

Impact of the ATOVS data on the Mesoscale ALADIN/HU model

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- Introduction: *motivation*
- Pre-processing of ATOVS data - implementation
- Impact study
- Conclusions and further experiments

Operational system: dynamical adaptation

→ initial file from ARPEGE

Our GOAL: → To build a variational analysis system

→ uses as much as possible observations

Randriamampianina and Rabier (2002)

→ very encouraging results concerning the impact of locally received and pre-processed ATOVS radiances

→ To investigate the use of ATOVS data in ALADIN/HU

Acquisition

Pre-processing of radiances



- The bias correction file is computed locally (Harris and Kelly 2001)
- Radiances and channel selection: (AMSU-A)

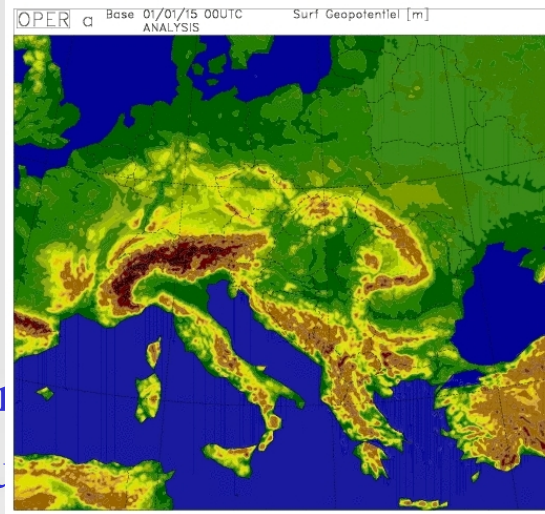
Channel number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Over Land					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Over Sea					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Over Sea ice							x	x	x	x	x	x			
Cloudy pixel								x	x	x	x	x			

ALADIN/HU model and its assimilation system:

- Model:**
- Hydrostatic (AL15, CY24T1)
 - Resolution: 6.5 km
 - 37 vertical levels

3D-Var:

- Background error covariance matrix
→ computation
- Simulation of radiances → RTTOV-6
- 6 hour assimilation cycling: 00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC
- Coupling: ARPEGE long cut-off analysis
- ATOVS from NOAA-15 (06 and 18 UTC) and NOAA-16 (00 and 12 UTC)
 - AMSU-A ($T \pm 3$ hour)



Forecast:

- 48h from 00 UTC

Experiments:

Period: 2003.02.20 – 2003.03.06;

Thinning techniques: 80 and 120 km

Control: 3D-Var with TEMP and SYNOP

Verification:

- Comparison of forecasts → with TEMP and SYNOP observations
→ with the ARPEGE analyses

First experiments:

Default configuration: multivariate formulation for all control variables:

(**vorticity, divergence, temperature and surface pressure, specific humidity**)

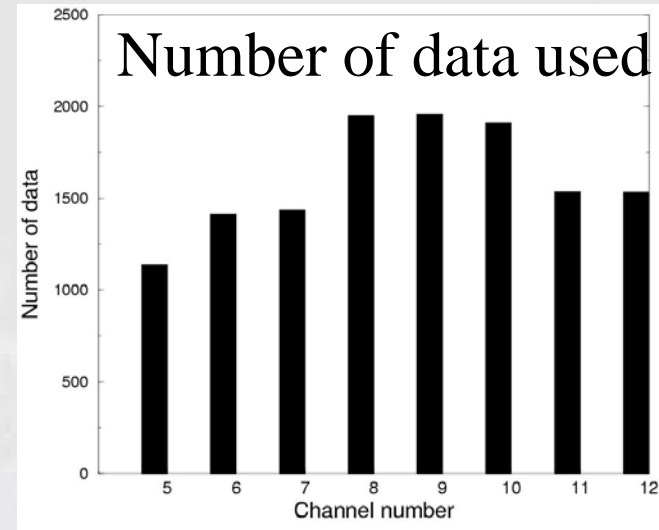
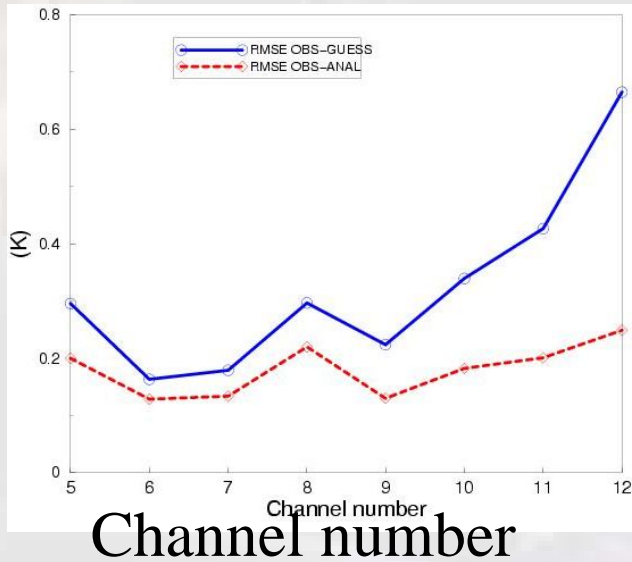
-**T8000:** TEMP, SYNOP and AMSU-A (80km);

-**T1200:** TEMP, SYNOP and AMSU-A (120km);

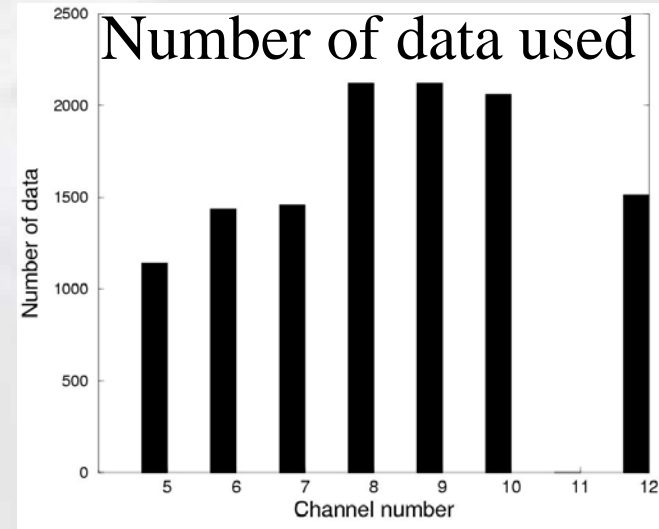
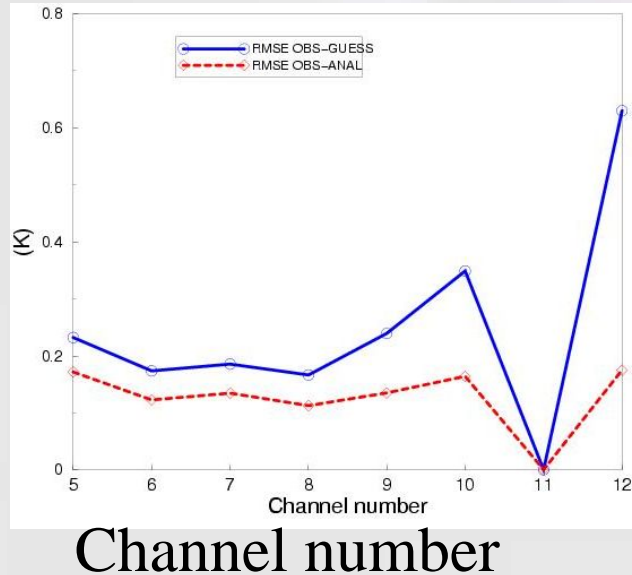
- **Aladt:** TEMP and SYNOP;

Assimilation of radiances (2003.02.20 – 2003.03.25):

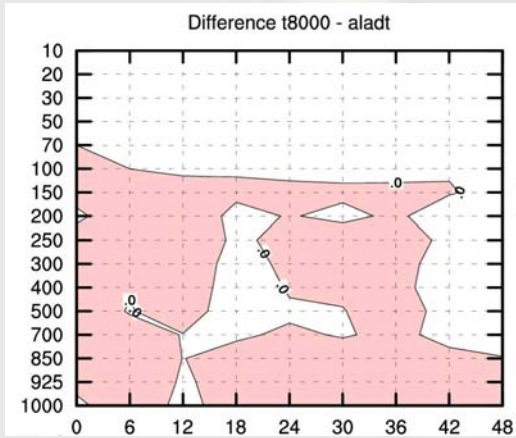
00
UTC:
NOAA-16



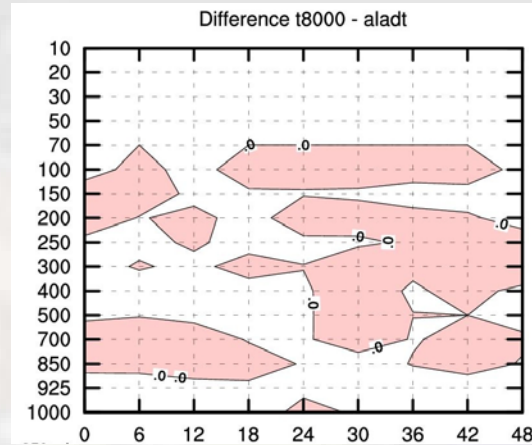
06
UTC:
NOAA-15



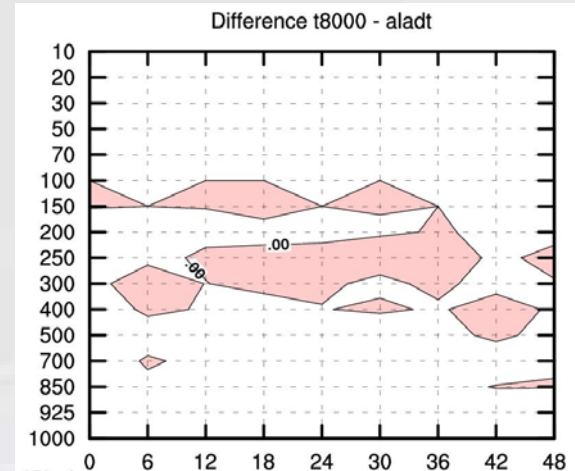
Results (comparison with obs): *multivariate formulation*



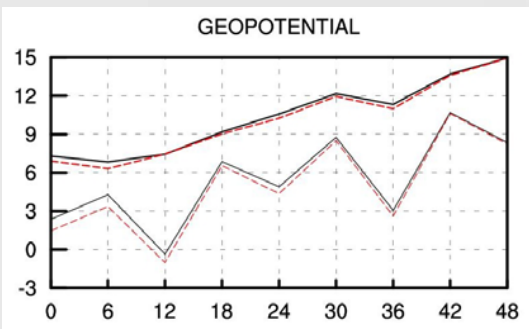
forecast ranges
Geopotential



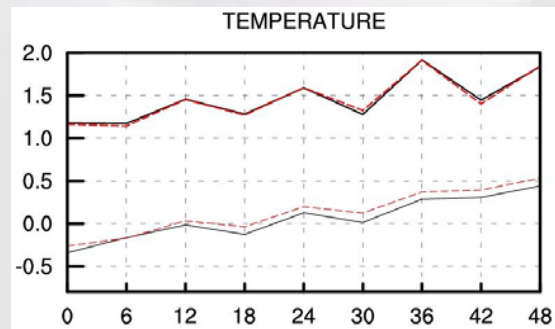
forecast ranges
Temperature



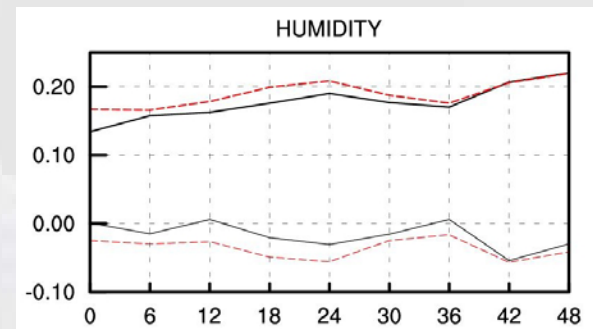
forecast ranges
Relative Humidity



Z850



T850



H850

dashed red line: t8000 and *solid line: aladt*



Second experiments:

The ***specific humidity*** assimilated separately from all control variables (***in univariate form***)
(vorticity, divergence, temperature and surface pressure)

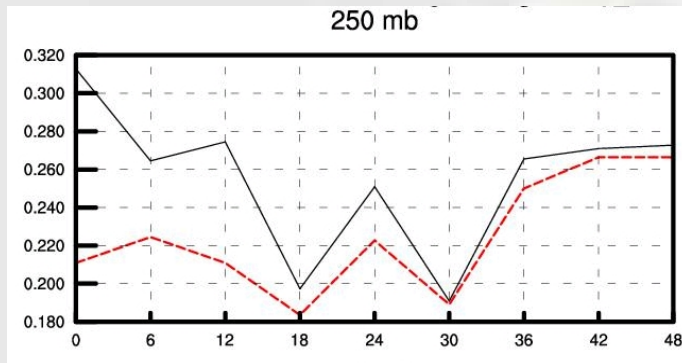
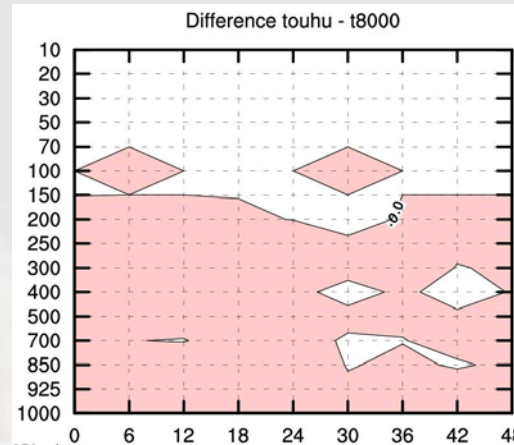
-Touhu: TEMP, SYNOP and AMSU-A (80km);

-12uhu: TEMP, SYNOP and AMSU-A (120km);

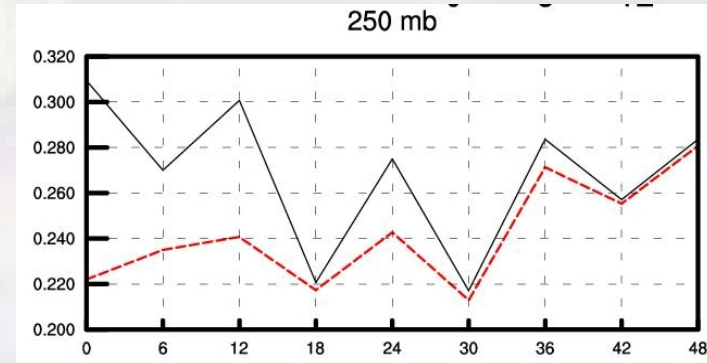
-Aluhu: TEMP and SYNOP;

Results (comparison with obs): *specific humidity assimilated in univariate form*

Relative humidity:

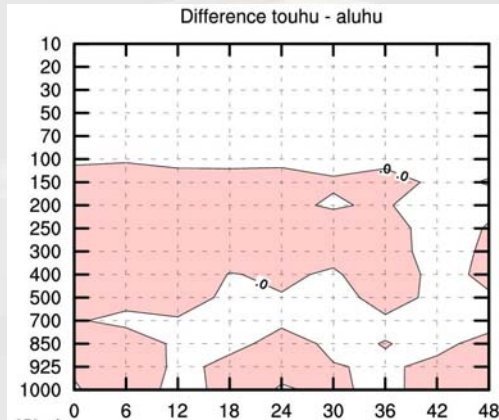


Dashed red line: **Touhu**
 Solid line: **T8000**

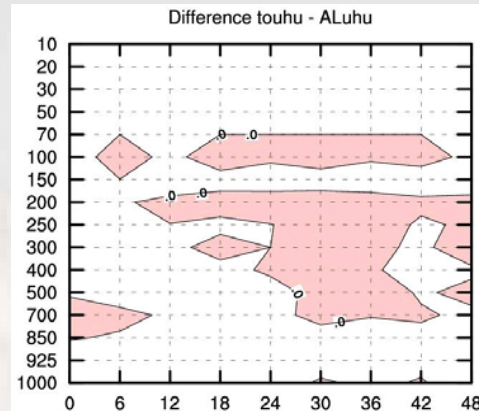


Dashed red line: **aluhu**
 Solid line: **aladt**

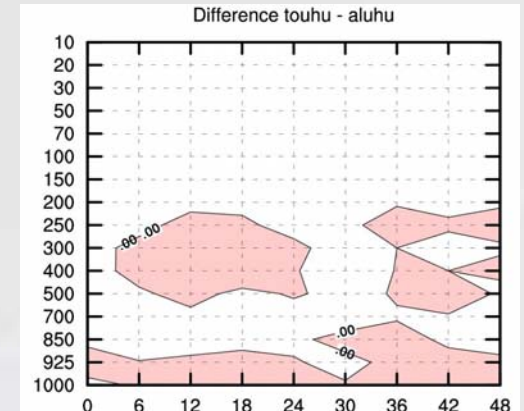
Results (comparison with obs): *specific humidity assimilated in univariate form*



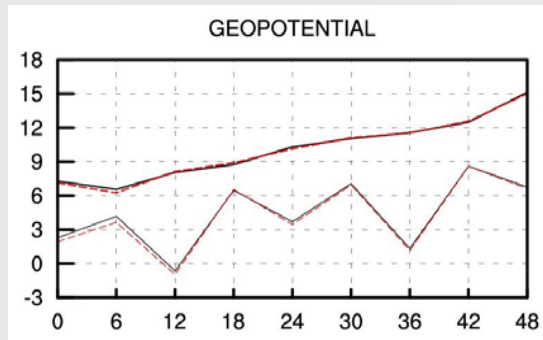
forecast ranges
Geopotential



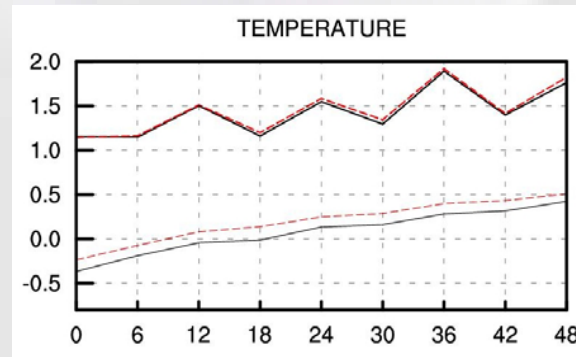
forecast ranges
Temperature



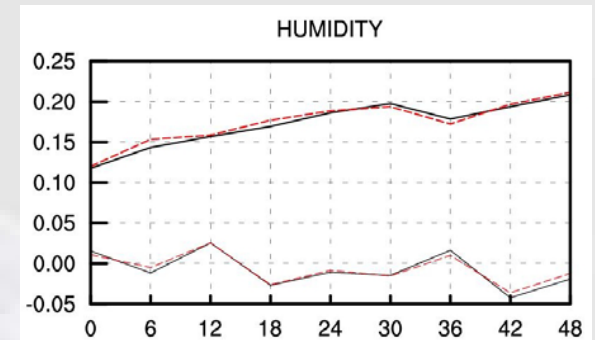
forecast ranges
Relative Humidity



Z850



T850



H850

dashed red line: touhu and **solid line: aluhu**

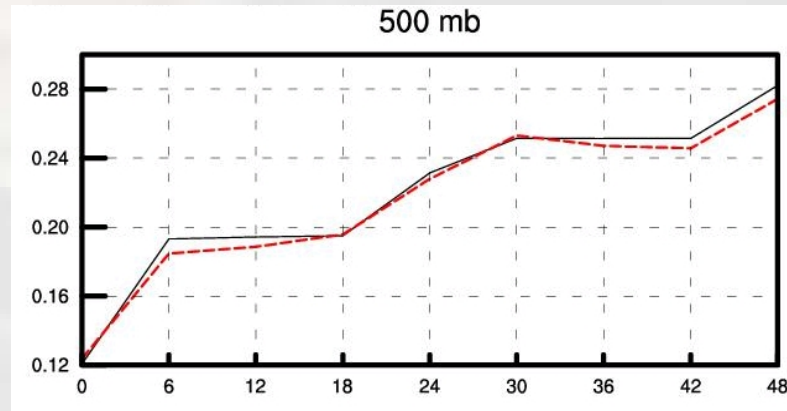


Results (comparison with obs): *Influence of resolution*

Dashed red line: 80km

Solid line: 120km

Specific humidity in
univariate form

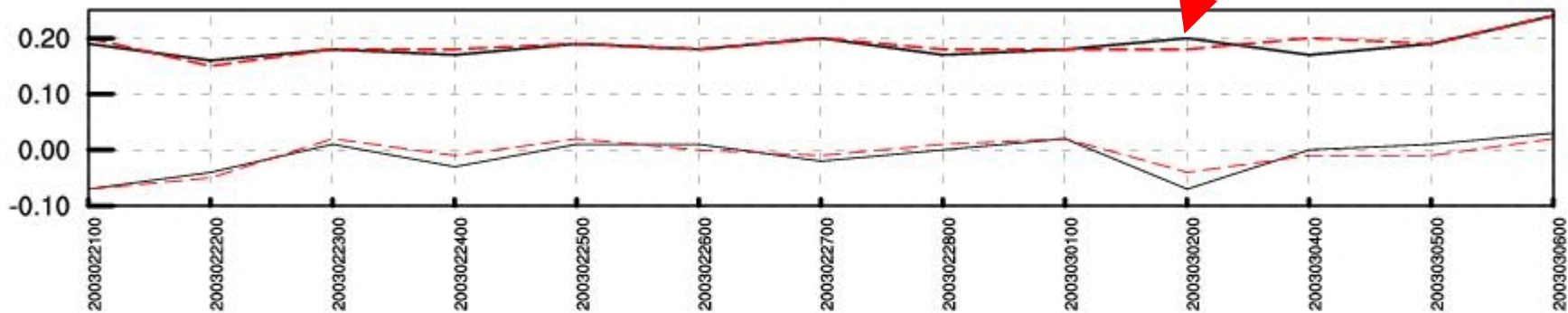


Relative humidity (%)

→ assimilate AMSU-A in 80 km resolution in further experiments

Selected Cases: prec. (mm/24h) = prec. 30h – prec. 06h *Impact study – selected cases:*

HUMIDITY



PERIOD: 20030221...20030306

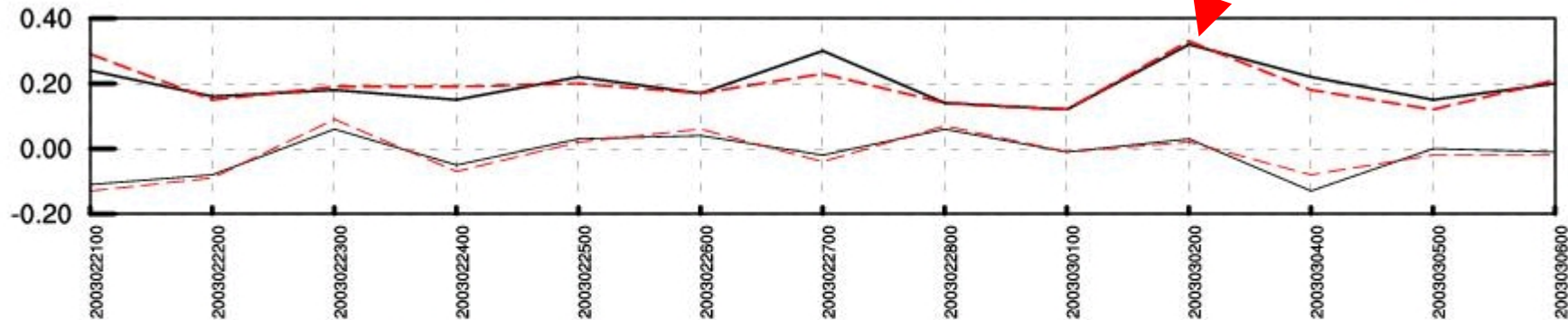
Network: 0UTC

Level: 850 mb

Range: +0024 hours



HUMIDITY

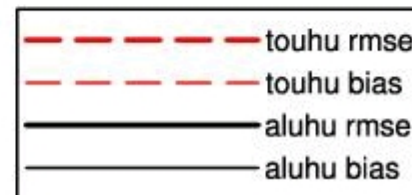


PERIOD: 20030221...20030306

Network: 0UTC

Level: 850 mb

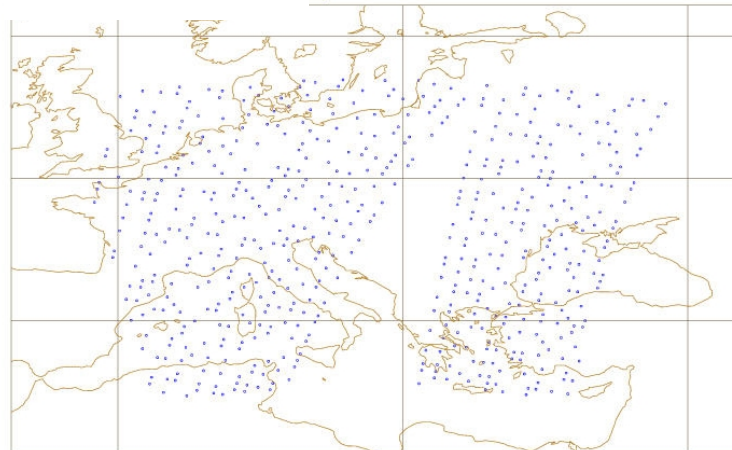
Range: +0030 hours



Selected Cases:

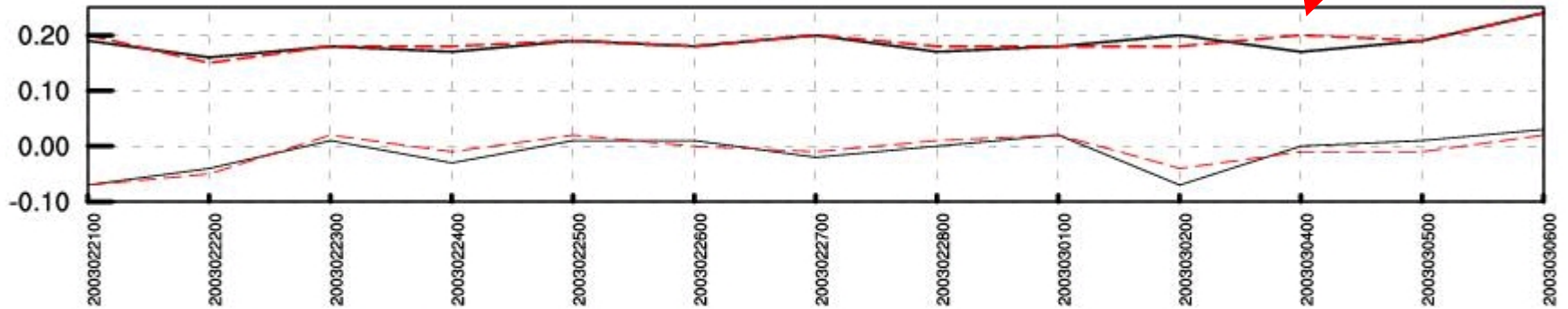


ATOVS 2003030200

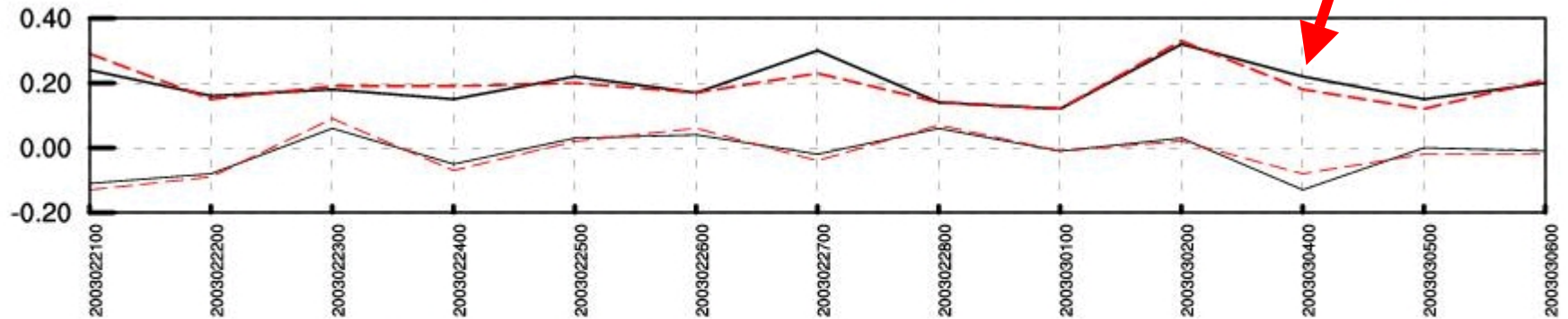


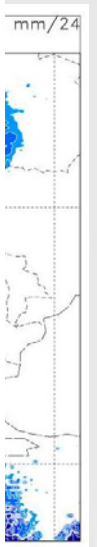
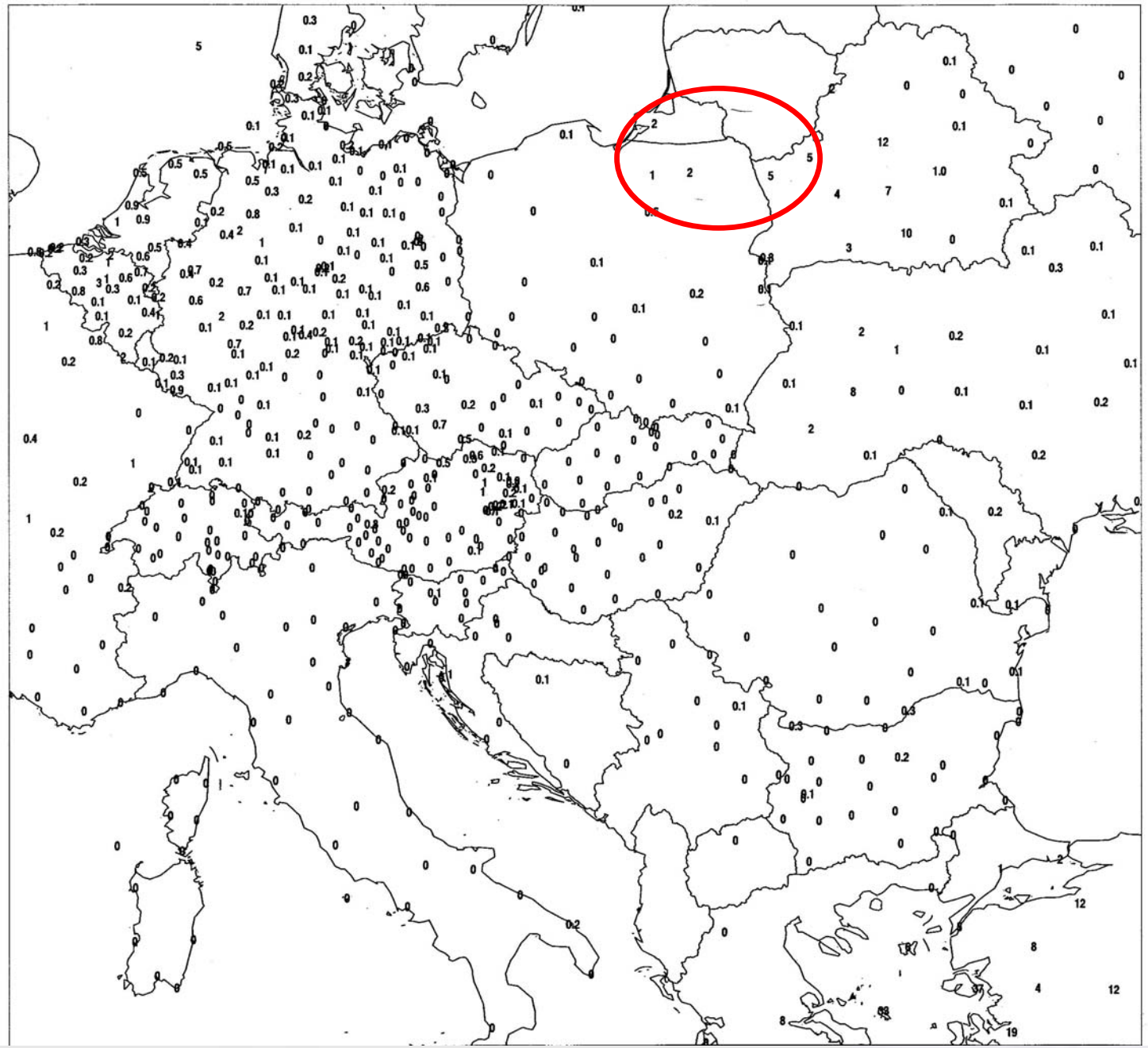
Impact study – selected cases:

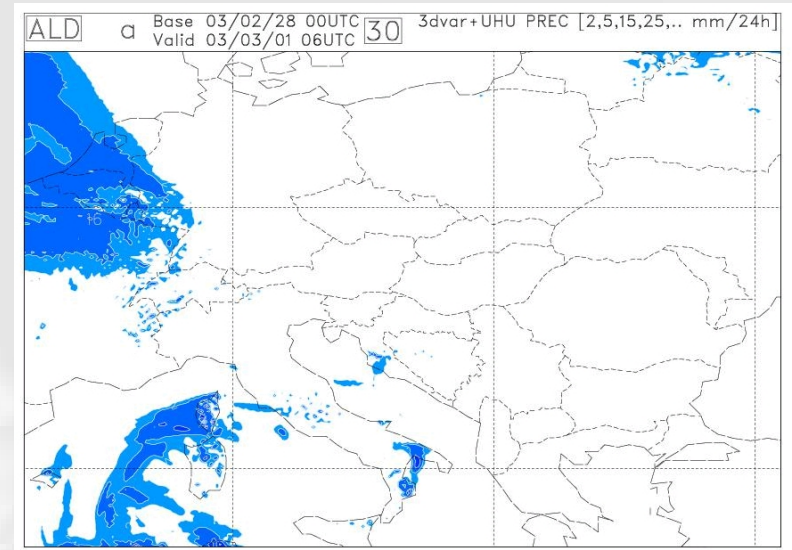
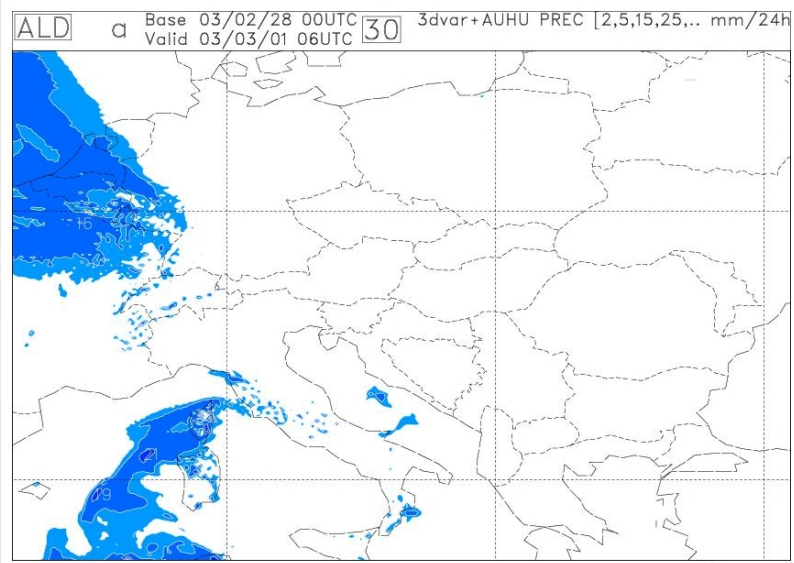
HUMIDITY



HUMIDITY



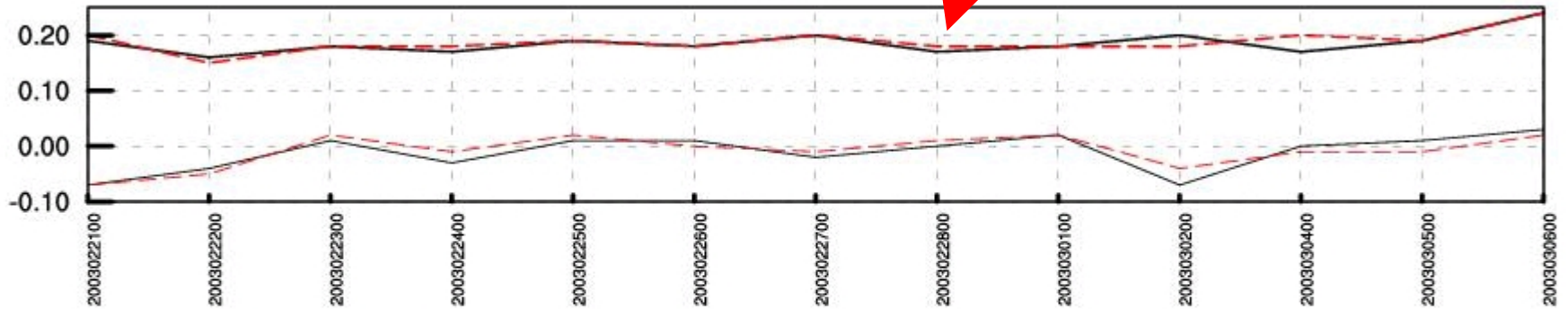




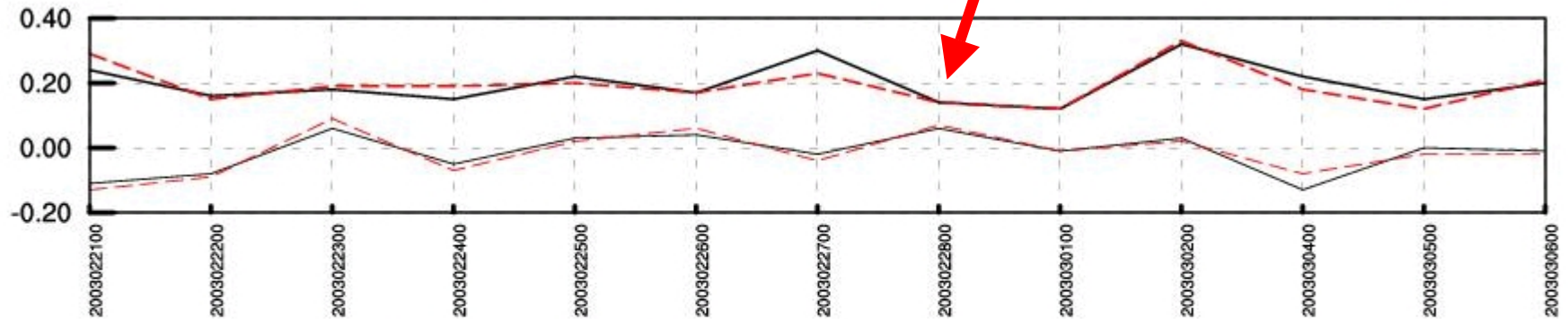
ATOVS 2003022800



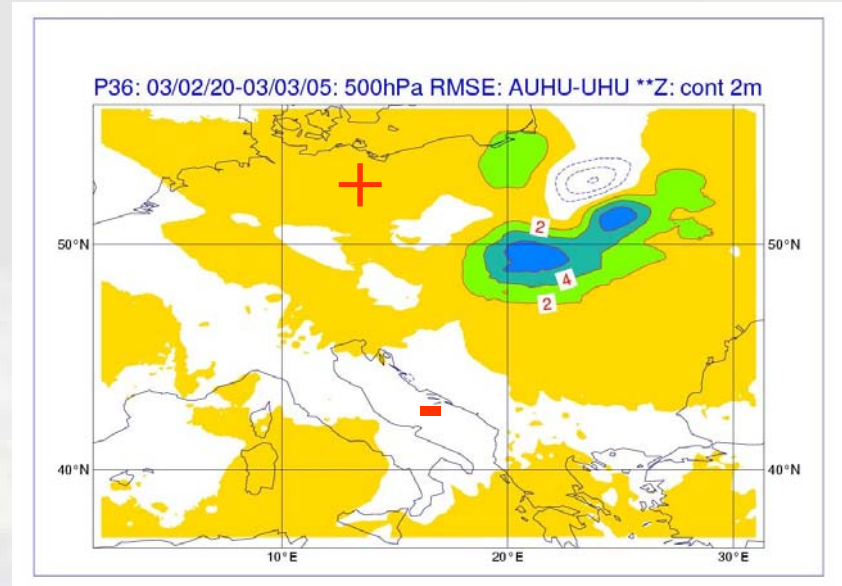
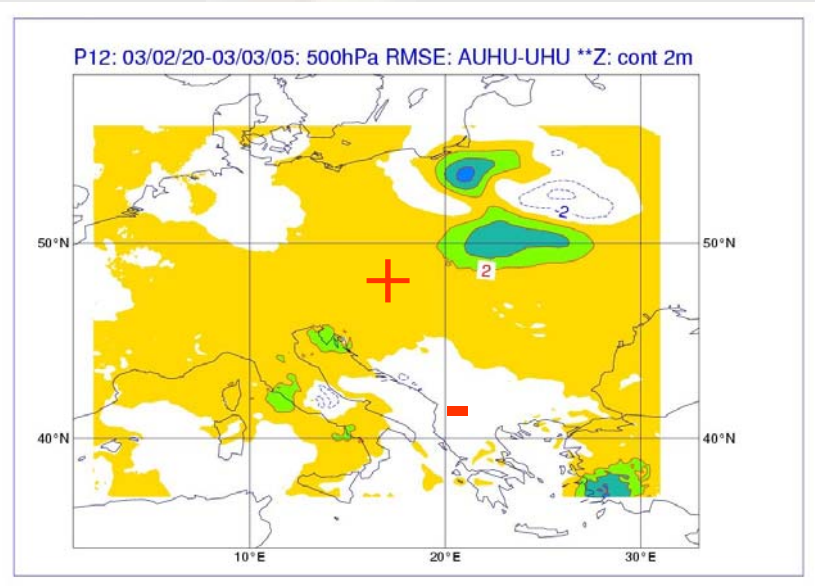
HUMIDITY



HUMIDITY



Results: comparison with ARPEGE long cut-off analysis

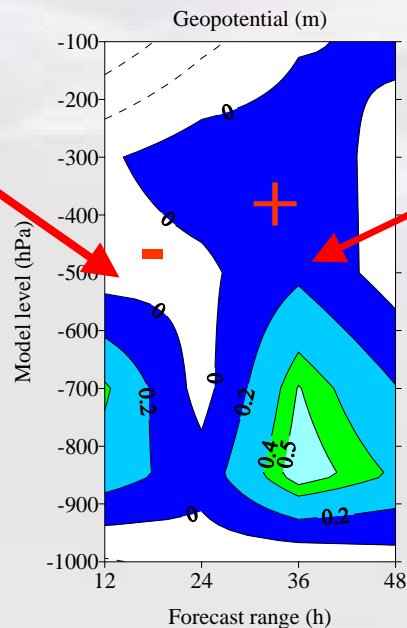


12h forecast, H500

36h forecast, H500

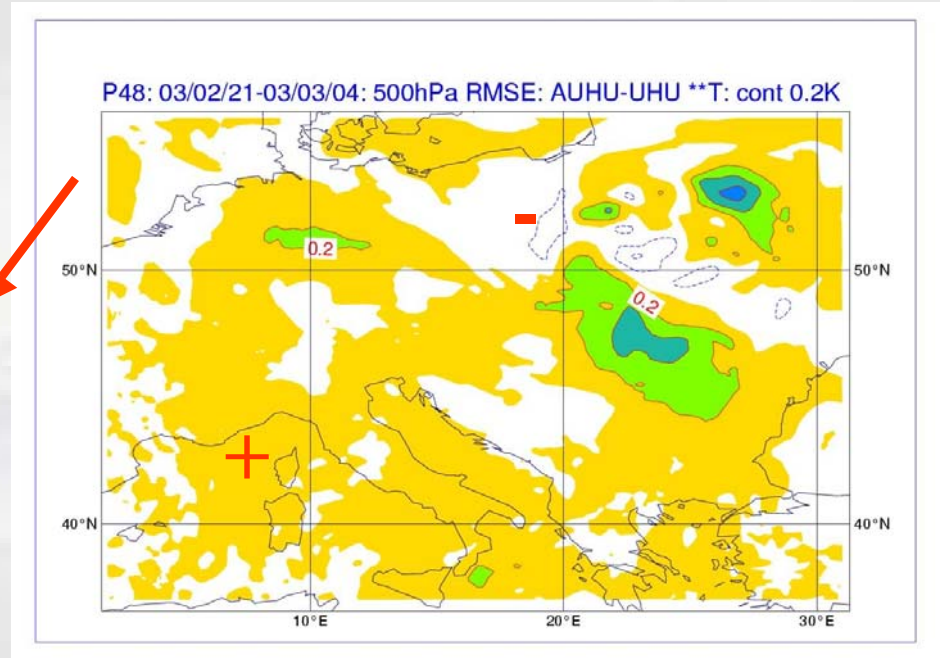
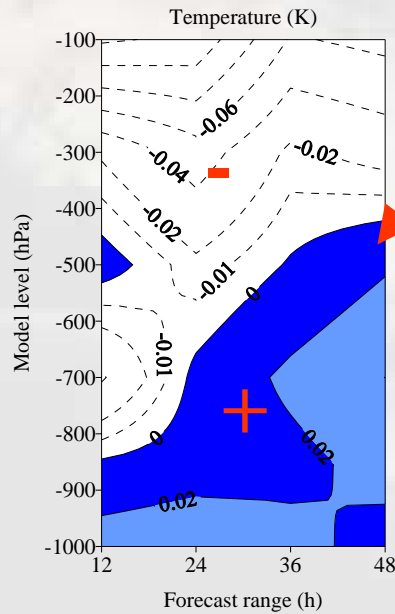
RMSE(aluhu-touhu)

Geopotential



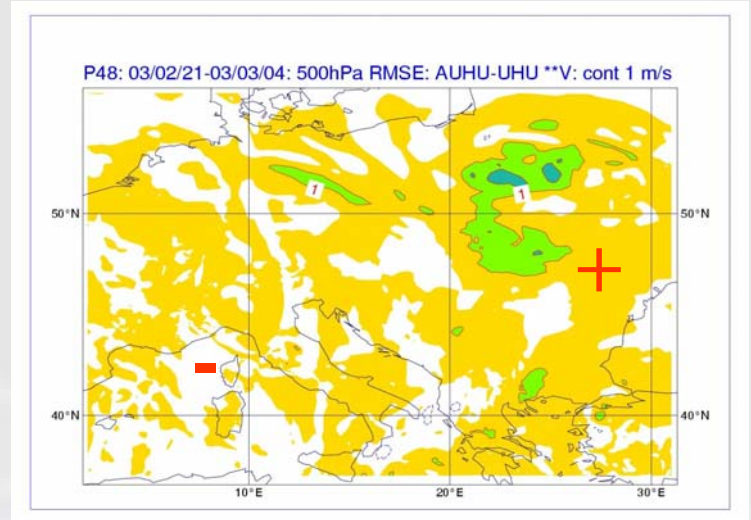
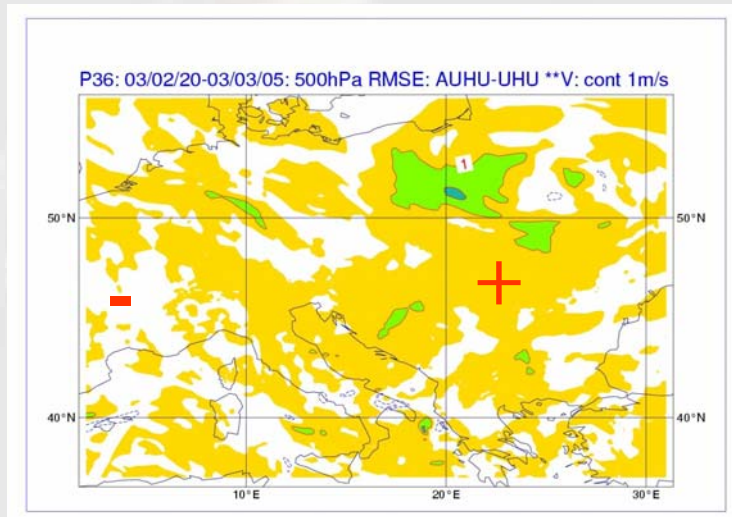
Results: *comparison with ARPEGE long cut-off analysis*

RMSE(aluhu-touhu)
Temperature



48h forecast, T500

Results: comparison with ARPEGE long cut-off analysis

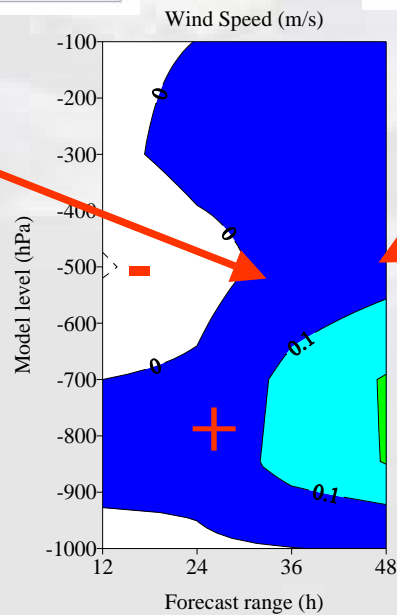


36h forecast, V500

48h forecast, V500

RMSE(aluhu-touhu)

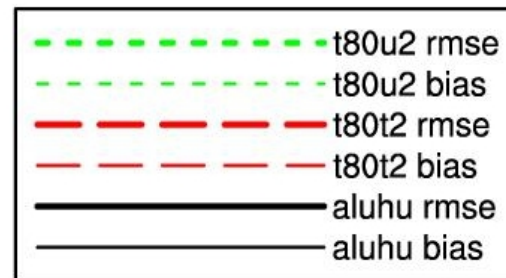
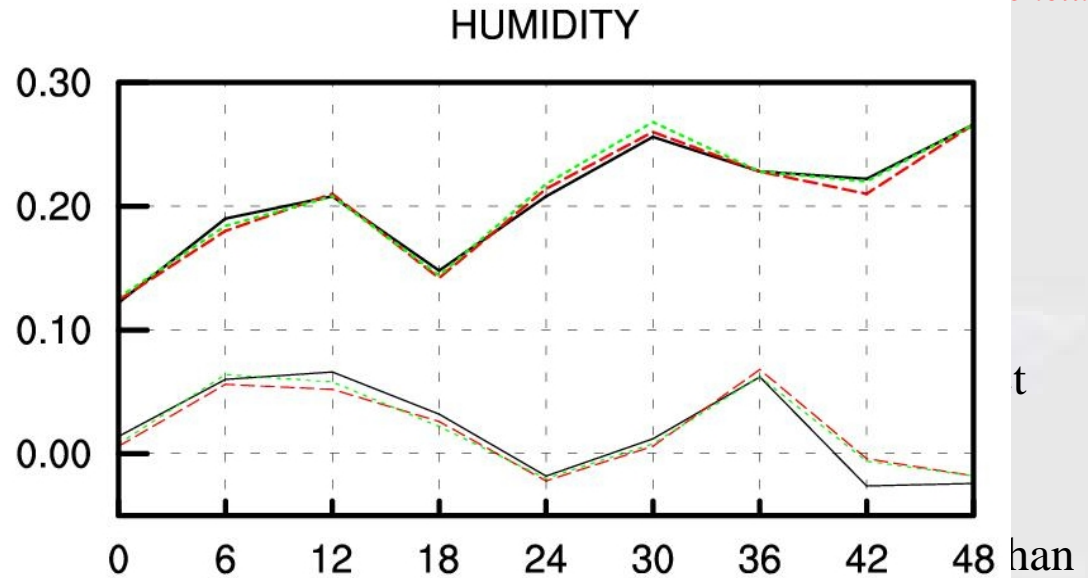
Wind speed



Conclusions and further

- Problem related to the forecast
 - to assimilate
 - to change
- The assimilation of AMSU-A data in general BUT the positive impact
- The impact of AMSU-A data at that of 120 km resolution:
 - further in
- The impact of the AMSU-A data
- The impact of the AMSU-A data at the lower levels:
 - recommen
- Assimilating the specific humidity of geopotential: → To put back

conclusions:



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first one

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ion



An aerial photograph of a city, likely London, showing a prominent yellow tower (St Paul's Cathedral) and a large stadium (Wembley Stadium) in the background. The city is surrounded by green spaces and a large body of water (the River Thames) is visible in the foreground.

Thank you for your attention