

# *Soil moisture perturbations for COSMO in the COTEKINO PP*

Nicola Loglisci, Riccardo Bonanno

ARPA Piemonte

Piedmont Regional Agency for Environmental Protection

# Aim of the task

Increase the variability among members of a high resolution convection permitting COSMO ensemble model taking into account lower boundary uncertainties ... SOIL MOISTURE

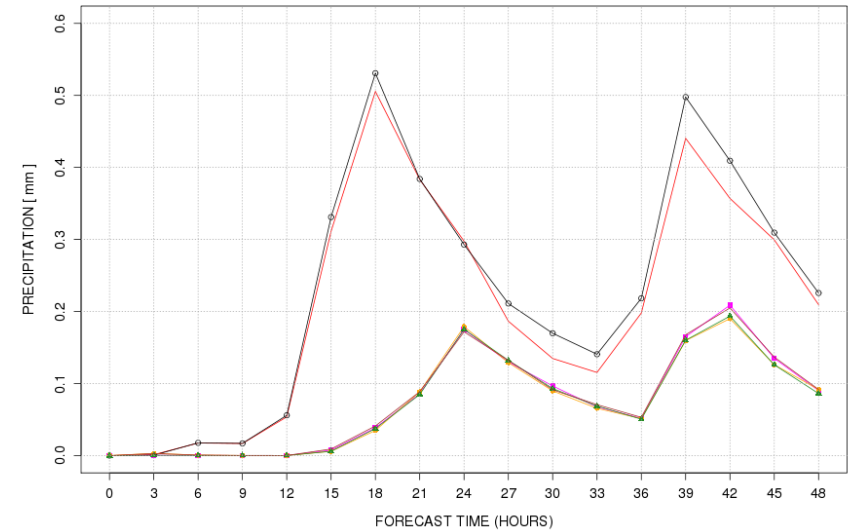
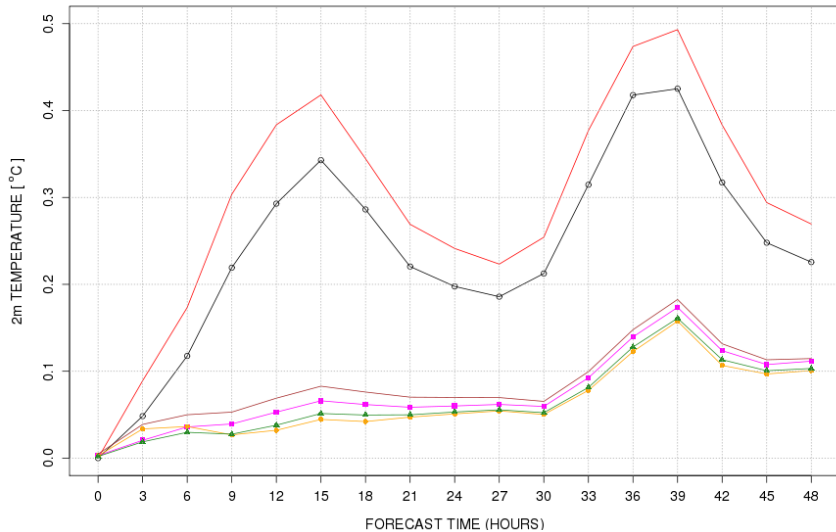
## Steps of the research

- Literature review search for methods and parameterizations
- COSMO model sensitivity tests on the soil moisture initial conditions (soil temperature also taken into account); COSMO newsletter n. 14
- Selection of best performing soil moisture perturbation technique and tests with case studies COSMO newsletter n.15
- Special Project SPITSOIL at ECMWF
- Suites development at ECMWF supercomputer and tests on case studies (COSMO USER SEMINAR 2015)
- Other case studies
- Conclusions

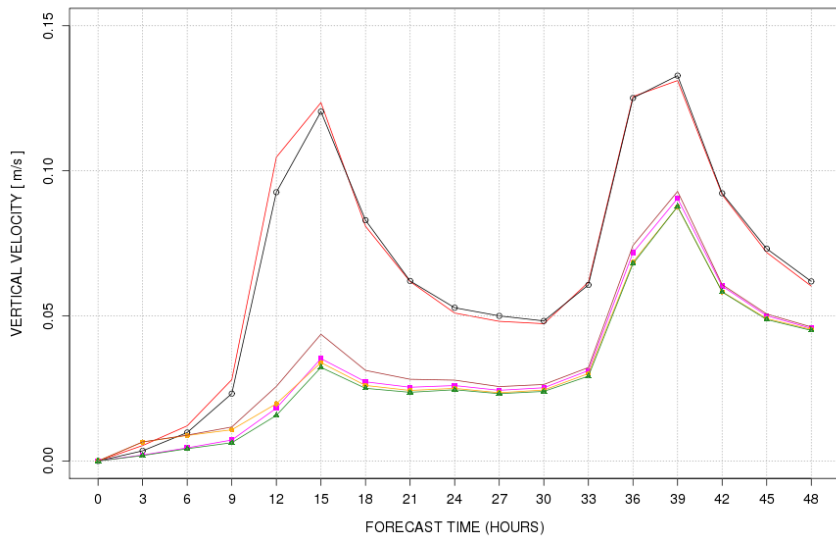
# Main findings

1. Lower boundary uncertainties (mostly SM) have a great impact on the spread generated among ensemble members both on surface variables and upper level prognostic variables (difference between IFS and COSMO-EU soil moisture IC).

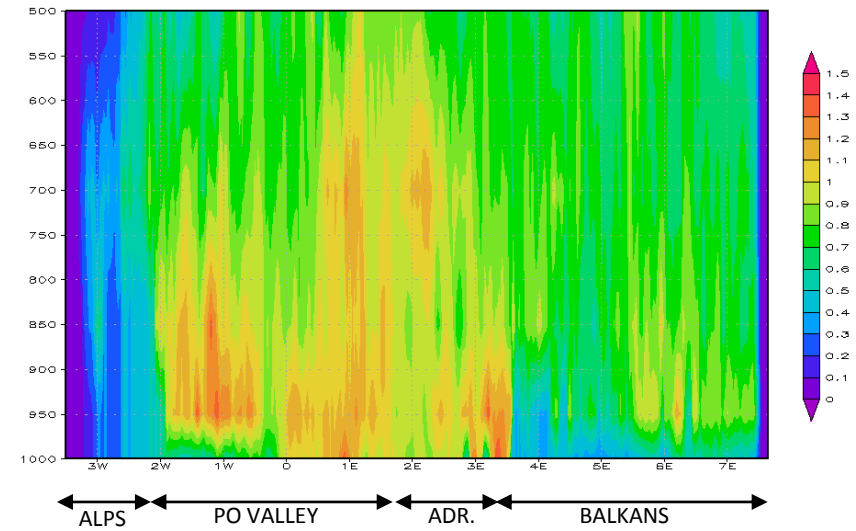
# case study: 29/06/2011



- sensitivity test
- $F_{\max} = 0.08$ ,  $L(0.5) = 125$  km
- $F_{\max} = 20\%$ ,  $L(0.5) = 125$  km LAI
- ▲—  $F_{\max} = 20\%$ ,  $L(0.5) = 125$  km PLCOV
- $F_{\max} = 20\%$ ,  $L(0.5) = 125$  km z0
- ◆—  $F_{\max} = 15\%$ ,  $L(0.5) = 125$  km LAI+z0+PLCOV



Wind speed std [m/s]

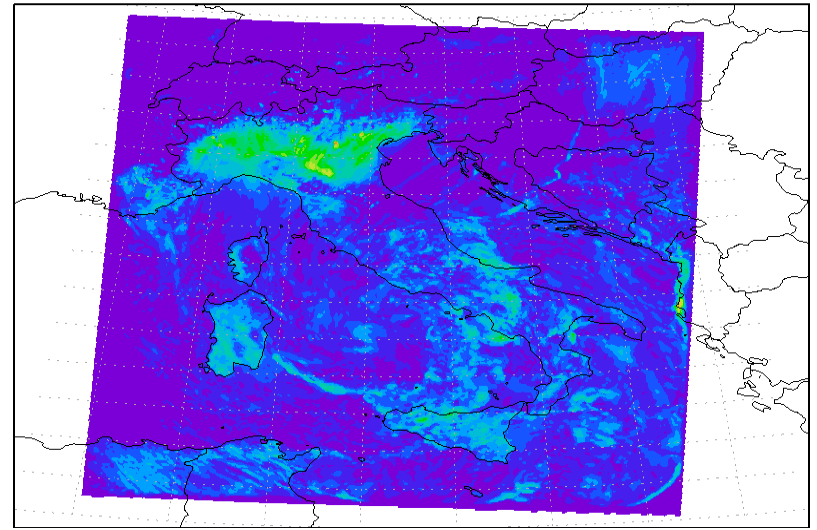
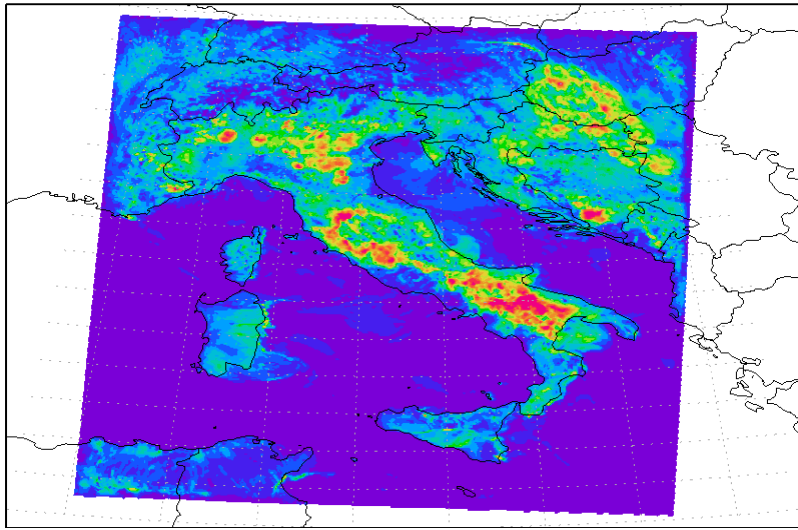


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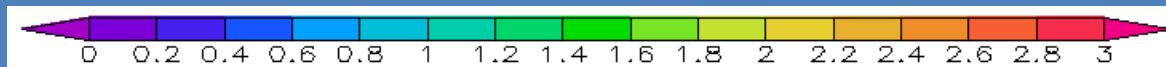
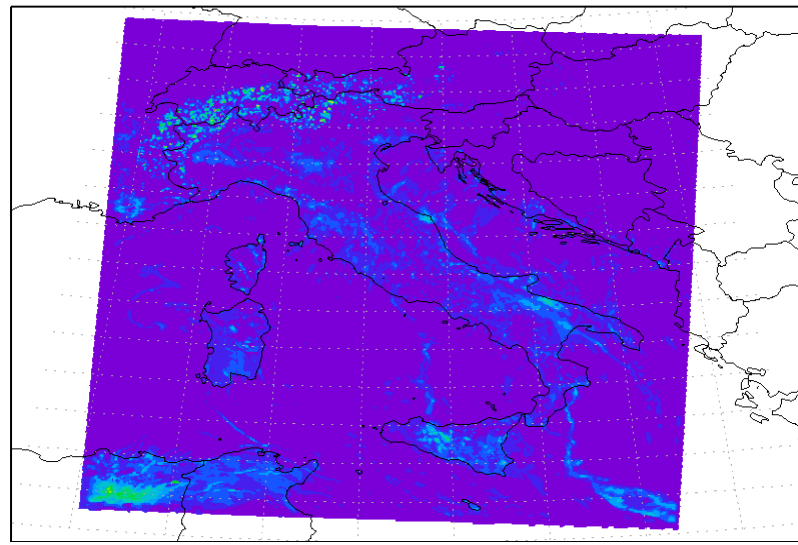
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2. Convective conditions (spring/summer case studies) generate stronger spread (soil fluxes have a bigger impact) respect to those happening in and winter conditions (interaction with the orography or stable conditions dominant).

(1) 29-06-2011 00UTC - STRONG SYNOPTIC FORCING

(2) 10-11-2013 00UTC - FOEHN OVER THE PO VALLEY



(3) 25-01-2013 12UTC - STABLE CONDITIONS

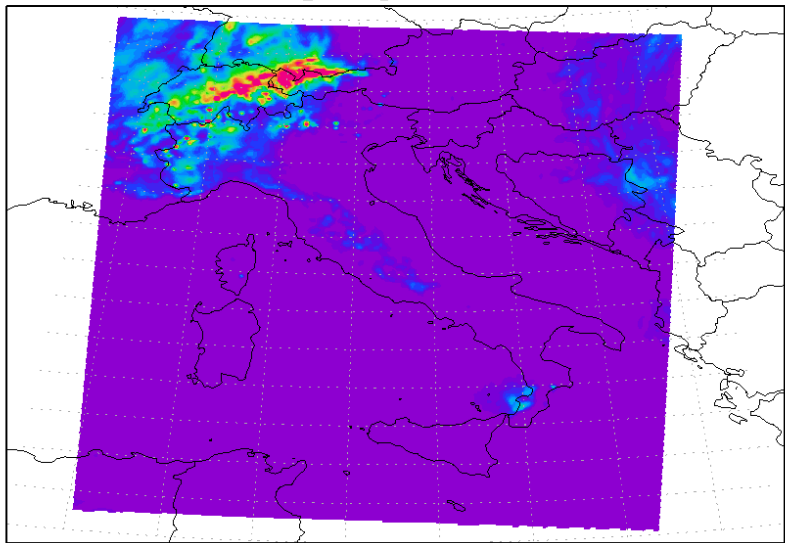


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3. Spread comparable with the one coming from an ensemble system with perturbed atmospheric initial and boundary conditions (COSMO-LEPS).

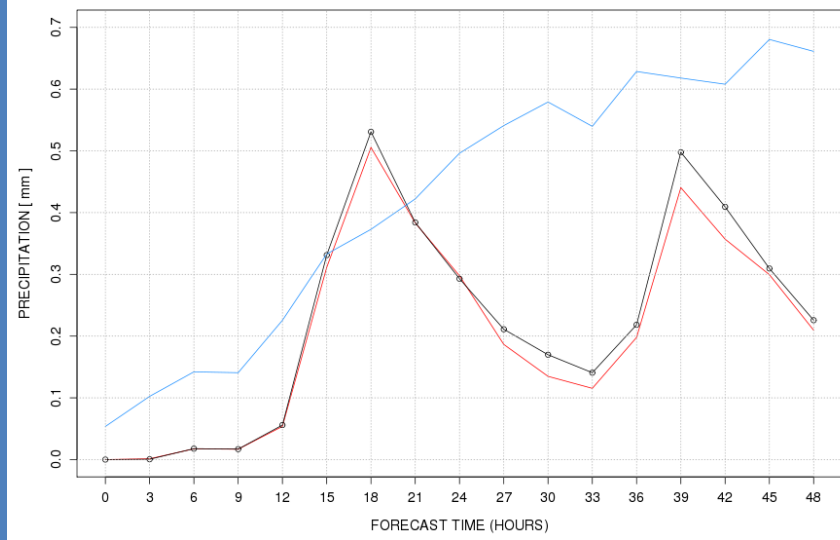
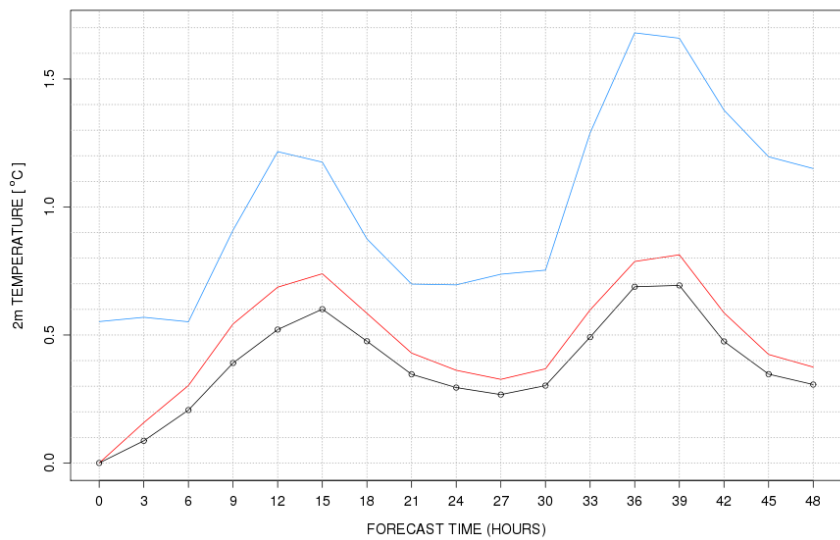
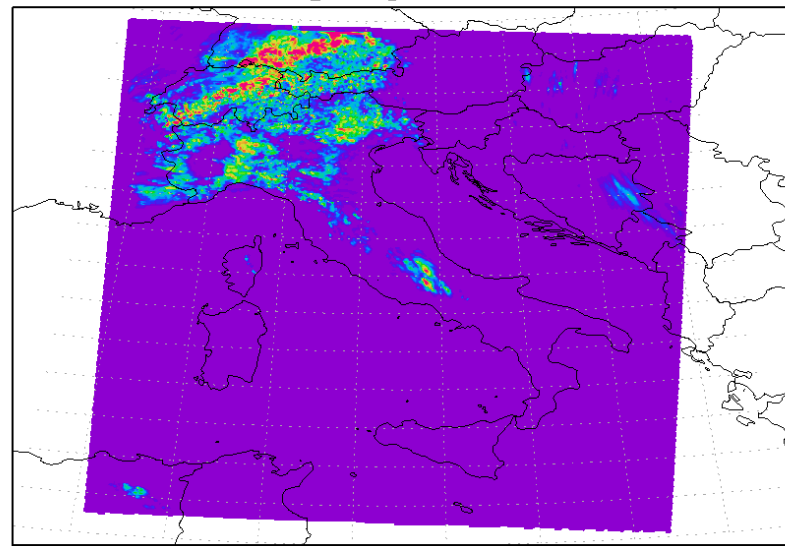
# COSMO LEPS– run 28062011 12 UTC

Tot Prec std [mm] 30JUN2011 00UTC



# W\_SO pert. – $F_{max\ surf} = 0.08\ m^3\ m^{-3}$ , $L(0.5) = 125\ km$

Tot Prec std [mm] 30JUN2011 00UTC



— COSMO LEPS run: 28062011 12UTC

— sensitivity test

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3. Spread comparable with the one coming from an ensemble system with perturbed atmospheric initial and boundary conditions (COSMO-LEPS).
4. Spread increases if the lower boundary uncertainties are coupled with those on the upper levels: complete perturbed ensemble system (soil IC and atmosphere IC / BC perturbed)

# Last results

Different test suites have been developed at ECMWF:

## **SUITE EPS**

Classic ensemble system: Atmospheric IC and BC from 10 random ECWMF EPS members, soil IC from ECMWF or COSMO-EU soil moisture analysis

## **SUITE SOIL**

10 members made by perturbing soil moisture IC (from ECMWF or COSMO-EU soil moisture analysis) using Stochastic Pattern Generator (SPG)

## **SUITE EPS-SOIL (ECMWF)**

“Completely” perturbed: **SUITE EPS + SUITE SOIL – Soil moisture analysis from ECMWF**

# Last results

Additional test suites:

## **SUITE EPS-SOIL (COSMO-EU)**

“Completely” perturbed: **SUITE EPS + SUITE SOIL – Soil moisture analysis from COSMO-EU**

## **SUITE EPS-PHYSICS**

SUITE-EPS + physics perturbation

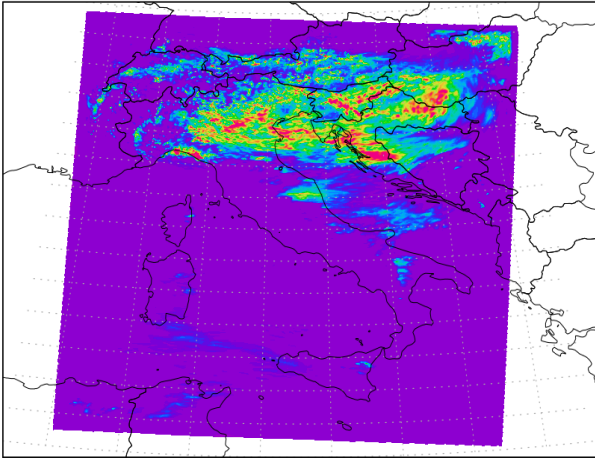
## **SUITE EPS-SOIL-PHYSICS (COSMO-EU)**

“Completely” perturbed: **SUITE EPS-SOIL (COSMO-EU) + physics perturbation**

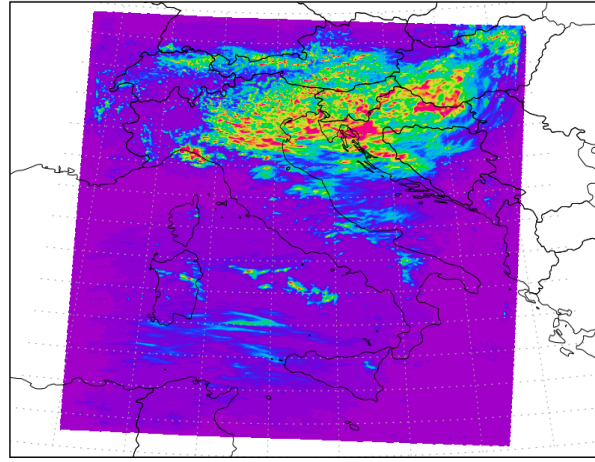
**SPITSOIL – ECMWF special project**

*COSMO/CLM/ART User Seminar – Wroclaw – 7-10 September 2015*

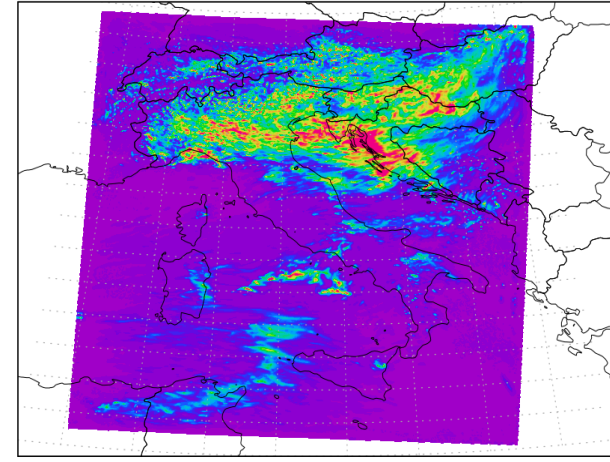
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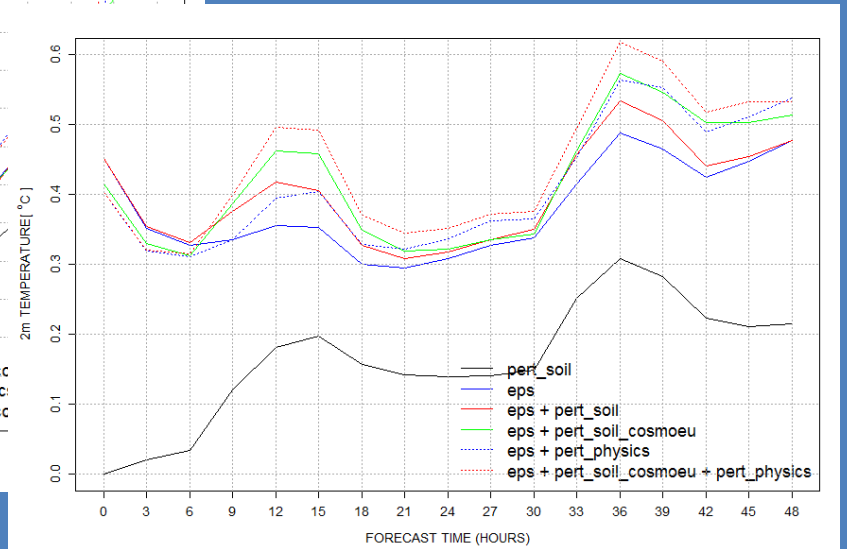
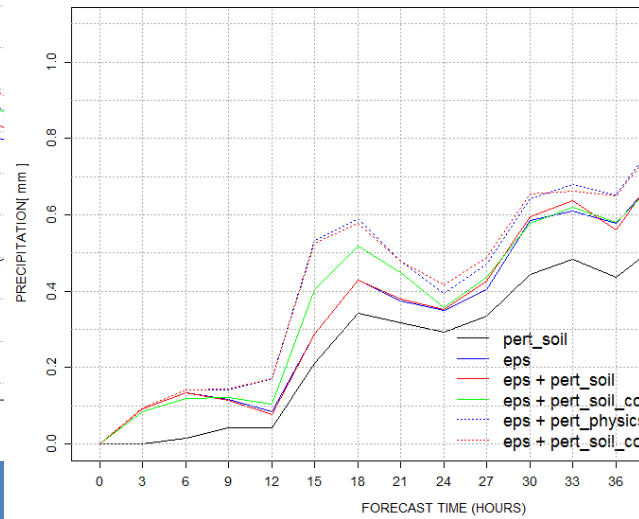
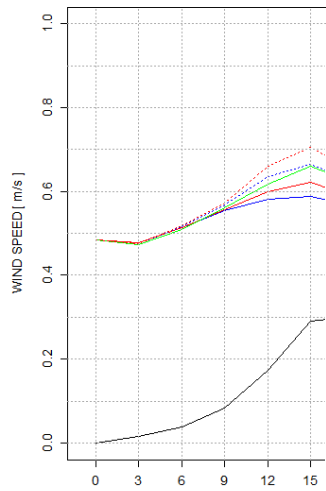
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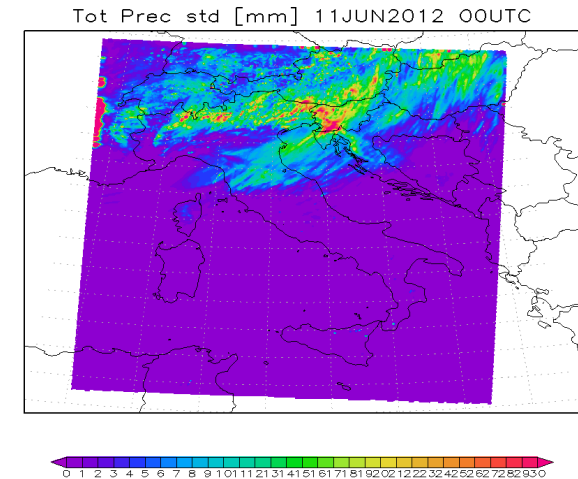
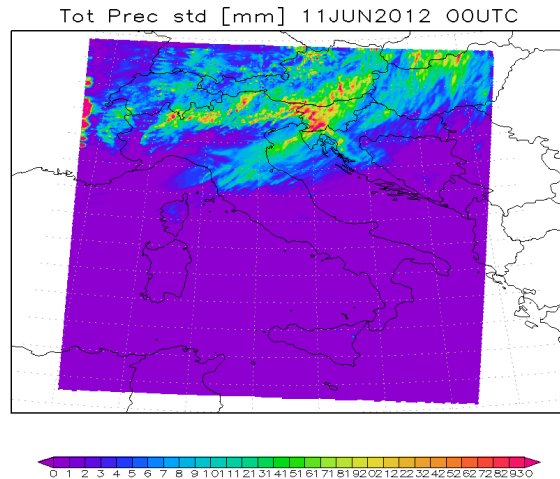
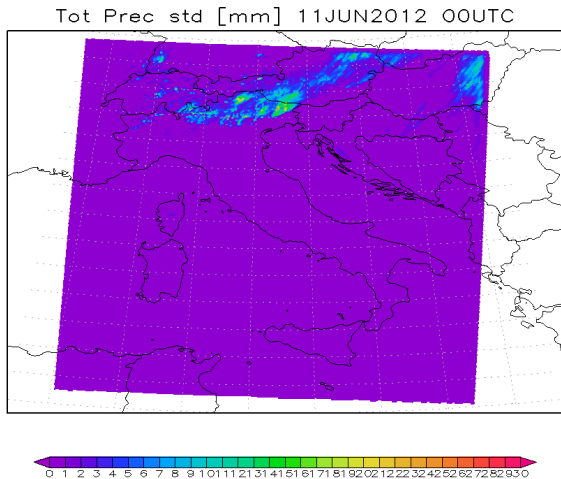


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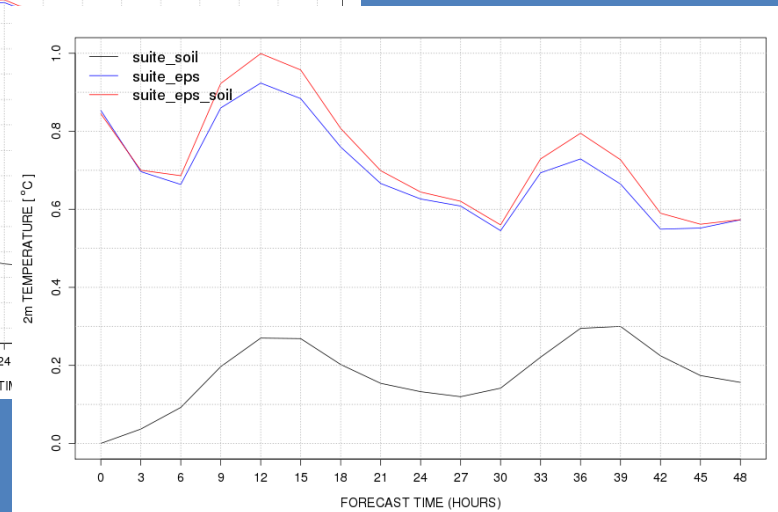
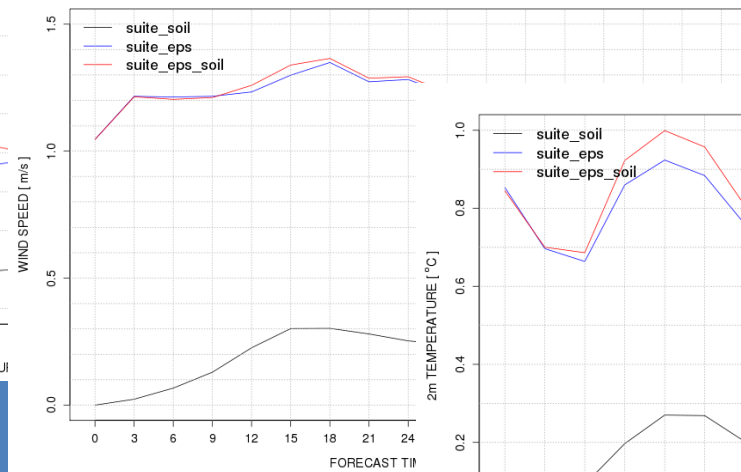
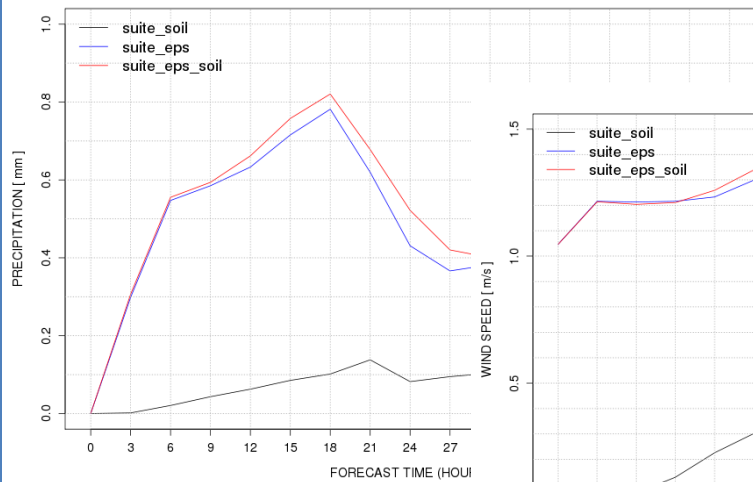


case study: 10/09/2014

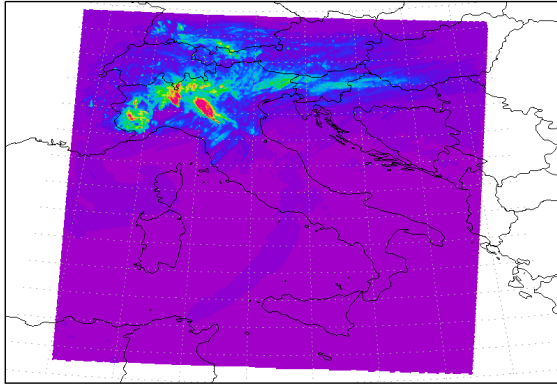




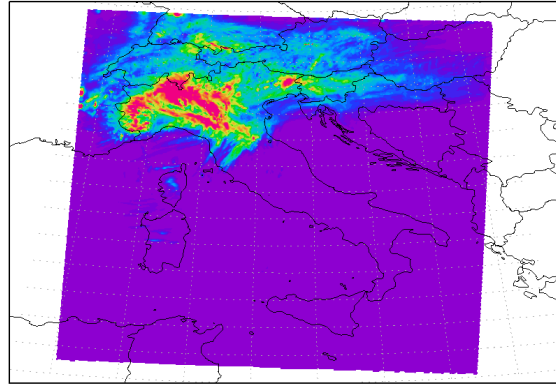
case study: 11/06/2012



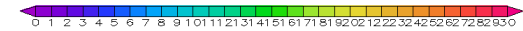
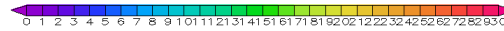
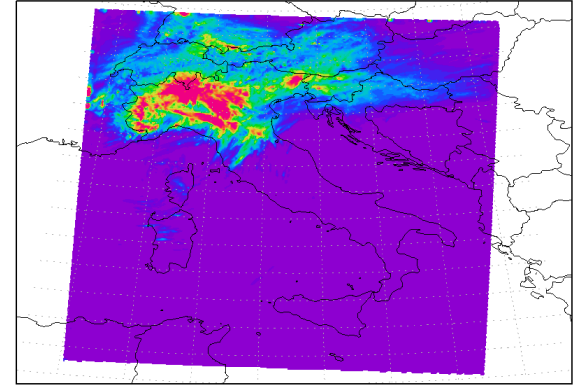
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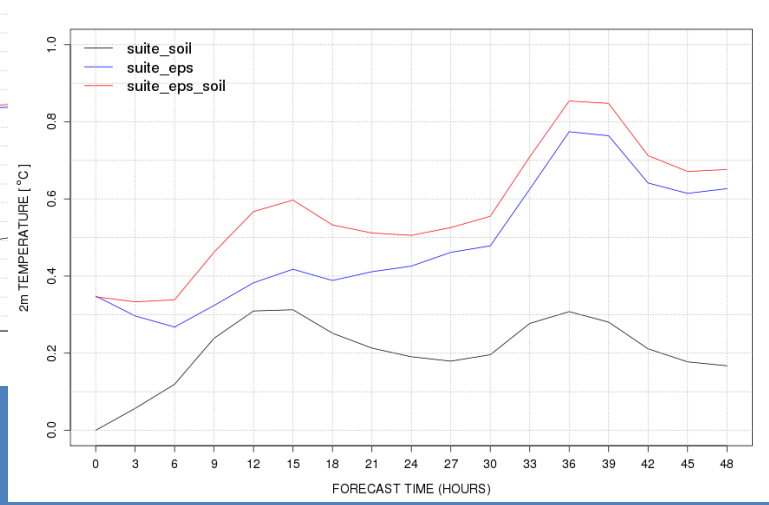
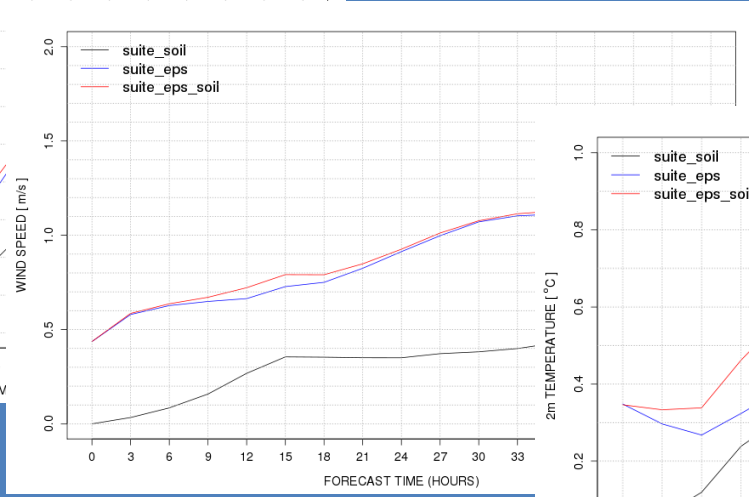
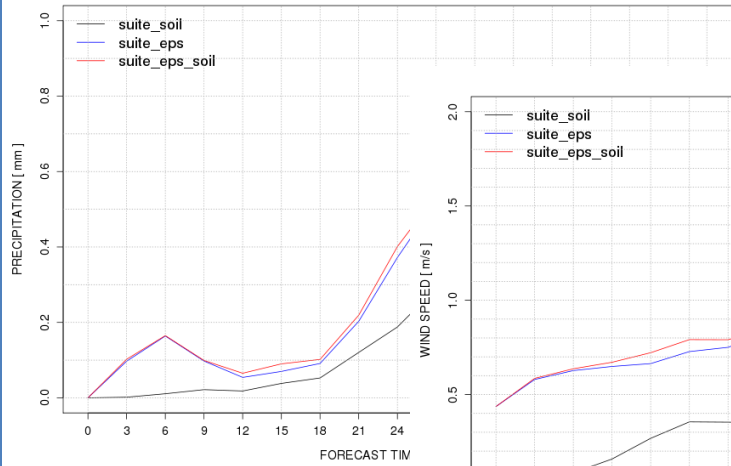


GRADS: COLA/IGES

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case study: 15/05/2015



# Conclusions

- Uncertainties of the lower boundary influence the performances of a high resolution ensemble system based on COSMO I2.
- Among the surface variables Soil Moisture give the biggest contribution generating and increasing spread of the near surface prognostic variables as well as upper in the troposphere.
- It is worth to work on a high resolution ensemble system with soil IC and atmosphere IC/BC perturbed: it positively increases the spread (in spring and summer convective conditions).
- Spread is larger when COSMO-EU soil moisture analysis is used as surface field to perturb with SPG technique (IFS being more wet).
- Verification gives interesting results, even if more data would benefit the statistics

# Future developments

## Verification and ensemble technique

1. More simulations enabling a verification (possibly with VERSUS)
2. Set up a COSMO-IT-EPS implementing results from KENDA (new Priority Project)

## Acknowledgments

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*Thank you for  
your attention!*

