The GRASP Package. An overview.

Generalized Retrieval of Atmosphere and Surface Properties

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The GRASP Package. An overview. : Generalized Retrieval of Atmosphere and Surface Properties
by Oleg Dubovik, Fabrice Ducos, and David Fuertes

A browsable, and possibly more up-to-date, version of this document can be obtained here:

http://www.grasp-open.com/doc

This document describes an overview of the GRASP project, its goals and its architecture. If you want to contribute to the development, you may be more interested in the technical documentation [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc].

The source code of this documentation is in the same repository as GRASP open algorithm. If you want to contribute with your corrections, please check how to do it in User documentation chapter [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/chap02.php#chap020201].

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Foreword

1. Caveat

This document is under development. To write a documentation is a hard task and usually the code evolves quicker than the documentation. We are doing a big effort to document all details of the software. While the project will mature, new chapters will be draft and old ones will be revised in order to stay as close as possible in sync with the actual realization. Please, keep tuned and check regularly the news in this document. Also, remember that the source code of the documentation is in same repository that GRASP software allowing everybody to contribute to this document. If you are interesting in contribute making corrections or adding new text we will be very glad of receive your suggestions. In that case, please, have a look to the technical documentation to know how to contribute (www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc[http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/]).

2. What you will find in this document

- A general vision of scientific algorithm
- A general vision of software architecture
- How to compile the code including description of prerequisites
- How to run the code including a general vision about how it works
- References to other documents, especially to the detailed documentation of the major components of the system when it is available or scientific papers.

3. What you won't find in this document

- A detailed description of each module, routine or data structure being part of the production system. For developers, technical documentation is provided as another documentation. Please, have a look to: www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/]
- A documentation of all extensions of the software. Each extension has to have its own documentation. Here it is described only main GRASP package and only if an extension provide a very important feature which is widely used it can be described here exceptionally.

4. Versioning

GRASP software born many years ago. In 2013, the development team started the tag releases with following format vXX.YY.ZZ where XX is the number of major version, YY is the number of minor version and ZZ the revision. This nomenclature system is valid from first stable version (v1.0.0) that at the moment of write this lines it does not exist yet. Beta versions (v0.YY.ZZ) will follow more flexible rules of naming and it each name will be decided by the developer team taking into account if a version introduce new important features, break the compatibility with previous versions, etc. For most curious people, first GRASP tag was v0.2.0 and it was not public yet. The code started to be publicly available from the version v0.7.0 and regularly, developer team releases the latest developments with really innovative features.
Chapter 1. Introduction

This document provides an introductive description of GRASP software package for general users. At the same time, it is expected that the users interested in the package are familiar with the field of atmospheric remote sensing and have, at least, basic of understanding of the problematic. The document does not include the details description of the scientific algorithm. The relevant scientific content can be found in publication following the citations provided in the text below. This document does not include the elaborated technical details either (for developers). That information can be found on GRASP technical documentation, provided on line (www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/]). This description is aimed to explain how to handle the software package and orient the qualified user regarding actions needed for adapting the software to a specific application and for contributing into the evolution and the improvement of the GRASP software and the overall concept. Additionally, for extra services such as code adaptations, specific developments or code optimization for specific purposes, GRASP SAS company can be contacted (www.grasp-sas.com/tech-doc [http://www.grasp-sas.com]).

1.1. Scientific background and heritage

GRASP (Generalized Retrieval of Atmosphere and Surface Properties), introduced by Dubovik et al. (2014), is the first unified algorithm and a software package developed for retrieving atmospheric properties from wide variety of remote sensing observations including satellite, ground-based and airborne passive and active measurements of atmospheric radiation and their combinations.

GRASP relies on the heritage of retrieval advances [Dubovik and King, 2000, Dubovik et al. 2000, 2002a,b. 2009] implemented for AERONET (see Holben et al., 1998) a worldwide network of over 300 radiometer sites that generate the data used to validate nearly all satellite observations of atmospheric aerosols. The AERONET retrievals derive detailed aerosol properties (Dubovik et al. 2002a) including absorption, providing information of vital importance for reducing uncertainty in assessments of climate change. The concept of GRASP was proposed in the recent efforts by Dubovik et al. (2011) to develop the algorithm for improved aerosol retrieval from the French Space Agency’s PARASOL imager (see Tanre et al. 2011) over bright surfaces like deserts where high surface reflectance dwarfs the signal from aerosols. In these efforts several principles used in AERONET retrieval concept were used and applied for PARASOL satellite retrieval. Then, in return, several new features of newly developed PARASOL retrieval by Dubovik et al. (2011) appeared to be useful for improving ground-based measurements interpretation by combining observations of radiometer and lidar [Lopatin et al., 2013]. Finally, the structure of the algorithm was adapted to convenient and efficient application with diverse remote sensing observations and their combinations.

1.2. Generalized aspects of GRASP algorithm and package

The important feature of the GRASP is that both the core scientific algorithms and the whole package are based on several generalization principles with the idea of developing a scientifically rigorous, versatile, practically efficient, transparent, and accessible algorithm.

There are several “layers” of complimentary generalizations used in the GRASP designs, that are outlined in the diagram shown in Figure 1.1. “Structure of the GRASP software package”
1.2.1. Generalized approach of numerical inversion

The corner stone of the GRASP is the used approach for implementing numerical inversion that is highly elaborated and is highly abstract in the sense that it is not linked in any way to specific measurement type. Here are the key elements of the inversion approach employed at the GRASP package:

- The main part of the inversion concept is formulated for inverting abstract "indirect measurements" independent of the physical nature;

- The used mathematical inversion formalism (Dubovik 2004, Dubovik et al. 2011, etc.) complementarily unites advantages of a variety of practical inversion approaches of known mathematical inversion procedures;

- The specific numerical procedure is defined as Multi-Term LSM (Least Square Method) statistically optimized fitting of "positively redundant \(^1\) set of observations". The Multi-Term LSM follows general Least Square concept, however it explicitly considers all inverted data (both the actual observations and used a priori constraints) as "observations" known with different levels of accuracies. As a result, the concept is highly practical:

  a. it benefits from numerous known fundamental developments relevant to LSM (i.e. no need to invent new fundamental principles of optimized inversion);

  b. the methodology is highly suitable for inverting combined data (both observations and a priori constraints).

\(^1\) i.e. formally redundant in the sense that the number of inverted observations exceeds the number of retrieved parameters
1.2.2. Practical generalization of the algorithm for atmospheric remote sensing

Though the numerical inversion is highly abstract of the measurement type, and can be applied to any indirect measurements, the GRASP package was developed for application in the field of atmospheric remote sensing with pursuing the following generalization ideas:

- Making GRASP instrument-independent algorithm, as a result GRASP can be applied to ground-based, satellite and airborne, passive and active measurements and the spectral, angular, polarization, etc. specifications can be changed flexibility within applicability of GRASP "forward model”;

- Implementing "forward modeling" simulation of the measurements using accurate approach with minimum dependence of the algorithm on the a priori assumptions (atmospheric radiation is calculated on-line without using look-up-tables);

- Applicable to the combined data from the same instrument: i.e., the data can be obtained both in the exactly same location at different observation times or/and at different (e.g. neighboring) locations at the same or different time moments;

- Applicable to multi-instrument retrievals, i.e. both single observations and extended data sets of observations by different instruments can be processed simultaneously (in highly synergetic way). Since the remote sensing observations (especially from space) are often composing images, Dubovik et al. (2011) proposed improving retrieval using multi-pixel principle when a group of pixels is inverted simultaneously under additional inter-pixel constraints. This principle was realized using rigorous approach of inversion optimization (see more explanations below and related articles) and may significantly improve the retrieval results. However, applying multi-pixel retrieval requires specific elaborated data preparation. Therefore, the additional "service" pieces of software were developed as part of GRASP package that significantly simplified practical application of the GRASP multi-pixel approach to real observations. Thus, GRASP realizes processing of global (or regional) time series of instrument observations as illustrated in Figure 1.2, “Structure of the GRASP software package”. The entire image is divided by the user into geo-located grid composed by rather large data sets that are called "tiles”, each tile is composed by "segments” of adjacent segments of the observation "pixels”. Correspondingly, GRASP can be set to process: (i) only one pixel, (ii) only one segment, (iii) tiles, i.e group of segments.
1.2.3. Adaptation of GRASP for general user

In addition to elaborated theoretical concepts (numerical inversion approach, modeling of atmospheric radiation and image processing approach) GRASP was designed with the idea of making convenient "research tool" that can be used by a user possessing general knowledge in remote sensing retrieval but not familiar with the details of source code routines. Therefore, the following user-oriented principles were realized in GRASP:

- Possibility for user to construct custom retrieval using GRASP, i.e. user set up the inversion of the same observations in many different ways by choosing:
  - different sets (in terms of number and type) of the retrieved and a priori known (and/or even fixed) parameters;
  - different approaches in making forward simulations;
  - different assumption for noise distribution in the inverted data;
  - different sets of a priori constraints for retrieved parameters;
  - different standard procedures used in numerical inversion (i.e. for solving linear systems);
  - different approaches for data processing: inverting each pixel independently, inverting large images (see Fig.2), combining available independent co-incident and/or co-located observations;
  - etc.
- User independence of specific program realization, because the management of GRASP inputs is done using command lines, not symbols, that represent the "names" of parameters or procedures and can be understood by a user that has general knowledge in the atmospheric retrieval.
1.3. Concept of GRASP software package

The key component of the software package is the scientific GRASP core. This is a code that implements actual inversion of remote sensing observations following the retrieval procedure assumed by scientific algorithm. Initially, the scientific GRASP core was used directly for processing observations by reading the input data from files and providing retrieval output on the screen or/and in the file. However, in order to achieve the highly optimized processing of large volumes of data, such as satellite observations, the scientific GRASP core has been complemented by the development of the control unit – software package that manages the preparations of observations, implementation of actual retrievals by scientific code and the output of results. The utilization of the control unit allows an implementation of the retrieval without generating intermediate input/output files and a number of other optimizations of applying scientific core. In other words the communication of user or processing routing with the scientific core passes via the control unit as illustrated in Figure 1.3, “Structure of the GRASP software package”.

Figure 1.3. Structure of the GRASP software package

Such set up of the scientific package was designed for simplifying the processing of large satellite images by GRASP. Thus, while original GRASP scientific core could provide the retrieval for only one pixel or segment (see Figure 1.2, “Structure of the GRASP software package”), using the control unit manages application of retrieval to the groups of segments (a tile). This approach provides a number of conveniences in employing GRASP for processing the actual observations. Indeed, now the GRASP can read directly a raw data archive and perform data preparation on the fly and without generating intermediate files. The code can manage large volumes of data: the control unit organizes input data, implements multiple calls of the scientific core, obtains the output for all archives, may manage the display of the results, etc.

In addition, the development of the control unit resulted in many convenient features of managing scientific core, not only at the level of the tiles processing of observation data, but also in implementing the retrievals of the segments and even single pixels. For example, the input texts files were replaced by settings files in YAML format that significantly improves the user-interface:

- all inputs can be provided in a standard format instead of a specific one developed only for GRASP;
- the settings are driven by the text commands that can be organized in any order (only the content is important);
- information redundancy was decreased because structure and size of arrays are automatically adapted to the input defined by the user.
• All settings are auto-documented: every parameter has a description directly in the code that can be viewed calling help command.

It should be noted that the current version of the GRASP software conserves the possibility of running scientific core without using the control unit. While this option may be of some interest for the GRASP developers, the utilization of the entire package (including control unit) is the recommended approach for general GRASP users.
Chapter 2. GRASP software package

2.1. GRASP architecture

Figure 2.1, “The architecture of the GRASP software package” illustrates the architecture of the GRASP software package organization. This architecture deploys decoupled independent modules, such as configuration (settings) module, scientific core and the controller module, which communicates between them. The dashed boxes show the application-specific modules (input / output drivers) that can be optionally added to the GRASP software package.

This design by modules of the package aims at minimizing dependencies between developed subsystems and enabling its extensibility. As a result, the two most valuable aspects realized in the GRASP architecture are:

i. the common interfaces were defined for the replaceable elements;
ii. evolution of the scientific core without modifications of the whole package.

2.2. GRASP input and retrieved data

2.2.1. Measurements and retrieved parameters

The list of measurements and the retrieved parameters can present a variety of possibilities. This list can change strongly depending on the selected application and the inversion strategy. An example of the measurements and the retrieved parameters configuration for the PARASOL space observation application can be found in Dubovik et al. (2011). Therefore, this document refers to the inverted observations and retrieved properties using the terms: "input measurements/observations", "retrieved parameters/characteristics". The details of the application of the GRASP algorithm to specific mea-
measurements are expected to be clarified to users from the comments included in the input and the text of
the source files. Examples and relevant scientific discussion can be found in referred articles. Additionally, the software package is distributed together with some examples. Once the code is compiled and ready to be executed, the users are encouraged to consult and run the examples.

2.2.2. GRASP inputs

The inputs of GRASP contain the following information:

• **measurements**;
• **definition of unknowns** (and the employed forward model);
• **retrieval setting and a priori constraints**.

It should be noted that the inputs include not only the actual observations needed to be inverted, but also an ancillary information that drives many aspects of the retrieval. For instance, the employed "exact forward model" and the assumptions, the variety of a priori constraints, the mathematical and logical procedures, etc. Though, such information is generally expected in the input for any retrieval, the GRASP stands out from most of existing retrieval methods/codes by the flexibility of the retrieval and the versatility of its applicability.

The GRASP input is separated into two groups:

• "**measurements**" – includes the actual values of measurements and some information of their configurations;
• "**retrieval settings**" – includes all information about retrieval implementation (description of the retrieved characteristics, all settings for forward simulations and numerical inversions, etc.)

As shown in Figure 2.2, “Illustration of managing input data for GRASP software package.”, when the GRASP package is employed for operational processing, the observation are provided by the control unit from the **data reader** and the user defines the retrieval using **YAML configuration file**. If the scientific core is running as a standalone code, the next input text files are used: **SDATA_INSTRUMENT.dat** – the file containing the observation data **INPUT_INSTRUMENT.txt** – the file containing the retrieval configuration information. The **SDATA_INSTRUMENT.dat** input file can also be used with the control unit. This is a useful option while applying GRASP to a new type of data aiming for the functionality and sensitivity tests.

**Figure 2.2. Illustration of managing input data for GRASP software package.**
2.2.3. GRASP input data structures

The control unit provides the measurements to the retrieval via "SDATA measurement structure", prepared using a specific data reader. The description of the structure is provided in Section 4.2.1, “The SDATA format”. The configuration information is provided by the control unit from the YAML configuration files, described in Section 4.1.1, “Settings file”. The list of parameters and their explanations are provided in Section 4.1.1.1, “HELP argument”. This information can be directly assessed by typing "help" command.

2.2.4. Input text files for running the Scientific Core alone

Retrieval library keeps its old capability of running as a stand alone application. In this case, the measurements description has to be provided in sdata format (see Section 4.2.1. “The SDATA format”). In fact, this format also works when the entire system is executed because it was ported from the scientific library to the entire system. This format is an easier one for the scientific community. When the entire system is executed, a settings file in YAML format defines the inversion strategy. In the case of using the scientific core as a stand alone application, a settings file in ascii format has to be provided. Each parameter in this file has a specific fixed location that should be respected. The current guide, however, does not describe this file structure. Please note that the scientific module can be isolated and tested independently, but it is only for development purposes. If the reader is interested in knowing more details about that, the technical documentation can be reviewed (www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/]). Note also that, for a general user, it is not recommended to run separately the scientific library.

2.3. GRASP Scientific Core algorithm

2.3.1. Overall structure

The structure of the scientific GRASP code is shown in Figure 2.3, “General structure of the GRASP scientific algorithm (Fig.3 in Dubovik et al. 2011).”. The code and retrieval are organized as an interaction of the two main functionally different modules: "Numerical Inversion" and "Forward model". The "Numerical Inversion" is the module that drives the whole retrieval, therefore it can be considered as hierarchically the main part of the core algorithm program that determines the retrieval data flow. The "Forward model" implements simulations of the inverted observations. The overall GRASP development concept emphasizes the **generalized** structure of the algorithm and the retrieval. This assumes that the algorithm should be versatile, i.e. applicable to variety of remote sensing observations, and enable some flexibility in choosing retrieval approaches. For instance, choosing of different: assumptions of overall retrieval; mathematical procedures; physical models for simulating observations; presentations of obtained results, etc. Therefore, both "Numerical Inversion" and "Forward model" modules are adapted for implementing varieties of different procedures. At the same time, the data flow interaction between these modules and a high tolerance of overall code to the modifications inside of each module are implemented. The information transmitted from the input "Observation definition" and the "Inversion settings" modules determines the actual regime of the retrieval execution.
The data flow exchange between the "Numerical Inversion" and the "Forward model" modules, as illustrated in Fig. 6, includes the information about the following values:

- $f^*$ vector of inverted measurements,
- $f(a^p)$ vector of measurement fit at $p$-th iterations,
- $a^p$ vector of unknowns at $p$-th iteration (retrieved parameters).

The content of these vectors was denoted in the describing input section.

The scientific GRASP code is written in Fortran 90. In the technical documentation [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/] there are descriptions of the structure of data flows, the source file structure and the locations.

### 2.3.2. Forward model

The "forward model" module implements simulations of the inverted remote sensing observations. The GRASP "forward model" is rather a universal one, i.e. can simulate large variety of remote sensing observations (passive and active observations obtained from ground and space). Also it consists from several distinct blocks (Figure 2.1, “The architecture of the GRASP software package”): aerosol single scattering; surface reflectance; and radiative transfer calculations. These blocks are semi-independent in the sense that each block can be changed or entirely replaced with no effect or minimal effect on other parts of the "forward model" routine. For example, GRASP "forward model" allows to choose physical approaches/models for simulating surface reflectance.
Figure 2.4. General organization of Forward modeling in the algorithm

Depending on the inverted data, only a part of the "forward model" can be used. The dashed lines in Figure 2.4, "General organization of Forward modeling in the algorithm" indicate that only single scattering or surface reflectance calculations can be used by the code, if accounting for multiple scattering is not needed, as in the cases when measurements of spectral AOD, phase matrices or lidar data are inverted. Moreover, the design assumes a possibility for users to add to the GRASP "forward model" other routines implementing similar simulations. For example, the subroutine implementing radiative transfer calculations can be replaced by a subroutine implementing another method to account for multiple scattering. In the future, several new modules are planed to be included in the "forward model", such as the module for accurate modeling of the gaseous absorption, the module for radiative transfer calculation for thermal infra red spectral range, etc.

In the GRASP code, the "Forward model" is driven by a single subroutine "forward_model_pixel_PH-MX" located in the file "forw_model.f90" (see technical documentation [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc/]). **Aerosol single scattering** properties are simulated assuming aerosol as mixture of randomly oriented spheroids using of DLS spheroid package (Dubovik et al. 2006). This package can be provided as an independent program with some descriptive documentation. **Surface reflectance BRDF and BPDF** can be calculated using a variety of subroutines representing different models (see scientific description in Dubovik et al. 2011 and directly in technical description included in the GRASP code settings file). **Radiative transfer calculation** accounting for multiple scattering effects in GRASP is implemented by on-line radiative transfer calculations using Successive Order of Scattering method using the program developed by M. Herman (the method is documented in the paper by Lenoble et al. 2007). The modules for **aerosol single scattering** and **BRDF, BPDF** are easily extractable from the program and can be easily used with other radiative transfer codes if needed. In addition, some **input** parameters in the configuration file define the regimes of **the radiative transfer calculation** implementations. Specifically, a number of trade-offs between accuracy and speed can be used including the possibilities of changing the number of terms M used in the expansion of the phase
2.3.3. Numerical Inversion

The "numerical inversion" is a main and most complex part of the code from the functional and the logistical point of view that governs the flow of the data. The description of the algorithm and the details of the approach are given in the scientific papers listed in Section 1. Here we provide only a short description sufficient for understanding the structure and the organization of the GRASP Scientific Core.

The program includes two main "layers" (parts): Single-pixel inversion and Multi-pixel inversion.

2.3.3.1. Single-pixel inversion

The structure of the single-pixel inversion is illustrated in Figure 2.5, “Organization of GRASP Numerical Inversion: Single-Pixel Scenario”. It includes the following main operations:

i. **Modeling observations** \( f(\mathbf{a}^p) \) for state vector \( p \)-th approximation (for \( p=0 \), initial guess is used);

ii. **Calculation of matrices of first derivatives** \( \mathbf{K}_p \) Jacobians;

iii. Forming \( p \)-th Normal System:

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathbf{A}_p \Delta \mathbf{a}^p &= \nabla \Psi^p, \\
\Psi(\mathbf{a}^p) &= \text{residual}; \\
\nabla \Psi^p &= \text{gradient of } \Psi(\mathbf{a}^p).
\end{align*}
\]

iv. Solving Normal System to determine \( \Delta \mathbf{a}^p \), and correcting the solution approximation \( \mathbf{a}^{p+1} = \mathbf{a}^p + \Delta \mathbf{a}^p \) so that: \( \Psi^p - \Psi^{p+1} > 0 \);

v. Repeating steps i - iv until \( \Delta \mathbf{a}^p = \mathbf{a}^p - \mathbf{a}^{p+1} \) changes significantly i.e. until \( \Delta \Psi / \Psi^p < \varepsilon \)

Figure 2.5. Organization of GRASP Numerical Inversion: Single-Pixel Scenario
2.3.3.2. Multi-pixel inversion

The multi-pixel retrieval approach proposed by Dubovik et al. (2011) is illustrated in Figure 2.6, “Organization of GRASP Numerical Inversion: Single-Pixel Scenario”. This is a new and very promising retrieval concept when a large group of "pixels" (instantaneous set of satellite data over one location) is inverted simultaneously. This approach allows a significant enhancement of atmospheric properties retrievals from remote sensing imagery by using additional a priori information on "correlation" between characteristics in different pixels of the inverted group. In addition, this principle allows a combination of different sets of coordinated observations, even when they are not perfectly co-incident and co-located (see Dubovik et al. 2014).

Figure 2.6. Organization of GRASP Numerical Inversion: Single-Pixel Scenario

The multi-pixel scenario retrieval was implemented in the code with the idea of achieving maximum benefits from the similarities in the mathematical and logistical operations between the single and multi-pixel retrievals. As a result, the multi-pixel retrieval, which is a more complex procedure compared to conventional single-pixel retrieval, was realized by implementing only limited modifications of the program. This approach practically does not increase calculation time (per pixel) and does not change (complicate) the code organization.

The structure of multi-pixel inversion is illustrated in Figure 2.6, “Organization of GRASP Numerical Inversion: Single-Pixel Scenario” for a segment, i.e. a group of N inverted pixels. It includes the following operations in addition to those realized for single-pixel retrieval scenario:

i. A loop implementing steps i – iii (of single-pixel procedure) for N pixels and forming N single-pixel Normal Systems $A_{i,p} \Delta a_{i,p} = \nabla \Psi^P_{i,p};$

ii. Forming single Normal System for the tile of N pixels by arranging N single-pixel Normal Systems into a sparse diagonal matrix structure and adding the matrix $\Omega_{\text{inter}}$ defined using a priori inter-pixel smoothness constraints;

iii. Forming p-th Normal System:
GRASP software package

\[ A_p \Delta a^p = \nabla \Psi^p, \]

where \( A_p \) Fisher matrix; \( \Psi ( a^p ) \) residual; \( \nabla \Psi^p \) gradient of \( \Psi ( a^p ) \).

iv. Solving Normal System for the \( i \)-th of \( N \) pixels to determine \( \Delta a^p \), and correcting the solution approximation \( a^{p+1} = a^p + \Delta a^p \) so that: \( \Psi^p - \Psi^{p+1} > 0 \);

v. Repeating steps i – iv until change of residual \( \Delta \Psi = \Psi^p - \Psi^{p+1} \) is significant i.e. until \( \Delta \Psi / \Psi^p < \varepsilon \)

**Figure 2.7. Organization of GRASP Numerical Inversion: Multi-Pixel Scenario**

2.4. GRASP Control Unit

The control unit is a set of "service" programs that brings the application of the scientific GRASP algorithm to the operational level, first of all in the context of the processing of the data from satellite missions, such as PARASOL. It also provides a number of convenient for user features for applying GRASP to the observation and significantly reduces and simplifies the efforts in the development of new GRASP applications.

The control unit addresses a number of practical aspects:

- The original GRASP scientific core has been designed as a standalone application for processing a limited amount of observations both in spatial and temporal extent. However, integration of this original program to operational processing of remote sensing observation, such as global satellite observations, requires significant efforts on refactoring the scientific module and adapting it to operational data production environment.

- The data preparation for GRASP multi-pixel retrieval in processing satellite images is more complex than for classic operational retrievals, since the number of level-1 inputs needed for one level-2 output may range from a few days to several weeks. Correspondingly, the system must be able to
load the significant volume of data without exhausting the available memory. Also, a compromise between the spatial and temporal extent of multi-pixel retrieval application has to be found in order to satisfy the available memory constraints and processing time requirements.

- Though performance of GRASP algorithm is under constant improvement, the GRASP is a more complex and generally slower code than most of the conventional retrieval approaches. Therefore, a possibility of simultaneous retrievals is desirable for benefiting from parallelization of observation processing.

- The level of input data preprocessing for GRASP multi-pixel retrieval is significantly higher because inverted tails of (satellite) observations to be composed from observations acquired at different times should characterize the same grid of geo locations. Therefore, some kind of regridding is generally required in addition to common data preprocessing (application of cloud mask, gas corrections, etc.).

- The GRASP is versatile algorithm that has the potential to perform retrievals from diverse remote sensing observations and their combinations sensors, ranging from the ground-based photometers, radiometers and lidars to imagers onboard satellites. Therefore, adaptation of the GRASP algorithm for diverse observations should be always foreseeing. One of the main objectives of the control unit is to split the operations of the scientific algorithm and those of the data preparation.

The control unit manages all the system interactions with the processing environment. It loads the configuration settings. It is also responsible for receiving events from the system and provides the control commands for the application (the connection with the user interface). The control unit consists of the following units (see Figure 2.1, “The architecture of the GRASP software package”):

### 2.4.1. Configuration manager

One of the first responsibilities of the controller is to load the configuration settings for the processing (production settings and scientific settings, such as initial guesses, number of parameters for the forward model etc). The configuration manager provides the possibility to deal with all the settings, including both the production and the scientific ones, in one unique way. In the development of the control unit this approach was considered as a strategic one, even though the production settings and the scientific settings are of entirely different nature, since they do not intervene at the same levels.

The configuration management is a key part of the developed system because the user usage experience depends on it. This module describes the usage interface, how to work with the code to achieve results. In addition, for developing this module it was necessary to understand, to document and to organize all the possible options (different behaviors) of the complex retrieval code. Moreover, some refactoring of the scientific package has been done to realize the configuration management concept.

The configuration manager controls the behavior of the control unit, as well as the peripheral elements such as the scientific input settings. Therefore, a change in the interface of the subsystems (especially for the scientific package as it evolves) can occur.

### 2.4.2. Controller Module

The GRASP executable results issued from the compilation of the controller module contains the main routine of the system. As illustrated in Figure 2.8, “Illustration of the data processing by the Controller”, the controller governs the data processing:

- gets orders and other events from the runtime interface

- performs actions in response to the events
The controller is responsible for making all the parts of the control unit work together. While it receives events from the runtime interface, it takes actions and delegates most of its work to other modules of the control unit, such as the input and output drivers, and certainly to the scientific package.

There are two main workflows implemented in the controller. In the sequential version, the controller will retrieve a tile (a block of data that can be decomposed in many segments - a minimum instrument data treated inside the retrieval) and will work segment by segment, sequentially. In the parallel version of the controller, it can retrieve many segments at the same time, using MPI technology. The parallelization technology allows the controller to send jobs to different cores in the system, obtaining a lower total processed time.

### 2.4.3. Abstract input and output drivers

These sub-systems are responsible for preparing the input data for the scientific module and gathering output data in the unified "abstract" format. This procedure is not dependent on the particular application and is managed in unified manner by the GRASP scientific core. The creation of these sub-systems within the control unit assure the versatile and "generalized" character of GRAPS algorithm, allowing the system to be extended for specific purposes.

### 2.4.4. Concrete input and output data drivers

These sub-systems can be considered as peripheral sub-systems since they can be replaced in the context of every specific application. The **concrete input data drivers** are responsible for the satellite (e.g. PARASOL, MERIS) or ground-based (e.g. photometer or lidar) data loading. The rest of the system should never communicate directly with the loading driver but always with the abstract input bridge. The GRASP multi-pixel retrieval scenario uses multi-temporal data organized in the so-called segments, while the native formats of the input data may be in the form of many independent files (orbits for a given period, ancillary data, etc). Therefore, it is the role of the concrete input data drivers to obtain the data in the native format, gather them in a single, easy-to-use object tile, and to present...
them as if they came from a single data source. Also, the input drivers may include some preprocessing of the data, such as atmospheric gaseous correction for satellite data, application of calibration, etc.

The **concrete output data drivers** are responsible for the scientific retrieval output products storage. They can be declined in several output formats, depending on the needs of the users and of the applications, and also on the requirements of the data centers: HDF, NetCDF, GIS databases, etc. The design of the control unit assures that the rest of the system does not interact directly with a concrete output driver, but with an abstract output bridge that delegates the action of writing to a concrete driver. This is because all storage formats are not adapted to all data sources and to all applications. In addition, the control unit system allows a straightforward replacement of the storage module by another one, if the GRASP retrieval is adapted to a new application or if an instrument is changed in the developed application.

### 2.4.5. GRASP file organization

The following list shows the GRASP source files organization. The code is classified into folders. The folders are represented by bold letters, followed by an explanation of their content.

- **build**: Compiled executable. It appears after the code compilation.

- **doc**: Technical and user documentation of the software package. The lines that appear for reading are stored in a raw format in this folder.

- **examples**: Some examples of retrieving instrument data

- **libs**: Bridges to certain libraries (facades)

- **src**: Source code of the GRASP software

  - **controller**: contains the source files used by the controller main program, responsible for organizing the calls to all the modules of the system.

  - **global**: contains the source files of some functionalities that can be used by different submodules of GRASP. This code is GRASP dependent, thus can not be located in the "libs" folder, but is general enough to be used by the entire system.

  - **input**: contains the source files used by input abstract driver - the module is responsible for handling input data and injecting them into the scientific unit functions (the retrieval algorithm). This module can be extended by adding an input concrete driver that can include two additional kinds of functions: i) specific instrument drivers and ii) "transformers". i) are the functions called for loading data from specific instrument and ii) are the functions called after reading the input, call the scientific unit and transform the input data to scientific core GRASP algorithm.

  - **output**: contains the source files used by the output abstract driver - a module responsible for handling retrieval output. For example, the module creates a tile output based on single-segment outputs. This module can be extended by the output concrete driver that may includes different functions: 1) **output segment functions** - the functions that receive the output from a segment (provided by the output abstract driver) and can use it for extracting and printing target information; 2) **output tile functions** - these functions are called at the end of the process (once the retrieval information was received by the output abstract driver) in order to print the output for the entire tile; 3) **output current functions** - these functions can be called after processing a segment (once the retrieval information was received by the output abstract driver). Yet, the retrieval results for the entire tile will receive the tile output information as an argument. This approach can be used for printing a current status of retrieval for a tile before finishing the complete retrieval process.

  - **retrieval**: source files used by the scientific unit

    - **constants_set**: different sets of constants which define main array sizes used in the code. The use of this constants allows to optimize the memory used by GRASP for different applications.
• **inversion**: fortran functions related to numerical inversion.

• **forward_model**: fortran files for computation of modeled measurements (forward model)

• **interfaces**: routines that provide data preparation, validation and exchange between different submodules of the scientific module

• **external_interfaces**: definition of connections of the code with some external softwares (mainly superLU solver).

• **utilities**: general routines used in many different submodules of the scientific code such as print routines.

• **internal_files**: kernels used for computing particle single scattering properties by the forward model part of the code

• **settings**: contains the source files used by the configuration unit that defines the settings for the calls to all the modules of the system.

### 2.4.6. External Libraries used by GRASP code

The GRASP software package allows the performance optimization of both the scientific retrieval and the control unit by utilising the external standard libraries that are not distributed as part of the GRAPS Open Code, but can provide some performance improvement of the code. These software packages are available on the Internet open access and can be downloaded by the users directly with no charge. Figure 2.9, “Structure of the utilization of public standard libraries in the GRASP code” shows the utilization of the standard software libraries in GRASP.

**Figure 2.9. Structure of the utilization of public standard libraries in the GRASP code**

(green color indicates the optional libraries, violet color indicates the optional but highly desirable libraries, the reddish color indicates that which is currently mandatory for the control unit, but that will be separated from the code before GRASP open is released). The licenses of each library are indicated in parenthesis.

The following main libraries are used by GRASP:
**mpi library:** the control unit has the optional feature of parallelizing segment process using mph technology. The various mpi libraries can be used (each one with different licenses). Thus, the user can choose the implementation of the mpi technology, using the selected software that may have different performance and license.

**lib csv:** this library helps to parse the databases prepared in CSV (Comma-Separated Values) format that is used in some input concrete drivers. This library is not needed if a specific compilation is used (that depends on the concrete data and driver used).

**grib api:** this library is needed to read the grib format that is used for reading climatology information in concrete satellite data drivers.

**hdf4:** this library is used to read/write files in hdf4 format. It is used in some output optional GRASP functions. Using a specific compilation (removing these output functions) the code can be run without using these libraries.

**solver:** the software package is optimized for solving linear systems. Such solver can significantly improve the performance of GRASP in certain situations since GRASP scientific core performs retrieval sequentially solving a number of linear systems. For example, when the multi-pixel retrieval is performed, the GRASP scientific core solves linear systems that can be of very large dimension and have pronounced sparse structure. The code was adapted and tested for using libraries such as SuperLU, ViennaCL, and MUMPS. It is applicable for solution of any linear system in the GRASP internal routine.

**GLib:** this is the GNU C library that contains a set of tools for programing in C. Specifically, it is used by yaml settings library (which source code is part of GRASP settings module) helping to read YAML files (using lib yaml dependency) and translate them into C structures. In that process GLib is used to define internal tree structures.

**lib yaml:** this is low level library to parse yaml format files.
Chapter 3. Installation

3.1. Introduction

This section describes how to download, compile and install the GRASP Open software from the user's perspective. Basic knowledge of the terminal and some tools such as GIT are necessary to complete this process.

3.2. Hardware requirements

The system has been tested on modern Intel architectures only (PC compatible, Macintoshes). It should work on any 32-bit and 64-bit platform. A minimum of 2 GB of RAM is recommended. GRASP is a very hardware demanding software because math calculations are very time-consuming. In a multicore scenarios GRASP is able to parallelize the entire process using MPI technology. Additionally, GRASP offers a GPGPU module (as extension, not installed by default) that allows to parallelize a single segment retrieval using graphics cards.

3.3. Operating Systems

The code has been widely tested under Linux machines and MacOSX™ systems. The installation process in old operating systems is usually more complex so we suggest to always use the lastest version of operating system. Ubuntu systems have shown the easiest installation process so we recommend it for regular users.

For windows users some test under Microsoft Windows™ has been also performed successfully using Cygwin, but we do not offer official support for this solution. Some manipulations are needed depending on the specific version of Windows and Cygwin, so even if a solution is possible, it is not straightforward and we do not recommend it. There is one exception: the last version of Microsoft Windows 10™ offers the feature Windows Subsystem for Linux which allows the users to set up an Ubuntu environment over Windows. This unstable but very promising feature can really help to install GRASP on Windows. You can start with this solution following this article of MSDN [https://msdn.microsoft.com/commandline/wsl/about]. Once you have your Ubuntu environment configured, you can follow this guide as a Linux user.

3.4. Access to GRASP Open repository

To access the code, the users have to register their account on GRASP Open web page. There are different ways to download the code (direct download link, clone over HTTP...) but we recommend to clone the code over GIT protocol. This method has the benefit of being manageable by the grasp-manager (see Section 3.7.1, “GRASP Manager”) which is the easiest way to keep the code up-to-date and manage GRASP extensions. The following steps show the process of getting access to the repository and setting up your access via GIT protocol.

1. Go to GRASP-Open web page code section [https://www.grasp-open.com/products/]. And click in the "GITLAB REPOSITORY" bottom.

2. Fill all the fields of the registration form (last section of that page), accept the conditions and press SIGNUP button.

3. If the registration was successful, you will get a confirmation message. Click on the "Initialize password" button.

4. The GitLab system, which is the system used to manage the code, will ask you for your email to reset the password (initialize it). Introduce your email and click on the "Reset Password" button.

5. You’ll receive an email for resetting the password. Follow the link in the email and set up your new password.
6. The next window will show the main page of the GitLab system. You can sign in using your email and your password. Remember that you can access that web page at anytime, using the button "GITLAB REPOSITORY" in GRASP-Open web page code section [https://www.grasp-open.com/products/].

7. On the main page of the GitLab system you can see different repositories you can access. Go to the GRASP repository or use this link [http://code.grasp-open.com/open/grasp].

8. There you can explore many things: you can see the code, see the changes, open an issue to get in touch with the developer team ... To download the code, there are three alternatives: a) direct download, b) cloning repository over http or c) cloning repository over git protocol. The last solution is recommended so we'll continue explaining this process.

9. Set up your ssh-key in GitLab. It allows you to access the code via GIT protocol without a need of typing passwords. To set up a ssh-key you have to go to you-profile>edit>ssh-keys section or using this link [http://code.grasp-open.com/profile/keys].

10. Follow this guide [http://code.grasp-open.com/help/ssh/README] to create a ssh-key if you don't have one. If you already have a ssh-key you can follow the same guide but skip the first steps of a key creation, just copy it to the clipboard.

11. Paste your ssh-key in the GitLab system and click the button "Add key"

12. Now your system is properly configured and you can download the code over the git protocol. The section Section 3.5.2, “Basic installation of GRASP” explains how to download the code, compile and install it.

### 3.5. Building and installing GRASP

The GRASP software makes a heavy use of a number of libraries for data preparation and numerical computations. As for the GRASP software itself, it relies on the following libraries FOSS [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software] or belong to the public domain.

We are very focused on keeping the whole system free and depending only on non-commercial libraries. That does not mean that non-open source software can't be linked to GRASP (certainly closed-source, or even open-source, although restricted 1 solutions are sometimes better than the free ones for certain purposes), but the system should always be able to run only with free, open-source alternatives.

#### 3.5.1. Dependencies

The following list shows the GRASP core dependencies. Some extensions can require extra dependencies, in that case, please follow the documentation of the extension to know the installation process.

- a C compiler (recommended gcc).
- a Fortran compiler (known to work with gfortran [http://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/GFortranBinaries] and ifort).
- a make command (provided on any POSIX system).
- One of the four numerical packages:
  - SuperLU [http://crd-legacy.lbl.gov/~xiaoye/SuperLU/]
  - SuperLU_MT [http://crd-legacy.lbl.gov/~xiaoye/SuperLU/] (not included in the framework yet)

1 For the distinction between the free and open source movements, see http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-software-for-freedom.en.html.
Installation

- MUMPS [http://graal.ens-lyon.fr/MUMPS/]
- ViennaCL [http://viennacl.sourceforge.net]
- a BLAS library (Netlib BLAS [http://www.netlib.org/blas/], ATLAS [http://math-atlas.sourceforge.net], GotoBLAS [http://www.tacc.utexas.edu/tacc-projects/gotoblas2/]). Actually, BLAS is not used directly by GRASP, but some numerical packages (SuperLU, MUMPS), which GRASP relies on, are built on the BLAS. BLAS will be necessary only if you build GRASP with these packages. Currently, Netlib BLAS is the default BLAS library for the GRASP but this may change over time. The GRASP code has currently been tested with the Netlib, BLAS and ATLAS.
- The LAPACK [http://www.netlib.org/lapack/] library. As for the ATLAS, LAPACK is only necessary with the SuperLU and MUMPS packages, not with ViennaCL. Please note that ATLAS ships with a partial LAPACK implementation for its own purposes, but that is not sufficient for the numerical packages on which GRASP relies. You must install the full LAPACK package.
- ScaLAPACK [http://www.netlib.org/scalapack/] (a requirement for the SuperLU and MUMPS numerical packages only).
- ParMETIS [http://glaros.dtc.umn.edu/gkhome/metis/parmetis/overview] (a requirement for the MUMPS numerical package only).
- OpenMPI [http://www.open-mpi.org] (optional). This package is needed to work with the MUMPS. The GRASP software can also be compiled using MPI by adding it the capability to process many segments at the same time.
- The Gnome Library GLib [https://developer.gnome.org/glib/] (mostly used by the configuration manager).
- The LibYAML [http://pyyaml.org/wiki/LibYAML] library (YAML is the chosen format for GRASP configuration).

These dependencies can be installed in an Ubuntu system with the following command:

```
# All deps except superlu:
sudo apt-get install build-essential cmake git gfortran libyaml-dev libglib2.0-dev libglib2.0-dev libglib2.0-dev
```

### 3.5.2. Basic installation of GRASP

Your system should be ready now for the installation. If it is not the case, please refer to the previous section. Also, it is assumed that the user has access to the git repository, otherwise please check Section 3.4, “Access to GRASP Open repository”.

The steps to download and install GRASP are the same for all platforms (Windows/Cygwin, MacOSX, Linux). Depending on your system, you may or may not have the `sudo` command. It is used for running a command with administrative rights. In that case, you can try without `sudo` (e.g. on Cygwin), or use the `su` instead for logging as administrator. You can also perform a custom installation (see the next section) so you don't need to be administrator. If none of this makes sense for you, ask your local Unix guru.

```
$ git clone git@code.grasp-open.com:open/grasp.git
$ cd grasp
$ # you should now be in the master branch of the project
$ # (developers of the project may need to checkout the dev branch)
$ make # build the project using the default build settings
$ sudo make install # install grasp. Administrative privileges are needed.
```
3.5.3. Advanced compilation

GRASP uses cmake system to compile the code. You can compile the code using CMAKE following these steps:

$ # Place a terminal in GRASP root folder
$ mkdir build
$ cd build
$ cmake .. -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release -DADDITIONAL_DEPENDENCIES_PATH=/usr/local/grasp-deps -DCONSTANTS_SET=generic
$ make -j12
$ sudo make install
$ grasp # test the command

You can use a different compilation configuration. All configuration options are defined in Section 3.5.3.2, “Custom installation using cmake”

For users that are not familiar with cmake there is a Makefile which wraps cmake system and is placed in root folder. This Makefile simplifies the use of cmake via make script. Internally, the Makefile creates cmake structure and call it. Thanks to this operation, you can compile using this system like it is defined in Section 3.5.2, “Basic installation of GRASP”. Addionally, this Makefile also allows you to use some extra configuration parameters that are explained in Section 3.5.3.1, “Custom installation using make”.

Finally, the last way to compile the code is via grasp-manager. Grasp-manager is described in the next section: Section 3.7.1, “GRASP Manager”.

3.5.3.1. Custom installation using make

If you have compiled the code following the rules explained in Section 3.5.2, “Basic installation of GRASP”, you have compiled the code with default options. The options and their possible values are listed below (the default value is written in italic):

- **CONSTANTS_SET**: *generic* or see Section 3.5.3.3, “Constants sets”
- **BUILD**: *Release* or Debug, RelWithDebInfo or Fast
- **MPI**: off or on
- **DEBUG_MPI**: off or on
- **F90**: *gfortran* or ifort
- **PREFIX**: */usr/local* or other valid path where dependencies are available
- **BUILD_DIR**: *build* or other name but then build is ignored by git
- **CC**: *cc* or another valid c compiler
- **CCX**: *c++* or another valid c++ compiler

For example:

```
$ make CONSTANTS_SET=polder MPI=on
```

3.5.3.2. Custom installation using cmake

By default, the resources and dependencies will be installed in the following directories:
Installation

/usr/local/share/grasp (resources that are internal databases or files used by GRASP)
/usr/local/grasp-deps (for general-purpose, utility libraries)

If one does not wish (or may not be able) to install GRASP under default system directories, it is possible, and very easy to change these paths of installation with the PREFIX variable.

Please find below the way to install the project under your HOME directory instead of /usr/local (now you don’t need administrative rights anymore). In this case, we will use cmake compilation system instead of the Makefile placed in the root folder, which wraps it.

$ cd ~/grasp/dependencies
$ sudo make PREFIX=$HOME/local install
$ #The command above builds and installs the third-parties dependencies under /home/your_name/local, $ #instead of /usr/local
$ cd ...
$ mkdir build
$ cd build
$ cmake .. -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release -ADDITIONAL_DEPENDENCIES_PATH=$HOME/local -CONSTANTS_SET=generic
$ #The command above generates a Makefile with custom parameters
$ make -j12 # build the project
$ sudo make install # install grasp under $HOME/local/bin
$ # test the command (of course, it is then recommended to add $HOME/local/bin to your PATH)

Another possible customization is to change the numerical solver for GRASP. By default, it is set to SUPERLU [http://crd-legacy.lbl.gov/~xiaoye/SuperLU/]. If you wish to try another solver\(^2\), you may use:

`cmake SPARSE_SOLVER=your_chosen_solver`

**Table 3.1. SPARSE_SOLVER's valid values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUPERLU (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPERLU_MT (not supported yet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIENNA_CL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUMPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may also want to link the project to the BLAS implementation of your choice. This is possible with:

`cmake BLAS=your_chosen_blas_library`

**Table 3.2. BLAS valid values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>netlib-blas (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atlas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CONSTANTS_SET setting can be used for performing memory optimizations with a specific set of data, e.g. `cmake CONSTANTS_SET=polder`. If one is not sure, one may stick to the default. See Section 3.5.3.3, “Constants sets”

**Table 3.3. Main CONSTANTS_SET values (installed by default)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generic (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valpind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\text{you can install external constants set and use them}\)

The BUILD setting can be used to switch between debug (non optimized, with debug information), dev (partially optimized) and prod (optimized) modes at build time, e.g. `cmake BUILD=prod`. The default is dev.

\(^2\) That it is possible doesn’t mean that it is recommended. In the current status of the project, GRASP has not been tested extensively with other solvers than SuperLU and the support for other solvers is still quite sloppy.
Table 3.4. BUILD valid values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release (default)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RelWithDebInfo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of course, there is no limitation to the number of settings that the `cmake` command can accept:

```
cmake PREFIX=$HOME/local BUILD=prod SPARSE_SOLVER=SUPERLU CONSTANTS_SET=generic
```

### 3.5.3.3. Constants sets

GRASP is a highly memory- and time-consuming software, which is strongly optimized. Usually in software development, time can be optimized using more memory and memory can be saved using more calculation time. In software development, there should be a balance between the time consumption and the memory cost. GRASP has found this balance using many static arrays to optimize time performance and defining the size of these arrays like constant values. This method permits to choose during compilation time, the size of these arrays, allowing the user to optimize the software, depending on the use. For example, GRASP will take more memory if it is compiled to use a maximum of eight wavelengths instead of four. We have created some standard constants sets for the most common uses and in general you can use “generic” CONSTANTS_SET as one valid to test all instruments. If it is not valid you can check whether your application fits with another existing constants set or create your own. Constants sets are managed by grasp-manager as an extension of GRASP. It means that you can install an external definition of the constants set depending on your necessities or create your own. Constants set are placed in `src/retrieval/constants_set/{CONSTANTS_SET_NAME}` and consist of four files:

- `mod_par_DLS.inc`
- `mod_par_OS.inc`
- `mod_par_DLS_bin.inc`
- `mod_par_inv.inc`

Where `{CONSTANTS_SET_NAME}` is the name of the constants set, which also can be defined by the user, for code compilation.

### 3.6. Running the code

Once the code is installed, you can test it right away. In the following examples, it is assumed that the user has installed GRASP as a wide system executable. Otherwise, the GRASP binary is placed in `./build/bin/grasp`. When GRASP is executed without arguments, it prints some general information about the version and how it was compiled:

```
$ grasp
GRASP core version: v0.7.0 (commit: c0bd56a ; branch_name: HEAD)
With C compiler: Apple LLVM version 7.3.0 (clang-703.0.31)
With FORTRAN compiler: GNU Fortran (Homebrew gcc 5.3.0 --with-all-languages) 5.3.0
Using generic constant set and build type Release
Maximum segment size: nx=2 ; ny=2 ; nt=30
Input drivers loaded: sdata
Input transformers loaded: none
Output segment functions loaded: ascii classic classic_plot none
Output tile functions loaded: ascii none
Output current functions loaded: none
Path to resources: /usr/local/share/grasp/
```
Sparse solver used: SuperLU
Build System: Darwin-15.5.0
Executable path: undefined absolute path (./build/bin/grasp_app)

usage: grasp [OPTIONS] {settings_file.yml} | help

OPTIONS:
-V       use valgrind

In the examples folder there are some examples that the user can apply to verify that the whole system is working properly. To run an example you have to call GRASP followed by the settings file as the first argument:

```
$grasp examples/sunphotometer/settings_example_sunphotometer_inversion.yml
```

Config file read successfully

The tile is divided in segments with 1 rows, 1 cols and 1 times. 1 inversions will be performed (sequential version)

Retrieval #0 (1/1): 100.00%: 1 pixel will be processed

```
826.69409  1:   0.76332E+00   84.82804 %    2:   0.47582E+00    119.16735 %    pixel # 1    Residual using INITIAL GUESS
... 26
```

Total Time: 1 pixels processed in 15.573089 seconds (cpu time: 15.515442).
Average per pixel: 15.573089 (cpu time: 15.515442)
Algorithm Time: 1 pixels processed in 15.478408 seconds (cpu time: 15.433537).
Average per pixel: 15.478408 (cpu time: 15.433537)
Control Unit Time: 1 pixels processed in 0.094681 seconds (cpu time: 0.139732).
Average per pixel: 0.094681 (cpu time: 0.139732)

First step of execution is to parse settings file and validate it. If everything is OK this line will be printed, otherwise a list of errors will be produced. Please, pay attention to error messages because they should help you to understand what is going on and how to resolve the problem.

This line informs you how the data are going to be organized for retrieval. Data are organized as segments that will run inside the retrieval algorithm. Control unit will organize these segments into a tile as a bigger group of pixels.

The retrieval can be in a verbose mode or not. If it is in a verbose mode, a detailed information on the process will be printed. The most important information is in the next lines. The user can follow the fitting process and see how the errors decrease iteration by iteration.

The retrieval is launched and the retrieval algorithm starts to process the first segment (group of pixels)

The retrieval can be in a verbose mode or not. If it is in a verbose mode, a detailed information on the process will be printed. The most important information is in the next lines. The user can follow the fitting process and see how the errors decrease iteration by iteration.
Finally, the results are processed. This example prints results on the screen. You can dump them to a file in different formats such as CSV, HDF ... Output functions are extensions that you can optionally install. In the settings file, it is defined which functions are used and how (set up).

The process is finished with a small summary about how many data have been processed and how long it took.

It is also possible to add any number of arguments in the form of setting=value. They provide a quick and easy way to override the default settings in the configuration file, for experimenting without editing this file.

### Table 3.5. Some common settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>When set to true, displays an exhaustive list of settings with their significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.debug.print_clean_segment</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>When set to true, prints a segment that has just been cleaned from its non-significant data. (see also print_raw_segment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.debug.print_raw_segment</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>When set to true, prints a segment that has just been loaded from a driver (with possible non-significant data). (see also print_clean_segment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.sdata.dump</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>When set to true, displays the input measurements in the form of a SDATA stream. Mostly useful for the maintainers of the scientific subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.sdata_driver.debug</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>When set to true, displays the actions of the sdata driver when a SDATA file is being read. This can be used for validating a new SDATA file (the contents of this file will be displayed in a readable form), and less commonly for debugging the SDATA driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.debug.print_segment_information</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>When set to true, prints a segment with data that are actually passed to the retrieval library (unless there is a bug in the C/Fortran interface, the data should be the same as those from input.debug.print_clean_segment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.debug.verbose</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>When set to true, displays debugging information relative to the retrieval subsystem. Mostly useful for the maintainers of the scientific subsystem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Boolean variables (also known as logical in the FORTRAN community) can take the values true or false (that can also be abbreviated as t and f)

### 3.6.1. Usage of GRASP: The configuration file

The default behaviour of the system is defined in a configuration file, whose settings can be overridden by command line arguments, as described in the previous section. A configuration manager (also known as the settings module) is responsible for loading the configuration file and for taking care of the overriding mechanism for command line arguments, if necessary. It centralizes all the information needed for a processing and in that matter drives the actual behaviour of the framework.

When there is more than a few parameters to change, or when one wishes to perform more persistent corrections, it is easier to edit the configuration file than to set parameters in the command line.

The chosen format for new GRASP configuration files is YAML [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YAML], a standard format perfectly adapted for complex configurations such as the one needed by the GRASP project. It provides support for simple values as well as for complex data structures, while maintaining a high level of readability. YAML format is based on fixed indentation (the spaces before an element define the level where it applies). The command line interface of GRASP proposes an easy system to overwrite the main settings file with a “dot syntax”, where each level of indentation is replaced by a dot. For example, in GRASP, it is equivalent to be called with the argument input.driver=sdata or to be defined in the settings file, as follow:

```
input:
  driver: sdata
```

GRASP settings system allows to import external files into one. Note that the standard YAML format doesn’t support file inclusion, but GRASP configuration files support this feature through the import keyword that expects a list of files to be included. It is, therefore, possible to split large configuration
files into smaller, easier to maintain independent files (this is especially important since several people will have to maintain different sections of the configuration).

**Figure 3.1. Excerpt of configuration file**

```plaintext
import: [ ]

input:
    driver: sdata_driver
    filename: bin/SDATA_NEW.dat

retrieval:
    # General retrieval parameters
    general:
        minimization_convention: logarithm
        threshold_for_stopping: 1.0e-5
        number_layers: 50
        shift_for_applying_logarithm_to_negative_values: 0.2
        binning_method: logarithm
        maximum_iterations_of_Levenberg-Marquardt: 15
        stop_before Performing_retrieval: false
        internal_file_path: "../retrieval/internal_files/
        external_file_path: "../../home/
        reference_plane_for_polarization: meridian
        regime_of_measures_fitting: absolute_polarization_components
        linearization_threshold: 0.03
        IMQ: 2
        use_internal_initial_guess: false
        threshold_for_length_corrections: -1.0e-2
        threshold_for_stopping_Q_iterations: 1.0e-2
        scale_for_finite_difference: 1.0e-3
        irradiance_corrected: false # or no or 0
        coeff_corr: 0.96
        regime_of_multipixel_constraints:
            inversion_regime: multi_pixel_followed_by_single_pixel
            time-scale: 100.01
            x-scale: 100.05
            y-scale: 100.05
            error_estimation: true
            number_of_characteristics_retrieved: 7

... noises:
    noise[1]:
        standard_deviation: 0.0
        error_type: absolute
        variation: 0.01
        measure_type[1]:
            type: I
            wavelength_involved: [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ]
    noise[2]:
        standard_deviation: 0.0
        error_type: absolute
```

1. The GRASP configuration file supports the file inclusion, with the `import` statement. The included files must be given in a comma-separated list, this can remain empty.
The configuration is organized in sections. The structure is defined by the explicit indentation. The order of the sections and the elements in the sections doesn't matter, as long as the structure and indentation are respected.

Comments are supported: anything after a # sign is considered as a comment.

Access to fields from the command line (for overriding a setting, say) is straightforward, using the common dotted notation: for instance, the fully qualified name of number_layers is retrieval.general.number_layers

Section and property tags can be indexed, with a simple bracket notation. A feature that is not supported by the standard YAML format. This makes it easy to define arrays of complex data structures.

Simple lists of data are supported (a standard feature of YAML). The number of elements can be determined at runtime by the configuration manager.

All these qualities make the new configuration files very easy to read, maintain and extend.

3.7. Code repository and extensions

The GRASP code is managed by GIT. If you have a version that doesn't use GIT (for example, by downloading it from a web server), we strongly recommend you to look for a version downloaded via GIT (see Section 3.4, “Access to GRASP Open repository”). It will allow you to be connected to the server to make updates of the code. Additionally, the GRASP code can be extended in different parts. You can extend the input module or the output module. Extensions in input module are classified as drivers and transformers. A driver is a module that is called to read input data. The most basic driver is the SDATA driver which reads a SDATA file (Section 4.2.1, “The SDATA format”) but many other drivers can be implemented to read raw databases and inject, without using intermediate text files, data directly in the GRASP algorithm. A good example is to process satellite data, where the performance is a keystone to be able to process this kind of huge archives. Satellite data is not transformed to sdata format, instead of this, a specific driver is developed to connect raw satellite archive with GRASP.

Transformers are another type of input extensions which allow to modify input data after reading it. An example of a transformer could be to load a climatology database to optimize input parameters. This action can be shared between different drivers and it is called after loading data by a driver. Output module can be extended with output functions. There are three types of output functions:

- **segment output function:** It will be called after processing each segment of a tile
- **tile output function:** It will be called after processing entire tile
- **current output function:** It will be called after processing each segment, but it receives a partial tile as an argument. This function can print a tile with the current processed information

Each extension is distributed separately of the core code (except if an extension is considered as a core, for example, sdata driver is essential). To install a new extension you can place the source code in the specific place or you can use the grasp-manager, an extra tool which will help you to manage the code and its extensions. It is described below (Section 3.7.1, “GRASP Manager”), and here we will explain how to install manually an extension.

Extensions are the pieces of code that are detected and added during compilation. To install an extension, you have to place the code inside the core repository in a proper place and compile again. The corresponding places for each of the extensions are the following:

- For input
  - drivers have to be placed in *src/input/drivers*
  - transformers have to be placed in *src/input/transformers*
- For output
  - segment functions have to be placed in *src/output/segment_functions*
• tile functions have to be placed in src/output/tile_functions
• current functions have to be placed in src/output/current_functions
• Kernels: They have to be placed in src/retrieval/internal_files
• Constants sets: They have to be placed in src/retrieval/src/constants_sets

The following diagram shows how the GRASP repository integrates extension repositories inside itself.

Typing the command grasp without arguments, you will obtain information about how the software was compiled including available extensions. To know more details about the extensions and write one by your own, please go to technical documentation. [http://www.grasp-open.com/tech-doc]

Trick: Since the GRASP code files are tracked by GIT it is not recommended to modify them, except if you want to develop something. If you want to place your tests and examples near the code, use a folder called "home" (it is created during compilation but you can create it by yourself, if you wish). This folder will not be tracked by GIT, allowing you to have your tests with the code without having conflicts with GIT.

3.7.1. GRASP Manager

GRASP Manager is a script placed in the GRASP root folder which simplify (even more) the update process. This script wraps Makefile system and adds a mechanism to work with GIT and the multi-repository environment used by GRASP (see Section 3.7, “Code repository and extensions”). Compilation of GRASP is always based on cmake. The make system wraps cmake, helping with the
creation of a necessary folder structure, and grasp-manager script wraps make system, helping with the use of GIT, for users that don't feel comfortable using it. Also, it takes care of the extensions, downloading and installing them in the correct places. GRASP Manager script is configured via grasp-manager.yml file. Since it is a configuration file it is not tracked by GIT. Instead of this, a template called grasp-manager.yml.dist is offered by the system. If there is no grasp-manager.yml file, it will be created as a copy of grasp-manager.yml.dist file, first time you run grasp-manager script.

To know the list of actions offered by this script, you can just type ./grasp-manager.sh. A list of available actions will be printed. In these sections we will explain the most interesting actions for the users, but there are more actions that can be interesting if you are a developer. Please remember to have a look at the technical documentation to know more about this script.

The basic actions for regular users are update-grasp and update-grasp-to-dev. They allow you to update the code and the extensions to the newest version. With update-grasp you will get the last stable version and with update-grasp-to-dev you will get the last unstable version (next code to be released), which is not recommended to use except if you know what you are doing :-). These commands accept an argument that is called "environment". Environments are defined in grasp-manager.yml and allow you to customize the way to compile the code and the list of extensions that you want to have available. The documentation about how to write a configuration file for grasp-manager is written in the file grasp-manager.yml.dist. Please check that file, to know all available options. Note: Remember that in YAML format, lines that start by # symbol are comments.

When you run grasp-manager script, a backup of your code is created. This backup contains the information about the previous GIT commit and unsaved changes in the code. Please take into account that the repository has to be "clear" before performing any update actions, otherwise the changes will be undone and saved in a backup. You can find these backups in the home/grasp-manager folder. They are organized by time (when grasp-manager was executed) and you can apply them via rollback (applies last backup) or apply actions.

Finally, the next code will show an example of the use of grasp manager:

```bash
$ # Following command will move the repository to dev branch using the environment defined
$ # as release in grasp-manager.yml
$ # It will install/uninstall extension in order to have exactly the extensions release environment specify
$ ./grasp-manager.sh checkout dev release
$ # Then, we can compile the code using the compilation settings defined in 'release' environment
$ # Since the release environment was the last used, it can be omitted.
$ # When the environment argument is omitted, we use the constants used
$ # in the last command, but we don't install/uninstall extensions (available extensions are already in use)
$ ./grasp-manager.sh make
$ # Finally we are going to install the code with the system in the last version.
$ # This is the most important action for regular users.
$ # A user of GRASP can regularly update the system via the following command:
$ ./grasp-manager.sh update-grasp
```

### 3.8. Known problems

Listed here, are common problems found during installations process.

- In MacOS system, some users receive fatal error: The remote end hung up unexpectedly; fatal: early EOF; fatal: index-pack failed

It can be necessary to increase Git buffer size using the following command: git config --global http.postBuffer 1048576000
Chapter 4. How to use GRASP

4.1. How to run the code

After the installation of GRASP software, the grasp command will be available. As it is explained in a previous section (see Section 3.6, “Running the code”) just typing grasp will print some general information about how the software was compiled.

First arguments that grasp executable expects is a path to the settings file. The settings file describes the inversion strategy and general behaviour of the process: where is the input data, in which format is the input data, where to store the output results... Therefore, a deep knowledge of the settings parameters is the base to understand GRASP.

4.1.1. Settings file

Settings file is written in YAML [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YAML] format and that brings many benefits: easy to write, clear to read, self-explanatory names, flexible and powerful. The concepts are organized in blocks that are translated to YAML thanks to the fixed indentation (we suggest 4 white-spaces). So, for example, the first level defines the different modules:

```
input:
    # Here settings related with input module
    segment: # It defines a description of the input segment
        x: 2 # It defines the maximum size of x dimension of the segment to 2.

output:
    # Settings linked with the output
    # ...

retrieval:
    # Definition of inversion strategy
    # ...
```

When GRASP is called, the first step is to read settings and the second is to prepare the environment for the settings defined in the main structures. If the settings are not valid, an explicit error message will be printed. Please read the first line of it carefully to understand the error.

The settings parameters can also be defined by the command line. In this case, after the first argument (settings file name), extra settings parameters can be defined with the syntax key=value where key is the parameter name in "dot syntax". For example, in GRASP, it is equivalent to be called with the argument input.driver=sdata or to have defined in the settings file the following content:

```
input:
    driver: sdata
```

It is important to define clearly how the relative paths have to be defined in the settings files. Relative paths are always relative to the file that defines it. In the next section, the reader will learn about how to include other settings file inside of a settings file, but this rule will stay valid: Relative paths are defined from settings file that define it. In the case of usage of command line, relative paths are relative to the current working directory. In the case of absolute paths, all this complexity disappears but the results are less portables.
4.1.1.1. HELP argument

The list of available parameters for GRASP is long. The "help" argument will help you to know the available parameters or to look for something specific. When help argument is present, GRASP is not executed normally, but instead, the help information will appear in the screen print. Additionally, help can be followed by a search string to filter the results. For example, help=input will print only the settings which contain "input" string in its definition and help=input.segment will print only the settings which will be under the block "segment" inside of the block "input" (because "dot" symbol defines block separator).

Table 4.1. List of GRASP options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Shows this help information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Shows GRASP code version information and stops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resources_path</td>
<td>Path to framework resources folder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. general. path_to_internal_files</td>
<td>Path to internal data files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. mode</td>
<td>Define how the code is run. Valid values 'inversion' or 'forward' (inversion=full inversion, forward=only forward model)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. minimization_convention</td>
<td>Minimization in absolute or logarithm space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. threshold_for_stopping.q.iterations</td>
<td>Threshold for stopping q - iterations: once the change in the residual smaller than this parameter the iterations are stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. scale_for_finite_difference</td>
<td>Defines DL for calculations of derivatives: (f(x+DL)-f(x))/DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. threshold_for_stopping.p.iterations</td>
<td>Threshold for stopping p - iterations: once the change in the residual smaller than this parameter the iterations stops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. normal_system_solver</td>
<td>Defines the method to solve normal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. maximum_iterations_of_Levenberg-Marquardt</td>
<td>The maximum number of ip iterations where Levenberg-Marquardt correction is applied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. maximum_iterations_for_stopping</td>
<td>Maximum number of iterations performed in the retrieval before stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. convergence. shift_for_applying_logarithm_to_negative_values</td>
<td>This value (usually 1) is added to negative parameters in order to be able to apply logarithmic transformations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. regime_of_multipixel_constraints. inversion_regime</td>
<td>Flag for single multi-pixel retrieval (VALUES)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. regime_of_measurement_fitting. polarization. 1.-We fit: I, Q, U; 2.- We fit: I, Q/I, U/I; 3.- We fit: I, (Q^2+U^2)^(1/2) (Polarized measurements can be defined in input data as Q and U or P); 4.- We fit: I, (Q^2+U^2)^(1/2)/I; 5.- We fit: P/I (User has to provide P/I in input data)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. regime_of_measurement_fitting. scattering_angle_for_normalized_p11</td>
<td>For P11 retrieval. If P11 is given as absolute value, this option has to be -180.0 (default value). If P11 is relative, indicate with this option the value of the angle that has to be used to divide all p11 values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. noises. noise[].standard_deviation_synthetic</td>
<td>Standard deviation of synthetic random noise added to the corresponding inverted data, if value is 0 no synthetic random noise is added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. noises. noise[].error_type</td>
<td>Error type used for definition of covariance matrices used in measurement fitting and in modeling synthetic noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. noises. noise[].standard_deviation</td>
<td>Standard deviation of the random noise expected (this defines the covariance matrix used in fitting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. noises. noise[].measurement_type[].type</td>
<td>Type of relevant measurements for applying the noise assumptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. inversion. noises. noise[].measurement_type[].index_of_wavelength.involved</td>
<td>List of indices of relevant wavelengths for applying the noise assumptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. size_binning_method_for_triangle_bins</td>
<td>Determining the scale used for the binning of size distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. number_of_elements</td>
<td>Number of phase matrix elements used in the calculations and retrieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. kernels_folder</td>
<td>Path to kernels when we retrieve size distribution for triangle bins or lognormal size distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. radius_mode[].bins</td>
<td>Number of triangle bins set for size distribution representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. radius_mode[].min</td>
<td>Minimum value of the radius used in the triangle bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. radius_mode[].max</td>
<td>Maximum value of the radius used in the triangle bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. forward_model. phase_matrix. ratio_mode[].value</td>
<td>Values of bins using in retrieved aspect or axis distributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.numer_of_layers</td>
<td>Maximum number of vertical layers resolved in radiative transfer (minimum and maximum value. If only one number is assigned maximum is by default KNT-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.molecular_profile.vertical_type</td>
<td>It defines which model will be used to describe vertical profile of molecular (Rayleigh) scattering. Values: 'Exponential' describes molecular density profile at altitude h as exp(h/HM)/HM, 'Standard_atmosphere' uses standard atmosphere model (pressure and temperature profiles) to calculate molecular density at each altitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.aerosol_profile.vertical_type</td>
<td>It defines which model will be used to describe vertical profile of aerosol distribution. Values: 'Exponential' describes aerosol concentration profile at altitude h as exp(h/HM)/HM, 'gaussian' uses normal distribution exp(-h^2/2<em>sigma^2) with sigma and HM parameter taken from parameters, 'Custom Gaussian' uses user defined Gaussian profile exp(-h^2/2</em>sigma^2) with sigma and HM parameter taken from parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.phase_matrix_truncation</td>
<td>Switch on/off the truncation: the technique to calculate scattering effects from the sharp forward peak of the phase function separately from those of the rest of the phase function. It doesn't effect considerably the accuracy while provides much faster calculations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.absolute_error.rt_calculations</td>
<td>Absolute value of truncation threshold of Fourier and order-of-scattering series expansions in radiative transfer calculations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.reference_plane_for_polarization</td>
<td>Reference plane for polarization calculations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.BOA_reflectance</td>
<td>Perform atmospheric correction calculation of surface reflectance and surface BRDF at the Bottom-Of-Atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.rt_kernels.mode</td>
<td>LUT Mode for radiative transfer (disable by default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.rt_kernels.folder</td>
<td>Folder for aerosol look-up-table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_observation.order_of_scattering</td>
<td>Regime of scattering used for modeling diffuse radiation observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_observation.number_of_gaussian_quadra_tures_for_expansion_coefficients</td>
<td>Number of Gaussian quadratures for calculating expansion coefficients used for multiple scattering simulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_derivatives.number_of_gaussian_quadra_tures_for_expansion_coefficients</td>
<td>Number of Gaussian quadratures for calculating Fourier expansion coefficients used for multiple scattering simulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_observation.number_of_fourier_expansion_coefficients</td>
<td>Number of Fourier expansion coefficients used in multiple scattering simulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_derivatives.number_of_fourier_expansion_coefficients</td>
<td>Number of Fourier expansion coefficients used in multipole scattering simulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_derivatives.regime_of_scattering</td>
<td>Regime of scattering used in calculation of radiance derivatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_derivatives.number_of_gaussian_quadra_tures_for_expansion_coefficients</td>
<td>Number of Gaussian quadratures for calculating expansion coefficients used in calculation of radiance derivatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_derivatives.number_of_fourier_expansion_coefficients</td>
<td>Number of Gaussian quadratures used for calculating Fourier expansion coefficients used in calculation of radiance derivatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.forward_model.radiative.transfer.simulating_derivatives.regime_of_scattering</td>
<td>Number of Fourier expansion coefficients used in calculation of radiance derivatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.product_configuration.wavelength_indices_for_angstrom</td>
<td>Indices of wavelengths which will be used to calculate Angstrom exponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.product_configuration.aerosol_particulate_matter_diameter</td>
<td>Diameters of aerosol particles in microns which will be used to calculate Particulate Matter (PM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.product_configuration.wavelength_indices_for_ndvi</td>
<td>Indices of wavelengths which will be used to calculate NDVI if it is calculated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.product_configuration.wavelength_indices_for_aod</td>
<td>Indices of wavelengths which will be used to estimate aod error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.product_configuration.wavelength_indices_for_ssa</td>
<td>Indices of wavelengths which will be used to estimate ssa error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.product_configuration.wavelength_indices_for_lidar</td>
<td>Indices of wavelengths which will be used to estimate lidar error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.products.aerosol.chemistry</td>
<td>Retrieve aerosol chemical composition (if retrieved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.products.aerosol.lidar</td>
<td>Retrieve columnar lidar ratios (e.g., if lidar data are inverted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.products.aerosol.optical_properties</td>
<td>Provide aerosol optical properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval.products.aerosol.phase_matrix</td>
<td>Obtain aerosol phase matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. aerosol. refractive_index</td>
<td>Provide aerosol refractive index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. aerosol. theoretical_bimodal_extinction</td>
<td>Provide estimated aerosol extinction for fine and coarse modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. aerosol. theoretical_bimodal_parameters</td>
<td>Provide estimated aerosol microphysical characteristics for fine and coarse modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. aerosol. particulate_matter</td>
<td>Obtain aerosol particulate matter estimation at given particle diameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. aerosol. type</td>
<td>Obtain aerosol type index, i.e., 0-Complex mixture, 1-Background, 2-Maritime, 3-Urbn. Polluted, 4-Mixed, 5-Urbn. clean, 6-Smoke flam., 7-Smoke. sold., 8-Dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. error_estimation. aerosol. lidar</td>
<td>Implement error estimation for aerosol lidar products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. error_estimation. aerosol. optical_properties</td>
<td>Implement error estimation for optical properties of aerosol products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. retrieval. parameters</td>
<td>Provide retrieved parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. retrieval. residual</td>
<td>Provide values of obtained residuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. products. surface</td>
<td>Provide surface reflectance products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. edges_size.x</td>
<td>Size of edges width in pixels (it have to be lower than KIEDGE compilation constant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. edges_size.y</td>
<td>Size of edges height in pixels (it have to be lower than KIEDGE compilation constant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. edges_size.t</td>
<td>Size of temporal dimension of edges (it have to be lower than KIEDGE compilation constant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. debug. verbose</td>
<td>Retrieval prints progress information while it is performing the inversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. debug. additional_information</td>
<td>Print some additional information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. debug. simulated_data_file</td>
<td>Filename where simulated observation data are to be printed. This option force retrieval. general. stop_before_performing_retrieval=true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. debug. path_to_extra_files</td>
<td>Path to folder with retrieval extra files: debug information, extra resources like image. dat files, …</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. debug. use_internal_initial_guess</td>
<td>Test option which allows to load different initial guess for each pixel (loading them from image. dat files)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. type</td>
<td>Type of characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. retrieved</td>
<td>Specify if this characteristic will be retrieved or only used in forward model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. initial_guess.value</td>
<td>Initial values for a specific (determined by type) characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. initial_guess.min</td>
<td>Minimum value for the specific characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. initial_guess.max</td>
<td>Maximum value for the specific characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. initial_guess.index_of_wavelengths_involved</td>
<td>Indices of Wavelengths associated to the specific characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. initial_guess.estimate.error</td>
<td>Flag to retrieve the error of specific parameter if retrieval. products. error_estimation. parameters is true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. single_pixel_a_priori_estimates. lagrange_multiplier</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier associated to a priori estimate of the retrieved characteristics (applied in each single pixel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. single_pixel_smoothness_constraints. difference_order</td>
<td>Order of the derivatives/differences used for applying a priori smoothness constrains for the retrieved characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. multi_pixel_smoothness_constraints. lagrange_multiplier</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel X-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. multi_pixel_smoothness_constraints. derivative_order_of_X_variability</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel X-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. multi_pixel_smoothness_constraints. derivative_order_of_Y_variability</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel Y-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. multi_pixel_smoothness_constraints. derivative_order_of_X_variability</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel X-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. multi_pixel_smoothness_constraints. derivative_order_of_Y_variability</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel Y-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrieval. constraints. characteristic[]. model[]. multi_pixel_smoothness_constraints. derivative_order_of_X_variability</td>
<td>Value of the Lagrange multiplier used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel X-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Field Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ness_constraints. lagrange_multiplier_of_Y_variability</td>
<td>Order of derivatives/differences used for applying a priori smoothness constraints on parameter inter-pixel T-variability in multi-pixel retrieval regime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settings.debug</td>
<td>Shows settings read to run this program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settings.strict</td>
<td>Force GRASP to continue when there were parse or validation errors in the settings file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settings.dump</td>
<td>Stream to dump read settings in short format (experimental)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>settings.long_dump</td>
<td>Stream to dump read settings in long format (experimental)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.driver</td>
<td>The driver that will be called for inverting data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.file</td>
<td>Name of file(s) which contain input observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.center.latitude</td>
<td>Latitude of the center of tile to invert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.center.longitude</td>
<td>Latitude of the center of tile to invert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.corner.row</td>
<td>The number of the row for input driver in the native coordinate system of the sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.corner.column</td>
<td>The number of the column for input driver in the native coordinate system of the sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.grid_offset.row</td>
<td>Information of the first row in the input grid that will be used for normalizing the output. If 0 is used the output coordinate reference will be the same than the input. This offset is for forcing the output row to start at 0 (e.g. if you put 1, output_row == input_row - 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.grid_offset.column</td>
<td>Information of the first column in the input grid that will be used for normalizing the output. If 0 is used the output coordinate reference will be the same than the input. This offset is for forcing the output column to start at 0 (e.g. if you put 1, output_column == input_column - 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.area.width</td>
<td>The width of the covered area in pixels. It has to be divisible by input.segment.x value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.area.height</td>
<td>The height of the covered area in pixels. It has to be divisible by input.segment.y value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.time.from</td>
<td>Initial date and time for data processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.time.to</td>
<td>Final date and time for data processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.segment.x</td>
<td>Size of segment width in pixels (it have to be lower than KIX compilation constant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.segment.y</td>
<td>Size of segment height in pixels (it have to be lower than KIY compilation constant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.segment.t</td>
<td>Size of segment temporal dimension (it have to be lower than KITIME compilation constant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.transformer</td>
<td>Name of input data transformer functions to be used after load data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.debug.raw_segment</td>
<td>Stream to print raw segment data loaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.debug.clean_segment</td>
<td>Stream to print segment information after clean NaN values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.debug.used_files</td>
<td>Stream to print names of the files that have the pixels for inverting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.sdata.dump</td>
<td>Stream where to dump sdata information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.sdata.dump_original</td>
<td>Stream where to dump sdata information just after being generated by the driver. Some transformers can modify sdata information, this setting is thought for debugging purposes where the user is interested in knowing sdata generated by the driver instead of data driving inside the inversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.imagdat.dump</td>
<td>Stream where to dump initial guess information (imag.dat format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.preload_segment.x</td>
<td>This parameter specifies how many segments in X dimension will be preloaded in each block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.preload_segment.y</td>
<td>This parameter specifies how many segments in Y dimension will be preloaded in each block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.preload_segment.t</td>
<td>This parameter specifies how many segments in T dimension will be preloaded in each block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.driver_settings.sdata.debug</td>
<td>Print debug information from sdata reader subsystem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input.transformer_settings.segment.imagdat.file</td>
<td>File which contains initial guess information in classic input.dat format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.segment.function</td>
<td>Driver to process output for every single retrieval (show information in screen, perform a map, plotting, . . . )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.segment.stream</td>
<td>Stream to dump segment output data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.iteration.function</td>
<td>Driver to process output for every single retrieval (show information in screen, perform a map, plotting, . . . )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.iteration.stream</td>
<td>Stream to dump segment output data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.tile.function</td>
<td>Driver to process output after processing complete tile (show information in screen, perform a map, plotting, . . . )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.tile.stream</td>
<td>Stream to dump tile output data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.current.function</td>
<td>Driver to process output after each retrieval (show information in screen, perform a map, plotting, . . . )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.current.stream</td>
<td>Stream to dump current progress information about the retrieval conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.sdata.simulated_file</td>
<td>Stream where to dump sdata fitting information. Fitting product has to be enabled, otherwise this is ignored. Fitting is dumped after retrieval process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.segment.function_settings.csv.delimiter</td>
<td>Separator between fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.segment.function_settings.csv.compression</td>
<td>If true output is compressed in GZ format (gz extension is automatically added)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.segment.function_settings.csv.show_timing</td>
<td>If true time per pixel information is added in the output (default). Hide this information is useful to compare results with diff command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output.tile.function_settings.csv.chemical_concentration</td>
<td>Calculate and print chemical concentration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output. tile. function_settings.csv.delimiter</td>
<td>Separator between fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output. tile. function_settings.csv.compression</td>
<td>If true output is compressed in GZ format (gz extension is automatically added)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output. tile. function_settings.csv.show_timing</td>
<td>If true 'time per pixel' information is added in the output (default). Hide this information is useful to compare results with <code>diff</code> command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. segment_range</td>
<td>This parameter allows specifying a range of segments that will be inverted/processed. If it is a single number a specific retrieval will be processed. Use -1 as undefined. For example [15, -1] will process all retrievals starting by the segment #15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. debug. perform_retrieval</td>
<td>Allowing controller to call retrieval. If this parameter is false the framework will work without inverting the data and it will force to use only none output functions (results will not be printed). This parameter is useful for debug the framework or prepare input data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. debug. compilation_information</td>
<td>Print compilation information at the beginning of the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. debug. memory_stream</td>
<td>Stream where printing all information about memory allocated during the execution (debugging information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. stream</td>
<td>Stream to dump controller information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. mpi. maximum_job_time</td>
<td>Maximum number of seconds that the master node will wait for a working node for obtaining results. After this time (specified in seconds) if the job is not finished the controller will kill the task and the segment will be skipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller. mpi. polling_time</td>
<td>Number of seconds that the master node wait after checking the workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.1.2. Extending settings: command line, import and template statements

The first argument of GRASP has to be the settings file but this file can be modified by another mechanism proposed by the settings module. The main way is by the command line, which allows to replace every settings parameter with "dot" syntax (replacing indentation by "dot" symbol and colon symbol by equal). All parameters that have been defined before and being replaced in the command line will cause a "note" information during the execution of GRASP. That sentence is just to inform the user that command line arguments always have higher priority than parameters in settings files. The value from command line will be the value that will be used to run the code. The command line is a very powerful feature to be used in the production scripts.

But the command line is not the only way to modify GRASP settings files. Settings files accept "import" and "template" statement. These statements could look similar but theirs behaviour is a bit different. Both of them allow defining other settings files that are read before the current one, but in case of import, the settings can not be overwritten. The template statement allows loading other settings files and then, modifying some settings to customize the loaded file. It is necessary to take into account that these statements can be used in cascade, creating problems to debug the code. So please use these statements carefully.

### 4.1.1.3. Streams

Some of the settings parameters are defined as "streams". GRASP output streams allow users to create dynamic names avoiding overwriting files or having to change the filenames each time they execute GRASP. When a description of a parameter is defined as "output stream", the user can set up a regular output path, for example `/folder/file.extension` or use the "magic" behind the output streams by using a wildcard that will be replaced by dynamic values. For instance:

```plaintext
output:
  segment:
    function: hdf
    stream: "GRASP_Banizoumbou_20080101_20080331_2x2+3286+1376.hdf"
  tile:
    function: [ ascii, hdf ]
    stream: [ "GRASP_Banizoumbou_20080101_20080331.txt",
              "GRASP_Banizoumbou_20080101_20080331.hdf" ]
```

That definition is ok for many cases but if many tiles or segments are going to be processed, the fixed names will produce name collisions (the content of some files will be overwritten during the...
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process. It would be tedious (and not always possible) for the user to change by himself the dates or other numeric substrings in the file names. For this reason, the configuration system provides some wildcards that will be automatically replaced with the given values depending on the state of the processing. These wildcards are marked with curly braces and their names are quite self-explanatory. The previous example can be rewritten in a more generic way using the stream wildcards:

```plaintext
output:
  segment:
    function: hdf
    stream: "GRASP_Banizoumbou_{tile_from(%Y%m%d)}_{tile_to(%Y%m%d)}_{segment_nx}x{segment_ny}+{segment_corner_column(4)}+{segment_corner_row(4)}.hdf"
  tile:
    function: [ ascii, hdf ]
    stream: [ "GRASP_Banizoumbou_{tile_from(%Y%m%d)}_{tile_to(%Y%m%d)}.txt", "GRASP_Banizoumbou_{tile_from(%Y%m%d)}_{tile_to(%Y%m%d)}.hdf" ]
```

In addition, wildcards will provide the user the capability to set some system streams. If you use the values "true", "screen", "t" or "1", the information will be printed in the terminal (stdout). If the stream is set to "false", "none", "null", "f" or 0, nothing will be printed (like redirect to /dev/null). Finally, using the value "stderr" or "-1", the output will be redirected to the standard error output.

The following list shows all available wildcards that can be used for creating dynamic output filenames:

- **auto(N):** itime x icol x irow with N zeros at the left
- **icol(N):** current column number with N zeros at the left
- **irow(N):** current row number with N zeros at the left
- **itime(N):** current time with N zeros at the left
- **iinversion(N):** current inversion id with N zeros at the left
- **segment_nx(N):** number of X elements per segment with N zeros at the left
- **segment_ny(N):** number of Y elements per segment with N zeros at the left
- **segment_nt(N):** number of T elements per segment with N zeros at the left
- **tile_from(FORMAT):** start tile date in FORMAT. By default FORMAT is %FT%H_%M_%SZ
- **tile_to(FORMAT):** final tile date in FORMAT. By default FORMAT is %FT%H_%M_%SZ
- **tile_corner_column(N):** number of the corner (column) of the segment defined in settings file. Requirement: Input data have to be defined using input.corner instead of input.center
- **tile_corner_row(N):** number of the corner (row) of the segment defined in settings file. Requirement: Input data have to be defined using input.corner instead of input.center
- **tile_center_latitude(FORMAT):** latitude of the center of the tile defined in settings file. Requirement: Input data have to be defined using input.center instead of input.corner
- **tile_center_longitude(FORMAT):** longitude of the center of the tile defined in settings file. Requirement: Input data have to be defined using input.center instead of input.corner
- **tile_coordinate_x(I):** x input reference of center of the tile defined in settings file. It can be defined by corner or latitude. If is N in case it was defined by corner or 0.I in case it was defined like center
- **tile_coordinate_y(I):** y input reference of center of the tile defined in settings file. It can be defined by corner or latitude. If is N in case it was defined by corner or 0.I in case it was defined like center
- **tile_width(N):** Number of X elements in tile with N zeros at the left
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- **tile_height(N):** Number of Y elements in tile with N zeros at the left
- **segment_corner_column(N):** Number of column of the segment corner with N zeros at the left. Requirement: Input data have to be defined using input.corner instead of input.center
- **segment_corner_row(N):** Number of row of the segment corner with N zeros at the left. Requirement: Input data have to be defined using input.corner instead of input.center
- **segment_first_date(FORMAT):** Date of first pixel inside the segment in FORMAT. By default FORMAT is %FT%H_%M_%SZ
- **segment_last_date(FORMAT):** Date of last pixel inside the segment in FORMAT. By default FORMAT is %FT%H_%M_%SZ
- **iteration(N):** Number of iterations with N zeros at the left. (Note. In case of single pixel it returns the number of iterations of first pixel)
- **settings_filename:** The name of settings file used to run the retrieval
- **version:** Version of grasp if it is compiled with saving this information
- **branch:** Git branch of grasp if it is compiled with saving this information
- **commit:** Reference of git commit of grasp if it is compiled with saving this information
- **constants_set:** Constants set used in compilation time
- **pwd:** This is replaced by current folder and it is only valid at the beginning of the stream definition
- **yml:** This is replaced by current folder of main configuration file and it is only valid at the beginning of the stream definition

### 4.1.2. Retrieved characteristics

The ensemble of characteristics available to be retrieved or simulated by GRASP is open to user selection in the settings file inside `retrieval.constraints.characteristic` section. An example of the general structure of them is showed below:

```plaintext
retrieval:
  constraints:
    characteristic[1]:
      type: characteristic_name
      retrieved: true
      mode[1]:
        initial_guess:
          value: [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...]
          min: [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...]
          max: [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...]
        index_of_wavelength_involved: [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...]
      single_pixel:
        smoothness_constraints:
          difference_order: 0.0
          lagrange_multiplier: 0.0
      multi_pixel:
        smoothness_constraints:
          derivative_order_of_X_variability: 0.0
          lagrange_multiplier_of_X_variability: 0.0
          derivative_order_of_Y_variability: 0.0
          lagrange_multiplier_of_Y_variability: 0.0
          derivative_order_of_T_variability: 0.0
          lagrange_multiplier_of_T_variability: 0.0
      mode[2]:
```

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mode [3]:

... The number assigned at each characteristic has no relevance at all while coherence is maintained. The retrieved field can be set to 'true' if the corresponding characteristic is going to be a retrieved parameter in the inversion; or to 'false' if it is just a fixed value for the forward simulation. The number of modes included in each characteristic depends on the nature of each one. For characteristics representing optical or mycrophysical aerosol properties (size distribution or refractive index for example), the number of modes corresponds to the number of aerosol modes selected for the retrieval/simulation (tipically one or two if fine/coarse distinction is made). For characteristics representing surface properties three modes will be needed to describe the associated model; except for polarization that only one is needeed. The fields present in initial_guess part contain one element for each wavelength following the structure provided in the SDATA file in the case of optical wavelength dependent characteristics; one element for each bin for size distribution related characteristics; and one element for other mycrophysical magnitudes or non-wavelength dependent optical characteristics. In the former case, index_of_wavelength_involved should be filled with zeros for all the corresponding bins. The rest of the elements included in single_pixel or multi_pixel parts are always formed by one single element.

The list of available characteristics can be found below:

Table 4.2. Available GRASP characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size_distribution_triangle_bins</td>
<td>Normalized Size Distribution dV / dlnr at &quot;triangle&quot; bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size_distribution_precalculated_lognormal</td>
<td>Normalized Size Distribution dV / dlnr for precalculated lognormal bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size_distribution_lognormal</td>
<td>Parameters of bi-modal Lognormal Size Distribution dV / dlnr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosol_model_concentration</td>
<td>Aerosol model concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real_part_of_refractive_index_spectral_dependent</td>
<td>Spectral dependent Real part of complex refractive index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real_part_of_refractive_index_constant</td>
<td>Complex Refractive Index Real part is spectrally constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particle_component_volume_fractions_linear_mixture</td>
<td>Real part of complex refractive index is mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particle_component_fractions_chemical_mixture</td>
<td>Chemistry, fraction of: water, fslbl, finslbl, soot, iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imaginary_part_of_refractive_index_spectral_dependent</td>
<td>Spectral dependent Imaginary part of complex refractive index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imaginary_part_of_refractive_index_constant</td>
<td>Complex Refractive Index Imaginary part is spectrally constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sphere_fraction</td>
<td>Fraction of spherical particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspect_ratio_distribution</td>
<td>Axis Ratio Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical_profile_parameter_height</td>
<td>Scaling factor in case of exponential profile, mean height in case of gaussian distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical_profile_normalized</td>
<td>Aerosol normalized vertical profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosol_concentration</td>
<td>Aerosol concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lidar_calibration_coefficient</td>
<td>Calibration coefficient for lidar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical_profile_parameter_standard_deviation</td>
<td>Standard deviation for aerosol vertical profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_land_brdf_ross_li</td>
<td>BRDF Land normalized parameters according to Ross and Li model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_land_brdf_rpv</td>
<td>BRDF normalized parameters according to RPV model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_land_litvinov</td>
<td>BRDF Land normalized parameters according to Litvinov model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_land_litvinov_fast</td>
<td>BRDF Land normalized parameters according to Litvinov fast model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_land_polarized_maignan_breon</td>
<td>BRDF Land normalized parameters according to Maignan and Breon model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_land_polarized_litvinov</td>
<td>BRDF Land normalized parameters according to Litvinov model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_water_cox_munk_iso</td>
<td>BRDF Water normalized parameters according to Cox and Munk model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_water_cox_munk_ani</td>
<td>BRDF normalized parameters according to Maignan and Breon model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface_water_litvinov</td>
<td>BRDF Water normalized parameters according to Litvinov model</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2.1. Initial guess through the algorithm

Understanding GRASP inversion procedure means understanding how the algorithm is starting from an initial guess and obtains a results array. This is an iterative procedure explained in the literature and introduced in Section 2.3, “GRASP Scientific Core algorithm”. The purpose of this section is to
explain how initial guess is represented inside the code as an array which evolves in each iteration until getting the result array. The following diagram shows how initial guess is read from settings file and translated into an internal array in the code. This detail could look very technical and related with the development but understanding of some internal concepts of the code helps to understand how it works. The following diagram shows this transformation:

Figure 4.1. Translation of settings file into initial guess array

Once the initial guess is loaded, it is set as first array of characteristics to be retrieved. Retrieval process iterates over it until it gets the results. The results of GRASP retrieval is the array with the same shape as the initial guess, but containing the results of retrieval of these parameters to match them with SDATA file. Then, the GRASP forward model is called using this results array. GRASP obtains the rest of the derived results it provides. So, we can talk about two kinds of results: basic results and derived products. The following diagram shows this process:

Figure 4.2. Evolution of retrieved characteristics during GRASP processing

To know all the details about the products obtained by GRASP, please see Section 4.3.1, “The list of GRASP output parameters”.

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4.2. Input module

The input module is responsible for reading the data and for setting the internal input data structures. GRASP provides a very flexible way to inject the input data offering developers the capability to create the input drivers. An input driver is an extension of GRASP that is added during compilation and is selected in the settings file. These generic drivers allow the developers to create a custom way to read a specific database and load it into the GRASP scientific algorithm. Therefore, GRASP can read infinite kinds of input databases, as much as drivers exist. Additionally, drivers can take the responsibility of performing some pre-processing actions (such as calibration corrections) before retrieving the data. Finally, when GRASP is used for massive data processing, drivers are extremely important since they help to prepare input data and load it into scientific module without the use of any intermediate files, everything is performed in memory. For general use, GRASP proposes a generic driver called the SData driver, which reads files in SData format (Sensor-Data format). These files are not standard, they have a specific format proposed by GRASP to start working with the code. This format is described in Section 4.2.1, “The SDATA format”.

Transformers are the second kind of extensions that the input module offers to users (and developers). They are called after getting input data for a segment, it means after calling the driver. The purpose of transformers is to add the capability to modify the segment after obtaining the data. An example of transformation is to load a climatology database and to modify the initial guess of each pixel to optimize the number of iterations needed to retrieve the data. Performing this action after getting the data allows reusing it between different drivers. Default installation of GRASP does not offer any transformers. All of them are considered as optional extensions and have to be externally added manually or using the grasp-manager.

4.2.1. The SDATA format

The SDATA (sensor data) format is the original input data format of the GRASP code. It is a simple text format designed by the science team at the early stages of the development of the scientific code and it’s the easiest way to create test data.

In the context of the GRASP project, the SDATA format has a number of pros:

• Designed by the scientific team at the origin of the GRASP project, it is well adapted to its needs.

• It is very simple to describe.

• It is a text format, and therefore portable, quite easy to check (for the accustomed eye!) and to edit and to make some quick experiments.

• It is a piece of cake to read in Fortran :-)

It has also a number of cons:

• It is not standard (a by-product of the “not designed by a committee” approach). No off-the-shelf library is available to parse it and validate it (meaning outside of the GRASP project).

• It lacks of flexibility: the order and the number of values are fixed for one version and any change in the format to meet new requirements is likely to break the compatibility with the former versions.

• It is fragile: a malformed file may easily make the code crash or produce mysterious bugs. The design of the format, while simple, makes it hard to develop a really reliable validator.

• Comments are expected only after values, on the same line (after a colon sign)

• While the format uses a text representation for the data, it contains lots of numeric values, with limited accuracy and with no comment. Large files are tedious to read and it’s easy to make shift errors while reading and editing even for the experienced user.

• Being a text format, it becomes very inefficient for large data volumes. While it can be compressed for archiving, it must be uncompressed for processing, and only sequential access is possible. It
is still possible to perform regional processings (several dozens of thousands of pixels that cover more than a few hundreds of kilometres in both directions) with this format (it was actually done for the sake of necessity), but it stresses the computing system a lot and can't be scaled up to the global processing.

Whatever the number and seriousness of the cons, one of the design objectives is to keep the code simple and flexible allowing the scientific community to play with the code. It does not make sense to implement a driver for a single user who wants to do some tests with GRASP. That's why this easy format is maintained by the developer team.

In the following description, the elements in fixed-width font are the snippets of content. The numeric values in these snippets (e.g., in 2 2 2 : NX NY NT) are given only as examples.

**Figure 4.3. An example of SDATA file**

```
SDATA version 2.0
2 2 2 : NX NY NT

4 2008-01-04T15:02 70000.0 0 0 : NPIXELS TIMESTAMP HOBS_km NSURF IFGAS
1 1 1 3286 1377 2.599 13.528 252.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
2 1 1 3287 1377 2.657 13.528 242.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
1 2 1 3286 1376 2.601 13.583 241.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
2 2 1 3287 1376 2.658 13.583 239.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...

4 2008-01-06T13:02:41Z 70000.0 0 0 : NPIXELS TIMESTAMP HOBS_km NSURF IFGAS
1 1 1 3286 1377 2.599 13.528 252.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
2 1 1 3287 1377 2.657 13.528 242.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
1 2 1 3286 1376 2.601 13.583 241.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
2 2 1 3287 1376 2.658 13.583 239.0 100.0 6 0.443 0.490 0.565 ...
```

SDATA files have a simple structure:

1. The first line is the FILE HEADER. It contains a magic identifier `SDATA` followed by a version number.

2. The second line is the SEGMENT HEADER. It contains three numbers, `NX`, `NY` and `NT`, the spatial and temporal dimensions of the segment that this SDATA file represents. You can notice a colon and names of fields after the values. This is the way how comments are written in the SDATA files. Everything starting from the colon will be ignored by the SDATA parser.

3. An empty line follows the SEGMENT HEADER.

4. Then comes the first CELL (group of neighbouring pixels) of the SEGMENT. Each CELL has at most `NX*NY` pixels (but it may have less, for various reasons: cloudy pixels that have been filtered, missing pixels, etc.). The number of CELLS in the SEGMENT is given by the `NT` number provided in the SEGMENT HEADER.

**Table 4.3. The SDATA main structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILE HEADER</td>
<td>SDATA version 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEGMENT HEADER</td>
<td>2 2 2 : NX NY NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELL 1</td>
<td>cell content, look for CELL structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELL 2</td>
<td>cell content, look for CELL structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELL it</td>
<td>cell content, look for CELL structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CELL</td>
<td>cell content, look for CELL structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A CELL is a set of neighbouring pixels, that form the base of a SEGMENT. Each CELL has a HEADER and a number of PIXELs, supposedly acquired at the same time.

The CELL HEADER contains:

1. The number of pixels in the CELL (NPIXELS). It may not be larger than NX*NY
3. A "height" of observation, in metres. The value here is a bit weird (70000), and doesn't correspond to the satellite altitude (that is at least 10 times larger). Actually, the value doesn't really matter as long as it is large. Historically, the scientific team has used this value of 70000 in many SDATA files.
4. Two values for the number of surface and gas parameters. These two values are currently not documented and can be set to 0 for the moment.
5. Comments starting with a colon.

Table 4.4. The CELL structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CELL HEADER</td>
<td>4 2008-01-04T13:15:00Z 70000.0 0 0 : NPIXELS ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... TIMESTAMP NPIXELS NSURF IFGAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIXEL 1</td>
<td>a line of values, look for PIXEL structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIXEL 2</td>
<td>a line of values, look for PIXEL structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIXEL NPIXELS</td>
<td>a line of values, look for PIXEL structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each line of data after the CELL HEADER represents exactly one pixel, with all its fields. The Table 4.5, “The PIXEL structure” describes the order and type of these fields. For the types, the Fortran notation is used: array types are described with the dimensions of arrays between parentheses, and the ordering is such that the first index increases faster. Indices start from 1, not from 0 like in C. For instance, when one reads real(nwl) for wavelengths, that means that one has to read a list of nwl real values that represent wavelengths.

Table 4.5. The PIXEL structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Type</th>
<th>Variable Name (in source code)</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].x</td>
<td>coordinate x in the current cell, starting at 1 (in the direction EW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].y</td>
<td>coordinate y in the current cell, starting at 1 (in the direction NS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].cloudy</td>
<td>cloud flag: 0 = cloud, 1 = clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].icol</td>
<td>line of the pixel in its original grid or database (can be set to 0 when not relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].row</td>
<td>column of the pixel in its original grid or database (can be set to 0 when not relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].x</td>
<td>longitude of the pixel, in decimal degrees, in the range [-180..180]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].y</td>
<td>latitude of the pixel, in decimal degrees, in the range [-90..90]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].MASL</td>
<td>altitude of the ground, in metres (MASL: metres above sea level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].land_percent</td>
<td>percentage of land, in the range [0 (sea) .. 100 (land)]. Intermediate values correspond to coastal pixels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].nwl</td>
<td>number of available wavelengths (nwl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].wl</td>
<td>list of wavelengths, in micrometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer(nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].n</td>
<td>number of types of measurements for each wavelength (nip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer(nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].meas_type[nip]</td>
<td>list of types of measurements meas_type (see Table 4.6, “Types of measurements”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer(nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].nbvm[nip]</td>
<td>number of valid measurements (nbvm), for each type of measurement and for each wavelength</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.6. Types of measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Type</th>
<th>Variable Name (in source code)</th>
<th>Field Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>real(nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].sza</td>
<td>solar/sounding zenith angle ((\pm \psi_{0})) in decimal degrees (0.090) for each wavelength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nwv, nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].theta[nwv]</td>
<td>viewing zenith angle ((\pm \psi_{0})) in decimal degrees (0.090) for PARASOL, TBD for PHOTOMETERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nwv, nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].phi[nwv]</td>
<td>relative azimuth angle ((\Delta \phi)) in decimal degrees (0.0360)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nwv, nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].tau[nwv]</td>
<td>measurements (depending on meas_type), for each wavelength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nsurf, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].gspar</td>
<td>gas absorption (tau gases) or molecular depolarization ratio. This parameter has to be provided only if the setting IPGAS (in the CELL HEADER) is set to 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer(nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].ifcov[nip]</td>
<td>ifcov (1 if a covariance matrix is available, 0 otherwise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nwv, nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].cmtrx[nip]</td>
<td>cmtrx (diagonal of covariance matrix, also known at (\Omega)). These values have to be skipped if ifcov=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer(nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].ifmp[nip]</td>
<td>ifmp (1 if a vertical profile (mprof) is available, 0 otherwise)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real(nwv, nip, nwl)</td>
<td>pixel[ipix].meas[nwl].mprof[nip]</td>
<td>mprof (vertical profile of Rayleigh backscattering). These values have to be skipped if ifmp=0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This fairly counter-intuitive coding has a reason: the cloud flag was at first intended to be a general processing flag (0 = pixel not to be processed, 1 = to be processed), cloud contamination is only one particular case. Now the flag is limited to cloud screening, but unfortunately the coding couldn't be changed right away. Since the framework is still in development, it is planned to correct this unnatural feature in the near future.
- These fields are actually not used by the processing and therefore the SDATA implementer is free to put whatever he or she likes here (e.g. 0 for non-gridded data). They are intended mainly for documentation and debugging. For satellite data, they make it possible to retrieve the pixel original information in the original database.
- nbvm is actually to be multiplied by ifcov(ip, iw1). If the last number equals 0, the array reduces to an empty set and no value is to be read.
- nwl is actually to be multiplied by ifmp(ip, iw1). If the last number equals 0, the array reduces to an empty set and no value is to be read.

The field \(\text{pixel[ipix].meas[nw1].meas_type[nip]}\) of pixel structure is a special code which defines the type of measure. The following table describes the valid codes and their interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant Name (used in source code)</th>
<th>Value (SDATA 2.0)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_UNKNOWN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The measurement type is invalid or not yet implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_TOD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Optical Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_KOD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aerosol Optical Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_ABS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aerosol absorption optical depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Phase Matrix Element P11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Phase Matrix Element P12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Phase Matrix Element P22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Phase Matrix Element P33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Phase Matrix Element P34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant Name (used in source code)</th>
<th>Value (SDATA 2.0)</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P44</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Phase Matrix Element P44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_LS</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lidar Signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_RL</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Raman Lidar Signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_DP</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Volume Depolarization Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_VEXT</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Vertical Extinction profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_VBS</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Vertical Backscatter profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_I</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Normalized Radiance I$^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_Q</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Polarized radiance Q$^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_U</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Polarized Radiance U$^a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAS_TYPE_P</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Polarization Rate: $P = \sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}/I$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ All the Stokes Parameters are to be expressed as reduced quantities, without dimension

Equation 4.1. Conversion from absolute radiances to normalized, reduced radiances

$$I = \text{radiance} \times \frac{\pi}{E_0}$$

where radiance is the radiance of the instrument, and $E_0$ the solar spectral flux, that may be both in mW / (m$^2$ * sr * nm) or equivalent units

4.2.2. Angle definition

This chapter main goal is to describe how the angles should be defined to be used inside of GRASP code. The universal spirit of GRASP, where many different instruments coexist (from satellite to ground based measurements), creates challenges to define a homogeneous way of defining the angles, keeping a unique geometry. As it is shown in the figure Figure 4.4, “Definition of GRASP geometry” GRASP angles are defined to be considered as “normal” for satellite reference.
Since GRASP angles are defined using a satellite reference, it provokes some problems to define what we could call as an intuitive "ground based" reference system. That is why we are going to put special emphasis on the definition of the angles to these less intuitive applications. The intuitive reference for "ground based" measurements, in spherical geometry, is given as follows:

- $\theta_{gb}$ zenith angle: with the zero established in the zenith
- $\varphi_{gb}$ azimuth angle: with the zero considered in the sun position

where the sub index "gb" makes reference to "ground based".

The conversion to the GRASP geometry is done as follows:

**Equation 4.2. Conversion from $\theta_{gb}$ (ground based) to $\theta_G$ (GRASP)**

$\theta_G = 180^\circ - \theta_{gb}$

**Equation 4.3. Conversion from $\varphi_{gb}$ (ground based) to $\varphi_G$ (GRASP)**

$\varphi_G = 180^\circ + \varphi_{gb}$

Here we propose some examples for better understanding of the process. Before defining the measurement angles introduced in the code, both "intuitive" and "GRASP", we need first to consider the instrument viewing angle for each scenario ($\Theta_v, \Phi_v$). The following figure and table will provide some examples of angles defined for the ground based applications.
Since sunphotometers are widely used with GRASP, the following table provides information specifically about these instruments, considering the instrument viewing angle for each scenario ($\theta_v$, $\phi_v$). They can be understood as the "movements of the motors". The process will be as follow:

instruments: viewing angle -> angle in (intuitive) ground based -> angle in GRASP

Table 4.7. Specific examples in ground based angle definition example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>$\theta_v$</th>
<th>$\phi_v$</th>
<th>$\theta_{gb}$</th>
<th>$\phi_{gb}$</th>
<th>$\theta_G$</th>
<th>$\phi_G$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>155°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>12.5°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>12.5°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>167.5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>180°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>12.5°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>12.5°</td>
<td>180°</td>
<td>167.5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>90°</td>
<td>155°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>65°</td>
<td>115°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>15°</td>
<td>210°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>0°</td>
<td>90°</td>
<td>25°</td>
<td>15°</td>
<td>270°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.8. Sunphotometer angle description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure type</th>
<th>Angle</th>
<th>Inst. View.</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Gr. Based</th>
<th>GRASP</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct sun</td>
<td>$\theta_v = 0°$</td>
<td>$0°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 90°]$</td>
<td>$\theta_v = 0°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 90°]$</td>
<td>$[180° - 90°]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\phi_v = 0°$</td>
<td>$0°$</td>
<td>$[0°]$</td>
<td>$\phi_v = 0°$</td>
<td>$[0°]$</td>
<td>$[180°]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almucantar</td>
<td>$\theta = 3°, 3.5°, 4°, 5°, \ldots, 90°, \ldots, 180°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 180°]$</td>
<td>$\theta = 3°, 3.5°, 4°, 5°, \ldots, 90°, \ldots, 180°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 180°]$</td>
<td>$\phi = 183°, 183.5°, 184°, 185°, \ldots, 270°, \ldots, 360°$</td>
<td>$[180° - 360°]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\phi = 3°, 3.5°, 4°, 5°, \ldots, 90°, \ldots, 180°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 180°]$</td>
<td>$\phi = 3°, 3.5°, 4°, 5°, \ldots, 90°, \ldots, 180°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 180°]$</td>
<td>$\phi = 183°, 183.5°, 184°, 185°, \ldots, 270°, \ldots, 360°$</td>
<td>$[180° - 360°]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal plane measurement: Before the zenith</td>
<td>$\theta = 6°, 3°, \ldots, 3°$</td>
<td>$[0°]$</td>
<td>$\theta = 6°$</td>
<td>$[0° - 6°]$</td>
<td>$\phi = 180° - \phi_v - 6°, \phi_v + 3°, \phi_v + 6°, \phi_v + 9°$</td>
<td>$[180° - \phi_v - 6°]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\phi_v = 0°$</td>
<td>$0°$</td>
<td>$[0°]$</td>
<td>$\phi_v = 0°$</td>
<td>$[0°]$</td>
<td>$[180°]$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure type</th>
<th>Angle</th>
<th>Inst. View.</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Gr. Based</th>
<th>GRASP</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal plane measurement</td>
<td>$\theta_s$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$0^\circ$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta_{gb}$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 180^\circ$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarized principal plane measurement: before the zenith</td>
<td>$\theta_s$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$0^\circ$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta_{gb}$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarized principal plane measurement: after the zenith</td>
<td>$\theta_s$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\theta_{gb}$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td>$180^\circ$</td>
<td>$\phi_s = 0^\circ$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- $\theta$ refers to the solar zenith angle (for different measurements)
- a: decreasing values
- b: decreasing values
- c: The data of the polarized principal plane correspond always to fixed points in the sky and it is given for the instrument in so-called ground based coordinates.

In the case of nephelometer data angle definition, it is a bit different since only $\theta$ angle has to be defined, the rest of the angles will be ignored. To provide nephelometer data (phase matrix), the conversion to the GRASP geometry is done as follows:

**Equation 4.4. Conversion from $\theta_n$ (nephelometer scattering angle) to $\theta_G$ (GRASP)**

$\theta_G = 180^\circ - \theta_n$

### 4.2.3. How to prepare the photometer data

Sunphotometers are widely used with GRASP. They take measurements of sky radiance and direct sun. Many inversion strategies can be used to retrieve sunphotometer data, but this section will explain how to define input data. The information that runs inside of GRASP has to be pre-processed in order to screen clouds, calibrate and normalize the data.

Following Section 4.2.1, “The SDATA format”, the direct sun measurements can be described as AOD or TOD defined in Table 4.6, “Types of measurements” as measurements of type 11 or 12. At this point it is needed to take into account that if ”ifgas” field is defined as 1 in the case of AOD, no gaseous absorption optical depth will be accounted, but in the case of TOD they will be subtracted. The gases also affect the radiance measurements but in lower magnitude. In the case of TOD + radiances with ifgas=1, the same model will be applied to all measurements. If AOD is used, some (minor) incongruences could come from the use of different models to calculate gases for AOD and for radiances.

Radiance measurements are defined with the constant MEAS_TYPE_I(41). Polarized measurements can be defined as Q,U (42, 43) or as polarization rate (44). It is also important to check how polarized data is going to be manipulated in the retrieval code based on inversion strategy defined in the settings file.

### 4.2.4. How to prepare the lidar data

Note that all processing will be considering range corrected profile for one wavelength. The procedure for other profiles from different wavelengths are exactly the same. Range corrected profile implies that at least the background noise was subtracted and altitude corrections were applied to the raw signal, but if it’s possible to consider all other corrections (electrical noise and overlap correction, dead time correction, gluing analog and photon-counting signals and all others that your system may have), you should apply them.

**Step 1. Background noise subtraction and range correction.**

Let $B'$ be the estimation of the background noise. Usually $B'$ is estimated as $P(Z_B)$, accumulated and averaged around selected altitude $Z_B$, much higher than the maximum altitude of lidar extraction.
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in step 2 (Z_{\text{max}}). For example with maximum altitude Z_{\text{max}}=15\text{km}, it is averaged around 30 km and accumulated for the whole period of lidar observation. The noise and range corrected signal will be:

$$S(Z_i) = (P(Z_i) - B') \times Z_i^2$$

Step 2. Altitude range selection and signal cropping.

The minimum Z_{\text{min}} and maximum Z_{\text{max}} altitudes are selected and the signal is cropped, so Z_{\text{min}} \leq Z_i \leq Z_{\text{max}}. The minimum altitude should be selected as low as possible, preferably in the region where the overlap correction could be correctly applied. The Z_{\text{max}} should be selected from the following considerations: maximum altitude where the noise levels of lidar measurement are acceptable and the amount of atmospheric aerosols is still noticeable.

*In case if the lidar used is inclined*  The sounding zenith angle should be provided for the corresponding wavelengths. The angle value should be placed in the position of the SZA corresponding to this wavelength. All SZA’s for all vertical profile measurements should be the same. Vertically pointed lidar should have this value set to 0.  *Note: Keep in mind that retrieved aerosol vertical profiles will be retrieved for vertically projected altitudes, i.e. if your lidar is inclined, the maximum altitude of the profile will be equivalent to Z_{\text{max}} \times \cos(SZA).*

Step 3. Backscatter of molecular profile

Backscatter vertical profile is calculated inside of GRASP based on standard atmosphere model for each lidar wavelength[1]:

$$\beta_{\text{mol}}(Z_i, \lambda) = N \times \sigma(\lambda) \times (P(Z_i)/P_{\text{SA}}) \times (T_{\text{SA}}/T(Z_i))$$

where:

- N molecular number density
- \sigma(\lambda) total Rayleigh cross section per molecule, which analytical formula can be written like \sigma(\lambda) = A \times \lambda^{-B} \times e^{C/D/\lambda}
- P_{\text{sa}} pressure of standard atmosphere model
- T_{\text{sa}} temperature of standard atmosphere model
- P(Z_i) pressure profile of atmosphere
- T(Z_i) temperature profile of atmosphere

Step 4. Reducing the number of points in profiles

GRASP/GARRLiC can use arbitrary altitude/range scale. However, to keep number of retrieved parameters reasonable and to fight higher noise contamination of lidar signals at higher altitudes, it is recommended to use a logarithmical altitude/range scale with N_Z points to represent aerosol profiles in the atmosphere. For that, we have to present all vectors (altitude/range vector and profiles of lidar signals) in logarithmically equidistant manner.

1. Move to logarithmic scale and find altitude/range step:

logarithmic scale:  Z_i^{\text{lg}} = \lg(Z_i)

step in log scale: #Z = (Z_{\text{max}}^{\text{lg}} - Z_{\text{min}}^{\text{lg}})/N_Z

logarithmic altitude ranges (from h_k to h_{k+1} ) for averaging data in logarithmically equidistant manner, k = 1 .. N_Z:  h_k = Z_0^{\text{lg}} + (k - 1) \times #Z

2. Average the data profiles

$$A_k = (\sum_{j=1}^n A_j(h_k, h_{k+1})) / n$$

where:

- A altitude vector or profile of lidar signal or molecular backscatter
• n number of points inside logarithmic altitude ranges

After such procedure, the number of points in three main vectors reduced to $N_Z$ points in logarithmically equidistant manner. These values should be placed in places corresponding to the zenith viewing ($\nuza$ or $\theta_v$) angles for the wavelengths corresponding to lidar or vertical measurements.

Hint: the altitude/range vectors for measurements at all wavelengths have to be the same.

Step 5. Profile normalization

Values of lidar signals (except for volume depolarization profiles) vary from instrument to instrument, from detector to detector, that is why GRASP/GARRLiC requires normalized lidar signal. For consistency with the molecular optical depth, the profile of the molecular backscatter inside the code has to be normalized as well. Normalized lidar and backscatter profiles:

$$A'_k = A_k / \int_{z_{\text{min}}}^{z_{\text{max}}} A_k \, dZ$$

where $A$ represents profile of lidar signal or molecular backscatter.

Caution: integration have to be done using meters in altitudes.

At the end, for each wavelength you have to have normalized lidar profiles and altitude vector. Volume depolarization profiles don't need to be normalized, the only requirement for such observations is to be presented in the percentage range i.e. [1.0e-9, 100]


4.3. Output module

The output module is responsible for managing results for each segment or entire tile and driving them to the correspond destination (file or screen). There are two kinds of main output structure into GRASP: tile and segment. Segment output structure represents the output results obtained from the retrieval library. Then, core unit compacts it and stores it in a tile output structure, which contains the results of the entire process.

Output module can be extended in the same way as input module. In the case of the output there are three kinds of extensions:

• **output segment function:** it is called after retrieving a segment and is called with the results of that single segment.

• **output current function:** it is called after retrieving each segment but it is called with the partial tile processed until that moment. In each call to this function, it gets a partial tile nearest to completion. Last call to that function will send the entire tile results.

• **output tile function:** at the end of the process, a function is called sending to it the entire tile results. It can print a complete map of the process.

As the user can see, GRASP is very flexible in the way to work with the output. In a high optimized process, it can be adapted directly to the format of the output database. By default, GRASP comes with some ASCII output functions, which allows to print the results in a readable way (ASCII or specific GRASP format), into a file (using stream library) or on the screen. Additional extensions can be added to get the output in different formats such us HDF, NetCDF, png plots...

4.3.1. The list of GRASP output parameters

The output from GRASP is quite complex and strongly dependent on the settings used. As it was discussed in Section 4.1.2, “Retrieved characteristics”, there are two kinds of output products: direct and derived. Direct results are the values directly inverted in the initial guess array, then after obtaining them, forward model is called one more time to obtain the derived products. The list of direct and derived products obtained depends on the data and the inversion strategy selected (defined in the
This chapter contains a complete list of products that can be obtained with GRASP, but it does not mean that all of them can be obtained with all inversion strategies.

In the internal GRASP output structures there are some products that are repeated between direct products structure (array with the same shape as initial guess) and derived products. The reason is that for some applications they are direct information, for others they are derived results. This depends on input data and inversion strategy, defined in the settings file.

Before defining the output, we are going to define the size of some arrays. This information is needed to understand the list of the products. For example, when a product such as AOD is defined as many times as wavelengths, it is because the output will be wavelength dependent (a value for each wavelength):

- **NW**: Number of wavelengths
- **NSD**: Number of aerosol components
- **NKNOISE**: Number of noises defined
- **NPARS**: Number of parameters to be retrieved

The following list includes all products that can be obtained using GRASP:

- Number of iterations (niter)
- Total final measurement fitting residual for multi-pixel retrieval (rest)
- Detailed (i.e., separated by the type of observation) final absolute measurement fitting residuals for segment (resat)
- Detailed (i.e., separated by the type of observation) final relative measurement residuals for segment (resrt)
- If SD (size distribution) retrieved in form of binned SD, the number of grid radii for SD (used to print output) (radius)
- If SD retrieved in form of binned SD, grid radii
- If the pre-calculated lognormal bins where used, the function describing each lognormal SD bin (used to print output) (SDL)
- Main output for each single pixel (for both single- and multiple-pixel retrievals):
  - Single pixel total residual (meas. + smoothness constraints) (res)
  - Detailed absolute measurement residuals (resa[NKNOISE])
  - Detailed relative measurement residuals (resr[NKNOISE])
  - Retrieved aerosol and surface reflectance parameters (par[NPARS])
  - Angstrom exponent (Aexp)
- For each wavelength:
  - Spectral total aerosol extinction (extt)
  - Spectral total aerosol single scattering albedo (ssat)
  - Spectral total aerosol absorption extinction (aext)
- If retrieved aerosol consist of several components:
  - Spectral extinction for each component (ext[NSD])
  - Spectral single scattering albedo for each component (ssa[NSD])
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- Real part of refractive index for each aerosol component (mreal[NSD])
- Imaginary part of refractive index for each component (mimag[NSD])
- If SD retrieved in form of binned SD, the optical properties can be calculated for fine and coarse modes, separated using chosen inflection radii:
  - Volume median radius (rv)
  - Standard deviation (std)
  - Concentration (cv)
  - Effective radius (reff)
  - Spectral extinction for each wavelength (ext[NW])
- Phase matrix parameters:
  - Number of scattering angles (nangle)
  - Values of scattering angles (angles)
  - For each pixel and for all the wavelengths:
    - Phase matrix elements for each aerosol component ph11, ph12, ph22, ph33, ph34, ph44
    - Total aerosol phase matrix elements pht11, pht12, pht22, pht33, pht34, pht44
    - Lidar and depolarization ratios for each aerosol component (lr, dlpr)
    - Total aerosol lidar and depolarization ratios (lrt, dlprt)
- If chemical composition is retrieved, then for each pixel and each aerosol component:
  - Relative humidity (rh(NSD))
  - Fraction of soluble (fslbl(NSD))
  - Insoluble fractions of soot (fsoot(NSD))
  - Insoluble fractions of iron (firon(NSD))
  - Insoluble fractions of “quartz” (fslbl(NSD))
  - Water fraction (fwtr(NSD))
- Surface reflectance parameters for each pixel and for each wavelength:
  - All parameters of BRDF
  - All parameters of BPRDF
  - Surface Albedo
- Lidar characteristics for each pixel:
  - Levels for vertical profiles
  - Vertical profiles for retrieved aerosol components (avp(NSD))
  - Lidar optical characteristics for each pixel and for each wavelength:
• Aerosol extinction profiles ($\sigma_{aer}(\lambda, h)$). In order to obtain this magnitude from the variables in the standard GRASP output file, the column aerosol optical depth just needs to be weighted by the normalized aerosol vertical profile for each mode.

$$\sigma_{aer,i}(\lambda, h) = \tau_i \ast \text{avp}_i(h)$$

If two or more aerosol modes are included, the total extinction profile can be obtained adding up all profiles.

$$\sigma_{aer}(\lambda, h) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \tau_i \ast \text{avp}_i(h)$$

• Aerosol backscatter profiles ($\beta_{aer}(\lambda, h)$). To obtain this magnitude it is only necessary to divide the aerosol extinction profile of each mode by its corresponding Lidar ratio.

$$\beta_{aer}(\lambda, h) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{aer,i}(\lambda, h) / S_i(\lambda)$$

• Aerosol absorption profiles ($\sigma_{aer}^{abs}(\lambda, h)$). In order to obtain this magnitude from the variables in the standard GRASP output file, the column aerosol absorption optical depth ($\tau_{i}^{abs}$) just needs to be weighted by the normalized aerosol vertical profile for each mode.

$$\sigma_{aer}^{abs}(\lambda, h) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \tau_i^{abs} \ast \text{avp}_i(h)$$

• SSA profiles ($\omega_0(\lambda, h)$). Once all the previous described magnitudes has been calculated the calculation of SSA profiles is inmediate:

$$\omega_0(\lambda, h) = \sigma_{aer}^{scat}(\lambda, h) / \sigma_{aer}(\lambda, h) = (\sigma_{aer}(\lambda, h) - \sigma_{aer}^{abs}(\lambda, h)) / \sigma_{aer}(\lambda, h)$$

• Lidar ratio profiles ($S(#, h)$):

$$S_{aer}(\lambda, h) = \sigma_{aer}(\lambda, h) / \sigma_{aer}^{abs}(\lambda, h)$$

• Phase matrix ($P_{j,k}(\lambda, \Theta, h)$):

$$P_{j,k}(\lambda, \Theta, h) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{j,k}^{i}(\lambda, \Theta) \sigma_{aer,i}^{scat}(\lambda, h) / \sigma_{aer}^{scat}(\lambda, h)$$

• Lidar depolarization profiles ($\delta(\lambda, h)$):

$$\delta(\lambda, #) = (P_{1,1}(\lambda, 180^\circ, h) - P_{2,2}(\lambda, 180^\circ, h)) / (P_{1,1}(\lambda, 180^\circ, h) + P_{2,2}(\lambda, 180^\circ, h))$$

• Retrieved lidar calibration coefficients (for lidar wavelength only)

• Fit of every measured characteristic for each pixel and for each wavelength

• Error estimation for each pixel:

  • Standard deviations of the random errors of the retrieved parameter logarithms (~relative errors) (ERRP)

  • Standard deviation of systematic errors of the retrieved parameter logarithms (BIASP)

  • Standard deviations of the random errors of the retrieved extinction for each aerosol component (~relative errors) (ERR_ext)

  • Standard deviations of systematic errors of the retrieved extinction for each aerosol component (BIAS_ext)

  • Standard deviations of the random errors of the retrieved total extinction (~relative errors) (ER-R_ext)
• Standard deviations of systematic errors of retrieved total extinction (BIAS_extt)
• Standard deviations of the random errors of the retrieved single scattering albedo for each aerosol component (~relative errors) (ERR_ssa)
• Standard deviations of systematic errors of retrieved single scattering albedo for each aerosol component (BIAS_ssa)
• Standard deviations of the random errors of the of retrieved total single scattering albedo (~relative errors) (ERR_ssat)
• Standard deviations of systematic errors of the retrieved total single scattering albedo (BIAS_ssat)
• Standard deviations of the random errors of the of retrieved lidar ratio for each aerosol component (ERR_lr)
• Standard deviations of systematic errors of the lidar ratio for each aerosol component (BIAS_lr)
• Standard deviations of the random errors of the of retrieved depolarization ratio for each aerosol component (ERR_dr)
• Standard deviations of systematic errors of the depolarization ratio for each aerosol component (BIAS_dr)
• Radiative forcing for each pixel:
  • The heights for forcing output (HLV)
  • Broad band up-ward flux without aerosol at each height (BBUFX0)
  • Broad band down-ward flux without aerosol at each height (BBDFX0)
  • Broad band up-ward flux with aerosol at each height (BBUFXA)
  • Broad band down-ward flux with aerosol at each height (BBDFXA)
• Estimations of aerosol particulate matter at the ground level (PM)
• Aerosol type for each pixel (requires that the optical properties for fine and coarse modes are included in the calculated output)

4.4. Forward model

GRASP has several forward models and each of them are used (or not) depending on the application. For example, to retrieve nephelometer data, just single scattering (particle properties) will be used. For other applications, GRASP has also a multiple scattering module (radiative transfer) and a lidar signal module.

4.4.1. How to use the forward model: Derived products and reprocesing data

As it was explained in Section 4.1.2, “Retrieved characteristics” section, the retrieval algorithm works iteratively over an array of parameters (in its first definition it is called the initial guess), until it represents the best solution. This solution array has same shape as the initial guess (the same parameters and defined in the same position). Once it is obtained, a final call of the forward model with the resulting array provides a complete list of output products.

For some applications, it can be useful to use the forward model without inverting any data. It can be done easily in GRASP with the use of the setting parameter retrieval.convergence.stop_before_per-
forming_retrieval=true. When no retrieval is performed, just one call of forward model is performed. If in the initial guess array the user has set an aerosol model, it will be used inside of the forward model obtaining therefore an entire output structure, with information in all fields.

This procedure can be used also to reprocess some data. If output parameters of a retrieval are stored, then they can be set as initial guess and then, running GRASP with the same settings, except for retrieval.convergence.stop_before_performing_retrieval=true the entire output can be obtained again. This procedure can be used to reprocess data with many objectives such as saving storage space (just save the output array of grasp and reprocess to obtain the rest, if it is needed) or obtaining extra products in the future.

4.4.2. Synthetic data

The previous procedure can also help to simulate the input data. It is useful because a valid geometry is necessary in the input data to set an SDATA file. In this case, an aerosol model is set as an initial guess and the code works just for the forward run. Then, by using retrieval.debug.simulated_sdata_file parameter, the user can set a path to the simulated files. A SDATA file will be dump to that path where the geometry is the same and the measurements are filled with the output results of the forward run. Then, this SDATA file can be used to self-consistency tests, where synthetic data is retrieved.
Bibliography


Glossary

C

Cell
A spatial extent of neighbouring pixels (e.g. 2x2 or 5x5 pixels). The base of a segment.
See Also Segment, Pixel, Tile.

P

Pixel
A picture element. The smallest unit of acquisition.
See Also Cell, Segment, Tile.

S

Segment
A temporal stack of cells. The processing unit of the GRASP algorithm.
See Also Cell, Pixel, Tile.

T

Tile
A set of neighbouring segments, that can be loaded together in memory. The processing unit of the GRASP framework.
See Also Cell, Pixel, Segment.