

IMPACT OF LOCAL MEASUREMENTS ON LIMITED AREA FORECASTS

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CATALONIA

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COSMEMOS project WORKSHOP

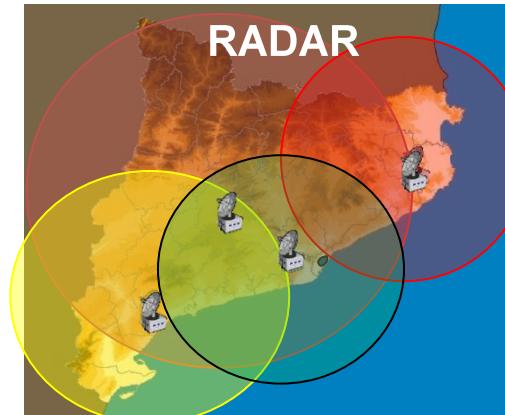
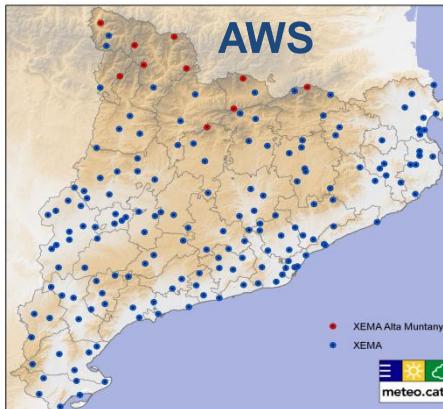
Livorno, 23 October 2013

INTRODUCTION

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CATALONIA

- Climatological studies.
- Meteorological surveillance.
- Warning alerts.

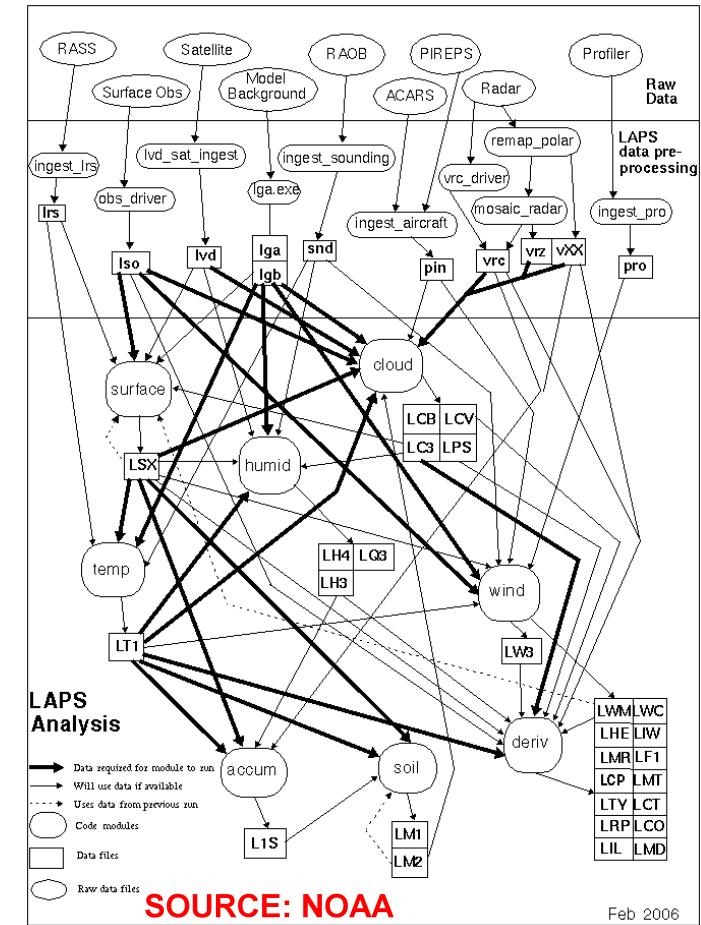
Area = 32.000 km²
Population = 7.5 millions
Municipalities = 946



LAPS: Overview

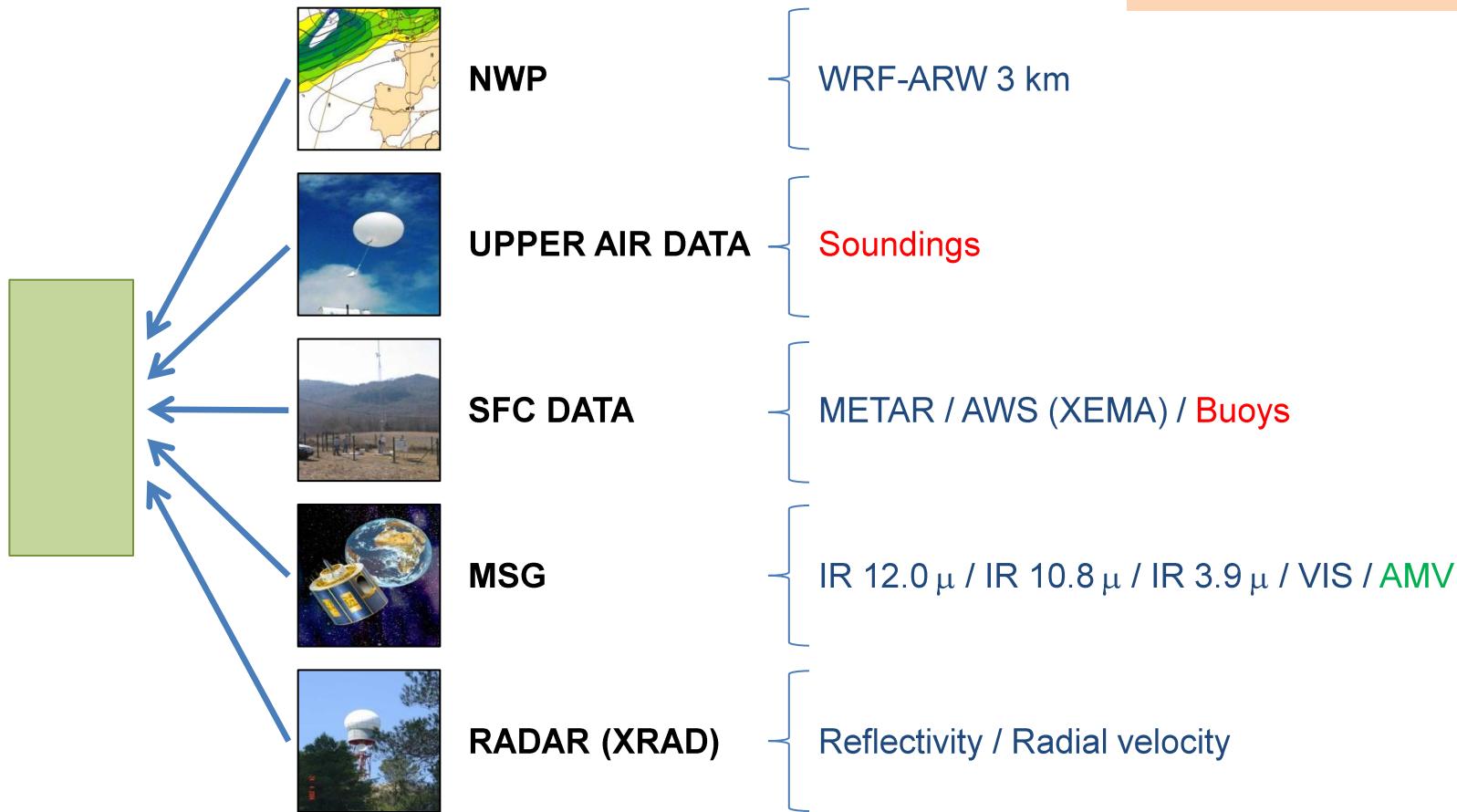
LOCAL ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION SYSTEM (LAPS)

- Forecast Applications Branch (FAB) at NOAA's Global Systems Division (GSD)
- Data Assimilation System (two-fold):
 - Analyses of local weather conditions
 - Improve short-range forecasts
- Wide variety of observational datasets (spatially and temporally)
- Highly portable and computationally cheap
- Complete set of different modules



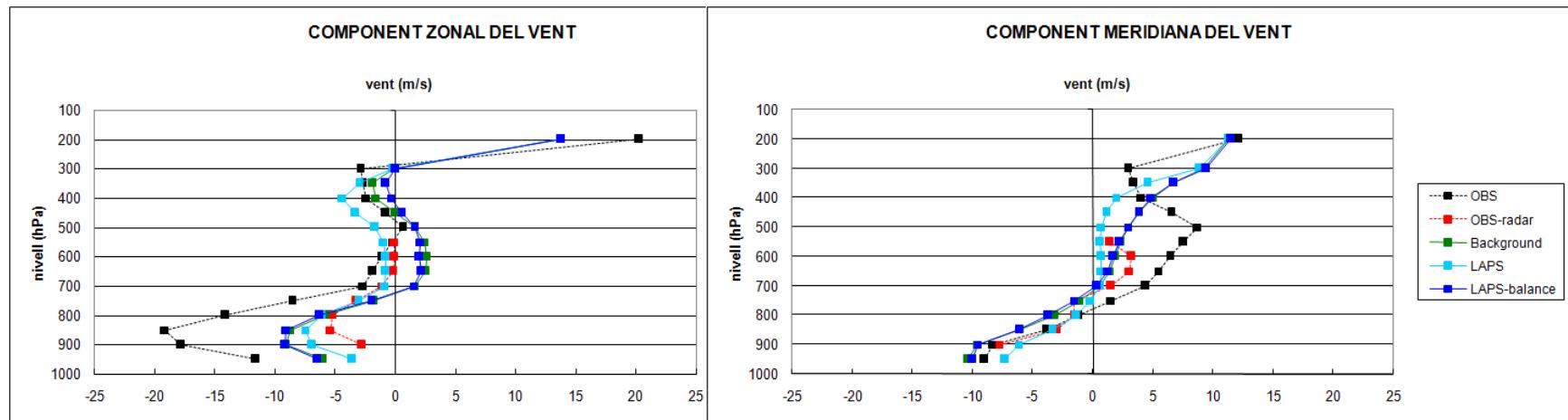
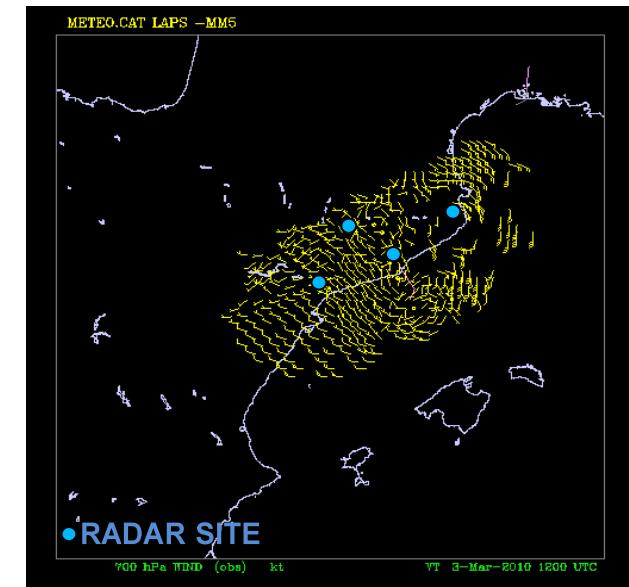
LAPS: Observations

OBSERVATIONAL DATA ROUTINELY ASSIMILATED WITHIN LAPS AT METEOCAT



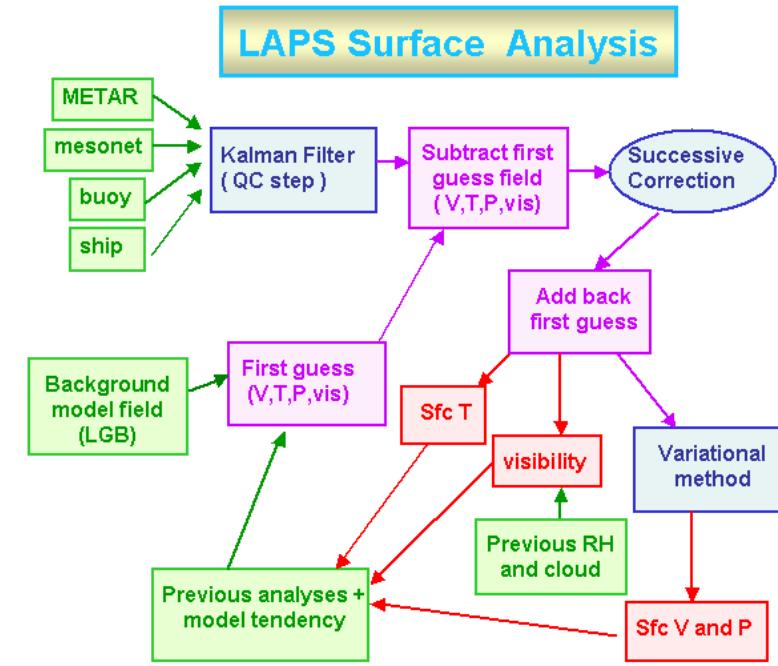
LAPS: Wind Analysis

- Multiple iteration successive correction technique.
- **Data sources:** Soundings, **Cloud-drift winds**, Doppler Radar.
- Quality controls & Time tendencies.
- Be aware with **Doppler radial velocities!**



LAPS: SFC Analysis

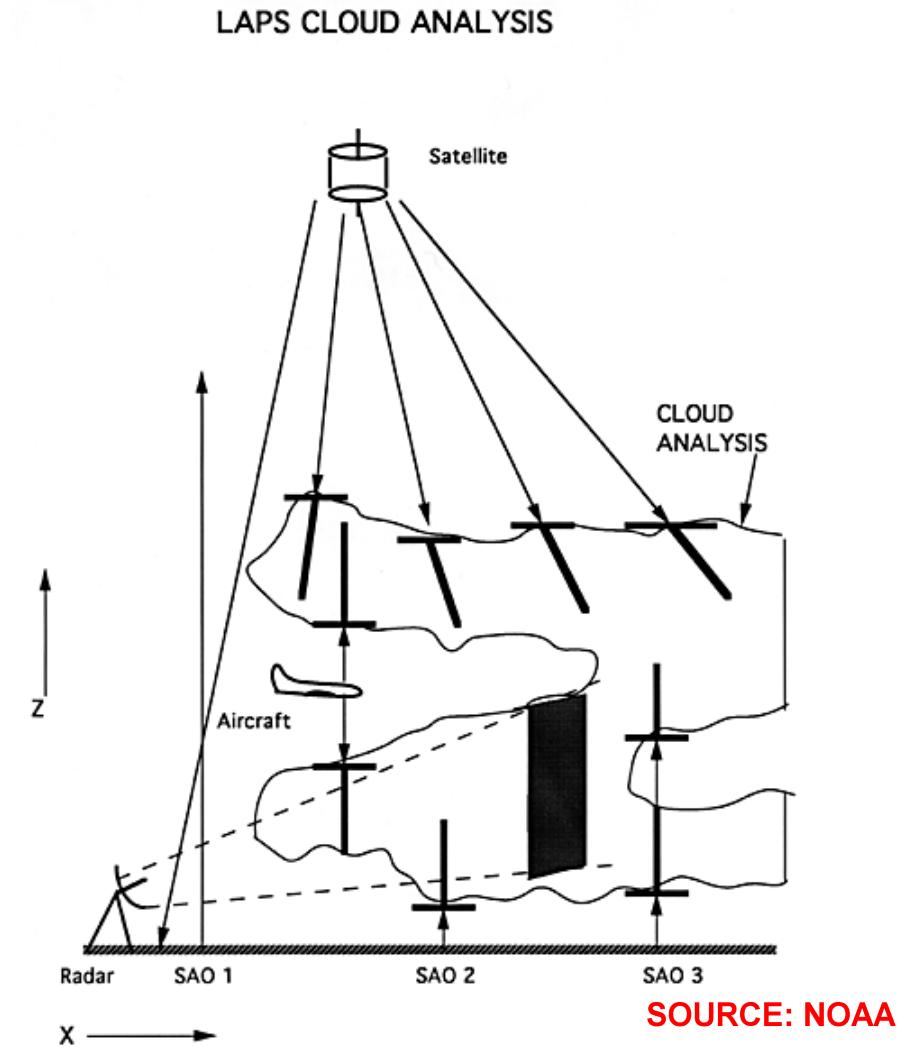
- Several quality controls.
- Successive correction technique (observations increments).
- Analysis innovation constraint.
- Land fraction weight.
- Variational method: Dynamic balance (pressure & wind).



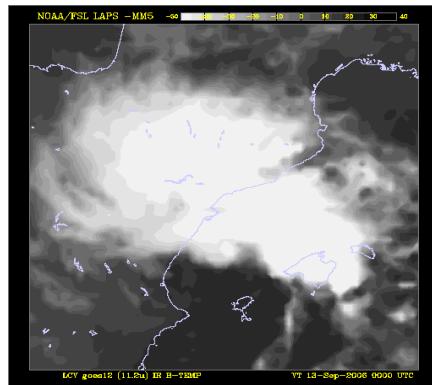
SOURCE: NOAA

LAPS: Cloud Analysis (I)

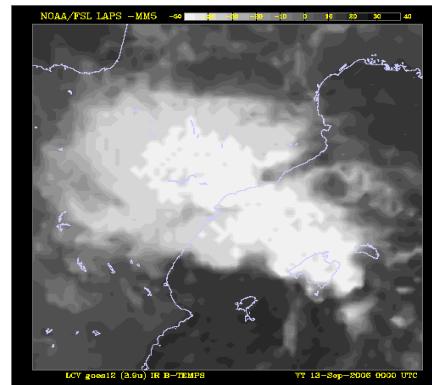
- Preliminary analysis (METAR, PILOT)
- IR Satellite data insertion:
 - Cloud-top height (using 3D temperature analysis).
 - Clear / Add clouds (1D forward model).
 - Check consistencies.
- Reflectivity data insertion.
- VIS Satellite data insertion.



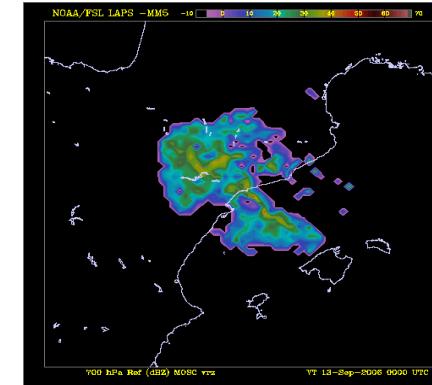
LAPS: Cloud Analysis (II)



MSG IR 10.8 μ

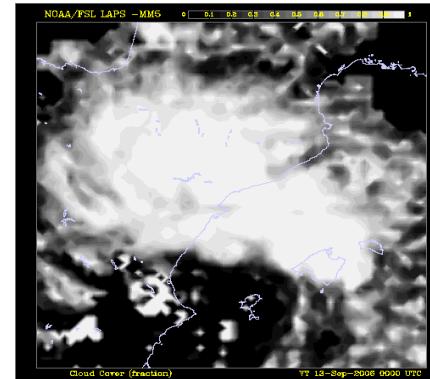


MSG IR 3.9 μ



RADAR (dBZ)

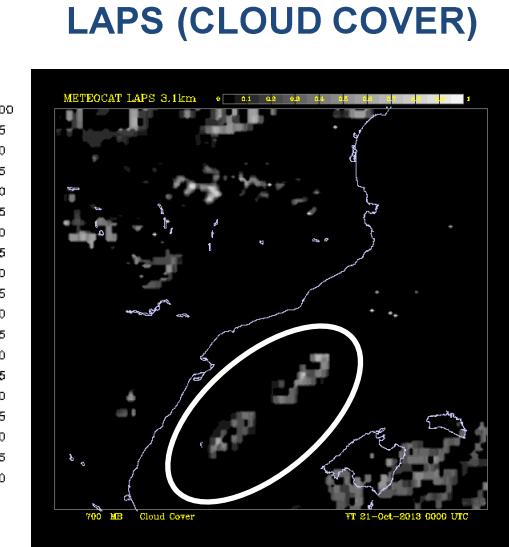
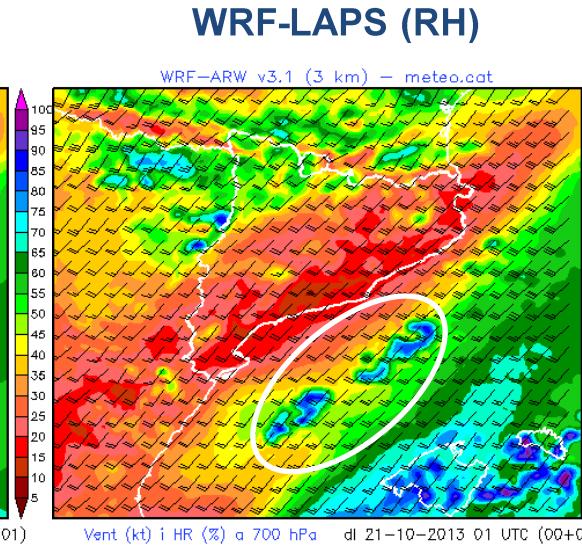
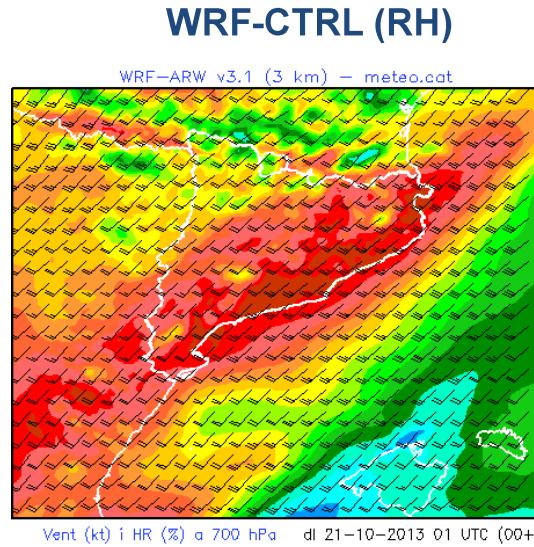
LAPS CLOUD ANALYSIS



CLOUD COVER

LAPS: Moisture Analysis

- Variational method (Functional minimization).
- Satellite radiance forward model (OPTRAN).
- Clear / cloudy sky treatment (Cloud analysis).
- Humidity adjustment.



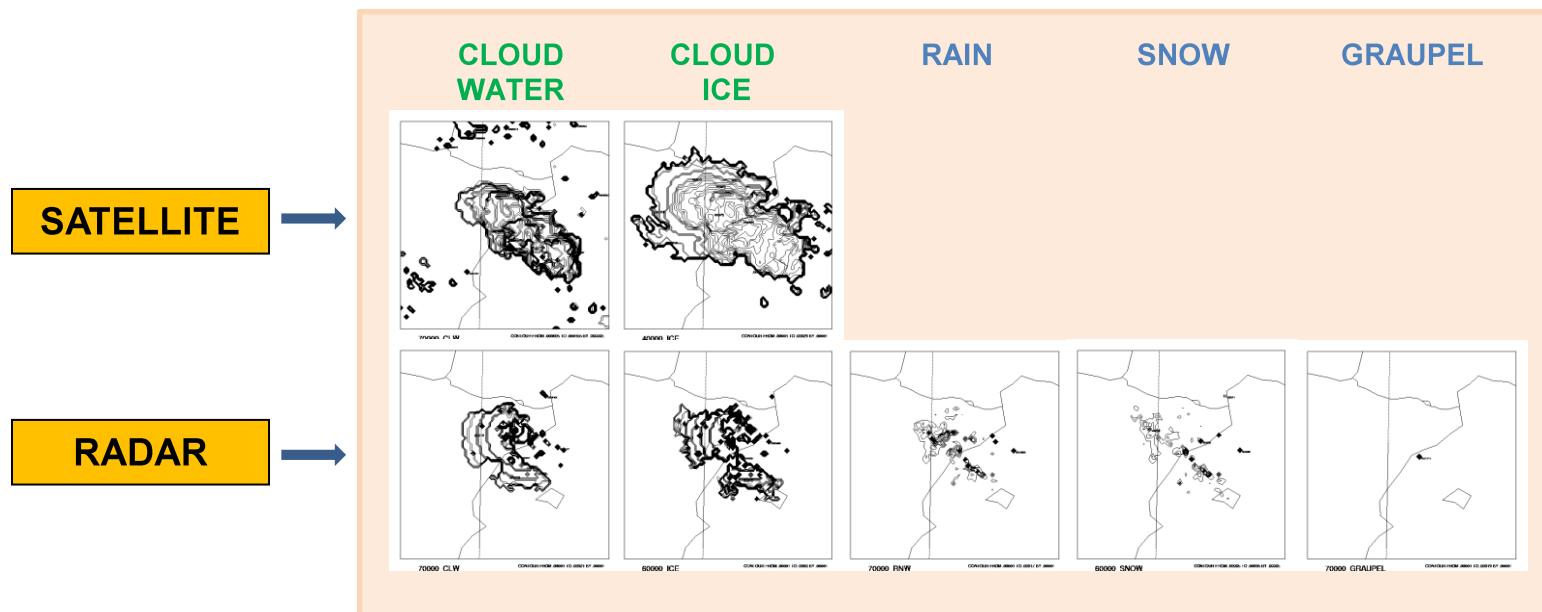
LAPS: Other utilities

- Quasi-geostrophic balance (module **balance**):
 - Dynamical constraints.
 - 3D cloud fields balanced with the other fields.
- Derive Analysis output (module **derive**):
 - Precipitation types.
 - Cloud types.
 - Instability indexes.
 - Fire weather indexes.

LAPS: Other utilities

DIABATIC INITIALIZATION:

- Hydrometeor species: **5**
- Coupling with model: **Hot start**

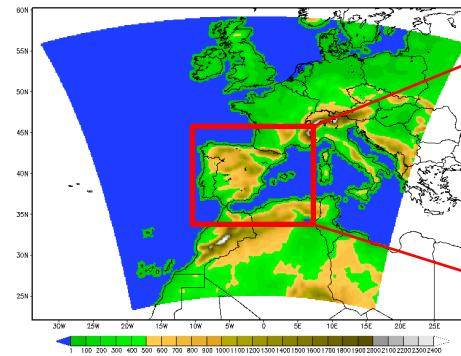


WRF-LAPS: Configuration

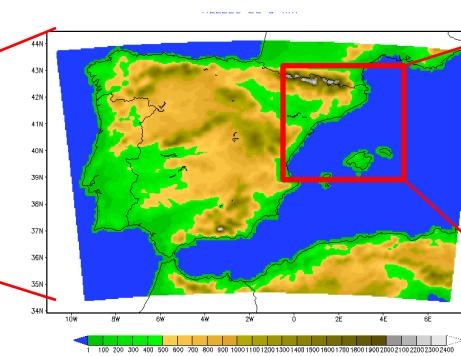
WRF-ARW (version 3.1)

- Grid length: **3 km**
- Domain: **166x154x31**
- Lead Time: **12 h (outputs every 1 h)**
- Initial Conditions (IC): **LAPS analysis**
- Boundary Conditions (BC): **WRF-ARW 9 km**

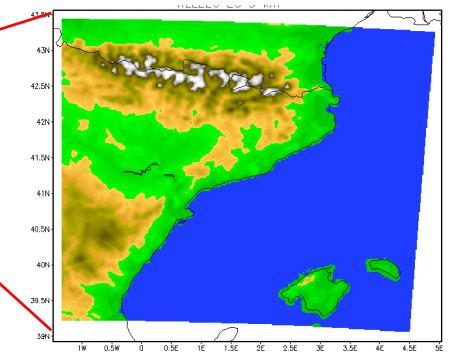
ECMWF
GFS



27 km

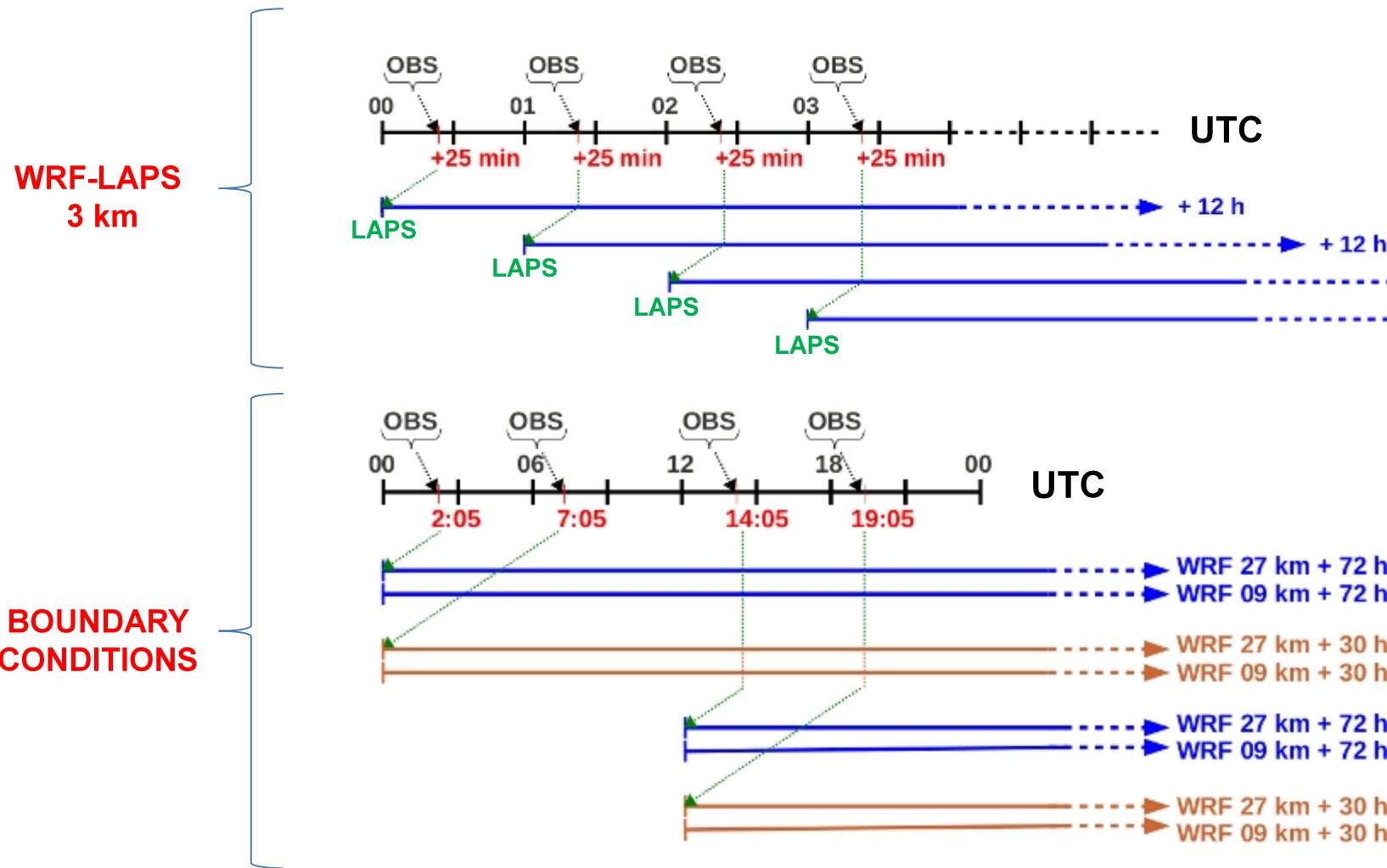


9 km



3 km

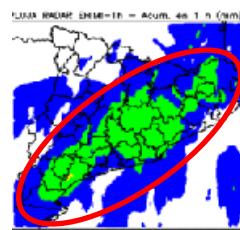
WRF-LAPS: Schedule



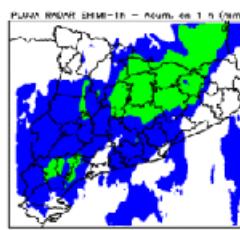
WRF-LAPS: Examples

WRF-LAPS – 28/04/2013 – SIM 08 TU

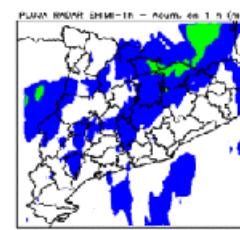
08-09 TU



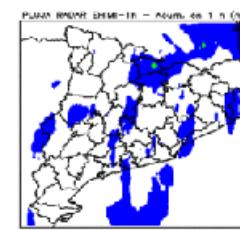
09-10 TU



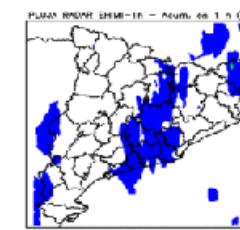
10-11 TU



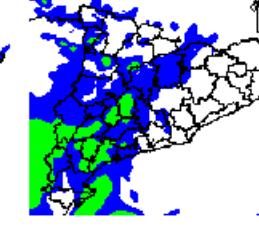
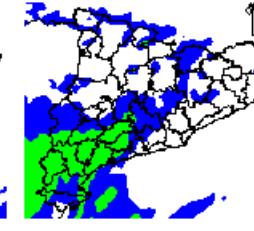
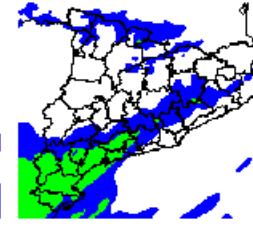
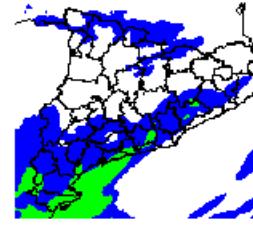
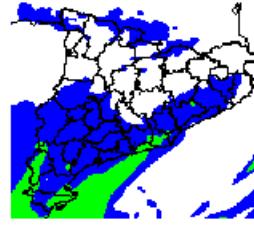
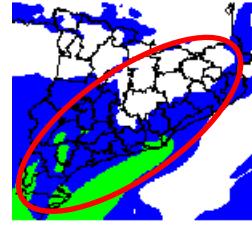
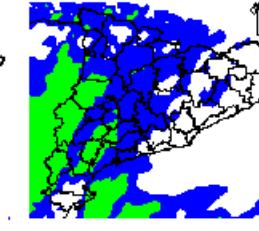
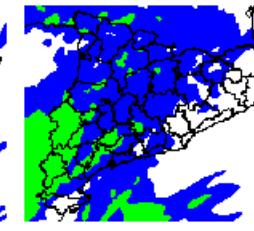
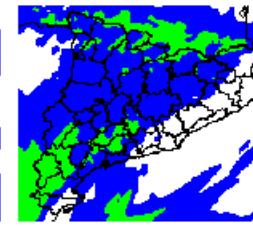
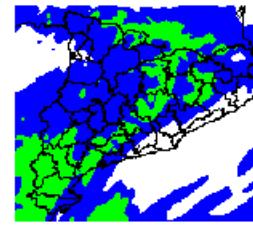
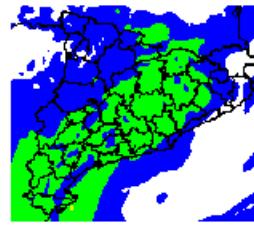
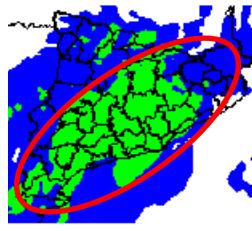
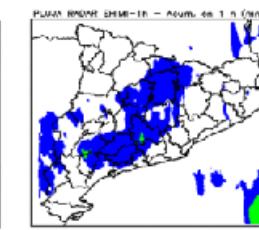
11-12 TU



12-13 TU



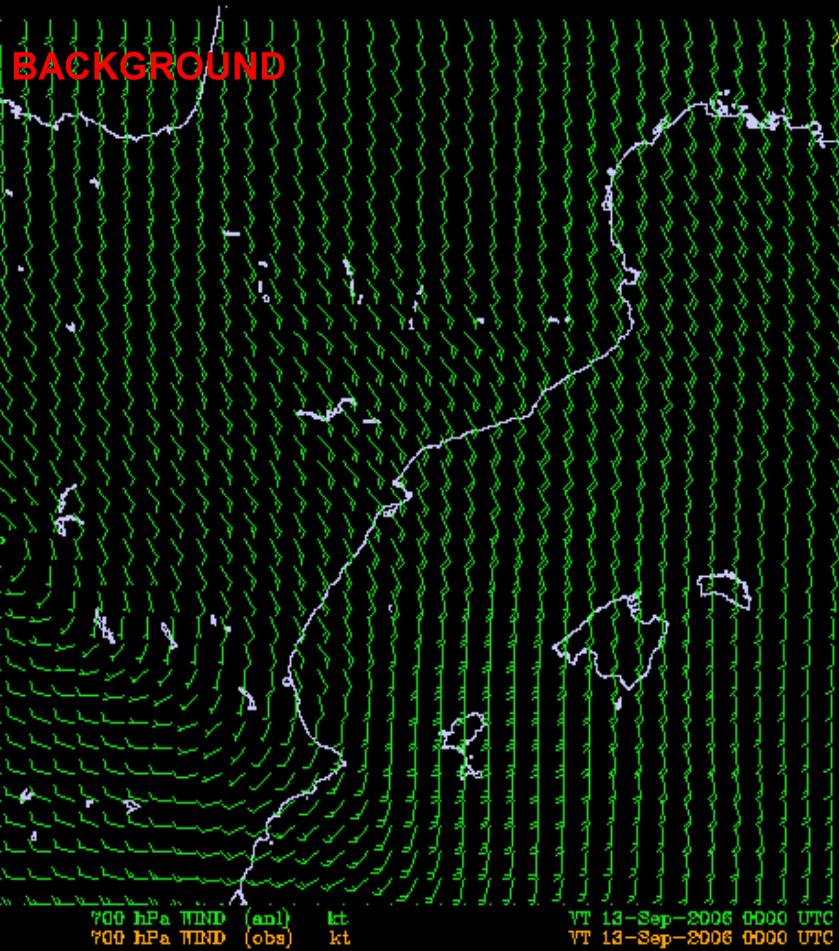
13-14 TU



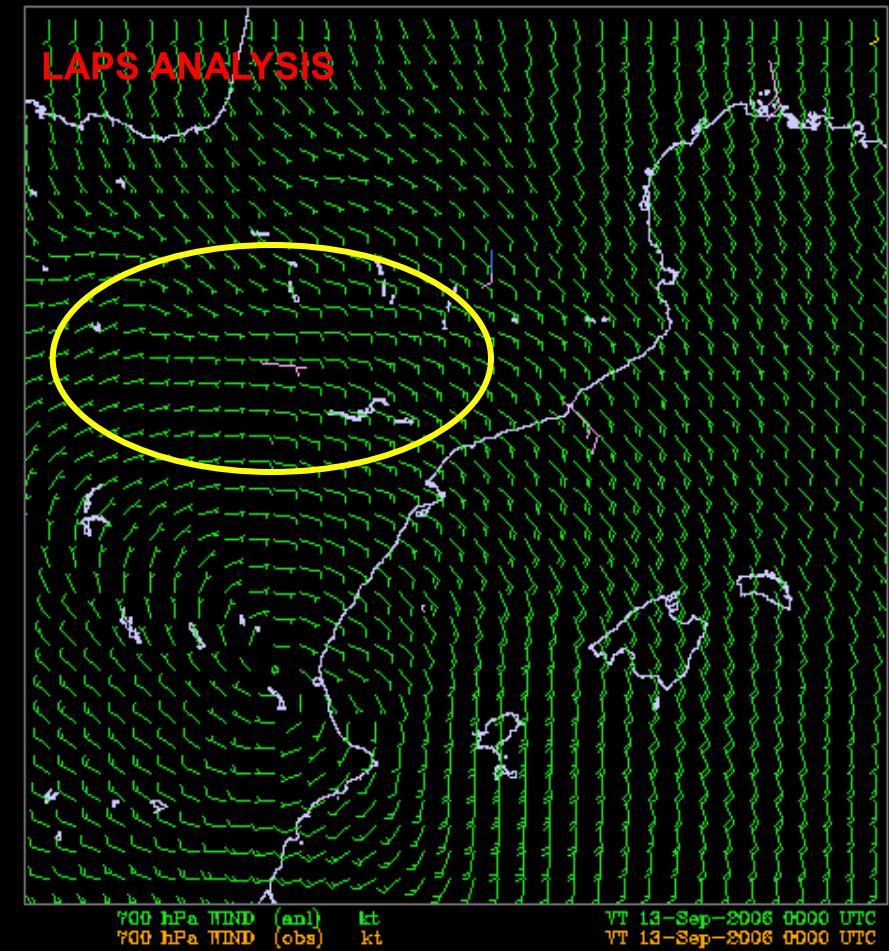
WRF-LAPS: Examples

RAOB OBSERVATIONS IMPACT

NOAA/FSL LAPS -MM5

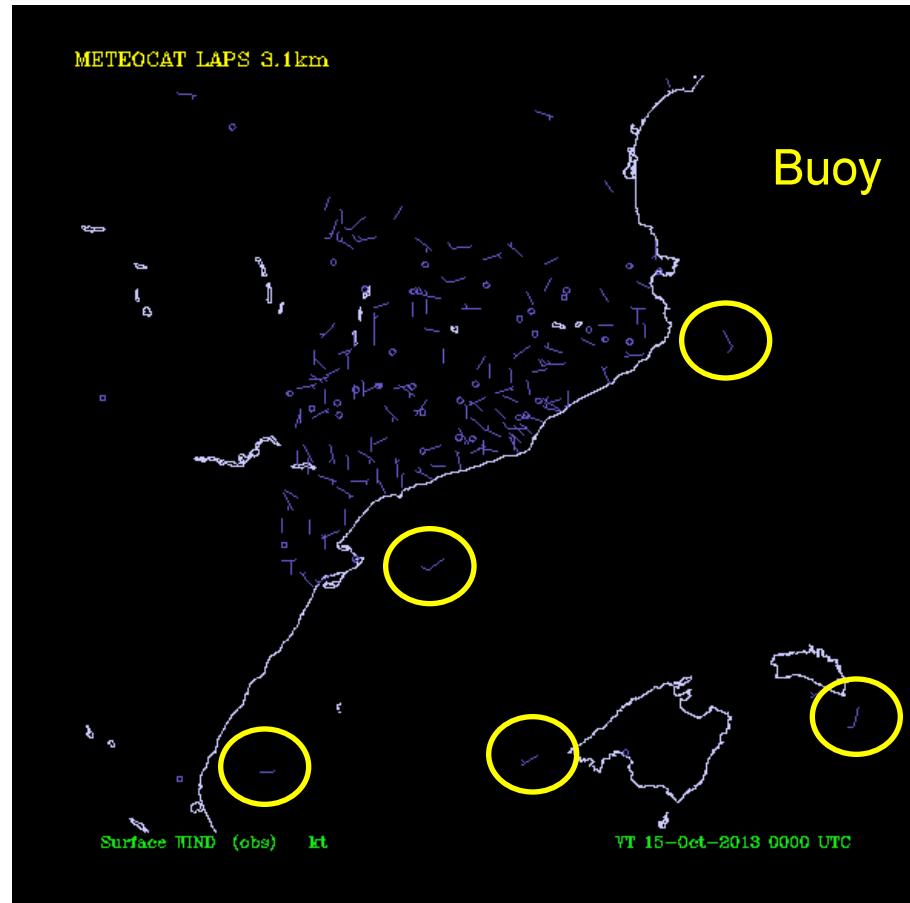
BACKGROUND

NOAA/FSL LAPS -MM5

LAPS ANALYSIS

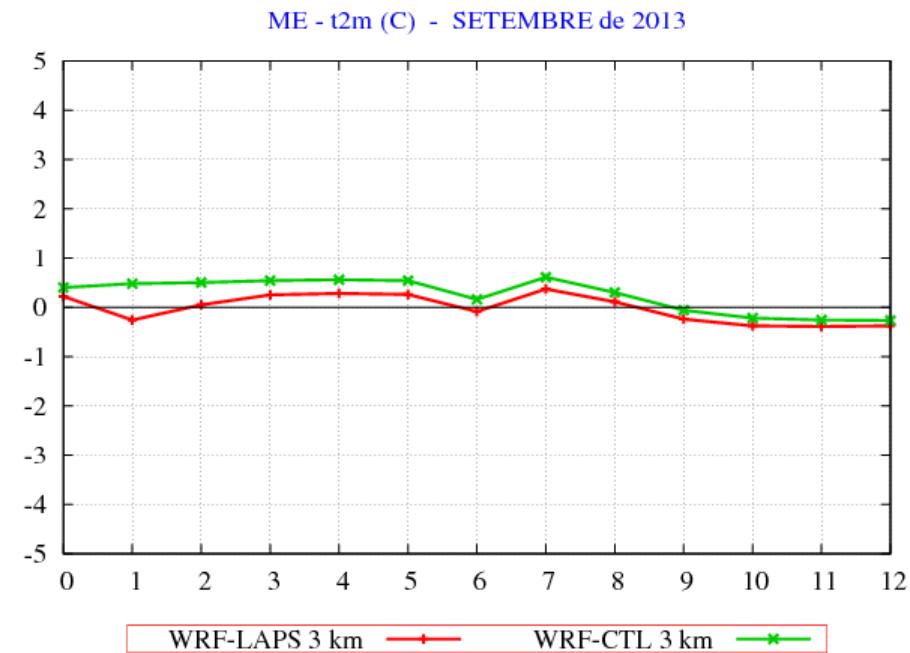
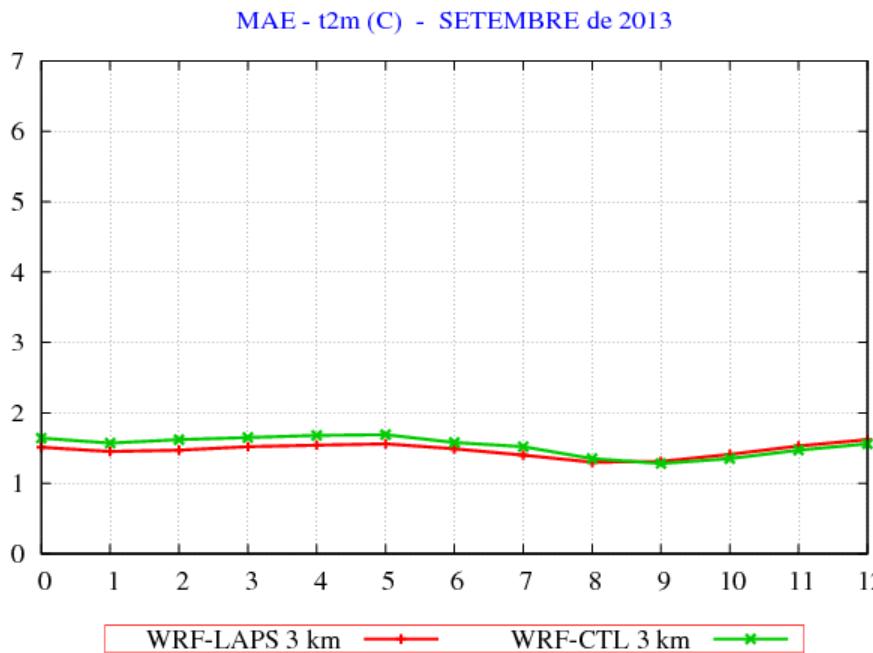
WRF-LAPS: Examples

WIND OBSERVATIONS WITHIN LAPS DOMAIN



WRF-LAPS: Examples

Monthly Verification (Temperature at 2 m)

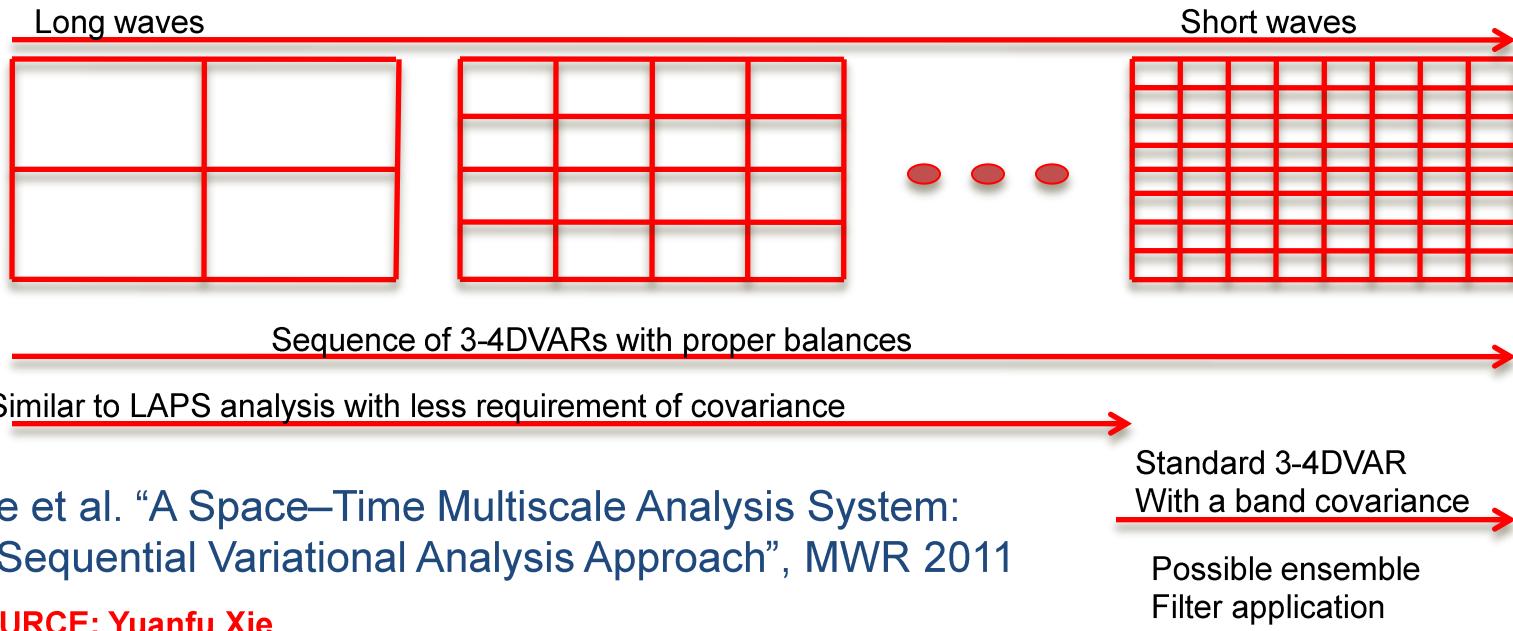


FUTURE WORK

- Explore new observational platforms:
 - Improve spatial and temporal area coverage.
 - Additional variables.
- Adjust analysis parameters:
 - Cloud analysis.
- Improve LAPS coupling with LAM:
 - Increase vertical levels.
 - Use LAPS in coarser domain (BC).
- Probabilistic products (time-lagged ensemble?)

FUTURE WORK

- Variational LAPS: **Space and Time Multiscale Analysis System (STMAS)**
 - Cross variable covariance errors.
 - Dynamical constraints.
 - Non-conventional observational data.



THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION !