

THE EUCOS OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

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- A network grouping 18 European NMS's
- Provides a framework for co-operative programmes relating to:
 - observing systems
 - data processing
 - basic forecasting products
 - > research and development
 - training
 - > etc

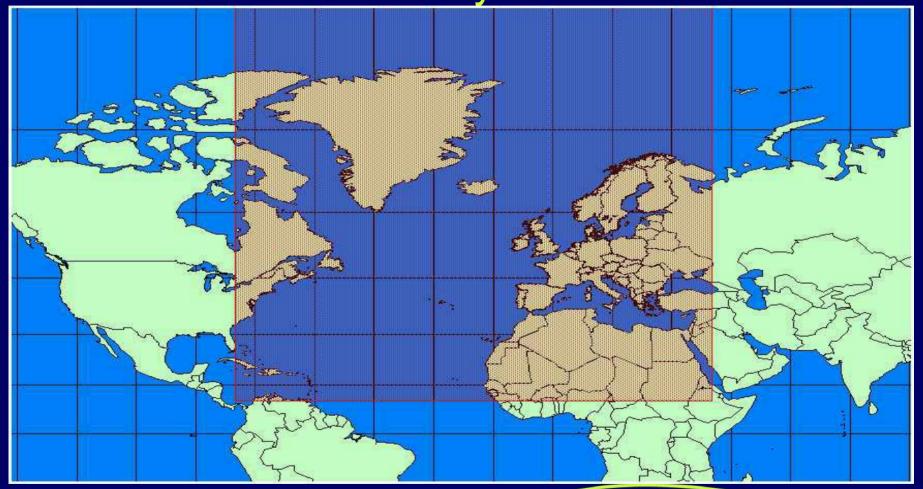
EUCOS Aims to:

- Establish and operate a truly European observing network
- > To deliver increased efficiency and establish non-territorial observing systems
- ➤ Leading to better-quality numerical and general forecasts, initially on a European scale.





EUMETNET Composite Observing System

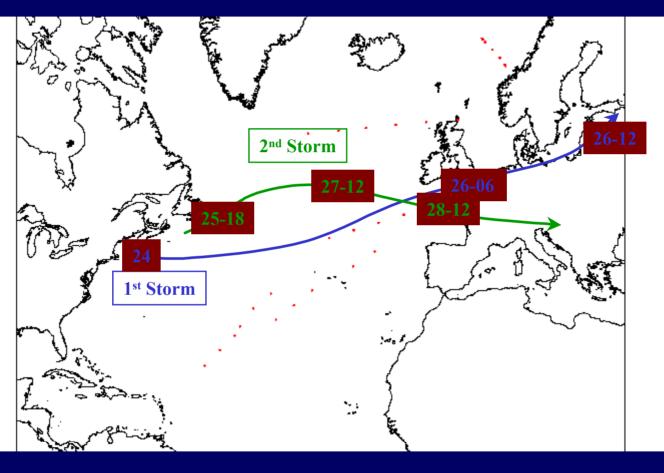


10N-90N, 70W-40E





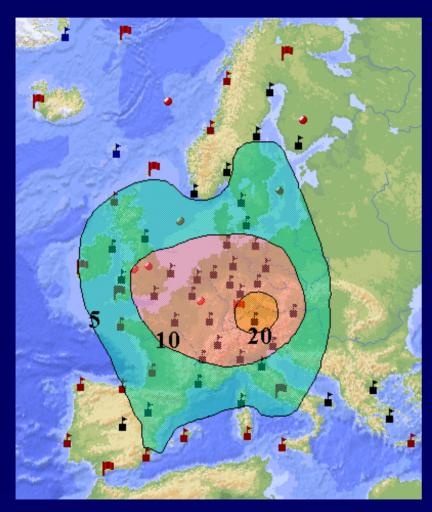
Current oceanic undersampling







Current continental 'oversampling'



 Number of RS stations within 500 km distance of any of those included in the EUCOS network;

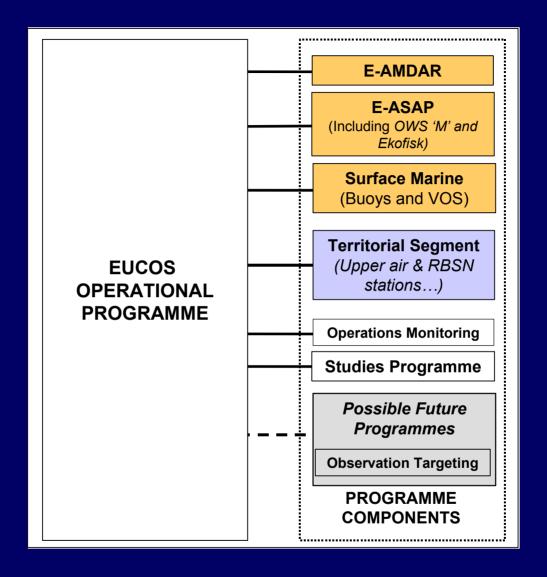




The Challenge & Strategy for EUCOS

- Is to improve the quality and make more cost-effective Regional NWP at European scale.
 - through resource transfer from the mainly well observed territorial areas to the poorly observed maritime regions which exert a crucial influence on European weather at the 12 to 48 hour timescale.
 - achieved by EUMETNET Members committing themselves to cofunding the new optimised facilities through a fair (GNI) cost sharing system.











E-AMDAR

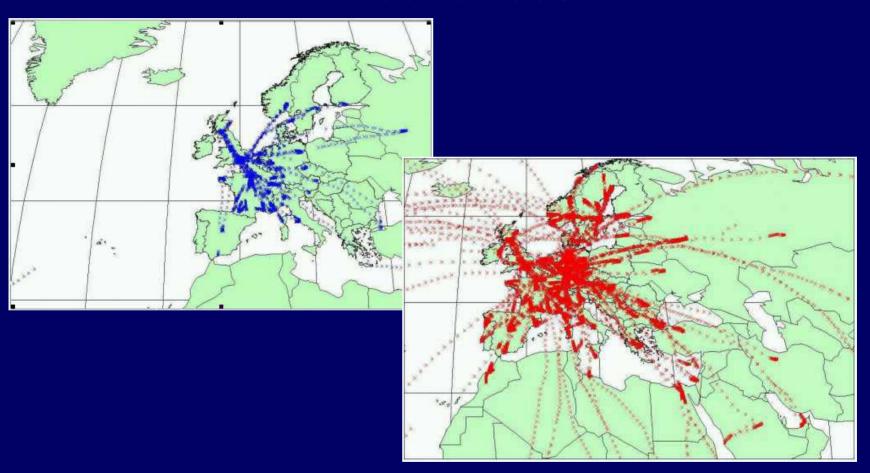
E-AMDAR Objectives

- Implement the EUCOS requirement (in order of importance):
 - 3 hourly profiles over Europe
 - Enroute and profile data over data sparse / sensitive areas
 - Procure data in support of WWW
 - Expected to total around 13 million messages per year by 2006





E-AMDAR Coverage 1999 / 2003







E-ASAP

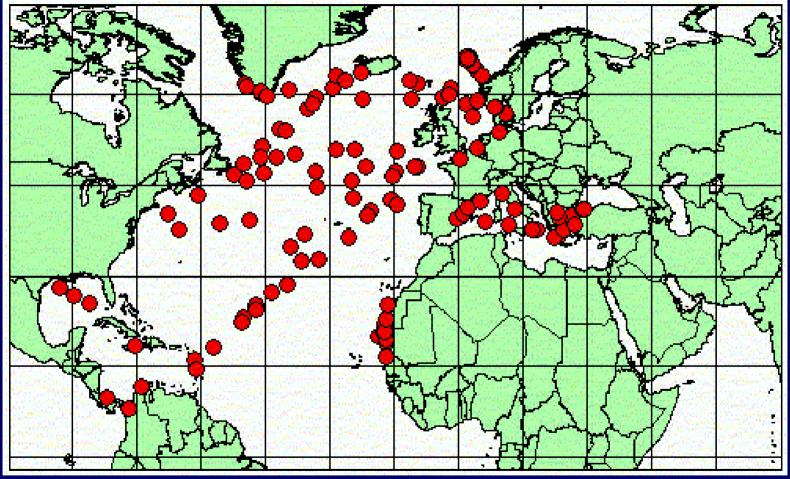
ASAP Objectives

- Reach a total of 18 ASAP units producing 6,300 soundings per year
- Contribute to WWW
- Optimise the overall system
- Reduce the average cost per ASAP profile
- *Maintain* and (if necessary) replace the major components





E-ASAP Soundings Feb 2003







Surface Marine Programme Activities

The Programme will be divided into two clear stages, each with a duration of 2-years.

Stage 1 (2003 - 2004)

<u>Principal Objective</u>: agree the EUCOS Surface Marine Network design and management structure.

Stage 2 (2005 - 2006)

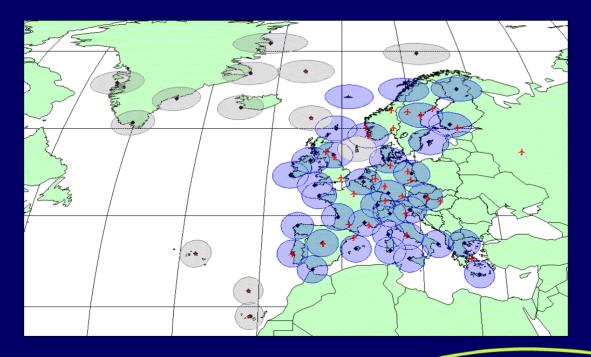
Principal Objective: Implement the EUCOS Surface Marine Network design.





Territorial Networks

- Homogeneous network of upper air stations 500km apart
- Chosen to interleave with AMDAR airport sites
- Providing 2 or 4 soundings per day from each station







Territorial Networks

Upper air design to be reviewed to include

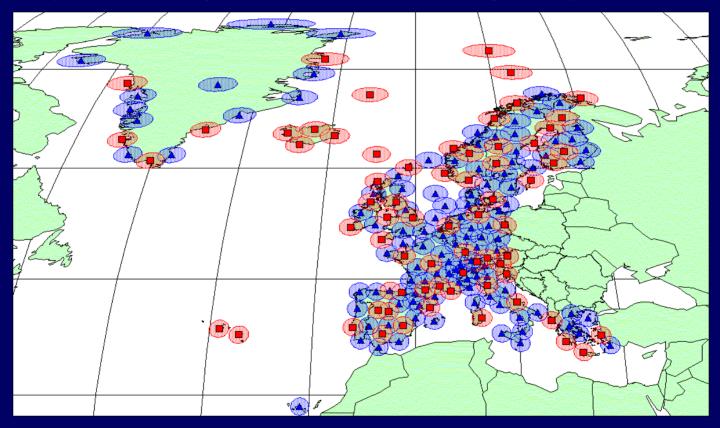
- Wider availability of AMDAR data
- New technology e.g. Profilers, doppler radar, GPS etc





Territorial Networks

■ Preliminary surface design based on 250km spacing, hourly observations







Operational EUCOS

EUCOS Operational System

Principles that define the tools and procedures that must be developed to monitor and control the network have been agreed by PB-OBS.

EUCOS Information System

- An initial version of the <u>EUCOS website</u> has been developed
- The aim is to present ready access to EUCOS Information
- Including data monitoring statistics

Reporting

- Monitoring reports are generated:
 - Monthly: reviewed by EUCOS Team
 - Quarterly: published on Website
 - Annual: published and presented to PB-OBS and EUMETNET Council





EUCOS Studies Programme OSEs

- Targeted observing
- Benefit of high frequency AMDAR profiles
- Surface Marine Data





Atlantic THORPEX Regional Campaign (A-TReC)

Rationale:

- To define the benefits of targeted observations
- To test predictability of sensitive areas

Description:

- Scheduled for mid Oct / mid Dec 2003
- EUCOS and other European / US and Canadian observational assests will be targeted on sensitive areas identified by ECMWF / MeteoFrance / Met Office / NCEP
- Analysis complete by the end of 2004

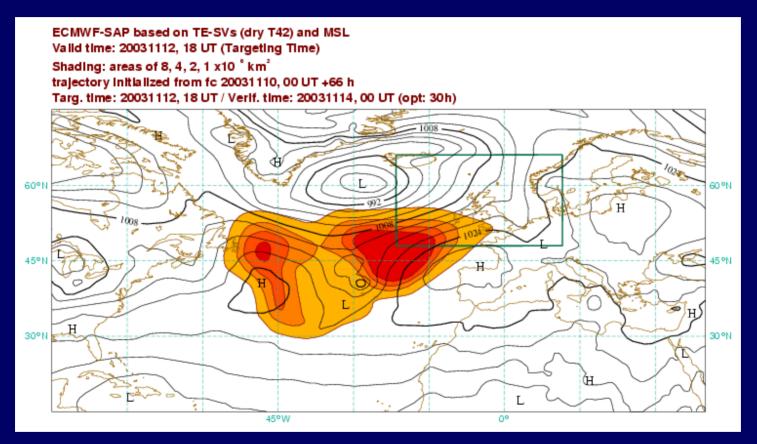
Observing Systems:

- 600+ AMDAR aircraft
- 9 ASAP ships
- Additional radiosonde ascents
- Research aircraft DLR Falcon, NOAA, NASA, UUSAF
- Additional drifting buoys
- Possibly Driftsonde flights from US East coast
- Meteosat 6 and GOES rapid scan winds





Atlantic THORPEX Regional Campaign (A-TReC)



http://nwmstest.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/tost





EUCOS Studies Programme

Technology Demonstration

- AMDAR humidity:
- Continue to investigate developments and possibilities
- Organise trial with DWD

TAMDAR

- Evaluate THORPEX results
- Arrange trial with Meteo-France

Driftsonde:

- Arrange participation in the EUCOS Targeting OSE

Robotic Aircraft

- Continue to monitor development



End Presentation





EUCOS Operational Principles

- Performance Standards: have been defined for each EUCOS component in terms of data availability, accuracy, spatial and temporal resolution.
- Monitoring Procedures and tools: have been developed to measure end-to-end network performance
- Fault Correction Procedures: have been agreed to ensure effective reporting and rectification of problems
- Change Control Procedures: have been developed to ensure that adjustments are made the EUCOS network in a controlled, co-ordinated manner.
- Implementation: system was made operational 1st January 2003





Performance Target Example

AMDAR Aircraft

Observation cycle and horizontal resolution: As defined in the EUCOS Detailed Design [ref 4].

Whilst the network will be configured to generate soundings over airports with a maximum frequency of one every 3-hours from each location, inefficiencies within the optimisation systems are expected to result in greater numbers of profiles over some airports.

Data	Quality (Ob – Model daily mean difference)	Availability of data	Timeliness Of data	
Temperature	1.0°K		85% of data received by	
Wind vector	2.5 m/s	21,500 Observations / day	Observation Time + 45 minutes	
Spec Humidity	N/A	(Based on 2003 target)	95 % of data received by Observation time + 120 minutes	
Performance statistics based on those already adopted by E-AMDAR				





Performance Target Example

ASAP Ships

Observation cycle and horizontal resolution: As defined in the EUCOS Detailed Design [ref. 4].

The current operating procedure requires each ASAP ship, when en-route, to provide 2 soundings per day, at 00 and 12UTC when at least 75nm away from land stations. When within coastal areas close to land stations taking soundings at 00 and 12 UTC the ships are asked to observe at 06 and 18UTC. An enhanced observing programme is however proposed by the E-ASAP Programme Manager (ref. 2).

Data Element	Quality (Ob – Model daily mean difference)	Availability of data	Timeliness Of data
Temperature	1.0°K		
Wind vector	2.5 m/s	300 soundings per year / ship (currently equates to 9 soundings per day from 11 ships)	85% of soundings (Parts A,B,C and D) received by Observation time +120 minutes
Spec Humidity	10%		
O-M 100hPa Geopotential Ht difference	65 m		
% Achieving 100hPa	90%		
% Achieving 50hPa	75%		· 120 minutes





Performance Target Target

EGOS Moored Buoys

Observations cycle and network: As defined by the Surface Marine Programme Proposal 2003-2006 [ref. 6]

The moored buoys are expected to provide **hourly** observations.

Data	Quality (Ob – Model daily mean difference)	Availability of data	Timeliness Of data
Pressure	1.0 hPa		
Temperature	1.0°K		85% of available data
Spec Humidity	15%	90% of the expected reports	received by HH + 15 minutes
Wind vector	2.5 m/s	(260 observations / day based on the 12 selected stations)	Till + 13 lilliates
Sea Surface Temp	1.0°K		95% of available data received by HH + 120 minutes





EUCOS Website: Homepage

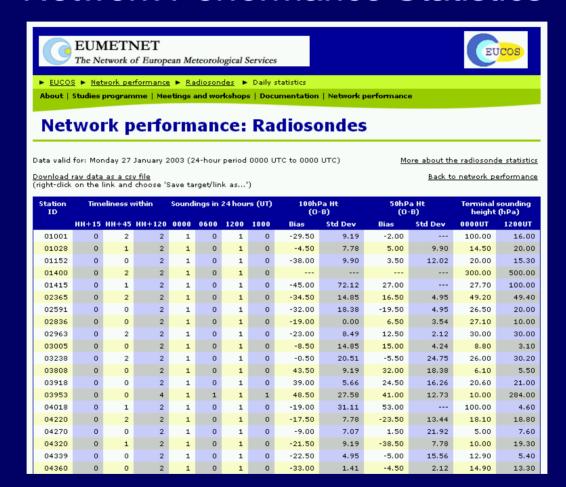






EUCOS Website:

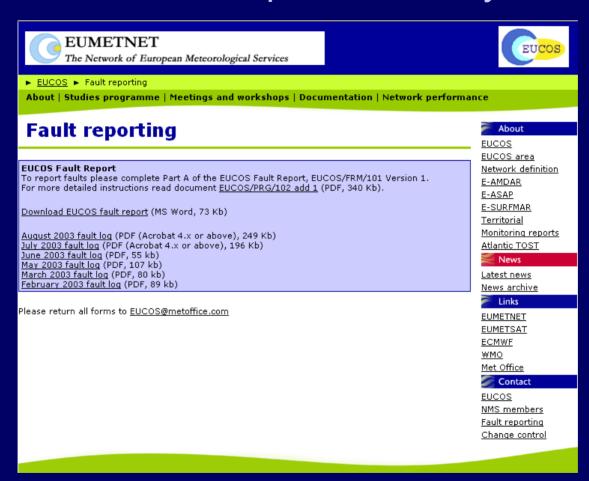
Network Performance Statistics







EUCOS Website: Fault Report Summary







EUCOS Website: Upper Air Portal (DWD)

