

Preliminary results from the ESA-funded Aerosol Radiance Assimilation Study

ESA LPS19: Atmospheric Satellite Data Assimilation

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Acknowledgements: Gabor Radnoti¹, Peter Lean¹

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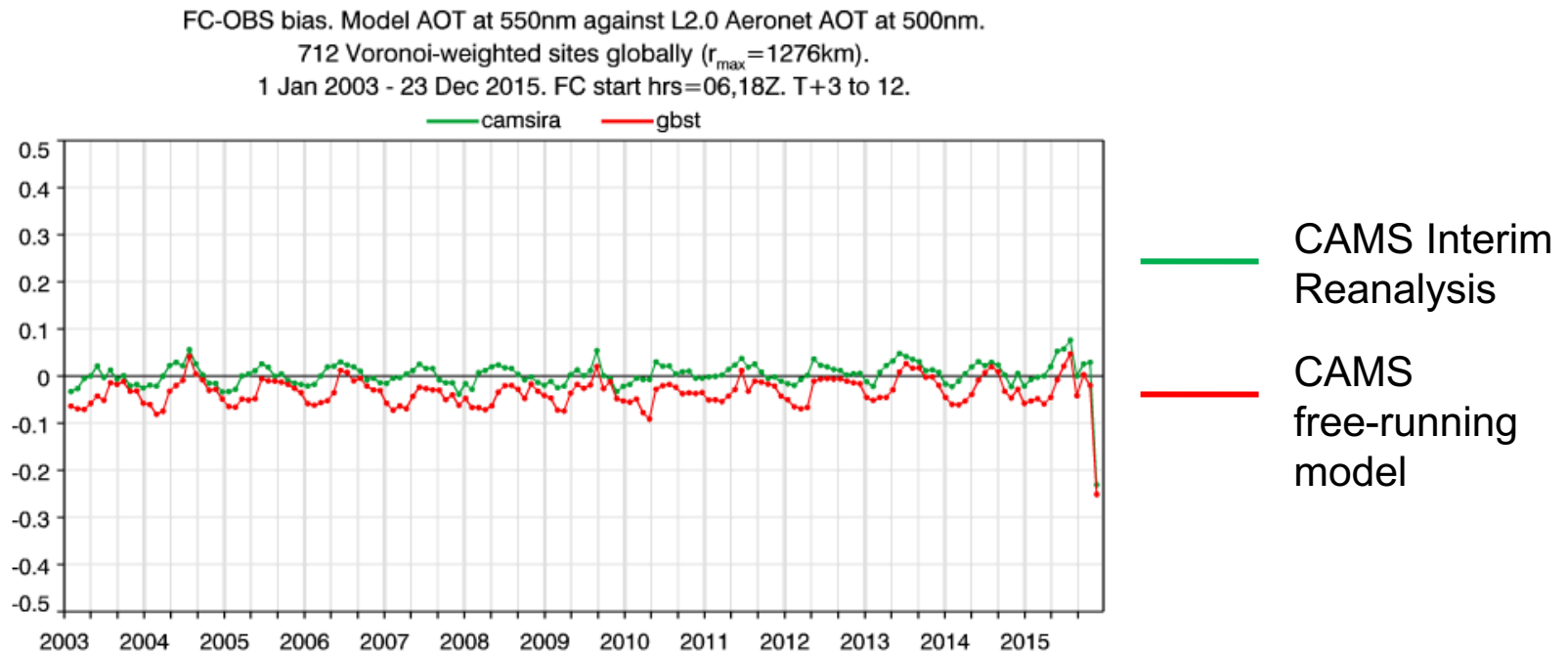
Presented by Ben Veihermann, Technical Officer of the study, ESA, ESTEC

Outline

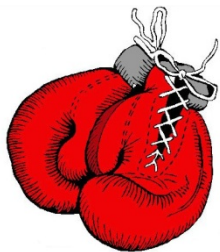
- Background
- Scientific motivation
- Technical challenges
- Selection of data and tools
- Experiment setup
- Preliminary results
- ARAS expectations

Background

- Large interest from the user community in the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) products related to aerosols
- Development of aerosol systems including assimilation of aerosol data for forecasting applications in the ECMWF's Integrated Forecast System (IFS)
- Assimilation of single-wavelength Aerosol Optical Depth has been ongoing for 10 years, reaching now (possibly) a saturation point.



Scientific motivation of ARAS



AOD
assimilation

vs

Radiance
assimilation

- New satellite instruments are coming up – difficult to characterize the relative uncertainties of AOD products. Using radiances could be more straightforward (once implemented)
- Use of aerosol affected radiances allows for further developments and easier uptake of new satellite instruments such as those on the Sentinel satellites
- The error characterization of radiances is easier than that of products and assimilation assumptions are all consistent (i.e. the same aerosol model is used from emissions to TOA radiances)
- 10+ years from Weaver et al 2007 (first study to assimilate MODIS reflectance) -> promising study, but no follow-on until now

Technical challenges

Direct assimilation of aerosol-sensitive radiances in an **online 4D-Var system** has never been successfully implemented

First time for IFS that ...

... visible wavelength
radiances are assimilated

... dual control variable is
used for AOD



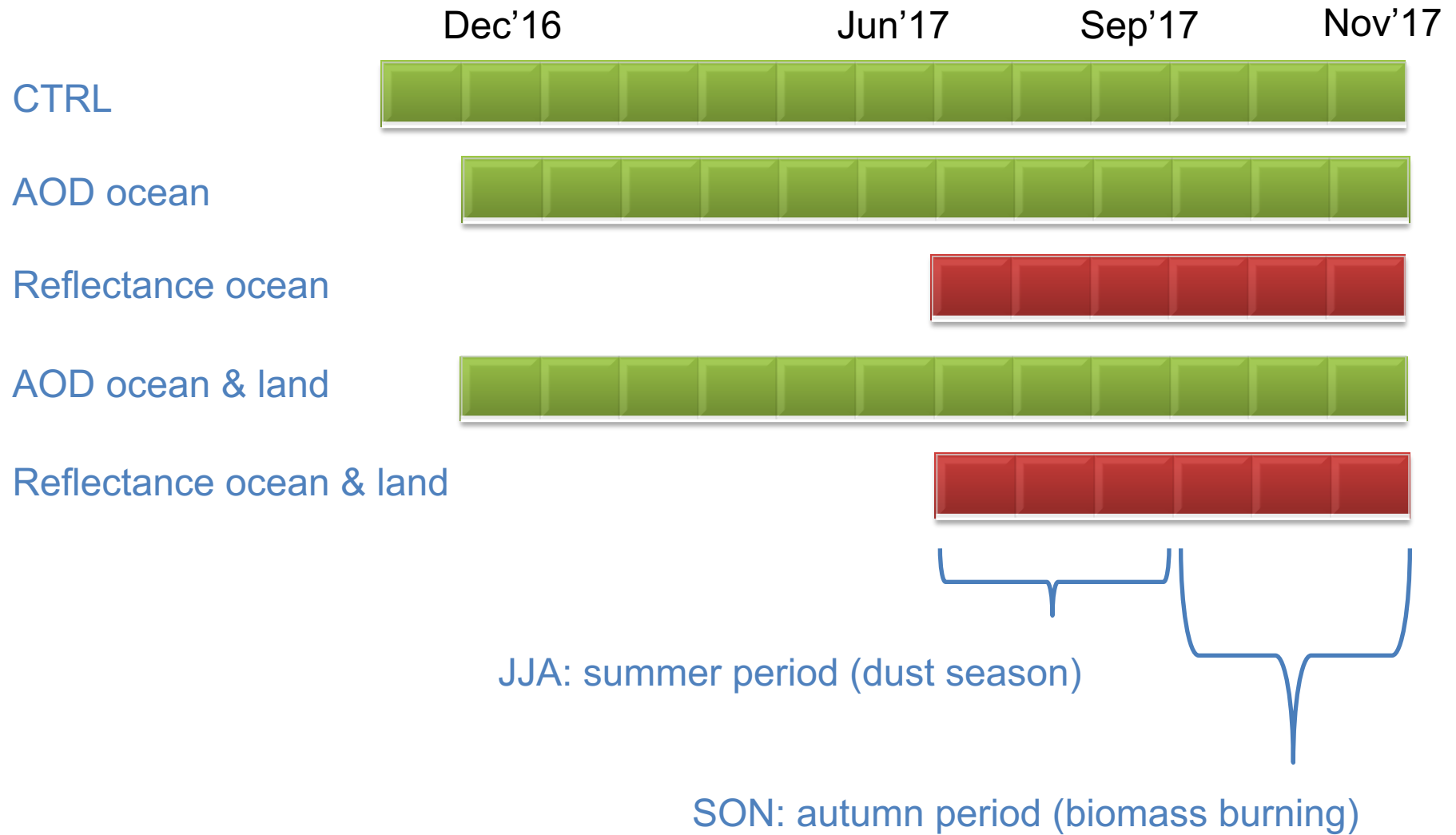
Radiative Transfer Model in the visible:
Observation operator (Forward / TL / AD)

RTTOV is still not
ready

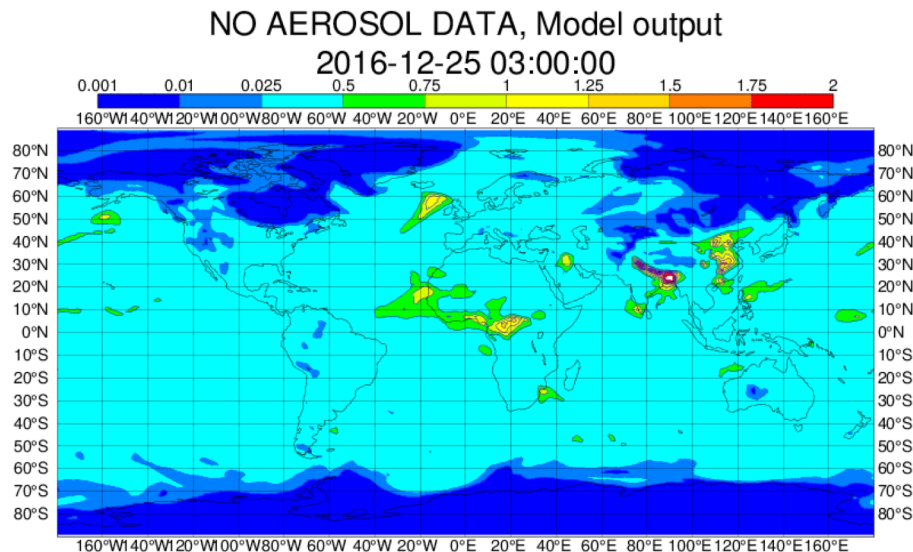
Selection of data and tools

- Radiative transfer model: Optimal Retrieval of Aerosol and Cloud (ORAC) developed at RAL and the University of Oxford (Thomas et al. 2009)
 - look-up-tables (LUTs) of aerosol transmission and reflectance
- Data: MODIS Aqua & Terra from collection 6 (Levy et al 2013)
 - multiwavelength AODs @ 670nm and 866nm
 - level-2 radiances (reflectances) @ 670nm and 866nm
- Aerosol assimilation system: IFS (Integrated Forecast System) 4D-Var in composition configuration
 - Dual control variable AOD => up and running
 - Reflectances => currently being tested

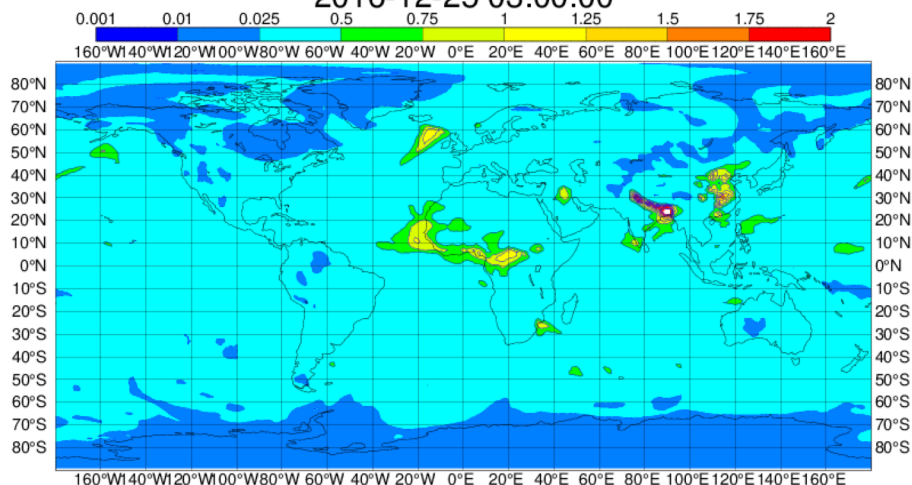
Experiment setup



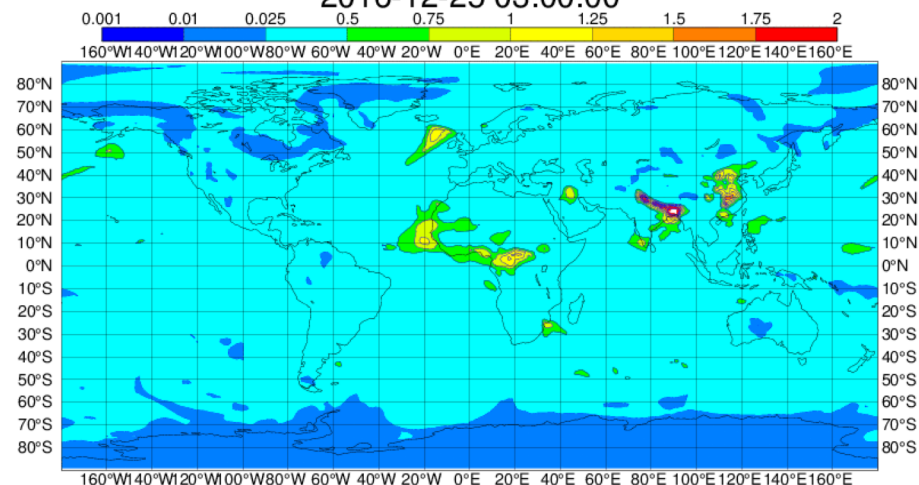
Preliminary
results:
C-IFS model
AOD @
550nm



Dual Control AOD over Ocean, Model output
2016-12-25 03:00:00



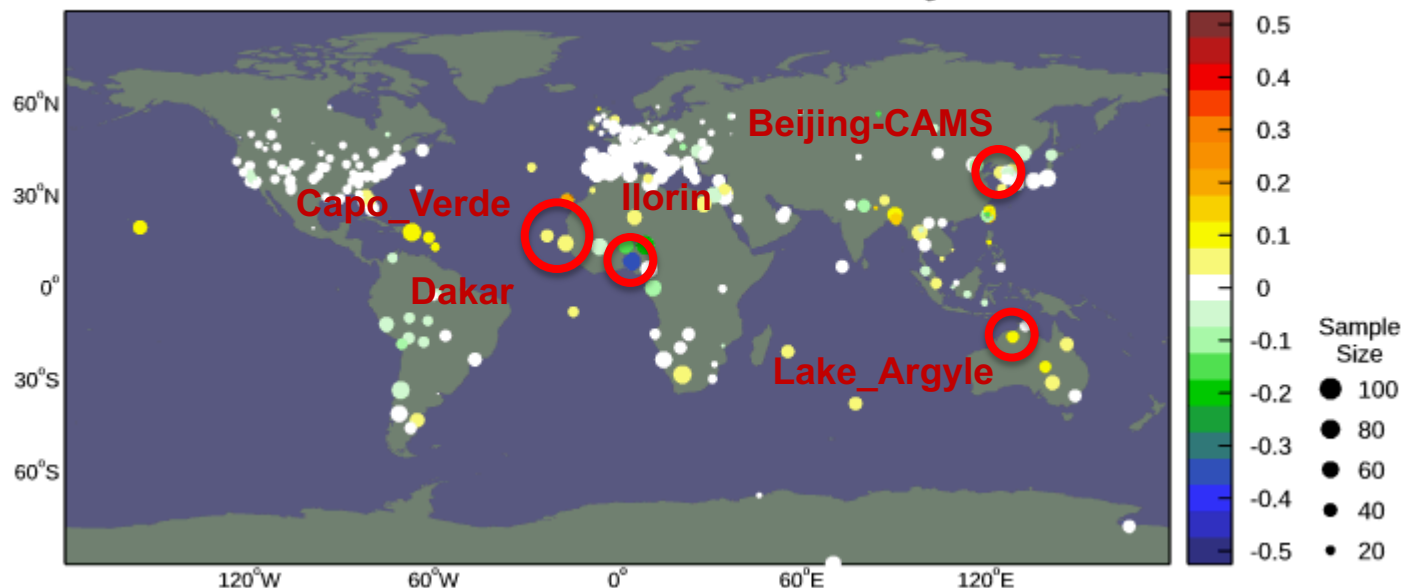
Dual Control AOD over Ocean & Land, Model output
2016-12-25 03:00:00



Preliminary results: comparison with Aeronet (FC-OBS)

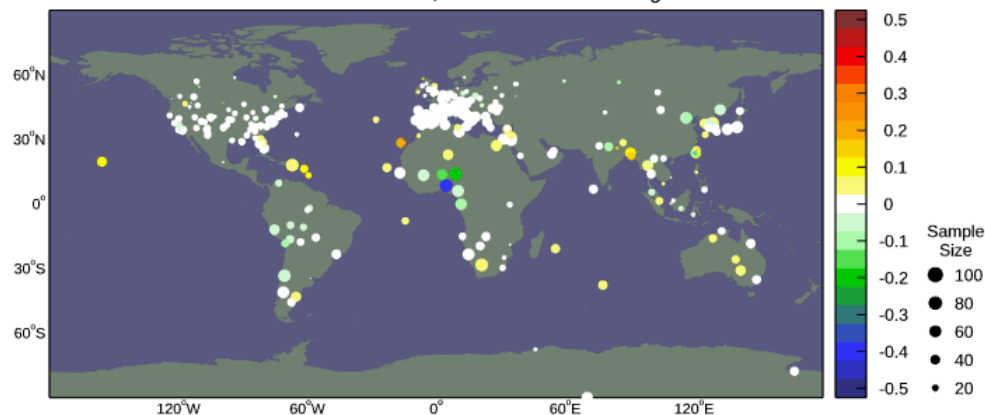
FC-OBS Bias. Model (CTRL) vs L2.0 Aeronet AOT @ 870nm.
1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC hrs: 00,12Z. 12-hr means using T+3 to T+12

CTRL



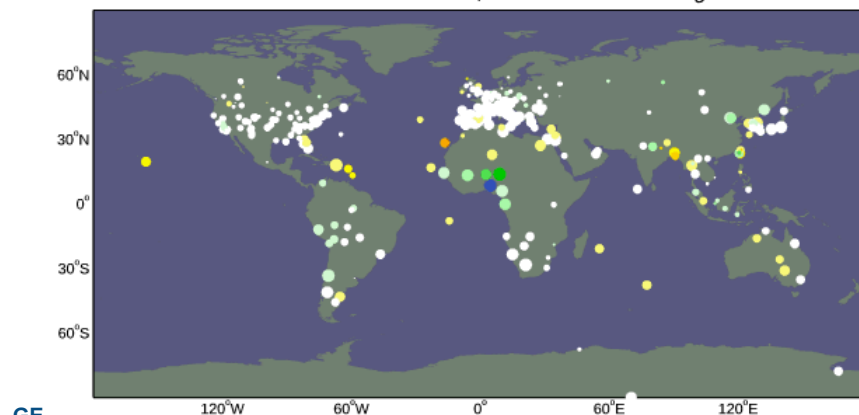
Dual variable over Ocean

FC-OBS Bias. Model (DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean) vs L2.0 Aeronet AOT @ 870nm.
1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC hrs: 00,12Z. 12-hr means using T+3 to T+12



Dual variable over Ocean & Land

FC-OBS Bias. Model (DUAL VARIABLE Dark target) vs L2.0 Aeronet AOT @ 870nm.
1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC hrs: 00,12Z. 12-hr means using T+3 to T+12

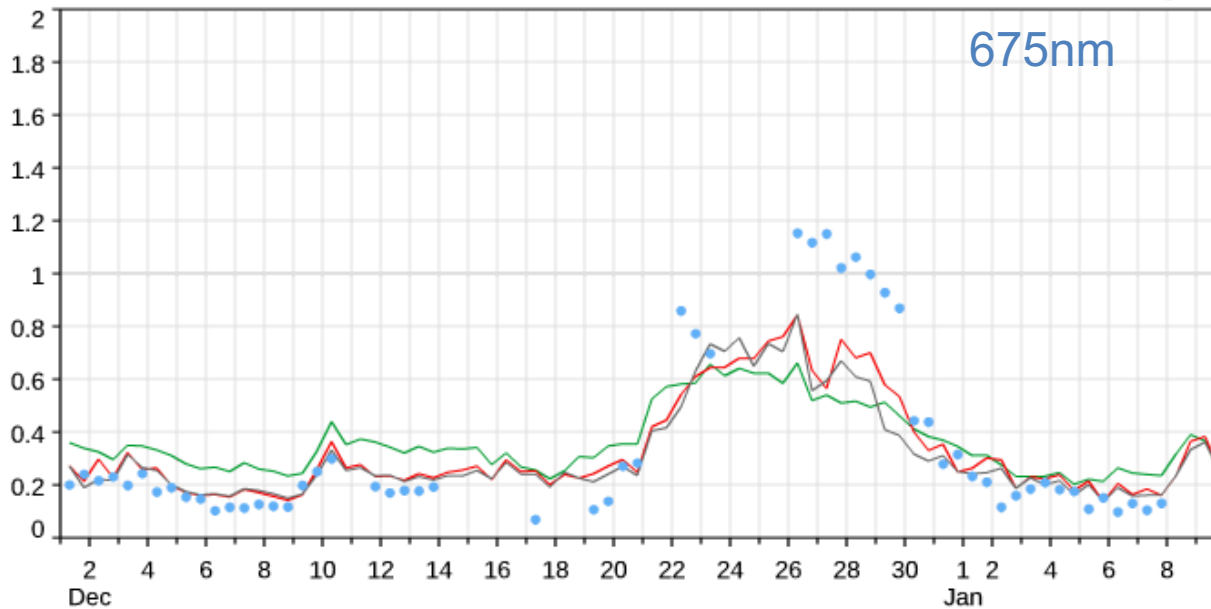


GE

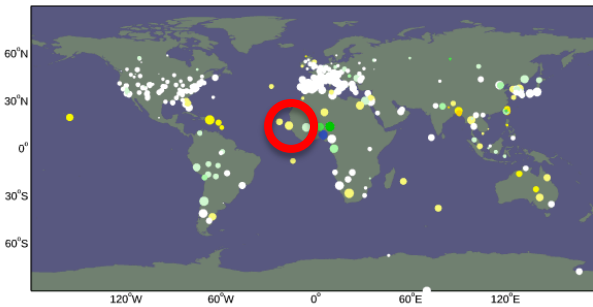
Preliminary results

Comparison of h4f0, h5yg & h5yp and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm over Dakar (14.39°N, 16.96°W). Model: 00 & 12UT, 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.

● L2.0 Aeronet — CTRL — DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean — DUAL VARIABLE Dark target

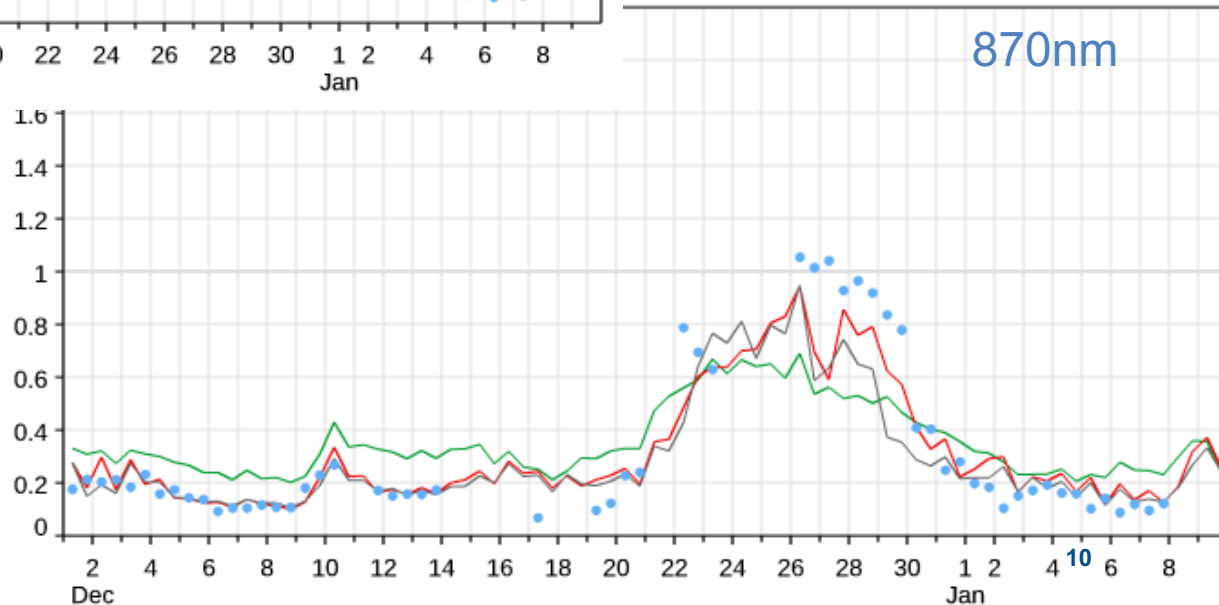


Dakar



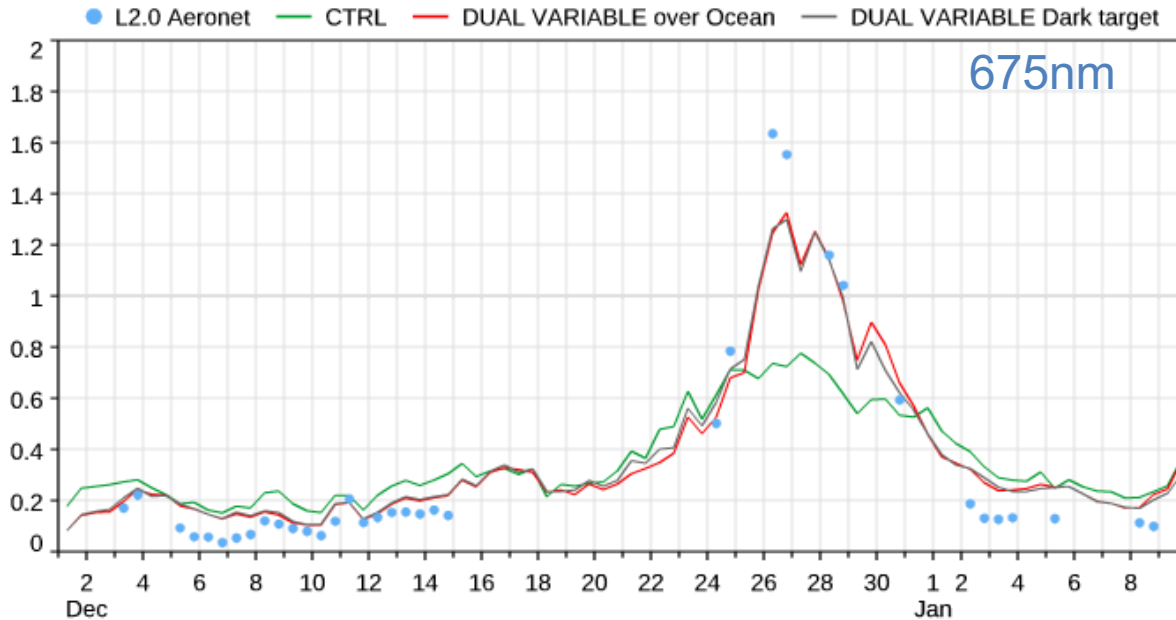
and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm over
1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.
BLE over Ocean — DUAL VARIABLE Dark target

— CTRL
— DUAL VARIABLE
over Ocean
— DUAL VARIABLE
Ocean + Land

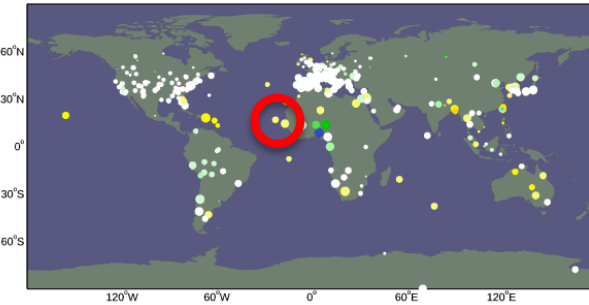


Preliminary results

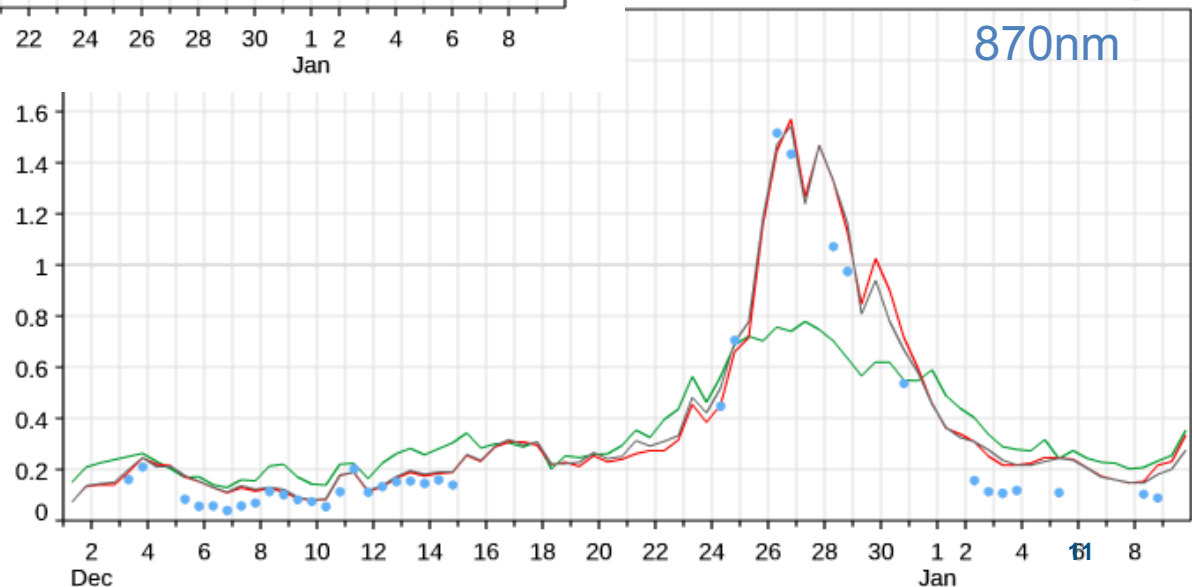
Comparison of h4f0, h5yg & h5yp and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm over Capo_Verde (16.73°N, 22.94°W). Model: 00 & 12UT, 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.



Capo_Verde



and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm over , 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.
LE over Ocean — DUAL VARIABLE Dark target

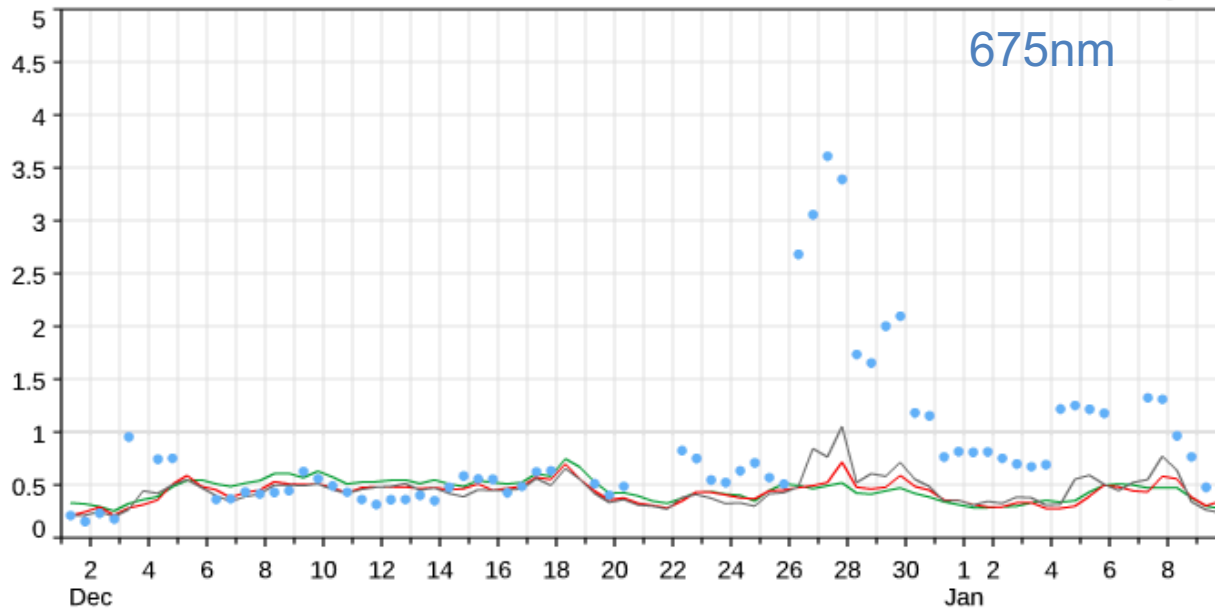


- CTRL
- DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean
- DUAL VARIABLE Ocean + Land

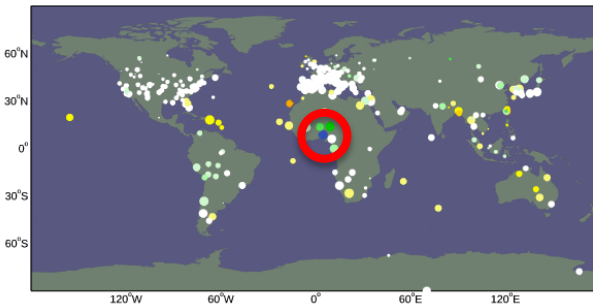
Preliminary results

Comparison of h4f0, h5yg & h5yp and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm over Ilorin (8.48°N, 4.67°E). Model: 00 & 12UT, 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.

● L2.0 Aeronet — CTRL — DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean — DUAL VARIABLE Dark target

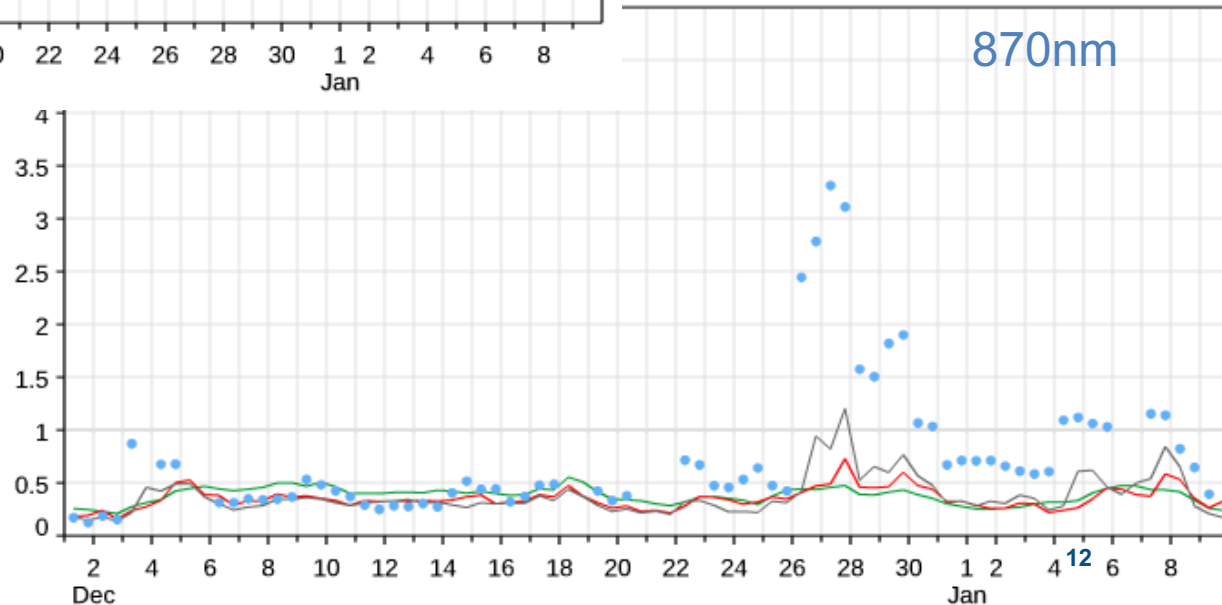


Ilorin



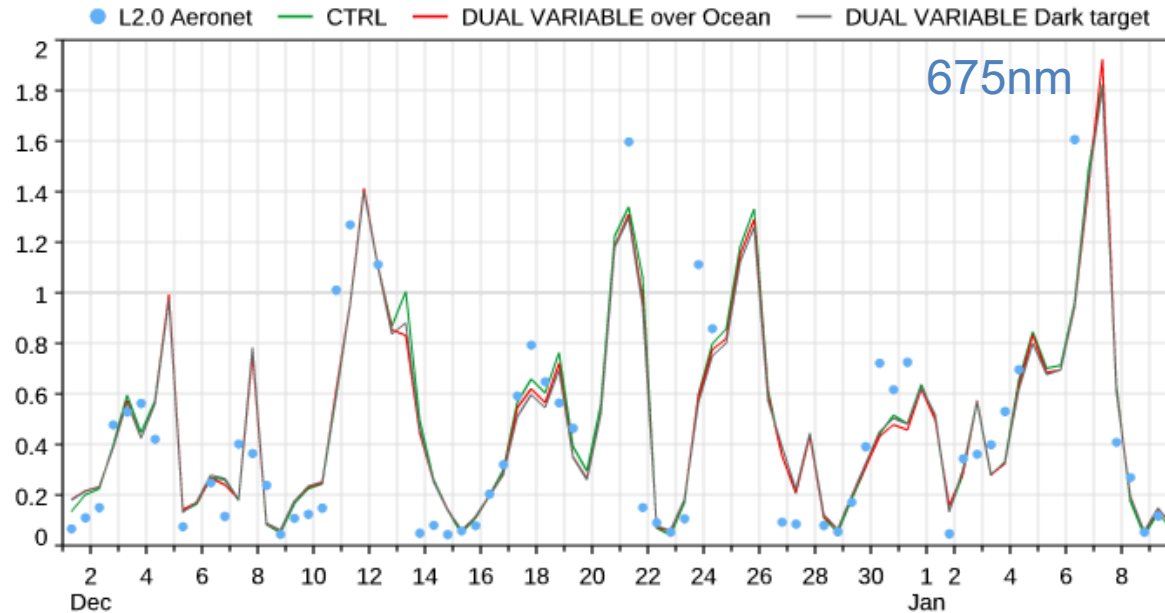
and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm over Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.
● L2.0 Aeronet — CTRL — DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean — DUAL VARIABLE Dark target

— CTRL
— DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean
— DUAL VARIABLE Ocean + Land

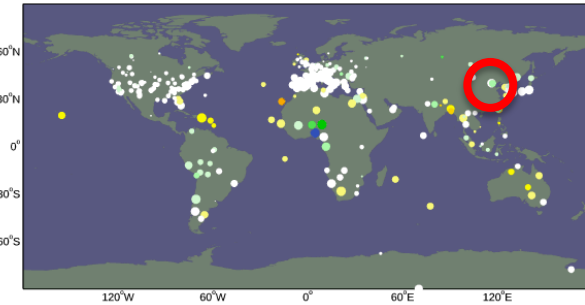


Preliminary results

Comparison of h4f0, h5yg & h5yp and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm over Beijing-CAMS (39.93°N, 116.32°E). Model: 00 & 12UT, 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.

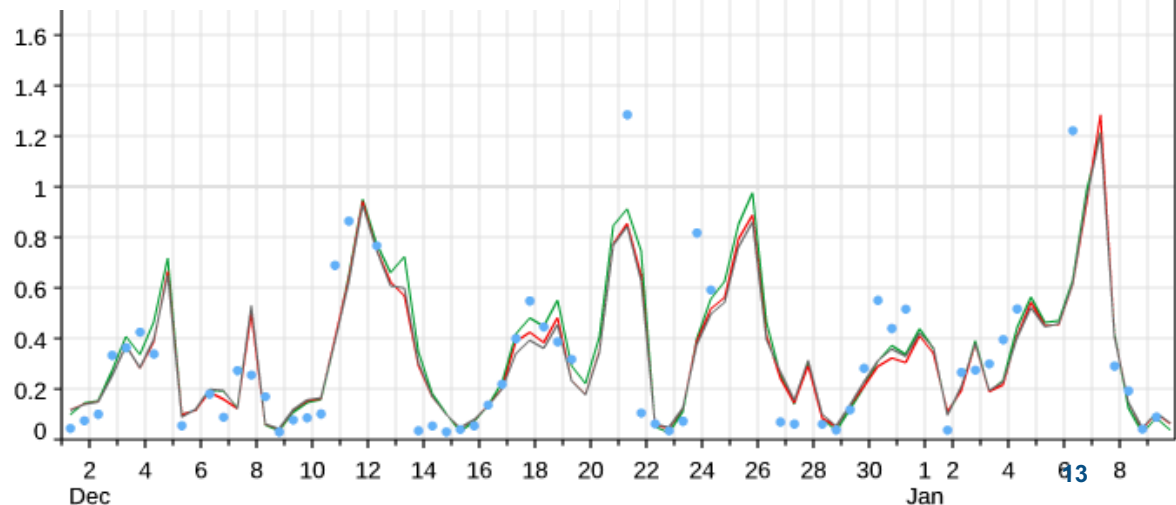


Beijing-CAMS



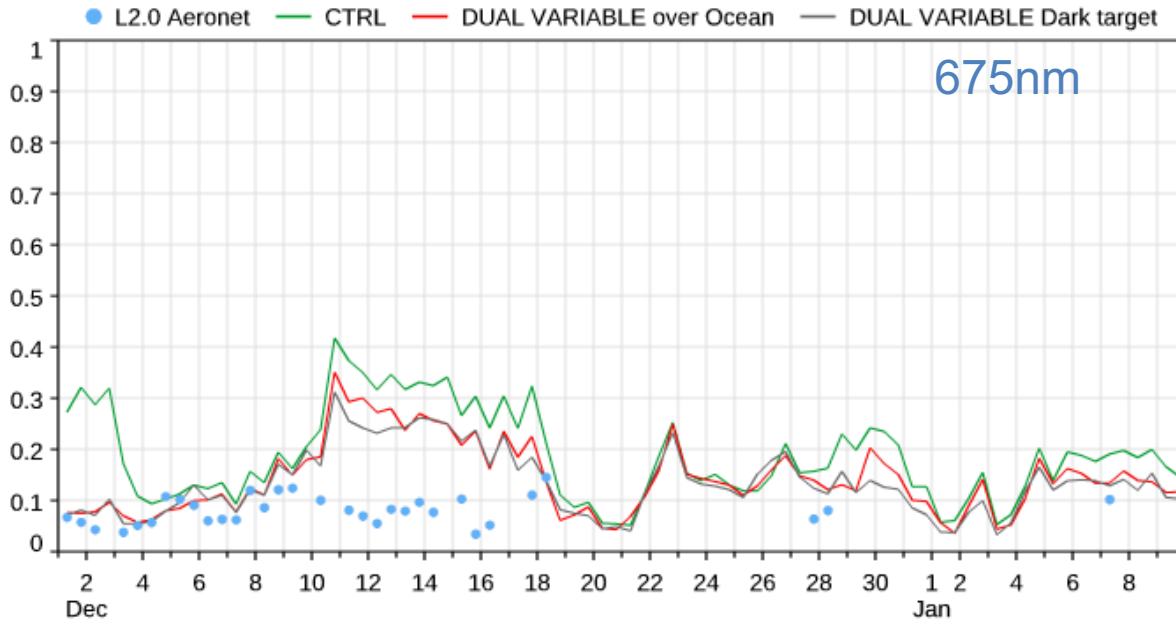
1d L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm over Beijing-CAMS (39.93°N, 116.32°E), 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.

— CTRL
— DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean
— DUAL VARIABLE Ocean + Land

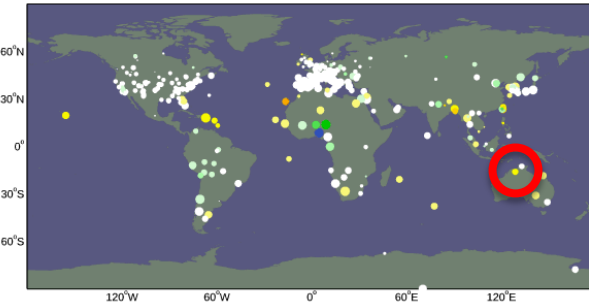


Preliminary results

Comparison of h4f0, h5yg & h5yp and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm over Lake_Argyle (16.11°S, 128.75°E). Model: 00 & 12UT, 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.

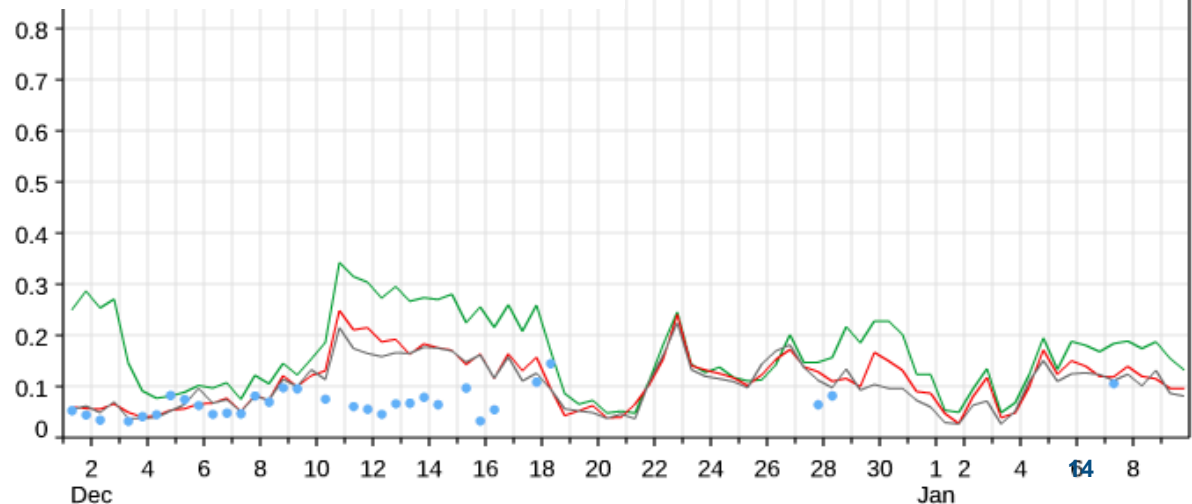


Lake_Argyle



and L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm over Lake_Argyle (16.11°S, 128.75°E). Model: 00 & 12UT, 1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017, T+3 to T+12. 12hr means.

- CTRL
- DUAL VARIABLE over Ocean
- DUAL VARIABLE Ocean + Land

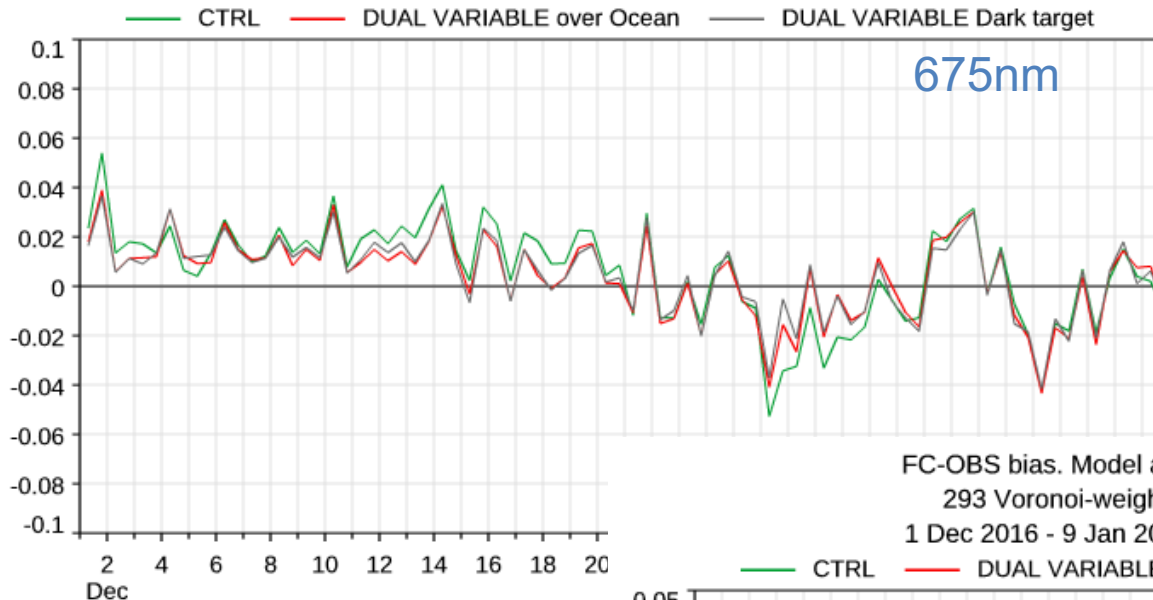


Preliminary results: comparison with Aeronet (FC-OBS)

FC-OBS bias. Model against L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm.

278 Voronoi-weighted sites globally ($r_{\max}=1276\text{km}$).

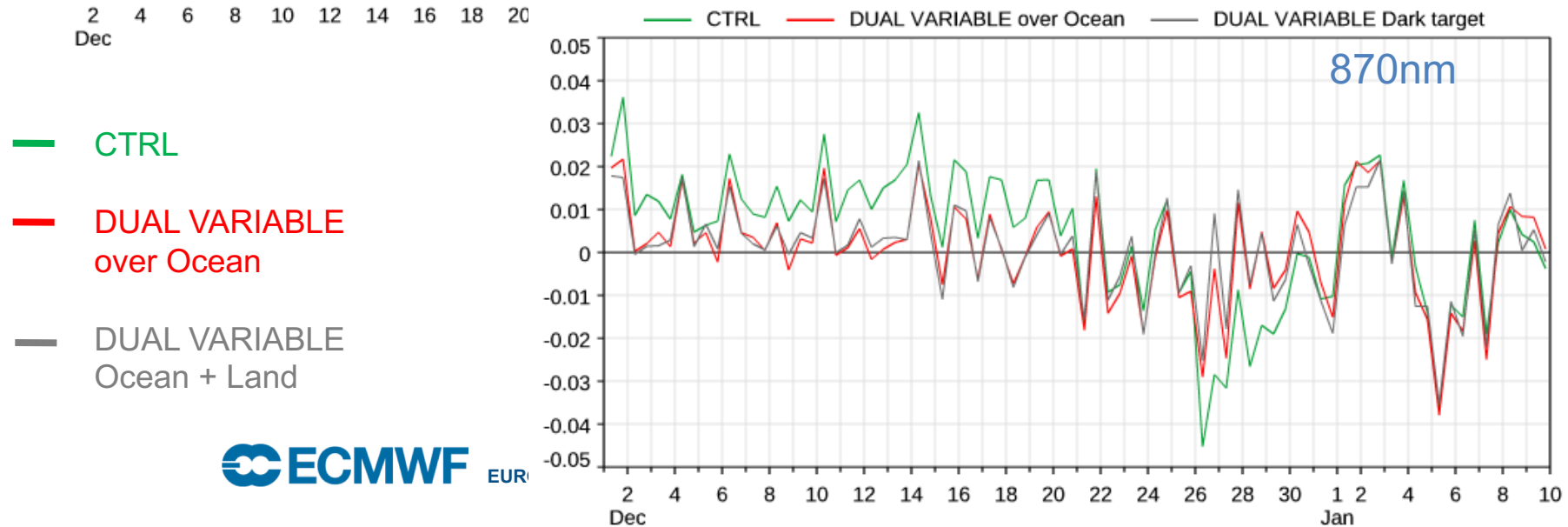
1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC start hrs=00,12Z. T+3 to 12.



FC-OBS bias. Model against L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm.

293 Voronoi-weighted sites globally ($r_{\max}=1276\text{km}$).

1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC start hrs=00,12Z. T+3 to 12.

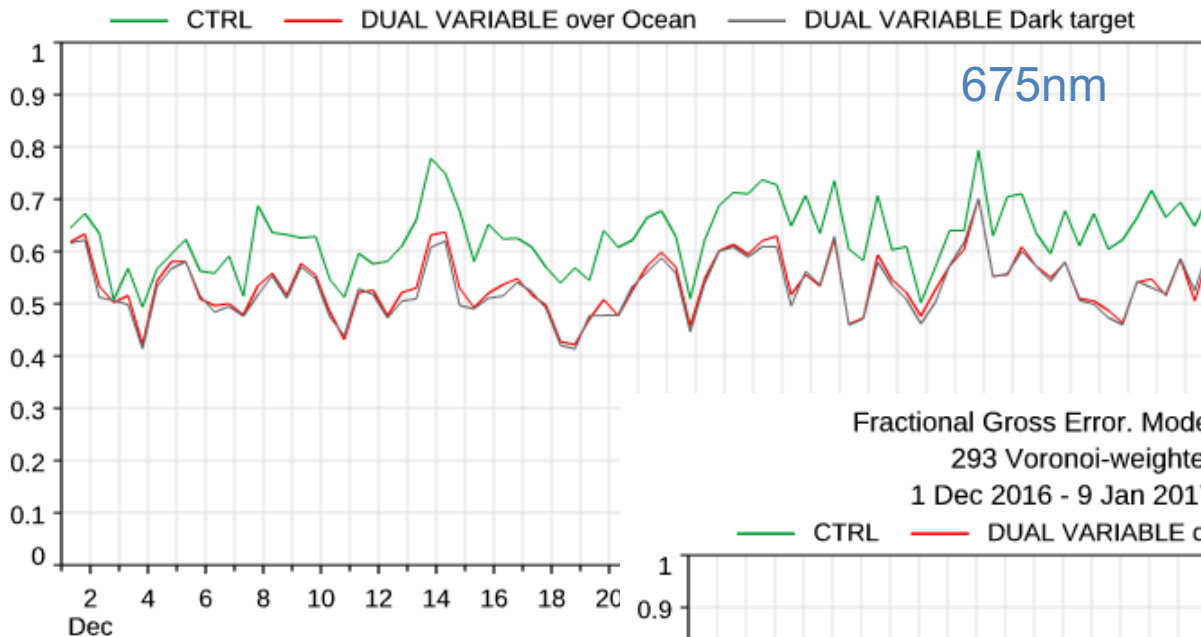


Preliminary results: comparison with Aeronet (FGE)

Fractional Gross Error. Model against L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 675nm.

278 Voronoi-weighted sites globally ($r_{\max}=1276\text{km}$).

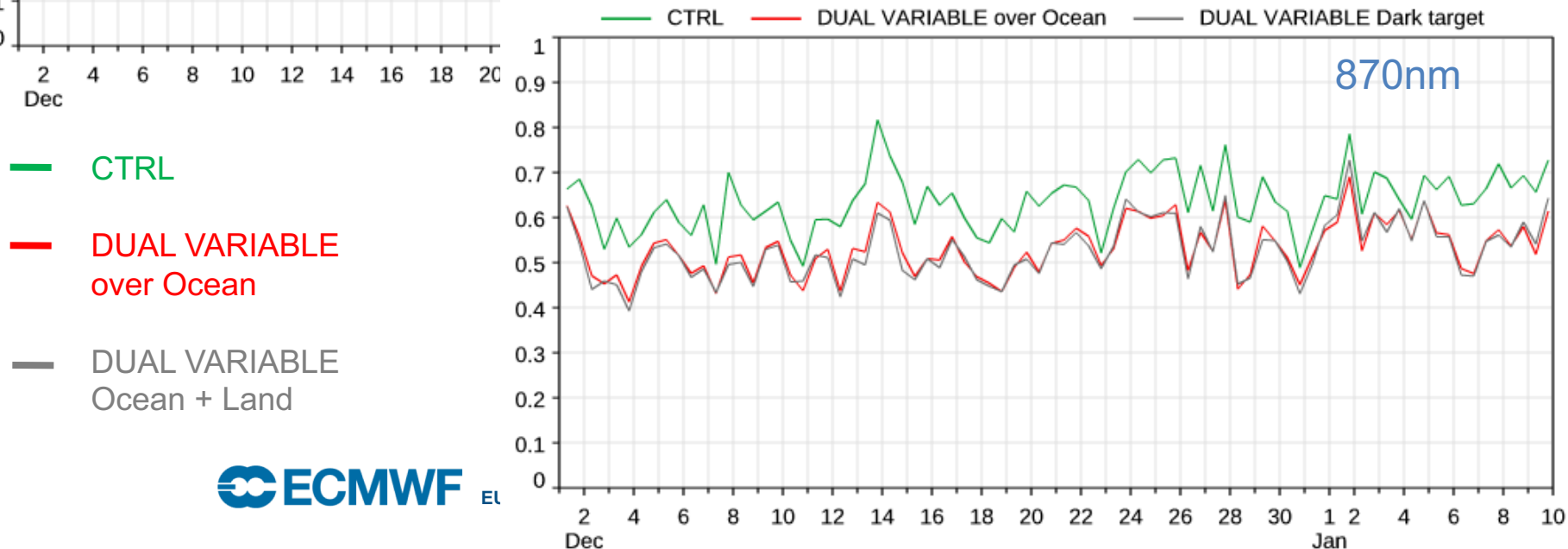
1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC start hrs=00,12Z. T+3 to 12.



Fractional Gross Error. Model against L2.0 Aeronet AOT at 870nm.

293 Voronoi-weighted sites globally ($r_{\max}=1276\text{km}$).

1 Dec 2016 - 9 Jan 2017. FC start hrs=00,12Z. T+3 to 12.



ARAS expectations

ARAS is an exploratory project to assess the benefits of the assimilation of aerosol-sensitive radiances

- ✓ Implementation of fast radiative transfer code for aerosol assimilation (ORAC LUTs in RTTOV framework)
- ✓ First comparisons of long-term global assimilation experiments of reflectance assimilation versus AOD assimilation in a full 4D-Var system
- ✓ Technical outputs (visible radiative transfer code in IFS) might be adapted to other aerosol sensors/satellites
- ✓ All developments can serve to inform CAMS in a possible future operational implementation of the aerosol radiance assimilation in the system

Thanks for your attention

Any questions?