



UNIVERSITY  
OF COLOGNE



ACTRIS

CCRES

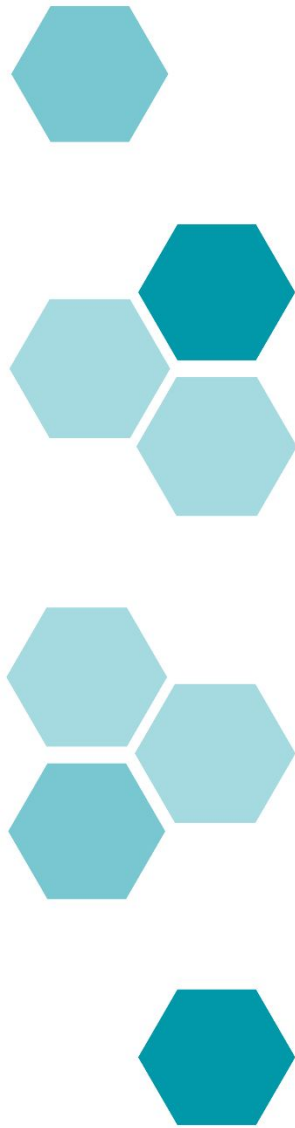
CCRES EarthCARE Cal/Val  
overview and perspectives

Martial Haeffelin, Nathan Feuillard,  
Felipe Toledo Bittner, Lukas Pfitzenmaier, et al.,

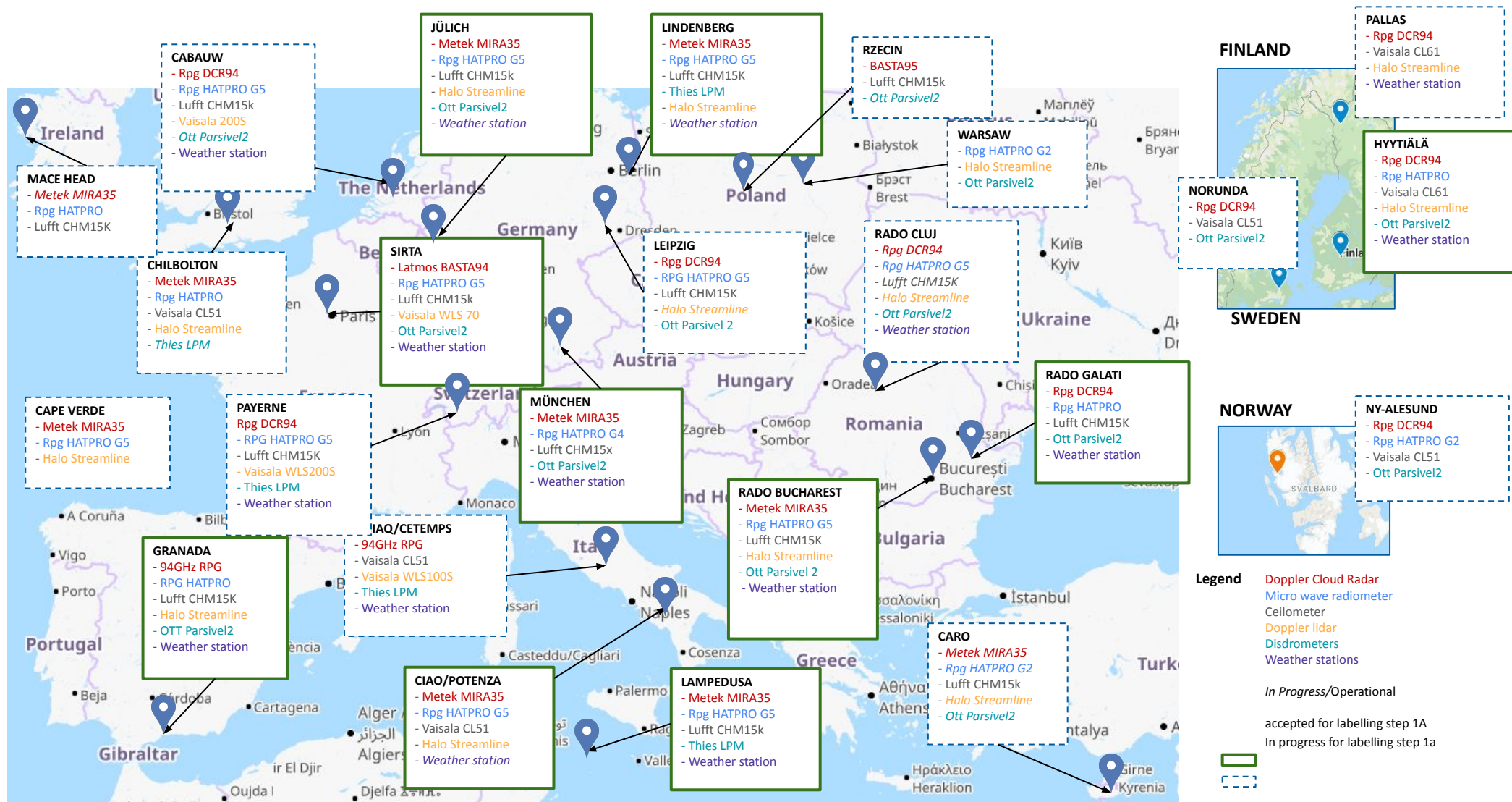
*CCRES/CLU Workshop, Matera – November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024*

# Contents

- Cloud Radar data quality monitoring within ACTRIS
- Motivations using ACTRIS for EarthCARE CPR Cal/Val
- Summary of the inter-comparison code
  - Data selection
  - Bias and uncertainty estimation
  - Time series
- Doppler velocity comparison
- Perspectives



# CRS sites and instruments in 2024



# Ground-based Doppler Cloud Radar calibration and monitoring

## 4 complementary DCR calibration methods (developed by CCRES)

- Absolute calibration using corner reflectors (Toledo et al 2021)
  - Works well for BASTA-DCR, not for other DCRs (traveling reference DCR)
- Calibration transfer with reference DCR (Jorquera et al., 2023)
  - Useful by combining calib. and uncalib. DCRs but time consuming (~ 2 months each time)
- Calibration constant monitoring with disdrometer
  - Require stratiform rain events but allows to monitor DCRs drifts, ...over long term period
  - Disdrometer measurements implement at all CRS NFs
- Calibration transfer with satellite DCR
  - Extending the spatial consistency of ACTRIS DCR calibration by combining all methods

## Perspectives

- Disdrometer calibration with iron balls (coop. with S. Kneifel at LMU)
- Self consistency method for dual polarisation cloud radar (Myagkov et al., 2020)
- Extended calibration period based on AI method



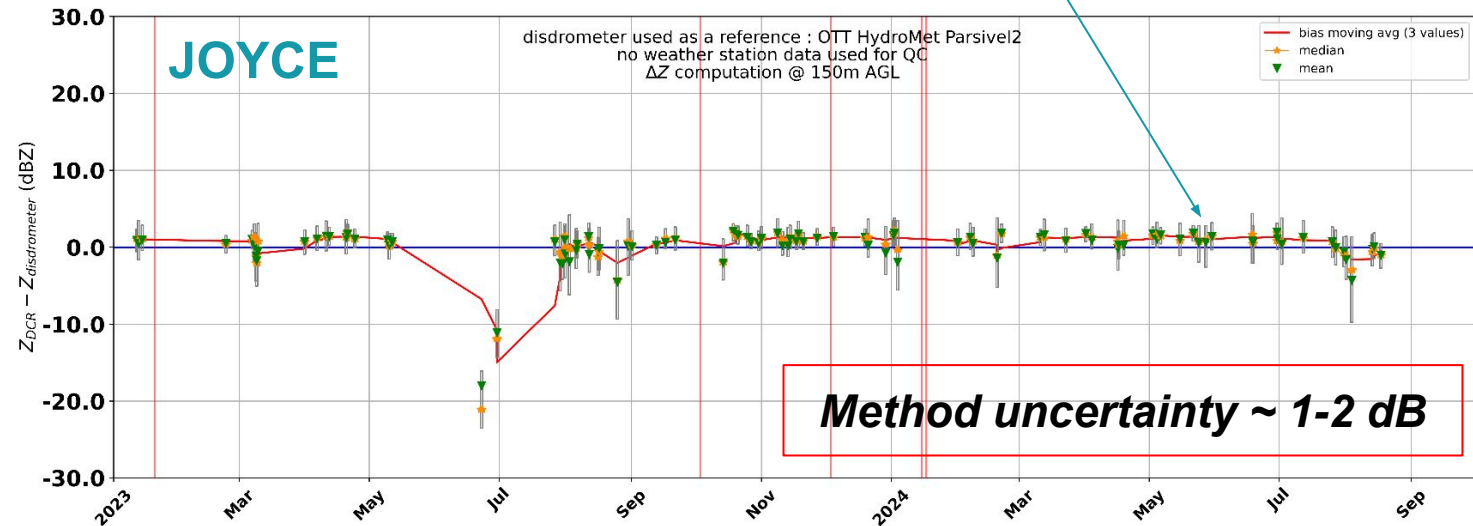
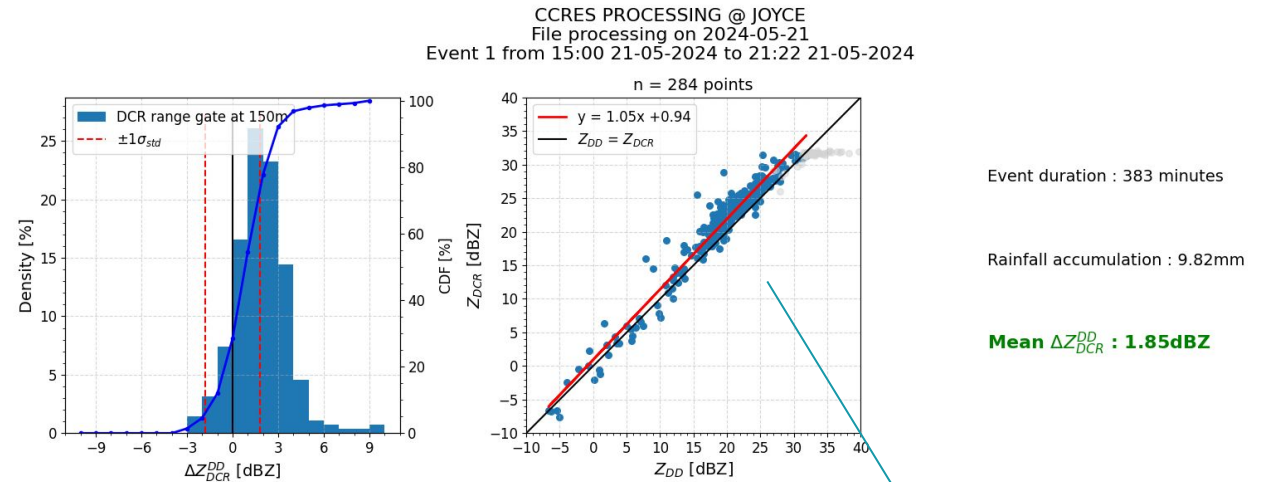
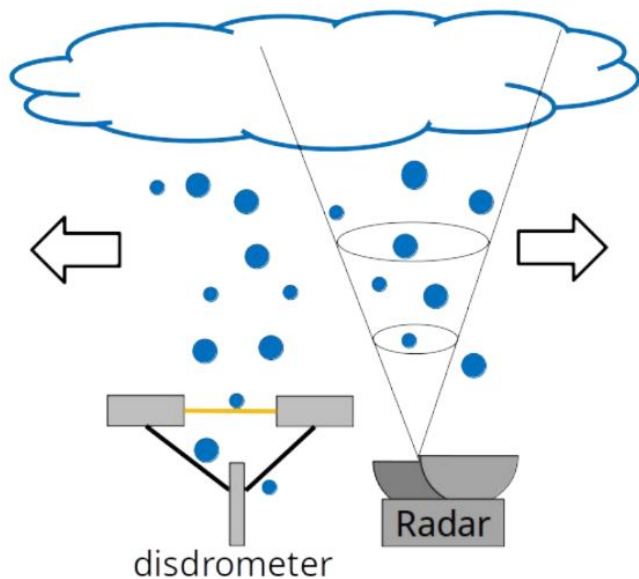
# Method #3: calibration constant monitoring with disdrometer

(Kollias et al., 2019; Myagkov et al., 2020; Chellini et al., 2022)

- Automatically compare **DCR Zh** and **derived disdrometer Zh** in **stratiform rain events**

→ Ongoing CCRES activities

- Aims to monitor time shifts, drifts, DCR calibration constant deviation



Monitoring available on <https://ccres.aeris-data.fr/en/data-visualization/>

# Motivations

## Goal:

validation of EarthCARE CPR Level 1 data with ACTRIS ground-based radar measurements.

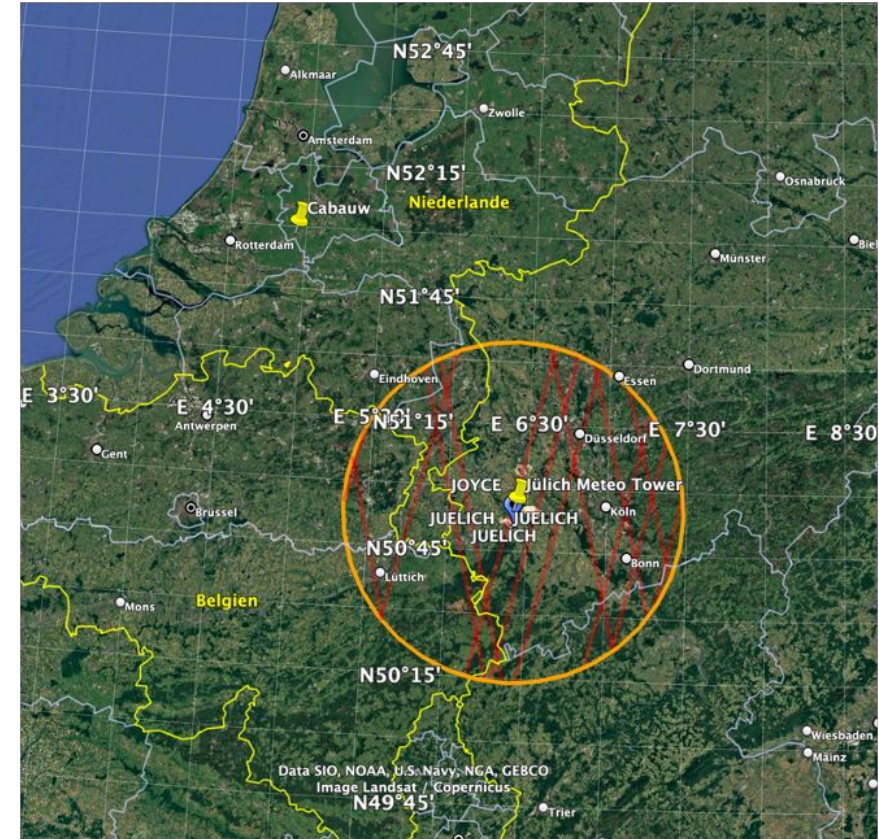
## Method:

Statistical comparison of ground-based and satellite radar data on certain periods (Protat et al. 2009, Kollias et al. 2019).

→ Relative sensor comparison (stability monitoring)

## Current stage of the work:

Code developed based on CloudSat and Cloudnet data – switch to EarthCARE data till end of the year

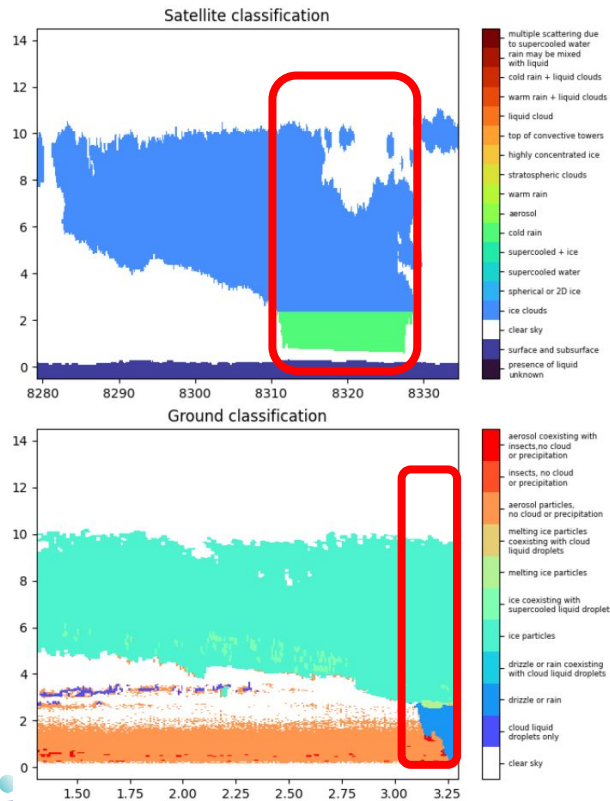


# Data selection

An overpass is defined as a passage of the satellite in a 200 km radius around a site.

- Satellite: data selected is the trace in the 200 km radius.
- Ground: data selected is in a  $\pm 1$  h window around the overpass.

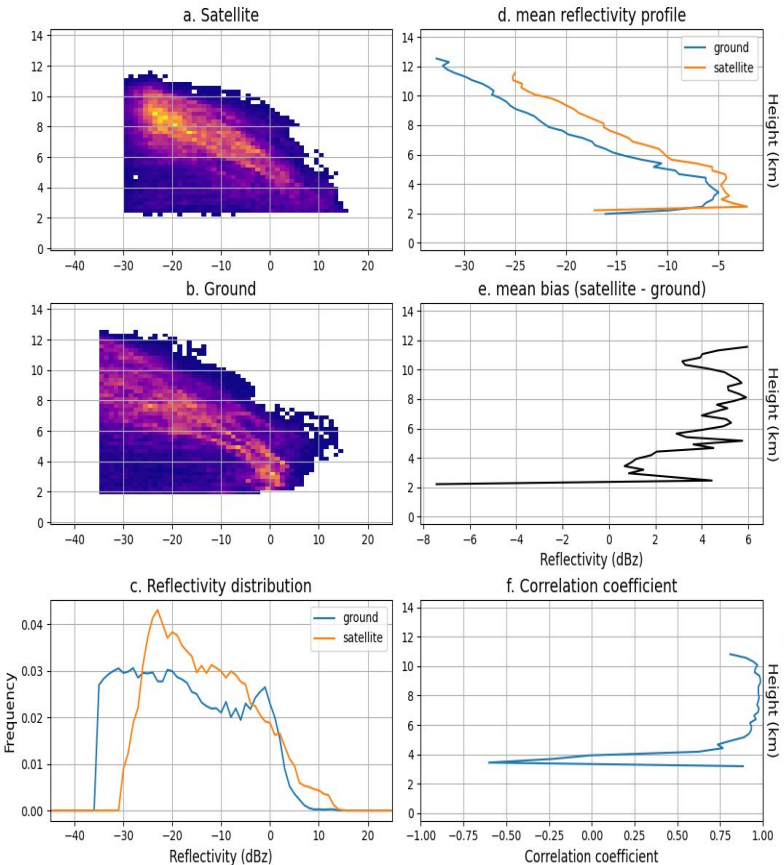
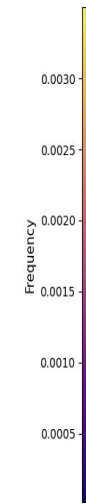
CloudNet and CloudSat comparison for Lindenberg for the period: 2010-01-01--2010-12-31  
 Total overpasses: 108, Valid overpasses: 101  
 Profiles: satellite: 3676, ground: 5817



Cloudnet and satellite data for an overpass.

- Data windowing
- Liquid water columns removal
- Resample ground data to satellite's resolution

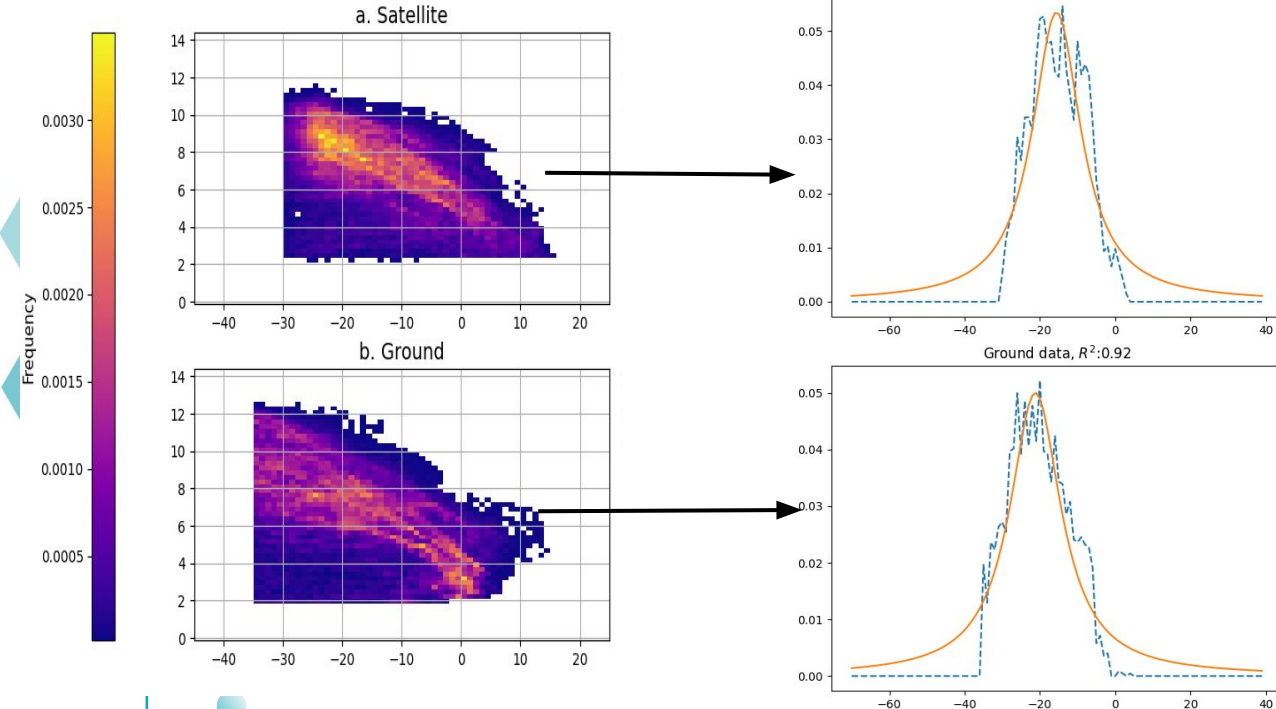
Combine the data of all overpasses





# Statistical comparison

We assume that both radars observe the same statistical behavior. Thus their statistical behavior per height should be similar. We compare the statistics per height by fitting a Lorentzian model as it provides a good estimate of the main behavior.



$$f(x; A, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{A}{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sigma}{(x - \mu)^2 + \sigma^2} \right]$$

Lorentzian model:

- Amplitude:  $A$
- Center:  $\mu$
- Full Width Half Maximum (FWHM):  $2\sigma$
- $R^2$ : goodness of the fit

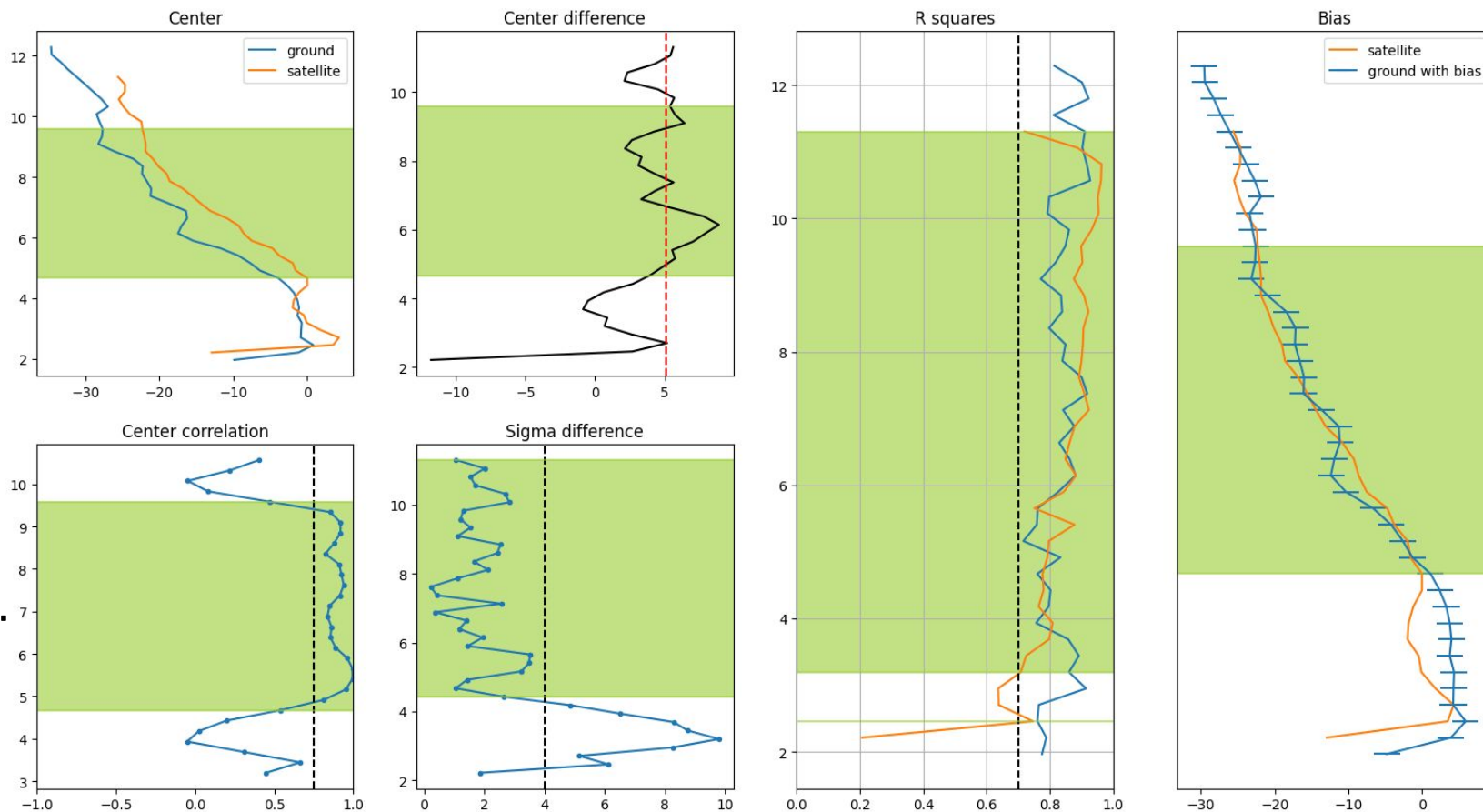


# Bias and uncertainty estimation



Bias is estimated at the heights for which the parameters fulfill a certain criteria.

Bias: 5.1 dB, uncertainty: 1.8 dB



Parameters used to select heights:

- Center's correlation.
- $\sigma$  differences.
- $R^2$ .

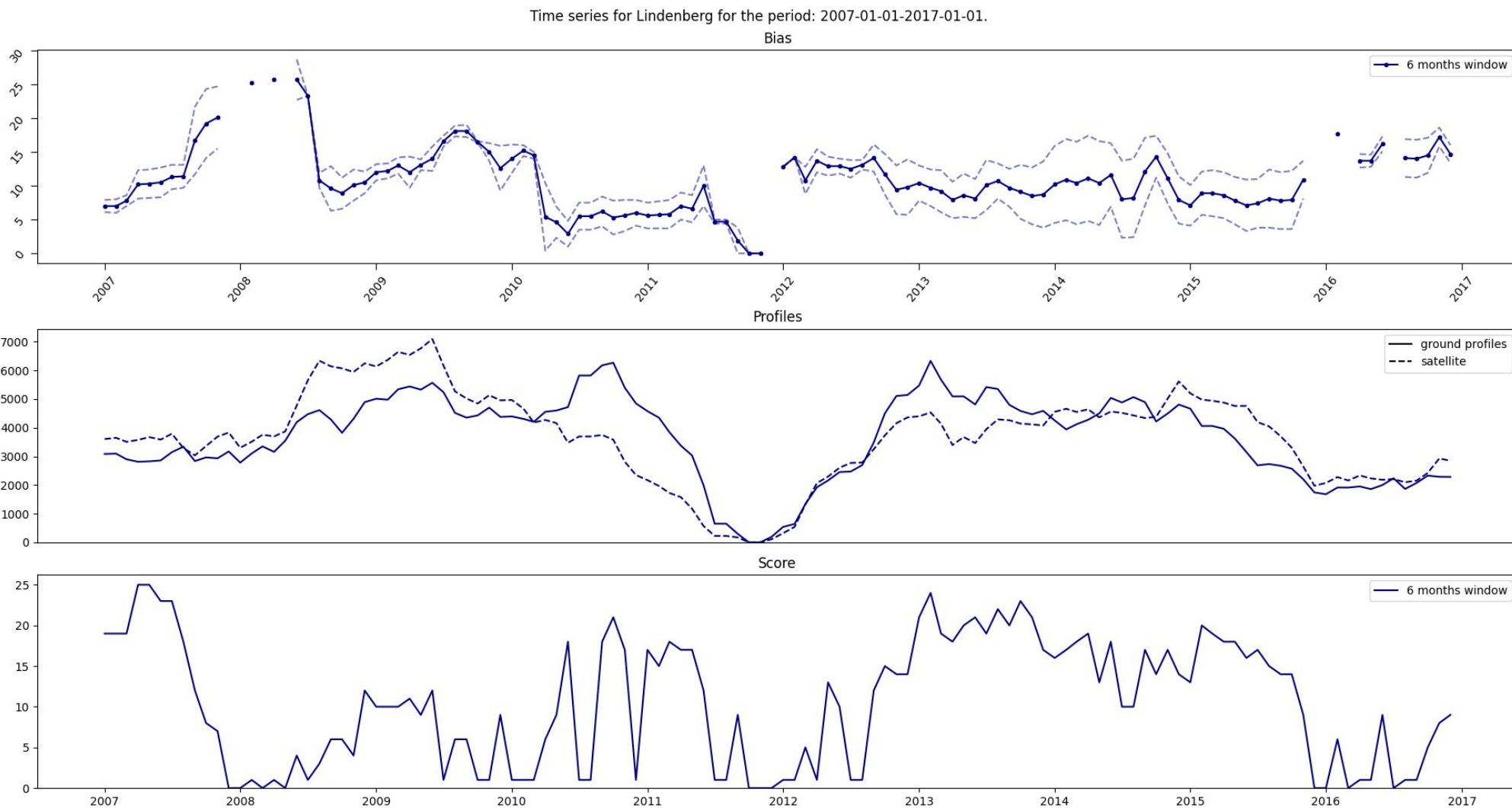
Bias: mean(center differences).

Uncertainty: std(center differences).

**These criteria will have to be verified and refined with sensitivity analyses.**

# Time series

For a given site we can estimate a bias for each month, selecting data  $\pm 6$  months around.

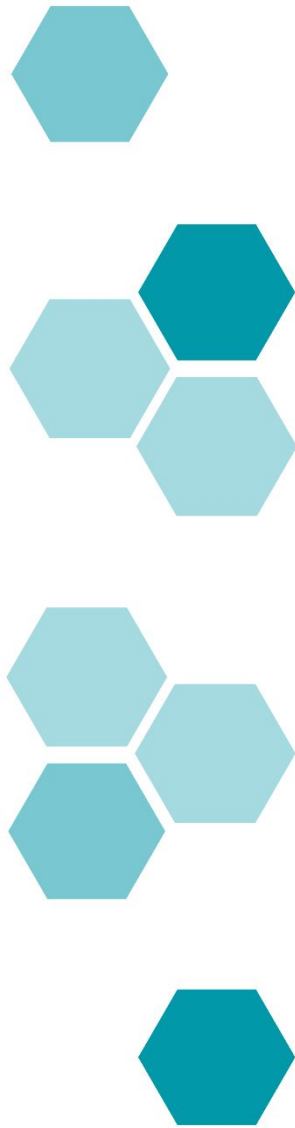


**Results are not definitive, validation will still be needed.**



# EarthCARE status

- The code is ready to receive EarthCARE data.
  - First comparisons should be performed soon.
- No EarthCARE comparisons has been done yet.
  - Desire to have a fully functional code.
  - Problems on the CPR.
  - Problems accessing the data.
- Note: data classification release will be needed for a full integration to the code.



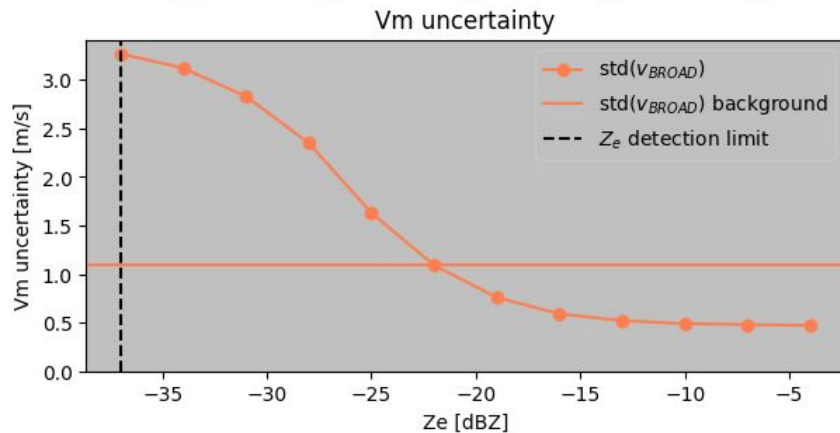


# Doppler velocity: Study with synthetic CPR data

Doppler velocity statistics based on synthetic EarthCARE data

Convert ground based ACTRIS data to synthetic CPR data using orbital-radar tool (Pfitzenmaier et al., 2024, GMD)

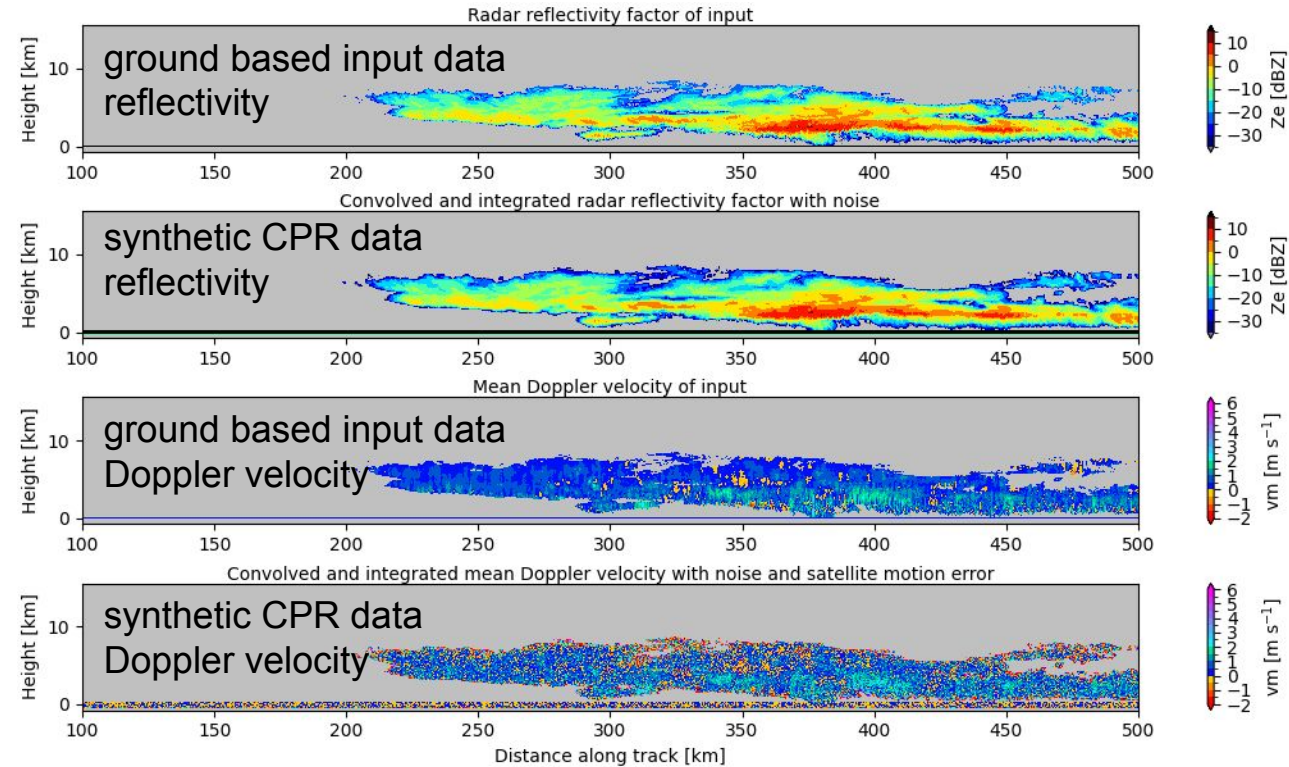
Doppler velocity data are noisy:



Kollias et al., 2022, AMT

Comparison challenging -> filtering necessary

Example data from NyÅlesund, 29<sup>th</sup> January 2024



Paper

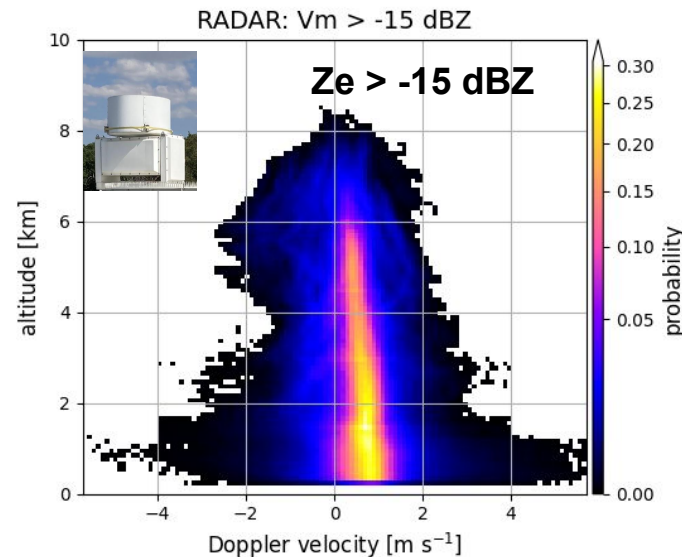
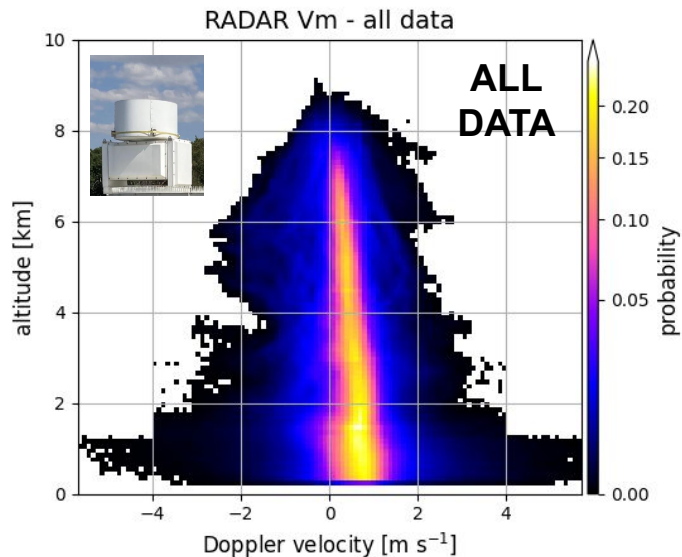
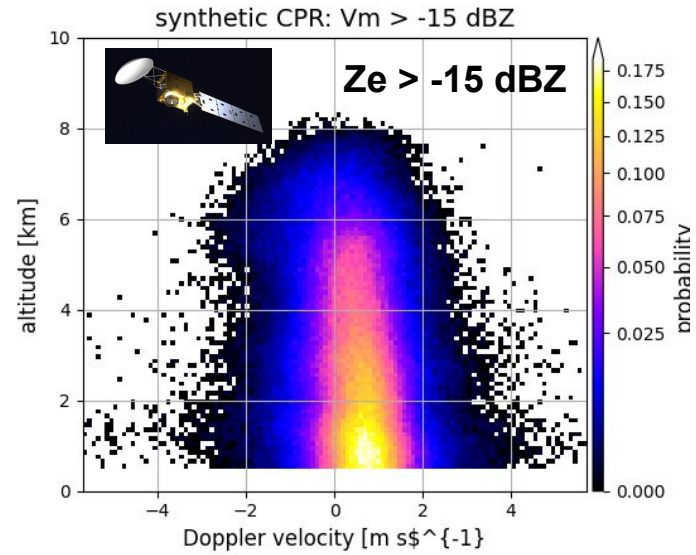
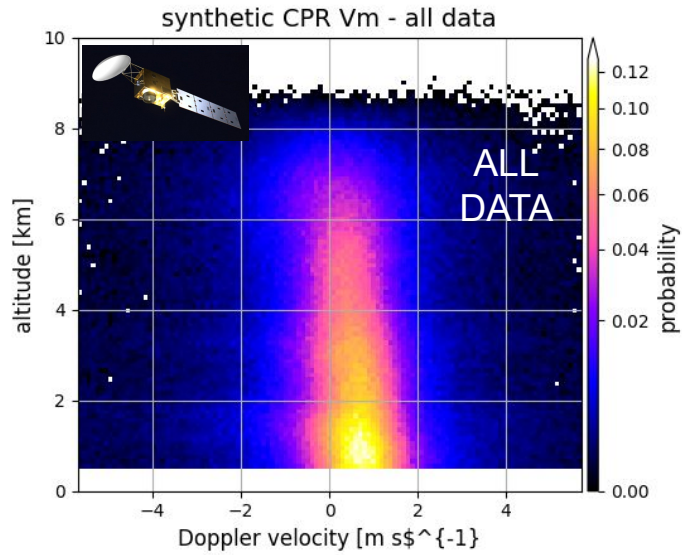


Code on  
GitHub



# Doppler velocity: statistics

Example data set NyÅlesund, 30 days Jan-Feb 2024



Good comparison possible for data  $\text{Ze} > -15 \text{ dBZ}$

Longer sampling for convective cloud environments



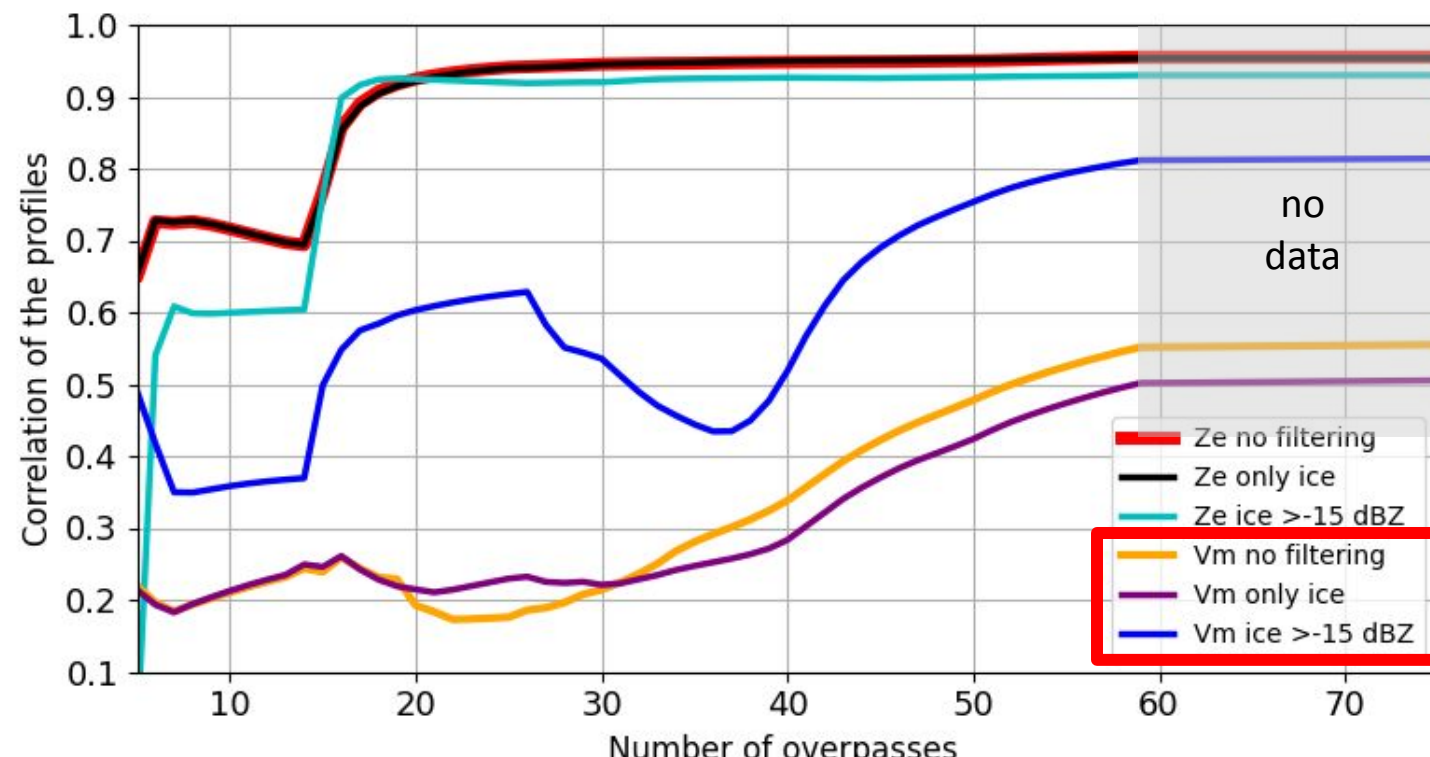
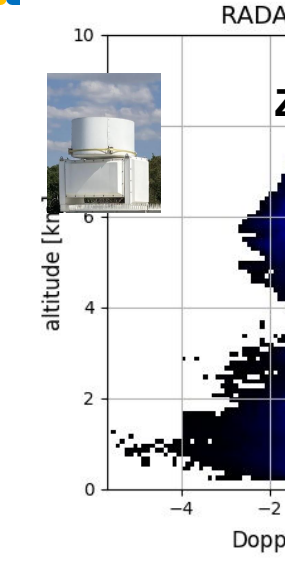
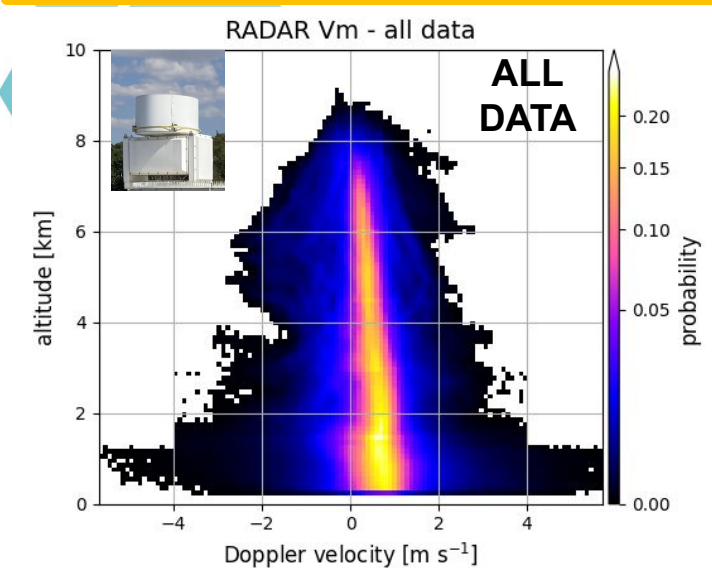
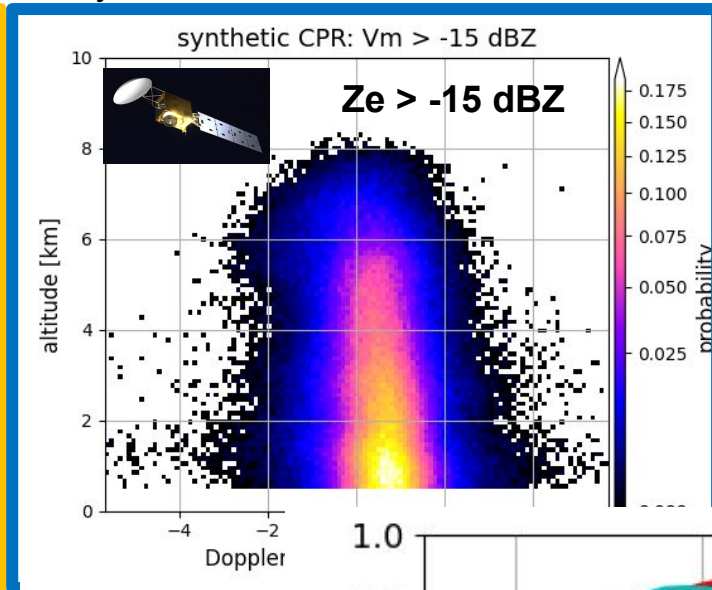
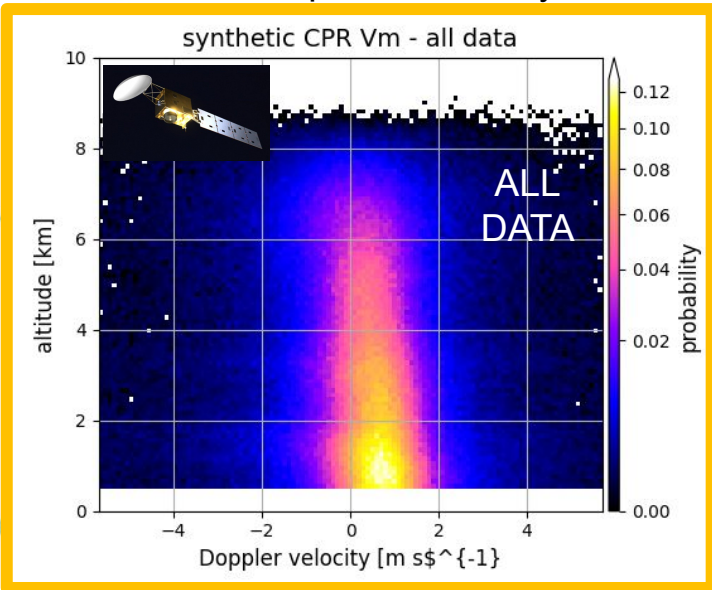
# Doppler velocity: correlation EarthCARE vs ground-based

Example data set NyÅlesund, 30 days Jan-Feb 2024

Good comparison possible for data  $Z_e > -15$  dBZ

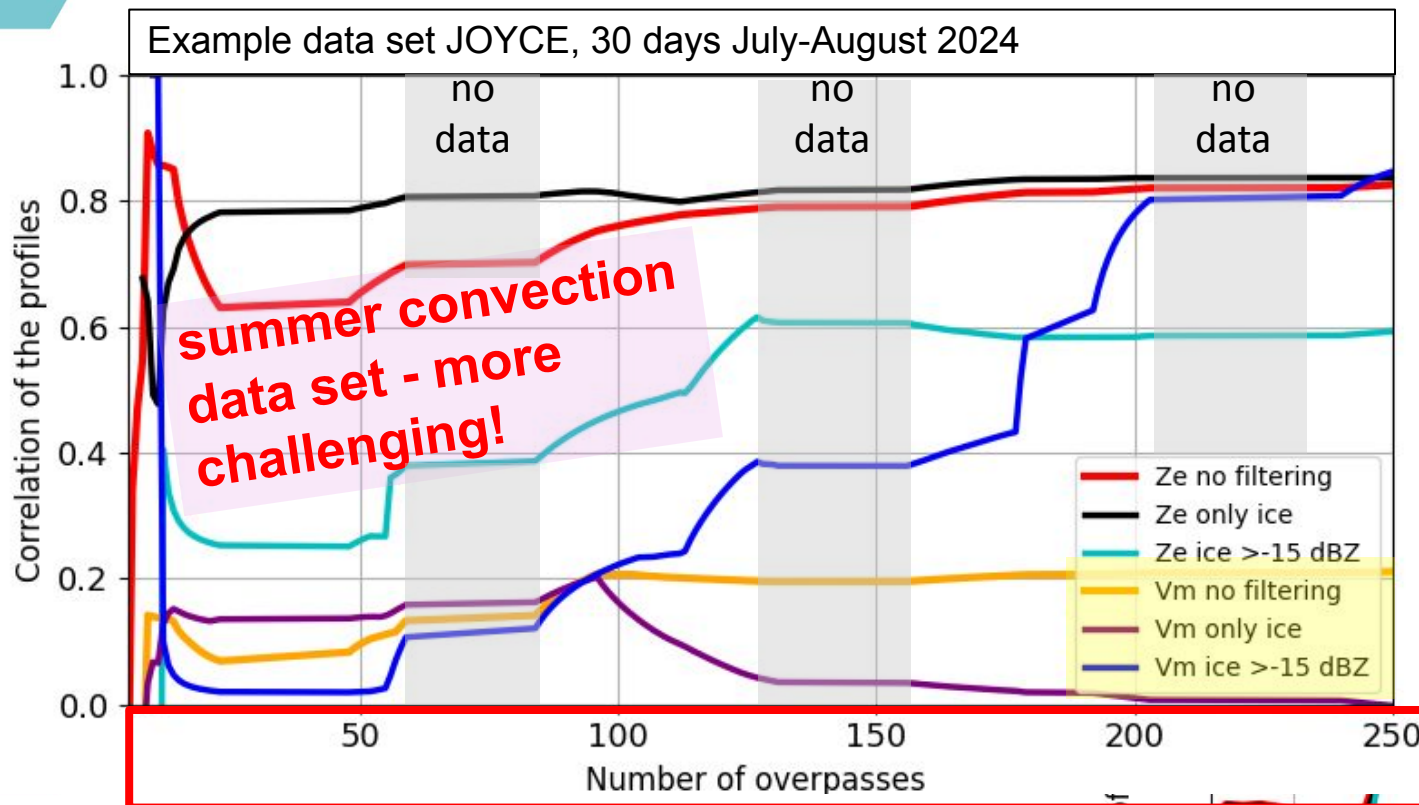
Longer sampling for convective cloud environments

Lower correlation between ground based and CPR Doppler velocity data than for  $Z_e$  data





# Doppler velocity: correlation EarthCARE vs ground-based

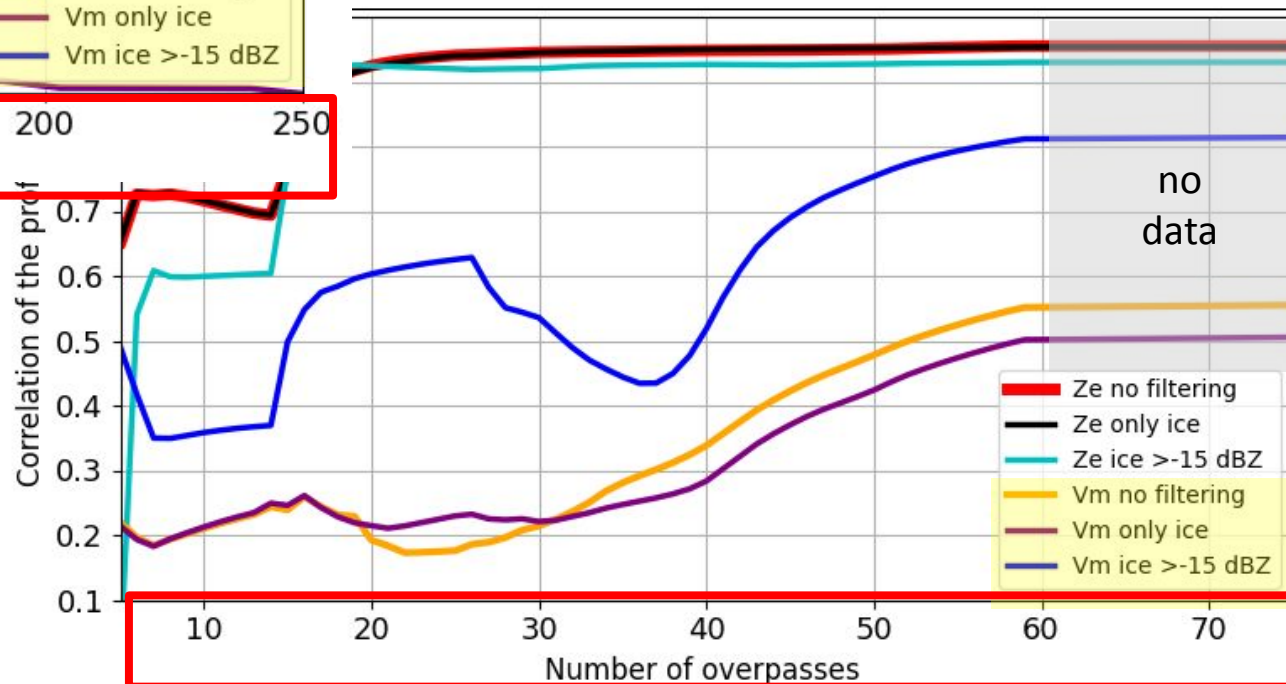


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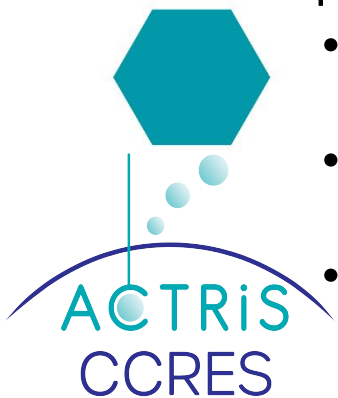
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Example data set NyÅlesund, 30 days Jan-Feb 2024



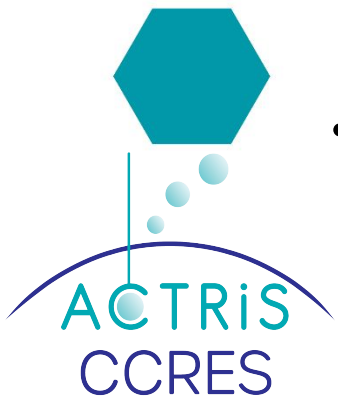
Next:

- If and how smoothing will improve the CPR Vm profiles
- Improve the filtering of the CPR Vm data
- Use EarthCARE observations



# Perspectives

- Run sensitivity analyses for the heights selection criterias.
- Validate time series with well ground characterized sites (e.g. CCRES calibration, disdrometer tracking).
- Comparisons with EarthCARE data (Cal/Val).
- Full historical comparisons with CloudSat for each site with enough data.
- Article planned for 2025.
- Development of an inter-comparison code for doppler velocities.





**Thank you**