



Towards the introduction of horizontal correlations of satellite observation errors into the DA system of the model AROME

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• Data assimilation in AROME





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- Horizontal correlations of SEVIRI observation errors





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- Experimental framework





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- Results





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Météo-France high-resolution model







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- Short-term forecasts of high-impact events D+2



4000





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 - Satellite observations (MW, RO, AMV, IR)







SEVIRI radiometer

• Meteosat Second Generation (MSG)





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- 12 visible and infrared (IR) channels
- 6 IR channels assimilated in AROME





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- Spatial resolution : 3 km at nadir
- Temporal resolution : 15 min
- Temperature and humidity information





SEVIRI observations available



Number of available observations before quality control and cloud detection : 8323

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- Associated with errors (R matrix)





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- Come from various sources (instrument, modeling, representativeness)
- Can exhibit strong correlations



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- Interchannel correlations neglected for SEVIRI in AROME
- Horizontal correlations implicit treatment (thinning & variance inflation)



Impact of 70 km thinning in AROME for SEVIRI channel 8.7 µm



2 056 obs available



Impact of 70 km thinning in AROME for SEVIRI channel 8.7 µm



Horizontal correlations diagnosed for SEVIRI in AROME







Method

- Model a non-diagonal matrix ${\boldsymbol R}$ (horizontally correlated) for SEVIRI observations
- Represent its inverse $\,R^{-1}$ and incorporate it into the AROME DA system



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Scientific challenges

- Large-scale matrix-vector products
- Distribution of observations in a parallel computing environment



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Evaluation

- Numerical performance (convergence of the inner loop)
- Quality of the analysis









Diffusion-based method (Guillet at al. 2019)

- Specify R^{-1} (sparse matrix)
- Saves computing time and memory
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Exponential model (Simonin et al., 2019, Hu et Dance., 2024)

- Specify \boldsymbol{R} (full matrix)
- More costly in computing time and memory
- Allows use of multiple correlation lengths

$$\mathbb{C}_{i,j}=e^{-rac{\Delta_{i,j}}{L_d}}$$
 $rac{\Delta_{i,j}}{L_d}$ distance between 2 observations





$$\mathbf{C}_{ij} = \alpha e^{-\frac{d_{i,j}}{L_1}} + (1-\alpha)e^{-\frac{d_{i,j}}{L_2}}$$

- L_1, L_2 correlation lengths
- $\begin{array}{ll} d_{i,j} & \text{distance between} \\ \text{observations} \end{array}$
- lpha weight







SEVIRI channel 8.7 μm



Adequate fit between modeling and diagnostic








- One single processor
- Reduced observations dataset
- Degraded resolution 10 km
- 3DVar





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Minimization experiments



diag_70





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Evaluation of impact

- Minimization algorithm (inner loop)
- Analysis increments







Cost function for all observations







Cost function for all observations







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0.65

0.55

0.45

0.35

0.25

0.15 0.05 -0.05 -0.15 -0.25 -0.25 -0.35

-0.45

-0.55

-0.65

Increments - R corr - no thining









































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article in progress – submission June 2025 (QJRMS)





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- Variances still inflated





Distribution of SEVIRI observations in a parallel environment





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Assess the impact of introducing horizontal correlations in terms of forecasts scores





Thank you for listening

Any questions ?