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developers of KENDA, ICON-EPS, ICON-EDA, COSMO-D2, verification



Outline

- new operational set-up (since 21st March 2017)
- verification results ("new vs. old", general characteristics in 2017)
- COSMO-D2-EPS
- EM-Scheme model for the model error
- ➢ future plans



Operational set up of COSMO-DE-EPS (since 21st March 2017)

- improved quantification of initial state uncertainty by a "Local ensemble transform Kalman filter" as a statistical-dynamical sound method ("KENDA") (including stochastic, scale-dependent perturbation of soil moisture, soil temperature, and SST)
 Members 1-20 of 40 KENDA members
- ICON-EPS provides boundary conditions for COSMO-DE-EPS based on a state-of-the-art model with high quality
 Use of ICON-EPS is technically more feasible (data transfer, robustness)
 Members 1-20 of 40 ICON-EPS members
- new randomized selection of physics perturbations improves forecast quality and is more flexible (e.g. perturb more parameters)







Folie: T. Tröndle





KENDA & COSMO-DE-EPS (initial conditions)

- 4D-LETKF (Local Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter) \geq
- **Observations:** \succ
 - SYNOP, TEMP, aircraft, wind profiler
 - radar derived precipitation rate via Latent Heat Nudging (LHN)
- "deterministic analysis": Initial Conditions for COSMO-DE \geq
- "analysis ensemble":
 - observation uncertainties & error inflation
 - variations in soil moisture, soil temperature and SST
- first 20 (of 40) analysis members as initial conditions for COSMO-DE-EPS



ICON-EPS & COSMO-DE-EPS (boundary conditions)





Pre-operational ensemble prediction system

Currently operational:

- ICON Ensemble Data Assimilation
- Boundary conditions for COSMO-DE-EPS



Deutscher Wetterdienst Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand





Global ensemble prediction ICON-EPS 40 members 40 / 20 km (Europe)



- LETKF (Localized Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter)
- Covariance Inflation
 - adaptive multiplicative factor
 - additive Inflation + 0,25B_{3dVar} (NMC Method)
 - "relaxation to the prior"
 - SST 1K random perturbations with spatial correlations of 100km/1000km and correlations in time of 1 day
- En-Var using flow dependent background error covariance from the LETKF (-> 13 km)

Andreas Rhodin, Harald Anlauf, Ana Fernandez del Rio, Alexander Cress, Roland Potthast



Randomized physics perturbations in COSMO-DE-EPS

- > 2-3 different values for each of 12 parameters
- > each parameter is perturbed in 50% of the members of each ensemble run
- random selection of members with perturbed parameter at each forecast start (done for each parameter seperately)
- parameter values stay fixed over the forecast range

					\						
a_stab	c_diff	radqi_ fact	radqc_ Fact	thick_ sc	rlam_ heat	entr_sc	q_crit	tur_len	tkh min	tkm min	lhn_coef
0	0.2	0.5	0.5	25000	1	0.0003	1.6	150	0.4	0.4	1
1	0.1	0.9	0.9	10000	10	0.002	4	500	0.7	0.7	0.5
	10			30000	0.1				0.2	0.2	

New perturbations (easier to implement with the RP)



Verification results ("new vs. old")

- > 26th July 25th August 2016
- > 00 and 12 UTC (not shown) runs with 27 hours forecast range
- hourly precipitation vs radar (rain gauge adjusted)
- > 3-hourly 10m gusts vs SYNOP
- > 2m temperature vs SYNOP













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PREC routine (black) and kenda+icon+rp (red) from 26.07.-25.08.2016 as 00 UTC run for the threshold values 0.1, 1 and 5mm/h



Verification results (general characteristics in 2017)

➢ June 2017

- > 00 and 12 UTC (not shown) runs with 27 hours forecast range
- hourly precipitation vs radar (rain gauge adjusted)
- hourly 10m gusts vs SYNOP
- no 2m temperature shown





Reliability Diagram precipitation







Reliability Diagram precipitation









precipitation







"ROC area"

precipitation







Rank histogram

precipitation

















Rank histogram

2m temperature





COSMO-D2 & COSMO-D2-EPS

- increased resolution
 - 2.2 km horizontal grid
 - 65 vertical levels
 - 651 x 716 grid points

Iarger domain (mainly to the west)

common physics with ICON



> operational in 2018





- $\boldsymbol{\psi}$: prognostic variables (T, QV, U, V)
- $\eta(t)$: noise field / model error, correlated in time and space
- $\xi(t)$: Gaussian noise
- σ, γ, λ : standard deviation and spatial and temporal correlation

 γ , λ and σ are weather-dependent and are derived from past data Potential predictors are $\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t}\right|$, |U|, cl.cover, $\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t}\right|$













- estimation of γ and σ ist currently based \geq on 1D-approach
- stochastic component is "smoothed" too much due \geq to diffusion term





current status:

(e.g. $\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} \right|$

 \geq

 \geq

 \geq

 \geq

predictors are based on

for T)

interpolation in-between



plans:

- Further develop the method for COSMO
- Implement the method in ICON
- Extensive testing and refinement
- Contribute to SPRED 2 with 0.3 FTE/year





future plans

> SINFONY :

Seamless Integrated Forecasting System for Nowcasting and very short range forecasts

➢ ICON-LAM(-EPS).....



slide by D. Majewski

- SINFONY RUC: hourly 12h ensemble forecasts based on very short data cut-off (< 20 min); assimilation of esp. 3D-radar data, satellite (SEVIRI), Mode-S;
 40 members for ensemble data assimilation and 40 members for EPS.
- ICON-LAM-EPS: every 3 hours ensemble forecasts up to 48h; 40 members for ensemble data assimilation and 30 members

Model domain of SINFONY RUC / ICON-LAM: 538.000 grid points / layer with a grid spacing of 2.08 km for the full domain and a 2-way nest with 707.000 grid points / layer and a grid spacing of 1.04 km for Germany. 65 layers.







Thank you for your attention!!





