Satellite Observations

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Outline

- Data sources and role of satellite observations
- What do satellites measure ?
- Monitoring of satellite data

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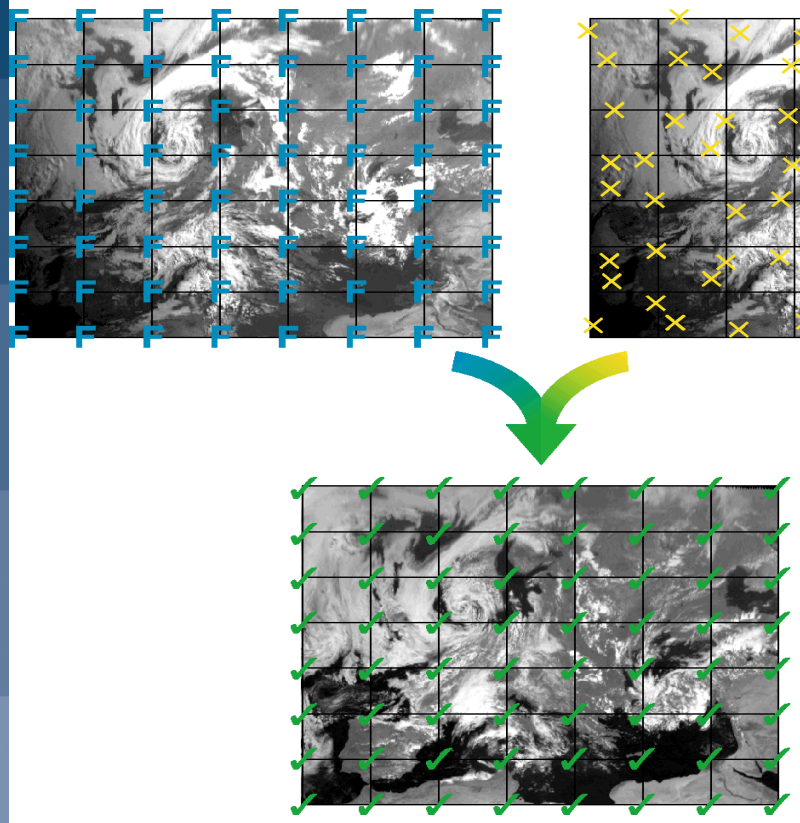
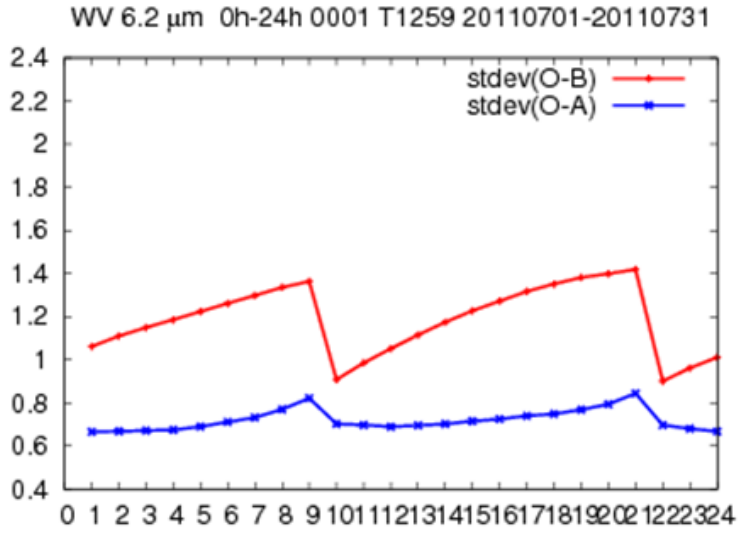
- **Data sources and role of satellite observations**
- What do satellites measure ?
- Monitoring of satellite data

Role of observations

Every 12 hours we assimilate ~10,000,000 observations to correct the 100,000,000 variables that define the model's initial state..





Observations limit error growth and make forecasting possible….

conventional observations

SYNOP/SHIP/METAR:

→ temperature, dew-point temperature, wind (land: 2m, ships: 25m)

BUOYS:

→ temperature, pressure, wind

TEMP/TEMPSHIP/DROPSONDES:

→ temperature, humidity, pressure, wind *profiles*

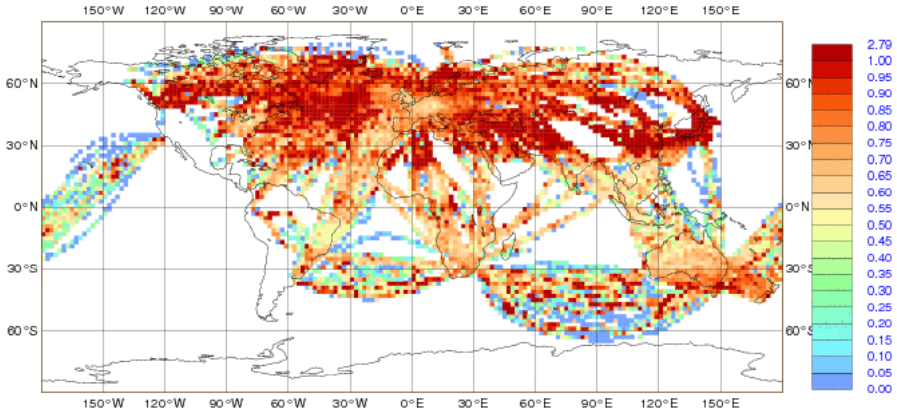
PROFILERS:

→ wind *profiles*

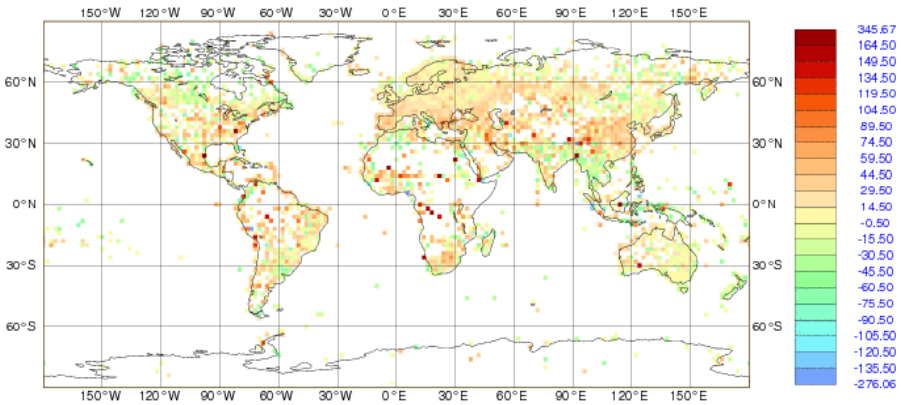
Aircraft:

→ temperature, pressure, wind *profiles*

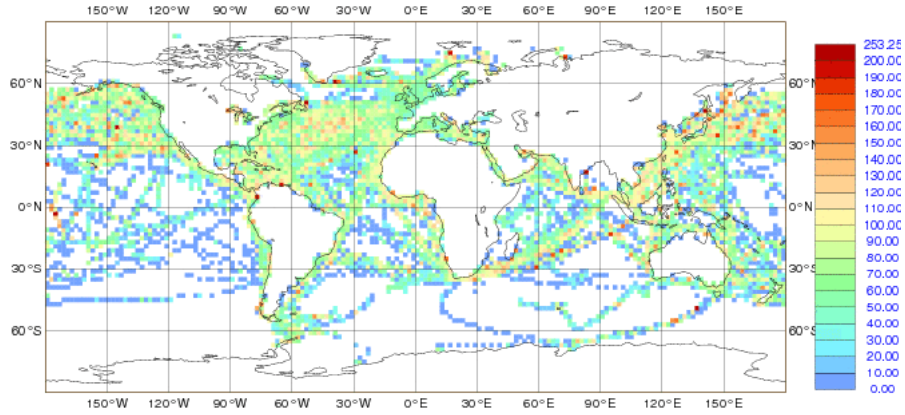
Example of conventional data coverage (one month)



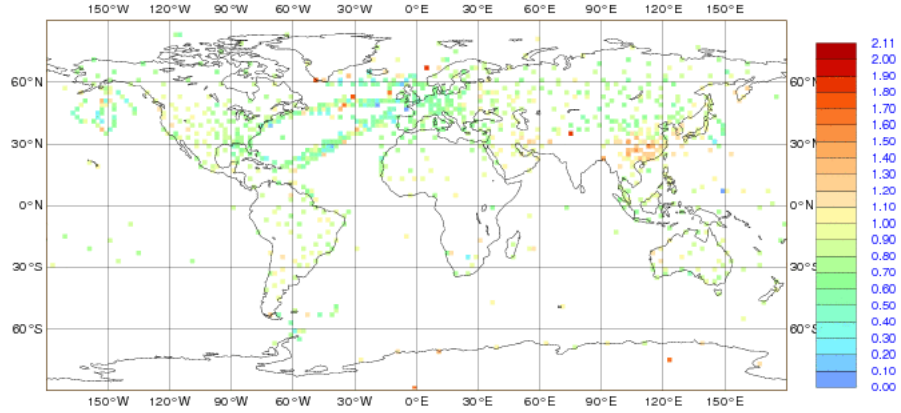
Aircraft – AMDAR



Synop



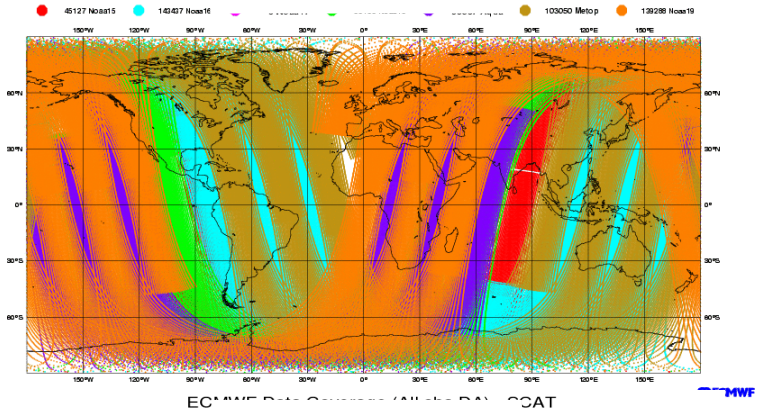
ship



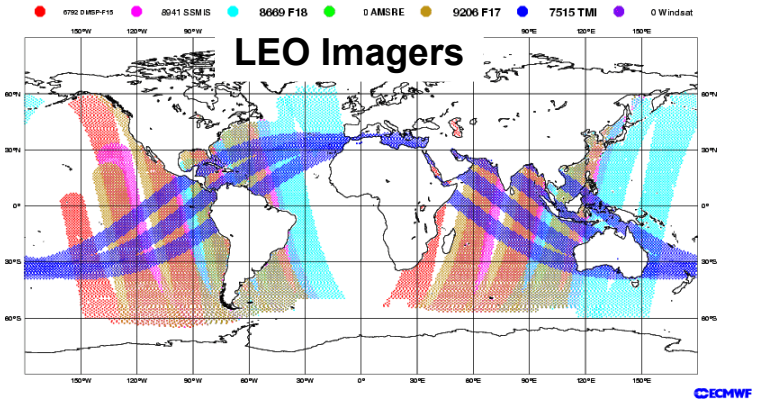
Temp

Example of 6-hourly satellite data coverage

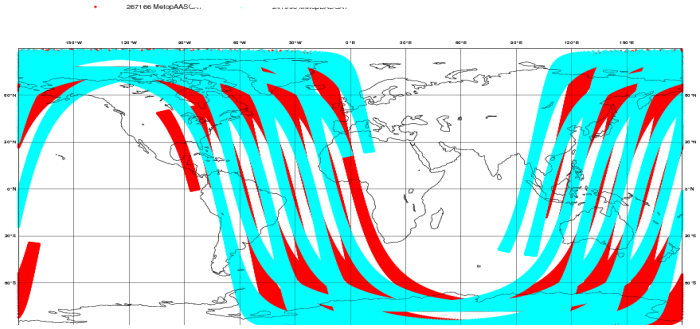
LEO Sounders



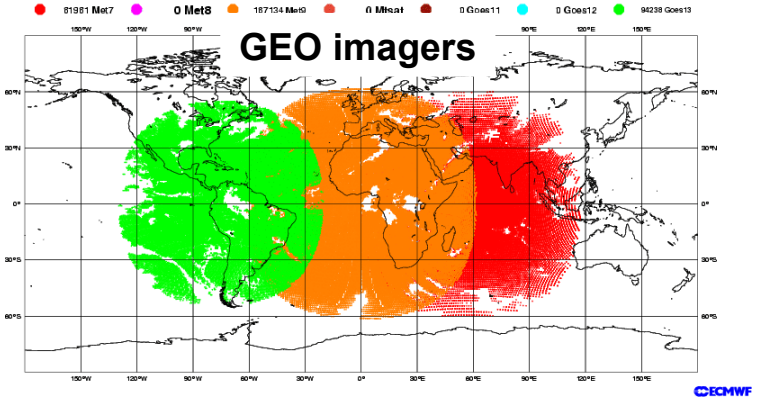
LEO Imagers



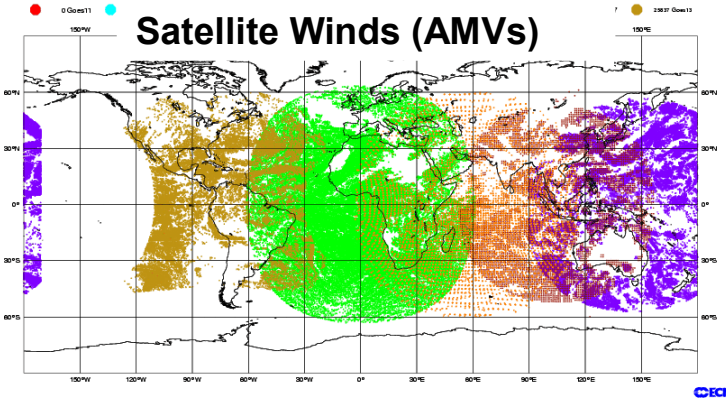
Scatterometers



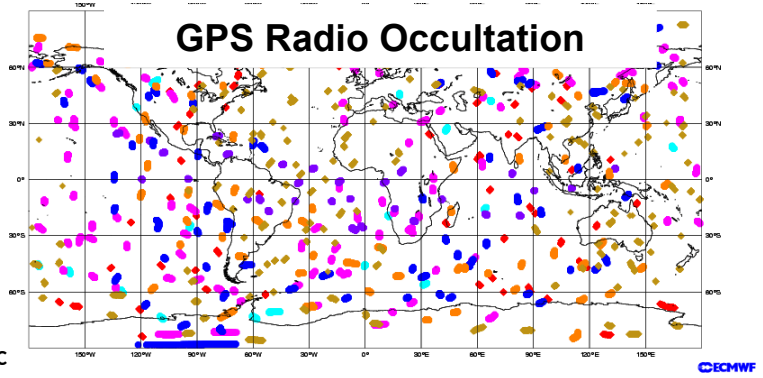
GEO imagers



Satellite Winds (AMVs)

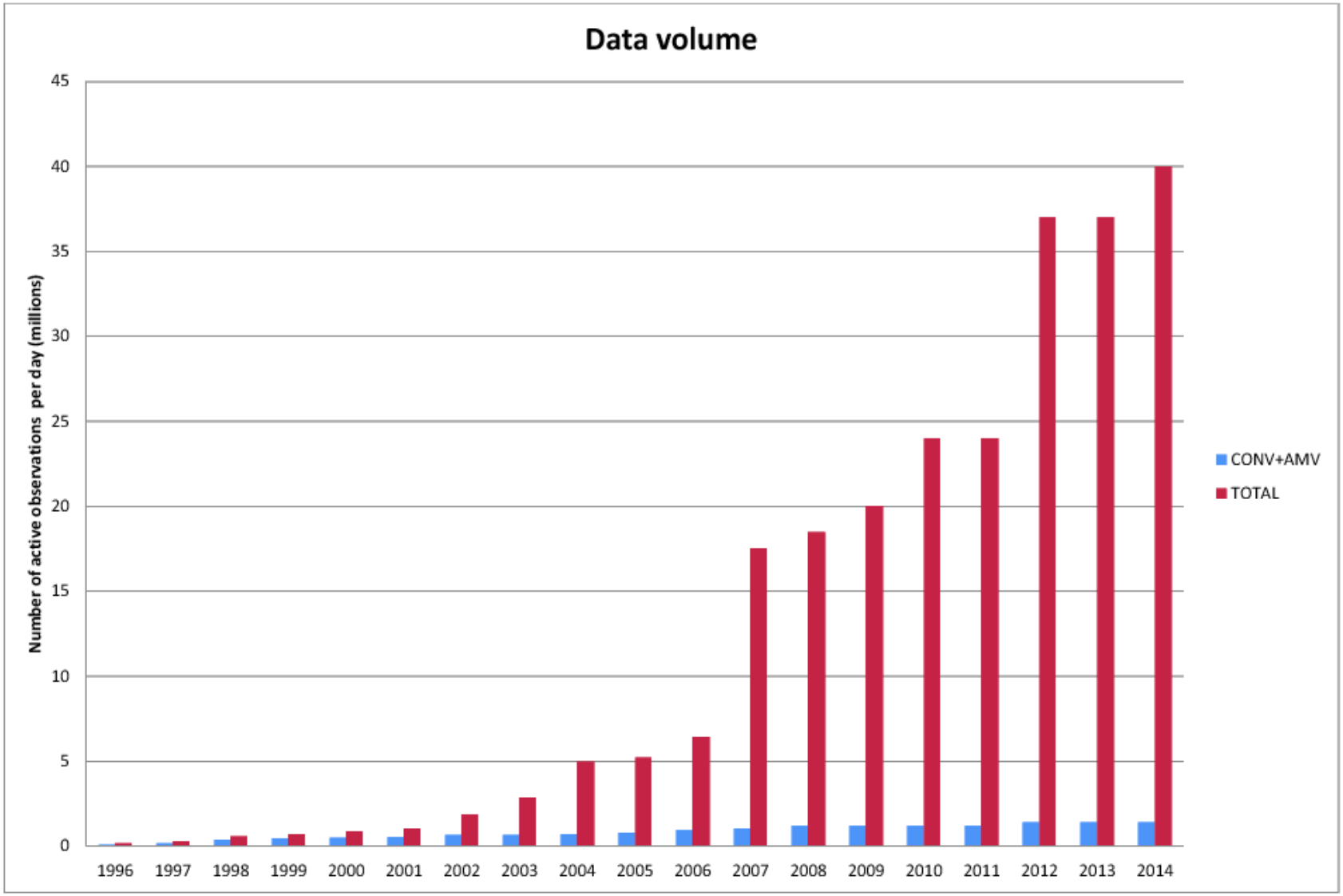


GPS Radio Occultation

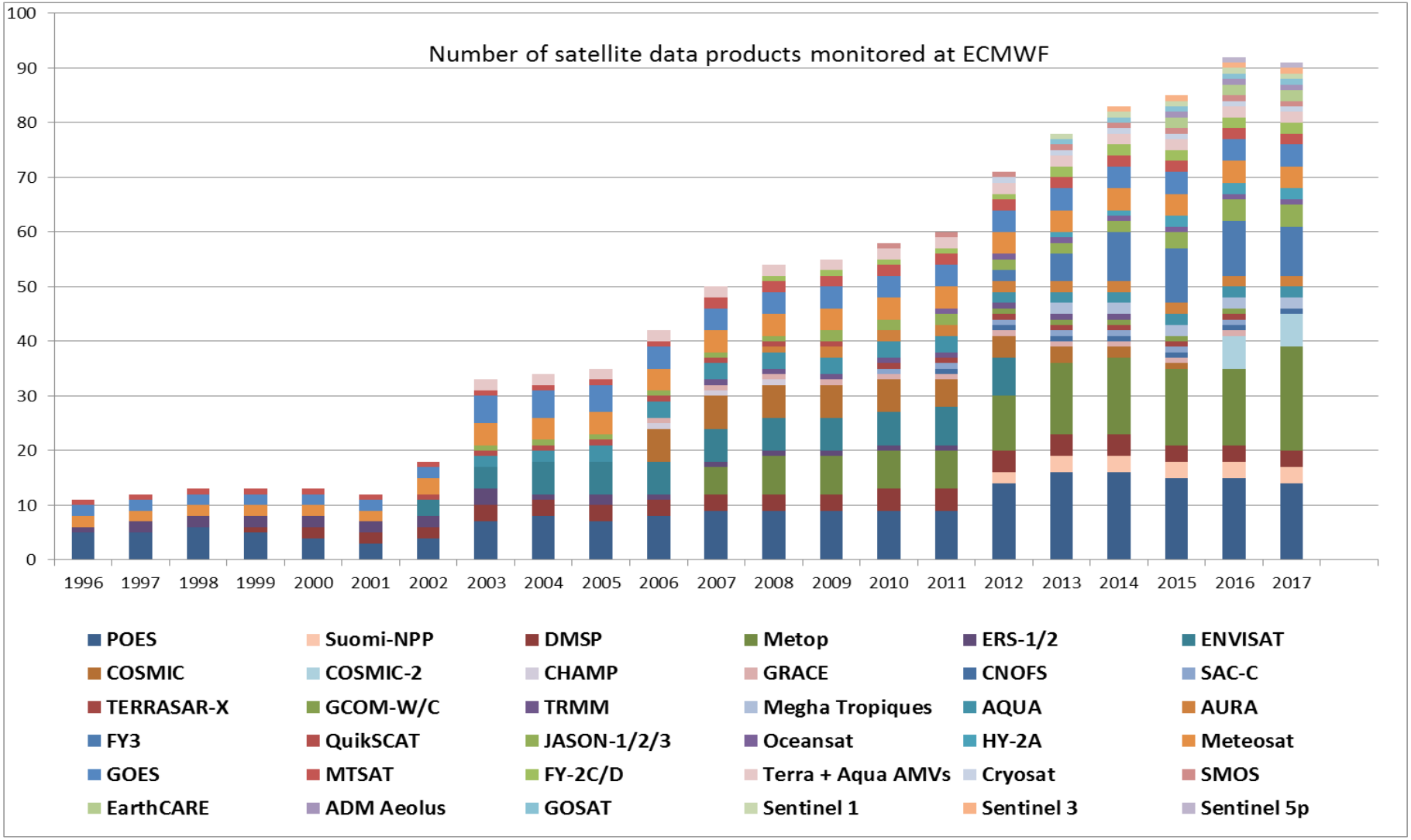


30 March 2012 00 UTC

Number of used satellite data is increasing



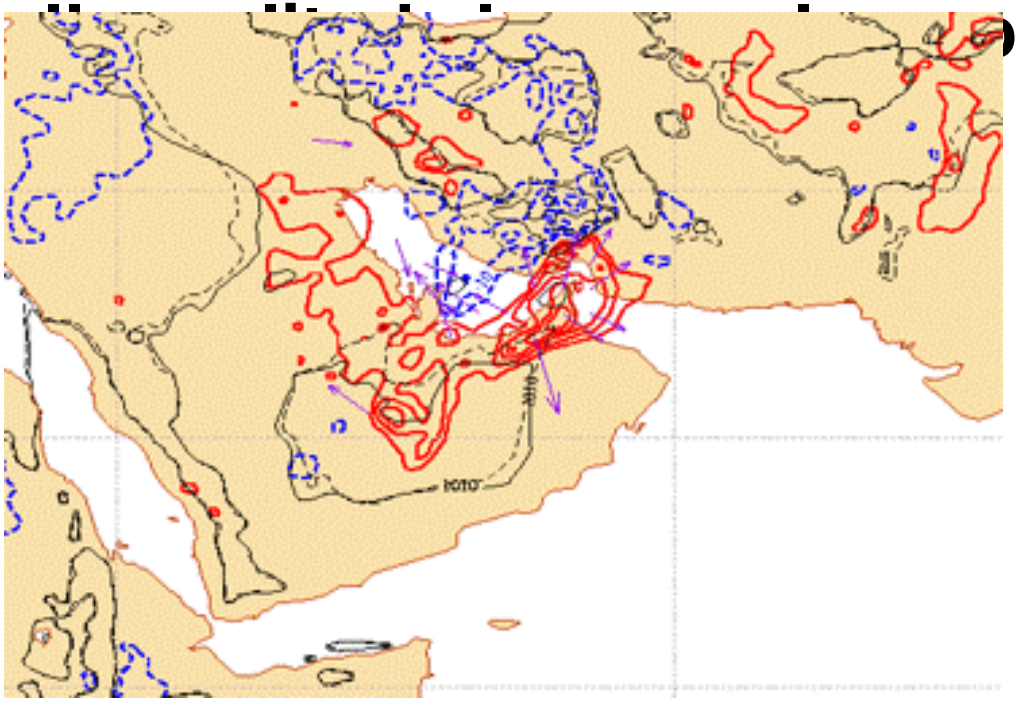
Number of used satellite data is increasing



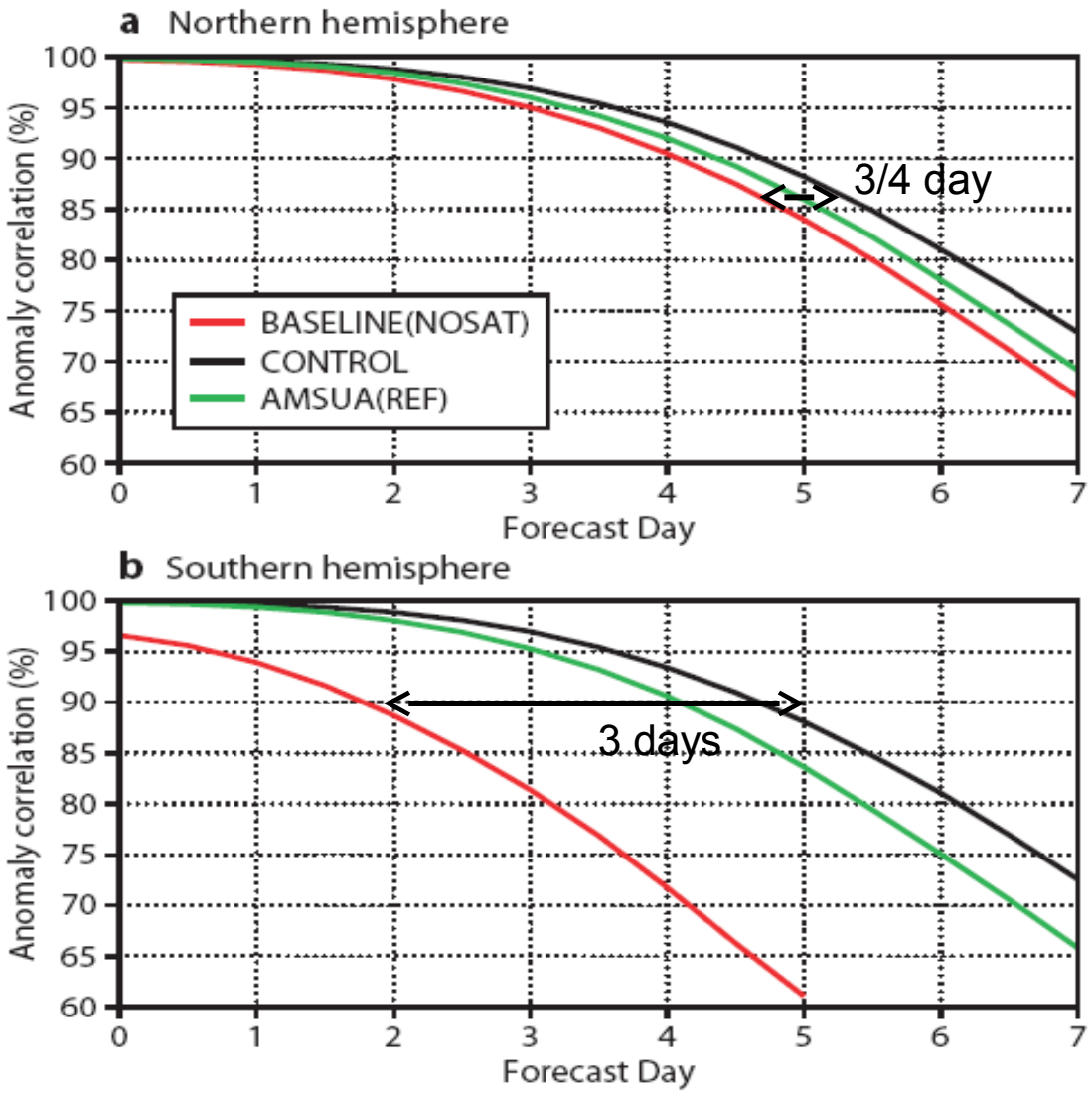
Slide from S. English

Why important ?

- **Vital for less observed regions (oceans, deserts).**
- **global coverage with a high spatial and temporal resolution.**
- **Consistent positive impact everywhere: Capacity to correct sm rs**



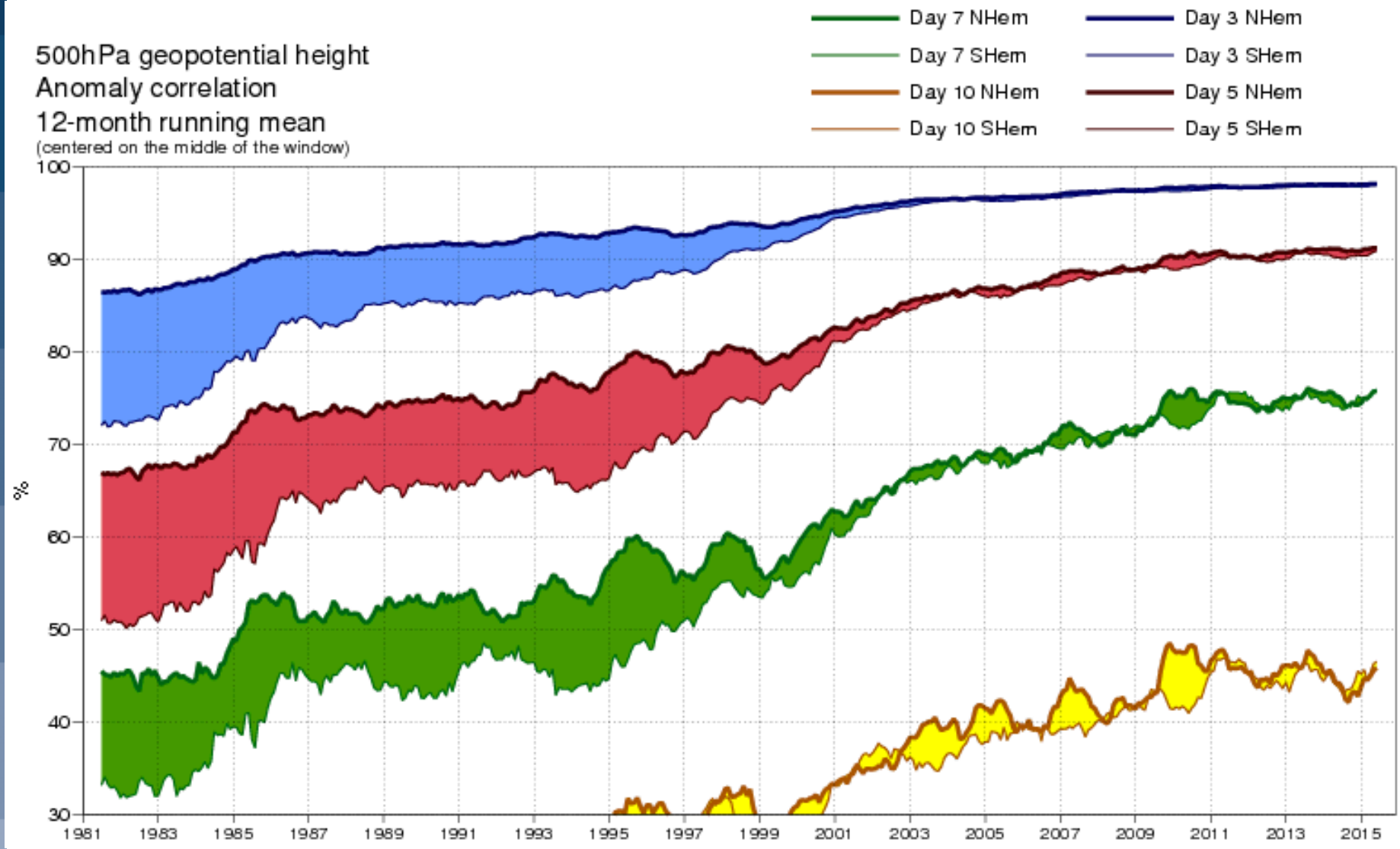
Why important ?

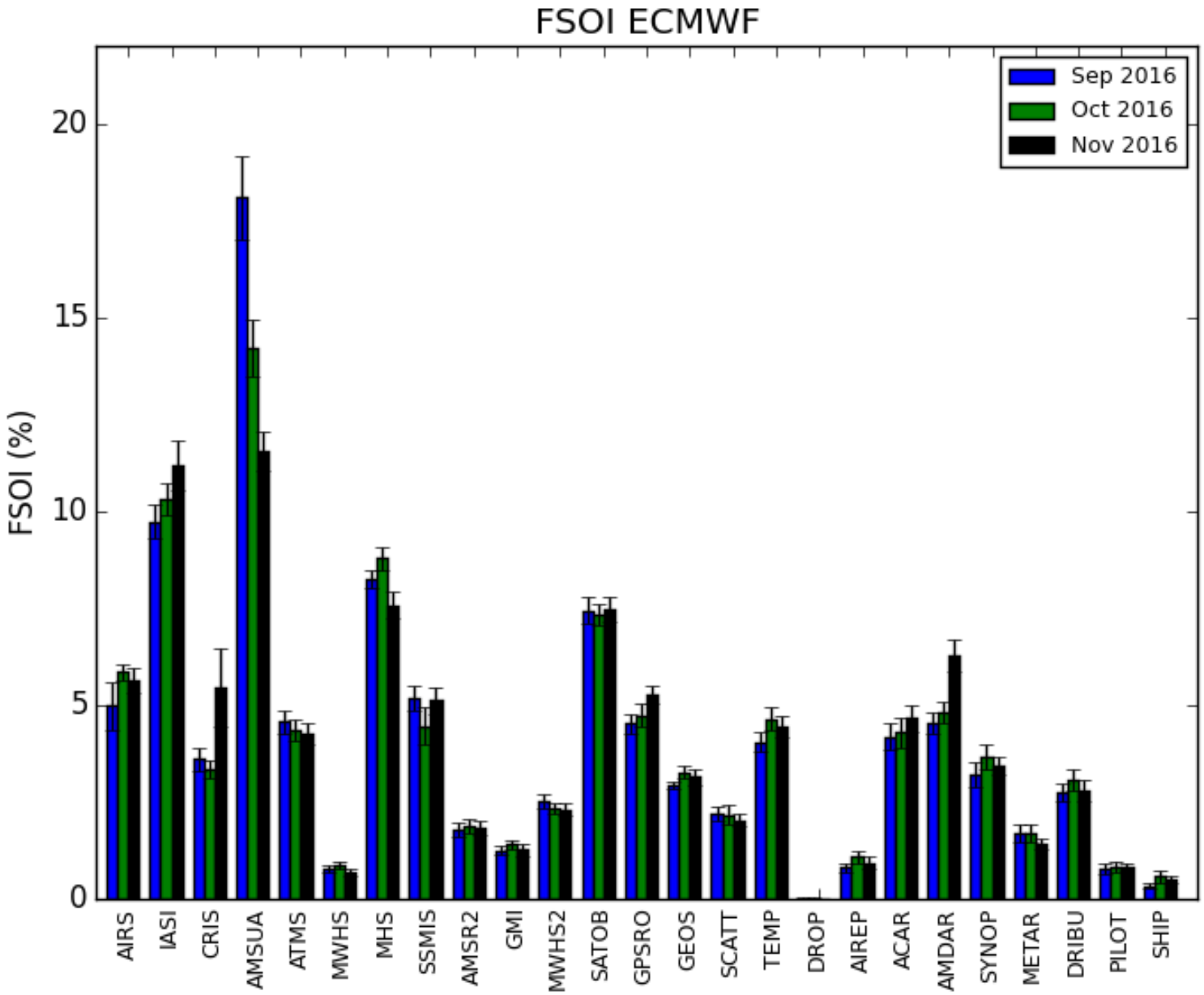


EUCOS Observing System Experiments (OSEs):

- 2007 ECMWF forecasting system,
- winter & summer season,
- different baseline systems:
  - no satellite data (NOSAT),
  - NOSAT + 1 AMSU-A,
  - Control (all data)

Why important ?




FSOI ECMWF
Sep 2016
Oct 2016
Nov 2016
FSOI (%)
0
5
10
15
20
AIRS
IASI
CRIS
AMSUA
ATMS
MWHS
MHS
SSMIS
AMSR2
GMI
MWHS2
SATOB
GPSRO
GEOS
SCATT
TEMP
DROP
AIREP
ACAR
AMDAR
SYNOP
METAR
DRIBU
PILOT
SHIP

Outline

- Data sources and role of satellite observations
- **What do satellites measure ?**
- Monitoring of satellite data

Types of satellites used in NWP

- **Geostationary satellites (GEO)**
  Orbits in earth's equatorial plan at heights of 36.000 Km

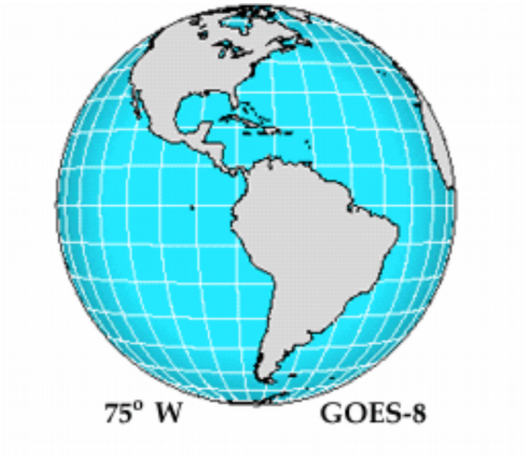
- **Low Orbiting satellites (LEO)**
  Orbits at heights between 400 and 850 Km

GEO satellites

Advantages

- Good regional coverage

- Excellent temporal resolution

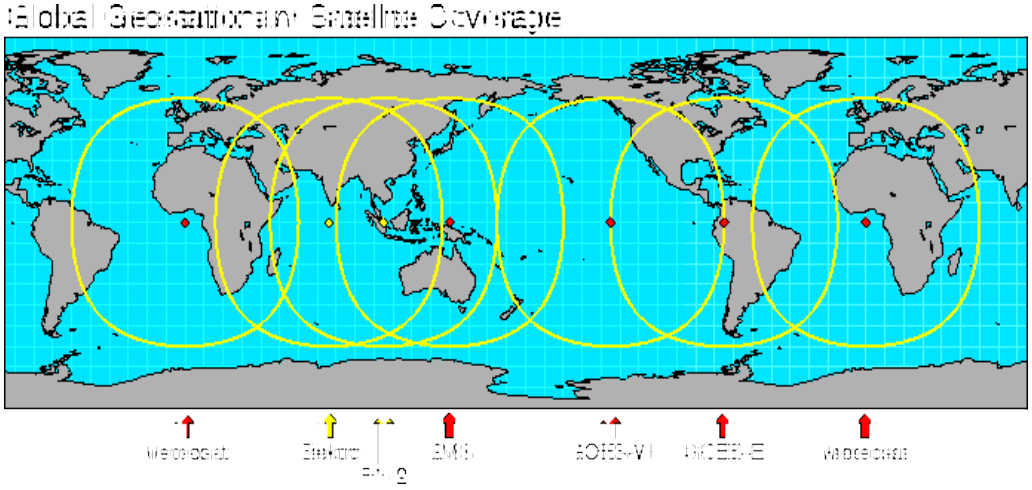


Limitations

- No global coverage by a single satellite (collaboration needed)

- Unsuitable for polar regions

- Microwave spectrum is not observed



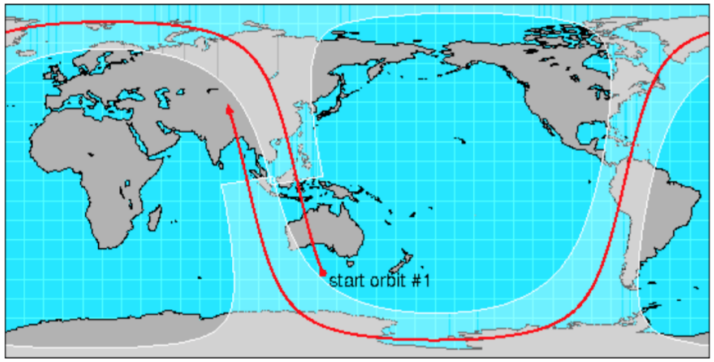
LEO satellites

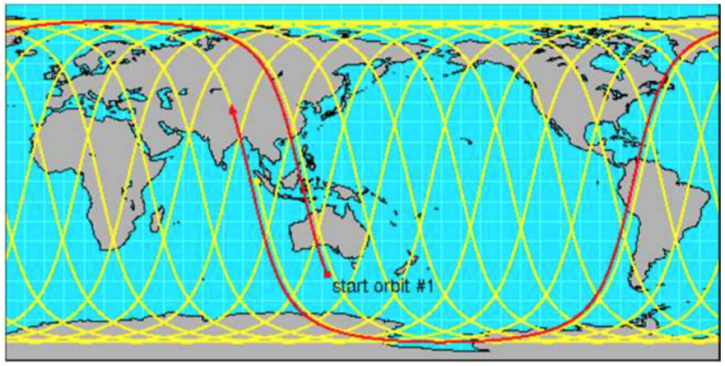
Advantages

- Global coverage with single satellite
- Good spatial and spectral resolution
- All the meteorologically useful electromagnetic spectrum can be covered (including microwave)

Limitations

- Poor temporal resolution (not useful for now casting)





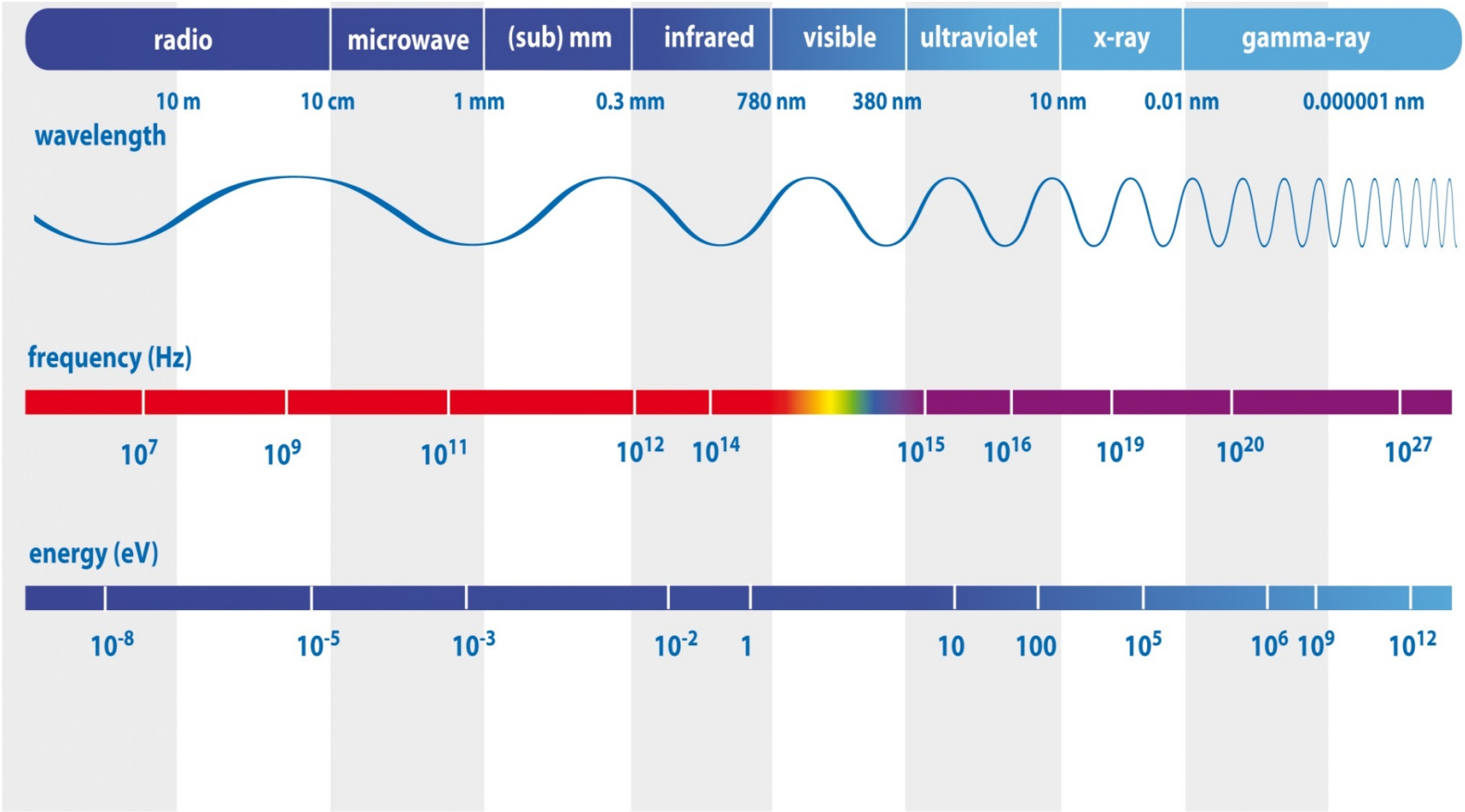
What's measured ?

Satellite instruments do not measure directly geophysical atmospheric parameters (Temperature, Humidity, Ozone, Wind, ...)

ONLY measure out-going electromagnetic radiation from the atmosphere at selected frequencies

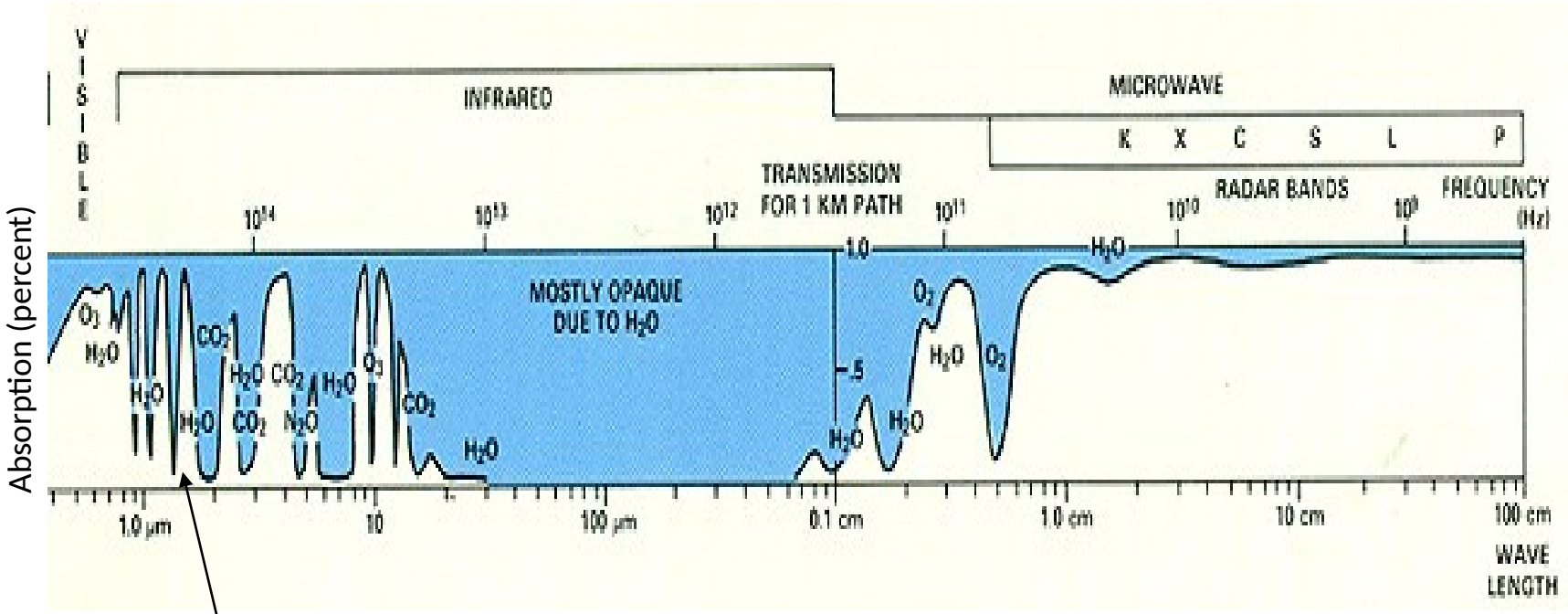
Measured radiance is related to geophysical atmospheric parameters by the radiative transfer equation

Electromagnetic radiation



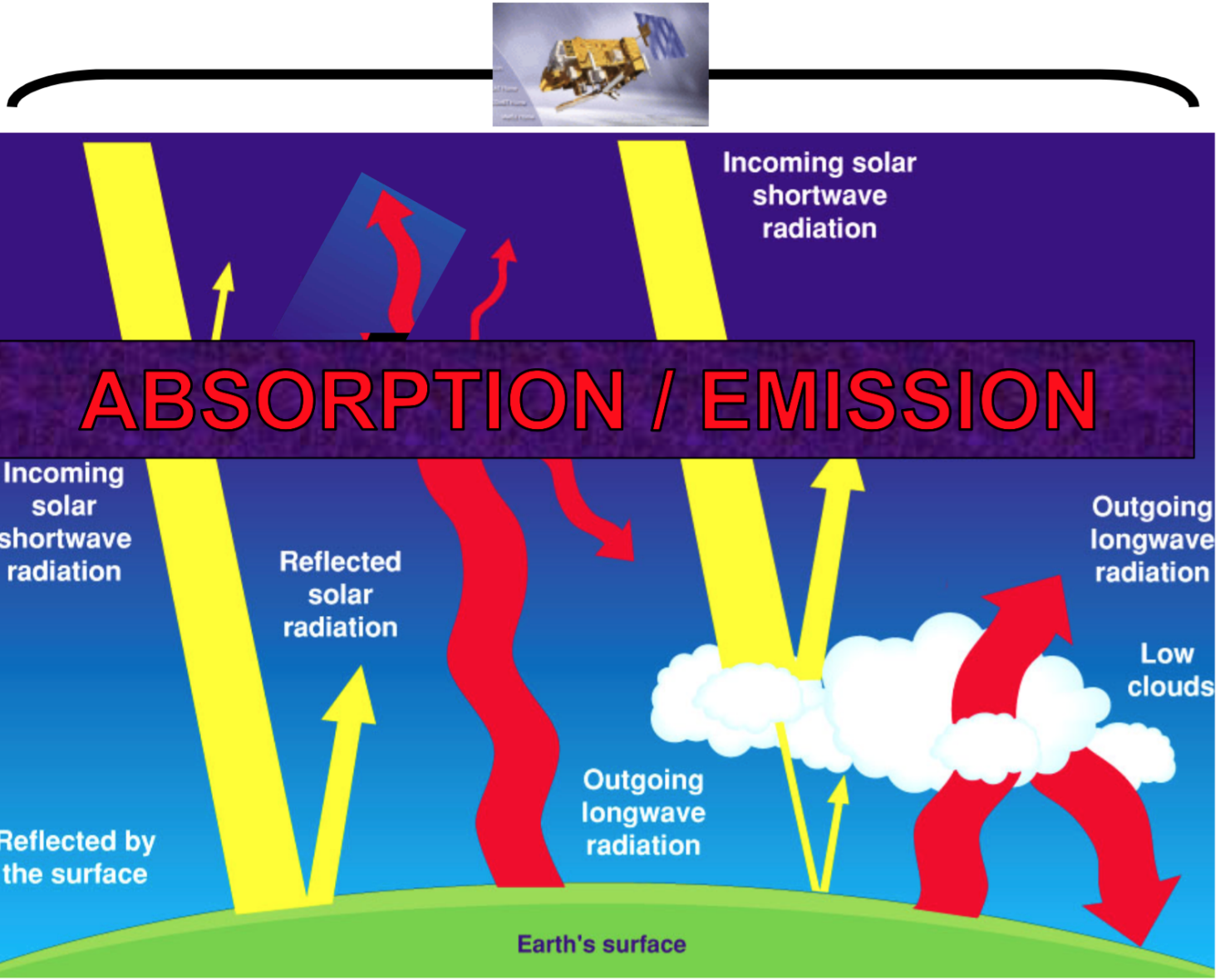
Electromagnetic radiation

Depending on the frequency, atmospheric gases either absorb the electromagnetic radiation or let it transmit freely.



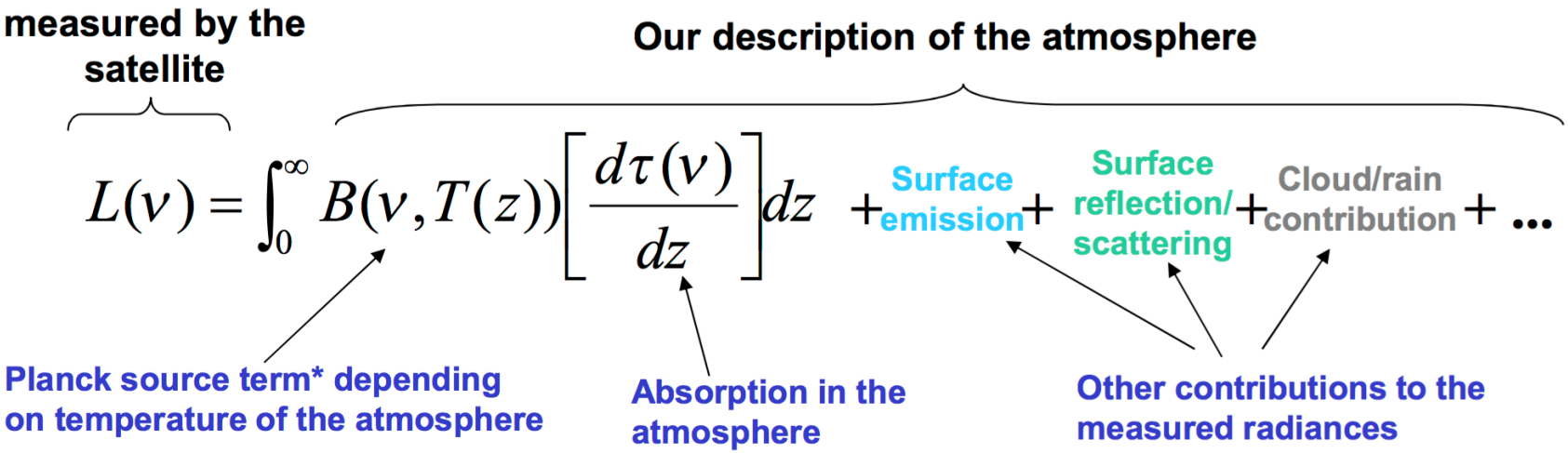
Atmospheric Windows

Electromagnetic radiation



Radiative transfer

The radiance $L(\nu)$ that reaches the top of the atmosphere at a certain frequency ν is given by :



Remote sensing techniques

By the selection of frequencies (CHANNELS) satellite instruments can provide information on specific geophysical variables for different regions of the atmosphere.

- **Passive sensing of the atmosphere and the surface**
- **Active sensing (scatterometry, GPS RO)**

Atmospheric Passive Sounding

Mainly used to derive the vertical distribution of temperature, humidity and the concentration of other constituents affecting the transmittance (e.g. CO2).

Located in parts of the infrared and microwave spectrum for which the main contribution to the measured radiance comes from the atmosphere. They avoid channels for which surface radiation is important.

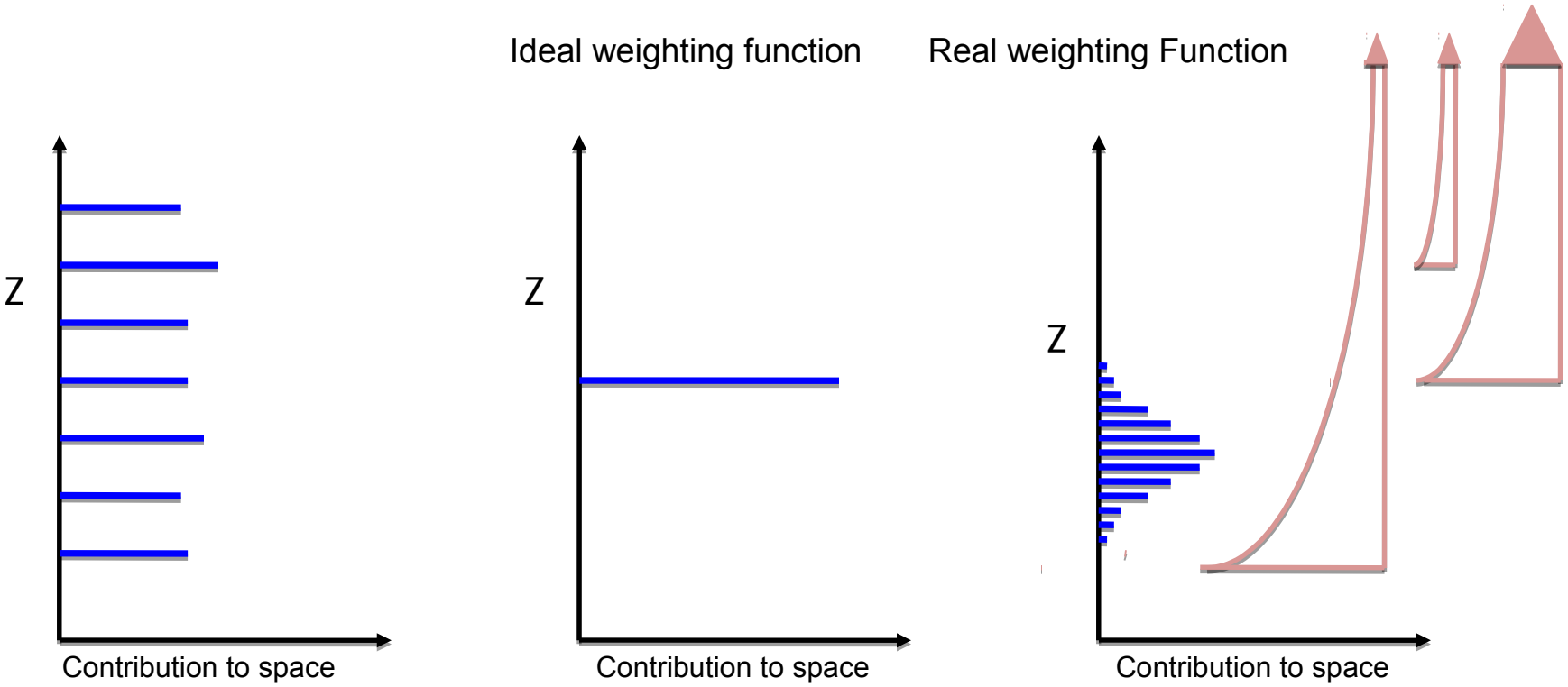
$$L_v = \int_0^{\infty} B(v, T(z)) \left[\frac{d\tau(v)}{dz} \right] dz + \text{Surface emission} + \text{Surface reflection}$$

where: B = Planck function z = height T = temperature

τ = transmittance v = frequency

Atmospheric Passive Sounding

$$L_v = \int_0^{\infty} B(v, T(z)) \left[\frac{d\tau(v)}{dz} \right] dz$$

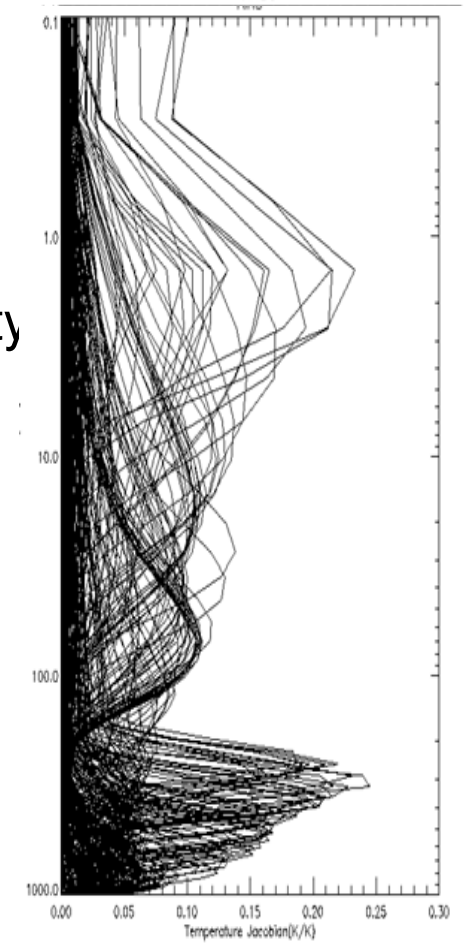


Atmospheric Passive Sounding

- With a careful selection of a number of channels, one can derive atmospheric parameters at several layers

- The weighting functions are broad limits the capacity to derive small scale properties in the vertical

- The weighting functions are highly overlapping limits the sampling of the vertical



Surface sensing (passive)

These channels are located in window regions of the Infra-red/Microwave spectrum at frequencies where the main contribution to the measured radiance is coming from the surface:

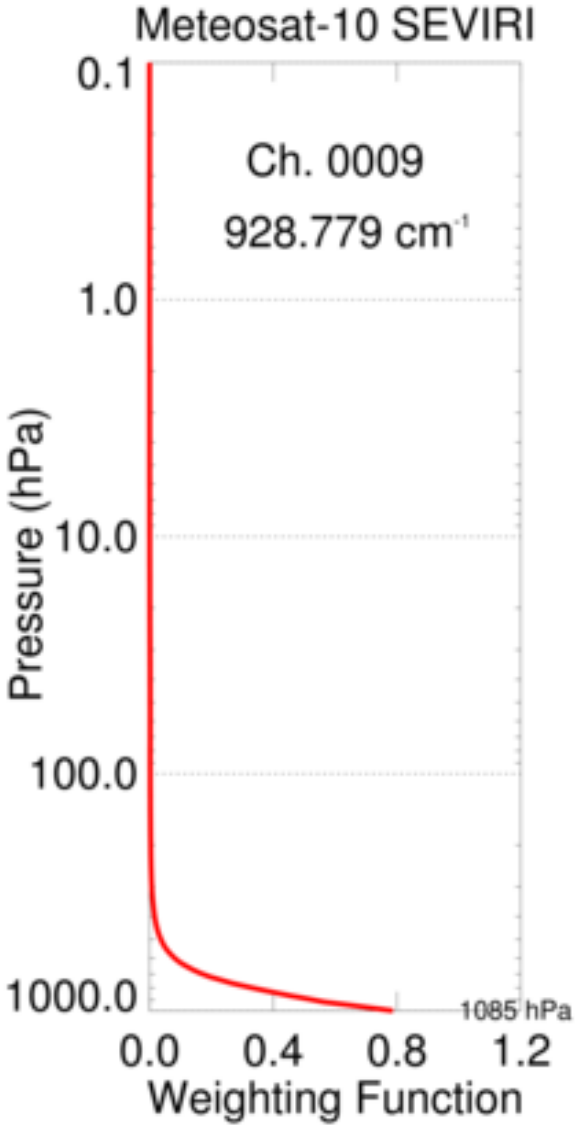
$$L_v = \int_0^{\infty} B(v, T(z)) \left| \frac{d\tau(v)}{dz} \right| dz + \text{Surface emission} + \text{Surface reflection}$$

$$L(v) \approx B[v, T_{surf}]\varepsilon(u, v)$$

T_{surf} = skin temperature ε = surface emissivity

These are primarily used to obtain information on the surface temperature and quantities that influence the surface emissivity such as wind (ocean) and vegetation (land).

Surface sensing (passive)



Surface sensing (Active)

- Selecting channels where there is no contribution from the atmosphere or emission from the surface.

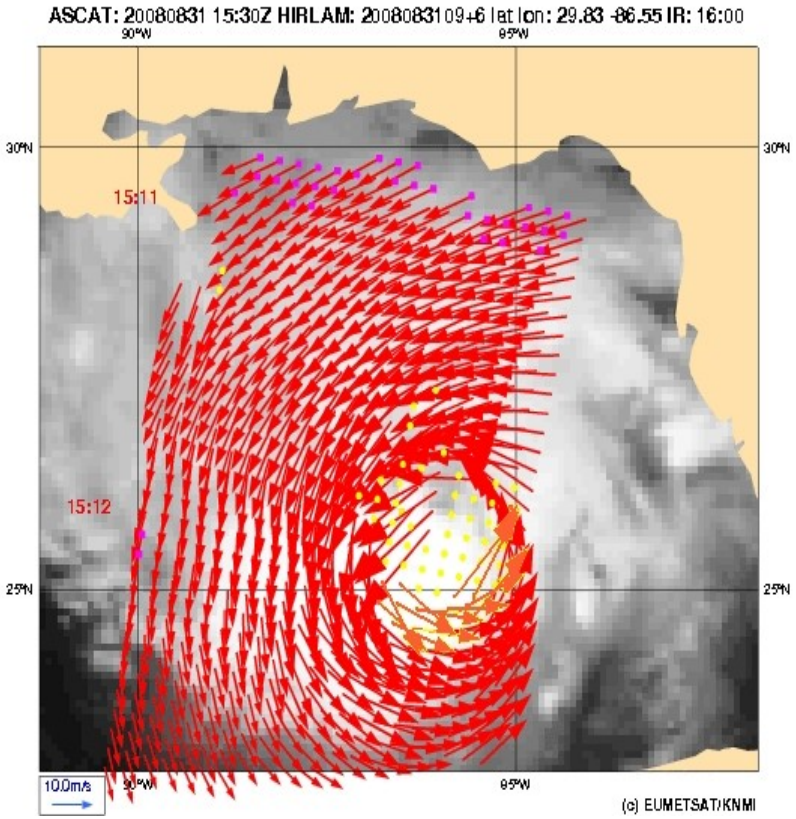
- Active instruments (e.g. Scatterometers) illuminate the earth's surface by emitting energy in atmospheric window regions and measure the radiance that is scattered back.

$$L_v = \int_0^{\infty} B(v, T(z)) \left[\frac{d\tau(v)}{dz} \right] dz + \text{Surface emission} + \text{Surface reflection}$$

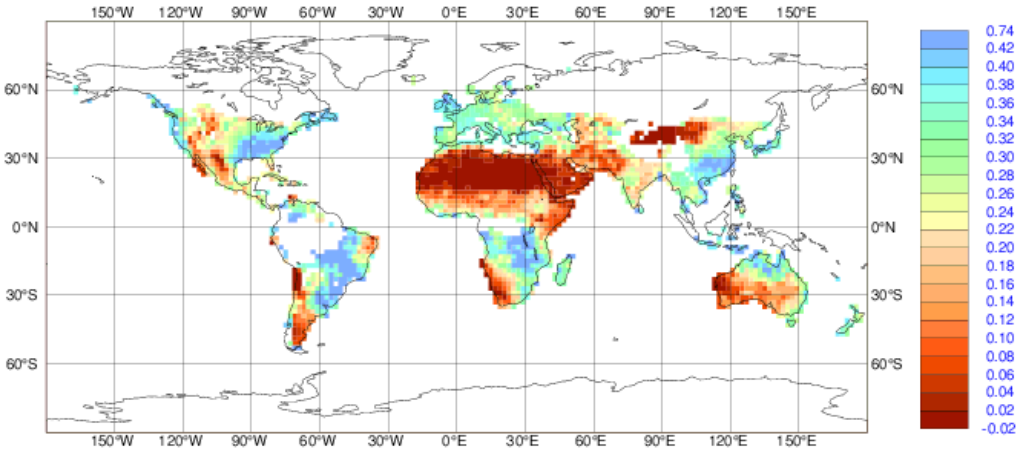
Provide information on surface winds, waves (over sea) and soil moisture (over land),

Active Surface sensing

Surface winds (ocean)

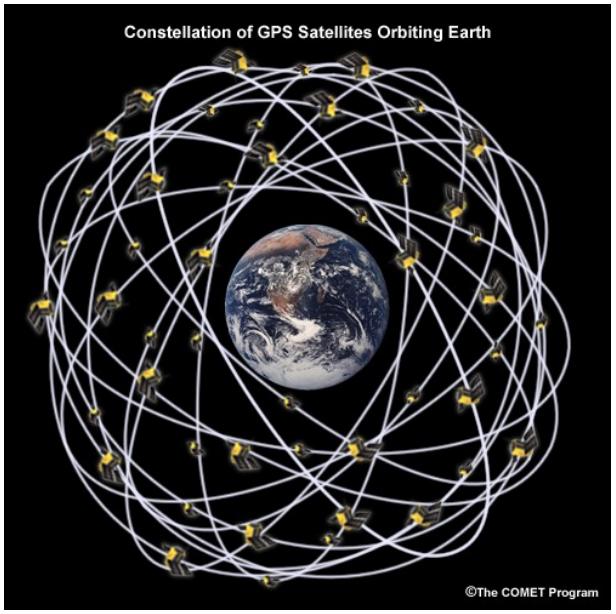


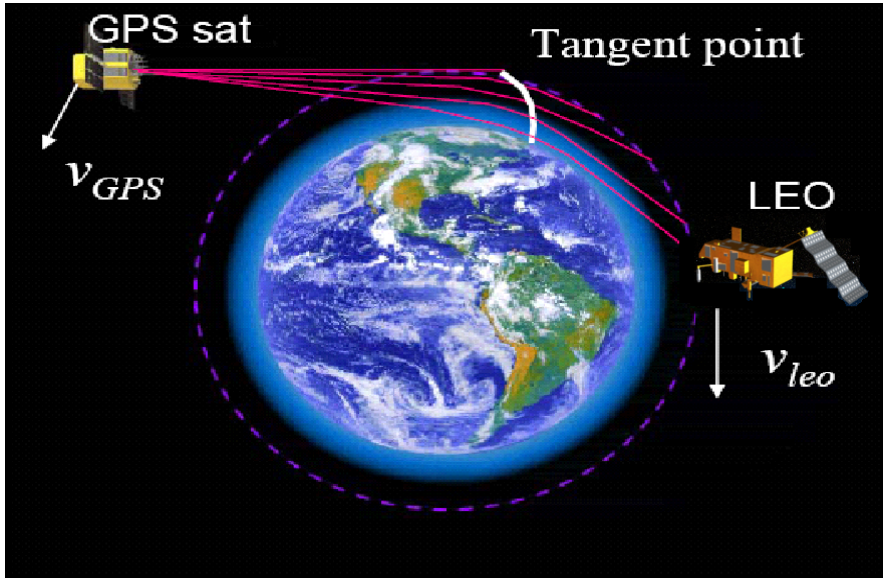
Soil moisture (land)



GPS Radio Occultation

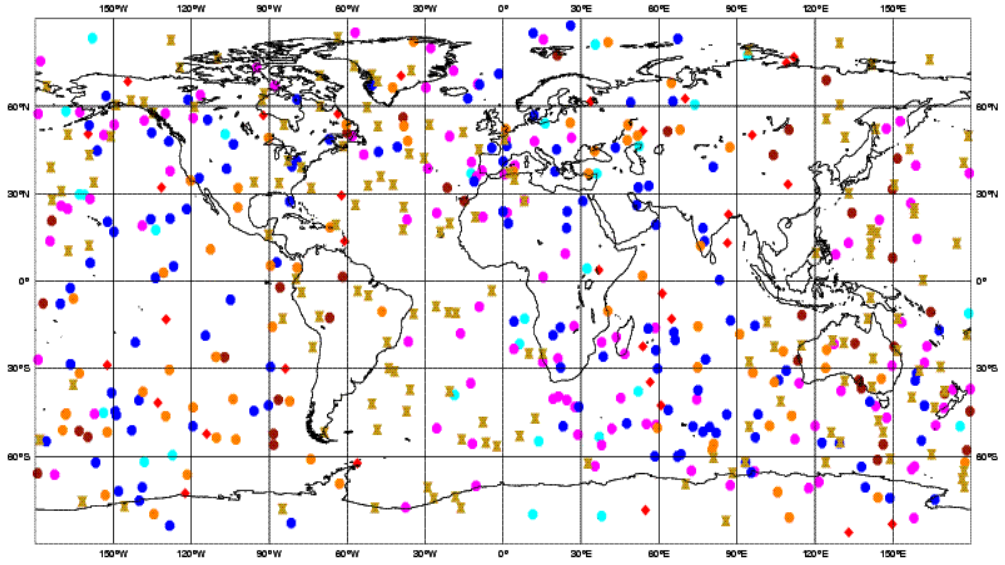
- Measures the bending angle of the radio signal as it propagates through the atmosphere (from the GPS satellite to the LEO GPS receiver).
- Receivers on LEOs record quasi-vertical profiles of the
- Bending angles are related to refractivity which is dependent of temperature and humidity





GPS Radio occultation

- High vertical resolution (~ 250 m),
- Good horizontal coverage,
- High stability in time
- All weather sensing capability (not affected by cloudy or rainy conditions),



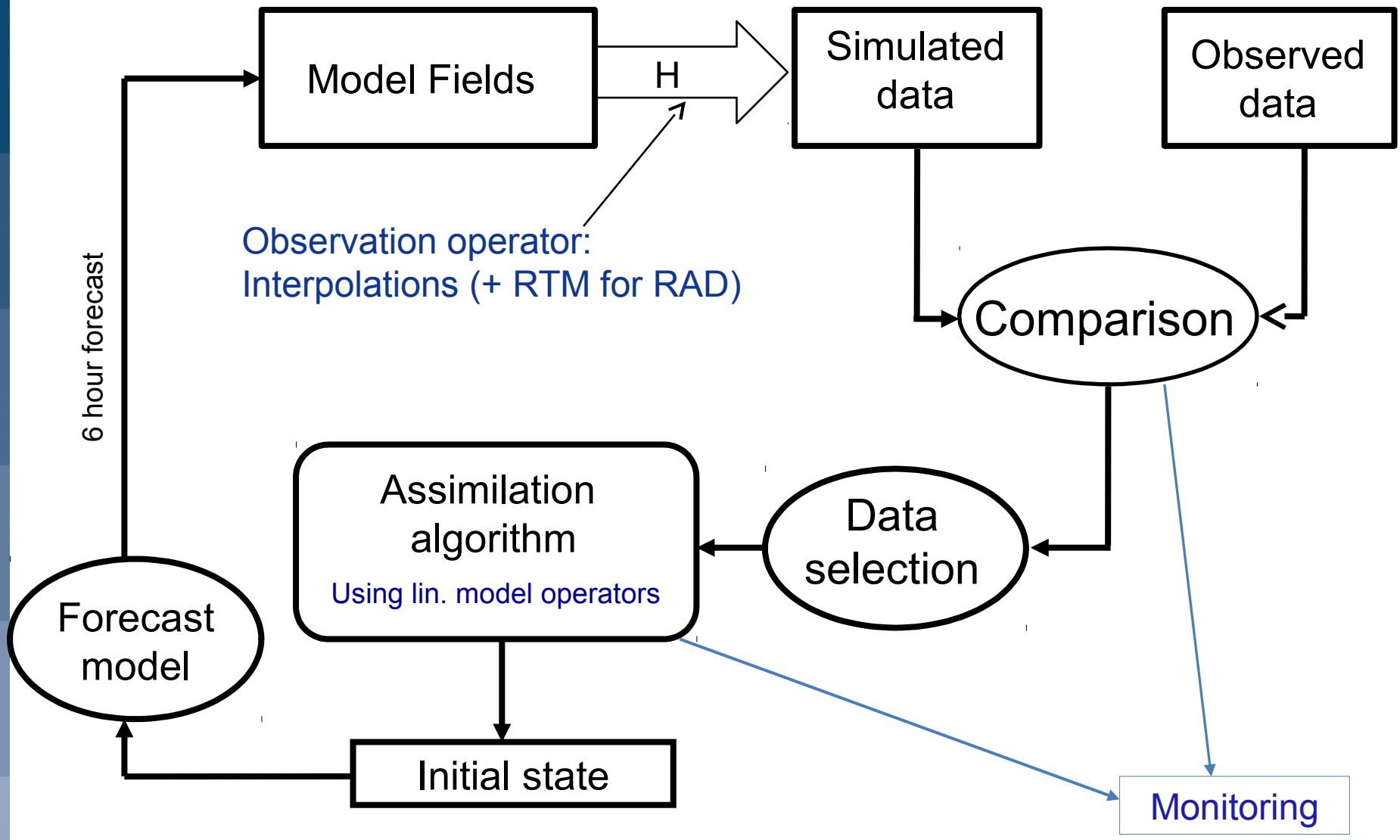
Satellite data used by ECMWF

Instruments	Satellites
AMSU-A (microwave)	NOAA, METOP-A, METOP-B, AQUA
AMSU-B/MHS (microwave)	NOAA, METOP-A, METOP-B
ATMS (microwave)	NPP
MWHS-2 and MWHS	FY-3B and FY-3C
IASI (Hyper spectral Infrared)	METOP-A/METOP-B
AIRS (Hyper spectral Infrared)	AQUA
CrIS (Hyper spectral Infrared)	NPP
GPSRO	CHAMP, GRACE-A, COSMIC series, METOP-A, METOP-B, TERRA-SARX and TanDEM-X
SSMIS, AMSR2 and GMI (microwave)	DMSP series, TRMM, WINDSAT, GCOM-W1, GMI
Polar Winds	AQUA, TERRA, AVHRR (METOP and NOAA satellites), VIIRS
Scaterrometer (surface winds, soil moisture)	METOP-A/ASCAT, METOP-B/ASCAT
Altimeter (surface winds, waves)	Jason, SARAL/Altika and Cryosat
SBUV, OMI, GOME-2, OMPS	NOAA, AURA, METOP and NPP
Geostationary instruments (Radiances & derived AMVs)	METEOSAT, MSG, GEOS, Himawari-8

Outline

- Data sources and role of satellite observations
- What do satellites measure ?
- **Monitoring of satellite data**

Assimilation of satellite data



Monitoring of satellite data

Data monitoring is a crucial component of the data assimilation diagnostic system:

- **Important to define and evaluate the data usage**
- **It allows continuous control of the availability and quality of the observing system.**
- **Helps diagnosing model problems**

Observation monitoring

Charts

Monitoring of the observing system

Datasets

Quality of our forecasts

Documentation and support

Accessing forecasts

Filters

Show All

Parameter

- [x] Radiances (41/90)

Data type

- [x] Microwave radiances (41/79)

Instrument

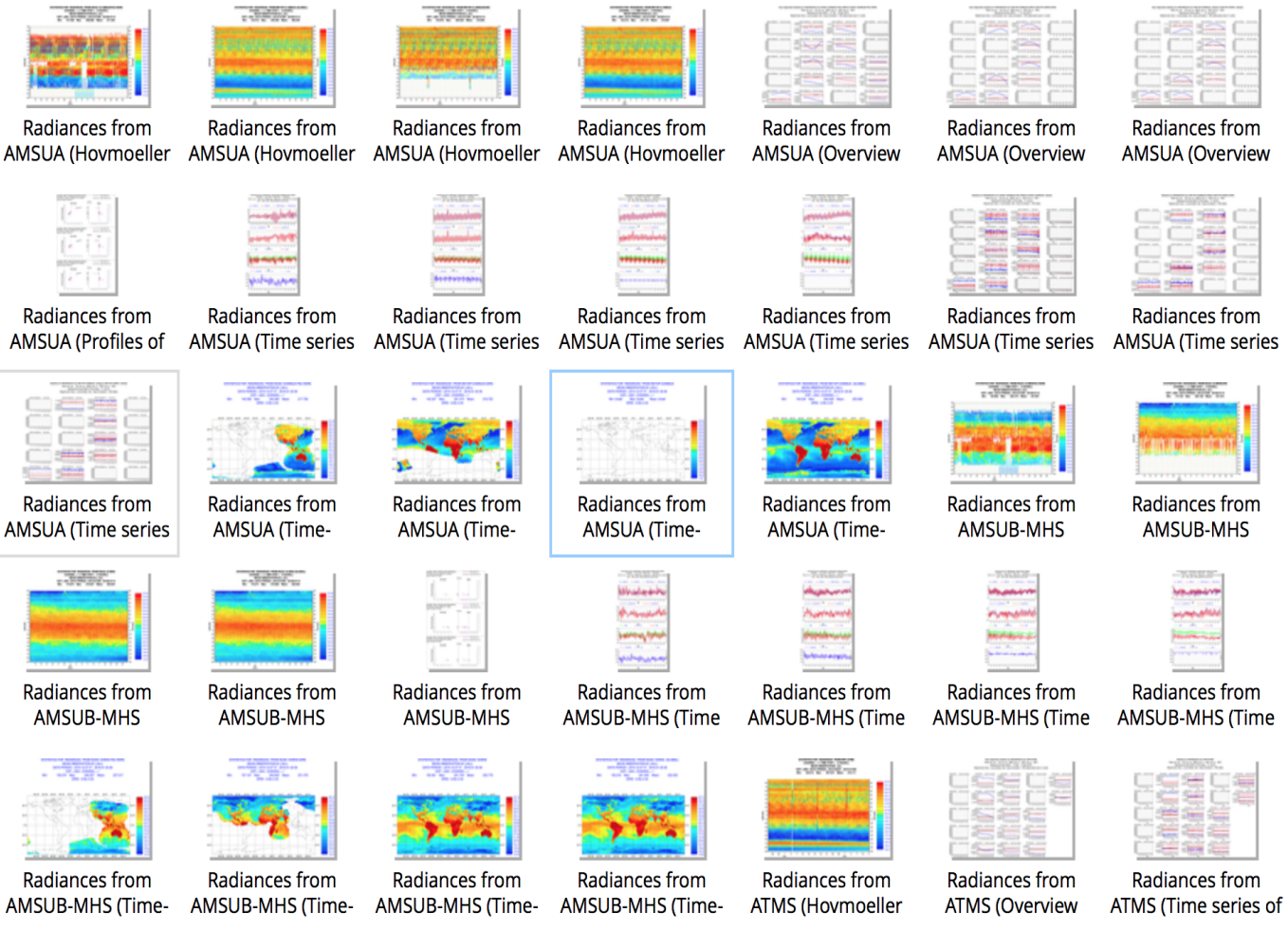
- [ ] AMSUA (19)
- [ ] AMSUB-MHS (13)
- [ ] ATMS (5)
- [ ] MWHS (4)

Data Stream

- [ ] All data streams combined (6)
- [ ] EARS (8)

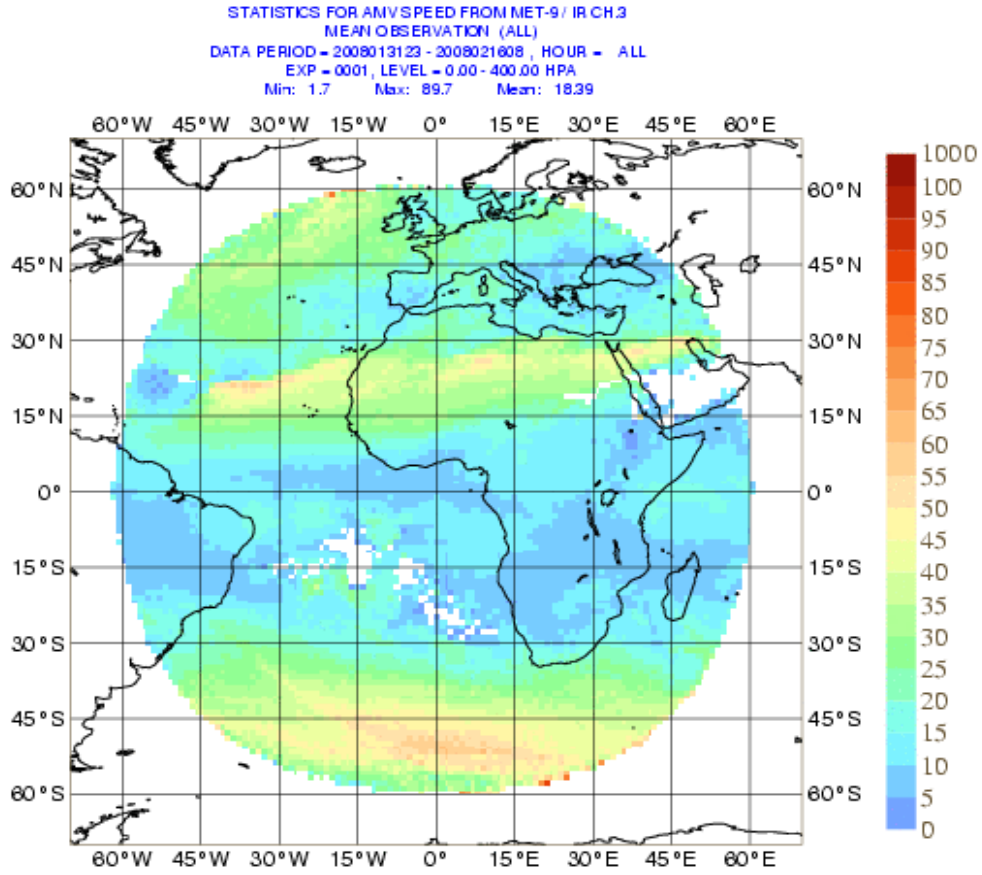
41 matching items

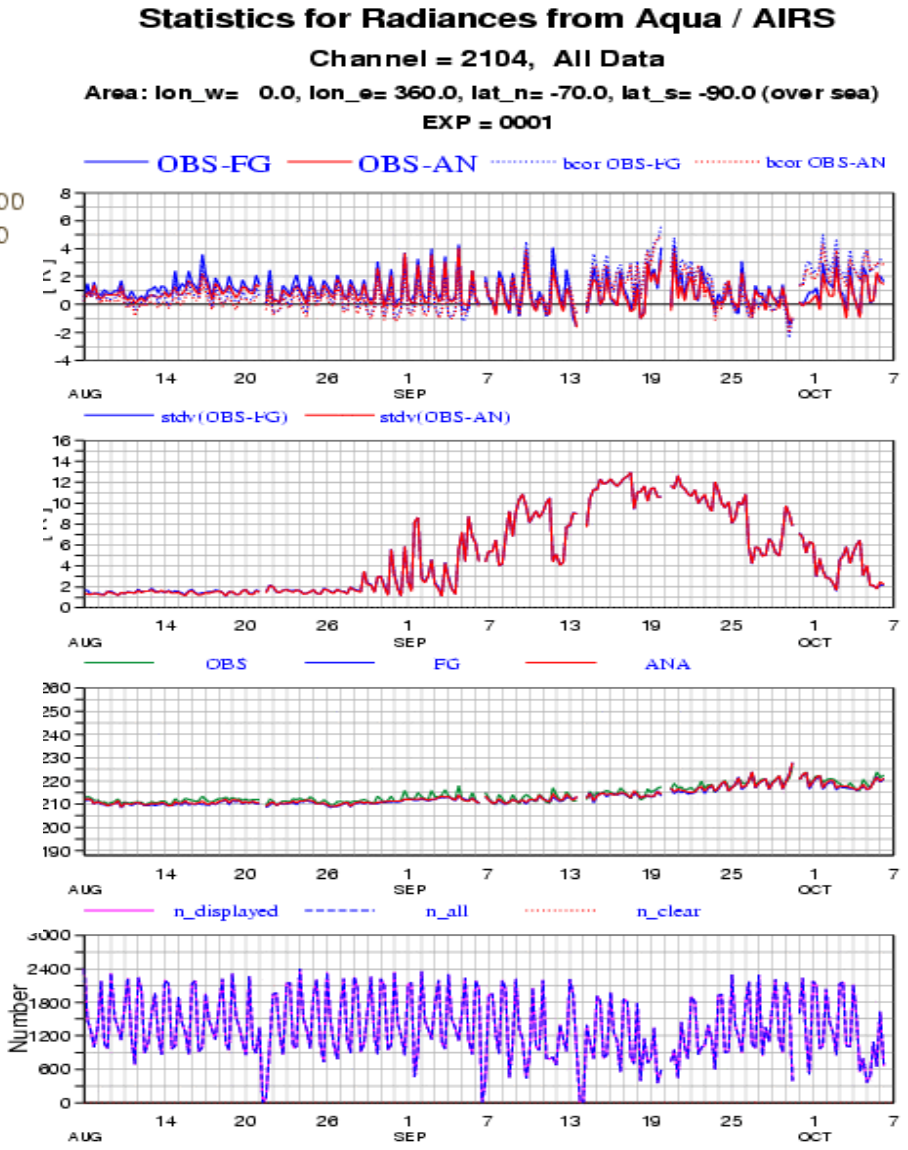
Parameter: Radiances / Data type: Microwave radiances



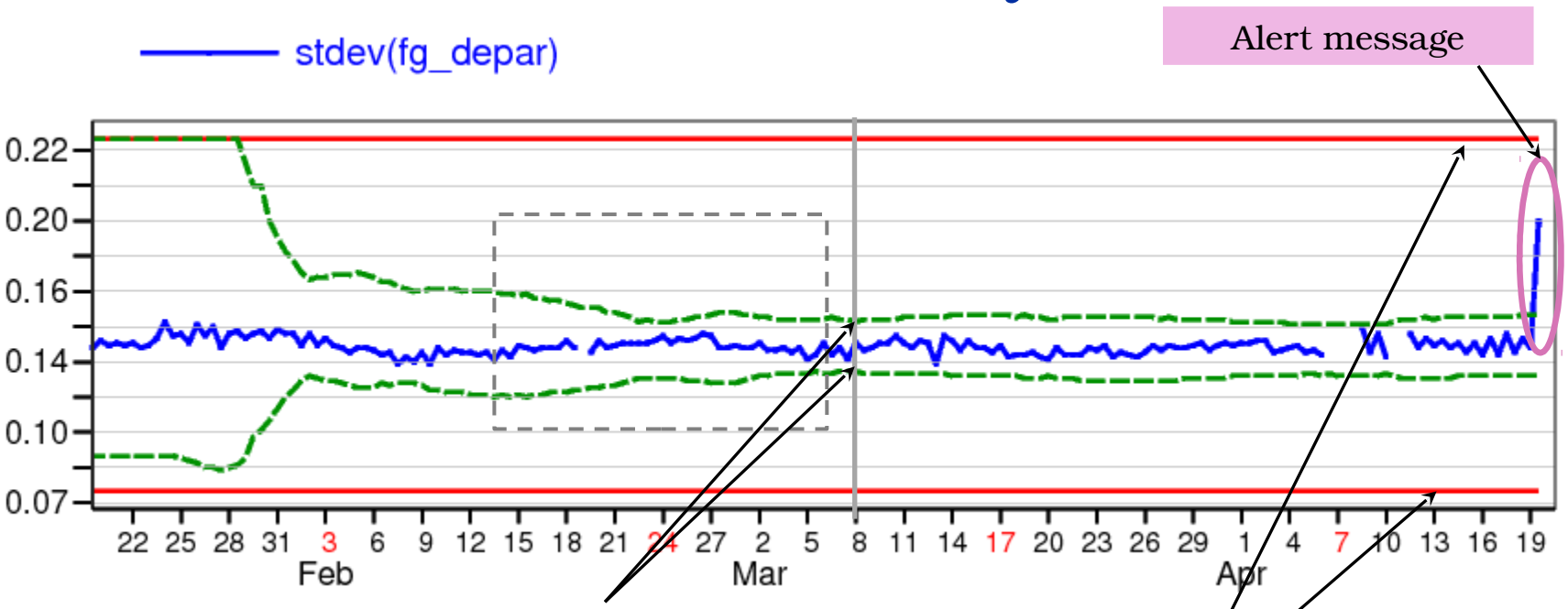
Time series

Time evolution of statistics over predefined areas/surfaces/flags





Automatic Alarm system



Slightly: Statistics outside ±5 stdev from the mean
Considerably: Statistics outside ±7.5 stdev from the mean
Severely: Statistics outside ±10 stdev from the mean

ATMS Ch9 @2014042612

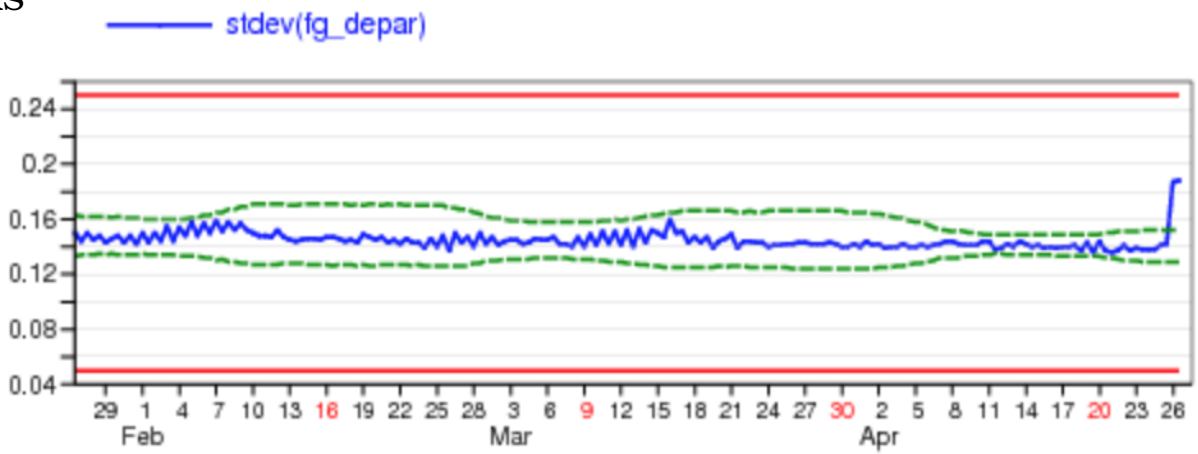
ATMS blacklisted for 2 weeks

NPP ATMS radiances 9 : out of range:

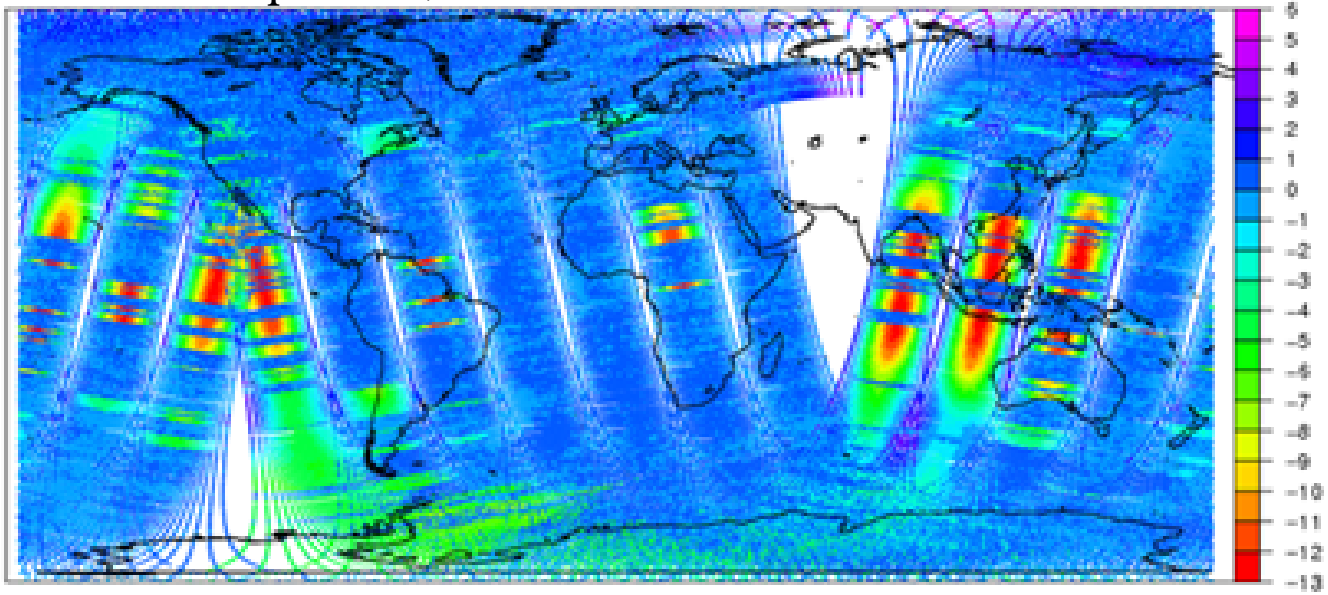
(1 times in last 10 days for at least one item)

2014042612_atms_224_19_210_9.png

Severely: stdev(fg_depar)=0.188, expected range: 0.129 0.152



FG departure, ATMS Ch9 @2014042612



ECMWF EUF

Diagnosing model problems

When statistics from independent data types show a consistent jump it's most likely due to model problems:

Stratosphere: Microwave and Infrared data from various satellites.

Troposphere: Microwave and Infrared radiances from various satellite

Surface: Microwave and scaterrometer data from various satellites.

Thank you for your attention