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Utilization of AMSR-E Data for Numerical Weather Prediction Meteorological Agency

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Abstract

Observation data by Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer (AMSR-E) aboard the U.S. earth observation satellite Aqua are used for Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models of Japan Meteorological Agency, namely MesoScale Model (MSM) and Global Spectral Model (GSM). The AMSR-E data have been assimilated into the Analysis (MA) since November 2004 and in the Global-Analysis (GA) since March 2005. This paper overviews some technical issues related the assimilation

MA and GA, respectively. For MA, 1) an efficient retrieval algorithm and rain rate, 2) a bias correction between the observations by similar between the observation and the model, 3) a four dimensional variational 4) data thinning and smoothing scheme and 5) appropriate setting of key issues for successful assimilation of the AMSR-E data in operational Observation System Experiment (OSE) shows the AMSR-E precipitation rate data improve the forecast in a heavy rain event. On the other hand, for GA, 1) a direct assimilation of AMSR-E radiance based on a transfer scheme named RTTOV-7, and 2) a Variational Bias Correction scheme are key issues. A pre-operational OSE shows the improvement of typhoon-precipitation distribution over the Indian Ocean. The accuracy of typhoon-precipitation has been improving recently by the improvement of the NWP model and the introduction of new observation data including microwave imager data. The observation network of the microwave radiometer Precipitation Measurement (GPM) mission will be constructed in the future. Other promising data are provided by ground-based Global Positioning System (GPS) precipitable-water data for MA and GPS occultation temperature data for GA.

Keywords: [Numerical Weather Prediction](#), [Microwave Imager](#), [Assimilation](#)

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