

Error Estimate of Bending Angles in the Presence of Strong Horizontal Gradients

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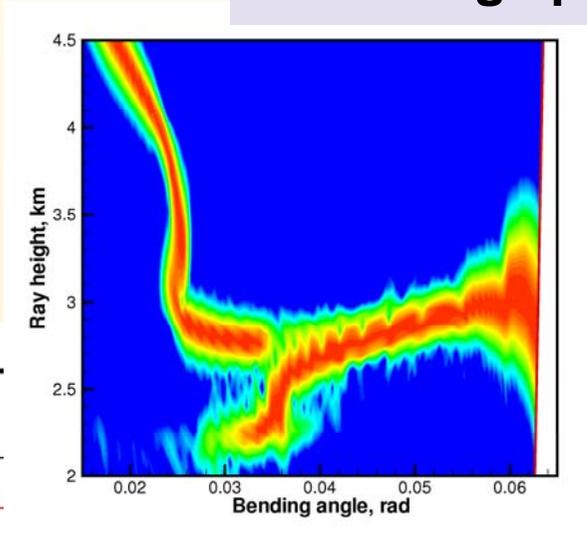
²GRAS SAF, Danish Meteorological Institute, Denmark

GRAS SAF

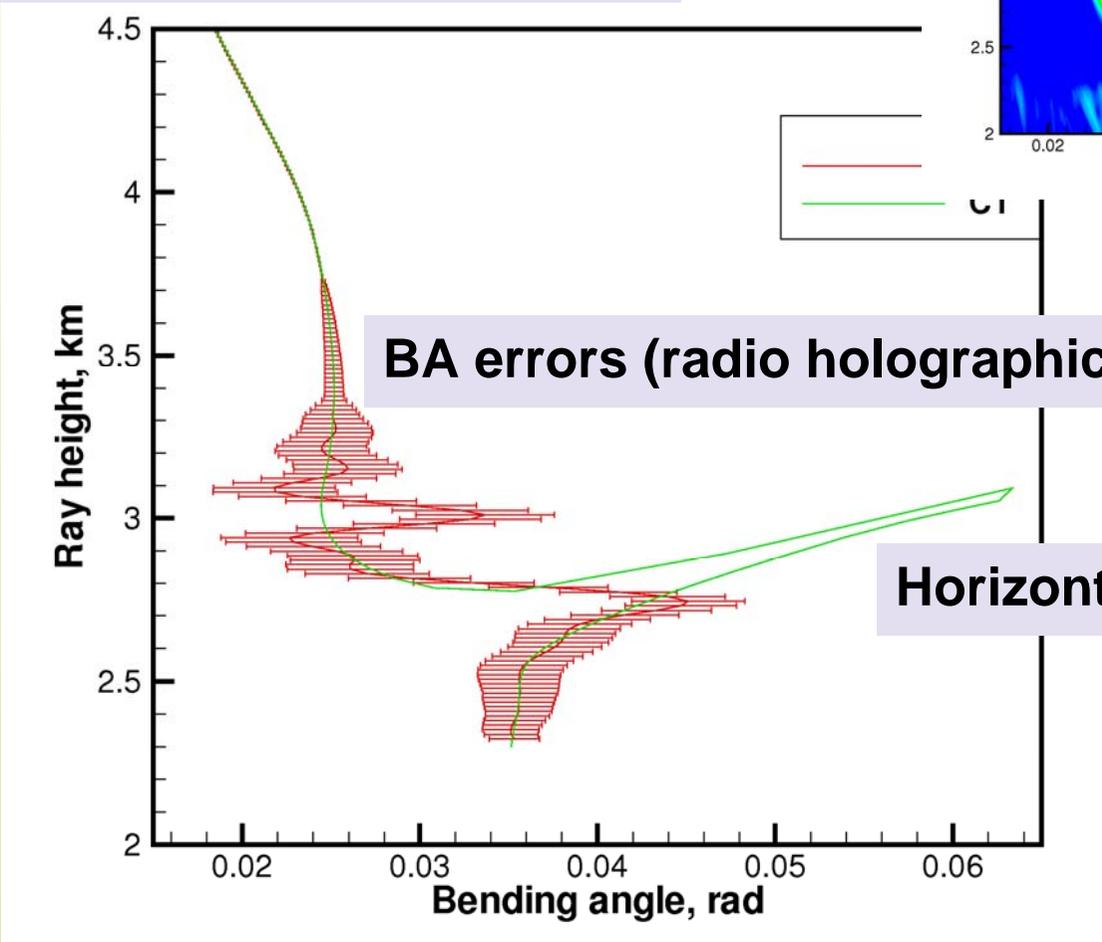


Contents...

CT sliding spectrum



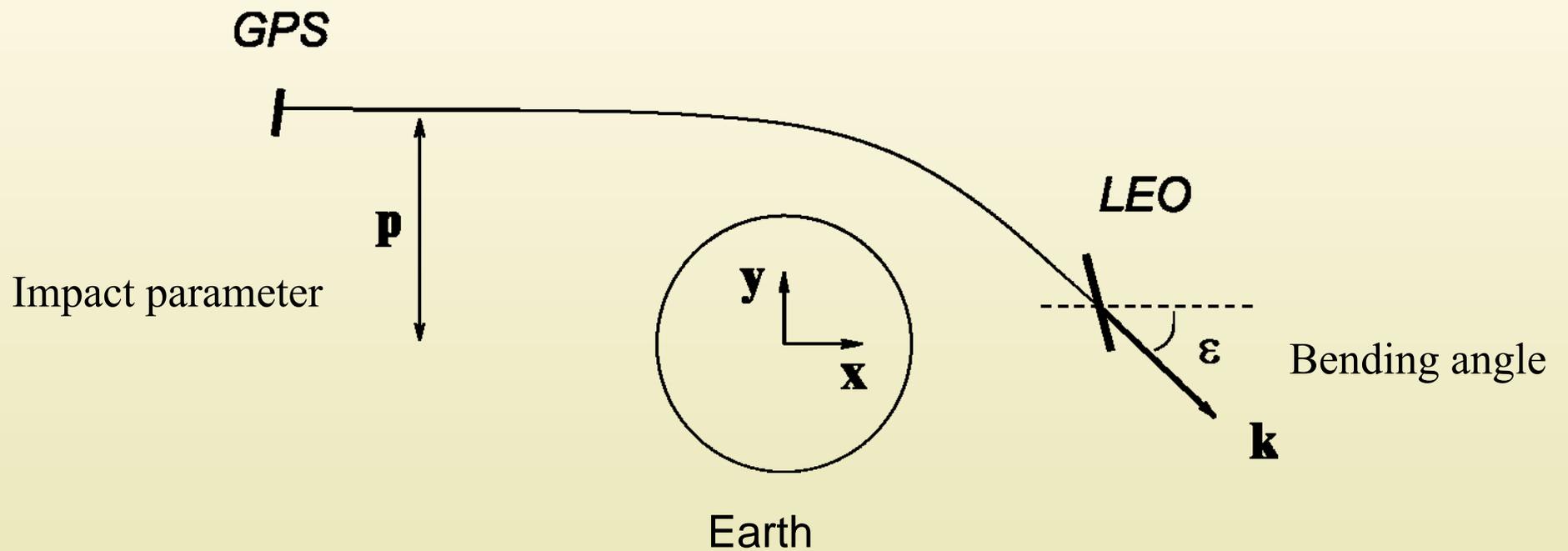
Inversion of bending angles (BA)



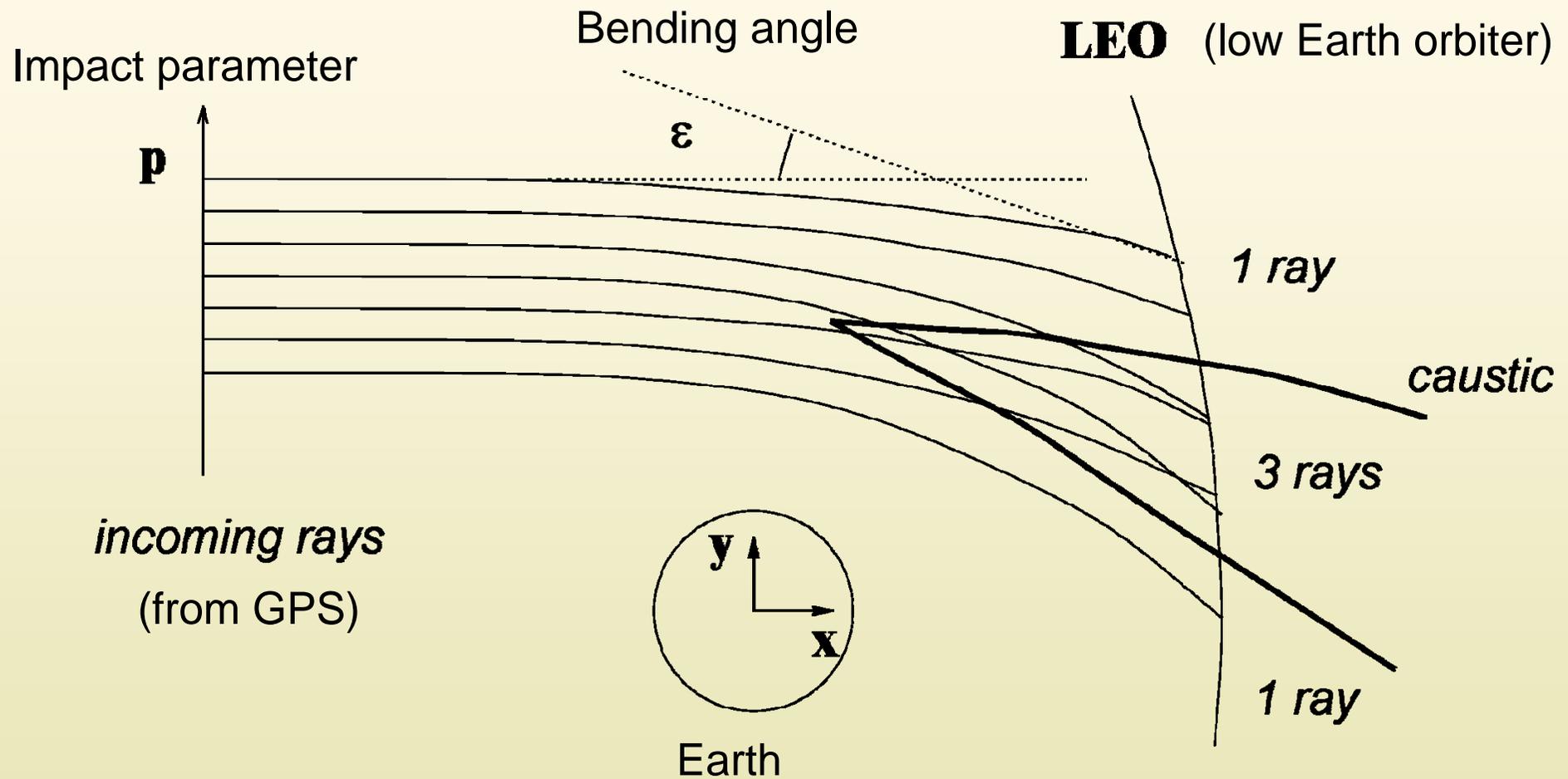
BA errors (radio holographic errors)

Horizontal gradients

Radio Occultation Geometry

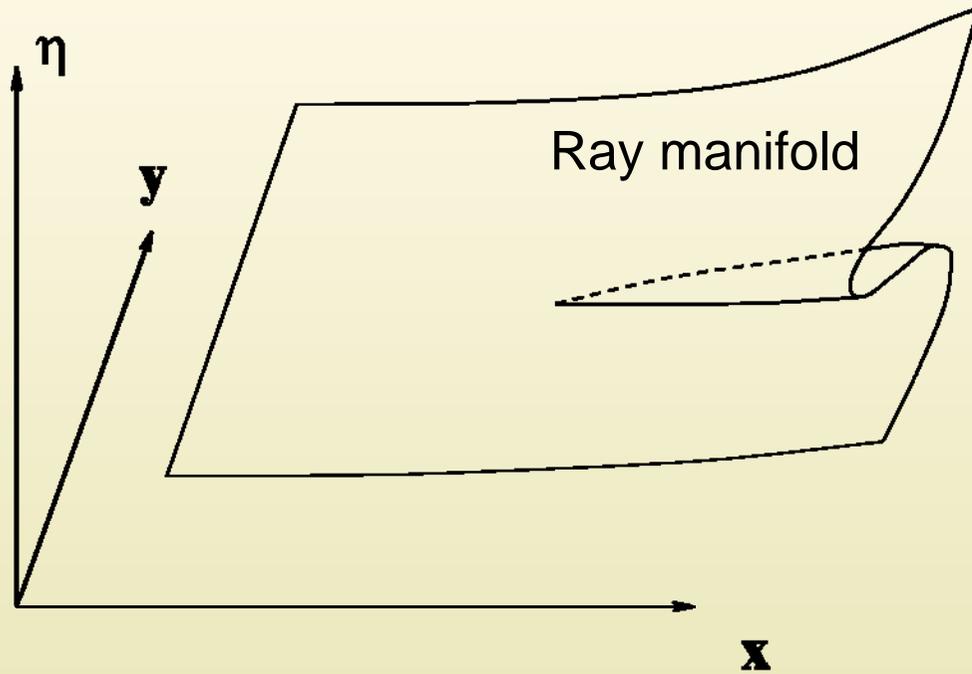


Multipath Example

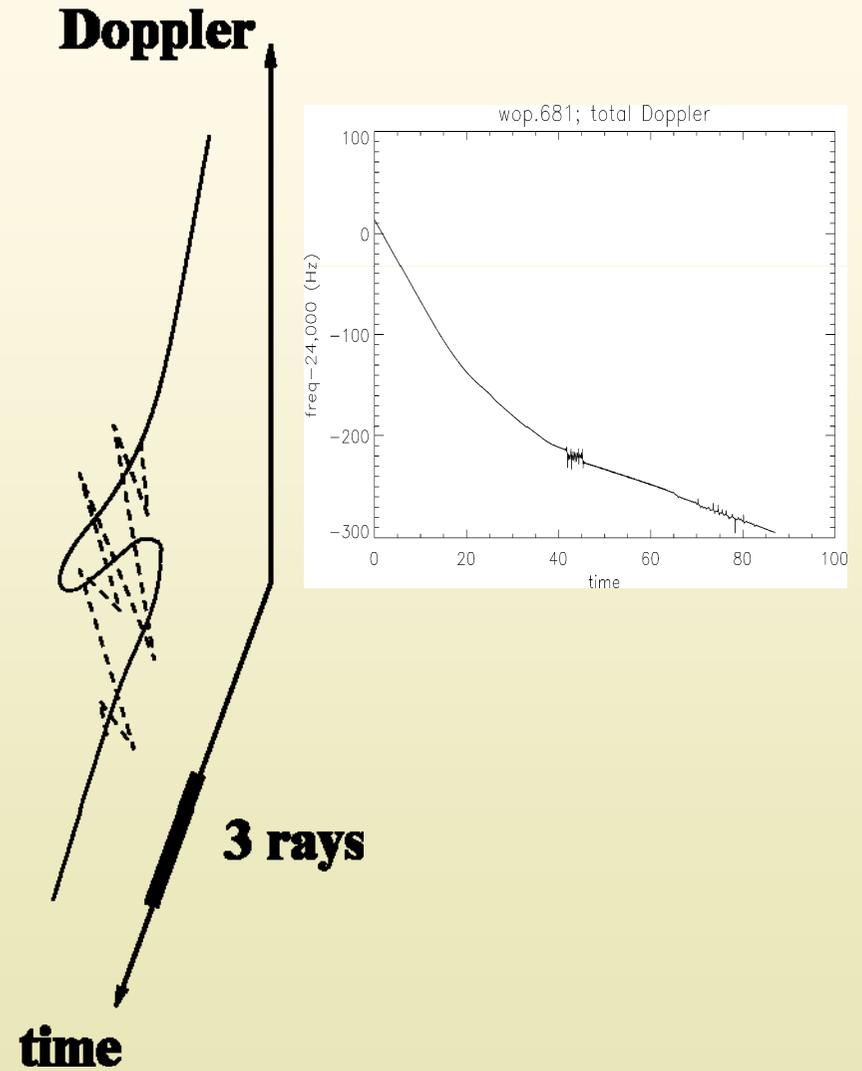


Schematic Ray Manifold

Wave vector

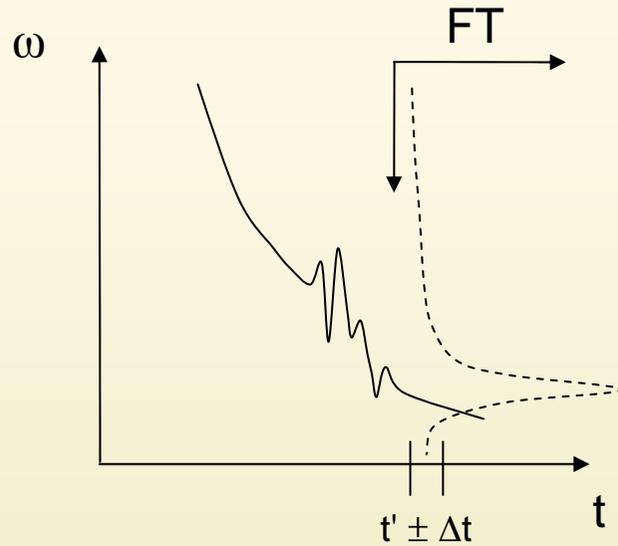


Doppler

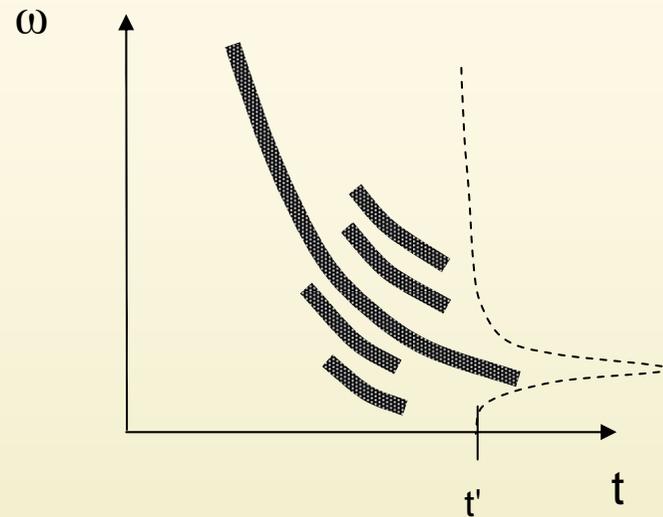


Sliding Spectrum (FT in sliding window)

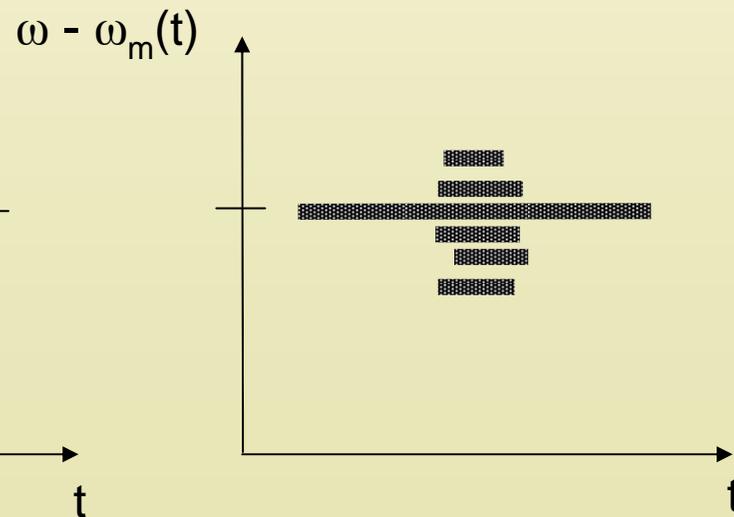
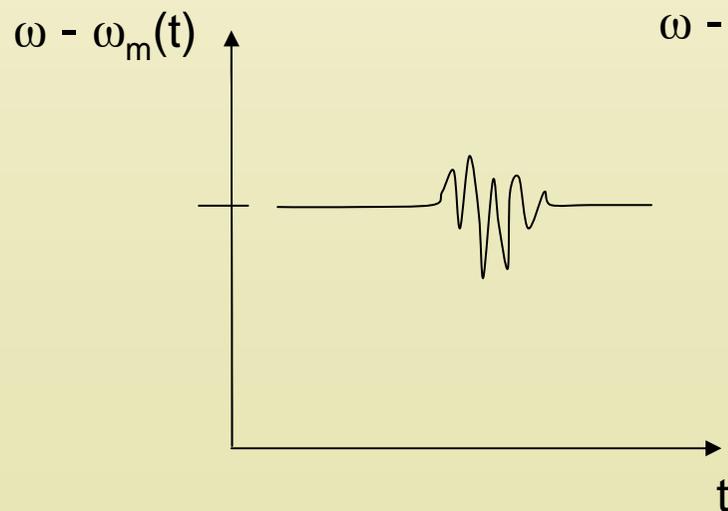
Doppler



Sliding spectrum



Subtract smooth phase model:



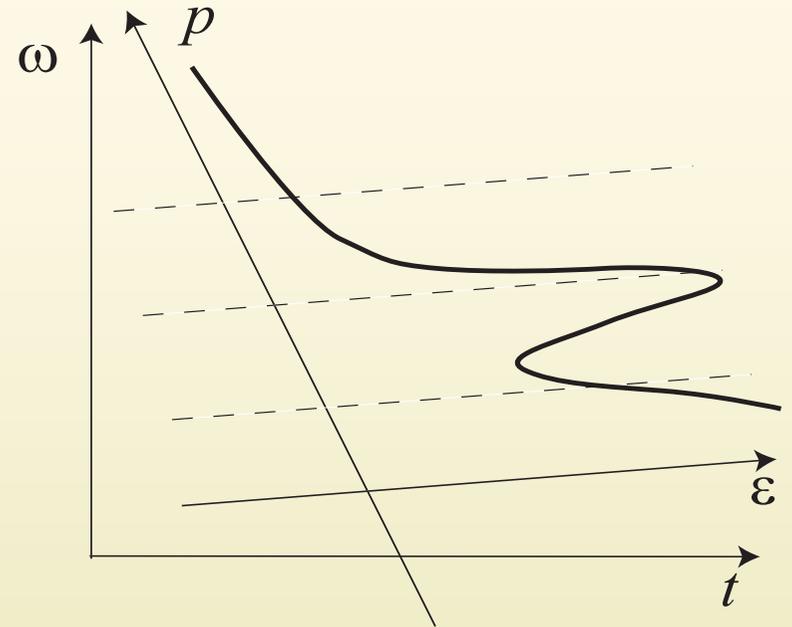
Canonical Transform (CT) Algorithm

Mapping:

$$u(t) = A(t) \exp(ik\Psi(t)), \quad \omega = \frac{d\Psi(t)}{dt}$$

$$w(p) = \sqrt{\frac{-ik}{2\pi}} \int a_2(p, t) \exp(ikS_2(p, t)) u(t) dt;$$

$$w(p) = A'(p) \exp(ik\Psi'(p)), \quad \varepsilon = \frac{d\Psi'(p)}{dp}$$

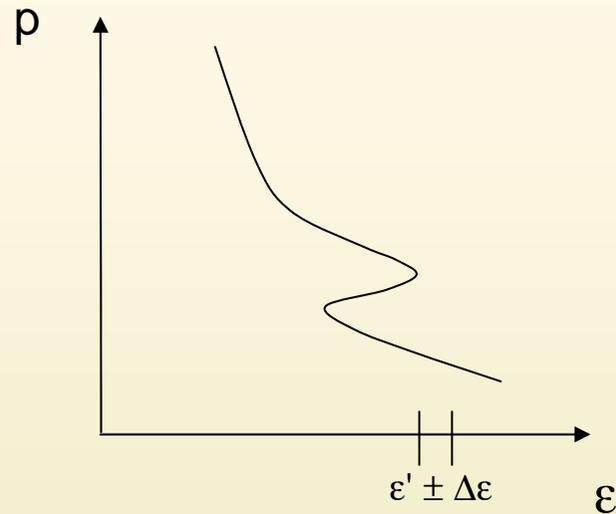


Smooth reference model in p-domain:

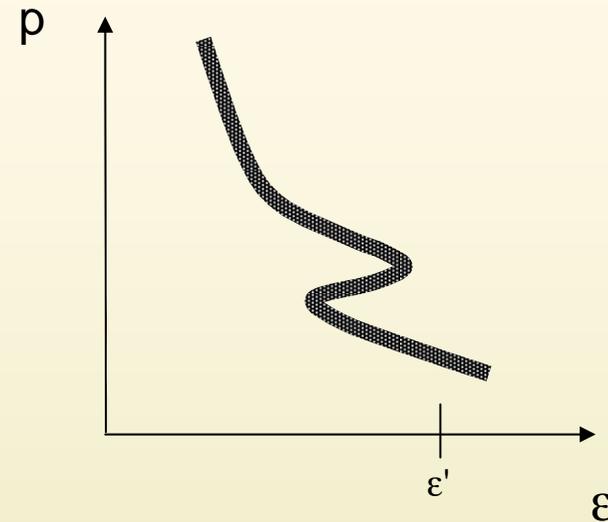
$$w_m(p) = \exp(ik\Psi'_m(p))$$

CT Sliding Spectrum & BA Errorbars

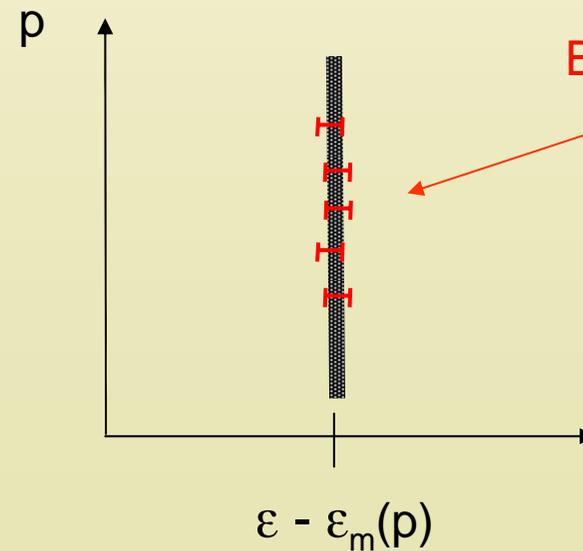
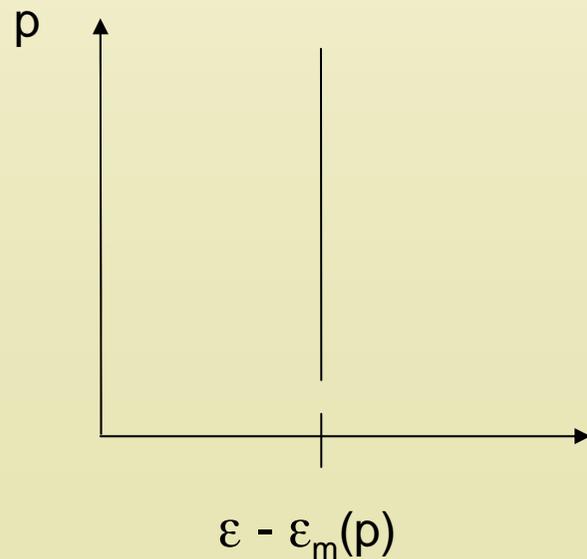
CT Bending angle



Sliding spectrum



Subtract smooth BA phase model:



BA errorbars

- calculated from weighted average of the spectrum (=radio holographic errors)

Radio Holographic Errors

Sliding spectrum in p-domain:

$$w(p, \xi) = \int_{p - \frac{\Delta p}{2}}^{p + \frac{\Delta p}{2}} \frac{w(p') \cos \frac{\pi (p' - p)}{\Delta p} \exp(-ik\xi p')}{\exp(ik\Psi'_m(p'))} dp'$$

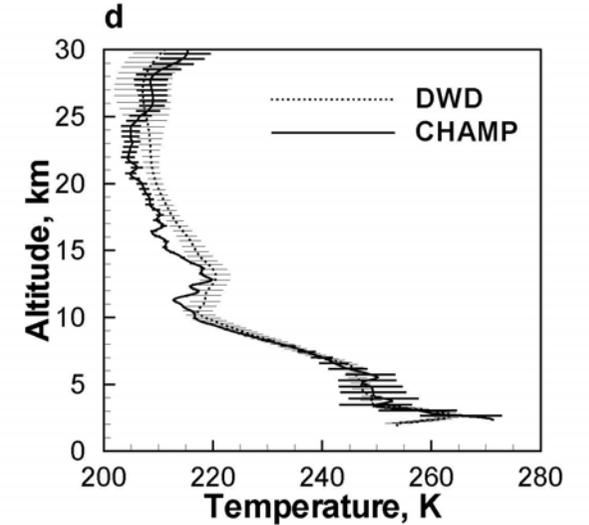
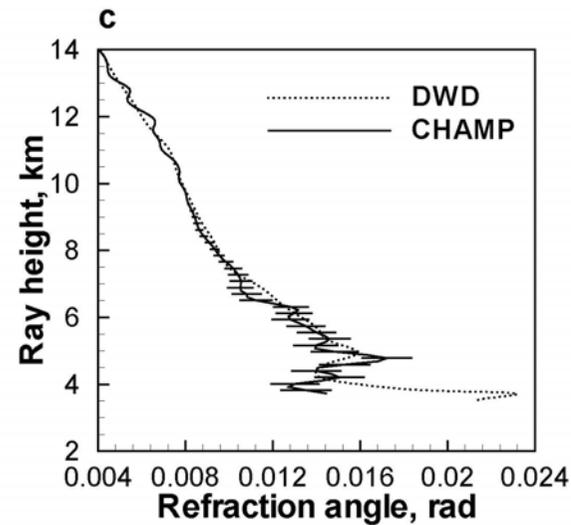
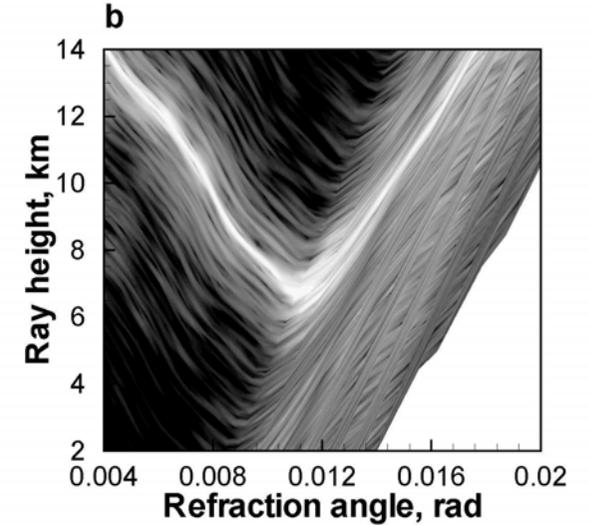
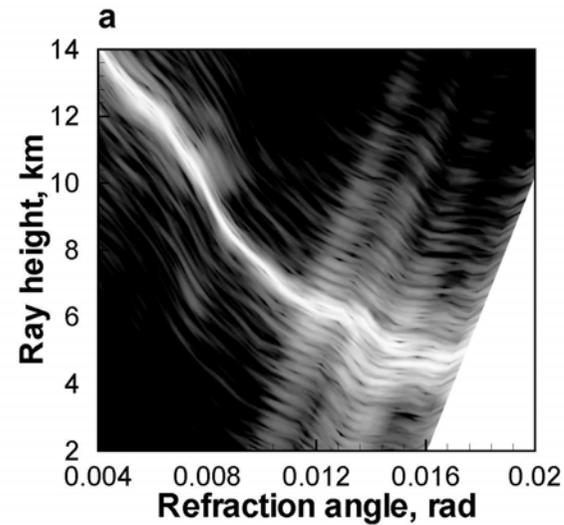
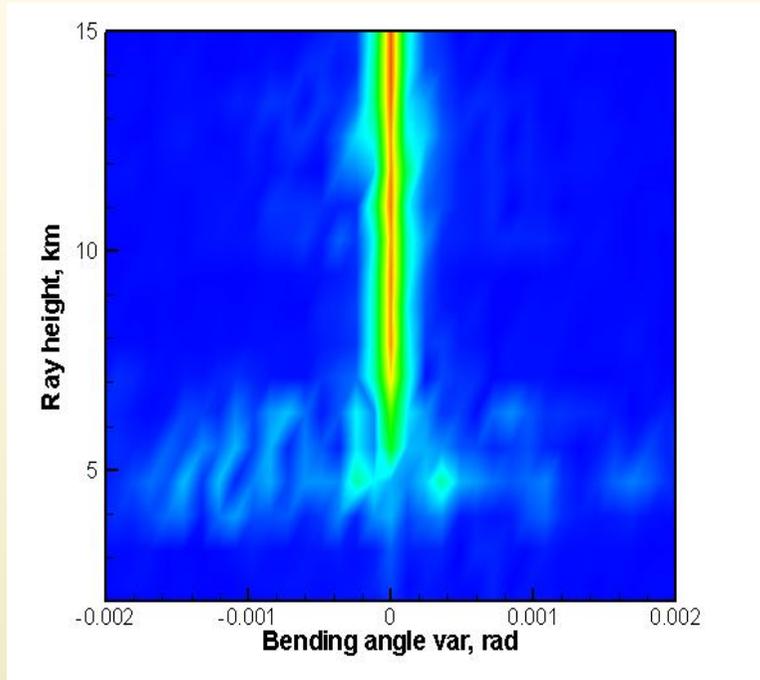
Bending angle error:

$$\delta\varepsilon_T(p) = \left(\frac{\int |w(p, \xi)|^2 \xi^2 d\xi}{\int |w(p, \xi)|^2 d\xi} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\text{bending angle spectral width in } p\text{-domain})$$

ξ : momentum conjugated to impact parameter (= bending angle variation)

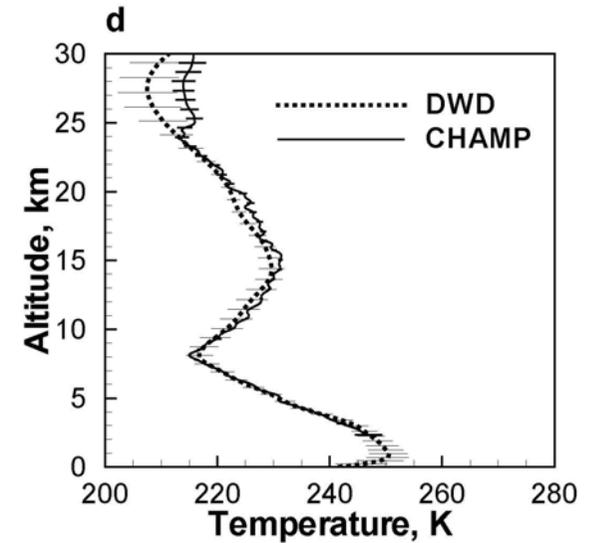
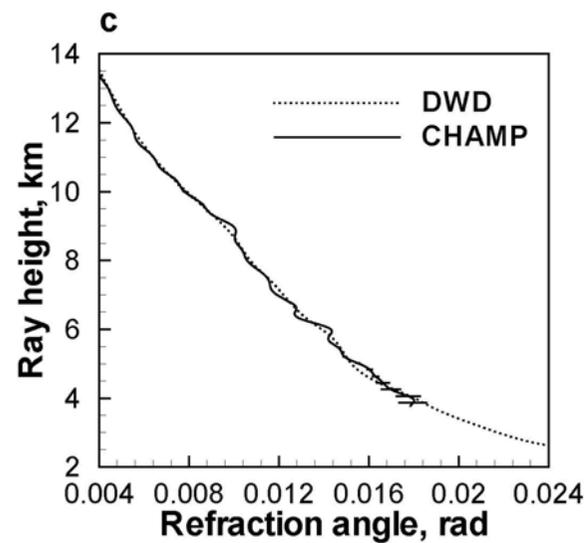
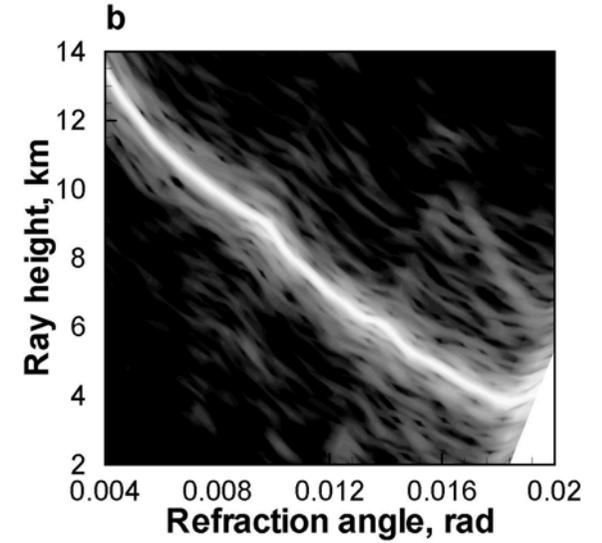
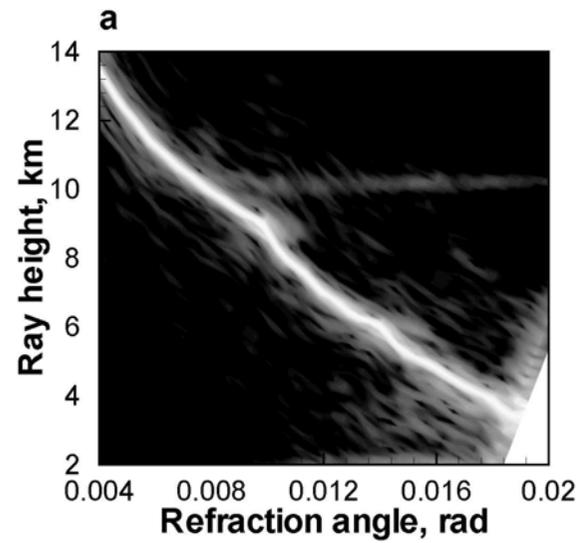
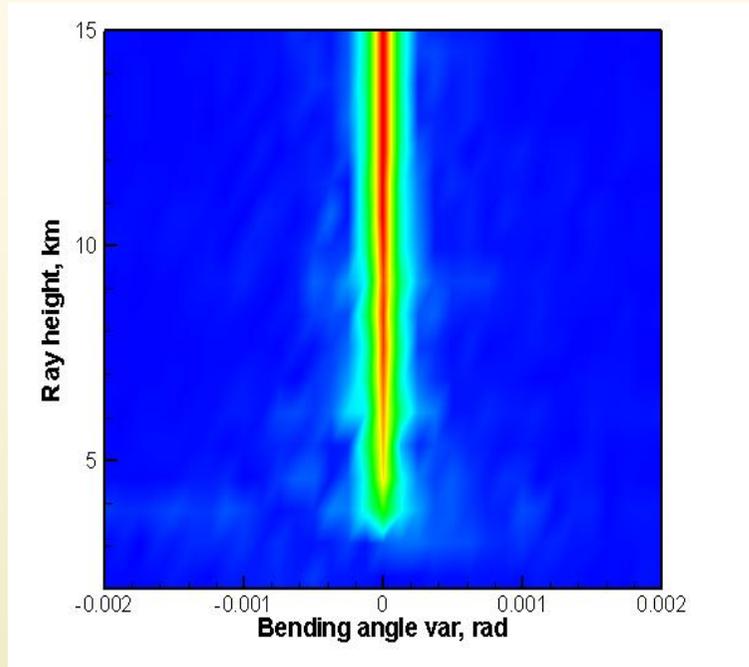
CHAMP occultation 0004, 2004.01.18

UTC 00:24, 50.4N 116.1W



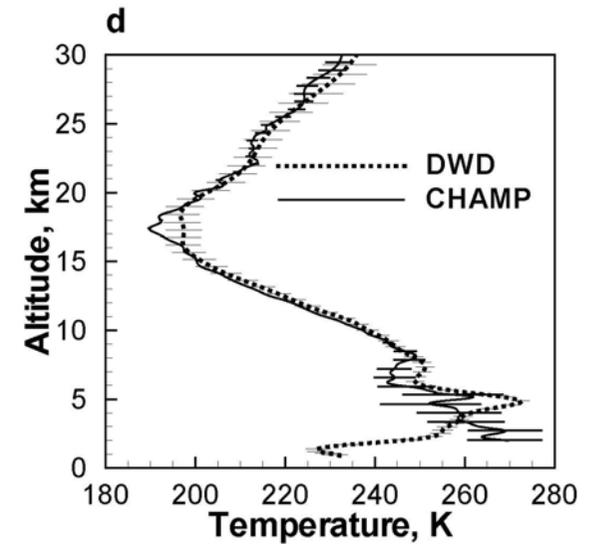
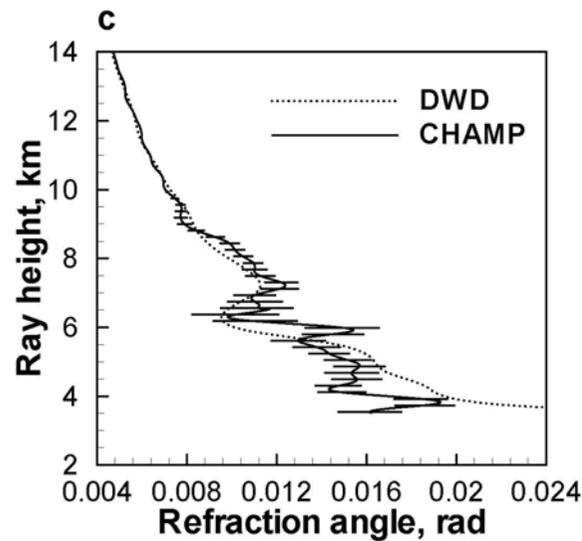
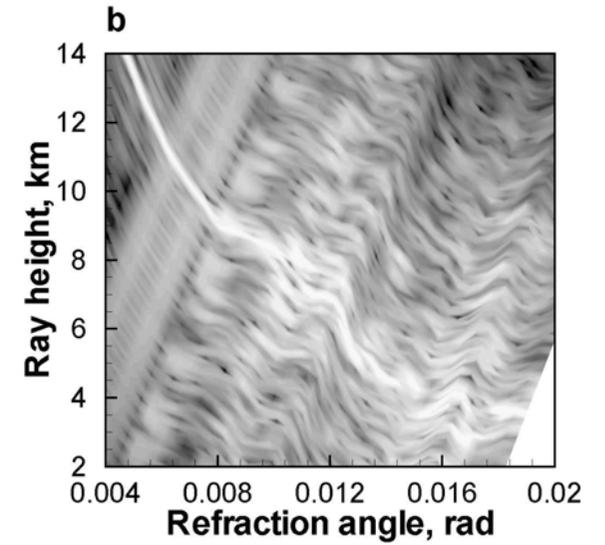
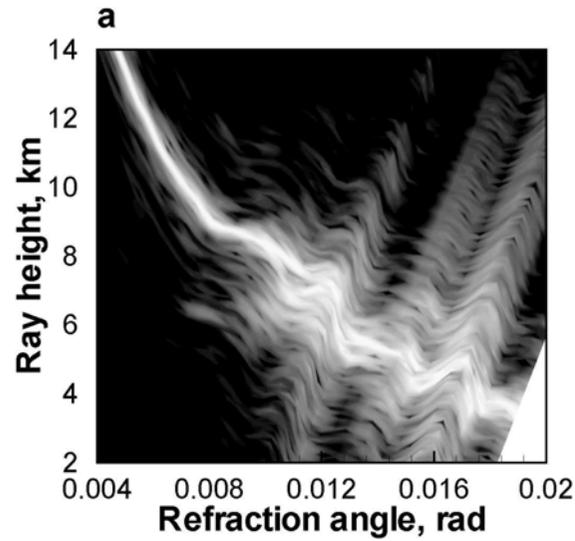
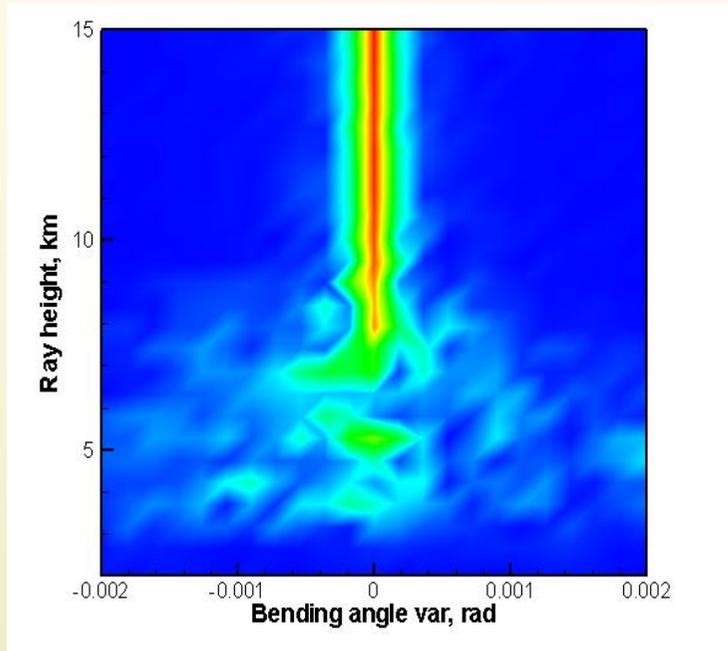
CHAMP occultation 0097, 2004.01.18

UTC 09:50, 78.8N 125.6W



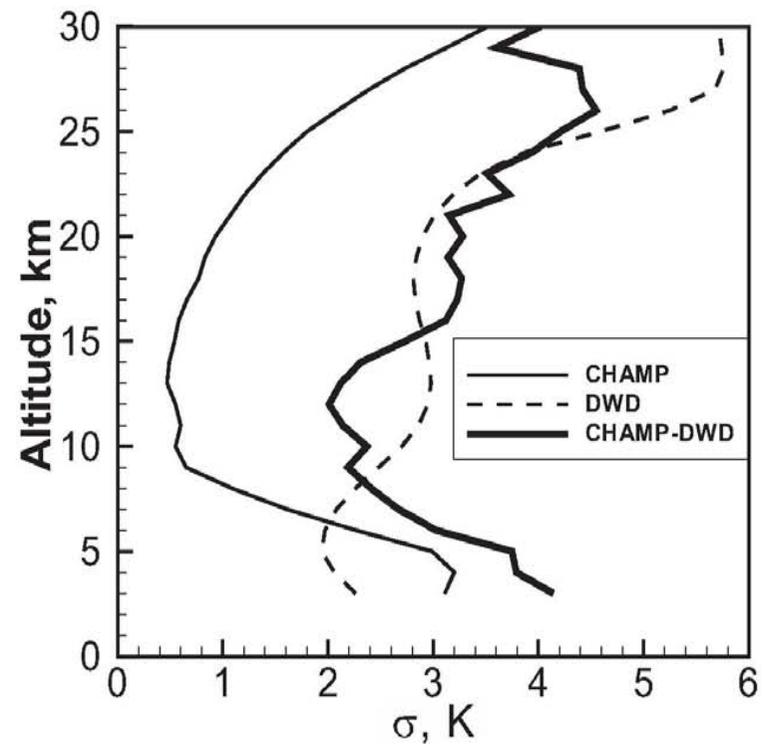
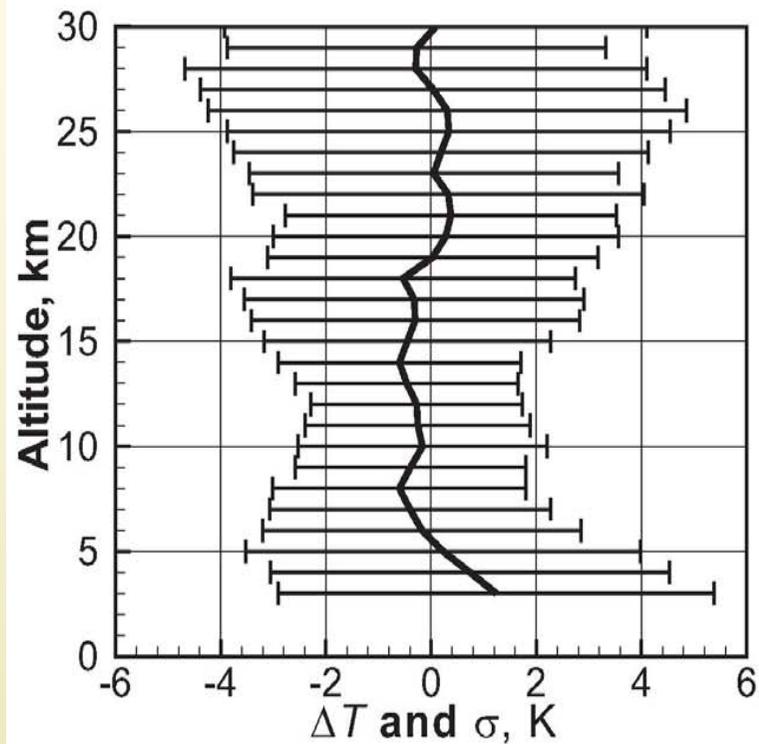
CHAMP occultation 0041, 2004.01.18

UTC 04:09, 26.0S 19.4E



Statistical Analysis of CHAMP Data

2004.01.18



Radio holographic error estimation of CHAMP data and DWD errors are consistent with observed CHAMP-DWD differences

[Ref: Gorbunov, Lauritsen, Rhodin, Tomassini, Kornbluh;
JGR, 111, D10105, doi:10.1029/2005JD006427 (2006)]

Horizontal Gradients

The typical atmosphere will possess horizontal gradients.

Some typical values are:

$$\delta N / \delta x \sim 5-20 \text{ N-units/300 km} \quad (\delta N / \delta h|_{h=2 \text{ km}} \sim 40 \text{ N-units/1000 m})$$

(the dry component of N varies much less)

$$\delta T / \delta x \sim 3-5 \text{ K/300 km (or: 3 K/50 km)} \quad (\delta T / \delta h|_{h=2 \text{ km}} \sim 5-7 \text{ K/1000 m})$$

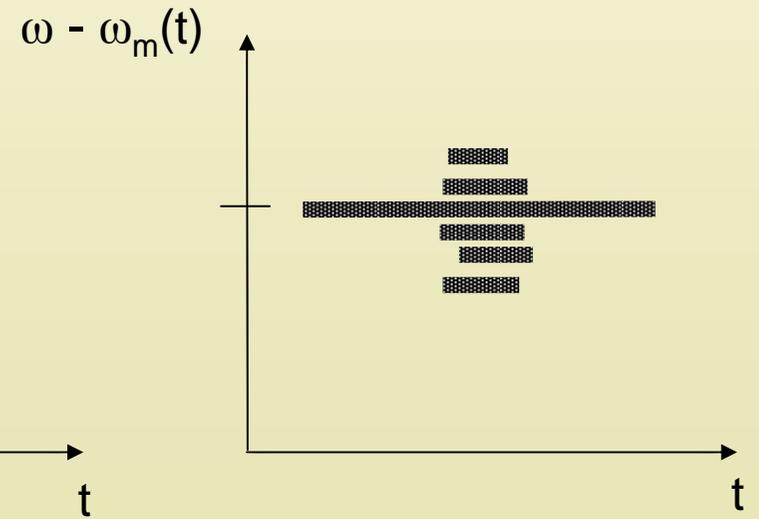
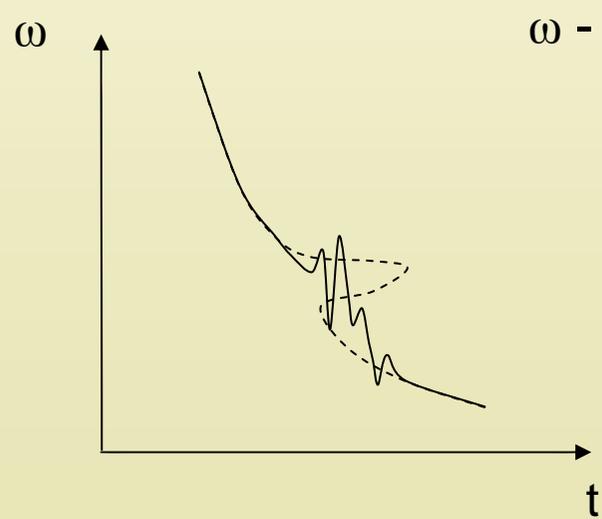
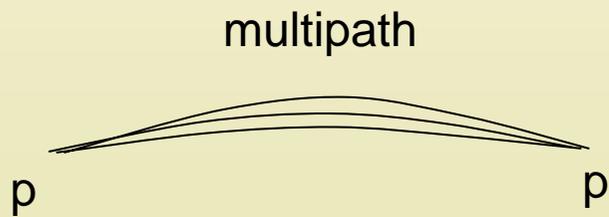
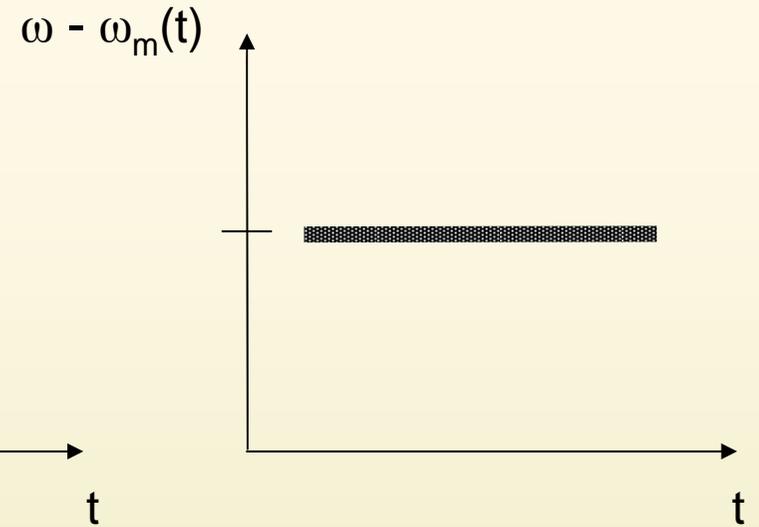
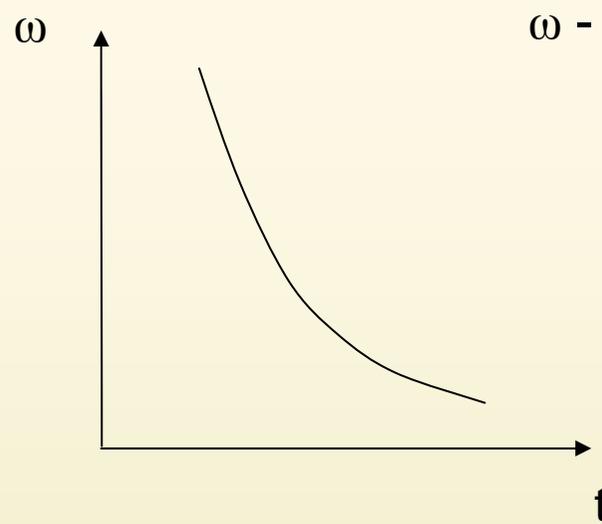
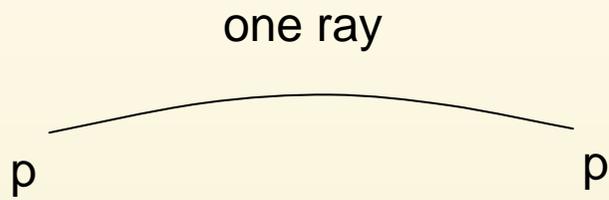
$$\delta p / \delta x \sim 100 \text{ m} / 300 \text{ km} \quad (\text{but } p_{\text{GPS}} \text{ and } p_{\text{LEO}} \text{ may be nearly identical})$$

$$\delta \varepsilon / \delta x \sim 0.005-0.02 \text{ rad} \quad (\text{near the surface})$$

Spherical Symmetry

Doppler (GO)

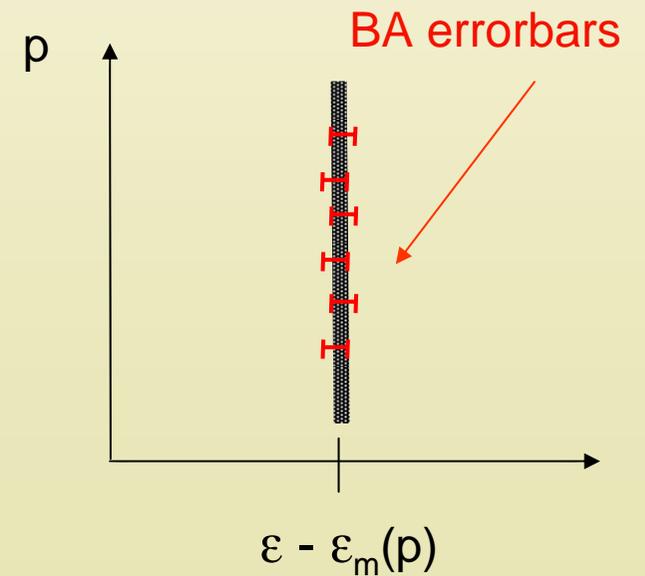
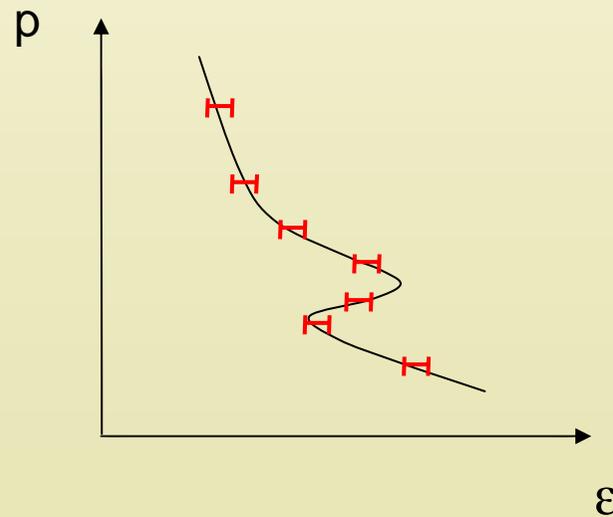
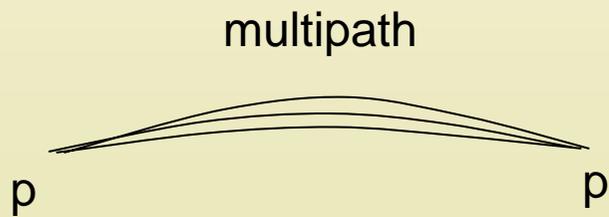
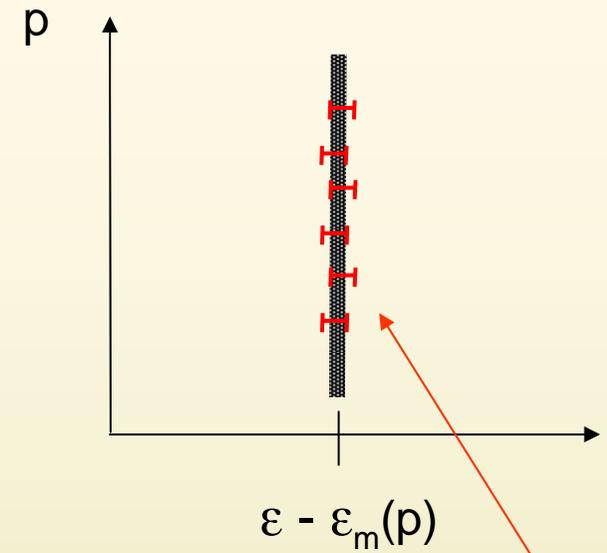
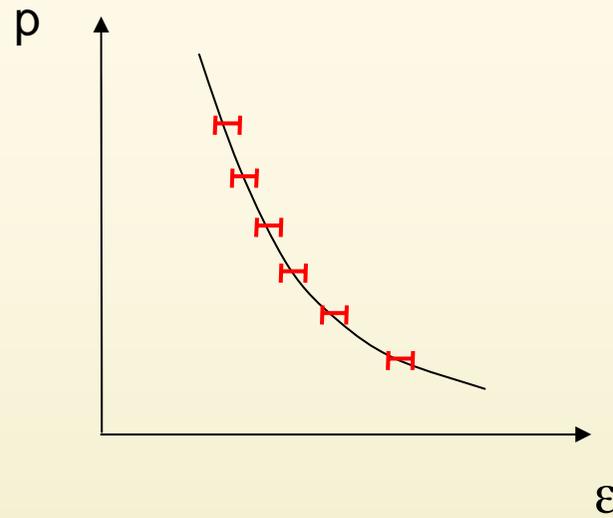
Sliding spectrum



Spherical Symmetry

CT Bending angle

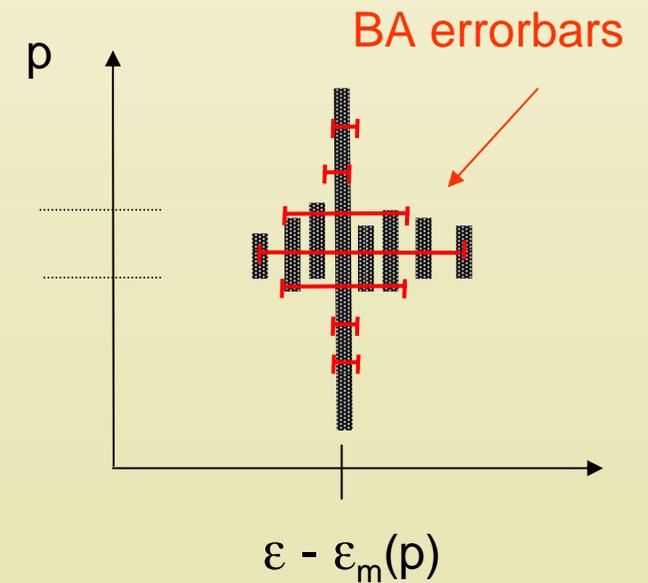
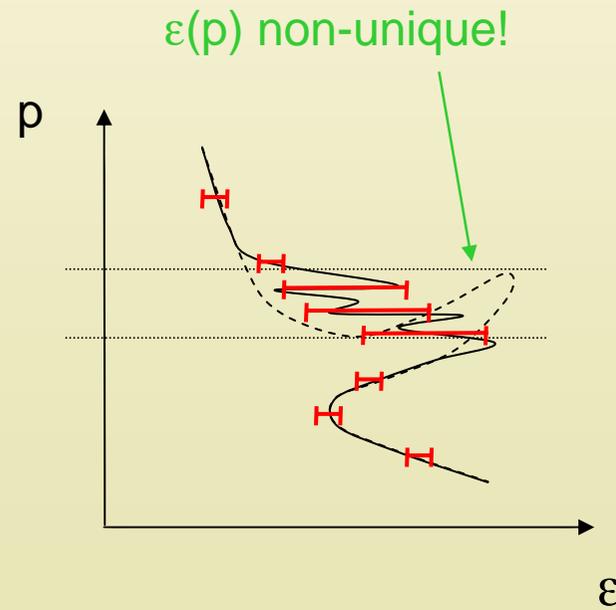
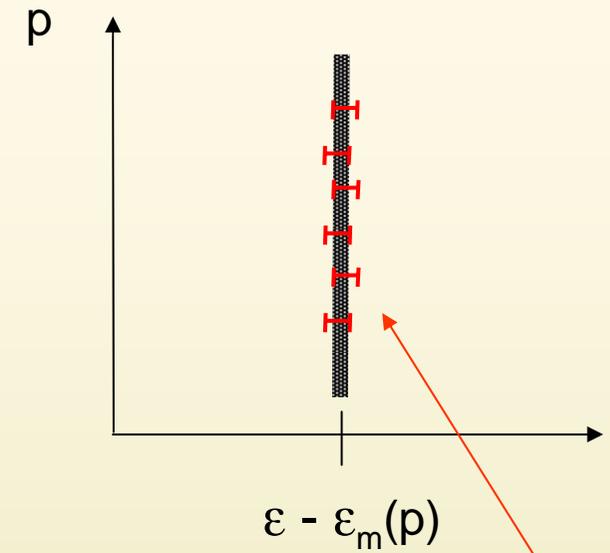
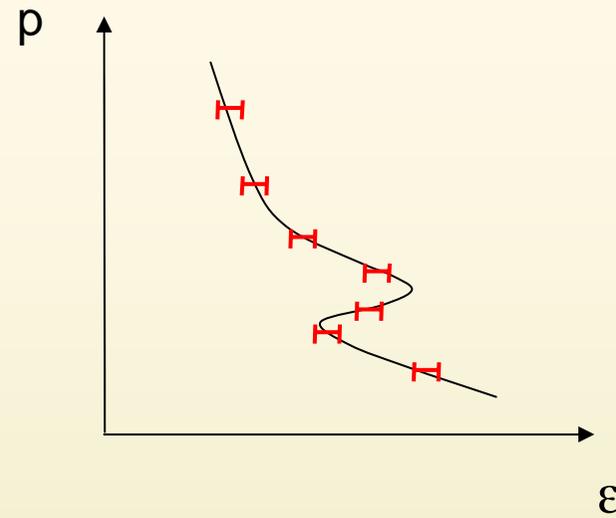
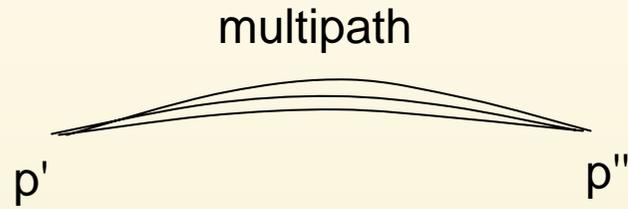
Sliding spectrum



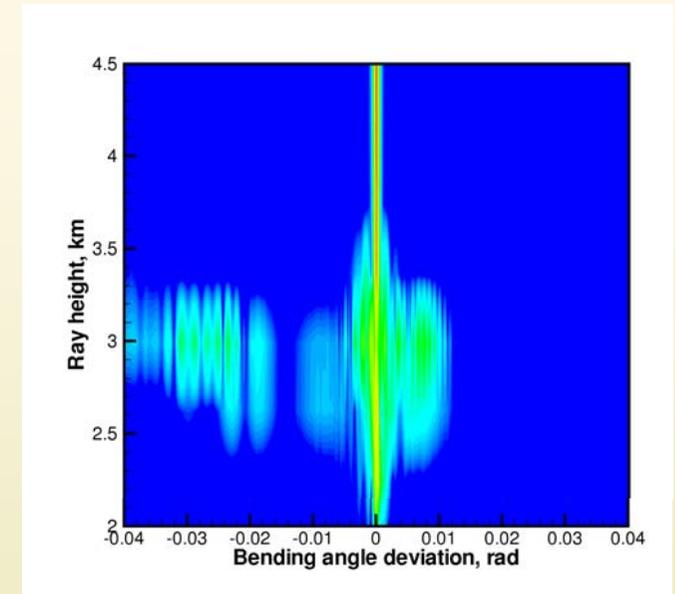
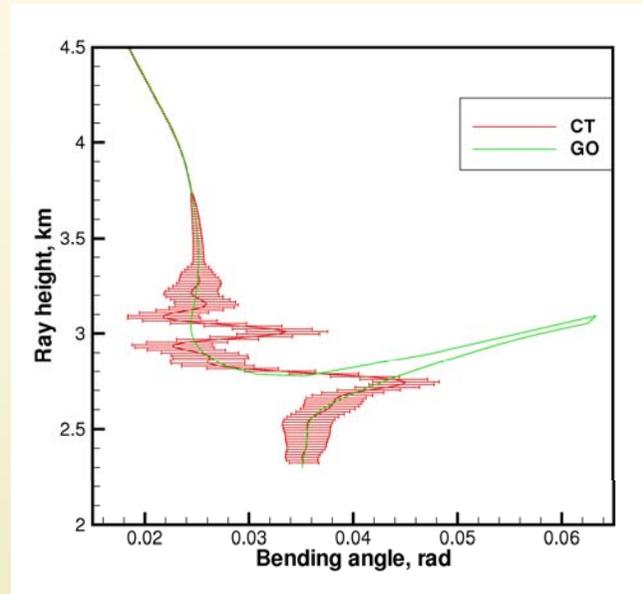
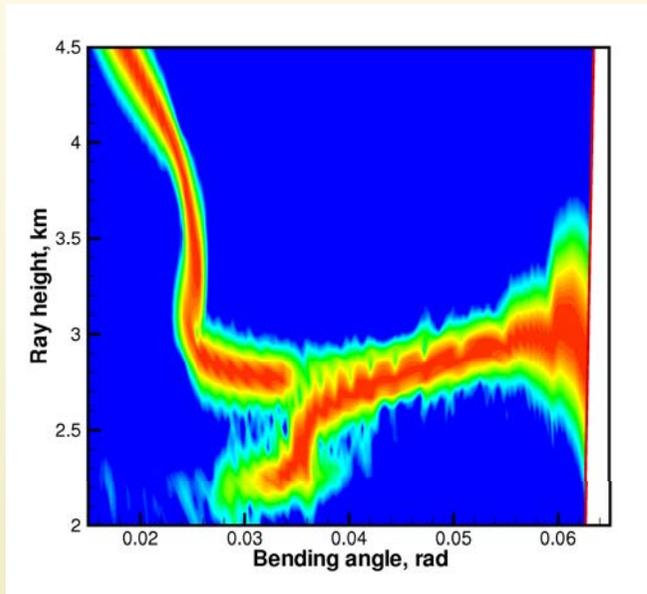
Horizontal Gradients

CT Bending angle

Sliding spectrum

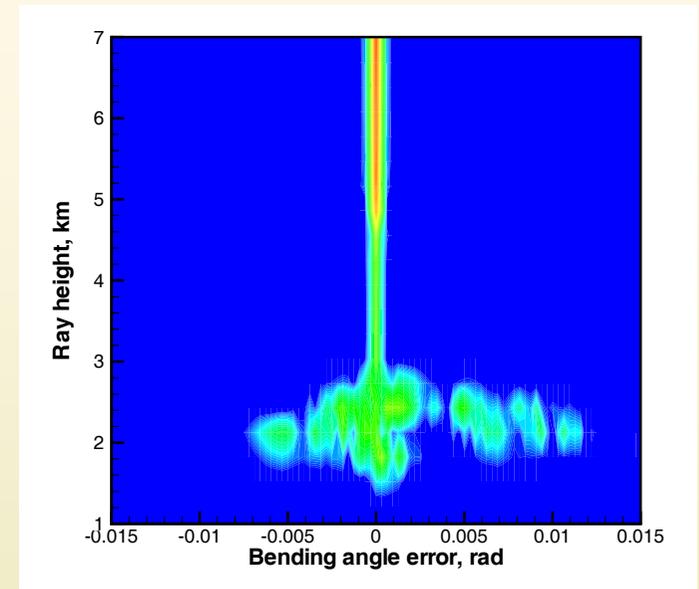
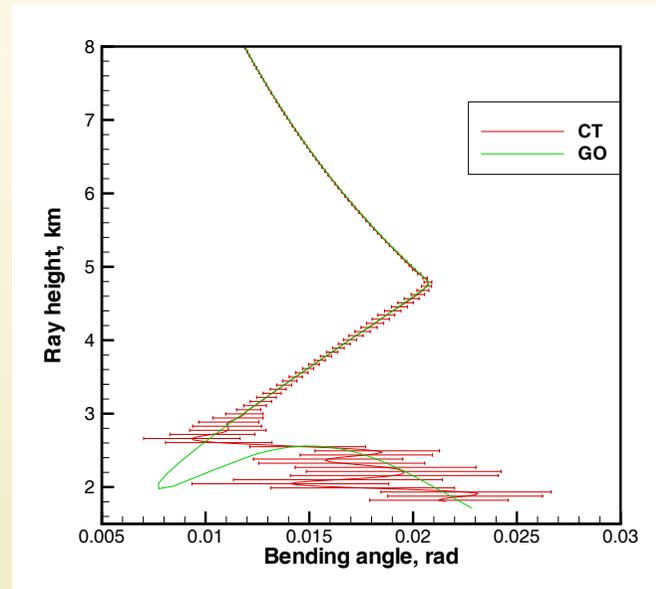


Example: BA



Simulations based on fixed ECMWF field: 5 Feb 1997, UTC 00:00

Example: Sokolovskiy front



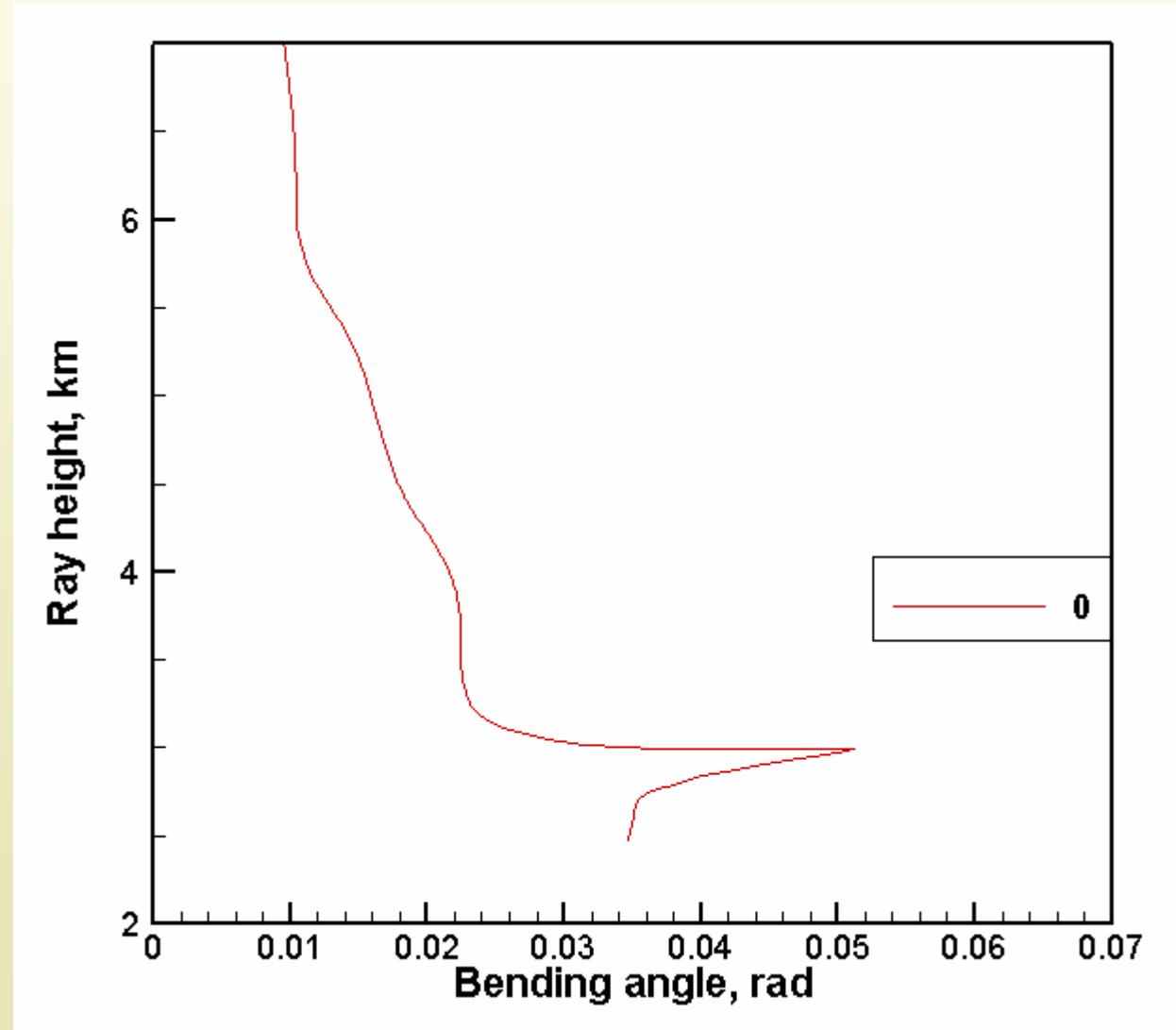
Sokolovskiy front: MWR 133, 2200 (2005):

$$N(z, \theta) = N_0 \exp(-z/H) [1 + \mu f(z/\varepsilon - r_e \theta/d)], \quad f(\xi) = \sin(\pi \xi/2) \text{ for } -1 < \xi < +1$$

$$N_0 = 340, \quad H = 7.5 \text{ km}, \quad \mu = 0.15, \quad \varepsilon = 0.025, \quad d = 15.0 \text{ km}, \quad z = r - r_e$$

Sequence of BA profiles through fixed ECMWF field

Occultation point is fixed whereas the GPS-LEO system is “rotated” in steps (total of 360 degrees) around it



Retrieved BA profiles with CT errorbars

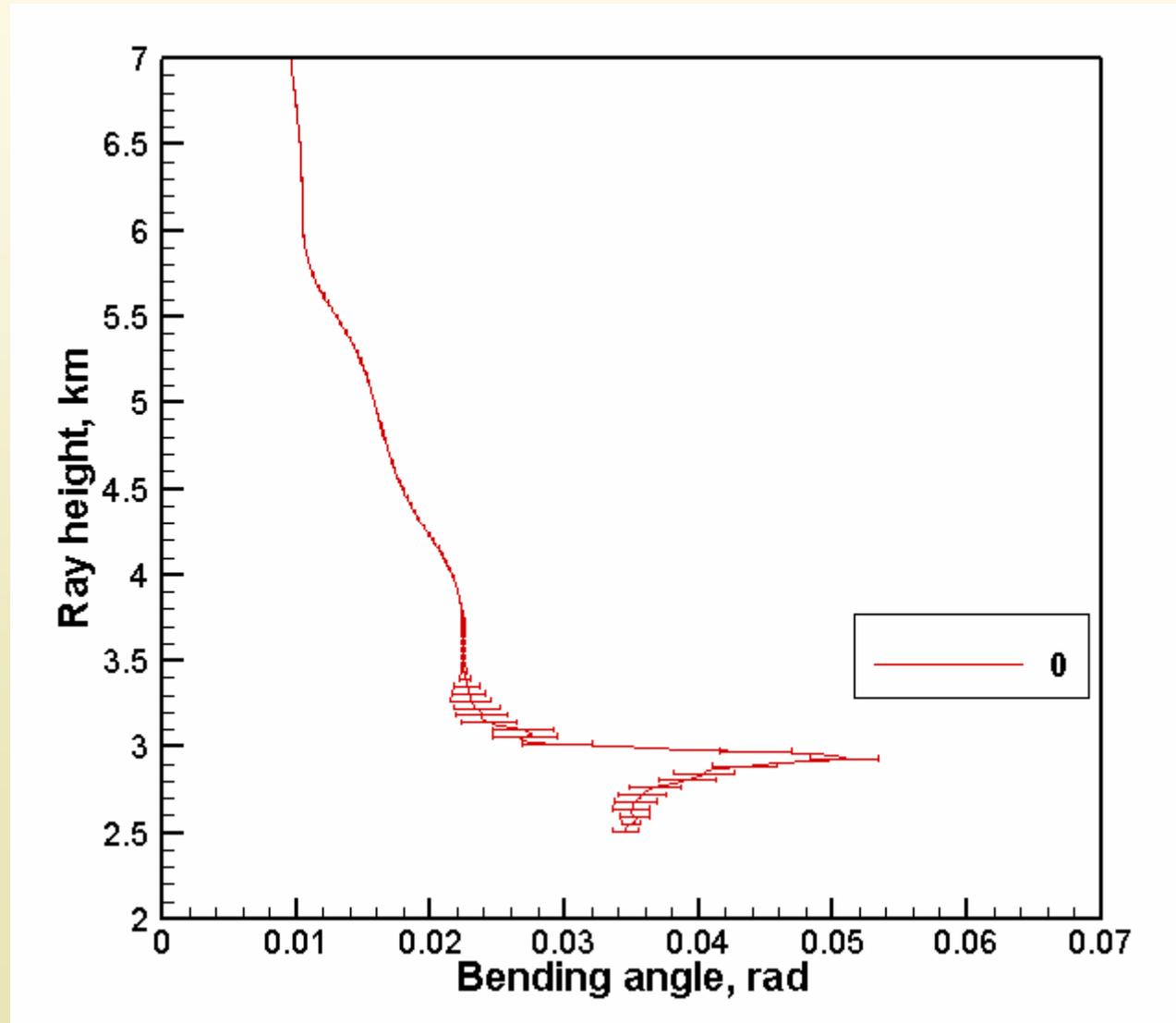
Occultation point is fixed whereas the GPS-LEO system is “rotated” in steps (total of 360 degrees) around it

Exact $\varepsilon(p)$ behavior:

0 – 90°: unique

120° – 180°: non-unique

210° – 330°: unique



Retrieved refractivities

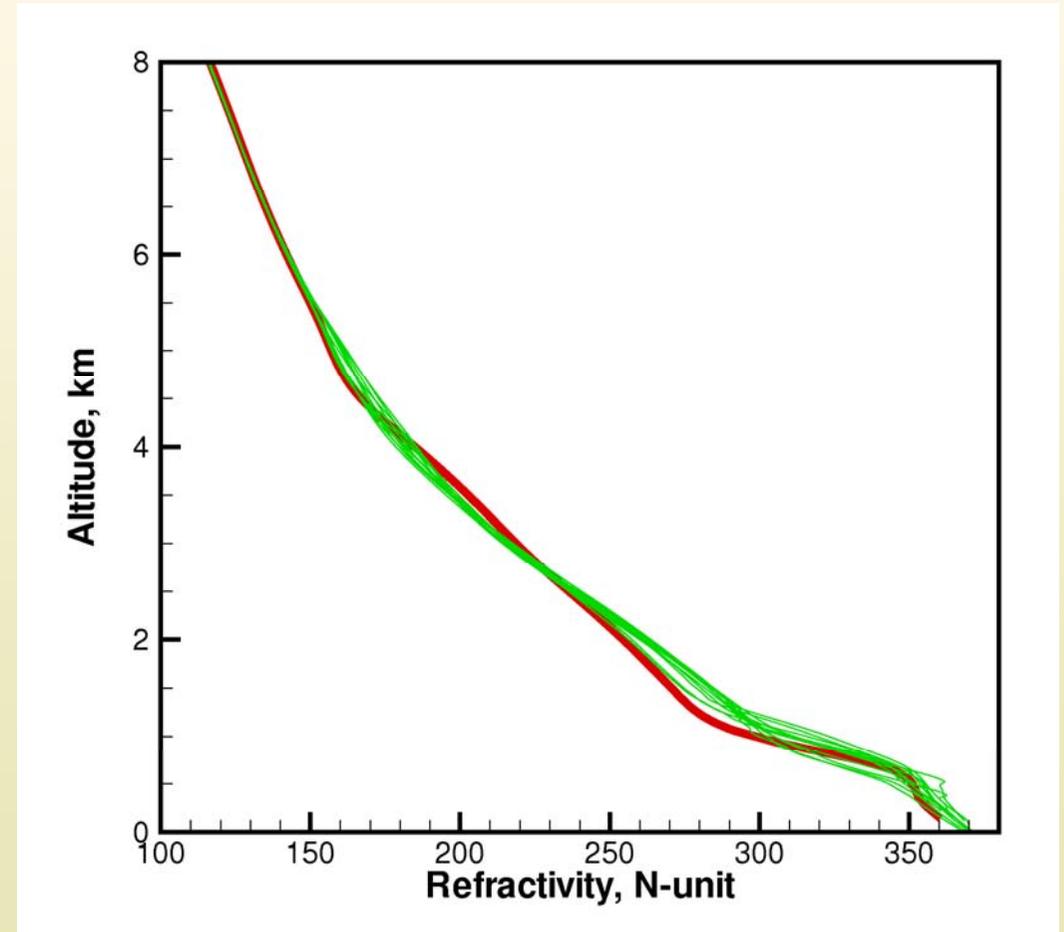
Retrieved refractivity profiles (green lines)
ECMWF vertical refractivity (red line)

Error:

$$\delta\varepsilon \sim 0.005 - 0.01 \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta N/N \sim 1/3 \times \delta\varepsilon/\varepsilon \sim 1/3 \times 10-15\% \sim 5\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta N \approx 200-300 \times 5\% \approx 10-15 \text{ N-units}$$



Conclusions

- Inversion of radio occultation data
- Radio holographic BA errors (from CT spectrum)
- Unfolding of multipath:
 - spherical symmetry: CT algorithm
 - horizontal gradients: maps to larger BA errors
- Examples:
 - BA errors about 0.005 – 0.01 rad
 - N errors about 10 – 15 N-units