

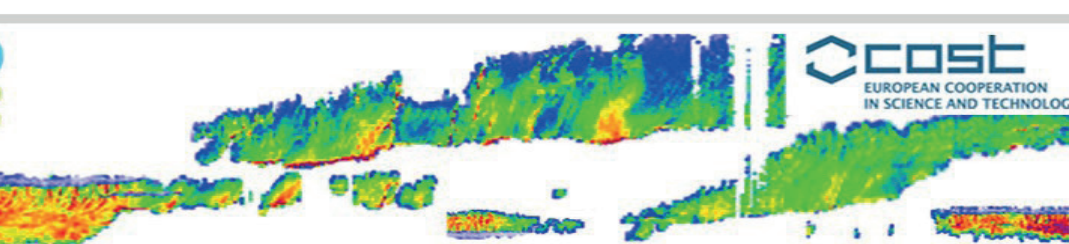
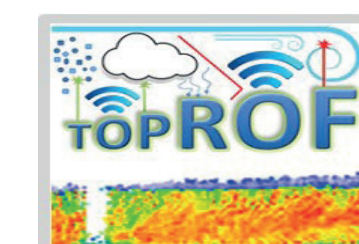
Bodengebundene Mikrowellenradiometer zur Atmosphärensondierung in der Vorhersage:

Fehlermodell, Kalibration, Rauschanalyse, Qualitätskontrolle, Datenformate

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Introduction: RPG-HATPRO-G5 - Humidity And Temperature PROfiler („Sonder“)

Direct Detection Filter-Bank Design

7 channel water vapour band (22 to 31 GHz)

7 channel oxygen band (51 to 58 GHz)

All channels parallel @1s res. (100% duty cycle)

Individual Band-Passes

200 MHz – 2000 MHz

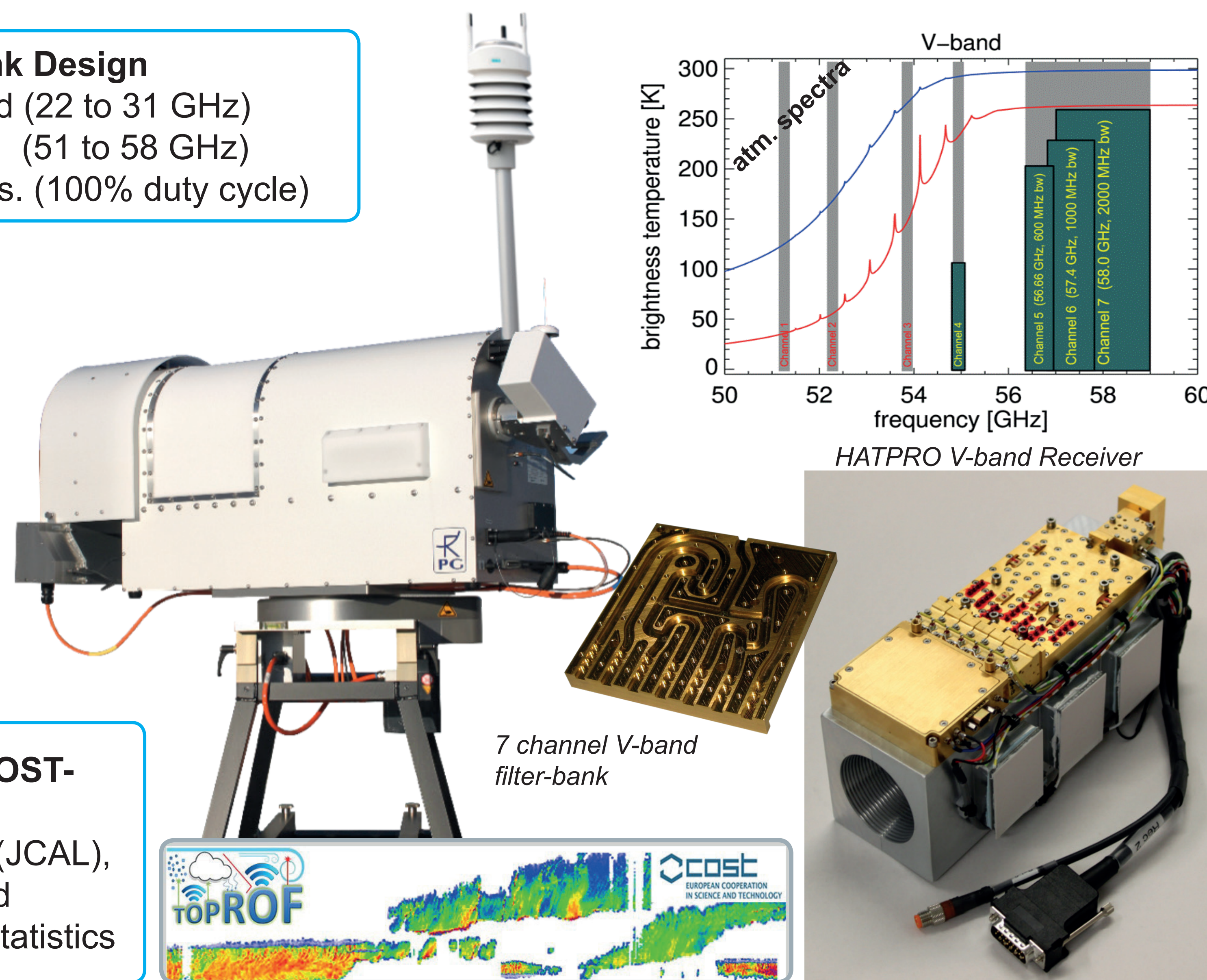
→ optimized TB sensitivity

Network Suitable

TCP/IP interface, internal monitoring, house-keeping data, sanity checks, automatic alerts

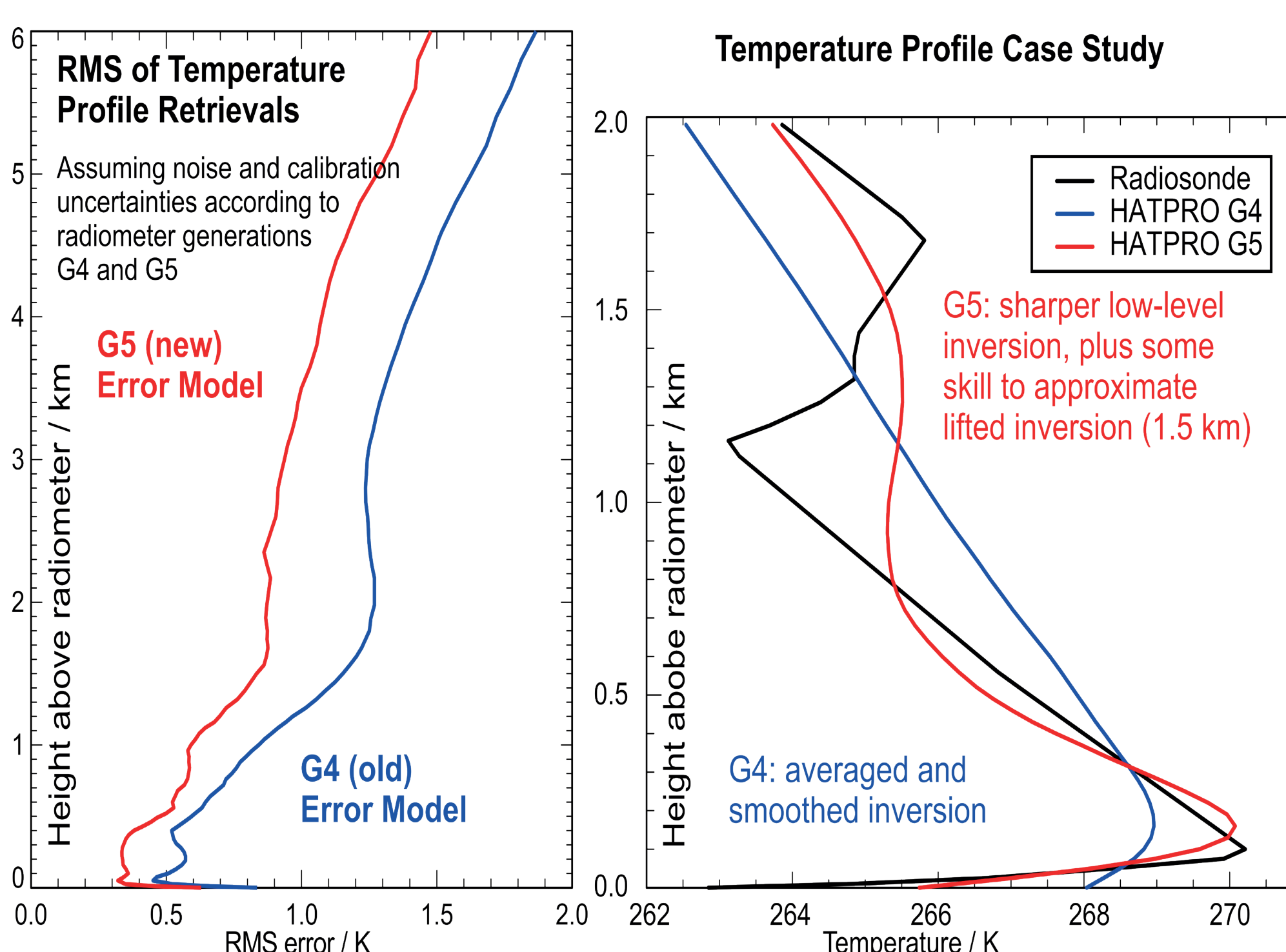
Standardization Efforts (COST-TOPROF)

Joint calibration campaigns (JCAL), format requirements, forward operator (RTTOV-gb), O-B statistics

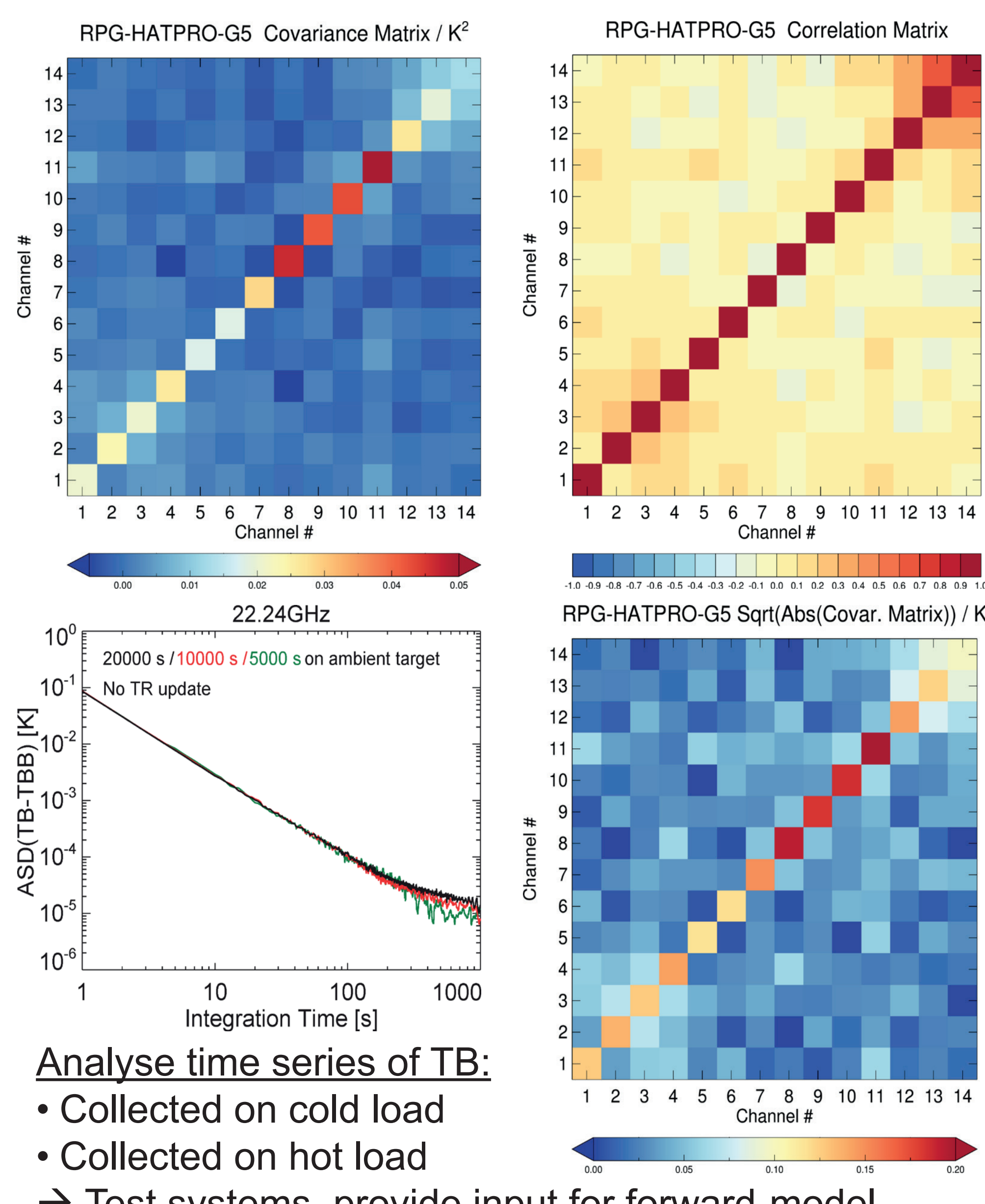


Generation 5 (G5) Improvements

- Rapid noise switching (64 Hz) at all channels
- Novel precision calibration approach
 - Improved noise performance (≤ 0.05 K RMS @10s integration time)
 - Improved radiometric stability
- retrievals profit in RMS
- more degrees of freedom / added features



Receiver Covariance, RMS, Allan Std.-Dev.



Analyse time series of TB:

- Collected on cold load
- Collected on hot load
- Test systems, provide input for forward-model

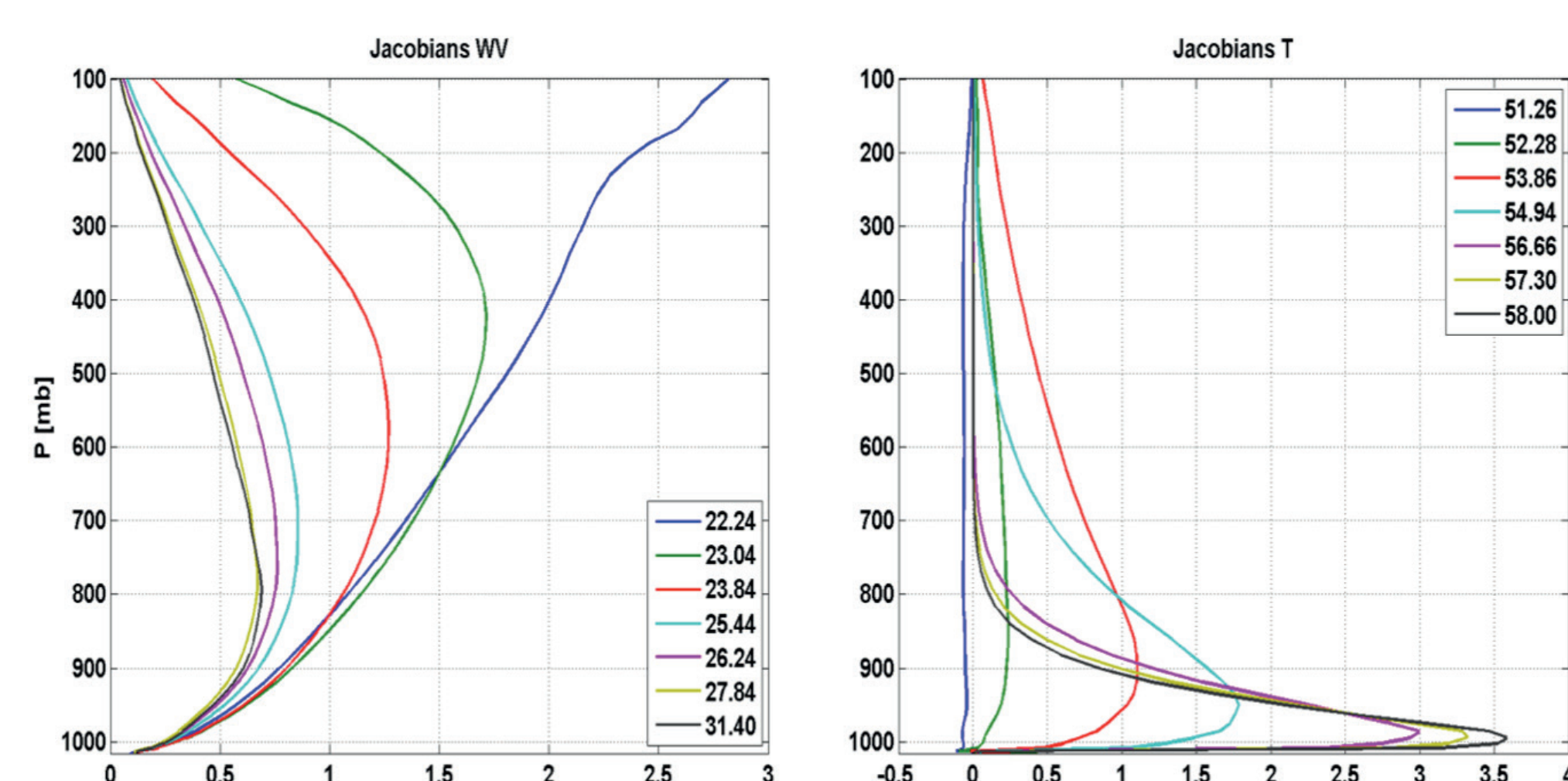
Forward Operator: RTTOV-gb

Triggered by COST-TOPROF, adaption of RTTOV: (De Angelis et al., Geoscientific Model Development, 2016)

- From satellite perspective to ground-based
- Multiple elevation angles, RMS < 0.2 K
- Provides TB / Jacobians → Radiance Assimilation

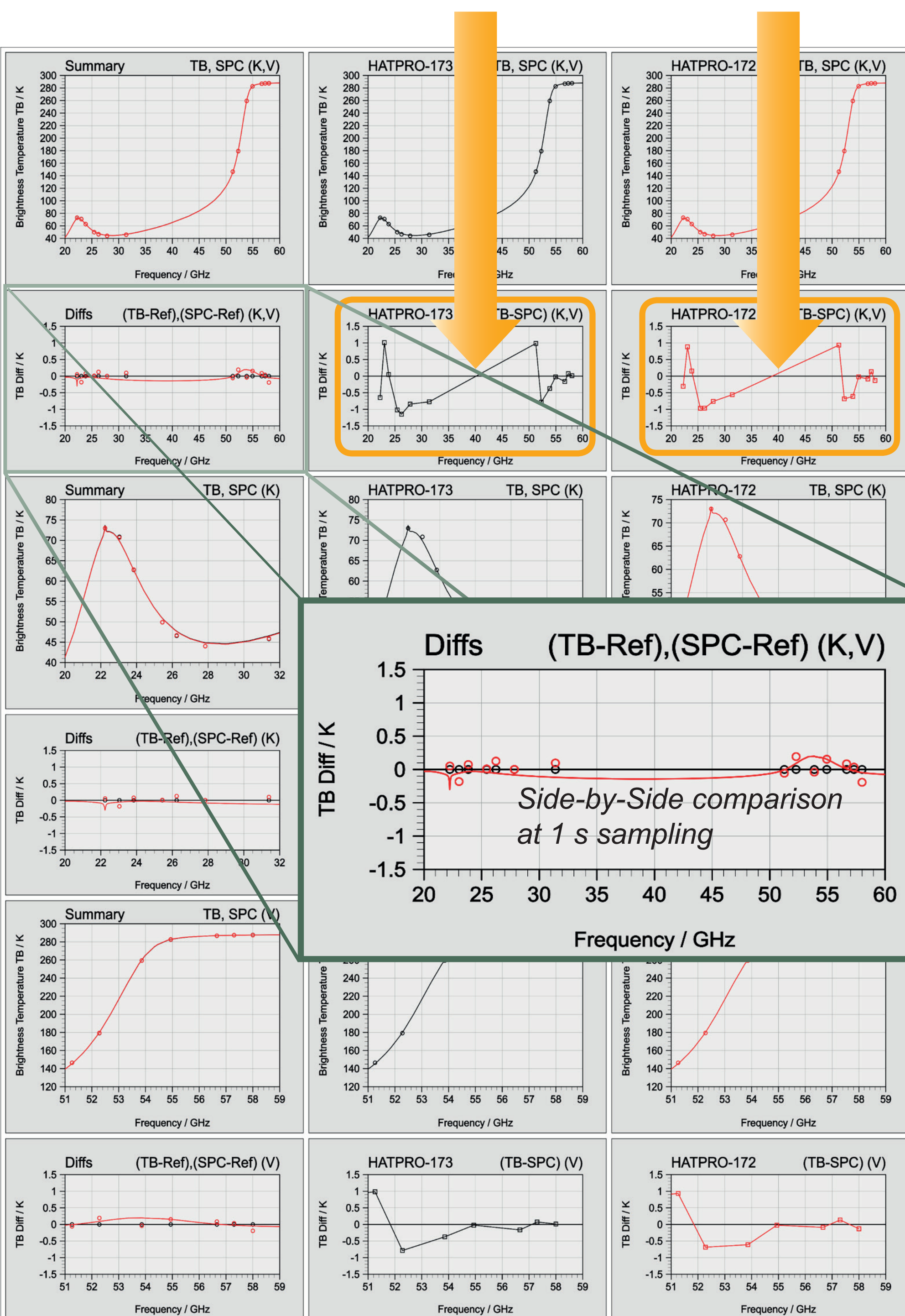
Future distribution: usual RTTOV release channels

- Example of Jacobians for water vapour and temperature profiles (vertical pointing only).



Automatic Quality Checks → Blacklisting

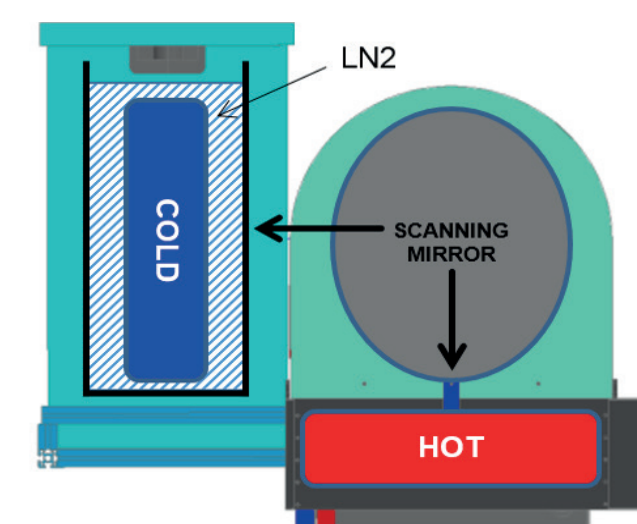
- Using spectral retrieval $TB_{INS} = f(TB_{measured})$
- Calculate instrument's TB_{INS} spectrum using
 - Finite band-passes (integrate TB within filter)
 - Finite beam effects
 - Covariance and calibration errors
- Deviations (measured TB versus INS-spectrum):
 - problem with hardware or model statistics
- Automatic checks in server software



G5 Calibration Procedures

G5 receivers require more precise calibration

- New design for cold calibration (liquid nitrogen) target
- No reflections at target
- No standing waves
- Minimized evaporation of LN2
- Minimized entrainment of oxygen



Absolute TB Accuracy / Repeatability ± 0.15 K



Data Files, Formats: NetCDF-CF 1.6

Client/server Software for data-streaming

Automatic checks + meta-data updates

L1B: per sensor, Microwave-TB, IRR-TB, ...

L1C: co-located on time-grid

L1D: derived L1 like cloud-removal from TB

L2B: retrieved products (T,Q,IWV, LWP,...)

Meta-Data-L1: Covar-Matrix, calibrations, filters, ...

Meta-Data-L2: Retrieval type, data source, RTM, ...

Conclusion & Recommendations

By joint efforts with the user community (COST-TOPROF), the latest Generation-5 MWR have reached maturity in precision, stability, robustness, and software tools.

MRW data assimilation can now start and close the observation gap in the boundary layer.

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www.radiometer-physics.de/download/PDF/Radiometers/HATPRO/RPG-DA.pdf