Analysis and modeling of tropical convection observed by CYGNSS

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Looking for convective feature in CYGNSS data ...



CYGNSS E2ES analysis; Hoover et al. (2017)



December

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CYGNSS E2ES analysis; Hoover et al. (2017)

Version 1





Version 2 beta FD



Comparison to ECMWF+GDAS and Microwave Imager

~2-Month Average

~2-Month Time Series

Track Identification

CYGNSS 04 Tracks - 20170828

Track Example

Track Example

IMERG and CYGNSS 01 Track 007 - 08/28/2017 11:06

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Rate

Precip R

CYGNSS vs. ECMWF+GDAS

8/26/17- 8/30/17	RMSE (m s ⁻¹)	Bias (m s ⁻¹)
FD _{rain}	2.7	+0.0
FD _{norain}	2.0	-0.1
LF _{rain}	3.6	+0.7
LF _{norain}	2.8	+0.3

CYGNSS V2 beta winds were tested in a simple Data Assimilation (DA) experiment focusing on Hurricane Harvey landfall. LF winds had greater impact.

WRF Domain: 9 km resolution (300x250x40)
WRF Control Run: 06 UTC 24 August 2017 – 00 UTC 29 August 2017
DA: 5 cycles – 06 & 12 UTC August 25, 12 UTC August 27, 06 & 12 UTC August 28

DA_wsfd: Assimilate FD wind speed; **DA_hur_wslf**: Assimilate FD + LF around Harvey

Control

LF applied within 800 km of storm center

10-m wind speed after the 3rd DA cycle

10-m wind speed after all DA cycles

Conclusions

- V2 beta is a major improvement over V1. FD winds close to +/-2 m s⁻¹ mission requirement for non-TC winds. Good agreement with microwave imagers as well.
- Tracked-based analysis approach supported by real CYGNSS data. Evidence that convectively driven wind/sea differences may account for increased disagreement w/ ECMWF+GDAS in rainy areas.
- FD + LF wind assimilation for Harvey landfall leads to strongest storm, supporting the splitting of GMFs.