Future observations from EUMETSAT: How will they serve the SRNWP community ?

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- Needs of satellite data for SRNWP
- Current practice at Météo-France (AROME 3D-Var)
- New satellites proposed by EUMETSAT and ESA
- Questions for the discussion



### Needs of satellite data for SRNWP (1)

- Measurements (and assimilation) are needed at high spatial (< 10 km) and temporal resolutions (10 min -> 1h)
- Short assimilation cut-off times (nowcasting) => very stringent latency requirements (~ few minutes) => importance of local data processing
- Importance of GEO satellites but LEO play an important role at high latitudes (> 50°N) – constellations can improve the revisit time (e.g. GPM concept)
- For high impact weather => surface conditions and boundary layer
- Need to describe horizontal and vertical gradients of wind, temperature and humidity
- Cloud information should also be extracted from satellite data (macrostructure and micro-physics) -> model physics complexity ?



## Needs of satellite data for SRNWP (2)

- New information to consider with coupled systems : aerosols ? LST ?
- Extraction of information from time sequence of satellite images
- Need to define suitable metrics for the evaluation the impact of satellite data in SRNWP
- Importance of accounting for model errors for optimal extraction of information
- Use of satellite data for model validation
- Risk of being overwhelmed by data volumes => need for information compression



#### The observing system in AROME



#### Evolution des cumuls mensuels de nombre d'observations utilisées par type d'observation

Change of paradigm in 2015 : -> model top at 10 hPa: all peaking up channels from IASI are gone -> 1h assimilation cycle: importance of GEO, SYNOP, TEMP, AMDAR, RADAR -> thinning of radar data from 15 to 8 km: increase by a factor 4



#### **Observations and information content**

Proportions des nombres d'observations utilisées par type d'obs analyses cut-off AROME - AROME France dbl observations conventionnelles et satellites cumul du nombre d'observations utilisées sur la période 2015120100 - 2015120123 : 531721



Satellite data = 16 % (10 % GEO + 6 % LEO)

One day without strong rainy events

Part des DFS par type d'obs analyses cut-off AROME - AROME France dbl observations conventionnelles et satellites cumul du DFS sur la période 2015120100 - 2015120123 : 149861



#### Satellite data = 19 % (13 % GEO + 6 % LEO)



### What will arrive soon from Europe ?









#### MTG-I 2020 MTG-S 2021

Main challenge : IRS => PC or L2 New instruments : FCI and LI : how to use them ?



METOP-SG A+B (2021+22) IASI-NG SCA MWS MWI + ICI RO Heritage : IASI, ASCAT, MHS, SSM/I New instruments : ICI (ice clouds in the MW at high resolution) – SCA (improved info on strong winds)

#### ADM-AEOLUS 2017

Need for local processing to get L2B HLOS winds in SRNWP

Usefulness of data from Sentinel ? SAR winds ? LST ?



### Questions

- How to best address the main SRNWP issues for future satellite observation usage : timeliness and data volumes ?
- What shall be the effort on satellite data with respect to other observing systems for SRNWP ?
- What will be the role of EUMETSAT SAFs in CDOP-3 to help the SRNWP community for the preparation of new satellites (MTG and METOP-SG)?
- What shall be the balance between an improved usage of data from existing satellites (window channels -> surface, clouds, precipitation) and the preparation of new instruments (e.g. MTG/IRS or LI - METOP-SG/IASI-NG or ICI) ?
- How to increase information on the dynamics from the satellite observing systems ?
- How to prepare the assimilation of satellite observations relevant to Earth modelling systems ?
- Where should be the priority of DA system improvements (correlated obs errors, EnVar, flexible obs operator, ...)?



# Thank you for your attention !

