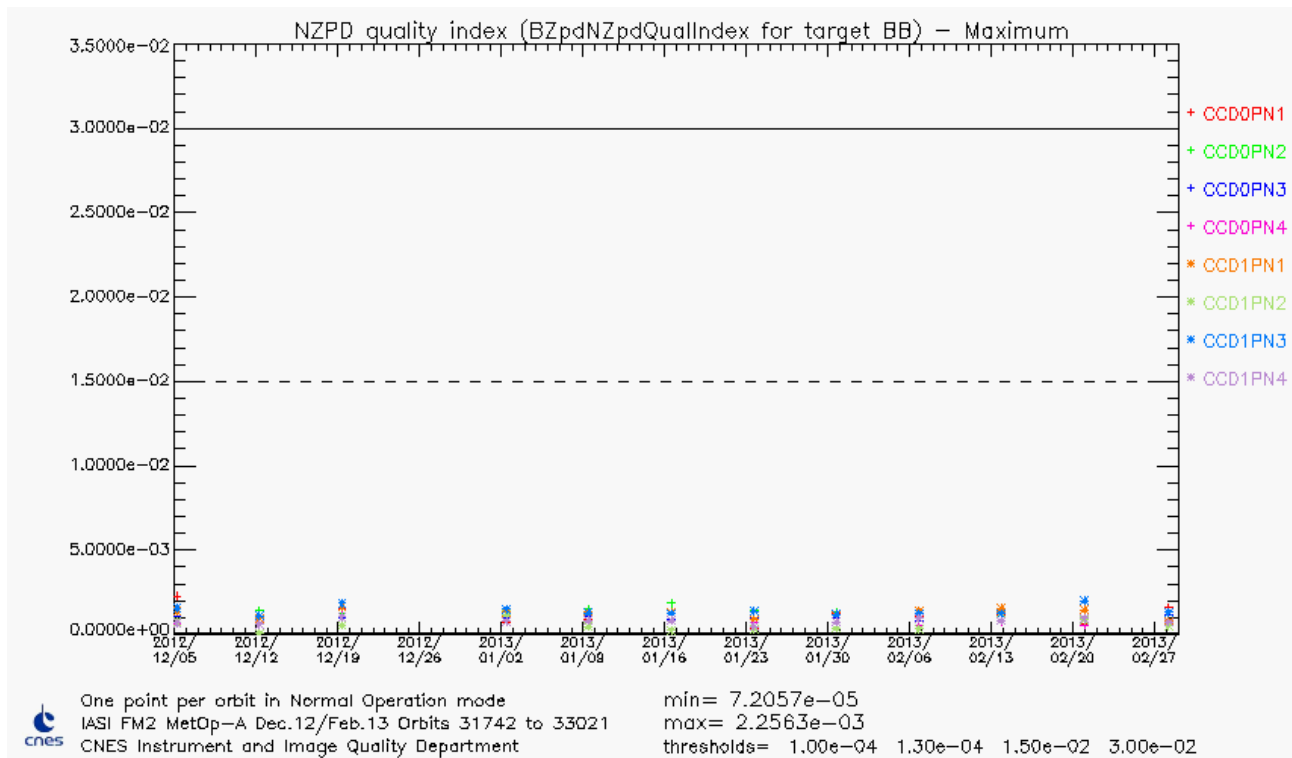




Figure 6 : Max of NZPD quality index for all pixels and CCD - BB

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 22 Of: 48
--	--	---

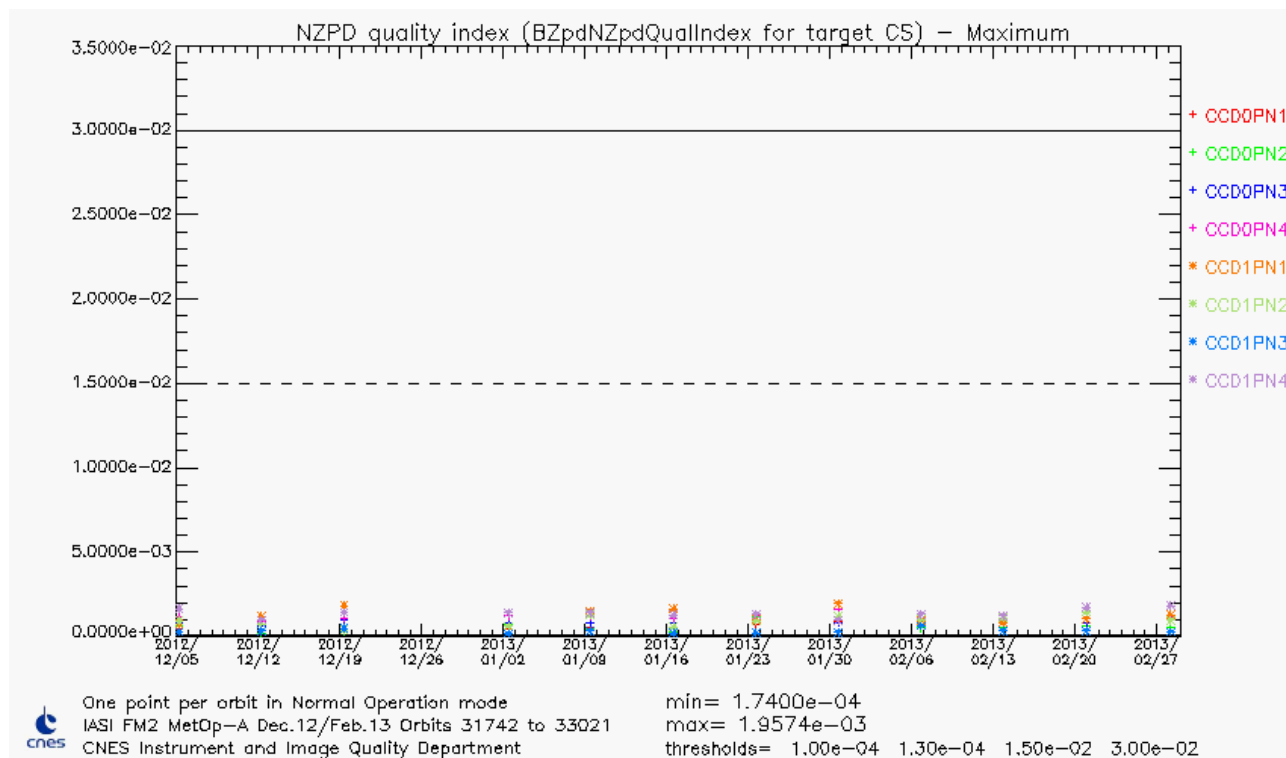


Figure 7 : Max of NZPD quality index for all pixels and CCD - CS

As soon as average BZPDNZPDQualIndexBB and CS remain below 0.03 on-board reduced spectra are robust to an instrument mode change.



The reduced spectra quality is well within specification since the last update of the on-board reduced spectra performed in April 2011.

4.3.3 Second level flags and quality indicators

All second level flags and indicators are stable and nominal.

4.3.4 Conclusion

L0 Flag and quality indicators are stable.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 23 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.4 LEVEL 1 DATA QUALITY (L1)

4.4.1 Overall quality

The IASI overall quality is shown as the orbit averages of the quality indicator for the individual pixels in the next figure.

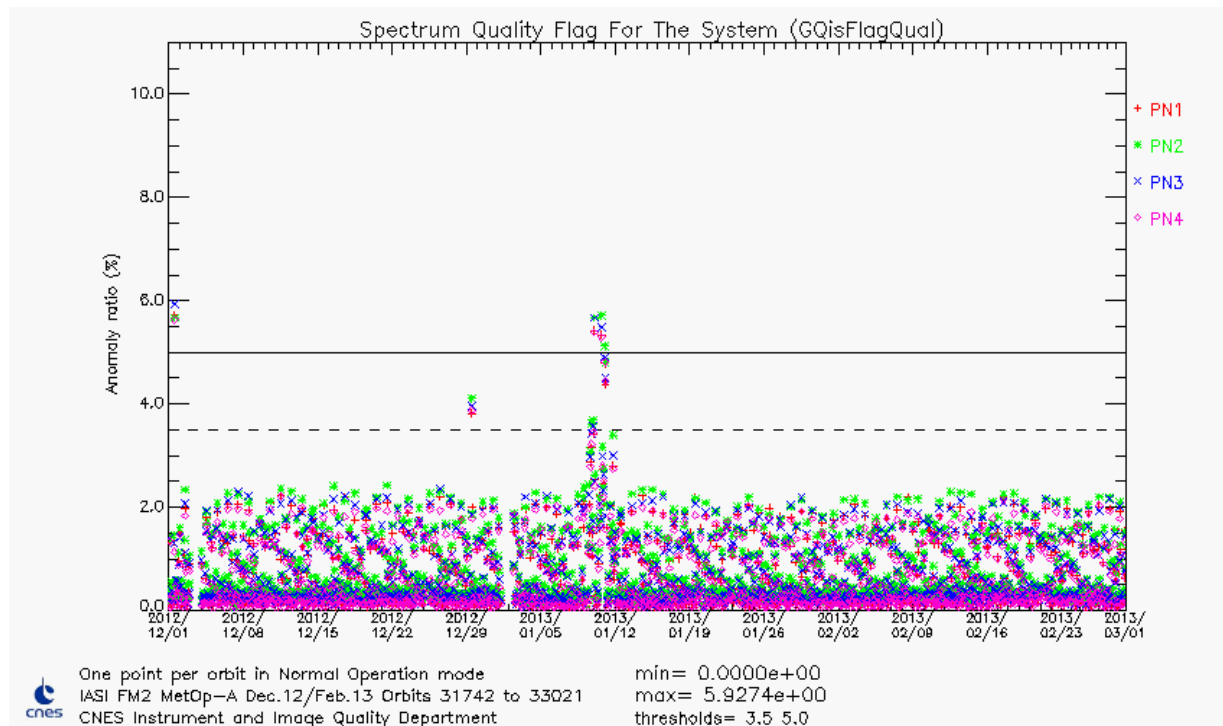




Figure 8 : IASI L1 data quality orbit average (% of bad by PN)

One should note that, over the period covered by the present document, the averaged data rejection ratio is less than 1%.

The peak observed on the figure is due to over/underflows (as seen in figure 5 chapter 4.3.2.3)

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 24 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.4.2 Main flag and quality indicator parameters

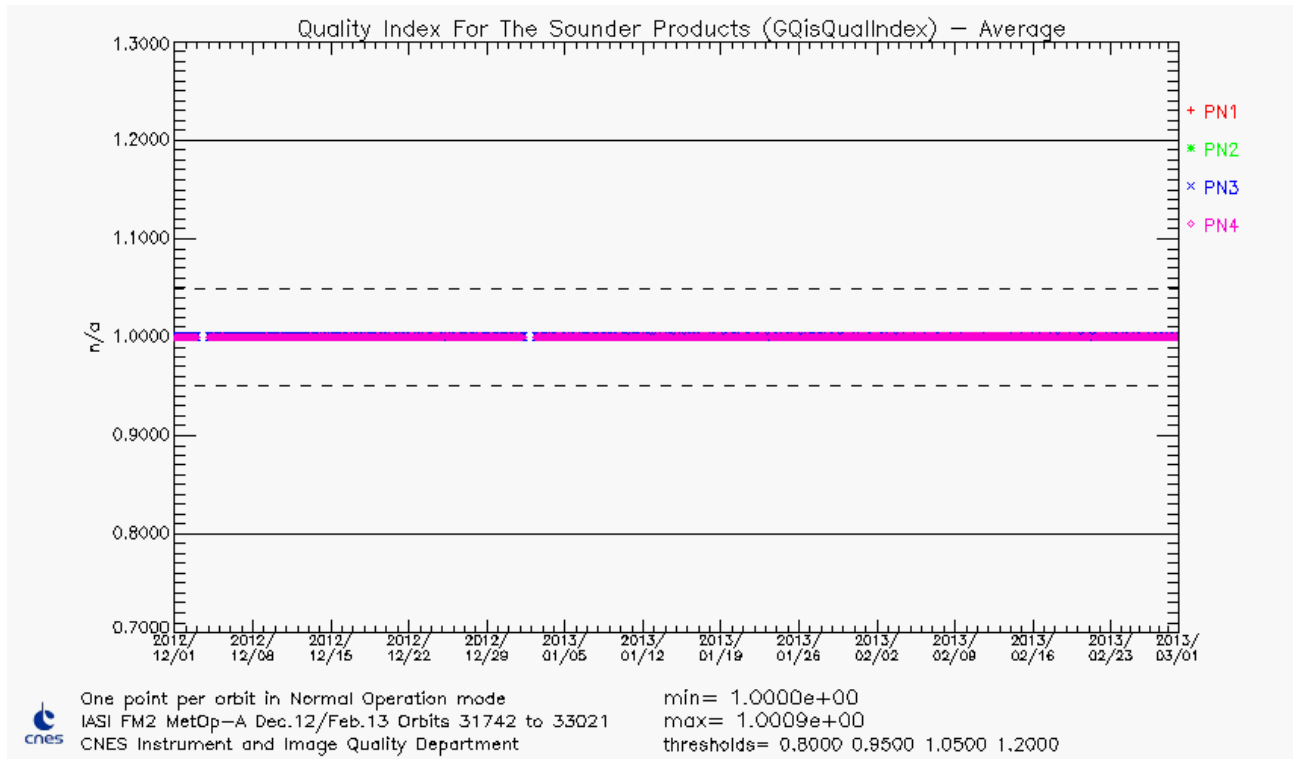


Figure 9 : GQisQualIndex average (L1 data quality index for IASI sounder)

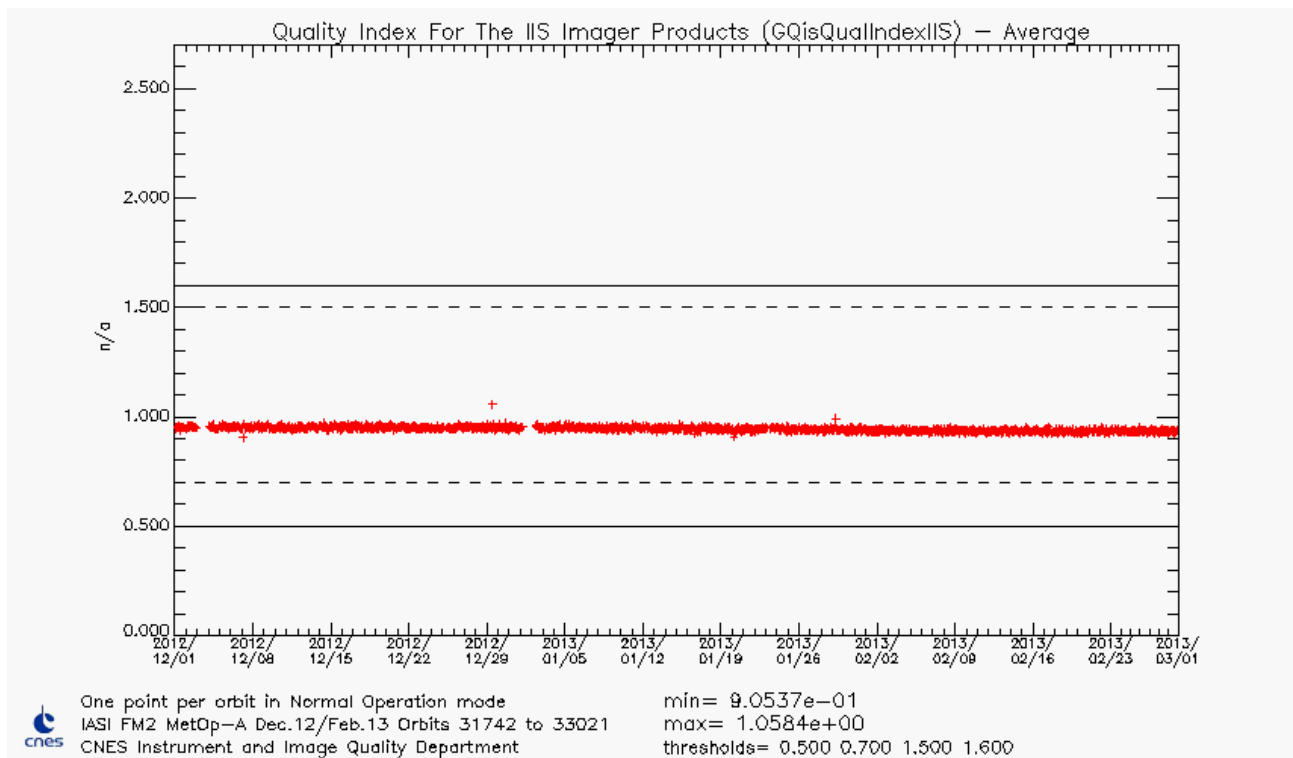


Figure 10 : GQisQualIndexIIS average (L1 data quality index for IASI Integrated Imager)

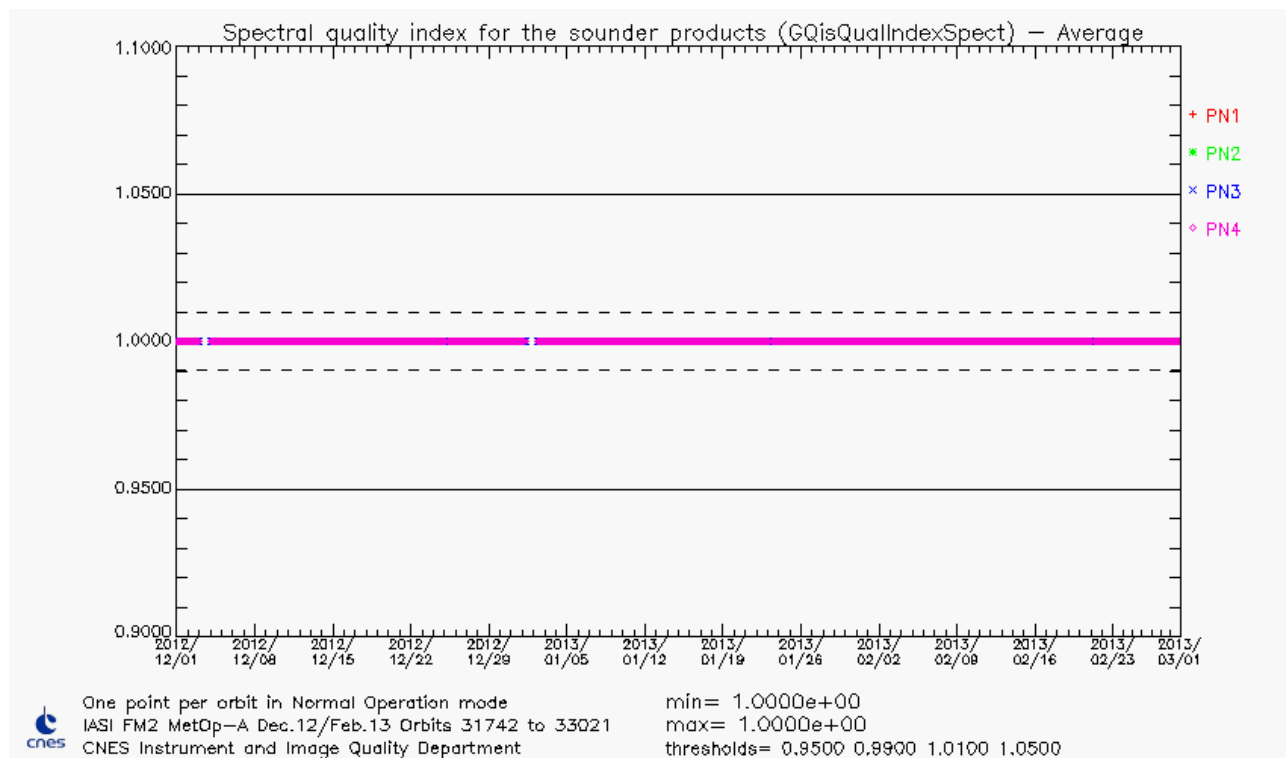


Figure 11 : GQisQualIndexSpect average (L1 data index for spectral calibration quality)

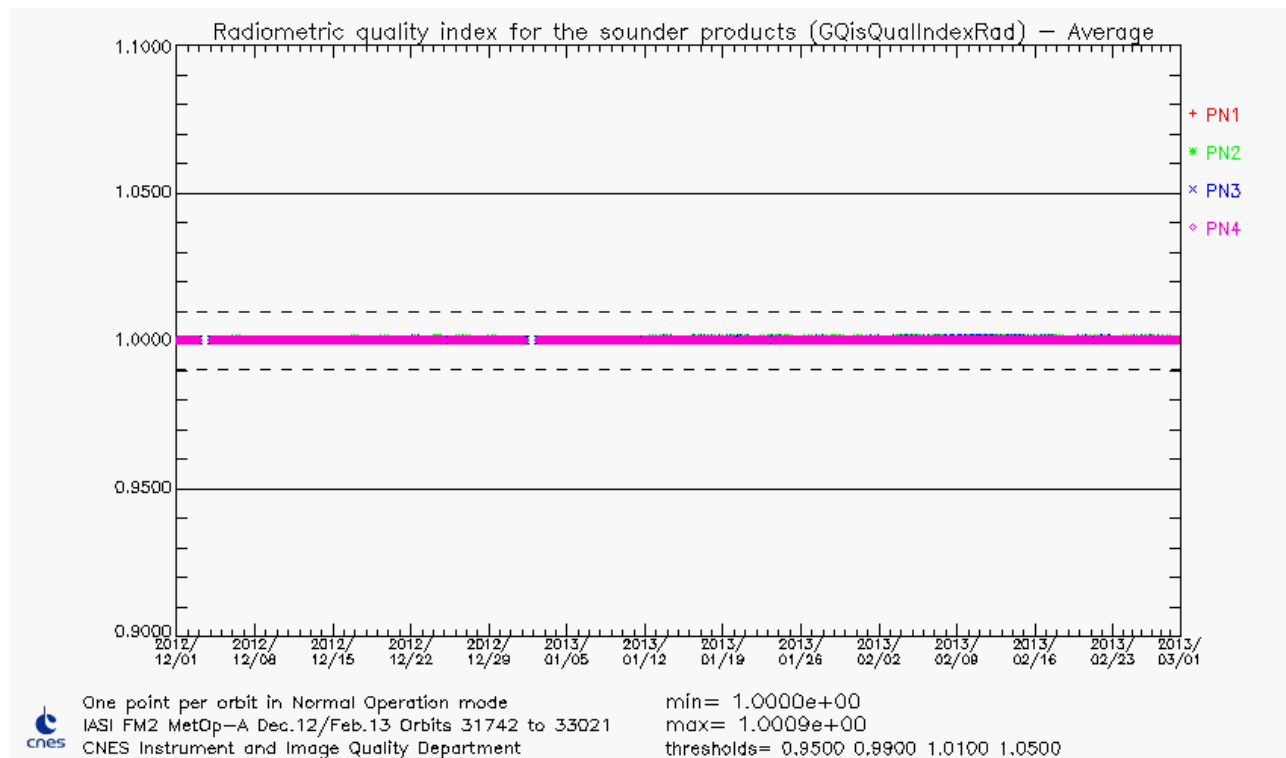


Figure 12 : GQisQualIndexRad average (L1 data index for radiometric calibration quality)

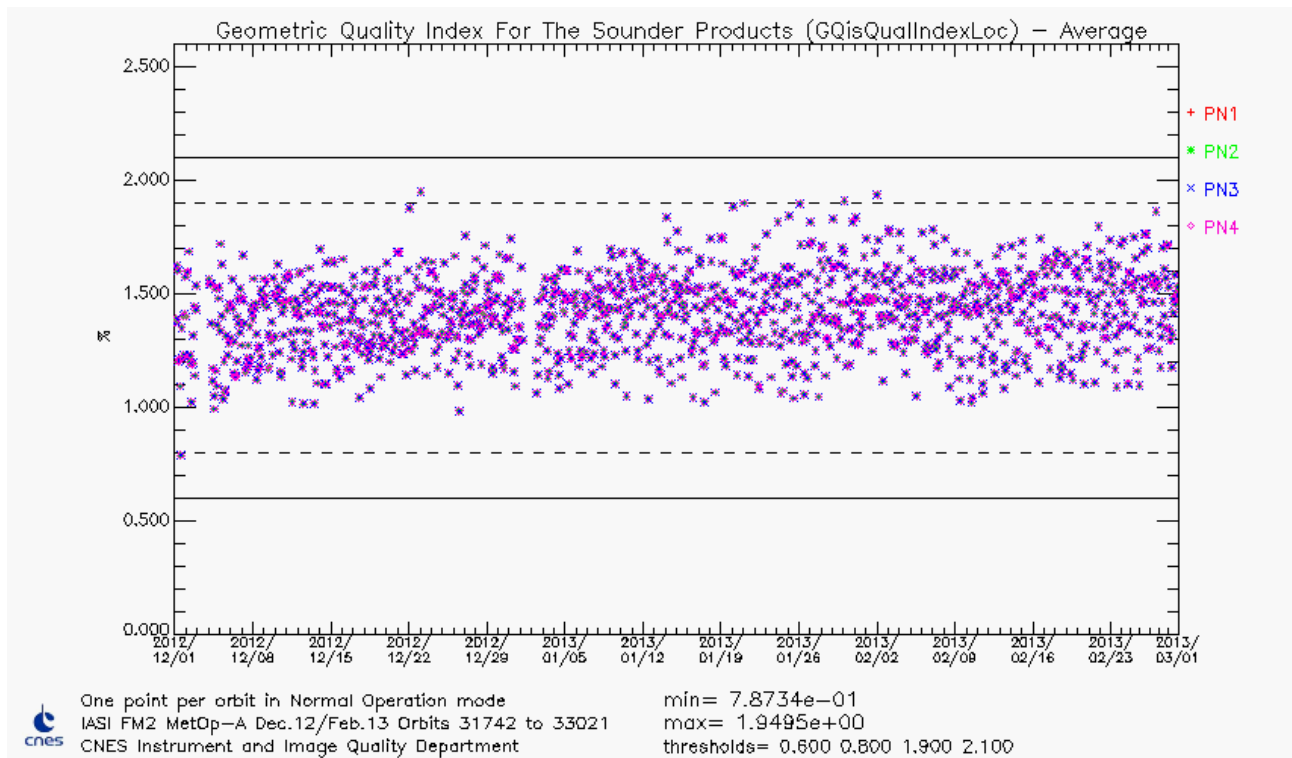


Figure 13 : GQisQualIndexLoc average (L1 data index for ground localisation quality)

4.4.3 Second level flag and quality indicators

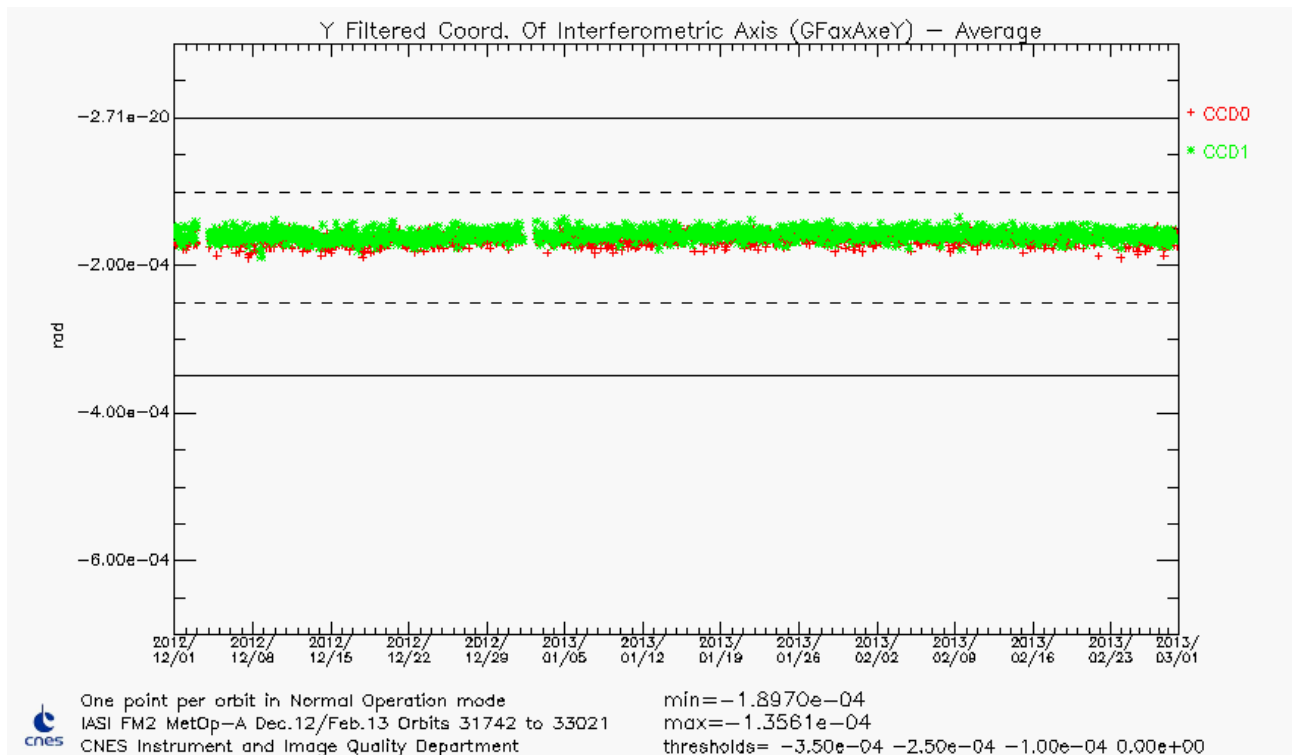


Figure 14 : GFaxAxeY average (Y filtered coordinates of sounder interferometric axis)

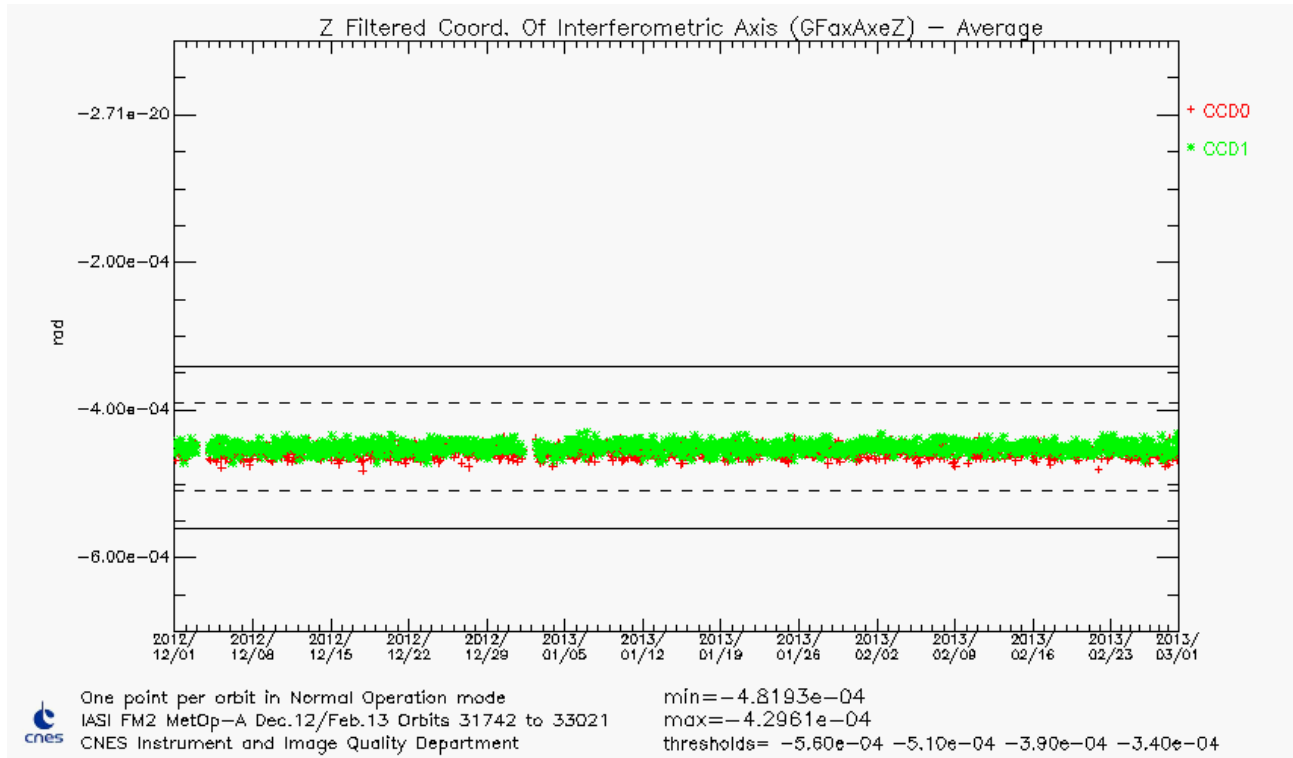


Figure 15 : GFaxAxeZ average (Z filtered coordinates of sounder interferometric axis)

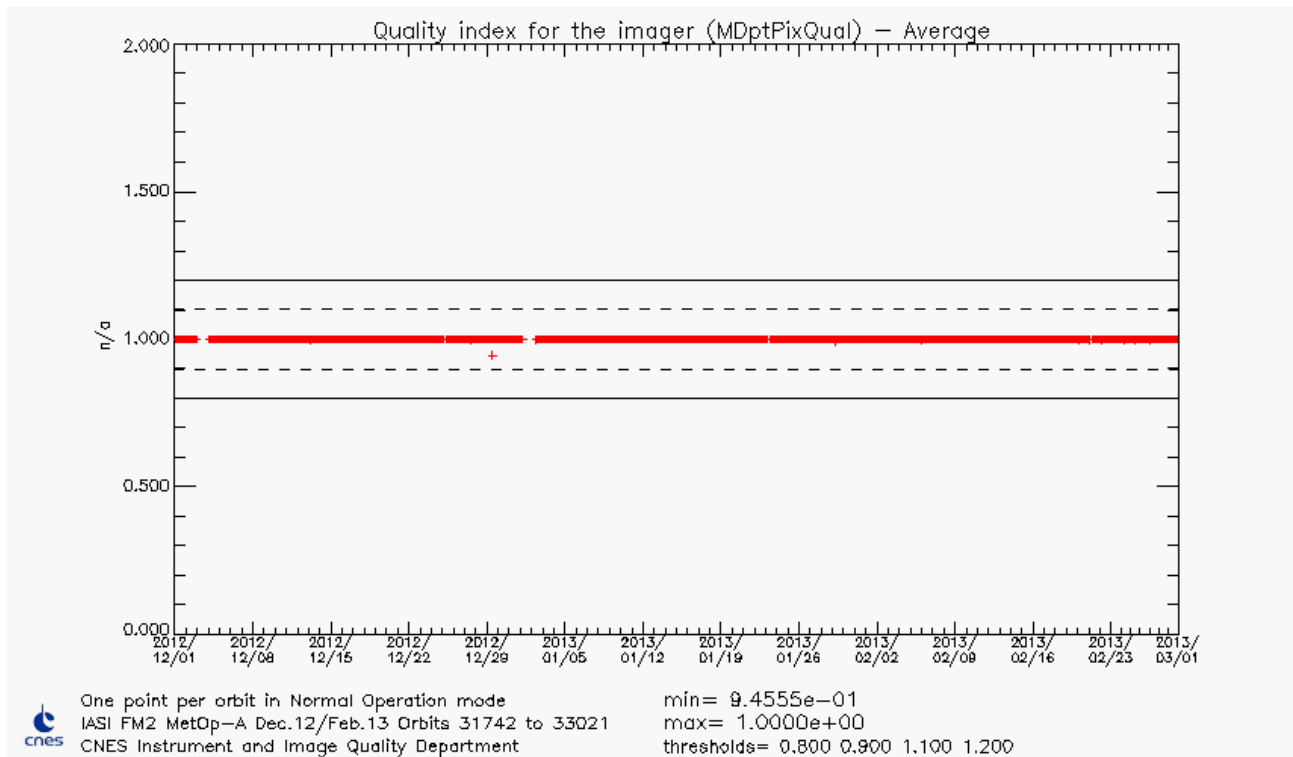


Figure 16 : MDptPixQual average (L1 quality index for IASI integrated imager; fraction of not dead pixels)

4.4.4 Conclusion

L1 Flag and quality indicators are stable and meet the specifications.

4.5 SOUNDER RADIOMETRIC PERFORMANCES

4.5.1 Radiometric Noise

Monitoring the radiometric noise allows to monitor the long term degradation of the instrument as well as to look for punctual anomaly of IASI or other component of METOP.

Monthly noise estimation (CE)

This monthly estimation is performed during routine External Calibration on BB views.

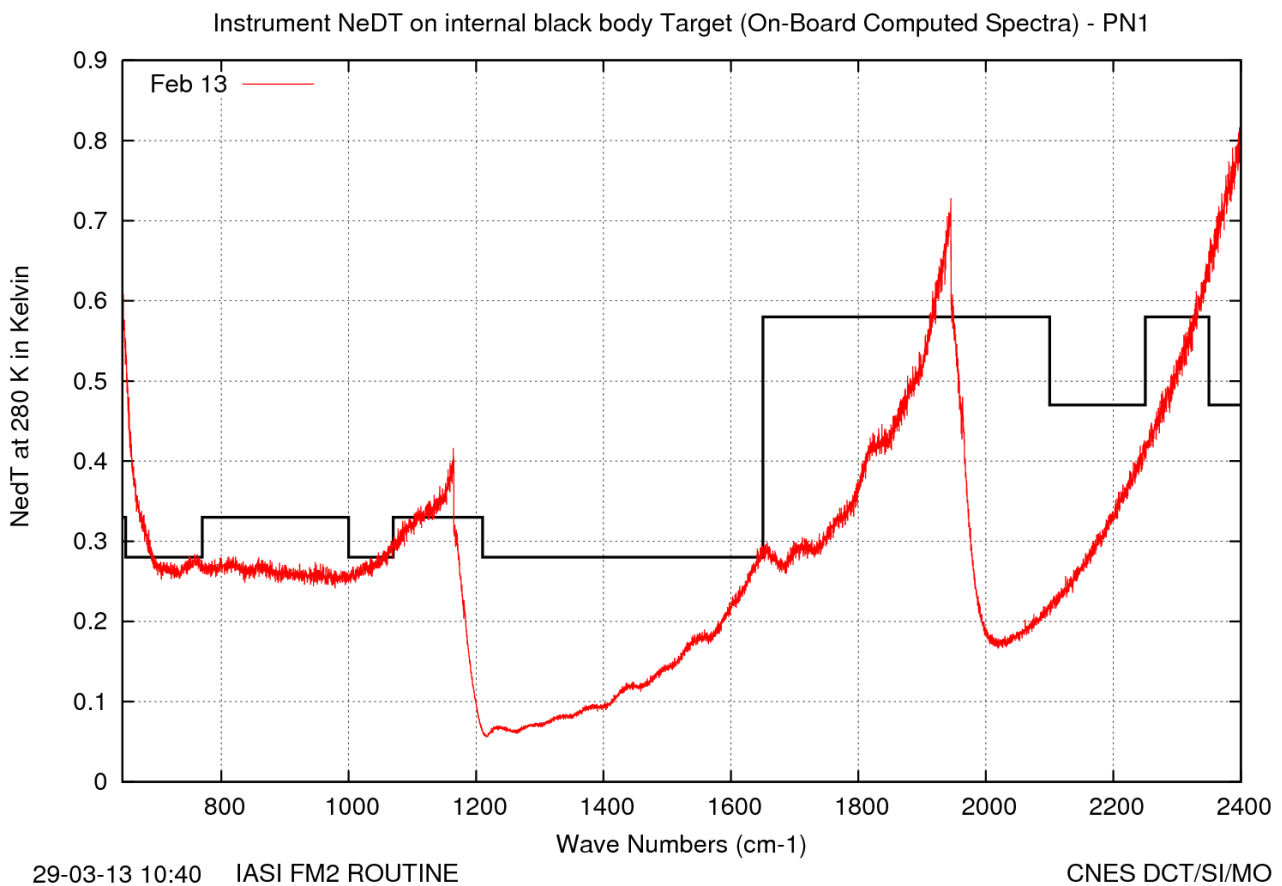


Figure 17 : Instrument noise evolution between start and end of the period

The instrument noise is very stable apart from ice effect between 700 and 1000 cm^{-1} . This point will be developed in section 4.5.4.1.

4.5.2 Radiometric Calibration

The radiometric calibration allows one to convert an instrumental measurement into a physical value. As far as IASI is concerned, the radiometric calibration is used to convert an interferogram into an absolute energy flux by taking into account instrument discrepancies. Even if the calibration has been studied on ground, it has to be continuously monitored in-flight in order to follow any potential degradation of the instrument (optics, detectors ...).

Approach: Radiometric fine characterization has been done during ground testing and Cal/Val. All parameters likely to cause a failure in radiometric calibration process have been identified and are continuously monitored. As long as they remain stable, there is no problem with radiometric calibration.

Evolution of scanning mirror reflectivity

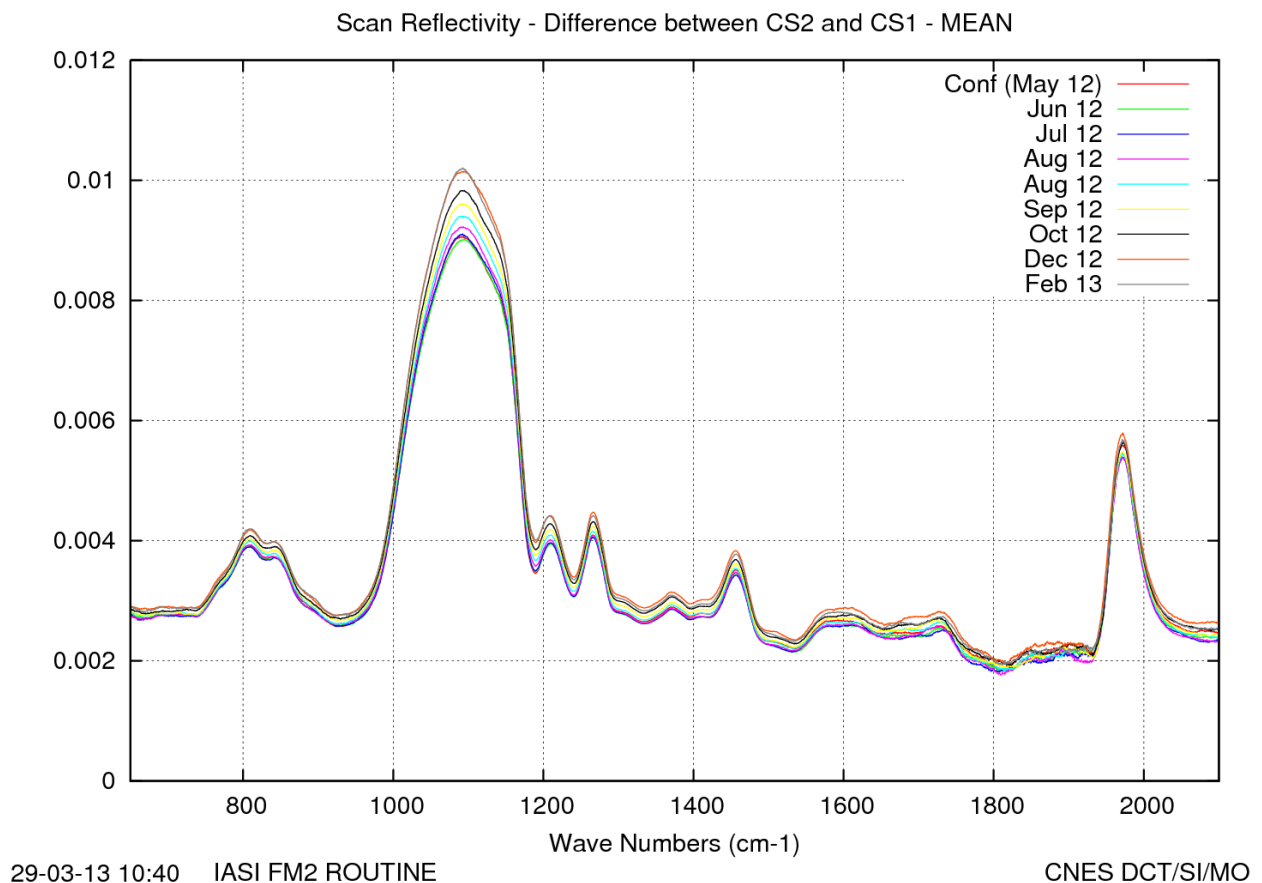
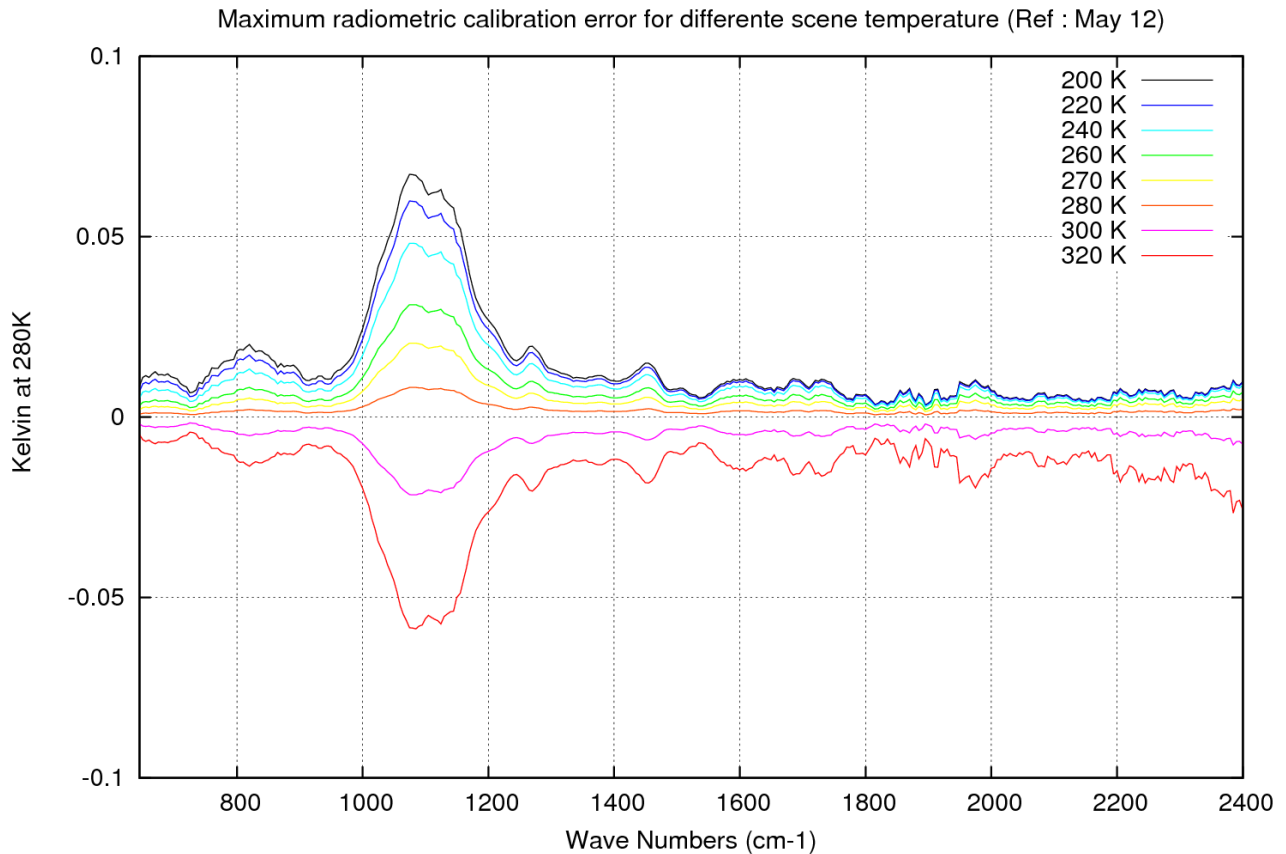


Figure 18 : Scan mirror reflectivity evolution

The reference reflexivity (in red) is the same since the launch. We see a slight evolution within [1000-1100 cm⁻¹] band. Values for wavenumbers greater than 2400 cm⁻¹ are not significant because of instrument noise.

The next figure shows the translation of scan mirror reflectivity in terms of maximum radiometric calibration error for different scene temperatures.



29-03-13 10:40 IASI FM2 ROUTINE

CNES DCT/SI/MO

*Figure 19 : Radiometric calibration error due to scan mirror reflectivity dependency with viewing angle Maximum effect on SN1 for different scene temperature.
Done with the period May 12 / Feb 13*

In any cases radiometric calibration maximum error is lower than the specification (0.1K).

Internal black body

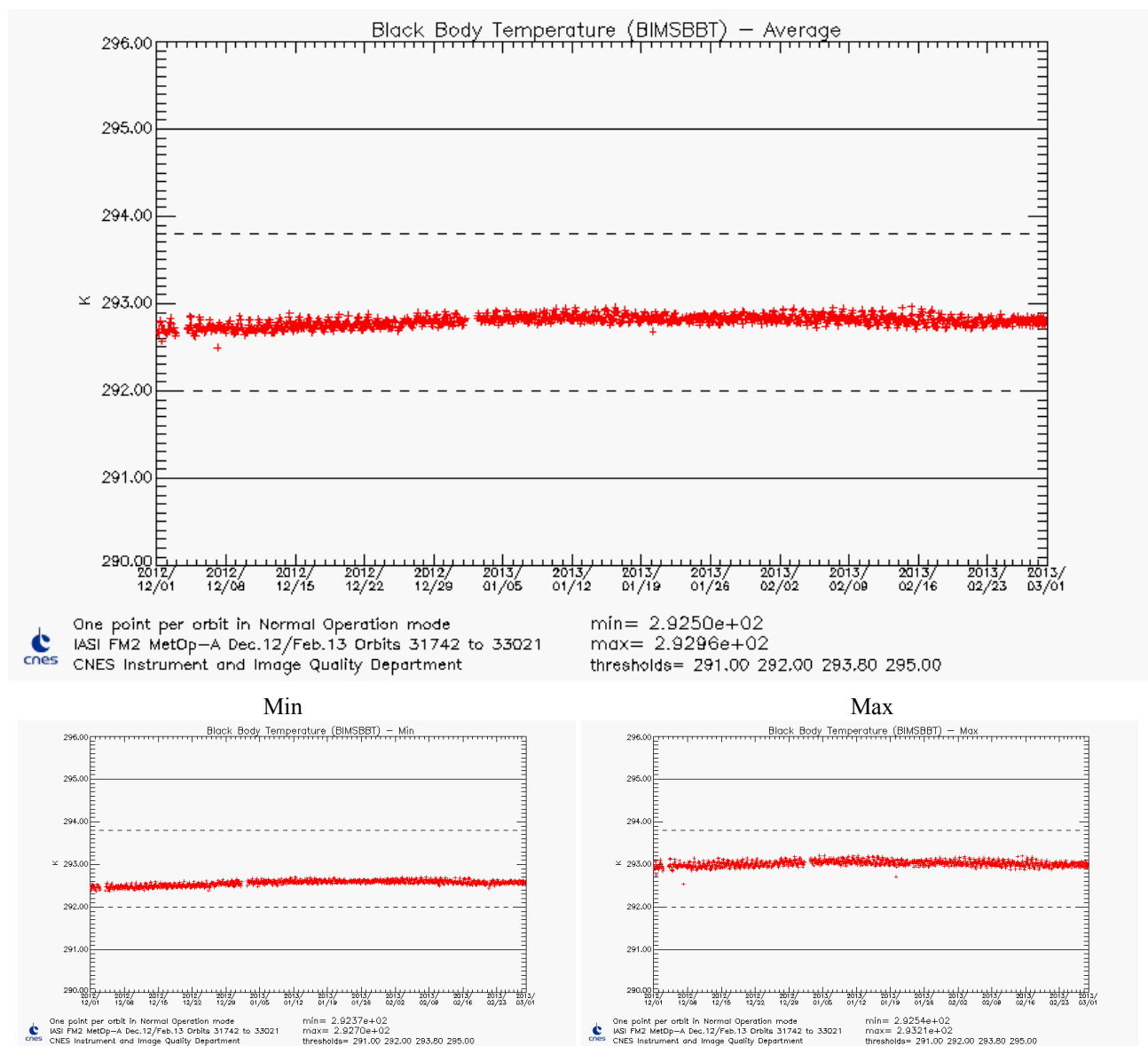




Figure 20 : Black Body Temperature

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 32 Of: 48
--	---	---

Non linearity of the detection chains

Non-linearity tables of the detection chains are still nominal as long as sounder focal plane temperature variation amplitude is lower than 1K.

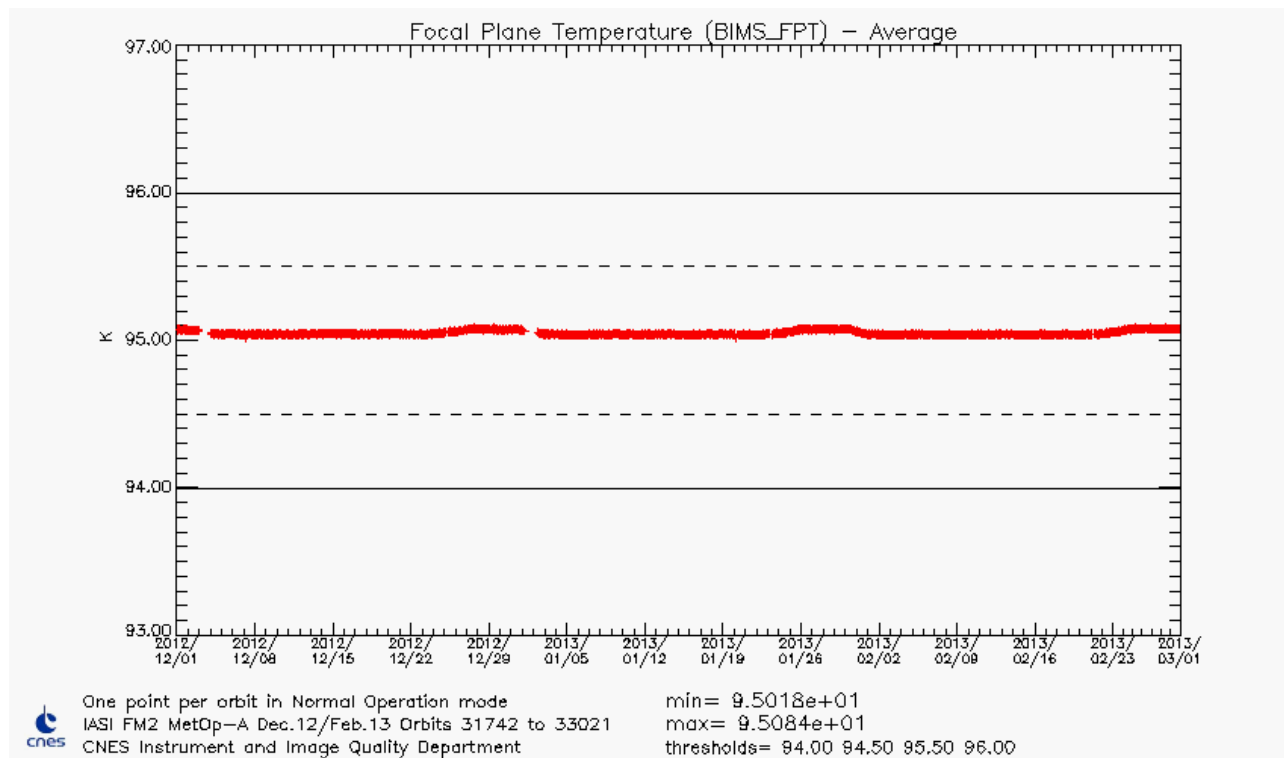




Figure 21 : Focal Plane Temperature

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 33 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.5.3 Delay of detection chains

Long term stability and values lower than 400 ns are required in order to properly take into account cube corner velocity fluctuations.

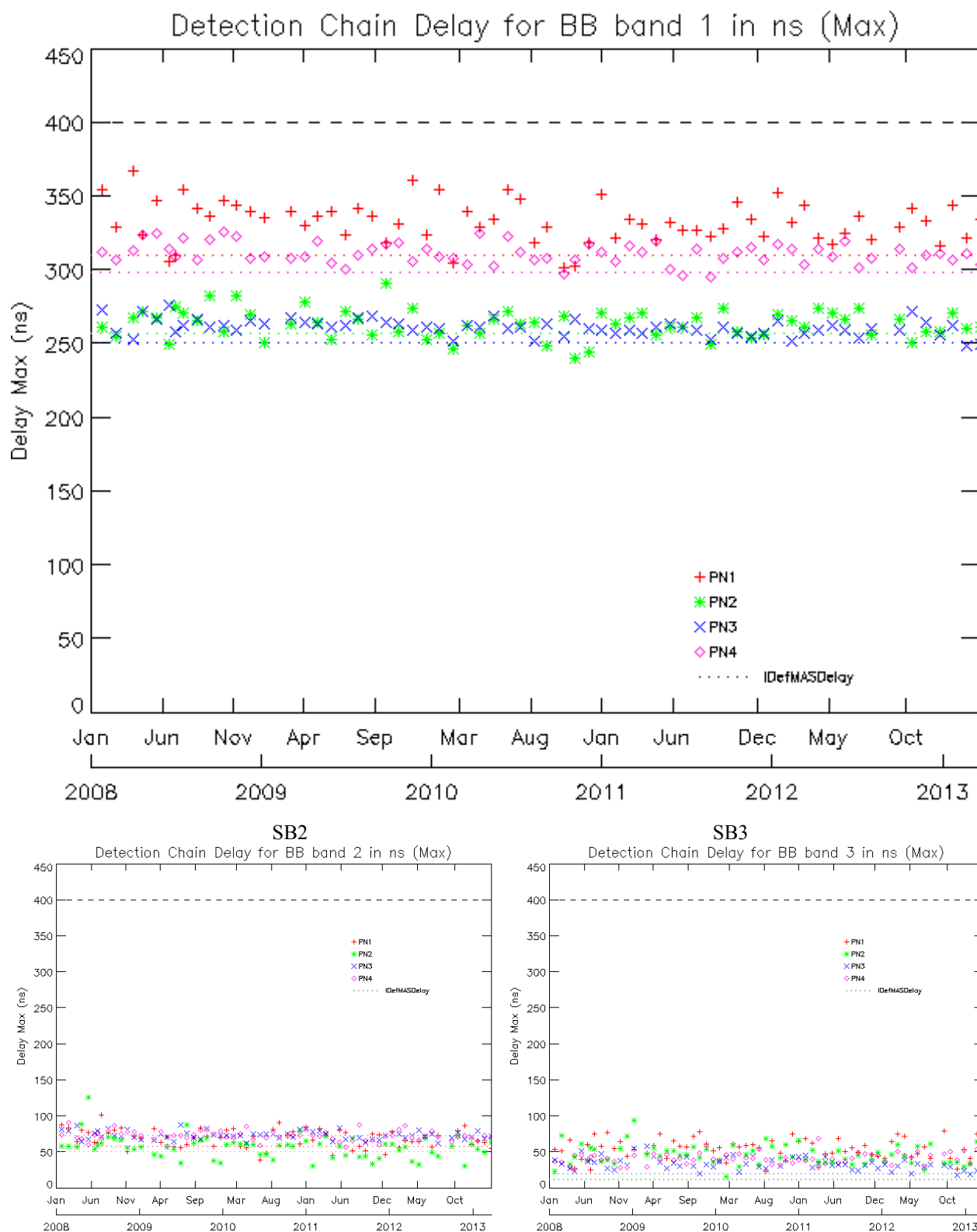


Figure 22 : Monitoring of detection chain maximum delays for all bands

4.5.4 Optical Transmission

4.5.4.1 Ice

The IASI interferometer and optical bench are regulated at 20°C temperature, while the cold box containing cold optics and detection subsystem is at about -180°C. Water desorption from the instrument causes ice formation on the field lens at the entrance of IASI cold box. This desorption phenomenon is particularly important at the beginning of the instrument in-orbit life. That's why one of the very first activities of IASI in-orbit commissioning was an outgassing phase consisting in heating the cold box up to 300 K during 20 days. This operation allows removing most of the initial contaminants coming from IASI and other MetOp instruments. A routine outgassing is then needed from time to time to remove ice contamination, but less and less frequently as the desorption process becomes slower. A first run of this routine outgassing procedure (shorter duration and at 200 K), was done for validation purpose during commissioning phase in December 2006. The second one, which was actually the first in routine phase, was done in March 2008. The third one was done in August 2010.

The maximum acceptable degradation of transmission is about 20% loss at 850 cm⁻¹ (which corresponds to an ice deposit thickness of about 0.5 µm).

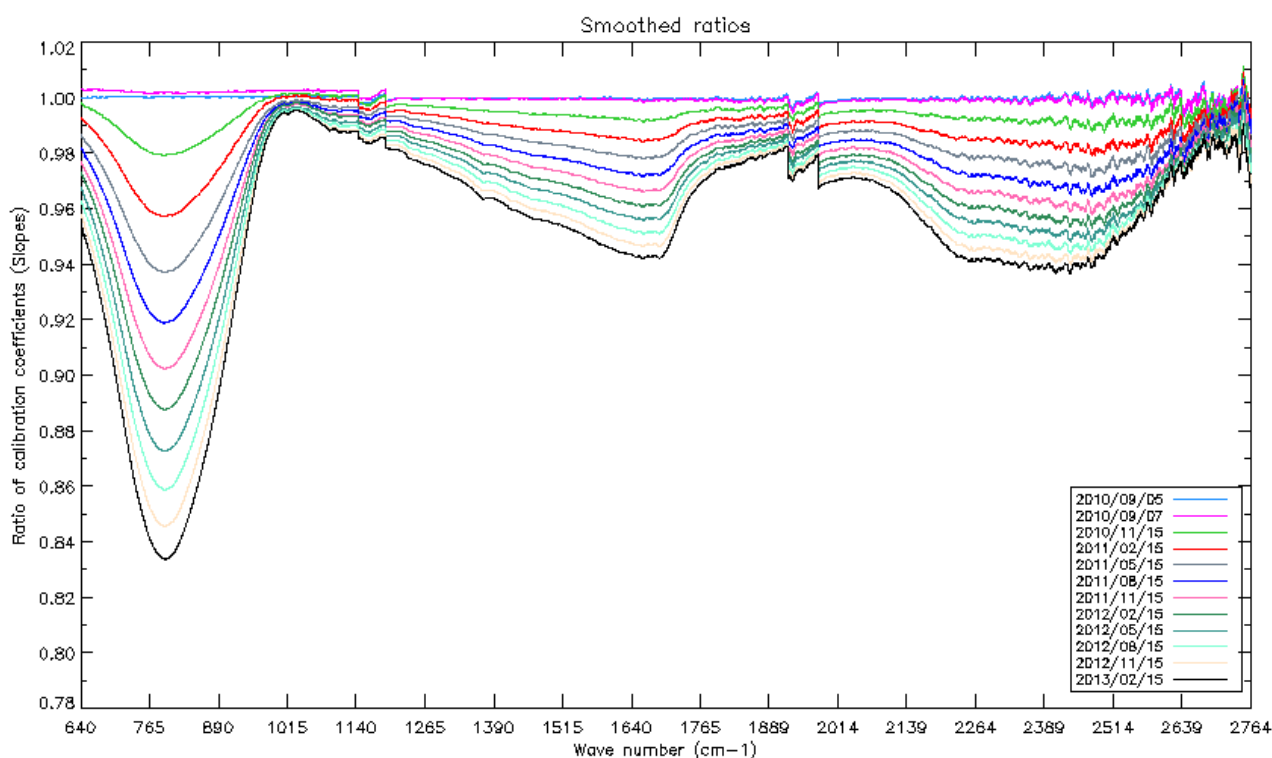


Figure 23 : Ratio of calibration coefficient slopes as a function of wave number and time after the last decontamination

4.5.4.2 Prediction of decontamination date

The transmission degradation rate is regularly monitored by CNES TEC through gain measurements given by calibration coefficients ratios.

The loss of instrument gain due to ice contamination is, as expected, decreasing over time. The next decontamination is not expected before before mid 2015.

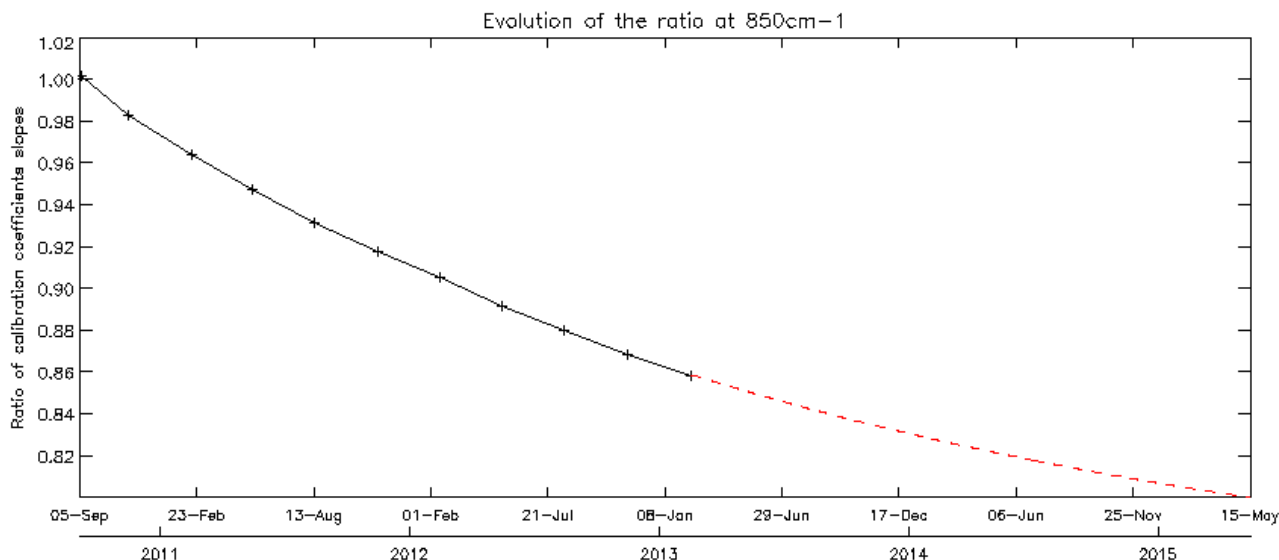


Figure 24 : Temporal evolution of calibration ratio coefficient slopes since the last decontamination. The curve was fitted with a decreasing exponential function to determine a rough date for the next decontamination (relative gain evolution of 0.8)

4.5.5 Interferometric Contrast

The interferometric contrast is defined as the interferogram fringe discrimination power. Figure 25 shows temporal evolution of instrument contrast since the beginning of IASI life in orbit for all pixels and all CCD.

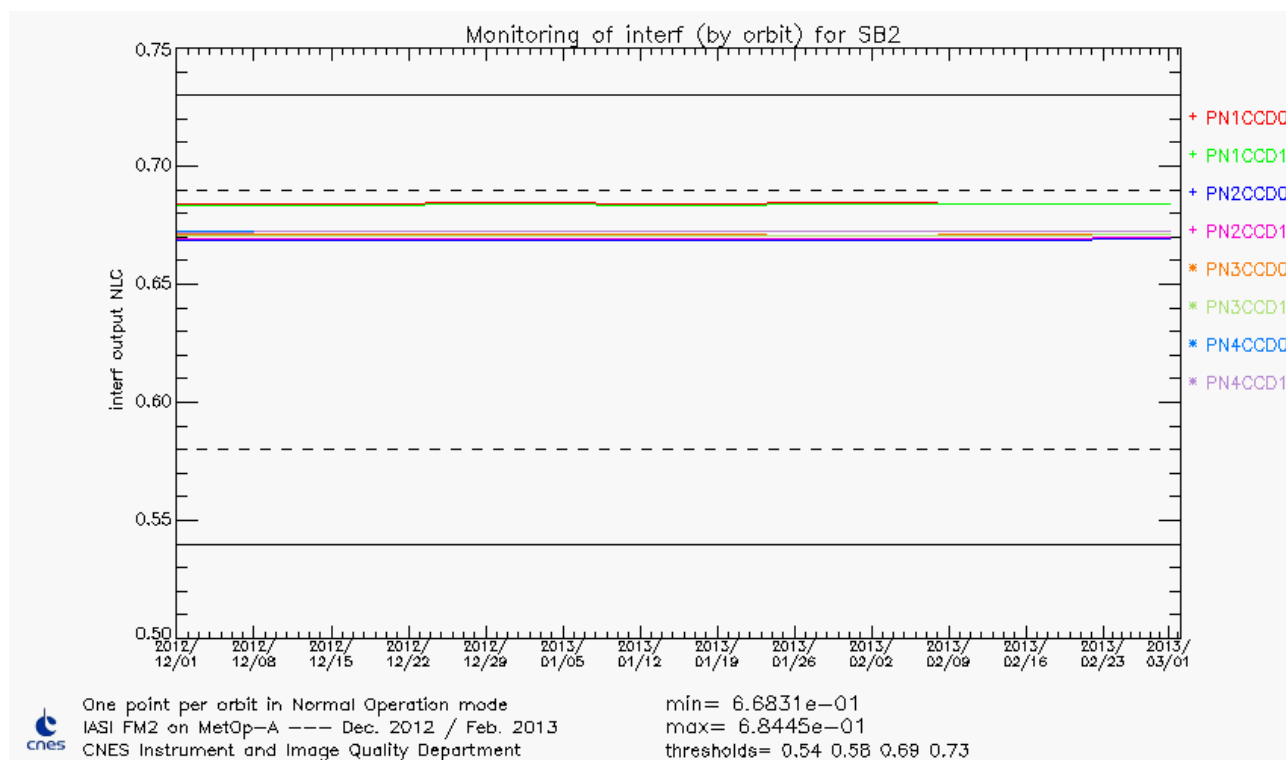


Figure 25 : Monitoring of contrast for SB3

4.5.6 Detection Chain

Detection chains are tuned in gain and offset via telecommand. The goal is to avoid saturation while conserving the maximum dynamic to limit digitalization noise.

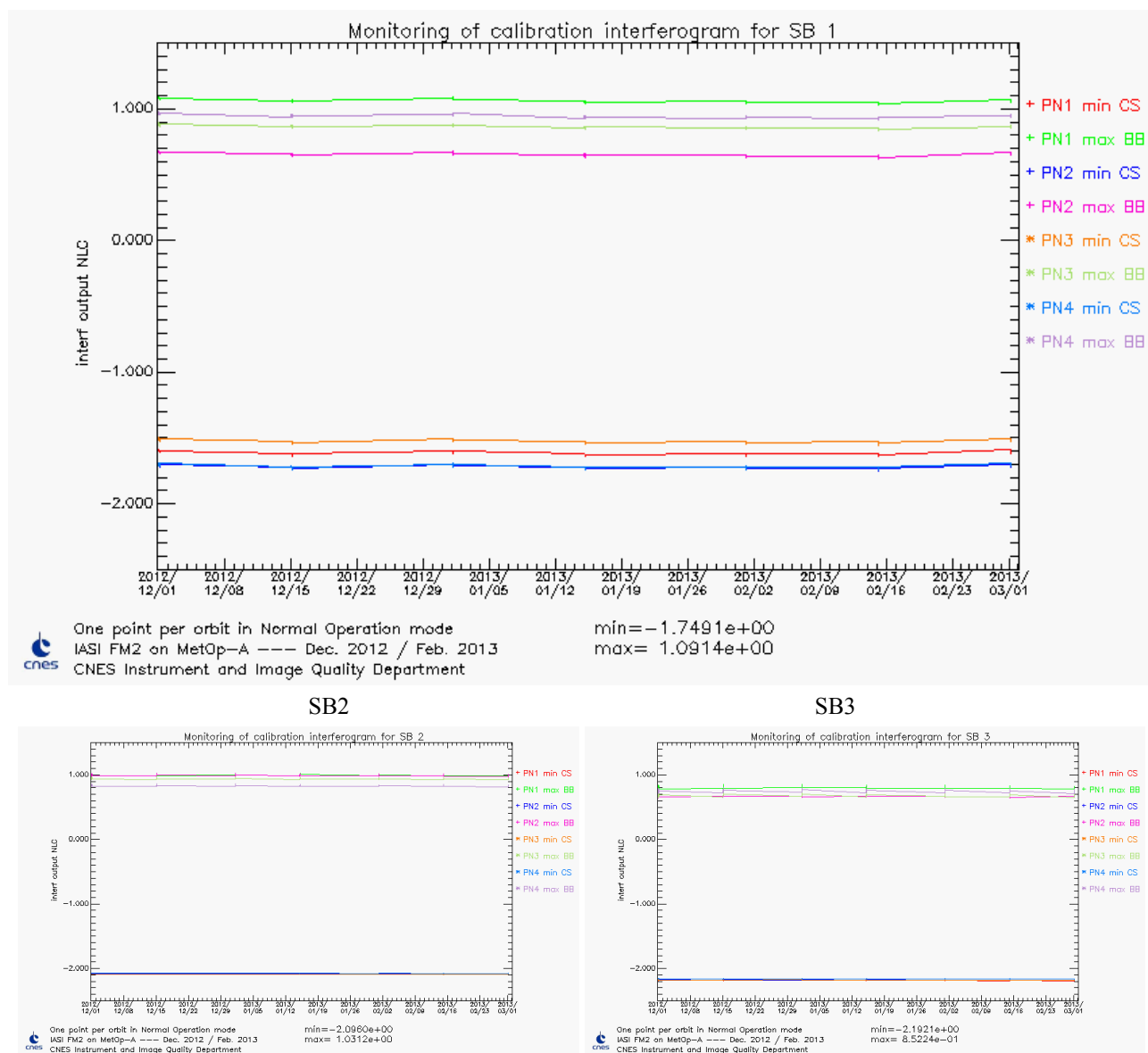




Figure 26 : Monitoring of detection chain margins

Margins are sufficient for the moment. The slight decreasing slope in SB1 (BB) for all pixels is linked to the instrument transmission evolution already mentioned in §4.5.3.1.

4.5.7 Conclusion

The radiometric performances of IASI are nominal and stable. An extrapolation of the current calibration ratio leads to a rough date for the next decontamination at mid 2015.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 37 Of: 48
--	---	---

4.6 *SOUNDER SPECTRAL PERFORMANCES*

This part is specific to hyperspectral sounders. The goal of the spectral calibration is to provide the best estimates of spectral position of the 8461 IASI channels.



The large sensitivity of infrared spectrum to spectral calibration errors has lead to stringent specifications:

- A prior knowledge of spectral position better than of 2.10^{-4} (design)
- A posterior maximum spectral calibration relative error of 2.10^{-6} (after calibration by OPS)

In order to reach the specification of 2.10^{-6} , we need an accurate Instrument Spectral Response Function (ISRF) model. This model have been done and validated in the early time of IASI development.

For sake of operational time constrain, complete ISRF calculation is not done in real-time by OPS software but pre-calculated and stored in a database called “spectral database”. OPS processing determine on-line the most relevant instrument function to be used by OPS with respect to current values of a set of parameters (interferometric axis, cube corner offset...).

The approach to monitor IASI spectral performances is very similar to the one used for radiometric calibration. Spectral calibration fine characterization has been done during ground testing and Cal/Val. All parameters likely to cause a failure in spectral calibration process have been identified and are continuously monitored. As long as they remain stable, there is no problem with IASI spectral calibration.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 38 Of: 48
---	---	---

4.6.1 Dimensional Stability Monitoring

4.6.1.1 Monitor the position of the interferometric axis

Interferometric axis reference positions, used in the “spectral database” generation, are $-200\ \mu\text{rad}$ and $-400\ \mu\text{rad}$, respectively for Y and Z axis. Since the drift of the interferometer axis is lower than $300\ \mu\text{rad}$, there is no need to update the “spectral database”, see chapter 4.4.3.

4.6.1.2 Cube Corner constant offset

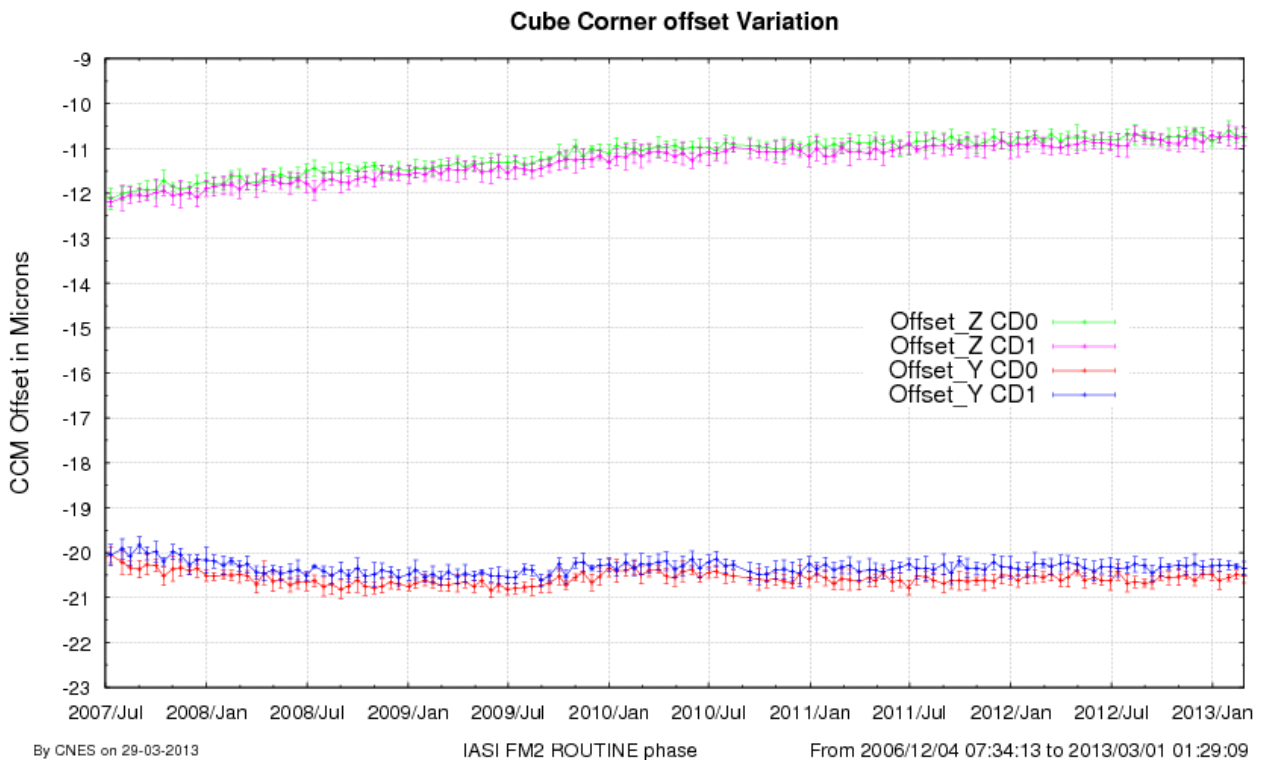


Figure 27 : Cube Corner offset variation

Reference cube corner offsets, used in the “spectral database” generation, are $-20.16\ \mu\text{m}$, $-19.84\ \mu\text{m}$, $-12.16\ \mu\text{m}$ and $-12.22\ \mu\text{m}$, respectively for Y CD0, Y CD1, Z CD0 and Z CD1. Since the drift of cube corner offset is lower than $4\ \mu\text{m}$, there is no need to update the “spectral database”.

4.6.2 Ghost evolution monitoring

On-ground test of the instrument has shown a perturbation in the ISRF mainly caused by micro-vibrations of the interferometer separator blade. The amplitude of these micro-vibrations was characterized on ground and is measured on board.

Ghost origin is understood to be due to micro-vibrations of the beam-splitter. It is therefore stronger for the FOVs which project onto the top part of the beam-splitter (which vibrates more), and weaker for the FOVs which project onto the bottom part of the beam-splitter as it is attached to the optical bench.

The ghost affects the ISRF basically by replicating it at about $\pm 14\text{cm}^{-1}$. Of course, the amplitude of these replications is very low with respect to ISRF maximum value. The amplitude and the central wave number of ISRF replications are function of: cube corner velocity, frequency and mechanical amplitude of the beam-splitter vibration and wave number.

We are continuously monitoring the impact of the ghost on ISRF by monitoring, for each wave numbers, the maximum amplitude of the replicated ISRF with respect to ISRF_{max} value using monthly external calibration (BB views). The evolution over time of ghost amplitude with respect to ISRF_{max} amplitude is shown below for pixel 2 and 4.

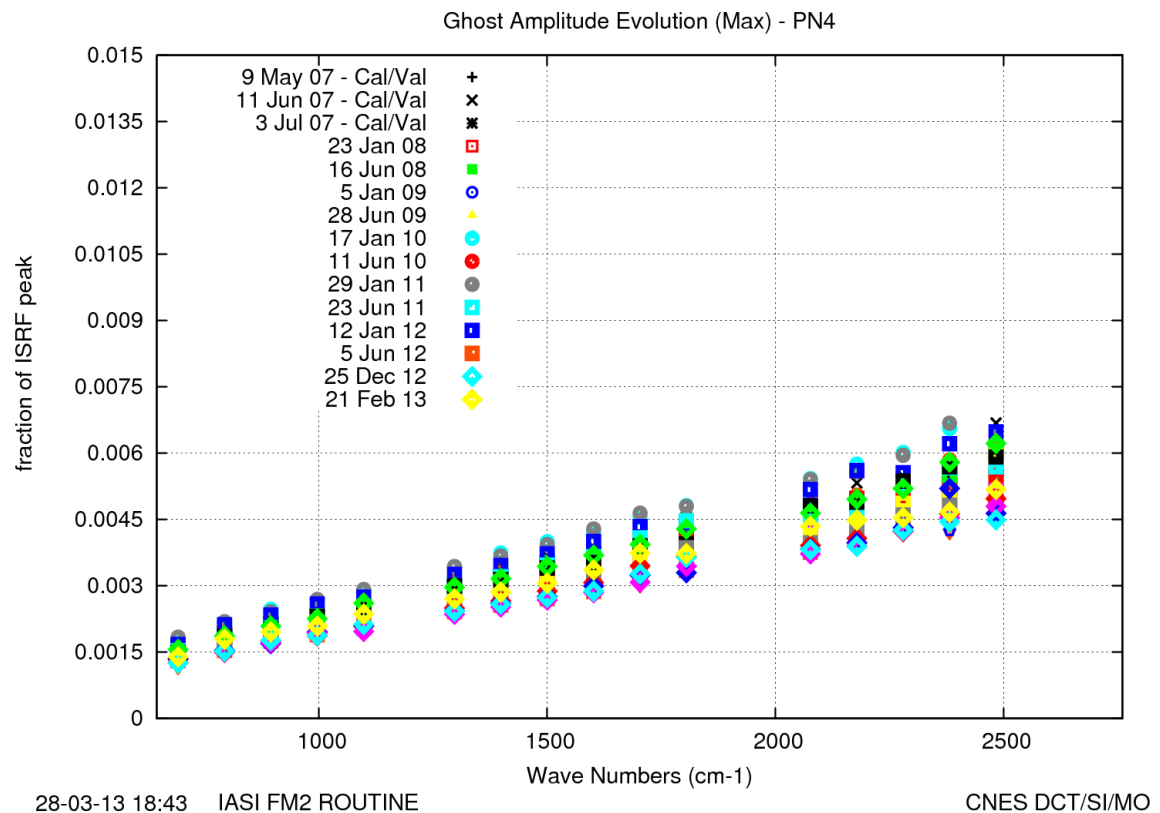
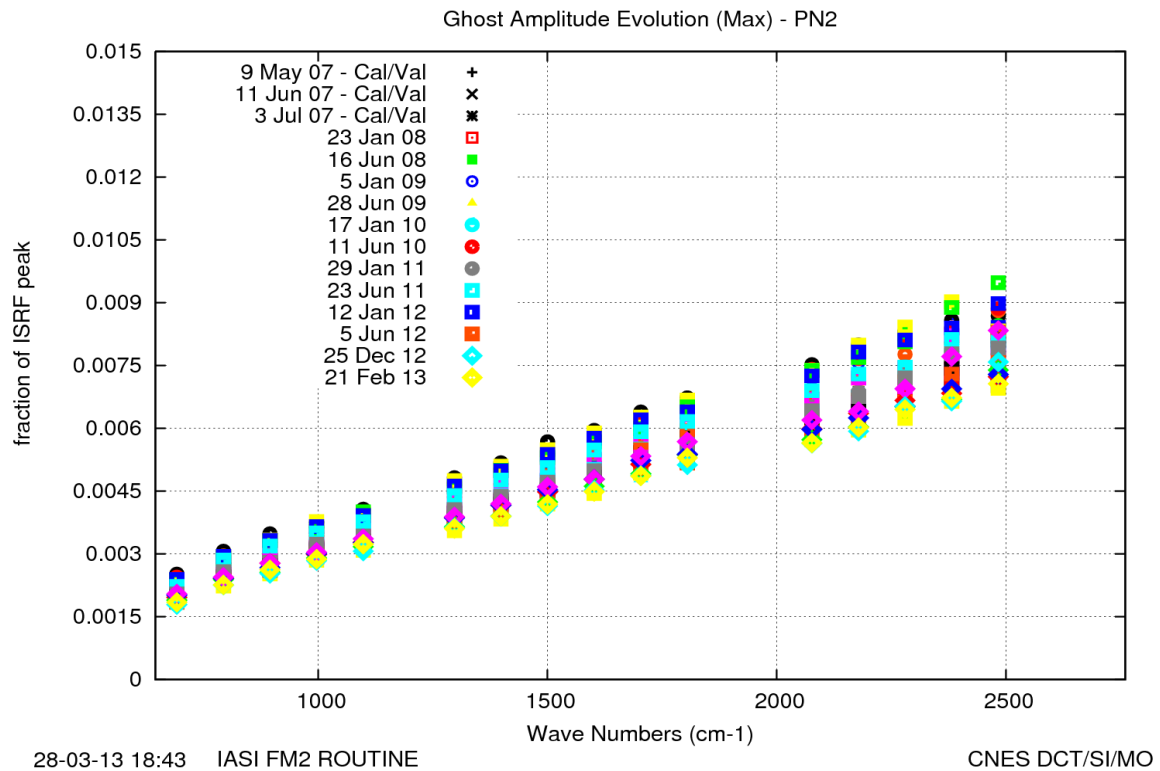




Figure 28 : Ghost amplitude as a function of wave number for different time (Top: pixel 2, bottom: pixel 4)

Maximum values of $ISRF_{max}$ (@2760 cm^{-1}) are respectively 1% for pixel 1-2 and 0.7% for pixel 3-4. We don't see any significant evolution over time.

Pseudo-noise induced by the ghost is lower than the 0.066K allocated specification and under control as soon as all cube corner velocity, frequency and mechanical amplitude of the beam-splitter vibration remain stable.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 40 Of: 48
--	--	---

4.6.3 Instrument parameters

4.6.3.1 Cube corner offset

see section 4.6.1.1.

4.6.3.2 Cube corner velocity

Refer to REVEX, paragraph 5.5.

4.6.3.3 Interferometer optical bench temperature

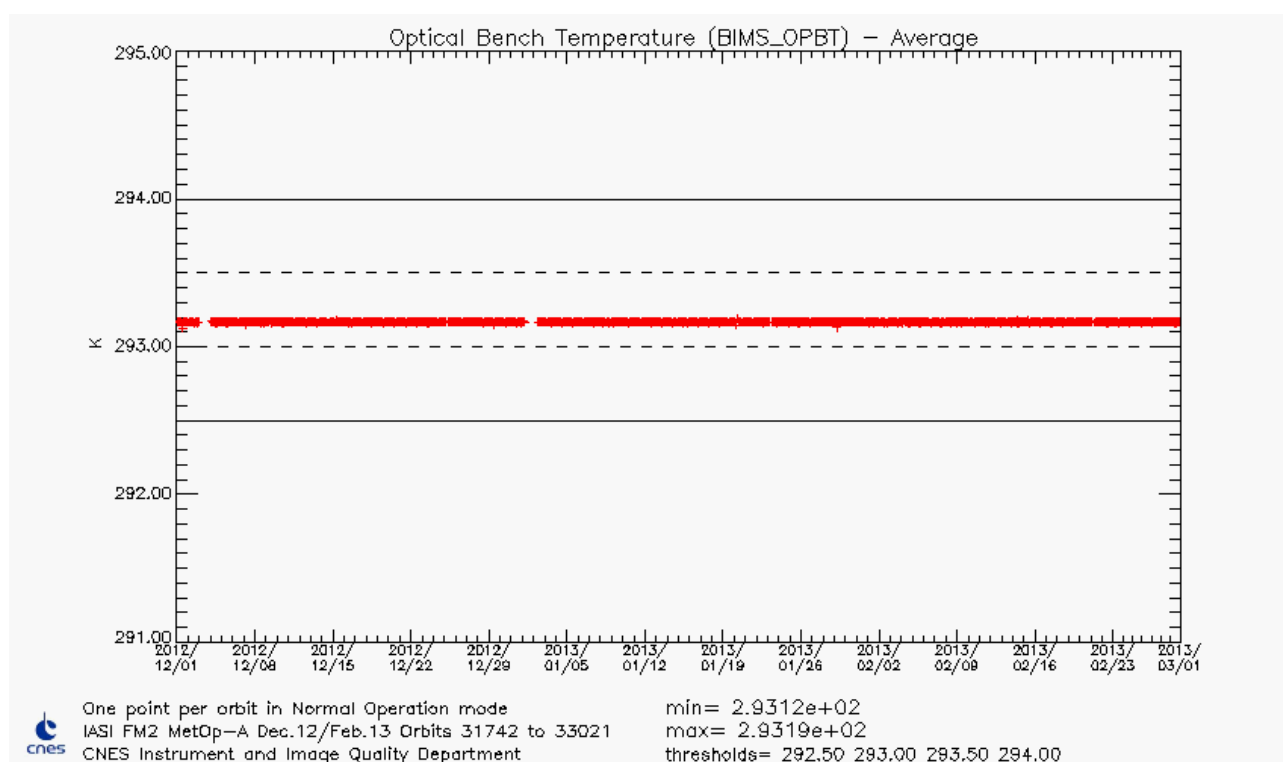


Figure 29 : Optical bench Temperature

4.6.4 Conclusion

All parameters impacting IASI spectral calibration are stable and within specifications.

4.7 GEOMETRIC PERFORMANCES

The geometric calibration is performed on ground (level 1 processing). Most of the analyses of geometric performances require being in external calibration mode.

Specifications are the following: the IIS/AVHRR co-registration has to be better than 0.3 AVHRR pixel while the IIS/sounder co-registration has to be better than 0.8 mrad.

4.7.1 Sounder / IIS co-registration monitoring

This monitoring is performed one time a year, generally around September for REVEX and march for mid-REVEX.

4.7.2 IIS / AVHRR co-registration

The following figures show a comparison of IIS-AVHRR offsets (GiacOffsetIISAvhrr) mean profiles.

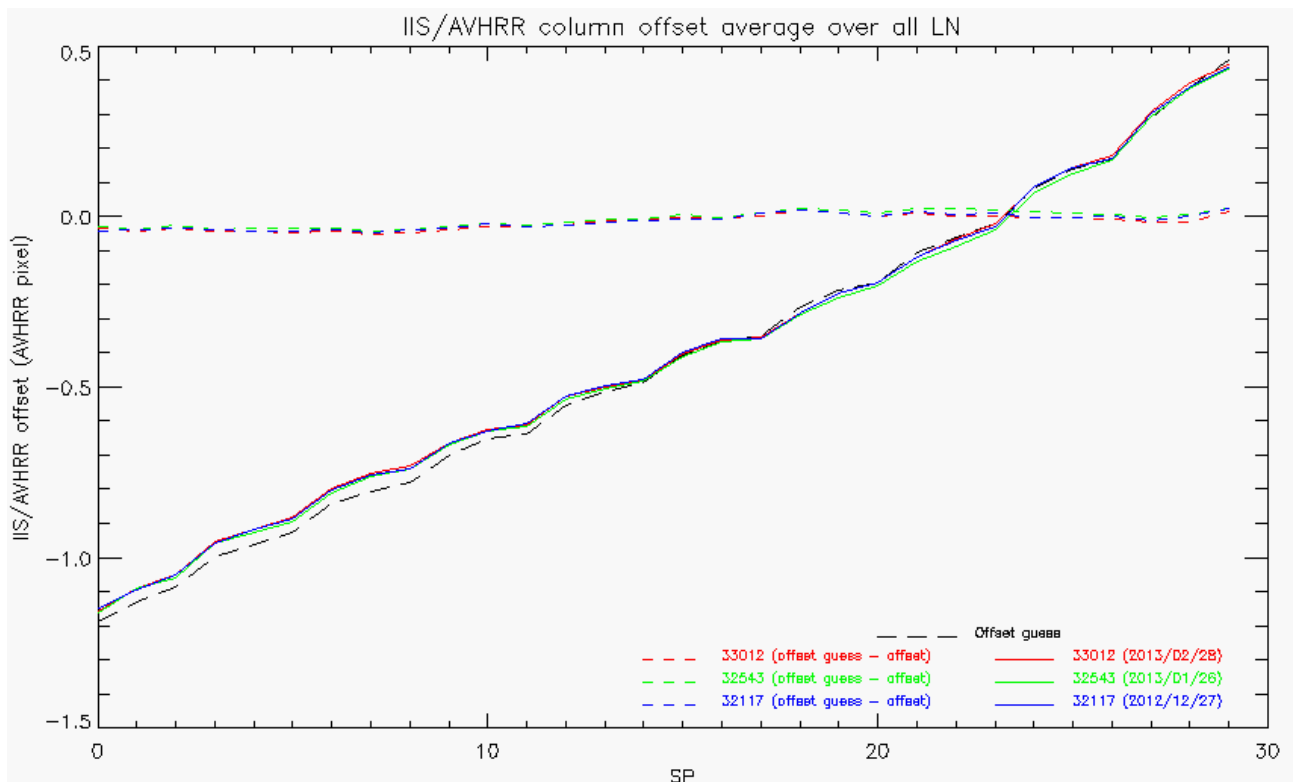


Figure 30 : Column offset (black) guess vs. column offset averaged over all lines (LN) as a function of the scan position (SP=SN), and orbit number

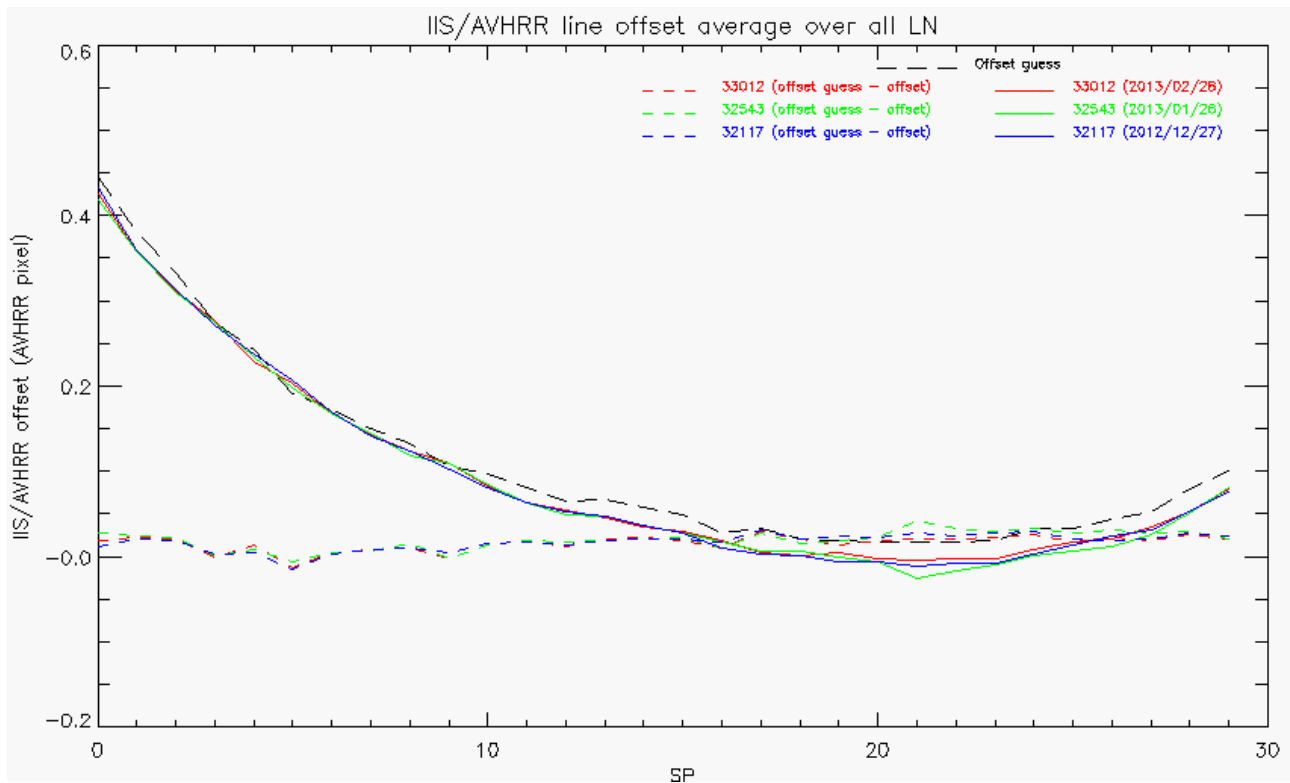


Figure 31 : Line offset guess (black) vs. line offset averaged over all lines (LN) as a function of the scan position (SP=SN), and the orbit number

4.7.3 Conclusion

The positions of IASI pixel are considered stable and well within specification.

IIS-sounder co-registration is stable at about 1.1 mrad which is equivalent to 1 km on ground.

IIS-AVHRR offset is lower than two pixels and stable over time (less than 0.3 AVHRR pixels over three months), the co-registration is within the specification.

The geolocation of IASI pixels are considered stable and well within specification (5 km).

4.8 IIS RADIOMETRIC PERFORMANCES

The main task of IIS is to insure a good relative positioning of IASI sounder pixels with respect to AVHRR. Its performances are studied each month using routine External Calibration data.

4.8.1 IIS Radiometric Noise Monitoring

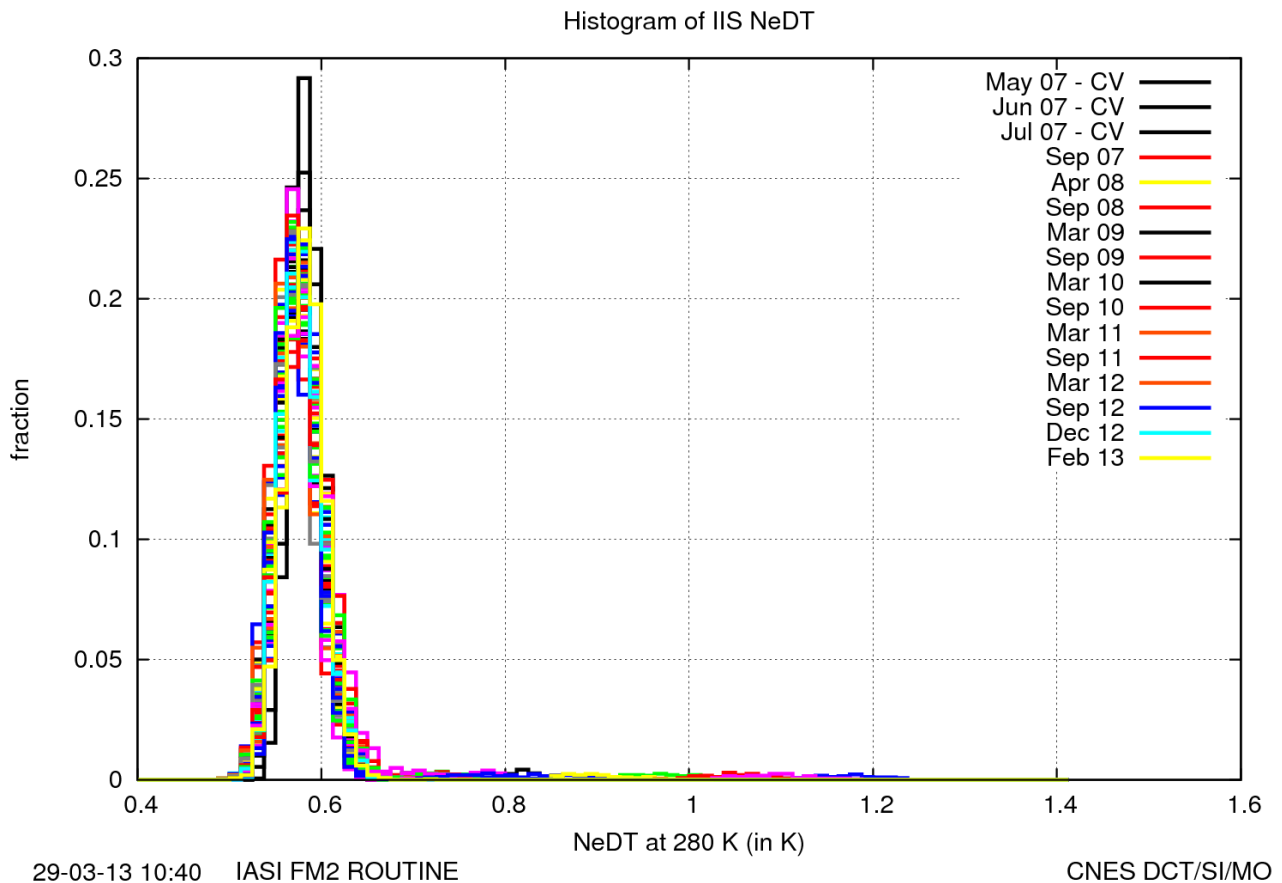


Figure 32 : Temporal evolution of the noise between start and end of the period

Radiometric noise of the IIS is very stable and lower than the specification of 0.8K.

4.8.2 IIS Radiometric Calibration Monitoring

In order to assess the stability of IIS radiometric calibration, we follow the time evolution of slope and offset coefficients. Figure 33 shows a comparison of slope and offset coefficients matrix between start and end of the period.

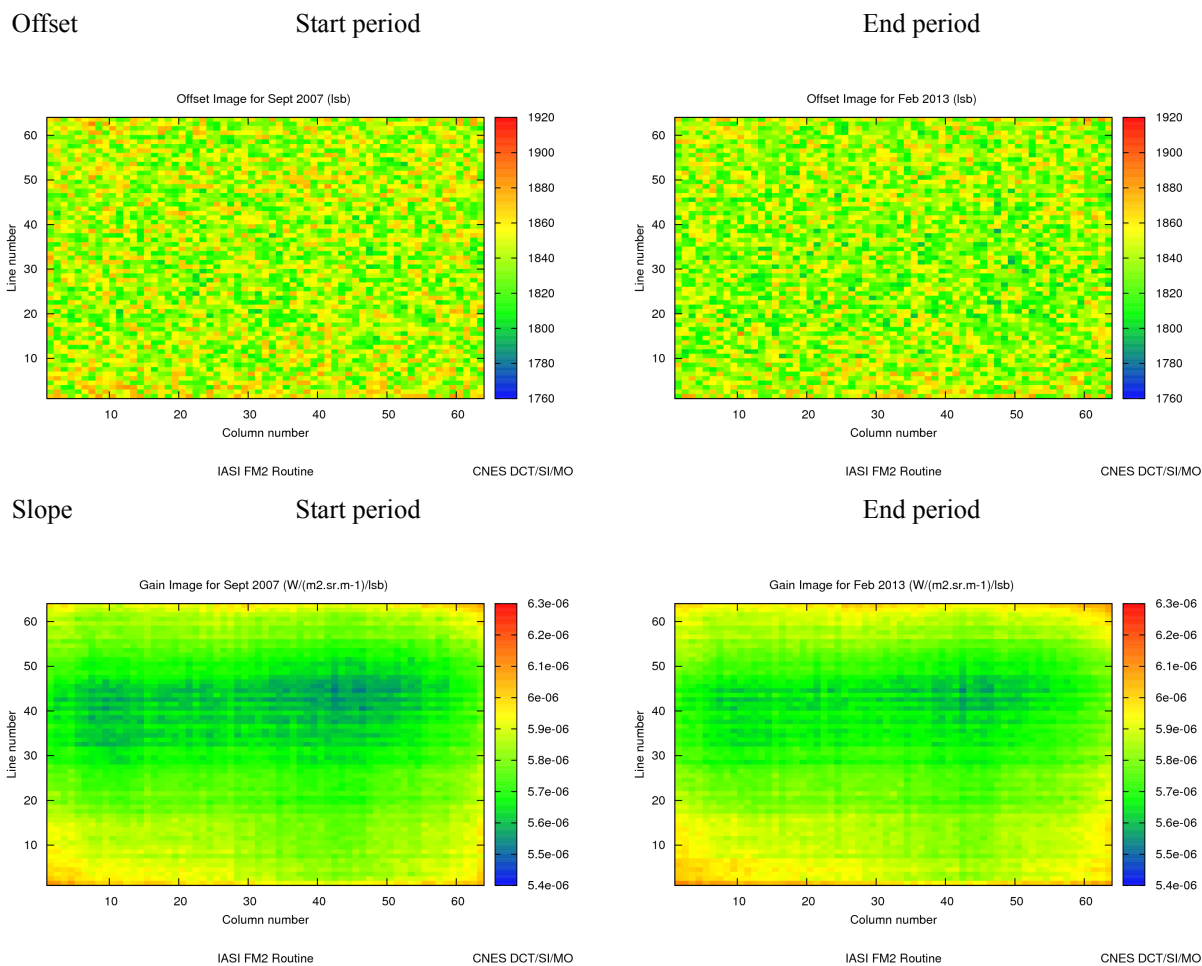
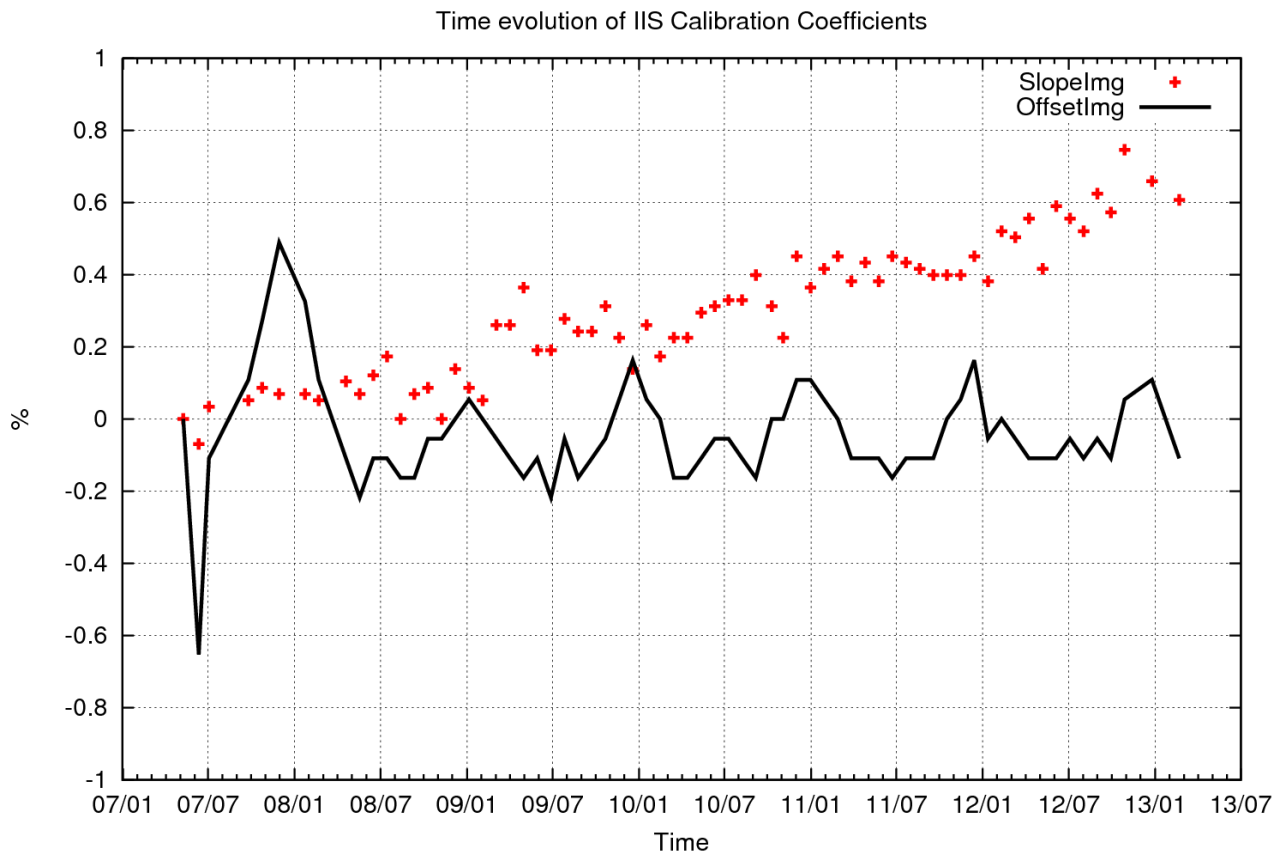


Figure 33 : Slope and offset coefficients matrix

The complete time series of average slope and offset coefficients is given in Figure 34.



29-03-13 10:40 IASI FM2 ROUTINE

CNES DCT/SI/MO

Figure 34 : Relative evolution in % of average of slope (red curve) and offset (black curve) coefficients

The slope coefficient is stable. The offset coefficient is slightly evolving (0.6%). This evolution is likely to be linked with the slight evolution of IIS focal plan temperature.

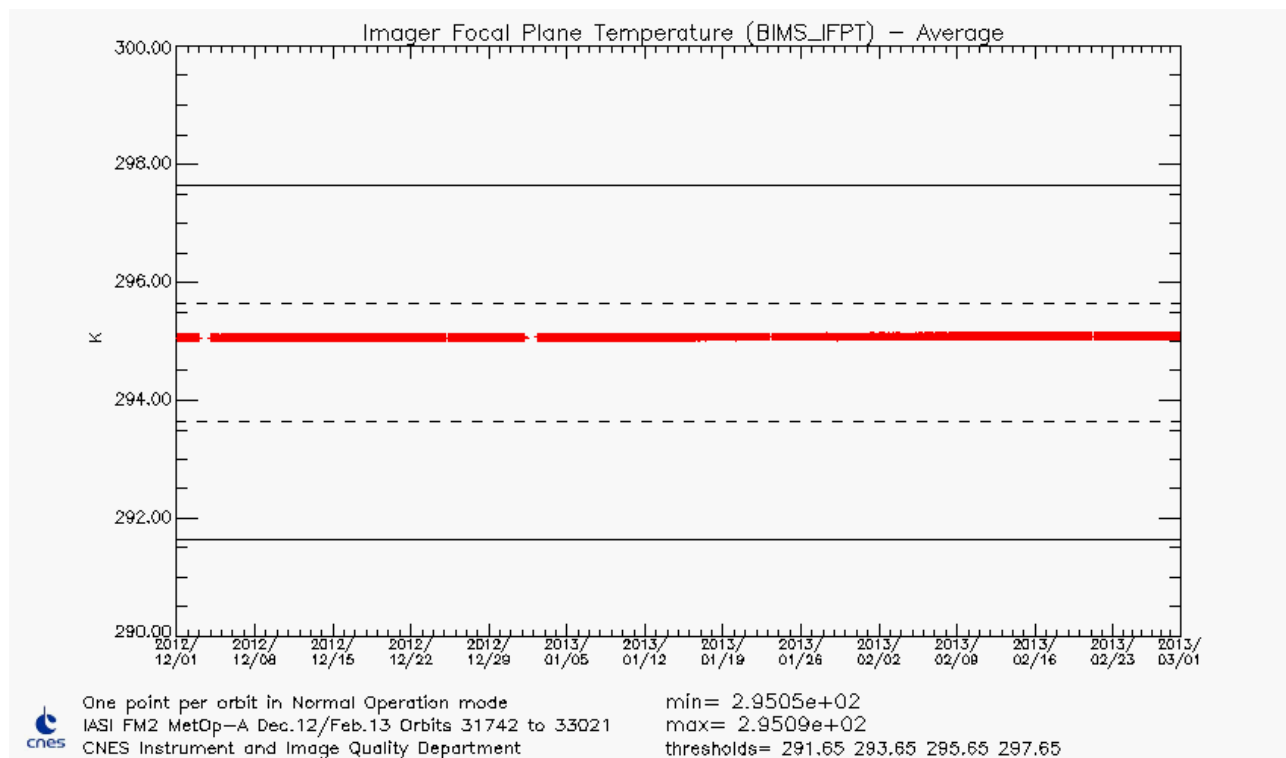




Figure 35 : IIS Focal Plane Temperature

4.8.3 Conclusion

The radiometric performance of IIS is very stable and within specification.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 47 Of: 48
--	---	---

5 IASI TEC SOFTWARE AND INTERFACES

5.1 *IASI TEC EVOLUTION*

No evolution within the period.

Table 19 lists previous software evolutions.

IASI TEC software version	implementation	Comments
8.1	06 October 2011	Automatic downloads of L0 products from EUMETSAT FTP
8.2	12 April 2012	New version of product browser (handling IASI L0, L1C products and board configuration).
8.3	22 August 2012	Regularization version before IASI-B CAL/VAL CCAT replaced by CBST in TEC's logs

Table 19: IASI TEC at CNES Toulouse

5.2 *EUMETCAST INTERFACE*

EUMETCast dissemination is used for Near Real Time data reception by IASI TEC at CNES, Toulouse. Each orbit, L1 ENG, L1 VER, and AVHRR 1B products are received under continuous series of 3 minutes PDU. Full dumps are reconstructed by the EUMETCAST terminal and pushed to a IASI TEC server. Since August 2012, NPP/CrIS PDU are also received to perform inter-comparison with IASI.

In case of failure of the prime EUMETCAST station, products remain available several days on a redundant station.

The behaviour of the EUMETCAST reception is nominal.

The following table lists the recent modifications in the EUMETCAST configuration:



Date	EUMETCAST configuration
29/03/2011	End of IASI L0 dissemination via EUMETCAST
03/08/2011	Hardware and software upgrade of the prime station
04/12/2011	Hardware and software upgrade of the back-up station
13/07/2012	Software patch to correct an anomaly concerning AVHRR files (reception of 0 byte files from EUMETCAST)
24/08/2012	Modification of EUMETCAST configuration to receive NPP/CrIS data

Table 7-36 : EUMETCAST configuration at CNES Toulouse

5.3 *FTP INTERFACE*

Since March 29th of 2011, IASI L0 full dumps are available in Near Real Time on a EUMETSAT FTP server. The IASI TEC software automatically downloads products from the EUMETSAT FTP server.

The reception of L0 products at IASI TEC is nominal.

		Doc n°: IA-RP-2000-4026-CNE Issue: 1.0 Date: 2017-09-27 Sheet: 48 Of: 48
--	---	---

6 **CONCLUSION AND OPERATIONS FORESEEN**

Please visit <http://smc.cnes.fr/IASI/> to get IASI news.

6.1 ***SUMMARY***

The IASI FM2 instrument is fully operational.

The instrument configuration is the nominal one.

Moon intrusion on December 3rd , 2012 and on January 1st ,2013

6.2 ***SHORT-TERM EVENTS***

Out of Plane METOP-A manoeuvre on March 21th .

6.3 ***OPERATIONS FORESEEN***

Next decontamination should happen mid of 2015.

End of document