

# **Tropical Convective-scale Modeling and Data Assimilation**

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#### **Senior Principal Research Scientist**

Acknowledge: Dale Barker, the UKMO SINGV manager, and other the SINGV team members

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# **SINGV Project**

- Collaboration: Met Office and Meteorological Service Singapore.
- Pursue world-leading research in tropical, convective-scale NWP.
- A NWP/Nowcasting system for operational use at MSS.
- A 5-year project (2013 2018).
- ~4FTE/year from each partner.

# **SINGV Project Staff**

MSS (~4FTE/year):

#### **Hans Huang**

Xiangming Sun Mai Nguyen Jeff Lo Sijin Zhang Bruce Kuo Jianyu Liu

Anurag Dipanka (Jan 2016) Claudio Sanchez (UKMO)



### UKMO (~4FTE/year):

#### **Dale Barker**

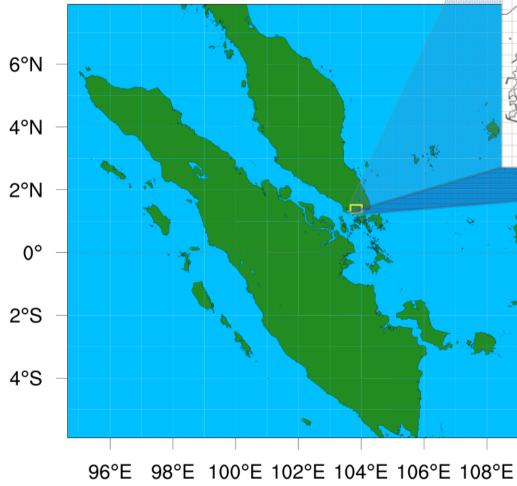
**Stuart Webster Douglas Boyd** Kalli Furtado Jonathan Wilkinson Adrian Lock Martin McMillan Laura Stewart Graeme Kelly Adam Maycock **Bruce Macpherson** Marion Mittermaier **Ric Crocker Rachel North** 

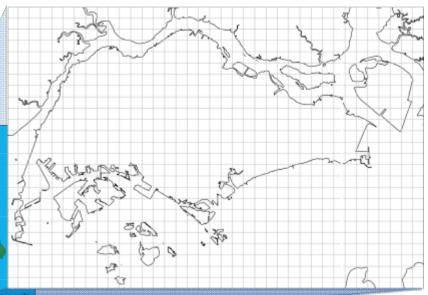


## **SINGV Project Milestones**

- Year 1: Establish a tropical, convective-scale NWP R&D testbed at MSS.
- Year 2: Initial real-time SINGV downscaler running in Singapore.
- Year 3: Upgraded model configuration (e.g. variable grid, improved physics), test cycling 3D-Var data assimilation including local observations.
- Year 4: Upgraded model (e.g. improved physics), experimental convectivescale ensemble, consider post-processing needs.
- Year 5: Further improvements to model, DA and ensemble.

### SINGV Version 2 (April 2015)

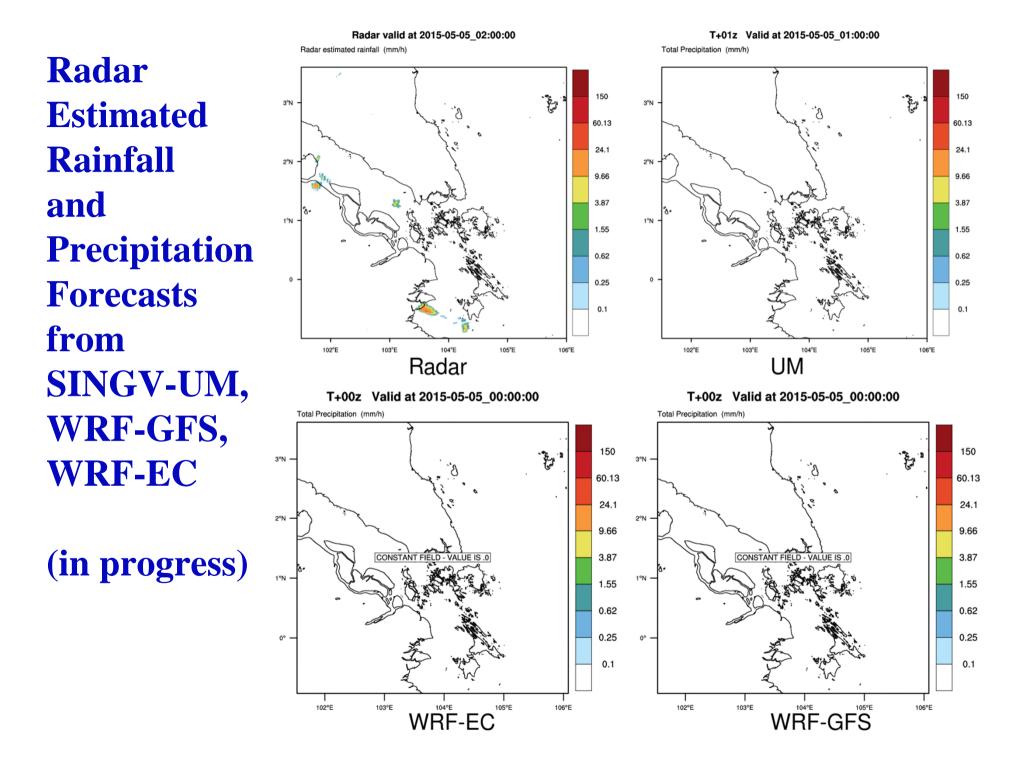




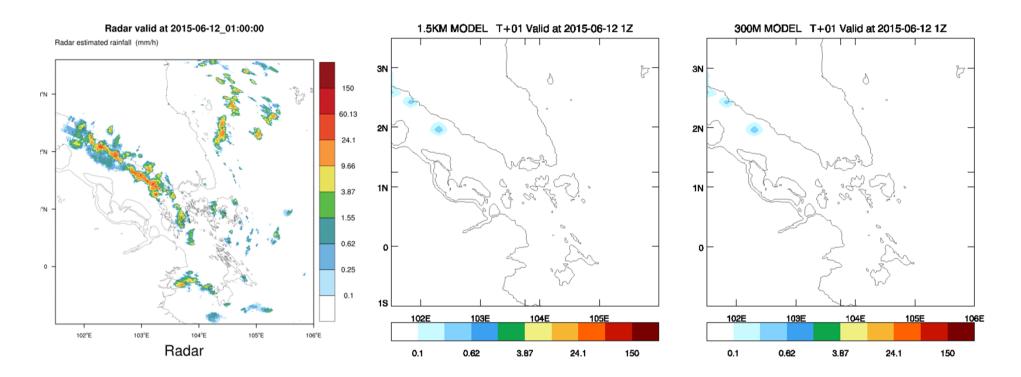
- Based on PS35 UKV ENDGame
  - No MURK aerosol
  - But L80 rather than L70
- Changes from Version 1
  - 1. P2A blended BL scheme
  - 2. Single 1.5 km domain
  - As opposed to version 1 = double nest
  - 1092 x 1026 x L80, dt=50s
  - Fixed not variable resolution
  - ~5 times cost of Version 1 configuration

### **Real Time NWP systems in MSS**

System	WRF-GFS	WRF-ECMWF	SINGV 2.2km	SINGV 1.5km
Model	WRF V3.6.1	WRF V3.6.1	UM 9.2	UM 9.2
IC & BC	0.25-degree GFS pressure level	0.135-degree ECMWF; model level	17km global UM	17km global UM
Domains				
Forecast cycles	00, 12UTC [T+72h]	00, 12UTC [T+36]	00, 12UTC [T+36h]	00, 12UTC [T+36h]
DA	Nil	Nil	Implementation ongoing	
Real time since	April 2015	April 2015	Feb 2015	Feb 2015
Downstream applications	<ul> <li>a) Forecast guidance to WSD</li> <li>b) Air dispersion model (HRU)</li> <li>c) Air dispersion model (DSO ARGOS)</li> </ul>		Transition planned	



### Initial tests at 300m grid-spacing



Radar

SINGV (1.5km)

SINGV (300m)

Stu Webster (UKMO)

### **SINGV Data Assimilation**

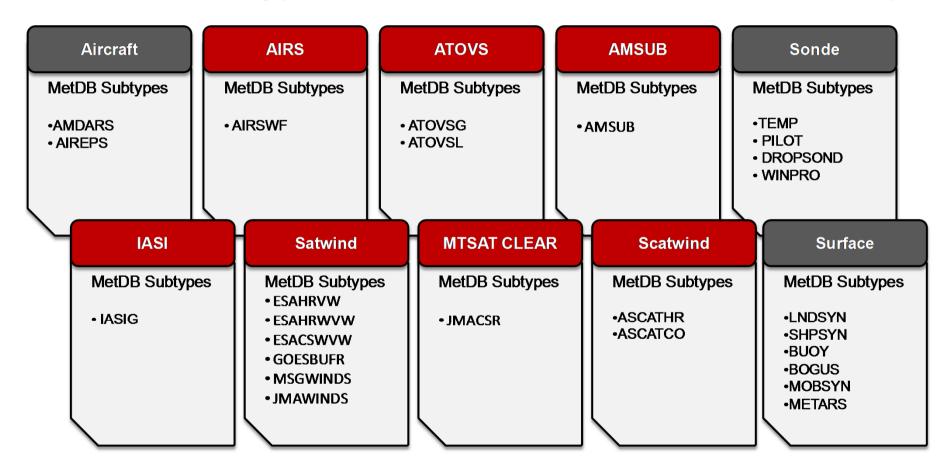
- Initial technique: 3D-Var cycling every 3hr
- Real time implementation: April 2016 (useful for YMC?)
- Consider 4D-Var: 2016
- Adding ensemble to DA:2017

SINGV DA Version 1: conventional observations + amsub + iasi + satwind + mtsatclear (with global bias configuration)

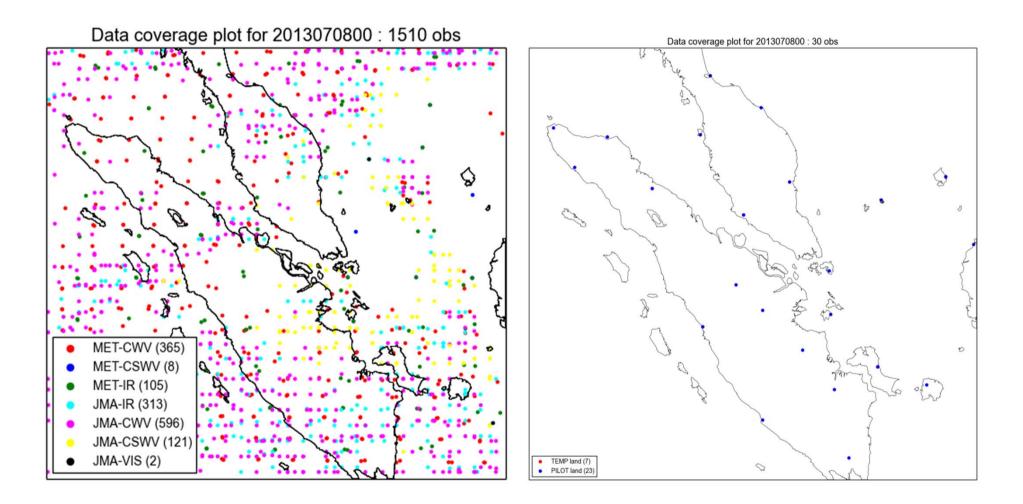
SINGV DA Version 2: conventional observations
+ amsub + iasi + satwind + scatwind + airs + saphir (with
SINGV specific configuration) + Singapore radar

# **Observation Types**

#### Observation types assimilated in the initial test setup:



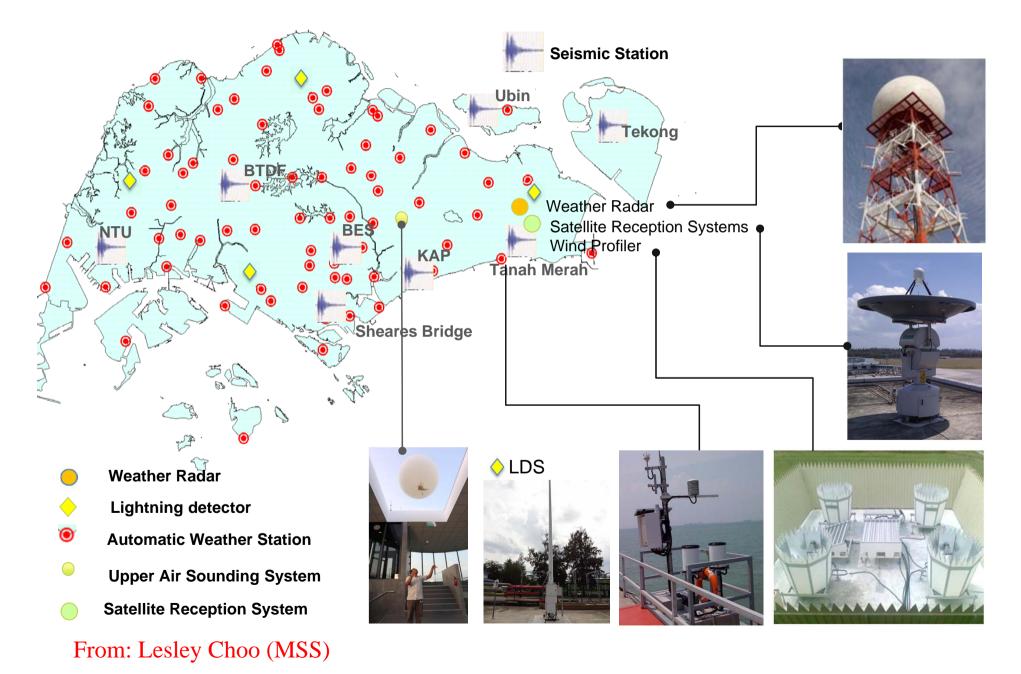
### **Examples of data coverage**



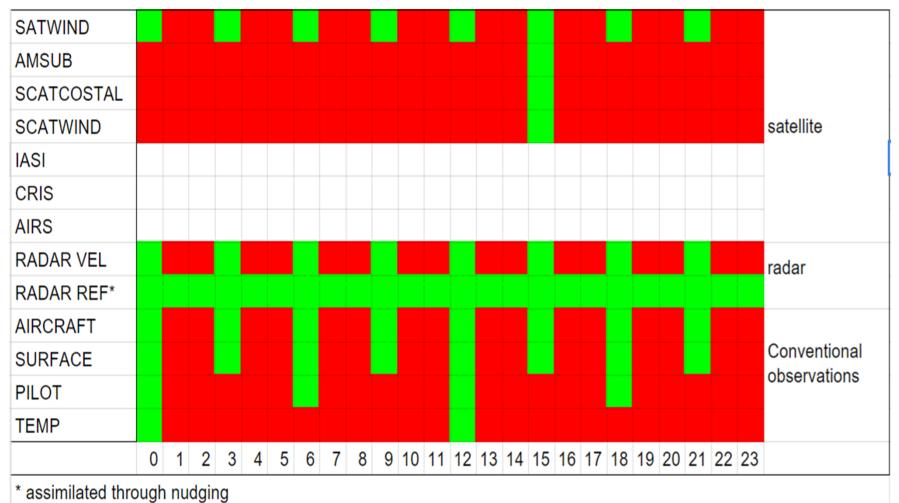
Satwind Coverage: 08/07/13 – 00Z

Sonde Coverage: 08/07/13 – 00Z

#### **Network of Observations within MSS**



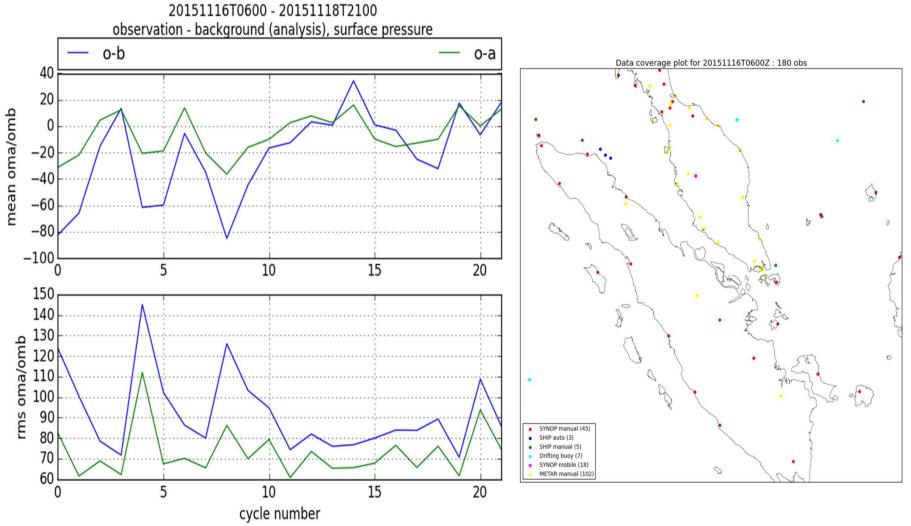
#### Data assimilated in the SINGV data assimilation cycles



Green: data are assimilated Red: data are not available

Blank: data types are still under development.

### **Initial test of SINGV DA**

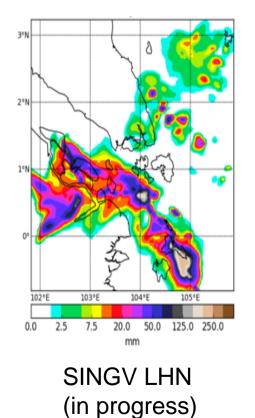


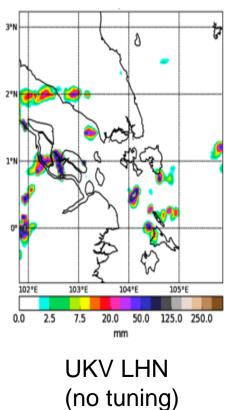
OMB and OMA ~ 3h cycling, 22 cycles

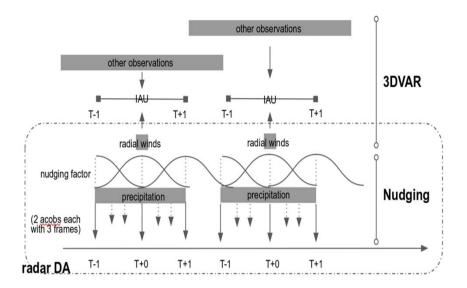
Surface observation distribution assimilated at 2015111606

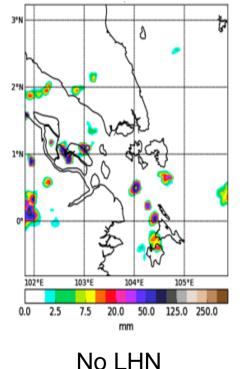
### SINGV radar (ref.) data assimilation through LHN ~ a way towards convective scale DA

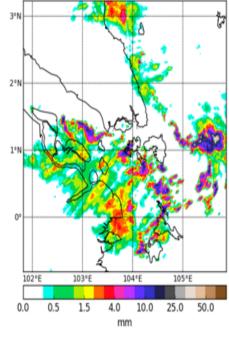
Precipitation forecasting at 1800 UTC (T+2) 18 Nov 2015 (6<sup>th</sup> cycle)









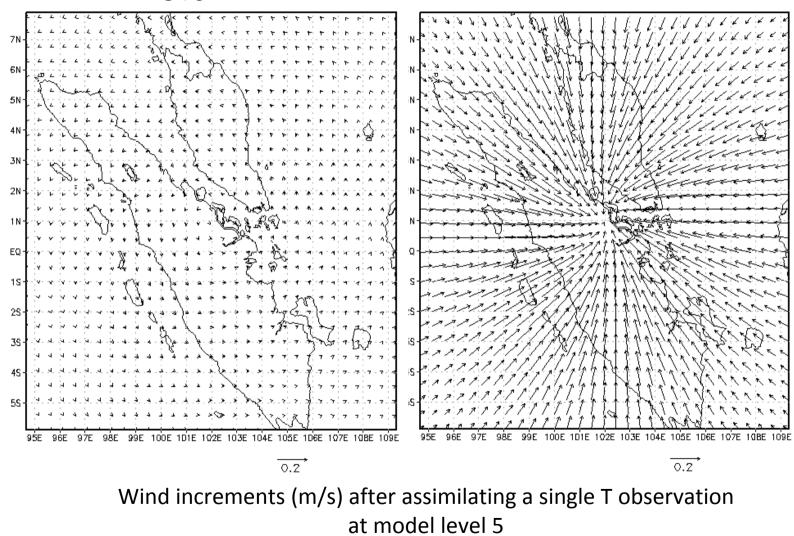


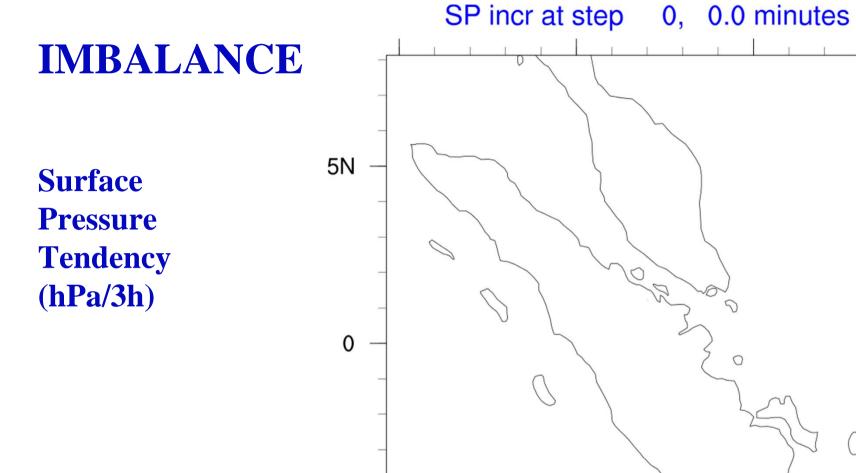
Observation (radar)

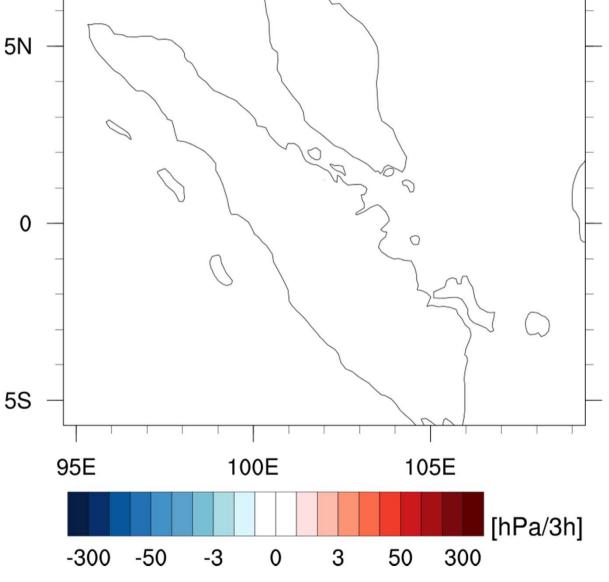
## **BE: Covariance Modeling**

CV5

CV6







# **Summary**

- SINGV is a multi-year project to develop a UM-based tropical, convective-scale NWP capability suitable for S. E. Asia.
- Active collaboration between Met Office and MSS managed through yearly agreed work plans, dedicated WP leaders, exchange visitors, etc.
- Initial model improvements focused on resolution and physics.
- Initial data assimilation capability based on 3DVar, with 4DVar planned for the future.
- Wide range of additional observations available for assimilation, including satellite, radar, aircraft, etc.
- Data assimilation related research activities: background error covariance modelling, blending global model and regional model fields, model dynamic balancing, etc.