

Ting-Chi

Wu

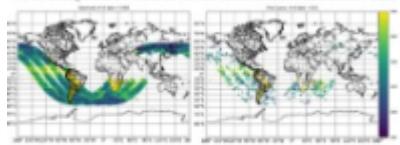
Poster

NA

Use the MH3 QC procedure in GSI to identify and remove cloudy pixels of TEMPST-D from being assimilated (i.e. dry surface assimilated).

Apply same bias corrector but no angle dependent bias correction (GSI uses a linear function to calculate scene angle, while the scene angle is provided by TEMPST-D).

DAF for thinning is used to be consistent with other satellite instruments assimilated in PVGFS.

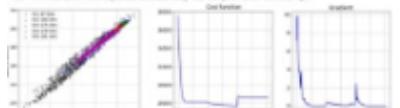


an example of TEMPST-D Channel 1 (87 GHz) brightness temperature associated with VPGFS assimilated C360 for the 0600 UTC 3 December 2018 cycle.

38 % of the data was discarded because they were detected as cloudy pixels.

27 % of the data was thrown away due to gross error check (i.e. observed minus gross brightness temperature exceeds 5 times the assigned error, which is 2.5 K).

35 % of the data was rejected because they did not pass intra-channel QC.



In GHz VPGFS brightness temperatures appear to match observed TEMPST-D brightness temperatures for all channels, average for the 87 GHz. This is due to an error in the

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