

Optimised frequency grids for infrared radiative transfer simulations in cloudy conditions

Gerrit Holl

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Luleå University of Technology
Kiruna Space Campus

Based on: Buehler et al., 2010, JQSRT; Holl et al., JQSRT, submitted **yesterday**

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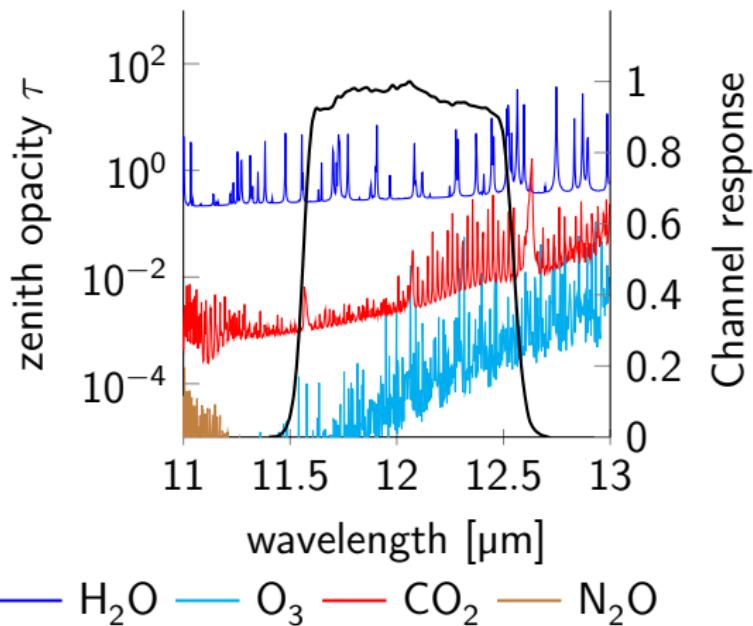
23 March 2012

Outline

- 1 The problem
- 2 Our radiative transfer model — ARTS
- 3 Our approach — Simulated Annealing (Buehler et al., 2010)
- 4 Analyses of optimised vs. full grid

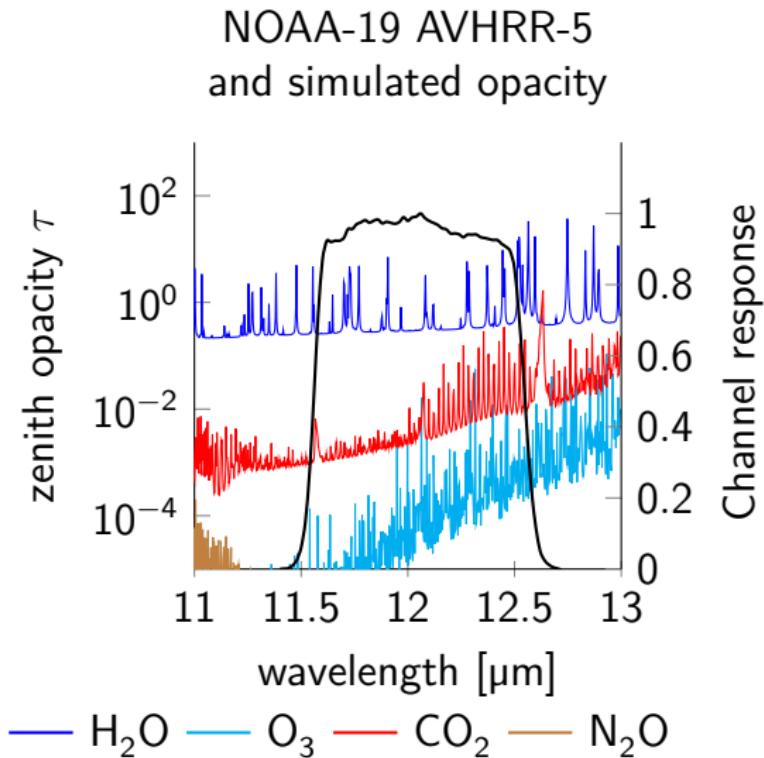
The problem

NOAA-19 AVHRR-5
and simulated opacity



- Radiative transfer simulation for infrared channel radiance
- Many frequencies, many lines
- Time-consuming

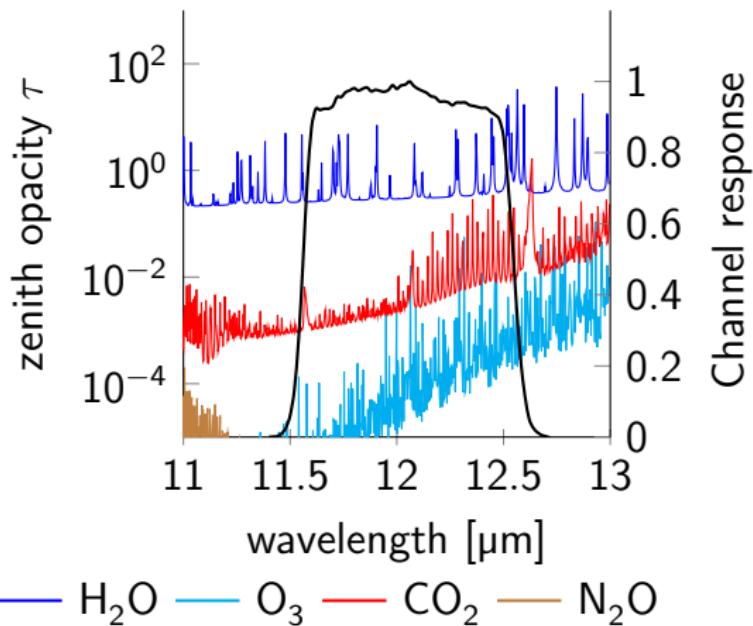
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ARTS

Atmospheric Radiative Transfer Simulator (Eriksson et al., 2011; Buehler et al., 2005)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the ARTS website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Group, Publications, ARTS, Projects, Education, Events, Resources, General, and Search. Below the navigation is the KIRUNA SPACE CAMPUS logo, which includes the text "KIRUNA SPACE CAMPUS", "SRT - Division of", and "Space Technology" with the acronym "IRF". The main content area features a large image of a satellite in space with the text "ARTS" overlaid. Below this image, the text "The Atmospheric Radiative Transfer Simulator" is written. Underneath, there's a section titled "ARTS - The Atmospheric Radiative Transfer Simulator" with a list of links: "What is ARTS?", "Science with ARTS", "Getting ARTS", "Documentation / Support", "Related Tools", "Automated builds", and "Previous versions (ARTS 1.0)". A "News" section follows, with a link to "Show all news". A note dated "2012-02-24" states that ARTS development is moving to version 2.1, while a stable 2.0 version is available in the branch. It encourages users to switch to the new 2.0 branch. A note at the bottom mentions that version numbers for related tools like atriaab and PyARTS have been increased to 2.0 to reflect compatibility with the corresponding ARTS version.

- Freely licensed (GPL)
- IR, sub-mm, microwave
- Polarised 1-D – 3-D
- Two independent modules for treating scattering.
- Highly flexible
- Line-by-line with optimisations
- RTTOV validated to ARTS (English et al., 2003, ITSC-13)

www.sat.ltu.se/arts

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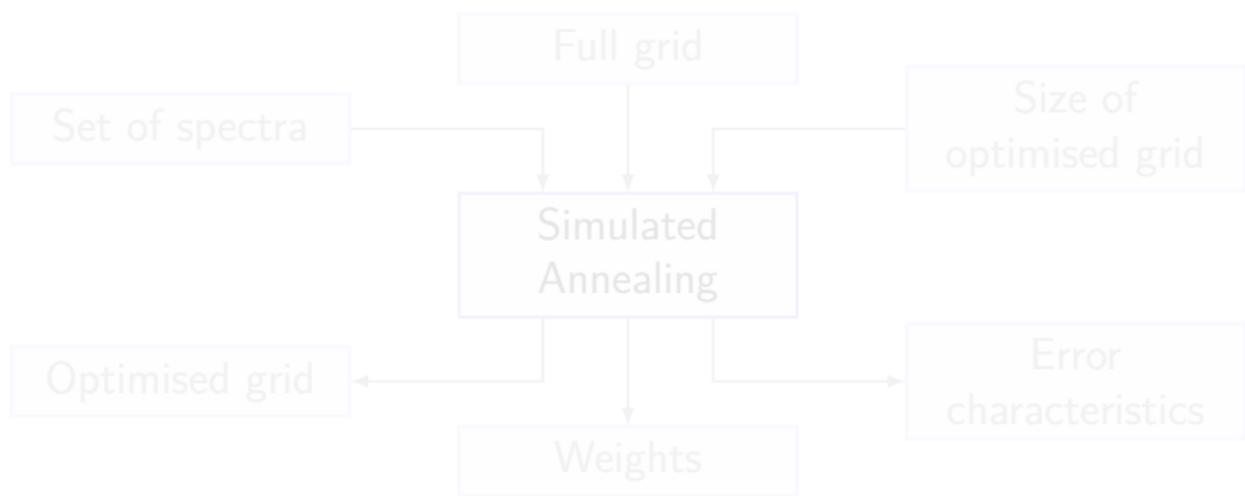
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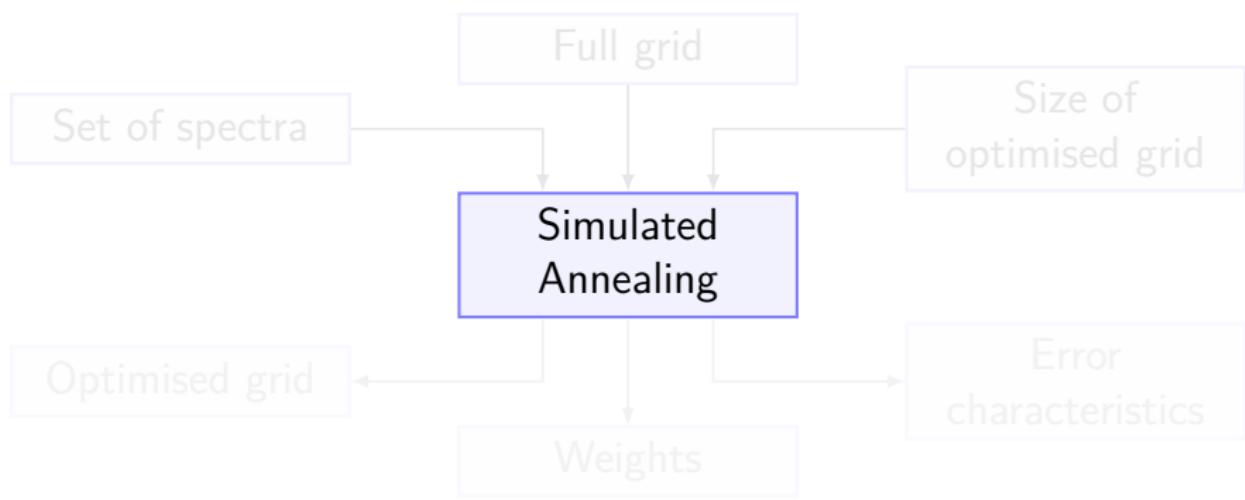
Simulated Annealing

- Aim: find optimised frequency grid with much (factor 100 to 1000) less frequencies than full grid
- Method: simulated annealing (Buehler et al., 2010, JQSRT)
- Code publicly available (Matlab)



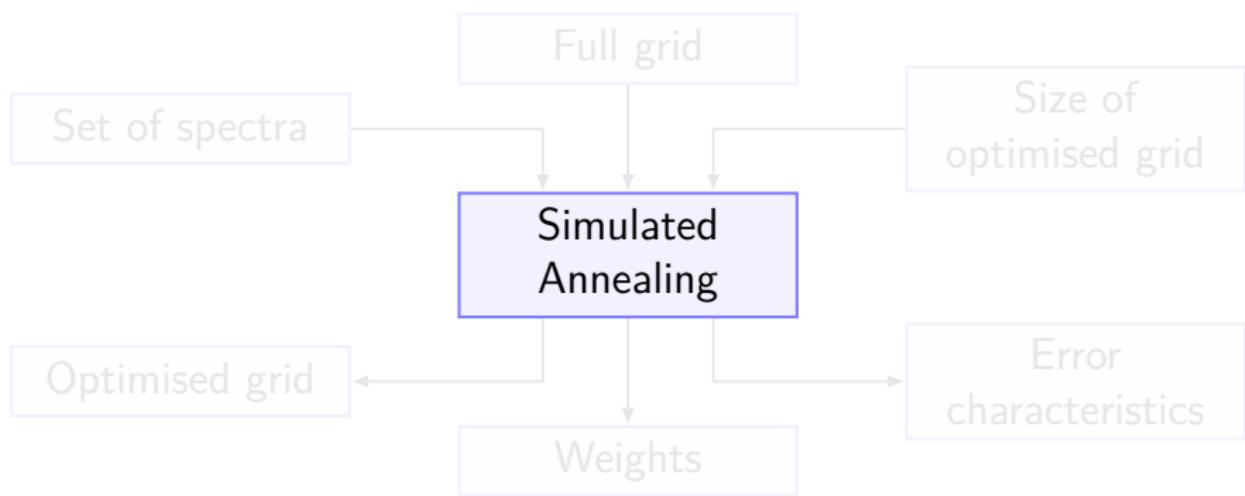
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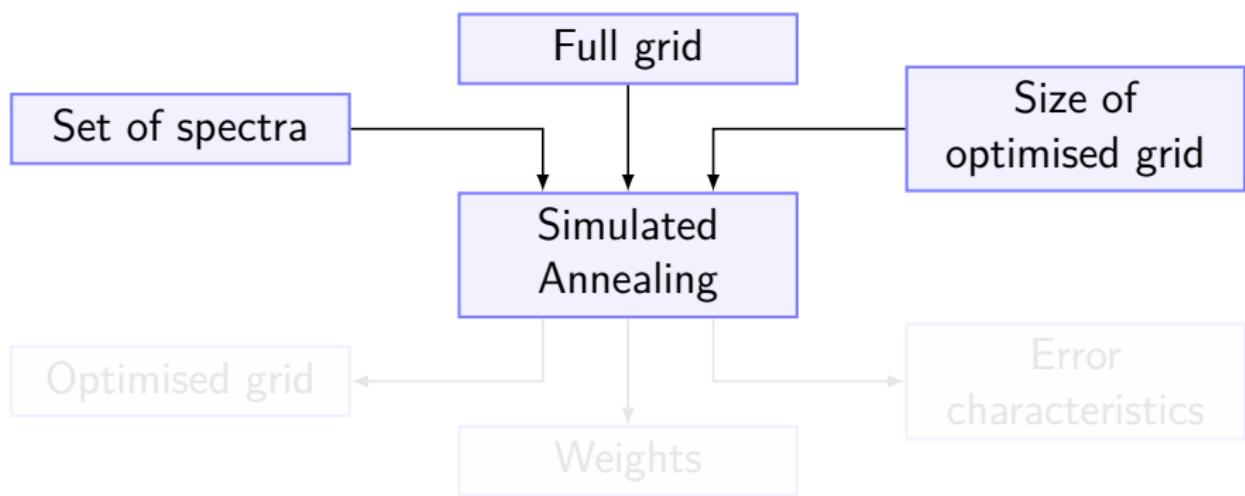
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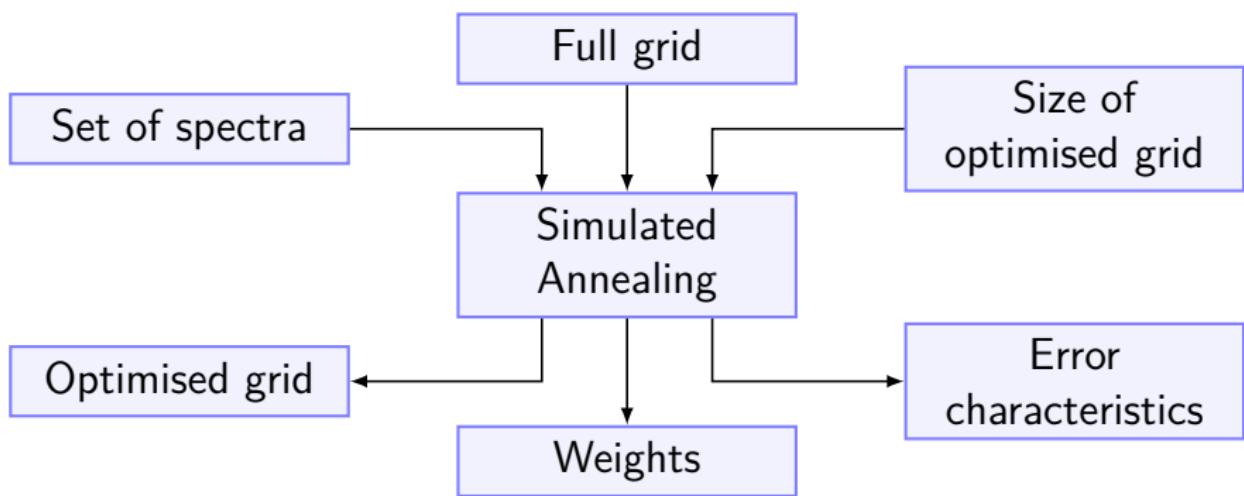
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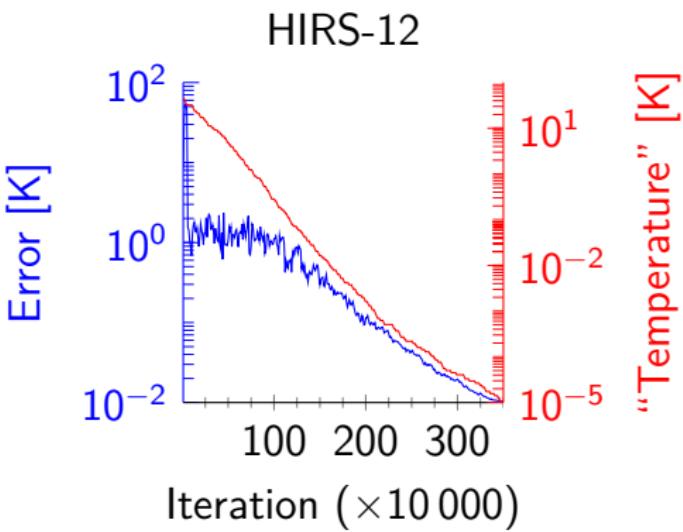
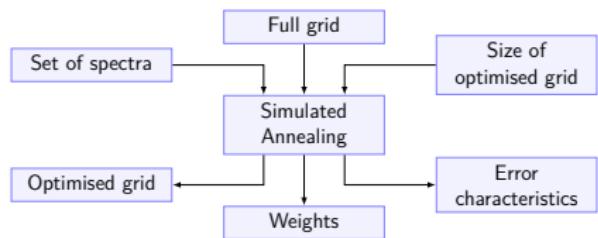


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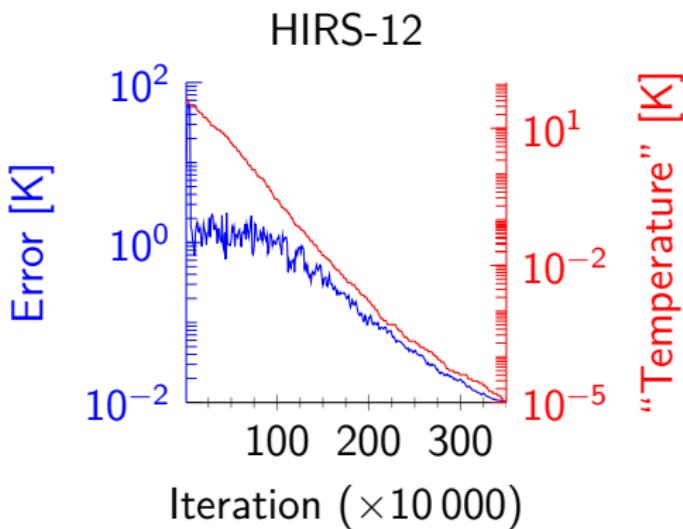
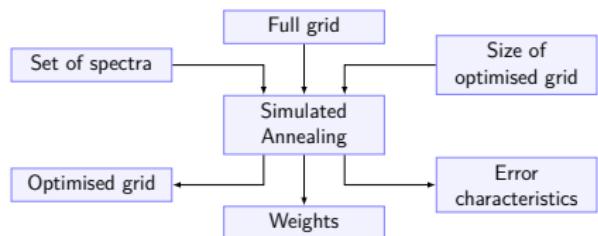


One annealing run



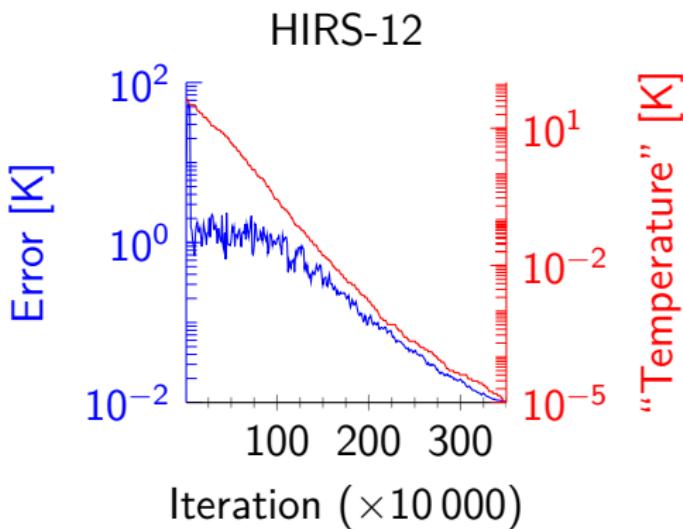
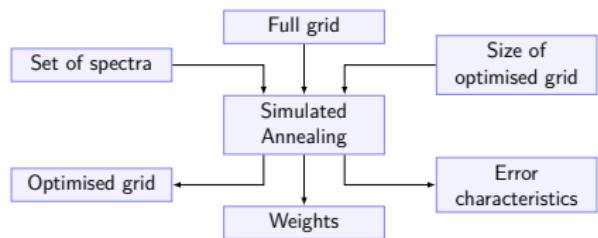
- Derivation using clear-sky dataset with 42 profiles (Garand et al., 2001)
- Annealing took 15 hours on workstation for one channel
- Applied to HIRS and AVHRR

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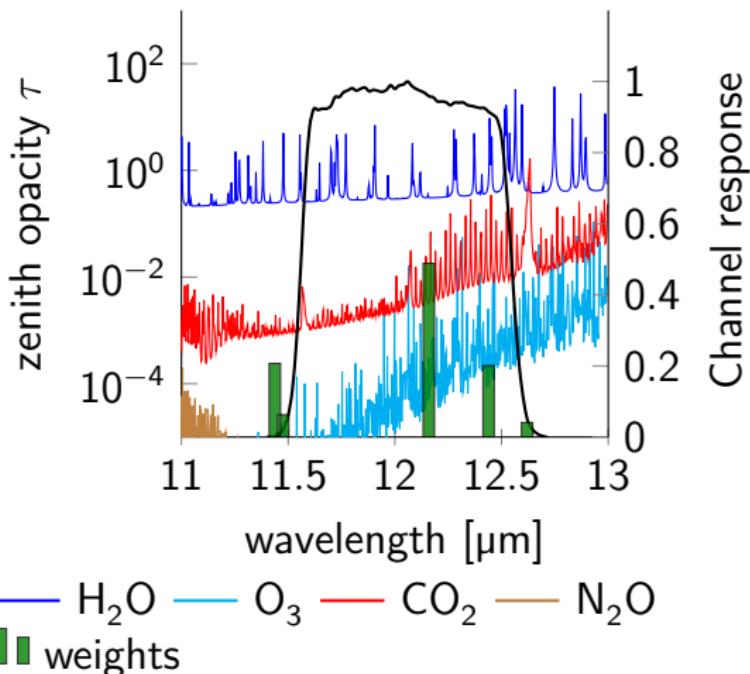
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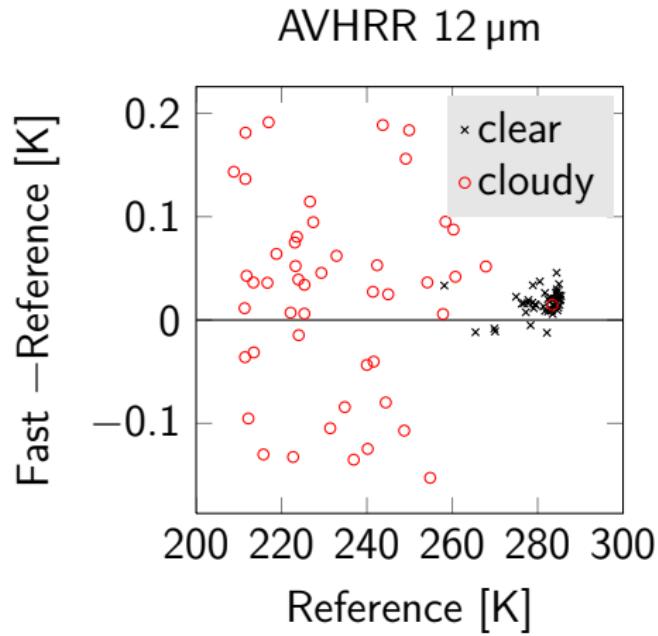
The solution

NOAA-19 AVHRR-5
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Optimised vs. full grid

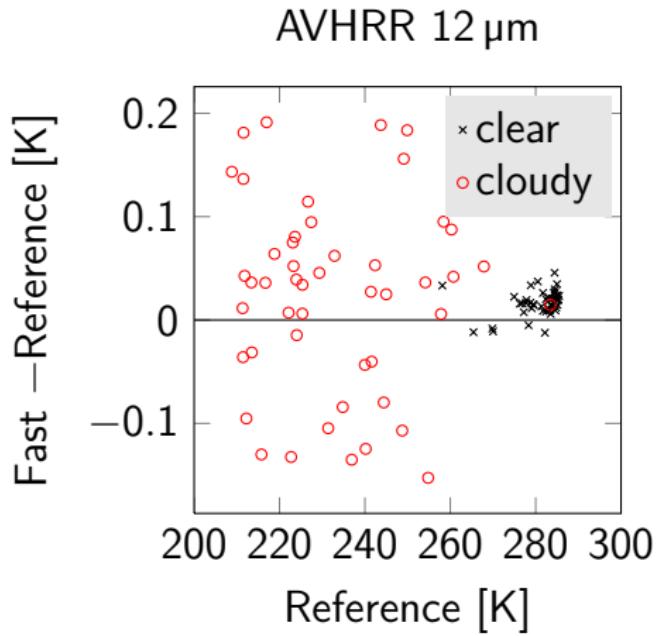
Clearsky or cloudy



- Derived clear-sky
- Testing for clear and cloudy (cloudy with ARTS-MC)
- Using ECMWF-based dataset (Chevallier et al., 2006)
- Only small bias
- Optimised 10 \times faster (for same no. photons per channel)

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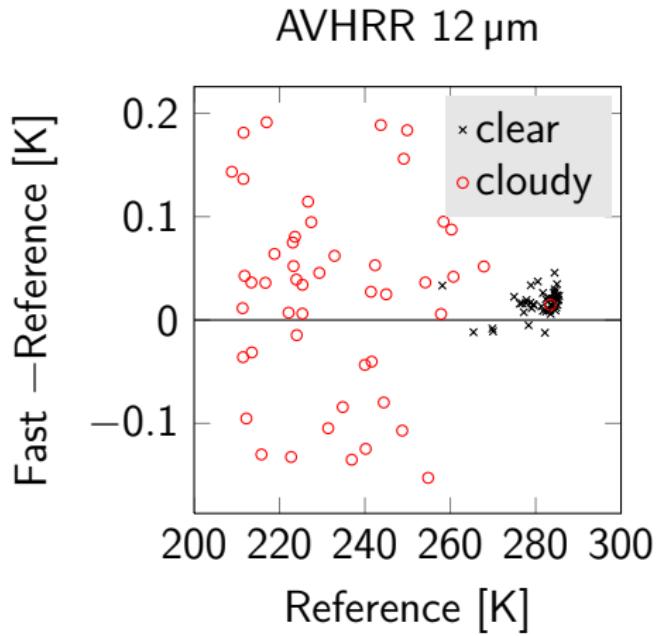
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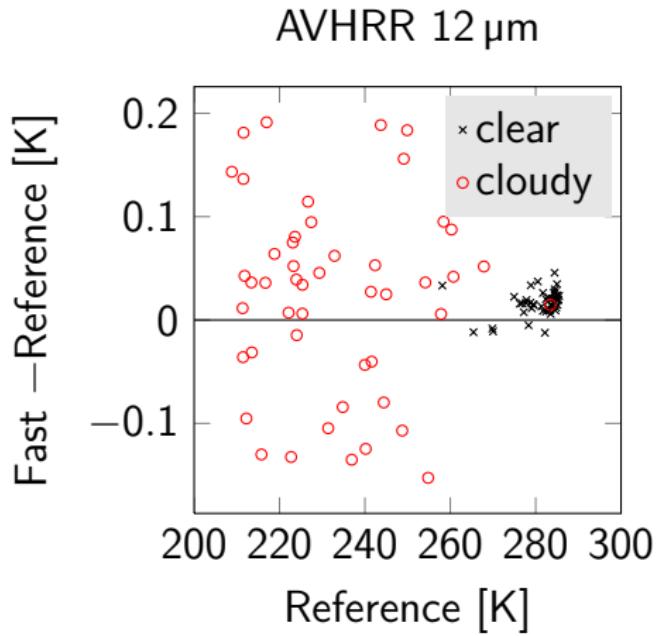
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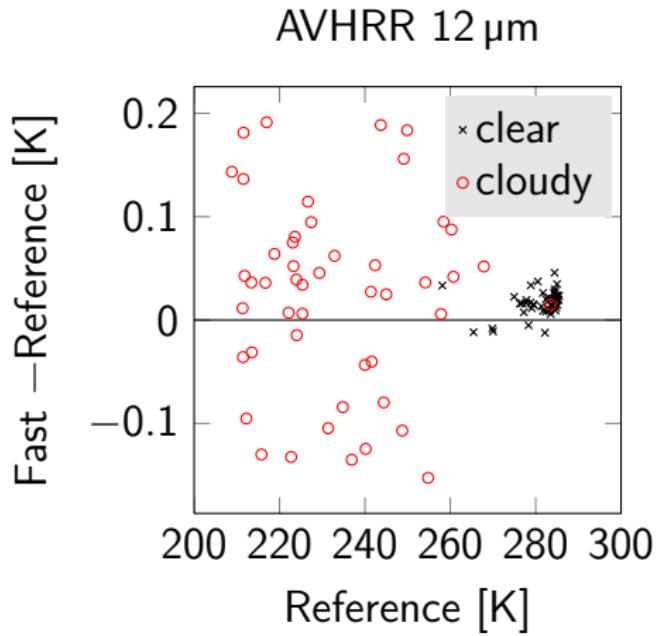
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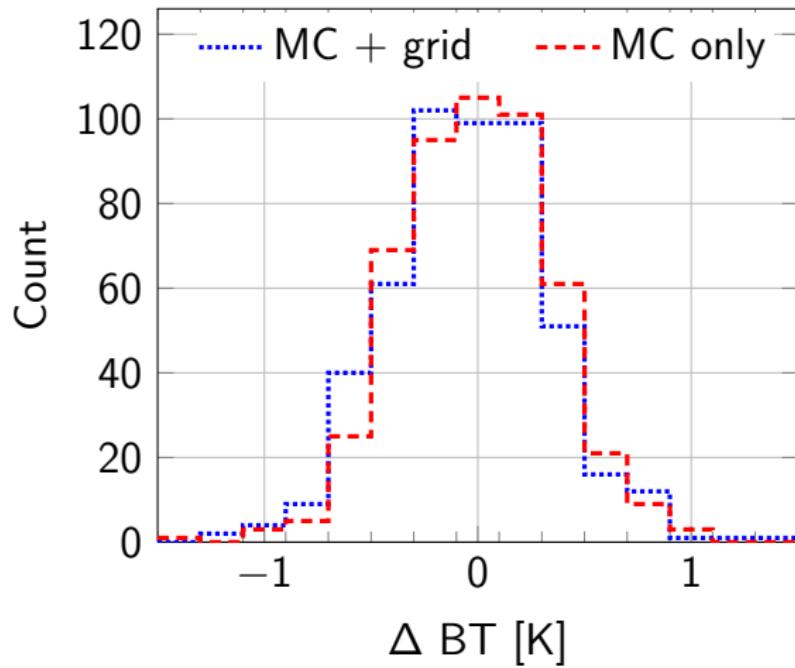
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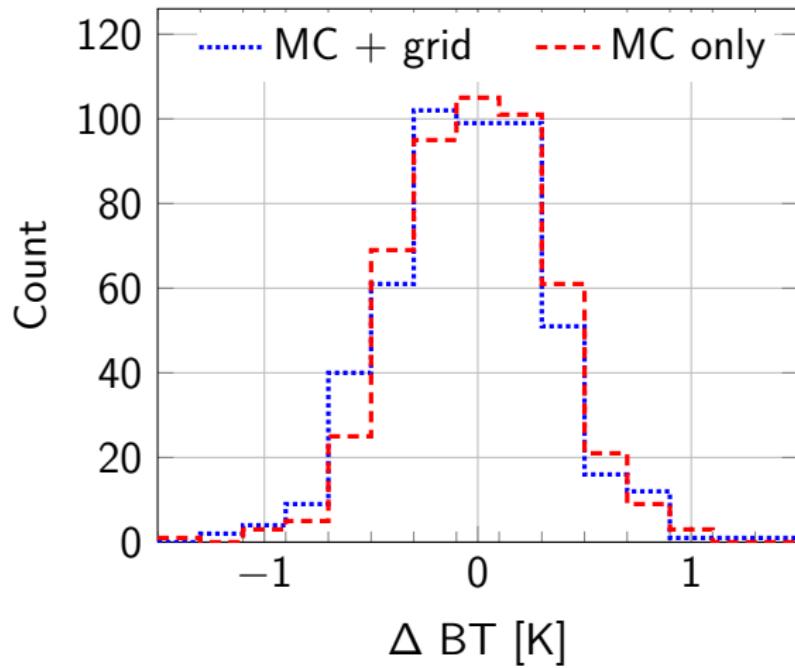
HIRS-11 error characteristics



- Variability due to Monte Carlo
- Bias small (less than 0.03 K)
- Optimised grid represents full grid for cloudy

Error characteristics

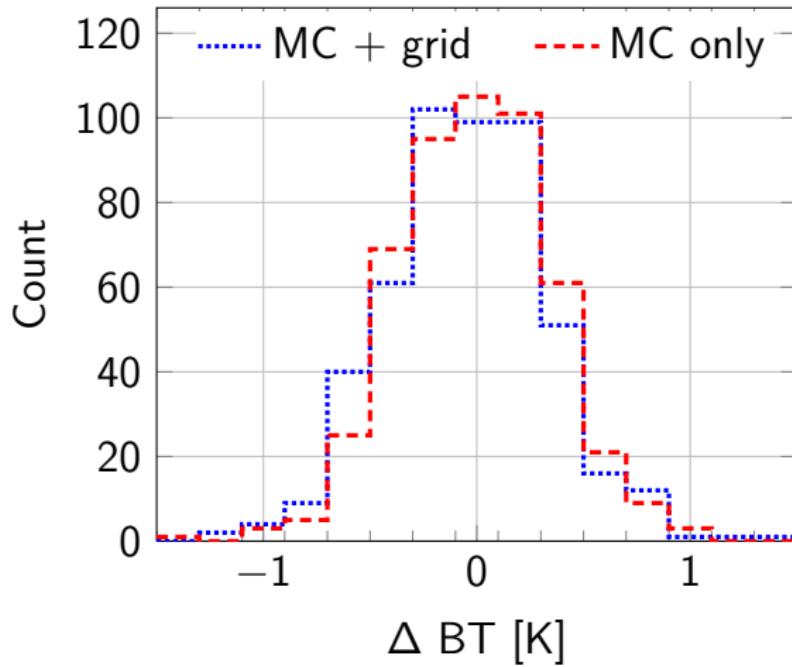
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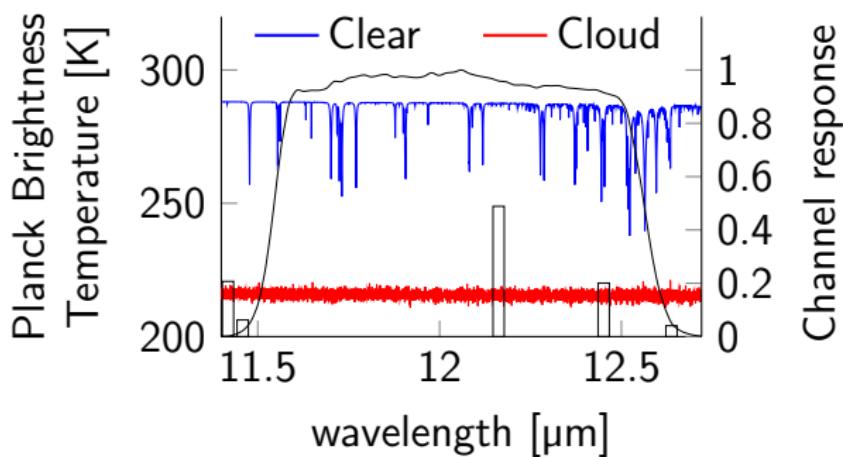
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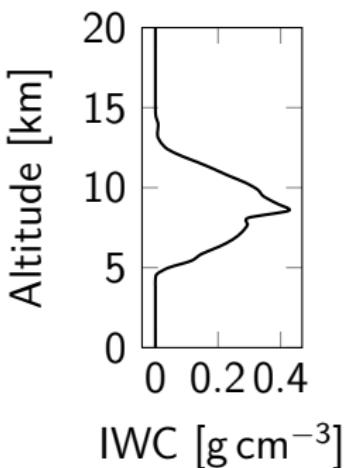
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Spectrum

AVHRR-5 spectrum,
clear-sky and cloudy



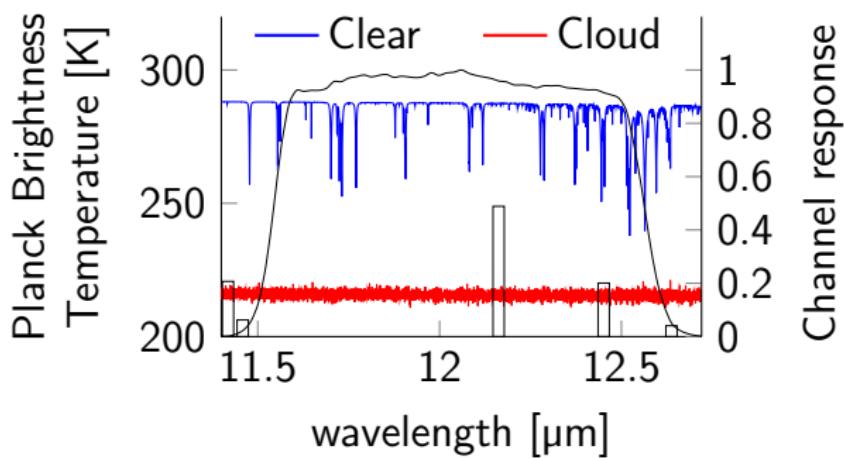
IWC profile



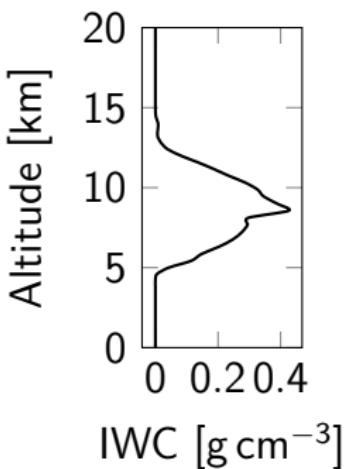
- Gas optical properties spectrally strongly varying
- Cloud optical properties spectrally quite flat
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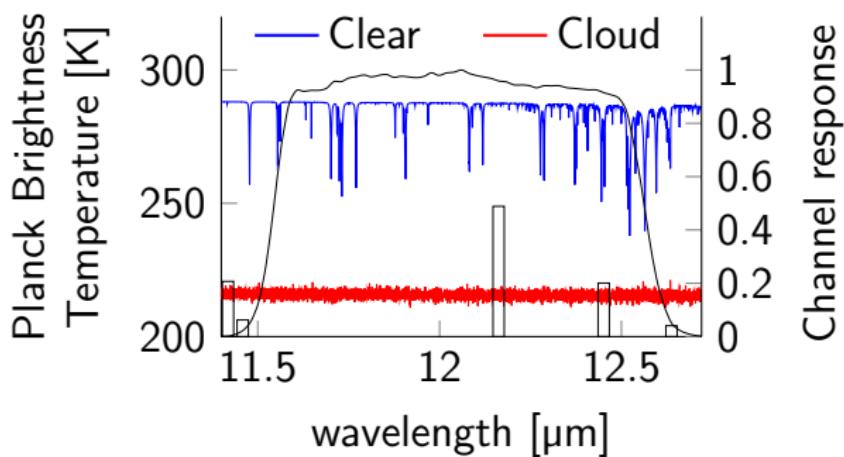
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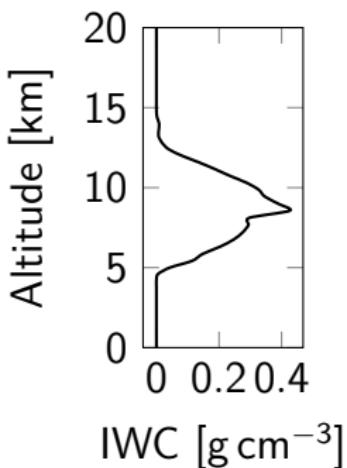
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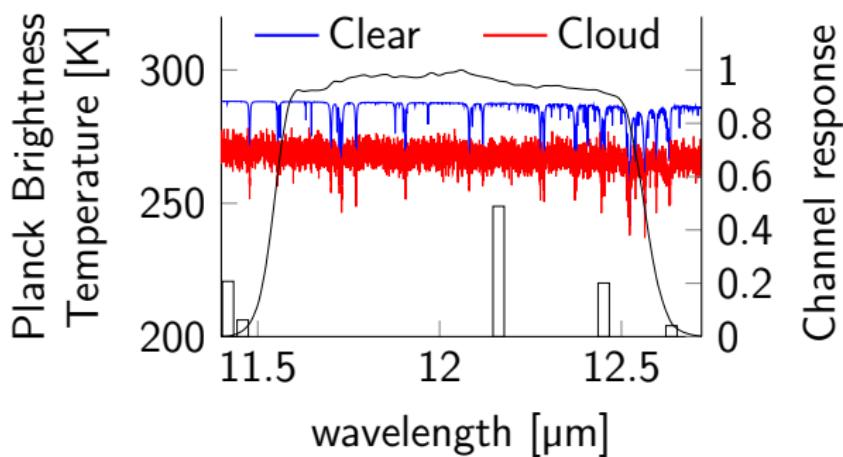
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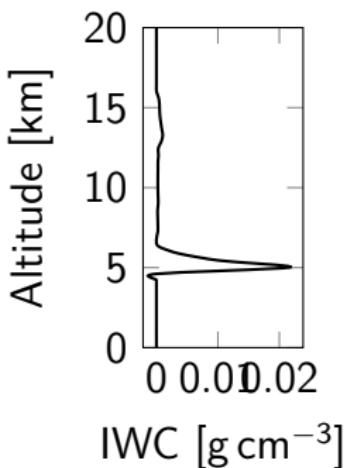
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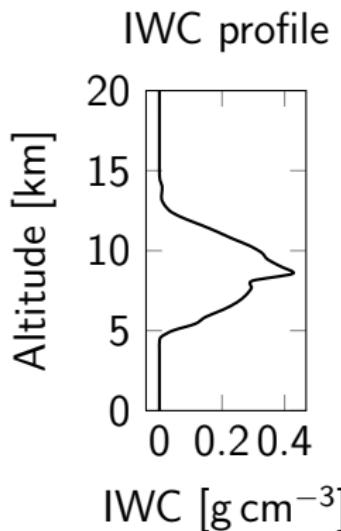
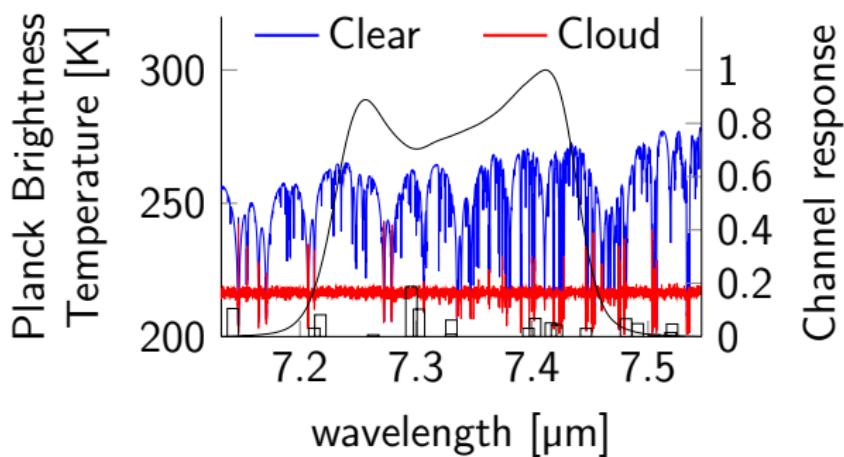
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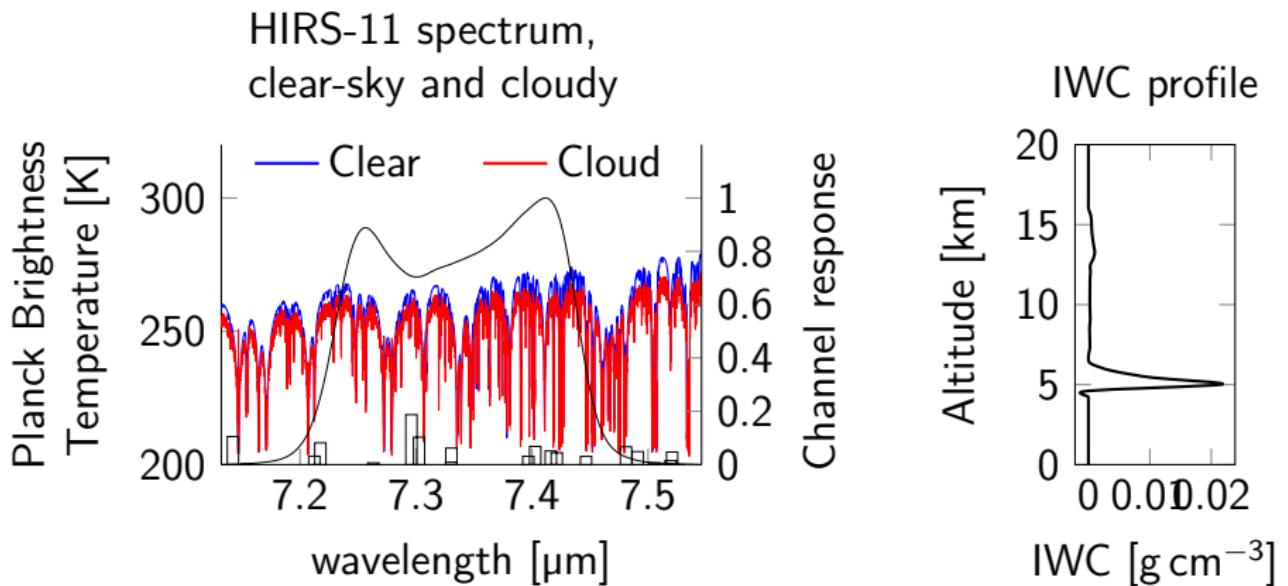
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Summary

- Clear-sky derived grid works for cloudy simulations
- Results applicable to other sensors or models
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Thanks

Thank you for your attention.
Questions?

Bibliography I

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