

# NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION AT THE DEUTSCHER WETTERDIENST



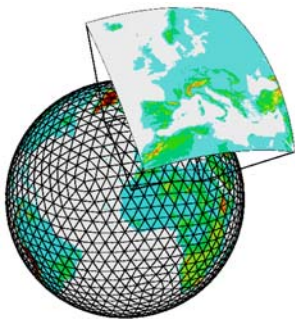
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## Lokal-Modell LME

Operational non-hydrostatic, fully compressible limited area model  
 Rotated latitude-longitude grid  
 Mesh size ~ 7 km, 665 x 657 grid points/layer  
 40 layers, top layer at 30 hPa  
 Prognostic variables:  $u, v, w, T, p', q_v, q_c, q_i, q_r, q_s, TKE$

## Global Model GME

Operational hydrostatic global model  
 Icosahedral-hexagonal grid  
 Mesh size ~ 40 km, 368642 grid points/layer  
 40 layers, top layer at 10 hPa  
 Prognostic variables:  $u, v, T, p_s, q_v, q_c, q_i, O_3$



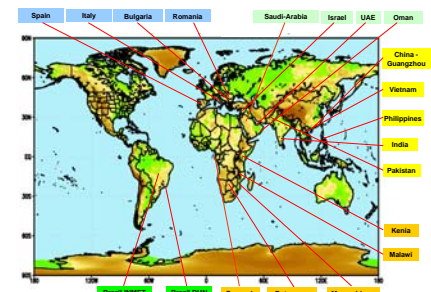
Structure of GME grid and model domain of LME.



Model domains of LME and the former LM (blue frame).

## High-resolution Regional Model HRM

Operational hydrostatic regional model at about 20 NMS worldwide  
 Rotated (regular) latitude-longitude grid  
 Mesh size ~ 7 - 28 km, different model domains  
 20 to 40 layers, top layer at 10 hPa  
 Prognostic variables:  $u, v, T, p_s, q_v, q_c, q_i$



HRM group.

## LM „Kürzestfrist“ LMK

### Goals:

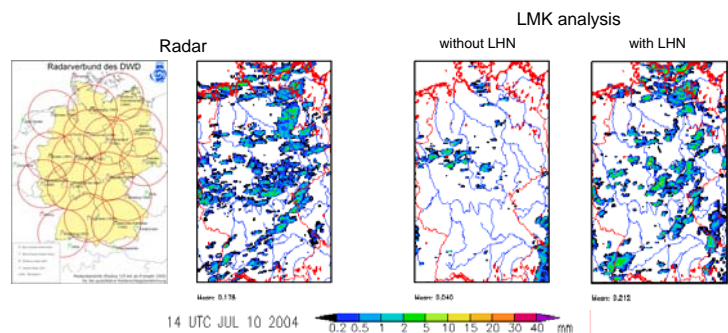
Development of a model-based NWP system for very short range ('Kürzestfrist') forecasts (18 h) of severe weather events on the meso- $\gamma$  scale, especially those related to

- > deep moist convection (super- and multi-cell thunderstorms, squall-lines, MCCs, rainbands,...)
- > interactions with fine-scale topography (severe downslope winds, Föhn-storms, flash floodings, fog, ...)

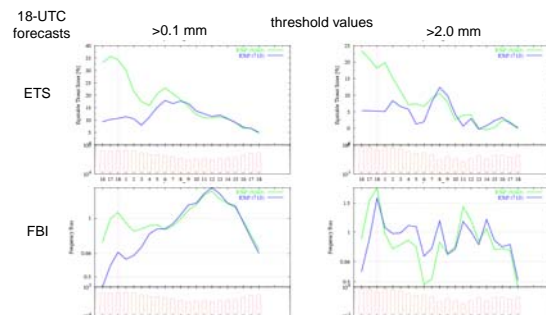
### Outline:

Model for very short-range NWP  
 Runge-Kutta 3<sup>rd</sup> order (2 time level) time-splitting scheme  
 5<sup>th</sup> order upwind horizontal advection  
 6-class cloud microphysics scheme  
 no deep convection parameterization  
 Mesh size ~ 2.8 km, 421 x 461 grid points/layer  
 50 layers, top layer at 22 km above mean sea level  
 Prognostic variables:  $u, v, w, T', p', q_v, q_c, q_i, q_r, q_s, q_g, TKE$

Pre-operational since 14 Aug. 2006  
 Targeted operational use: Spring 2007



Hourly accumulated precipitation amount in mm on 10 July 2004, 13-14 UTC. Comparison between radar observation and LMK analyses with and without latent heat nudging (LHN). The latent heat nudging clearly improves the result.



Scores for hourly precipitation: with latent heat nudging / without latent heat nudging  
 Free forecast starts at purple line

Positive impact of latent heat nudging during the first 4..5 forecast hours, 07 - 16 July 2004.