# Status of Atmospheric Motion Vectors use in NOAA NCEP weather prediction model

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14th International Winds Workshop 22-27 April 2018, Jeju City, South Korea

Meteosat transitions:

- From Meteosat 7 to Meteosat 8 winds
- From Meteosat 10 to Meteosat 11 winds

Preliminary evaluation of Himawary 9 winds

Quick peek at INSAT winds

Evaluating and Assimilating GOES-16 winds

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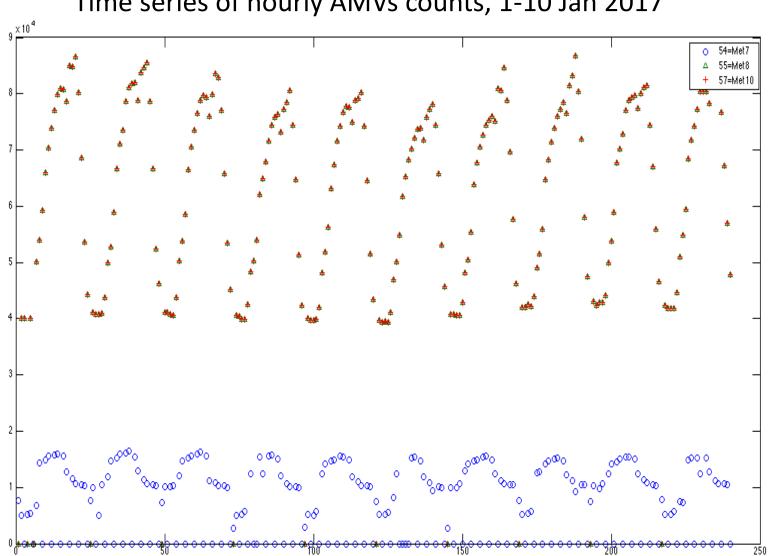
### Hourly AMVs counts & counts by spectral type

#### 2016-12-12 OZ AMV counts per retrieval time

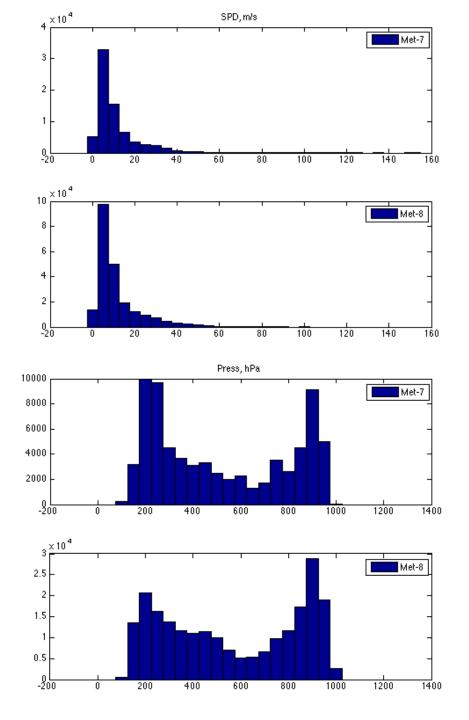
	21Z	22Z	23Z	00Z	01Z	02Z	03Z	All 6h
Met-7	3000	2558	0	3025	3251	0	4125	15959
Met-8	29331	29056	30336	33861	38530	44746	0	205860
Met-10	32005	32052	30995	30771	31032	33081	0	188936

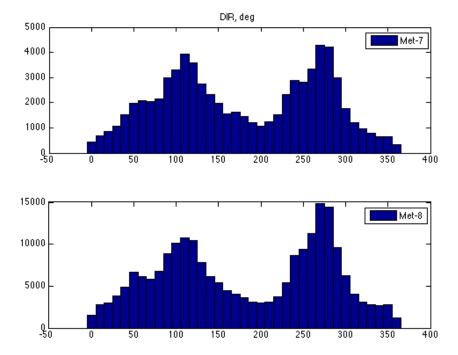
#### 2016-12-12 OZ AMV counts per spectral type

All 6h	VIS	IR	WV (cloud top)	Clear Air WV
Met-7	1327	11548	0	3084
Met-8	32239	62979	67113	43529
Met-10	3590	67237	74250	43859



### Time series of hourly AMVs counts, 1-10 Jan 2017

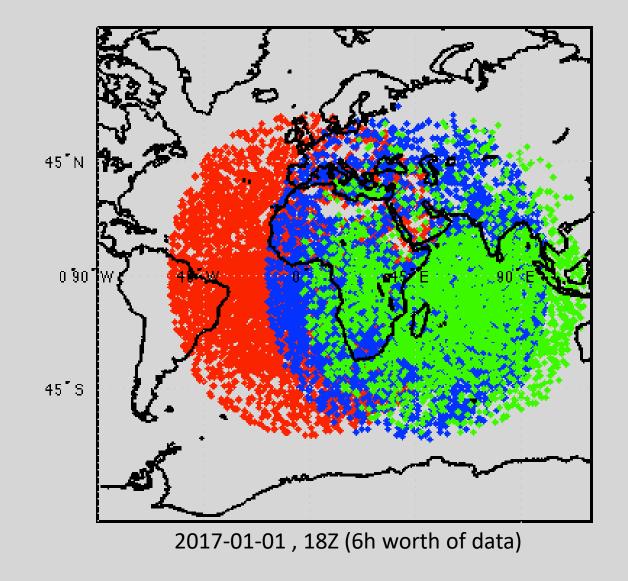




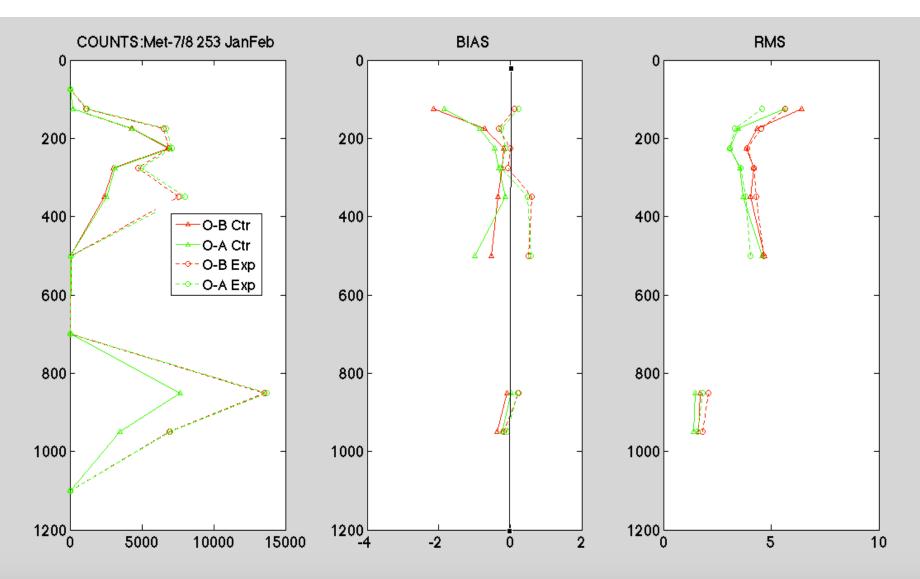
Speed, Direction and Pressure histograms Met-7 & Met-8 2017-01-01 (24h worth of data)

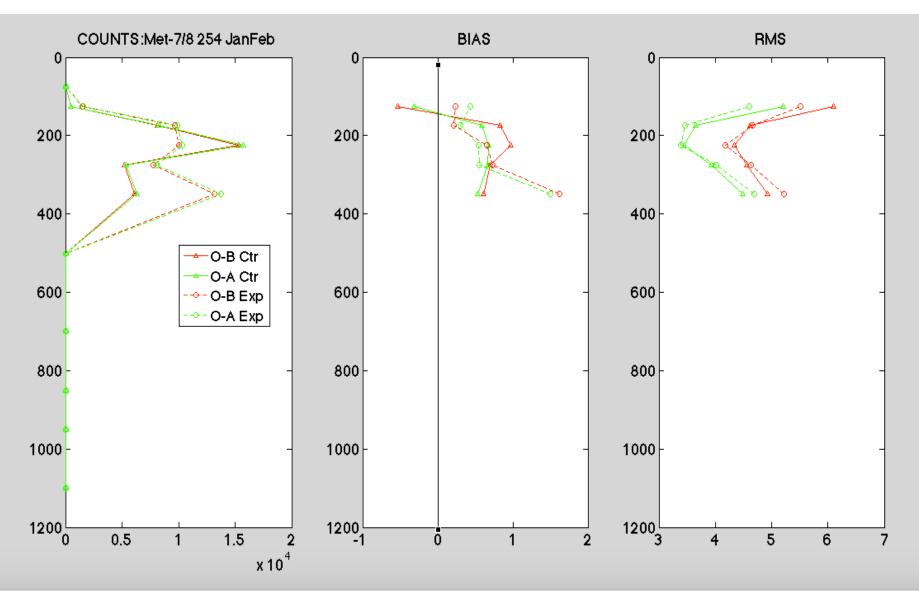
> Example: SPD, DIR and Pressure Met-7 vs Met-8 histogram comparison

AMVs Full Disk Coverage: Met-10 (red), Met-8 (blue) and Met-7 (green)



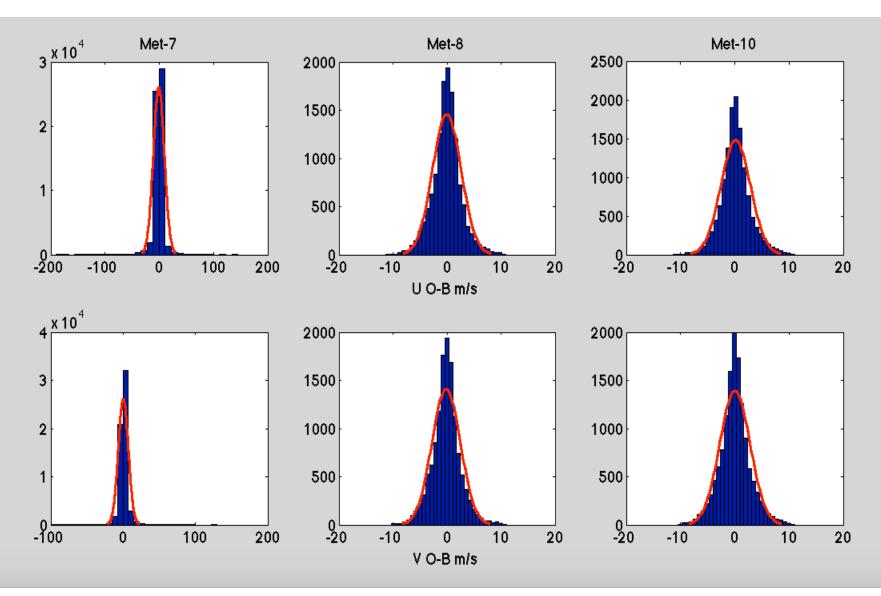
#### O-B and O-A profiles for Control (Meteosat 7) and Experiment (Meteosat 8) IR AMVs

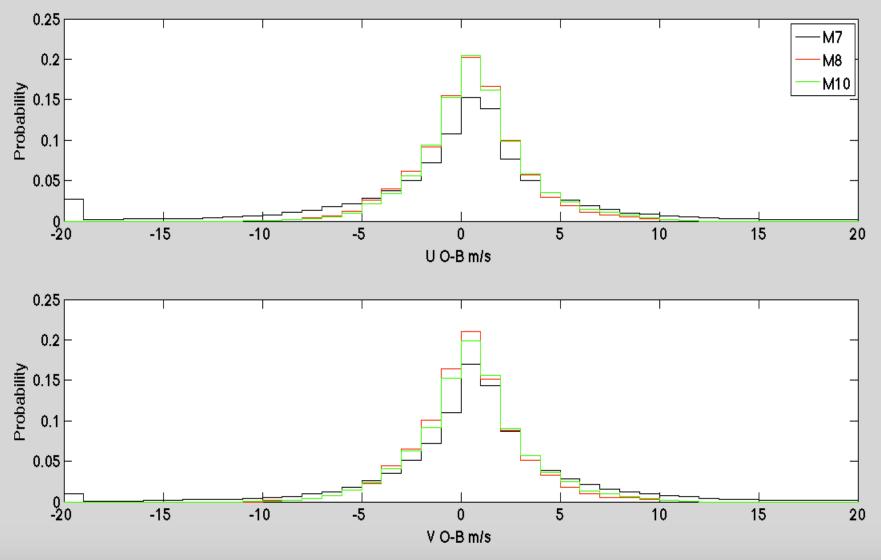




#### O-B and O-A profiles for Control (Meteosat 7) and Experiment (Meteosat 8) WV AMVs

#### O-B fit to Normal Distribution





### Final thoughts

Met-8 AMVs were thinned in the experiment, to match the current operational counts from Met-7

Met-7 and Met-8 are of comparable quality, and depending on the altitude and the counts, one or the other is slightly superior (~0.5m/s)

Both, Met-7 and Met-8's O-B profiles are similar to Met-10, Bias <= 1.5m/s and RMS <= 6m/s

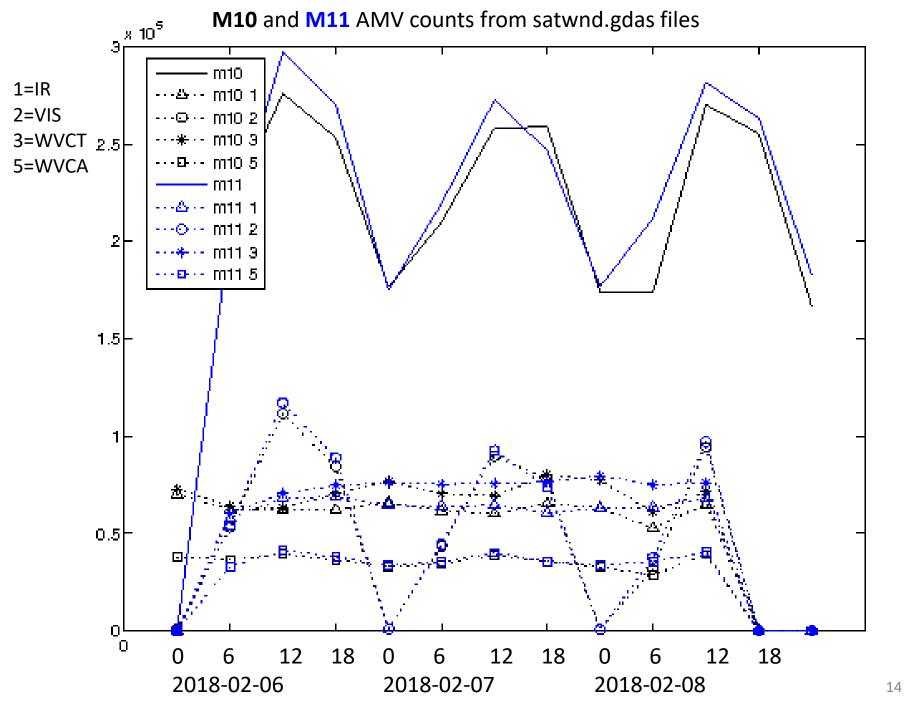
Meteosat transitions:

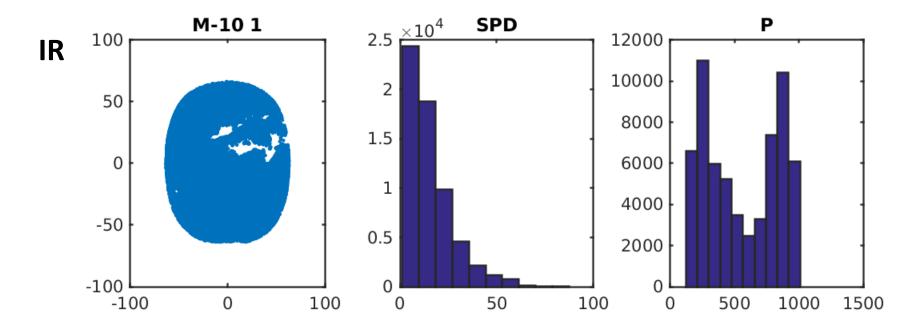
- From Meteosat 7 to Meteosat 8 winds
- From Meteosat 10 to Meteosat 11 winds early 2018

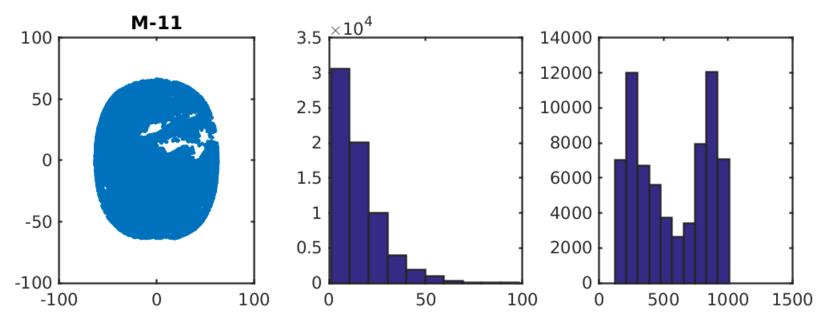
Preliminary evaluation of Himawary 9 winds

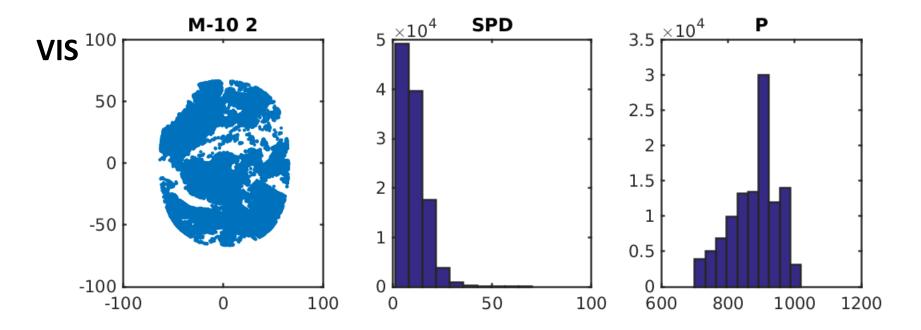
Quick peek at INSAT winds

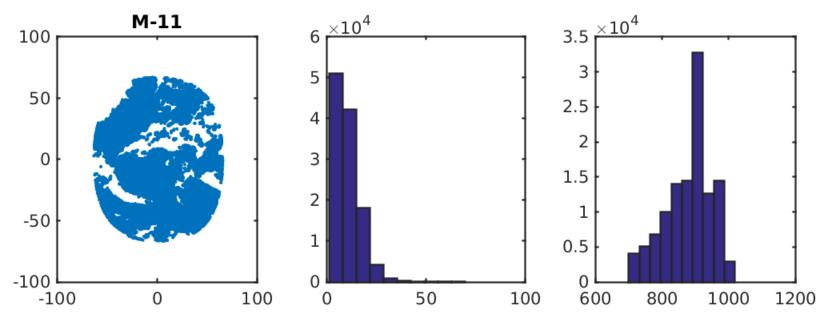
Evaluating and Assimilating GOES-16 winds

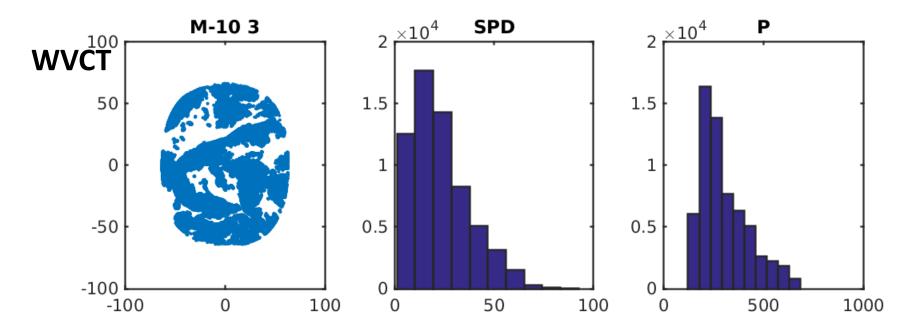


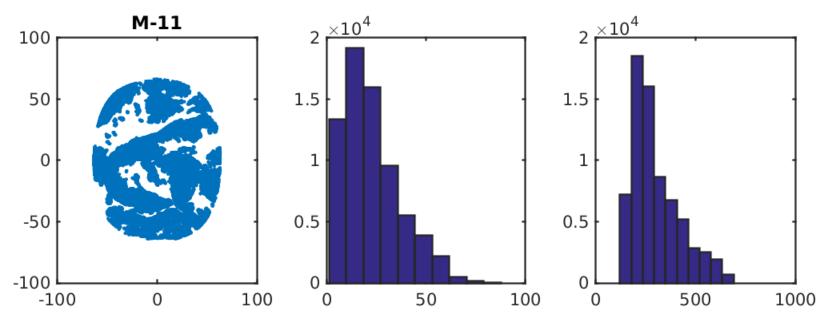


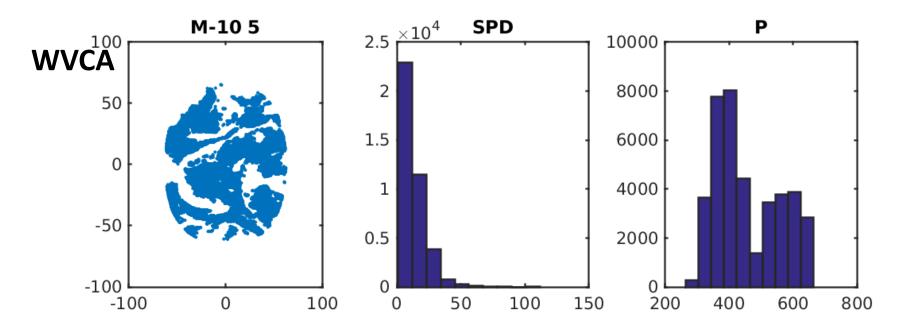


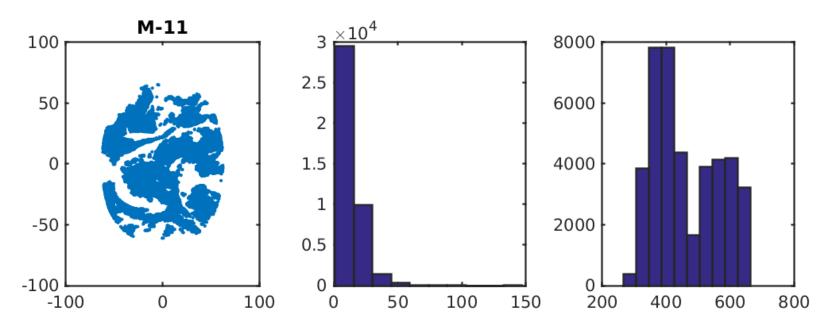








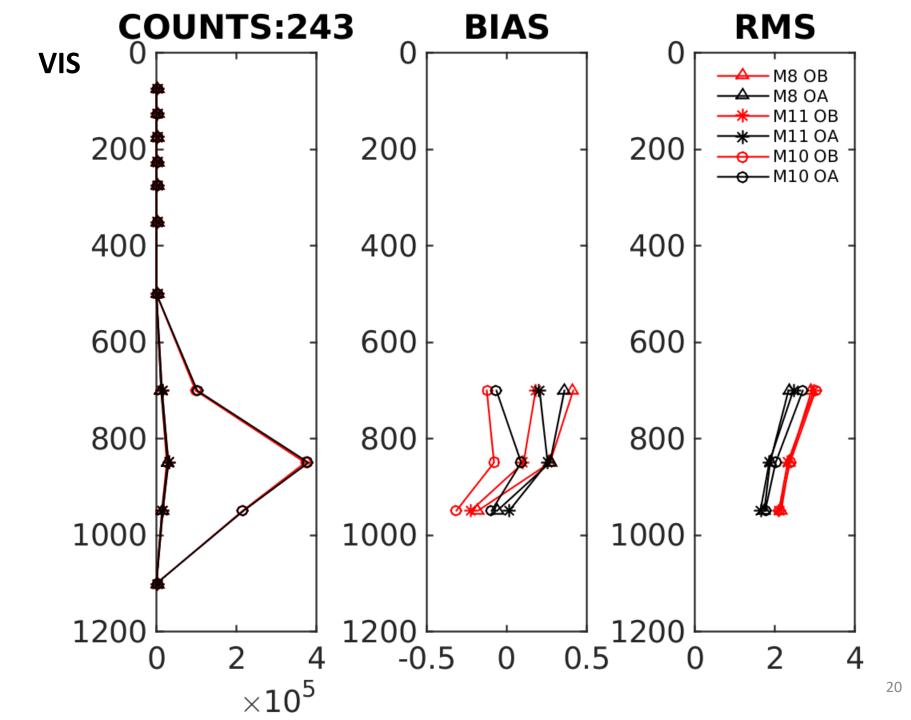


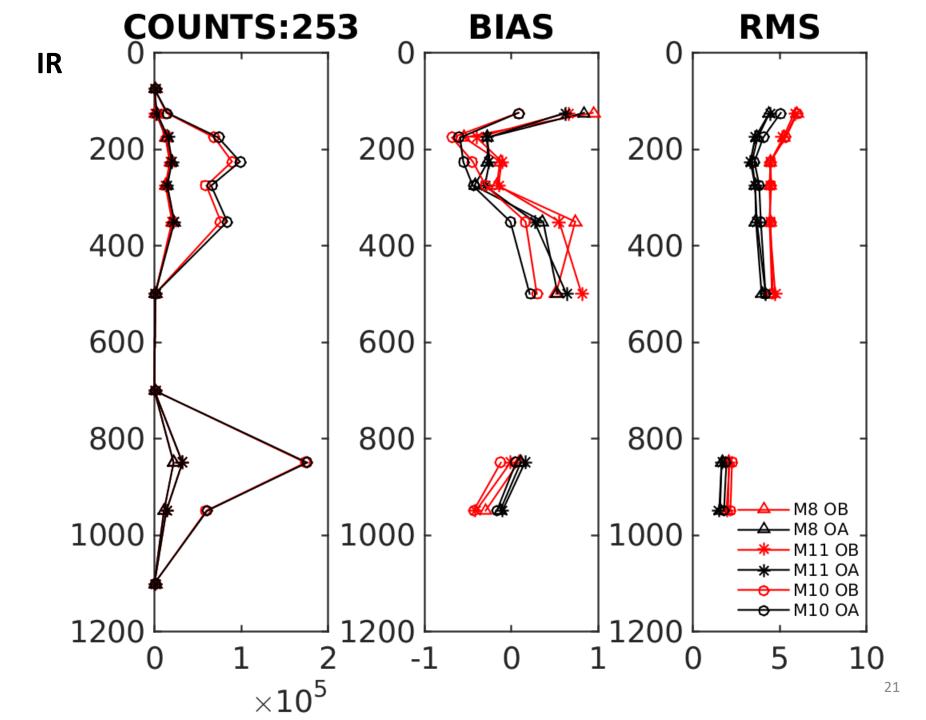


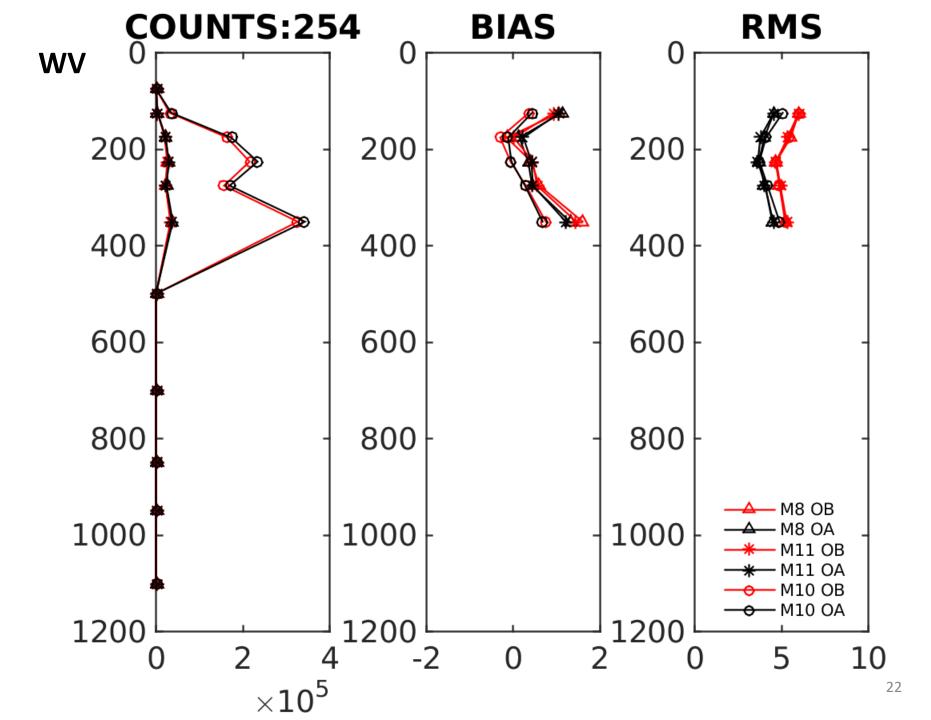
GSI experiment:

Meteosat 8 – use Meteosat 11 – use Meteosat 10 – monitor Parallel run @ T670

One month long, but plots only from 2018-02-06 06z – 2018-02-10-12z







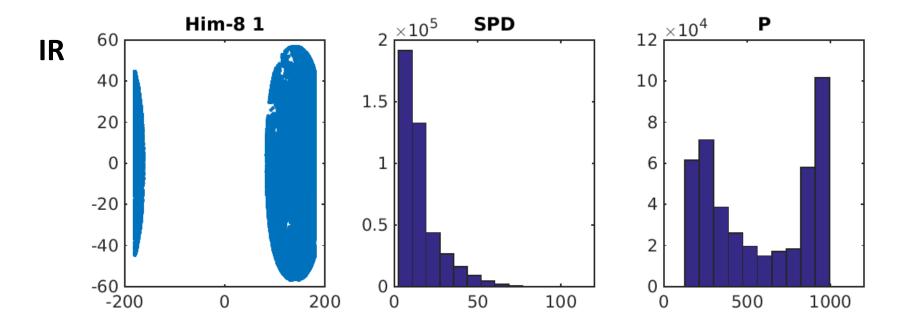
Meteosat transitions:

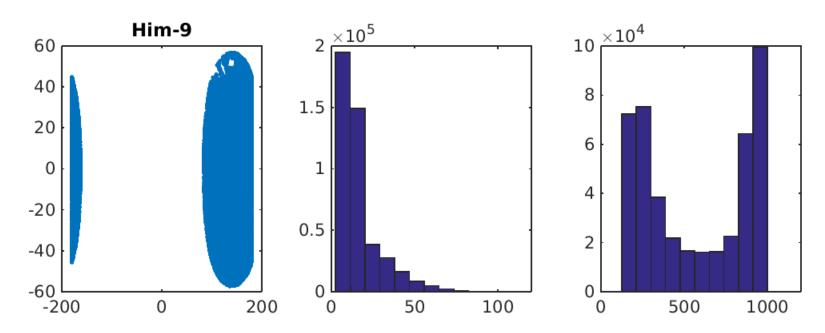
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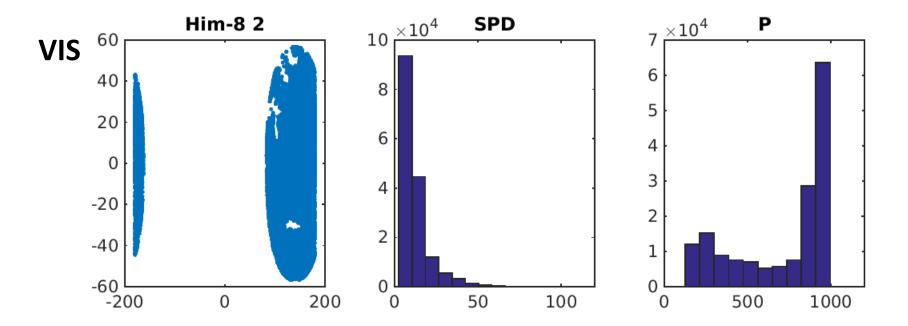
### Preliminary evaluation of Himawary 9 winds

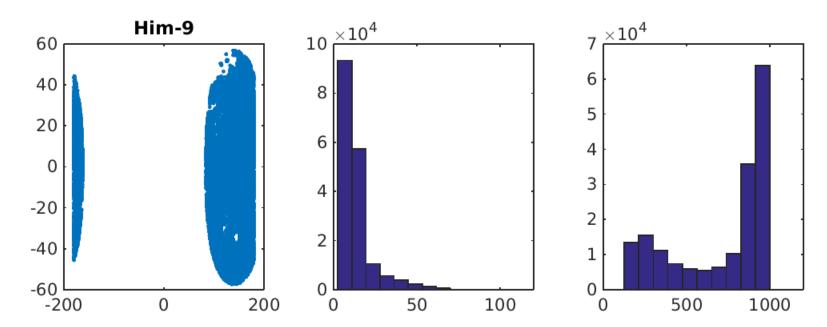
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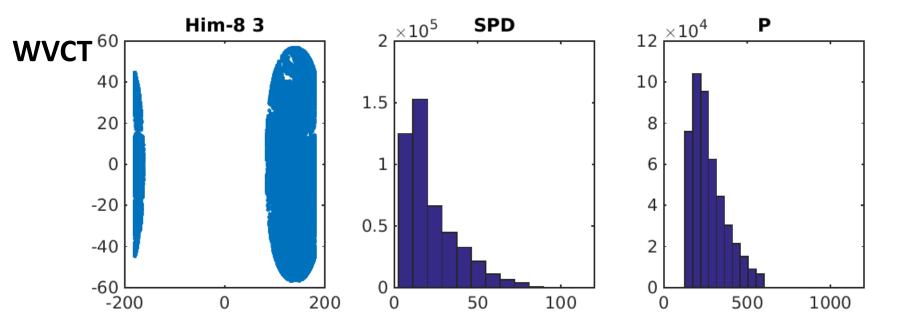
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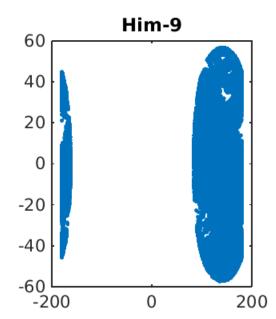


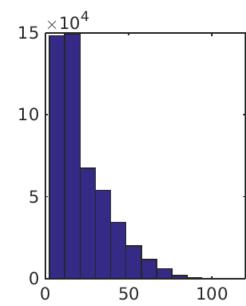


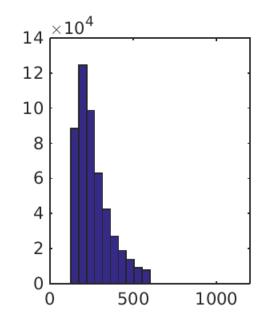




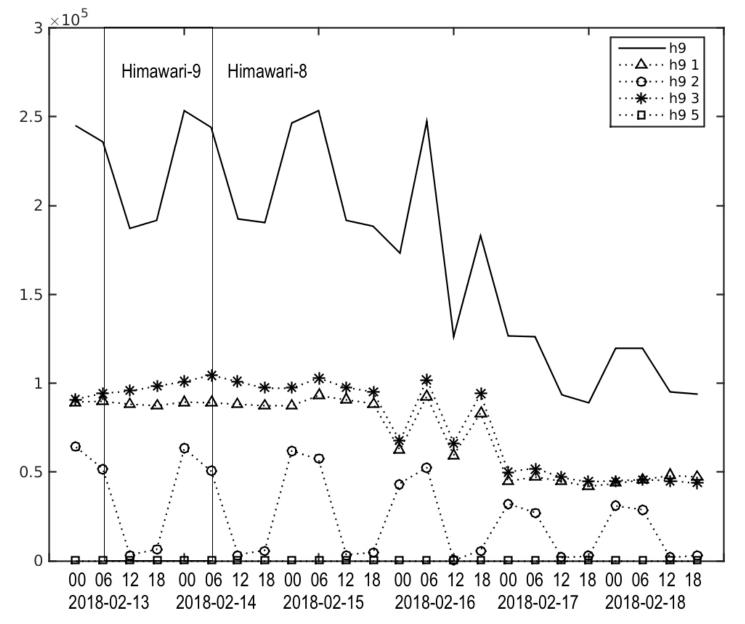




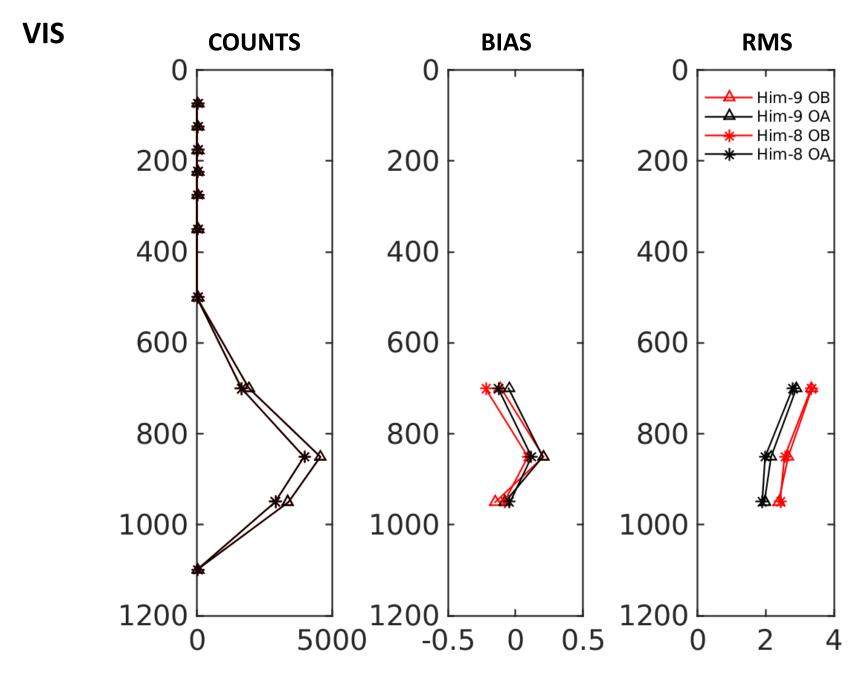


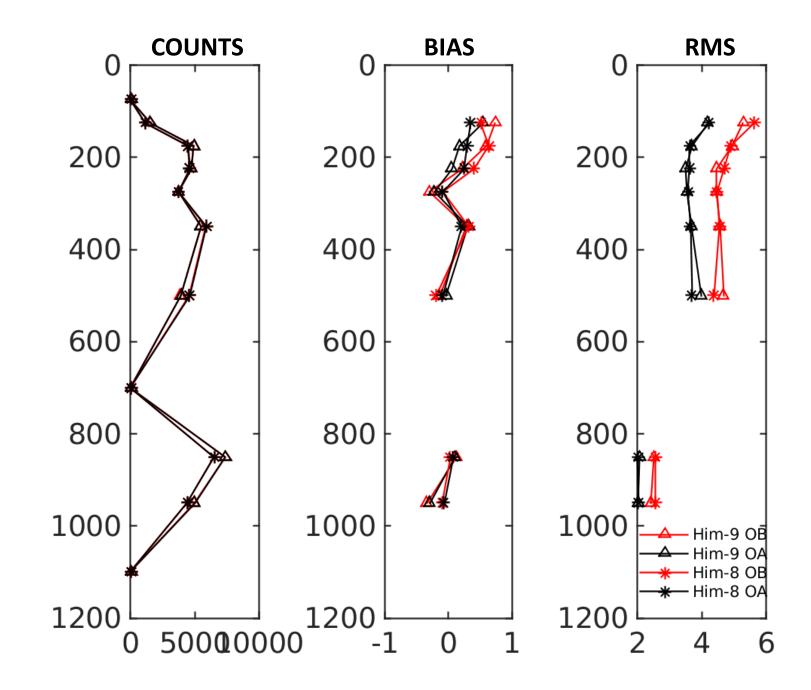


Himawari counts series

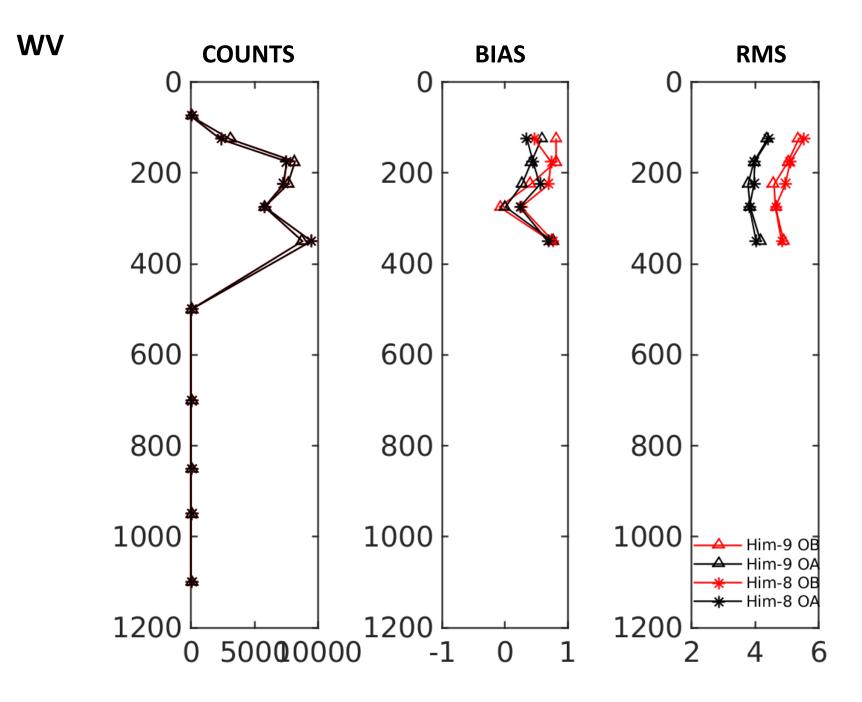


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IR



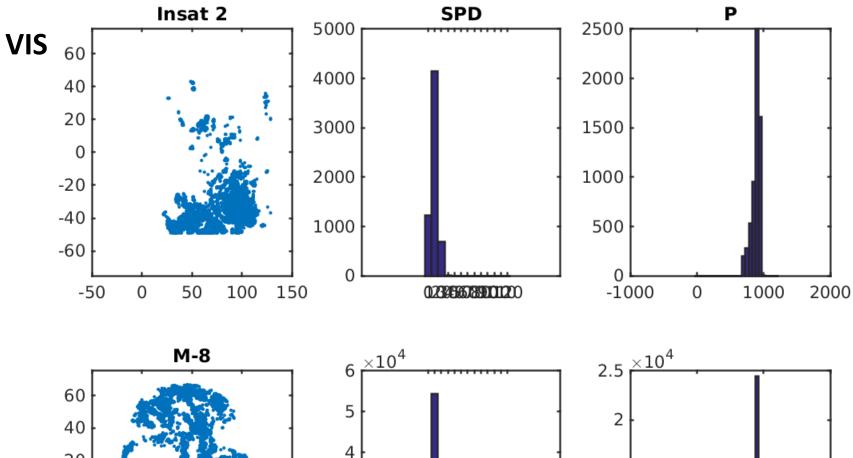
Meteosat transitions:

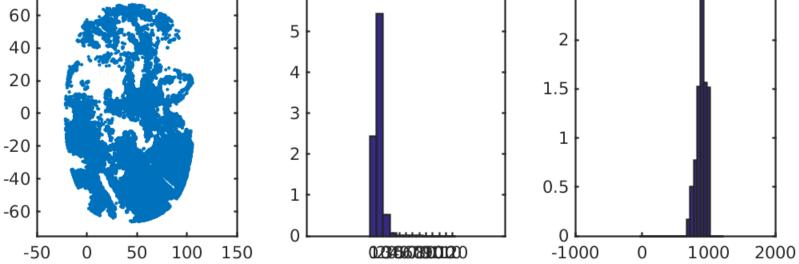
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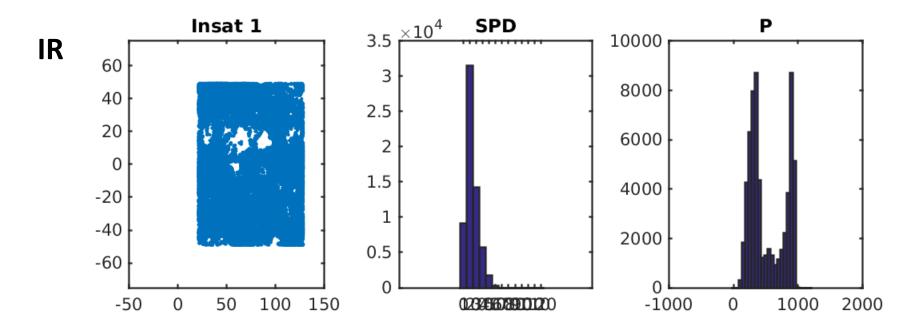
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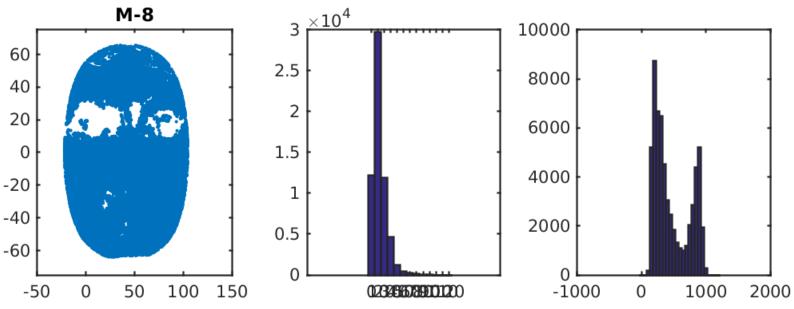
### Quick peek at INSAT winds

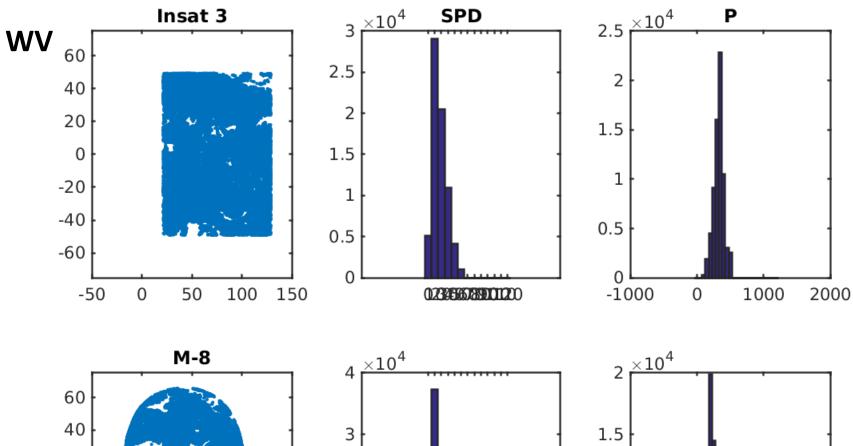
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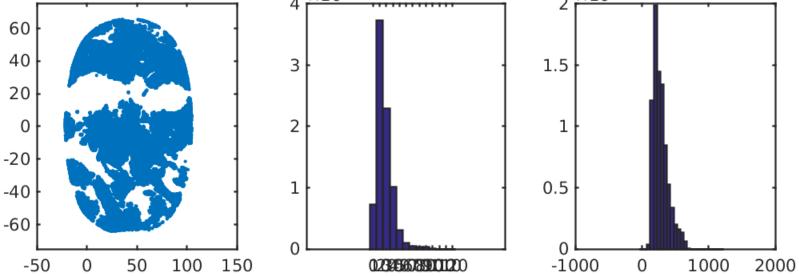












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### Preliminary GOES-R-like winds evaluation in GSI (from IWW13)

GOES-R-like winds – retrieved with Nested Tracking algorithm (developed for GOES-R) from GOES-13/15 imagery – observations from NESDIS STAR Setup: 3D-Hybrid run, GFS at T670, GSI at T254, EnKF at T254 64 Pressure levels 20140101- 20140201

Verification against operational analysis

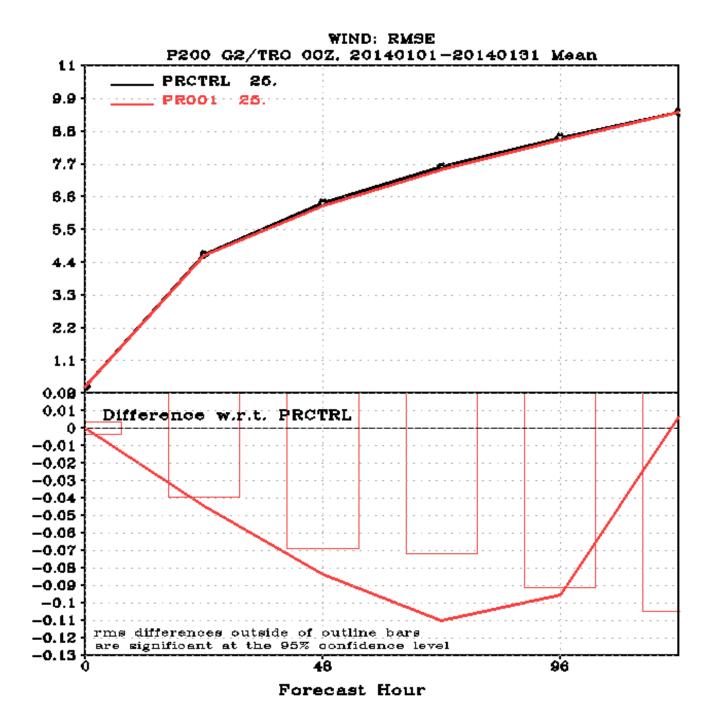
Used AMVs: Meteosat, MTSAT-2 and MODIS

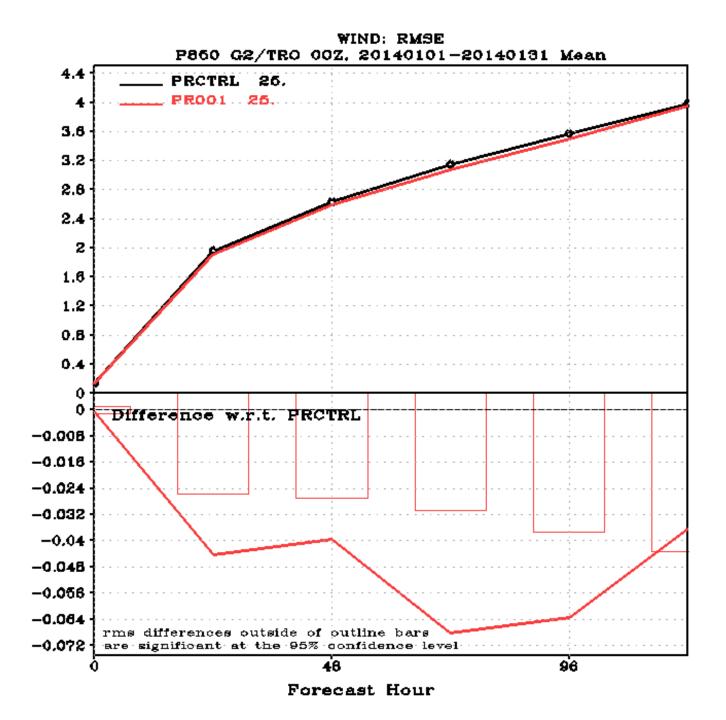
### New:

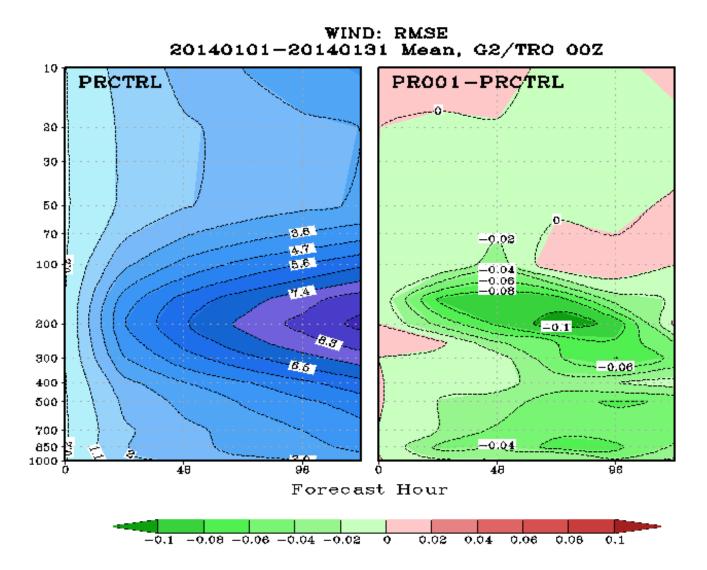
\* GOES-R-like winds replace GOES-13/15 winds for synoptic times 0, 6, 12, 18 Z \* ObsError\_GOES-R = ObsError \* 0.5

\* PCT1  $\in$  [0.04 0.5] , nested tracking parameter, a measure of the cluster standard deviation (BT) divided by the distance the cluster traveled between images

All winds subject to quality control and thinning as in operations (read\_satwnd.f90, setupw.f90, prepobs\_errtable.global, global\_convinfo.txt)







Operational GOES-16 (post launch GOES-R) winds status

July 2017 – WMO approved new BUFR format table
August – October 2017 – final BUFR adjustments and tests; height assignment updates implemented; operational feed finalized;

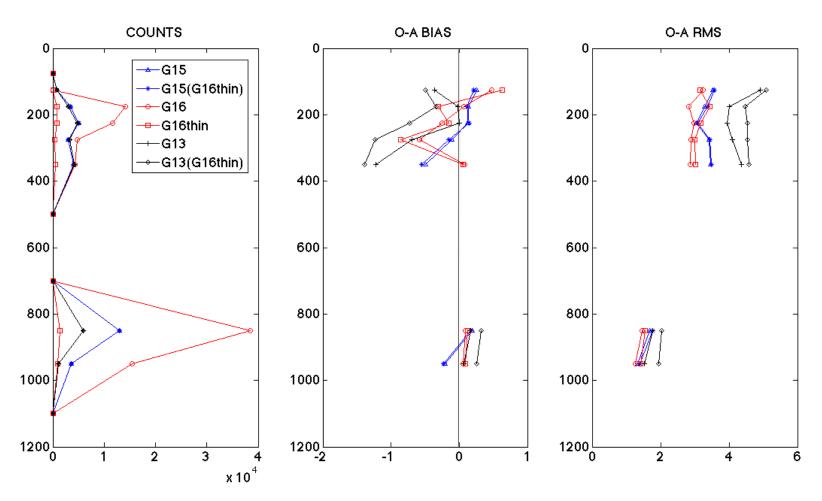
 November 2017 – real data for comprehensive GOES-R AMVs evaluation

- December 2017 GOES-16 moved to permanent location; AMV product not impacted
- •21 Dec 2017 monitoring GOES-16 in operation
- •5 Jan 2018 started assimilating GOES-16 AMVs

An accelerated implementation schedule was necessary to ensure continuity of GOES-E winds after GOES-13 winds were switched off. At the moment IR cloud-top, WV cloud-top and WV clear-sky winds are actively assimilated.

 Data quality is similar/better that seen from previous GOES satellites. Work continues to understand data better, to ensure positive FC impact and to include VIS and SWIR 40 Thinning test

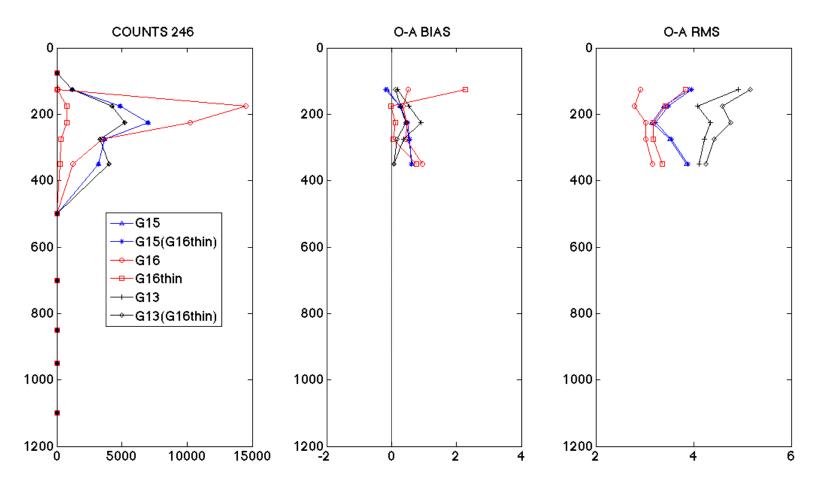
IR



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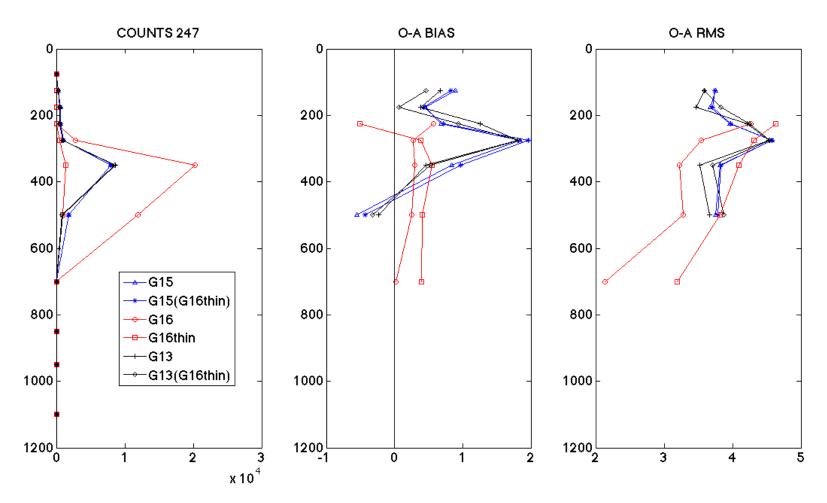
Thinning test

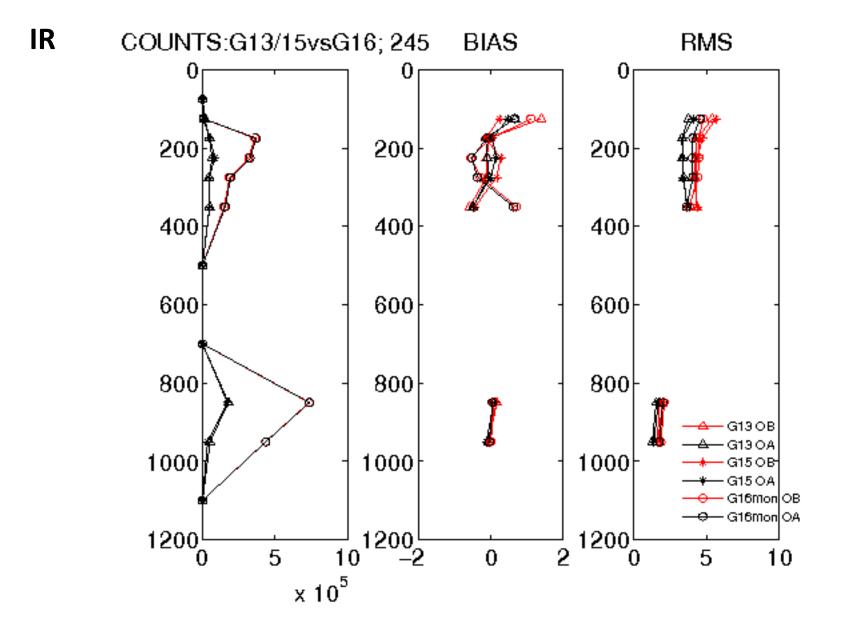
WV CT

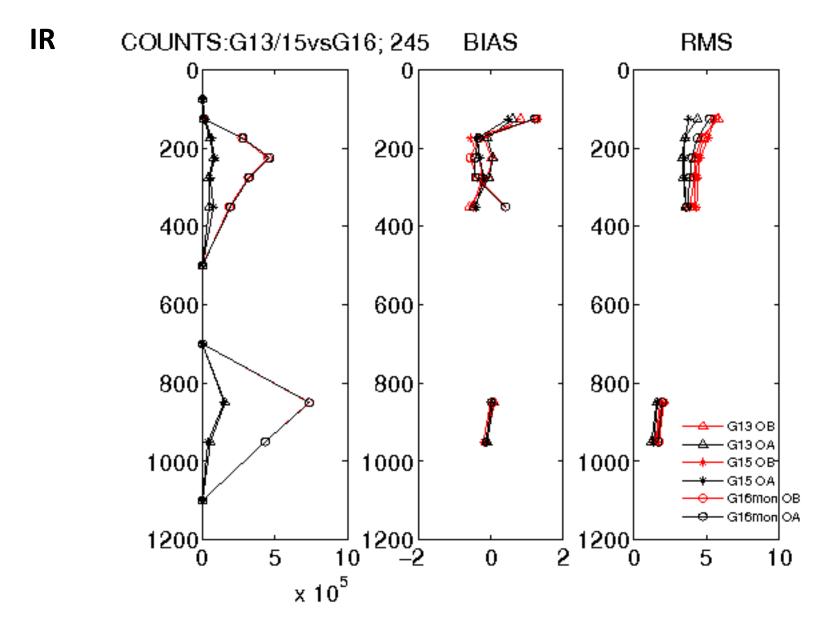


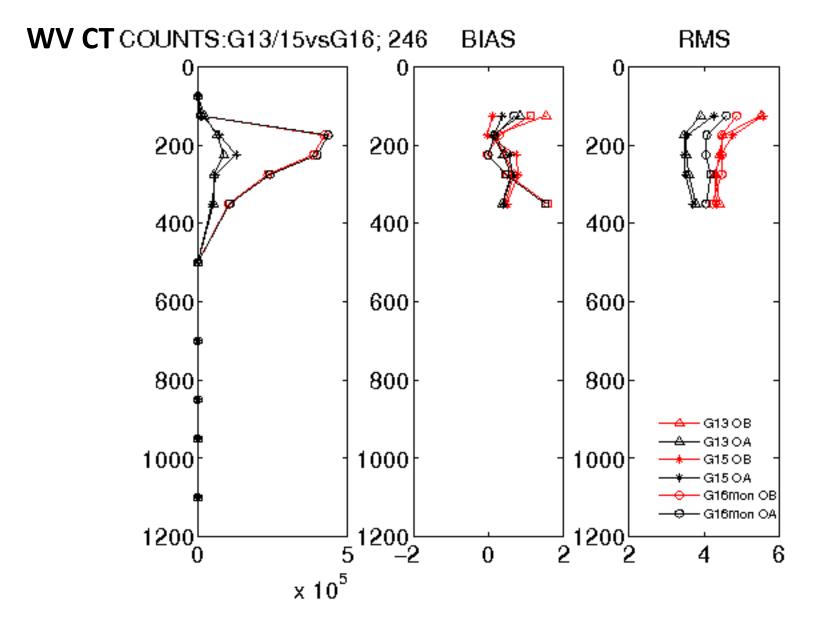
## Thinning test

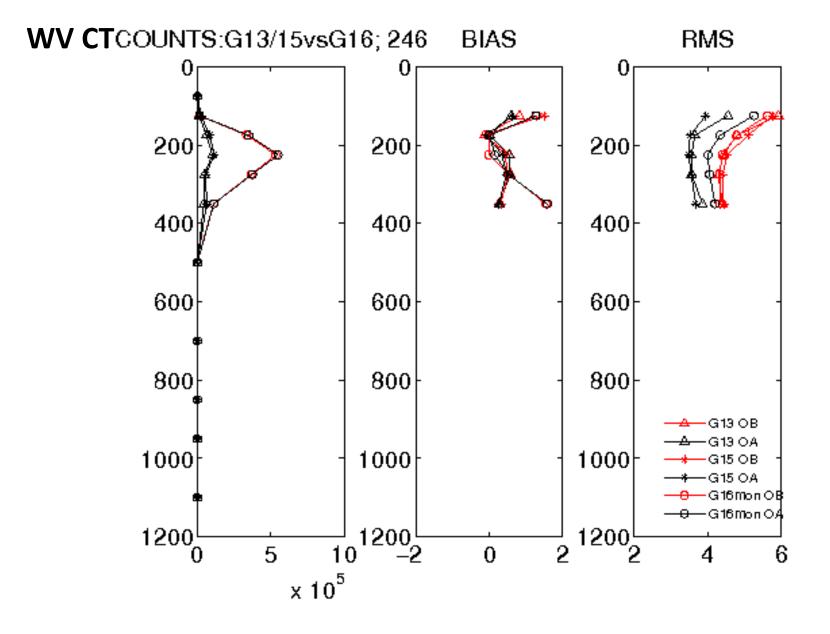
WV CA

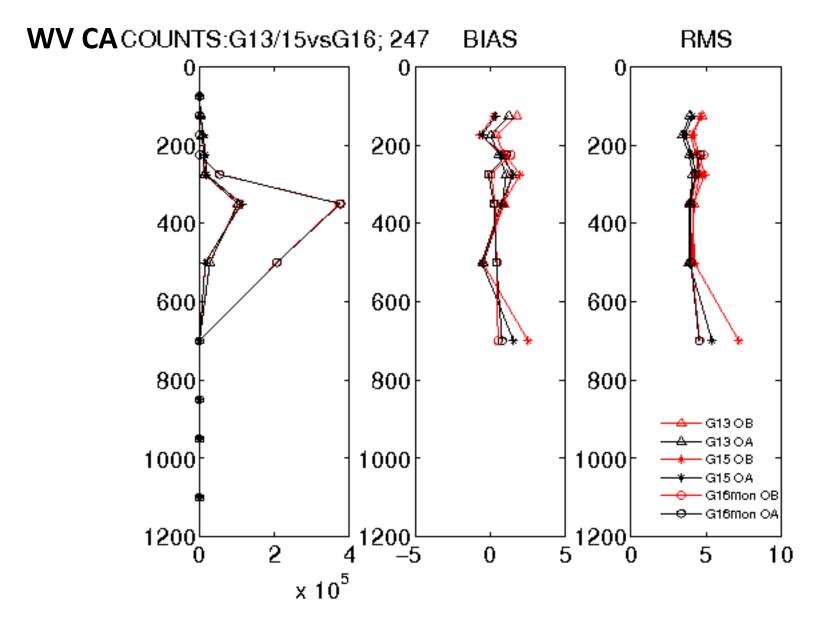


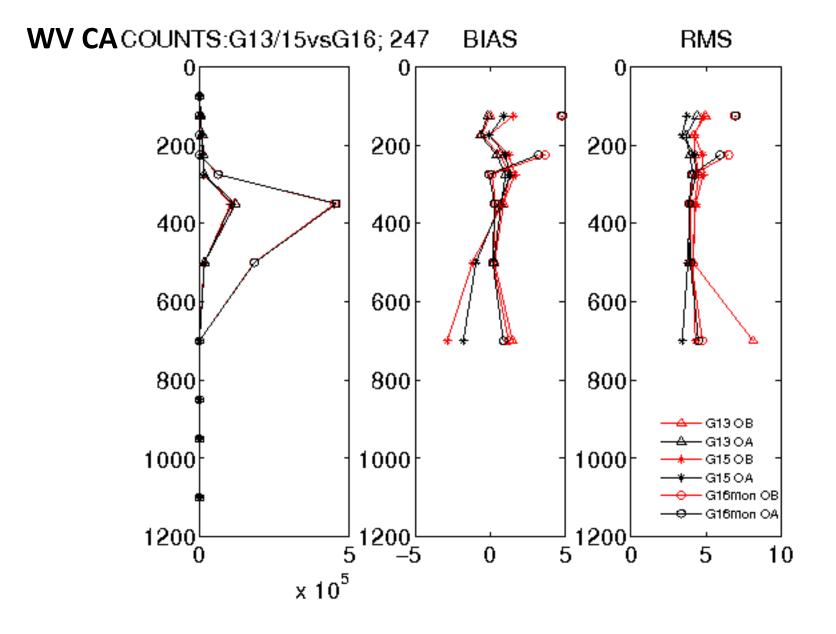




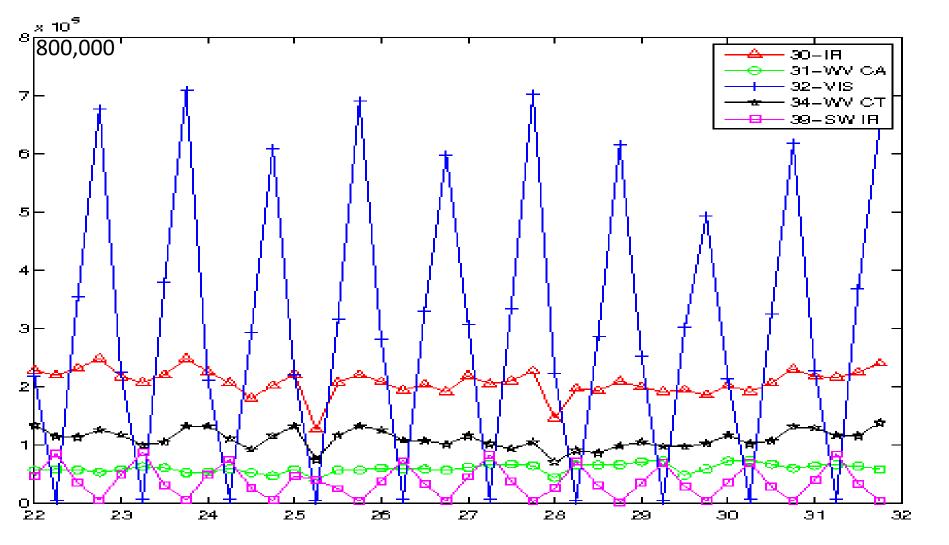




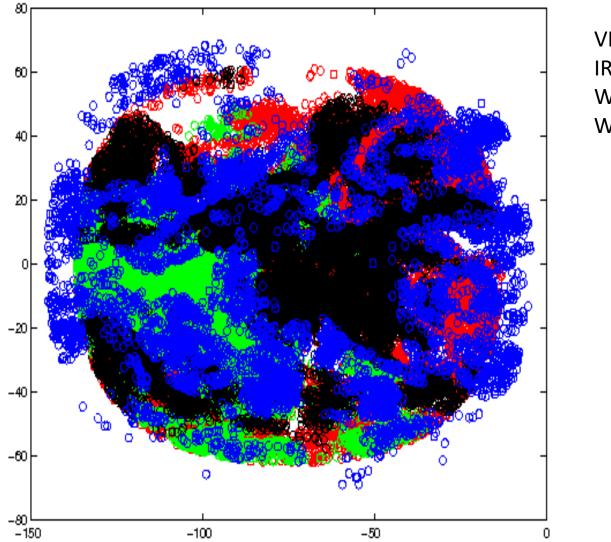




GOES-16 counts, Dec 2017



2018-Jan-16 00z GOES-16 AMVs spectral coverage





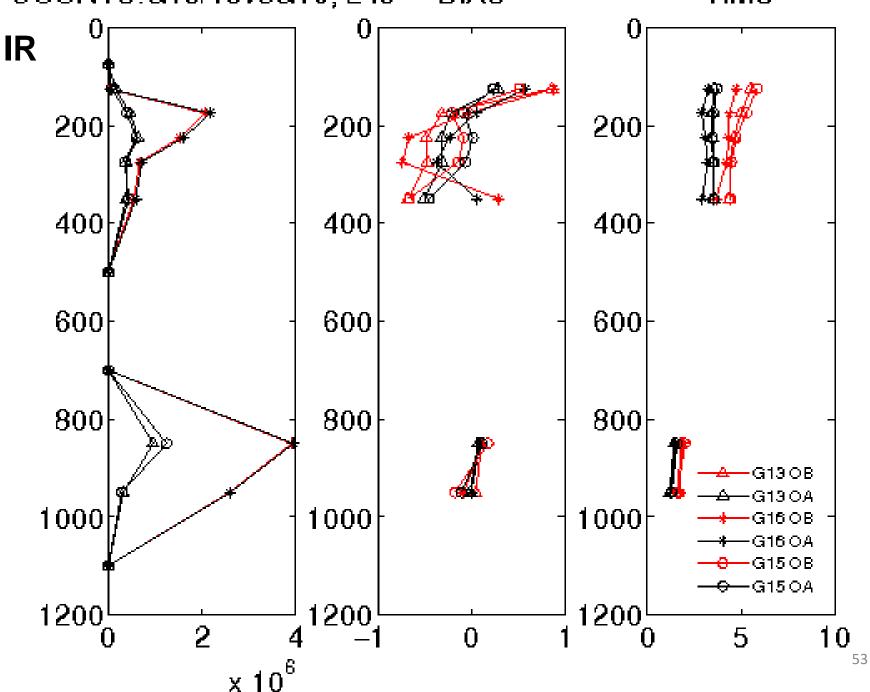
GOES-16 experiment

Control and Experiment @T670 Conrol : Goes **13** + Goes 15 Experiment : Goes **16** + Goes 15

No thinning, OE for Goes-16 is half of that for Goes-13/15

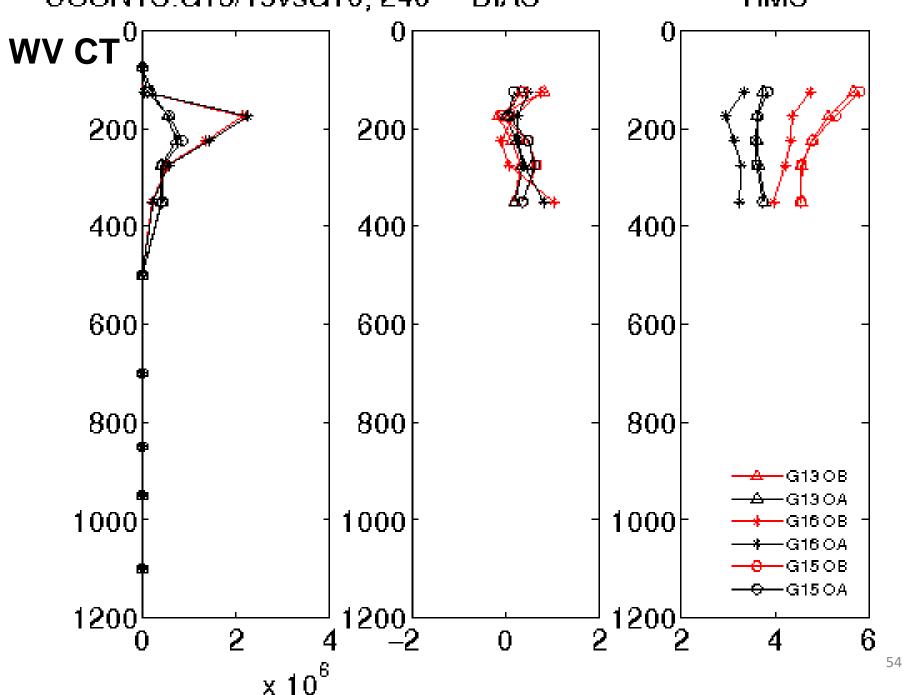
COUNTS:G13/15vsG16; 245 BIAS

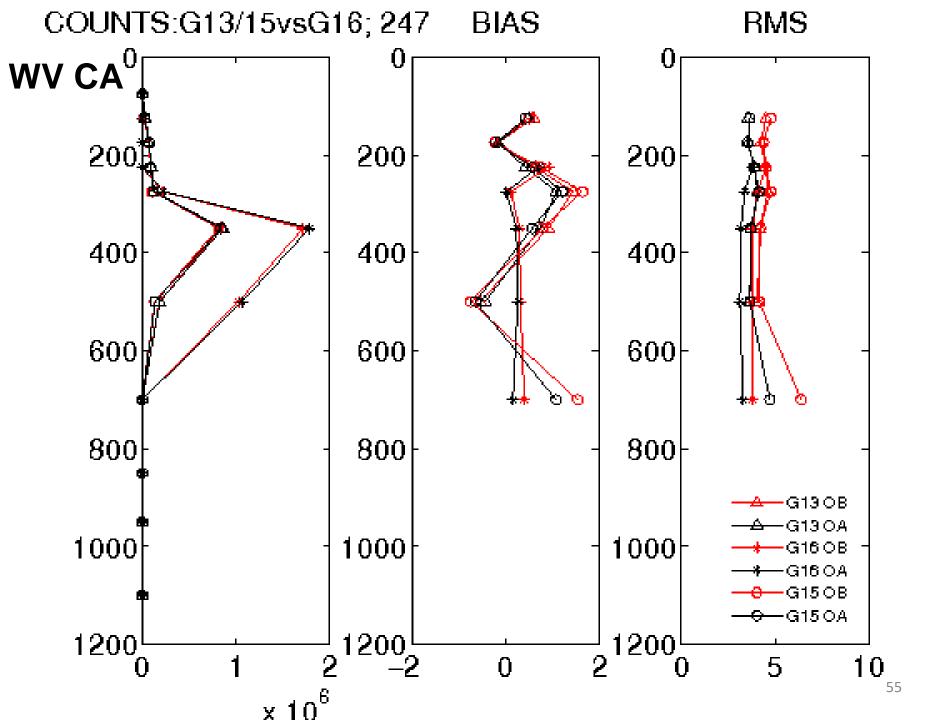




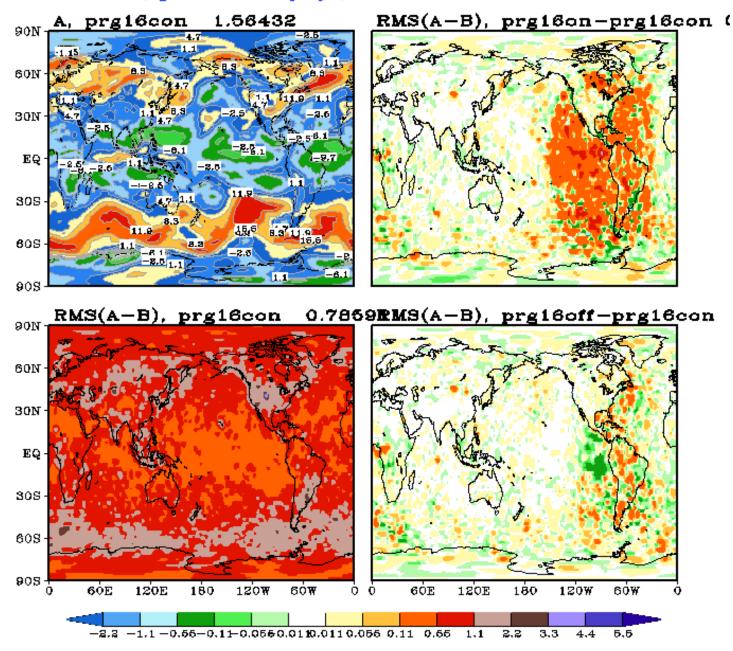
COUNTS:G13/15vsG16; 246 BIAS



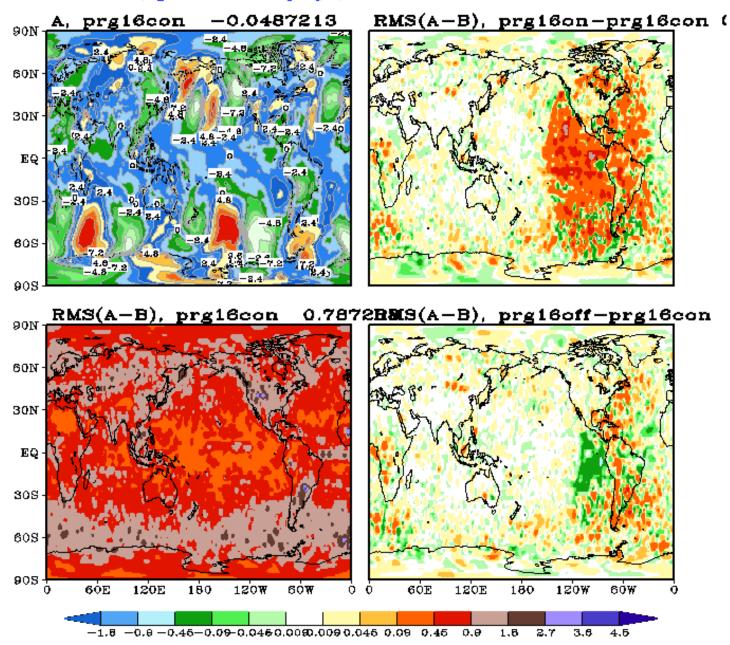




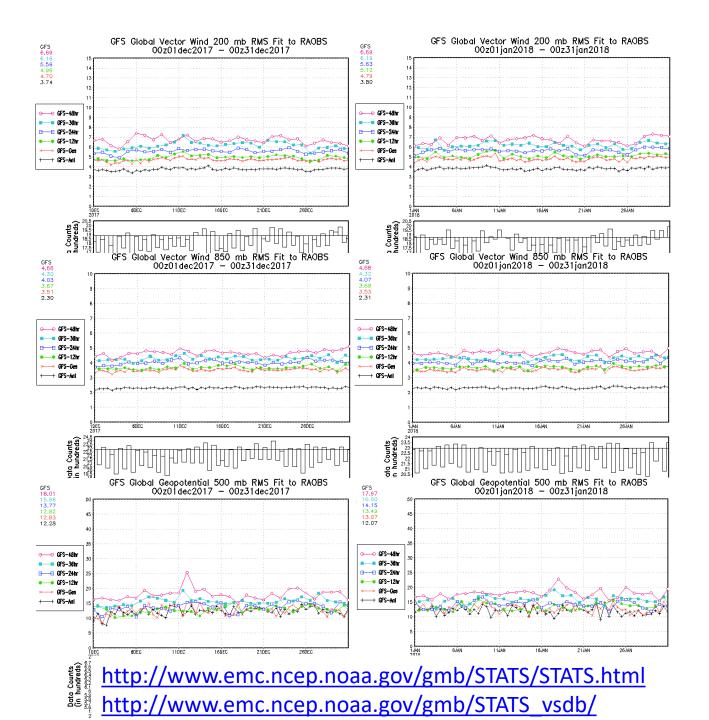
## RMS of GDAS Analysis Increments, U (m/s) 800 hPa, [00 06 12 18] Cyc, 00202Nov2017 ~ 18204Nov2017



## RMS of GDAS Analysis Increments, V (m/s) 800 hPa, [00 06 12 18] Cyc, 00202Nov2017 ~ 18204Nov2017



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Still investigating:

- High AMVs altitudes
- Normality of O-B distributions
- Observation Error
- PCT1's skill in predicting AMV departure from the GFS background
- Test new 'gross error check' reprocessed data (J.Daniel's talk)
- EFSOI

Lesson learned:

Longer in time overlap between satellites is needed!

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What's next?



