

# Assimilation of Mode-S aircraft observations in COSMO-DE-KENDA

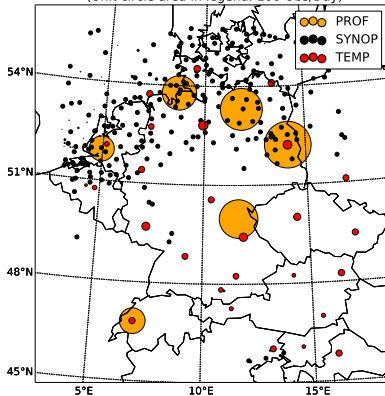
Heiner Lange and Tijana Janjić

Hans-Ertel-Centre for Weather Research, Data Assimilation Branch  
LMU Munich and DWD Offenbach

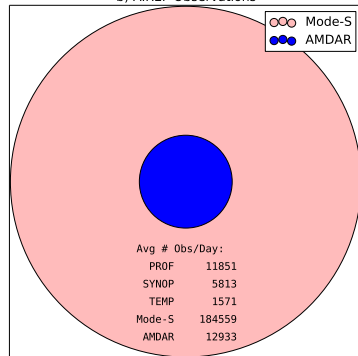
COSMO User Seminar, DWD Offenbach  
03.03.2015

# Conventional observations and AIREP

a) Number of Ground-based Observations per Station  
(Unit circle area in legend: 100 Obs/Day)

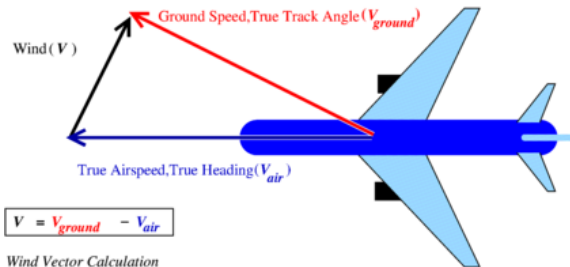


b) AIREP Observations

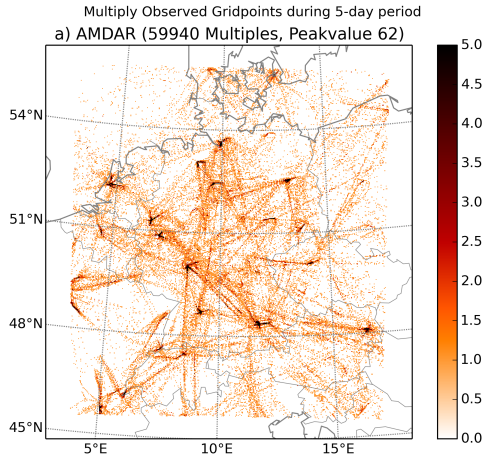


# Aircraft Observations

Mode-S observations collected and preprocessed at KNMI  
by Siebren de Haan (<http://mode-s.knmi.nl>)

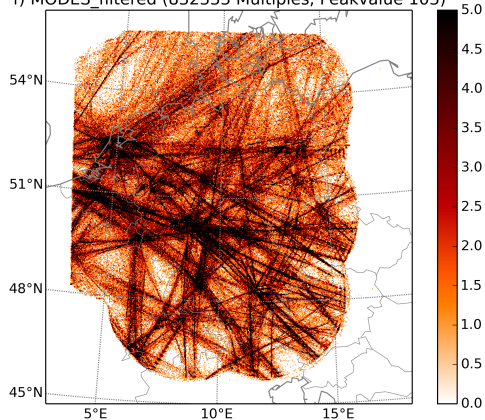


# AMDAR observation space

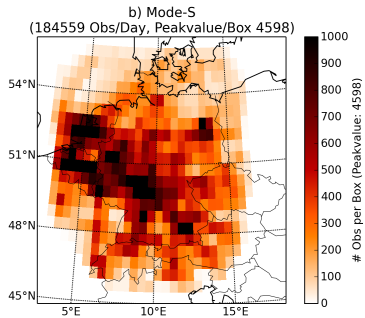
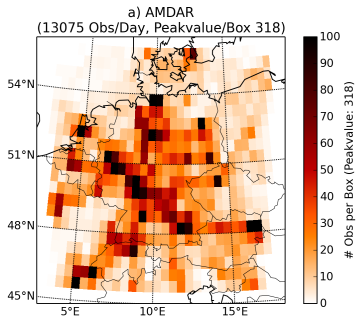


# Mode-S observation space

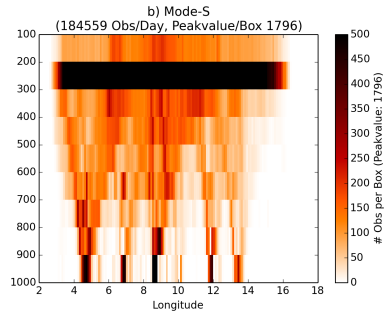
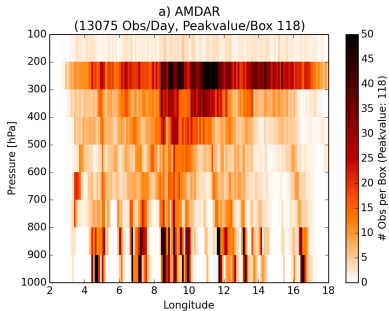
Multiply Observed Gridpoints during 5-day period  
f) MODES\_filtered (832333 Multiples, Peakvalue 103)



## AMDAR and Mode-S horizontal density



## AMDAR and Mode-S vertical density

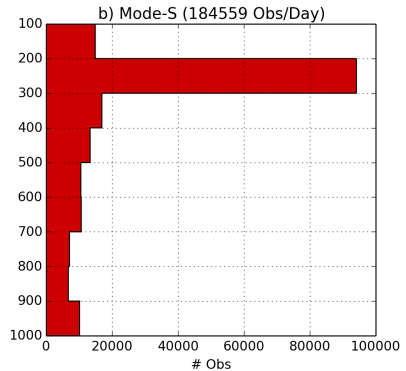
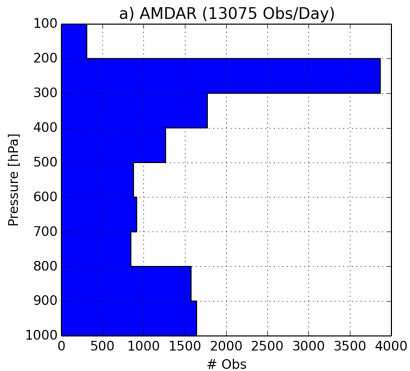


# AMDAR and Mode-S flight track density

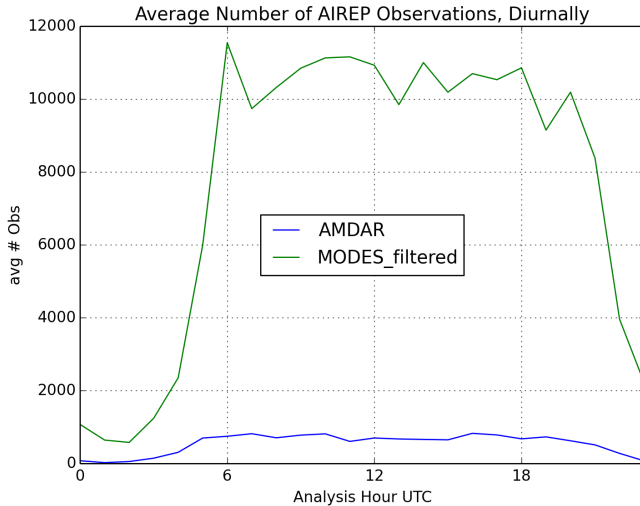
- Mode-S original resolution: **every** aircraft **every** 4 sec
- Mode-S averaged along flight tracks in AMDAR-fashion
- Average distance between consecutive observations: 15 km
- 15 x times more flights in Mode-S than in AMDAR



# AMDAR and Mode-S observation density



# Temporal density



# COSMO-DE-KENDA Setup

Basic Cycling (BaCy) setup:

- 40 Member Ensemble of COSMO-DE
- Initial and boundary data:
  - 40 global ICON Members
  - Period: 06.05.2014 – 12.05.2014
- LETKF:
  - 1-hourly cycling
  - RTPP-factor 0.75 for background ensemble
  - Adaptive Inflation and Adaptive Localization
  - Observations sets:
    - SYNOP
    - PILOT
    - AIREP (AMDAR or Mode-S)
    - TEMP Radiosondes (monitored)

# Goals/Experiments

- 1 Combinations of AMDAR and Mode-S
- 2 Monitor quality of Mode-S vs. AMDAR
- 3 Thinning of Mode-S (3 hour forecasts)

## Experiments table

	TEMP	SYNOP	PROF	AMDAR	Mode-S
NoDA	mon.	mon.	mon.	mon.	mon.
Aconv	mon.	•	•	•	mon.
Mconv	mon.	•	•	mon.	•
MAconv	mon.	•	•	•	•
MAconvTh10	mon.	•	•	•	• 10%
MAconvTh50	mon.	•	•	•	• 50%

## RMS, and Spread

$$\text{RMS}(\mathbf{d}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^m d_j^2} \quad (1)$$

where

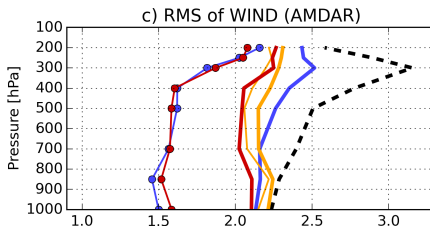
$$d_j = \left( y_j^o - \overline{H(\mathbf{x}_i)_j} \right) \quad (2)$$

Analysis:  $\mathbf{d}_{o-a}$  (DOA)Background:  $\mathbf{d}_{o-b}$  (DOB)

$$\text{spread} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{i=1}^k [H(\mathbf{x}_i^b) - \overline{H(\mathbf{x}_i^b)}]^2 \right\}} \quad (3)$$

## AMDAR and Mode-S Assimilation Result

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Experiments:

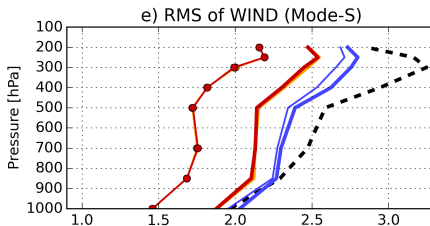
- DOB NoDA
- DOB Aconv (1 h)
- DOA Aconv
- DOB Mconv (1 h)
- DOA Mconv
- DOB MAconv (1 h)
- DOA MAconv

Observation usage:

- DOB
- DOA mon.
- DOA asml.

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- DOB NoDA
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- DOA Aconv
- DOB Mconv (1 h)
- DOA Mconv
- DOB MAconv (1 h)
- DOA MAconv

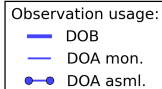
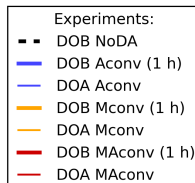
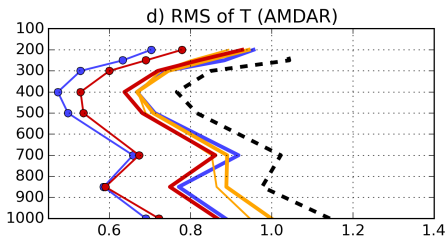
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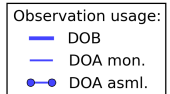
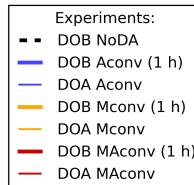
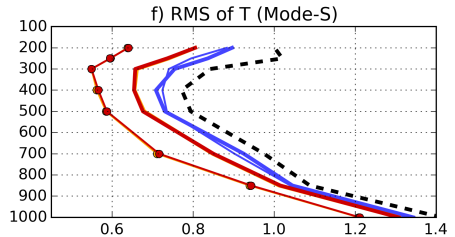
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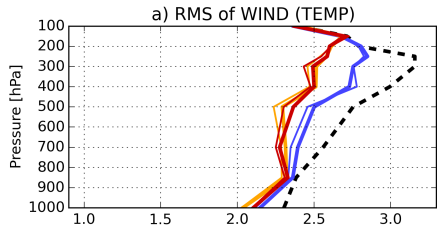
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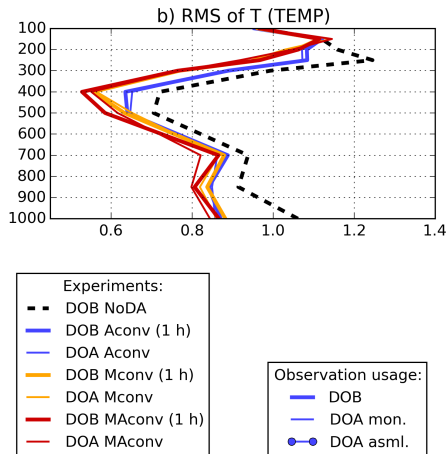


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- DOB NoDA
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  - DOA Aconv
  - DOB Mconv (1 h)
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  - DOB MAconv (1 h)
  - DOA MAconv

- Observation usage:
- DOB
  - DOA mon.
  - DOA asml.

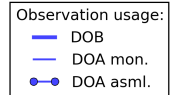
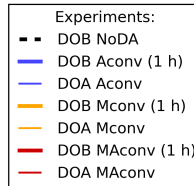
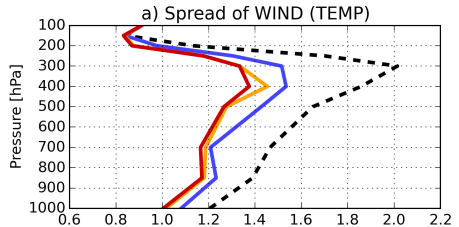
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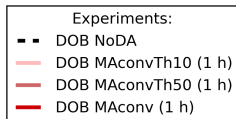
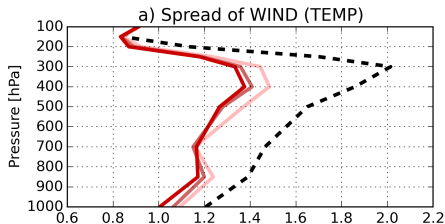
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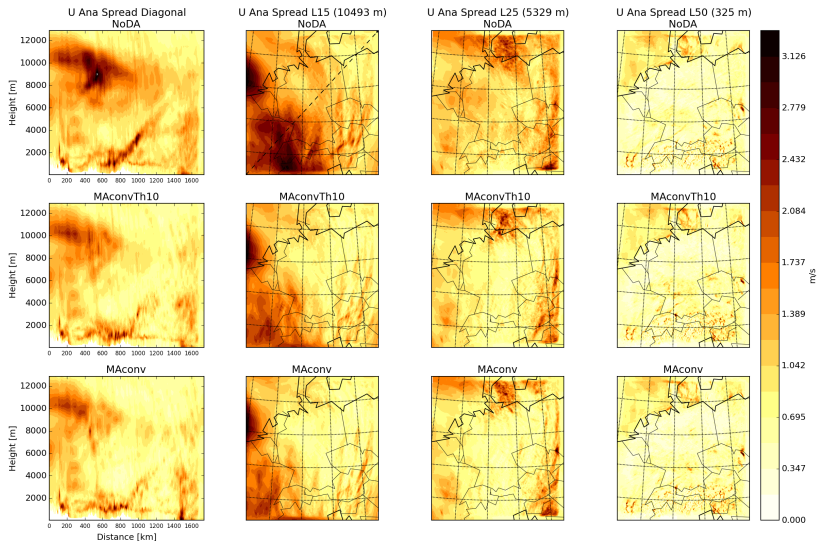


## Mode-S Thinning Results

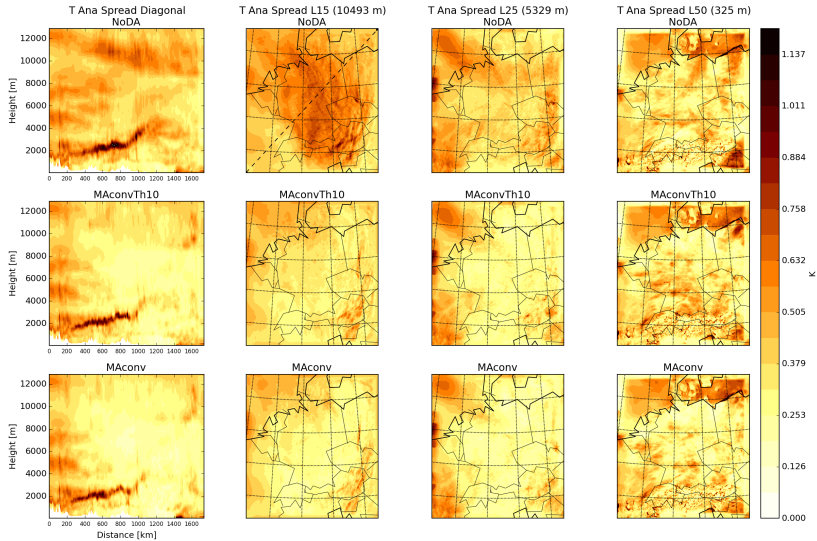
	TEMP	SYNOP	PROF	AMDAR	Mode-S
<b>NoDA</b>	mon.	mon.	mon.	mon.	mon.
Aconv	mon.	•	•	•	mon.
Mconv	mon.	•	•	mon.	•
<b>MAconv</b>	mon.	•	•	•	•
MAconvTh10	mon.	•	•	•	• 10%
MAconvTh50	mon.	•	•	•	• 50%



## Mode-S: Thinning Analysis Spread (Zonal Wind U)

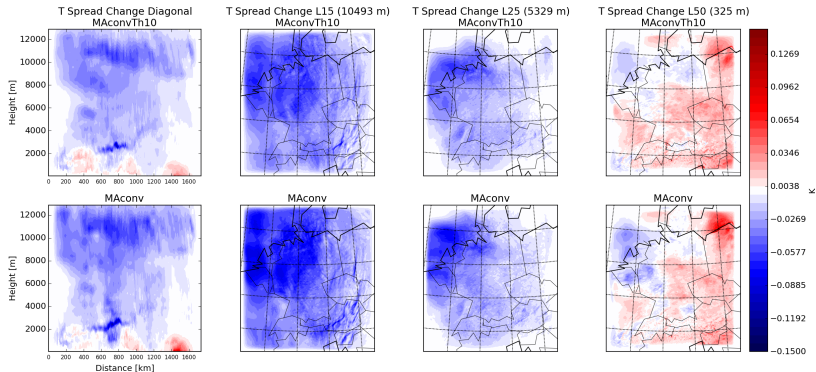


# Mode-S: Thinning Analysis Spread (Temperature T)

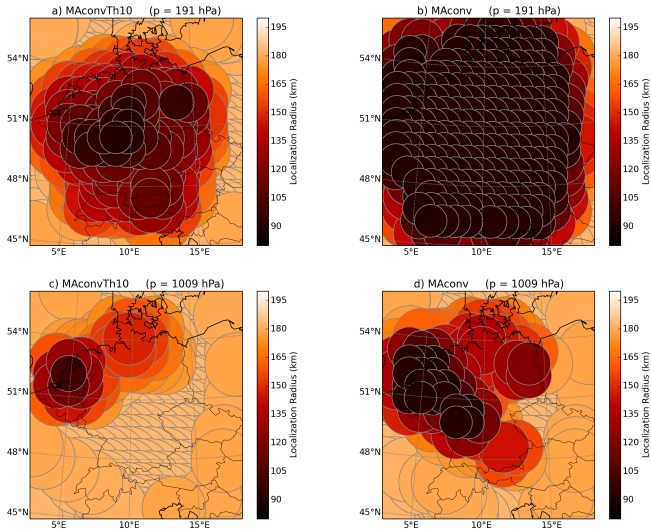




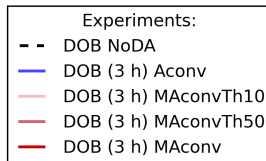
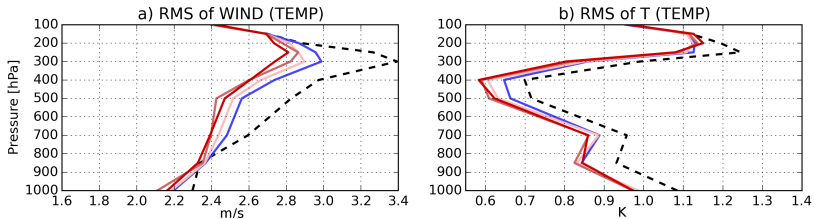
## Mode-S: Thinning Spread Change (Temperature T)



# Mode-S: Adaptive Localization Radius

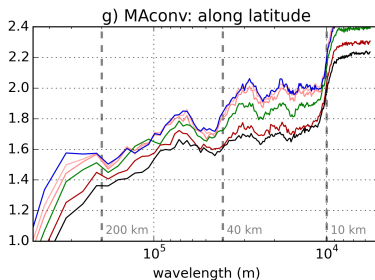
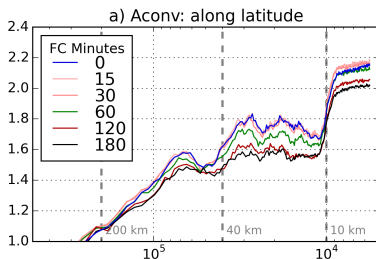


## 3 Hour Forecast Window



# Forecast Spectra

Relative Difference Energy from NoDA within 3 hours of ensemble forecast (scaled by absolute energy of NoDA)



# Conclusions

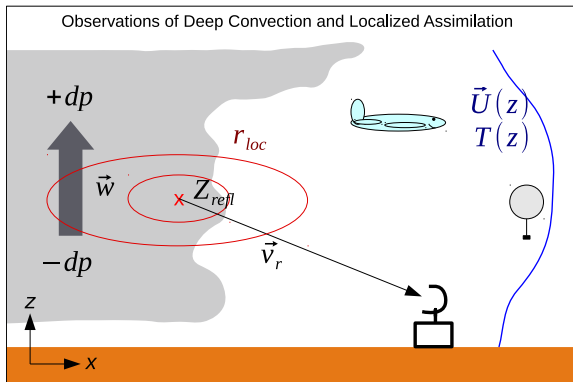
## Data Quality of Mode-S:

- Wind error comparable to AMDAR
- Temperature error larger than AMDAR for low levels
- No considerable biases

## Ensemble Data Assimilation:

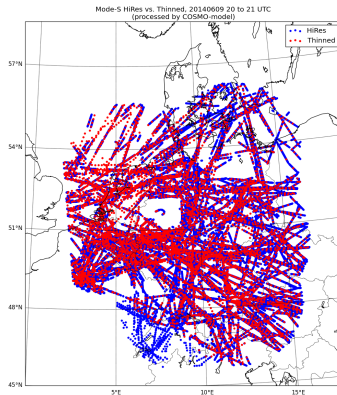
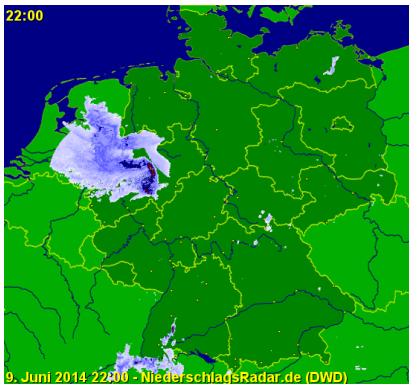
- Mode-S data strongly improves analyses and forecasts of 1 and 3 hours, but mainly in flight levels
- COSMO-KENDA can handle the full Mode-S data
- Ensemble Spread conserved by Relaxation-to-Prior, Adaptive Inflation and Adaptive Localization
- Saturation of benefit at 50 % Mode-S data **in current setup**

## Outlook: Combination of volume observations



Cloud and Radar observation operators developed and tested at DWD, HErZ Munich (Poster: Michael Würsch, Talk: Tobias Necker), HErZ Bonn (Talk: Theresa Bick)

# Outlook: Combination of volume observations



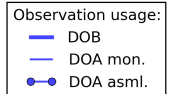
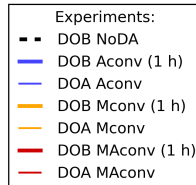
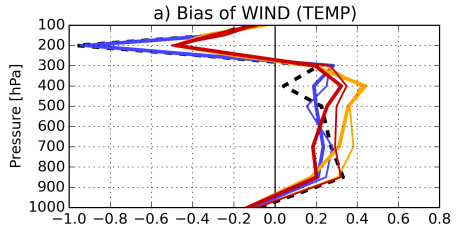
## LETKF-Settings

Namelist-Paramter	Value	Effect
k_enkf	40	Number of ensemble members
det_run	1	Compute deterministic analysis
excl_bnd (deg)	0.67	Distance: Obs excluded if too close to lateral boundaries
height_t (hpa)	100.	Top pressure: Obs excluded if close to model top
rho	1.1	Covariance inflation factor
adap_loc, nobsgp	True, 100	Adaptive horizontal localization, # Obs/Gridpoint
lh_min, lh_max,	50., 100.	Min/Max Horizontal localization length scale
lv_surf, lv_top	0.075, 0.5	Bottom/Top Vertical localization length scale
apply_rtp, rtp_alpha	True, 0.75	Relax to prior perturbation, relaxation factor
rf, nzs	3, 30	Horizontal coarse grid factor, vertical analysis levels
adap_rho (_u,_l)	True, 0.5, 3.	Adaptive background covariance inflation (upper/lower bound)
q_bound, sat_ad	True, True	Positive analysis humidity, saturation adjustment
hyd_bal, bal_var	True, PP	Hydrostatic balancing, balanced variable (pressure perturbation)



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