



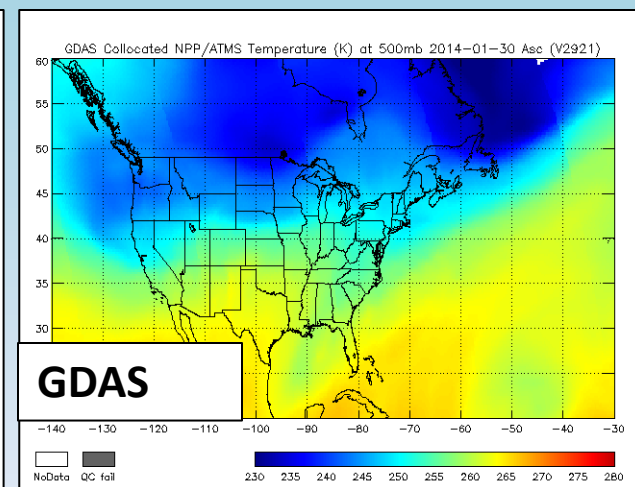
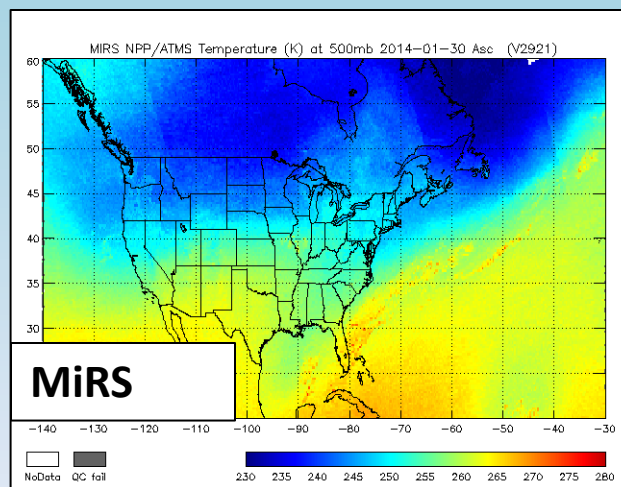
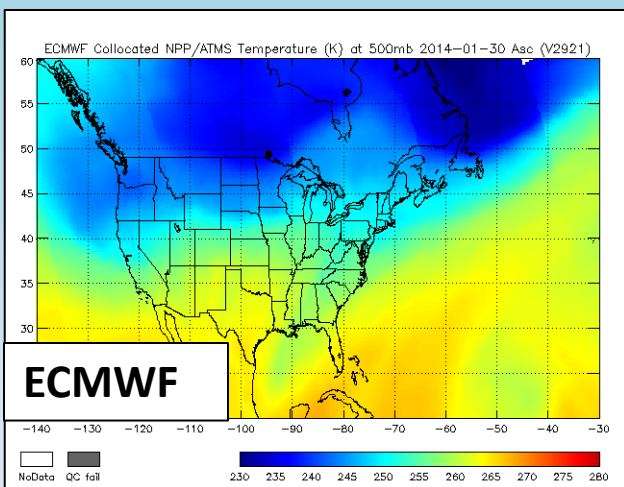
MiRS Science Improvements and ATMS Sounding Products

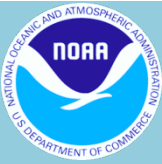
Chris Grassotti, Jerry Zhan, Tanvir Islam, Craig Smith,
Pan Liang, Sid Boukabara, Kevin Garrett

NOAA/NESDIS/STAR
NOAA/JCSDA

STAR JPSS Annual Science Team Meeting

14 May 2014





Outline

- MiRS Description
- Technical/Science Improvements
- Performance Comparisons (SNPP/ATMS)
- Applications
- Summary/Plans

MiRS Description

MiRS Key Features:

- 1D-Variational Approach; consistent across sensors
- Cost Function measures fit to observations, and departure from a priori background
- All elements of state vector retrieved simultaneously ($T(p)$, $q(p)$, $clw(p)$, $rwp(p)$, $iwp(p)$, T_{skin} , $emissivity(freq)$)
- Derived products from core retrieval: TPW, RR, cryospheric products
- Retrieval in reduced EOF space
- Uses CRTM for forward and Jacobian computation
- SW architecture: same common set of underlying modules; facilitates extension to new sensors



MiRS Sensors

- Running operationally at NOAA (OSPO):
 - o N-18, N-19, [Metop-A], Metop-B (hr) AMSU/MHS, [F16], F18 SSMI/S,
 - o S-NPP ATMS (delivered to NDE/OSPO late 2012, operational Feb 2014),
 - o Megha-Tropiques SAPHIR (delivered in March 2014)
- Experimentally run at STAR:
 - o TRMM TMI, GCOM-W1 AMSR2, planned GPM GMI
- Currently being extended to F17, (eventually F19)



MiRS Assessments

- In STAR, all operational satellites/sensors run daily
- Routine monitoring and assessments include comparisons with:
 - o GDAS, ECMWF, raobs (T, q, LST)
 - o Surface rain gauges, TMI 2A12, CPC daily (RR)
 - o F17 NRT (NASA Team) and NIC/IMS, OSI-SAF (sea ice)
 - o SNODAS, GlobSnow, JAXA/AMSR2 (SWE)
- Results posted to website
 - o <http://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/mirs>
- Retrieval product files available via website and ftp
 - o Last 7 days: N18, N19, MetopA, MetopB, SNPP, F18



MiRS Science and Technical Improvements: **CRTM**

- **All prior MiRS DAPs used an early version of CRTM (pCRTM)**
 - Good performance generally, but
 - Extension to new sensors was cumbersome (coefficient file format differences)
 - Leveraging improvements and fixes to CRTM difficult
- **New CRTM (2.1.1) implemented in MiRS for all sensors in STAR test environment; evaluation and tuning ongoing (may go to 2.1.3)**
- **Testing nearly complete and will be part of next official MiRS release in Summer 2014**
- **CRTM 2.1.x:**
 - Complete overhaul of interface
 - More sophisticated representation of hydrometeor data structures (rain, ice, graupel, snow) and the simulation of scattering effects, ocean surface reflection
- **Incorporating improvements, fixes, new sensors within MiRS will be much simpler**



MiRS Science and Technical Improvements: **Background Constraint**

- MiRS (operational) currently utilizes a priori state vectors and error covariances based on a global climatologies tied to surface types
- New “dynamic” background developed
- Based on 1 year of ECMWF analyses (2012)
- Atmospheric Background (**mean T, q, clw**) stored on a smoothed 5 x 5 deg grid, with temporal variation by month, and diurnally (**covariances** still global)
- Additional smoothness within MiRS (interpolation to FOV location in space and time)
- Already part of the operational MiRS for MT/SAPHIR (v10.0); will be operational for all sensors in next release

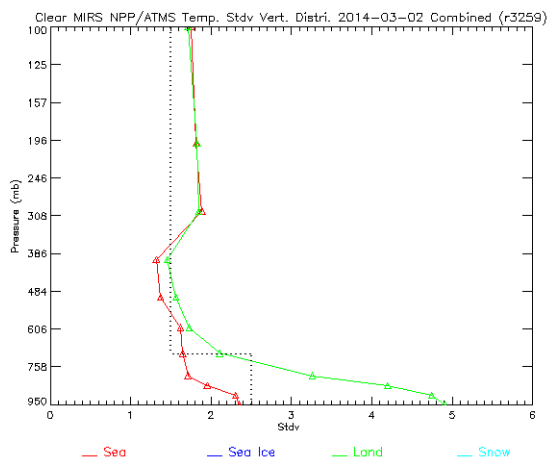
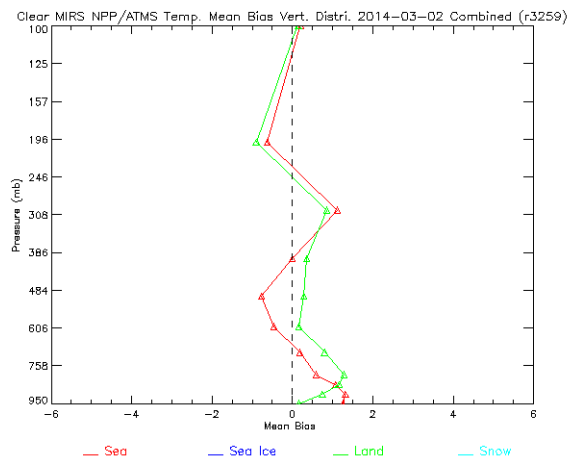


MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: Temperature Profile

2014-03-02: Global

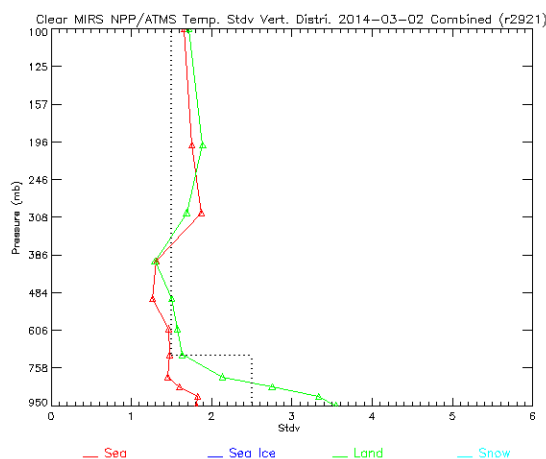
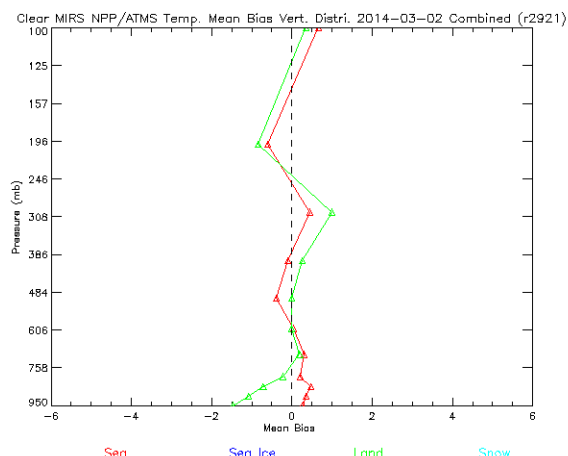
Operational MiRS

MIRS- ECMWF



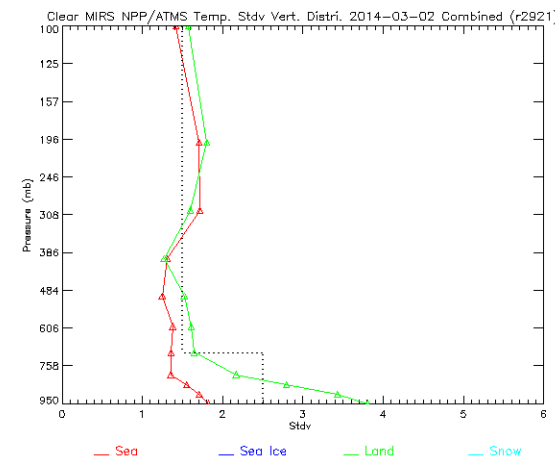
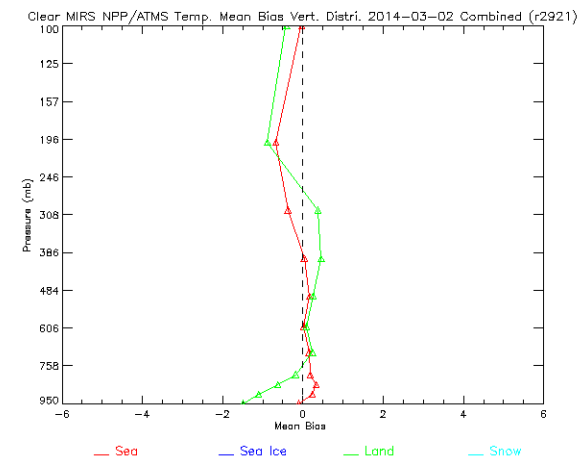
Test MiRS

MIRS- ECMWF



Test MiRS

MIRS- GDAS

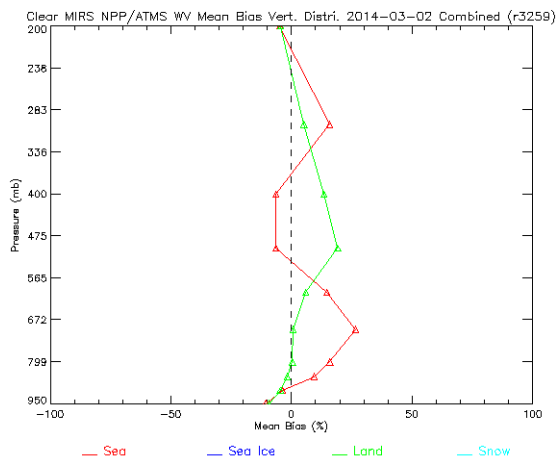


MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: Water Vapor Profile

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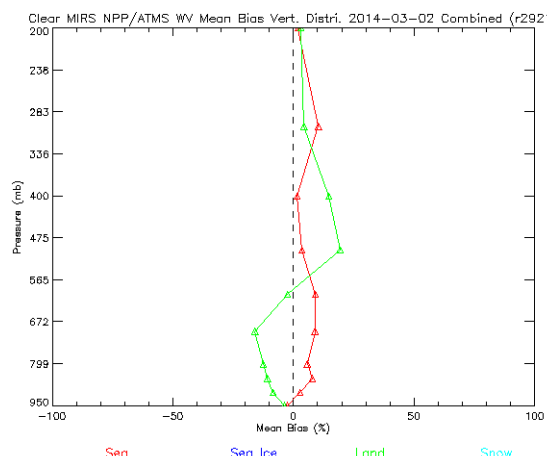
Operational MiRS

MIRS- ECMWF



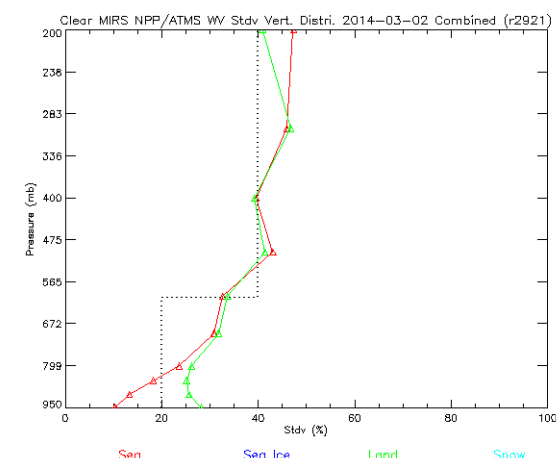
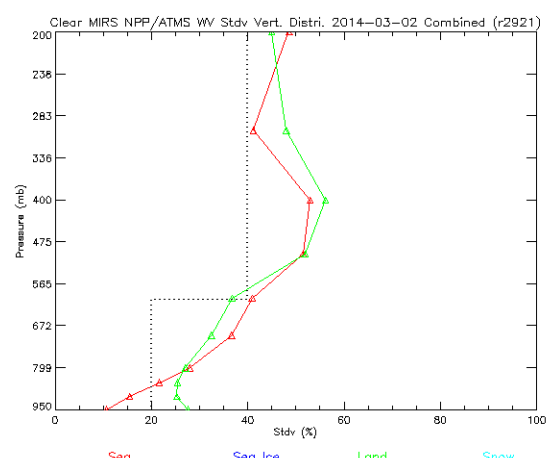
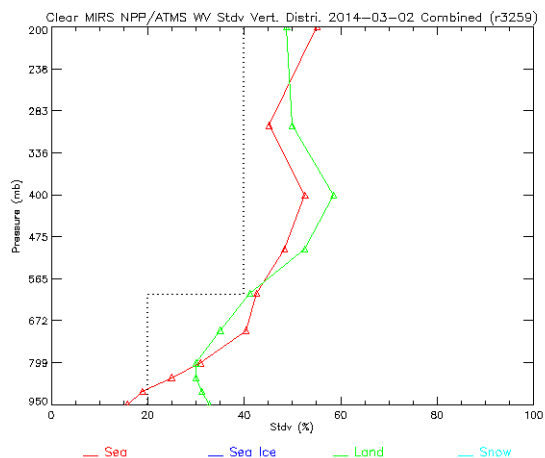
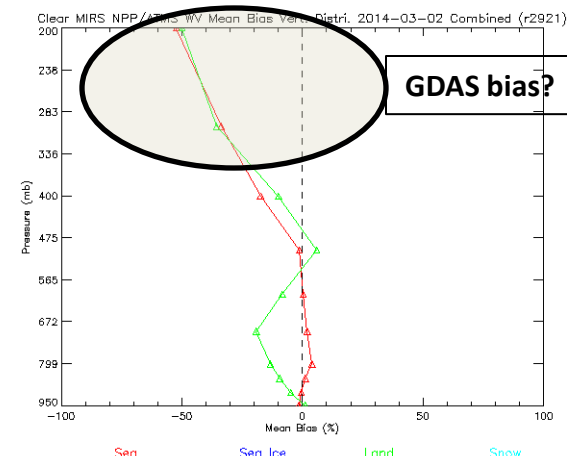
Test MiRS

MIRS- ECMWF

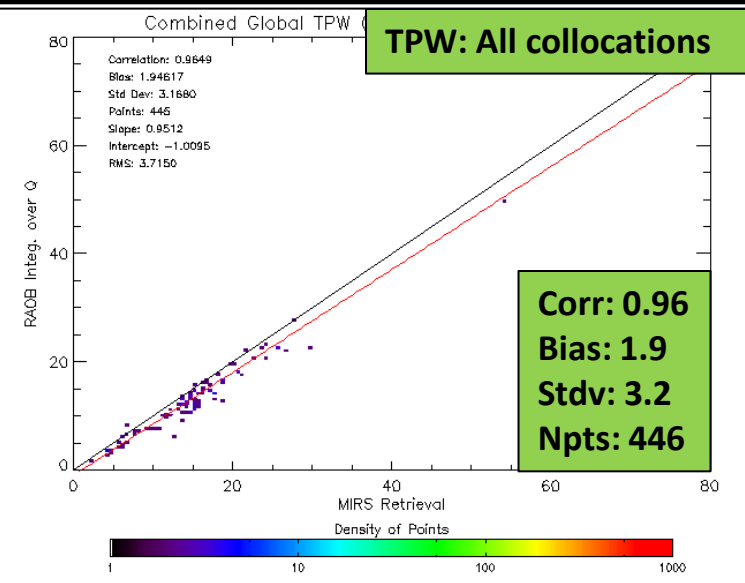


Test MiRS

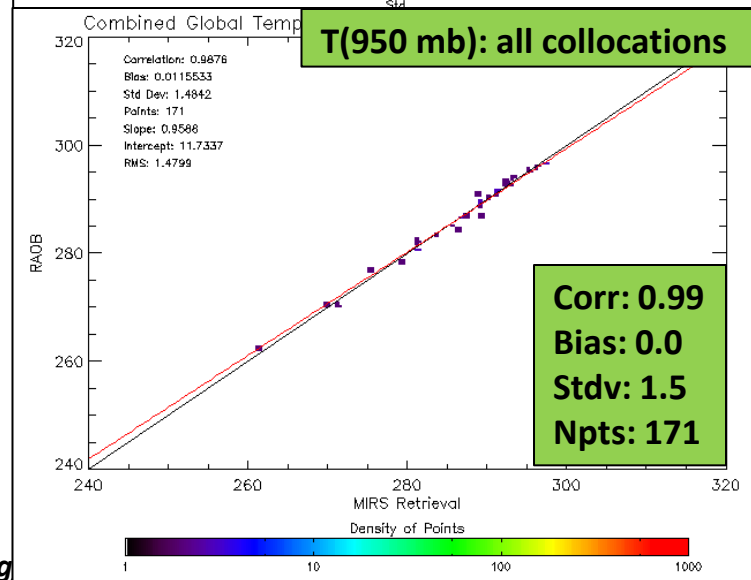
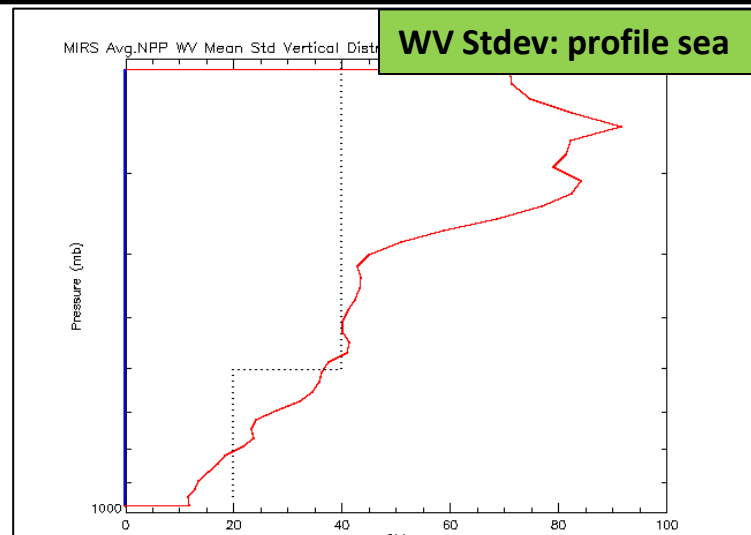
MIRS- GDAS



Raob vs. GDAS Analysis: TPW, WV, Temperature



Collocations on 2014-05-10





MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: 800 hPa Temperature



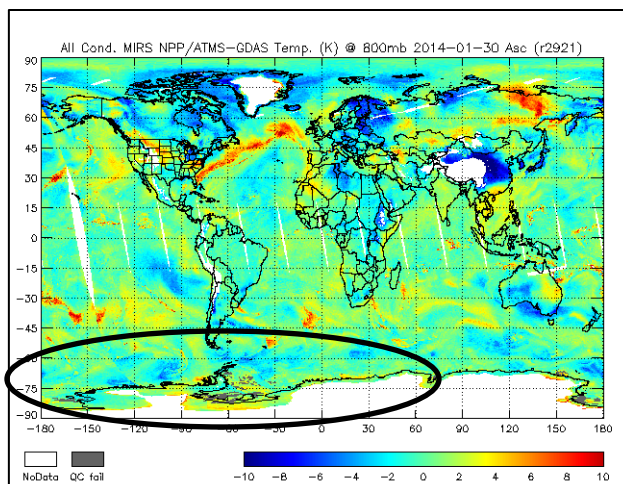
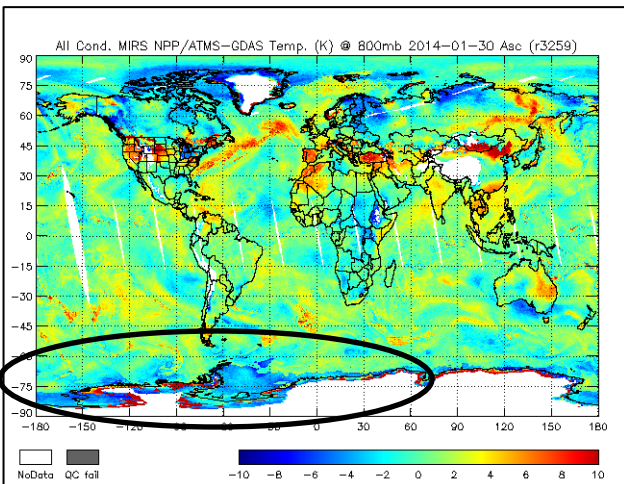
2014-01-30: Global

Operational MiRS

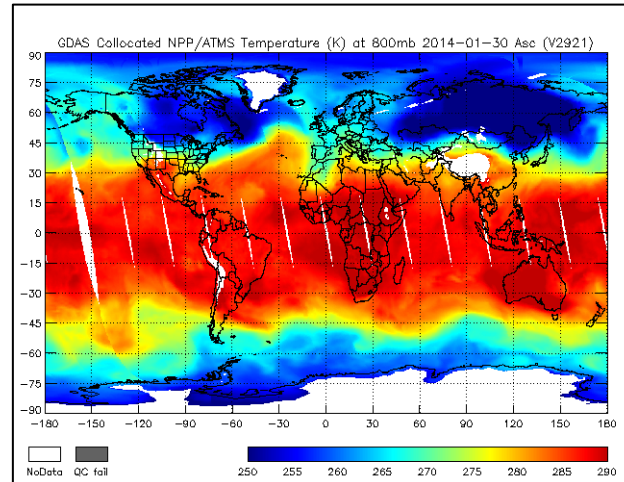
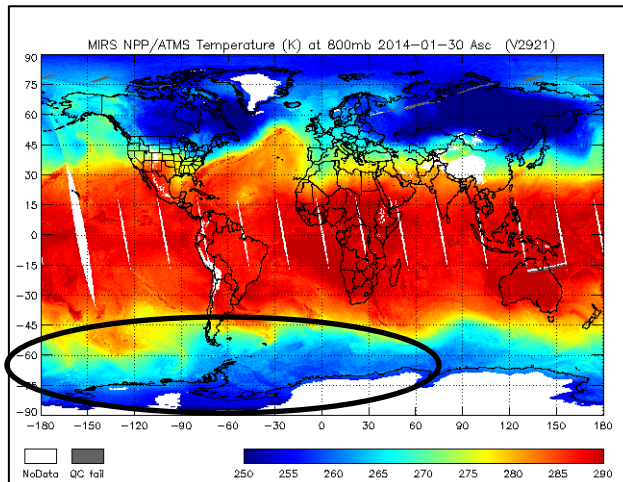
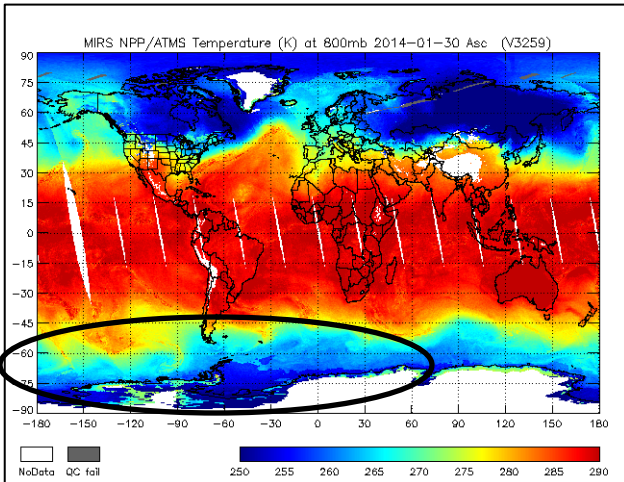
MIRS- GDAS

Test MiRS

MIRS- GDAS



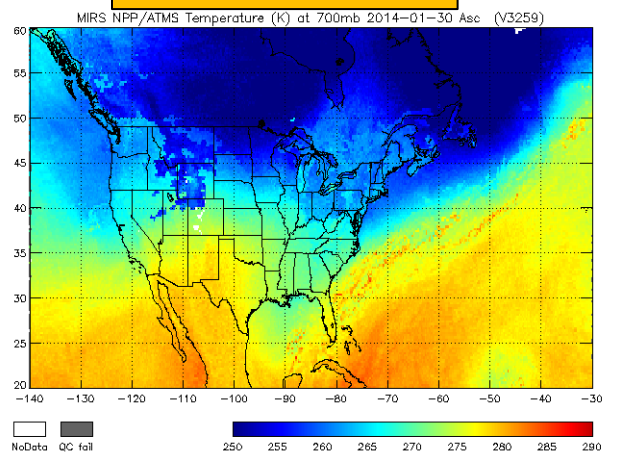
- Reduction in bias over all surface types
- Better consistency near Antarctic sea ice



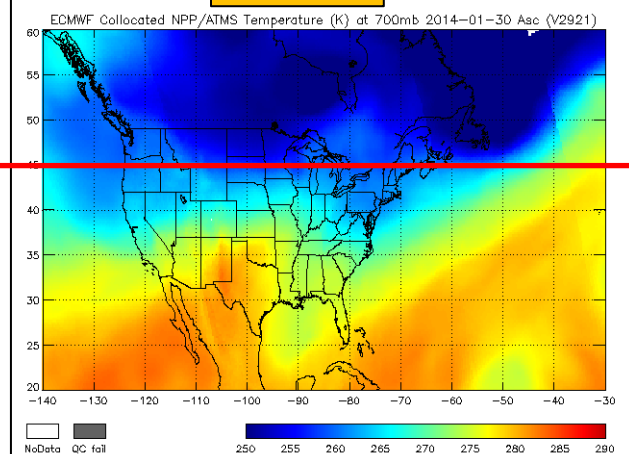
MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: 700 hPa Temp, and Cross-sections

2014-01-30

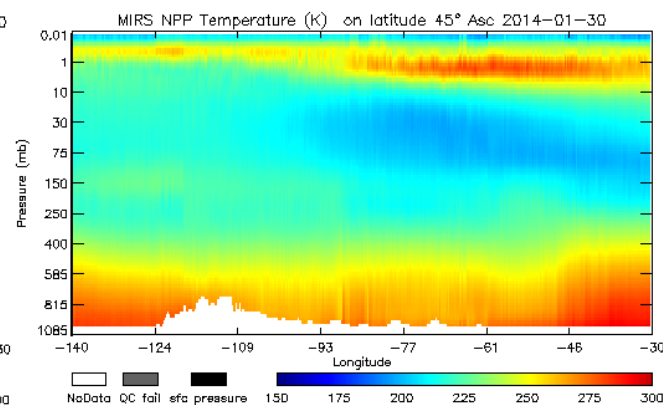
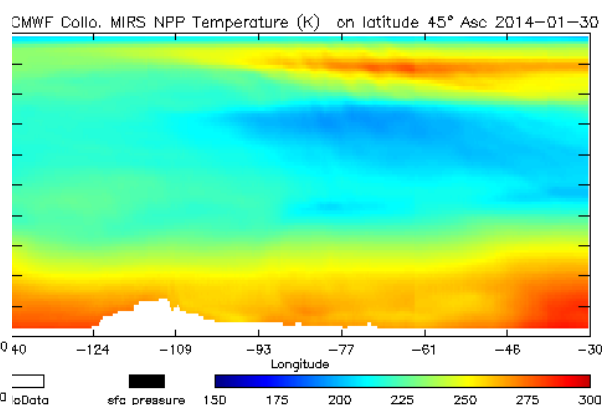
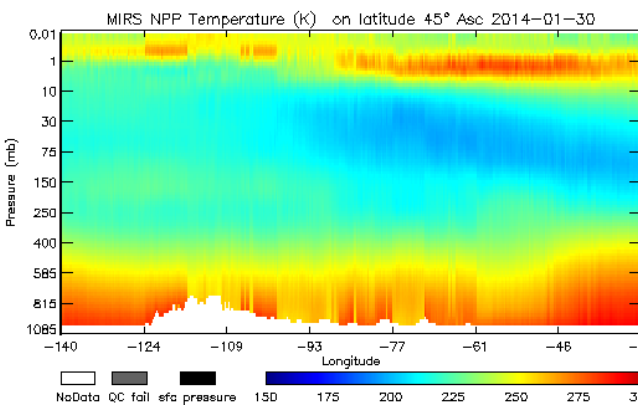
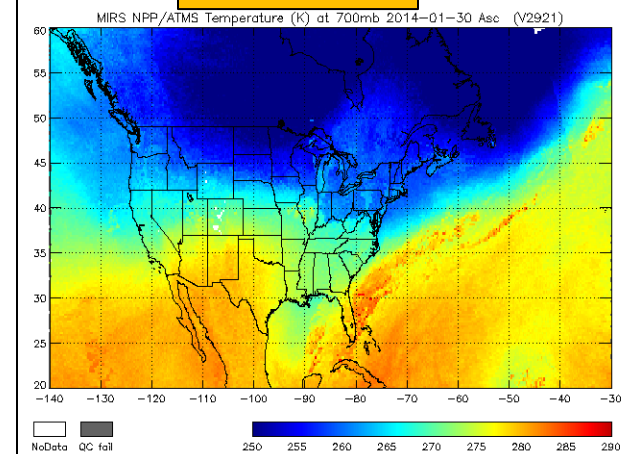
Operational MiRS



ECMWF



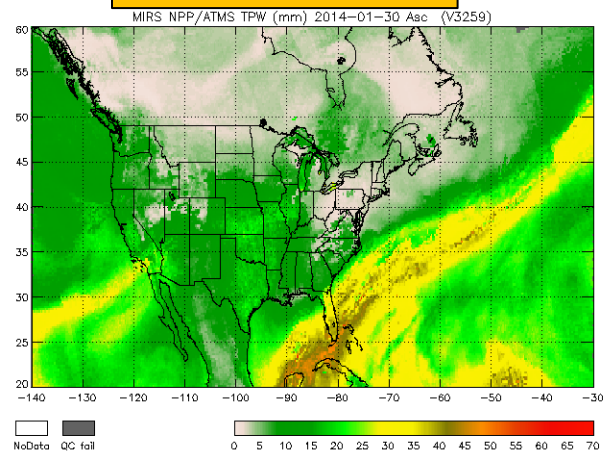
Test MiRS



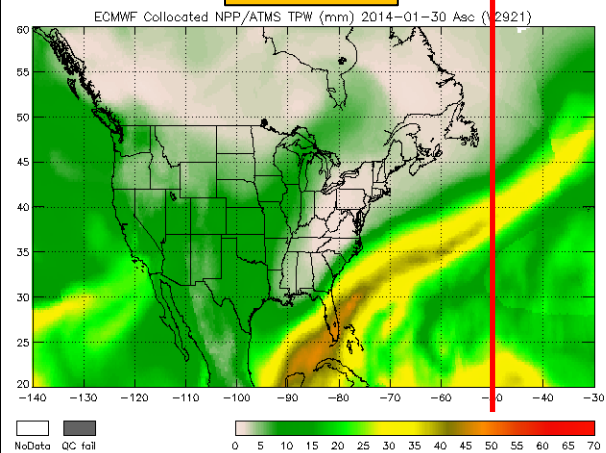
MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: TPW, and Cross-sections

2014-01-30

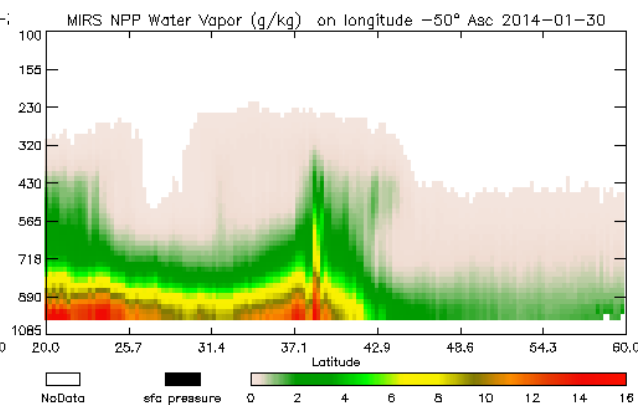
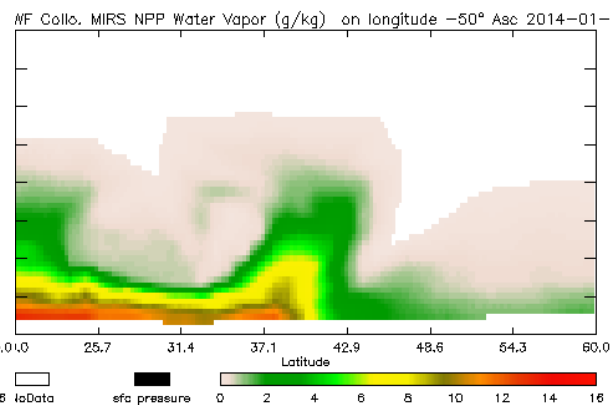
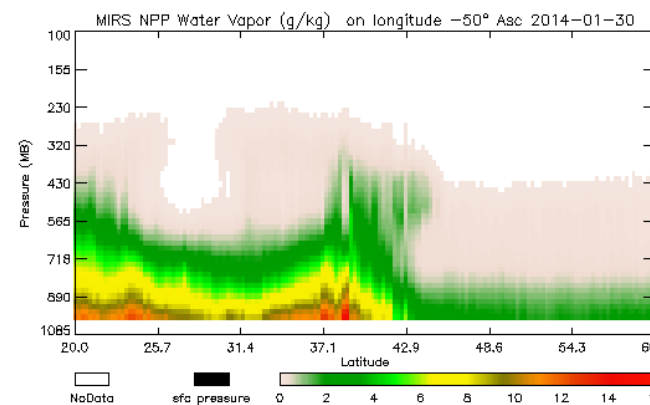
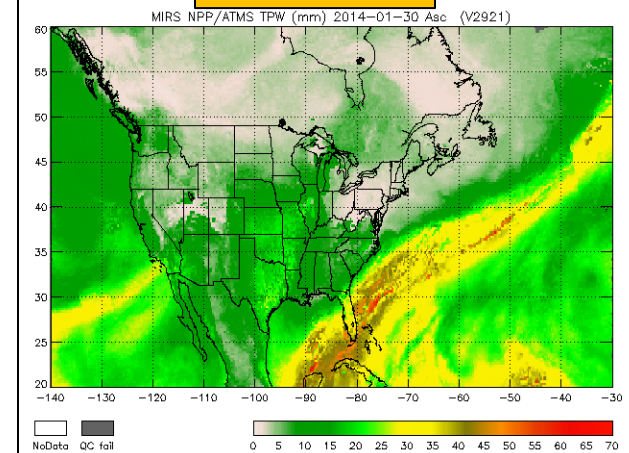
Operational MiRS



ECMWF



Test MiRS

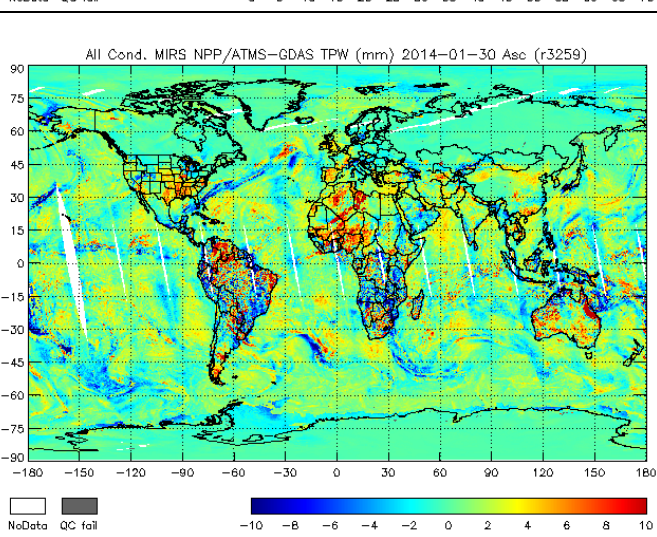
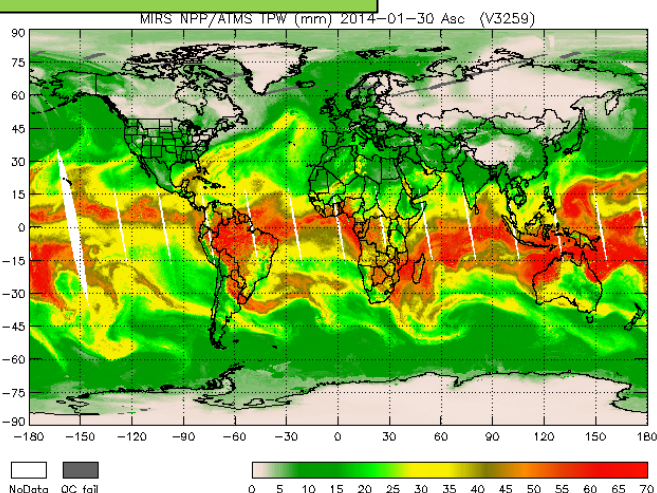


MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: Total Precipitable Water

2014-01-30: Global

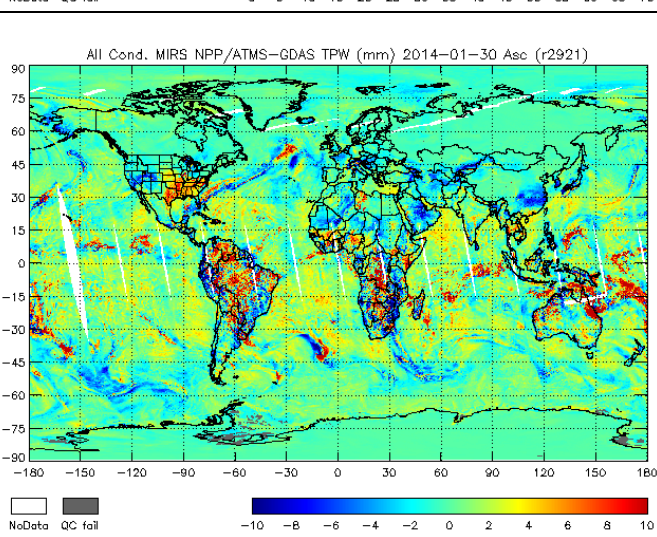
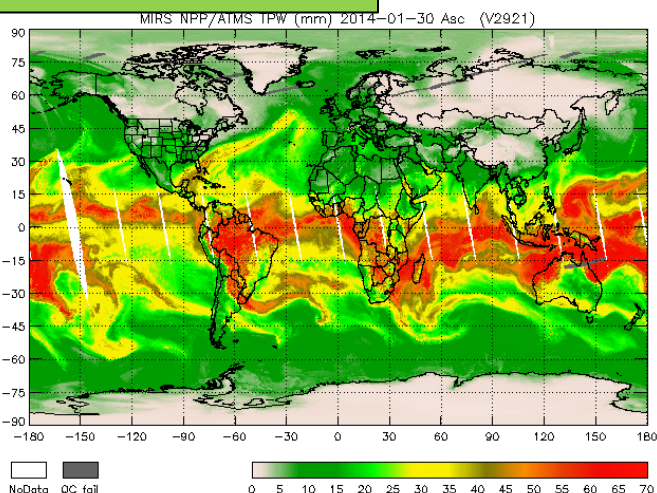
Operational MiRS

MIRS- GDAS



Test MiRS

MIRS- GDAS





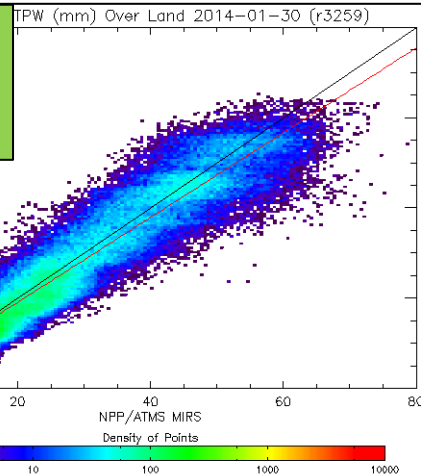
MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: Total Precipitable Water

MIRS- GDAS

2014-01-30: Global

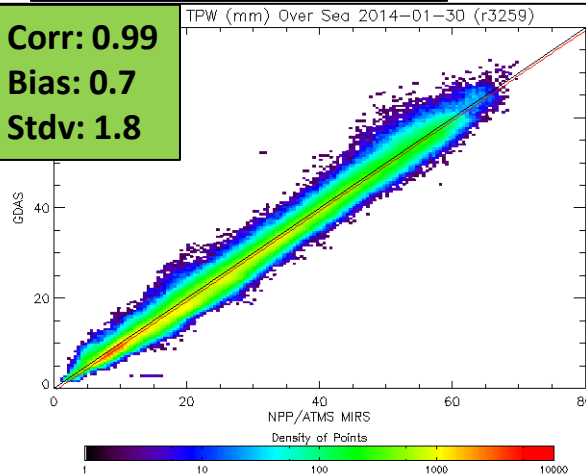
Operational MiRS

Corr: 0.96
Bias: 1.1
Stdv: 4.5



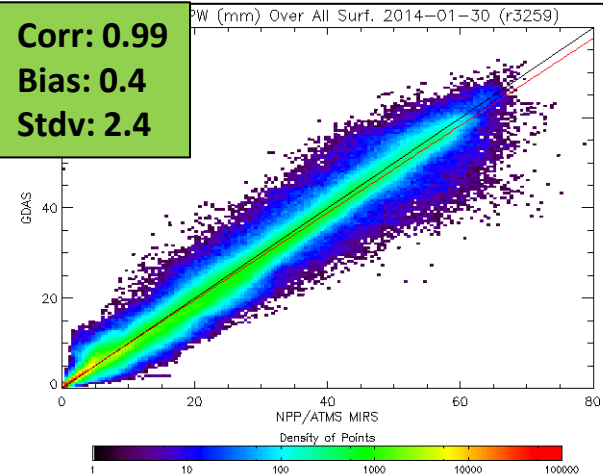
Land

Corr: 0.99
Bias: 0.7
Stdv: 1.8



Sea

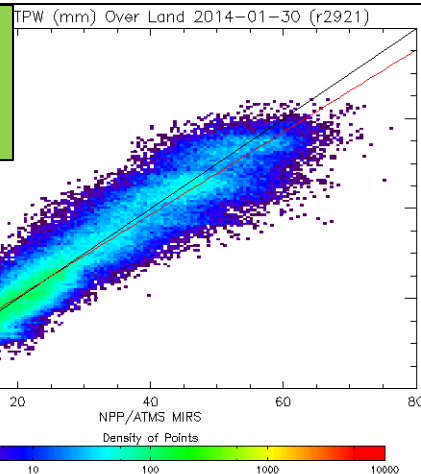
Corr: 0.99
Bias: 0.4
Stdv: 2.4



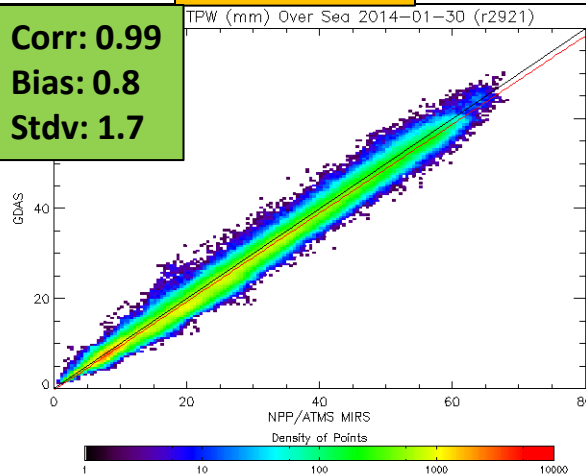
All

Test MiRS

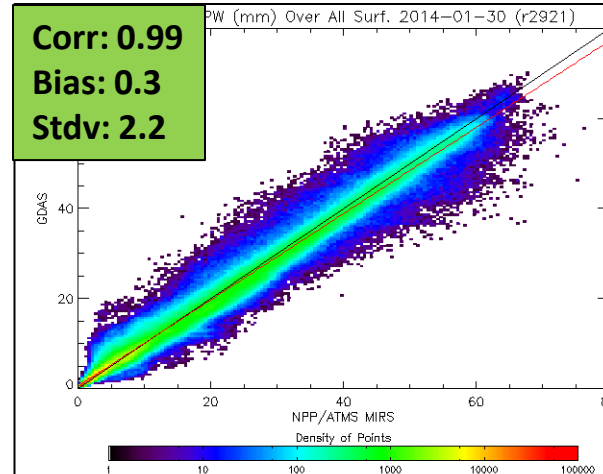
Corr: 0.97
Bias: -0.2
Stdv: 4.2



Corr: 0.99
Bias: 0.8
Stdv: 1.7

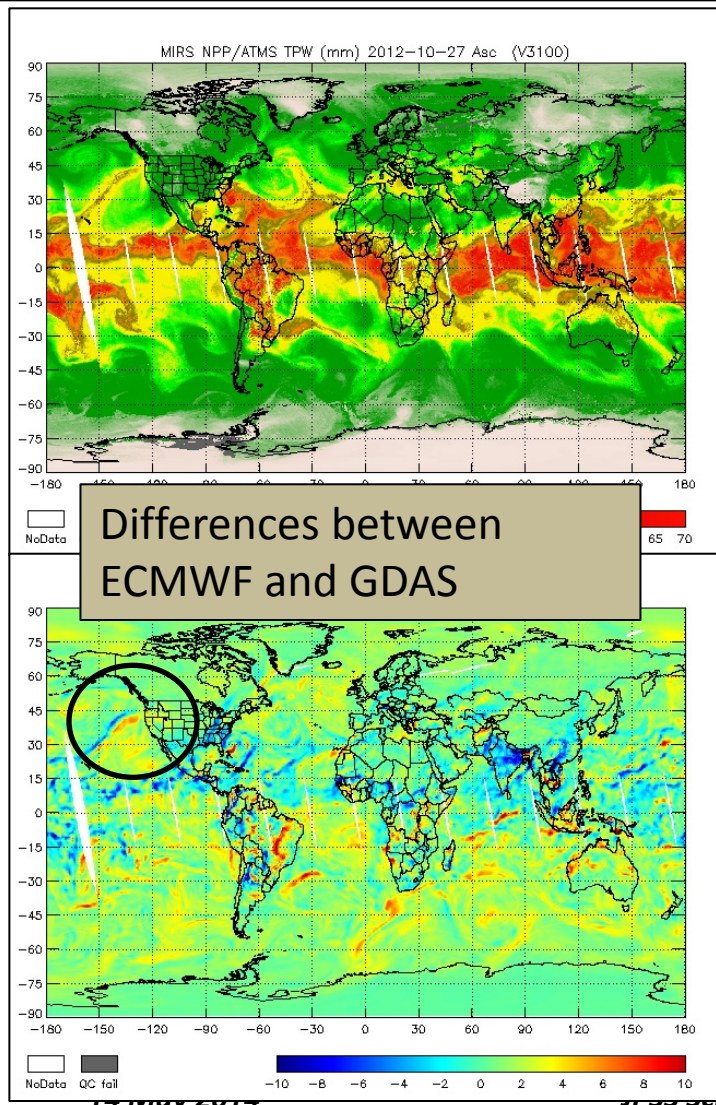


Corr: 0.99
Bias: 0.3
Stdv: 2.2



MiRS Sounding Performance: TPW

Test MiRS



Summary of TPW Performance

Compared to ECMWF: 2012-10-27

	<i>Bias (mm)</i>	<i>Stdv (mm)</i>	<i>Corr.</i>	<i>RMSE (mm)</i>
<i>Ocean</i>	0.46	2.55	0.98	2.59
<i>Land</i>	0.48	4.47	0.95	4.50
<i>Sea-Ice</i>	0.42	1.28	0.82	1.35
<i>Snow</i>	0.25	0.89	0.93	0.92

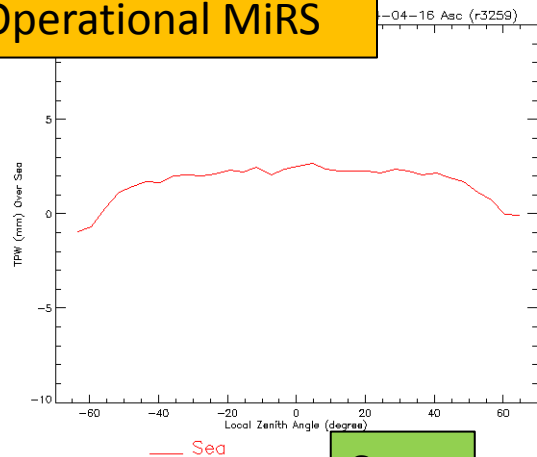
Compared to Raobs: Jul – Sep 2013

	<i>SNPP bias/stdv (mm)</i>	<i>NOAA-19 bias/stdv (mm)</i>	<i>Metop-A bias/stdv (mm)</i>
<i>Ocean</i>	7.25/15.40 (%)	8.26/15.69 (%)	8.89/13.7 (%)
<i>Land</i>	2.39/23.65 (%)	5.68/23.76 (%)	2.57/22.11 (%)

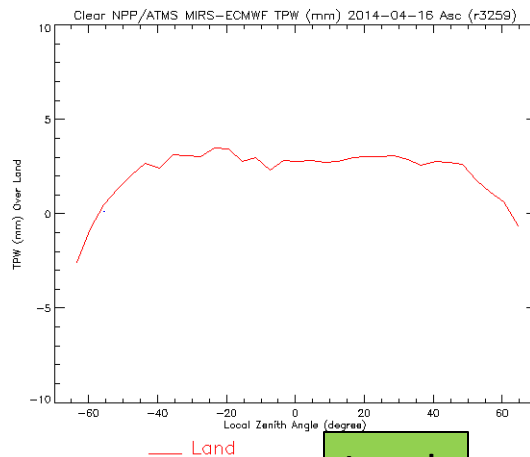
MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: TPW Scan-dependent Bias

2014-04-16: vs. ECMWF

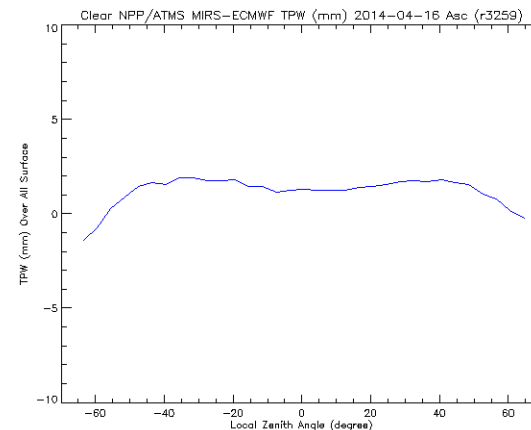
Operational MiRS



Sea

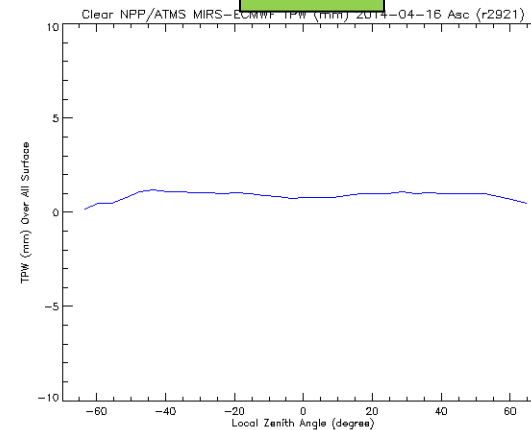
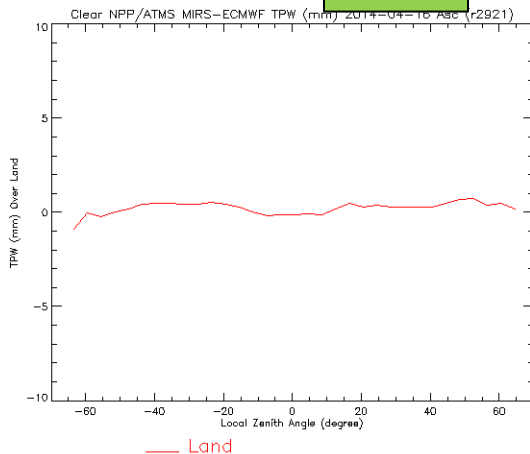
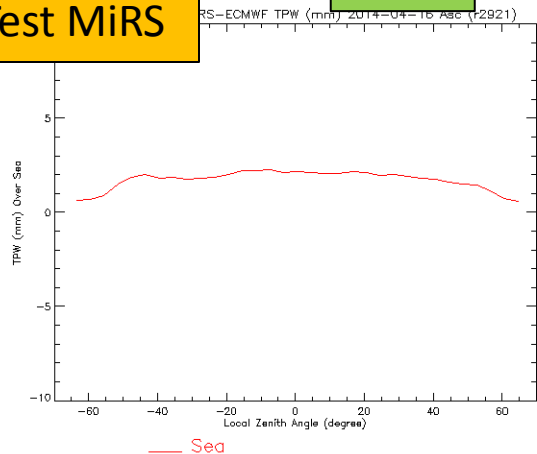


Land

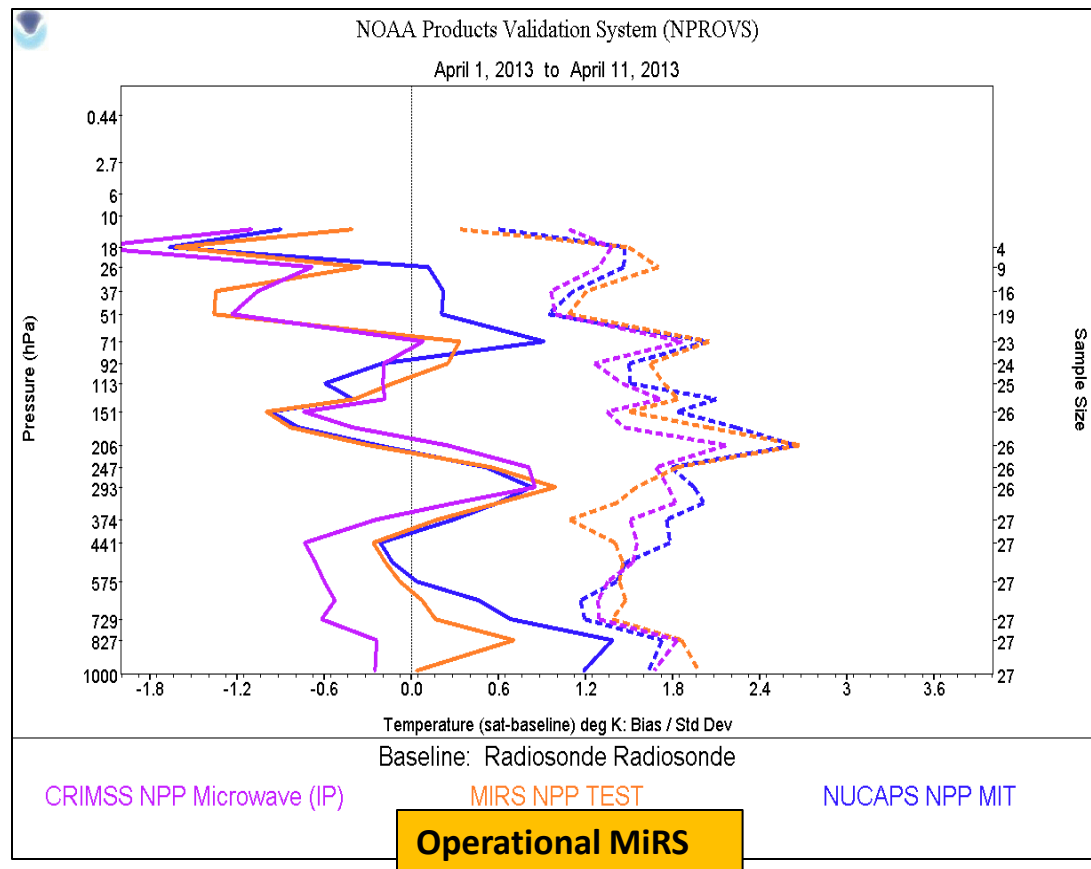


All

Test MiRS



Sounding Assessment via NPROVS



NPROVS performs assessment and intercomparisons by comparing several algorithms/ several sensors to common reference of radiosondes

Provided by T. Reale

MiRS Application: Rapid Hurricane Intensification (1)

MiRS/ATMS T,RH profiles used to compute (case of Hurricane Leslie, 2012):

- Radial-height cross section
- Temperature Anomaly
- 500-800mb averaged values

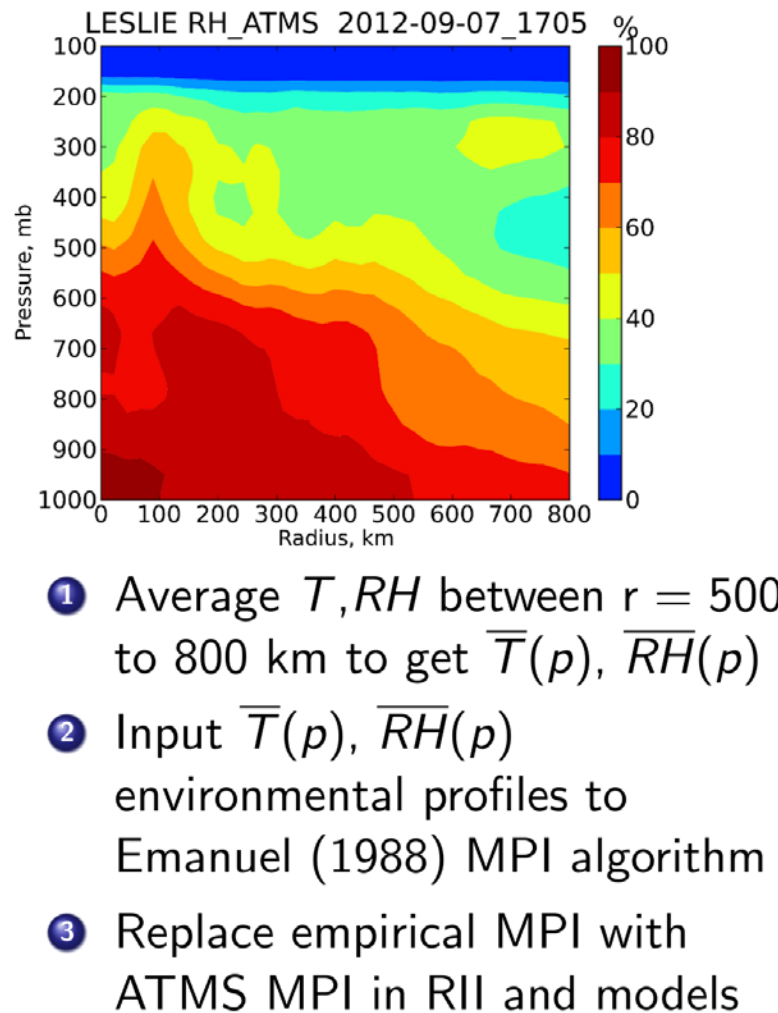
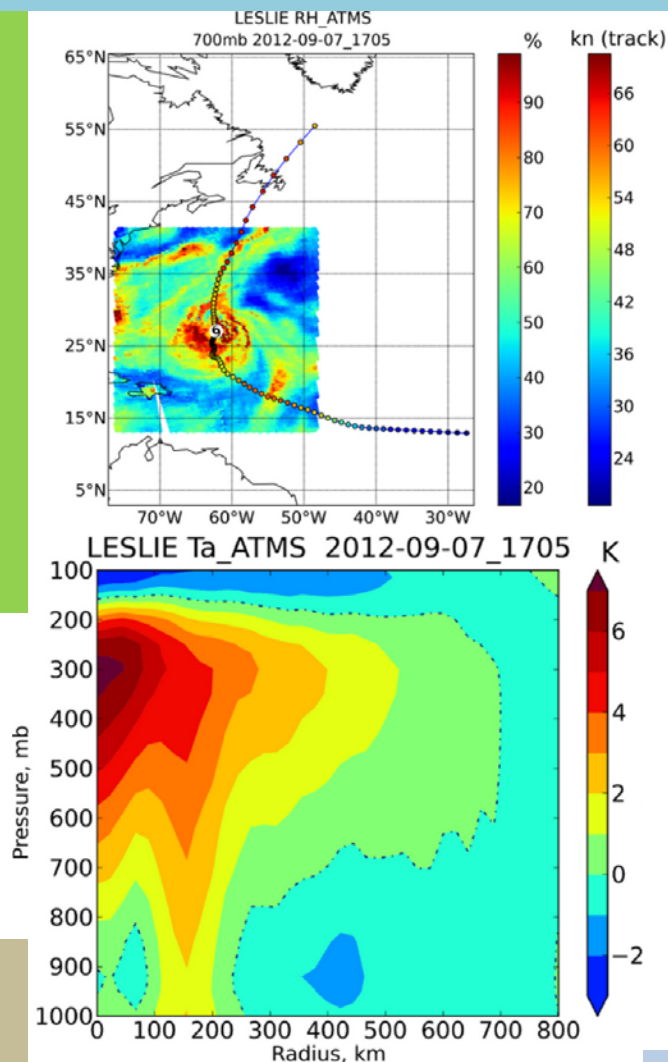
These are fed to :

- Maximum Potential Intensity (**MPI**) algor.

MPI is then fed to :

- Rapid Intensification Index (**RII**) algor.

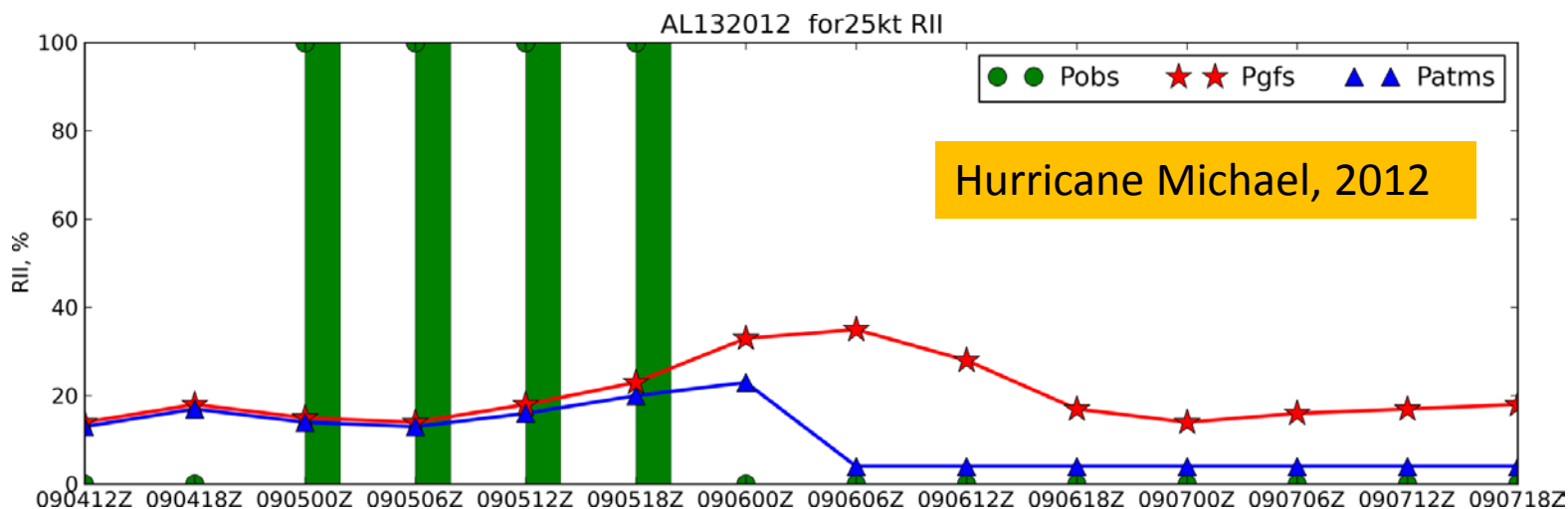
14 May 2014



Slide courtesy of Galina Chirokova and Mark DeMaria

Rapid Intensification Forecast (2): GFS vs. MIRS/ATMS Inputs

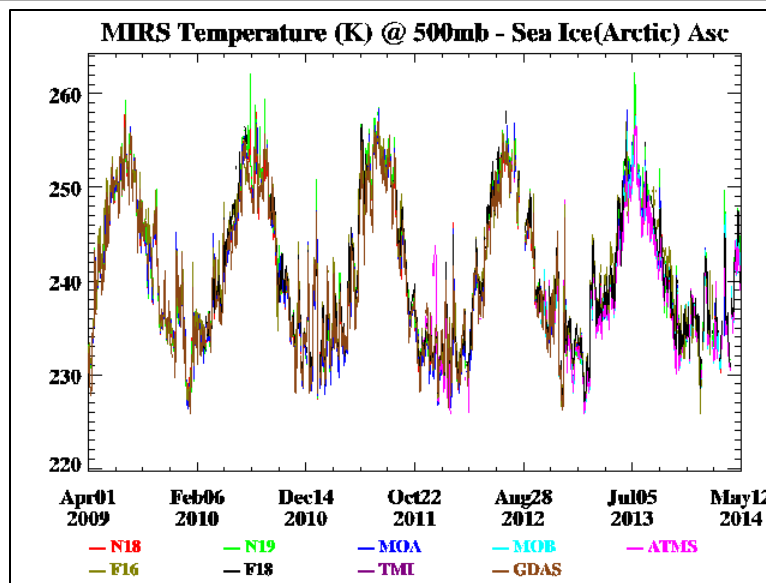
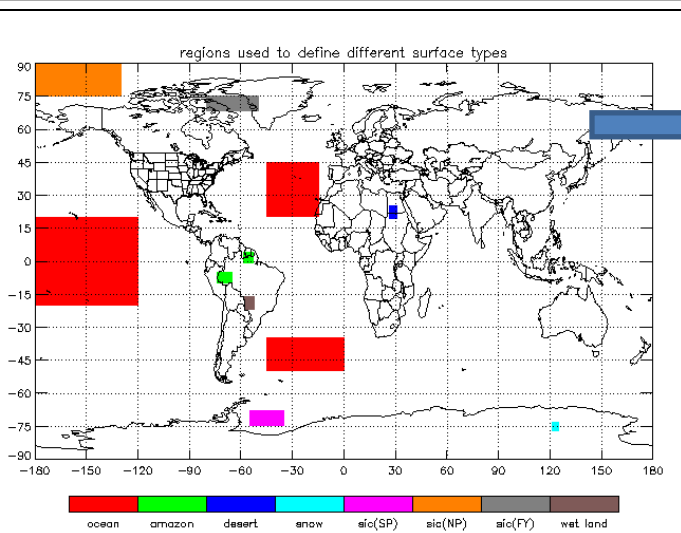
Atlantic Basin: The bias of RI index (between obs. and RII algorithm output) is 1.67 when MiRS/ATMS data is used as inputs and 1.87 when GFS I is used.



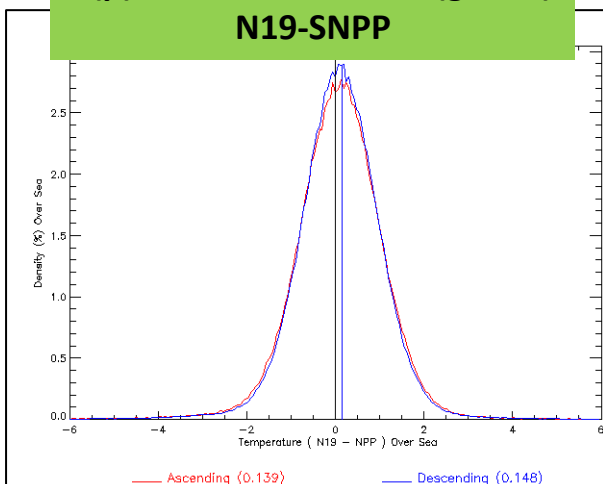
Atlantic Basin: Preliminary results for the RII forecast show up to 3.1% increase in Brier Skill Score with the use of MiRS/ATMS data, and for the center-fix algorithm up to 10% better center location as compared to the first guess position from the NHC real-time forecast positions.

Slide courtesy of Galina Chirokova and Mark DeMaria

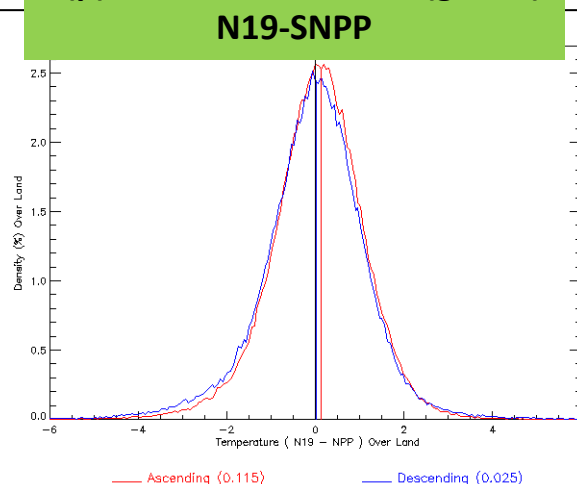
MiRS-Derived Products: Time Series, Inter-sensor consistency



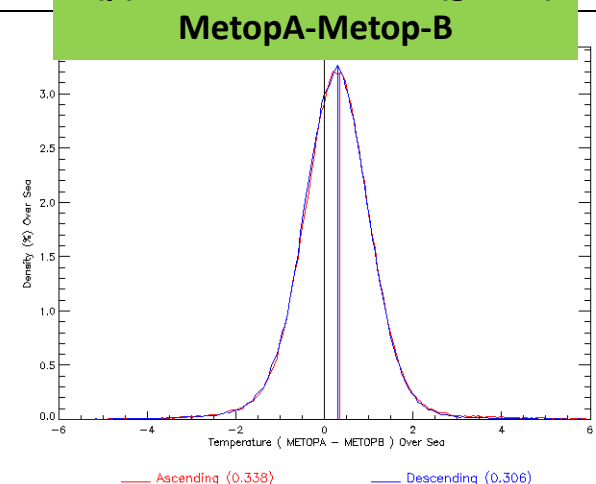
T(p) at 500mb over sea (global)
N19-SNPP



T(p) at 500mb over land (global)
N19-SNPP



T(p) at 500mb over sea (global)
MetopA-Metop-B





MiRS Science Improvement Activities

Improvement Area	Integration Status	Work remaining	Expected completion	Included in next major DAP delivery (Summer 2014)
New Dynamic Mean Background/A Priori (T, WV, Tskin, CLW)	Fully integrated	None	Complete	Yes
New CRTM (v2.1.x)	Fully integrated	None	Complete	Yes
Hydrometeors/rain rate	Fully integrated	• RWP over land • Update $RR=f(RWP, IWP, CLW)$ relationship	June 2014	Yes
Extend MiRS to high-resolution for all current operational sensors, and for F17/SSMIS	Fully integrated	• Hydrometeor validation with CRTM 2.1.1 • Validation for F17	June 2014	Yes
New Dynamic Emissivity Background/A Priori	Initial testing	• Testing ROIs • Temporal dependence • Global implementation and assessment	December 2014	No
New radiometric bias correction approach (e.g. air mass, rainy, etc.)	Not started	Most work still TBD	TBD	No
Integration with GPROF hydrometeors (e.g. FG,BG, Covariances, $RR=f(RWP,IWP)...$)	D. Duncan (Kummerow PhD student), In progress	Started November 2013	Early 2015	No



Summary

- Significant updates to MiRS algorithm: improved sounding performances for SNPP/ATMS (and other sensors).
 - o T and wv biases reduced, although some increase seen in low level T bias (negative) over land
 - o T and wv std dev reduced, especially over land
 - o TPW bias and std dev reduced over land
 - o Soundings more horizontally consistent due to updated a priori background
- Improvements seen across seasons/years
- These updates will be contained in next major release of MiRS scheduled for summer 2014 (v11.0)
 - o Extension of all sensors to high resolution (N18, N19, F18)
 - o Extension to F17 SSMIS
- Extension of MiRS to JPSS-1 will be simplified based on experience and software development with SNPP



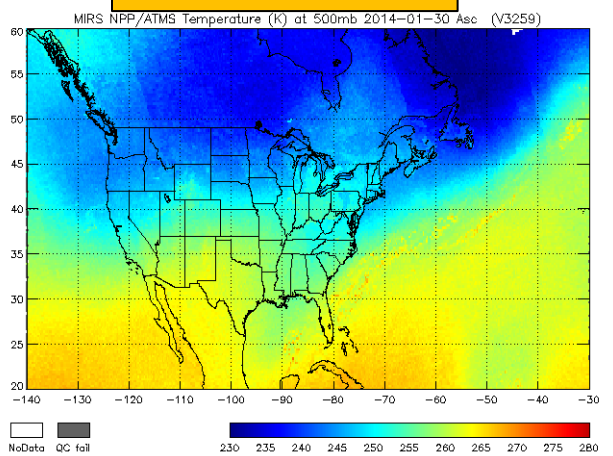
Backup Slides



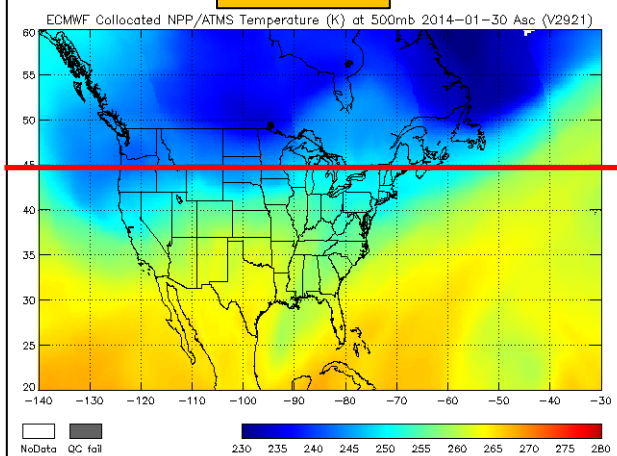
MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: 500 hPa Temp, and Cross-sections

2014-01-30

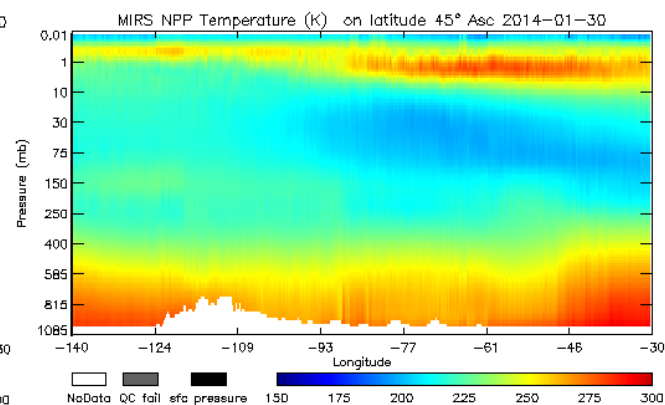
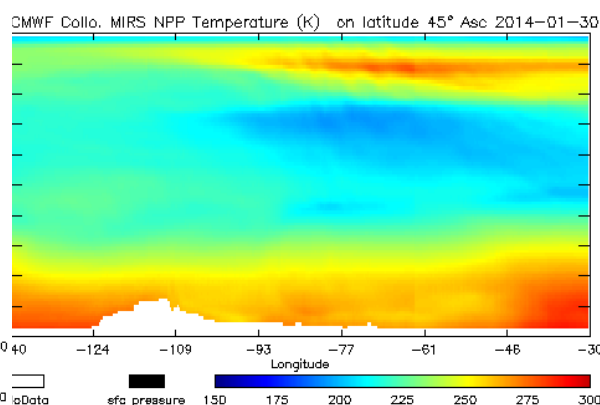
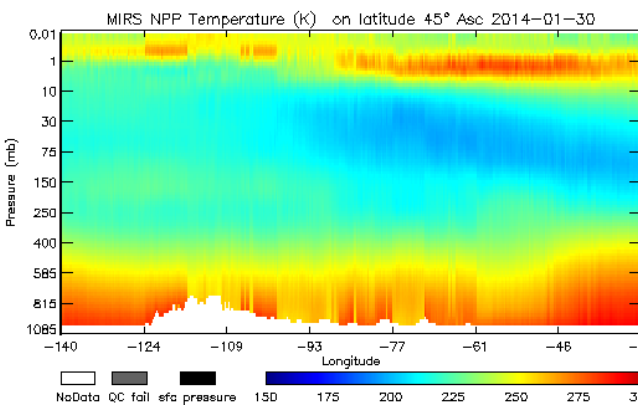
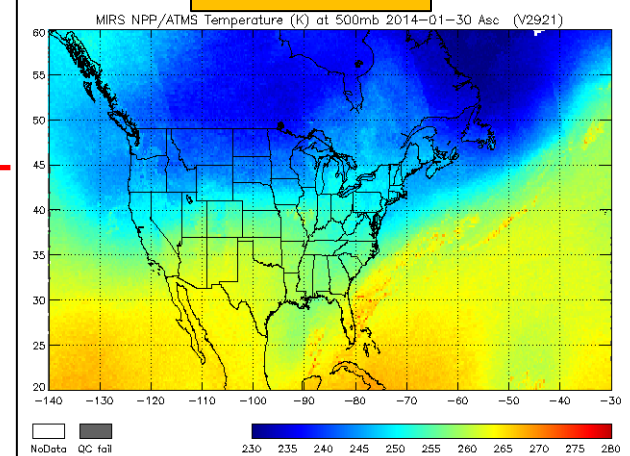
Operational MiRS



ECMWF

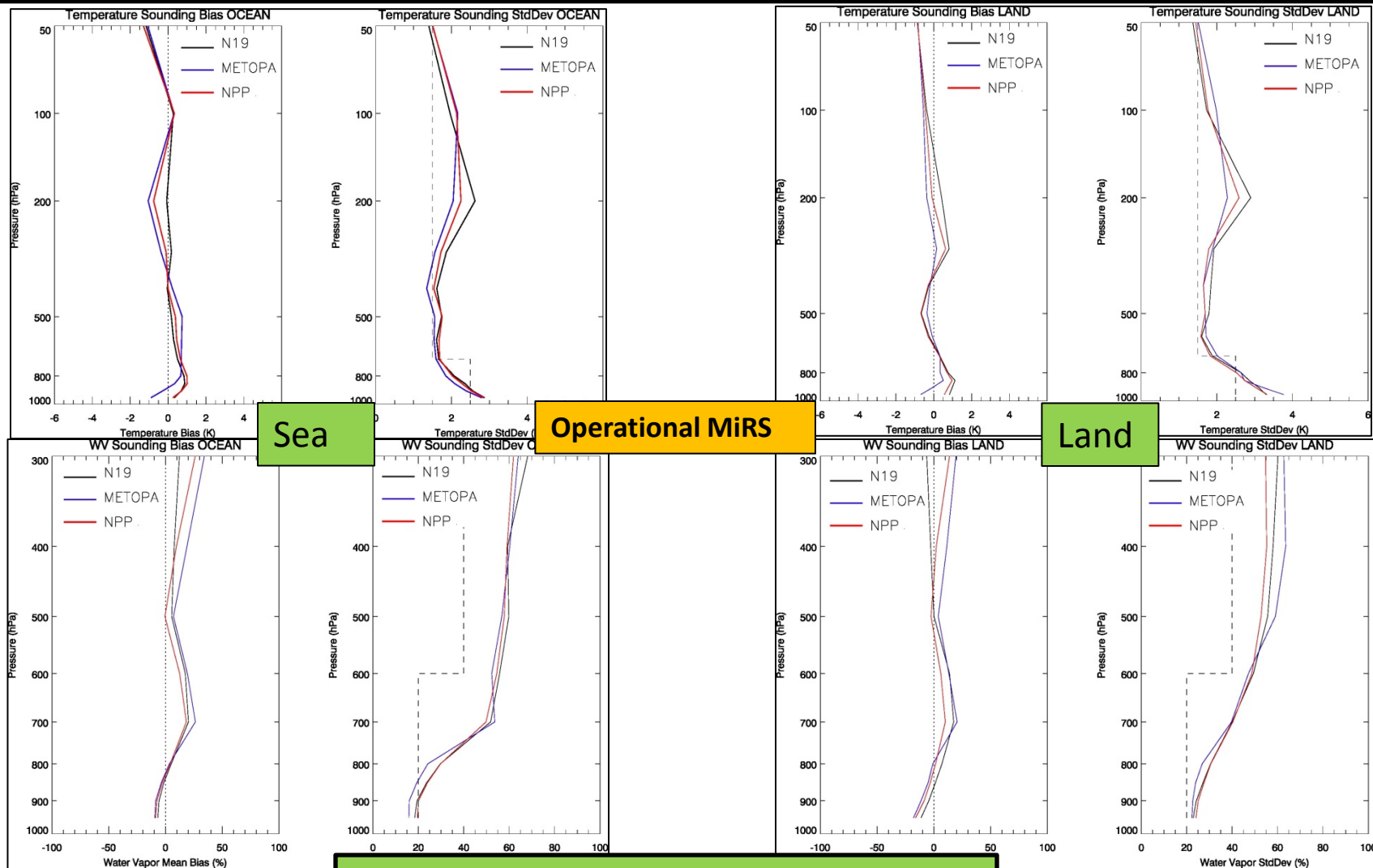


Test MiRS



MiRS Sounding Performance Assessments: Radiosonde Comparison

Collocations July – September 2013 (~25,000 pts)



14 May 2014

Raob matchups provided by T. Reale

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