Regional Cooperation for Limited Area Modeling in Central Europe



Data assimilation of Mode-S EHS observations

Benedikt Strajnar, Alena Trojakova, Patrik Benaček





ARSO METEO Slovenia

洨







Outline

- Introduction
- Quality of EHS
- Thinning
- Impact experiments
- Conclusions

Introduction

- Mode-S EHS are high-density aircraft observations
- Wind almost directly observed, temperature calculated from using the speed of sound equation
- Extensive preprocessing and calibration at KNMI
- Added to OPLACE this year
- First used by Hirlam with encouraging results
- Stay in Prague to test the data in ALADIN BlendVar

Data quality

- Estimated on a set of OMG departures over 10 moths
- Short-range operational forecast used as a reference
- Departures normally distributed with a few outliers removed prior to further analysis



Whitelisting based on aircraft type

- Based on standard deviation and bias of complete OMG data set
- Several reasonable threshold checked and N>10.000
- Statistics on 10% of randomly sampled data

var.	gross	mean	sd	N_{data}	$N_{aircraft}$
Т	15	0.3	1	53,763,057	3181
Т	15	0.5	1.5	$70,\!661,\!437$	4618
Т	15	1	2	71,787,439	4728
wsp	50	0.3	2	$26,\!691$	16
wsp	50	0.5	3	$68,\!986,\!593$	4038
wsp	50	1	5	72,267,829	4746
V	360	3	20	$68,\!459,\!623$	4494
V	360	5	20	68,480,174	4506
V	360	5	$\overline{30}$	72,313,569	4761

Data quality – profiles of OMG

- Profiles of OMG compared to AMDAR and Slovenian Mode-S MRAR
- Impact of whitelisting also tested
- Profiles of active data (i.e. selected by screening also checked)



Data quality – profiles of OMG

Wind speed

Wind direction



Thinning

- Typical distance between Mode-S observations ~I km
- BlendVar uses 25 km thinning for AMDAR and CZ MRAR (tunning based on Desroziers diagnostics and using decreased obs. error std., applied in the oper. setup after retuning obs.error std.)
- What value to use? A passive assimilation experiment using 5 km thinning distance used to estimate optimal thinning distance
- Correlation for temperature should fall below 0.2 (Liu and Rabier)
- ObsTool (developed in CZ)

Thinning – data selection in thiair.F90

Mode-S EHS and AMDAR data selection in screening



Mode-S EHS and AMDAR data selection in screening single aircraft (AMDAR EU6638, Mode-S M75d1c6)

8



Impact on forecasts

- Investigation period 10 Jan 2017 10 Feb 2017
- 6-hourly cycling (BlendVar) and 12h forecasts from each analysis time
- Experiments:
 - Reference
 - Full Mode-S EHS data set
 - Whitelisted Mode-S EHS data
 - Only Mode-S wind assimilated
 - Reduced thinning (50 km) and modified data selection

Impact on forecast – full vs. whitelisted

- Veral (Canari)
- Hourly verification against AMDAR



- Reference
- EHS full

- EHS whitelisted

Impact on forecast – full vs. whitelisted



Impact – daily evolution at 250 hPa

- Reference
- EHS full
- EHS whitelisted



Impact on precipitation

Verified only subjectively through a comparison with analysed 6h precipitation



Impact – wind only, thinning

Shorter
period – to
be continued

- Reference
- EHS full
- EHS whitelisted
- EHS wind
- EHS thinning



Impact – wind only, thinning



- Reference
- EHS full
- EHS whitelisted
- EHS wind
- EHS thinning

Conclusions

Mode-S EHS of high quality and useful as is

- Whitelisting had neutral or slightly degrading impact
- OMG departures show good bias and std. for wind speed
- Temperature also improves analysis and forecast, despite lesser quality

Thinning is so far understood

- Diagnostics by Desroziers depend on obs. error std.
- Imapct on forecast is almost negligible (25 vs. 50 km thinning)
- Data selection by RFIND boxes provides smaller effective thinning distances
- Distinction by aircraft address means that EHS and AMDAR are thinned independently – possible duplications

Perspective

- Operational assimilation of EHS
- Investigate/check for possible solution for EHS/AMDAR duplications and close observations