

# NWPSAF 1D-Var User Manual

TR Sreerekha, Met Office, Exeter, UK

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## Appendix D. Microwave Cloud Liquid Water Retrievals

If the parameter `Cloud_Liquid_Water` is requested to be retrieved in the [Retrievals.NL](#) namelist, the 1DVar code retrieves either Liquid Water Path or `Qtotal` depending on the value for `Lqtotal` given through the [ControlData.NL](#). The retrieval code follows the one implemented in the deprecated SSMIS 1D-Var package but the minimisation routines which are used came from the Met Office 1D-Var. In this case the internal logical variable `MwClwRetreival` is set to `.TRUE`. If `Lqtotal` is set to 0, LWP is retrieved and if `Lqtotal` is set to 1, `Qtotal` will be retrieved.

The differences in processing when cloudy retrievals are used are:

- Background Profile should contain cloud liquid water profile in kg/kg.
- Bmatrix element is diagonal with no correlation to any other variables, and is hence set to a fixed value of 0.2, which is hardcoded.
- For LWP retrievals, the first guess is set to a fixed value  $0.1 \text{ kgm}^{-2}$ , which is also hardcoded.

(Both these values are inherited from the SSMIS 1Dvar)

For LWP retrieval, during the minimization process, LWP is allowed to vary while a cloud structure  $S(i)$  remains fixed

$S(i) = clw(i)/LWP$ , where  $i$  stands for pressure levels and  $clw$  for cloud liquid water profile.

$Q_{total}$  is defined as the sum of the water vapor content ( $q$ ) and cloud liquid water content ( $clw$ ). Instead of  $\ln(q)$ ,  $\ln(q_{total})$  is retrieved. The dependence of  $q$  and  $clw$  on  $q_{total}$  is such that, below a threshold value of relative humidity of 95%  $q=q_{total}$ . Between RH values of 95% and 105%,  $q_{total}$  is split half way between  $q$  and  $clw$ . Above 105%,  $q$  is fixed and any excess water is  $clw$ .

It is recommended that Marquardt-Levenberg minimisation is used for cloudy retrievals.

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