

Assimilation of EOS Aura ozone data for NWP and air quality applications

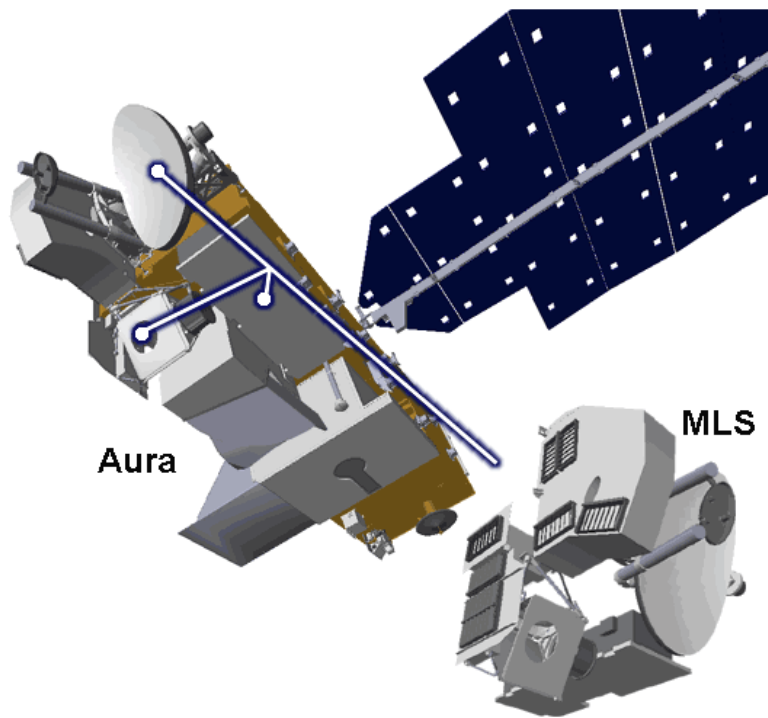
**Ivanka Stajner, Meta Sienkiewicz, Nicole Brubaker,
Krzysztof Wargan, and Emily Liu**

**Global Modeling and Assimilation Office, NASA/Goddard
and SAIC**

Outline

- MLS characteristics (vs. SBUV)
- Impact of MLS assimilation in GEOS-5
 - September 2004 ozone hole
- Evaluation of ozone in GEOS-5
 - sondes, SAGE II
- Impact on AIRS O-A residuals for ozone channels
- NWP forecast skill
- Summary and plans

MLS – Microwave Limb Sounder

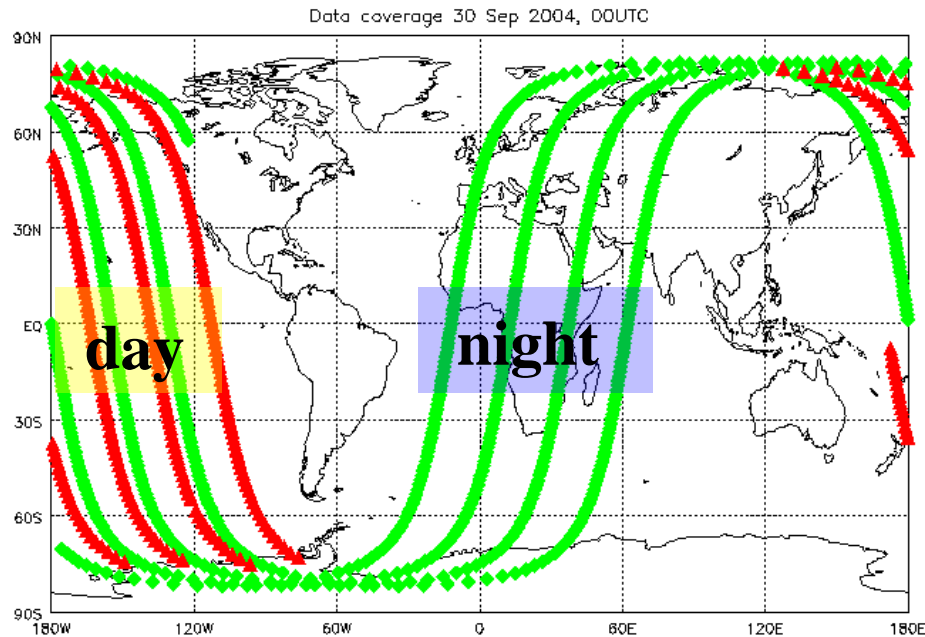


- One of four instruments on **EOS-Aura** spacecraft
- Seven microwave radiometers observing emissions in 118GHz, 190GHz, 240GHz, 640GHz and 2.5 THz ranges
- **MLS products** include retrievals of temperature, BrO, ClO, CO, H₂O, HCl, HCN, HNO₃, HO₂, HOCl, N₂O, O₃, and OH
- Heritage from UARS-MLS (early 90's)

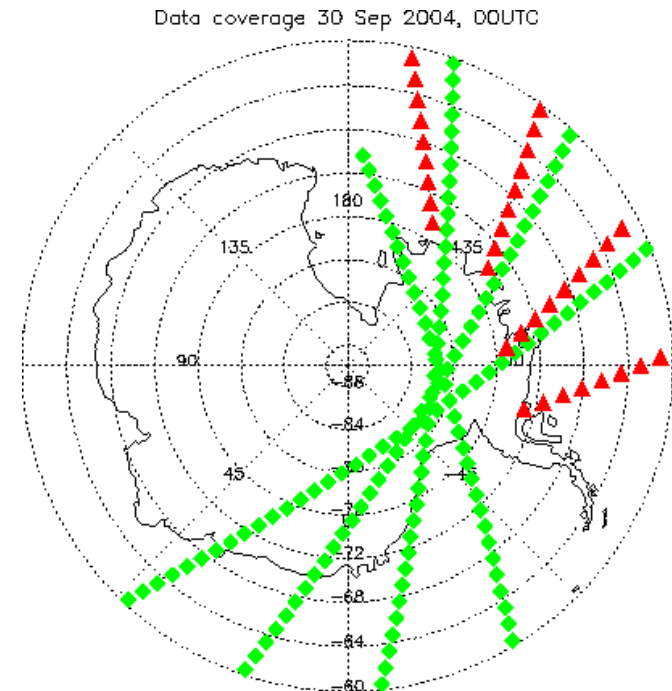
Implementation of MLS ozone assimilation in GSI

- **‘Observation operator’**, penalty and gradient terms for ozone mixing ratio, handled like T, q
 - MLS ozone assimilated as point measurements
 - Background ozone assumed to vary linearly with logarithm of pressure
- **Arbitrary pressure level** input – applicable to ozone profile data from other satellites
- Work with current GSI ozone analysis – analysis solution in Dobson units.

Data coverage



- ▲ NOAA 16 SBUV
- ◆ MLS



SBUV daytime only – no data near South Pole due to high solar zenith angle

MLS orbital limit $\pm 82^\circ$

Comparison of SBUV and MLS ozone measurements

SBUV

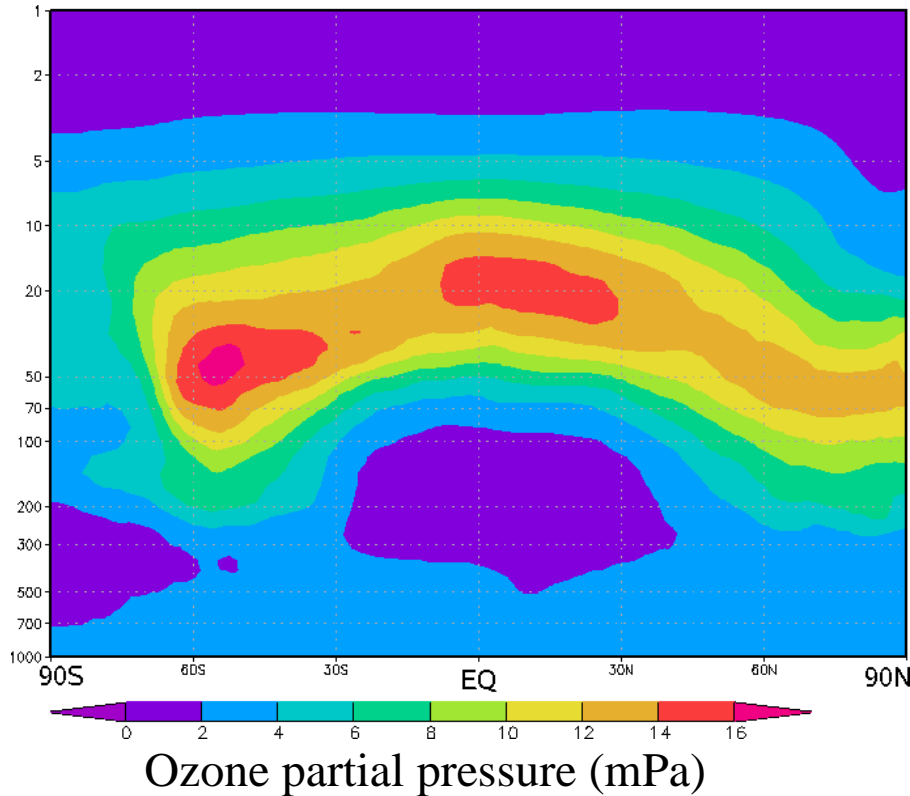
- Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet Instrument uses reflected sunlight – measurements only in daylight
- Assimilate 12 integrated layers (~5 km thick) plus integrated total ozone
- Version 8 used

MLS

- Microwave Limb sounder with measurements both day and night (including polar night)
- Assimilate 20 levels from 215.4 hPa to 0.146 hPa. Vertical resolution higher than for SBUV
- Version 1.5 used

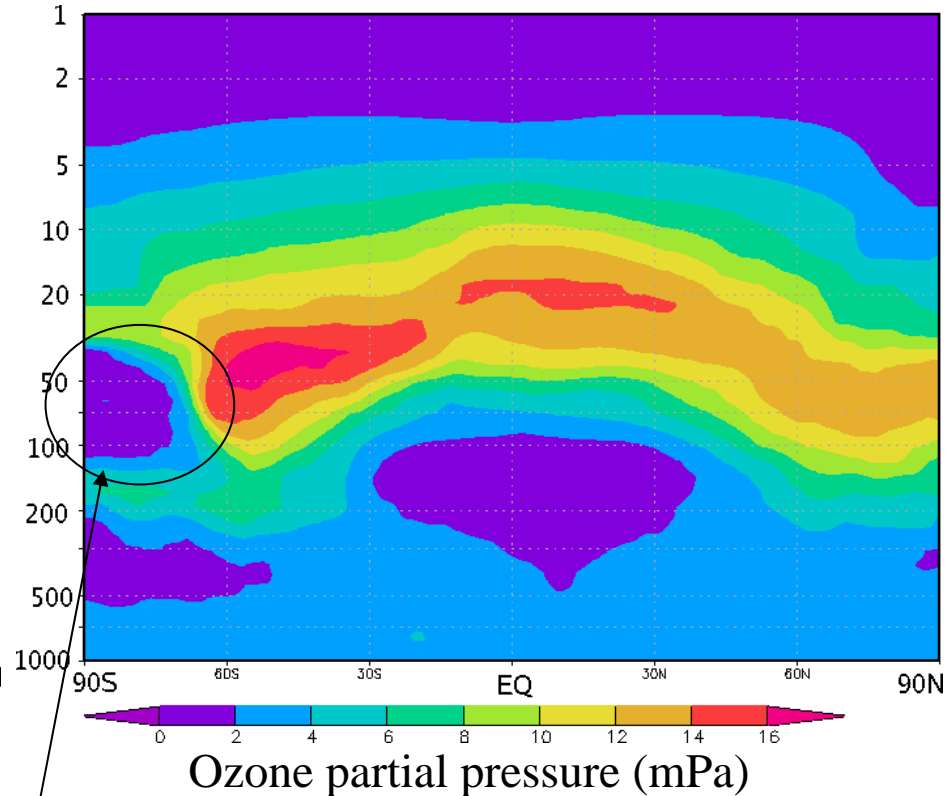
GEOS-5 zonal mean ozone on 9/30/2004

SBUV assimilation



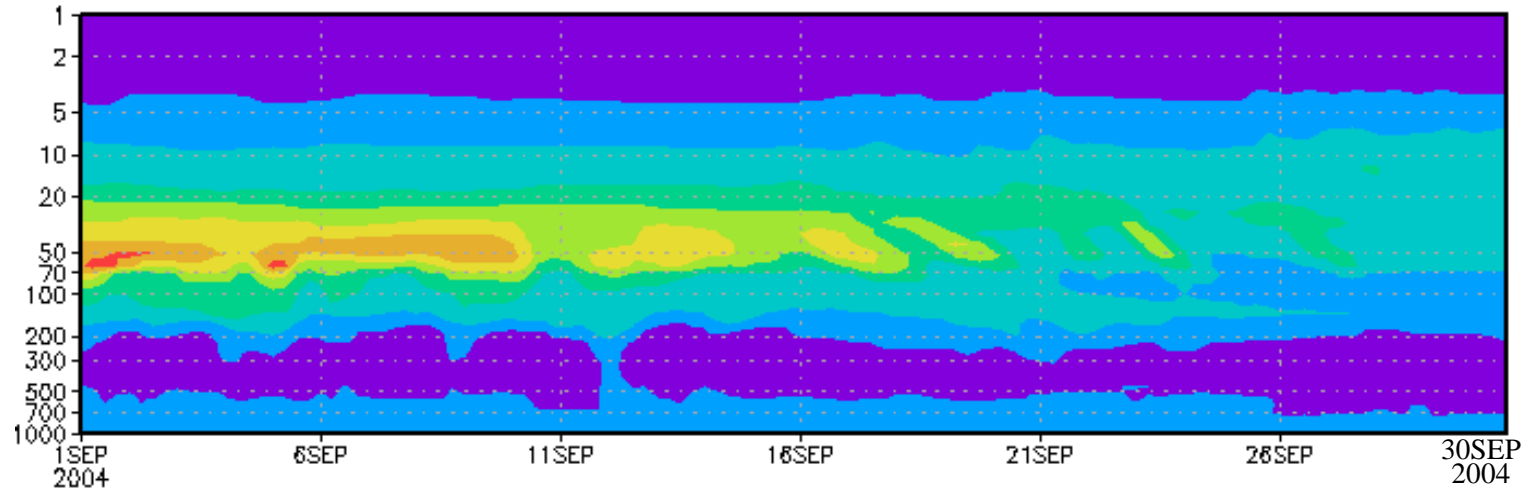
NOAA 16 SBUV/2

MLS assimilation

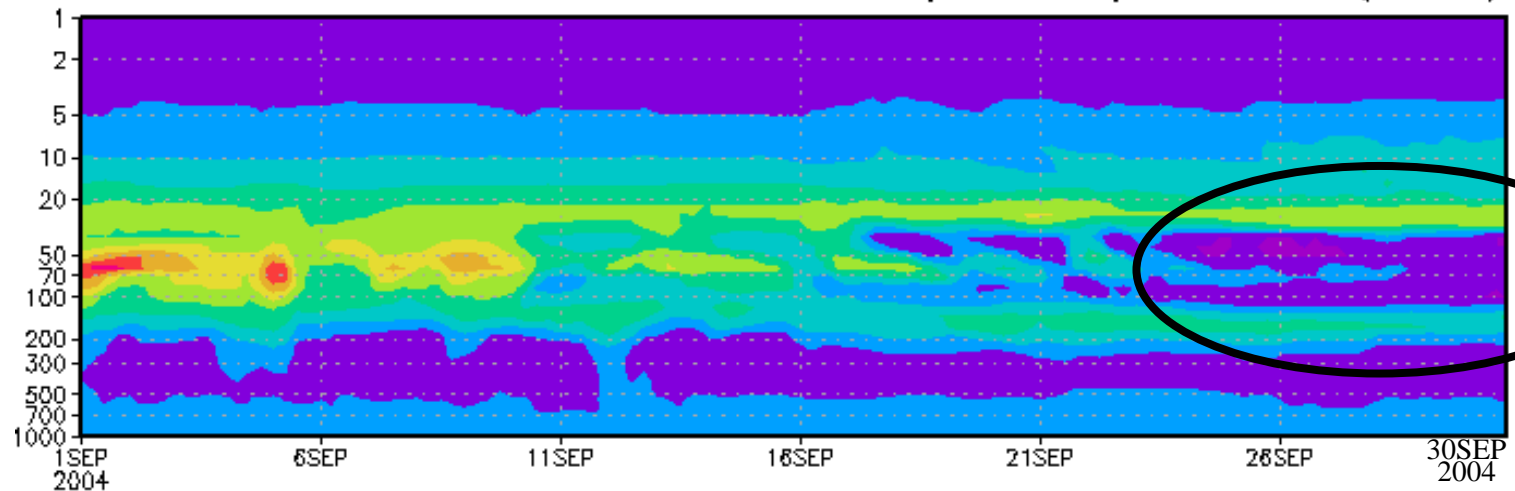


Ozone hole in
MLS assimilation

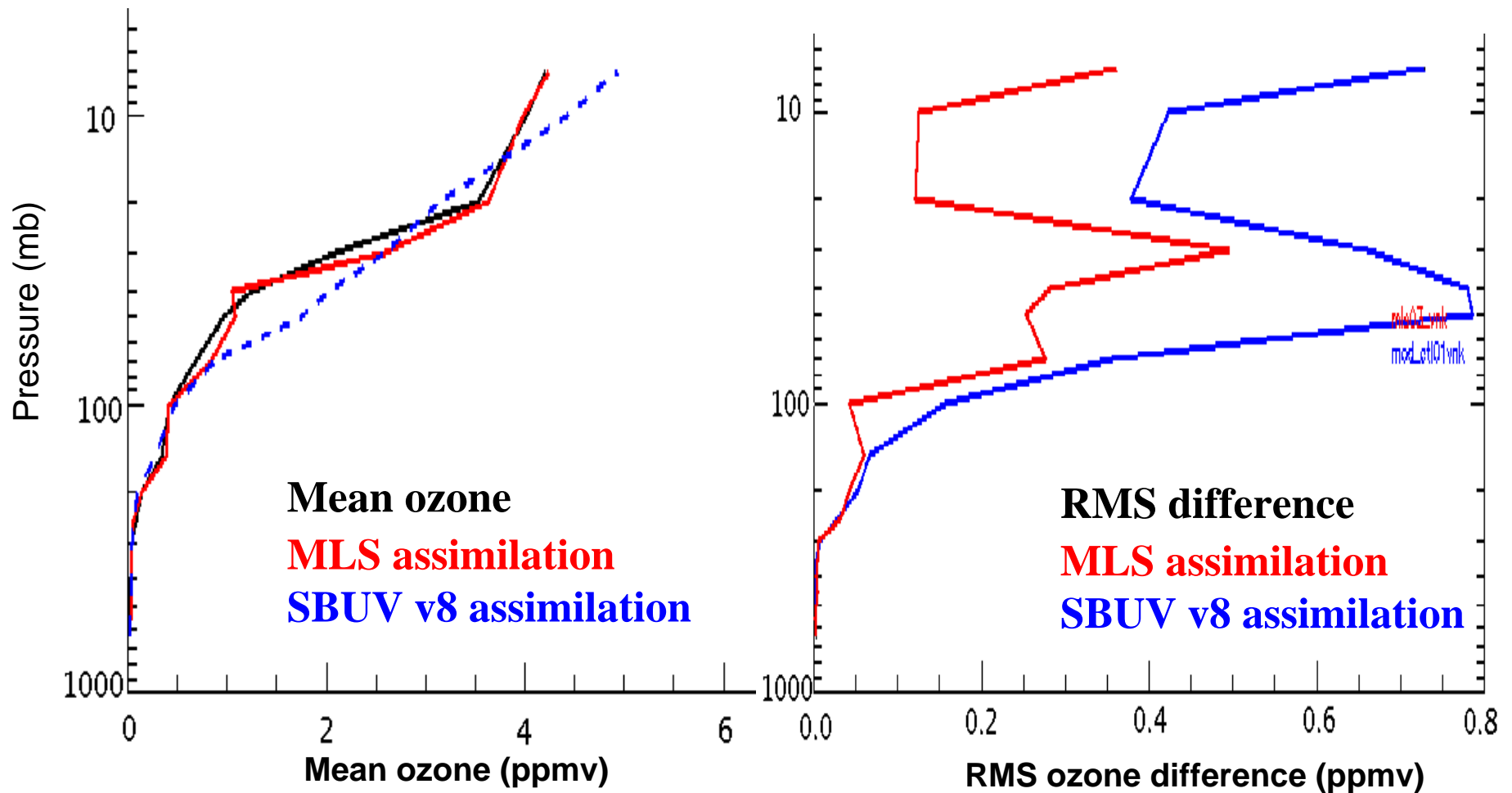
SBUV assim - South Pole ozone partial pressure (mPa)



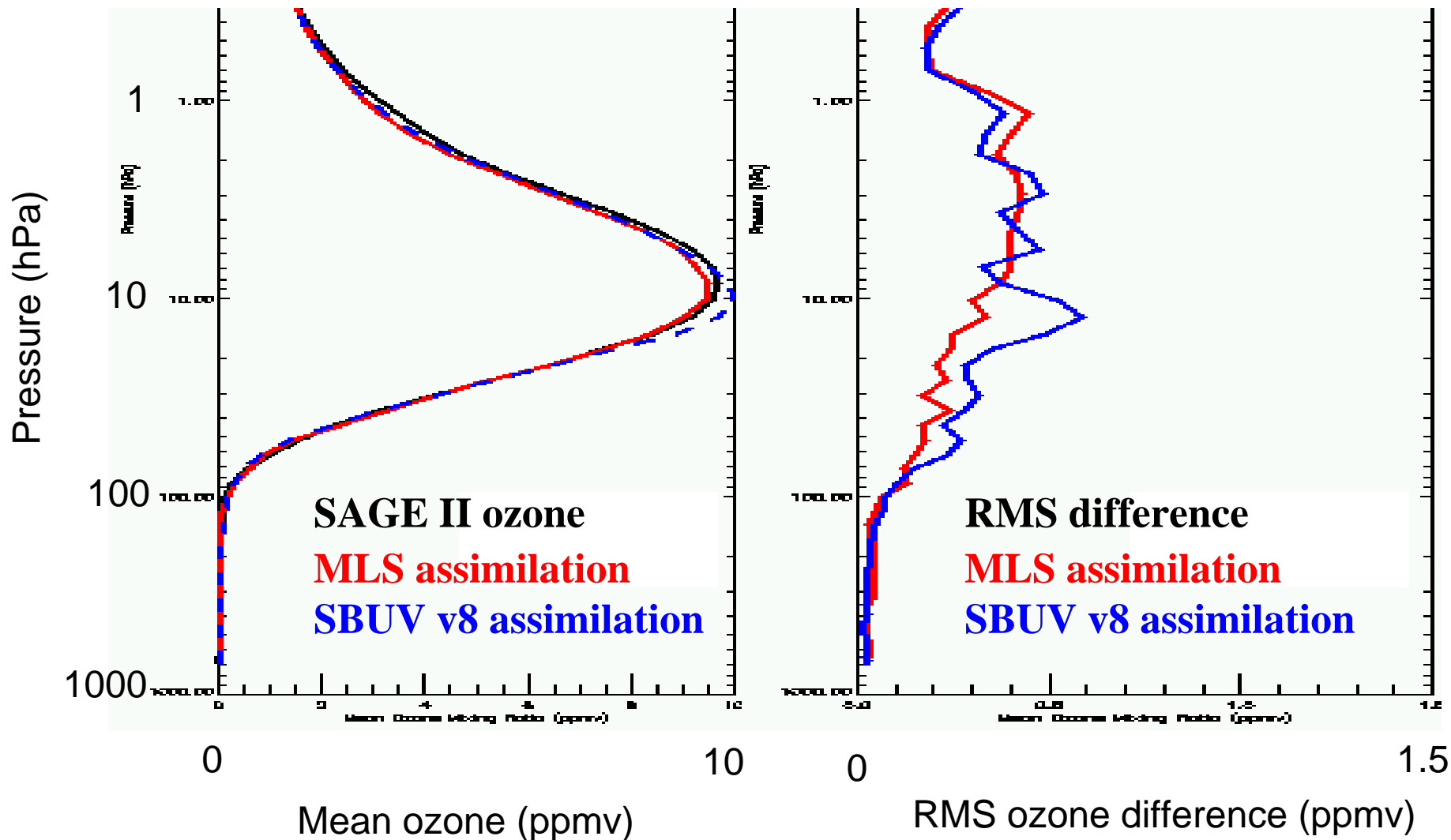
MLS assim - South Pole ozone partial pressure (mPa)



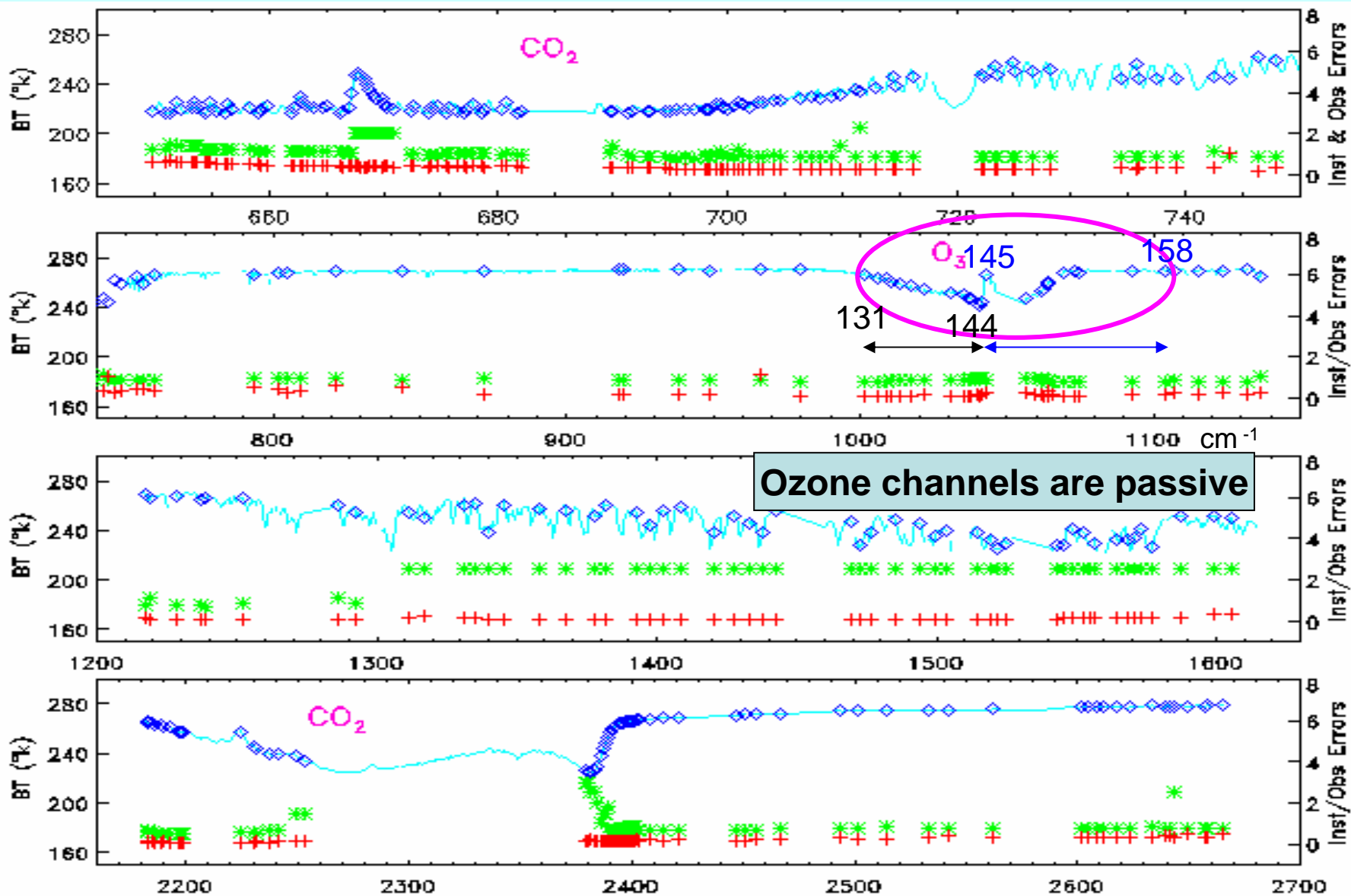
Comparison with independent South Pole ozone sondes



Ozone comparison with **SAGE II** in the Tropics



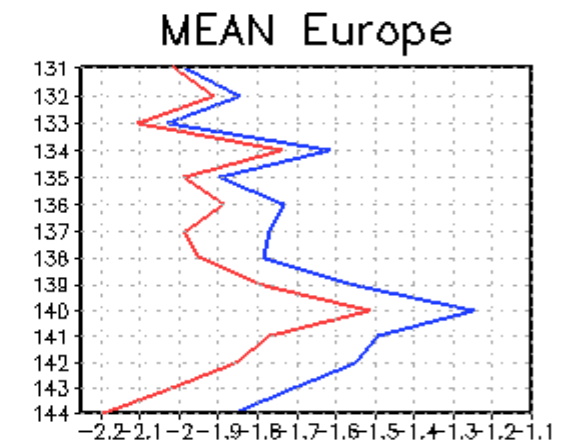
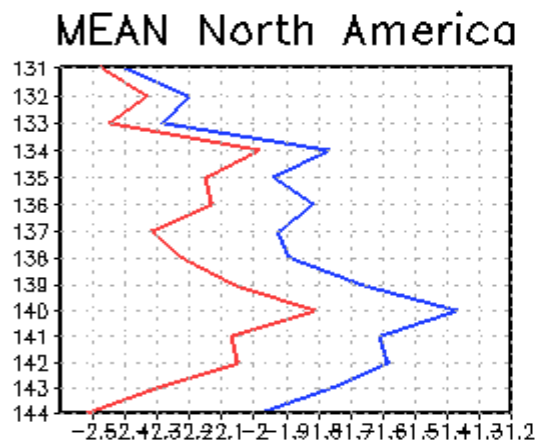
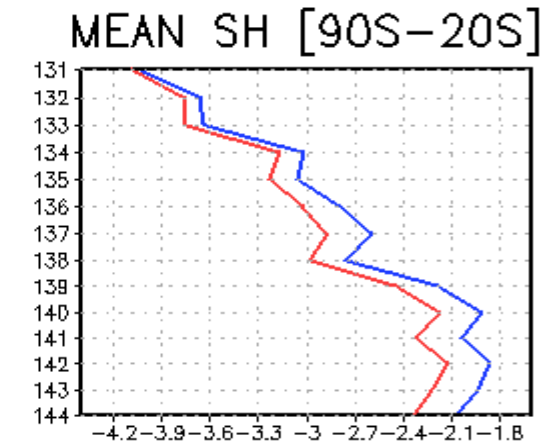
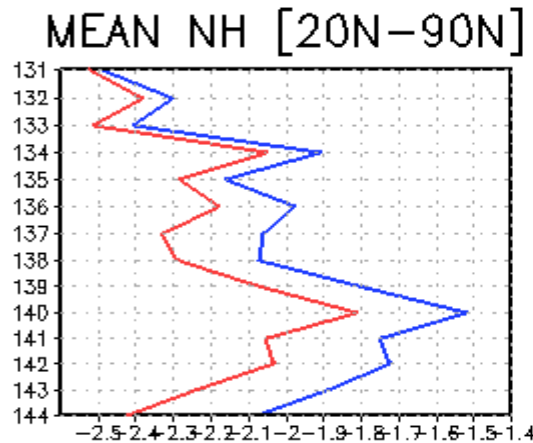
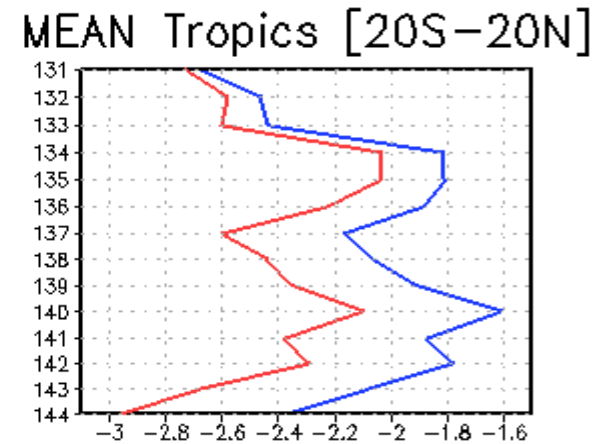
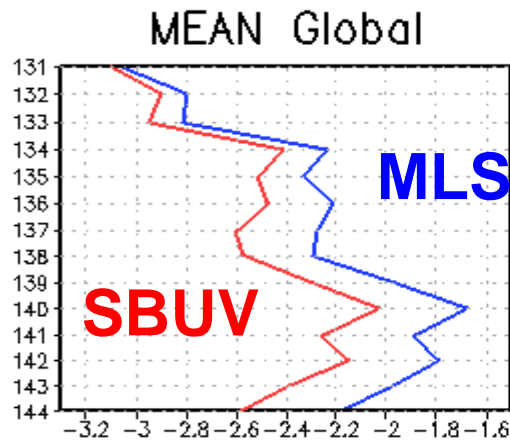
AIRS channel errors and selection



◆ 281 channels + instrument errors * observation errors

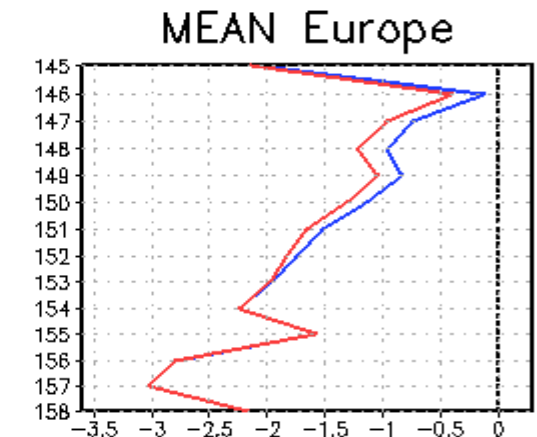
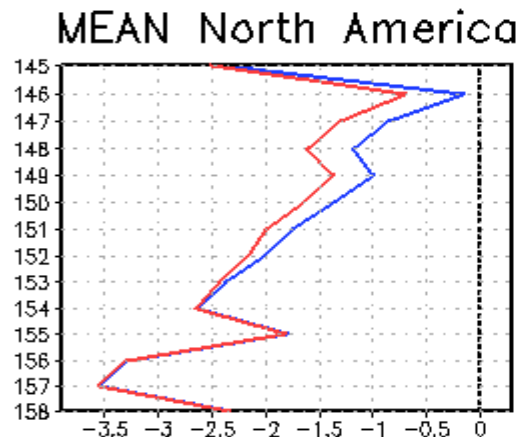
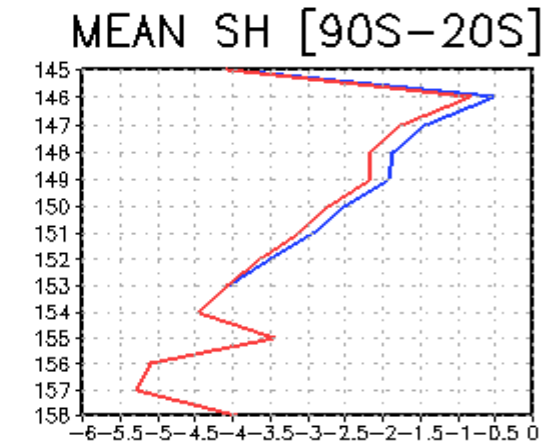
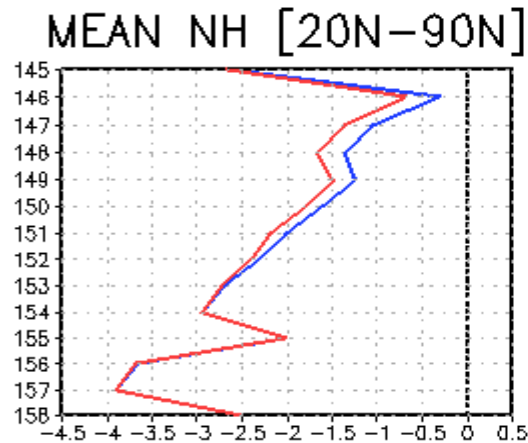
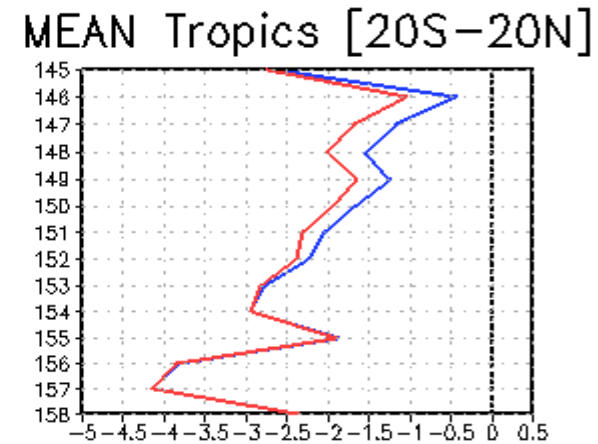
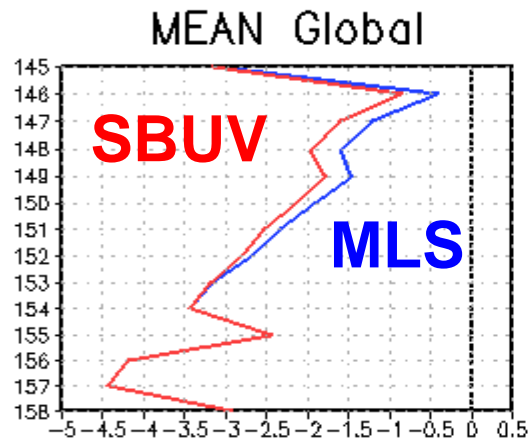
AIRS O-A mean

- AIRS observation-minus-analysis (O-A) residuals for September 2004
- Mean for ozone channels 131-144 (1001.4 - 1041.1 cm^{-1})
- Smaller bias with MLS, especially in channels more sensitive to ozone (e.g. 144)



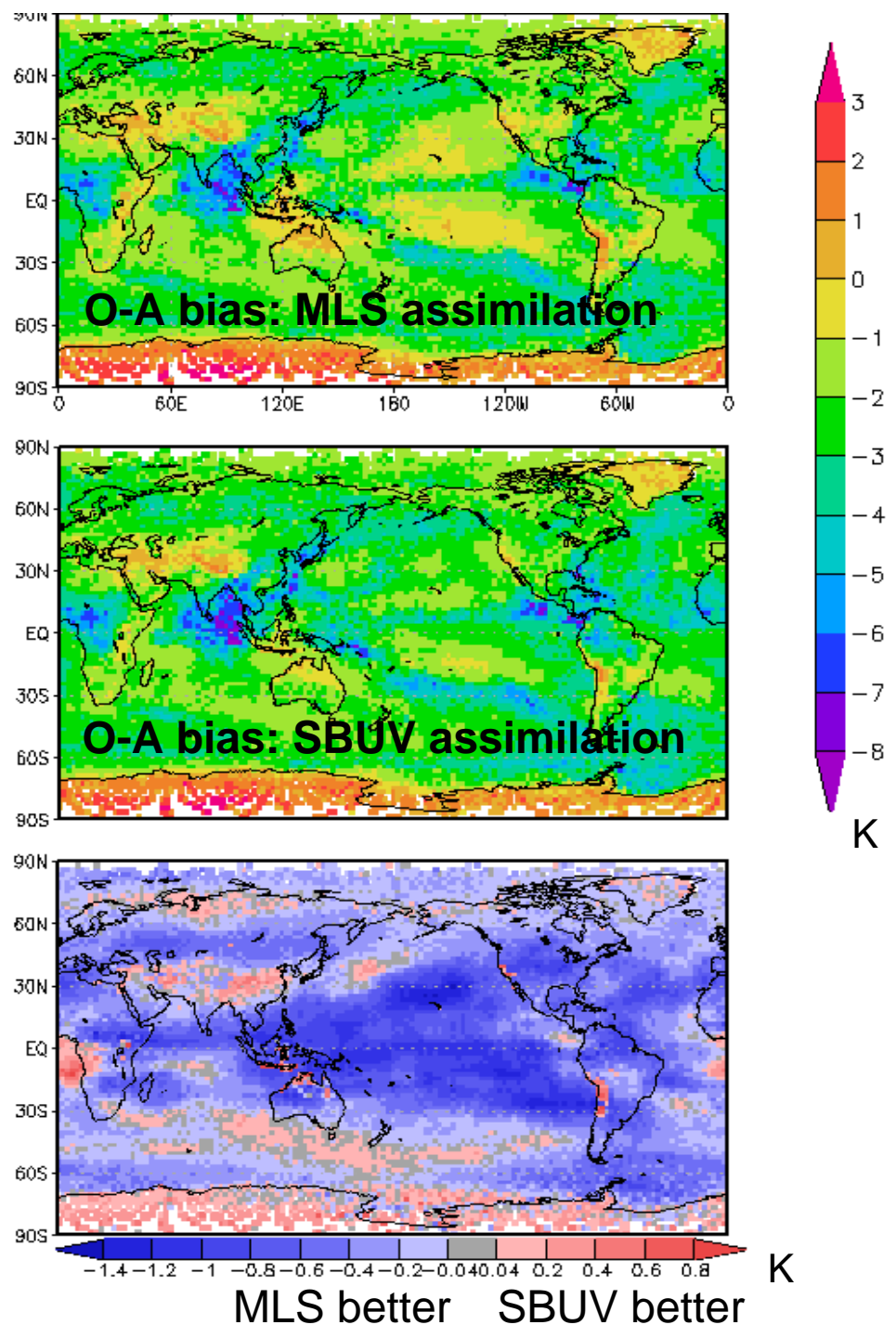
AIRS O-A mean

- AIRS O-A residuals for September 2004
- Mean for ozone channels 145-158 (1042.5 - 1106.8 cm^{-1})
- Smaller bias with MLS; especially in channels more sensitive to ozone (e.g. 146)



AIRS O-A mean

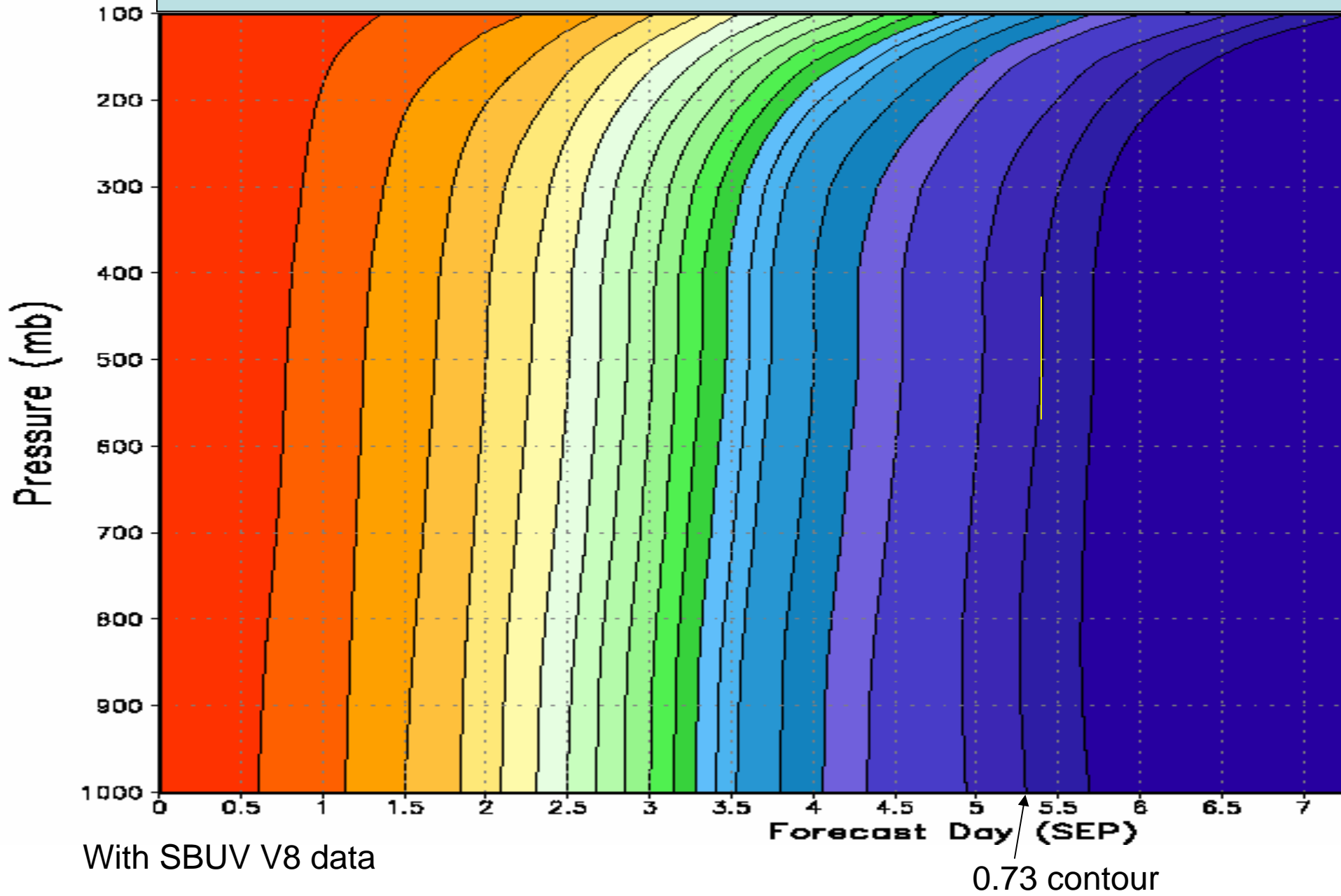
- O-A bias for channel 144 at 1041.1 cm^{-1}
- September mean
- Smaller bias in MLS assimilation, especially in the Pacific



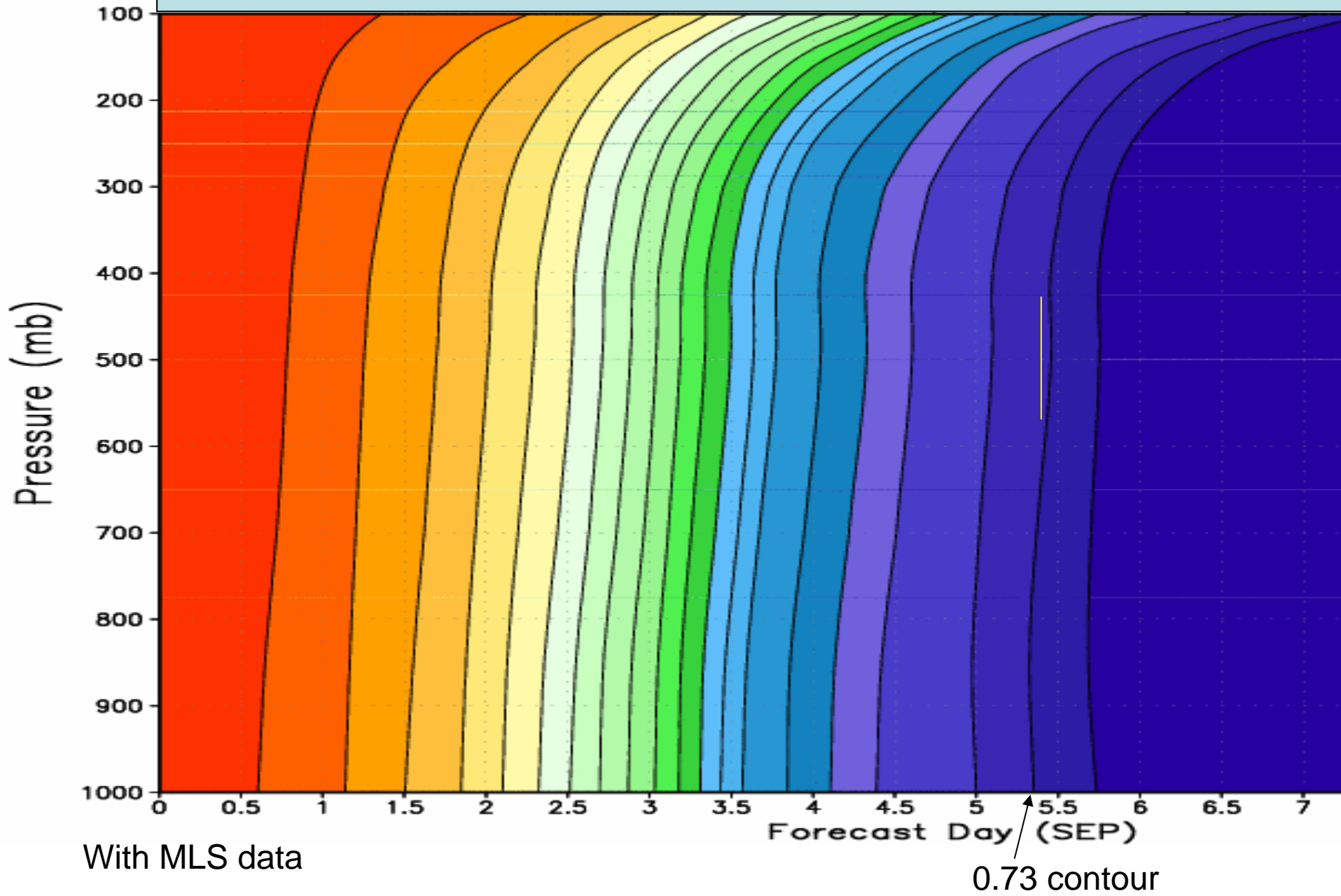
Assimilation of MLS ozone data:

- Improves the ozone field in GEOS-5
- Bias in O-A residuals for AIRS ozone channels is reduced
- What is the impact on the NWP skill?

Anomaly Height Correlations – Southern Extratropics



Anomaly Height Correlations – Southern Extratropics



Summary and plans

- **MLS** assimilation implemented in **GSI**
- MLS assimilation reproduces **ozone hole** in September 2004 in GEOS-5
- MLS assimilation is in better agreement with **sondes** and **SAGE II** (e.g. South Pole, Tropics)
- Magnitude of mean **AIRS O-A residuals** for ozone channels is **reduced** in MLS assimilation compared to SBUV assimilation
- Small impact on NWP forecast skill
- Forecast skill and tropospheric ozone from OMI + MLS assimilation need to be evaluated