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SCREEN CAPTURE  
WELCOME

# ACTRIS CCRES

## Microwave radiometer data quality monitoring and retrieval development framework for network operation

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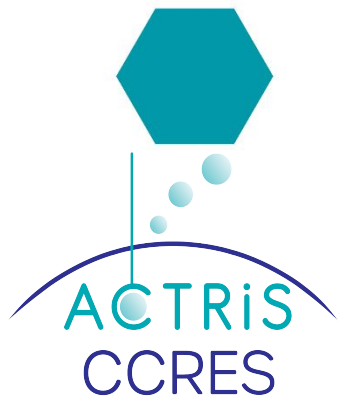
**EMS Annual Meeting, Barcelona, 2-6 September 2024**



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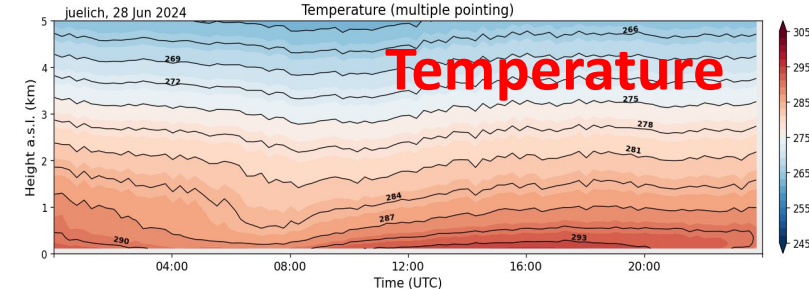
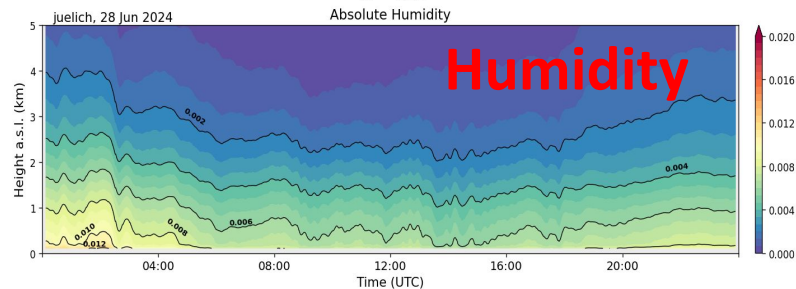
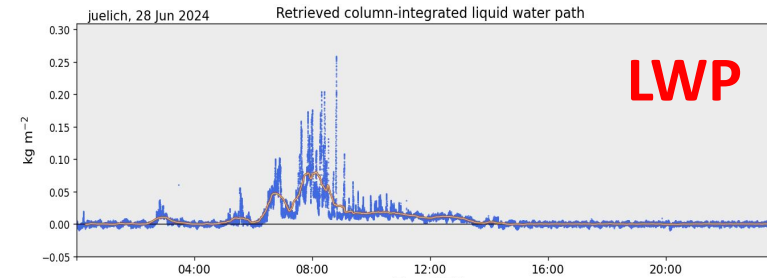
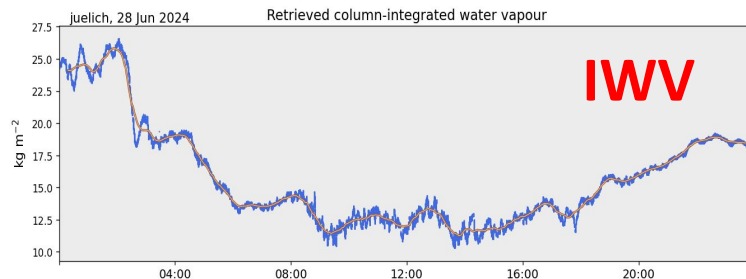


# Microwave Radiometer (MWR) Observations

1.1

- **Passive MWRs:** measure radiances, expressed as brightness temperatures (**TB**), in two frequency ranges (absorption of water vapor and oxygen), as well as in window regions for liquid water clouds
- **Retrieved products:**
  - Cloud liquid water path (LWP)
  - Integrated water vapor (IWV)
  - Profiles of atmospheric humidity and temperature

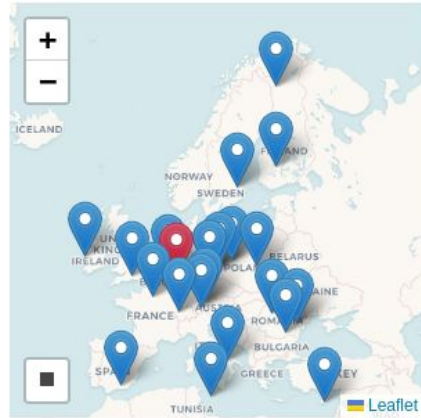
} high temporal, but  
coarse vertical resolution



- 6 main components (in-situ / remote sensing of Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases) aiming to provide **long-term harmonized** data streams
- MWRs are part of the Center for Cloud Remote Sensing (**CCRES**):
  - Offers standard operating procedures (**SOPs**) and regular workshops
  - Newly developed **processing code**<sup>1</sup> is implemented in central data architecture
- CCRES also operates Doppler Cloud Radars (e.g. Ka, W-band), Ceilometer, and Doppler lidars for wind profiling:
  - Allows deriving instrument **synergy** products like the cloud classification algorithm **Cloudnet**

<sup>1</sup> Marke et al., (2024). MWRpy: A Python package for processing microwave radiometer data. Journal of Open Source Software, 9(98), 6733, <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.06733>





Location

Jülich x

☐ Show all sites

Date

2024-06-13

Product

MWR single pointing x  
Classification x

☐ Show experimental products

Variable

Target classification x  
Liquid water path x  
Integrated water vapour x  
Air temperature x  
Absolute humidity x

Instrument model

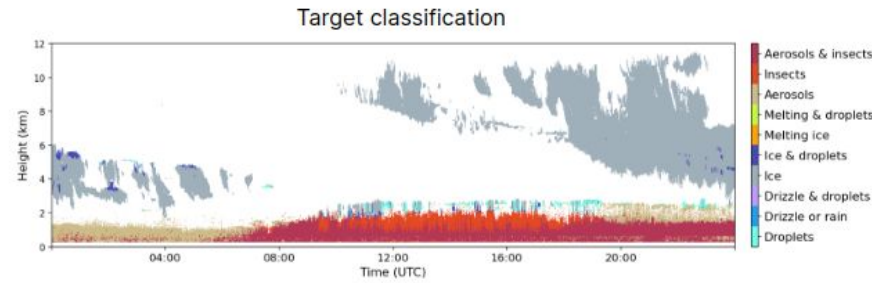
Select

Visualisations for 13 June 2024

comparison view ☒

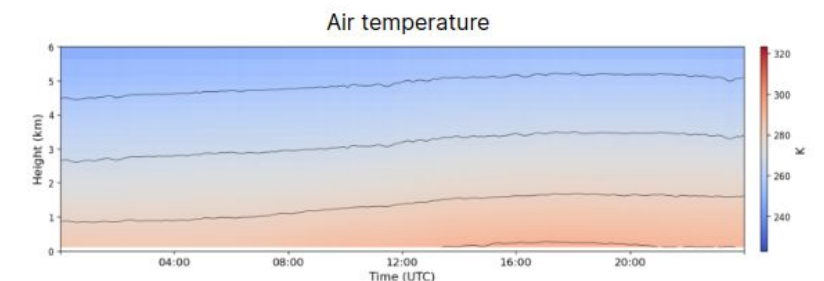
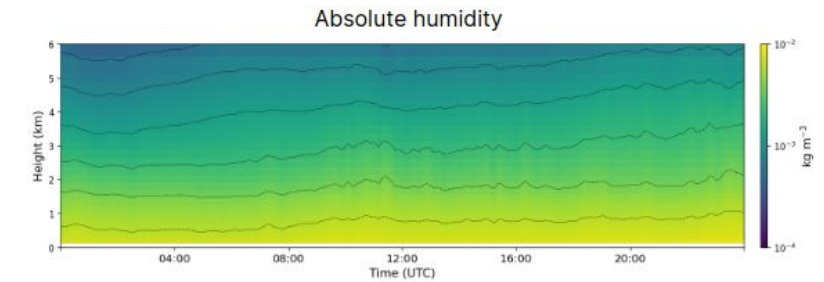
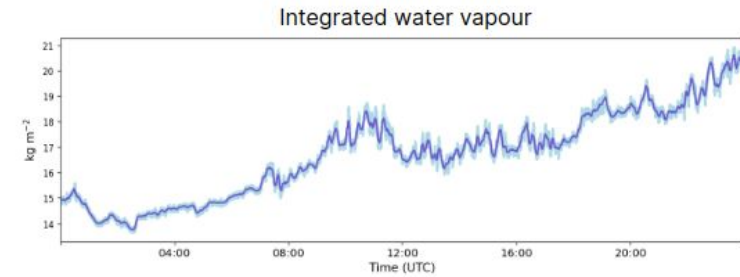
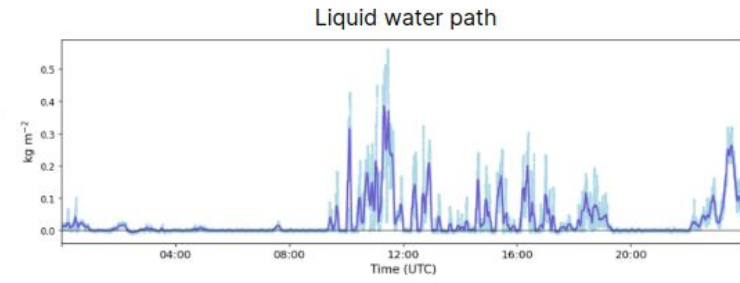
Jülich Classification

Volatile



Jülich HATPRO microwave radiometer

Volatile



cloudnet.fmi.fi

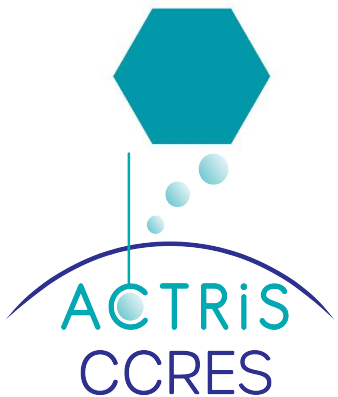


## 2.1

# Quality Control

**Quality flags (per channel) derived for Level 1 data (also provided in product files)**

- Contains checks of TB values, system parameters, and spectral consistency

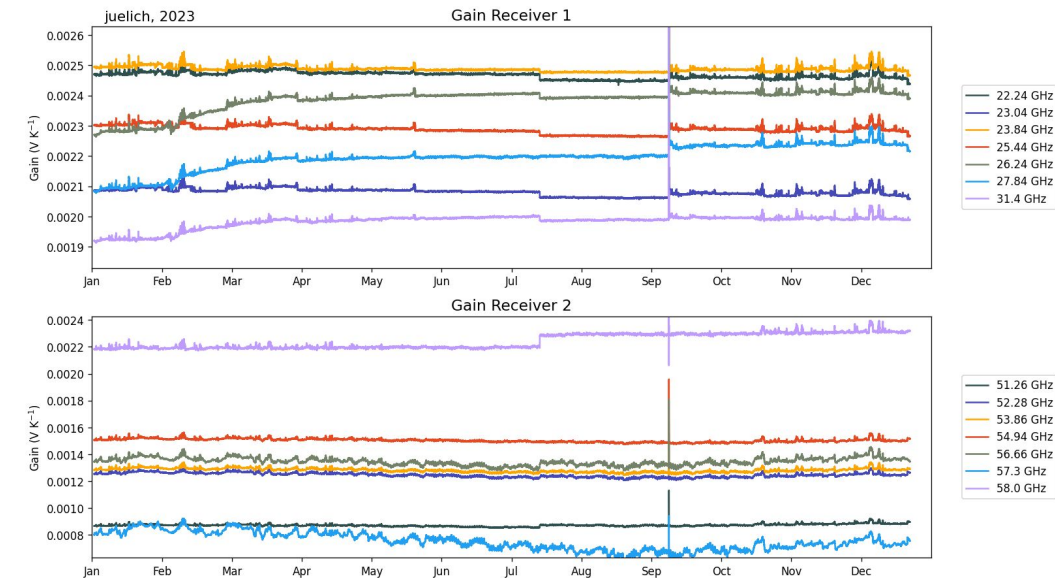
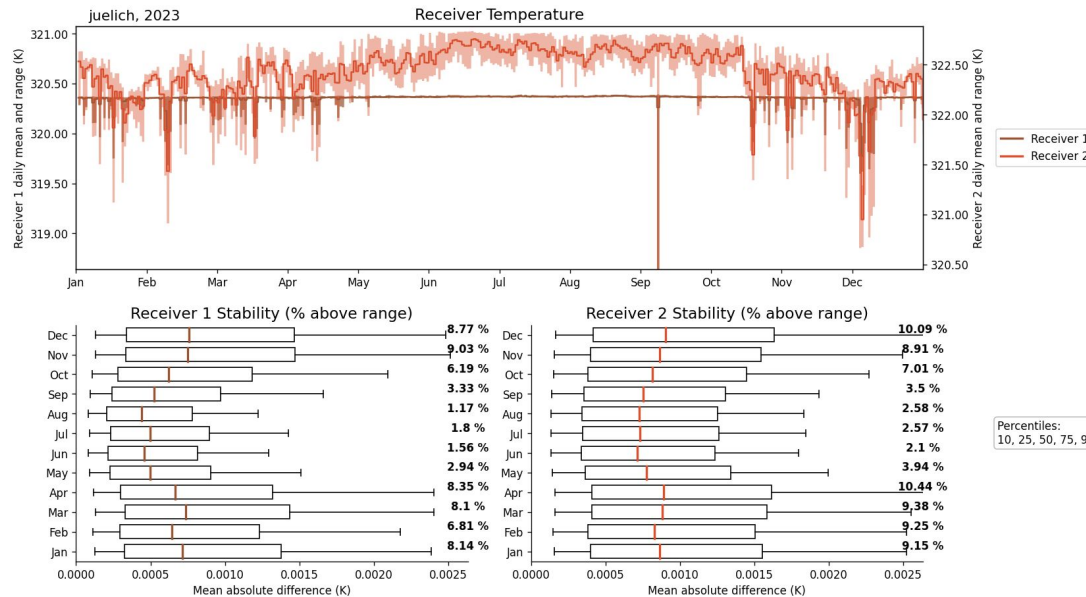


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## Long term quality assessment

- Checks availability / quality of data and whether SOPs are being followed
- Detection of malfunction possible in operational use
- Statistical analysis and reports are planned







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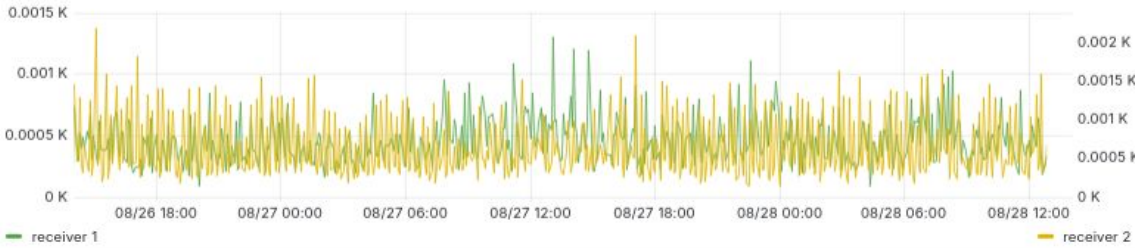
## **Centralized housekeeping data (HKD) monitoring**

- Synchronizes HKD data with CCRES data center
- Includes instrument type specific thresholds and alert settings
- Helps operator to take action and increase uptime of instruments

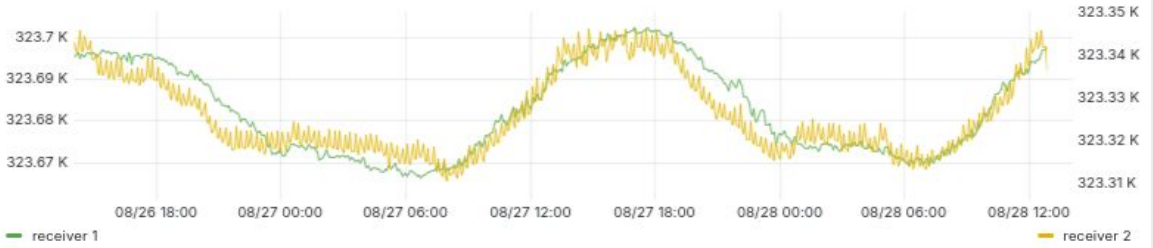
Temperature of ambient target



Temperature stability of receiver



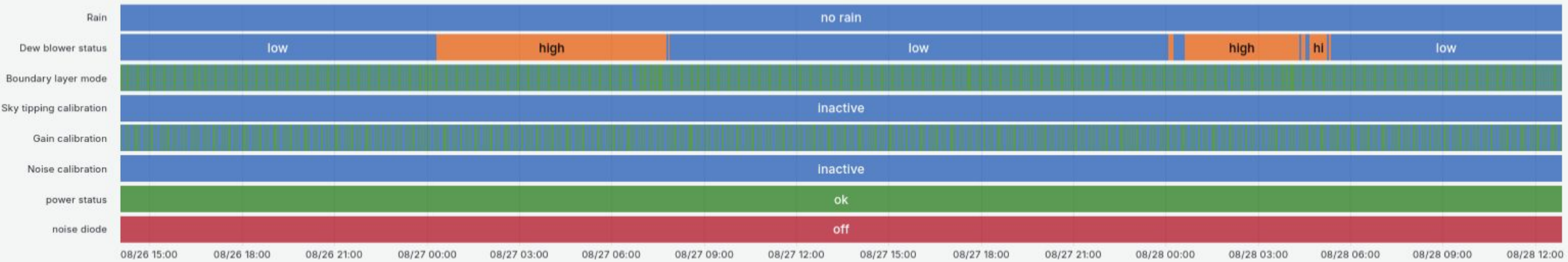
Temperature of receivers



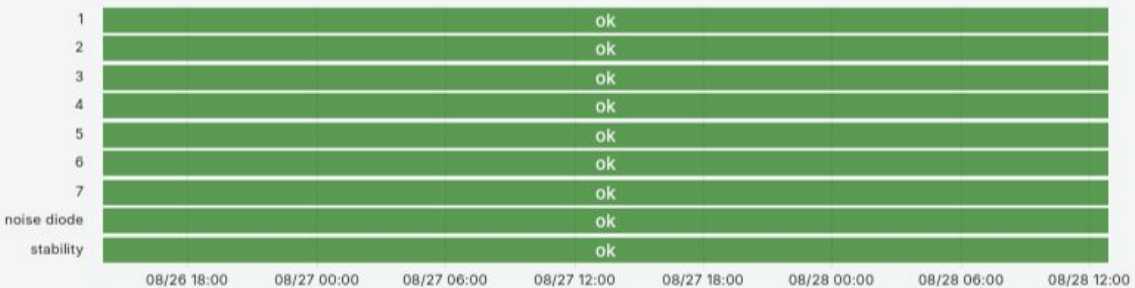
Remaing flash memory



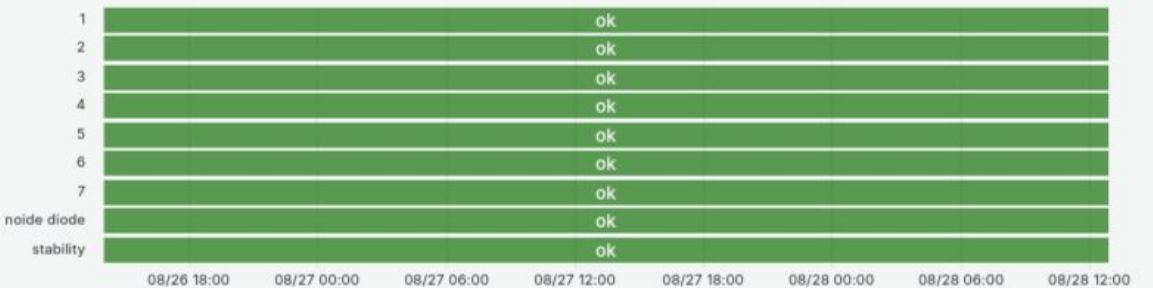
status



Status of receiver 1

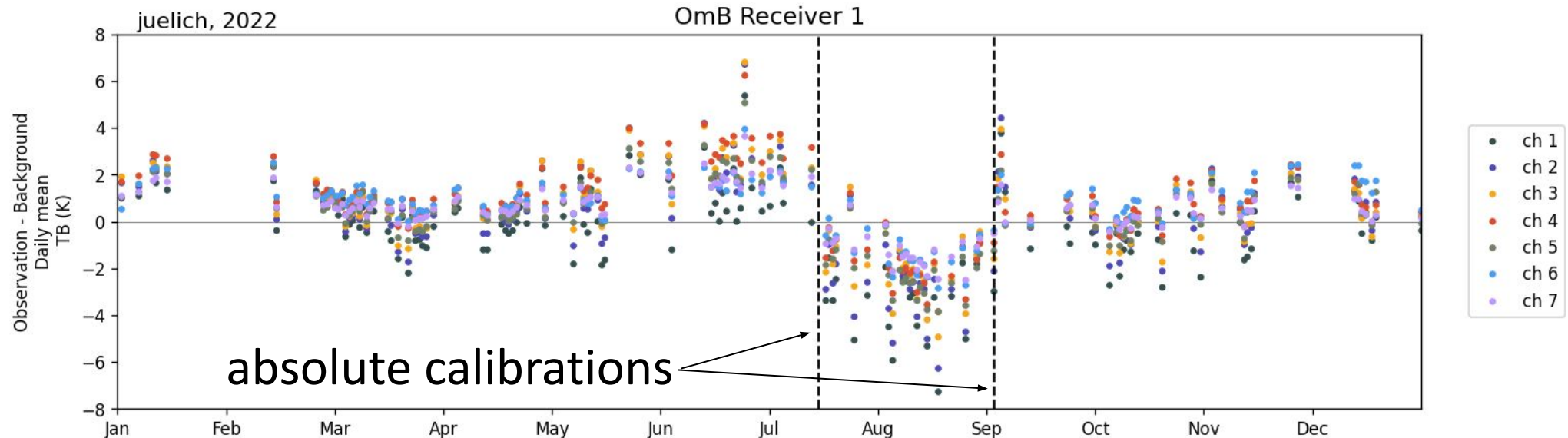


Status of receiver 2



# Observation minus Background (O-B) Monitoring of TB

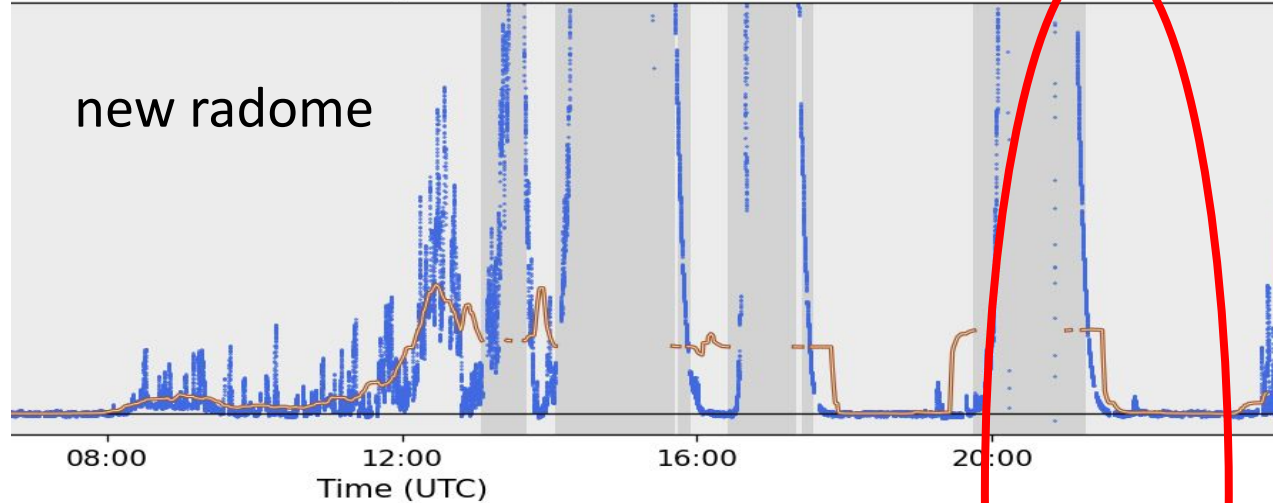
- **Idea:** Identify faulty calibrations or larger drifts/jumps in brightness temperatures
- **Method:** Simulate TB using radiative transfer with a “background” (radiosonde, model), during liquid water cloud free scenes, and compare to observations
- **Difficulties:** Attribution of differences due to uncertainties (model, radiative transfer, etc); small drifts are likely within expected O-B spread



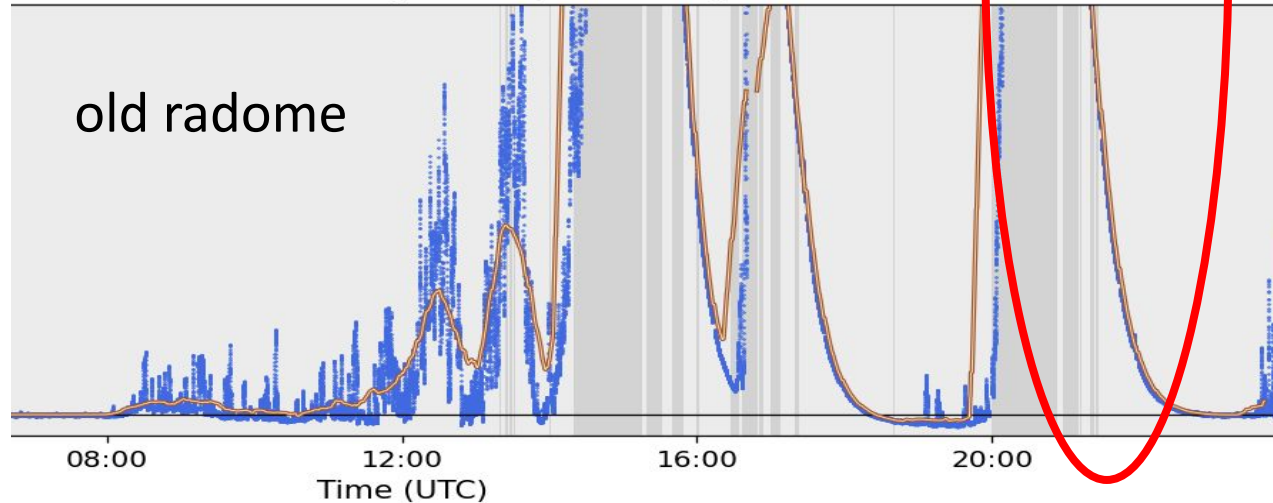
## 2.2

# Radome Monitoring

Retrieved column-integrated liquid water path



Retrieved column-integrated liquid water path



- Work is done in collaboration with DWD
- **Idea:** evaluate “time-to-dry” of radome after rain events
- Uses spectral consistency retrieval (comparison of retrieved and observed TBs)
- Helps with instrument **maintenance** (radome change)



- Goal: derive homogeneous data streams focused on clouds/water cycle and retrieve quantities with a high temporal resolution (for atmospheric variability):
  - **Statistical retrieval** method (Neural Network including auxiliary information)
  - Retrieval training with **ERA5 climatology** (comparison with radiosondes)
  - MWR + IRT **synergy retrieval** for LWP
  - Include **89 GHz channel** of cloud radar / MWR for improvements in LWP retrieval

## Collaboration for a better cross network compatibility

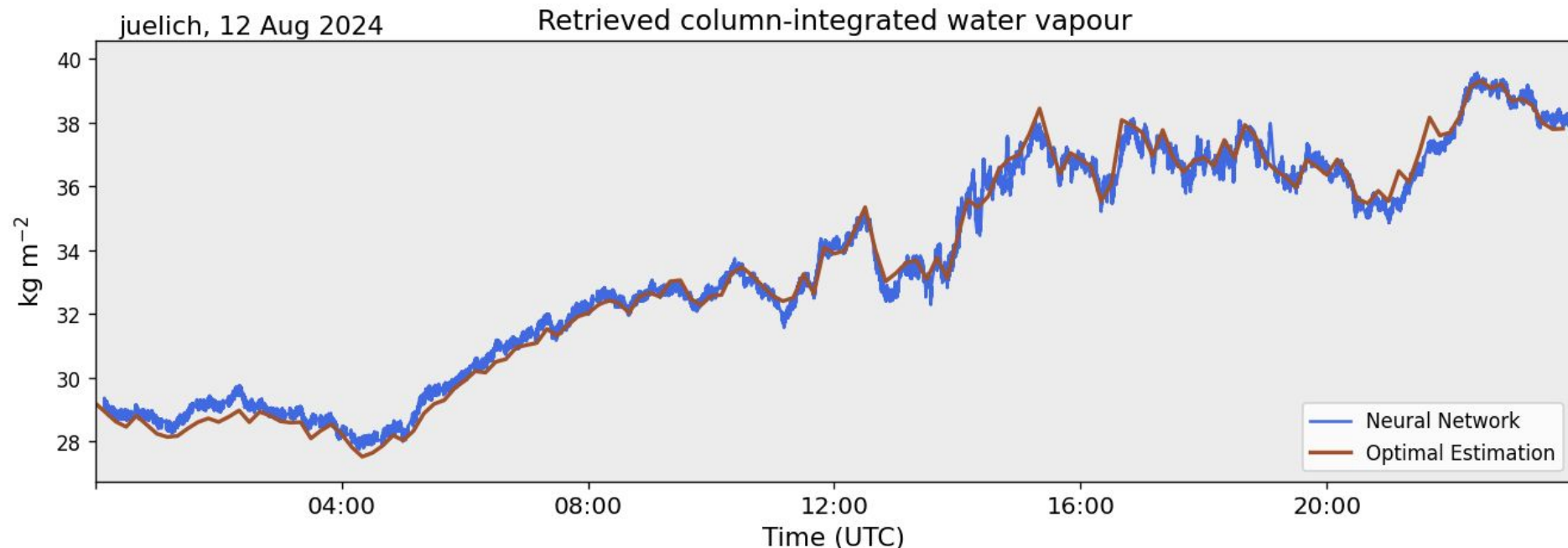
- Enables stations to participate in both networks
- Similar file types and data format (including metadata, quality flags)
- Common SOP (with minimum requirements of both networks), including:
  - Calibration procedures and intervals
  - Scanning strategy

## Differences in generating products (retrieval method)

- Focus: nowcasting and data assimilation into weather forecast models
- Physical retrieval approach (optimal estimation)
- Lower temporal resolution

# Retrieval Development - Comparison

- PANAME (PARis region urbaN Atmospheric observations and models for Multidisciplinary rEsearch) campaign is used as **testbed**
- Comparison of statistical and physical retrievals at different sites



# Summary & Conclusions

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- ACTRIS-CCRES provides harmonized single instrument and synergistic data products for cloud remote sensing
- Emerging and coordinated ground-based MWR networks in Europe (ACTRIS / Cloudnet, E-Profile) with centralized data processing
- Comprehensive and long-term data assessment ensures high data quality, increase in uptime, and helps with instrument maintenance
- Intercomparison campaigns using different approaches will support current retrieval development

