

Harokopio University of Athens Department of Geography



Atmosphere & Climate Dynamics Group

The integration of ARGO floats data in numerical weather prediction (NWP)

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Current status at Mediterranean Sea







Tasks

In the framework of the scientific use of ARGO measurements, Harokopio University of Athens (HUA) integrated the data of the ARGO floats in numerical weather prediction (NWP) through the following steps:

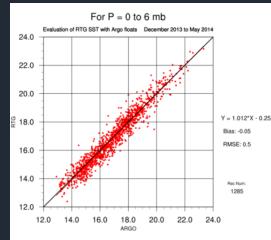
- Statistical evaluation of the gridded SST data (RTG) having as reference ARGO profiling floats measurements over the Mediterranean Sea.
- Sensitivity assessment of the NWP on the sea surface temperature (SST).

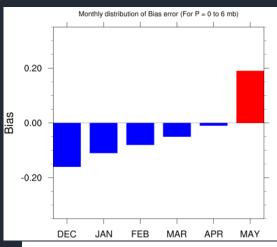


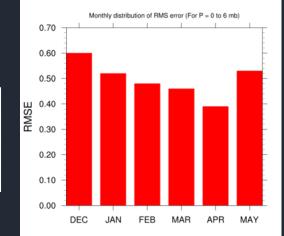


Statistical evaluation between Argo and RTG data

- Systematic underestimation of the RTG-SST
- RMS error ~0.5°C
- High correlation between Argo measurements and RTG data







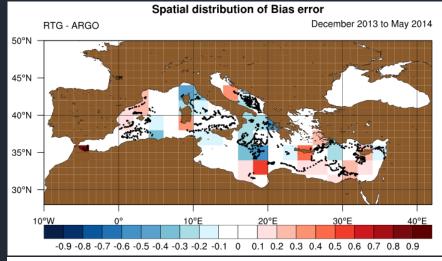
TOTAL	P = 0 mb	P = 0-2 mb	P = 0-4 mb	P = 0-6 mb
Bias error	-0.01	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05
RMS error	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.50
Records	308	780	834	1285

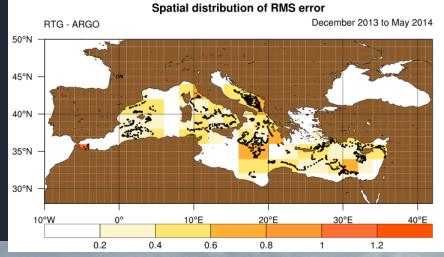




Statistical evaluation between Argo and RTG data

- Systematic underestimation of the RTG-SST over the Central Mediterranean Sea with maximum off the Gulf of Sirte exceeding -0.6°C.
- Eastern Mediterranean Sea contributes with an overall warm bias of +0.4°C.
- Those maxima are also related with maximum RMS errors up to 0.8°C defined over Central and Eastern Mediterranean Sea.



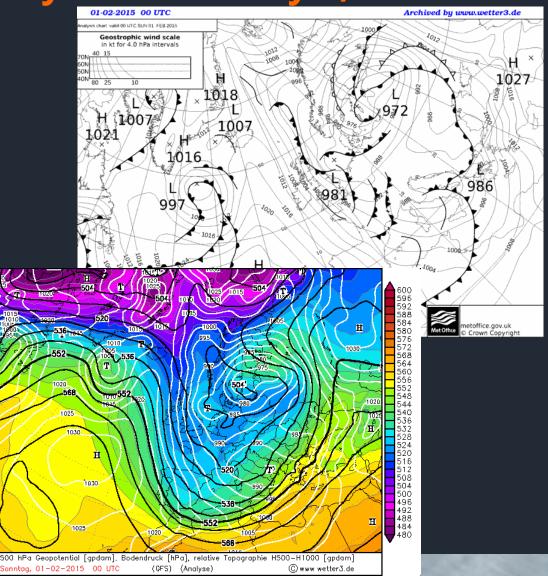






Case study January 29 - February 3, 2015

- On January 29, a barometric low developed over central Mediterranean Sea
- The system moved towards Greece and deepened with a rate of 1 Bergeron
- The cyclonic system was stagnant for 3 days, causing extreme storms

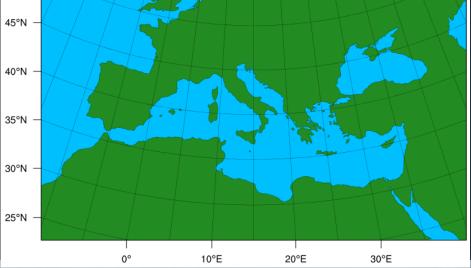






Model set up for CTRL and ARGO simulations

Model	WRF-ARW V3.6 (Skamarock et al., 2008)		
Horizontal resolution (# grid points)	10kmx10km (#516x294), timestep 60''		
Vertical resolution	38 sigma-pressure levels up to 50hPa		
Initial conditions	GFS-NCEP (0.5°x0.5°) 00:00UTC analysis		
SST conditions	Initial SST from 1/12x1/12 deg RTG data. Update every 6 hours for both simulations		
Argo SST assimilation	In ARGO simulation, Argo temperature assimilation every 6 hours with the method of the nearest neighbor interpolation		





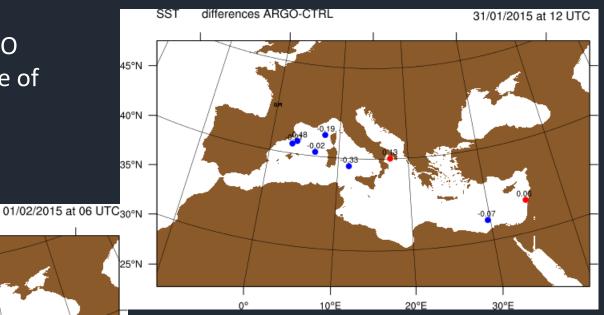
SST



Comparison of ARGO and model SSTs

• Differences between ARGO and CTRL SSTs in the range of [-0.58,+0.55]

differences ARGO-CTRL



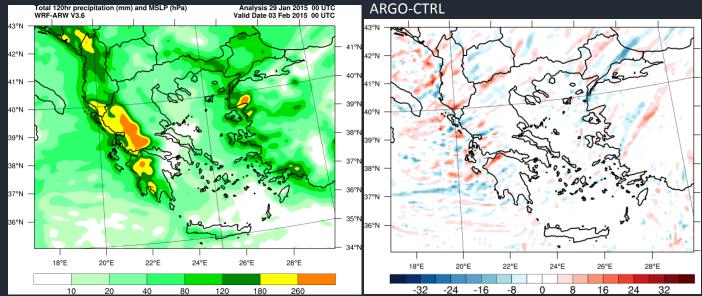
- $40^{\circ}N$ $40^{\circ}N$ $35^{\circ}N$ 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.06 0
- Underestimation for ARGO over Western Mediterranean
- Overestimation over Eastern Mediterranean





The response of the precipitation

 The maximum differences are mainly located around the areas of the precipitation peaks forming positive and negative bands of precipitation



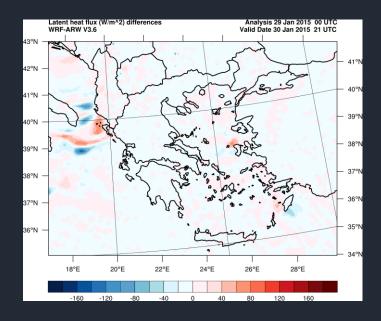
• ARGO temperatures assimilation produced a faster propagation of the system

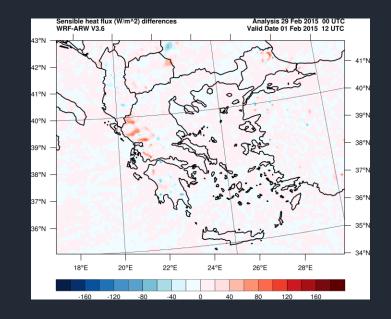




The response of the heat fluxes

• ARGO temperatures assimilation produced a faster propagation of the system due to the changes in the spatial distribution of the latent and sensible heat fluxes



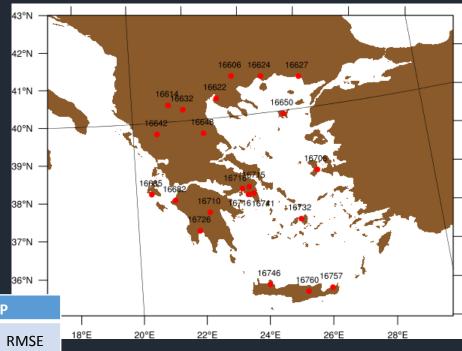






Statistical evaluation against observational data

 The basic scores of the continuous variables are almost identical indicating a slight impact of the ARGO temperature assimilation on the atmospheric conditions over land



	Wind speed		Air temperature		MSLP	
	Bias	RMSE	Bias	RMSE	Bias	RMSE
CTRL	0.59	1.83	-1.11	1.96	-0.52	1.39
ARGO	0.60	1.83	-1.10	1.95	-0.51	1.39





Statistical evaluation of both simulations against observational data

- Both simulations overestimate the precipitation more prominent for the medium and higher thresholds with better BS scores for the run with the assimilated ARGO measurements
- Overall, the ARGO temperatures assimilation offers an up to 5% improvement in the precipitation scores for the entire rainfall thresholds

