Retrieving Boundary-layer Thermodynamic Profiles and Cloud Properties From Infrared Spectra: An Update on AERIoe Operational Processing

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- High temporal resolution temperature (T) and humidity (g) profiles needed
- Atmospheric Emitted Radiance Interfereometer (AERI) measures downwelling spectral IR radiance
- AERI radiance data have information on T(z), q(z), and cloud properties
- Problem is ill-posed (i.e., multiple profiles could give observed radiance)
- AERIoe is 1-D variational retrieval algorithm to provide these profiles
- · Incorporating additional information provides additional constraints and improves retrieval Surface meteorology observations of T and g – primarily constrains g(0)
 - MWR brightness temperature (Tb) observations primarily constrains PWV and improves LWP
 - Rapid refresh (RAP) NWP model output above 4 km primarily constrains mid-to-upper trop
 - Raman lidar (RLID) water vapor and temperature observations above 500 and 1000 m, resp.





ARM 2017 Plans: Make AERIoe retrieval operational for the network of AERI sites at SGP using AERI, MWR, RAP, and surface met as input; this provides spatial variability of T(z) and q(z), better LWP retrievals, and for LASSO project forcing and evaluation datasets.



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AERI network at SGP site allows spatial variability of T(z) and q(z) to be investigated

- Provides additional information to develop forcing datasets for LASSO project
- CF and EFs have Doppler lidars to measure ٠ horizontal winds and turbulence in w'

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 CF and EFs have microwave radiometers (MWR) to retrieve LWP and PWV

