LOCALLY RECEIVED AND PROCESSED ATOVS DATA IN THE AUSTRALIAN REGION LAPS DATA ASSIMILATION AND PREDICTION SYSTEM

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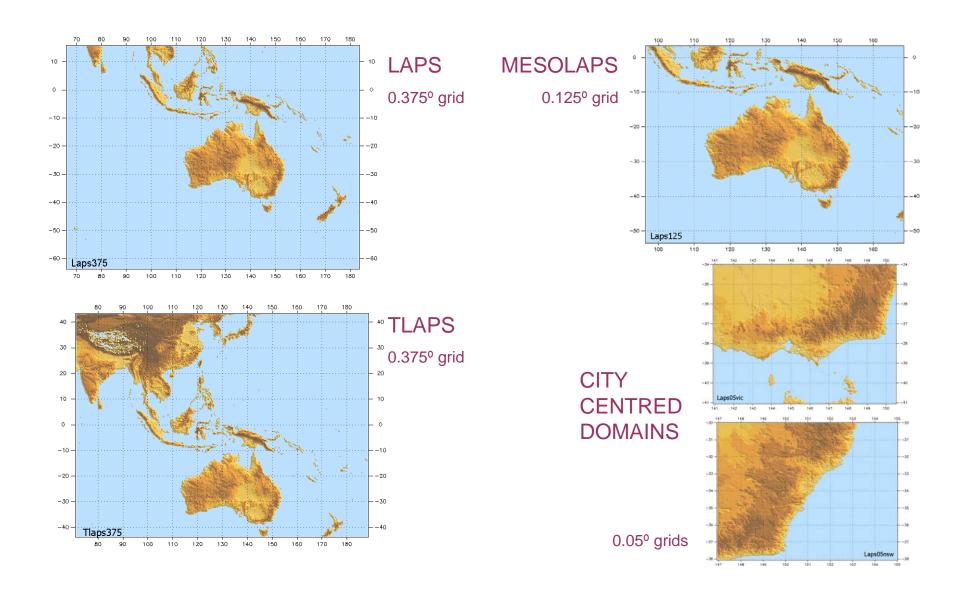
LAPS System

- Grid-point primitive equation model
- Horizontal grid spacing of 0.375° (37 km)
- Higher resolution nested mesoscale systems
- 29 sigma levels:
 0.9988 to 0.050
- Forecast base-times of 00UTC & 12UTC, forecasts to +72 hr
- Lateral boundary conditions and first guess from GASP

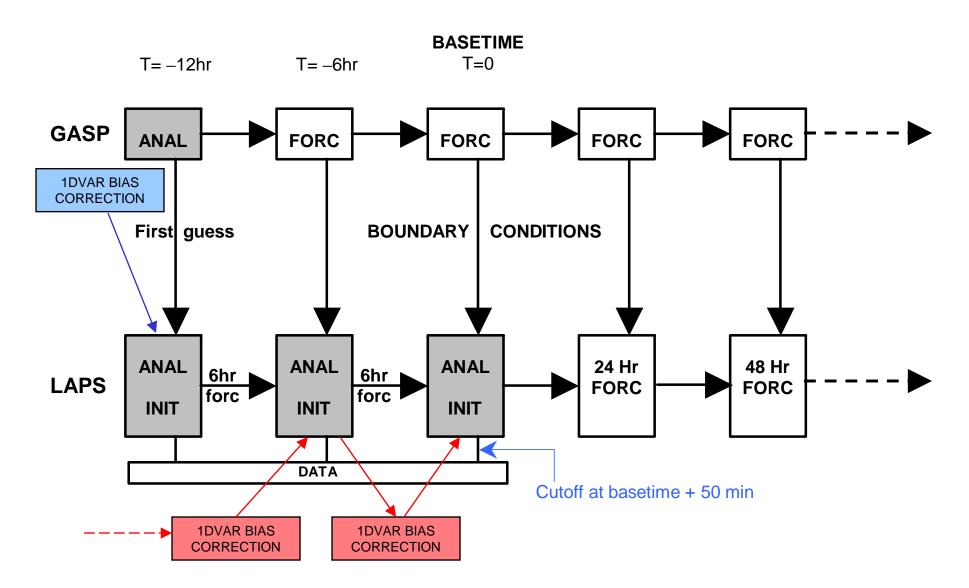
GASP System

- Global spectral model
- TL239 (80 km)
- 29 sigma levels:
 0.991 to 0.010
- Forecast base-times of 00UTC & 12UTC, forecasts to +10 days
- OI analysis (both systems)











1DVAR in the Bureau of Meteorology

min
$$J = (x - x_b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (x - x_b) + (y_0 + y(x))^T [\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}]^{-1} (y_0 - y(x))$$

- x_b : background field
- y_0 : observed radiances
- *x* : control vector
- **B** : background error covariance matrix
- $\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}$: Observation and Forward model error covariance
- y(x): Forward operator
- Dynamic error scaling (Harris & Steinle 1999)
- Air mass dependent radiance bias predictors & bias monitoring (Harris & Kelly 2001)
- Latitudinally varying scan correction
- Implemented operationally in GASP July 2000, LAPS Sept 2002



Recent Operational Developments

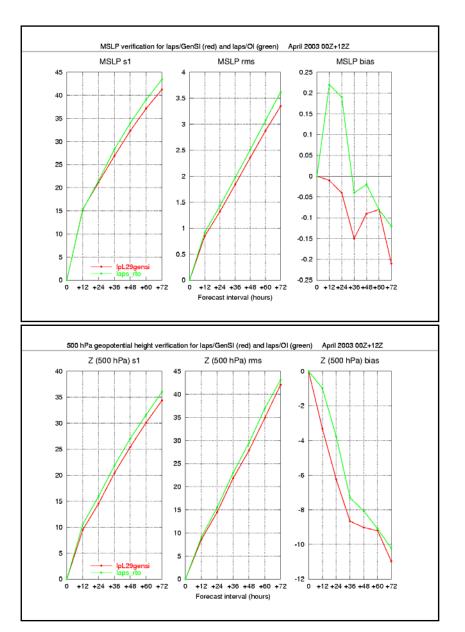
- LAPS: Implementation of 1DVAR assimilation of ATOVS radiances (HIRS and AMSU-A) (September 2002) Impact: modest positive impact on forecast skill compared to use of NESDIS retrievals
- GASP and LAPS: Implementation of RTTOV-7 and assimilation of NOAA-17 radiances (Feb and June 2003) Impact: neutral (NOAA 15 +16 +17 1DVAR compared to NOAA 15 +16 1DVAR)



Current Developments in GASP/LAPS Assimilation

$OI \rightarrow GenSI$ Analysis

- Analysis equation solved iteratively by a preconditioned conjugate gradient method
- Handles large matrices and simplifies data selection
- Single analysis executable for all NWP systems → goal of a unified regional/global assimilation system





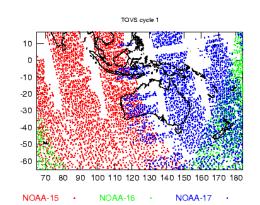
DATA TIMELINESS

- NESDIS ATOVS (HIRS + AMSU-A) radiances + retrievals received via GTS
- Early data cut-off for LAPS prevents adequate ATOVS coverage for final (basetime) analysis



00 UTC





-12 hr

10

D

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

NOAA-15 ·

70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180

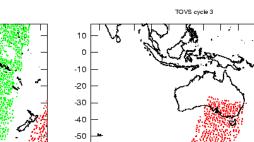
NOAA-16

NOAA-17 ·

basetime

-6 hr TOVS cycle 2



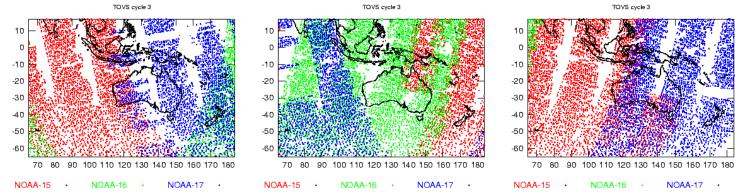


-60

70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180

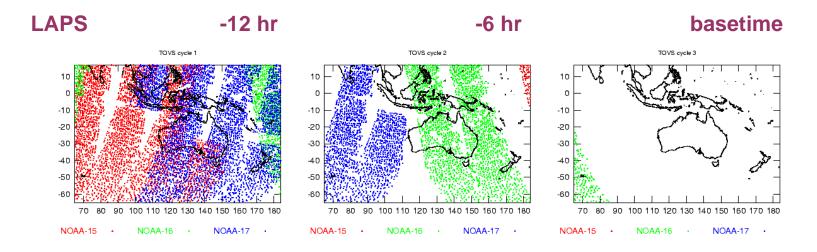
NOAA-15 • NOAA-16 • NOAA-17 •

GASP

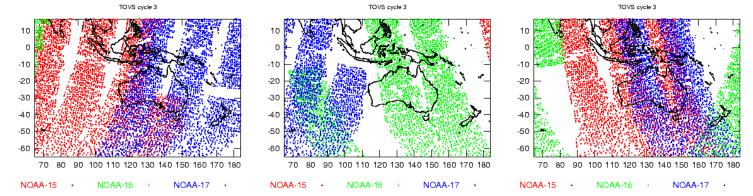




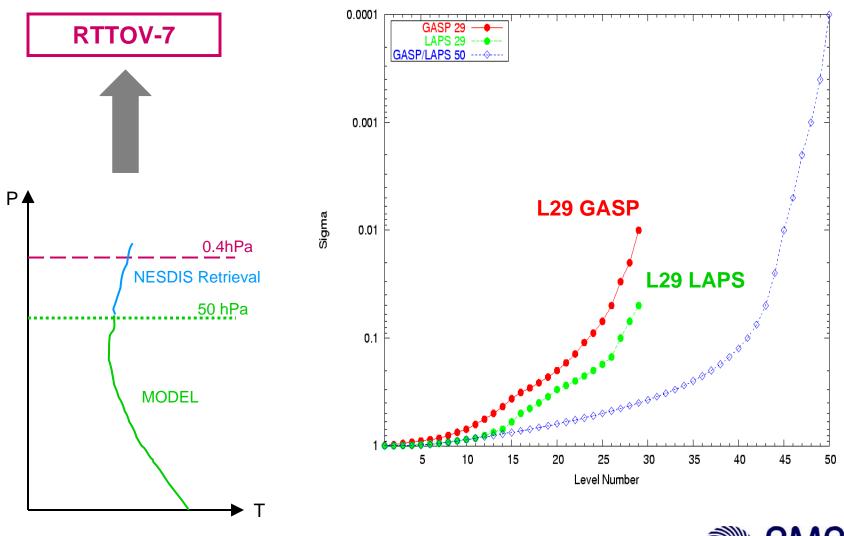
12 UTC



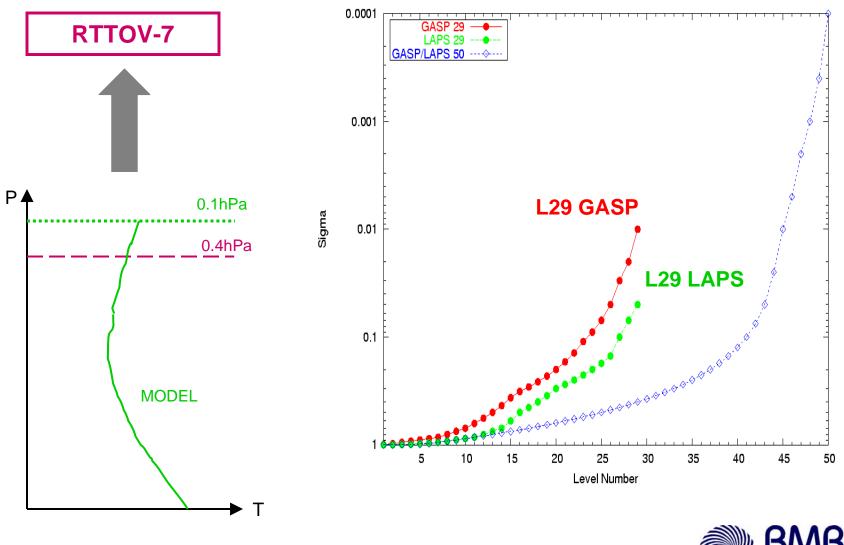
GASP



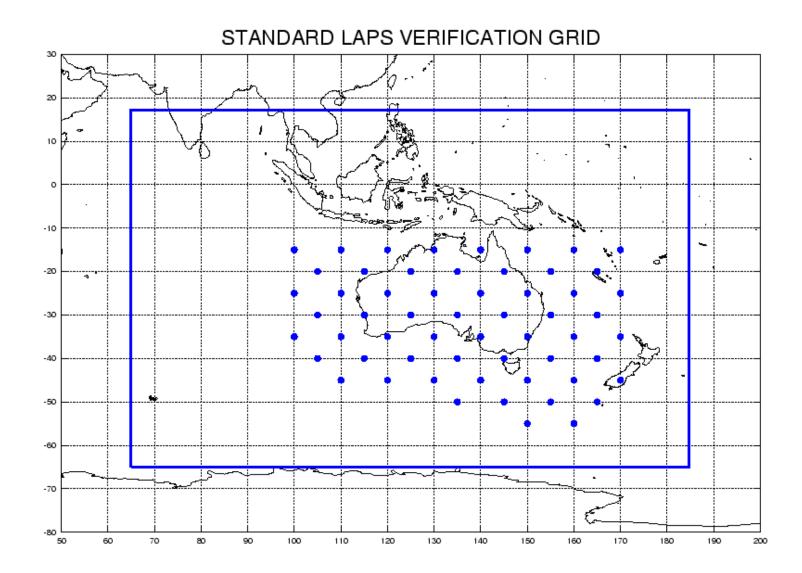








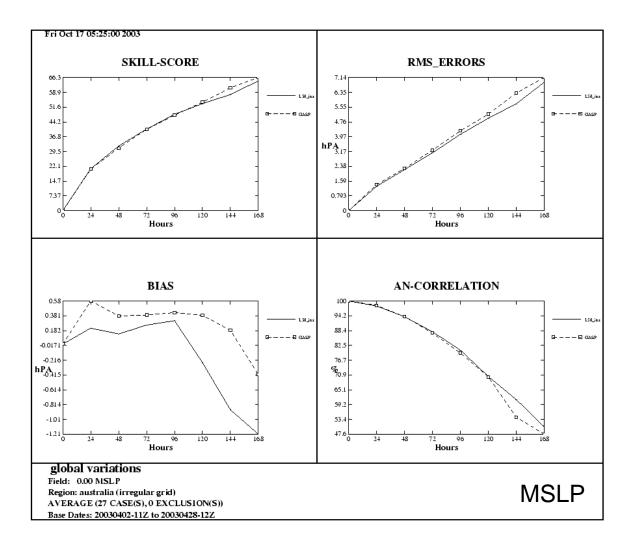




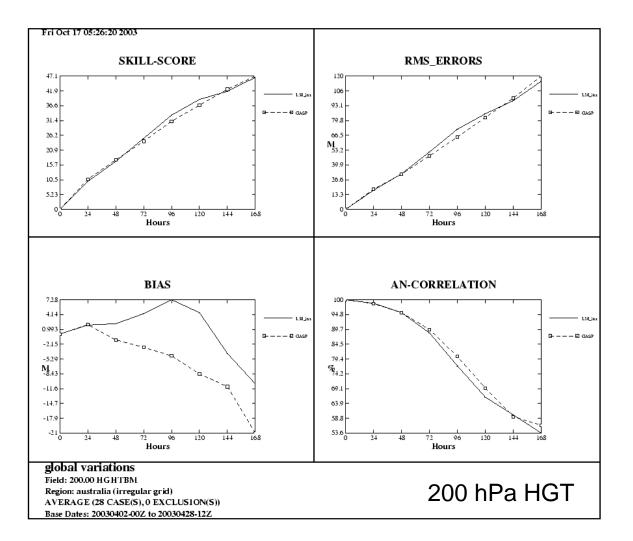


GASP L50

- GenSI assimilation
- Introduce Rayleigh friction (1x10⁻⁶ s⁻¹) above 10 hPa to dissipate stratospheric noise
- One month run with forecasts generated every 24 hours





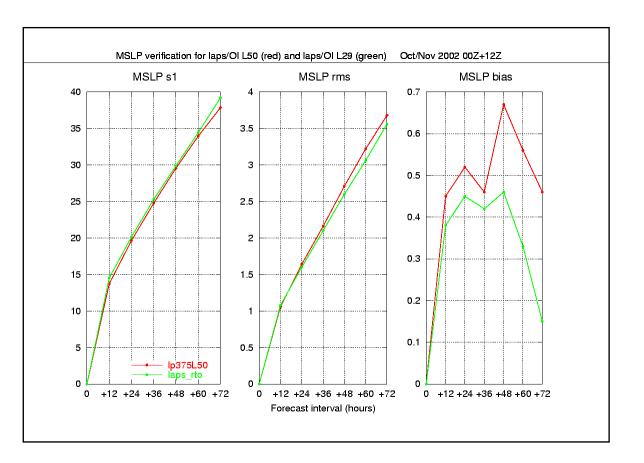




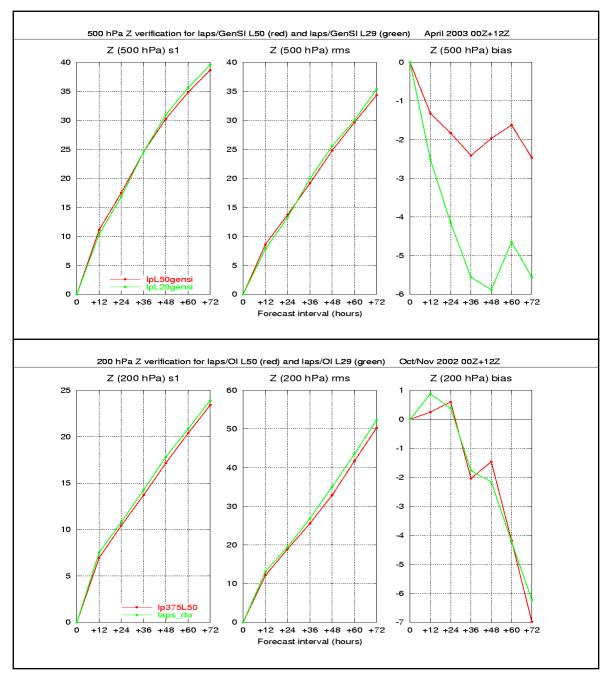
Forecast skill comparison between L29 LAPS and L50 LAPS with OI analysis

Forecasts run twice daily (00UTC and 12UTC) for 1 month

L50 system shows modest gain in S1 skill at most levels





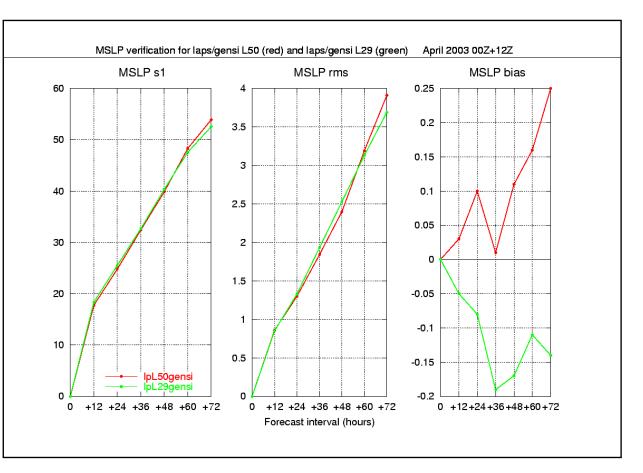




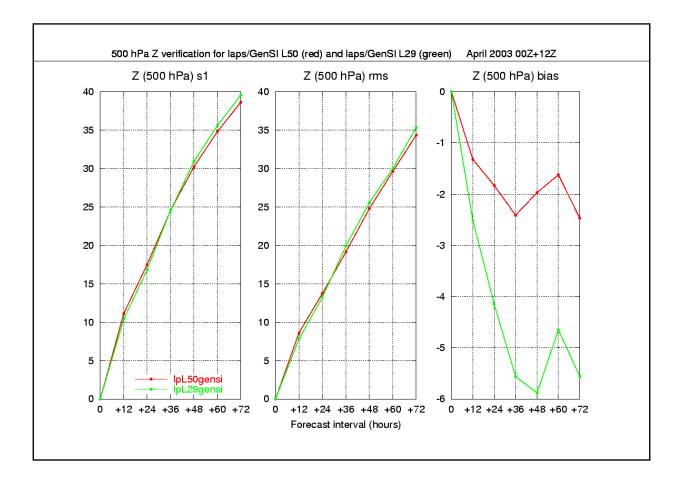
Forecast skill comparison between L29 LAPS and L50 LAPS with genSI analysis

Forecasts run twice daily (00UTC and 12UTC) for 10 days (ongoing)

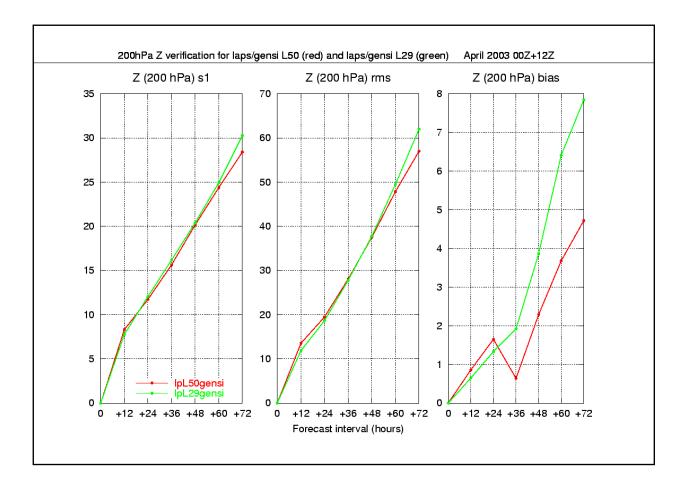
So far, L50 system shows modest gain in S1 skill for upper levels













What's next ?

Model stability

Find optimum horizontal diffusion, Rayleigh friction settings in GASP and LAPS

Model physics

LAPS Bulk Explicit Microphysics (BEM) cloud scheme retuned to work with 50 levels Fine tune radiation ?

- Complete the implementation of local AAPP processing
- Begin trials of assimilation of local radiances in L50 models



