The background features a dark blue gradient with a starry space pattern. On the left side, there are several technical diagrams, including circular gauges with numerical scales (140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) and various circular and curved lines, some with arrows indicating direction. The main title is centered in white, bold, sans-serif font.

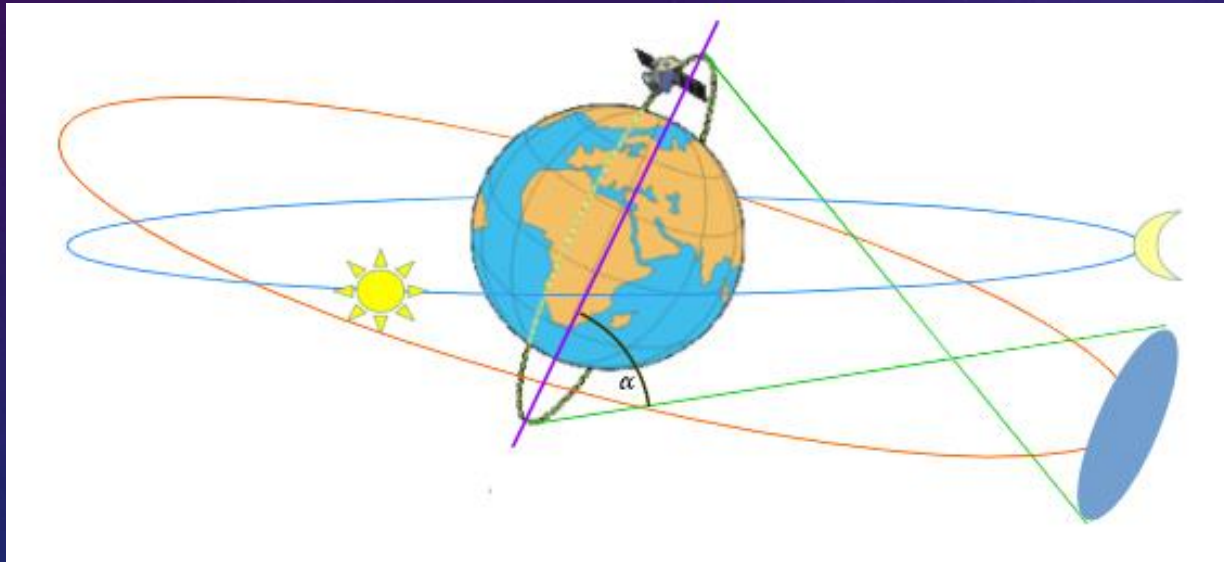
# THE ANTENNA PERFORMANCE OF AMSU-B AND MHS IN FLIGHT

MARTIN BURGDORF

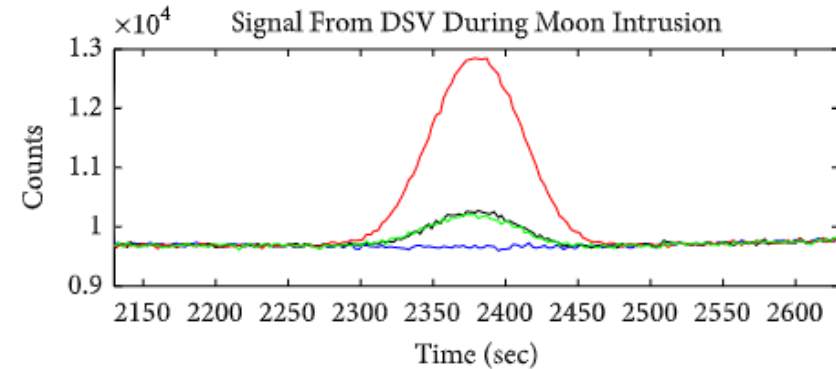
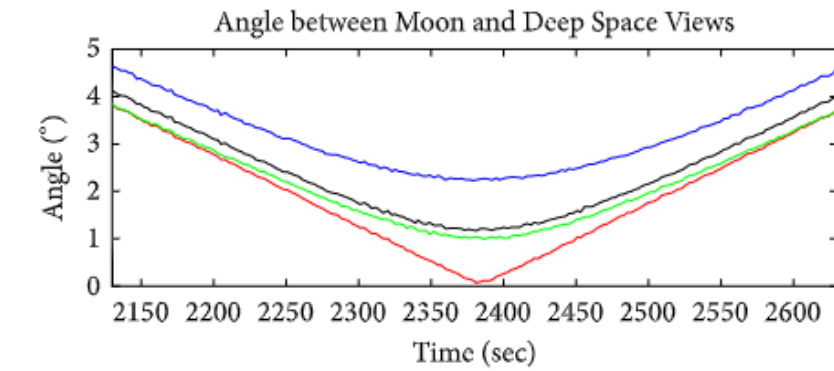
UNIVERSITÄT HAMBURG

# OBSERVING THE MOON WITH AMSU-B AND MHS

Position of   

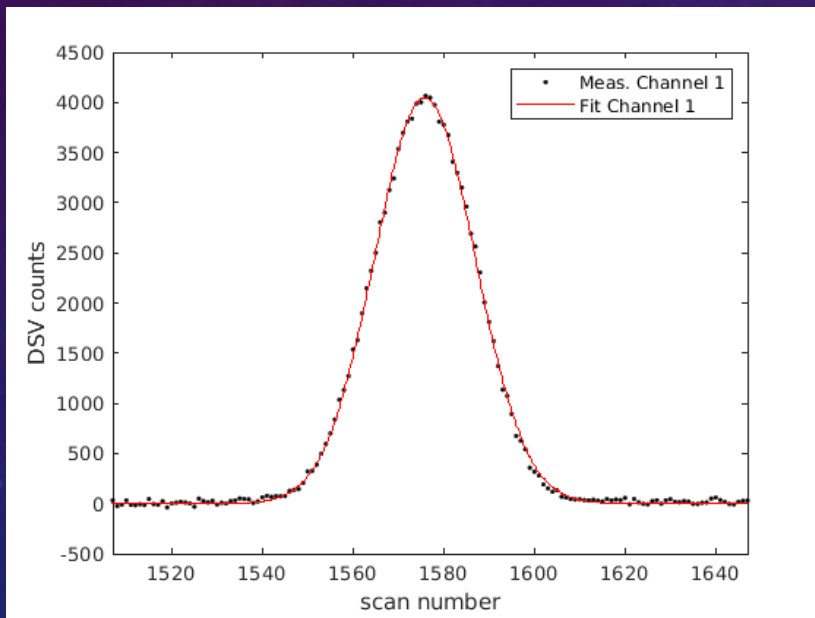


## Light Curves

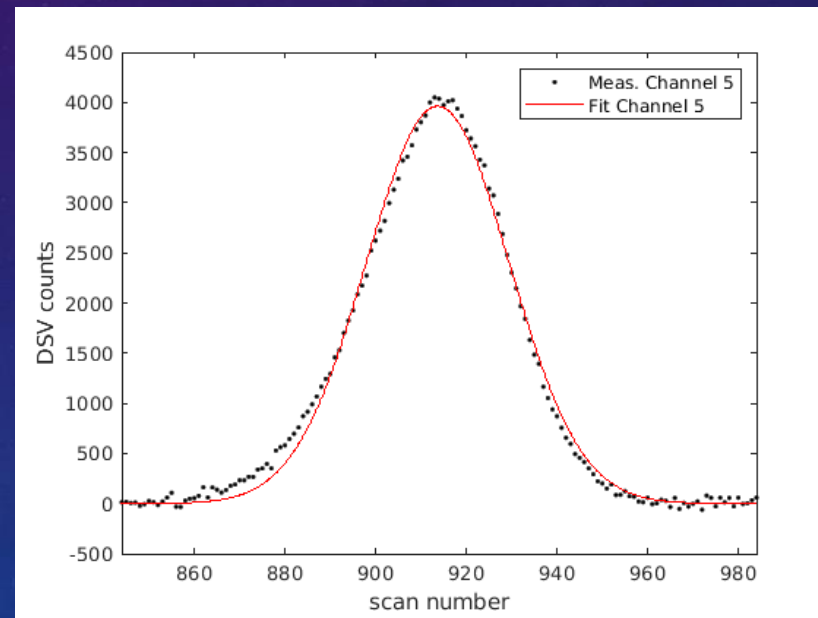


# THE LIGHT CURVE OF A MOON INTRUSION WITH MHS

NOAA-18 on 1/14, 2014, 7:28



Metop-C on 11/16, 2019, 12:28



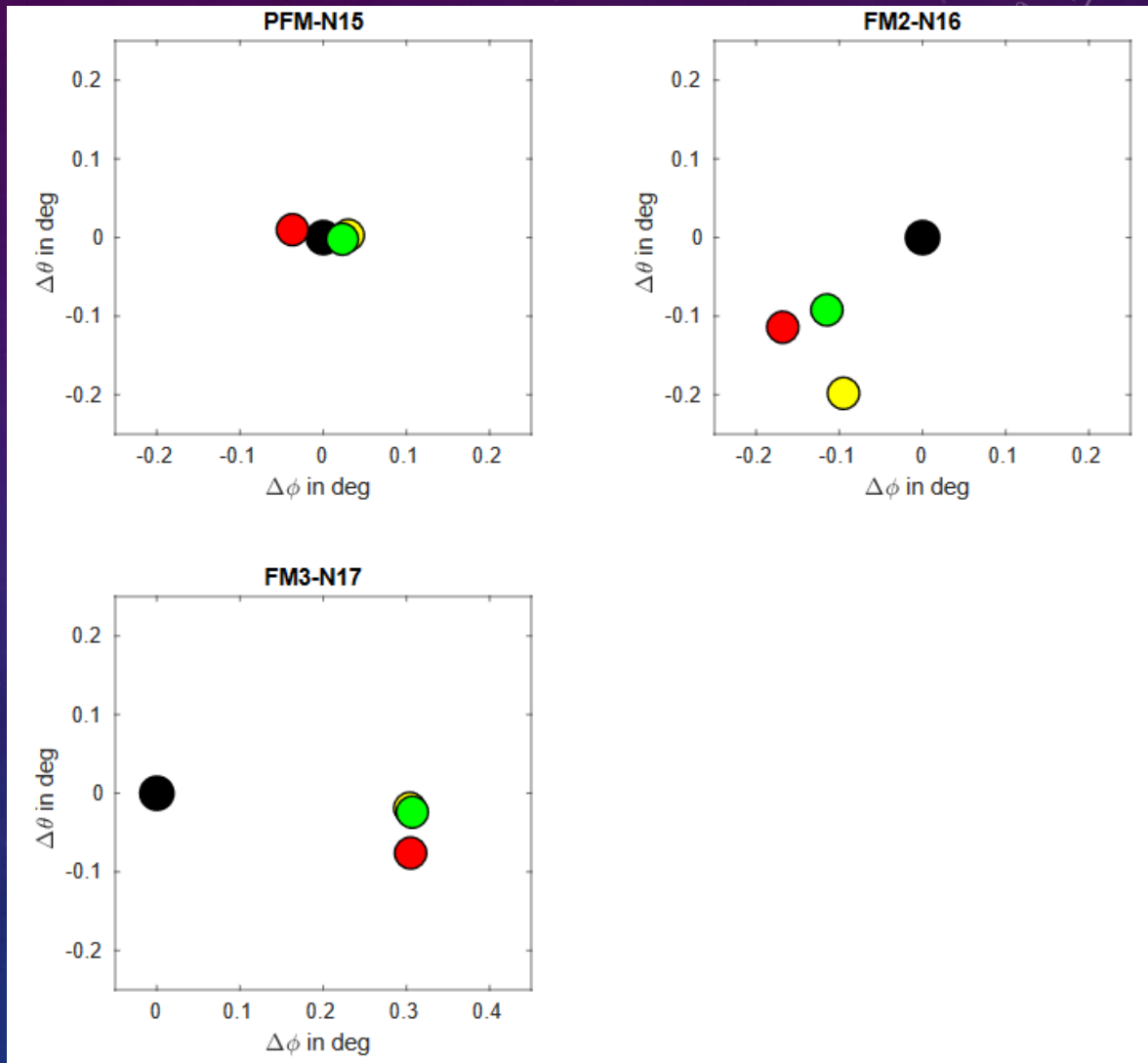
# MEAN HALF POWER BEAMWIDTH AND BEAM SHAPE

- Duration of Moon intrusion → beam size
- Check with measured radiance
- In 90% FWHM from ground tests significantly smaller than in-flight
- Beam diameter for sounding channels  $\geq 1.21^\circ$  (except for NOAA-17 and Metop-B)
- NOAA satellites very close to axisymmetric Gaussian beam pattern (unlike MHS on Metop)

## POINTING ERROR OF AMSU-B

It is possible to determine the pointing direction in both the along-track and the scan direction with high accuracy from the amplitude and the position of the peak in each pixel of the deep space view.

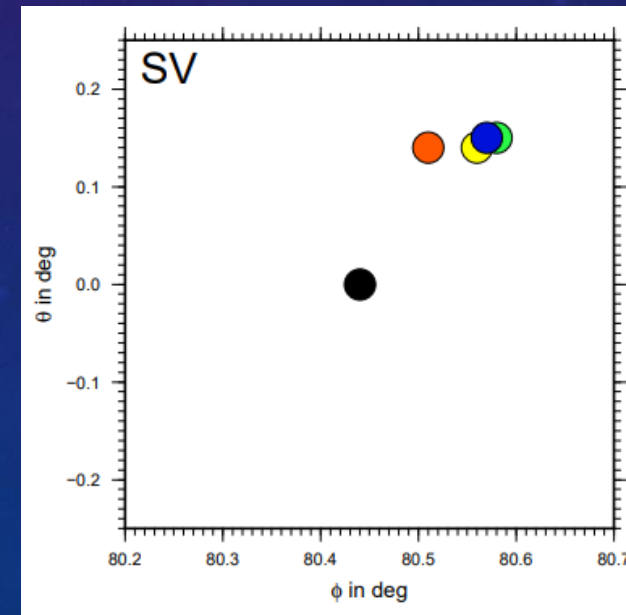
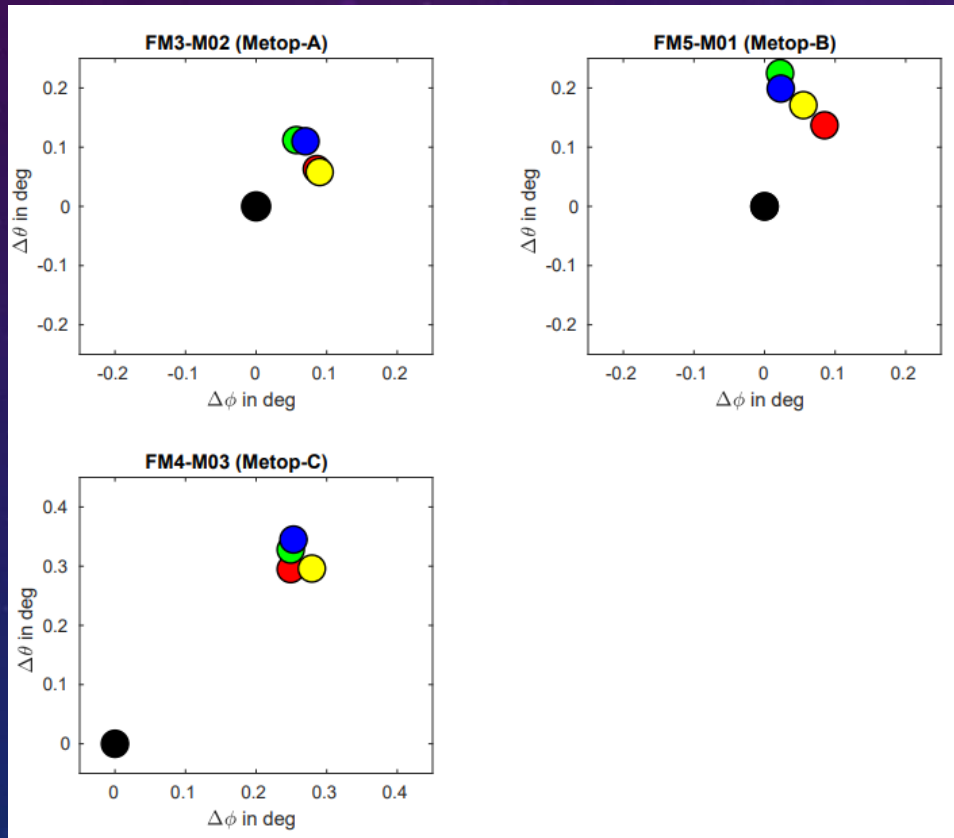
Channel 1: red, channel 2: yellow, other channels: green, nominal position: black



# POINTING ACCURACY OF METOP-A, -B, AND -C

Pointing In-Flight

FM4\_M03 Pre-Launch



# POINTING DIRECTION (SYSTEMATIC MISALIGNMENT)

- The coregistration performance stays always within the specification of  $\pm 0.07^\circ$  ( $\pm 1$  km)
- The pointing accuracy in scan direction stays always within the specification of  $\pm 0.09^\circ$  (except for NOAA-16, -17 and Metop-C)
- The pointing accuracy in flight direction is only achieved with NOAA-15, -17, and -18. Metop-C has largest errors.
- Worst overall pointing accuracy: Metop-C with  $0.4^\circ$  or 6 km (relevant to SNO prediction)

# CONCLUSIONS

- Moon intrusions in the deep space view are helpful for characterising *all channels in flight* w.r.t.
  - Pointing error
  - Beamwidth
  - Anomalies of beam shape
- Check on the ground tests by Airbus DS, particularly large discrepancy found with MHS on Metop-C
- MHS on Metop-C non compliant with requirements (beamwidth sounding channels, pointing accuracy)
- SNO distance threshold of 5 km a problem for Metop-C and NOAA-17