Version 6 cloud Thermodynamic Phase, Cirrus Cloud Optical Thickness, and Effective Diameter

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New Proposed Cloud Products for V6

Cloud thermodynamic phase

- Ice (4 categories), liquid, and unknown
- Validation/comparisons in progress with CALIOP phase
- Developed by S. L. Nasiri and H. Jin at Texas A&M Univ.
- Cloud phase and cloud heterogeneity: MODIS and AIRS
- <u>Very fast for L2 processing</u>

Cirrus cloud τ, D_e, and T_c

- Start with AIRS L2 FOVs with "ice clouds" according to phase mask
- Single-layered cloud retrieval using SARTA+D4S
 - Ou et al., (2011), JGR (submitted)
- All inputs from AIRS L2: T(z), q(z), T_{sfc}, T_{cld}, ϵ
- Uses ice cloud models of Baum et al. (2007), JAMC
- Optimal estimation retrieval adopted from TES group (thanks to Bill Irion)
- Also retrieve cloud top temperature
- <u>Not so fast for L2 processing</u>

Why cloud thermodynamic phase with AIRS?



Significant disagreement among remote sensing data sets and climate models

Big disagreement in high latitude storm tracks: perhaps an area in which AIRS can excel

High latitudes a key issue for climate sensitivity

Hu et al. (2010), J. Geophys. Res.

AIRS IR Phase Algorithm

AIRS IR Phase Algorithm flowchart:



Our ice cloud detection algorithm uses several AIRS brightness temperature combinations in the infrared window region that demonstrate sensitivity to cloud phase. The algorithm is computationally efficient and includes information from the AIRS Level 2 effective cloud fraction and UW-Madison MODIS baseline fit global land surface emissivity.

Spectral Difference

Test 3

BTD[1231-960]

Yes

Ice 4

· No



- No +

Warm Cloud Test

BT[960 cm⁻¹]

> 273 K

No

Unknown

Yes

Water

Clear/Cloud Phase vs. Water Vapor BTD







Why cirrus products with AIRS?

Highly underutilized capability of hyper-spectral IR

- Lots of sensitivity/case studies published over years
- No operational retrieval...yet
- Community "demands" we provide products

Complements capabilities of MODIS

- VIS/near-IR retrieval (daytime only)
- AIRS can do day/night with mid-IR
- Potential synergies between AIRS+MODIS regarding clouds/cloud-clearing

Faster, efficient, accurate RT/retrieval methodologies have advanced

- SARTA+D4S
- Optimal estimation retrieval from TES adopted for this approach
 - Avg kernels tells us when we have no information, i.e., when not to "trust" retrieval
- High potential for meaningful validation & multi-sensor synergy
 - MODIS, CloudSat & CALIPSO very powerful combination

A few details about the cirrus retrievals



Current set = 58 channels

Tested as few as 11 & as many as ~400

Speed & accuracy trade-offs; chan noise considerations

Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES) code adapted to SARTA+D4S

Retrieve τ, D_e , and T_c ; report scalar averaging kernels for each variable; fitting chi-squared

Assumptions about a priori (τ = 3.0, D_e = 30 µm, T_c from AIRS L2)

Assumptions about co-variances not well determined (could use MODIS)

Optical thickness vs. De for 09-06-2002



09-06-2002 Granule 044

BT @ 1231

Optical Thickness

Effective Diameter (µm)





"Effective" Cld Top Temp



Chi-squared Residual







<u>Combination of AK and x2 can tell us if</u> <u>retrieval is good or not</u>



Priorities for V6

Speed it up: about as expensive as rest of L2 retrieval

Reduce/optimize channel selection

"Cheat" on Jacobian calculation, convergence criterion, others?

• Test with new AIRS FOV resolution cloud top temperature

Quality control

Recipe for "Use" & "Don't Use"? What about "Best", "Good", "Don't Use"?

Mix of Aks, χ^2 , presence of multi-layered clouds, less certain ice phase categories, etc.

Very encouraging first results!!!

• L2 Support at Goddard or JPL-produced products?

 Need to think about L3 – should we wait until V7? Better to do offline and initially "in-house"?

• Comparisons with CloudSat, CALIPSO, MODIS, etc.

- Increasing complexity of geophysical scenes
 - Multi-layered clouds
 - Dust & dust + clouds
 - What about full-blown MODIS+AIRS retrievals starting with L1B?
 - Many others...

Thanks!

AIRS

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<u>09–06–2002 Granule 007</u>





80.00

150.(

115.00

-2.00-0.253.25 5.0 1.50



<u>30-50% of High Latitude Clouds "Homogeneous"</u> <u>for Difficult BT Range 250–265 K</u>



Kahn et al. (2011), J. Geophys. Res. (in review)

Cloud Phase from AIRS/CALIPSO

