

Assimilation Experiments of One-dimensional Variational Analyses with GPS/MET Refractivity

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Summary. The GPS/MET 1995 experiment demonstrated the feasibility of remote soundings of the Earth's atmosphere using the GPS radio occultation technique [1]. Subsequent studies assessed the information content of such measurements (e.g. [2]). Several groups have attempted to assimilate the GPS radio occultation measurements into a global Data Assimilation System (DAS). These attempts followed in general the methodology proposed by *Eyre* [3], and range from direct four-dimensional variational assimilation of bending angles to assimilation of inverted profiles of temperature and/or humidity. We present here an hybrid approach. We attempted to take advantage of the accuracy of current weather models to constrain one-dimensional variational analyses using GPS refractivity. Retrieved profiles of atmospheric parameters were then assimilated like other types of observations in a global DAS for issuing the next forecast period. We compare analyses (as well as forecasts) performed with and without assimilating GPS radio occultation observations.

Key words: GPS, Radio Occultation, Refractivity, Variational Assimilation

1 One-dimensional Variational (1DVAR) Analyses with Refractivity

The application of one-dimensional variational analysis (1DVAR) to the retrieval of geophysical parameters from GPS radio occultation has already been discussed by various authors (e.g. [2], [4]). We briefly describe the main ideas. Technical details can be found in [5].

1.1 1DVAR Analysis Theory

Air refractivity N for GPS signals frequencies (L -band) can be written (neglecting scattering and ionospheric contribution)

$$N = b_1 \frac{P}{T} + b_2 \frac{P_w}{T^2} \quad (1)$$

[6], where P is the air pressure in hPa, T the temperature in K, P_w the water vapor partial pressure in hPa, $b_1 = 77.6 \text{ N-unit}\cdot\text{K}\cdot\text{hPa}^{-1}$, and $b_2 = 3.73 \times 10^5 \text{ N-unit}\cdot\text{K}^2\cdot\text{hPa}^{-1}$. It is obvious from equation (1) that the direct inversion of refractivity measurement into temperature, humidity and pressure is not possible without assumptions. One way to address the temperature/humidity ambiguity is to use physical constraints *via* a 1DVAR approach. *A priori* information (or background) is combined with GPS refractivity observations in a statistically optimal way to yield analyzed profiles of temperature and humidity. An important hypothesis is that all errors are supposed to be non-biased and normally distributed.

1.2 GPS/MET Observations

We used 797 occultations collected during ‘Prime Time 2’ of the GPS/MET 1995 experiment, when the GPS Anti-Spoofing encryption had been turned off from June 21st until July 4th, 1995. This, along with changes in the software of the receiver enabled tracking of the GPS occultations deep in the troposphere. In order to use these observations in the 1DVAR scheme we assumed the following standard deviation error in refractivity: 1% below 5 km altitude, 0.2% between 5 km and 30 km altitude. We discarded the refractivity observations above 30 km altitude.

1.3 Background Information

The Data Assimilation Office (DAO) Finite Volume Data Assimilation System (FVDAS) [7] provided the 6-hour forecasts used as a background in the 1DVAR implementation. The forecasts were bilinearly interpolated from 2×2.5 degrees grid to the location of the GPS occultation. No time interpolation was performed. The forecast fields (from the surface to the 0.01 hPa level) were interpolated to 46 levels for the 1DVAR analysis.

1.4 GPS 1DVAR Results

Due to a positive bias in the background minus observation refractivity the analyzed 1DVAR humidity profiles presented systematic departure from the original 6-hour forecast used to initiate the retrieval. These departures were inconsistent with humidity measurements reported by nearby radiosondes [5]. We hence decided to investigate this subject further before assimilating these analyzed humidity profiles into the FVDAS.

Figure 1 shows temperature comparisons with nearby RS (less than 280 km, +/- 3 hours). The 1DVAR analysis has smaller bias than the background above the 200 hPa level. The standard deviation of the background is larger than the 1DVAR analysis between 850 hPa and 20 hPa. This suggests that the 1DVAR analyzed temperature profiles may provide useful information to a global Data Assimilation System (DAS).

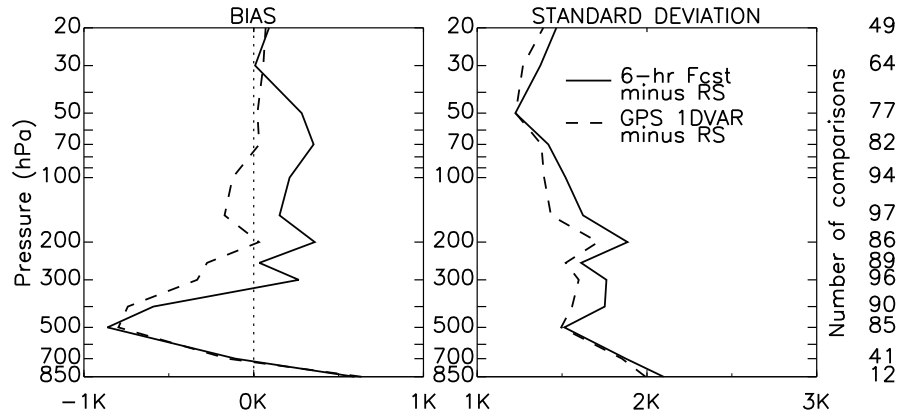


Fig. 1. Temperature comparisons of 6-hour forecasts and GPS 1DVAR with nearby radiosondes; number of comparisons on the right-hand side

2 Assimilation of GPS 1DVAR Profiles in the Finite Volume Data Assimilation System (FVDAS)

2.1 Description of the FVDAS and Link with GPS 1DVAR Analysis

The FVDAS relies on a NASA/NCAR (National Aeronautics and Space Administration/National Center for Atmospheric Research) Finite Volume General Circulation Model (GCM). The GCM dynamical core uses a Lagrangian vertical coordinate system [8]. The assimilation part of the FVDAS is a Physical-space Statistical Analysis System (PSAS) [7]. The FVDAS assimilates conventional observations such as radiosondes (RS) as well as 1DVAR cloud-cleared retrieved profiles of temperature and humidity derived from TIROS Operational Vertical Sounder (TOVS) level-1b brightness temperatures [9].

When running the FVDAS from June 21st, 1995 to July 4th, 1995, the latest available forecast was used to perform the GPS 1DVAR analysis. Then, the GPS 1DVAR analyzed temperature profiles were assimilated in the FVDAS using PSAS. They were assigned the same error characteristics as radiosondes. Due to significant refractivity differences between 6-hour forecast background and observation [5], we chose to restrict the assimilation of 1DVAR retrievals to the region 500 hPa–30 hPa in the [30°S,30°N] latitude band. At other latitudes, 1DVAR retrievals were assimilated between the surface and the 30 hPa level. We refer to this experiment as ‘GPS’.

In order to evaluate the impact of the GPS 1DVAR analyses on the FVDAS we also performed a ‘CONTROL’ experiment with no GPS data.

2.2 Impact on Analyses

Without any other observation other than those assimilated in the two experiments, it is difficult to determine which analysis is the closest to the atmospheric “truth”. Figure 2 shows the difference between an analysis with GPS data minus the corresponding ‘CONTROL’ analysis for 1995-06-29 at 00GMT. In this example we used the same first guess for perform both analyses. Consequently, the differences we see are solely due to the GPS temperature observations assimilated at 00GMT on 1995-06-29. The differences in the analyzed winds enables to assess how the GPS temperature observations changed the atmospheric circulation through the mass-wind balance. For example, negative temperature increments corresponding to negative geopotential heights increments induced cyclonic-type increments in winds, i.e. horizontal circulation differences oriented clockwise in the Southern hemisphere.

2.3 Impact on 6-hour Forecasts

We compared the 6-hour forecasts from the two experiments with radiosonde observations. These observations may be considered as an independent validation. Figure 3 shows zonal averages of the standard deviation of the observation minus forecast for the meridional wind. The ‘CONTROL’ has larger errors in the Southern hemisphere than in the Northern hemisphere where it

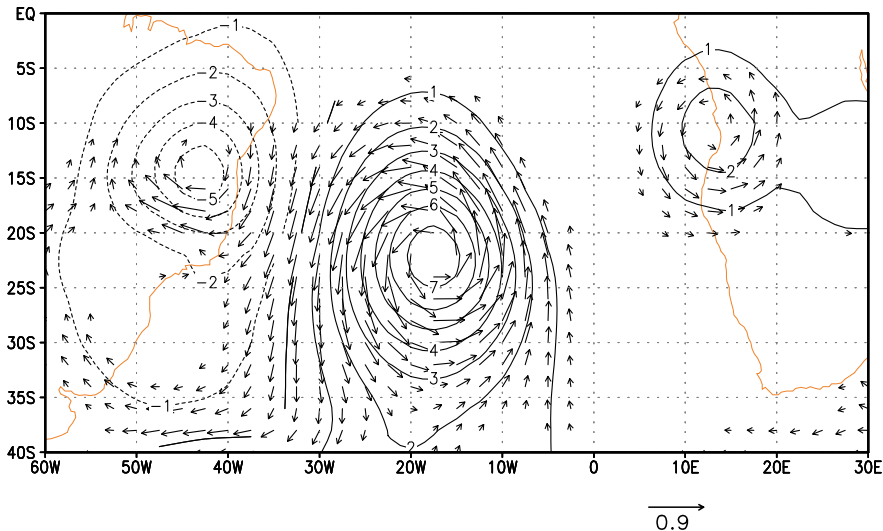


Fig. 2. Difference ‘GPS’ analysis minus ‘CONTROL’ at 250 hPa. Contours designate geopotential heights, arrows represent wind.

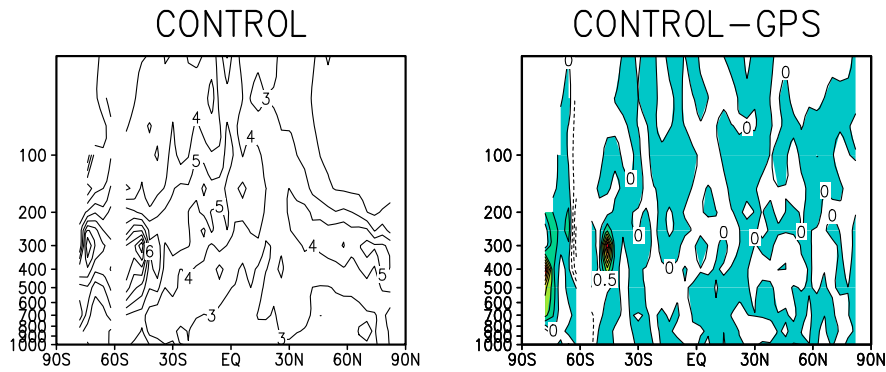


Fig. 3. Radiosonde observations minus 6-hour forecast standard deviation error for meridional wind. Negative contours (dotted lines) in the ‘CONTROL’ minus ‘GPS’ suggest a negative impact of the GPS data; Shaded areas indicate a slight positive impact.

is more constrained by *in situ* observations. The shaded areas in the ‘GPS’ minus ‘CONTROL’ indicate reduced errors in the ‘GPS’ 6-hour forecast as compared to the ‘CONTROL’. Differences are more apparent in the Southern hemisphere.

2.4 Impact on 5-day Forecasts

We ran a series of 5-day forecasts from daily 00GMT analyses from June 21st until July 4th, 1995. Forecast scores were computed in the form of Root Mean Square (RMS) and anomaly correlation for sea level pressure and 500hPa geopotential height. We used three different verifying analyses: (a) own analysis for each experiment, (b) ‘CONTROL’ analyses, and (c) European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) operational 1995 analyses. The GPS data induced slight differences on forecast scores of individual forecasts. The average of the 14 forecasts showed very little difference between ‘CONTROL’ and ‘GPS’. The small number of forecasts issued and the limited amount of GPS data assimilated does not enable us to fully assess the impact of GPS refractivity data in a global data assimilation system.

3 Conclusions and Future Work

We have implemented a 1DVAR scheme to analyze temperature and humidity profiles using GPS radio occultation refractivity. This scheme was incorporated in the assimilation cycle of the FVDAS and we performed assimilation experiments using GPS/MET refractivity. We found mixed results in terms

of impact of the GPS data on forecasts. Clearly, the limited amount of GPS observations limits the significance of the present work and more GPS data are needed to assess their impact on a global data assimilation system.

Even in a 1DVAR framework with limiting hypotheses such as no account of the atmospheric horizontal structure, we found a positive impact of GPS refractivity on the analysis of temperature. However, the humidity retrievals were not satisfactory partly because of a “refractivity bias”. The source of this bias observed also in the Champ radio occultation measurements [10] has to be understood, because it plays even a more critical role in a direct assimilation where analysis increments cannot be separated. Similar assimilation experiments will be performed using the Champ and SAC-C GPS radio occultation observations, and the refractivity bias will be investigated.

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