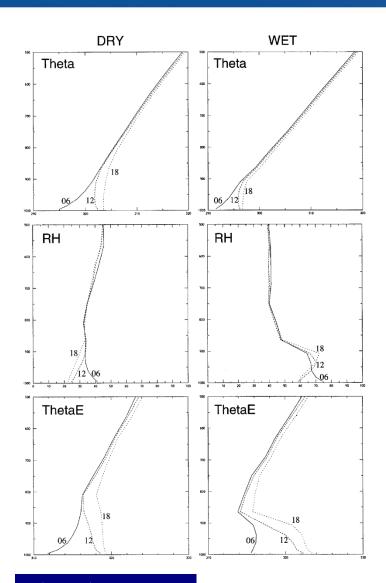
Soil moisture assimilation

Stefan Schneider (ZAMG)



Theory on the influence of soil moisture





DRY (0.5): solar radiation -> sensible heat

-> pronounced mixing layer

WET (2.0): solar radiation -> latent heat

-> thin mixing layer

WET: moisture is transported into a thin & cool mixing layer -> relative humidity increases (absolute humidity ~ equal, so the additional water, which is raining out, is mainly advected)

WET: well pronounced mixing layer warmer near the ground, colder above than DRY -> higher potential for convective instability

Forecasting model

ALADIN

Model version: CY35T1

Horizontal resolution: 9.6km

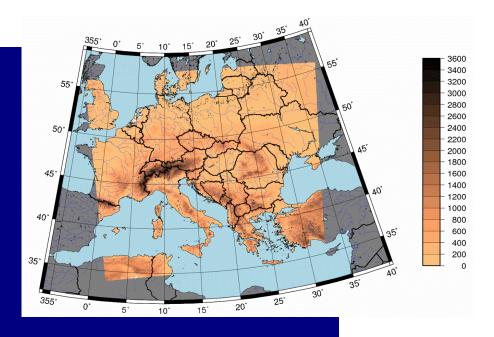
Vertical resolution: 60 layers

Time step: 415.385 seconds

Forecast range: 72h

Coupling: ARPÈGE

runs per day: 4 (00, 06, 12, 18UTC)





Forecasting model



Model version: CY36T1

Horizontal resolution: 8.8km

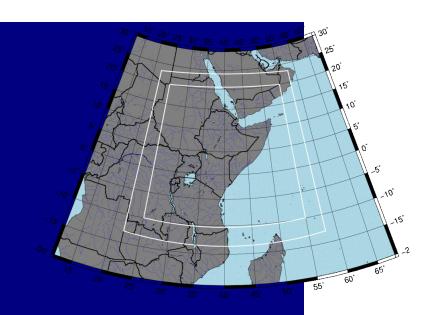
Vertical resolution: 60 layers

Time step: 180 seconds

Forecast range: 72h

Coupling: IFS

runs per day: 1 (00UTC)





Assimilation tool



SURFEX (SURFace EXternalisée)

• assimilation based on the Simplified*) Extended Kalman Filter (sEKF)

• version: 4.8

• prognostic variables: wg, w2, Ts, T2

• soil layers: 2

• data to assimilate: soil moisture, (T2M, RH2M)

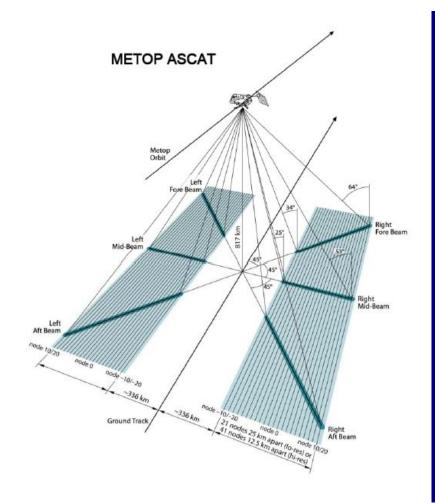
• data screening: CDF matching, quality flags

• coupling: offline

) simplified: static background error covariance matrix B is defined by the model error standard deviation 0.36(wfcap-wwilt)



ASCAT



Advanced Scatterometer on board METOP

polar orbiting satellite active Scatterometer microwave spectrum (λ =5.7cm)

spatial resolution: 25km

temporal resolution: ~1.5 days

Data availability: ~2 hours after the

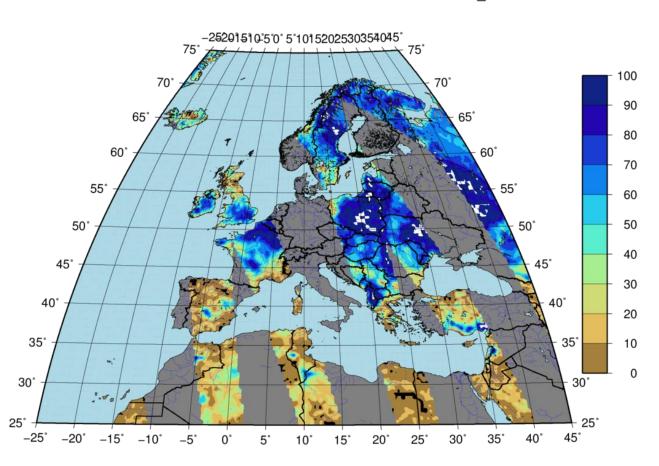
measurement

soil moisture value valid for 0-2cm depth



ASCAT

ASCAT 25km soil moisture 20130918_021200

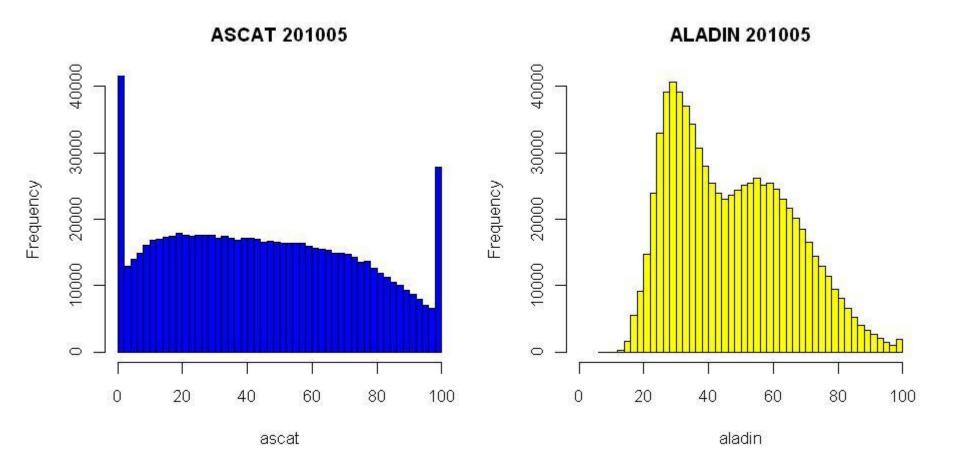


"VUT is cautious to promote the ASCAT SM product" (EUMETSAT ASCAT Soil Moisture Product Evaluation report - 13.7.2009)

therefore: QC & Bias correction



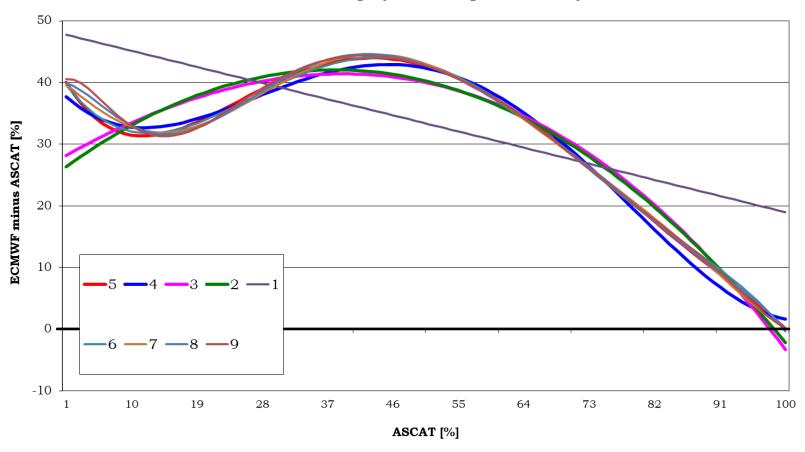
Soil moisture distribution, May 2010





Bias correction with CDF matching

xth order polynomial regression analysis

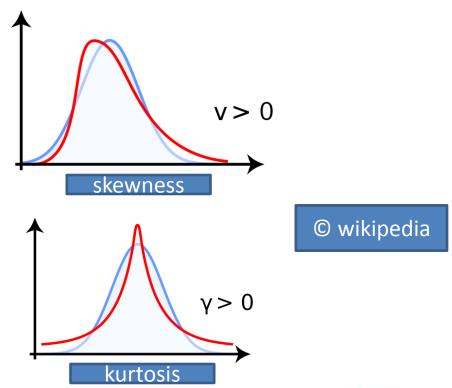




Bias correction with CDF matching

Marine Marine

- 4th order polynomial fit:
 - Expectation
 - Variance
 - (positive)Skewness
 - (positive) Kurtosis



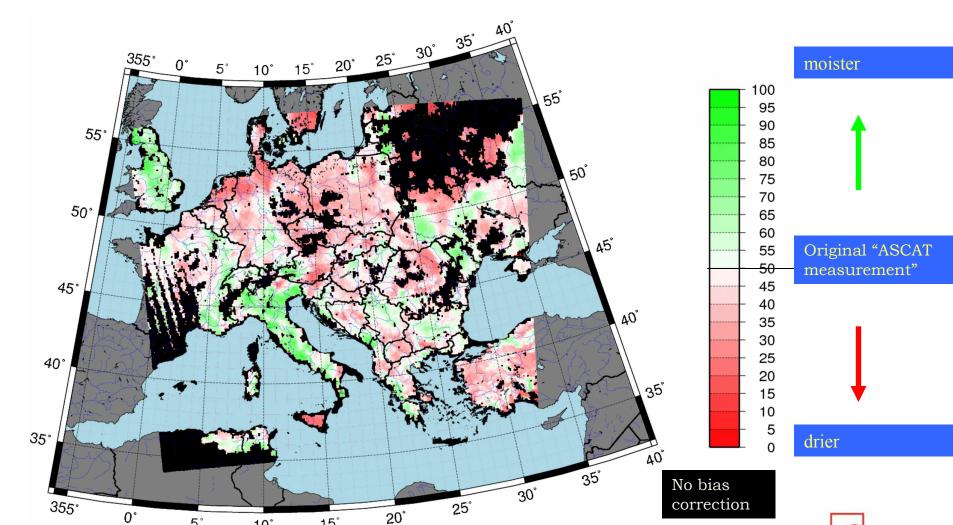


Bias correction with CDF matching

5°

10°

15°





Technical implementation



Run a +72h forecast with ALADIN/ALARO

Run a +72h forecast with ALADIN/ALARO



Extract
T, RH, wind, pressure,
precipitation, radiation fluxes
(long, short wave) from lowest
model level

Pre-process ASCAT
data (QC, bias
correction,
interpolation to model
grid)





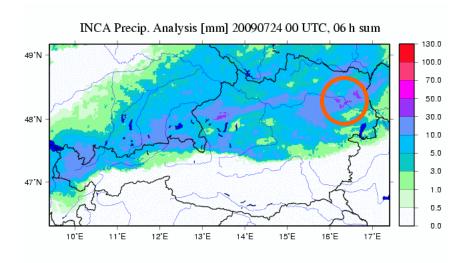
Run SURFEX with sEKF



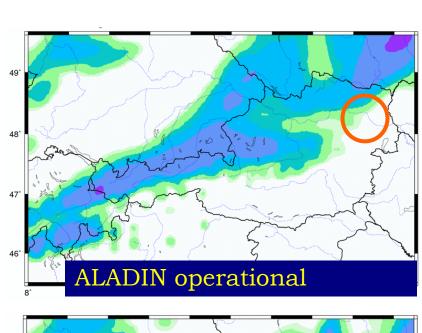
Extract
wg1 from LFI-file
and overwrite values in
LBC-file



Verification of precipitation (case study in Austria, July 23rd, 2009)

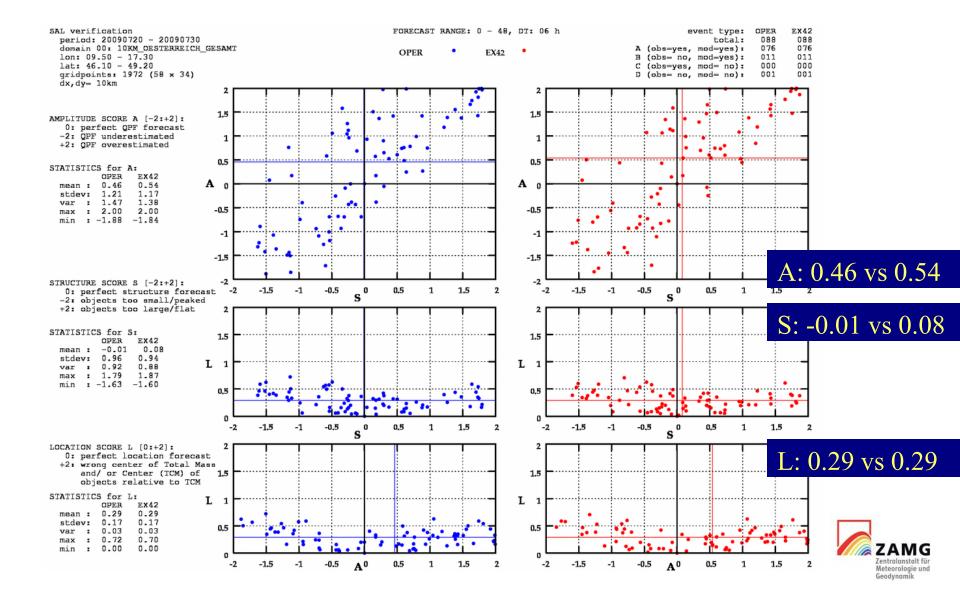


INCA precipitation analysis 23.7.2009, 18-00UTC

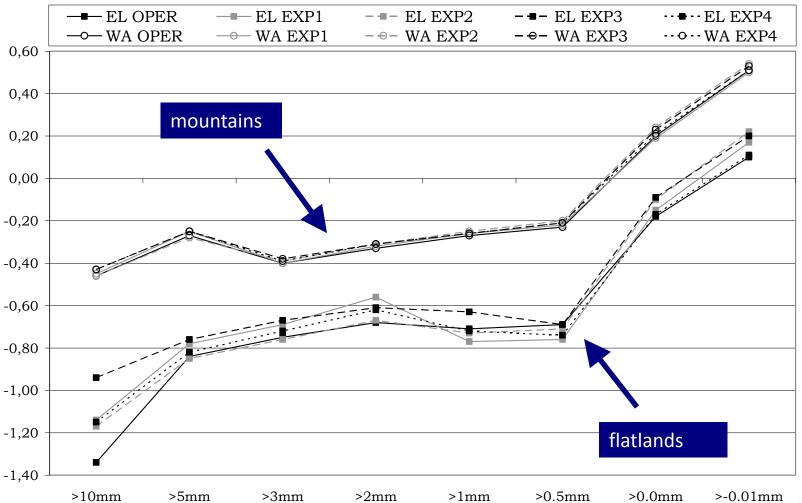




Verification of precipitation with SAL (Austria, July 2009)

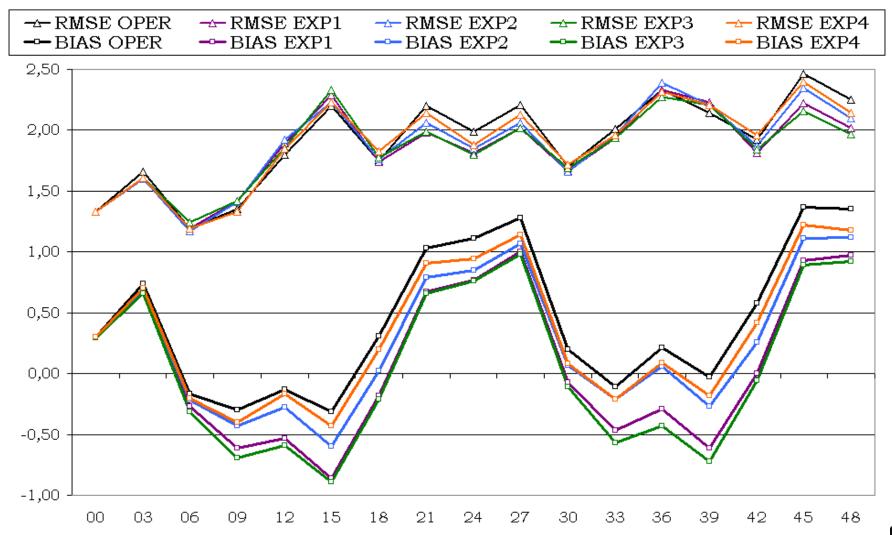


Verification of precipitation with SAL (Austria, July 2009)





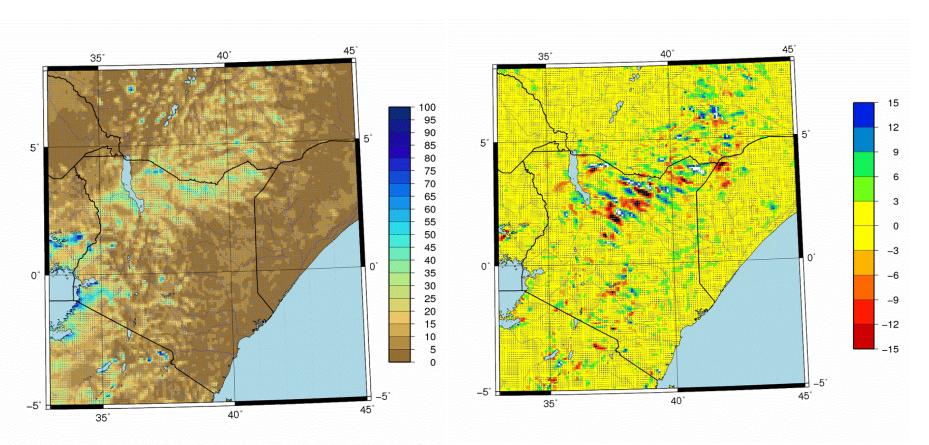
Verification of T2m (Austria, July 2009)



Verification of precipitation (Africa, April 2009)



01.04.2009 00UTC +24h precipitation sum



ASCAT run [mm/24h]

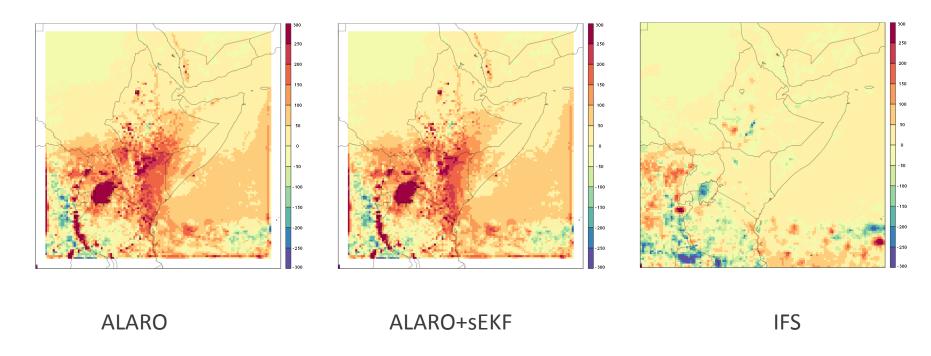
difference ASCAT minus REF [mm/24h]



Verification of precipitation (Africa, March 2009)



01.03.-31.03. 2009 precipitation sum vs TRMM





Thank you for your attention!

