

Korea Meteorological Administration
Numerical Modeling Center

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Assessing the Forecast Impact of Simulated GeoHIS Radiance using KIM-OSSE

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- I. Background and Objectives
- **II.** Method and Data
- **III.** Results
- **IV.** Summary and Future plan



Background

- KMA (Korea Meteorological Administration) plans to operate **GeoHIS** by 2037.
- \bigcirc Thousands of channels in the range of about 670~2,250 cm⁻¹ for temperature and humidity profile retrieval.
- High temporal and spatial resolution (ex: 30 min and 4 km)
- % GeoHIS: Hyperspectral Infrared Souder onboard geostationary satellite

WMO "Global Ring" vision: 5 GeoHISs until 2040 (WMO, 2019).

WMO, 2019: Vision for the WMO integrated global observing system in 2040, WMO Doc., 1243, 47pp.



³ *FY(FengYun), GeoHIS(Geostationary Hyperspectral Infrared Sounder), GeoXO(Geostationary Extended Observations), GHMS(Geostationary HiMawari Sounder), GIIRS(Geostationary Interferometric Infrared Sounder), GXS(GeoXO Sounder), IRS(InfraRed Sounder), MTG(Meteosat Third Generation)

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Objectives

- 1. GeoHIS improves real-time forecasting
- Instability, Total Precipitable Water, and wind shear from GeoHIS (Menzel et al., 2018; Holmlund et al., 2021; Li et al., 2021)

[Severe Weather Monitoring]





Meso-scale Convective Cloud AWS rain gauge: 66.5 mm hr⁻¹

- 2. GeoHIS radiance enhances data assimilation
- Contributing to improved accuracy in operational NWP (Joo et al., 2013; Eresmaa et al., 2017; Okamoto et al., 2020; Noh et al., 2021)

[Initial field \rightarrow NWP Improvement]

KIM (Korean Integrated Model): KMA's current operational global NWP model

Purpose: Assessing the impact of data assimilation through GeoHIS radiance in KIM predictions in terms of synoptic scale

predictability using geopotential height, temperature, vapor, and wind speed throughout the troposphere

* NWP(Numerical Weather Prediction)

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Method and Data

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KIM-OSSE

(Korean Integrated Model-Observing System Simulation Experiment)

	ECO 1280 Nature Run dataset
Model	ECMWF (IFS cycle 43r1)
Distribution	CIRA/CSU (Cooperative Institute for Research in the
	Atmosphere at Colorado State University)
Coordinate	Cubic octahedral grid
Resolution	Hor.: 9 km, Ver.: 137 layers (TCo1279L137)
	14 months (2015. 9. 30.~2016. 11. 30.)
Period	- Oct. 2015 (1 month): 1 hr interval, others: 3 hr int.

 Table 2. Information about the ECO1280 Nature Run dataset.

Fig. 1. Research flow chart for forecast impact analysis using KIM-OSSE.

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KIM specifications								
Model	KIM4.1 (NE180, Horizontal: 25 km)							
Data assimilation	H4DEV (Hybrid 4D Ensemble Variational DA, NE090 50 km)							
Experiment period	2023.9.30~10.31.							
Verification period	2023.10.5~10.25.							
CTL	17 observations (conventional + satellites)							
EXP-1	18 observations: CTL + GeoHIS radiance at 1 hr intervals							
EXP-2	18 observations: CTL + GeoHIS at 3 hr intervals							

Table 3. KIM Specification used in this study.

KIM forecast impact by using simulated GeoHIS radiance

○ Calculate the CTL and EXP RMSE using NR data as a reference

 \bigcirc Improvement rate (%): (RMSE_{CTL} – RMSE_{EXP})/RMSE_{CTL} x 100

Table 4. List of simulated observations used in the KIM-OSSE.

Experiments	Type (Name)
CTL	MW Sounder (AMSU-A, ATMS, MHS, MWHS2), MW Imager (AMSR2), IR Sounder (IASI, CrIS), AMV, Scatterometer (SCAT Wind), IR Imager (CSR/GK-2A, CSR/Himawari, CSR/MSG), GNSS (GNSS RO, Ground-based), Conventional (Aircraft, Radiosonde, Surface)
EXP	CTL + IR Sounder (GeoHIS)

Simulated GeoHIS radiances

Fig. 2. Observation coverage (GK2A: 0°N, 128.2°E) and band characteristics (Menzel et al., 2018).

Table 5. Characteristics of simulated GeoH
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Position	GK2A location (Lat.: 0°N, Lon.: 128.2°E)
Spatial and temporal	16 km and 1 hour
resolution	
Wavenumber range	$700 + 120 \text{ cm}^{-1}(0.625 \text{ cm}^{-1})$
(Spectral res.)	/00~1,150 cm ⁻ (0.025 cm ⁻)
Number of channels	42 (69)
Channel selection	Ch1(700 cm ⁻¹)~8, 11~17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35~45, 53,
(Wavenumber)	55, 57, 59, 61, 64, 67, 81, 93(757.5 cm⁻¹), 97~629(1092.5 cm ⁻¹)

- O DA preprocessing (Kim and Kang, 2022a; b)
- Exclude radiance less than 1.5 km due to Esfc and Tskin
- → 42 channels (Ch 1~93, 700~757.5 cm⁻¹)
- Also, high latitude data considering slant path effect (SZA \geq 55°)
- Cloud screening (ECMWF), bias correction , thinning (3° int.)

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* GK2A(GEO-KOMPSAT-2A, Geostationary Korea Multi-Purpose Satellite-2A)

Forecast impact (hourly data)

Improvement Rate(%) = $\frac{\text{RMSE}_{\text{CTL}} - \text{RMSD}_{\text{EXP}}}{\text{RMSE}_{\text{CTL}}} \times 100$

Validation regions (Globe, NH, Asia, and EA)

Temporal observation density impact (1 vs 3 hrs)

Improvement Rate(%) = $\frac{\text{RMSE}_{\text{CTL}} - \text{RMSD}_{\text{EXP}}}{\text{RMSE}_{\text{CTL}}} \times 100$

1hr-temporal resolution

3hr-temporal resolution

Globe Northern Hemisphere					1		As	Asia East Asia						1	Globe						Northern Hemisphere								Ast	ia			East Asia																		
		θ	24	48	72	96	12	3	0	24	48	72	96	120	Ð	24	48	72	96	120	Ð	24	48	72	96	120	ND.	Ð	24	48	72	96	120	Ð	24	48	72	96	120	Ð	24	48	72	96	120	Ð	24	48	72	96	120
Q 700	hPa .	-1.64	-0.37	-0.4	1 0.1	5 0.5	1 0.1	.1 -0	0.70	0.17	0.38	0.73	0.94	0.41	-0.58	0.21	2.14	2.87	2.55	3.36	-3.46	5 -0.24	2.13	1.79	1.30	0.87	Q 700hPa	-0.17	7 0.01	-0.27	-0.08	9.18	-0.20	0.20	-0.37	-0.67	-0.46	0.27	-0.35	0.70	0.36	1.39	1.26	1.89	1.03	-0.86	6 -0.09	0.51	0.69	2.06	-0.60
WS 250	hPa .	-0.21	-0.54	-0.2	8 0.2	0.2	7 -0.	19 -0	9.19 -	0.04	0.27	1.06	0.45	0.28	-0.22	-0.12	-1.68	1.83	3.58	4.88	-0.10	0 1.07	0.13	1.34	3.04	3.46	WS 250hPa	-0.26	6 0.04	0.15	0.87	1.38	1.20	-0.51	-0.04	0.04	0.92	0.34	0.08	0.02	-0.24	1.07	0.94	2.86	4.17	-0.31	0.60	2.39	0.74	3.66	4.32
WS 500	hPa .	-0.25	0.16	0.15	6 0.7	L 0.4	3 0.2	7 -0	0.14	0.33	0.44	1.25	0.98	0.65	-0.68	-0.22	0.33	2.08	3.26	4.02	-1.12	2 -0.52	2 -0.50	1.44	1.97	1.06	WS 500hPa	-0.11	1 0.08	0.09	0.58	Ð.84	0.91	-0.03	0.31	0.14	0.25	0.56	0.31	-0.09	0.01	0.68	1.21	1.85	3.75	-0.54	0.01	1.36	0.59	2.43	2.08
WS 850	hPa .	-0.06	0.06	0.42	0.1	2 0.5	3 0.1	.4 0	.06	0.16	0.53	0.85	0.22	0.37	-0.38	-0.34	0.15	3.46	3.05	1.90	-0.57	7 -0.19	0.42	3.60	1.67	1.14	WS 850hPa	0.04	0.01	0.34	0.73	9.72	0.39	0.06	0.10	0.63	0.65	0.10	-0.14	0.01	0.19	1.12	3.03	2.39	1.11	-0.28	8 0.24	1.47	3.21	2.20	1.71
GPH 250	hPa j	13.77	3.63	0.77	0.6	1 0.5	7 0.3	4 11	1.38	3.64	0.99	1.10	0.33	0.24	11.72	2.31	-1.14	3.24	5.24	6.66	9.95	1.68	-3.05	0.30	3.55	5.17	GPH 250hPa	6.31	3.10	1.63	1.83	1.94	1.58	5.36	2.44	0.51	0.43	0.87	0.86	2.98	2.13	0.66	2.62	3.42	4.37	4.39	3.23	-0.48	0.80	2.27	3.57
GPH 500	hPa	9.74	3.77	1.55	5 1.2	5 0.9	7 0.6	1 8	.42	2.82	1.34	1.44	1.18	0.80	9.01	3.18	1.41	4.11	5.73	7.38	12.04	4 3.45	-0.11	2.84	2.92	3.15	GPH 500hPa	2.76	1.30	1.04	1.38	1.45	1.22	2.24	1.00	0.74	0.36	0.95	0.66	1.67	1.72	1.89	1.87	3.30	4.57	4.30	2.99	1.24	1.41	2.61	3.28
GPH 850	hPa .	-0.01	-0.23	0.06	6 0.0	1 0.2	1 0.4	9 - 6	9.01 -	0.03	-0.02	0.38	0.22	0.41	-0.07	-0.00	0.01	1.12	1.14	2.04	0.01	-0.07	0.18	2.21	0.73	1.19	GPH 850hPa	0.01	-0.10	0.18	0.46	9.84	1.33	0.06	-0.01	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.37	0.08	-0.04	0.30	0.36	0.73	1.35	0.06	0.21	0.95	0.85	1.36	1.17
T 250	hPa .	-0.33	-0.11	-0.0	4 -0.1	0.0	5 -Θ.	45 -0	9.43 -	0.19	0.08	0.63	0.32	-0.44	-0.57	-0.35	-1.48	0.26	3.95	4.30	-1.57	7 -0.42	2 -1.11	-0.34	3.25	2.34	T 250hPa	-0.29	9 0.58	0.71	0.70	1.09	0.69	-0.43	-0.48	0.06	-0.34	-0.08	-0.48	-0.56	0.57	0.96	0.10	3.22	3.61	-0.78	3 1.50	2.37	0.76	3.76	2.88
T 500	hPa	0.25	0.33	θ.11	L 0.2	L 0.2	1 0.4	6 -0	9.16 -	0.05	0.00	1.15	0.13	0.78	-0.52	-1.11	-1.22	2.21	3.24	5.03	0.20	-1.47	-1.95	0.84	0.90	3.67	T 500hPa	0.37	0.66	0.68	0.71	1.25	1.23	-0.03	0.54	0.30	0.29	0.16	0.55	0.32	0.39	1.12	0.93	2.33	4.13	-0.25	5 1.42	2.13	0.28	0.70	3.28
T 850	hPa	1.08	1.05	0.85	6 0.6	5 0.8	1 0.7	1 0	.26	0.37	0.65	0.60	0.47	0.26	-0.42	0.16	0.74	1.80	2.72	4.53	0.39	0.22	0.75	1.70	0.89	3.73	T 850hPa	-0.21	1 0.05	0.42	0.58	9.81	0.66	-0.46	-0.09	0.60	0.50	0.07	-0.0	-0.39	-0.27	1.06	1.54	2.88	2.98	0.01	0.16	2.52	2.40	2.75	2.62

Fig. 4. Scorecard (improvement rate, %) for atmospheric variables and regions at 00 UTC during the period of 5~25 October 2023. T, GPH, WS, and Q denote temperature (K), geopotential height (m), wind speed (m s⁻¹), and relative humidity (%), respectively. **Positive values and green color indicate improvement.**

Summary and Future plan

Summary

KIM-OSSE experiments: CTL (17 observations), EXP-1 (CTL+GeoHIS_1hr), and EXP-2 (CTL+GeoHIS_3hr)

- GeoHIS improves GPH in mid- to upper-level (500~250hPa)

- Noticeable improvement of GPH in middle-upper level over the Asia and East Asia region

Decion	GPH at 500	hPa pressure level (00UTC)	
Region	Analysis field	Forecast field	
Northern hemisphere	8.4%	(24~72 hrs) 1.4~2.8%	050/6.1
Asia (East Asia)	9.0% (12%)	(24 hrs) 3.2%, (72~120 hrs) 4.1~7.4%	95% confidence level

- The higher temporal resolution (hourly) of GeoHIS enhances the improvement rate compared with its coarse counter part (3 hourly)

Future plan: GeoHIS DA improvement, Double- and multi-GeoHIS applications (obs. schedule, channel etc)

 Cho et al., 2025: Forecast Impact of the Geostationary Hyperspectral Infrared Sounder (GeoHIS) using the Korean Integrated Model-Observing System Simulation Experiment (KIM-OSSE). Atmosphere-Korea, 35(1), 39-49 (in Korean with English abstract).

• Cho et al., 2025: KIM Forecast Impact according to Observation Density of the Next-generation GeoHIS: KIM-OSSE Experiment (in progress).

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Thank you for your attention!

Backup slides

Forecast impact (hourly data)

Fig. 7. Scorecard (improvement rate, %) and statistical significance levels ($1 \sim 3\sigma$, approximately 68~99%) for atmospheric variables and regions at 00 UTC during the period of 5~25 October 2023. T, GPH, WS, and Q denote temperature (K), geopotential height (m), wind speed (m s⁻¹), and relative humidity (%), respectively. Positive values and green color indicate improvement.

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Table 6. Analysis and forecast impact (improvement rate, %) at 00 UTC based on GeoHIS data assimilation in KIM.

	00 UTC (Valio	dation period: 10.5~25.)						
Variables	Regions	Analysis field	Forecast field (24~120hrs)					
	Globe	9.7~13.8%	0.3~3.8%					
Geopotential neight	Northern Hemisphere	8.4~11.4%	0.9~3.6%					
(250~500 IIPa)	Asia	9.0~13.0%	1.4~7.4%					
T (Globe	1.1%	0.7~1.1%					
I emperature	Northern Hemisphere	0.3%	0.3~0.7%					
(850 nPa)	Asia	-0.4%	0.2~4.5%					

Improvement Rate(%) = $\frac{\text{RMSE}_{\text{CTL}} - \text{RMSD}_{\text{EXP}}}{\text{RMSD}_{\text{EXP}}} \times 100$

Observation density impact (1 vs 3 hrs)

2023100500 - 2023102500, TARGET INIT, KATSTYLE

RMSECTL

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Fig. 8. Same as Figure 7 except for the 12 UTC.

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Method and Data

 Table 2. Information about the ECO1280 Nature Run dataset.

	ECO 1280 Nature Run dataset							
Model	ECMWF (IFS cycle 43r1)							
D , 1 , 1 , 1	CIRA/CSU (Cooperative Institute for Research in the							
Distribution	Atmosphere at Colorado State University)							
Coordinate	Cubic octahedral grid							
Resolution	Hor.: 9 km, Ver.: 137 layers (TCo1279L137)							
D 1	14 months (2015. 9. 30.~2016. 11. 30.)							
Period	- Oct. 2015 (1 month): 1 hr interval, others: 3 hr interval							

○ Similarity between NR and real atmosphere

- Comparison of ERA-5 in zonal-averaged temp. and u/v-vector. (Cucurull et al., 2024)
- GPCP monthly mean precipitation amount (Han et al., 2023) NR precipitation GPCP precipitation

Fig. 3. Comparison of monthly mean precipitation amount (mm/day) between Nature Run and GPCP in October 2015.

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*ECO: ECMWF Cubic Octahedral, GPCP: Global Precipitation Climatology Project, ERA-5: ECMWF Reanalysis v5