## Sub-task 2.3 : 1D-Var retrievals of temperature, humidity and LWC from MWR and cloud radar combination.

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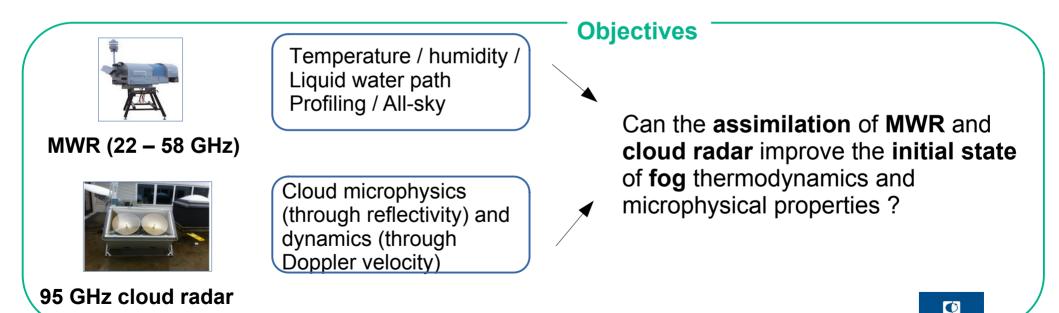


### **Context of the study**

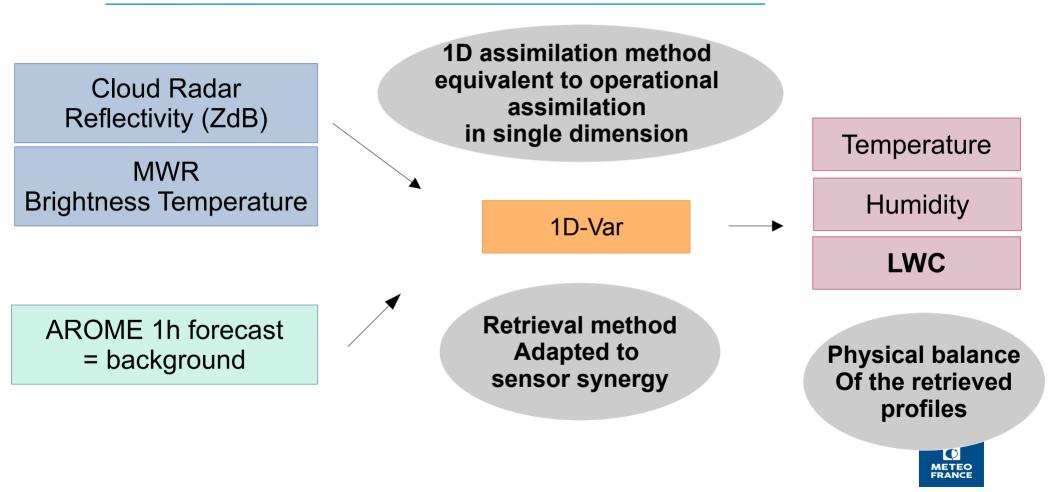
Main issue Fog forecasts remain quite inaccurate due to complex highly non-linear fine scale processes

Lack of continuous measurements for fog process studies, model evaluation and data assimilation in the ABL

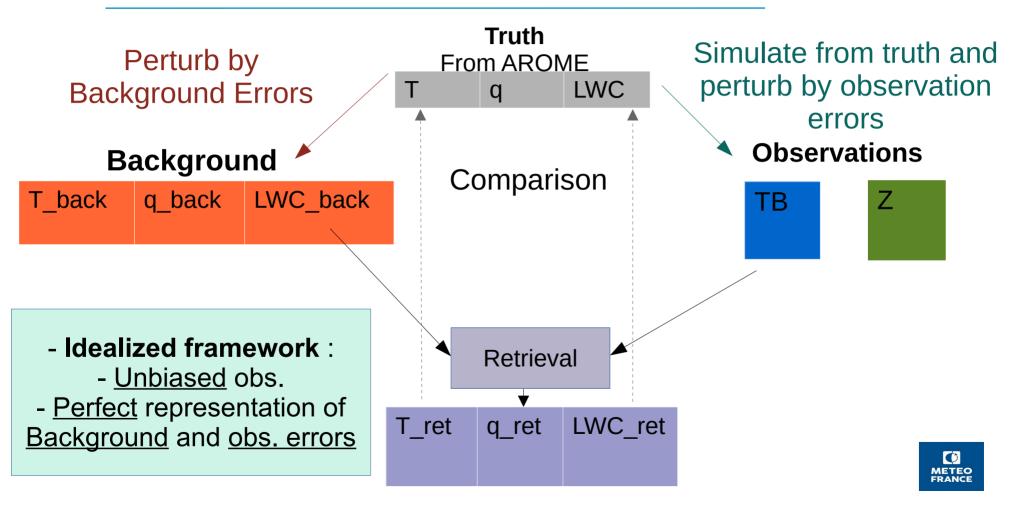
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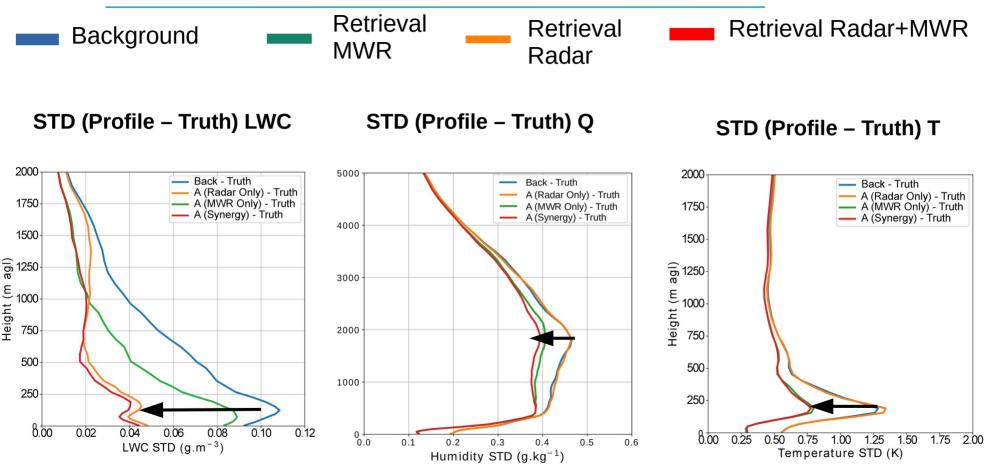
### **Methodology**



# With what degree of accuracy can T, Q and LWC be derived under *idealised* fog conditions ?



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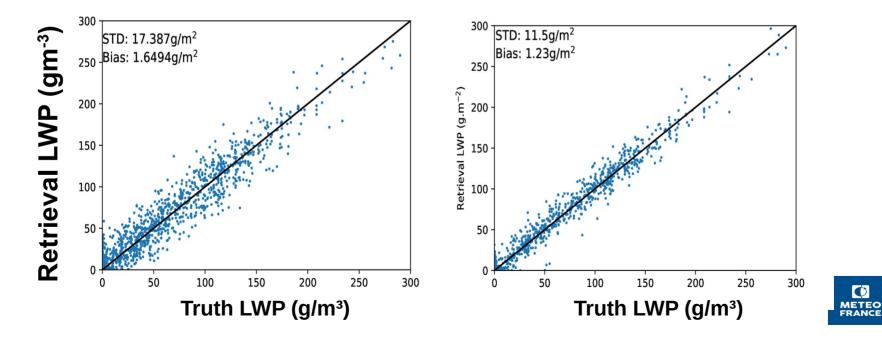
FRANCE

## With what degree of accuracy can LWP be derived under *idealised* fog conditions ?

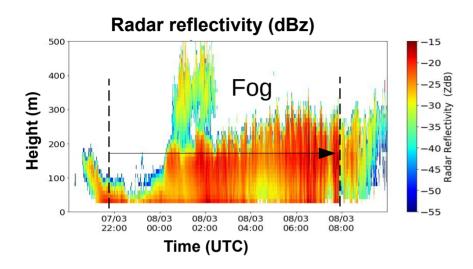
- LWP uncertainty from MWR only ~ 17 g/m<sup>2</sup> (in agreement with literature)
- Significant improvement with the CR synergy, uncertainty reduced to 11 g/m2

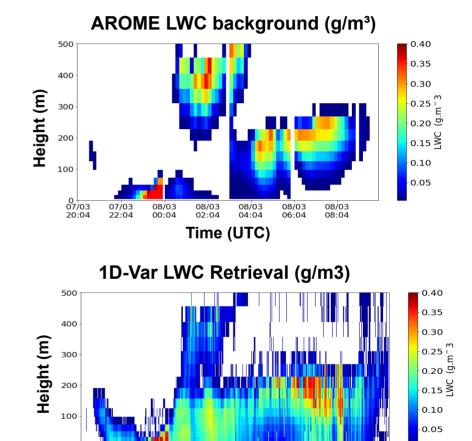
MWR only

MWR + CR



#### **Evaluation on real measurements from the SOFOG3D experiment Fog case study on 08/03**





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- Significant errors in the fog vertical structure and temporal evolution in the AROME initial background
- 1D-Var analyses significantly improve the fog lifecyle and thickness compared to the AROME background.

#### Comparison against in-situ Cloud Droplet Probe (CDP) measurements Fog case study on 08/03

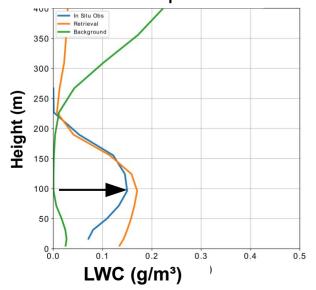
**AROME** versus CDP

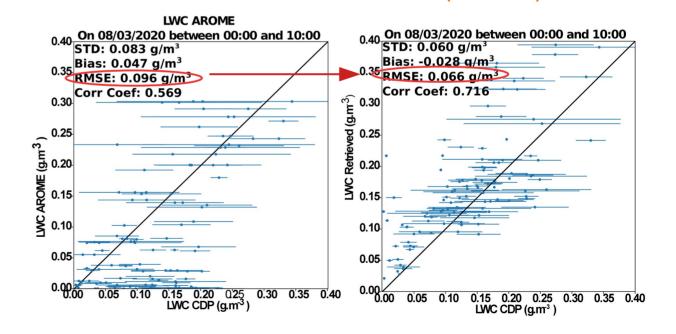
 Significant improvement of the LWC profiling during a 200m thick fog profile

- Statistical evaluation : RMSE reduced from 0.096 g/m<sup>3</sup> to 0.066 g/m<sup>3</sup>
- **Correlation** coefficient improved from **0.57 to 0.72**.

1DVAR (MWR+CR) versus CDP

#### CDP versus AROME / 1D-VAR LWC profile

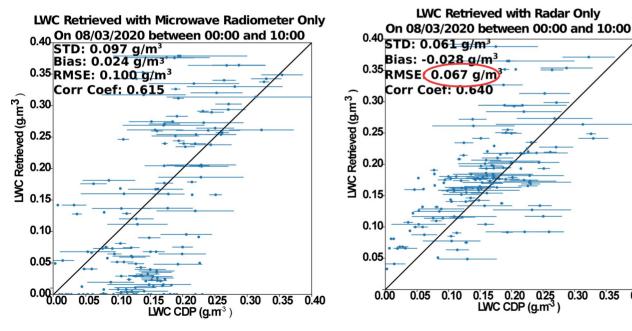




#### Impact of the sensor synergy on the LWC retrievals Fog case study on 08/03

- MWR alone have little information on the LWC profile with a RMSE a 0.1 g/m<sup>3</sup>
- Using the CR alone, the RMSE is already reduced from 0.1 to 0.7 g/m<sup>3</sup>
- Combining MWR and CR, increase in the correlation coefficient from 0.64 to 0.72

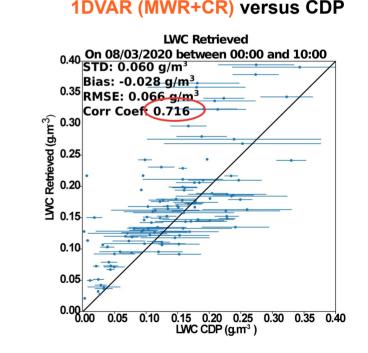
#### 1DVAR (MWR only) versus CDP



#### 1DVAR (Radar only) versus CDP

0.15 0.20 0.25 LWC CDP (g.m<sup>-3</sup>)

0.30 0.35 0.40



### **Conclusion and perspective**

- Conclusion
- 95 GHz cloud radar and MWR observations offer new capabilities to improve the initial state of fog forecast
- A 1D-Var algorithm demonstrated the capability of correcting significant initial AROME errors in the fog structure and time evolution
- Significant improvement of the analyzed LWC values by comparison with in-situ CDP measurements



- Improved 1D-Var retrievals: inclusion of ice clouds, extended synergy with other instruments, combination with a 2-moment microphysical scheme...
- 3D-EnVar assimilation of the retrieved T, Q and LWC profiles



References :

→ Bell, A., Martinet, P., Caumont, O., Vié, B., Delanoë, J., Dupont, J.-C., and Borderies, M.: W-band radar observations for fog forecast improvement: an analysis of model and forward operator errors, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 14, 4929–4946, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-14-4929-2021, 2021.

→ Bell, A., Martinet, P., Caumont, O., Burnet, F., Delanoë, J., Jorquera, S., Seity, Y., and Unger, V.: An Optimal Estimation Algorithm for the Retrieval of Fog and Low Cloud Thermodynamic and Micro-physical Properties, Atmos. Meas. Tech. Discuss. [preprint], https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-2022-30, in review, 2022.

→ Martinet, P., Unger, V., Burnet, F., Georgis, J-F., Hervo, M., Huet, T., Löhnert, U., Miller, E., Orlandi, E., Price, J., Schröder, M., Thomas, G. : Database of temperature, humidity and liquid water path retrievals from a fog dedicated network of ground-based microwave radiometers, BAST, in review, 2022.

