

# The role of representation error in IR and 183 Ghz measurements

Xavier Calbet, AEMET (xcalbeta@aemet.es)

with contributions from H. Brogniez, C. Carbajal-Henken, B. Sun

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ECMWF/EUMETSAT NWP SAF Workshop on the treatment of random and systematic errors in satellite data assimilation for NWP

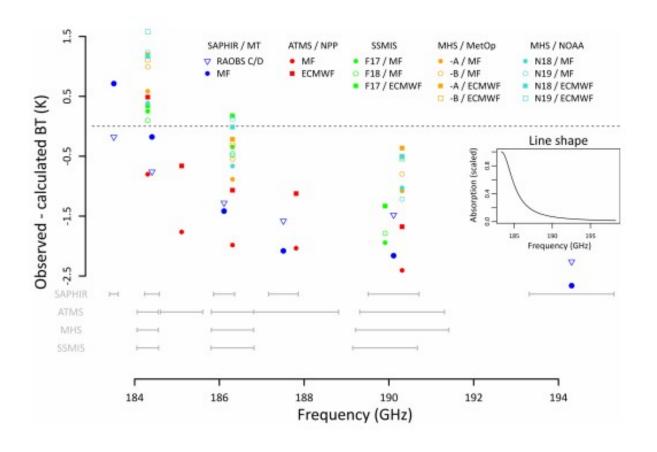
### Consistency between Measurements

- Different Measurement Systems should give the "same" (consistent) values of the parameter being measured
- For Water Vapour, there are some examples where measurements are consistent and some in which they are not
- Ideally, we need to understand the measurements before using them: assimilation, blended products, climate series, etc.



### **Examples of NO Consistency**

#### 183 GHz OBS – CALC Biases from different NWP and Sondes



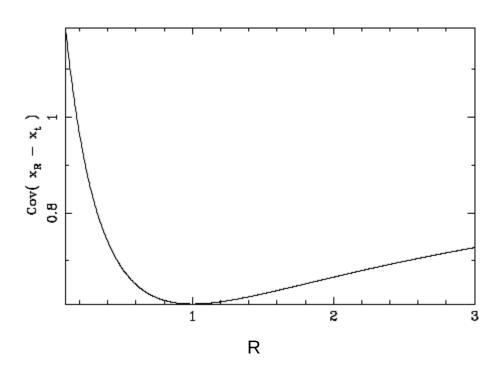
Brogniez et al., AMT, 2016

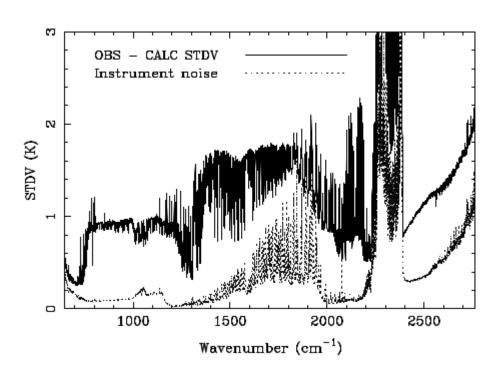


### **Examples of NO Consistency**

OEM IASI WV Retrievals need R matrix values much bigger than instrument noise

$$J = (y - F(x))^{T} R^{-1} (y - F(x)) + (x - x_{a})^{T} B^{-1} (x - x_{a})$$





Calbet, arxiv, 2012





### **Examples of NO Consistency**

- Different BIASES in TCWV with respect to GPS/GNSS from different instruments
- Attributed to different retrieval algorithms

Instrument	BIAS (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )	RMSE (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )
IASI	- 1.77 ± 0.006	2.74
MIRS	1.36 ± 0.016	3.77
MODIS	1.11 ± 0.021	3.11
MODIS-FUB	- 0.31 ± 0.019	2.52

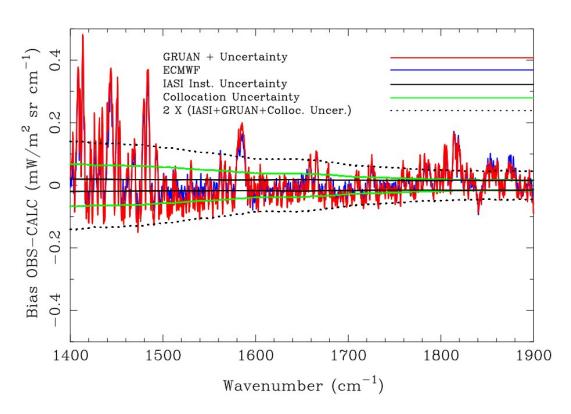




### **Examples of Some Consistency**

- Individual sonde measurements
- Consistency in BIAS between GRUAN sondes, LBLRTM and IASI

OBS-CALC Bias



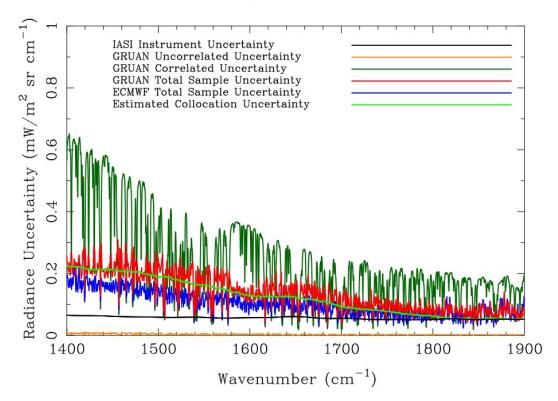
Calbet et al., AMT, 2017 (small sample) Sun et al., Remote Sensing, 2020 (big sample)





### **Examples of Some Consistency**

- Individual sonde measurements
- NO consistency in STDV (red line) between GRUAN sondes, LBLRTM and IASI noise (black line) 2011/01/21 11:41:31



Calbet et al., AMT, 2017 (small sample) Sun et al., Remote Sensing, 2020 (big sample)

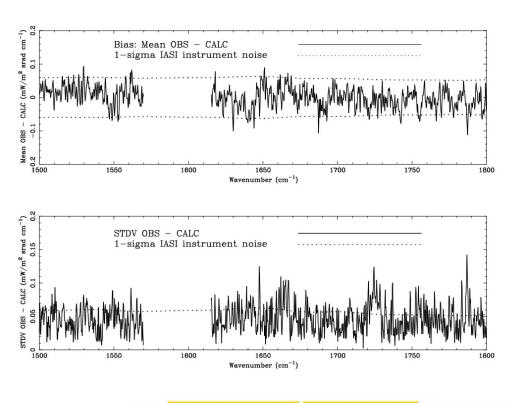




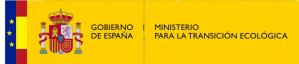
### **Examples of Consistency**

- Two sequential sonde measurements
- Consistency in BIAS and STDV (solid line) between GRUAN sondes, LBLRTM and IASI noise (dashed line)

### "Tobin" interpolation 20070713 -1h CFH SONDE -5m RS92 SONDE p (hPa) 10 11 Time (hours)



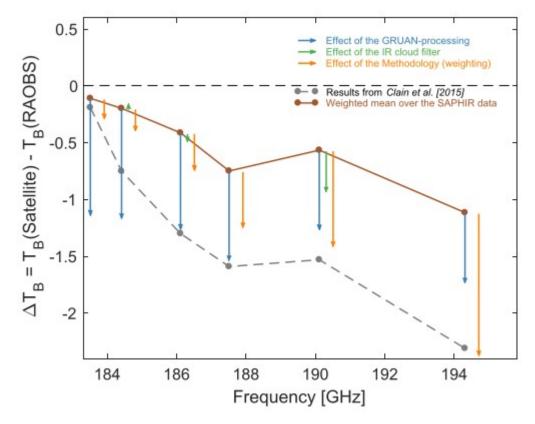
Calbet et al., AMT, 2011 (small sample)





### **Examples of Consistency**

## Consistency between GRUAN and MW over homogeneous scenes





### What is going on?

- Is there or is there NOT consistency?
- Are we missing anything?
- Perhaps the difference is in the homogeneity or inhomogeneity of the scenes → How much water vapour varies within the Field of View of the instrument
- We have to realize that usually when we look at cloud free scenes we are usually also implying homogeneous scenes, both with visually or with automatic cloude detection

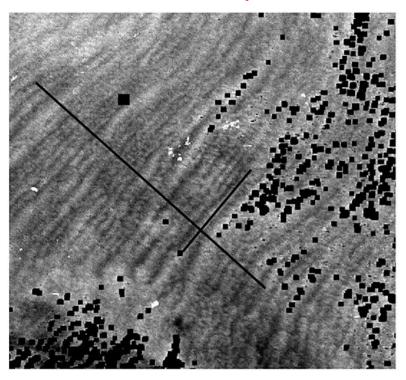


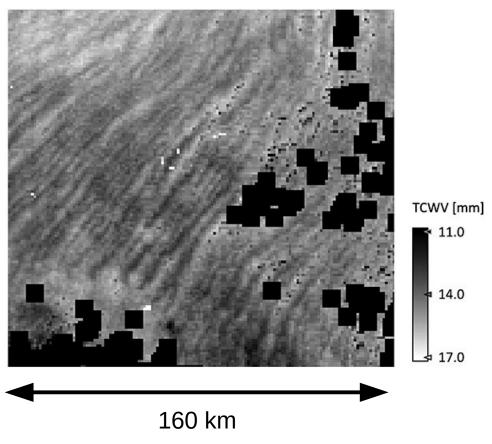




### Variability of Water Vapour

Features, water vapour rolls, of about 5 km from MERIS



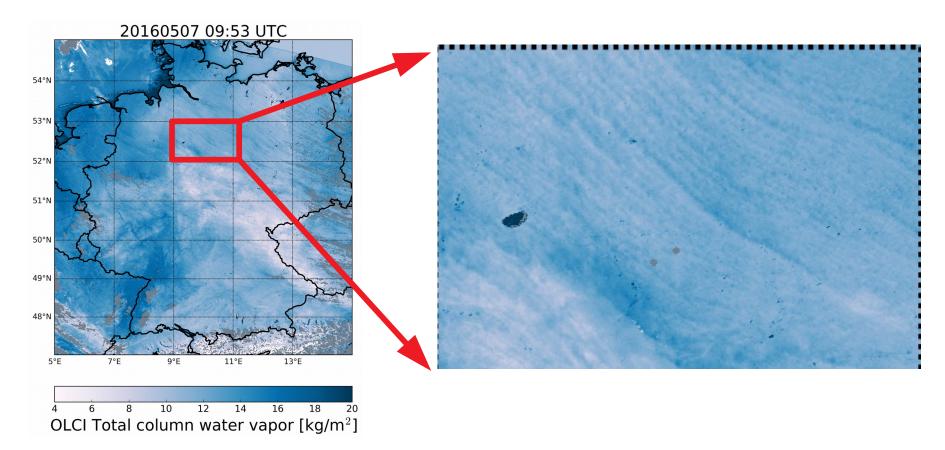


Carbajal-Henken et al., GRL, 2015



### Variability of Water Vapour

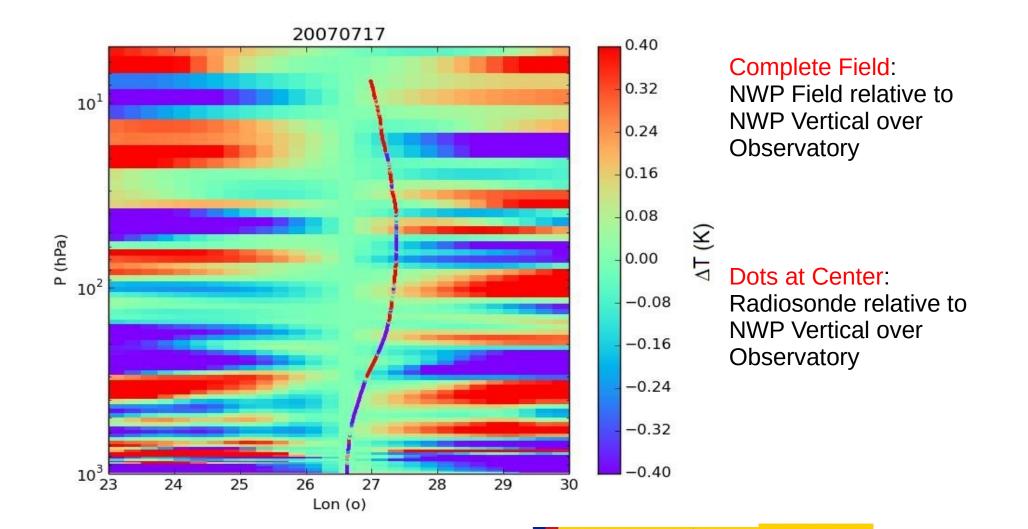
#### Small scale TCWV features from OLCI



Carbajal-Henken, private comm., 2020



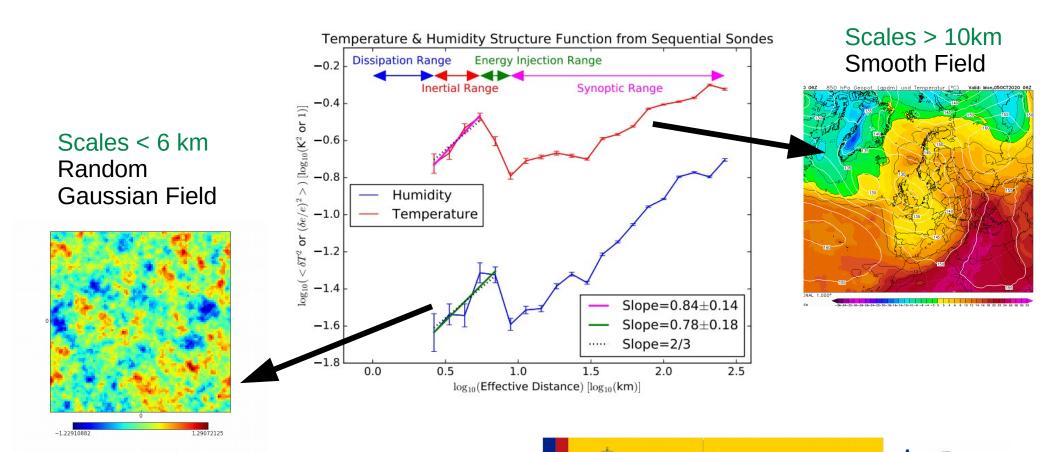
#### Sonde versus NWP comparison



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### Variability of Water Vapour

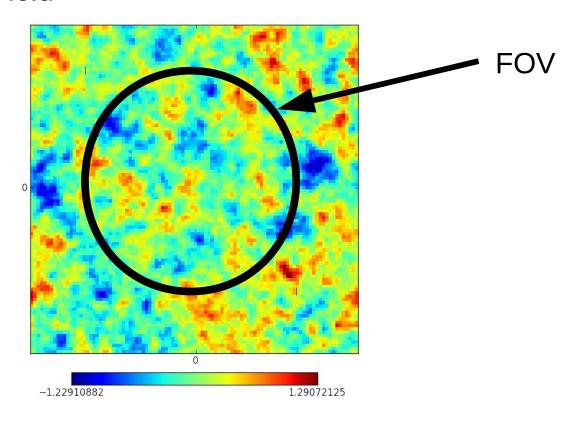
#### Two different scales → Implications for Nowcasting!



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### Variability of Water Vapour within FOV

Scales < 6 km Random Gaussian Field





### Effect of FOV inhomogeneity

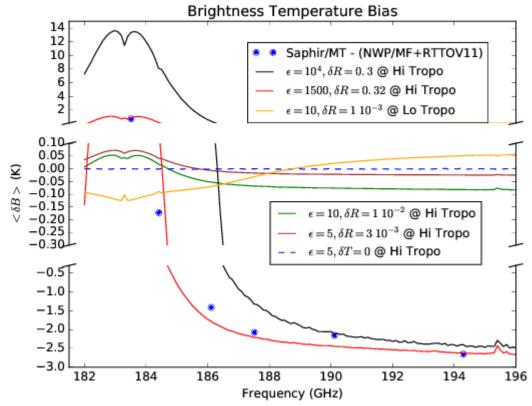
Can turbulence=inhomogeneity within the Field of View cause significant biases in radiative transfer modelling in MW or IR?

$$<\delta B> \approx \sum_{i=1}^{\text{All Levels}} \frac{dB}{dR_i} < \delta R_i > +\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2B}{dR_i^2} < (\delta R_i)^2 >$$



### Effect of FOV inhomogeneity

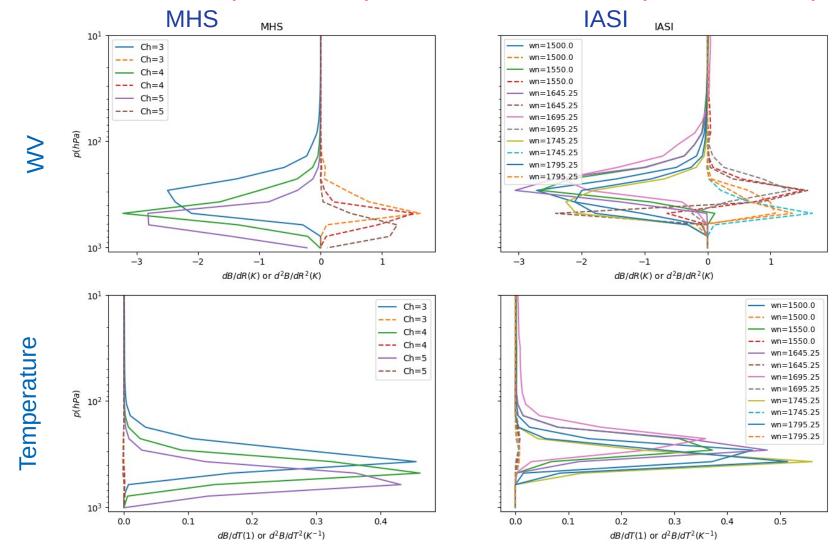
Can turbulence (= inhomogeneity) within the field of view cause significant biases in radiative transfer modelling at the 183 GHz band?





### Effect of FOV inhomogeneity

MHS and IASI Jacobians (solid lines) and 2<sup>nd</sup> Derivatives (dashed lines)

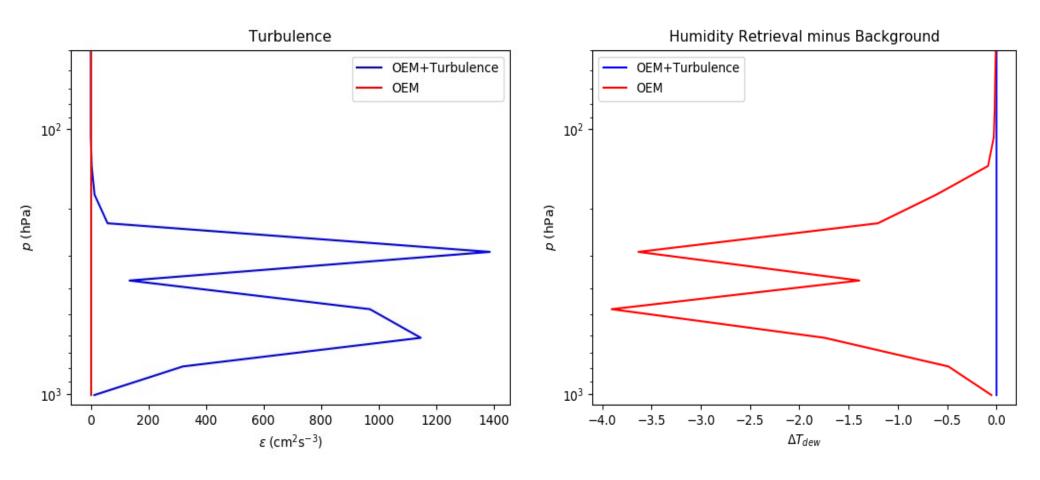


- We can try Optimal Estimation Method (OEM) like techniques to retrieve the T and WV profiles and also WV Turbulence (= FOV inhomogeneity)
- We try OEM with an R exactly equal to instrument noise → We know this has failed before = too unconstrained system
- We use as background ECMWF analyses
- What happens when retrieving also turbulence? Do we retrieve anything reasonable?



- We try OEM with an R exactly equal to instrument noise → We know this has failed before = too unconstrained system
- We use as background ECMWF analyses
- What happens when retrieving also turbulence?



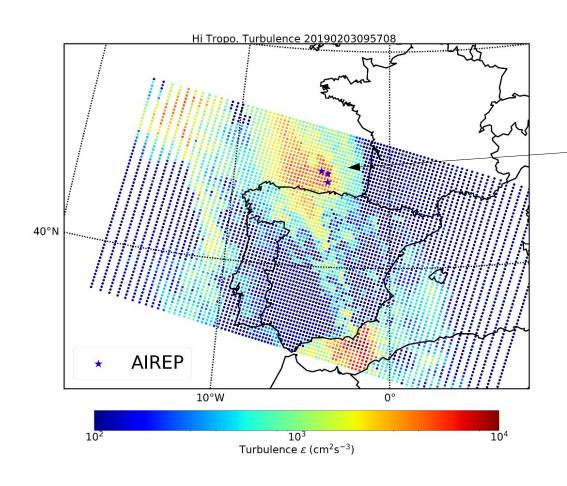






#### How does it look spatially?

Turbulence product obtained from retrieving water vapour inhomogeneities from MHS



Comparison with three AIREPs reports



### Summary

- Ideally we should strive for consistency before combining different measurements
- There are still some remaining inconsistencies between different WV measurements
- Inhomogeneities within the FOV (turbulence) might explain the remaining inconsistencies
- Retrievals with turbulence (inhomogeneities) provide different humidity values with respect to OEM
- This would potentially allow the retrievals of turbulence, but would also complicate retrievals
- High spatial resolution humidity fields would help in this puzzle

#### **Future**

- Can we characterize a FOV (random Gaussian field) with few parameters?
- How many (sonde) measurements do we need inside a FOV?
- What is the vertical and fine scale structure of turbulence? Do we need to look at LIDAR data?
- Can we see the inhomogeneities in high resolution imagers? Can they help?
- Can we retrieve turbulence from Satellite Sounders?

