

Very short range precipitation forecast
by the COSMO NWP model using radar
and satellite data

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Layout

- Motivation
- NWP model
- Assimilation methods
 - Radar reflectivity
 - Extrapolated radar data
- Examples
- Conclusions

Flash floods



NWP model COSMO 4.6

Configuration

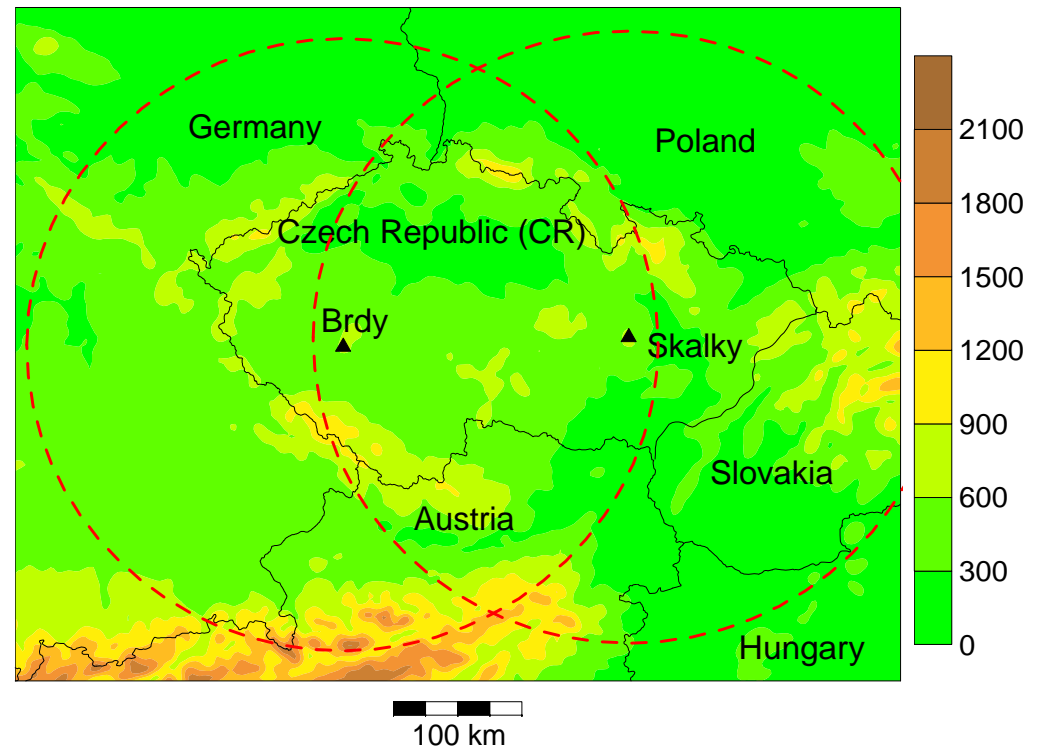
- $\Delta x = 2.8 \text{ km}$, $\Delta t = 30 \text{ s}$
- $281 \times 211 \times 50$
- explicit precipitation
- hydrometeors
(rain, snow, ice, graupels)

Initial conditions

- forecasts of COSMO-EU

Boundary conditions

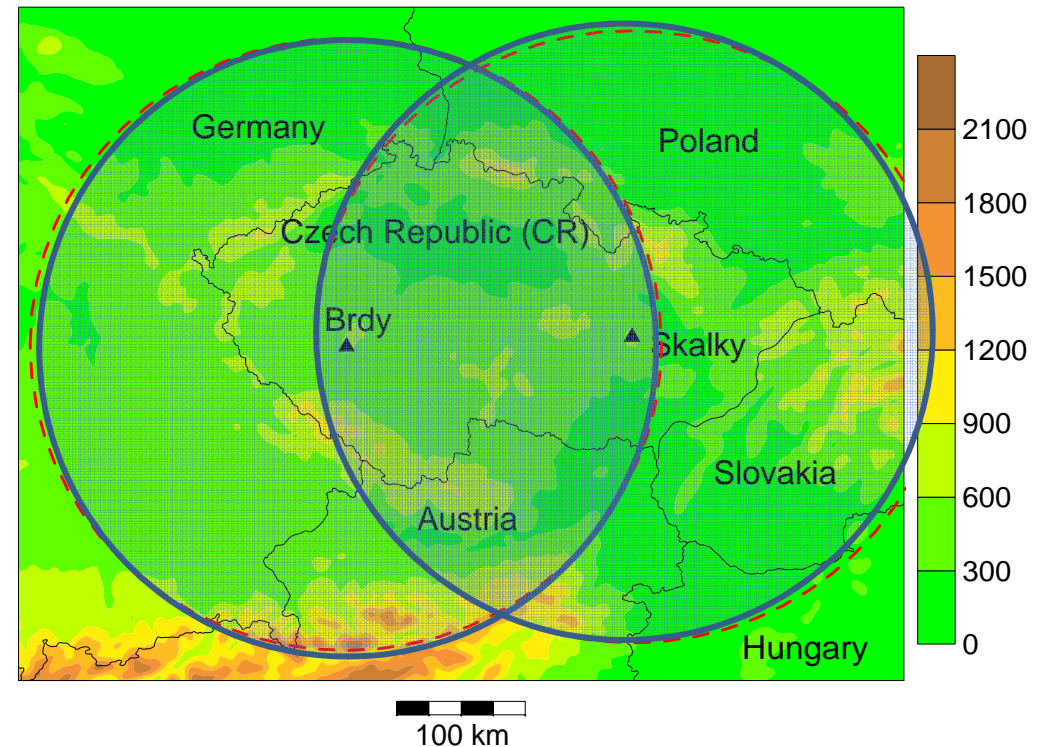
- forecasts of COSMO-EU
- every 1h



780 km x 590 km

Radar data

- Observations
 - two C-band radars
 - resolution 1km x 1km, $\Delta t=10$ min., CAPPI 2km
- Assimilated data
 - rain rates
 - Z-R $\alpha=200$, $\beta=1.6$
- Forecast verification
 - Radar + gauge



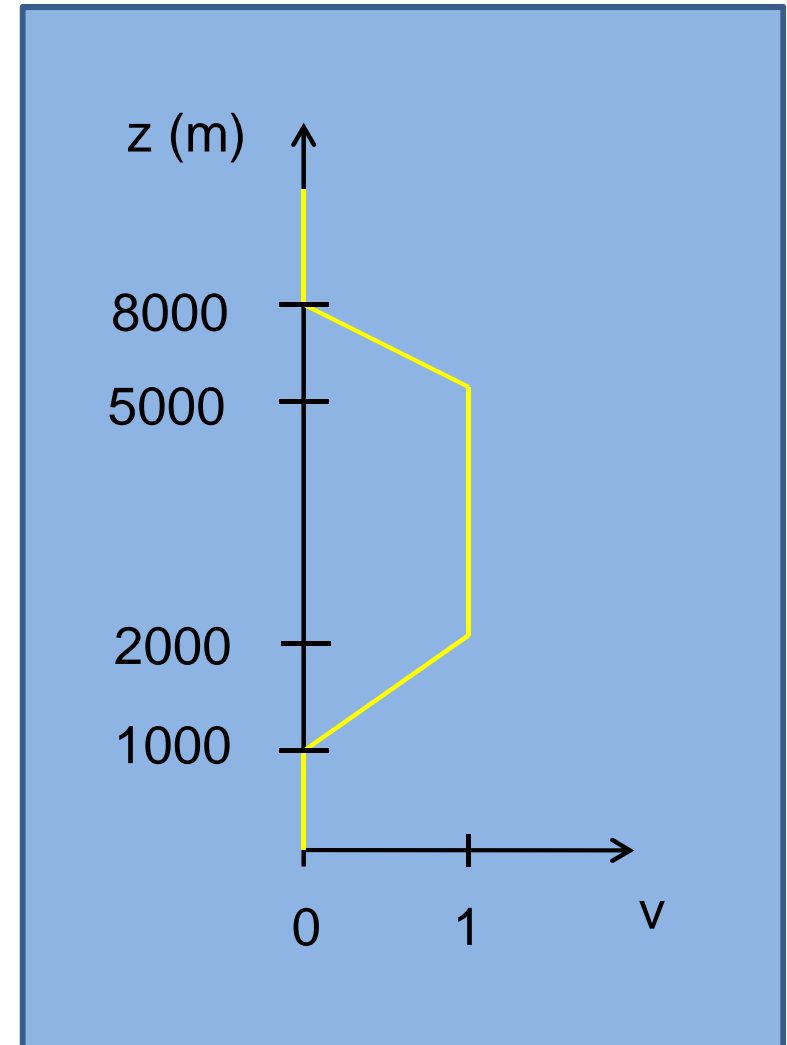
Assimilation of radar reflectivity by model water vapour correction Δq_v

$$\Delta q_v = f(r_{\text{RADAR}} - r_{\text{NWP}}; q_{\text{sat}})$$

$$r_{\text{RADAR}} > r_{\text{NWP}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta q_v > 0$$

$$r_{\text{RADAR}} < r_{\text{NWP}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta q_v < 0$$

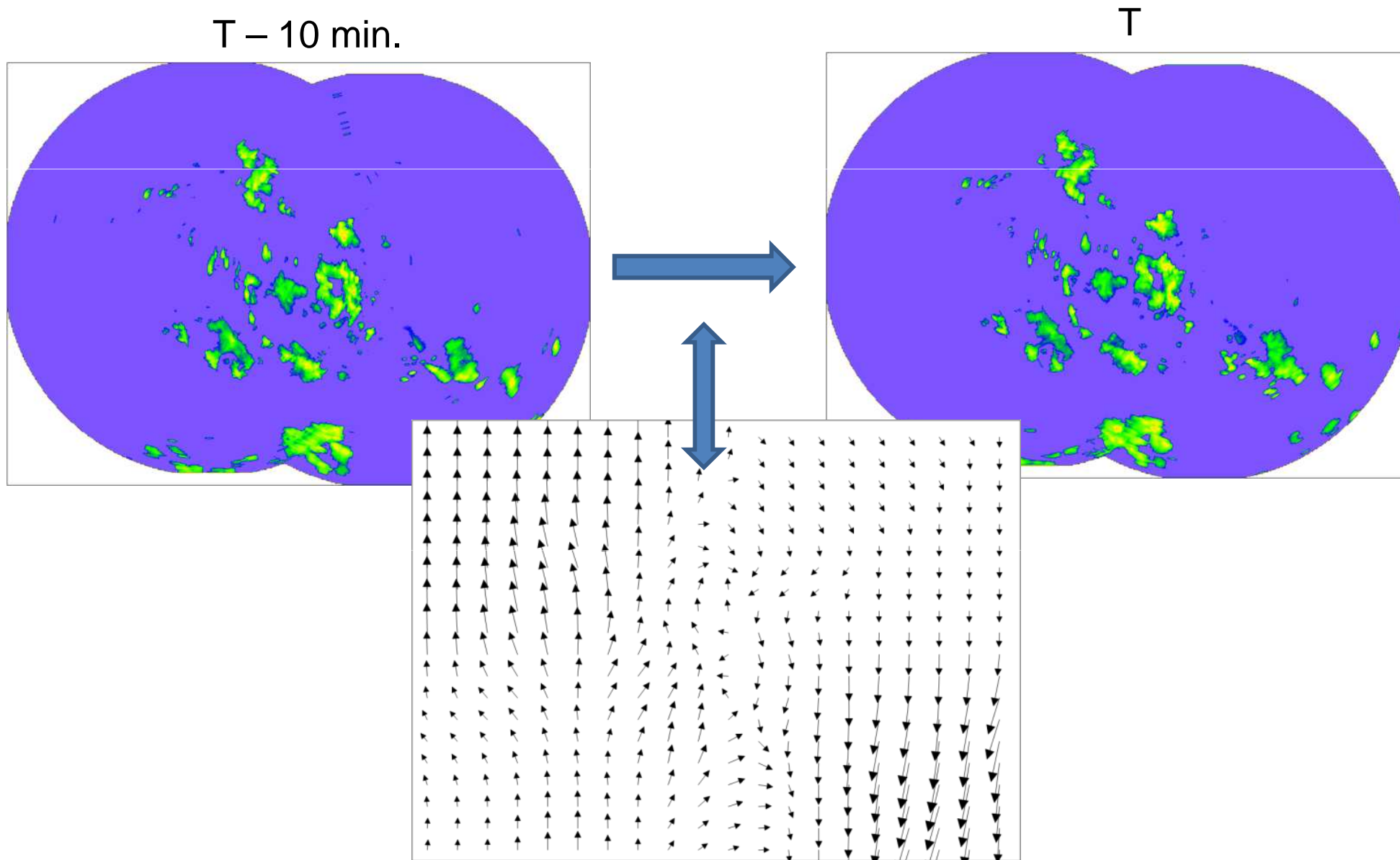
$$q_{i,j,k}^{\text{new}} = q_{i,j,k}^{\text{old}} + \Delta q * v(z_k)$$



Assimilation of extrapolated radar reflectivity

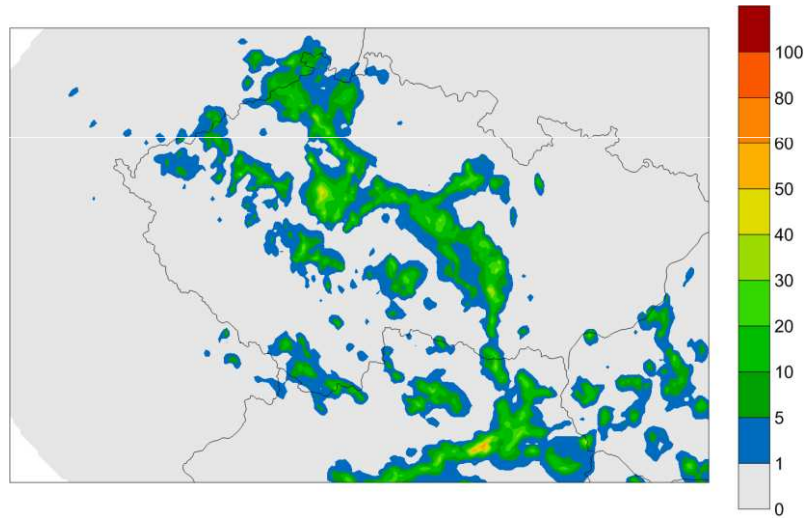
- Motion field is derived from consecutive radar observations
- Radar reflectivity is extrapolated using lagrangian trajectories (back propagation algorithm)

Motion field – COTREC method

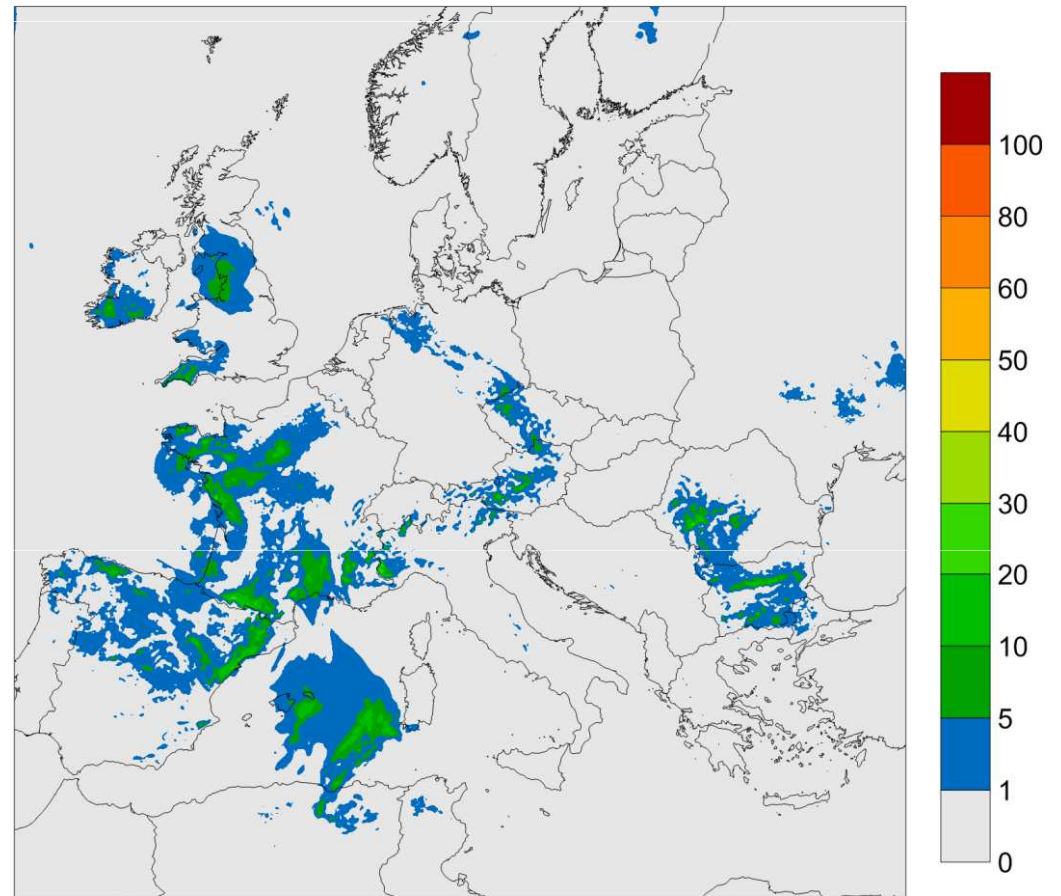


01 June 2008

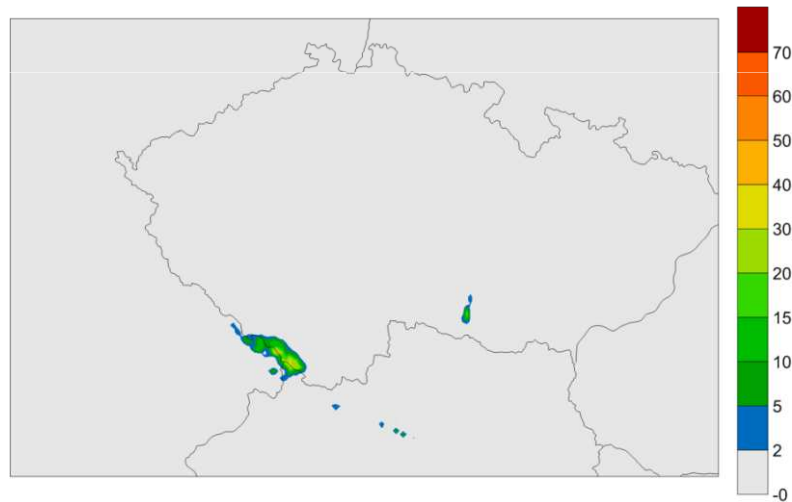
Obs. precipitation 12-18 UTC



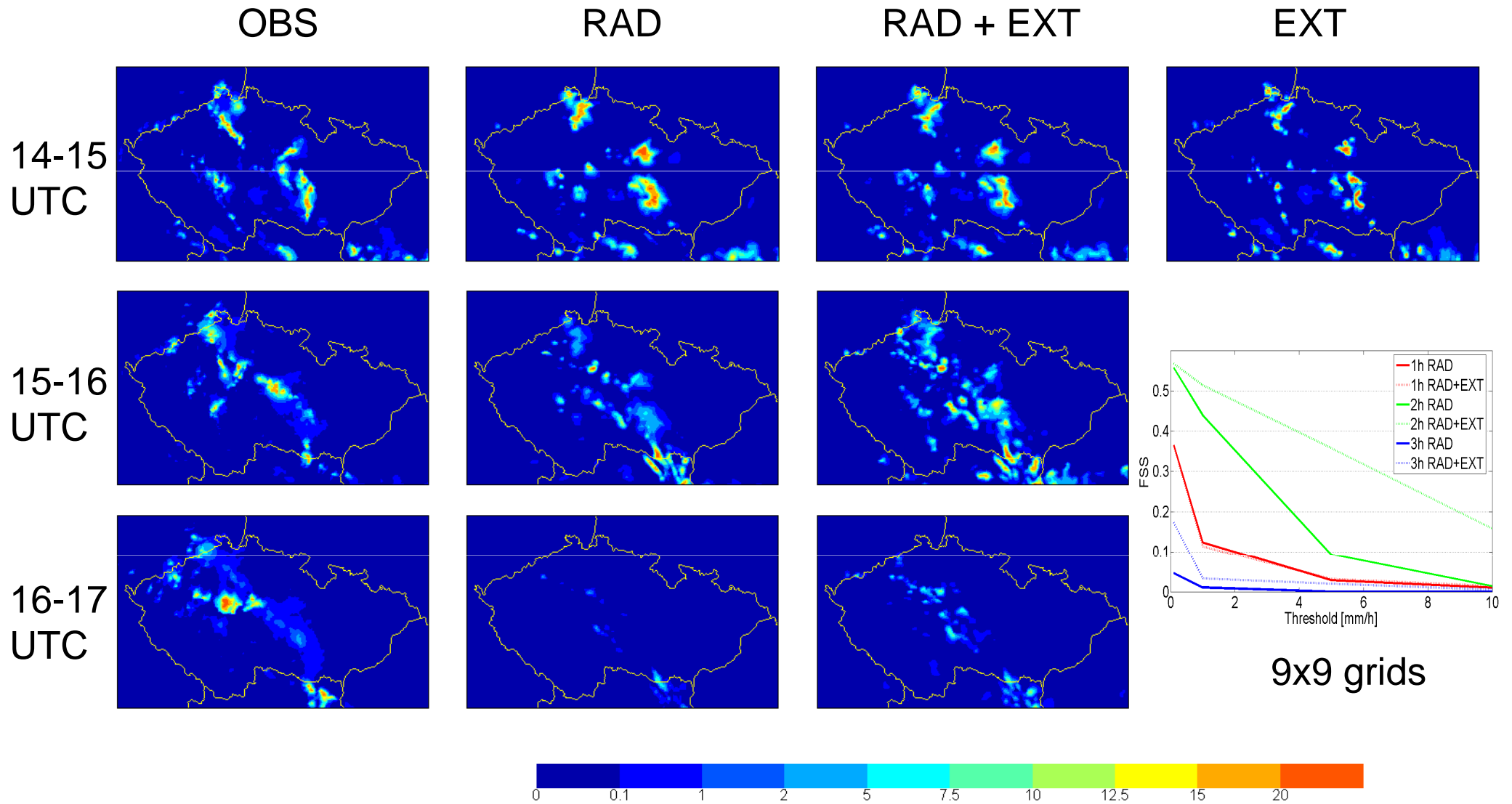
COSMO-EU: precipitation 12-18 UTC



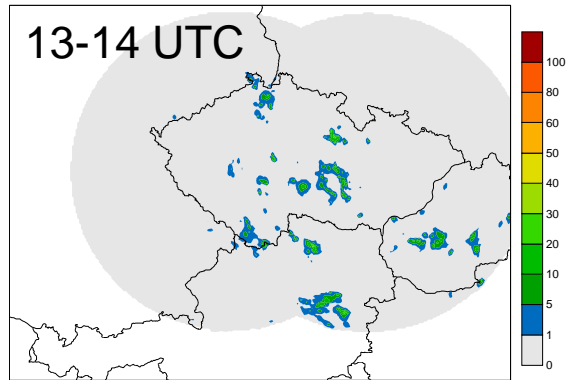
COSMO-CZ: precipitation 12-18 UTC



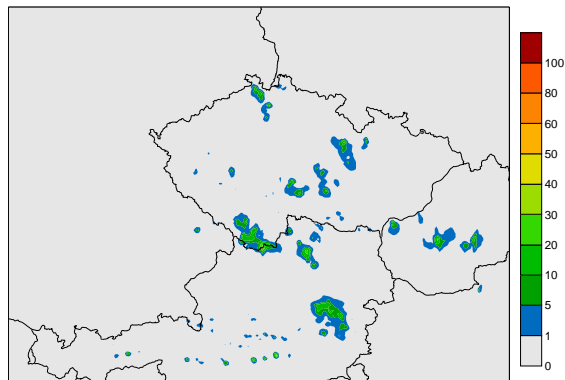
Assimilation: 09 – 14 UTC



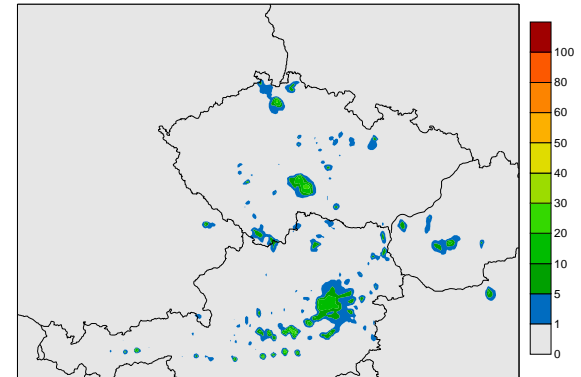
OBS



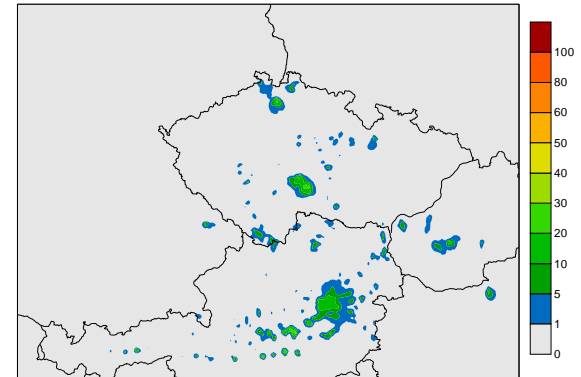
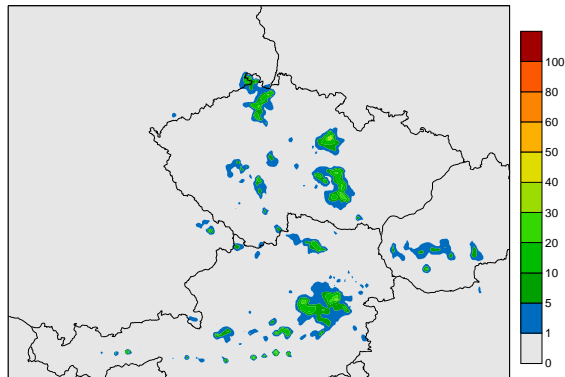
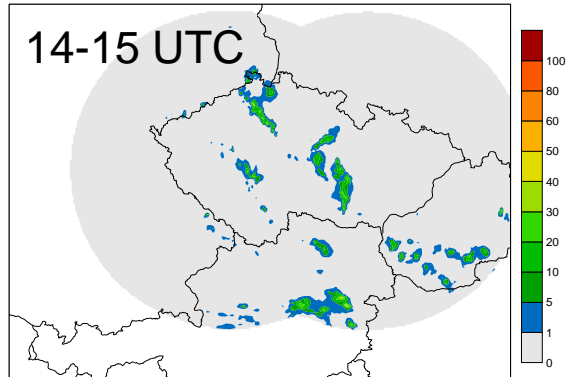
1st hour



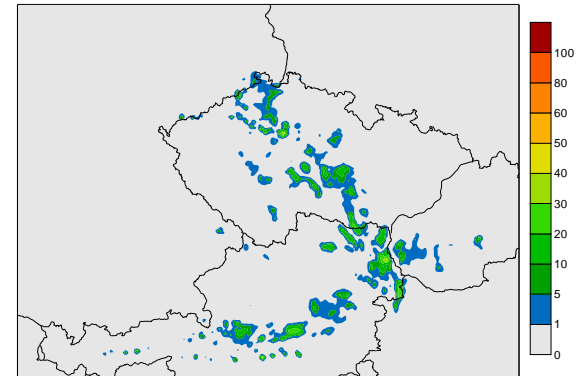
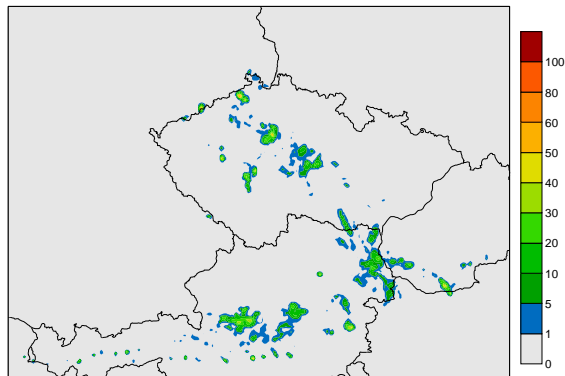
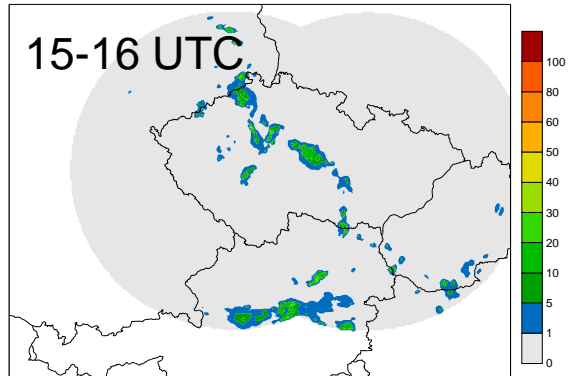
2nd hour



14-15 UTC

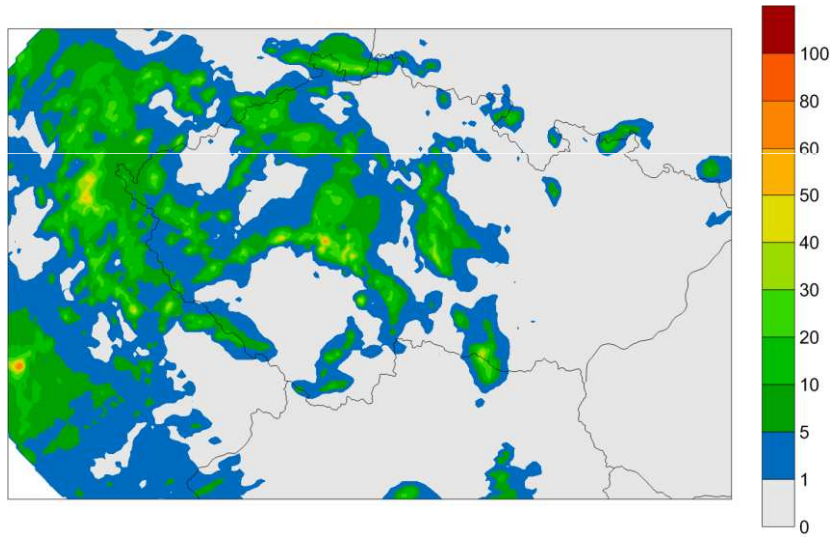


15-16 UTC

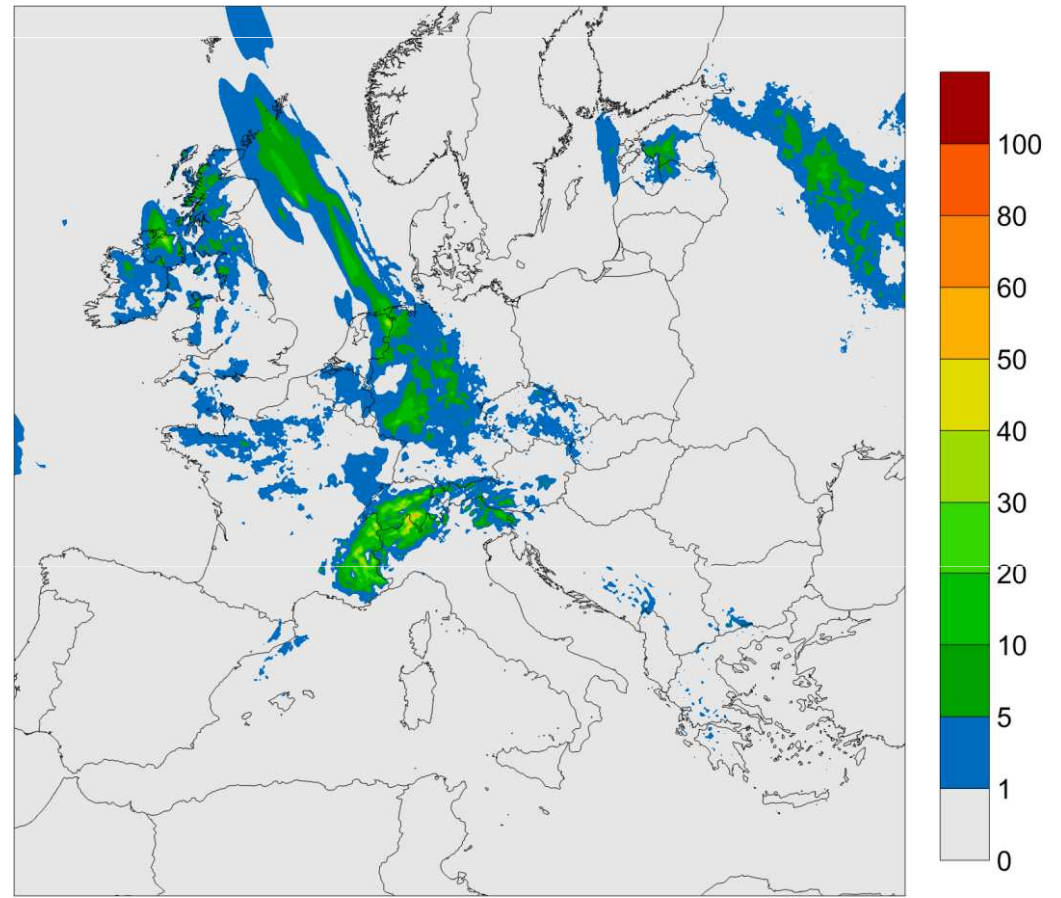


03 July 2008

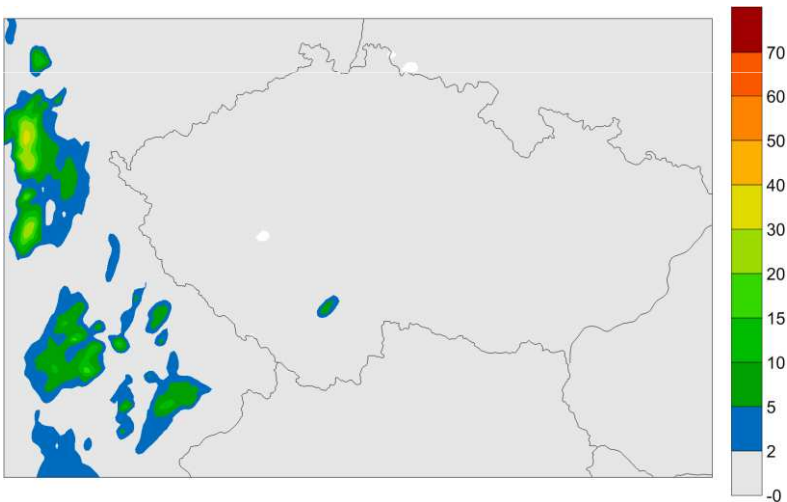
Obs. precipitation 12-18 UTC



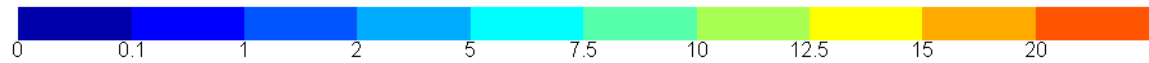
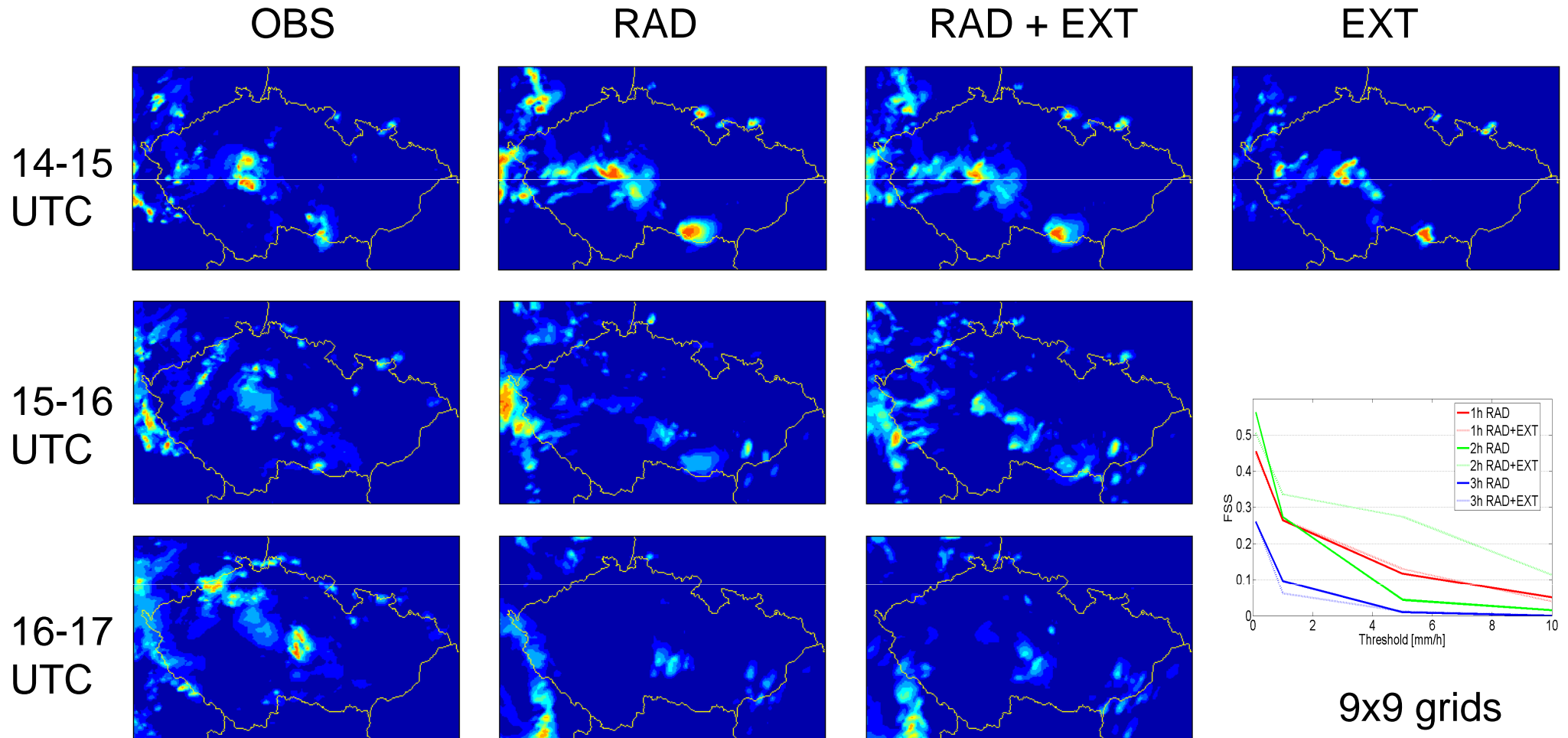
COSMO-EU: precipitation 12-18 UTC



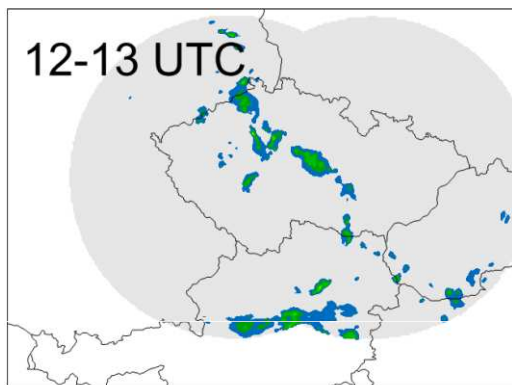
COSMO-CZ: precipitation 12-18 UTC



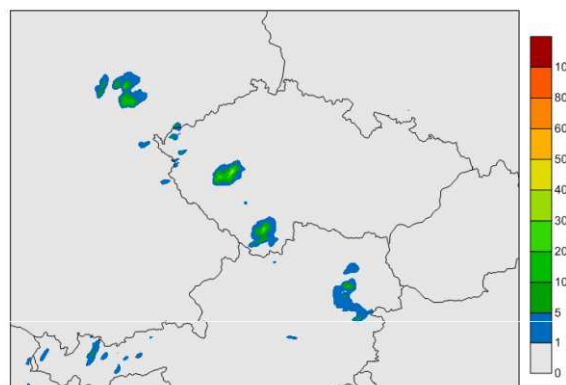
Assimilation: 09 – 14 UTC



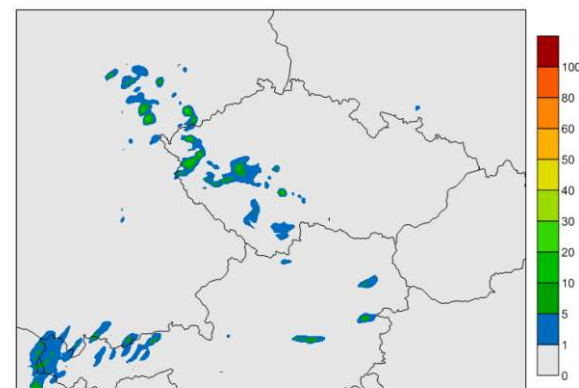
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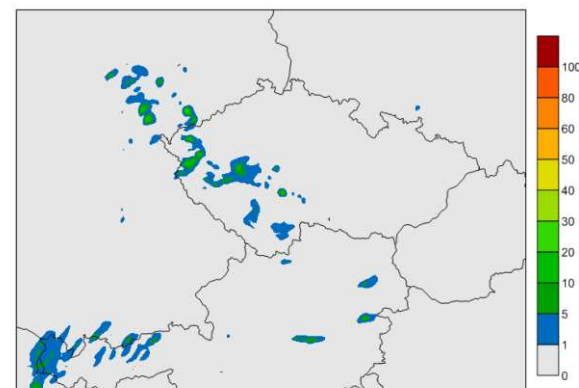
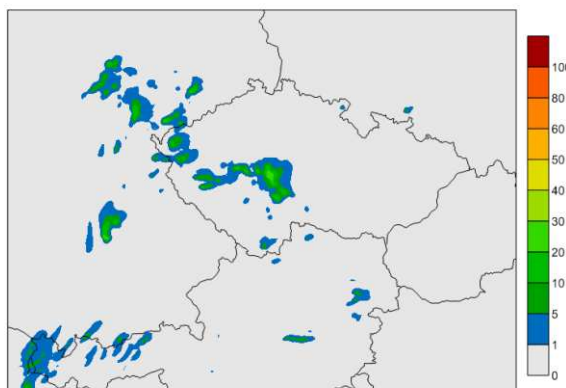
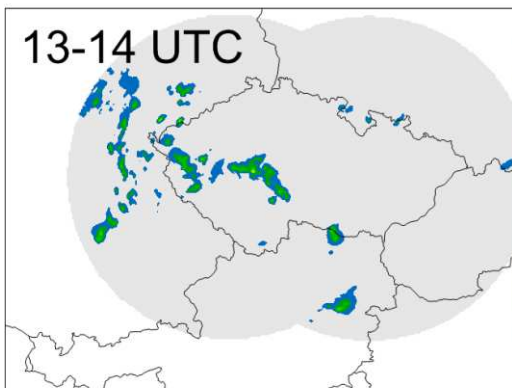
1st hour



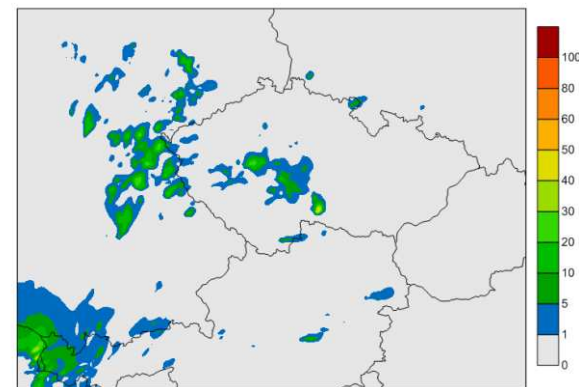
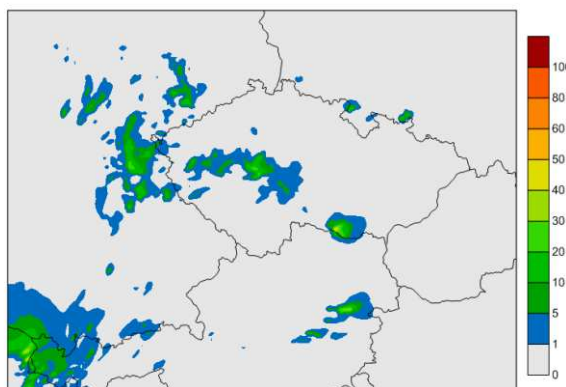
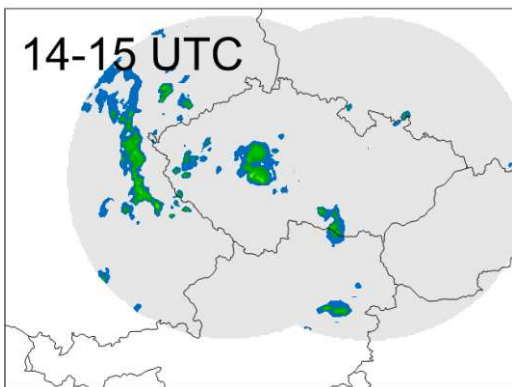
2nd hour



13-14 UTC

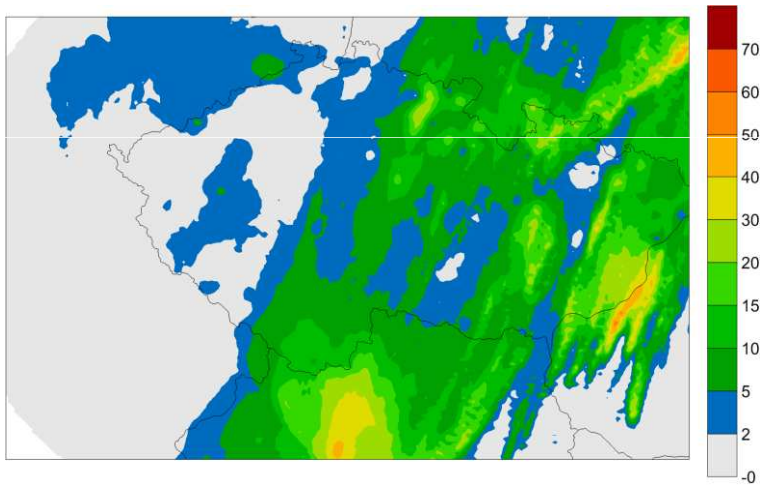


14-15 UTC

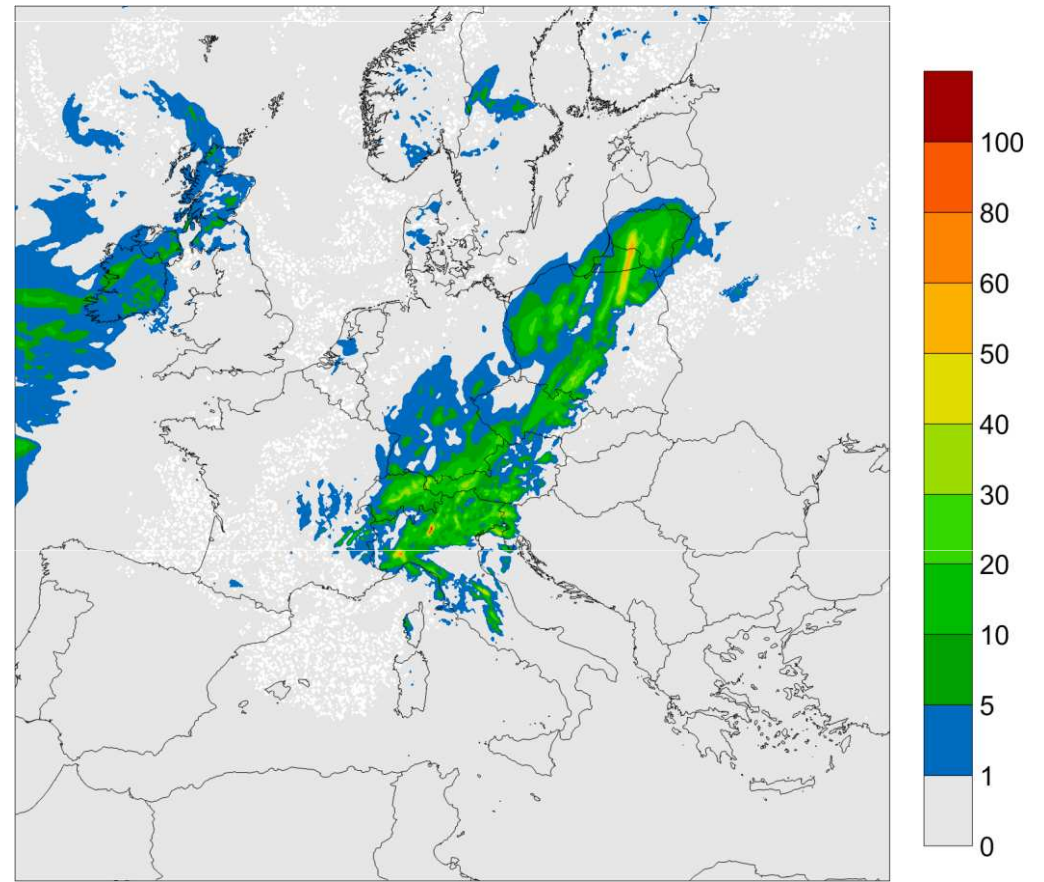


15 August 2008

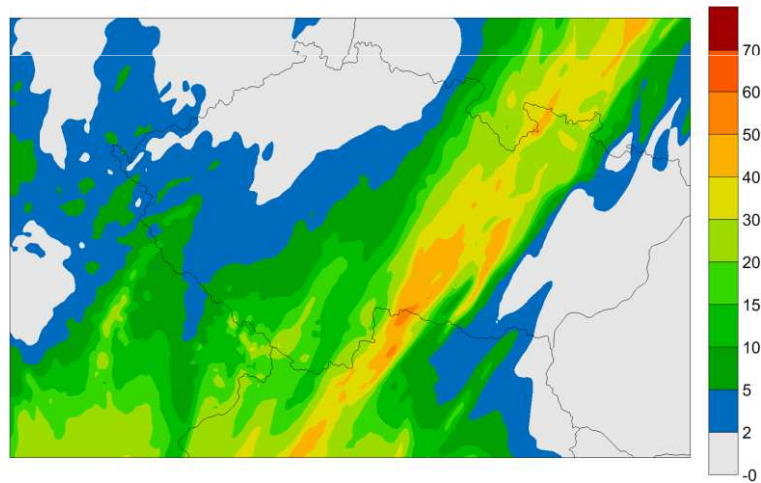
Obs. precipitation 12-18 UTC



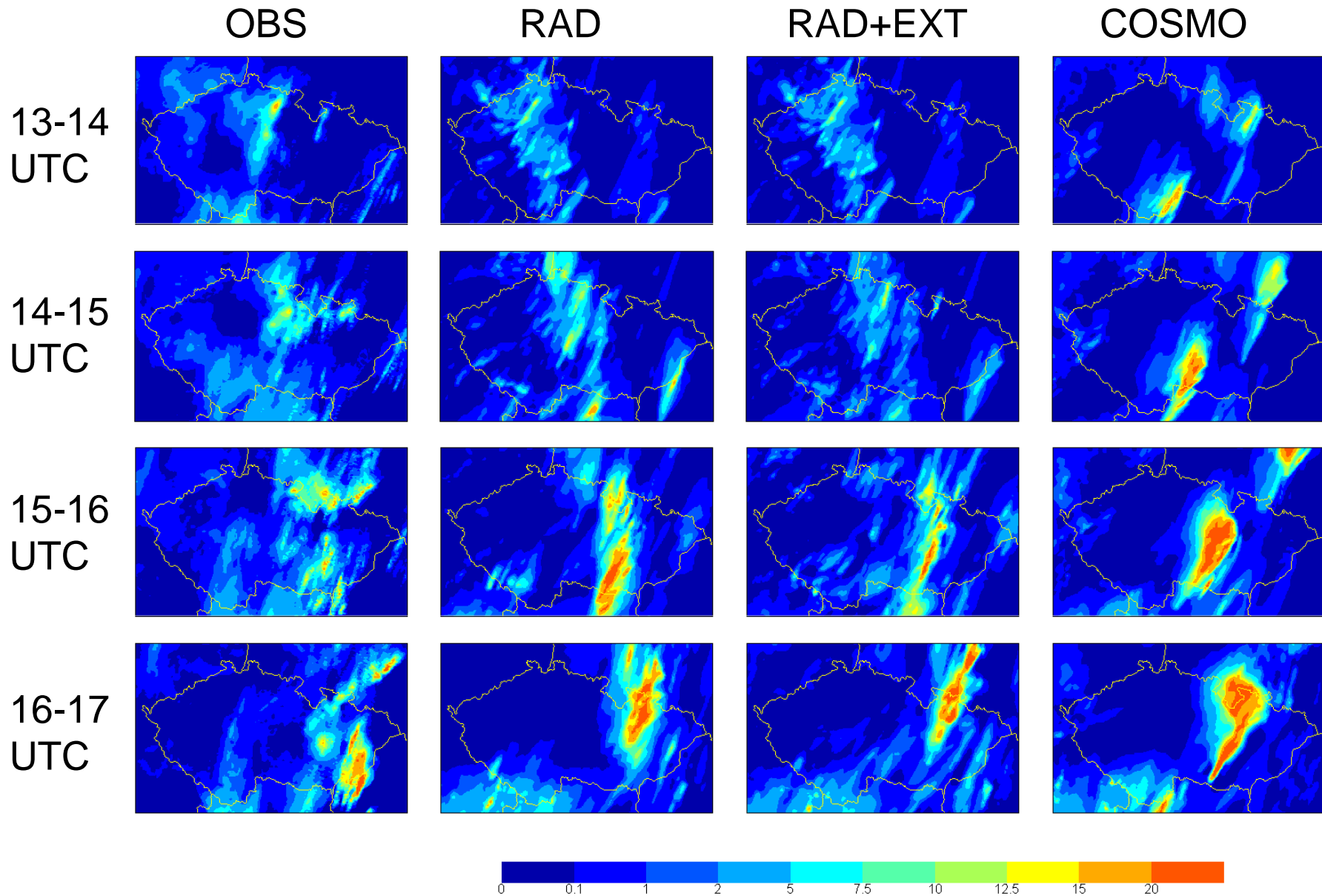
COSMO-EU: precipitation 12-18 UTC



COSMO-CZ: precipitation 12-18 UTC



Assimilation: 09 – 14 UTC



Conclusions

- The WVC assimilation method improves precipitation forecasts.
- Assimilation of radar data can trigger precipitation processes.
- Assimilation of extrapolated data usually improves precipitation forecasts for 2nd and 3rd hour.
- Small area restricts the length of the forecast.

Acknowledgement

DWD for providing COSMO code and COSMO-EU data

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