

The impact of SMAP data assimilation on Tropical Cyclone landfall predictions

SMAP Science Team Meeting
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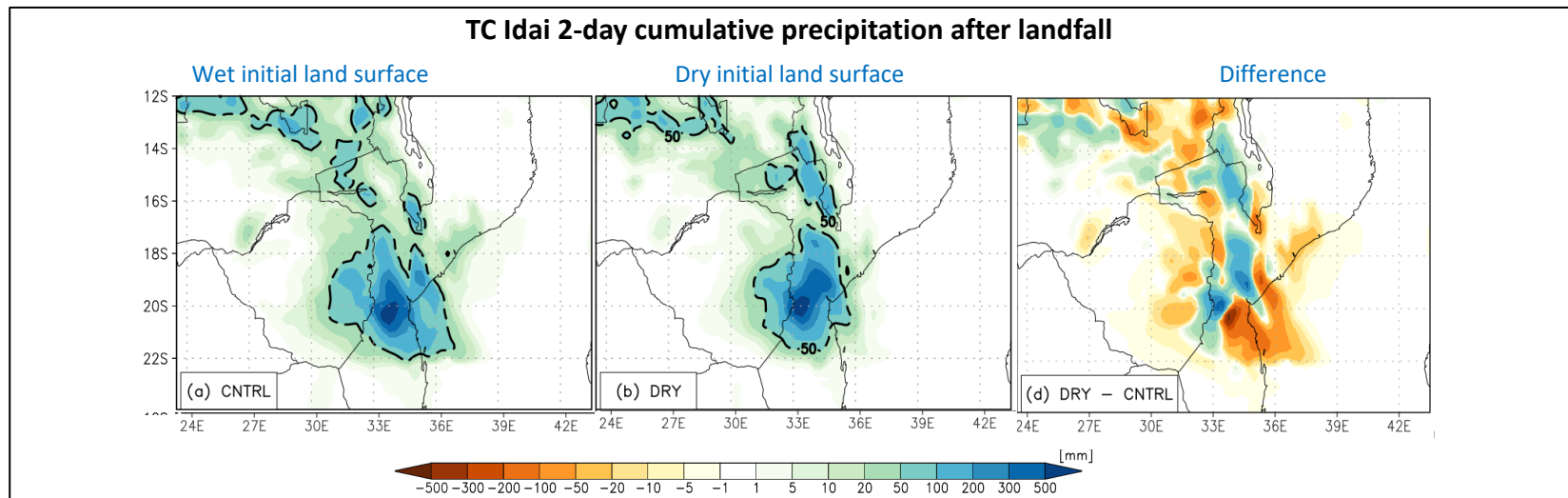


Can the assimilation of SMAP observations into a global numerical weather prediction (NWP) model improve the prediction of tropical cyclone (TC) evolution prior to and after landfall?

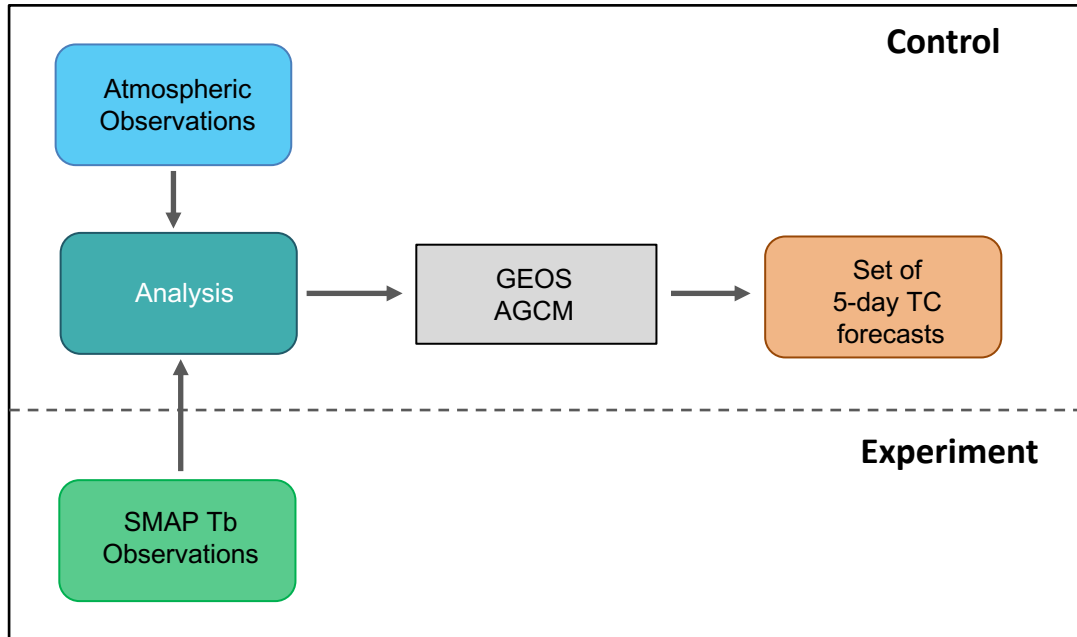
Can the assimilation of SMAP observations into a global numerical weather prediction (NWP) model improve the prediction of tropical cyclone (TC) evolution prior to and after landfall?

Motivation:

- For forecasting a TC approaching land, or after landfall, land surface initial conditions are significantly more important
 - Very wet land surface → help to sustain or re-intensify TC ("Brown Ocean Effect")
 - Dry land surface → faster TC dissipation
 - Soil moisture gradients → different TC over-land track
- SMAP data assimilation → better land surface initial conditions → better TC forecasts → societal benefit



Observing System Experiment to determine the potential of SMAP data assimilation to improve forecasts of tropical cyclone structure and precipitation surrounding landfall.



Control:

- Forecasts of TC from analysis constrained by standard suite of atmospheric observations

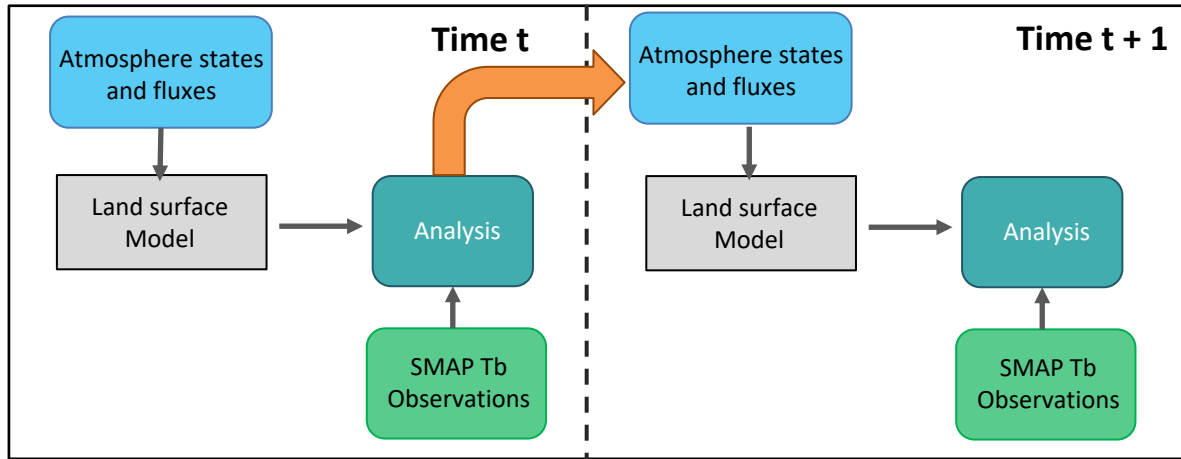
Experiment:

- Additional constraint through [SMAP Tb observations](#)

Evaluation:

- Combination of global skill metrics, regional tailored metrics and phenomenological approaches to evaluate impact on TC forecast skill

The Land-Atmosphere Data Assimilation System

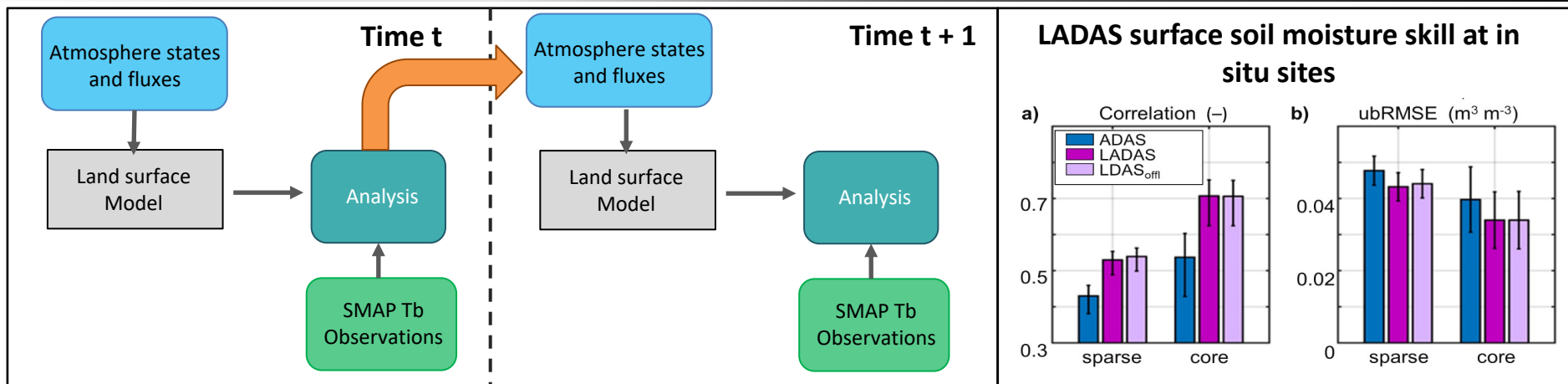


— Differences between LADAS and L4 SM system

Land-Atmosphere Data Assimilation System (LADAS):

- Assimilates SMAP Tbs every 3 hours
- Catchment Land Surface Model
- Based on L4 SM system (assimilation window, bias correction approach, RTM)
- Land surface states and fluxes constrain atmospheric states and fluxes
 - Changes made through SMAP DA feed back to the atmosphere

Reichle, R., Zhang, Q.S., et al. (2021) Assimilation of SMAP Brightness Temperature Observations in the GEOS Land-Atmosphere Data Assimilation System, JSTARS SMAP Special Issue (in review)



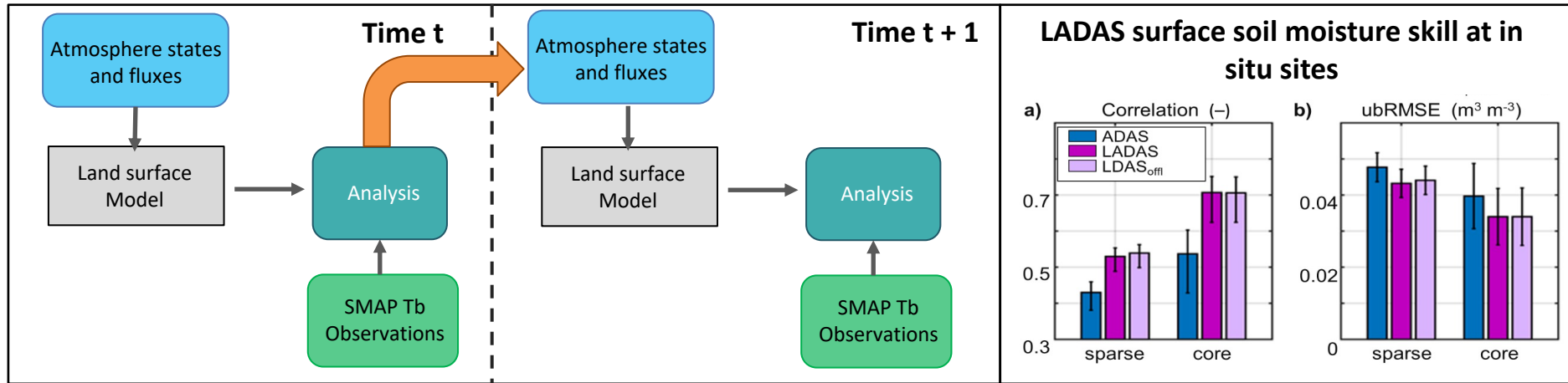
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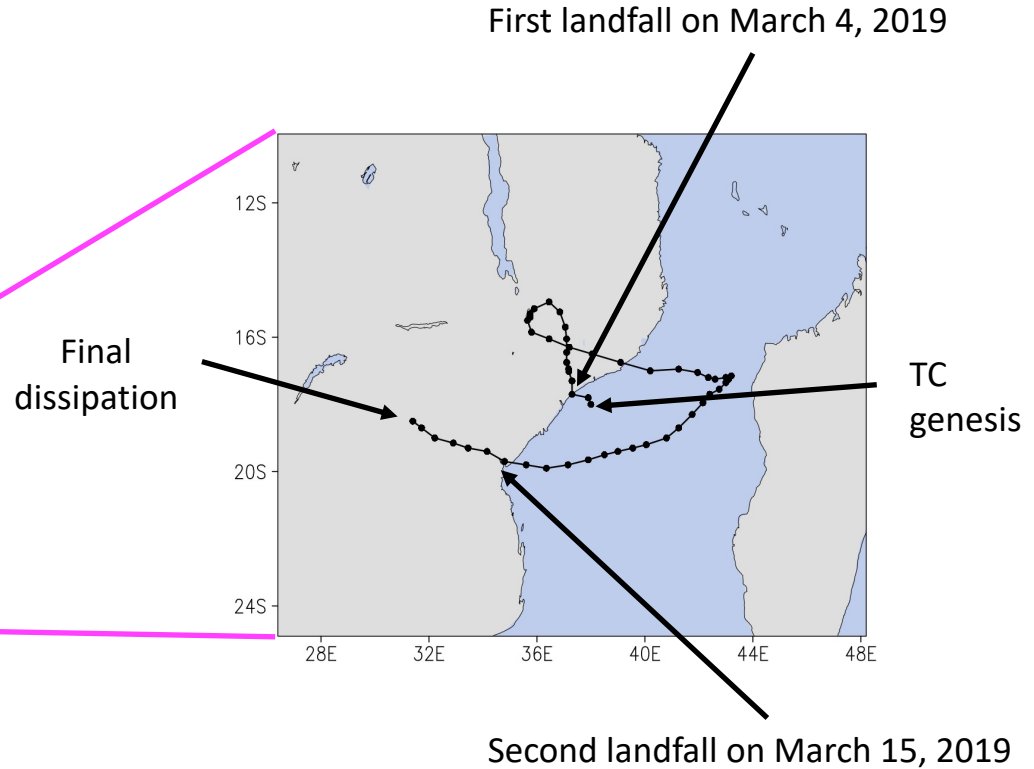
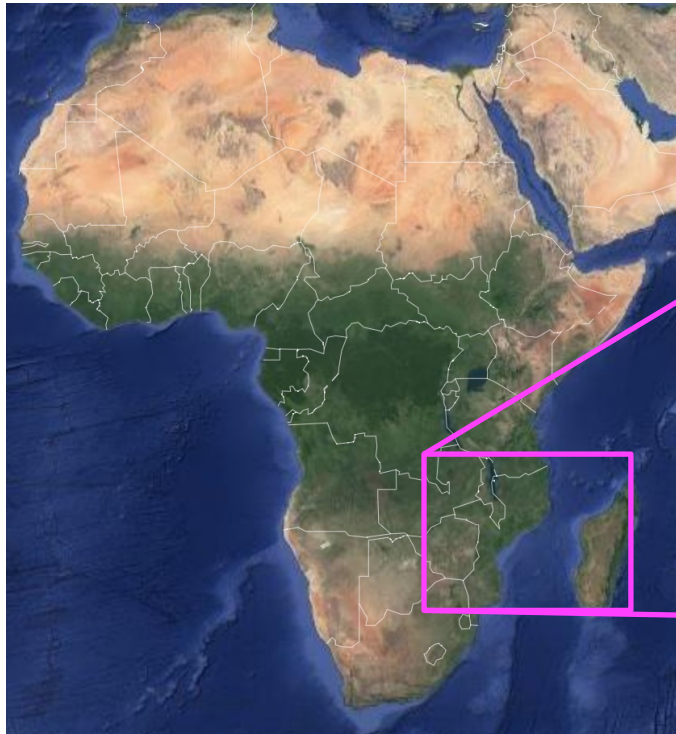
More information on LADAS in SMAP ST presentation by R. Reichle on July 7th, 2021

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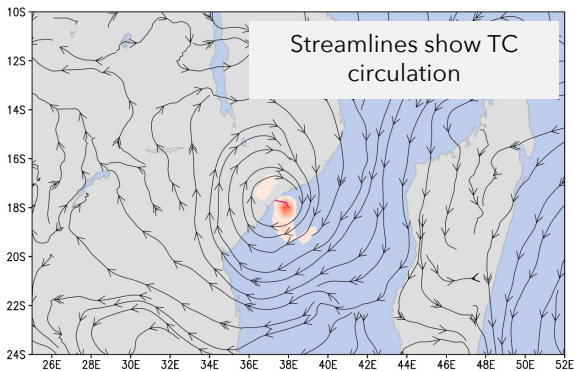
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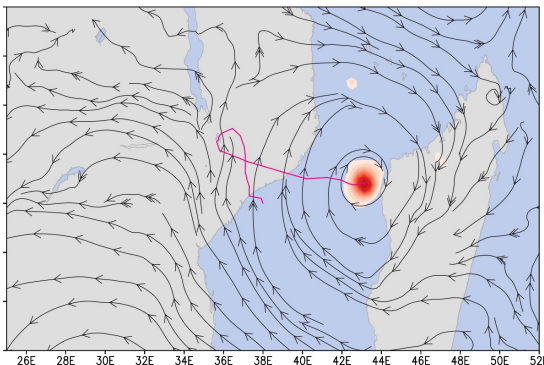
Case Study: Tropical Cyclone Idai (March 4 – March 16, 2019)



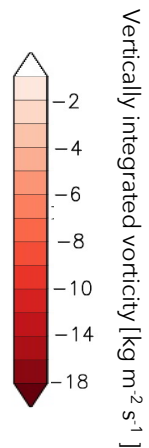
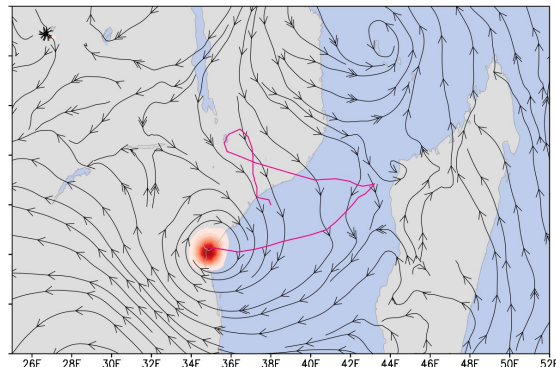
Vorticity Mar 04 12z



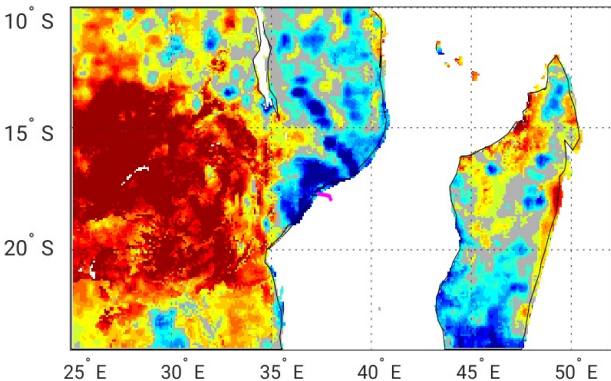
Vorticity Mar 11 0z



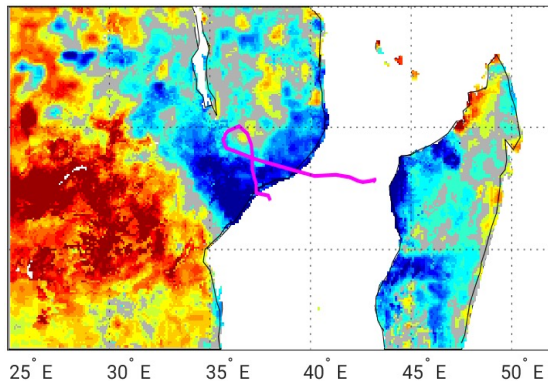
Vorticity Mar 15 0z



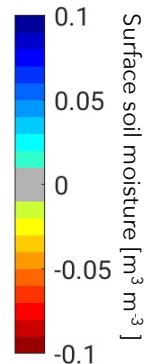
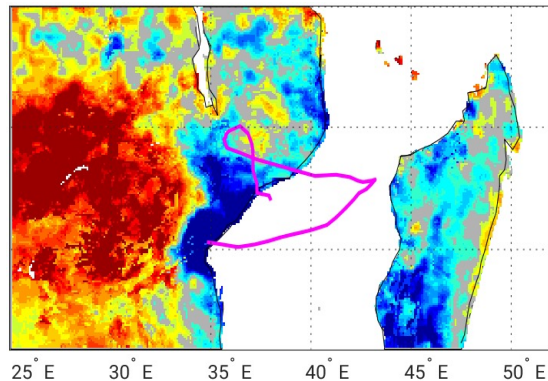
SM anomaly (SMAP-clim) Mar 04 12z



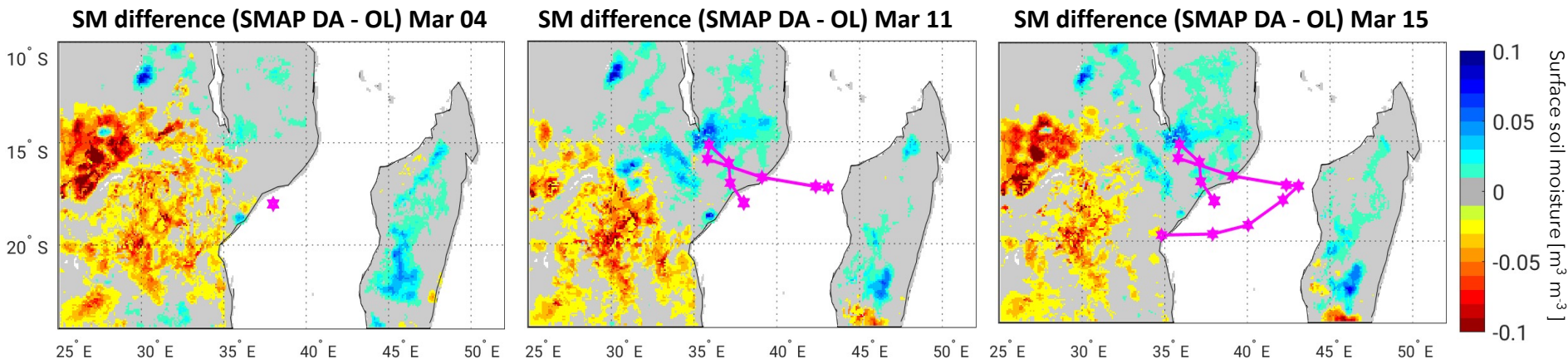
SM anomaly (SMAP-clim) Mar 11 0z



SM anomaly (SMAP-clim) Mar 15 0z



What can SMAP add?



- The SMAP DA run captures the wetter than normal conditions better than a model run that is not constrained by SMAP
- By assimilating SMAP we could improve the forecast of Idai's behavior



Ongoing work:

- Setting up and running OSE control experiment for Idai
- Setting up and running OSE DA experiment for Idai
- Assess the impact SMAP DA has on our ability to predict Idai's behavior

Future work:

- Repeat Idai experiment for a range of TC case studies
- Determine how large scale forcing may modulate the impact of SMAP DA
- *Determine the impact of SMAP DA on the overall model forecast skill*



Thank you!