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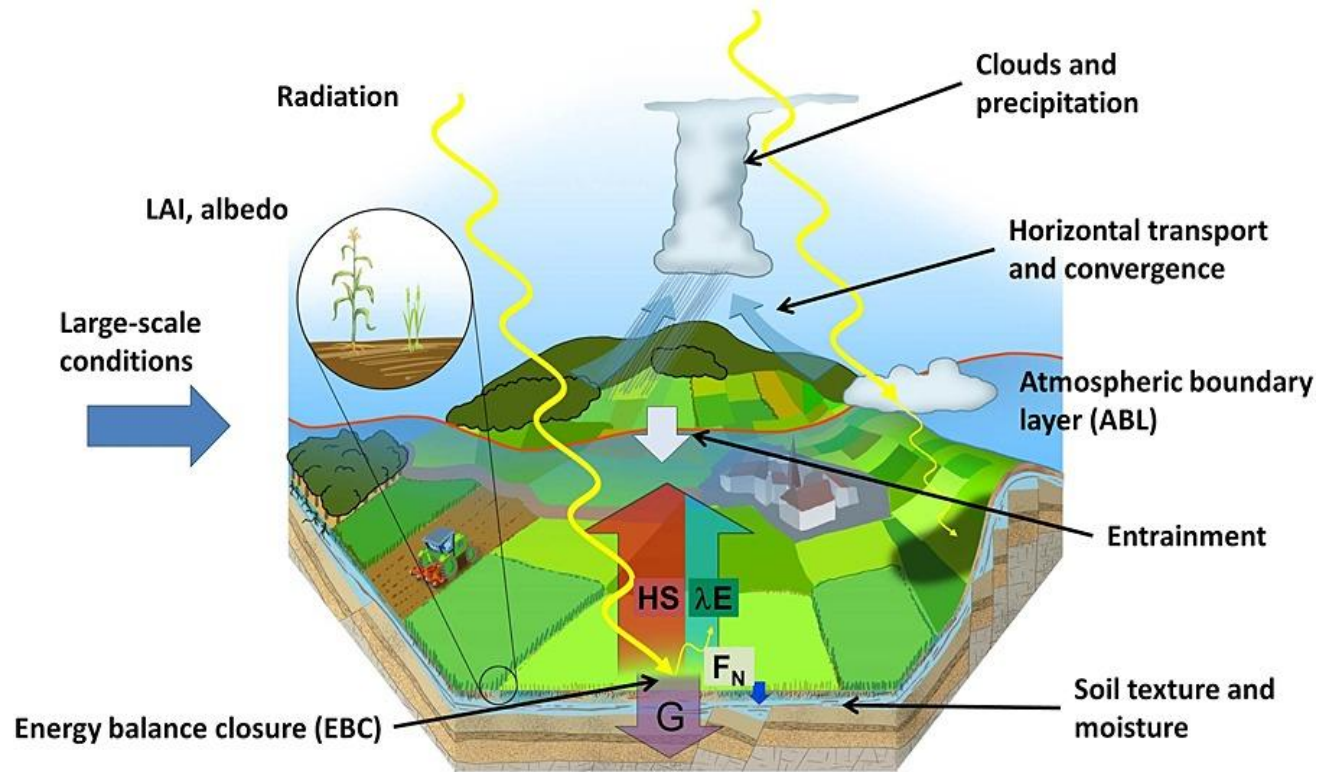
EVALUATING HORIZONTAL INHOMOGENEITIES WITH GROUND-BASED MICROWAVE RADIOMETER USING LARGE-EDDY SIMULATIONS

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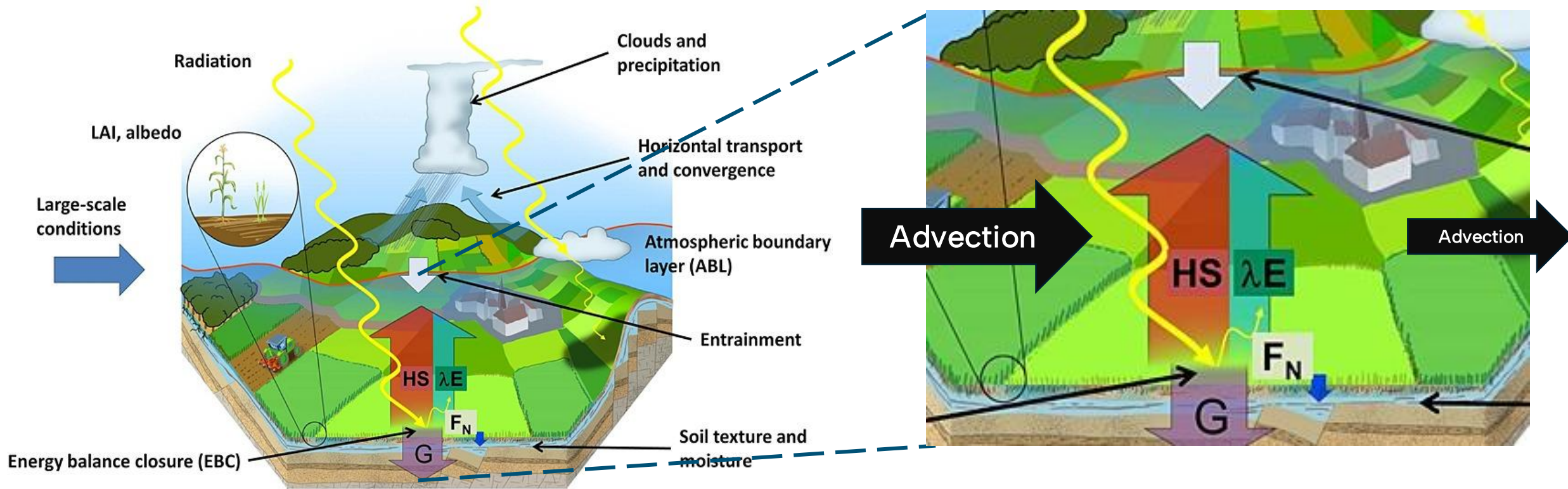
University of Cologne

Motivation



Wulfmeyer et al. (2015)

Motivation



Wulfmeyer et al. (2015)

Water vapour variability in the atmospheric boundary layer is linked to **local changes** and **advection**

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{D\alpha}{Dt} - \bar{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \nabla \alpha$$

Scope of the paper

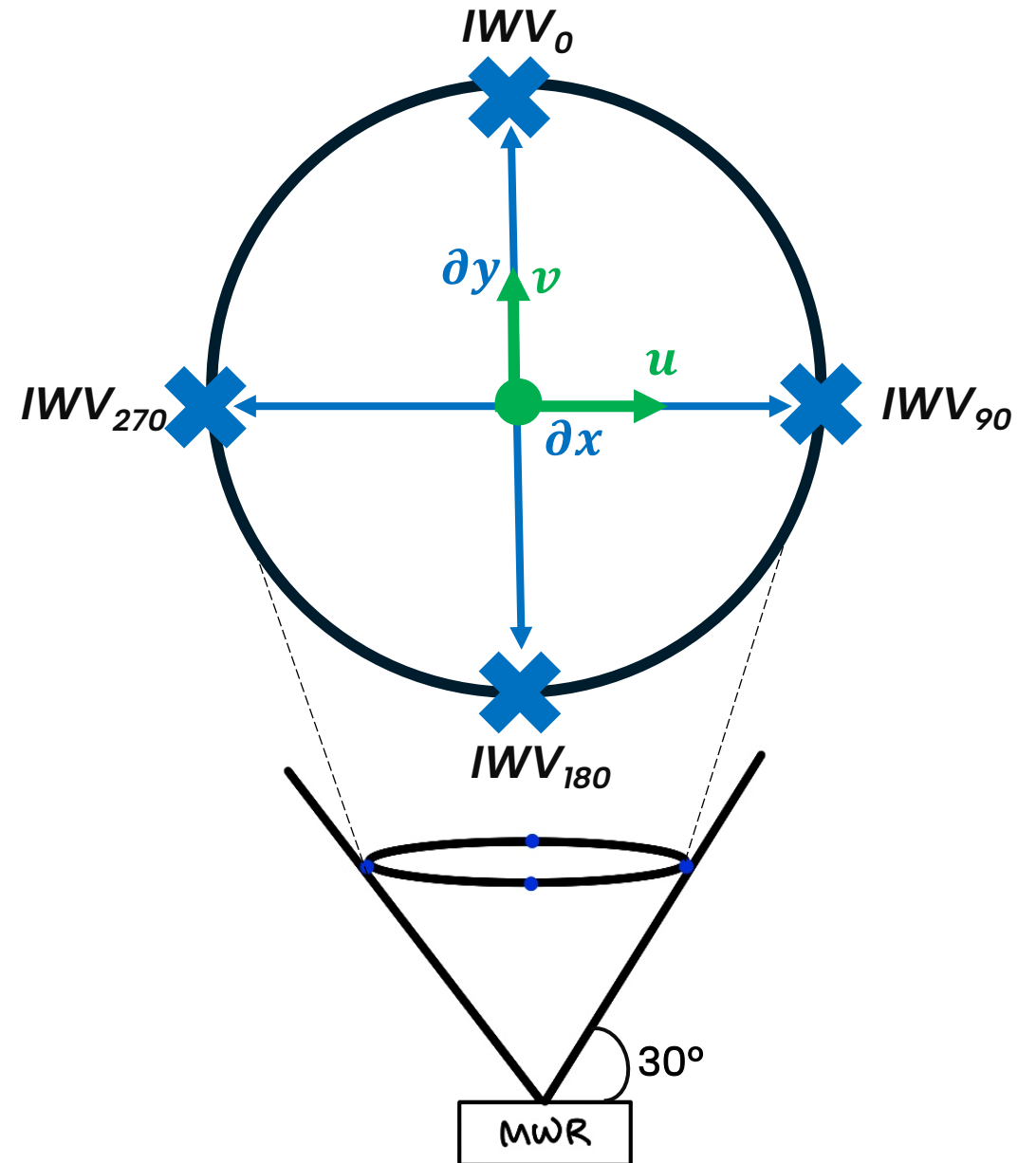
$$-\bar{V} \cdot \nabla \alpha = - \left(u \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right)$$

Using 3D spatial scans from microwave radiometer (MWR), we present a method to derive integrated water vapour (IWV) gradient.

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x} = \frac{IWV_{90} - IWV_{270}}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y} = \frac{IWV_0 - IWV_{180}}{\partial y}$$

u, v are derived from scanning lidar



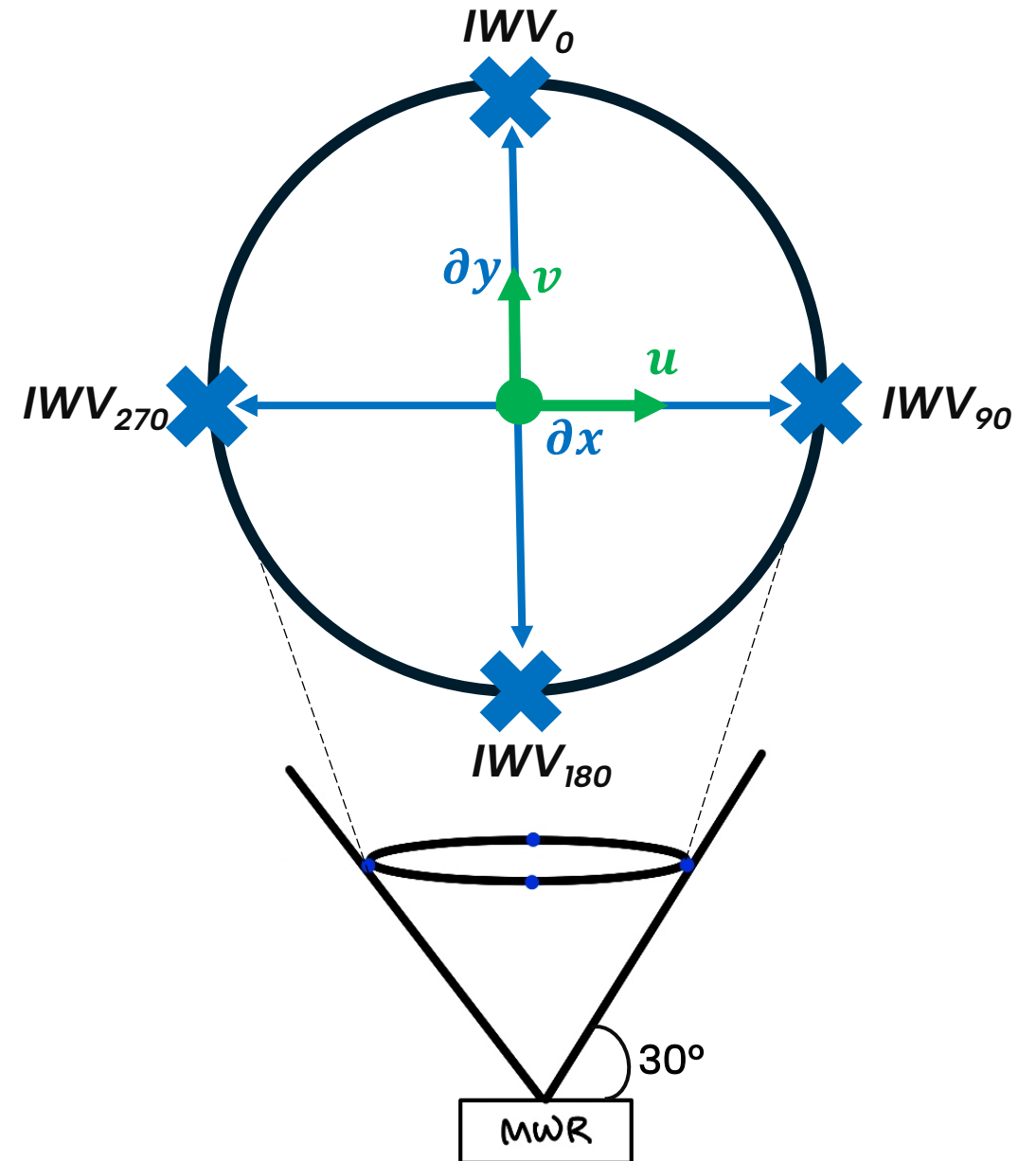
Scope of the paper

We don't have ground truth for the slant path profiles

- ... we turn to high resolution models for proxy
- ... we simulate observations from the virtual truth

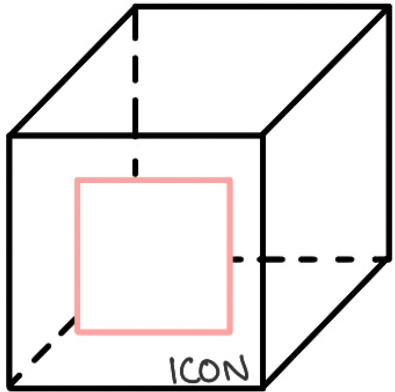
Now we ask ourselves:

- I. How good do the gradients from simulated MWR agree with the truth?
- II. What are the uncertainties associated with the gradients?
- III. What is the impact of the uncertainties on advection estimation?



Deriving slant path profiles of humidity

3D model reality



ICON-LES

Domain center: JOYCE (6°24' 46.8", 50°54' 28.8")

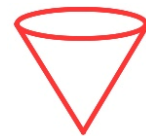
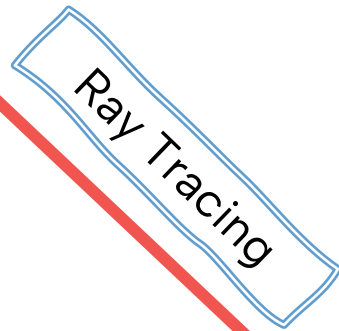
Horizontal resolution: 78m

Domain radius: 25km

Vertical height: 22km

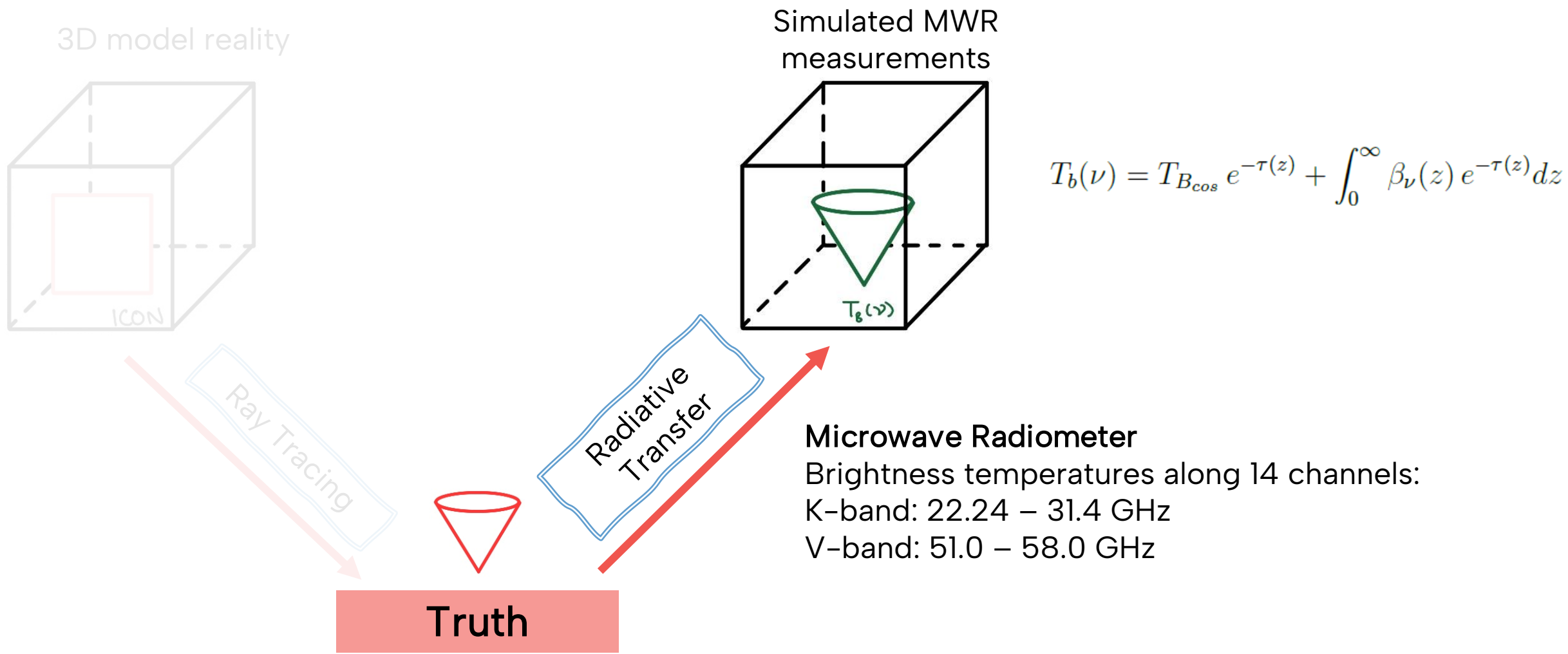
Height levels: 150

Time resolution: 15 mins

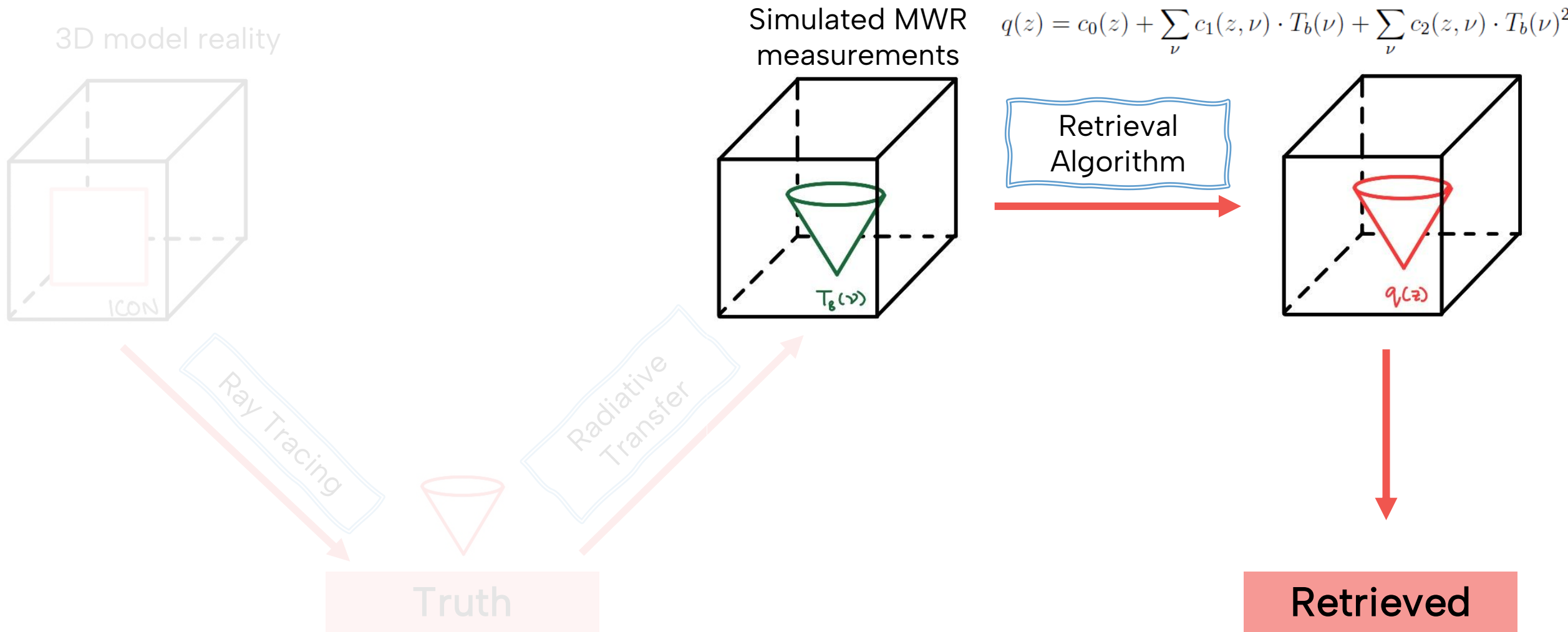


Truth

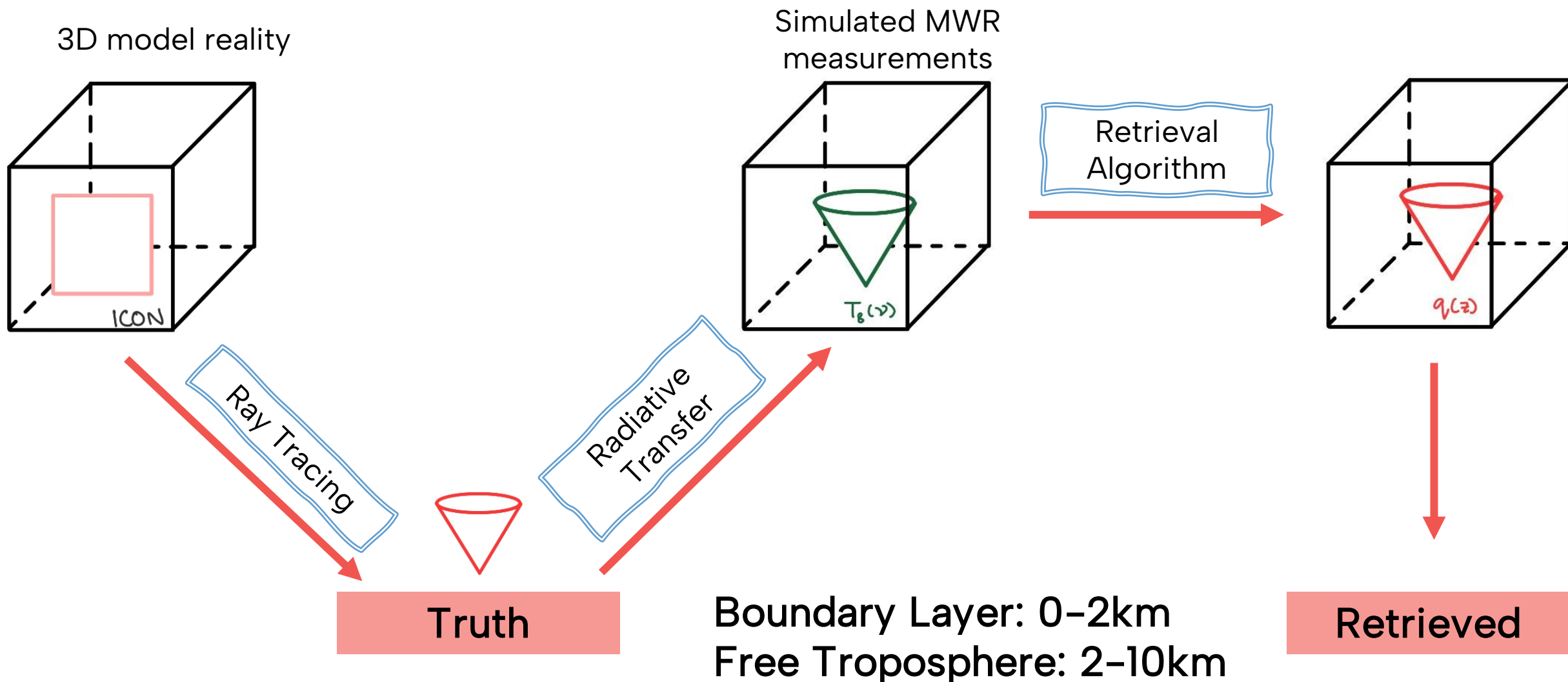
Deriving slant path profiles of humidity



Deriving slant path profiles of humidity



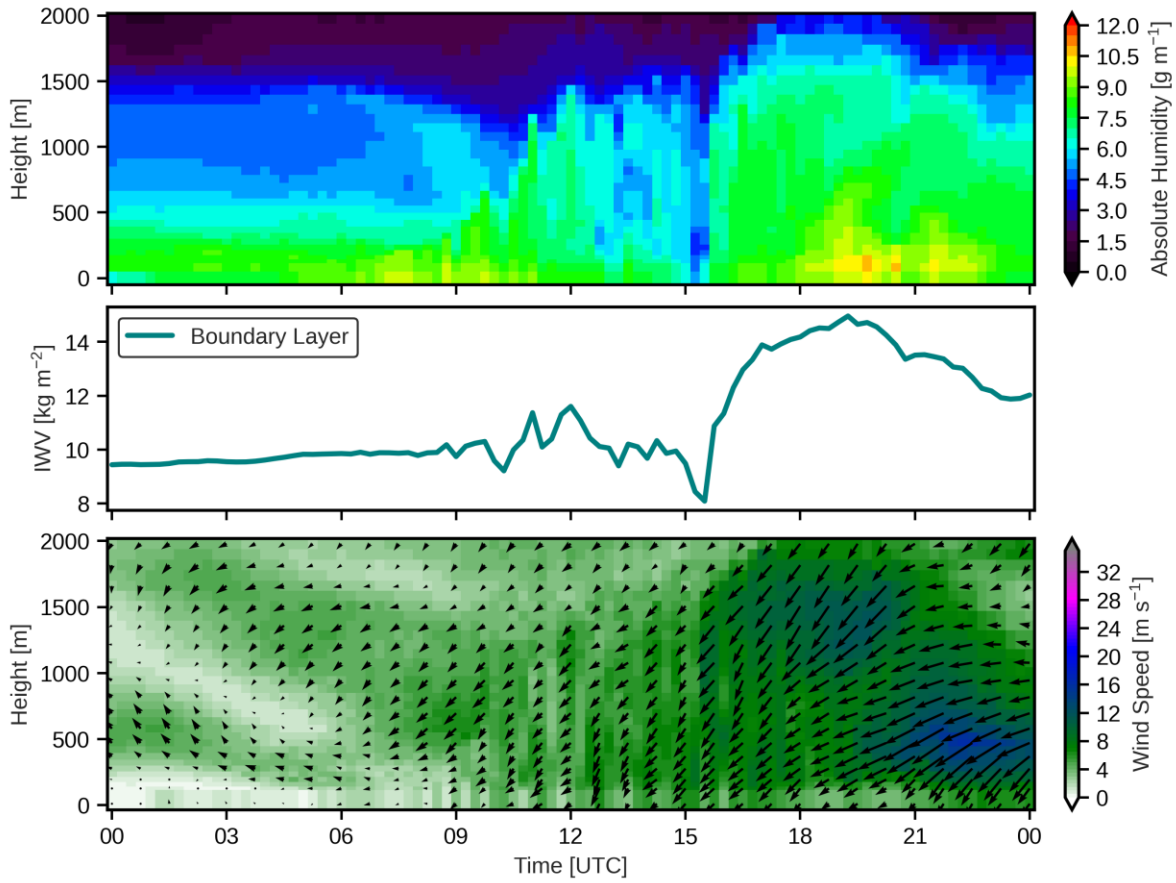
Deriving slant path profiles of humidity



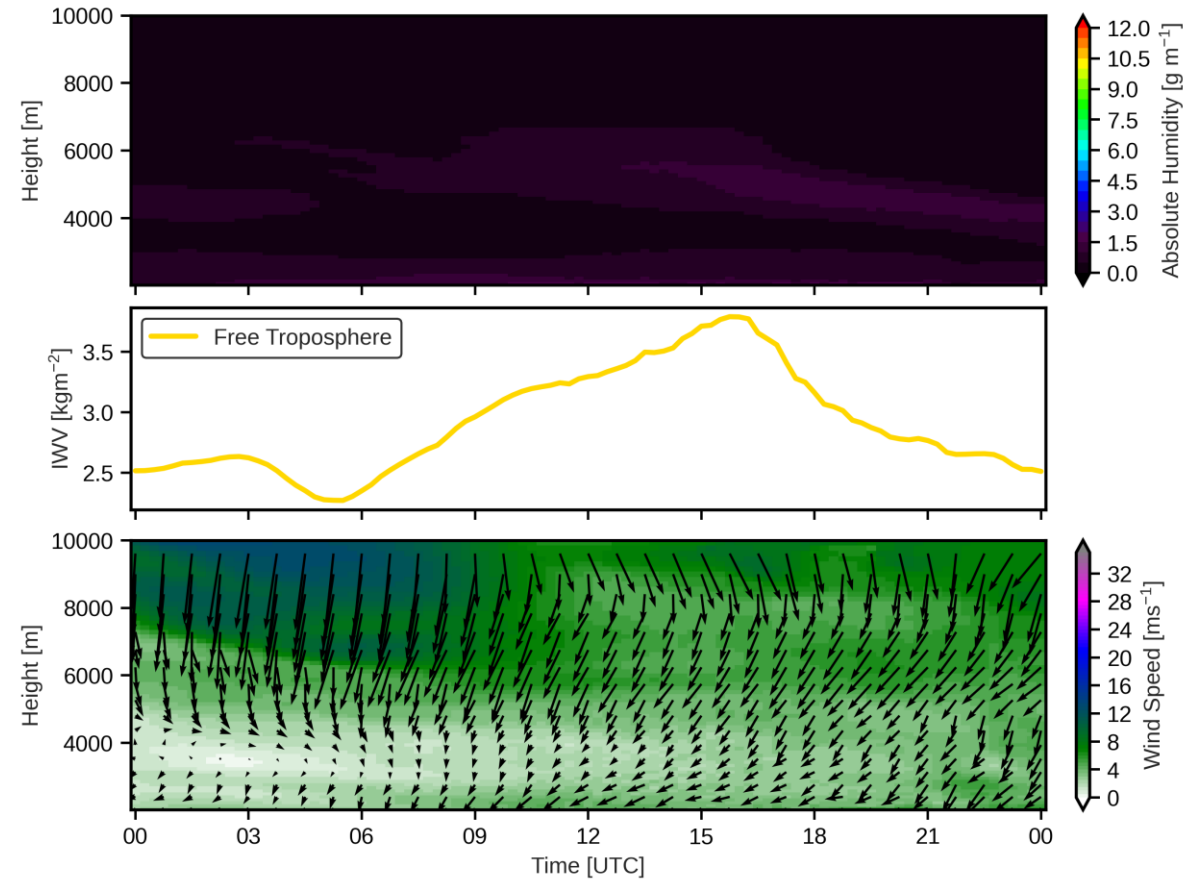
Case Study Results

Atmospheric column over Jue on 28.05.2023

Boundary Layer (0-2km)

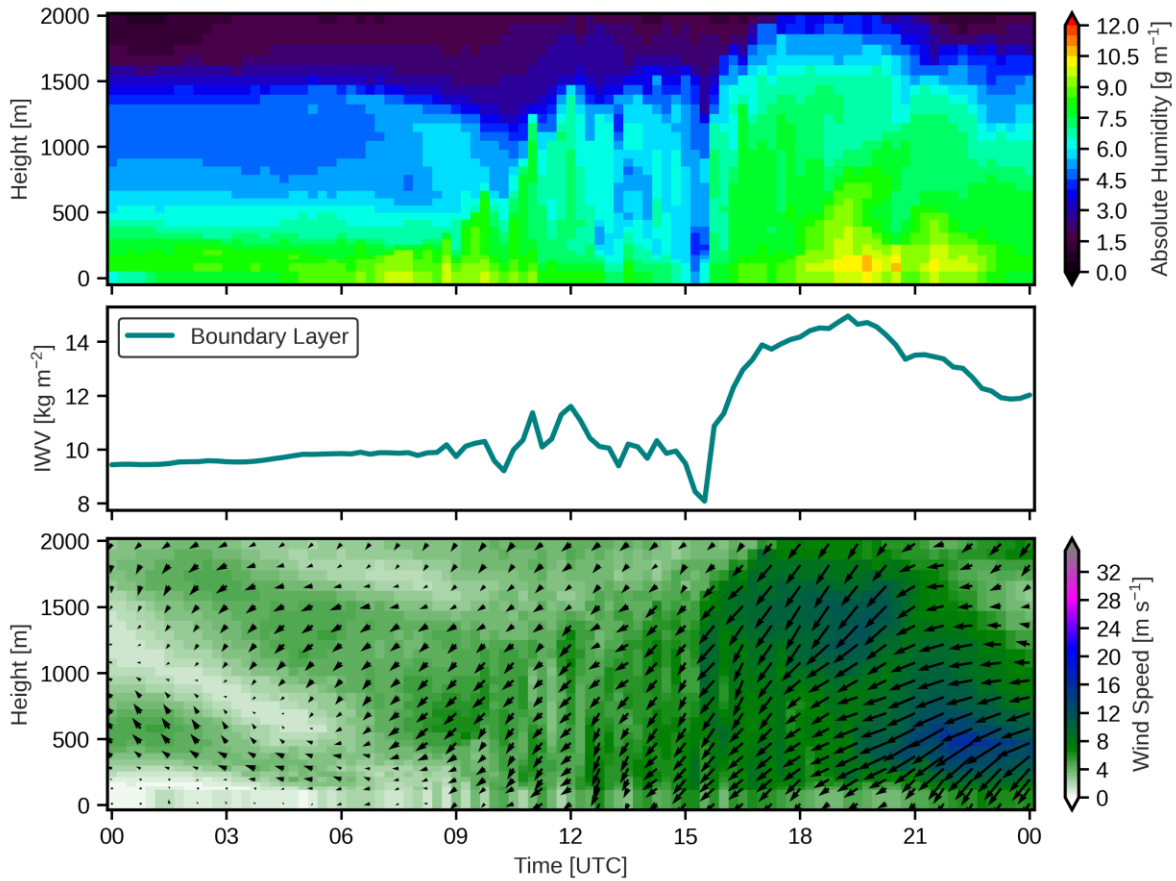


Free Troposphere (2-10km)



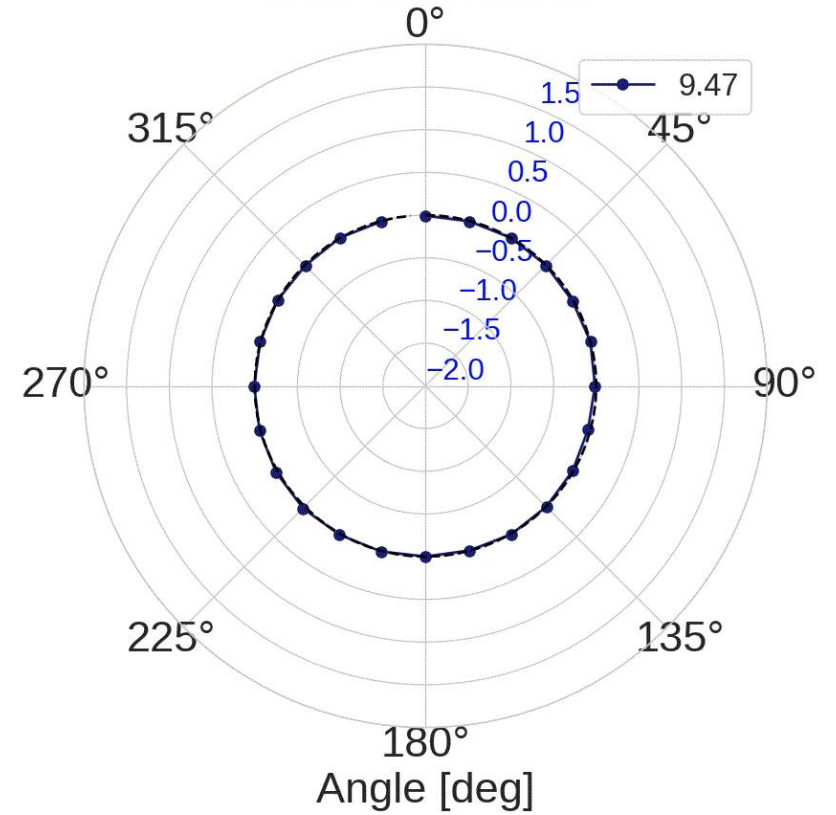
Atmospheric column over Jue on 28.05.2023

Boundary Layer (0-2km)



Spatial Variability

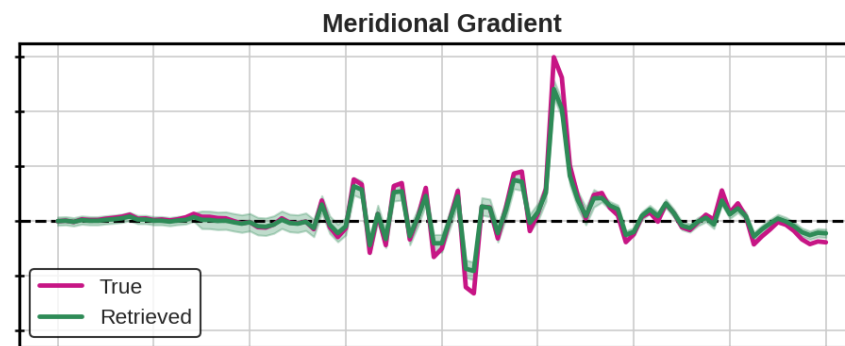
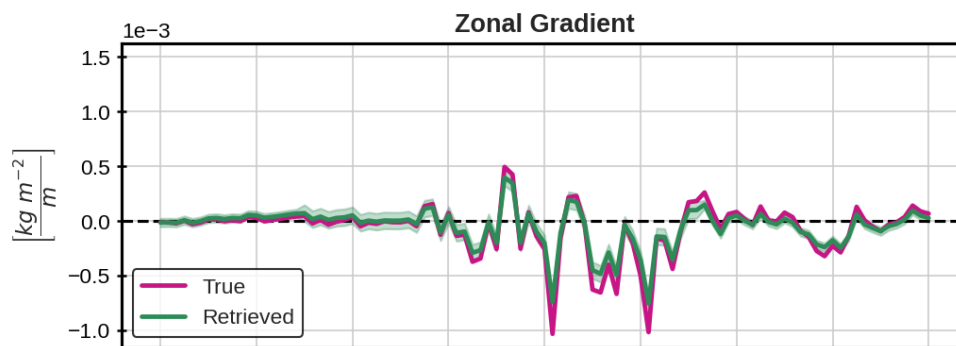
IWV deviation (Boundary Layer) [kg m^{-2}]
00:00 28.05.2023



28.05.2025: Boundary Layer

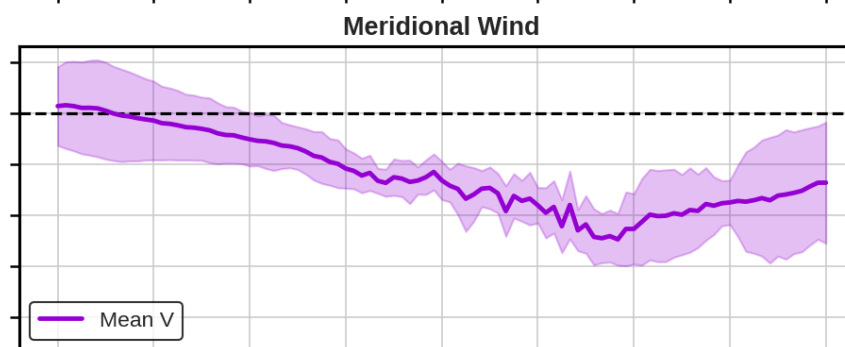
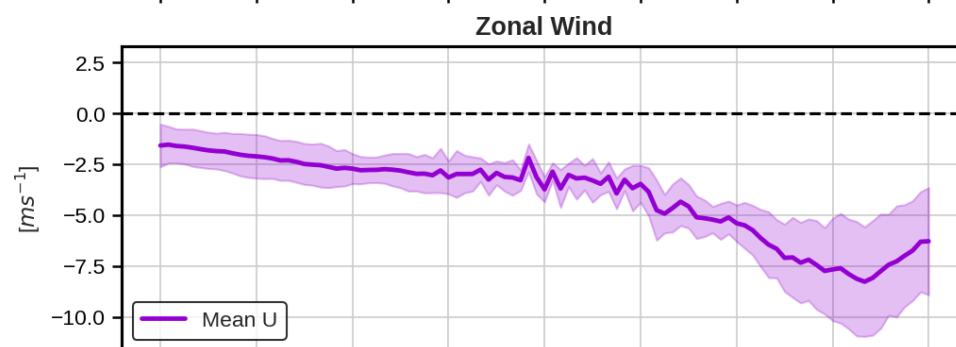
$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$



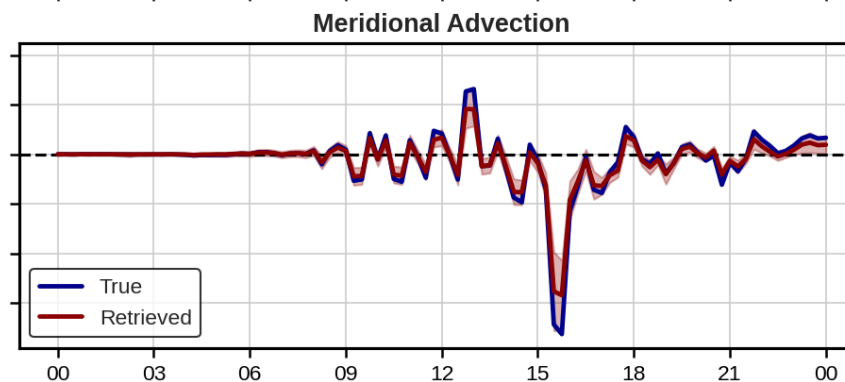
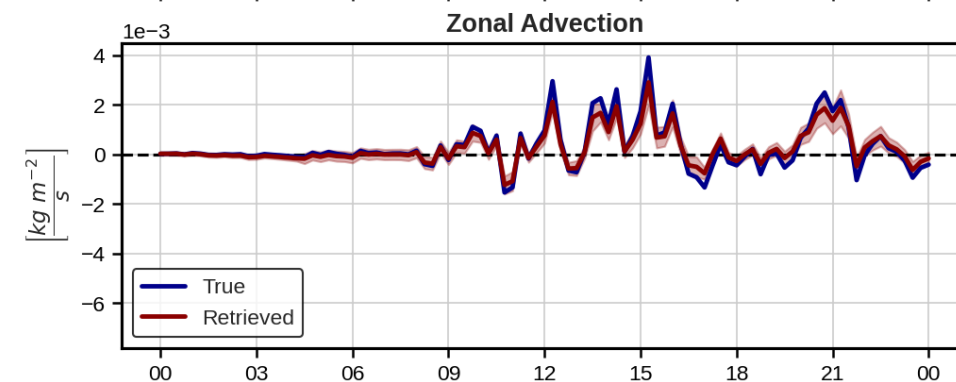
u

v



$$u \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

$$v \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$



Time [UTC]

28.05.2025: Boundary Layer

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

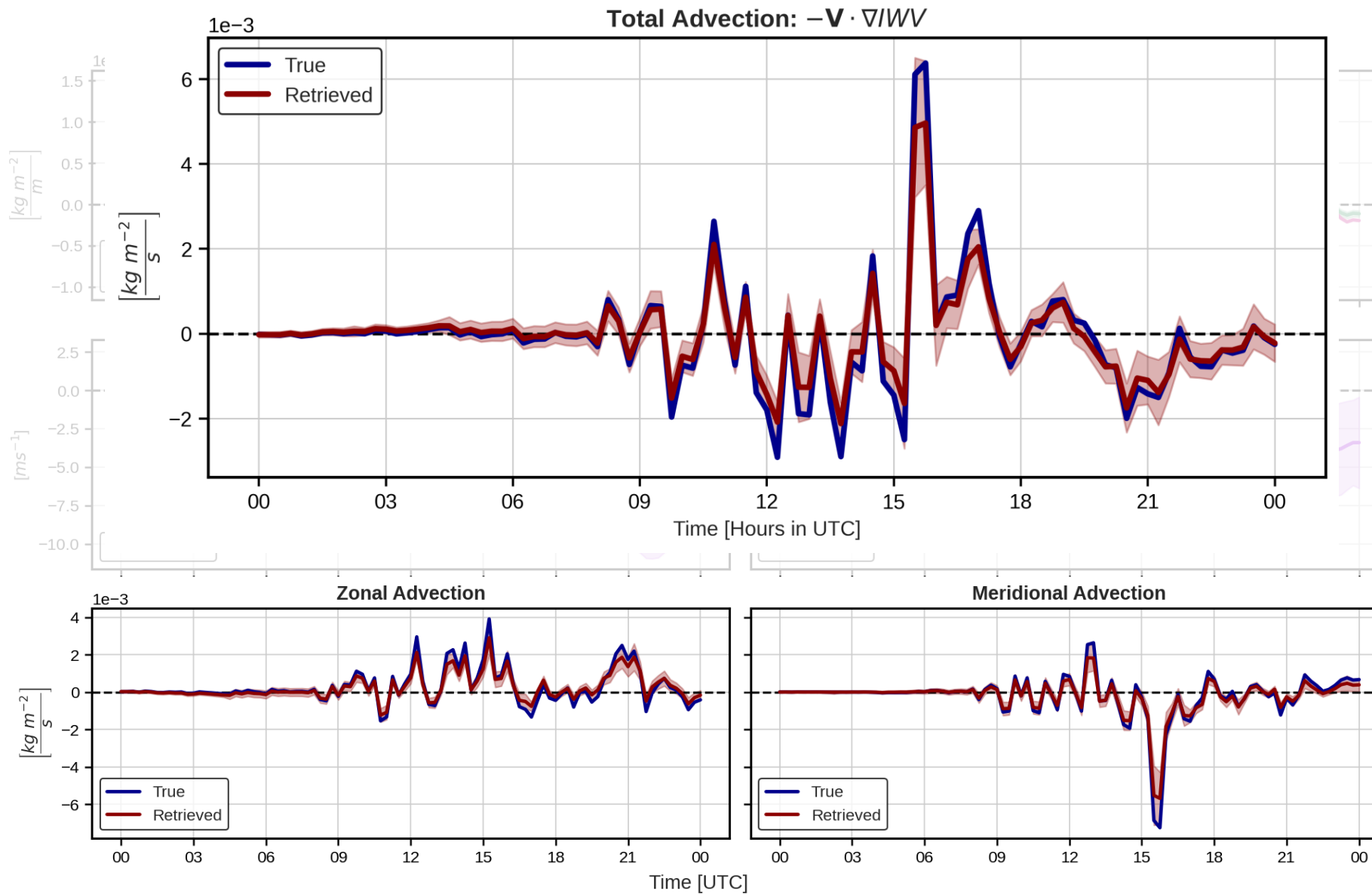
u

$$u \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$

v

$$v \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$



28.05.2025: Free Troposphere

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

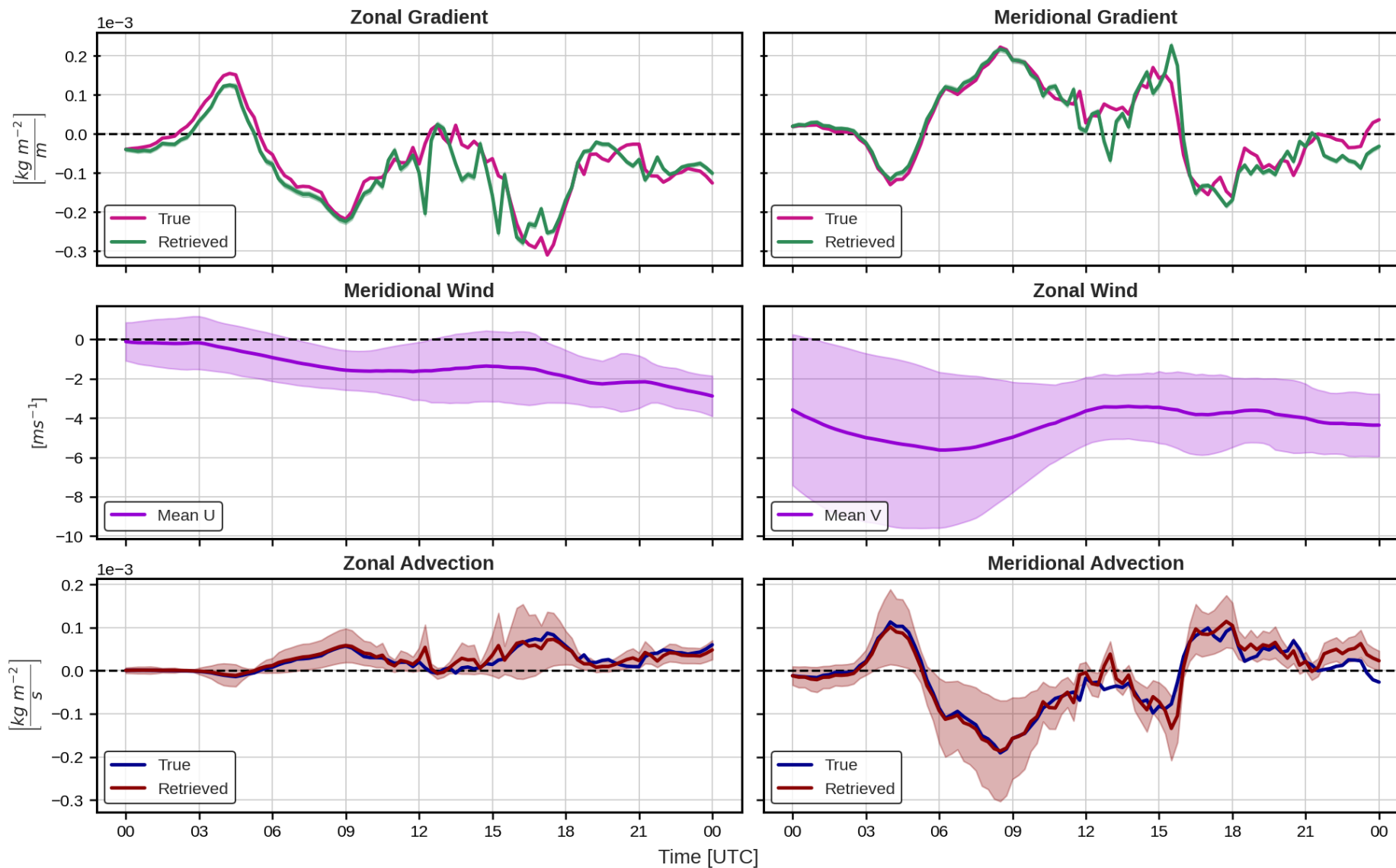
$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$

u

v

$$u \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

$$v \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$



28.05.2025: Free Troposphere

$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

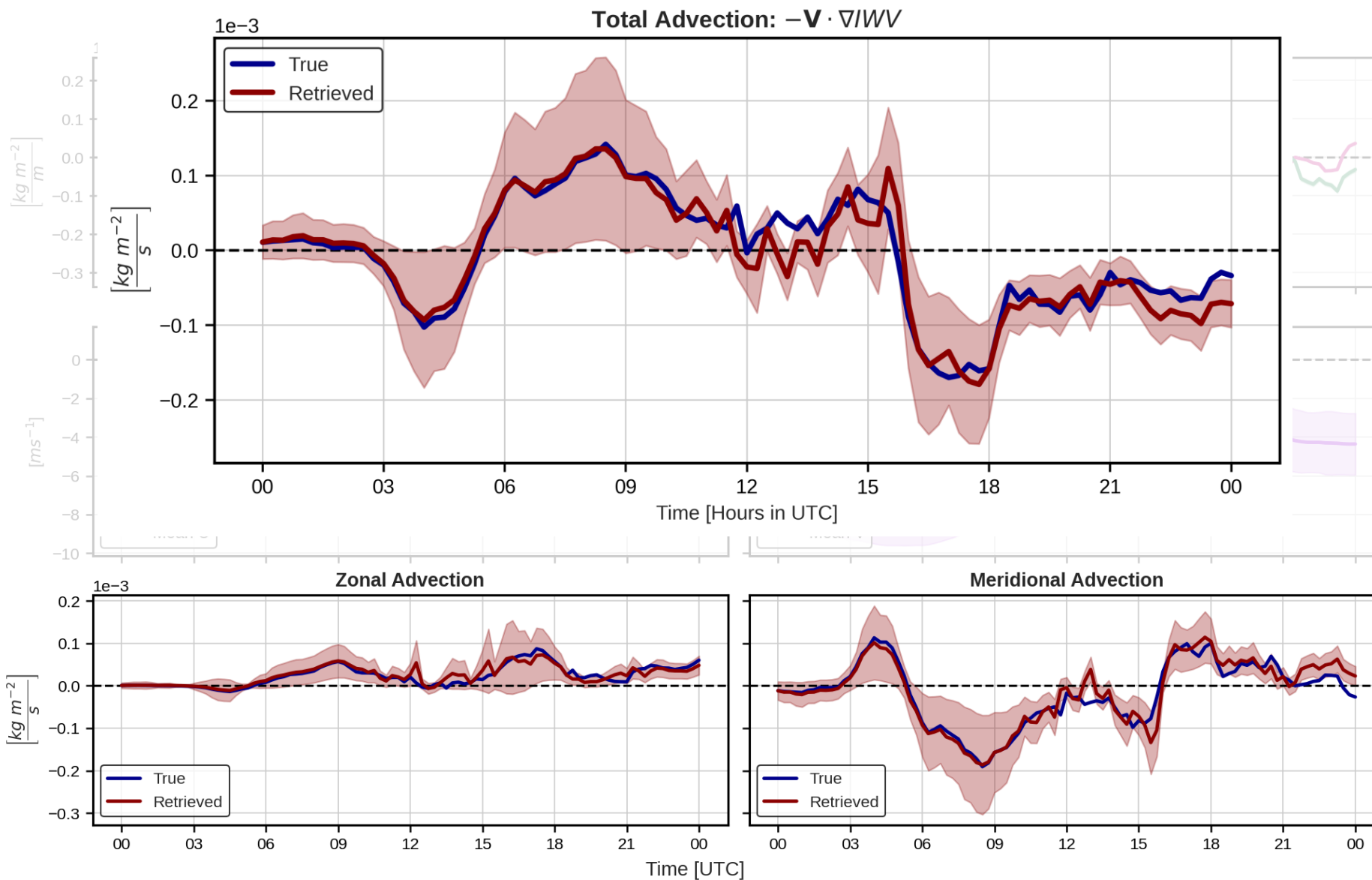
u

$$u \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial x}$$

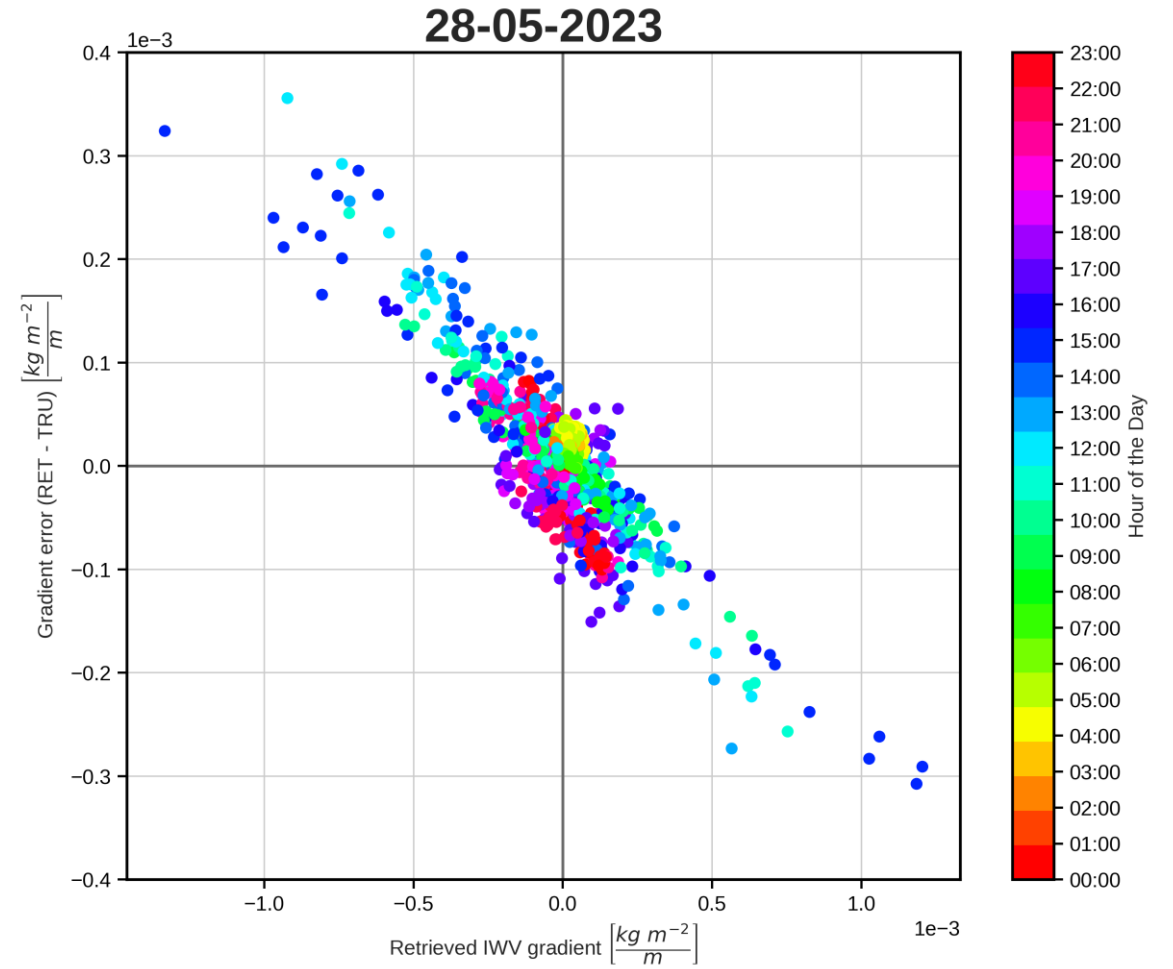
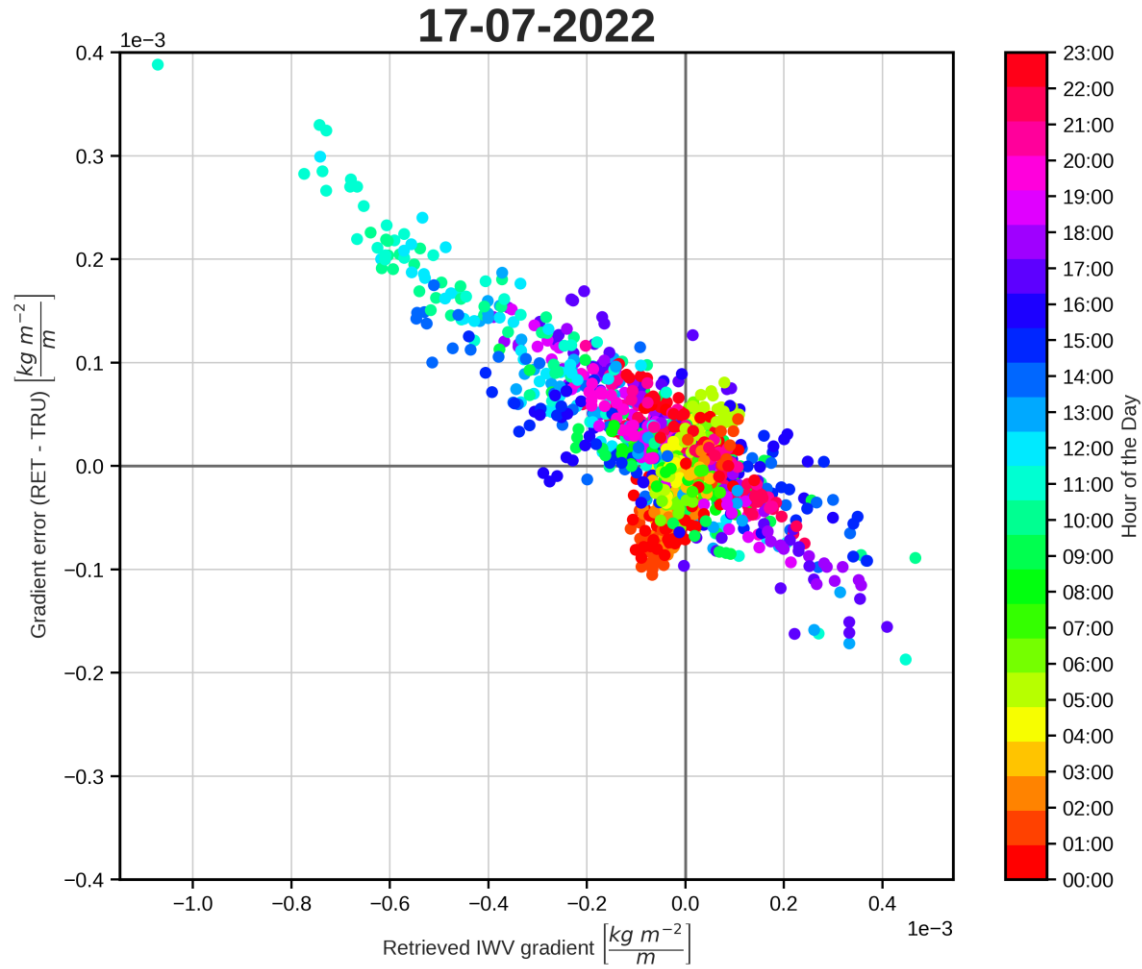
$$\frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$

v

$$v \frac{\partial IWV}{\partial y}$$



IWV gradient error analysis



Summary & Outlook

- I. Method to derive horizontal IWV gradients from MWR
 - II. Fairly good agreement between true and retrieved gradients in the BL
 - III. Errors tend to be higher when magnitude of gradients are higher
- ... look at more events, frontal passages, heat wave events etc..
 - ... close moisture budget through Mixing Diagram approach
 - ... extend the method to see if height dependant advection can be estimated

| Case | Retrieved cumulative advection in BL in kg m^{-2} (Truth) | Retrieved cumulative advection in FT in kg m^{-2} (Truth) |
|------------|--|--|
| 17.07.2022 | -2.101 (-0.891) | 1.005 (0.579) |
| 28.05.2023 | 5.894 (5.190) | -0.628 (-0.347) |

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thank you for listening!