# Evaluating and Assimilating China's FY-3C MWHS-2 instrument in All-Sky conditions at ECMWF

Heather Lawrence<sup>1</sup>, Niels Bormann<sup>1</sup>, Qifeng Lu<sup>2</sup>,

Alan Geer<sup>1</sup> & Stephen English<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ECMWF, Reading, UK <sup>2</sup> NSMC/CMA, Beijing, China

In collaboration with: Met Office, Exeter, UK



# Outline

- Background: Microwave Humidity Sounders at ECMWF
- FY-3C MicroWave Humidity Sounder -2 (MWHS-2) Instrument
- Assessing Data Quality
- Assimilation Trials in the All-Sky framework
- Summary: Results and ongoing work



# **Background: Microwave Humidity Sounders at ECMWF**

6 Instruments are assimilated operationally:

- 4 MHS instruments: MetOp-A, MetOp-B, NOAA-18, NOAA-19
- Suomi-NPP ATMS
- FY-3B MWHS: Operationally assimilated from September 2014

Keyi Chen, Poster 1p.02

Clear-sky to All-sky:

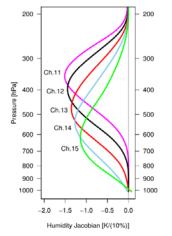
• 4 MHS instruments moved to All-Sky assimilation in 2015

Alan Geer, et al, Tech Memo 741

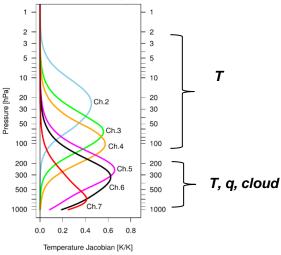


# FY-3C MWHS-2: Channels

#### 183 GHz humidity Jacobian



#### **118 GHz Temperature Jacobians**



#### 5 183 GHz Channels (channels 11 – 15):

Same frequencies as MHS (3 channels), ATMS (5 channels)

#### 8 118 GHz Channels (channels 2 – 8):

- Temperature Oxygen band
- Humidity Water vapour continuum
- **Cloud sensitive** scattering, emission/absorption
- Higher noise than instruments at 53 GHz (AMSU-A)

#### + 2 window channels (89, 150 GHz, channels 1, 10)



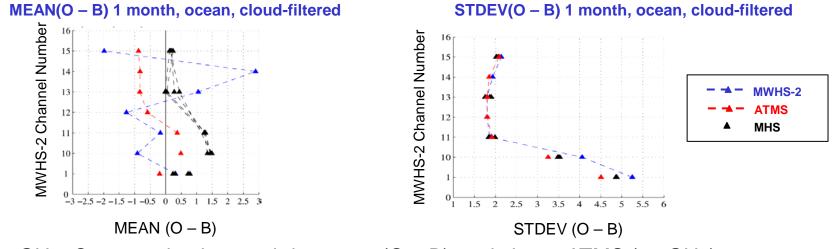
# **1. Assess Data Quality**

- Compare Observations(O) to NWP model background (B)
- Compare O B statistics to similar instruments

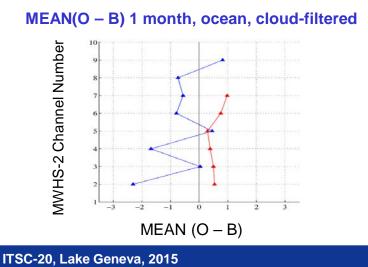


### FY-3C MWHS-2 Data Quality

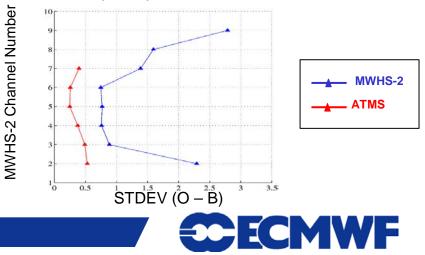
183 GHz: Compare background departure (O – B) statistics to ATMS and MHS:



118 GHz: Compare background departure (O – B) statistics to ATMS (53 GHz):



#### STDEV(O – B) 1 month, ocean, cloud-filtered

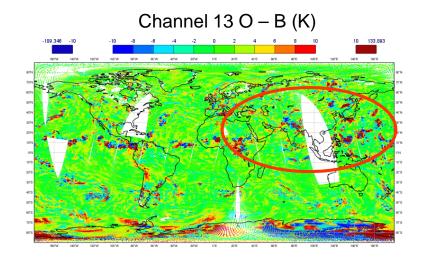


# 2. Assimilation Trials: All-sky Assimilation



# **MWHS-2: All-Sky assimilation**

- Keep cloud-affected data
- Apply a radiative transfer forward model with cloud effects: RTTOV-SCATT



Cloud in background and observations

• Apply higher observation errors in cloudy regions



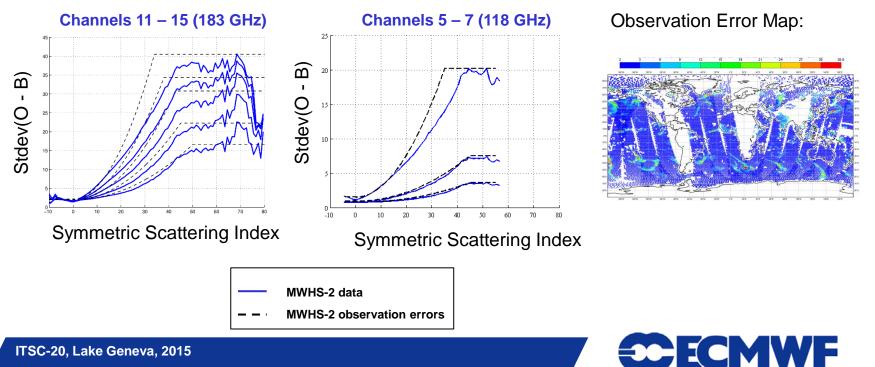
### **MWHS-2: MHS-like Observation Errors**

Cloud Predictor: Use the symmetric scattering index calculated from window channel observations

$$SI = (TB_{90GHz} - TB_{150GHz}) - (FG_{90GHz}^{clr} - FG_{150GHz}^{clr})$$

$$C_{sym} = (SI_{FG} + SI_{OB})/2$$

Use a quadratic Model (MHS-like):



# **MWHS-2** Assimilation Trial Experiments

- Control Experiment
- Assimilate MWHS-2 183 GHz globally in all-sky (5 channels)
- Assimilate MWHS-2 118 GHz channels over ocean in all-sky (6 channels)

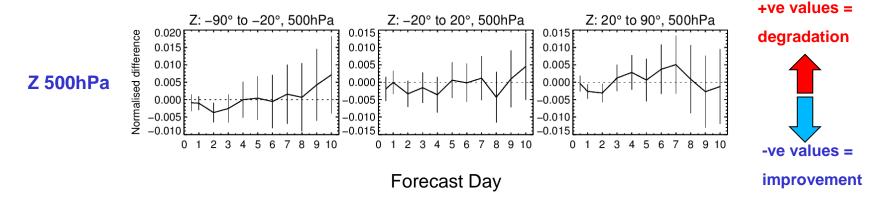
# **6 months experimentation**, Resolution T511, or T639



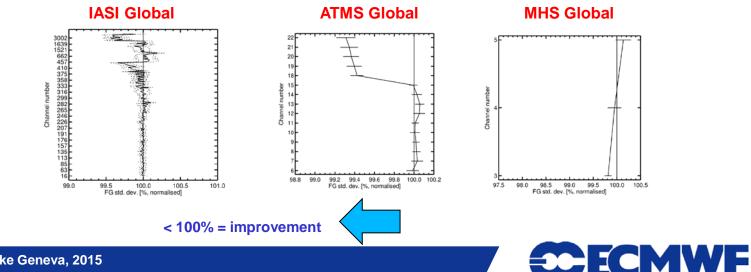


### **Results: All-sky assimilation of 183 GHz channels**

#### Forecast Scores (41R1 T511 6 months): June – November 2014



#### Fits to Other observations : Normalised STDEV(O – B)

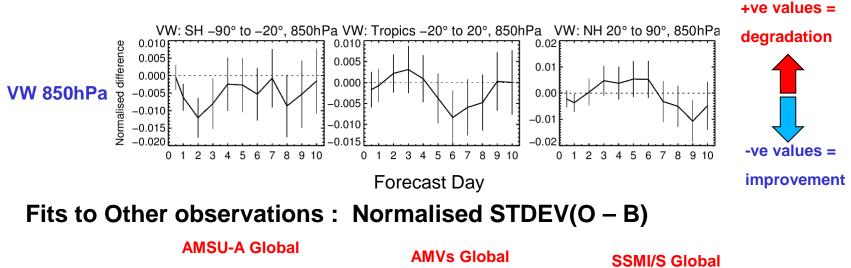


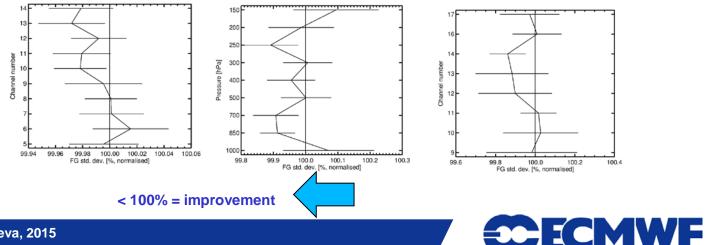
ITSC-20, Lake Geneva, 2015

### **Results: All-sky assimilation of 118 GHz channels**

#### Forecast Scores (42R1 T639 6 months):

June – August 2014, December 2014 – February 2015





ITSC-20, Lake Geneva, 2015

### **Summary**

#### China's FY-3C MWHS-2:

- MWHS-2 data quality looks good, similar to ATMS, MHS
- 183 GHz channels can be assimilated in all-sky with some benefits to short-range forecast accuracy
- 118 GHz channels assimilated in all-sky indicate some small improvements in short-range forecast accuracy
- Aim to activate MWHS-2 183 GHz channels
- Ongoing work to understand the 118 GHz channels

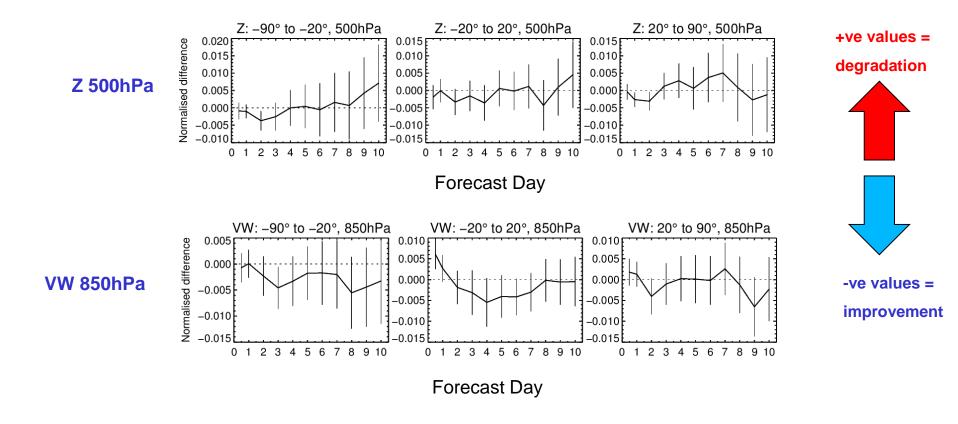


#### Extra Slides...



# **Results: All-sky assimilation of 183 GHz channels**

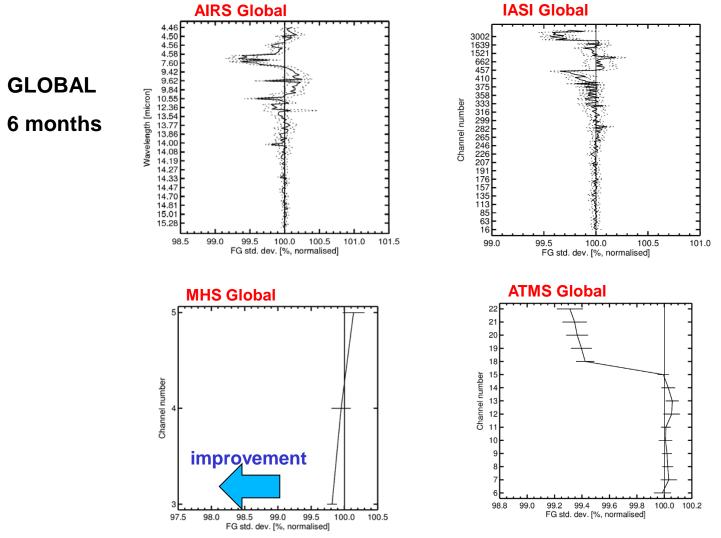
#### Forecast Scores (41R1 T511 6 months): June – November 2014



FCMWF

#### **Results: All-sky assimilation of 183 GHz channels**

#### Fits to other observations: Normalised STDEV(O - B)



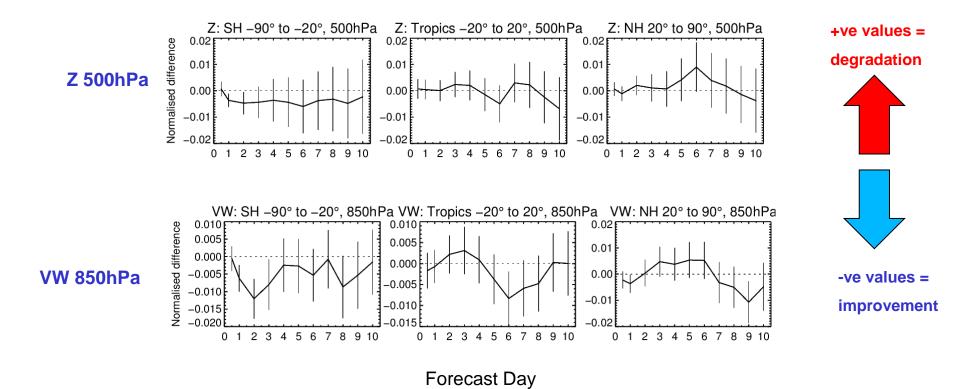


ITSC-20, Lake Geneva, 2015

# **Results: All-sky assimilation of 118 GHz channels**

Forecast Scores (42R1 T639 6 months):

June – August 2014, December 2014 – February 2015



ECMWF

# **Results: All-sky assimilation of 118 GHz channels**

#### Fits to other observations : Normalised STDEV(O – B)

