

Impact of Geostationary Aerosol Observations on the GEOS Aerosol Forecasting System: Preliminary Results for ABI on GOES-16

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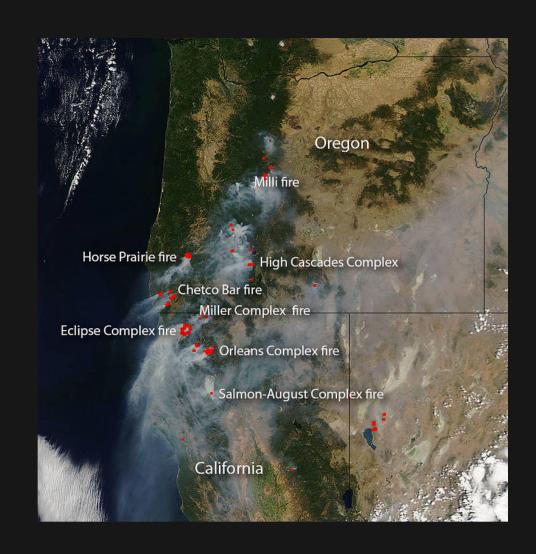




Outline



- Aerosols in the GEOS Earth System Model
 - GOCART Aerosols in GEOS-FP
 - QFED: GMAO's NRT biomass burning emission
- Aerosol Data Assimilation
 - > Homogenizing the aerosol observing system
 - > AOD assimilation with Local Displacement Ensembles
- Geostationary Aerosol Retrievals from ABI
 - Summary of DT algorithm and processing
- Impact of ABI aerosol data on GEOS analysis
- Concluding Remarks

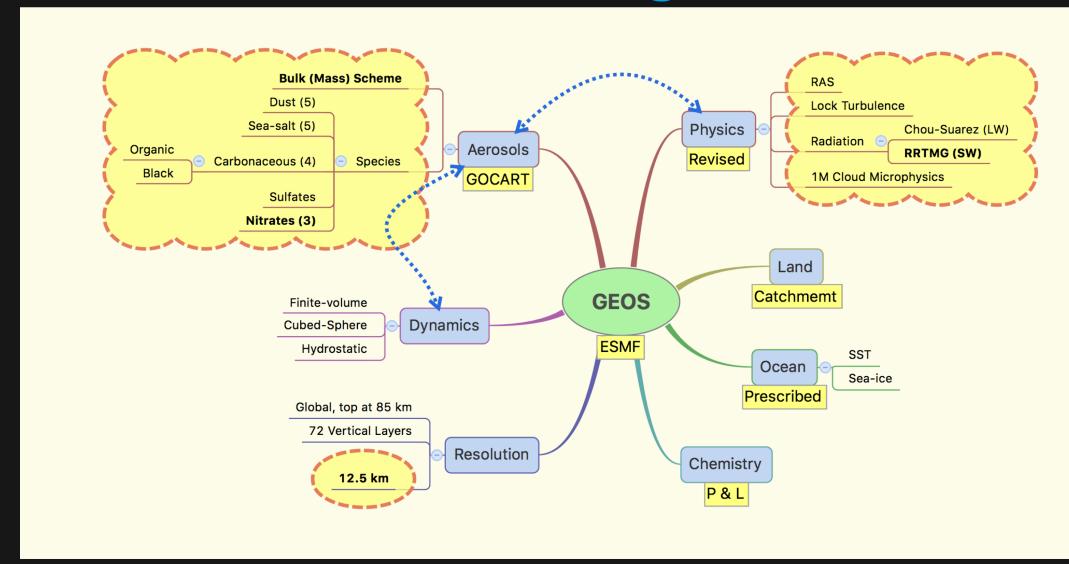






GEOS FP Configuration



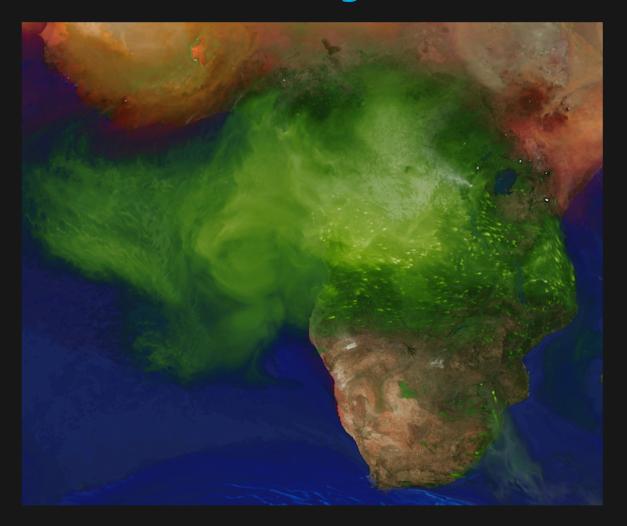








Biomass Burning Emissions



QFED: Quick Fire Emission Dataset

- Top-down algorithm based on MODIS Fire Radiative Power (AQUA/TERRA)
- □ FRP Emission factors tuned by means of inverse calculation based on MODIS AOD data.
- Daily mean emissions, NRT
- Prescribed diurnal cycle
- ☐ In GEOS-5 BB emissions are deposited in the PBL.





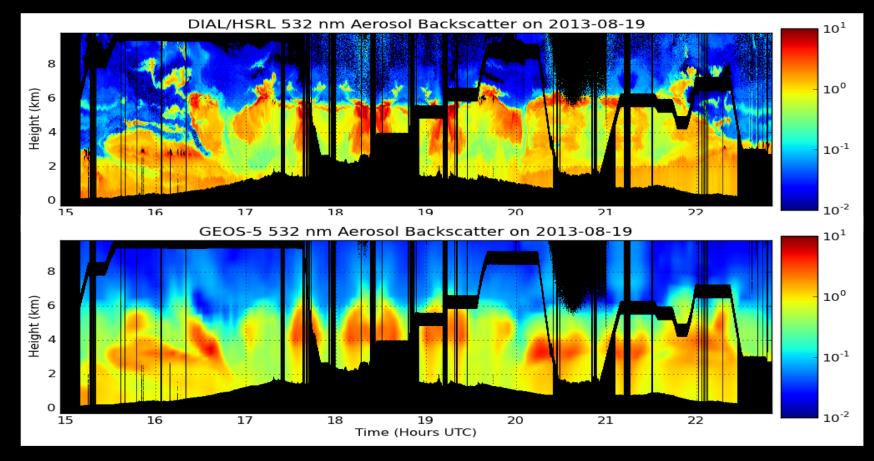
Field Campaign Support







- Global 5-day chemical forecasts
 - ✓ O3, aerosols, CO, CO2, SO2
 - ✓ Nominally 12.5 km
- Driven by real-time biomass emissions from MODIS FRP (QFED)
- Constituents transported online, interactively
- Since 2007 supported several field missions including TC4, ARCTAS, GloPac, ATTREX, DISCOVER-AQ, HS3, SEAC4RS, ATom, ORACLES, etc.



Comparison of observed (top) and simulated (bottom) aerosol backscatter for a slight during the 2013 SEAC4RS campaign.

Aerosol Analysis: Splitting



2D AOD ANALYSIS

- Observable 550 nm AOD is 2D
 - Constrains column averaged optics
 - Cannot constrain speciation or vertical distribution
- Analysis in observation space:

$$\tau^{a} \equiv Hq^{a} = H\left(q^{b} + \delta q^{a}\right)$$
$$= \tau^{b} + \delta \tau^{a}$$

GOING TO 3D CONCENTRATIONS

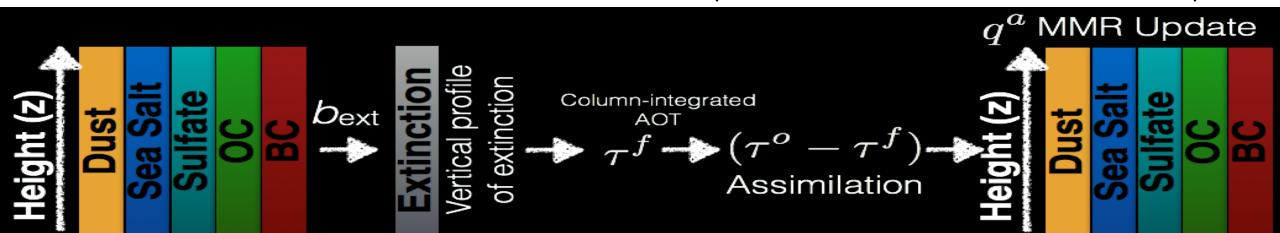
Based on error covariances:

$$\delta q^a = BH^T \left(HBH^T \right)^{-1} \delta \tau^a$$

Using ensemble perturbations,

$$\delta q^a = XY^T \left(YY^T \right)^{-1} \delta \tau^a$$

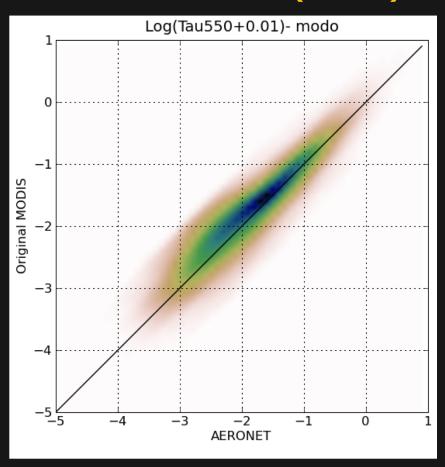
- Current GEOS uses Local Displacement Ensembles (LDE), in 1D
- (Could also use actual aerosol ensembles)



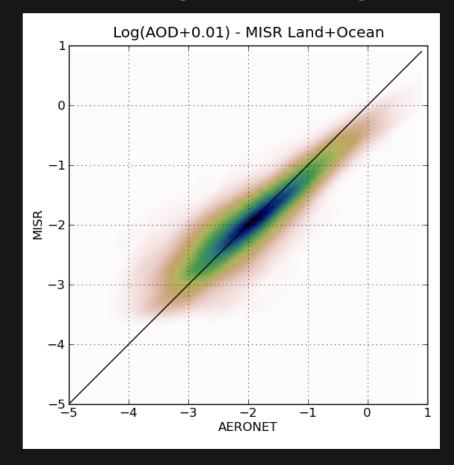
MODIS/MISR vs. AERONET $\eta = log(AOD_{550}+0.01)$



C5 MODIS-Terra (Ocean)



MISR (Ocean+Land)









Neural Net for AOD₅₅₀ Empirical Retrievals

- Ocean Predictors
 - Multi-channel
 - Operational AOD retrieval
 - **□** TOA reflectances
 - Solar and viewing geometry:
 - ☐ Glint, Solar, Sensor
 - Cloud fraction (<70%)</p>
 - Wind speed
 - (Fractional AOD speciation)
- □ Target: AERONET
 - $\eta = \log(AOD + 0.01)$

- Land Predictors
 - Multi-channel
 - Operational AOD retrieval
 - **■** TOA reflectances
 - Solar and viewing geometry:
 - Solar, Sensor
 - Cloud fraction (<70%)</p>
 - Surface Albedo or BRDF Kernels
 - (Fractional AOD speciation)
- Target: AERONET
 - $\eta = \log(AOD + 0.01)$



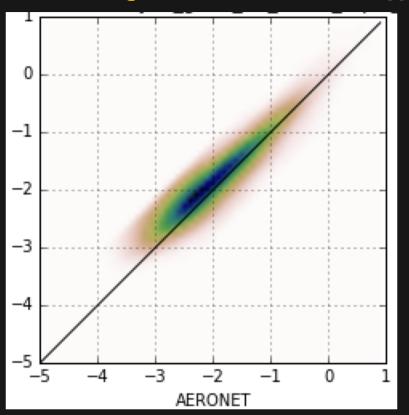




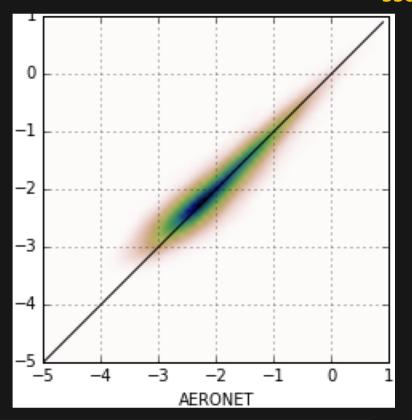




MODIS-AQUA C6 OCEAN AOD550



BIAS CORRECTED NNR AOD₅₅₀



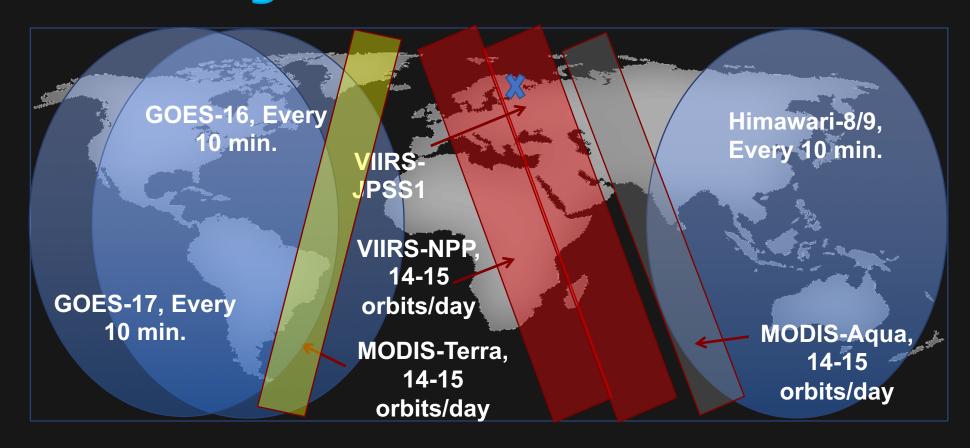
MODIS Neural Net AOD₅₅₀ Retrievals trained on AERONET







Dark Target: Combined LEO & GEO



- DT is implemented on all 6 sensors
- Aerosol product is created for 6 sensors for one month 12/2018
- Data integration, validation is on going







Dark Target (DT) ABI Aerosol Retrievals

- Algorithm is adapted from MODIS-DT and VIIRS-DT
 - Uses wavelengths in VIS, NIR and SWIR for aerosol retrieval and TIR for cloud masking.
 - Accounts for wavelength shifts and gas absorptions
 - Retrieves on NxN boxes of nativeresolution pixels >> product is ~10 km resolution.
 - Like MODIS-DT, retrieves
 - ✓ AOD at 550 nm,
 - ✓ spectral AOD,
 - diagnostics and
 - ✓ QA confidence flags

Sensor wavelengths/native pixel resolution

	MODIS	VIIRS	ABI
Blue	0.47/0.5	0.49/0.75	0.47/1.0
Green	0.55/0.5	0.55/0.75	
Red	0.66/0.25	0.67/0.75	0.64/0.5
NIR	0.86/0.25	0.86/0.75	0.86/1.0
NIR	1.24/0.5	1.24/0.75	
Cirrus	1.38/0.5	1.38/0.75	1.38/2.0
SWIR	1.61/0.5	1.61/0.75	1.61/1.0
SWIR	2.11/0.5	2.25/0.75	2.25/2.0

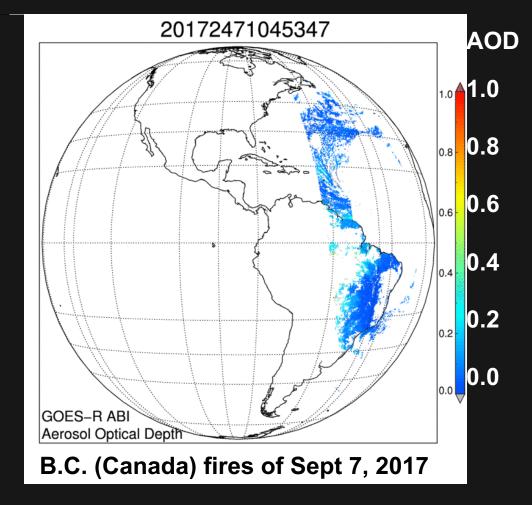






Dark Target (DT) ABI Aerosol Retrievals

- DT relevant for GEOS assimilation effort:
 - Provides "cloud cleared" reflectance values used for the retrieval (at ~10 km product resolution)
 - Variable names are same as MODIS
 - Product files are NetCDF format
- □ Currently processing ABI on GOES-16, and AHI on Himawari-8. Plan is to eventually process entire 5+ years of AHI8, 2+ years of ABI16, and also work with ABI17.
- Observations of diurnal aerosol!









Additional ABI Data Screening for DA

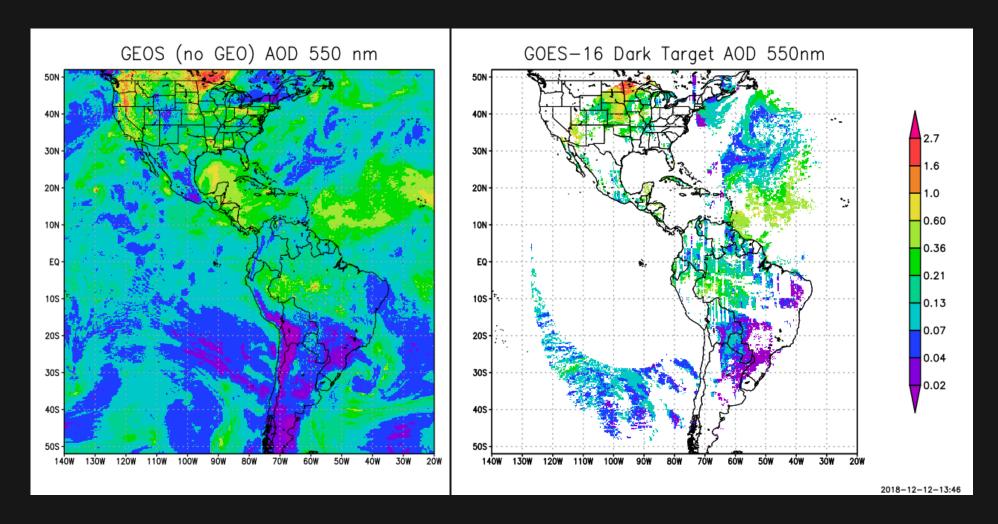
- □ Cloud Screening:
 - Cloud fraction < 0.7 for AOD<2</p>
 - Cloud fraction <0.25 for AOD>2
- Sensor Zenith angle < 60 degrees
- Over land:
 - > Only retrievals with BEST quality mark were included
- Over ocean:
 - > All retrievals with non-zero quality marks were included
 - Glint angle > 75 deg
 - Scattering angle < 170 deg</p>







The Before Picture



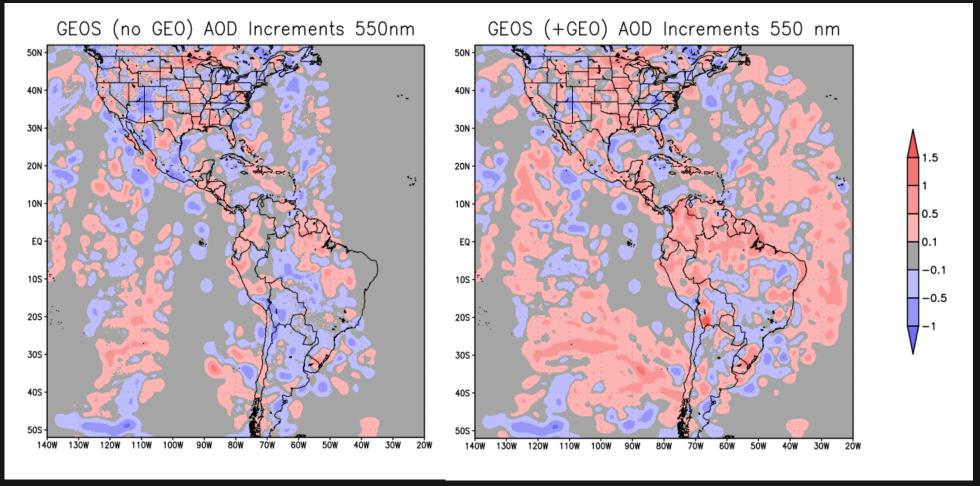
Snapshot 18Z 10Aug2018







AOD Analysis Increments: Impact of ABI



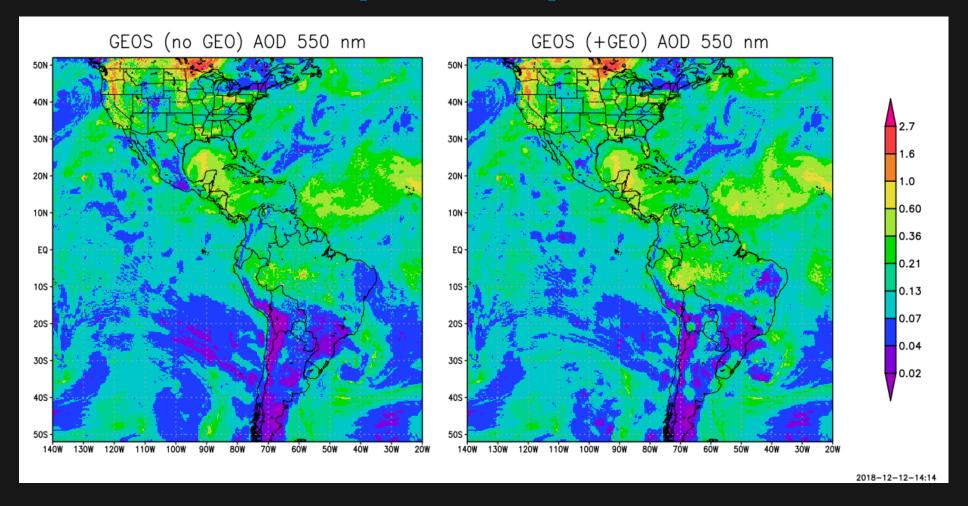
Snapshot 18Z 10Aug2018







AOD Analysis: Impact of ABI



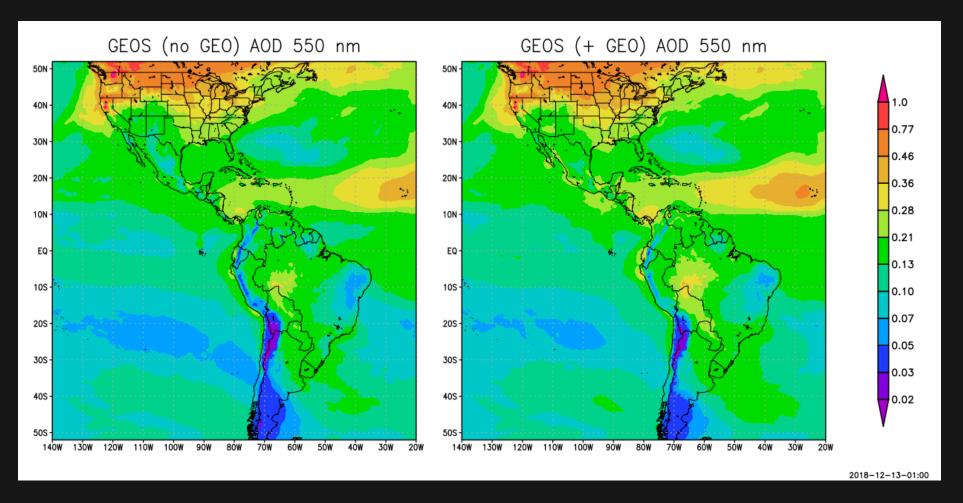
Snapshot 18Z 10Aug2018







AOD Analysis: Impact of ABI



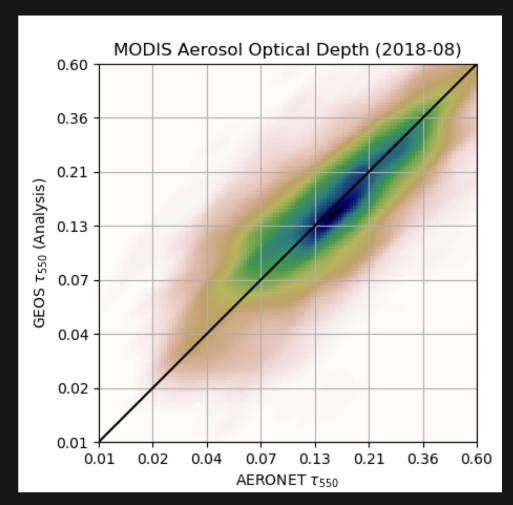
Monthly Means: Aug 2018

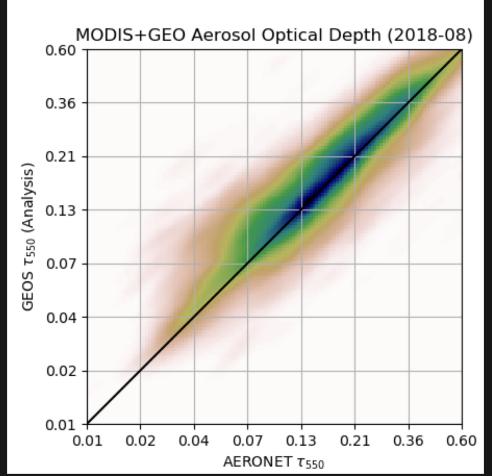






AERONET Verification





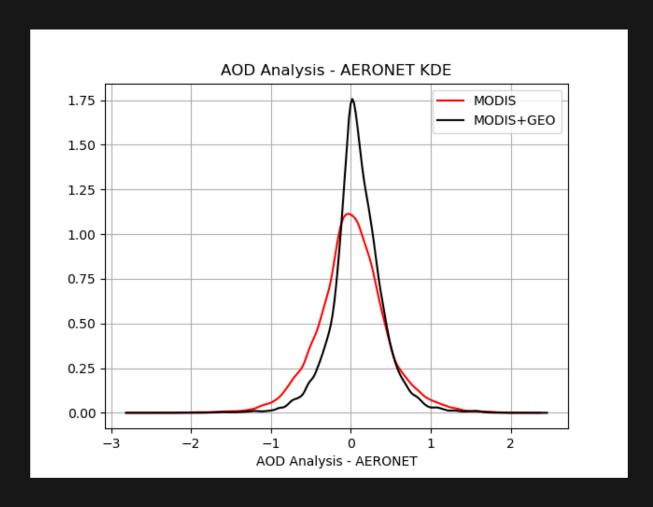
August 2018







AERONET Verification



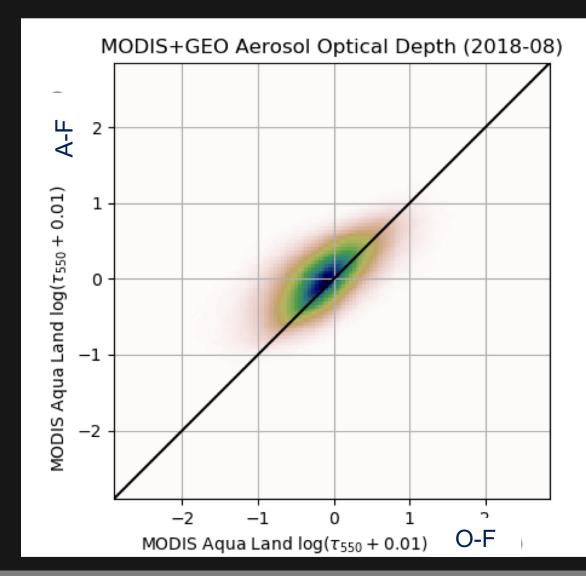
August 2018

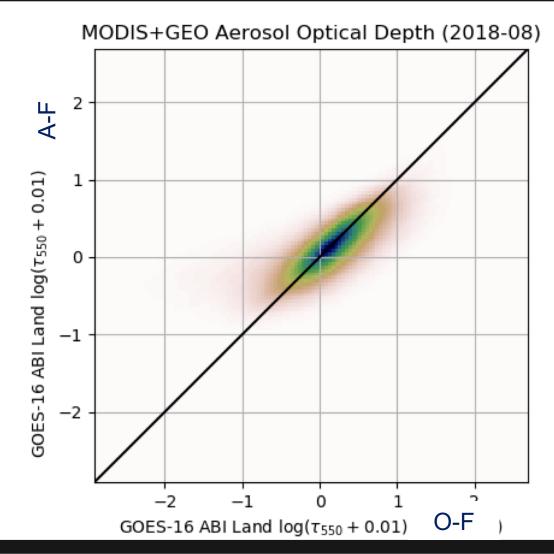






Contextual Biases











Concluding Remarks

- Dark Target (DT) aerosol retrievals based on MODIS-heritage algorithms by Rob Levy's group
 - Currently processing ABI on GOES-16, and AHI on Himawari-8.
 - > Plan is to eventually process entire 5+ years of AHI8, 2+ years of ABI16, and also work with ABI17
- We have performed a preliminary evaluation of the impact of DT ABI retrievals on the GEOS Aerosol Data Assimilation System for August 2018.
 - > DT retrievals shows high bias compared to MODIS NNR retrievals currently used in GEOS
 - Independent AERONET verification shows clear benefits of assimilating ABI aerosol data, although bias correction may be necessary before implementation.
 - Impact on diurnal cycle and Aerosol forecast skill being evaluated.
- Aerosol analysis migrating to an EnKF based system
 - New observables: multi-spectral AOD, attenuated backscatter
 - New active/passive sensors: VIIRS, ABI, AHI, TropOMI



