



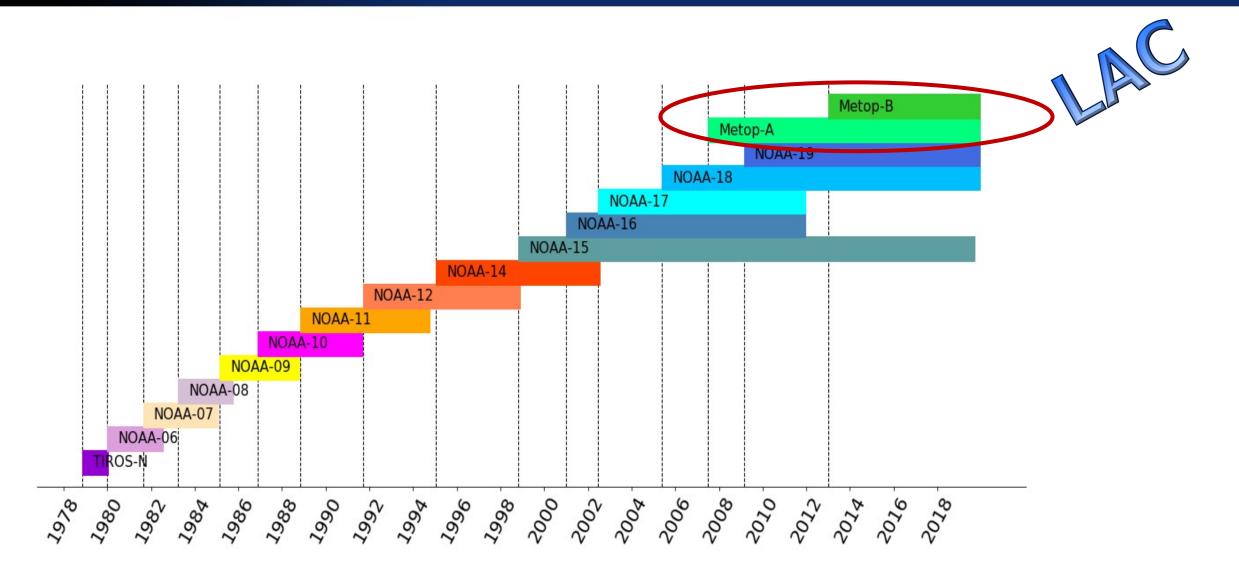
Climate Data Record from LEO AMVs

Roger Huckle, <u>Marie Doutriaux-Boucher</u>, Alessio Lattanzio, Oliver Sus, Jaap Onderwaater, Lorenzo Medici, Régis Borde, Olivier Hautecoeur and Joerg Schulz

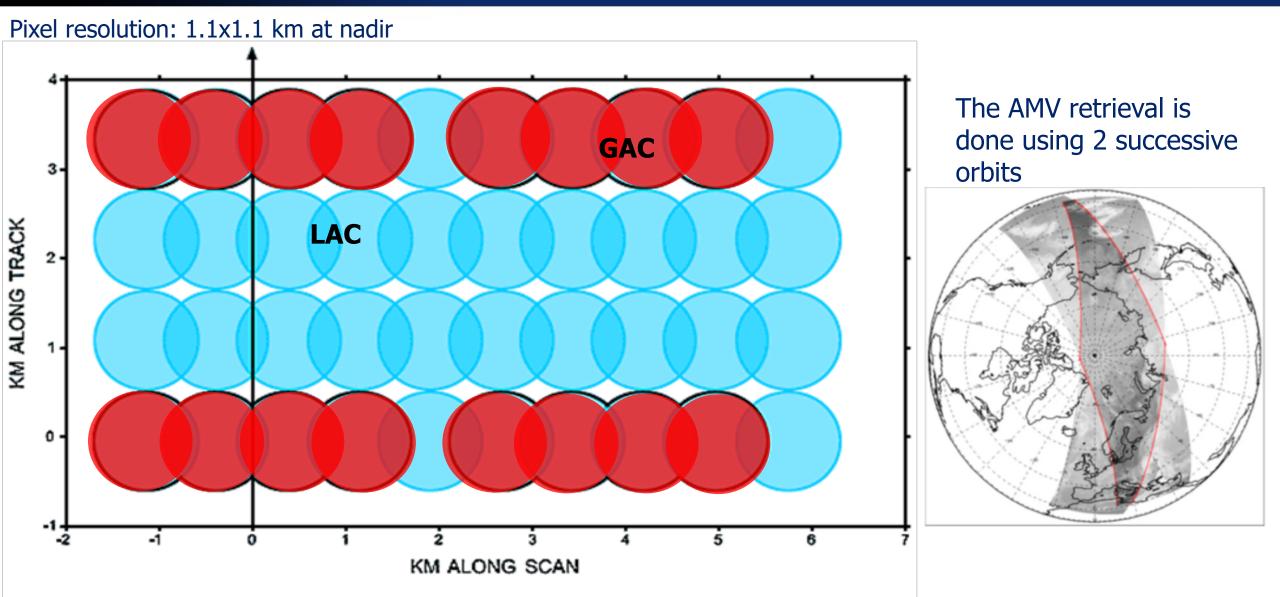


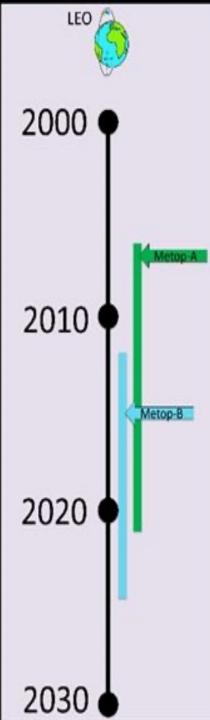


AVHRR - Instruments



AVHRR instruments: 2 spatial resolutions

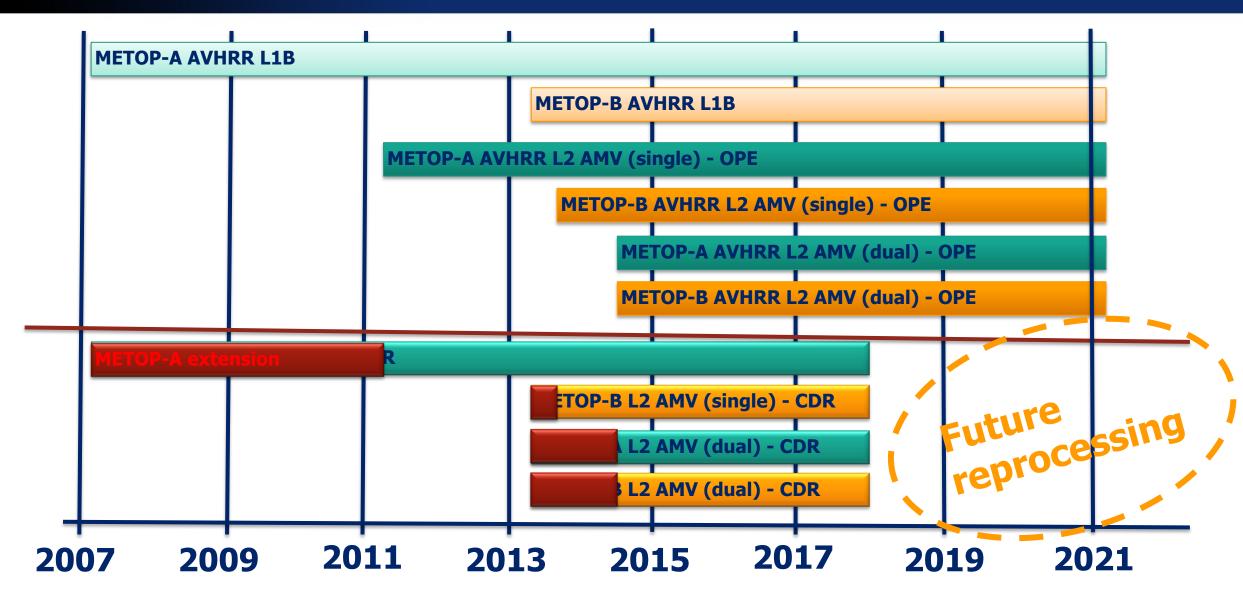




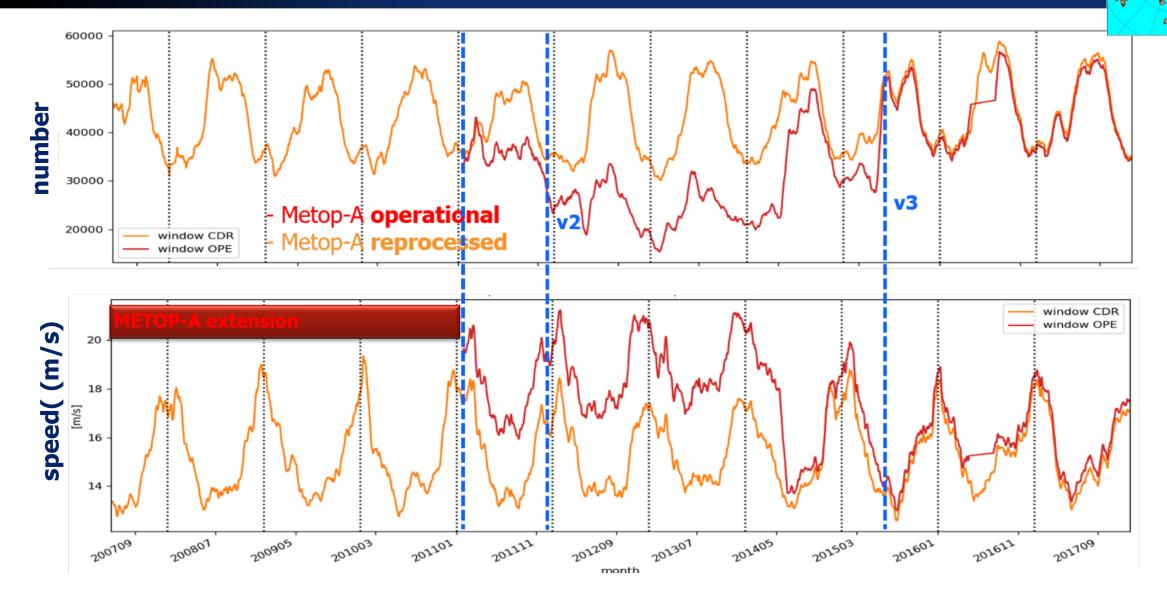
AVHRR - LAC



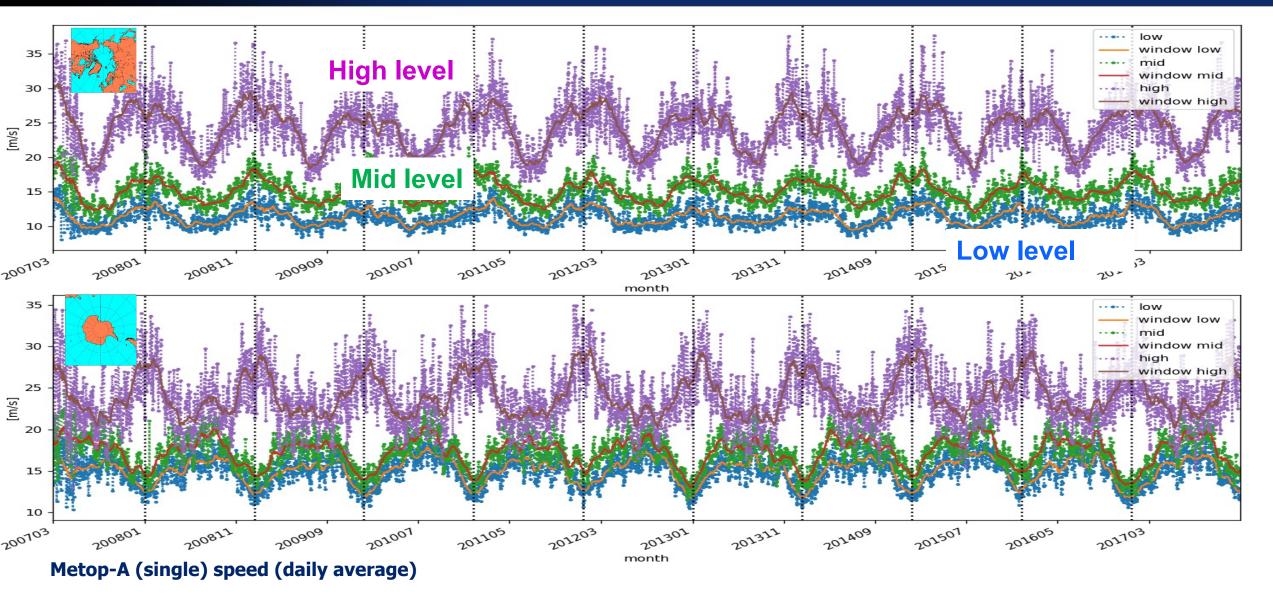
METOP-A and -B polar satellite – AVHRR - availability



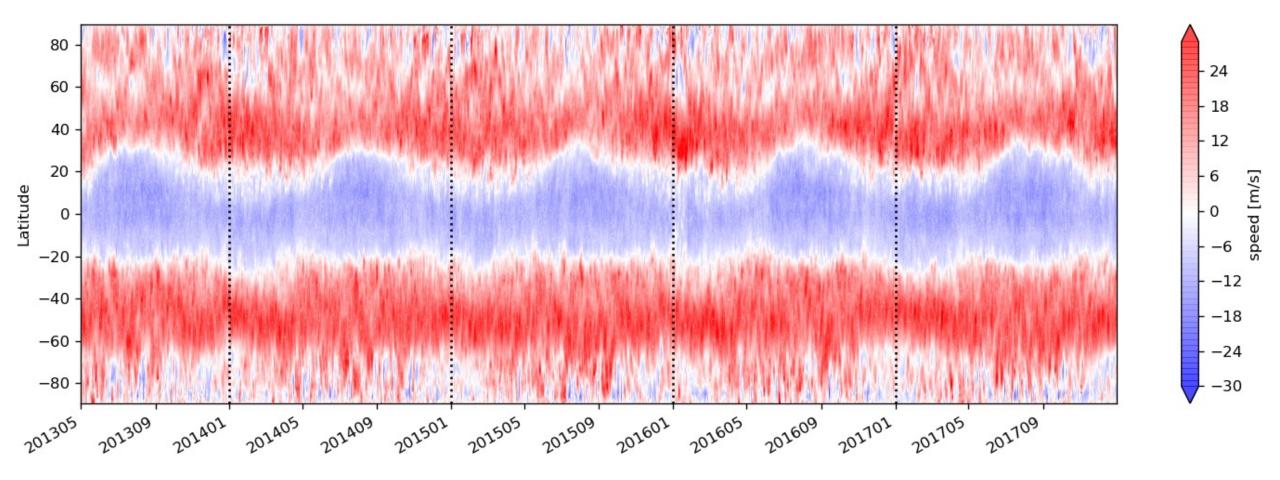
Daily num and speed of METOP-A AVHRR polar AMV CDR vs. NRT



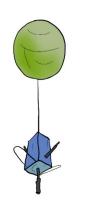
AMV speed (m/s) METOP – AVHRR – single



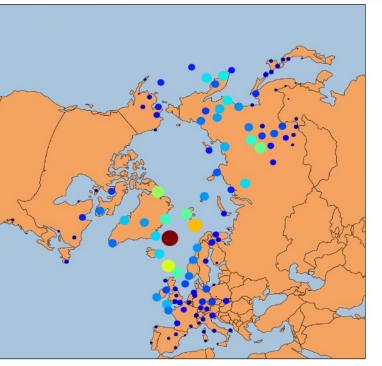
Global average of the zonal component of the daily AMV spped (m/s) METOP-A/B – AVHRR – dual

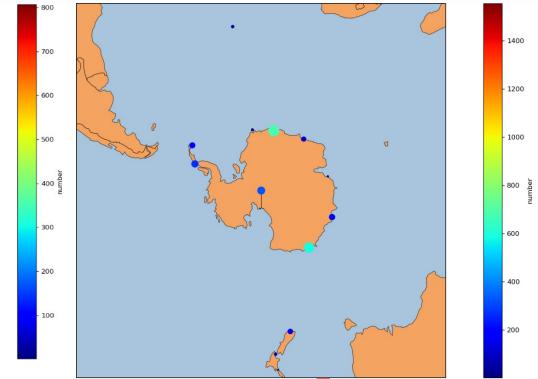


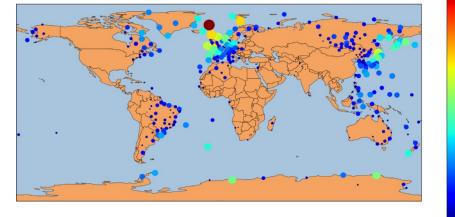
Comparison with radiosonde (RAOBCORE) data – number of monthly collocation for Jan 2014



Colocation criteria Horizontal distance: 150 km Vertical distance: 25 hPa Temporal: 90 minutes Dir diff: 60°

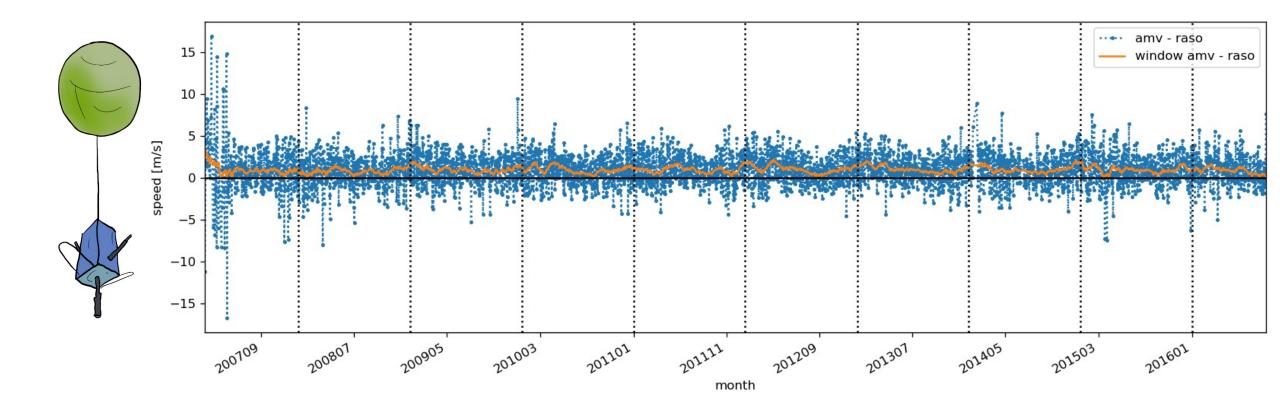




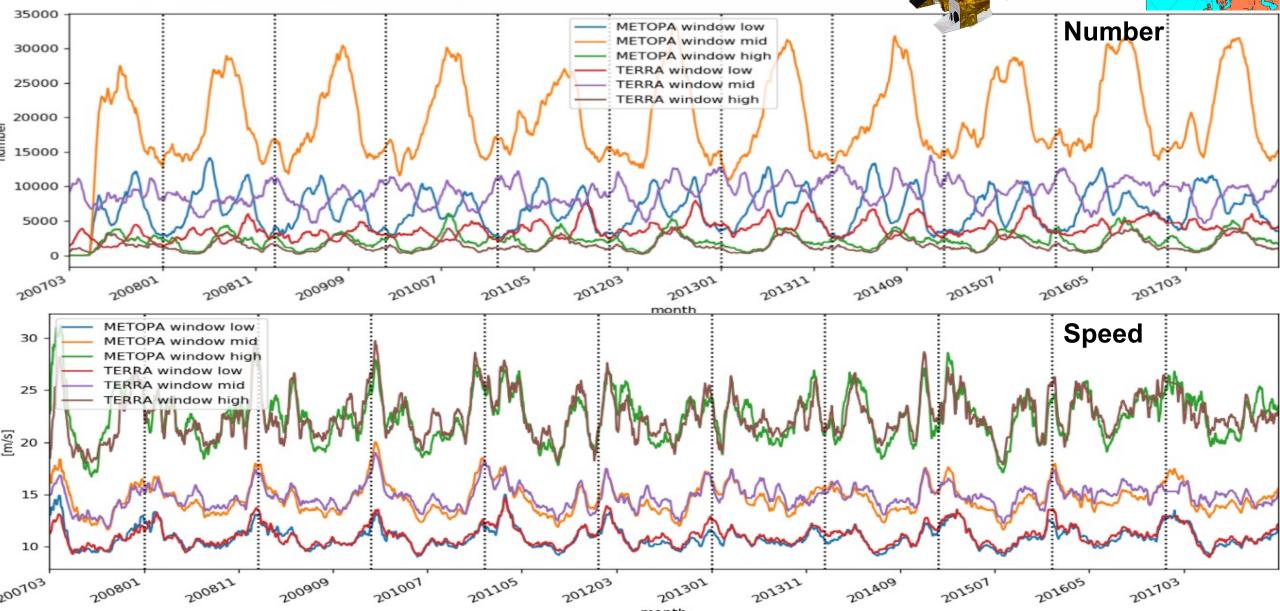


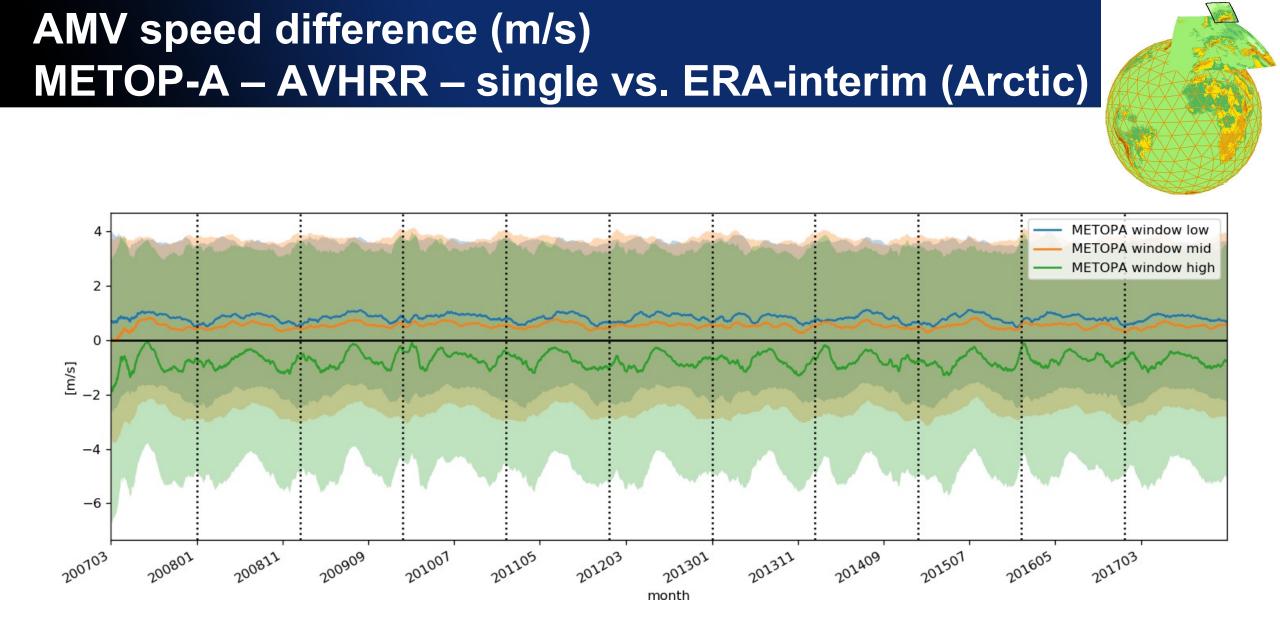
RAOBCORE link

AMV speed difference (m/s) METOP-A – AVHRR – single vs. radio sondes (Arctic)



Comparison METOP-A with MODIS (Terra) daily average speed over the NP >65°









LEO

TIBOS-N

NOAA-06

NOAA-07

NOAA-09 NOAA-11

NOAA-15 NOAA-16 NOAA-17

IOAA-18

NOAA-19

top-B

1970

1980

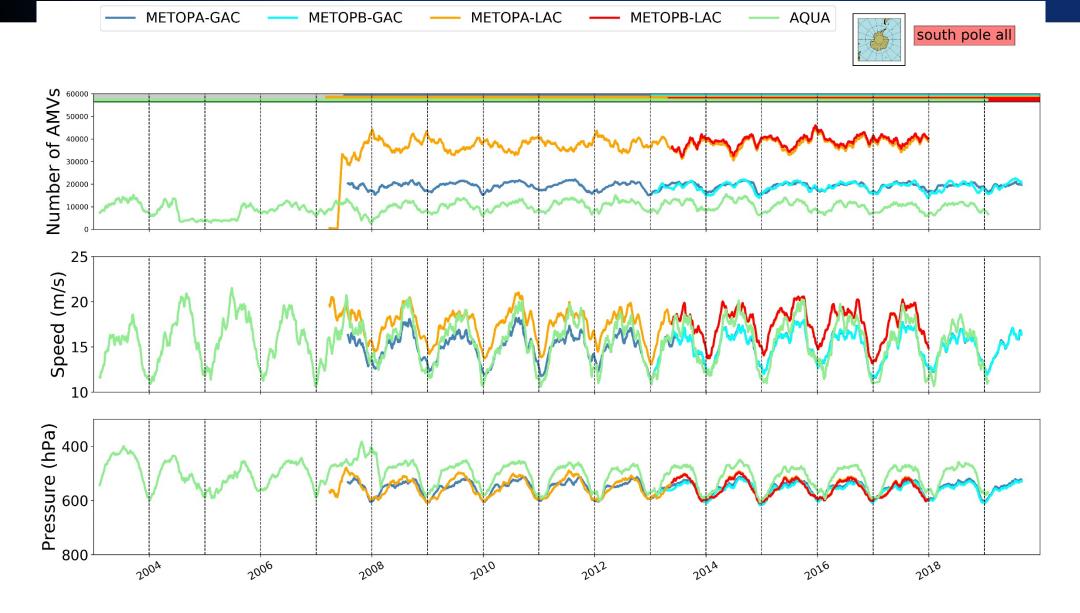
1990

2000

2010

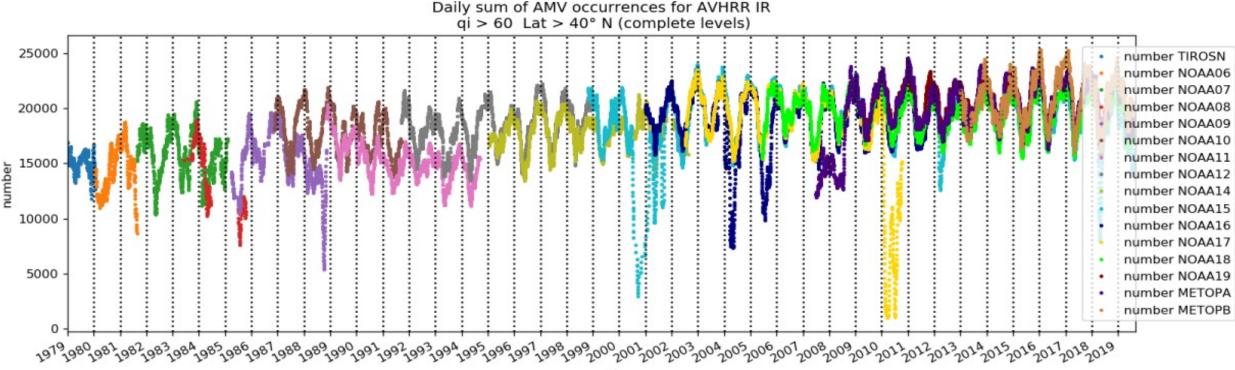
2020

LAC versus GAC AMVs Metop + Modis (Aqua)

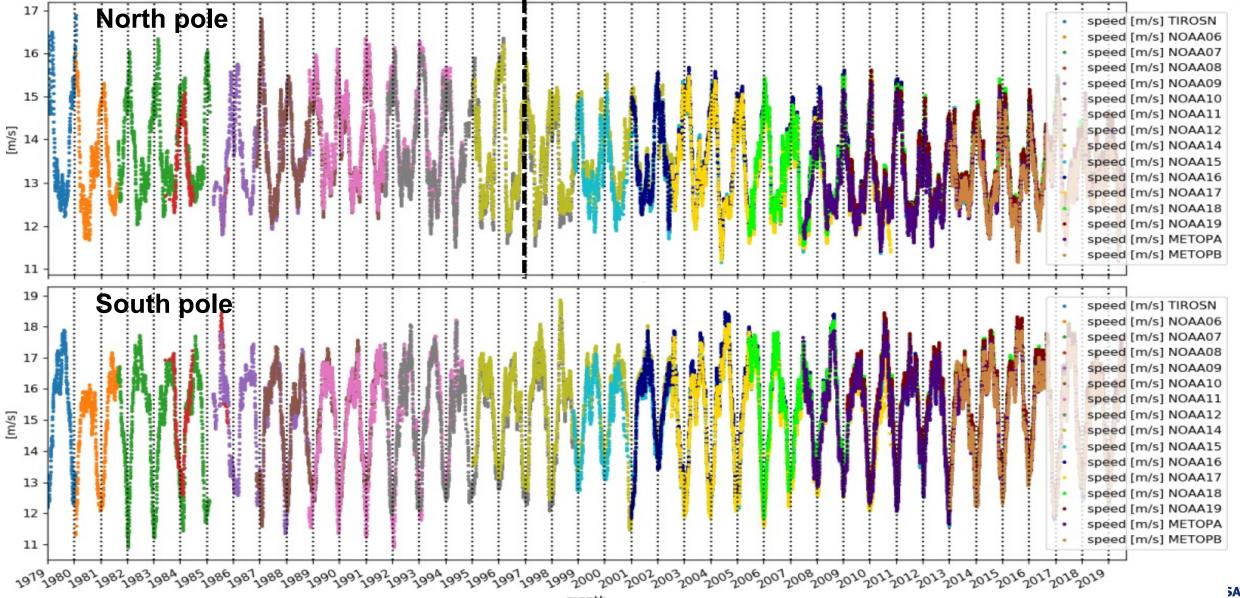


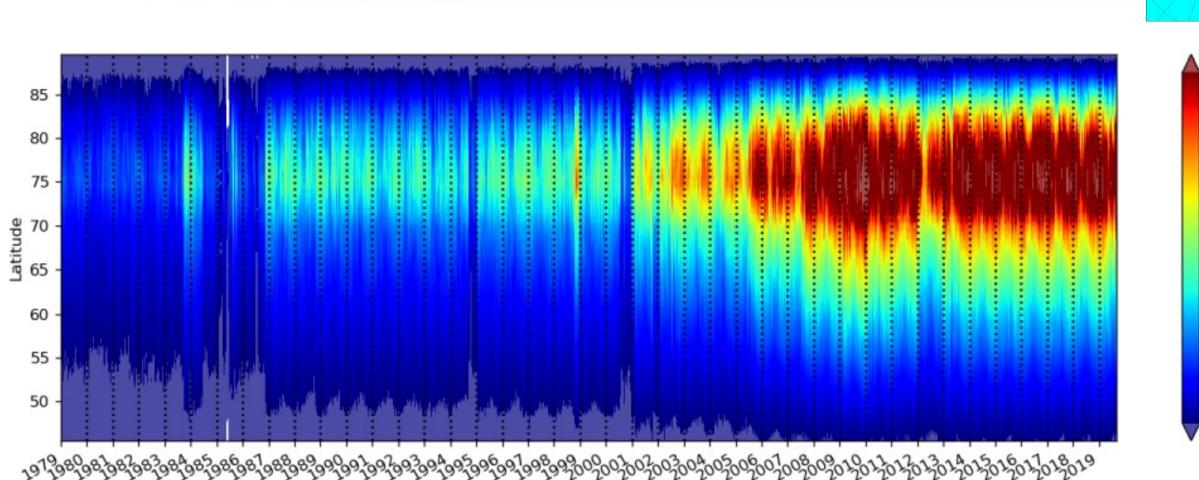
Daily number of AMVs for each of the 16 AVHRR instruments: example for the north pole

- CDR is one of the longest AMV records produced to date : 41 years.
- Three versions of the AVHRR instrument were used, flying on 16 different platforms.



Daily averaged speed of AMVs for each polar satellite





Hovmoeller plot – daily numbers of AMVs (north)



4520

4040

- 3560

3080

2600

2120

1640

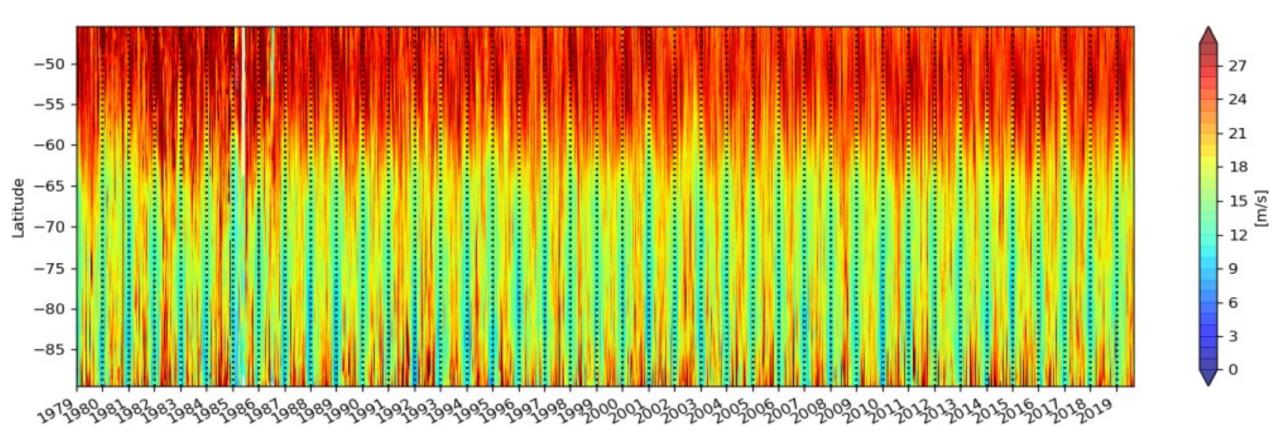
- 1160

680

- 200

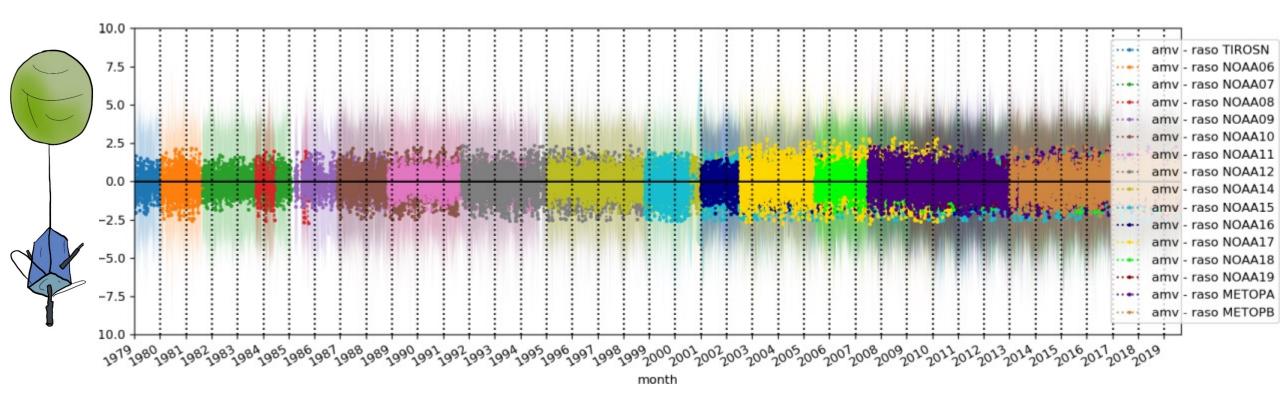
numbe

Hovmoeller daily average speed (south)



Son to

AMS vs. radiosondes – speed bias + STD



Summary

- CDR AVHRR AMVs GAC and LAC are stable and homogeneous
- GAC AMVs CDR: very good consistency between AMVs retrieved using AVHRR instruments on-board different satellites
- There is a very good agreement with external independent data such as ERA-interim, RAOBCORE radiosondes, MODIS AMVs
- All CDR AVHRR AMVs produced are suitable for usage in reanalysis and climate trends analysis
- All CDR are available from EUMETSAT

Summary of available LEO AMV CDRs

TIROS-N NOAA-06 1980 NOAA-09 NOAA-11 1990 2000 OAA-16 NOAA-19 2010 2020

2030

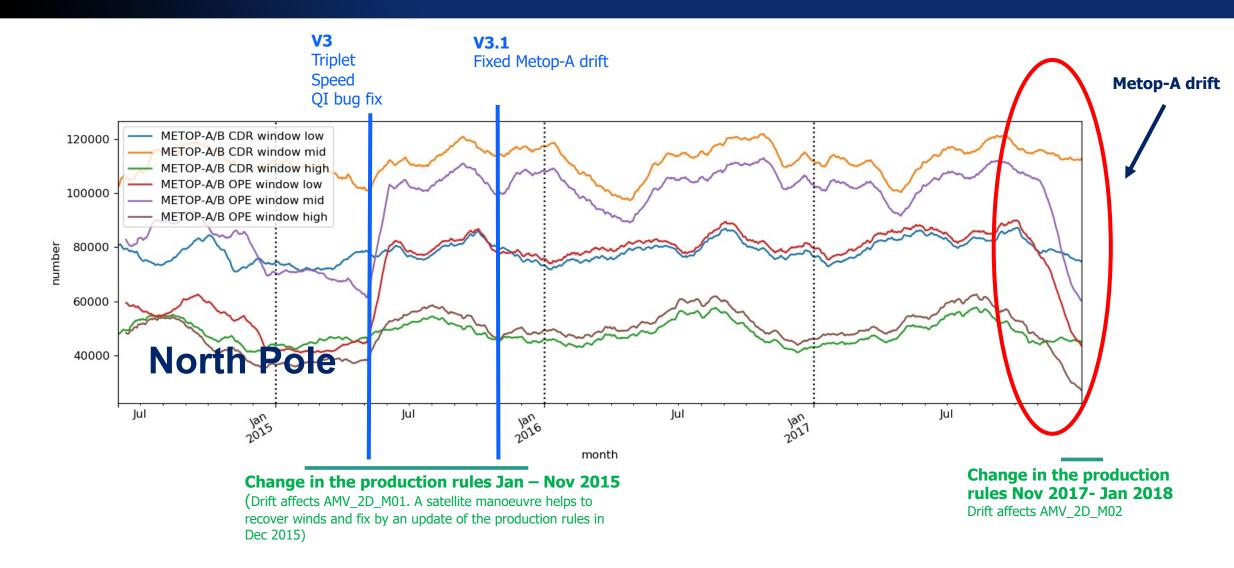
1970

To get data email: <u>ops@eumetsat.int</u> and look at our product navigator and data store <u>https://navigator.eumetsat.int/</u>

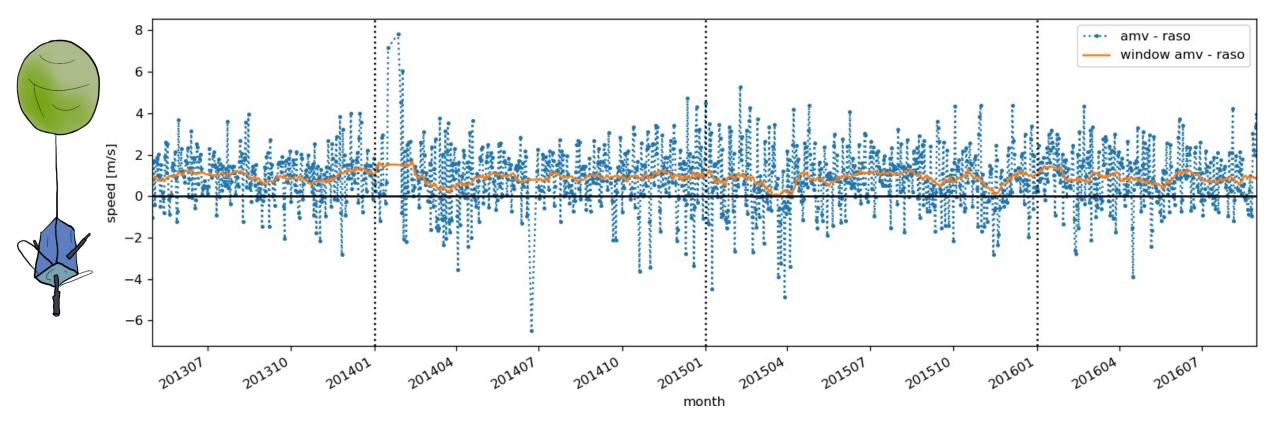
Product	Release: Period	Coverage	Reference doi
LAC Metop-A and -B AVHRR AMV (EUMETSAT algorithm)	R1: 2007-2014	Poles: lat > 40°	10.15770/EUM_SEC_CLM_0016
LAC Metop-A and -B AVHRR AMV (CIMSS algorithm)	R1: 2007-2014	Poles: lat > 65°	10.15770/EUM_SEC_CLM_0040
LAC Metop-A and -B AVHRR single	R2: 2007-2017	Poles: lat > 40°	10.15770/EUM_SEC_CLM_0037
LAC Metop-A/B B/A AVHRR dual	R1: 2013-2017	Entire globe	10.15770/EUM_SEC_CLM_0038
GAC from 13 AVHRRs	R1: 1979-2012	Poles: lat > 40°	10.15770/EUM_SEC_CLM_xxxx
GAC from 16 AVHRRs	R2: 1979-2019	Poles: lat > 40°	10.15770/EUM_SEC_CLM_xxxx

Backup slides ... all the goodies that did not make it into the main presentation

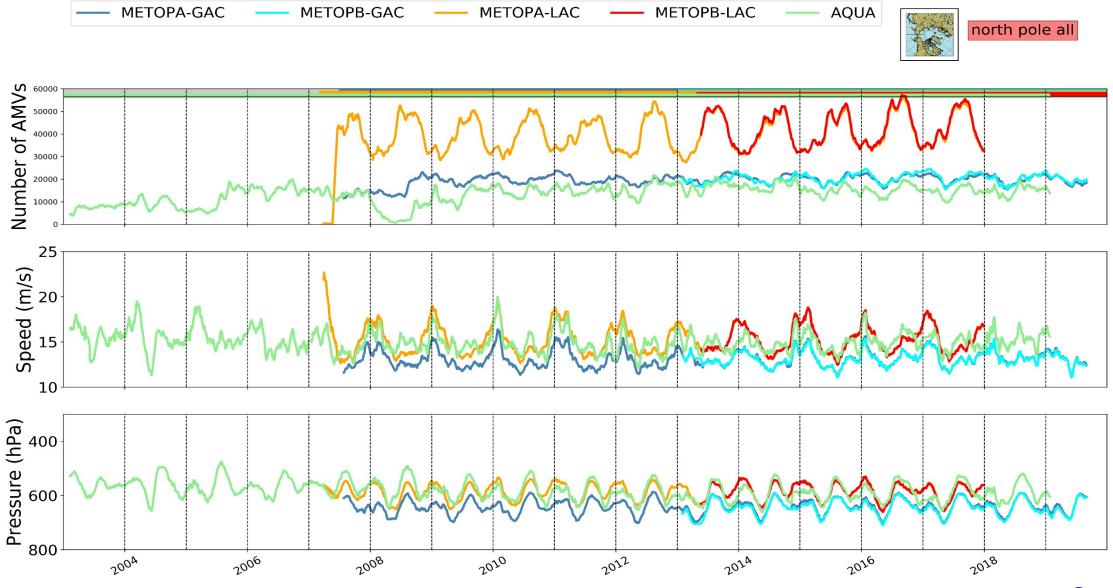
METOP – AVHRR – dual – CDR vs. NRT



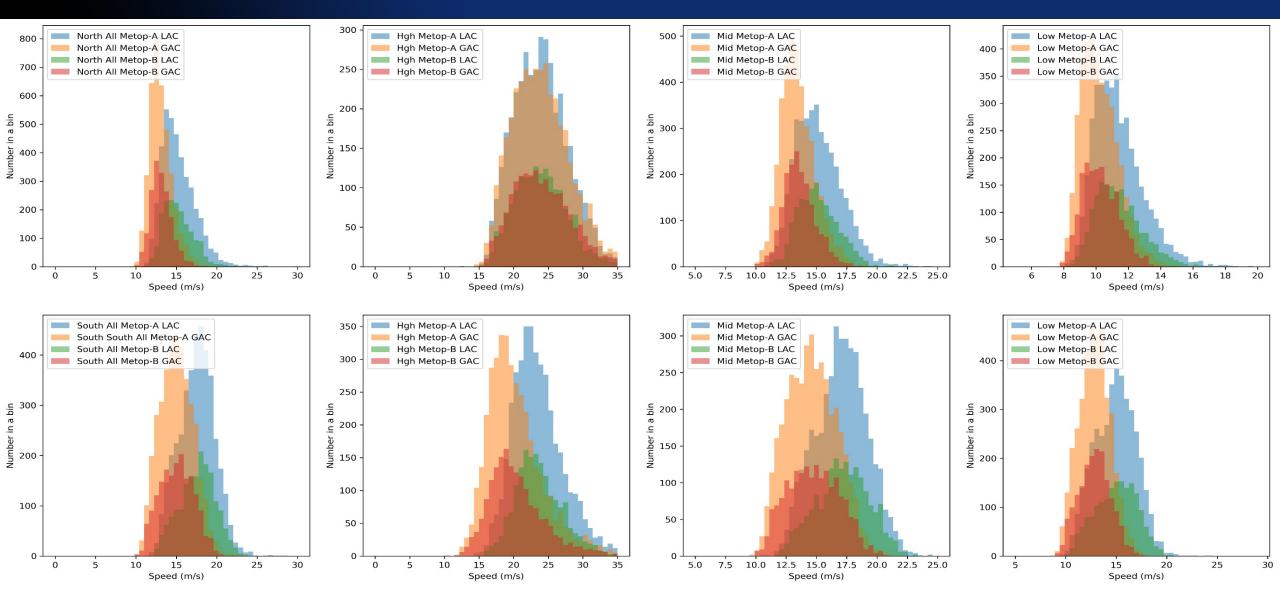
AMV speed difference (m/s) METOP – AVHRR – dual vs. radio sondes (global)



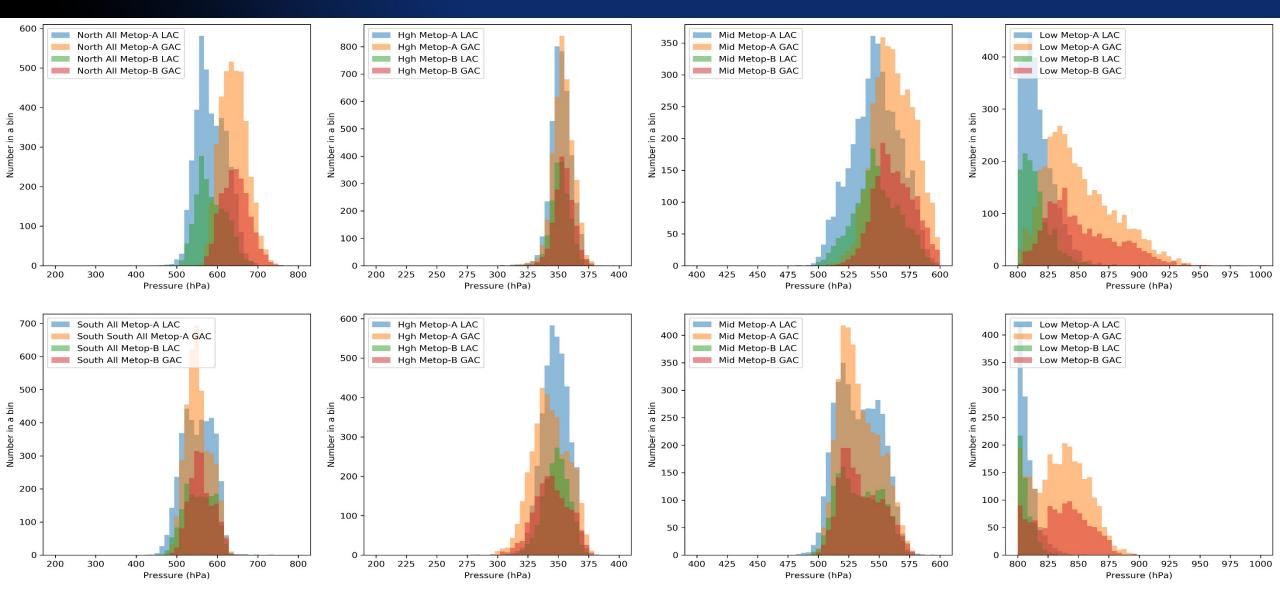
LAC versus GAC AMVs Metop + Modis (Aqua)



METOP – GAC vs. LAC - speed

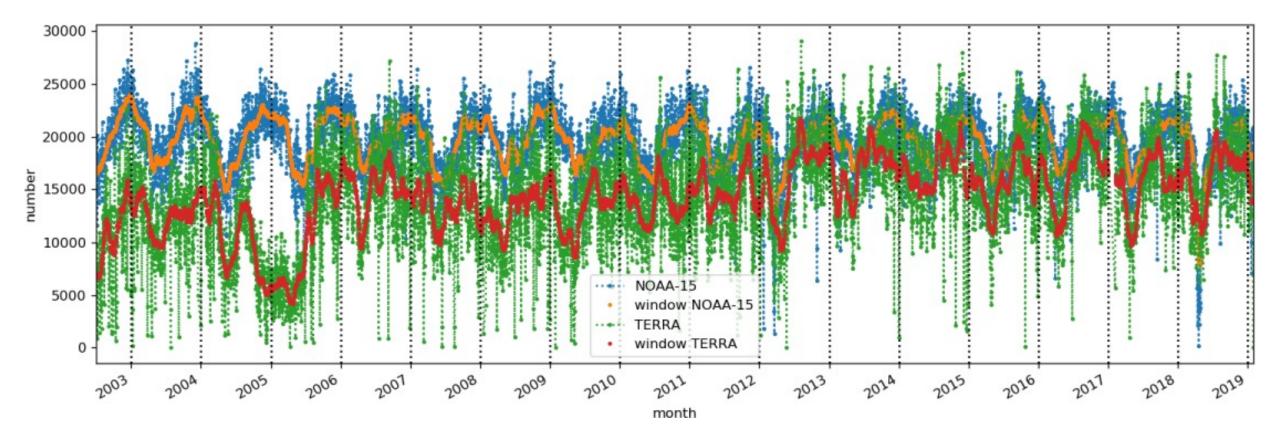


METOP – GAC vs. LAC - pressure





NOAA-15 vs. MODIS (TERRA) – daily number



NOAA-15 vs. MODIS (TERRA) daily average speed in 3 height intervals

