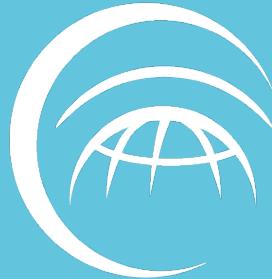


Assimilation of multiple satellite Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) in the CAMS global system



Atmosphere Monitoring

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3: Center for Satellite Applications and Research, NOAA/NESDIS, College Park, USA

4: HYGEOS, France





OUTLINES

Atmosphere
Monitoring

1. Introduction
2. Evaluation of MODIS and VIIRS within the CAMS global system
3. Assimilation of MODIS and VIIRS
4. Conclusion



CAMS AEROSOL DATA ASSIMILATION SCHEME

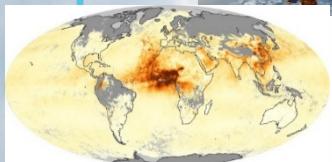
Atmosphere
Monitoring

Satellite AOD

MODIS (AQUA, TERRA)
PMAp (METOP A,B,C)



4D VAR
data
assimilation



Integrated Forecasting System (IFS)

Atmosp. model

- Semi-Lagrangian advection model
- 137 atm levels
- 40 km horizontal resolution

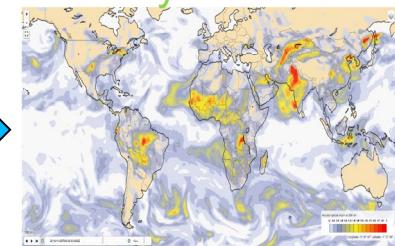
AER model:

- Bulk-bin scheme
- Species: sea salt, dust, organic matter, black carbon, sulfate, nitrate, ammonium
- Emission sources: biomass burning (GFAS), CAMS_GLOB dataset

Remy et al., 2019 GMD



5 day forecast,
reanalysis



AOD, aerosol
concentration,
PM2.5, PM10



Rationales

Atmosphere
Monitoring

➤ Needs for new observational data streams

- ✓ More accurate observations.
- ✓ Enhanced spatial and temporal coverage.
- ✓ Increased resilience to instrument failure

➤ Implementation of a new satellite product

- ✓ Passive monitoring
 - Consistency with the other AOD products
 - Evaluation of observation – model departure
- ✓ Assimilation test
 - Observation error
 - Bias correction and choice of an anchor
 - Impact
 - Analysis increment
 - Forecast performances (AOD: evaluation against AERONET)



SATELLITE AOD USED IN CAMS

Atmosphere
Monitoring

Products used in operational assimilation

➤ MODIS

- AQUA, TERRA
- C6
- DB+DT product
- 10 km
- Land and ocean
- Thinning

➤ PMAp

- METOP-A,B,C
- From GOME-2+IASI+AVHRR
- V2.1
- 40*10 km
- Assimilated over ocean only
- Thinning

Monitored product

➤ SLSTR

- S3a and S3b
- V2 (released Aug 2020)
- 9.5 km
- Ocean only
- No thinning

➤ NOAA-EPS VIIRS

- NOAA-20 and S-NPP
- V2r1
- 0.750m
- Land and ocean
- Superobbbing



Methodology

Atmosphere
Monitoring

➤ Experiment design (dec 2019-jan 2020)

| Experiment | MODIS (Land & Ocean) | PMAp (ocean) | VIIRS (Land & Ocean) |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Exp _{CTL} | X (anchor) | X | NO |
| Exp _{VIIRS,MODIS} | X | X | X (anchor) |
| Exp _{VIIRS only} | NO | X | X (anchor) |

➤ Evaluation metrics

- Temporal average over the experiment period
- Observation: global and regional maps
- First guess departure : Observation – short range forecast



OUTLINES

Atmosphere
Monitoring

1. Introduction
2. Evaluation of MODIS and VIIRS within the CAMS global system
3. Assimilation of MODIS and VIIRS
4. Conclusion

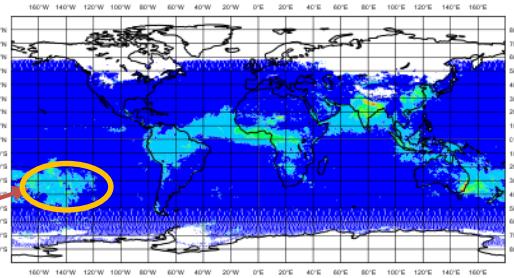


Observation - global maps

Atmosphere
Monitoring

VIIRS/SNPP obs

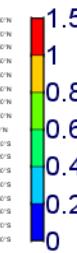
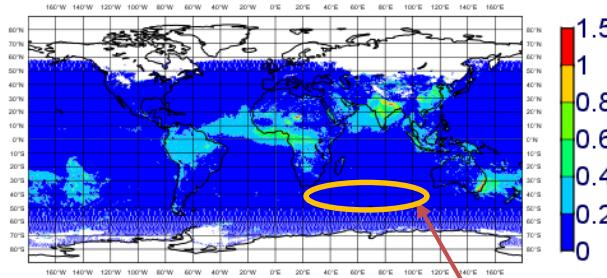
Mean: 0.144 RMSE: 0.167



Australian fire
plume not fully
resolved by
MODIS

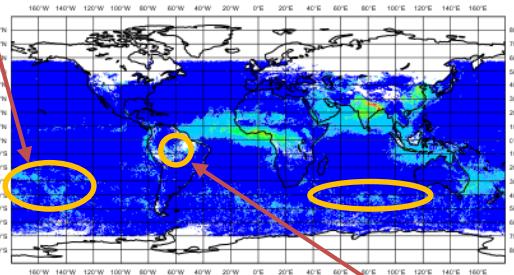
VIIRS/NOAA20 obs

Mean: 0.132 RMSE: 0.158



MODIS/TERRA obs

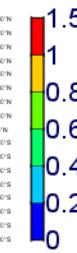
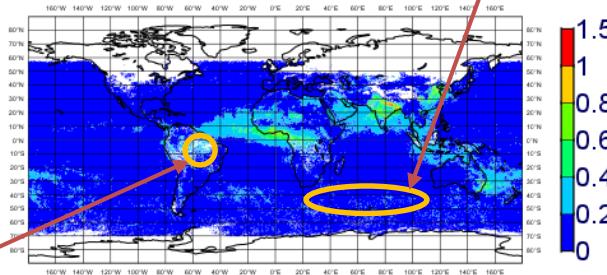
Mean: 0.146 RMSE: 0.166



MODIS: larger gaps

MODIS/AQUA obs

Mean: 0.138 RMSE: 0.160



ECMWF

VIIRS: less noisy over
South ocean compared
to MODIS



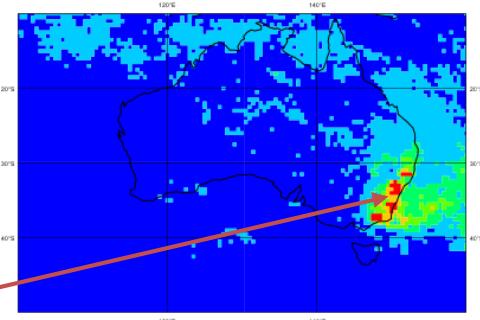
Observation - regional maps

Atmosphere
Monitoring

VIIRS: higher AOD for
biomass burning plume

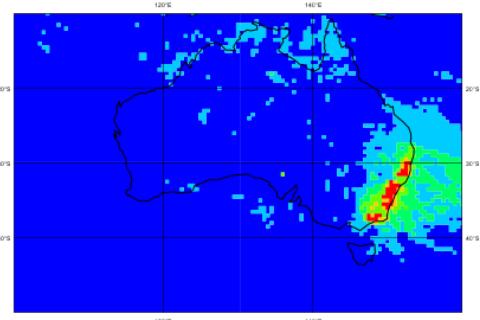
VIIRS/SNPP obs

Mean: 0.174 RMSE: 0.208



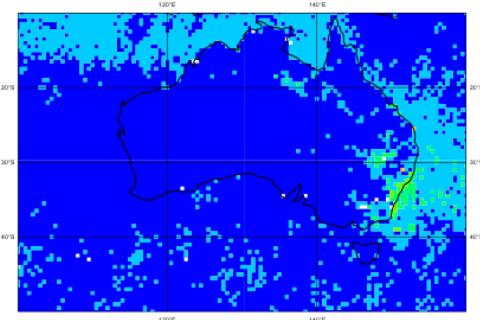
VIIRS/NOAA20 obs

Mean: 0.150 RMSE: 0.192



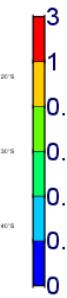
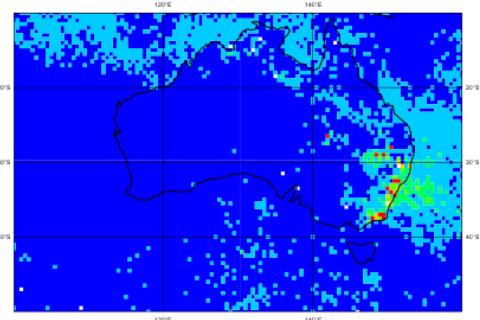
MODIS/TERRA obs

Mean: 0.151 RMSE: 0.170



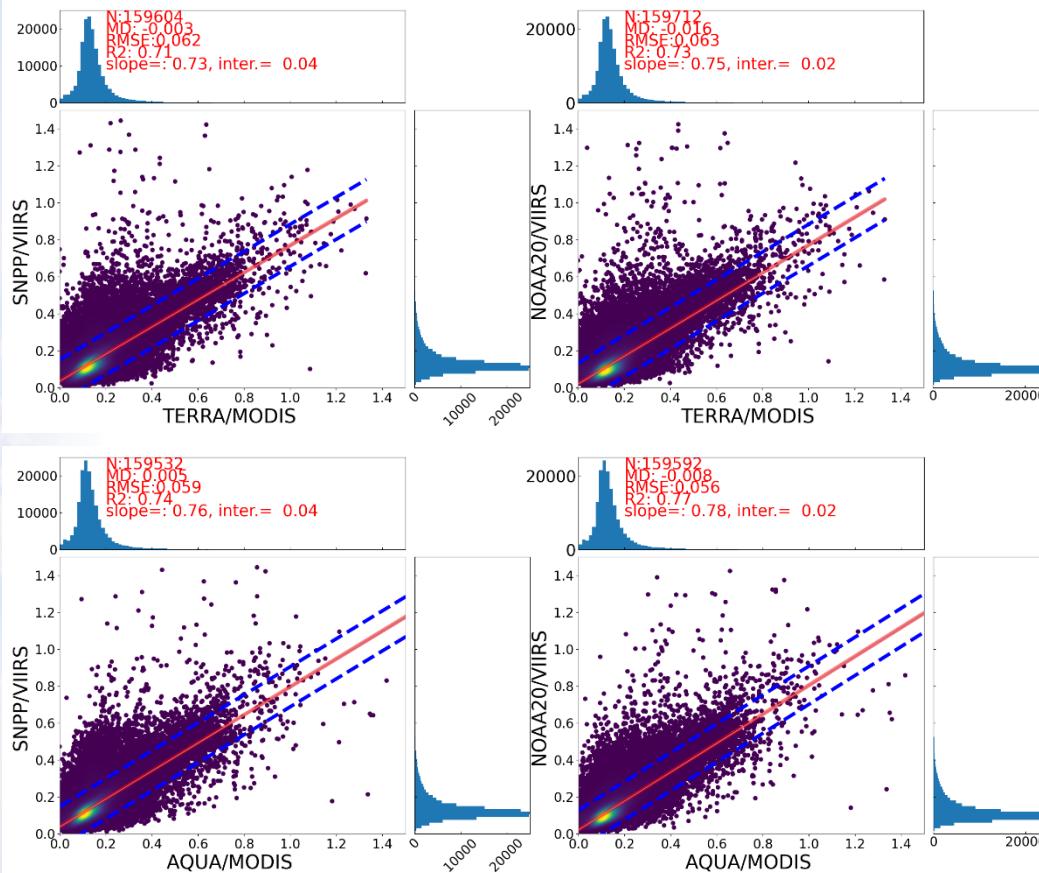
MODIS/AQUA obs

Mean: 0.154 RMSE: 0.182



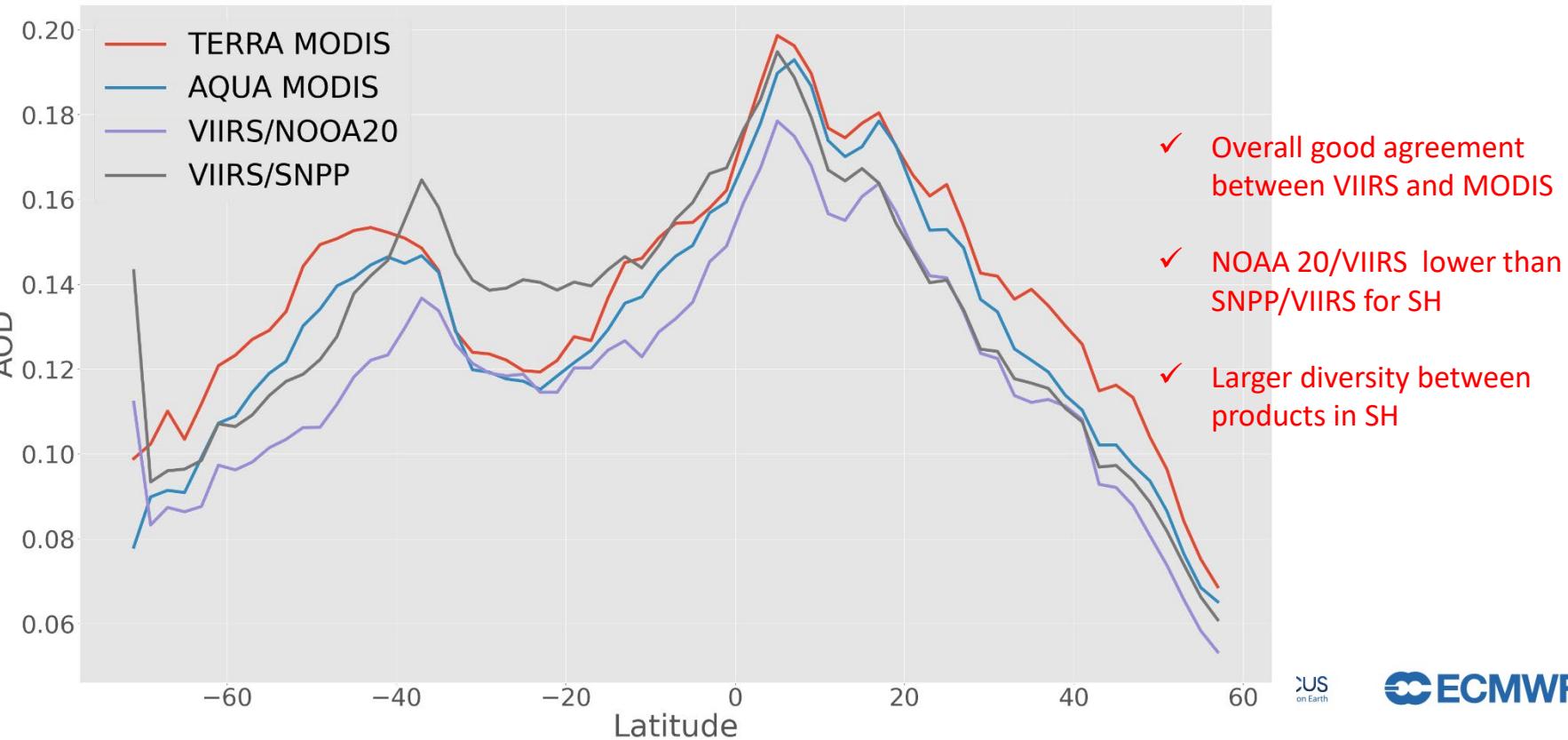


Observation – scatter plots



- ✓ Good agreement between VIIRS and MODIS AOD
- ✓ VIIRS/NOAA 20 < MODIS

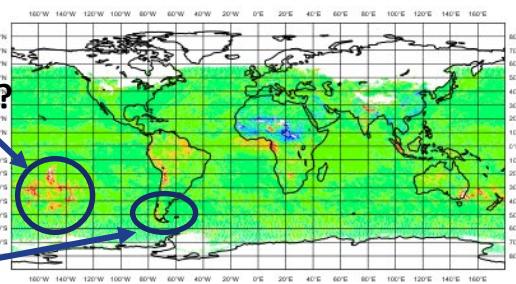
Observation – latitude cross section over land and ocean



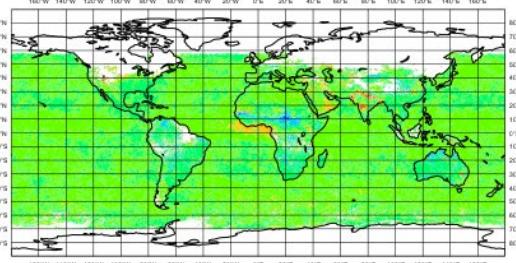


First guess departure (Observation - Model)

Australian fire plume?

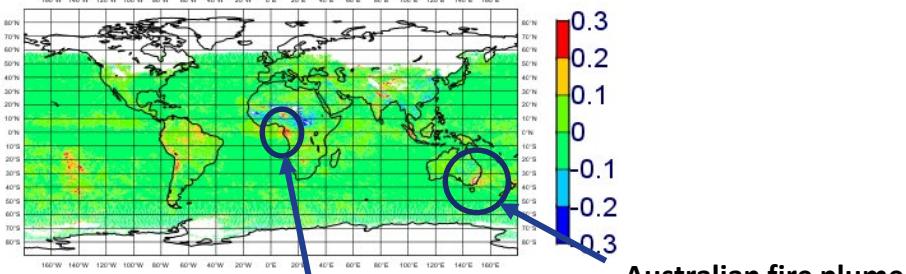


Volcanic activity ?



VIIRS/NOAA20 fgdepar uncorr

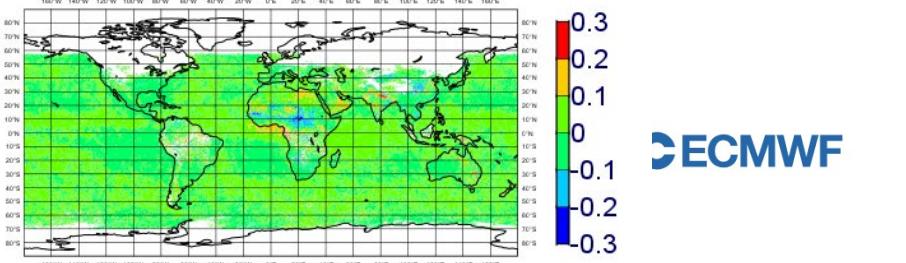
Mean: -0.012 RMSE: 0.054



Higher aod over
tropical fires

MODIS/AQUA fgdepar uncorr

Mean: -0.002 RMSE: 0.041



DECMWF



OUTLINES

Atmosphere
Monitoring

1. Introduction
2. Evaluation of MODIS and VIIRS within the CAMS global system
3. Assimilation of MODIS and VIIRS: impacts on simulated AOD and PM_{2.5}
4. Conclusion



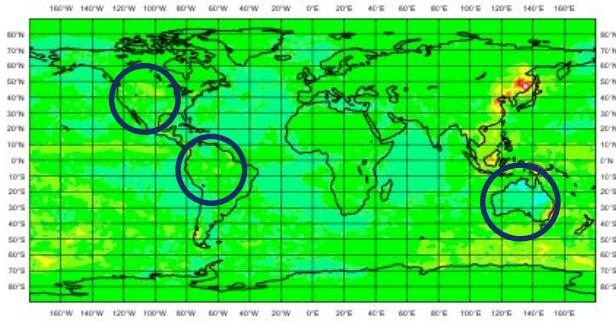


Global increments (analysis - first guess)

Atmosphere
Monitoring

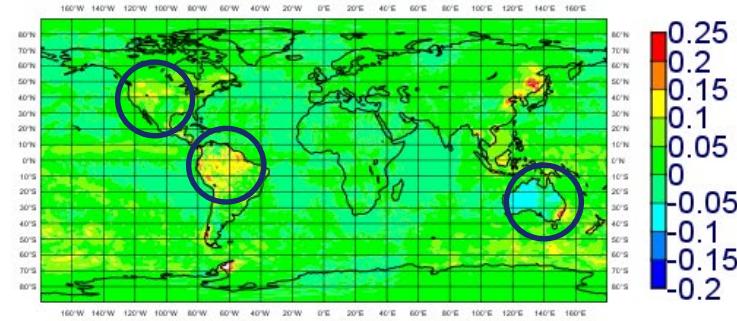
Exp_{CTL}: MODIS (Anchor), PMap

Mean: 0.016 RMSE: 0.032



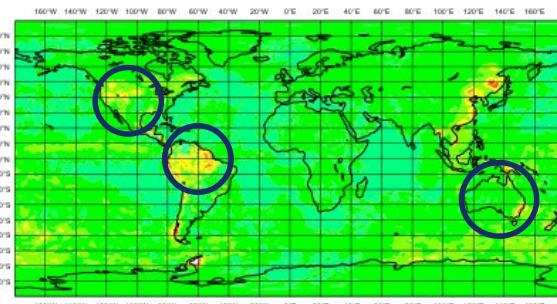
Exp_{VIIRS+MODIS} VIIRS (Anchor) , MODIS, PMap

Mean: 0.017 RMSE: 0.035



Exp_{VIIRS only} VIIRS (anchor), PMap

Mean: 0.017 RMSE: 0.034



Assimilation of VIIRS:

- Reduced increment over ocean
- Larger increment over North and South America

in | Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth

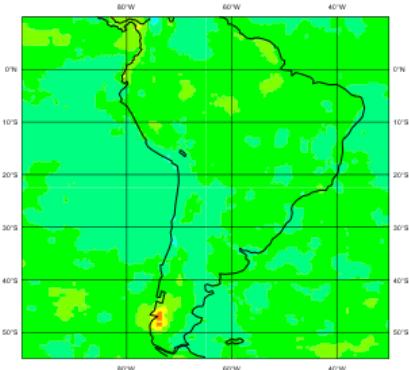
ECMWF



Regional increments

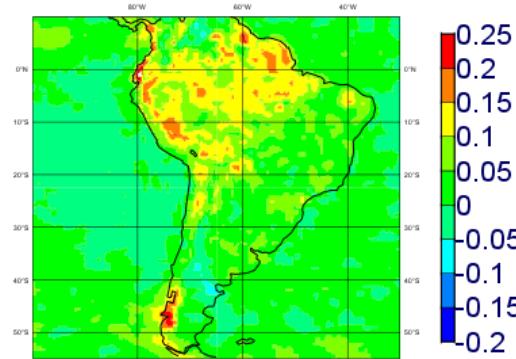
Exp_{CTL}: MODIS (Anchor), PMap

Mean: 0.009 RMSE: 0.025



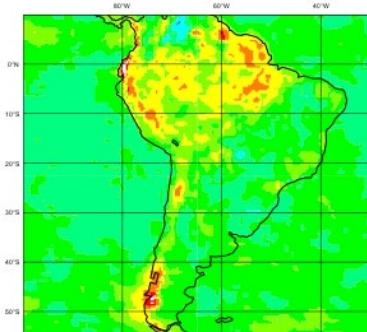
Exp_{VIIRS+MODIS} VIIRS (Anchor) , MODIS, PMap

Mean: 0.031 RMSE: 0.054



Exp_{VIIRS only} VIIRS (anchor), PMap

Mean: 0.027 RMSE: 0.053



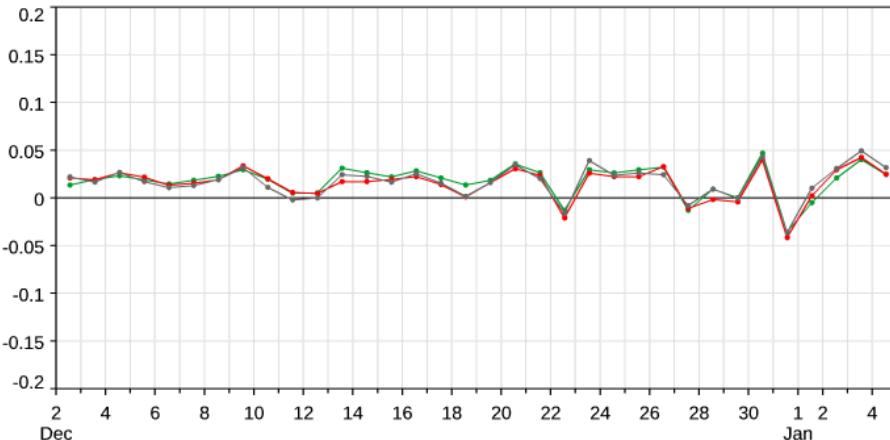


AERONET (1.5v3) EVALUATION

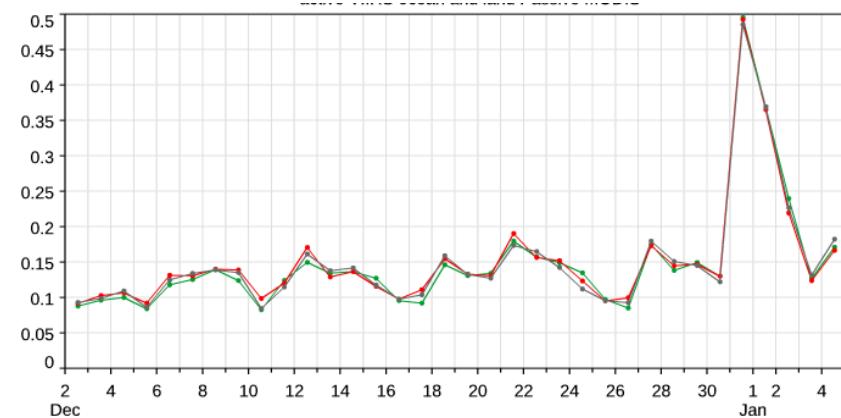
Atmosphere
Monitoring

global

bias



rmse



EXP_{CTL} : MODIS, PMap

EXP_{VIIRS, MODIS} : VIIRS, MODIS, PMap

EXP_{VIIRS only} : VIIRS, PMap

- ✓ Low global impact
- ✓ Bias slightly reduced when assimilating VIIRS



Conclusions

Atmosphere
Monitoring

- ✓ **Intercomparison of MODIS and VIIRS in CAMS**
 - Overall good agreement
 - Finer spatial details resolved by VIIRS
 - Larger diversity in SH: departure between NOAA20 and SNPP

- ✓ **Assimilation of VIIRS**
 - Ocean: Reduction of increments which was too high related to MODIS/TERRA
 - Land: Higher increments over North and South America
 - No substantial changes in forecast performances of AOD



ADDITIONAL SLIDES

Atmosphere
Monitoring



European
Commission



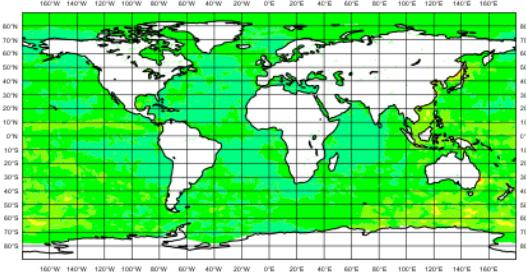


Global increments (analysis - first guess)

Atmosphere
Monitoring

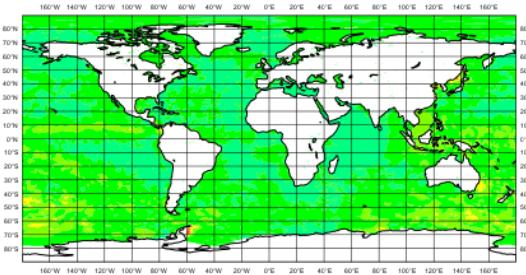
Exp_{CTL}: MODIS (Anchor), PMap

Mean: 0.017 RMSE: 0.031



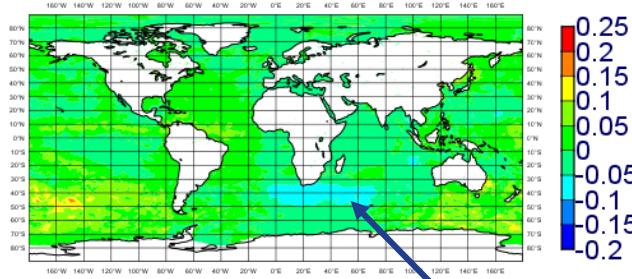
Exp_{VIIRS} MODIS , PMap, VIIRS (anchor)

Mean: 0.015 RMSE: 0.030



Exp_{SLSTR} MODIS (Anchor) , PMap, SLSTR

Mean: 0.009 RMSE: 0.034



Spurious increment reduction , can be due to observation errors

- The assimilation of SLSTR leads to large reduced increments over ocean



European
Commission



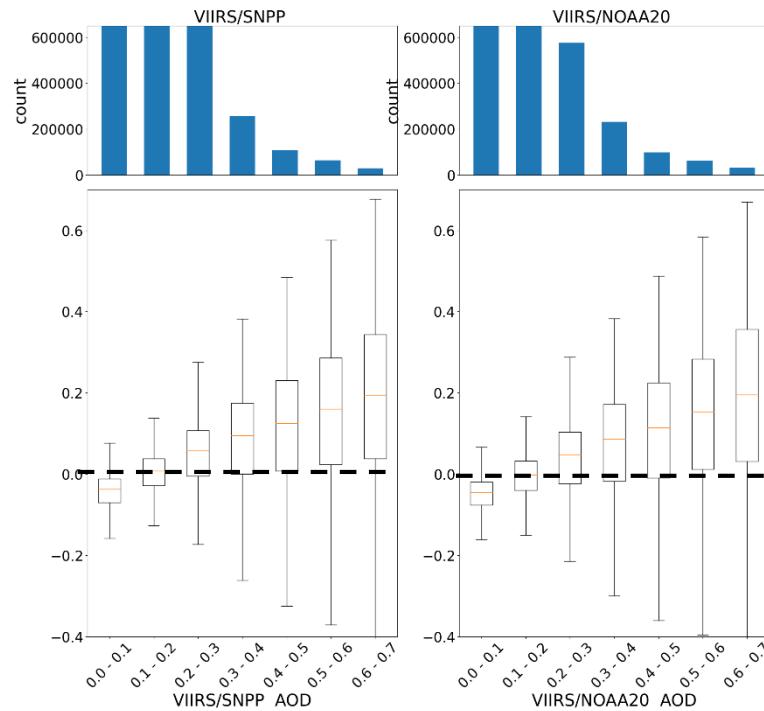
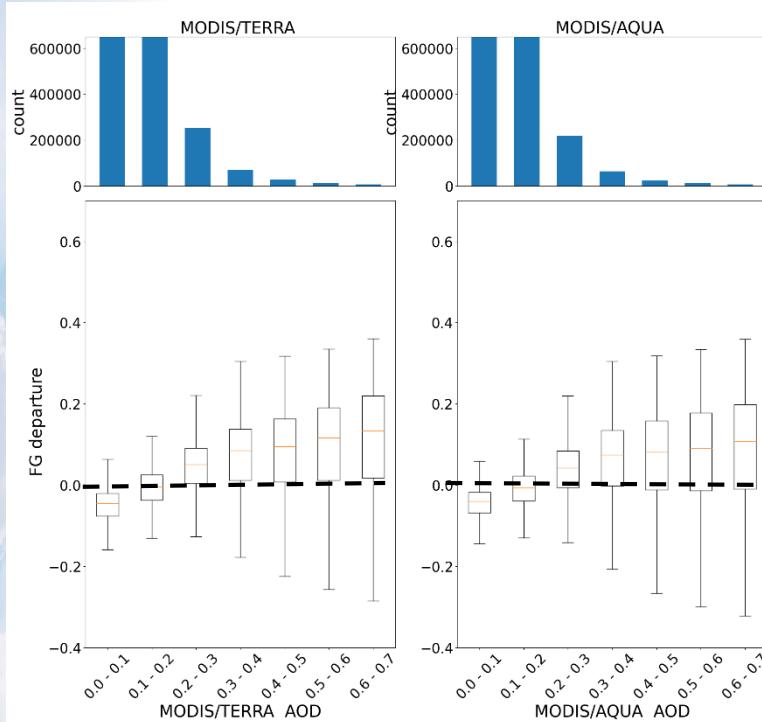
Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth





First guess departure (Observation - Model)

Atmosphere
Monitoring



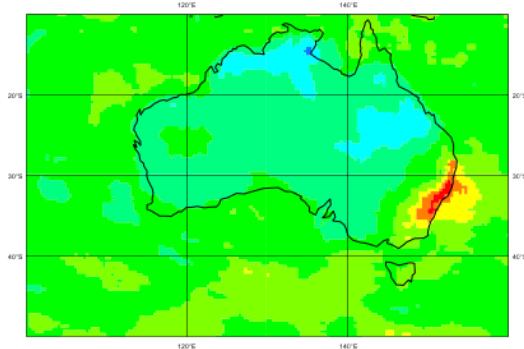
VF



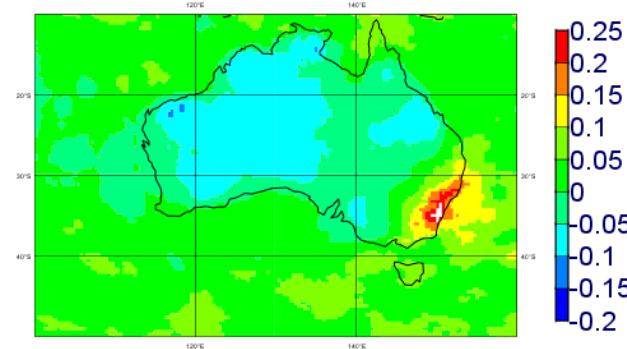
Regional increments

Atmosphere
Monitoring

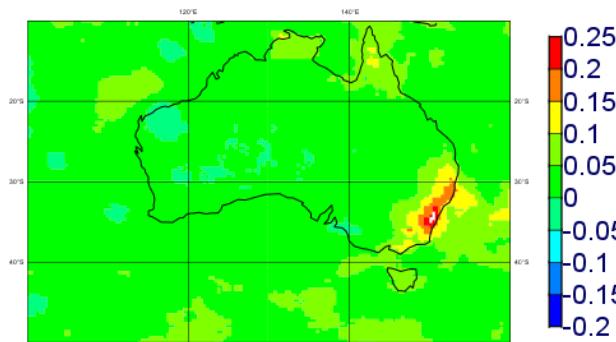
Exp_{CTL}: MODIS (Anchor), PMap
Mean: 0.019 RMSE: 0.043



Exp_{VIIRS+MODIS}: VIIRS (Anchor), MODIS, PMap
Mean: 0.011 RMSE: 0.047



Exp_{VIIRS only}: VIIRS (anchor), PMap
Mean: 0.029 RMSE: 0.039



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Europe's eyes on Earth

ECMWF



PM 2.5 EVALUATION

Atmosphere
Monitoring

North America

bias

rmse

EXP_{CTL} : MODIS, PMAp

EXP_{VIIRS, MODIS} : VIIRS, MODIS, PMAp

EXP_{VIIRS only} : VIIRS, PMAp

- ✓ Low global impact
- ✓ Bias slightly reduced when assimilating VIIRS





Observation – latitude cross section over ocean

Atmosphere
Monitoring



European
Commission





Observation – latitude cross section over land

Atmosphere
Monitoring



European
Commission



Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth





Global analysis (an)

Atmosphere
Monitoring

Exp_{CTL}: MODIS (Anchor), PMAp

Exp_{VIIRS+MODIS} VIIRS (Anchor) , MODIS, PMAp

Exp_{VIIRS only} VIIRS (anchor), PMAp

