

## The testing and planned implementation of VarBC at the Met Office

James Cameron ITSC-20 11.01 – 2 Nov 2015



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## Synopsis

- Variational bias correction (VarBC) is system for continuously updating the bias correction applied to observations.
- VarBC has not yet been used operationally at the Met Office.
- Now extensively tested for satellite radiance observations.
- Results are excellent.
- Planned to become operational in spring 2016.



## Talk Outline

- Outline of the VarBC scheme.
- Testing of VarBC.
- Summary



### Outline of the VarBC scheme.

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### Current 'static' bias correction

- Based on method of Harris+Kelly.
- Bias model consists of:
  - A constant offset.
  - A scan bias correction.
  - Two thickness bias predictors.
- Fitted using ~ a month's worth of data.

• Updated infrequently.

$$y_k^o \coloneqq y_k^o - \left(c_k + s_k + \sum_{i=1}^{I_k} \beta_i^b p_{k,i}\right)$$



- The bias correction is applied in our 1D-Var pre-processor.
- In DA an increment to the predictor coefficients is derived from the control vector:  $\beta' = \mathbf{U}_{\beta} \mathbf{v}^{\beta}$
- Observation penalty:

$$J_o = \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \left( \left( y_k + \sum_{i=1}^{I_k} \beta'_i p_{k,i} - y_k^o \right) R_k^{-1} \left( y_k + \sum_{j=1}^{I_k} \beta'_j p_{k,j} - y_k^o \right) \right)$$

• The amount the coefficients can change by is limited by a background term:  $I_k$ 

$$J_{\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{T_{\kappa}} \beta_i'^T V_{(\beta_i)}^{-1} \beta_i'$$



## Met Office N<sub>bgerr</sub> and the bias halving time

The background error is set such that:

Weight of current cycle / Weight of prior =  $m_{cycle}$  /  $N_{bgerr}$ 

At the Met Office:

$$N_{bgerr} = \max(m_{avg}, m_{min}) \left(\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}\right)$$

Testing with  $m_{min} = 1000$  and n = 8 (2 days) Corresponds to minimum  $N_{bgerr}$  of about 11,000

c.f. Patrik Benáček 11p.07



## Met Office Constants and predictors

- Retaining point-by-point scan bias correction, (still need the static scheme to generate it.)
- Constant predictor (1).
- Two thickness predictors.
- 6 Legendre Polynomials in scan position. (4 will be used operationally)
- 10 pairs of orbital bias predictors (see next talk).





Limitations

- 'Passive' channels.
- Point-by-point scan bias correction.
- Observation selection.
- Currently only applies to satellite observations.
  - No plans to extend to other ob types for now.
  - Un-bias-corrected anchor observations important for excluding model bias.



## Testing of VarBC

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### FY3C MWHS2-11 Observed-Background & Observed-Analysis

StdDev O-B StdDev O-A Mean O-B Mean O-A





### T+6 zonal temperature difference





### 850 hPa temperature difference





## Zonal relative humidity difference





### Reduction in Spin Down T850 SH

Temperature (Kelvin) at 850.0 hPa: Analysis Southern Hemisphere (CBS area 18.75S-90S) Equalized and Meaned from 4/7/2013 00Z to 9/8/2013 18Z

Cases: +++ Ctrl × × Thalf × ★ Thalf scan ↔ VarBCB





# 7.5 month VarBC trial and control Verification vs Analysis

### T+24 H500 -7.1% in NH and -5.9% in SH

VARBC STABILITY (7.5 MONTH)

VERIFICATION VS ANALYSIS

OVERALL CHANGE IN NWP INDEX = 2.015



#### UK index:

- +0.1 UK index NH+0.1 UK index SH
- +0.3 UK index British Isles
  +0.3 UK index stations

(scoring on 6hr Precip Accum)



### Daily verification against analysis + running mean

VARBC STABILITY (7.5 MONTH)

#### VERIFICATION VS ANALYSIS - DAILY NWP INDEX AND RUNNING MEAN







# 7.5 month trial Verification against Observations

The apparent degradations in H500 are due to cooler analyses and an increase in bias, but these are within the uncertainty of radiosonde height measurements.





### AIRS window channel Applied Bias has drifted 0.5K!









### Summary

### Distinctive features:

- Orbital bias predictors.
- Legendre Polynomial scan bias predictors.
- Bias halving time.

### **Results:**

- Strong positive impact at the Met Office.
- Colder, drier analyses with less spin-down.
- Planned implementation in spring 2016.

### Still lots to do:

- Regional models.
- Passive channels.
- Observation selection.
- Update of position-by-position scan bias.



## Questions

