

Comparison of Liquid Water Path from AMSU (NN) and AVHRR (KLAROS)

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WP 3200: Description of work

- LWP algorithm for AMSU
- LWP retrieval over sea from AMSU data
- LWP retrieval over sea and land from AVHRR data
- Synergetic algorithm for AVHRR and ground based observations over land
- Synergetic algorithm for AVHRR and AMSU over sea areas
- Combining results over sea and land to get LWP fields for the Baltic modelling area and the Netherlands
- Retrieval of an optimized algorithm from combined ground based and satellite measurements during BBC and reprocessing EOP1+2.

KLAROS Data on the web



- CNN 2 : Overpasses near noon
 - NOAA-14:

April North: ok
South: missing

May North: missing South: missing

• NOAA-16:

April North: ok
South: ok

May North: ok
South: ok

- BBC : Overpasses near noon
 - NOAA-14 partly
 - NOAA-16 ok

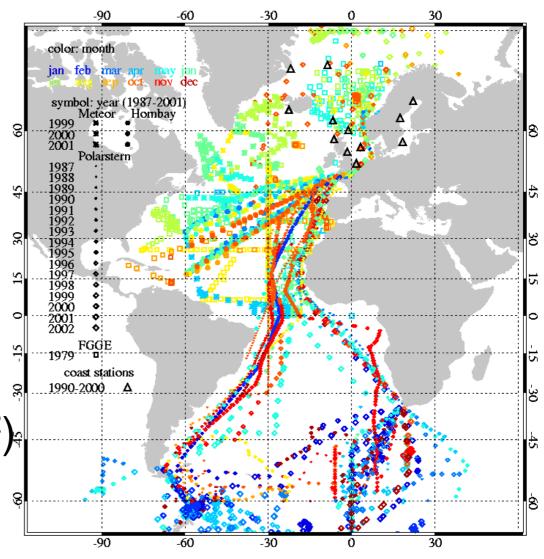


Radiosonde dataset



- Radiosonde ascents
- Input data
 - Pressure < 300 hPa
 - 5 hPa level
 - Synop data
 - Offshore winds

• $N = 7388 (< 500g/m^2)_{\text{q}}$



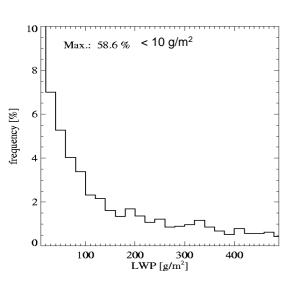


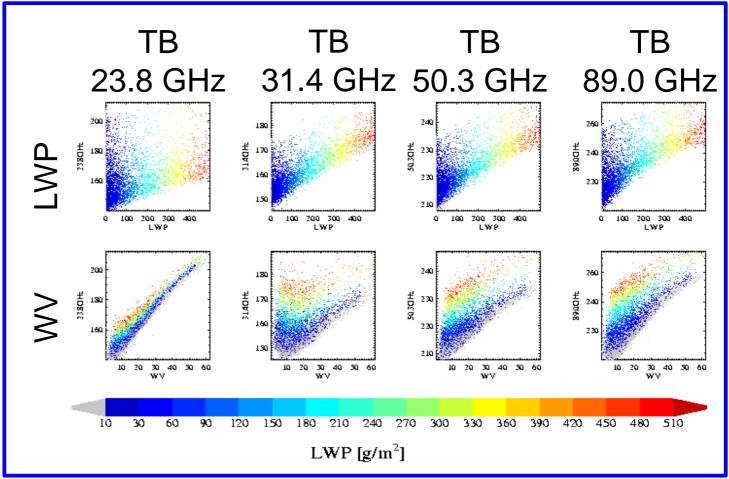
NN Training Data



Ships plus coastal stations

N = 7388



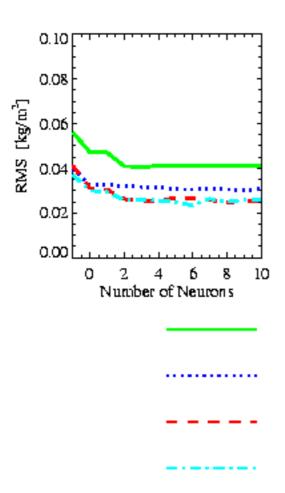


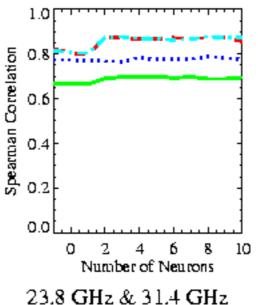


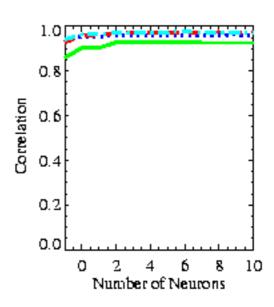
Neural Network



Ships + Coast N=7388







23.8 GHz & 31.4 GHz & 50.3 GHz

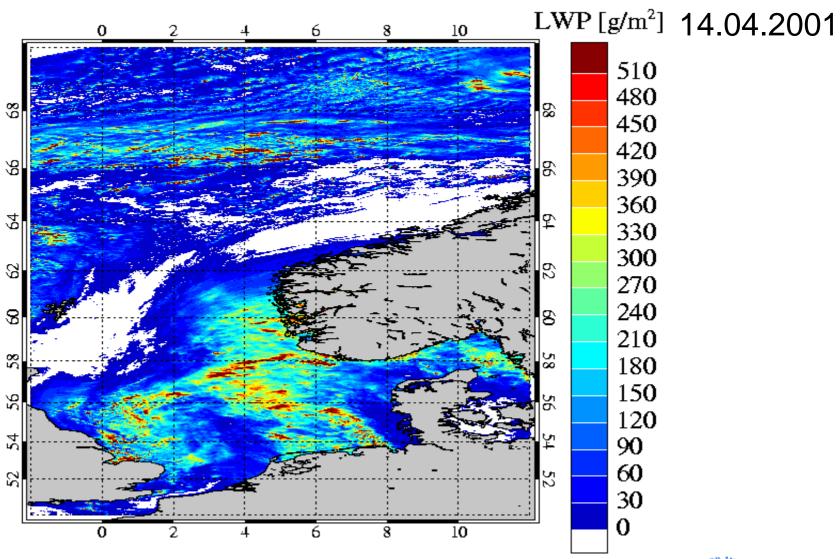
23.8 GHz & 31.4 GHz & 89.0 GHz

23.8 GHz & 31.4 GHz & 50.3 GHz & 89.0 GHz



KLAROS LWP



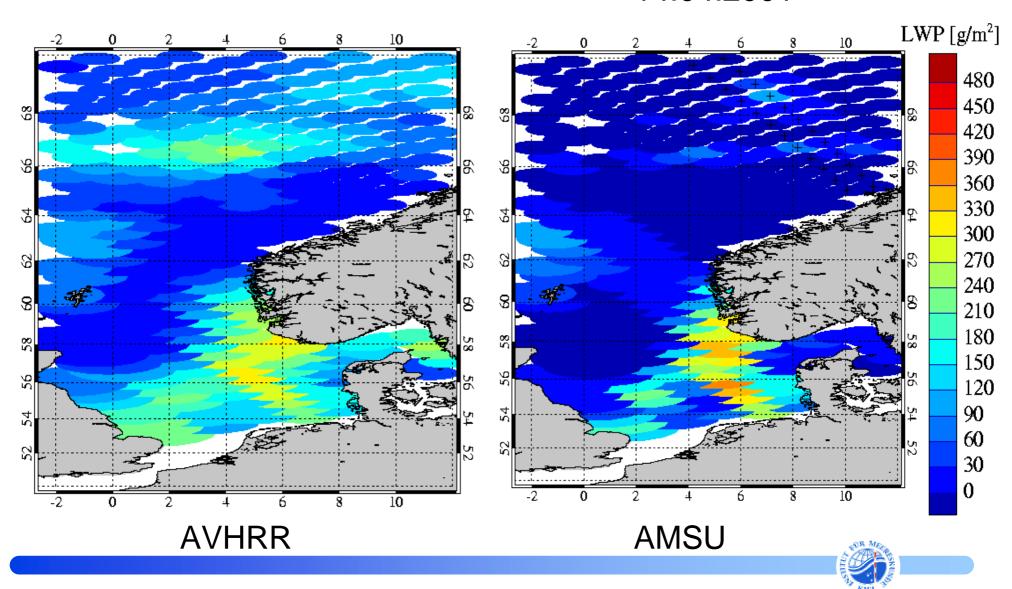




AVHRR - AMSU

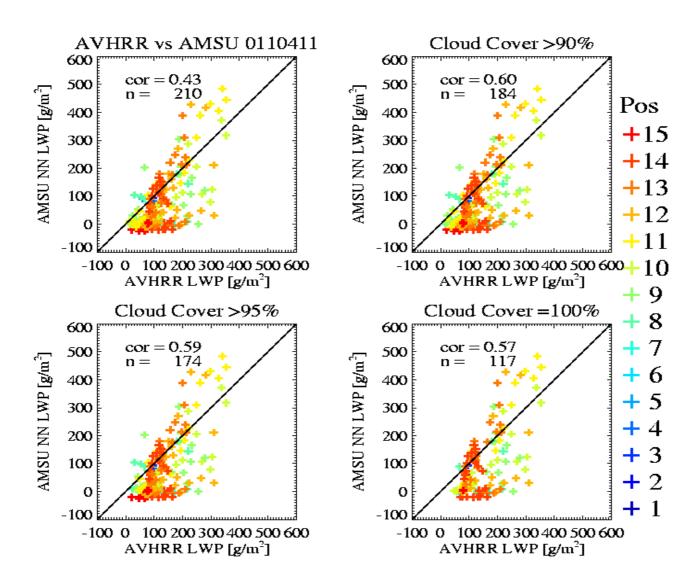


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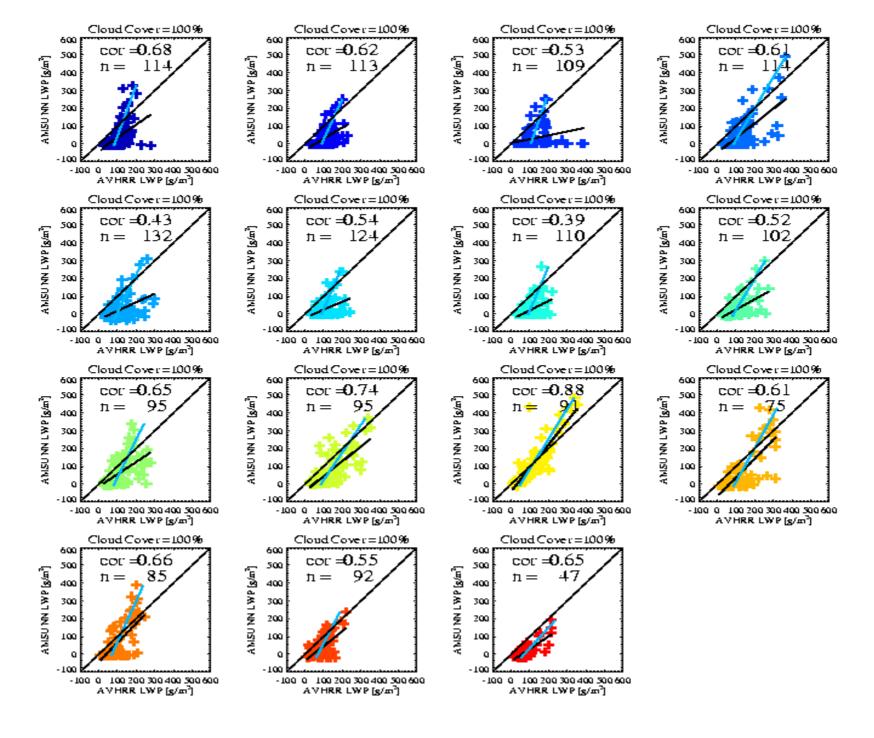
Neural Network



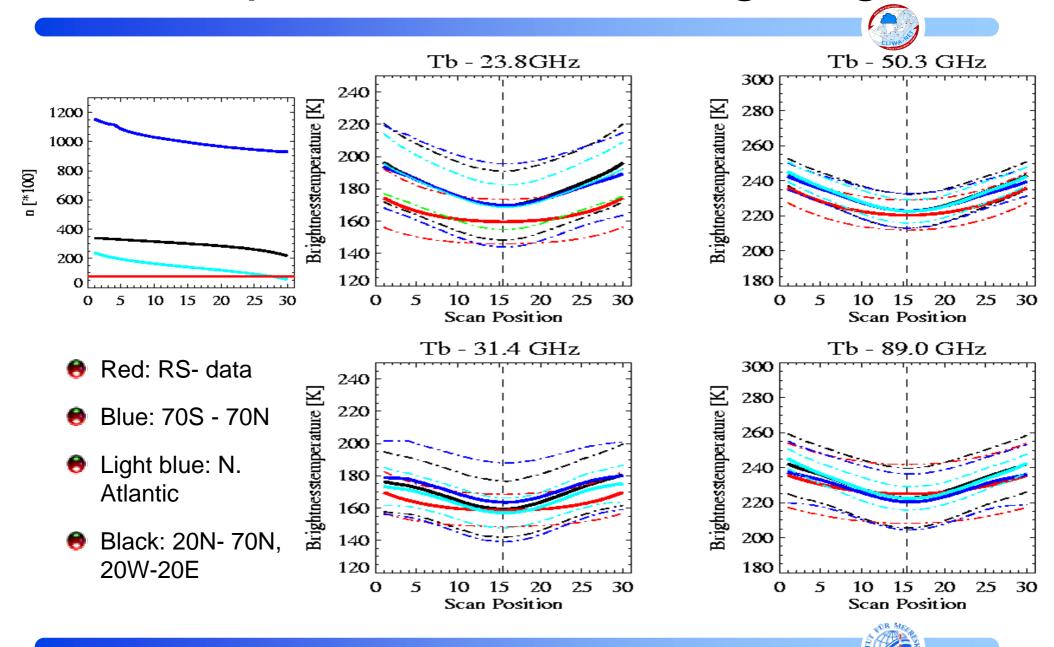


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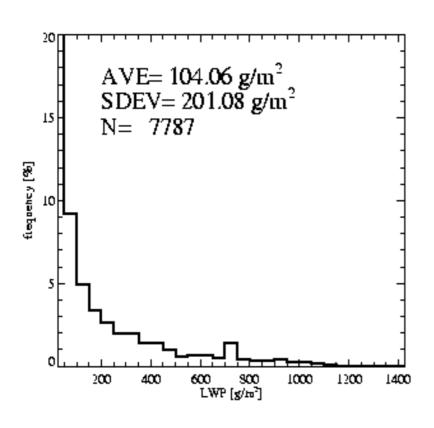


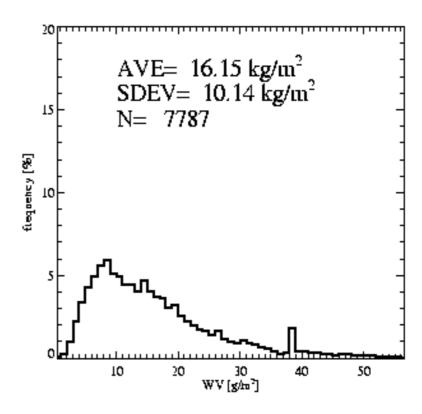
Temperature vs Viewing Angle



MWMOD distribution









Conclusion



- Cloud fields can be reproduced by NNretrieval
 - Overestimation for high LWP (> 300 g/m²)
 - Underestimation for low LWP (< 200 g/m²)
- Sub-FOV variability complicates the LWP retrieval
- Validation of LWP derived from AVHRR by the use of AMSU retrievals does not work

