Effect of tropical analysis uncertainties on midlatitude forecast errors

Erland Källén and Linus Magnusson ECMWF



RMS error of 500 hPa height field Northern Hemisphere



Time evolution of predictable range

500hPa geopotential Lead time of Anomaly correlation reaching 80% NHem Extratropics (lat 20.0 to 90.0, Ion -180.0 to 180.0) score 12mMA reaches 80% score reaches 80% 8.5 8 7.5-7. 6.5 à 6 5.5 4.5 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015



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Normalisation with ERA-Interim



Forecast busts over Europe



Flow anomaly before forecast bust over Europe

a Z500 anomaly



-14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 18 -14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 18 Unit = m



Rodwell et al., 2013

CAPE anomaly before forecast bust over Europe

CAPE anomaly b



-76 -20 -12 -4 4 12 20 76 -76 -20 -12 -4 4 12 20 76 Unit = J/kg**CECMWF**

CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS

Rodwell et al., 2013



Tropical wave Equatorial Rossby wave





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Assimilation using only height observations





Assimilation using height and u wind observations





Analysis 14 March 2014 18UTC

Balanced flow



CECMWF



Strong N=1 Rossby mode over eastern Pacific

Analysis increments of u at 200 hPa 14 March 2014 18UTC







Standard deviation of u₂₀₀ for March 2014



Full field



Unbalanced modes



Absolute analysis increments u₂₀₀ 06UTC average for March 2014 Balanced



NWP impact experiment



Conclusions

- Tropical analysis errors propagate into midlatitudes in the medium range
- Zonal wind information vital in the tropics
- Modal analysis helps to identify NWP analysis deficiencies

