



Overview of ALADIN surface activities

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Input from colleagues working on ALADIN, ALARO, AROME, and ARPEGE models

EWGLAM/SRNWP meeting, Sofia, 2019



Outline

ALADIN surface activity

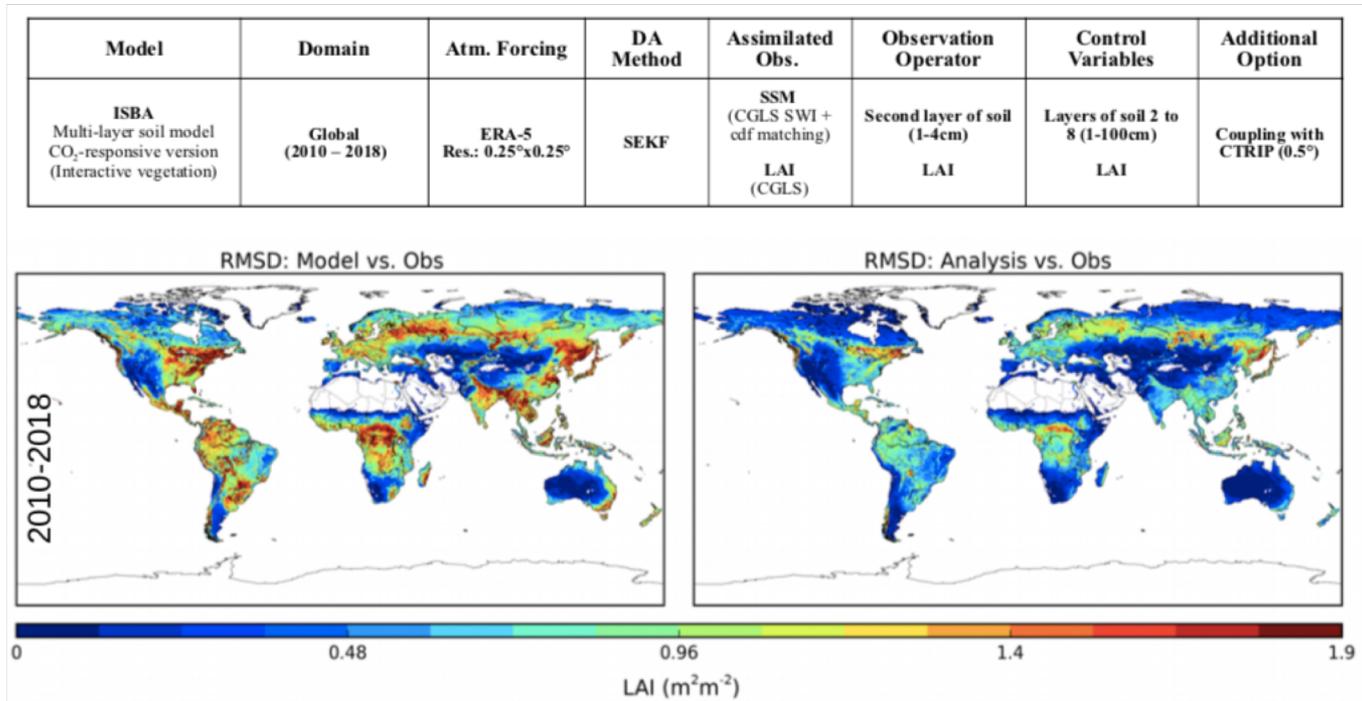
- ❑ Surface analysis
- ❑ SURFEX physics
- ❑ Physiography
- ❑ Summary

Surface analysis

- ❑ Tests performed using MESCAN structure function for T2m in the AROME surface data assimilation (more realistic increments over mountain areas). Analysis of daily Precipitation with MESCAN (reanalysis context).
- ❑ Use of a LDAS system to assimilate LAI and SSM (MF, OMSZ)
- ❑ Use of a LDAS system (Force restore model) to assimilate T2M, RH2M. Pilot experiment (SHMU).
- ❑ Snow analysis over plains to correct insufficient snow melt in the AROME model. The snow analysis is based on CANARI while transferring the increments to SURFEX in AROME (MF).
- ❑ At IPMA (Monteiro et al., 2017) AROME surface data assimilation cycling based on Giard and Bazile (2000), showed a clear positive impact on T2M and RH2M forecast scores up to 24 hours. Assimilation of wind from ASCAT.
- ❑ 3D-var coupled to EKF (RMI, Duerinckx et al., 2017)
- ❑ Using the ARPEGE EDA for diagnostics for surface analysis (MF).
- ❑ Assimilation of (6h to 1h) conventional data over the Iberian peninsula with Canari-Arome (IPMA+INM)
- ❑ Assimilation of satellite products, in particular for surface temperature, for soil moisture (soil moisture product from ASCAT, and/or from L-band sensors SMOS/SMAP), for snow (snow cover products Nesdis-IMS/H-SAF product/Modis?) and for albedo (products from LSA-SAF) (MF)

Offline LDAS to assimilate LAI and SSM

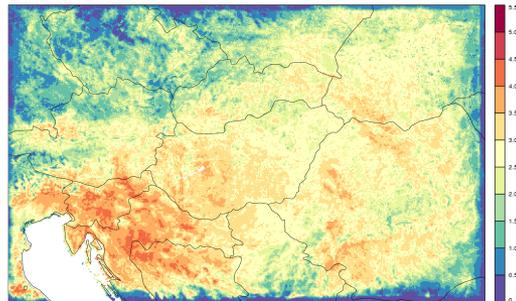
□ @MF



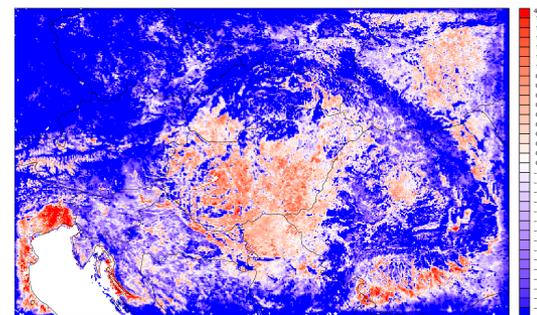
C Albergel et al.

□ @OMSZ: wish to introduce a daily update of LAI in operational AROME using LDAS to assimilate LAI

B Szintai et al.



LAI computed by SURFEX open-loop



Departure to climatology

Offline LDAS to assimilate T2M and RH2M

- ❑ Analysis of soil water content and temperature
- ❑ **Spatial domain:** INCA-SK 501 x 301 @ 1 km
- ❑ **Gridded observations:** CANARI analysis replaced by hi-res analysis of T2M & RH2M from INCA-SK
- ❑ **Forcing:** ~20m above surface, INCA-SK precipitation analysis + global radiation analysis (improved calculation of Jacobians); other fields from ALARO-SK 4.5km

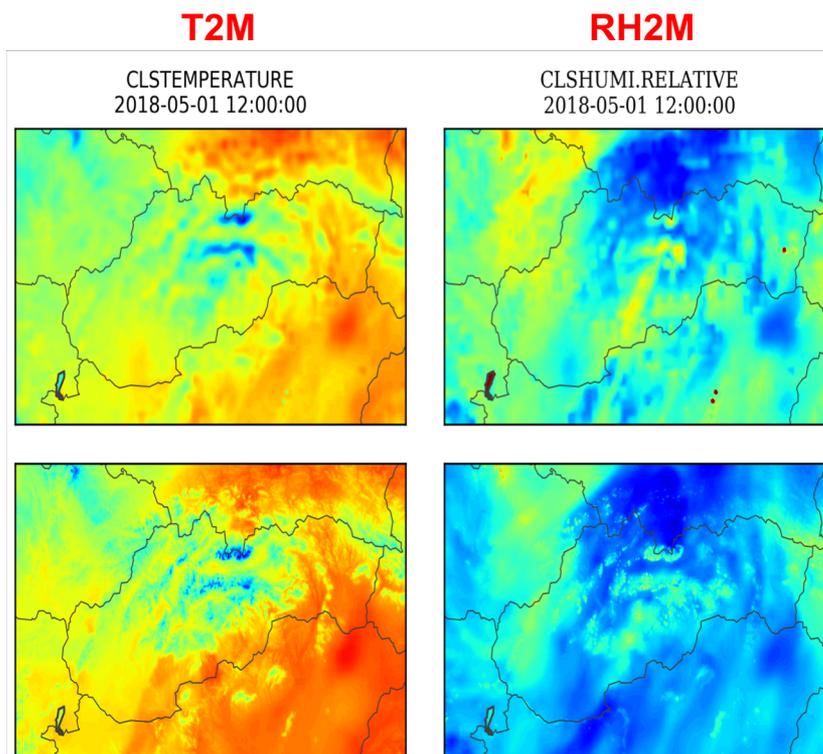
❑ SURFEX and SODA-EKF from cy40t1 pack

❑ Pilot experiment based on ISBA-3L Force

restore scheme, assimilation of T2M and RH2M

❑ Next steps:

- Test and optimize current setup
- Compare EKF with OI_MAIN
- switch to SURFEX v8.1
- Add snow cover analysis

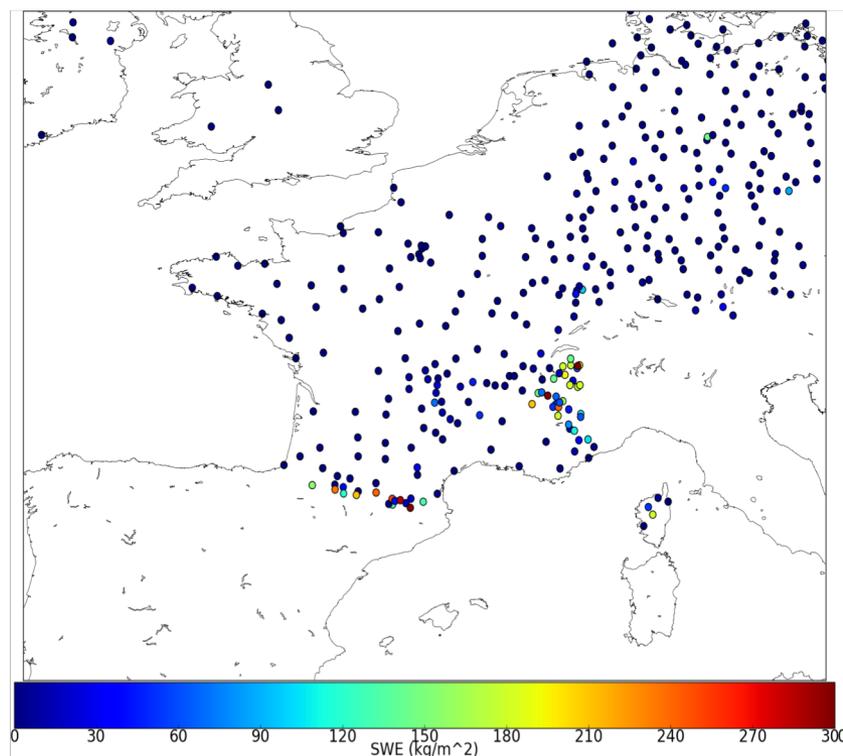


**Downscaled
CANARI**

INCA-SK

Snow analysis with AROME

- To correct insufficient snow melt over plains in the AROME model
 - 2 periods of study: winter 2018 (February-March) and 2019 (January-April)



Snow depth observations over the AROME-France domain

- ✓ Heterogeneous observation network over the AROME-France domain
- ✓ Snow analysis performed using CANARI 2D OI
- ✓ Prognostic variable: **SWE** → use of model density to transform snow depth observations into snow water equivalent for the assimilation
- ✓ Tuning of observation and background errors and length scales

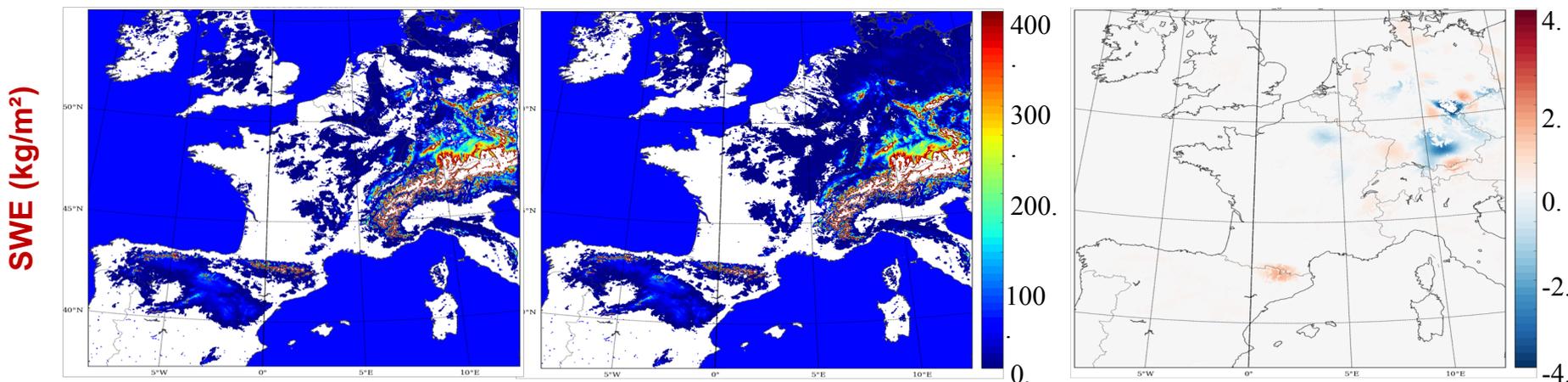
Snow analysis: case studies

20 January 2019, 12UTC

Analysis

Reference

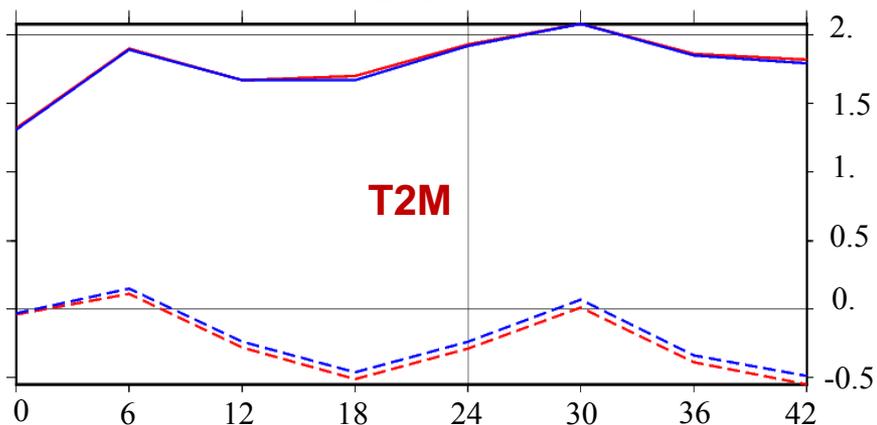
Increments



errors: $\sigma_o = 2.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$; $\sigma_b = 5.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$; length scale 50 km (model 1.3 km)

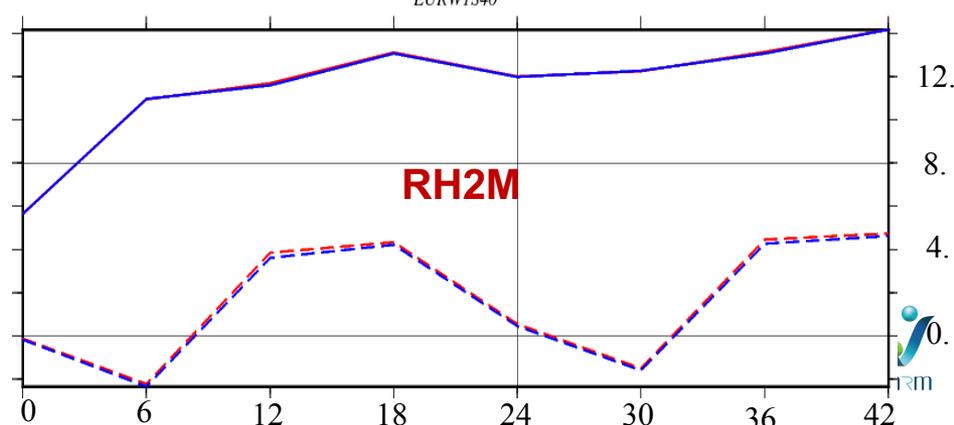
February-March 2019

EURWIS40



(K)

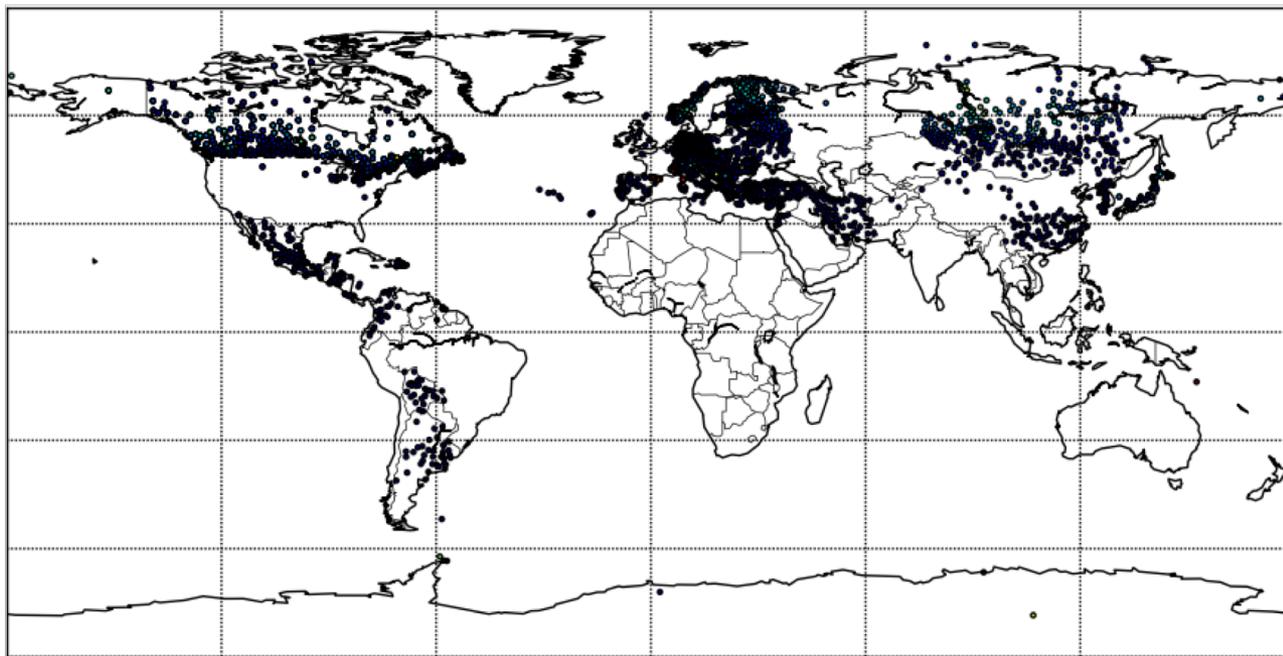
EURWIS40



(%)

Snow analysis in ARPEGE

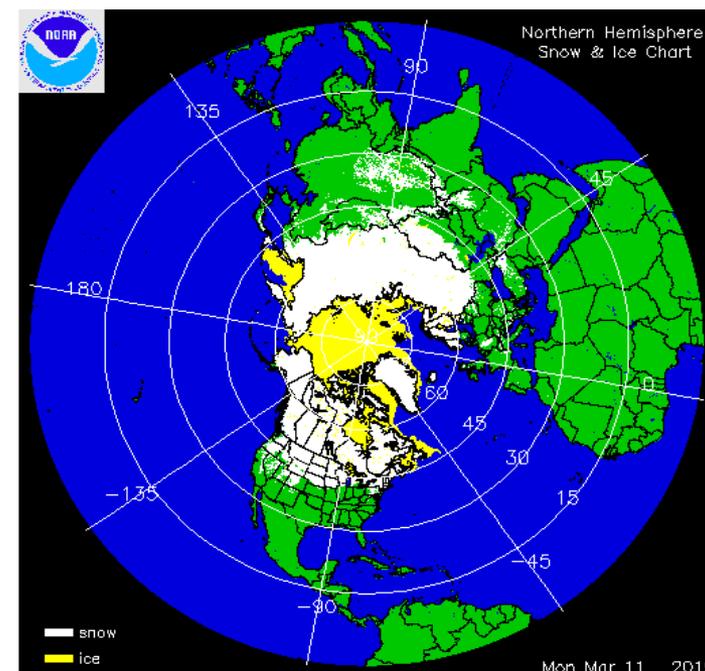
- Synop stations measuring snow depth: heterogeneous coverage over the globe



- Same principle as in AROME: 2D-OI with a struture function accounting for the distance and the difference of elevations between observation and grid point
- Tuning of observation errors and length scale:
 - $\sigma_o = 5 \text{ kg/m}^2$, $d = 100 \text{ km}$

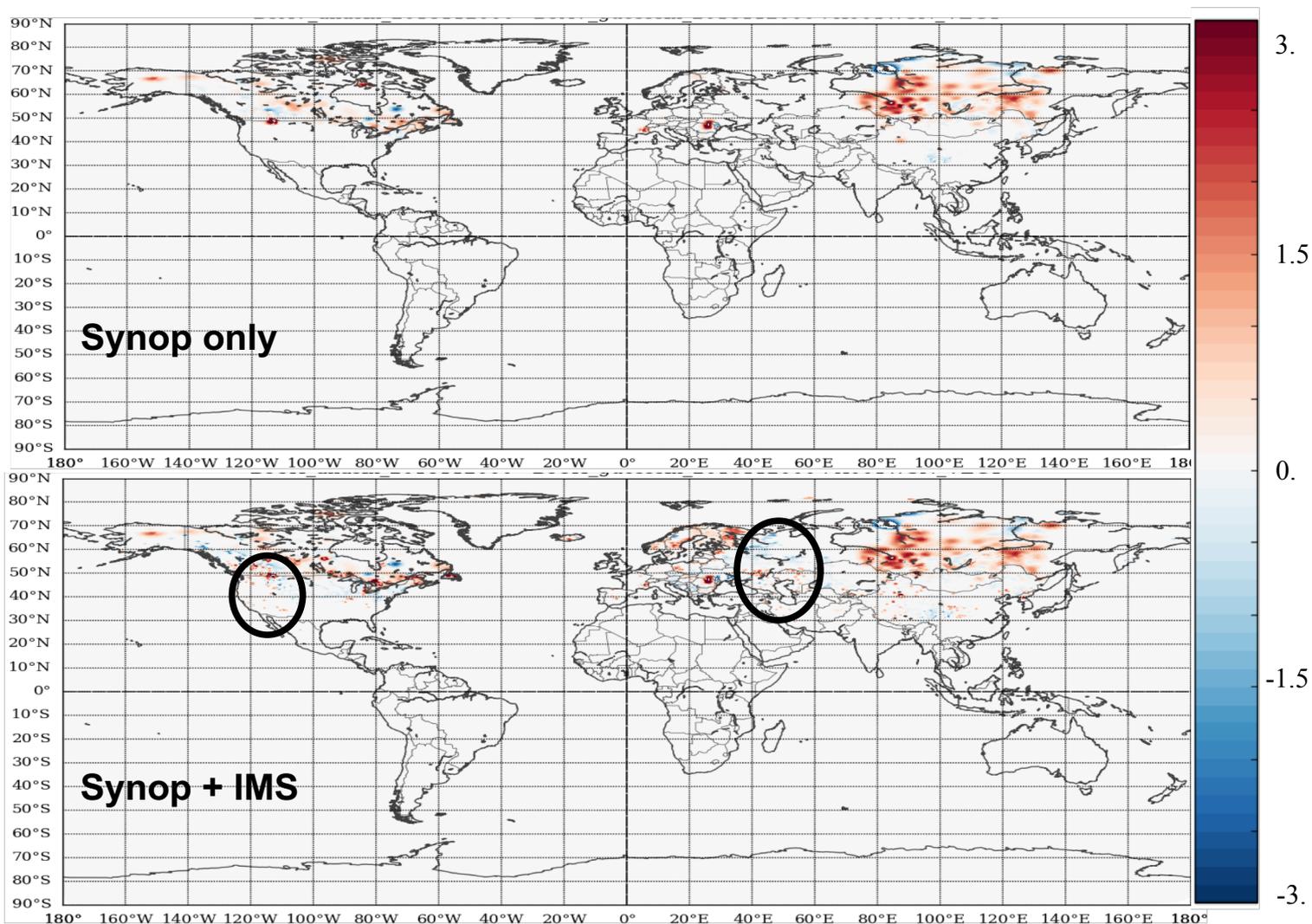
Snow analysis in ARPEGE: use of satellite data

- **IMS NOAA-NESDIS** snow product over Northern Hemisphere: derived from AVHRR, AMSU, GOES/Imager, Himawari (AHI), Meteosat (SEVIRI)
- Daily product, 4 km resolution
- The snow mask (values 0 or 1) is converted into values that can be ingested in the assimilation :
 - 0 kg/m² (no snow) or 5 kg/m² (snow on the ground)
- Thinning of observations: ~1 observation every 30 km is kept
- Tuning of observation errors and length scale:
 - $\sigma_o = 8 \text{ kg/m}^2$ (IMS) instead of 5 kg/m² (Synop)
 - $d = 10 \text{ km}$ (IMS) instead of 100 km (Synop)



IMS snow and ice product over Northern Hemisphere on March 11, 2019

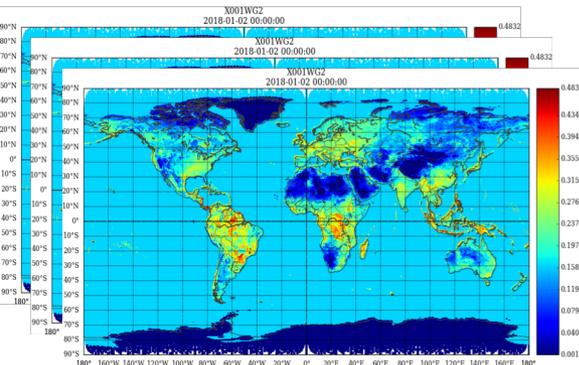
Analysis increments of SWE (kg/m²)



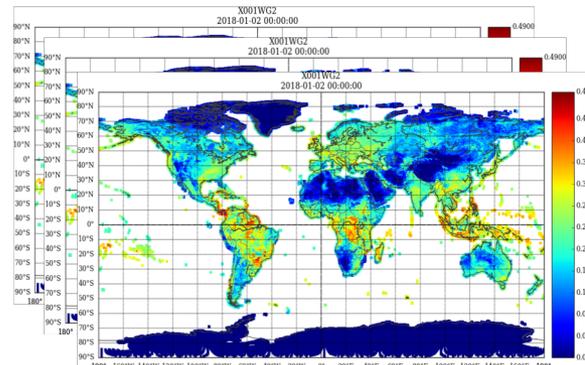
Increments in regions where there is a lack of in-situ data

Diagnostics using ARPEGE EDA for surface analysis

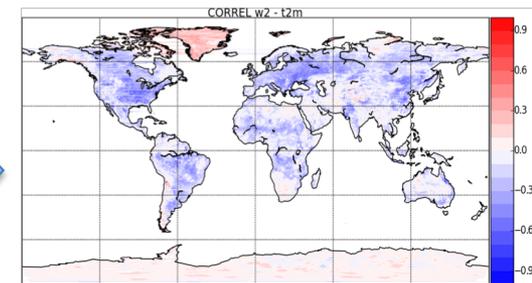
- In the **OI**, the interpolation coefficients = covariances between the forecast errors of T2M and RH2M and the soil moisture values w_g and w_2
 - **constant** in space and time
 - **empirical coefficients** are applied to account for the **local conditions** (diurnal cycle, presence of wind, snow on the ground, precipitation...) and decrease the increments.
- The idea is to use the ARPEGE **Ensemble Data Assimilation** to compute covariances between soil variables (T_s , T_2 , w_g and w_2) and observed variables (T2M and RH2M), and use them in the OI to replace the previous coefficients.



- Surface fields at **low resolution** from EDA (50 members) 6h forecast



- Surface fields at **high resolution**, using FULPOS (2M variables) and PREP for SURFEX fields



- Correlations and stdev (t2m/w2, t2m/wg, rh2m/w2, rh2m/wg) at **high resolution**



- **Soil analysis (OI) of w_g and w_2**

SURFEX physics

❑ SURFEX/CROCUS in ALADIN (Slovenia)

- ALADIN model coupled to CROCUS compared to ALADIN forced by INCA analysis showed good agreement between the two.
- Used for hydrological purposes and snow avalanche risk and forecasting

❑ SURFEX/FLake in AROME (Hungary and France)

- Tested in AROME in Hungary
- Ongoing tests in ARPEGE in France

❑ Coupling ALARO-1 to SURFEX

❑ SURFEX/GELATO1D in ARPEGE

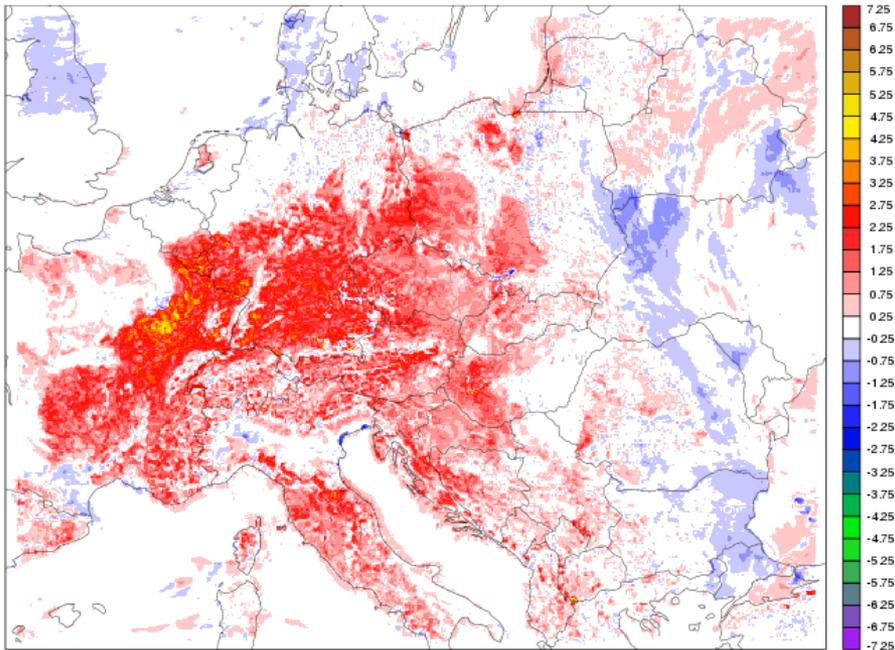
Coupling ALARO-1 to SURFEX

- ❑ Work has started in 2017
- ❑ The goal is to switch ALARO-1 to SURFEX scheme, offering several more advanced options relevant for NWP:
 - tiling approach
 - 3-level ISBA scheme, and explicit snow scheme (ISBA-ES)
 - town energy balance (TEB) and lake model (FLAKE) models
 - orography-radiation interaction (ORORAD)
- ❑ Comparison of ISBA-2L scheme called directly or via SURFEX to verify that results were almost the same...
 - **Several issues identified:** dynamical roughness length, setup issues, misusing of antifibrillation, inconsistency in the evaluation of TOUCANS stability functions
 - **Solutions were developed:** to account for the effect of orography on roughness length, to harmonize surface and atmospheric setup, to implement TOUCANS stability functions in SURFEX... and remove antifibrillation scheme

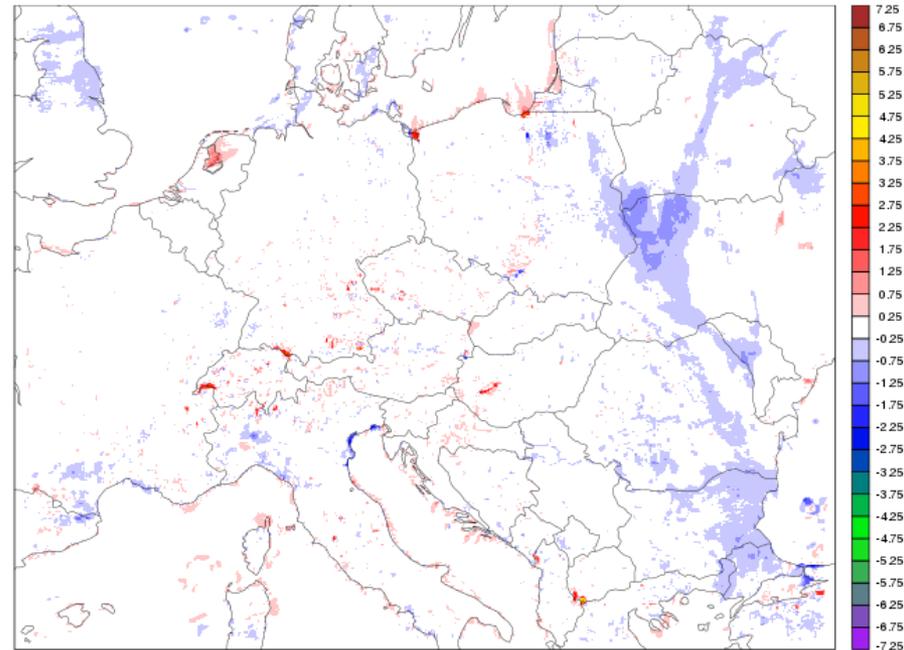
Coupling ALARO-1 to SURFEX

- $T_{\text{SURFEX}} - T_{\text{ISBA}}$ at lowest model level, $t = 6\text{h}$

before



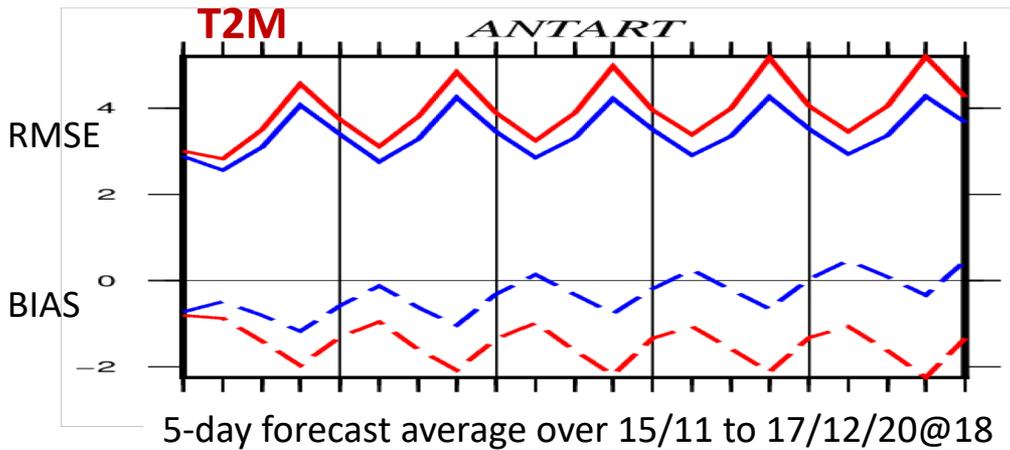
now



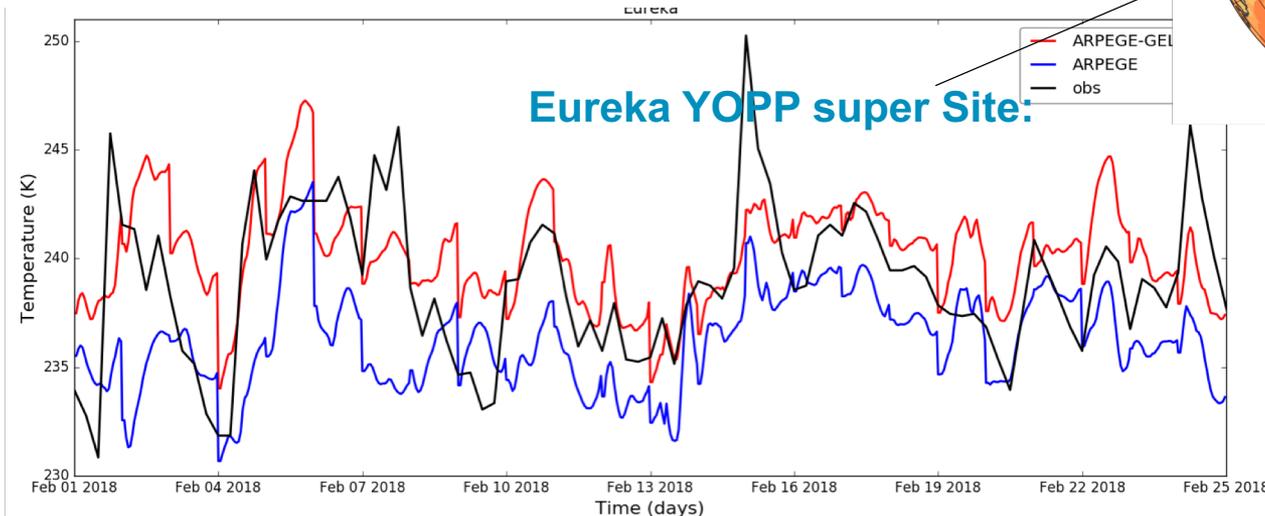
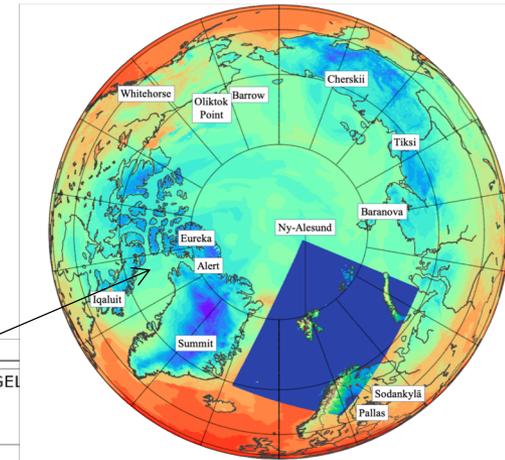
- Need to investigate more in details the differences
- Good basis for further developments

Coupling 1D sea-ice model GELATO in ARPEGE-SH

- A 4Dvar ARPEGE-SH with GELATO is running for the YOPP-SH experiment. Encouraging preliminary results.



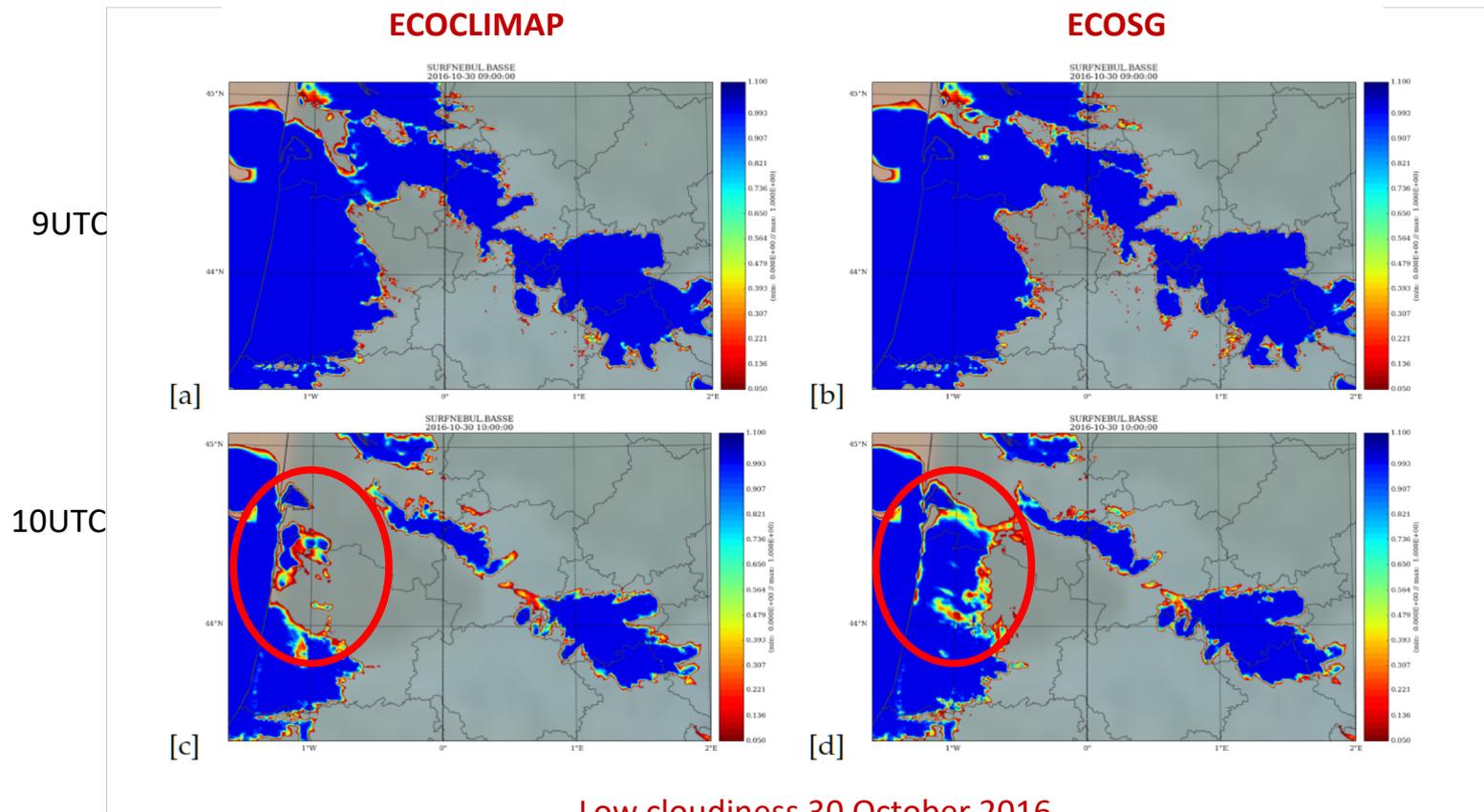
ARPEGE-SH
ARPEGE-SH-GELATO



T2M is improved with ARPEGE-GELATO

Physiography: ECOCLIMAP

- ❑ ECOCLIMAP @ IPMA (include Alqueva lake)
- ❑ ECO-SG @ MF: AROME-500m tests in fog conditions in SO France



Low cloudiness 30 October 2016

- ❑ Studied in more details during SOFOG3D field campaign

Summary

- ❑ Activity dominated by surface analysis (consistent with the graph Piet has shown on DA efforts)
- ❑ Few developments on physics, apart from ALARO-1 coupling to SURFEX (work already done in AROME, ALADIN, and ARPEGE)
- ❑ Tests of several physical options: FLake, Gelato-1D in ARPEGE, soon ISBA-DF in AROME, etc.
- ❑ Sensitivity tests with ECO-SG have started (at least at MF)