2.4 ADVANCED SOUNDERS

Web site: http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/itwg/aswg/

Working Group members: Dorothee Coppens (Co-Chair, EUMETSAT), David Tobin (Co-Chair, SSEC/UW-Madison), Tom Atkins (NOAA), Nigel Atkinson (Met Office), Kristen Bathman (IMSG@NOAA/NCEP/EMC), Alain Beaulne (ECCC), Peter Beierle (UMD), Lei Bi (Zhejiang University), Niels Bormann (ECMWF), Chris Burrows (ECMWF), Xavier Calbet (AEMET), William Campbell (NRL), Fabien Carminati (Met Office), Yong Chen (NOAA/NESDIS/STAR), Olivier Coopmann (CNRM, Université de Toulouse, Météo-France & CNRS), Stephen English (ECMWF), Reima Eresmaa (Finnish Meteorological Institute), Eric Fetzer (JPL), Evan Fishbein (JPL), Alan Geer (ECMWF), Mitch Goldberg (NOAA), Vincent Guidard (CNRM, Météo-France, CNRS), Liam Gumley (CIMSS/SSEC UW-Madison), Wei Han (JCSDA), Chawn Harlow (Met Office), Ishida Haruma (JMA), Sylvain Heilliette (ECCC), Tim Hultberg (EUMETSAT), Flavio Iturbide (NOAA), Benjamin Johnson (UCAR @ JCSDA), Jianjun Jin (NASA GMAO), James Jung (UW-Madison), Norio Kamekawa (JMA), Jeon-Ho Kang (KIAPS), Aya Kasai (JMA), Masahiro Kazumori (JMA), Rich Kelley (Alion Science), Toshiyuki Kitajima (JMA), Dieter Klaes (EUMETSAT, retired), Robert Knuteson (UW-Madison SSEC/CIMSS), Keiichi Kondo (MRI/JMA), Christina Köpken-Watts (DWD), Naoto Kusano (JMA), Bjorn Lambrigtsen (JPL), Katie Lean (ECMWF), Zhenglong Li (UW-Madison/SSEC), Agnes Lim (CIMSS/SSEC), Emily Liu (NOAA/NCEP/EMC), Haixia Liu (IMSG@NOAA/NCEP/EMC), Cristina Lupu (ECMWF), Erin Lynch (GST, Inc.), Graeme Martin (UW-Madison SSEC/CIMSS), Miguel-Angel Martinez (AERMET), Vinia Mattioli (EUMETSAT), Silke May (DWD), William McCarty (NASA GMAO), Paul Menzel (UW/SSEC/CIMSS), Scott Mindock (SSEC/CIMSS), Masami Moriya (JMA), Hidehiko Murata (JMA), Nick Nalli (IMSG Inc. at NOAA/NESDIS/STAR), Kozo Okamoto (JMA/MRI), Yoshifumi Ota (JMA), Luca Palchetti (CNR-IMAA), Heikki Pohjola (WMO), Joe Predina (Logistikos Engineering LLC), Chengli Qi (CMA), Indira Rani S (NCMRWF, MoES), Hank Revercomb (UW-Madison SSEC), Filomena Romano (IMAA/CNR), Kirsti Salonen (ECMWF), Noelle Scott (LMD/IPSL/ Ecole Polytechnique), Awdhesh Sharma (NOAA/NESDIS), Hiroyuki Shimizu (JMA), Bill Smith (CIMSS/SSEC), Fiona Smith (Bureau of Meteorology), Patrick Stegmann (JCSDA), Olaf Stiller (DWD), Ninghai Sun (GST), Joe Taylor (SSEC, UW-Madison), Robert (Bob) Tubbs (Met Office), *Zhipeng Ben Wang (NOAA), Hejun Xie (Zhejiang University), Zhivu Yang*

2.4.1 Working Group meeting agenda: 16 June 2021

The ASWG held its working group meeting on 16 June 2021. The meeting agenda is shown below, and each of the presentations are available online at: https://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/itwg/itsc/itsc23/working_groups.html

ITSC-23 ASWG Meeting Agenda		
ASWG Introduction / Goals / Review of the Agenda	5 min	Co-chairs
Review of progress of action items and recommendations from the last meeting	20 min	Co-chairs/all
WMO Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS) High Level Priority Plan Items	5 min	Co-chairs/all
Hybrid PC approach for the hyperspectral sounder radiances	20 min	Tim Hultberg
Current status at EUMETSAT (dissemination and ongoing studies) Current status for CrIS		D.Tobin
Latest status of FY-3D/3E and FY-4A/4B	20 min	Chengli Qi
Presentation of the FORUM mission	20 min	Luca Palchetti
User readiness for ICI	15 min	Alan Geer
Information on NOAA future missions	30 min	Mitch Goldberg
Coming End Of Life activities IASI EOL AIRS EOL	20 min (if time permits)	Dorothee Coppens D.Tobin for S.Broberg
Open discussion, Candidate recommendations/actions	20-30 min	All
ASWG Website	5 min	
AOB		

The ASWG email list has been updated, and all ASWG participants may be reached via email with the following address: <u>itwg_aswg@g-groups.wisc.edu</u>

2.4.2 Planned Sensors and Data

Cloud and Sub-Pixel Information within Sounder Footprints

The meeting included a review of progress of action items and recommendations from the last meeting and discussion of needs regarding planned sensors and related data. This included a discussion on having IR+MW sensors on the same platform like it was recommended at the last ITSC, instead of having IR+imager to get the cloud information. Cloud information from collocated imager/sounder data are used by NWP centres among other methodologies, as well as other users like atmospheric composition community.

The meeting included discussion on the methodology to include cluster information from the imager in the IR FOV. The methodology of the Nuees dynamiques for the AVHRR/IASI could be used by other instruments. EUMETSAT NWP/SAF has applied that methodology to VIIRS/CrIS. The following recommendations and action were made:

Recommendation AS-1 to Space Agencies

To develop a methodology to include the imager clusters in the hyperspectral IR sounders field of view and to study different clustering technics and compare them.

Action AS-1 to Mitch Goldberg

To investigate why the VIIRS/CrIS software developed by EUMETSAT Via NWP/SAF is not used.

Recommendation AS-2 to Space Agencies (CMA)

To analyse the need of having the MERSI cloud amount and MERSI radiances coregistered with HIRAS pixels and possibly to develop the new products accordingly.

PC Reconstructed Radiances

The meeting also included a review of Recommendations and Actions regarding the availability and use of PC reconstructed radiances. Those included:

• Recommendation AS22-10 to NWP centers

To investigate the use of theoretical PC reconstructed radiances, for a representative set of spectral channels, to be used in the radiance assimilation process.

• Recommendation AS22-8

EUMETSAT hybrid method should be taken as the best practice to establish PC for IRS on MTG.

• Action AS22-4 to ASWG co-chairs

To circulate to ASWG the information to the bandwidth for the MTG IRS L1 PC dissemination as soon as it is available.

• From CGMS

To establish together with the user community a commonly agreed approach for retrieval of Principal Component scores and associated parameters from hyperspectral infrared data, minimizing information loss including the mutually acceptable update strategy for the principal component basis and to implement such an approach in a coordinated manner.

At the Working Group meeting, EUMETSAT presented the status of the hybrid approach development and the activities related to the use of reconstructed radiances in NWP and Atmospheric Composition (AC) user communities. The hybrid methodology is being refined at the very moment to capture all atmospheric signal to answer the AC user needs. CIMSS/SSEC reported that the hybrid approach is currently being implemented by NOAA for the CrIS products.

The action AS22-4 has been closed during the meeting.

No new actions nor recommendations have been identified. The recommendation **AS22-10** should be re-conducted and becomes:

Action AS-2 to NWP centers

To investigate the use of theoretical PC reconstructed radiances, for a representative set of spectral channels, to be used in the radiance assimilation process.

Updates on Chinese Satellites

Relevant recommendations from ITSC-22 included:

- Recommendation AS22-1 to Space Agencies (CMA) Disseminate the HIRAS and GIIRS data 6 months after launch if possible, and not only via EUMETCAST but also to the Global User Community.
- Recommendation AS22-2 to Space Agencies (CMA) Consider to make available as soon as possible the HIRAS spectra at full spectral resolution for all bands. This also applies to all future hyperspectral sounders.

• Recommendation AS22-3 to Space Agencies (CMA)

FY-4B GIIRS data has good noise performance below the current longwave cutoff of 700 1/cm; CMA to investigate and consider extending the output range of FY-4B GIIRS spectra to ~680 1/cm.

At the Working Group meeting an updated presentation from CMA was given on the status of upcoming FY-3D/FY-3E and F-4A/FY-4B. Lots of new information given, including the following points to answer the recommendations of the ITSC-22:

- HIRAS/FY-3E spectra will be available at full spectral resolution for all bands;
- HIRAS/FY-3E will continuous like the IASI spectra;
- Data of FY3E/HIRAS and FY4B/GIIRS will be disseminated 6 months after launch: in December 2021 for FY4B/GIIRS and January 2022 for FY3E/HIRAS; and
- LWIR of FY4B/GIIRS is 680-1130 cm⁻¹.

Updates on Russian Satellites

EUMETSAT provided an update that MTVZA-GY (Conical scanning imaging/sounding microwave radiometer with 21 frequencies and 29 channels) data from Roshydromet Meteor-M N2-2 satellite will be available on EUMETCast from 6 May 2021.

No information on IKFS-2 was available at the meeting.

The Action from ITSC-22 is retained:

Action AS-3 to ITWG Co-chairs

To follow the data release date, 2 or 3 months after the launch of Meteor-M N2-2 (January 2020?) and circulate the information at ASWG.

2.4.3 Next Generation Sensors and Data

NOAA Next-Generation Systems

An action from ITSC-22 was for NOAA to update the ASWG on efforts to define their Next-Gen systems, to be in place following JPSS and the GOES-R series:

• Action AS22- 5 to Karen St Germain

To provide information on the new NOAA trade study mission.

At the WG meeting, NOAA provided a detailed presentation on this status of this effort. For GEO, the preliminary recommended GEO-XO Architecture is:



And for the LEO plans, the presentation material indicates that the plan for the Next-Gen LEO system should be in place in a couple of years from now. Emphasis is on continuing the backbone observations in the 13:30 orbit and other application driven assets for higher temporal coverage.



Regarding these next-gen systems, the WG created the following new recommendations:

Recommendation AS-3 to space agencies

To consider LEO constellations of small satellites to improve the temporal refresh. However, the backbone of high quality stable measurements of visible, infrared, microwave, UV, established by NASA (AQUA), NOAA (JPSS), and EUMETSAT (Metop) measurements are still needed. With an observatory of at least microwave, infrared, imagery and ozone to allow continuation of climate data records in fixed stable orbits with two satellites in each orbit for intercalibration enabling continuation of climate data records, and for intercalibration of smallsats in extended orbits, as well as stable long-term observations for NWP.

Recommendation AS-4 to Space Agencies

To continue to employ the traditional longwave infrared spectral radiance measurement band on all future hyperspectral IR satellite sensors.

Recommendation AS-5 to NOAA

To more quickly develop the plan for its Next-Gen LEO mission/payloads.

Recommendation AS-6 to NOAA

To expedite the implementation of an advanced IR imaging infrared sounder for GEO-XO to assure on-orbit operations by 2030 with a goal of the mid-2020s for better coordination with other international efforts to achieve a more effective global ring

The Ice Cloud Imager (ICI) Mission

The WG meeting included an overview of the upcoming ICI mission with the following summary points and recommendation.

- o ICI -- to be launched 2024
 - o Operational radiance measurements at 183 GHz -664 GHz on Metop-SG
 - o Co-flown with Microwave Imager (MWI) and scatterometer on B-satellite
- Test data in NetCDF available now
 - **BUFR format still in preparation** (aim: this year)
 - Radiative transfer modelling (e.g. RTTOV-SCATT, CRTM?):
 - Sub-mm spectroscopy, error characterisation (ongoing EUMETSAT / Met Office study)
 - Ice hydrometeors (shape, orientation, polarisation, PSD)
 - Surface emissivity (ocean, sea-ice, snow, land)
- Data processing:

0

- Possible ECMWF approach: Assimilate L1B radiances with superobbing (e.g. 40 by 40 km) and combine into one super-sensor with MWI
- Alternative possibility: **Optimal convolution onto a single FOV**; to be part of L2 processing

Recommendation AS-7 to Space Agencies

To ensure the ICI readiness.

2.4.4 Re-iterating previous high priority ASWG recommendations:

The WG also re-iterates several previous high priority recommendations:

• Recommendation to Satellite Agencies (NOAA, JAXA)

Consistent with numerous previous ITWG and ASWG recommendations, and consistent with the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) Vision for the Global Observing System in 2025 and 2040, the ASWG strongly recommends that space agencies develop and implement plans to fill the gaps in IR hyper-spectral sounding within the Geostationary constellation.

• Recommendation to Satellite Agencies

The constellation of at least three polar orbits (early morning, morning, and afternoon), each with full sounding capabilities (IR and MW), should be maintained. The overpass times of operational satellites with sounding capability (IR and MW) should be coordinated between agencies to maximize their value.

• Recommendation to Satellite Agencies

Implement high spatial resolution and contiguous sampling detector arrays in future hyperspectral infrared sounding instruments.

• Recommendation to Satellite Agencies

To develop, test, and implement an Infrared SI-traceable radiometric standard in space as soon as feasible.

• Action to ITWG Co-chairs

To re-iterate these recommendations to Space Agencies via CGMS.