

some recent

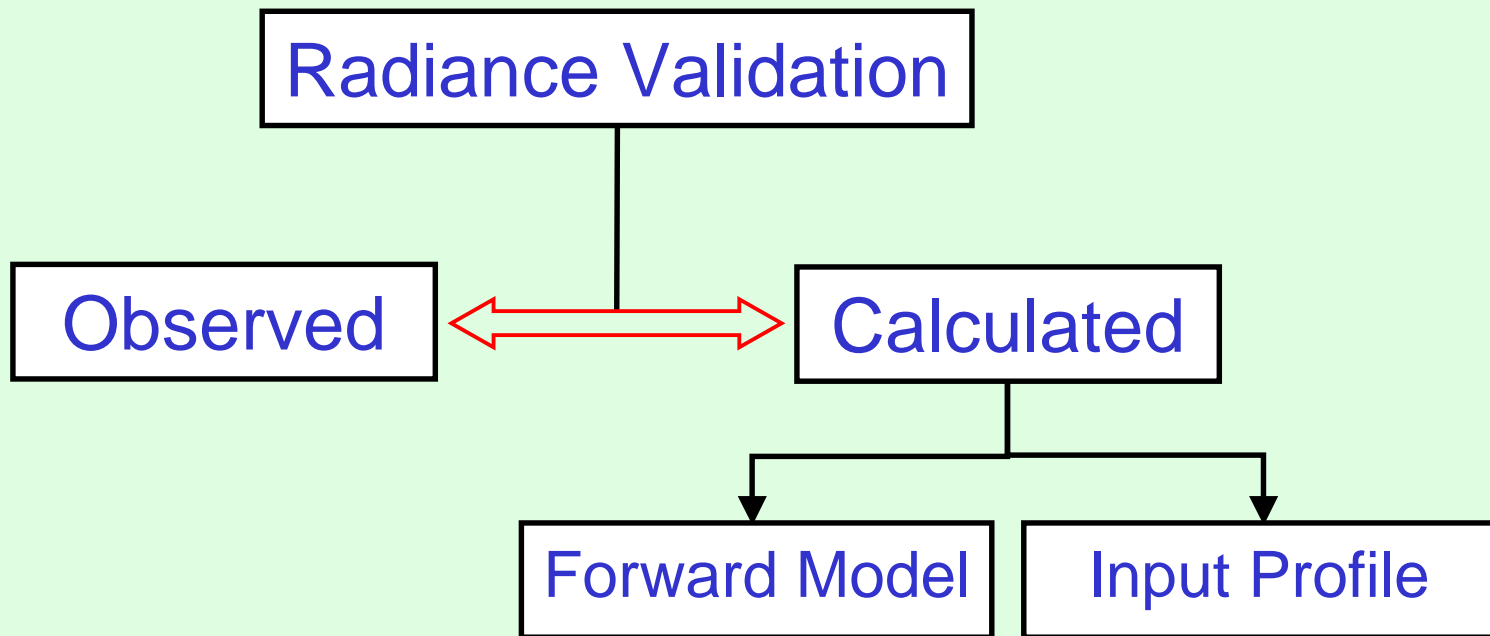
Radiance Validation

efforts at CIMSS/SSEC



Workshop for Soundings from High Spectral Resolution Observations, 6-8 May 2003, UW-Madison





A light green world map is visible in the background of the slide. The title 'Outline' is centered at the top in a blue font. Below it, three numbered items are listed in black font, describing the structure of the presentation.

Outline

1. Forward model development and validation with ground-based uplooking high spectral resolution radiance observations
2. AIRS radiance validation with coincident aircraft based high spectral resolution radiance observations
3. Forward model development and validation with coincident AIRS and ARM site observations.

Contributors:

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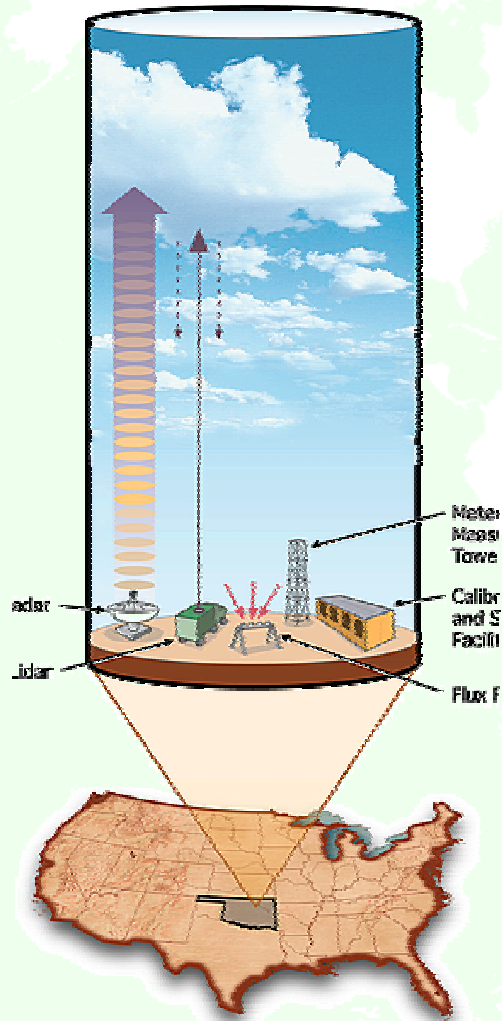
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ARM

The Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Program

... the ultimate goal of improving the parameterizations of clouds and radiation used in climate models.



Vaisala radiosondes



Raman Lidar



Microwave Radiometer (MWR)

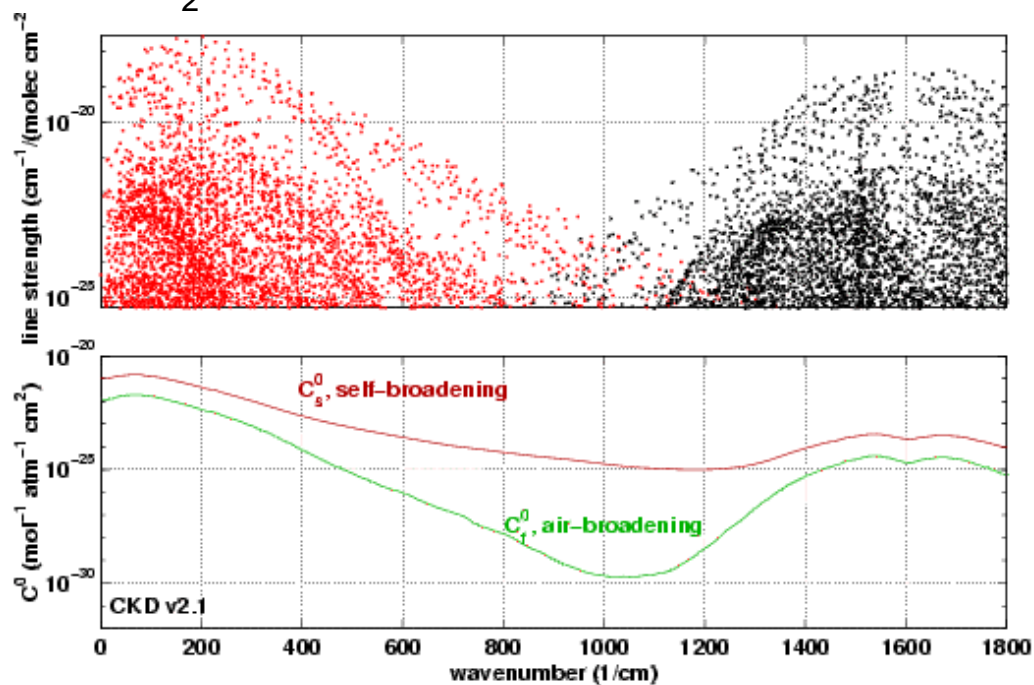


AERI

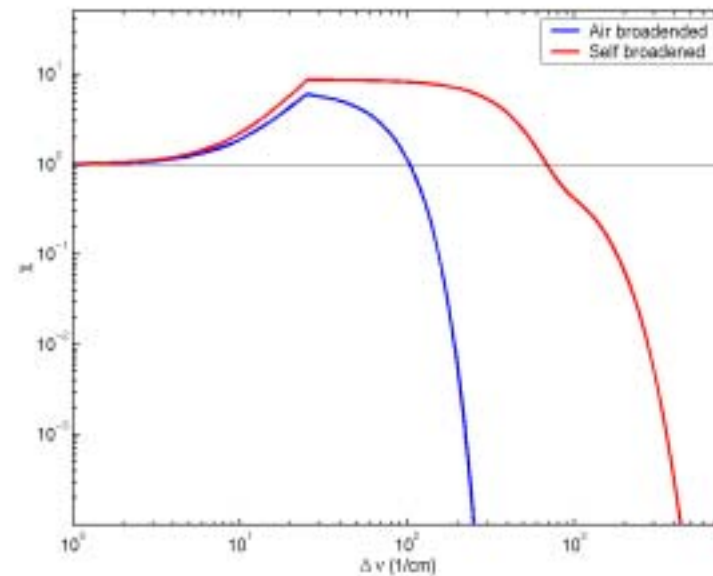


Water vapor absorption modeling

H₂O lines and continuum coefficients



CKDv0 χ -functions



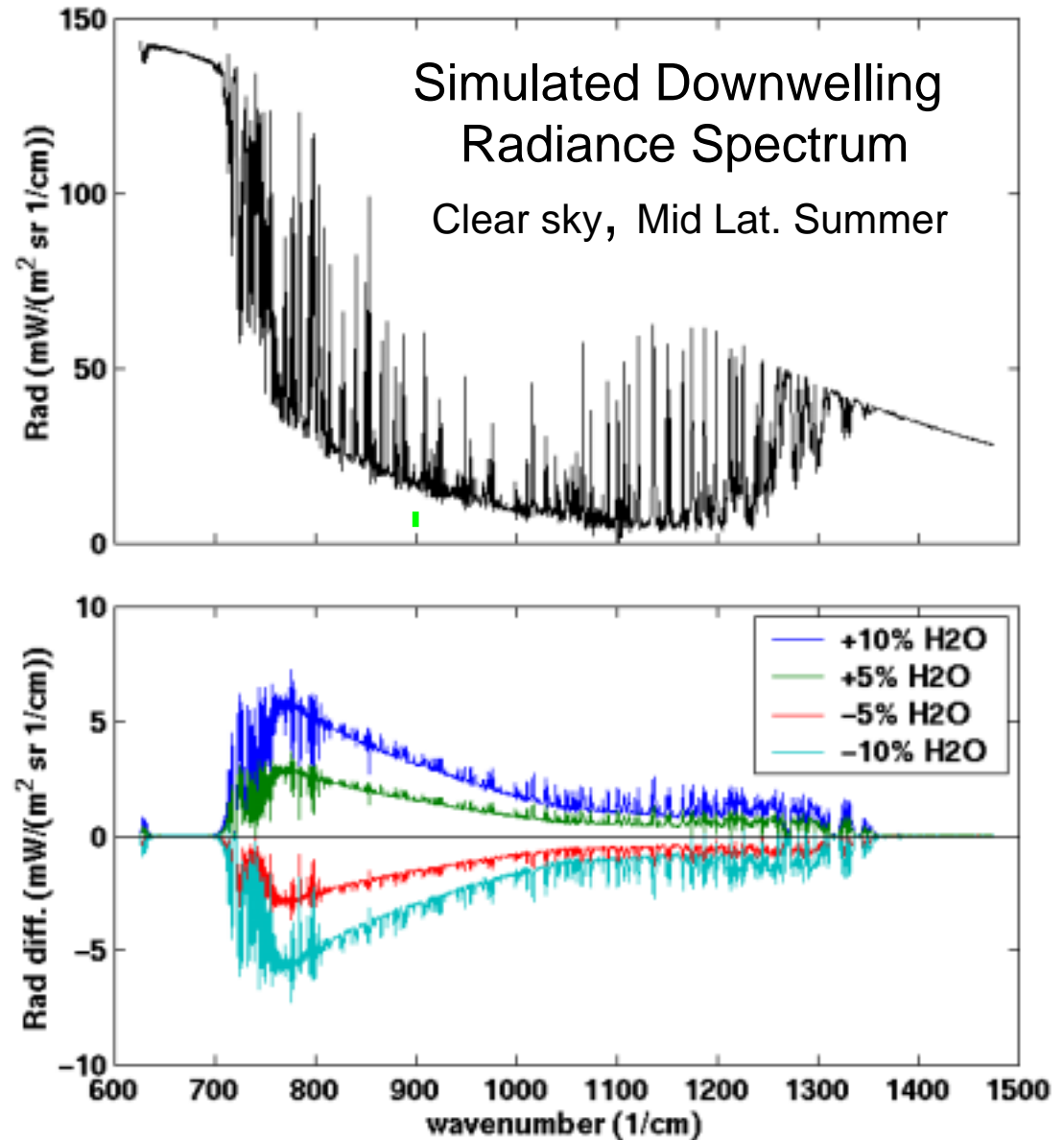
$$k(\nu) \propto \sum_{\text{all lines, } i} k_{\text{local}}(\nu_i, \nu) + \underbrace{\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \{ \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} C_s^0(\nu, T) + \rho_{\text{air}} C_f^0(\nu) \}}_{\text{continuum}}$$

Lower Troposphere Water Vapor Measurement Goal: <2% in precipitable water vapor

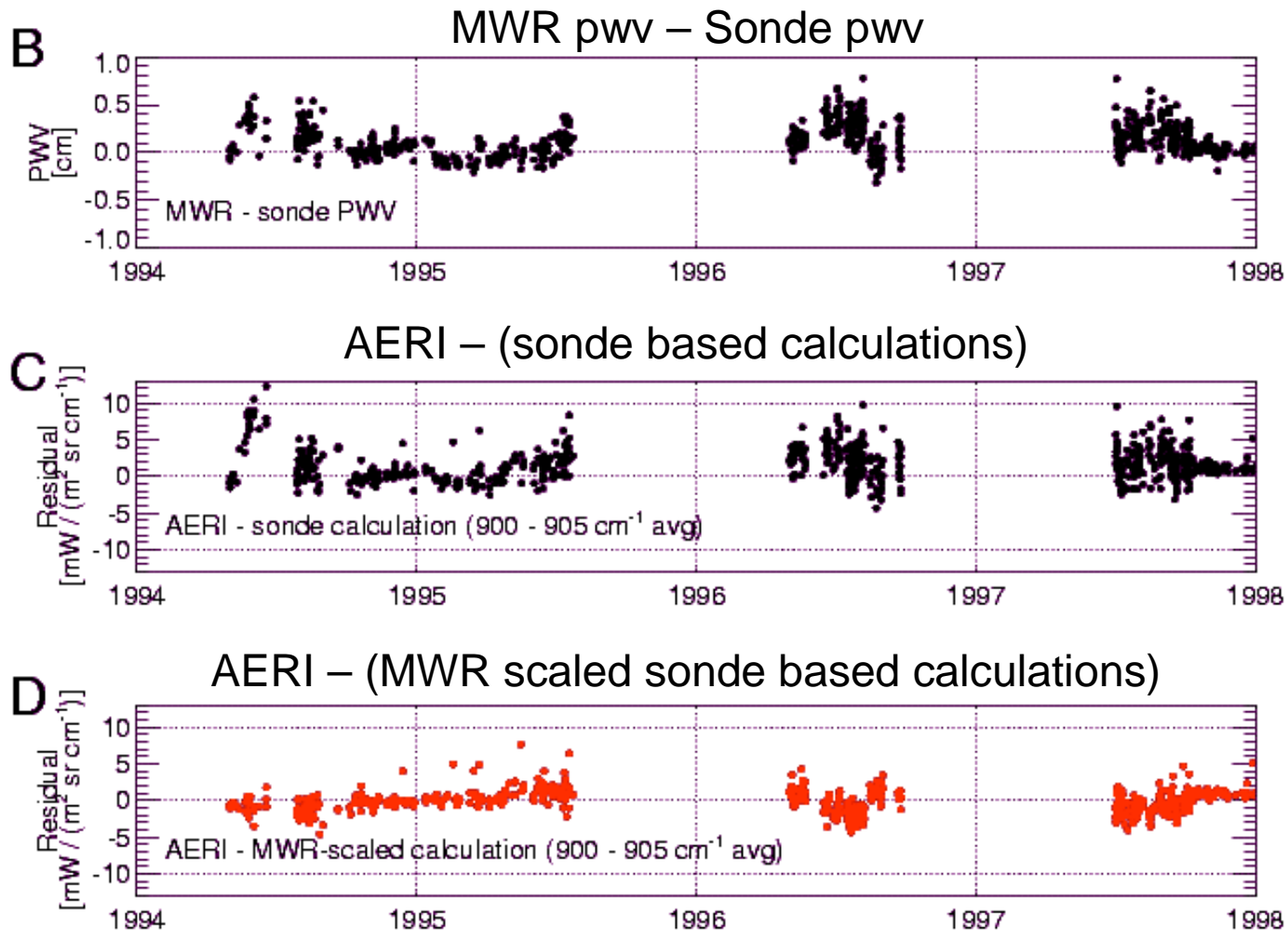
Based on desire to improve clear sky absorption models and to resolve significant climate changes, such as the effect of CO₂ doubling on surface radiation budget.

For midlatitude conditions, a 10% H₂O perturbation results in a ~7 W/m² change in downwelling Flux at the surface.

2% is order (1 W/m²)



Line-by-line Radiative Transfer Model improvements initially limited by radiosonde water vapor uncertainties

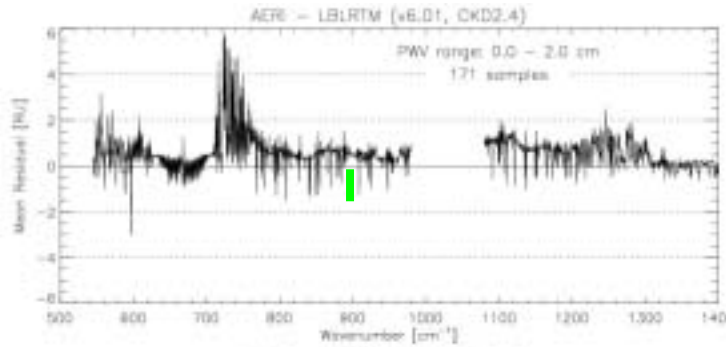


Note strong correlation between the uncertainty in the sonde water vapor (**B**) and the longwave radiance residuals (**C**)

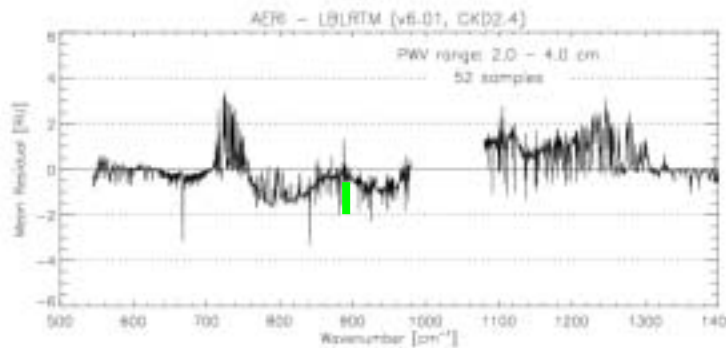
AERI Observed minus Calculated versus Total Column Water

1998-2001 AERI/LBLRTM QME dataset

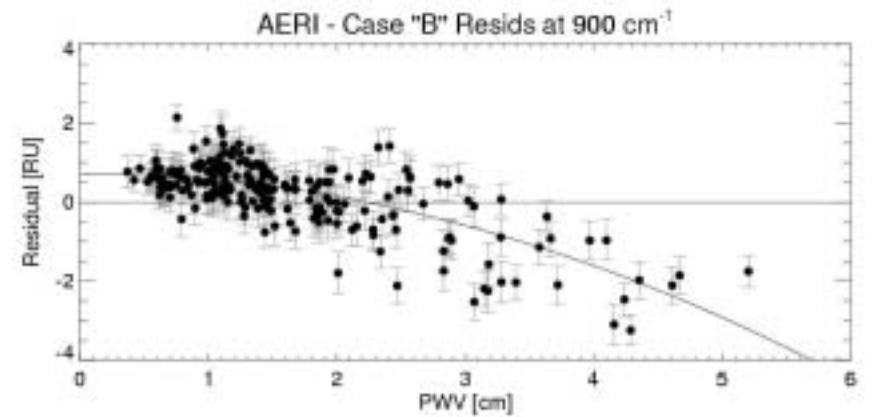
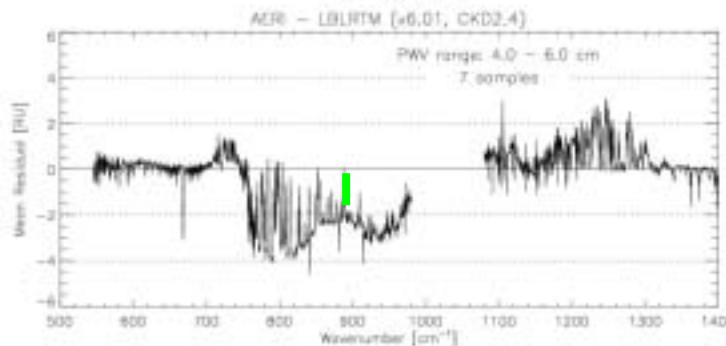
0 to 2 cm



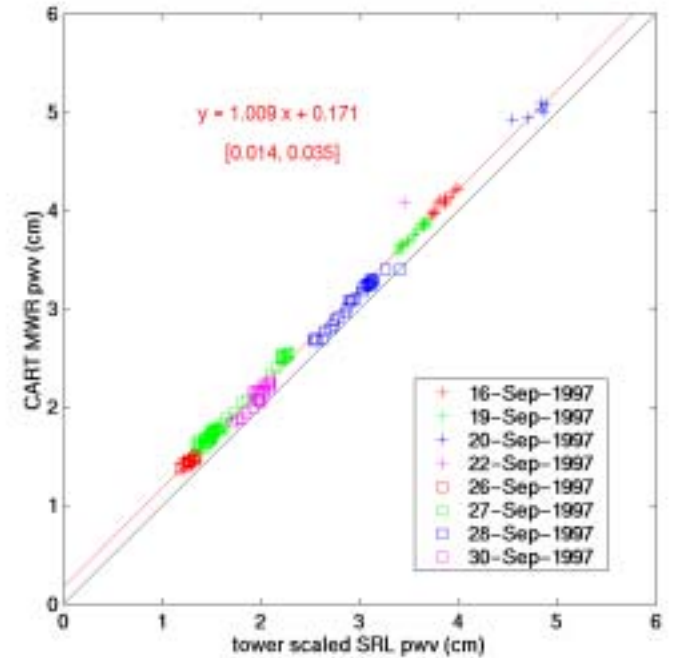
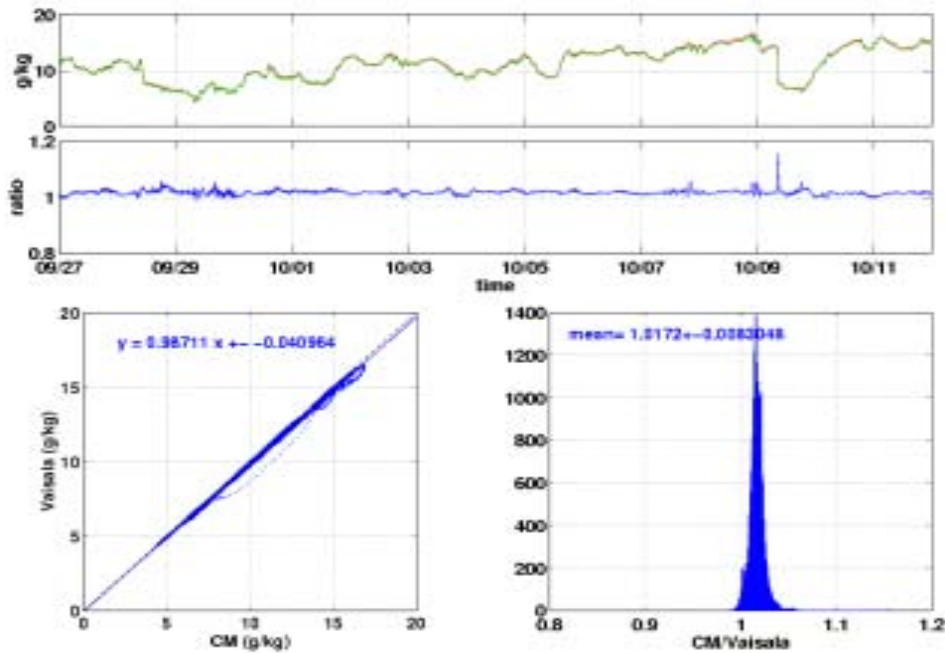
2 to 4 cm



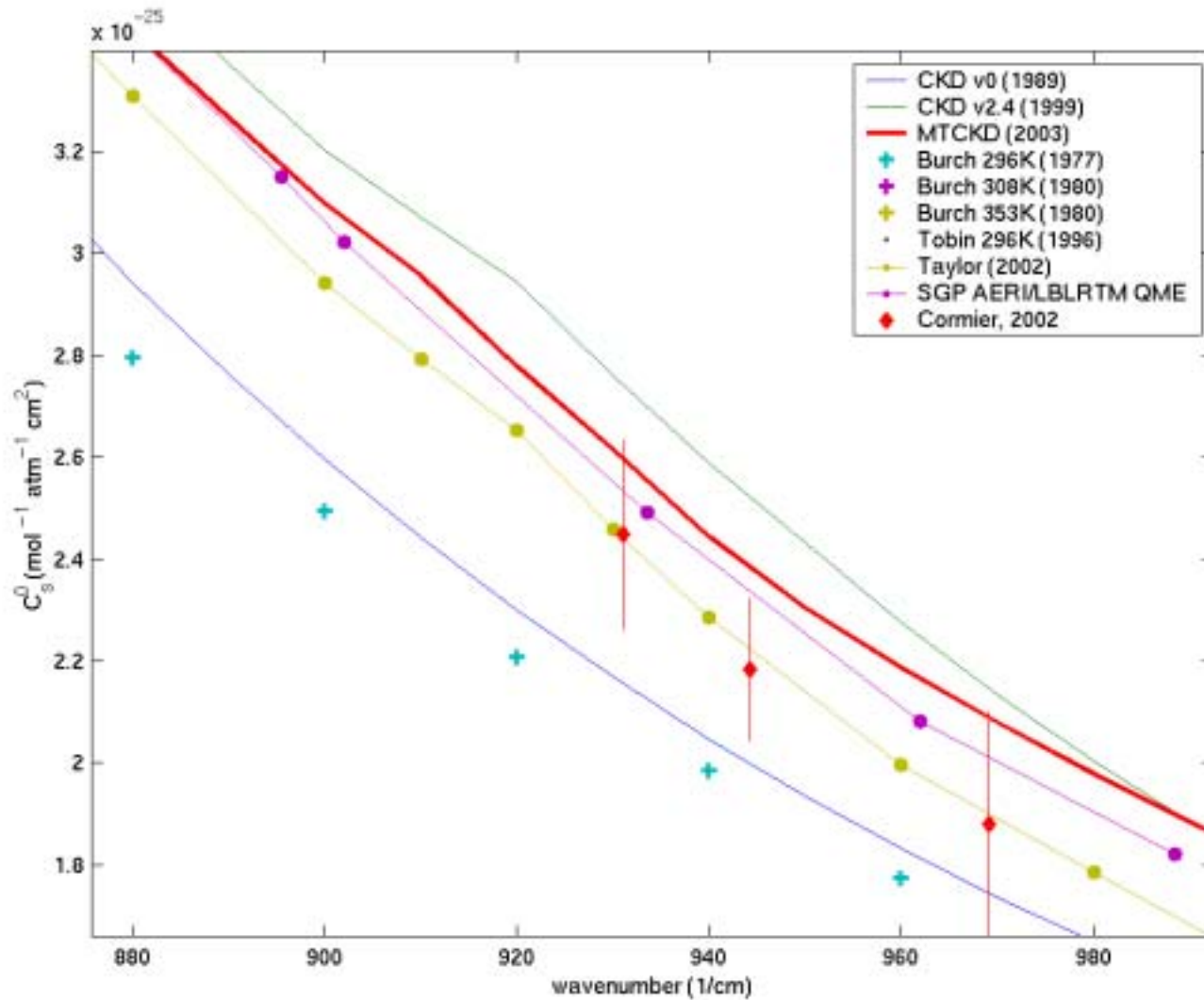
4 to 6 cm



The Rosetta Stone, 1997 WVIOP



Self-broadened Water Vapor Continuum Coefficients



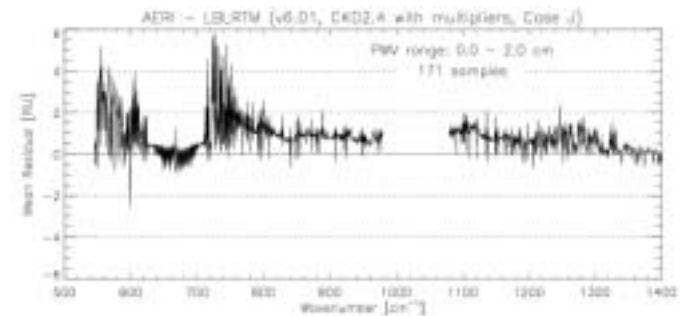
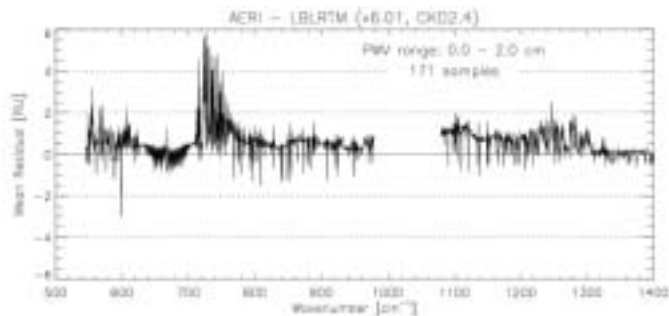
Effect of new Continuum on AERI obs-calcs

1998-2001 AERI/LBLRTM QME dataset

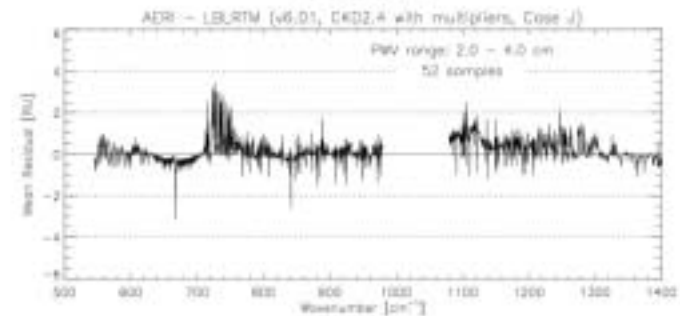
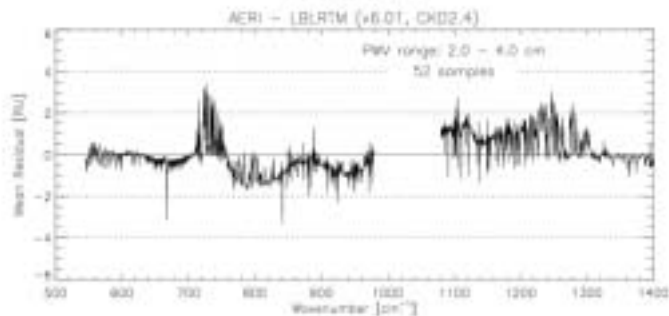
LBLRTM v6.01, CKD2.4

with changes

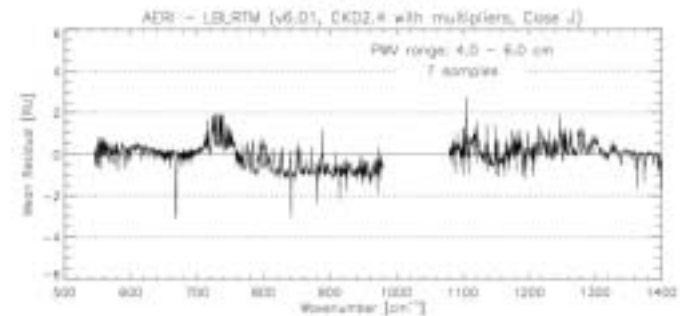
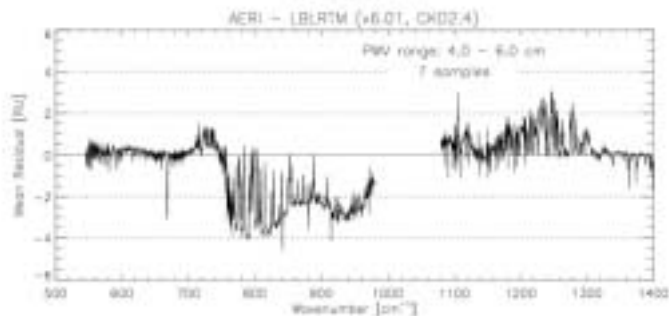
0 to 2 cm



2 to 4 cm

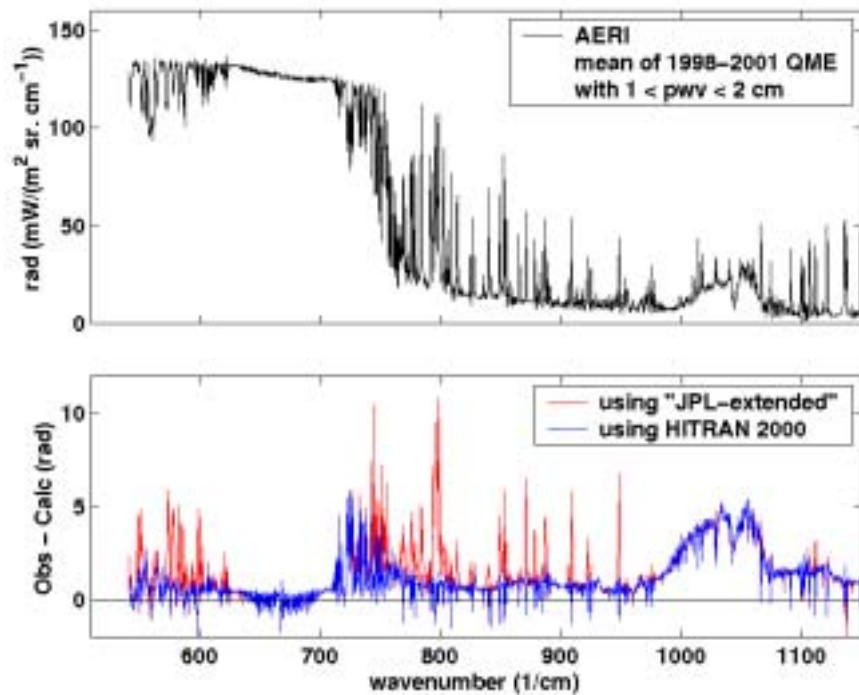


4 to 6 cm

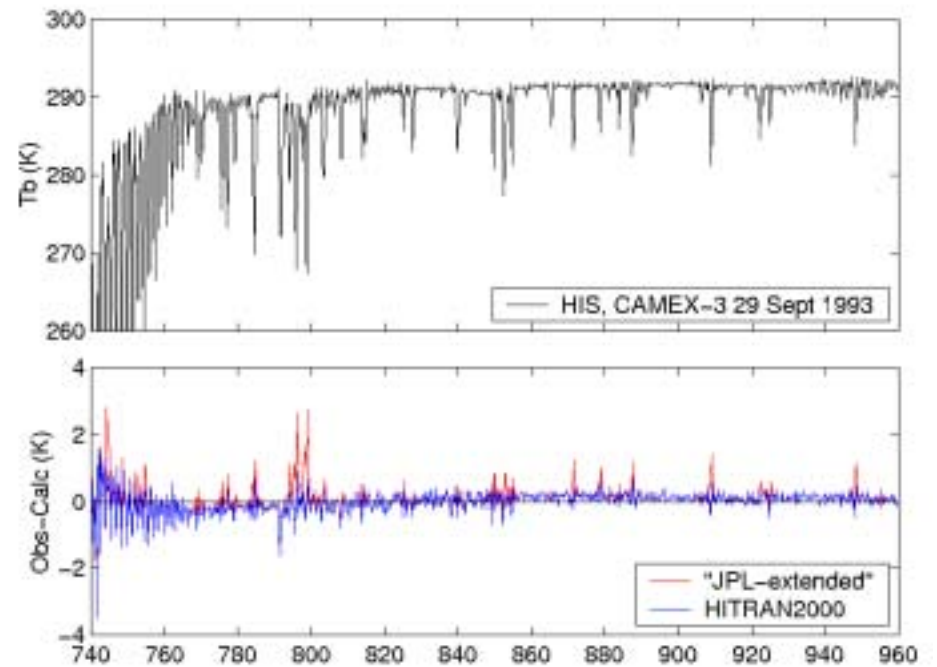


Effect of HITRAN2000 H₂O line parameters

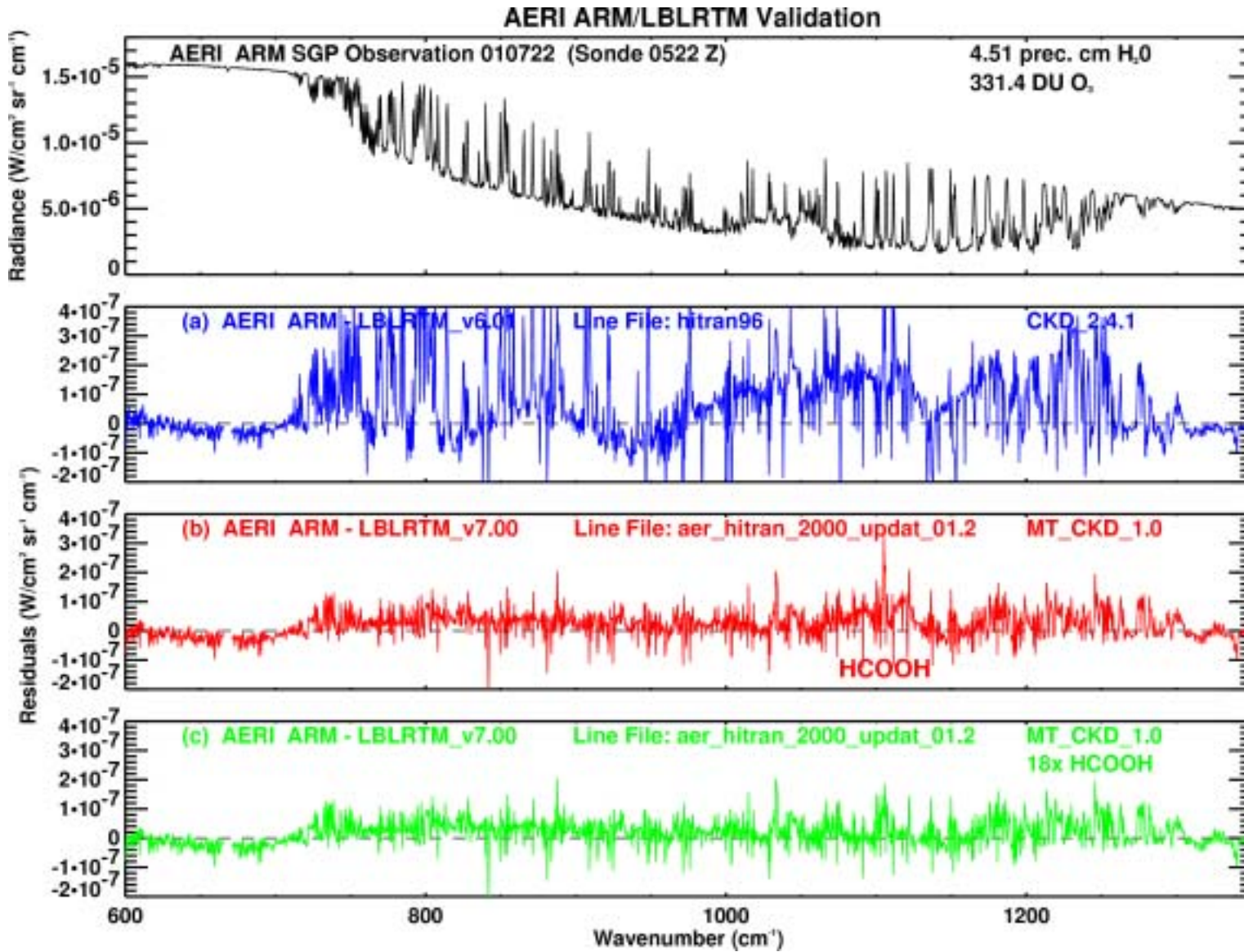
1998-2001 AERI/LBLRTM QME dataset



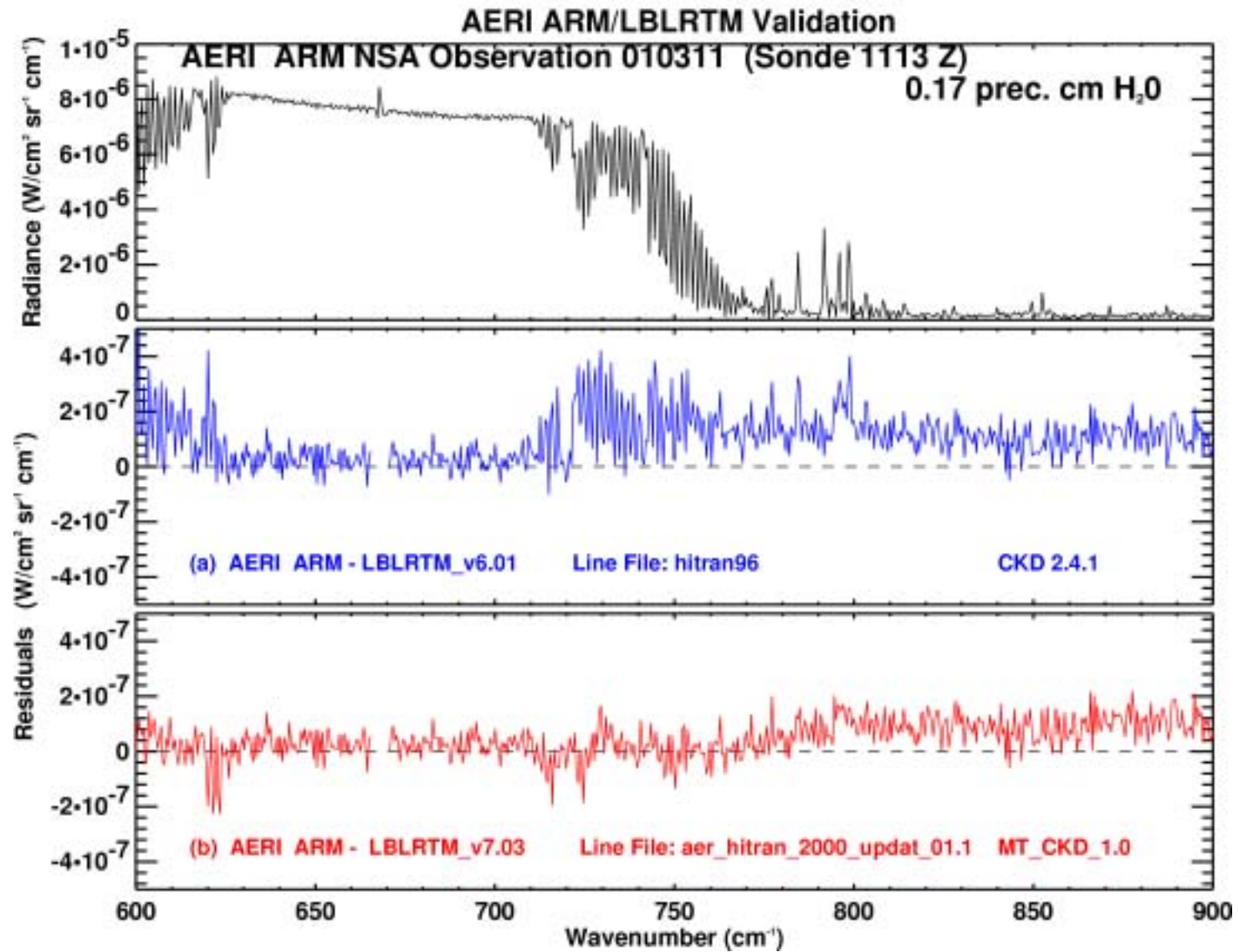
HIS CAMEX 3/29/93 Case



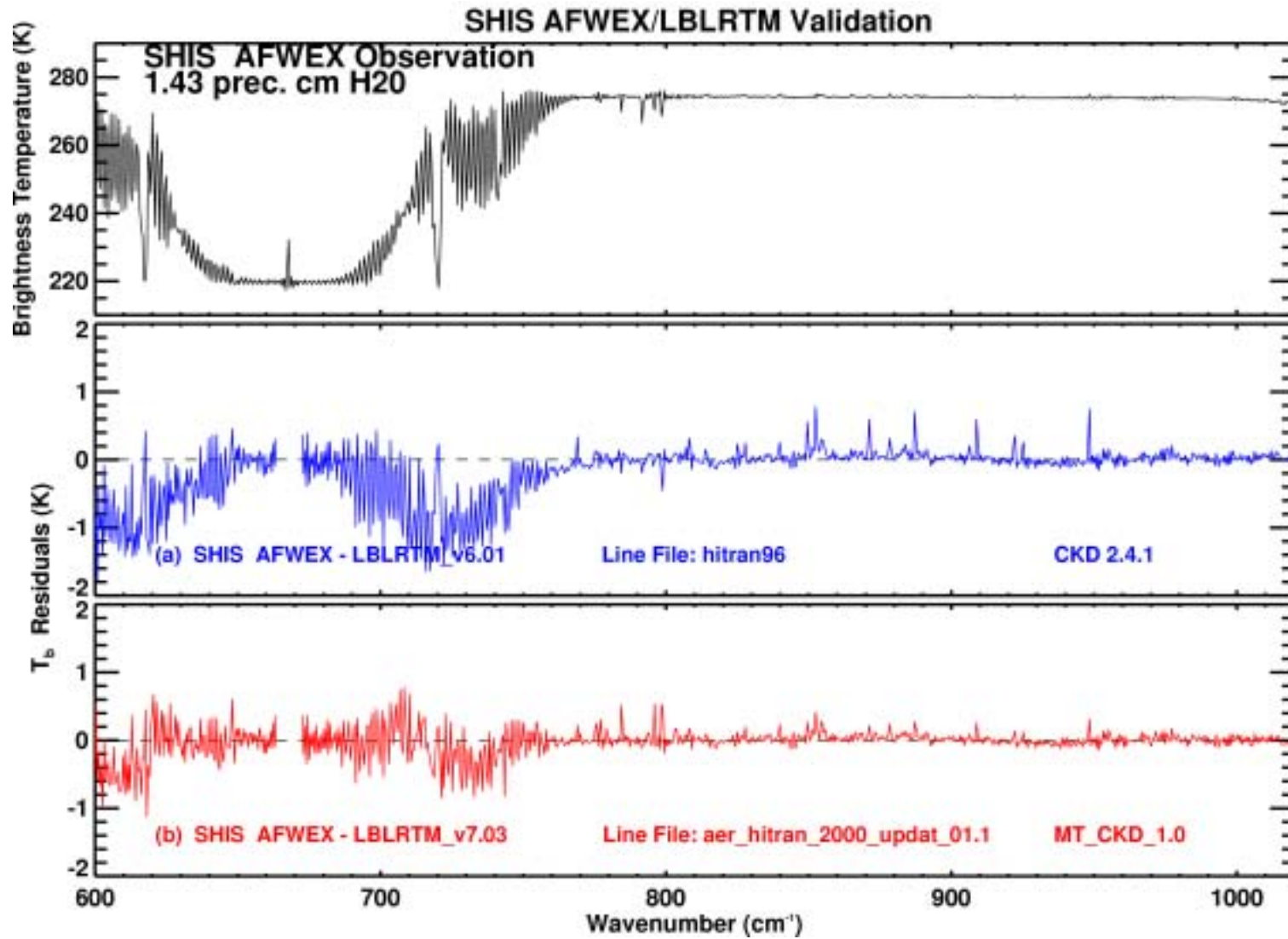
from Clough et al, 2003 ARM Science Team Meeting:



from Clough et al, 2003 ARM Science Team Meeting:

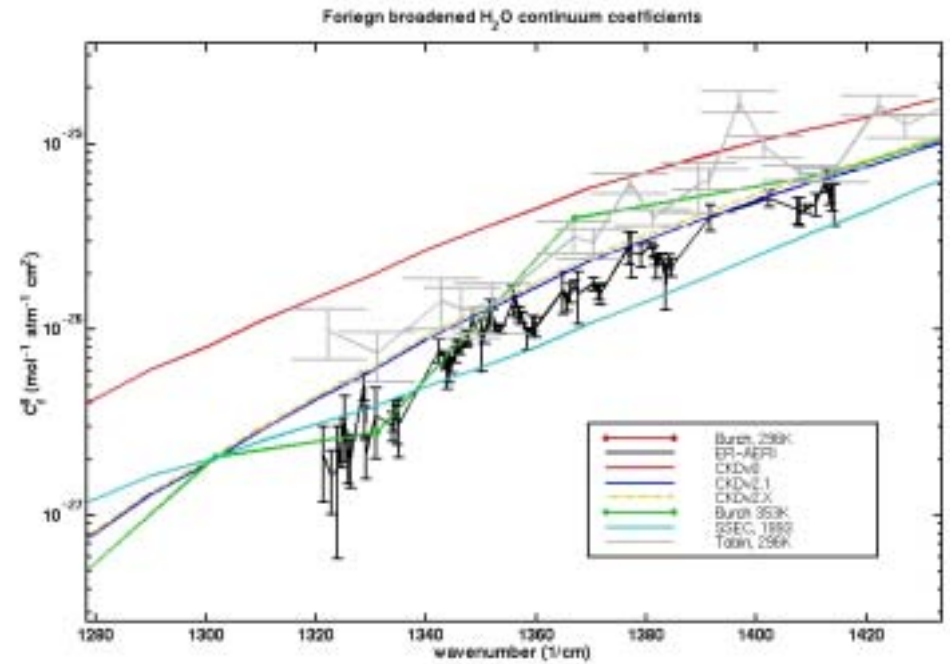
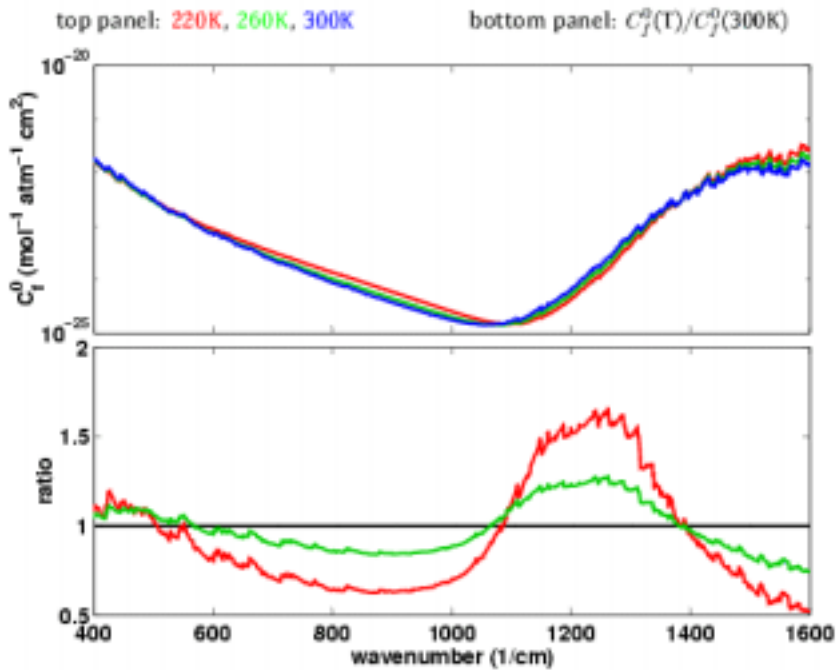


from Clough et al, 2003 ARM Science Team Meeting:



Temperature Dependence of C_f^0

Predicted (Ma and Tipping, 1992) temperature dependence of C_f^0



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UW Scanning-HIS: 1998-Present

(HIS: High-resolution Interferometer Sounder, 1985-1998)

Characteristics

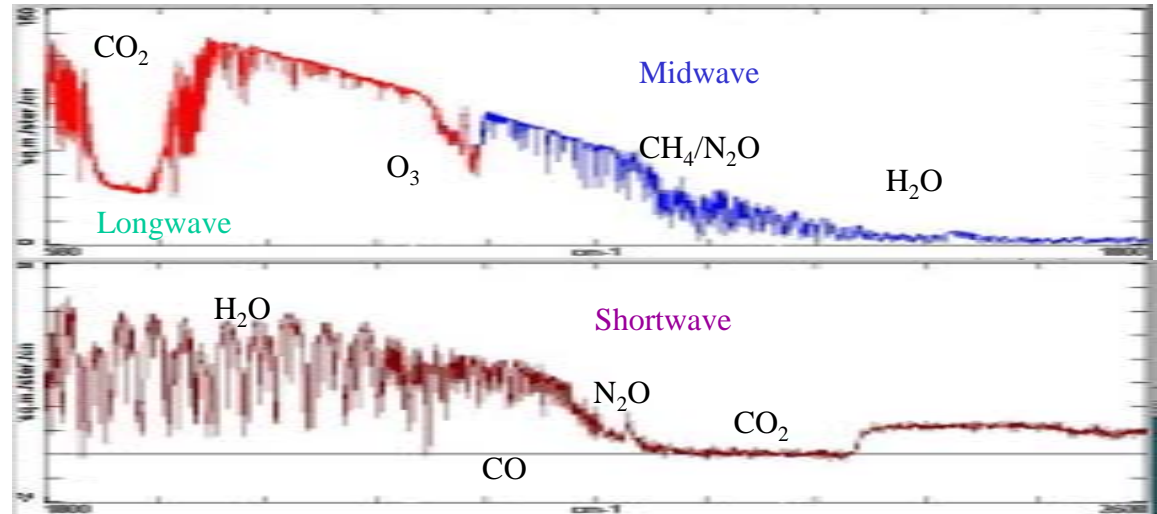
Spectral Coverage: 3-17 microns

Spectral Resolution: 0.5 cm^{-1}

Resolving power: 1000-6000

Footprint Diam: 1.5 km @ 15 km

Cross-Track Scan: Programmable
including uplooking zenith view



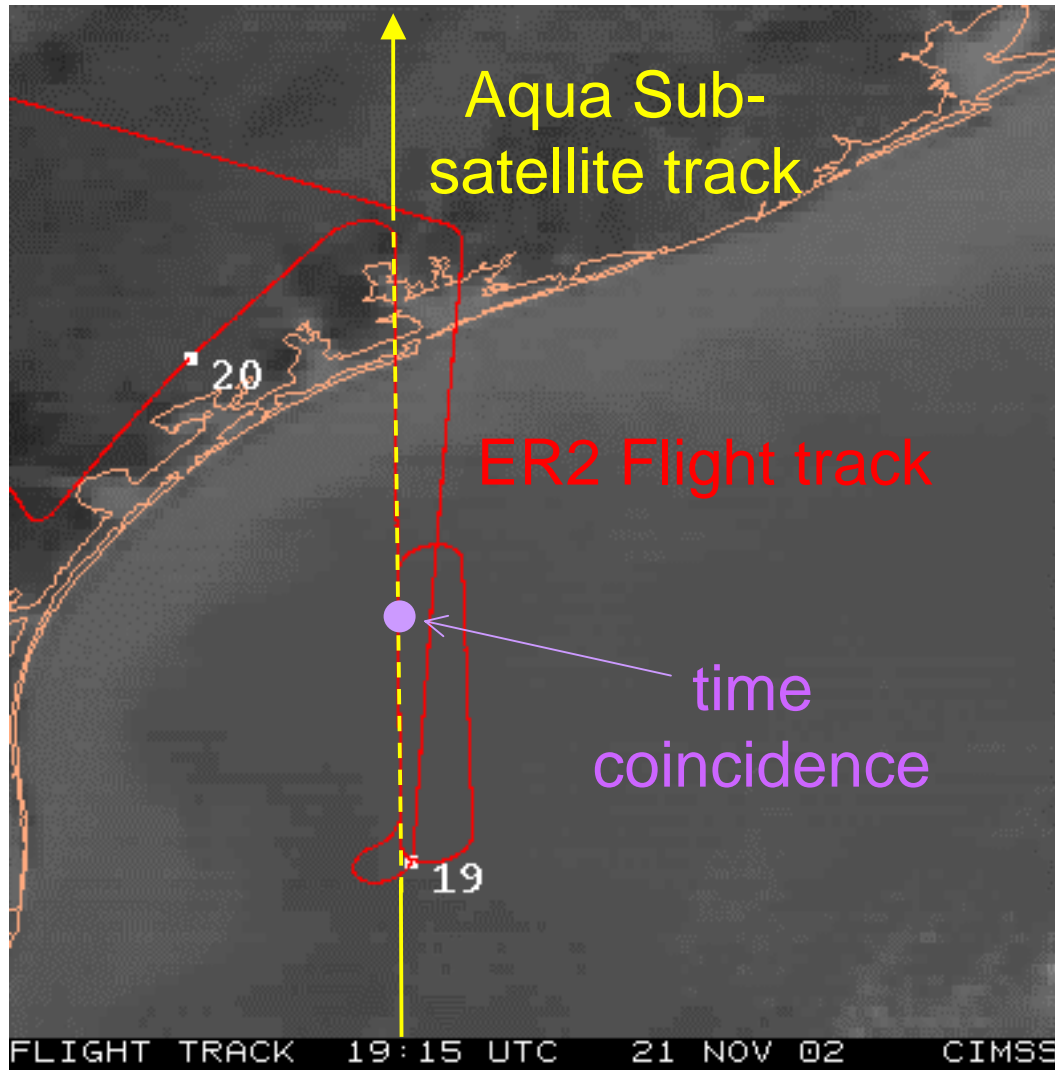
Applications:

- ◆ Radiances for Radiative Transfer
- ◆ Satellite validation
- ◆ Temp & Water Vapor Retrievals
- ◆ Cloud Radiative Prop.
- ◆ Surface Emissivity & T
- ◆ Trace Gas Retrievals



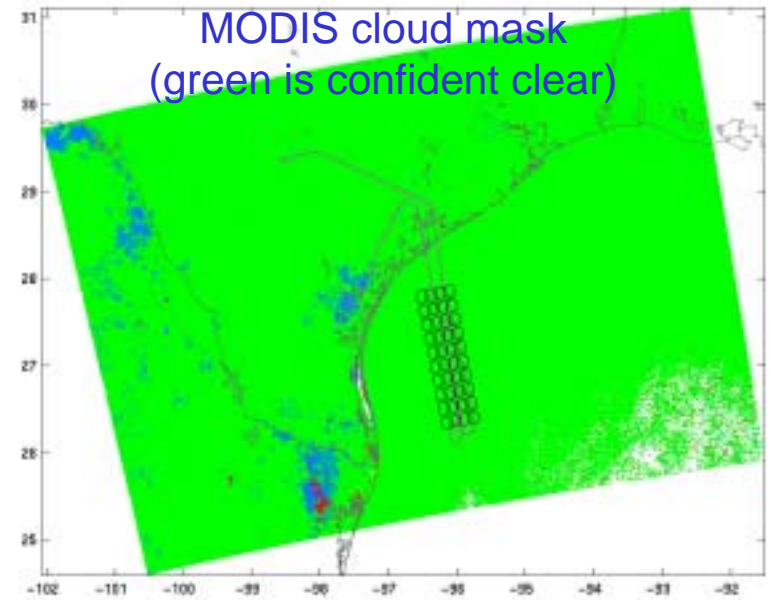
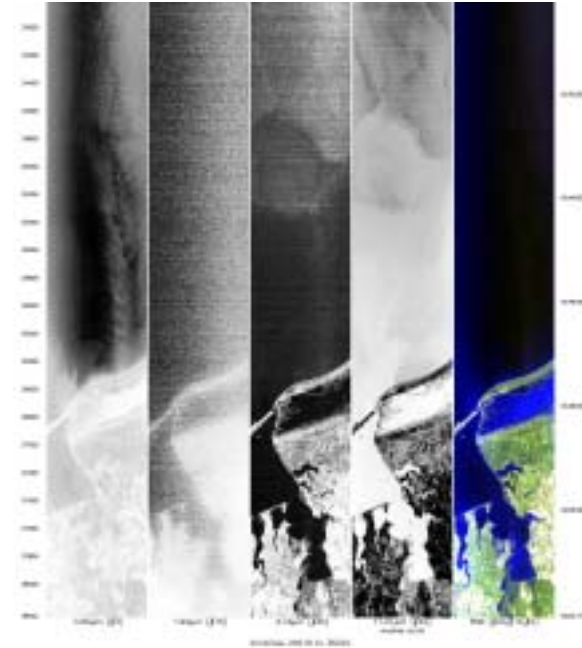
Terra/Aqua Experiment-2002

19:40 UTC (daytime), Gulf of Mexico
11/21/2002

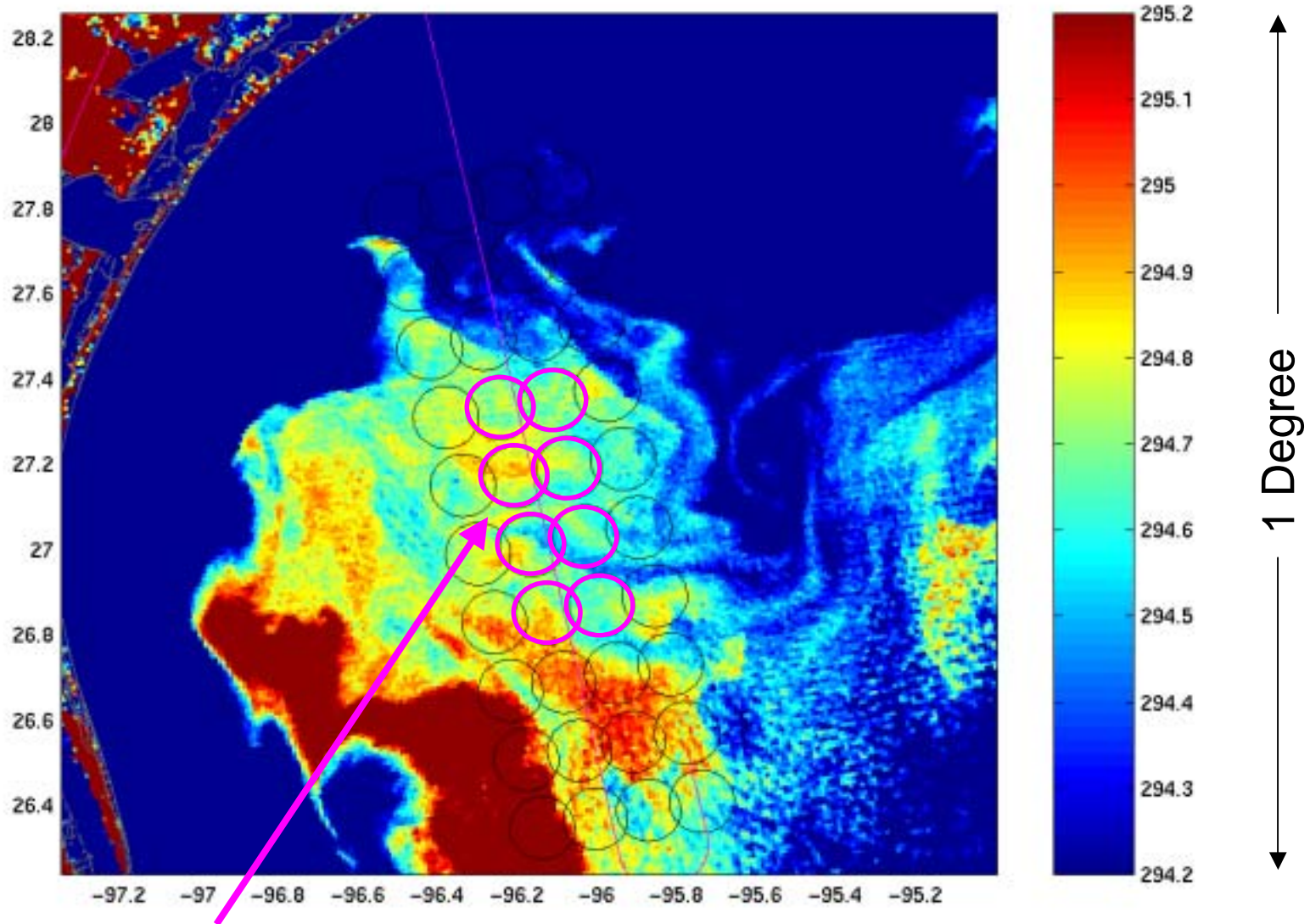


MAS Quicklooks flight leg 5

0.65mm 1.90mm 3.74mm 11.01mm RGB



MODIS 12 micron Band & near-nadir AIRS FOVs

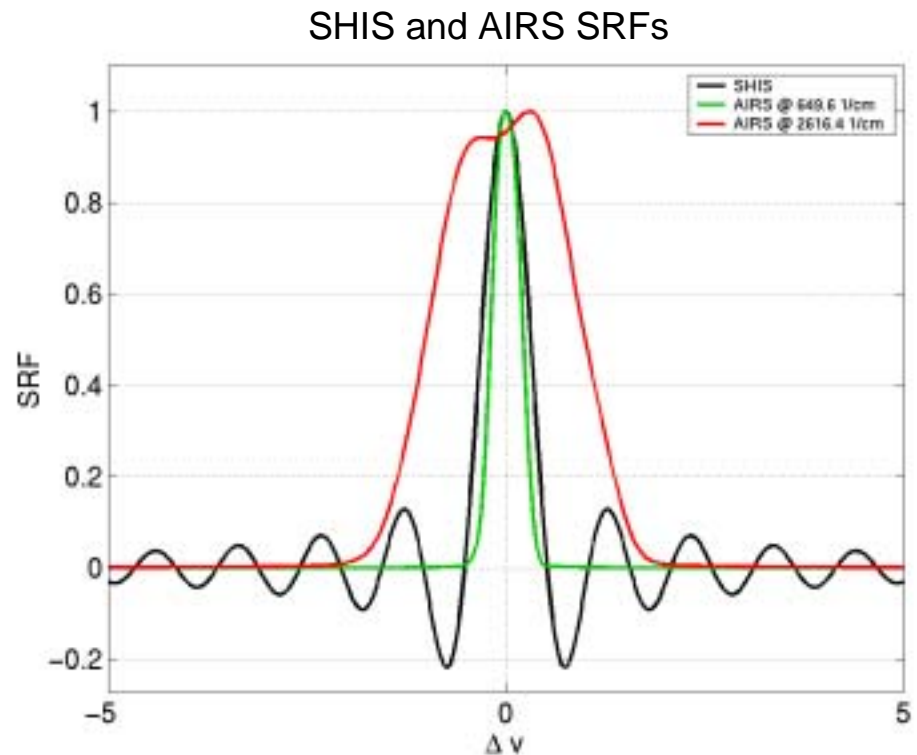
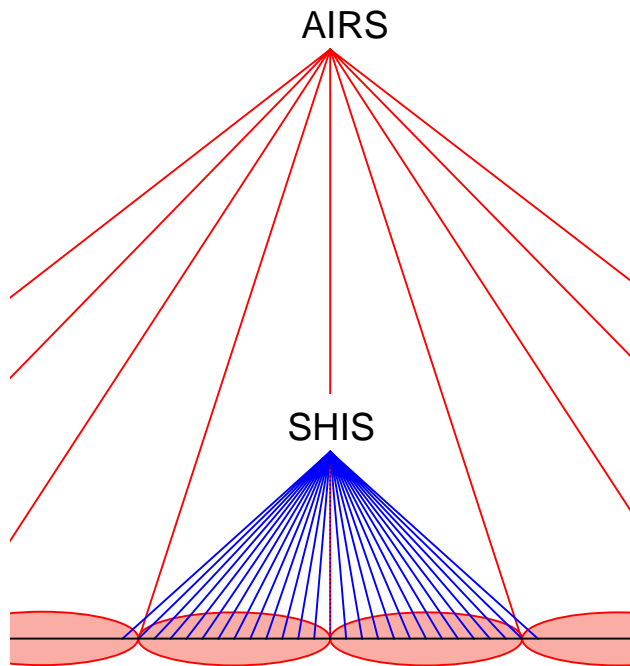


8 AIRS FOVs used in the following comparisons

AIRS / SHIS Comparisons

A detailed comparison should account for:

- instrumental noise and scene variations
- Different observation altitudes (AIRS is 705km, SHIS is ~20km on ER2, ~14km on Proteus)
- Different view angles (AIRS is near nadir, SHIS is $\sim\pm 35$ deg from nadir)
- Different spatial footprints (AIRS is ~15km at nadir, SHIS is ~2km at nadir)
- Different spectral response (AIRS $\Delta\nu = \nu/1200$, SHIS $\Delta\nu = \sim 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and sampling



AIRS / SHIS Comparison steps

0. Average SHIS data within AIRS FOV(s) & compare

- No attempt to account for view angle, altitude, spectral differences.

1. Compare Residuals from calculations:

$$(\text{obs-calc})_{\text{SHIS}} \text{ to } (\text{obs-calc})_{\text{AIRS}}$$

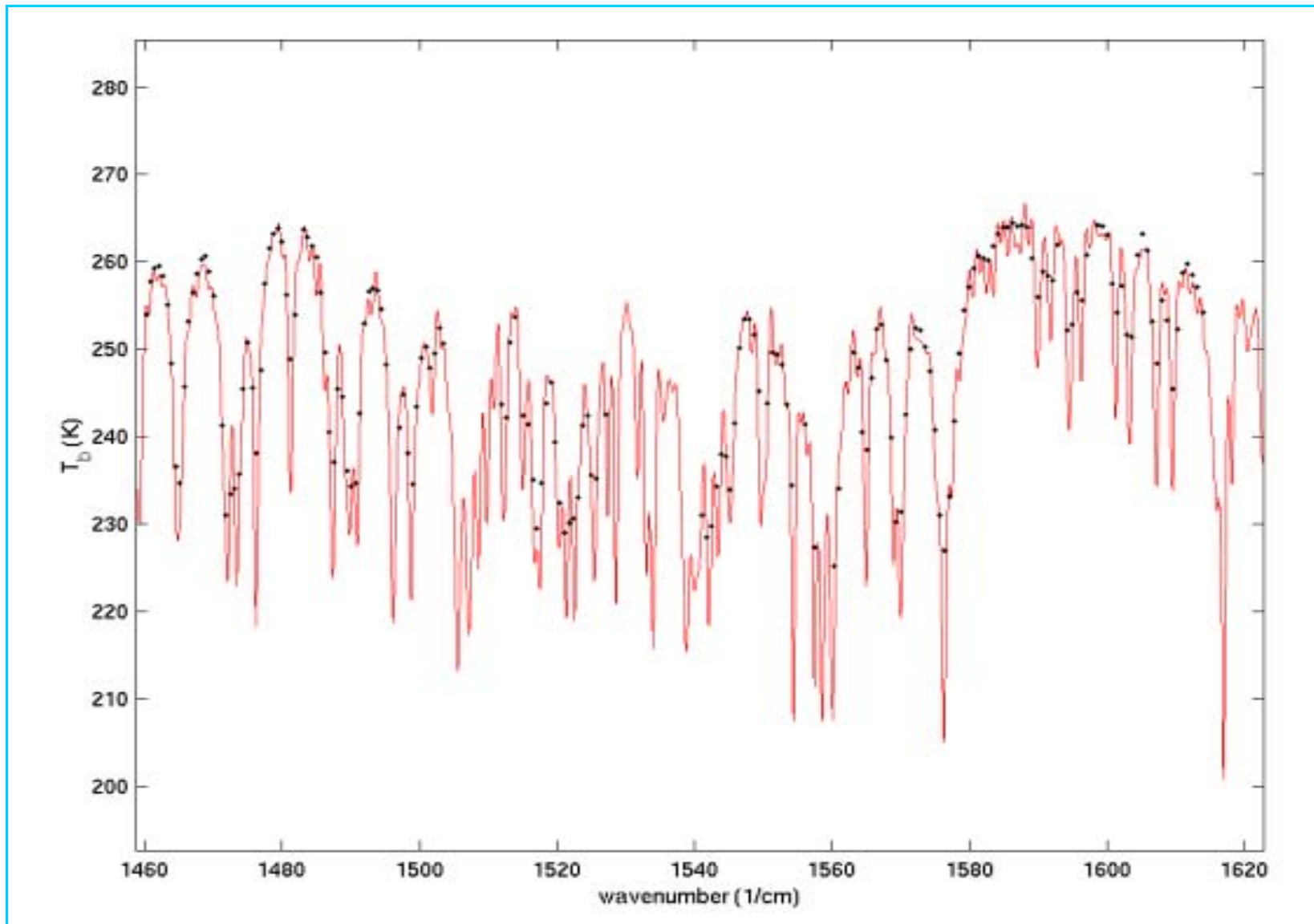
- SHIS and AIRS calcs each done at correct altitudes, view angles, spectral resolution and sampling.
- Monochromatic calcs done using same forward model, atmospheric state, and surface property inputs.

2. Difference Residuals: Spectral Resolutions made similar

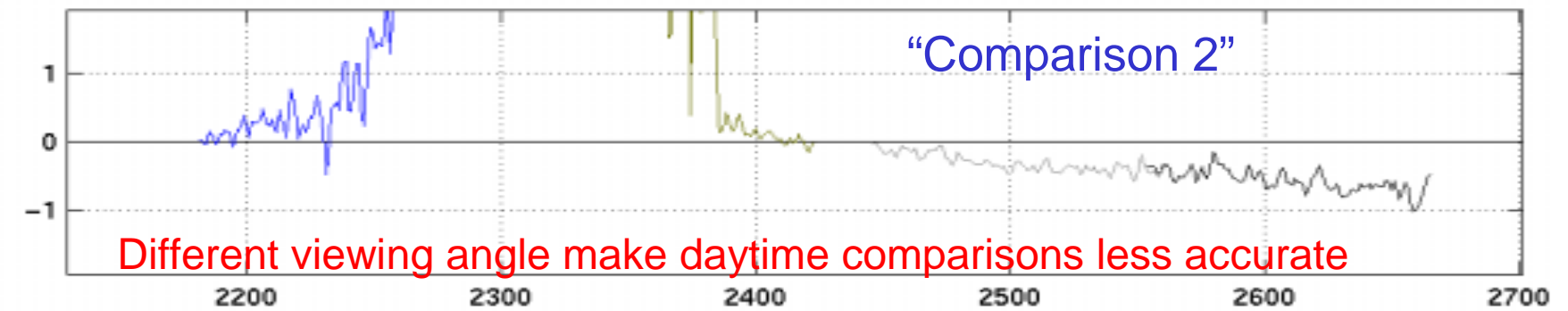
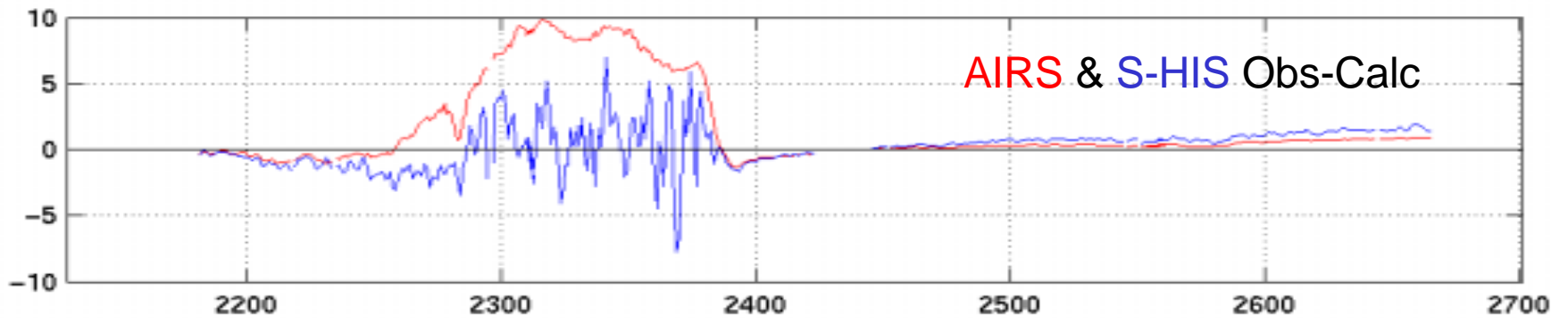
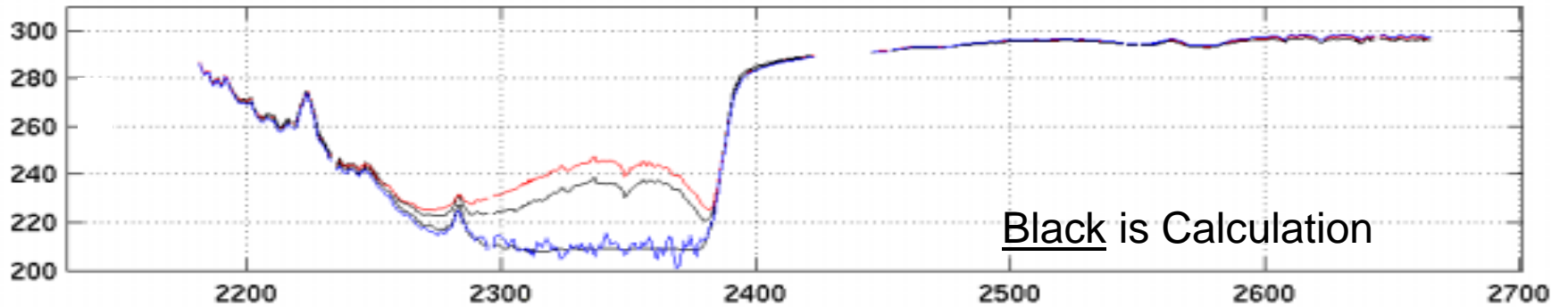
- valid comparison except for channels mainly sensitive to upper atmosphere, above aircraft altitude

“comparison 0”

8 AIRS FOVs, 448 SHIS FOVs, PC filtering



AIRS Compared to S-HIS, 21 Nov 2002

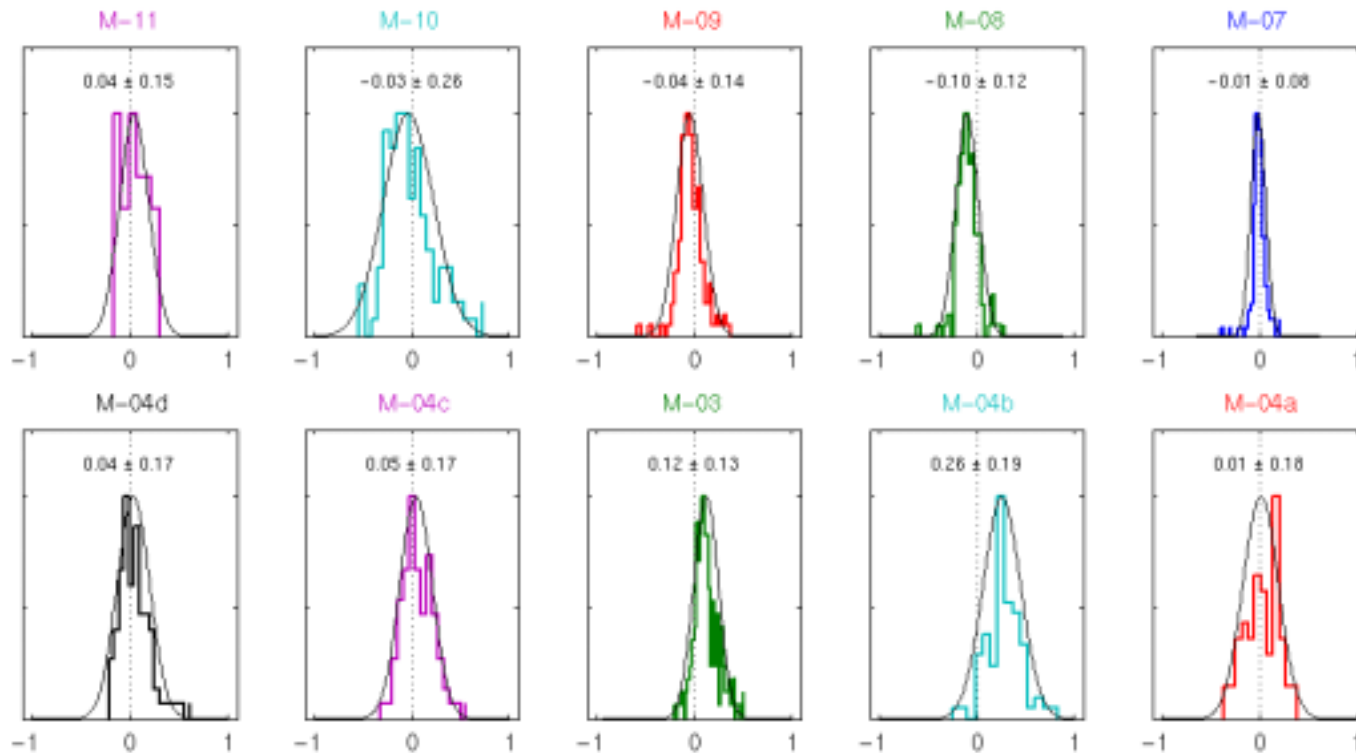
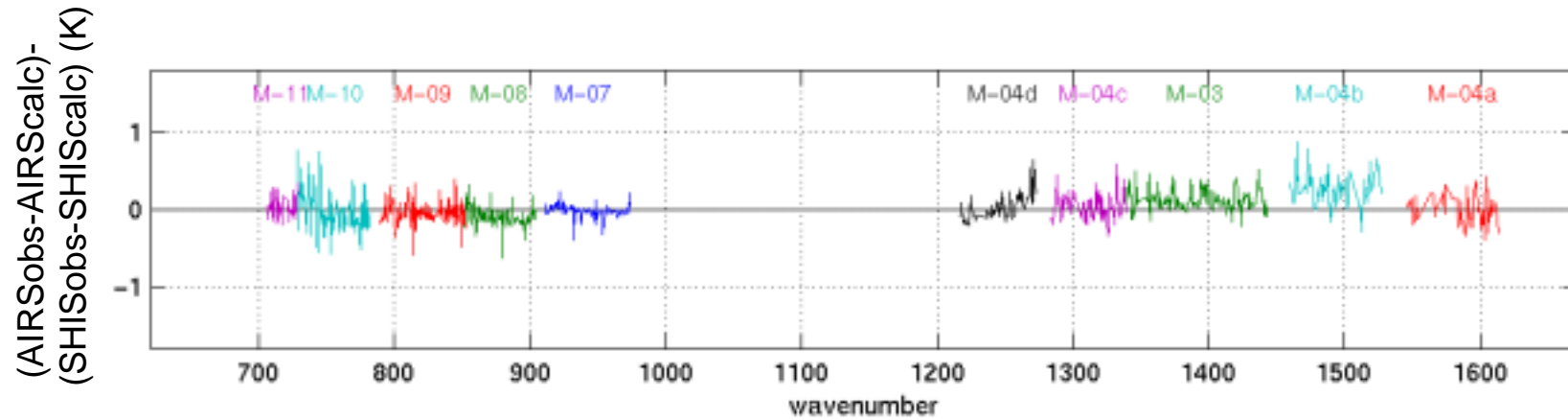


Different viewing angle make daytime comparisons less accurate

wavenumber
wavenumber

“Comparison 2” (21 November 2002)

Excluding channels strongly affected by atmosphere above aircraft



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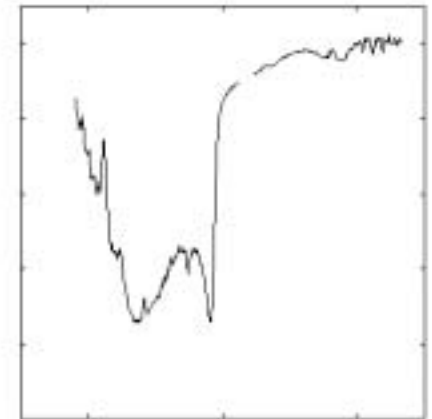
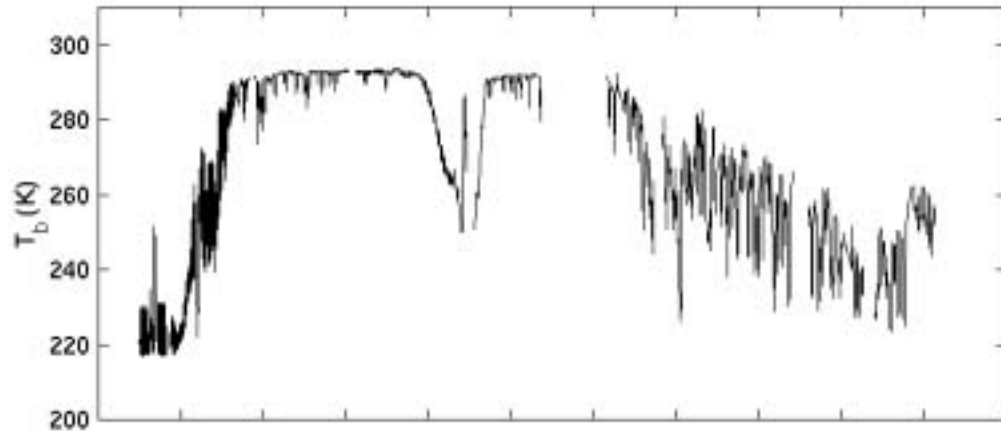
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AIRS Obs-Calcs using Global Radiosondes

focus day number 1, 6/14/02, clear sky, nighttime ocean

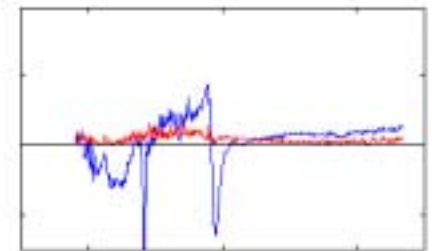
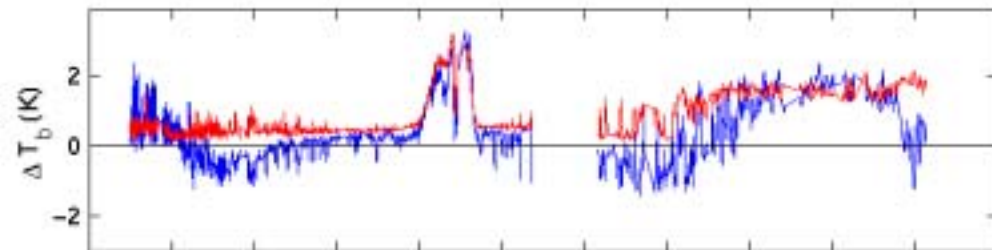
mean obs



kCARTA (at launch)

mean obs-calc

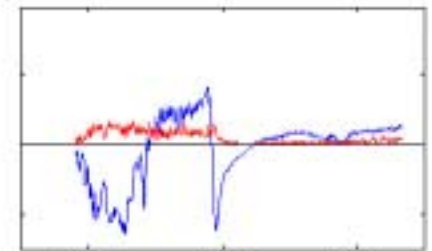
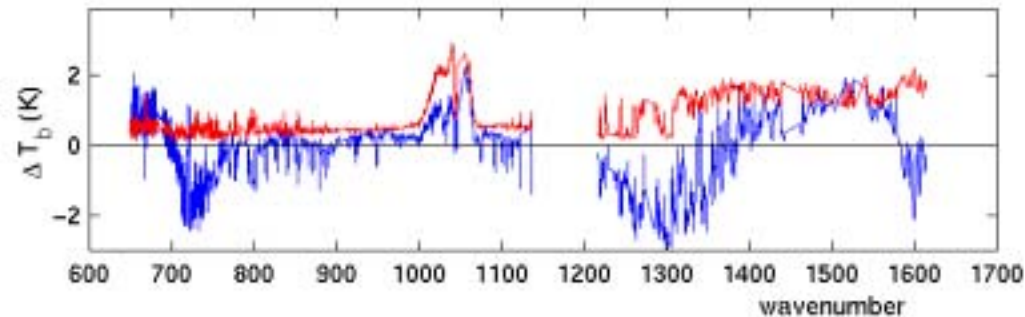
rms obs-calc



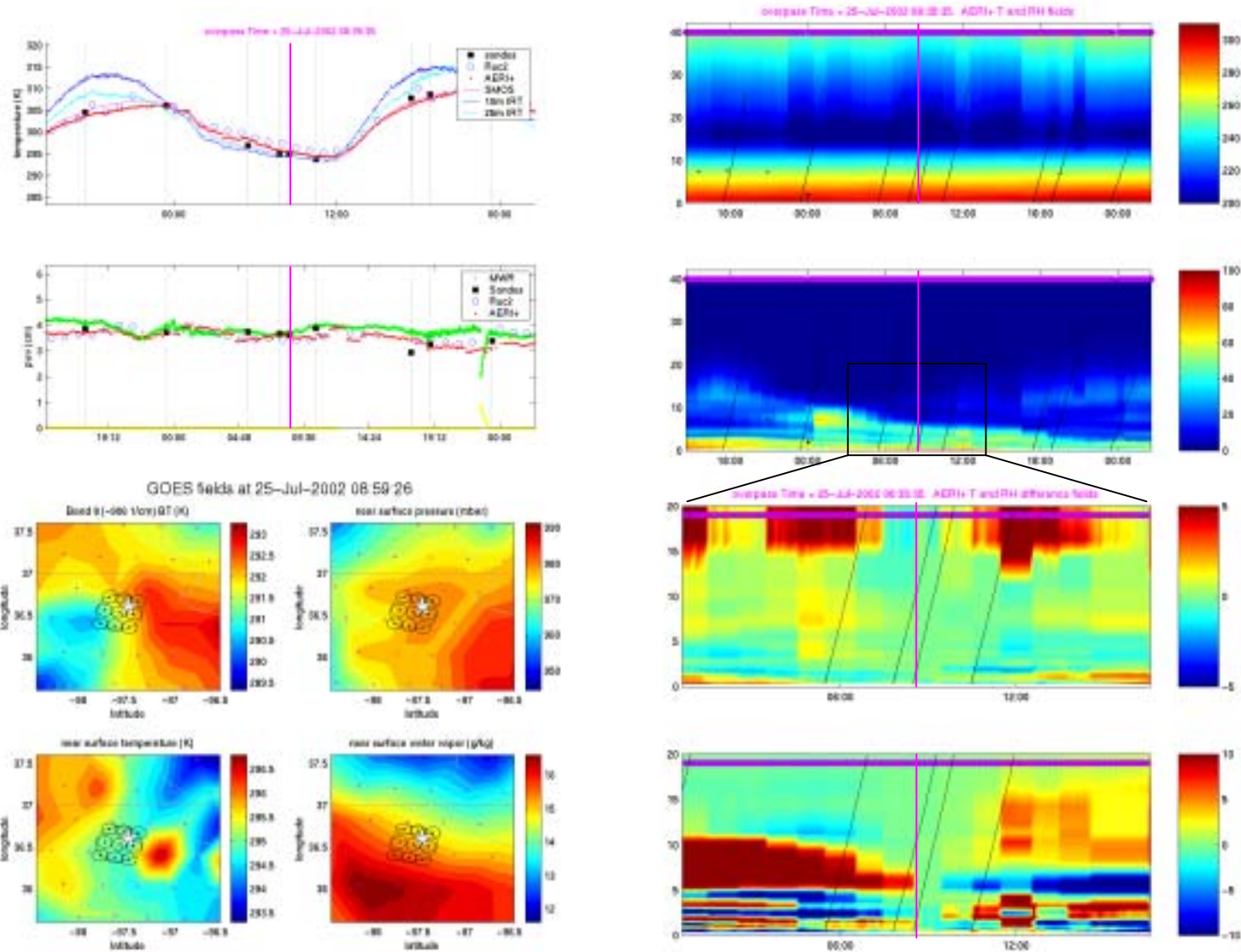
LBLRTM (v6.01)

mean obs-calc

rms obs-calc



25-Jul-2002 08:35 ARM SGP Overpass Best Estimate

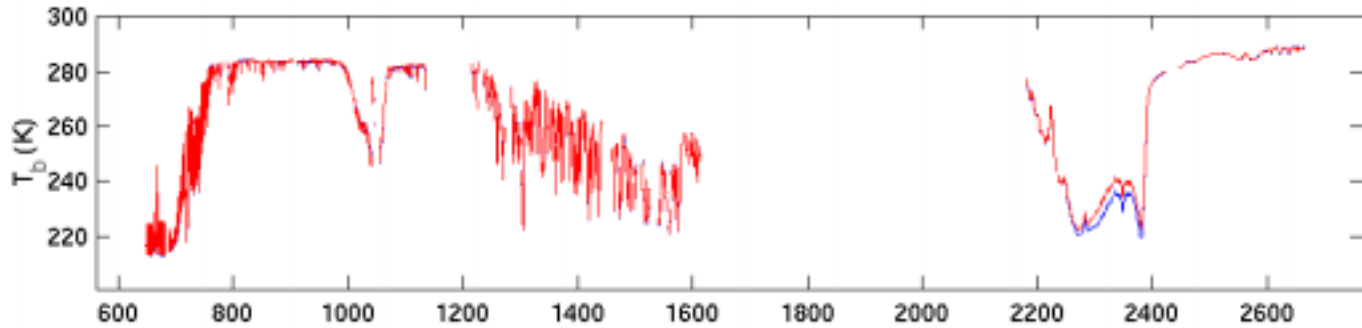


- “Best estimate” atmospheric profiles for AIRS overpasses of the ARM sites are constructed from various ARM measurements, including RS-90 radiosondes launched near the overpass time.

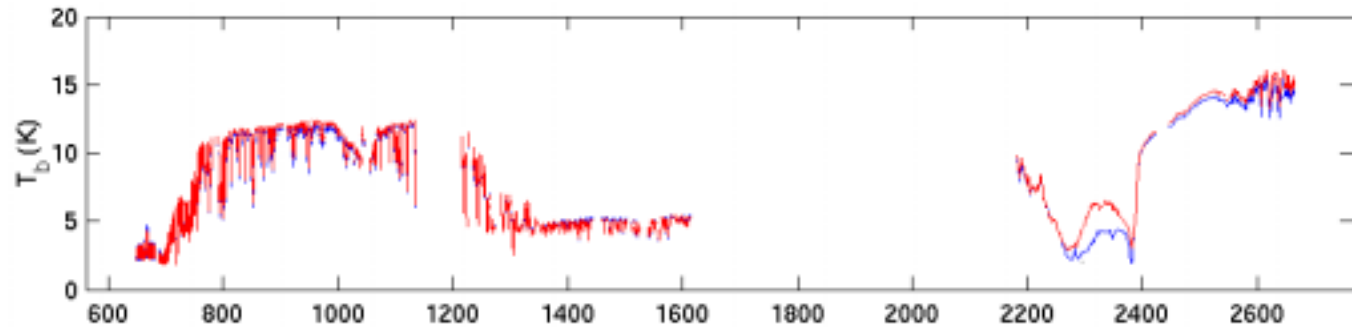
ARM site AIRS obs-calcs

SGP site, 9/02-02/03, “nearby, semi-clear”, day and night

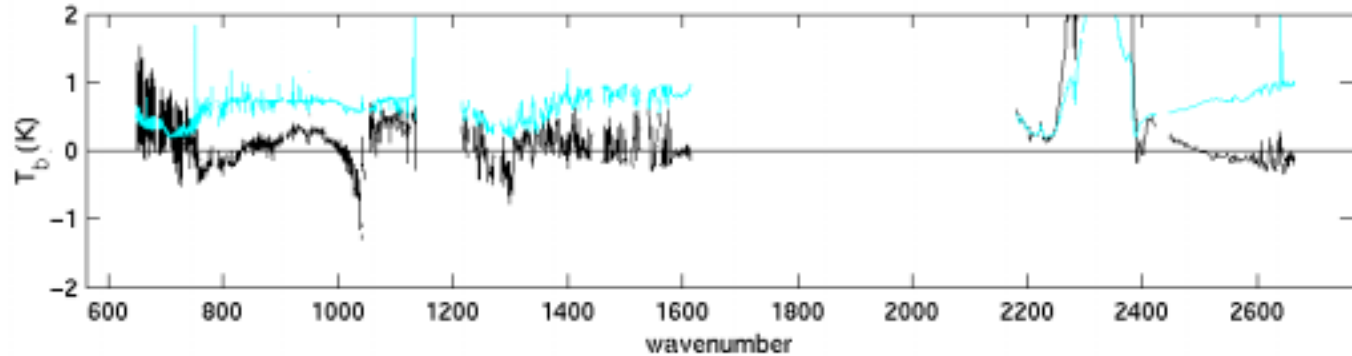
mean obs
mean calc



rms obs
rms calc



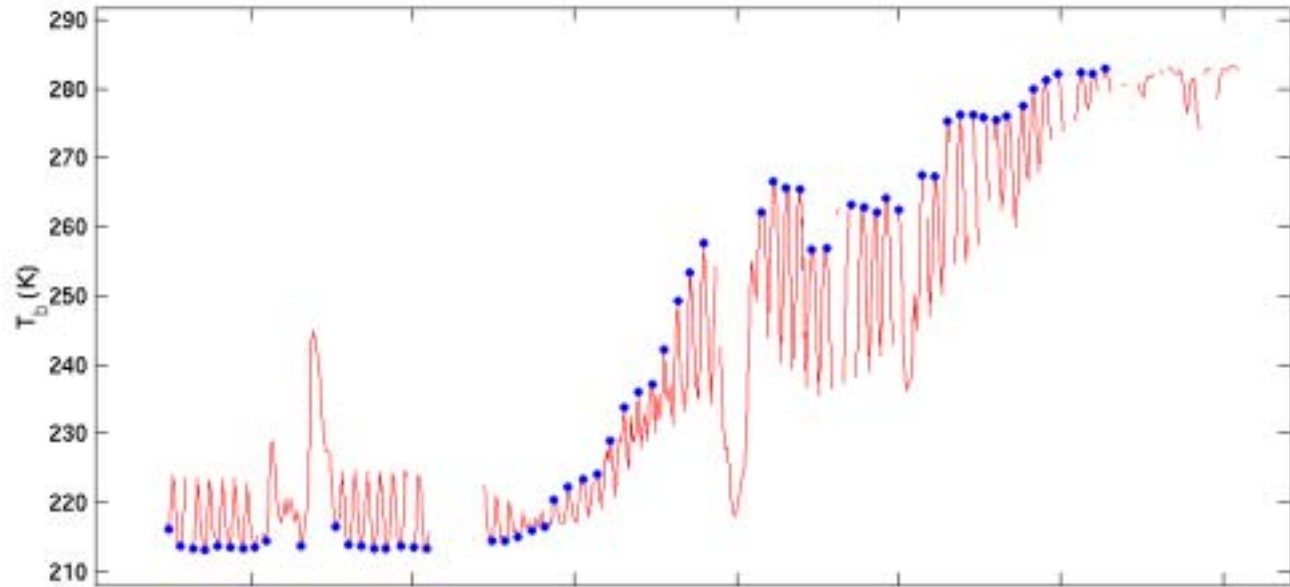
mean obs-calc
rms obs-calc



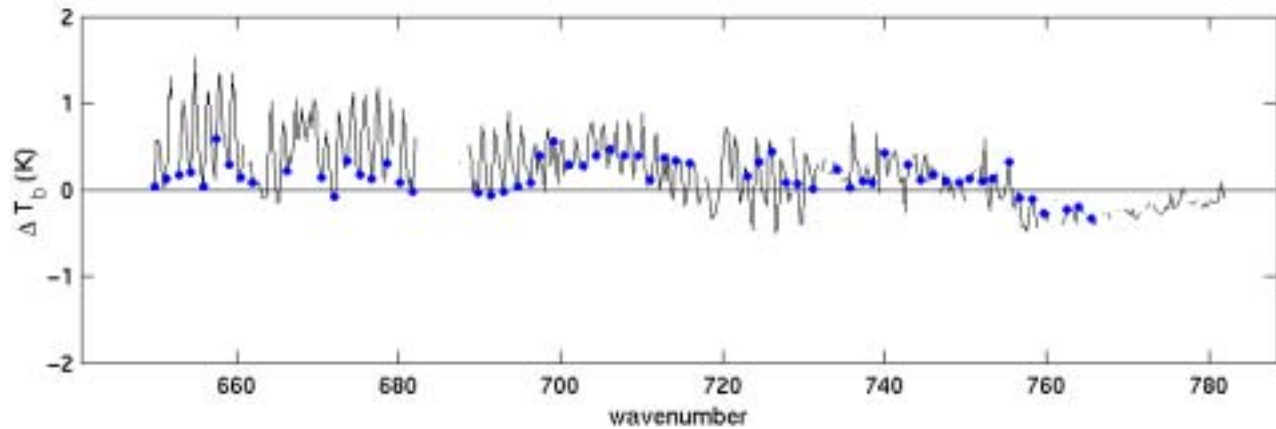
ARM site AIRS obs-calcs

SGP site, 9/02-02/03, “nearby, semi-clear”, day and night

mean obs



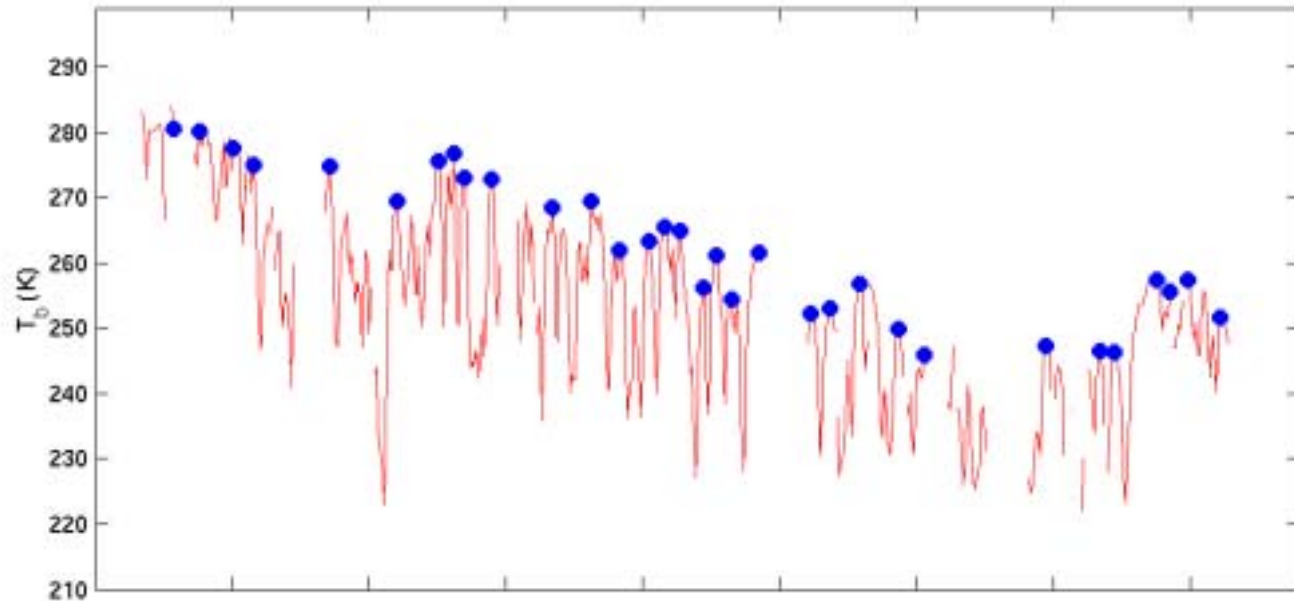
mean obs-calc



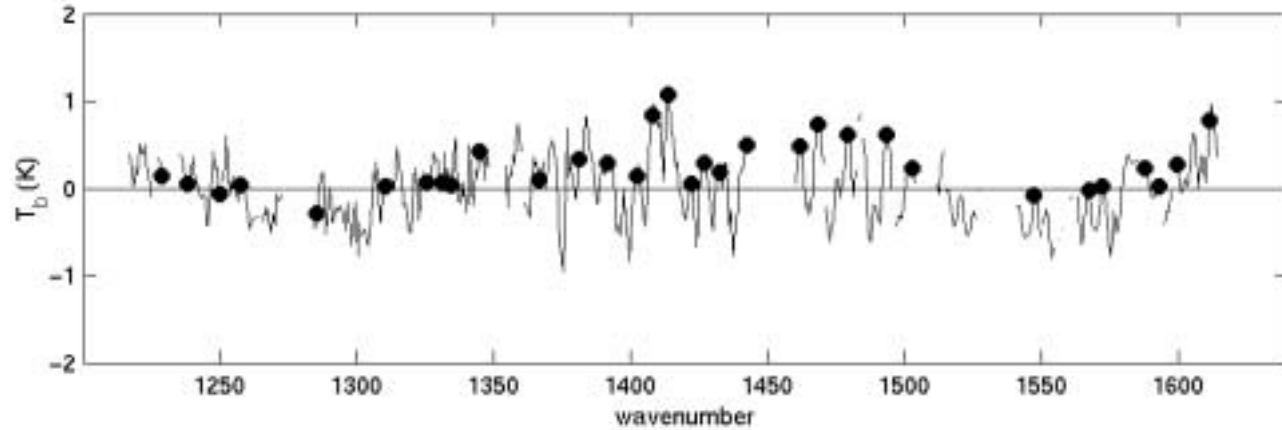
ARM site AIRS obs-calcs

SGP site, 9/02-02/03, "nearby, semi-clear", day and night

mean obs



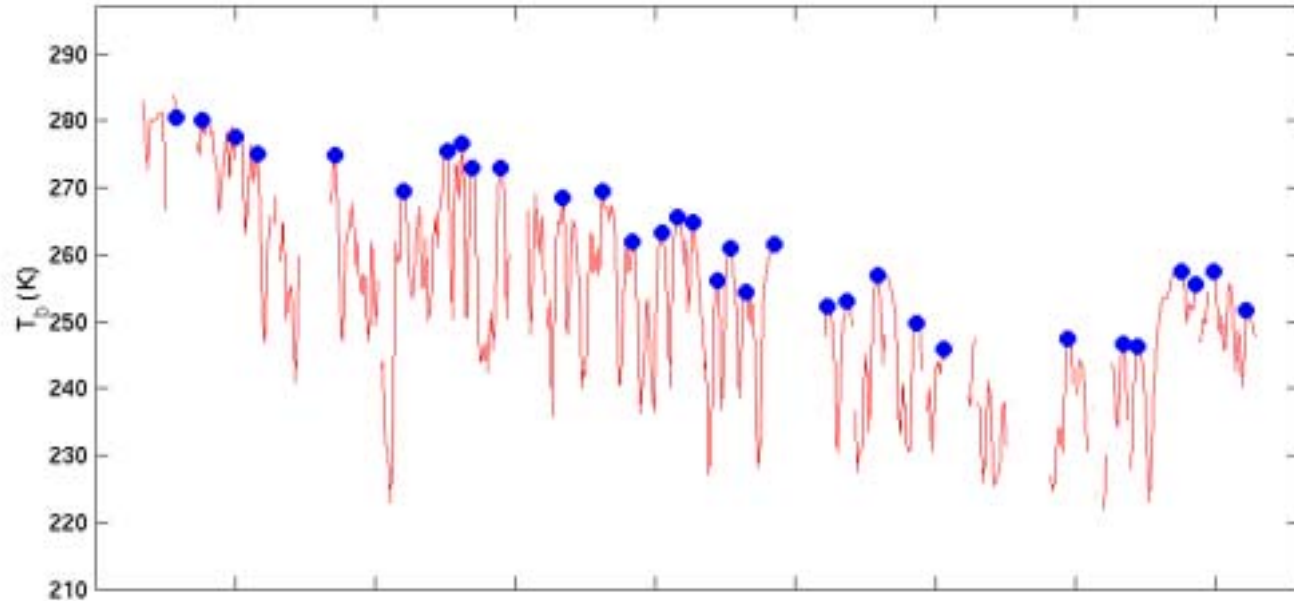
mean obs-calc



ARM site AIRS obs-calcs

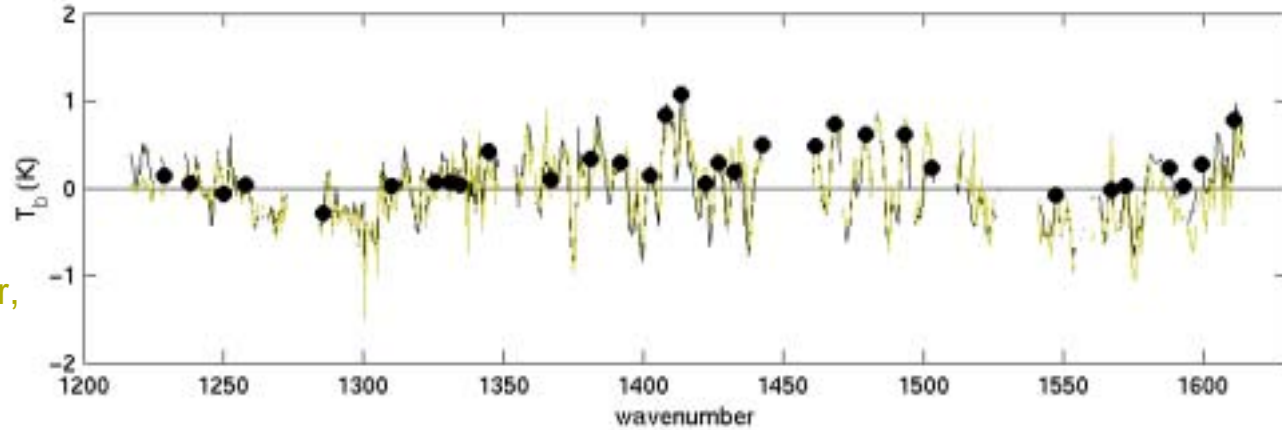
SGP site, 9/02-02/03, “nearby, semi-clear”, day and night

mean obs



mean obs-calc

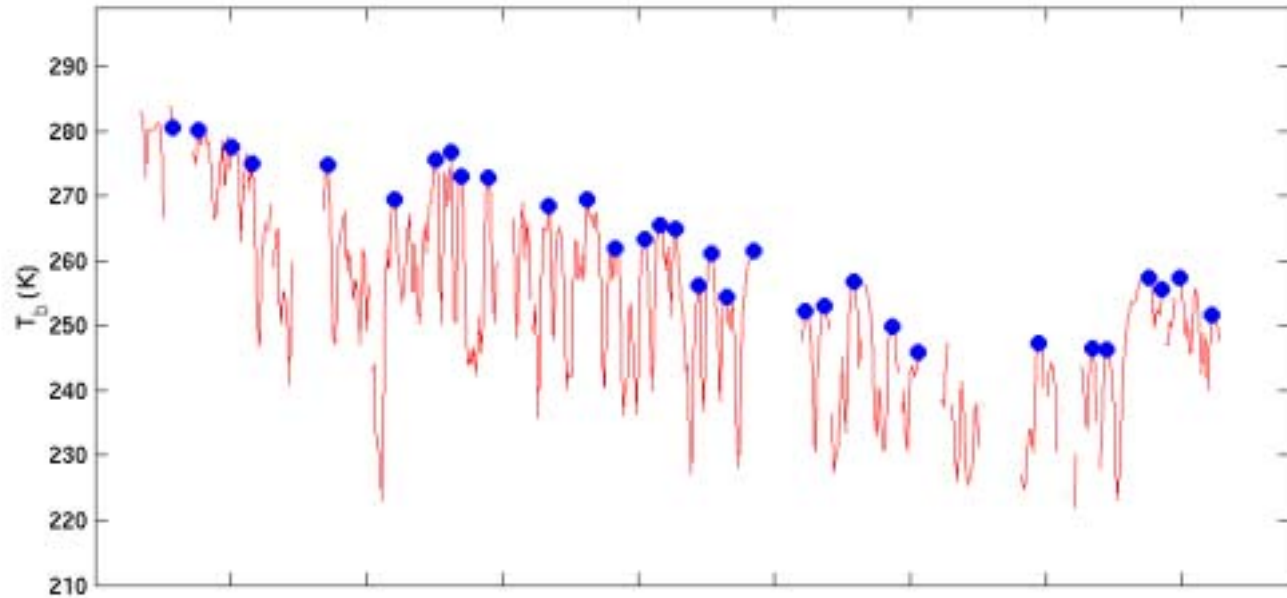
Mean obs-calc from
frost point hygrometer,
Galapagos Islands,
Vömel et al



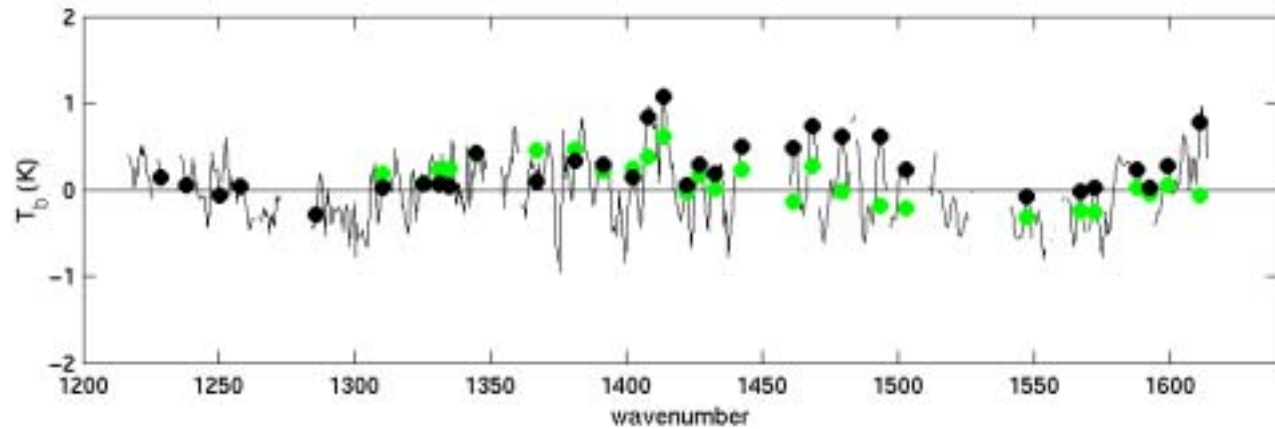
ARM site AIRS obs-calcs

SGP site, 9/02-02/03, “nearby, semi-clear”, day and night

mean obs



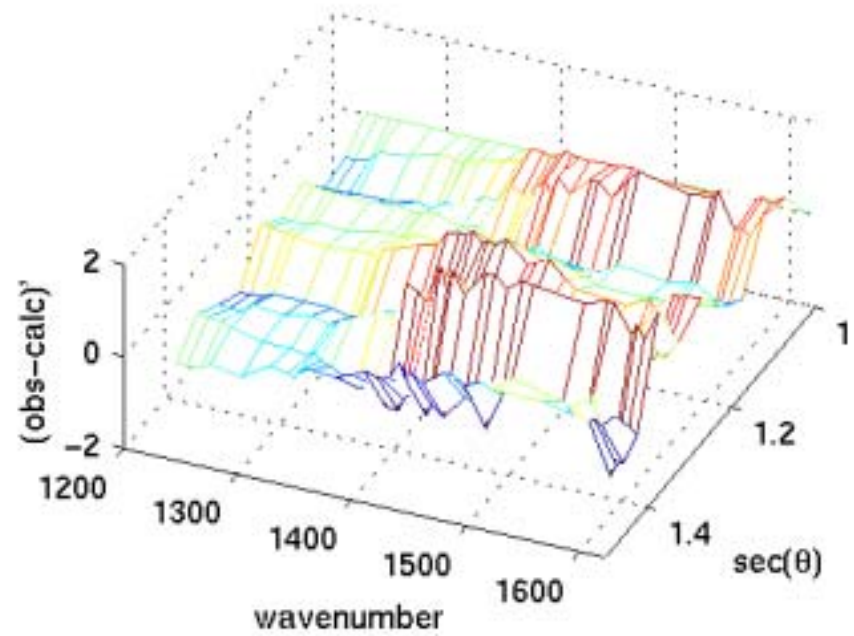
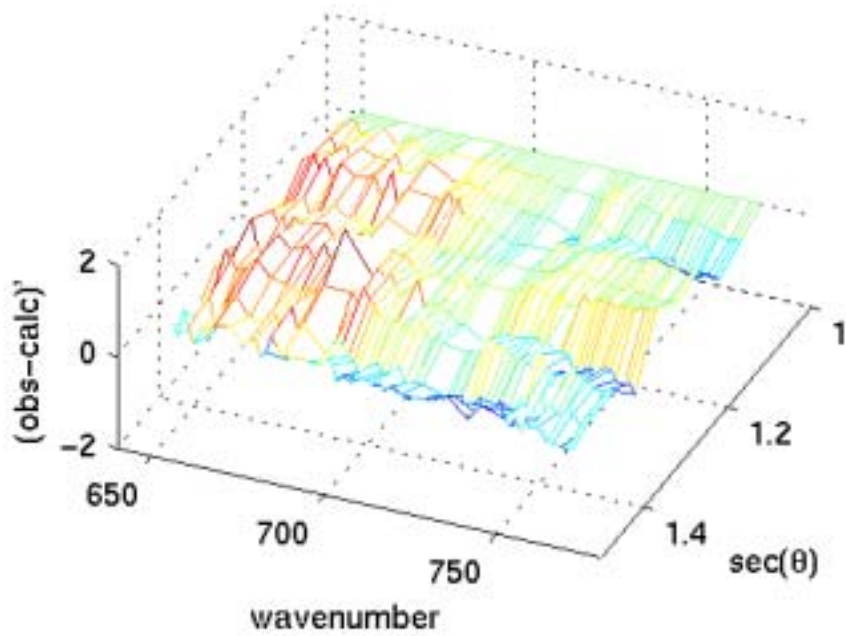
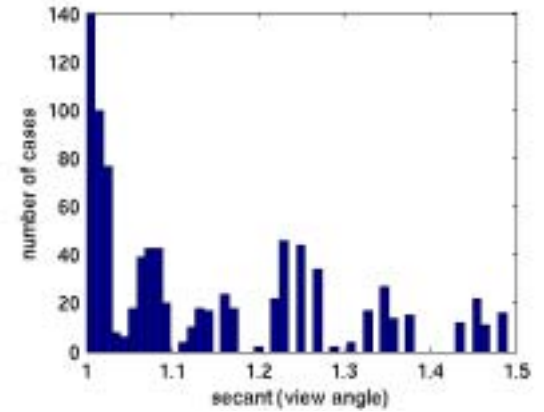
mean obs-calc
Mean obs-calc with
preliminary channel
transmittance “tuning”
c/o UMBC



ARM site AIRS obs-calcs

SGP site, 9/02-02/03, "nearby, semi-clear", day and night

view angle dependence of obs-calcs



Summary / Issues

- Uplooking, ground-based observations are well suited for forward model development and validation studies of transparent (surface) channels.
 - Window region C_s^0 measurements are converging
 - Need further investigation of T dependence of C_f^0
- AIRS radiance validation with Scanning-HIS shows very good agreement. Along with other studies, this suggests no significant instrument calibration contributions to AIRS obs-calcs.
- AIRS obs-calcs with ARM site best estimates are providing validation and further information for refinement of the AIRS forward model.
 - Should pursue further validation of LBLRTM with downlooking data, and
 - Should pursue further validation of kCARTA with uplooking data.
 - Upper level water vapor is still an issue on the ~10 percent level. Can physical retrieval with current forward model further reduce 1400-1600 cm^{-1} obs-calcs ?
- In general, retrievals should converge with spectral residuals similar to those shown here (or better), without the need for IR forward model spectral biases or tuning.