

Towards a free tropospheric humidity product with global longitudinal coverage: FTH geo-ring demonstrator

Marc Schröder, Remy Roca, Carsten Standfuss



One of the Sustained and Coordinated Processing of Environmental Satellite Data for Climate Monitoring (SCOPE-CM) phase2 projects:

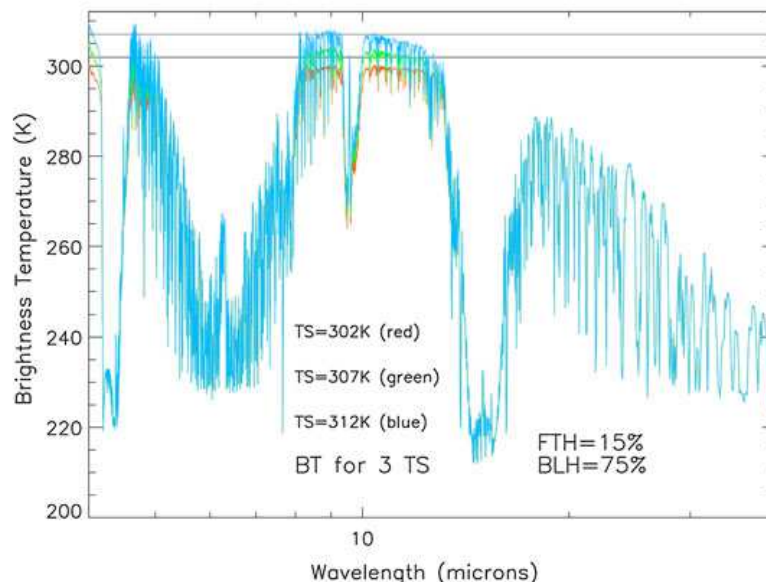
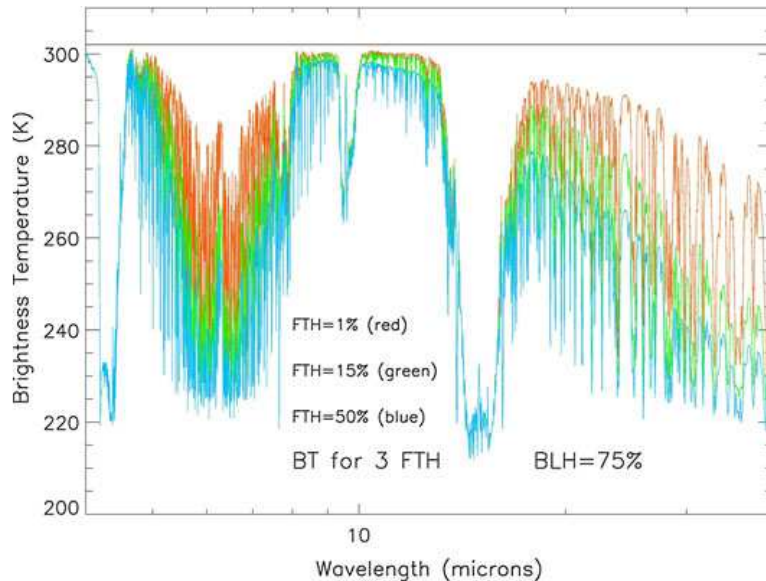
- **Inter-calibration of imager observations from time-series of geostationary satellites (IOGEO)**
IOGEO aims at the generation of a Fundamental Climate Data Record (FCDR) of calibrated and quality-controlled geostationary sensor data and is lead by EUMETSAT.

CM SAF's contribution to IOGEO is:

- **Development of FTH geo-ring demonstrator**



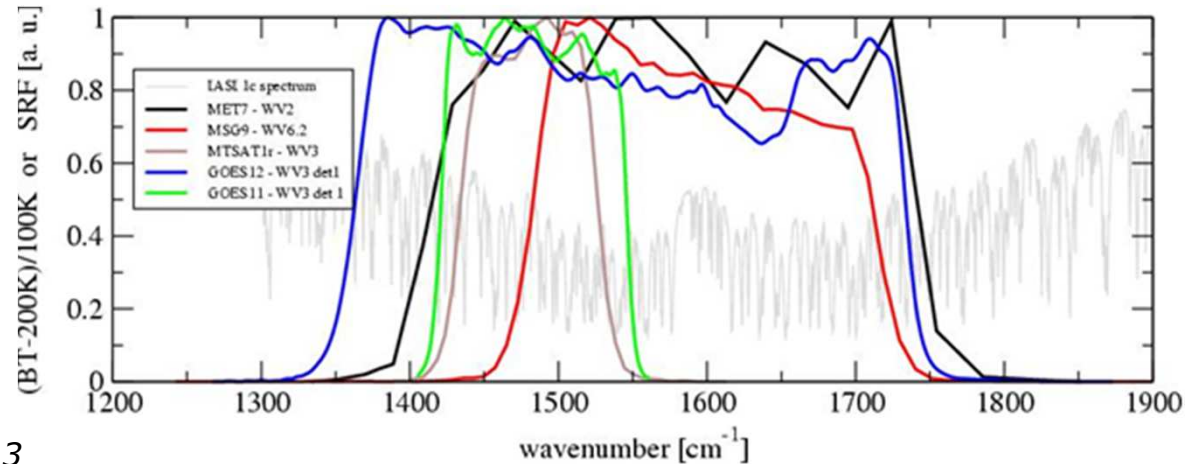
Background



- FTH strongly linked to Earth's radiation budget and atmospheric dynamics.
- Changes at the dry side of the FTH PDF have much larger impact on OLR than changes at the wet side.
- Climate models predict poleward and upward movement of dry regions and slight increase in frequency of occurrence of dry air.

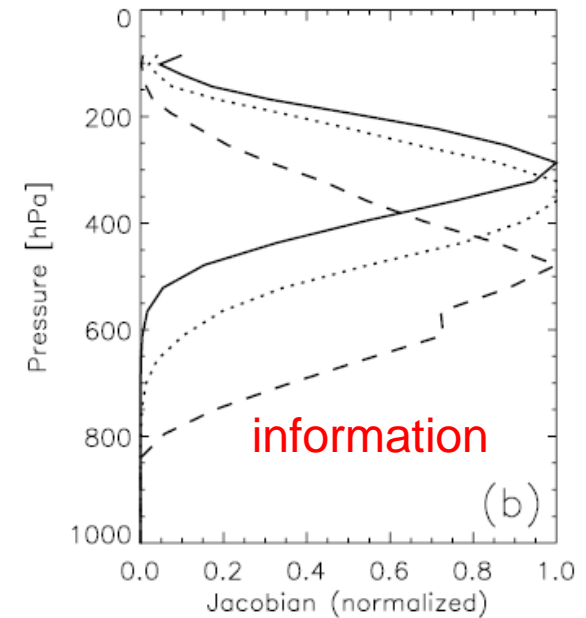
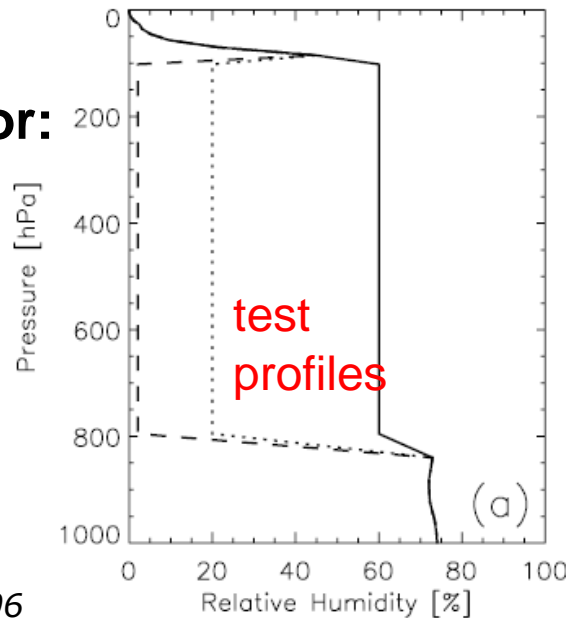
Roca et al. 2011

- Input:
MET2-5 and 7-9 observations at 6.3 microns (IR water vapour absorption band).



Standfuss et al. 2013

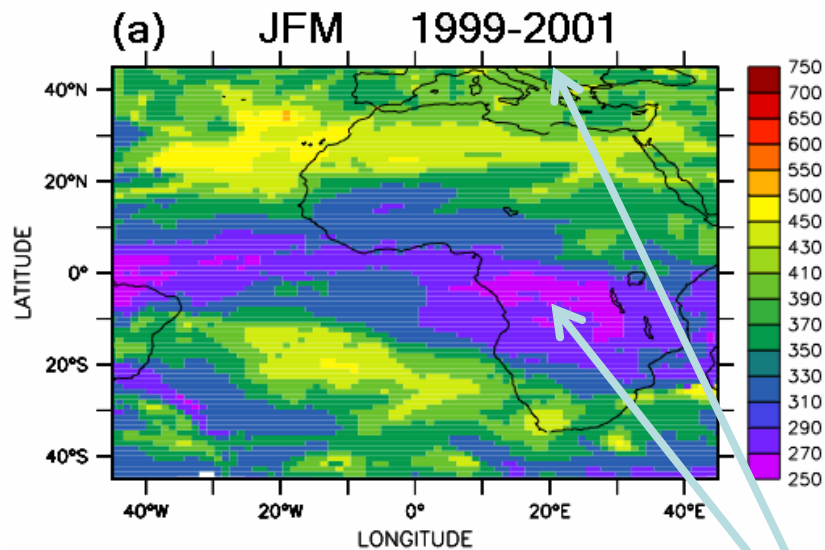
- Signal observed by sensor:
Maximum position and width changes with profile.



Weighting function impact

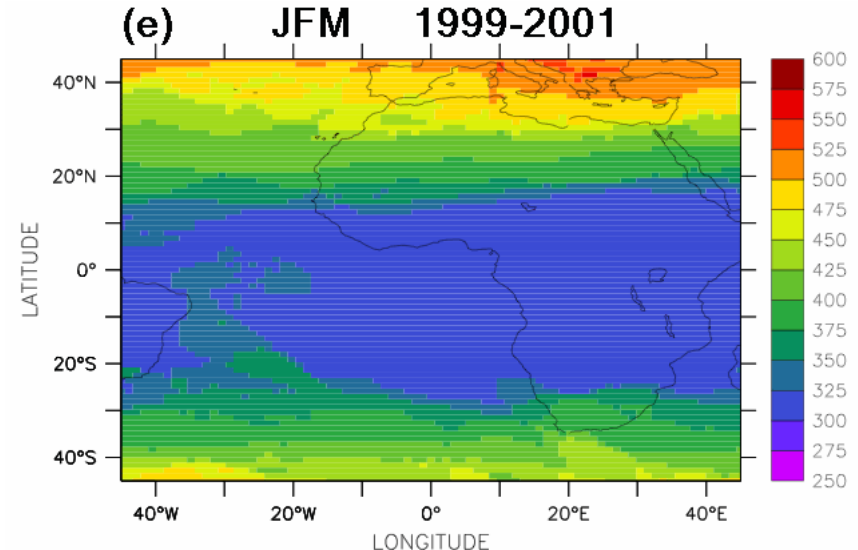
- ERA40 profiles input to RTTOV.
- Figures show peak heights.

Relative humidity Jacobian



Pressure (hPa) of the max of JRH

Weighting function from Soden and Bretherton (1996)



Pressure (hPa) of the max of SB96

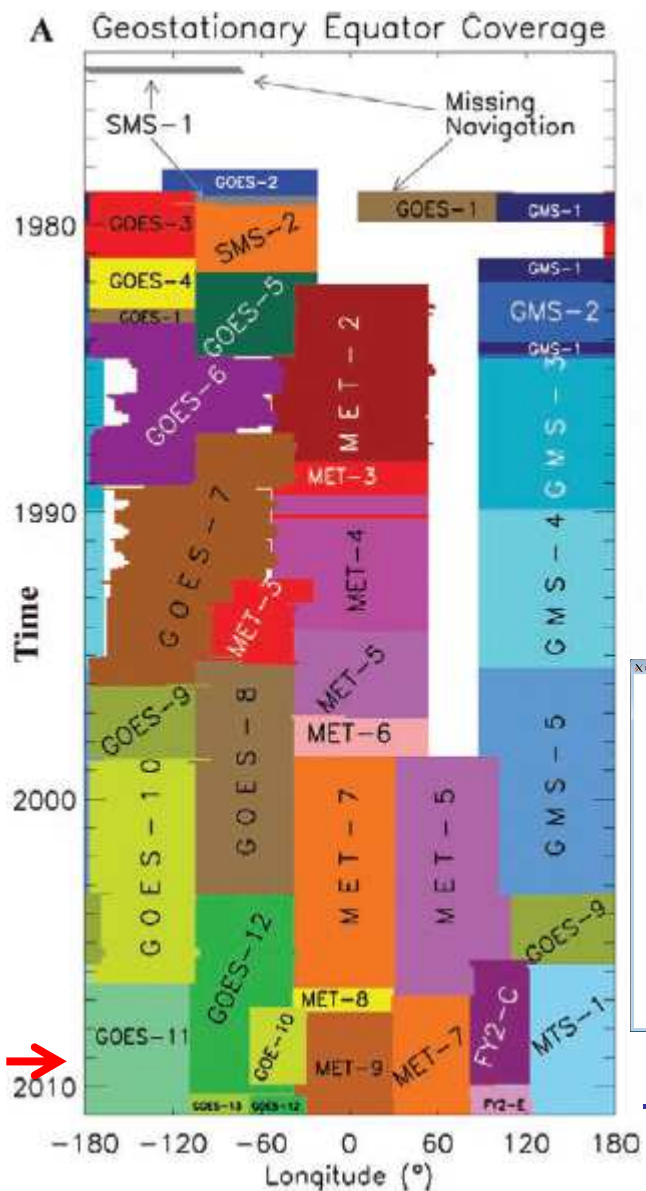
Smaller peak heights!

Roca et al. 2009

Schröder et al., 2014, submitted

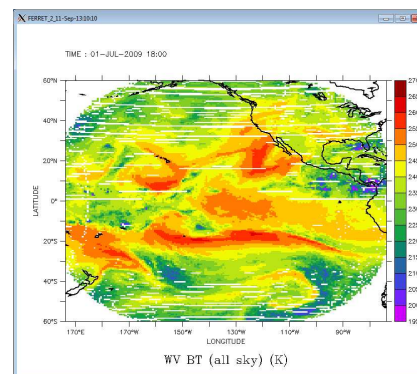


Geo-ring

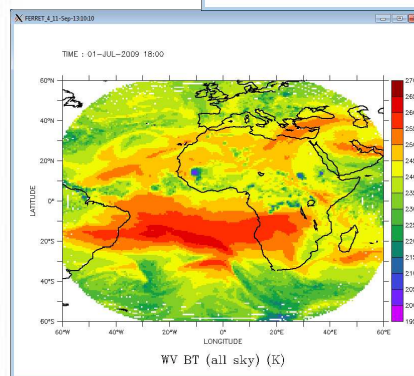
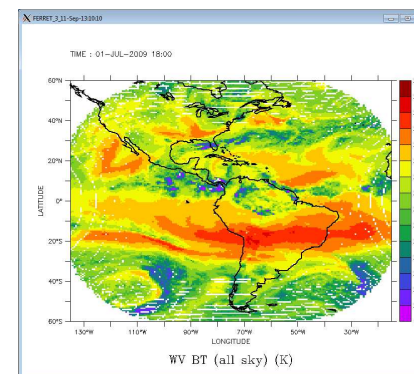


- Use all geo-stationary satellites at exemplary period, here **July 2009**.

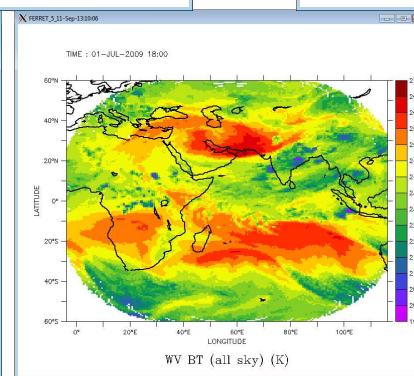
GOES-11



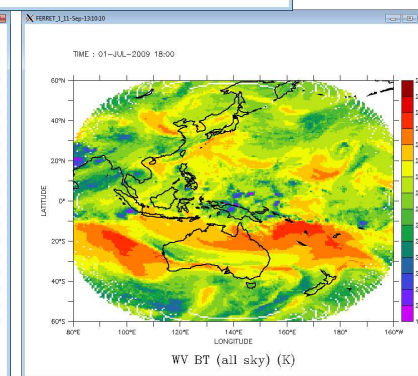
GOES-12



MET9



MET7



MTSAT-1

Input, flow chart

- **MTSAT-1, GOES-11, GOES-12, MET7** radiances from ISCCP-DX.
- **MET9** radiances from DWD archive, sampled to mimic ISCCP-DX.
- **Cloud mask and cloud top pressure** from ISCCP-DX.
- **Inter-calibration to IASI from GSICS.**
- **p_0 computed using ERA-Interim.**

Extraction of ISCCP-DX WV channel counts and cloud mask

July 2009; 3-hourly; 30 km irregular sampling



Cloud masking



Re-projection onto $0.625^\circ \times 0.625^\circ$ -grid



Radiometric calibration to IASI (GSICS coefficients)



Spectral calibration to Common Reference Channel (CRC)



CSR-to-FTH conversion, regression coefficients a_{CRC} and b_{CRC} with respect to CRC

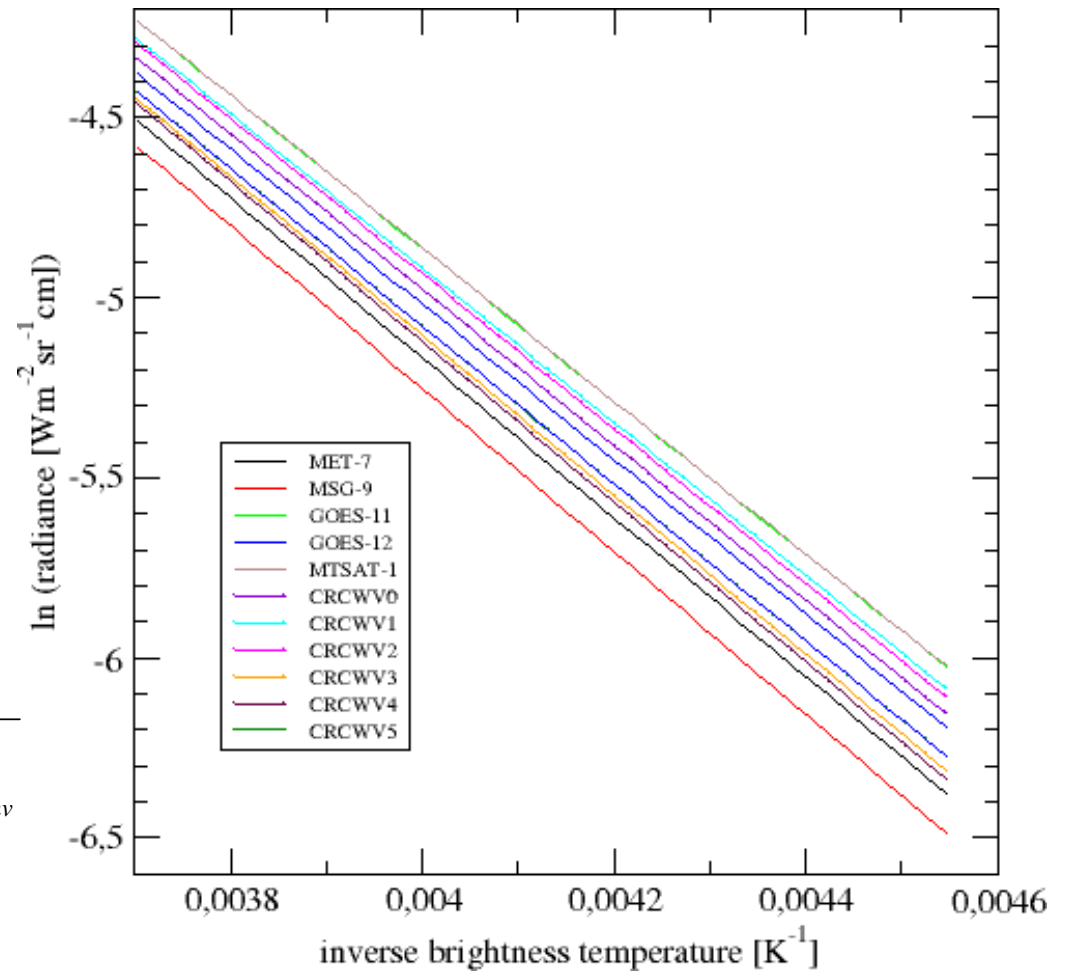


BT / radiance GSICS

- GSICS coefficients applicable in radiance space – ISCCP-DX data available in brightness temperature space.

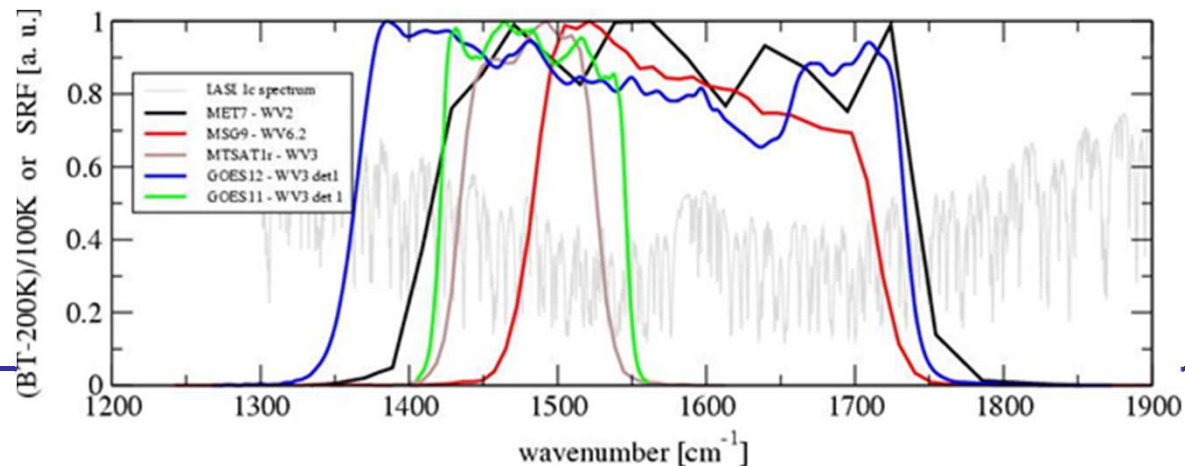
- Then, apply GSICS coefficients:

$$BT_{geo,r} = \frac{b_{conv}}{\ln \left[\frac{-a_r}{b_r} + \frac{1}{b_r} \exp \left(a_{conv} + \frac{b_{conv}}{BT_{geo}} \right) \right]} - a_{conv}$$



Spectral calibration

- Achieve spatial homogeneity through spectral calibration to a single common reference channel
 - CRCWV0: 1359.25 cm^{-1} – 1639.00 cm^{-1} (Hewison and Kessel, 2010);
 - CRCWV1: 1400 cm^{-1} – 1600 cm^{-1} ;
 - CRCWV2: 1450 cm^{-1} – 1550 cm^{-1} ;
 - CRCWV3: 1450 cm^{-1} – 1650 cm^{-1} ;
 - CRCWV4: 1500 cm^{-1} – 1600 cm^{-1} ;
 - CRCWV5: 1400 cm^{-1} – 1700 cm^{-1} ;
 - MET9



Results

- Residual linear regression errors between GEO WV brightness temperatures and CRC WV brightness temperatures (1-sigma uncertainty in K).

CRC GEO	WV0	WV1	WV2	WV3	WV4	WV5	MSG-9
MET-7	0.32	0.39	0.58	0.31	0.56	0.18	0.53
MSG-9	0.84	0.91	0.11	0.23	0.12	0.70	0
GOES-11	0.25	0.32	0.65	0.38	0.63	0.12	0.60
GOES-12	0.27	0.21	1.10	0.85	1.05	0.39	1.04
MTSAT-1	0.29	0.37	0.61	0.35	0.60	0.16	0.56



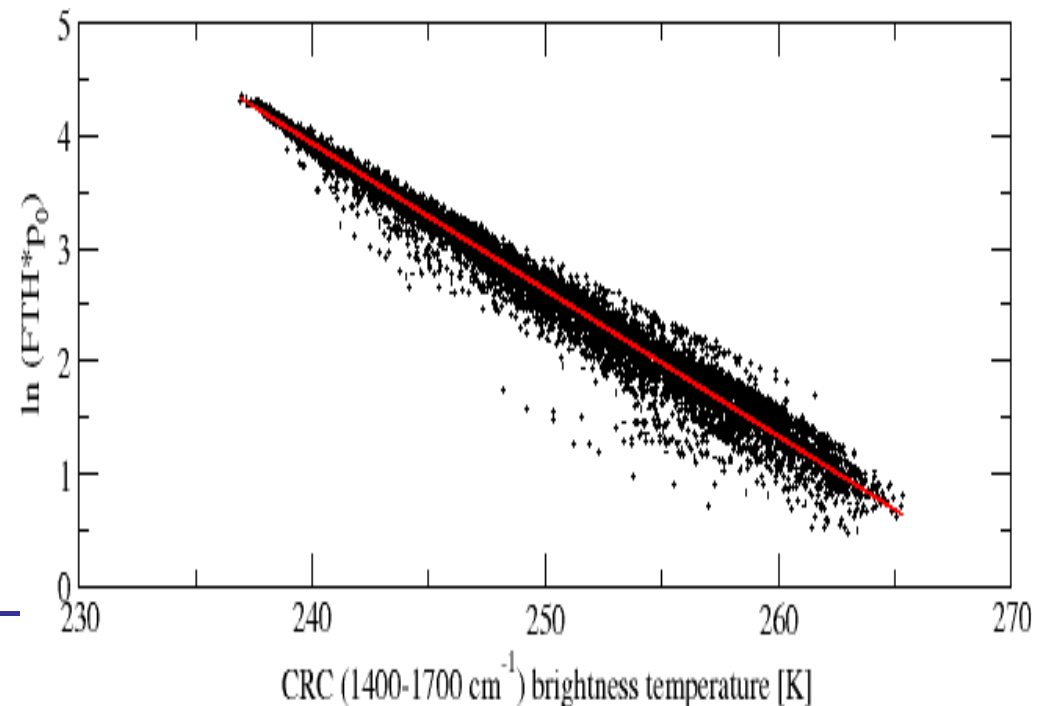
Retrieval

Inversion:
$$\ln\left(\frac{FTH \cdot p_0}{\cos \theta}\right) = a_{CRC} + b_{CRC} \cdot BT_{CRC}$$

with
$$FTH = \frac{\int \frac{\partial BT_{CRC}}{\partial RH}(p) \cdot RH(p) dp}{\int \frac{\partial BT_{CRC}}{\partial RH}(p) dp} \quad p_0 = \frac{p(T = 240K)}{300hPa}$$

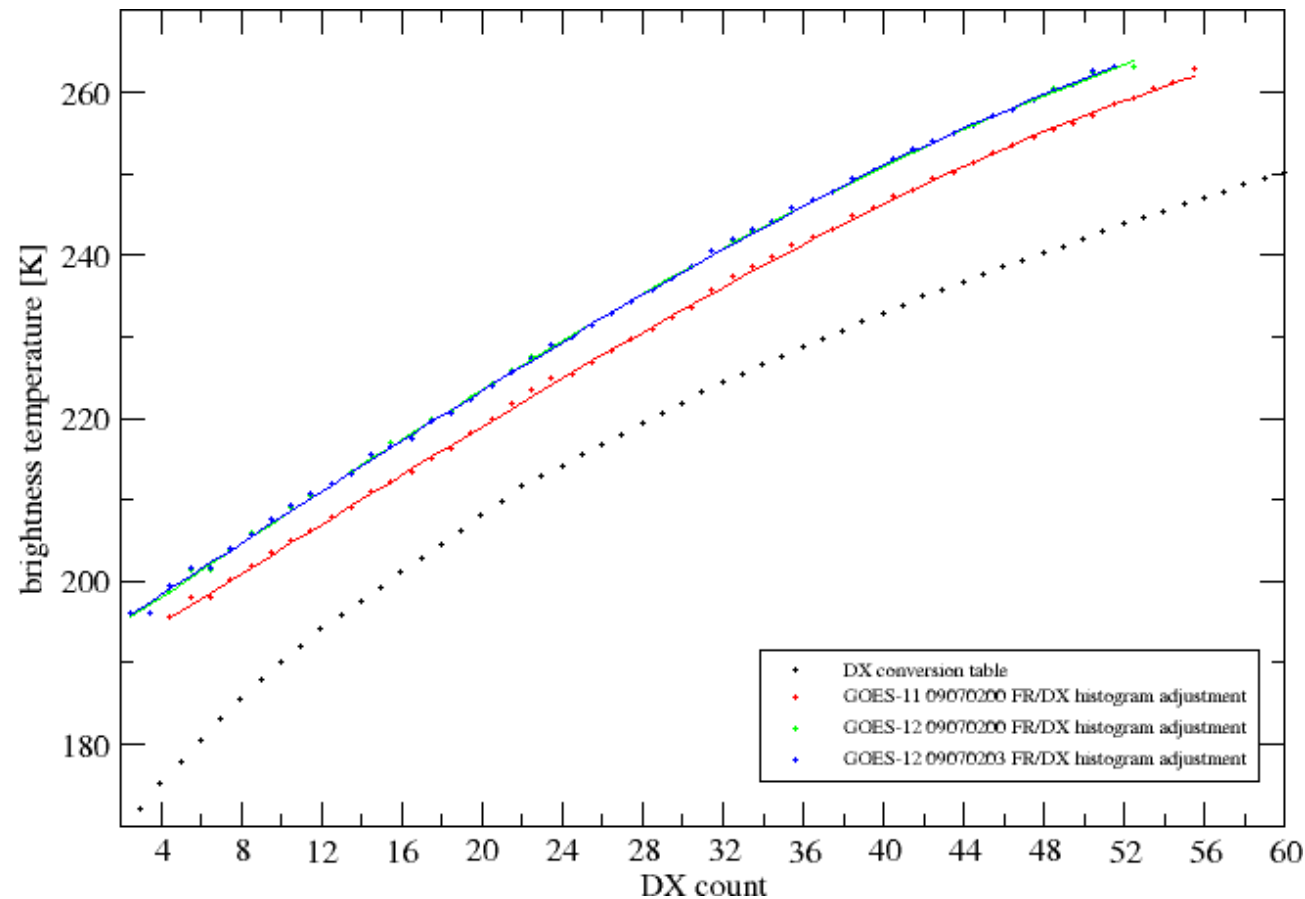
CRC5 definition requires recomputation of inversion coefficients (done also at CM SAF).

Required installation and test of line-by-line model, here 4AOP (Scott and Chedin, 1981).



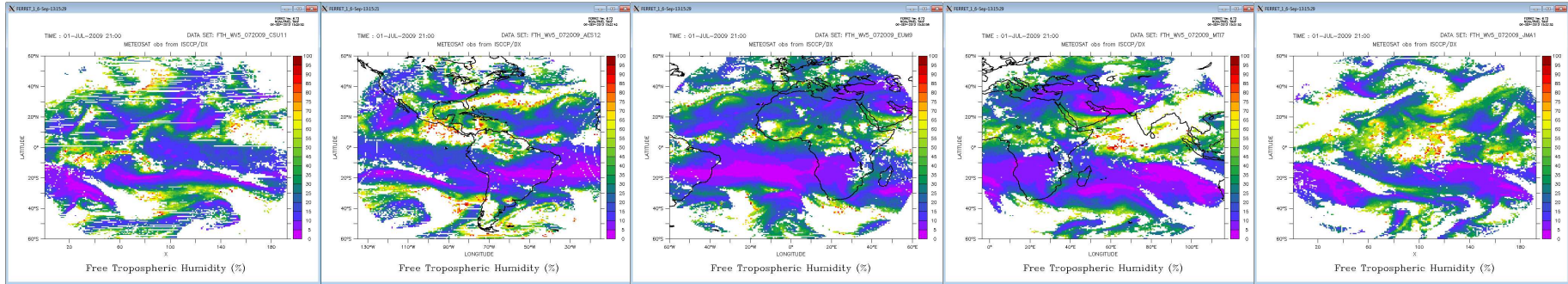
GOES issue

- When using ISCCP-DX data GOES-11 and GOES-12 seem to have a bias of 15-20 K.

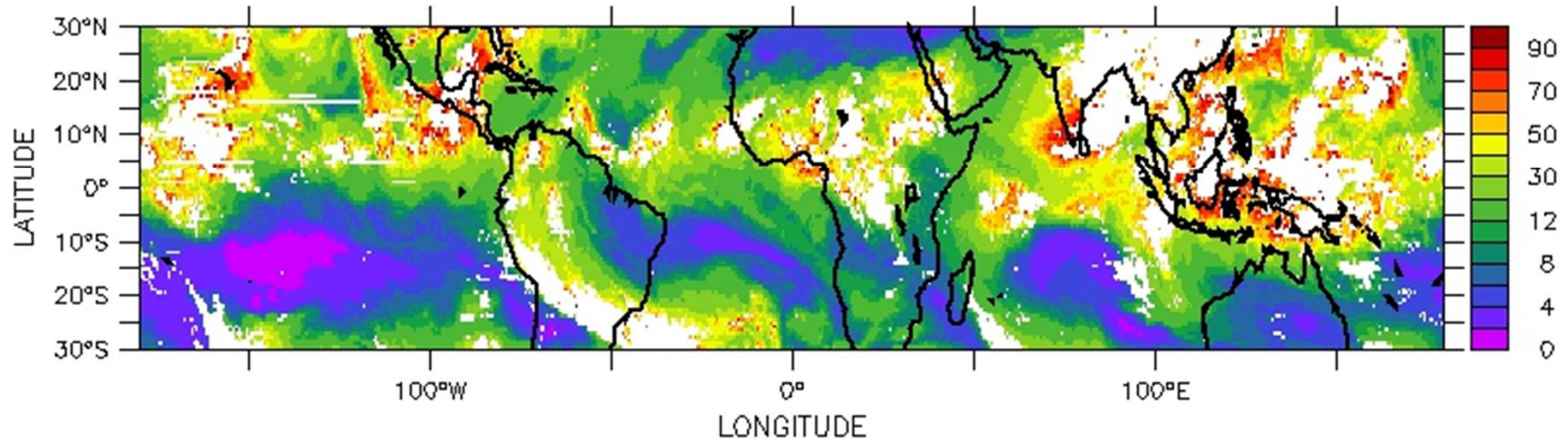


FTH geo-ring

Exemplary instantaneous results

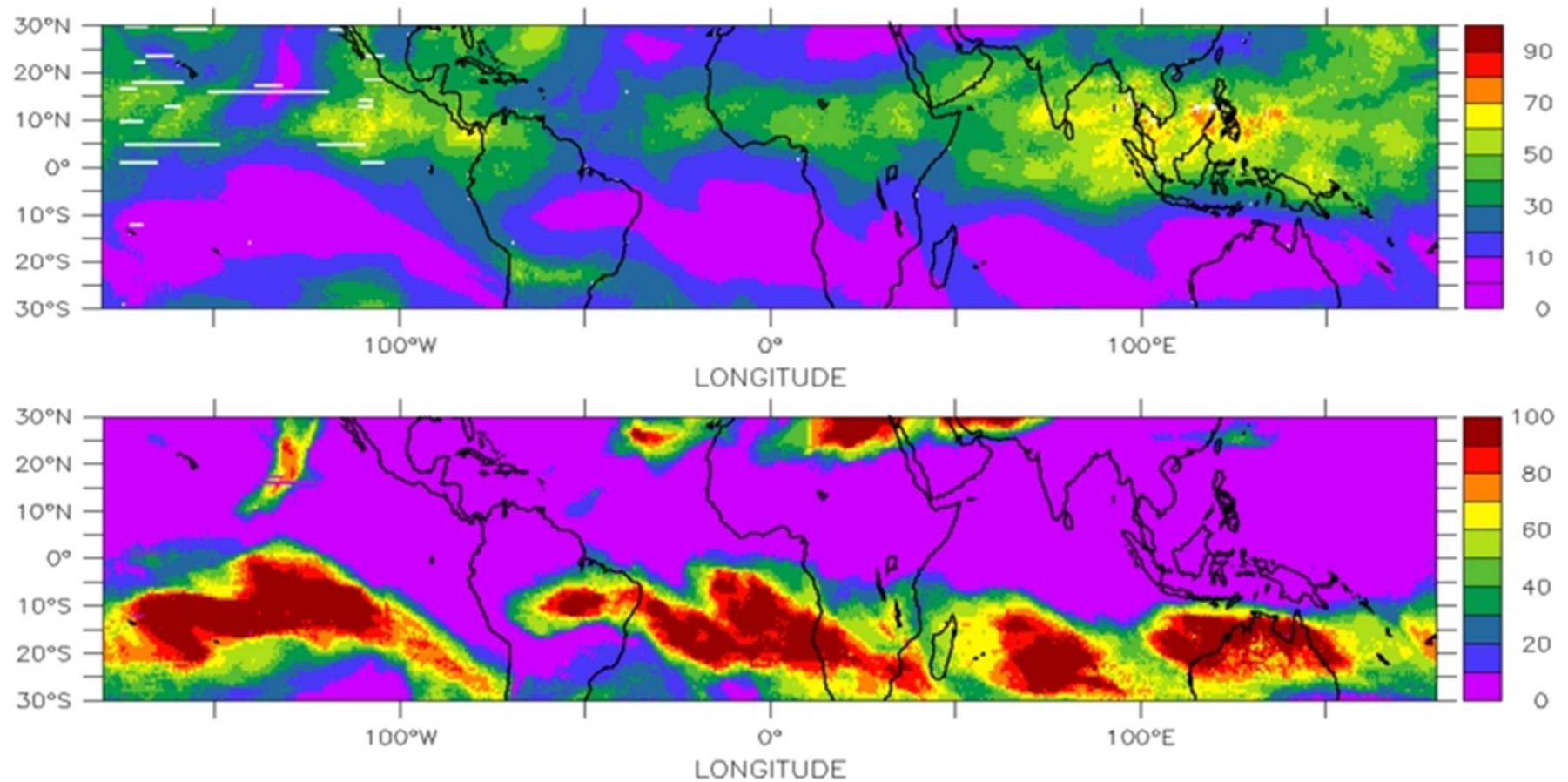


TIME : 26-JUL-2009 18:00 (averaged)



FTH geo-ring

- Frequency of occurrence of dry FTH, here: $FTH < 10\%$



Conclusions

- Comparison against ARSA radiosondes implemented – evaluation work in progress.
- Comparison against HIRS UTH exhibits bias.
- Assessment of uncertainty relative to user requirements - work in progress.

- Spatial homogeneity eases applications (process and climate analysis)
- CRC approach eases application in model evaluation and assimilation.

- **Updates:**
 - Use **original GOES data** and sample ISCCP-DX.
 - Change to IOGEO FCDR, redo FTH geo-ring demonstrator and evaluate difference to precursor version.



The EUMETSAT
Network of
Satellite Application
Facilities



CM SAF
Climate Monitoring



Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



Thanks for your attention!

