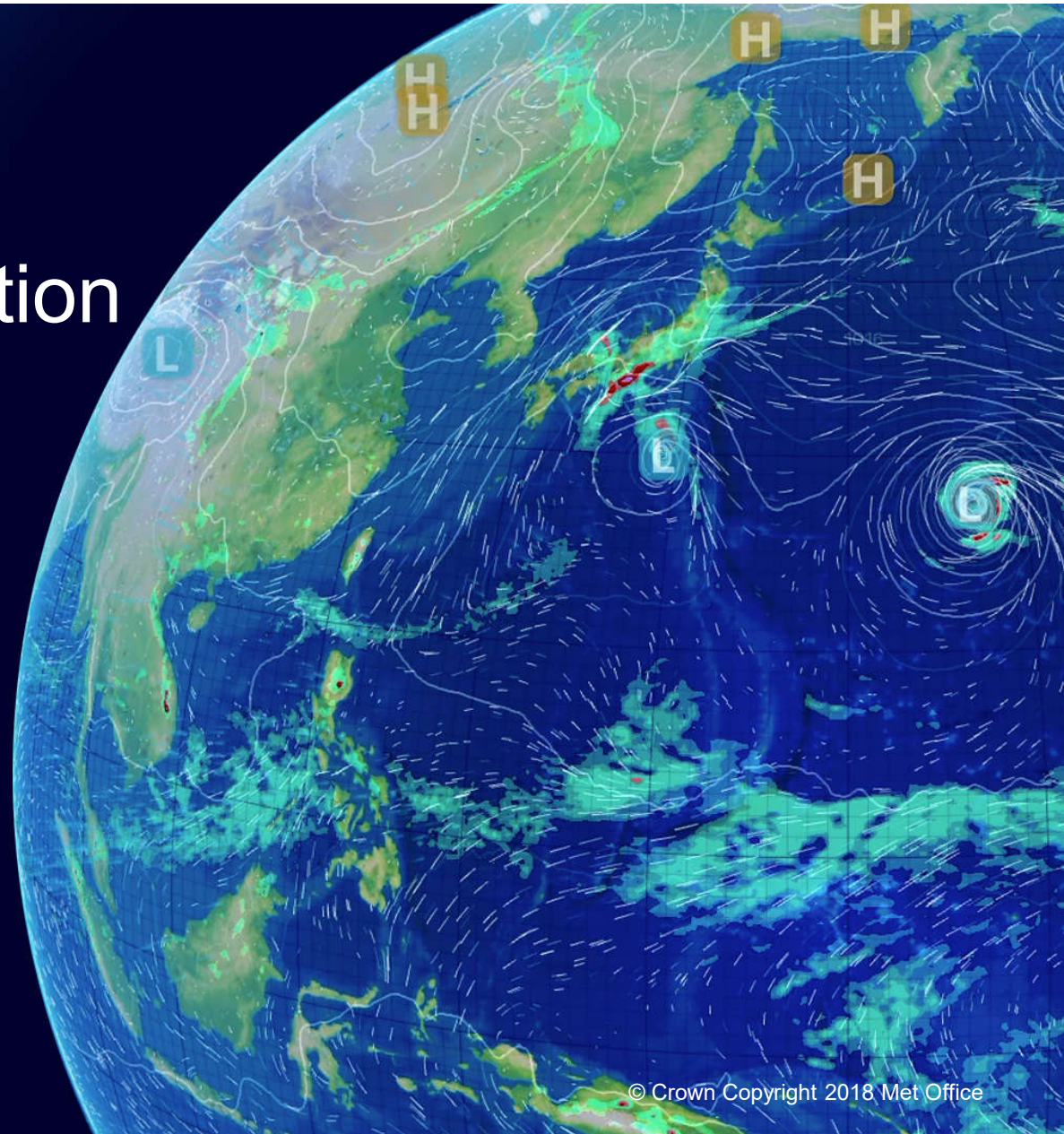


Hourly cycling and time-lagging: a new configuration for MOGREPS-UK

Aurore Porson, Jo Carr, Bruce Macpherson, Susanna Hagelin, Anne McCabe, David Walters, Nigel Roberts, Ken Mylne



Contents:

- Description of the new configuration
- Objective verification
- Case studies
- New developments

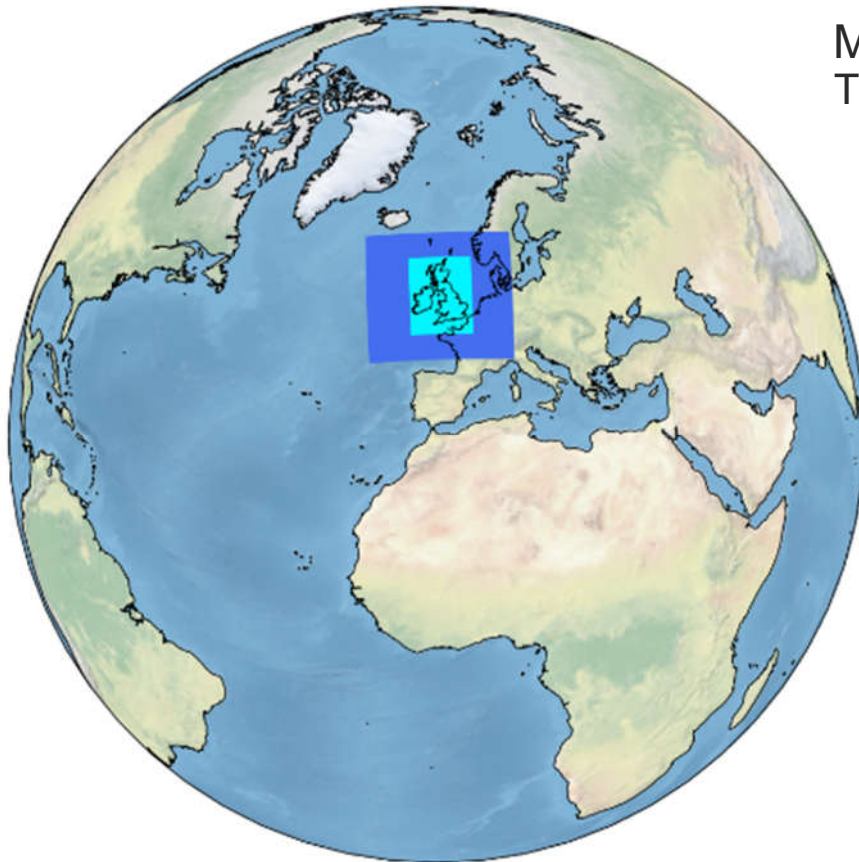


This presentation was put together
by Aurore Porson

Aurore has done all the verification
and case study work shown.

aurore.porson@metoffice.gov.uk

Up to PS41 (end of 2018), MOGREPS-UK is a 6-hourly ensemble model with 12 members



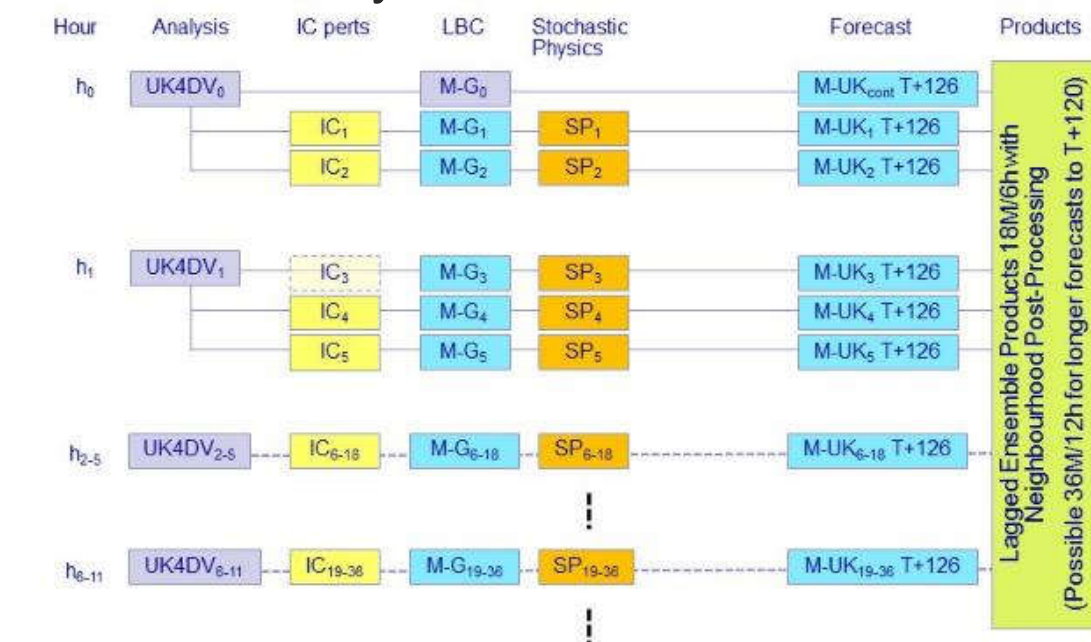
MOGREPS-UK

The UK convective scale ensemble

- 12 members
- 54 h forecast length
- Runs 4 cycles per day at 03, 09, 15 and 21 UTC
- 2.2 km resolution on the inner domain, 4 km in the variable resolution zone
- Boundary conditions from the Met Office global ensemble, MOGREPS-G
- Initial conditions for each ensemble member are provided by the deterministic UK model (UKV) analysis with perturbations from MOGREPS-G added to these

In PS42 (trials finishing in October 2018), we have a new hourly configuration, which includes 18 members. This new hourly configuration runs to T+120.

Hourly ensemble schematic



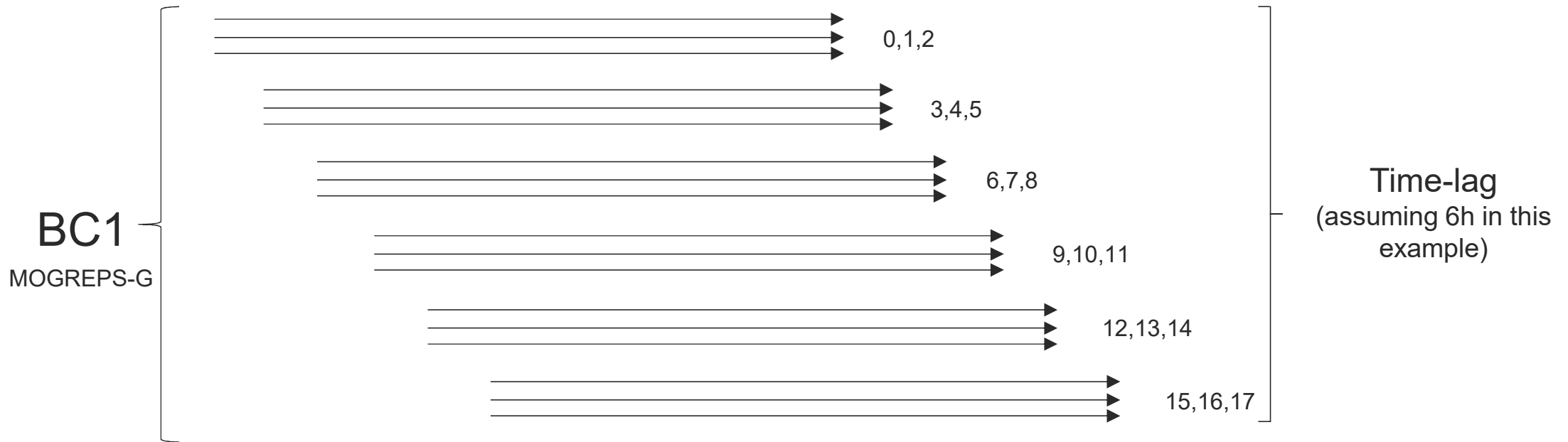
This takes advantage of UKV now running hourly 4DVar and the recent increase in number of global ensemble members

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It runs a small ensemble (3 members) every hour and use time-lagging to create a larger ensemble (18 members per 6h cycle)

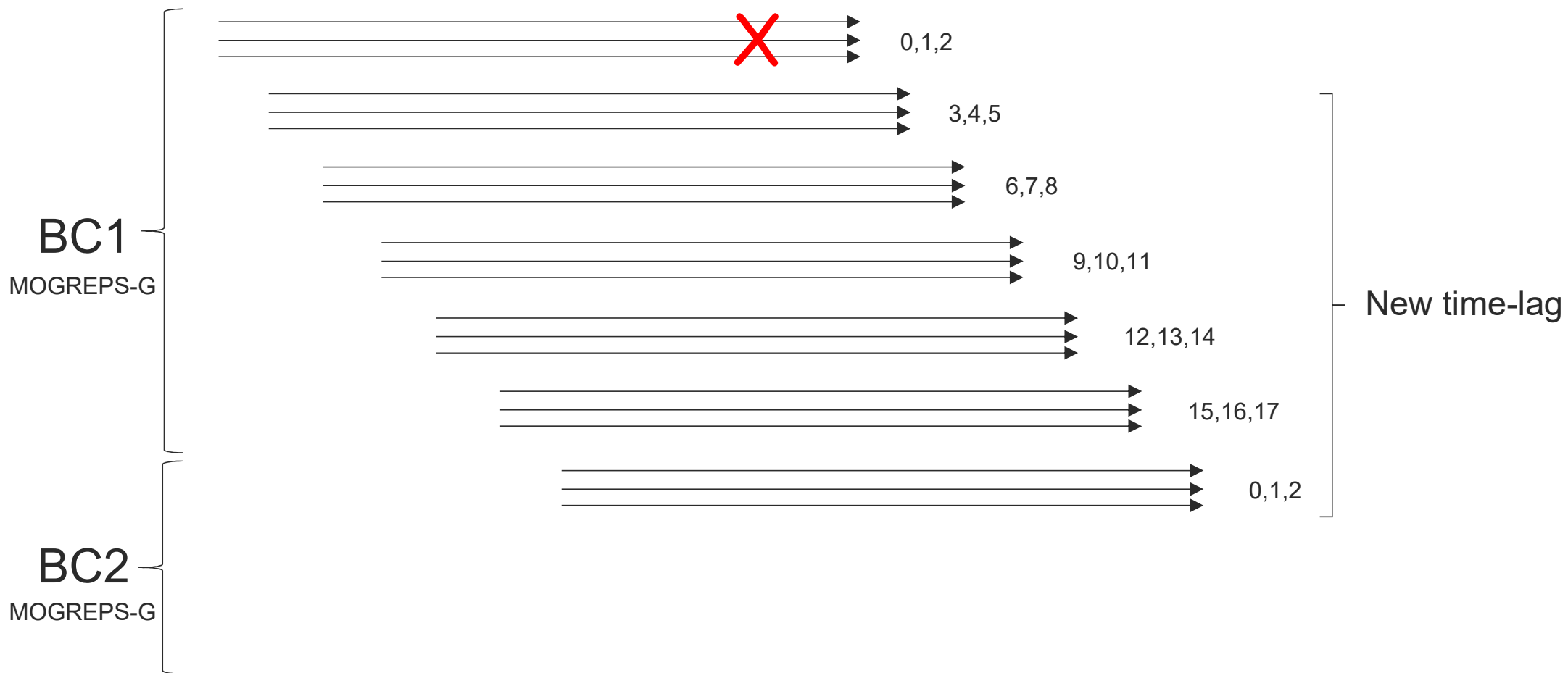


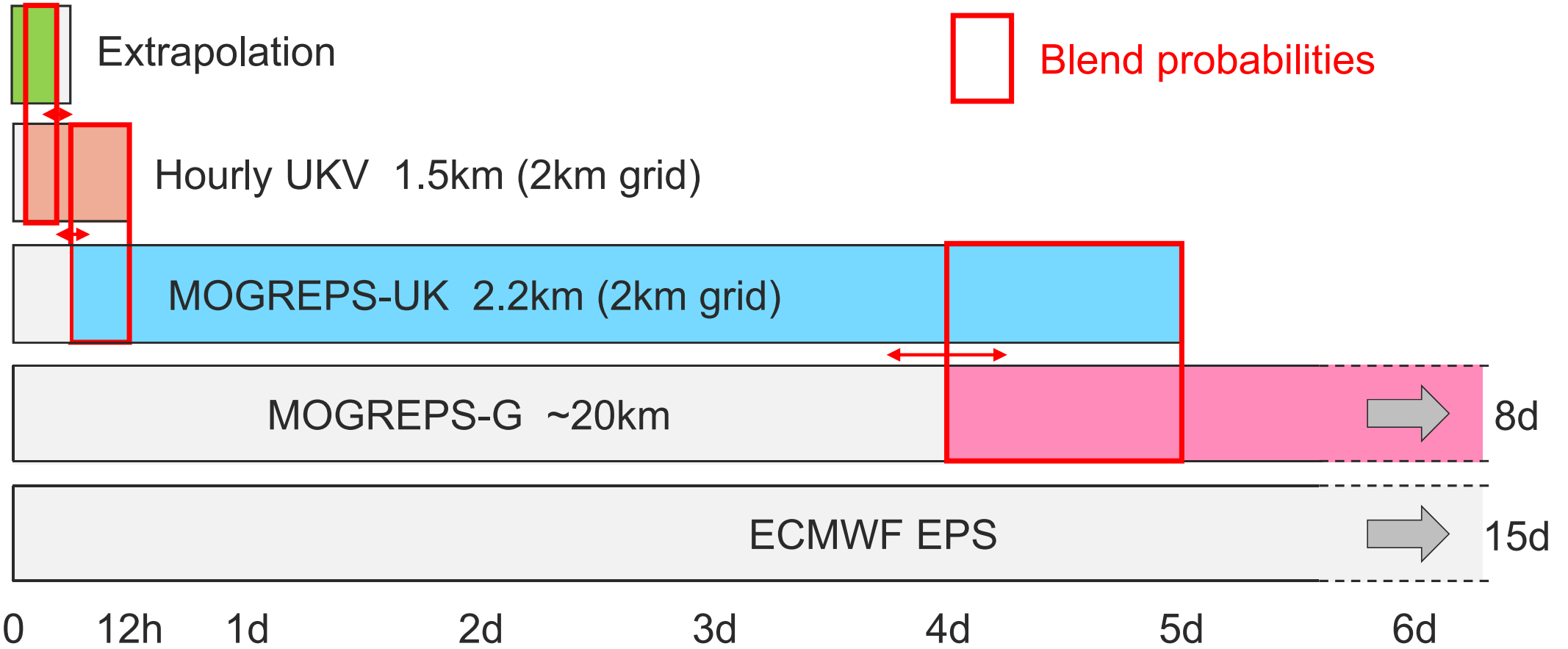
Time-lagging hourly MOGREPS-UK



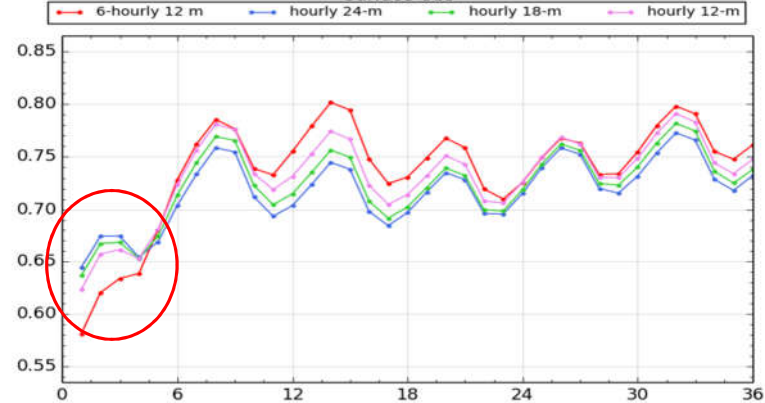


Time-lagging hourly MOGREPS-UK

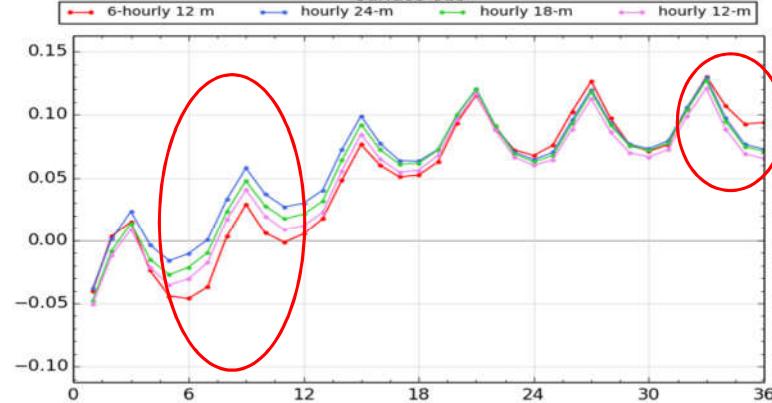




Surface (1.5m) Temperature,
Continuous Ranked Probability Score (Ensemble FC(j) (Excluding Control)),
Reduced MOGREPS-UK Model area,
Equalized and Meaned between 20180720 00:00 and 20180901 23:00,
Surface Obs



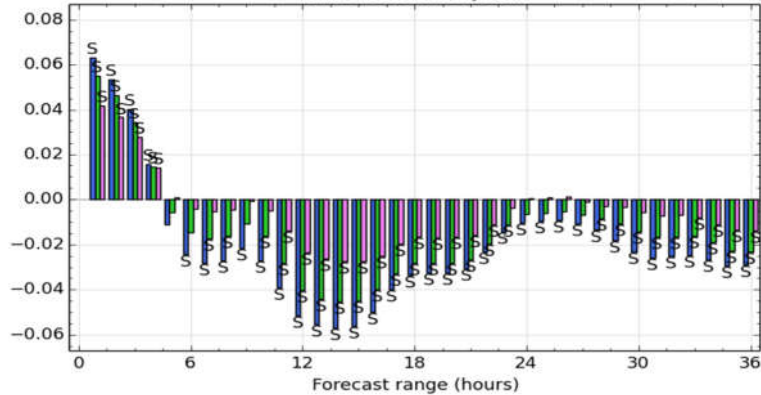
Surface (1.5m) Temperature (K),
Mean Error (Ensemble Mean - Observations),
Reduced MOGREPS-UK Model area,
Equalized and Meaned between 20180720 00:00 and 20180901 23:00,
Surface Obs



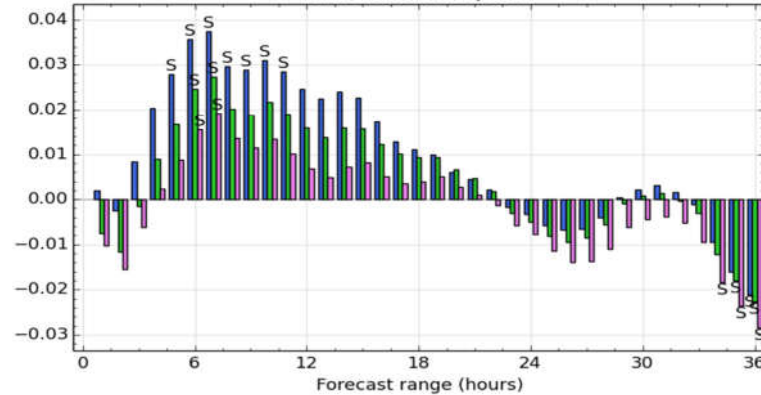
Overall good CRPS for temperature, except at the beginning.

Warmer temperatures in the new configuration are correlated with stronger winds.

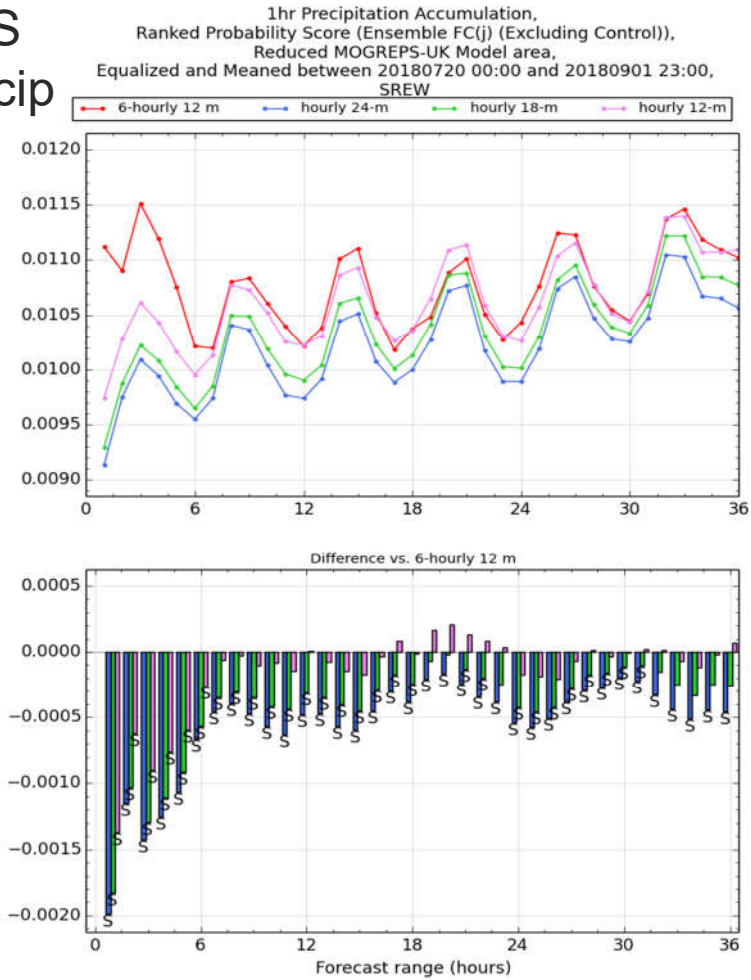
Difference vs. 6-hourly 12 m



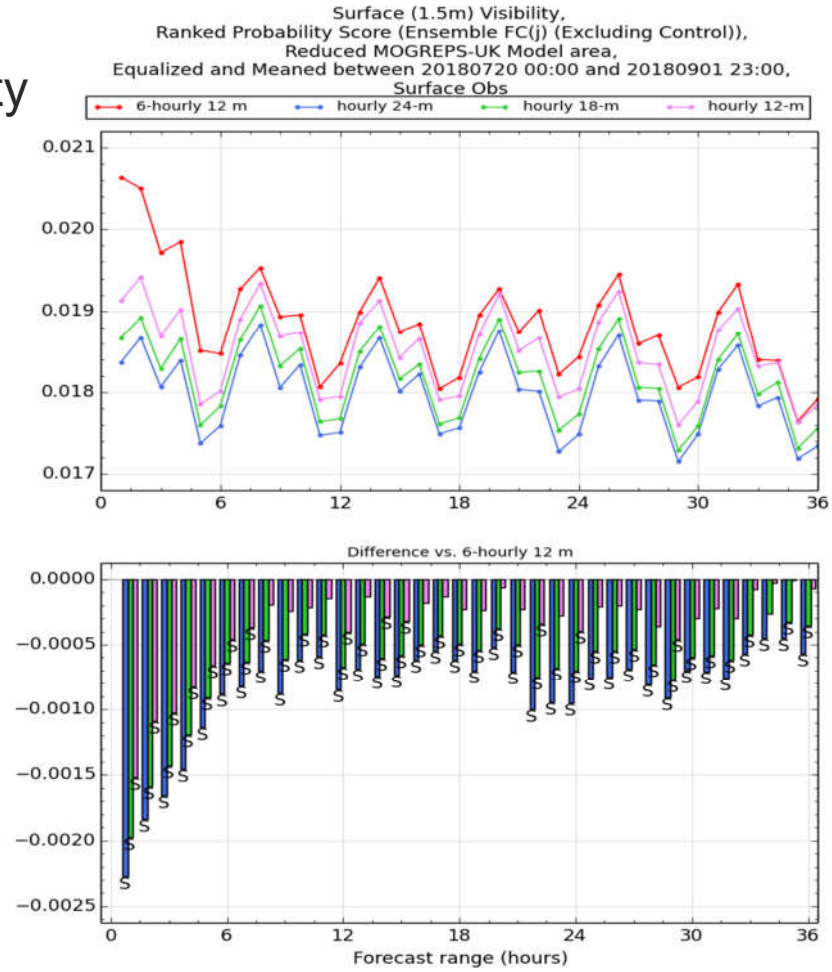
Difference vs. 6-hourly 12 m



RPS precip



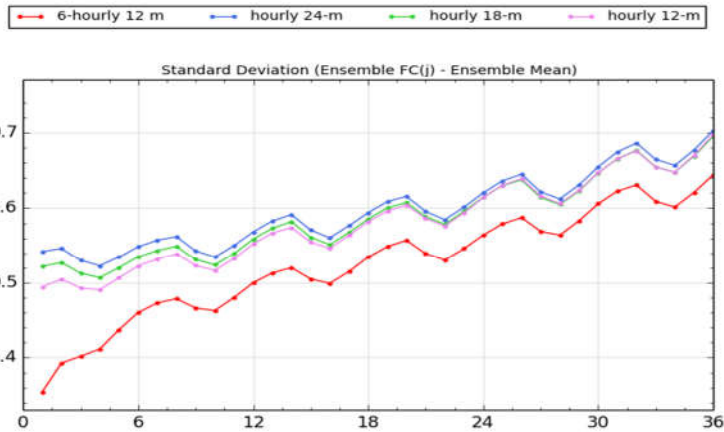
RPS visibility



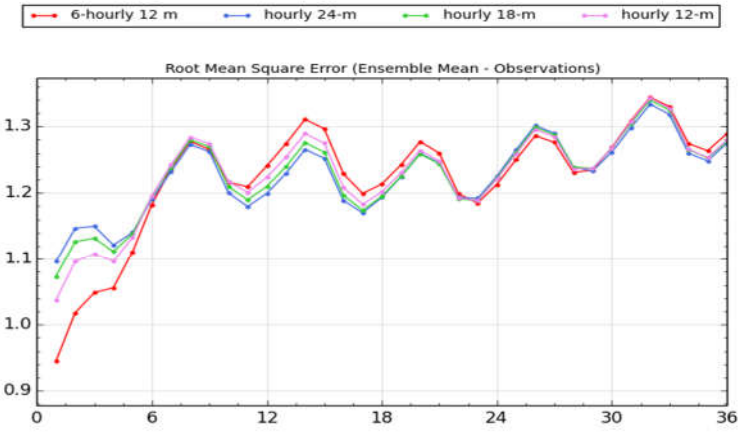
Positive impact for precipitation and visibility.
Also good sensitivity to time-lagging.
Better performance in the first 6 hours.
Similar performance for winds at 10 m

Higher spread in hourly configuration. RMSE for T poorer to T+6. Positive impact from time-lagging (spread and RMSE for winds)

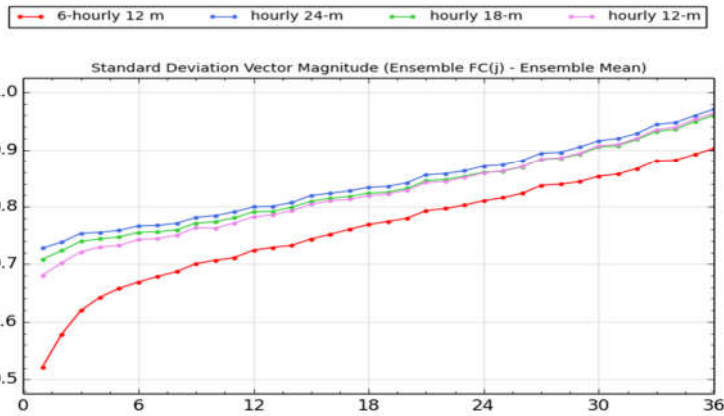
Surface (1.5m) Temperature (K), Reduced MOGREPS-UK Model area, Equalized and Meaned between 20180720 00:00 and 20180901 23:00, Surface Obs



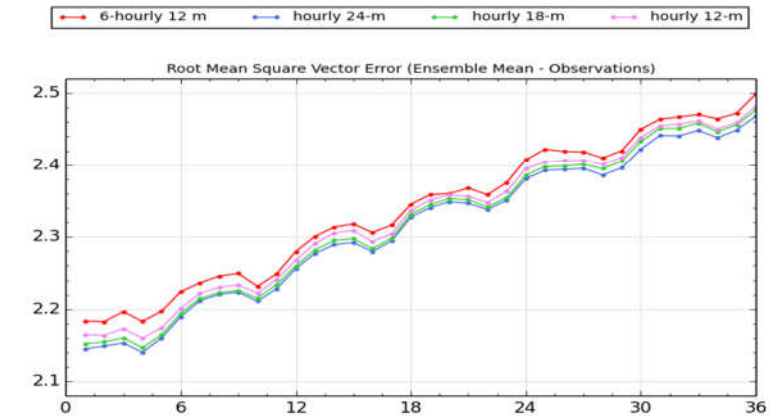
Surface (1.5m) Temperature (K), Reduced MOGREPS-UK Model area, Equalized and Meaned between 20180720 00:00 and 20180901 23:00, Surface Obs



Surface (10m) Wind (m/s), Reduced MOGREPS-UK Model area, Equalized and Meaned between 20180720 00:00 and 20180901 23:00, Surface Obs



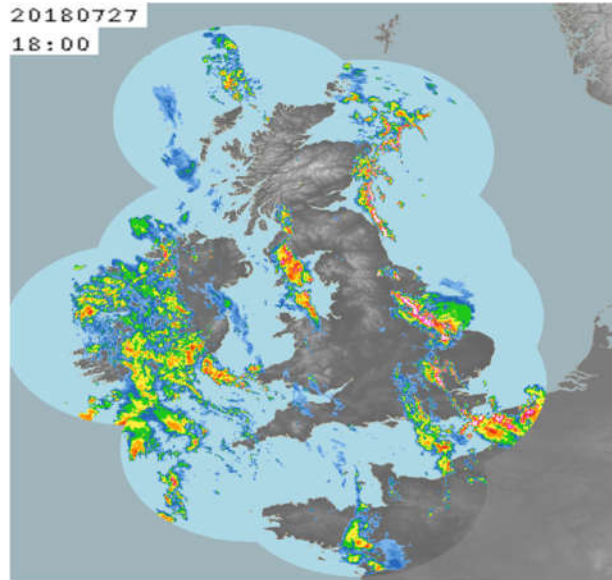
Surface (10m) Wind (m/s), Reduced MOGREPS-UK Model area, Equalized and Meaned between 20180720 00:00 and 20180901 23:00, Surface Obs



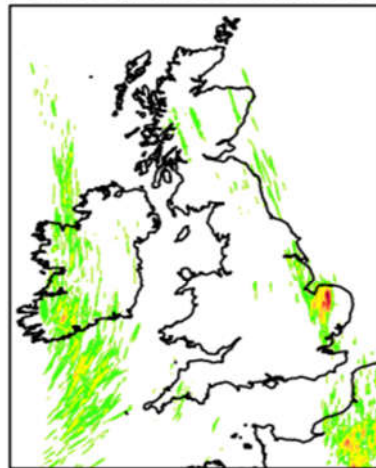
Case study comparison. Thunderstorms (27th July 2018)

Hourly MORGREPS-UK

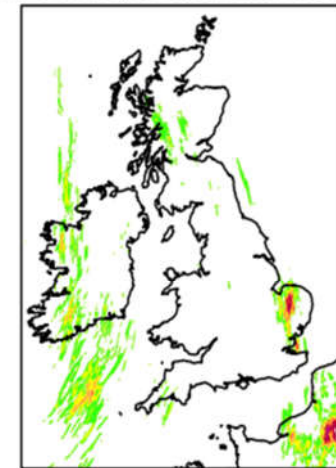
6-Hourly MORGREPS-UK



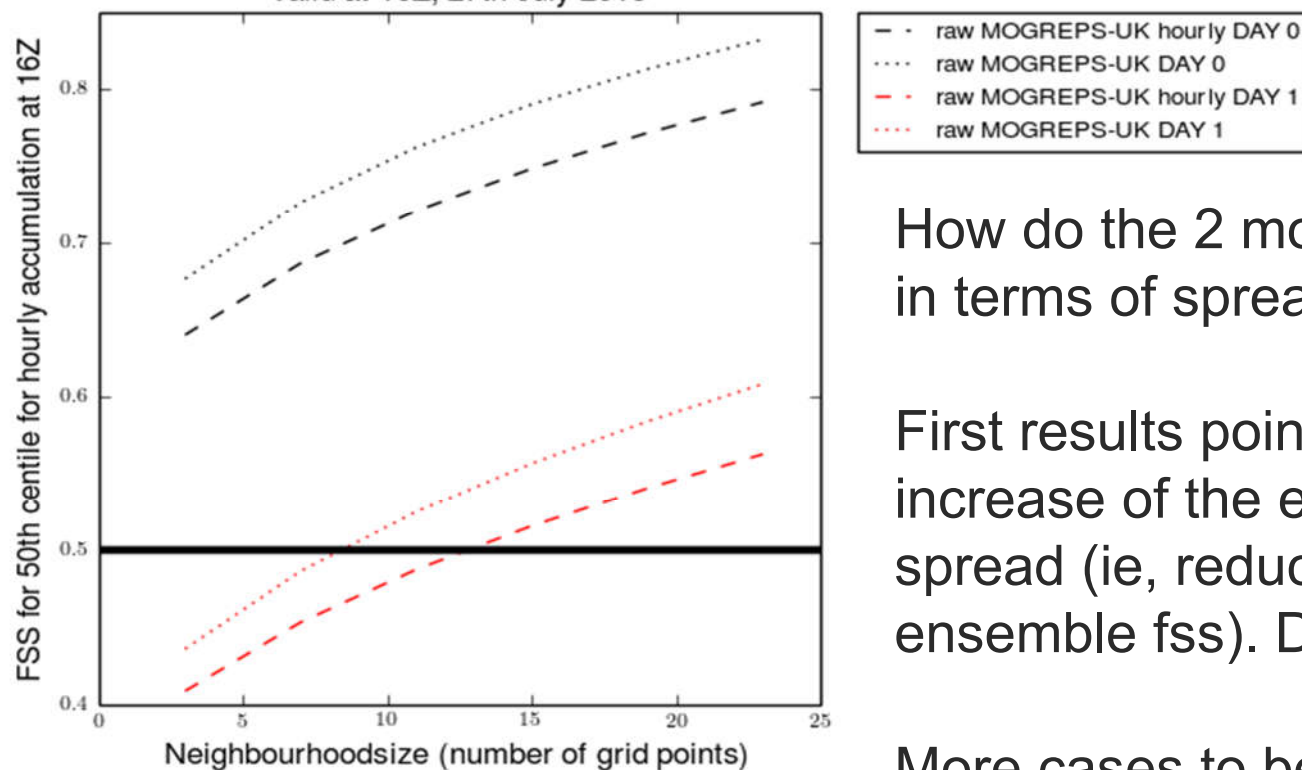
MORGREPS-UK on 20180727 finishing at 19 Z, T+13
Probability of 3-hourly rain accumulation above 16.0mm



MORGREPS-UK on 20180727 finishing at 19 Z, T+13
Probability of 3-hourly rain accumulation above 16.0mm



Comparison FSS 6-hourly MOGREPS-UK/ hourly MOGREPS-UK
Valid at 16Z, 27th July 2018



How do the 2 models compare in terms of spread?

First results point towards an increase of the ensemble spread (ie, reduction in ensemble fss). Dey et al. (2014)

More cases to be analysed.

Conclusions on the comparison between hourly configuration and 6-hourly (current) configuration

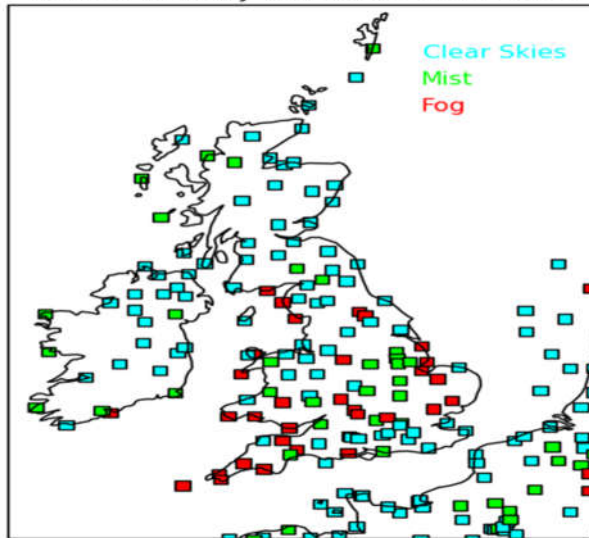
- First results suggest improvements in precipitation, wind, visibility throughout the forecast, but mostly at the beginning of the forecasts.
- Model should become available to forecasters at earlier times than the 6-hourly (work in progress) to realise these benefits
- Future work will be on comparing new cases and evaluating the spread between the 2 configurations (forecasters want more spread).
- Additional spread may also come from DT times at which MOGREPS-UK uses different MOGREPS-G forcing conditions

The hourly MOGREPS-UK will also run to T+120, instead of T+54.

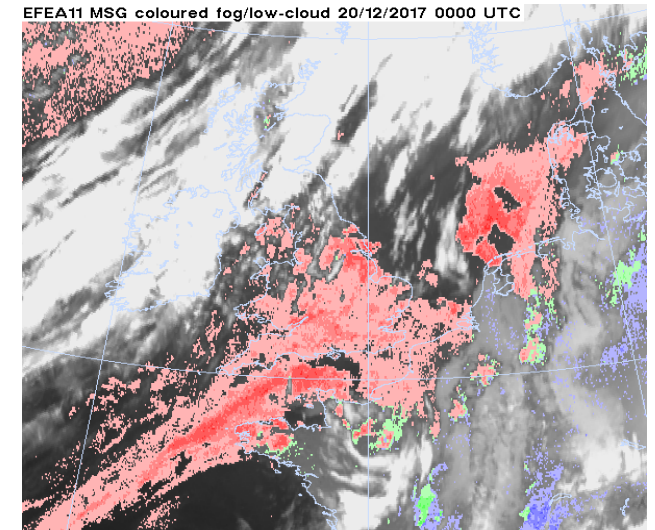
In order to evaluate the benefits of this decision, the high-resolution ensemble is compared against the global ensemble MOGREPS-G.

Most of the benefits are expected to be found in the guidance for severe cases, convective or fog as illustrated here.

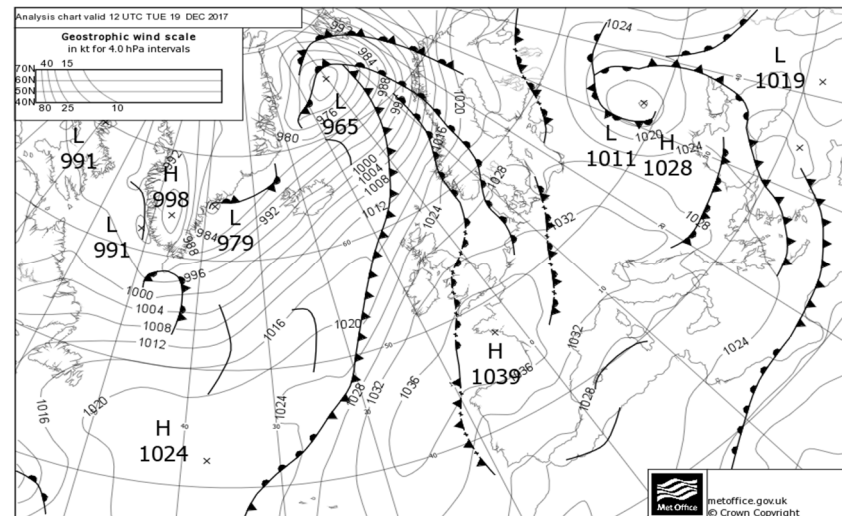
METDB Visibility (m) 0000Z 20/12/2017



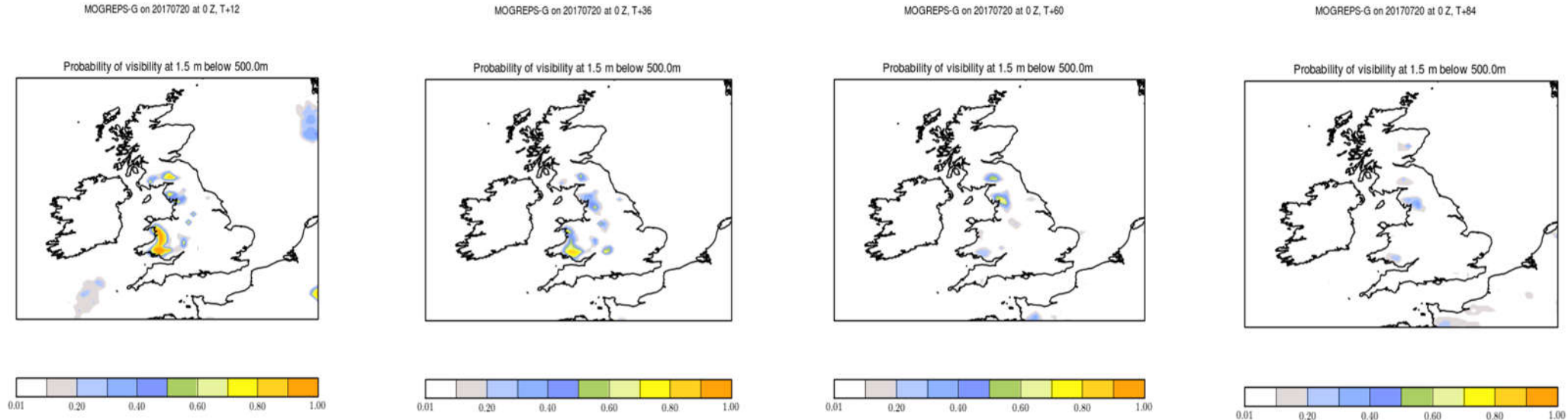
EFEA11 MSG coloured fog/low-cloud 20/12/2017 0000 UTC



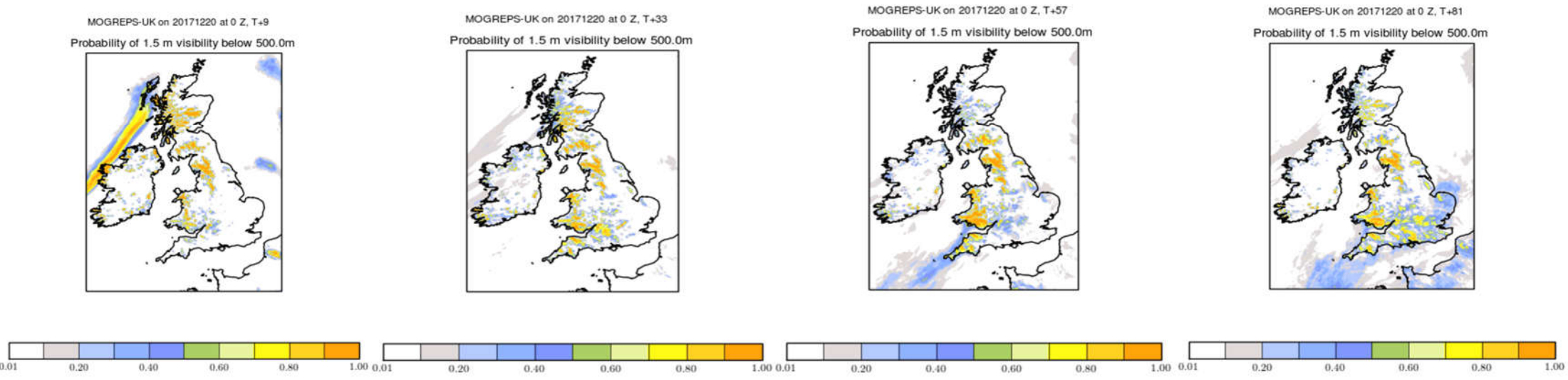
Fog temperature and thickness
T < -1 deg C -1 < T < +1 deg C T > +1 deg C Thick
Thin



Hourly probabilities of visibility < 500 m valid for 00Z, 20th Dec 2017 for MOGREPS-G raw data.



Hourly probabilities of visibility < 500 m valid for 00Z, 20th Dec 2017 for MOGREPS-UK raw data.



New developments for MOGREPS-UK (2018/2019/2020)

- Running to T+120. Analyse benefits of this configuration in operational guidance against the deterministic high-resolution model and against the global ensemble MOGREPS-G
- Upgrade from 70 to 90 vertical levels (2019)
- Analyse sensitivity to new En-4DEnVar DA scheme in MOGREPS-G (2019)
- Introduction of new random parameters to the stochastic physics (2019)
- Changes to the UKV DA scheme. Hybrid covariances will be introduced using MOGREPS-UK model errors (2020)



Thank you for your attention!

Which MOGREPS-G conditions are used to drive the hourly MOGREPS-UK?

