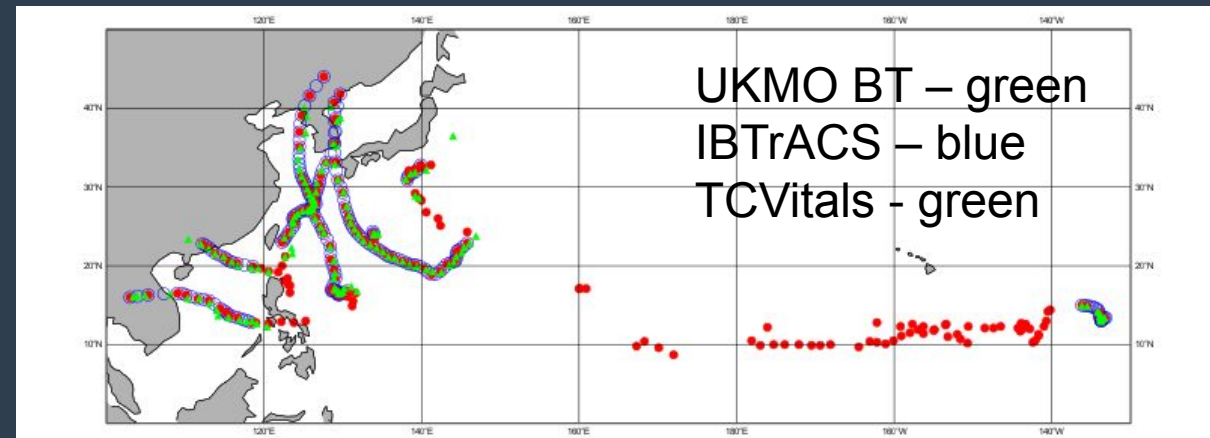
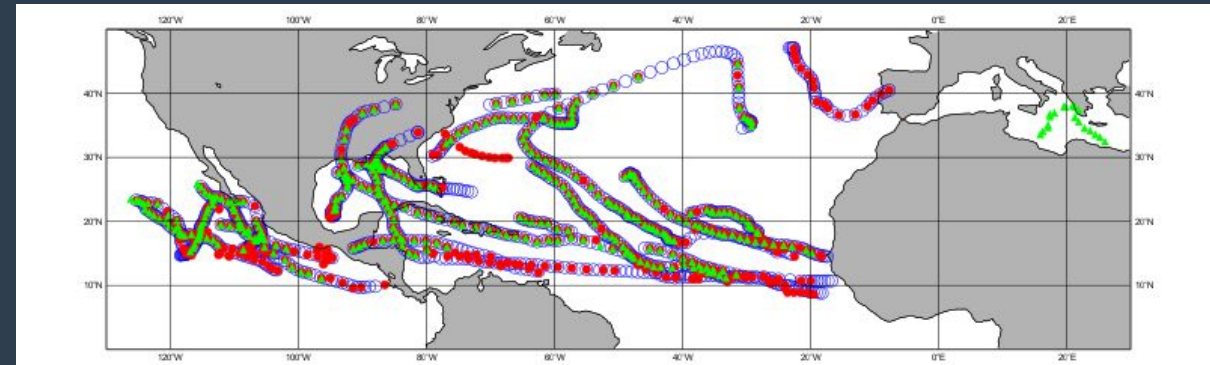


Observation impact in ECMWF data assimilation

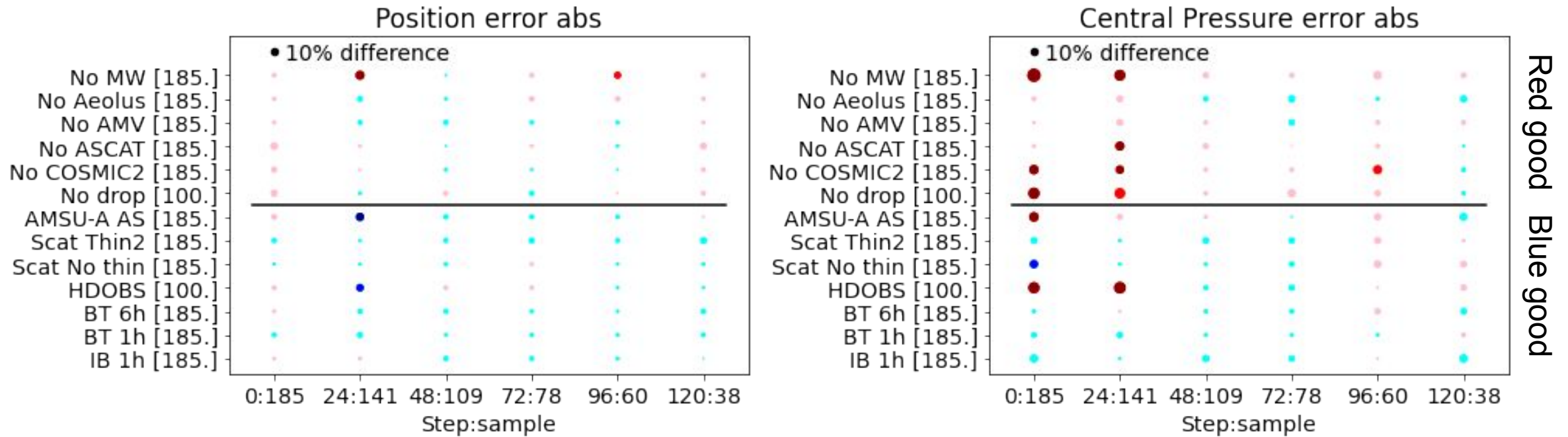
Linus Magnusson and Mohamed Dahoui

Experiment setup

- 15 August – 21 September
- Operational (9km) resolution
- 12-h 4d-var windows (not 6h as in operations)
- Most of the results in ECMWF Tech Memo 888
- Journal article under preparation



Observation impact experiments for a range of platforms



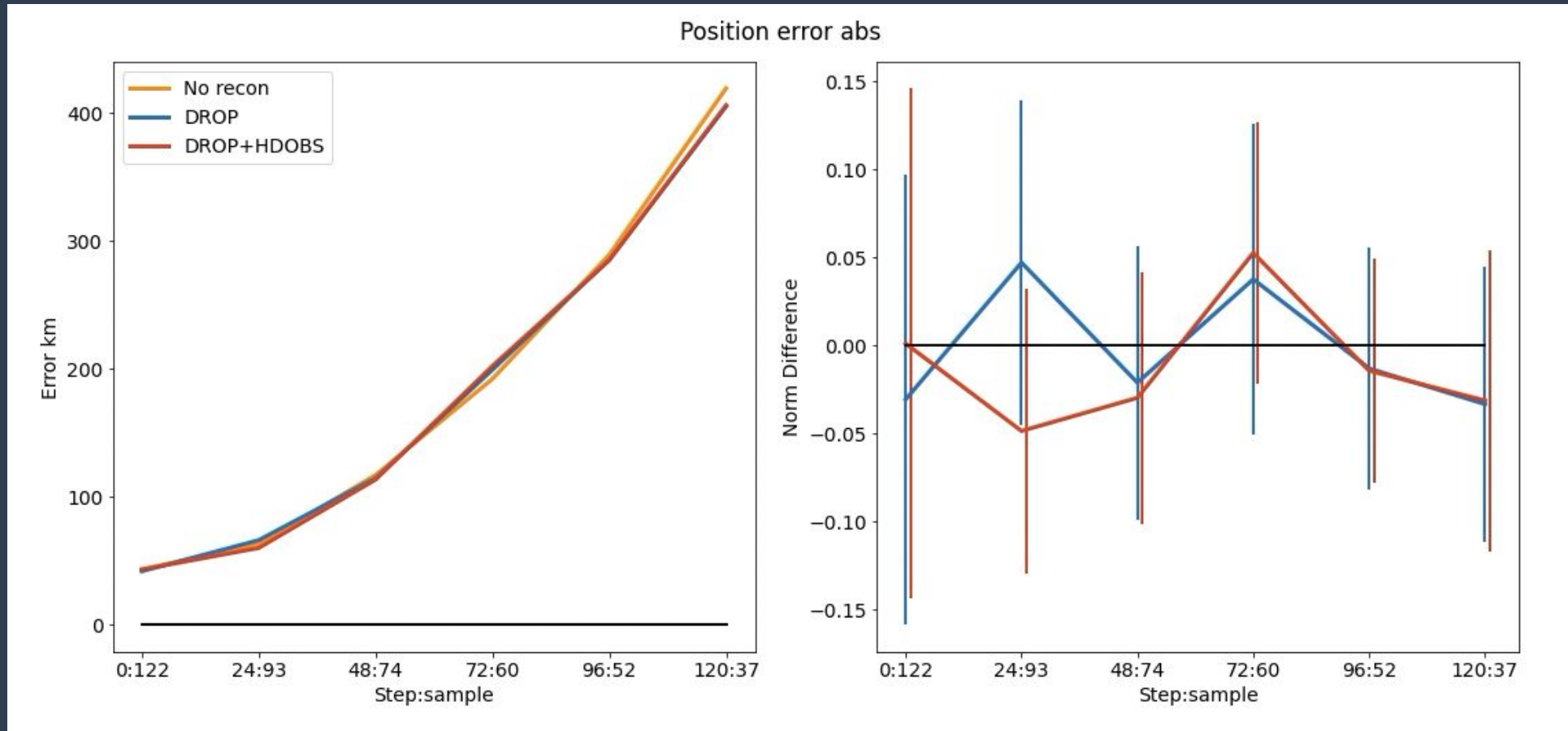
Dark-red/dark-blue indicate 95% significance, red/blue 90% and pink/cyan not significant

Treatment of recon observations

- No special treatment (e.g blacklist near cyclone)
 - Leave the work to VarQC
- Update of position if available in BUFR
- Similar observation error estimate as NCEP for U and V, but lower for T and RH

- HDOBS assimilated as aircraft (Observation error around 3 m/s for U and V)

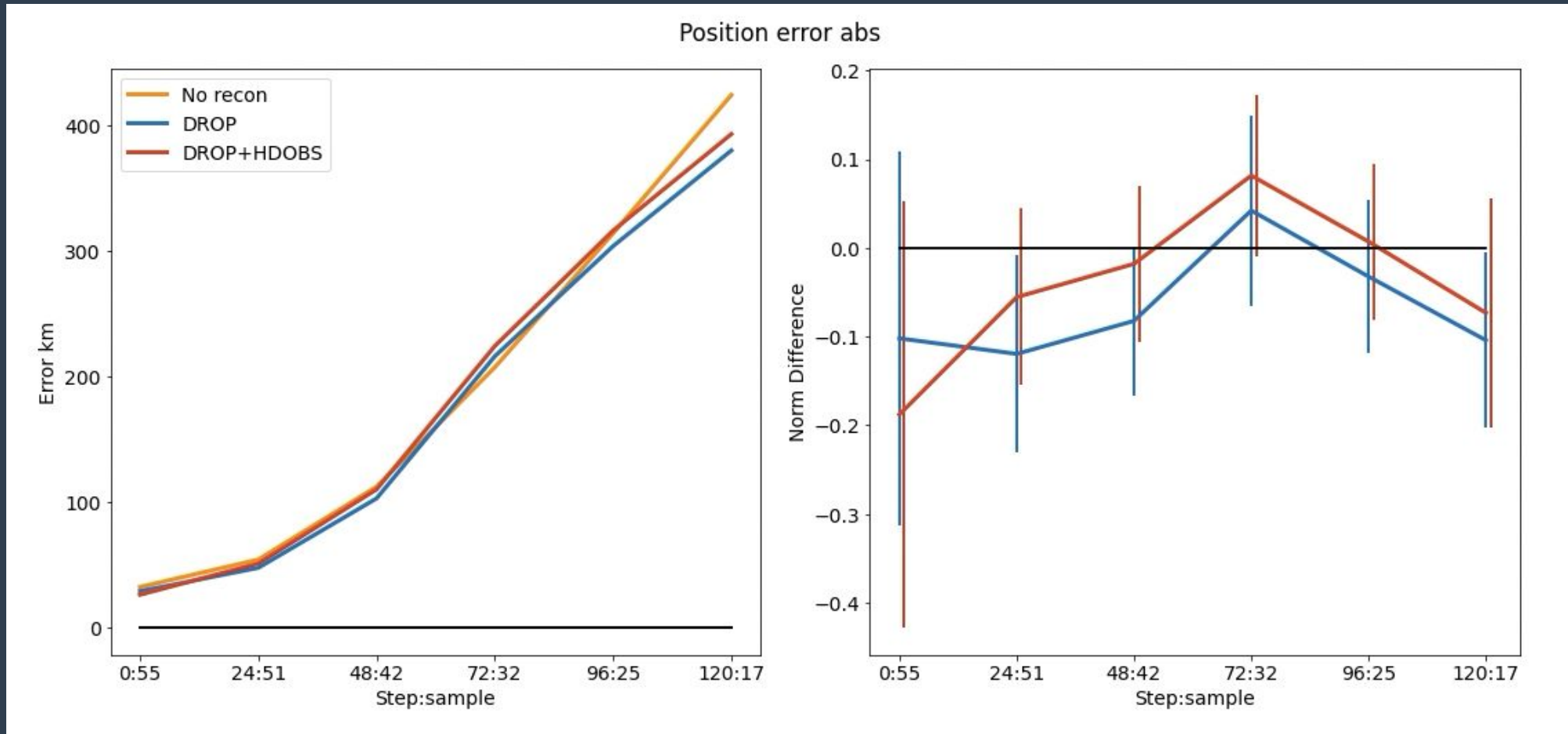
All storms – position error (Atlantic storms)



Mainly neutral

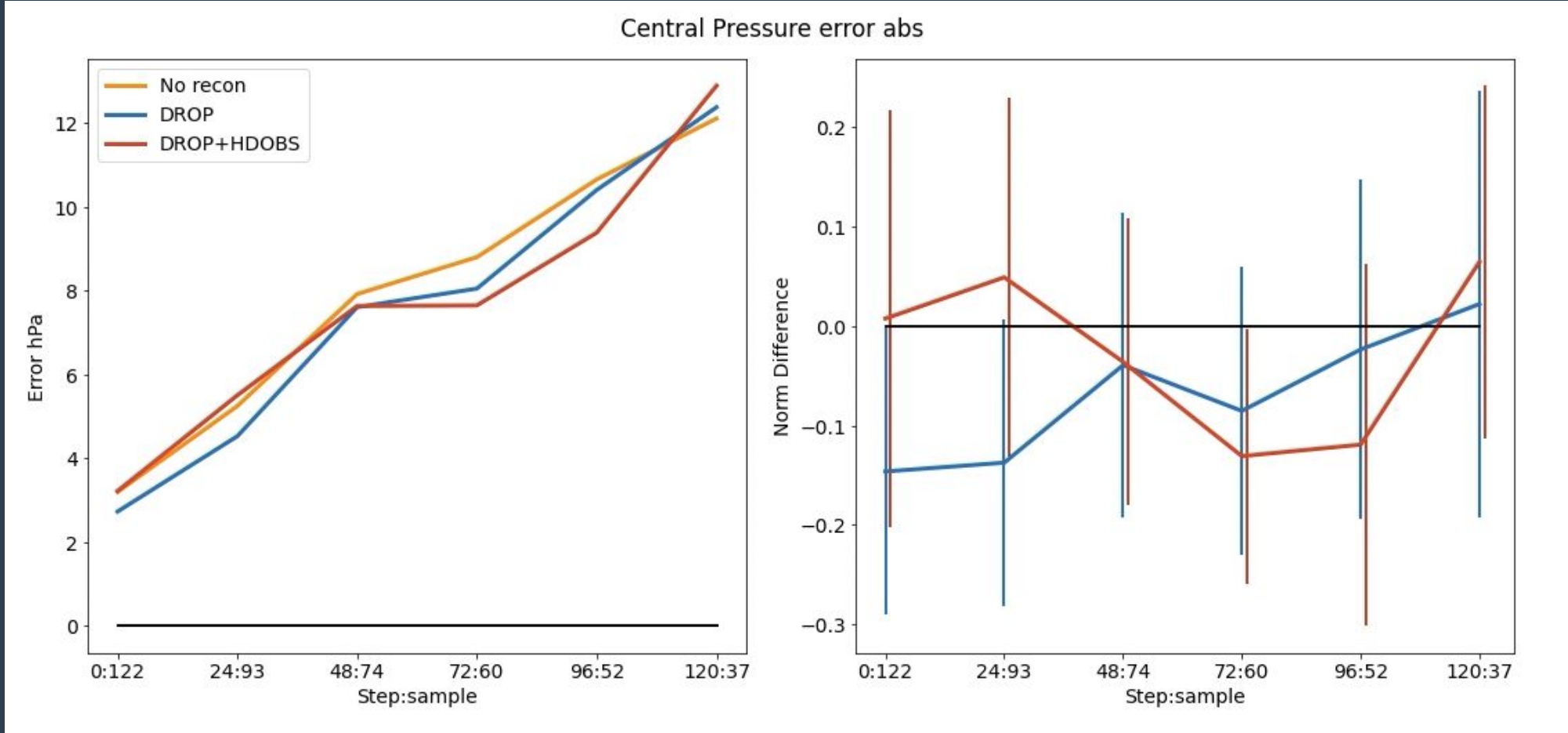
Error bars for 95% limits

Strong storms (above 24 m/s) – position error



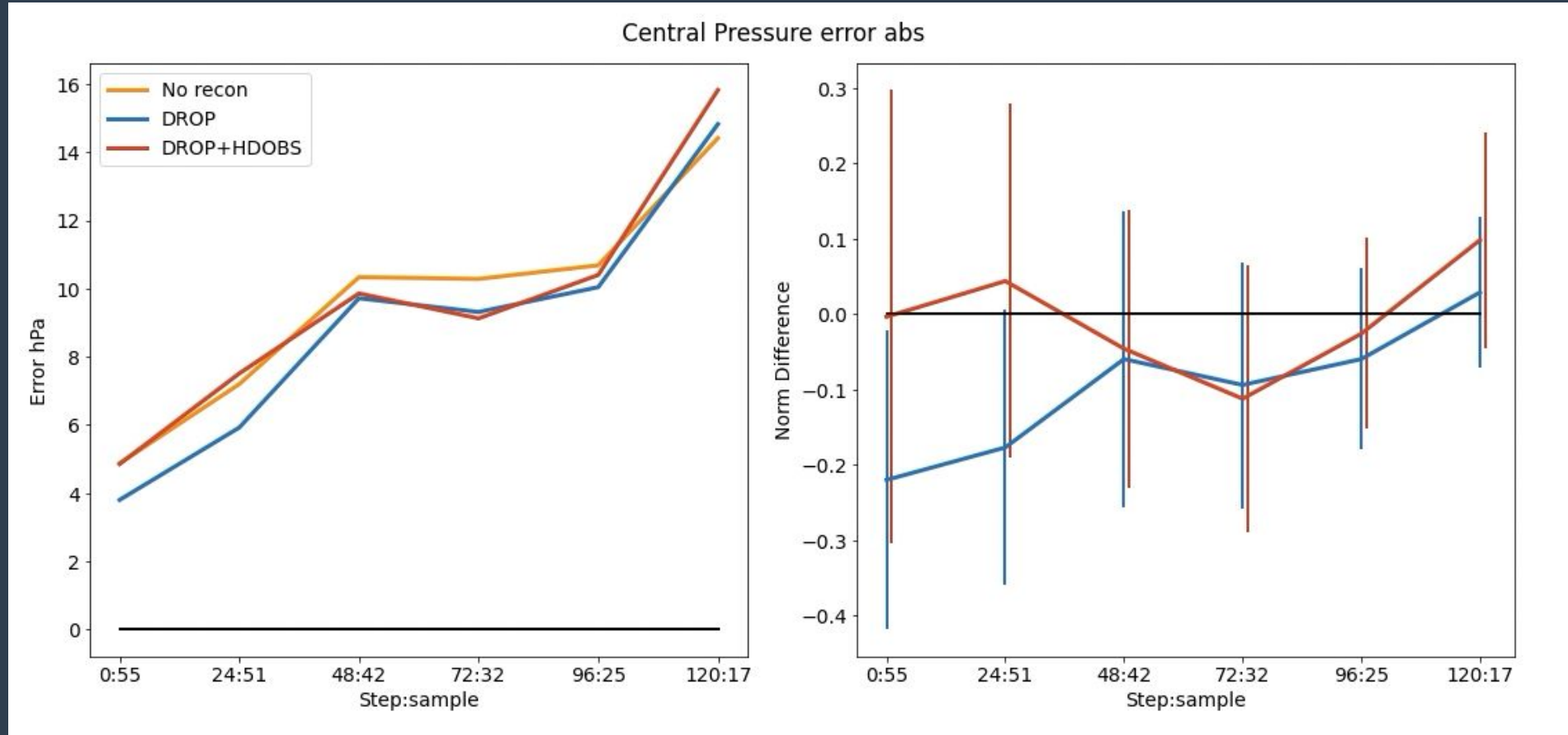
Dropsondes improve the position error

All storms - central pressure error



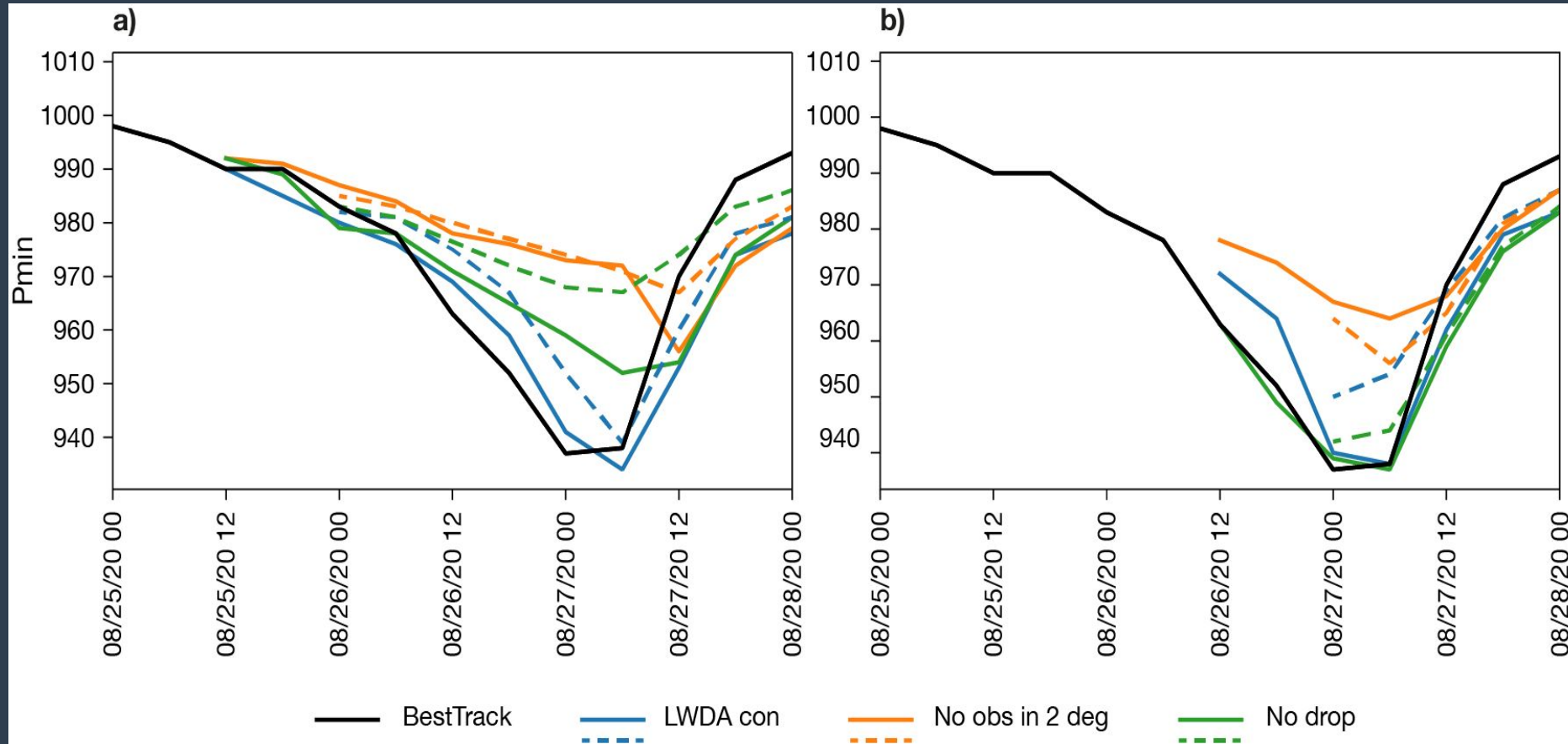
Dropsondes improve, HDOBS degrade

Strong storms (above 24 m/s) - central pressure error



Dropsondes improve, HDOBS degrade

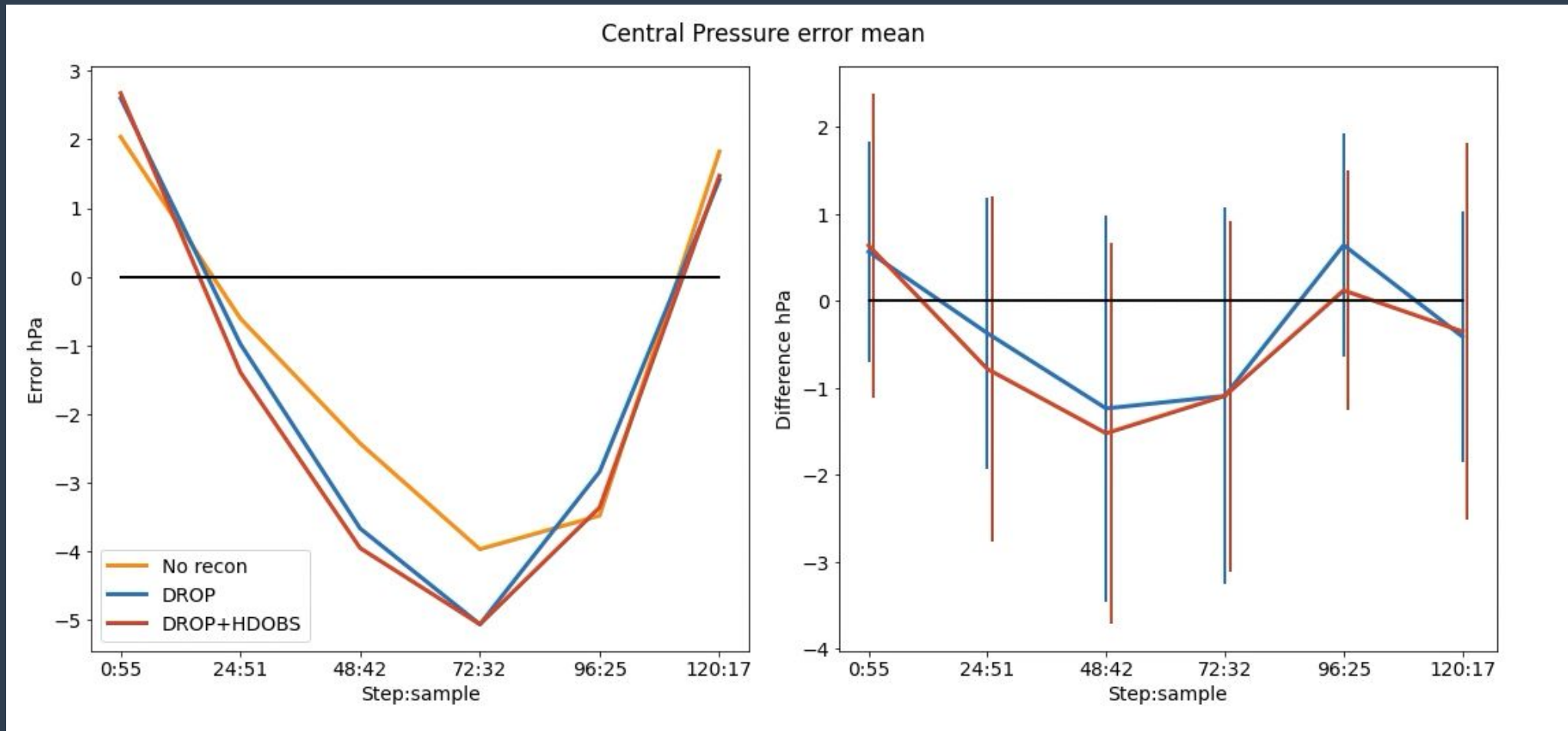
Example for dropsonde impact during TC Laura



Summary

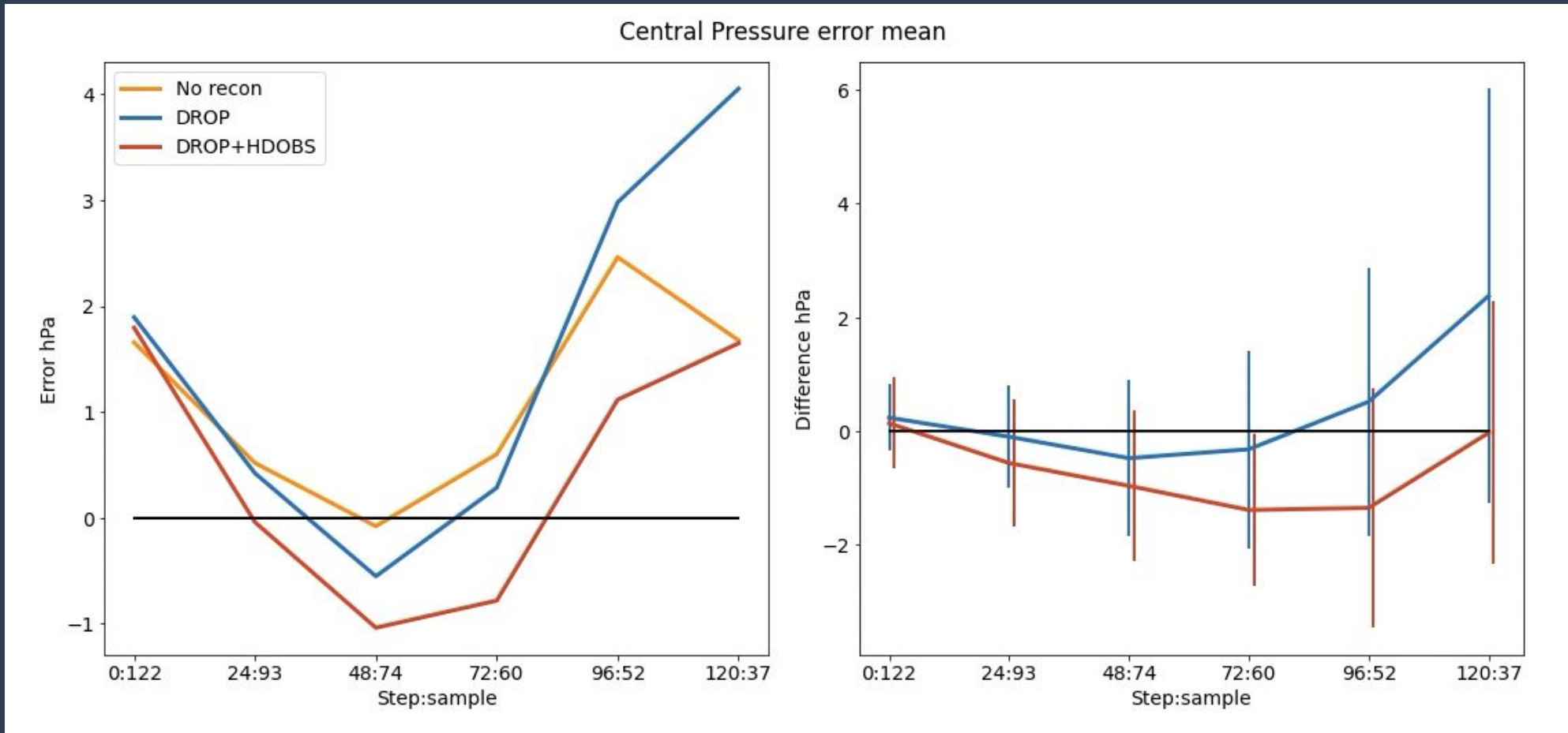
- Very difficult to draw clear conclusions from observation experiments – especially for position errors
- Positive impact on central pressure from dropsondes
- Negative impact on central pressure from HDOBS

Strong storms (above 24 m/s) - central pressure bias



Weaker storms initially with recon data but stronger 2-3 days into the forecasts

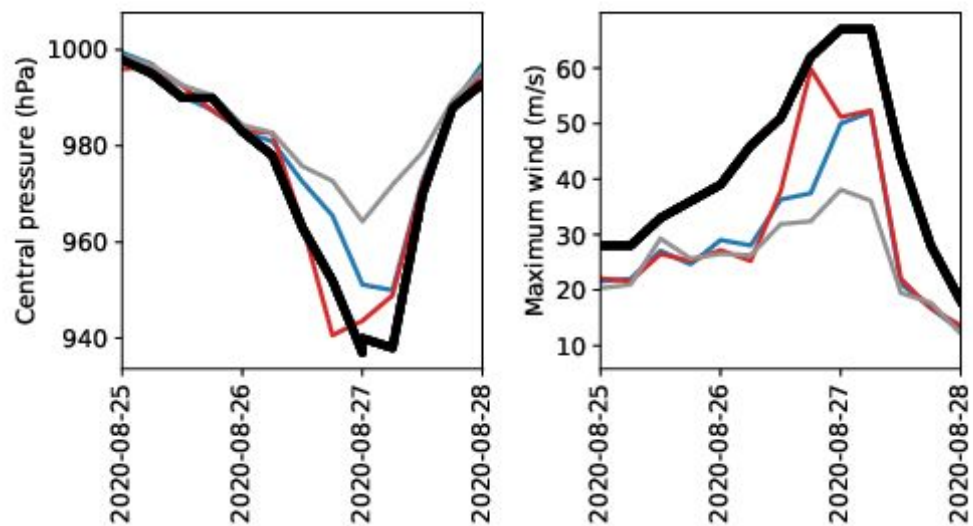
All storms – central pressure bias



HDOBS gives stronger storms 2-3 days into the forecasts

LAURA

— LWDA con — BestTrack — No drop — HDOBS



TEDDY

— LWDA con — BestTrack — No drop — HDOBS

