

Study of satellite observations synergy in order to improve surface temperature in NWP

Zied SASSI

CNRM - Météo-France/CNRS

Nadia Fourrié

Vincent Guidard

Camille Birman



Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Comparison to in-situ LST
- 3 Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST
- 4 IASI simulation with RTTOV
- 5 Conclusions and perspectives

Introduction

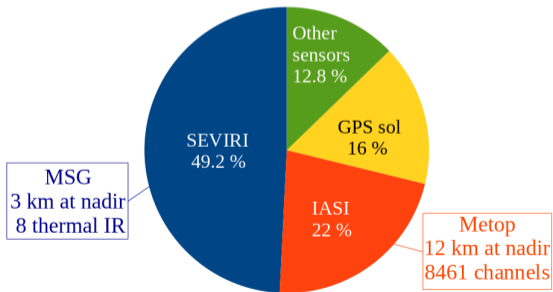
AROME model

- Operational meso-scale non-hydrostatic model of Météo-France (1.3 km)
- 3h analysis for surface
- 1h 3D-Var assimilation cycle (Radars, satellites, in-situ) for atmosphere

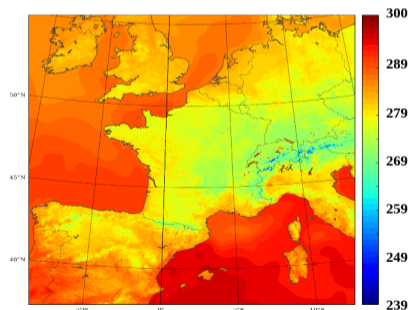
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Satellite observations assimilated in AROME



Surface Temperature - 10/31/2017 - 19UTC

Introduction

Land Surface Temperature (LST)

- Important parameter for surface analysis in AROME
- High dependence to surface occupation
- Use of 2 m temperature increments to analyze LST

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- Important parameter for surface analysis in AROME
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Satellite derived LST

- Used to assimilate satellite radiances
- Use of window channels to retrieve LST
- Clear sky retrievals (Mono channel with known emissivity method [Karbou et al., 2006])

Retrieval of SEVIRI (10.8 μm) and IASI LST (10.6 μm)

Introduction

Objective : Evaluate the agreement between different sensors LSTs

- How much do retrieved LST from SEVIRI agree with local observations ?
- How much do retrieved LSTs from SEVIRI and IASI agree between each other ?
- What impact of using SEVIRI LST on simulating IASI brightness temperatures ?

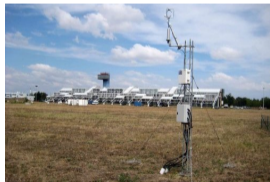
Comparison to in-situ LST

Land Surface Temperature (LST)

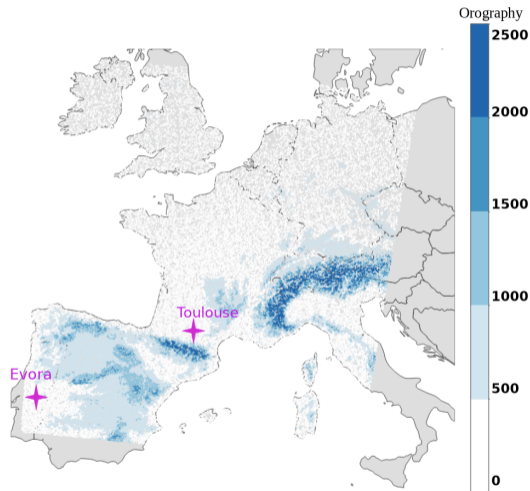
- KIT LST validation dedicated station in Evora, Portugal
- Météopole instrumented site station in Toulouse, France
- KT-15 infrared radiometer



Evora station



Toulouse station

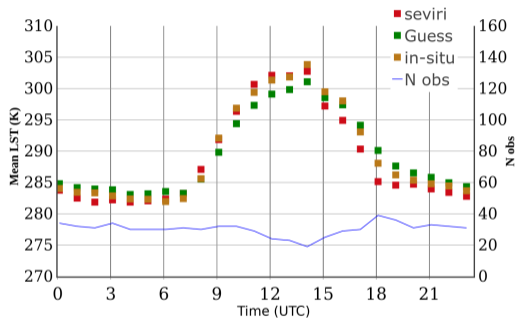


Model orography

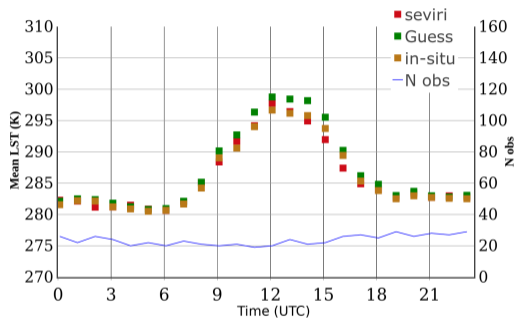
*Many thanks to KIT and Météopole-Flux colleagues

Comparison to in-situ LST

Diurnal cycle of SEVIRI LST, in-situ LST and model LST (K)



Evora station



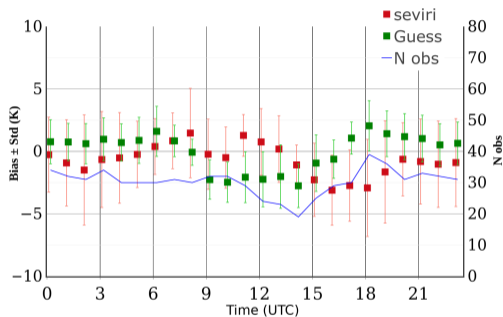
Toulouse station

October/November 2018

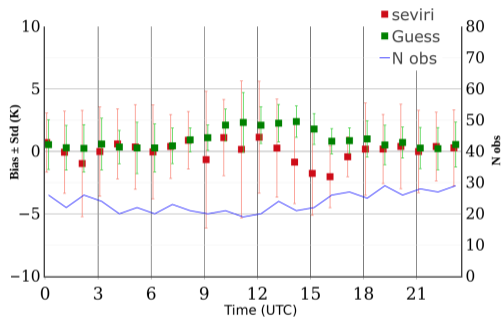
More realistic description with SEVIRI LST especially for maxima

Comparison to in-situ LST

Statistics of difference of SEVIRI LST and model LST minus in-situ LST (K)



Evora station



Toulouse station

October/November 2018

Smaller bias with SEVIRI LST

Comparison to in-situ LST

Conclusions

- Good agreement between SEVIRI LST and in-situ LST for Evora and Toulouse stations
- Better agreement during night-time
- **How much does SEVIRI LST agree with IASI LST ?**

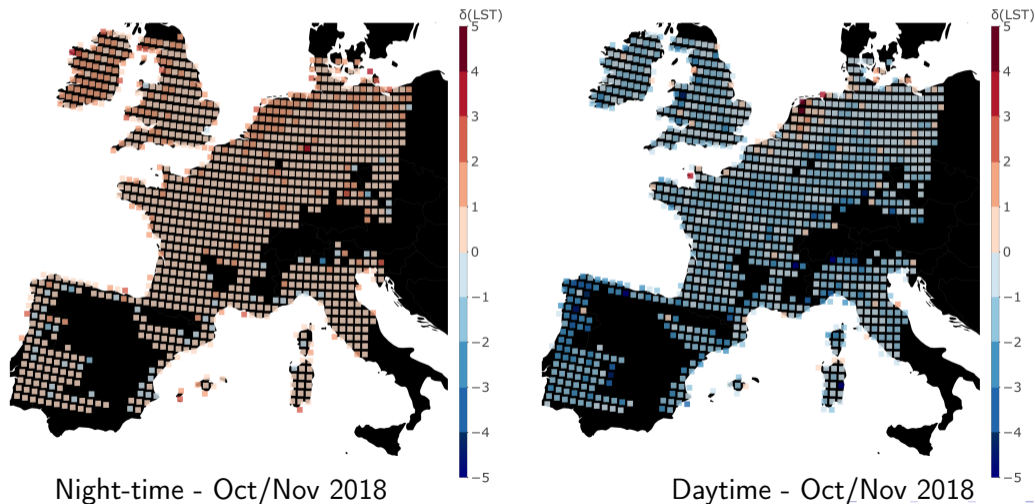
Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST

Comparison between SEVIRI LST and IASI LST

- Clear sky observations (SEVIRI and IASI)
- Exclusion of mountainous areas
- Four periods of comparison from different seasons

Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST

IASI LST - SEVIRI LST (K)

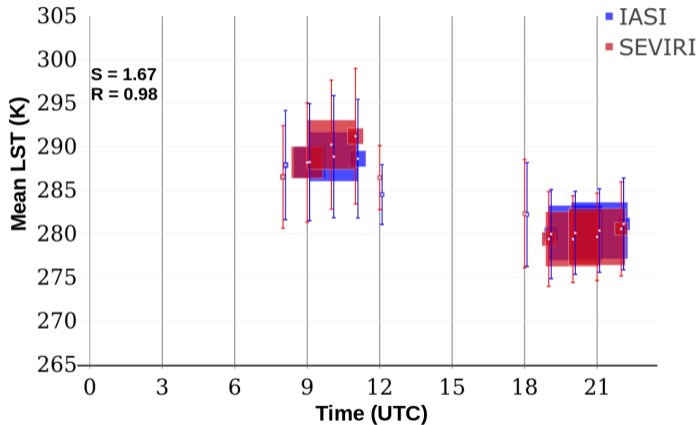


Night-time - Oct/Nov 2018

Daytime - Oct/Nov 2018

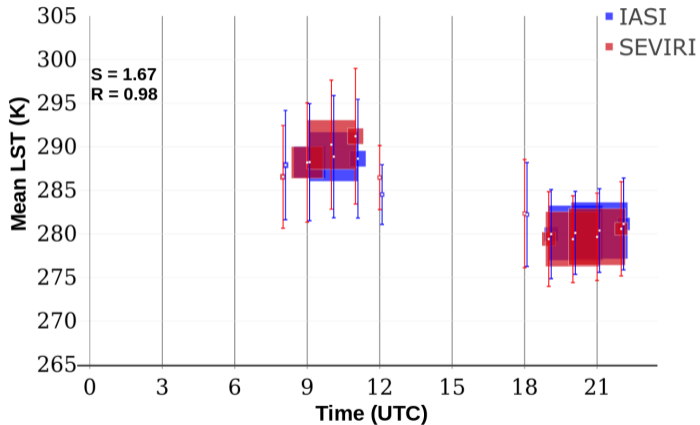
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Diurnal cycle of IASI LST and SEVIRI LST (Oct/Nov 2018)



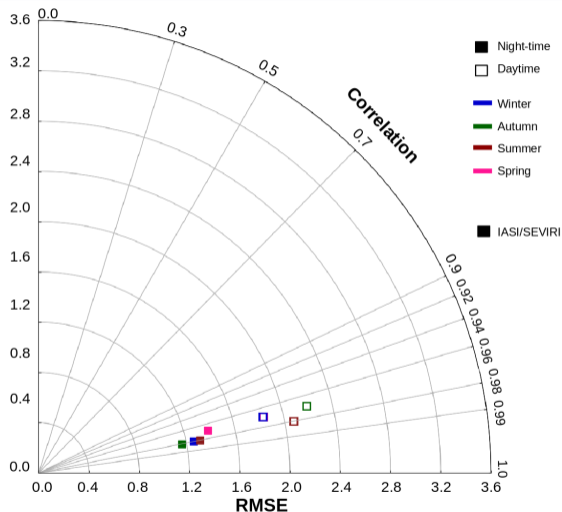
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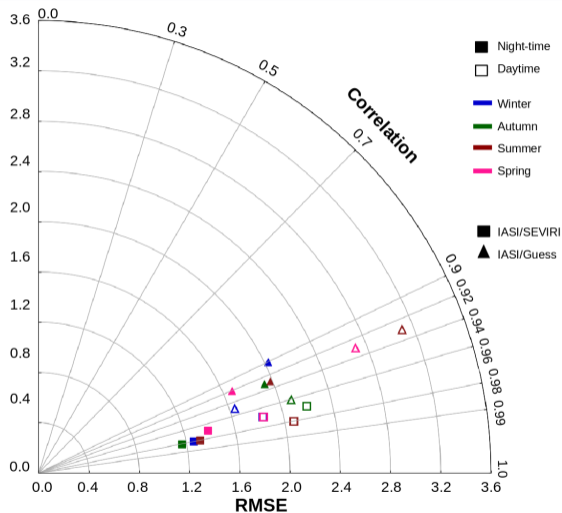


Good agreement between SEVIRI LST and IASI LST especially during night-time

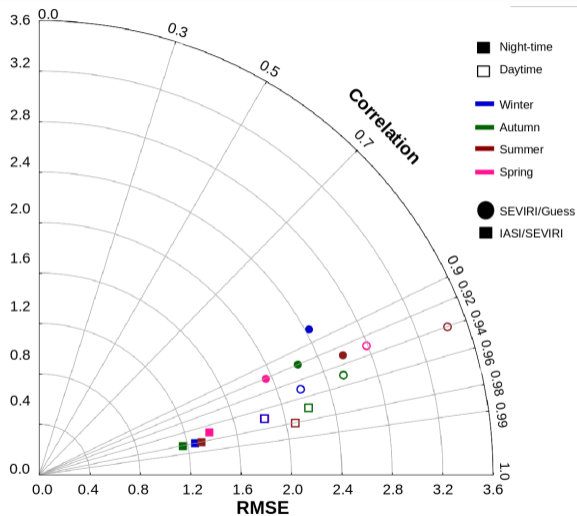
Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST



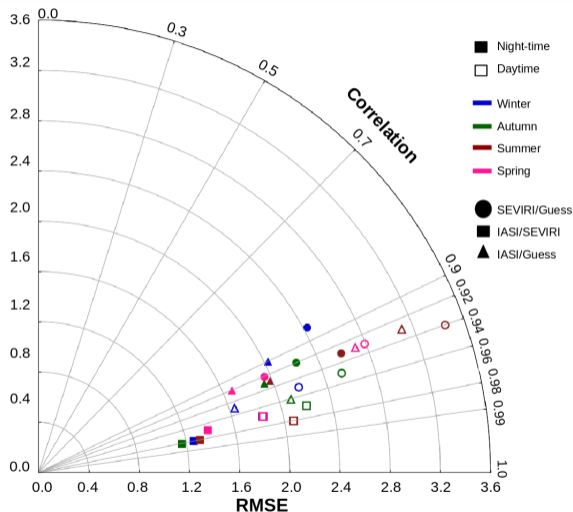
Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST



Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST



Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST



Better agreement between sensors LSTs than with model LST

Intercomparison of IASI and SEVIRI LST

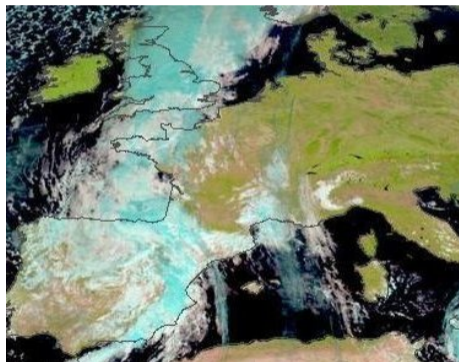
Conclusions

- Good agreement and strong positive correlation between SEVIRI LST and IASI LST over the four periods of study
- Better agreement during night-time
- Better agreement between the two sensors LST than between sensor LST and model LST
- **How much does one sensor LST impact the simulation of the other sensor radiances ?**

IASI simulation with RTTOV

Simulation of IASI brightness temperature with RTTOV

- Simulation of the 314 IASI channels monitored at Météo-France [Collard et al., 2007]
- Use of more than 21 000 vertical profiles from AROME-France model and LST
- 3 values of LST :
 - IASI LST
 - SEVIRI LST
 - Model forecasted LST
- Comparison against IASI observations



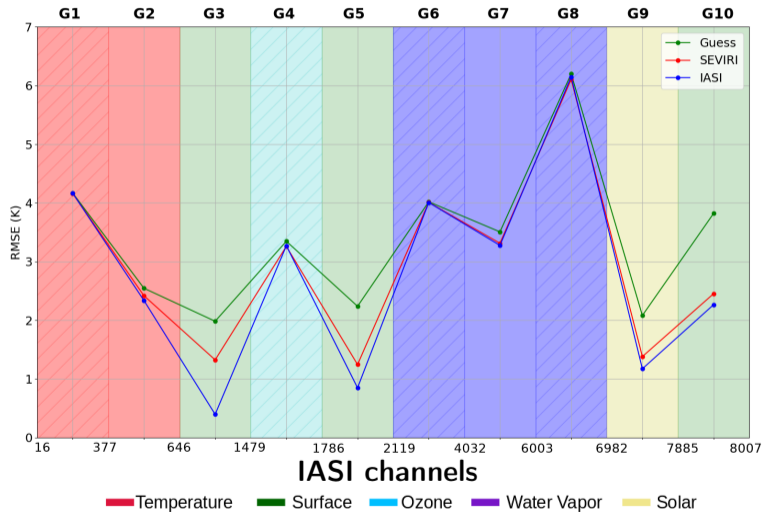
October 14th 2018, 11 UTC
SEVIRI image

IASI simulation with RTTOV

Night-time simulation

Group	Number of channels	Bandwidth (cm^{-1})
G1	105	648.75 - 738.5
G2	27	739 - 788
G3	14	806.25 - 962.5
G4	15	1014.5 - 1062.5
G5	6	1091.25 - 1168.25
G6	101	1174.5 - 16305
G7	25	1652.75 - 2143.25
G8	6	2145.5 - 2389.75
G9	13	2390.25 - 2501.75
G10	2	2616 - 2646.5

Better simulations with
SEVIRI LST than with model
LST in all cases

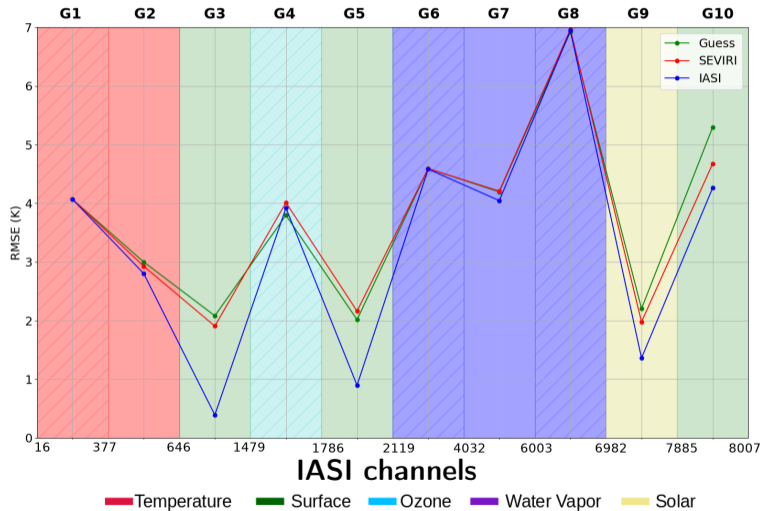


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Less impact of SEVIRI LST
than night-time simulation



IASI simulation with RTTOV

Conclusions

- Best simulations used IASI LST
- Better simulations with SEVIRI LST than with model LST
- Better simulations during night-time
- Seasonal variability with better simulations during summer and spring periods

Conclusions and perspectives

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- Good agreement between SEVIRI LST and in-situ LST in Evora and Toulouse stations especially during night-time
- Good agreement between SEVIRI LST and IASI LST especially during night-time
- Better simulation of IASI brightness temperature with SEVIRI LST than with model forecasted LST
- **Sassi et al., 2019 submitted to *Remote sensing* : "Use of infrared satellite observations for the surface temperature estimation over land in a NWP context"**

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Perspectives

- Towards a synergy between the sensors
- Use of SEVIRI LST to simulate other sensors
- Use of satellite LST in the surface analysis