

Operational use of GRACE and MetOp occultation data for GSM in JMA

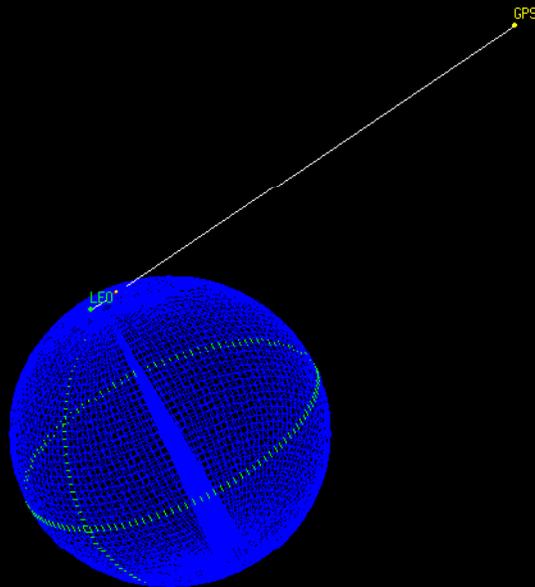
Current state of COSMIC experiments

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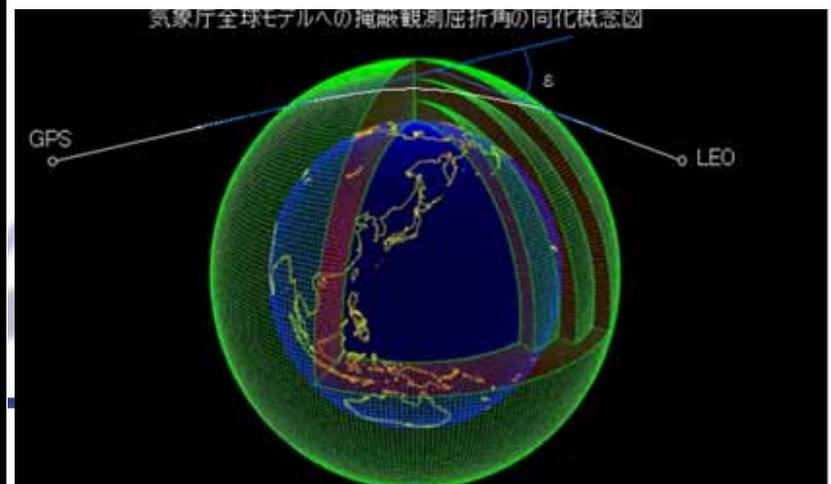
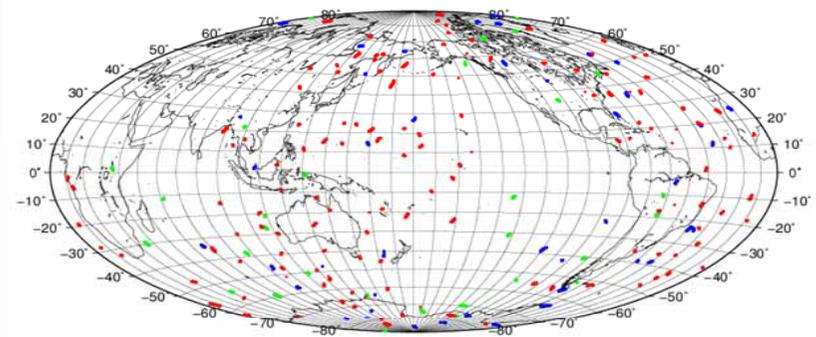
(1) Numerical prediction division in JMA

(2) Weather forecast division

(3) National Institute of Polar Research

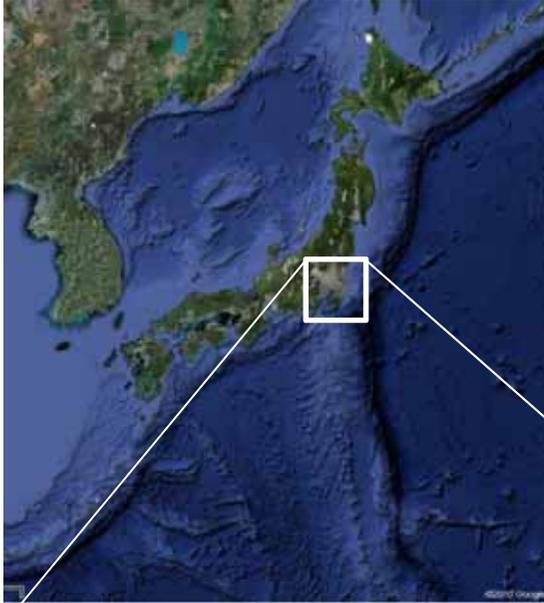


200808100000 GPS data distribution.

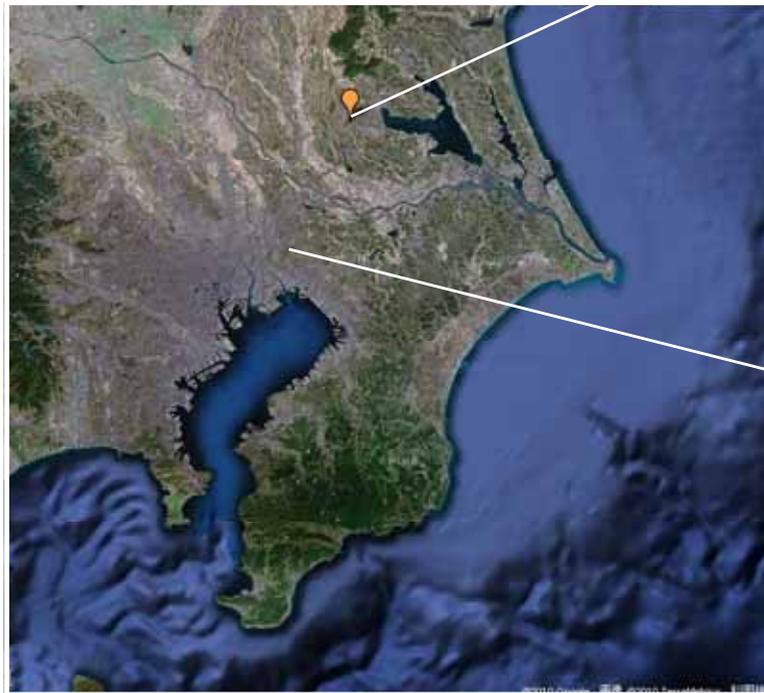


Last revised on February 16,2010

JMA & MRI



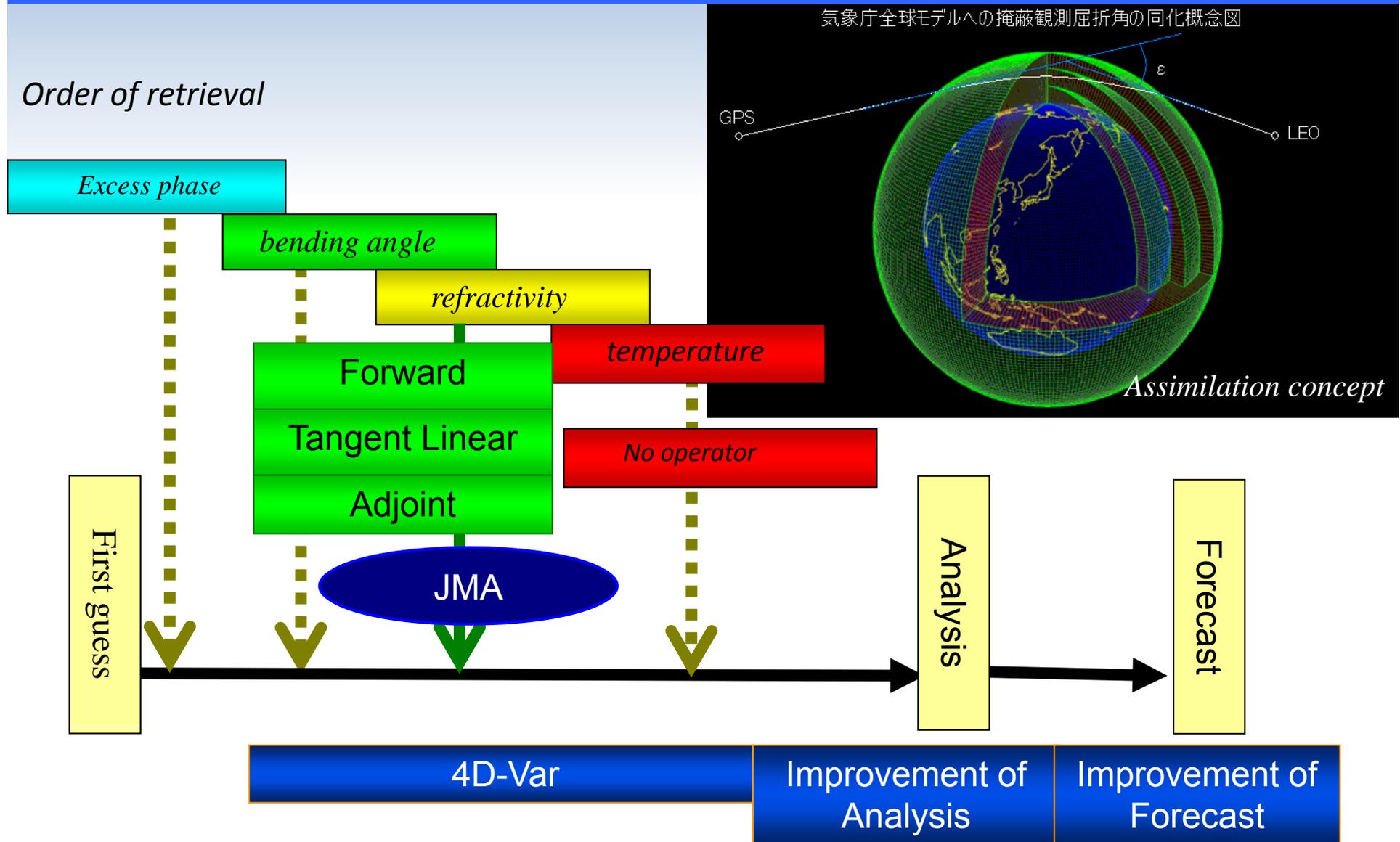
MRI (Meteorological Research Institute)



JMA (Japan Meteorological Agency)

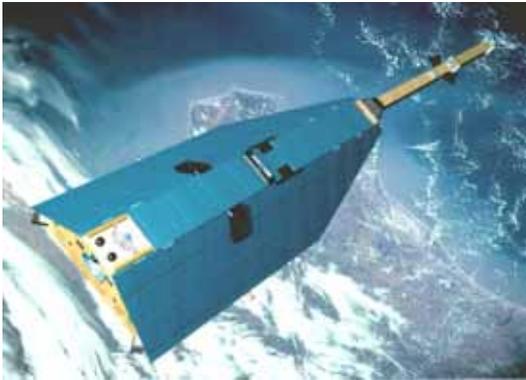


Various methods of GNSS occultation data assimilation

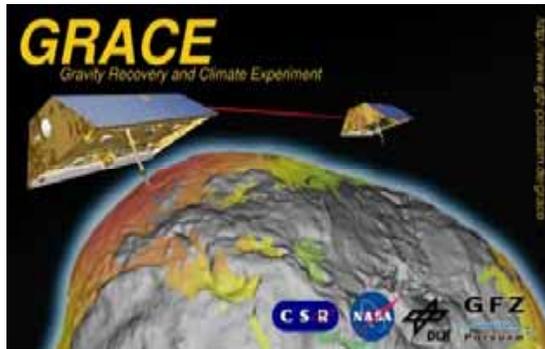


Among them, we are assimilating refractivity for JMA operational model.

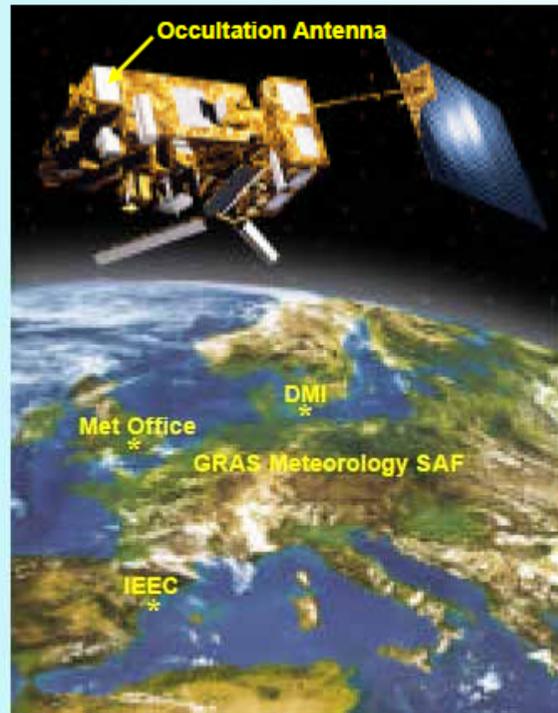
Our Target



*CHAMP data were used
March 22,2007-November
20,2007*



*GRACE data were used
November 30,2009-
December 04,2009*



*MetOp data have been
using since November 30,
2009.*

COSMIC Launch - Picture provided by Bill Kuo
- April 14th, 2006

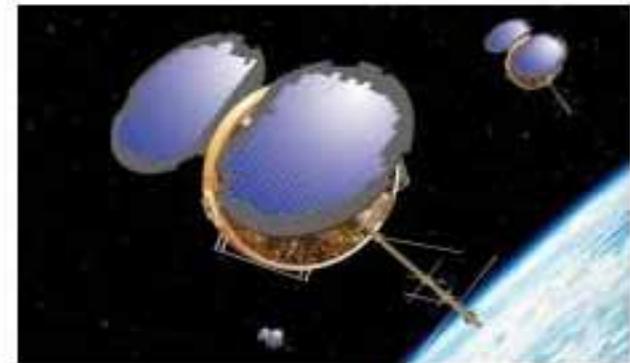


Illustration Courtesy of Orbital

*Planning to use COSMIC
data from October 2010.*

Observation operator

Forward

$$N = (n - 1) \times 10^6 = \left(c_1 \frac{p}{T} + c_2 \frac{e}{T^2} \right) \times 10^6$$

p : pressure

T : temperature

e : evaporation pressure

Tangent Linear

$$\delta n = \left(\left(-\frac{c_1}{T^2} p - 2c_2 \frac{e}{T^3} \right) \quad c_2 \left(\frac{1}{T^2} \right) \right) \begin{pmatrix} \delta T \\ \delta e \end{pmatrix}$$

Adjoint

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta \tilde{T} \\ \delta \tilde{e} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(-\frac{c_1}{T^2} p - 2c_2 \frac{e}{T^3} \right) \\ c_2 \left(\frac{1}{T^2} \right) \end{pmatrix} \delta \tilde{n}$$

$$C_1 = 77.6 \times 10^{-6} \quad C_2 = 0.373$$

--- Refractivity assimilation ---

Distributional data

Refractivity $n_{1(\text{observation})}$

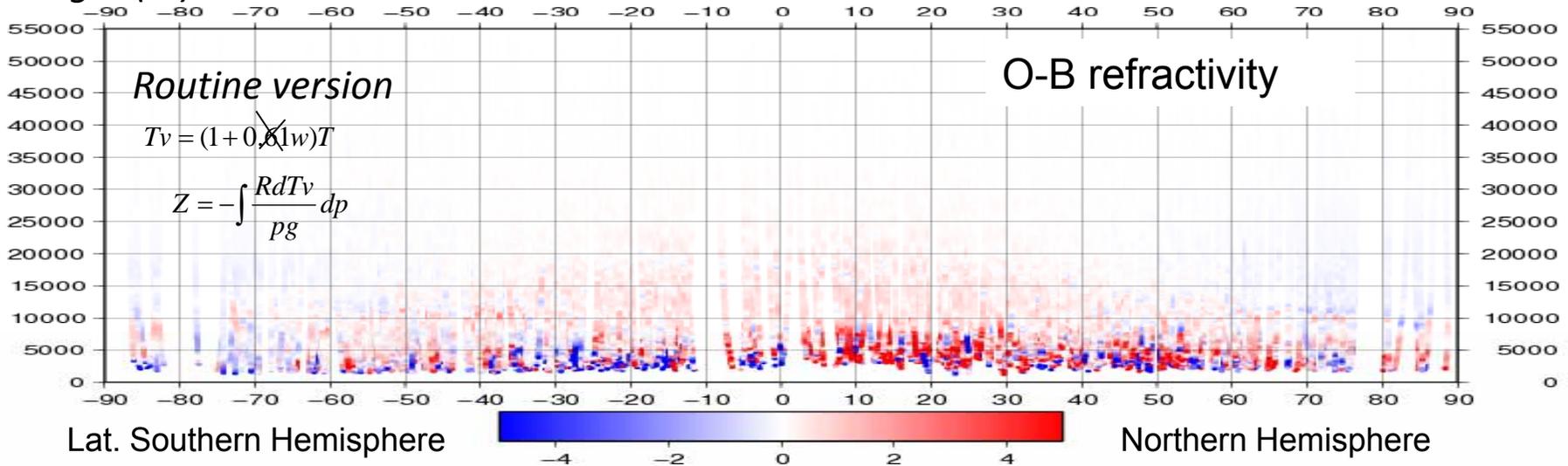
Tangent point.

Procedure of data assimilation

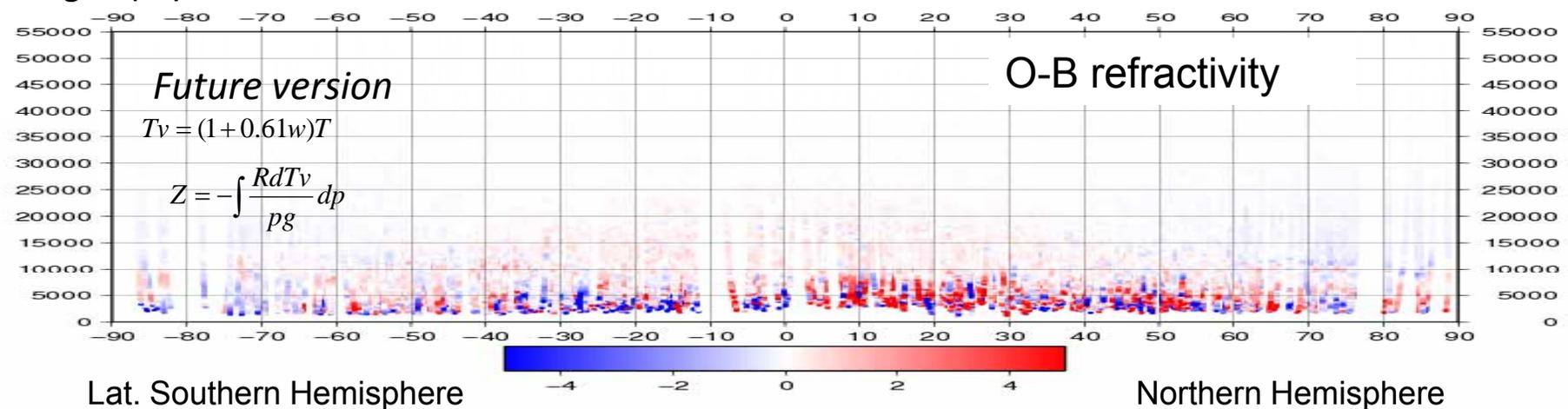
- (1) Calculate the refractivity (n_2) at the tangent point using forward model by first guess.
- (2) Calculate the analysis field that was minimized the sum of $n_{2(\text{first guess})} - n_{1(\text{observation})}$ and distance from the first guess.

Cross section of D(O-B)

Height (m) Routine Version



Height (m) Future Version

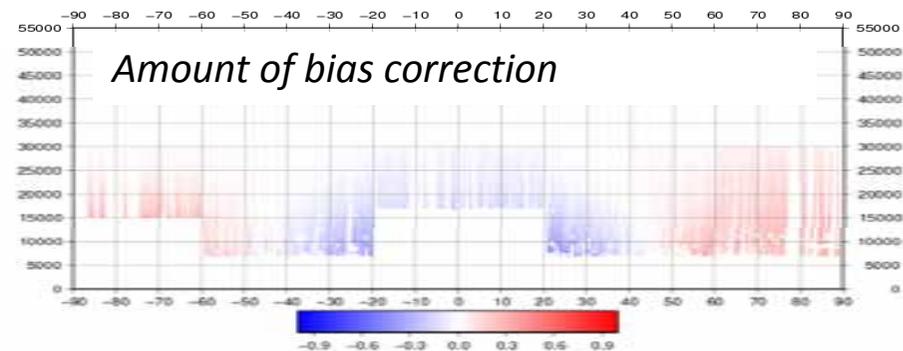
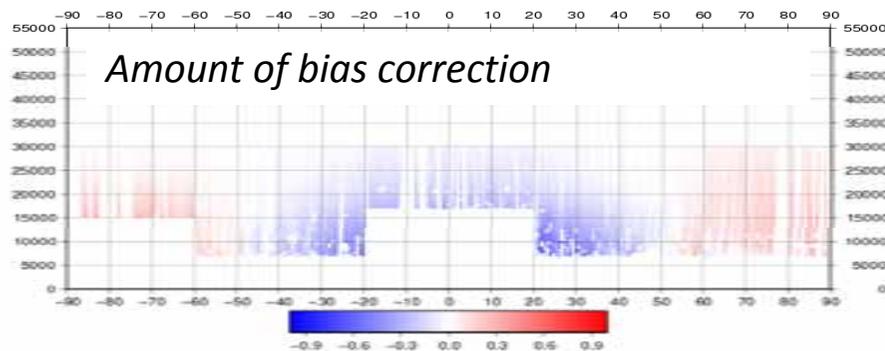
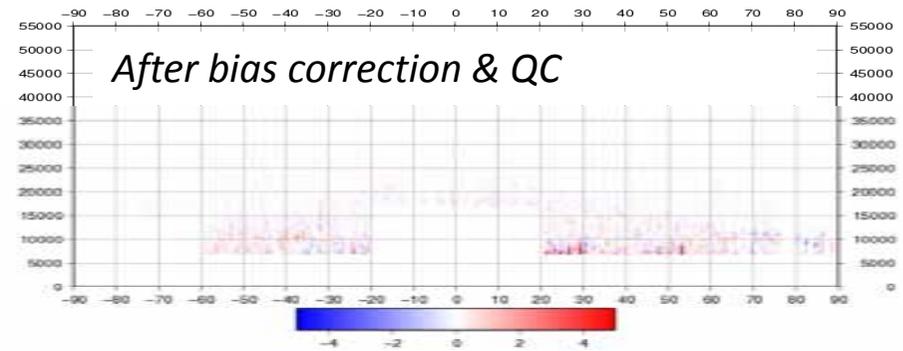
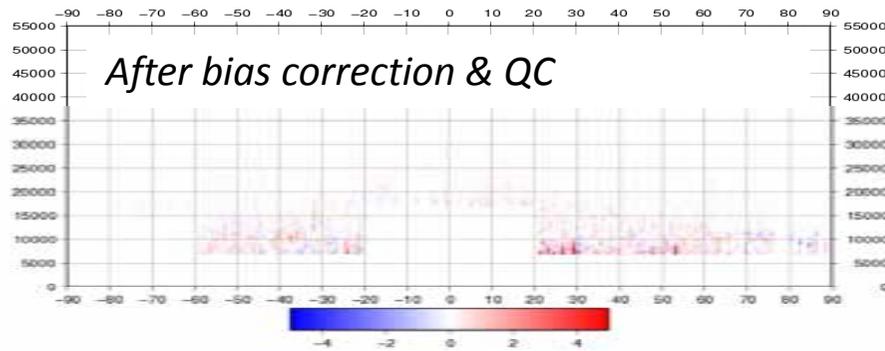
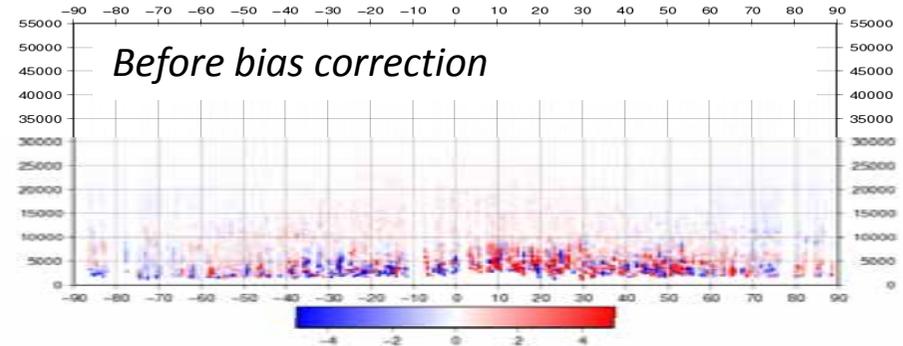
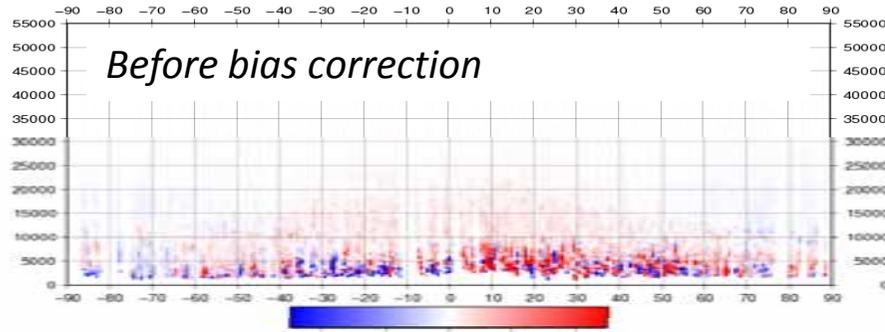


In the routine version, when the calculation of GPS height of the model, w is not considered. The effect is not small. But after this correction, tropical biases are still remained. It may course our model dry bias.

Cross section of $D(O-B)$

Specification of routine version

Specification of future version



Thinning and setting of observation errors

Thinning

- *Vertical thinning is 1km interval.*
- *Horizontal thinning is nothing.*

Observation errors

Observation errors are set as another value in summer and winter

From summer to winter MetOp and COSMIC observation errors are interpolated by trigonometric function.

Observation errors were defined as a function of height.

Observation errors are set 1.9 times of RMS.

Vertical correlations of observation error are not considered.

Bias correction

The biases were removed by linear regression equations.

$$N_b = c_1 + c_2 f_2(\text{latitude}) + c_3 f_3(N_{OBS}) + c_4 f_4(\text{altitude})$$

c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 are updated by Kalman filter

- *Areas were divided five latitudinal bands*

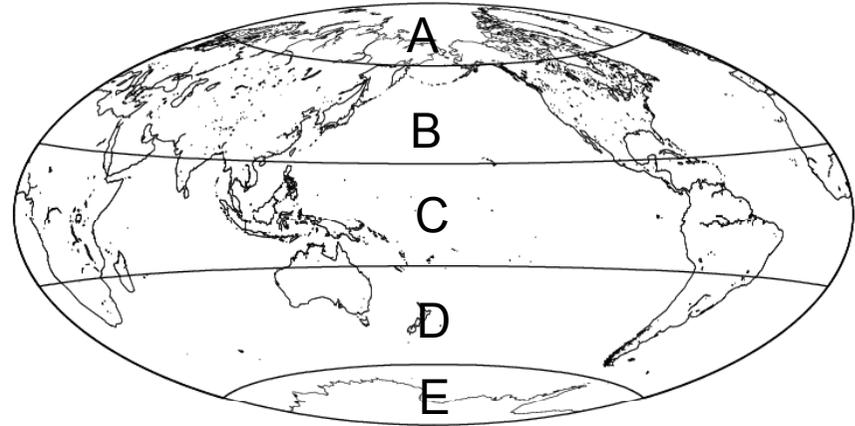
Arctic area

Middle latitude of NH

Tropics

Middle latitude of SH

Antarctic area

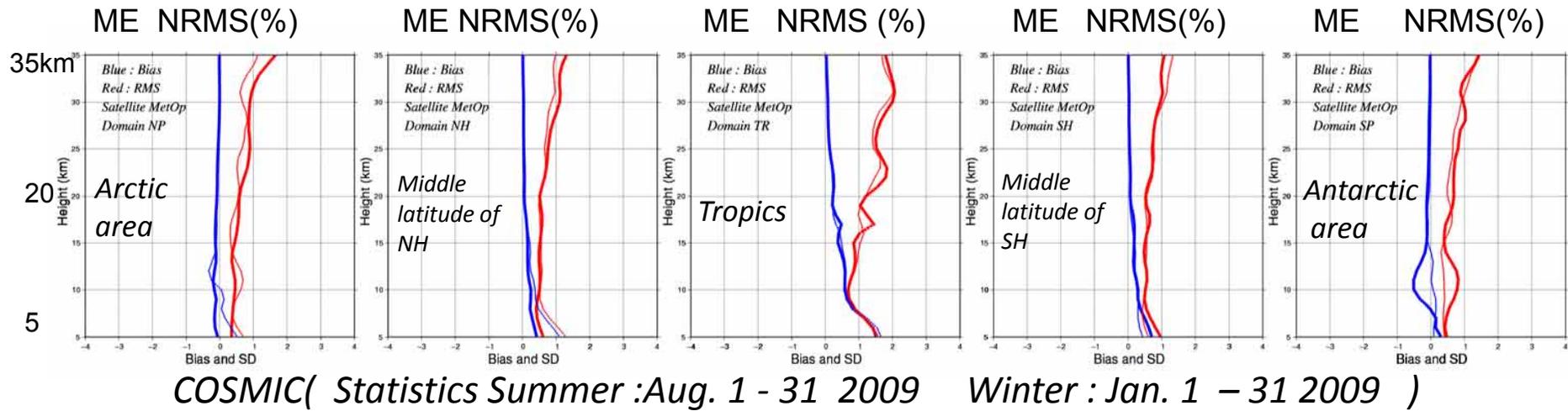
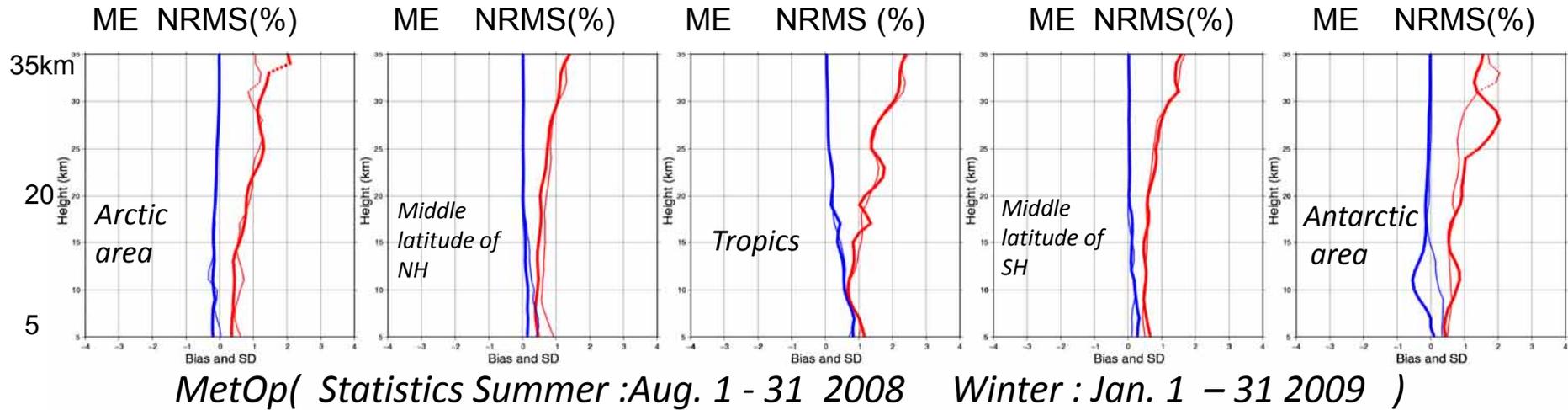


Coefficients exist each 5 domain. (A - E)

- *Different coefficients are determined*

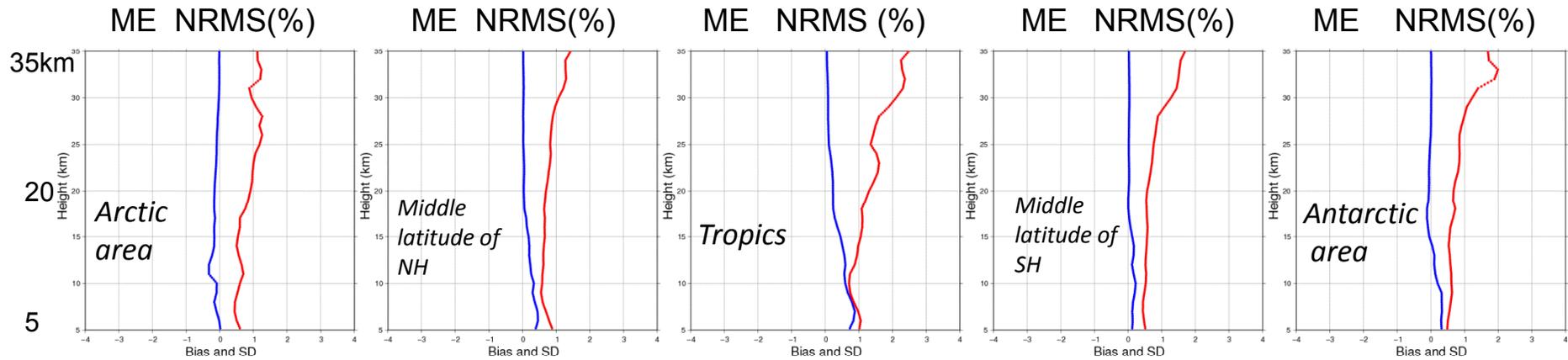
GRACE, MetOp, COSMIC 1-3, COSMIC 4-6

Seasonal variation of Departure(O-B) statistics(Bias and NRMS)

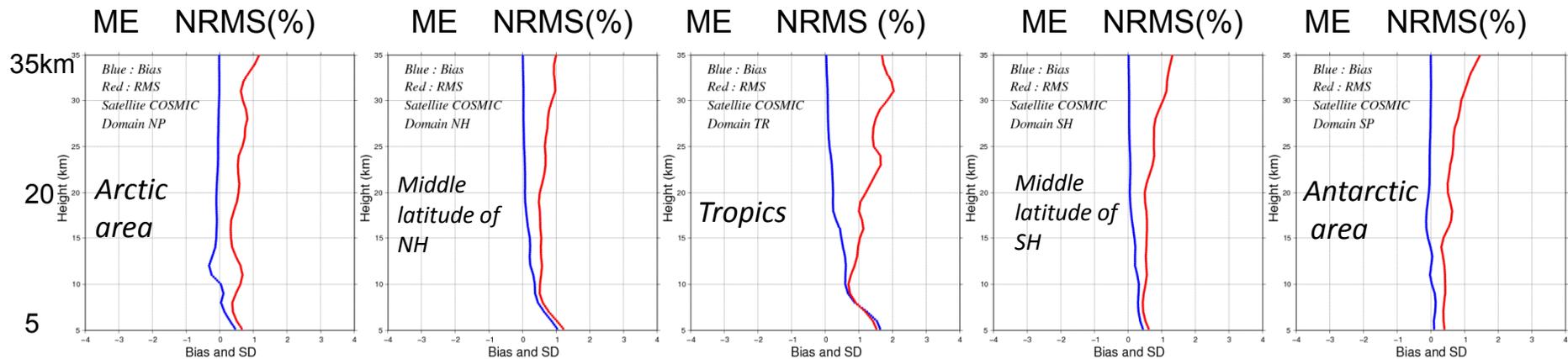


Blue :BIAS Red :NRMS (%) Thin lines :Summer Thick lines :Winter

Seasonal variation of Departure(O-B) statistics(Bias and NRMS)



MetOp(Statistics Summer :Aug. 1 - 31 2008 Winter : Jan. 1 – 31 2009)

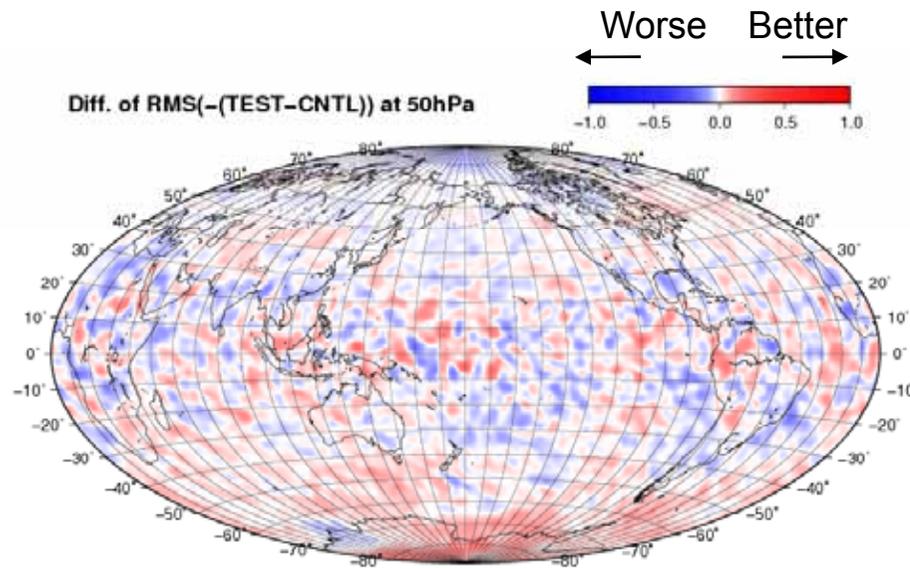


COSMIC(Statistics Summer :Aug. 1 - 31 2009 Winter : Jan. 1 – 31 2009)

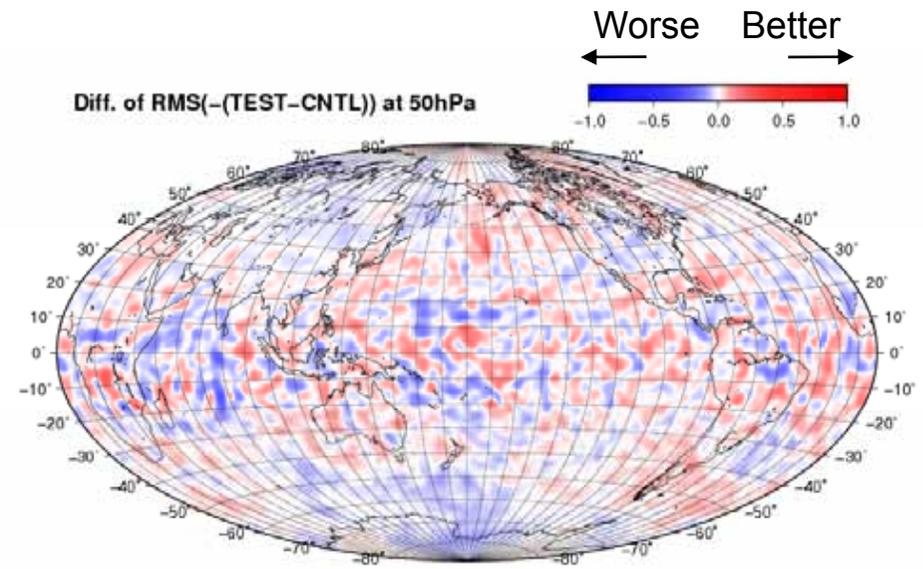
Blue :BIAS Red :NRMS (%)

From summer to winter MetOp and COSMIC observation errors are interpolated by trigonometric function.

RMS(CNTL)-RMS(TEST) map at 50hPa on FT=48



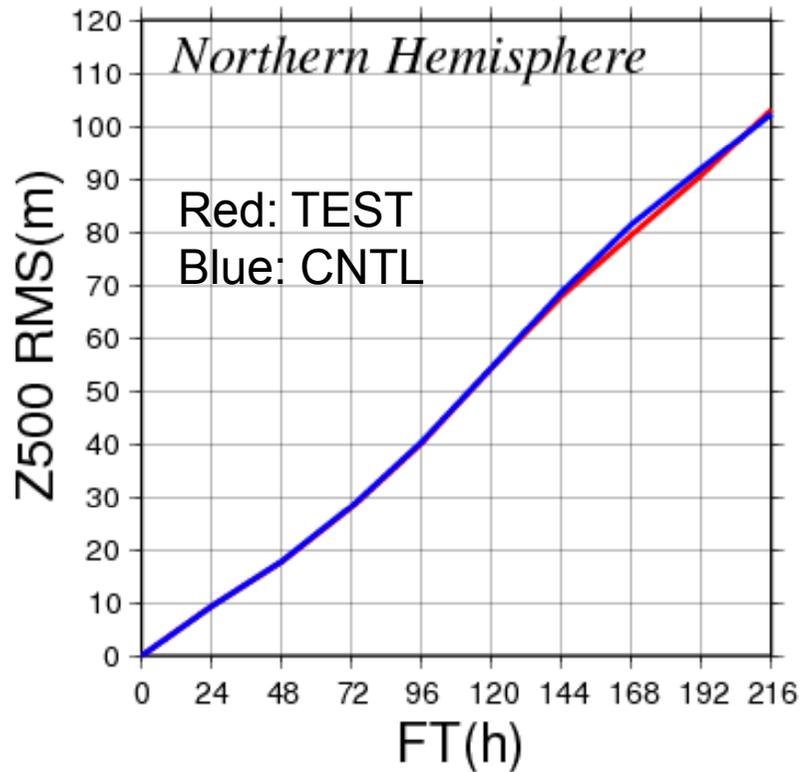
Summer experiment
Statistics in September 1- 30, 2008



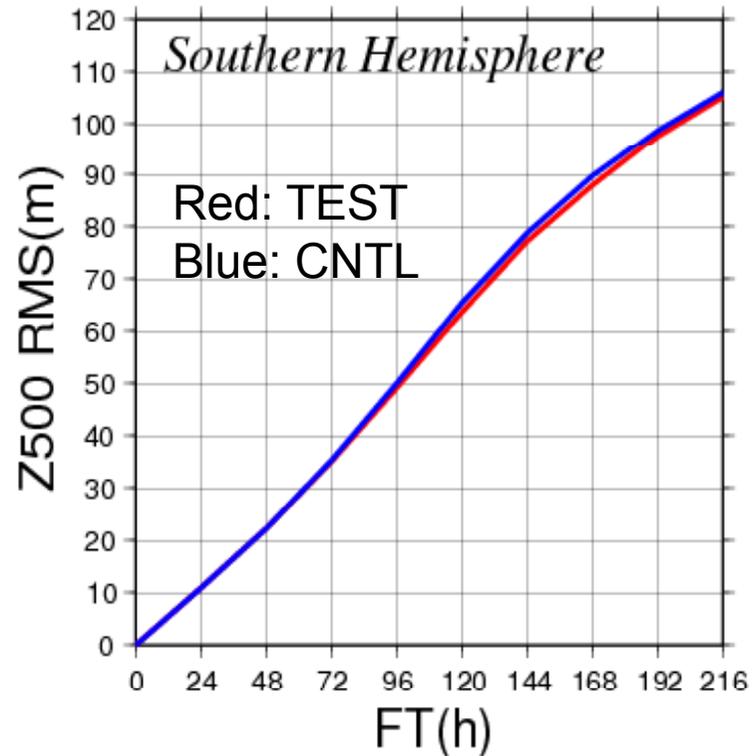
Winter experiment
Statistics in January 1 – 31, 2009

Red areas are dominant compared with blue area.

RMS scores of Z500 by MetOp and GRACE experiments



Winter experiment
With MetOp and GRACE
(g012_v17_win)



Summer experiment
With MeOp and GRACE
(g012_v17_sum)

Scores of the winter hemisphere became good.

GRACE and MetOp data

have been used in operation since November 30, 2009

COSMIC registration completed.

COSMIC experiments have finished.

April 14, 2006 COSMIC launched

February 25, 2010 COSMIC registration completed formally in JMA

We got cooperation from a lot of people.

Method of the bias correction will be improved

Operation method (2009.9.30-2010.10.XX)

Predictors of bias correction are Latitude, hight, refractivity

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = (90 - \text{abs}(\text{lat})) / c_1 \quad c_1 = 10 \quad c_2 = 100 \quad c_3 = 10000$$

$$x_3 = N_{\text{obs}} / c_2 \quad x_4 = (\text{alt}_{\text{max}} - \text{alt}) / c_3 \quad \text{alt}_{\text{max}} = 30\text{km}$$

$$y = N_{\text{bias_cor}} / c_2$$

$$y = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_3 x_3 + a_4 x_4 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Kalman Filter}$$

New method (2010.10.XX-)

Introduction normalized function.

It is necessary to reduce the altitude dependence of the refractivity variance before handing over Kalman filter.

$$N_{\text{mod}} = \exp(a_0 (\text{alt}_{\text{max}} - \text{alt}) + b_0)$$

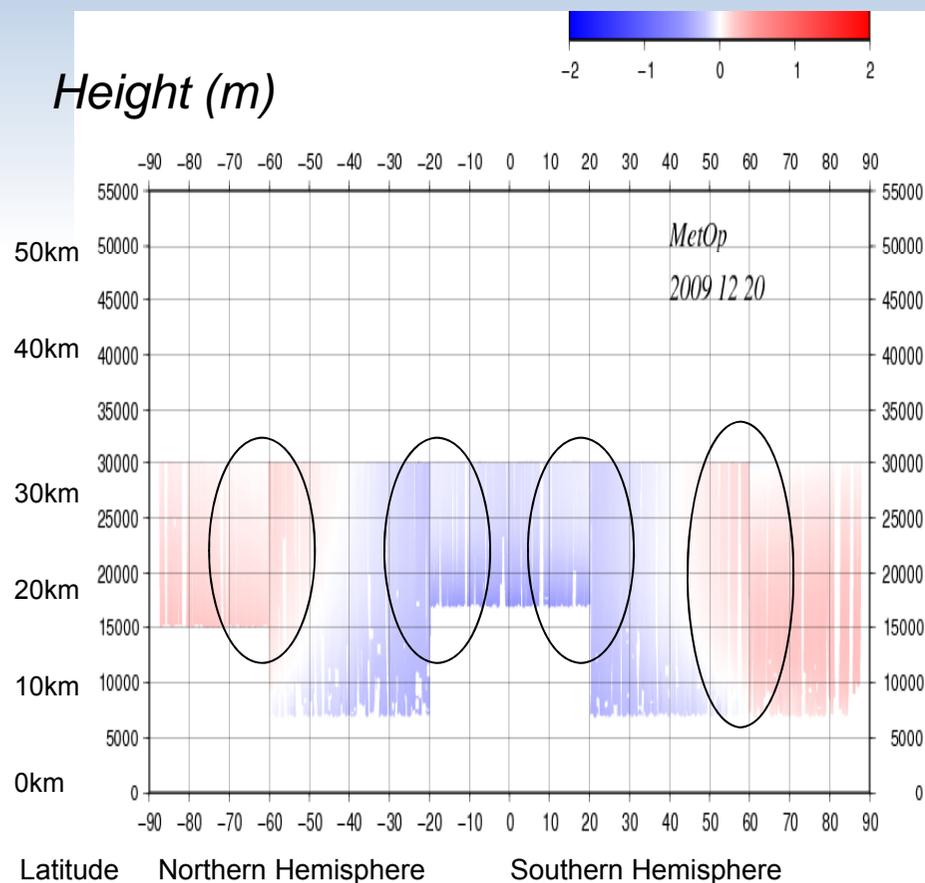
N 300 at alt= 0km Value of typical refractivity

N 80 at alt=10km Value of typical refractivity

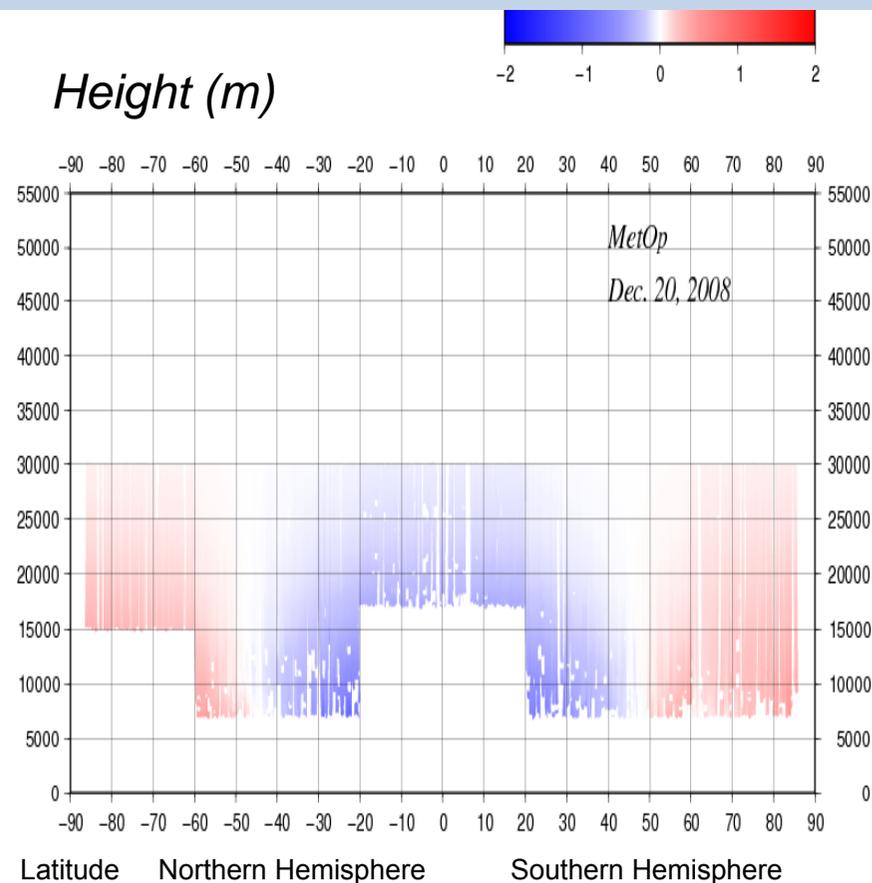
a₀, b₀ were calculated with upper condition.

$$\frac{y}{N_{\text{mod}}} = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \frac{a_3 x_3}{N_{\text{mod}}} + a_4 x_4 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Kalman Filter}$$

Comparison of routine and new method of the bias correction



Routine version



New version

Amount of bias correction.

The gaps of connected area were canceled

by introduction of a new bias correction method.

COSMIC data assimilation

Summer experiment(TL959L60)

TEST : With COSMIC (H014_CTG_200909)

Assimilation period : August 20, 2009 - October 09, 2009

Forecast period : September 01 – 30 , 2009

CNTL : Without COSMIC (G014_200909_CNTL)

Winter experiment(TL959L60)

TEST : With COSMIC (H014_CTG_200901)

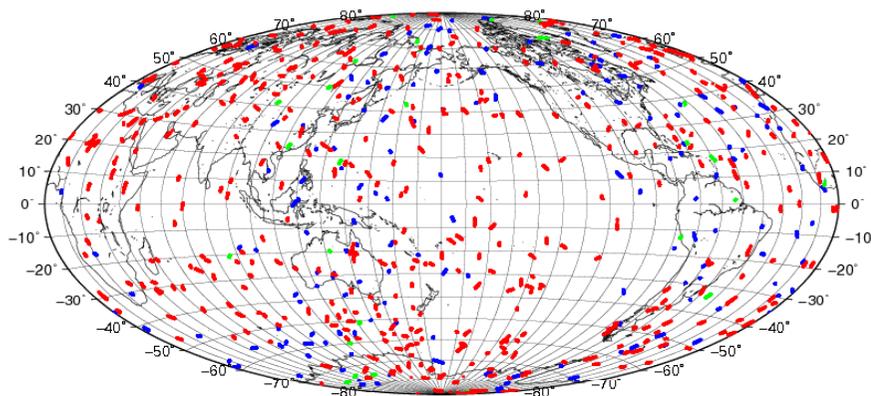
Assimilation period : December 20 ,2008 - February 09, 2009

Forecast period : January 01 - 31, 2009

CNTL: Without COSMIC (H012_AG2_200901)

Difference of Analysis fields in winter experiment

08122000 GPS data distribution.

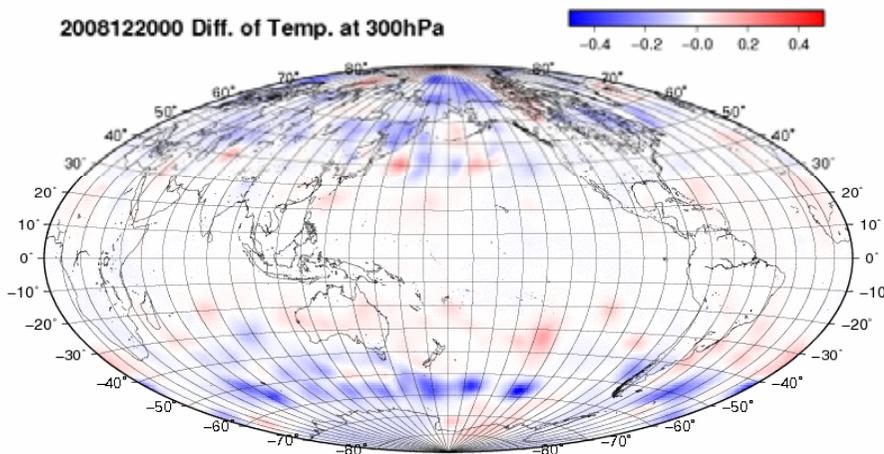


Data distribution

Red : COSMIC Blue : MetOp Green : GRACE

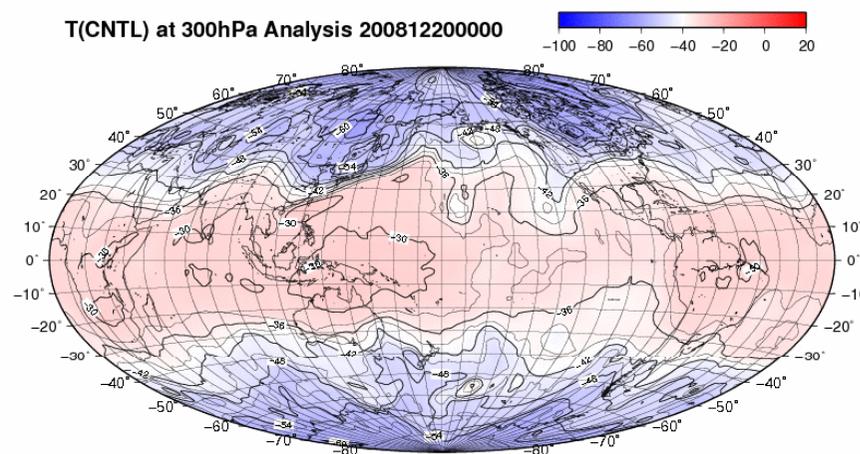
00UCT December 20, 2008 ~

2008122000 Diff. of Temp. at 300hPa



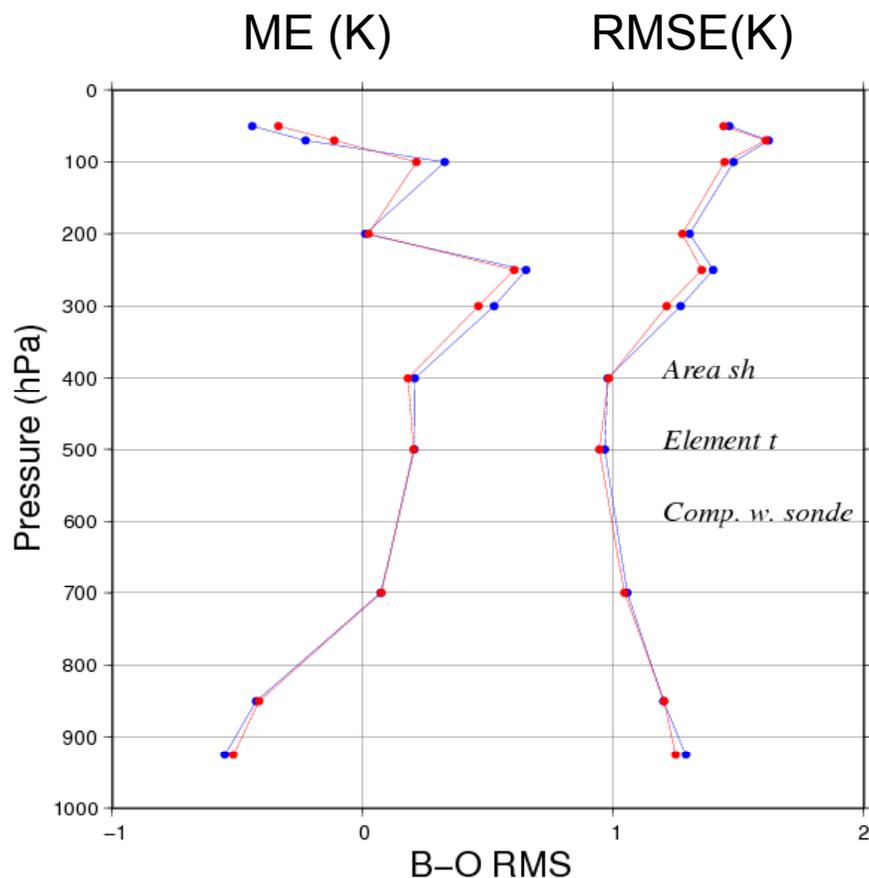
T(TEST)- T(CNTL) at 300hPa

T(CNTL) at 300hPa Analysis 200812200000

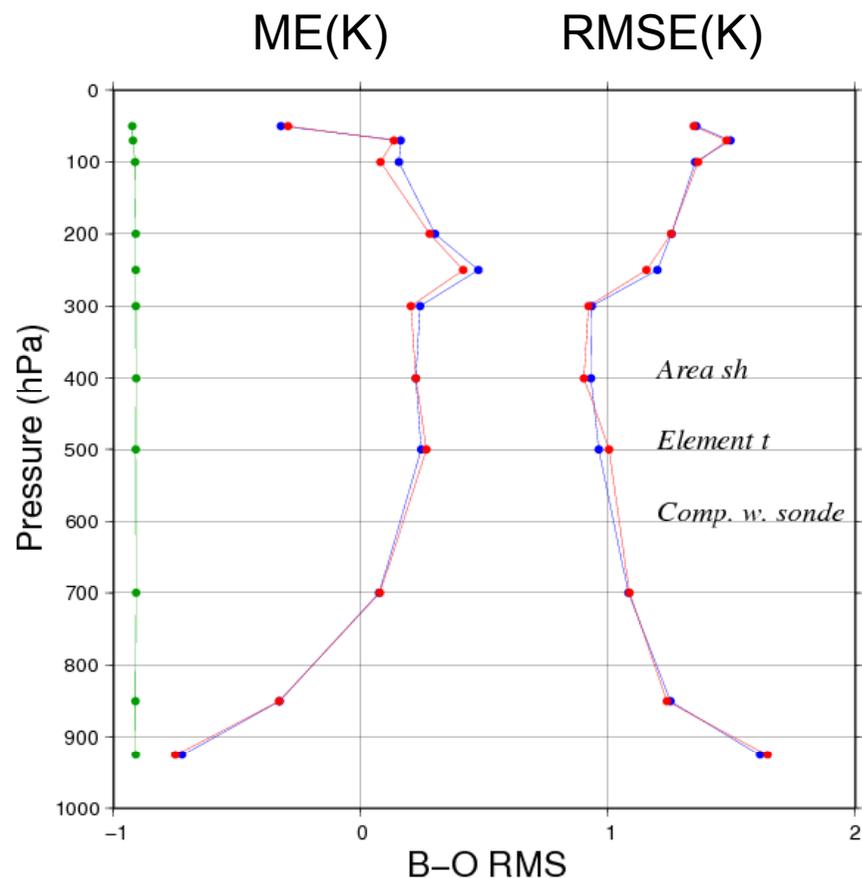


T(CNTL) at 300hPa

Comparison of first guess vs. radio sonde(SH, Temperature)



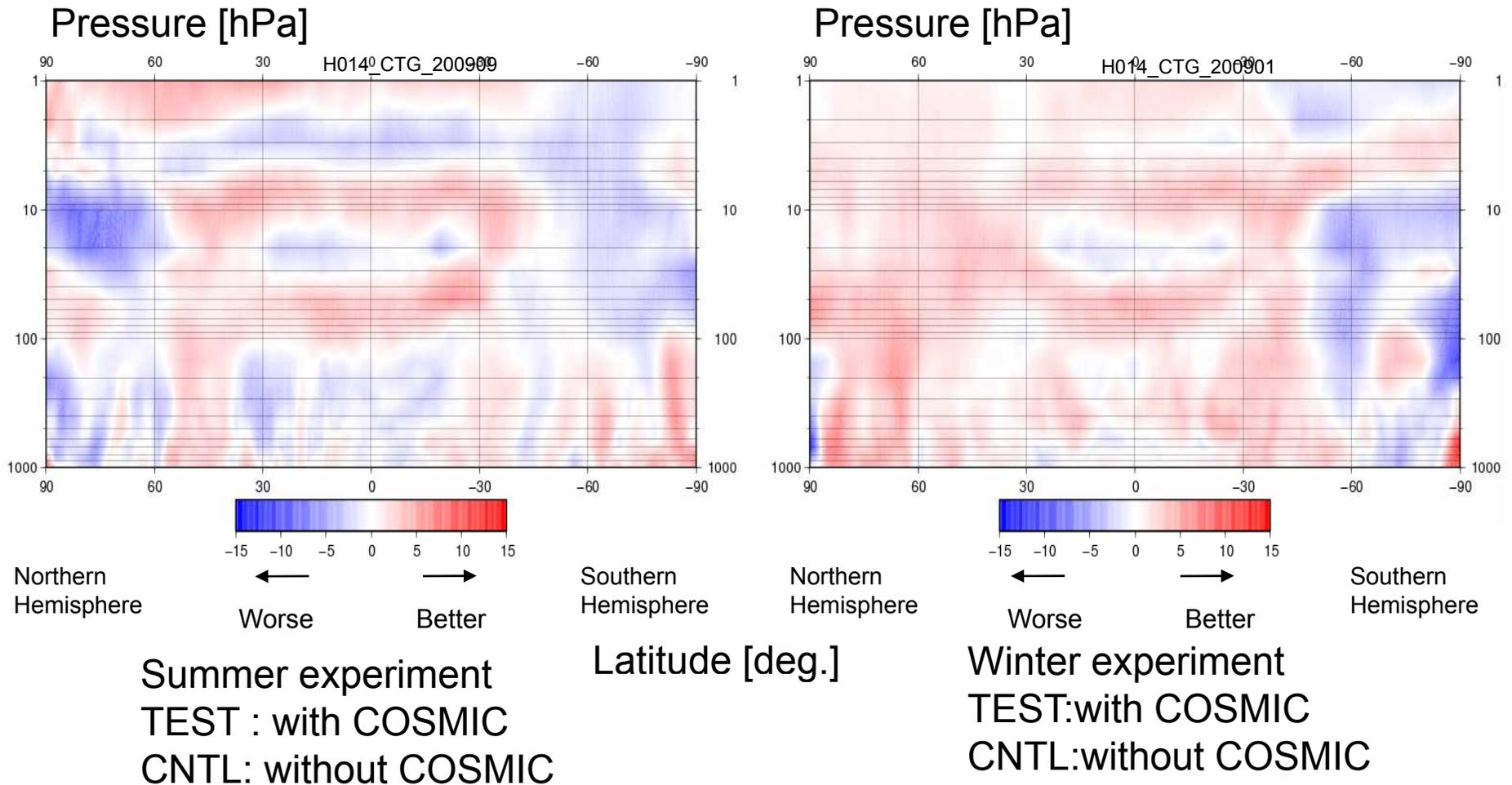
Summer experiment
 Red: TEST with GPS
 Blue: CNTL without GPS
 H014_CTG_200909



Winter experiment
 Red :TEST with GPS
 Blue: CNTL without GPS
 H014_CTG_200901

Improvement rate of zonal mean at FT=72

$$i_rate = \frac{RMS(test) - RMS(cntl)}{RMS(cntl)} \times 100 (\%)$$



Red areas are wide compared with Blue areas.

Summary

Bias correction procedure is using now in our assimilation system. We will aim to remove this process in near future.

In the GRACE and MetOp experiments, RMS scores of Winter Hemisphere against initial were improved.

GRACE and MetOp data have been using in operation since November 30, 2009. (GRACE data stopped in December, 2009)

In the COSMIC experiments, in the troposphere, forecast scores against the initial field improved in winter experiment, and neutral in summer experiment.

In the COSMIC experiment, Typhoon track positional forecast errors are neutral in statistic from T0912 to T0919.

COSMIC data will be used in operation from October 2010.

We would like to thank GFZ for providing GRACE-A/BlackJack data, EUMETSAT for providing Metop-A/GRAS data, NSPO and UCAR for providing COSMIC data.

