Preparation for the assimilation of the future IRS sounder in NWP models

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The future infrared sounder (IRS)

- Will be on board the future European geostationary satellite MTG (2024)
- Will be able to measure radiance at the top of the atmosphere using 1960 channels in the infrared between 680-1210 cm⁻¹ and 1600-2250 cm⁻¹
- The IRS observations will provide information on atmospheric temperature and humidity, surfaces, winds, chemical composition of the atmosphere over Europe with high temporal frequency (30 minutes) and fine horizontal resolution (4x7 km)

Objectives

- Preparation of the assimilation of IRS for AROME
- Assessing the impact of IRS in the full system
- To be ready to assimilate real IRS data from day one!





AROME model:

- Horizontal resolution of 1.3 km & 90 vertical levels (5 m to 10 hPa)
- · High skill short range forecasts of severe events such as intense Mediterranean precipitation, severe storms...
- AROME forecasts are initialized using analyses from a 3D-Var data assimilation system with 1h cycling



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Ratio of the number of observations used in AROME (January 2021)



- Radar data represent 75% (France + Europe) of the observations assimilated mainly on land
- Infrared observations represent only 5% of the assimilated data for a rainy day

The Météo-France radar network





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IRS will fill in this gap of observations

Synoptic

perturbations

The Météo-France radar network



Heavy precipitations from the Mediterranean Sea



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Part 1: IRS analysis and selection of information

Synthetic database (IRS observations & ARPEGE background profiles)

Sensitivity analysis (BT differences, Weighting function & Jacobians)

Observation-errors (Desroziers diagnostic)

General Channel selection

Part 2: First step of OSSE to assimilate IRS in AROME model

Nature Run, Coupling Run (ARPEGE) & Nature Run (AROME)

 \bigcirc Calibration → AROME observing system processing

IRS simulation (pseudo-hamming apodization, thinning & all-sky)

IRS assimilation (adaptation of the cloud detection code (McNally & Watts)

Part 1 : 1D study – IRS analysis & selection of information

Creation of 1D database & sensitivity analysis



General IRS channel selection for NWP

- Use of the information content method (Degree of Freedom for Signal) \rightarrow DFS = Tr ($I-AB^{-1}$)
- 1D-Var selection testing with 1700 profiles & 300 IRS channel selection



IRS Observation-errors

- Observation errors matrix from the converted NE Δ T(T) for the corresponding scene temperature T for each pixel
- Use of 1D-Var data assimilation & Statistical estimation of the full R matrix using the Desroziers method



Principal component study

• Testing the conversion of raw radiances into principal components and then into reconstructed radiances from the new calculation grid (1960 channels for 300 PCs)







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Observing System Simulation Experiment for 3D-Var AROME

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Scheme of OSSE framework for AROME 3D-Var data assimilation system

AROME Observing System Simulation calibration



6)



- To validate the quality of our OSSE we have chosen the OSE method which allows us to evaluate the effect of adding or removing an individual component of the observing system on the quality of the analyses and forecasts
- In operations, radar has the major impact in AROME → OSE experiments with and without radar data in the operational (**OPER**) and **OSSE** setting (1 month Summer)



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RMSE forecast scores over AROME domain for OPER Observing System Experiment over 1 month









RMSE forecast scores over AROME domain for OSSE Observing System Experiment over 1 month

Temperature [K] : REF - CTL Min=-1.02 Max= 0.07 Mean=-0.15



Humidity [%] : REF - CTL Min=-22.00 Max= 0.29 Mean=-3.68





Geopotential [m] : REF - CTL Min=-8.84 Max= 0.21 Mean=-1.09



-- Negative impact without radar -- Positive impact without radar ···· Neutral impact



8



- Simulation of the 1960 channels (pseudo-hamming apodization)
- Simulation over 4 months (July-August & January-February)
- Thinning of 1 in 2 pixels in longitude and latitude
- Using perturbated instrumental noise to process IRS synthetic obs
- All-Sky simulation with cloud coefficients

Creation of IRS synthetic observations



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Statistics of First-Guess Departure over 1 Day





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Clear

Reconstructed Brightness Temperature



IRS observation-error estimation



Cloud detection configuration for IRS





(10)

AROME observing system Conv, radars, IR, MW...

IRS observations

+

(reconstructed BT)









+

IRS observations

(reconstructed BT)



(10)

- 75 IRS channels selected (27 T, 27q, 21 AW)
- Thinning : 70 km
- Assim only over sea
- R diagnosed (with correlation)
- Appropriate Cloud detection



Appropriate Cloud detection

Percentage of assimilated observations (Summer – 1 month)

Proportion of observations used by type of observation AROME analysis



Relative Forecast scores (RMS – Summer – 2 month)









Percentage of assimilated observations (Winter – 1 month)

Proportion of observations used by type of observation AROME analysis

(13)



Relative Forecast scores (RMS - Winter - 2 month)













- First assimilation of IRS brightness temperatures (raw & reconstructed) in a realistic AROME framework
- Very promising impact of IRS assimilation in AROME even though a very simple channel selection (only over sea and a thinning of 70 km)
 - \rightarrow Future paper : Preparing the assimilation of the future MTG-IRS sounder into the mesoscale NWP AROME model (in review for the QJRMS)
- Obviously, many questions raised about the high impact of the IRS for the summer period and many discussions and verification tests were carried out.





- · Why such an impact on the summer period?
- → Higher impact expected on the summer period:
 - \rightarrow less clouds: more IRS observations to assimilate down to the surface
 - \rightarrow less precipitations: less impact from radar data
- \rightarrow More observations assimilated over the summer period with a rapid impact on the analyses:
 - $\rightarrow~10\%$ more assimilated IRS observations for the summer period
 - $\rightarrow\,$ direct impact on improving the assimilation of other observations
- Being in an idealized case, it was expected that the impact of IRS would be overestimated in the OSSE framework. However, the results show a **clear contribution** of these new observations to the improvement of AROME forecasts
- Various diagnostics were performed to evaluate the reliability of our OSSE: radar OSE, statistics on observations, evaluation of the minimisation of the cost function. Consistent results were observed between all experiments and study periods



- Precipitation scores → Work performed
- Assimilation of a pragmatic channel selection (82) \rightarrow Work performed
- Assimilation with channel selection over sea + land → Work performed
- Diagnostic of IRS horizontal correlation lengths and thinning adaptation \rightarrow Work performed
- Assimilation experiments and forecast scores with specific calibrations for summer and winter periods → Work performed
- Transfer of work for the assimilation of IRS to the future cycle of NWP 48t1 \rightarrow Work performed



