

# Comparisons of Analytical and Numerical Mixing Ratios and Temperature Jacobians

Igor Yanovsky  
iy-002

May 6, 2010

For the experiments below,  $Q = 10$ ,

$$[f_q^{O_3}]_{q=1}^Q = \begin{bmatrix} 5.0 \cdot 10^{-8} \\ 5.0 \cdot 10^{-8} \\ 1.0 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ 3.0 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ 1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ 5.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ 1.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \\ 5.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ 1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ 1.0 \cdot 10^{-7} \end{bmatrix}, \quad f_q^{N_2} = 0.8 \text{ for all } q, \quad \text{and} \quad [f_q^T]_{q=1}^Q = \begin{bmatrix} 300 \\ 266 \\ 233 \\ 200 \\ 210 \\ 220 \\ 230 \\ 240 \\ 250 \\ 250 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$a = -3.0; \quad b = 4.0$$

$$m = 4.9590 \cdot 10^{-26},$$

$$\zeta = \frac{k - Q}{3}, \quad k = 1, \dots, Q$$

Mixing Ratio Jacobian,  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ ,  $\nu = \nu_1$

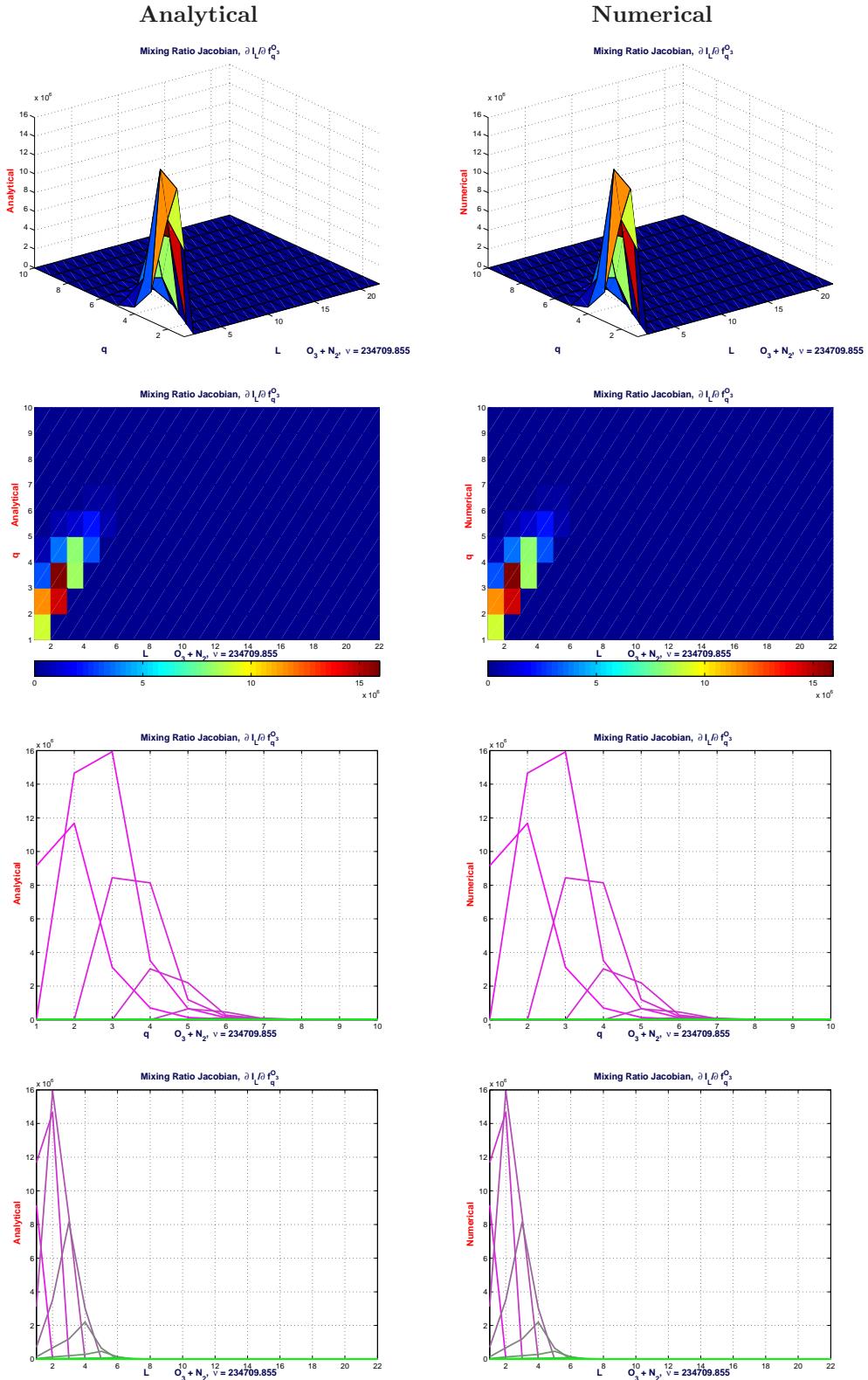


Figure 1:  $\nu_1 = 234709.8550$

## Antenna Radiance Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial J}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_1$

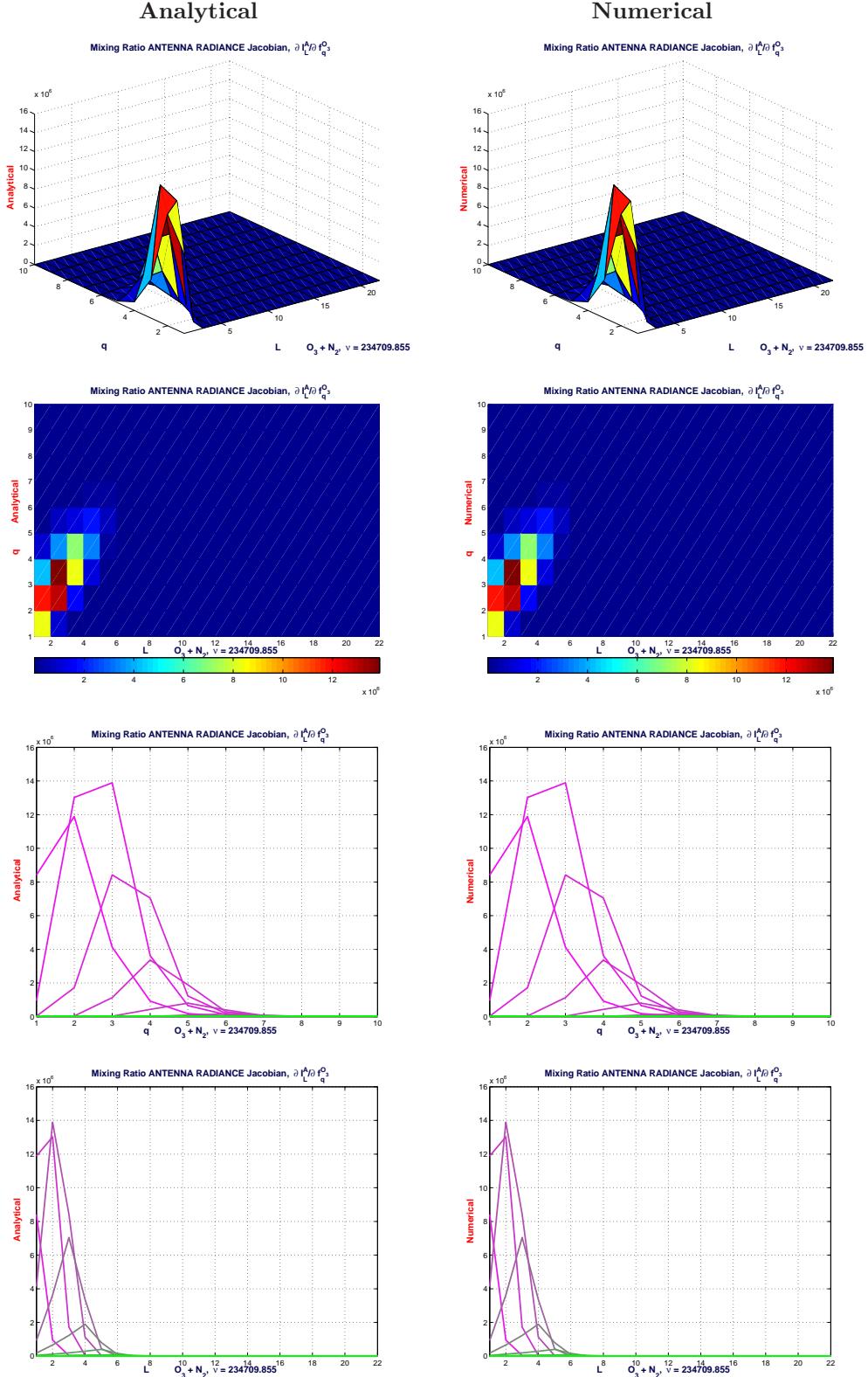


Figure 2:  $\nu_1 = 234709.8550$

Temperature Jacobian,  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ ,  $\nu = \nu_1$

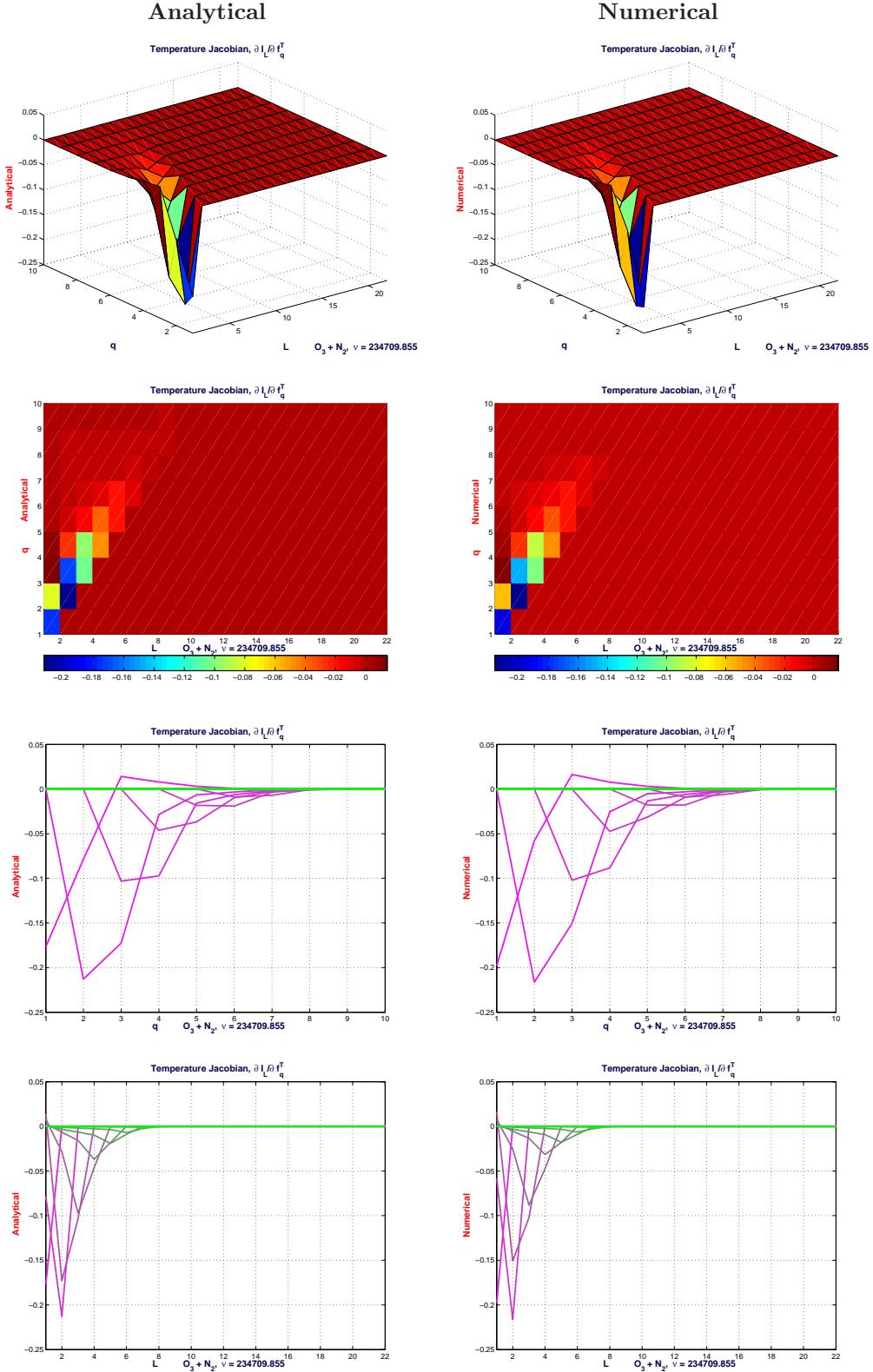


Figure 3:  $\nu_1 = 234709.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Temperature Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ , $\nu = \nu_1$

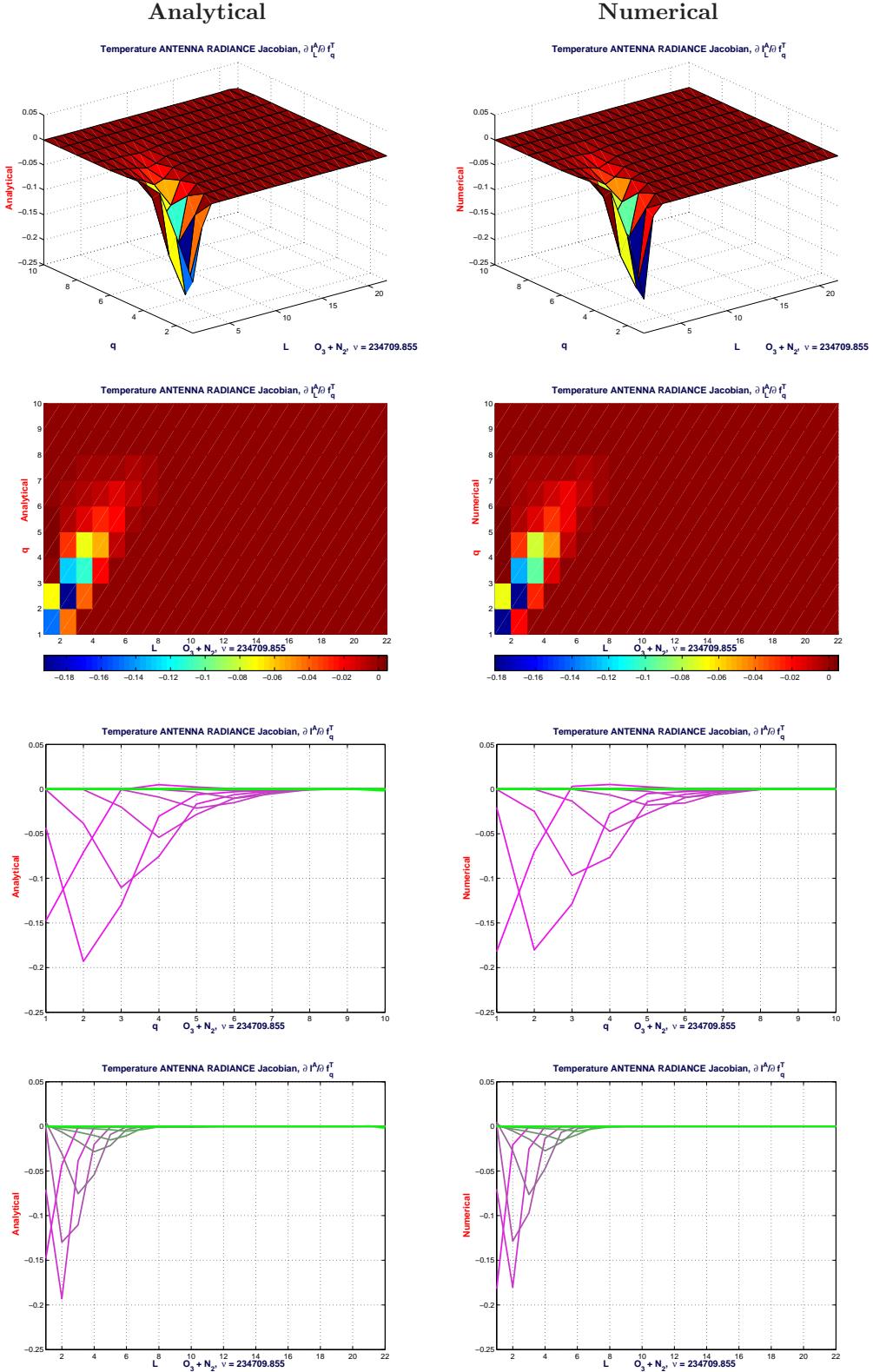


Figure 4:  $\nu_1 = 234709.8550$

### Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_2$

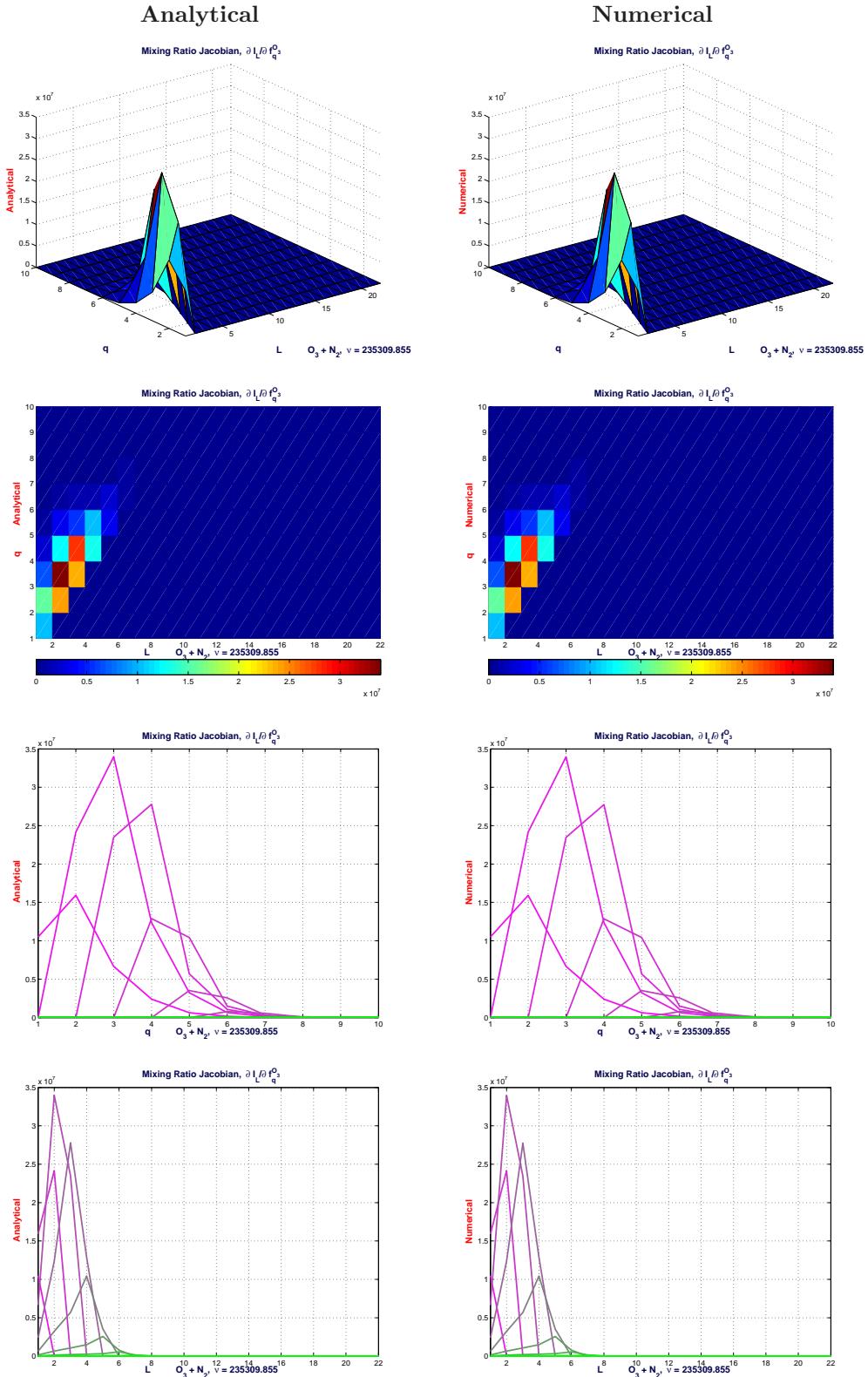


Figure 5:  $\nu_2 = 235309.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_2$

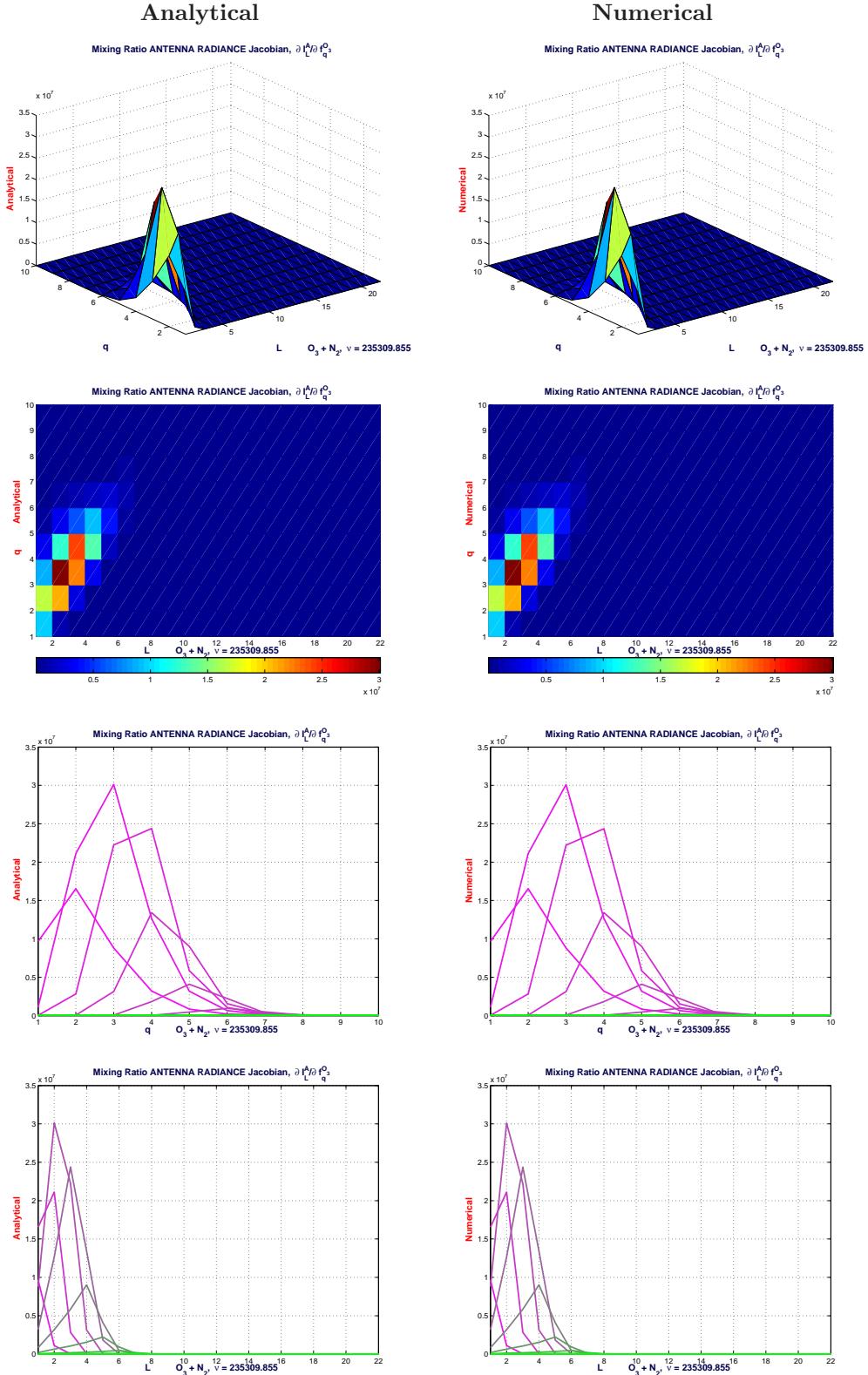


Figure 6:  $\nu_2 = 235309.8550$

Temperature Jacobian,  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ ,  $\nu = \nu_2$

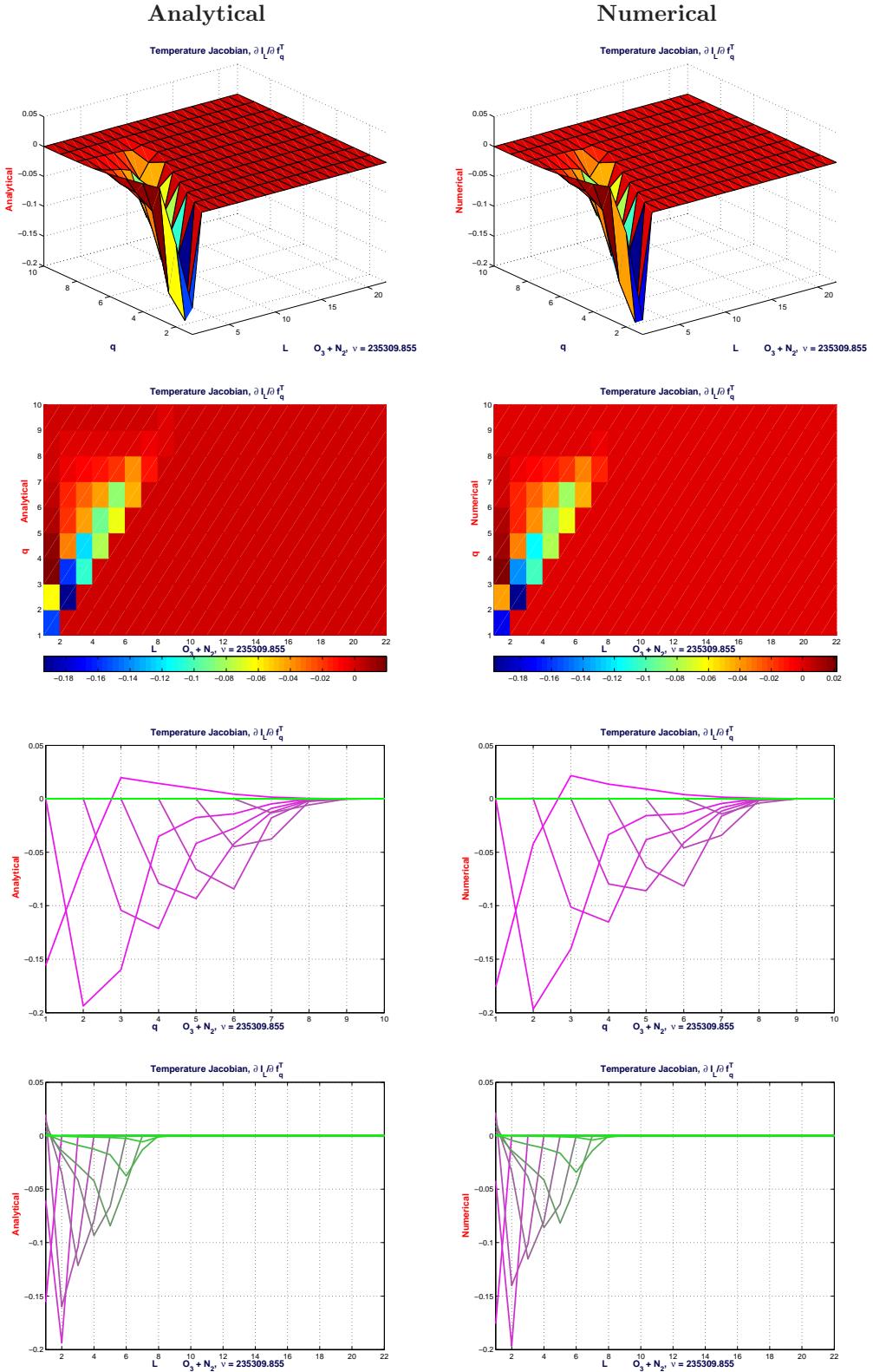


Figure 7:  $\nu_2 = 235309.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Temperature Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ , $\nu = \nu_2$

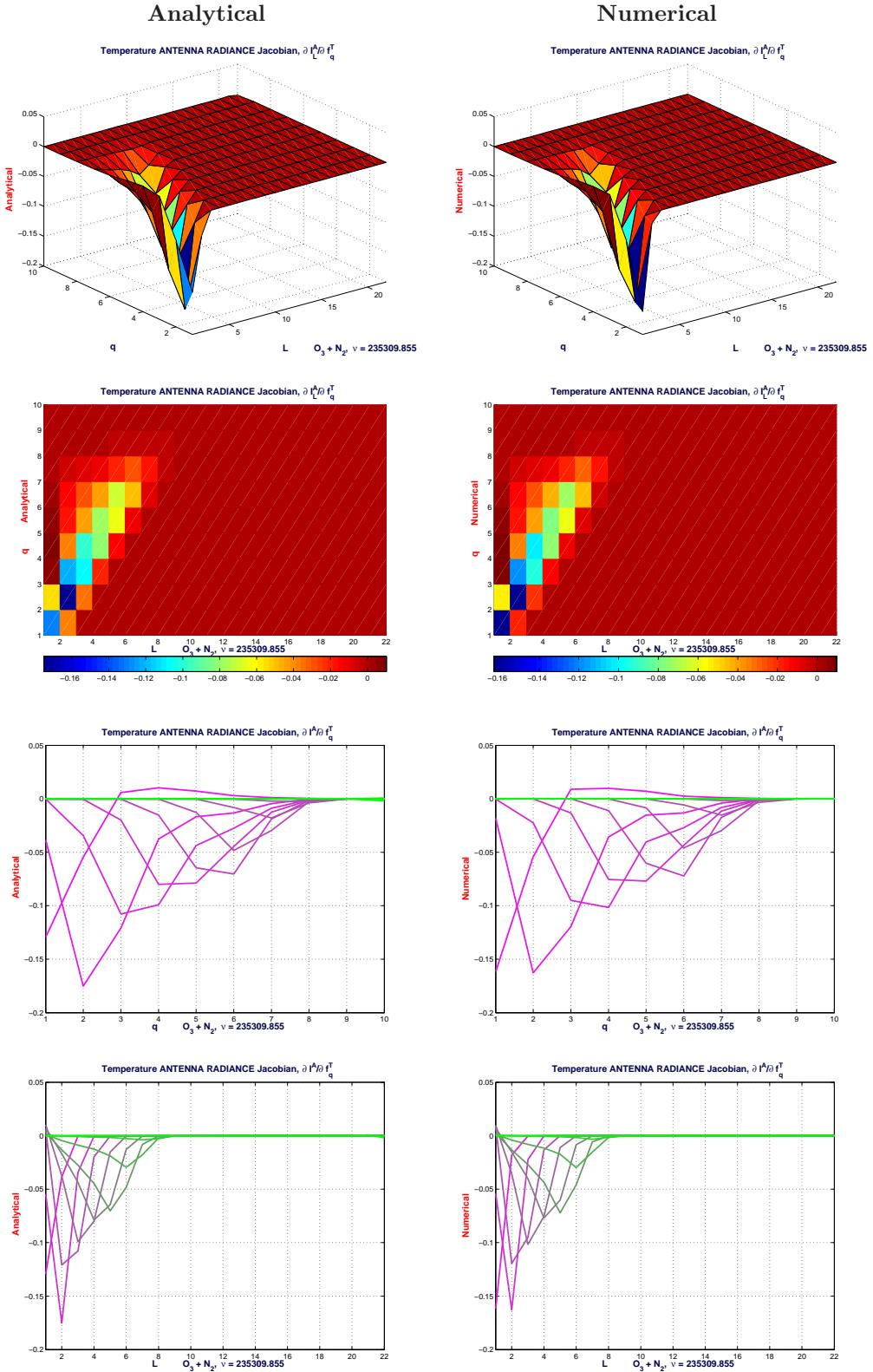


Figure 8:  $\nu_2 = 235309.8550$

### Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_3$

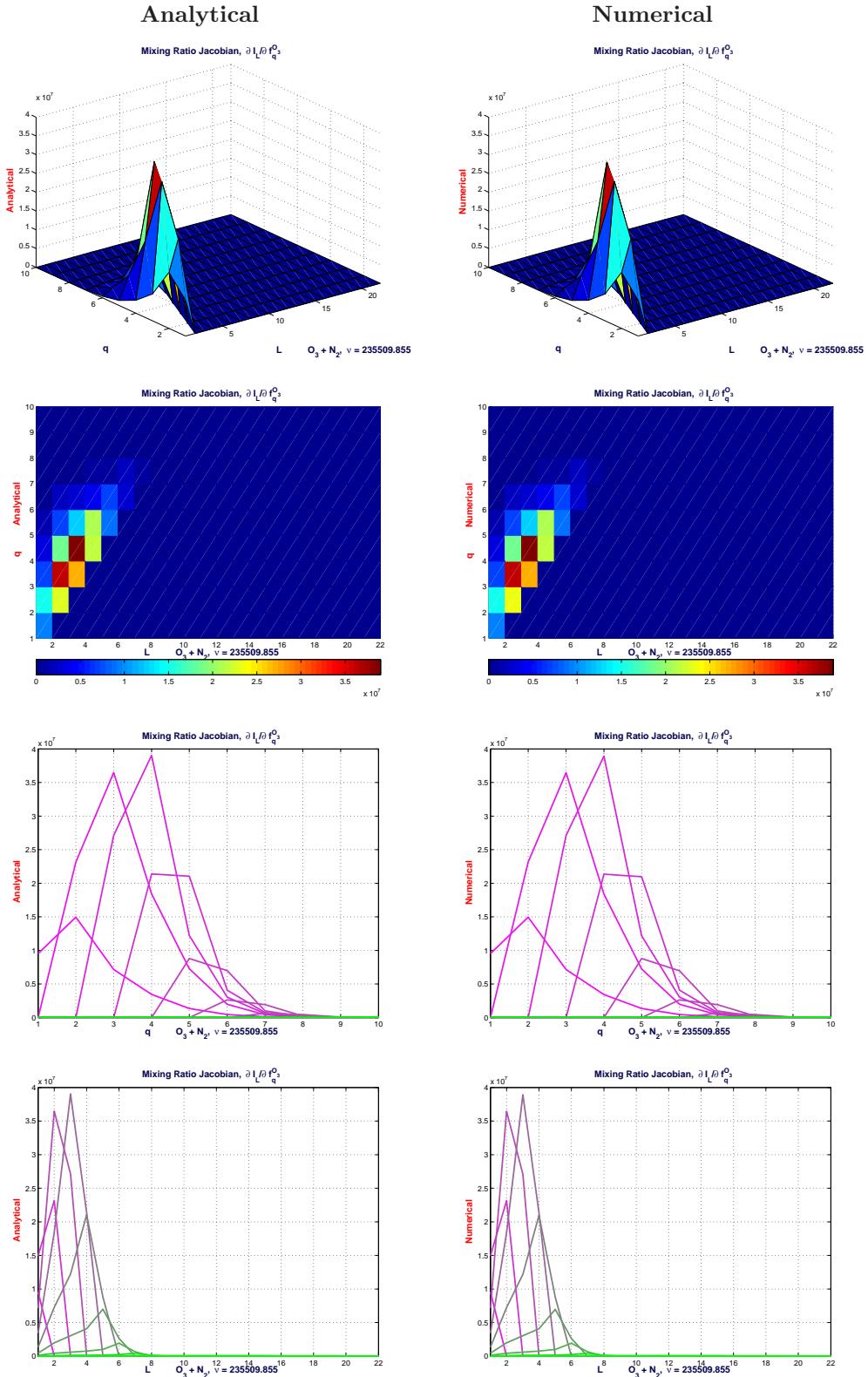


Figure 9:  $\nu_3 = 235509.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_3$

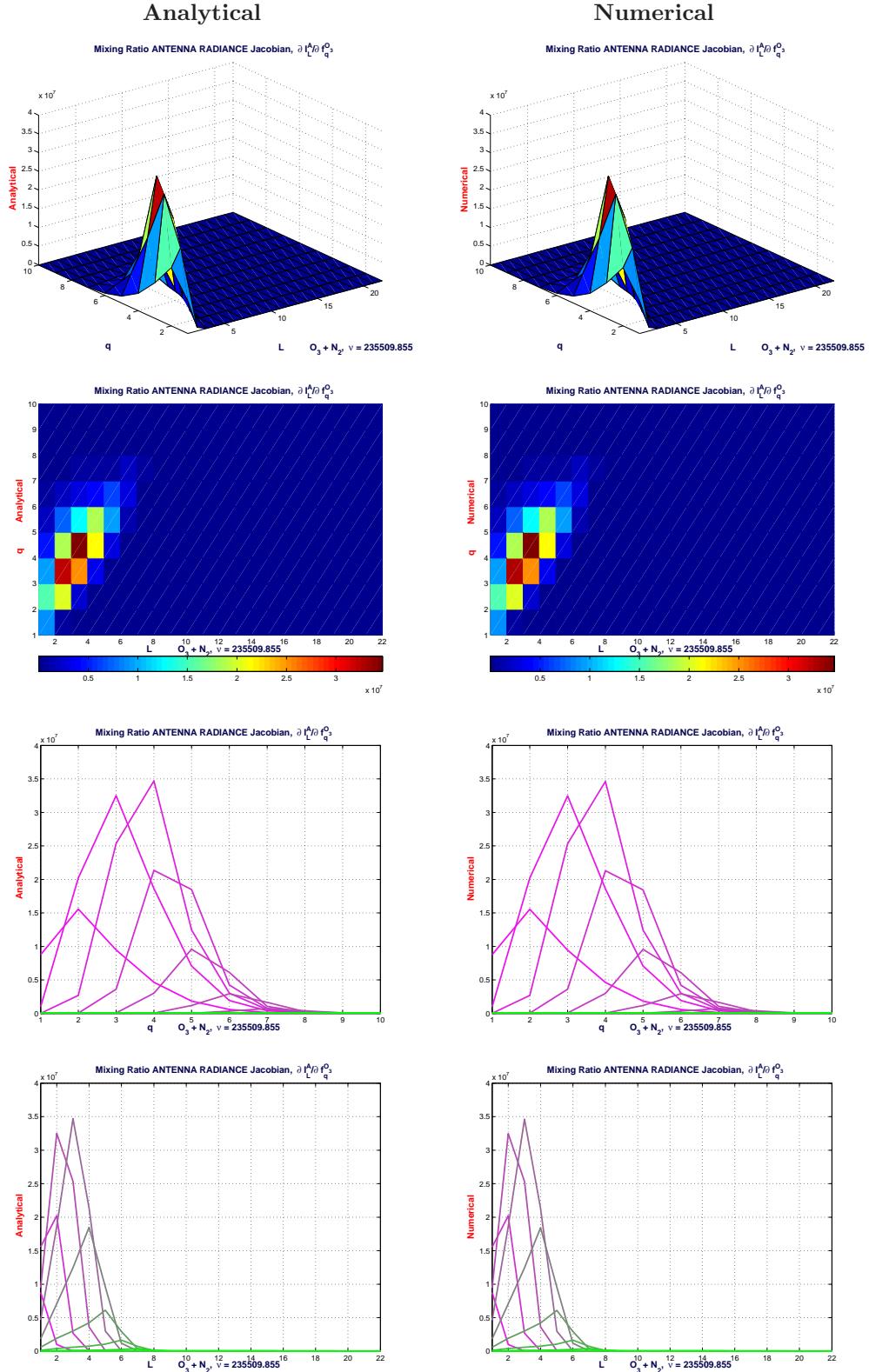


Figure 10:  $\nu_3 = 235509.8550$

Temperature Jacobian,  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ ,  $\nu = \nu_3$

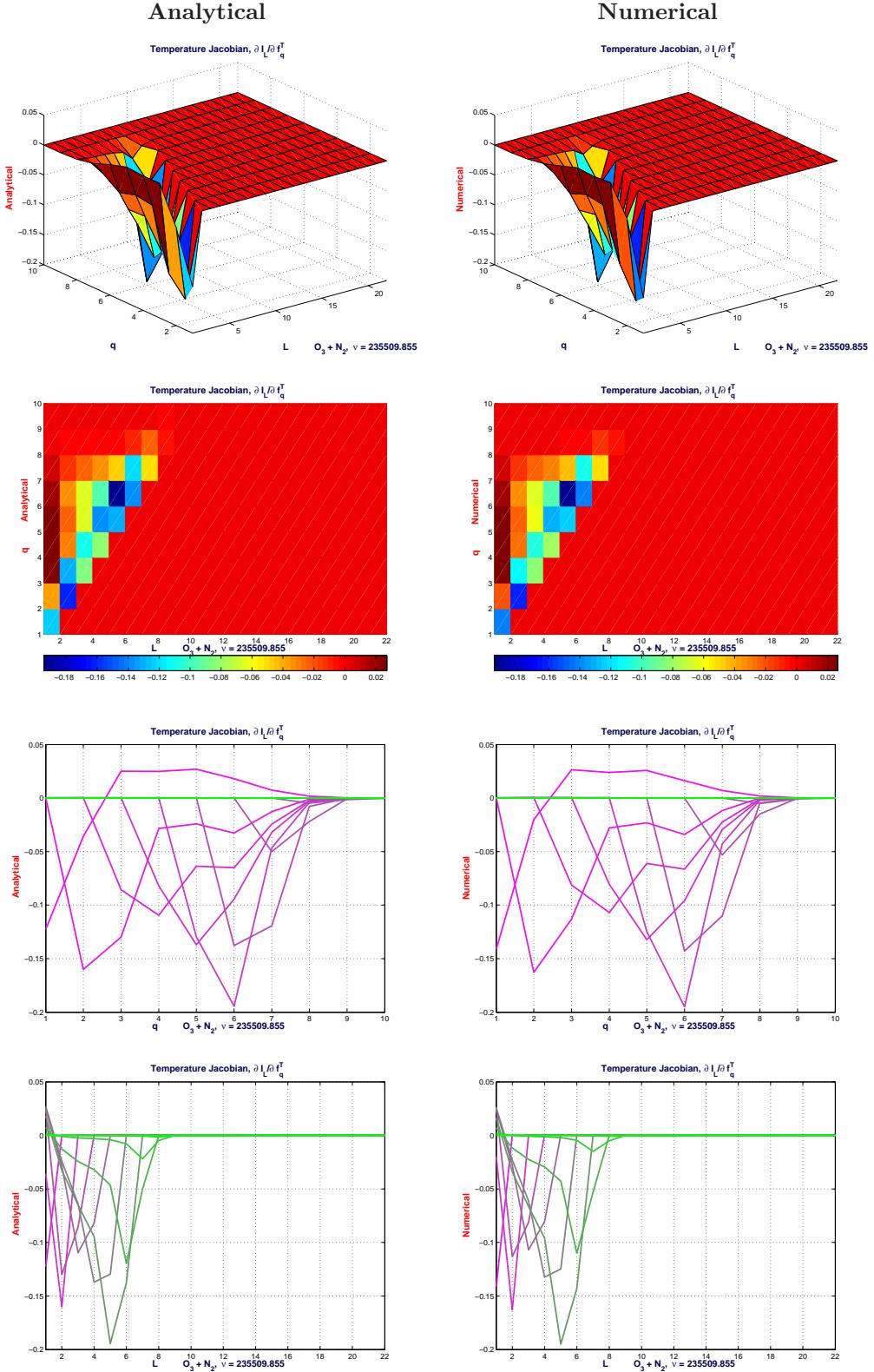


Figure 11:  $\nu_3 = 235509.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Temperature Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ , $\nu = \nu_3$

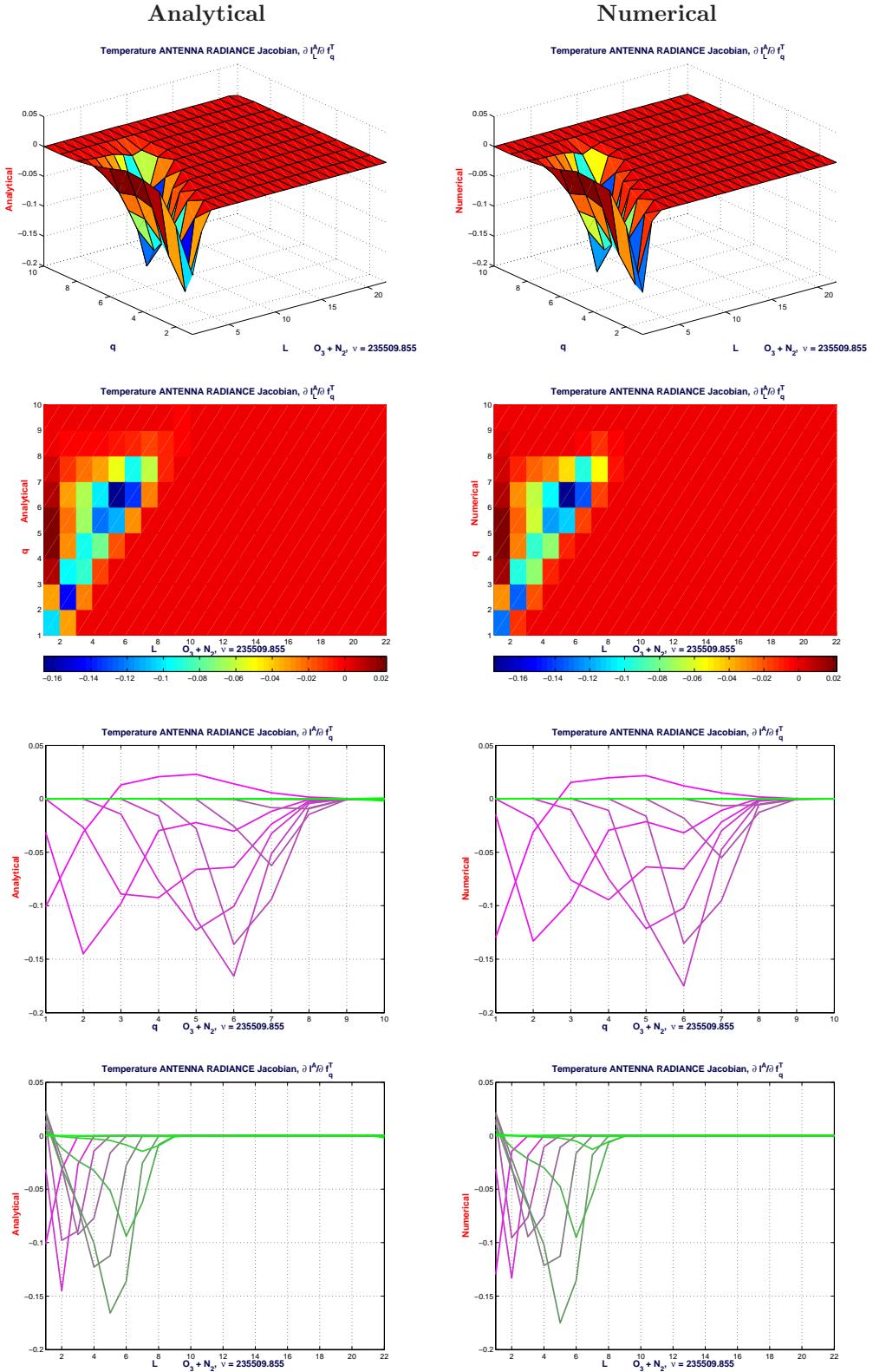


Figure 12:  $\nu_3 = 235509.8550$

$$\text{Mixing Ratio Jacobian, } \frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}, \nu = \nu_4$$

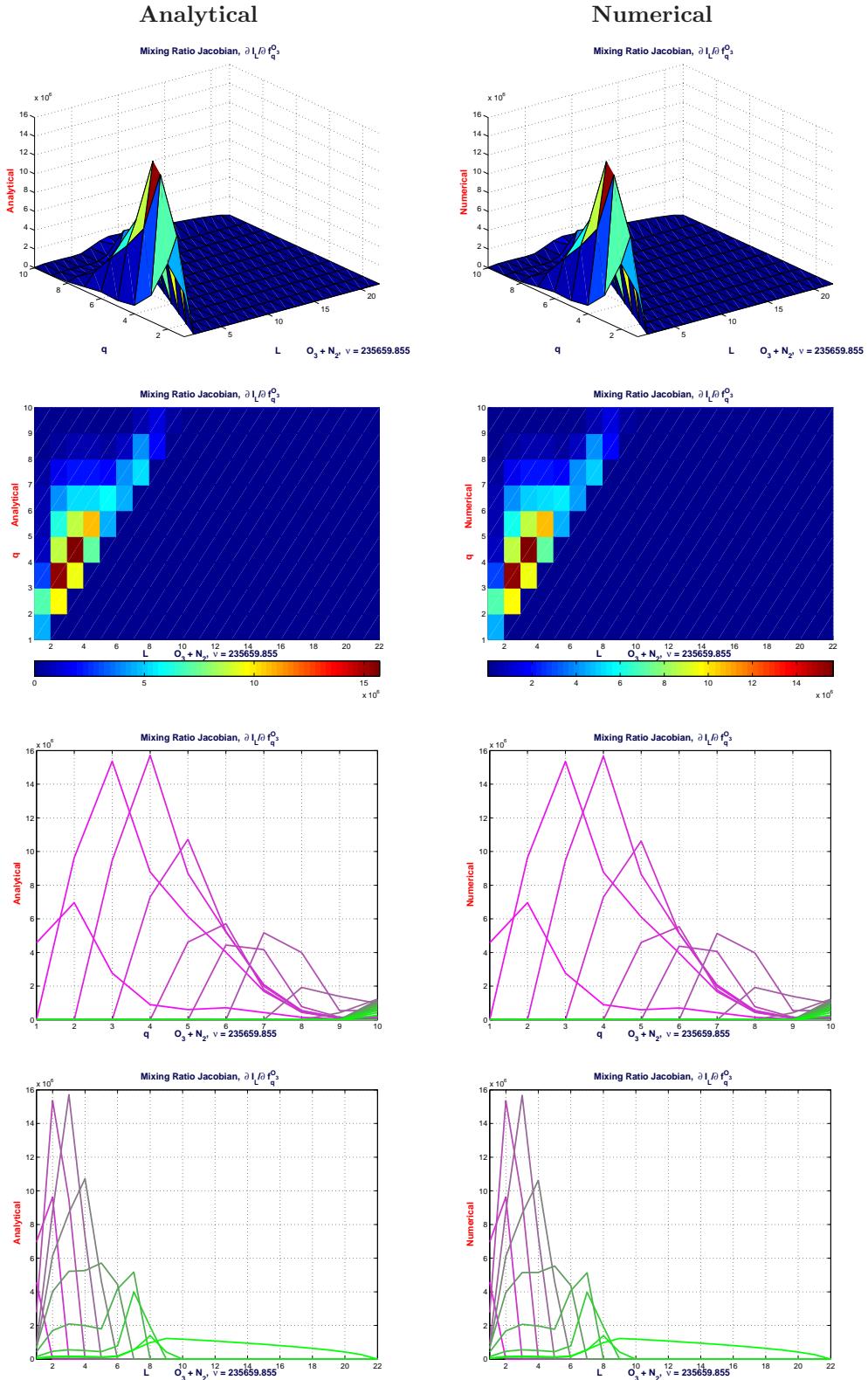


Figure 13:  $\nu_4 = 235659.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial J}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_4$

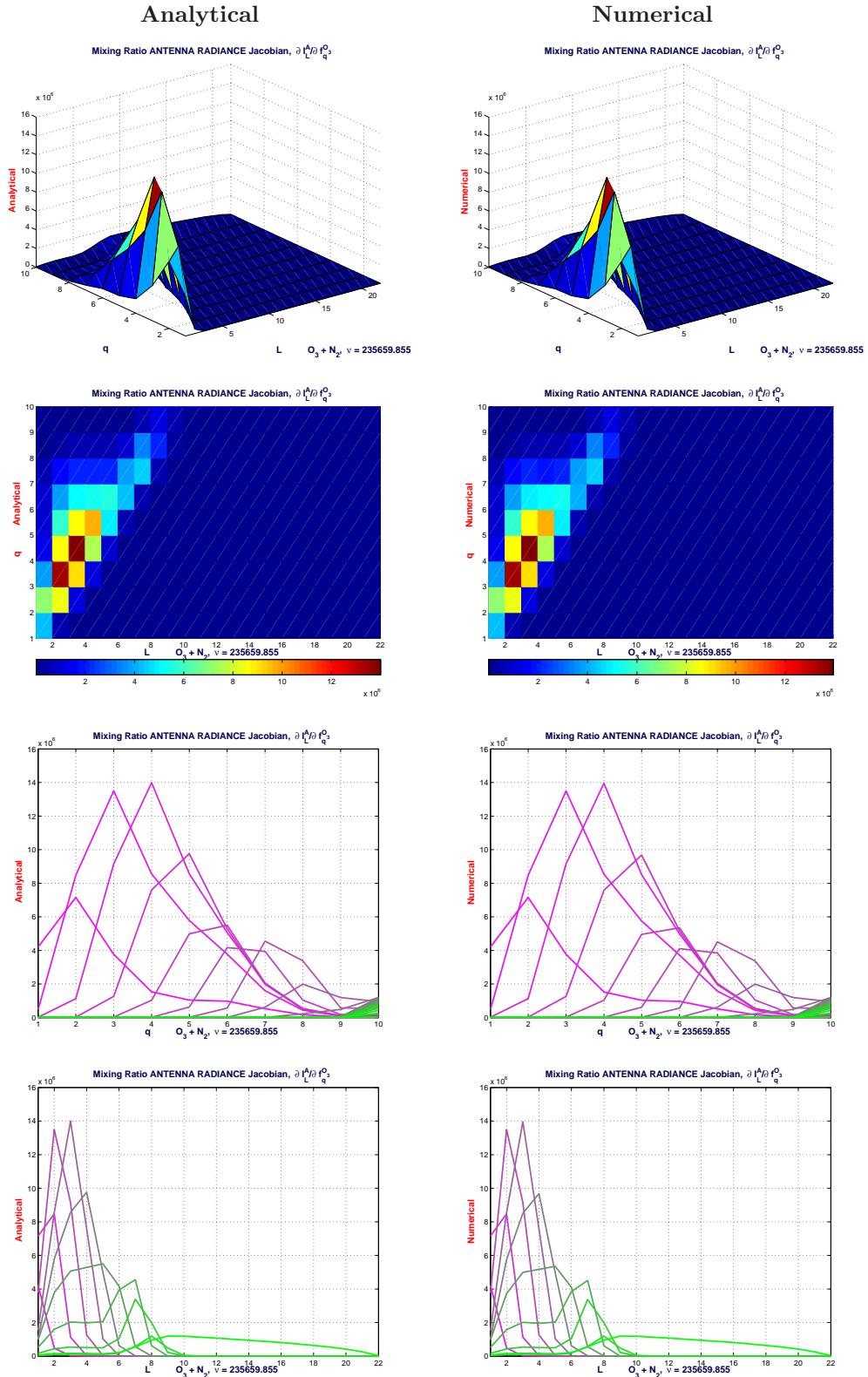


Figure 14:  $\nu_4 = 235659.8550$

Temperature Jacobian,  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ ,  $\nu = \nu_4$

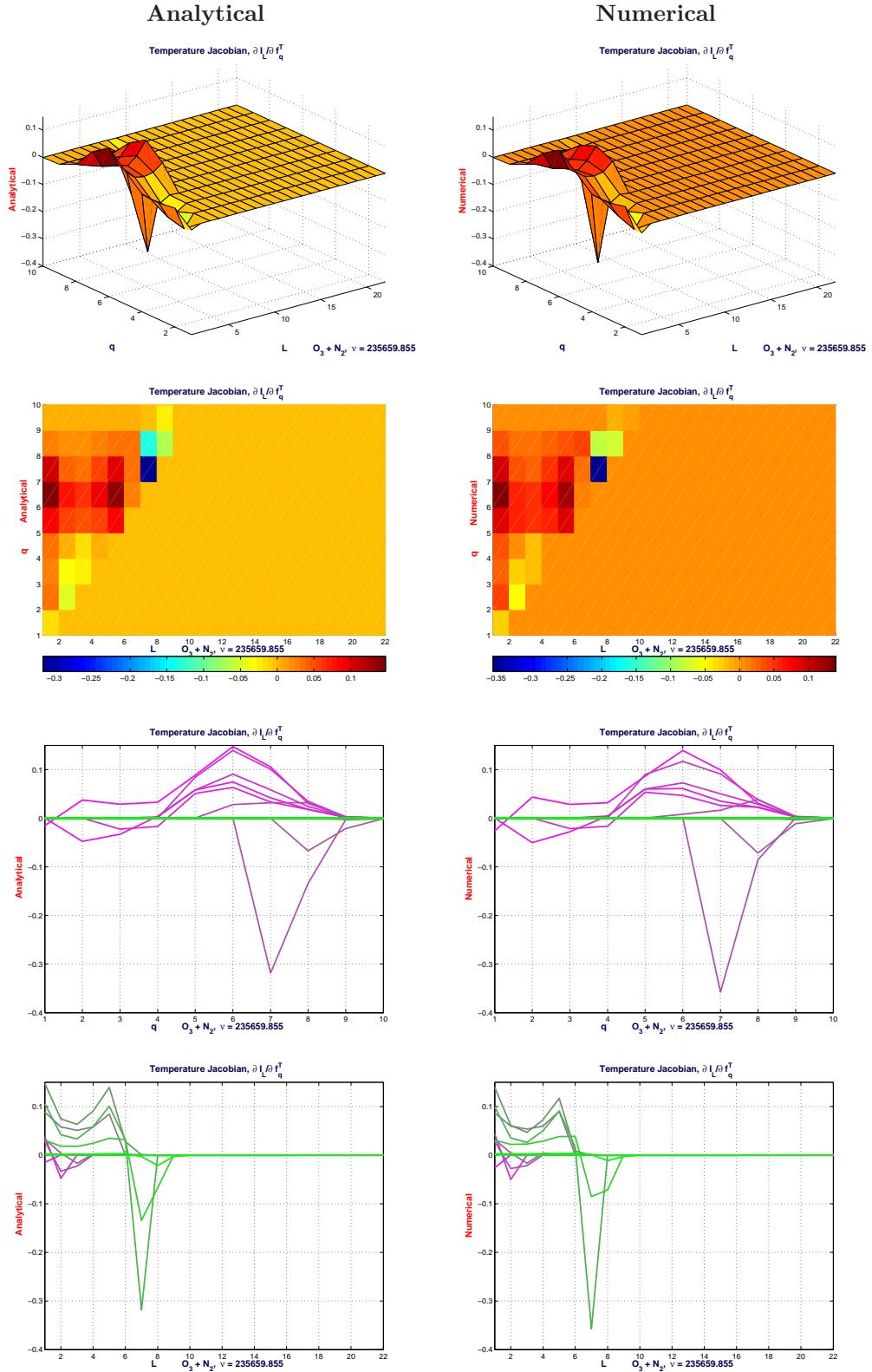


Figure 15:  $\nu_4 = 235659.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Temperature Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ , $\nu = \nu_4$

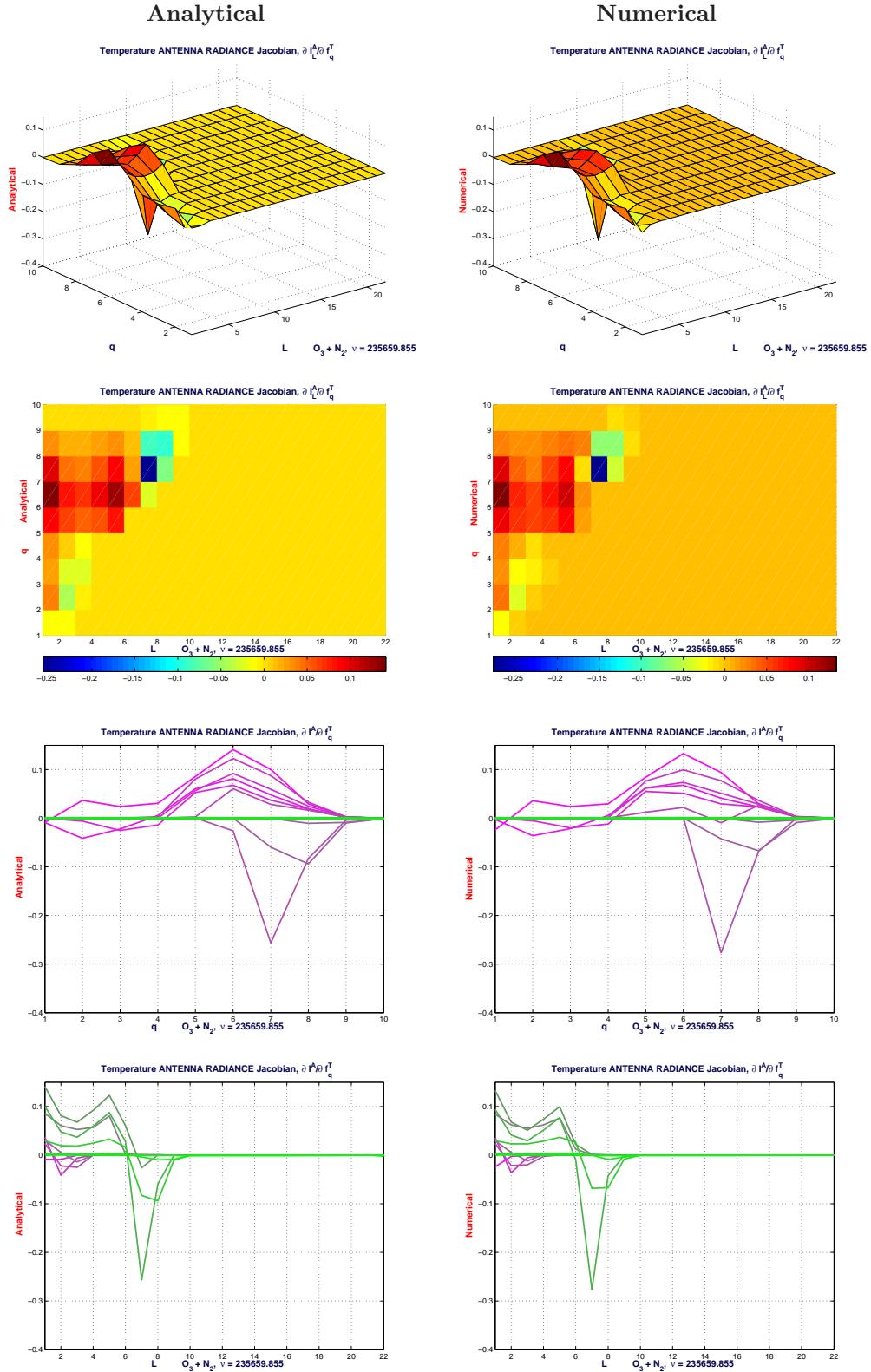


Figure 16:  $\nu_4 = 235659.8550$

### Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_5$

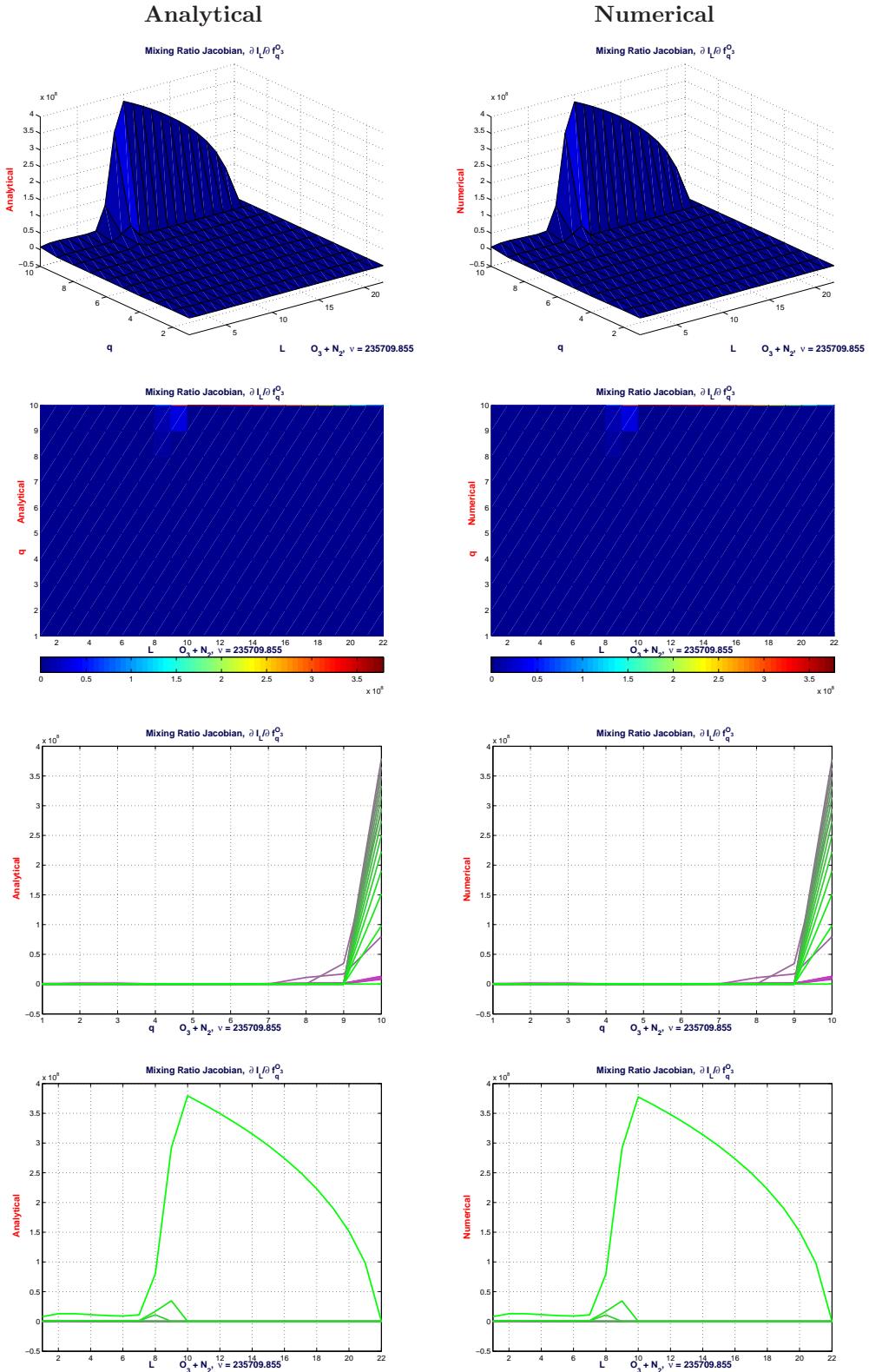


Figure 17:  $\nu_5 = 235709.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Mixing Ratio Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial f^k}$ , $\nu = \nu_5$

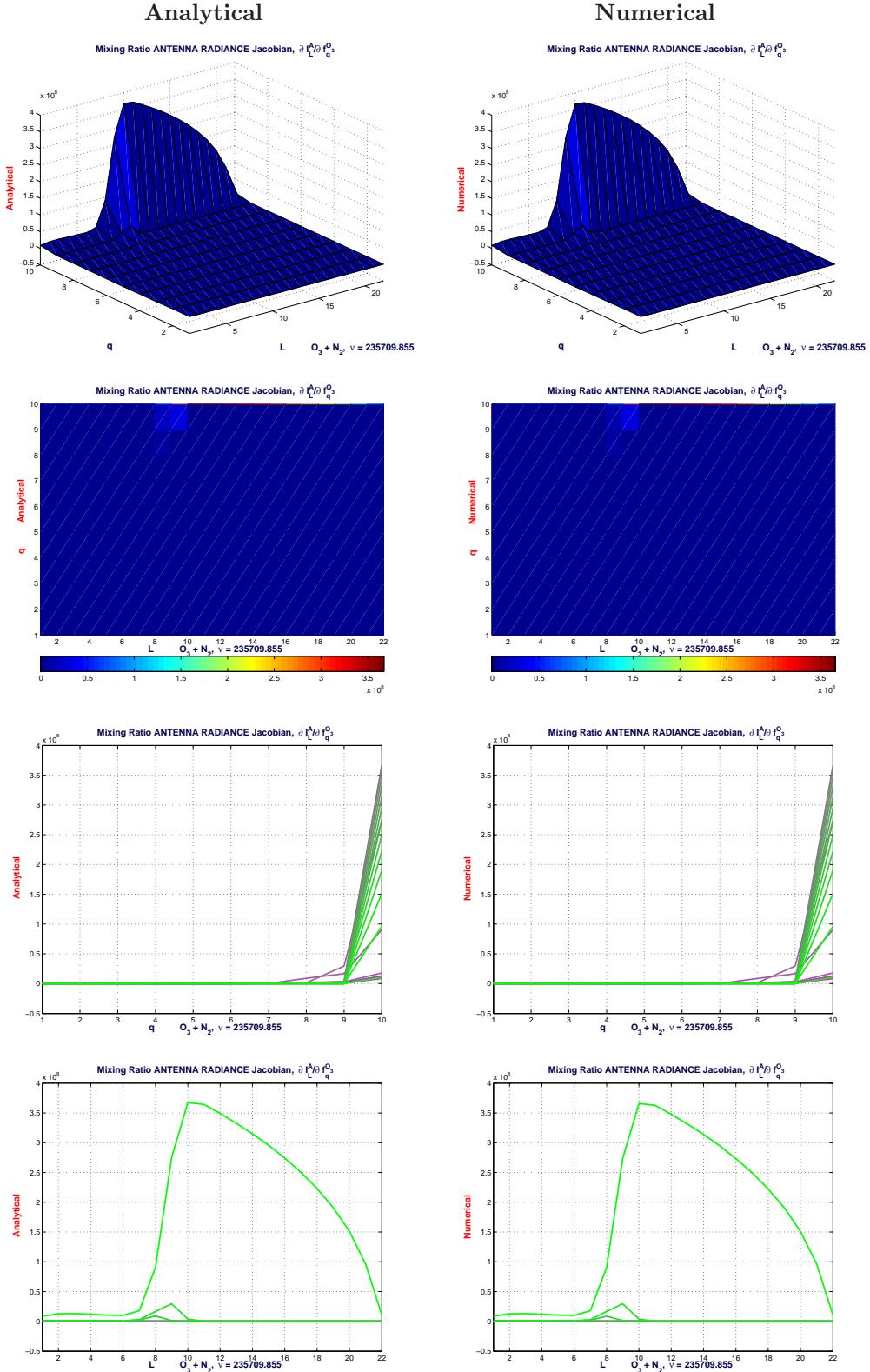


Figure 18:  $\nu_5 = 235709.8550$

Temperature Jacobian,  $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ ,  $\nu = \nu_5$

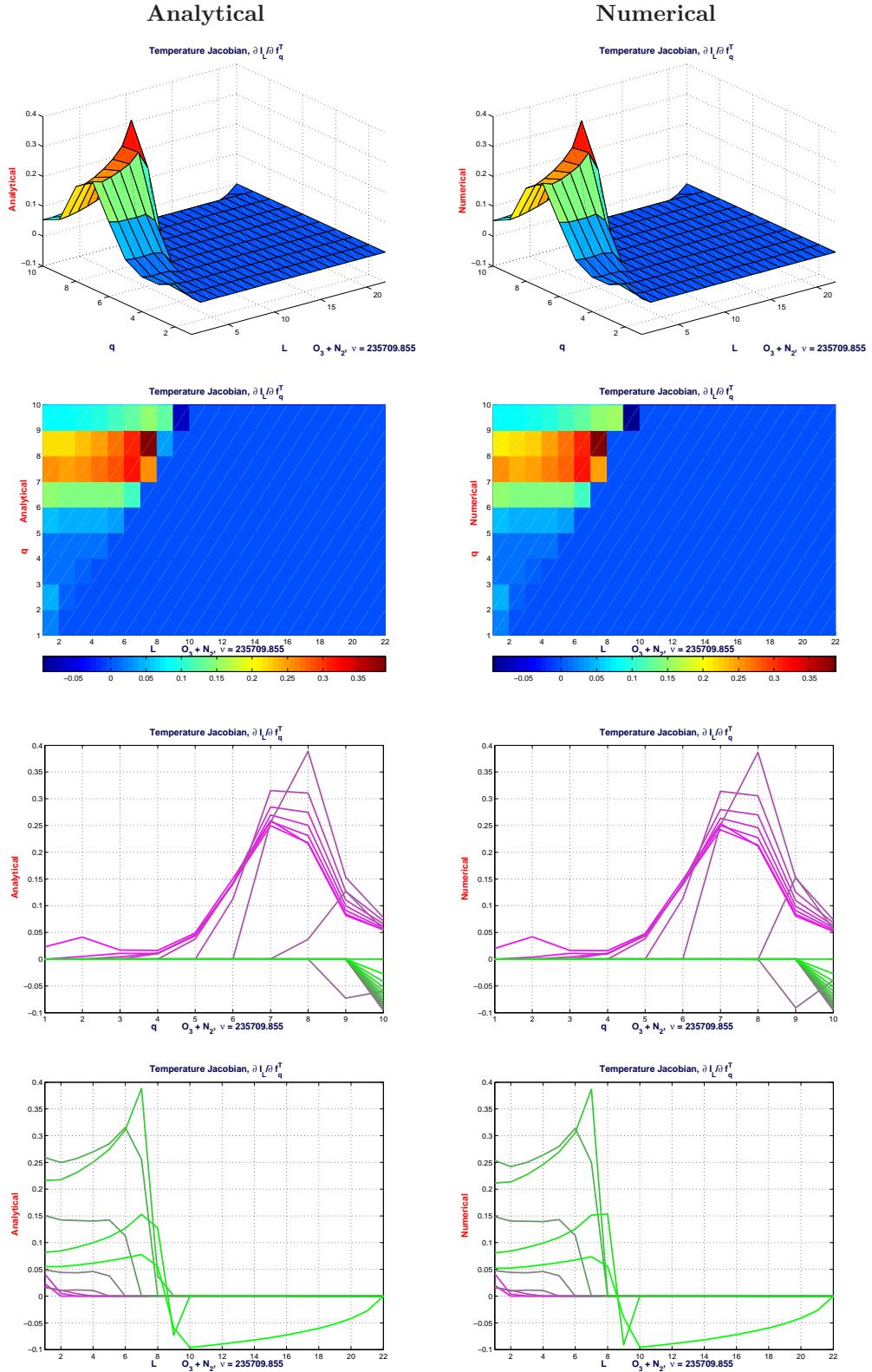


Figure 19:  $\nu_5 = 235709.8550$

### Antenna Radiance Temperature Jacobian, $\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}$ , $\nu = \nu_5$

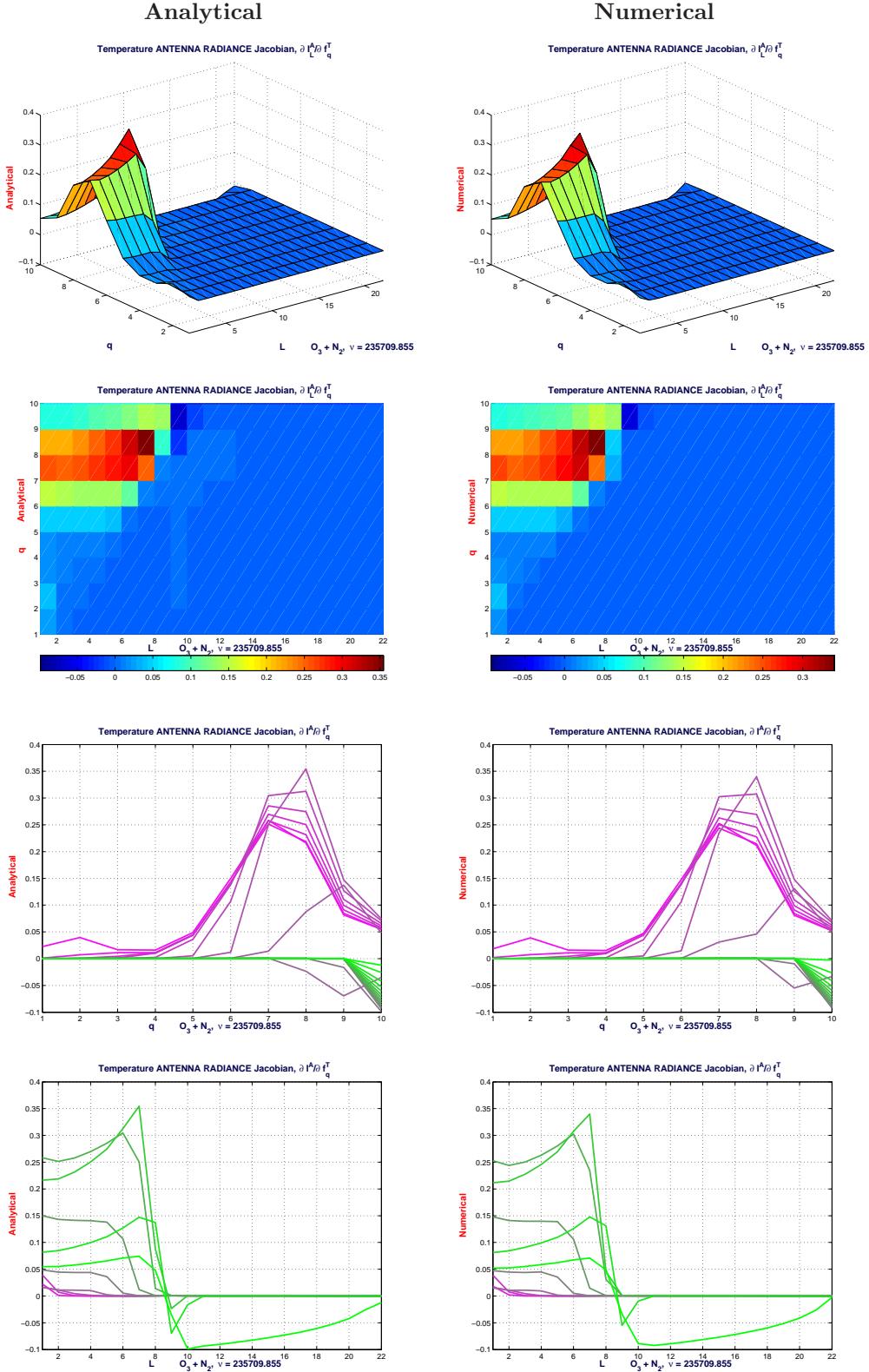


Figure 20:  $\nu_5 = 235709.8550$