



Ultrafast High Accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR Model for Cloudy Atmosphere

Qiguang Yang¹, Xu Liu², Wan Wu³, Ping Yang⁴, Chenxi Wang⁴

¹NPP Fellows at NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23681

²NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23681

³SSAI INC, Hampton, VA, 23666

⁴Department of Atmospheric Sciences

Texas A & M University, College Station, TX 77843



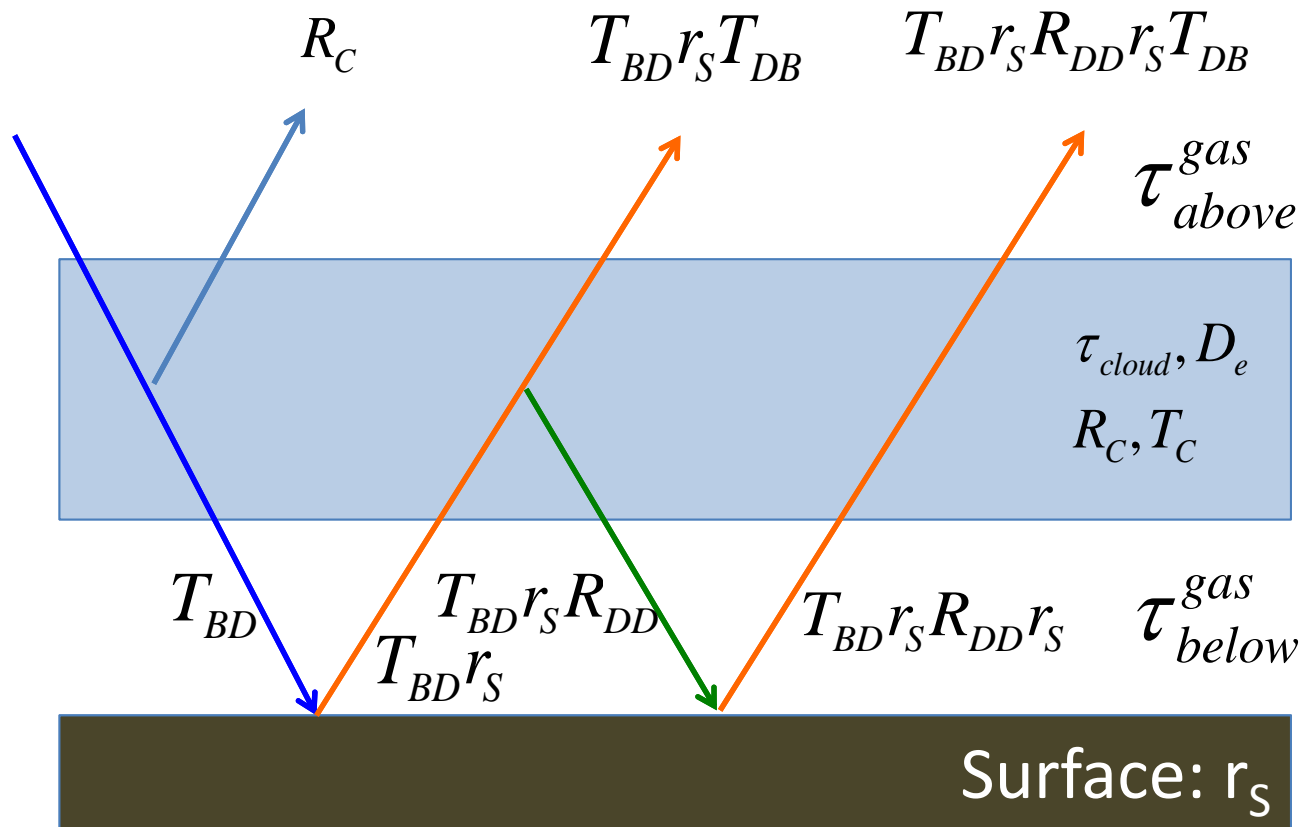


Motivation

- **Goal**
 - Add reflected solar radiance simulation in the exist fast infrared PCRTM
 - Increase the computation speed of RS radiance simulation for cloudy atmospheres
- **Radiative Transfer Models**
 - Adding Doubling
 - DISORT
 - Our Way: Parameterization and LUTs, No Adding Doubling Calculation, **2-5 orders** faster than DISORT.
- **PCRTM - Principal Component-based Radiative Transfer Model**
 - Uses PCA to compress information content
 - Reduce RT calculations by at least 3 orders of magnitude
- **Expectation**
 - over 4-5 orders faster than a reference radiative transfer model such as MODTRAN



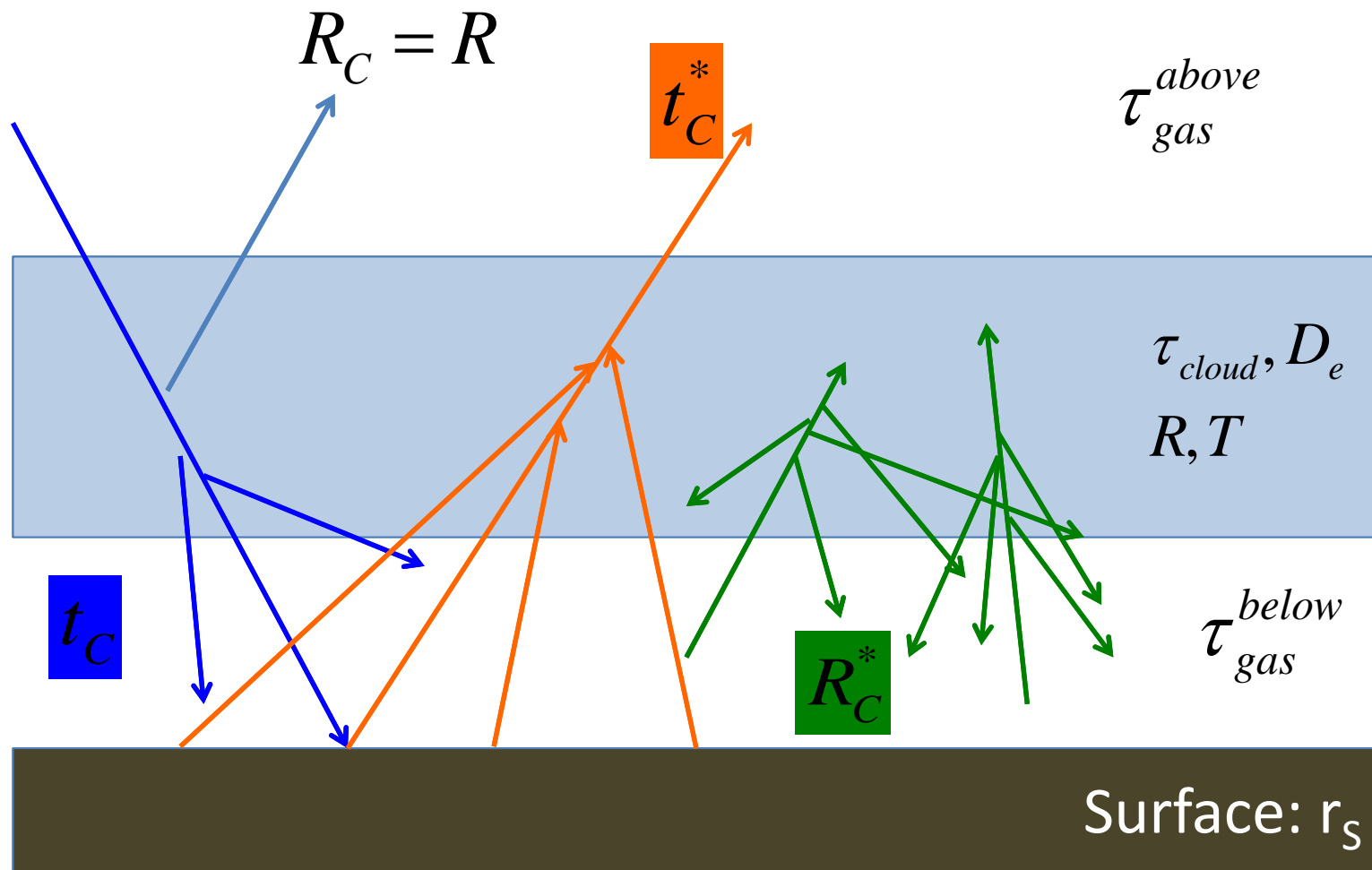
Ultrafast High Accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR Model



$$R = \left(R_C + \frac{r_S t_C t_C^*}{1 - r_S R_C^*} \right) e^{-\frac{\tau_{gas}^{above}}{\mu_0} - \frac{\tau_{gas}^{above}}{\mu}}$$



Multi-Scattering Processes



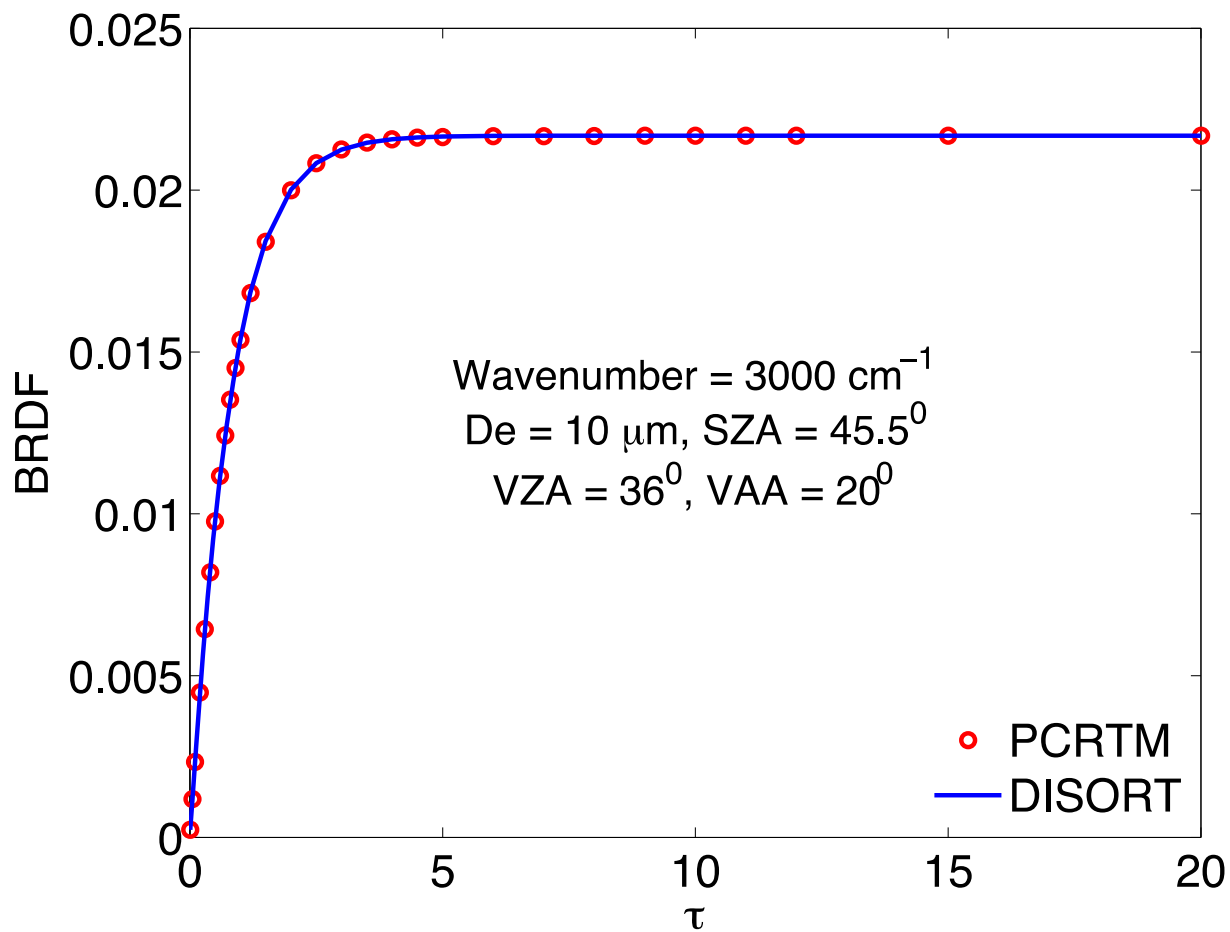


Downsize of LUTs

- BRDF: 3,300 MB to 23.68 MB
- T_{BD} : 157 MB to 11.66 MB
- T_{DB} : 157 MB to 11.66 MB
 - R_{DD} : 5.23 MB



Rebuilt of LUTs in PCRTM_SOLAR

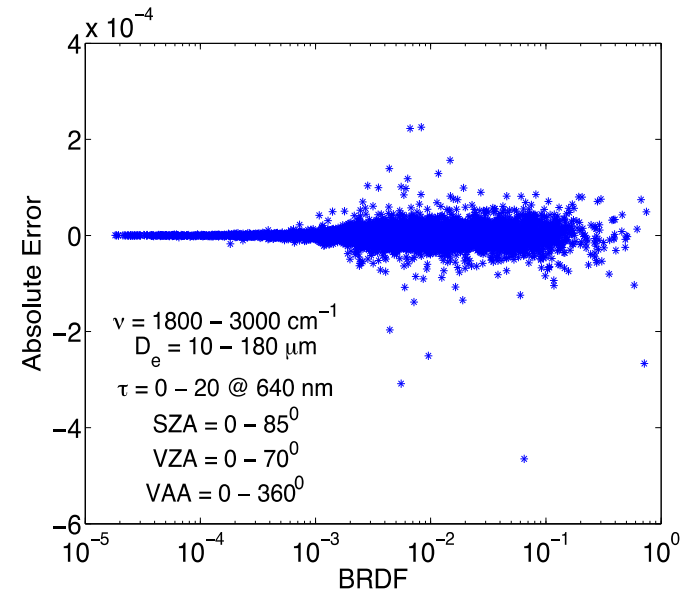




Accuracy of rebuilt multi-scattering properties of the cloud using PCRTM_SOLAR model

Accuracy of the Rebuilt BRDF LUTs (ice cloud) (compared to 52-stream DISORT)

$ \Delta\text{BRDF} < 10^{-4}$	99.75%
$10^{-4} < \Delta\text{BRDF} < 5 \times 10^{-4}$	0.24%
$ \Delta\text{BRDF} > 5 \times 10^{-4}$	0.01%
$ \Delta\text{BRDF} > 1 \times 10^{-3}$	0.0%

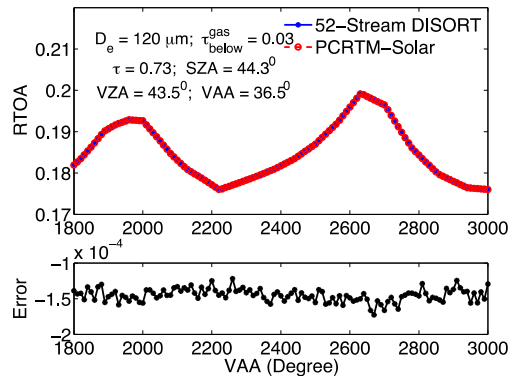
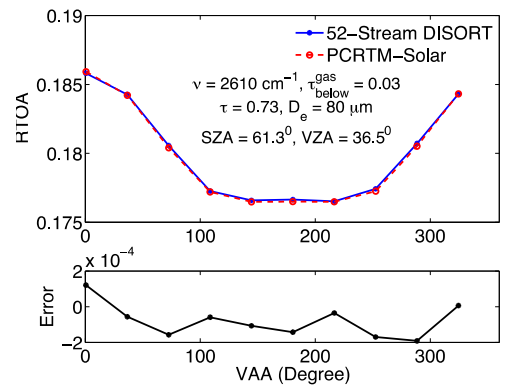
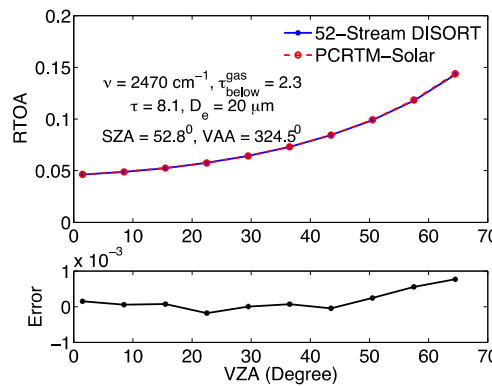
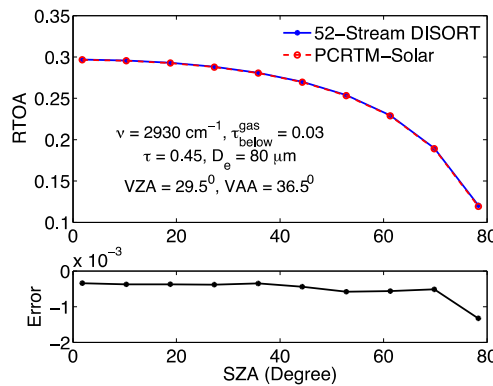
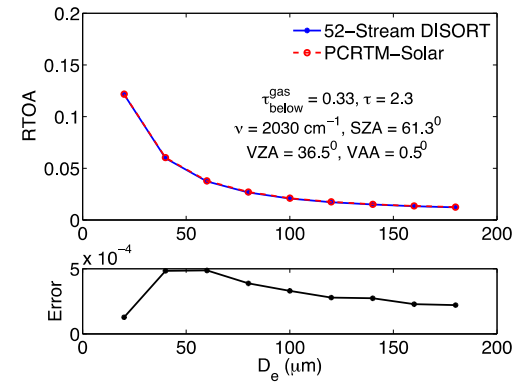
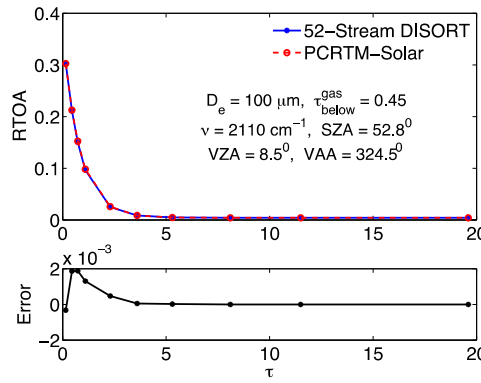
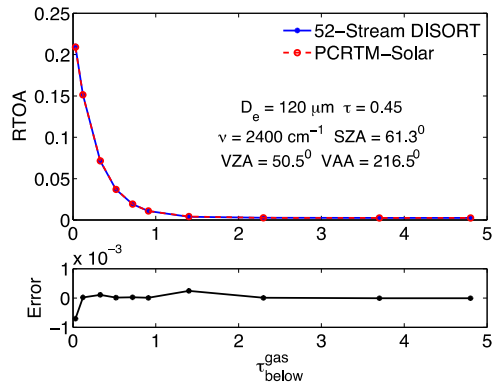


Parameters Used

Cloud Type	Ice
D_e : 10 – 180 μm	SZA: 0 - 85 $^\circ$
τ_{cloud} : 0 – 20 @ 640 nm	VZA: 0 - 70 $^\circ$
ν : 1800 – 3000 cm^{-1}	VAA: 0 - 360 $^\circ$



TOA Reflectance Simulation: PCRTM_SOLAR v.s. DISORT



In the case of background scattering with $\text{VAA} = 0^\circ$ or front scattering with $\text{VAA} = 180^\circ$, max errors were obtained. This is due to the inaccurate simulation of DISORT at these specific directions (singularity issue in DISORT).



Accuracy in TOA Reflectance: PCRTM_SOLAR v.s. DISORT



Difference in Reflectance at TOA (PCRTM_SOLAR v.s. 52 Stream DISORT)	
$ \Delta R < 10^{-3}$	93.30%
$10^{-3} < \Delta R < 10^{-2}$	6.65%
$ \Delta R > 10^{-2}$	0.05%
Max ΔR	0.0337

Parameters Used	
Cloud Type	Ice
D_e : 10 – 180 μm	SZA: 0 - 85 $^\circ$
τ_{cloud} : 0 – 20 @ 640 nm	VZA: 0 - 70 $^\circ$
ν : 1800 – 3000 cm^{-1}	VAA: 0 - 360 $^\circ$
$\tau_{\text{below_cloud}}$ = 0 - 5	

Reasons for the difference:

1. The stream-dependent errors in DISORT simulation ($\sim 0.36\%$).
2. The inaccuracy in front and back scattering directions in DISORT simulation (The percentage with $|\Delta R|$ larger than 10^{-3} reduced from 6.65% to 5% if these cases removed).
3. The interpolation errors in PCRTM_SOLAR.



COMPUTATION SPEED: PCRTM_SOLAR v.s. DISORT

Example Satellite Sensor: IASI 0.25 cm⁻¹ Spectral Resolution Full Channel Set

– PCRTM_SOLAR: **0.52 ms/run**

- 1000 runs with the following parameters:

SZA = 10⁰, VZA = 60⁰, VAA = 72.5⁰, ν changes with 439 different values, τ_{above} changes with wavenumber, τ_{below} constant, $\tau_{\text{cloud}} = 1.025$, De = 48 μm , Rs = 0.02

– DISORT (52-stream): **63.61 s/run**

- 439 runs with the following parameters:

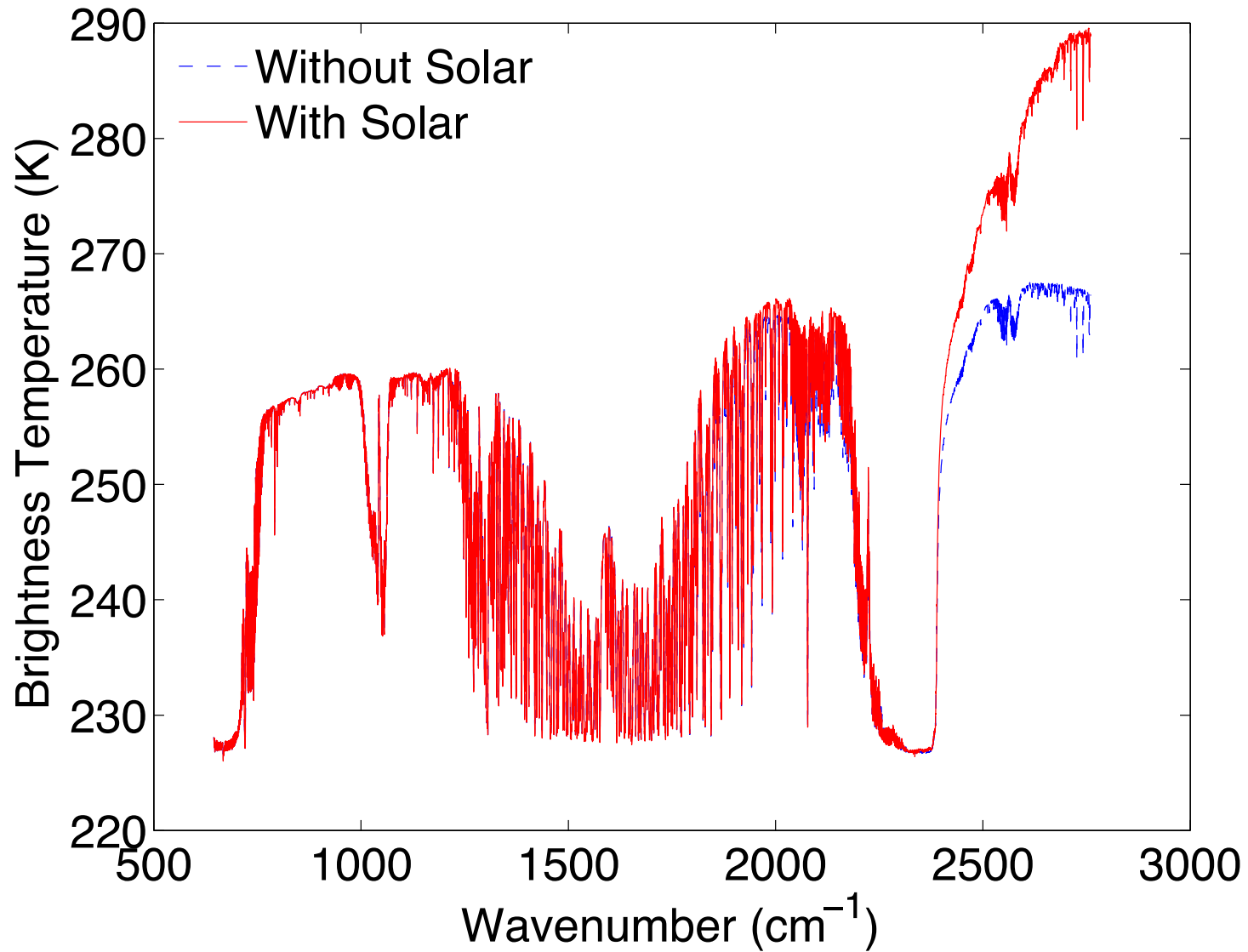
SZA = 15⁰, VZA = 50⁰, VAA = 30⁰, $\nu = 2500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\tau_{\text{above}} = 0.3$, $\tau_{\text{below}} = 4.8$, $\tau_{\text{cloud}} = 1.5$, De = 10 μm , Rs = 0.2

- PCRTM_SOLAR is **122,327 times (5 orders)** faster than DISORT!!!



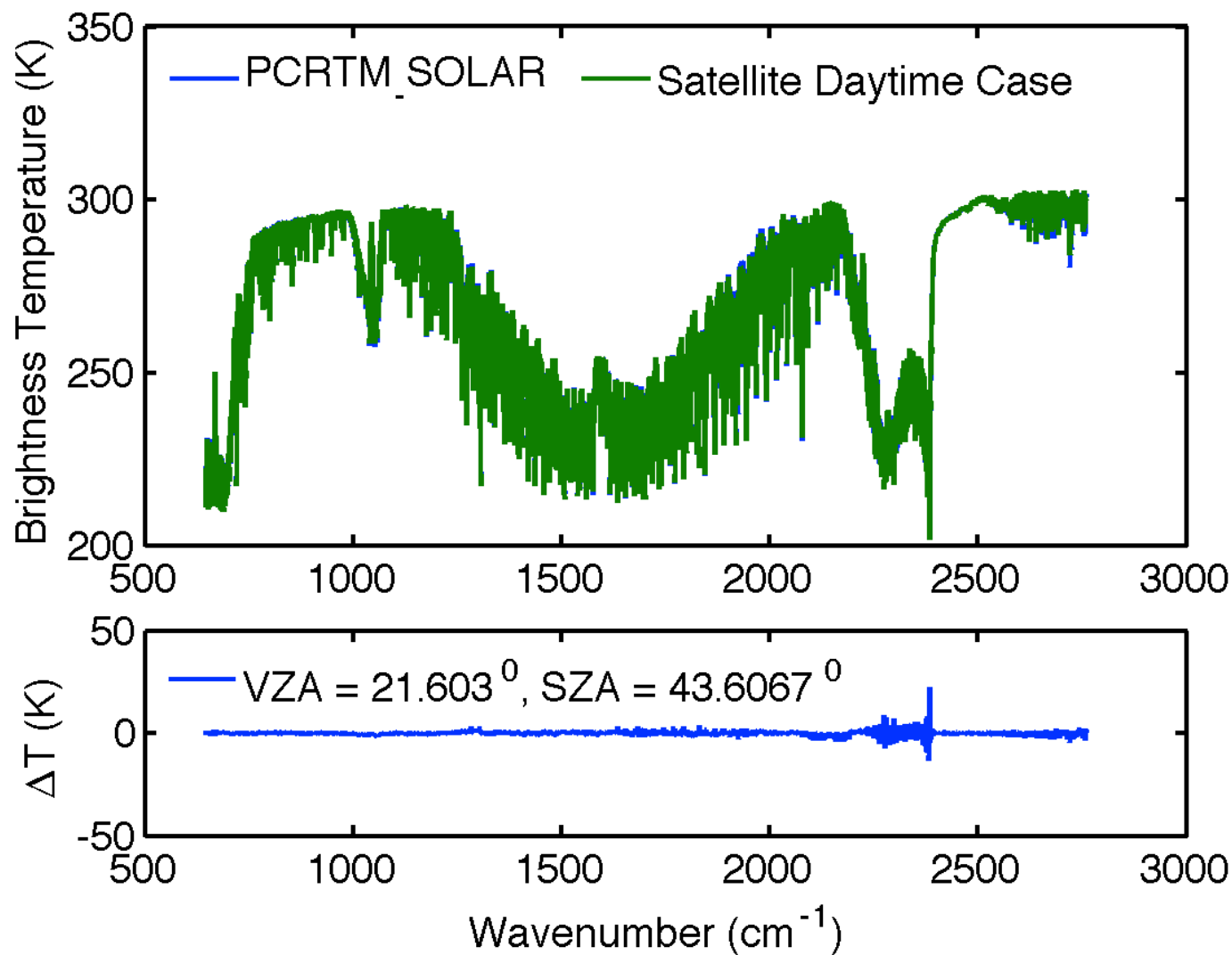


Ultrafast High Accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR Model



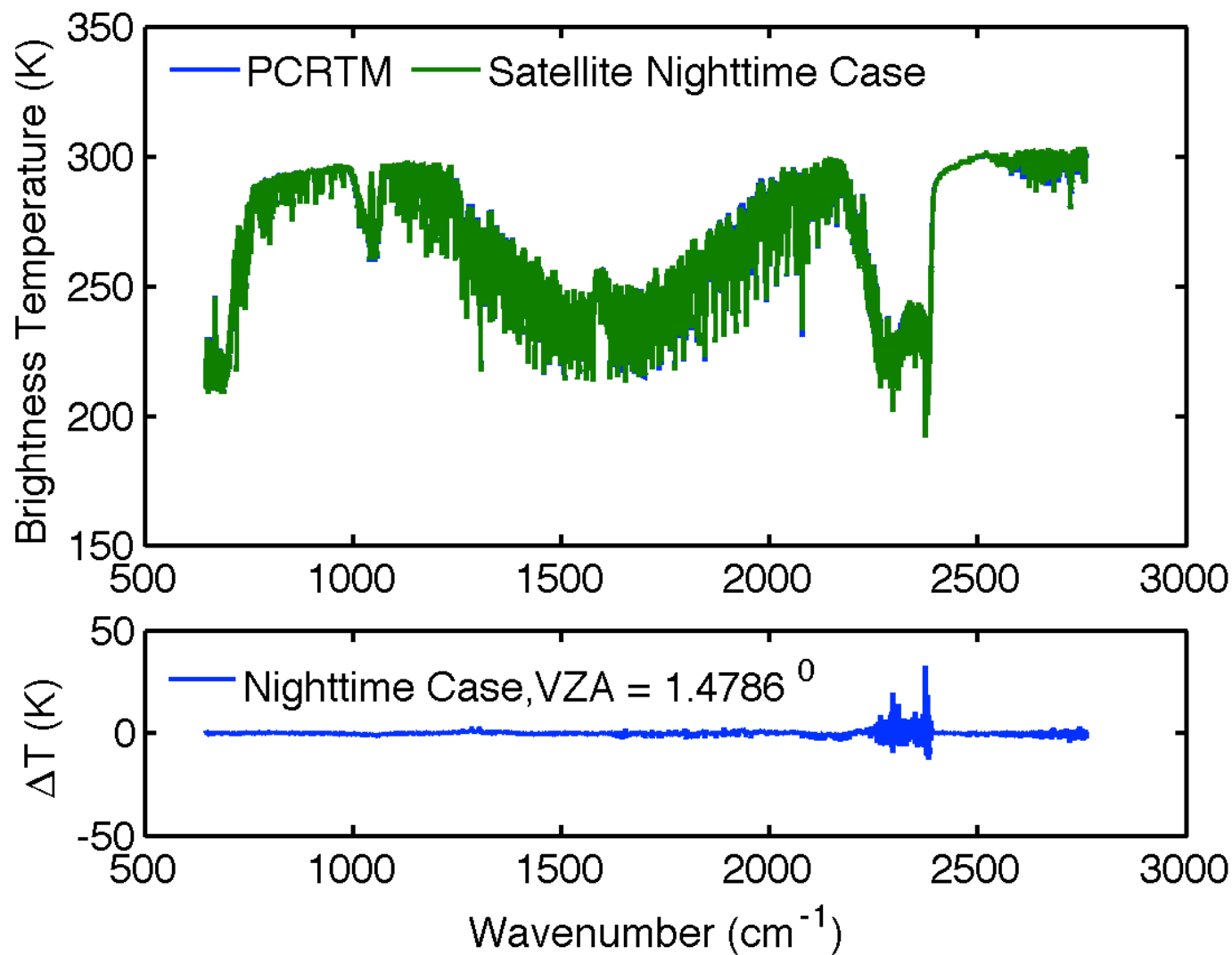


Ultrafast High Accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR Model





Ultrafast High Accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR Model





Fast and Ability to Simulate Clouds in the PCRTM Model is the Key Component to the Cloudy Single FOV OE algorithm

- Milliseconds to fraction of seconds for IR
- PCRTM available for nominal and full resolution CrIS, AIRS, IASI, NAST-I and S-HIS
- Spectral coverage from 310 nm to 200000 nm

Computational speed For PCRTM in IR spectral region

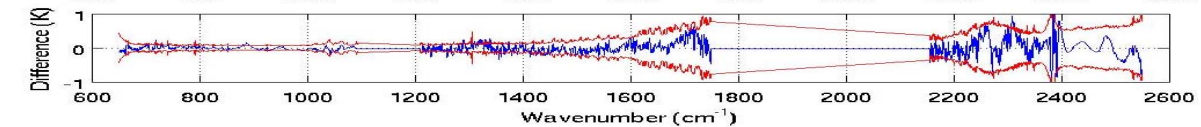
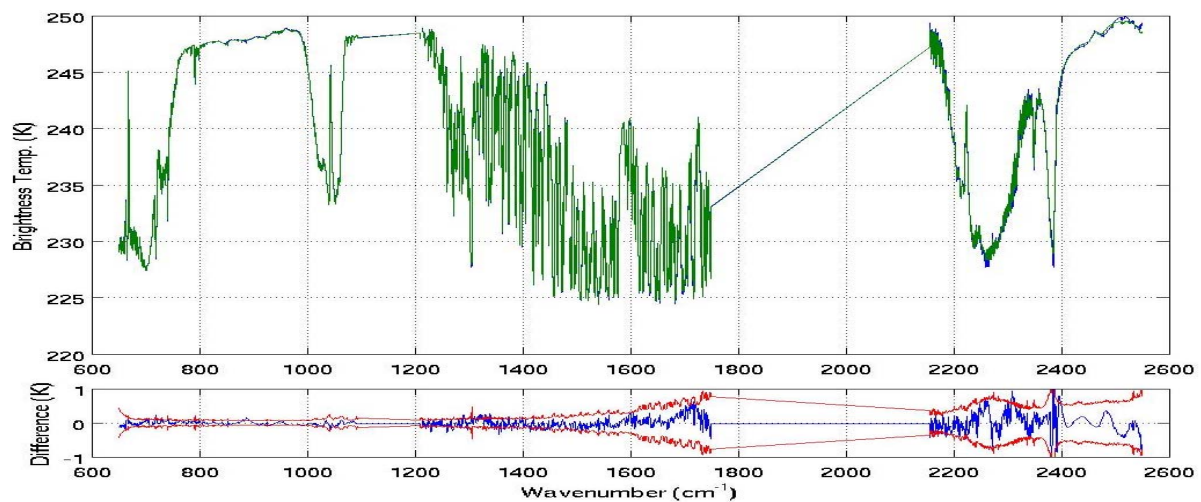
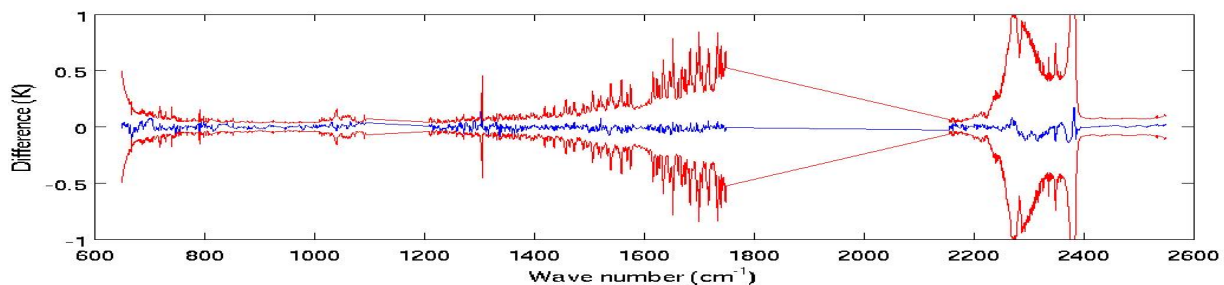
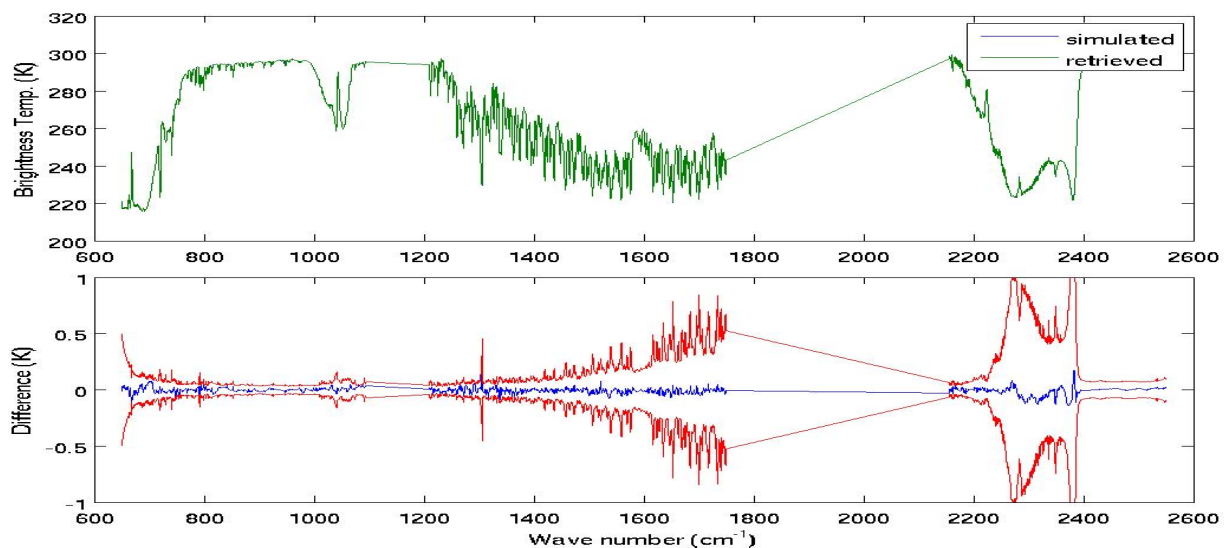
Sensor	Channel Number	PC score (seconds)	PC score + Channel radiance	PC score + PC Jacobian
IASI, 0.25 cm ⁻¹	8461	0.011 s	0.012 s	0.044 s
AIRS, 0.5-2.5 cm ⁻¹	2378	0.0060 s	0.0074 s	0.031 s
CrIS, Blackman, 0.625-2.5 cm ⁻¹	1317	0.0050 s	0.0060 s	0.021 s
CrIS, Boxcar, 0.625-2.5 cm ⁻¹	1317	0.0050 s	0.0060 s	0.022 s
CrIS, Hamming, 0.625-2.5 cm ⁻¹	1317	0.0050 s	0.0058 s	0.022 s
NAST-I, 3 bands, 0.25 cm ⁻¹	8632	0.010 s	0.013 s	0.045 s
S-HIS 0.5 cm ⁻¹	4316	0.008 s	0.008 s	0.038 s
CrIS, Hamming Full resolution	2211	0.009 s	0.009 s	0.033 s

Computational speed gain relative to Modtran in Solar spectral region

	PCRTM RT	MODTRAN RT	speed up
Ocean 1cm ⁻¹	956	259029	270
Land 1cm ⁻¹	1339	259029	193
Ocean 4nm	279	259029	928
Land 4nm	354	259029	731



Spectral residues from simulated and real CrIS full-spectral Resolution Data





Ultrafast High Accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR Model

Conclusion

An ultrafast high accuracy PCRTM_SOLAR model is developed based on PCA compression and PCRTM method. This model make the simulation of the multi-scattering of the cloud very efficient. Together with the high speed PCRTM developed by Dr. Xu Liu, the new model is 5 orders faster than DISORT with very high accuracy for cloudy sky radiative transfer simulation. It will greatly help reduce the computing time for CLARREO-RS project.

