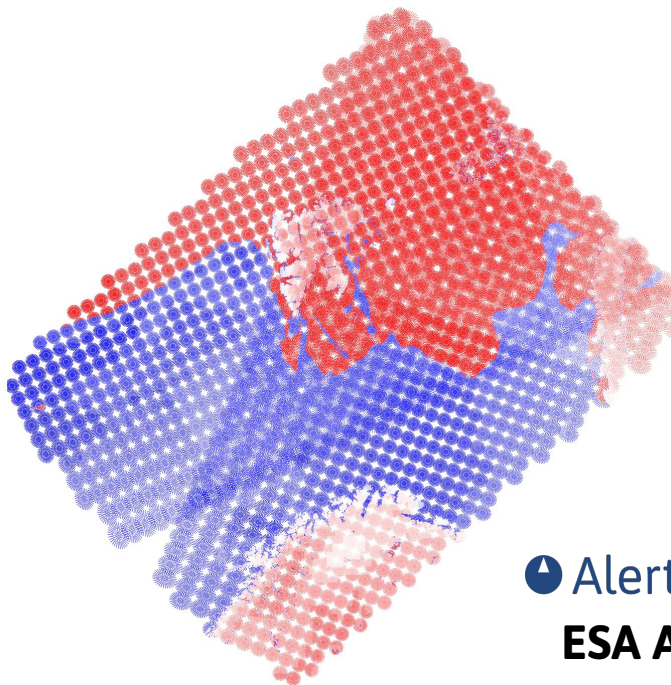


# Exploring a microwave radiance footprint operator in regional data assimilation systems

Máté Mile,

Stephanie Guedj, Roger Randriamampianina  
The Norwegian Meteorological Institute



 Alertness  
**ESA AWS**

## Motivation

**Radiance data assimilation** in high-resolution limited-area models **is challenging**

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*DA scheme (3D-Var)*

*Complex bias correction*

*Point observations*

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***Point observations***

## Outline

Footprint operator in general

Data and models

The actual implemented radiance footprint operator

A case study

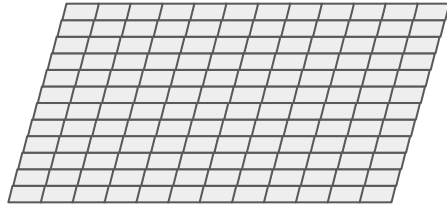
Statistics and forecast verification

Future plans and summary

# The radiance footprint operator

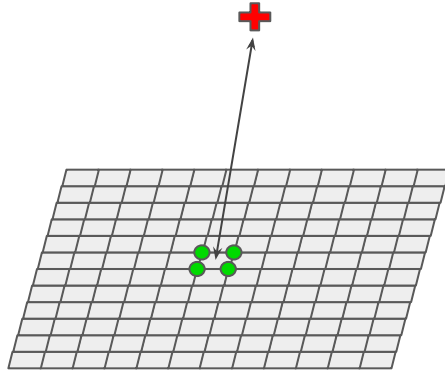
Single observation 

Model grid

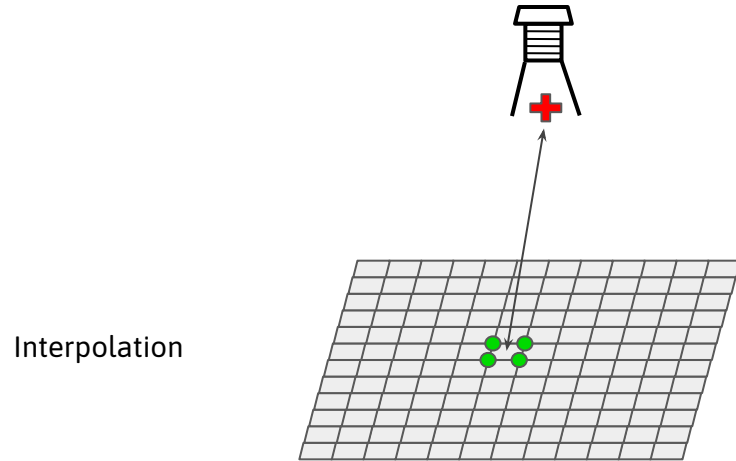


# The radiance footprint operator

Interpolation



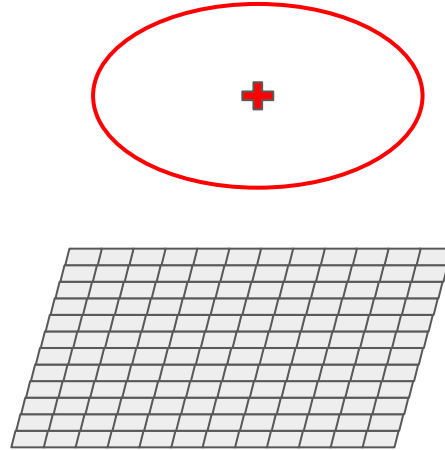
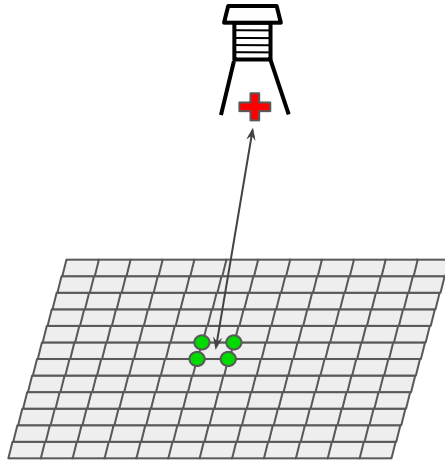
# The radiance footprint operator



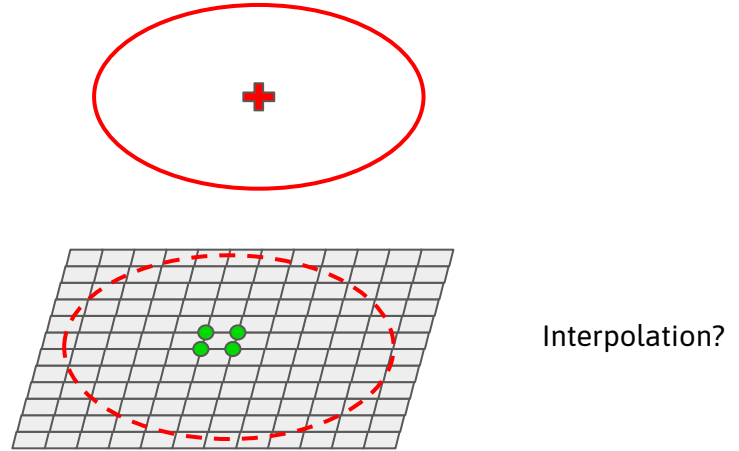
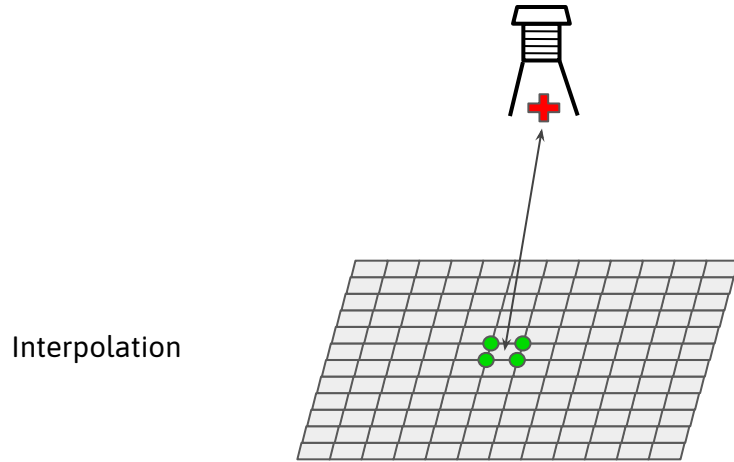


# The radiance footprint operator

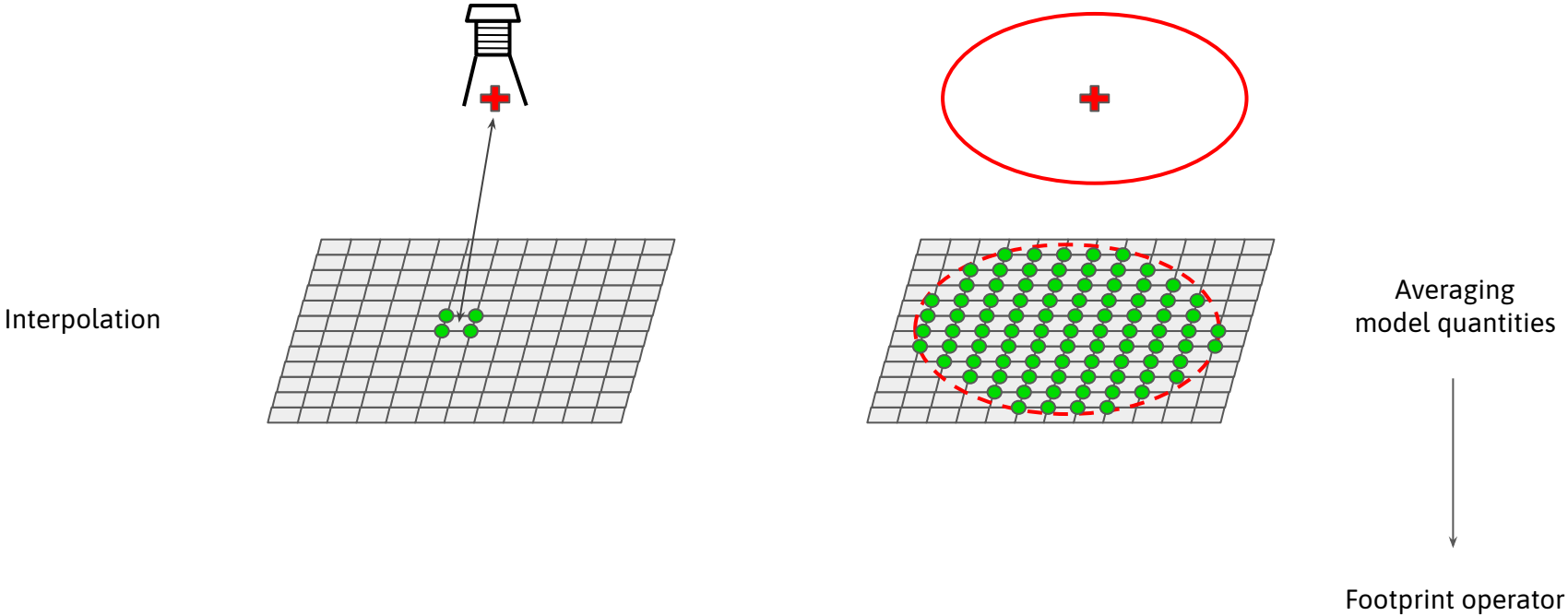
Interpolation



# The radiance footprint operator



# The radiance footprint operator



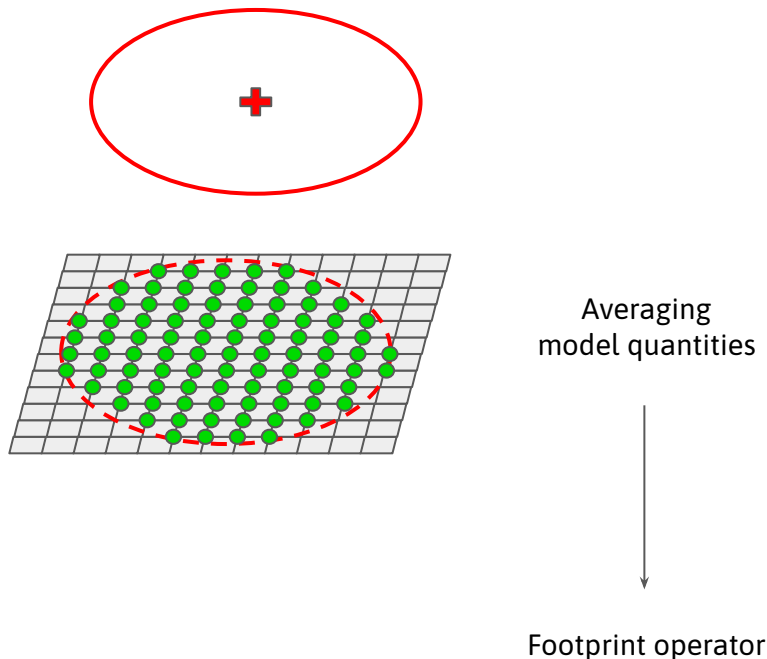
# The radiance footprint operator

**The idea** of radiance footprint operator **is not new**, for example

Duffourg et al. (2010)  
*infrared radiances for convective-scale DA*

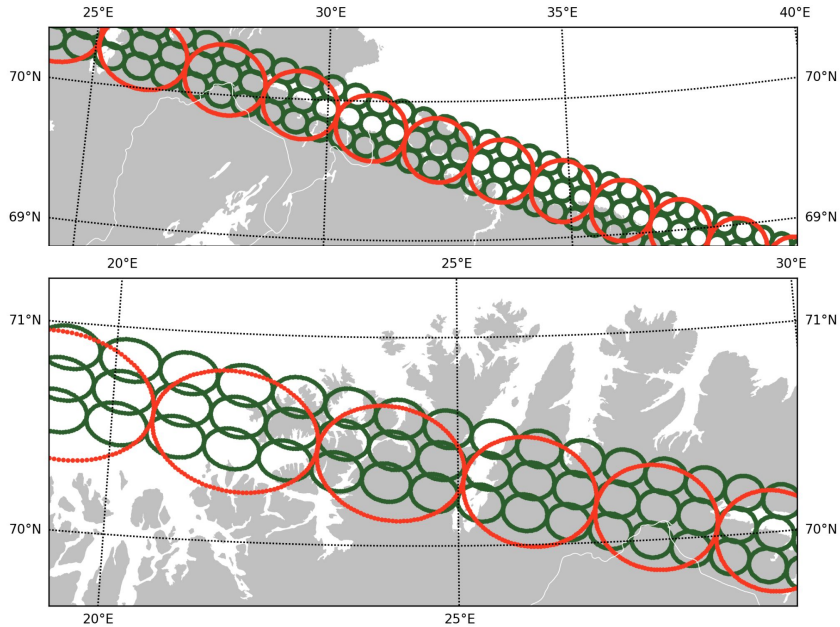
Kleespies (2009)  
*aggregation of model surface quantities*

In this talk, **microwave, cross-track scanning** sensors and footprint operator are examined in a clear-sky framework.



# AMSU-A and MHS radiances

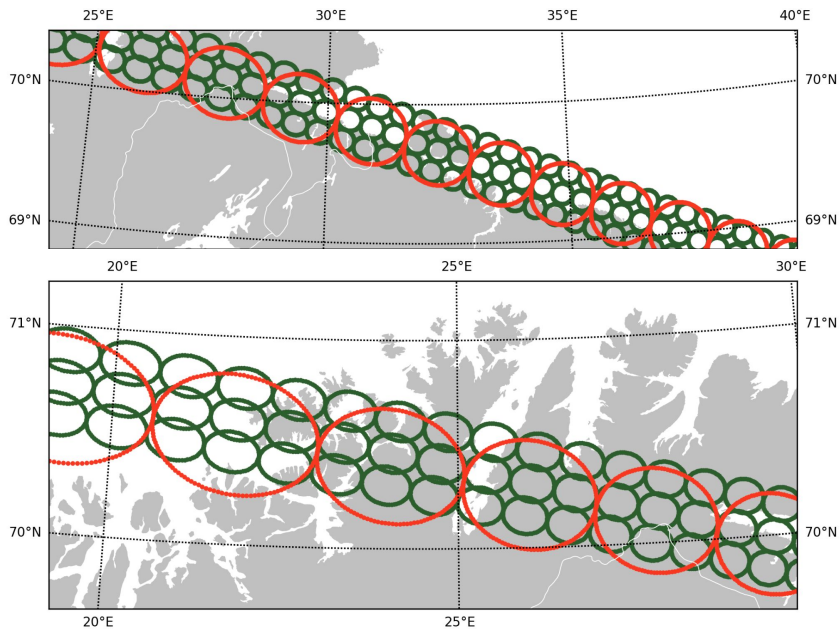
AMSU-A IFOV size **48-147 km** (nadir-edge)  
MHS IFOV size **16-53 km** (nadir-edge)



## AMSU-A and MHS radiances

AMSU-A IFOV size **48-147 km** (nadir-edge)

MHS IFOV size **16-53 km** (nadir-edge)



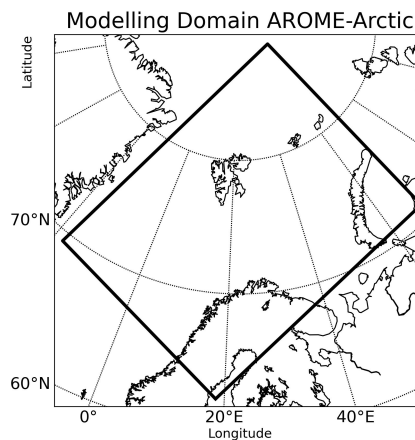
## AROME-Arctic

HARMONIE-AROME core

**2.5 km** horizontal resol.

3D-Var scheme

CONV, AMV, SCATT, RAD



## MetCoOp

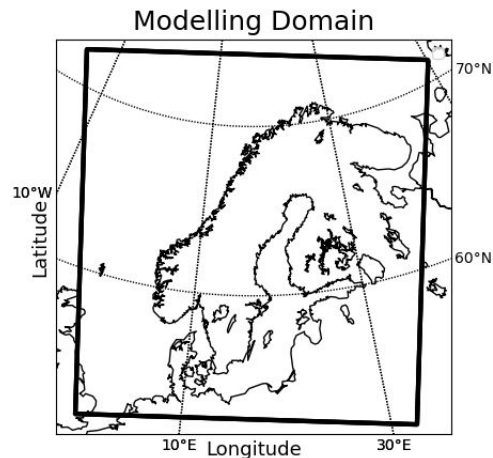
HARMONIE-AROME core

**2.5 km** horizontal resol.

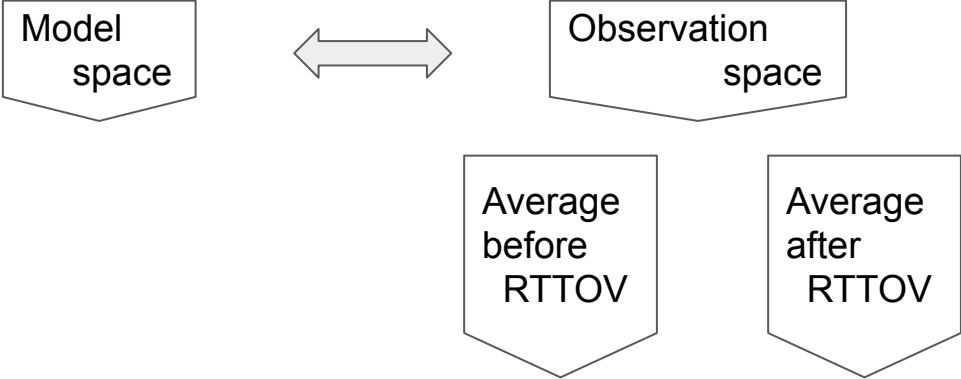
3D-Var scheme

CONV, AMV, SCATT,

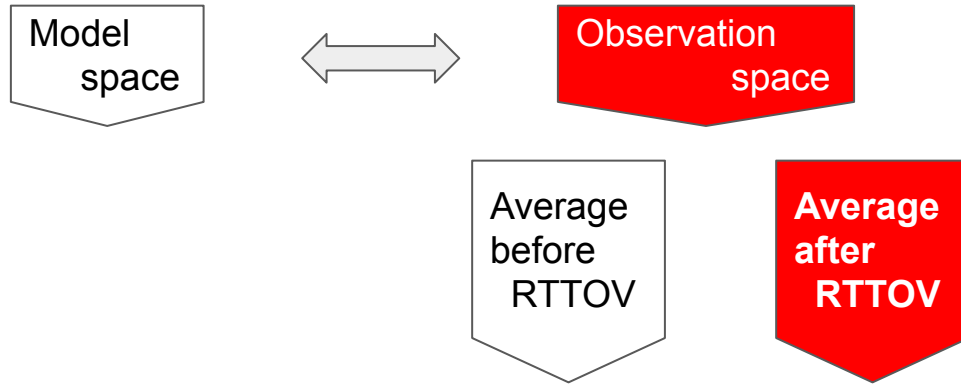
RADAR, GNSS, RAD



# Implementation



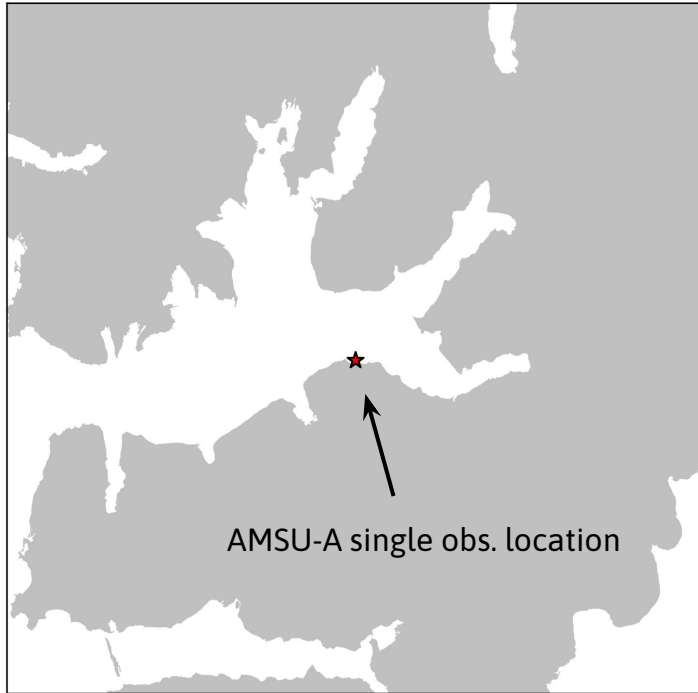
# Implementation



Footprint representation in observation space  
(using many interpolated model profiles) and  
averaging the simulated Tb  
after RTTOV simulations

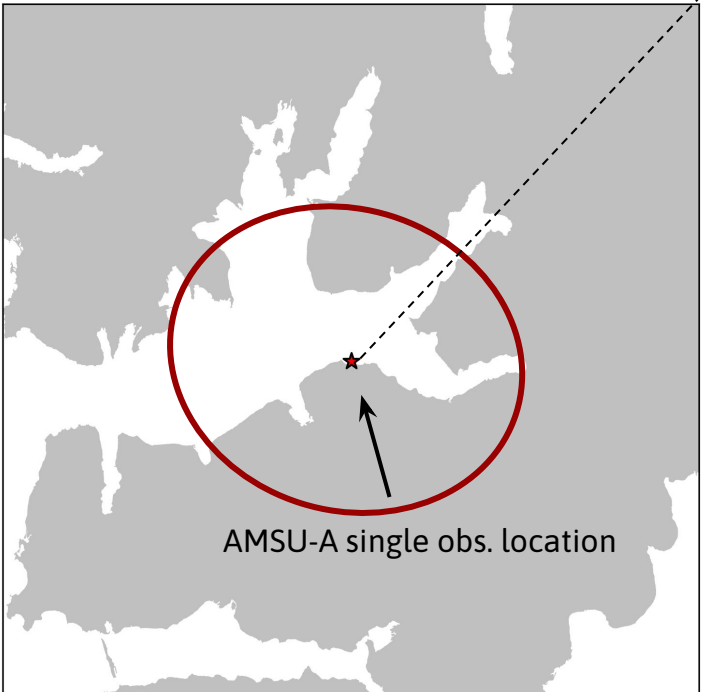


## Footprint representation in obs space



Svalbard, Isfjorden area

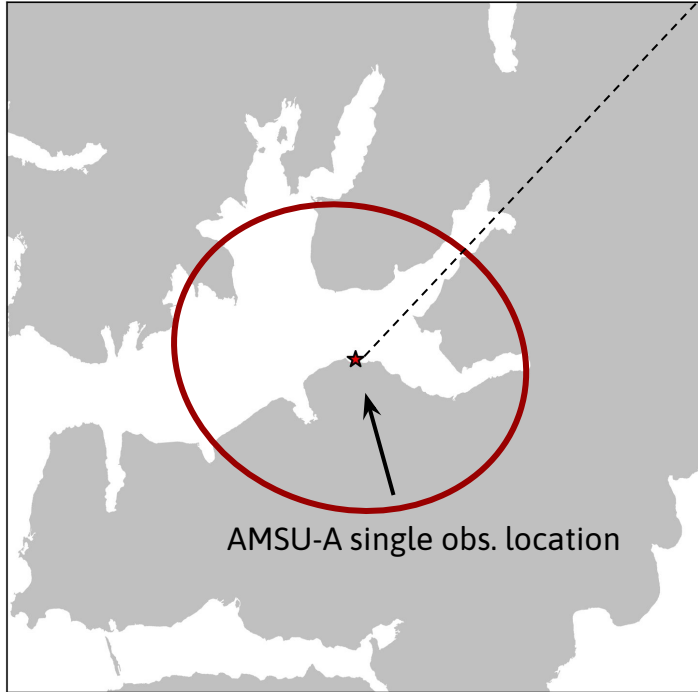
# Footprint representation in obs space



AMSU-A single obs. location

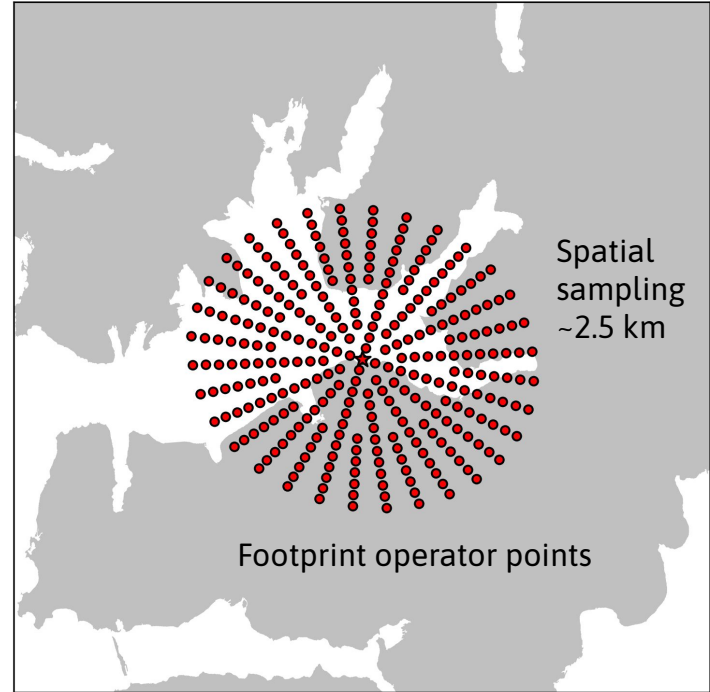
Svalbard, Isfjorden area

# Footprint representation in obs space



AMSU-A single obs. location

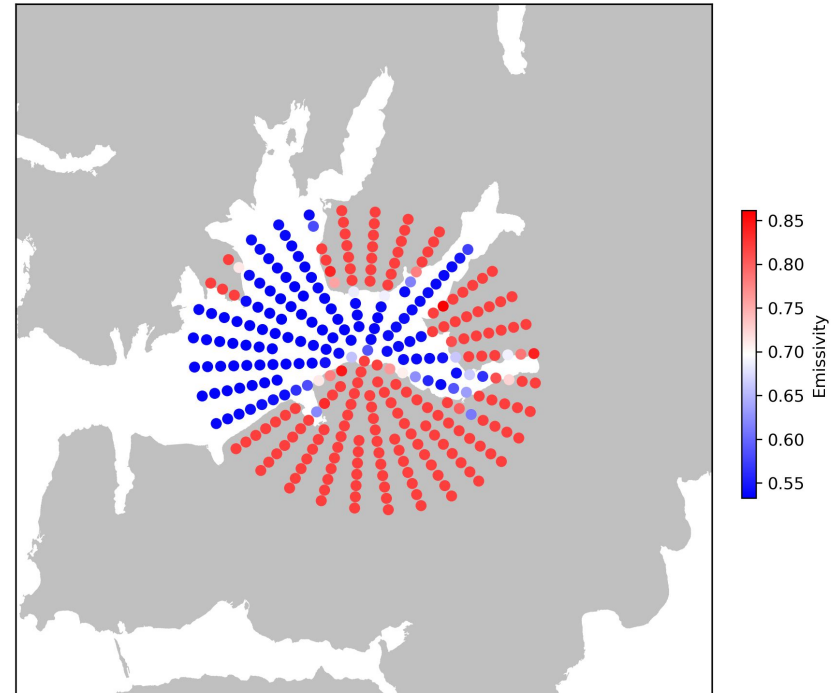
Svalbard, Isfjorden area



Footprint operator points

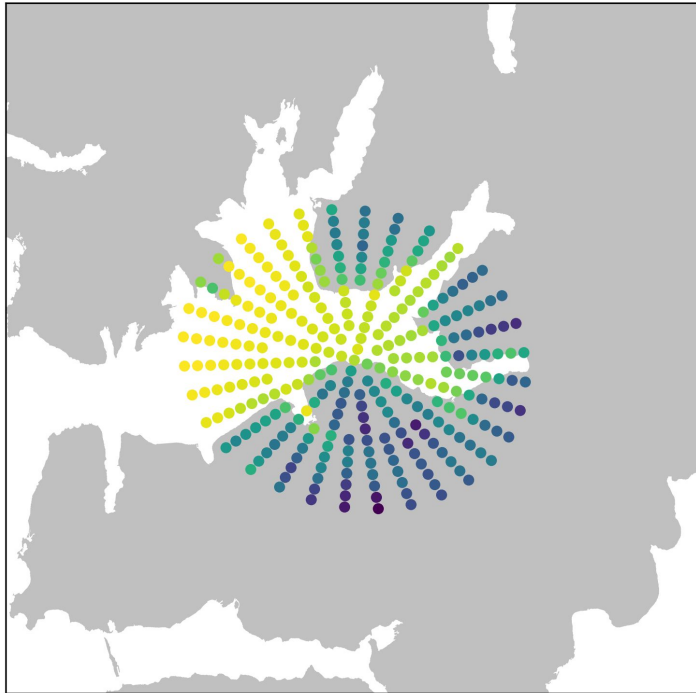
Spatial sampling  
~2.5 km

## Footprint representation in obs space

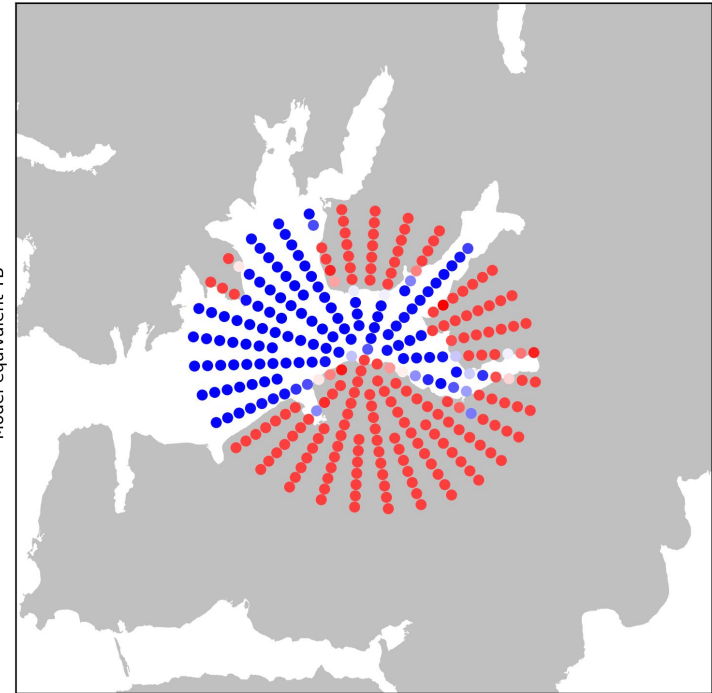


Retrieved emissivity for each footprint operator point independently.

# Footprint representation in obs space



Simulated brightness temperature for each footprint operator point



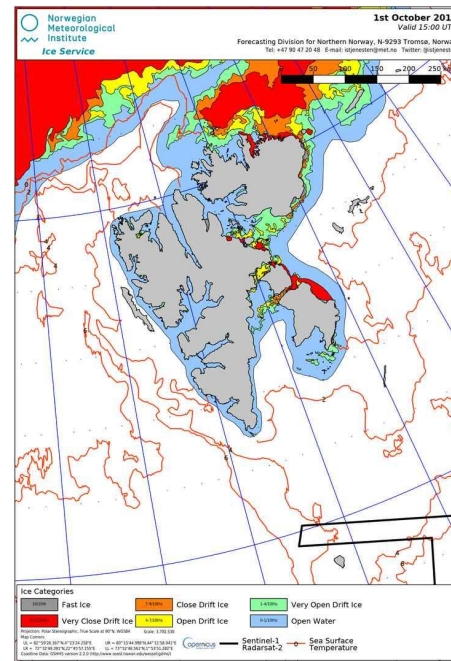
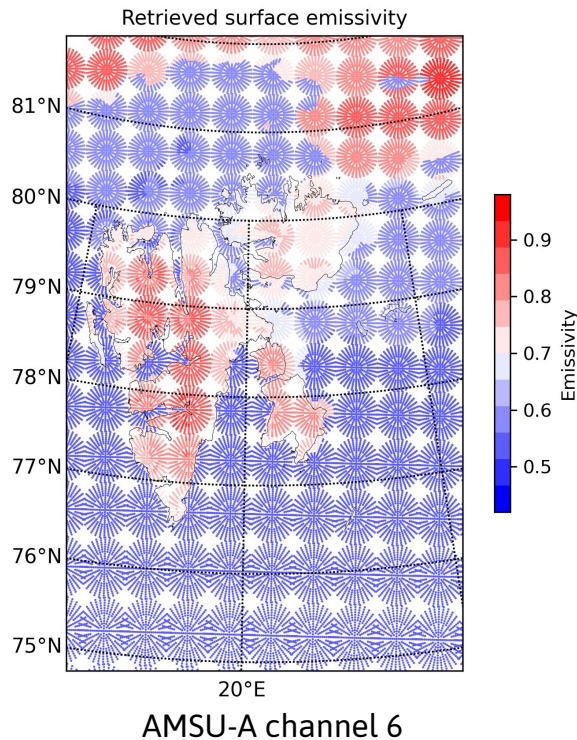
Retrieved emissivity for each footprint operator point independently.

# Retrieved emissivity in the footprint operator

Open ocean: Fast Microwave Water Emissivity Model (version 4)

Over land: dynamic emissivity retrieval (Karbou et al., 2006)

Over sea ice: (Karbou et al., 2014)



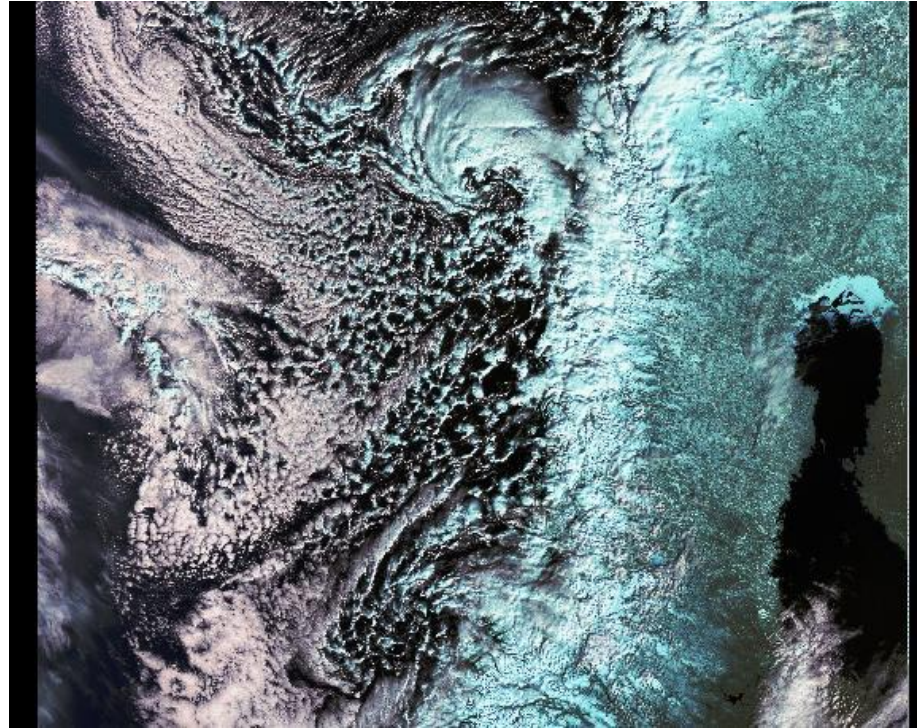
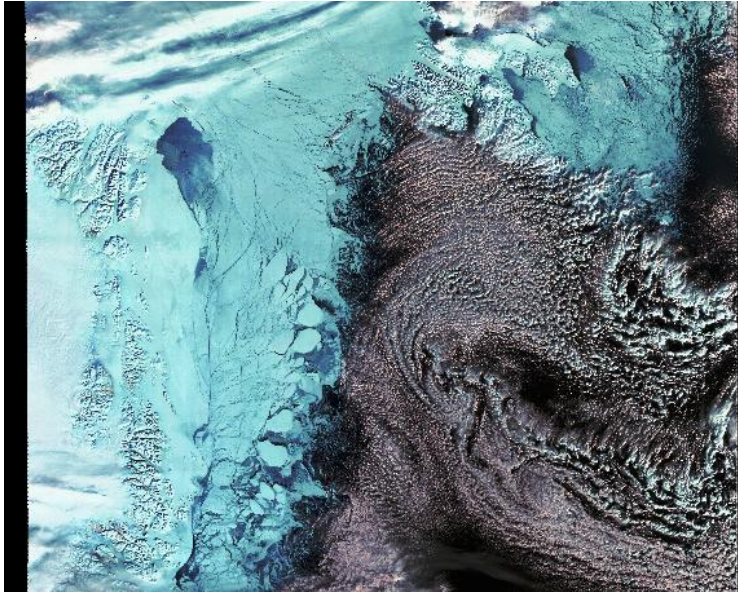
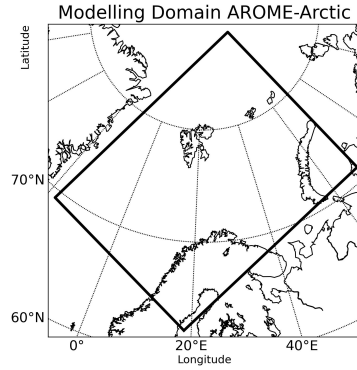
Sea-ice chart of MET Norway

The footprint operator is more relevant where the **variability** in model fields is considerable and also comparable with the observation error



## A case study

sub-footprint  
variability

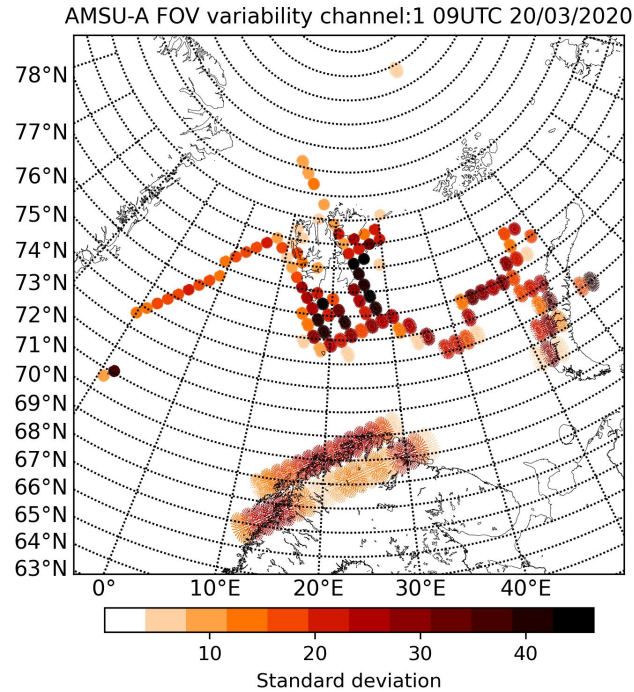


Copernicus Sentinel data 2020, processed by European Space Agency



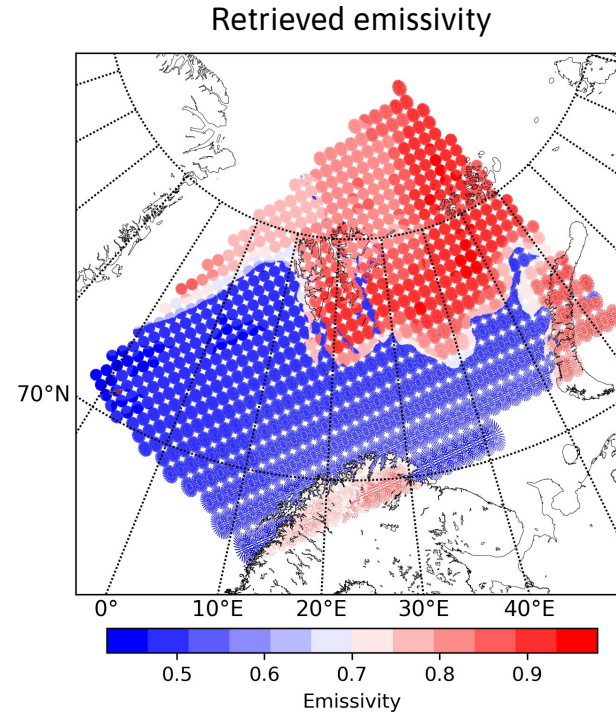
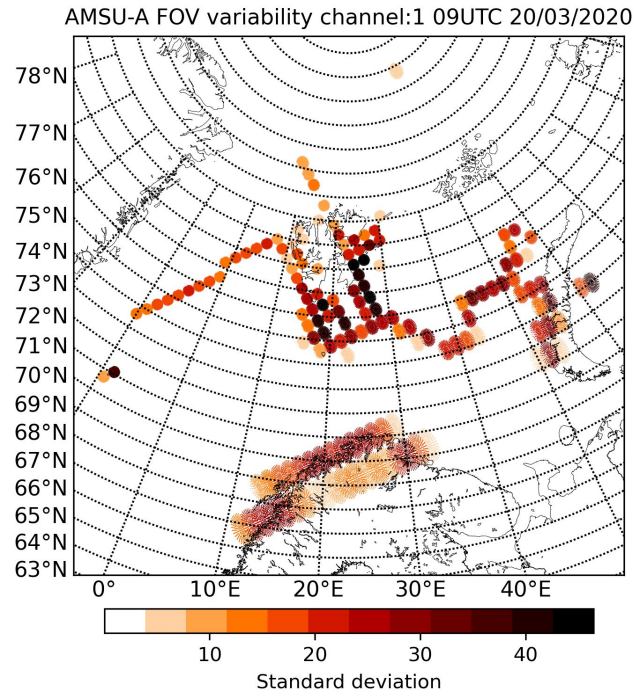
# A case study

## Sub-footprint variability



# A case study

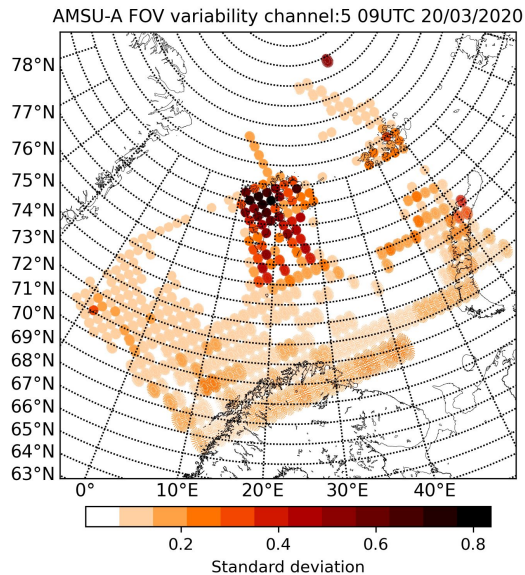
## Sub-footprint variability



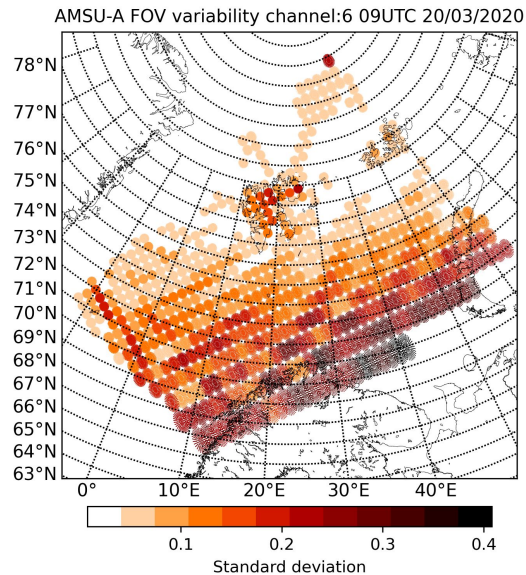
# A case study

## Sub-footprint variability

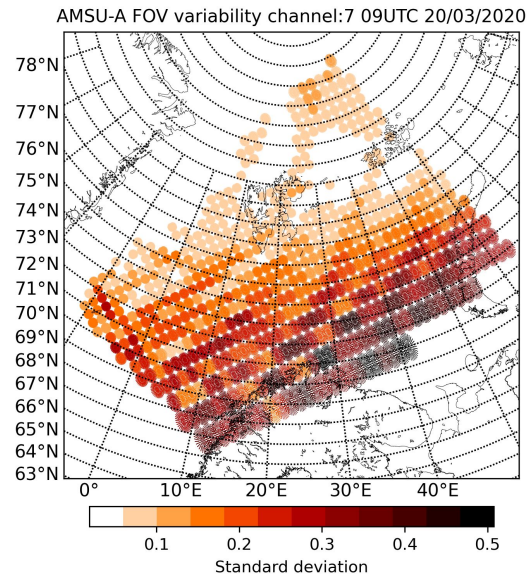
AMSU-A channel 5



AMSU-A channel 6

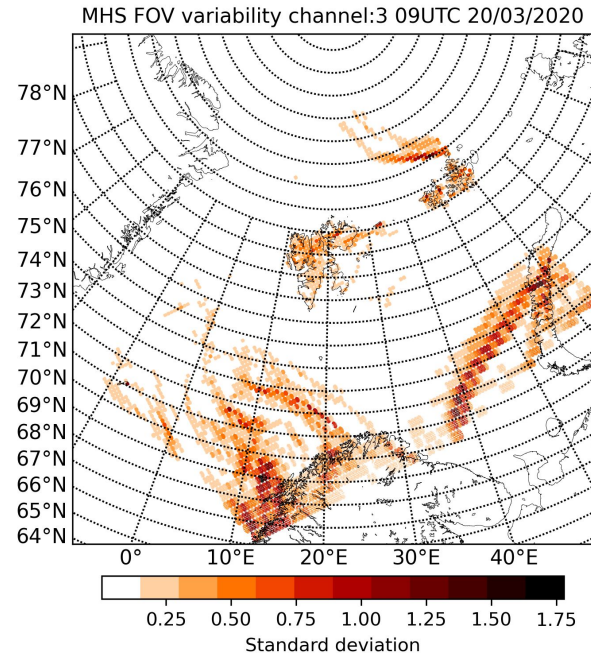


AMSU-A channel 7



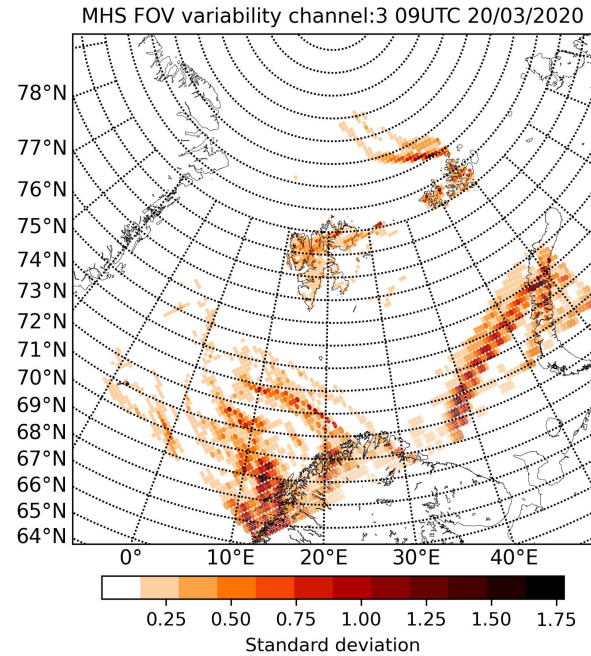
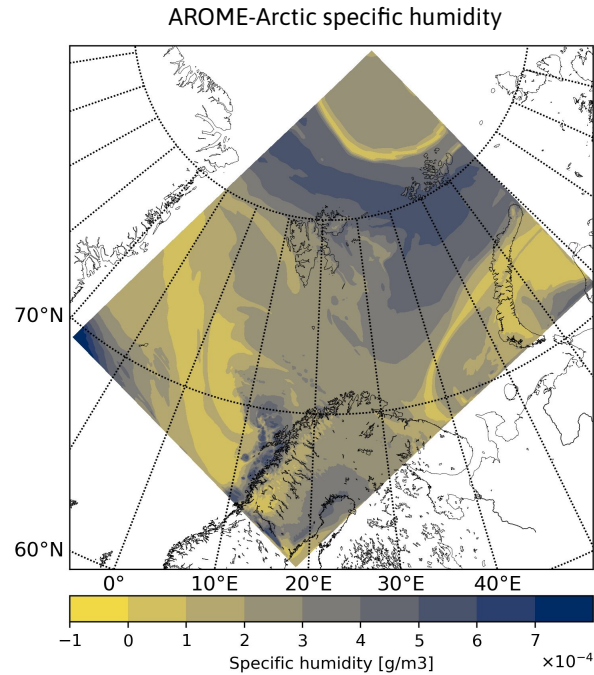
# A case study

## Sub-footprint variability



# A case study

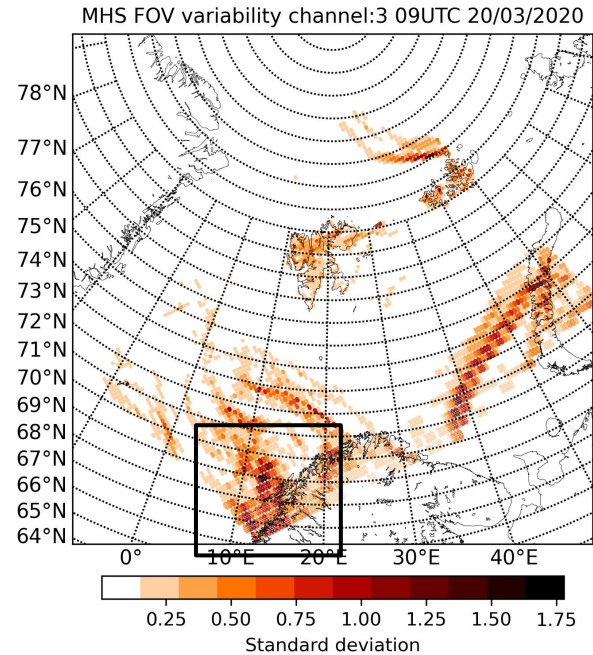
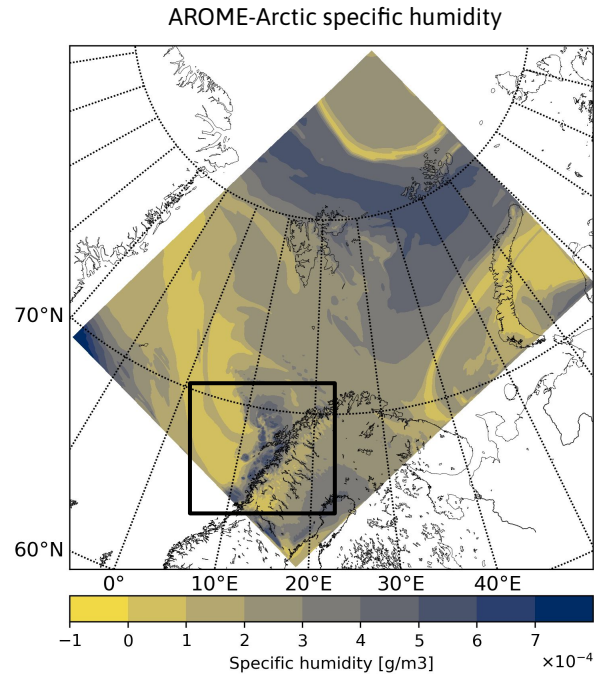
## Sub-footprint variability





# A case study

## Sub-footprint variability

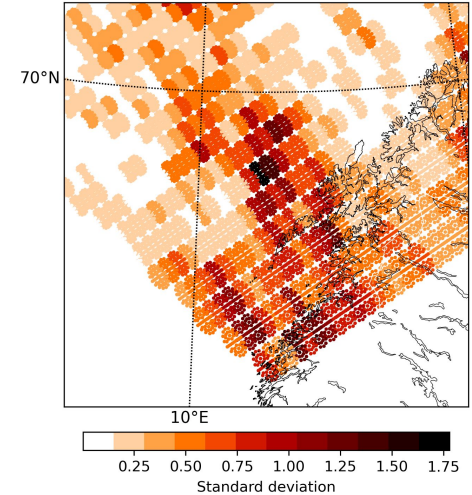
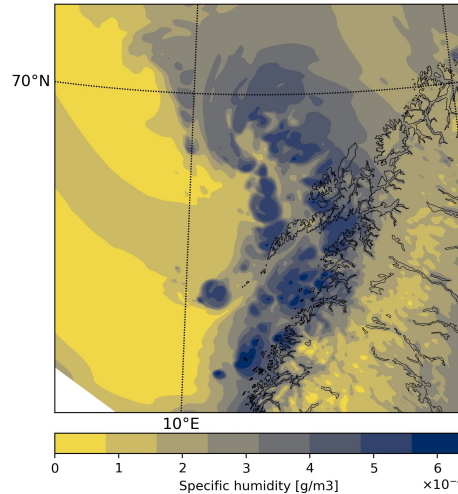


# A case study

## Sub-footprint variability



Copernicus Sentinel data 2020



The use of the footprint operator is potentially more beneficial

# Radiance footprint operator

## Observing system experiments

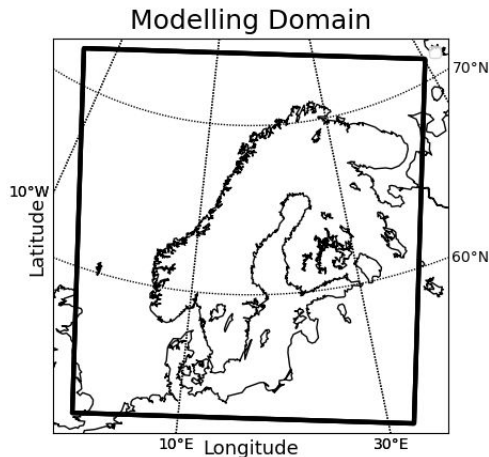
Spin-up period: 1-31 January, 2021

Verification period: 1-28 February, 2021

AMSU-A pixels near the edges of the swath are active

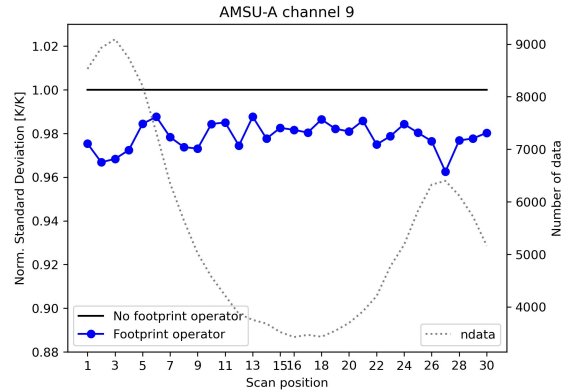
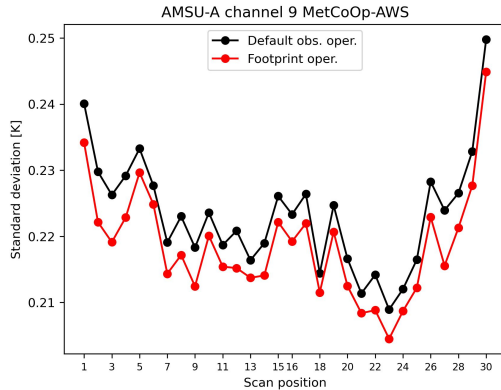
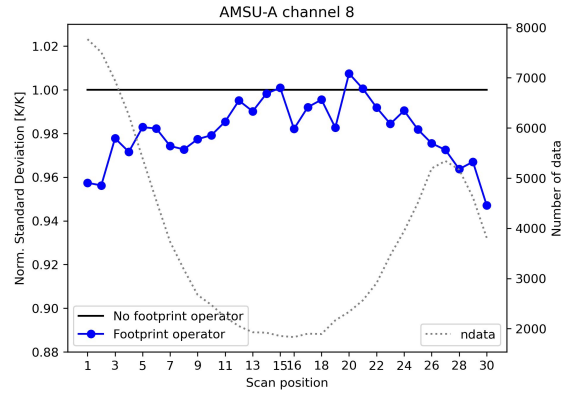
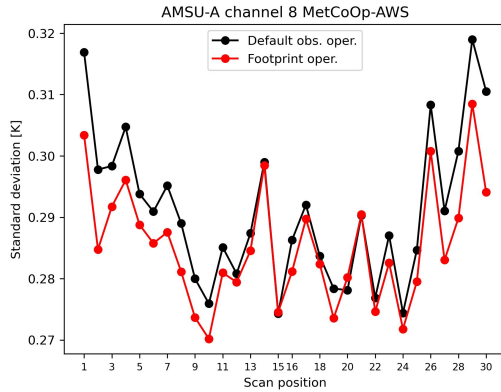
Assimilated observations: SYNOP, AIREP, TEMP, PILOT, BOUY, SCATT, AMSU-A (no MHS and IASI)

Verification: normalised RMSE diff. (90% confidence) between the default and the footprint observation operator experiment - positive/negative values denoting positive/negative impact of the footprint operator





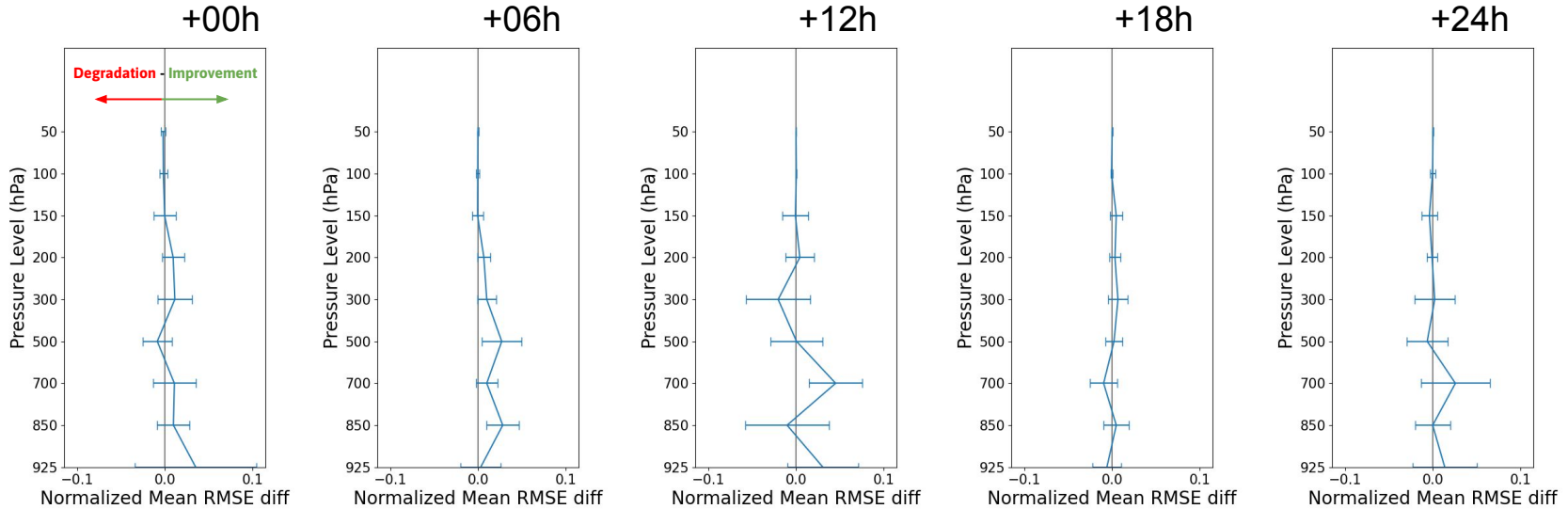
# Radiance footprint operator Departure-based statistics



# Radiance footprint operator Observing system experiments

Overall impact: neutral

Verification of temperature forecasts initialized at 06 UTC

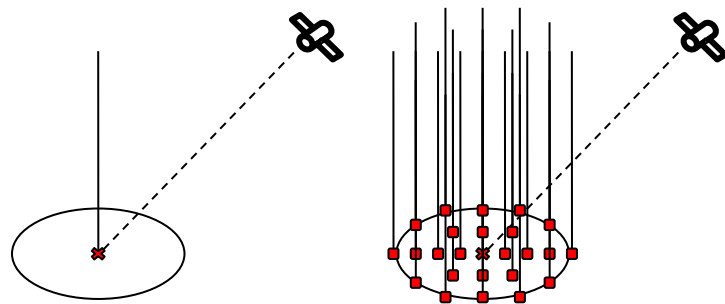


## Further improvements and plans

Preliminary results, more impact studies, 4D-Var

Optimization work, spatial sampling

Footprint operator + Slant-path operator  
(Bormann et al., 2017; Shahabadi et al., 2020)



## Summary

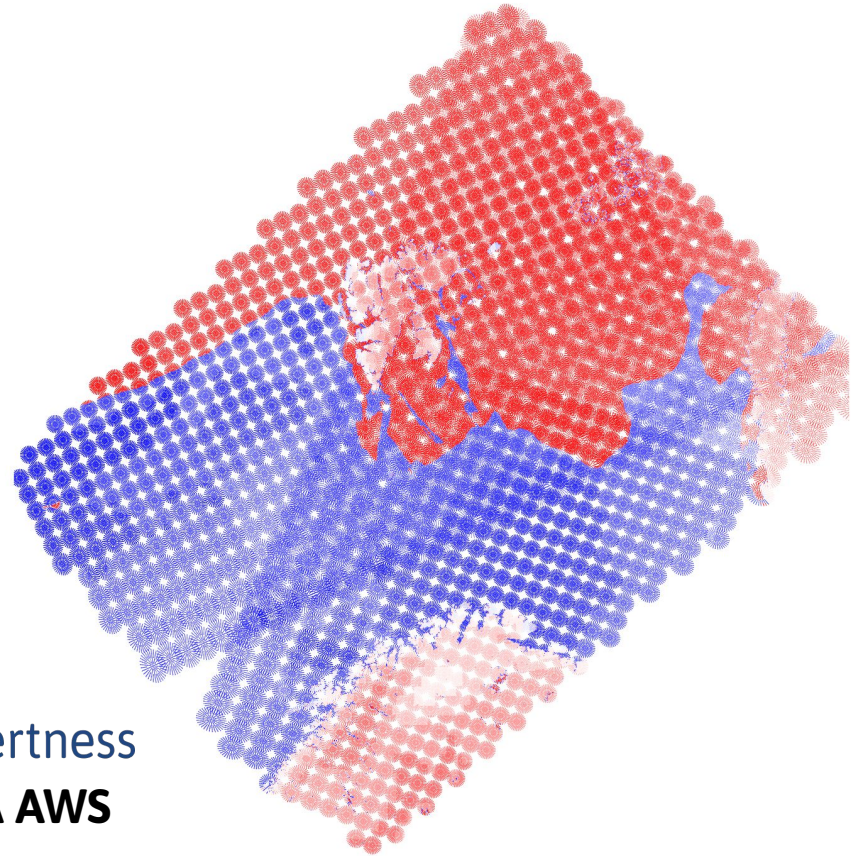
In high-resolution DA, the use of the footprint operator is relevant and improves spatial representation of the satellite data

Benefit is expected where the variability is large

Footprint operator reduces O-B standard deviation and has promising impact on LAM forecasts

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?



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