

NWP calibration – applied to Aeolus Mie winds

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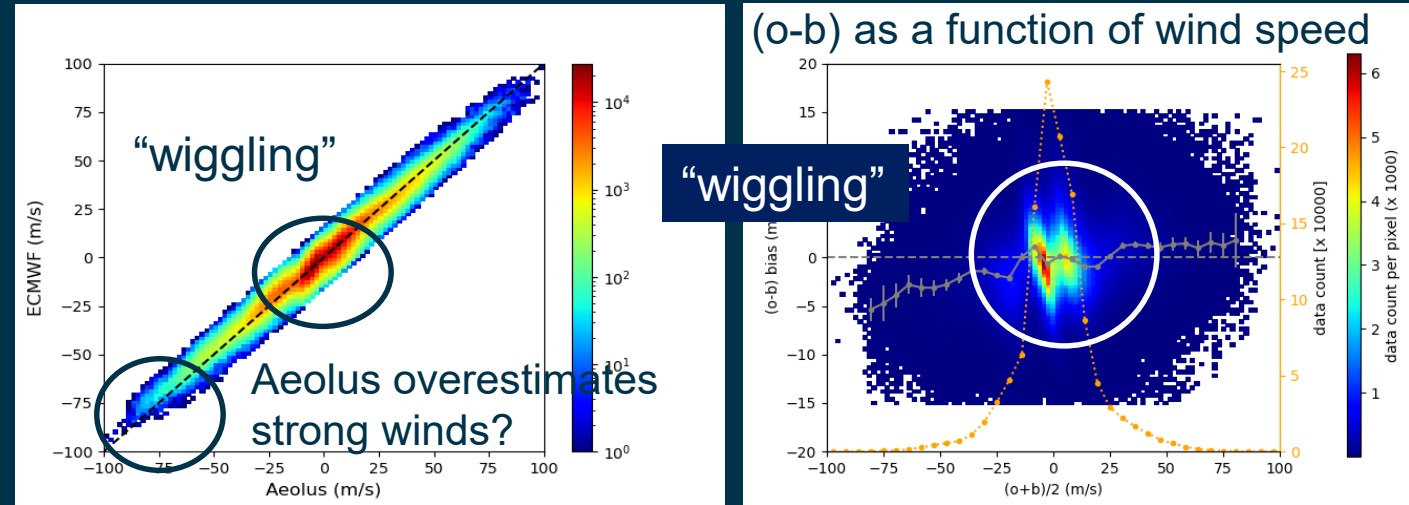
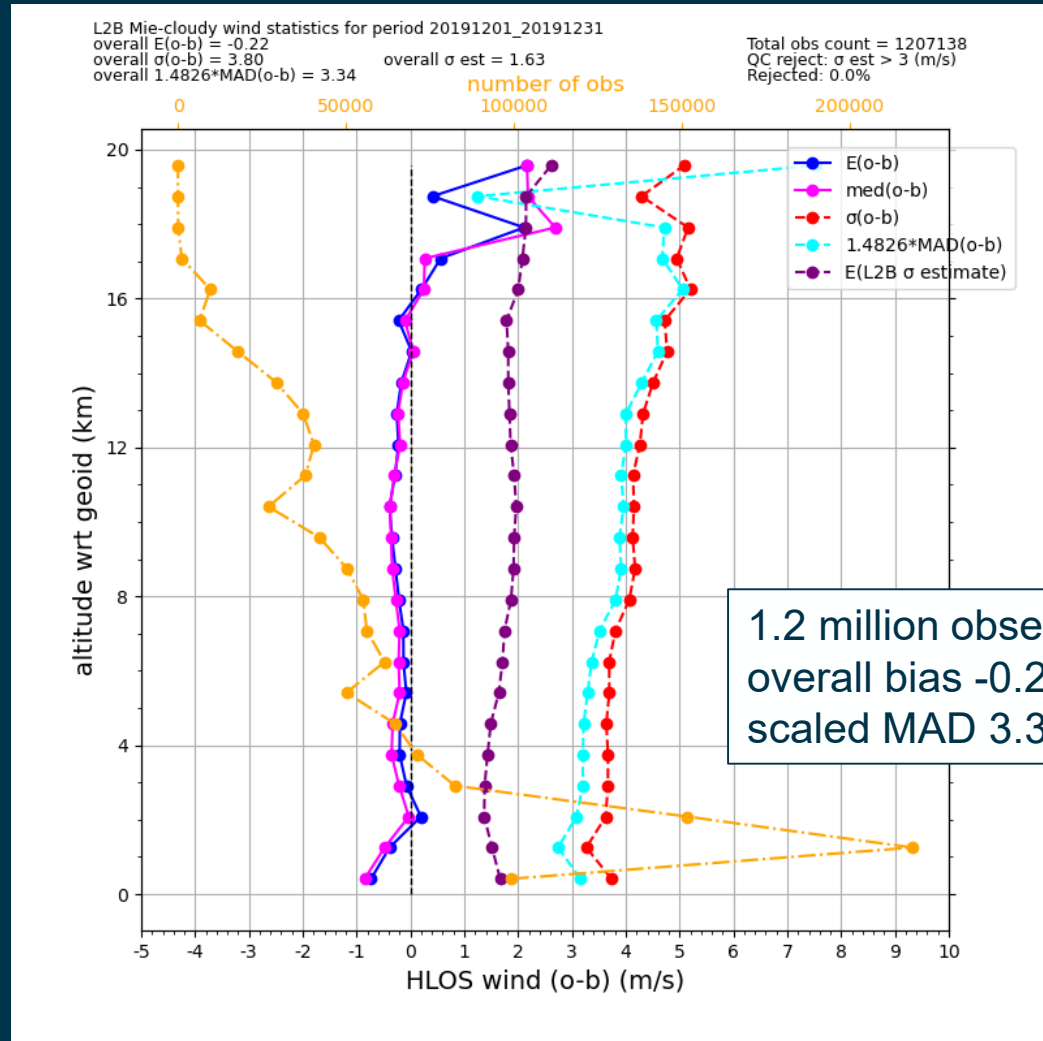
KNMI

3rd Aeolus NWP Impact and L2B product quality working meeting, Webex, 1 December 2021

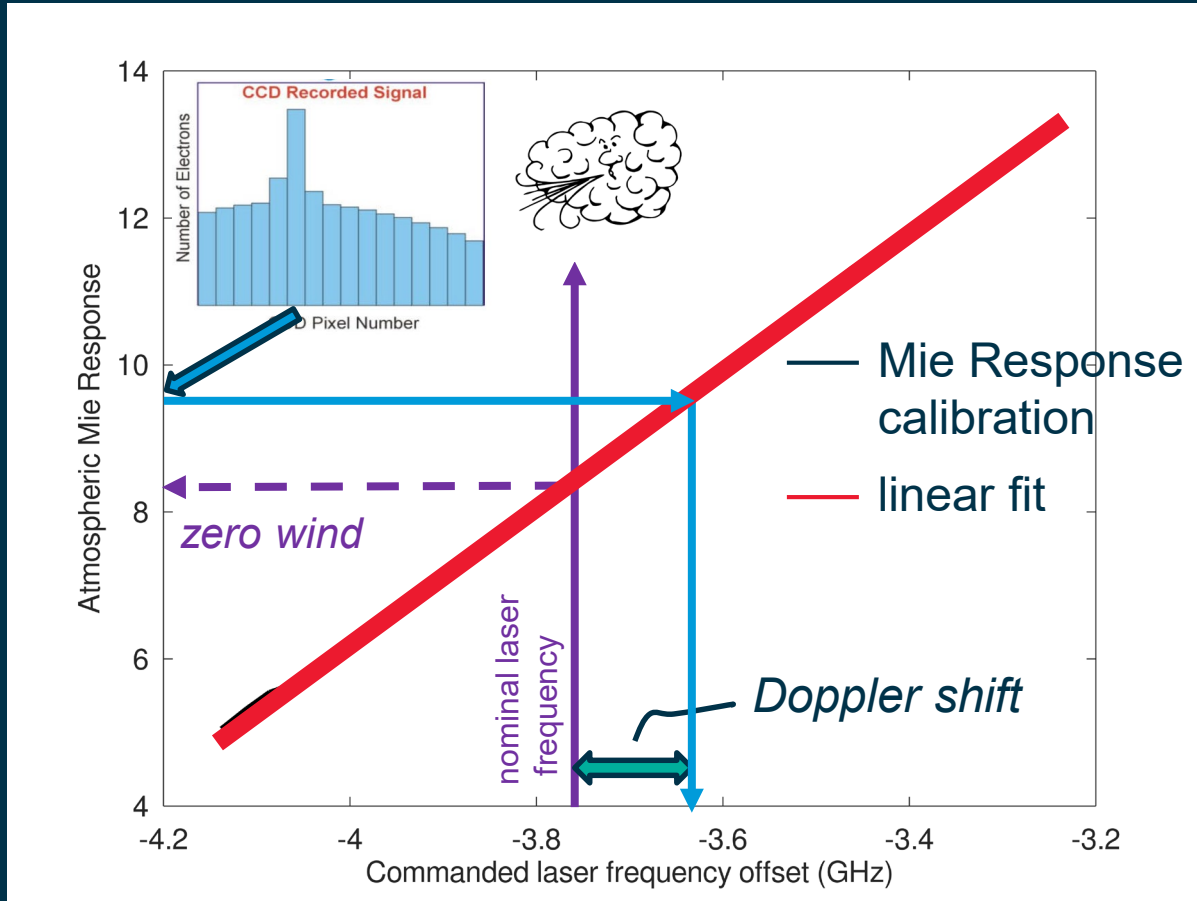
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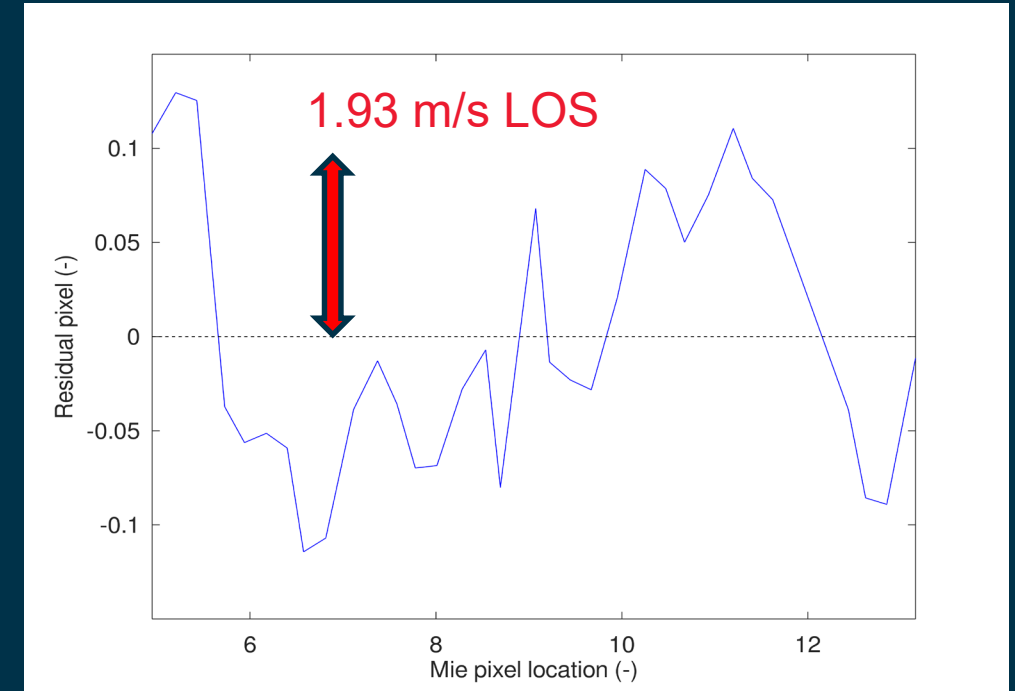
Aeolus Mie wind statistics – December 2019



- Although Mie wind statistics look well at first glance, some artefacts are clearly visible in the statistics
- Can we explain these?



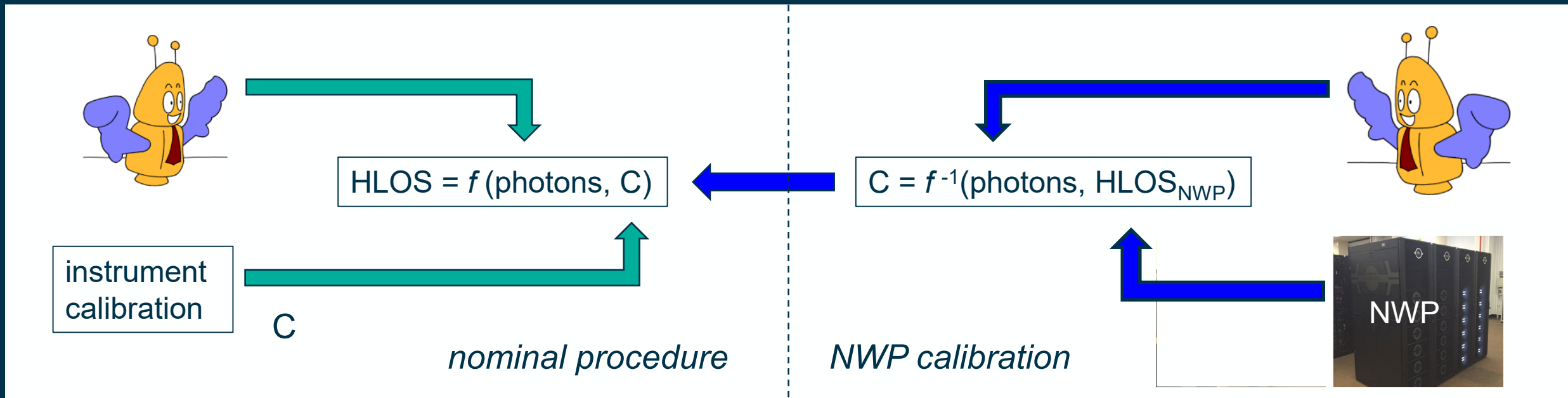
non-linear contribution to the Mie Response
obtained from in-orbit calibration



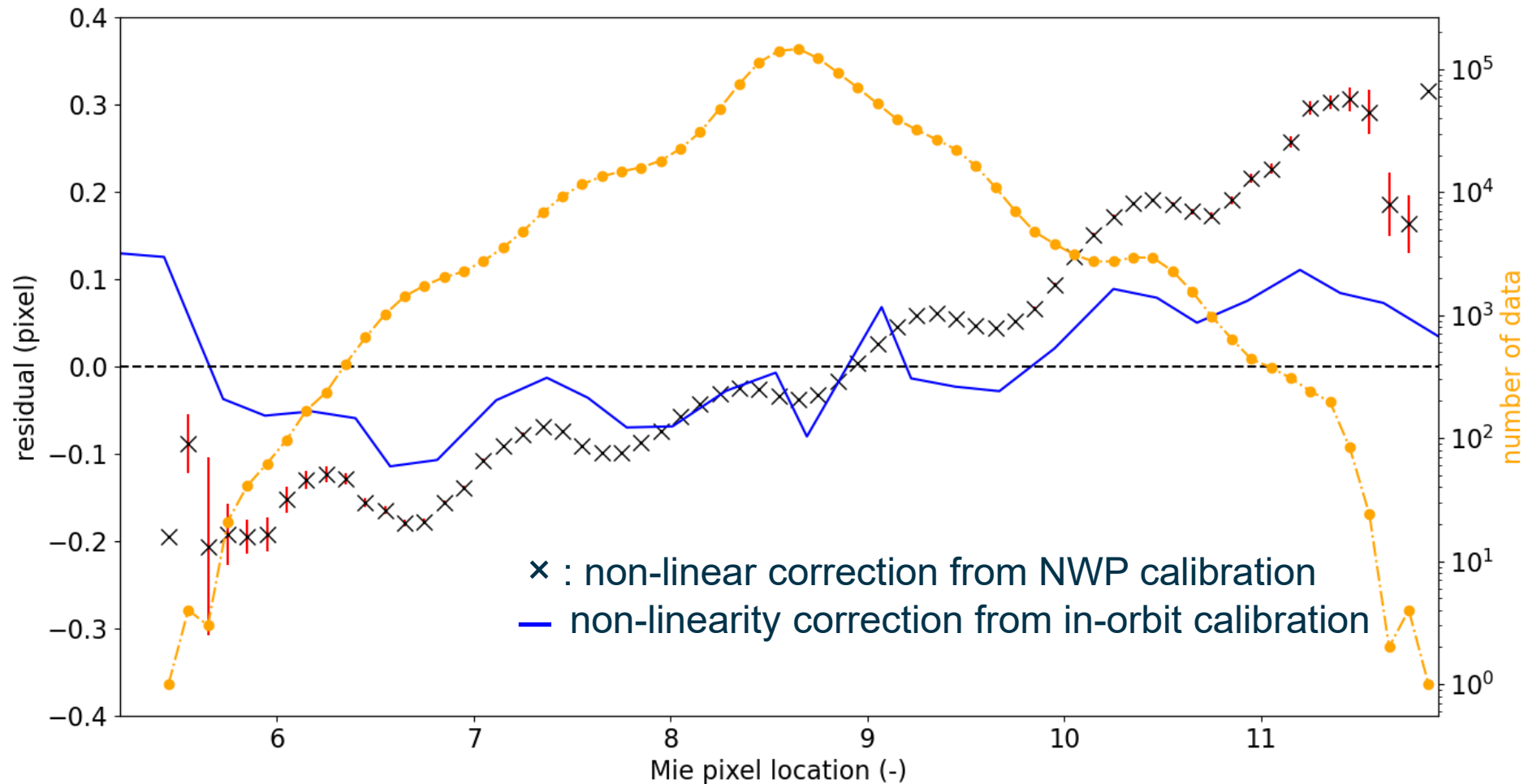
- The non-linear contribution is not negligible
- Correction for non-linear effect is needed

May be the in-orbit calibration strategy does not perform as expected?

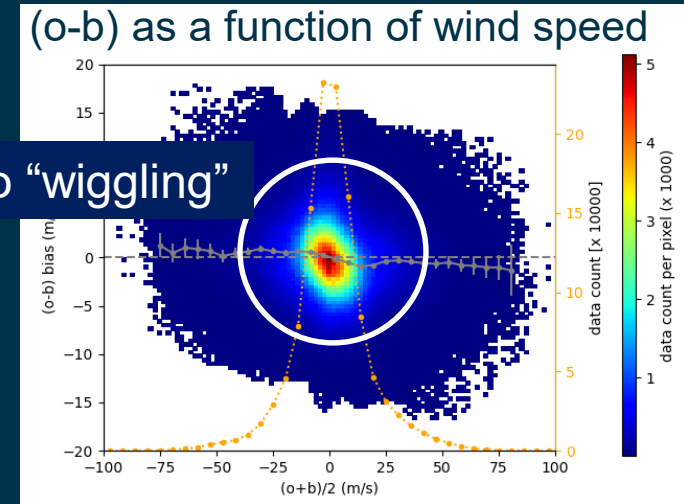
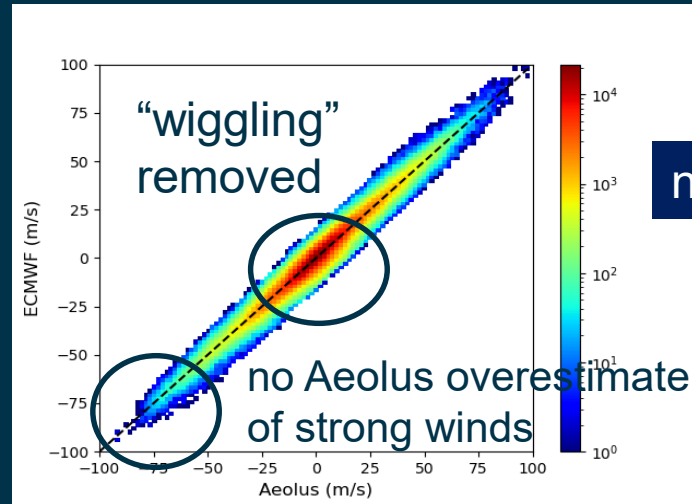
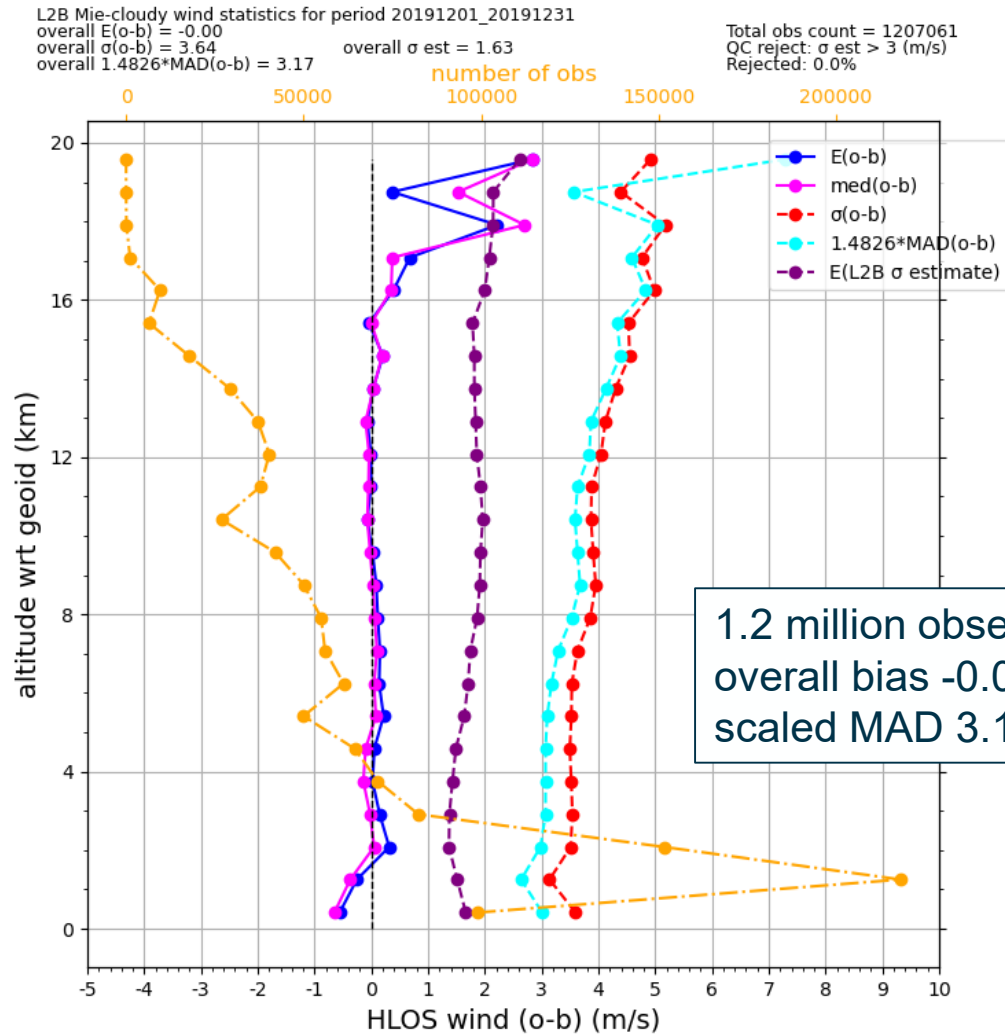
For each Aeolus observation there is an NWP representative!



NWP based Mie Response non-linearity

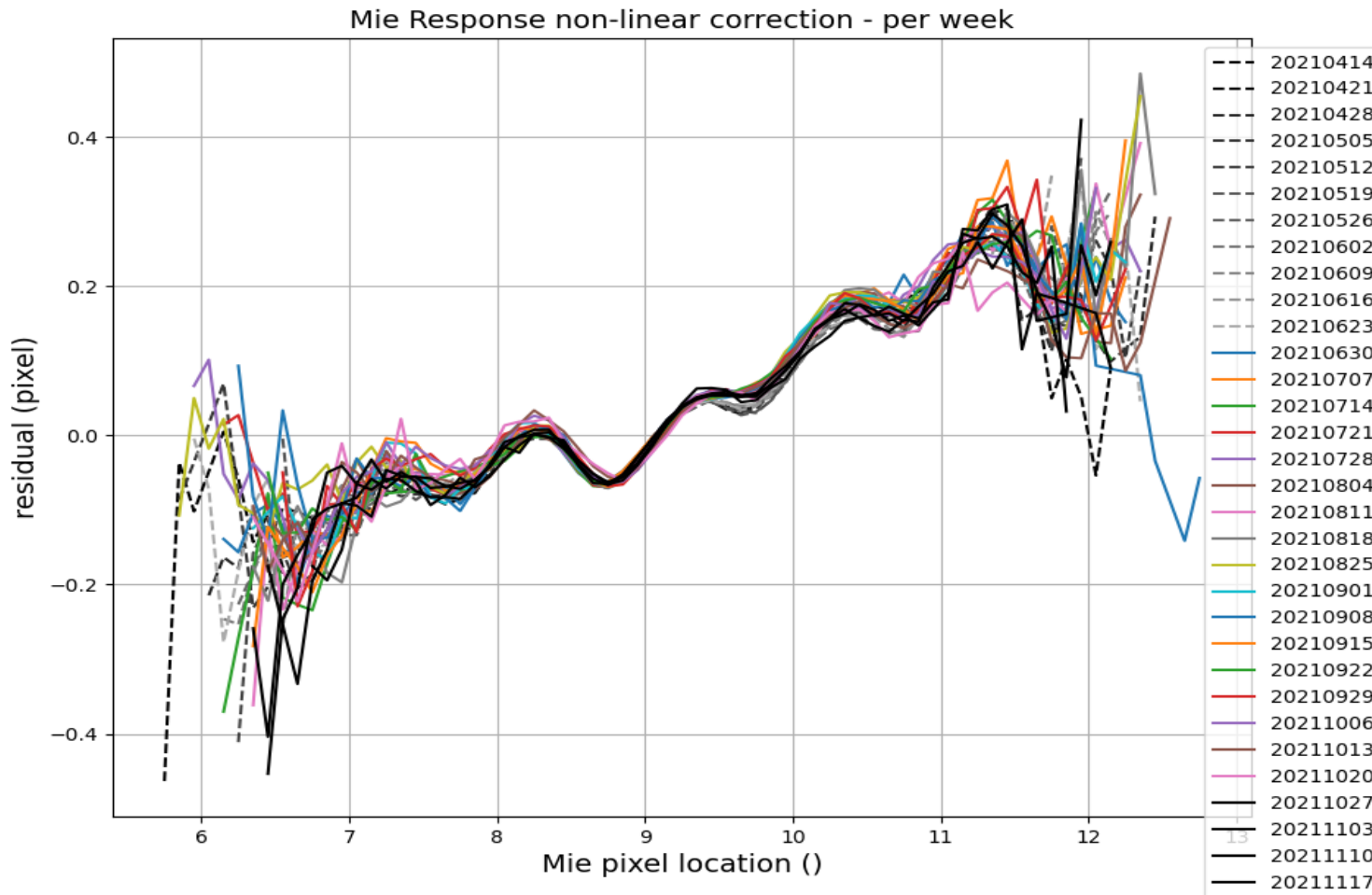


Aeolus Mie wind statistics – December 2019 (including NWP calibration)



- Artefacts in Mie wind statistics have removed
- No wind speed dependent bias relative to ECMWF model winds

- Independent wind observations from aircraft data (Mode-S EHS) confirms the artefacts in the Mie wind statistics, which were removed after NWP calibration
 - Artefacts are from Mie winds and not the ECMWF model;
- There is no indication that Aeolus Mie winds are tuned toward ECMWF model local winds (and its biases)
 - The ECMWF model is assumed unbiased when averaged over the globe and a large period;
- Mie non-linearity tables based on NWP calibration were introduced in operational L2B processing on 1 July 2021;
- More details are found in the paper submitted to QJRMS (under review)



- Mie non-linearity is very stable over time
 - No need for regular updates in the L2B processing
- Small jump near pixel value 9.5 on 1 July 2021
 - Introduction in operations
- No change after switch down on 22 October 2021 and switch on 1 week later.

Thank you!