

How to average measurements from ground-based radiometers

NDACC Microwave Workshop 2012

Ole Martin Christensen
Departement of Earth and Space Sciences
Chalmers University of Technology

Outline

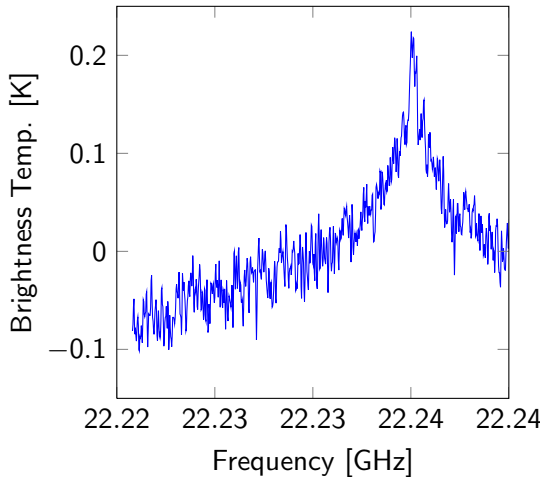
- 1 Problem with choosing intergration times
- 2 Time series inversion -a simulated case
- 3 Retrieval matrices
- 4 Results from OSO
- 5 Conclusions

How long should we average spectra?

- How long should we average spectra?

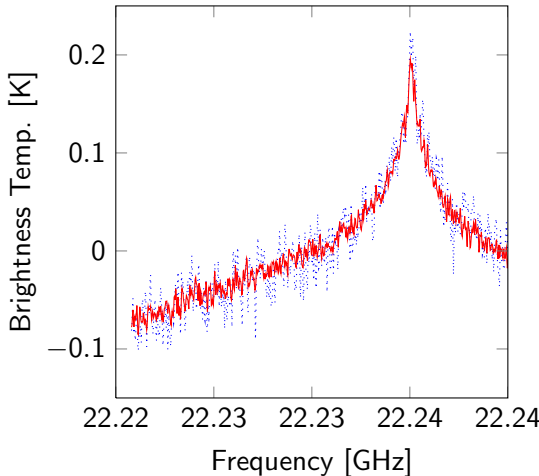
How long should we average spectra?

- How long should we average spectra?
- A day?



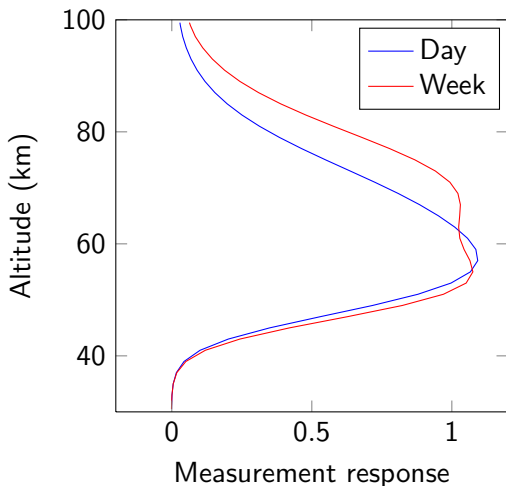
How long should we average spectra?

- How long should we average spectra?
- A day?
- A week?



How long should we average spectra?

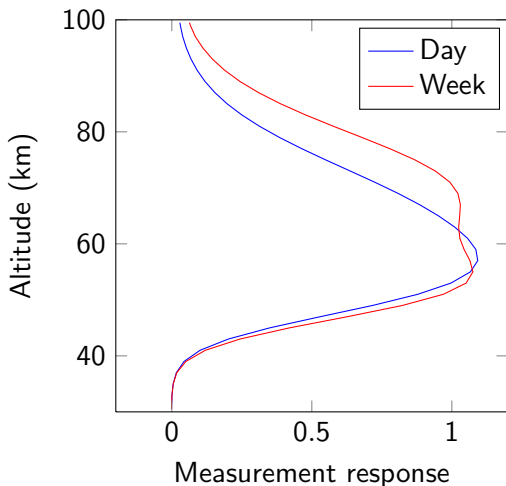
- How long should we average spectra?
- A day?
- A week?
- This affects the retrieval in a nonlinear way



How long should we average spectra?

- How long should we average spectra?
- A day?
- A week?
- This affects the retrieval in a nonlinear way

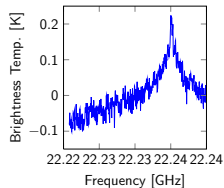
Averaging spectra is not the same as averaging profiles!



Expanding the retrievals into the temporal dimension

- Retrievals performed on single spectrum

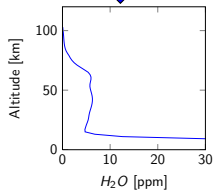
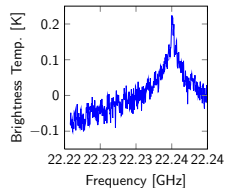
$$y = Kx$$



Expanding the retrievals into the temporal dimension

- Retrievals performed on single spectrum

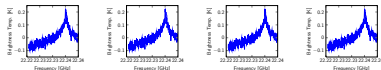
$$y = Kx$$



Expanding the retrievals into the temporal dimension

- Retrievals performed on single spectrum

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}$$



- But we can do several spectra simultaneously

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{K}^N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_N \end{pmatrix}$$

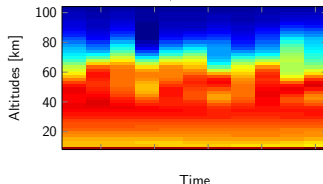
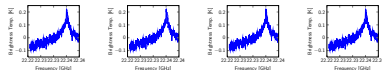
Expanding the retrievals into the temporal dimension

- Retrievals performed on single spectrum

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}$$

- But we can do several spectra simultaneously

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{K}^N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_N \end{pmatrix}$$



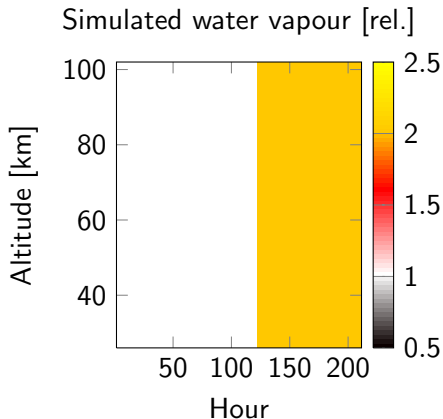
A simulation of an abrupt change in the atmosphere

- To test the properties of the retrieval a simulation is run.
- Atmosphere is constant equal to a priori until the 120th hour, when it is doubled.

$$\hat{x} = x_a + (K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} K + S_a^{-1})^{-1} K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} (y - K x_a)$$

Instrument

$\nu_0 = 22$ GHz, Bandwidth = 1 GHz, $\Delta\nu = 25$ KHz, 83 Channels, Noise T = 100 K, Opacity 0.5, Integration time 3 hours, Calibration time 50%



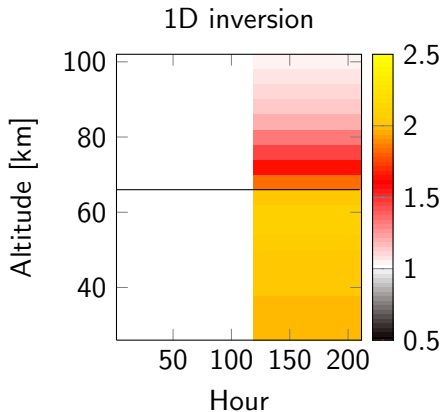
A simulation of an abrupt change in the atmosphere

- To test the properties of the retrieval a simulation is run.
- Atmosphere is constant equal to a priori until the 120th hour, when it is doubled.

$$\hat{x} = x_a + (K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} K + S_a^{-1})^{-1} K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} (y - K x_a)$$

Instrument

$\nu_0=22$ GHz, Bandwidth = 1 GHz, $\Delta\nu = 25$ KHz, 83 Channels, Noise T = 100 K, Opacity 0.5, Integration time 3 hours, Calibration time 50%



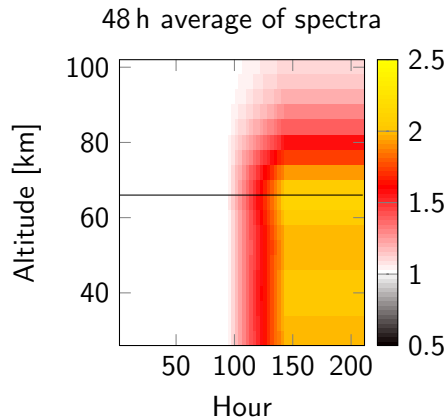
A simulation of an abrupt change in the atmosphere

- To test the properties of the retrieval a simulation is run.
- Atmosphere is constant equal to a priori until the 120th hour, when it is doubled.

$$\hat{x} = x_a + (K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} K + S_a^{-1})^{-1} K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} (y - K x_a)$$

Instrument

$\nu_0 = 22$ GHz, Bandwidth = 1 GHz, $\Delta\nu = 25$ KHz, 83 Channels, Noise T = 100 K, Opacity 0.5, Integration time 3 hours, Calibration time 50%



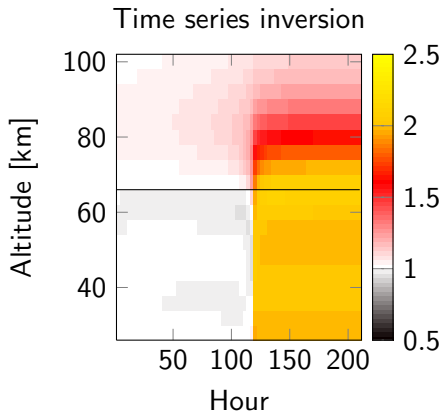
A simulation of an abrupt change in the atmosphere

- To test the properties of the retrieval a simulation is run.
- Atmosphere is constant equal to a priori until the 120th hour, when it is doubled.

$$\hat{x} = x_a + (K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} K + S_a^{-1})^{-1} K^T S_\epsilon^{-1} (y - K x_a)$$

Instrument

$\nu_0=22$ GHz, Bandwidth = 1 GHz, $\Delta\nu = 25$ KHz, 83 Channels, Noise T = 100 K, Opacity 0.5, Integration time 3 hours, Calibration time 50%



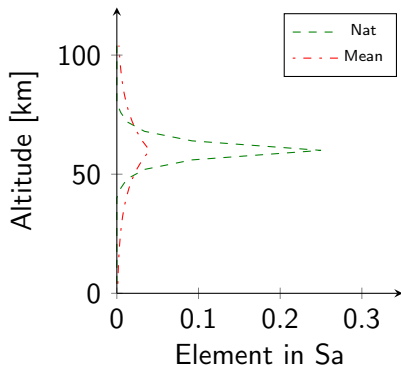
Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{s}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{s}_a^{1,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{2,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{N,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

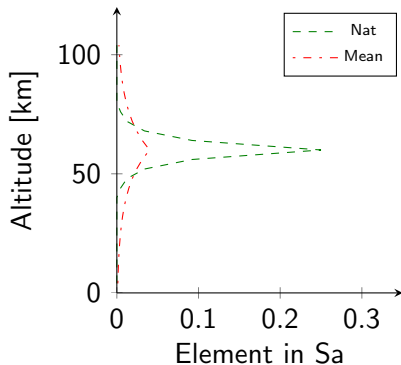


Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{s}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{s}_a^{1,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{2,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{N,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vertical elements

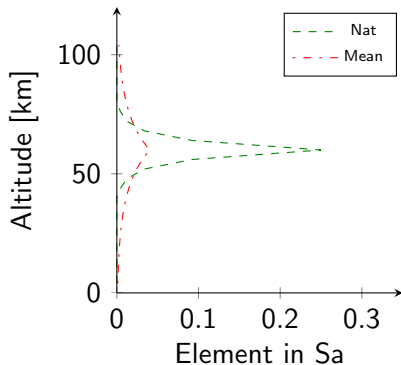


Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{s}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{s}_a^{1,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{2,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{N,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vertical elements

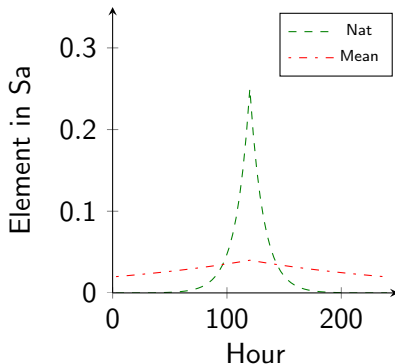


Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{s}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{s}_a^{1,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{2,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{s}_a^{N,1} & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{s}_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vertical elements
- Temporal elements

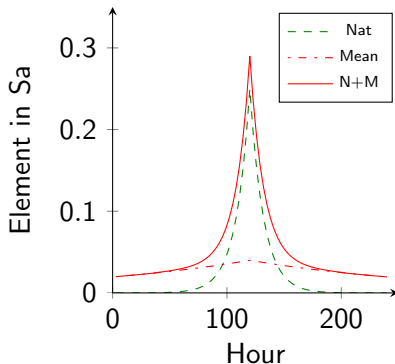


Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$s_a = \begin{pmatrix} s_a^{1,1} & s_a^{1,2} & \dots & s_a^{1,N} \\ s_a^{2,1} & s_a^{2,2} & \dots & s_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ s_a^{N,1} & s_a^{N,2} & \dots & s_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vertical elements
- Temporal elements

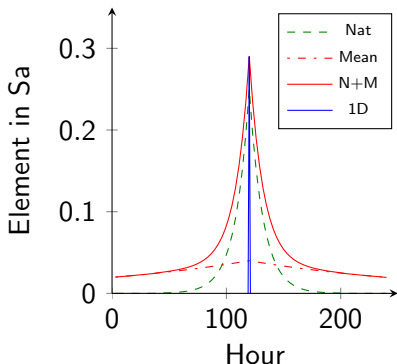


Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{S}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}_a^{1,1} & \mathbf{S}_a^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{S}_a^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{S}_a^{2,1} & \mathbf{S}_a^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{S}_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{S}_a^{N,1} & \mathbf{S}_a^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{S}_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vertical elements
- Temporal elements

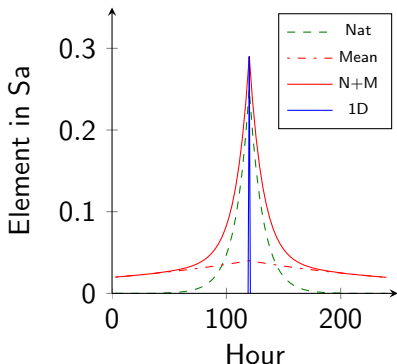


Specifying the a priori uncertainty

- We need to specify the 2d-a priori covariance matrix.

$$\mathbf{S}_a = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{S}_a^{1,1} & \mathbf{S}_a^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{S}_a^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{S}_a^{2,1} & \mathbf{S}_a^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{S}_a^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{S}_a^{N,1} & \mathbf{S}_a^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{S}_a^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Vertical elements
- Temporal elements

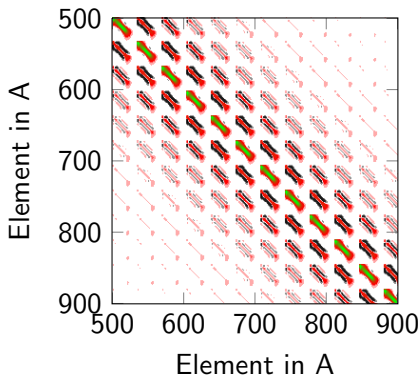


It is the temporal correlation that allows us to improve the retrievals!

Averaging kernels

- The averaging kernels become 2D.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{1,1} & \mathbf{A}^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{A}^{2,1} & \mathbf{A}^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}^{N,1} & \mathbf{A}^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

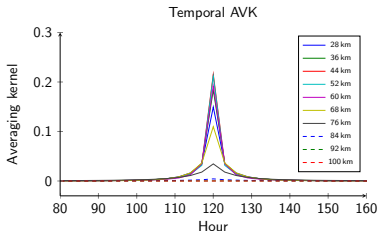


Averaging kernels

- The averaging kernels become 2D.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{1,1} & \mathbf{A}^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{A}^{2,1} & \mathbf{A}^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}^{N,1} & \mathbf{A}^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

- The temporal averaging kernels describe the averaging at each altitude.

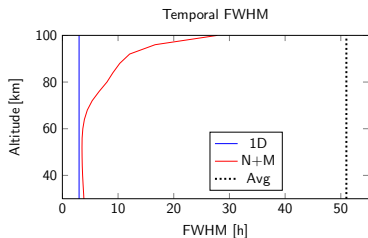
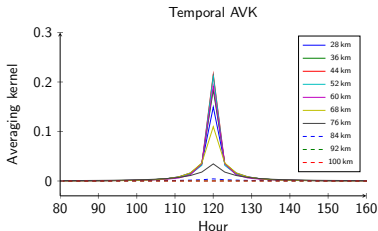


Averaging kernels

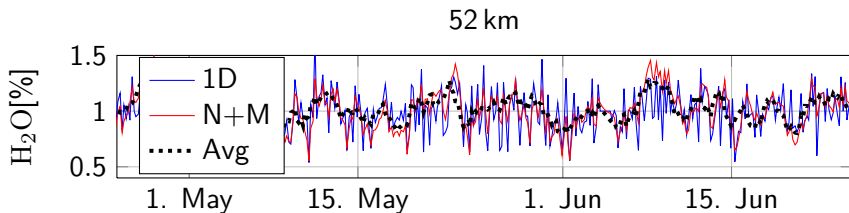
- The averaging kernels become 2D.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{1,1} & \mathbf{A}^{1,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{1,N} \\ \mathbf{A}^{2,1} & \mathbf{A}^{2,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{2,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}^{N,1} & \mathbf{A}^{N,2} & \dots & \mathbf{A}^{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

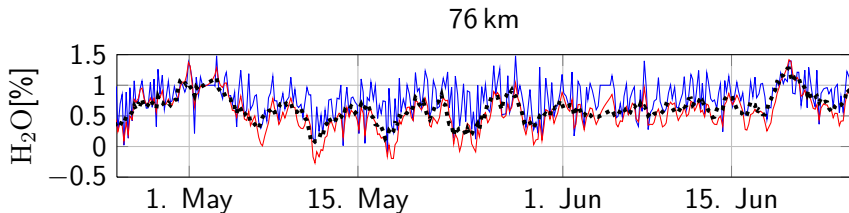
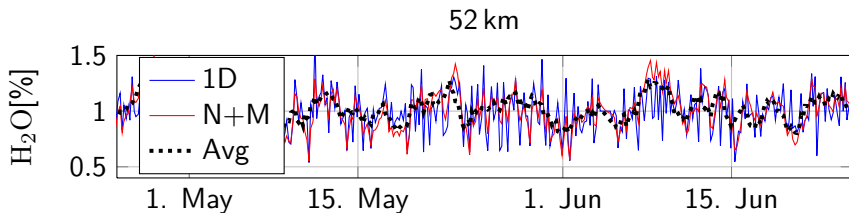
- The temporal averaging kernels describe the averaging at each altitude.



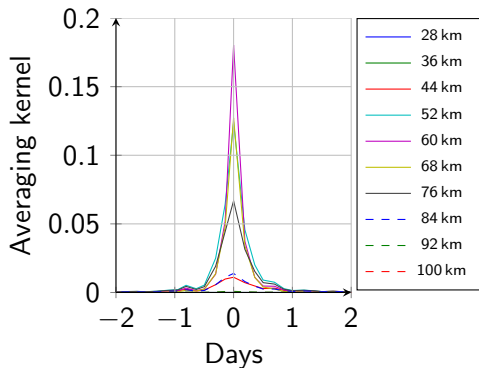
Retrievals from OSO



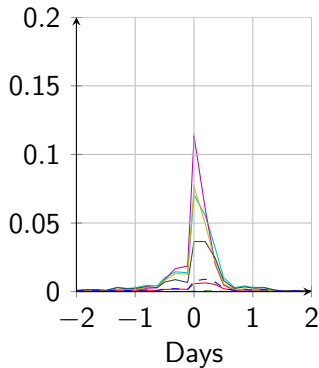
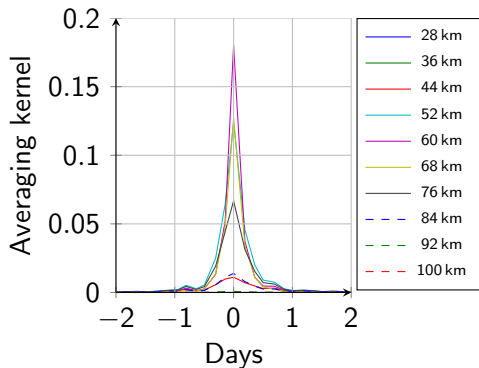
Retrievals from OSO



Temporal Averaging kernels from OSO



Temporal Averaging kernels from OSO



Summary and conclusions

- Retrievals were expanded into the temporal dimension.
- Allows for different temporal resolutions at different altitudes.
- Takes into account noise in neighbouring measurements

Summary and conclusions

- Retrievals were expanded into the temporal dimension.
- Allows for different temporal resolutions at different altitudes.
- Takes into account noise in neighbouring measurements

Ideas

The method also allows for seamless optimal interpolation for filling data gaps or regriding the data.

Can be used to retrieve instrumental data like baselines.