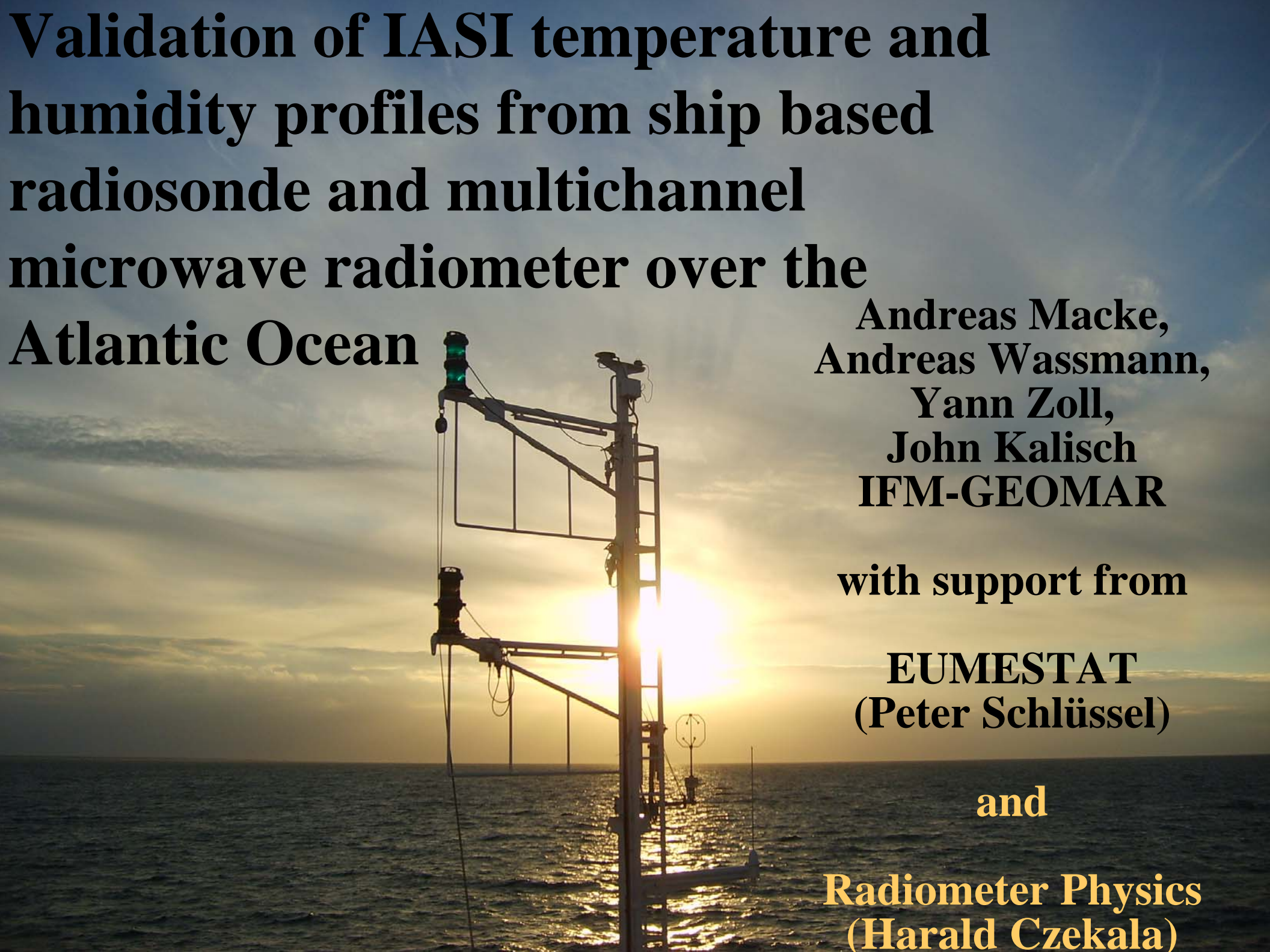


Validation of IASI temperature and humidity profiles from ship based radiosonde and multichannel microwave radiometer over the Atlantic Ocean

The background of the slide is a photograph of a ship's mast and rigging over the ocean at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright, golden glow that reflects on the water's surface. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds. The mast is a dark silhouette against the bright sky, with various instruments and a green light visible at the top.

**Andreas Macke,
Andreas Wassmann,
Yann Zoll,
John Kalisch
IFM-GEOMAR**

with support from

**EUMESTAT
(Peter Schlüssel)**

and

**Radiometer Physics
(Harald Czekala)**



Radiative transfer modeling

Diagram illustrating the radiative transfer modeling of clouds. The diagram shows two clouds, A and P, with various radiative and convective fluxes.

- Cloud A:**
 - Incoming solar radiation (yellow arrow) hits the cloud.
 - Outgoing longwave radiation (W) is shown as a black arrow pointing up.
 - Net longwave radiation (T) is shown as a black arrow pointing down, with the equation $T = T_{\text{dir}} + T_{\text{dif}}$ below it.
- Cloud P:**
 - Outgoing longwave radiation (W) is shown as a black arrow pointing up.
 - Precipitation (rain) is shown as black dots falling from the cloud.
 - Evaporation (E) is shown as a black arrow pointing up.

The text "Radiative transfer modeling" is written in red in the center of the diagram.

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_{\text{dir}} + \mathbf{T}_{\text{dif}}$$

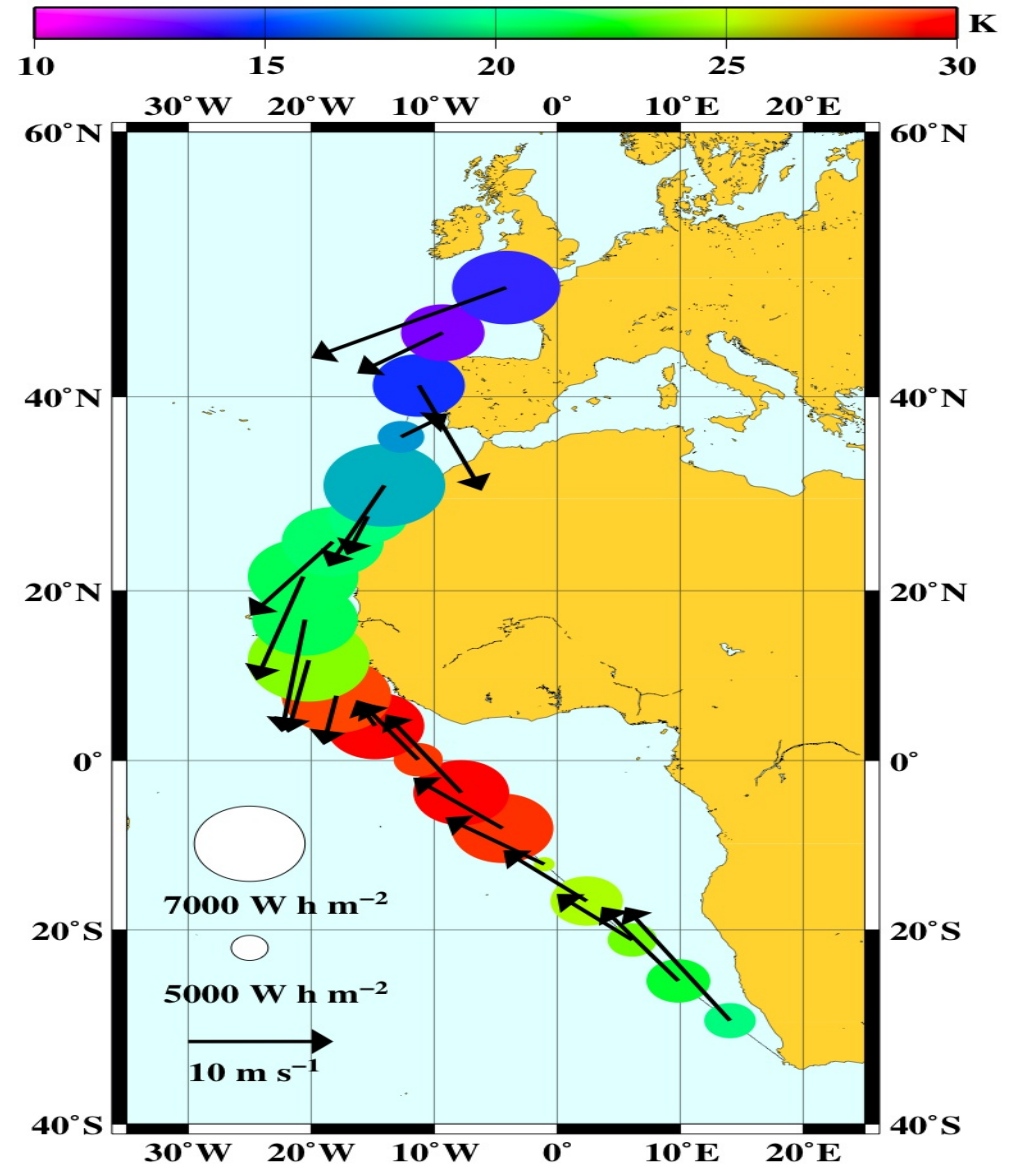
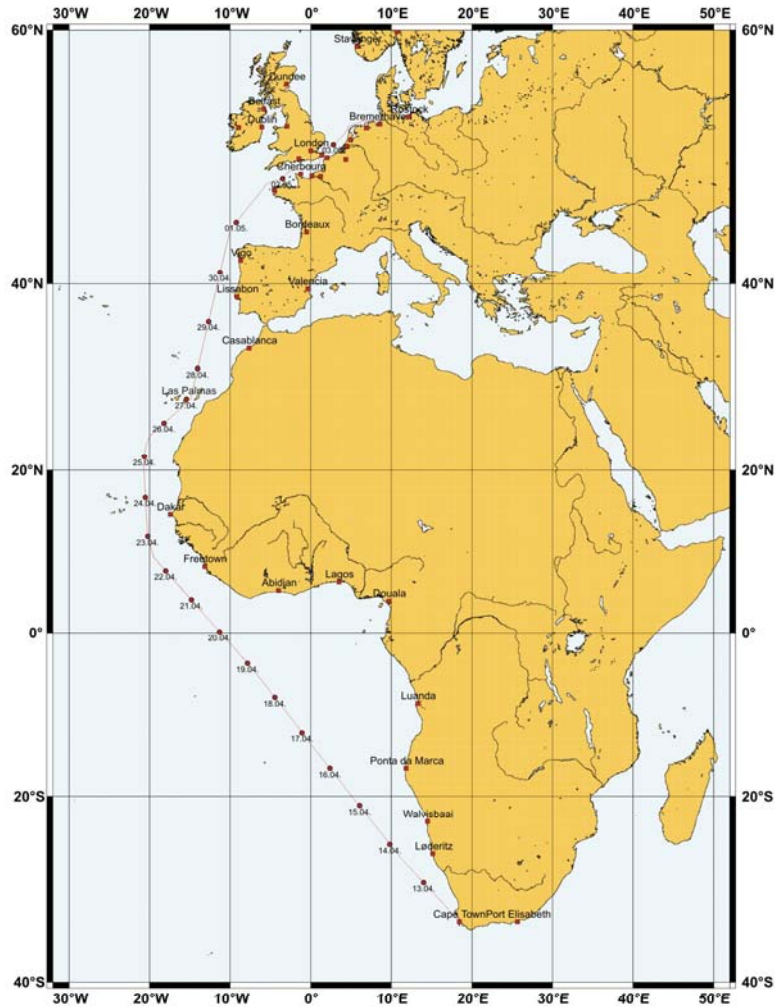
- Heating
- Photochemistry
- Photobiology

P = Precipitation
E = Evaporation
LH = latent heat flux
SH =sensible heat flux

Meridional Ocean Radiation Experiment (**MORE**) Cruises

- Oct/Nov 2004: Bremerhaven – Cape Town, Vavilov
- Sept/Oct 2005: Bremerhaven – Cape Town, Vavilov
- Sep-Nov 2005: Bremerhaven – Ushuaia, Ioffe
- Ma/Apr 2006: Montevideo – Kiel, Ioffe
- Oct 2006: Bremerhaven – Montevideo/Cape Town
- **April 2007: Bremerhaven – Cape Town, Polarstern**
- **Oct/Nov 2007: Cape Town, Bremerhaven, Polarstern**

ANT-XXIII/10



PFS "Polarstern"
ANT-XXIII/10
Cape Town - Las Palmas - Bremerhaven
April 12th till May 4th, 2007

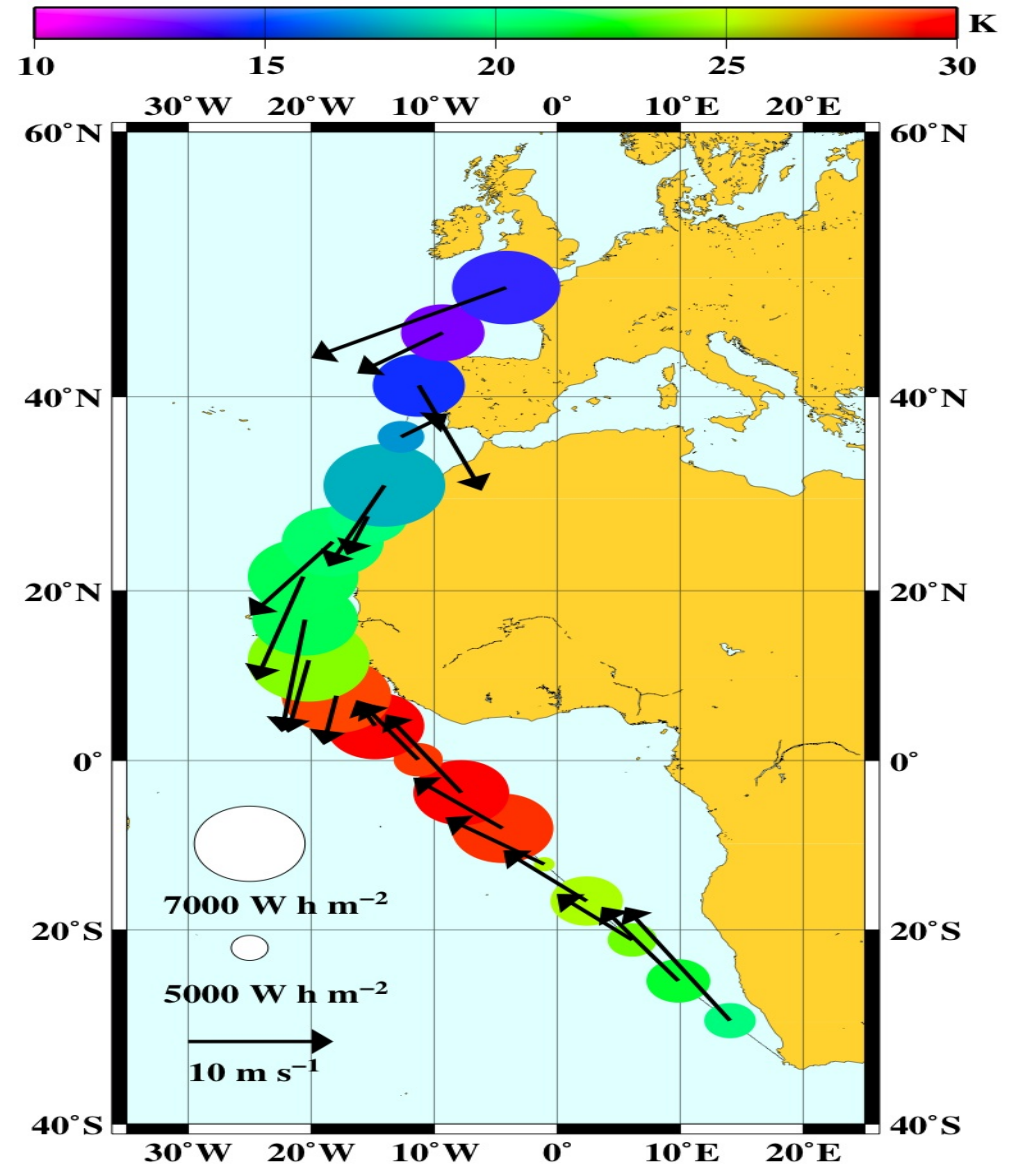
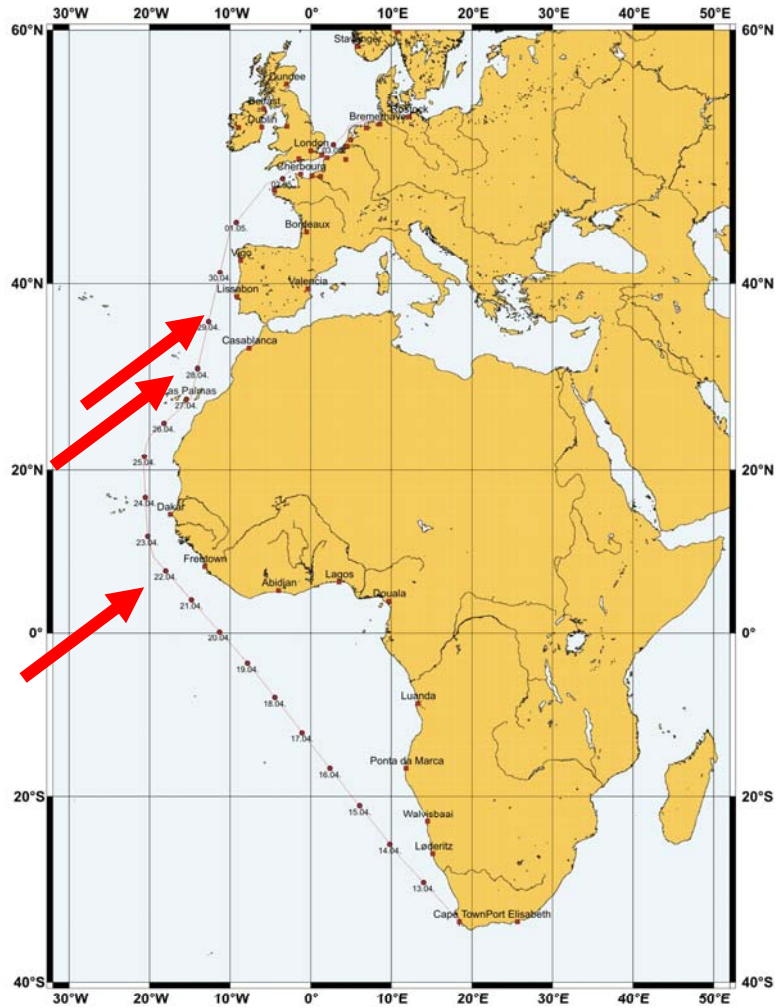


Miles Total: 6423 nm



AWI
Alfred Wegener Institute
Polar and Marine Research
D-27515 Bremerhaven

ANT-XXIII/10



PFS "Polarstern"
ANT-XXIII/10
Cape Town - Las Palmas - Bremerhaven
April 12th till May 4th, 2007

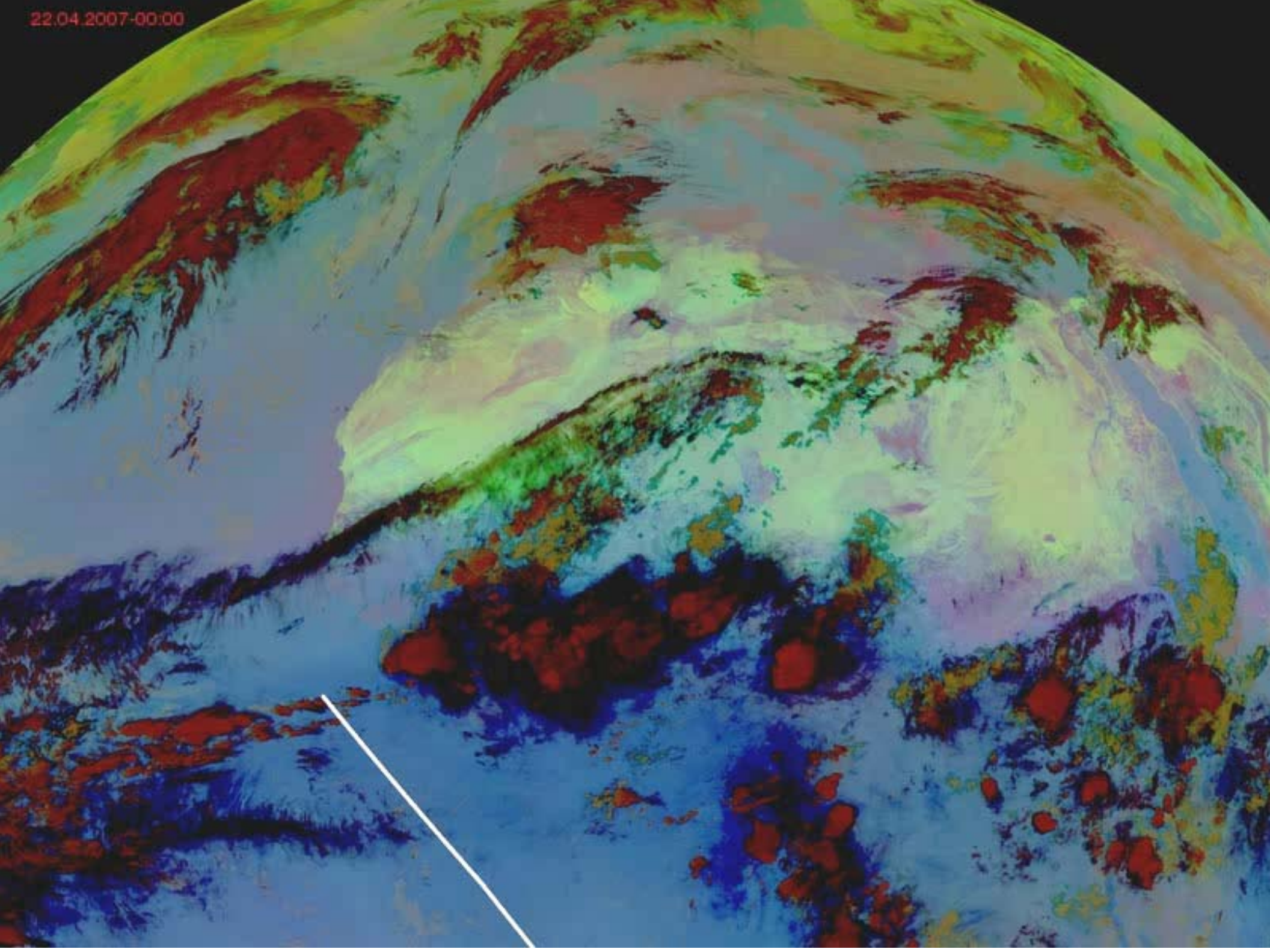


Miles Total: 6423 nm



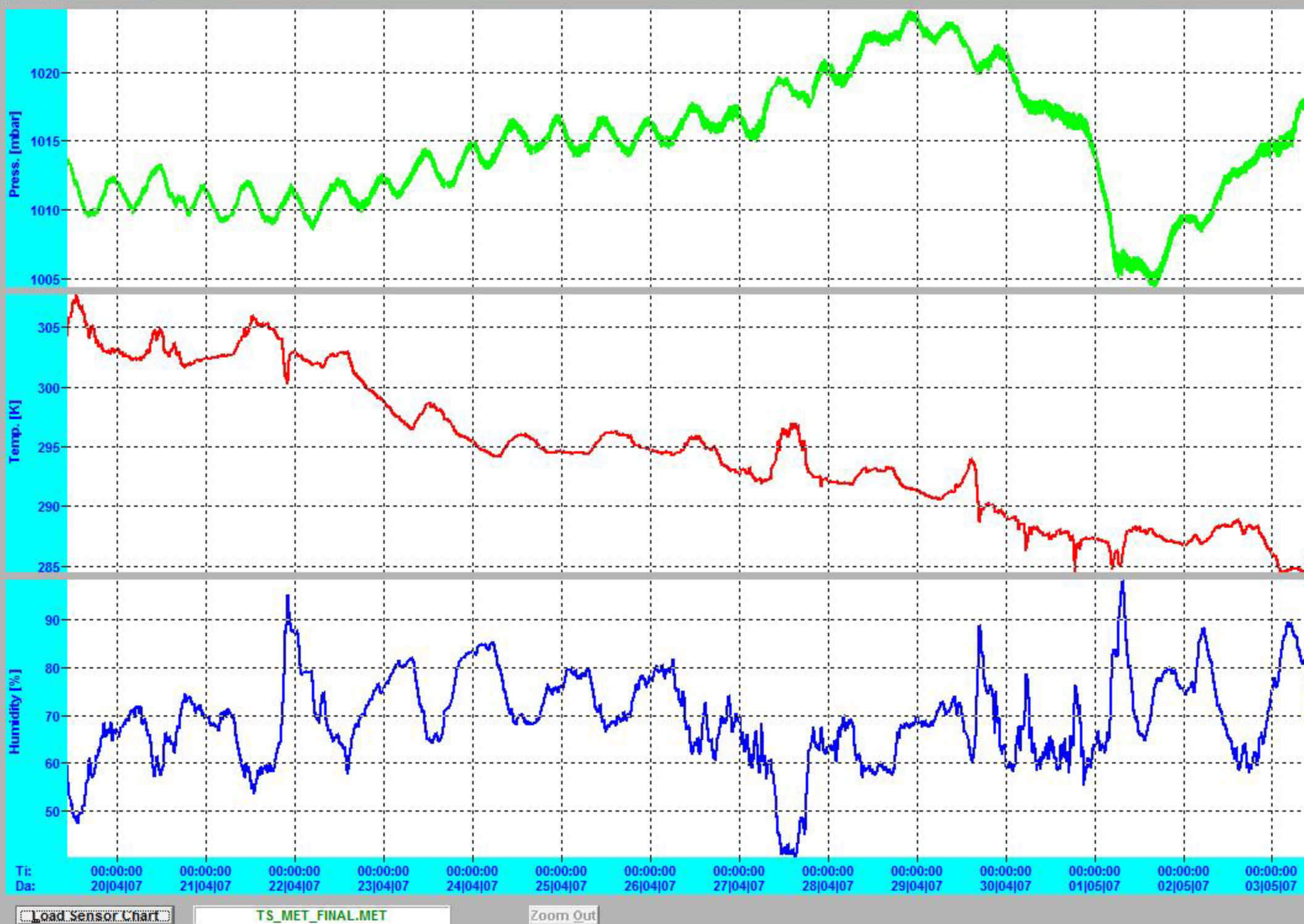
AWI
Alfred Wegener Institute
Polar and Marine Research
D-27515 Bremerhaven

22.04.2007-00:00



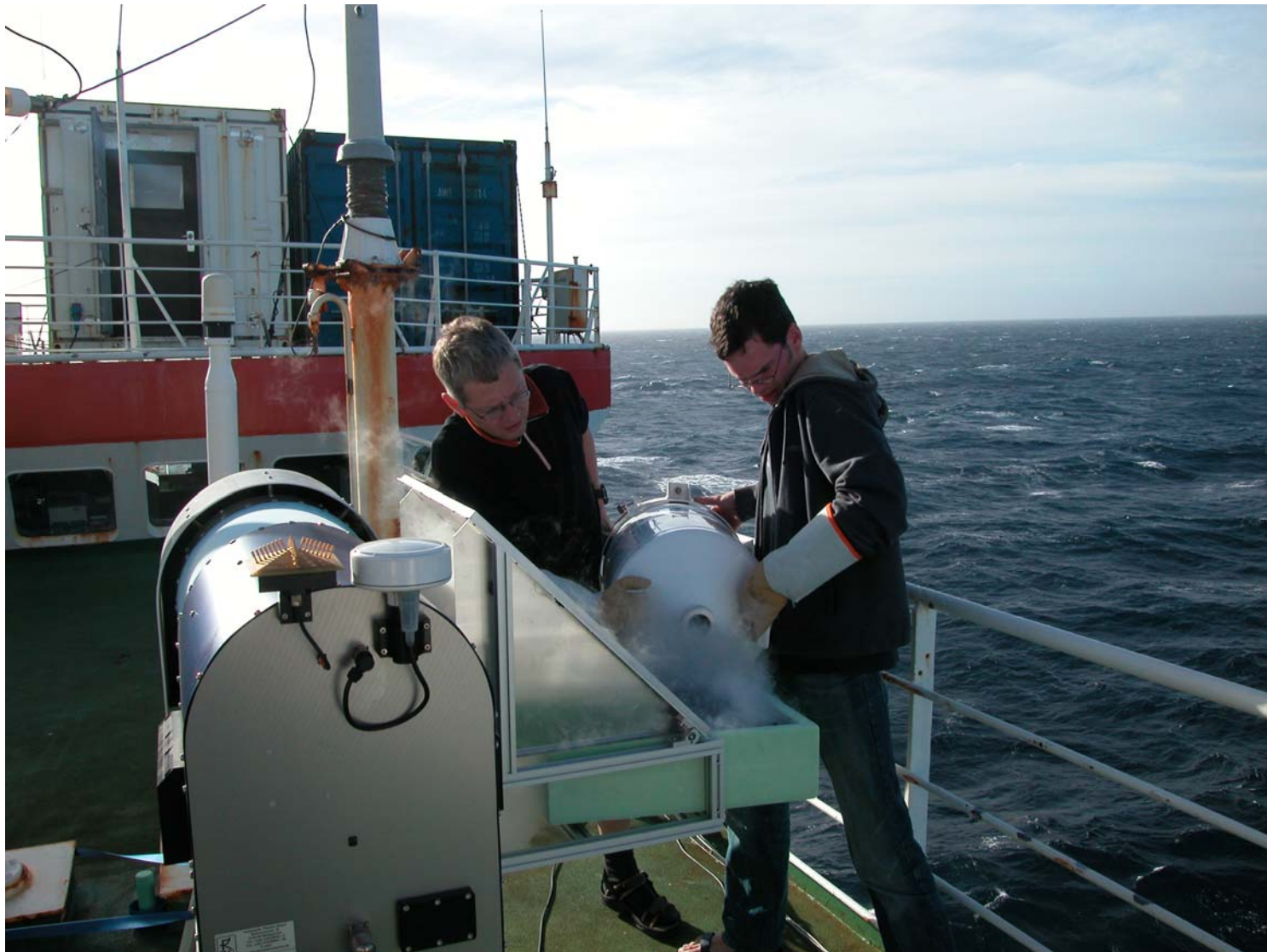
Measurements devices





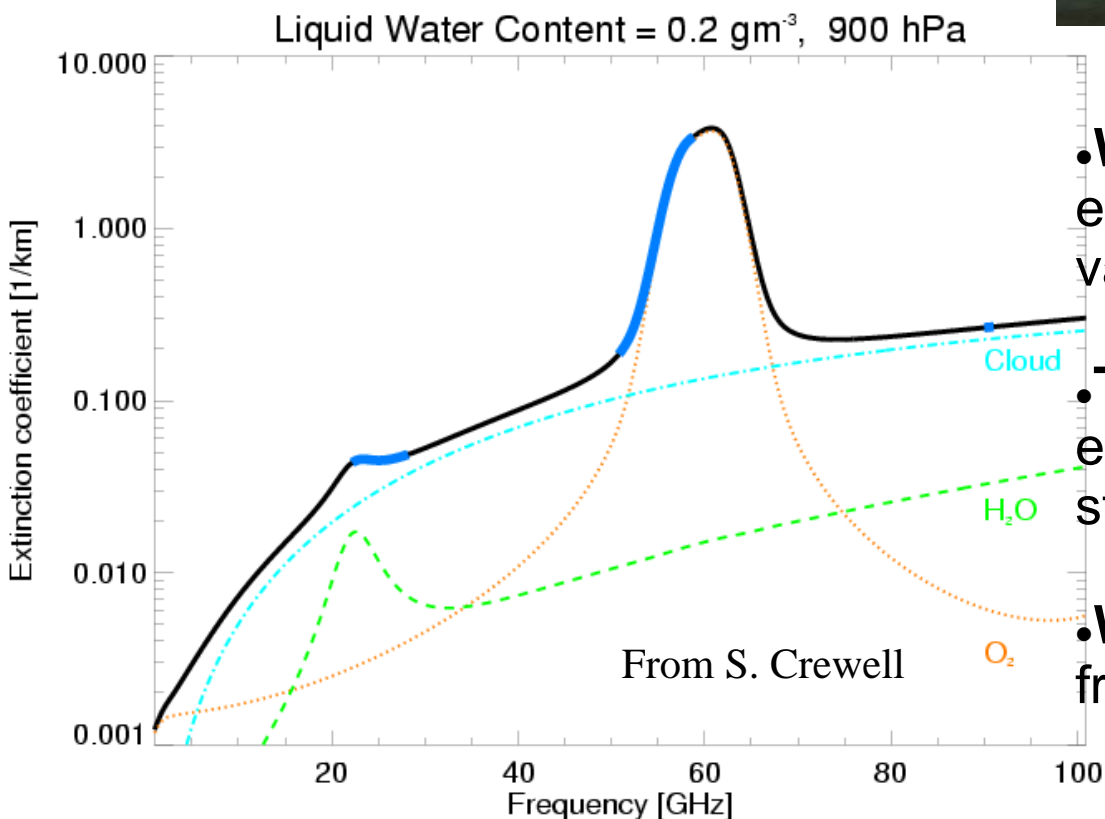


Filterbank Microwave Radiometer HATPRO for vertical profiling of humidity and temperature



RPG-HATPRO

Ground-based microwave radiometry



- **Water vapour profile** from microwave emission near pressure broadened water vapour line (22-28 GHz): weak signal

- **Temperature profile** from microwave emission near oxygen line (50-58 GHz): strong signal

- **Water vapour path** and **liquid water path** from 20/30 GHz emission

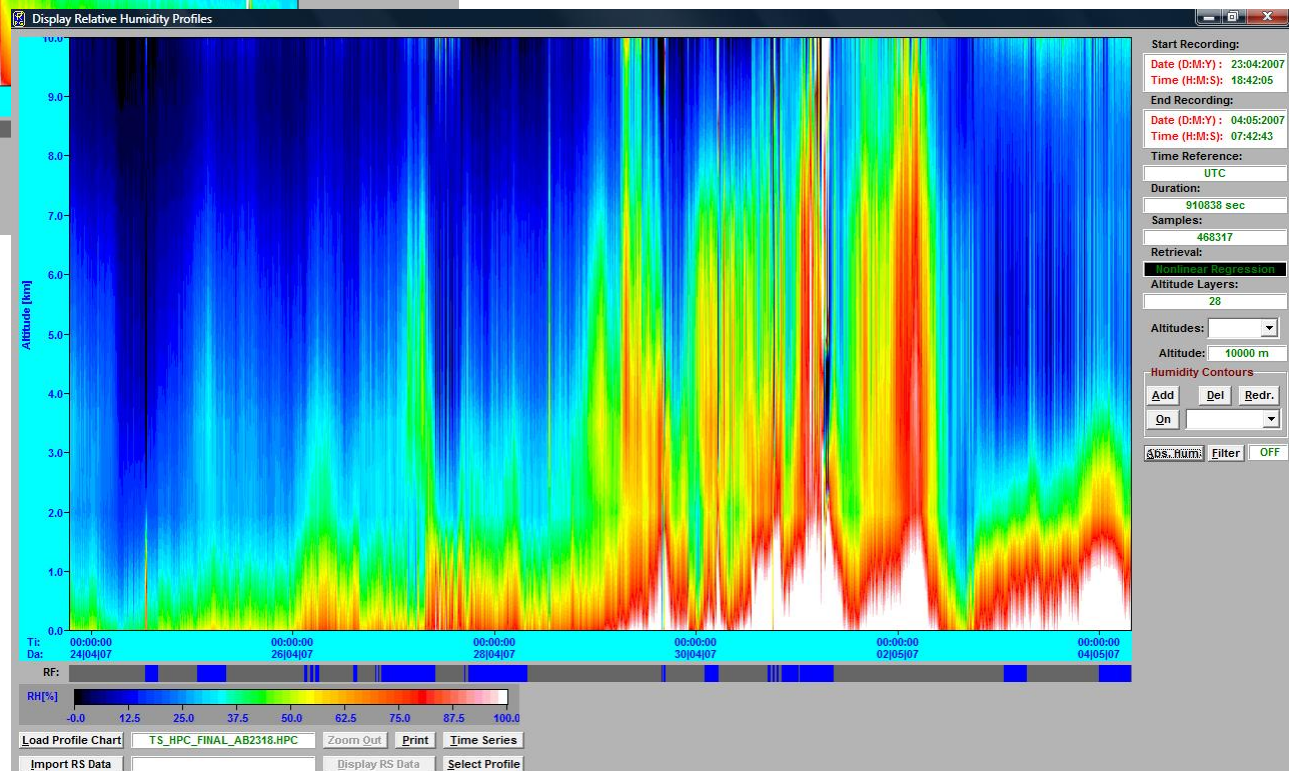
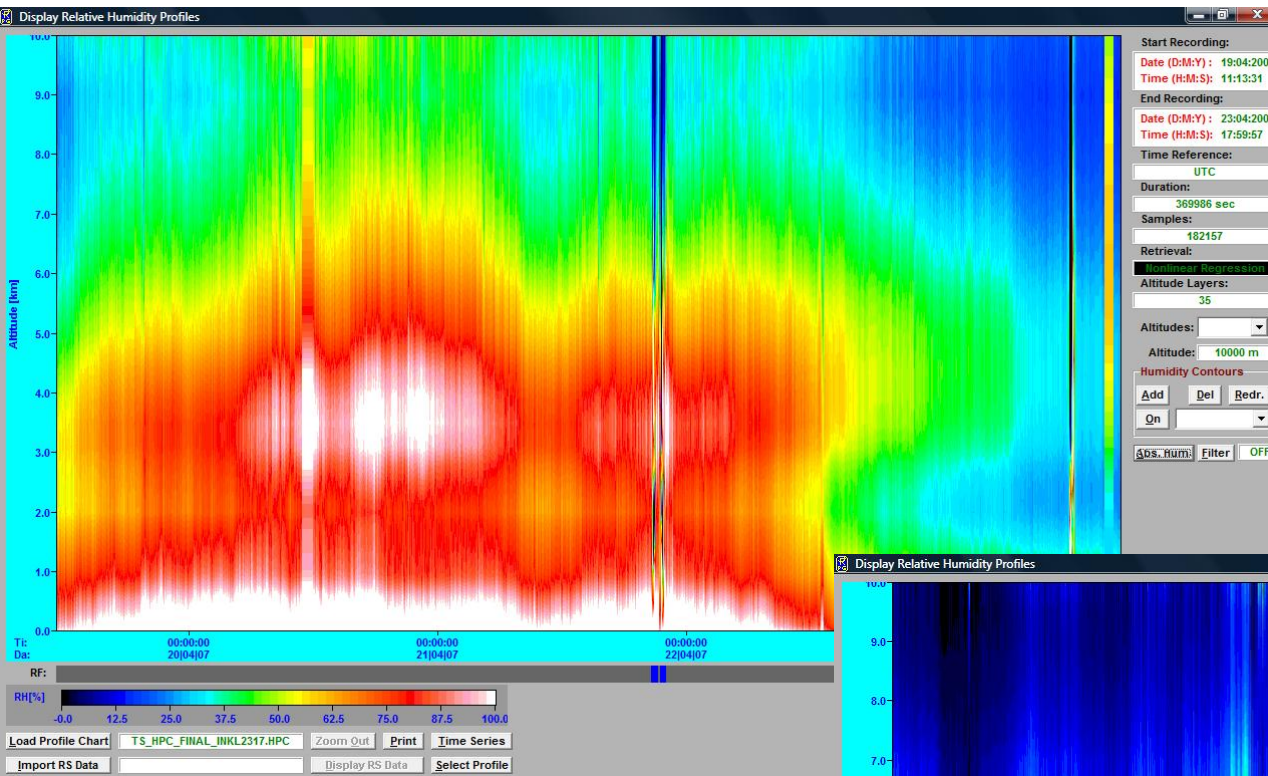
Algorithm development

(with help from Crewell & Löhnert, University of Cologne)

- Simplified solution of radiative transfer equation (no scattering, ...)
- Radiosonde profiles as input atmospheres to match microwave radiance with atmospheric state
- Retrieval depend on radiosonde climatology
- Specific retrievals for marine tropical, subtropical, and mid-latitude conditions in preparation

Meridional cross section of humidity profiles

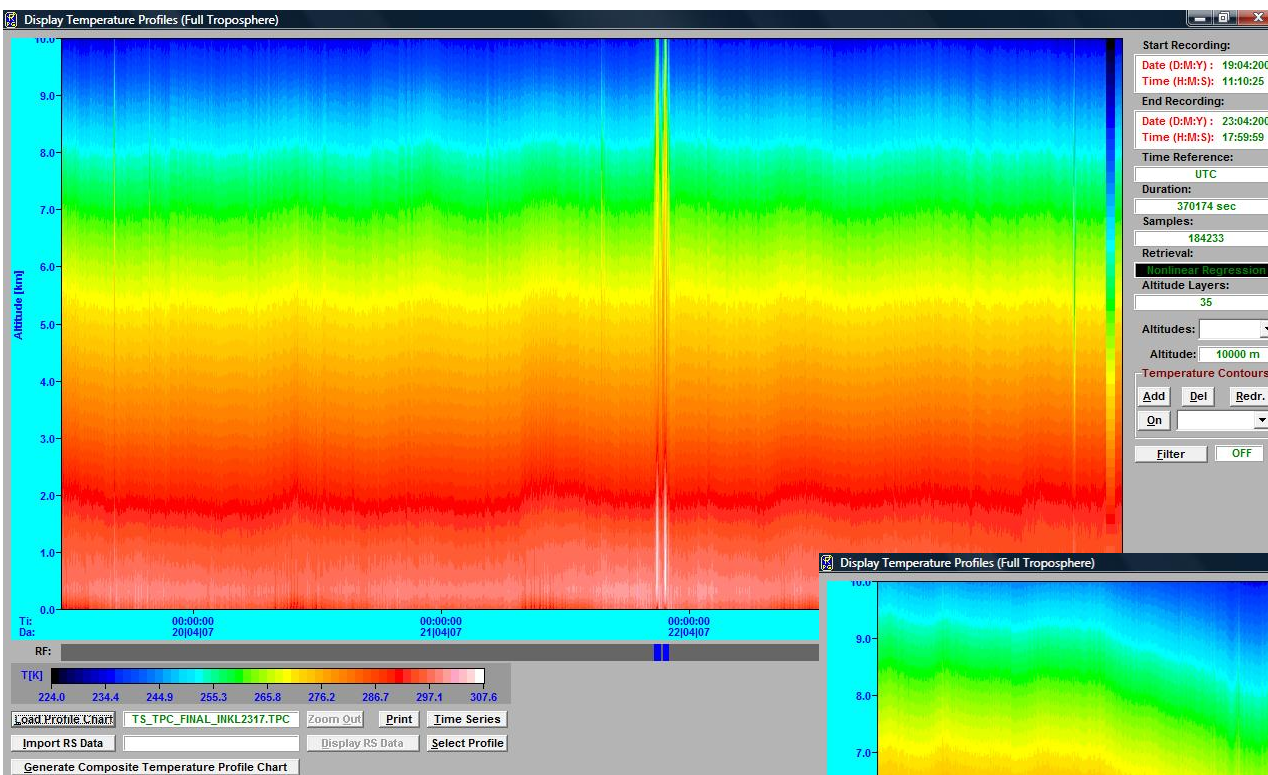
Thermal equator



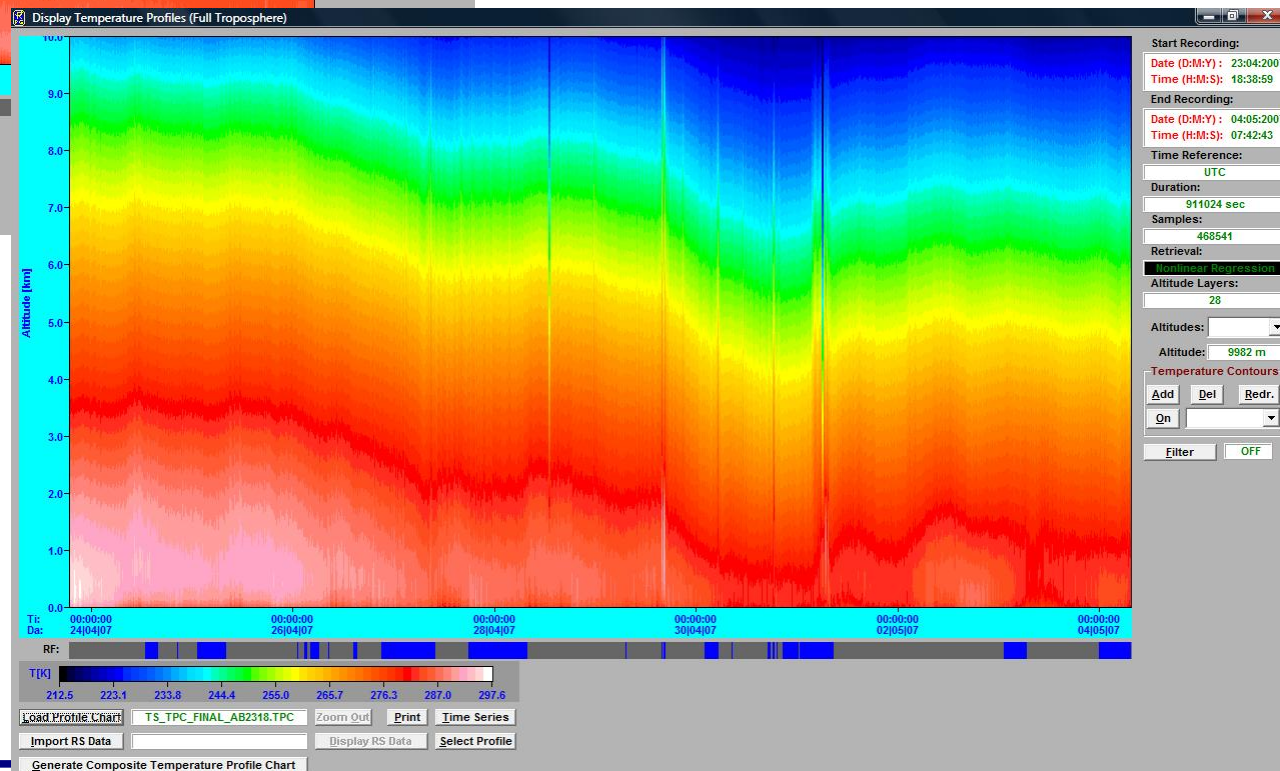
Subtropics and
mid-latitudes

Meridional cross section of temperature profiles

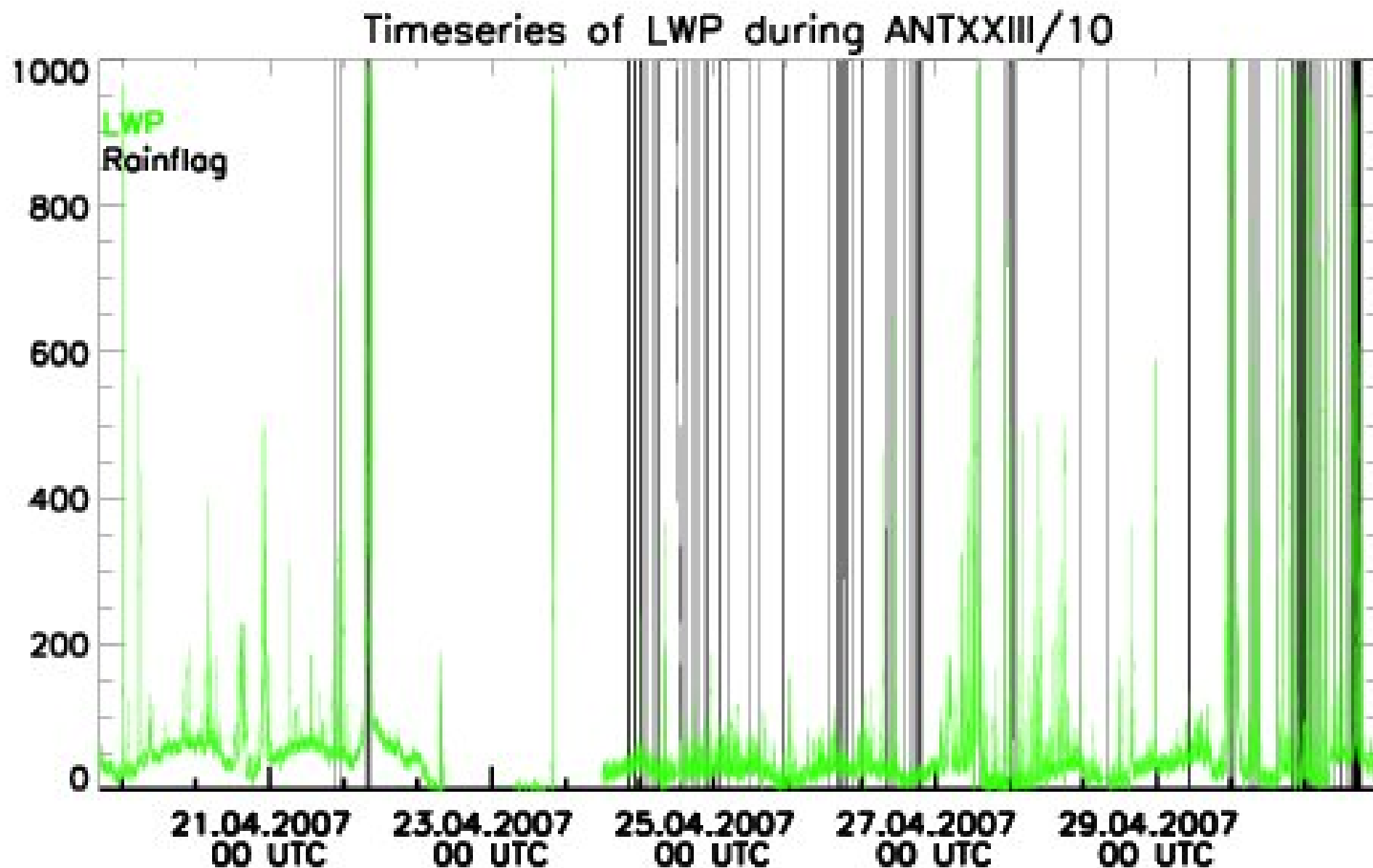
Thermal equator



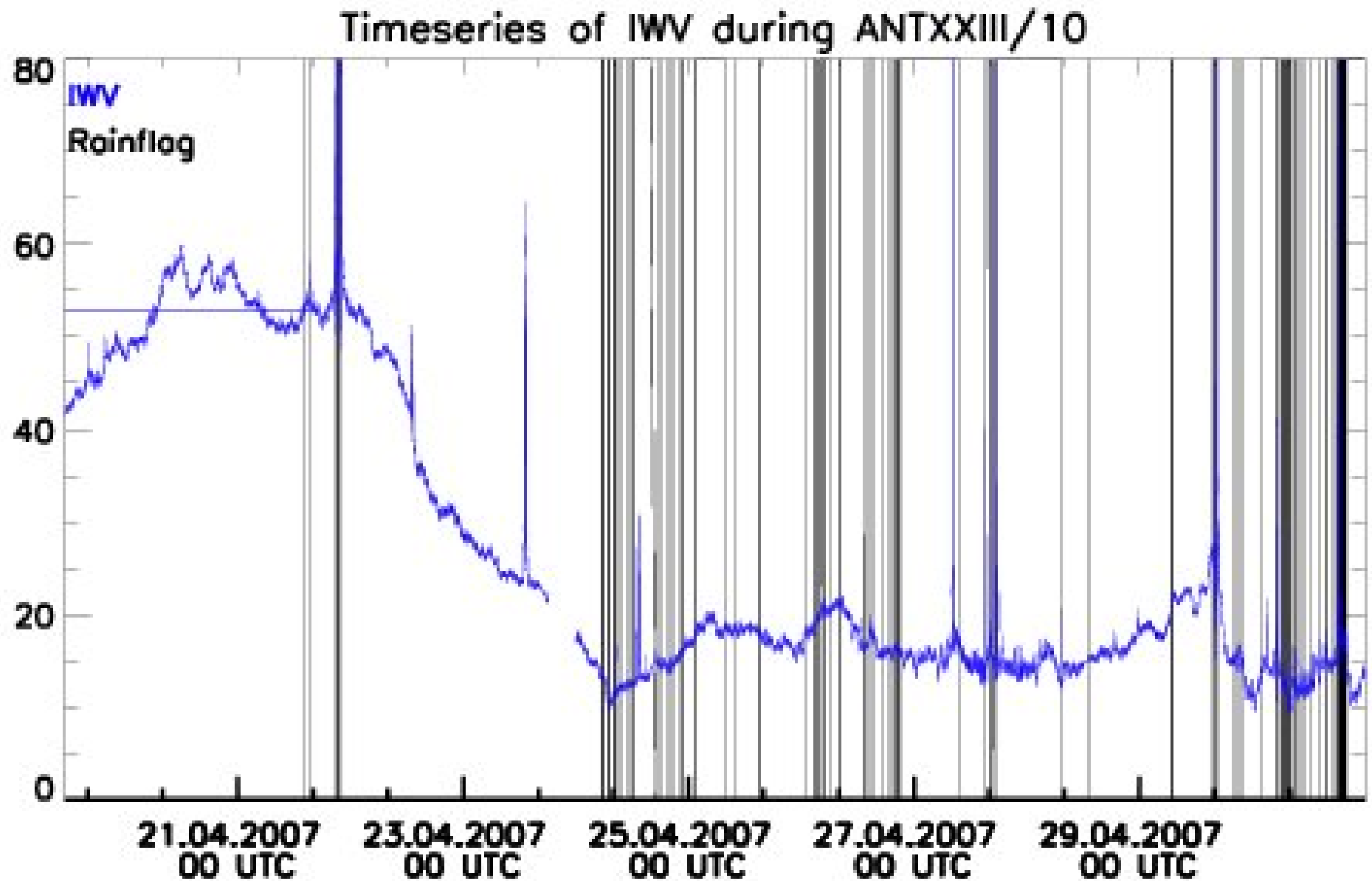
Suptropics and
mid-latitudes

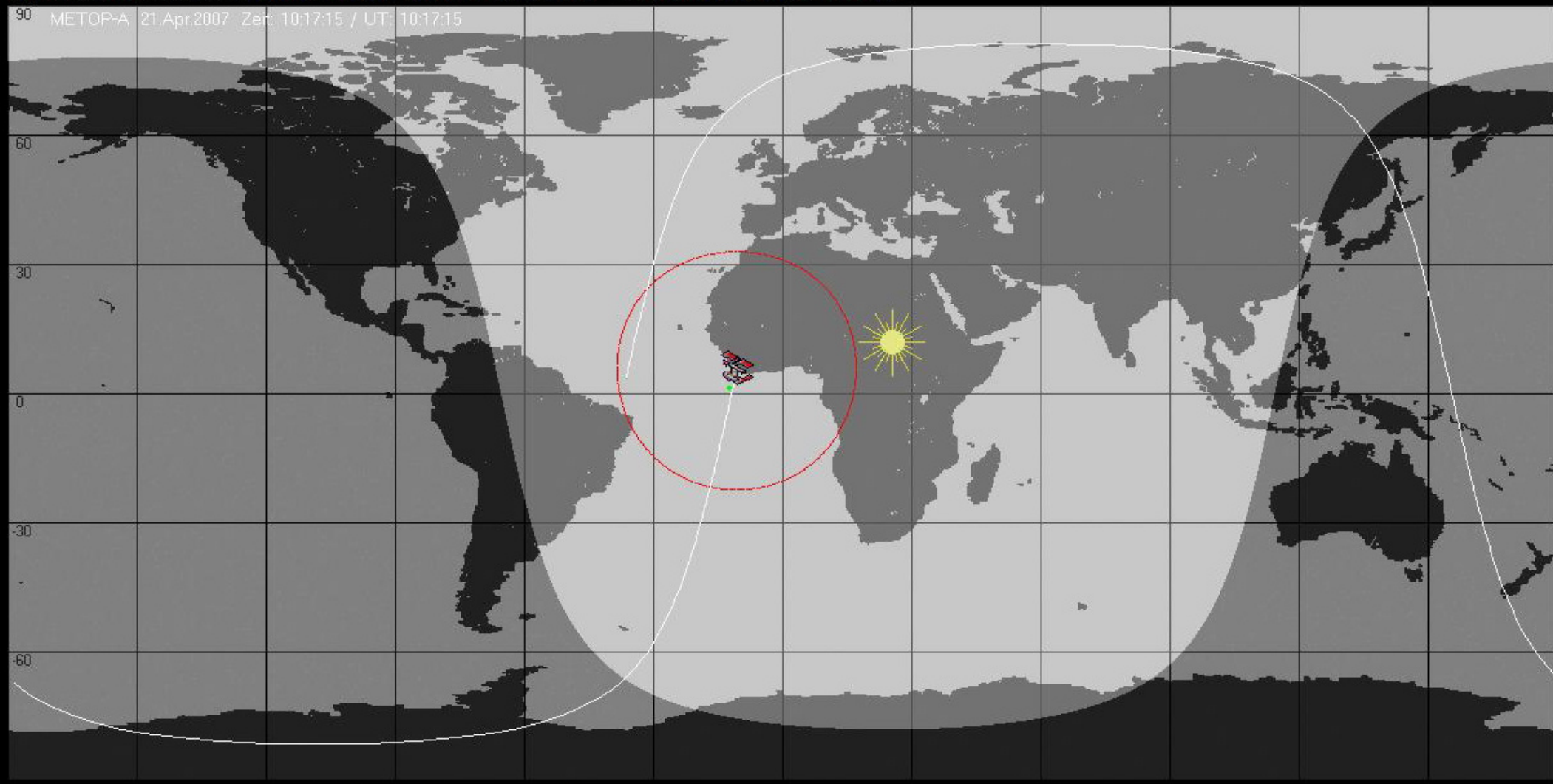


g m^{-2}



kg m^{-2}

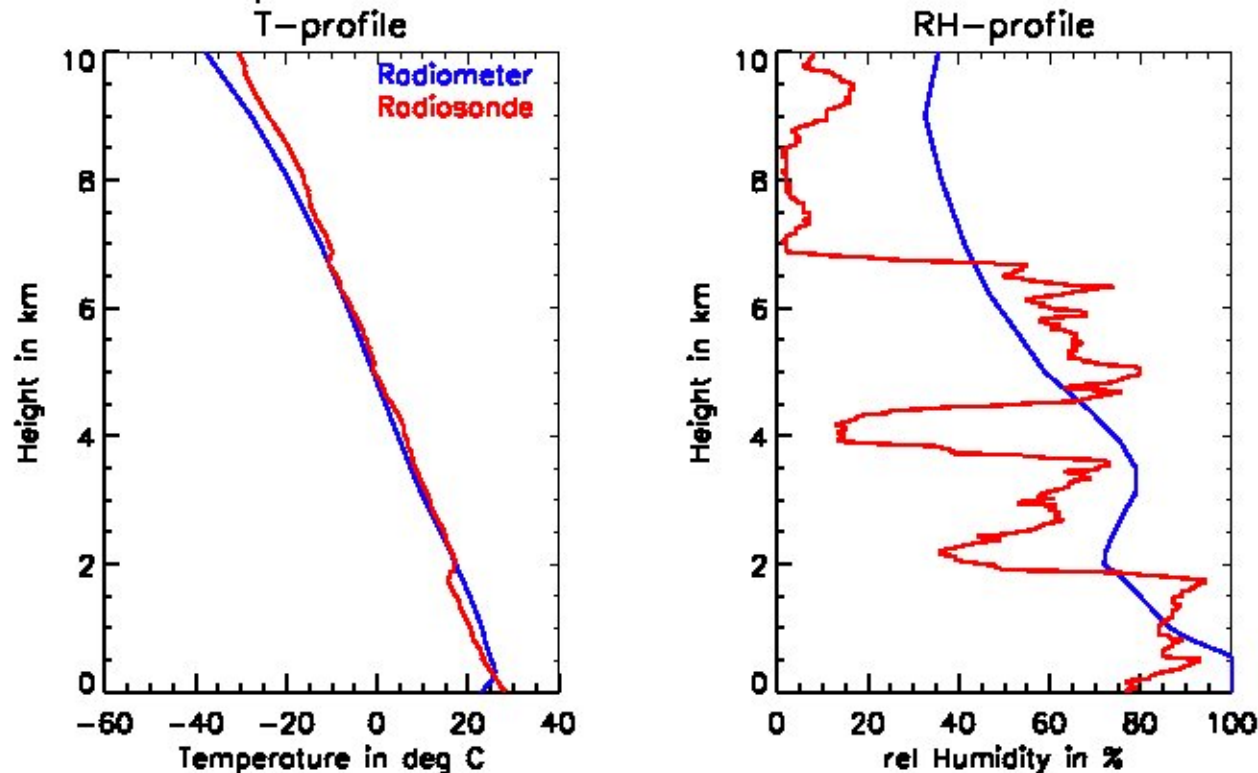




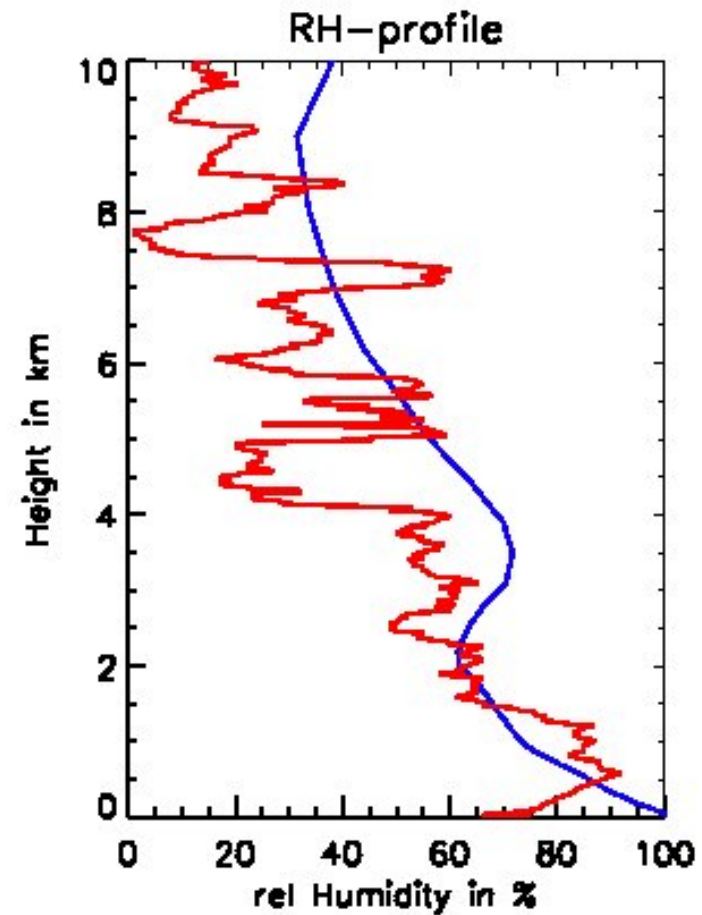
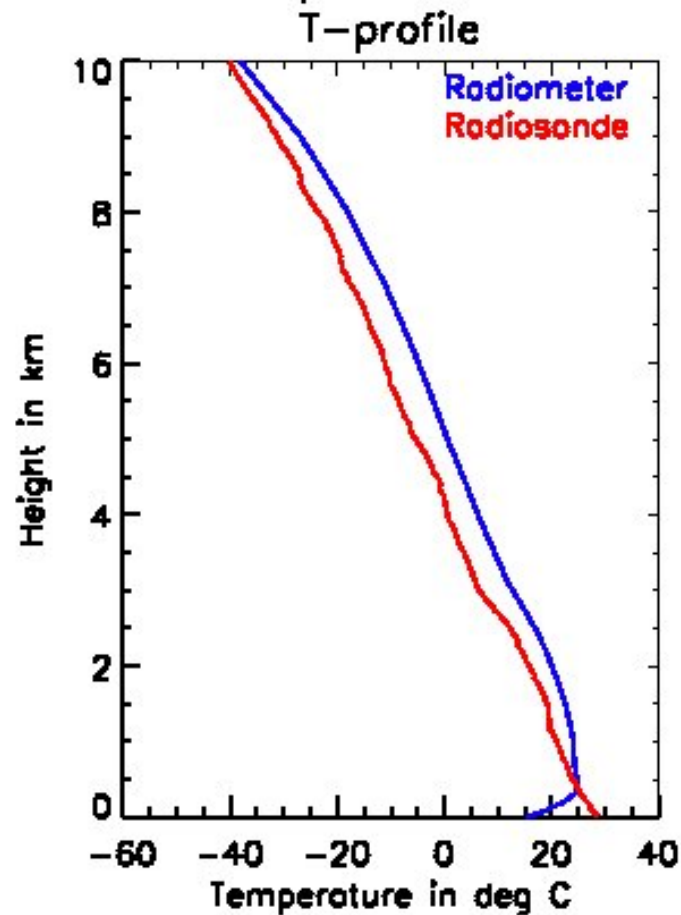
MetOp-A overpasses: satellite elevation $> 60^\circ$

Comparison of temperature (left) and humidity (right) profiles from **microwave radiometer** and **radiosonde**

MetOP overpass on 19.04.2007 at 21:58:53 UTC

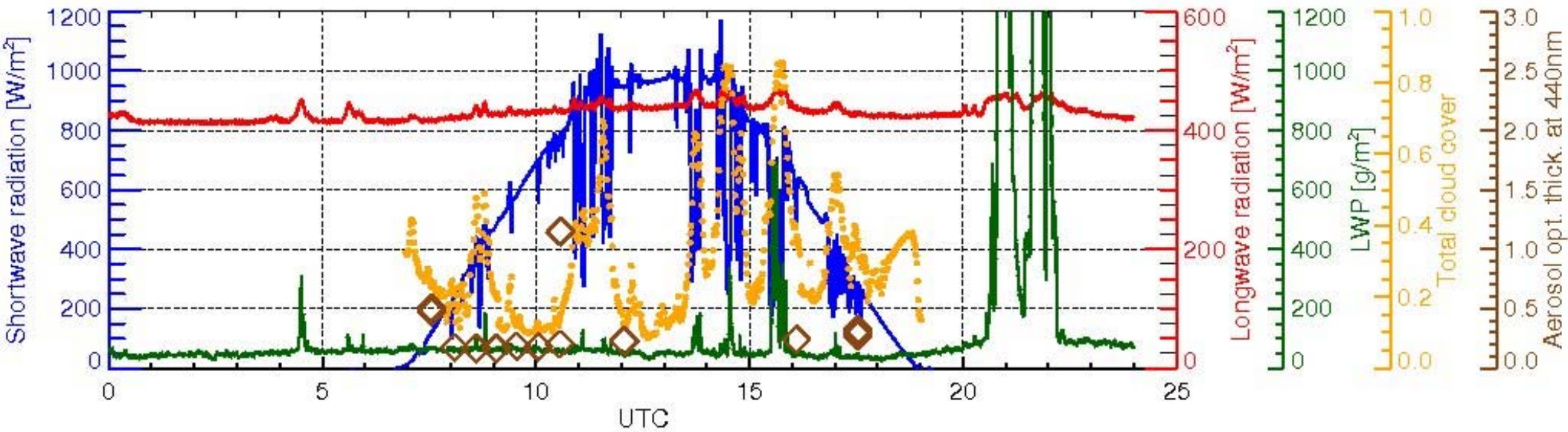


MetOP overpass on 21.04.2007 at 10:17:15UTC





April 21, 2007: cloud & radiation data



Broadband downward solar radiative flux at the sea surface

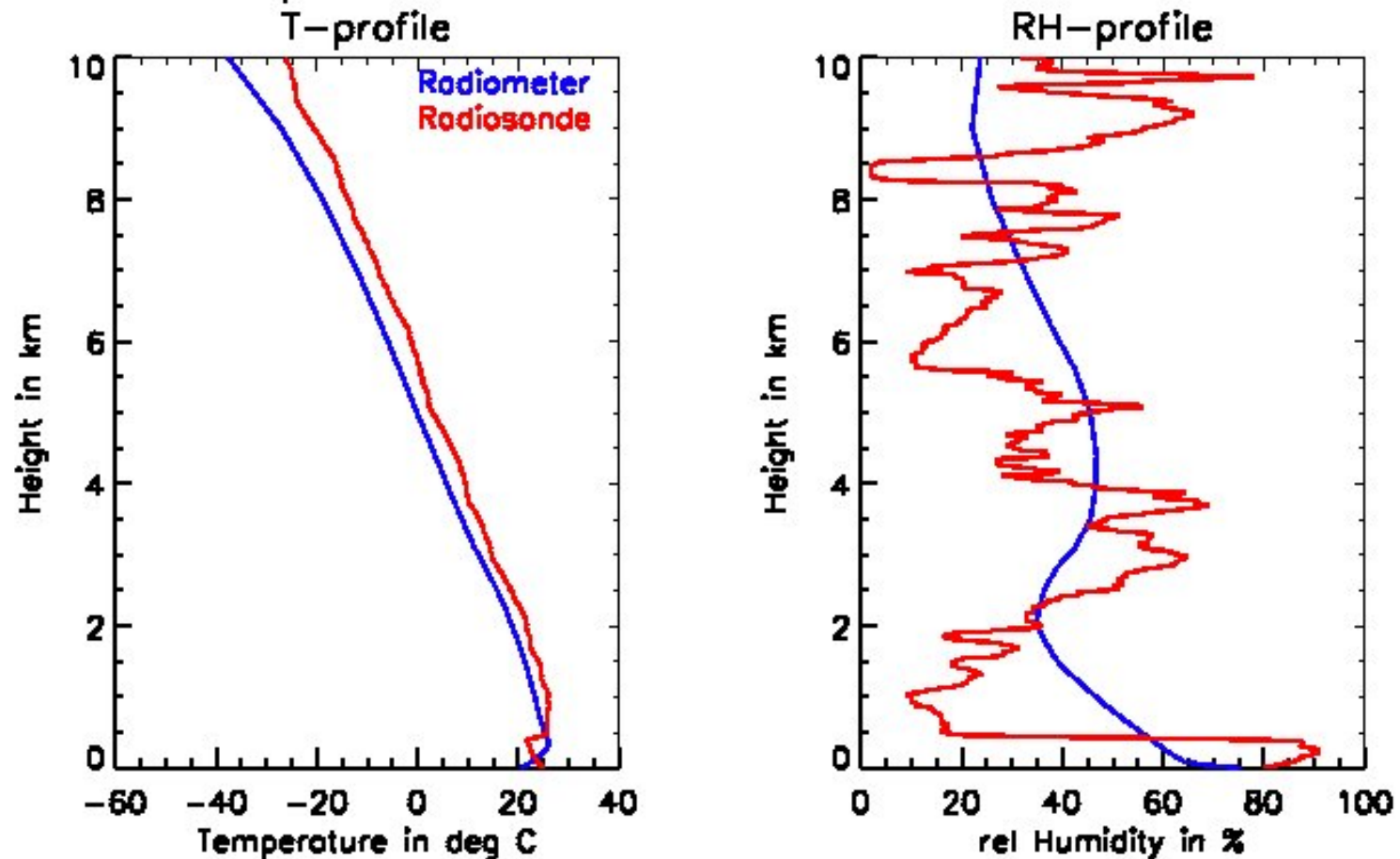
Broadband downward thermal radiative flux at the sea surface

Cloud cover

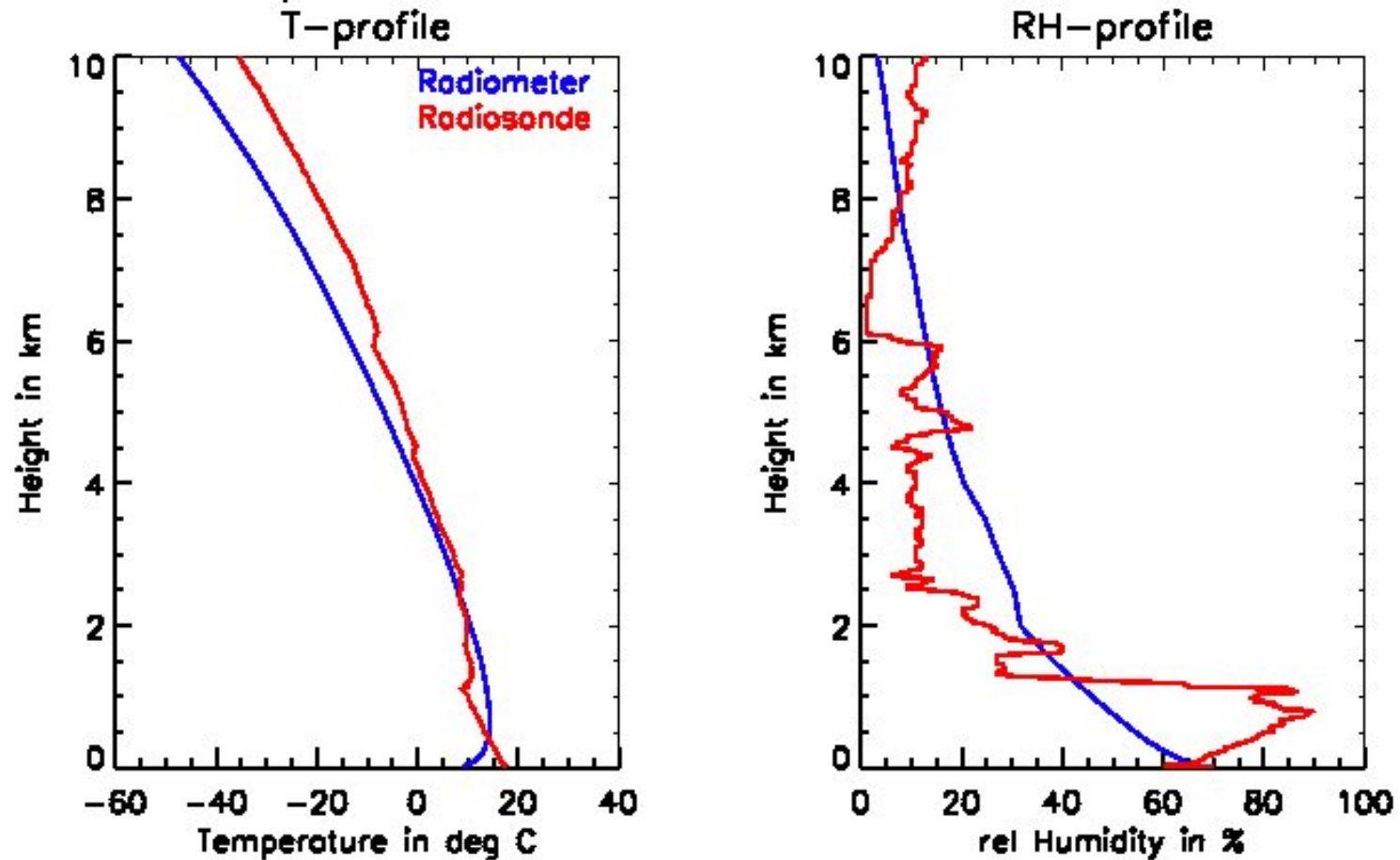
Liquid water path

Aerosol optical thickness

MetOP overpass on 22.04.2007 at 22:40:41 UTC

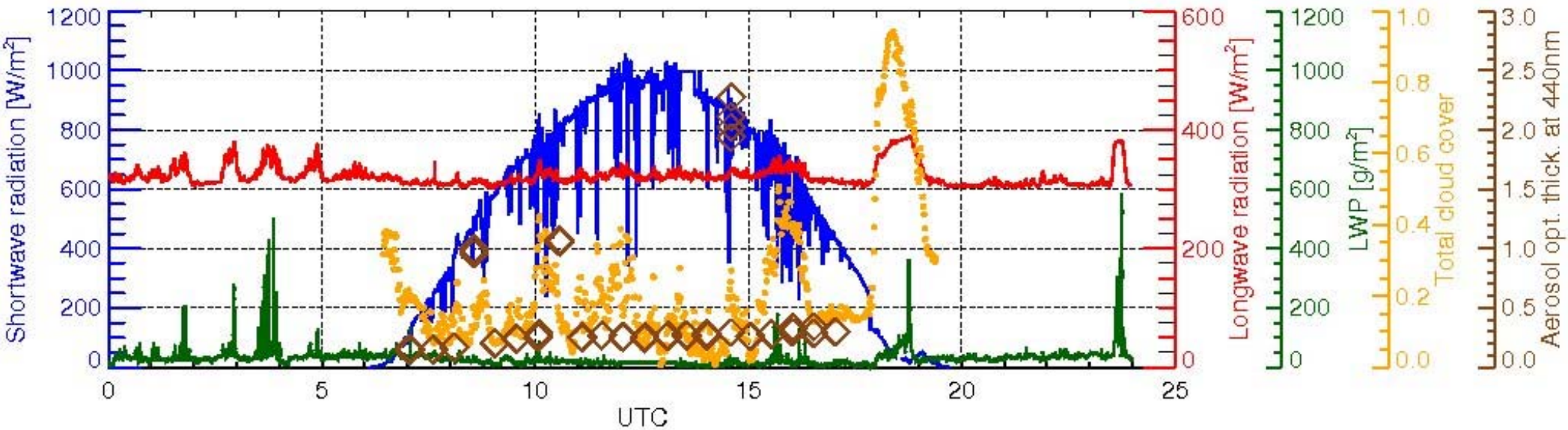


MetOP overpass on 28.04.2007 at 11:05:29 UTC





April 28, 2007: cloud & radiation data



Broadband downward solar radiative flux at the sea surface

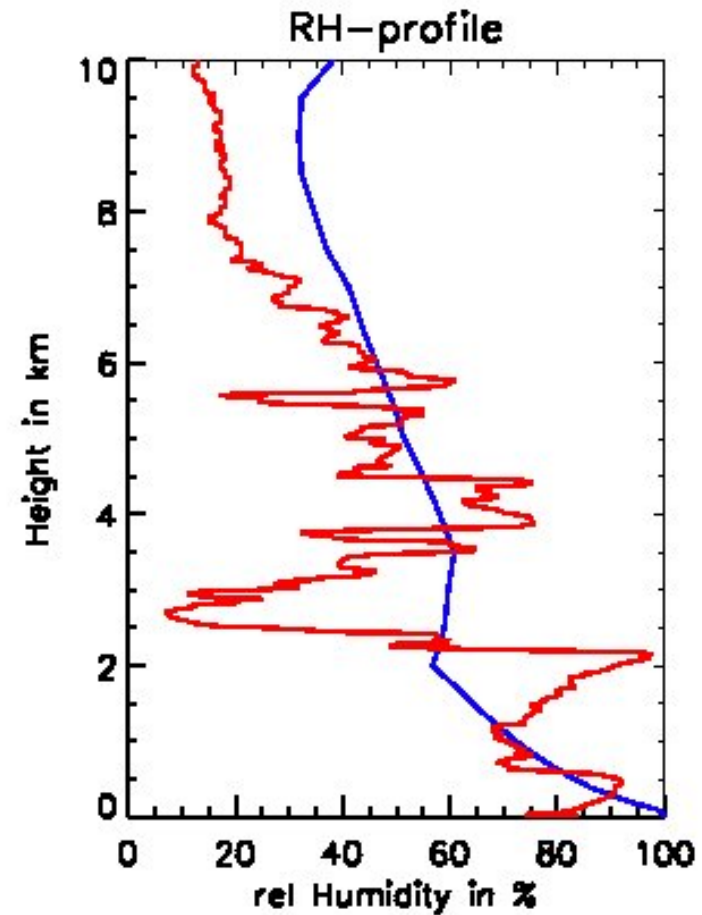
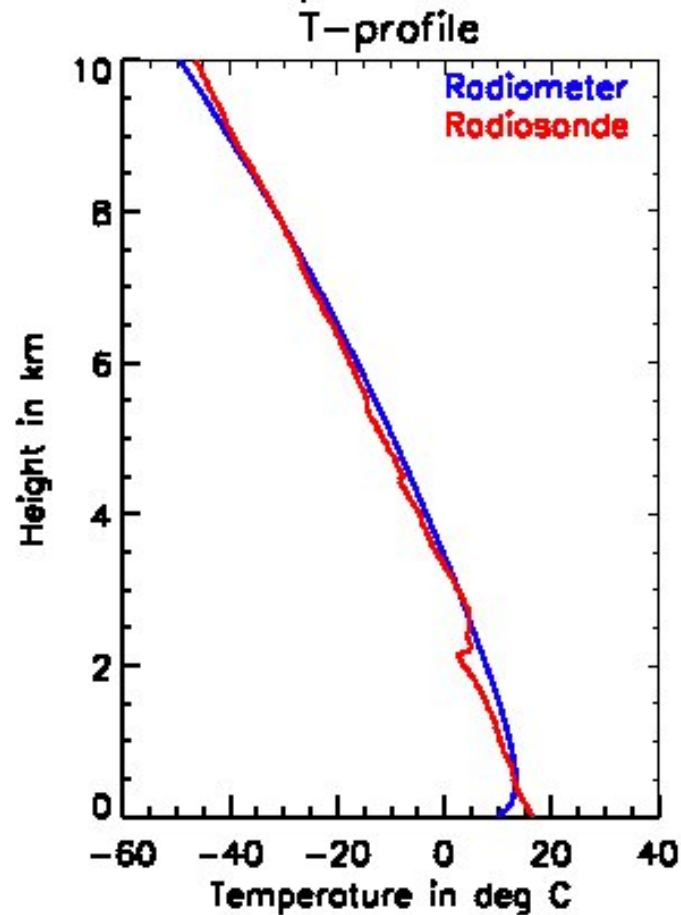
Broadband downward thermal radiative flux at the sea surface

Cloud cover

Liquid water path

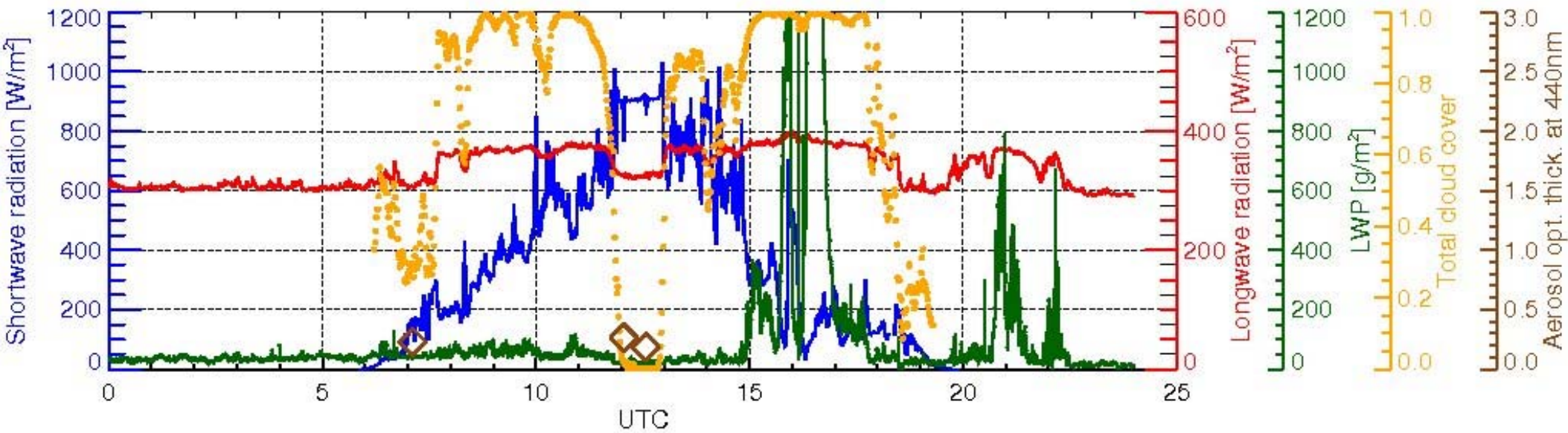
Aerosol optical thickness

MetOP overpass on 29.04.2007 at 10:43:30UTC





April 29, 2007: cloud & radiation data



Broadband downward solar radiative flux at the sea surface

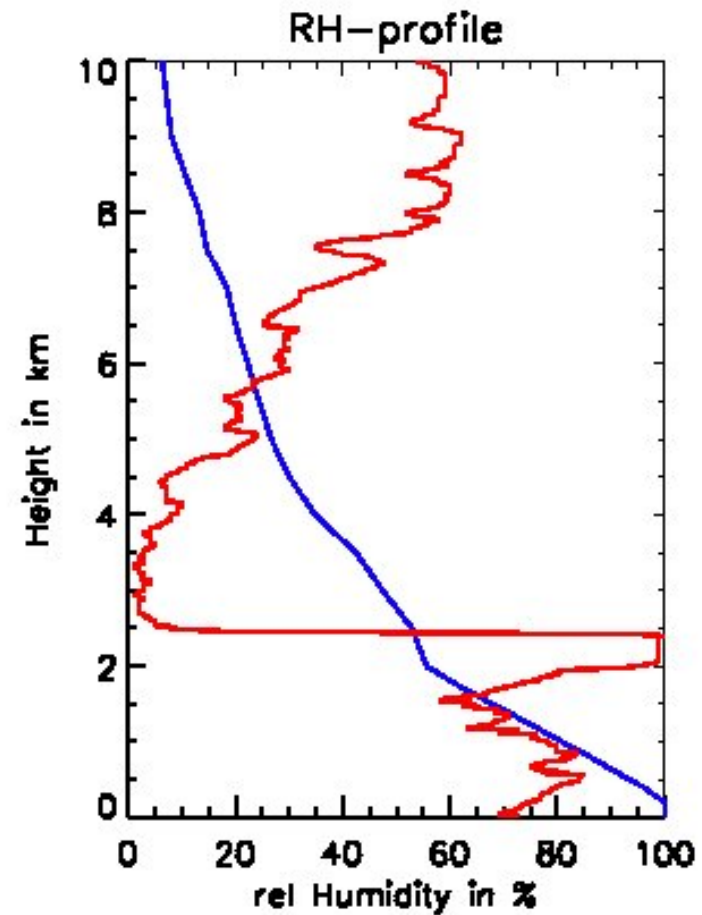
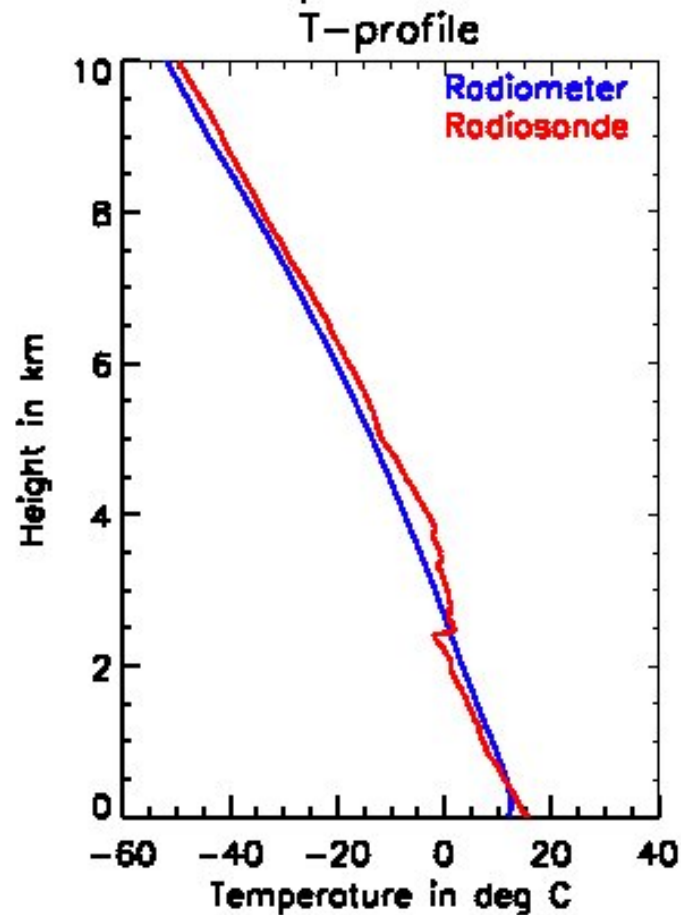
Broadband downward thermal radiative flux at the sea surface

Cloud cover

Liquid water path

Aerosol optical thickness

MetOP overpass on 29.04.2007 at 22:03:06 UTC



**All Polarstern data public available
from the PANGAEA data base located
at the Alfred Wegener Institute
(www.awi.de)**

- Outlook -

OCEANET: 2008 - 2010

Development of an autonomous observing platform for energy and trace gas exchange between ocean and atmosphere

Atmospheric measurement devices:

- Microwave radiometer

- Raman lidar

- Full sky imager

- Sun photometer

- .

- .

- .



IFM-GEOMAR

Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften
an der Universität Kiel

Atmosphere: remote sensing



Ocean:
Primary
production



Atmosphere/ocean
Energy budget



Atmosphere/Ocean:
CO₂-budget



OCEANET Cruises (RV Polarstern)

- Apr/May 2008: Punta Arenas - Bremerhaven
- Nov 2008: Bremerhaven – Cape Town –
Neymeier Station
- Apr/May 2009: Punta Arenas - Bremerhaven
- October 2009: Bremerhaven – Punta Arenas
- Spring 2010
- Fall 2010
- ...