

Collocating satellite-based radar and radiometer measurements – methodology and usage examples

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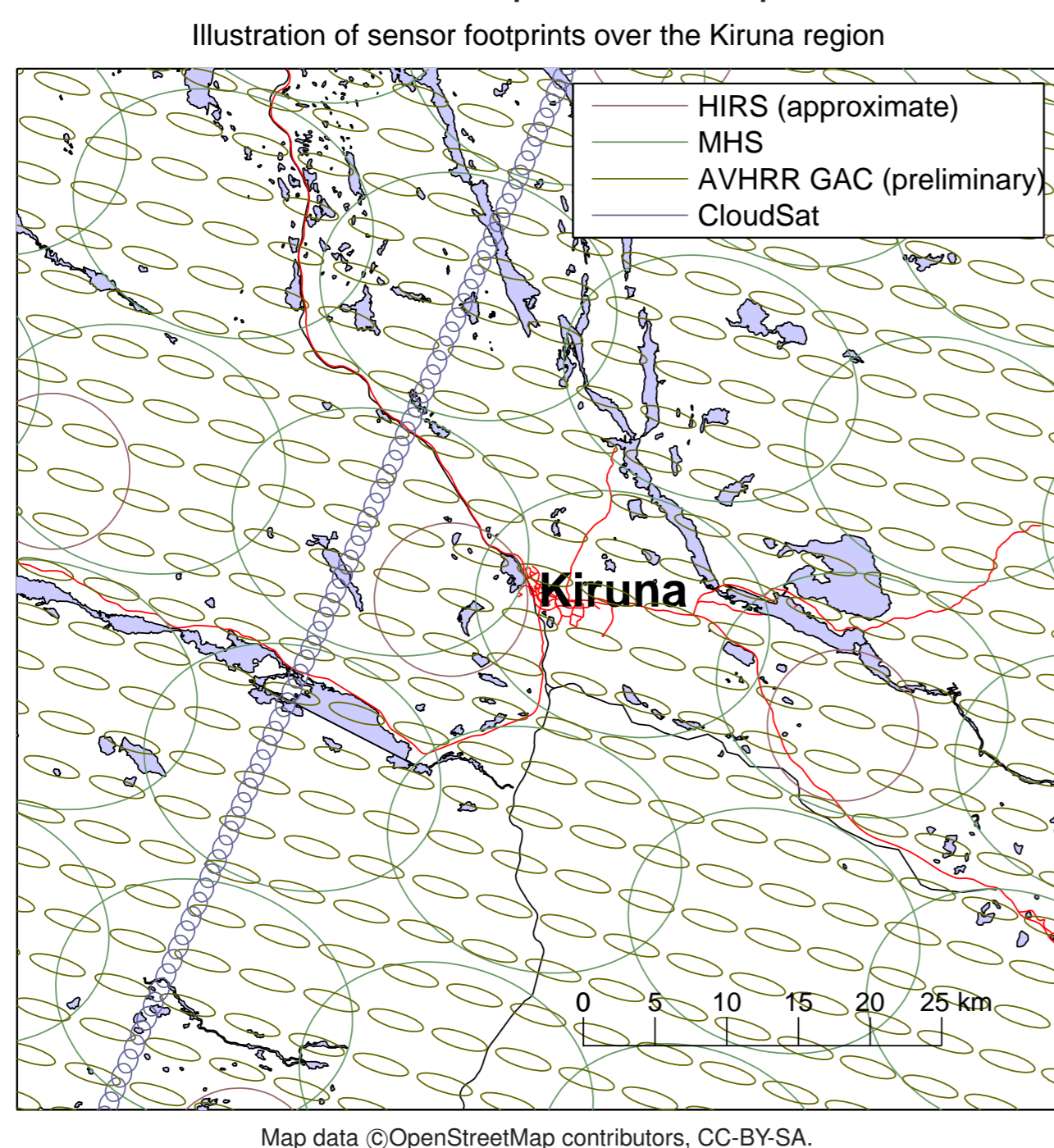
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Motivation

- ▶ Cloud Ice is important [1] but poorly understood [2, 3].
- ▶ CloudSat has an accurate Ice Water Path (IWP) measurement with poor spatial coverage.
- ▶ AMSUB/MHS has a less accurate IWP measurement with a much better spatial coverage.
- ▶ Combine the benefits through collocations between CloudSat and NOAA or MetOp satellites.

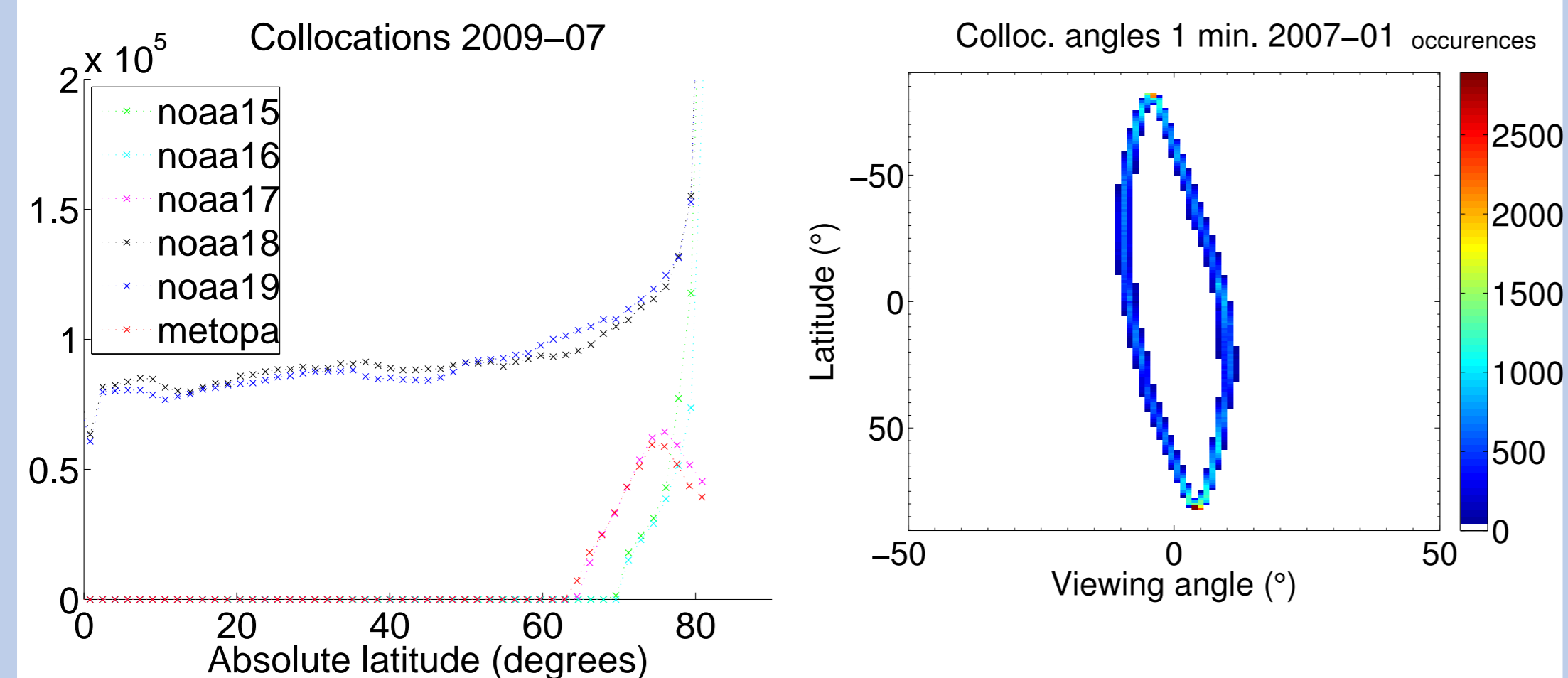
Idea

Different instruments have different footprint sizes. We define collocations as max. 15 km, 15 minutes between footprint centerpoints.

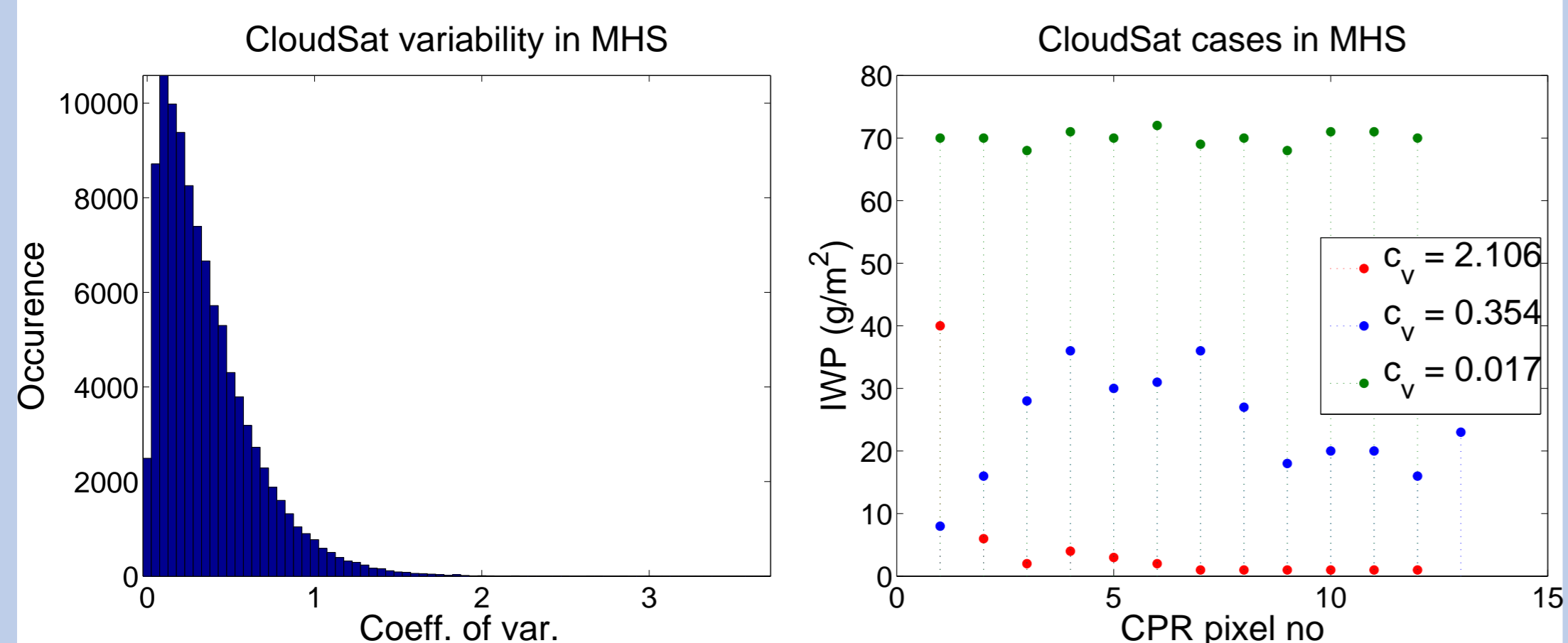


MHS is a scanning instrument but CloudSat measures only the nadir. HIRS/4 scans but has no full coverage. Global AVHRR data is available only at a reduced resolution.

Statistics



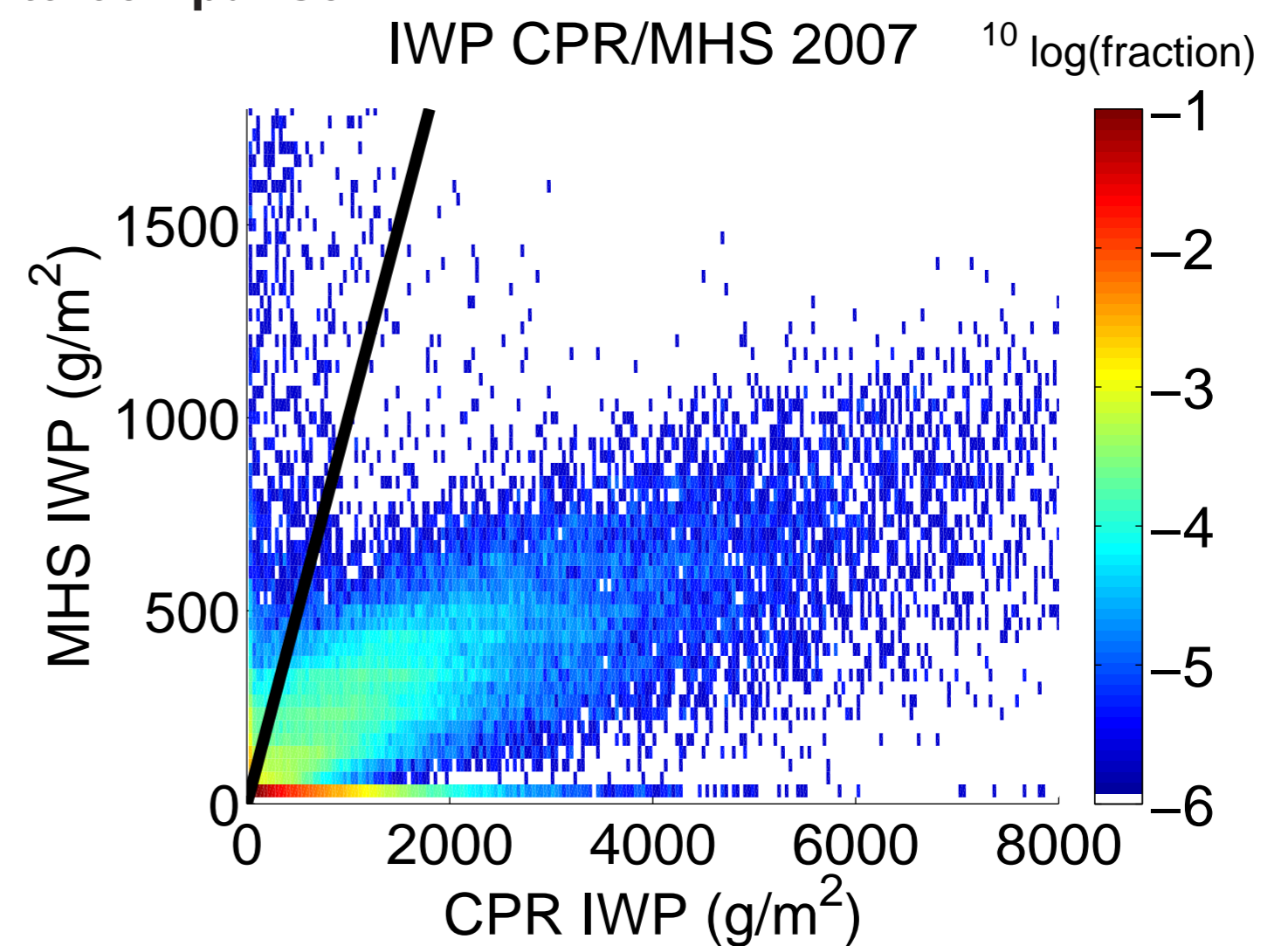
NOAA-18, -19 are close to CloudSat and collocate globally (left) but with latitude-dependent viewing angles (right). The other Polar Orbiting Environmental Satellites (POES) collocate only with CloudSat near the poles. Unless otherwise mentioned, statistics refer to CloudSat/NOAA-18 collocations.



CloudSat pixels in a MHS pixel may vary a lot. Coefficient of variation (standard deviation divided by mean, left, data for 2008) and three specific cases (right).

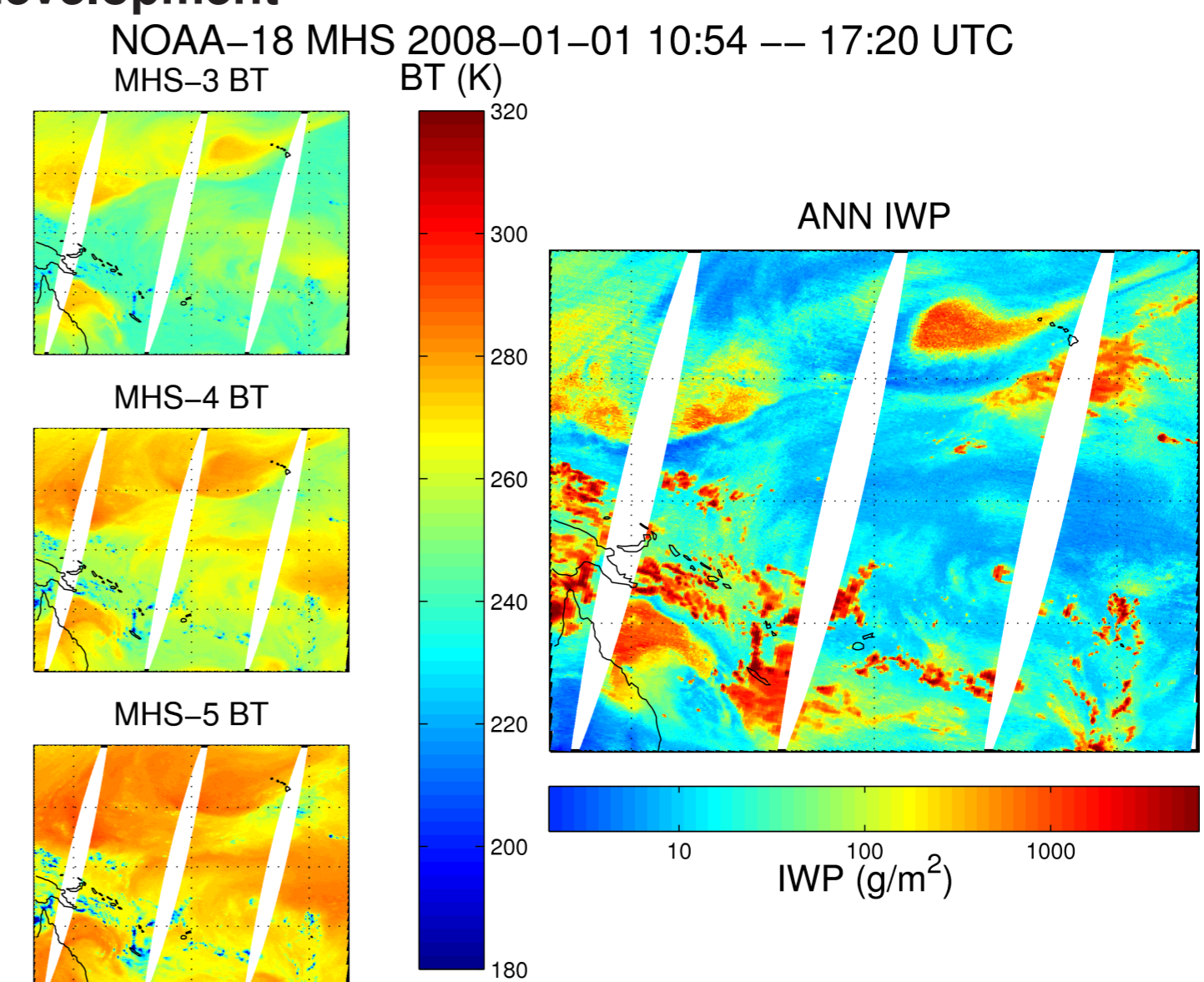
Applications

Product intercomparison



NOAA NESDIS MSPPS IWP is much drier than CloudSat IWP.

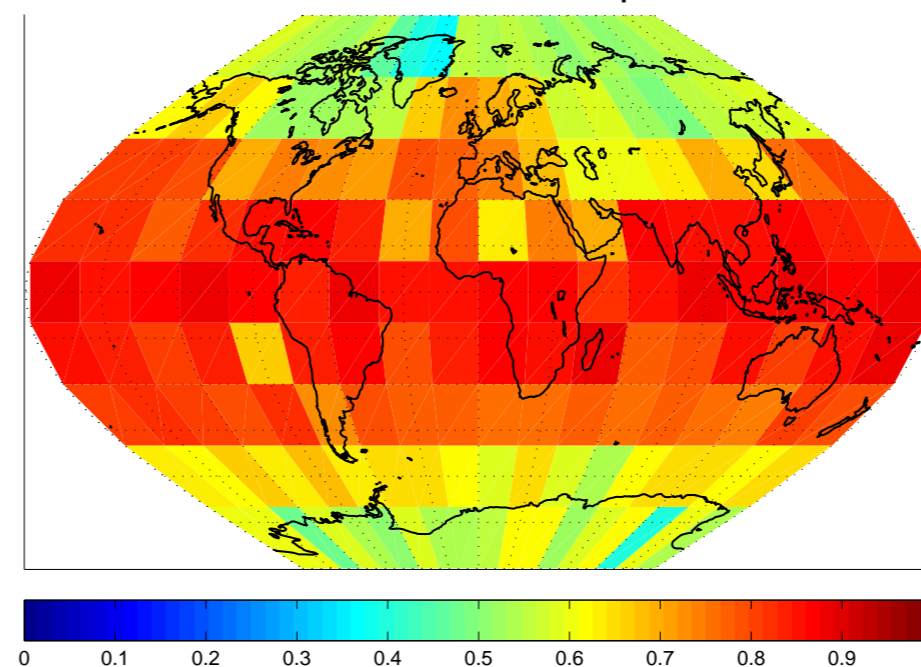
Product development



A new MHS-CPR IWP product can be developed by setting up a neural network that learns the mapping between the MHS radiances (training inputs) and the CloudSat IWP (training targets).

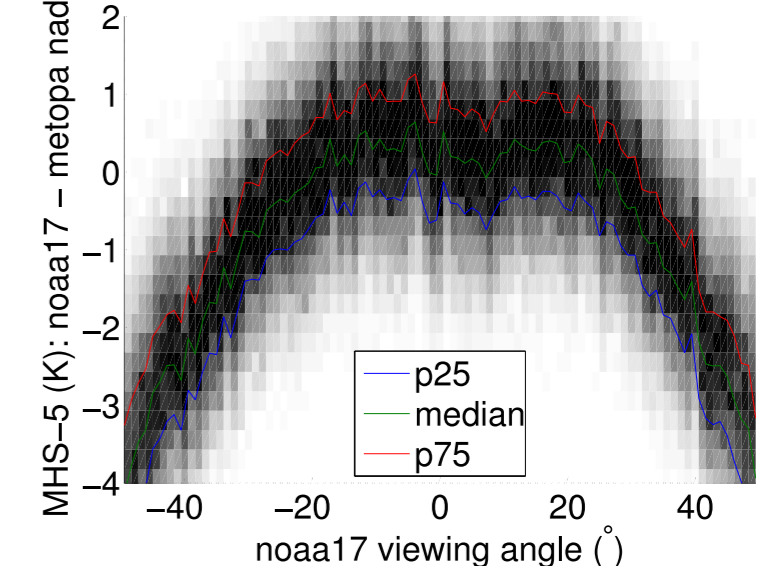
Future work

MHS-CPR IWP correlations independent/retrieved



CPR-MHS IWP correlated with independent CPR IWP. Goal: make good and global

MHS-5 limb effect from noaa17/metopa



With MHS/AMSUB-collocations and (later) simulations, quantify the limb-effect for various scenarios (figure: tropical clearsky from Metop-A/NOAA-17 collocations)

The code is easily extended for other pairs of collocations: CPR with AVHRR, (collocated) MHS with AVHRR, HIRS (clear-sky) with MHS, Calipso with HIRS, and others. Applications are numerous.

More information/References

An article was recently published [4]. For more information and access to code and data, please contact Gerrit Holl at gerrit.holl@ltu.se.

- [1] WMO. Systematic Observation Requirements For Satellite-Based Products For Climate, volume GCOS-107 (WMO/TD No. 1338). WMO, 2006.
- [2] D. E. Waliser, J.-L. F. Li, C. P. Woods, R. T. Austin, J. Bacmeister, J. Chern, A. Del Genio, J. H. Jiang, Z. Kuang, H. Meng, P. Minnis, S. Platnick, W. B. Rossow, G. L. Stephens, S. Sun-Mack, W.-K. Tao, A. M. Tompkins, D. G. Vane, C. Walker, and D. Wu. Cloud ice: A climate model challenge with signs and expectations of progress. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 114, 2009.
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- [4] G. Holl, S. A. Buehler, B. Rydberg, and C. Jiménez. Collocating satellite-based radar and radiometer measurements – methodology and usage examples. *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 3(3):693–708, 2010.