

# UCAR, Unidata and GPS Observations

Rick Anthes, UCAR President

Unidata Users Workshop

*Using Operational and Experimental  
Observations in Geoscience Education*

8 June 2009



Happy  
25th  
Birthday

Unidata!



# UCAR at a Glance

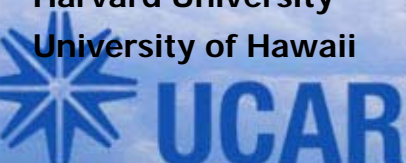
- A consortium of 75 North American universities and a national laboratory (NCAR)
- ~ 1450 Staff – 200 Scientists
- 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2010!
- Science, computational and observational facilities, huge data sets, high-end numerical models of the sun, atmosphere, oceans, coupled climate system

# UCAR's 75 Member Institutions (2009/1960)

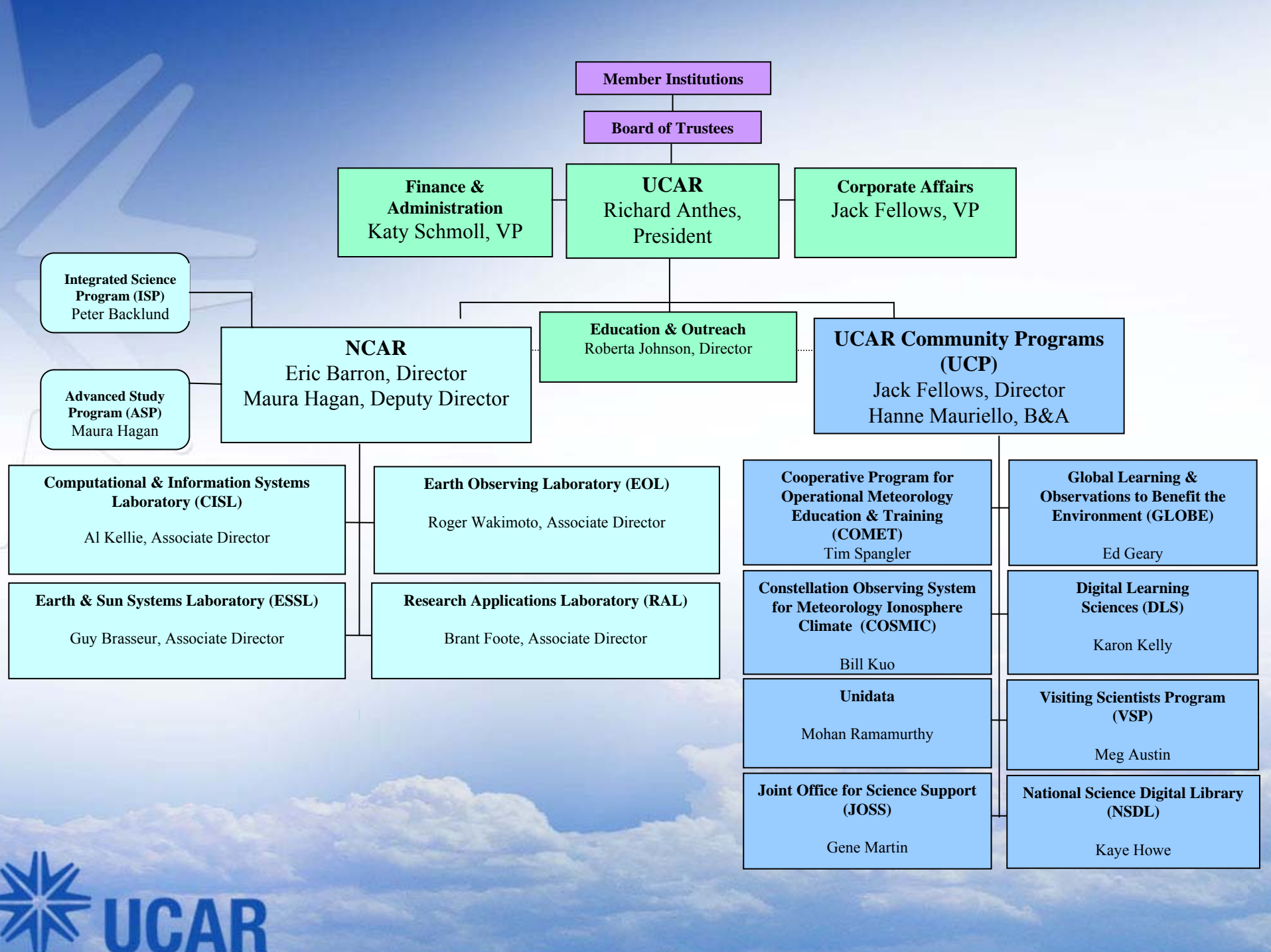
University of Alabama in Huntsville  
University of Alaska  
University at Albany, State U of NY  
**University of Arizona**  
Arizona State University  
Brown University  
California Institute of Technology  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Davis  
University of California, Irvine  
**University of California, Los Angeles**  
**University of Chicago**  
Colorado State University  
University of Colorado at Boulder  
Columbia University  
University of Connecticut  
**Cornell University**  
University of Delaware  
University of Denver  
Drexel University  
**Florida State University**  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
**George Mason University (2009)**  
Harvard University  
University of Hawaii

University of Houston  
Howard University  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
Iowa State University  
University of Iowa  
**The Johns Hopkins University**  
University of Maryland  
**Massachusetts Institute of Technology**  
McGill University  
**University of Maine (2009)**  
University of Miami  
**University of Michigan-Ann Arbor**  
University of Minnesota  
University of Missouri  
Naval Postgraduate School  
University of Nebraska Lincoln  
Nevada System of Higher Education  
University of New Hampshire  
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology  
**New York University**  
North Carolina State University  
The Ohio State University  
University of Oklahoma  
Old Dominion University  
Oregon State University

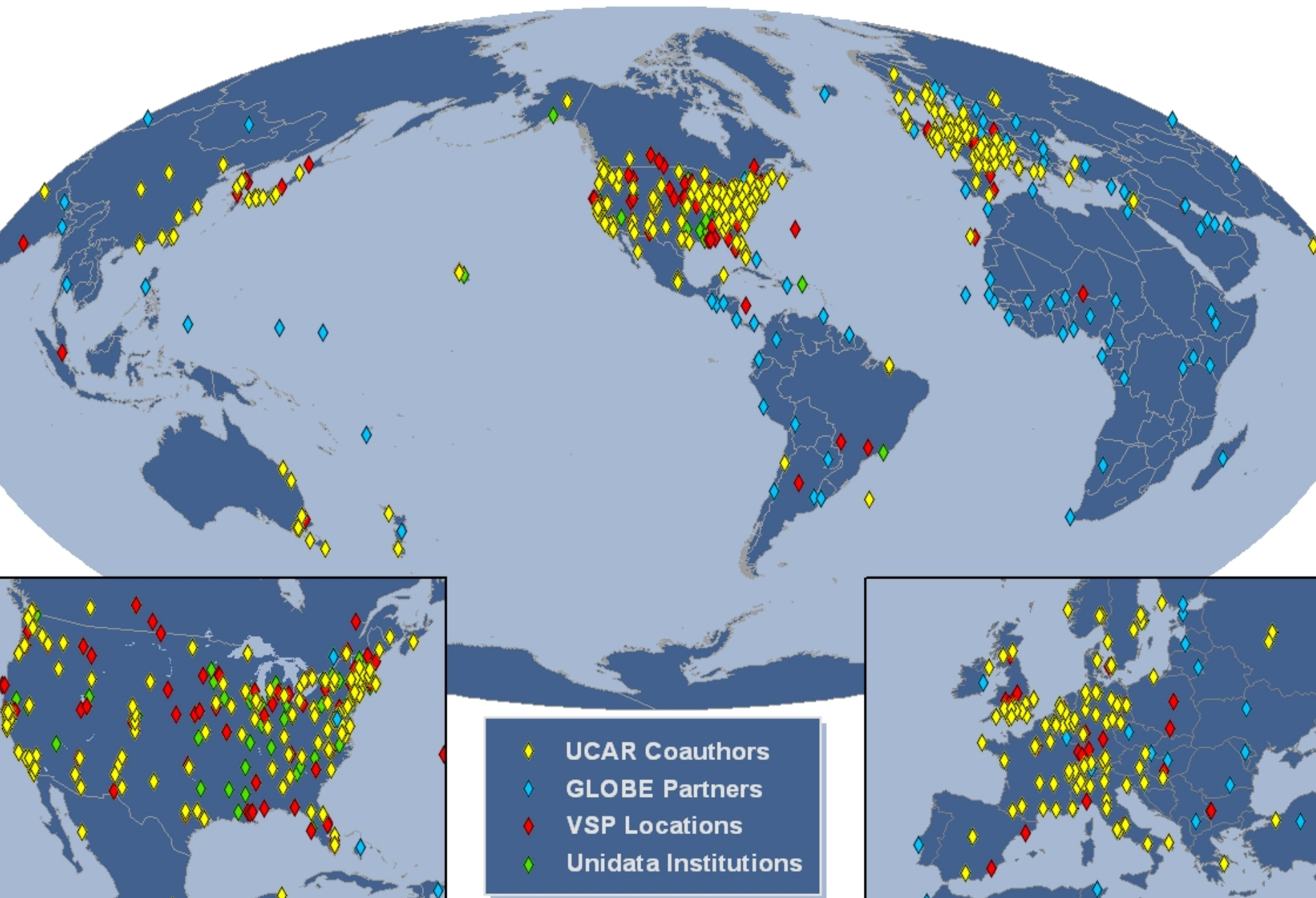
**Pennsylvania State University**  
Princeton University  
Purdue University  
University of Rhode Island  
Rice University  
Rutgers University  
**Saint Louis University**  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UCSD  
Stanford University  
**Texas A & M University**  
University of Texas at Austin  
Texas Tech University  
University of Toronto  
Utah State University  
University of Utah  
University of Virginia  
**University of Washington**  
Washington State University  
**University of Wisconsin- Madison**  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
University of Wyoming  
Yale University  
York University





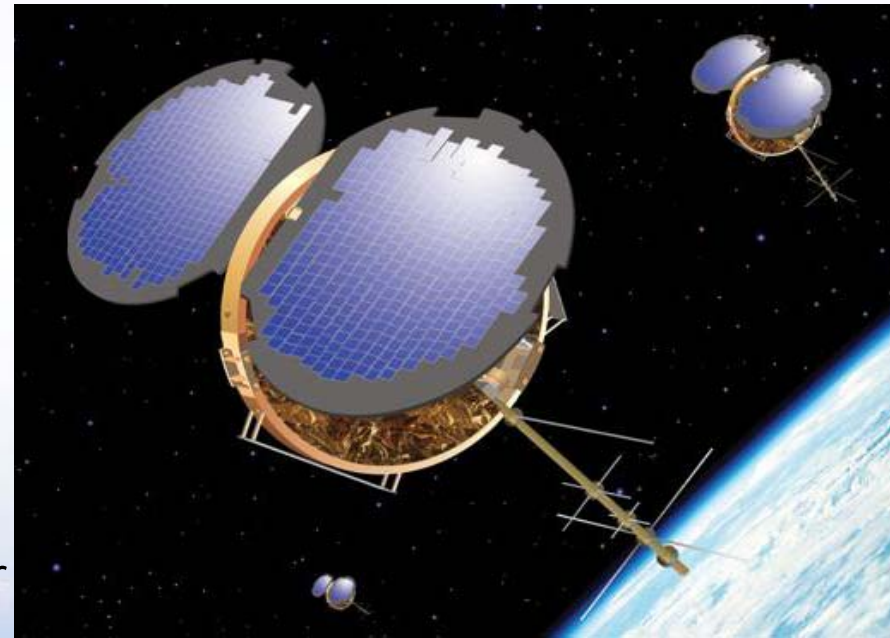


# 2006 UCAR Interactions and Service



# COSMIC (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere and Climate)

- Joint Taiwan and US project
- NSF is U.S. lead agency
  - NOAA, NASA, Air Force, Navy
- 6 Satellites launched April 14, 2006
- Three instruments:
  - GPS receiver, TIP, Tri-band beacon
- Global observations of:
  - Refractivity
  - Pressure, Temperature, Water vapor
  - Ionospheric Electron Density
- Demonstrate quasi-operational GPS limb sounding with global coverage in near-real time





***First results from  
COSMIC/  
FORMOSAT-3  
Published in  
Bulletin of  
American  
Meteorological  
Society,  
March 2008***



Volume 88 Number 3 March 2008

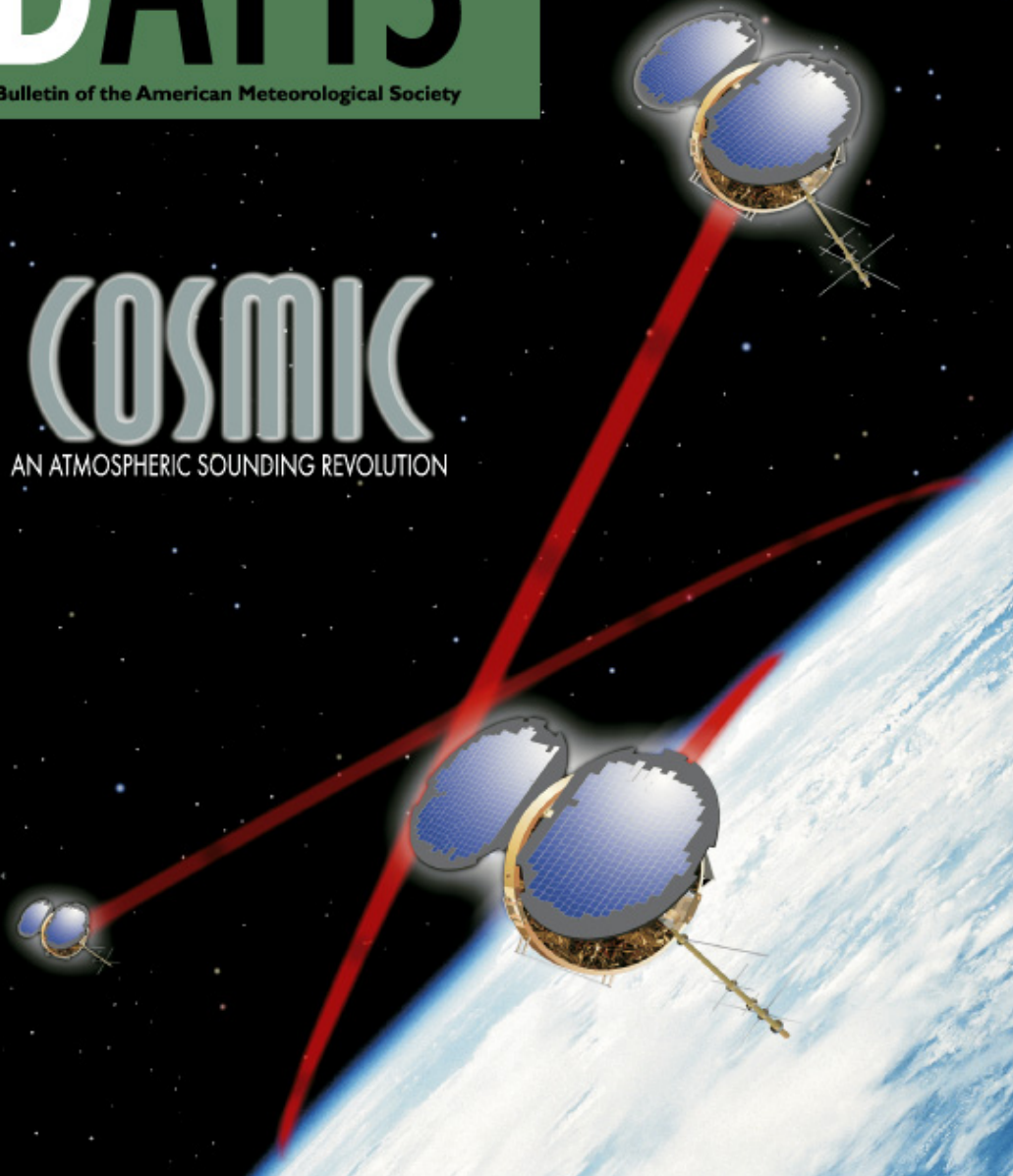
# BAMS

Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society

*ACROSS DISCIPLINARY BOUNDARIES*

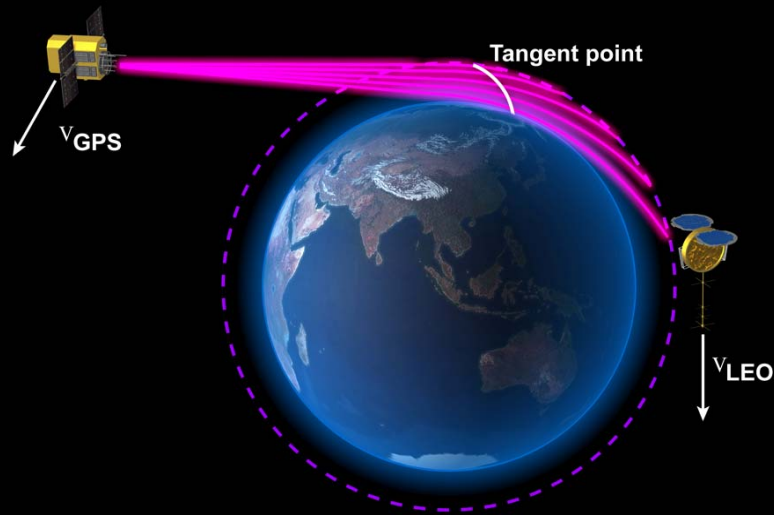
*HYPERSPECTRAL SOUNDING*

**COSMIC**  
AN ATMOSPHERIC SOUNDING REVOLUTION





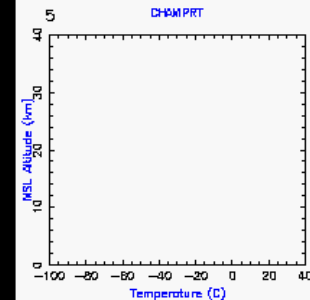
# Progression of Tangent Point for a Setting (desending) Occultation



Limb sounding of atmosphere  
as LEO rises or sets with  
respect to GPS satellites

Global observations of:  
Pressure, Temperature, Humidity  
Refractivity  
Ionospheric Electron Density

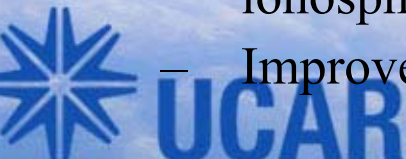
5 Last 5 occultations (champprt) at 2006.248.02.43.20



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# GPS Radio Occultation (RO) Data

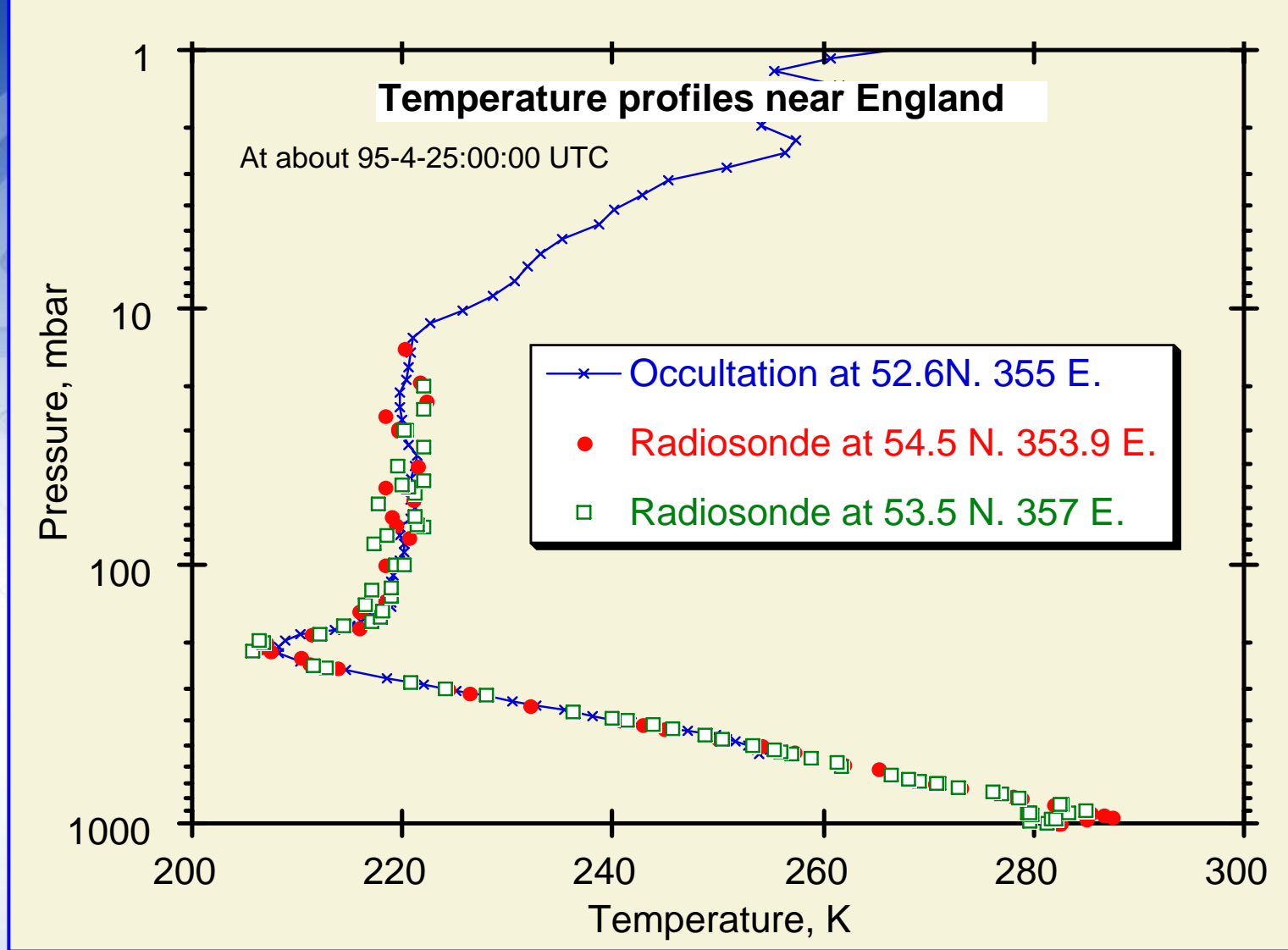
- **Climate**
  - Monitor climate change and variability with unprecedented accuracy-  
**world's most accurate, precise, and stable thermometer from space!**
  - Evaluate global climate models and analyses
  - Calibrate infrared and microwave sensors and retrieval algorithms
- **Weather**
  - Improve global weather analyses, particularly over data void regions such as the oceans and polar regions
  - Improve skill of global and regional weather prediction models
  - Improve understanding of tropical, mid-latitude and polar weather systems and their interactions—research case studies
- **Ionosphere and Space Weather**
  - Characterize global electronic density distribution
  - Monitor ionospheric scintillation
  - Observe the interactions among the upper stratosphere, mesosphere and ionosphere
  - Improve the analysis and prediction of space weather.



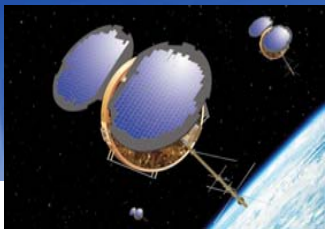
# Characteristics of GPS RO Data

- Limb sounding geometry complementary to ground and space nadir viewing instruments
- Global 3-D coverage 40 km to surface
- High accuracy (equivalent to  $<1$  K; average accuracy  $<0.1$  K)
- High precision (0.02-0.05 K)
- High vertical resolution (0.1 km surface – 1 km tropopause)
- Only system from space to resolve atmospheric boundary layer
- All weather-minimally affected by aerosols, clouds or precipitation
- Independent height and pressure
- Requires no first guess sounding
- Independent of radiosonde calibration
- Independent of processing center
- No instrument drift
- No satellite-to-satellite bias
- Compact sensor, low power, low cost

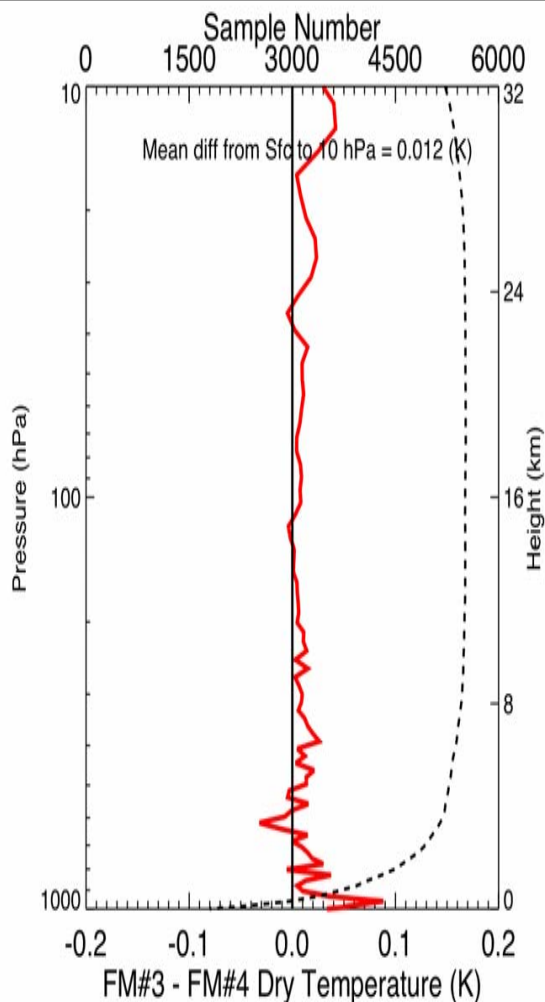
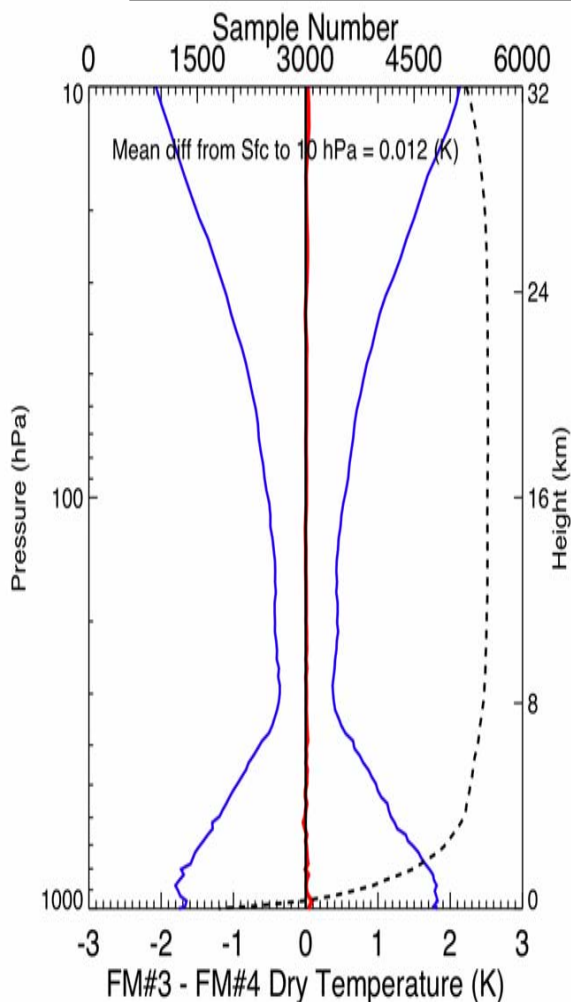
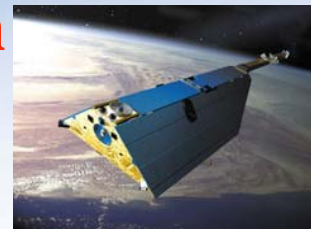




A typical RO sounding showing very sharp tropopause. No other instrument from space provides such high vertical resolution.



# Comparability of COSMIC data from different receivers



**Within 25 km**

**Using FM3-FM4 pairs in early mission**

**Need to quantify all COSMIC-COSMIC pairs**

**Precision < 0.05 K**

**Dry temperature difference between FM3-FM4 receivers**

*Shu-peng Ben Ho, UCAR/COSMIC*

# Main Results So Far from COSMIC

- General

- High accuracy, precision and vertical resolution demonstrated
- Inexpensive, all weather soundings
- 1000 registered users from 45 countries
- Free and open data policy
- Only space system to give information on ionosphere, stratosphere and troposphere

- Weather analysis and prediction:

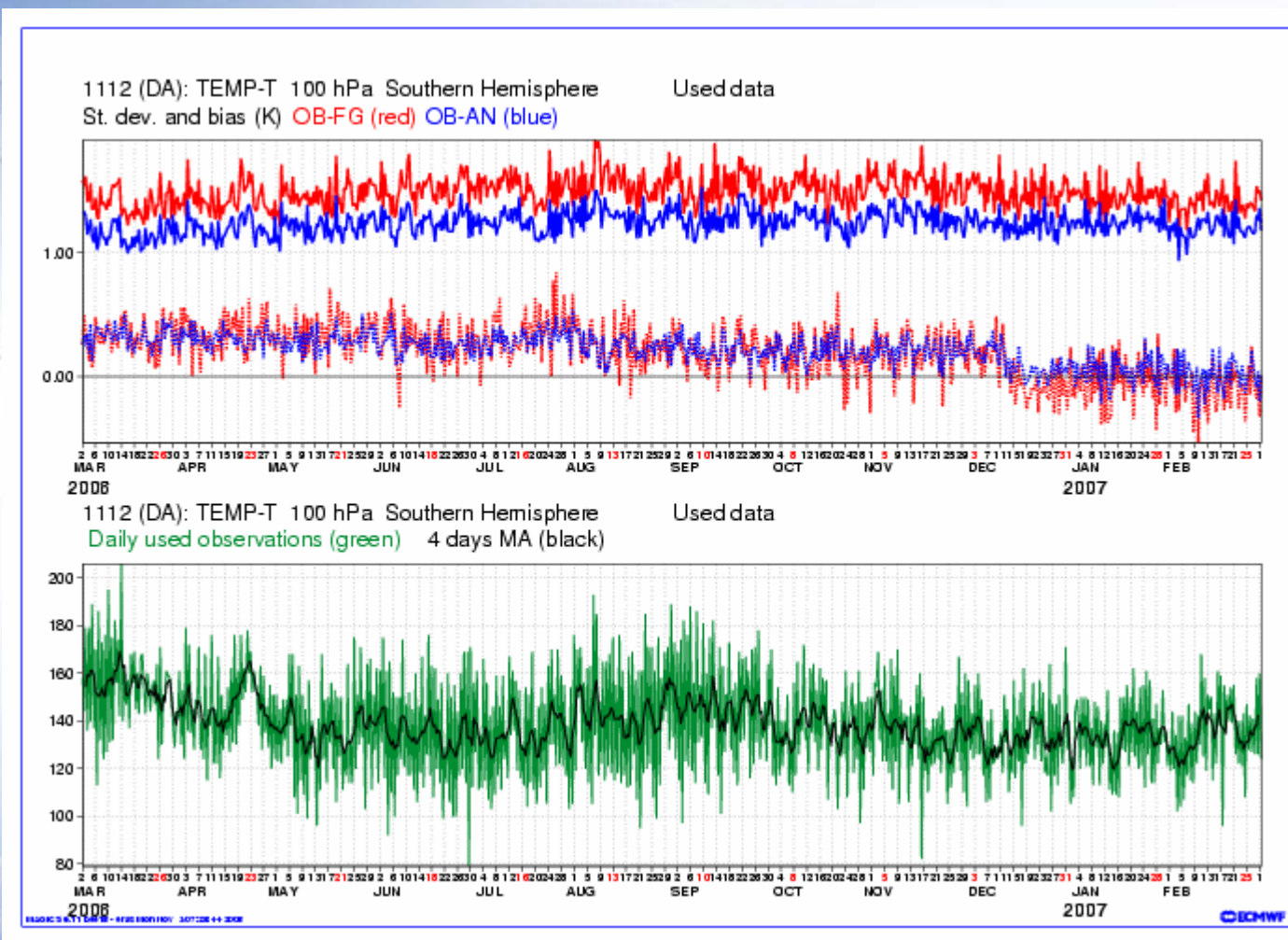
- 80% observations available within 3 hr
- Significant positive impact on skill scores of operational NWP
- Large impact in individual forecasts (e.g. Hurricane Ernesto 2006)
- Unbiased, good “anchor” for radiance assimilation
- Observations of tropical boundary layer from space for 1<sup>st</sup> time



# Main Results So Far from COSMIC

- Climate:
  - Calibrate longer-term MSU/AMSU data
  - Calibrate SSM/I water vapor retrievals
  - Compare well with CHAMP-no satellite to satellite bias
  - No difference in processed results from four independent centers
- Ionosphere and space weather:
  - Vertical structure of ionosphere
  - Verify ionospheric models
  - Discovery of new ionospheric features (e.g. plasma caves)
  - Observations of scintillation

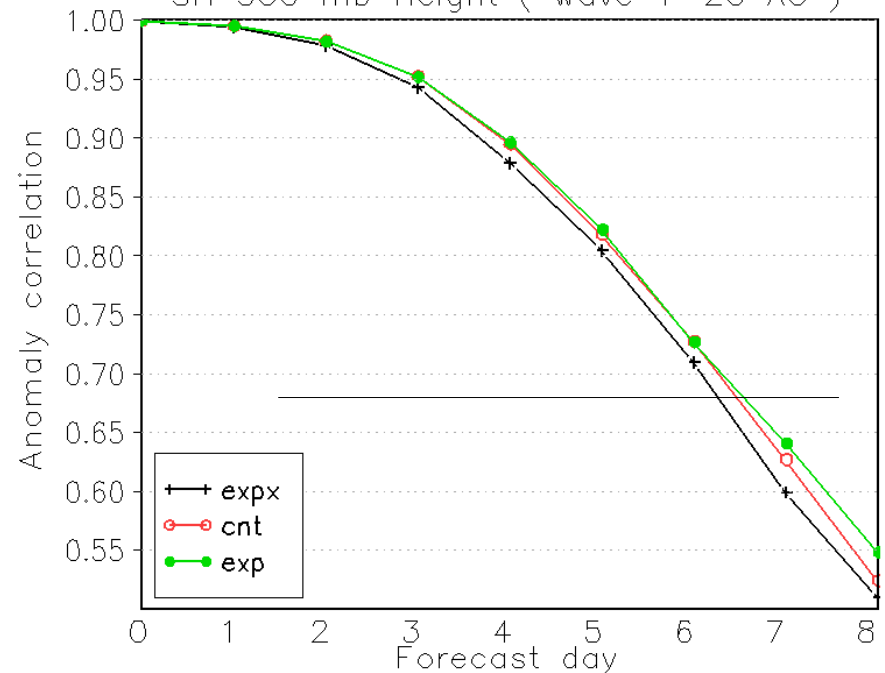
# Introduction of COSMIC measurements into ERA-Interim (Dec 12, 2006)



# NCEP recent impact

- AC scores (the higher the better) as a function of the forecast day for the 500 mb gph in Southern Hemisphere
- 40-day experiments:
  - **expx** (NO COSMIC)
  - **cnt** (operations - with COSMIC)
  - **exp** (updated RO assimilation code - with COSMIC)
    - Many more observations
    - Reduction of high and low level tropical winds error

AVERAGE FOR 00Z25MAR2008 – 00Z30APR2008  
SH 500 mb Height ( wave 1–20 AC )



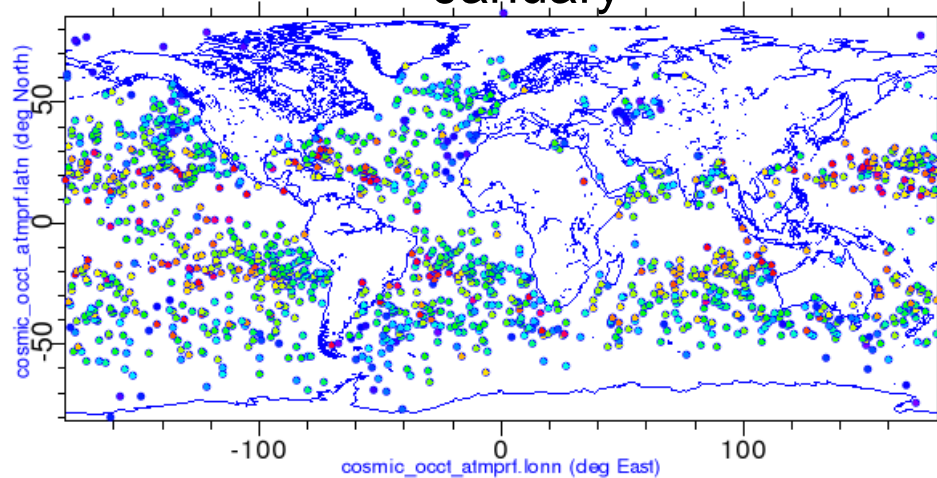
**COSMIC provides 8 hours of gain in model forecast skill at day 4!!!!**



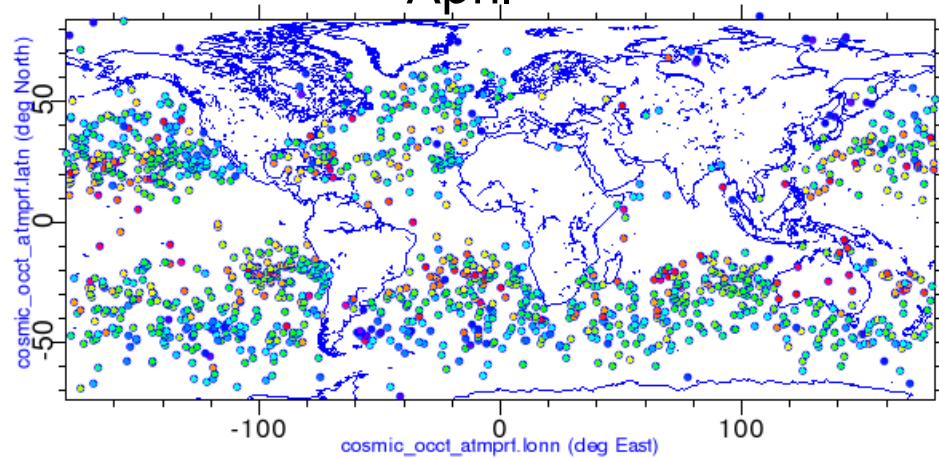
# Global distribution of ABL depth over the oceans from COSMIC RO

- most sharp ABL top in sub-tropics
- no pronounced ABL top in ITCZ
- decrease of ABL depth toward west coasts of continents

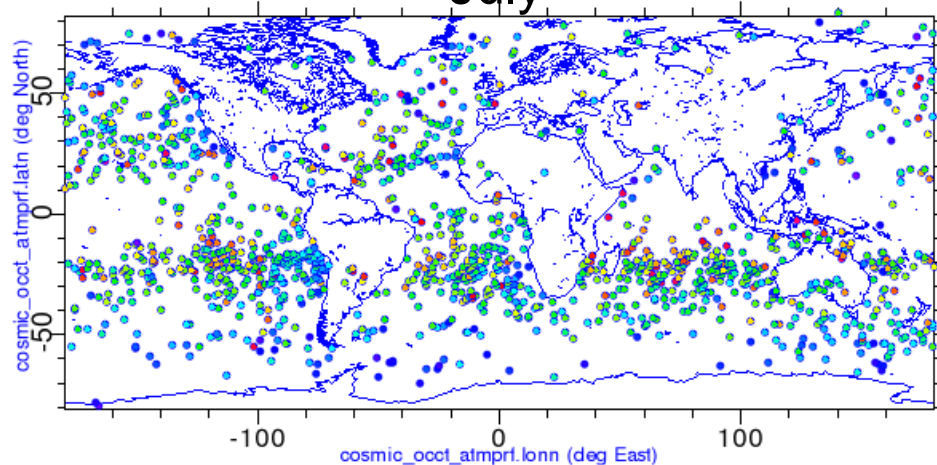
January



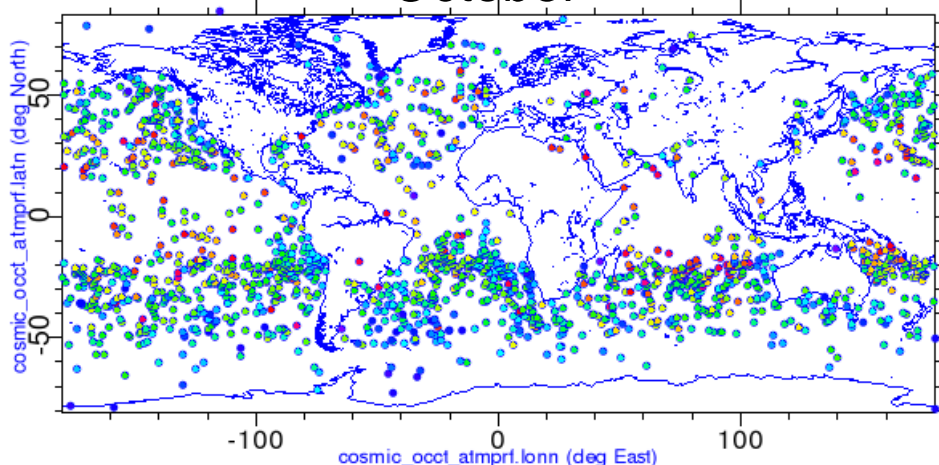
April



July



October



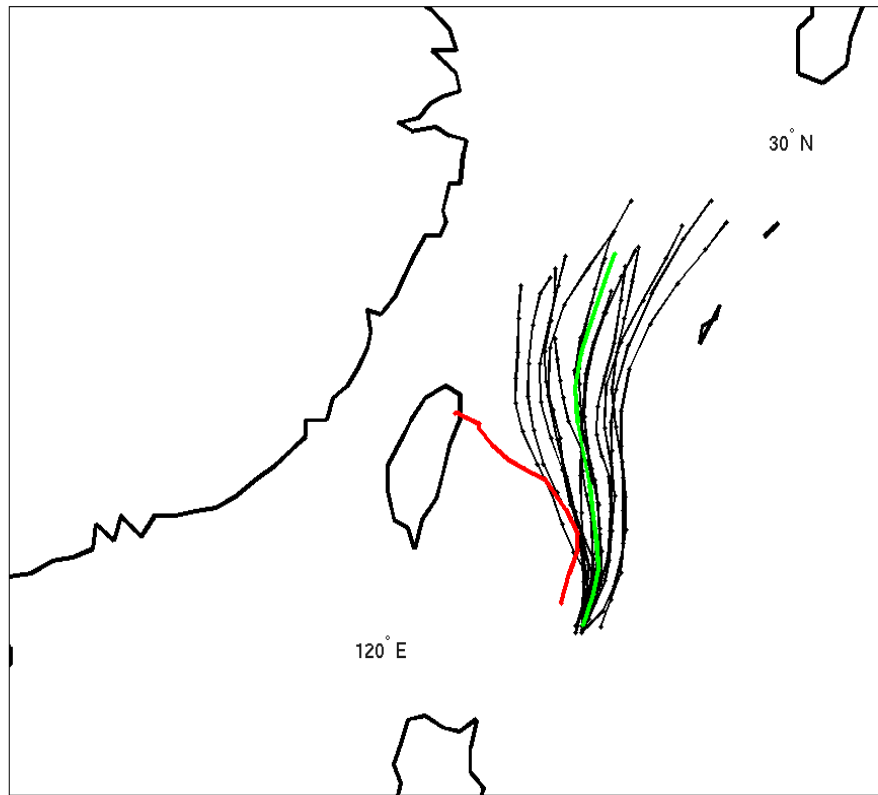
0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5

height of the strongest ( $BAL > 1E-2 \text{ rad}$ ) inversion layer (km)

# Ensemble Forecasts of Typhoon Sinlaku (2008) Track with WRF/DAT system (from Hui Liu, CISL/iMage)

## NoGPS

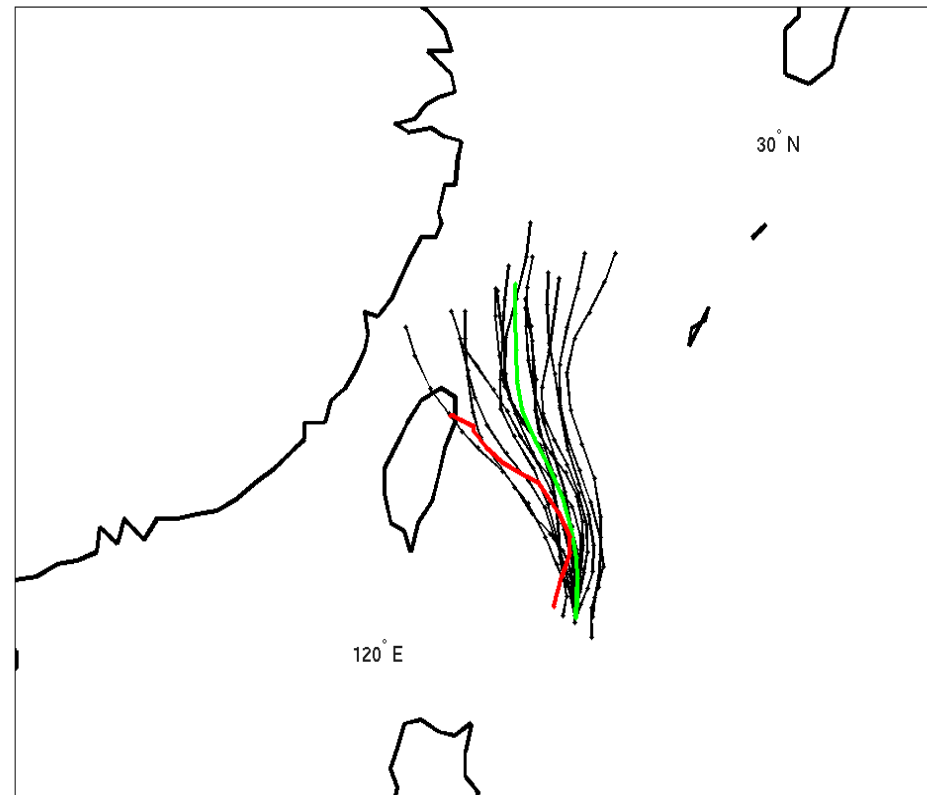
Ensemble forecasts from 00UTC 11 Sept, CTL



15° N

## GPS

Ensemble forecasts from 00UTC 11 Sept, CTL

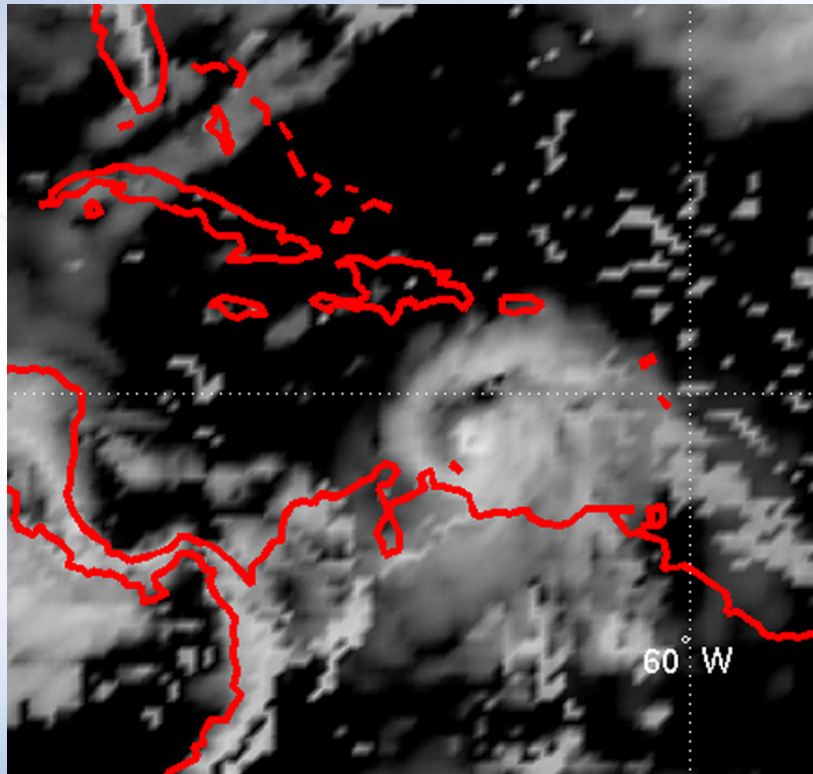


15° N

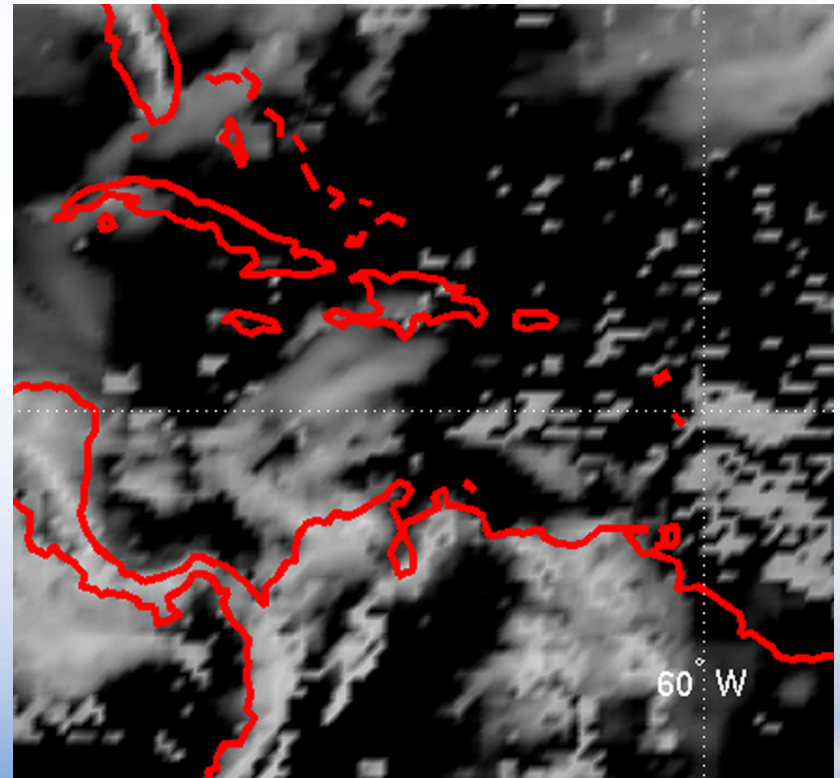
Red: Observed track, Black: Ensemble members, Green: Ensemble mean. Leftward turning of typhoon track is better predicted with the assimilation of COSMIC data.

# Impact of COSMIC on Hurricane Ernesto (2006) Forecast

With COSMIC



Without COSMIC

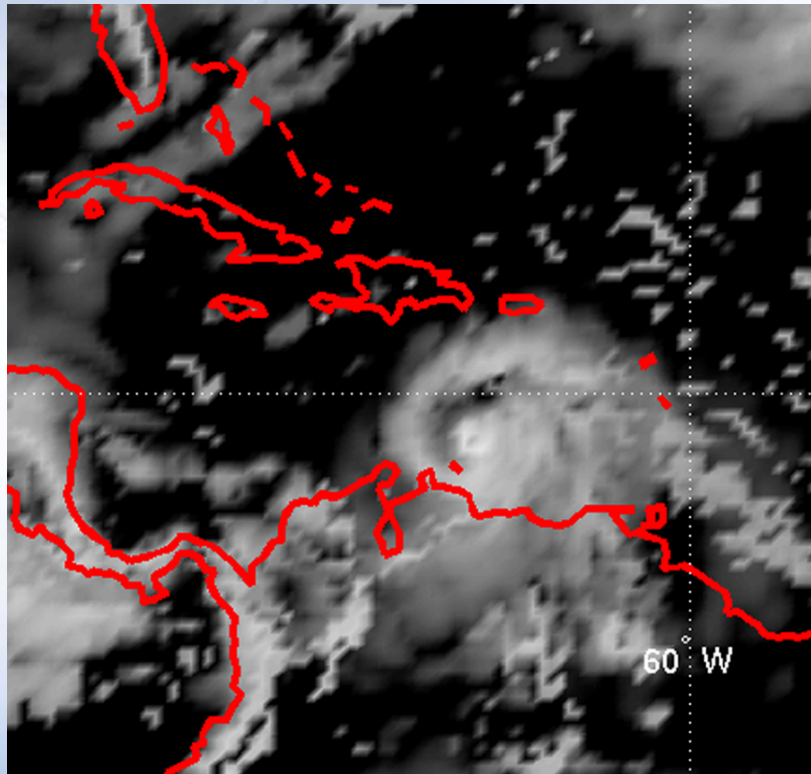


Results from Hui Liu, NCAR

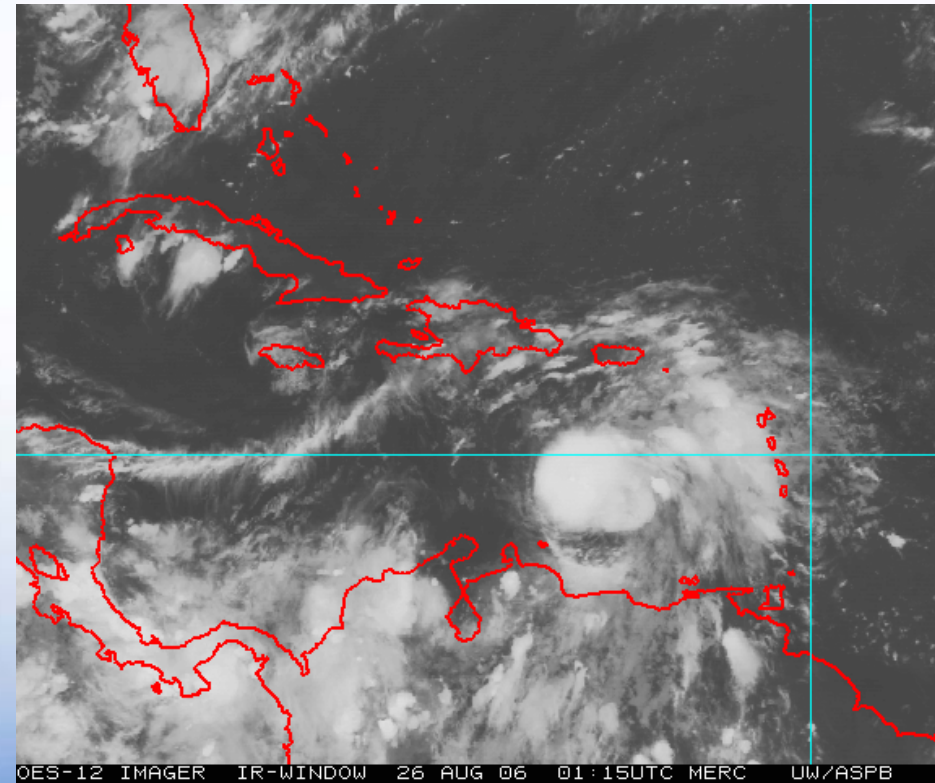


# Impact of COSMIC on Hurricane Ernesto (2006) Forecast

With COSMIC



GOES Image



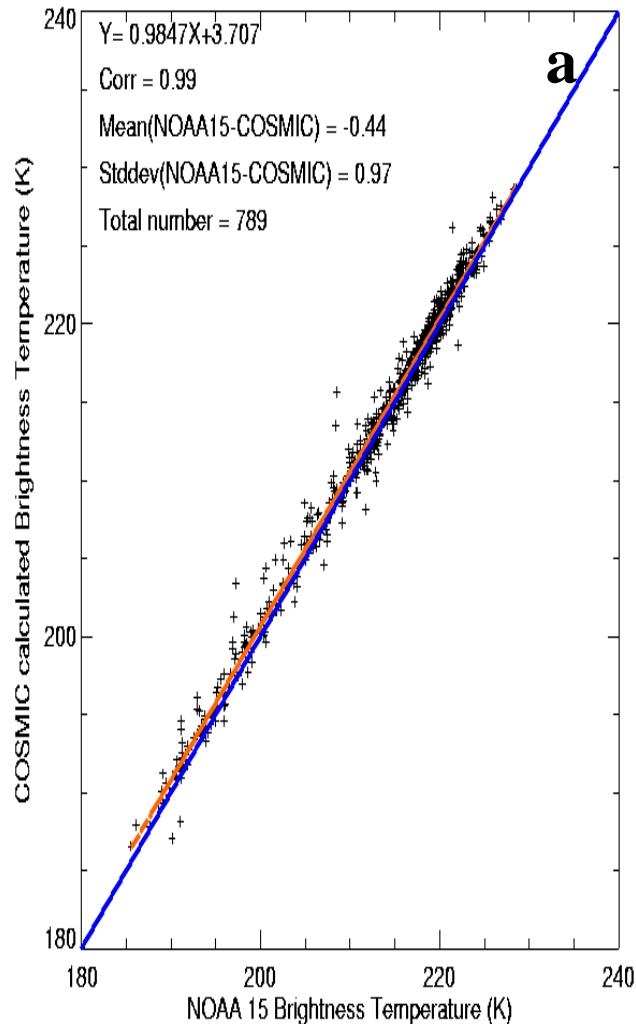
GOES Image from Tim Schmitt, SSEC

# Applications of GPS RO for climate studies

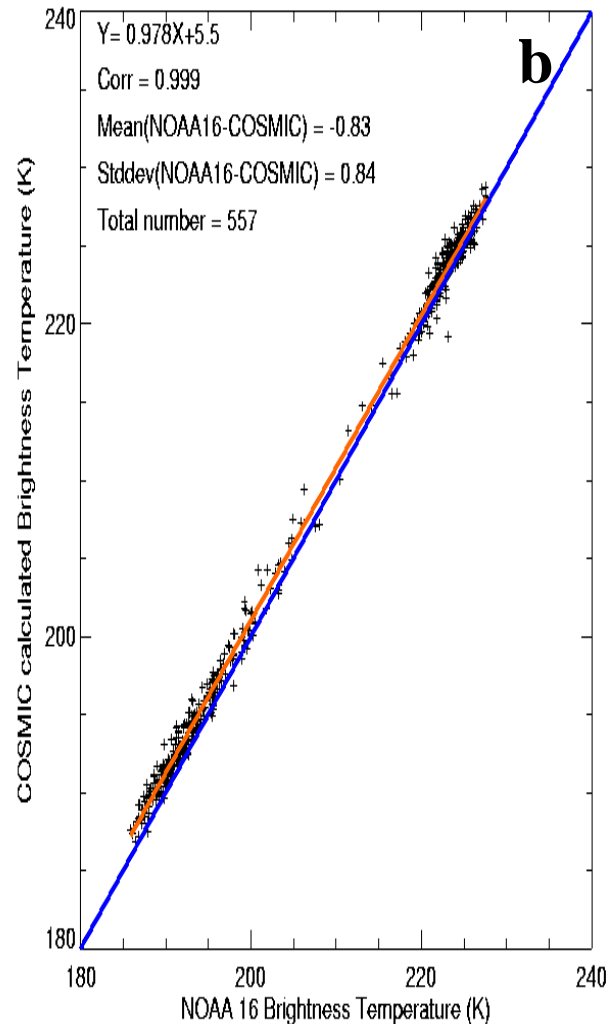
Can we use RO data to calibrate other instruments ?

200609

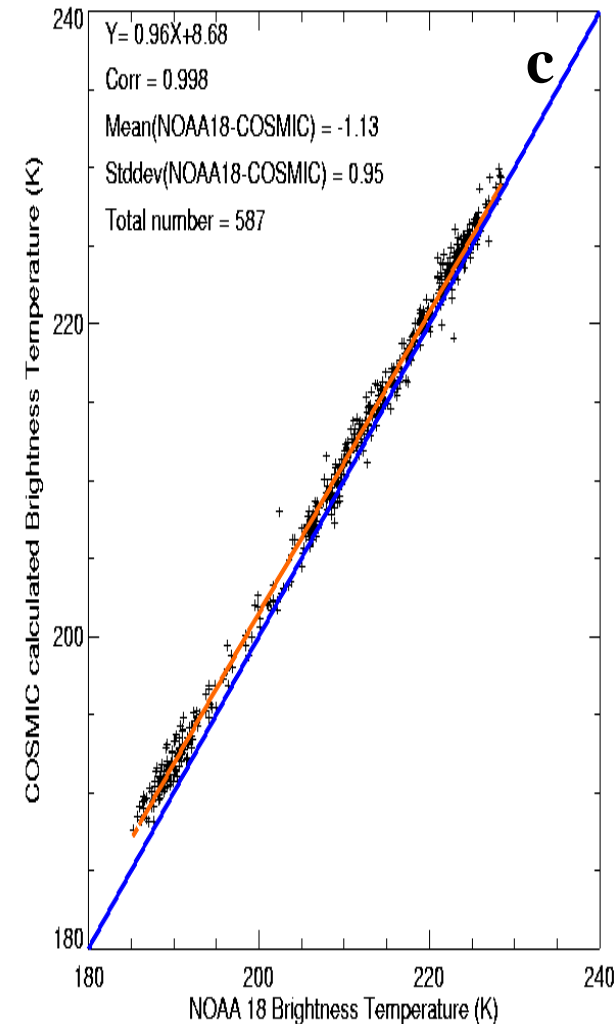
200609 NOAA 15 AMSU Channel 9



200609 NOAA 16 AMSU Channel 9



200609 NOAA 18 AMSU Channel 9

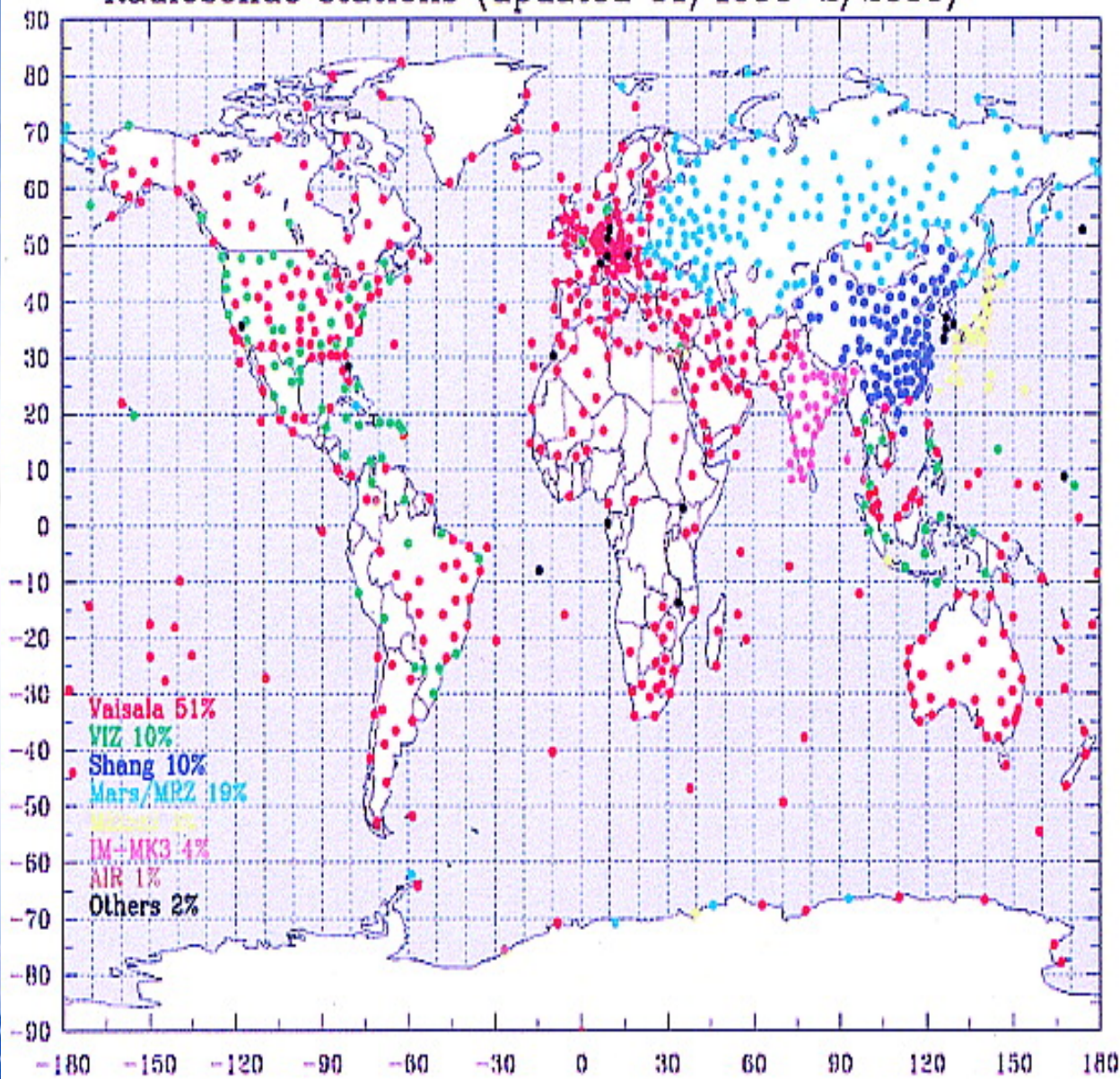


**N15, N16 and N18 AMSU calibration against COSMIC**



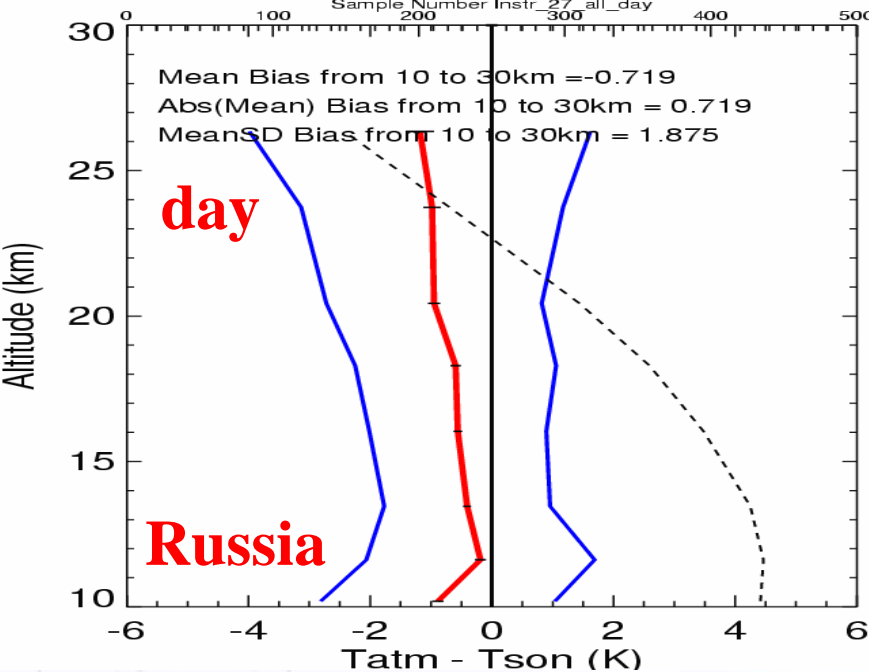
# Using RO data to assess the quality of radiosonde data

Radiosonde stations (updated 11/1996-2/2000)

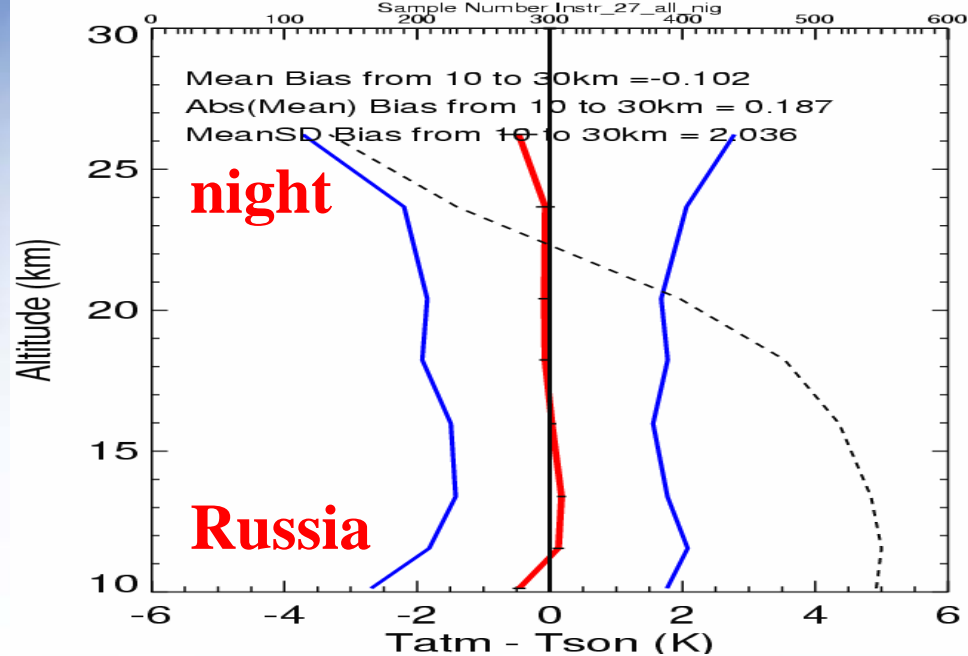


Region	Sonde Type	Matched Sample
Russia	AVK-MRZ	2000 (20%)
China	Shang	650 (6.1%)
USA	VIZ-B2	600 (5.9%)
Others	Vaisala	3140 (30%)

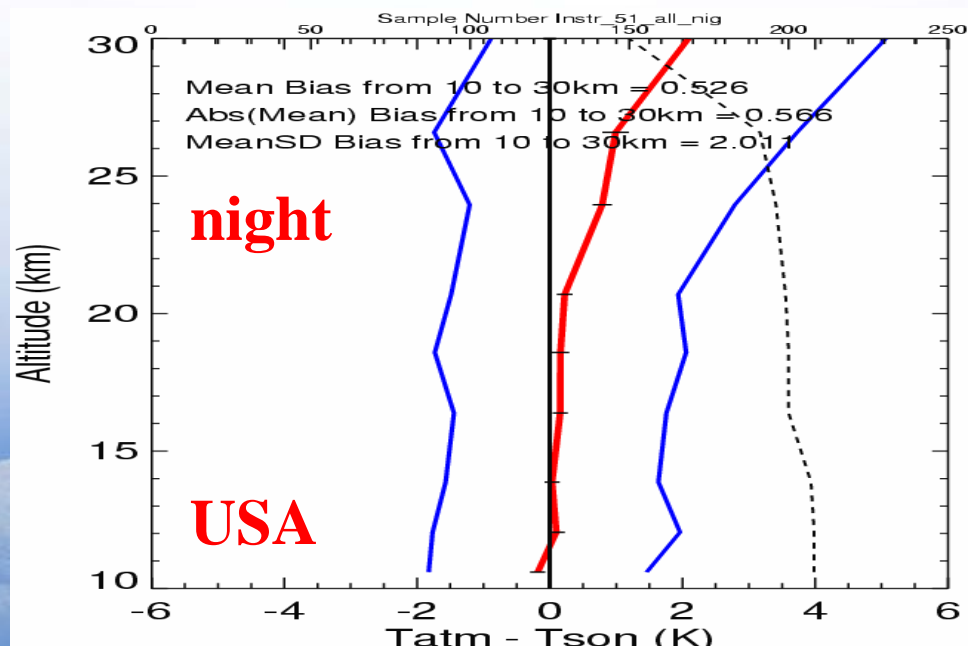
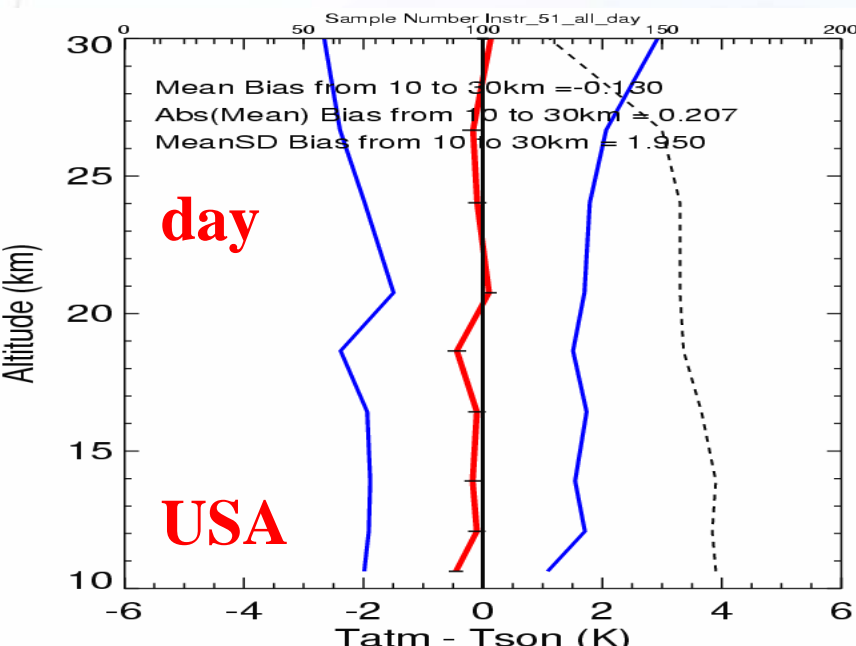


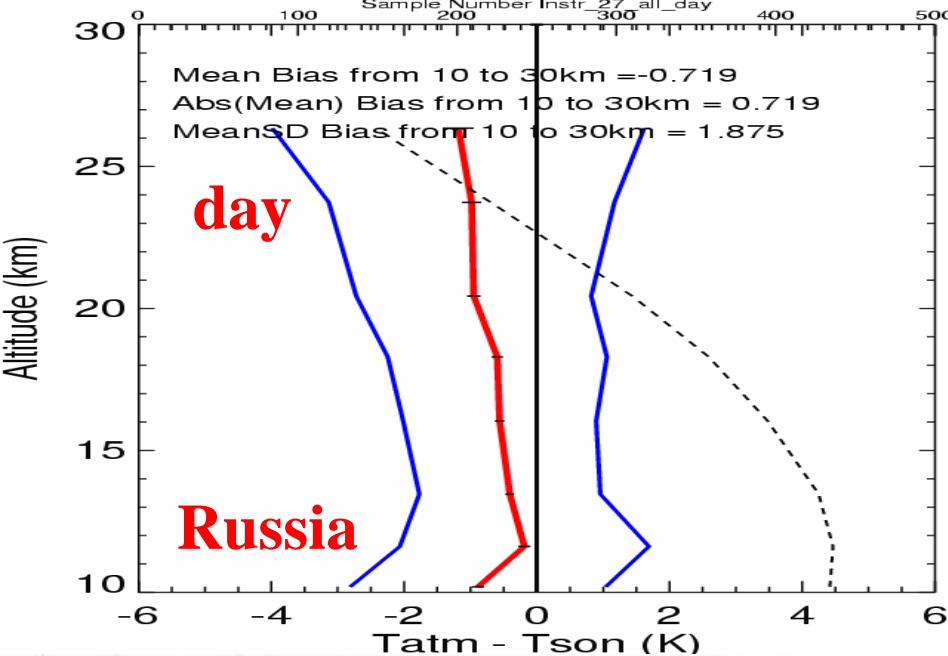


COSMIC-Radiosonde

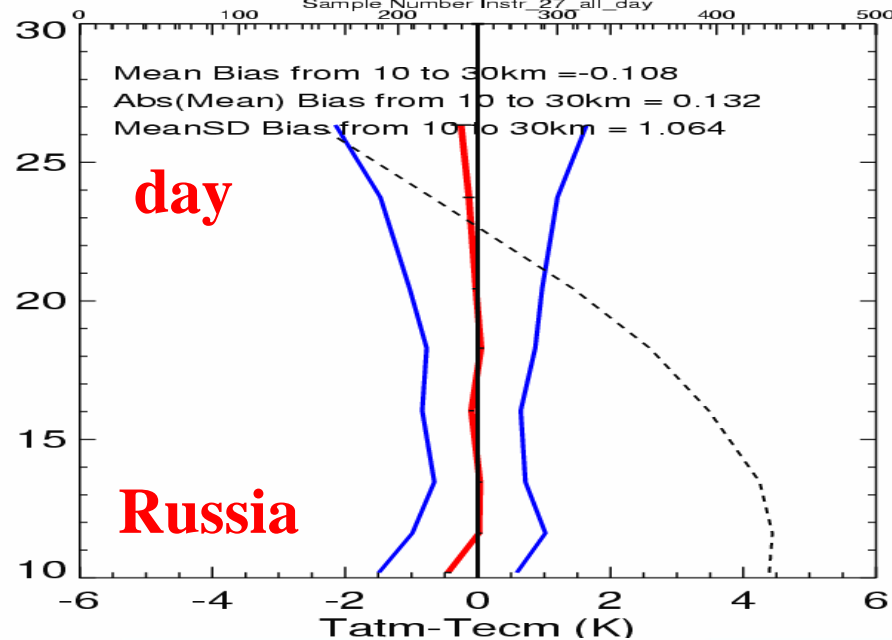


COSMIC-Radiosonde

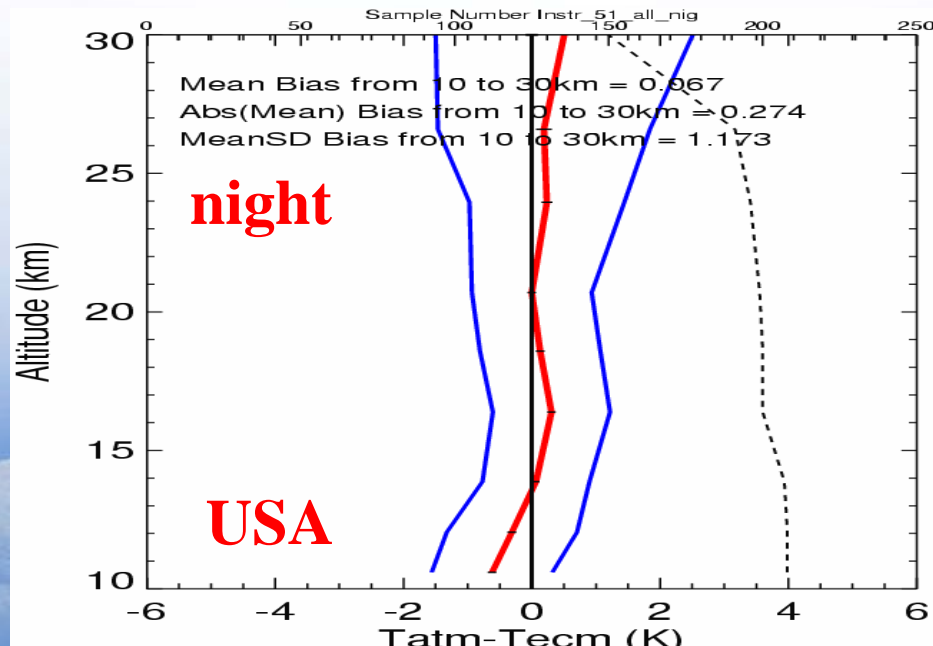
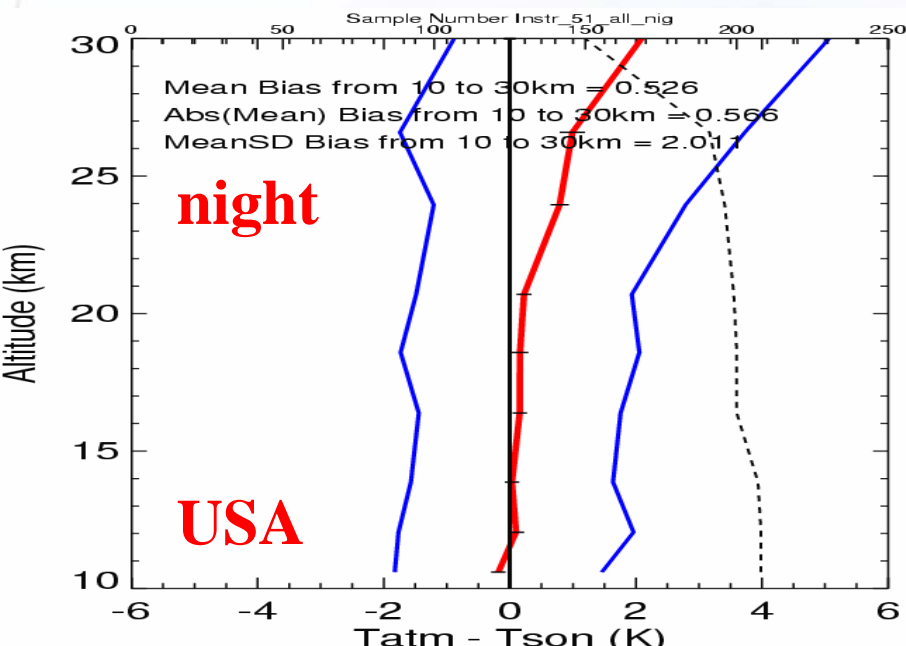




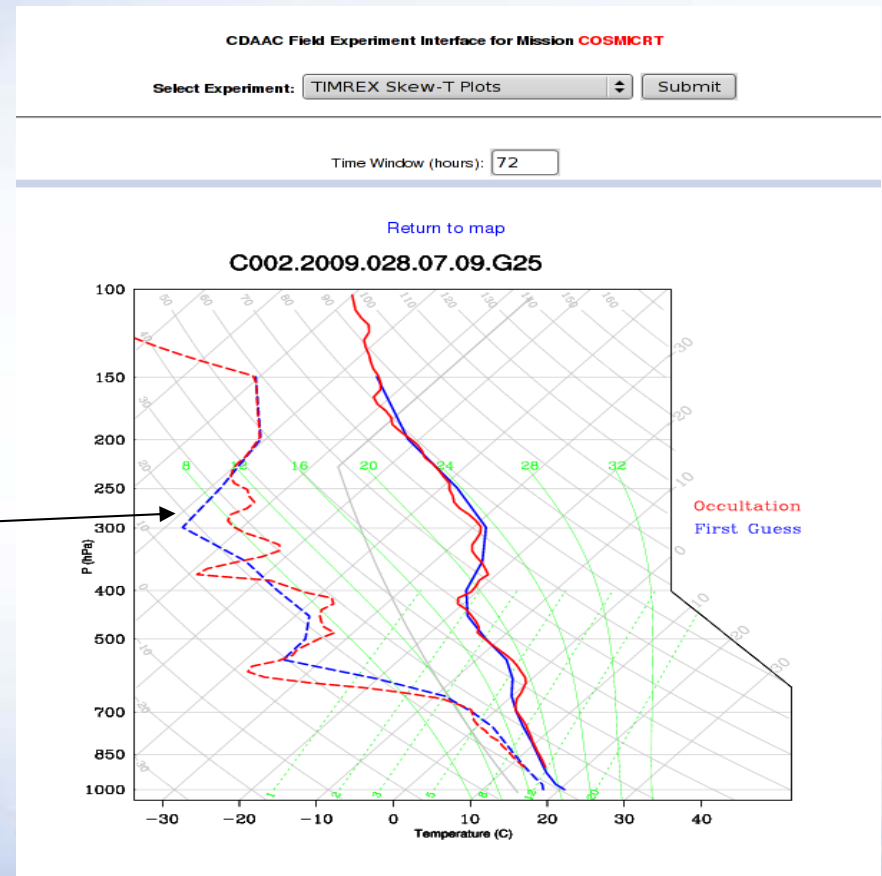
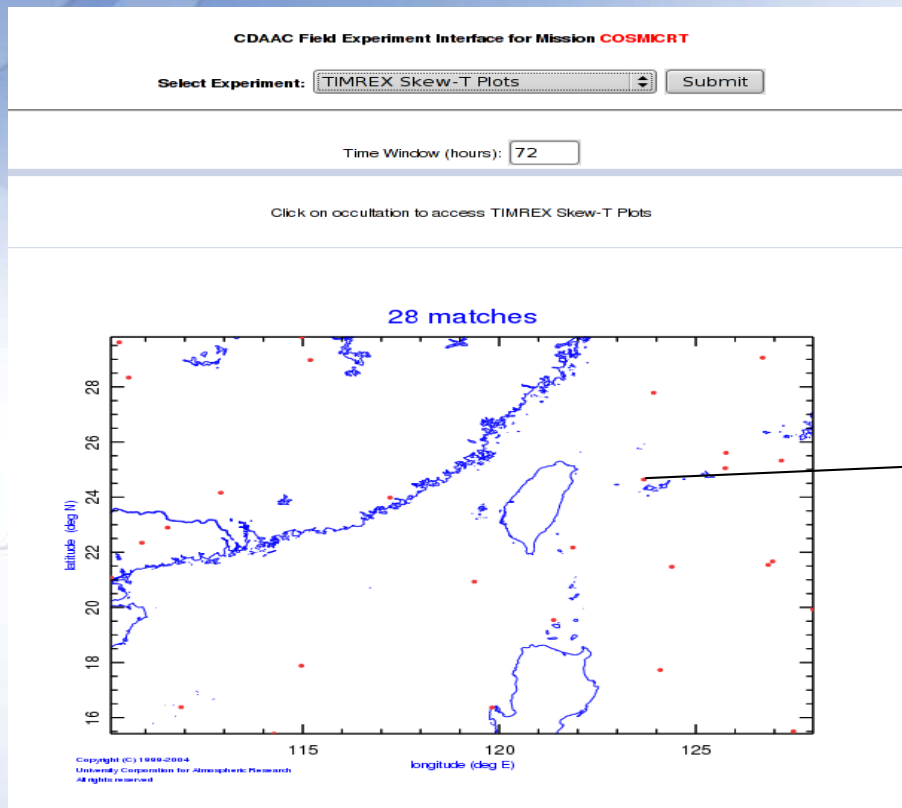
## COSMIC-Radiosonde



## COSMIC-ECMWF



# Support for EOL field campaigns in near-real-time



- Select occultation sounding location on map to display skewT plot
- Interface customizable for different field campaign
- Supports TIMREX (Taiwan), T-PARC, VOCALS (Chile), and HIPPO
- Also shows predicted occultation locations

From Doug Hunt



## Opportunity for Radio Occultation Data

Last summer, Unidata and COSMIC (UCAR/UOP programs), surveyed the Unidata community regarding COSMIC data. Over 90% of the respondents indicated interest in receiving the data using Unidata LDM data distribution technologies.

The FORMOSAT-3 COSMIC satellite mission provides up to 2,500 radio occultation observations on vertical profiles of atmospheric air density, temperature, and water vapor as well as ionospheric electron density per day. Follow [this link](#) for additional information about the data.

Working collaboratively with COSMIC and Taiwan's FORMOSAT-3 project, we now have a path for you to follow to receive the data for education and research purposes.

### Steps to take to receive the data using LDM technology.

Unidata has enhanced IDV and GEMPAK visualization and analysis software to use with the data. Unidata Support [support@unidata.ucar.edu](mailto:support@unidata.ucar.edu) will field questions from the Unidata community pertaining to their technologies.

Unidata: <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/>

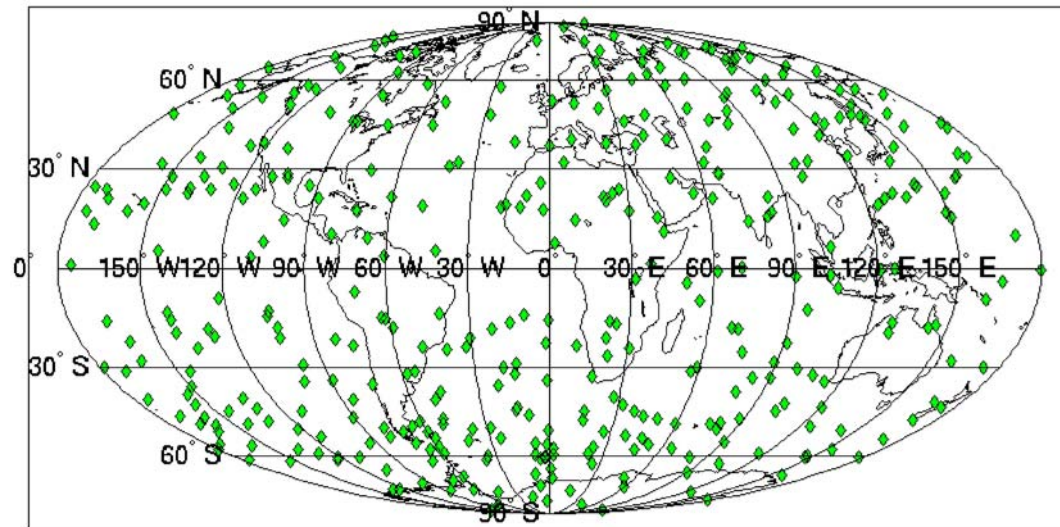
COSMIC: <http://www.cosmic.ucar.edu/>

Linda Miller  
Community Services, Unidata

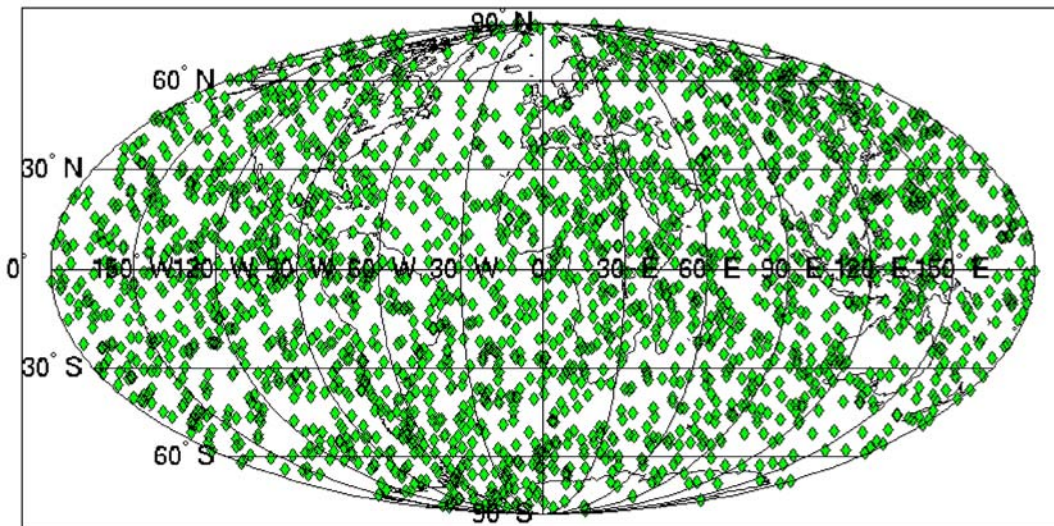
# COSMIC-II

- 12 micro-satellites tracking three navigation systems: GPS, GALILEO, and GLONASS.
- 8 satellites on 72° inclination, and 4 satellites on 24° inclination, enhancing tropical observations.
- Will produce 14,000 soundings per day.
- Comparison of sounding distribution over **three hour** periods between COSMIC and COSMIC-II is shown.

COSMIC Occultations: 3 hours

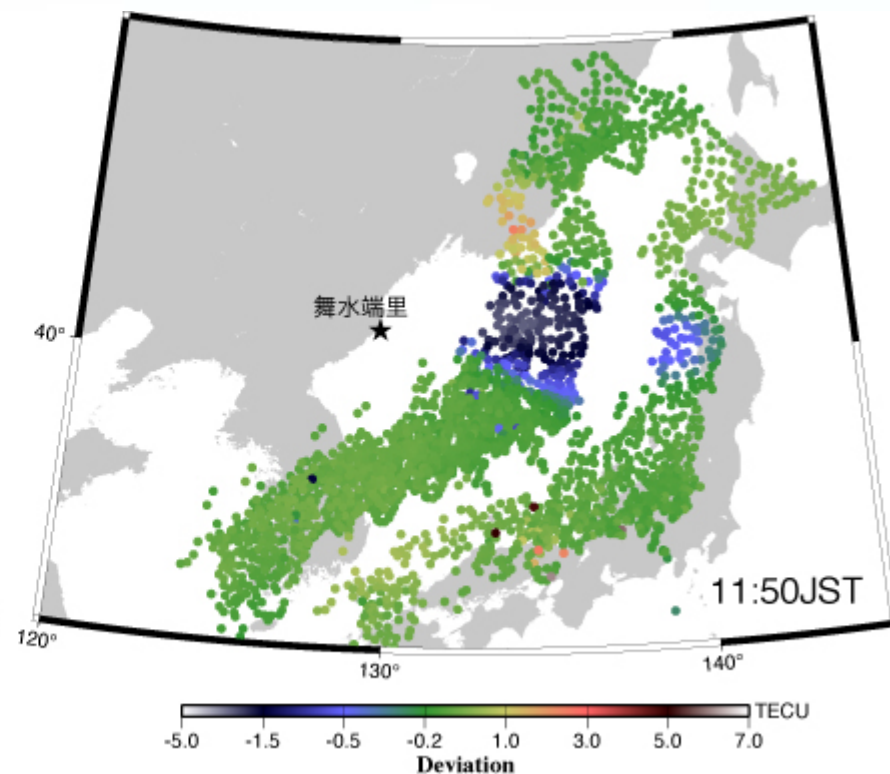
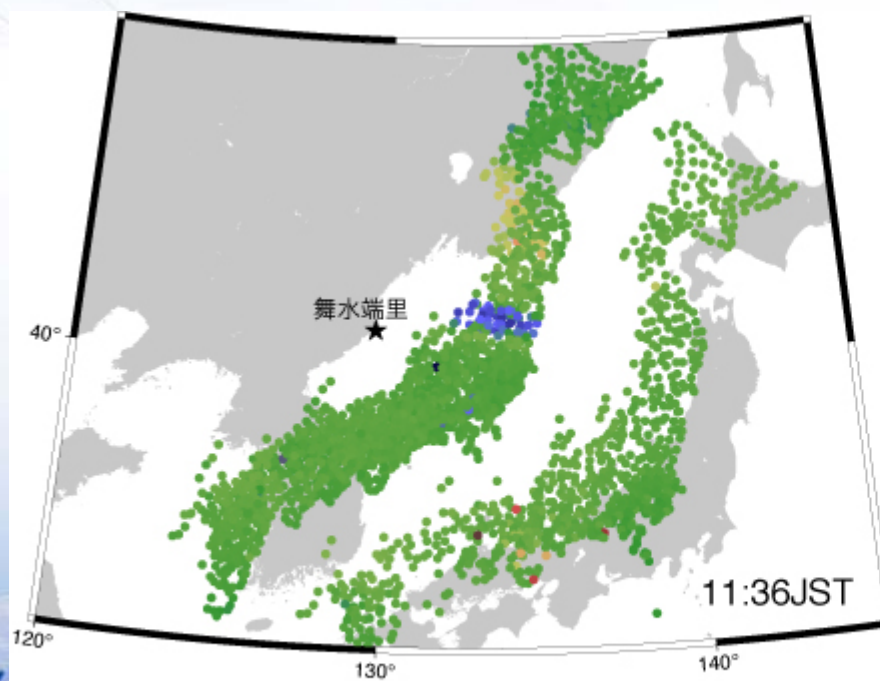
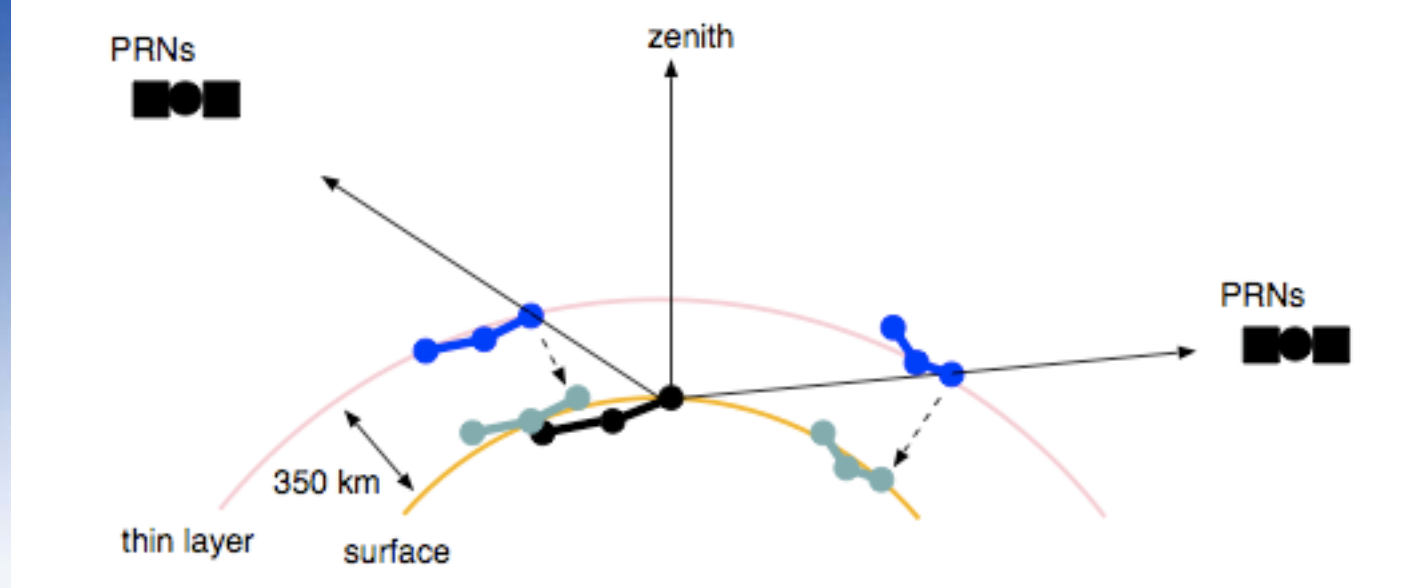


COSMIC-II Occultations, ALL S/C, GPS/Galileo/Glonass: 3 hours





# Detection of N. Korea missile launch by ground-based GPS stns in Japan





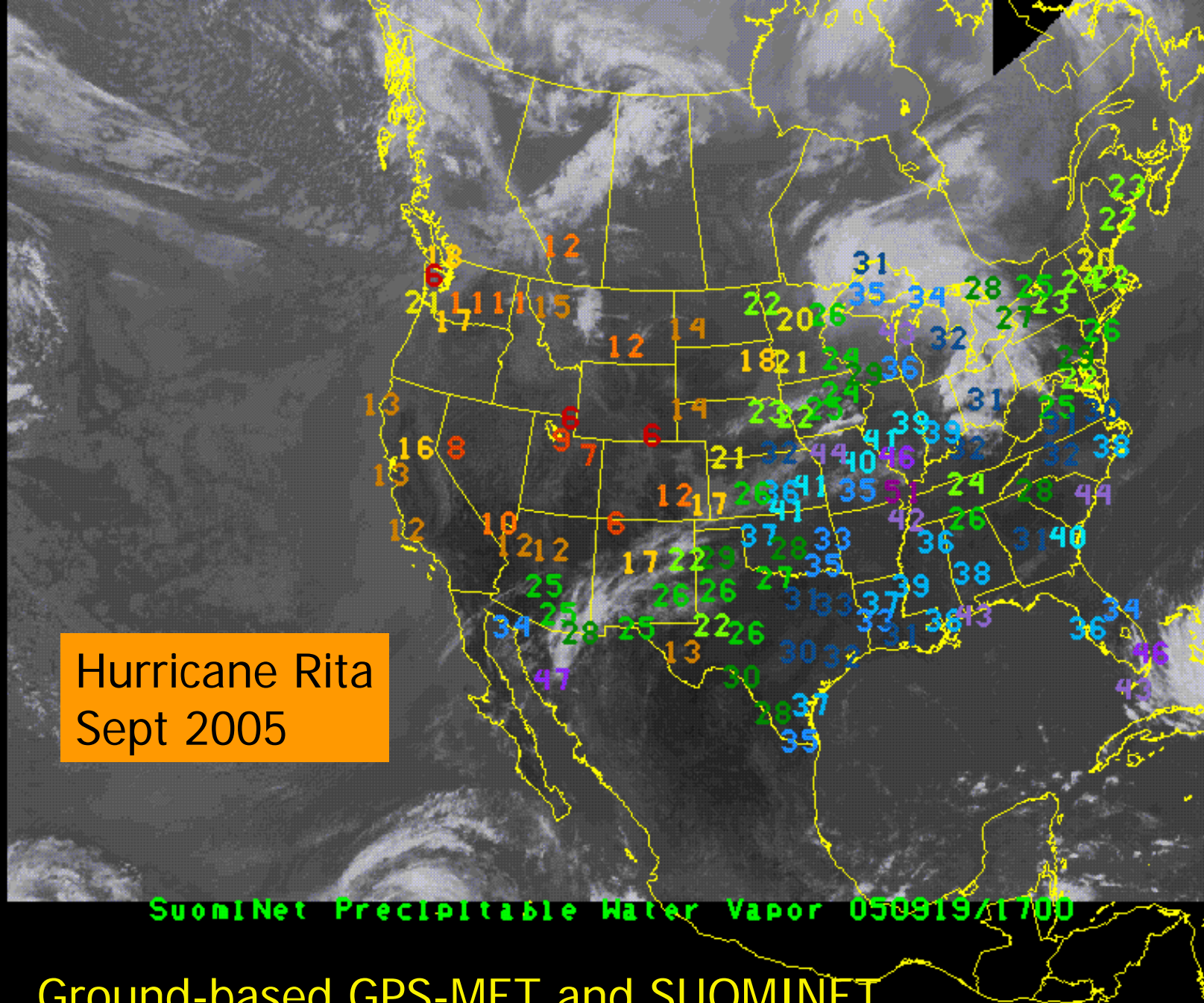
PWV  
mm

48  
45  
42  
39  
36  
33  
30  
27  
24  
21  
18  
15  
12  
9  
6  
3

Hurricane Rita  
Sept 2005

SuomiNet Precipitable Water Vapor 050919/1700

Ground-based GPS-MET and SUOMINET



# Thank you!

