



EUMETSAT



Consiglio Nazionale
delle Ricerche



EUMETSAT Invitation To Tender (ITT) 22/224312:
Study on the development of vicarious calibration tools
for MWI and ICI using radiosoundings

Responded with a proposal (20 Oct 2022):
Development of Vicarious Calibration tools for
MWI and ICI using RadioSoundings (**VICIRS**)

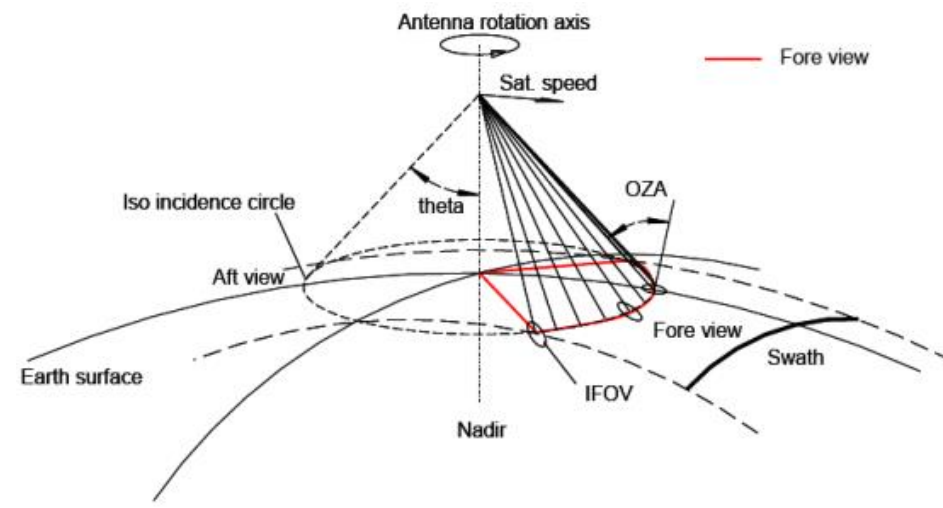
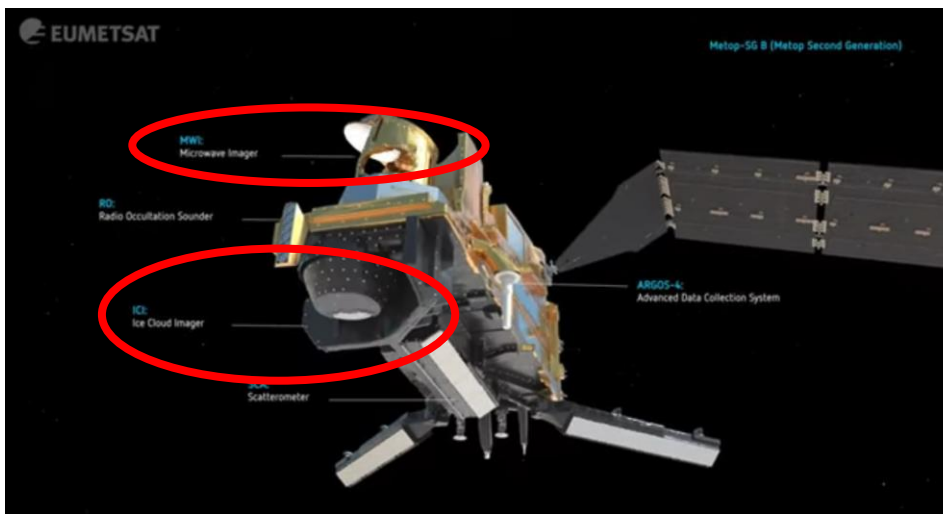
Awarded: 21 Nov 2022
Tentative Kick-Off: 6-7 December 2022

Introduction to VICIRS

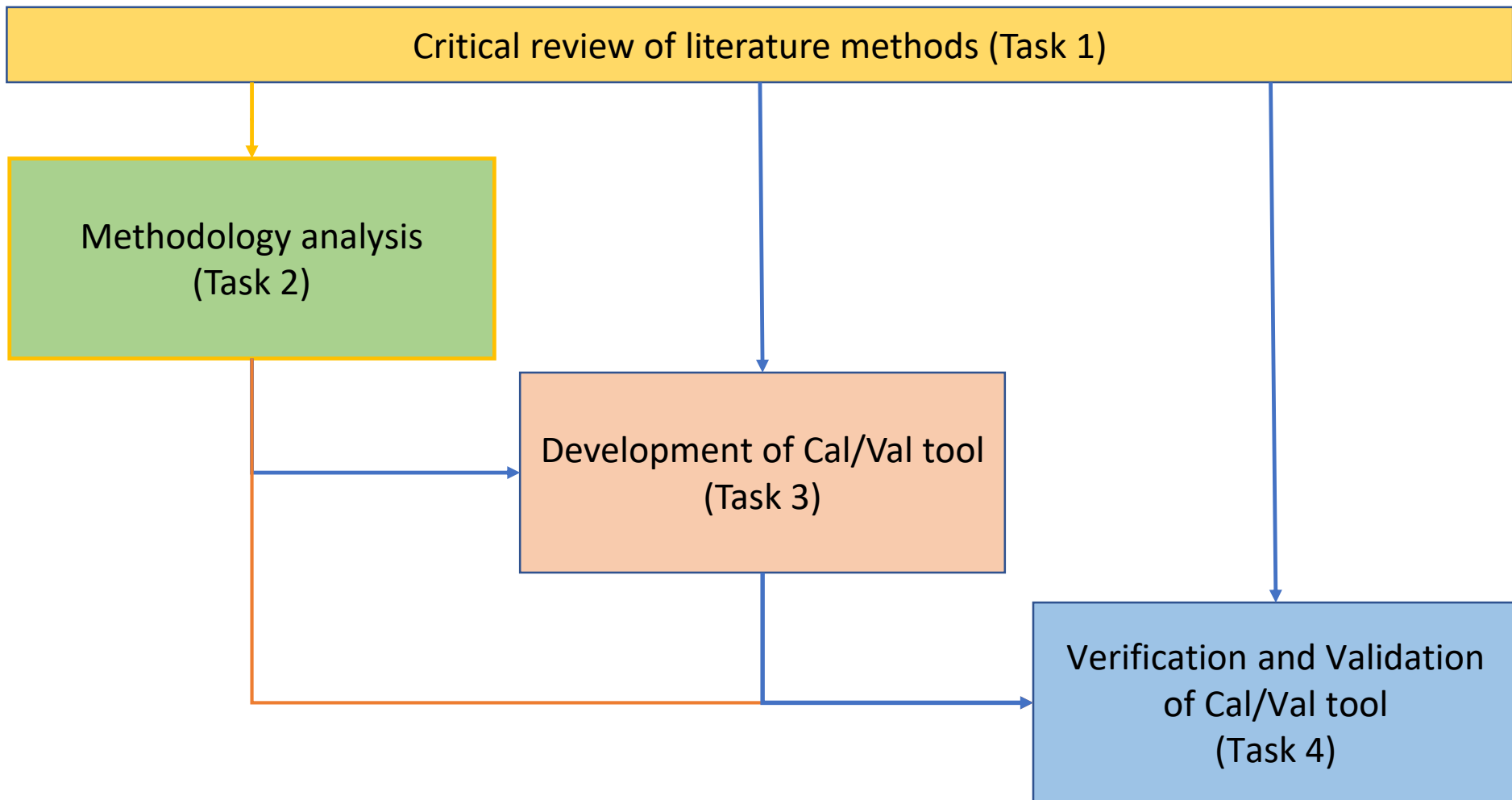
Objective: Develop a Vicarious Calibration and Validation (Cal/Val) tool to compare MWI and ICI observations to radiosoundings

Vicarious calibration: post-launch calibration based on targets imaged near-coincidentally by the sensor to be calibrated and by one or more well-calibrated sensors (from satellite, aircraft, balloon, or ground).

MicroWave Imager (**MWI**) and Ice Cloud Imager (**ICI**): conical-scanning microwave radiometers – will fly from 2025 onward aboard the 2nd generation European polar satellites (METOP-SG-B).



VICIRS approach



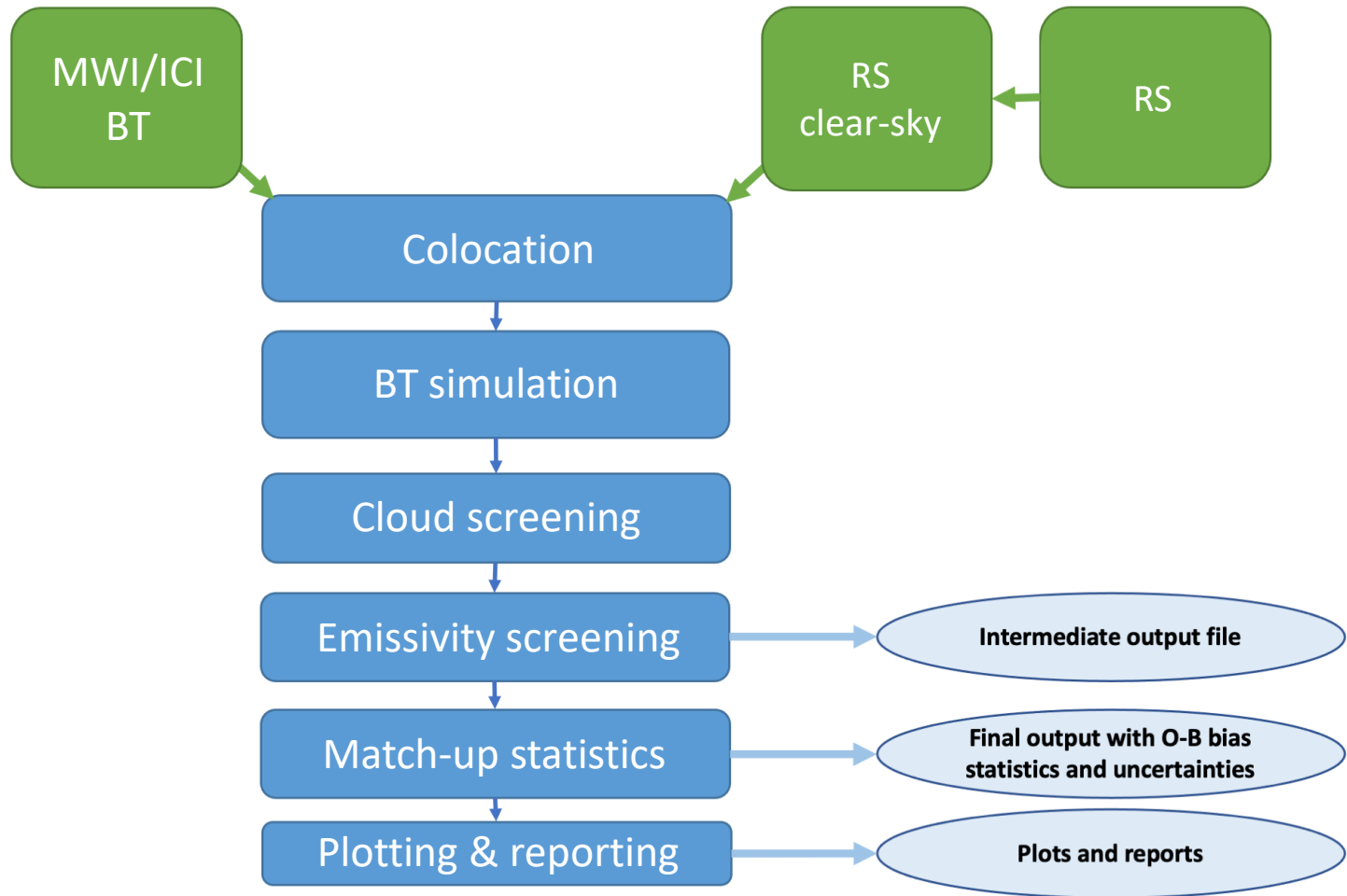
VICIRS schedule



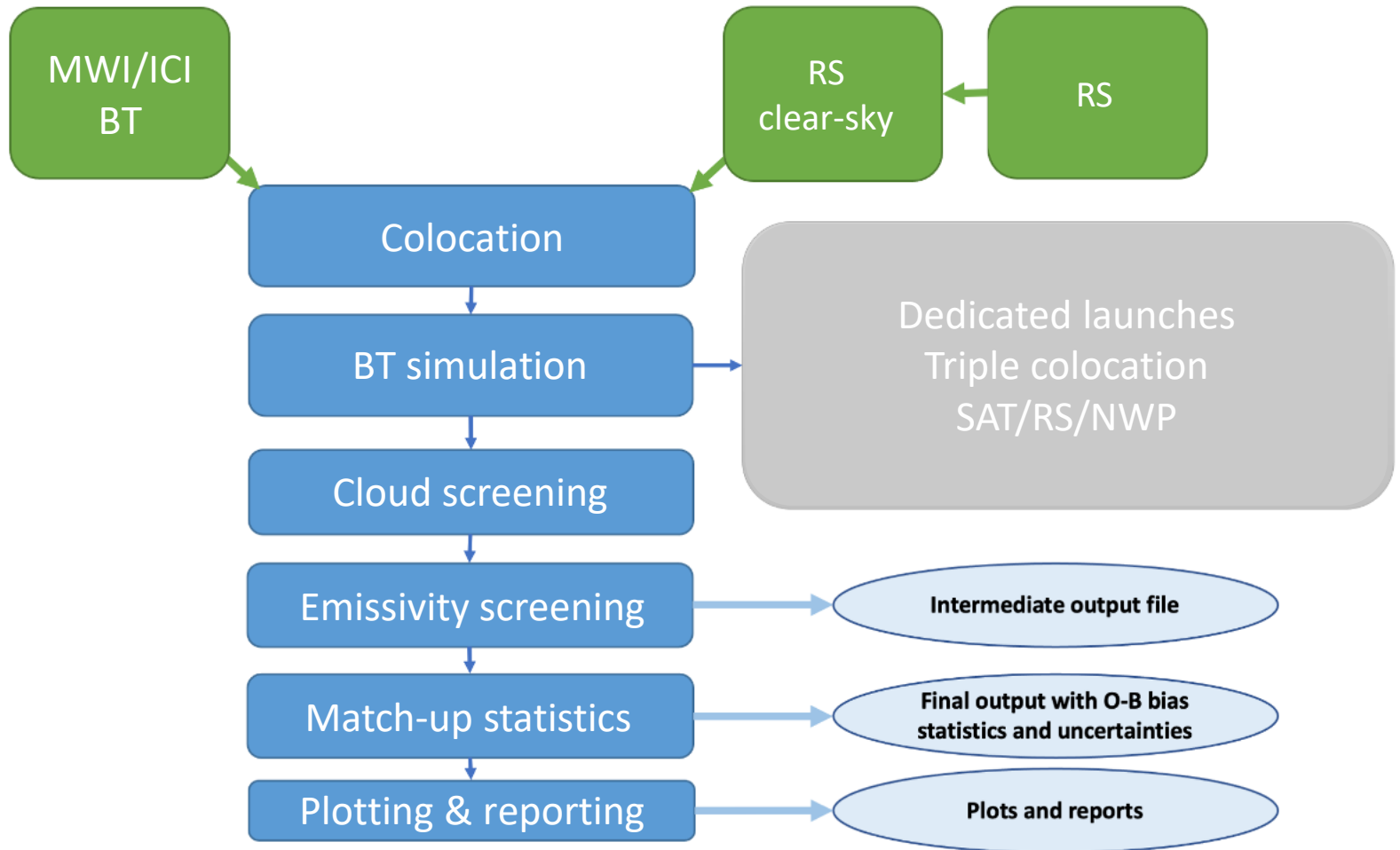
Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb

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Methodology



Methodology



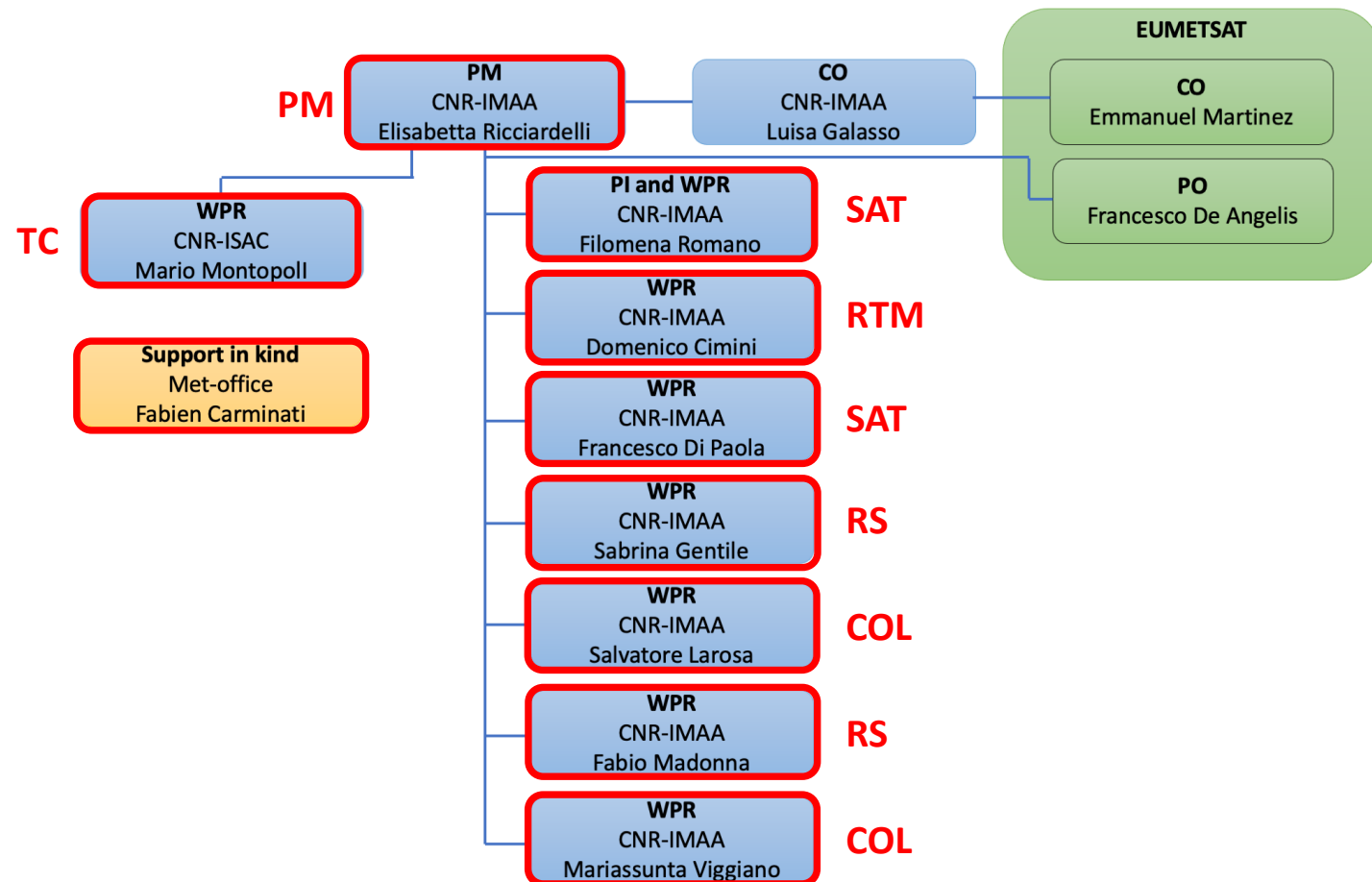
The VICIRS team



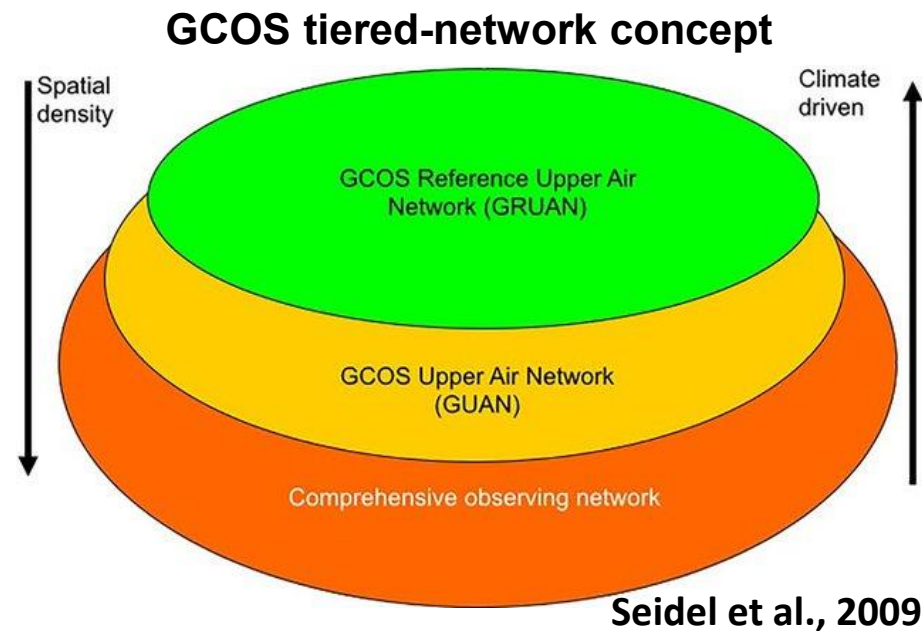
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Contractor: National Research Council of Italy (CNR)

- **IMAA:** Institute of Methodologies for Environmental Analysis
- **ISAC:** Institute of Atmospheric and Climate Sciences



Radiosonde data



- The **Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Reference Upper-Air Network (GRUAN)** - homogeneous and fully traceable - with quantified uncertainties.
 - 18 sites (12 certified)
 - Including dedicated launches (from Potenza, only 10 on budget)
- The **Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), Radiosounding HARMonization RHARM** (Madonna et al., 2022) - adjusted radiosounding observations of temperature, humidity and wind with estimated uncertainties (building on GRUAN expertise and intercomparison data)
 - 700 sites (including ships)

Radiative Transfer Model

- The **GRUAN processor** (Carminati et al., 2019, developed within **GAIA-CLIM**)
 - **Inputs:** spatially and temporally collocated GRUAN and NWP profile;
 - **Outputs:** BT simulated from the two profiles + BT uncertainty simulated from GRUAN perturbed profile.
- Current version (v6.1) is based on:
 - RTTOV v11.3
 - RadSim v1 } (both retired and superseded)
- To be updated with:
 - RTTOV v13.1
 - RadSim v3.1
 - Exploit RS41

Collocation criteria

- Temporal and spatial criteria will be defined considering ICI/MWI IFOV
 - 16 km for ICI
 - 10-50 km for MWI
- RS drift may be considered as well.
 - IFOV \Rightarrow Target Area (TA)
 - TA centred at the radiosonde launch site, whose radius and the number of included IFOVs will depend on balloon drift
- Screen out TA with BT standard deviation (SD) substantially larger than the MWI/ICI radiometric noise
 - As in e.g., Buehler et al. 2004, Moradi et al., 2013, Moradi et al. 2010, Bobryshev et al. 2018

Cal/val tool demonstrator

Thanks much for
your attention!

End-to-end demonstrator with:

- **simulated MWI and ICI Level 1-B data** provided by EUMETSAT (and corresponding radiosondes)
- **observations dataset** from either
 - METOP AMSU A/B
 - EUMETSAT legacy
 - Some overlap with MWI and ICI channels
 - e.g., 23.8, 31.4, 50.3, 52.8, 89, 183.31 ± 7.0 GHz
 - NASA Global Precip Measurement (GPM) Microwave Imager (GMI)
 - Conical scanner (53° , like MWI and ICI)
 - Some overlap with MWI and ICI channels
 - MWI: 18.7, 23.8, 89, 165.5, 183.31 ± 7.0 and ± 3.0 GHz
 - ICI: 183.31 ± 7.0 and 183.31 ± 3.4 GHz.