## Influence of Aeolus data assimilation on the representation of gravity waves in ECMWF analysis fields



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## Knowledge for Tomorrow

## Outline

- 1. What is Aeolus and how does it measure wind?
- 2. Can we see gravity waves in Aeolus observations?
- 3. How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact gravity waves in ECMWF?



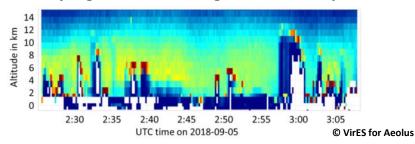
## Knowledge for Tomorrow



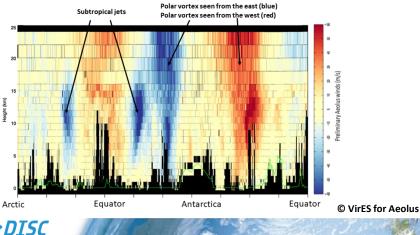
## **Aeolus Wind Observations**



First Rayleigh backscatter signals from 5 Sep 2018

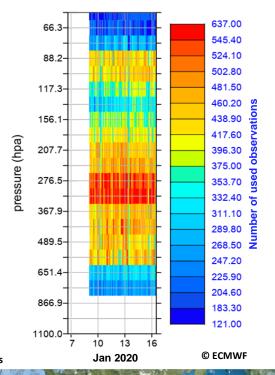


#### First wind data published on ESA website on 12 Sep 2018



#### Aeolus measurements are actively assimilated in ECMWF since 9 Jan 2020

Statistics for HLOS from Aeolus Rayleigh clear/ascending node



### **Aeolus Wind Observations**

Launch on 22 Sep 2018 polar orbit, sun-synchronous 7 day repeat cycle with 111 orbits ≈ 16 orbits / day

resolution 3 km / 90 km

altitude 320 km

6200 wind profiles of 1 wind component per day: 5-6 times more than radiosondes

DLR

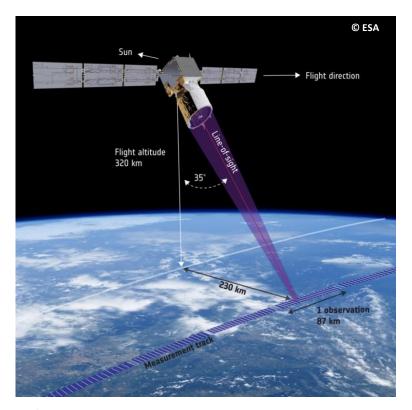
aeolus

altitude 0 - 30 km resolution 0.25 – 2 km

requirements: random error 1 – 2.5 m/s systematic error <0.7 m/s

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## **Aeolus Measurement Principle**



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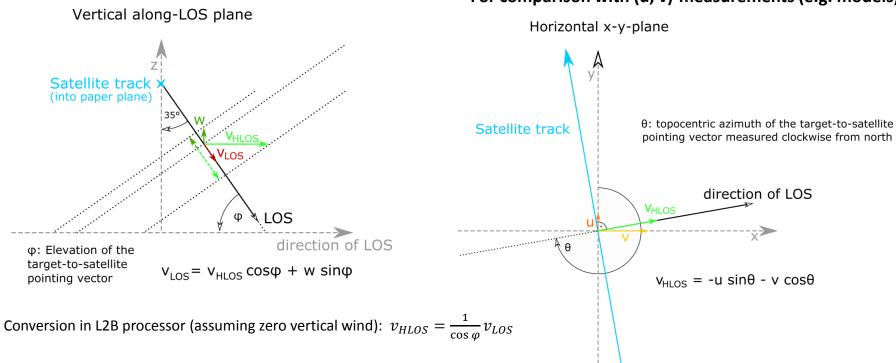
- ALADIN: Atmospheric LAser Doppler Instrument
- Measurements of winds => use Doppler effect

Doppler-Equation:	$\Delta f = 2 f_0 \frac{v_{LOS}}{c}$
relative Doppler shift $\Delta f/f_0 \approx 10^{-8}$ for 1 m/s	
1 m/s (LOS)⇔ 5.64 MHz ⇔ 2.37 fm size H-atom 50 pm, H-nucleus 1.2 fm	

- For clear-air conditions: molecular Rayleigh backscatter
- ultraviolet (UV) wavelength at 355 nm ( $\beta_{mol} \approx \lambda^{-4}$ )
- <sup>2<sup>nd</sup> spectrometer for Mie backscatter in aerosol & clouds</sup>

### **Aeolus Measurement Geometry**

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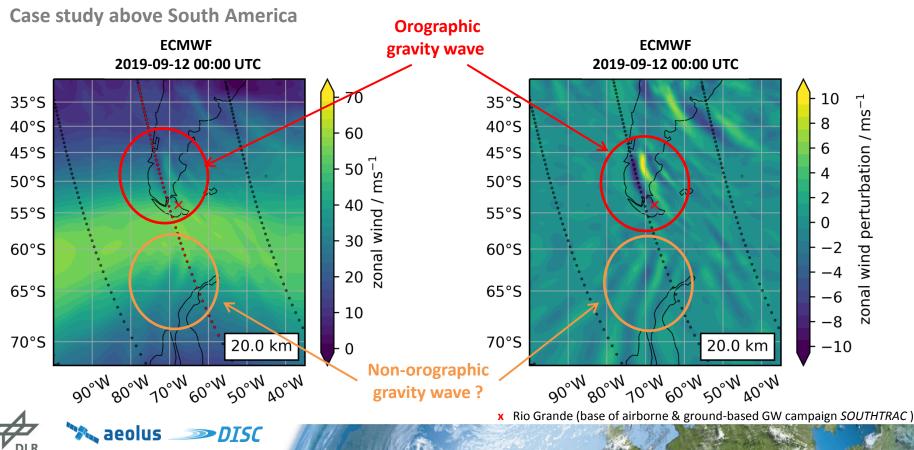
#### For comparison with (u, v)-measurements (e.g. models)

## Outline

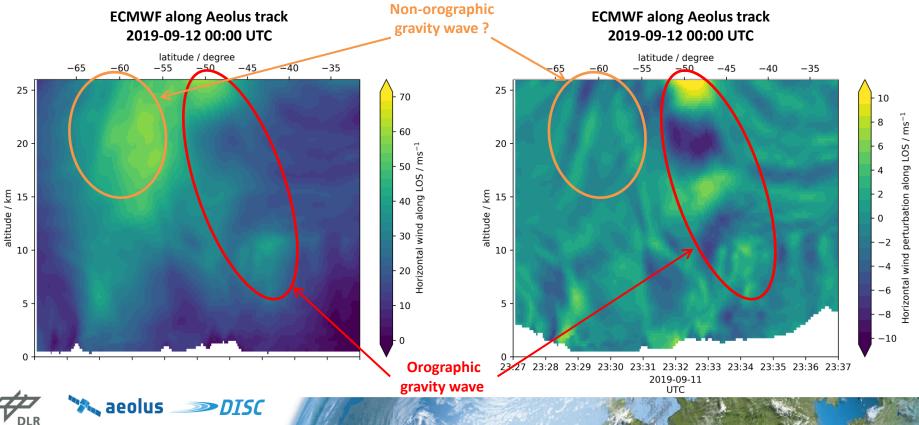
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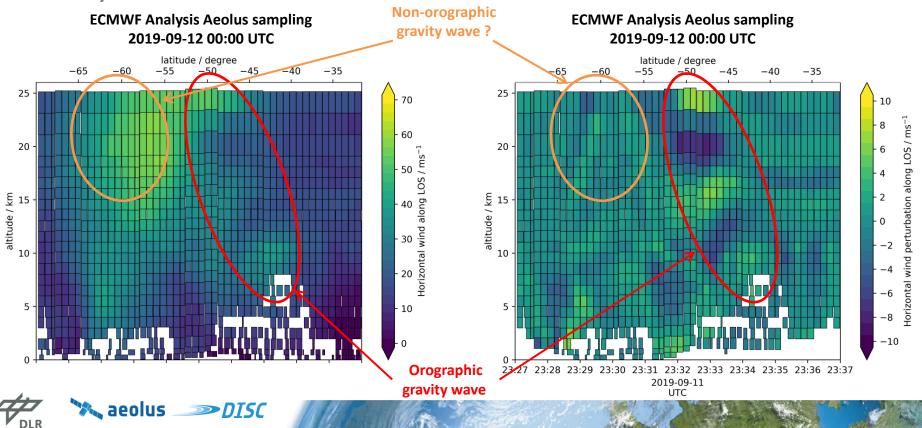
## Knowledge for Tomorrow



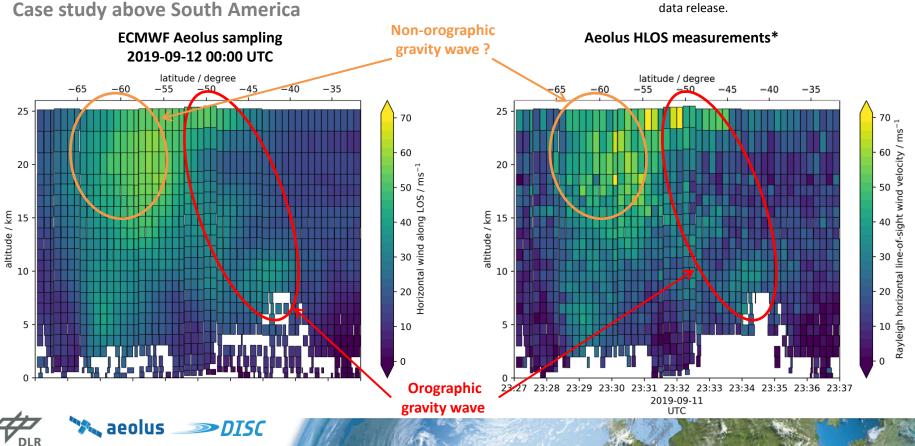




#### **Case study above South America**



\* The used Aeolus data is preliminary (not fully calibrated/validated and not yet publicly released). Further data quality improvements, including in particular a significant product bias reduction, will be achieved before the public data release.



**Case study above South America** 

Summary:

- The orographic wave structure above South America is clearly visible in Aeolus HLOS measurements.
- The non-orographic wave structure above the Arctic Ocean should also be detectable with Aeolus. However, a separation of background wind and wave structure would be required to properly see this wave in the Aeolus measurements.

Yes, we can see gravity waves in Aeolus observations! ③

#### Outlook:

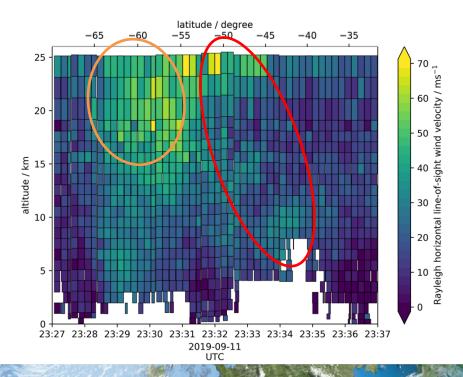
• Develop method to separate background wind and wave structure in Aeolus measurements

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Determine wave parameters

\* The used Aeolus data is preliminary (not fully calibrated/validated and not yet publicly released). Further data quality improvements, including in particular a significant product bias reduction, will be achieved before the public data release.

#### Aeolus HLOS measurements\*



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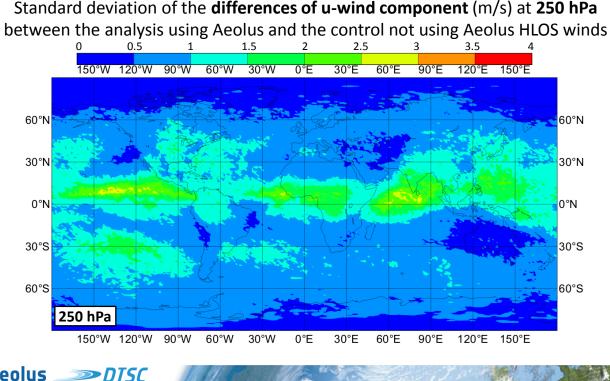


## Knowledge for Tomorrow



## How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF?

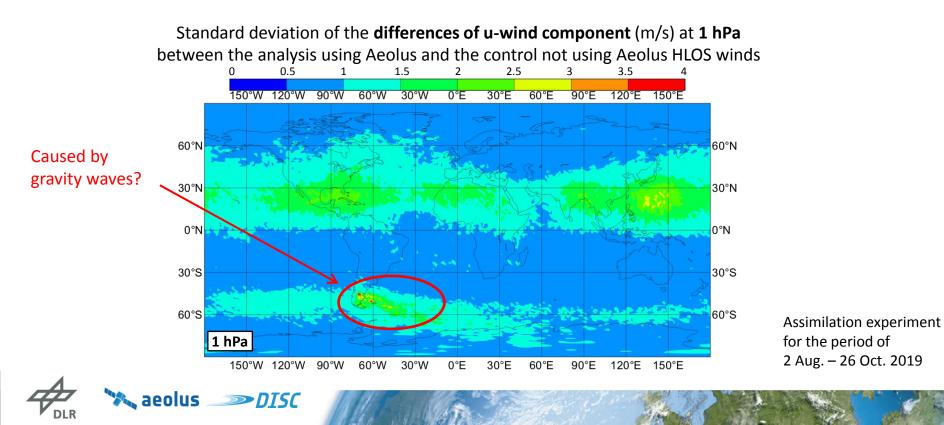
Global wind patterns change due to Aeolus assimilation



See also **EGU2020-5340**: An Assessment of the Impact of Aeolus Doppler Wind Lidar Observations for Use in Numerical Weather Prediction at ECMWF by **M. Rennie** and L. Isaksen

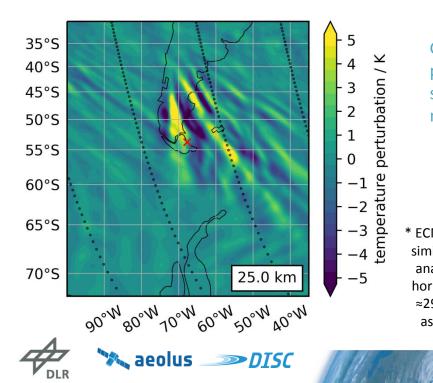
Assimilation experiment for the period of 2 Aug. – 26 Oct. 2019

### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Global wind patterns change due to Aeolus assimilation

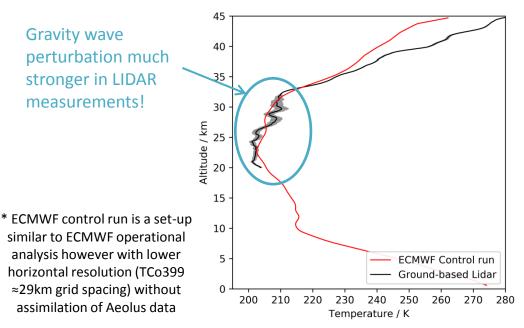


### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Case study on 04 August 2019, 00:00 UTC, above Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego

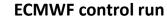
**ECMWF** control run\*



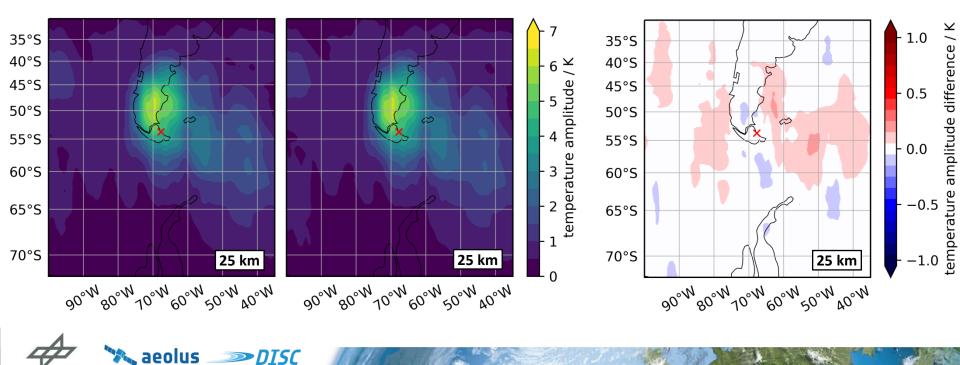
Comparison of ECMWF control run with ground-based LIDAR\* in Rio Grande (x in left plot)



### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Case study on 04 August 2019, 00:00 UTC, above Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego

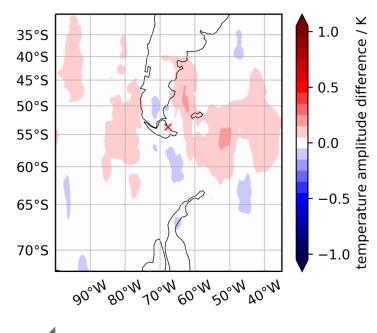


**ECMWF** Aeolus assimilation



### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Case study on 04 August 2019, 00:00 UTC, above Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego

#### **Control run - Aeolus assimilation**

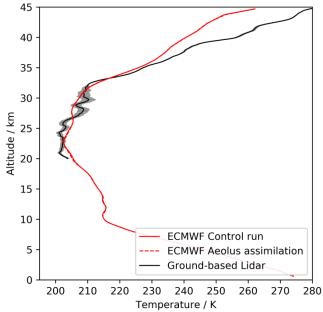


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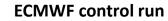
Assimilation of Aeolus data barely changes the strength of this gravity wave. 😕

Due to instrument problems only measurements up to 13 Aug. 2019 and after 02 Oct. 2019 are available. All available comparisons in August show a similar picture. Later Lidar measurements still need to be analyzed.

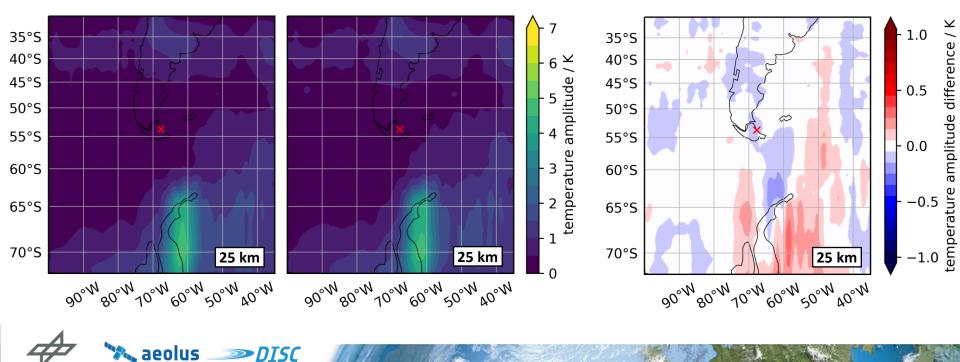
# Comparison of ECMWF with ground-based LIDAR in Rio Grande



### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Case study on 20 August 2019, 00:00 UTC, above Antarctic Peninsula



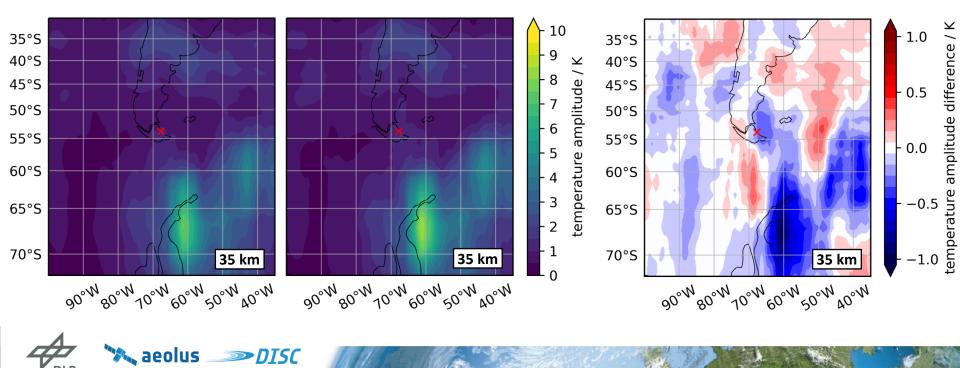
**ECMWF** Aeolus assimilation



### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Case study on 20 August 2019, 00:00 UTC, above Antarctic Peninsula

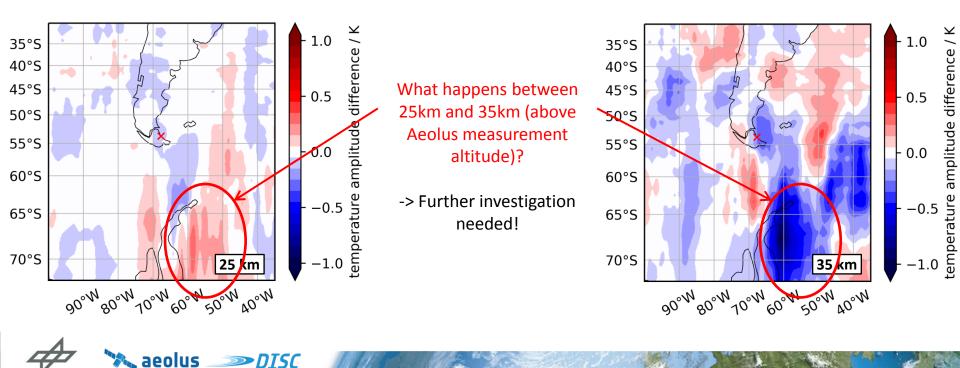


**ECMWF** Aeolus assimilation



### How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF? Case study on 20 August 2019, 00:00 UTC, above Antarctic Peninsula

#### **Control run - Aeolus assimilation**



## How does the assimilation of Aeolus winds impact GWs in ECMWF?

Summary:

- The assimilation Aeolus in ECMWF changes the gravity wave representation.
- Both amplifications as well as reductions can be observed.
- This is still work in progress: Please check back on status for Aeolus Cal/Val workshop in November!

### **Outlook:**

- Expand comparisons to October ground-based lidar data. And compare to aircraft observations, which were taken above South America and the Drake passage in September.
- Investigate further the changes observed for the Antarctica case (20/08/2019) between 25km and 35km altitude, e.g. with respect to background wind patterns?
- Do statistical analyses on whole assimilation experiment (2 Aug. – 26 Oct. 2019).

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