

# Microwave Limb Sounder: Meteorological Dataset Usage and Issues

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<http://mls.jpl.nasa.gov>



## Meteorological Datasets Downloaded Routinely:

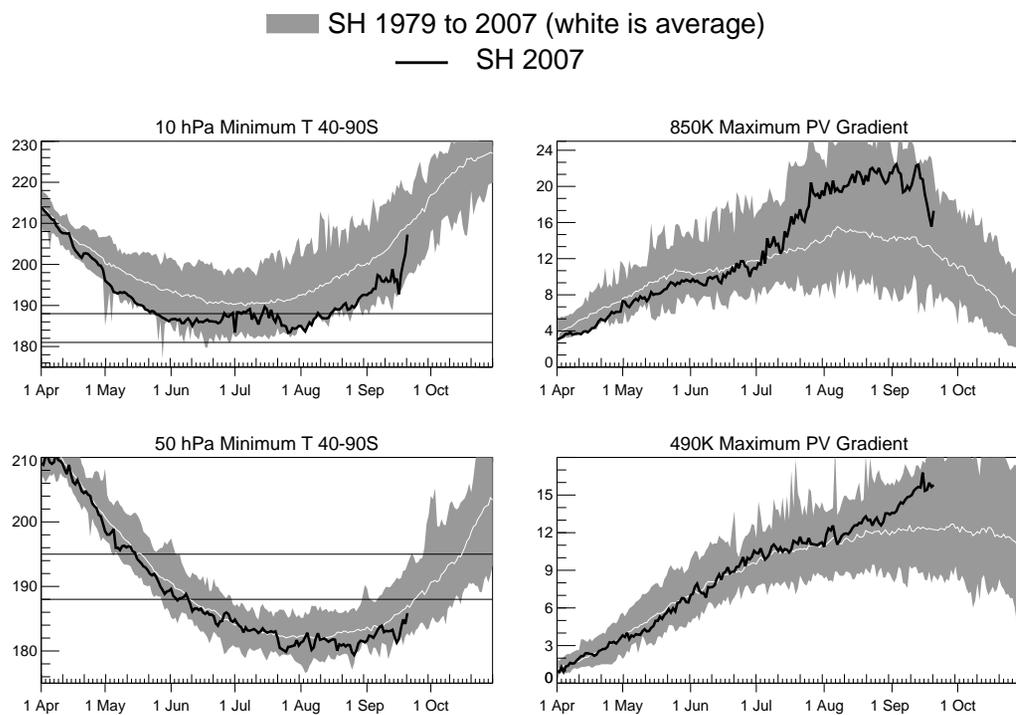
- GMAO – GEOS-4/GEOS-5 (“GEOS-5” refers to GEOS-5.0.1 herein) (through EOS project)
- NCEP/CPC (through EOS project)
- UK Met Office (from BADC)
- NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis (from NOAA/CDC website)
- Operational ECMWF 12UT, 500 hPa through 1 hPa (monthly, through collaborators, for SPARC projects)

## Use in Production Processing:

- GEOS-5 time-average model level temperatures used for a priori
- GEOS-5 time-average model level temperatures used to calculate WMO (temperature gradient) tropopause pressure for column calculations

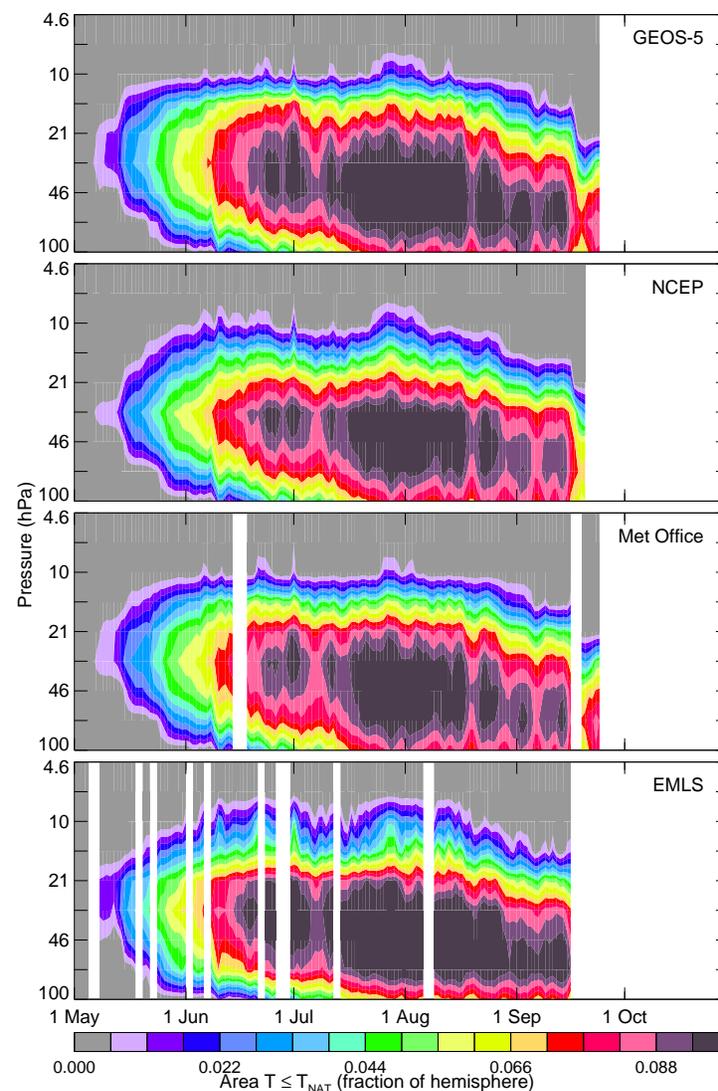
### Use in Routine Data Inspection/Monitoring:

- GEOS-5 (GEOS-4 for v1.5) and MetO data used to calculate “derived meteorological products” (DMPs) for MLS L2GP data for mission; these are publicly available, distributed on MLS website (along with DMPs for many solar occultation instruments); see [Manney et al., “Solar Occultation Satellite Data and Derived Meteorological Products: Sampling Issues and Comparisons with Aura MLS”](#), submitted to Aura JGR Validation Issue, preprint on MLS website
- DMPs and polar winter PV maps operationally produced for ACE measurements and provided to ACE science team
- GEOS-4/5 data used in daily/weekly MLS plots produced for routine inspection (several posted on MLS website) including daily stratospheric maps, weekly UTLS maps, and daily equivalent latitude/potential temperature sections
- Several meteorological datasets (including GEOS-4/5) used in regular (usually bi-weekly) meteorology reports focusing on stratosphere/polar winter

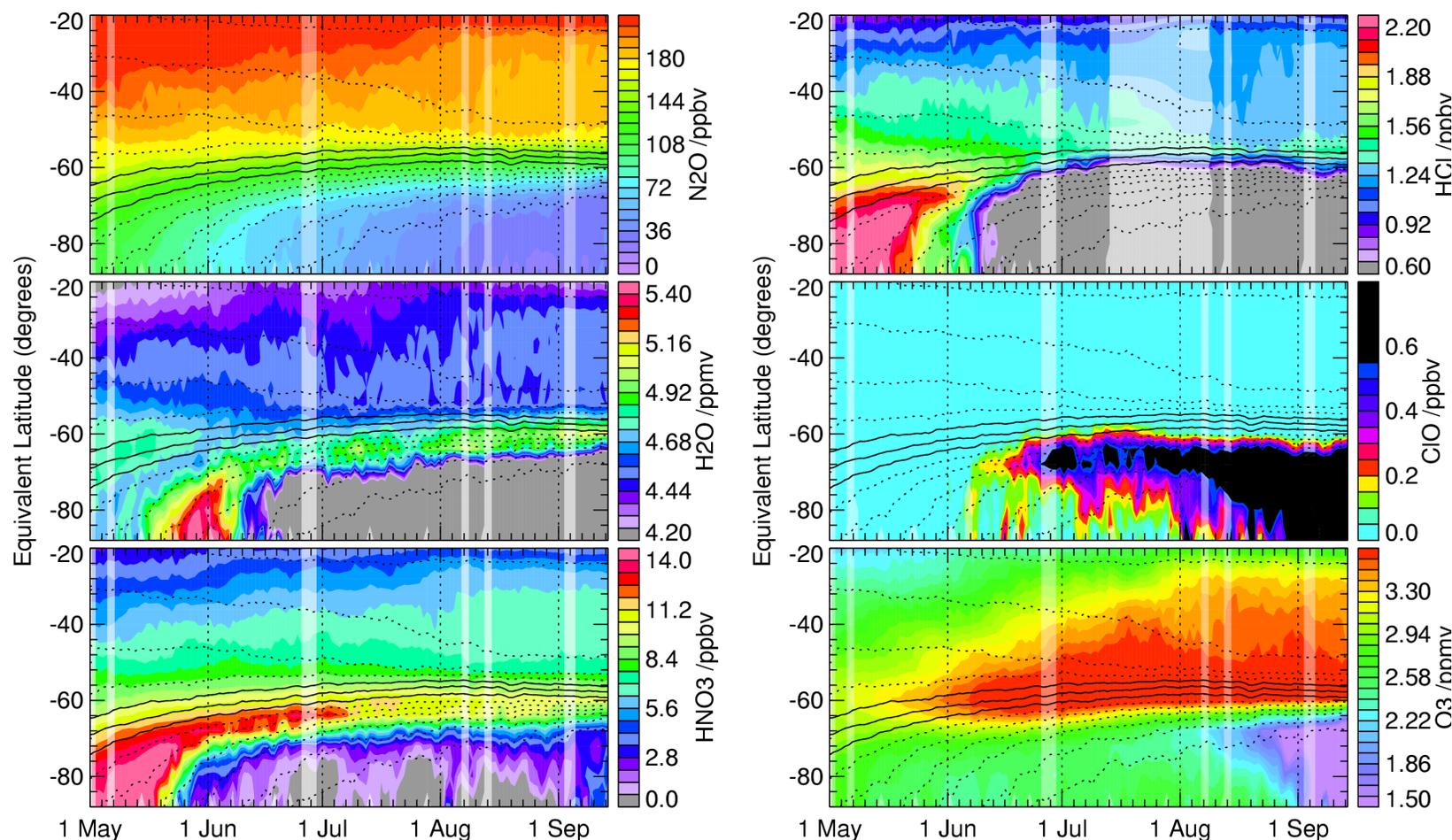


- SH LS temperatures below average, often near bottom of range, in August/September, not yet rising significantly from minimum
- LS vortex strength (maximum PV gradients) well above average since mid-August
- MS temperature well below average, near bottom of range, increasing with typical slope; MS vortex much stronger than average since mid-July
- Plots to right show area where PSCs could form ( $T \leq T_{NAT}$ ), from GEOS-5, NCEP, MetO, and MLS
- $T \leq T_{NAT}$  decreasing, especially at higher levels

Figures by D. Herceg, NMT



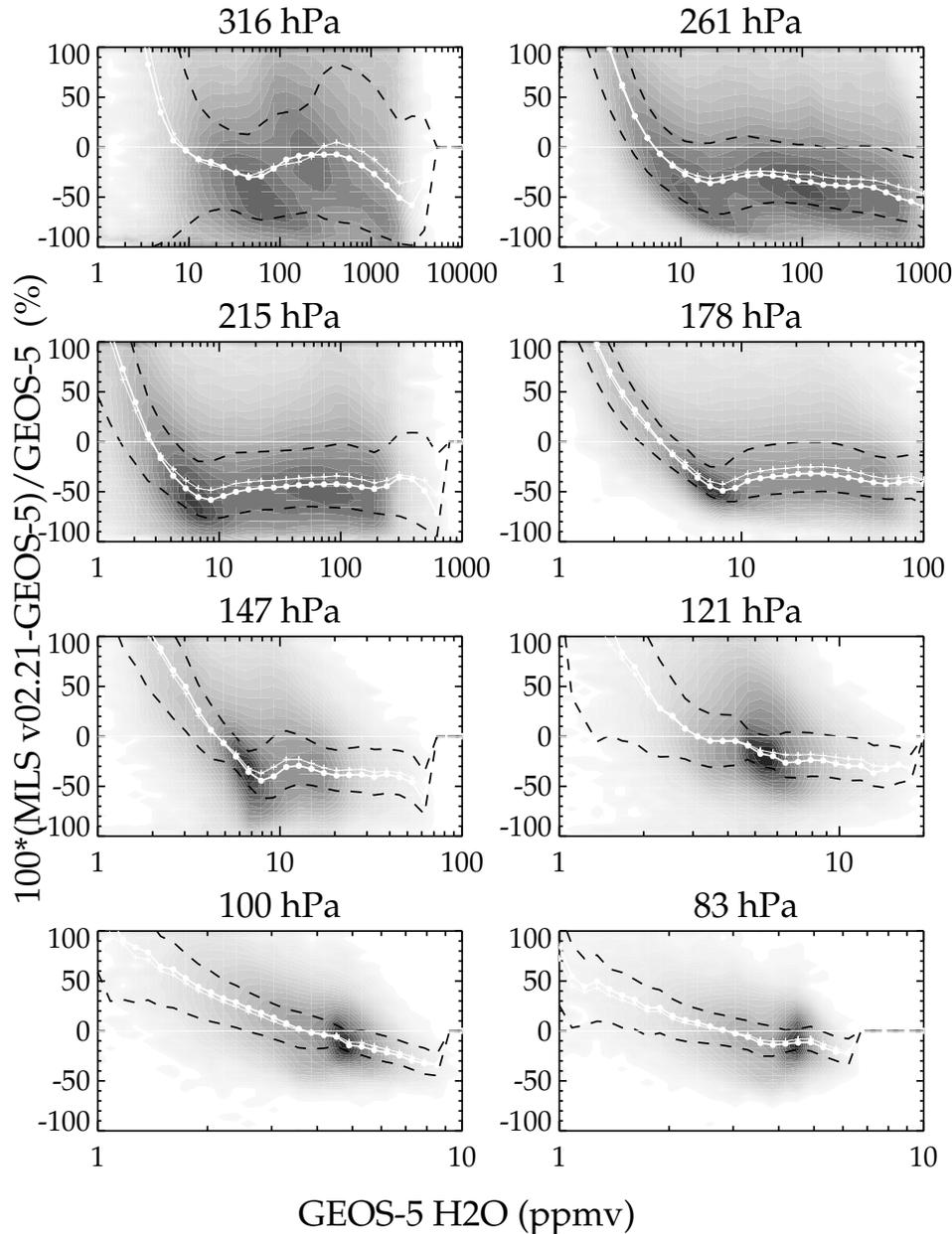
- NCEP shows slightly less area (higher T) throughout winter; MLS shows area close to that in GEOS-5, but slightly larger; MetO also slightly less than GEOS-5



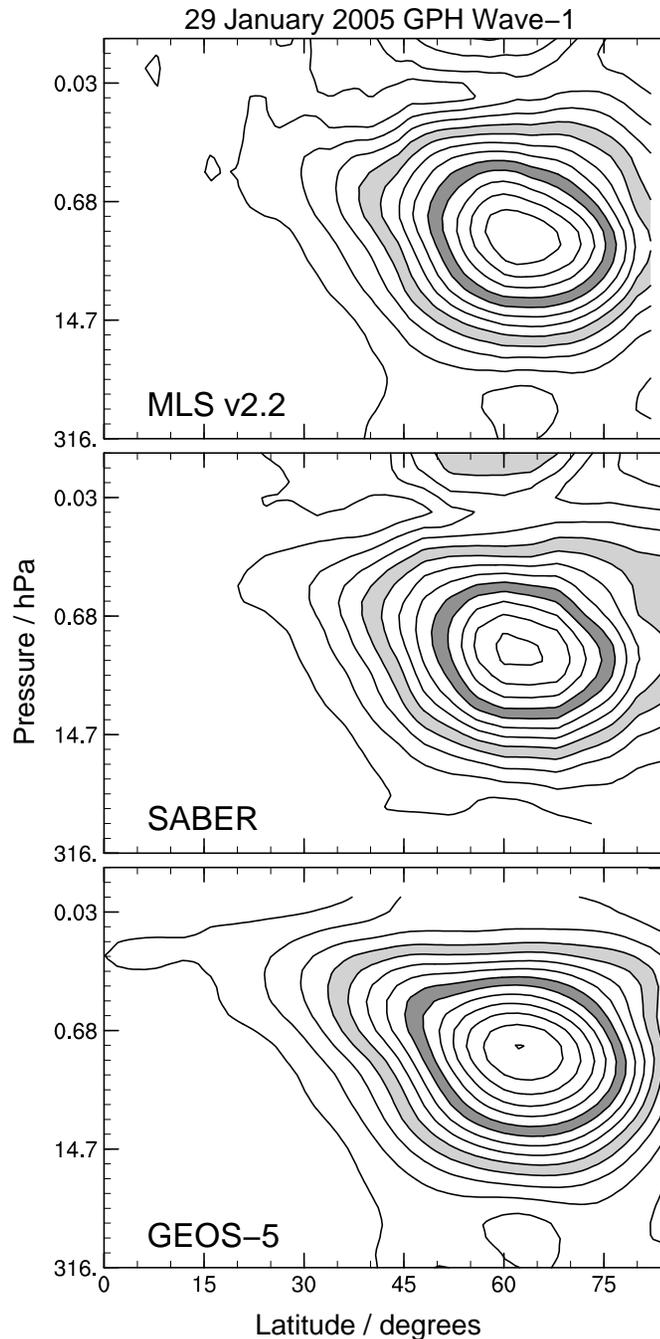
- Equivalent Latitude (EqL)/time plots at 520 K in LS, from 1 May through 1 Sep 2007 (190GHz ClO, N<sub>2</sub>O used to avoid gap in MLS data, standard products show very similar results); GEOS-5 PV contours overlaid
- SH Vortex (strong gradients in PV contours, MLS trace gases) very large and strong (does not usually weaken/shrink until October)
- N<sub>2</sub>O suggests descent until mid-August throughout vortex, then only in outer ring near edge
- Extensive denitrification/dehydration; HNO<sub>3</sub> vortex core increase suggests mixing between edge and core inside vortex
- High ClO, low HCl retreating slightly from vortex edge (typical this time of year)
- Chemical O<sub>3</sub> loss extensive, first apparent near vortex edge in July, then rapid and extending to vortex core after mid-August (expected to continue until about mid-October)

- Read et al (UTH) and Schwartz et al (T/GPH) papers for Aura validation issue
- Meteorological context paper for ACE ACP validation issue: Manney et al., *The High Arctic in Extreme Winters: Vortex, Temperature, and MLS Trace Gas Evolution*, ACPD, 7, 10,235–10,285 (also Manney et al poster at this meeting)
- ACE DMPs used in several validation papers for ACP special issue

## H2O Comparison



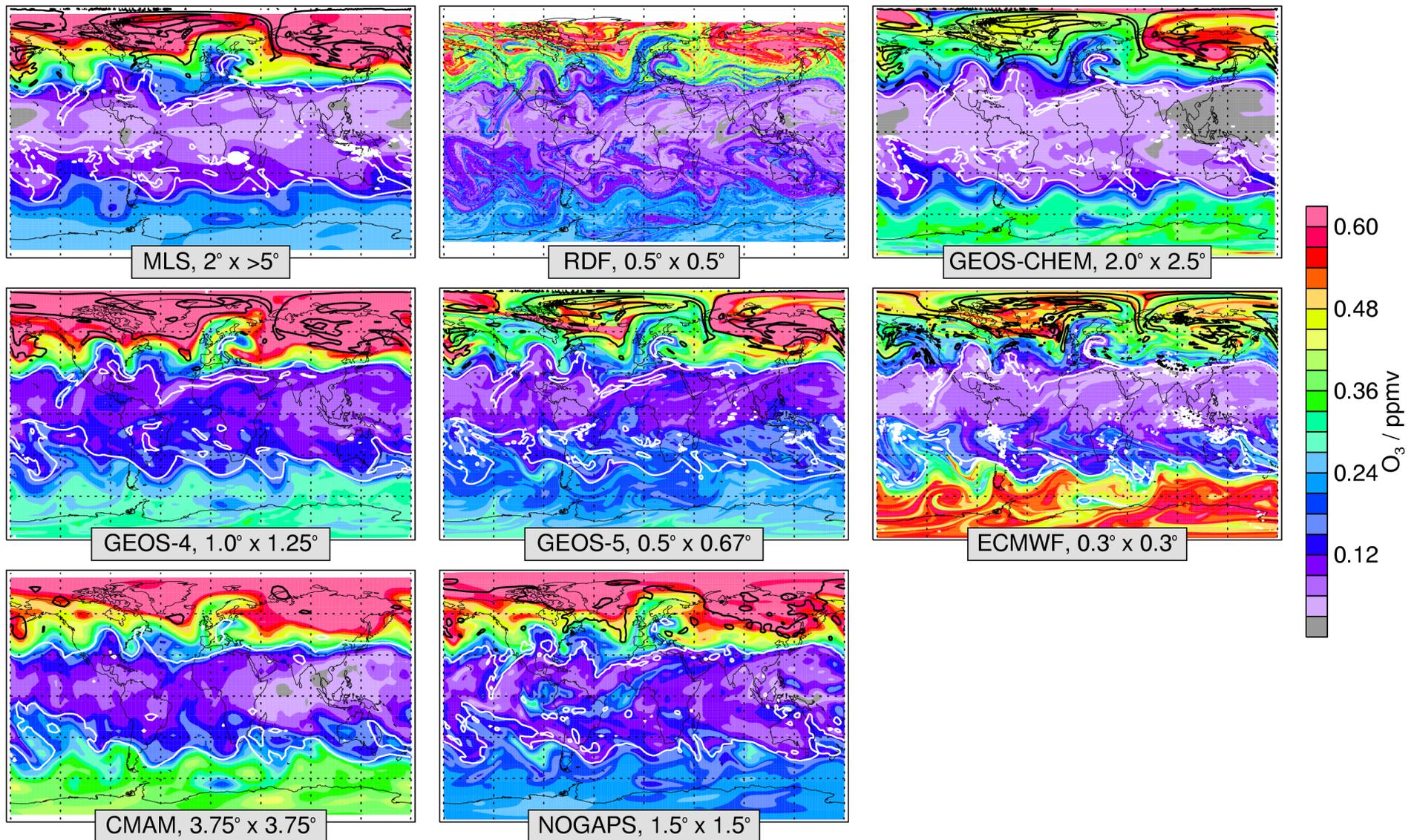
- From Read et al UTH validation paper, coincident difference density plot of v2.2 MLS minus GEOS-5 H<sub>2</sub>O versus GEOS-5 H<sub>2</sub>O
- Good agreement at 316 hPa from ~100–500 ppmv
- At lower pressure, MLS up to ~40% drier than GEOS-5
- Differences may be related to assimilation of AIRS H<sub>2</sub>O in GEOS-5 (see Read et al for details)



- GPH wave-1 amplitude in Arctic winter from MLS v2.2, SABER, and GEOS-5 (no longer in Schwartz et al GPH/T validation paper)
- Very good agreement of GEOS-5 with satellite data from  $\sim 100$  hPa to 2 hPa; near and above stratopause, GEOS-5 misrepresents structure (not unexpected)
- Quantitative agreement of GEOS-5 with MLS in middle to lower stratosphere better than with SABER
- Detailed quantitative comparisons of MLS v2.2 data with GEOS-5 given in Schwartz et al

- Comparison of meteorological analyses with MLS and SABER data in analyses of stratopause (UTLS through USLM temperature structure) evolution in disturbed and cold Arctic winters (see Manney et al., *ACPD*, 7, 10,235–10,285; Manney et al., *The Evolution of the Stratopause During the 2006 Major Warming: Satellite Data and Assimilated Meteorological Analyses*, submitted to *JGR*, available at <http://mls.jpl.nasa.gov>, and Manney et al poster this meeting)
- ACE and MLS data and DMPs used in detailed Cl partitioning study (see Santee, et al, *A study of stratospheric chlorine partitioning based on new satellite measurements and modeling*, *JGR*, submitted, and Santee et al poster this meeting)
- Studies of UTLS dynamics and transport using MLS data, meteorological datasets and intercomparisons of MLS and assimilated and modeled trace gases (see Santee et al talk this meeting)
- Many other studies using PV, temperature, etc for meteorological context in conjunction with MLS data

15 Jan 2006: 370 K, ~147 hPa, ~12 km



- Tropopause-level MLS ozone compared with transport models (RDF, simple reverse trajectory model, GEOS-5 winds; GEOS-CHEM, full 3D tropospheric CTM, GEOS-4 winds) and ozone from assimilation systems

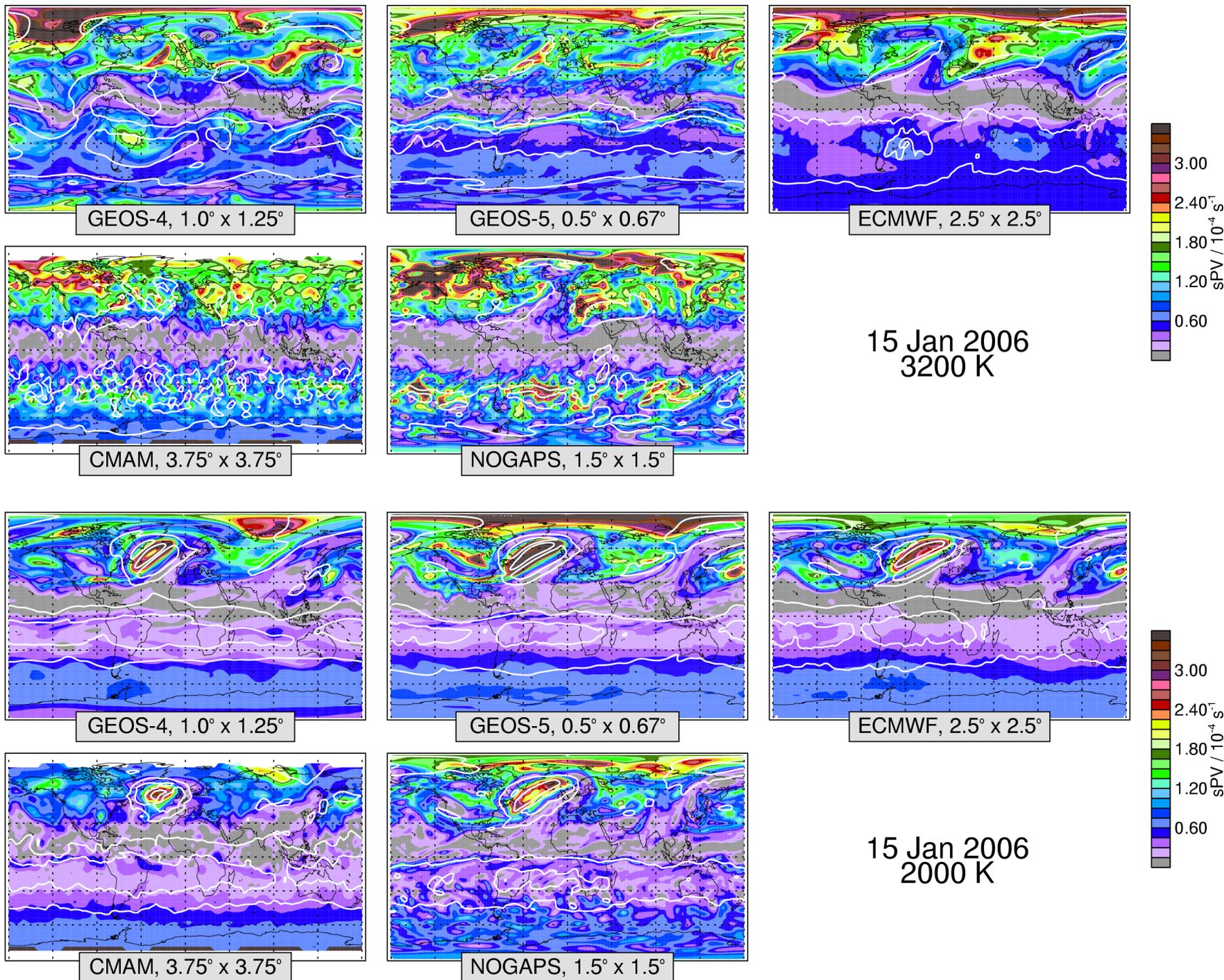
### GEOS-4 versus GEOS-5:

- Substantial improvement in polar winter temperatures in middle stratosphere and above between GEOS-4 and GEOS-5 (e.g., Manney et al submitted papers)
- See very similar short-term transport characteristics using GEOS-4 and GEOS-5 in UTLS (e.g., in RDF calculations such as shown above)
- Large high bias in GEOS-4 PV in SH summer with respect to other analyses has been eliminated in GEOS-5

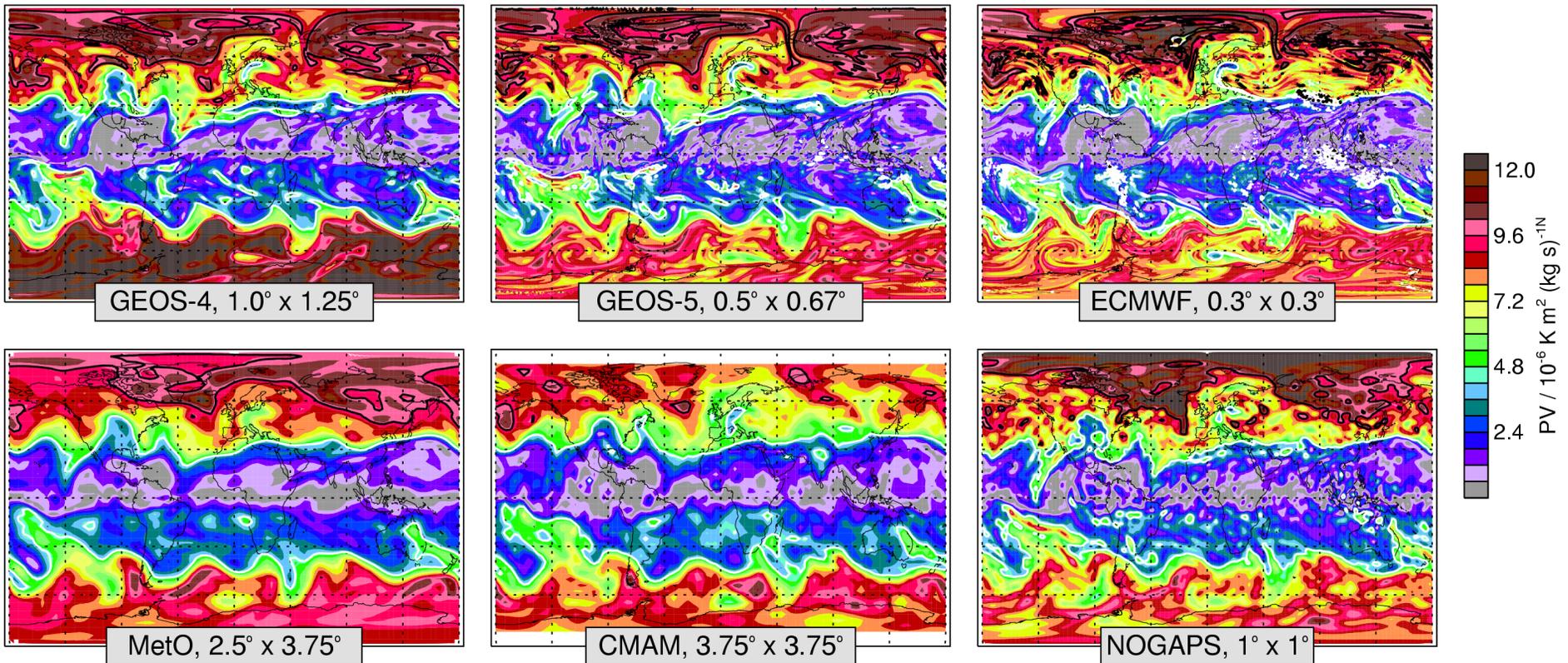
### GEOS-5.0.1 Issues:

- Unphysical PV values in polar upper stratosphere/mesosphere in GEOS-5
- Inconvenient longitude grid – is space saving over model grid enough to make this worthwhile? (On other hand, we have somewhat adapted to it by now.)
- Difficulties with SZIP compression, not only in IDL, but some (e.g., g77) Fortran libraries and Matlab
- Data volume presents some problems; on the other hand, high resolution aids many analyses using these data

# The 2006 SSW: Vortex Structure



15 Jan 2006: 370 K, ~147 hPa, ~12 km



- Tropopause-level PV (white contour 4.5 PVU, near top of tropopause region) shows large-scale biases between analyses
- Small-scale features agree well, depending on resolution (e.g., intrusions of low-latitude/tropospheric air near 0° longitude in both hemispheres, and near 90°W in NH; streamer of high-latitude/stratospheric air over Australia)

### GEOS-5.0.1 to GEOS-5.1.0 Transition:

- GEOS-5.1.0 shows fewer, but still many, unphysical PV values in upper stratosphere/mesosphere polar regions
- Significant improvements in QI (Cloud Ice water mixing ratio)
- All tests using in routine inspection successful
- Retrieval tests for one test day using GEOS-5.1.0 have been inspected by MLS team:
  - ❖ Overall verdict is that results using GEOS-5.1.0 are acceptable, so MLS is “good to go” on operational GEOS-5.1.0
  - ❖ Results reveal more dependence on temperature a priori than we would like – argues for importance of research on/improvements in our retrievals
  - ❖ Differences are sufficient that MLS would likely want to reprocess using GEOS-5.1.0, but **after** the current reprocessing using GEOS-5.0.1 is complete
- GEOS-5.1.0 reprocessing schedule:
  - ❖ MLS would like complete dataset available by approximately the time we finish the current MLS v2.2 reprocessing with GEOS-5.0.1
  - ❖ Proposed GMAO schedule (March to late April 2008 timescale) would accomplish this for our more optimistic projections of that completion time
  - ❖ Substantial delay beyond this would be undesirable