



# Improved Meteorological Measurements from Merchant Ships

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# Summary

- What Merchant Ship observations do we have?
- Why improve the Merchant Ship Meteorological Observations?
- How do we do it?



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# What Merchant Ship Observations do we have?

- WMO Voluntary Observing Ships (VOS) Programme
- Observations are used in real-time for weather forecasting
- .... and in delayed-mode for climate studies

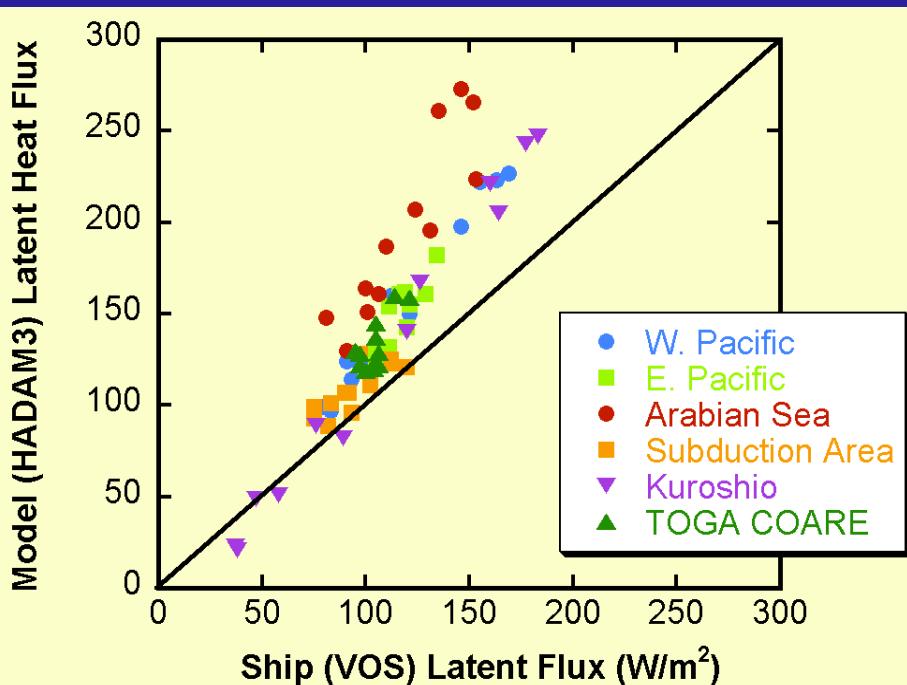
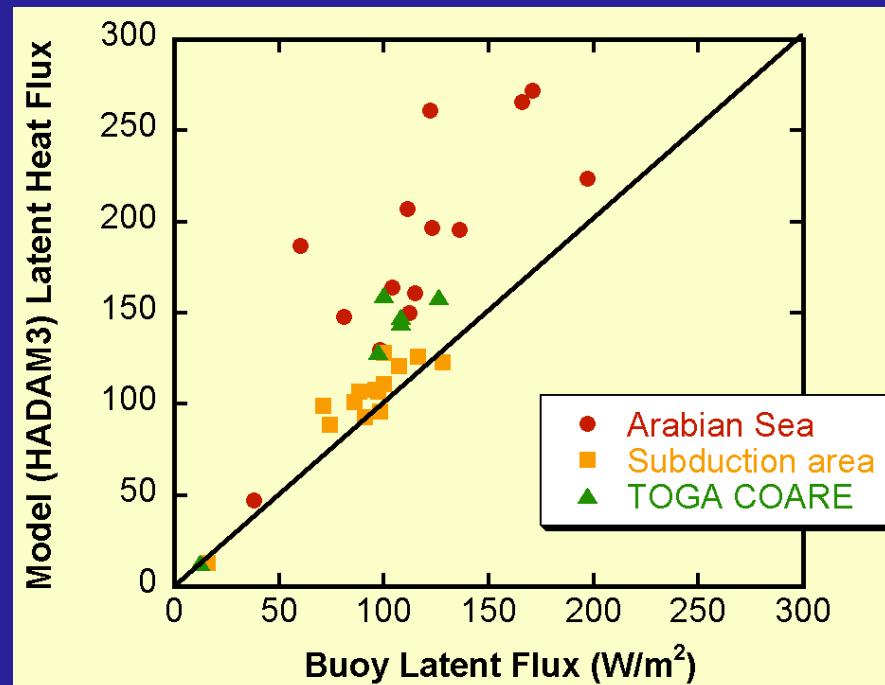
# How are the observations made?

- Instruments are basic and robust - the choice of measurement method is usually made by the recruiting country
  - Wind Speed: anemometer or visual observation of sea state
  - SST: Bucket, engine intake or hull sensor
  - Air temperature and humidity: wet and dry bulbs exposed in a screen or psychrometer
  - Pressure: Aneroid barometer (historically a mercury barometer)

# Why Improve the Merchant Ship Observations?

- To be useful in Numerical Weather Prediction, observations must be more accurate than the forecasts
- Better accuracy needed for climate studies
- Verification of numerical model output and remote sensed data

# Verification of NWP fluxes



- Buoy data shows that a typical model over-estimates the Latent Heat Flux
- Ship data extends the comparison to other areas and times (from Taylor et al. 2001)

# How can we improve VOS Meteorological Observations?

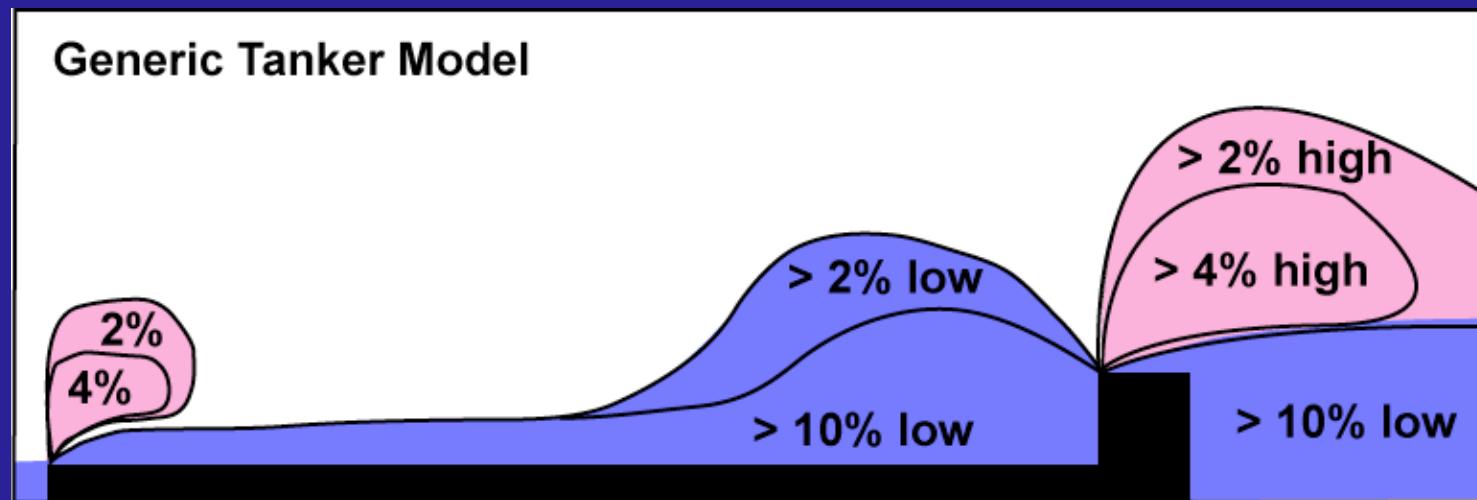
- better understanding of the error characteristics
- better metadata and quality control (as in the VOS Climate Project, VOSClim)
- through automation and improved instrumentation (e.g. the Canadian AVOS or US ASIMET systems)

# Better understanding of the error characteristics

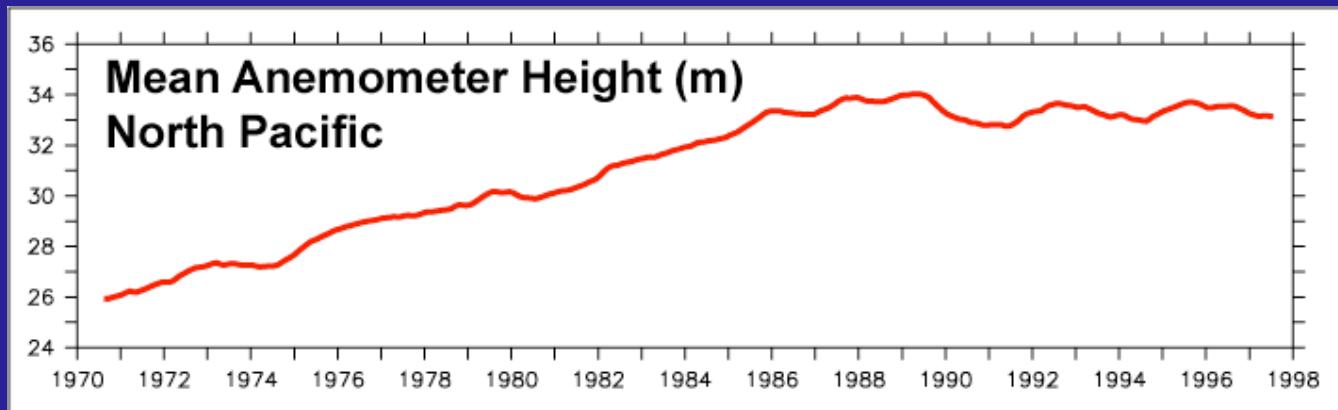
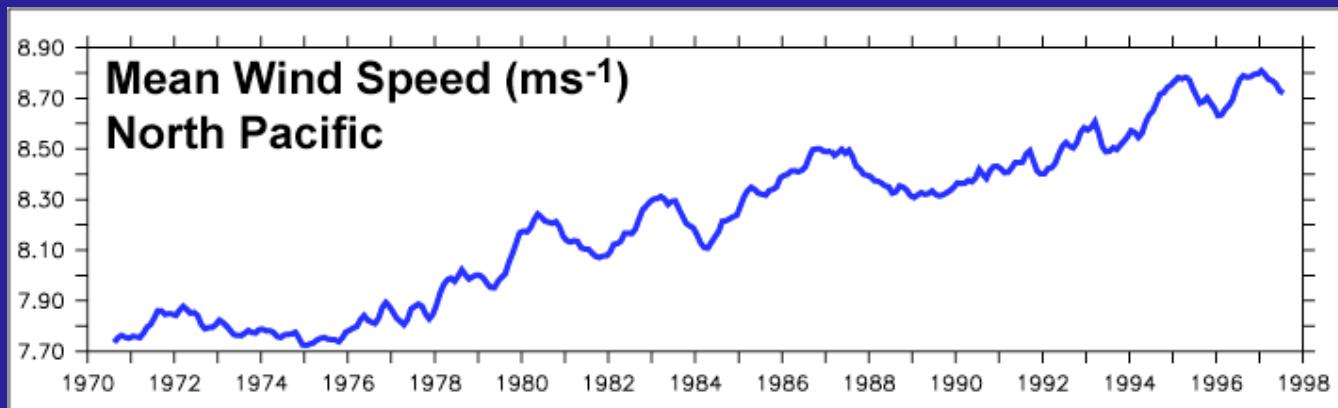
- Characterising historic measurement methods  
(e.g. I-2 Koninckx, III-Inv-1 Parker et al.,  
III-1 Rayner et al.)
- Determining Sampling errors  
(e.g. I-6 Gulev et al., I-9 Morrisey, III-2 Brohan et al.)
- Quantifying present day random and bias errors  
(e.g. P-I-6/P-II-6 Kent et al., P-I-12 Weller et al.,  
II-Inv-2 Cardone, II-2 Moat, P-II-1/2 Thomas & Swail)

# Example: Airflow Errors

- The airflow over generic VOS types is being modelled using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD).



# Example: Height Correction



- The increase in wind speed cannot be explained by increases in anemometer height, but the height increase does contribute about  $0.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the apparent increase

# Better understanding of the error characteristics

## ■ Combining observations .....

- Using the relationship between pressure and wind  
(e.g. II-Inv-1 Lindau, II-1 Kaplan)
- Using satellite + in situ SST data  
(e.g. III-Inv-2 Reynolds et al., III-Inv-3 Donlon, III-6 Casey,  
III-10 Gentemann et al., III-11 Vazquez & Armstrong)
- Combining sea ice and SST analysis  
(e.g. III-12 Kaplan)

# How can we improve VOS Meteorological Observations?

- better understanding of the error characteristics
- better metadata and quality control  
(as in the VOS Climate Project,  
**VOSclim**)
- through automation and improved instrumentation (e.g. the Canadian AVOS or US ASIMET systems)

# The JCOMM VOS Climate Project: VOSClim

- VOSClim initially aims to improve the metadata available from a subset of VOS
- The VOSClim ships are closely monitored and their reports archived with co-located NWP model output



P&O Nedlloyd  
Southampton - a  
VOSClim ship



# VOSClim

- Recruits ships with a good reporting record, nearly 100 so far
- Collect extensive metadata in new WMO format
- Photographs taken of ship and instrument sites
- Extra parameters reported to help assess biases
- Observations intensively monitored by comparison with NWP output

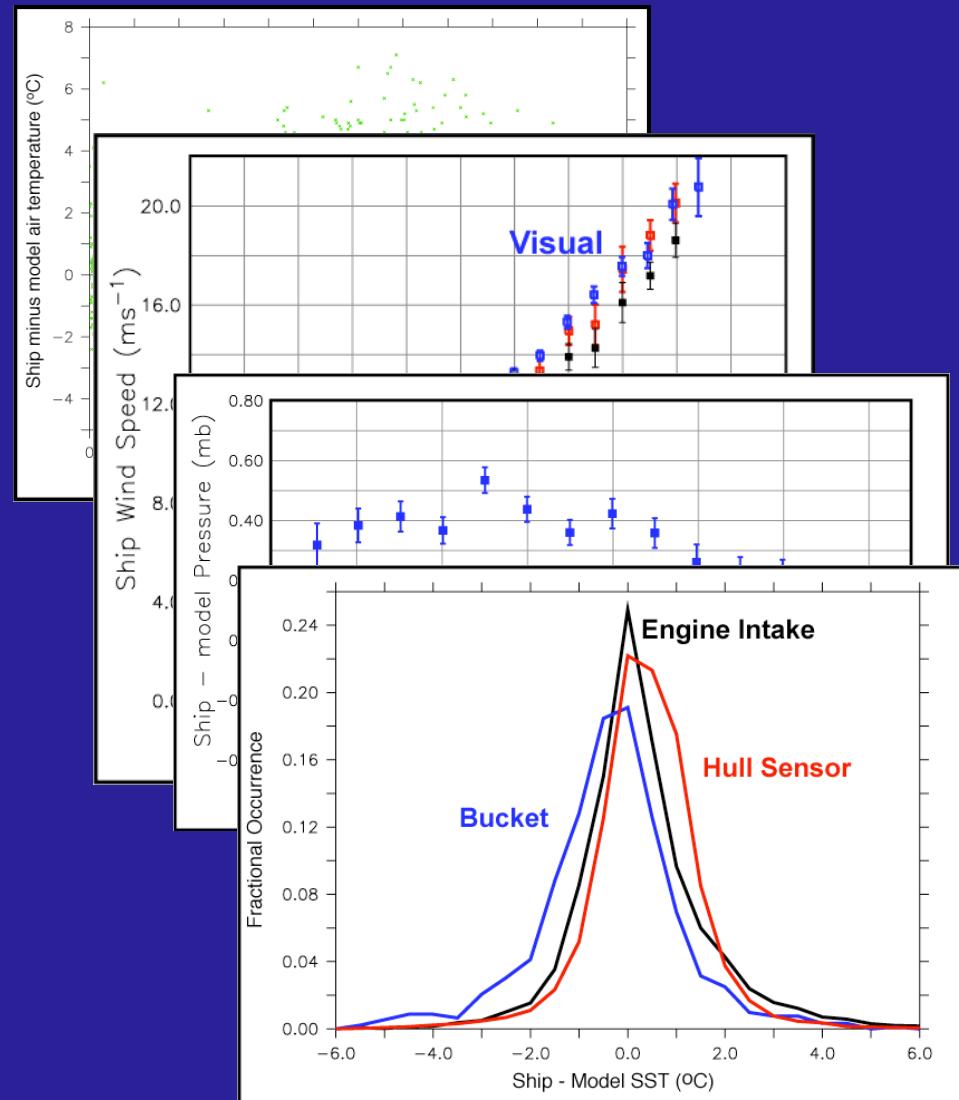
# VOSClim: Progress

- Progress has been slower than hoped - partly due to diminishing resources for VOS in Operating Countries
- Metadata delivery by WMO is not yet in place (vital both for VOSClim and VOS)
- But .....
  - Data have been collected for over 2 years
  - 7 countries participating
  - Ship and model comparisons show some interesting results

# VOSCLim: Results

## ■ VOSCLim ships show biases in...

- air temperature due to solar radiation
- wind speed due to observation method
- pressure - in the model ???
- SST due to instruments used



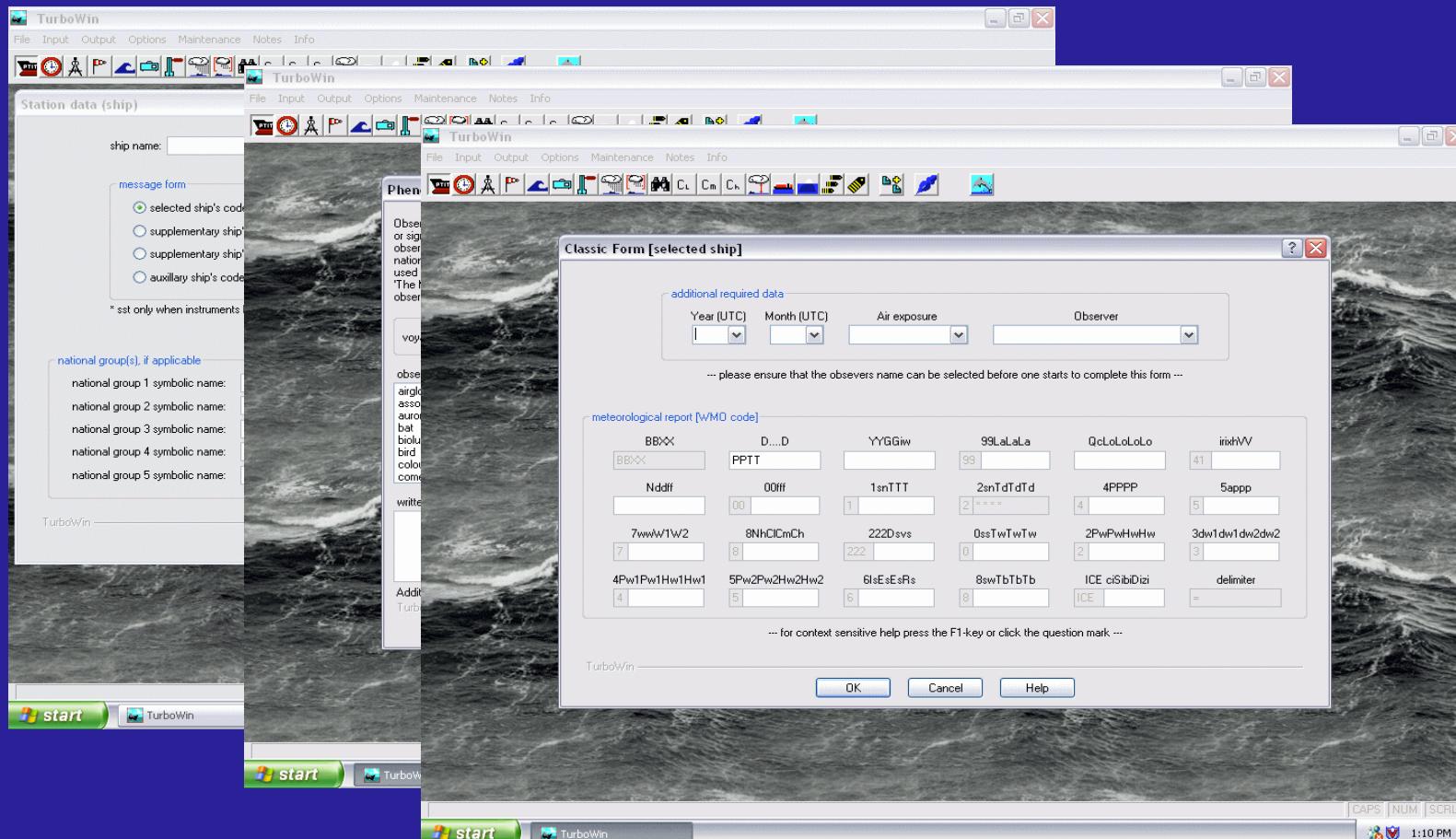
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# Automation of Coding

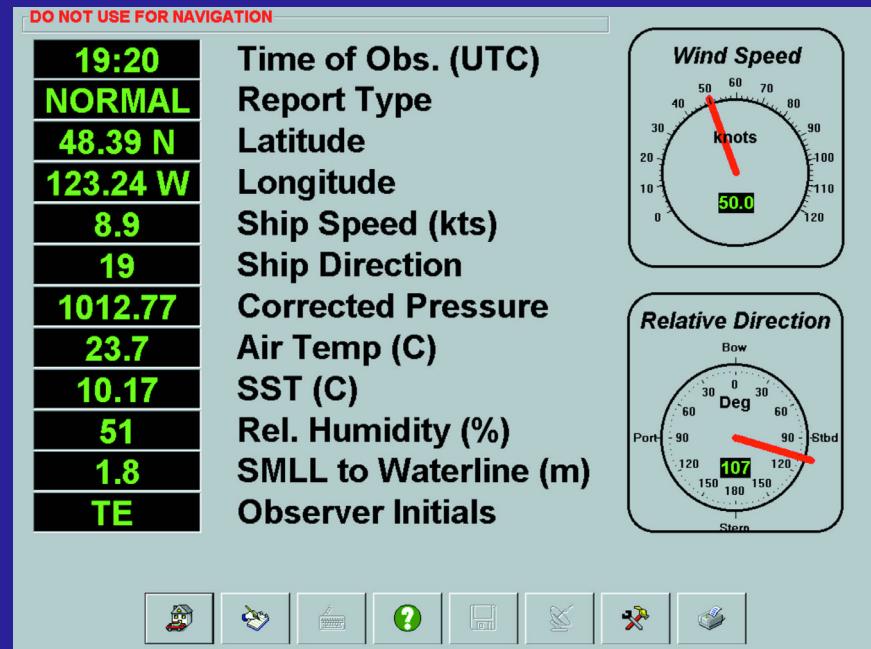
■ TurboWin guides the observer through a series of computer screens to assemble a coded message



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# Automatic Weather Stations - e.g. AVOS

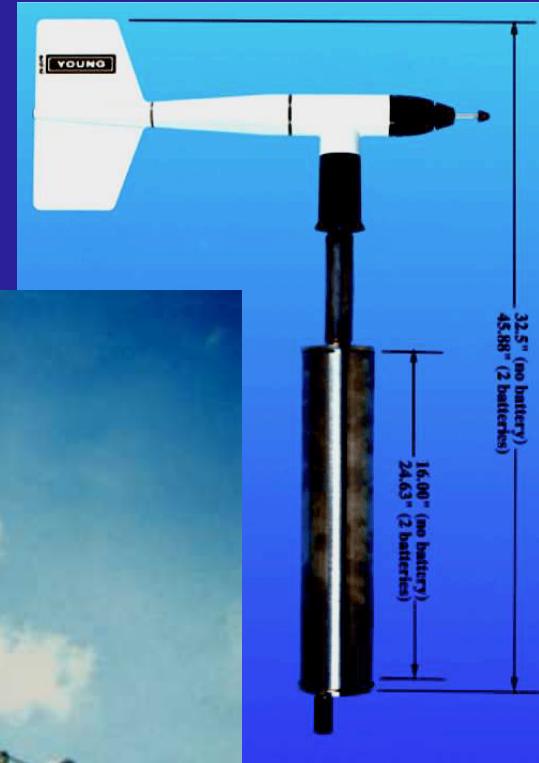
Now being installed throughout the Canadian VOS fleet AVOS provides automated coding, observations and a touch screen display on the ship's bridge



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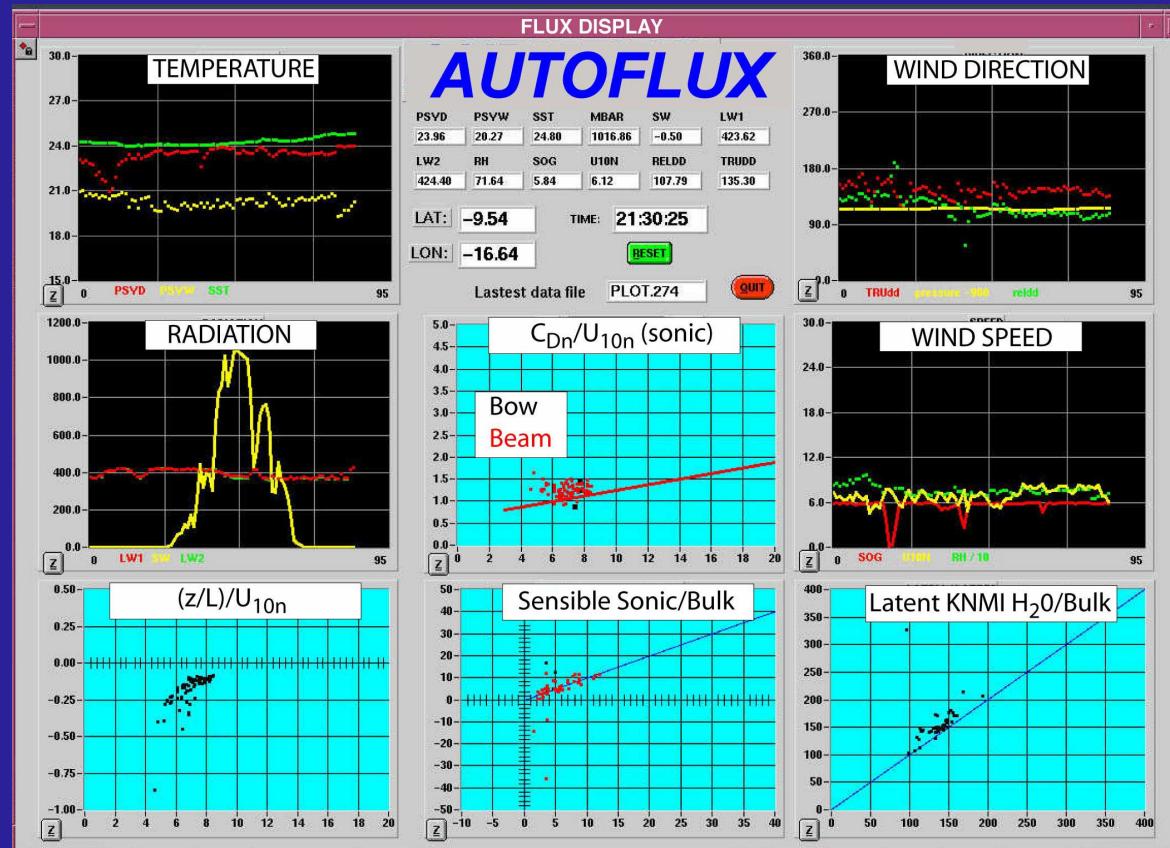
# Research quality instruments - e.g. ASIMET

Developed by WHOI, ASIMET sensors are attached to signal conditioning modules which are pre-programmed with the sensor calibration



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# "Direct" Flux Measurement - AutoFlux



AutoFlux is a prototype system designed to use fast response sensors to estimate the air-sea fluxes as well as the mean meteorological variables.



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# **Summary - Methods of improving Merchant Ship Meteorological Observations**

- Improved metadata and quality control - VOSCLim**
- Automated coding systems - TurboWin**
- Automated observations - AVOS**
- Better instrumentation - ASIMET, AutoFlux**

# **Major Issue: Continuity of the Climate Record**

- The observing system is continually changing:**
  - Changes in ships: size, routes, manning
  - Different priorities: availability of satellite data, need for economies
  - Different observing techniques
- New systems must overlap the older systems if the climate record is to be maintained**
- Documentation of changes is vital**



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