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Amalia Iriza (NMA)

- WG1 overview
- KENDA overview





- KENDA
- CNMCA: LETKF for COSMO-ME (7 km)
- RHM:– new hierarchical Bayes approach to ensemble-variational DA
 - new method to account for obs error correlations
 - assimilation of T2m obs: correction of T in low troposphere + soil
- ARPA-Piemonte (Giorcelli): FASDAS (Flux Adjusting Surface DA System)
 - for assimilation of T2m obs: corrects T in atmosphere + soil (long memory)
 - Exp. Jan – May: shown to improve T2m bias + precip in forecasts
- DWD: Latent Heat Nudging in (7-km) COSMO-EU, operational
(OPERA precip rate data used outside COSMO-DE domain)



Latent Heat Nudging for COSMO-EU (7km): direct impact

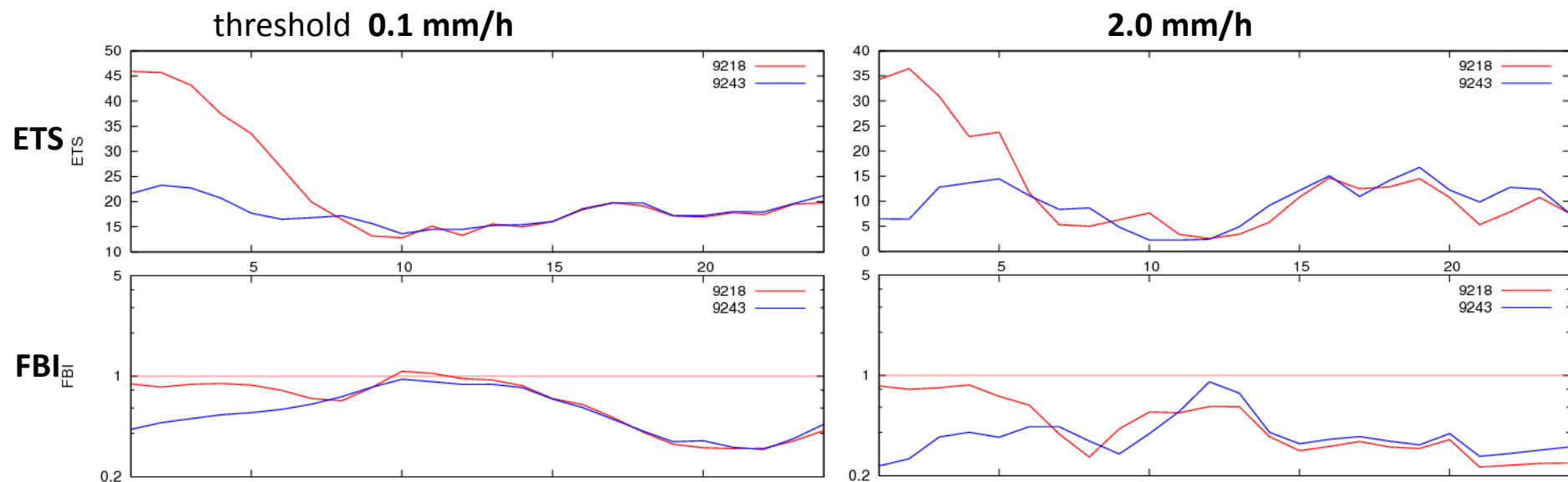
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verification against
Radar precipitation

August 2012

COSMO-EU with LHN
COSMO-EU no LHN



- ✓ slightly (!) positive impact for T2m, Td2m
- ✓ neutral impact on other COSMO-EU verification



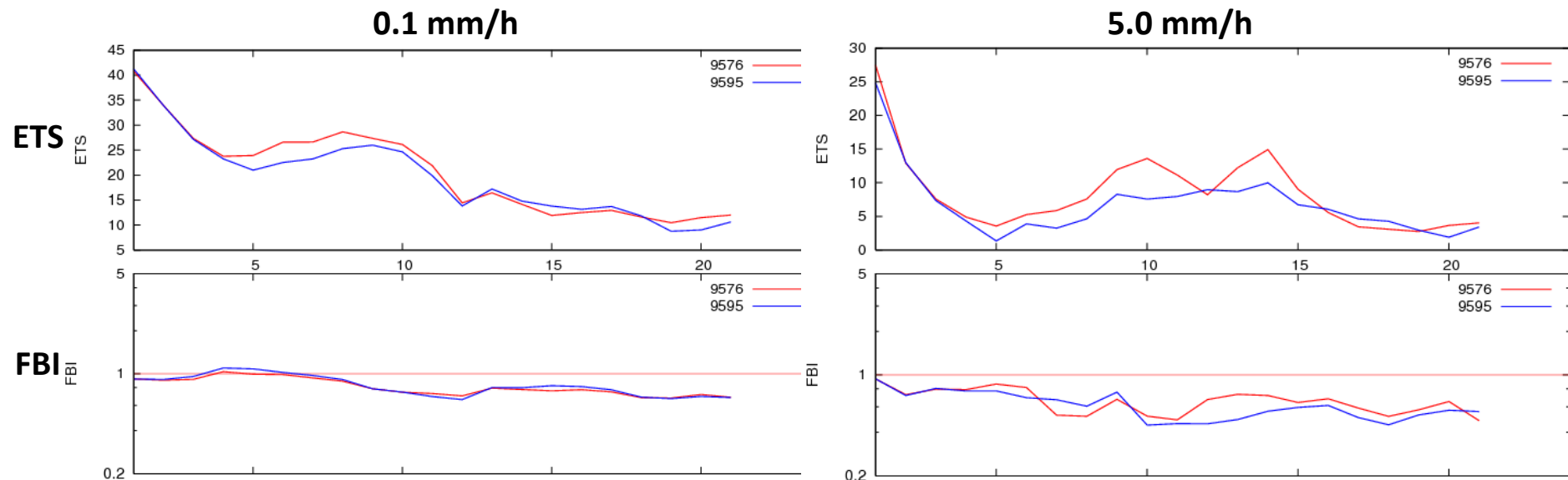
Latent Heat Nudging for COSMO-EU (7km): influence of lateral BC on COSMO-DE (2.8km)

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June/July 2013

COSMO-DE with LHN, lateral BC: COSMO-EU with LHN
COSMO-DE with LHN, lateral BC: COSMO-EU no LHN



- ✓ small, but long-lasting positive impact on precip
- introduced operationally last week



Latent Heat Nudging for COSMO-EU (7km): influence of lateral BC on COSMO-DE (2.8km)

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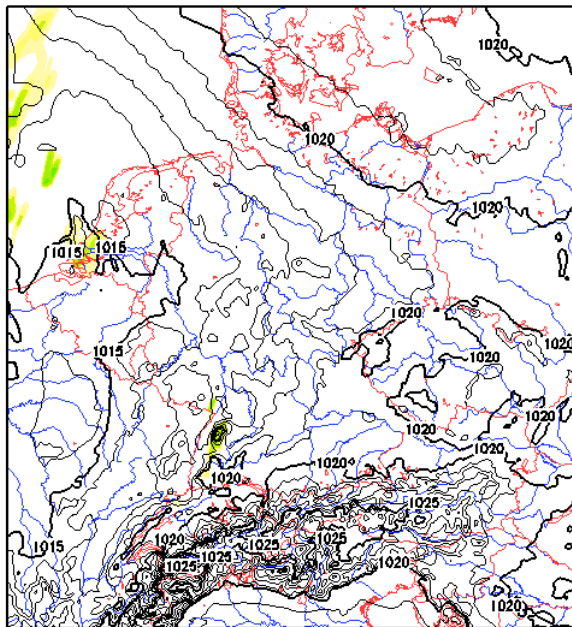


8-h forecast of COSMO-DE with LHN (for 09.06.2014, 23 UTC)

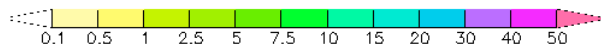
lateral BC without LHN

initial: 09 JUN 2014 15 UTC
valid: 09 JUN 2014 23 UTC

(1) 1h PRECIPITATION (> 0.1 mm) (2) PMSL



(1) Mean: 0.0139041 Min: 0 Max: 6.87988 Var: 0.0256252
(2) Mean: 1018.82 Min: 1013.11 Max: 1029.38

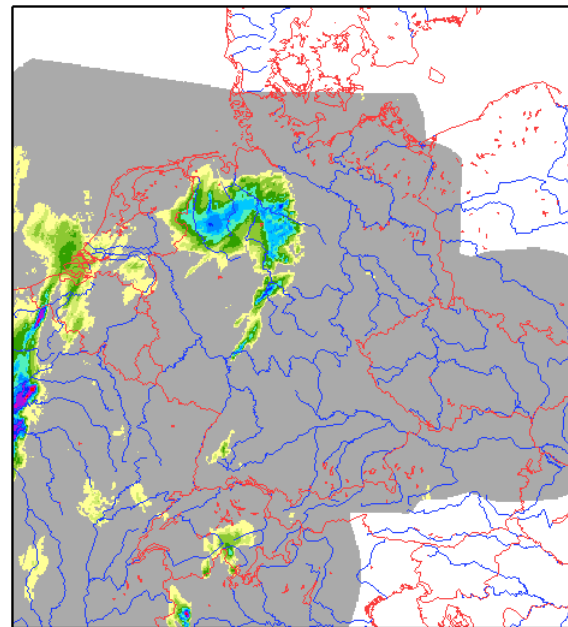


radar obs (precip)

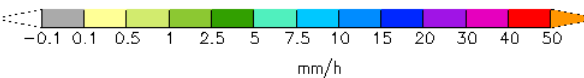
RADAR COMPOSITE

valid: 09 JUN 2014 22 - 23 UTC

1h PRECIPITATION



Mean: 0.323061 Min: 0 Max: 50.1903

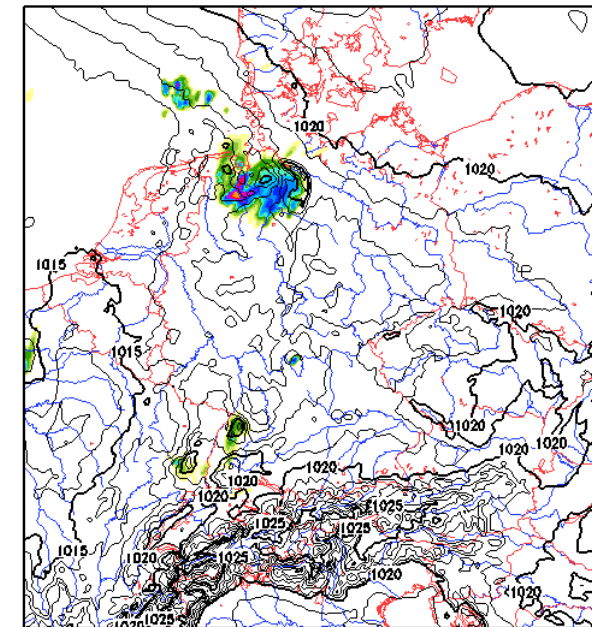


lateral BC with LHN

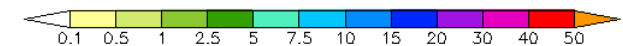
COSMO_DE (9696: LHN-ODC BD)

initial: 09 JUN 2014 15 UTC
valid: 09 JUN 2014 23 UTC

(1) 1h PRECIPITATION (> 0.1 mm) (2) PMSL



(1) Mean: 0.120563 Min: 0 Max: 86.4824 Var: 1.87128
(2) Mean: 1018.64 Min: 1012.57 Max: 1029.07



- **ARPA-SIM:** OSSE, with RH \rightarrow RH/2 in certain numbers of ens. Members
- **MeteoSwiss:** 1-hrly LETKF cycle over 1 month, lateral BC: ECMWF EPS/ IFS
 \rightarrow reasonable results (slightly worse than nudging), problems with Td2m
new test (IFS EPS forecast perturbations centred at IFS det.) :
 \rightarrow problems with RH: (too) many RH obs rejected
- **DWD:** BACY 'stand-alone' (BAsic CYcling) scripting environment
 \rightarrow 1.5 days of 1-hrly LETKF cycle ($N_{\text{ens}}=40$) computed in 1 day \rightarrow YIPPEE !!)
first goal: replace nudging with deterministic LETKF analysis
 \rightarrow focus on quality of deterministic analysis/forecast

KENDA, new series of experiments: summary

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- ✓ lateral BC spread (+ quality) important
- ✓ soil moisture perturbations beneficial near surface
- ✓ no very obvious problems with combining LETKF & LHN
- ✓ deterministic forecasts: **LETKF comparable / better than nudging (YIPPEE !)**
 - negative: surface pressure** → reducing ps obs errors helps a bit
(need more spread of ps in lateral BC)
 - needs attention: precip (exp. 0-UTC runs) ; high cloud

BUT, **results are preliminary !!**

- only 6 days → need longer periods, different weather situations
- quality control of RH too restrictive in LETKF (assim. + verif.)
- need to re-do some experiments (e.g. no-RTPP, impact of LHN with C-DE soil...)





- SPPT (stochastic physics) : adapted for use in cycled DA, in COSMO V5_1
- Pattern Generator (3D, 2D) : incorporated into COSMO, almost finished (RHM)



- MEC (model equivalent calculator), for production of 'full' NetCDF feedback files (input for verification: NEFFprove, VERSUS)
 - preliminary (still slightly buggy) version developed
 - planned end of Oct.: working basic version
 - ✓ conv. upper-air obs / surface obs used in DA (ps, T2m, RH2m, uv10m)
 - ✓ temporal interpolation of model values to exact obs times (in obs space)
 - thereafter: add additional variables which are not actively assimilated (cloud, precipitation, gusts, MSLP, Td2m, radiation, etc.)
- NEFFprove ensemble-related verification tool, using feedback files (Amalia Iriza):
 - ready for experimental use
 - further testing / more diagnostic output + docu / revisions dep. on users needs



- **Radar : 3-D radial velocity V_r & reflectivity Z** (Zeng, Bick)
 - thinning, superobbing strategies implemented, monitoring set up
 - first DA cycles run (see slides)
- **GPS slant path delay:** pure obs operator implemented (Bender)
to do: testing, writing feedback files ...
- **SEVIRI cloud top height** : tuning experiments on thinning, localisation... (see slides) (Schomburg)
- **SEVIRI cloudy radiances:** first cycled DA exp., (Perianez)
using different (cloud-type dep.) bias corr., vertical localisation
→ positive impact on simulated radiances in first guess
- novel ground-based remote sensing (Haefele, MCH)
Raman lidar (T + qv profile), **microwave radiometer** (T + qv prof., IWV, ql, BT):
 - report written on new profiler obs with potential use in COSMO
 - working on O-B statistics for radiometer and LIDAR obs at Payerne

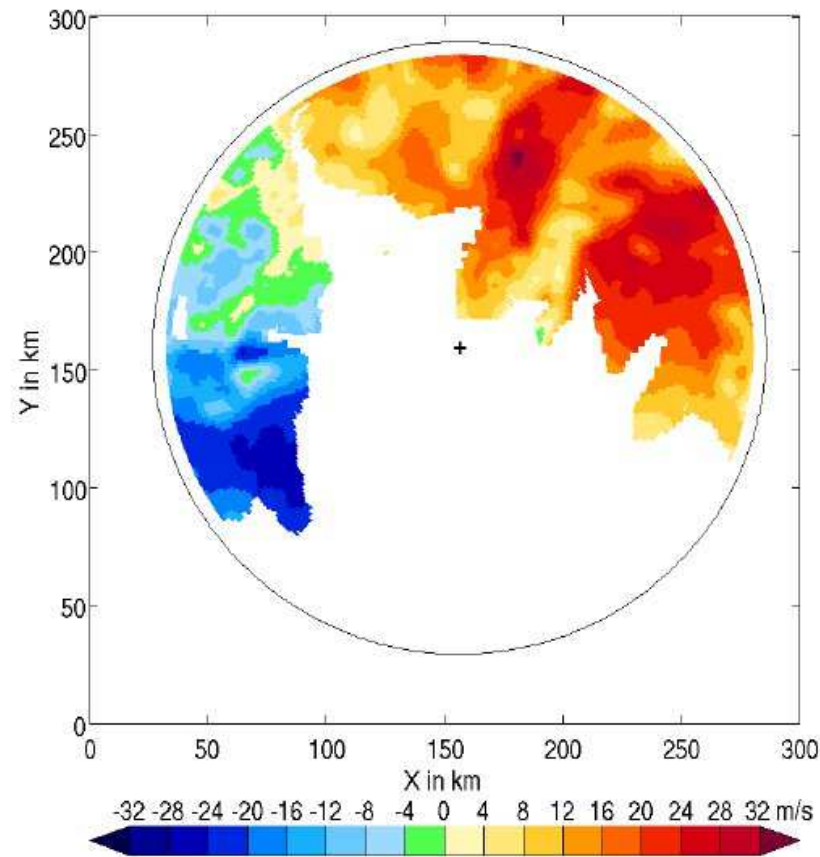


assimilation of radar radial velocity

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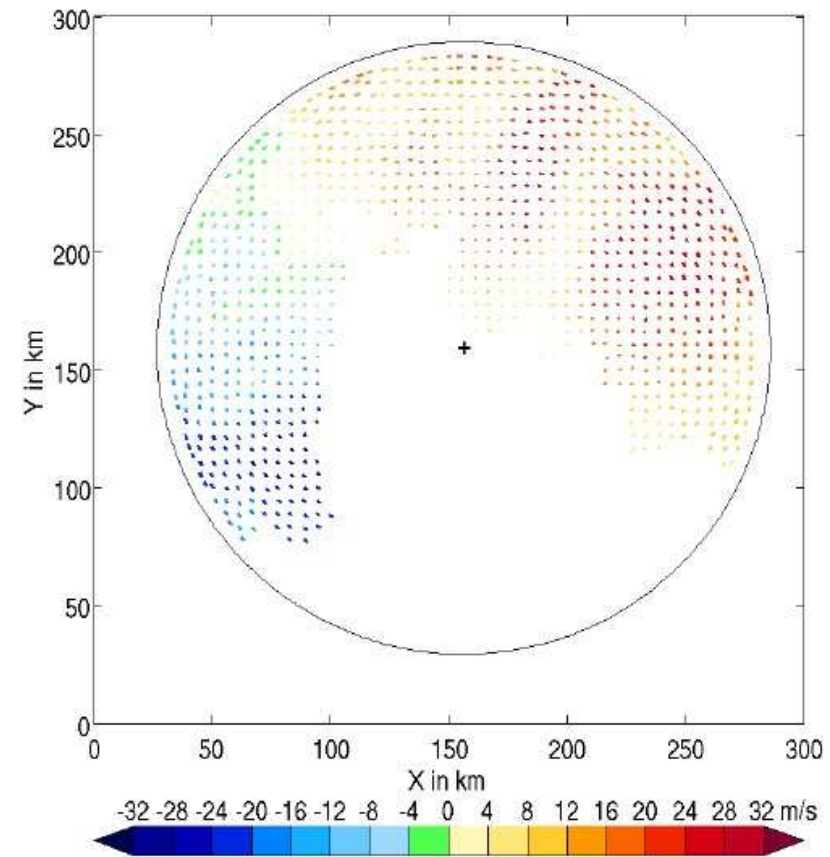


superobbing by averaging / median of sample



(a) original data

PPI at elevation 2.5°



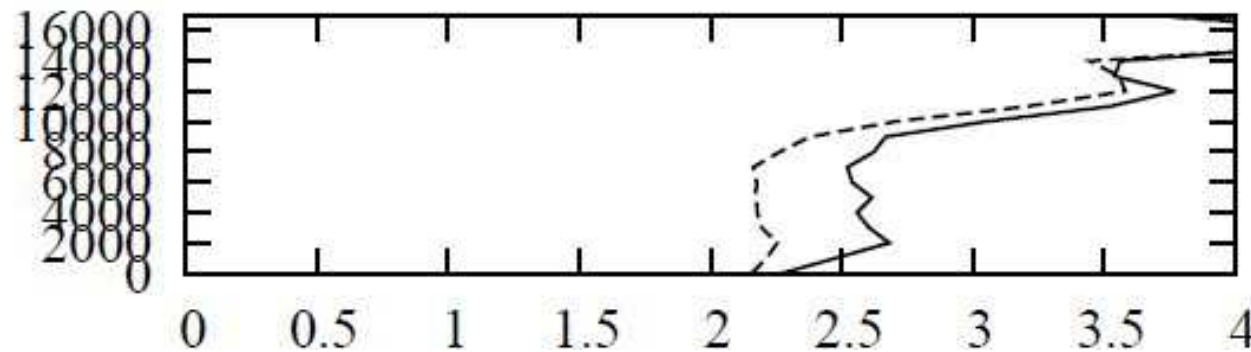
(b) superobservation data

grid length of Cartesian grid: 5.6 km

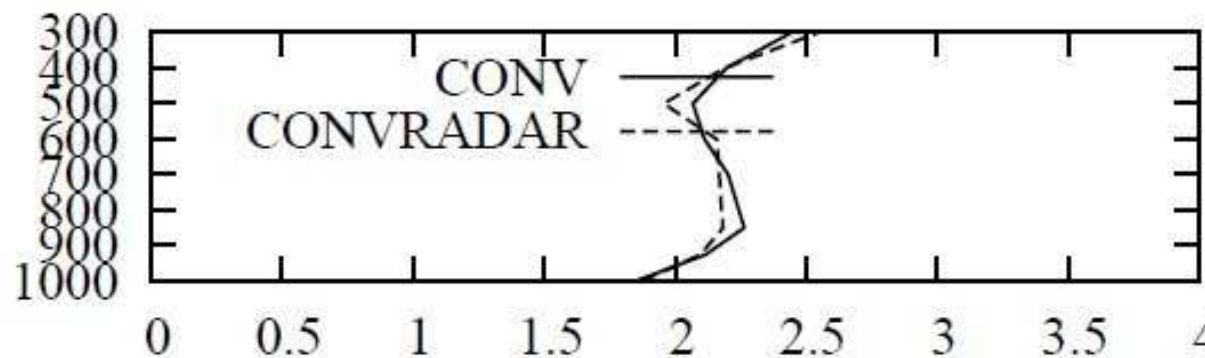


1-hrly LETKF cycling over 5 days (1 – 6 June 2011)

RMSE of first guess (1-hr forecast)



against
Radar
radial velocity



against
radiosonde
+ aircraft
wind speed

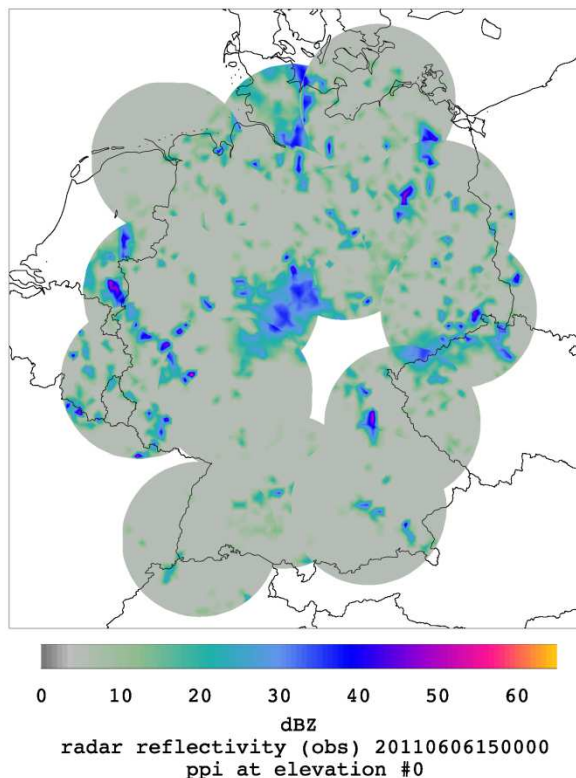
assimilation of radar reflectivity : case study

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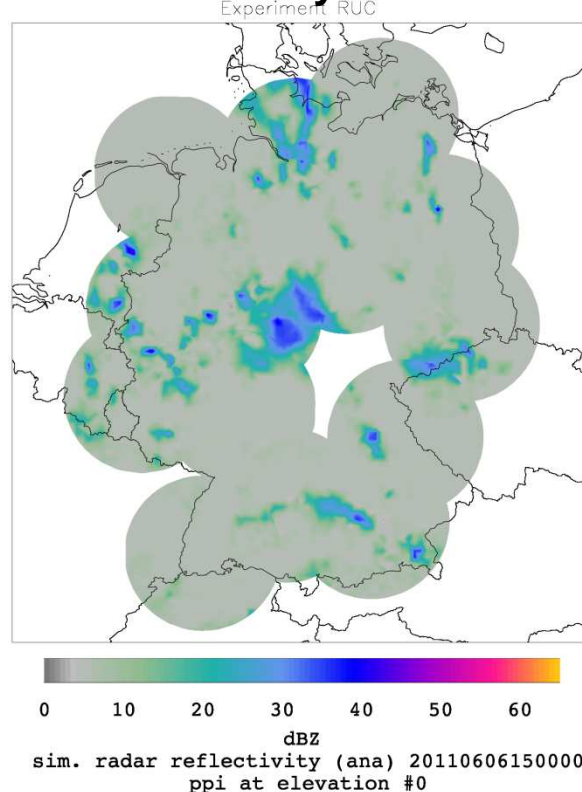


- RUC-Z: 15-min cycling over 3 hrs (12–15 UTC, 6 June 2011), 6-h fcst. (15–21 UTC)
obs: reflectivity & no-reflectivity (constrain all values ≤ 5 dBZ to 5 dBZ) only
- CNTL: 1-hr cycling, using radiosonde, aircraft, synop

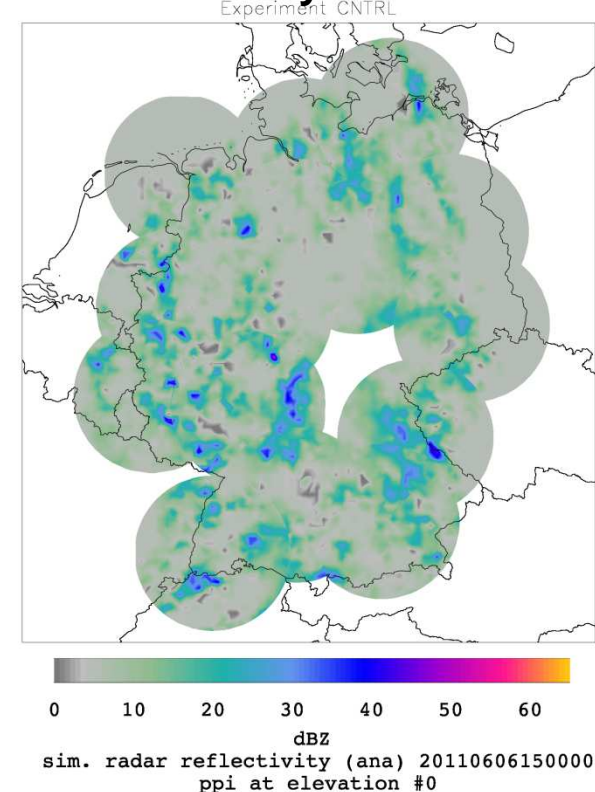
radar obs (15 UTC)



RUC-Z analysis mean



CNTL analysis mean

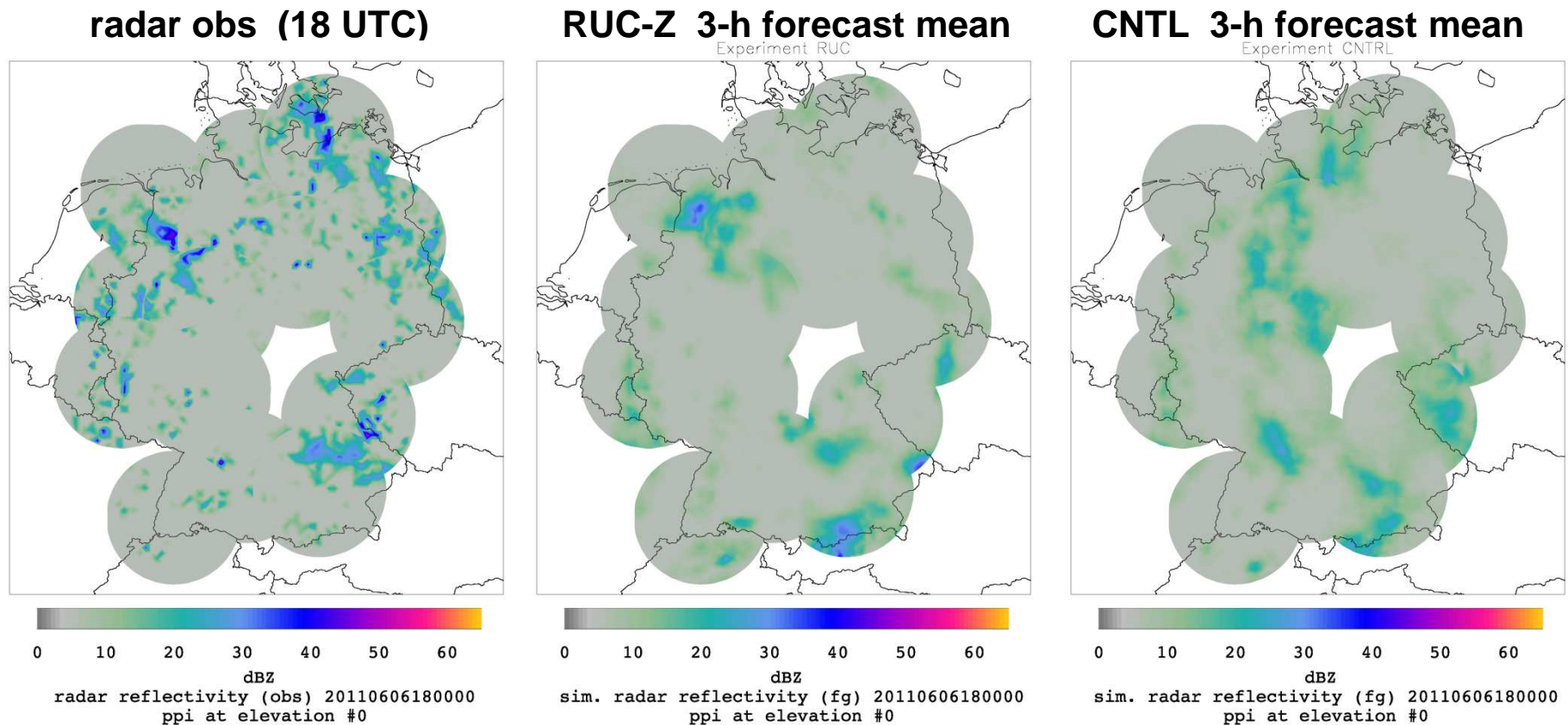


assimilation of radar reflectivity : case study

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→ positive impact for reflectivity assimilation decreases quickly in the forecast



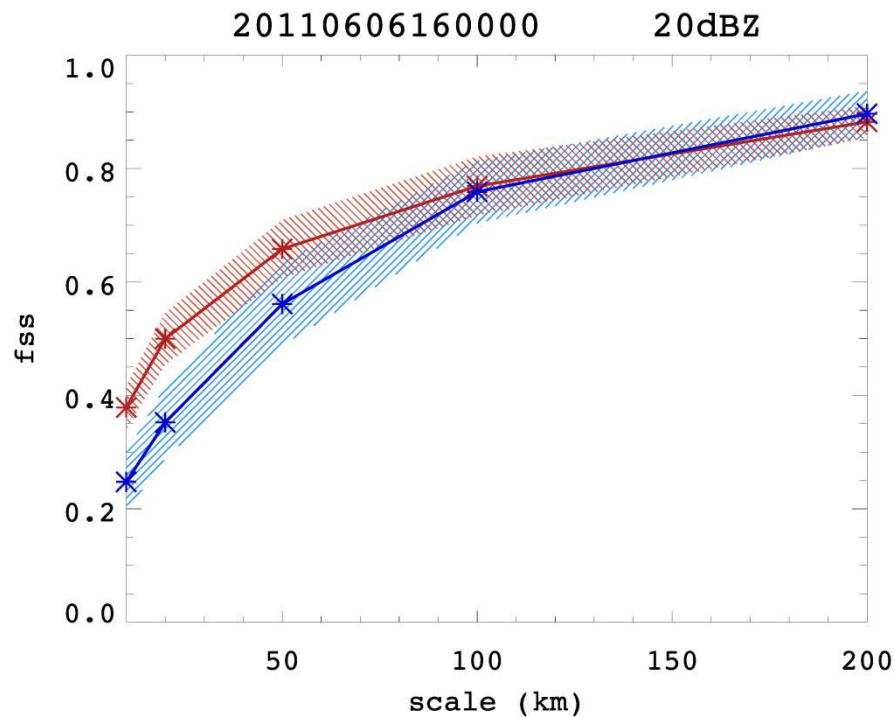
assimilation of radar reflectivity : case study

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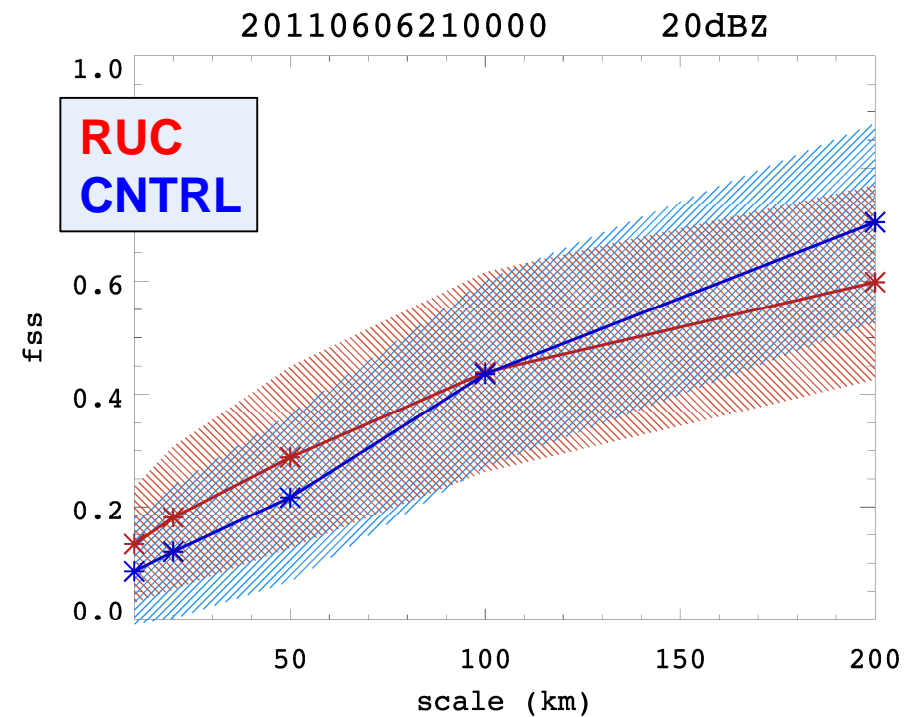


FSS (as function of scale)

1-h forecast



6-h forecast

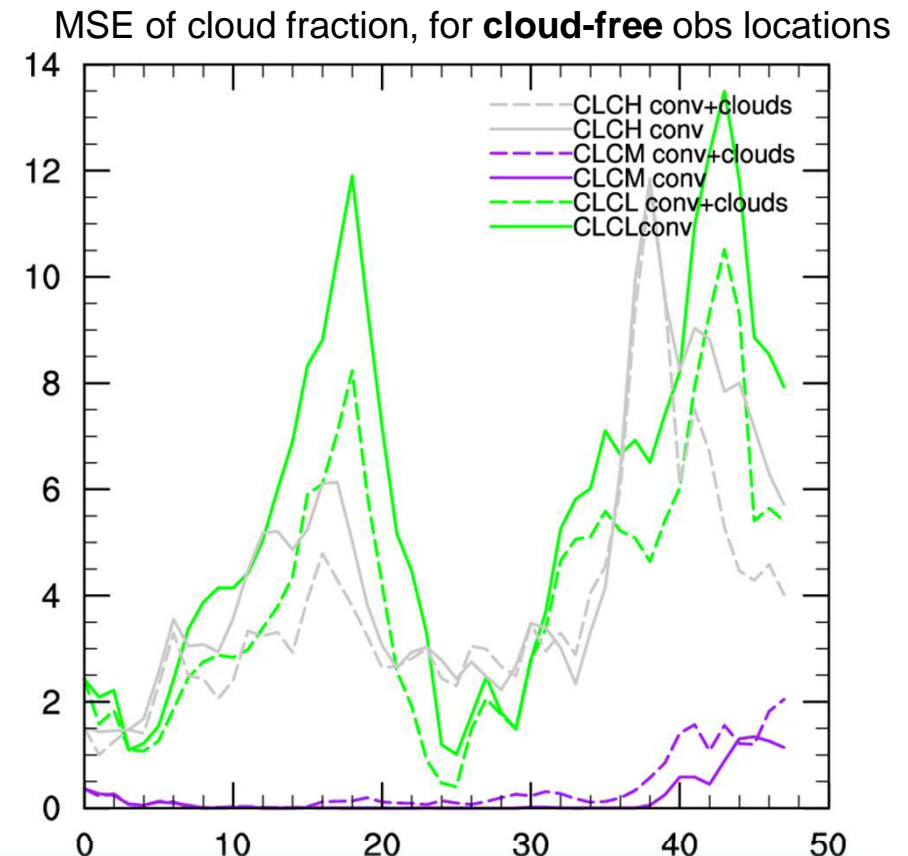
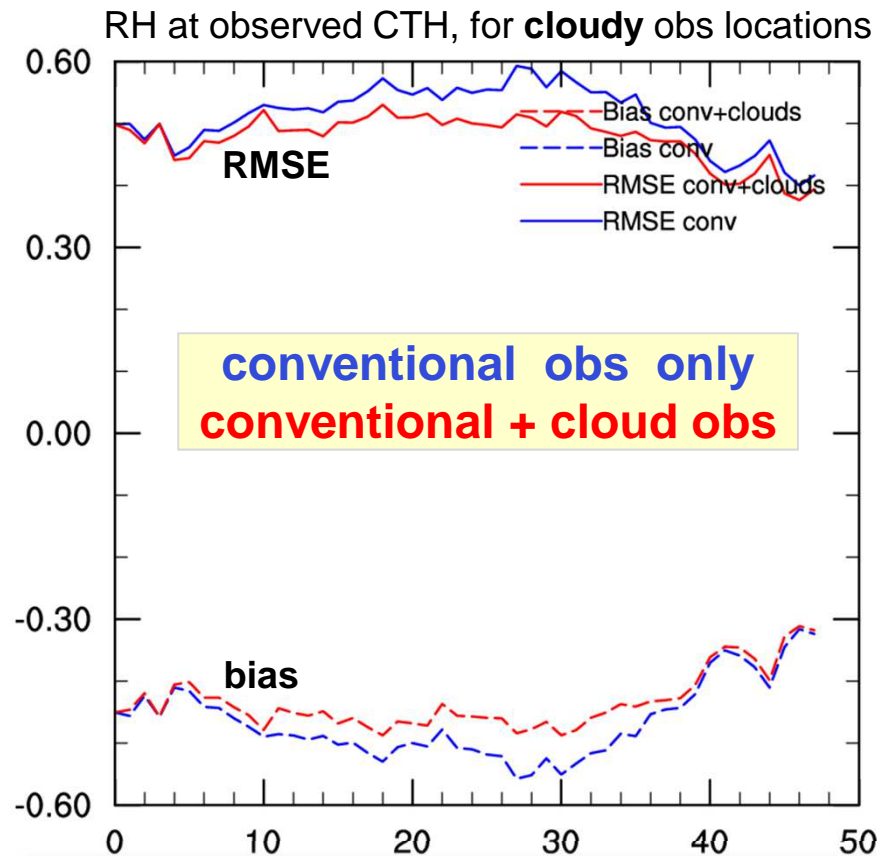


use of (SEVIRI-based) **cloud top height (CTH)**

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time series of first guess (1-h forecast) errors for 50 hours of LETKF cycling
(starting 12 Nov. 2011, 12 UTC)



→ reduced errors for cloudy and cloud-free areas (except for false-alarm CLCM)

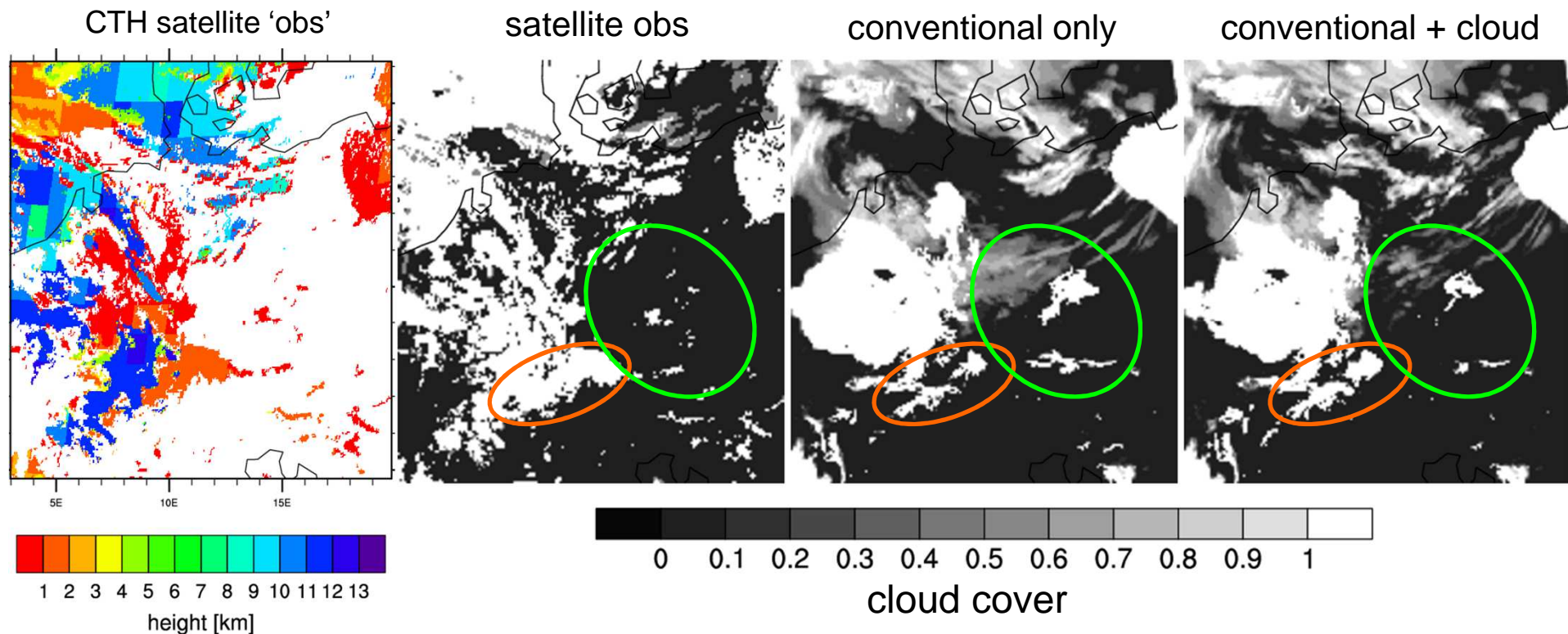


use of (SEVIRI-based) cloud top height (CTH)

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6-h forecast of total cloud cover after 12 h of LETKF cycling
(valid for 13 Nov. 2011, 6 UTC)



→ positive impact on cloud cover, persists into forecasts

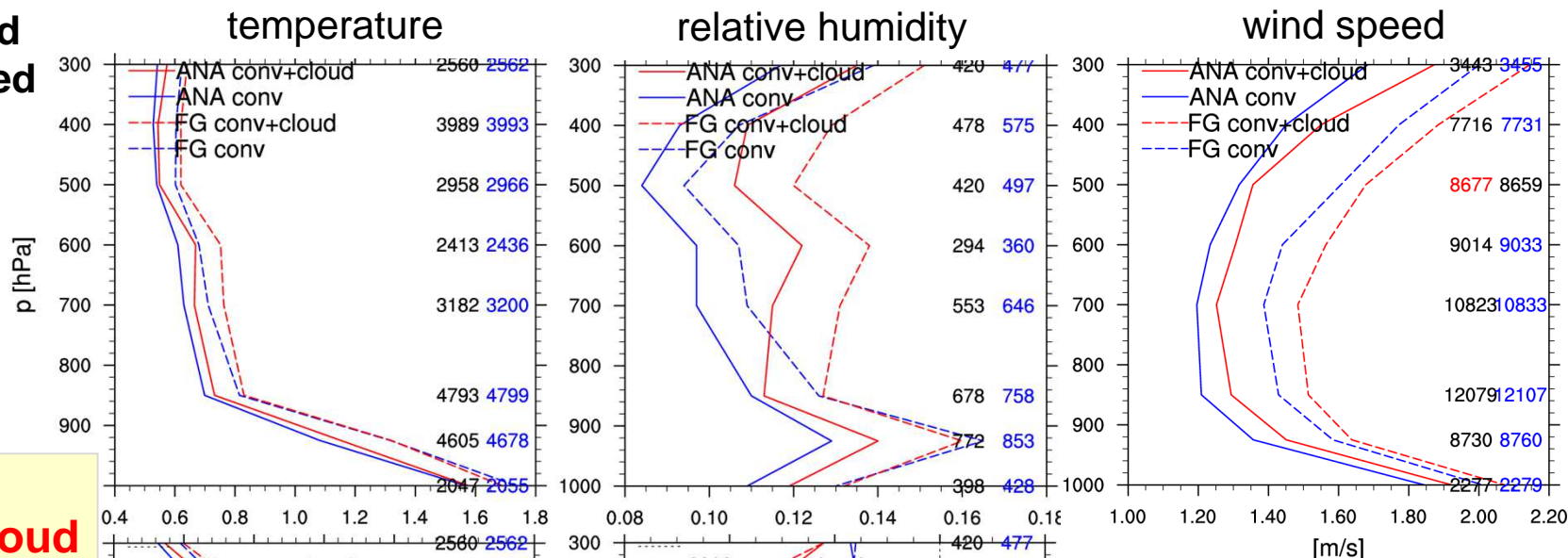
use of (SEVIRI-based) cloud top height (CTH): upper-air verification for 82 hours DA cycling

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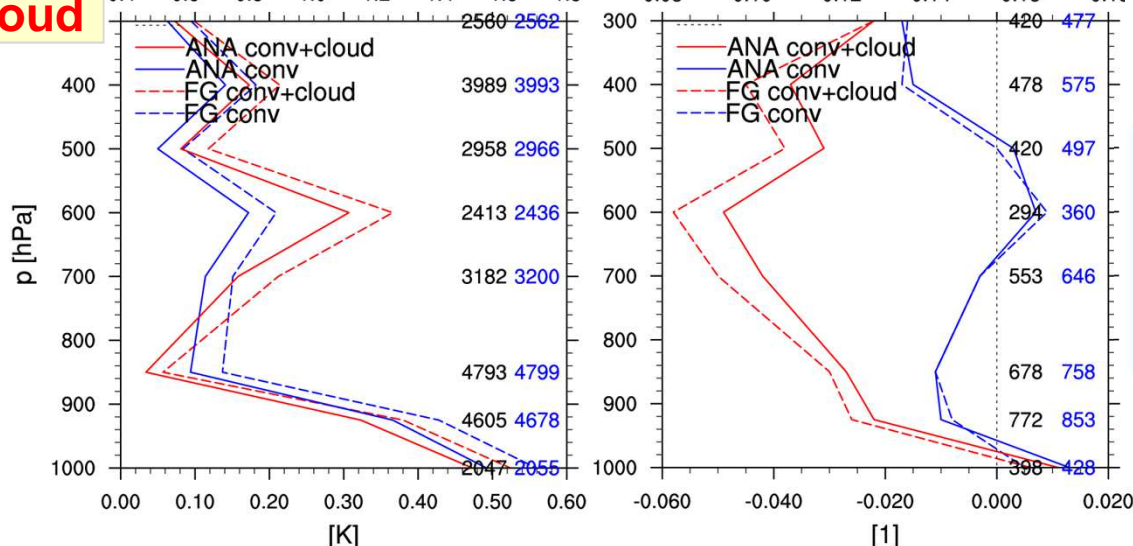
ana: solid
FG: dotted

RMSE



conv
conv + cloud

bias



→ wet bias
(except low levels)
→ increased RMSE

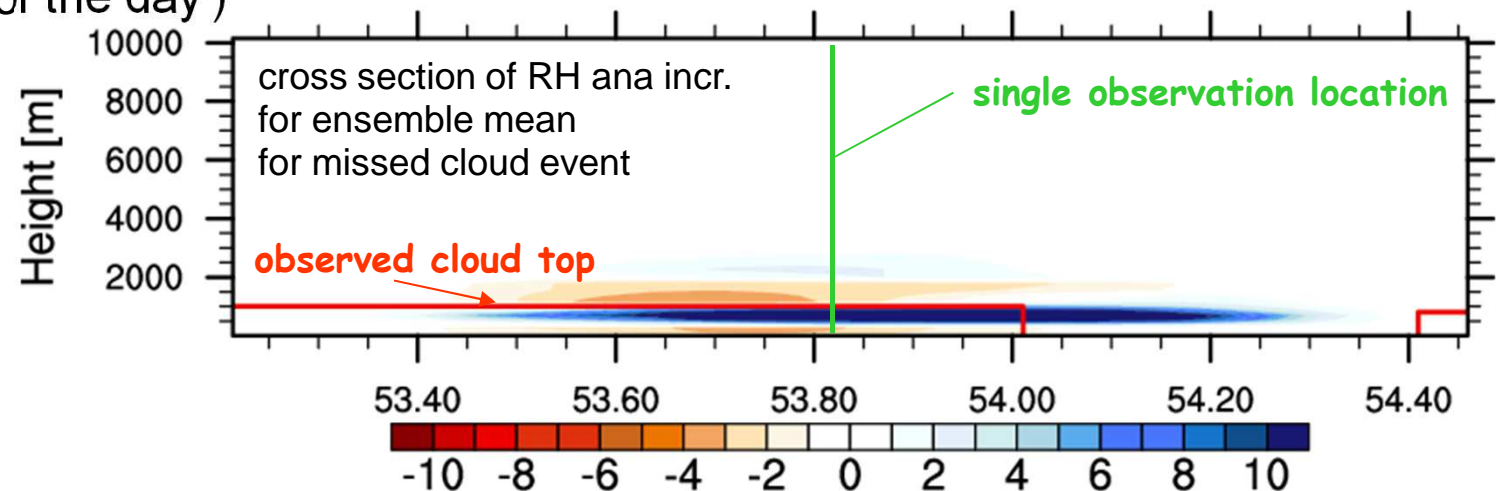


use of (SEVIRI-based) cloud top height (CTH): reasons for wet bias ???

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- at observed CTH, assume observed RH = 100 % over water / ice
COSMO model: in ice cloud, usually RH < 100 % over ice
→ adjust bogus RH-obs value ?
- f.g. ens. perturbations of LETKF do not capture real (observed) cloud structures (i.e. 'errors of the day')



- adjust localisation (make it cloud dependent) ?
- work needed to find out reasons + remedies
- more extended tests, other meteorological situations, etc.



SMC meeting Feb 2014: **extend PP KENDA** (by ~ 1 y, Sep. 2015)

reason: clear project **aim: operationability**

- Background: KENDA pre-operational at MeteoSwiss in summer/autumn 2015
KENDA pre-operational at DWD in Oct. 2015 (for det. forecasts)
- Quality: match quality of current operational nudging + LHN
 - LBC with realistic spread, e.g. add ECMWF EPS forecasts with larger forecast lead time to IFS det. (MCH); optimize ICON-LETKF (DWD)
 - additive covariance inflation: SPPT, (perturbed physics ? Self-evolved pert.? Incremental perturbations with prescribed spatio-temporal correlations ?)
 - recommended setup: update frequency, (ensemble size), specified obs errors, adaptive methods (inflation, localisation,..), multi-scale analysis with variable localisation, (possibly noise control by incremental analysis update),
- Complete DA cycle: soil: add SST and snow depth analysis
- Technical: Grib-2 ; robustness: creation of new ens members if few have crashed