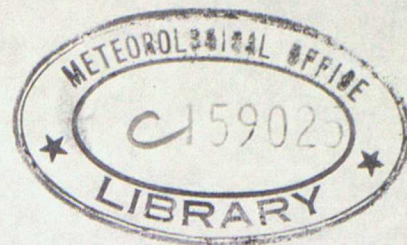


DUPLICATE ALSO



CENTRAL FORECASTING MONITORING NOTE NO. 6

QUALITY OF HIGH-LEVEL SATOBS FROM DIFFERENT SATELLITES

FEBRUARY 1990 - APRIL 91

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1. Introduction

Ten by ten degree box statistics for various types of observations are produced on a monthly basis by C.F. division, from the OPD. The statistics for high-level (100 hPa to 400 hPa) SATOBS in recent months has led to concern over the quality of observations from the GOES satellite, see figures 1-3. The purpose of this study was to determine any changes in the quality of SATOBS over the past year, with particular interest in assessing whether any GOES observations should be rejected from the operational model. Also observations from GMS above 500 hPa, north of 20° N and south of 20° S are currently rejected, and one would like to know whether this is justified.

2. Data and Statistics Used

2.1 For the purposes of this study the OPD archive for individual SATOBS was used. Three lots of statistics were produced. The first set of statistics were for April 1990, and 1991, and concerned only GOES and GMS. The second set covered February 1990, and 1991, and covered GOES, GMS, METEOSAT, and INSAT. Lastly statistics covering the whole period from the beginning of May 1990 to the end of April 1991 were produced. Too few INSAT observations were received during the period concerned to produce meaningful statistics and are not considered further.

2.2 For the vertical band 100 hPa to 400 hPa, statistics were produced for each satellite. These were stratified by latitude bands (60°N to 30°N, 30°N to EQT, EQT to 30°S, 30°S to 60°S), and further broken down both by the observed speed, and by the mean of observed and background speed. Each of these were again broken down into two groups, one for all observations, and one with outliers excluded ('Outliers' refers to observations having a RMS vector difference from background greater than 25 m/s). The actual statistics produced for each of these were; observation minus background, and observation minus analysis speed difference, and RMS vector wind difference from background and from analysis.

3. Comments

3.1 A significant factor when comparing the RMS vector difference and mean biases, is that in general these increase with increasing speed. So an apparent improvement in the figures may merely reflect that fewer high speed observations are present. Table 1 shows the percentages of observations greater than 50 m/s for each satellite in each month.

Table 1

Table shows percentage of observations with a wind speed >50m/s and total number of observations for month.

	2/90	2/91	4/90	4/91
GOES	2.4 15872	4.0 11708	3.9 14915	4.9 18616
GMS	0.5 26251	0.3 13296	0.7 28138	1.7 20364
METEOSAT	2.9 28237	4.6 22359	- -	- -

3.2 During the study it became apparent that the GMS SATOBS are no longer assigned heights as detailed in 'Cloud track wind measurement by the Japanese' by Tetsuro Fukui, see table 2. For example in April 1991 a small number of observation were found to have been assigned to a height of 400 hPa.

3.3 The behaviour of the bias is interesting to note. In general, when the bias was broken down by the mean of observed and background wind speed, a positive bias is seen at both very low and very high speeds, but a negative bias at moderate speeds, table 3 is a typical example. Both SATOBS and the model background field are known to have a negative speed bias at high wind speeds when compared to AIREPS and Sondes. So the positive bias for SATOBS at high wind speeds implies that the negative bias of the model is greater than that of the observations.

4. Results

Tables 4 and 5 form a summary of the statistics obtained for February and April. Tables 6 to 11 are the statistics produced for the whole year May 1990 to April 1991 (Inclusive), in the latitude bands 30S to 60S and 30N to 60N. Examining these tables reveals the following.

4.1 No significant trends in biases for any of the satellites.

4.2 Despite a large proportion of high wind speeds observed, the RMS values for February and April 1991 are in general better (smaller) than the corresponding values in 1990. However the percentage of high wind speed observations for GMS is much less than for either GOES or METEOSAT, although the mean jet strength in the North Pacific is higher than elsewhere.

4.3 METEOSAT also had an overall increase in the proportion of high observed wind speeds, except for the region 30N-60N where a significant reduction took place, but all the figures for RMS in February 1991 are slightly better than the corresponding figures in February 1990.

4.4 The RMS values for GOES are more mixed, in the Northern hemisphere the values for February 1991 were particularly bad, in the Southern hemisphere the values for April 1991 were also significantly worse than figures in the previous year. GOES has also had an increase in the number of observations of high wind speed.

4.5 The results for the complete year (tables 6-11) indicate that GOES is worse than GMS or METEOSAT in terms of RMS values for both 30N to 60N and 30S to 60S. (Note that O-A statistics cannot readily be compared for the different satellites since GMS observations are not used in these latitude bands whereas METEOSAT and GOES are used). The relative difference between GOES and the other satellites is greatest in the 30N to 60N band.

5. Conclusions

METEOSAT continues to give good observations in this vertical band (100 hPa to 400 hPa). These figures imply that GMS and METEOSAT have both improved in quality. GOES whilst not having deteriorated in terms of bias has shown more erratic behaviour and gives significantly larger RMS vector wind differences over the complete year.

There is little difference in the RMS values between METEOSAT and GMS in the Northern hemisphere, though as noted earlier, GMS produces significantly smaller proportion of observations with high wind speeds.

6. Implications

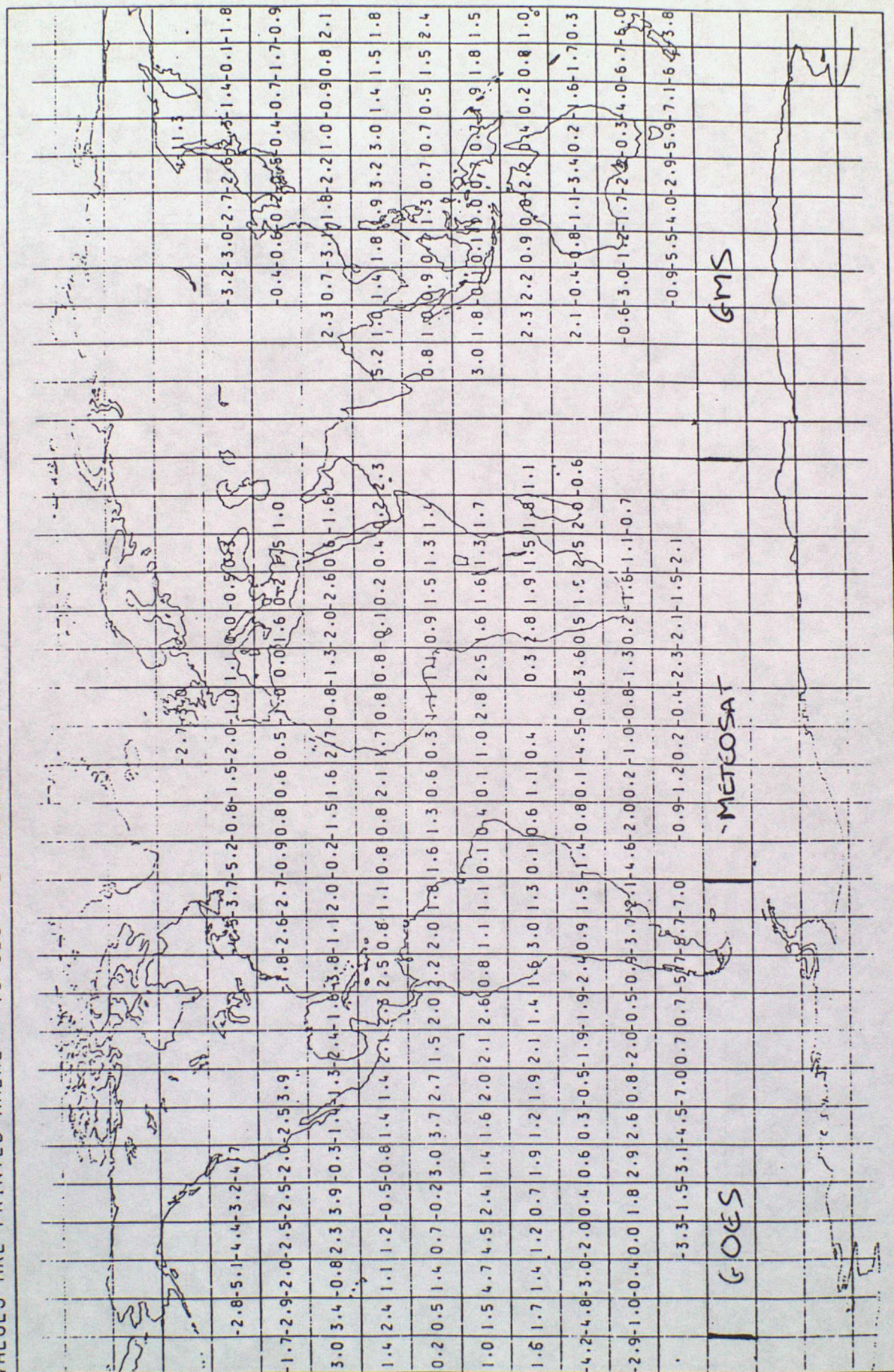
6.1 As a result of these findings, and other considerations such as data coverage, GOES observations north of 20°N and above 500 hPa are now rejected from the model (as of 16th July).

6.2 GMS observations polewards of 20N and 20S above 500 hPa continue to be rejected.

5.

[illegible]

SAT OBS : MEAN 0-8 SPEED DIFFERENCES (M/S) BETWEEN 101 AND 400 HPA
 1/04/91 TO 30/04/91
 ALL OBSERVATIONS
 VALUES ARE PRINTED WHERE > 10 OBS ARE PRESENT



SATOBS : RMS 0-B VECTOR DIFFERENCES (M/S) BETWEEN 101 AND 400 HPA
 1/04/91 TO 30/04/91
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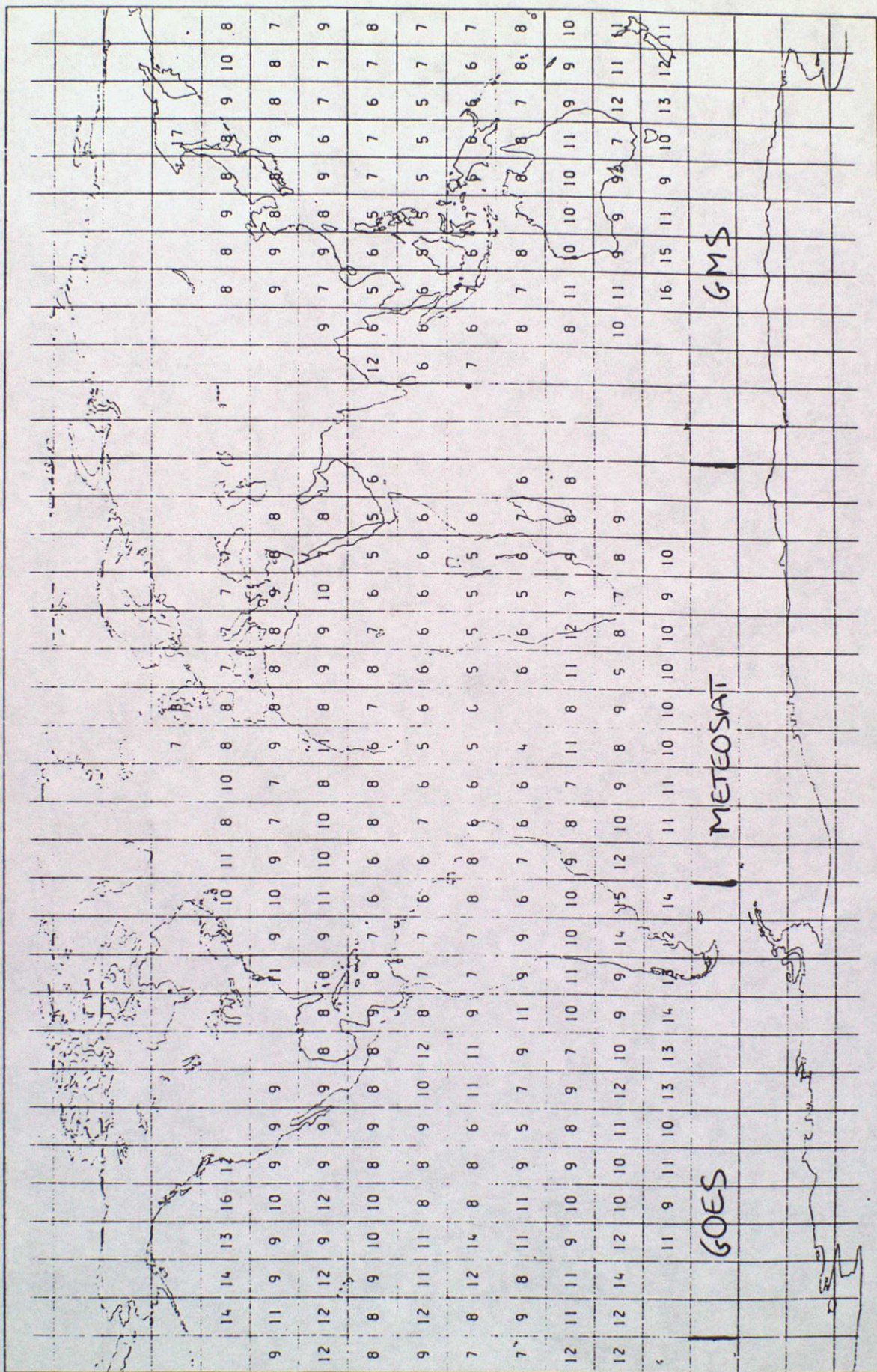


TABLE 2.

Wind representative height to be assigned to high-level
cloud motion winds derived from CWES system

SEASON	WINTER	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN
35° N	400 mb	300	250	300
25° N				
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	200	200	200	200
.....EQ.....				
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	200	200	200	200
25° S				
35° S	250	300	400	300
SEASON	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER	SPRING
DEC 14/15	MAR 14/15	JUNE 14/15	SEP 14/15	DEC 14

TABLE 3.

APRIL 1971

GOES: ALL OBSERVATIONS

LATITUDES 60N-30N

BAND 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 2438

MEAN SPEED M PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVW DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	U-B	U-A	0-B	U-A	
0-3	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	0
3-10	0.7	0.0	6.8	5.7	36
10-20	-1.0	-0.6	8.2	7.0	554
20-30	-3.7	-2.3	10.5	9.6	730
30-40	-4.7	-4.0	12.3	11.7	531
40-50	-3.5	-3.3	13.8	13.0	326
50-60	-2.9	-2.3	13.8	13.2	151
60-70	-0.1	-0.7	14.3	14.0	81
70-80	4.9	4.1	17.1	15.9	23
> 80	6.0	5.3	8.1	3.4	4
ALL	-2.9	-2.4	11.4	10.6	2438

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY 1990/1991

	NO. OF OBS.			91/90	NO. OF OBS. >50M/S			NO. OF OBS. 10-BI>25M/S			MEAN 0-B M/S			RMS(0-B) M/S					
	90	91	%		90	91	%	90	91	%	90	91	%	90	91	%			
LATISATID	90	91	%	91/90	90	91	%	90	91	%	90	91	%	90	91	%			
60NIG0ES	1955	2157	110.3	202	10.3	248	11.5	97	15.0	16	17.5	-3.2	-3.6	-3.4	-3.5	12.9	14.3	11.1	11.3
TO IGMS	3738	818	21.9	81	2.2	15	1.8	45	1.2	5	10.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.1	9.4	9.8	8.9	9.4
30NINMET0	4077	2975	74.2	427	10.7	119	4.0	56	1.4	10	10.3	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	-1.0	10.2	8.1	9.6	8.0
30NIG0ES	6086	3587	58.9	112	1.8	118	3.3	115	1.9	14	13.9	-1.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6	10.5	11.8	9.6	9.8
TO IGMS	7254	4839	66.7	39	0.5	3	0.1	194	2.7	6	10.1	-0.9	2.2	-0.4	2.2	10.2	7.4	9.0	7.3
EQTINMET0	10344	8374	81.0	232	2.2	167	8.0	21	10.2	24	10.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5
EQTIG0ES	5691	4050	71.2	7	0.1	7	0.2	30	10.5	13	10.3	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.4
TO IGMS	11514	6010	52.2	11	0.0	3	0.0	32	10.3	4	10.1	-0.4	2.3	-0.3	2.3	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.6
30SINMET0	9822	6983	71.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	10.1	1	10.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5	6.9	6.4	6.8	6.4
30SIG0ES	2140	1914	89.4	54	2.5	92	4.8	24	1.1	42	2.2	0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-1.6	9.6	10.8	8.9	9.8
TO IGMS	3745	1629	43.5	16	0.4	20	1.2	85	2.3	26	1.6	-3.5	-3.1	-3.1	-2.8	11.2	10.5	10.4	9.8
60SINMET0	4064	4027	99.1	166	4.1	241	6.0	43	1.1	27	10.7	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.8	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4

TABLE 5.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR APRIL 1990/1991

[illegible]

Table 6.

MAY 90 APR 91

GOES: ALL OBSERVATIONS

LATITUDES 60N-30N

BAND 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 27911

MEAN SPEED M PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVW DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	0-B	0-A	0-B	0-A	
0-3	0.5	0.0	3.5	3.1	21
3-10	1.0	0.8	6.8	5.3	1784
10-20	-0.5	-0.4	3.2	6.9	7543
20-30	-2.9	-2.4	10.5	9.4	7987
30-40	-3.9	-3.3	12.9	12.1	5487
40-50	-3.7	-3.5	15.2	14.7	3031
50-60	-1.8	-1.9	17.2	16.7	1341
60-70	0.2	-0.3	16.7	16.0	541
70-80	4.4	3.5	16.0	14.8	149
> 80	11.2	7.1	15.2	13.2	27
ALL	-2.1	-1.3	11.5	10.6	27911

Table 7.

MAY 90 APR 91

GOES: ALL OBSERVATIONS

LATITUDES 30S-60S

BAND 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 23590

MEAN SPEED M PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVW DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	O-B	O-A	O-B	O-A	
0-3	3.0	2.2	3.8	3.9	2
3-10	2.0	1.8	9.0	6.2	479
10-20	-1.2	-0.8	9.2	7.2	3999
20-30	-2.8	-2.2	11.0	9.4	7334
30-40	-3.4	-3.0	12.7	11.4	6195
40-50	-1.0	-1.6	14.8	13.3	3325
50-60	1.6	0.2	15.7	13.8	1522
60-70	3.6	1.9	15.8	13.7	534
70-80	6.7	4.5	14.6	12.5	164
> 90	12.3	9.6	18.2	14.8	36
ALL	-1.8	-1.7	12.3	10.7	23590

Table 8

MAY 90 APR 91

GMS: ALL OBSERVATIONS

LATITUDES 60N-30N

BAND 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 40006

MEAN SPEED M PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVM DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	0-B	0-A	0-B	0-A	
0-3	0.0	-0.8	3.5	4.2	137
3-10	-0.1	-0.2	7.3	7.3	4441
10-20	-1.0	-0.9	8.5	8.4	12983
20-30	-1.3	-1.3	9.3	9.3	13068
30-40	-0.7	-0.7	10.0	10.1	6775
40-50	-0.7	-0.8	10.7	11.0	2151
50-60	0.1	-0.1	11.4	11.7	466
60-70	4.6	4.0	13.1	13.5	52
70-80	1.3	1.1	17.8	19.0	13
> 80	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	0
ALL	-0.9	-0.9	9.1	9.1	40086

TABLE 9

AY 90 APR 91

MS: ALL OBSERVATIONS

LATITUDES 30S-60S

AND 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 37621

MEAN SPEED KTS PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVW DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	0-B	0-A	0-B	0-A	
0-3	-0.2	-0.8	3.3	4.0	27
3-10	0.1	0.0	7.9	7.7	1992
10-20	-1.2	-1.3	3.7	3.6	10509
20-30	-2.5	-2.6	10.0	9.9	14139
30-40	-3.9	-4.0	12.5	12.4	8451
40-50	-4.0	-4.0	13.9	13.8	2226
50-60	-1.6	-1.4	13.3	13.1	253
60-70	3.0	3.7	12.5	12.2	23
70-80	2.3	1.8	5.7	4.3	1
> 80	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	0
ALL	-2.4	-2.5	10.5	10.4	37621

Table 10.

1 MAY 90 APR 91

TIETEOSAT: ALL OBSERVATIONS

ALTITUDES 60N-30N

RANGE 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 42713

MEAN SPEED K PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVW DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	0-B	0-A	0-C	0-A	
0-3	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	0
3-10	1.3	0.9	5.3	3.8	1539
10-20	0.2	0.0	6.3	4.8	12507
20-30	-0.7	-0.6	7.5	6.0	16270
30-40	-1.4	-1.0	9.3	7.7	8138
40-50	-1.6	-1.3	10.3	8.7	2979
50-60	-0.3	-0.7	12.0	10.4	948
50-70	0.5	-0.2	12.1	10.7	265
70-80	-1.7	-1.1	12.4	10.7	56
> 80	5.0	4.5	6.7	5.9	6
ALL	-0.6	-0.5	7.9	6.4	42713

Table II.

MAY 90 APR 91

METEOSAT: ALL OBSERVATIONS

-ALTITUDES 30S-60S

BAND 400-100 HPA

TOTAL NUMBER OF OBS USED 58666

MEAN SPEED 4 PER S	MEAN SPEED DIF		RMSVN DIF		NUMBER OF OBS
	0-B	0-A	0-B	0-A	
0-3	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	-999.0	0
3-10	1.2	0.3	6.6	4.2	203
10-20	0.3	0.0	7.3	5.4	4973
20-30	-0.5	-0.6	7.9	6.2	16054
30-40	-1.2	-1.2	9.3	7.6	17942
40-50	-1.4	-1.4	10.6	8.9	12093
50-60	-0.8	-1.0	12.0	10.2	5217
60-70	0.3	-0.1	12.6	10.8	1733
70-80	0.6	0.2	13.9	11.9	402
> 80	-2.9	-2.7	14.0	12.8	49
ALL	-0.8	-0.9	9.5	7.8	58666