

The NWPSAF "IRSPP" software package

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MIMAG meeting, October 2017







IRSPP – processing package for the MTG-IRS

One of several new packages planned for the CDOP-3 phase of the NWP SAF (2017 to 2022)

User requirements were discussed at the ECMWF/NWPSAF Hyperspectral Workshop – and we welcome more feedback on URs.

- Intended for use by both global and regional NWP centres
- The main aim is to allow NWP centres to exploit the PC-compressed level 1 datasets

Possible interest in the full-spectrum datasets provided to "power users"

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IRSPP

Input: netCDF4 files, Principal Component (PC) compressed

Output: BUFR or netCDF4

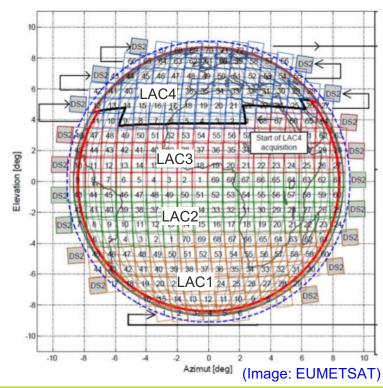
Optional processing steps:

- Generation of reconstructed radiances (for specified channels)
- Transformation to other PC basis sets
- Changing the apodisation of the eigenvectors
- Spatial thinning and/or averaging. Full resolution is 4-10km depending on position.
- Facility to generate eigenvectors (global or local) from full-spectrum datasets?
- Is any additional information needed? e.g. more information on clouds?

Challenges:

Handling the large data volume in a timely manner

 8×10^6 spectra received per hour (1 "LAC" per 15 min) 160×160 spectra per "dwell" (numbered boxes)



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Considerations

- NWPSAF software packages are usually implemented in Fortran90.
- Use NetCDF-Fortran library to ingest the input files
- Use ecCodes to generate BUFR products assuming that there is interest in this from the NWP centres. BUFR sequence would need to be defined – who will do this? Make sure ancillary data are included (e.g. instrument temperatures – anything that might be useful in bias correction)
- Channel selection(s) for reconstructed radiances need to be defined. How many channels
 would NWP systems need? There are standard selections for IASI and CrIS radiances
 (not reconstructed). Who will generate?
- Provision to select dwells covering certain regions should be straightforward



Normal processing – to get reconstructed radiances



By the user:

 $\mathbf{y}_r = \mathbf{E} \mathbf{s}$ Reconstructed radiance

Only include the channels of interest in \mathbf{E} , so less computation is needed (~1×10 8 multiplications per sec)

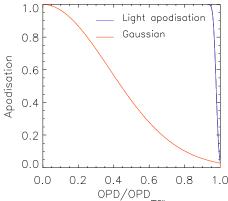
You cannot assimilate more than *Npc* channels, because the observation error matrix would not invert. (See Fiona Smith's ITSC-19 presentation, 7.02)



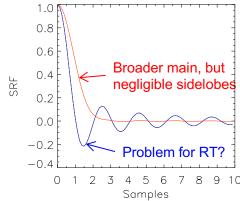
Changing the apodisation

PC scores will be generated at EUMETSAT on the basis of "lightly apodised" spectra – this is good because it preserves the information content, but can be difficult for radiative transfer (negative transmittances)

Apodisation is a linear process, so it is easy for the user to change the apodisation of the reconstructed radiances just by using apodised eigenvectors – which can be pre-computed (assuming static eigenvectors are used for the input data). Make provision for this in IRSPP.



Interferogram domain



Spectral Response Function



Changing the eigenvector basis

- EUMETSAT will use eigenvectors designed to keep as much as possible of the measured signal – based on real observations
- NWP centres might want eigenvectors based on RT model, i.e. only consider variables that are actually represented in the model (T, q, cloud, surface, etc.)
- Project the scores: $\mathbf{S}' = \mathbf{E'}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{S}$

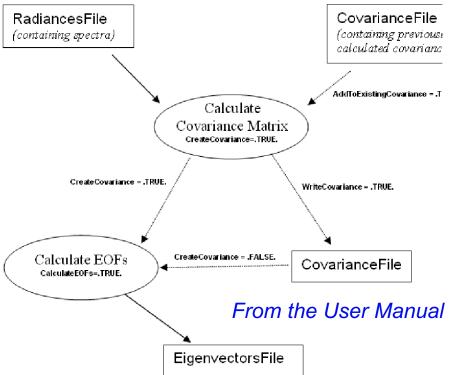
Rank: Npc_{new}×Npc_{old}

If this matrix is pre-computed, computational complexity is similar to generating RRs.



Generating eigenvectors

- Would be done centrally by EUMETSAT, but researchers may want to generate their own.
- See the current (unchanged since 2008)
 NWPSAF "IASI PCA-based compression package". Is there a requirement to continue to support this functionality?





Anything else?

- Cloud/surface? The IRS ATBD includes a comprehensive range of cloud/surface tests, so unlikely that IRSPP could add anything in this area.
- Your suggestions …?

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