



# Status of the SRNWP-EPS II Project

**José A. García-Moya<sup>1</sup>, Chiara Marsigli<sup>2</sup> and Francesca Marcucci<sup>3</sup>**

**(1) Spanish Meteorological Agency – AEMET, Spain**

**(2) Arpae Emilia-Romagna - Hydro-Meteo-Climate Service (Arpae-SIMC)**

**(3) COMET-Italian Air Force Operational Met Centre**

**39<sup>th</sup> EWGLAM and 24<sup>th</sup> SRNWP Meeting  
2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> October 2017 - ECMWF**

# Outline

- Status of the project (October 2017)
  - Application Task
  - Research Task
- The new SRNWP EPS Ph. III (2019-2023)

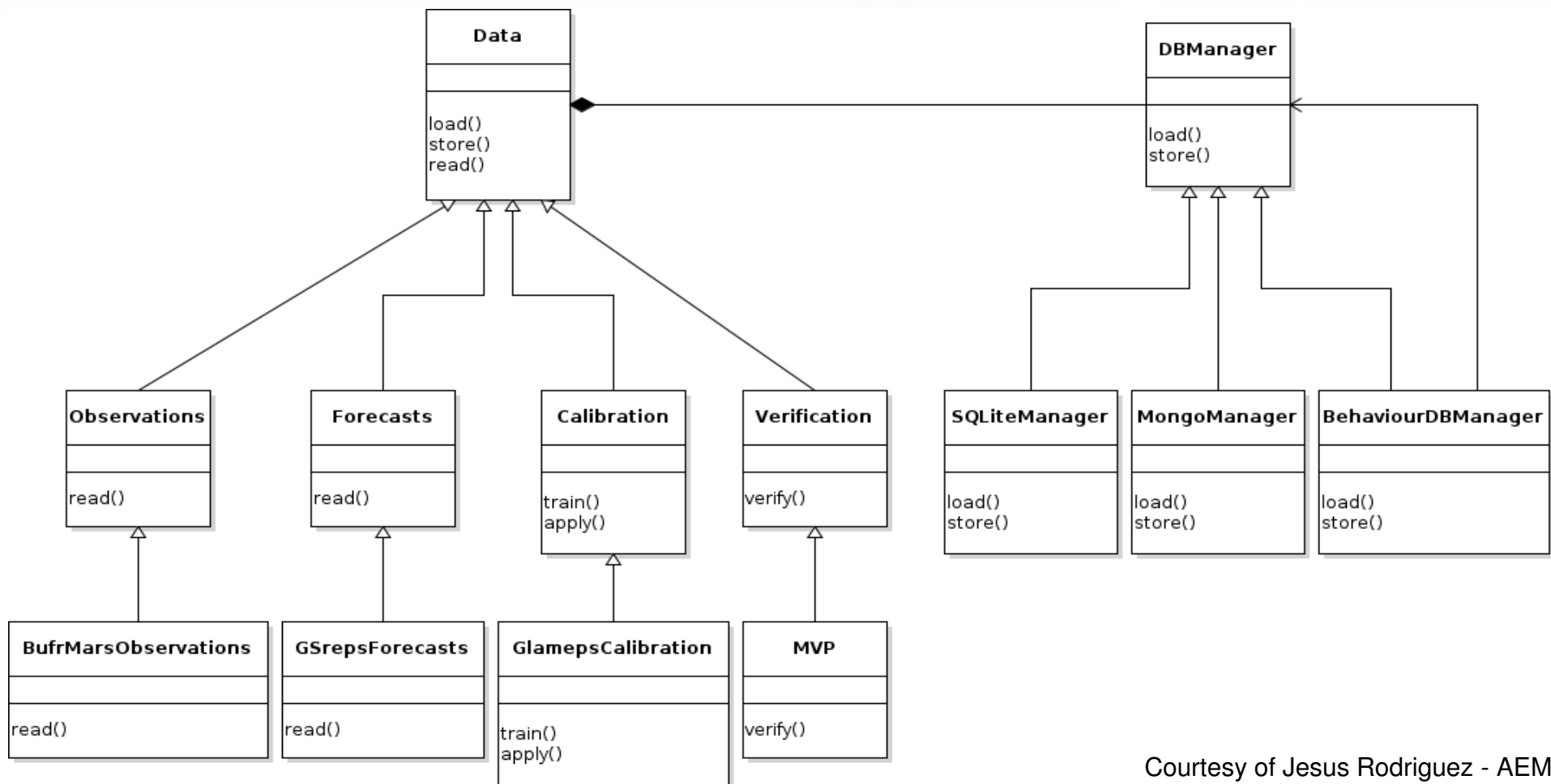
# The SRNWP-EPS II Project

- The activity is organized as two complementary tasks:
  - An *application task*, where new products and methodologies for calibration of LAM ensembles for surface parameters and for probabilistic prediction of thunderstorms and fog are developed
  - A *research task*, where the sensitivity and complementarity of the models to soil conditions and PBL are studied on the basis of the forecast of selected phenomena (identified in the application task), on different areas with different LAM ensemble systems

# Activities of the second year

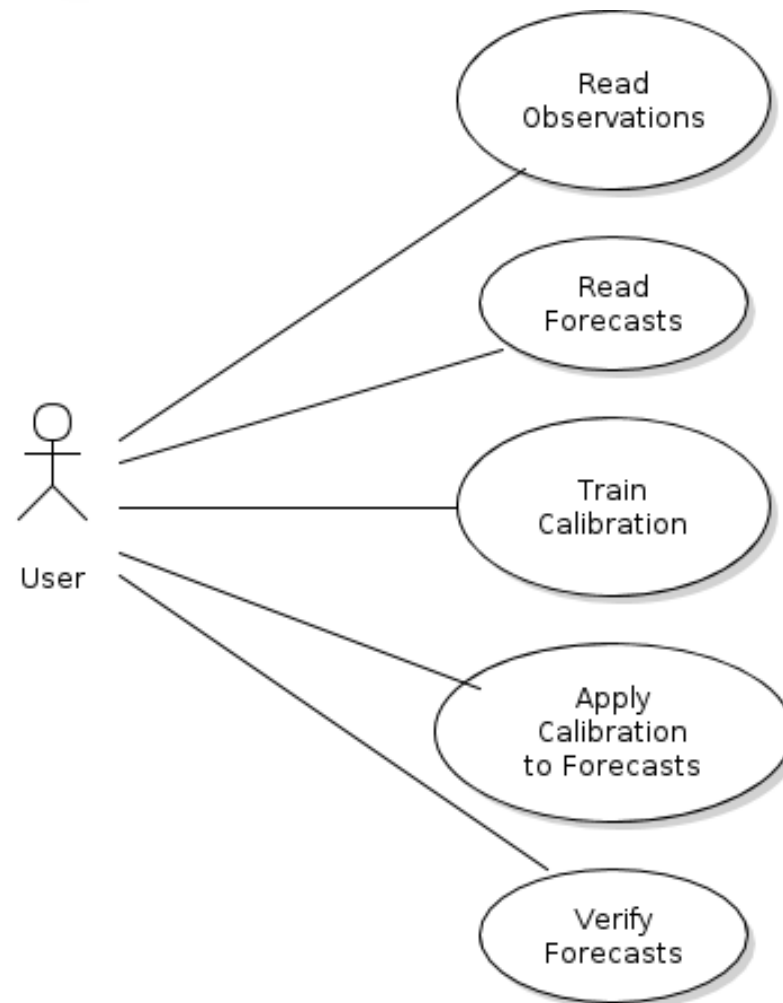
- **Application Task:**
  - Development of calibration software for T2m and v10m (from a basic software owned by HIRLAM and IRM)
  - Development of EPS post-process software devoted to probabilistic forecasting of fog and thunderstorms.
  - Application to gribs from other NWP models
- **Research task:**
  - Organize common testing
  - Special Project proposal to ECMWF
- **Coordination:**
  - Workshop on “Probabilistic prediction of severe weather phenomena”, 24-26 October 2017, AEMET-Madrid
  - Talks and reports will be available soon after the workshop

# Calibration components



Courtesy of Jesus Rodriguez - AEMET

# Main need user of SRNWP-EPSII Framework



Courtesy of Jesus Rodriguez - AEMET

# SRNWP-EPSII Calibration Framework status

	Implemented	Tested in AEMET	Setup on ECMWF	Tested on ECMWF
Bufr reader	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grib reader	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observation classes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Forecast classes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calibration classes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Verification classes	🔄	🔄	🔄	🔄
Database Subsystem	✓	✓	✓	✓

Courtesy of Jesus Rodriguez - AEMET

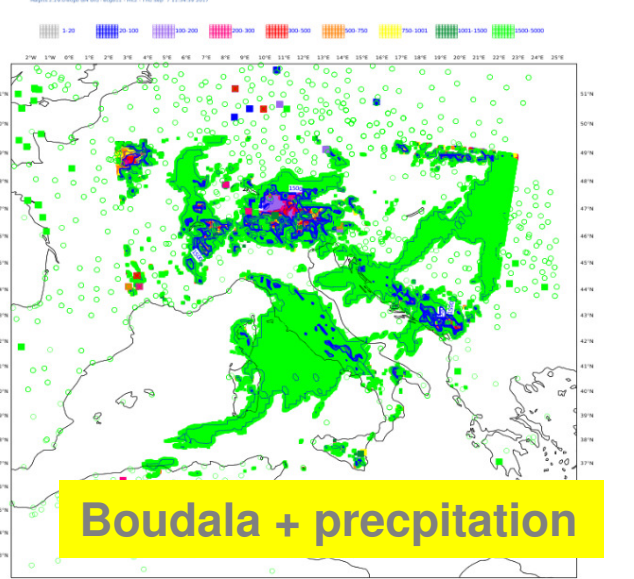
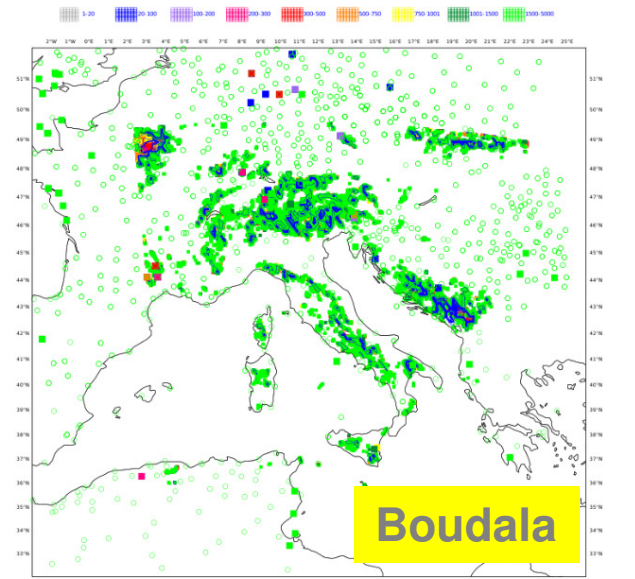
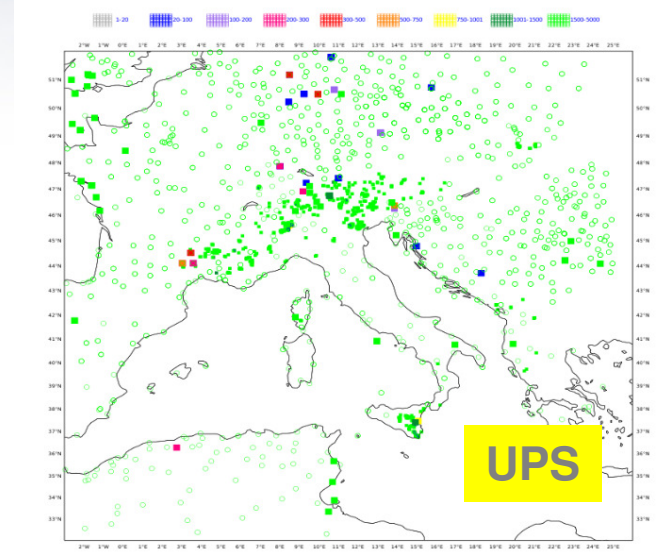
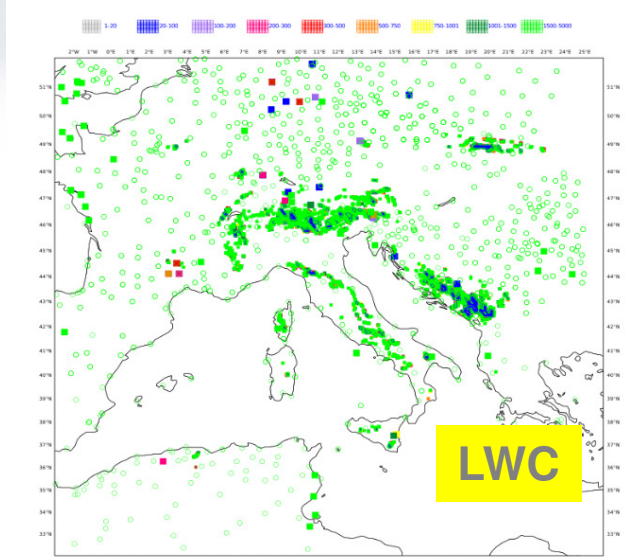
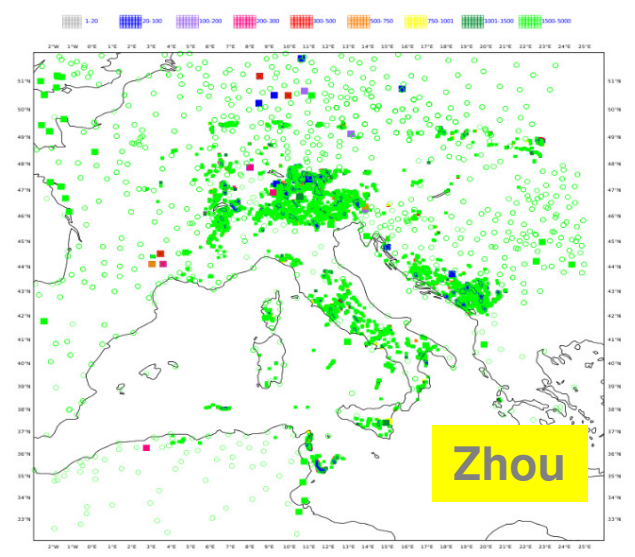
# Fog forecasting tool



- **Status:** completed
- **Input:** standard GRIB1/GRIB2 from different models (defined by configuration namelist):
  - AROME from IPMA (thanks Joao Rio)
  - ALARO from Slovenia (thanks to Neva Pristov)
  - HARMONIE\_AROME AEMET (thanks Antonio Manzano)
- **Output:**  
horizontal visibility [m] at surface computed with different algorithms  
+ precipitation reduction (**optional**)
- **Implemented Methods**
  - **Boudala et al., 2012** (minimum set of input parameters ... only surface fields  $T, T_d, P_s, UV$ )
  - **LWC** (surface fields +  $T, Q, P, UV$  fields at lowest model level +  $q_i, q_c, q_r, q_s, q_g$ )
  - **Zhou, 2011** (surface fields +  $T, Q, P, UV$  vertical information at least in the first 500 m)
  - **UPS approach** (surface fields +  $T, Q, P, UV$  vertical information at least in the first 1200 m + 0-24 hours fcst of  $TD_{2m}$  and  $T_{2m}$ )
  - **combined methods + correction for visibility reduction by precipitation**



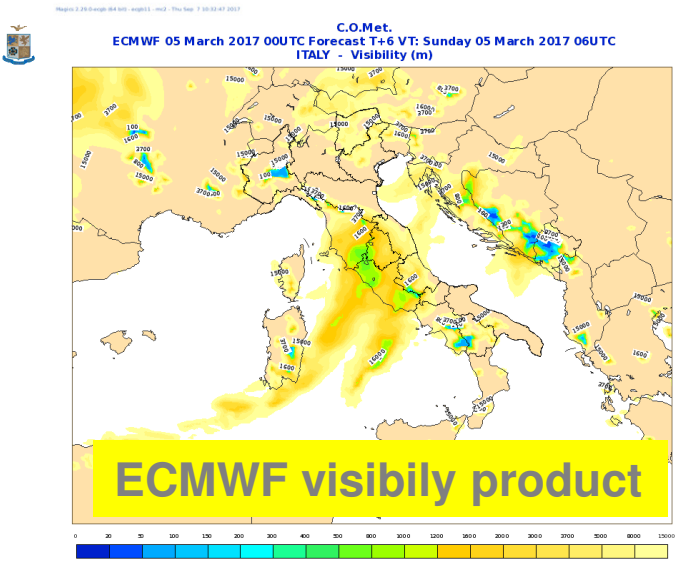
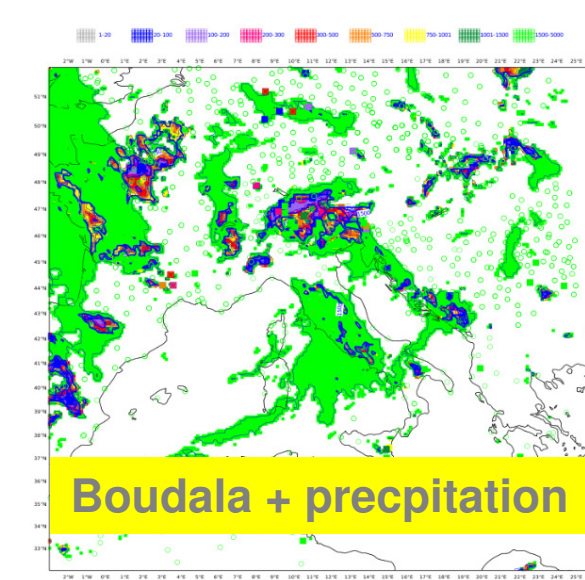
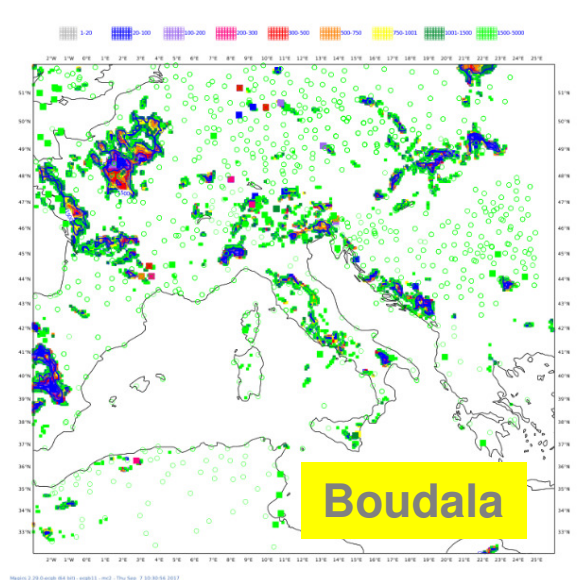
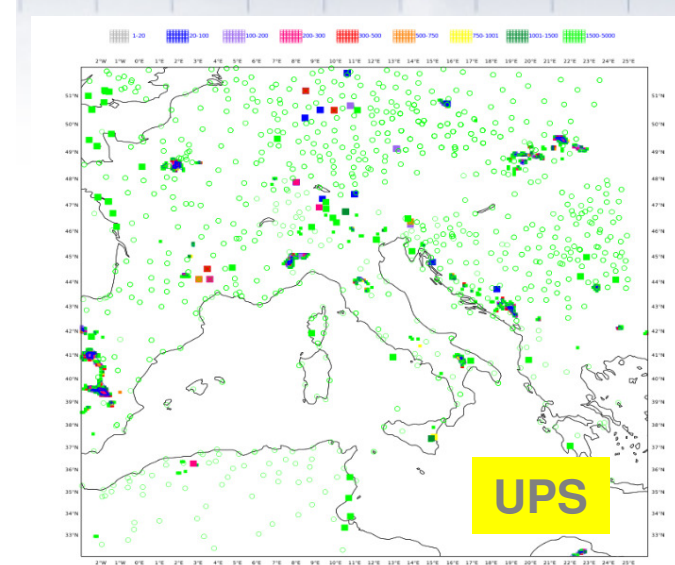
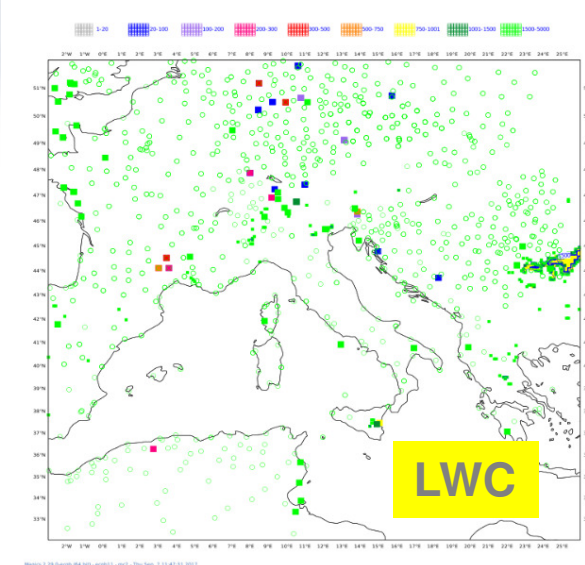
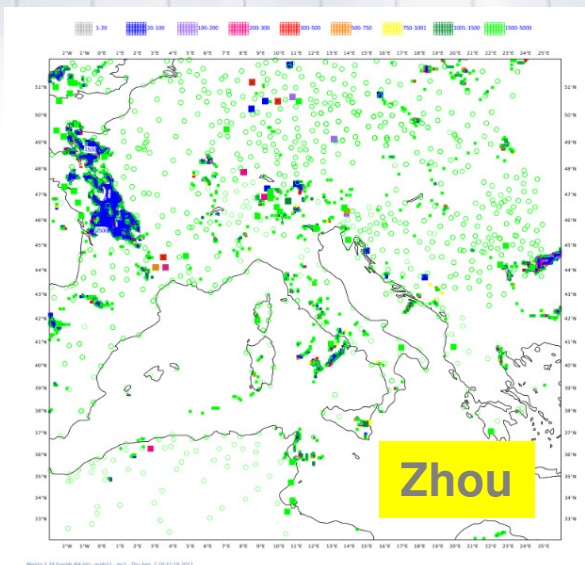
# Test case of the 00UTC run 5<sup>th</sup> March 2017 T+6h visibility forecast using COSMO-IT (2.8 km)



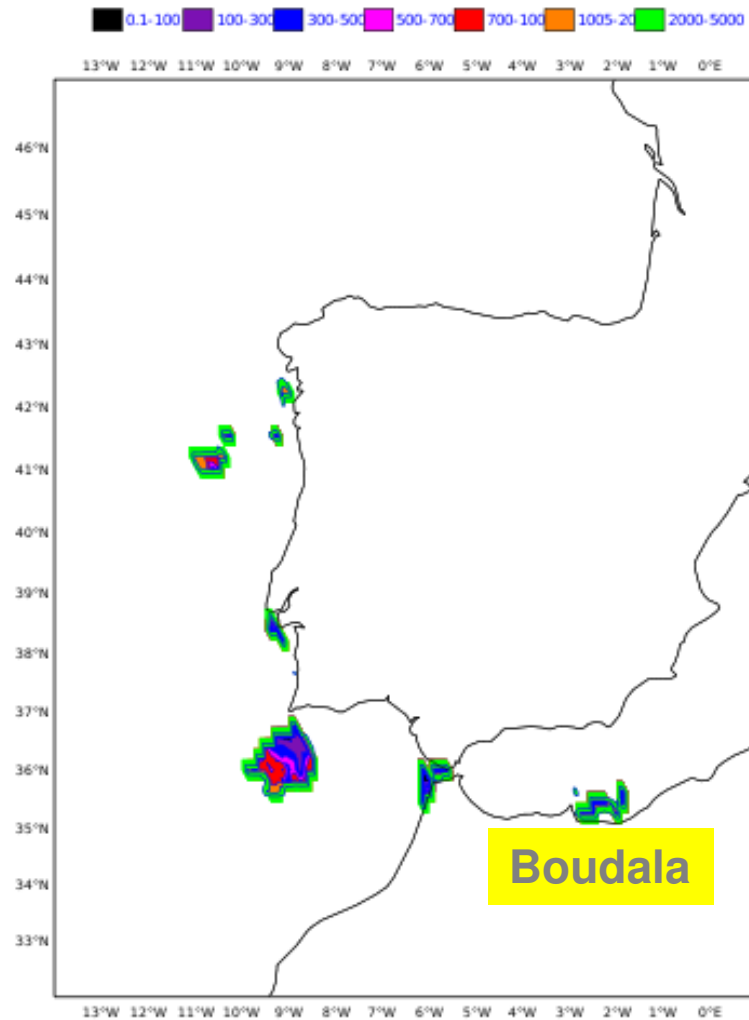
The visibility forecast output (contour shading with small boxes plot) is compared with observations from European synop stations (observation with visibility less than 5000 m are represented by big filled square, with the same colorbar used for forecast, while green circle represent observations with good visibility)

# Test case of the 00UTC run 5<sup>th</sup> March 2017

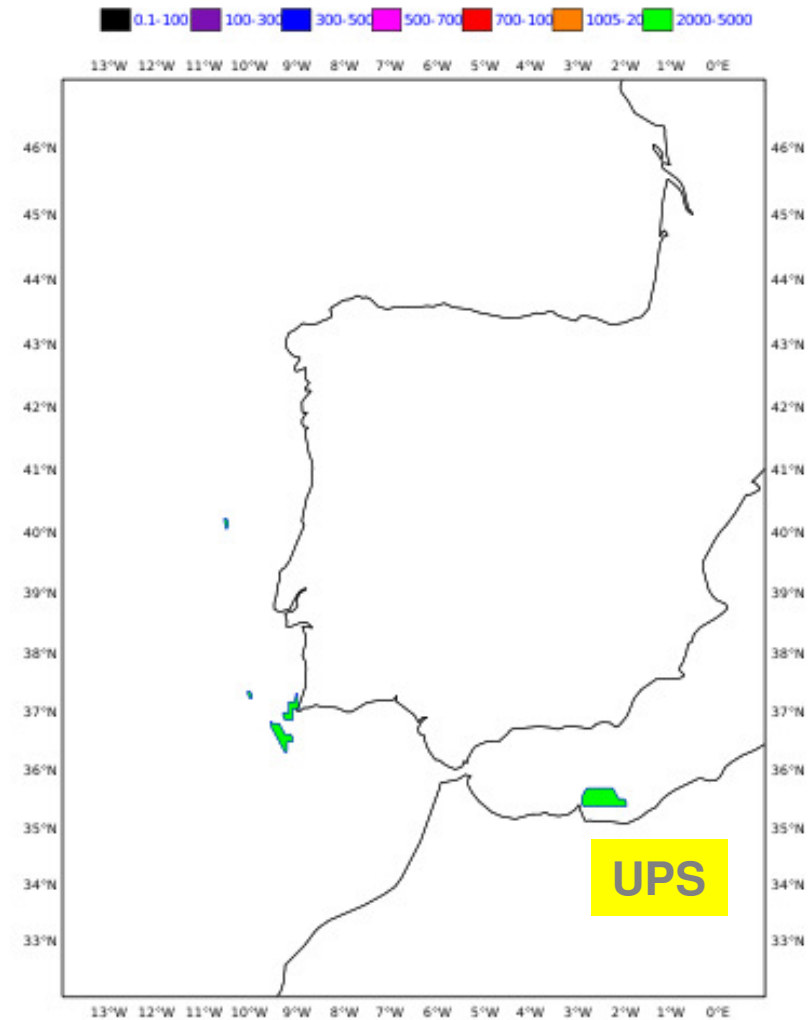
## T+6h visibility forecast using COSMO-ME (7 km)



# AROME from IPMA: 2017072800 at h+15 (thanks fo Maria Monteiro and Joao Rio

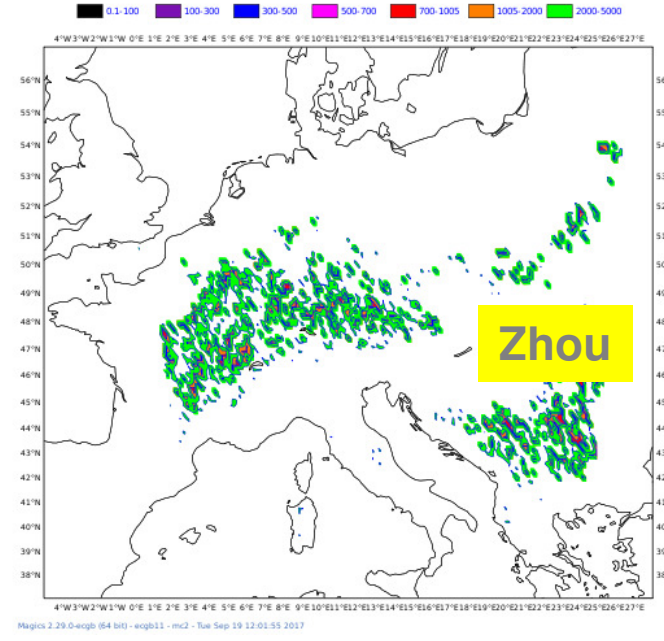
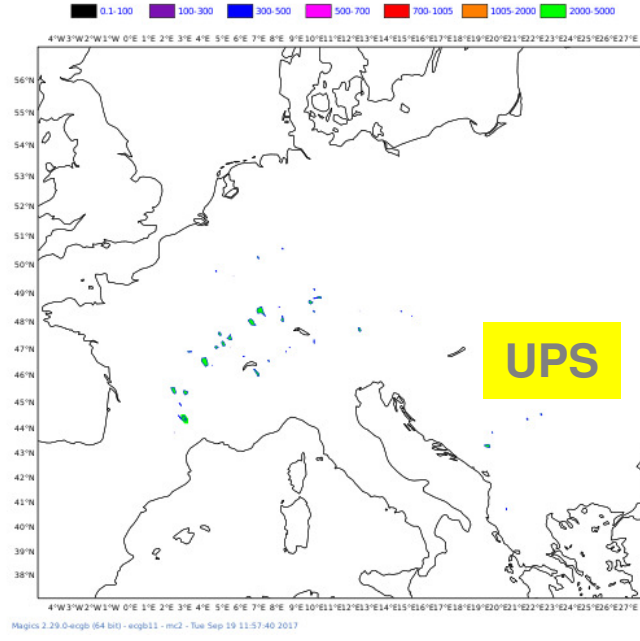
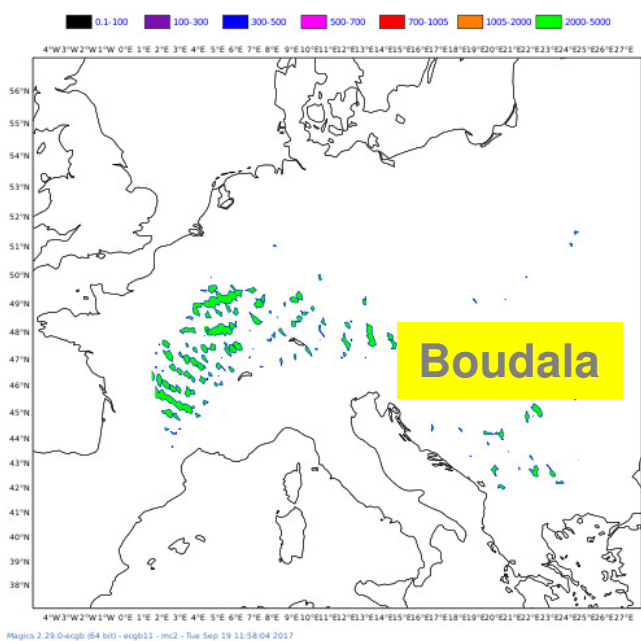


Magics 2.29.0-ecgb (64 bit) - ecgb11 - mc2 - Tue Sep 19 12:04:23 2017



Magics 2.29.0-ecgb (64 bit) - ecgb11 - mc2 - Tue Sep 19 12:04:40 2017

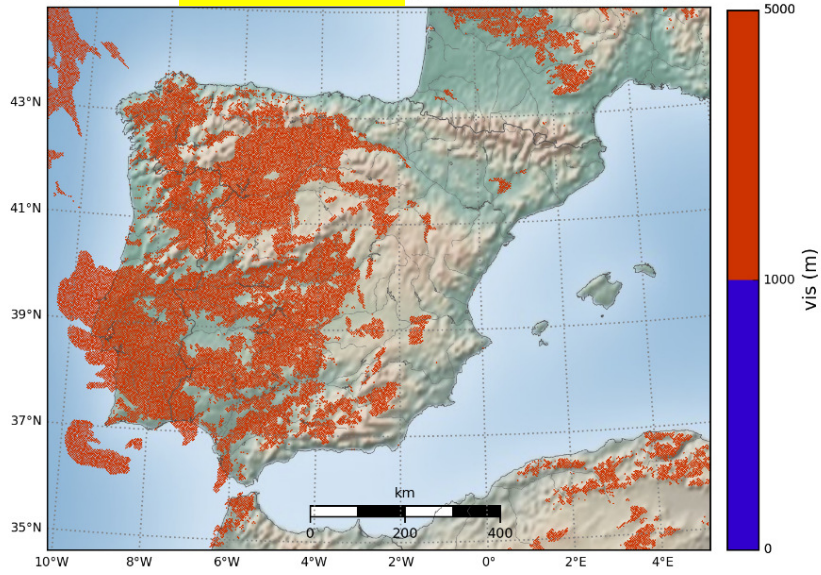
# ALARO from Slovenia: 2017070300 at h+6 (thanks to Neva Pristov)



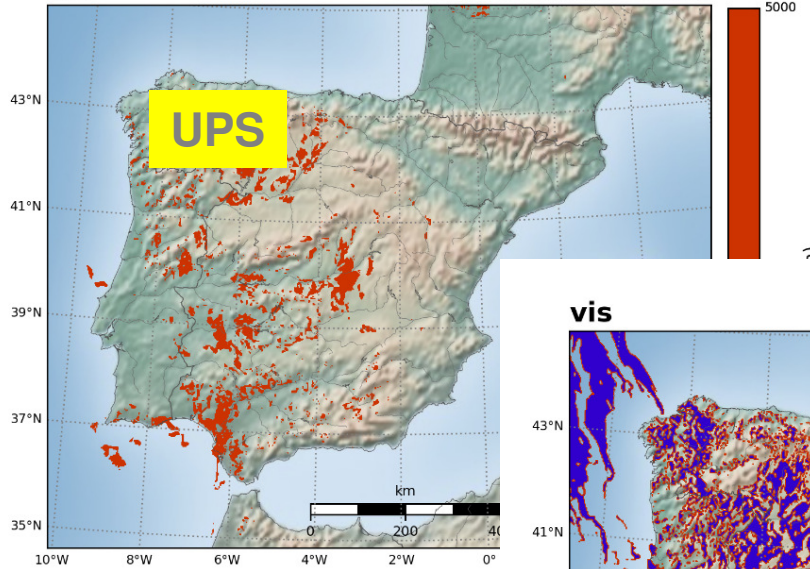
# HARMONIE-AROME from AEMET



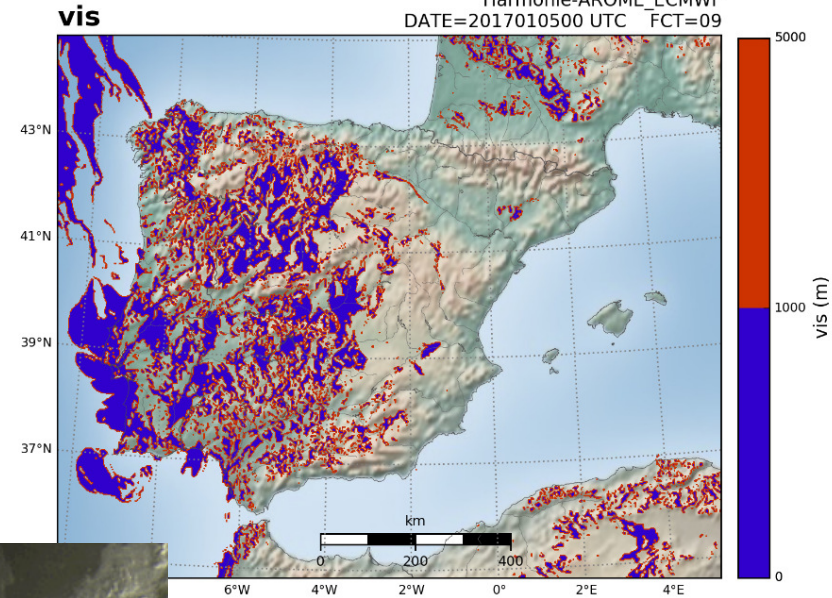
**vis** **Boudala** fog code test: vis  
Harmonie-AROME\_ECMWF  
DATE=2017010500 UTC FCT=09



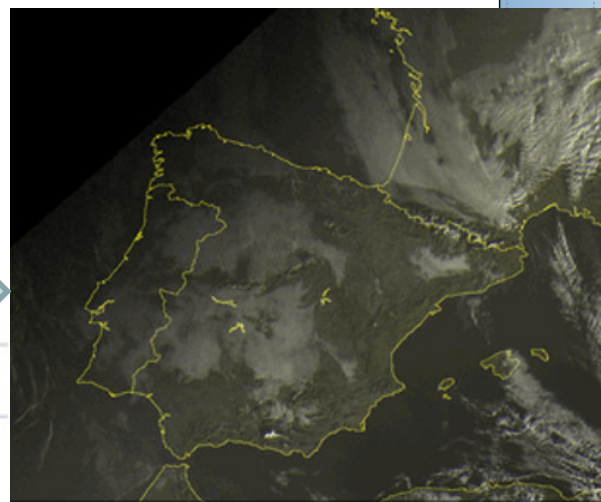
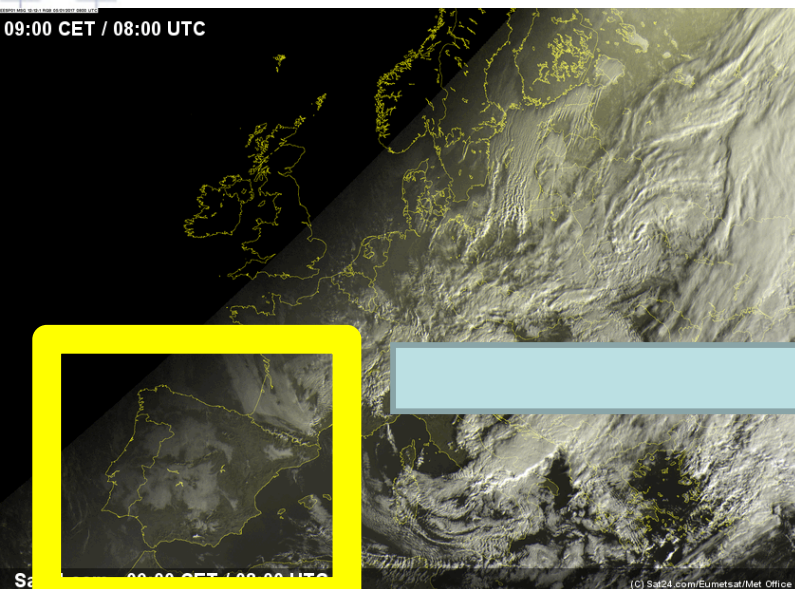
**vis** **UPS** fog code test: vis  
Harmonie-AROME\_ECMWF  
DATE=2017010500 UTC FCT=09



**vis** **Zhou** fog code test: vis  
Harmonie-AROME\_ECMWF  
DATE=2017010500 UTC FCT=09



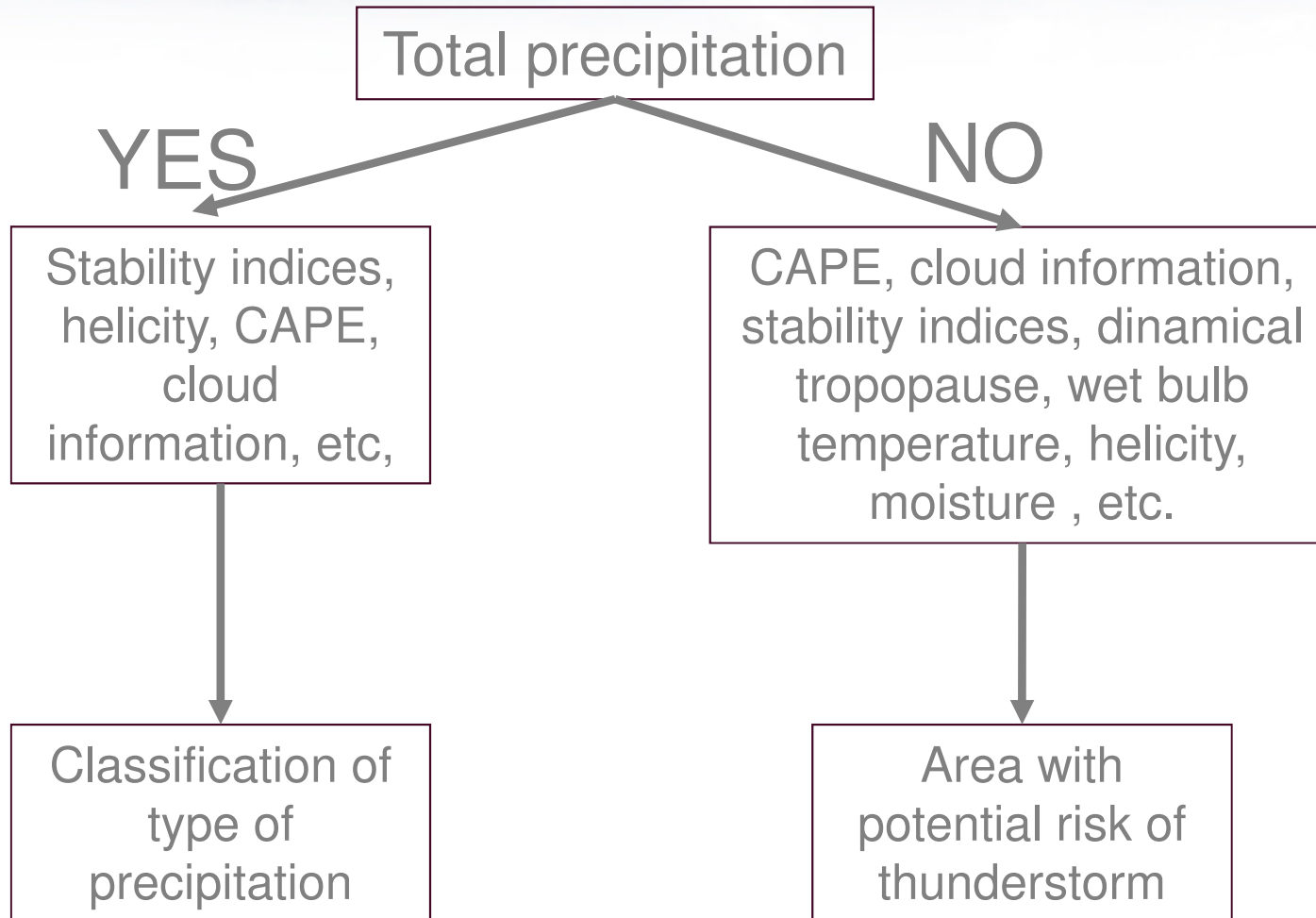
09:00 CET / 08:00 UTC



Courtesy of Antonio Manzano - AEMET

# Thunderstorm code:

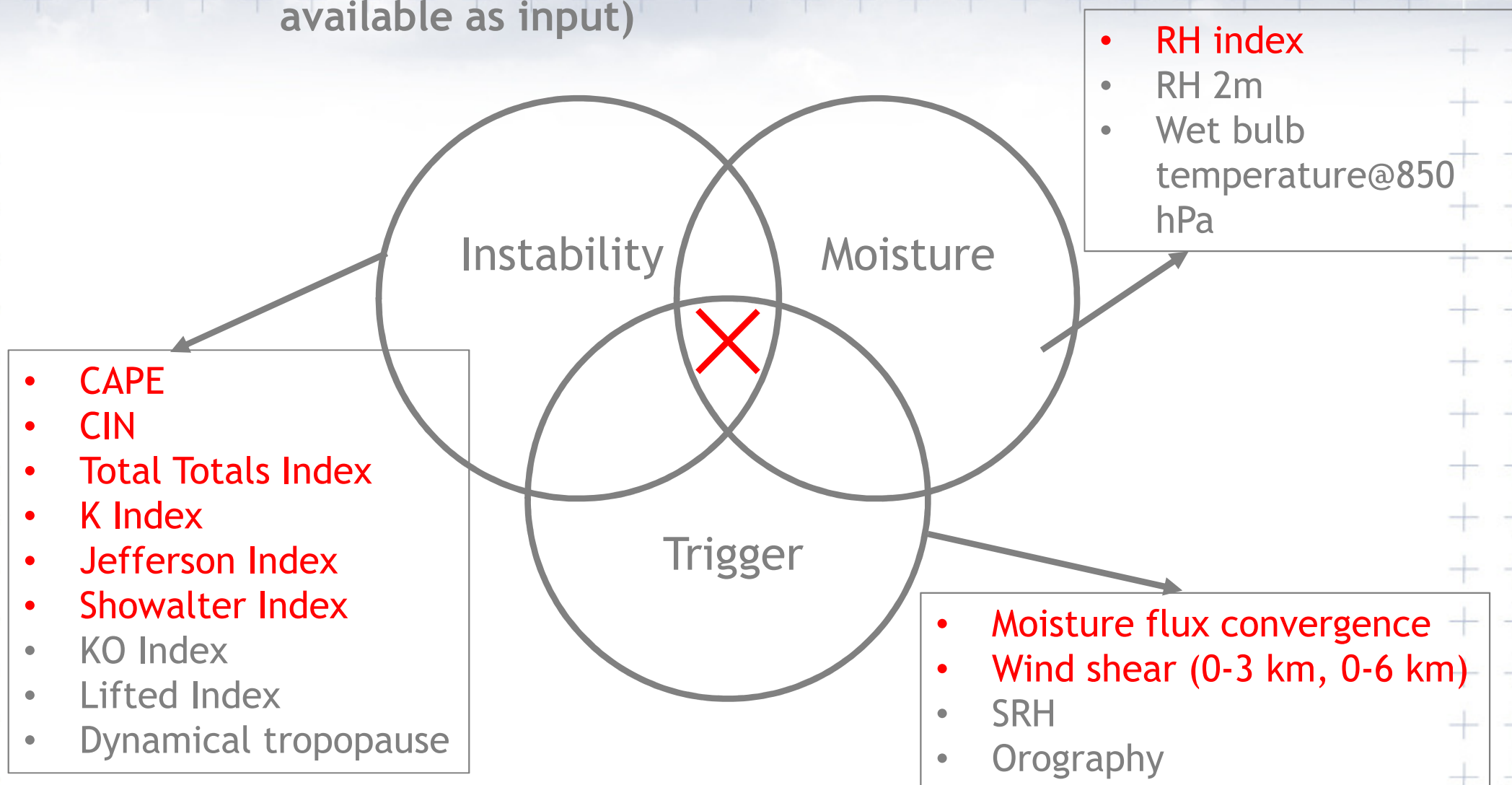
Status: Forecast tree: under development



Courtesy of Mario Papa and Francesca Marcucci

# Thunderstorm ingredients

(all already implemented in the code if not available as input)



## Integrated graupel for lightning discharges information

Courtesy of Mario Papa and Francesca Marcucci

# Research task

- This task is aimed at addressing uncertainties related to **surface and soil properties** and their relevance for convection-permitting EPS, as well as uncertainties associates to **PBL modeling**
- Research focuses on topics such as:
  - Assimilation of surface/soil property data, perturbations of soil scheme and PBL scheme parameters
  - Introduce uncertainty of land use data in the perturbations



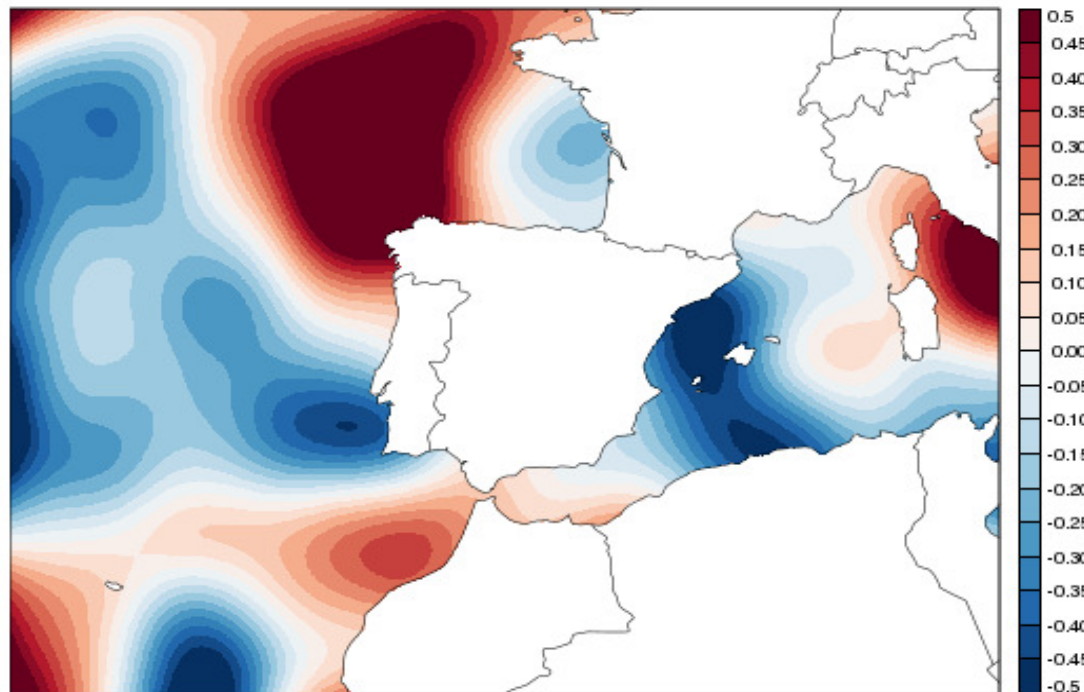
# NMSS activities

- Most of the information and results will be shown in the workshop in Madrid (24-26 October).
- HIRLAM activities in Inger-Lise's presentation

# Surface Perturbation in HarmonEPS over the Iberian Peninsula

Example of the perturbation pattern:

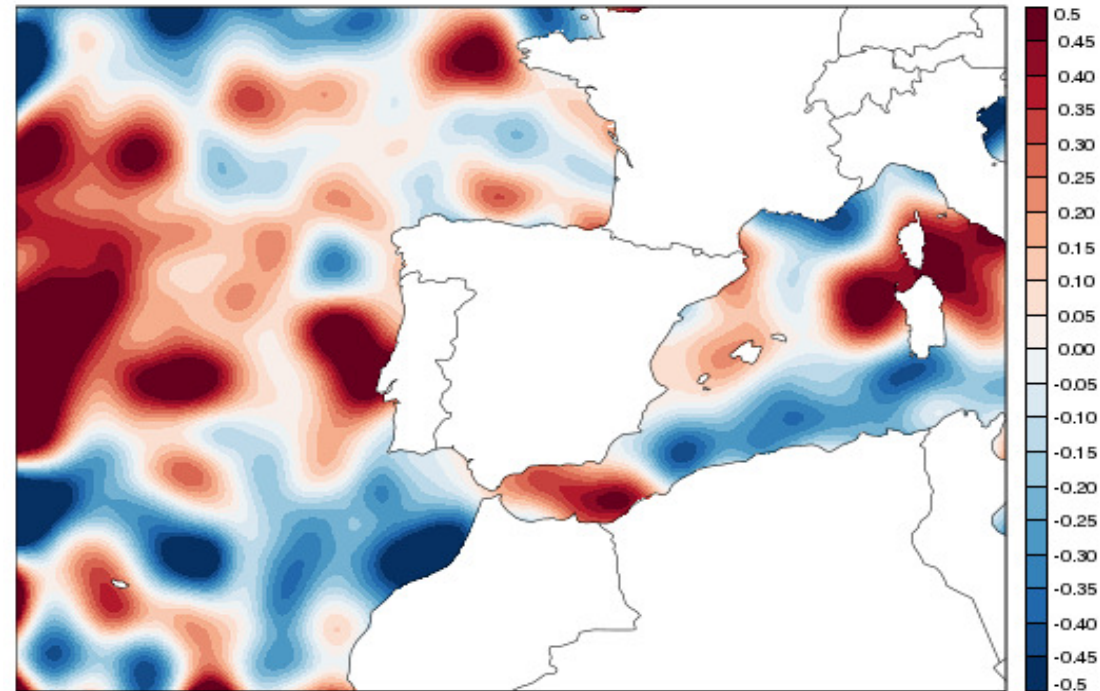
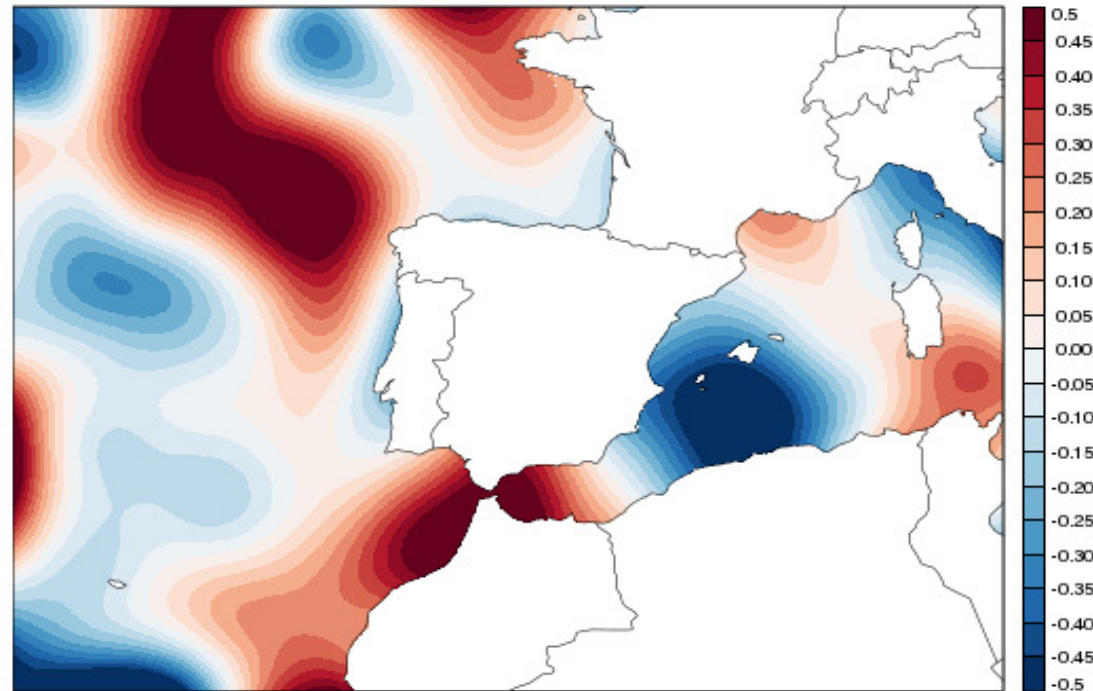
Parameter	Standard Deviation (Additive)	Clip Min. Value [K]	Clip Max. Value [K]
SST	1.5 +	272	350



# Sensitivity to correlation length scale

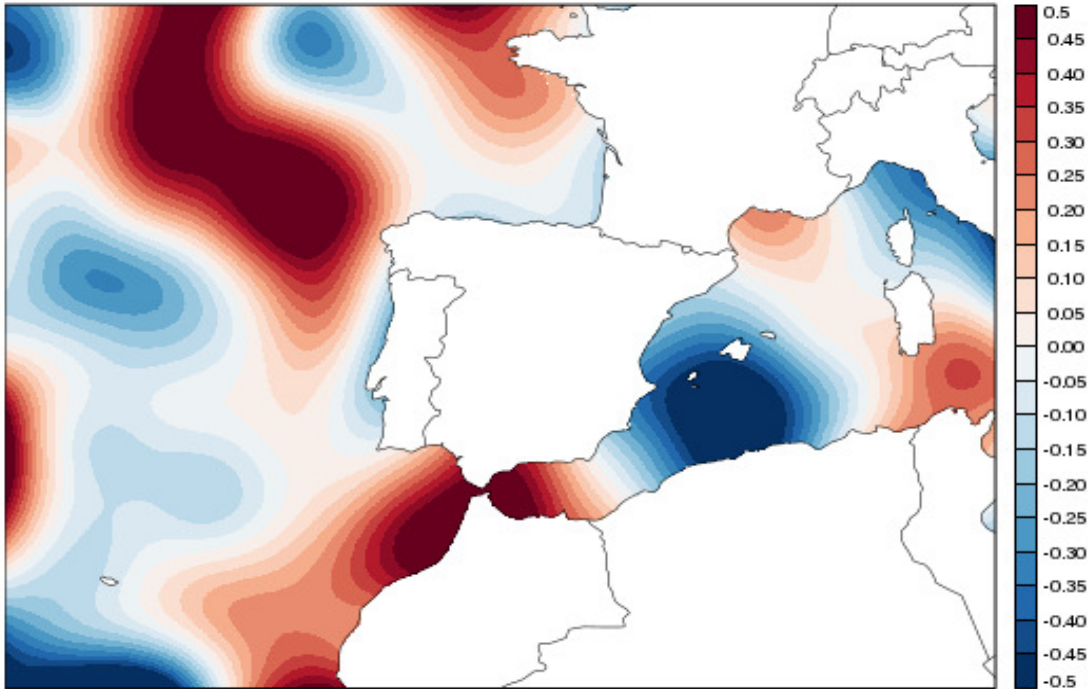
300 km

150 km

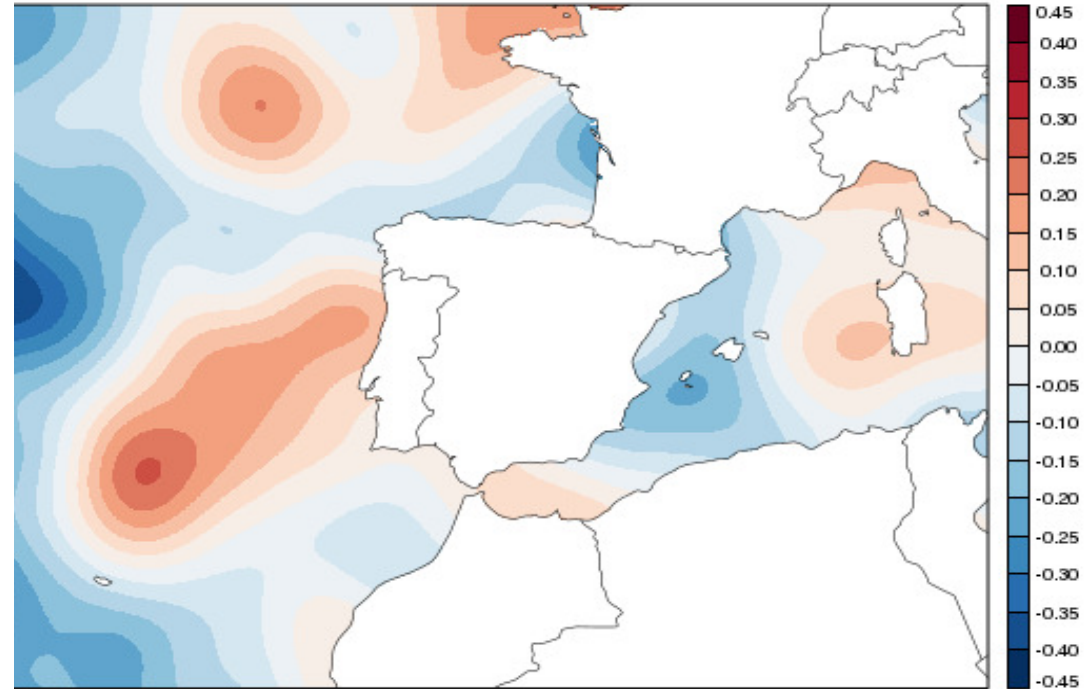


# Sensitivity to re-scaled and clipping values

## Clipping at $\pm 2$



## Clipping at $\pm 4$ Standard deviation halved



# UKMO (thanks to Anne McCabe)

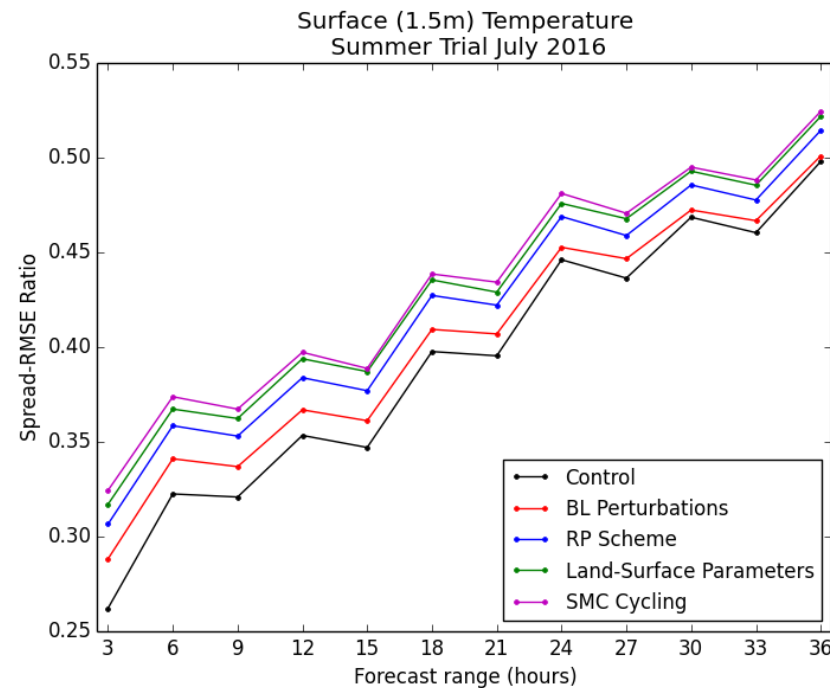
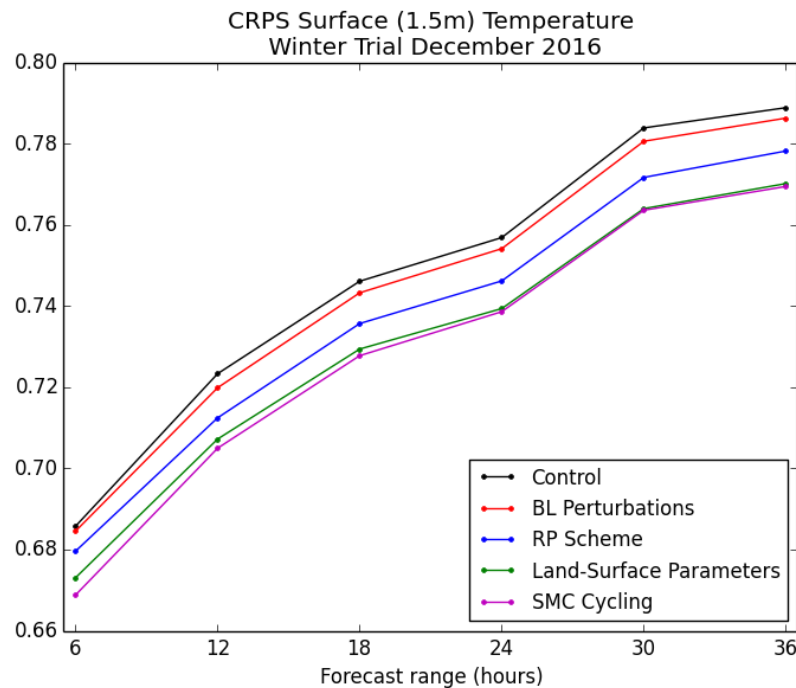
- 2 month-long trials have been run using MOGREPS-UK for summer and winter 2016
- For each trial, the following experiments have been run:
  - Control (No stochastic physics)
  - Boundary Layer Perturbations
  - Random Parameters (RP) Scheme (operational version)
  - RP scheme with new parameters from the land-surface parametrization
  - Initial soil moisture content perturbations (SMC) created by cycling (SMC) between forecasts

# UKMO (thanks to Anne McCabe)

- Note that in each case, the experiments build upon the one before, so, for example, the SMC cycling experiment also has the BL perturbations and uses the RP scheme (operational and with the new land-surface parameters).
- Objective verification statistics are currently being analyzed for standard variables and metrics
- Still to do: more specific analysis: i.e. the effect of the different schemes on visibility and lightning

# UKMO (thanks to Anne McCabe)

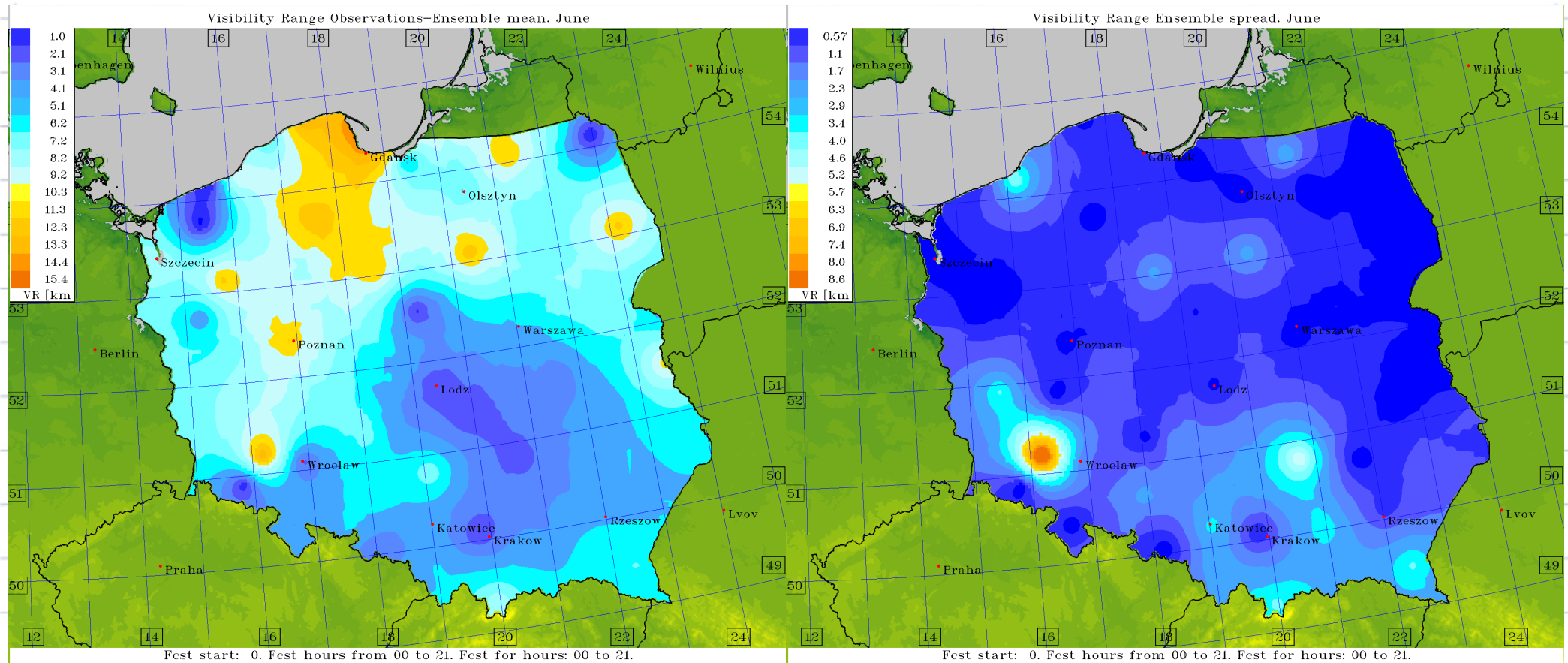
- A couple of plots showing the effect of the different schemes on the surface temperature: (1) the spread/skill ratio for the summer month and (2) the CRPS for the winter month.



## Visibility range – ensemble mean/spread vs. observations

(a) Ensemble mean – observations (SYNOP)

(b) Ensemble spread



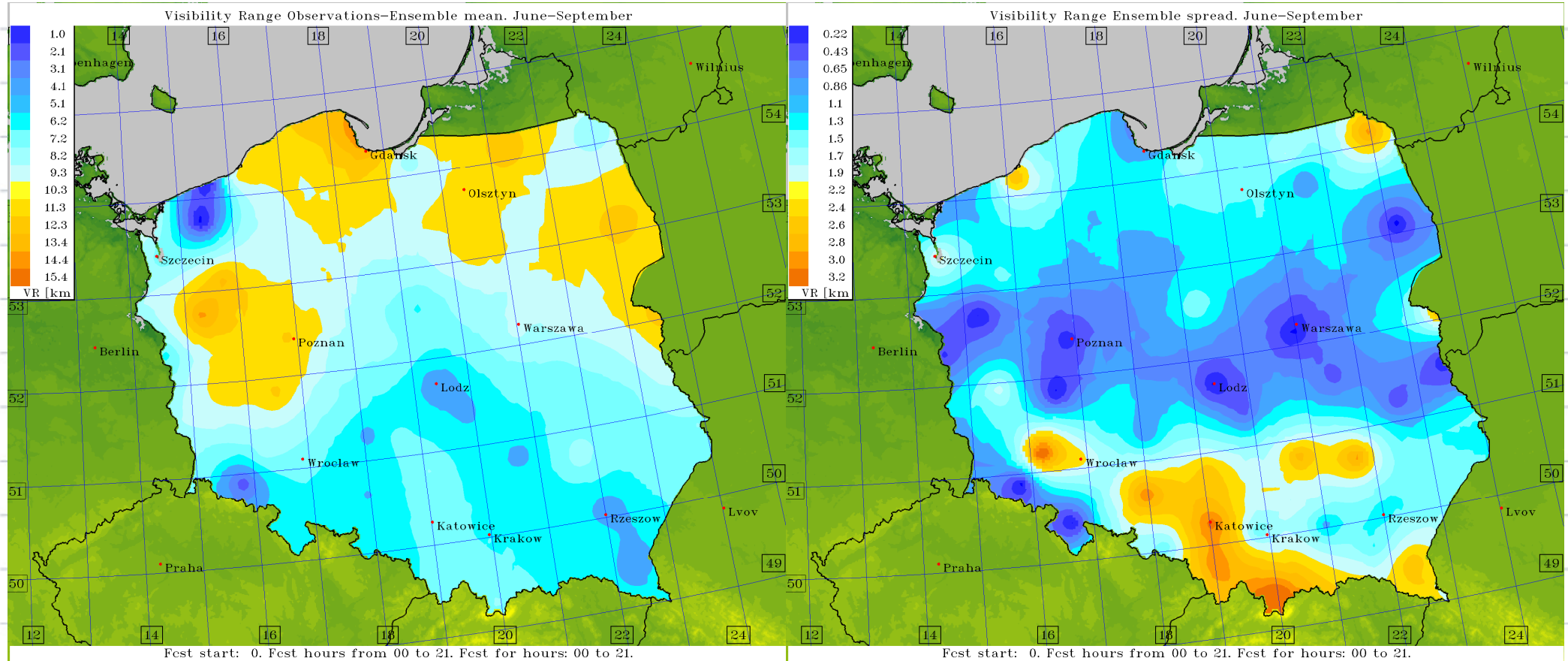
Average values – June 2013



## Visibility range – ensemble mean/spread vs. observations

(a) Ensemble mean – observations (SYNOP)

(b) Ensemble spread



Average values – June-September 2013