Estimation of satellite observations bias correction for limited area model

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Outline of the presentation

The ALADIN/HU model and its experimental data assimilation system

Investigation of different predictors in the estimation of the bias correction

Investigation of different periods in the computation of the bias correction for LAM DAS

Preliminary conclusions

→ ALADIN/HU model



Configuration of the model (CY28T3) Main Characteristics

- 12 km horizontal resolution
- 37 vertical levels
- 3D-VAR for the upper air fields
- 6 hour cycle
- substitution of the surface fields with the ARPEGE ones
- B matrix: NMC method
- LBC: long cut-off ARPEGE analysis
- 3 hour coupling frequency
- 48 hour forecast twice a day

Satellite data

- full grid rad1C (1x1 FOV) AMSU-A (N15 & N16) and AMSU-B (N16 & N17) assimilation in 80 km resolution

→Conclusion from the previous ITSC

... The air-mass bias correction must be included in the processing of satellite radiances in the limited area model ...

Harris and Kelly (2001)

Air-mass predictors for ARPEGE/ALADIN models:

(SBF8)

- model first guess thickness (1000-300 hPa)
- model first guess thickness (200-50 hPa)
- model first guess surface skin temperature
- model first guess total column water vapour

(SB4P – 4 predictors)

- model first guess thickness (850-300 hPa)
- model first guess thickness (200-50 hPa)
- model first guess surface skin temperature
- wapour model first guess total column water vapour
 (SB3P 3 predictors)
- model first guess thickness (850-300 hPa)
- model first guess thickness (200-50 hPa)
- model first guess surface skin temperature
- model first guess tal commn water vapour

→ Impact study during 2-week period



Investigation of different periods in the computation of the bias correction for LAM DAS

Importance:

→ We inves - relati

relati
In the estimation of the air-mass bias coefficients, with the global model we have almost all available meteorological conditions (cyclonic, anticyclonic, winter, summer etc
short ...) within a relatively short time

WHILE

- \rightarrow Te With the LAM we have only those meteorological events passing through the
 - su model domain and for only one season

BC02 (one month)

winter December 2005 <

BC03 (long period) BC04 (0ne month)



Summer case

Winter case



Cumulated precipitation for the last 6-h of the 12-h forecast (mm/6h)

Period 09.06.2006 - 28.06.2006 Statistics for the whole ALADIN domain

short period (BC01)long period (BC02)



Cumulated precipitation for the last 6-h of the 12-h forecast (mm/6h)

Period 09.06.2006 - 28.06.2006 Statistics for Hungary

short period (BC01)long period (BC02)

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A 2006-06-09 - 2006-06-28 időszak Idő-t ábrája a Csapadék_6 paraméterre vonatkozóan. jelmagyarázat: modell/terület/időlépcső/score BC01_00/M0/+012/RMSE BC02_00/M0/+012/RMSE 5 4 3 2 1 Ô. 6/11 6/13 6/15 6/17 6/19 6/9 6/21 6/23 6/25 6/27 days

36-h forecast from 9.06.2006 00UTC 12-h forecast from 10.06.2006 00UTC forecast for 12 UTC 10.06.2006: 6-h cumulated precipitation



Wind gust during the last 6-h of the 12-h forecast (m/s)

Period 09.06.2006 - 28.06.2006 Statistics for the whole ALADIN doman

_____short period (BC01)
_____ long period (BC02)

n/s

A 2006-06-09 - 2006-06-28 időszak Idő-t ábrája a Széllőkés_10m paraméterre vonatkozóan. jelmagyarázat: modell/terület/időlépcső/score BC01_00/M0/+012/RMSE BC02_00/M0/+012/RMSE . 5 4 3 2 1 Ô 6/9 6/11 6/13 6/15 6/17 6/19 6/21 6/23 6/25 6/27

days

36-h forecast from 9.06.2006 00UTC 12-h forecast from 10.06.2006 00UTC forecast for 12 UTC 10.06.2006: Wind gust



Preliminary conclusions

The presented results showed the importance of the air-mass bias correction in the assimilation of satellite radiances in LAM

- → Changing the predictors we got encouraging results ...
 - In addition to our results, excluding the model first guess surface skin temperature and total column water vapor among the predictors, Bjarne Amstrup improved the bias correction in DMI HIRLAM model (HIRLAM newsletter 51)
- ... to continue our investigation
- → We observed some differences in the results from summer and winter cases when investigating the impact of the period for the computation of bias coefficients.
- We observed better forecast of wind using the monthly update, but better forecast of precipitation using long term computation of the bias correction
- → Is the difference between the summer and winter cases coming from the fact that there was one common month in the periods for the computation of bias correction coefficients for the winter cases ?
 - \rightarrow additional experiments are needed