



Improved Use of AIRS Data at ECMWF

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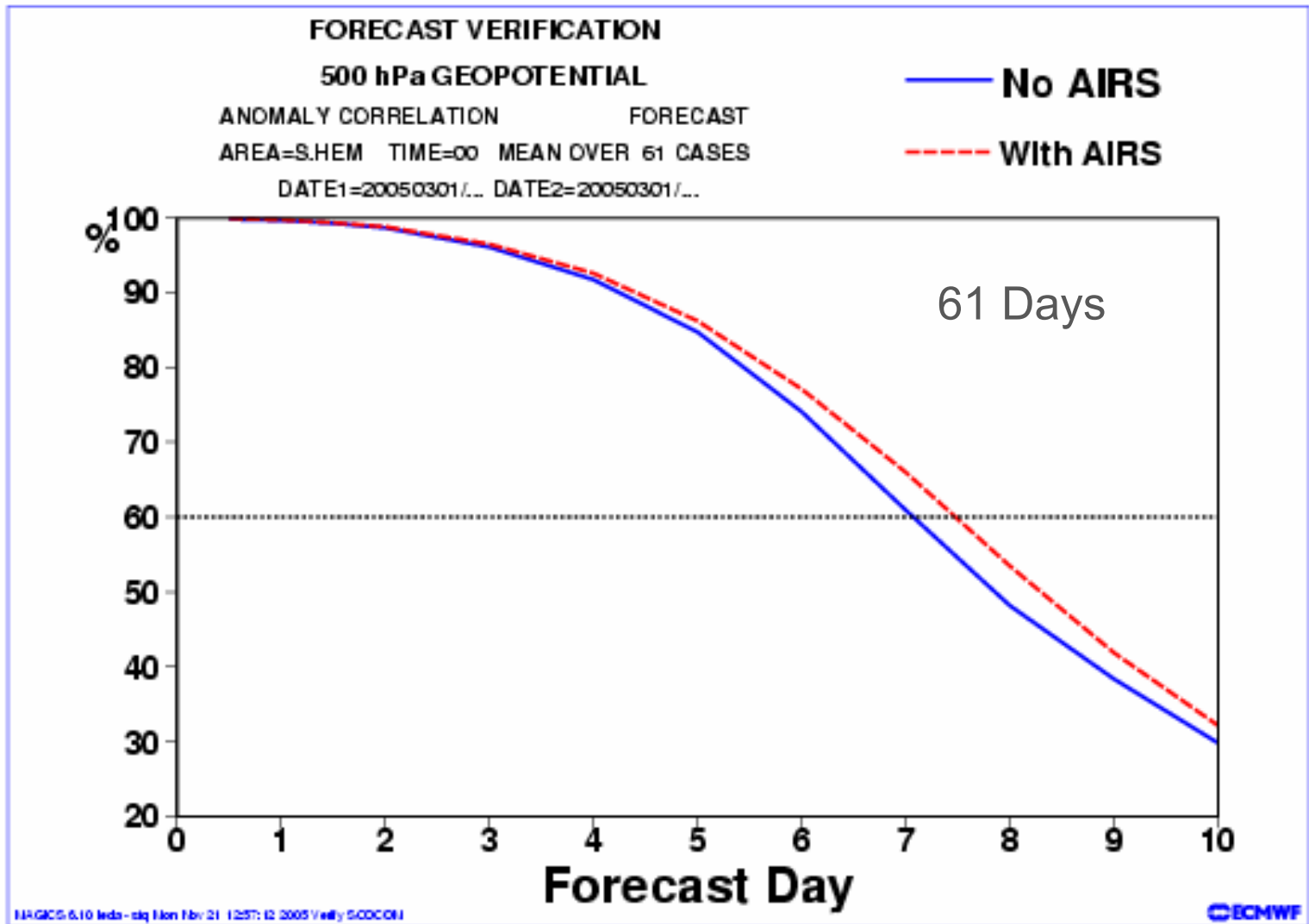


AIRS/IASI Advances

- Experiments with Reconstructed Radiances
- **NWPSAF deliverables**
 - **Cloud Detection**
 - **Advanced Sounder Preprocessor**



AIRS Impact up to 10 hours at 7 days

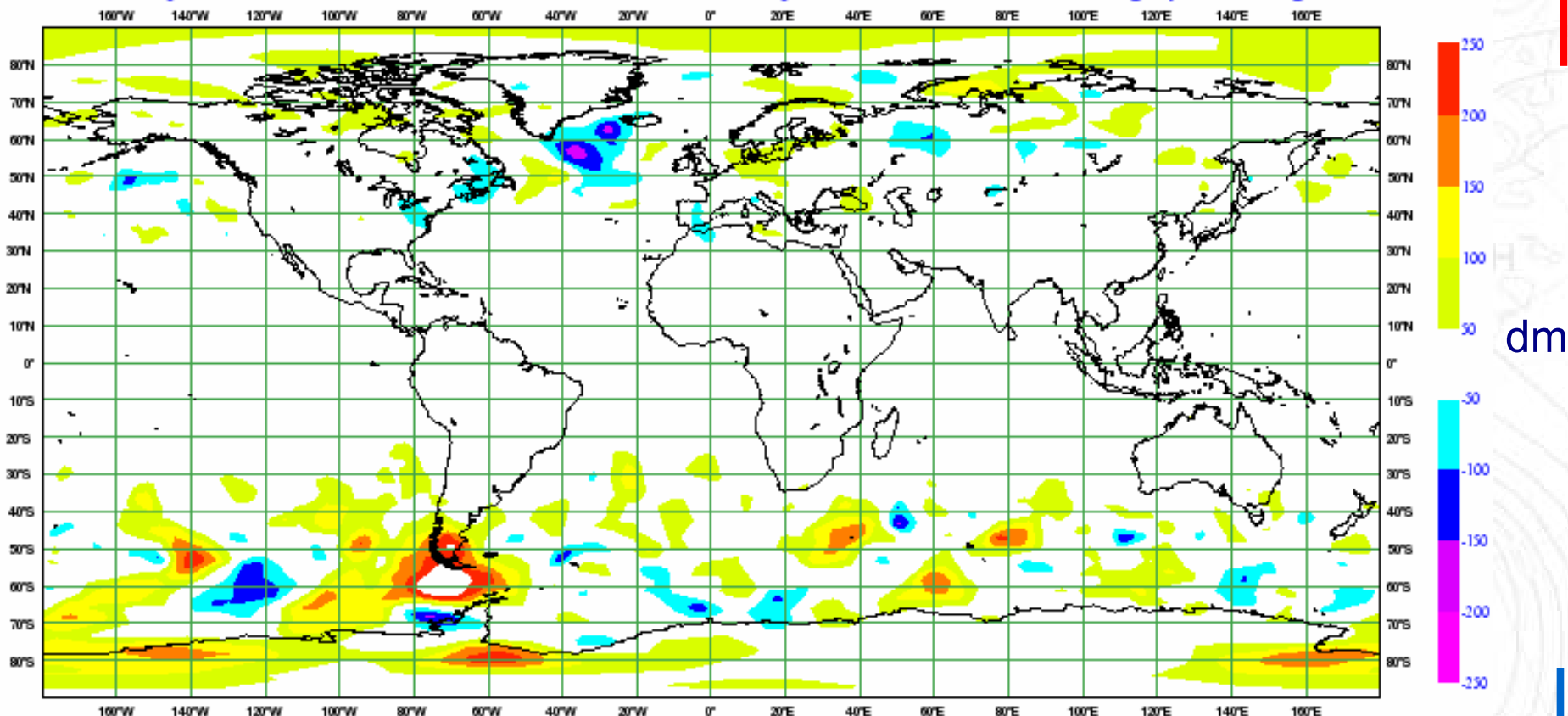




5 Day Forecast Improvements on Adding AIRS

AIRS Improves FC ↑

Tuesday 1 March 2005 00UTC ECMWF Forecast ± 120 VT: Sunday 6 March 2005 00UTC 500hPa **geopotential height



AIRS Degrades FC ↓

1st March – 30th April 2005

International TOVS Study Conference, Oct. 2006, Maratea



Spectral data compression with PCA*

The complete AIRS spectrum can be compressed using a truncated principal component analysis (e.g. 200PCAs v 2300 rads)

**Leading eigenvectors (200, say)
of covariance of spectra from
(large) training set**

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{V}^T (\mathbf{y} - \bar{\mathbf{y}})$$

Coefficients (blue arrow pointing to \mathbf{p})

Mean spectrum (orange arrow pointing to $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$)

Original Spectrum (green arrow pointing to \mathbf{y})

- To use PCs in assimilation requires an efficient RT model to calculate PCs directly
- PCs are more difficult to interpret physically than radiances

N.B. This is usually performed in noise-normalised radiance space

This allows data to be transported efficiently



Spectral data compression and de-noising

The complete AIRS spectrum can be compressed using a truncated principal component analysis (e.g. 200PCAs v 2300 rads)

**Leading eigenvectors (200, say)
of covariance of spectra from
(large) training set**

**Reconstructed
spectrum**

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{V}^T (\mathbf{y} - \bar{\mathbf{y}})$$

Coefficients (blue arrow pointing to \mathbf{p})

Mean spectrum (orange arrow pointing to $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$)

Original Spectrum (green arrow pointing to \mathbf{y})

$$\mathbf{y}_R = \bar{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{V}\mathbf{p}$$

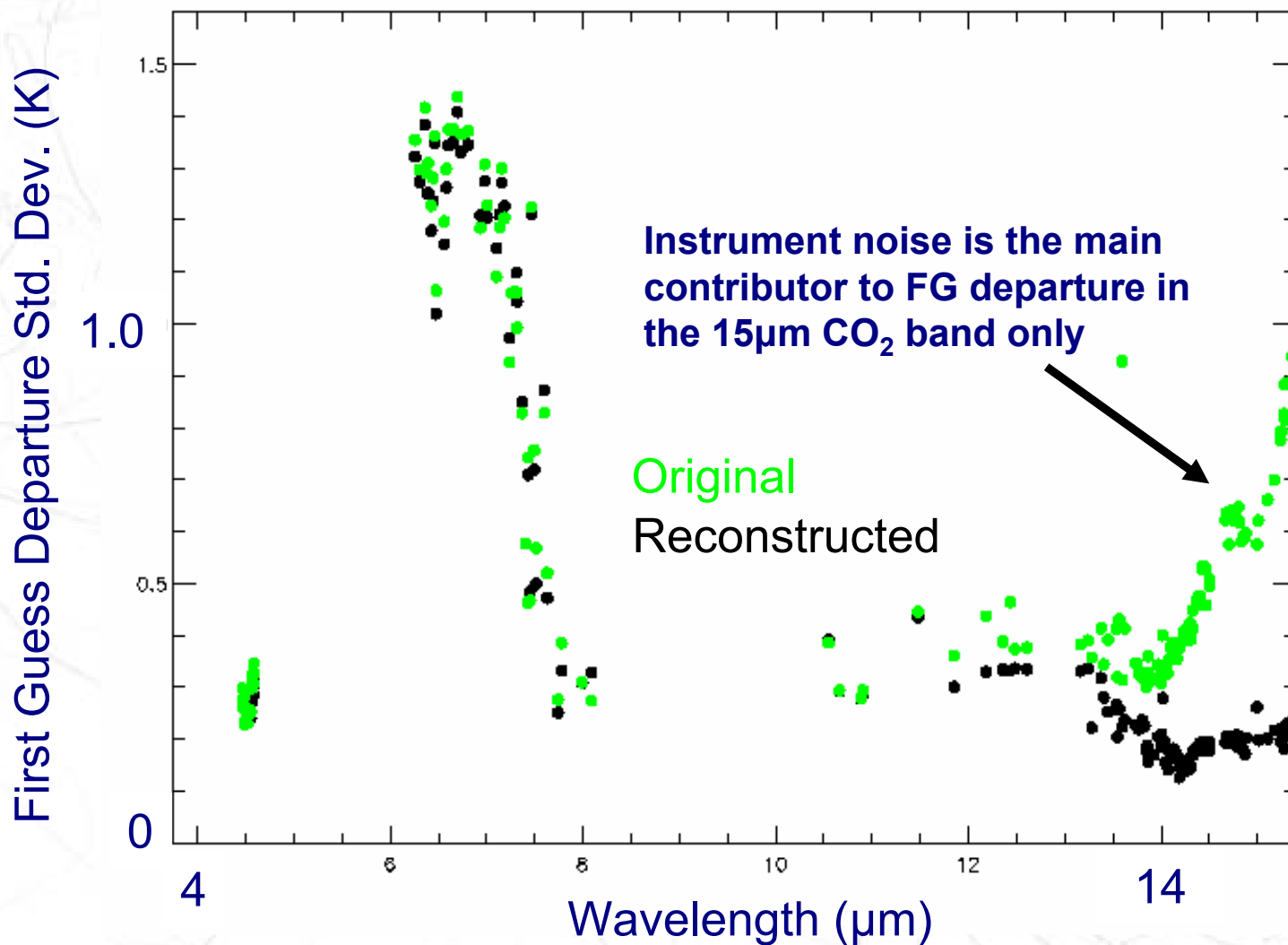
N.B. This is usually performed in noise-normalised radiance space

Each reconstructed channel is a linear combination of all the original channels and the data is significantly de-noised.

If N PCs are used all the information is contained in N reconstructed channels (theoretically)



First Guess Departures for AIRS are Reduced

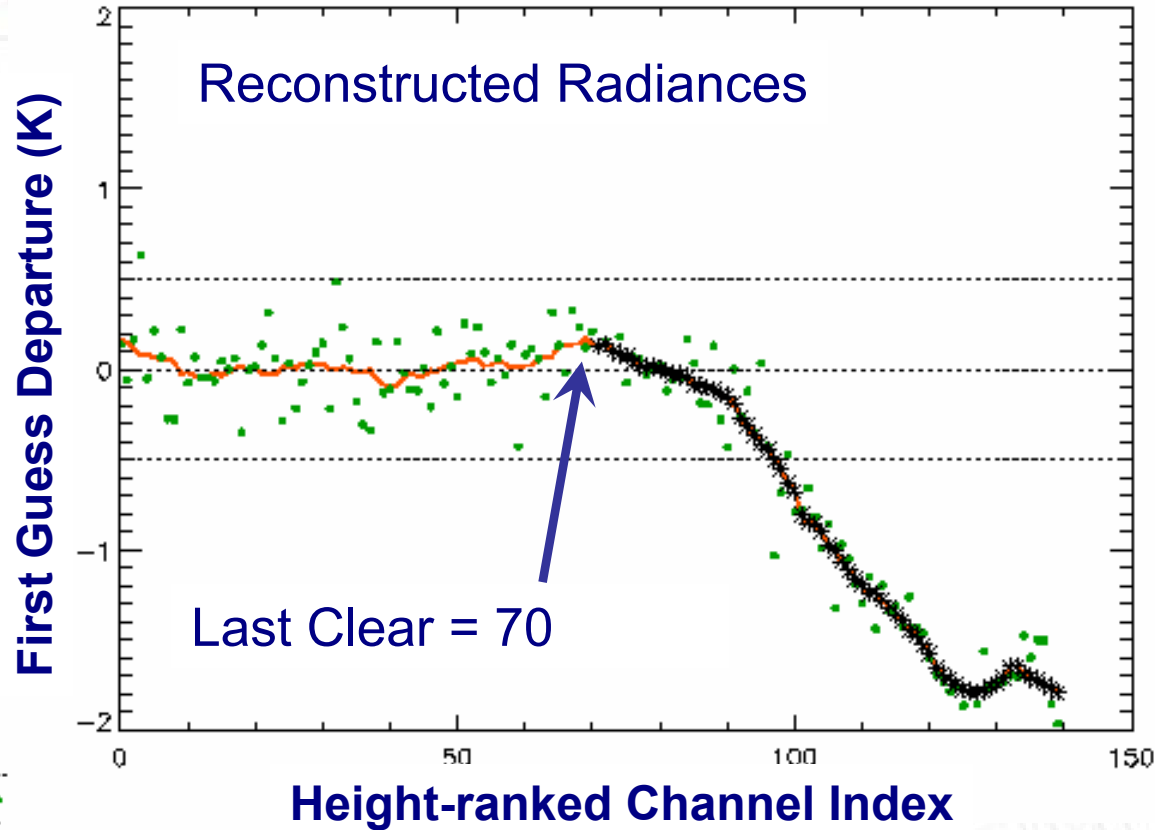
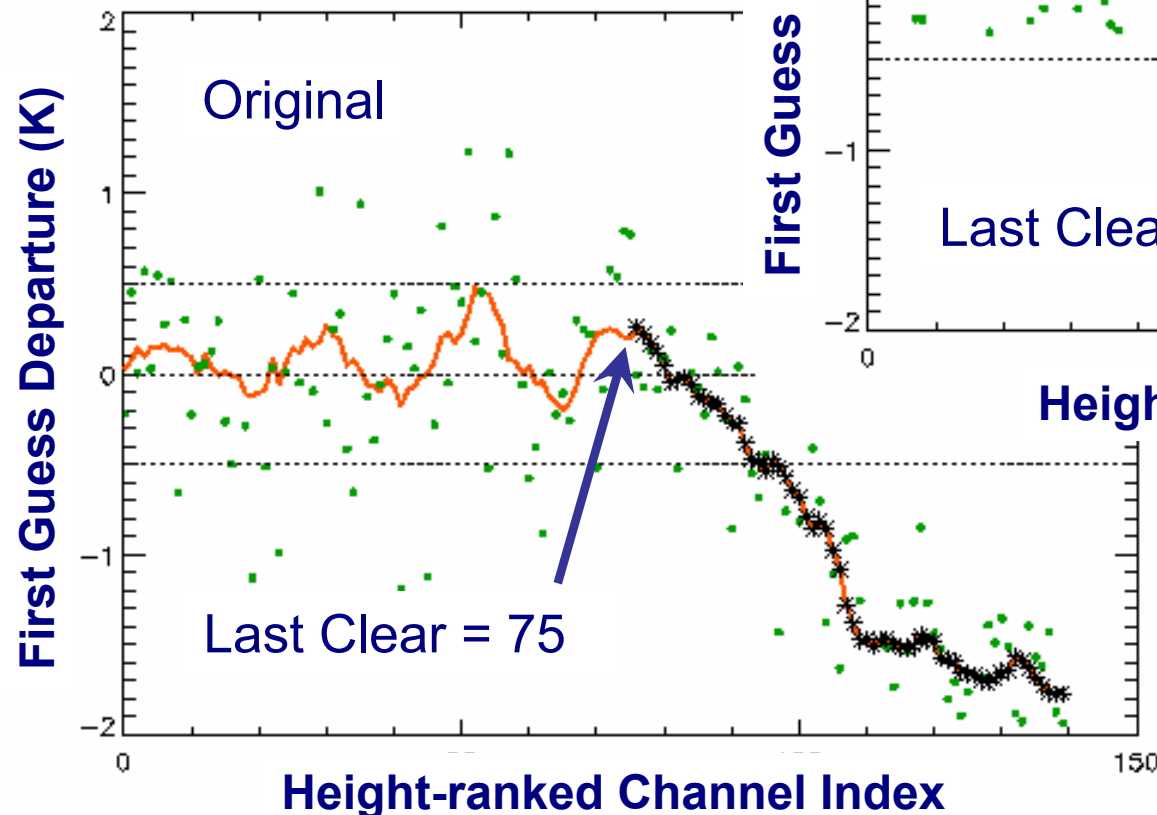




Improvements in Cloud Detection

ECMWF Scheme:

- Ranks Channels Height
- Applies low-pass filter
- Tests for non-zero gradient



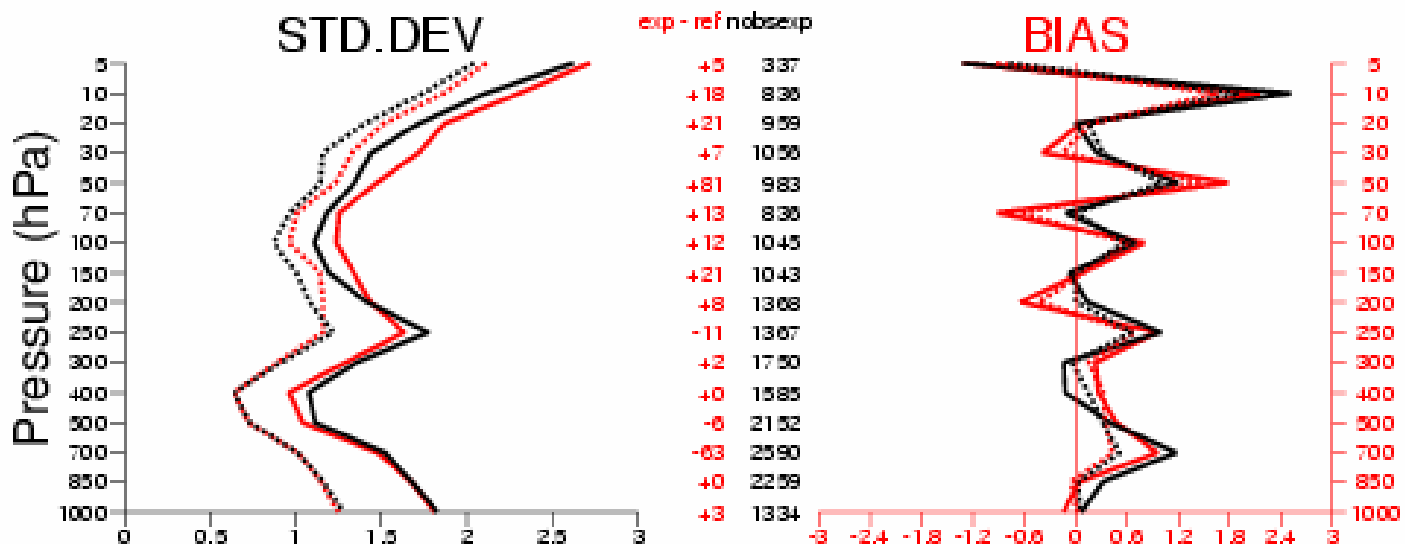
< 2% of Channels are flagged differently for RR vs Normal radiances



Improvements to Antarctic Stratosphere

exp:enx8 DA v en0z(ref) DA: 2005030100-2005043000(12)
TEMP-T S.PolarC
used T

— background departure o-b(ref)
— background departure o-b
..... analysis departure o-a(ref)
..... analysis departure o-a

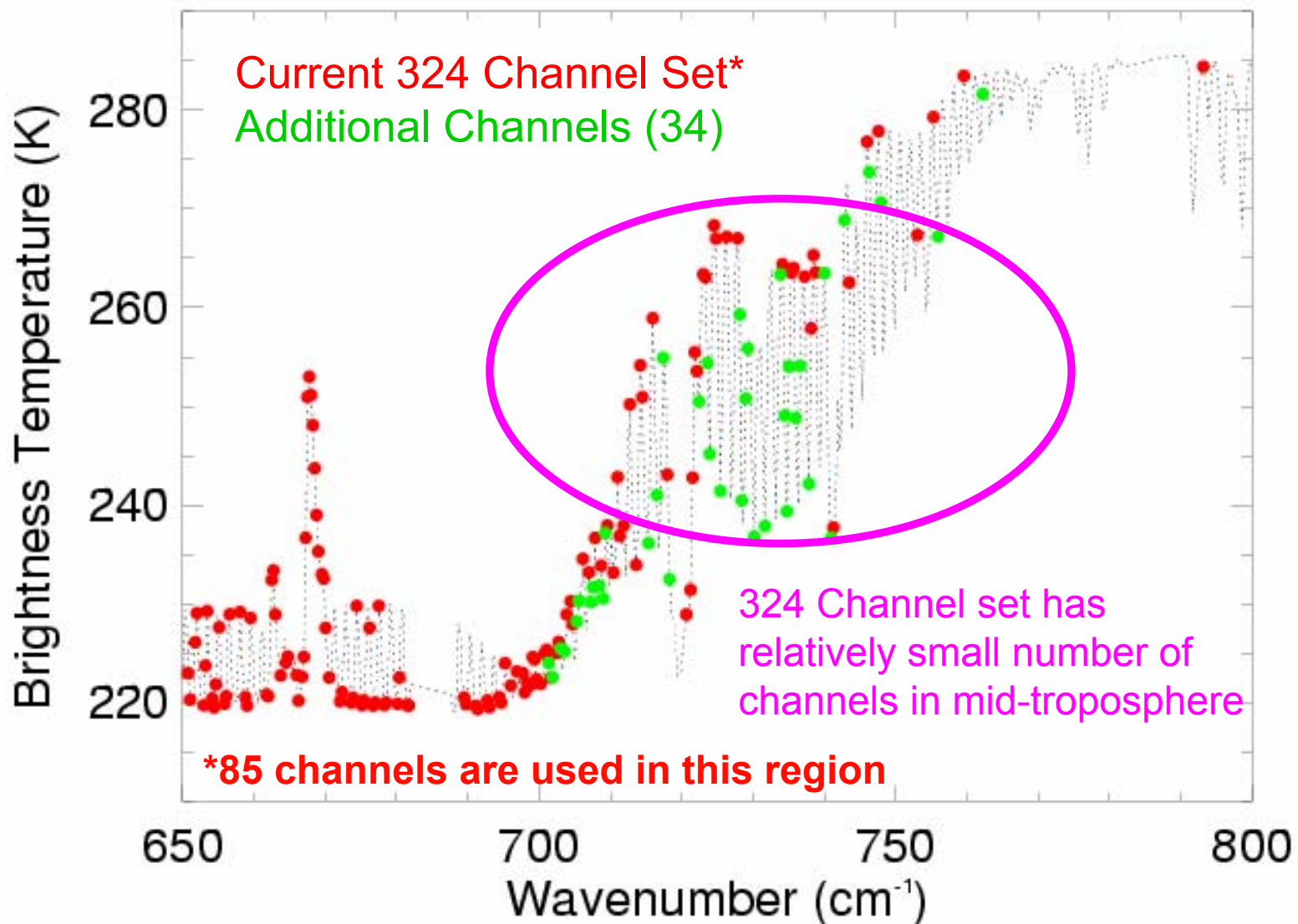


“Stratospheric Oscillation” in comparison to Antarctic radiosondes is greatly reduced on moving to reconstructed radiances





Adding Extra AIRS Reconstructed Radiance Channels





How to reconstruct additional channels

We are supplied with N reconstructed radiances, $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_N$, derived from the the full spectrum, \mathbf{p} , via

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_N = \mathbf{L}_{N,M} \mathbf{L}_M^T \mathbf{y}$$

where $\mathbf{L}_{N,M}$ and \mathbf{L}_M are the leading M eigenvectors of the observed variability of \mathbf{y} , with the former restricted to the N supplied channels

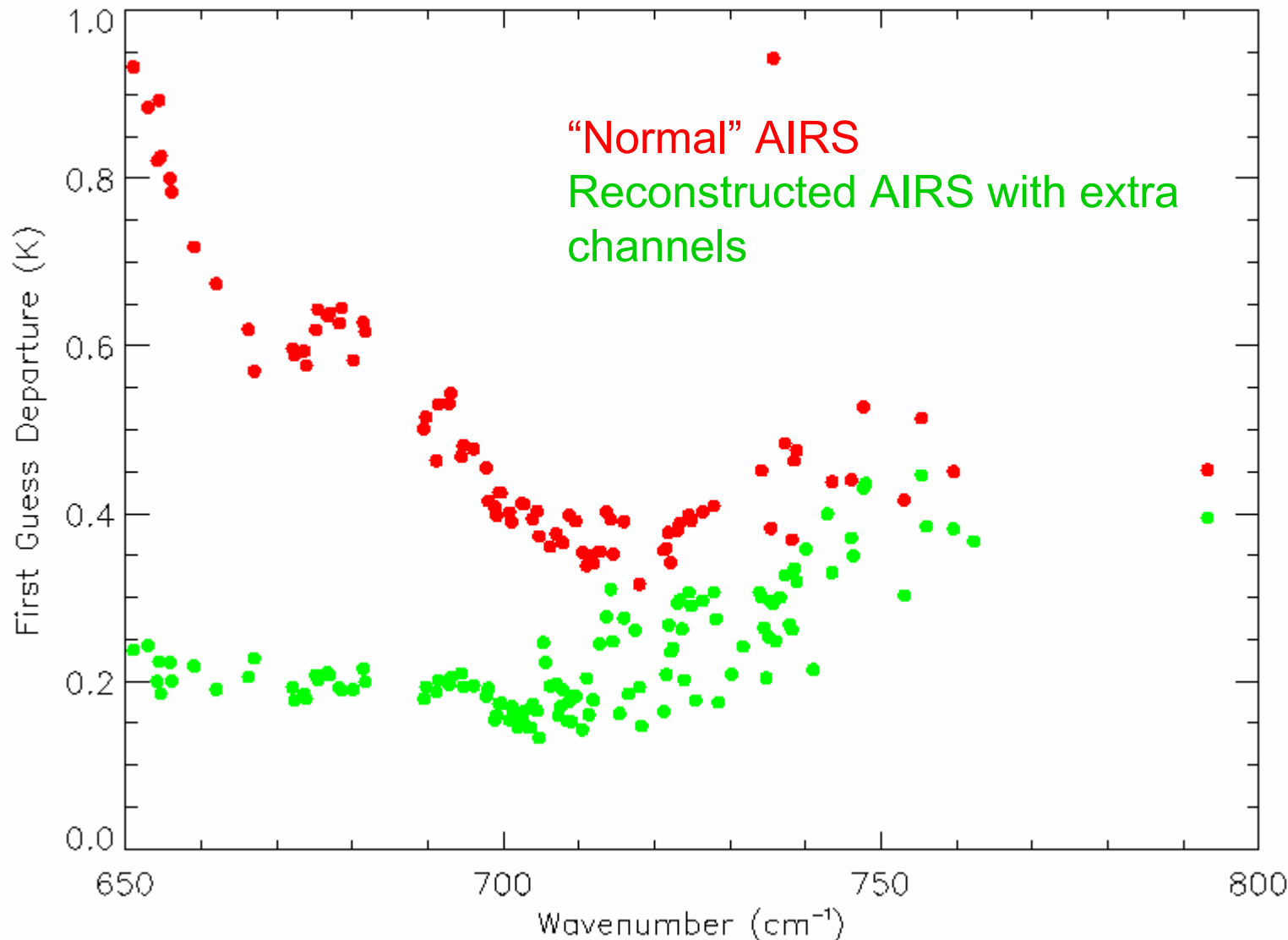
If $N \geq M$ and the choice of channels is sufficiently representative, we may take the N reconstructed radiances and derive the remaining reconstructed radiances thus:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{L}_M \mathbf{V}_N \mathbf{\Lambda}_N^{-1} \mathbf{U}_N^T \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_N$$

Where $\mathbf{V}_N \mathbf{\Lambda}_N^{-1} \mathbf{U}_N^T$ is the generalised-inverse of \mathbf{L}_M using SVD.



First Guess departures

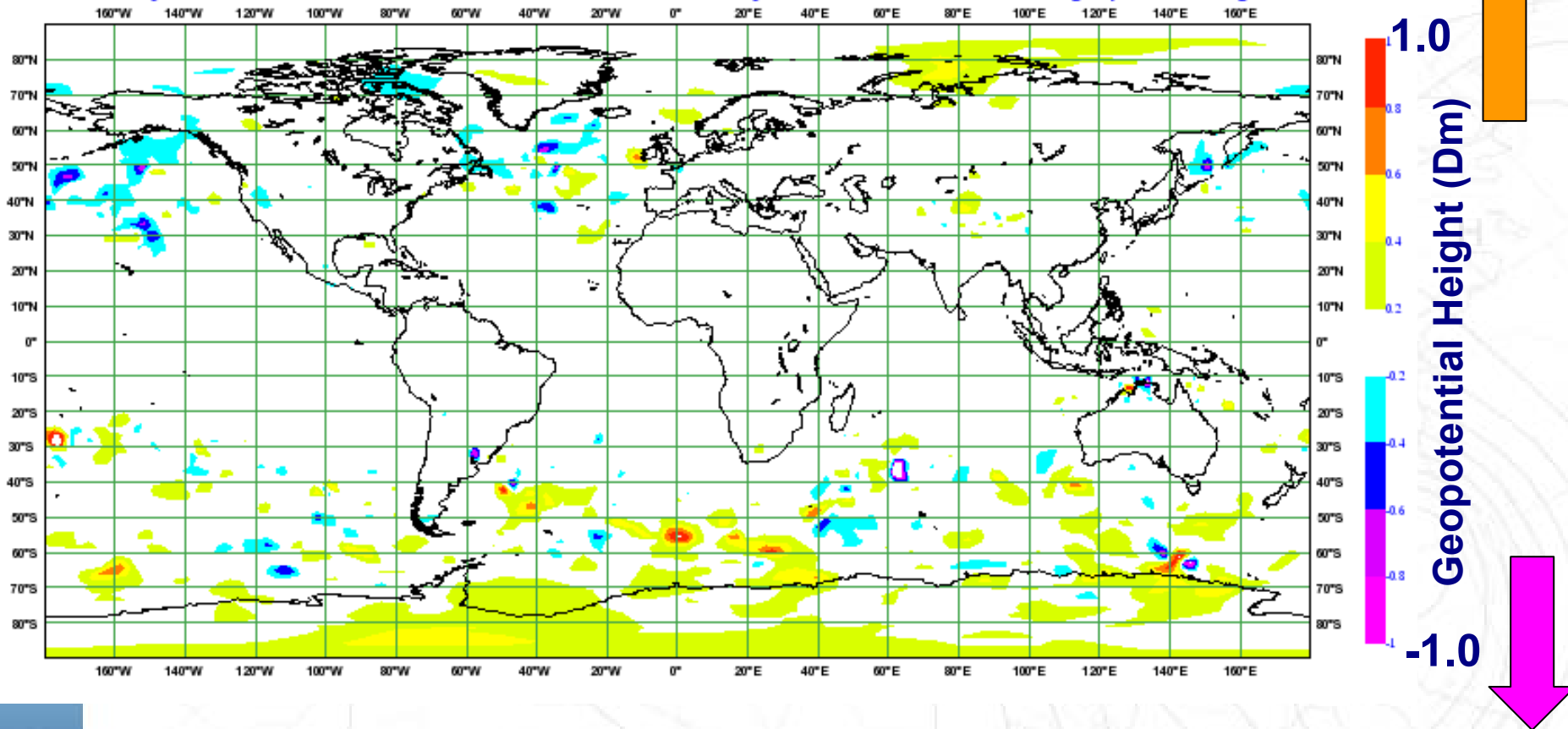




48-hour Forecast Error Differences: 850hPa

Control Better

Monday 7 March 2005 00UTC ECMWF Forecast t+48 VT: Wednesday 9 March 2005 00UTC 850hPa **geopotential height



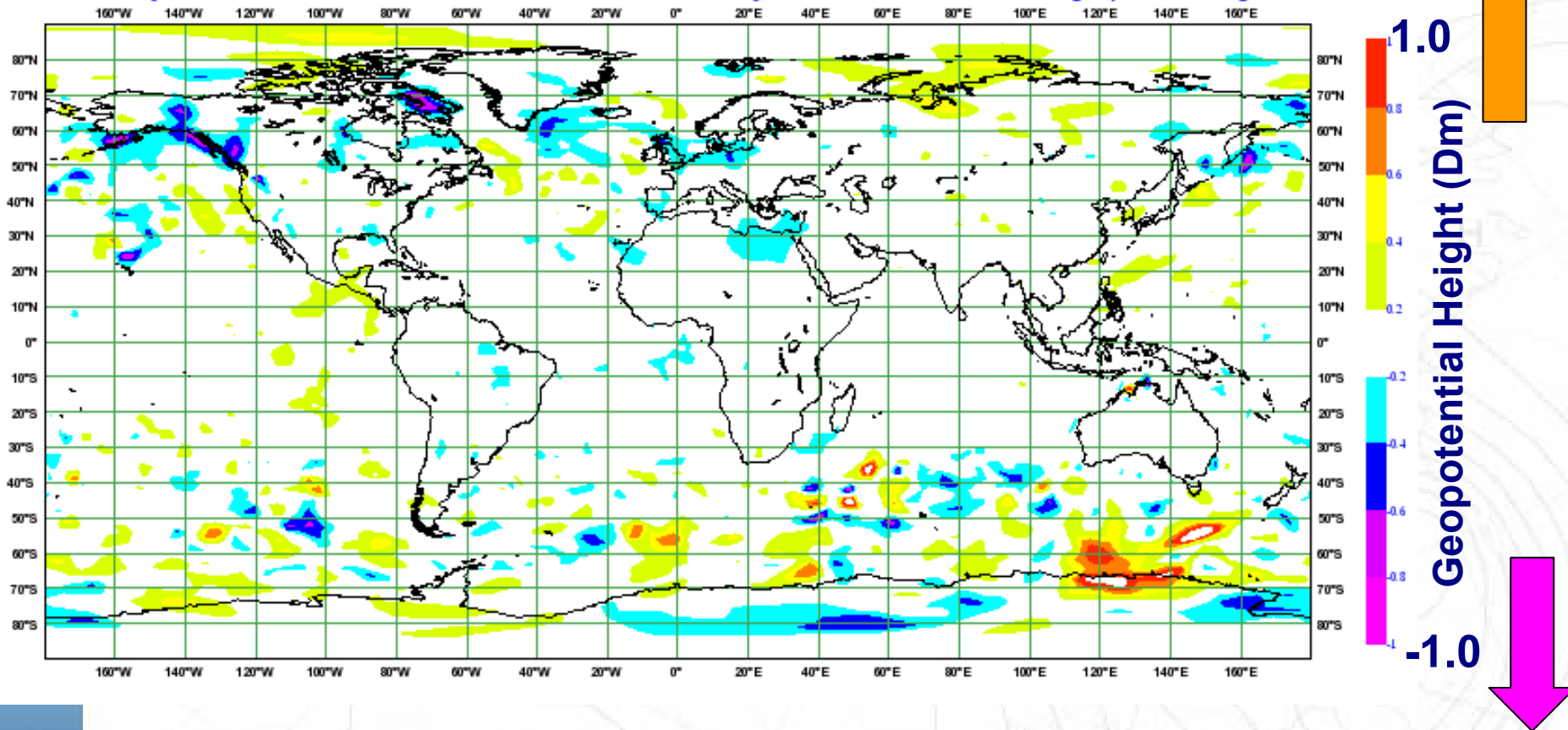
Experiment Better



48-hour Forecast Error Differences: 500hPa

Control Better

Monday 7 March 2005 00UTC ECMWF Forecast t+48 VT: Wednesday 9 March 2005 00UTC 500hPa **geopotential height



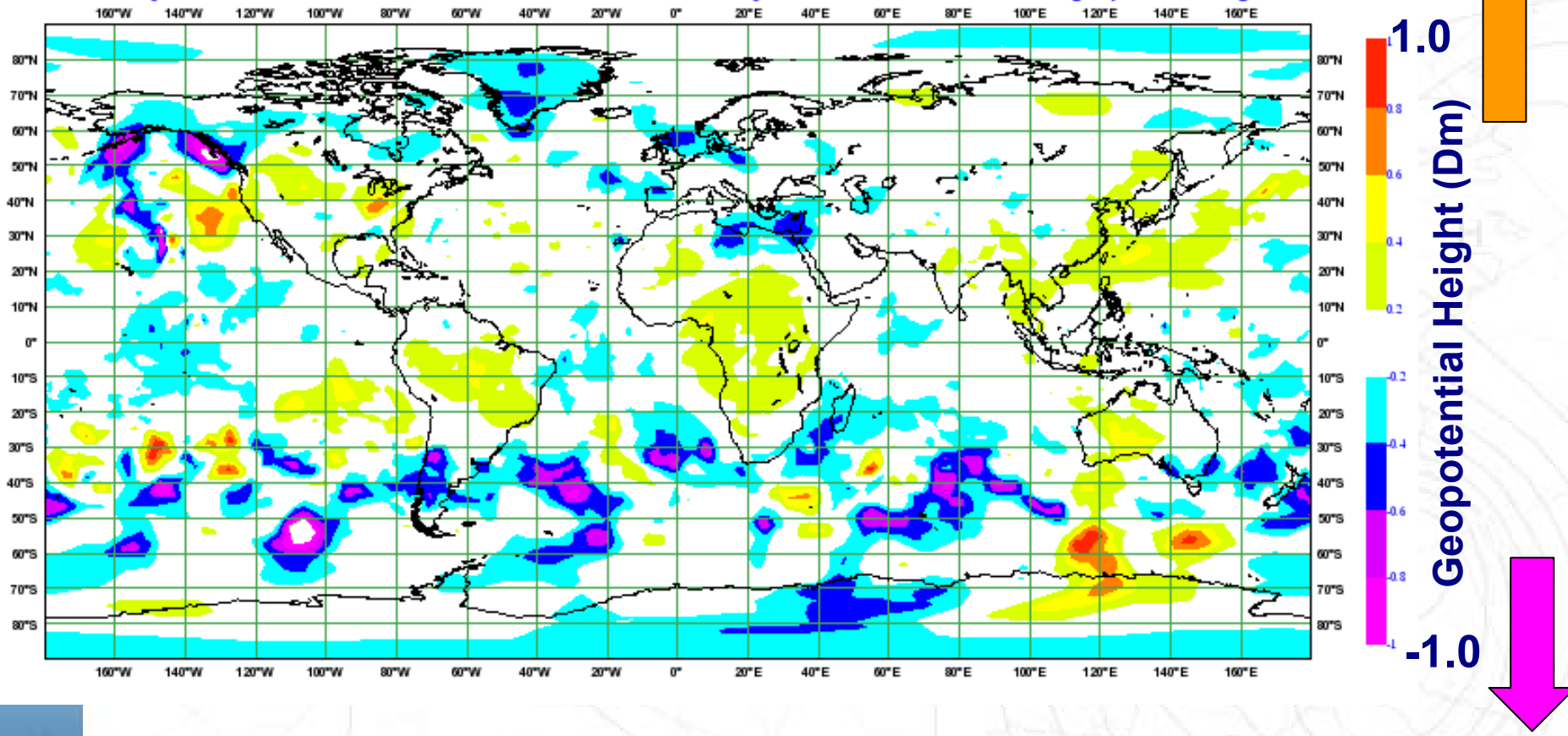
Experiment Better



48-hour Forecast Error Differences: 200hPa

Control Better

Monday 7 March 2005 00UTC ECMWF Forecast t+48 VT: Wednesday 9 March 2005 00UTC 200hPa **geopotential height



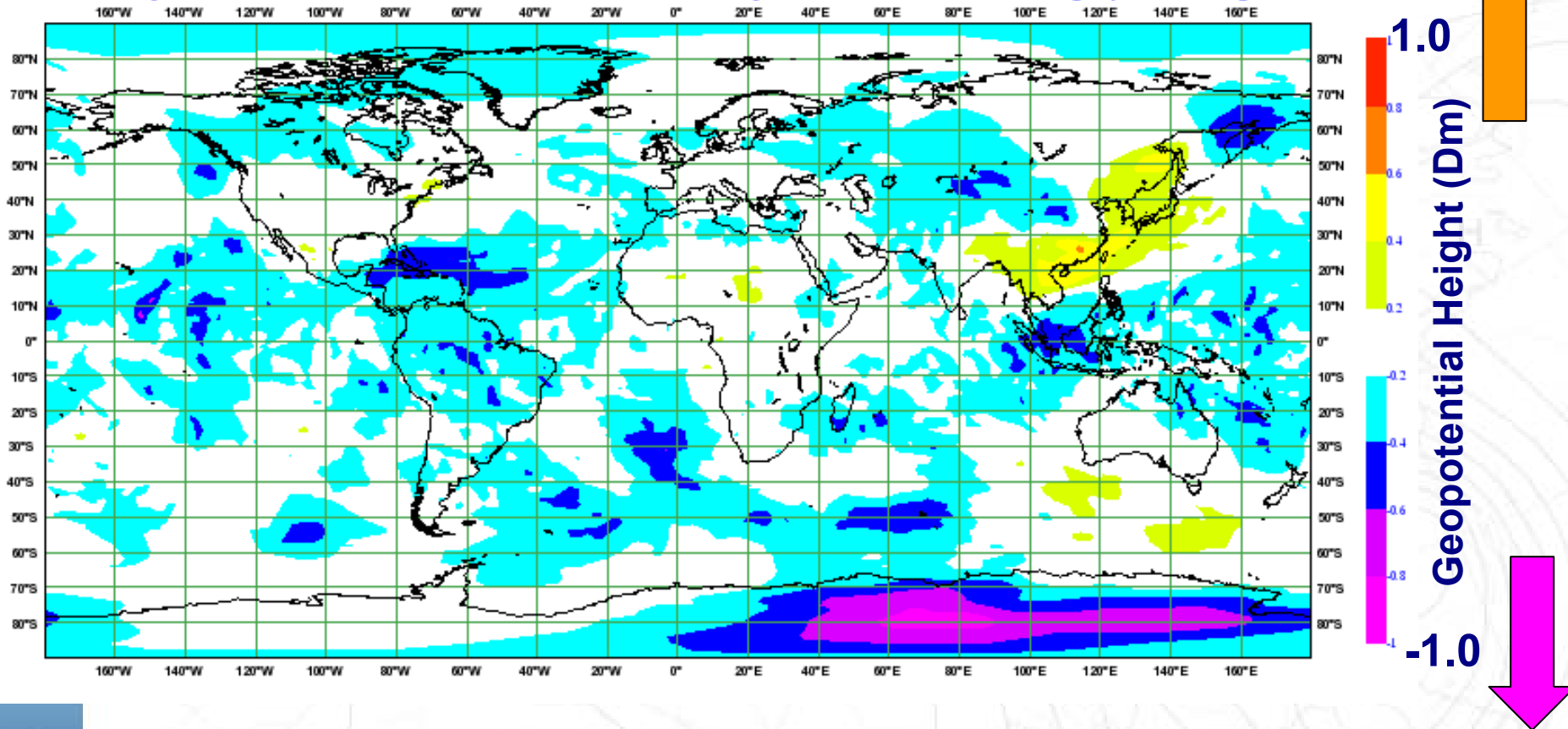
Experiment Better



48-hour Forecast Error Differences: 100hPa

Control Better

Monday 7 March 2005 00UTC ECMWF Forecast t+48 VT: Wednesday 9 March 2005 00UTC 100hPa **geopotential height



Experiment Better



Summary of Reconstructed Radiances

- **Reconstructed radiances improve certain aspects of the assimilation system:**
 - **Reduction of AIRS instrument noise**
 - **Cloud detection algorithm**
 - **Fit to polar radiosondes in stratosphere**
- **However, changes in forecast scores on using reconstructed radiances have been neutral at best**
 - **Experiments where assumed observation errors have been varied (including the introduction of spectral error correlations) have not yielded significant positive results**
 - **Work is continuing.....**
- **Reconstructed radiances contain information on the entire spectrum**
 - **This is demonstrated by the ability to reconstruct additional channels**
 - **This would more properly be done directly from PC amplitudes**
 - **Preliminary results indicate that using additional channels derived this way can possibly help improve forecasts**



NWPSAF Deliverables

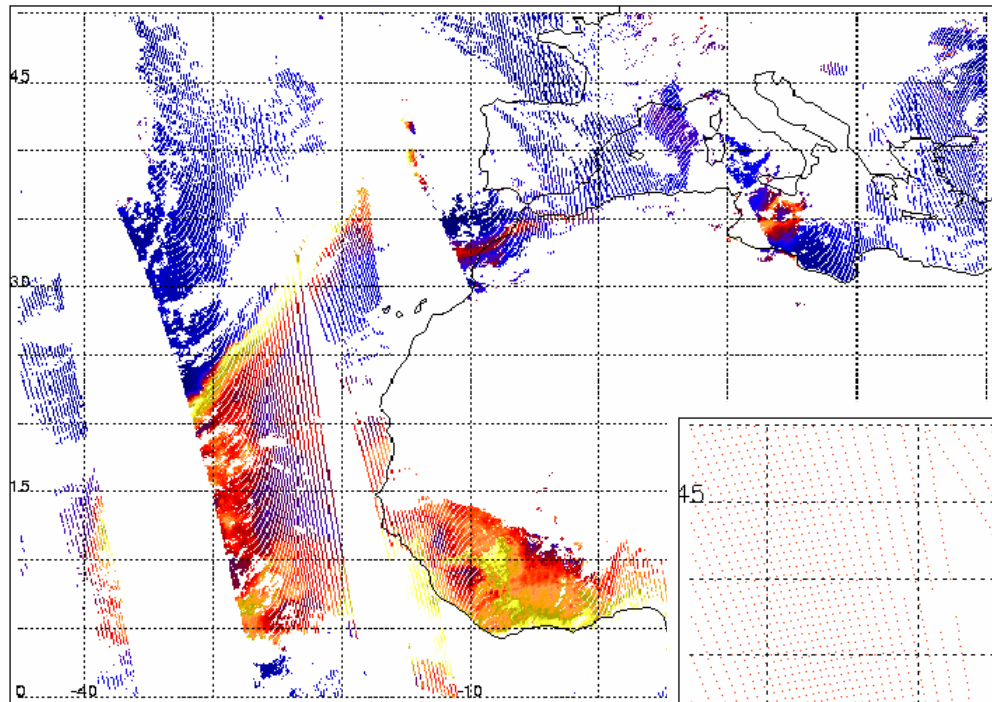


Cloud/Aerosol Detection

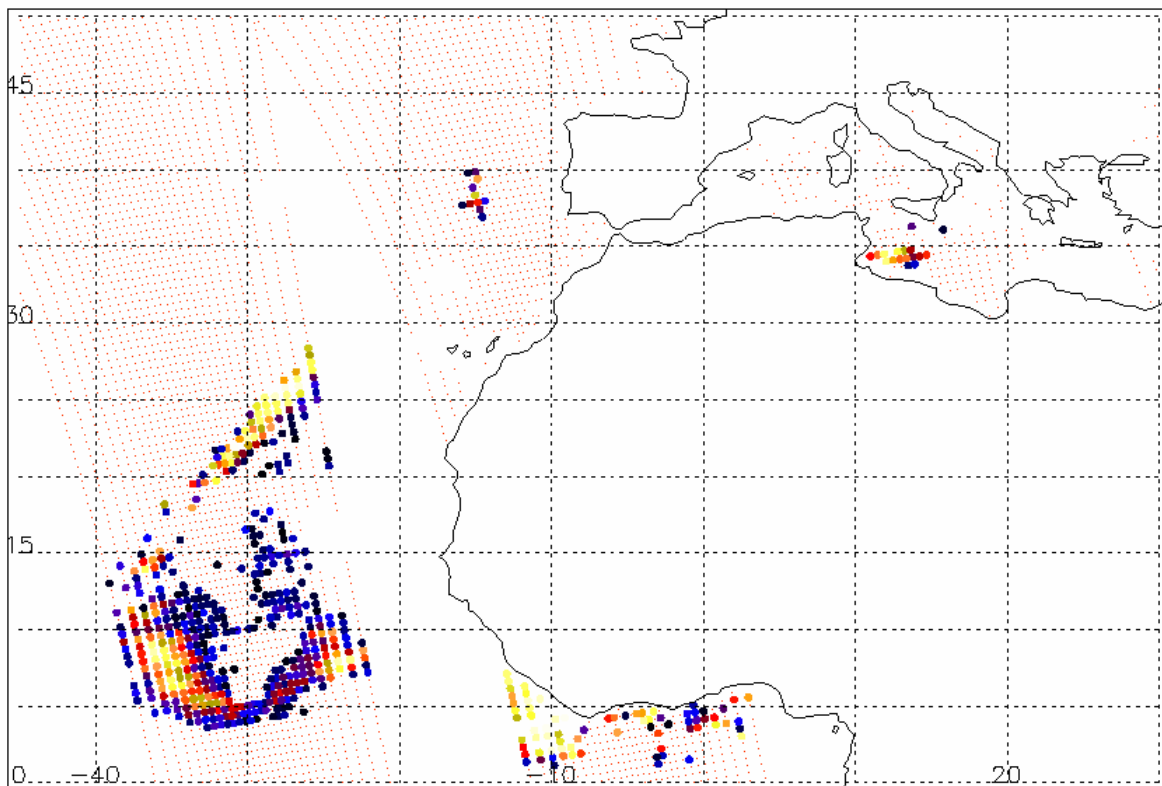
- **Cloud detection has been re-written to allow greater portability and to allow cloud detection of IASI**
- **Aerosol detection module added which uses information from RTIASI aerosol simulations to distinguish between aerosol and cloud opacity**
- **Used in conjunction with cloud (opacity) detection scheme**



Dust blown off the Sahara



← MODIS Product
(uses visible channels)



→ AIRS Product
(uses LW IR window only)



Thankyou

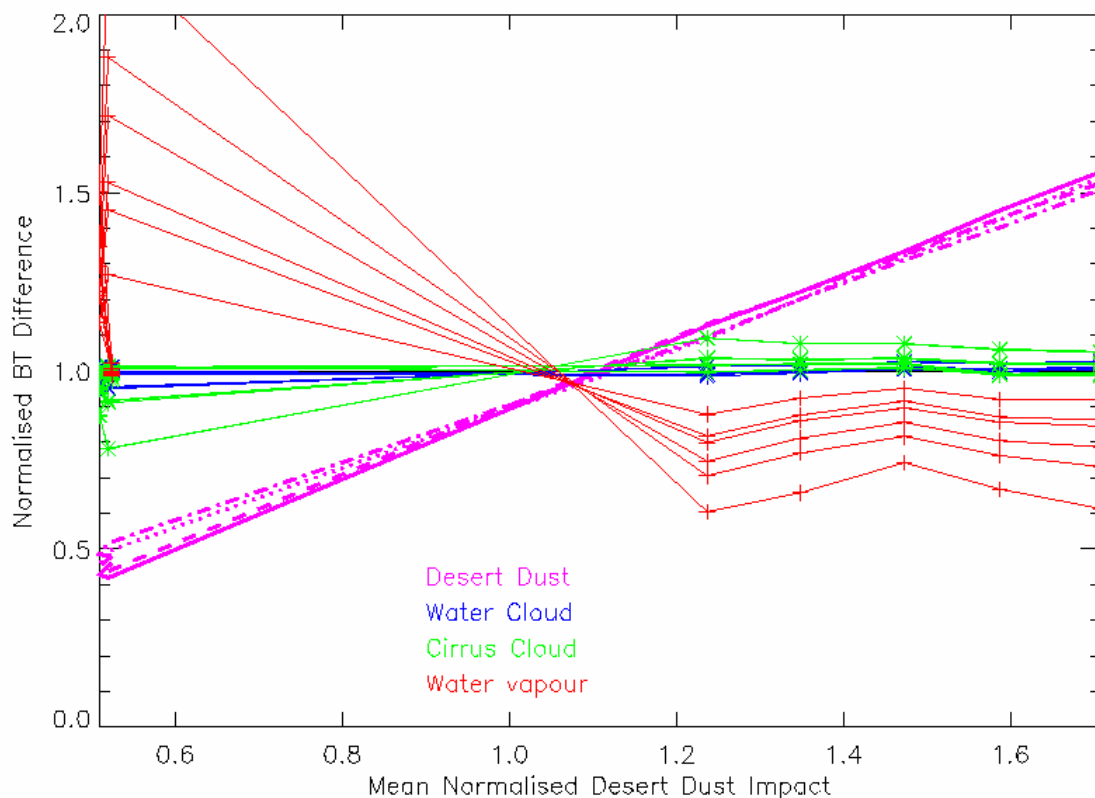
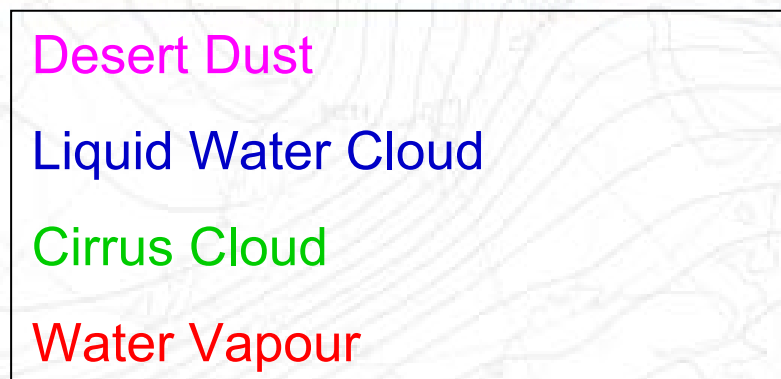
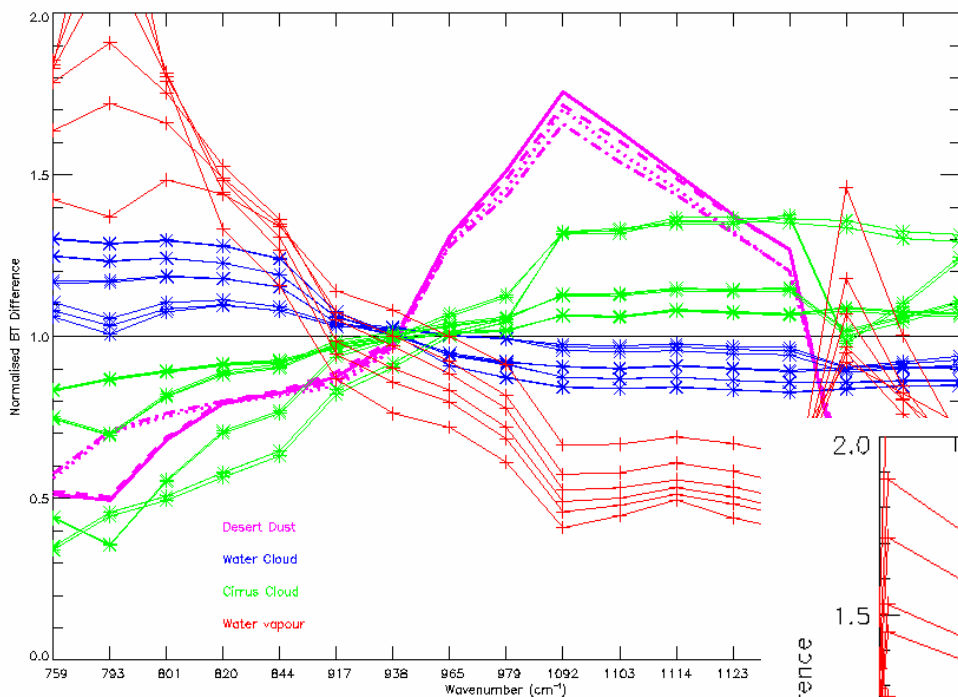


Reconstructed Radiances

- **Reconstructed radiances compress the information from the full spectrum (~1600 AIRS channels are used) into a subset of channels.**
- **NOAA/NESDIS supplied reconstructed radiances for 324 channels.**
- **So far, using reconstructed radiances has at best yielded neutral impact.**
- **Alternative strategies for the use of these data are explored...**

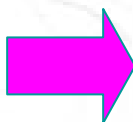


Aerosol Detection



Take ordinate of magenta curve here...

...and use it as the abscissa here





Why is data compression important?

- Very large data volumes need to be communicated in near-real time (e.g., EUMETSAT to NWP centres)
- Simulation of spectra (needed for assimilation) is costly
- Data storage



Satellite data assimilated operationally at ECMWF

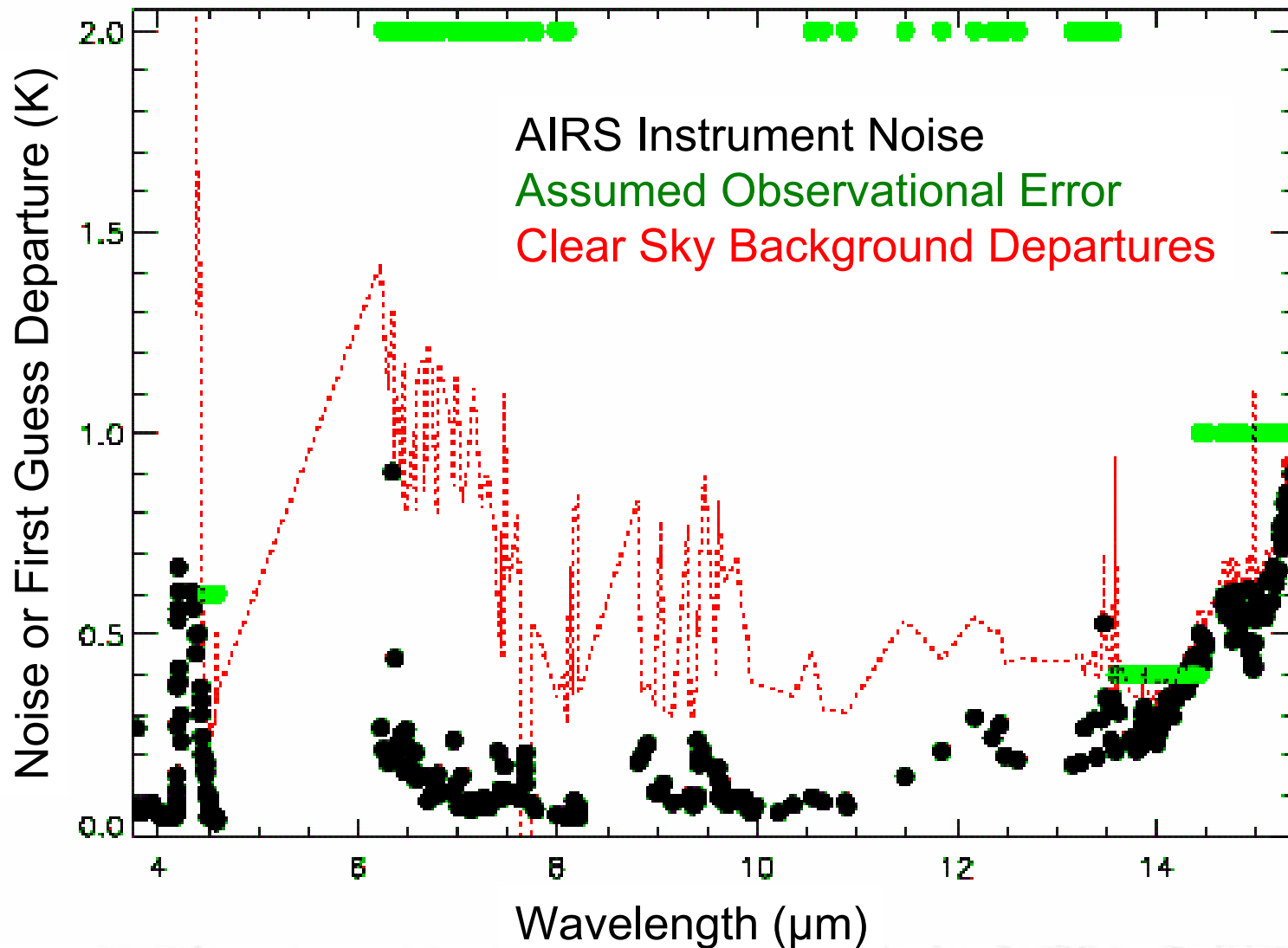
- 4xAMSU-A (NOAA-15/16/18 + AQUA)
- 3xAMSU-B (NOAA-16/17/18)
- 3 SSMI (F-13/14/15) in clear and rainy conditions
- 1xHIRS (NOAA-17)
- AIRS (AQUA)
- Radiances from 4 GEOS (Met-5, Met-8, GOES-10/12)
- Winds from 4 GEOS (Met-5/8 GOES-10/12) and MODIS/TERRA+AQUA
- Scat winds from QuikSCAT and ERS-2 (Atlantic)
- Wave height from ENVISAT RA2 and ASAR, JASON
- Ozone from SBUV (NOAA 16) and SCIAMACHY (ENVISAT)

29 different satellite sources

Coming soon: SSMIS, radio occultation (GPS),...and IASI!



Assumed Noise for AIRS Assimilation



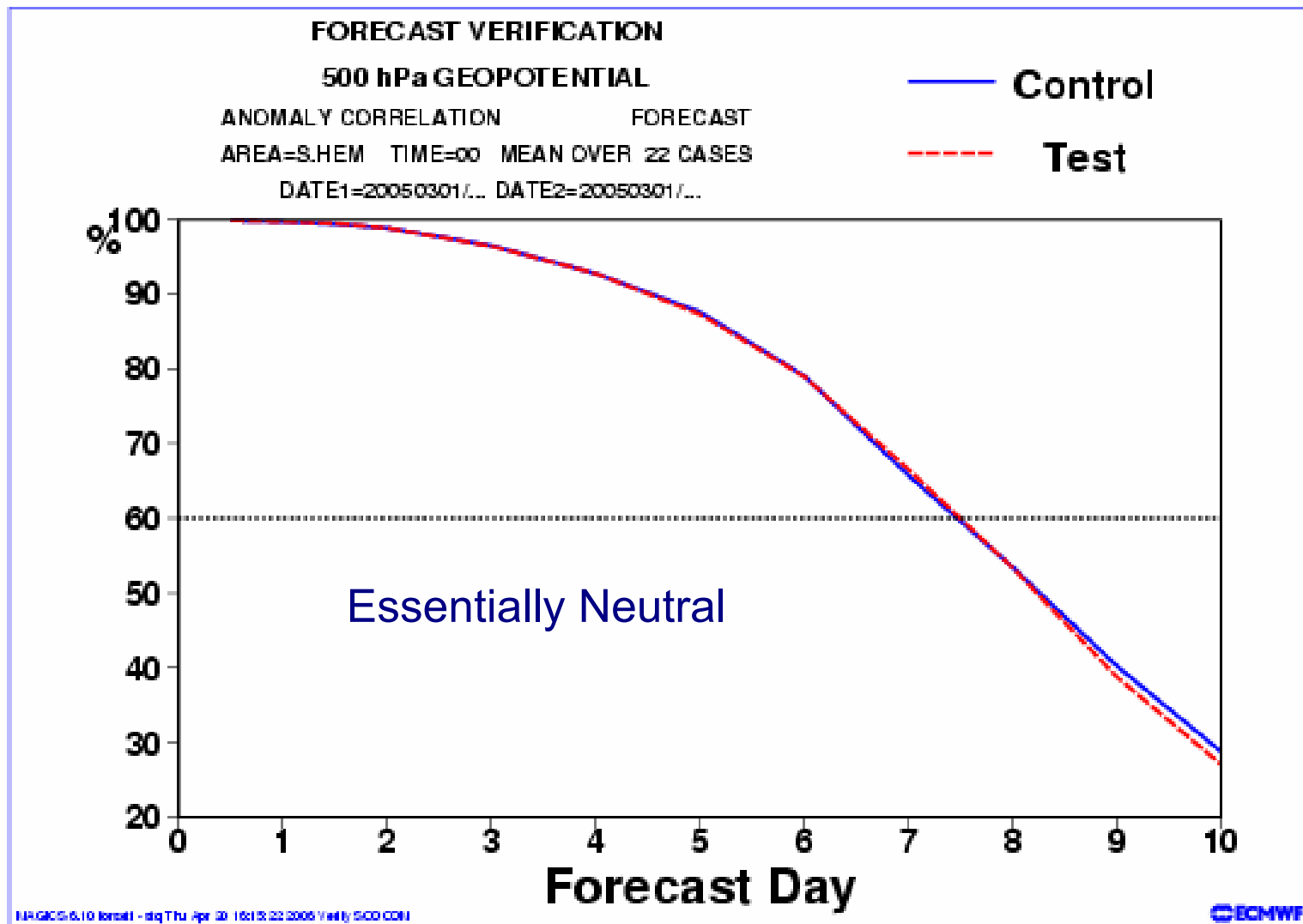


AIRS Reconstructed Radiances

- Data are supplied in near-real time by NOAA/NESDIS in the same format as the “real” radiances.
- The same channels are supplied, except some “popping” channels are missing
- Based on 200 PCs
- QC Flag supplied



Forecast Impact of Reconstructed Radiances





300 Channels for IASI

