

# Impact of radar reflectivity assimilation in KENDA: the italian experience

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# KENDA (Kilometre-scale Ensemble Data Assimilation)



Assimilation of non conventional data through operator

## EMVORADO: Efficient Modular Volume RADar Operator



Assimilation of REFLECTIVITY and RADIAL VELOCITY POLAR VOLUMES

# EMVORADO application in the italian framework

- Due to its structure, each country can add its own part of the code to read data
- Up to some months ago implementation and test for use of reflectivity and radial wind volumes was concluded only for Germany
- EMVORADO was able to read only radar volumes coded as NetCDF

## Implementation of an ODIM HDF5 conventional format reader

This implementation, which at the moment reads reflectivity  
polar volumes, is now tested for Italy

**The stand-alone reader works with all OPERA VOLUMES**  
(so each country can use it)

# Use of reflectivity polar volume

- observations denser than grid model resolution can degrade the analysis
- If observations are too much during LETKF step there is a memory request problem that cause a segmentation fault without solution



## SUPERROBBING

### Radars from the italian network used in KENDA

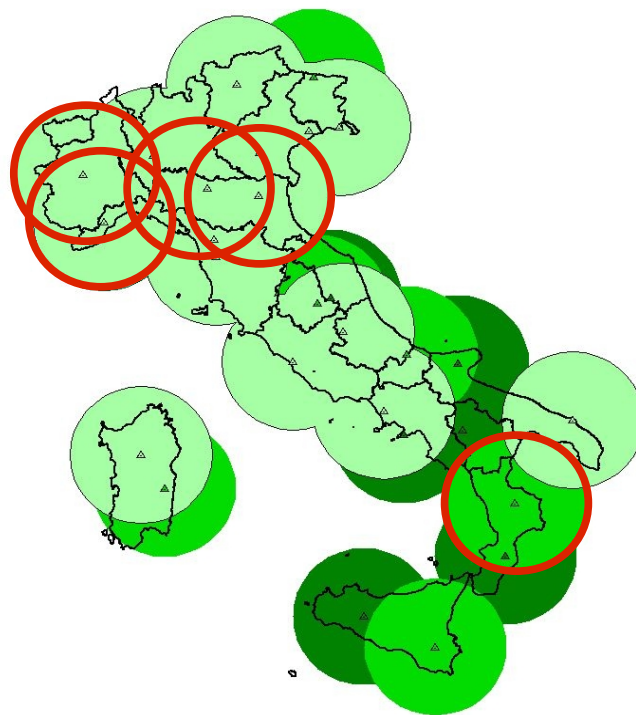
San Pietro Capofiume (BO)

Gattatico (RE)

Bric della Croce (TO)

Settepani (SV)

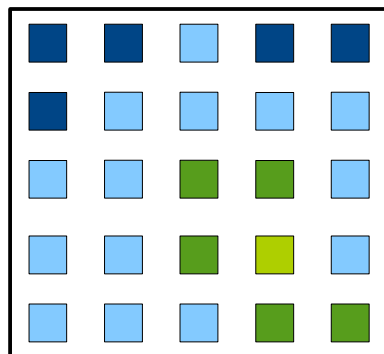
Monte Pettinascura (CS)



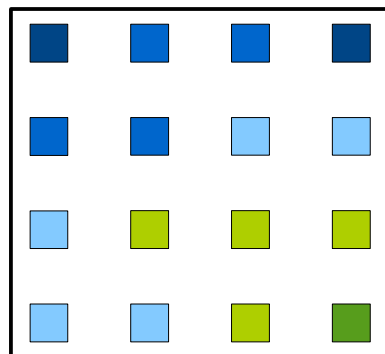
# SUPERROBBING

## PETTINASCURA CASE STUDY

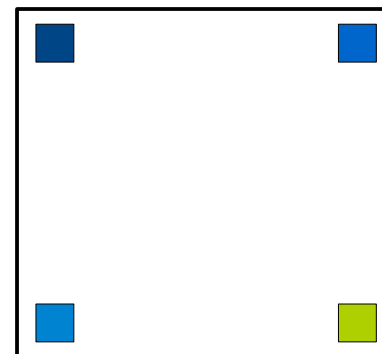
1 radar: Monte Pettinascura (CS)



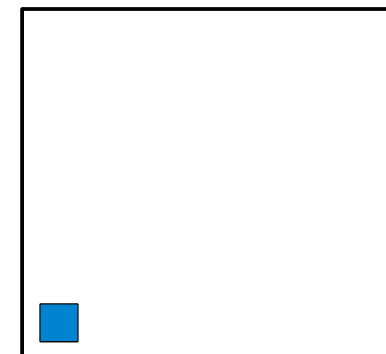
5 km



7 km



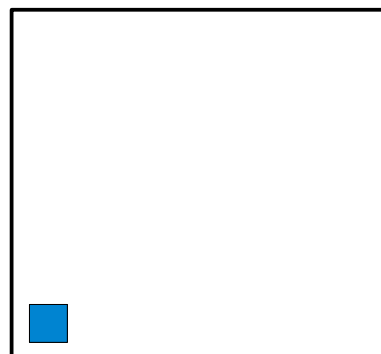
10 km



20 km

## LONG-RUN

4 radars: San Pietro Capofiume (BO), Gattatico (RE), Bric Della Croce (TO), Settepani (SV)

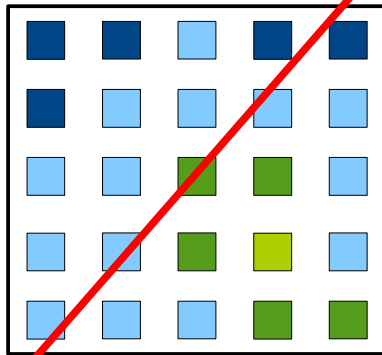


20 km

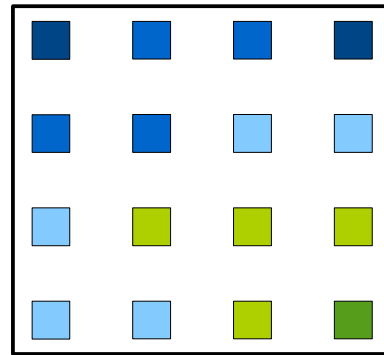
# SUPERROBBING

## PETTINASCURA CASE STUDY

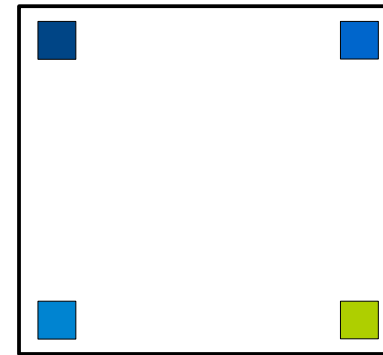
1 radar: Monte Pettinascura (CS)



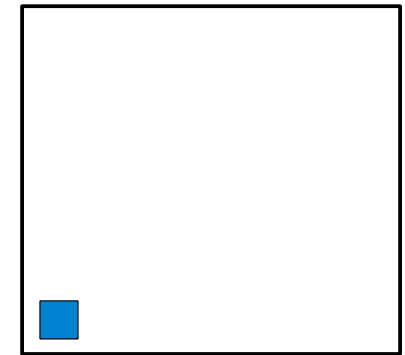
5 km



7 km



10 km



20 km

Too much  
memory  
requested

LETKF does not  
produce  
OUTPUTS

**COSMO run:** 4 nodes, 16 processors per node,  
default memory for each node (32 GB)

**LETKF run:** 4 nodes, 16 processors per node,  
maximum memory per node (120 GB)

Mean execution time  
for COSMO run:

9m9s

Mean execution time  
for LETKF run:

4m47s

Mean execution time  
for COSMO run:

9m25s

Mean execution time  
for LETKF run:

2m47s

Mean execution time for  
COSMO run:

9m22s

Mean execution time for  
LETKF run:

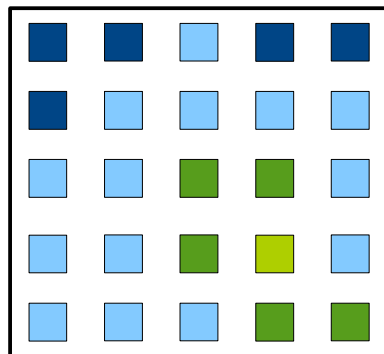
1m35s

20 km

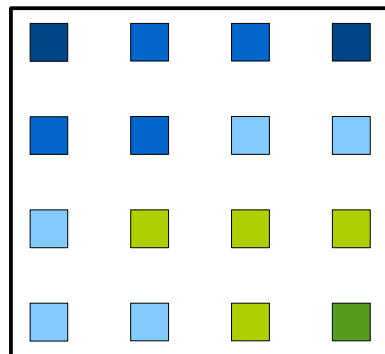
# SUPERROBBING

## CASO PETTINASCURA

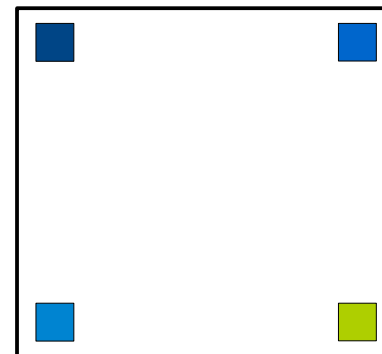
1 solo radar: Monte Pettinascura (CS)



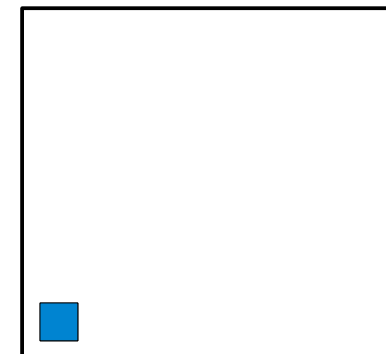
5 km



7 km



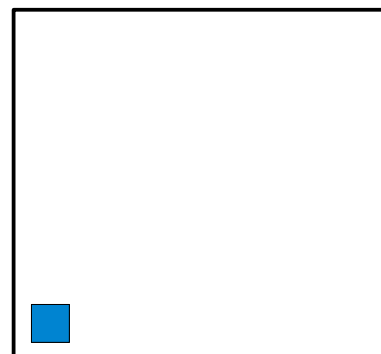
10 km



20 km

## LONG-RUN

4 radars: San Pietro Capofiume (BO), Gattatico (RE), Bric Della Croce (TO), Settepani (SV)



20 km

Mean execution time  
for COSMO run: 9m 49s

Mean execution time  
for LETKF run: 1m 20s

# PETTINASCURA CASE STUDY

Run from 11/08/2015 at 00 UTC to 13/08/2015 to 00 UTC

KENDA

- 3 hourly cycle
- BCs from ECMWF ENS (also IC for the cold start), 32 km horizontal resolution
- BC from deterministic run (also IC for the cold start), 16 km horizontal resolution
- 20 members + 1 deterministic run

**CONV** – COSMO 2.8 km, 50 levels

COSMO 2.8 km, 50 levels

Radar forward operator:

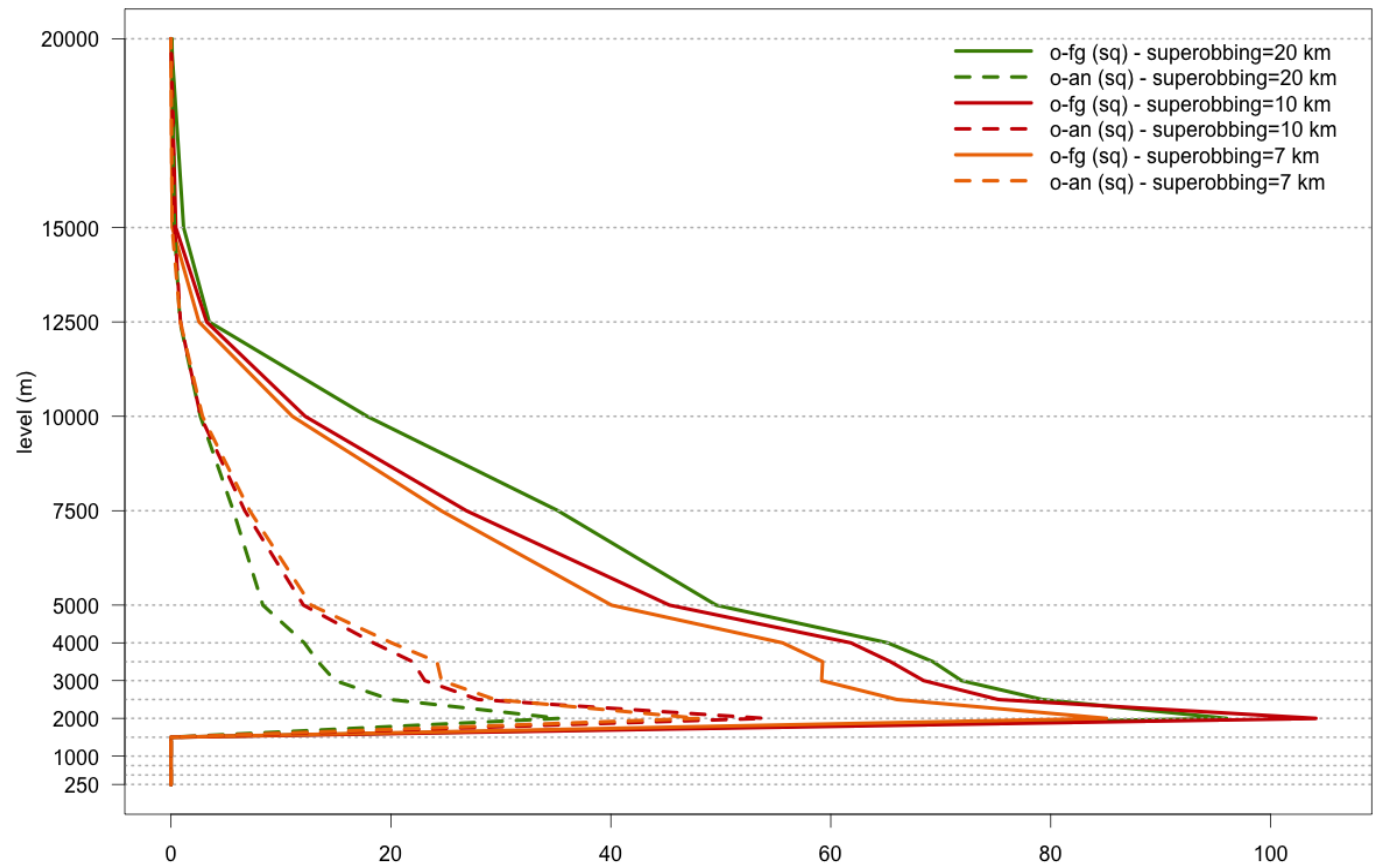
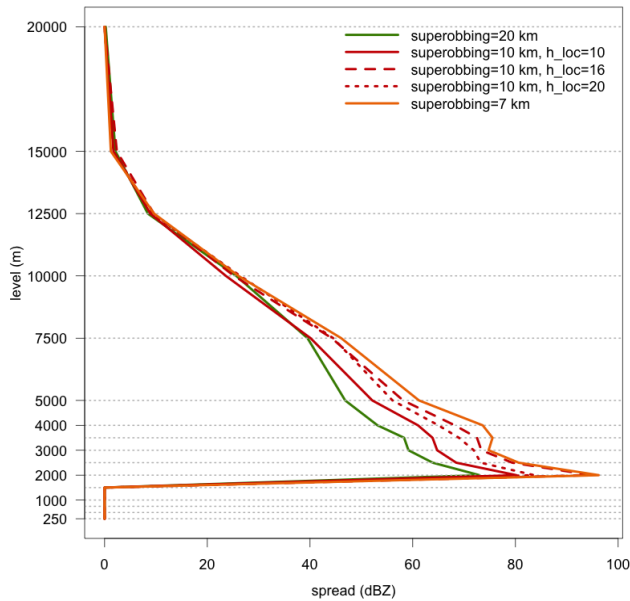
- No-reflectivity: values below 5 dBZ set to 5 dBZ

**CONV + RADAR** –

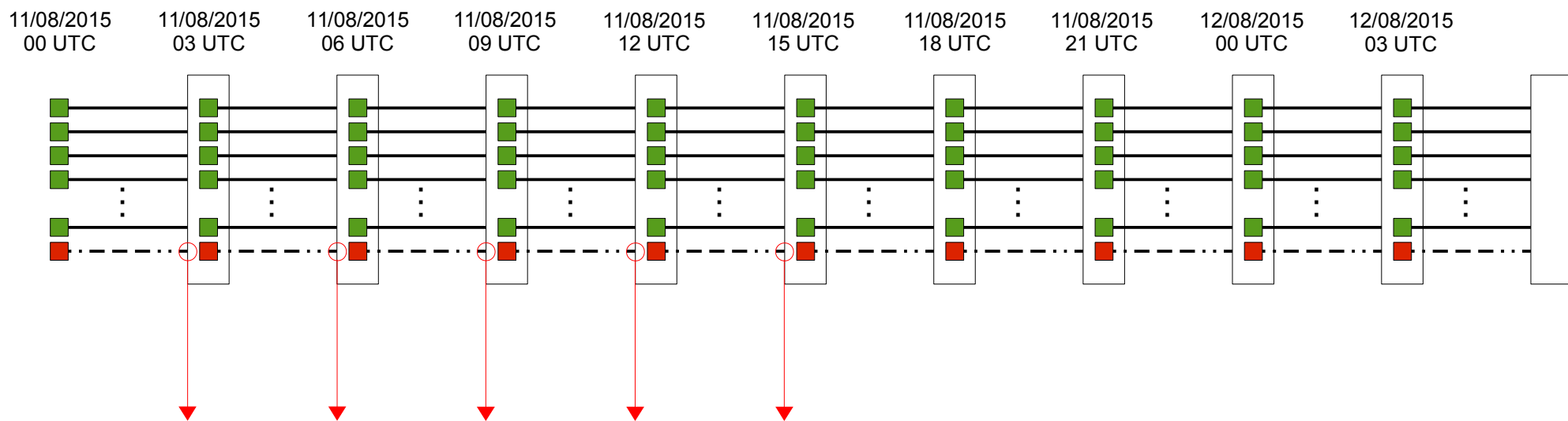
- 1) Superobbing = 20 km
- 2) Superobbing = 10 km + horizontal localization=10 km
- 3) Superobbing = 10 km + horizontal localization=16 km
- 4) Superobbing = 10 km + horizontal localization=20 km
- 5) Superobbing = 7 km



# Some statistics on outputs

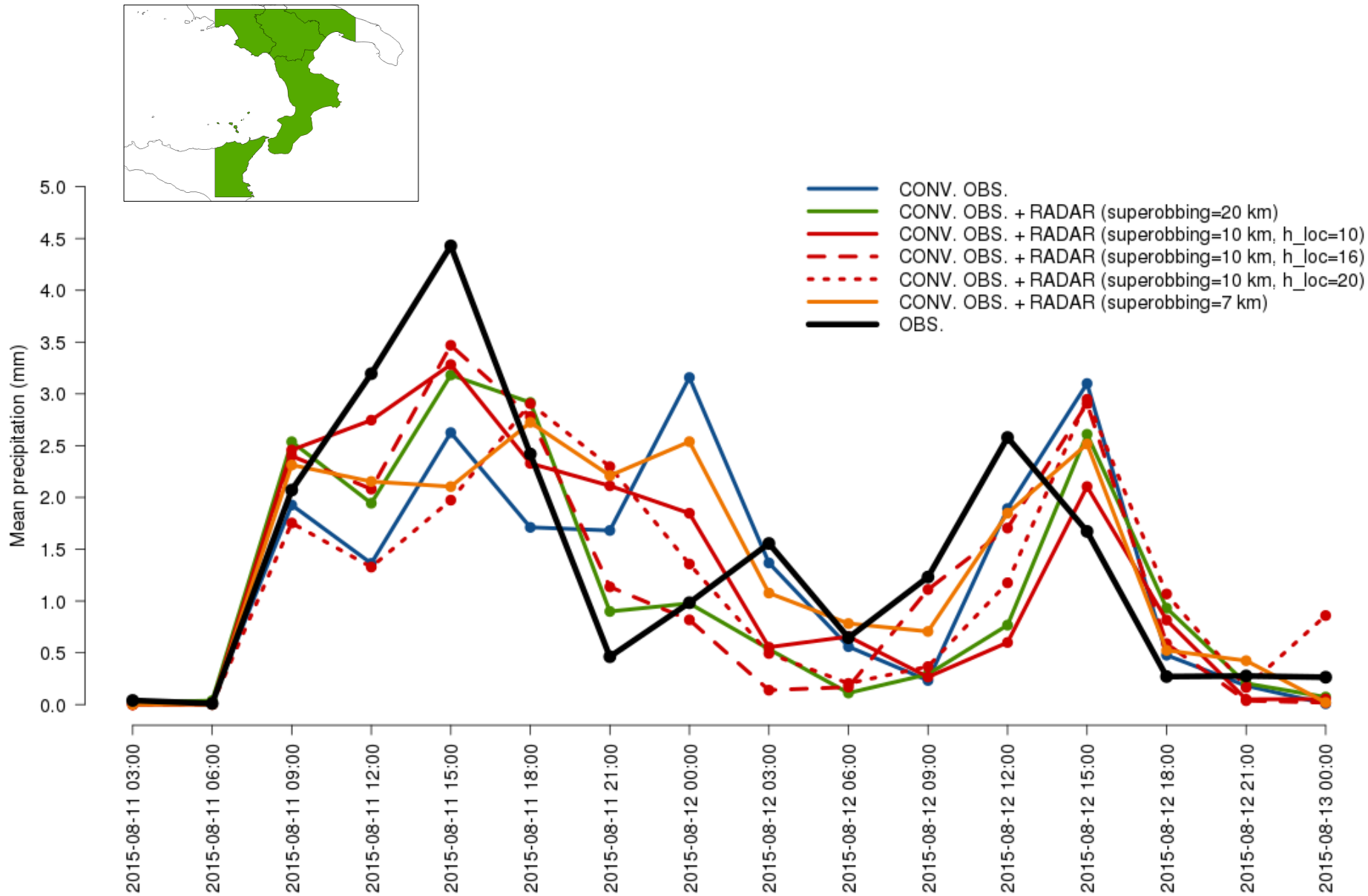


# Precipitation analysis

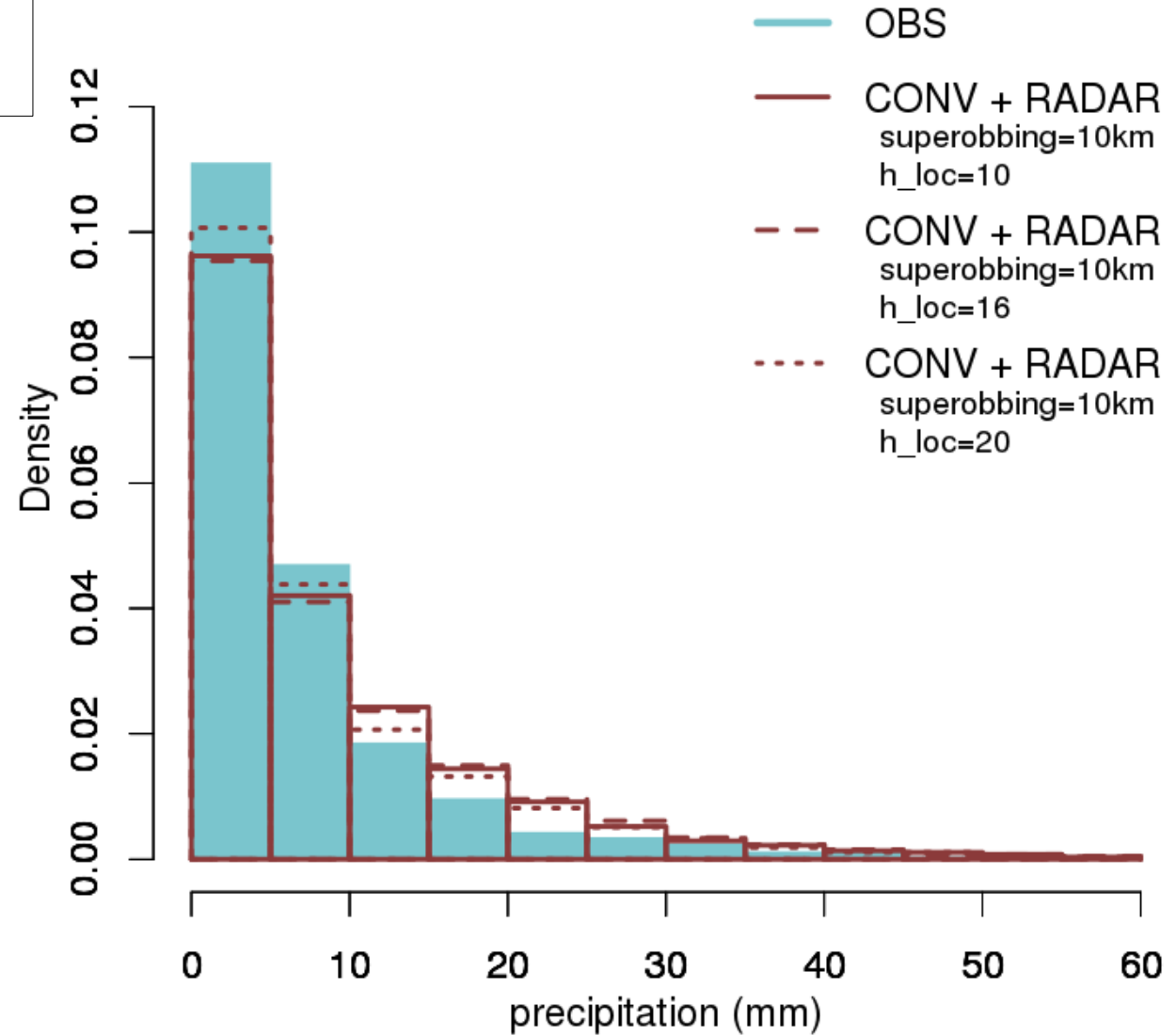
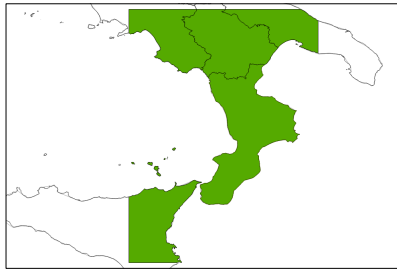


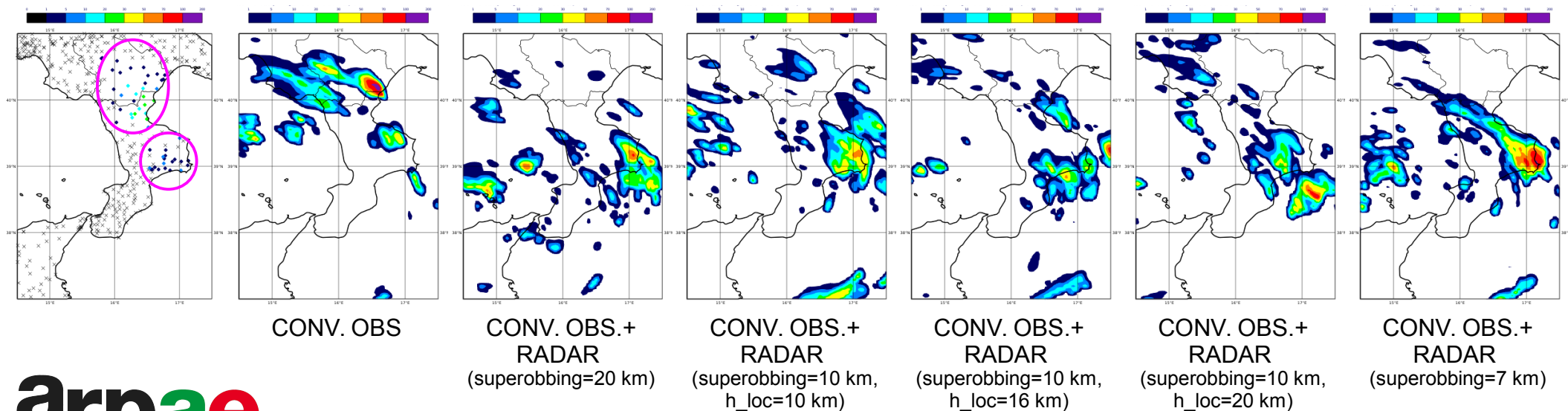
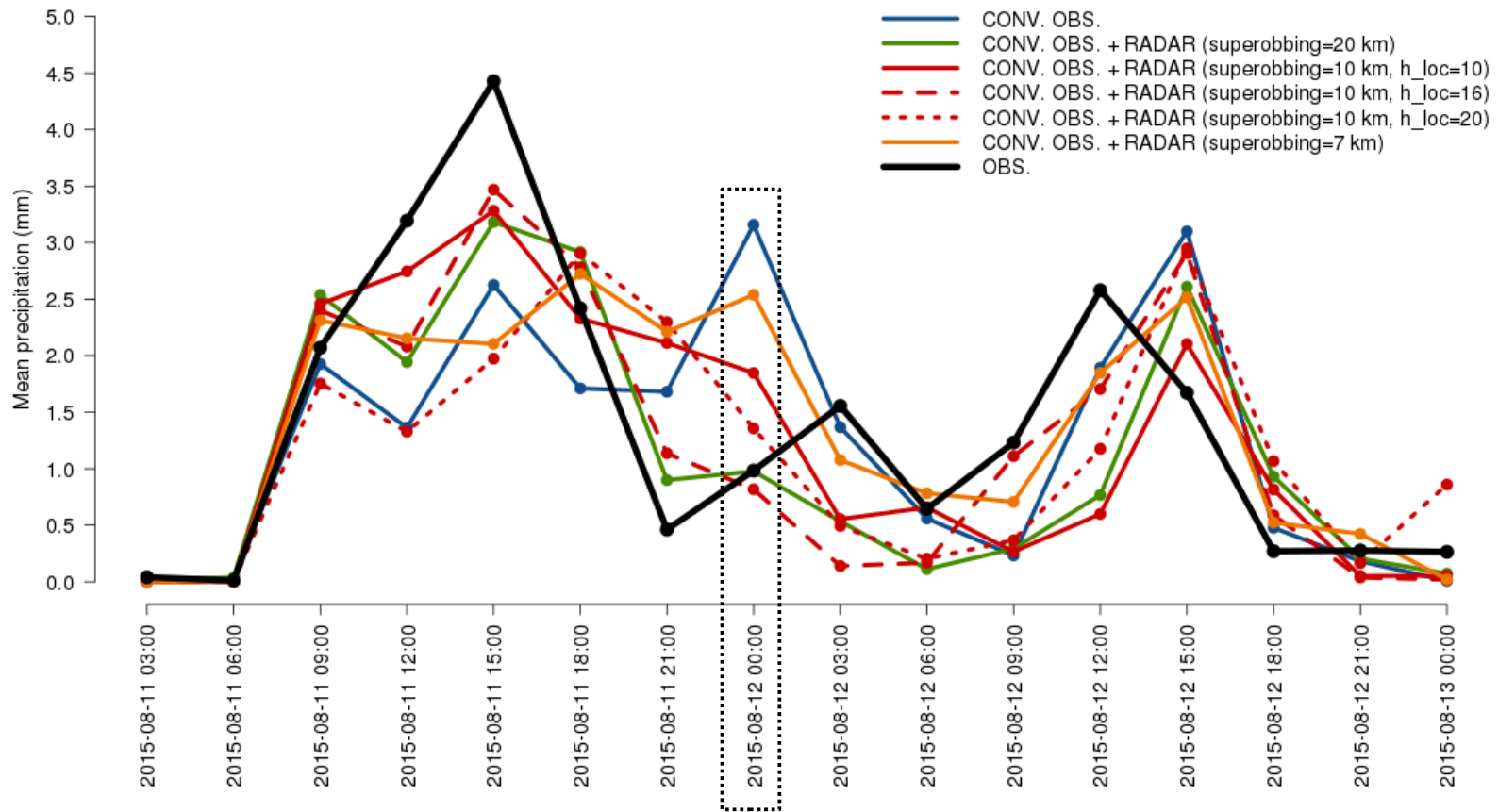
Analysis of COSMO forecasted precipitation at +3h of the deterministic run

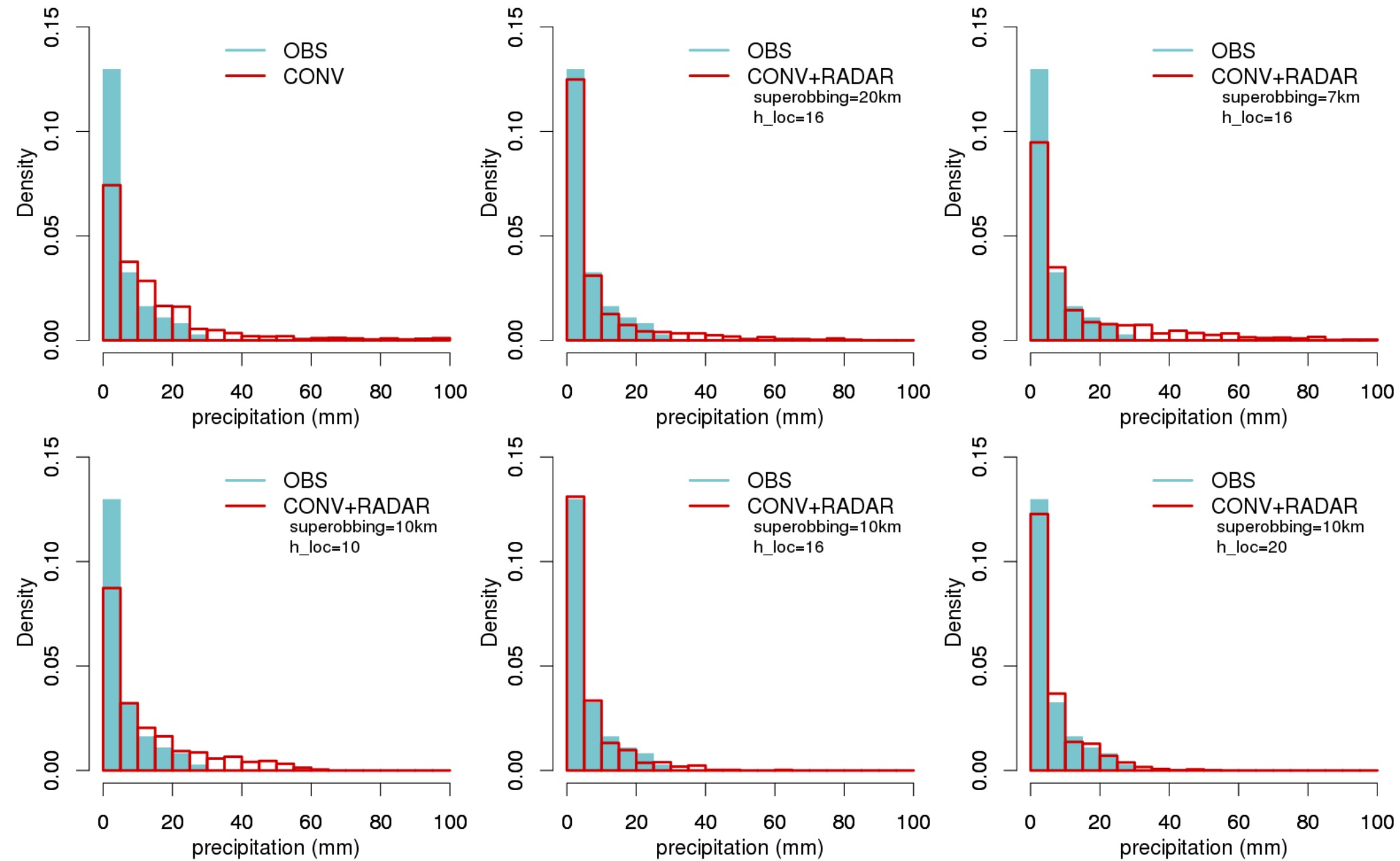
# Precipitation areal mean over a shapefile



# Analysis of precipitation distribution







# LONG RUN

Run from 07/10/2014 at 00 UTC to 15/10/2014 at 00 UTC

KENDA

- 3 hourly cycle
- BCs from ECMWF ENS (also IC for the cold start), 32 km horizontal resolution
- BC from deterministic run (also IC for the cold start), 16 km horizontal resolution
- 20 members + 1 deterministic run

**CONV** – COSMO 2.8 km, 50 levels

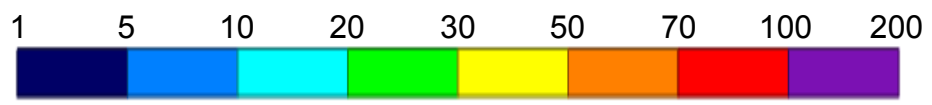
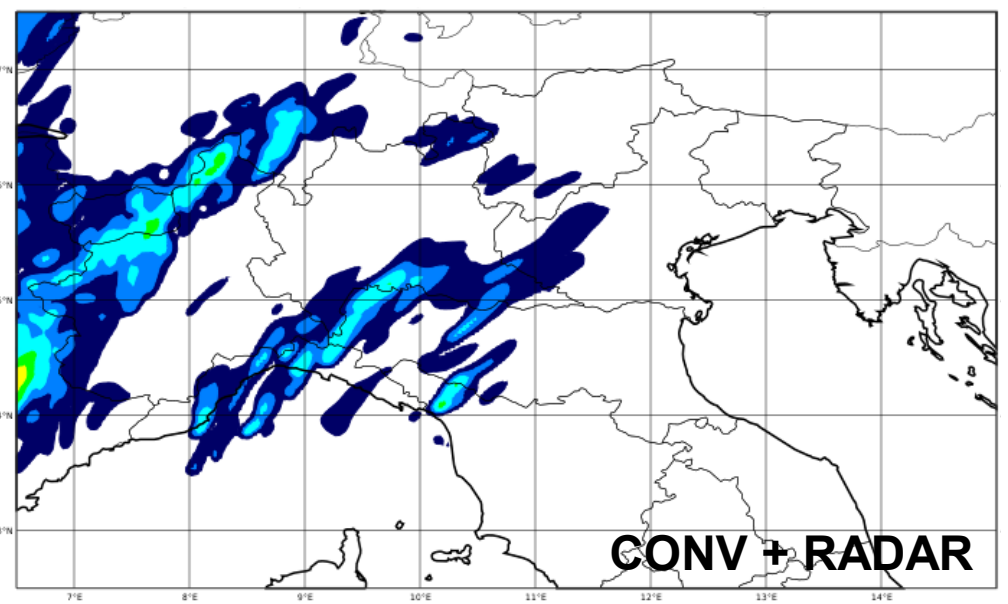
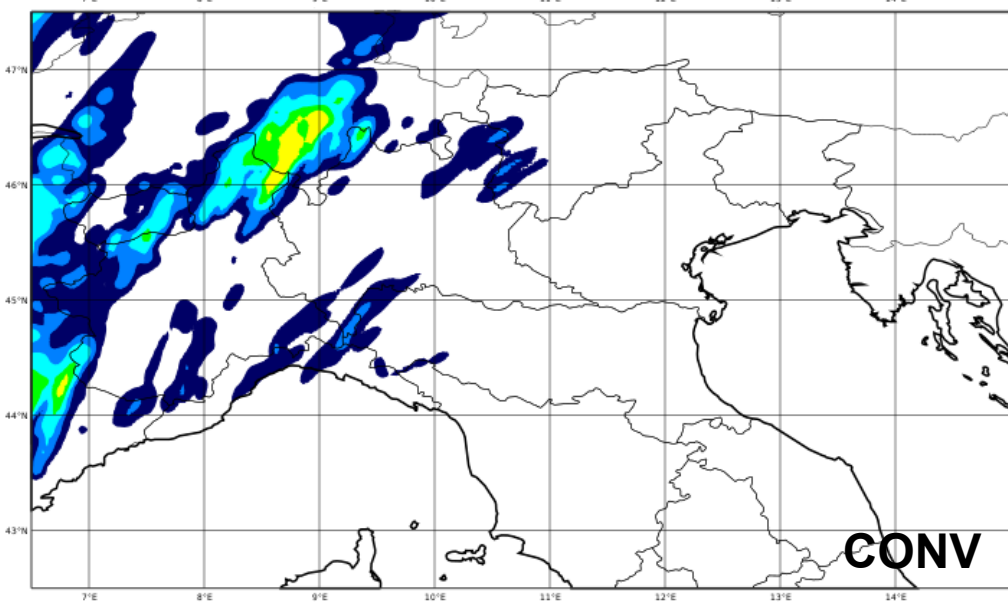
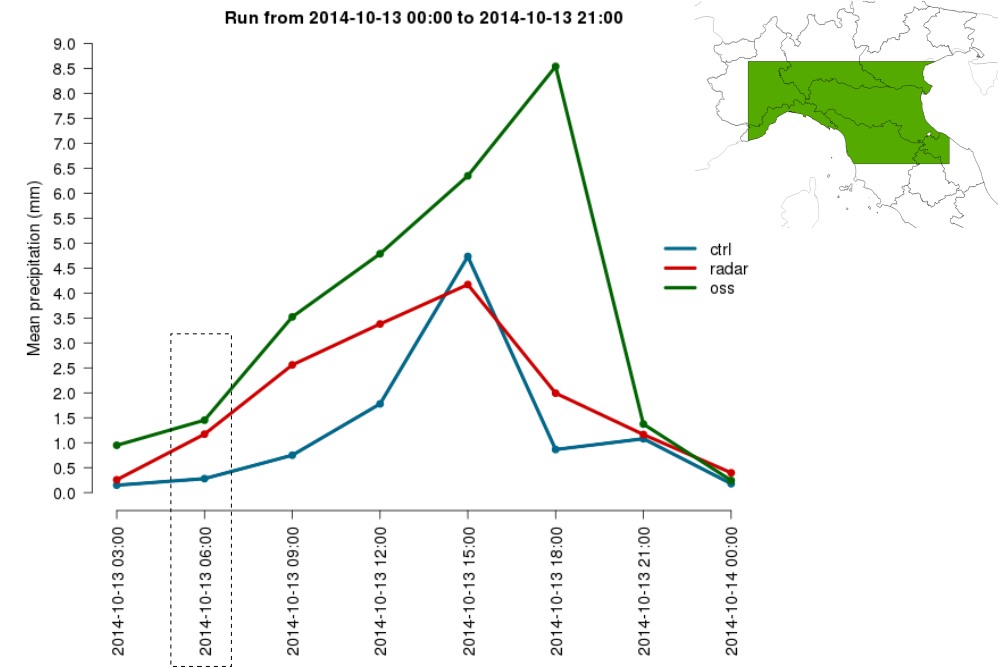
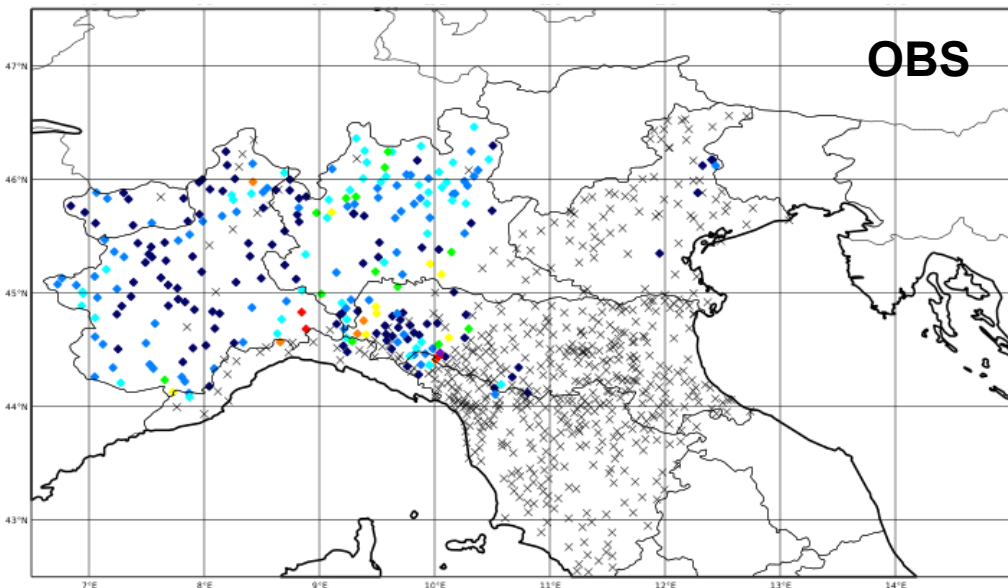
COSMO 2.8 km, 50 levels

**CONV + RADAR** –

Radar forward operator:

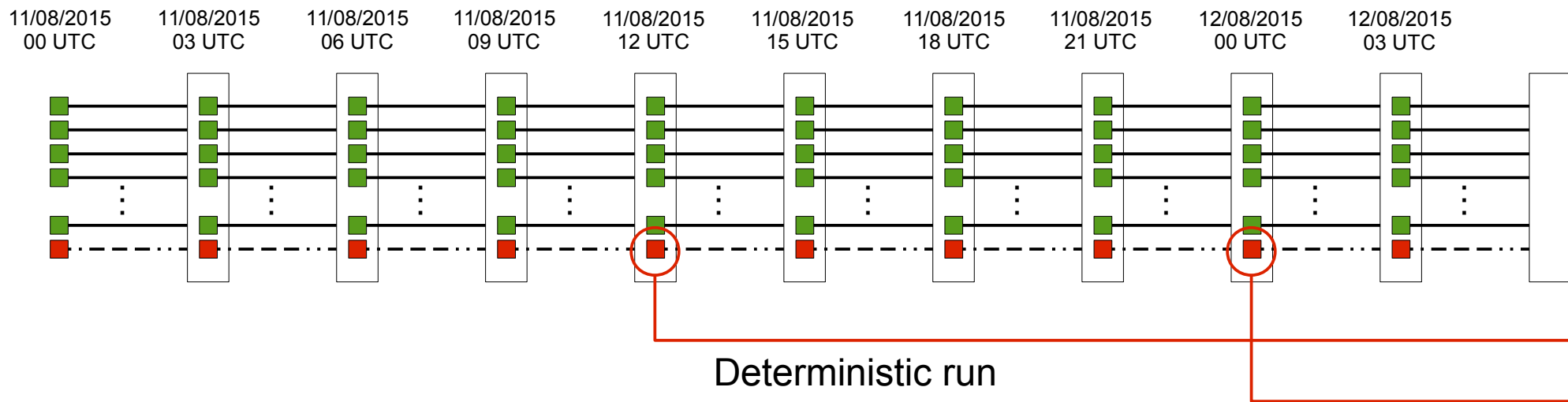
- No-reflectivity: values below 5 dBZ set to 5 dBZ
- Superobbing = 20 km

# Precipitation areal mean over a shapefile

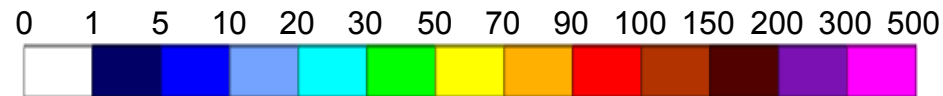
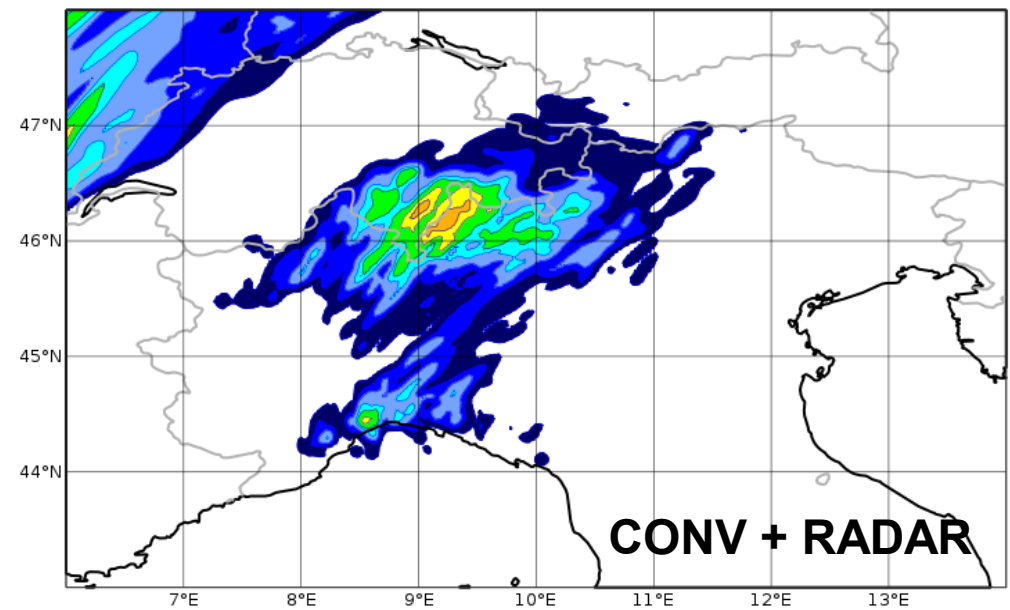
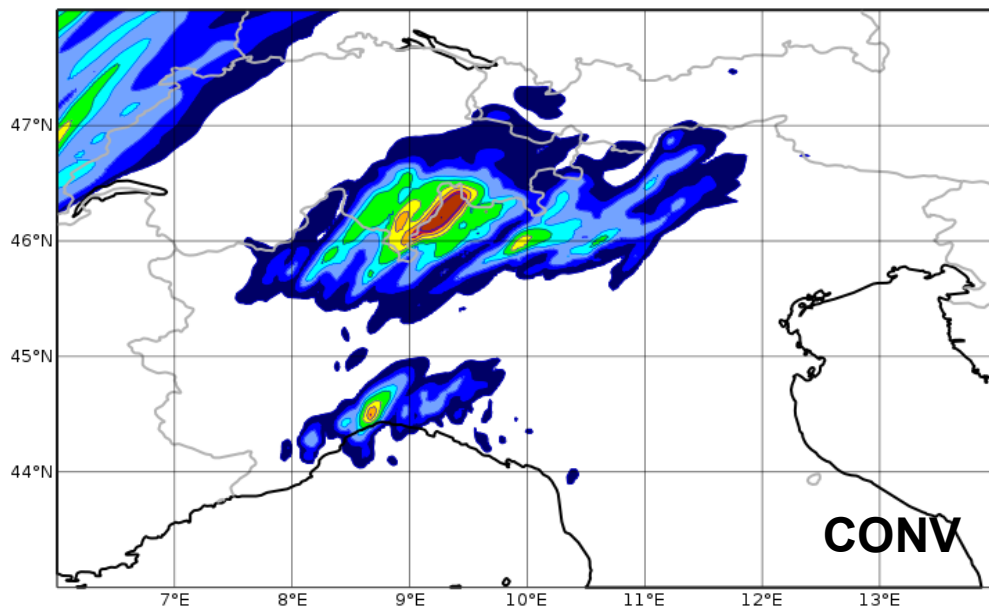
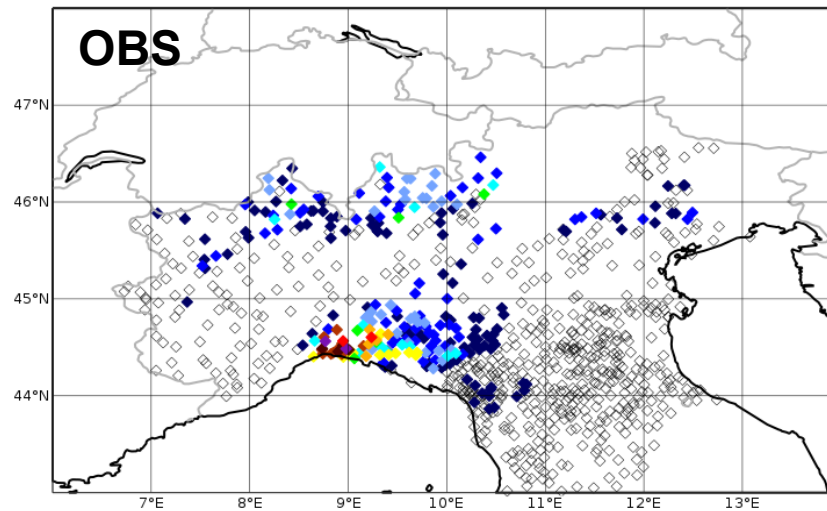




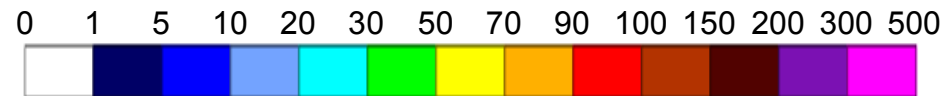
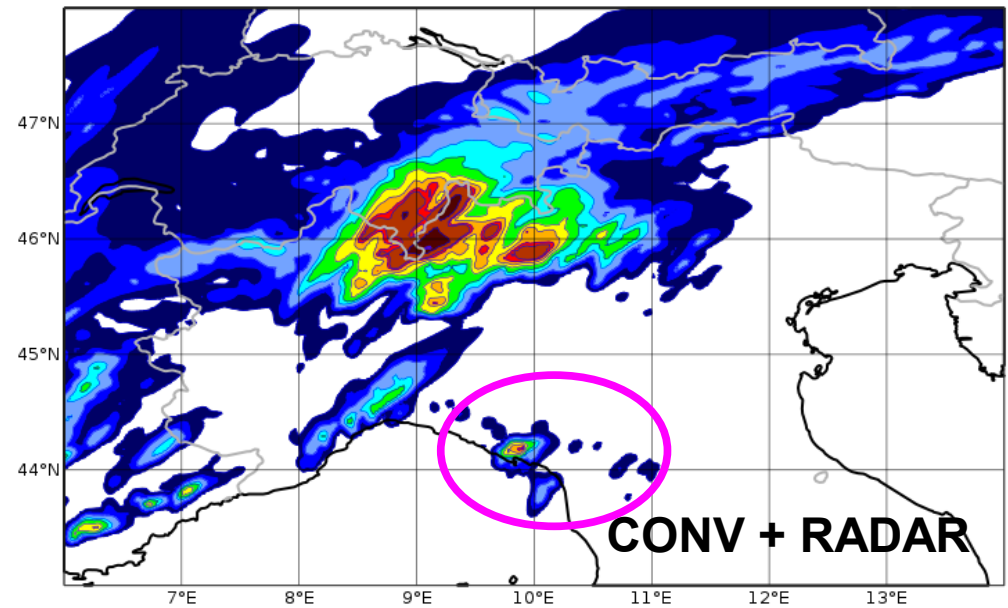
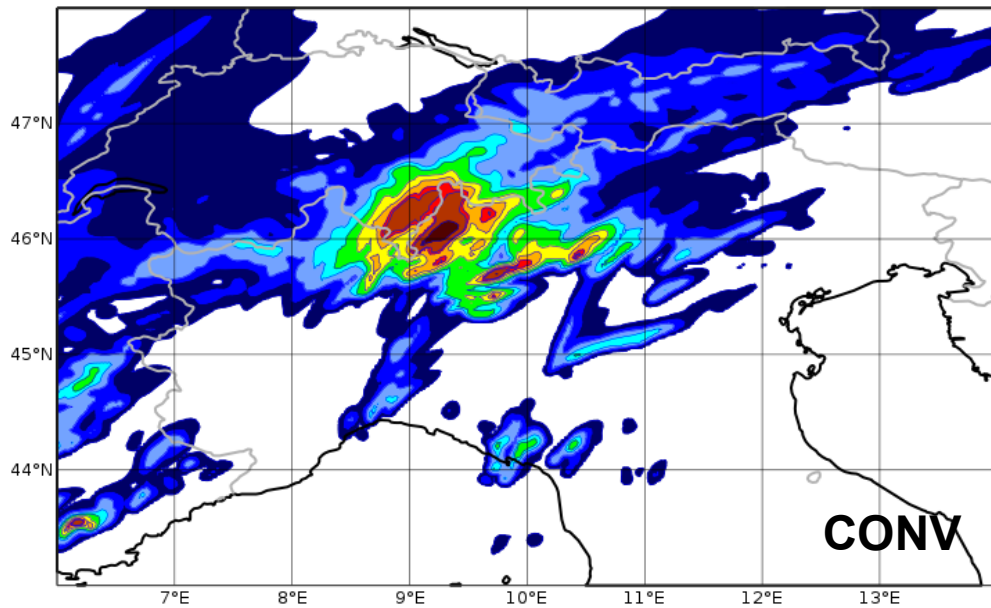
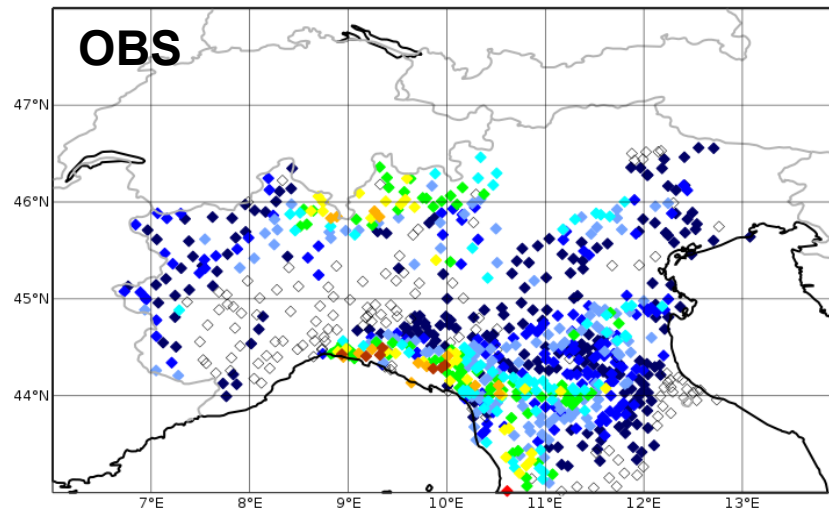
# Precipitation analysis



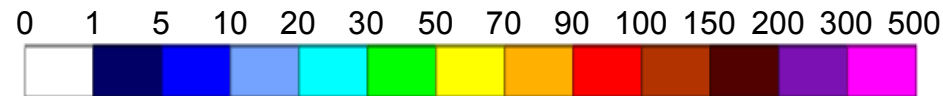
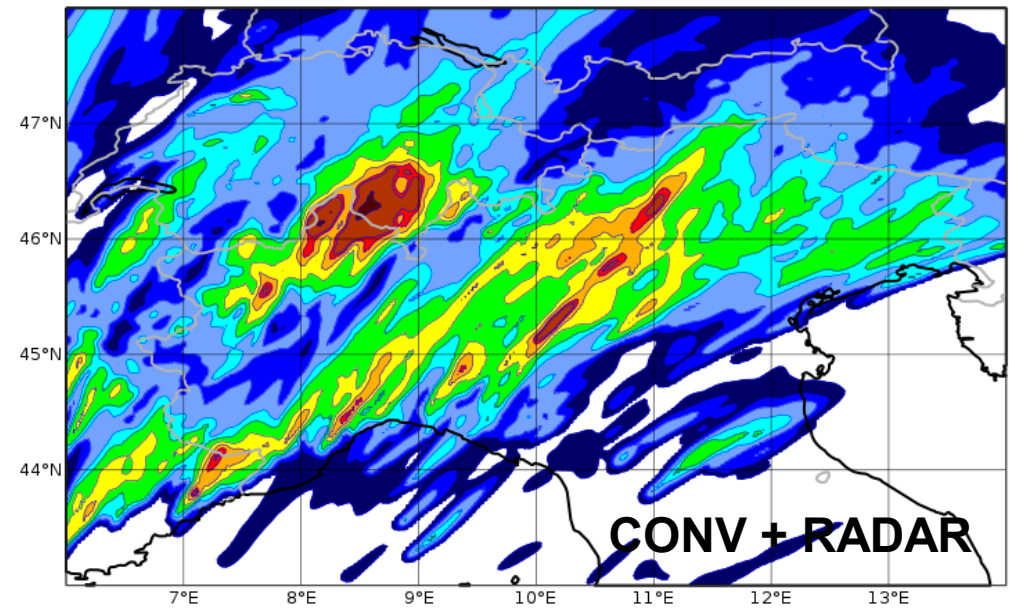
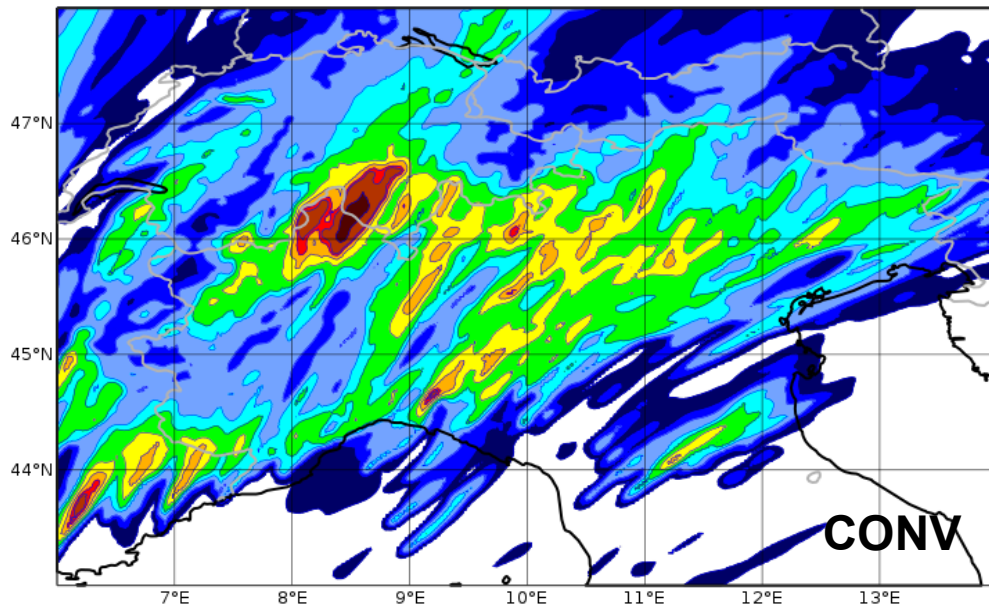
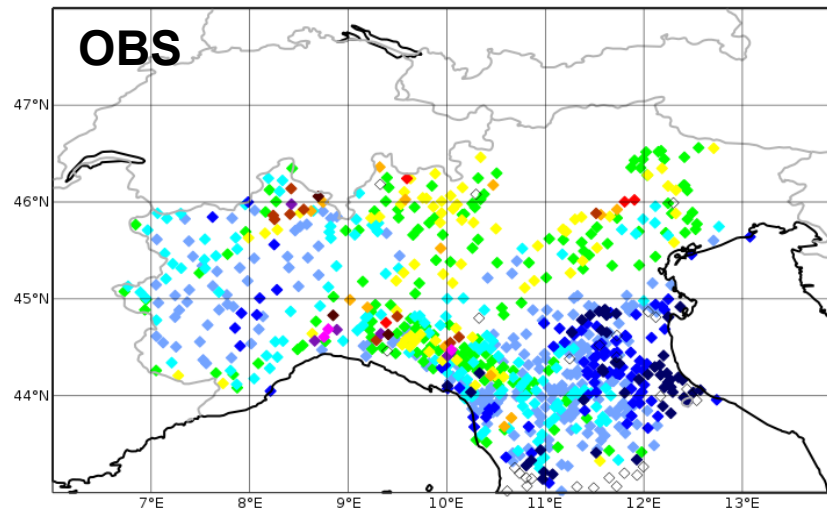
# 24 h accumulated precipitation: 10/10/2014



# 24 h accumulated precipitation: 11/10/2014



# 24 h accumulated precipitation: 13/10/2014



# Limits of the current implementation and conclusions

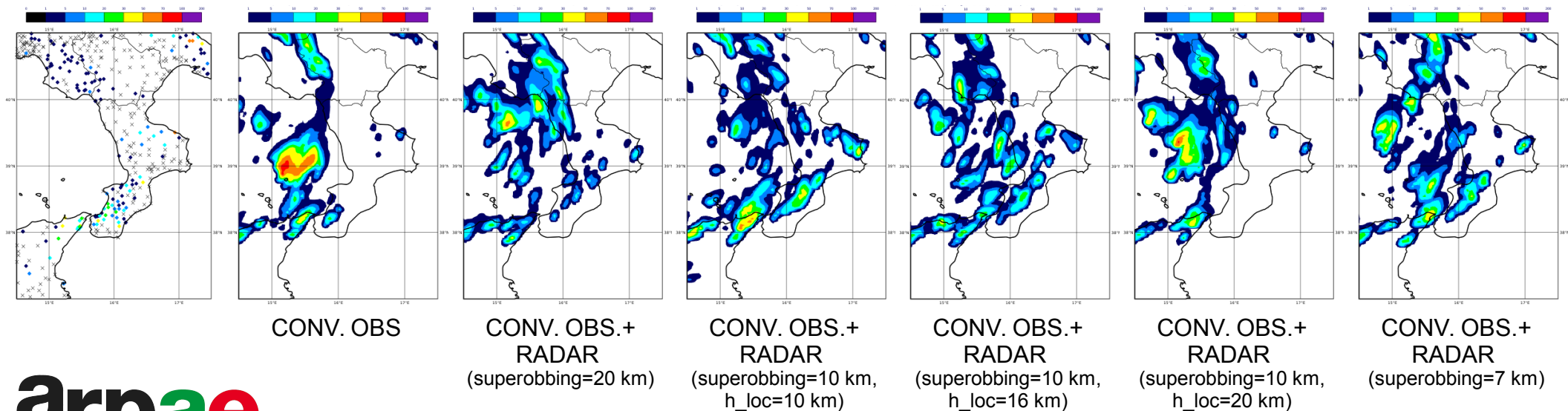
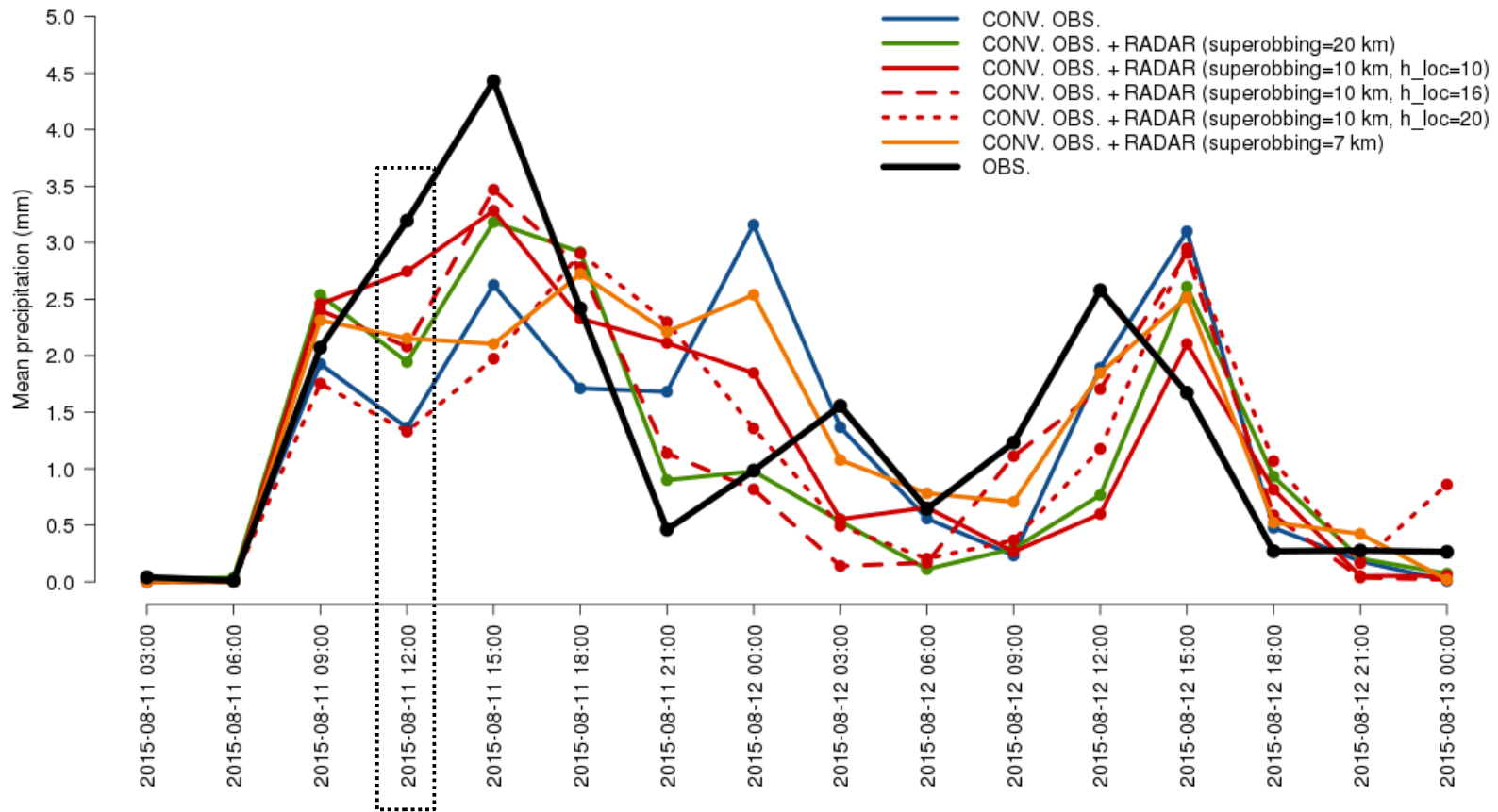
## In progress:

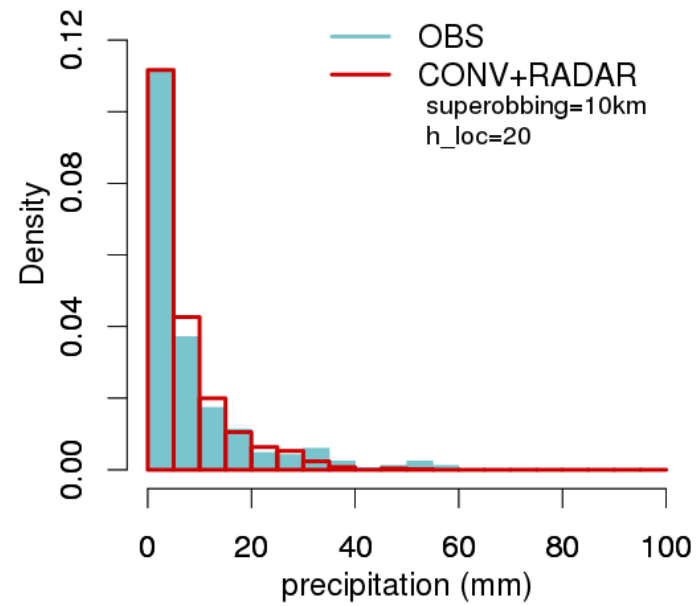
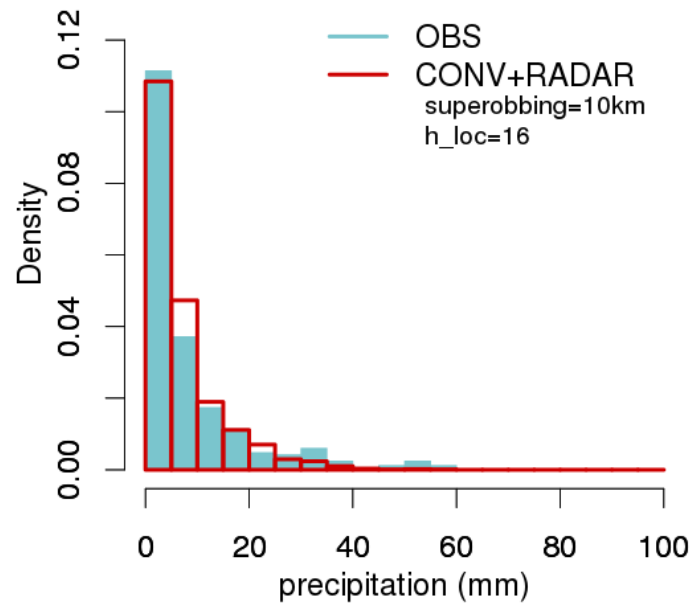
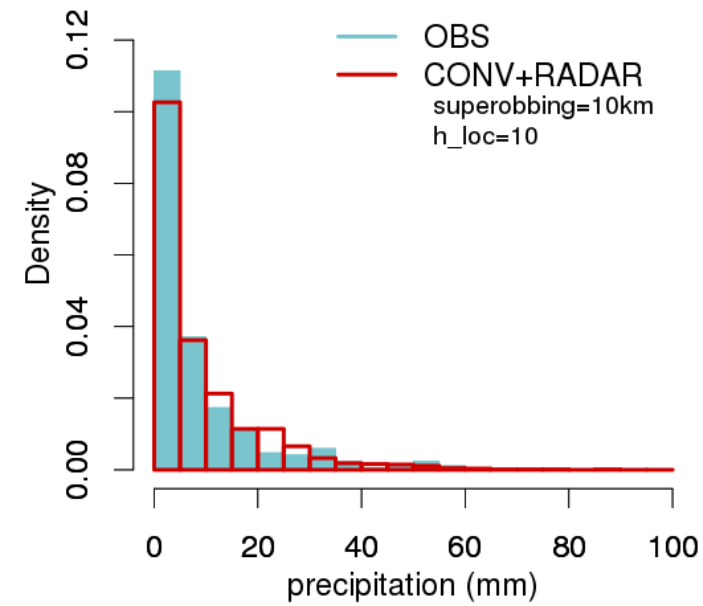
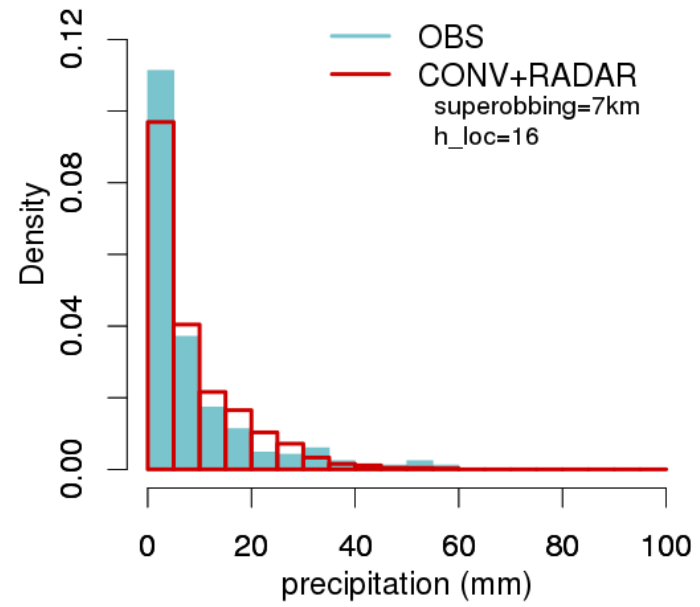
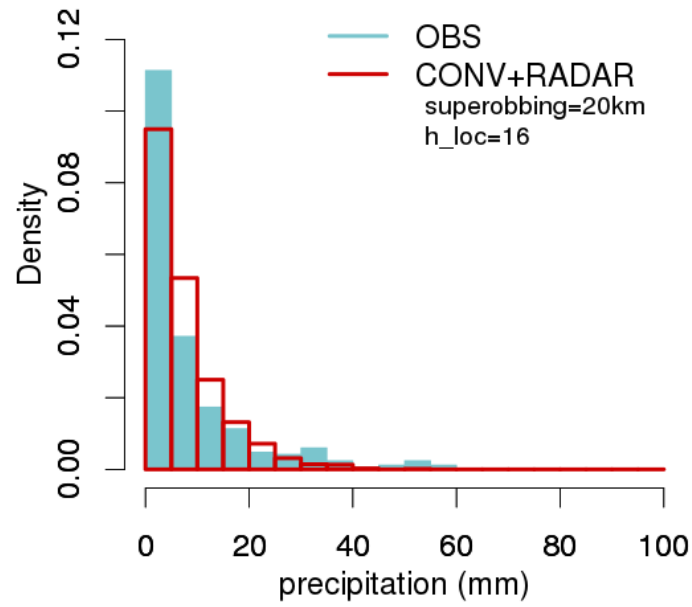
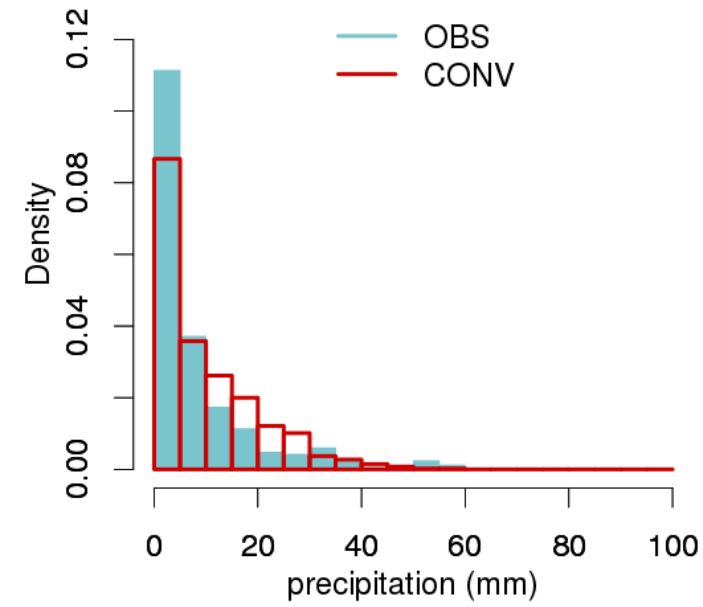
- Polar volumes are read in serial way: parallelization of this step is already provided
- A different management of corrupted/missing data is needed (in our set of data sometimes happens that an elevation is missing)

## Conclusions and future works:

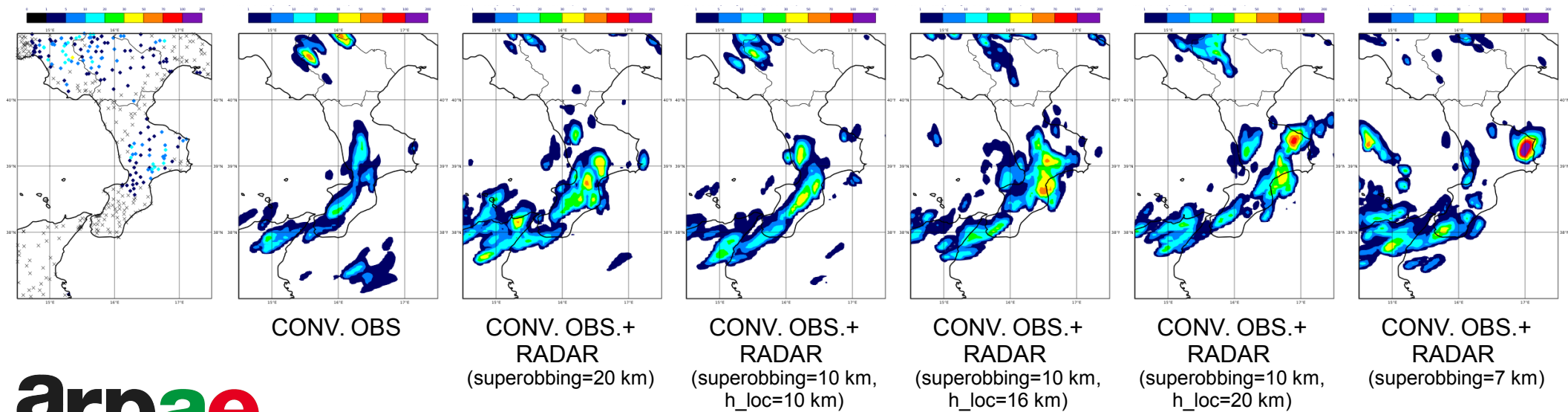
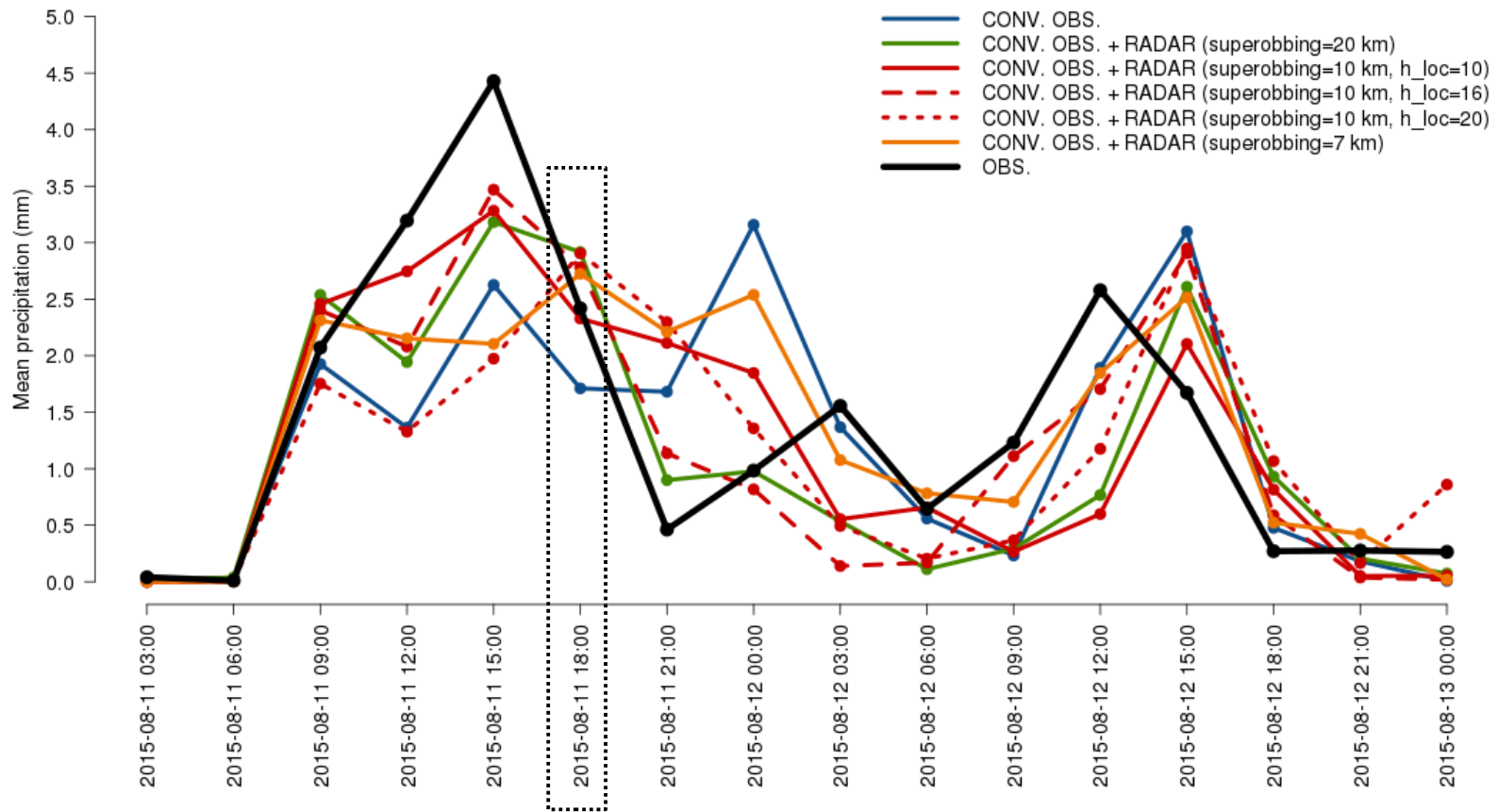
- The impact of the use of reflectivity polar volumes is better on the analysis and forecast if the assimilation domain is larger
- The use of more radars will imply further test to combine in the better way superobbing resolution and execution time and resources
- The ODIM HDF5 reader should be extended also to radial wind velocity
- We will need a correct management of data quality. In particular, the Italian radar network is managed by different Regional Services and by the National Department of Civil Protection and a common strategy on the definition of quality should be chosen

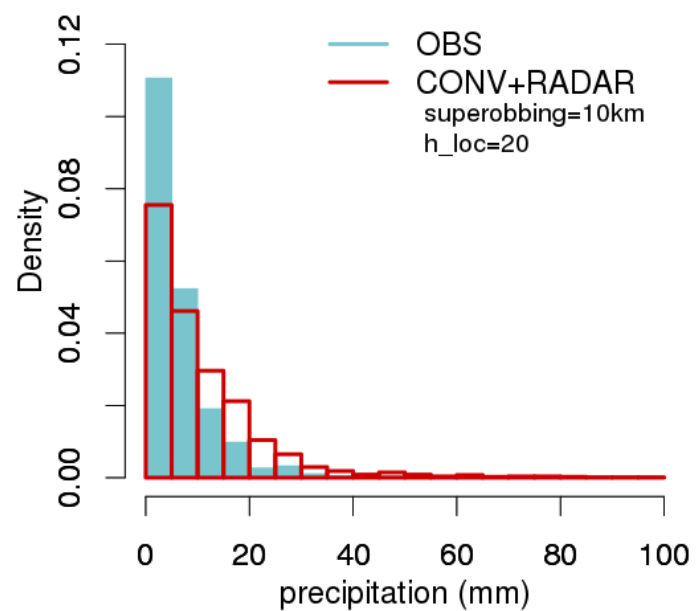
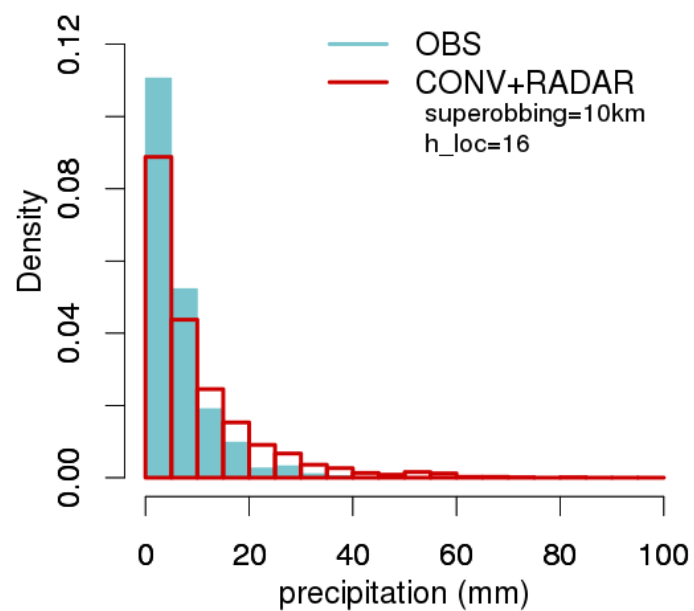
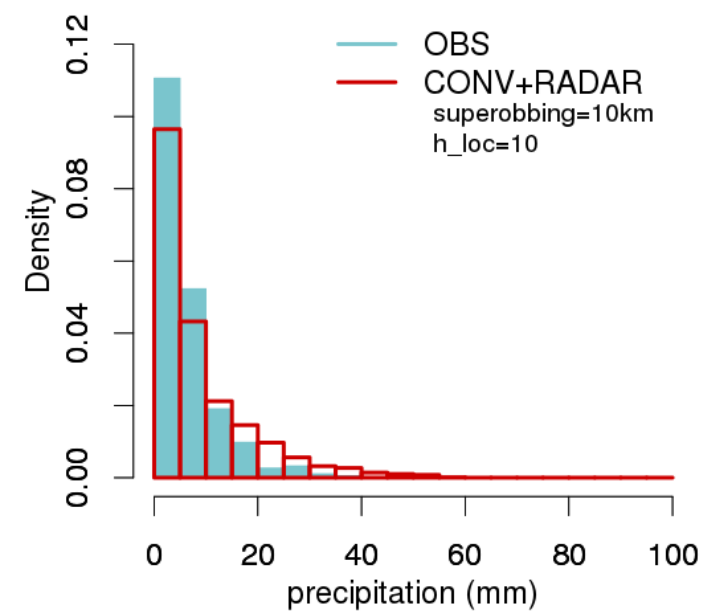
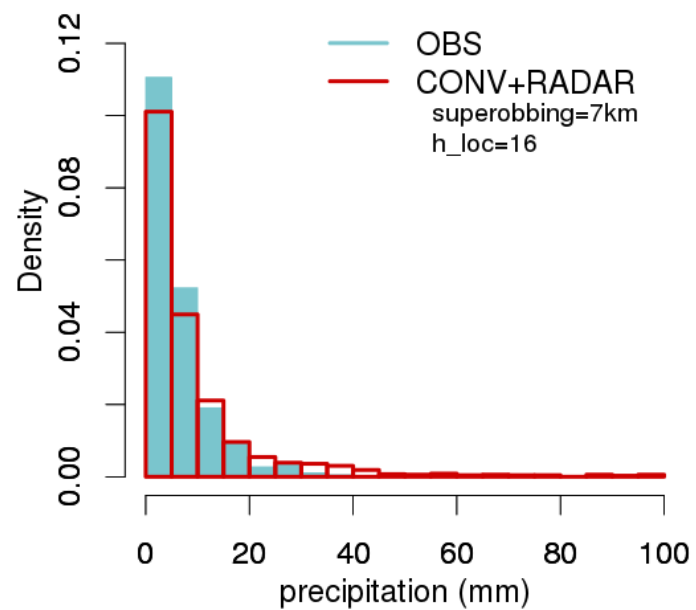
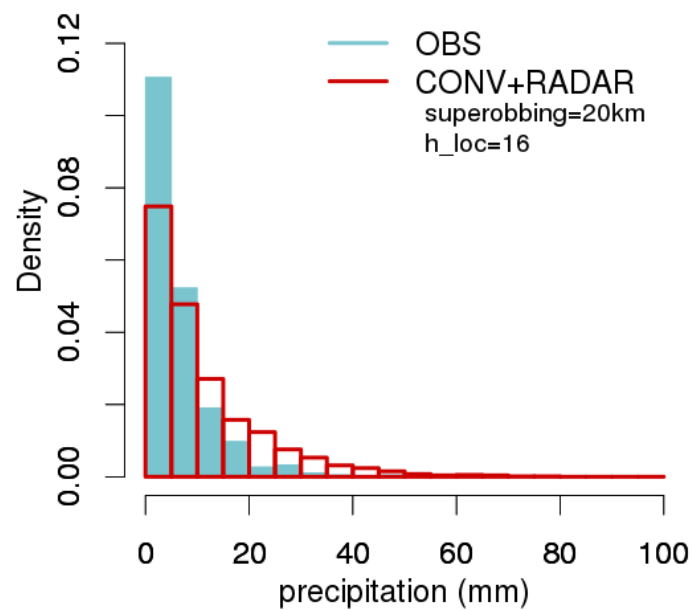
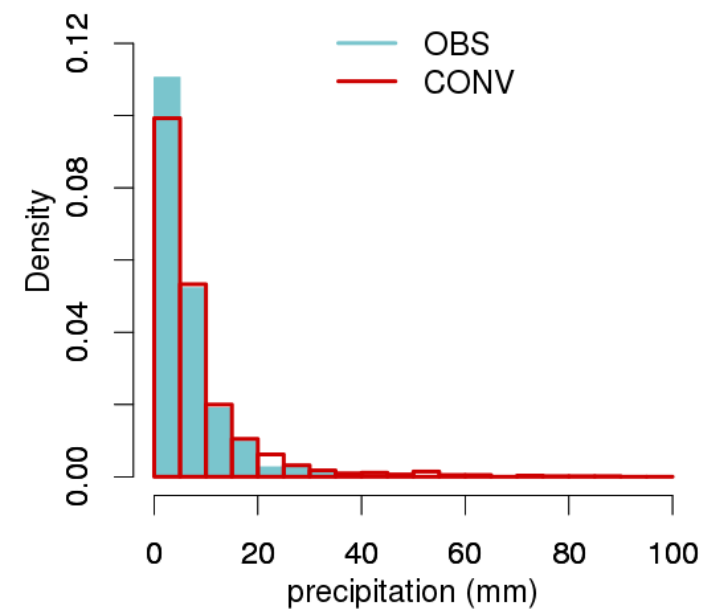


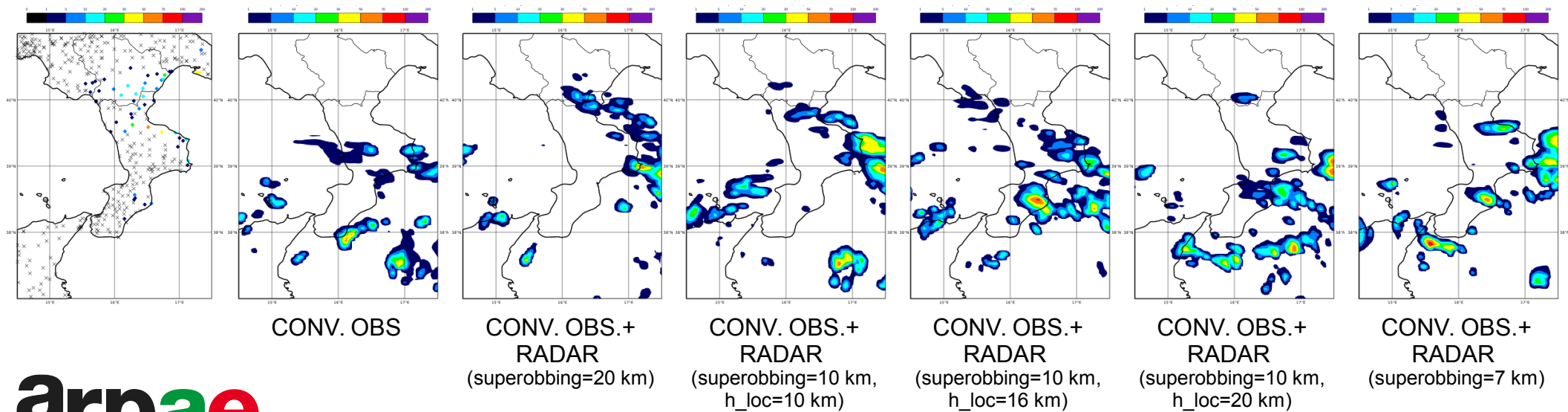
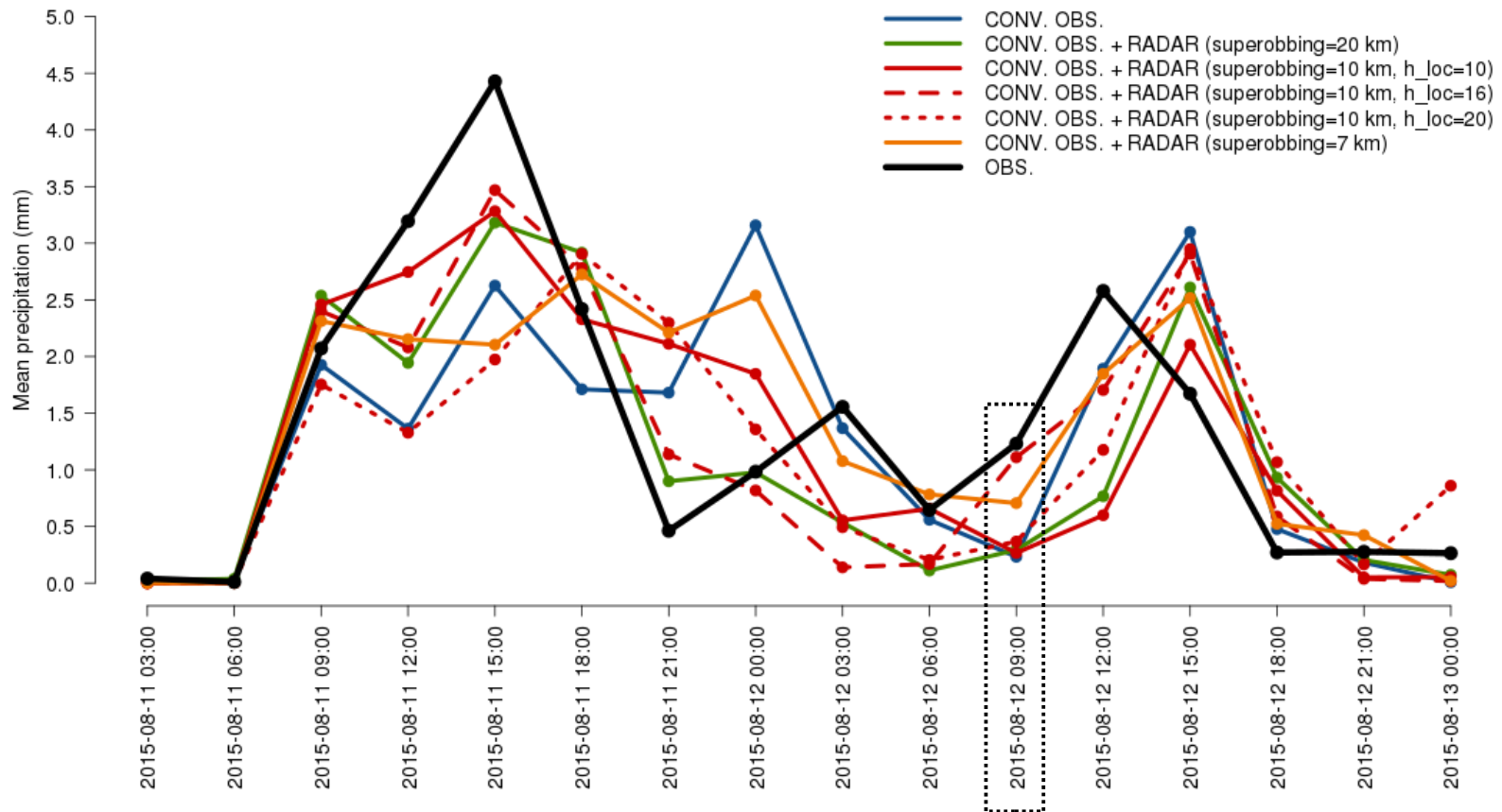


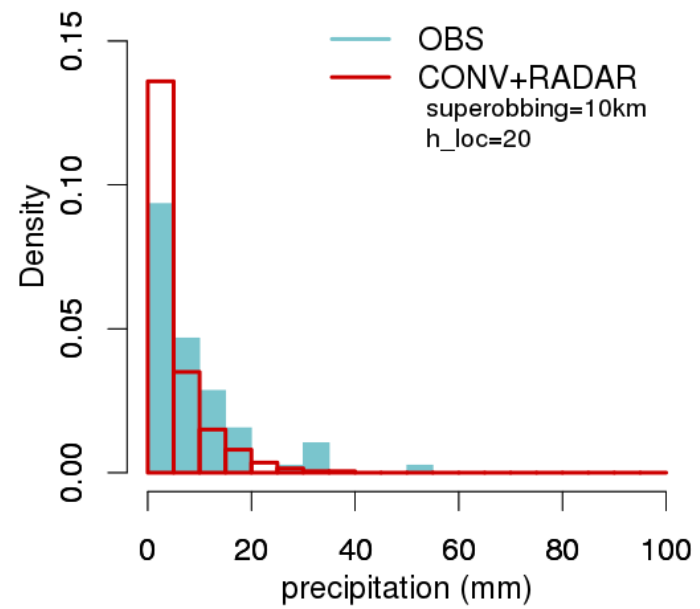
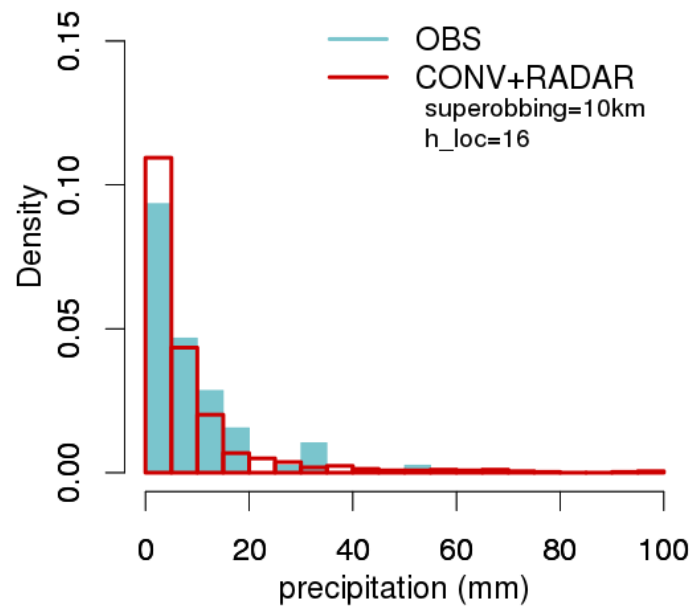
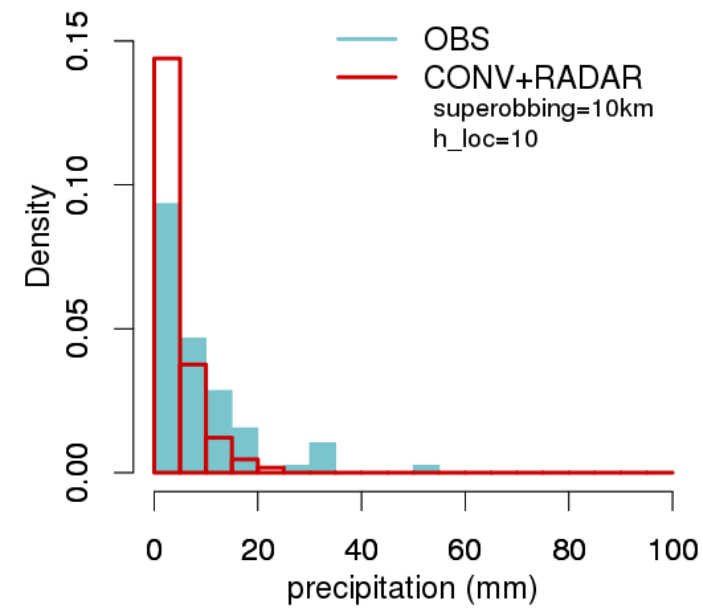
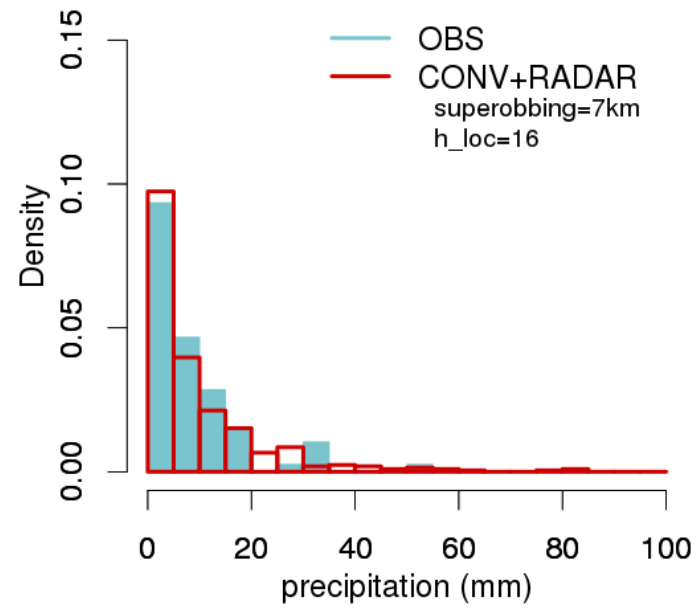
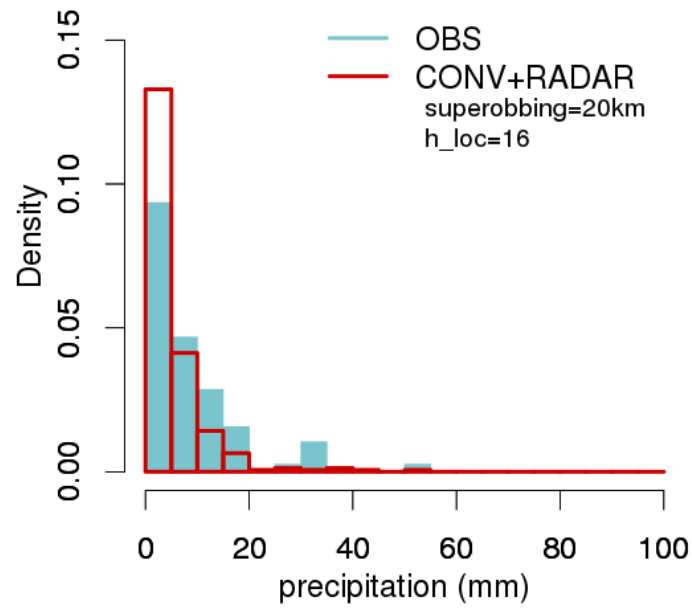
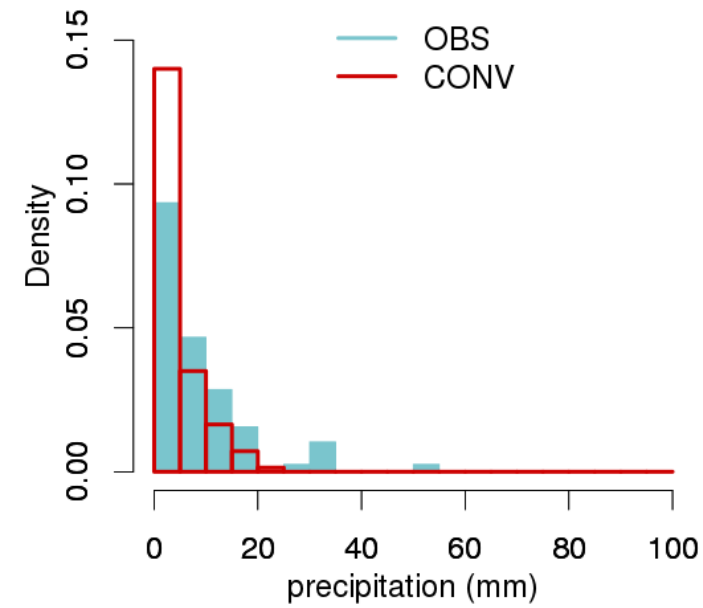


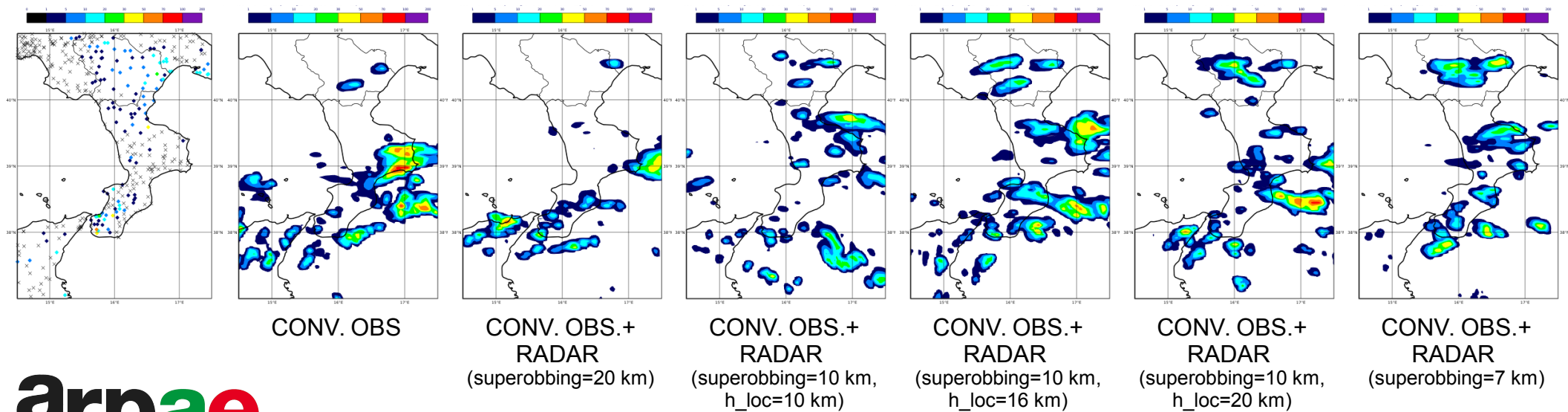
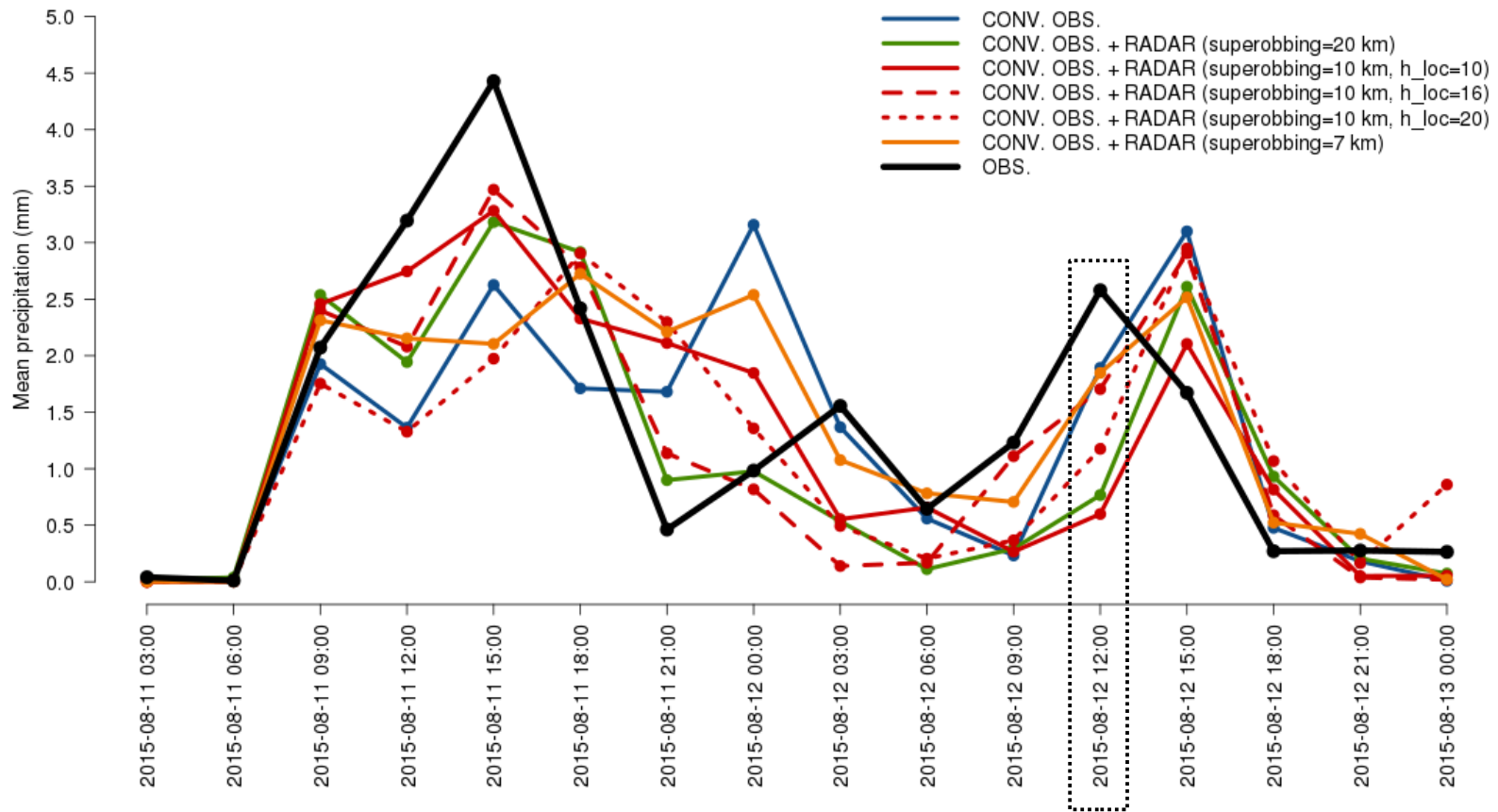


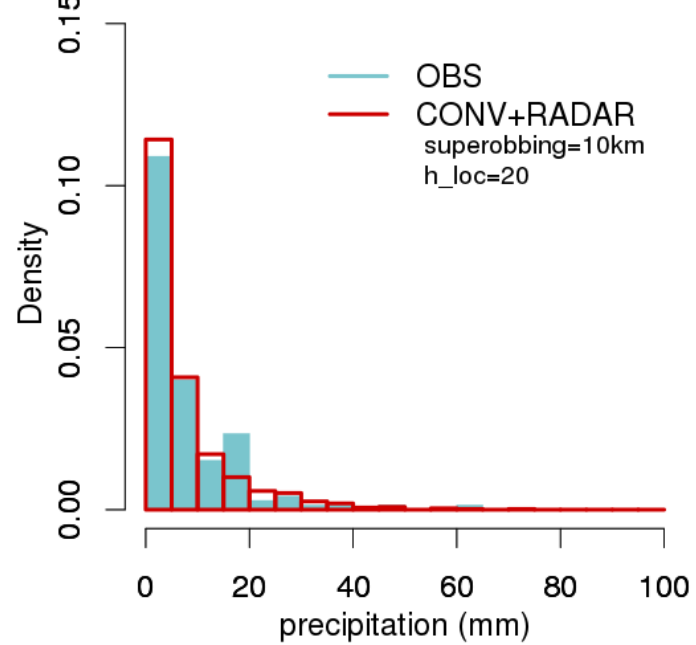
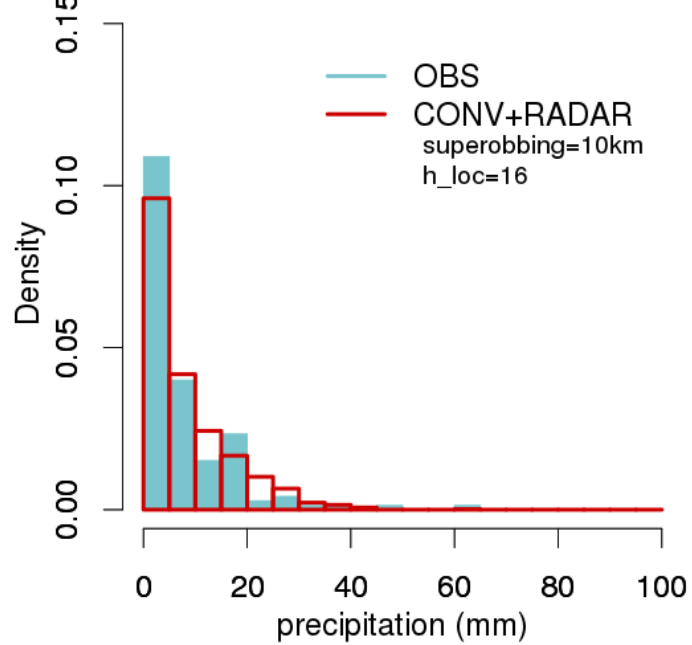
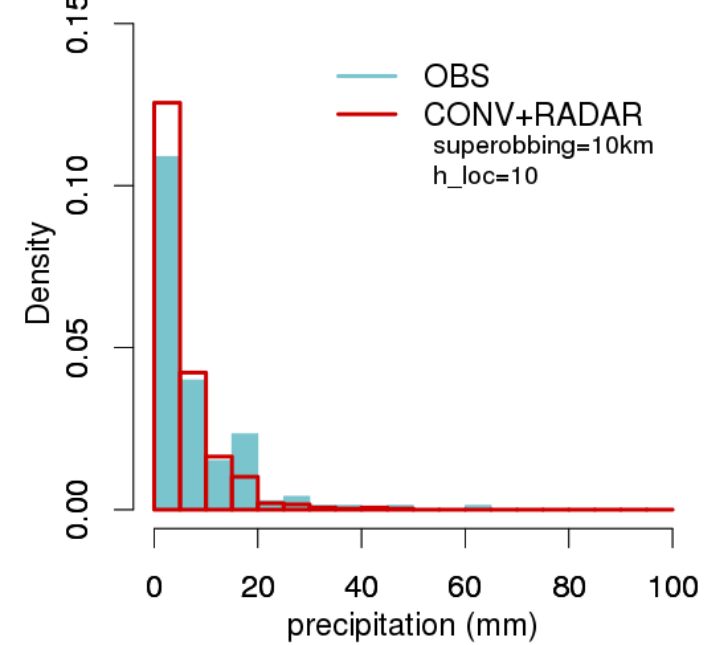
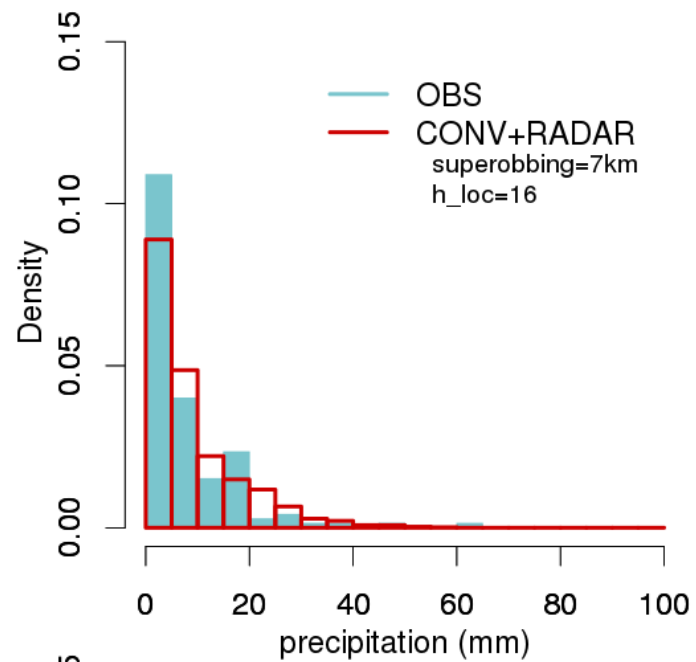
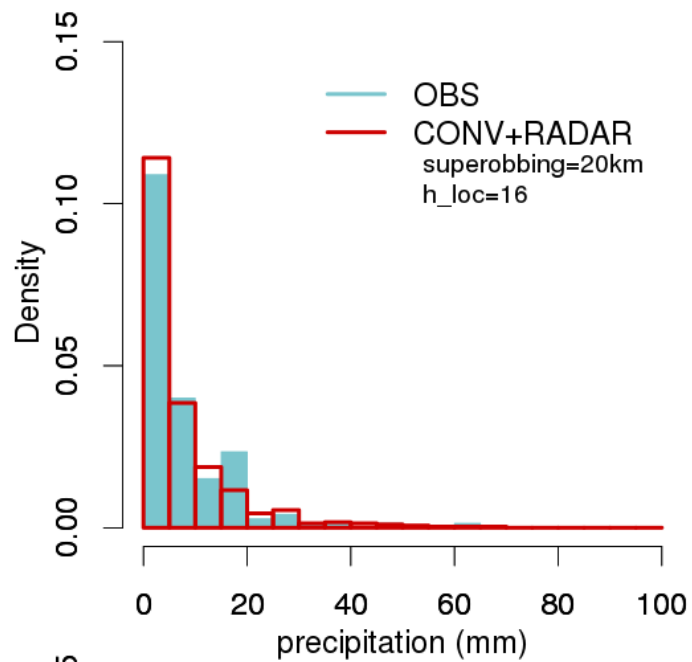
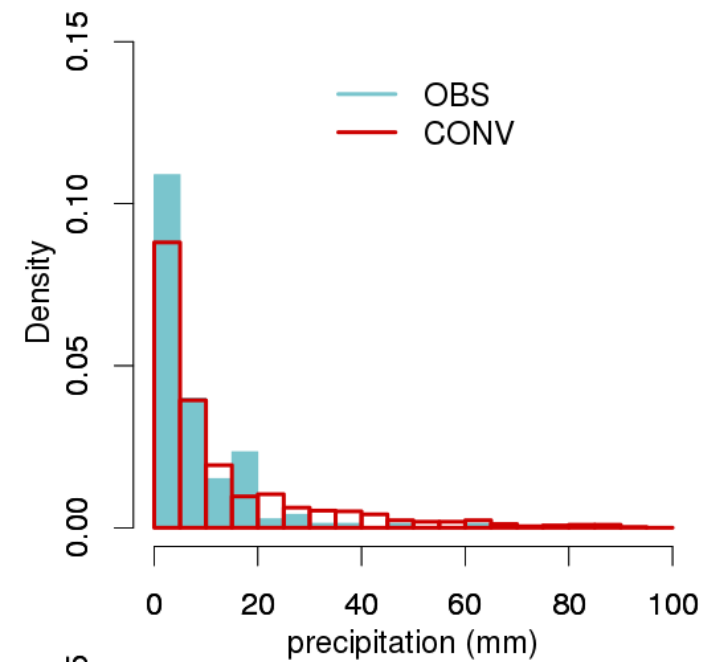




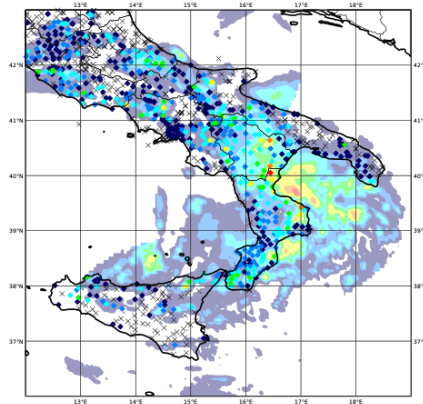




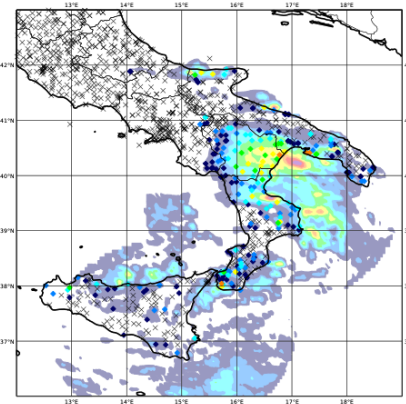




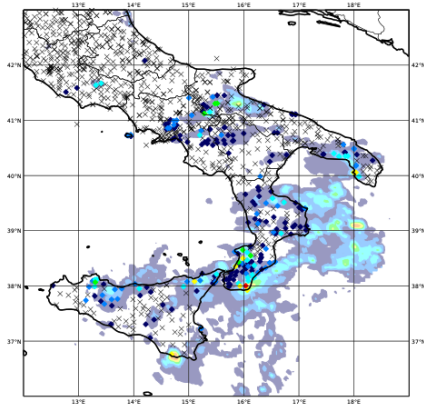
OSSERVAZIONI  
(RADAR +  
PLUVIOMETRI)



12/08/2015  
00 UTC

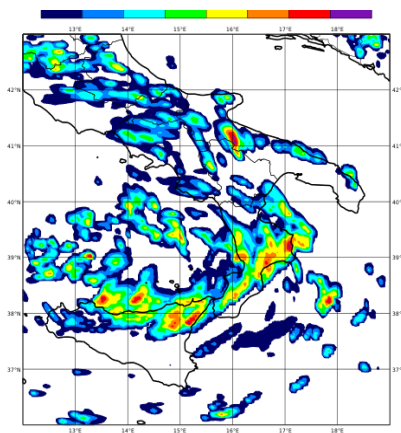


12/08/2015  
12 UTC

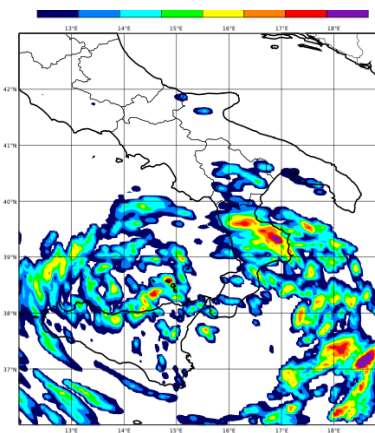


13/08/2015  
00 UTC

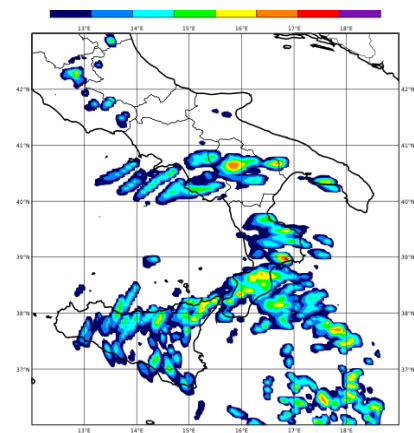
Inizio run:  
11/08/2015  
12 UTC



Inizio run:  
12/08/2015  
00 UTC

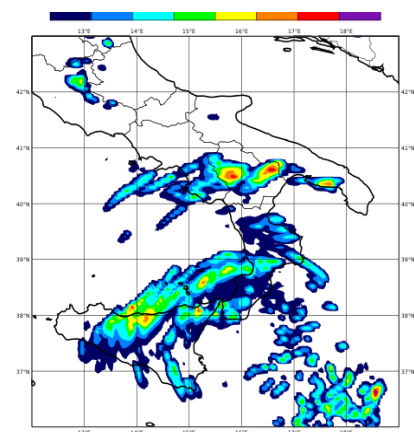
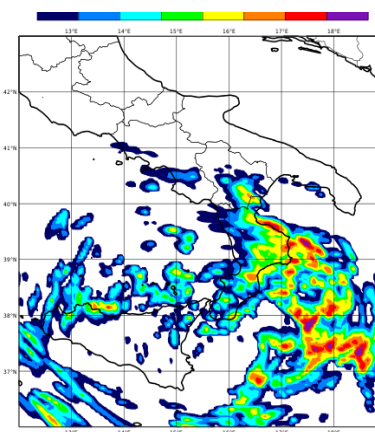


12/08/2015  
12 UTC

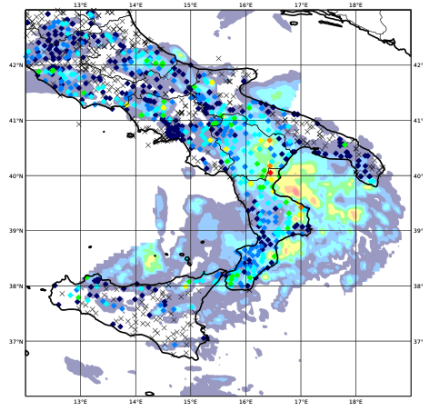


13/08/2015  
00 UTC

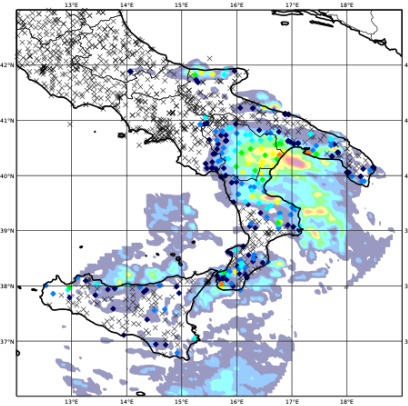
Previsioni effettuate partendo dalle analisi  
del run deterministico con assimilazione  
di sole osservazioni convenzionali



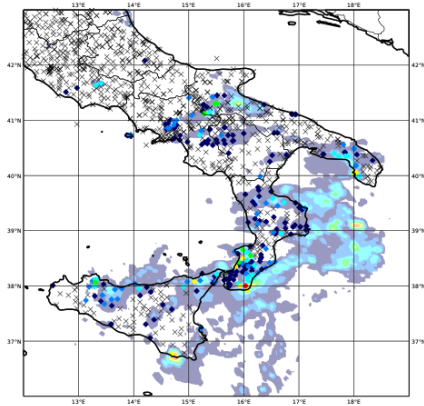
OSSERVAZIONI  
(RADAR +  
PLUVIOMETRI)



12/08/2015  
00 UTC

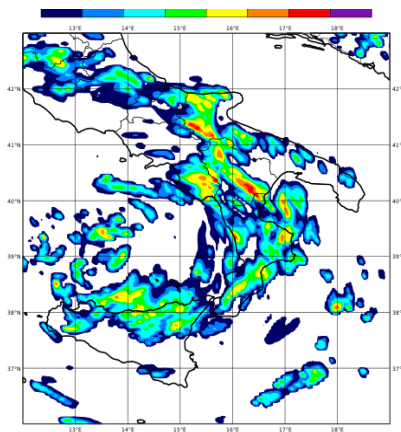


12/08/2015  
12 UTC

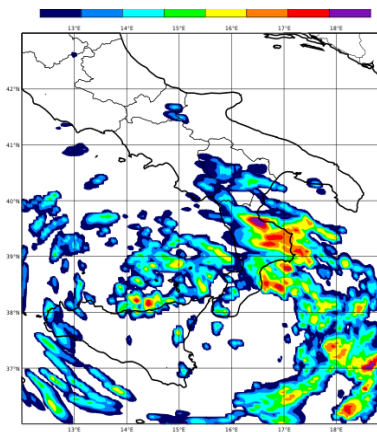


13/08/2015  
00 UTC

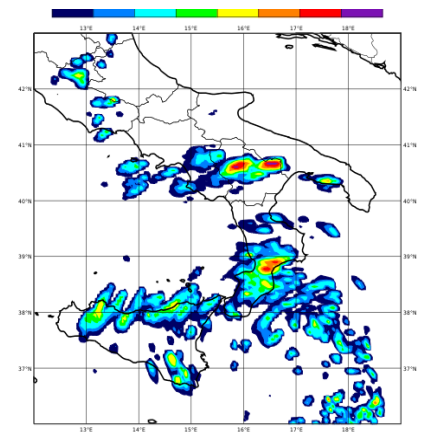
Inizio run:  
11/08/2015  
12 UTC



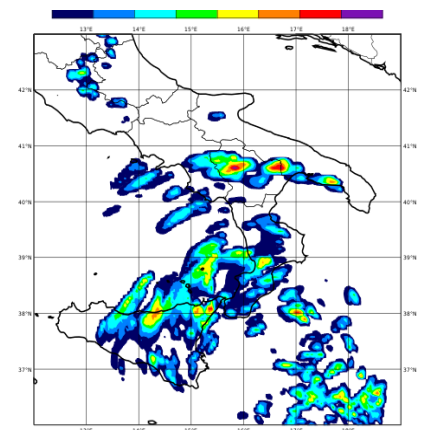
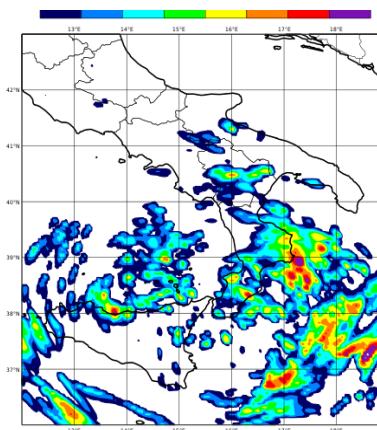
Inizio run:  
12/08/2015  
00 UTC



12/08/2015  
12 UTC



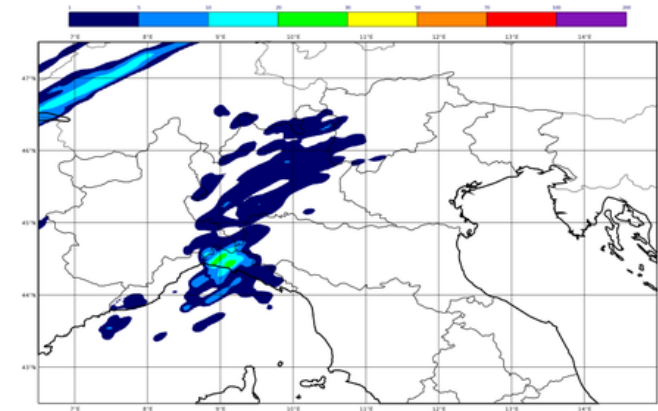
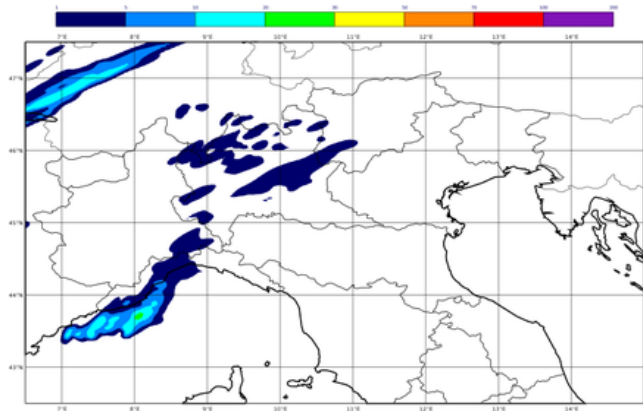
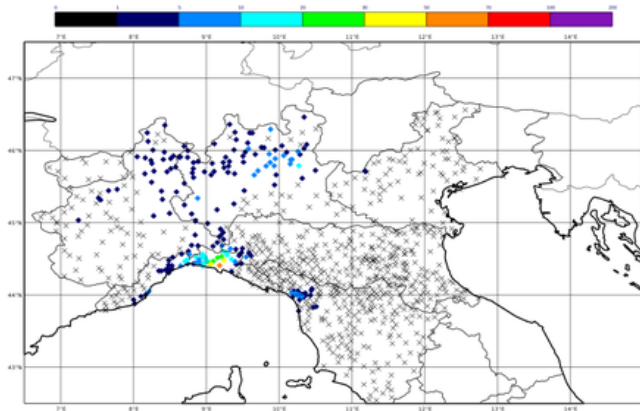
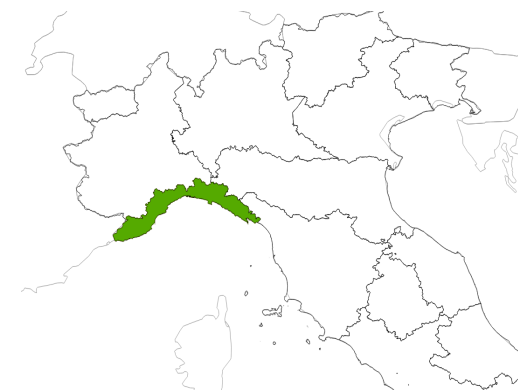
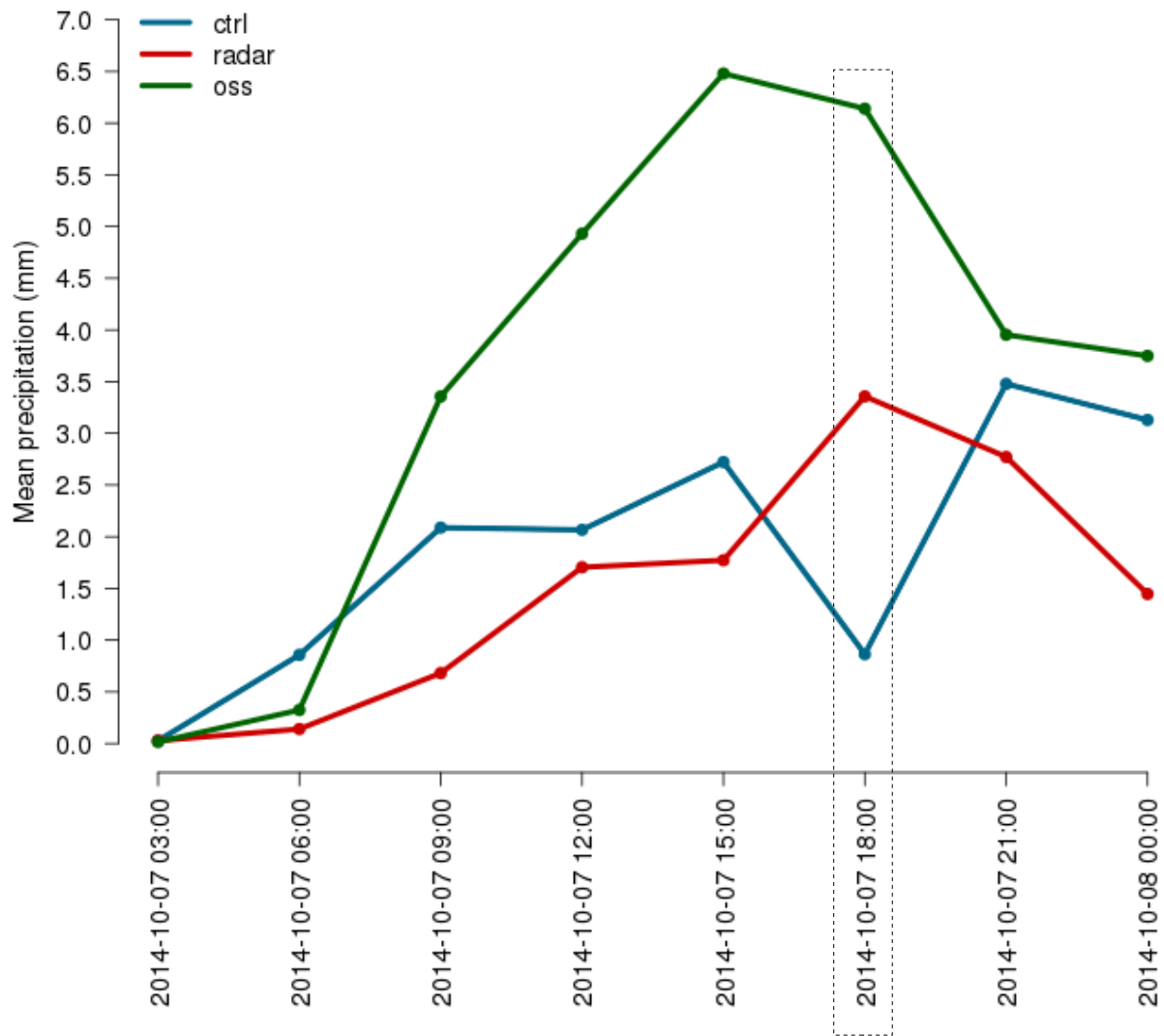
13/08/2015  
00 UTC



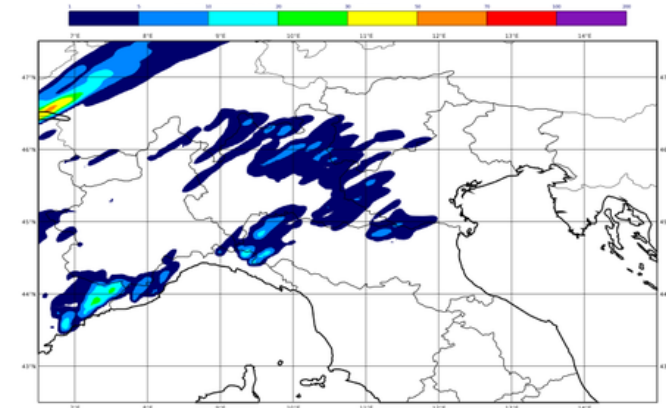
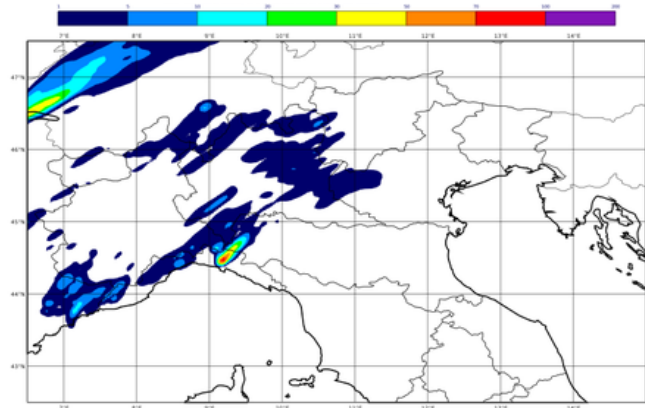
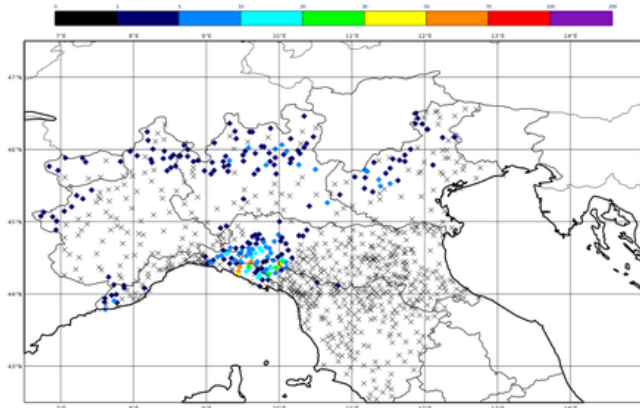
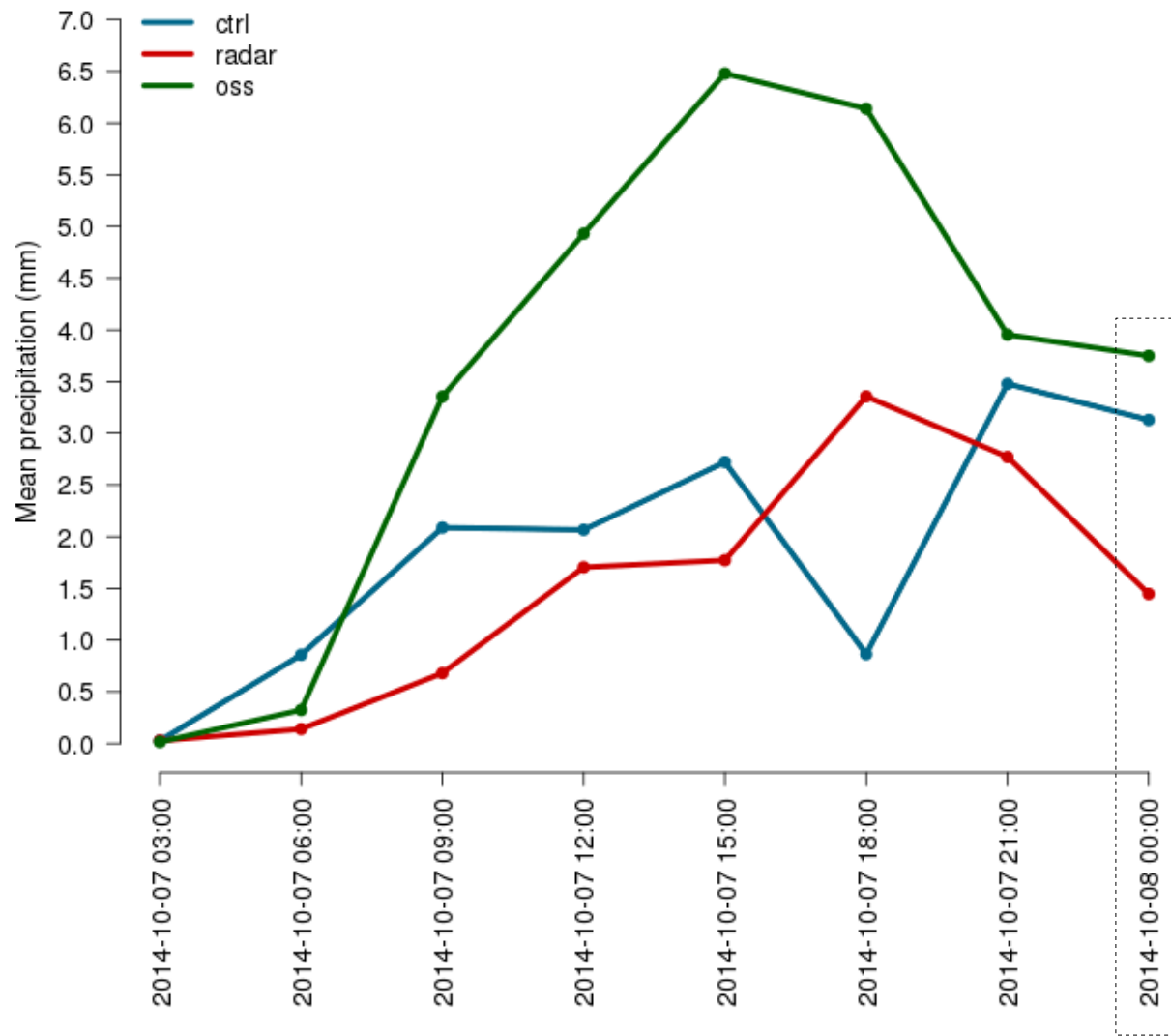
CONV + RADAR  
superobbing= 10 km  
localizzazione orizzontale = 20 km



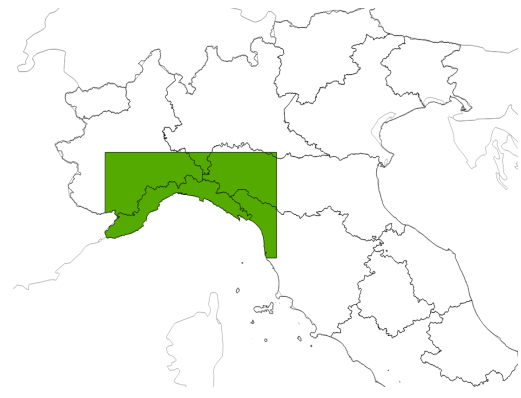
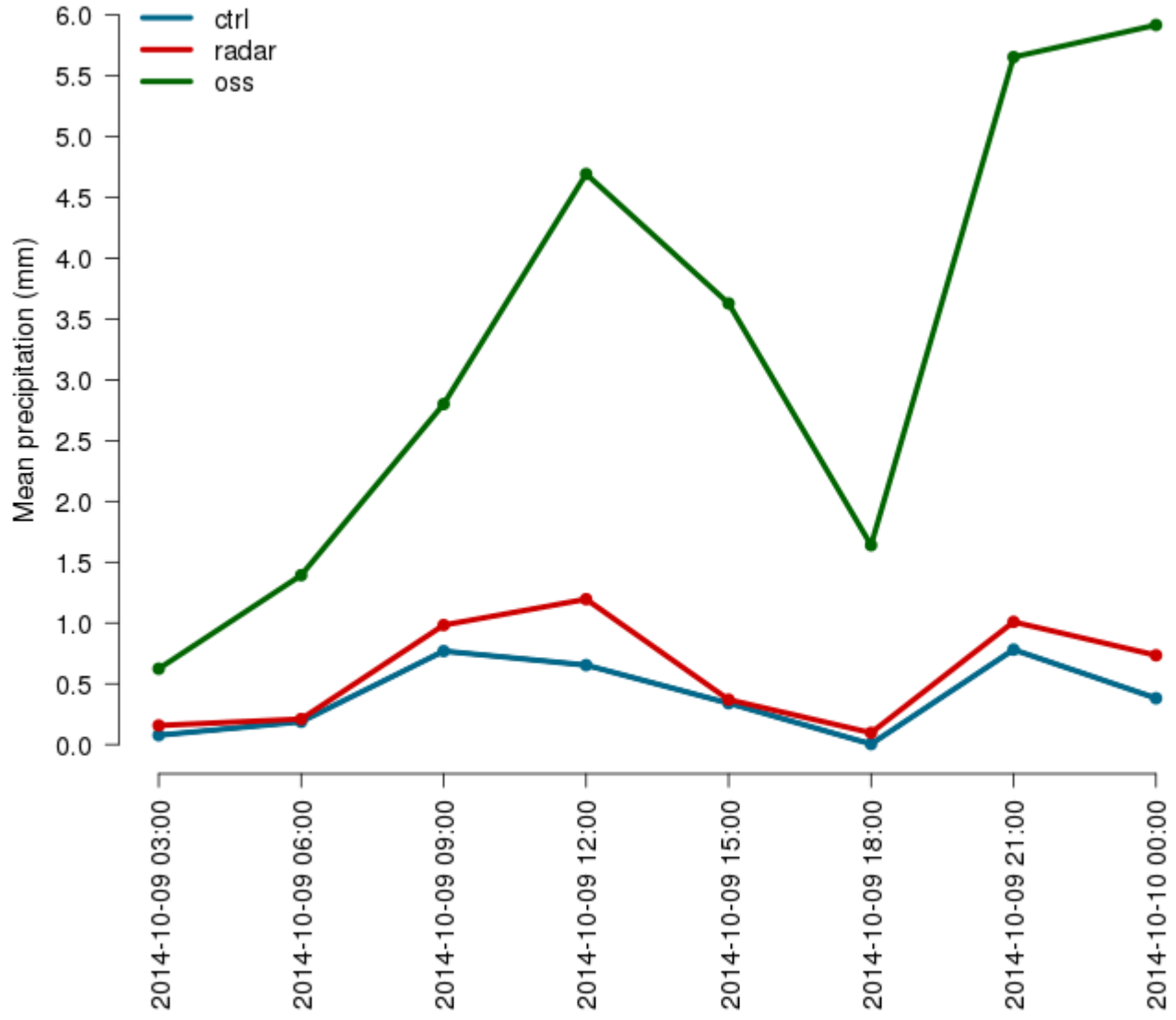
Run from 2014-10-07 00:00 to 2014-10-07 21:00



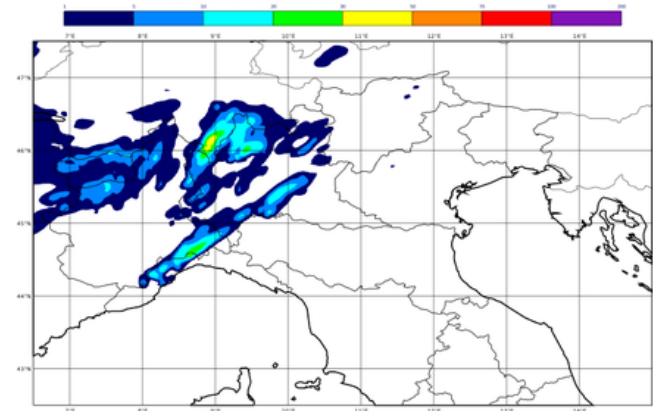
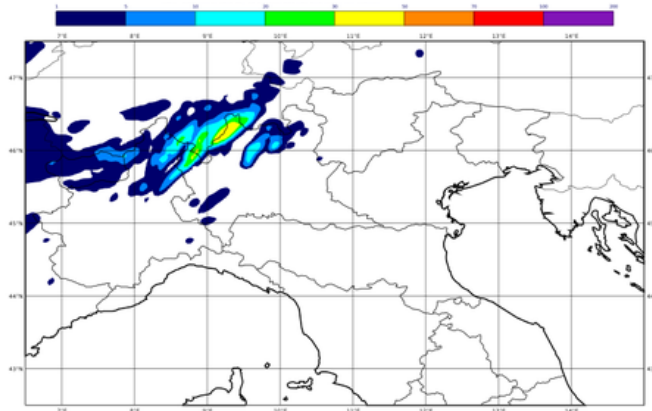
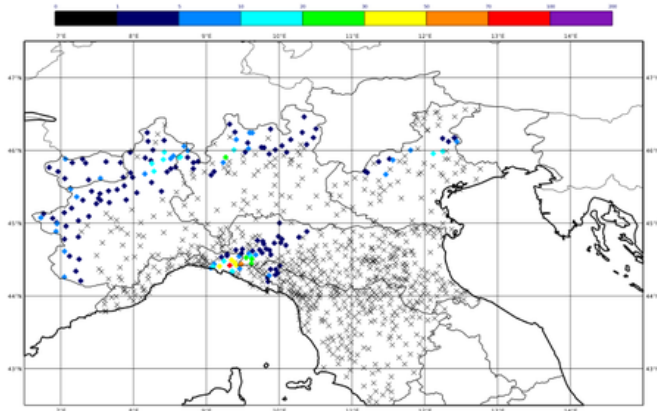
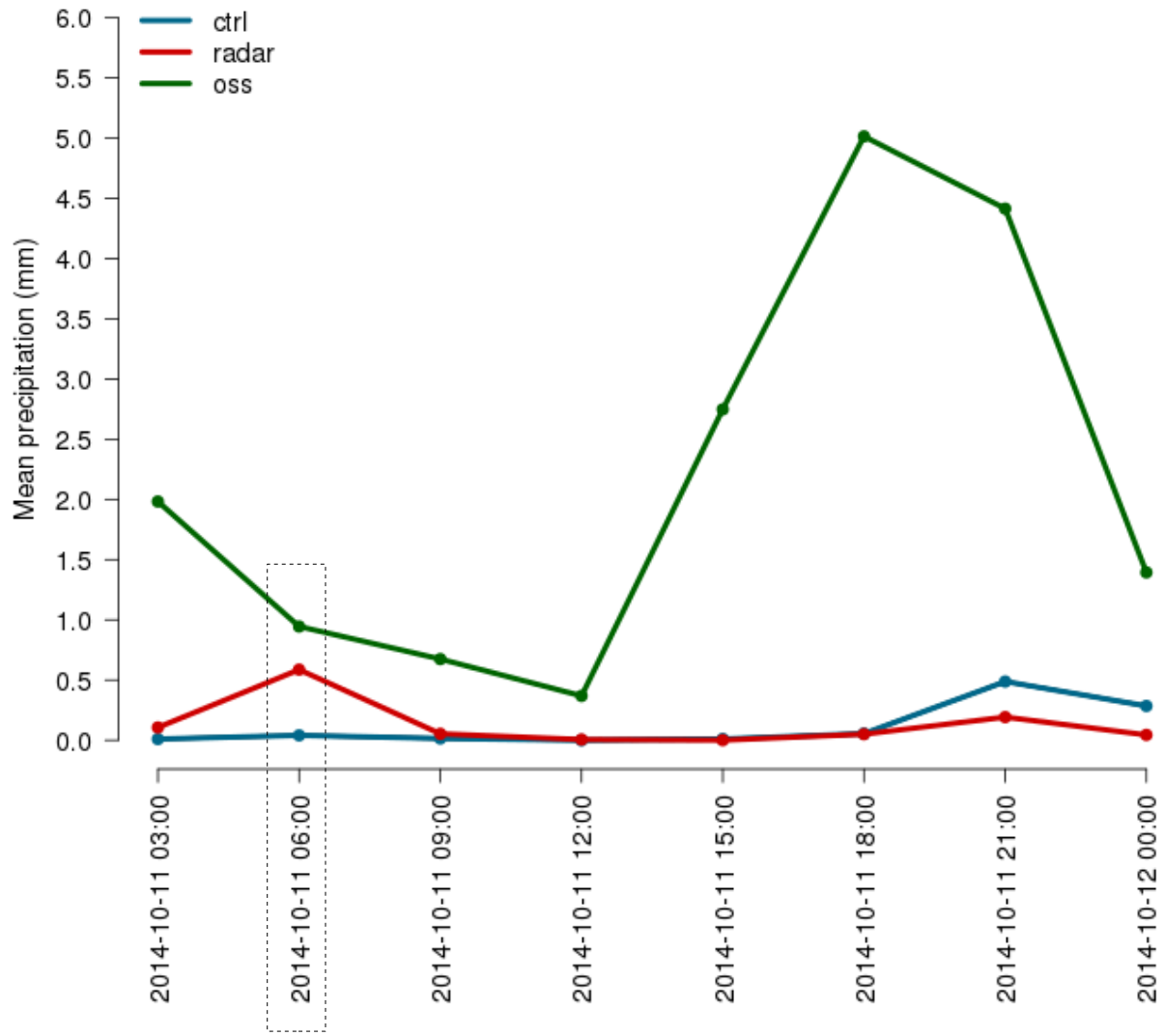
# Run from 2014-10-07 00:00 to 2014-10-07 21:00



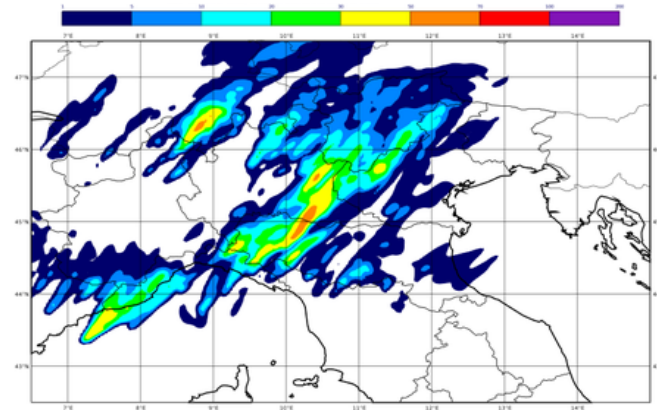
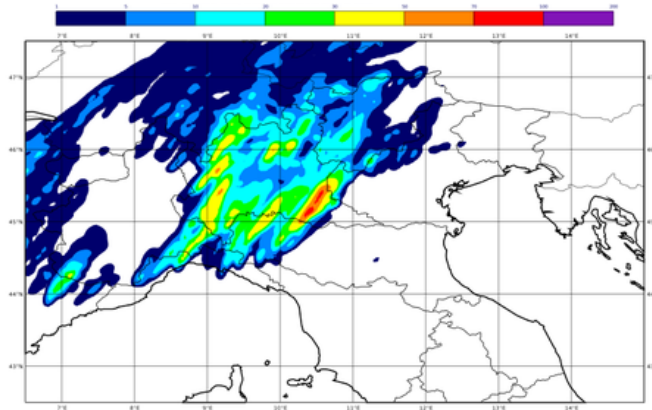
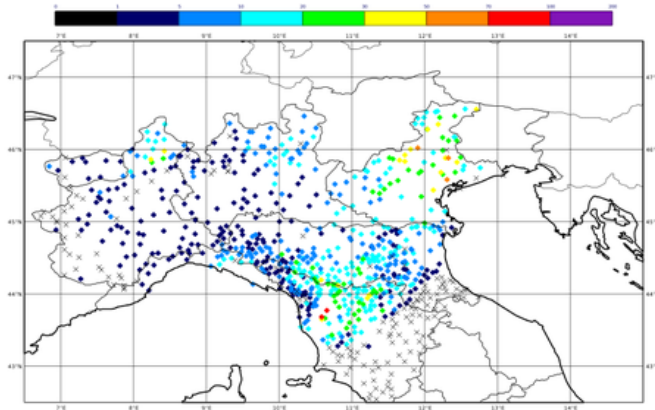
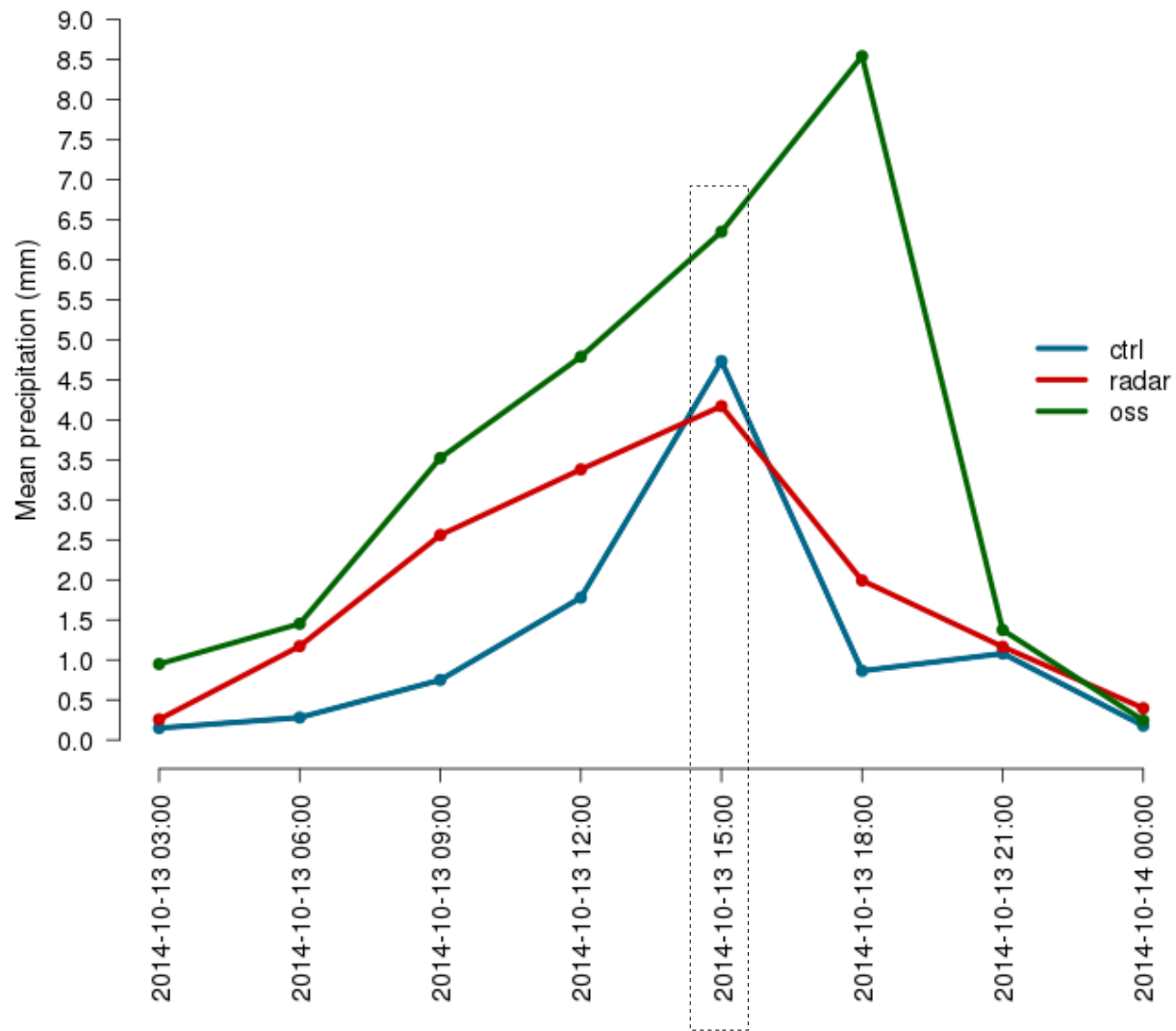
Run from 2014-10-09 00:00 to 2014-10-09 21:00



Run from 2014-10-11 00:00 to 2014-10-11 21:00



# Run from 2014-10-13 00:00 to 2014-10-13 21:00



Run from 2014-10-13 00:00 to 2014-10-13 21:00

