

Remote sensing of the atmosphere from satellites

Jože Rakovec^{1,2}, Nedjeljka Žagar^{1,2}, Gregor Skok^{1,2}, Rahela Žabkar^{1,2}, Matic Šavli¹, Luka Honzak²

¹ University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Meteorological Group

² Centre of Excellence SPACE-SI

Methods

active – radars, lidars, backscatter measurement, GPS delays, ...
passive – radiometers, spectrophotometers, scatterometers, ...

Viewing

nadir – short optical path
limb – against cold background
limb – solar occultation

Satellites

geostationary – 36000 km high orbit
non-geostationary – low orbit 500-1000 km

Scientific background

Radiative transfer equation (Schwartzschild)

$$L(\nu, s) = L(\nu, 0) e^{-\chi(\nu; s)} + \int J[\nu, T(\chi')] e^{-[\chi(\nu; s) - \chi']} d\chi'$$

The most important measurements for meteorology

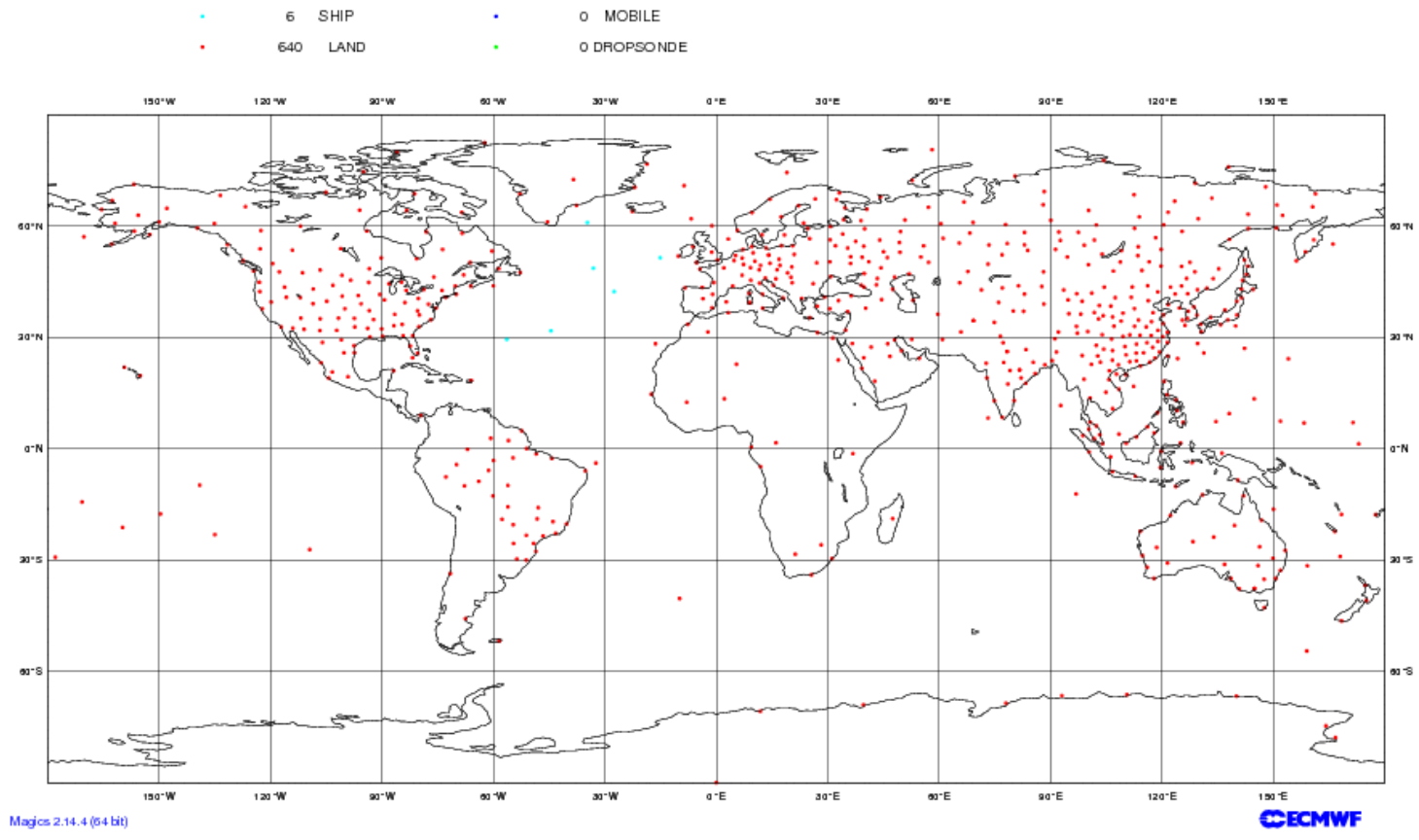
Thermal emission measurements (3D temperature sounding): e.g. HIRS, AIRS, IASI

classical, from ground – balloon radiosoundings

ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - Temp

04/Dec/2013; 00 UTC

Total number of obs = 646



ECMWF

http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/monitoring/coverage/dcover!Temp!00!pop!od!mixed!w_coverage!latest!/

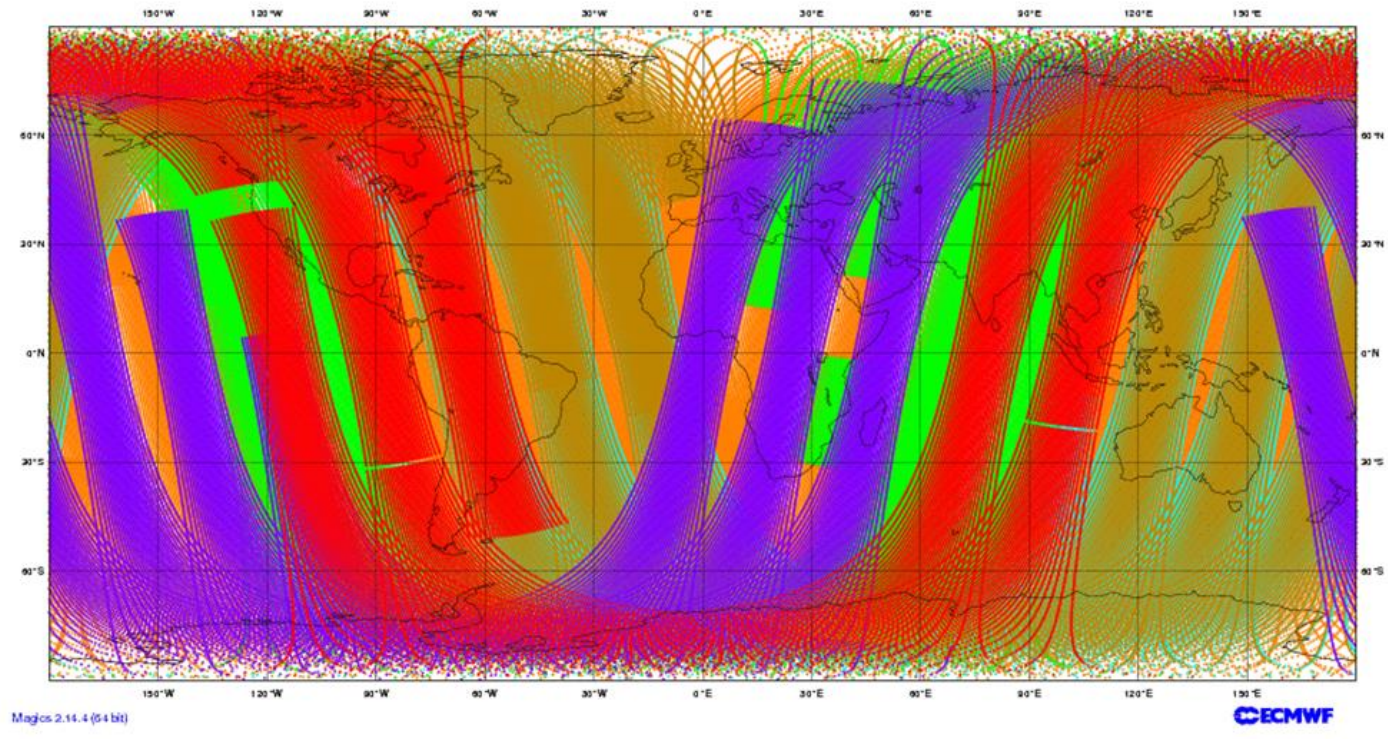
satellite data

ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - AMSU-A

04/Dec/2013; 00 UTC

Total number of obs = 631465

104256 Noaa16	98800 Noaa18	93900 METOP-A	0 METOP-B
58076 Noaa15	0 Noaa17	64560 Aqua	211873 Noaa19



ECMWF

[http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/monitoring/coverage/dcover!AMSUA!00!pop!od!mixed!w_coverage!latest!/
/](http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/monitoring/coverage/dcover!AMSUA!00!pop!od!mixed!w_coverage!latest!/)

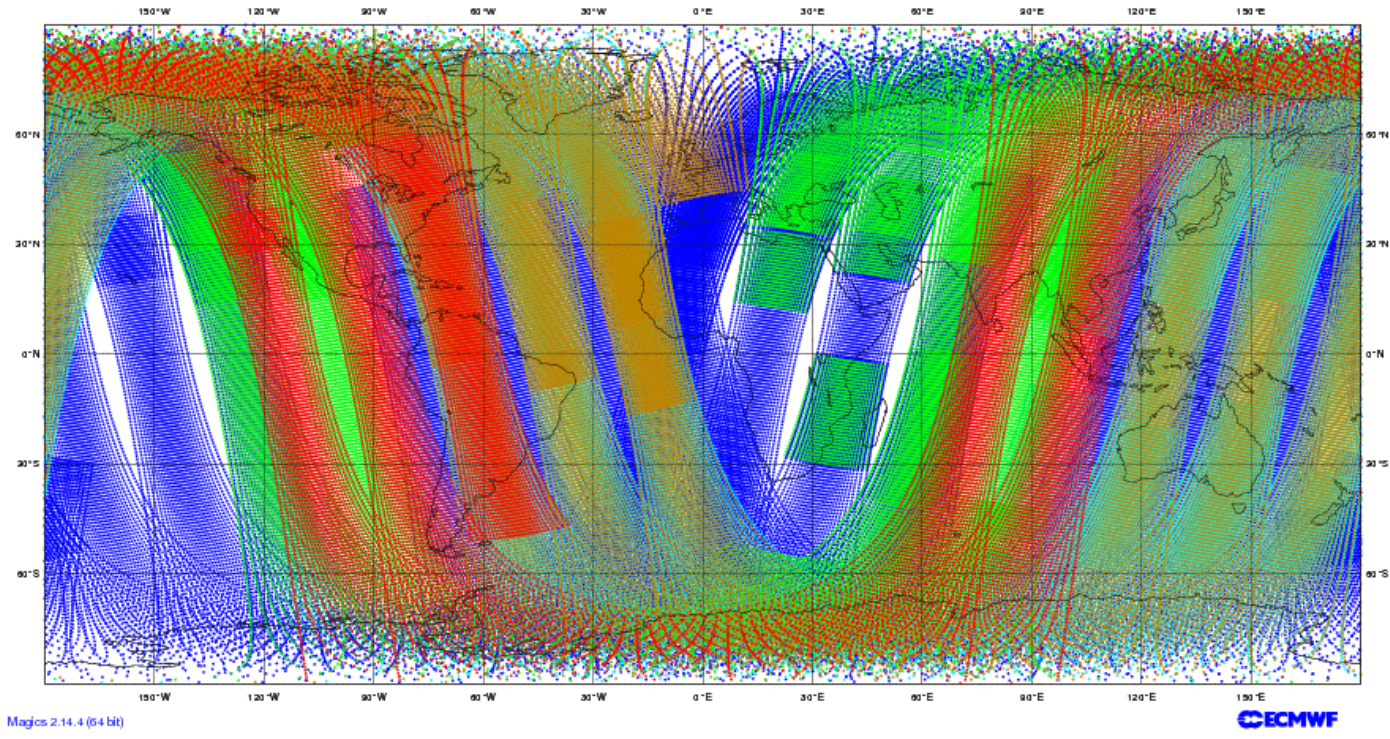
satellite data

ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - AMSU-B,MHS

04/Dec/2013; 00 UTC

Total number of obs = 292455

- 58597 Noaa16
- 50846 Noaa18-MHS
- 46980 MetopA-MHS
- 0 MetopB-MHS
- 29828 Noaa15
- 0 Noaa17
- 0 Aqua
- 106204 Noaa19-MHS



ECMWF

http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/monitoring/coverage/dcover!AMSUB-MHS!00!pop!od!mixed!w_coverage!latest!/

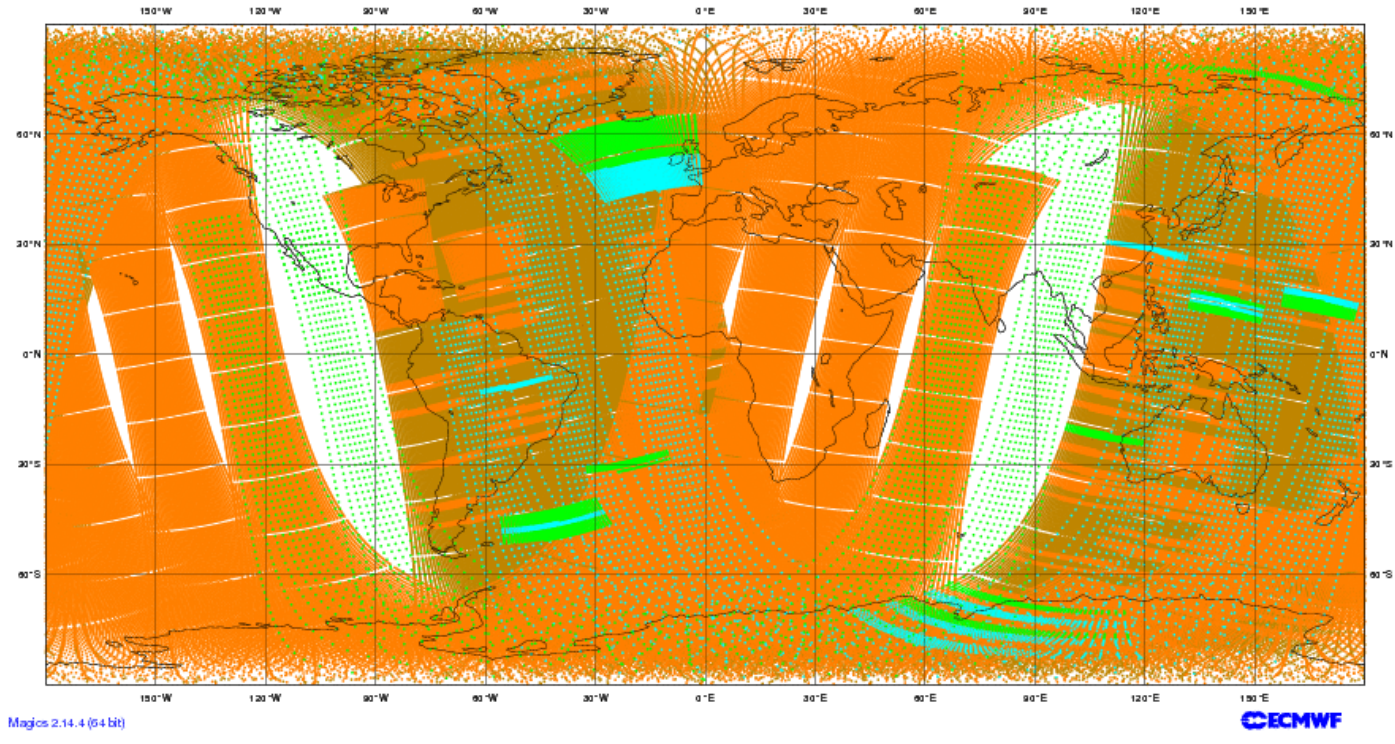
satellite data

ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - HIRS

04/Dec/2013; 00 UTC

Total number of obs = 528702

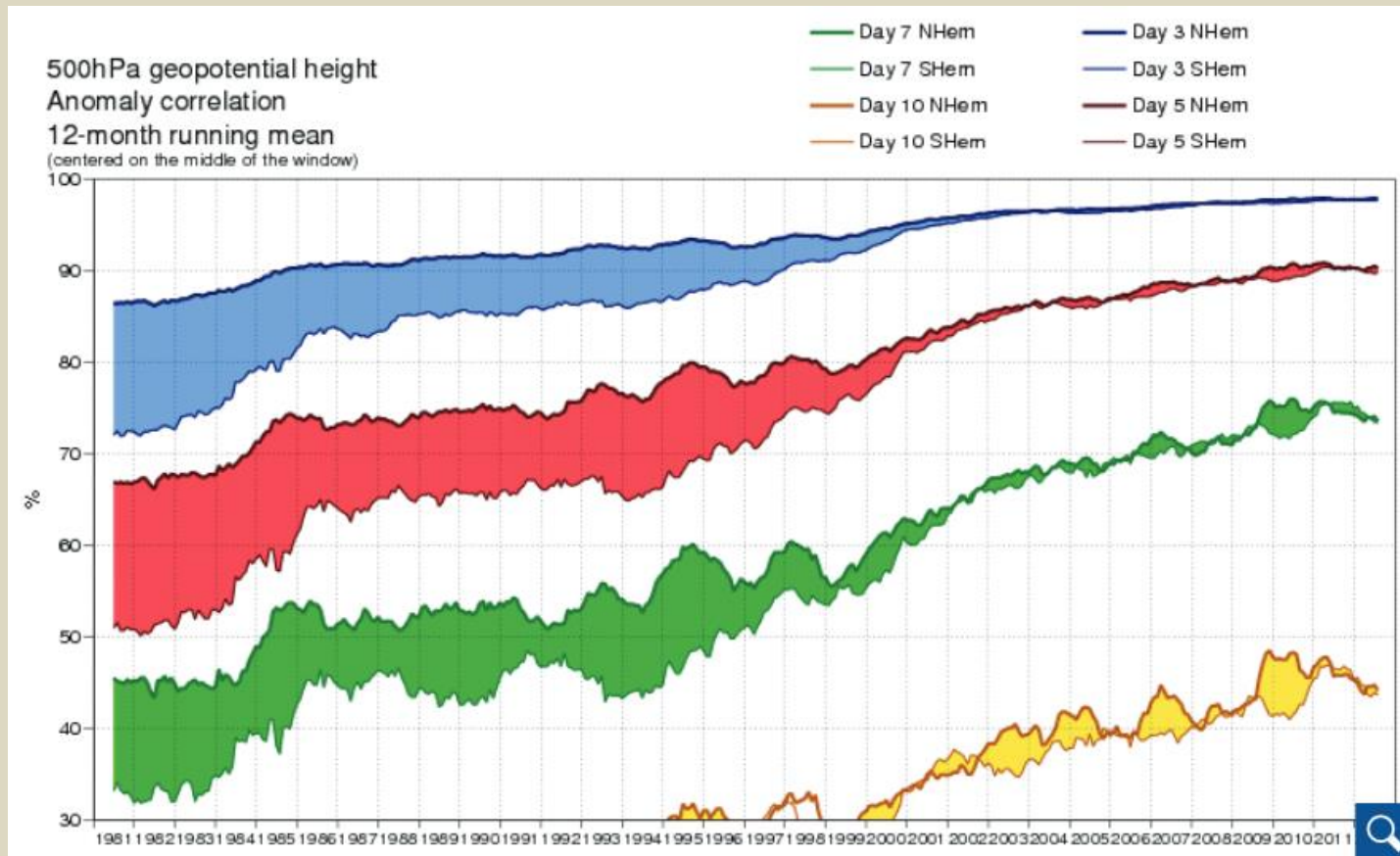
- 9064 Noaa16
- 8610 Noaa18
- 257531 Metop-MHS
- 0 Noaa15
- 0 Noaa17
- 0 Aqua
- 253497 Noaa19



ECMWF

http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/monitoring/coverage/dcover!HIRS!00!pop!od!mixed!w_coverage!latest!/

final profit...
is essential!



ECWMF statistics of foracast quality

<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/download/attachments/24317651/expansion-20130311.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1363003246902&api=v2>

Ozone measurement

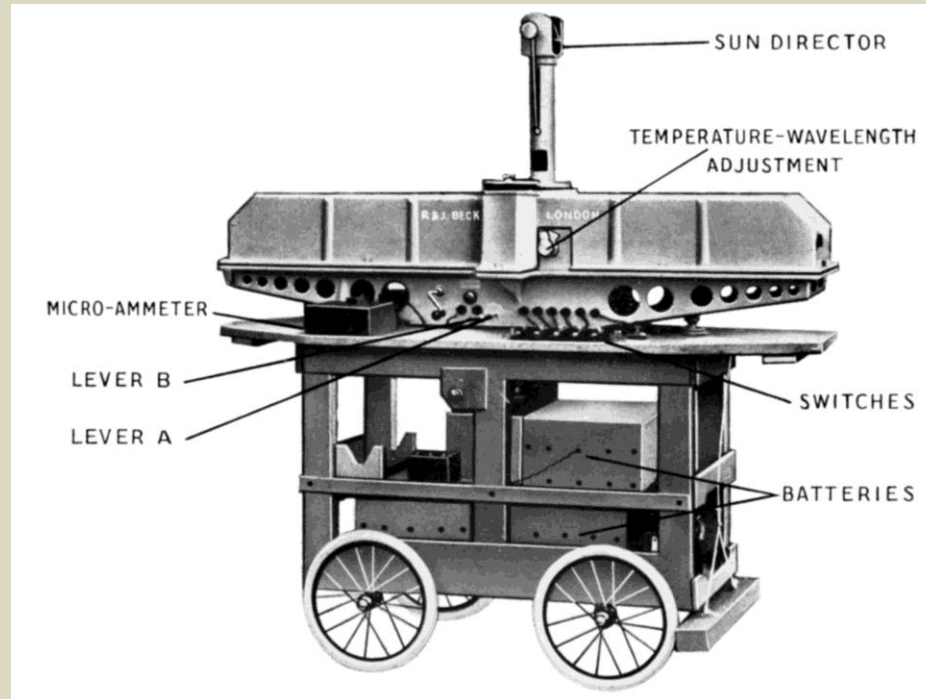
classical – from ground, Dobson...



the first Dobson's spectrophotometer, 1926

<http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects/meteorology/1950-159.aspx>

classical – from ground, Dobson...



Dobson spectrophotometer from 1927/1928

<http://www-atm.physics.ox.ac.uk/user/barnett/ozoneconference/dobson.htm>

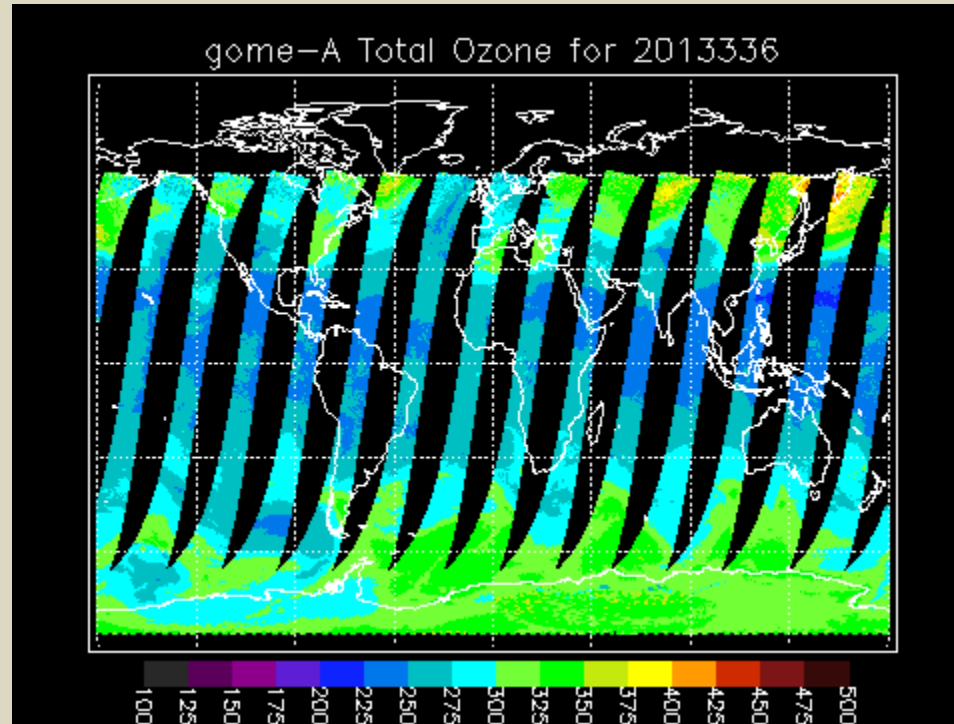
classical – from ground, modern Dobson...



NOAA - Modern Dobson spectrophotometer

<http://www.ozonelayer.noaa.gov/action/dobson.htm>

from satellite GOME-2 on satellite MetOp – backscatter of solar UV...



The GOME-2 designed by the European Space Agency (ESA), algorithm by DLR
<http://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Products/atmosphere/gome.html>

More

Wind close to the sea-surface via active scatterometer

Humidity sounding via emissions in IR and MW

Water vapor tomography via GPS delays

...

...

Future

Wind by light scattering along the line of sight

...

...

...

The use of satellite measured data in Slovenia

Geodesy – positioning system

Meteorology

ARSO

(next presentation by Mateja Iršič Žibert, ARSO)

University of Ljubljana, FMF

Meteorology group

in scope of

CE Space-SI,

the research program of FMF, funded by ARRS

and three ESA funded PECS projects

1. indirectly via boundary conditions
2. directly – satellite radar data
3. impact of new satellite wind observations
4. aerosol dynamics with 4D-var data assimilation
5. Slovenia from Space – Bora wind

1. **Research forecast with WRF and WRF/Chem**

start of the forecast: initial and boundary conditions

4D structure of the atmospheric variables, obtained from the measured,
initialized and analyzed data

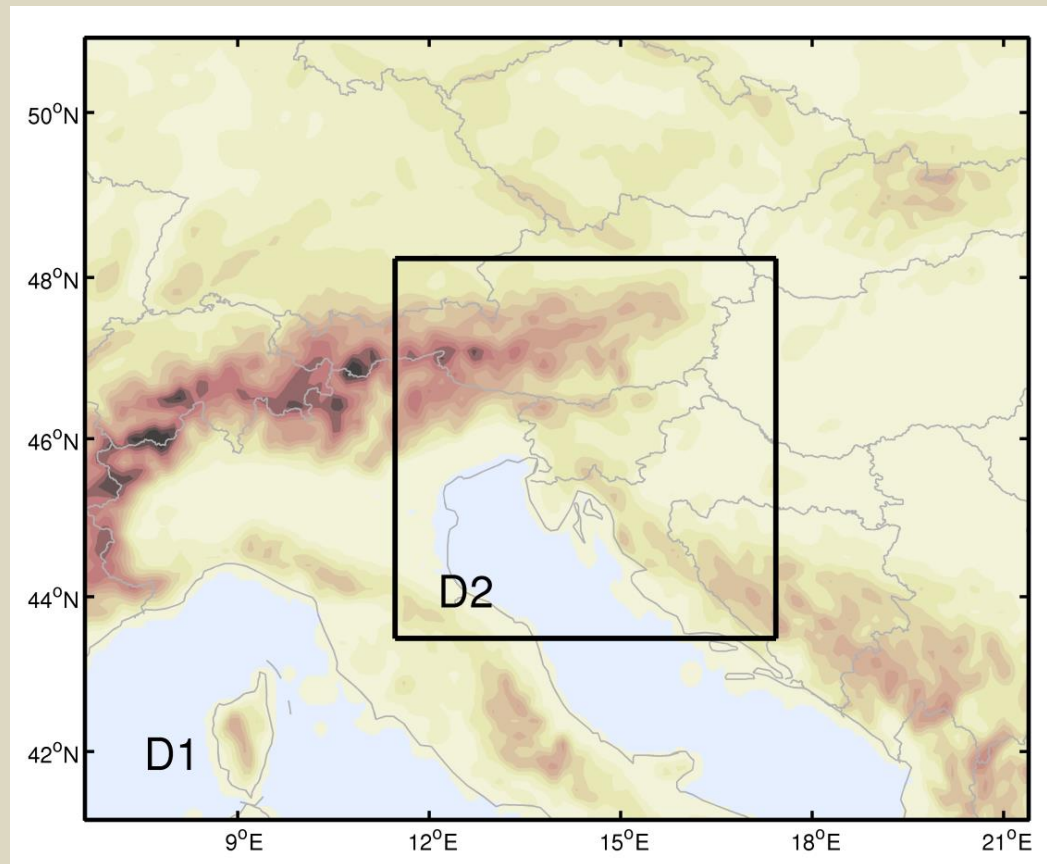
The **most important** data source are the **satellite borne data!**

Boundary conditions \implies two nested domains:

11,12 km resolution (151x100 grid points)
and 3,7 km resolution (181x145 grid points)

42 vertical levels

48h forecast, once per day



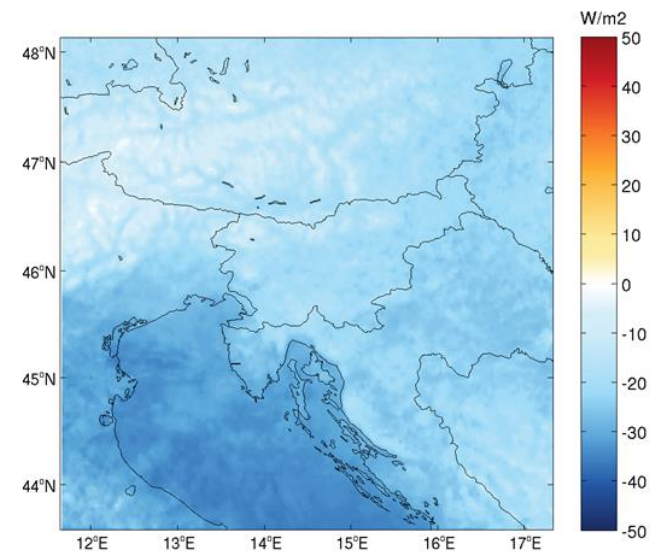
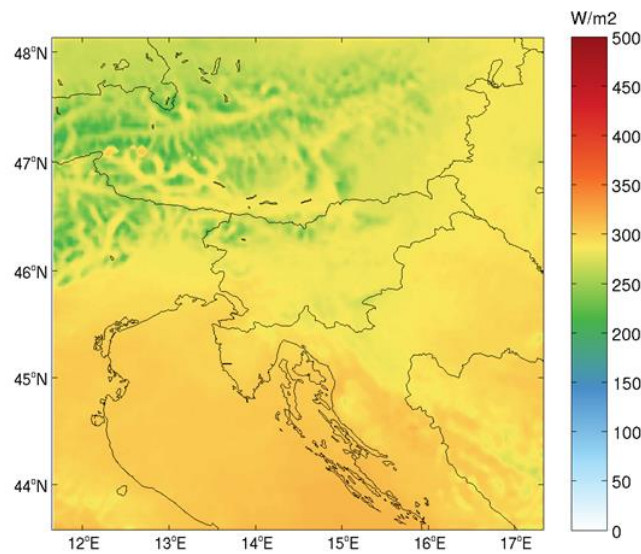
Impact of DIRECT EFFECT on weather

R. Žabkar^{1,2} in L. Honzak², 2013: Napovedovanje kakovosti zraka z modelom WRF/Chem, Zbornik SZGG,
¹Uni-Lj, FMF, ²CE Space-SI

MEAN (WRF)

DIFF WRF/Chem – WRF

solar
irradiation



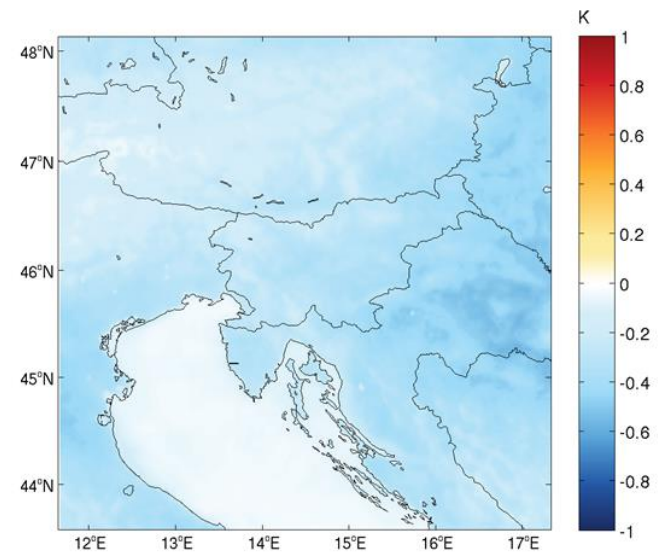
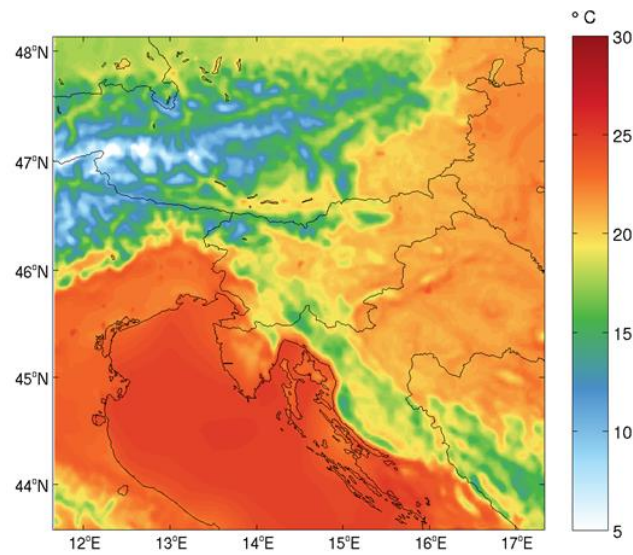
Impact of DIRECT EFFECT on weather

R. Žabkar^{1,2} in L. Honzak², 2013: Napovedovanje kakovosti zraka z modelom WRF/Chem, Zbornik SZGG,
¹Uni-Lj, FMF, ²CE Space-SI

MEAN (WRF)

DIFF WRF/Chem –WRF

2 m
temperature

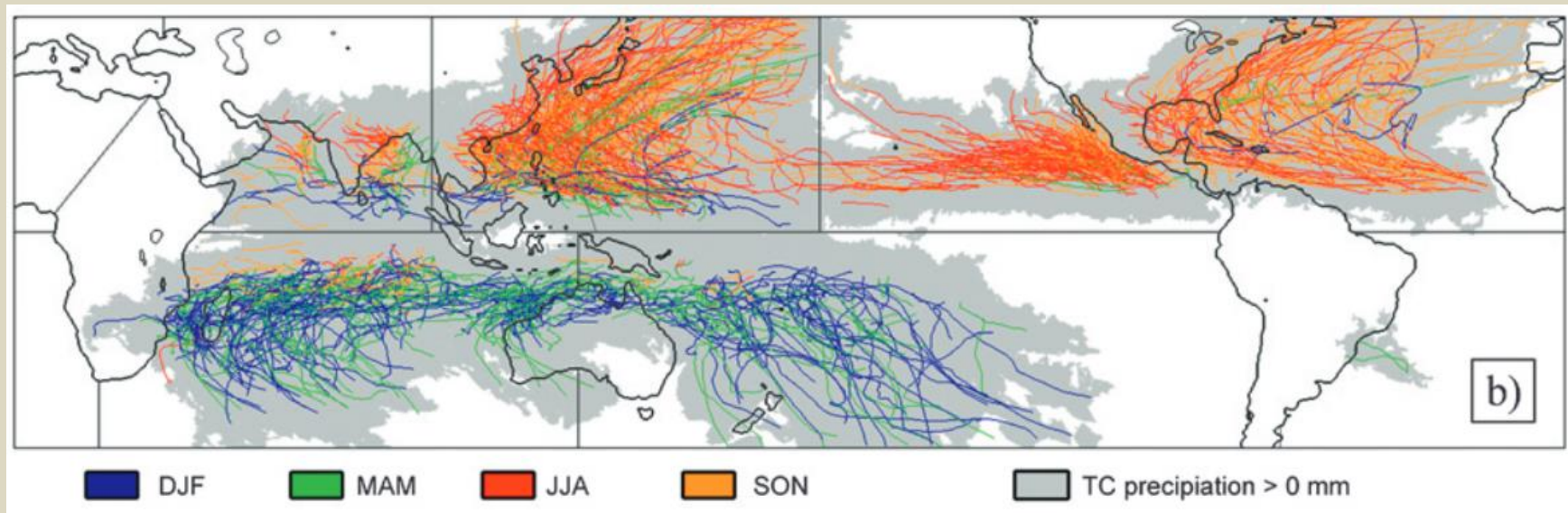


2. Precipitation in tropical cyclones based on TRMM radar data

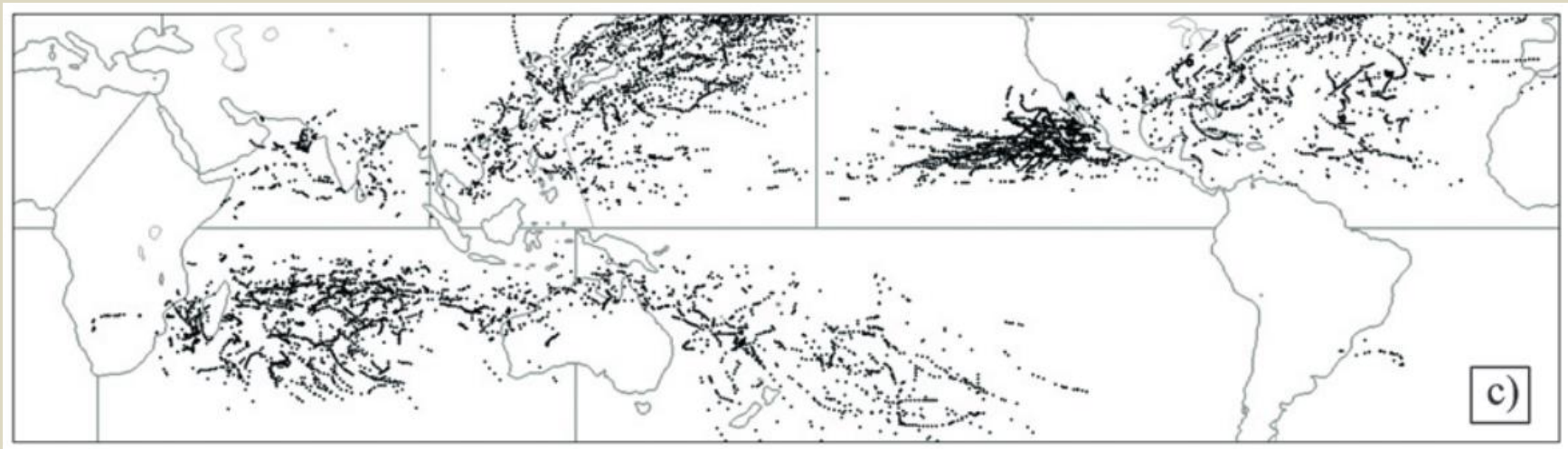
G. Skok^{1,2}, J. Bacmeister³ and J. Tribbia³, 2013:
Analysis of Tropical Cyclone Precipitation Using an Object-Based Algorithm,
J. Climate **26**, 2563-2579.

¹Uni-Lj, FMF, ²CE Space-SI, ³NCAR, Boulder, Colorado

The TC trajectories from the IBTrACS dataset for the period 1998–2008. Colors represent seasons. Black lines represent domain borders. Light-gray shading indicates regions where any TC precipitation has been detected.



Locations of identified IBTrACS storm centers (1998–2008) that were not associated with any TRMM 3B42 precipitation object.



3. Impact of new satellite wind observations

Project "Mesoscale wind profiles and data assimilation"

Funding: ESA-PECS

Polar-orbiting Doppler Wind Lidar providing global measurements of atmospheric wind profiles
twice per day

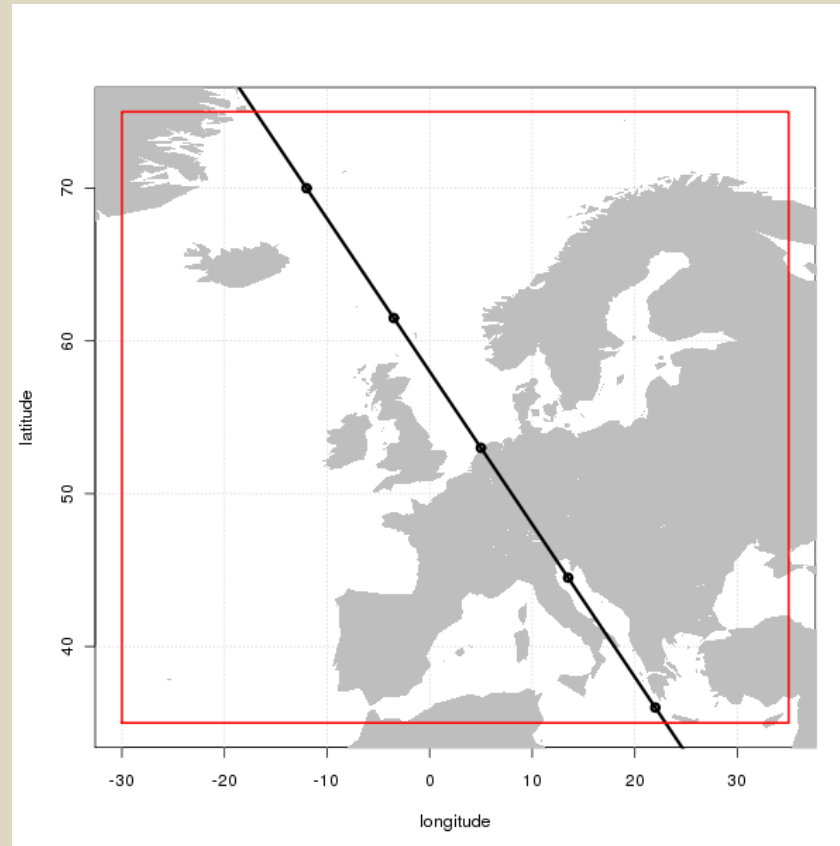
Exploratory character mission measuring **line-of-sight (LOS) winds**

Expected launch in July 2015

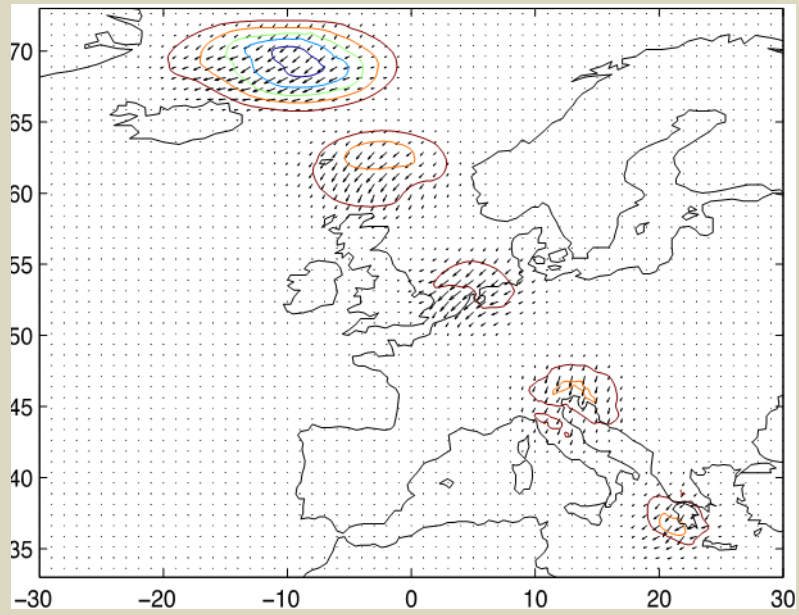


<http://www.esa.int/esaLP/LPadmaeolus.html>

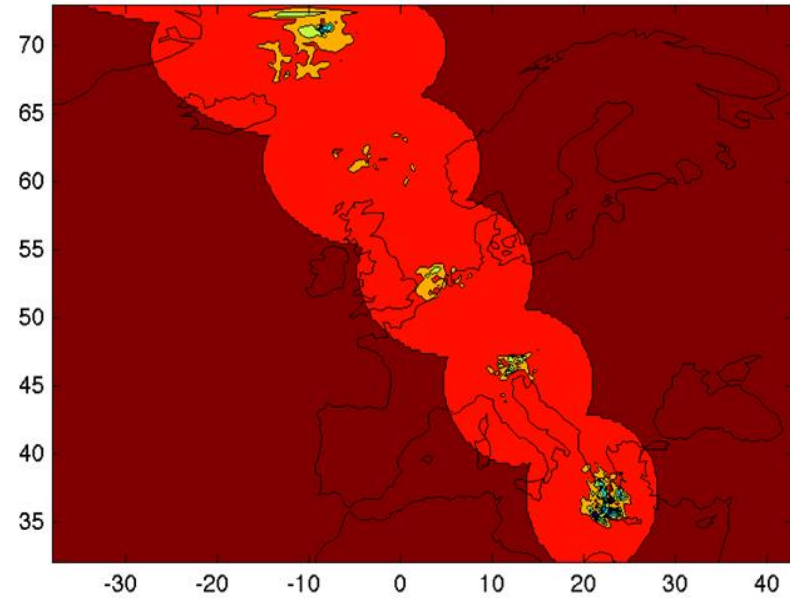
Data assimilation of LOS DWL winds



An example of analysis increments at a model level in the lower troposphere



v and T



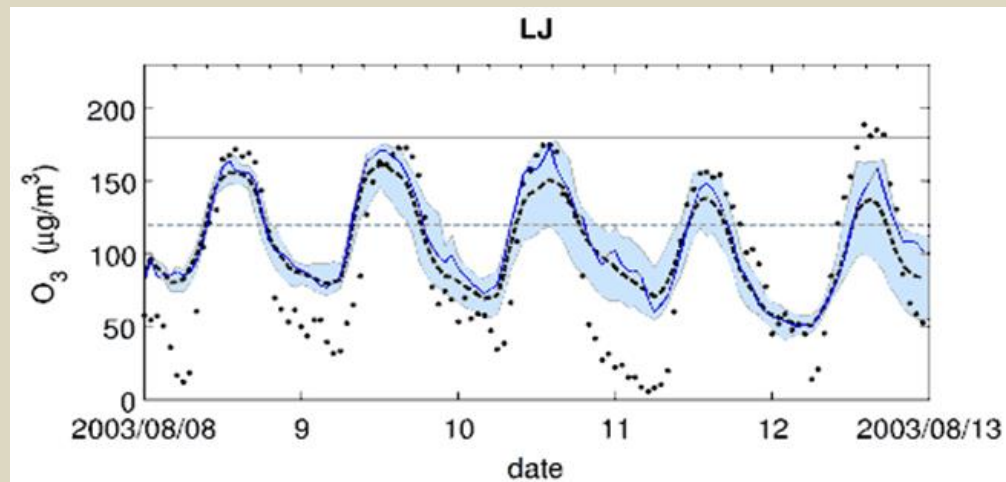
w

4. Aerosol-dynamics coupling in 4D data assimilation

Project "Multivariate relationships between the aerosols, moisture and winds in four-dimensional data assimilation for the global monitoring for environment and security"

Funding: ESA-PECS
to start on 1 January 2014

The project topic is highly relevant for the problem of data assimilation and forecasting of atmospheric composition.



An example of the problem from R. Žabkar^{1,2}, D. Koračin³ and J. Rakovec^{1,2}, 2013:

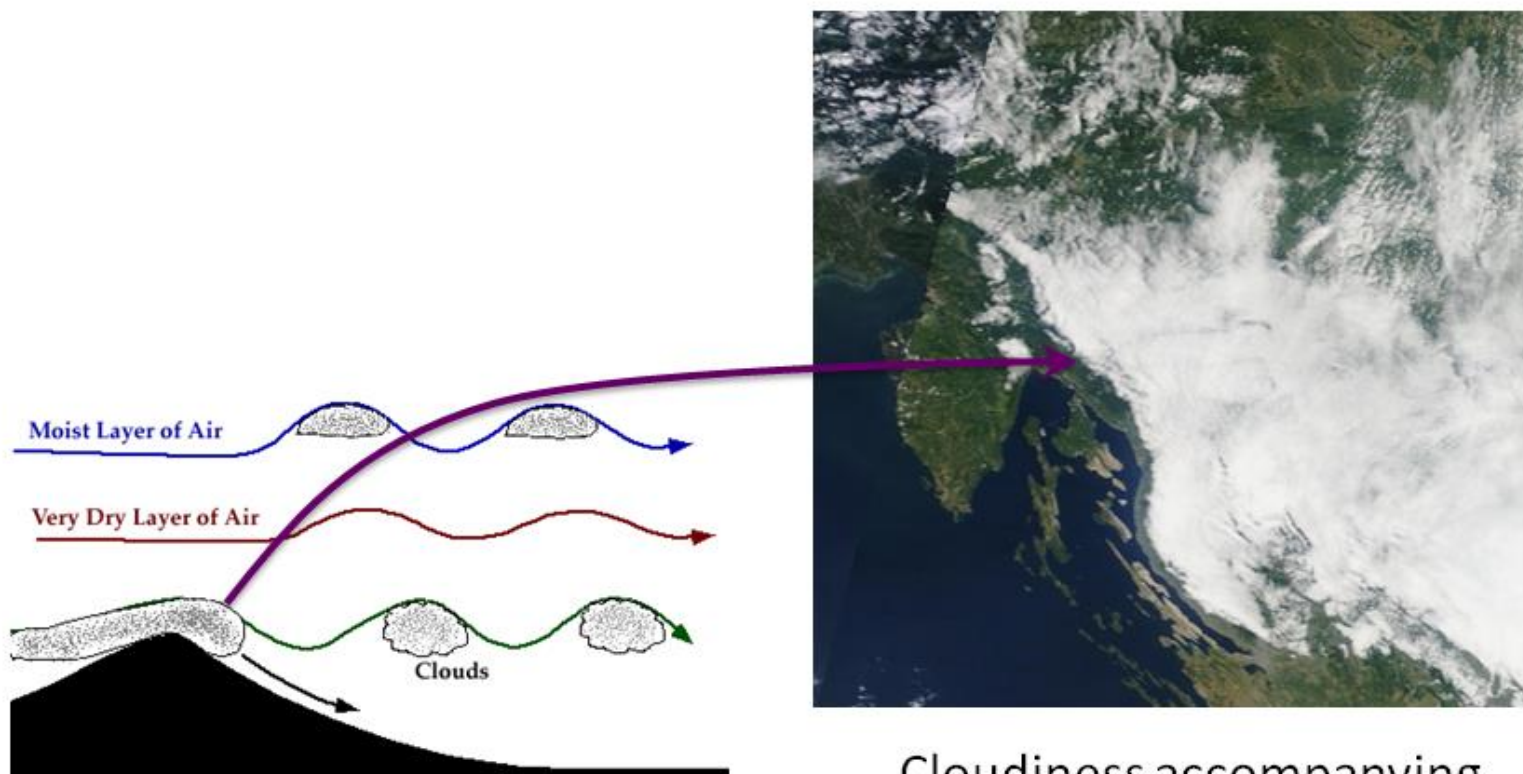
A WRF/Chem sensitivity study using ensemble modelling for a high ozone episode in Slovenia and the Northern Adriatic area.

Atmospheric Environment **77**, 990-1004

¹Uni-Lj, FMF, ²CE Space-SI, ³DRI, Reno, Nevada

5. Slovenia from Space: Bora in the Vipava valley

<http://www.space.si/slovenija-iz-vesolja/>



Cloudiness accompanying
the Adriatic bora

Together with the high-school students from the Vipava valley,
the area of strongest bora in Slovenia,
bora wind was measured and analyzed during the winter 2012

