

# The Validation and Application of FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 Radio Occultation Data from Taiwan Team

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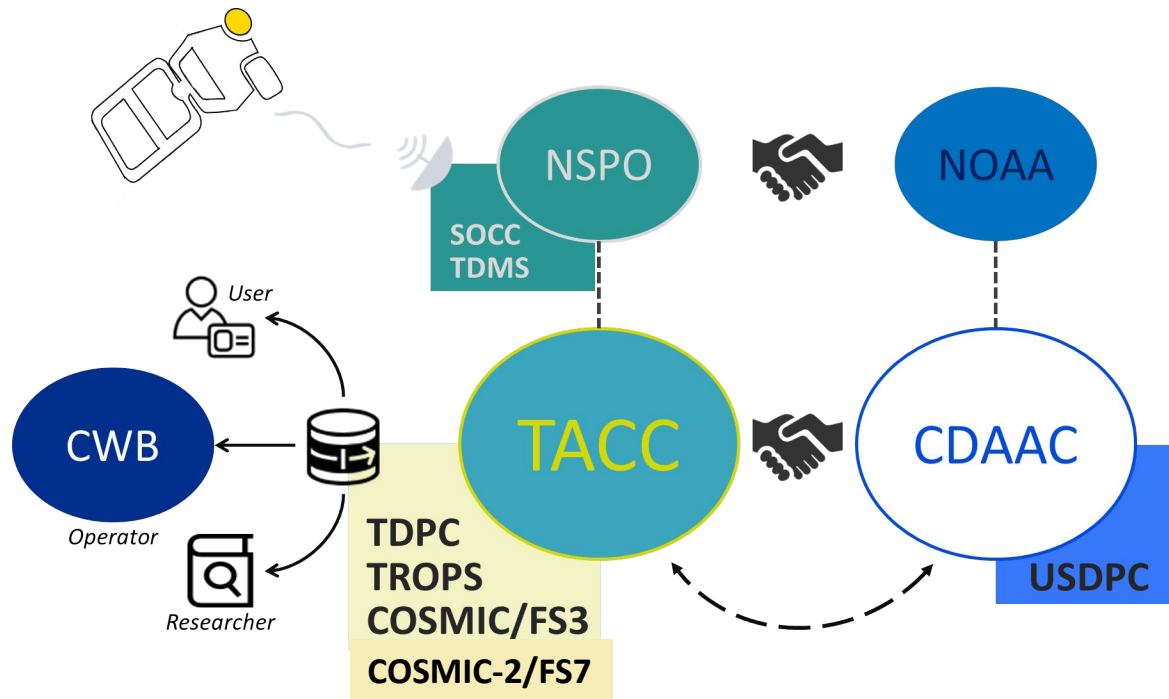


# Outline

- Analysis of FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 Radio Occultation Data in the Troposphere
- Data Validation against Other Observations
- Data Assimilation of the FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 RO Data

# Taiwan Data Processing Center (TDPC)

- TDPC is operating normally in the CWB since FORMOSAT-7 TGRS ON on July 16, 2019.
- TDPC routinely archives FORMOSAT-7 real-time and post-processed raw data and products, software, system configuration and documentation to CWB Mass Storage System.
- TDPC is in charged by Taiwan Analysis Center for COSMIC (TACC).



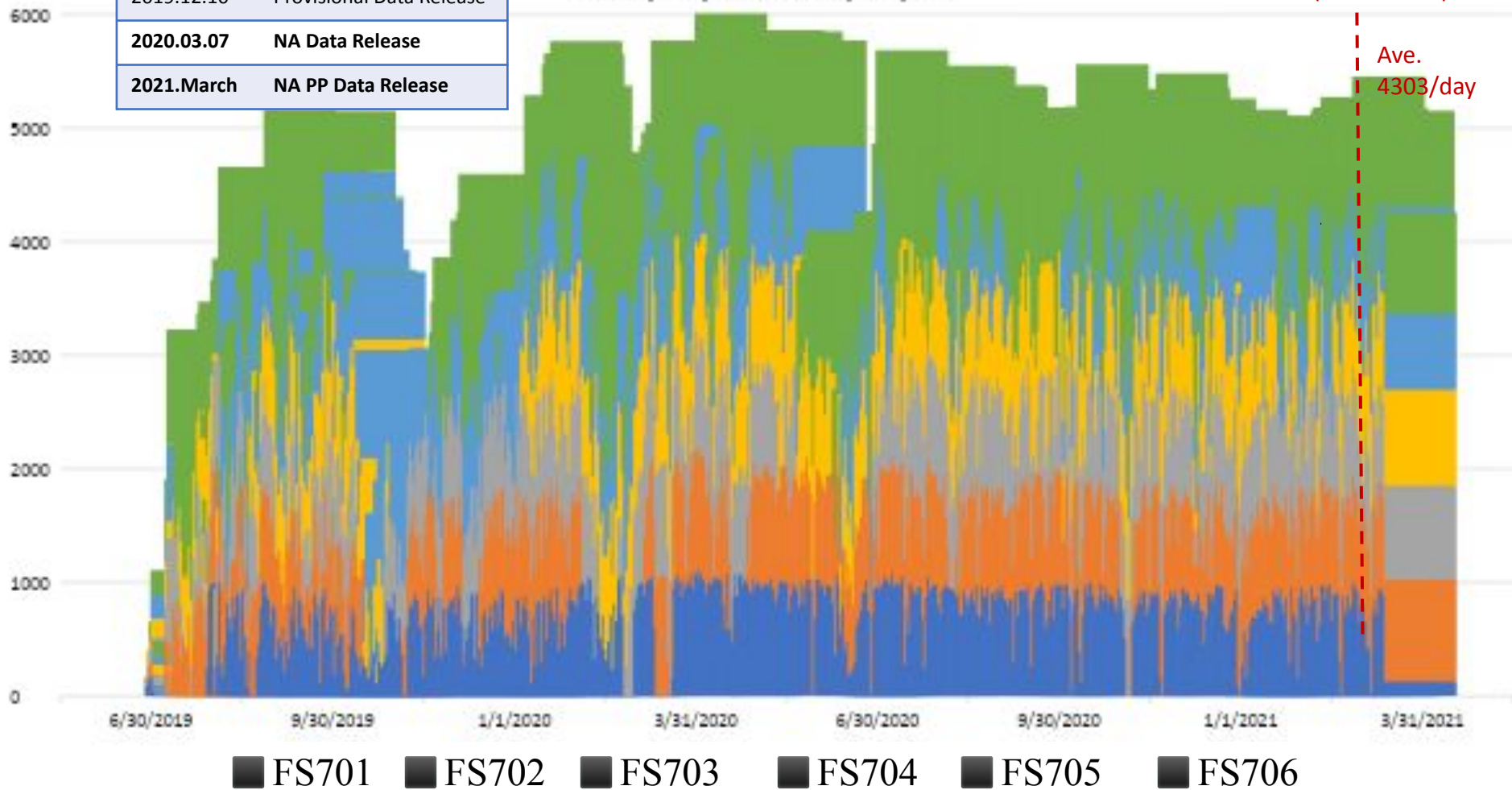
# FORMOSAT-7 Daily Atmosphere Files by TDPC

Milestone of Data Release	
2019.12.10	Provisional Data Release
2020.03.07	NA Data Release
2021.March	NA PP Data Release

FORMOSAT-7 Daily Atmospheric Files  
2019/07/16-2021/03/31

Completion of Deployment  
(3 Feb. 2021)

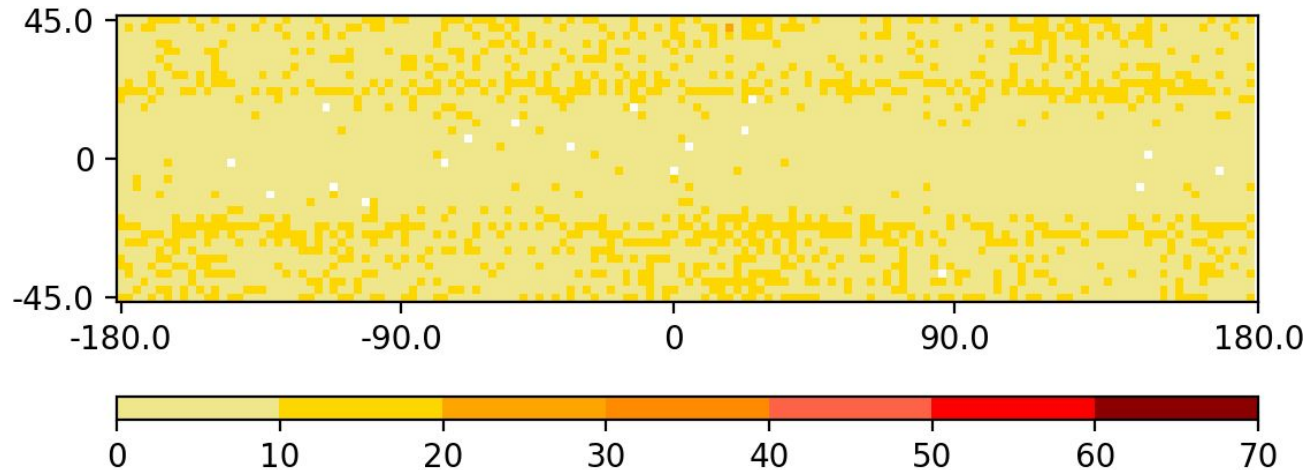
Ave.  
4303/day



# Data density during one month

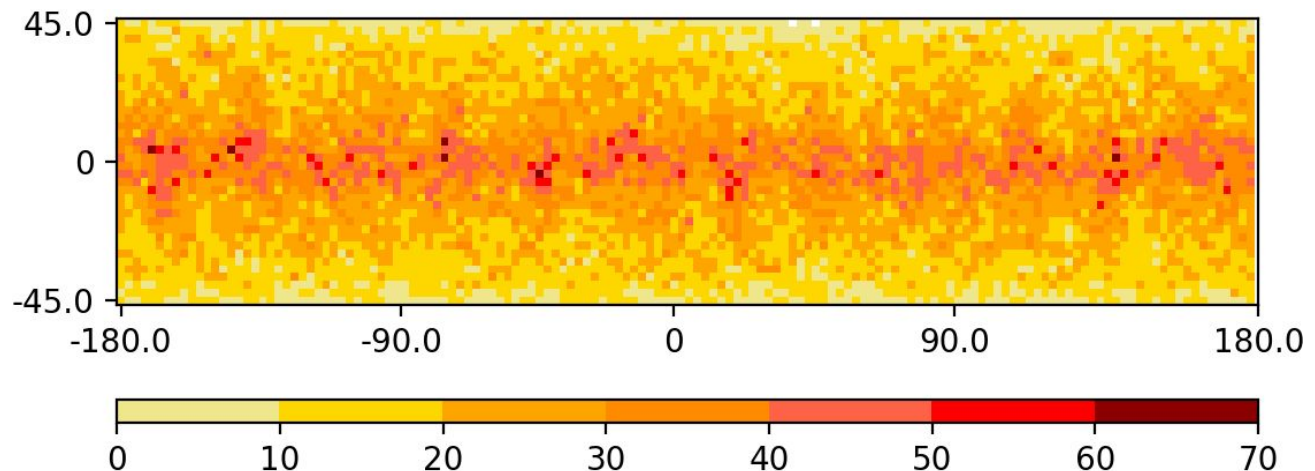
**FS3**

Mar. 2009



**FS7**

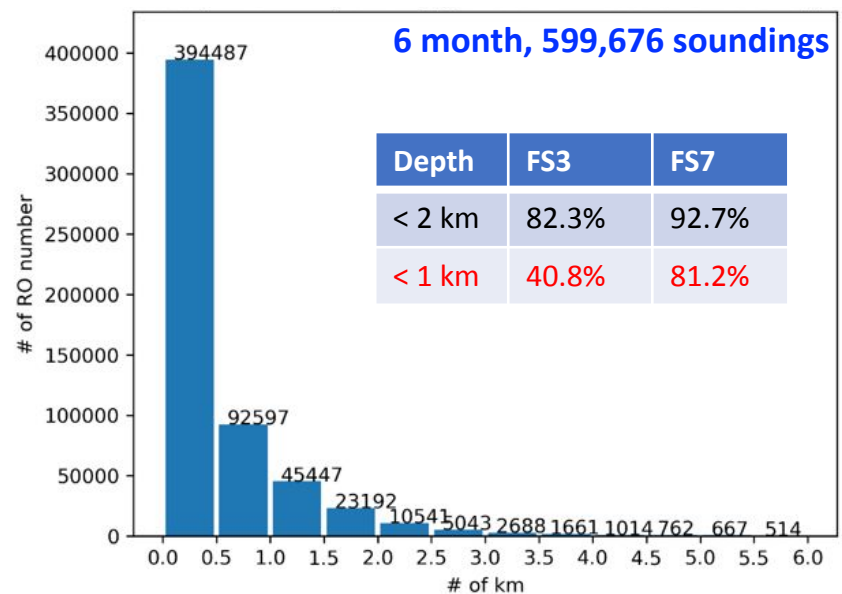
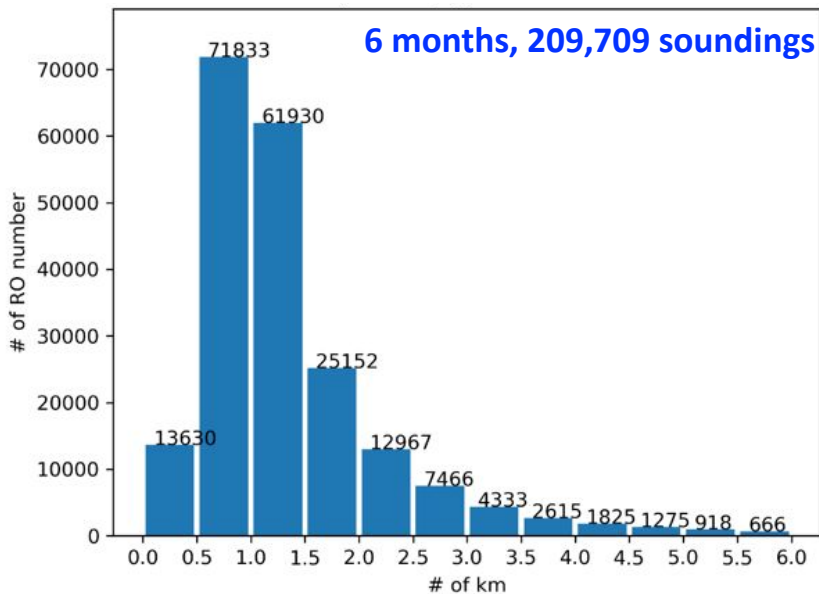
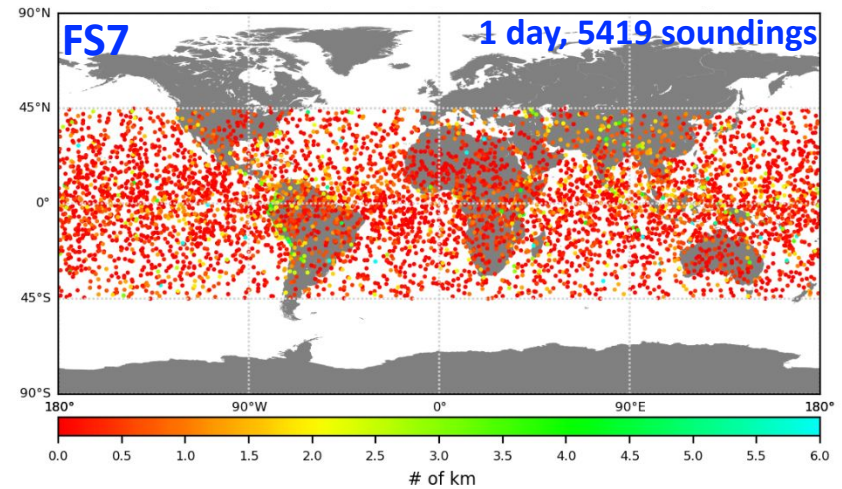
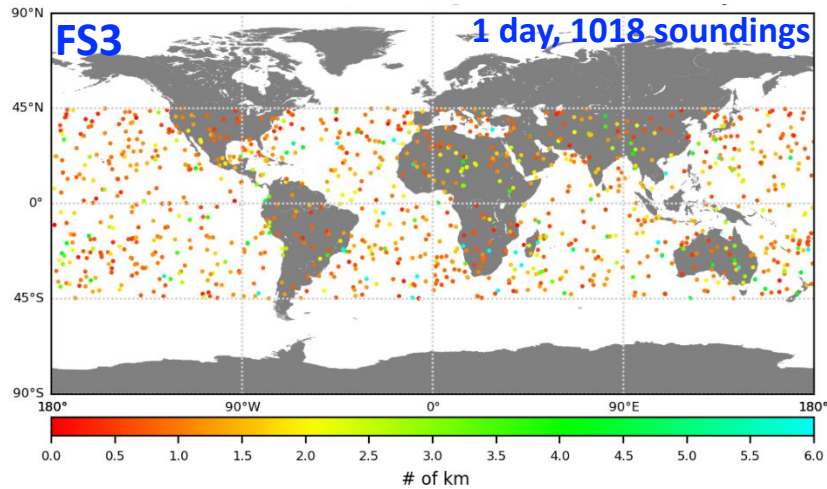
Mar. 2020



The data are counted on  $2.5^\circ$  by  $2.5^\circ$  bins.



# Spatial Distribution and Penetration Depth



# Verification against Radiosonde

( Oct. 2019-Mar. 2020)

(FS7– RAOB)

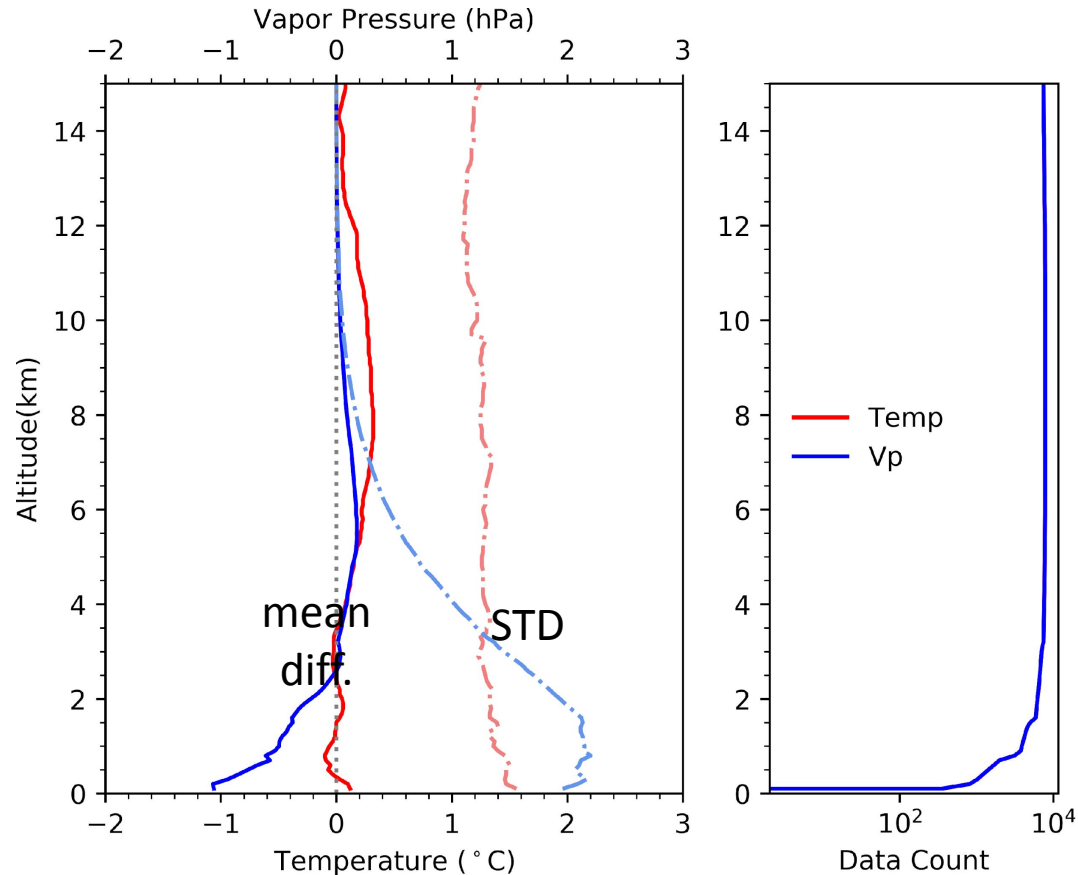
$$|\bar{T}| < 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$|\bar{e}| < 1 \text{ hPa}$$

Average from 0-15 km		
	T (°C)	Vp (hPa)
Diff.	0.14	-0.03
STD	0.12	0.24

Collocation:

$\pm 3$  h and  $\pm 100$  km



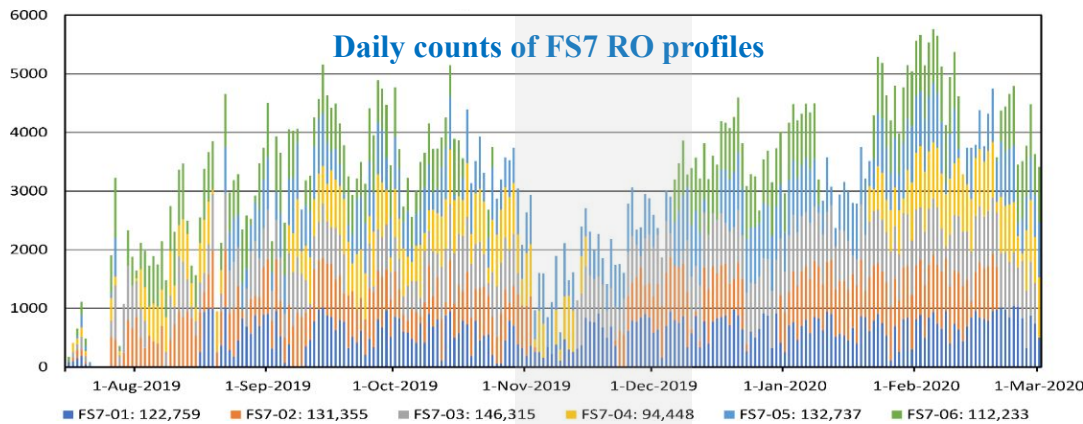
Chen, S.-Y., C.-U. Liu, C.-Y. Huang, S.-C. Hsu, H.-W. Li, P.-H. Lin, J.-P. Cheng, and C.-Y. Huang, 2021: An analysis study of FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 radio occultation data in the troposphere. *Remote Sens.*, **13**, 717. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13040717>

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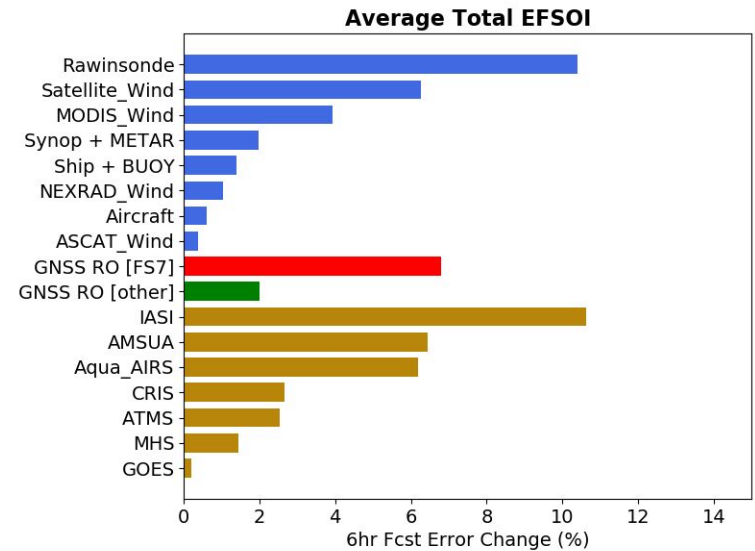
GPSARC GPS Science and Application Research Center

# FS7/C2 RO assimilation in the CWB Global Forecast System (CWBGFS)

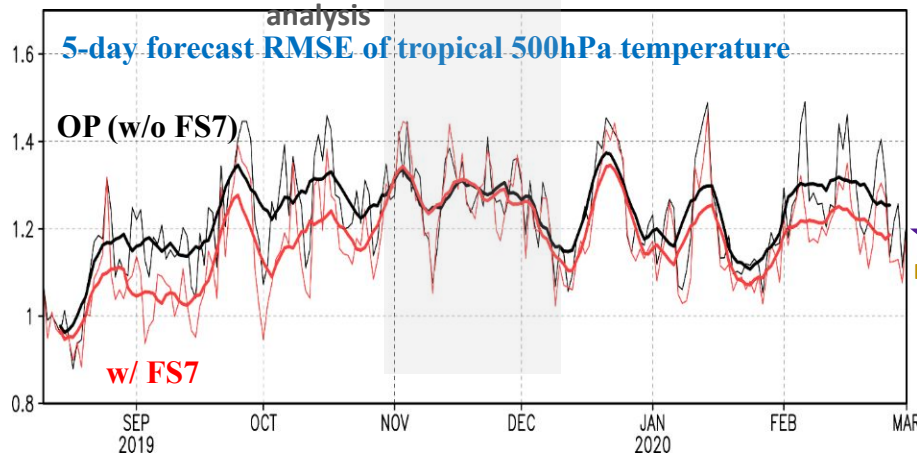
Period: 4 Aug 2019 – 1 Mar 2020



4 Aug – 6 Oct 2019



Verified against the NCEP



The contributions of FS7/C2 RO data for the total impacts of observations used in the DA system are about 6~8%.

Lien, G.-Y, C.-H. Lin, Z.-M. Huang, W.-H. Teng, J.-H. chen, C.-C. Lin, H.-H. Ho, J.-Y. Huang, J.-S. Hong, C.-P. Cheng, C.-Y. Huang, 2021: Assimilation impact of early FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 GNSS radio occultation data with Taiwan's CWB global forecast system. *Submitted to Mon. Wea. Rev.* (under minor revision).



# FS7/C2 Data Impact

Scorecard (22 Oct. 2019 – 1 Mar. 2020)

Green/Red: FS7 is better/worse than OP

Globe

NH

SH

Tropics

			Globe				N. Hemisphere				S. Hemisphere				Tropics						
			Day 1	Day 3	Day 5	Day 7	Day 1	Day 3	Day 5	Day 7	Day 1	Day 3	Day 5	Day 7	Day 1	Day 3	Day 5	Day 7			
Anomaly Correlation	Height	250hPa	▲																▲	Better at 99.9% significance level	
		500hPa																	▲	Better at 99% significance level	
		700hPa																		▲	Better at 95% significance level
		1000hPa	▼																	▼	Worse at 95% significance level
	Vector Wind	250hPa	▲	▲			▲				▲	▲								▲	Not statistically significant
		500hPa	▲	▲							▲	▲								▲	Worse at 99% significance level
		850hPa	▲	▲																▲	Worse at 99.9% significance level
	Temp	250hPa	▼	▼			▲				▼	▼								▼	Not applicable
		500hPa	▲	▲							▲	▲								▲	
850hPa		▲	▲																▼		
RMSE	Height	50hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		100hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		200hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		500hPa	▼																	▼	
		700hPa	▼																	▼	
		850hPa	▼																	▼	
	Vector Wind	50hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		100hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		200hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		500hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		700hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		850hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
	Temp	50hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
		100hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
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		850hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
1000hPa	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲			

Statistically significant positive impact in tropics; Neutral-to-positive impact in other areas

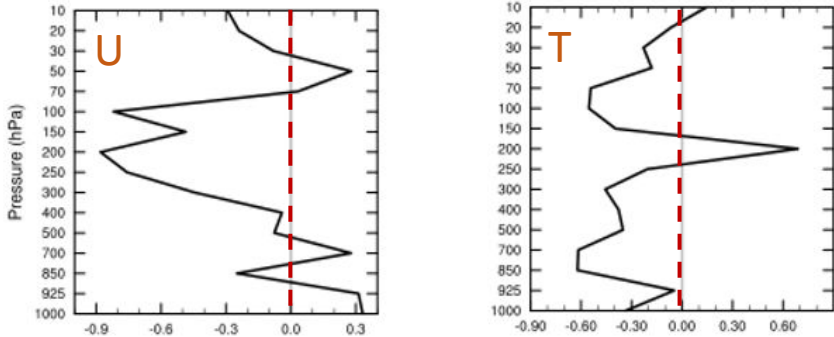
The FS7/C2 RO data have been operationally used in CWBGFS since 15 September 2020.

# FS7/C2 Data Impact

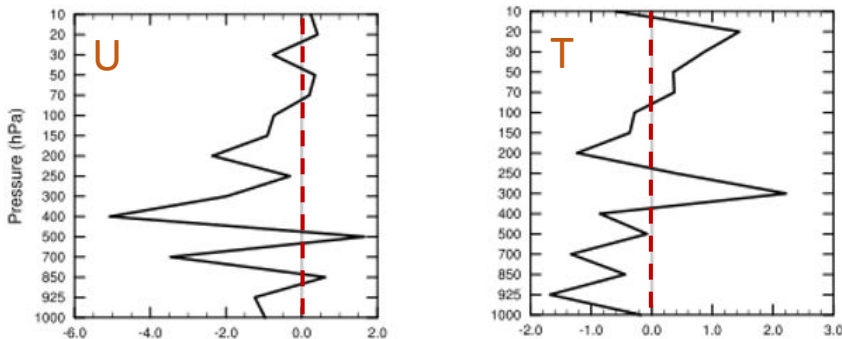
## Data assimilation with FV3GFS system in CWB

- Data period: 2020 Jan
- Verification against Radiosonde

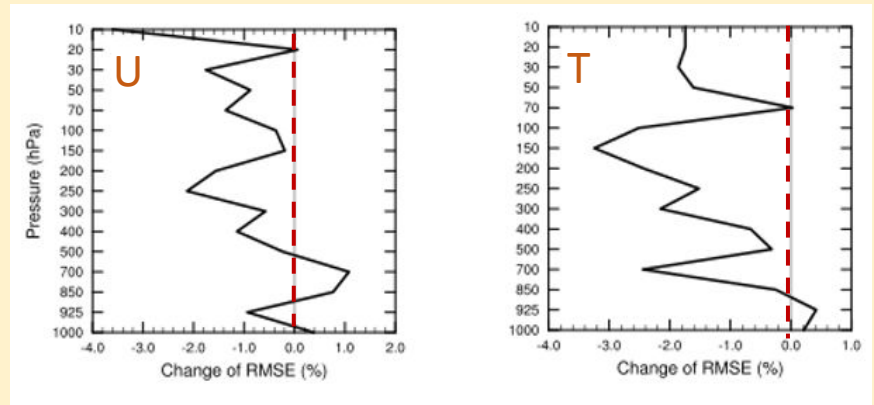
N. Hemi.



S. Hemi.



Tropics



←  
Reduction in  
fit-to-observations  
relative to Control

$$\frac{EXP - CTL}{CTL} * 100\%$$

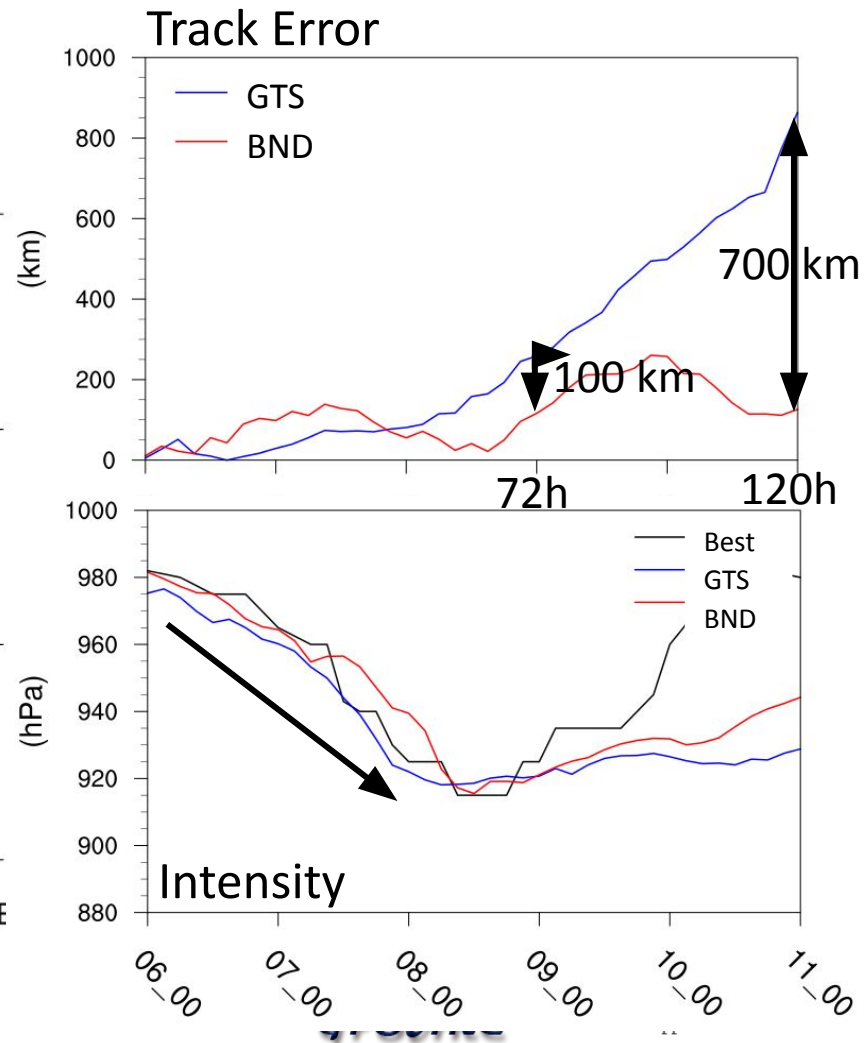
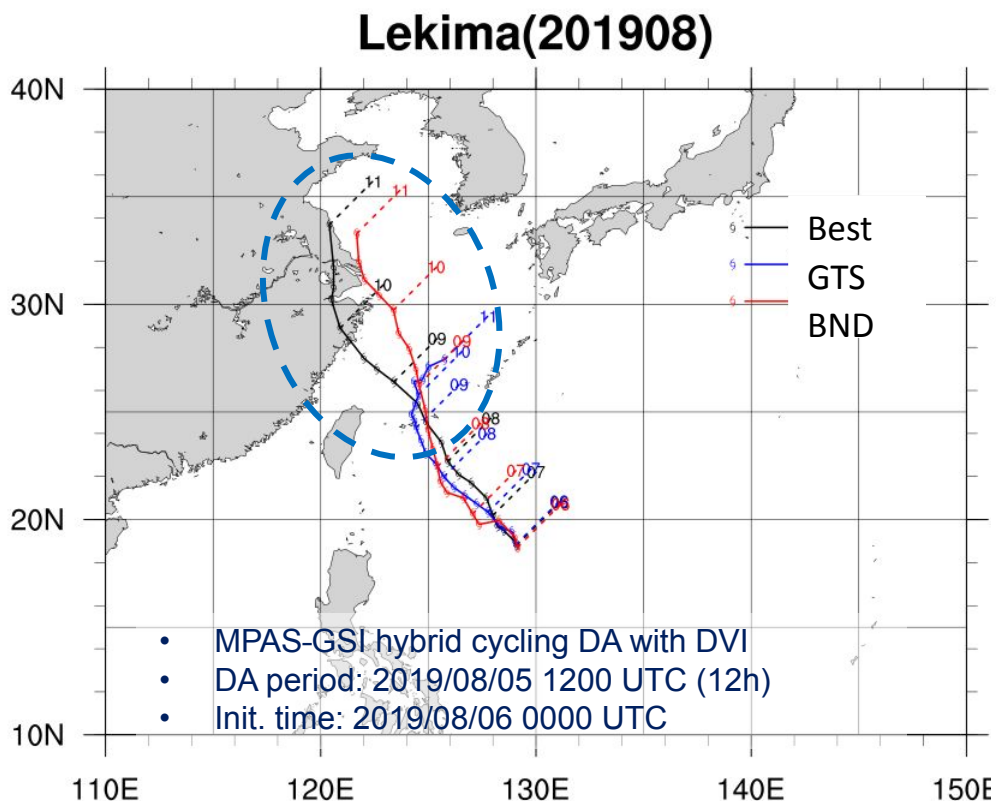
EXP: w/ FS7  
CTL: w/o FS7

# Typhoon Lekima (2019)

## TC prediction with the global model (MPAS)

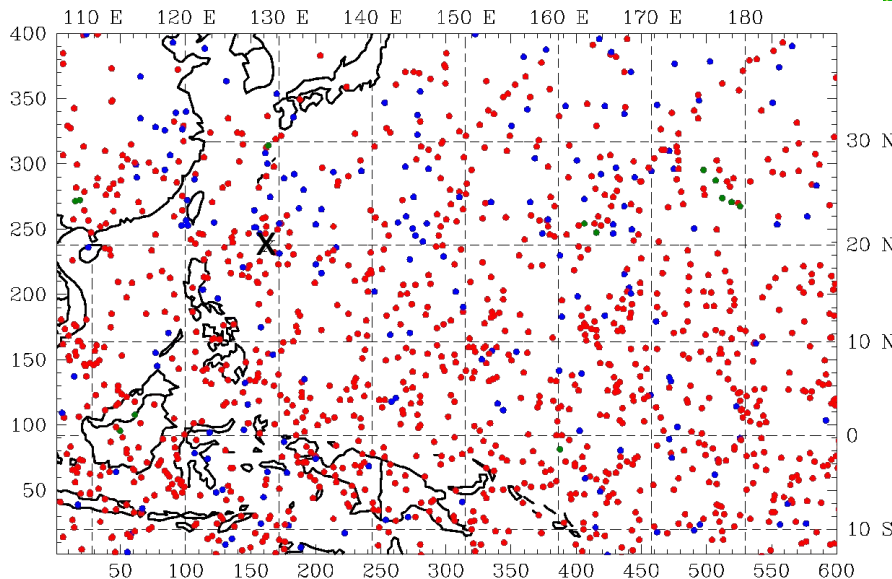
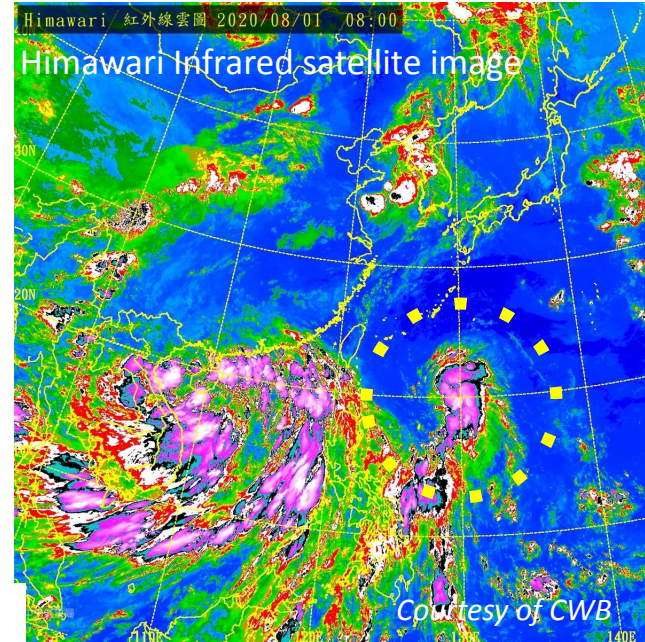
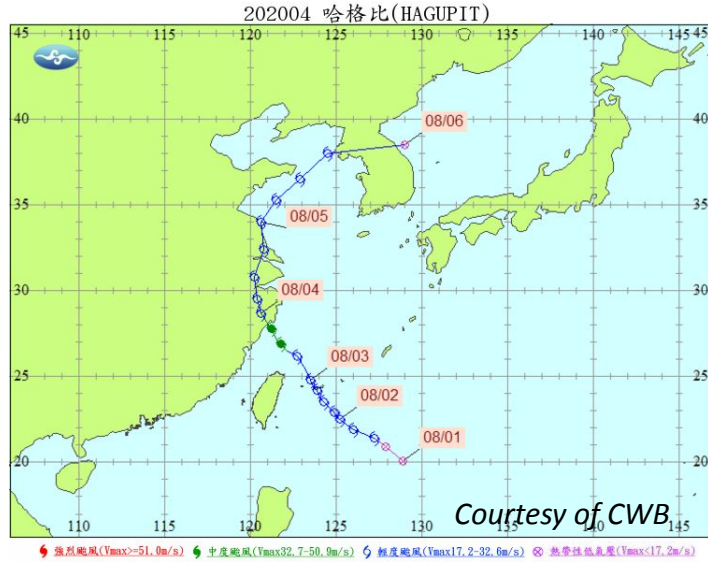
**GTS:** DA with conventional and satellite data

**BND:** DA with both GTS and GNSS RO



# Typhoon Hagupit (2020)

## Genesis of Hagupit at 0000 UTC 1<sup>st</sup> Aug. 2020



Experimental design:

WRF-WRFDA hybrid cycling DA

DA period: 2020/07/27 0000 UTC (3d)

Init. time: 2020/07/30 0000 UTC

- : FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2
- : METOP
- : KOMPSAT-5
- X : Hagupit

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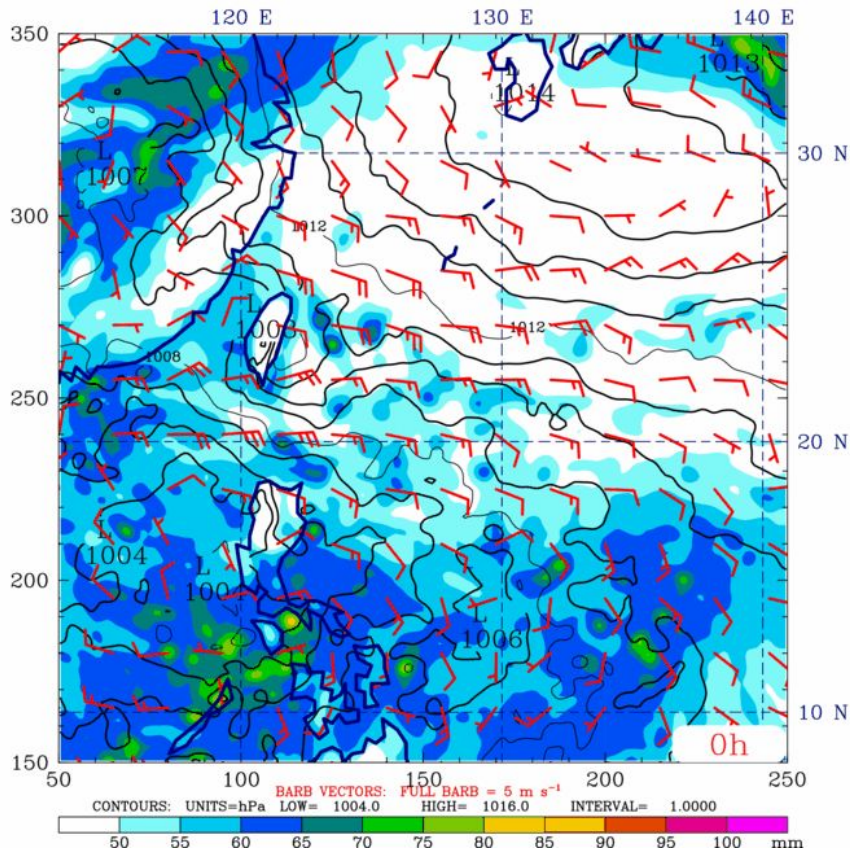
GPSARC GPS Science and Application Research Center



# Genesis of Typhoon Hagupit (2020)

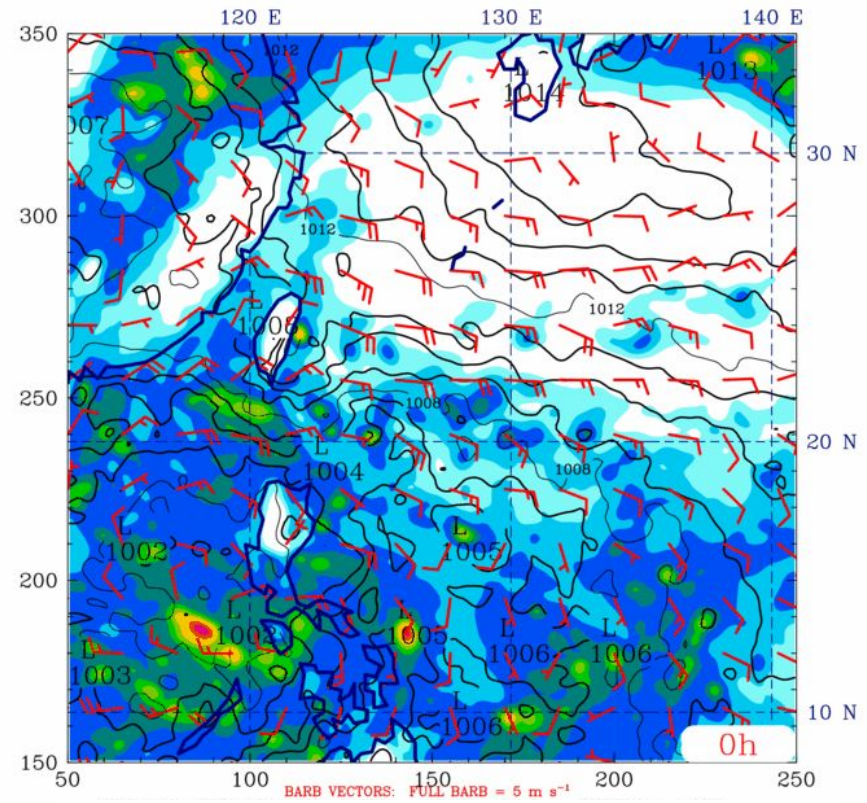
TC prediction with the regional model (WRF)

without RO



color: Total precipitable water (mm)  
contour: Sea-level pressure (hPa)

with RO



**Genesis of Hagupit after  
48-h WRF simulation**



# Relative Humidity and Vorticity

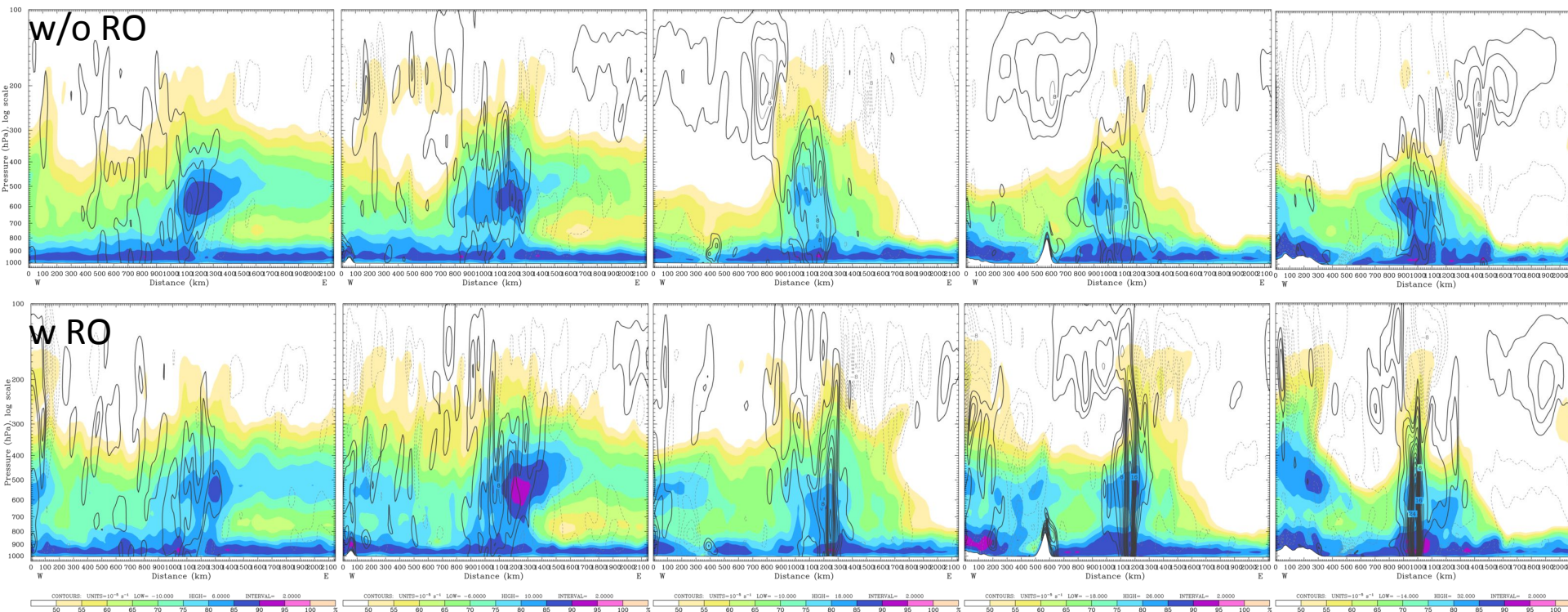
forecast 0h

24h

48h

72h

96h



color: relative humidity (%)  
 contour: relative vorticity ( $2 \times 10^{-5} s^{-1}$ )

# Summary

- Abundant FS7/C2 data (average > 4,000) are provided daily and have better penetration depth, with more than 80% of data reaching below 1 km.
- FS7 verifications against radiosonde show the absolute mean difference and STD of temperature profiles less than 0.5 °C and 1.5 °C, respectively, and deviations of water vapor pressure within 2 hPa in the lower troposphere.
- FS7/C2 data used in the CWB operation performs statistically positive impacts on the model forecast, especially in the tropical region.
- The model simulations with GNSS RO data (including FS7) assimilation for two case studies, i.e., Typhoon Hagupit (2020) and Typhoon Lekima (2019), show significant improvements on the predictions of cyclogenesis and track, respectively.

# Invitation to submit

[https://www.mdpi.com/journal/atmosphere/special\\_issues/typhoon\\_prediction\\_models](https://www.mdpi.com/journal/atmosphere/special_issues/typhoon_prediction_models)



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Toward Improvement of Typhoon /  
Hurricane Prediction with Better -  
Initialization and Higher - Resolution  
Models

## Guest Editors

Dr. Ching-Yuang Huang, Dr. Shu-Ya Chen

## Deadline

24 September 2021

**Special** Issue

[mdpi.com/si/81158](https://www.mdpi.com/si/81158)

Invitation to submit