

Radiance Assimilation in WRF-Var : Implementation and Initial Results

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NCAR/MMM

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Status of Radiance Assimilation (1)

- NCEP BUFR Data interface for a number of satellite instruments (not pass OBSPROC step, directly read in WRF-Var)
 - HIRS, AMSU-A/B, AIRS
- RTM interface: RTTOV8_5
 - only clear-sky condition
- Interface to NESDIS/NCEP Microwave surface emissivity model
- Quality Control for AMSU-A/B
- Bias Correction (Linear Regression Scheme)

$$BT_{\text{corrected}}(X_b) = a + b * BT(X_b)$$

Status of Radiance Assimilation (2)

- Observation error tuning (Desroziers & Ivanov, 2001)
- FGAT (First Guess at Appropriate Time)
 - Straightforward to transit to WRF-4DVAR
- Parallel: MPI
- Flexible programming design to reduce additional coding efforts for adding new satellite instruments
 - A general radiance assimilation framework.

Application to Katrina Case with WRF-ARW 12km51L(460*351)

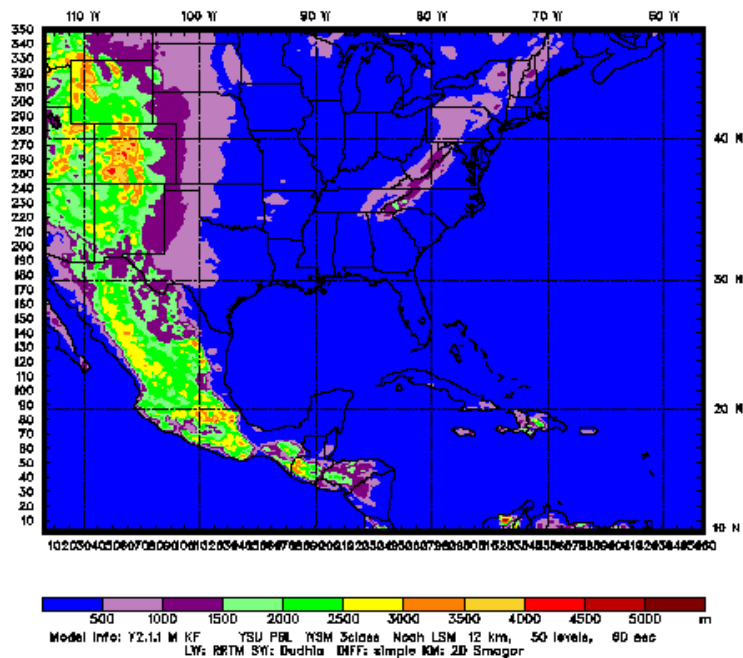
Model Top is at 10hPa (for better using high channels)

Dataset: bak RIP: surf
Fcst: 6.00 h
Terrain height AMSL

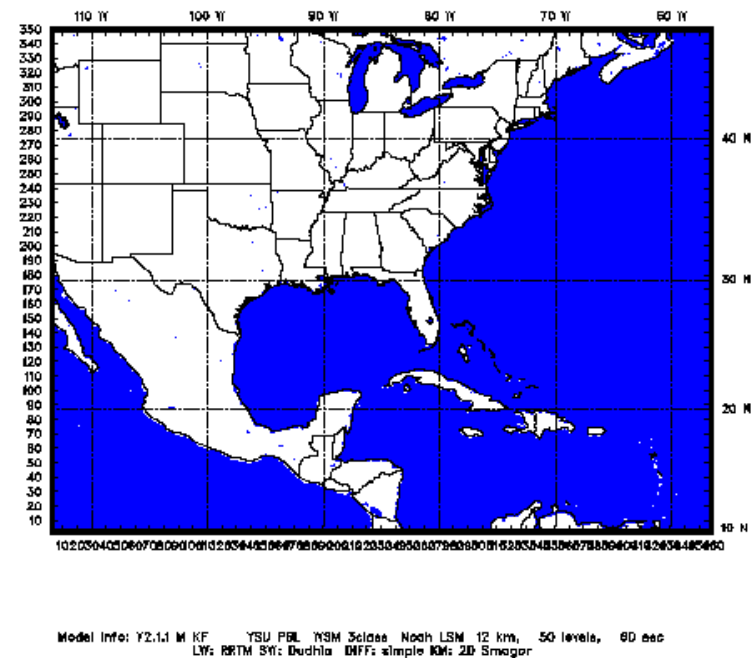
Valid: 0000 UTC Fri 26 Aug 05 (1800 MDT Thu 25 Aug 05)
Init: 1800 UTC Thu 25 Aug 05

Dataset: bak RIP: surf
Fcst: 6.00 h
LAND MASK (1 FOR LAND)

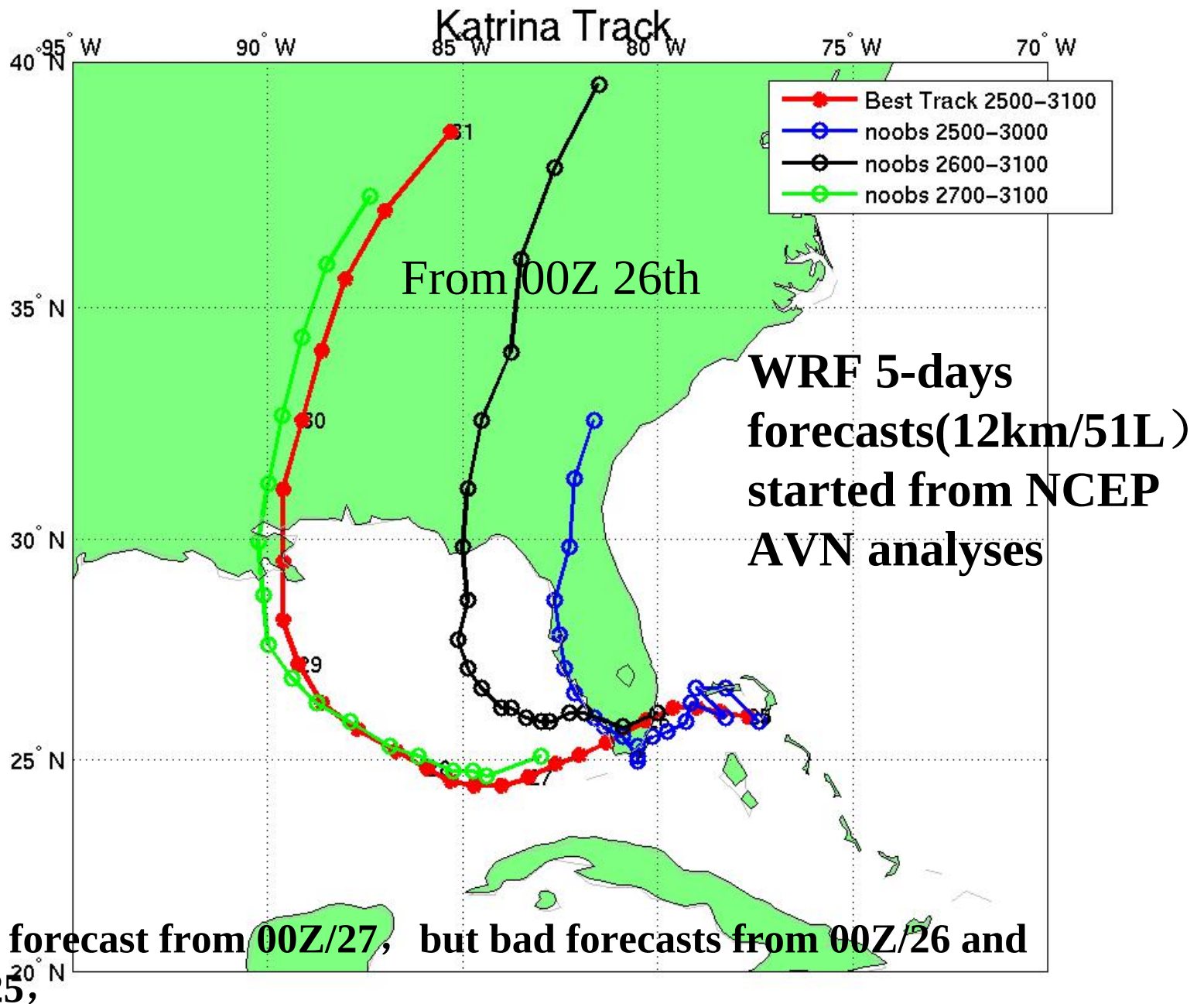
Valid: 0000 UTC Fri 26 Aug 05 (1800 MDT Thu 25 Aug 05)
Init: 1800 UTC Thu 25 Aug 05



Terrain Height



Land Sea Mask

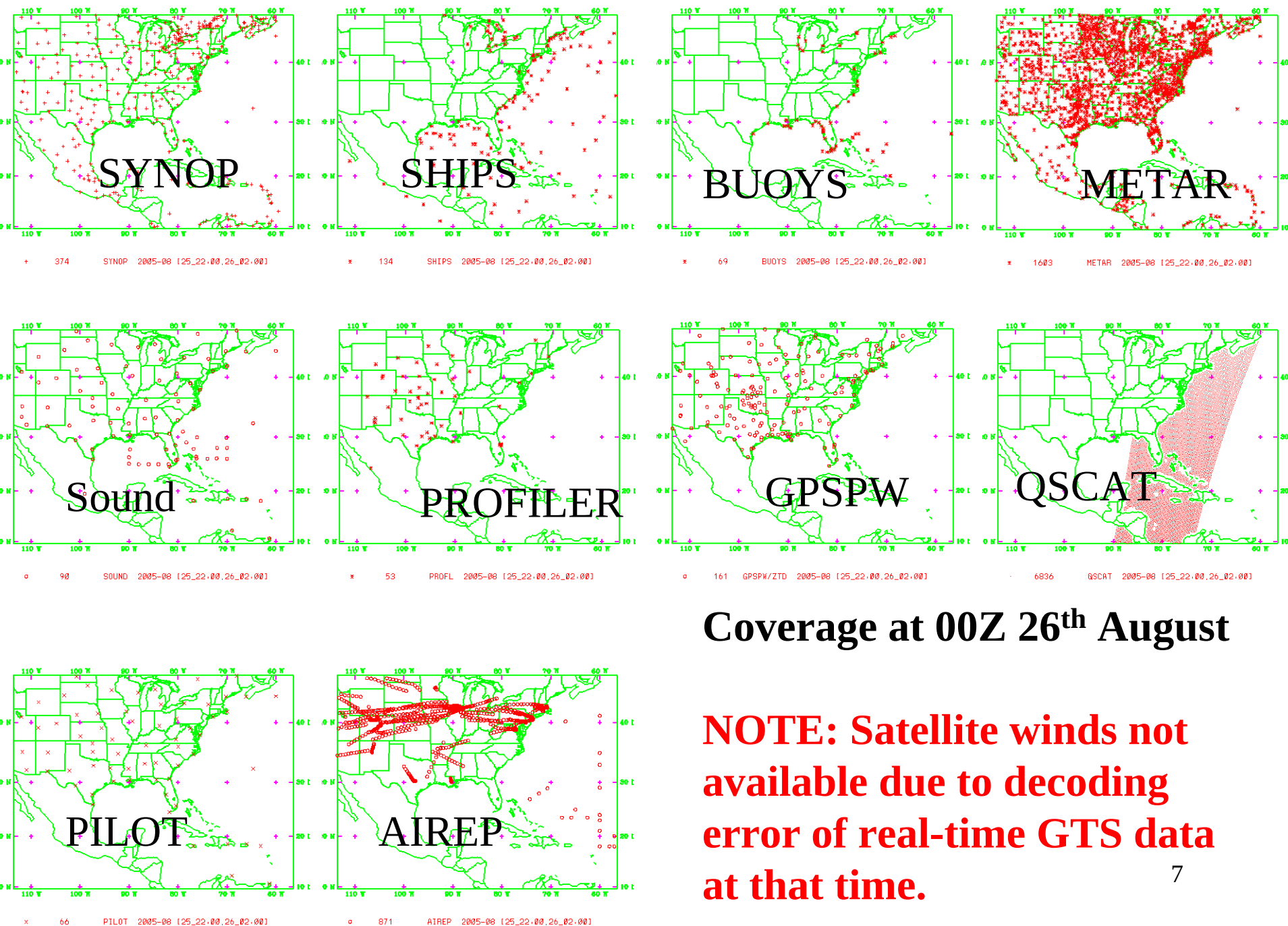


We try to improve the forecast from 00Z/26 by radiance assimilation.

4 Assimilation Experiments at 00Z 26th

- **GTS:** only use conventional data
- **AMSUA:** only use AMSUA radiance
- **GTS+AMSUA**
- **AMSUA+SLP:** plus one single SLP located at the center of Hurricane
- The background field is a 6-h WRF forecast from AVN analysis at 18Z 25th.
- All EXPs use a background error statistics (**CV_OPTION=5**) with NMC method using one month WRF forecast from AVN analysis

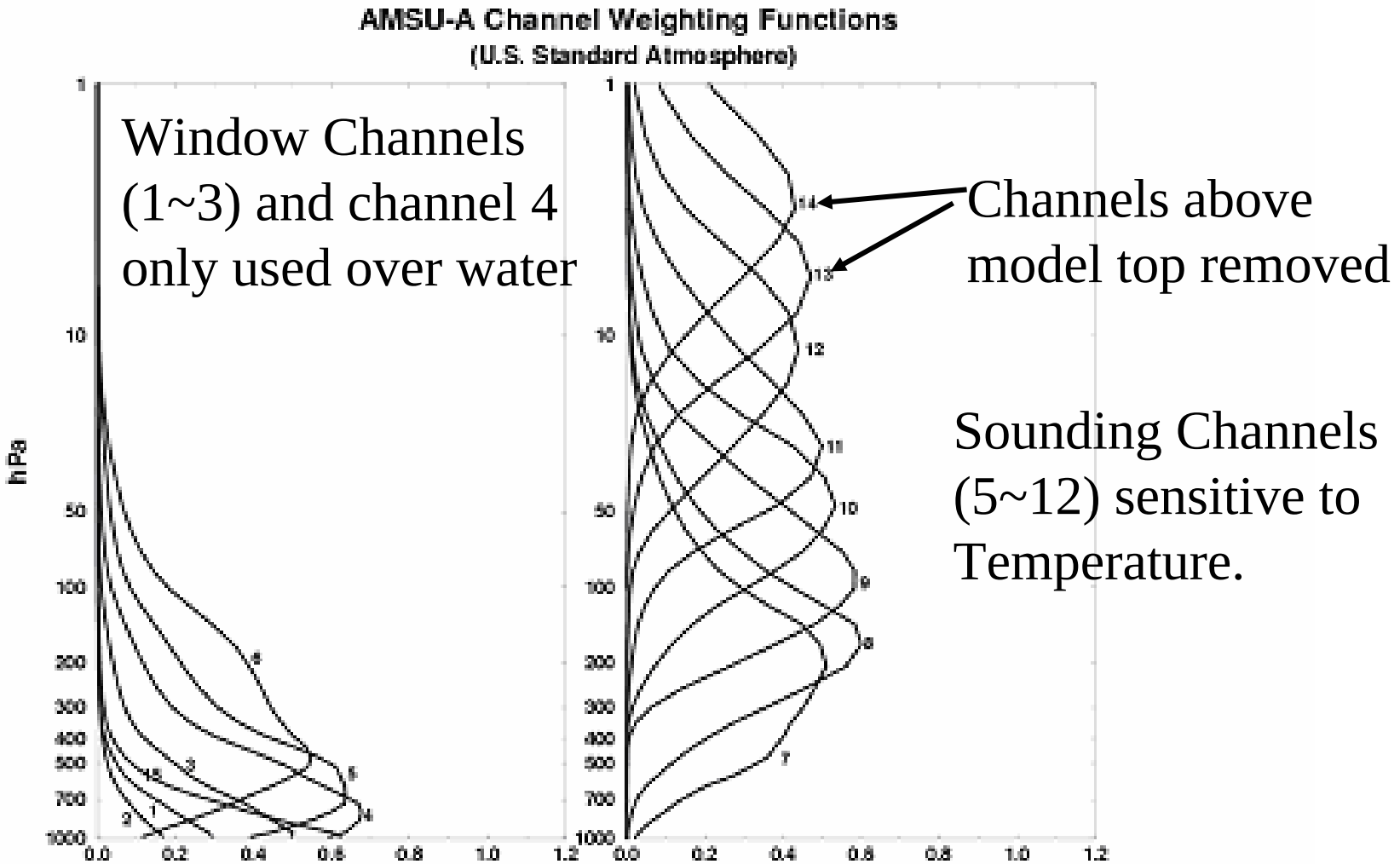
Analyses are followed by a 5-day forecast



Coverage at 00Z 26th August

NOTE: Satellite winds not available due to decoding error of real-time GTS data at that time.

AMSU-A Weighting functions



(Courtesy of Jun Li)

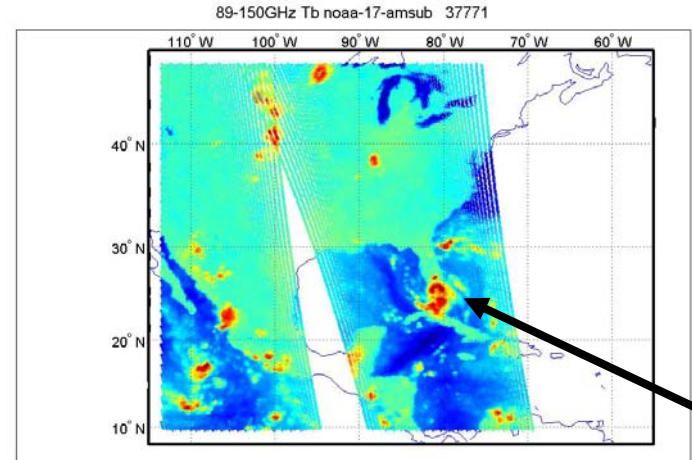
Precipitation Detection

Scatter Index

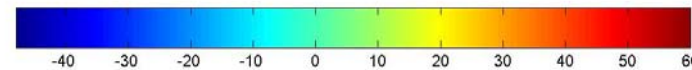
AMSU-B: SI=89GHz-150GHz

AMSU-A: SI=23.4GHz-89GHz

Rejected if SI>3K

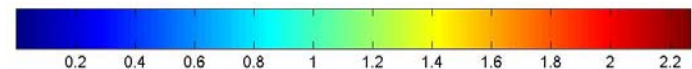
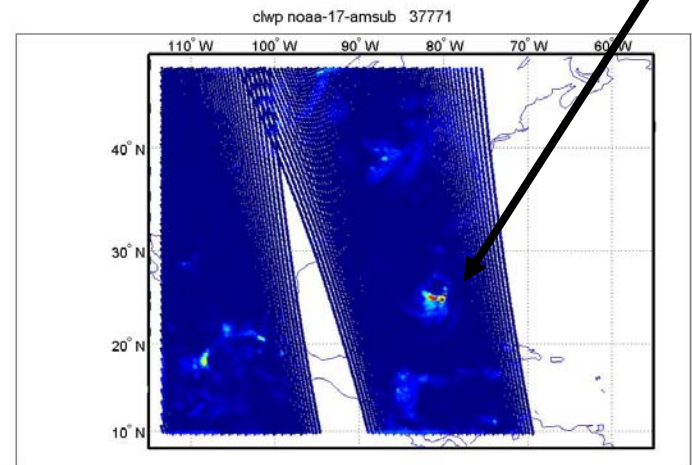


2005/08/26/06Z Katrina Location



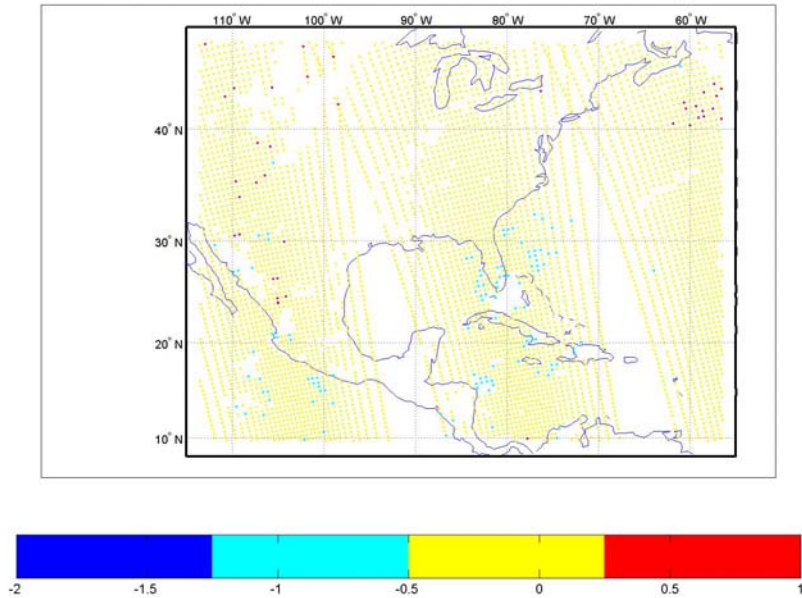
Cloud Liquid Water Path(mm)
From the background field

Rejected if CLWP>0.2mm

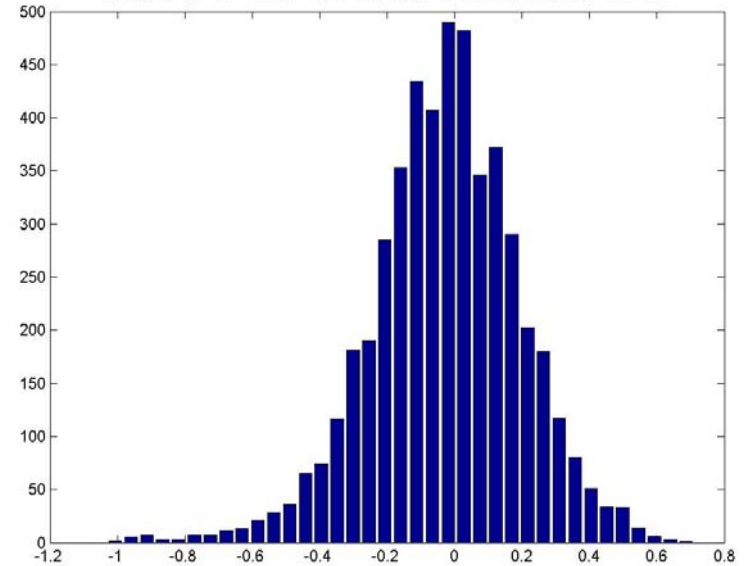


NOAA-15-AMSUA-6

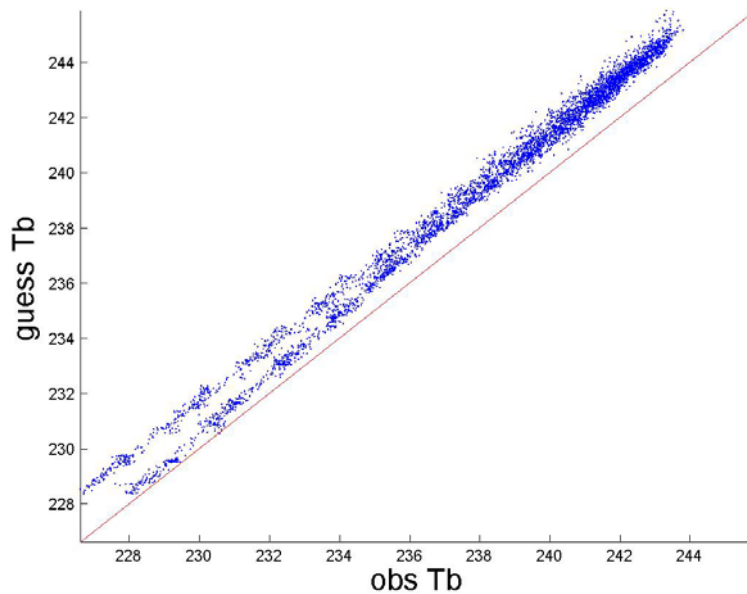
2600 O-B with BC noaa-15-amsua-6 4949 after QC



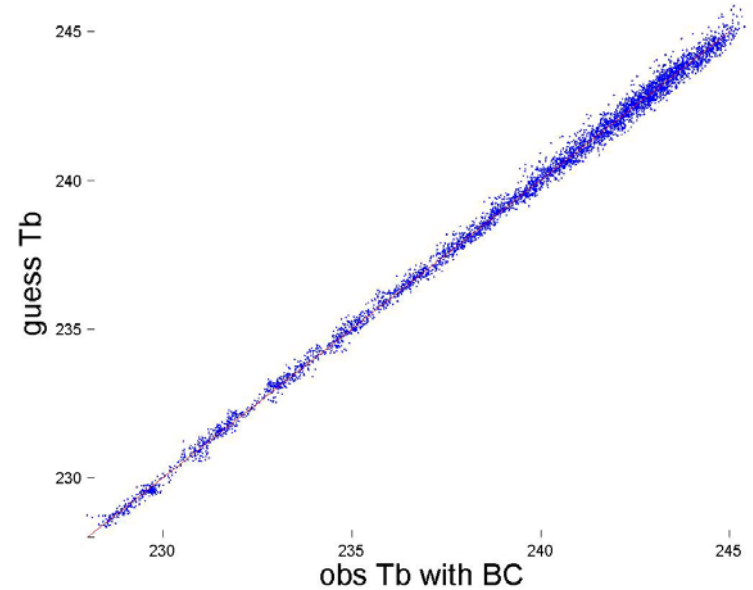
2600 O-B with BC noaa-15-amsua-6 4949



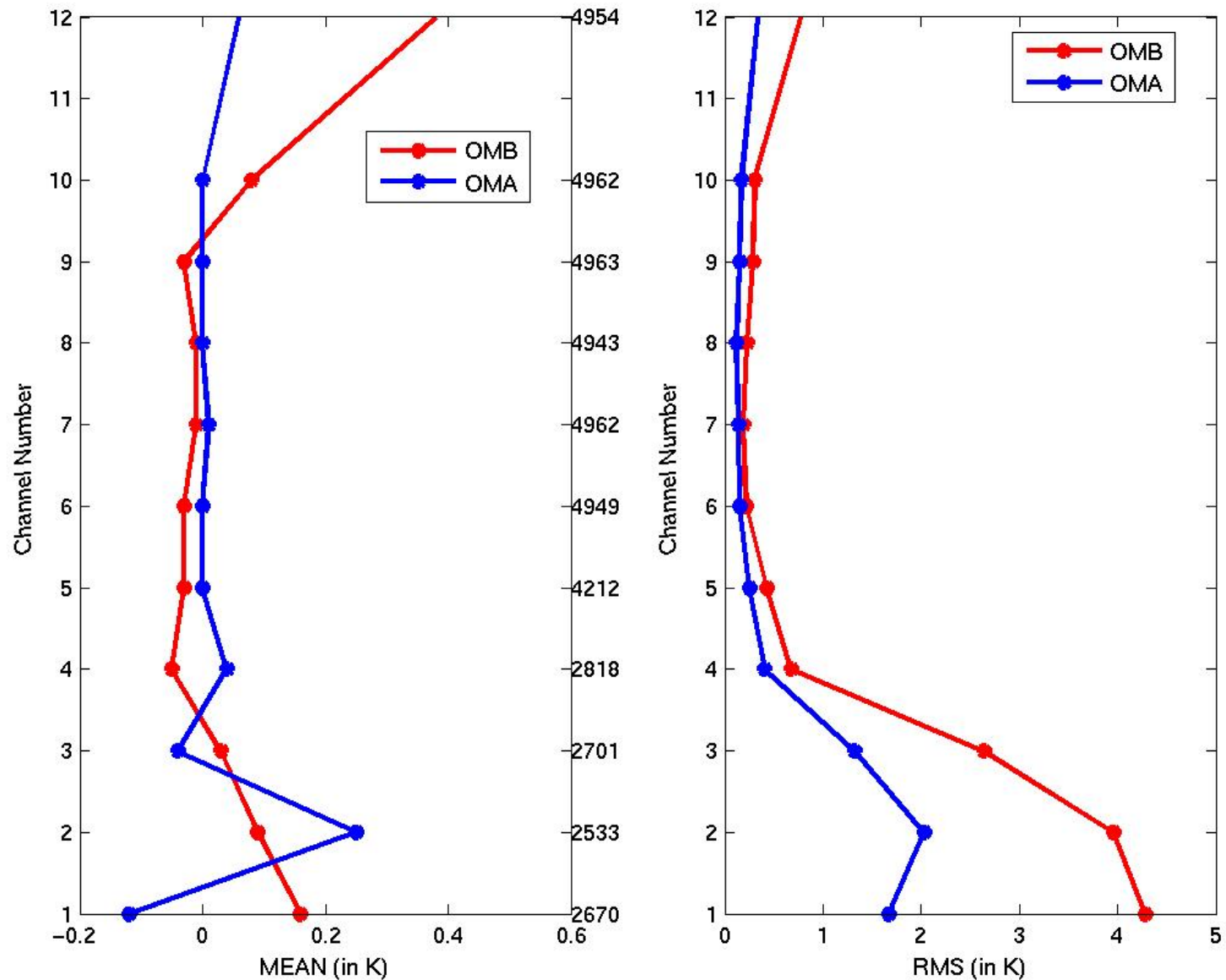
2600 noaa-15-amsua-6 4949



2600 noaa-15-amsua-6 4949



OMB and OMA (NOAA-15-AMSUA)



Information Content of obs

Exp	gts+amsua	gts	amsua
J	43885	19062	23443
J _o	37044	16307	18931
J _b	6842	2756	4411

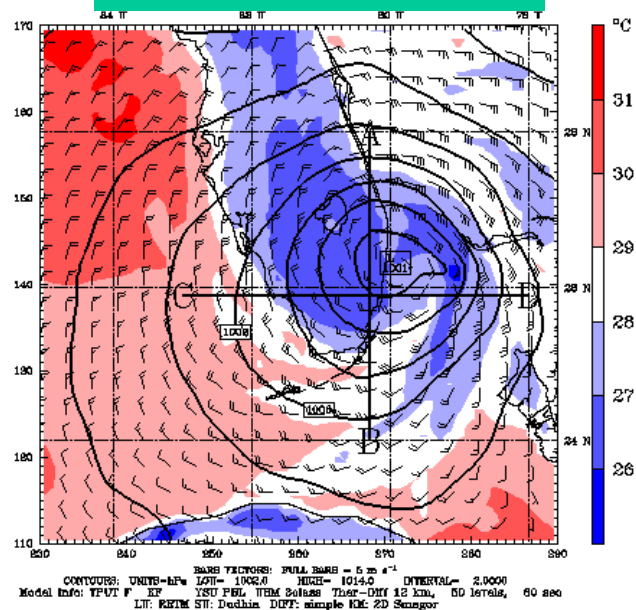
Degree of Freedom for Signal

Statistically: $\text{DFS} = \langle J_b(\text{min}) \rangle$

AMSU-A's information content is about 1.5 times
than that of conventional data

Dataset: gts RJP:
Fast: .00 h
Temperature
Sea-level pressure
Horizontal wind ve

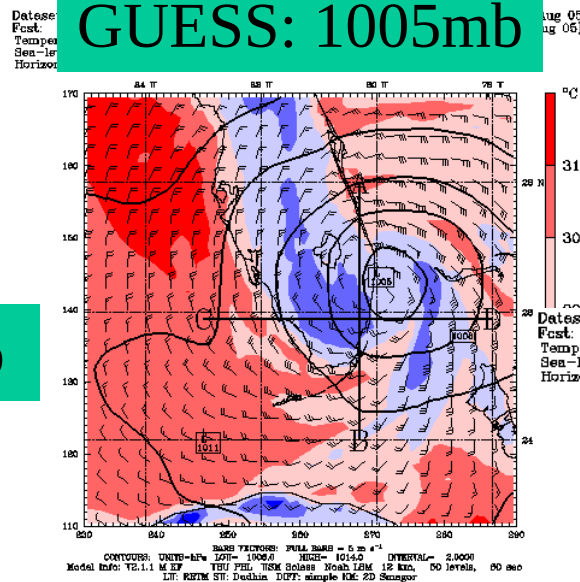
GTS: 1000.5mb



SLP, T, (U,V)

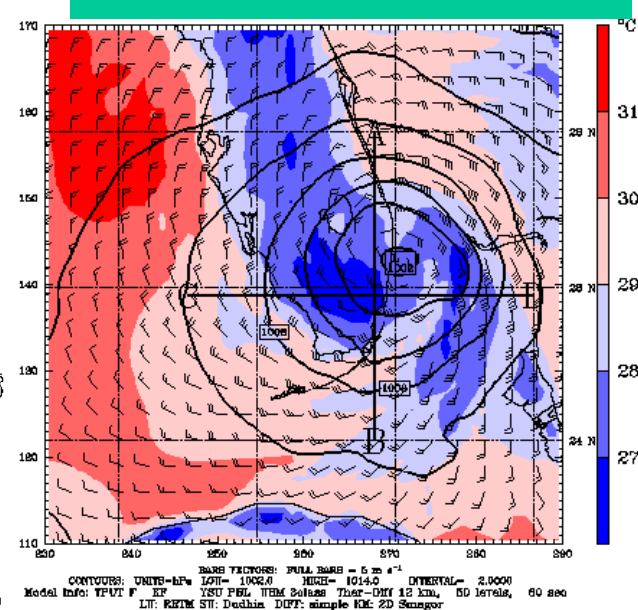
ANV ana: 1000.7mb

GUESS: 1005mb

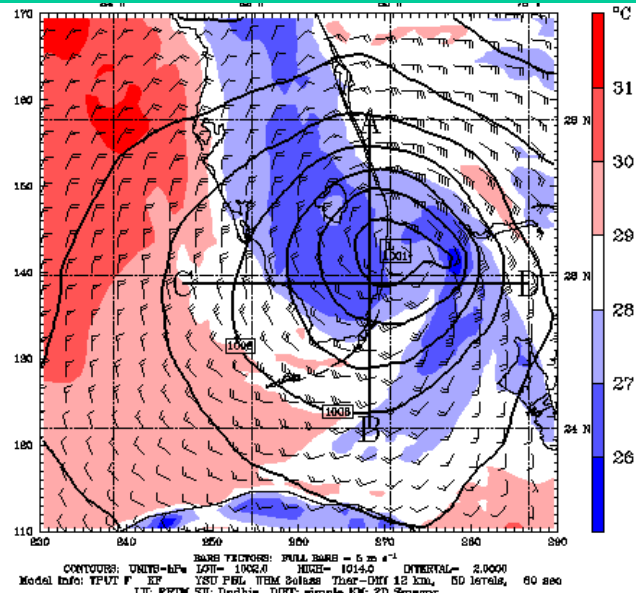


Dataset: ansua
Fast: .00 h
Temperature
Sea-level pressure
Horizontal wind ve

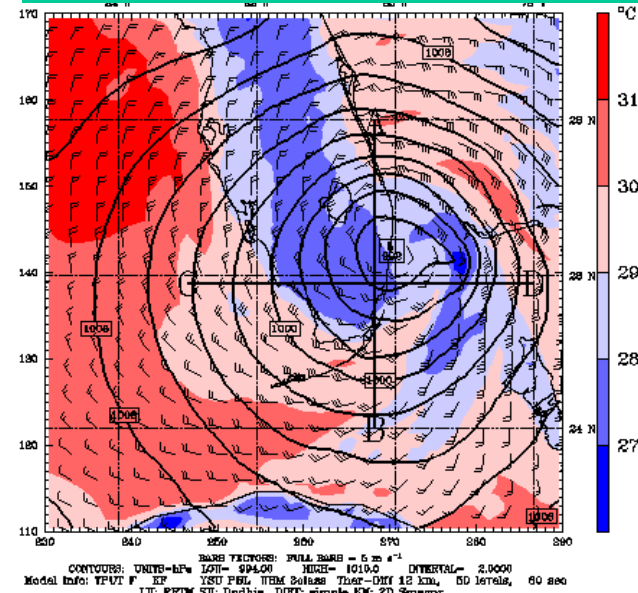
AMSUA: 999.85mb



GTS+AMSUA: 999.5mb



AMSUA+SLP: 992mb



Best track: 983mb

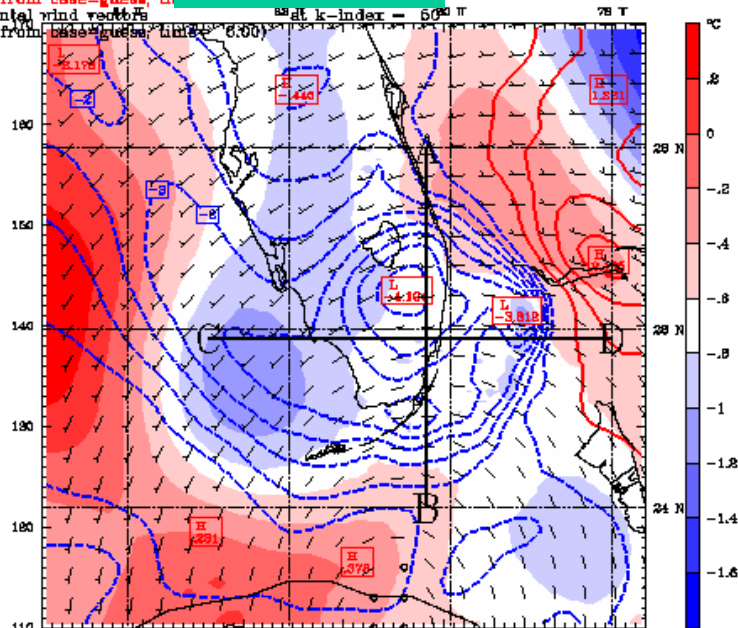
Dateset: amnsua RIP: incre
Fcast: .00 h
Temperature
(diff. from case=gues, time=

AMSUA

Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gues, time=

Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gues, time=

sun= 3



Dateset: gts RIP: incre
Fcast: .00 h
Temperature

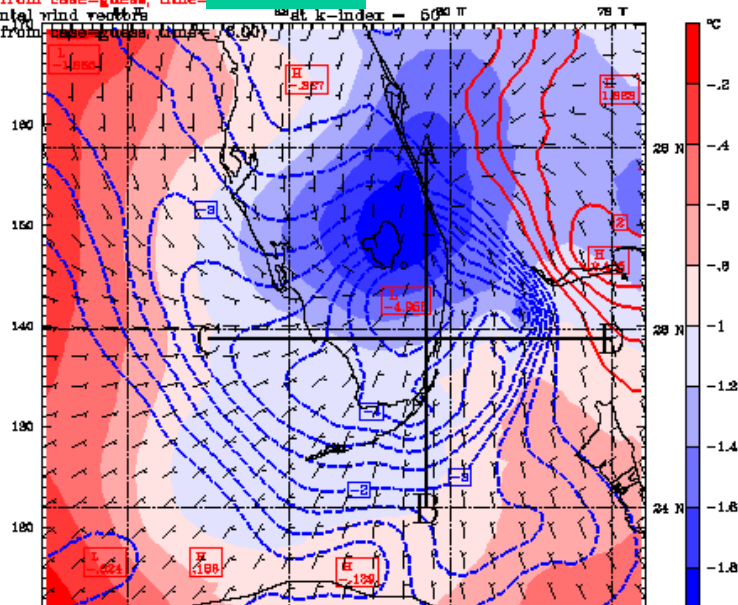
GTS

(diff. from case=gues, time=

Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gues, time=

Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gues, time=

sun= 3



Increment
SLP,T,U,V

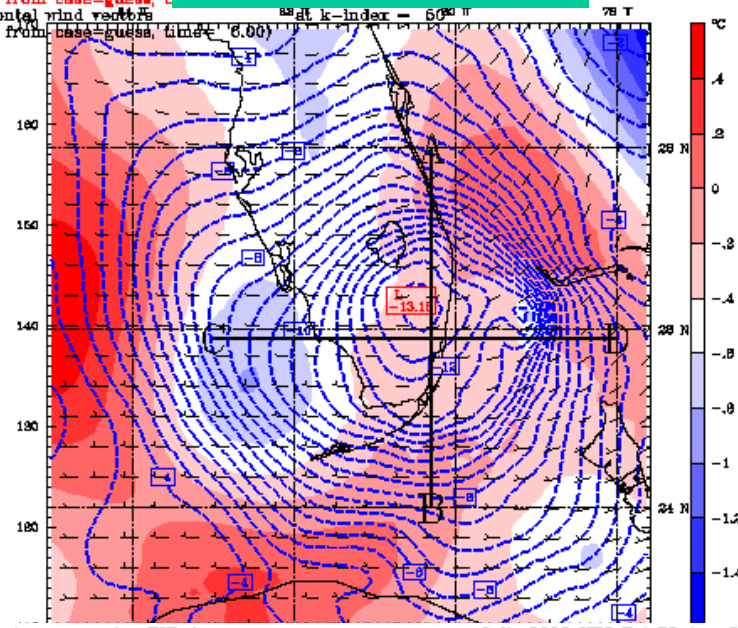
Dateset: amnsua bogus RIP: incre
Fcast: .00 h
Temperature
(diff. from case=gues, time=

AMSUA+SLP

Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gues, time=

Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gues, time=

sun= 3



Dateset: amnsua gts RIP: incre
Fcast: .00 h
Temperature

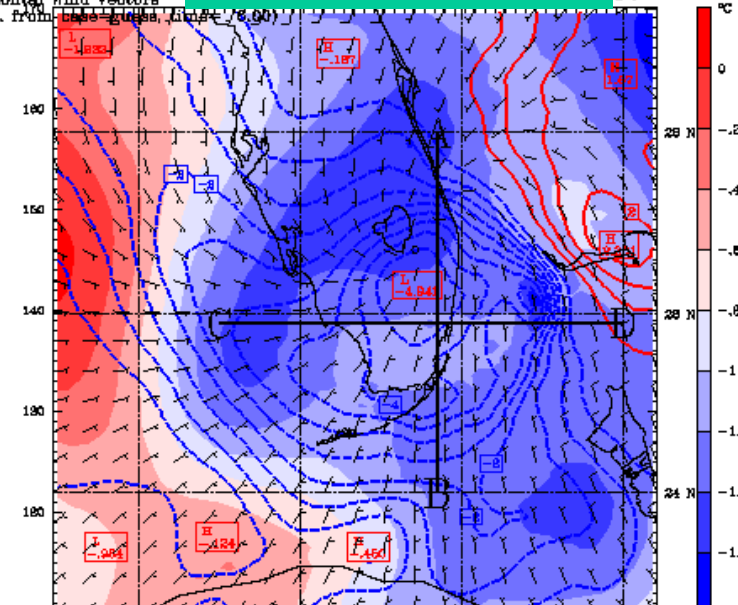
GTS+AMSUA

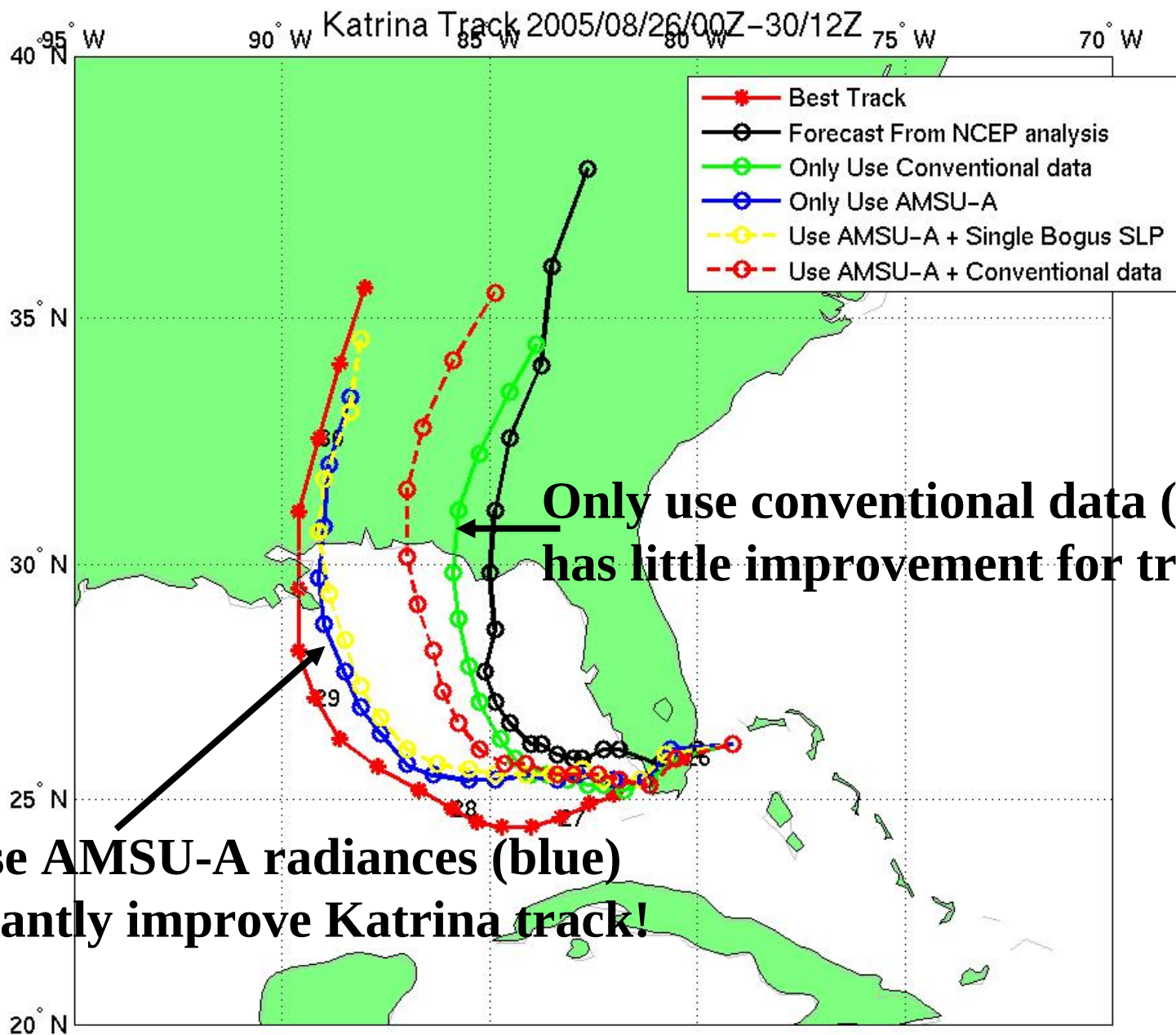
(diff. from case=gues, time=

Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gues, time=

Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gues, time=

sun= 3

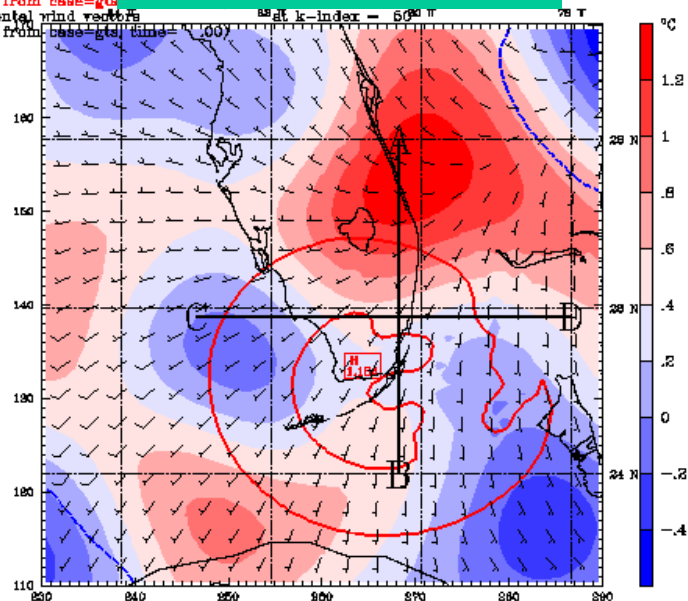




Dateset: amsua RD
Fctst: .00 h
Temperature
(diff. from case=gts
Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gts
Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gts) time= 000

AMSUA - GTS

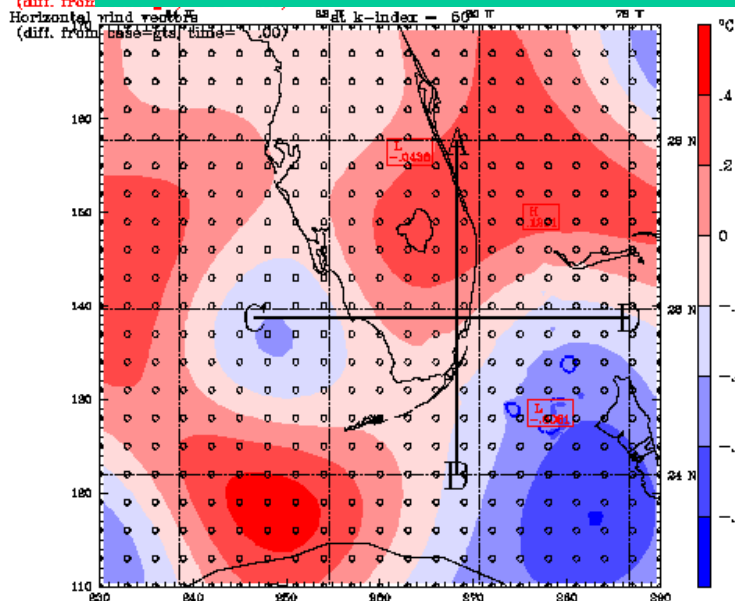
= 3



Contours: UNITS-hPa
Model Info: TPVT F KF YSU PBL URM Soloss Ther-DHY 12 km, 50
LIT: KHYM ST: Dedhia DUFF: simple KM: 2D Senagor

Dateset: amsua RD
Fctst: .00 h
Temperature
(diff. from case=gts
Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gts
Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gts) time= 000

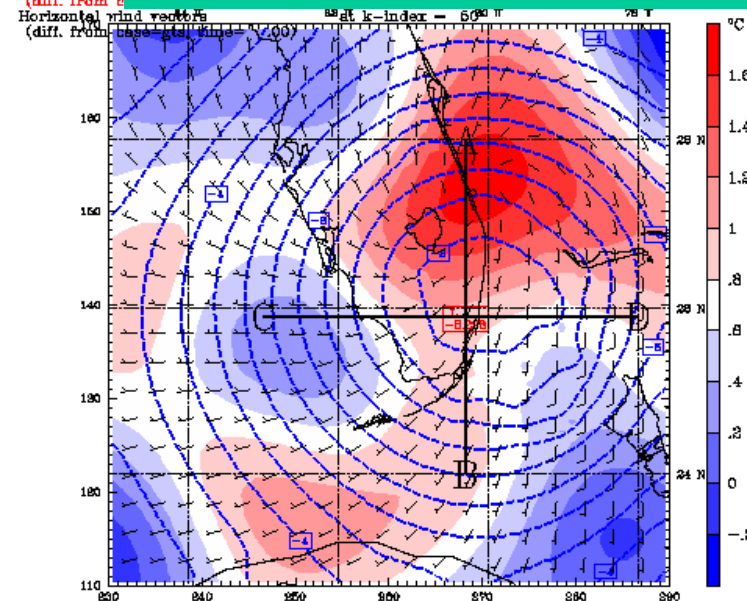
[GTS+AMSUA] - GTS



Contours: UNITS-hPa
Model Info: TPVT F KF YSU PBL URM Soloss Ther-DHY 12 km, 50
LIT: KHYM ST: Dedhia DUFF: simple KM: 2D Senagor

Dateset: amsua RD
Fctst: .00 h
Temperature
(diff. from case=gts
Sea-level pressure
(diff. from case=gts
Horizontal wind vectors
(diff. from case=gts) time= 000

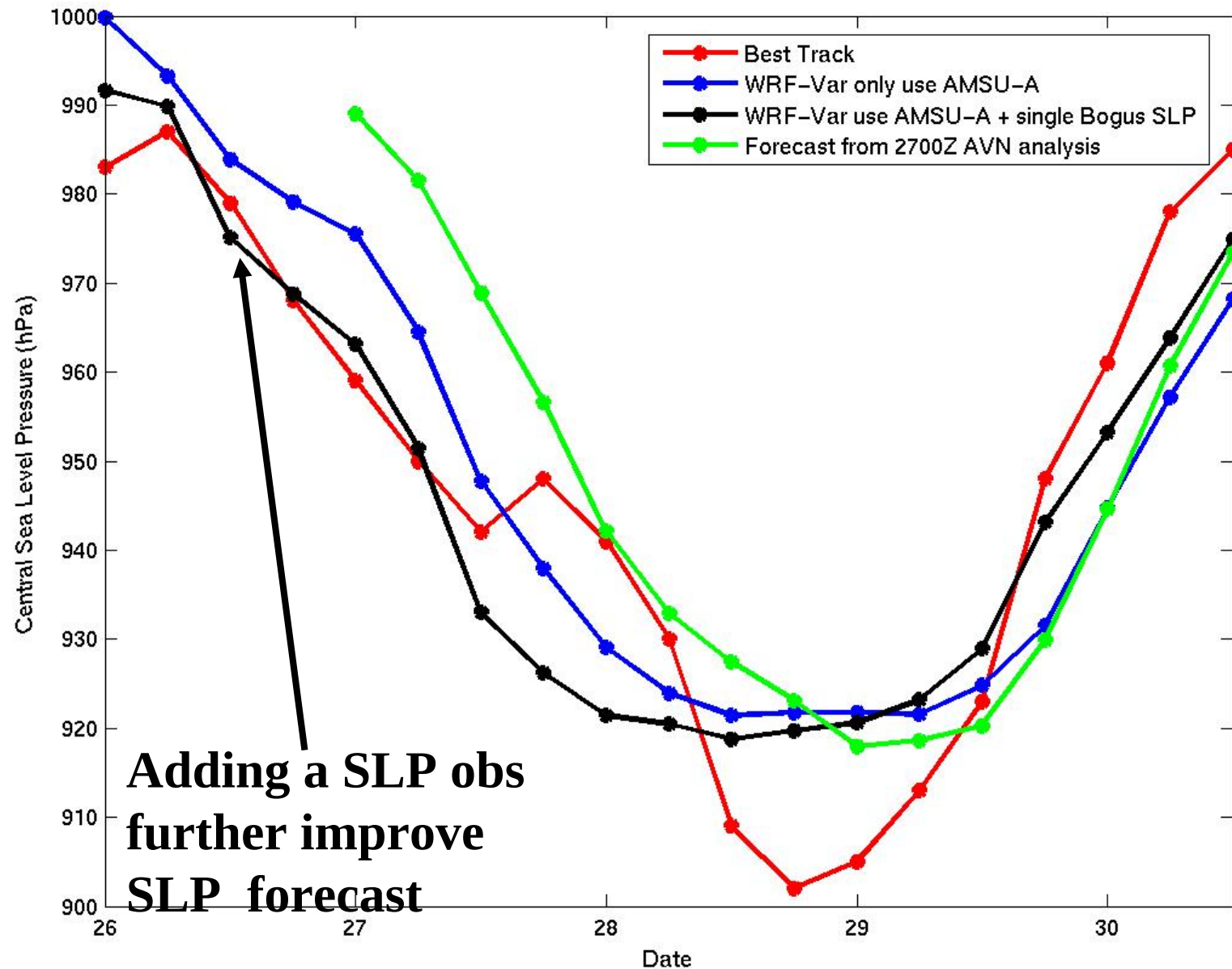
[AMSUA+SLP] - GTS



Contours: UNITS-hPa
Model Info: TPVT F KF YSU PBL URM Soloss Ther-DHY 12 km, 50
LIT: KHYM ST: Dedhia DUFF: simple KM: 2D Senagor

Almost no difference
For wind and SLP!

Central Sea Level Pressure Forecasts



Summary

- Preliminary radiance assimilation capability has been implemented in WRF-Var.
- First application to Katrina case shows encouraging results.
- Appropriate background error statistics also play a key role
- More case study and statistical impact study for extended period will be performed.

Developing Plan for near term

- Improved bias correction scheme
 - Air-mass dependent, VarBC,
- Observation error tuning for extended period
- Porting CRTM of JCSDA to WRF-Var
- AIRS radiance assimilation
- Improved MW surface emissivity
- Cloud/Precipitation affected radiance simulation
- Assimilate radiance with 4DVAR/EnKF/Hybrid