Imperial College London

Seasonal and interannual variability diagnosed from IASI spectra and comparison to simulations

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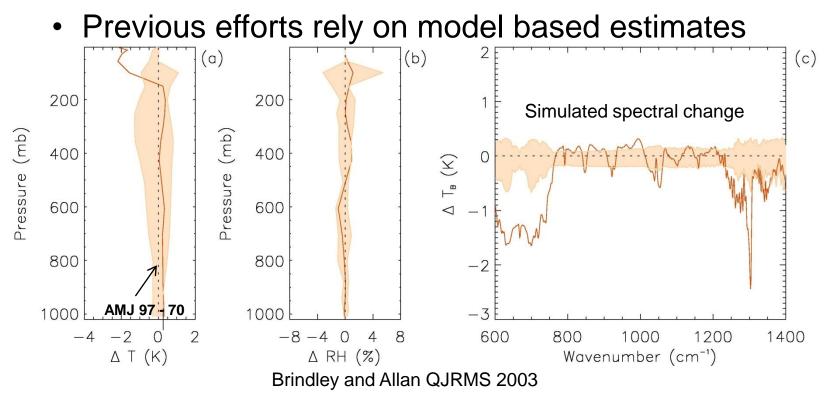
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Outline

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Motivation



- Better to use a COSP-style approach to simulate spectrally resolved radiances
- Interim solution

Regional assessment of IR spectral variability

IACONO AND CLOUGH: SPECTRAL RADIANCE AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY

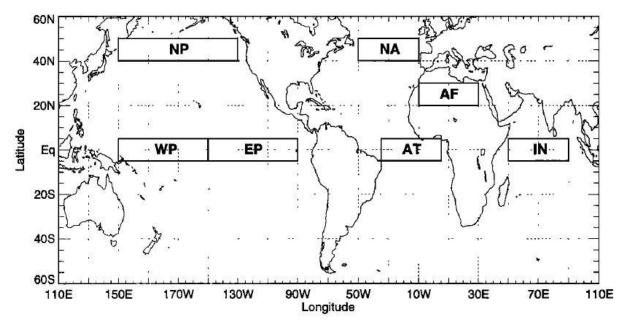


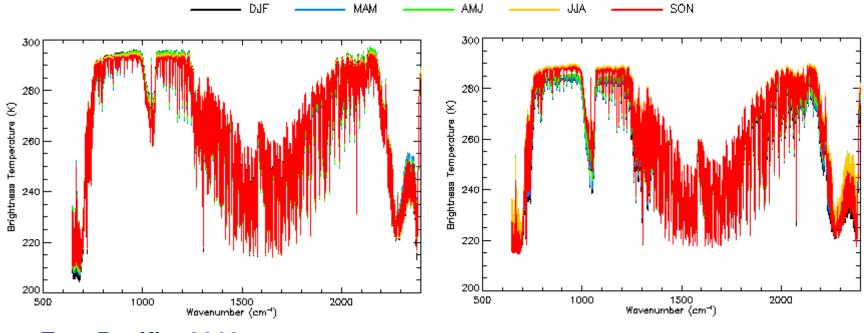
Figure 3. Geographic regions examined in this study. "WP" refers to western Pacific, "EP" to eastern Pacific, "AT" to Atlantic Ocean, "IN" to Indian Ocean, "AF" to Sahara Desert, "NP" to North Pacific, and "NA" to North Atlantic.

- Comparisons with previous studies using IRIS
- Prohibitive data volumes (~10TB/year IASI Level 1C) -> regional analysis

Spectral signatures from satellite data at Imperial

Instrument	IRIS	IMG	AIRS	IASI
Satellite	Nimbus 4	ADEOS	AQUA	METOP-A
Spectro- meter type	FTS	FTS	grating spectrometer	FTS
Data available	Apr 1970 – Jan 1971	Oct 1996 – Jun 1997	2002 - present	2007 - present
Spectral coverage (cm ⁻¹)	400 – 1600 cm ⁻¹ continuous	715 – 3030 cm ⁻¹ 3 bands	650 – 2700 cm ⁻¹ 2378 bands	645 – 2760 cm ⁻¹ 3 bands
Spectral resolution	2.8 cm ⁻¹	0.1 cm ⁻¹	0.4–1.0 cm ⁻¹	0.5 cm ⁻¹
Footprint (nadir)	95 km diameter	8km x 8km	13 km diameter	12 km diameter

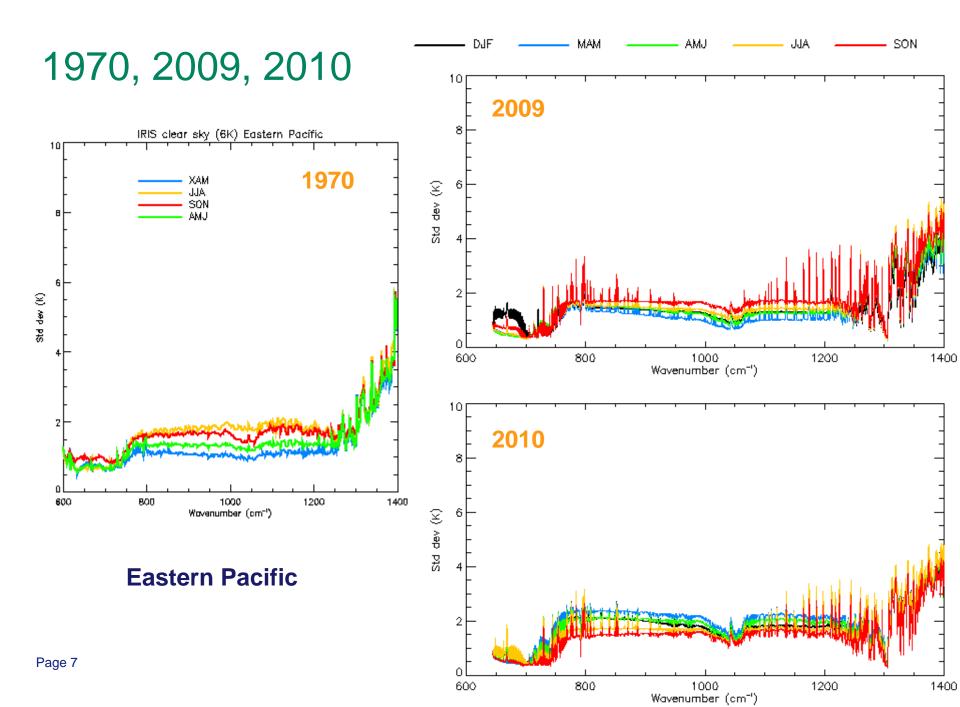
IASI – Seasonal mean clear sky spectra

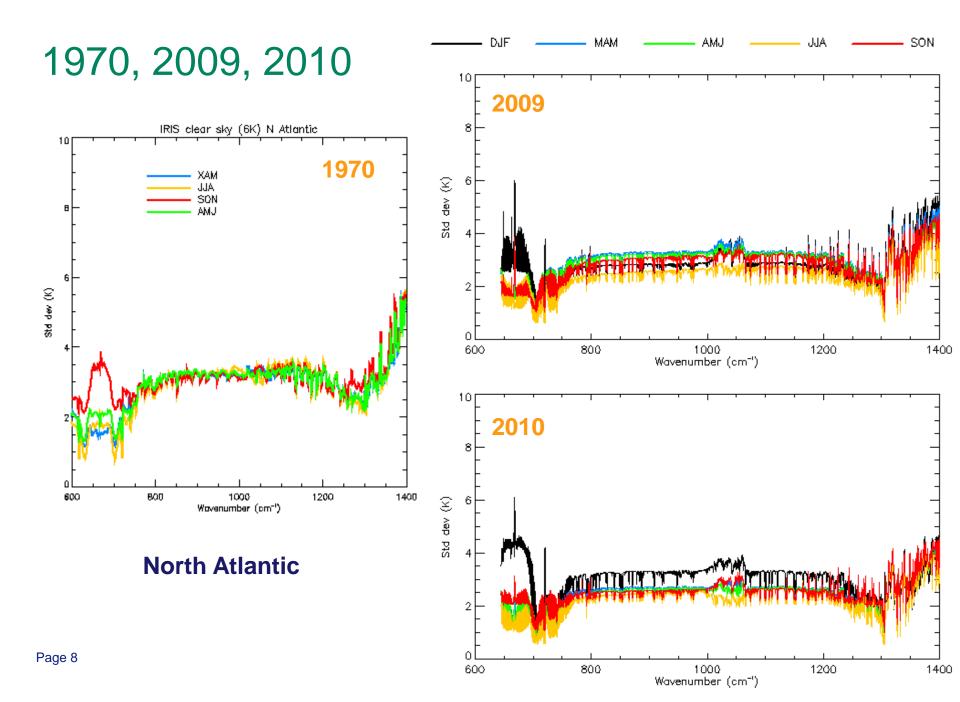


East Pacific, 2010

DJF: 7968 (26 %) MAM: 10354 (42 %) JJA: 9465 (28 %) SON: 8703 (27 %) 299.644K 300.527K 297.980K 296.706K N. Atlantic, 2010

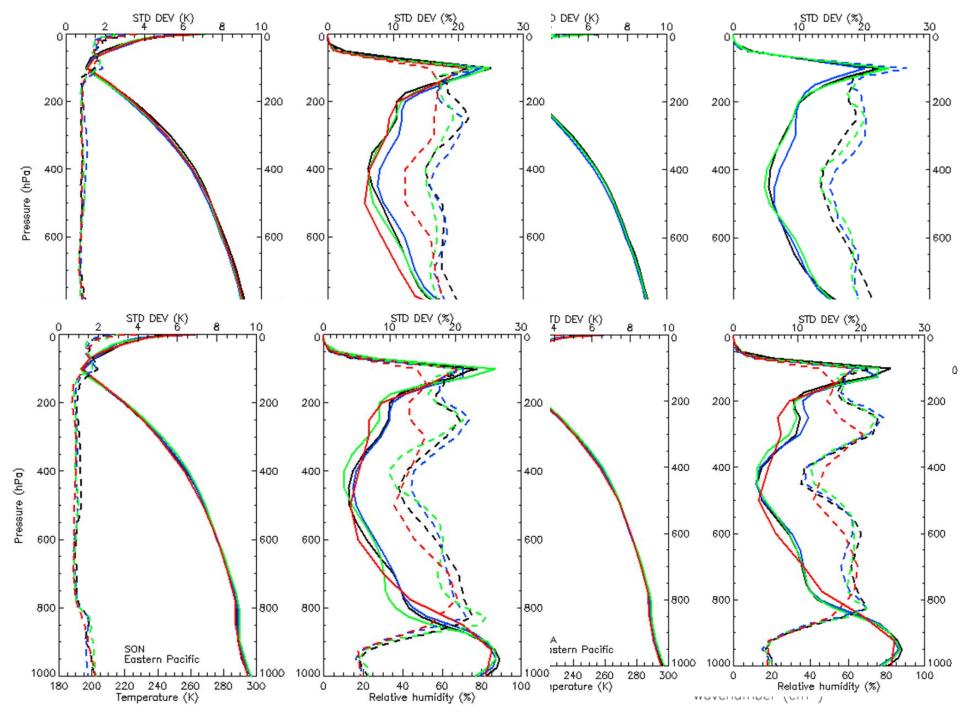
DJF: 1295 (8 %) MAM: 2740 (13 %) JJA: 2925 (15 %) SON: 1783 (9 %) 284.948K 285.683K 291.050K 290.392K

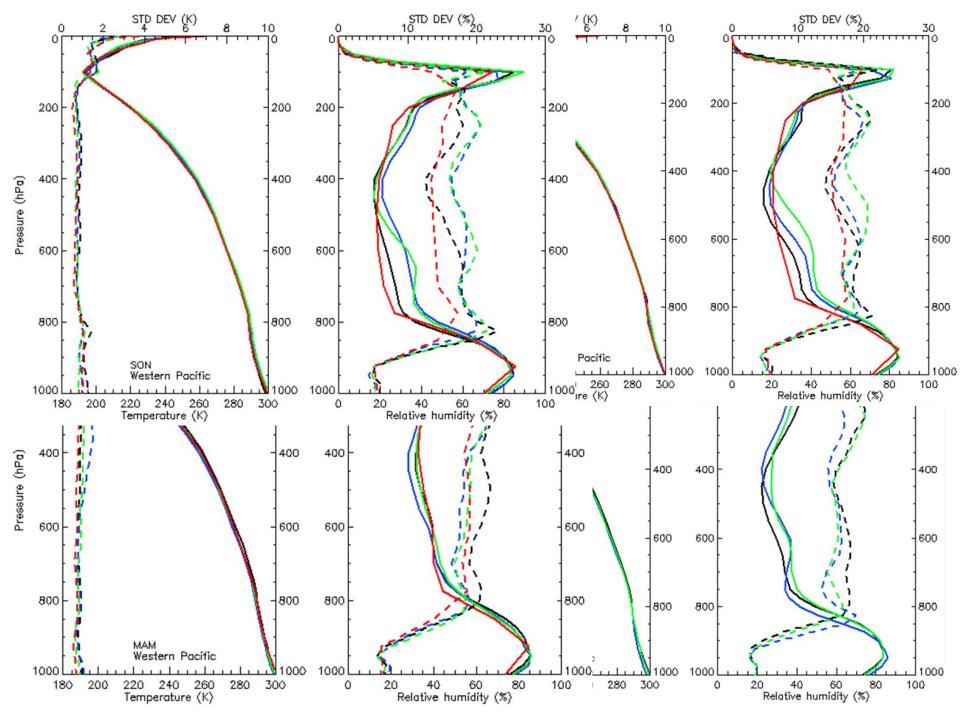




IASI – clear sky seasonal variability

Q: IASI clear sky variability compared with ERA-I profiles of T and H_2O – are they consistent?





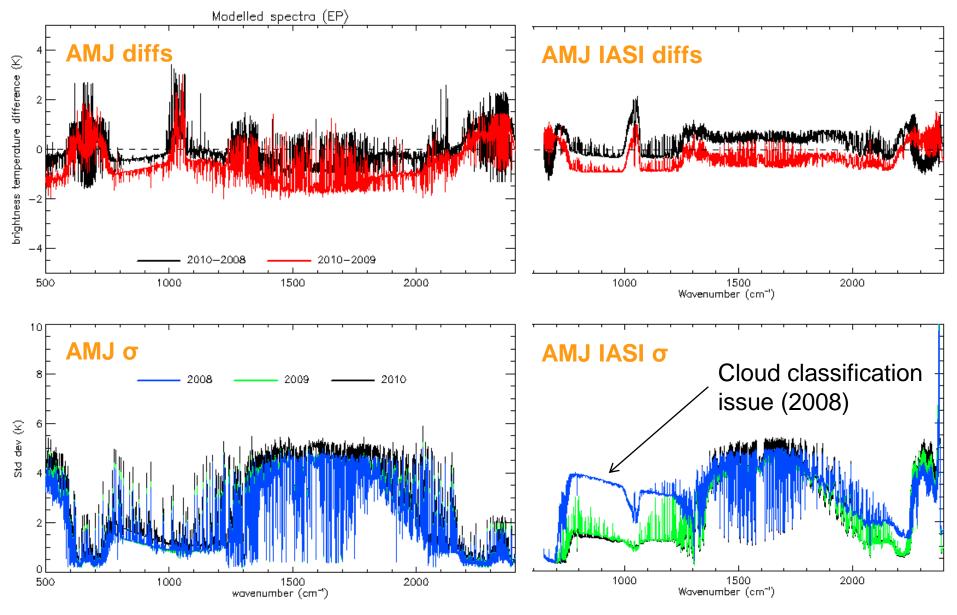
Towards generating a spectrally resolved database from ERA: Modelled 'clear-sky' variability from ERA Interim

- ERA Interim covers period 1989* onward
- Profiles of T, H₂O_(g), O₃ from reanalyses (now using 6-hourly)
- CO₂, CH₄, N₂O from UKMO records (total column, 5 year global mean, interpolation)
- Surface emissivity constant at 0.99 globally
- Spectral radiances simulated at nadir using Oxford RFM (HITRAN 2008)
- * 1979 planned

Previous RFM model runs

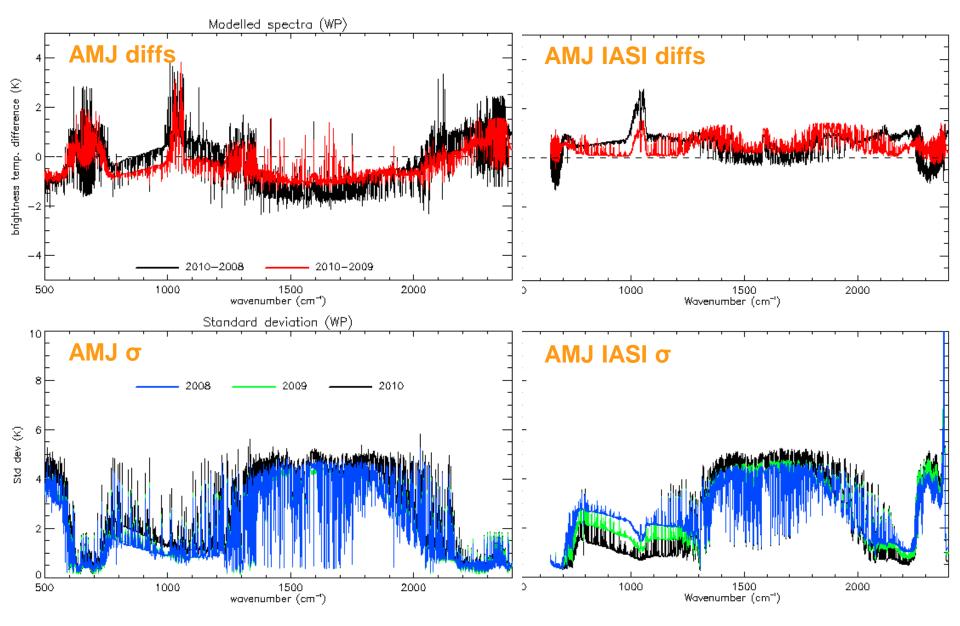
- So far: 1989, 1994, 1999, 2004-2010
- monthly mean fields ('clear-sky' but using all profiles)
- Now using 6-hourly profile data clear sky only (identified using ERA-I cloud information)
- 37 atmospheric levels (1000-1mb)
- spatially resolved 1.5°x1.5°
- 100-2500cm⁻¹, spectral resolution 0.5cm⁻¹

Simulated spectra vs observations (EP)



Simulated spectra

vs observations (WP)



Summary / future activities

- Extension of previous work using monthly mean ERA-I profiles (focus here: clear sky and 6-hourly resolution)
- Intend to extend simulation vs observations (regions, increased record length, clouds / all-sky)
- Limited UK funding for continued support for CLARREO-related studies but interest at UKMO for COSP-style IASI/CLARREO comparison

ESA - AO for ISS experiments relevant to the study of climate change

- Emission Fingerprints of Tropical Water Vapour and Clouds (EFTWVC)
- Lead Luca Palchetti (CNR Italy)
- Letter of intent submitted Sept 11
- Partners include Imperial, LaRC, ...
- Based on REFIR (FORUM)

UK Space Agency – Earth Observation Programme

- Round table discussion on developing business case for UKSA EO Programme (UKSA, NERC, NCEO, CEOI)
- Strong emphasis on support for development of bilateral programmes for technology and mission development
- CEOI to provide £50K for "sandbox study" to demonstrate the TRUTHS concept
 - 2 day workshop to: clarify mission objectives, assess complementarity to CLARREO, and identify focus for technical part of the study
 - 6 week technical study
 - Participation from CLARREO team welcomed