

# Gridded Anomaly Retrievals for Climate Trending

AIRS Virtual Science Team Meeting

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L. Larrabee Strow<sup>1,2</sup> and Sergio De-Souza Machado<sup>1,2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>UMBC Physics Dept.

<sup>2</sup>UMBC JCET

# Introduction: Long Term Approach

- Generate gridded radiance anomalies and use for geophysical anomaly retrievals, using CHIRP Level 1 radiances (nominal  $3^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$  grid averaging 16 days of data).
- This approach, already demonstrated for clear scenes, shows that little a-priori information is needed
- Anomaly retrievals by-pass always troublesome bias adjustments!
  - Both RTA and instrument biases
- Relatively low compute power needed
  - Allows for frequent reprocessing for algorithm development (needed for climate-level products)
  - Quick re-generation of products in instrument stability is improved
  - Allows detailed assessment of uncertainties via frequent reprocessing
  - Hopefully attractive to users far in the future

# Gridding Schemes

Grids will likely contain several types of averages:

- Mean over all radiances
- Mean of hottest (1-5)% radiances for surface T and lower tropospheric anomalies
- Several additional grids containing means over remaining radiances that contain increasing cloud-contamination
- Allows a "reverse onion-peeling" approach
- Simulations show high-quality surface temperature anomalies trends can be retrieved with a very small percentage of the original data

## Generation of Datasets

- We finally were able to install the full L1c radiance data at UMBC
- And, we have enough space to make a copy that is a "transpose" of the normal L1c granules
  - Re-format with full time-series of radiances per grid cell in 16-day files
  - Allows easy experimentation since easy to read in full mission data for single grid cells.
  - Can easily do further higher spatial resolution gridding.
- Note that in theory you want the full time series for a grid cell in order to remove to form the radiance anomalies.
- AIRS L1c "transpose" will be in GSFC DIS netcdf compliant format using back end of operational CHIRP algorithm

We hope to complete this transpose in the next 2 months.

# First Test: All-Scene Averaged Gridded Dataset

- Simple test used to produce 64x72 latitude/longitude grid
- All date averaged into 16-day bins
- Each 16-day grid cell has ~10,000 observations averaged
- Nominally similar to a CLARREO dataset, but with much higher sampling density
- We did NOT separate ascending from descending for this test, wanted to keep it really simple
- This approach allowed us to match to ERA-I for Jacobians quite easily (no subsetting, we just needed average profiles).
- Data record is (407 days, 2645 (400) channels, 64 latitudes, 72 longitudes)

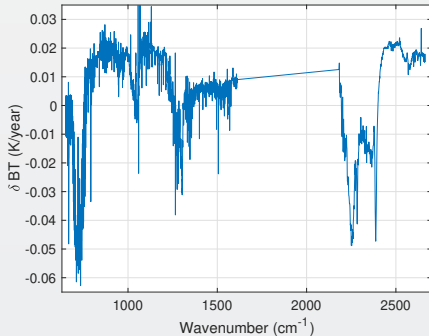
## Goals

- Examine channel BT trends to ensure data looks good
- Possibly do anomaly retrievals (not yet done)
- Determine if all-sky averages precludes high quality trend retrievals of T and H<sub>2</sub>O profiles and surface T.

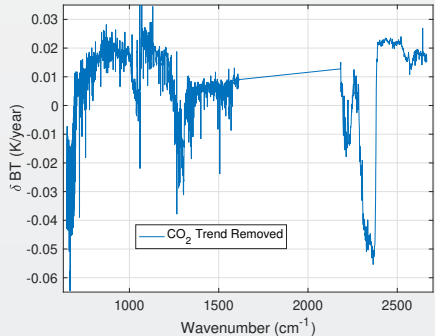
Retrieval results shown here were done by Sergio in the last two weeks!

# Global Trends

## Global 17-Year All-Sky Trends

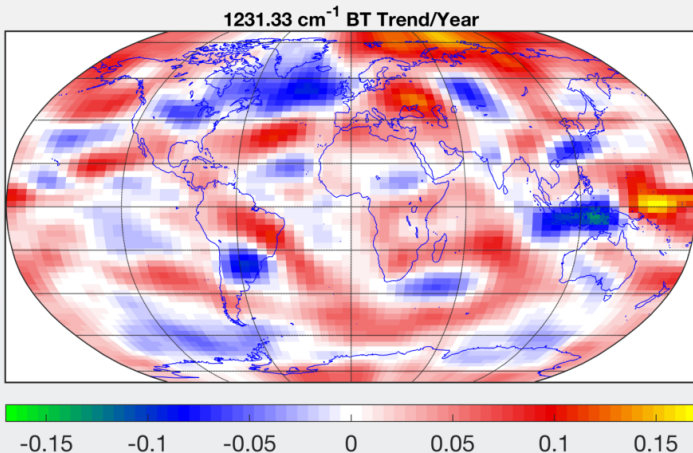


## CO<sub>2</sub> Trend Removed



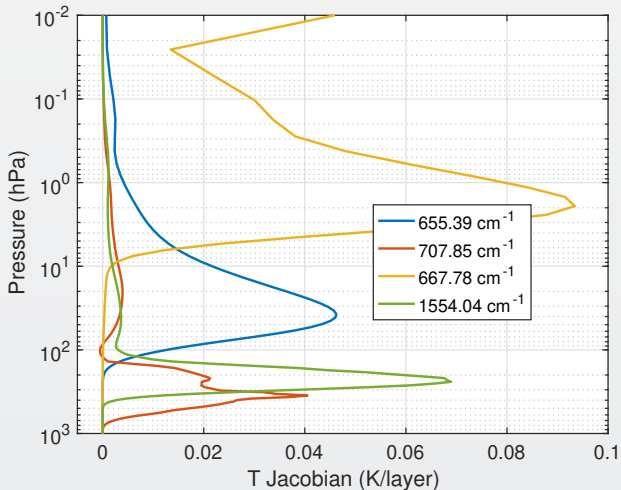
- CO<sub>2</sub> trend removed using Jacobians that include water and ice cloud effects
- N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> greenhouse effect remain in spectrum
- Clear trend depression in H<sub>2</sub>O regions (H<sub>2</sub>O greenhouse effect)
- Strong stratospheric cooling
- Hash is A/B artifacts

# Window Channel B(T) Trends



- Clearly some cloud variability remains after 17 years
- Rough correspondance to surface temperature trends
- Global average: 0.017 K/year

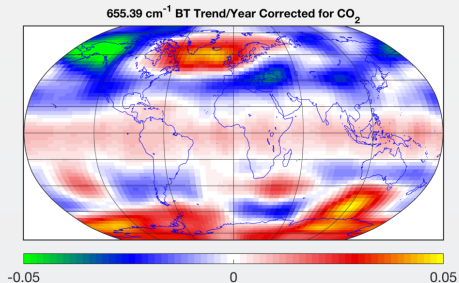
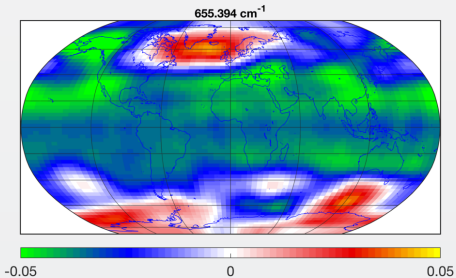
# Temperature Jacobians for Several Channels



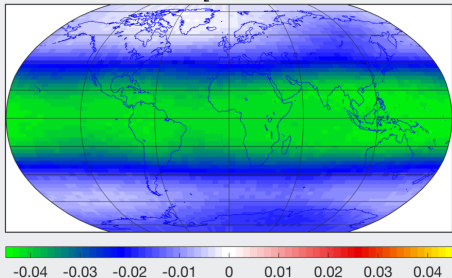
Will examine global trend maps of these channels



# 655.39 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ Trends (40 hPa)



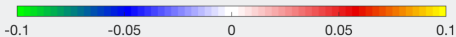
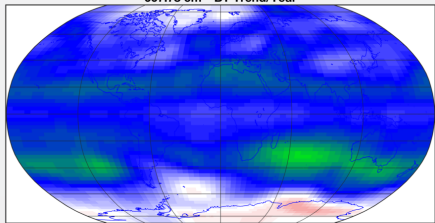
$\delta \text{BT}/(2.2 \text{ ppm } \text{CO}_2)$  for 655.39  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  Channel



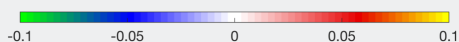
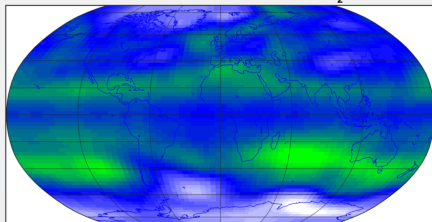
- Low  $\text{CO}_2$  sensitivity in polar areas
- Even though peak of Jacobian is 40 mbar, channel still dominated by tropospheric trends in tropics

# 667.78 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ Channel (2 hPa)

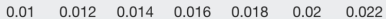
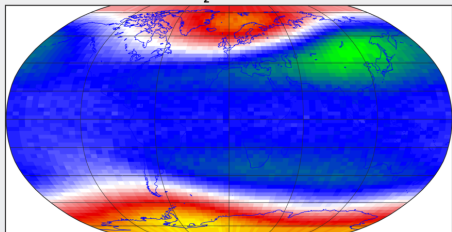
667.78  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  BT Trend/Year



667.78  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  BT Trend/Year Correct for  $\text{CO}_2$



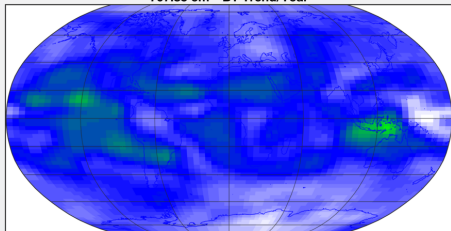
$\delta$  BT/(2.2 ppm  $\text{CO}_2$ ) for 667.78  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  Channel



- Quite uniform cooling
- Applying  $\text{CO}_2$  correction lowers variability

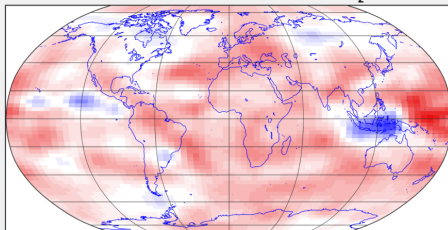
# 707.85 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ Channel (200 hPa)

707.85  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  BT Trend/Year



-0.1      -0.05      0      0.05      0.1

707.85  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  BT Trend/Year Corrected for  $\text{CO}_2$

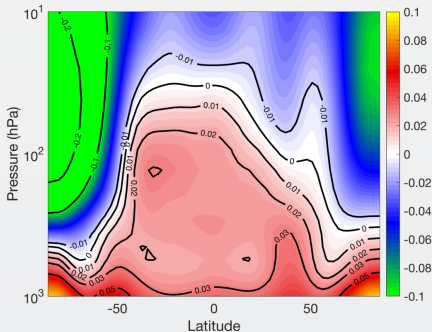


-0.1      -0.05      0      0.05      0.1

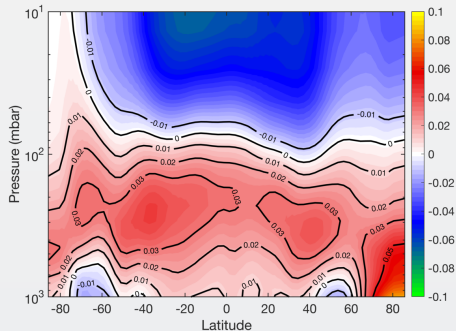
- Extremely uniform BT trends
- Removal of  $\text{CO}_2$  trends changes BT trend to positive (warming)
- Some cloud trend contamination in the warm pool

# Retrieved Zonal Temperature Trends

ERA 17-Year Trends (K/year)

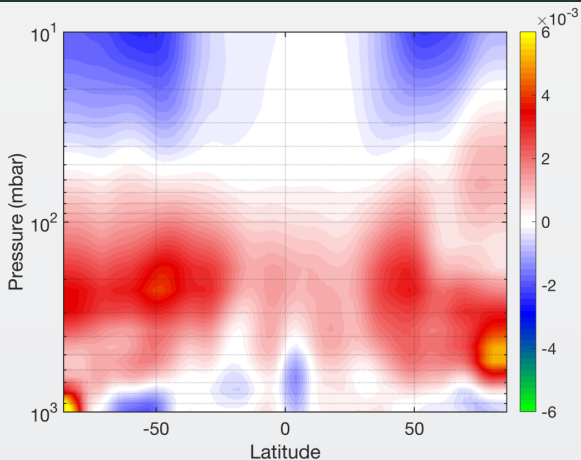


AIRS 17-Year Trends (K/year)



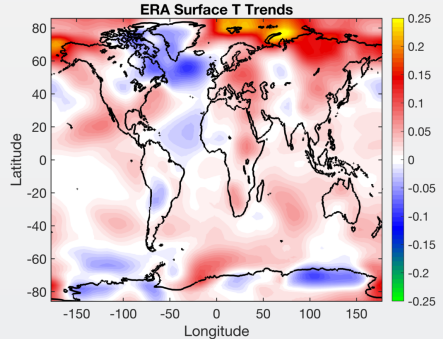
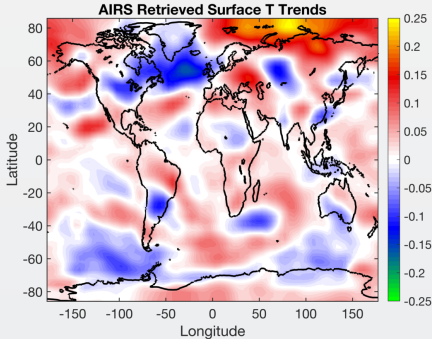
- Reasonable correspondence
- Our AIRS retrievals likely have cloud problems near surface at higher latitudes
- Good agreement for Arctic warming
- ERA has stratospheric warming above the tropical tropopause, we don't
- Large differences in polar stratospheric cooling, but trend uncertainties there are likely very high (sudden stratospheric warmings, etc.)

# Retrieved Zonal H<sub>2</sub>O Trends



- Higher water amounts where temperature is increasing, and vice-versa
- Lowest levels likely incorrect
- Trends are  $\sim 0.4\%$  per year. Need to determine change in relative humidity

# Surface Temperature Trends



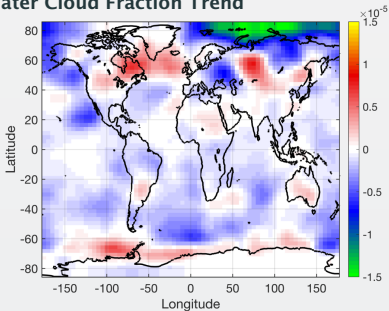
ERA Mean Trend: 0.019 K/year

AIRS Mean Trend: 0.014 K/year

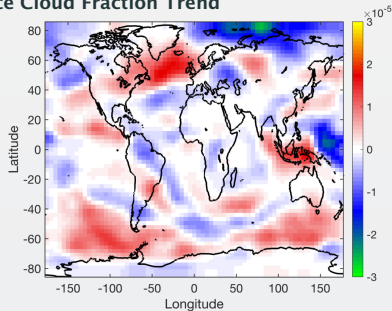
- Our AIRS trend is likely too low
- Cloudy region surface T trends are too negative
- Less cloudy regions with increasing T surface seem OK
- Note: this computation takes ~30 minutes max using 72 nodes

# Clouds Fraction Trends

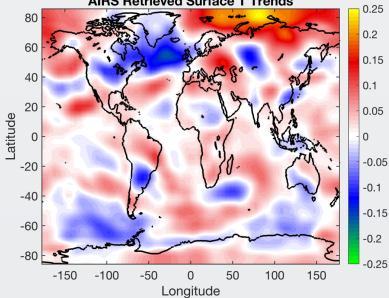
## Water Cloud Fraction Trend



## Ice Cloud Fraction Trend



## AIRS Retrieved Surface T Trends



- Ice cloud variability in regions of deep convection
- Inverse relationship of cloud fraction to surface T trends (an artifact?)

# Conclusions

- Generally robust trends retrieved from large-scale spatial and temporal gridding of AIRS radiances
- Clearly climate quality retrievals near the surface should use gridded data that removes thick clouds
- Retrieval of gridded anomaly trends appear to be quite accurate, and trends are largely quite smooth with altitude.
- Clear signals for stratospheric cooling and tropospheric warming seen, extreme warming in the Arctic
- The minor gas retrievals (especially CO<sub>2</sub>) were not perfect, ranging from 1-2 ppm/year.

## Future

- Generate new transpose database of radiances
- Grid some percentage of hotter scenes and perform anomaly and trend retrievals and look for any artifacts
- Experiment with anomaly retrievals using gridded data that is cloudier, and likely use clear scene retrievals as a-priori information for cloudier grids.
- Start to experiment with CHIRP radiance data sets to determine quality of gridded CHIRP data that we hope to eventually produce at the GSFC DIS.