

## Improved Spectroscopy for Microwave and Infrared Satellite Data Assimilation

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### **Overview**

- Microwave
  - MonoRTM
  - Comparisons with Rosenkranz model
  - Validation with ground-based instruments
- Infrared
  - Updates to LBLRTM
    - » CO2 line mixing
    - » CO2 continuum
  - Validation with aircraft and satellite instruments
- Summary

## What is 'Truth'?

- 'Truth' at the Level Required is not readily available
  - sonde accuracies; spatial and temporal sampling
  - laboratory measurements

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- Spectral Residuals are Key!
- Consistency within a band system
- Consistency between bands
  - AIRS  $v_2$  and  $v_3$  bands to investigate consistency for CO<sub>2</sub>
- Consistency between species
  - TES: temperature from  $O_3$  and  $H_2O$  consistent with  $CO_2$ ;  $N_2O$
- Consistency between instruments
- Consistency between infrared and microwave

## **Microwave**

#### **Microwave topics**

- MonoRTM
- Recent updates to MonoRTM
  - -Water vapor
  - -Oxygen
- Differences from the Rosenkranz model
- Validation against ground-based measurements

## MonoRTM

- Microwave monochromatic radiative transfer model
  - "laser" i.e. single frequency version of LBLRTM
- Developed at AER
- Useful range
  - 0-1648 GHz
- Spectroscopic parameters from external line file
  - HITRAN 2000 with specific updates/modifications
    - » 22 GHz and 183 GHz line intensities from Clough et al (1973)
    - » Recent updates:
      - Other 22 GHz and 183 GHz line parameters from R. R. Gamache (2007)
      - Oxygen widths, line coupling parameters from Tretyakov et al (2005)
- Lineshape
  - Van-Vleck Weisskopf
- Continuum: CKD\_2.4
  - Identical to MT\_CKD in this region

#### MonoRTM and the Rosenkranz model: Differences

- Rosenkranz has made recent updates
  - Oxygen parameters
  - 183 GHz line width
  - Can now include certain ozone lines
- Updates in MonoRTM and Rosenkranz models bring results closer
- Important remaining differences:
  - Spectroscopic parameters
    - » Width of the 22 GHz water vapor line
    - » Temperature dependencies of widths
  - Continuum
    - » Foreign broadening
    - » Self broadening
  - Number of lines
    - » Rosenkranz does not include all lines or all species
    - » MonoRTM: line info from external file
      - Can include/exclude lines according to speed/accuracy requirements
      - Weak water vapor lines can have non-negligible effect

## **Brightness temperature comparisons: MonoRTM vs RK**

• Same RT code used (different models used for optical depth calculations).



#### Water vapor line parameters

22 GHz line	$\alpha_{f}$	X <sub>f</sub>	$\alpha_{s}$	X <sub>s</sub>	S	Ε"	shift
MonoRTM 2007	0.0913	0.76	0.44	0.76	4.438E-25	446.511	-0.000088
Rosenkranz 2007 (HITRAN units)	0.0959	0.69	0.46	0.61	4.319E-25	447.047	-0.000084
Rosenkranz 1998 (HITRAN units)	0.0959	0.69	0.46	0.61	4.319E-25	447.047	0

183 GHz line	$\alpha_{f}$	X <sub>f</sub>	$\alpha_{s}$	X <sub>s</sub>	S	Ε"	shift
MonoRTM 2007	0.0997	0.77	0.45	0.77	7.691E-23	136.164	-0.00269
Rosenkranz 2007 (HITRAN units)	0.0993	0.64	0.51	0.85	7.646E-23	139.285	-0.00238
Rosenkranz 1998 (HITRAN units)	0.0959	0.64	0.51	0.85	7.646E-23	139.285	-0.00163

#### Water vapor: Line widths



width will lead to inconsistency between eg AMSU/AMSR-E and SSMIS!

frequency [GHz]

#### Water vapor continuum



#### **Ozone: Difference in upwelling spectra**

US standard PWV=1.4 cm

Sub-arctic winter PWV = 0.41 cm



#### Impact on AMSU 183+/-1 GHz channel

#### Validation of microwave spectroscopy using ground-based radiometers



- MWRP at NSA
  - Oxygen band
- MWR and MWRP at SGP
  - 22 GHz water vapor line
  - Water vapor continuum
- GVR at NSA
  - 183 GHz water vapor line
  - Oxygen band
- GSR at NSA
  - Water vapor continuum



#### Water vapor line widths: comparisons with data



#### **Oxygen region: model/measurement comparisons**

- Mean and SD of measurement/model differences from the NSA site
- 14 months of data from MWRP
  - Channels at 51.25, 52.28, 53.85, 54.94, 56.66, 57.29, 58.88 GHz
- 1 month of data from GSR (larger standard deviations)
  - Channels at 50.3, 51.76, 52.725, 53.29, 53.845, 54.4, 54.94 GHz
- Large differences at 52.28 GHz believed to be due to instrument calibration



## **Microwave Summary**

- Recent updates in MonoRTM and Rosenkranz bring results closer
- Main differences between MonoRTM (2007) and Rosenkranz (2007):
  - Width of 22 GHz water vapor line
  - Water vapor continuum
- Ground-based validation supports MonoRTM water vapor parameters
- Inclusion of ozone can be important
- Future work:
  - Continued validation at ARM sites
  - Consistency between microwave and infrared (AERI instrument at NSA)
  - Zeeman line splitting

## Infrared

## LBLRTM

## **Line-by-line radiative transfer model**

- Recent updates to LBLRTM
- Validation against measurements

#### **Line Parameters**

- **HITRAN:** reference source for **'AER'** Line Parameters
- Substitutions are only made for very specific reasons and only with extensive validation
- aer\_v\_1.0 (0 -122,656 cm-1)
- tes v 1.3 (500 3500 cm-1)
- Water Vapor 1.
  - HITRAN 2000 + Update 1.1 (Toth et al.)
- **Carbon Dioxide** 2.
  - **HITRAN 2000**
  - Line Coupling (Hartmann et al.)
- Ozone 3.
  - MIPAS (Wagner at al.; Flaud et al.)

## Continuum: MT\_CKD\_1.3

- Water Vapor
  - Self / Foreign
  - Single Line Shape for each
- **Carbon Dioxide** 
  - $v_2$  and  $v_3$  regions scaled based on this study
  - Continuuing Research Focus
- **Nitrogen: Collision Induced** 
  - 2330 cm-1 Region
  - Continuuing Research Focus
- **Oxygen: Collision Induced** - 1600 cm-1 Region Scaled

## **Line Coupling**

# Lorentz $k_{i}(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{S_{i}}{(v - v_{i})^{2} + \alpha_{i}^{2}} \left[ 1 + y_{i}(v - v_{i}) \right]$

*y<sub>i</sub>*: line coupling coefficient

Up to now in LBLRTM:

•Q branch line coupling modeled explicitly

•P & R branch line coupling accounted for in CO2 continuum and in duration of collision effects

Update to LBLRTM:

• P & R branch line coupling for CO2 from Jean-Michel Hartmann's group

#### Line Coupling Parameters for the 5 < 2 Band



### **Duration of Collision Effects**

Lorentz

$$k_{i}(v) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{S_{i}}{\left(v - v_{i}\right)^{2} + \alpha_{i}^{2}} \qquad \left[\chi\left(v - v_{i}\right)\right]$$

 $\chi_i$ : duration of collision

#### LBLRTM Chi Factor for CarbonDioxide

#### Line Coupling - Duration of Collision



#### SHIS Analysis from AURA Validation Experiment Gulf of Mexico - no sonde



#### **Impact on Temperature Profile Reference: GMAO**



**Retrieved v10.1** 

monotonic

#### SHIS Analysis from AFWEX Experiment Oklahoma SGP - sonde



M. W. Shephard and S. A. Clough, (AER) 13 Jun 06 13:34

#### Impact on Temperature Profile Reference: Radiosonde



#### **ARM TWP case**



#### LBLRTM v10.3 P & R branch line coupling



 $CO_2$ 

#### Impact on Temperature Profile Reference: ARM TWP Sonde



### **Recent updates to LBLRTM: Summary**

- Forward Model for Temperature Retrievals significantly improved
  - P-R line coupling is a key element
- Carbon Dioxide:
  - $\chi$  factor and continuum strongly influenced by line coupling
  - need to introduce small  $\chi$  factor for duration of collision effects
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Continuum has been reduced by 25% for best fit at bandhead
- $v_2$  and  $v_3$  are apparently not yet fully consistent
- Updated Code and Line Parameters to be made public
  - separate Line Coupling file (Hartmann) available: TAPE2
- Spectral Residuals will likely become the validation criterion

### **Future Plans**

- Further work on CO<sub>2</sub> continuum
- Line Coupling for N<sub>2</sub>O
- Line Coupling for CH<sub>4</sub>
- Work with Larrabee Strow on LBLRTM/SARTA comparisons

#### Improved Spectroscopy for Microwave and Infrared Satellite Data Assimilation

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#### Summary of Accomplishments

- Microwave
  - Updates to O<sub>2</sub> line widths and line coupling in MonoRTM
  - Updates to water vapor line parameters in MonoRTM
  - Validation of updates using ground-based measurements
- Infrared
  - Implementation of P&R line coupling in  $CO_2 v_2$  and  $v_3$  regions
  - Updates to CO<sub>2</sub> continuum
  - Improvements in consistency between  $v_2$  and  $v_3$  regions

#### **Future Work**

- Microwave
  - Implementation of Zeeman line splitting
  - Continued validation at ARM sites
  - Infrared/Microwave consistency
- Infrared:
  - Further improvements to CO<sub>2</sub> continuum
  - P&R branch line coupling for  $CH_4$  and  $N_2O$
  - Work with Larrabee Strow on LBLRTM/SARTA comparisons







Figure 2: Temperature retrievals using LBLRTM v10.3