



# Recent progress and plans on the use of observations in NWP models at Météo-France

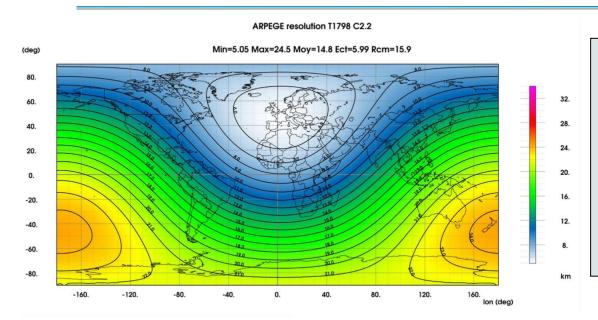
Claude Fischer on behalf of the NWP observation team DESR/CNRM/GMAP/OBS (Toulouse, France)

#### **Outline**

- Observation usage in the global model ARPEGE
- Observation usage in the convective scale model AROME
- Planned changes for 2021



#### **Global model ARPEGE**



# Spectral model with variable resolution: T<sub>1</sub> 1798c2.2L105

#  $\Delta x$  from **5** to 25 km # 105 vertical levels from 10 m to 0.1 hPa

#### Incremental 4D-Var assimilation (6-h window and 30 min time-slots):

- 2 loops of minimization: T<sub>1</sub>224c1L105 (40 iterations) + T<sub>1</sub>499c1L105 (40 iterations)
- Background error variances and correlation lengths from an EDA system (4D-Var at lower resolution: T<sub>L</sub>499/T<sub>L</sub>224) with 50 members (AEARP)

#### Forecasts (cut-off and ranges):

00 UTC (1h10/54h), 00 UTC (2h15/102h), 06 UTC (3h/72h), 12 UTC (1h50/104h), 18 UTC (3h/60h) **Since 07/2019** 



# **Major changes since October 2019 (1)**



#### **EUMETSAT - Metop-C**

IASI: October 2019 ASCAT: January 2020



#### NOAA - NOAA-20

CrIS: October 2019



# Major changes since October 2019 (2)

More recently to mitigate the loss of aircraft observations induced by the COVID-19 pandemic





Rayleigh and Mie HLOS winds (June 2020)



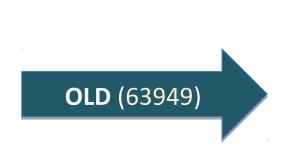
NOAA USAF - COSMIC-2

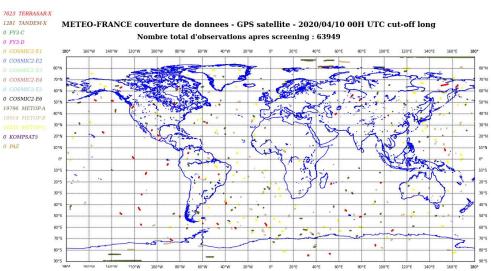
6 GNSS-RO receivers (June 2020)

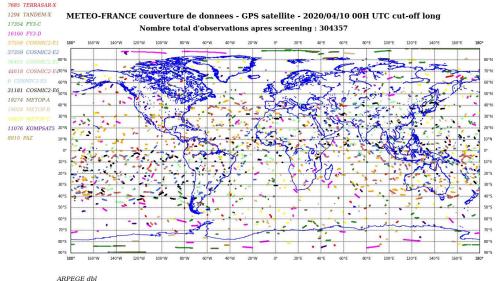
Additional receivers: KOMPSAT-5, PAZ, GNOS/FY-3D



# Monitoring of GNSS-RO bending angles





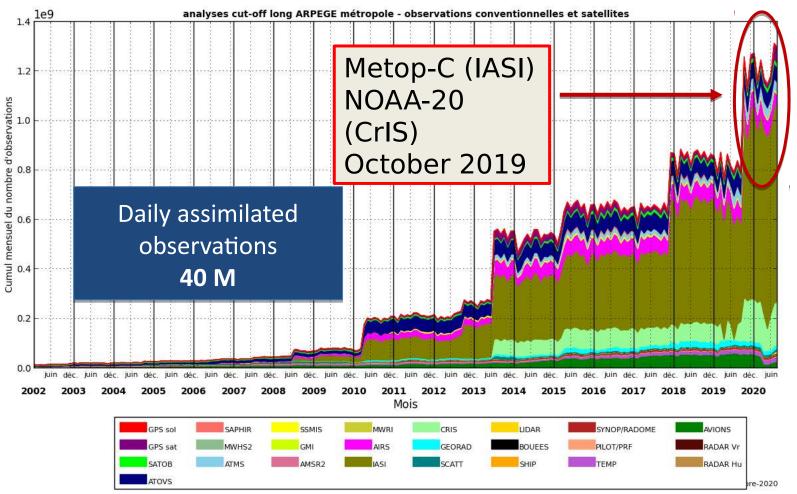






#### **Observation evolution in ARPEGE**

Evolution des cumuls mensuels de nombre d'observations utilisées par type d'observation





### Impact study of Aeolus and GNSS-RO data

One month 4D-Var assimilation (4 April - 5 May 2020) coupled to the Ensemble Data Assimilation (AEARP) - same configurations as operations

#### Additional observations

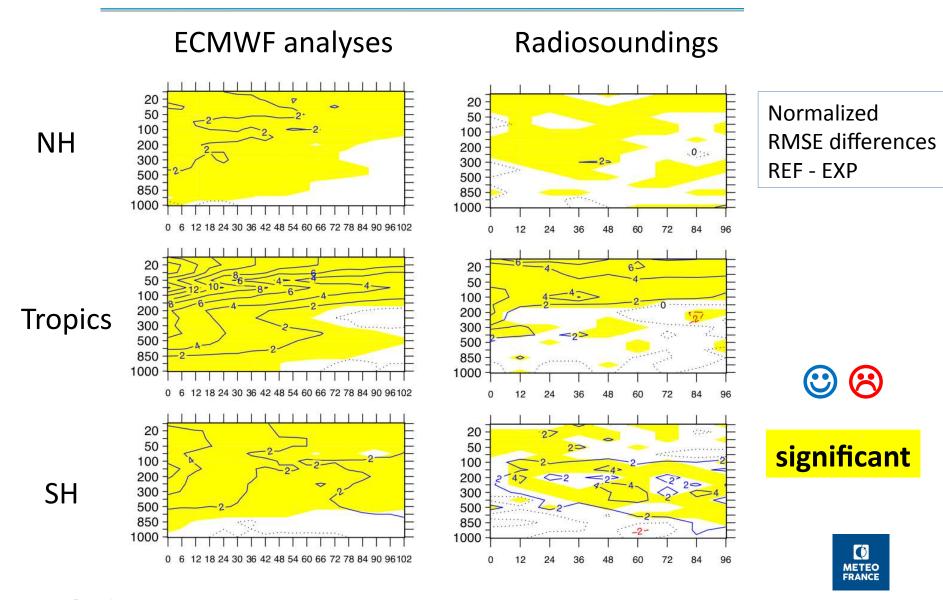
HLOS winds Rayleigh clear + Mie cloudy (L2 with M1 bias correction) GNSS-RO receivers : 6 COSMIC-2A, KOMPSAT5, PAZ, GNOS FY3-C/-D

#### Information content of observations

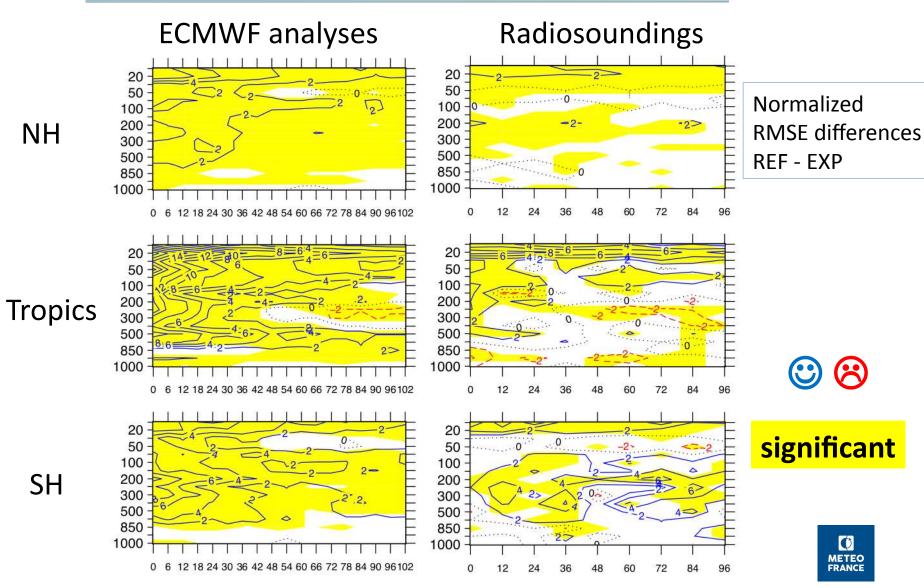
Obs type	Aeolus	GNSS-RO	RAOBs	IASI
% observation	0.42	2.90	1.49	62
% DFS	2.3	13.5	6.00	33



### Forecast scores (winds)



### Forecast scores (temperature)

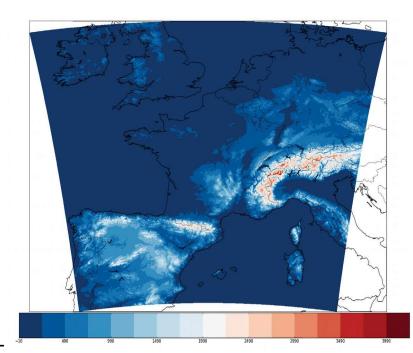


# Regional model AROME (France)

- Spectral limited area non-hydrostatic model with explicit moist convection (since 12/2008)
- Horizontal resolution: 1.3 km (\*)
- 90 vertical levels (from 5 m up to 10 hPa) (\*)
- 3D-Var assimilation (1-h window) + IAU (\*)
- Same observations as in ARPEGE:

   (+) radar Z (RH) & DOW (8 km) raw SEVIRI

   radiances (NWC-SAF cloud mask + LSA- SAF emissivity atlas)
  - (-) GNSS-RO CrIS and AIRS radiances
- Forecast range : from 7 to 48 hours (8 times a day) cut-off: between 20 min and 3.5 h
- Nowcasting version (operational since 04/2016) :
  - forecasts up to 6 h issued every hour (assimilation not cycled)
  - Assimilation window [-10 min, + 10 min]
  - Cut-off: 10 min



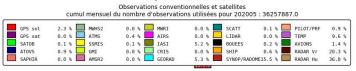
(\*) since 04/ 2015

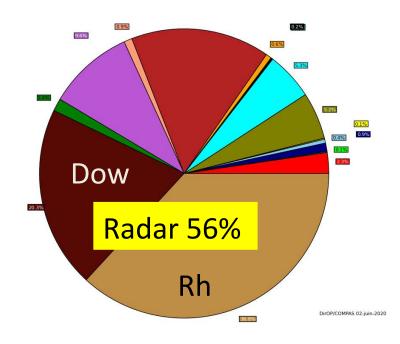


#### **Observations in AROME 3D-Var**

#### Satellite observations = 12 %

Proportions du nombre d'observations utiliséees par type d'observation analyses AROME France



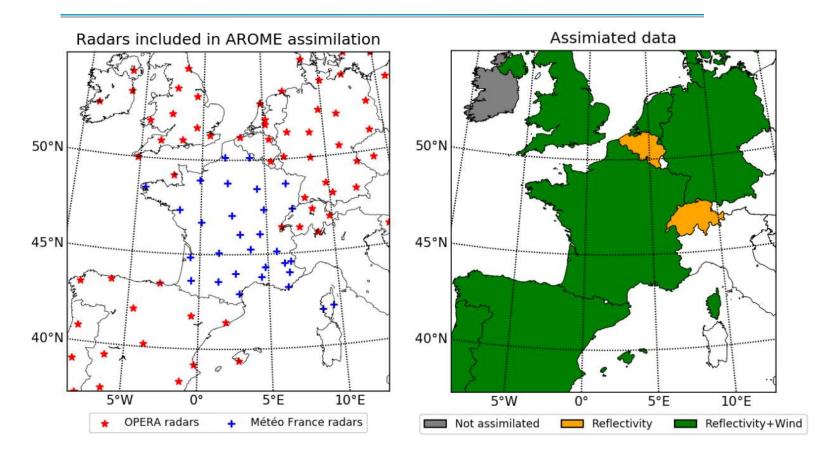


- Radar DOW + Z (RH)
- Surface (SYNOP + RADOME)
- Radiosoundings (BUFR HR)
- Aircrafts
- GEO radiances (METEOSAT)
- LEO satellites (IASI, AMSU, AMVs, SCAT)
- Ground based GNSS (ZTD)

Spatial thinning of satellite obsbetween 80 and 125 km



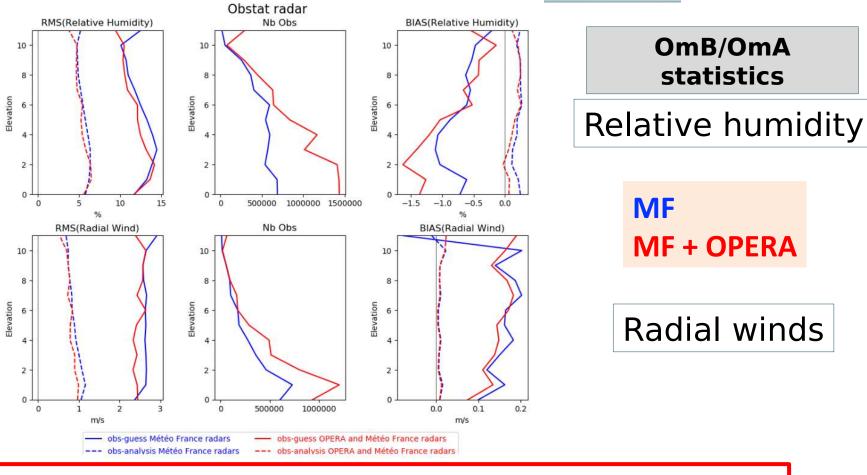
### **Additional European radars for AROME**



30 radars from French network
62 additional European radars (some on them located outside the AROME domain) available from **EUMETNET OPERA** 



## Impact of OPERA radars in AROME



Very similar quality of selected radars from OPERA wrt to MF Positive impact on case studies (heavy rainfall events)

Neutral impact on mean scores

# Planned changes in observation usage (2021)

#### **ARPEGE**

- Assimilation of instruments from chinese polar orbiting satellite FY3-D (MWHS-2, MWTS-2, MWRI)
- Assimilation of raw radiances from ABI onboard GOES-16 and GOES-17 (using NWC SAF cloud classification)
- Assimilation of ocean winds from new scatterometers (HY-2B and CFOSAT)
- Assimilation of all-sky microwave radiances from cross-track water vapour sounders (MHS) using a Bayesian inversion for RH profile retrievals (similar to radar reflectivity in AROME)
- Improved spatial thinning (data selection) of satellite radiances



# Planned changes in observation usage (2021)

#### **AROME**

- Assimilation of French radar data from a new unified processing chain (use of polarimetric variables for attenuation and echo types) consistent with OPERA format (HDF5, polar coordinates)
- Monitoring and/or assimilation of aircraft winds from Mode -S/ADS-B and Mode-S/EHS receptions (collaboration with French civil aviation to get data from SSR over France, network of Météo-France ADS-B antennas, EMADDC
- Include interchannel correlation errors for SEVIRI radiances
- Use of descent radiosounding data (Germany, France, ...)
- Use of VarBC scheme to correct aircraft temperature biases







# Thank you for your attention!







# Detlev, für dein Letztes EWGLAM, sing doch mal was!

