

# Status on the use of scatterometer winds at Météo-France

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## Brief history of Scatterometers use

- QuikScat winds assimilated since 10/2004, in-house inversion with QSCAT-1, only 2 most likely solutions on up to 4 considered.
- ERS-2 winds assimilated since 09/2007, in-house inversion with CMOD5.4.
- Ascat winds on Metop-2 assimilated since 02/2008, from Eumetsat OSI-SAF (KNMI), with CMOD5.
- Impact estimated in the frame of the GSM Arpège, with operational use extended to the LAM models (Aladin and Arome).
- Better quality than similar data (Ships, Buoys), with a global oceanic coverage.
- Neutral or weak positive impact on the forecast scores with, for QuikScat data, a strict selection of the observations, with a high rate of rejection.

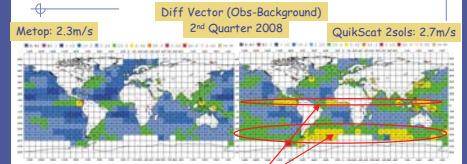
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## Focus on the last two changes

- Use of 4 instead of 2 most likely solutions for Quikscat winds, operational since 07/2008.
- Neutral wind instead of Real wind in the assimilation, operational since 02/2009.

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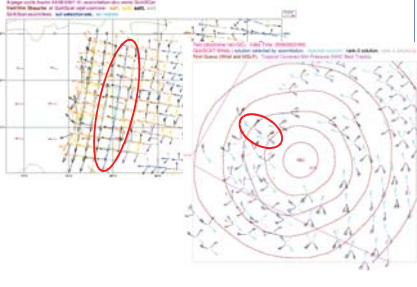
## Metop versus QuikScat 2 solutions:



- With the use of the 2 most likely solutions only, Quikscat winds have higher differences than Ascat winds wrt the model background in rainy/strong wind areas (ITCZ, baroclinic areas).

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## QuikScat: 4 solutions instead of 2?



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## Metop versus QuikScat 4 solutions:

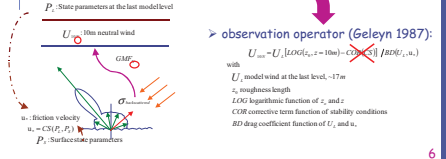


- Differences between Ascat and QuikScat have disappeared with 4 wind solutions for QuikScat.
- Without losing information where differences to the background have already been in agreement (and lower)!
- Test showed nevertheless a neutral impact on forecasts until 4 days!

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## Neutral Wind versus Real Wind?

- Geophysical Model Function: conditions of stability (CS) treated implicitly
- true in mean but source of error for a singular observation
- in theory,  $U_{10} = \text{GMF}(\sigma_z, CS)$ , in practice not possible
- => solution:  $U_{10N} = \text{GMF}_N(\sigma_z, CS=\text{neutral})$

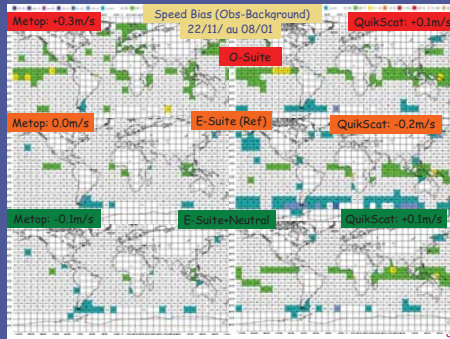


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## Neutral Wind versus Real Wind: impact?

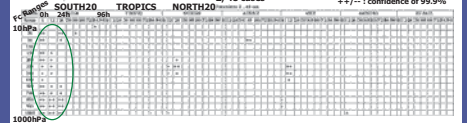
- test of neutral wind in the global model Arpège, from 22/11/2008 to 08/01/2009.
- in an emergency context (late due to pb of reproducibility in the surface operator) and after the switch to a neutral product for Ascat winds from KNMI (CMOD5.N used since 20/11).
- reference: E-suite Arpège (with a new scheme of turbulence (Cuxart et al, 2000)). Previous operational scheme based on Louis, 1979.
- for ERS-2 winds, home-made inversion with CMOD5.N and for QuikScat winds, change in the speed bias correction.

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## Neutral Wind versus Real Wind: impact?

- Neutral-wind operator impact is neutral for Ascat/E-suite.
- Speed bias improved for QuikScat/O-suite+E-suite (ITCZ+Mid-latitudes).
- Forecast impact positive/E-suite on the first ranges of forecast, on SOUTH20 (Bootstrap Test/its own analysis).  $\pm$  confidence of 99.9%

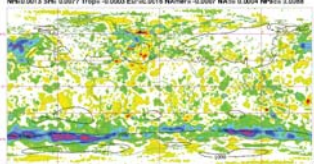


- Neutral with the other diagnoses

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## Neutral Wind versus Real Wind: impact?

- Impact confirmed by the reduction of the analysis increments on the MSLP (in blue):



- Note the impact is more important in the Southern Hemisphere because the land mass fraction is weaker.

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## Summary on the last changes

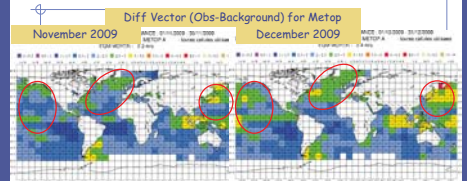
- Equivalent quality between Ascat and QuikScat 4 solutions.
- Neutral-wind operator improves speed bias of QuikScat, is without effect on Ascat after turbulence scheme change and in the end better agreement between the Model and its Analysis.

### Outlook

- Quality control improvements (ice,...)
- Tuning of observation errors, thinning...
- Failure of QuikScat since last November, stop of ERS-2?
- Other instruments (OceanSat-2, ...)?

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## Impact of the QuikScat lost?



- Less good agreement between Ascat winds and model background, since the QuikScat failure.
- Some signal the following months and also by comparison with the months of the previous year, with the same model version.

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