

Polar Orbiting Satellite Bias Monitoring System for ATMS and AMSU-A

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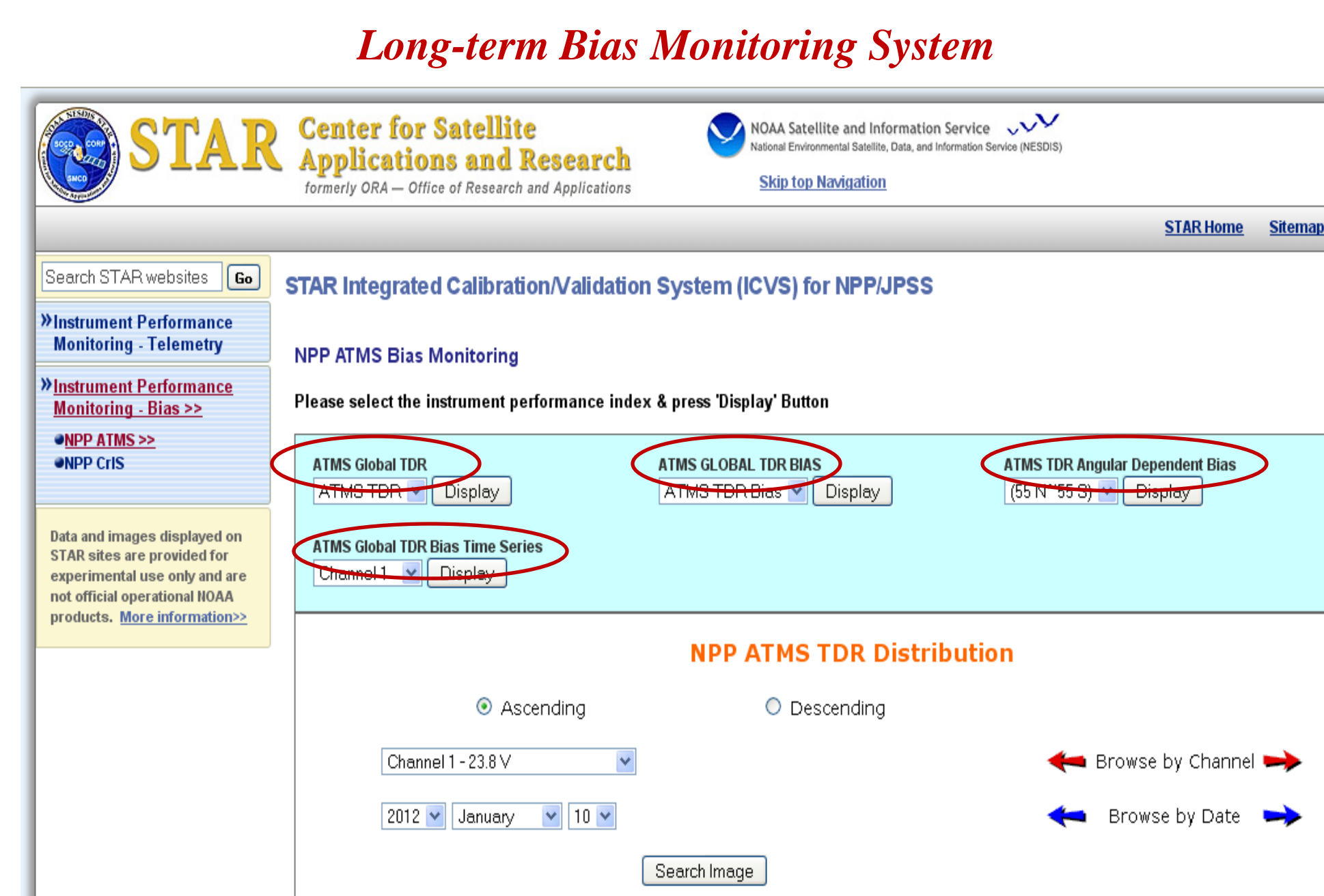
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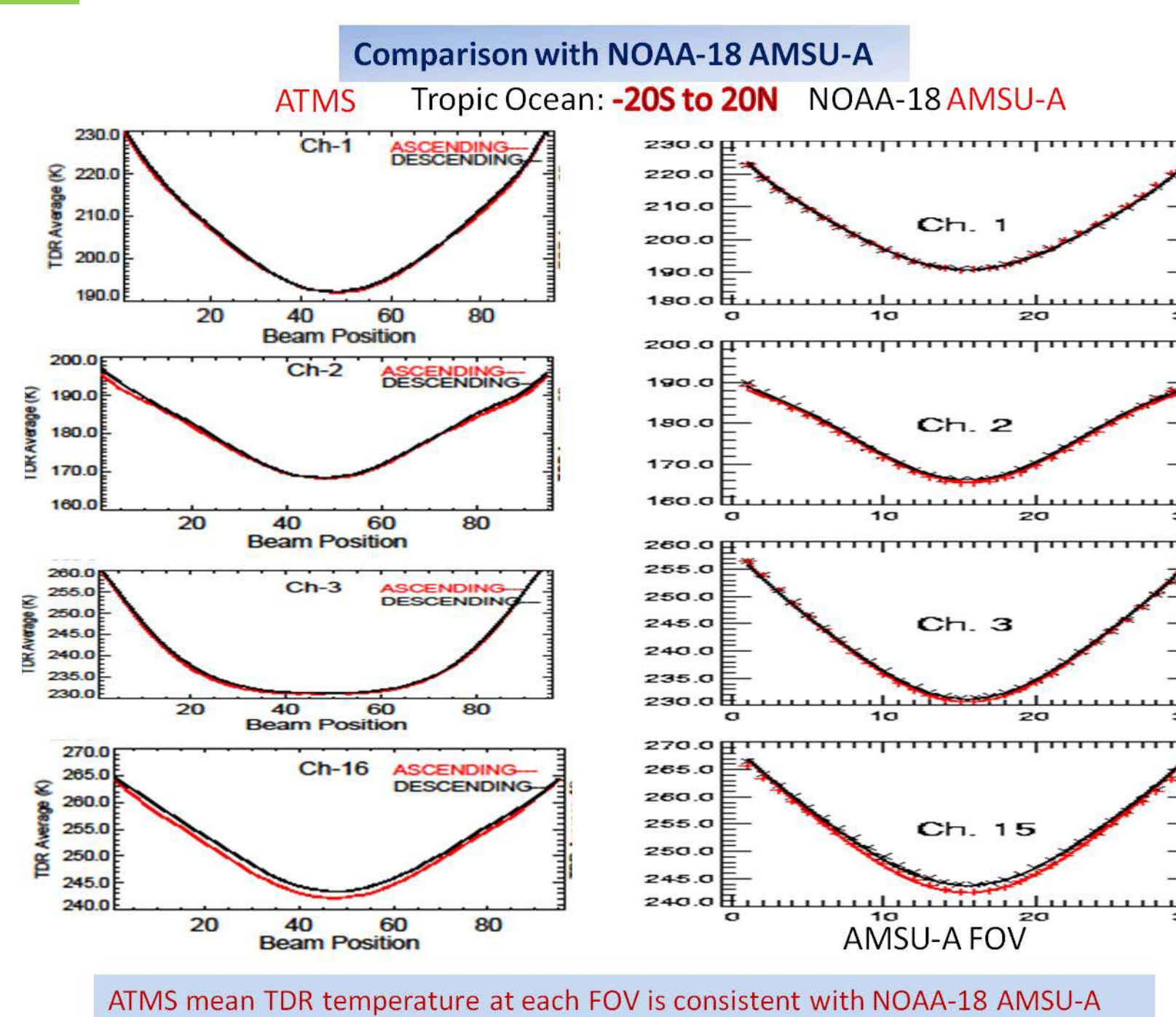
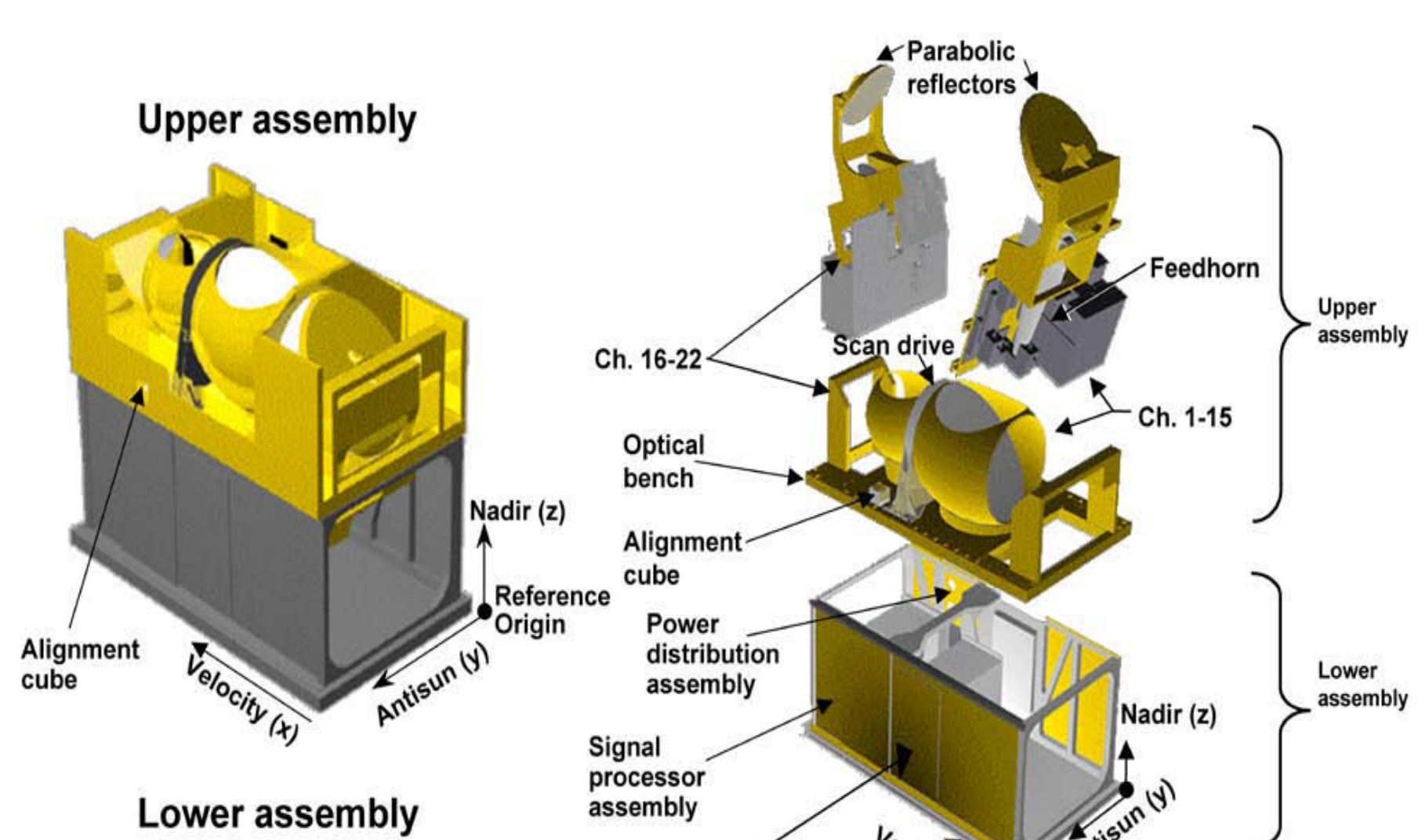
Introduction

The Cross-track Infrared and Microwave Sounding Suite (CrIMSS), consisting of the Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS) and the first space-based, Nyquist-sampled cross-track microwave sounder, the Advanced Technology Microwave Sounder (ATMS), will provide atmospheric vertical profile information needed to improve numerical weather and climate modeling. Recently a near real-time bias monitoring system for the ATMS has developed in Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR). We simulate the brightness temperatures at 22 channels over oceans corresponding to each ATMS beam position and compare the simulated results with the measurements. The radiative transfer modeling used in this study is the JCSDA Community Radiative Transfer Model (CRTM). CRTM simulation is performed under clear atmospheric conditions over ocean using sea surface temperature (SST), wind vector, and temperature/moisture profiles obtained from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS). Key features for this polar orbiting satellite bias monitoring system include global bias distribution, angular dependence distribution and time series monitoring. Similar bias monitoring system has been developed for the Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit A (AMSU-A). Assessment has been done for intercalibration between ATMS and NOAA-19 AMSU-A.



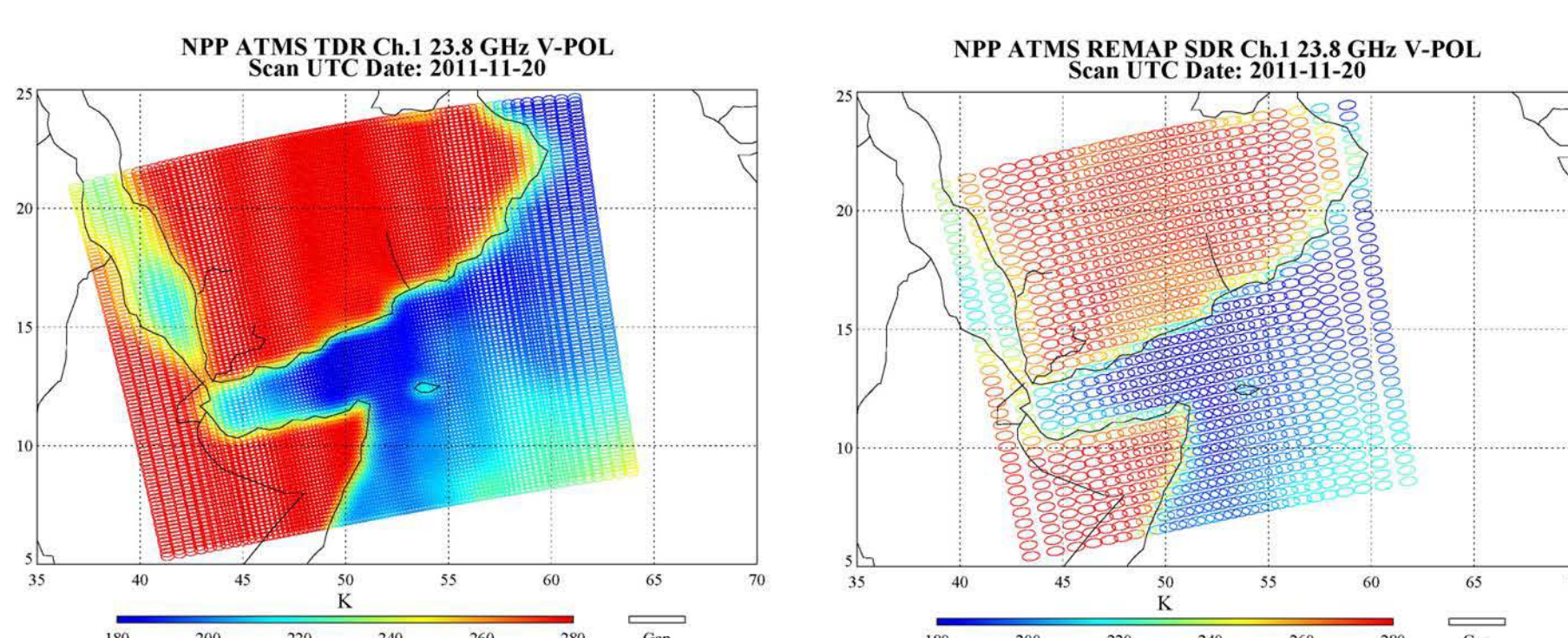
GOAL: To provide real-time/long-term bias monitoring for instrument performance evaluation

<http://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/spb/icvs>

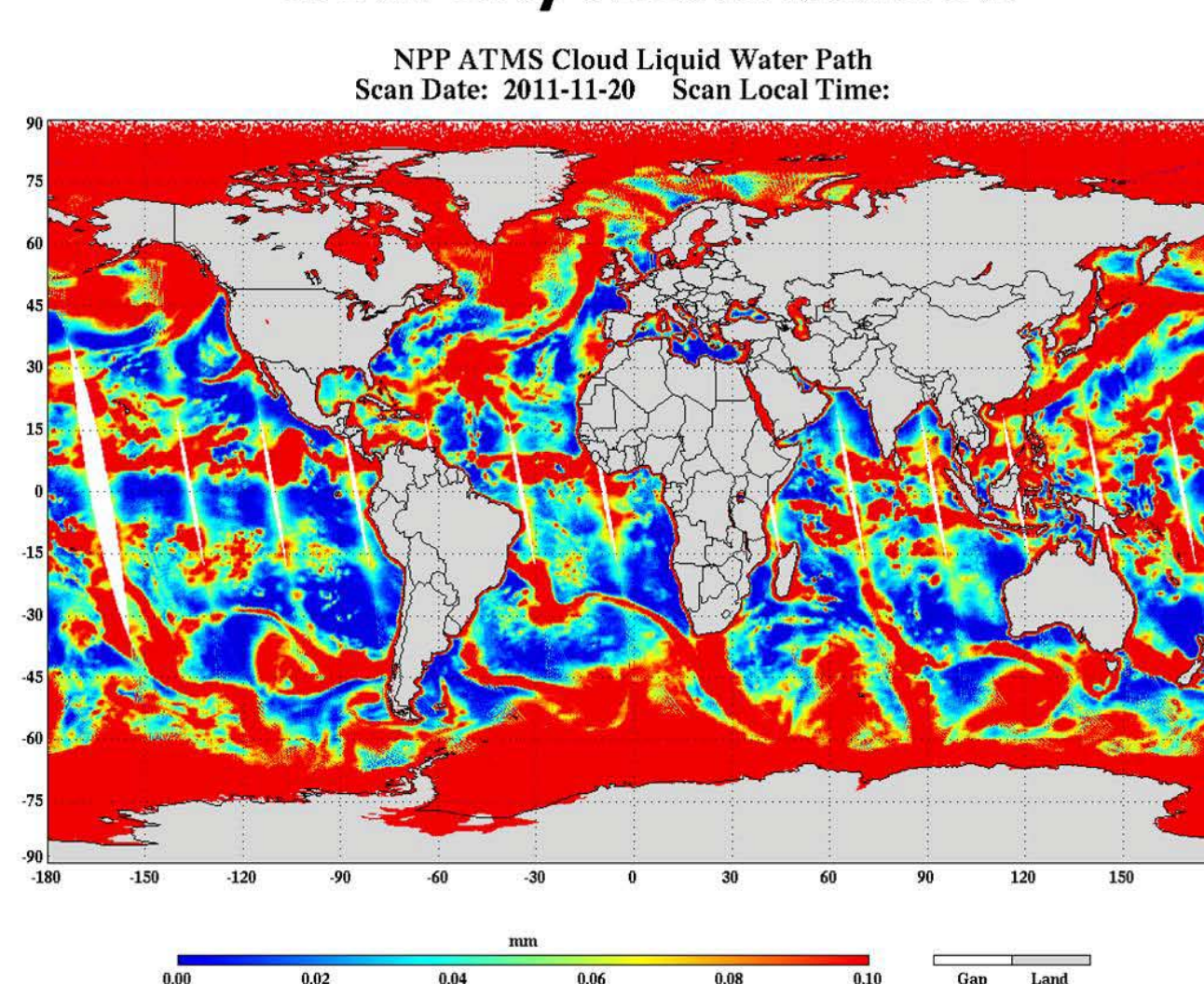


ATMS mean TDR temperature at each FOV is consistent with NOAA-18 AMSU-A

Initial look of ATMS TDR vs. REMAPPED SDR



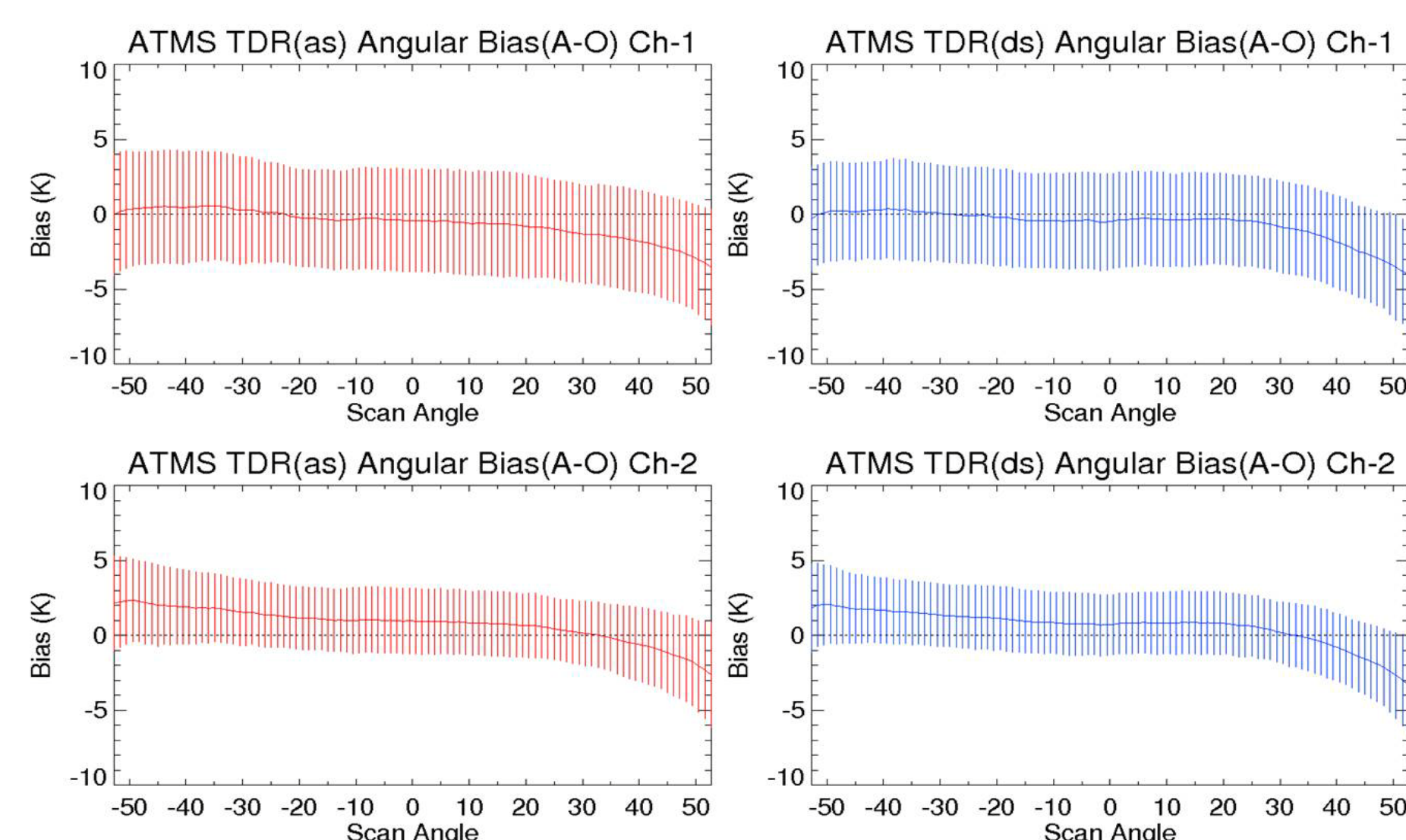
Clear Sky Identification



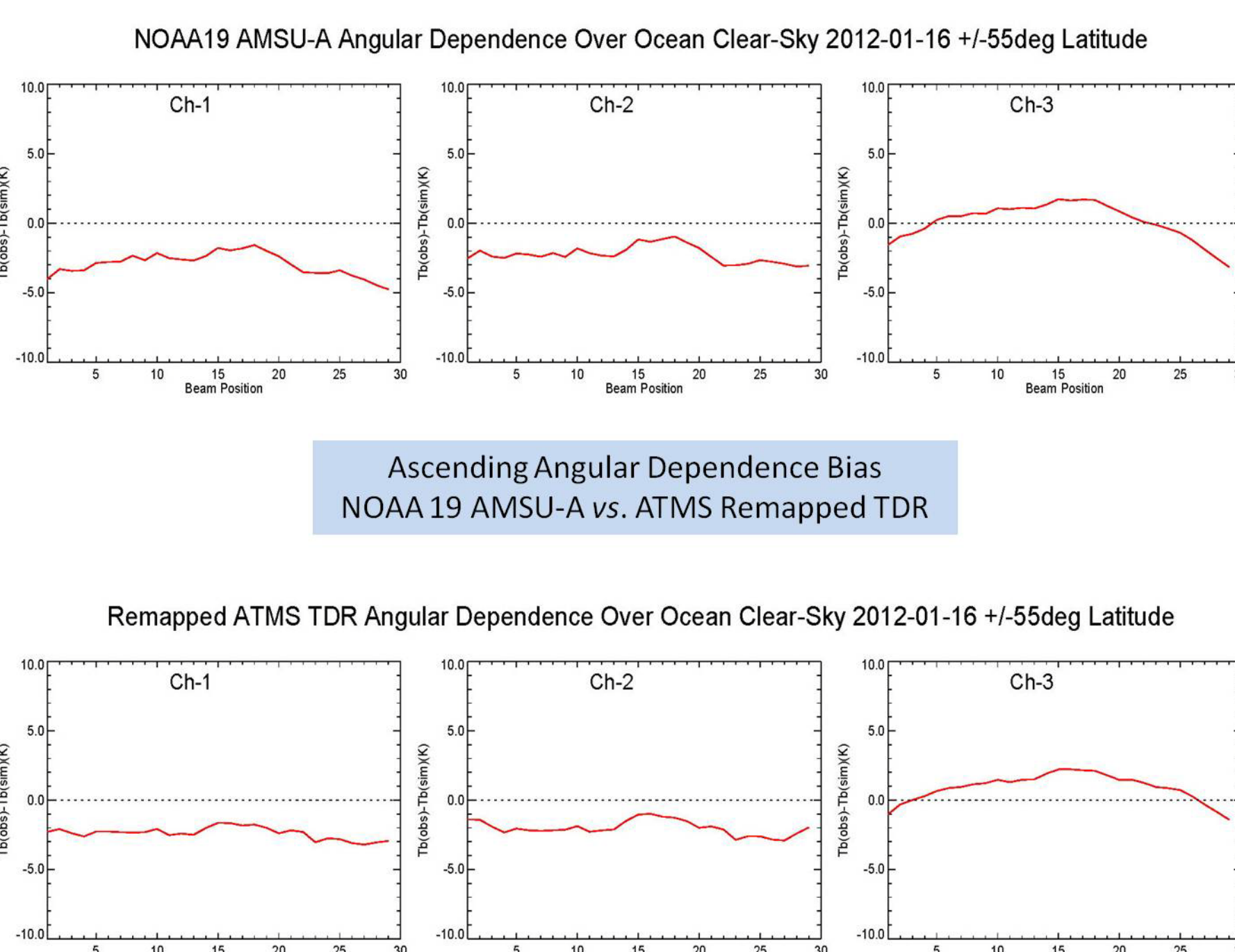
Physical Cloud Liquid Water Path retrieval algorithm applied to identify clear sky (Weng, et al., 2003)
 • CLW < 0.05 is considered as clear sky

ATMS TDR Cross-Track Asymmetry

Angular dependent bias (A-O) Dec, 16-22, 2011



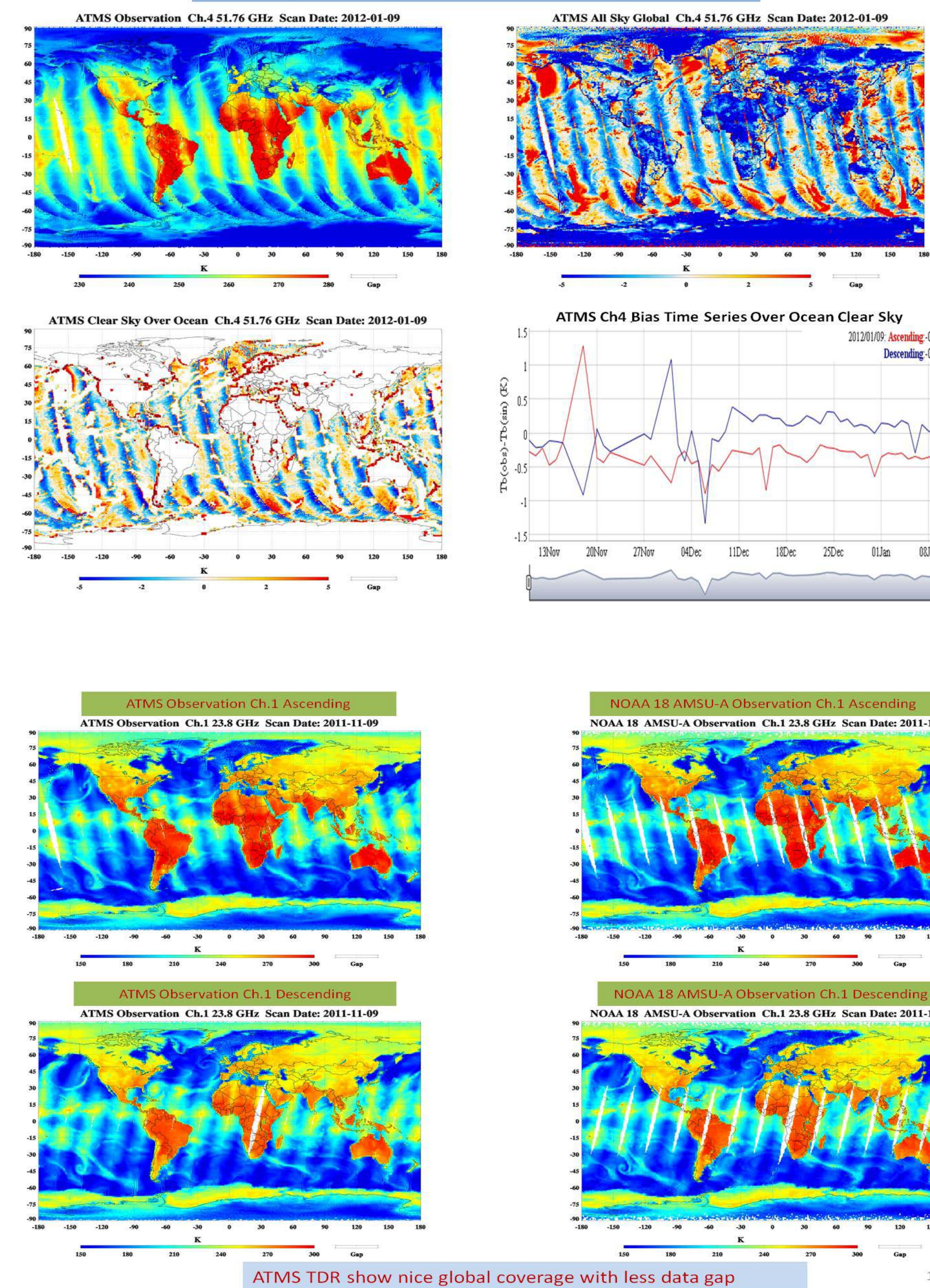
Offline study, courtesy of Tong Zhu



Bias Monitoring Package Introduction

- Goal: To provide real-time/long-term instrument bias monitoring for instrument performance evaluation
- Instrument bias monitoring test using real-time ATMS TDR data has been performed.
- The JCSDA Community Radiative Transfer Model (CRTM) is used.
 - Temperature/moisture profiles are obtained from the NCEP Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS)
- Clear Sky identification
 - Physical Cloud Liquid Water Path retrieval algorithm applied to identify clear sky (Weng et al., 2003)
 - CLW < 0.05 is considered as clear sky

Available Products from Bias Monitoring Package



ATMS TDR show nice global coverage with less data gap

Future Work

- Improve cloud identification algorithm
- Quantify scan asymmetry bias
- Verify operational TDR to SDR conversion coefficients
- Assessment of intercalibration between ATMS and NOAA-19 AMSU-A
- Evaluate ATMS remapped SDR vs. ATMS TDR
- Continue update current bias monitor package
 - Test high resolution background input for RT simulation
 - Provide more bias monitoring parameters to the package