

Lecture #3 STATUS OF MONITORING OF SATELLITE AND AIRCRAFT DATA, NMC WASHINGTON

In response to Recommendation 8 of CBS-IX, the U.S. National Meteorological Center accepted the responsibility of acting as a lead center for monitoring the quality of observations from satellites and from aircraft. In addition, the NMC is prepared to monitor the quality of other observing systems, and to pass these monitoring statistics to the appropriate lead center.

At NMC, we have assembled the necessary software programs to carry out these obligations. Attached herewith is the results of the monitoring program for the month of January 1989. Also presented are some monitoring tools that have been developed to enable the operations personnel to have rapid access to statistical information on the observations data base. These tools are available at a work station, but are shown here as computer hard-copy.

Radiosonde and Pilot Observations.

Tables 1 & 2 show the results of monitoring the radiosonde/pilot subsystem. The format follows that set out by the lead center, ECMWF. There are, however, some important differences to consider when comparing or considering the lists from the two centers.

1: The observations of geopotential height that are differenced to the assimilating forecast have been adjusted for the solar radiation effects that NMC has, in the past, determined to be appropriate for each observing station. Thus, the differences do not, in general, apply to the data transmitted on the GTS; nor will they be strictly comparable to the statistics generated by the ECMWF, which does not make such corrections.

2: The observations of geopotential height have also been corrected, when appropriate, for obvious errors of hydrostatic consistency. This algorithm was explained in Lecture #2, together with a brief summary of the monitoring statistics this checking produces.

3: No statistics are given on the frequency with which the listed stations are rejected by the analysis scheme. This information is not readily available in summary form at the present time.

Aircraft Wind Observations.

Figure 1 shows the display of the mean vector difference for the month of Jan 1989 between the aircraft observations and the assimilating forecast. The vectors are the average of all differences occurring during the month in each 10 by 10 degree longitude-latitude interval. A minimum of 10

differences has been adopted as a threshold for displaying the vectors. A number of comments are also appropriate here: 1. The statistics for the aircraft observations (as well as for the SATOB vectors to be shown next) are averaged in 10x10 degree intervals, rather than in 5x5 degree intervals as is the practice of the ECMWF. (No information is available to us on any threshold number for the ECMWF vector differences.)

2. The presence of vectors over the continental U.S. in the NMC map, and the lack thereof in the comparable ECMWF map, is explained by the fact that the aircraft observations involved are PIREP observations which are not transmitted on the GTS. This deficiency has only recently been rectified. It will be necessary, however, for each operating center to convert from PIREP to a more useable form by considering the proper latitude-longitude coordinates for each position reported by the PIREP. These PIREP reports are of a much lower quality than regular aircraft reports (for a number of reasons). This is clearly shown by the magnitudes of the difference vectors over the continental U.S. versus those over the oceans.

Satellite Cloud Motion Vectors.

Figures 2,3,& 4 show the average bias in the differences between the SATOB vectors (high levels only, here) and the assimilating forecast. The format is the same as with the aircraft winds. However, NMC has chosen to depict the results for each of the SATOB producers separately, instead of together as with the ECMWF. In addition, the NMC accumulates statistics on colocated SATOB vectors. An example of approximately one month of such collocation comparisons is given in Table 3. These results indicate some rather interesting differences in height assignment practices between the satellite operators, as well as an estimate of the uncertainty that can be ascribed to these vectors.

Satellite Temperature Soundings.

Figure 5 & 6 show the monthly average bias between the SATEM 1000-850hPa thickness reports and the assimilating forecast. In these figures, only NOAA-10 SATEM data for the clear-path, (A), and the microwave-channel retrievals, (C), are shown. NMC has chosen this particular graphical depiction because of the obvious, and apparently time-consistent, geographic variations in the bias. Collocation difference profile statistics for a selected net of radiosonde stations are also available, but are not given here.

Discussion

In Table 1, the statistics of geopotential height differences were presented, and attention was drawn to the fact that the NMC attempts to account for some amount of radiosonde instrument incompatibility by making short-wave (solar) radiation corrections. This procedure has been

carried out at the NMC for many years. We attempt to keep a dictionary of each radiosonde reporting location with the type of sonde used and appropriate correction tables. These correction tables were constructed by consideration of day-night differences in geopotential heights and are set out in McInturff et al (1979). In recent times, maintenance of this procedure has become difficult because of changing radiosonde technology and instrument use practices. Figure 7 indicates the magnitude of the problem. This figure shows the difference in the 100hPa analysis corrections (the analysis minus the assimilating forecast) at 1200UTC from that at 0000UTC for the month of January 1989. The main feature of this map display is the large number of centers located over particular radiosonde sites (or site complexes) with differences of order 40m and greater. In almost every case, the difference center can be ascribed to consistent differences in the reported, and assimilated, 100hPa heights at 00UTC and 12UTC. Such a result indicates that the NMC procedure is not making the appropriate correction. We are presently engaged in revamping our radiosonde correction procedures to use the results of sonde colocation programs, and to extend the procedures to include long-wave, or night-time, corrections as needed.

TABLE 3
Colocation statistics - SATOB vs SATOB High level only
December 1988

GOES-EAST minus ESA (EuMetSat)						
Latitude	u diff mps	v diff mps	vector mps	s.d.	Alt diff km	Number
40-30N	0.7	4.0	10.1		0.8	10
30-20N	-0.2	-0.1	6.5		0.6	43
20-10N	-0.9	0.3	3.6		0.4	49
10-00N	0.5	-0.5	3.7		0.6	41
00-10S	0.5	-0.6	5.0		0.2	31
10-20S	-0.3	0.1	4.2		0.2	79
20-30S	-0.1	0.1	5.7		-0.1	22
30-40S	0.0	-3.6	9.5		0.3	22

GOES-WEST minus JMA (GMS)						
Latitude	u diff mps	v diff mps	vector mps	s.d.	Alt diff km	Number
40-30N	-0.9	3.0	7.4		1.2	8
30-20N	-0.1	3.2	6.3		0.7	27
20-10N	1.3	1.8	4.8		-0.8	22
10-00N	1.4	0.9	6.2		-0.4	19
00-10S	2.4	2.8	4.2		-0.8	7
10-20S	1.2	0.5	7.5		-0.3	16
20-30S	-4.6	2.5	8.9		0.7	10
30-40S	-3.4	-2.8	12.6		1.2	19

REFERENCES

- Collins, W. & L. Gandin. 1989. The Hydrostatic Checking of Radiosonde Heights and Temperatures, Parts I & II. Office Notes 344 & 351. NOAA, National Weather Service, National Meteorological Center, Washington D.C. (Available from the authors)
- DiMego, G. 1988. The National Meteorological Center Regional Analysis System. Monthly Weather Review, 116, 977-1000.
- Eyre, J.R. & A.C. Lorenc. 1989. Meteorological Magazine, 116, 13-17.
- Gandin, L. 1988. Complex Quality Control of Meteorological Observations. Monthly Weather Review, 116, 1137-1156.
- McInturff, R.M., F.G. Finger, K.M. Johnson & J. D. Laver. 1979. NOAA Technical Memo, NWS NMC 63, 47pp.

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Observations Data Base Inventory
Example of CRT scope display

DATE		LAST 30 DAYS		89-03-22		LAST 30 DAYS	
DATA FILE	DATA TYPE	DATA TIME	DATA COUNT	30-DAY MEAN	DEV.	SD	
SFCSM	511	0000Z	4594	4790.3	-196.3	80.3	-----
	511	0600Z	4940	4983.9	-43.9	127.7	-----
	511	1200Z	5245	4982.0	263.0	479.3	-----
	511	1800Z	5018	4900.1	117.9	125.8	-----
	512	0300Z	400	393.1	3.9	9.6	-----
	512	0600Z	320	320.7	-0.7	5.0	-----
SFCSI	512	1200Z	353	338.0	15.0	63.3	-----
	512	1800Z	353	393.1	-40.1	19.3	-----
	511	0300Z	3500	3710.1	-210.1	247.8	-----
	511	0900Z	3581	4093.1	-112.1	152.8	-----
	511	1500Z	3579	3353.2	-274.2	170.5	-----
	511	2100Z	3763	3895.0	-132.0	98.5	-----
\$FCSHP	512	0300Z	365	364.7	1.1	6.7	-----
	512	0900Z	302	302.3	-0.9	3.8	-----
	512	1500Z	403	390.4	9.6	13.8	-----
	512	2100Z	393	390.3	2.7	10.8	-----
	521	0000Z	11	5.0	5.0	2.1	-----
	521	0600Z	12	5.9	6.1	2.1	-----
SURFACE OCEAN STATION OCEAN WEATHER STATION	521	1200Z	8	5.9	2.1	1.9	-----
	521	1800Z	12	6.2	5.8	2.4	-----
	522	0000Z	965	366.7	98.3	35.7	-----
	522	0600Z	818	810.7	7.3	28.1	-----
	522	1200Z	793	797.5	-4.5	35.1	-----
	522	1800Z	775	788.2	-13.2	17.1	-----
SURFACE OCEAN STATION MOVING SHIP WITHOUT NAME	523	0000Z	41	36.7	4.3	3.7	-----
	523	0600Z	33	32.0	1.0	3.9	-----
	523	1200Z	33	33.1	-0.1	5.1	-----
	523	1800Z	27	35.1	-8.1	2.8	-----
	531	0000Z	82	80.5	1.5	1.0	-----
	531	0600Z	82	80.5	1.5	0.9	-----
SURFACE OCEAN STATION MOVING SHIP WITH NAME	531	1200Z	82	80.5	1.5	1.0	-----
	531	1800Z	82	80.4	1.6	0.8	-----
	561	0000Z	123	120.8	2.2	3.6	-----
	561	0600Z	138	131.8	6.2	5.6	-----
	561	1200Z	127	132.2	-5.2	3.4	-----
	561	1800Z	130	129.7	0.3	5.7	-----
SURFACE OCEAN STATION STATIONARY (CMAN AND)	562	0000Z	252	164.5	87.5	20.8	-----
	562	0600Z	214	152.6	61.4	30.2	-----
	562	1200Z	221	175.3	45.7	31.0	-----
	562	1800Z	179	203.9	-24.9	25.9	-----
	562	0000Z	252	164.5	87.5	20.8	-----
	562	0600Z	214	152.6	61.4	30.2	-----
SURFACE OCEAN STATION DRIFTING BUOYS	562	1200Z	221	175.3	45.7	31.0	-----
	562	1800Z	179	203.9	-24.9	25.9	-----
	562	0000Z	252	164.5	87.5	20.8	-----
	562	0600Z	214	152.6	61.4	30.2	-----
	562	1200Z	221	175.3	45.7	31.0	-----
	562	1800Z	179	203.9	-24.9	25.9	-----

STATION	TYPE	TIME	WIND	TEMP	PRES	MOIST	WIND DIR	WIND SPCD	TEMP	PRES	MOIST	WIND DIR	WIND SPCD	TEMP	PRES	MOIST	WIND DIR	WIND SPCD	TEMP	PRES	MOIST	
UPPER-AIR LAND STATION	BY BLOCK AND STATION																					
UPPER-AIR OCEAN STATION	OCEAN WEATHER STATION																					
UPPER-AIR OCEAN STATION	MOVING SHIP WITH NAME																					
UPPER-AIR OCEAN STATION	MOVING SHIP WITHOUT NAME																					
UPPER-AIR RECONNAISSANCE																						
UPPER-AIR AIREPS																						
UPPER-AIR PIREPS																						
UPPER-AIR CLOUD WIND	GOES EAST																					
UPPER-AIR CLOUD WIND	GOES WEST																					
UPPER-AIR CLOUD WIND	INDIA																					
UPPER-AIR CLOUD WIND	JAPAN																					
UPPER-AIR CLOUD WIND	EUROPE																					
SURFACE BOGUS	SLP FOR NORTHERN HEM																					
SURFACE BOGUS	MOISTURE																					

STATION

TYPE

TIME

WIND

TEMP

PRES

MOIST

WIND DIR

WIND SPCD

TEMP

PRES

MOIST

WIND DIR

WIND SPCD

TEMP

PRES

MOIST

TABLE 1
LIST OF SUSPECT STATIONS: TEMPS - GEOPOTENTIAL HEIGHT

Jan 1989

Monitoring Center: U.S. NMC

Standard of Comparison : Six-Hour Forecast

Standard Level (1000-100 hPa)

Selection Criteria : at least 10 Obs and 100m RMS difference

WMO Ident	Obs Time	Level	Obs Recd	RMS Dif	Bias
4202	12	100	14	101	-59
15420	12	100	27	148	88
21358	12	100	28	121	103
22113	00	100	28	130	101
22113	12	100	28	161	132
22820	00	150	27	118	85
22820	12	100	28	166	137
22845	12	100	19	150	122
23078	00	100	24	145	110
23078	12	100	23	165	127
23205	00	100	27	105	-11
24641	12	100	23	106	99
26063	12	250	24	109	74
26422	00	100	25	149	-138
26422	12	100	28	131	-116
26781	12	100	17	108	50
29263	00	100	26	105	95
29263	12	100	25	108	92
31168	00	100	19	103	93
31770	00	100	26	102	95
33393	00	100	31	103	31
33393	12	100	31	115	33
33658	12	100	28	114	68
34300	00	100	20	140	124
34300	12	100	26	161	151
38507	00	100	26	154	143
38507	12	100	30	143	132
38879	12	200	11	104	-38
40437	00	100	18	180	68
44259	12	100	27	141	113
44288	00	100	25	111	22
44354	00	150	25	113	71
44354	12	100	23	108	82
44373	00	100	28	206	174
44373	12	100	27	161	155
48327	00	100	24	152	-13
48820	00	100	13	107	100
51886	12	150	22	108	-24
54337	00	100	17	122	-61
56964	00	100	28	139	119

TABLE 1
 LIST OF SUSPECT STATIONS: TEMPS - GEOPOTENTIAL HEIGHT
 (meters)

Jan 1989

Monitoring Center: U.S. NMC

Standard of Comparison : Six-Hour Forecast

Standard Level (1000-100 hPa)

Selection Criteria : at least 10 Obs and 100m RMS difference

MO Ident	Obs Time	Level	Obs Recd	RMS Dif	Bias
56964	12	100	29	135	128
57957	12	100	27	103	94
59431	00	100	24	106	92
59431	12	100	29	105	93
59758	12	100	28	105	98
60760	12	100	25	121	29
61996	12	100	15	102	-95
62721	12	100	10	153	142
82193	12	100	23	115	98
82400	12	100	16	133	97
83378	00	100	27	114	90
83378	12	100	30	109	93
89001	12	100	16	167	38
94312	00	100	28	103	19
96237	00	100	13	140	-108
UHQS	12	150	15	104	80

N.B. All geopotential observations from Block 42&43 stations
 are not used and do not appear in this Table.

TABLE 2
LIST OF SUSPECT STATIONS: TEMPS/PILOTS - WINDS

JAN 1989

Monitoring Center: U.S. NMC

Standard of Comparison : Six-Hour Forecast

Standard Level (1000-100 hPa)

Selection Criteria : at least 10 Obs and 15 mps rms
vector

WMO Ident	Obs Time	Level	Obs Recd	RMS Dif	uBias	vBias
7510	00	200	23	22.4	0.9	3.2
15120	00	100	24	16.9	-6.4	-3.2
15420	00	100	21	17.1	-4.1	-0.8
15480	00	100	29	16.0	-6.3	-5.3
16622	12	250	21	15.7	0.1	2.5
24259	00	100	28	17.3	-4.9	-15.4
24959	12	100	26	17.2	-4.2	-15.2
30635	00	100	27	15.3	-3.2	7.8
30635	12	250	29	15.0	0.6	6.8
38392	00	200	26	18.7	-1.7	0.3
41530	00	150	16	26.7	-0.6	-6.9
41661	00	300	14	41.1	-38.1	-2.0
41675	00	300	13	28.2	-20.9	-6.6
41780	00	200	12	20.9	-9.1	3.5
41780	12	200	23	16.3	-6.9	2.9
42027	00	250	19	27.8	-17.9	-2.2
42027	12	200	17	26.5	-13.9	-7.2
42182	00	250	22	18.1	11.2	-1.5
42182	12	200	22	15.6	8.1	4.1
42339	12	150	13	18.4	1.1	9.1
42410	00	250	17	16.1	2.5	-2.4
42492	12	300	13	15.6	2.4	-10.9
42779	12	250	12	16.8	-5.6	1.4
43014	00	250	15	17.4	10.6	-0.3
43014	12	150	11	16.7	10.8	-0.5
44259	00	200	20	17.3	-2.4	-0.3
47138	00	150	31	27.1	-22.9	9.1
47138	12	150	30	24.3	-20.0	8.9
47158	12	250	30	15.7	9.6	2.7
47185	12	250	29	15.2	2.4	3.3
48820	00	300	10	18.5	7.1	-1.7
54497	00	150	26	19.3	13.1	2.9
55299	00	300	24	15.5	-0.6	5.2
55299	12	200	11	23.5	3.3	-9.2
55591	00	300	26	15.8	7.0	-4.8
55591	12	250	23	19.8	12.7	-7.7
56029	00	250	28	15.5	2.7	-4.6
56137	00	250	19	15.7	5.1	-9.4
56146	12	400	28	15.8	0.6	-2.3
56571	00	250	28	15.1	7.7	-6.7
56651	00	300	14	17.8	10.2	-8.2
56651	12	300	18	16.7	0.9	-4.8

TABLE 2

LIST OF SUSPECT STATIONS: TEMPS/PILOTS - WINDS

JAN 1989

Monitoring Center: U.S. NMC

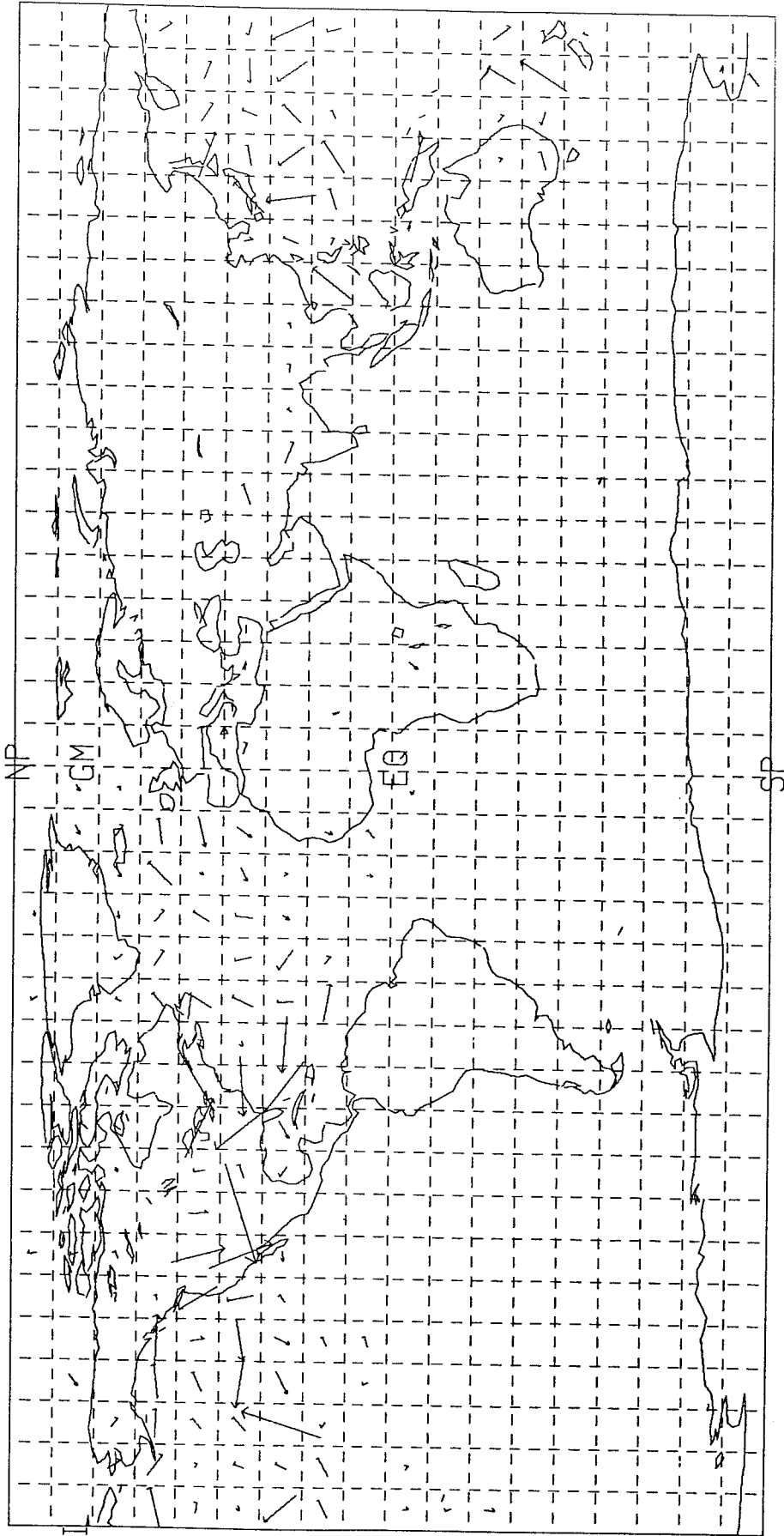
Standard of Comparison : Six-Hour Forecast

Standard Level (1000-100 hPa)

Selection Criteria : at least 10 Obs and 15 mps rms
vector

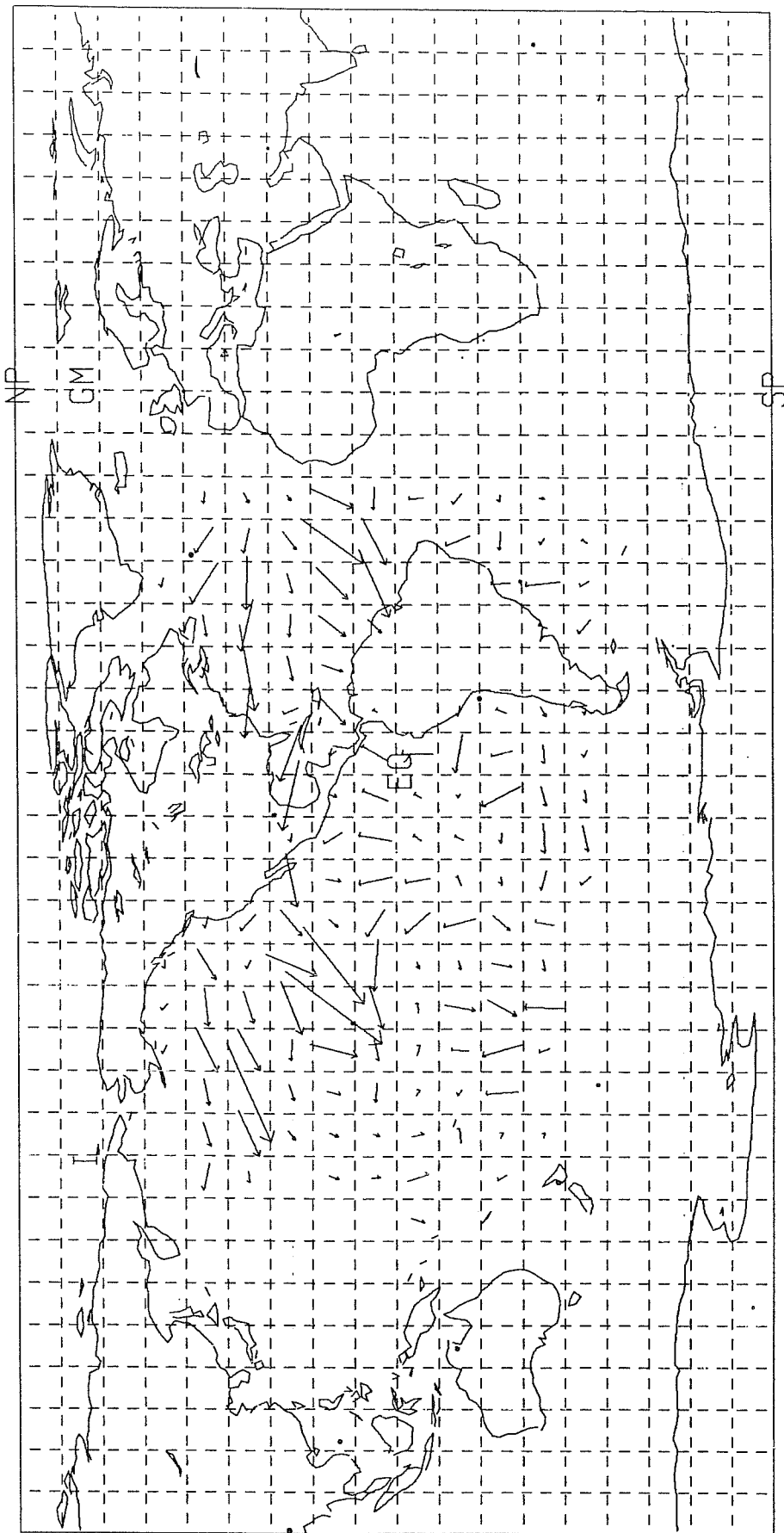
WMO Ident	Obs Time	Level	Obs Recd	RMS Dif	uBias	vBias
57245	12	300	22	15.5	-3.9	-7.4
58666	00	300	29	25.1	12.1	13.9
58666	12	300	29	25.4	13.4	15.2
60571	00	200	24	15.2	8.3	-3
60630	00	150	16	24.9	11.2	-1.5
60630	12	200	19	15.5	5.4	-2.7
61223	12	300	12	16.8	-7.4	1.6
62721	12	200	13	20.3	3.6	0.4
68816	00	150	29	19.3	5.7	-9.6
68816	12	200	30	17.0	5.4	-6.8
68994	00	250	18	20.9	-6.2	-4.7
76151	12	250	19	15	0.1	4.0
76644	12	100	27	17.1	-4.3	-2.2
87155	12	150	29	16.1	6.4	2.6
87344	12	200	16	15.1	-3.2	-1.4
87576	12	250	29	15.8	3.5	0.6
87623	12	200	23	15.9	-4.8	-0.9
89001	00	300	16	17.6	-6.9	4.1
89001	12	300	18	23.1	-6.3	8.8
89009	00	300	25	15.7	4.0	0.7
89009	12	300	25	16.1	1.6	1.9
96237	00	100	16	16.3	2.1	-1.9
DBBH	12	300	13	16.0	-6.4	2.3

3



AIRCRAFT , OBS-6HR FCST

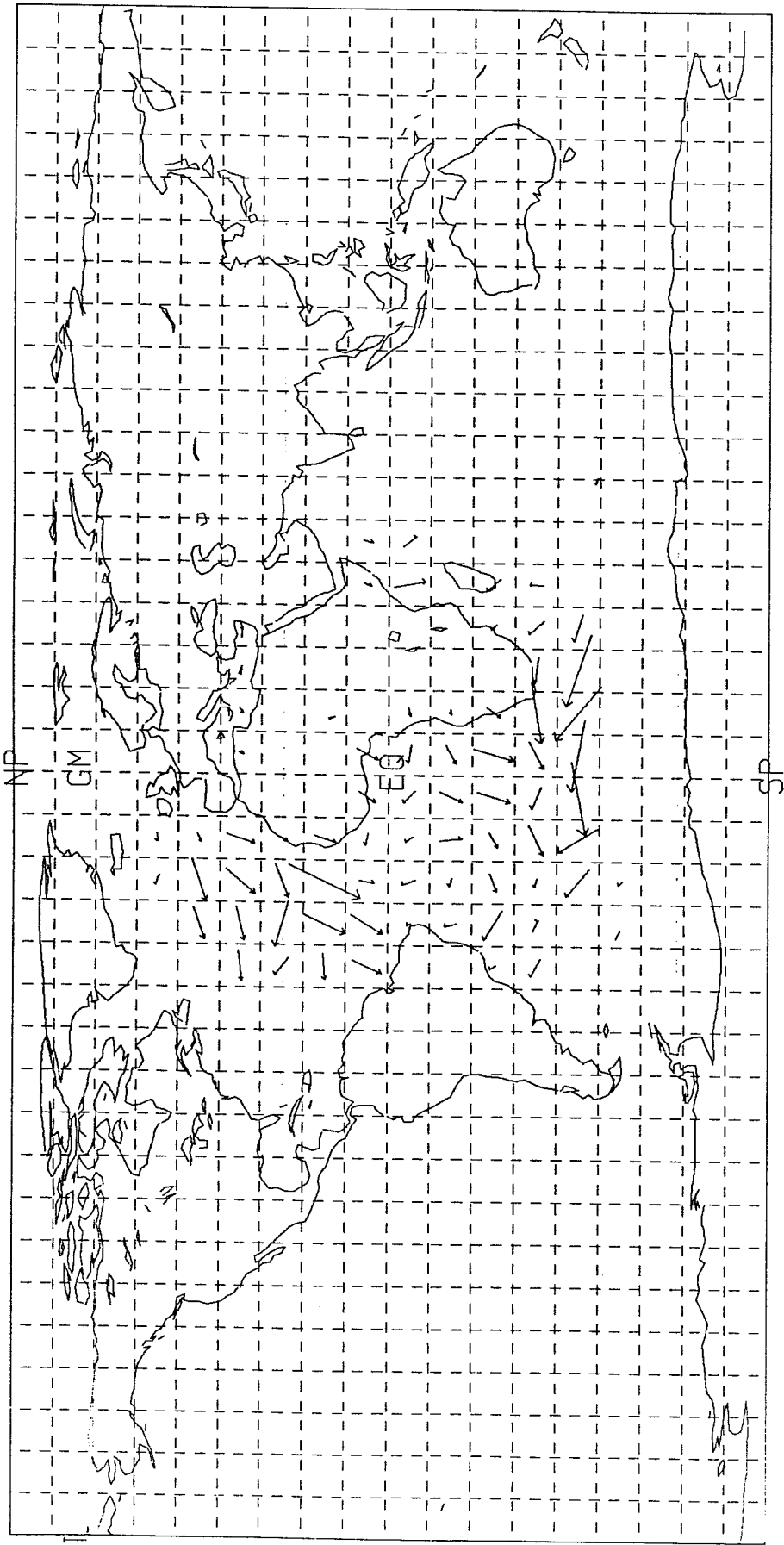
28 DAYS IN AVE., DATE 89/01/31



NESDIS SATOB , OBS-6HR FCS

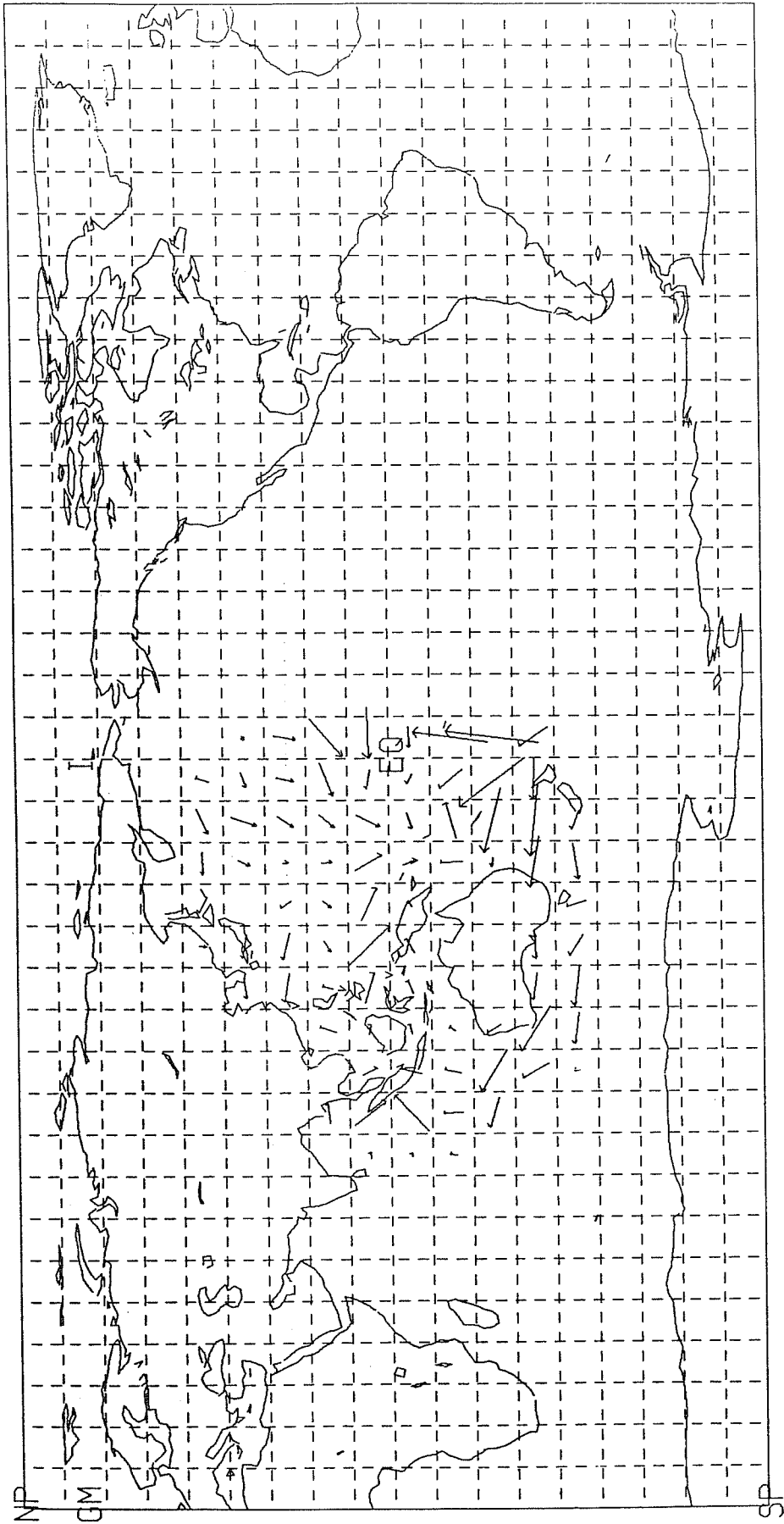
28 DAYS IN AVE., DATE 89/01/31

— 4 MPS — 8 MPS



ESA SATOB , OBS-6HR FCST

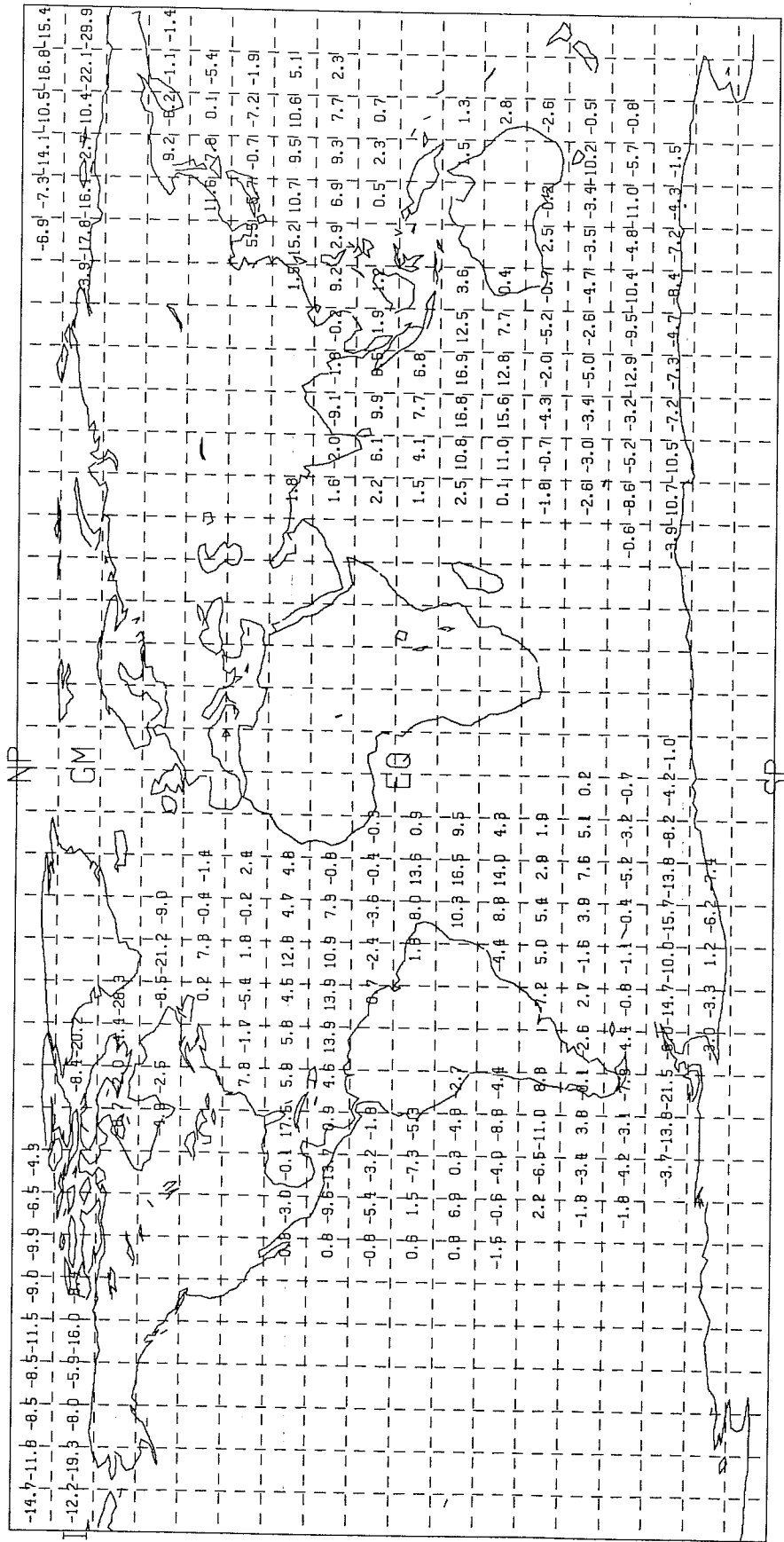
28 DAYS IN AVE., DATE 89/01/31



JMA SATOB , OBS-6HR FCST

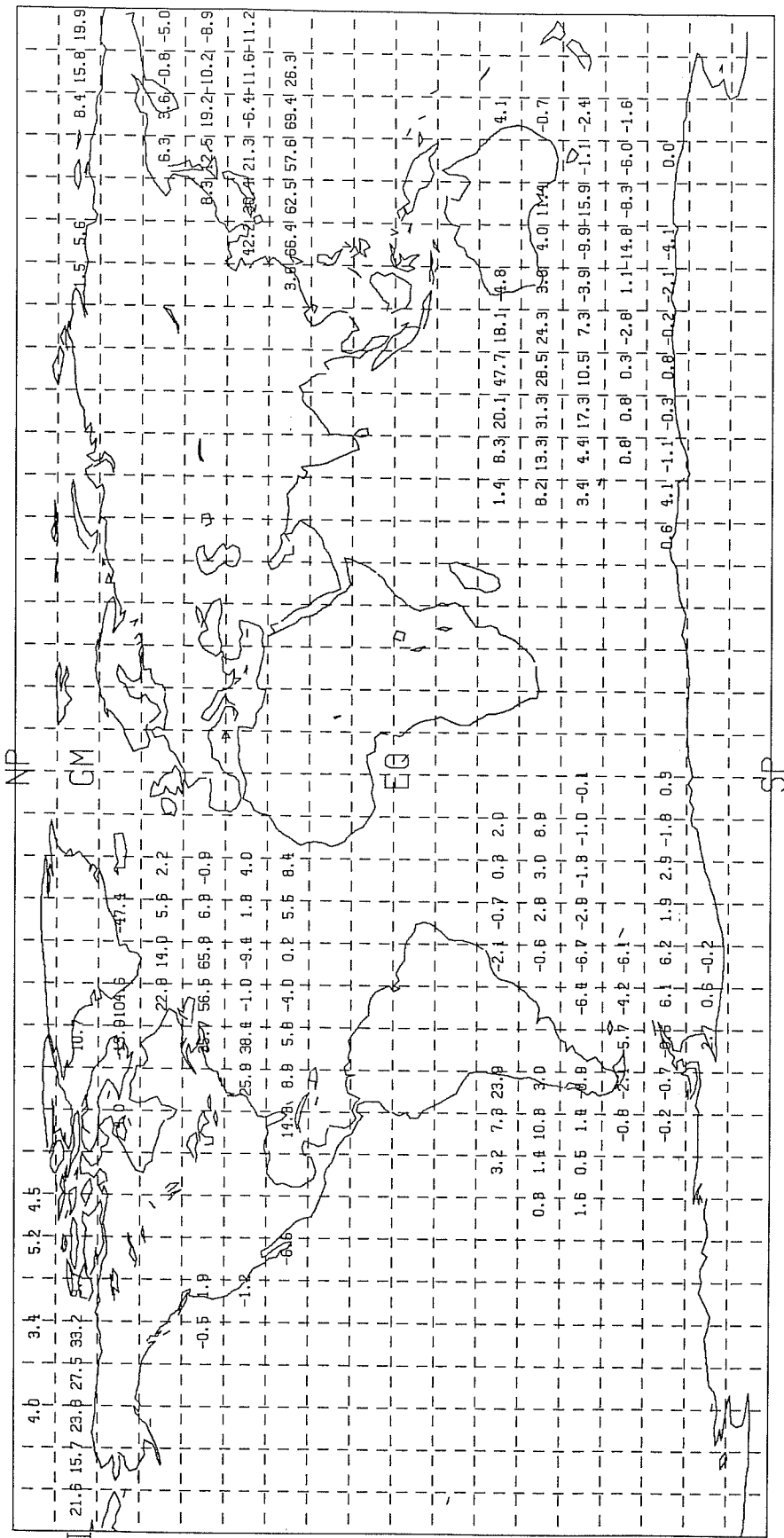
28 DAYS IN AVE., DATE 89/01/31

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NOAA-10 (A)/H2O 850MB BIAS

28 DAYS IN AVE., DATE 89/02/28



NOAA-10 (C)/H2O 850MB BIAS

28 DAYS IN AVE., DATE 89/02/28

Z 100MB 1989 1 JAN. FT= 0 12-00Z INCRM 31 DAY

