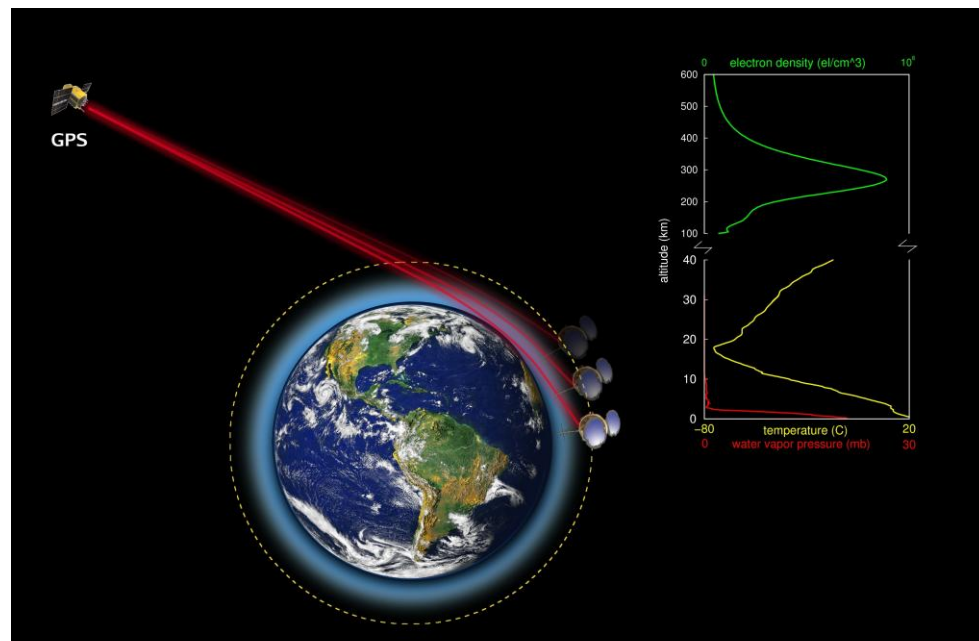
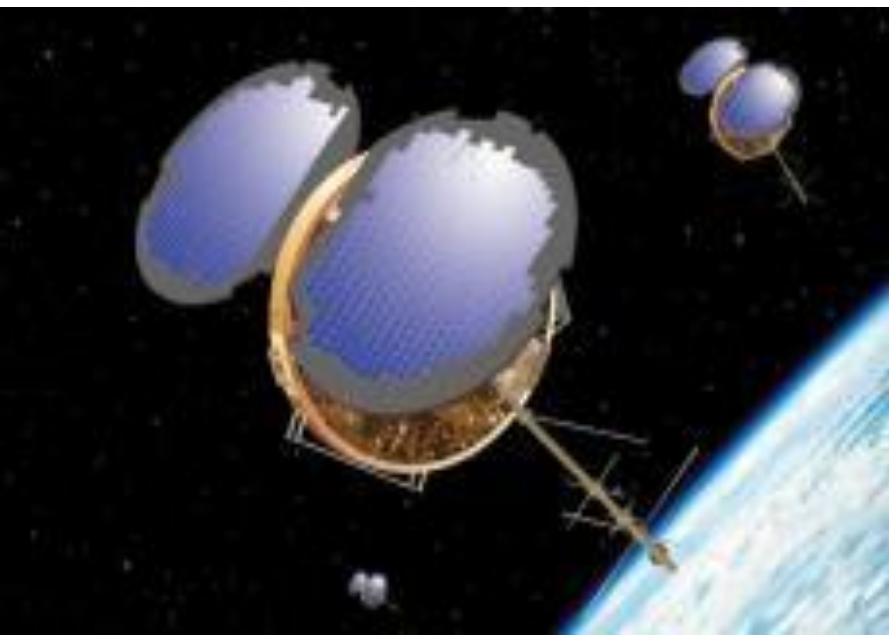


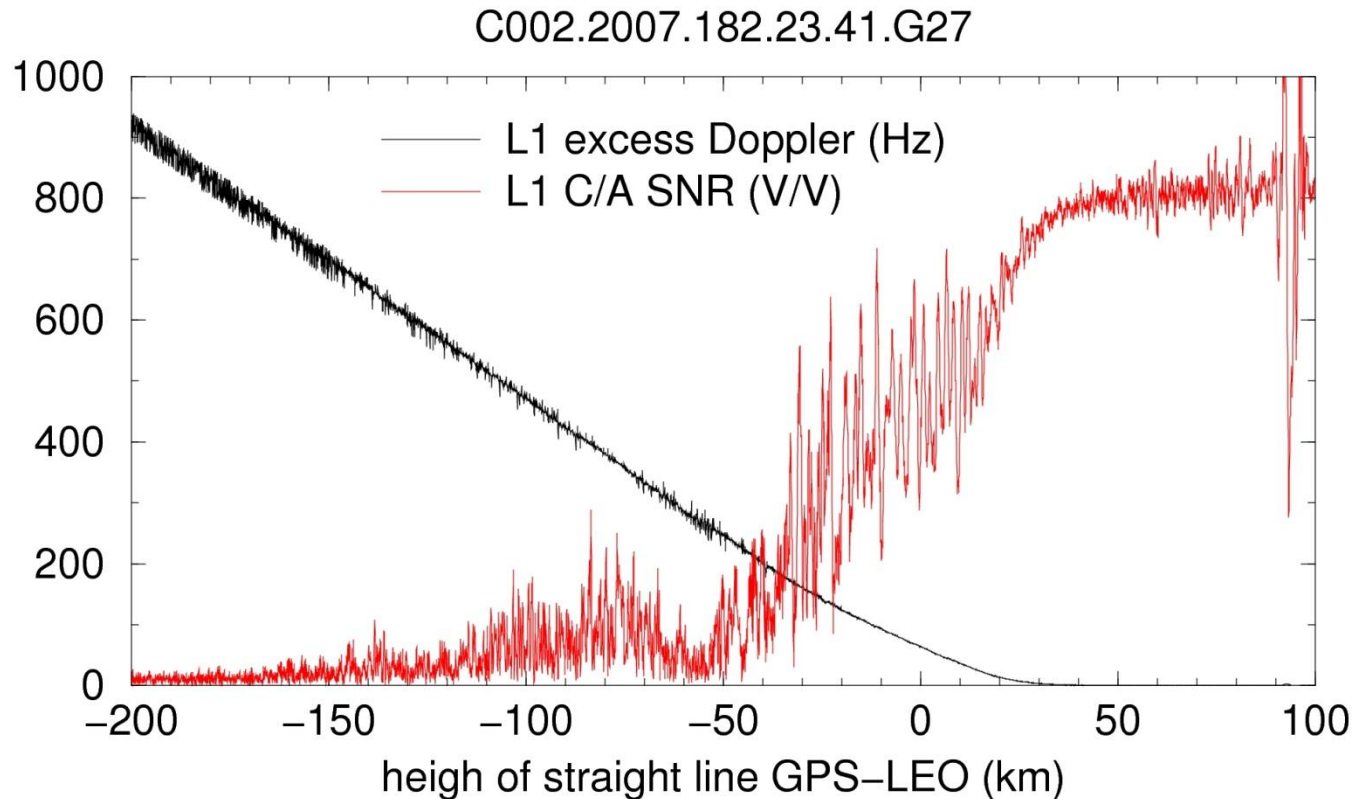
Quality Assessment of GPS RO Bending Angle Data at the UCAR CDAAC

Bill Schreiner
Sergey Sokolovskiy, Doug Hunt, Bill Kuo
UCAR COSMIC Program Office

IROWG-2, Mar28-Apr3, 2012, Estes Park, CO



Upper stratosphere and lower troposphere are the regions of maximum errors and uncertainty of the GPS RO inversions



In the lower troposphere:

the signal reduces below noise level
in terms of the amplitude

Additive noise - main error source

In the upper stratosphere:

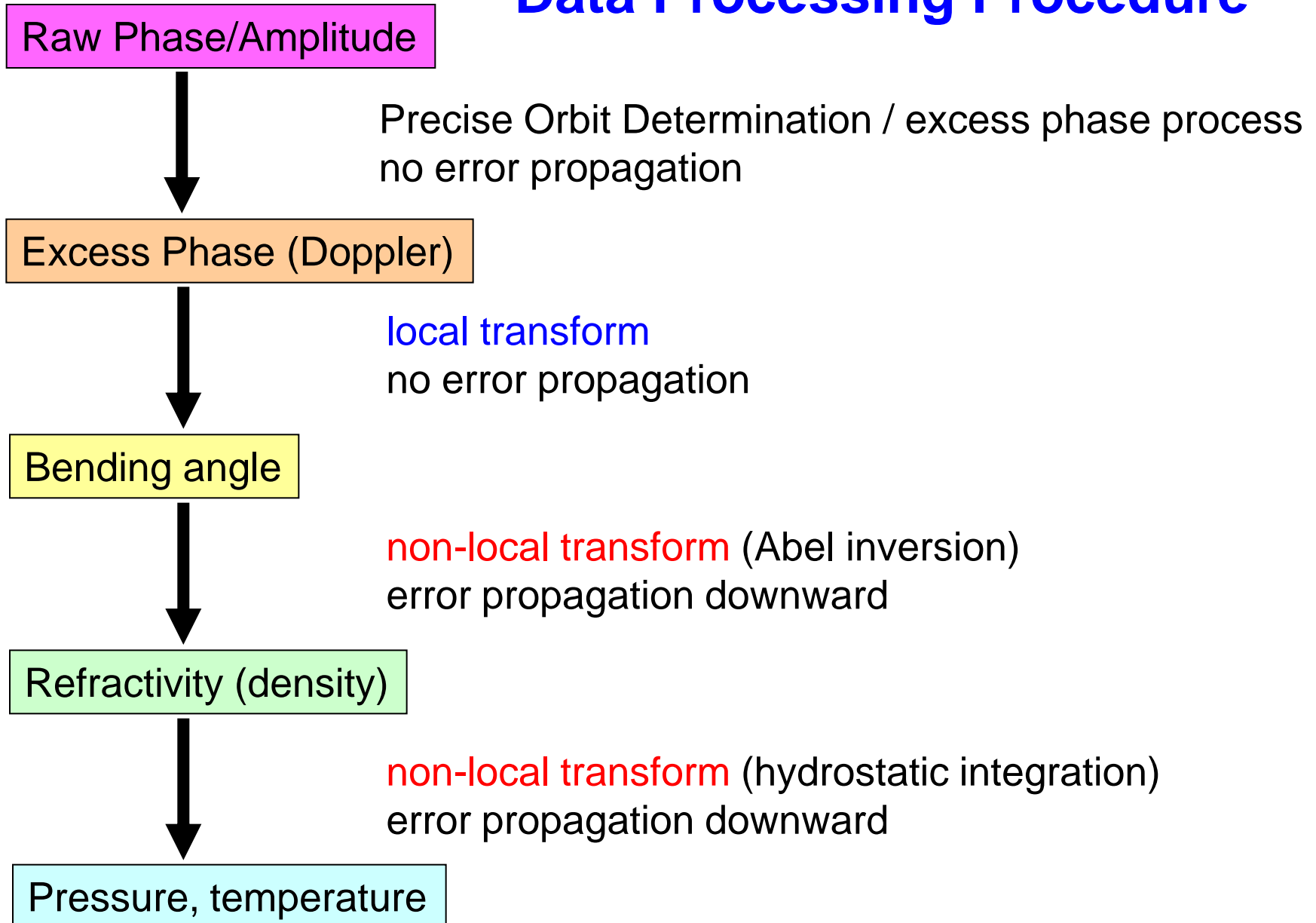
the signal reduces below noise level
in terms of the exc. phase (Doppler)

Multiplicative noise - main error source

Outline

- Processing overview
- POD Quality
- Bending angle assessment
 - Upper atmosphere
 - Lower troposphere
- Summary

Data Processing Procedure

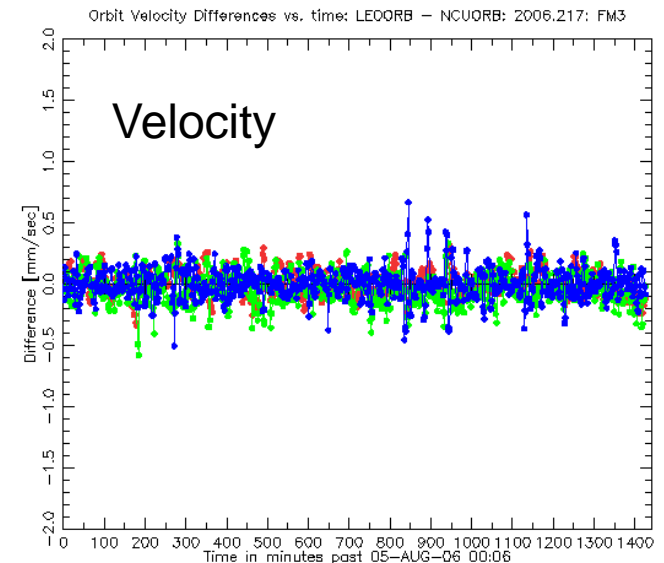
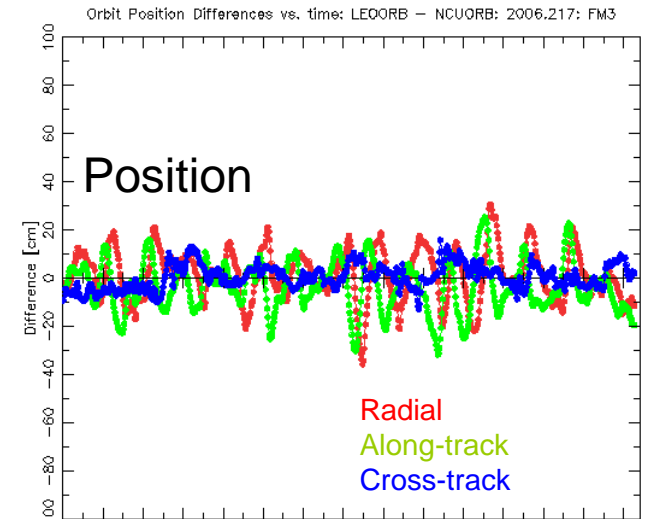


CDAAC Precise Orbit Determination

- Inter-Agency orbit differences
(UCAR, NCTU, GFZ, JPL, EUMETSAT)

Mission	Agency Source	3D RMS POS [cm] (VEL: [mm/s])
CHAMP	JPL/GFZ	13 (0.2)
GRACE-A	GFZ	7 (0.1)
COSMIC	JPL/NCTU/GFZ	20 (0.2)
Metop-A/ GRAS	EUMETSAT	8 (<0.1)
TerraSAR-X*	GFZ	10 (0.1)

- Mean differences < 0.05 mm/sec (COSMIC)
- Velocity error of 0.1 mm/s results in bending angle error of $\sim 3e-8$ rad



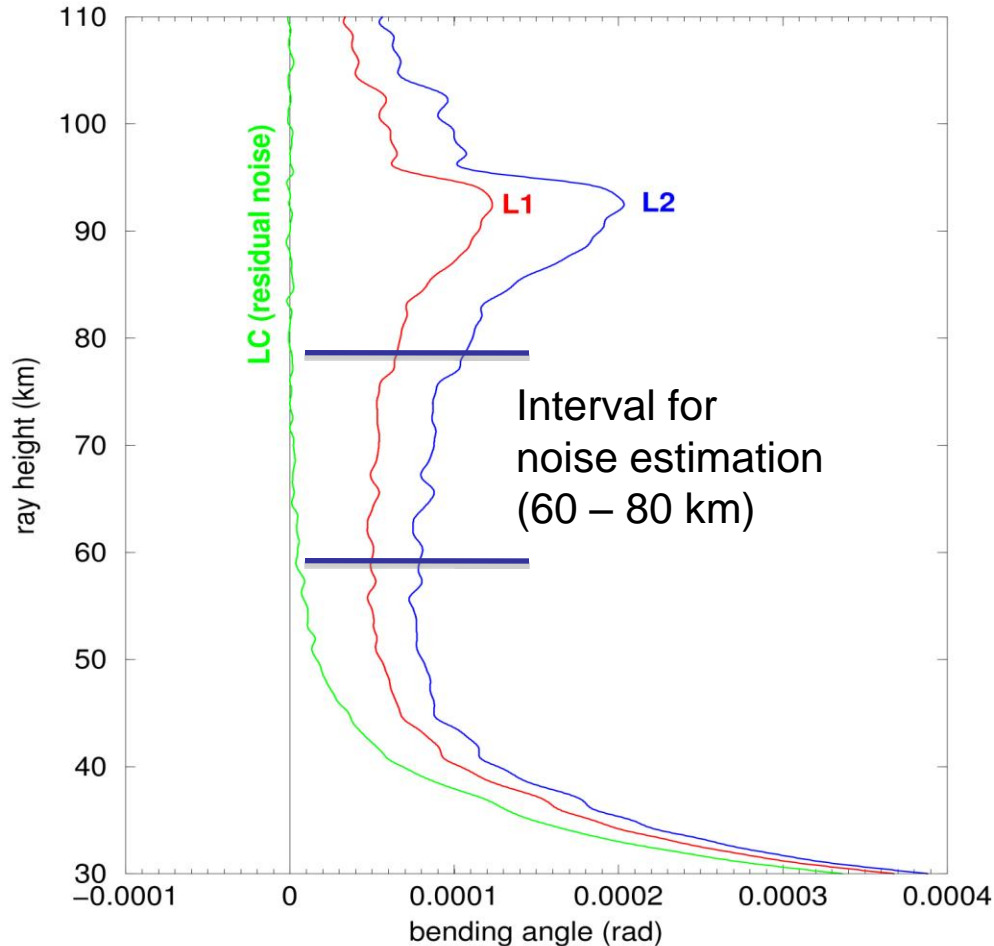
RO Mission Retrieval Failure Percentages

Mission	Good Profiles (%)	BAD L2 (%)	Short Occultations < 70 km HSL (%)
COSMIC	65	20	10
CHAMP (setting)	55	2	14
SAC-C	63	5	12
GRACE-A (setting)	81	17	1
Metop-A/GRAS	76	13	5
TerraSAR-X (setting)	60	10	15
C/NOFS (setting)	50	1	40

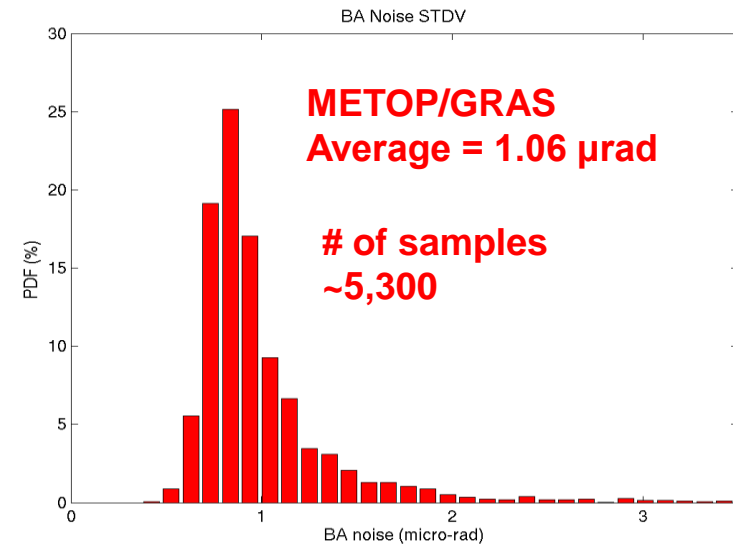
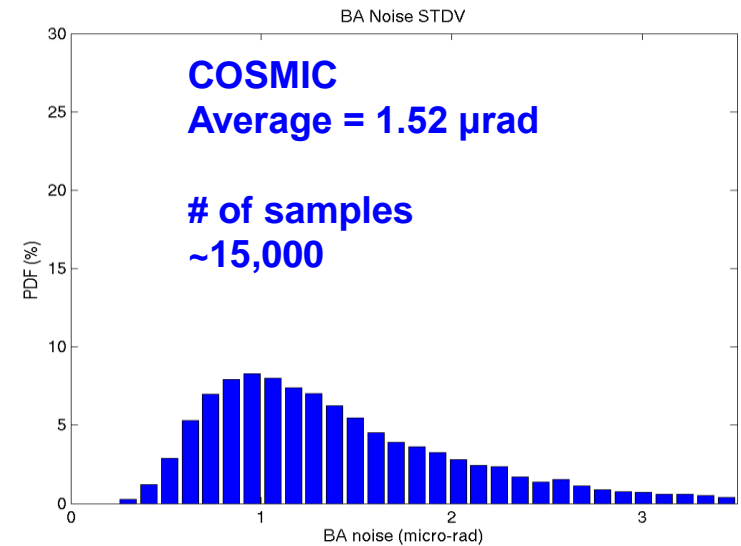
Approximate percentages for one month of data

Bending angle noise between 60 and 80 km

- BA Noise (STDV) = standard deviation of difference of the observation bending angle from the 1st guess between 60 and 80 km



Histograms of STDV between 60 - 80 km

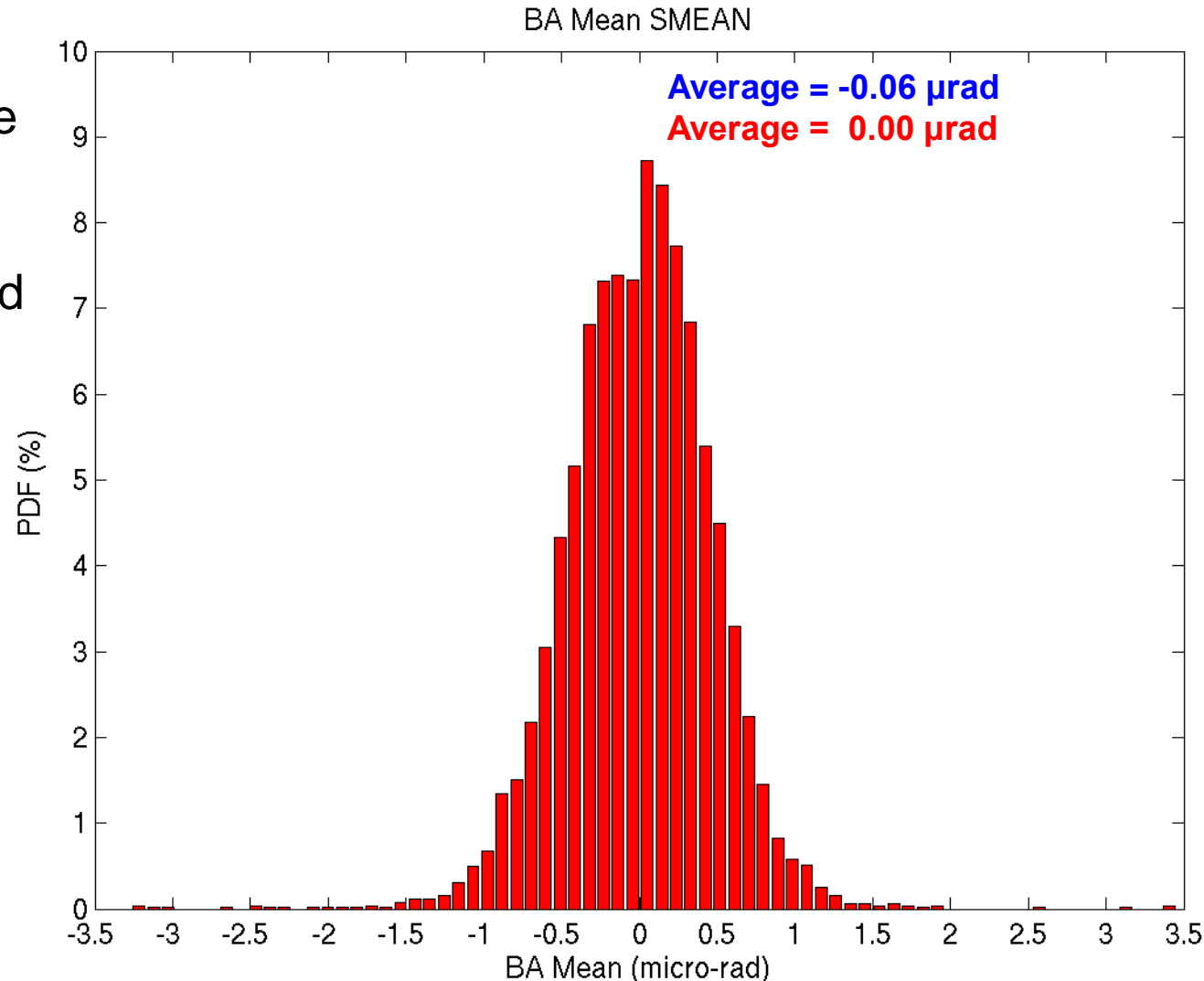


Bending angle mean between 60 and 80 km

COSMIC and METOP/GRAS: 2007.274-283

- BA Mean (SMEAN) = mean difference of the observation bending angle from the 1st guess between 60 and 80 km

Different averages are significant -
May be due to large scale ionospheric residuals that are a function of local time.

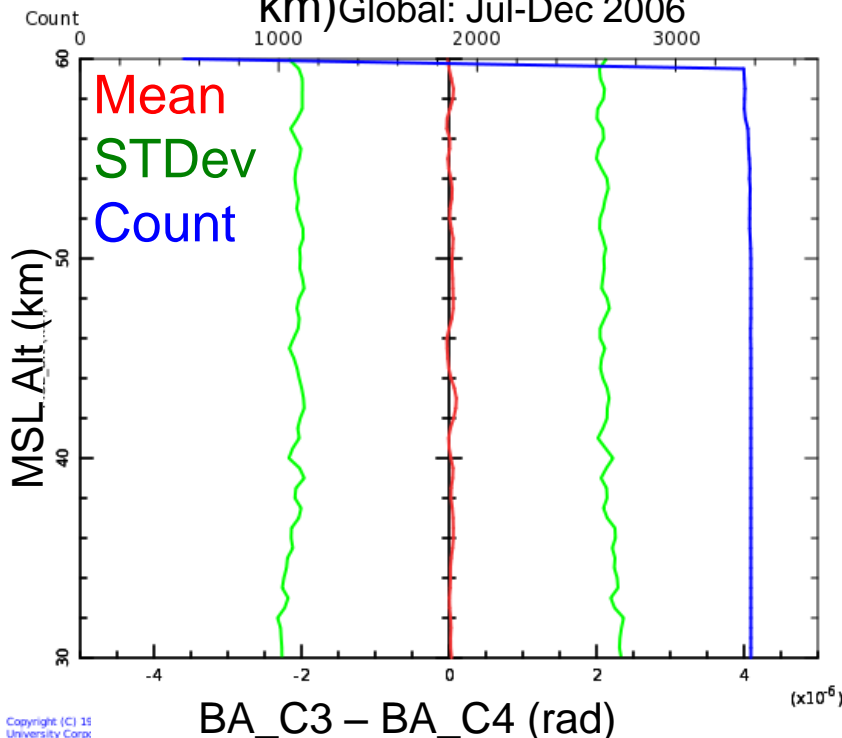


Bending Angle Differences between COSMIC3 and COSMIC4

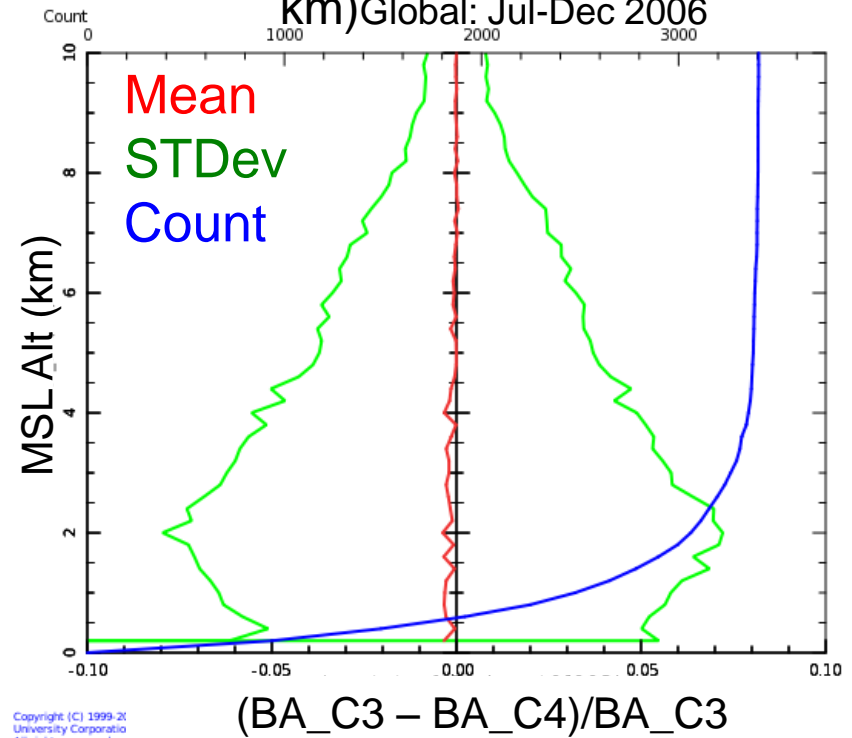
Left Panel: Bending angle differences vs altitude between COSMIC3 and COSMIC4 collocated profiles (TPs < 10 km, same PRN). The average of the mean differences over the height range is $\sim 3.0\text{e-}8 \pm 4\text{e-}8$ radians.

Right Panel: Bending angle differences vs altitude between COSMIC3 and COSMIC4 collocated profiles. The mean differences of up to $\sim 0.5\%$ below 4 km can be explained by systematically smaller L1 Signal-to-Noise Ratios observed for COSMIC3 as compared to COSMIC4.

High Altitude (30 – 60
km) Global: Jul-Dec 2006

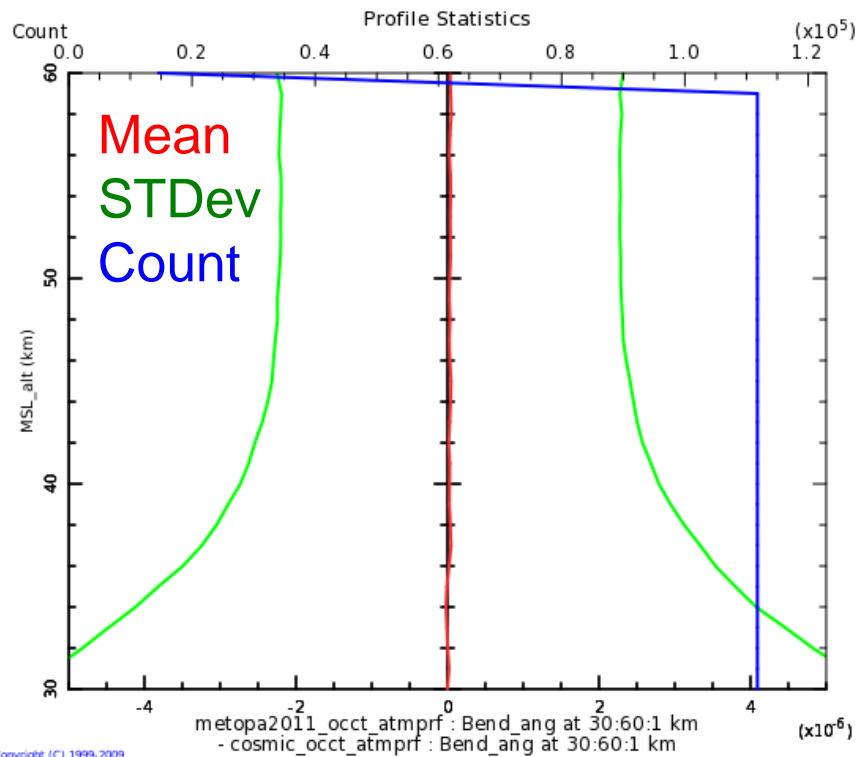


Lower Troposphere (0-10
km) Global: Jul-Dec 2006



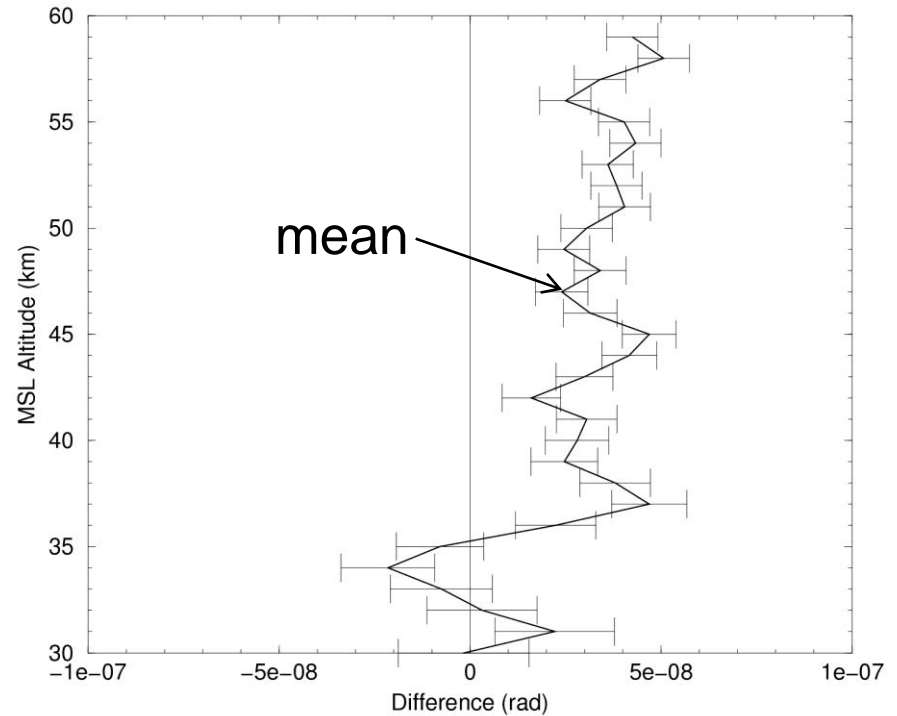
Systematic Bending Angle Differences COSMIC vs Metop/GRAS

(~112,000 Collocations within 2 hours/300 km, Oct 2007-Dec 2011)



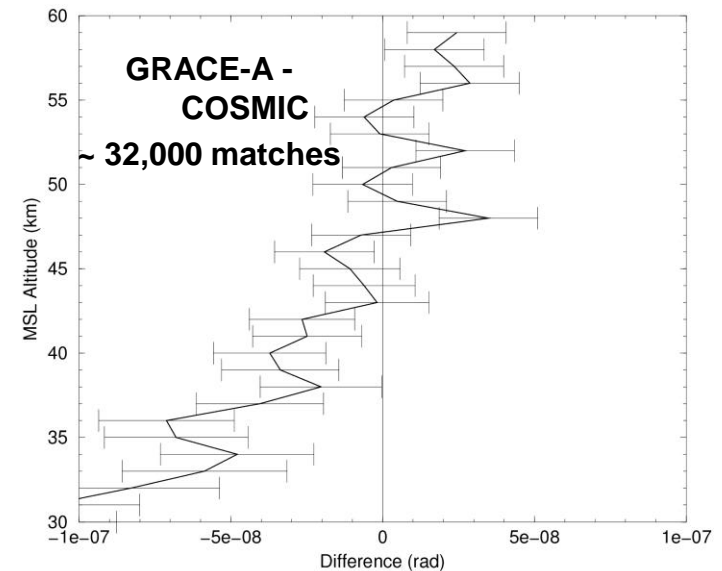
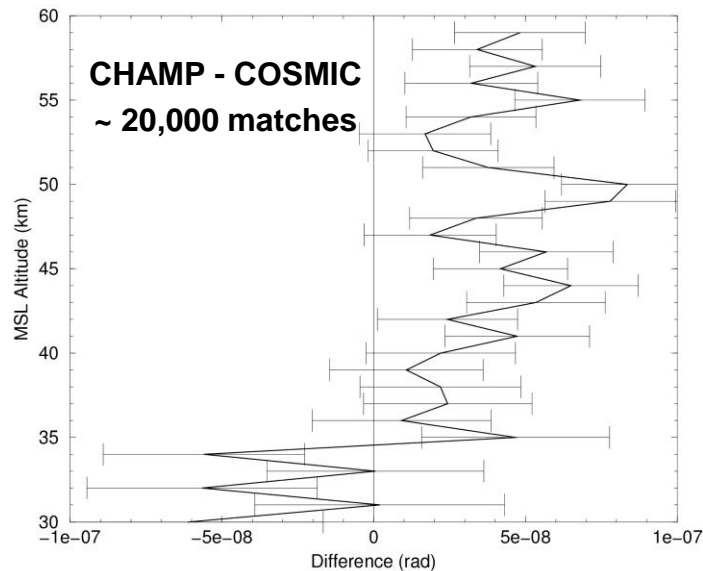
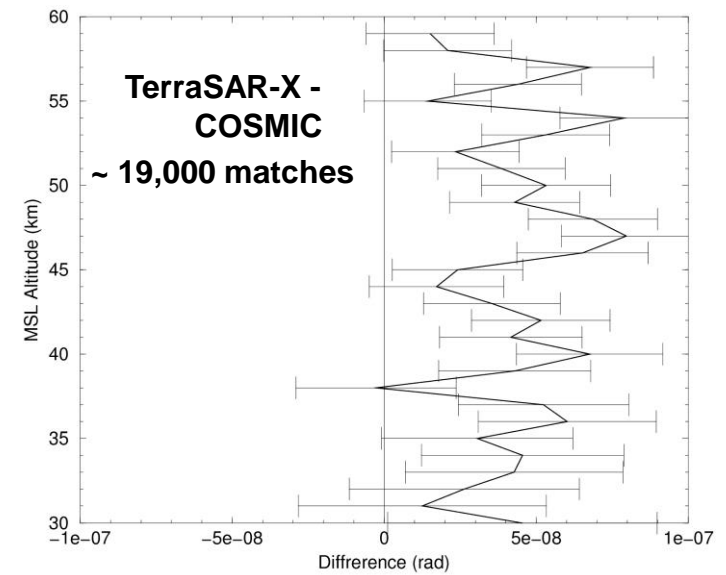
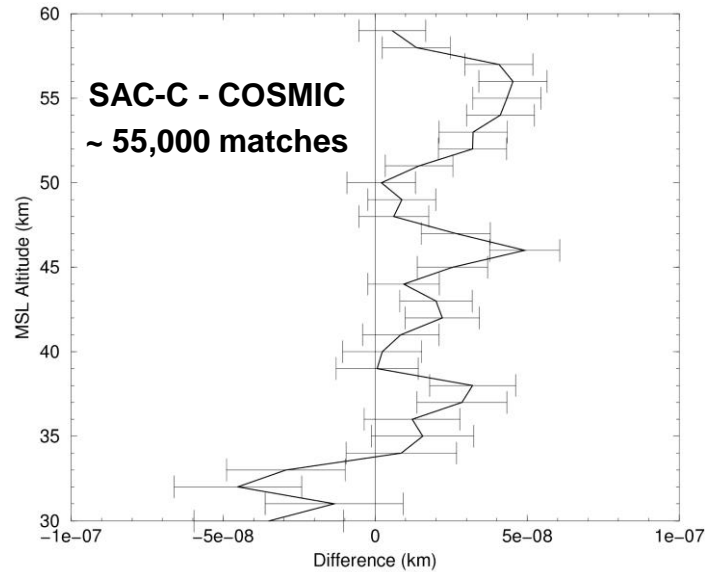
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Metop/GRAS - COSMIC



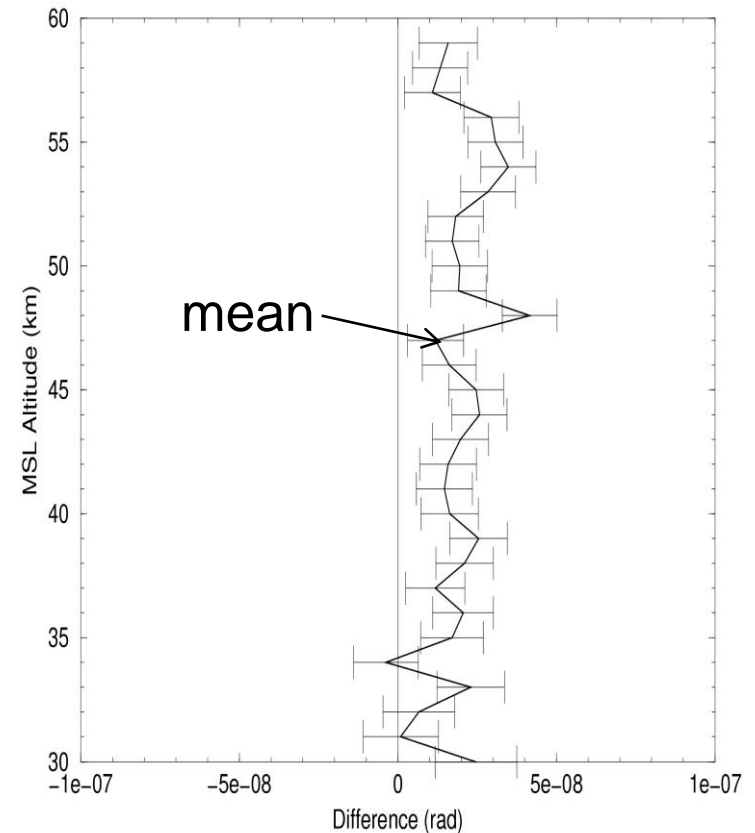
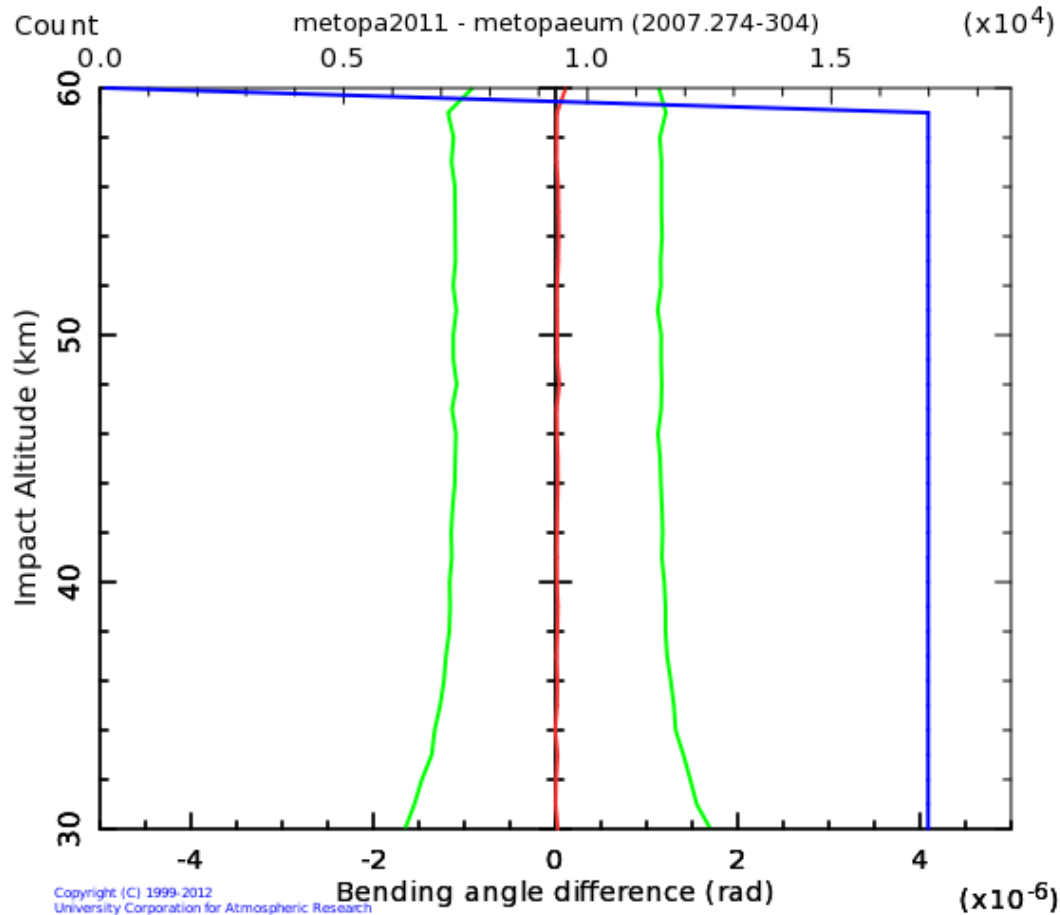
Systematic Bending Angle Differences

COSMIC vs Other missions



Metop/GRAS Systematic Bending Angle Differences UCAR vs EUMETSAT

(~17,000 Collocations Oct 2007)

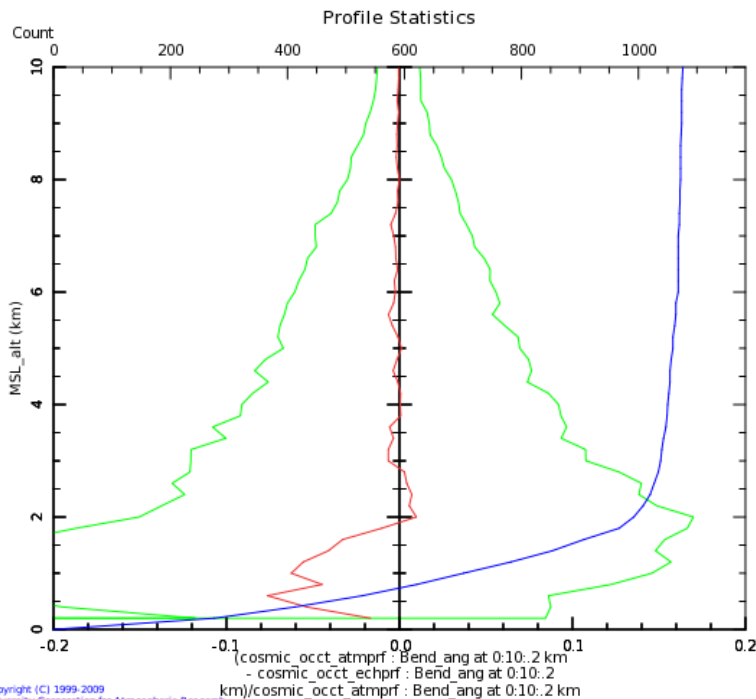


0 km altitude

Statistical comparison of COSMIC retrieved Bending Angles to ECMWF In Tropics

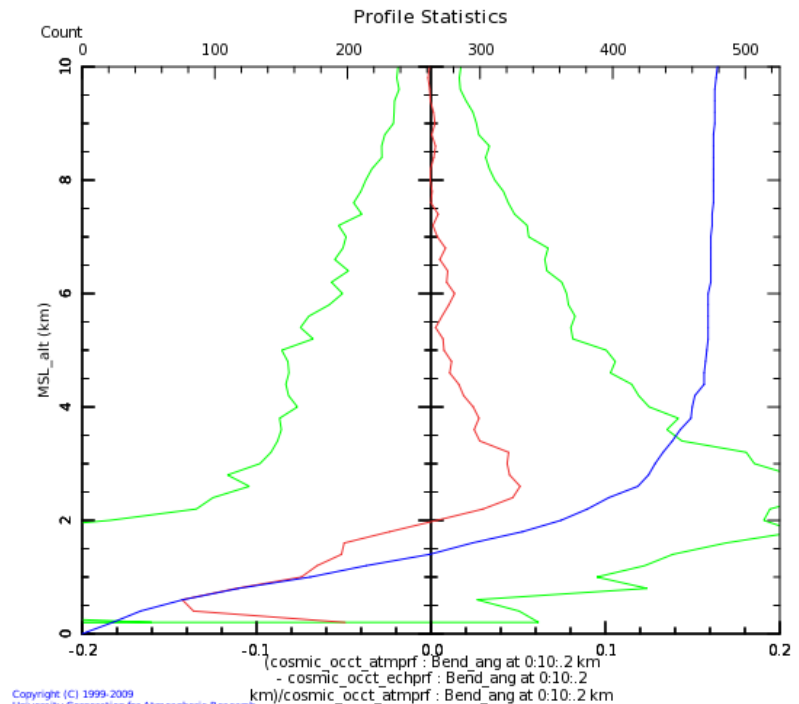
Red lines: mean deviation
Green lines: +/- standard deviation
Blue lines: penetration (bottom heights of retrieved profiles)

GPS azimuth: 0-10 deg
SNR ~ 700-900 V/V



~ 70% profiles penetrate to 1 km

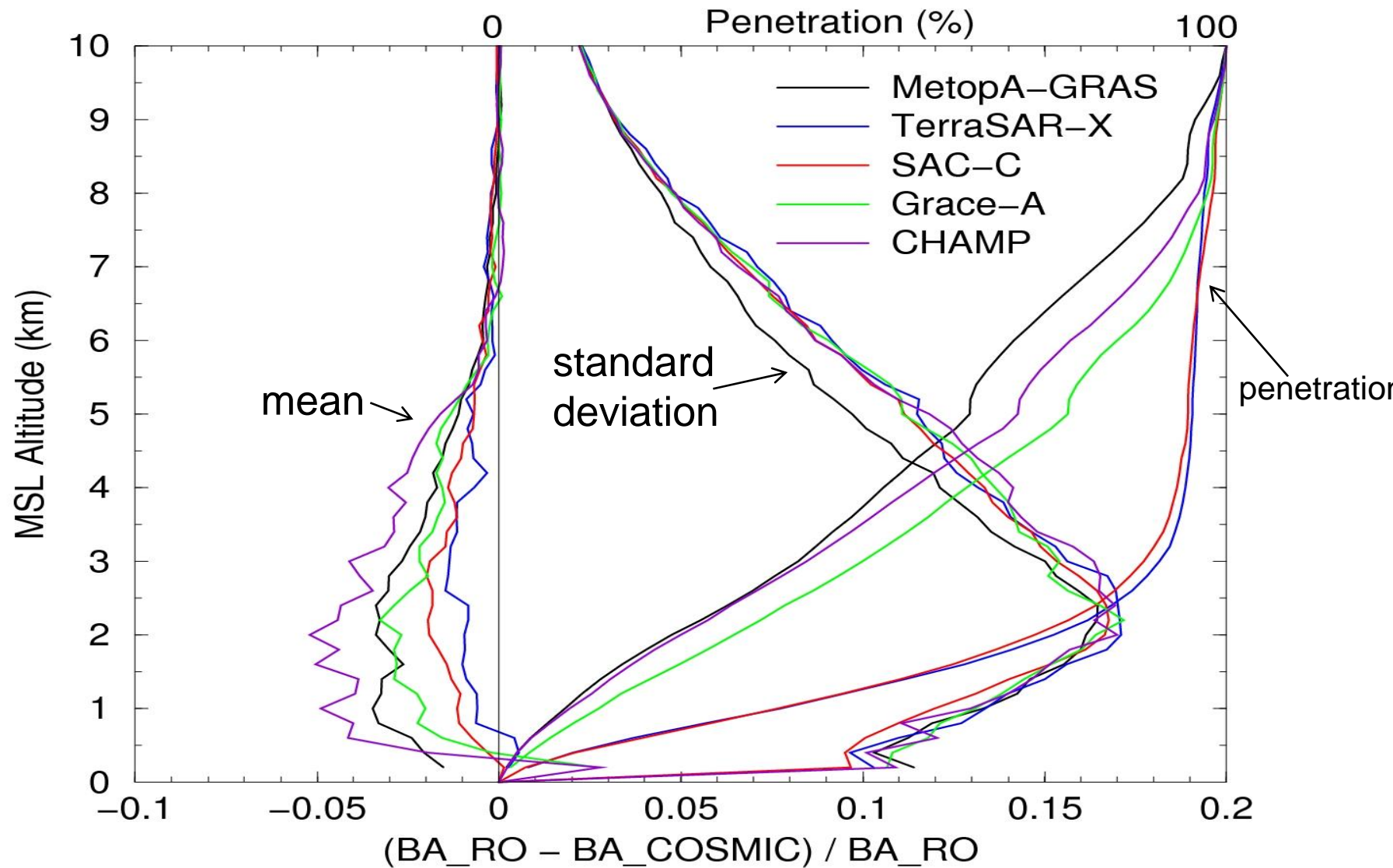
GPS azimuth: 50-60 deg
SNR ~ 400-600 V/V



~ 30% profiles penetrate to 1 km;
mean and standard deviation
(inversion errors)
are substantially larger

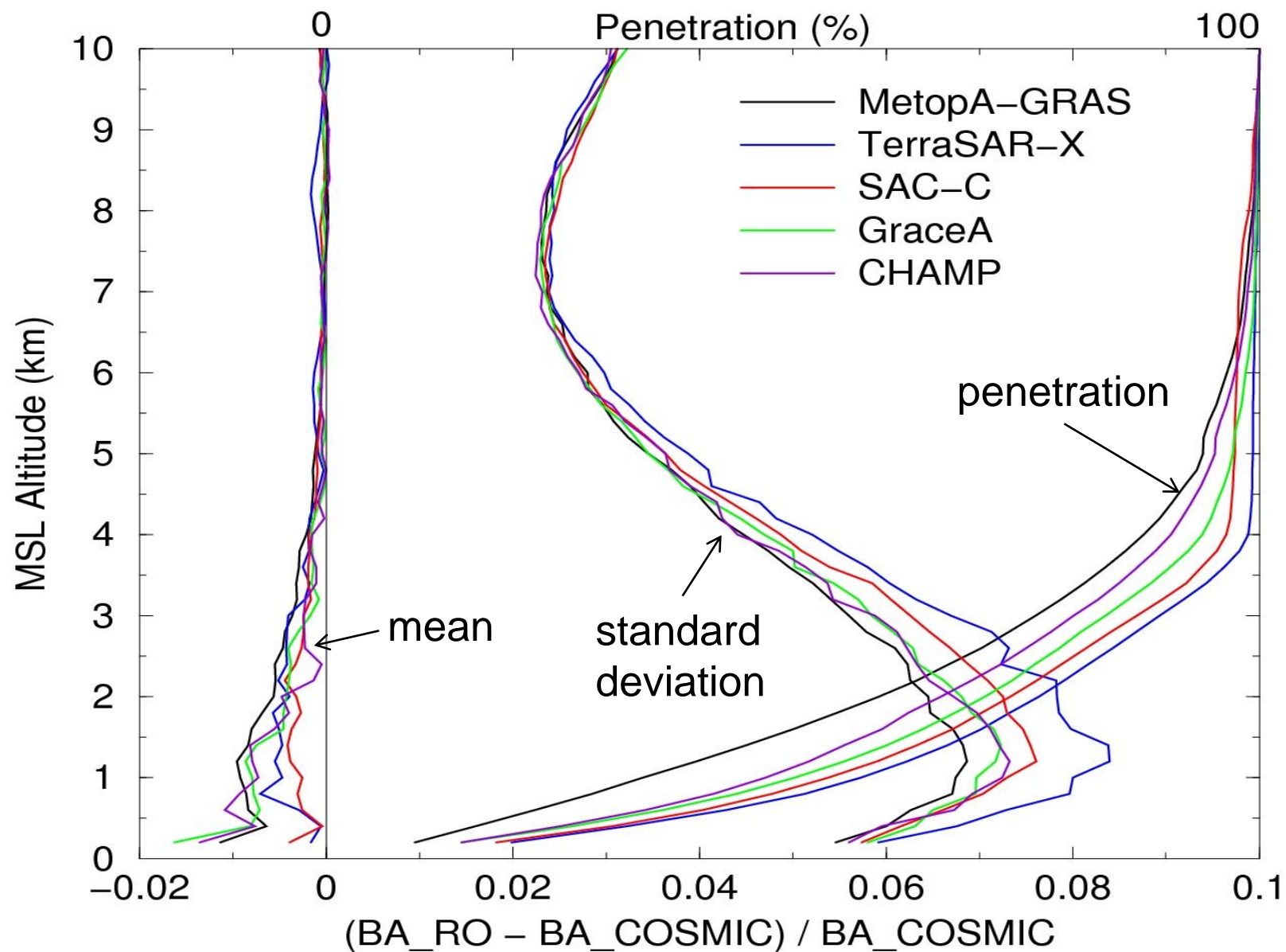
Bending Angle Differences with COSMIC

Tropical Lower Troposphere

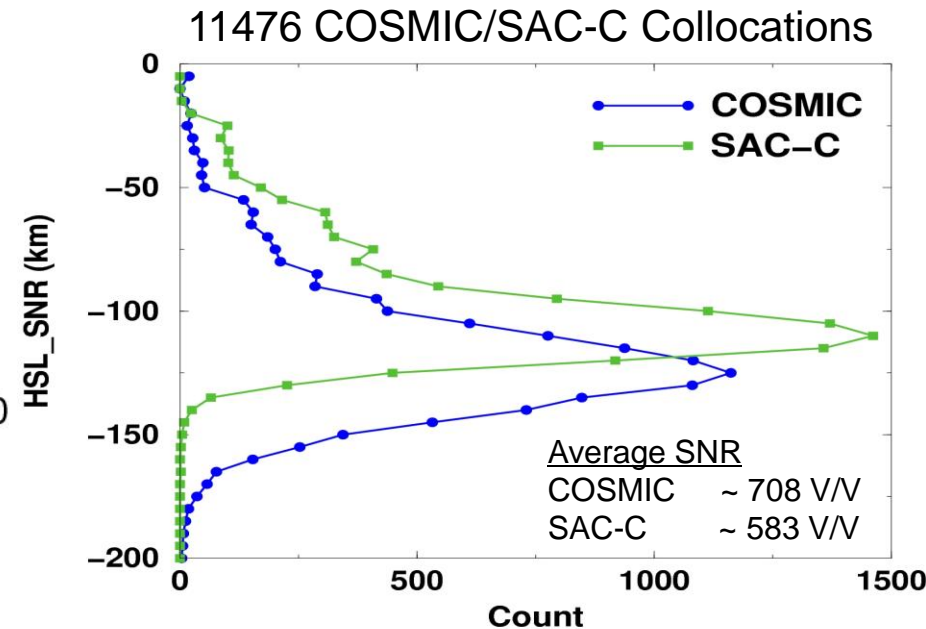
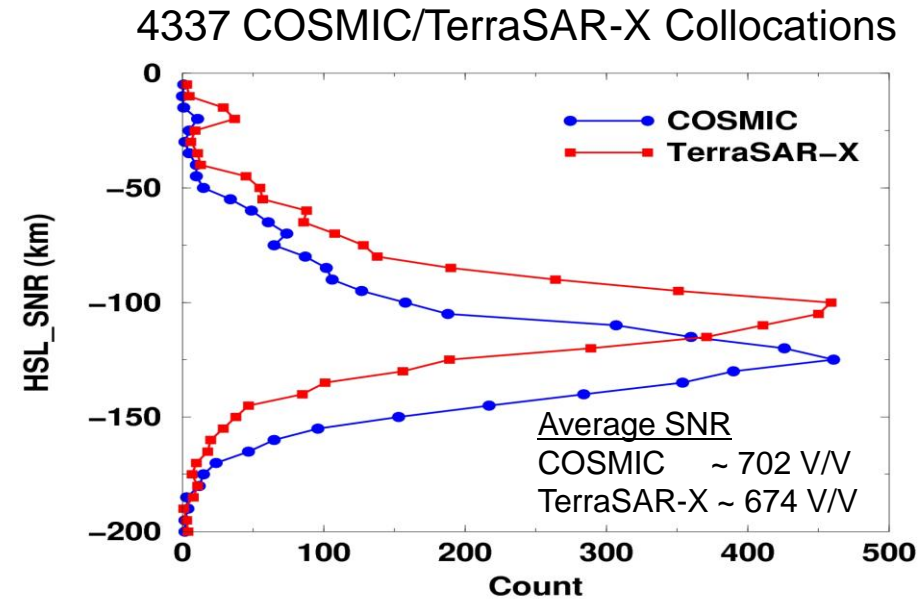
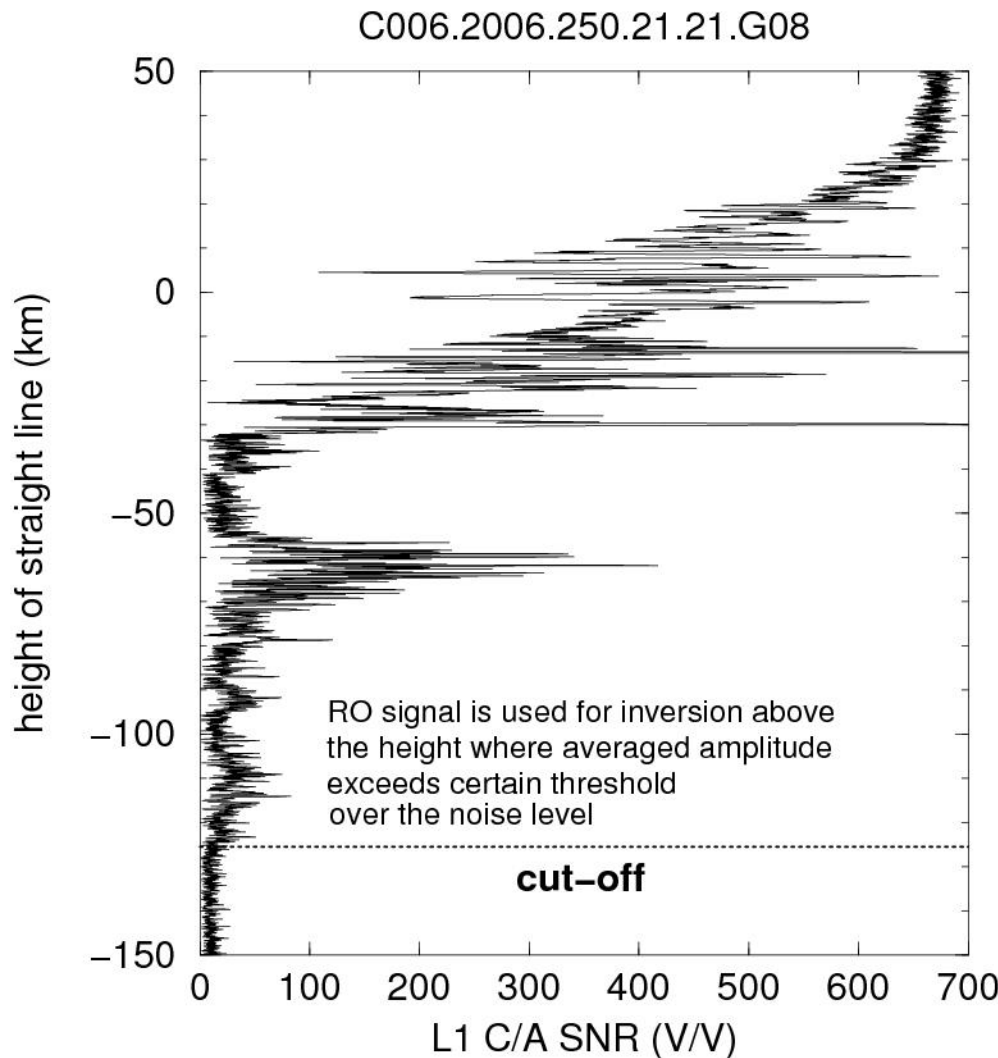


Bending Angle Differences with COSMIC

Polar Lower Troposphere



RO Signal Truncation in Tropical Lower Troposphere



Summary

- POD quality suggests potential BA biases of $\sim 1\text{e-}8$ rad for COSMIC
- Poor L2 signal quality and 'short occultations' contribute significantly to retrieval failures at CDAAC
- Upper Atmosphere BA's
 - No significant BA biases between COSMIC satellites
 - COSMIC BA's appear biased low relative to other missions by $\sim 2\text{-}3\text{e-}8$ rad (GRACE-A compares worse with COSMIC)
 - UCAR BA's larger ($\sim 2\text{e-}8$ rad) than EUMETSAT BA's for Metop-A/GRAS
- Lower Troposphere BA's
 - HSL tracking depth and SNR significantly impact penetration and BA's by several percent in tropics ($\sim 1\%$ polar regions)
 - COSMIC BA's consistently larger than other missions

Acknowledgments

- NSF
- Taiwan's NSPO
- NASA/JPL, NOAA, USAF, ONR, NRL
- Broad Reach Engineering



UCAR



NSF



NASA



USAF



NOAA



NSPO



ONR

- GFZ, EUMETSAT for providing RO mission data