



IMDAA: Indian Monsoon Assimilation and Analysis

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Sana Mahmood ,Jemma Davie, Peter Jermey, Amy Doherty, Dale Barker



Indian Monsoon Data Assimilation and Analysis

2014 – 2017 NCMRWF, IMD, Met Office

PI: Dale Barker (MetO)

Co-PI: Richard Renshaw (MetO)

Purpose:

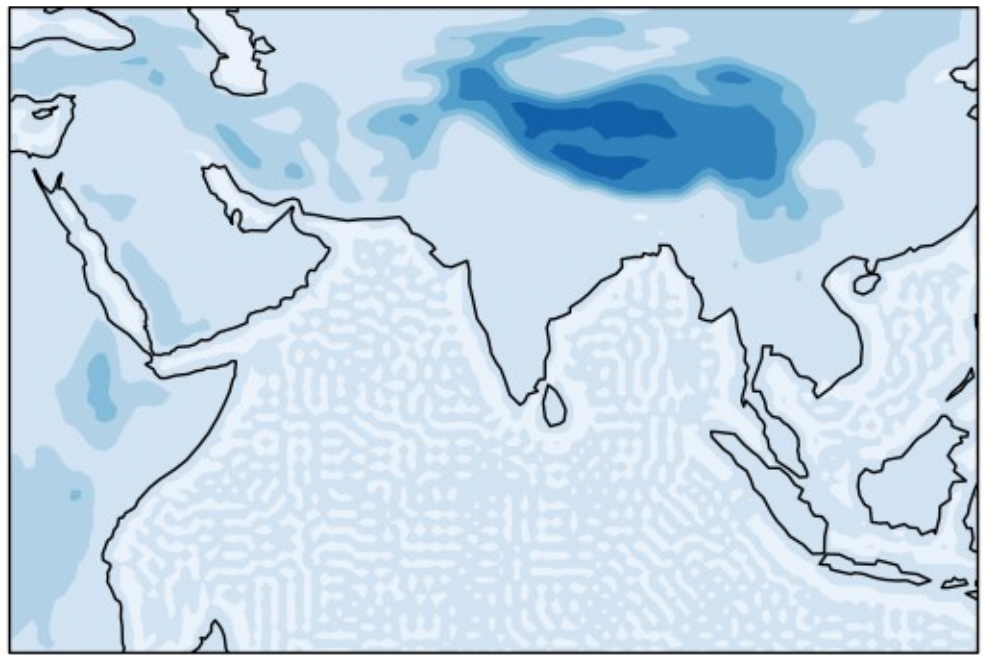
To provide a high-resolution (12km) UM-based 4DVar reanalysis
of the Indian region, 1979-now

To develop an operational regional NWP system at NCMRWF

model orography

ERA-Interim

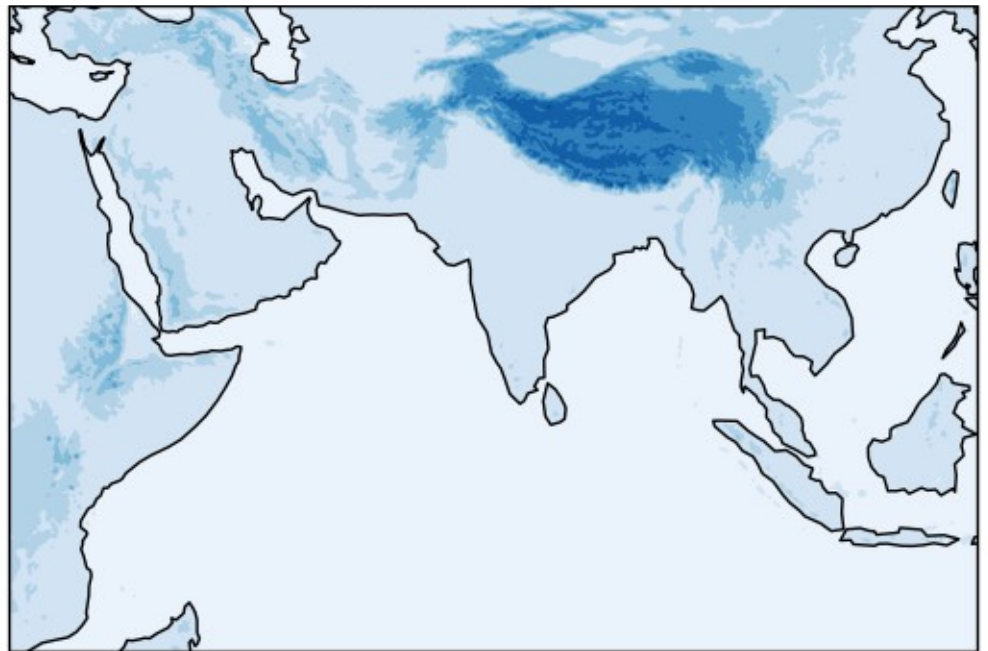
T255 (80km)



IMDAA 12km

30E – 120E

15S - 45N

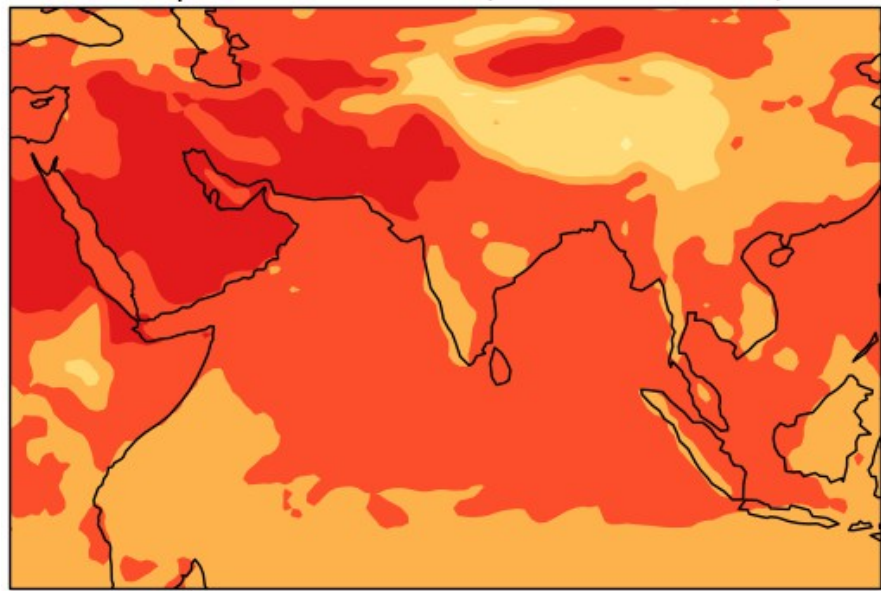


Screen temp

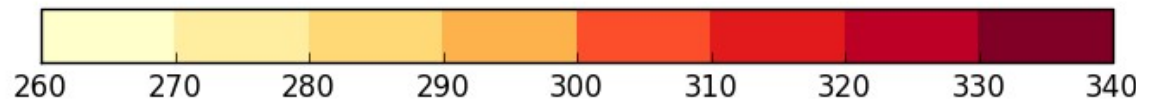
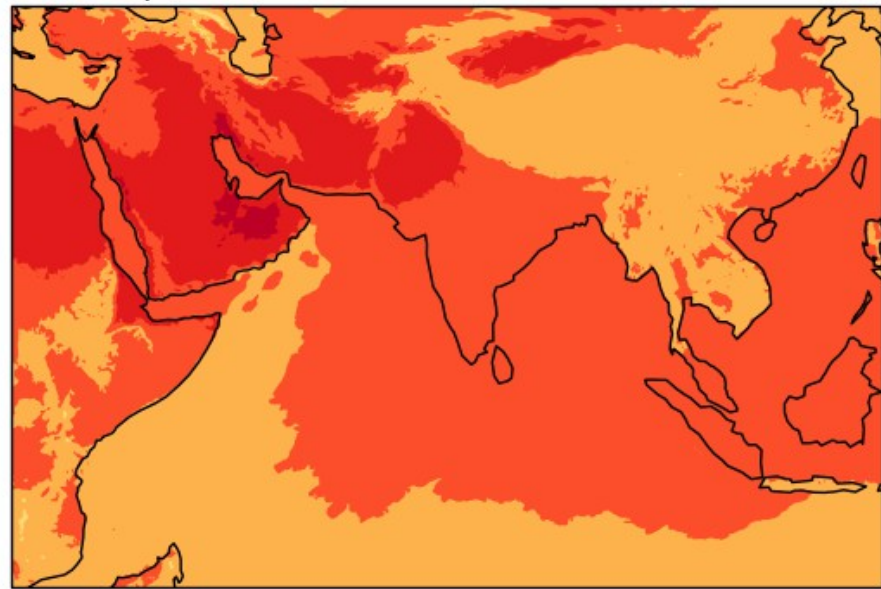
14/07/2014

ERA-Interim

T255 (80km)



IMDAA 12km

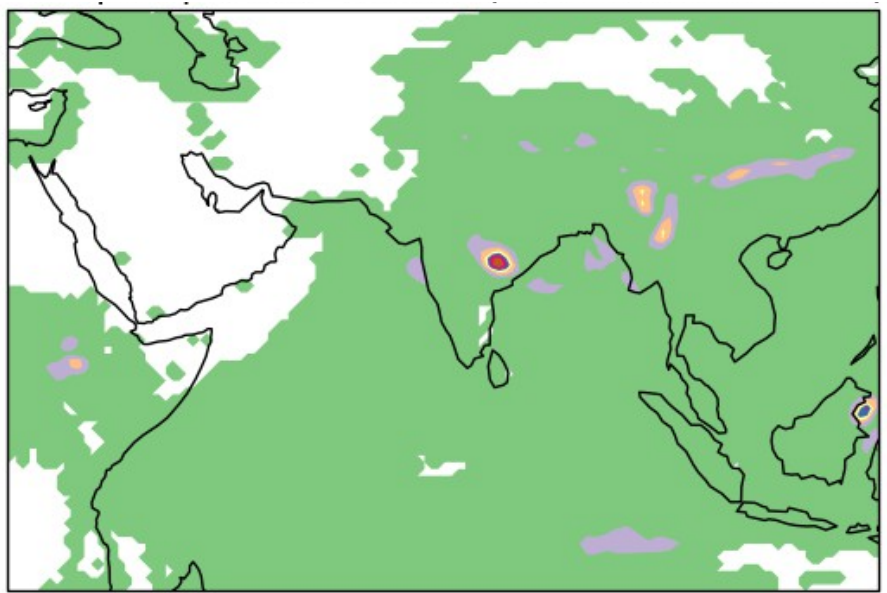


24hr precip

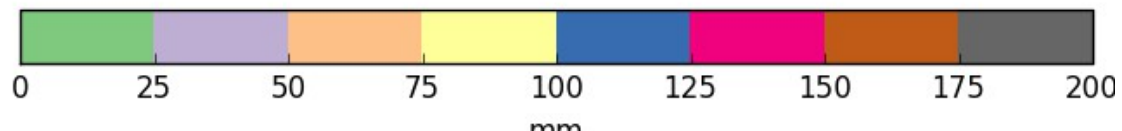
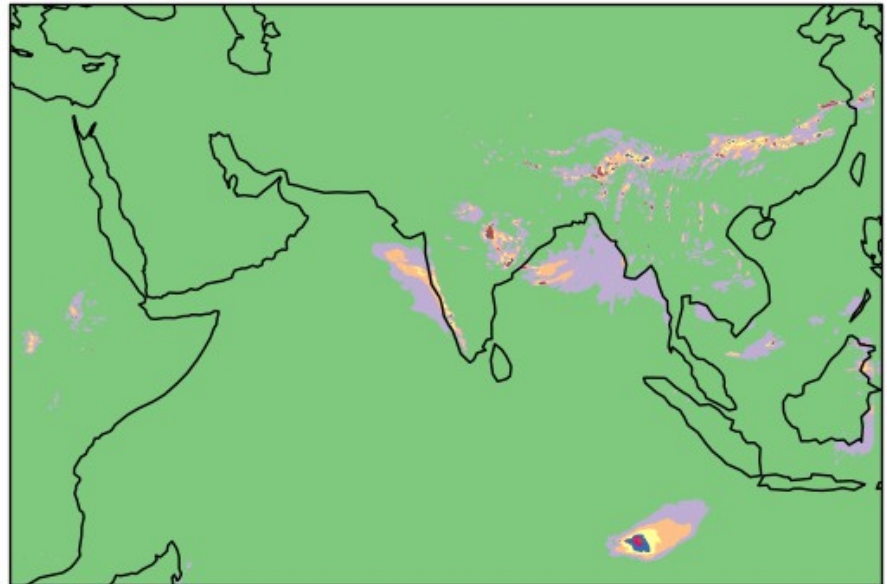
14/07/2014

ERA-Interim

T255 (80km)



IMDAA 12km





Surface boundary conditions



- HadISST2 (0.25° lat/lon) before 1985
- OSTIA (5km) after 1985

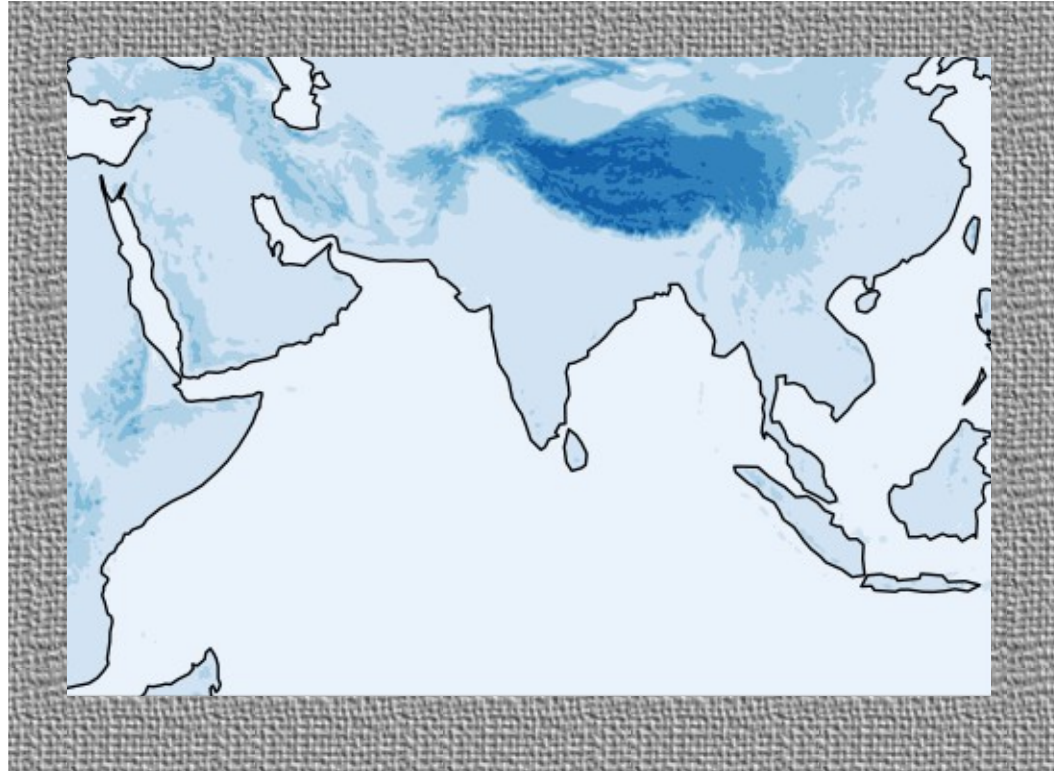


- NESDIS IMS bulletins



- Land surface data assimilation (EKF),
- screen-level obs and ASCAT BUFR

Lateral boundary conditions



Reanalysis: ERA-Interim, 6 hourly

Operational: Global UM (NCMRWF)



Met Office

Observations

ECMWF



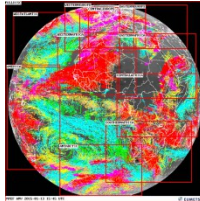
Land Synop



Sondes



Ships & buoys



AMVs



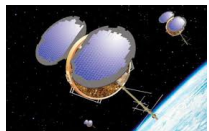
Aircraft



(A)TOVS/AIRS/IASI



GPSRO



Scatwinds

(ERS2, SeaWinds)



Met Office

Observations

ECMWF

Land Synop



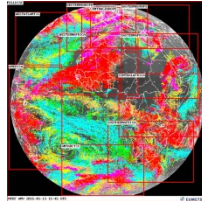
Sondes



Ships & buoys



AMVs



+ extra surface data

IMD/NCMRWF

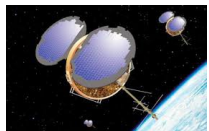
Aircraft



(A)TOVS/AIRS/IASI



GPSRO



Scatwinds

(ERS2, SeaWinds)



Observation Recovery

IMD and NCMRWF

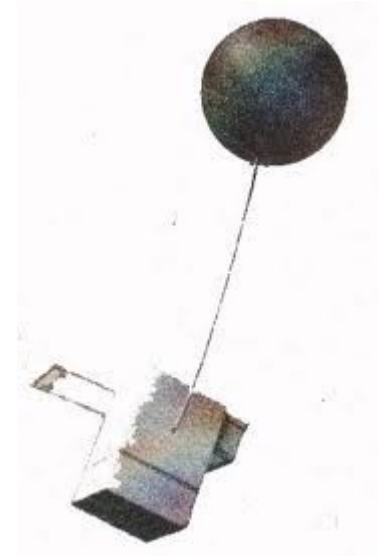
Indian surface and sonde data

1995 – ongoing

extends obs available from ECMWF archive



Laskar (IMD), Srinivas (NCMRWF)





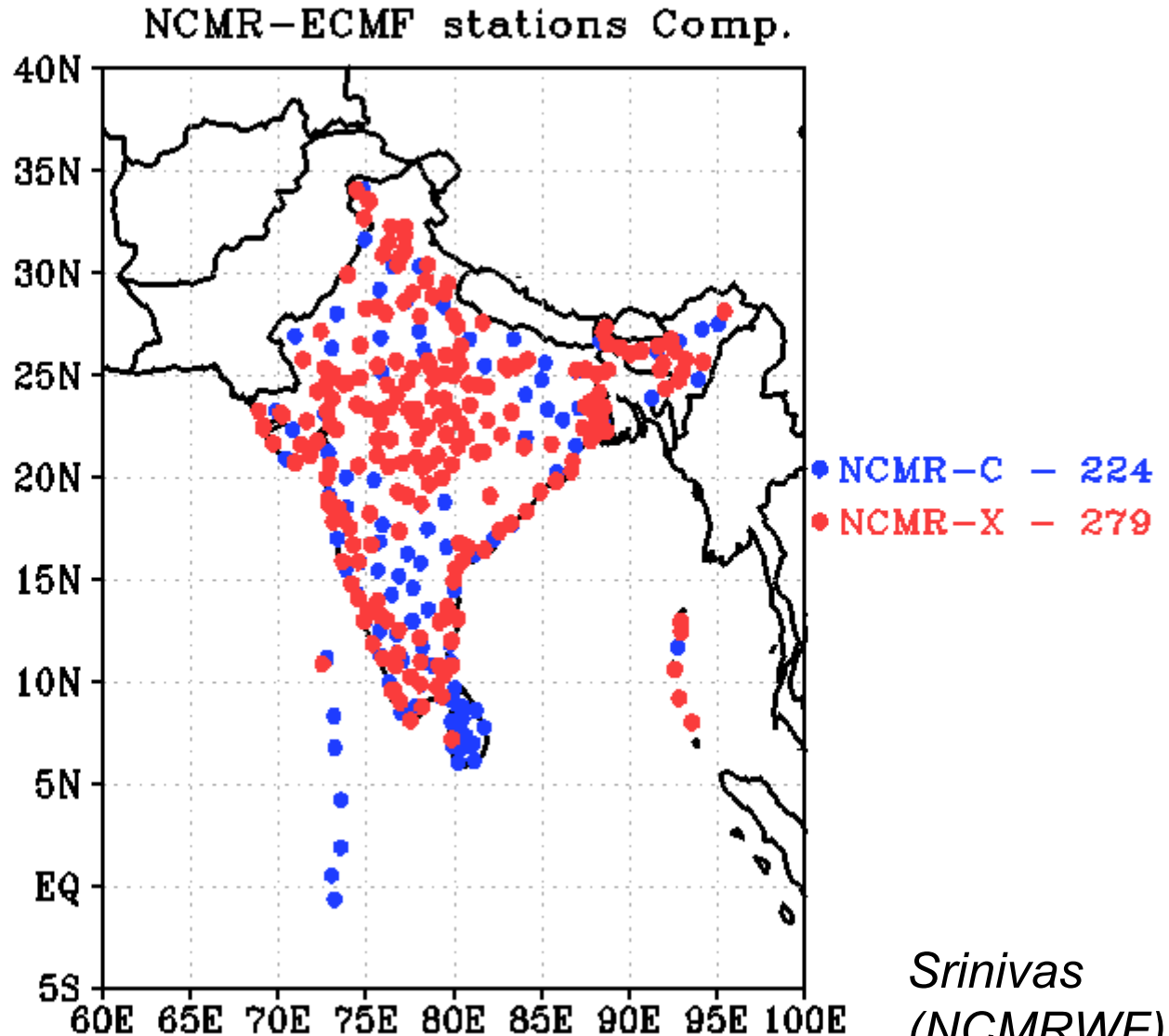
Met Office

Observation Recovery

SYNOPS

06Z

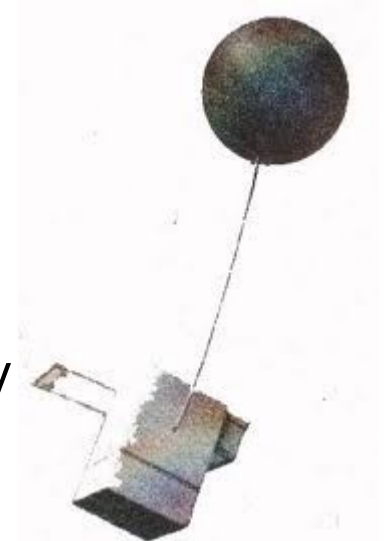
14/04/2014



Srinivas
(NCMRWF)

Observation rejection lists

- Based on monthly monitoring of O-B
- UKMO operational system is old, inflexible, not portable
- New system being written:
 - in python
 - based on ODBs
 - flexible, portable, and easy to modify
 - already working for surface data
 - extend for upper air + aircraft



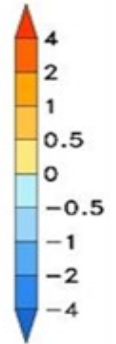
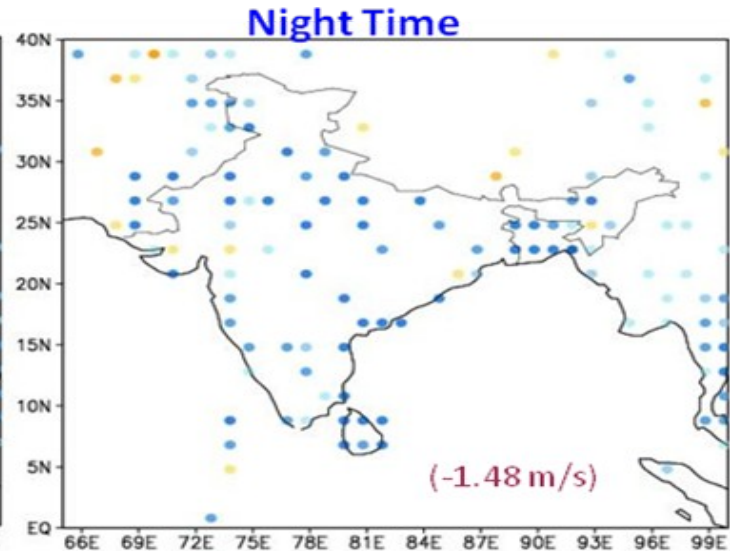
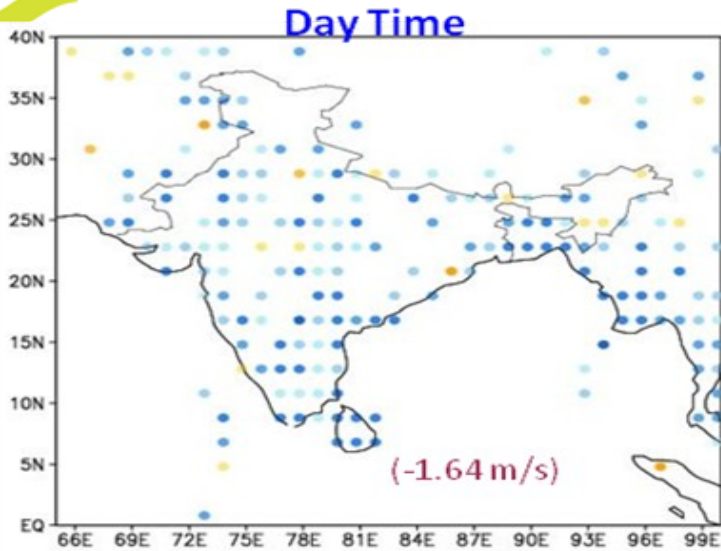
(Jemma Davie)



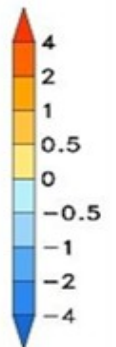
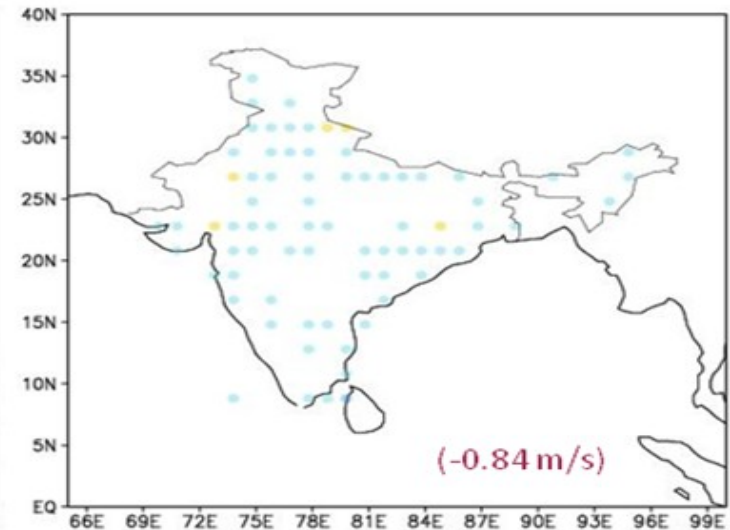
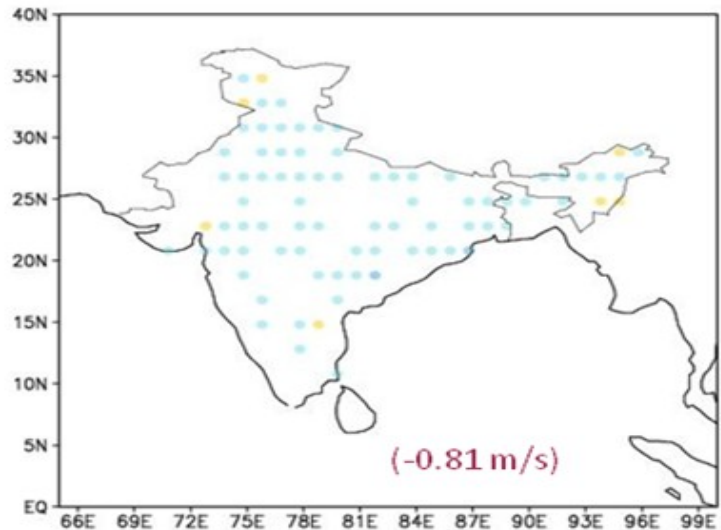
Met Office

Surface wind speed bias

SYNOP



AWS



(Swapan Mallick)

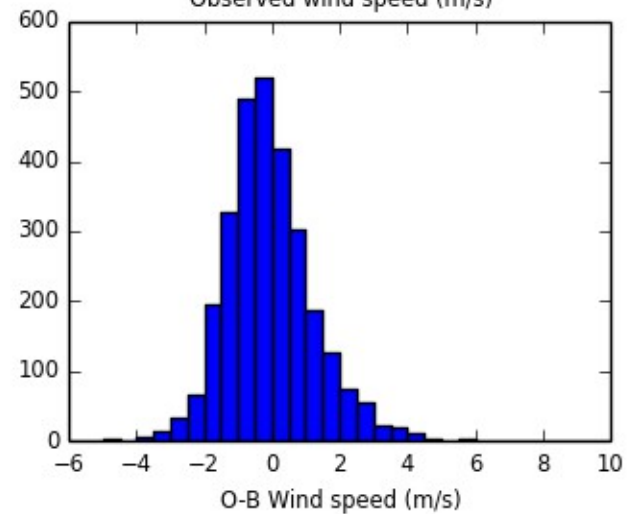
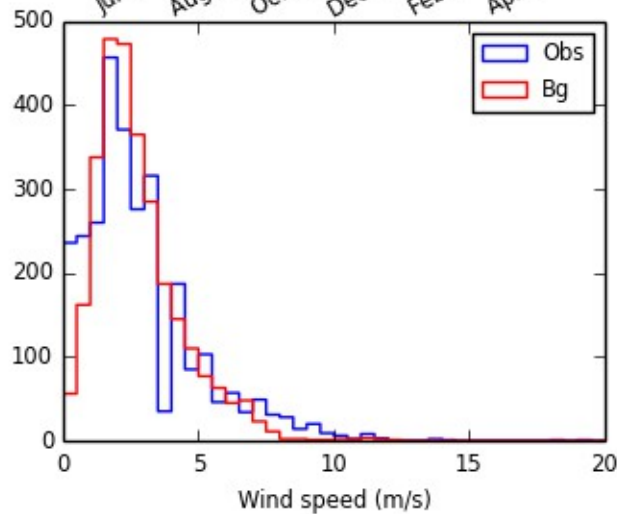
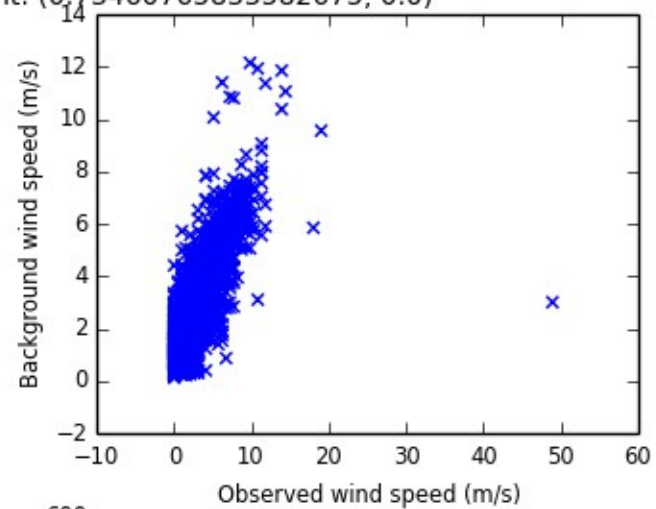
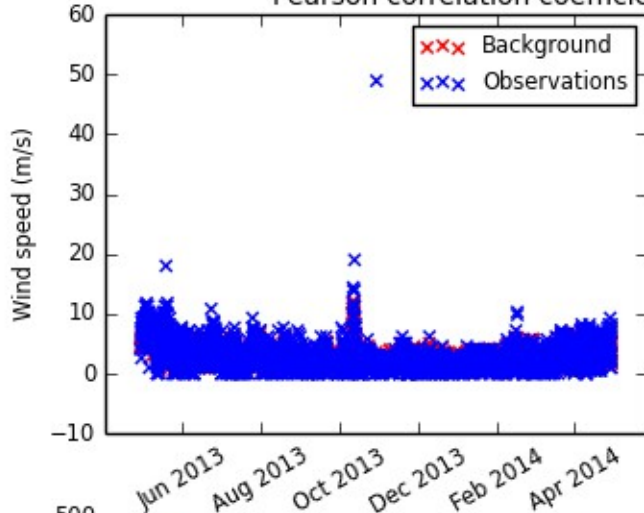


Surface wind speed bias

Station id: 42971

Wilcoxon test p-value: 9.24848882317e-10

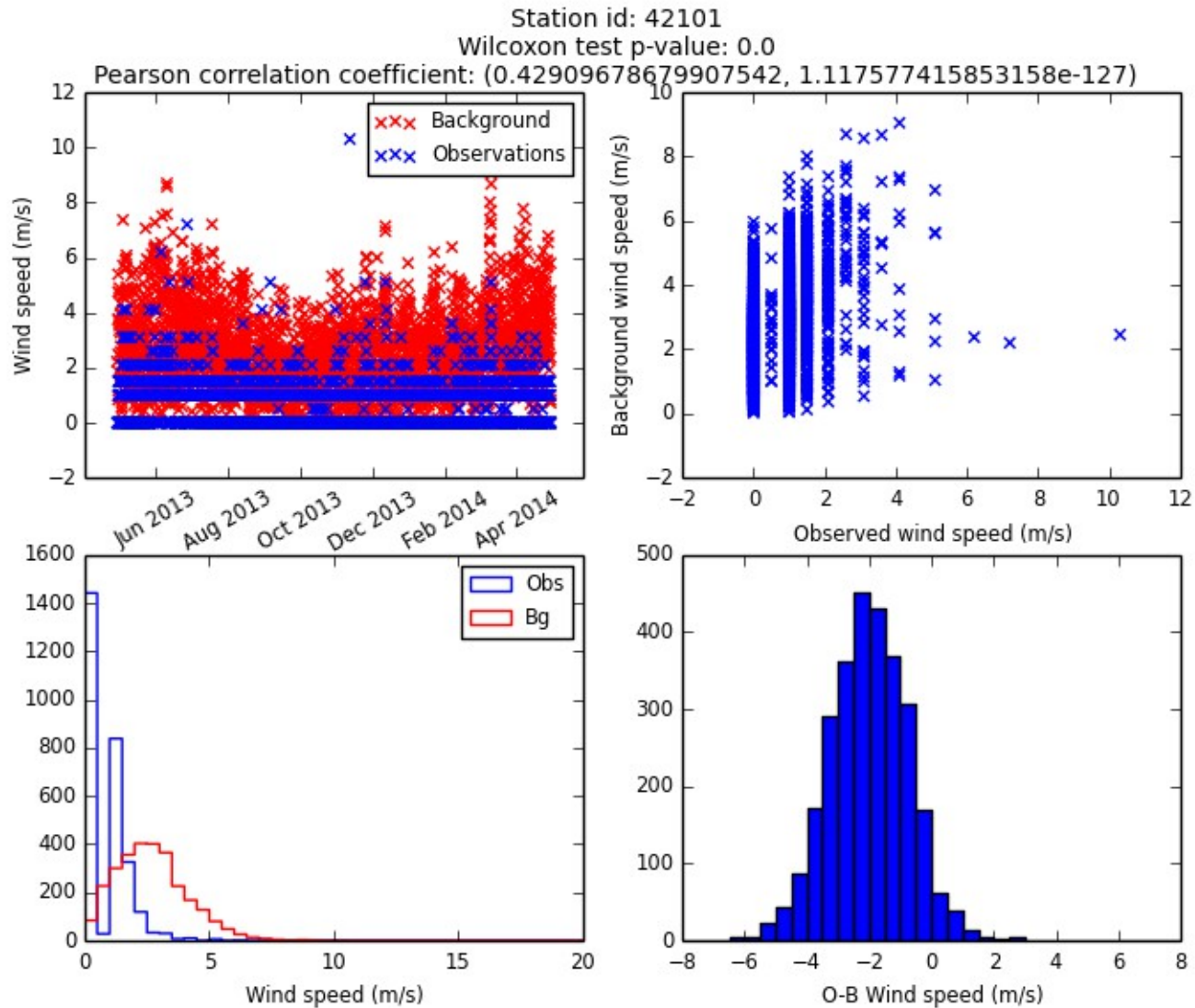
Pearson correlation coefficient: (0.73460765833582675, 0.0)



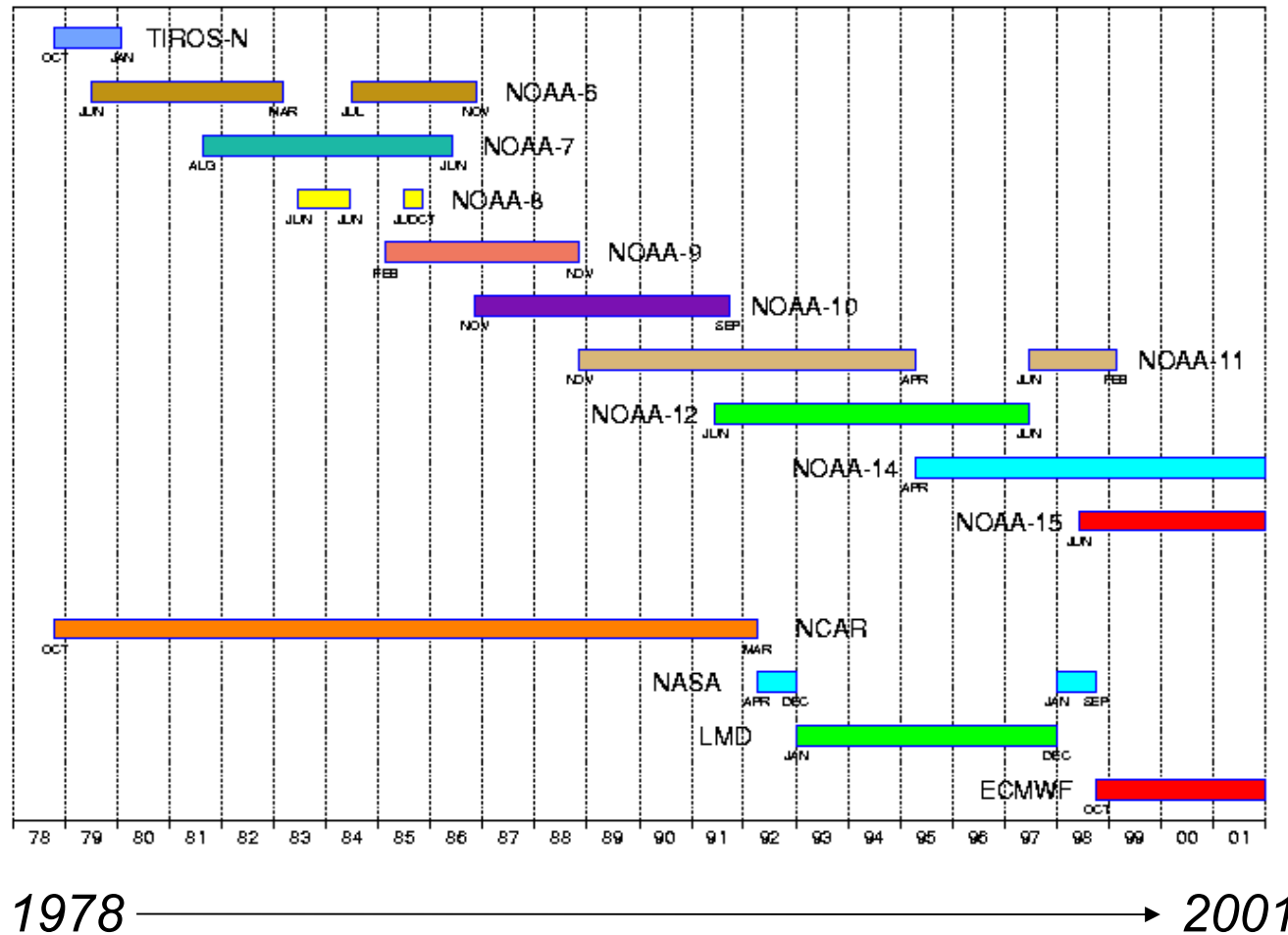


Met

Surface wind speed bias



TOVS sounding instrument



(Amy Doherty)



TOVS progress

Retrieve data from ECMWF MARS

Convert to level 1d with AAPP:

convert counts to radiances

map MSU to HIRS fields-of-view

Process in 1DVar

quality control

monitoring

retrieve skin temperature

Code to assimilate radiances in 4DVar

(Amy Doherty)

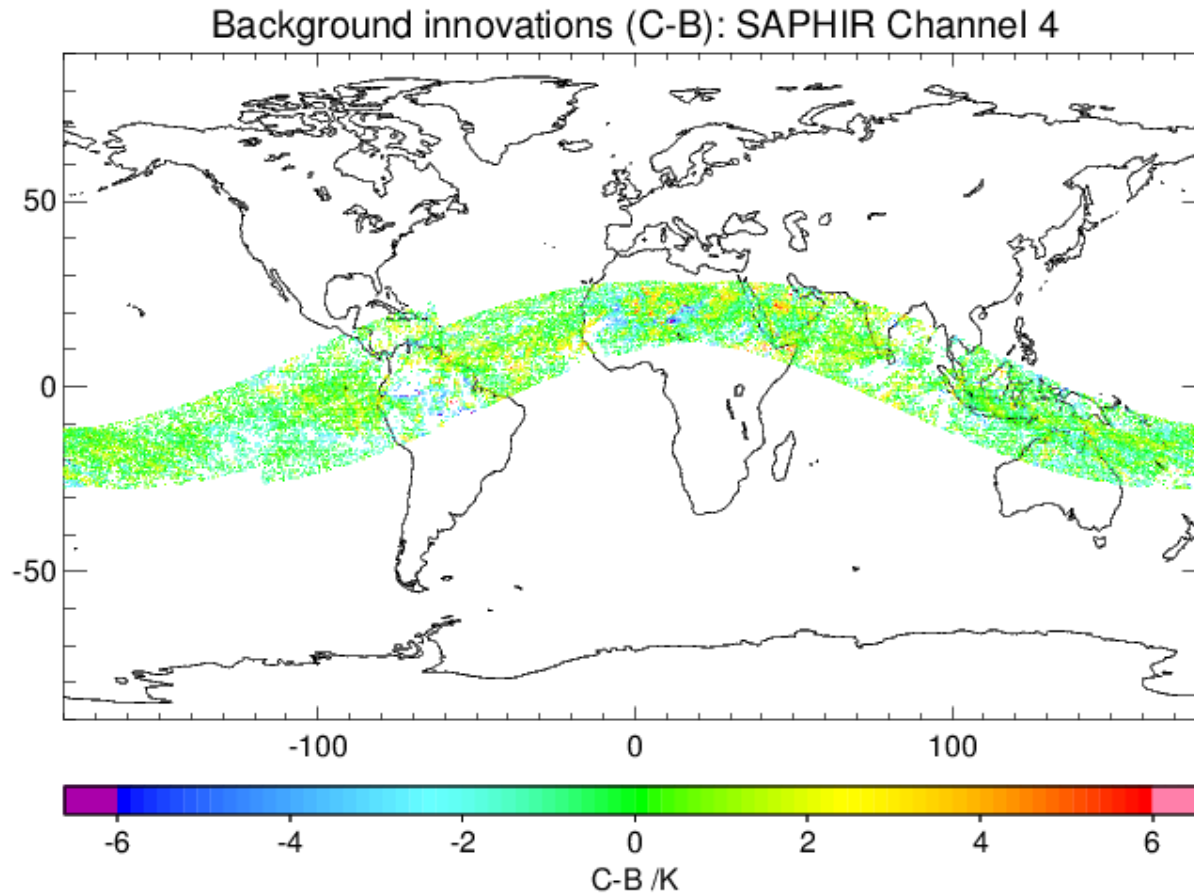
Saphir - Megha-Tropiques



- Launched 2011
- Inclined orbit 20°
- 6-channel microwave radiometer
- 183 GHz water vapour line



Saphir - Megha-Tropiques

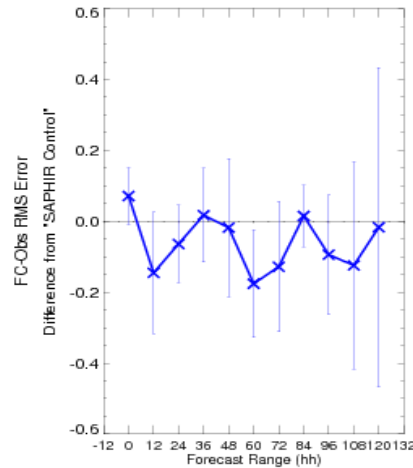
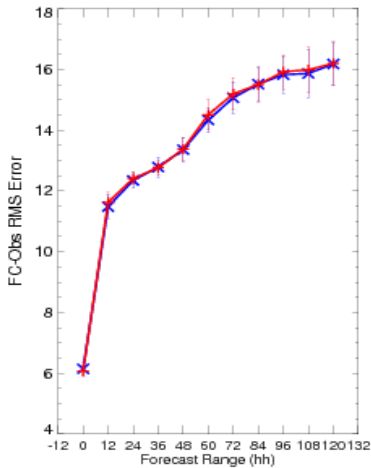
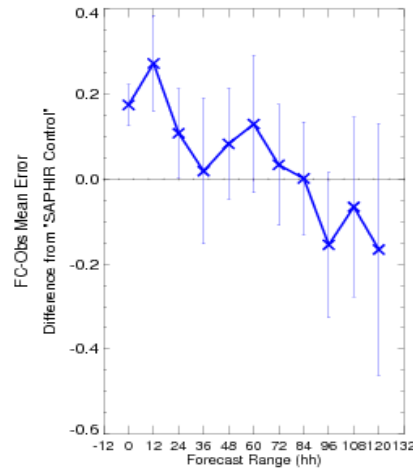
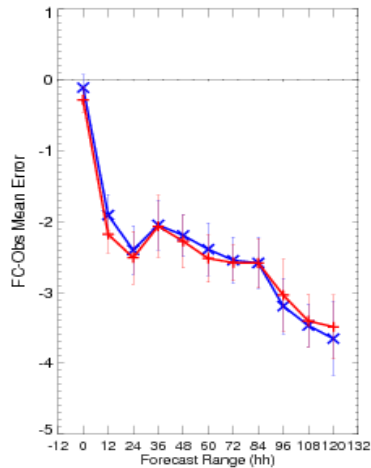


Indira Rani S. - NCMRWF



Saphir - Megha-Tropiques

Cases: + SAPHIR Control x SAPHIR Trial



Global NWP trial
2 weeks so far

Verification vs sonde:
850hPa Rel Hum

Indira Rani S. - NCMRWF



6-channel imager

19-channel sounder

- Launched 2011
- Geostationary, 82° E

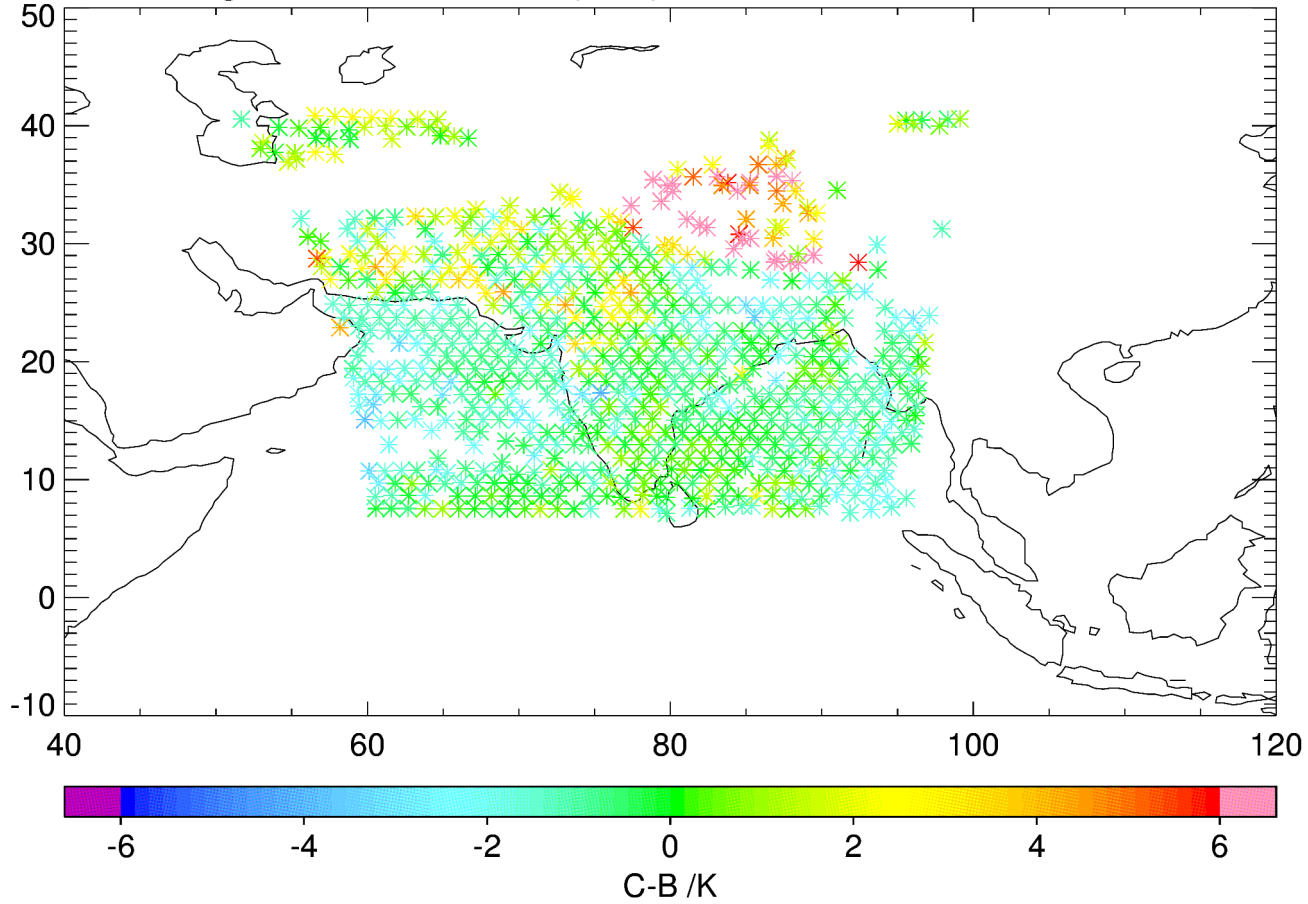
Indira Rani S. - NCMRWF



Met (

INSAT-3D

Background innovations (C-B): INSAT3D Sounder Channel 7



Indira Rani S. - NCMRWF



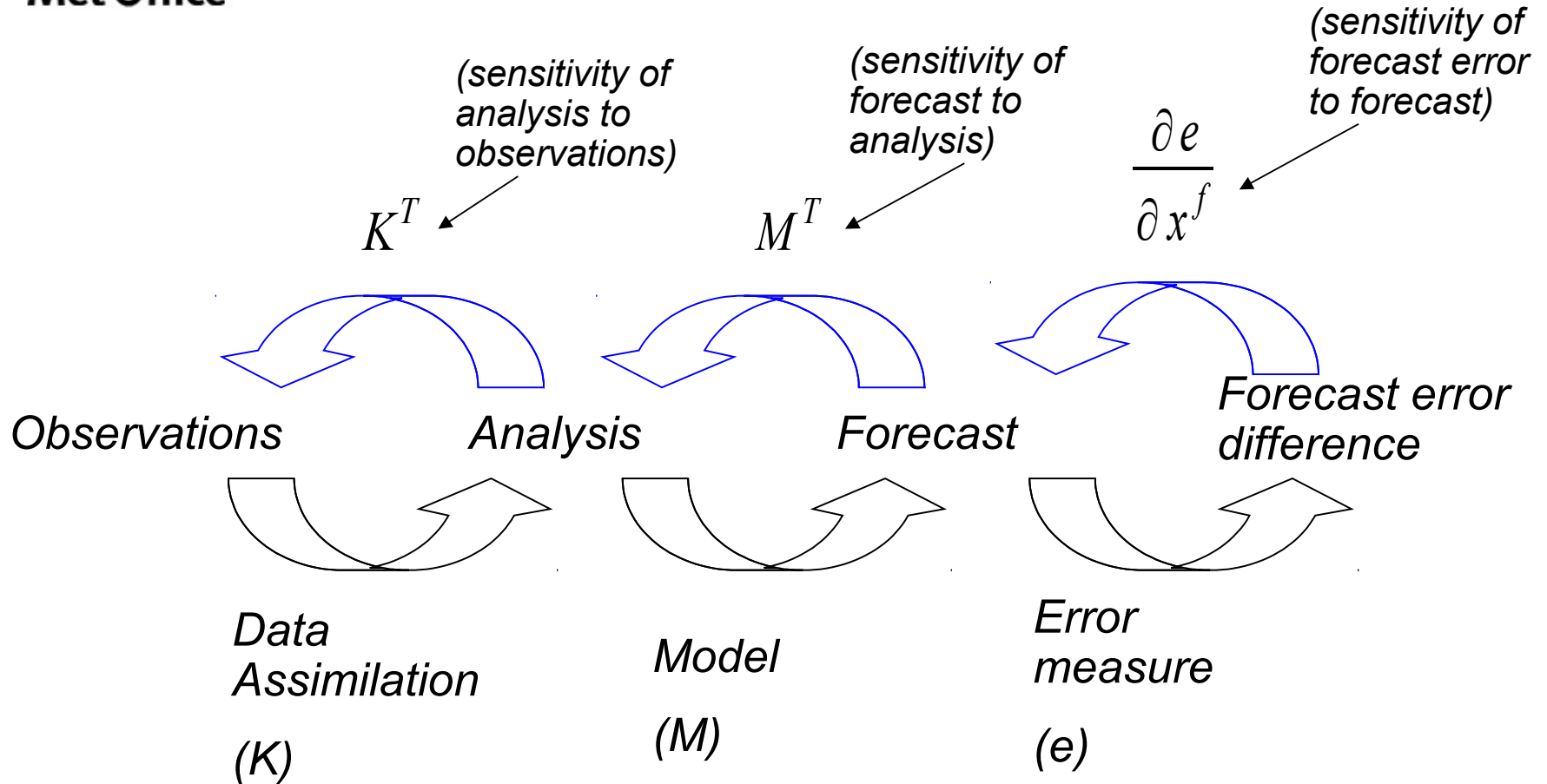
Technical Progress

NCMRWF

- FCM code management in place
- FCM repositories mirrored on server
- Rose/cylc in place
- Compiled and run UM9.1
- Land surface DA: Nudging system works.
Setting up EKF.
- Preparing FSO capability



Forecast Sensitivity to Observations





Met Office

FSO impacts

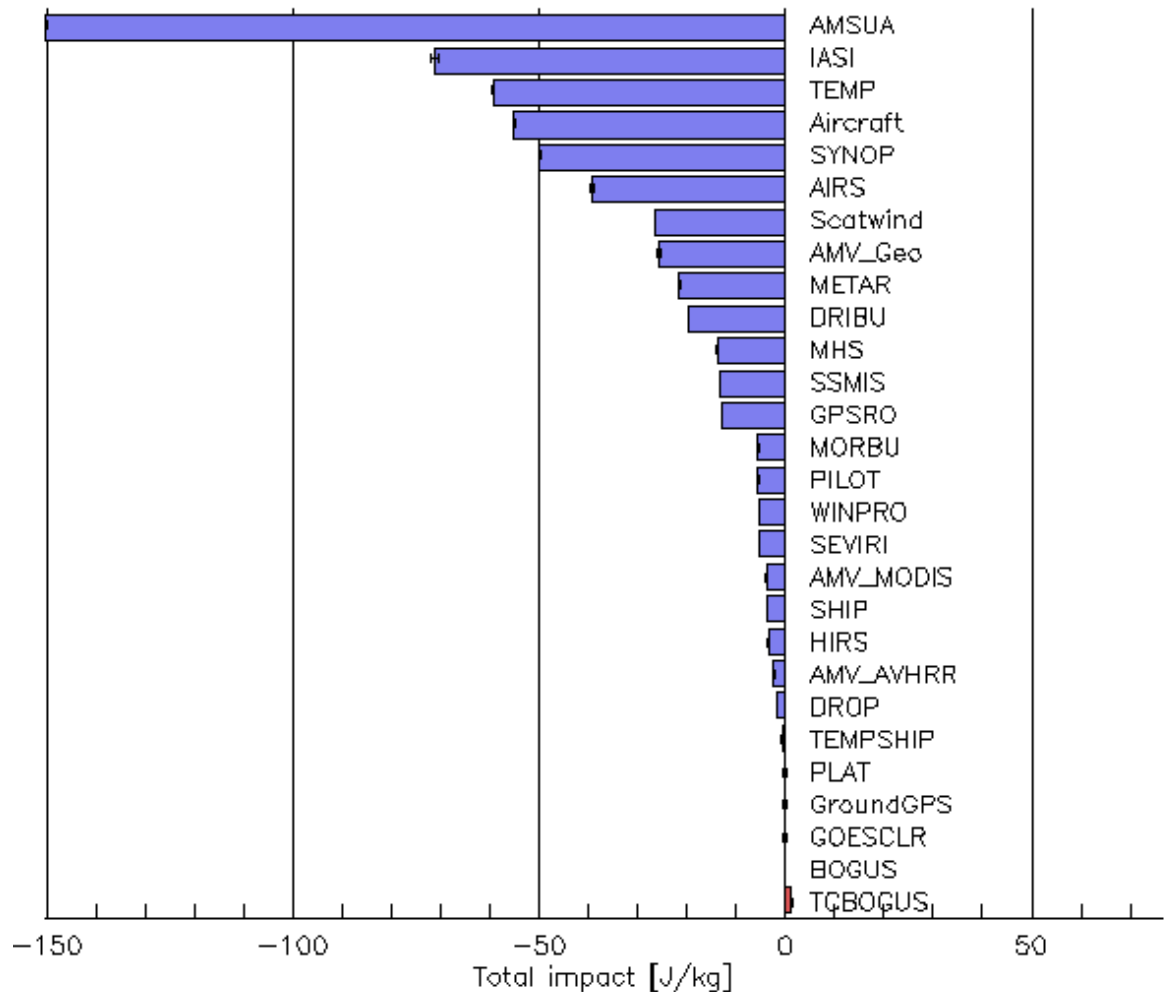
All observations / 120130_qu18-120318_qu00

Total impact of observations by type

(January – March 2012)

Beneficial impacts are indicated by negative values – they reduce forecast error (shown in blue)

Detrimental impacts are indicated by positive values – they increase forecast error (shown in red)





Precipitation Assimilation

Use gridded daily accumulations

Disaggregate to 6-hour windows

Assimilate accumulations in 4DVAR

- 4DVar linearised forecast model includes convection and cloud scheme

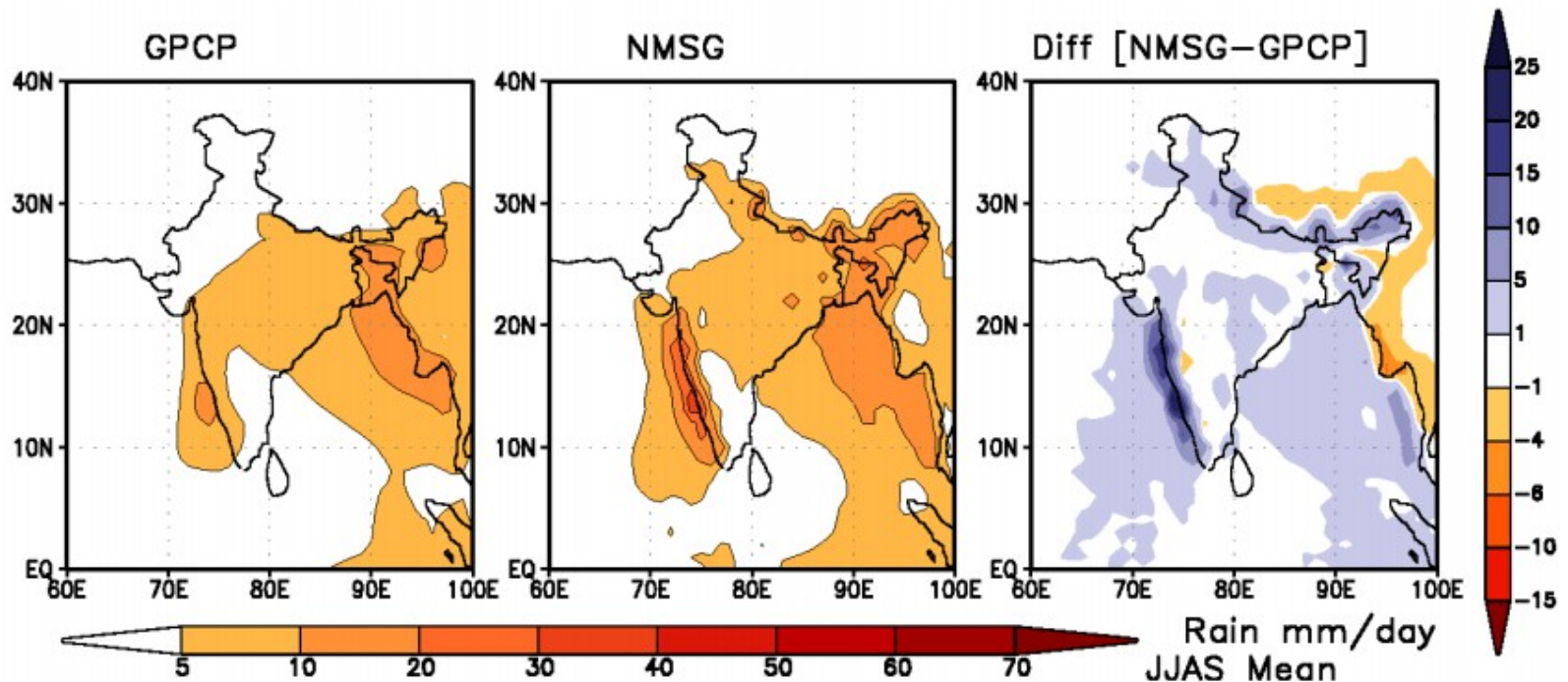
Aim is for reanalysis to match observations

Results not guaranteed!

IMD/NCMRWF daily precipitation

Mitra et al 2014

1x1 deg daily data for Indian Monsoon 1998 to May 2012
June 2012 onwards 0.5 x 0.5 grid data daily
Useful for MISO Obs and Model Verification Studies





Plans for 2015

- *Upgraded UM systems, incl Rose suite framework*
- *Automated obs monitoring for surface, upper air, aircraft using ECMWF ODB tools*
- *VarBC tested, spinning up new instruments*
- *Trials including TOVS data*
- *Surface fields generated/analysed for regional model*
- *Trial and assess precipitation assimilation*
- *Continuing data recovery work*
- *...initial IMDAA pilot reanalysis, 2-year period*



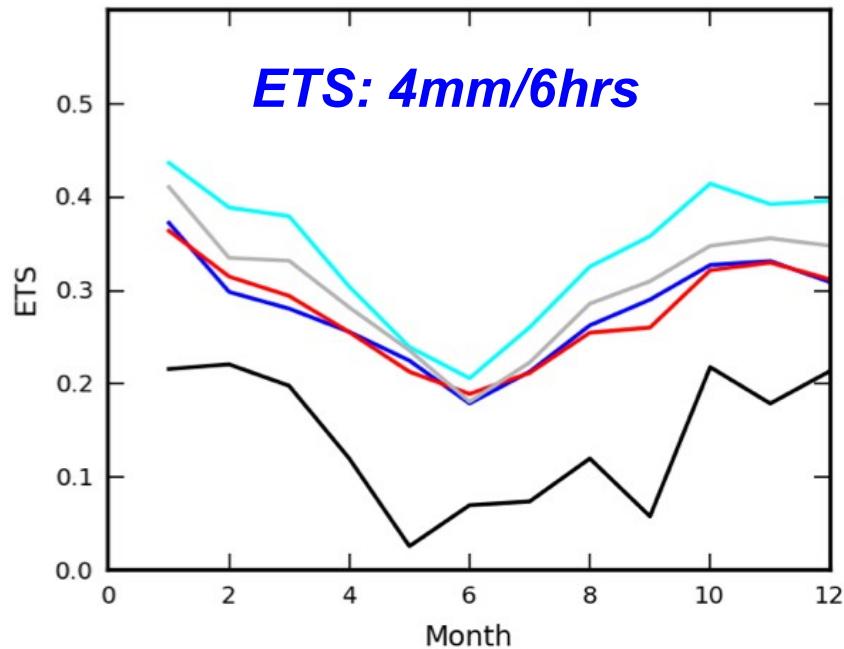
Thank You



Impact of Model/DA on Precip Skill

(no direct reanalysis precipitation assimilation as yet)

2008 ETS for Europe area



UM 4DVar Regional Reanalysis

UM Downscaler (ECMWF BCs)

HIRLAM 3DVar Regional Reanalysis

ERA-INTERIM Global Reanalysis

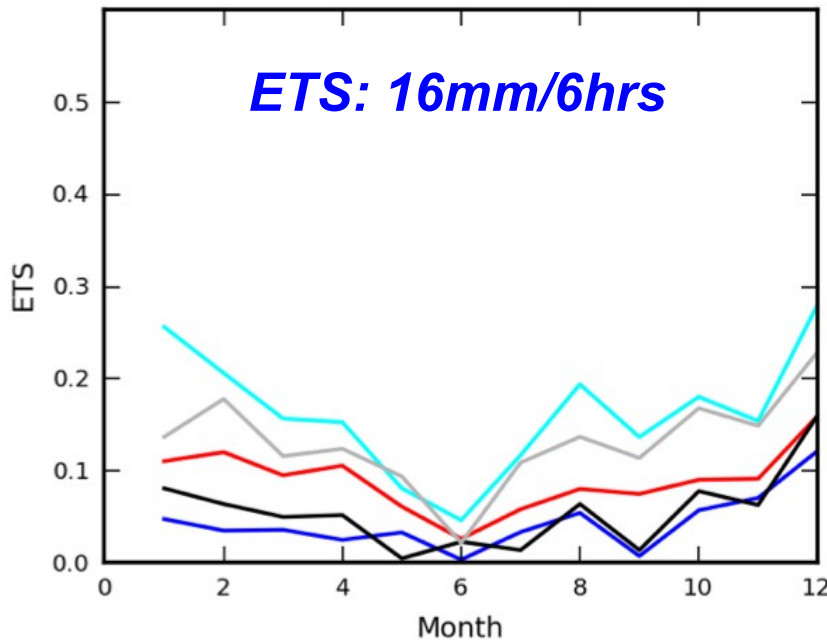
UM Climate Run (No analysis)



Impact of Model/DA on Precip Skill

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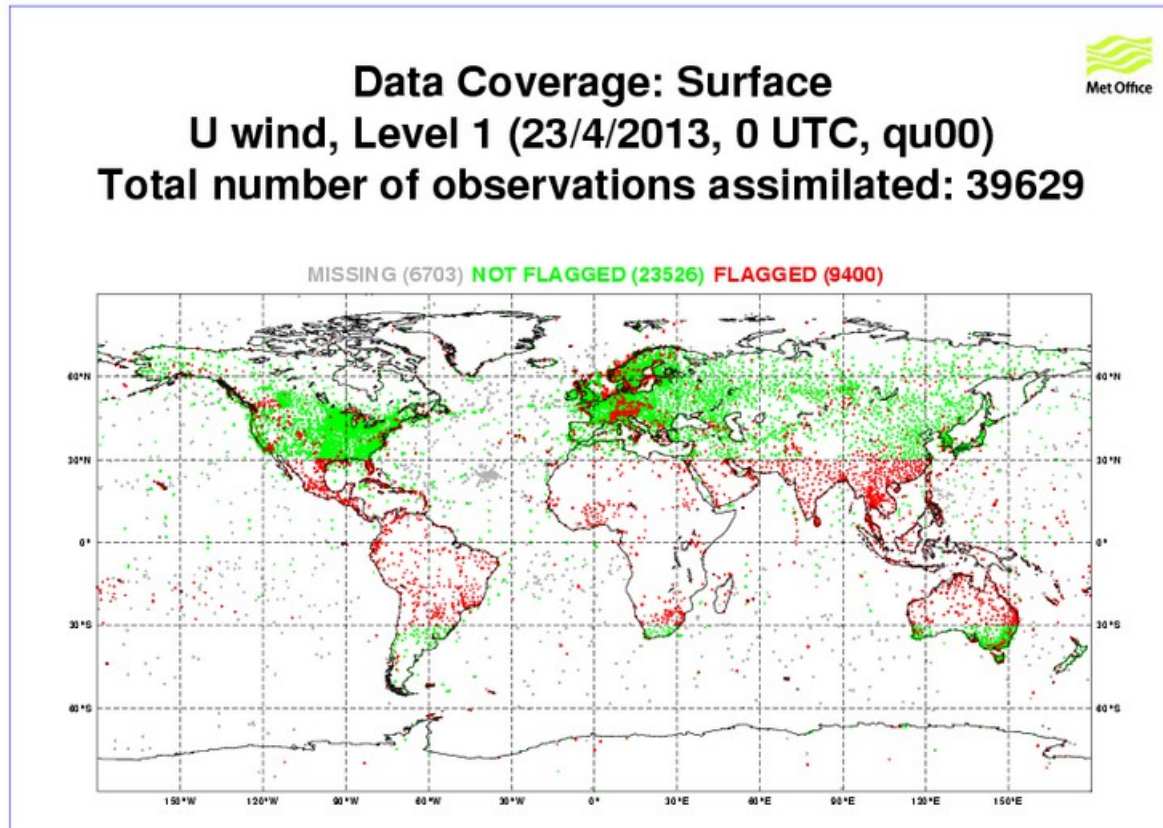
ERA-INTERIM Global Reanalysis

UM Climate Run (No analysis)

Regional Improvement Over Global Reanalysis

	1mm	4mm	8mm	16mm
Regional Model	1%	9%	50%	300%
Regional Assimilation	8%	13%	14%	30%

Observation error examples: SYNOPs



- *Anemometers insensitive to weak surface winds in the tropics.*
- *Obs permanently rejected. (“If in doubt, chuck it out.”)*



FSO – Forecast Sensitivity to Observations



Met Office

Station list for surface reports

Inputs for each variable and observation type:

- ***O-B values from previous month (or months if few obs)***
- ***Previous station list***

Process for each variable and station ID:

- ***Calculate % of O-B values > thresholds***
- ***If many obs fail on bias, std dev or % gross errors → reject***
- ***If station/variable was previously rejected → use stricter limits***

Pressure is processed differently:

- ***Put O-B values into 1hPa bins and find peak (mode)***
- ***If peak far from 0 → reject***
- ***Calculate bias and std dev O-B near peak***
- ***Compare bias and std dev to thresholds and whether previously rejected or corrected to decide whether to reject, correct or neither***

Outputs: Station list

- ***Stations/variables to reject***
- ***Pressure bias correction***

(Jemma Davie)



Station lists: Plans

Extend surface scheme to upper air and aircraft including bias correction for temperatures

Ground-based GPS: monthly monitoring

**Satellite radiances, AMVs and GPSRO:
choose which instruments to use for what periods
based on ERA-Interim**

Satellite BC

- VarBC

$$bias = c^{scan} + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^{air} f(x_b)$$

Airmass-dependent bias correction of satellite radiances (based on Harris and Kelly, 2001)

VarBC will give smooth and automatic updating (DingMin Li, Andrew Lorenc , Dale Barker)



Variational Bias Correction

Progress:

- *Basic scheme coded and tested in 4DVar*

Plans:

- *Separate VarBC minimisation for channels not assimilated (passive channels, new instruments)*
- *Tune adjustment timescales*
e.g. varying with ERA-Interim bias volatility

