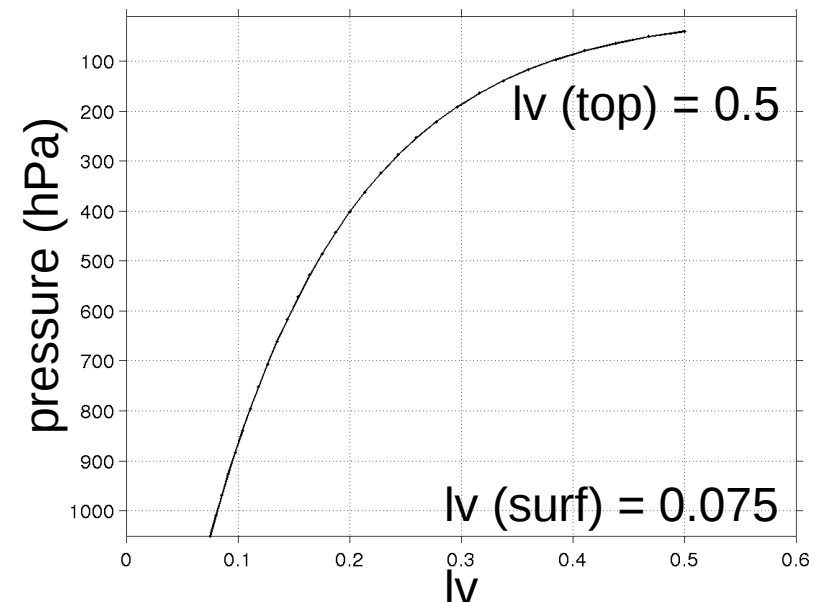


Vertical localization of non-local observations

- Some observations are non-local, but the impact in the LETKF analysis is limited to a certain range by localization
- Examples: satellite radiances, VIS / cloud observations, PS

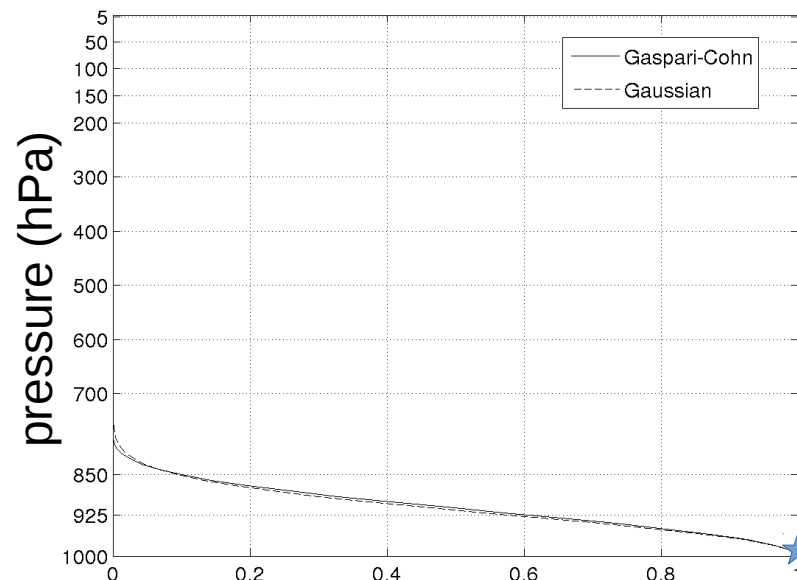
- KENDA:

linearly varying localization
from the surface to the top
-> observations near the
surface are localized more
than upper air observations



Vertical localization of surface pressure

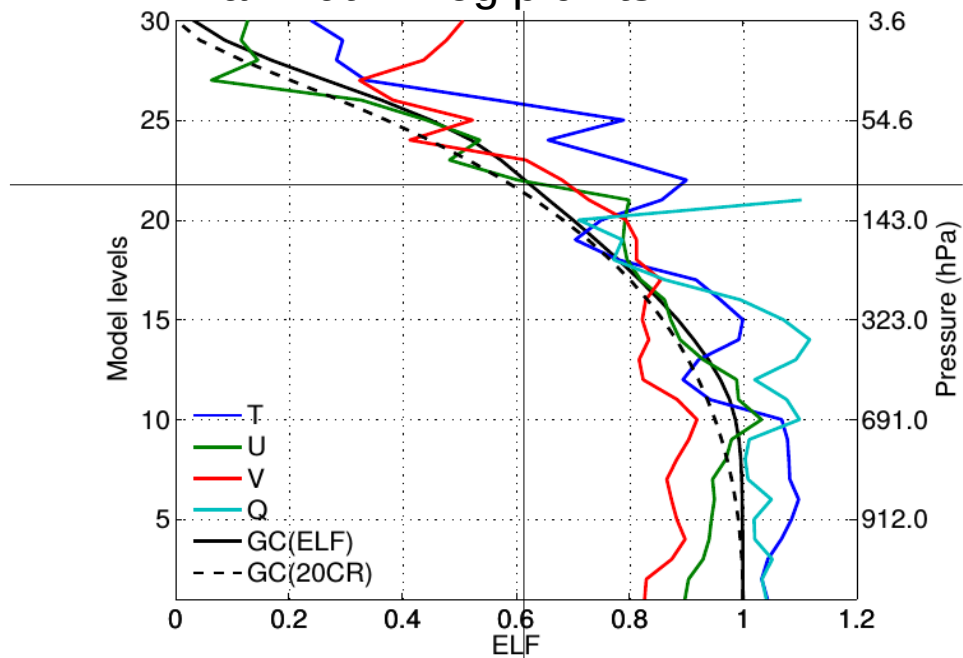
- KENDA: vert. localization
 $lv = 0.075$ for all surface obs
(here at 1000 hPa ★)



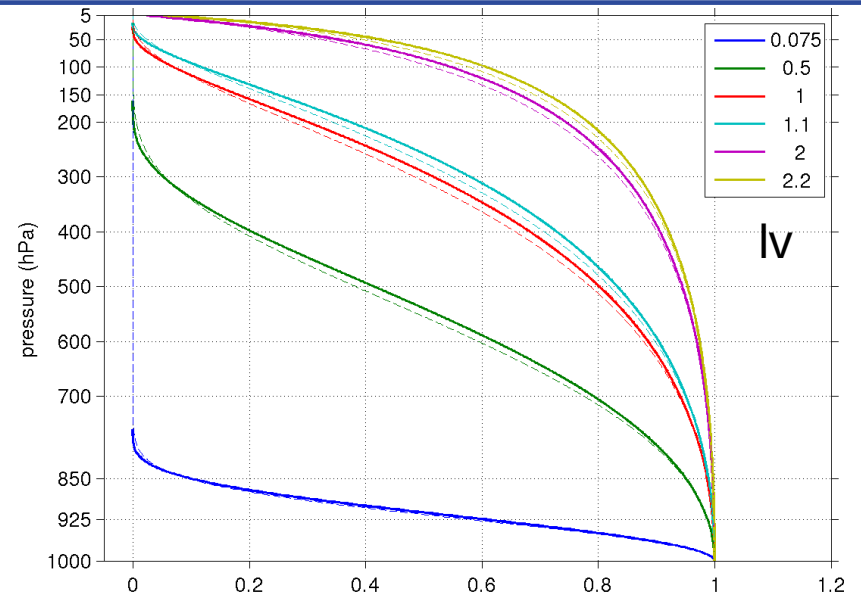
- Recent studies suggest that the vertical localization for surface pressure observations should be rather broad
e.g. Madaus et al. 2013 (localization radius 14 km);
Compo et al. 2011 (localization of 4 scale heights)
Lei and Anderson, 2014 (halfwidth 4 log p units)

Vertical localization of surface pressure

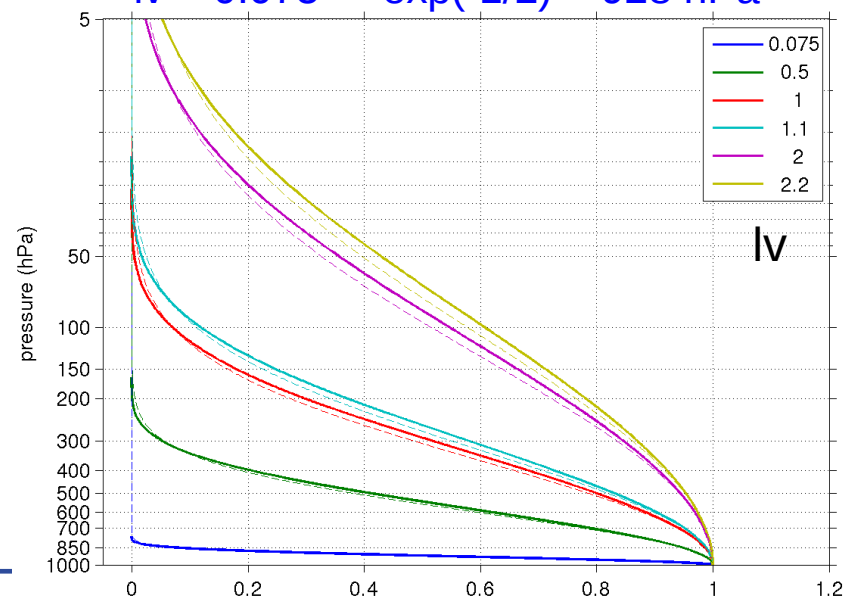
Compo et al (2011):
4 scale heights
Lei and Anderson (2014):
halfwidth 4 log p units



solid = Gaspari-Cohn
dashed = Gaussian

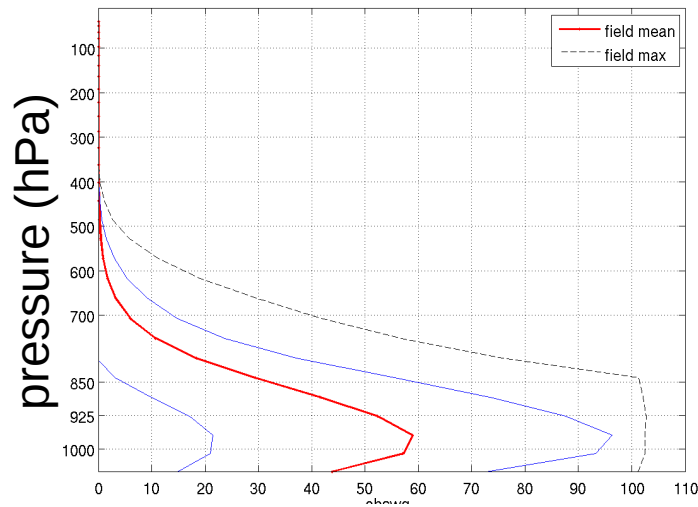


lv = 2 -> $\exp(-1/2) \sim 135$ hPa
 lv = 1 -> $\exp(-1/2) \sim 368$ hPa
 lv = 0.075 -> $\exp(-1/2) \sim 928$ hPa



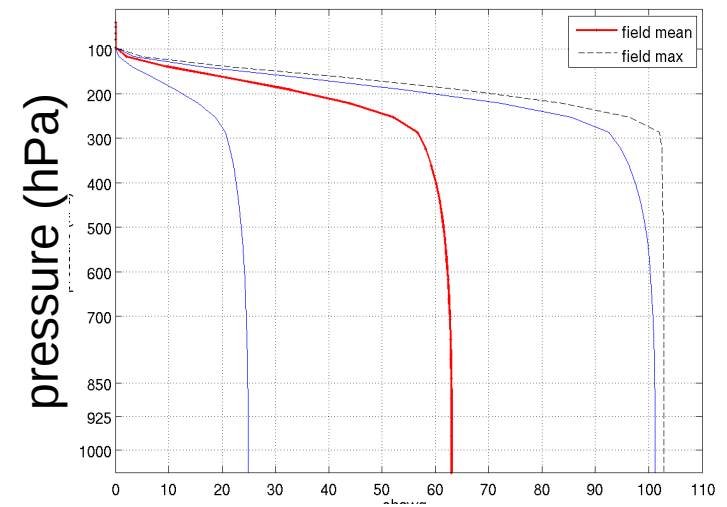
KENDA experiments: SYNOP PS only

exptrtpsPSd: lv = (0.075, 0.5)

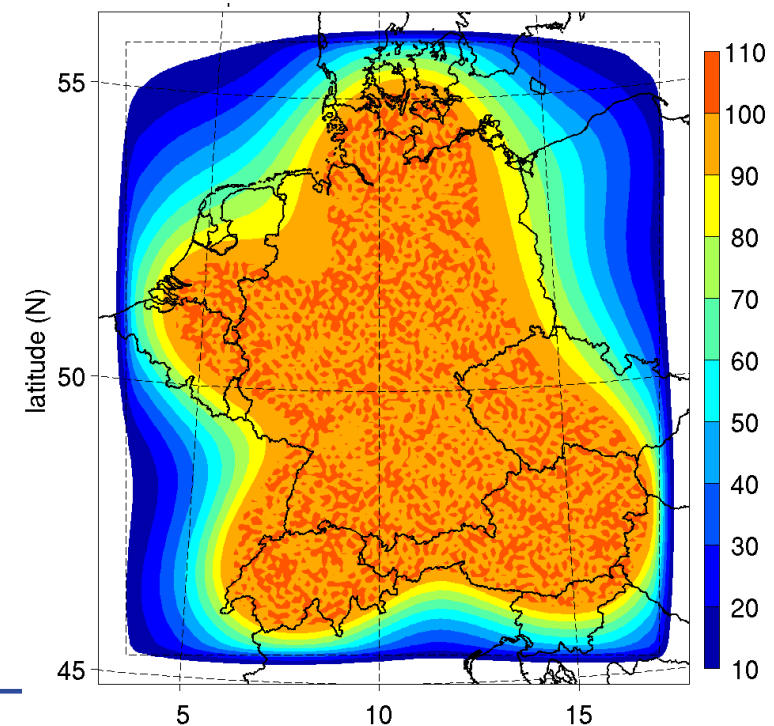
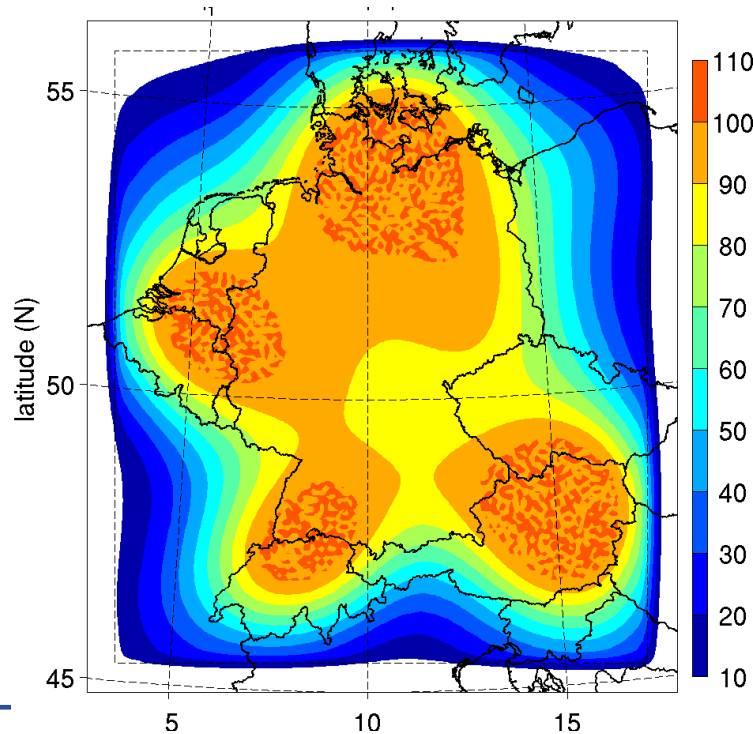


Sum of obs weights
(with adap. lh):
mean / max / min
in the domain

exptrtpsPS: lv = (2.0, 2.0)



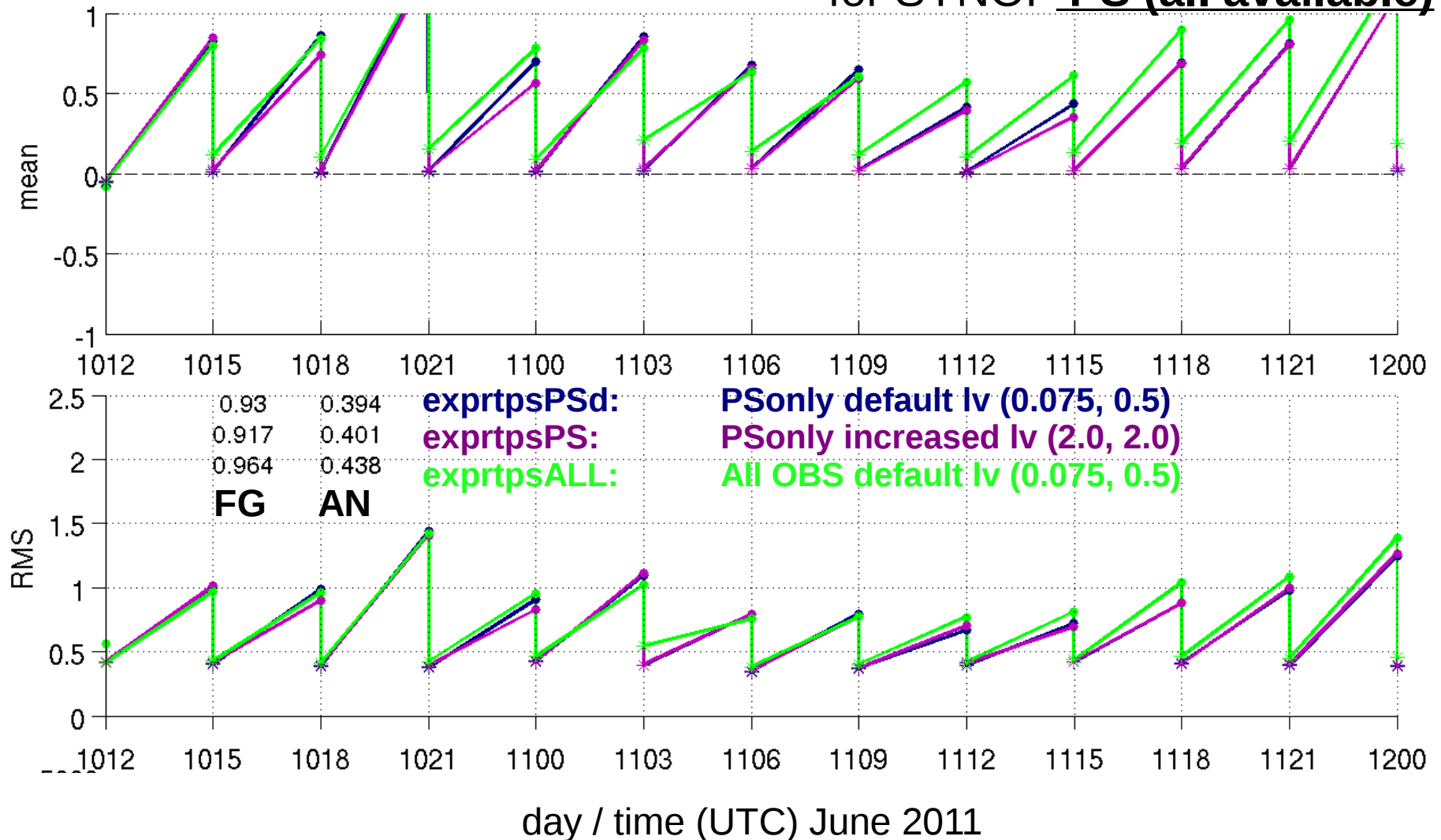
Sum of obs weights
(with adap. lh):
at about 1000 hPa



KENDA experiments: SYNOP PS

Mean / RMS of observation departures $y - H(x)$

for SYNOP PS (all available)

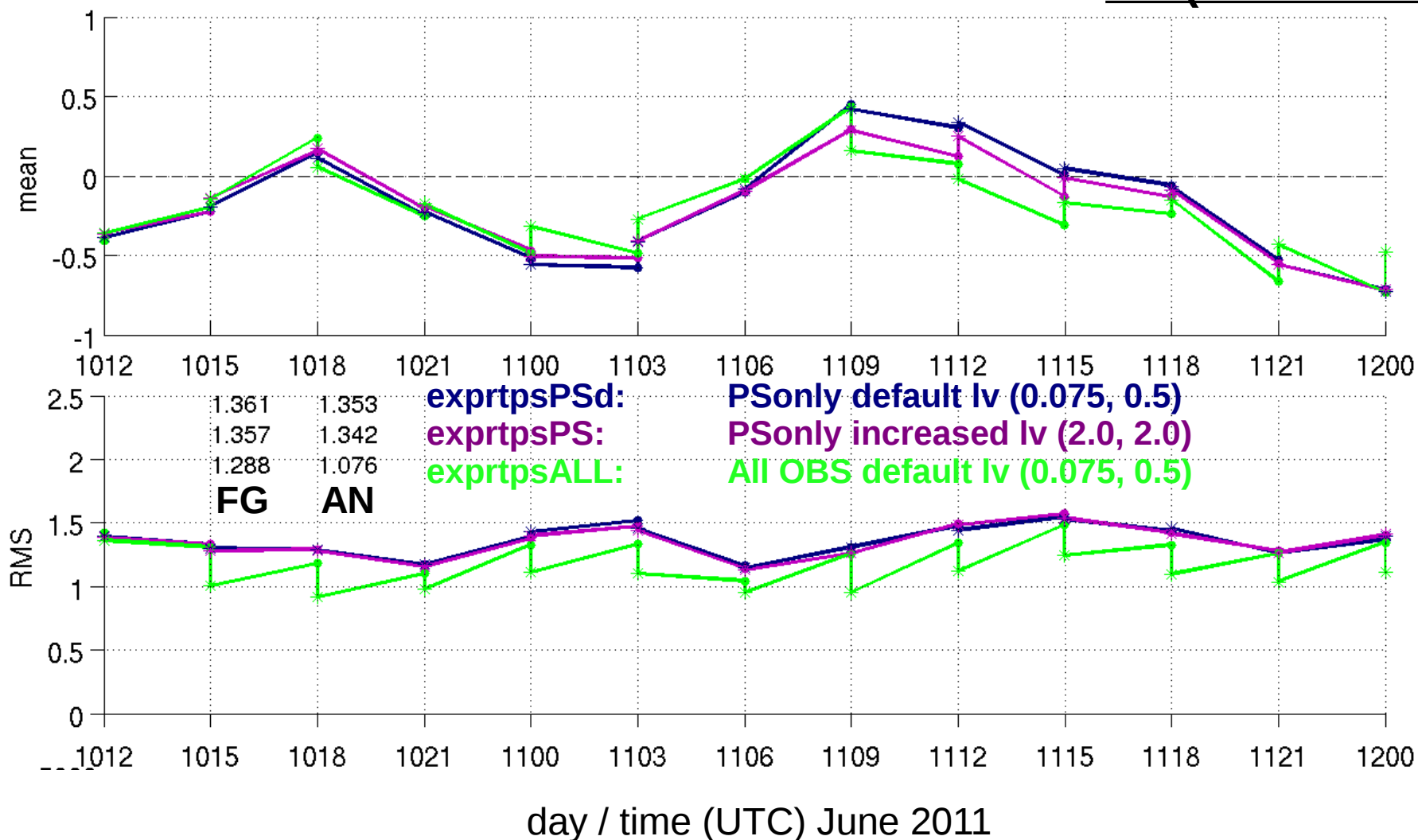


horizontal localization set to 100 km, adaptive scheme = .TRUEE.



KENDA experiments: SYNOP PS

Mean / RMS of observation departures $y - H(x)$
for SYNOP T2M (all available)



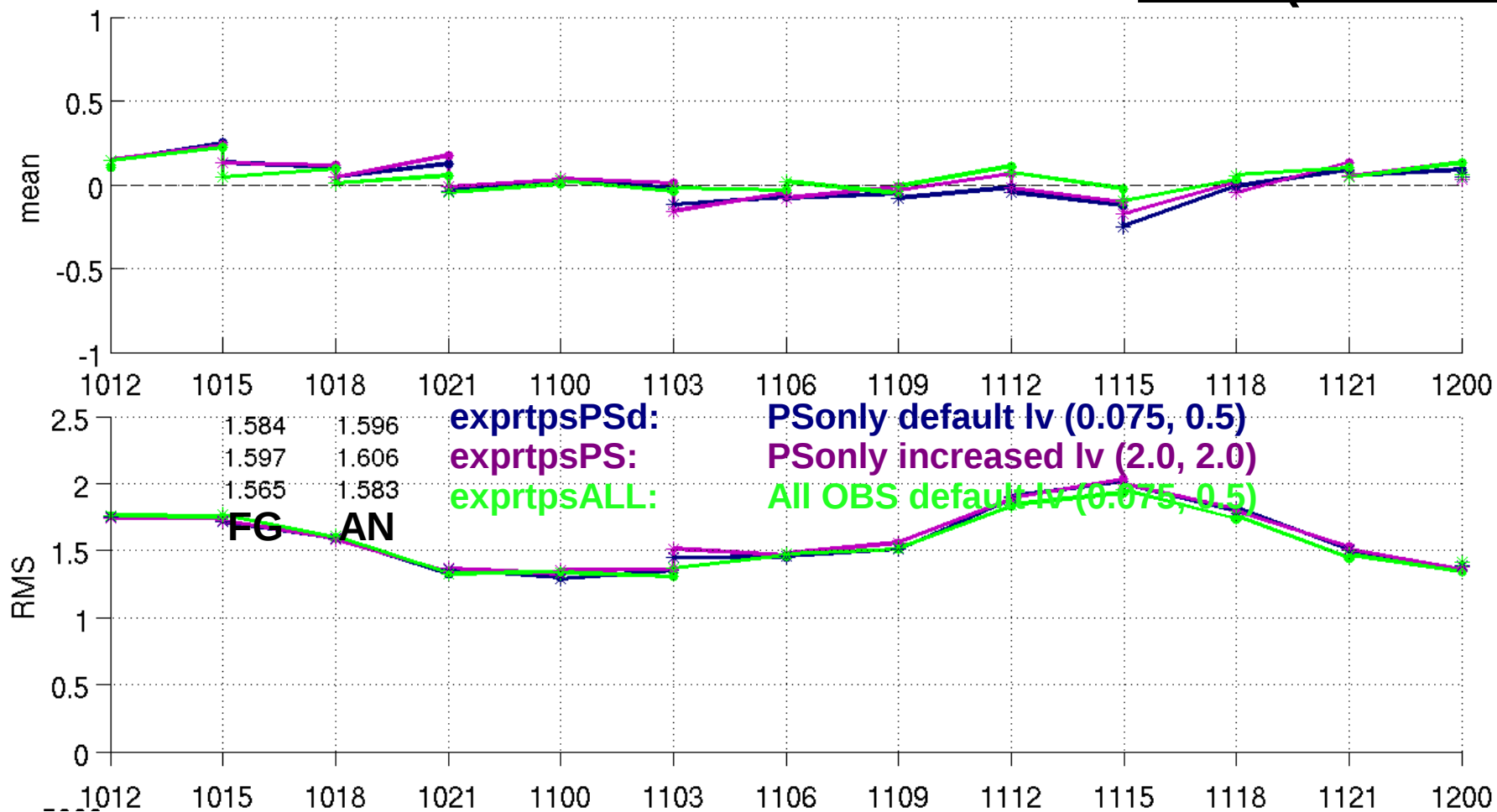
horizontal localization set to 100 km, adaptive scheme = .TRUEE.



KENDA experiments: SYNOP PS

Mean / RMS of observation departures $y - H(x)$

for SYNOP U10M (all available)



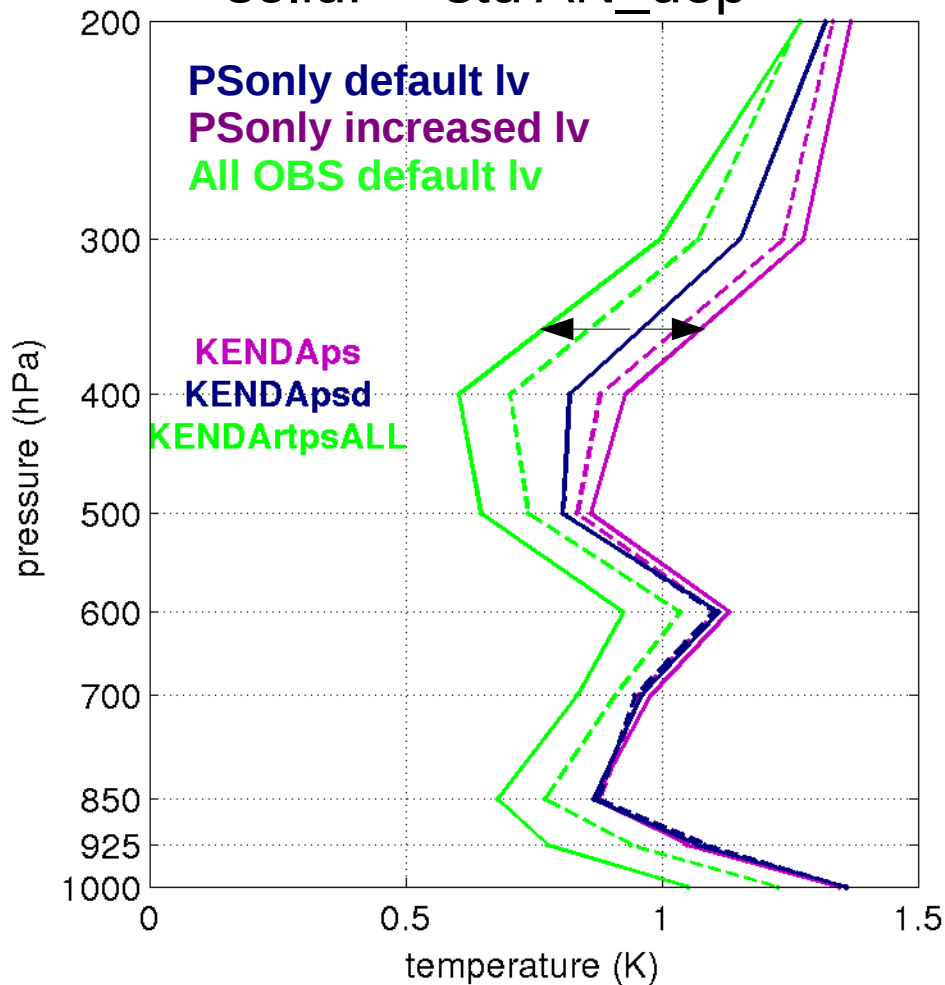
day / time (UTC) June 2011

horizontal localization set to 100 km, adaptive scheme = .TRUE.

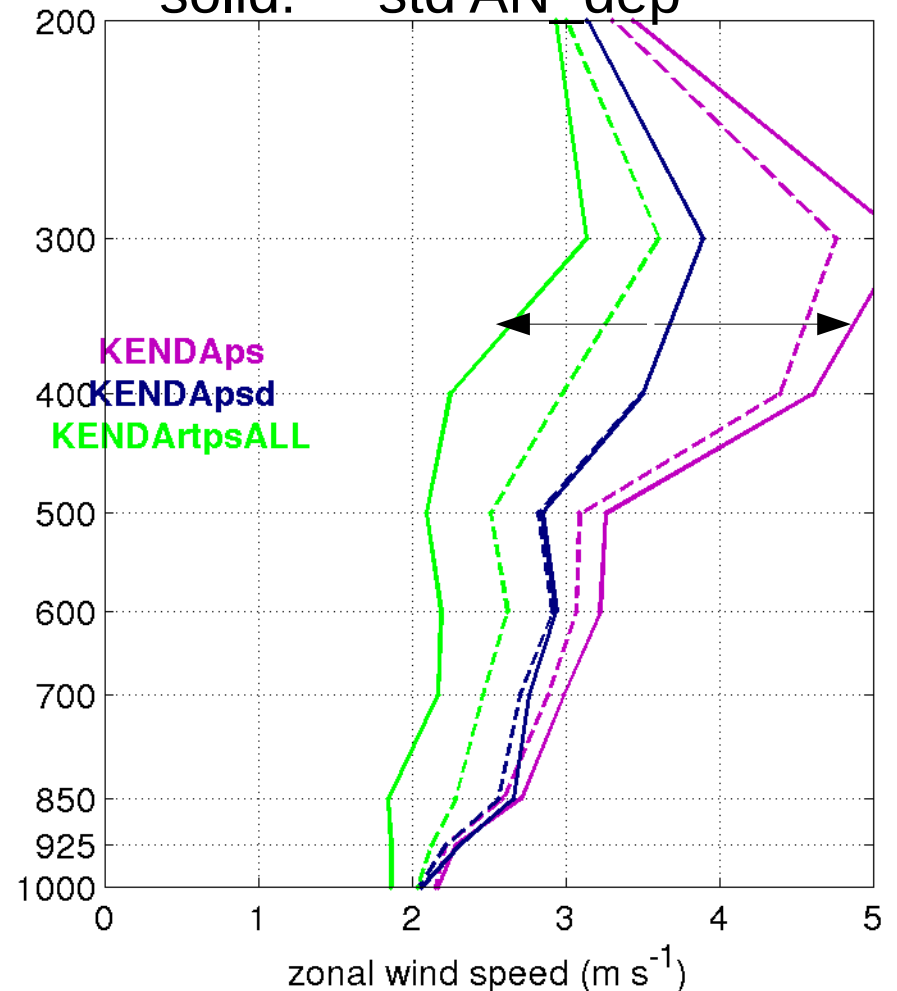


Verification against upper-air obs

AIREP temperature
dashed: std FG_dep
solid: std AN_dep



AIREP zonal wind speed
dashed: std FG_dep
solid: std AN_dep

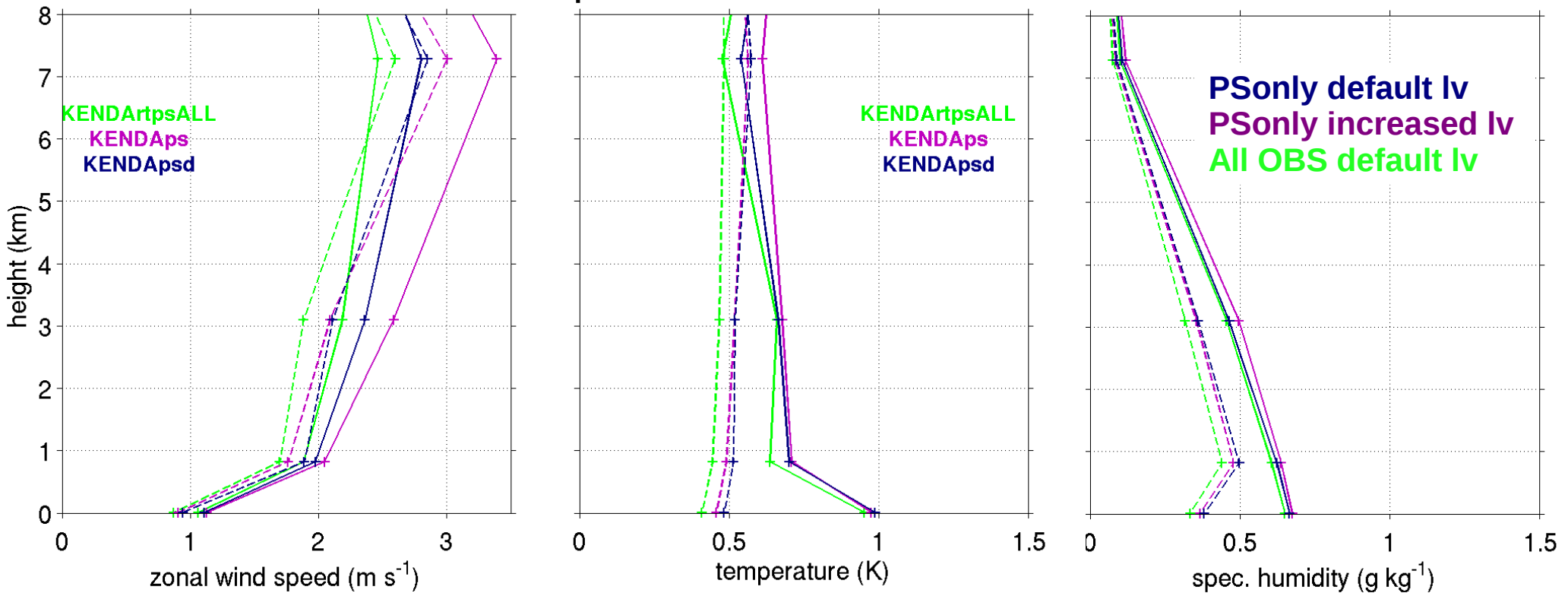


→ Problem: ensemble mean AN fit gets worse compared to FG fit



Verification against COSMO-DE analysis

dashed = FC ens spread, solid = FC ens mean RMSE



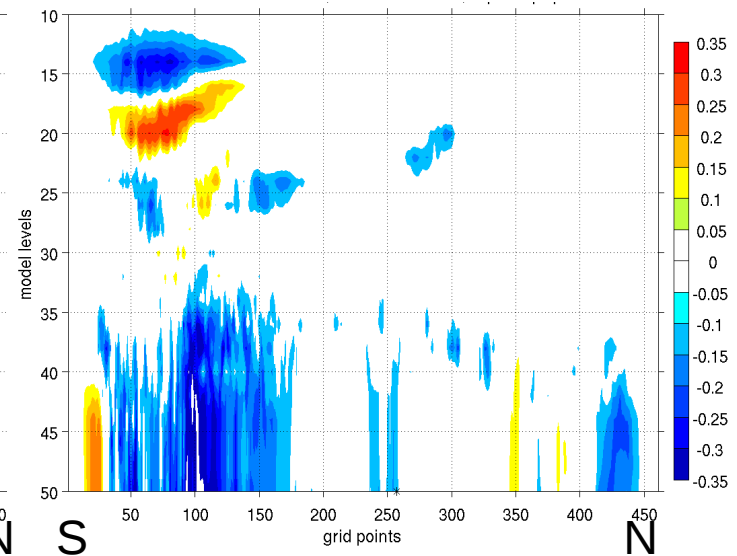
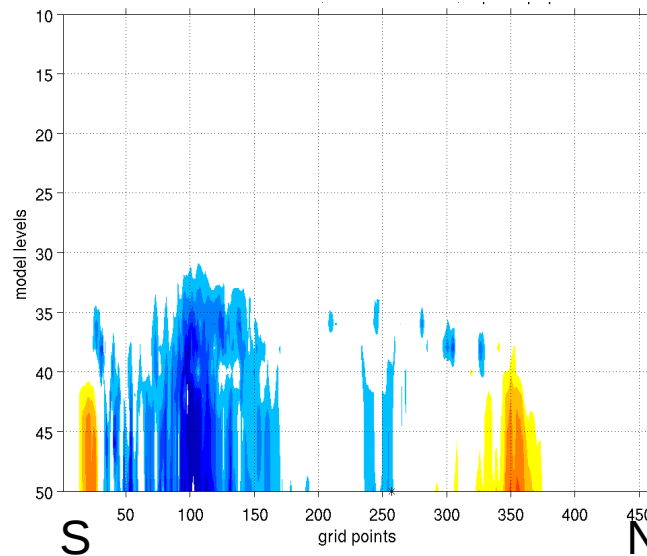
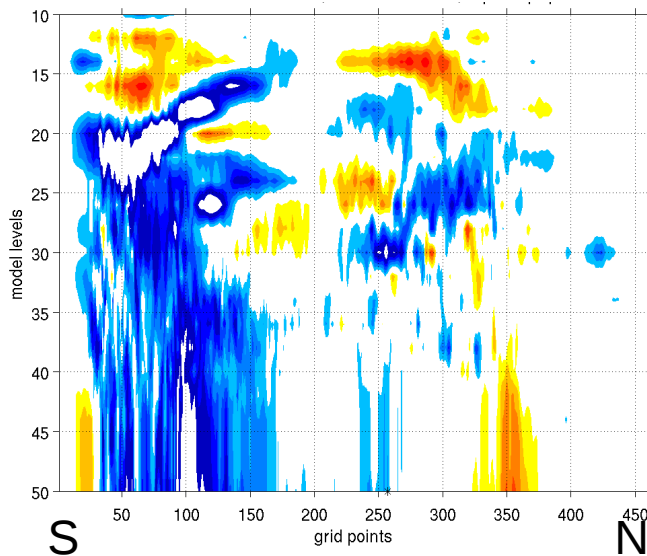
Analysis increments for zonal wind speed U

(first DA cycle)

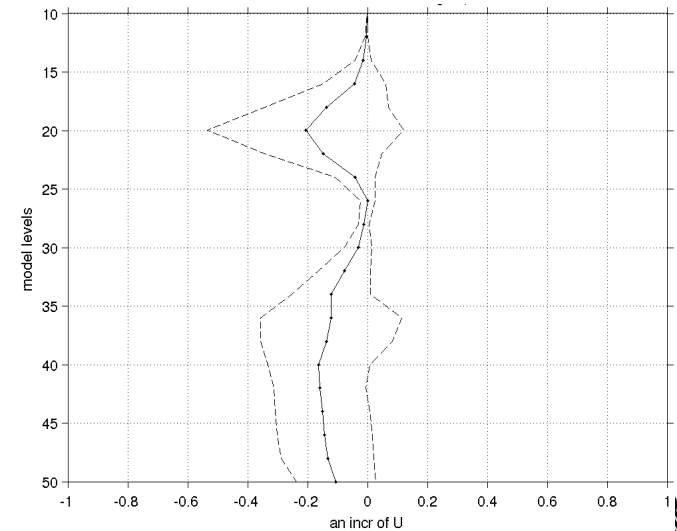
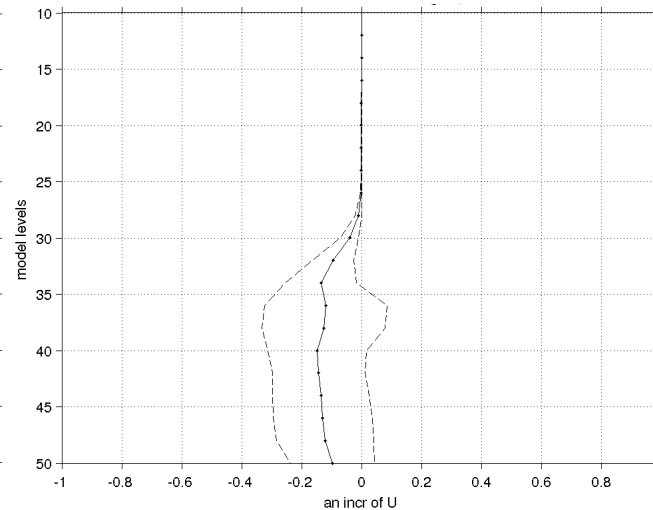
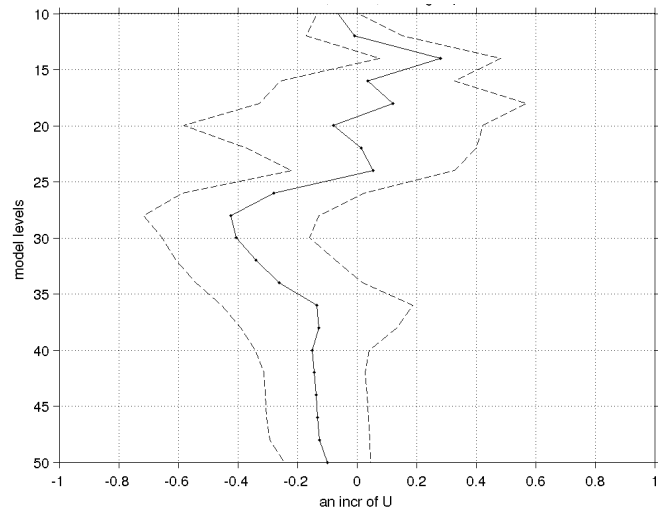
POnly increased Iv

POnly default Iv

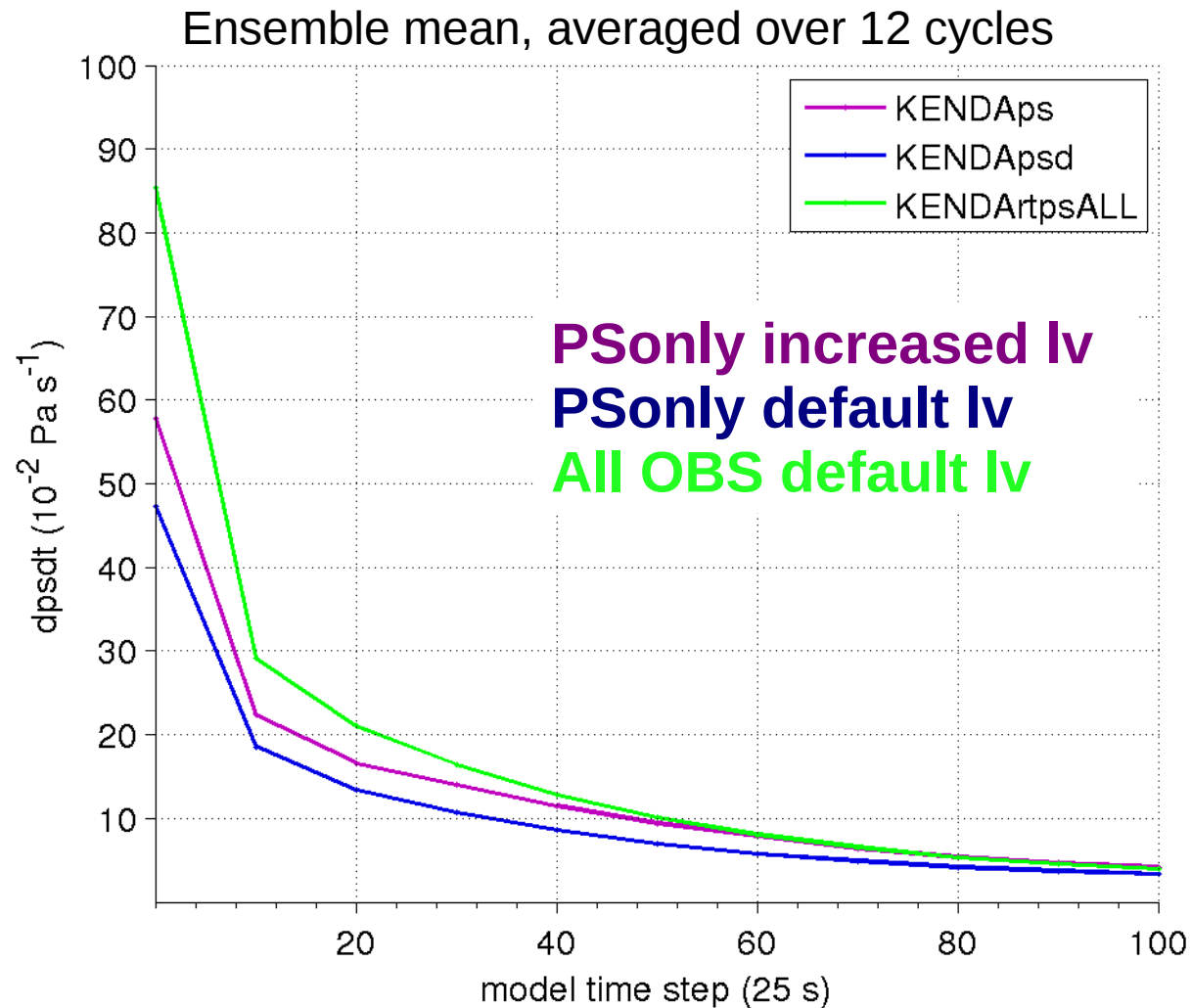
All OBS default Iv



vertical profiles of mean over 100 x 100 grid boxes



dpsdt evaluation



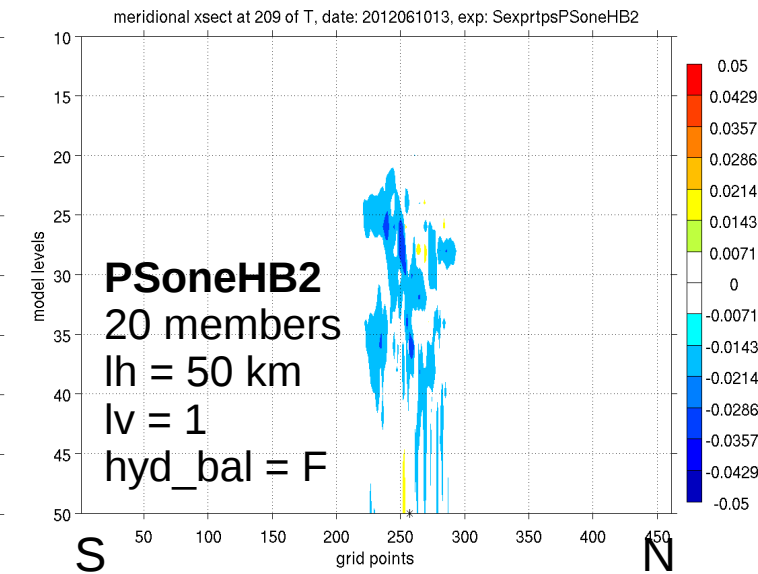
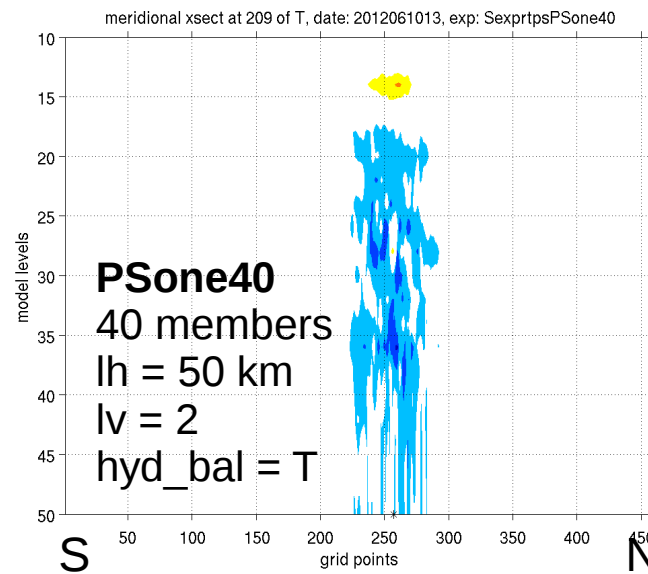
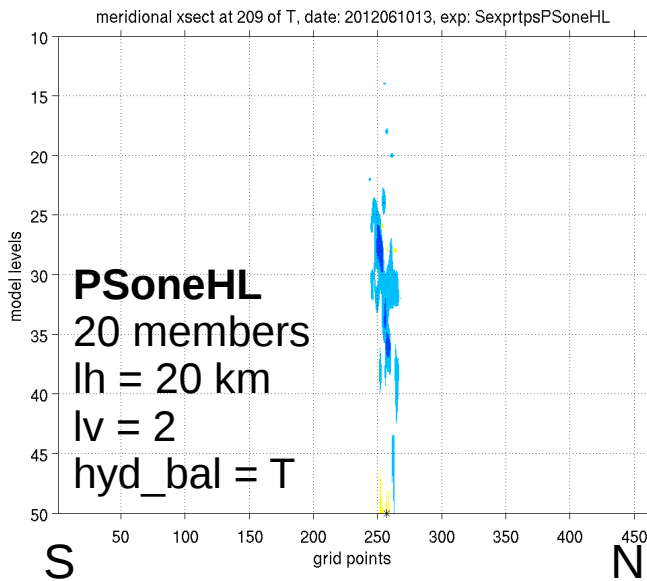
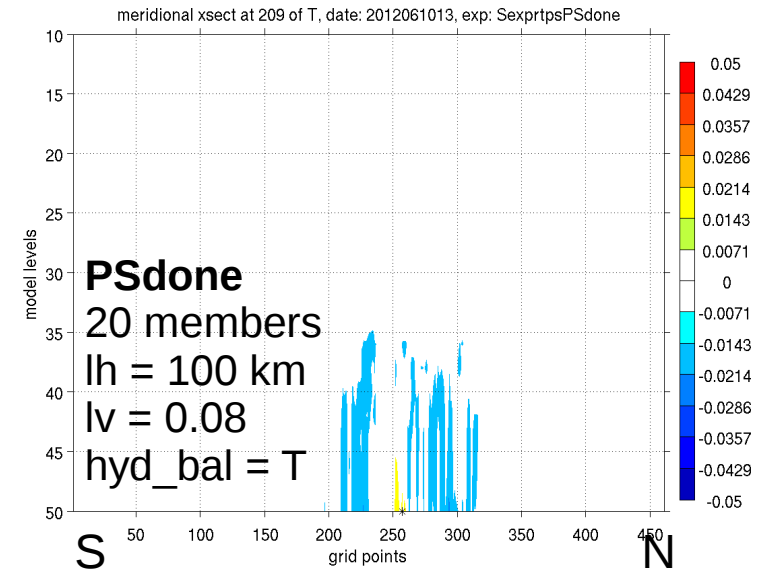
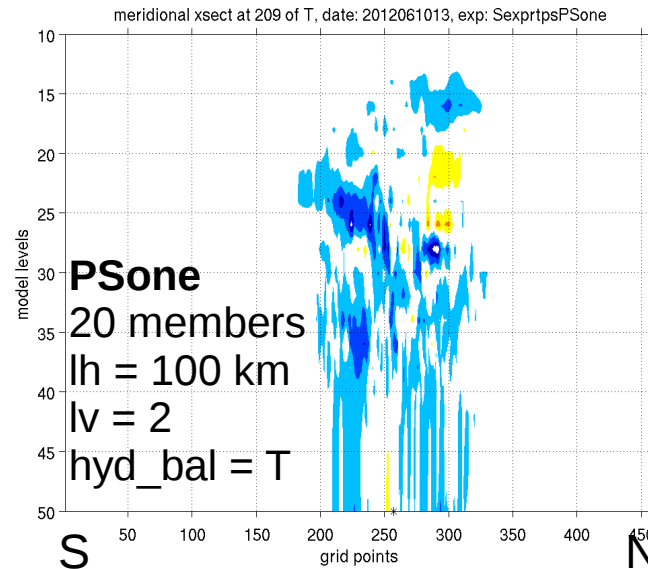
hyd_bal = T
for all exps

- Using broad vertical localization seems to increase noise



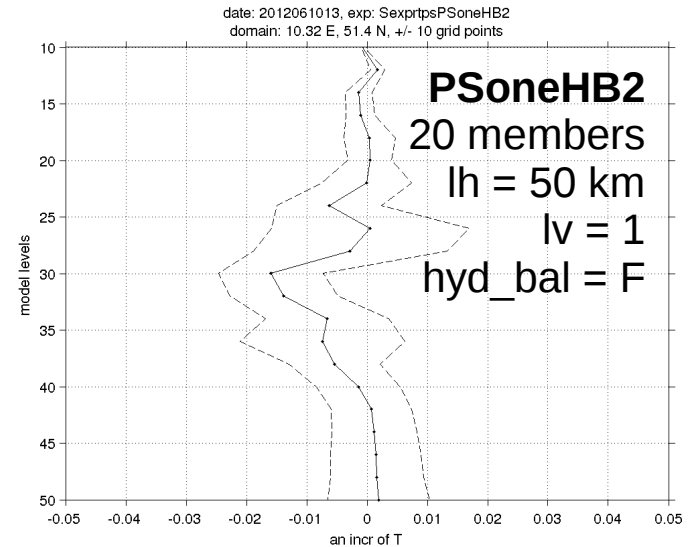
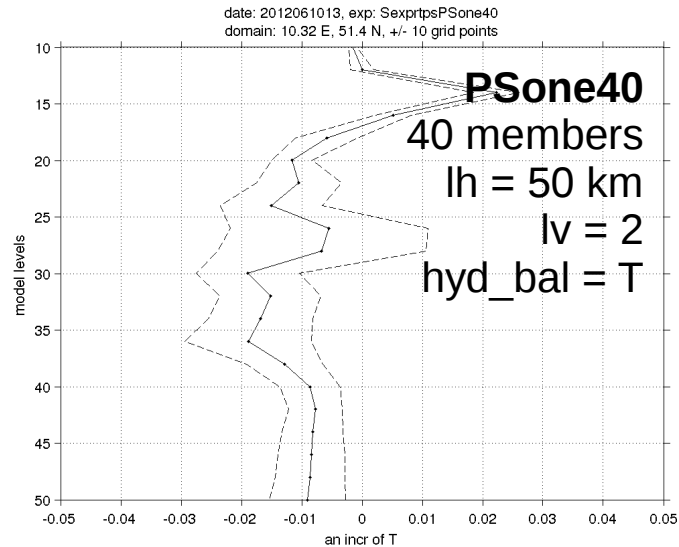
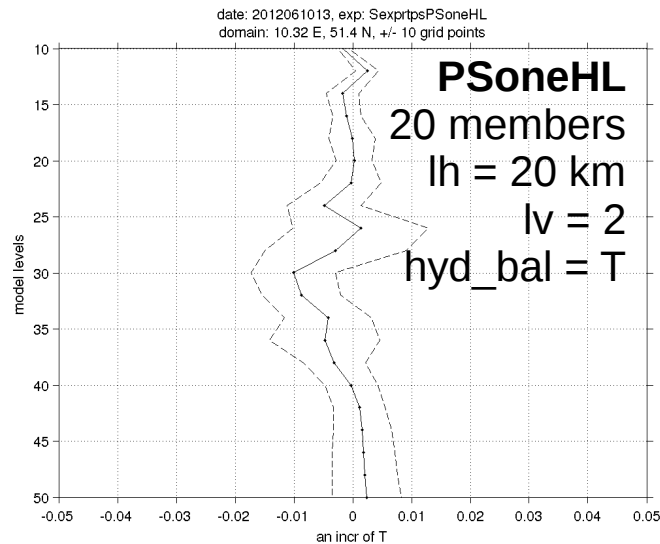
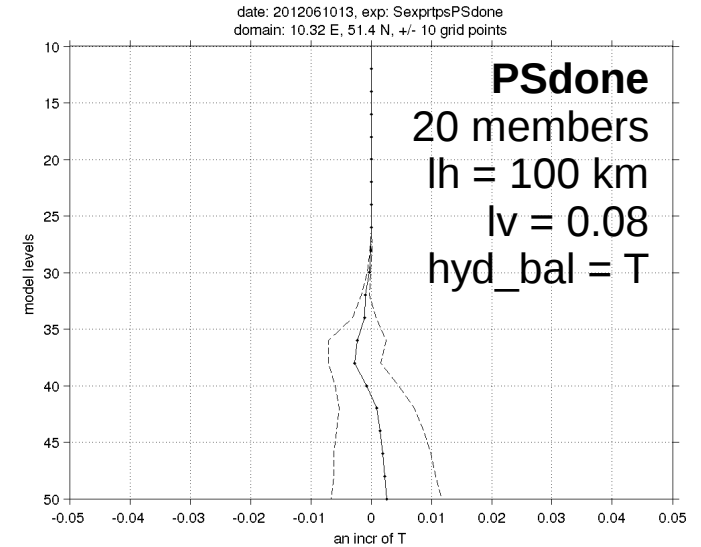
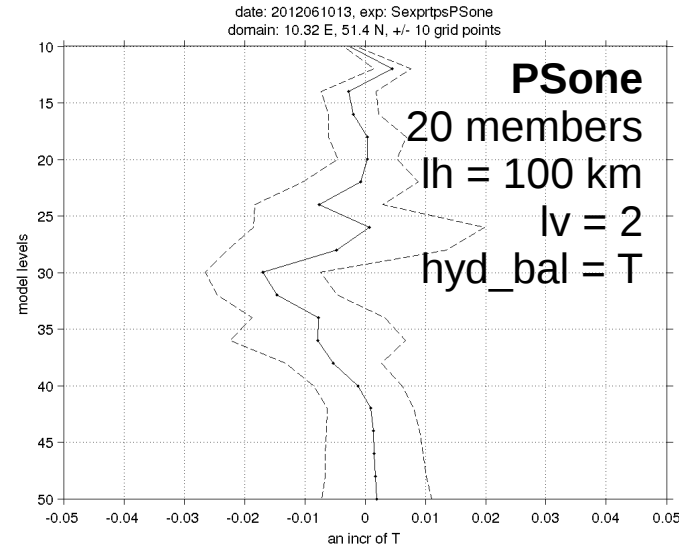
Single observation experiments

temperature
analysis increments
after 3 DA cycles with
1-hourly window



Single observation experiments

temperature
analysis increments
after 3 DA cycles with
1-hourly window:
mean over domain
+ / - 10 grid points of
observation location



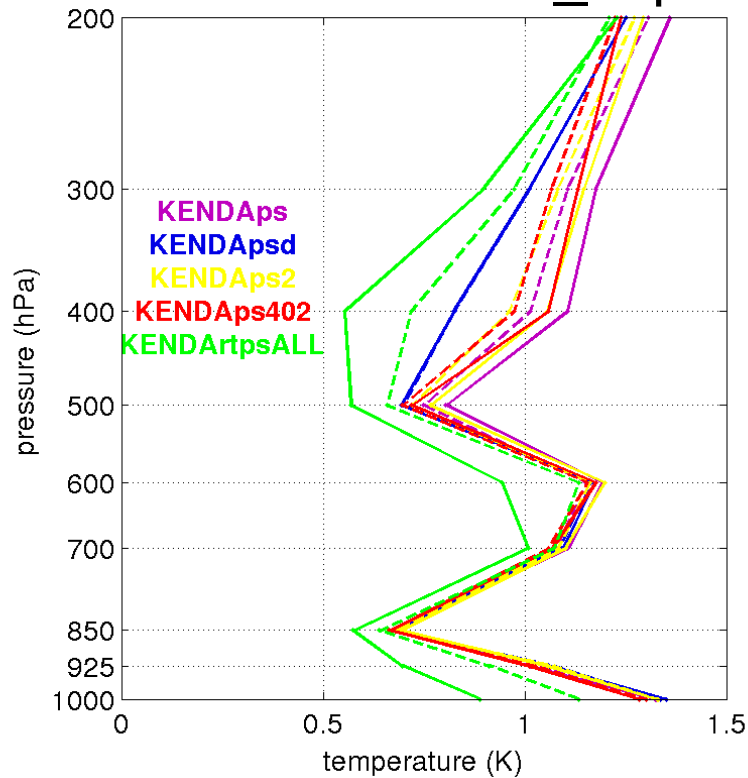
Summary

- PS is an integral observation -> vertical localization should be broader than for other surface variables
- Shallow vertical localization does not produce too large increments
- Unclear how to extract useful upper-air information from PS observations -> it seems that noise dominates and the performance is degraded by broad vertical localization
- Impact for other observations?

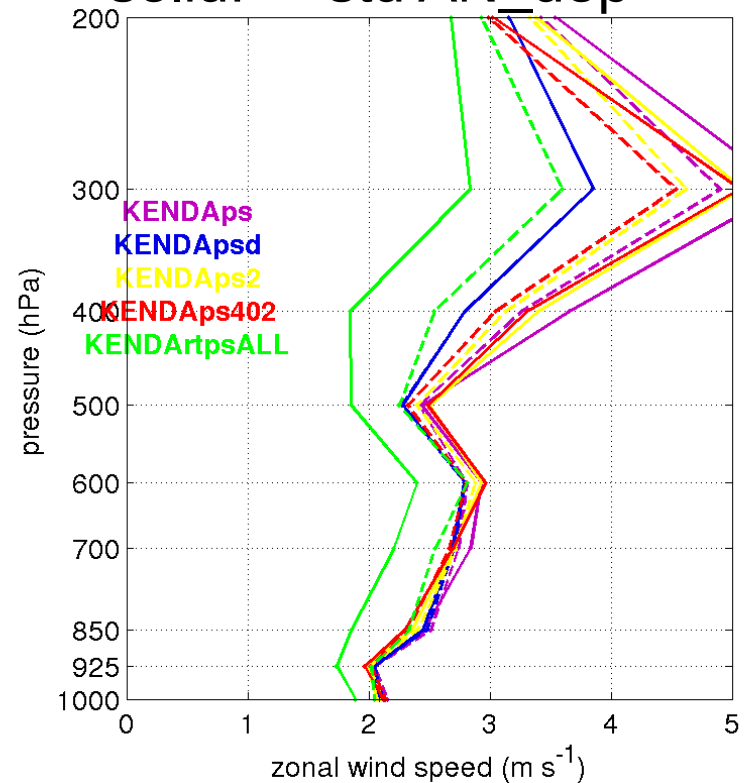
Verification against upper-air obs

2012061012
- 2012061021

AIREP temperature
dashed: std FG_dep
solid: std AN_dep



AIREP zonal wind speed
dashed: std FG_dep
solid: std AN_dep



PSonly: n=20, lv = 2.0

PSonly: n=20, lv = 0.08

PSonly2: n=20, lv = 1.0, lh = 50 km

PSonly402: n=40, lv = 1.0, lh = 50 km

All OBS default lv

