# Comparison of radiative transfer models for AIRS

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- In data assimilation and retrieval applications it is important to understand the error characteristics of the forward model <u>and</u> its gradient (i.e. Jacobian).
- By comparing an ensemble of RT models with different methodology and based on different spectroscopy the spread of the differences can be an indication of the RT model error.
- Obvious 'bugs' in any of the models can also be identified during the comparison



### Compare RT models by:

- Compute Br. Temps for all 2378 channels for 52 diverse profiles
- For some models compute jacobians for a selection of 20 channels and 52 profiles
- For some models compute layer to space transmittances of 20 channels and 52 profiles
- Use RFM as reference RT model

### **AIRS RT model Comparison**



Model	Participant	Direct	Jacobian
<b>RTTOV-7</b>	<b>R. Saunders, METO</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>RTTOV-8</b>	<b>R. Saunders, METO</b>	Yes	Yes
Optran	Y. Han, NESDIS	Yes	Yes
OSS	J-L. Moncet, AER	Yes	Yes
LBLRTM	J-L. Moncet, AER	Yes	Yes
RFM	N. Bormann, ECMWF	Yes	Yes
Gastropod	V. Sherlock, NIWA	Yes	Yes
ARTS	A. Von Engeln, Bremen	Yes	Νο
SARTA	S. Hannon, UMBC	Yes	Νο
PCRTM	Xu Liu, NASA	Yes	Yes
<b>4</b> A	S. Heilliette, LMD	Yes	Yes
FLBL	D.S. Turner, MSC	Yes	Yes
σ-IASI	G. Masiello, IMAA-CNR	Yes	Yes
Hartcode	F. Miskolczi, NASA	Yes	No

### + other models being added

### Diverse ERA-40 52 Profile set





### Comparison of AIRS forward models





### Mean bias for all 49 diverse profiles





### Bias averaged over channels



#### Mean bias averaged over all channels



### Model bias for different bands



#### Model-RFM for different spectral regions



### **Comparison with observations**





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### Summary of model –AIRS observations







### AIRS channels selected for jacobians





### **Comparison of Jacobians**





### Measure of fit



For the jacobians the results from each model were differenced with RFM one of the line-by-line models in order to be able to conveniently examine the inter-model differences. For the jacobians the "measure of fit" adopted by Garand et. al., [2001] was used defined as:

$$M = 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{\sum \left(X_i - X_{ref}\right)^2}{\sum \left(X_{ref}\right)^2}}$$

where  $X_i$  is the profile variable at level *i* and  $X_{ref}$  is the reference profile variable which was taken to be the RFM model profile for this study.

### Comparison of temperature jacobians





### Comparison of water vapour jacobians





12345678910 Model number

### **Issues for jacobians**





This is a weak temperature jacobian but some of the models (e.g. 4A, PCRTM) have very unphysical structures. Does this matter?

The measure of fit is not ideal for assessing these features.

Pressure (hPa)

## Thanks any questions? All results and some plots are on the ITWG web page at:

http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/itwg/groups/rtwg/rtairs.html

Paper to appear in JGR soon