



Combining passive and active sounding
techniques to retrieve tropospheric
water vapor over land and oceans

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Overview



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- * Conclusions.....(1)
- * Future plans.....(1)

Objectives



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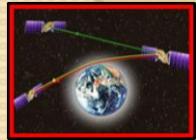
1. Combine passive and active sounding techniques
2. Tropospheric water vapor retrievals under cloudy conditions
3. Investigate different regions (land and ocean)

Introduction (1)



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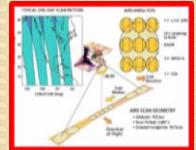
GPS



GPS Radio Occultation (GPSRO):

- All-weather system; global coverage
- **Refractivity**, Temperature
- Water vapor: low-to-mid troposphere
- Horizontal resolution ~200-300 km

AIRS



Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS):

- Affected by clouds; global coverage
- **Temperature**
- Water vapor: low-to-upper troposphere
- Horizontal resolution ~45 km

Introduction (2)



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Radiosonde



Radiosondes:

- Work during cloudy conditions
- Temperature
- Water vapor: lower-to-upper troposphere
- Limited ocean coverage

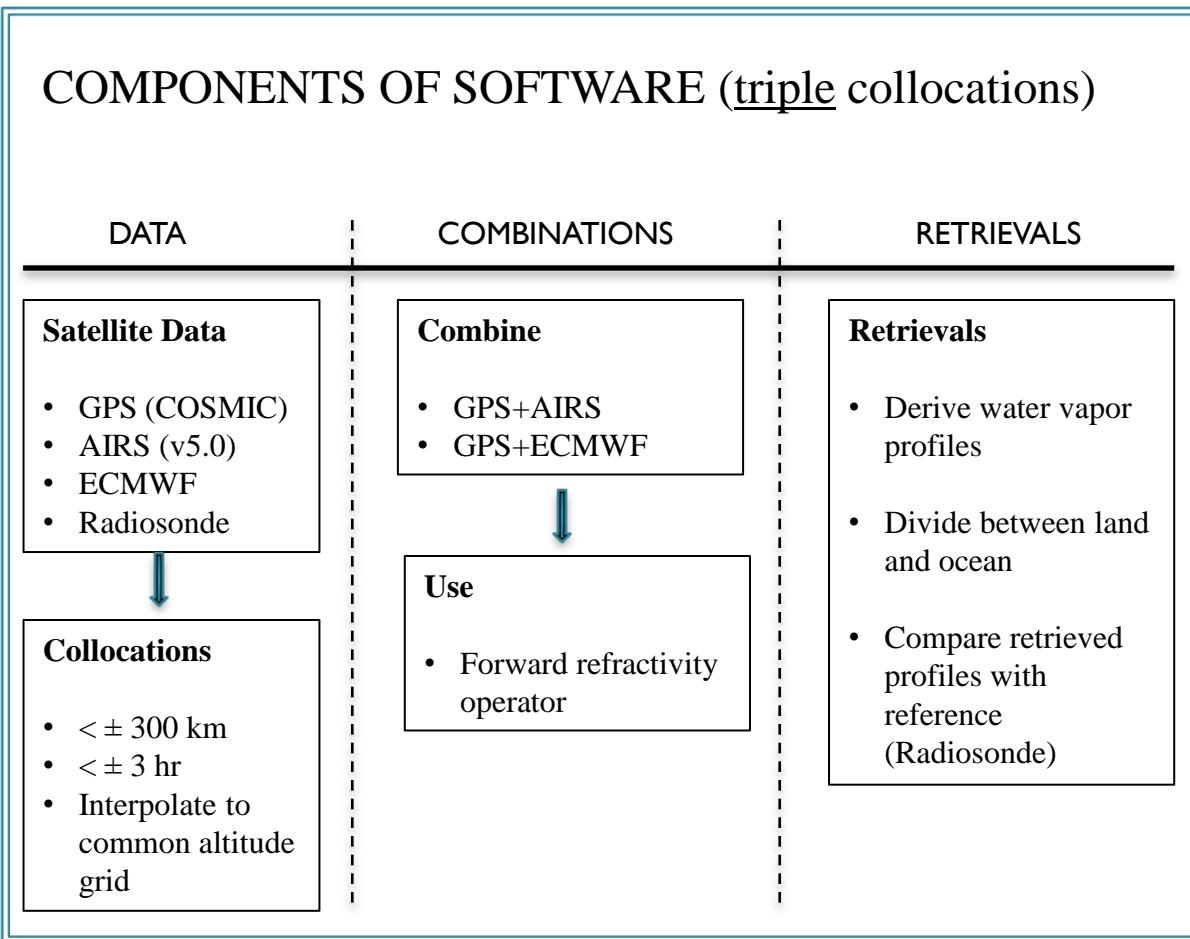
Literature

Combining techniques and comparisons (examples):

- Divakarla et al., (2006) – Radiosonde/ECMWF/GPS RMS comparisons
- Ho et al., (2007) – GPS Ref. + AIRS Temp. → Temperature
- Borbas et al., (2008) – GPS Temp. + AIRS Temp. → Tropopause Temperature



COMPONENTS OF SOFTWARE (triple collocations)

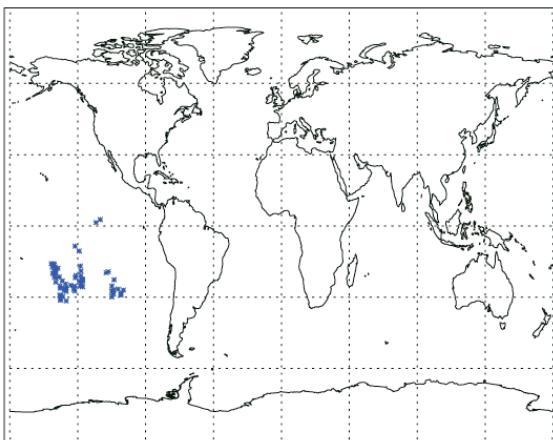
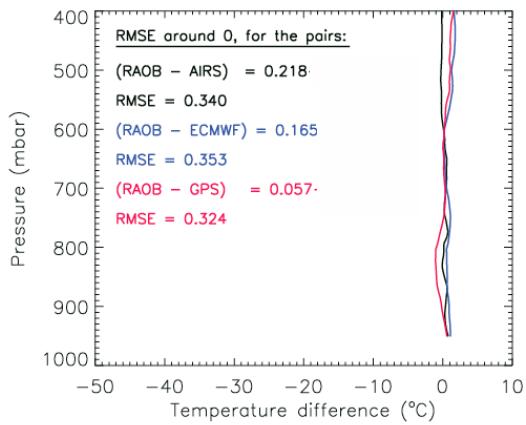
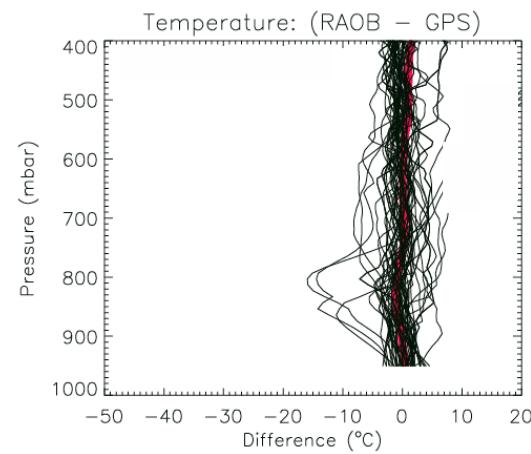
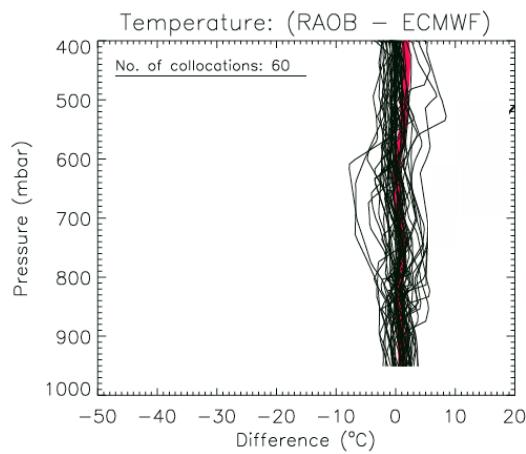
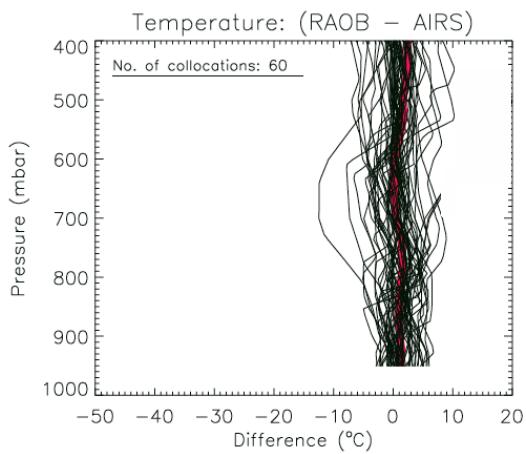


Results (1)

Collocation criteria: 3 hr. + 300 km



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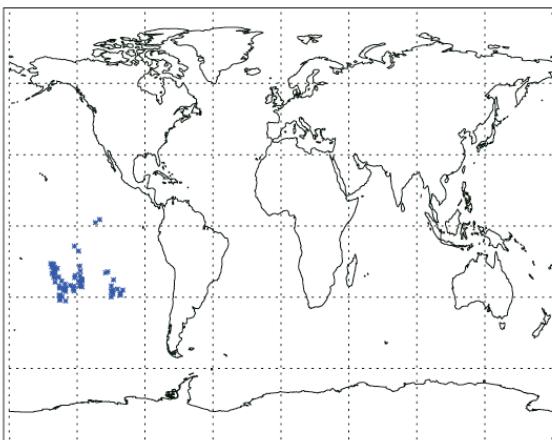
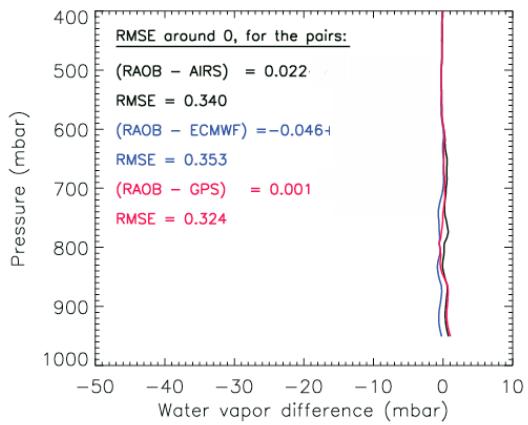
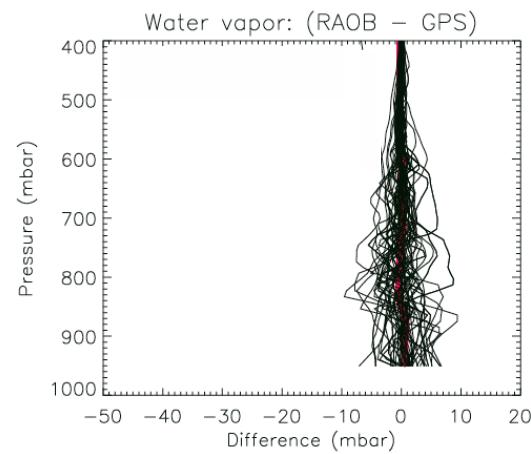
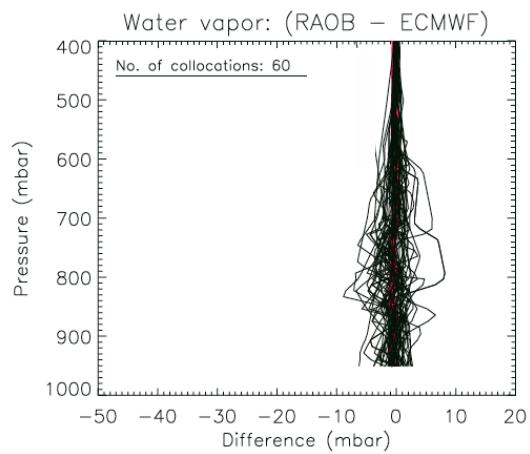
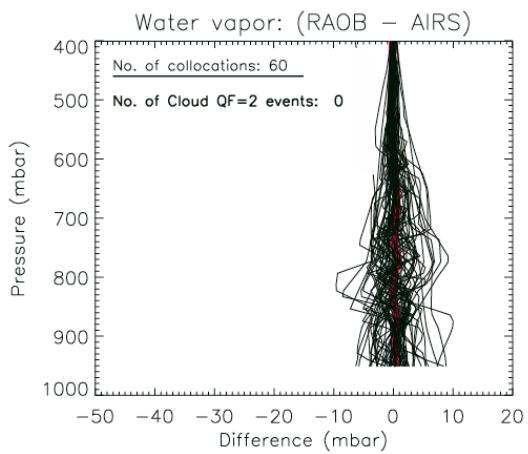
Pacific 2007

Results (2)

Collocation criteria: 3 hr. + 300 km



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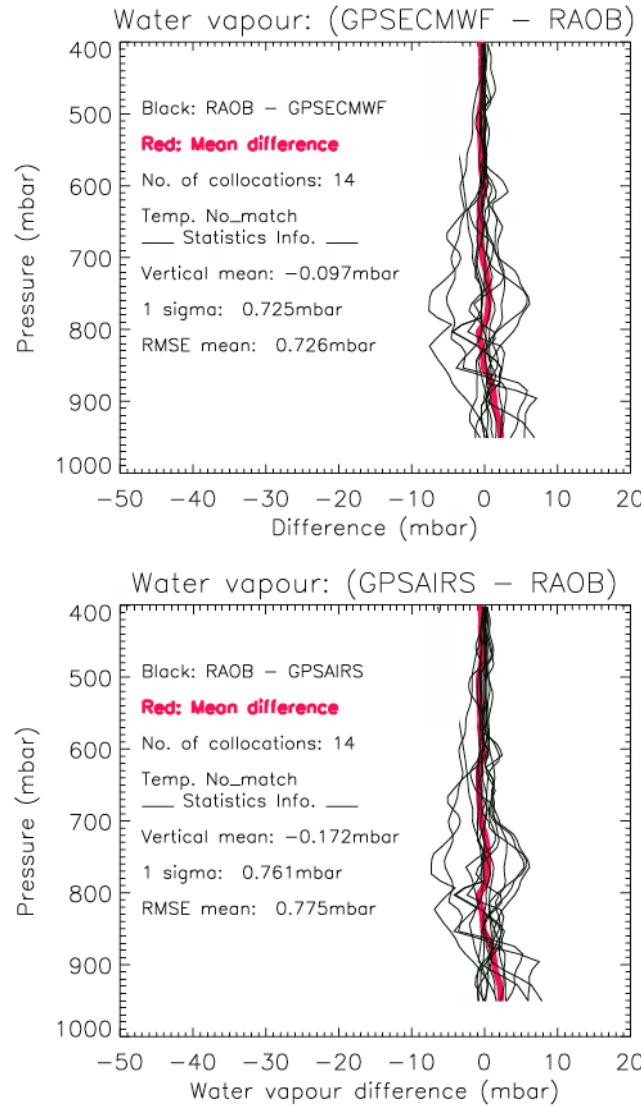
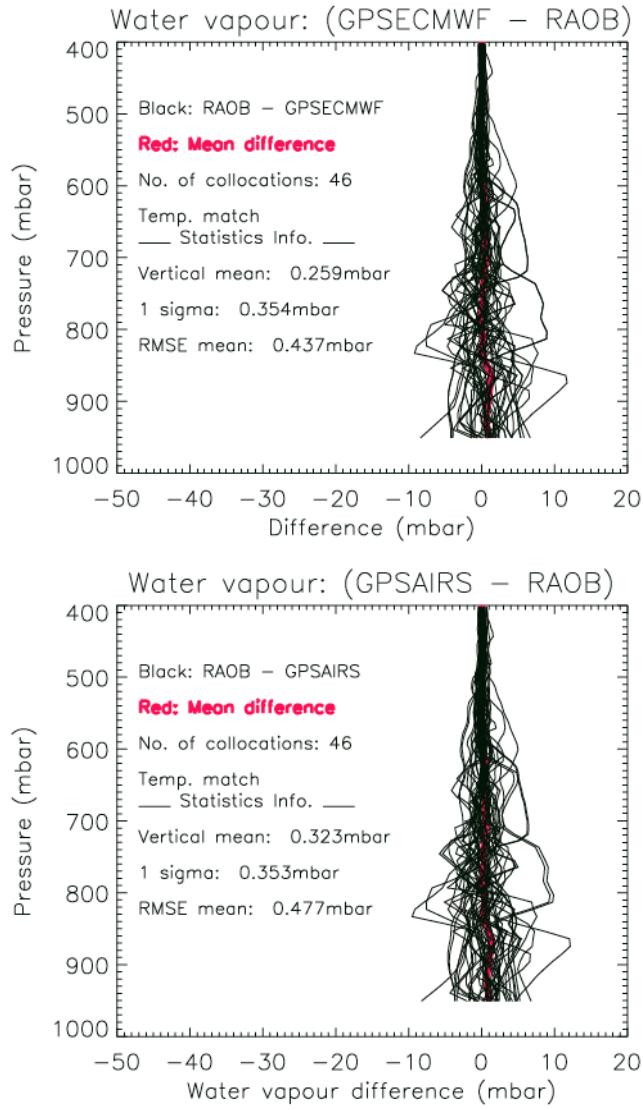


Pacific 2007

Results (4)

Collocation criteria:

3 hr. + 300 km



Conclusions



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USA

Water vapor (RMSE)	T_match	T_nomatch
RAOB - AIRS	0.302 (mbar)	0.450 (mbar)
GPSECMWF - RAOB	0.164 (mbar)	0.454 (mbar)
<i>GPSAIRS - RAOB</i>	<i>0.145 (mbar)</i>	0.534 (mbar)

AUS

Water vapor (RMSE)	T_match	T_nomatch
RAOB - AIRS	0.731 (mbar)	1.087 (mbar)
GPSECMWF - RAOB	0.576 (mbar)	0.757 (mbar)
<i>GPSAIRS - RAOB</i>	<i>0.515 (mbar)</i>	0.779 (mbar)

Pacific

Water vapor (RMSE)	T_match	T_nomatch
RAOB - AIRS	0.459 (mbar)	0.543 (mbar)
<i>GPSECMWF - RAOB</i>	<i>0.437 (mbar)</i>	0.726 (mbar)
GPSAIRS - RAOB	0.477 (mbar)	0.775 (mbar)

Conclusions



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1. GPS improved the RMSE and Bias of AIRS and ECMWF water vapor profiles, with respect to Radiosondes profiles, except in the T_nomatch over the Pacific
2. GPS + AIRS provides the least biased and least variable water vapor profiles over land than GPS + ECMWF does
3. **(Preliminarily)**, combining GPS, AIRS and ECMWF one produces water vapor profiles that are in a good agreement with radiosondes, than the AIRS and ECMWF alone

Future plans



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In progress research:

Investigating water vapor retrievals over:

- oceanic regions and clear sky conditions
- different seasons

Future research plan:

Perform a sensitivity study of water vapor retrieval errors on:

- Collocation criteria
- Separation criteria

Thank you!

Results (3)

Collocation criteria: 3 hr. + 300 km



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Pacific

