Process-based diagnostics of the impact of new observing systems: a case study of the Aeolus wind satellite

Robin Pilch Kedzierski [1], Nedjeljka Žagar [1], Giovanna De Chiara [2], Michael Rennie [2], Sean Healy [2]

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[2] European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, Reading, United Kingdom.
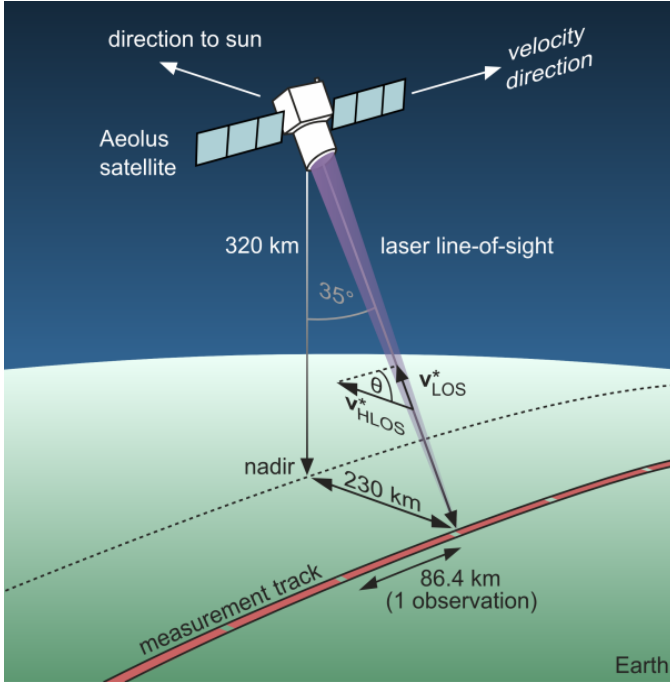
10.09.2024

ECMWF

esa

The Aeolus satellite

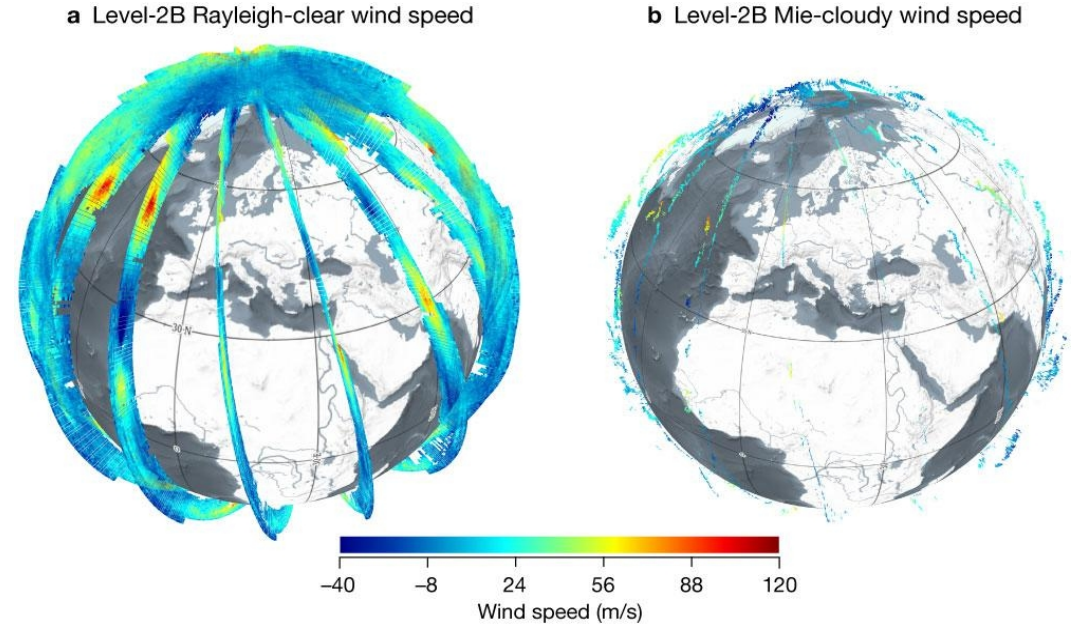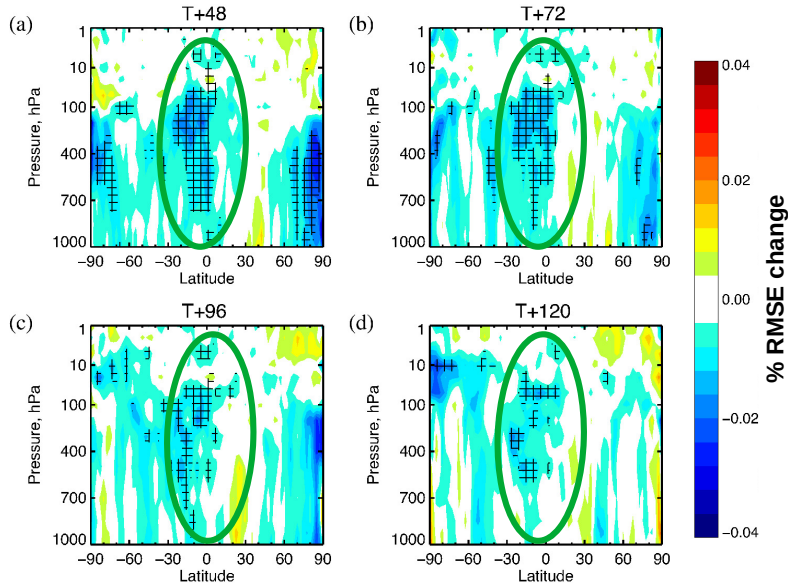Launched 22 Aug. 2018, 3y expected lifetime
→ Operational until 30 Apr. 2023

Aeolus measurements: 12h period 9 Feb 2020

a Level-2B Rayleigh-clear wind speed

b Level-2B Mie-cloudy wind speed

Wind speed (m/s)

Assimilating Aeolus improves forecasts

(a) T+48
(b) T+72
(c) T+96
(d) T+120

% RMSE change

(Aug. - Dec. 2019)   Rennie et al. (2021), QJRMS

Aeolus assimilation in ECMWF

Blue → better

Observing system experiments (OSEs),
with vs without Aeolus

→ **no Aeolus OSE**: all other observations,
as assimilated operationally by ECMWF forecast system
→ **Aeolus OSE**: same + Aeolus

Forecast improvements centered at equator,
probably mediated by equatorial waves.

Aeolus+Processes, ESA-funded project
    → **what processes are involved in these improvements?**
    → **how do we explain the above with equatorial wave dynamics?**

Equatorial wave diagnostics

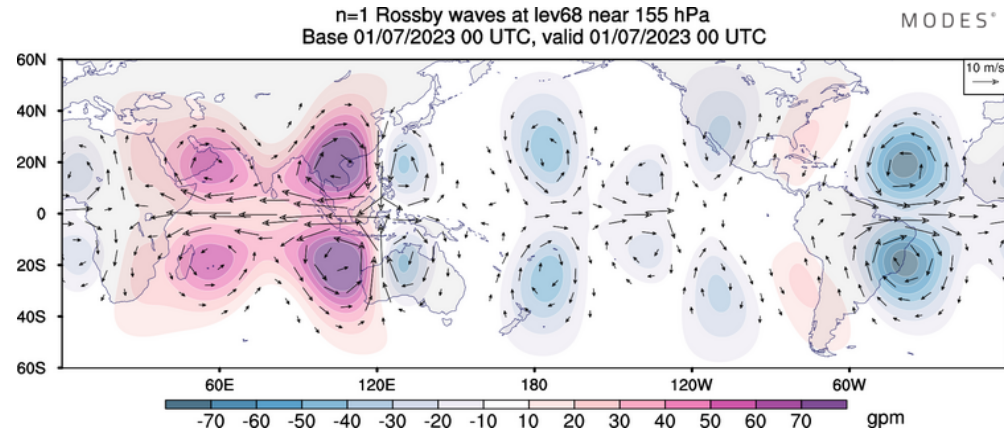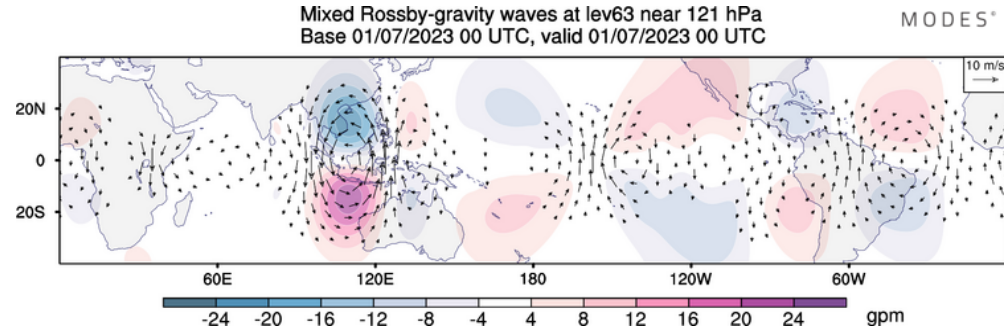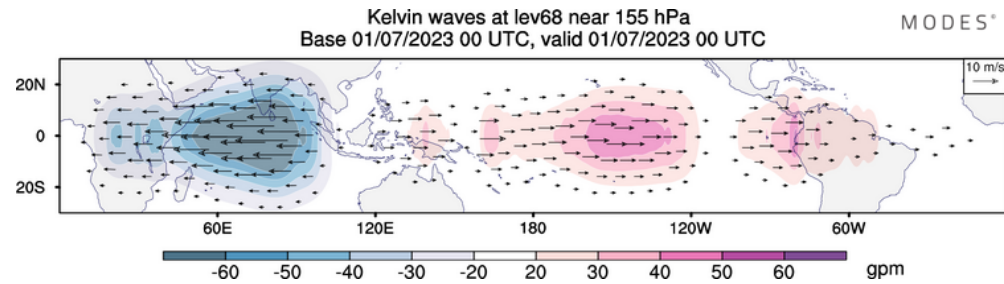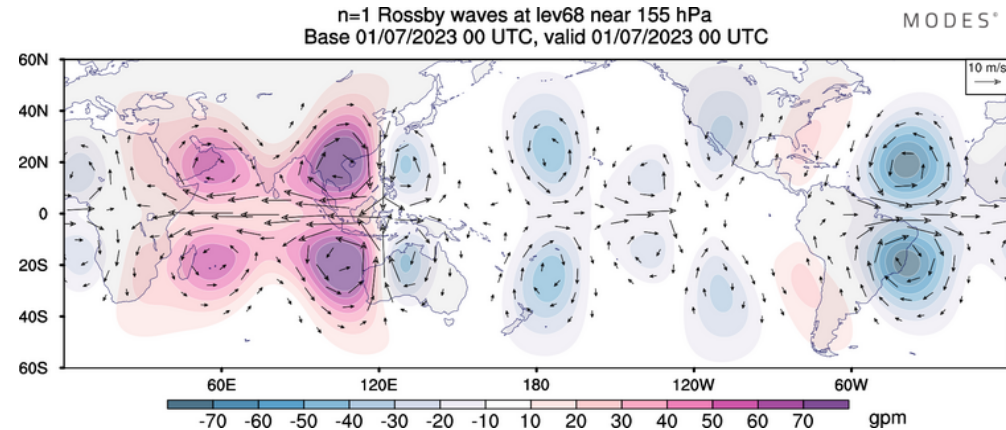**MODES:** wavenumber filtering

- Decomposes instantaneous 3D global circulation in terms of normal-mode functions (NMFs)

- No time filtering

https://modes.cen.uni-hamburg.de/

2-year long OSEs decomposed and compared
2019-07 – 2021-06

Kelvin waves at lev68 near 155 hPa
Base 01/07/2023 00 UTC, valid 01/07/2023 00 UTC

Mixed Rossby-gravity waves at lev63 near 121 hPa
Base 01/07/2023 00 UTC, valid 01/07/2023 00 UTC

n=1 Rossby waves at lev68 near 155 hPa
Base 01/07/2023 00 UTC, valid 01/07/2023 00 UTC

Equatorial wave diagnostics

MODES: wavenumber filtering

- Decomposes instantaneous 3D global circulation in terms of normal-mode functions (NMFs)

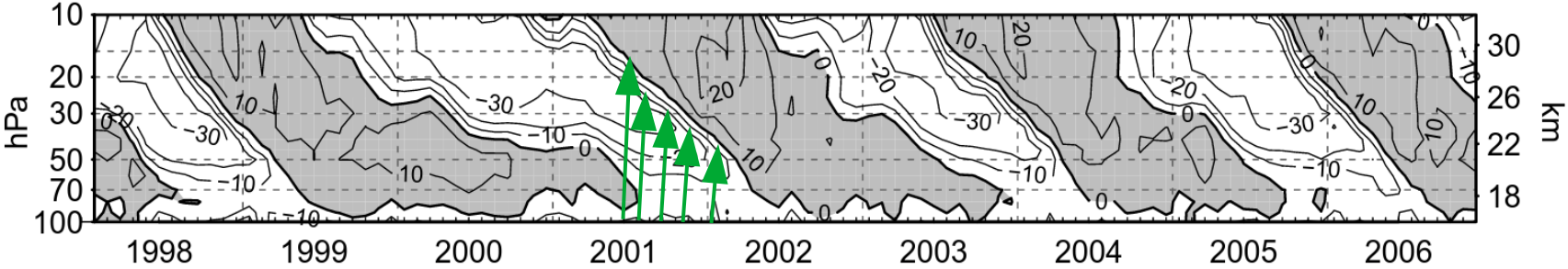- No time filtering

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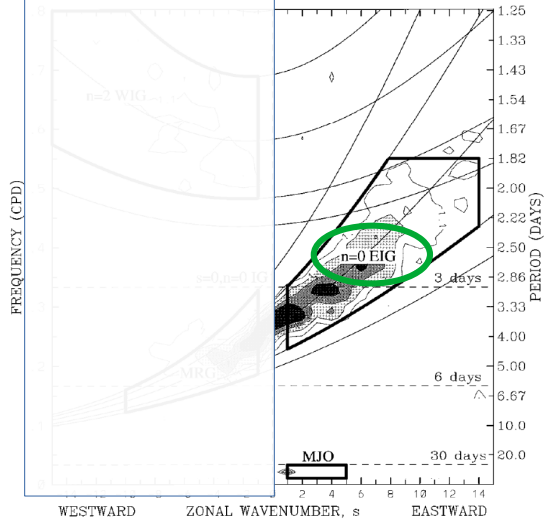**For more about MODES and its applications, visit poster this evening!**
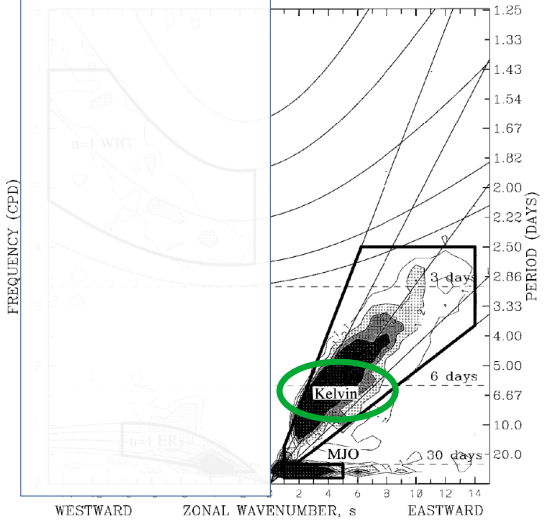

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Equatorial waves and the QBO

https://www.geo.fu-berlin.de/en/met/ag/strat/produkte/qbo/index.html

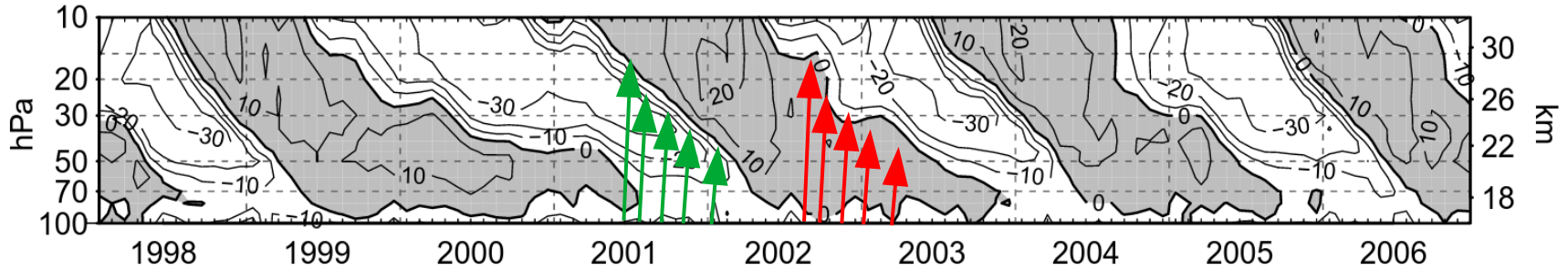a) Regions of filtering for OLR A (Antisymmetric)

b) Regions of filtering for OLR S (Symmetric)

→ **KW** and **EIG** propagate eastward

→ Upward propagation within **easterlies**

Wheeler and Kiladis (1999), JAS

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Equatorial waves and the QBO

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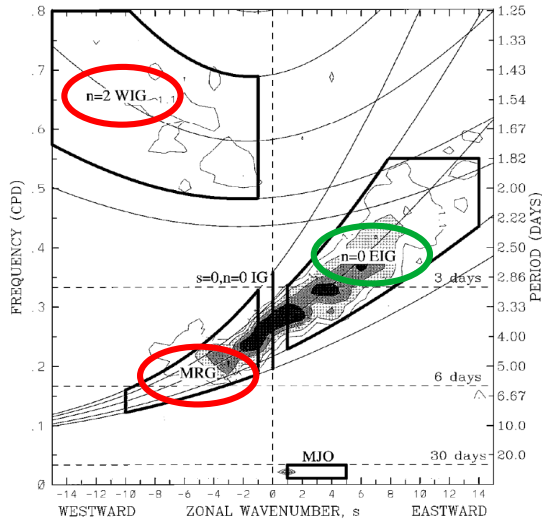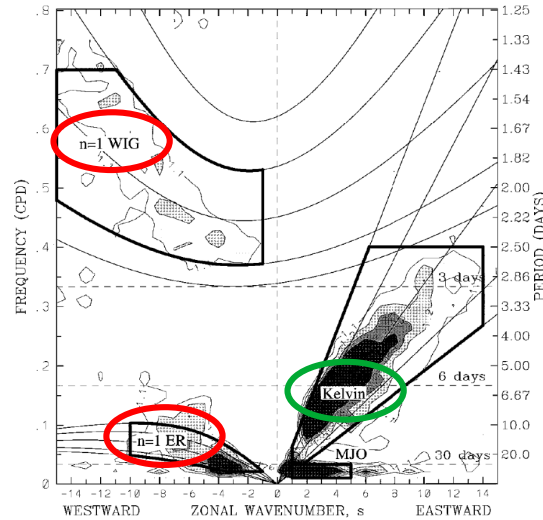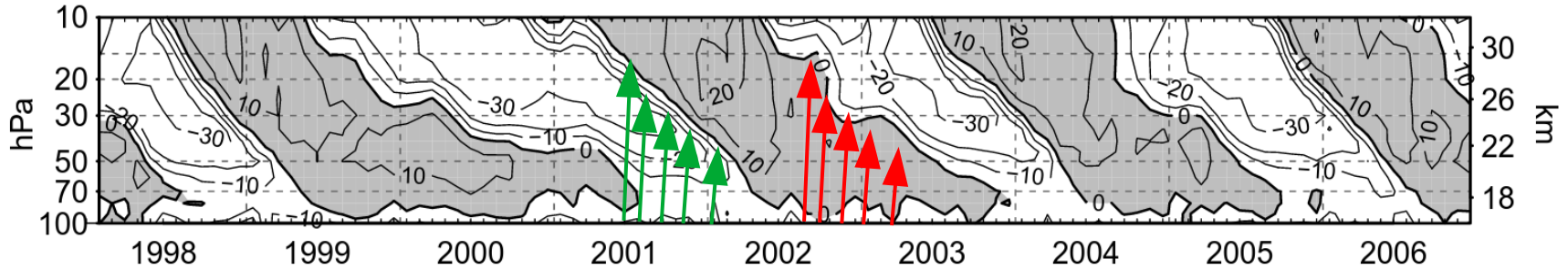→ **KW** and **EIG** propagate eastward

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→ **n=1 Rossby, MRG, WIG** propagate westward

→ Upward propagation within **westerlies**

Wheeler and Kiladis (1999), JAS

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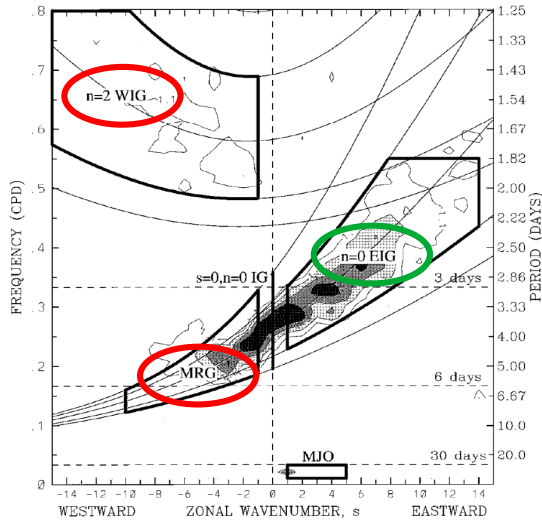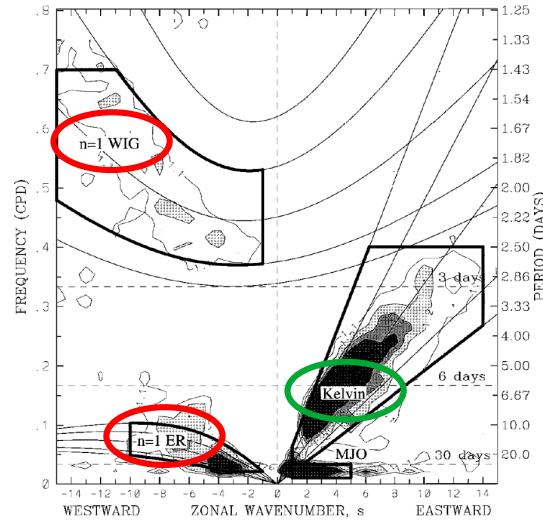
→ Upward propagation within **westerlies**

→ **Exert drag when they break
near the zero wind line**

Wheeler and Kiladis (1999), JAS
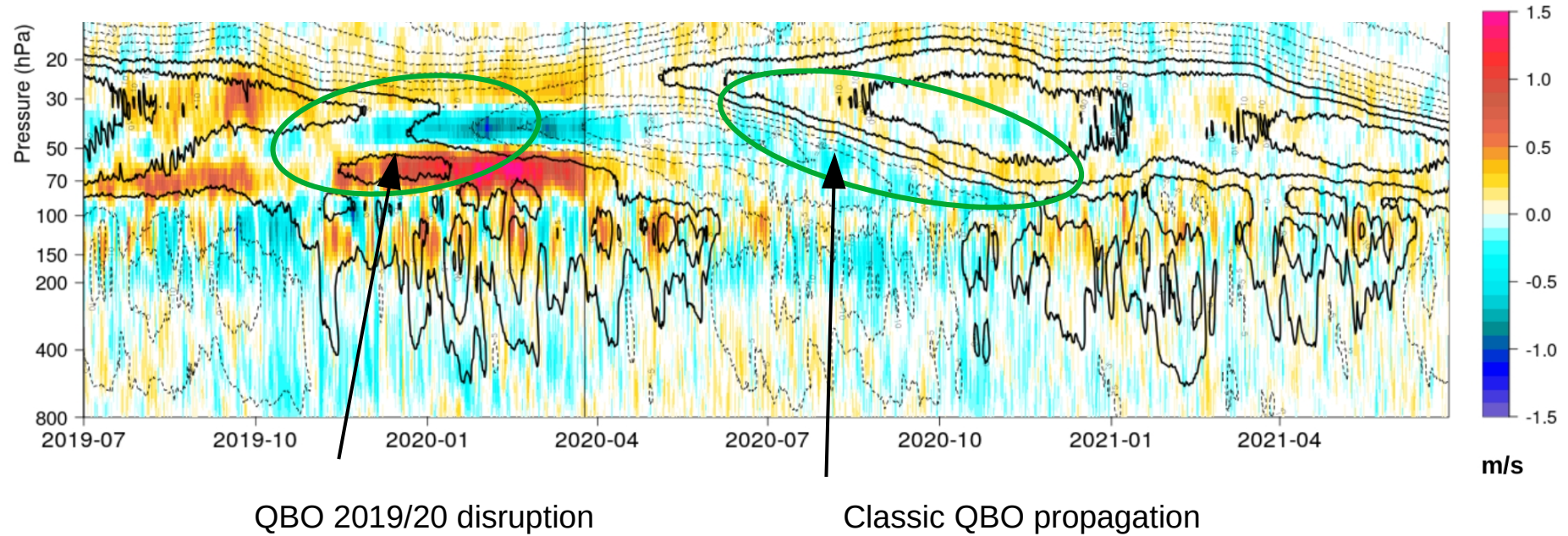
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Aeolus assimilation effects on:

1: equatorial zonal-mean flow and the QBO
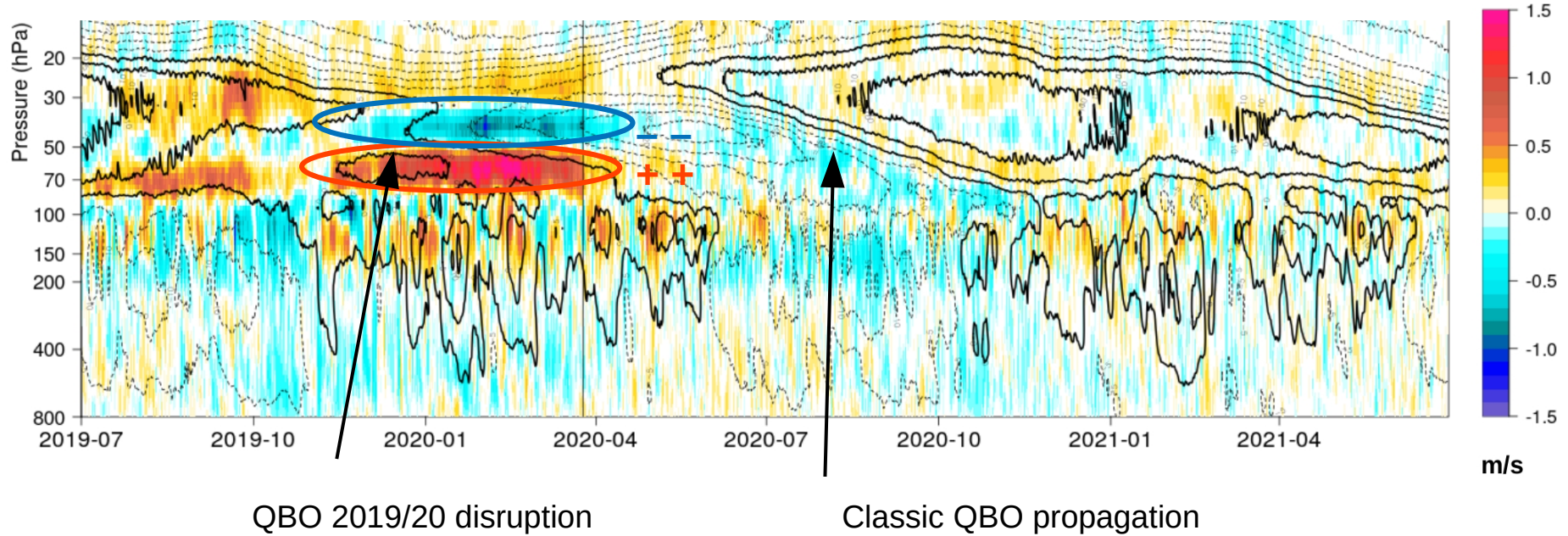
2: equatorial waves

3: wave-mean flow interactions

Equatorial zonal-mean circulation

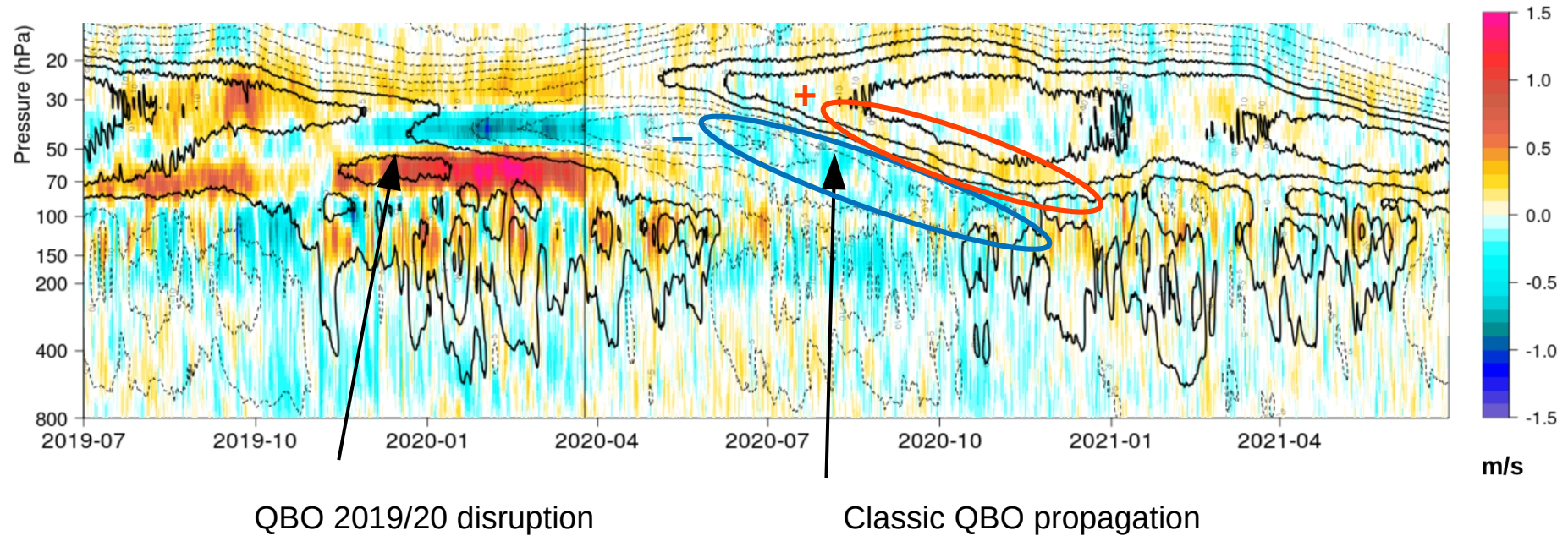Aeolus effect on zonal-mean U winds

QBO 2019/20 disruption

Classic QBO propagation

Equatorial zonal-mean circulation

Aeolus effect on zonal-mean U winds

QBO 2019/20 disruption

Classic QBO propagation

→ **Increase of vertical shear, especially during QBO disruption**

Equatorial zonal-mean circulation

Aeolus effect on zonal-mean U winds

QBO 2019/20 disruption   Classic QBO propagation

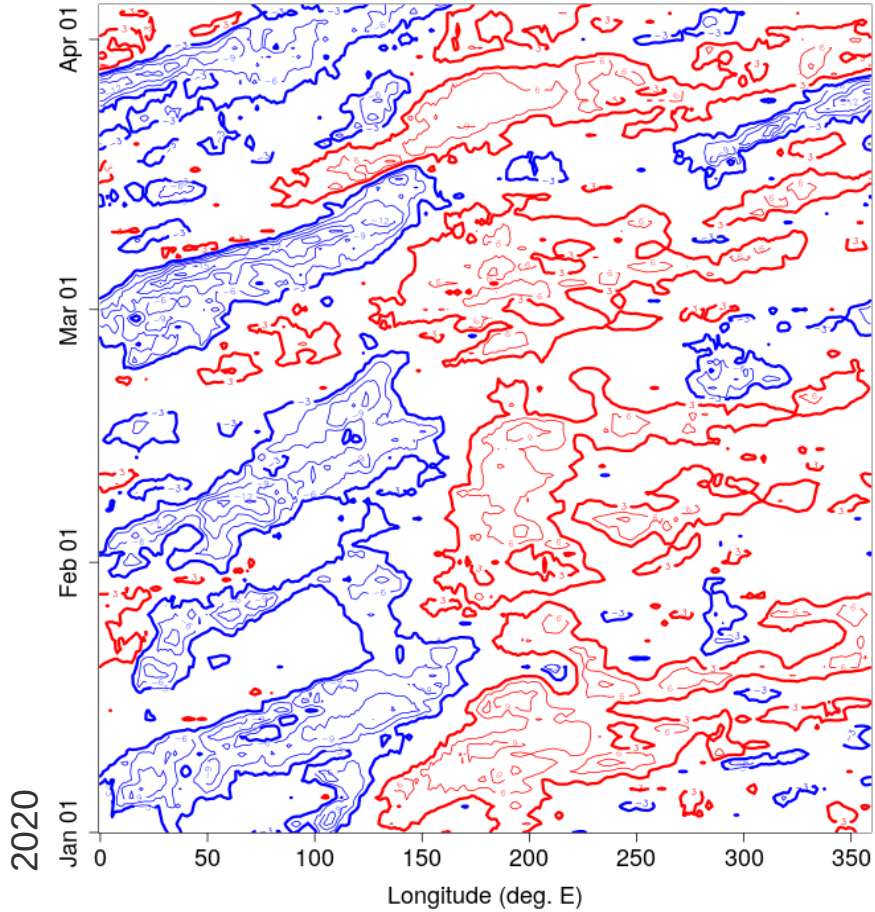→ **Increase of vertical shear, especially during QBO disruption**

Aeolus assimilation effects on:

1: equatorial zonal-mean flow and the QBO

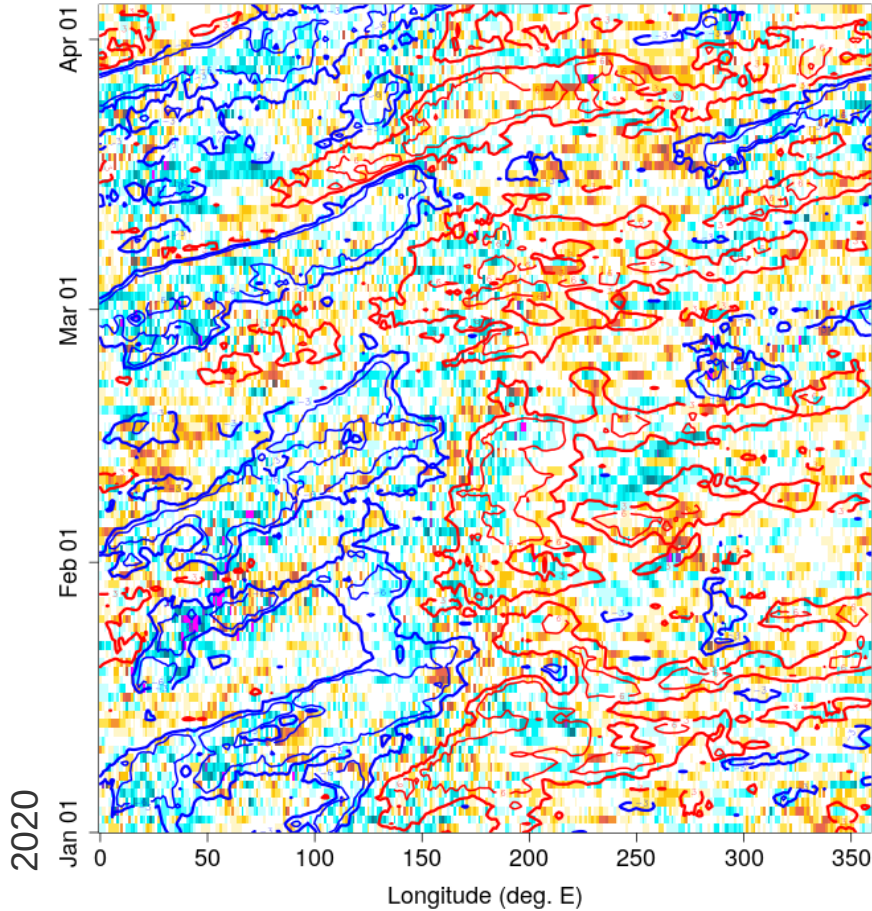## 2: equatorial waves

3: wave-mean flow interactions

The wave compositing analysis

Lines: KW U winds
near equator *(no Aeolus)*

~150 hPa

The wave compositing analysis

Lines: KW U winds
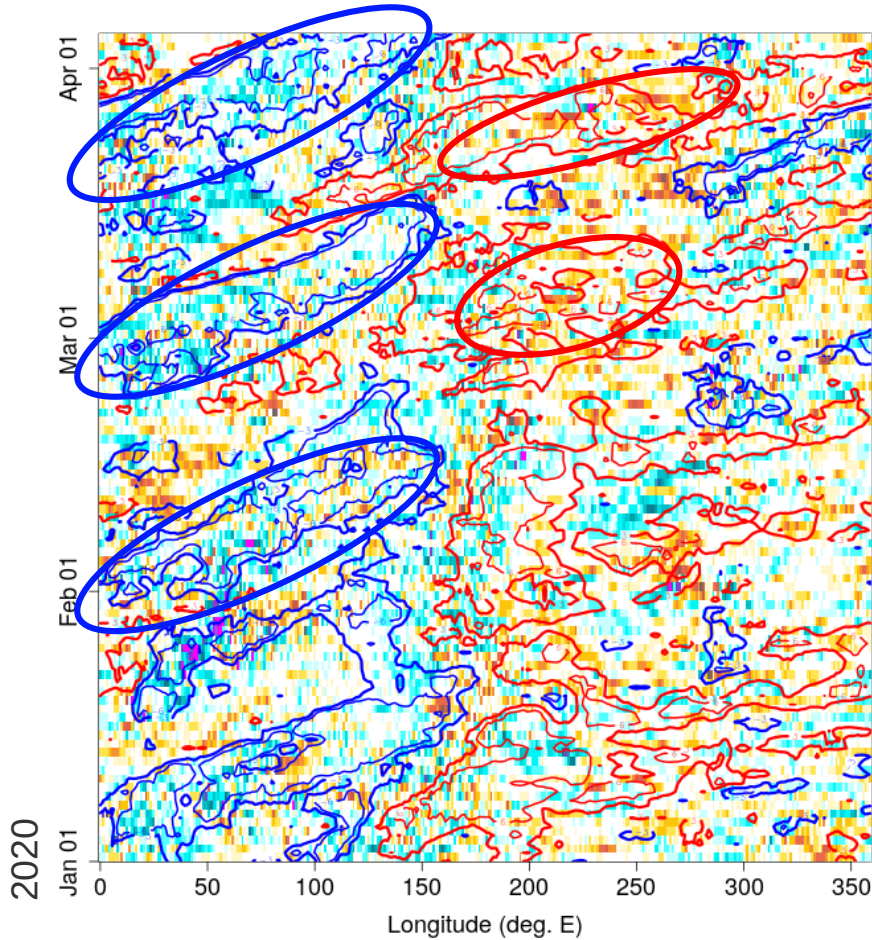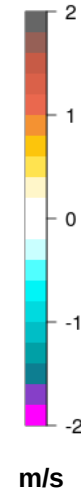near equator *(no Aeolus)*

~150 hPa

Shading: KW U
- Easterly diff.
- Westerly diff.
Aeolus – no Aeolus
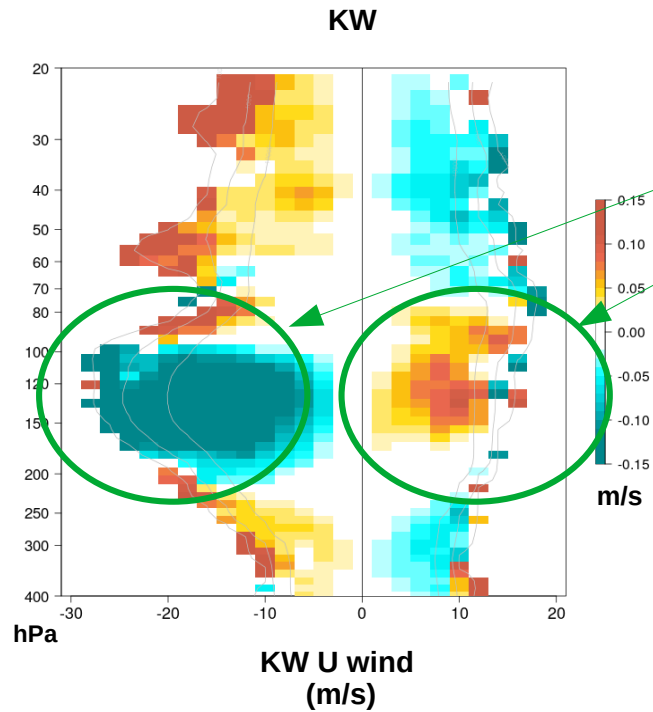
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The wave compositing analysis

Lines: KW U winds
near equator *(no Aeolus)*

~150 hPa

Shading: KW U
- Easterly diff.
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Aeolus – no Aeolus

KW example: mean differences

KW

KW U wind
(m/s)

Assimilating Aeolus
increases wave
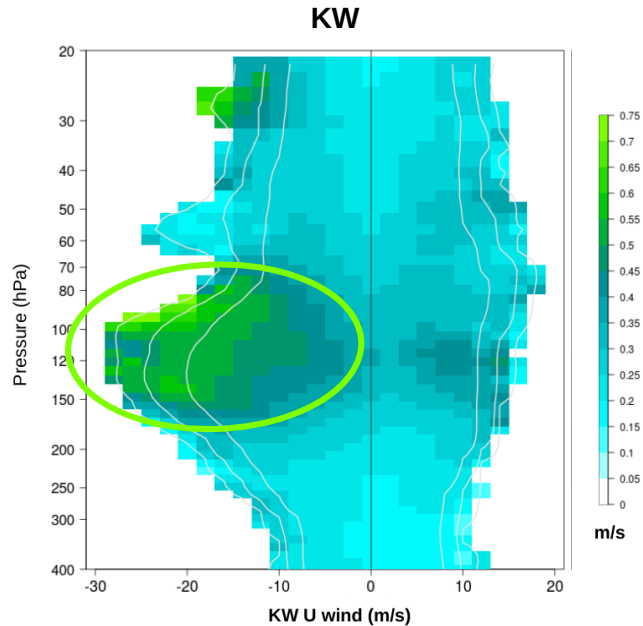amplitude

2019-07 to 2021-06
all 00-12 UTC analyses

10°N-10°S

99% confidence level

Binned relative to
equatorial wave anomaly
(no Aeolus)

**Increase of wave
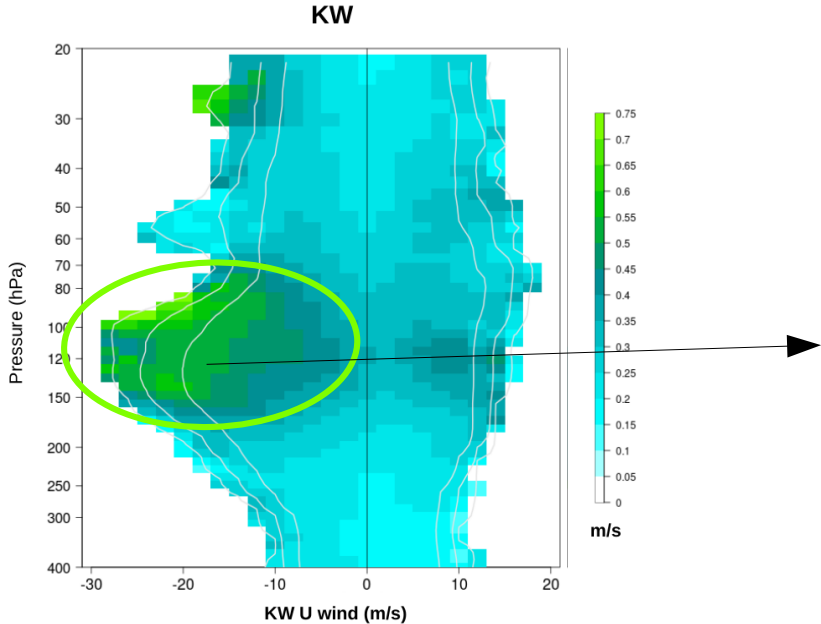amplitude by ~1% in UT
(100-180hPa)**

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... now root mean squared differences

→ Asymmetry in easterly phase
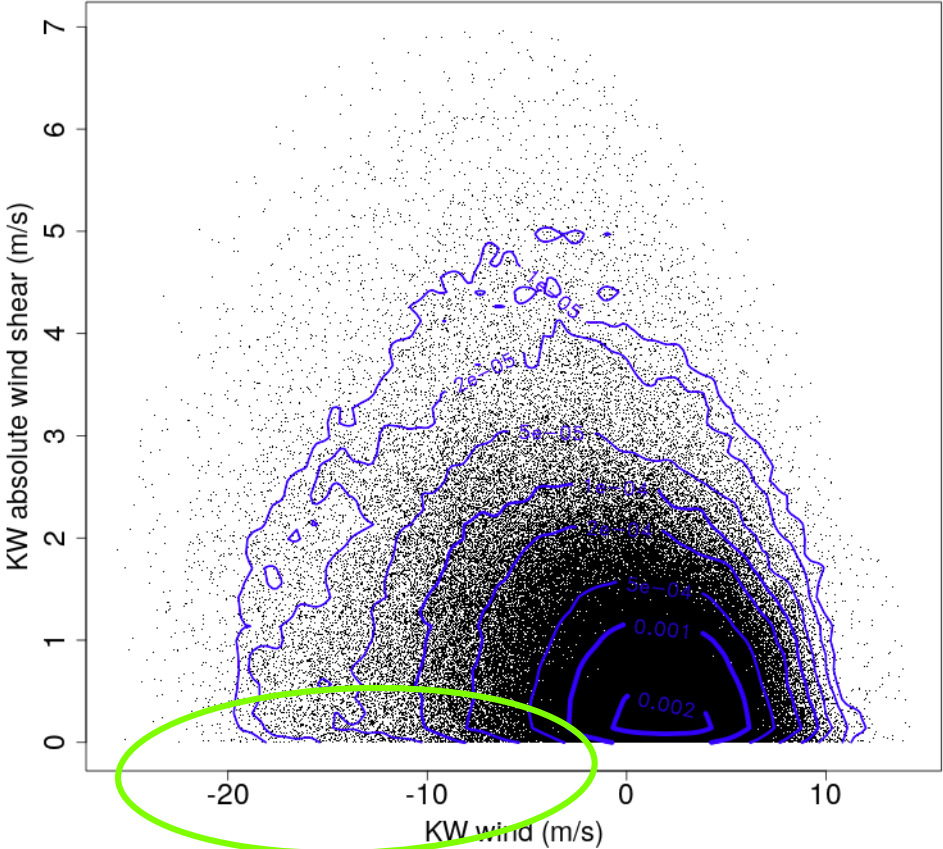
→ Linked to stronger shear zones

→ *Simplified interpretation: RMSD = overall amount of change from assimilation*
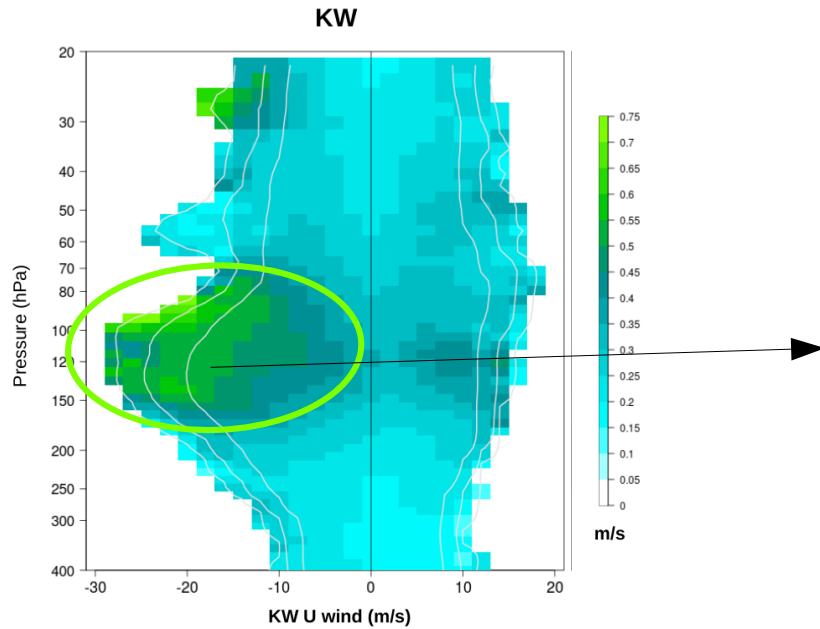
Link to vertical shear

KW

Distribution of KW shear, 118 hPa (NoAeolus)

Shear distribution much wider within U < 0

Link to vertical shear

KW

Distribution of KW shear, 118 hPa (NoAeolus)

- **Method applicable to all wave modes + total wind shear**
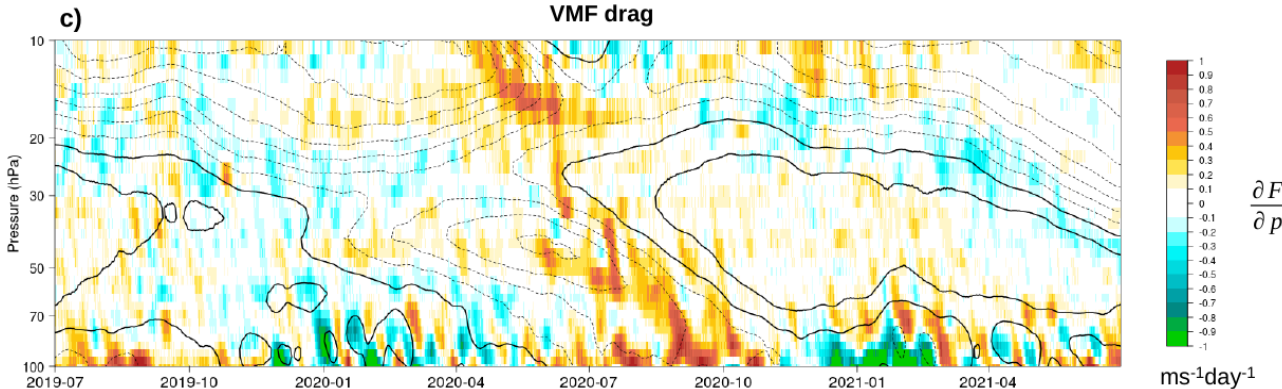
Aeolus assimilation effects on:

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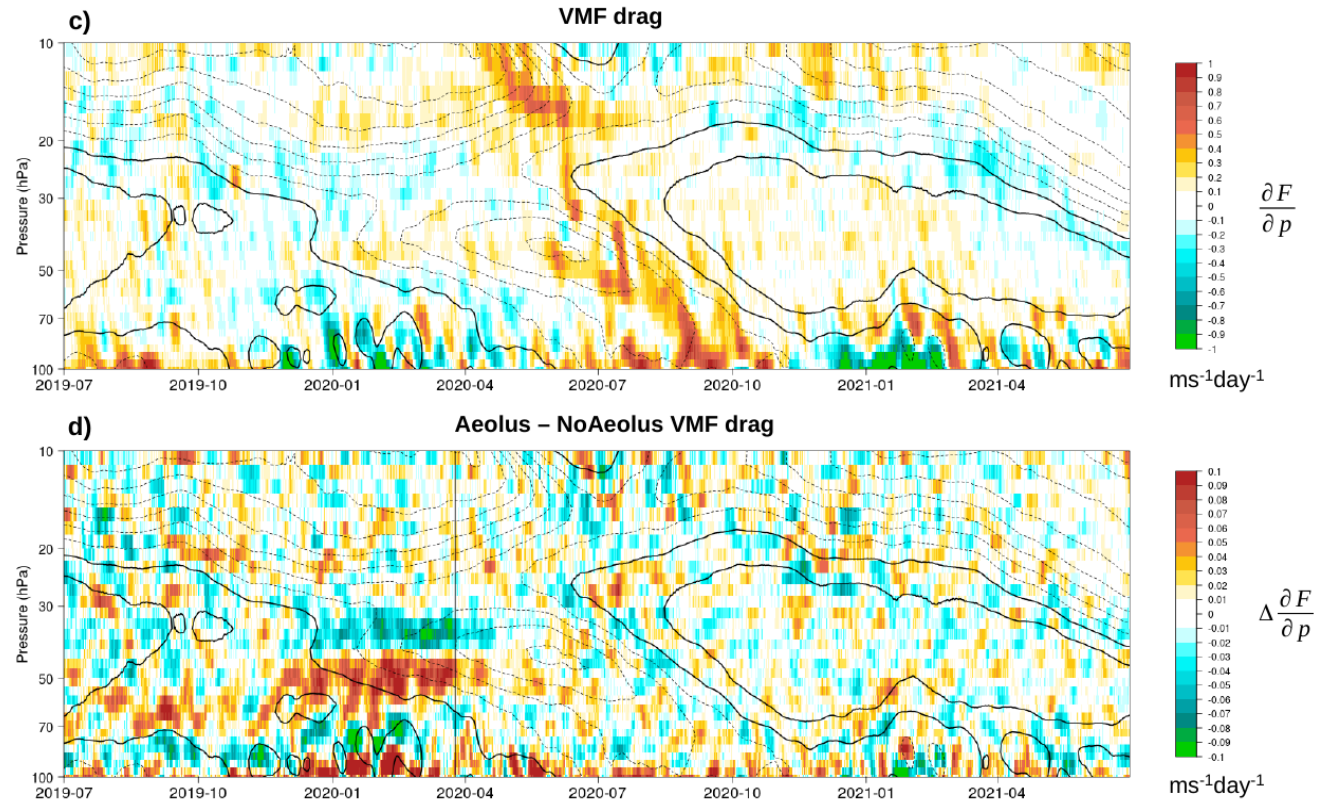
3: wave-mean flow interactions

Wave-mean flow interactions from wave drag

$$F = \overline{u'\omega'}$$

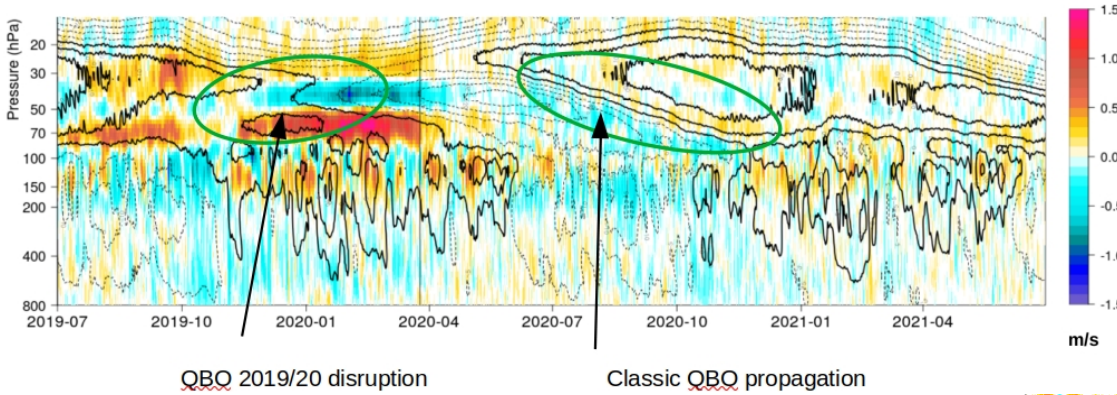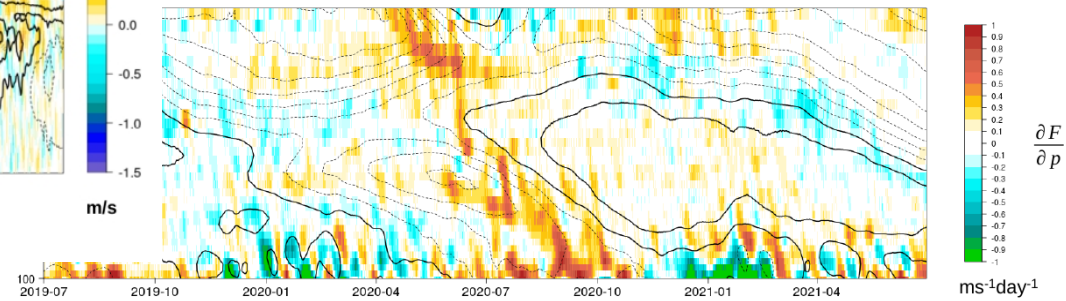# Wave-mean flow interactions from wave drag

$$F = \overline{u'\omega'}$$

Wave-mean flow interactions from wave drag

$$F = \overline{u'\omega'}$$

Aeolus effect on zonal-mean U winds

QBO 2019/20 disruption   Classic QBO propagation

VMF drag

$\dfrac{\partial F}{\partial p}$

ms^{-1}day^{-1}

d)   Aeolus – NoAeolus VMF drag

$\Delta \dfrac{\partial F}{\partial p}$

ms^{-1}day^{-1}
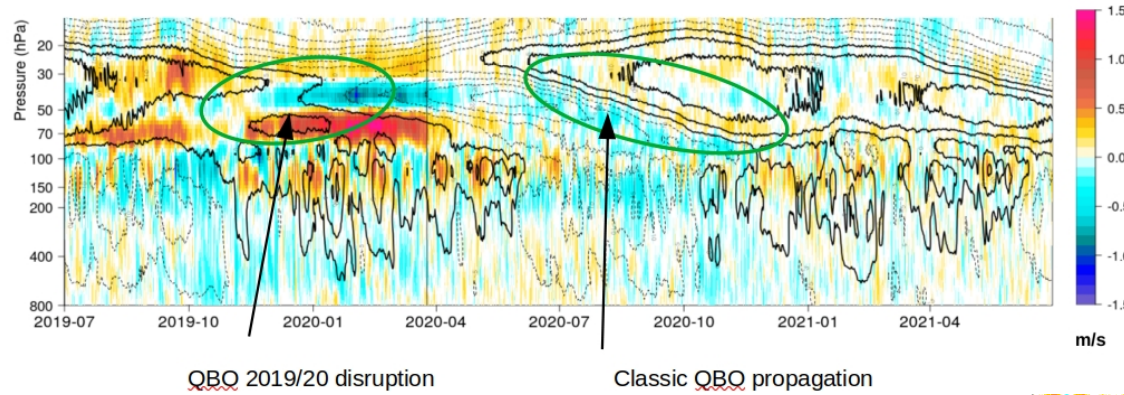
→ Wave drag changes **collocated with** zonal-mean U changes

→ Drag changes *contribute to* zonal-mean U changes

Wave-mean flow interactions from wave drag

$$F = \overline{u'\omega'}$$

Aeolus effect on zonal-mean U winds

QBO 2019/20 disruption

Classic QBO propagation

→ Wave drag changes **not** in phase
     with zonal-mean U changes

VMF drag

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial p}$$

ms^{-1}day^{-1}

d) Aeolus – NoAeolus VMF drag

$$\Delta \frac{\partial F}{\partial p}$$

ms^{-1}day^{-1}

We presented diagnostics covering Aeolus assimilation effects on:

      1: equatorial zonal-mean flow and the QBO
      2: equatorial waves
      3: wave-mean flow interactions

Powerful all-round set of diagnostics – and there's more (see poster)

Outlook

We presented diagnostics covering Aeolus assimilation effects on:

> 1: equatorial zonal-mean flow and the QBO
> 2: equatorial waves
> 3: wave-mean flow interactions

Powerful all-round set of diagnostics – and there's more (see poster)

→ **Methodology applicable to any OSE!**