

New operational ICON-LAM over South East Europe and preliminary tests of its shallow convection schemes

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Thanks to:
Daniel Rieger, Maike Ahlgrimm, Daniel Reinert, Florian Prill, Frank Helmut,
Bojan Kasic, Cristian Simarro

Outline

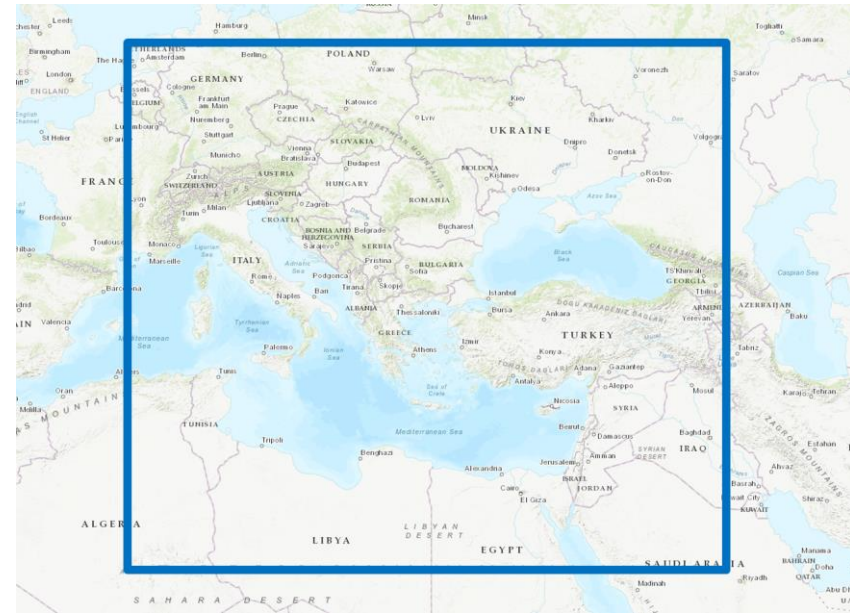
1. New operational ICON-LAM over South East Europe, verification
2. Why would we like to focus on the Shallow Convection Parametrization (SCP)?
3. Preliminary tests of ICON SCPs
4. Plans

New operational ICON-LAM over South East Europe

- **Goal:** For our own needs and encouraged by WMO SEE-MHEWS-A (Multi-Hazard Early Warning Advisory System for South-East Europe)
- **Platform:** The “Time Critical Suite” for running ICON-LAM (“ICON-IL-IFS”) model was prepared on the ECMWF HPC
- **Model setup:** Domain: **4-45.5E/25.5-53N**
Resolution: **~2.5km** horizontal, 65 levels vertical
Range: **78h**
IC/BC: **det. IFS**
- **Oper. runs:** **2 runs/day** since June 2020
- **Data assimilation:** Not yet

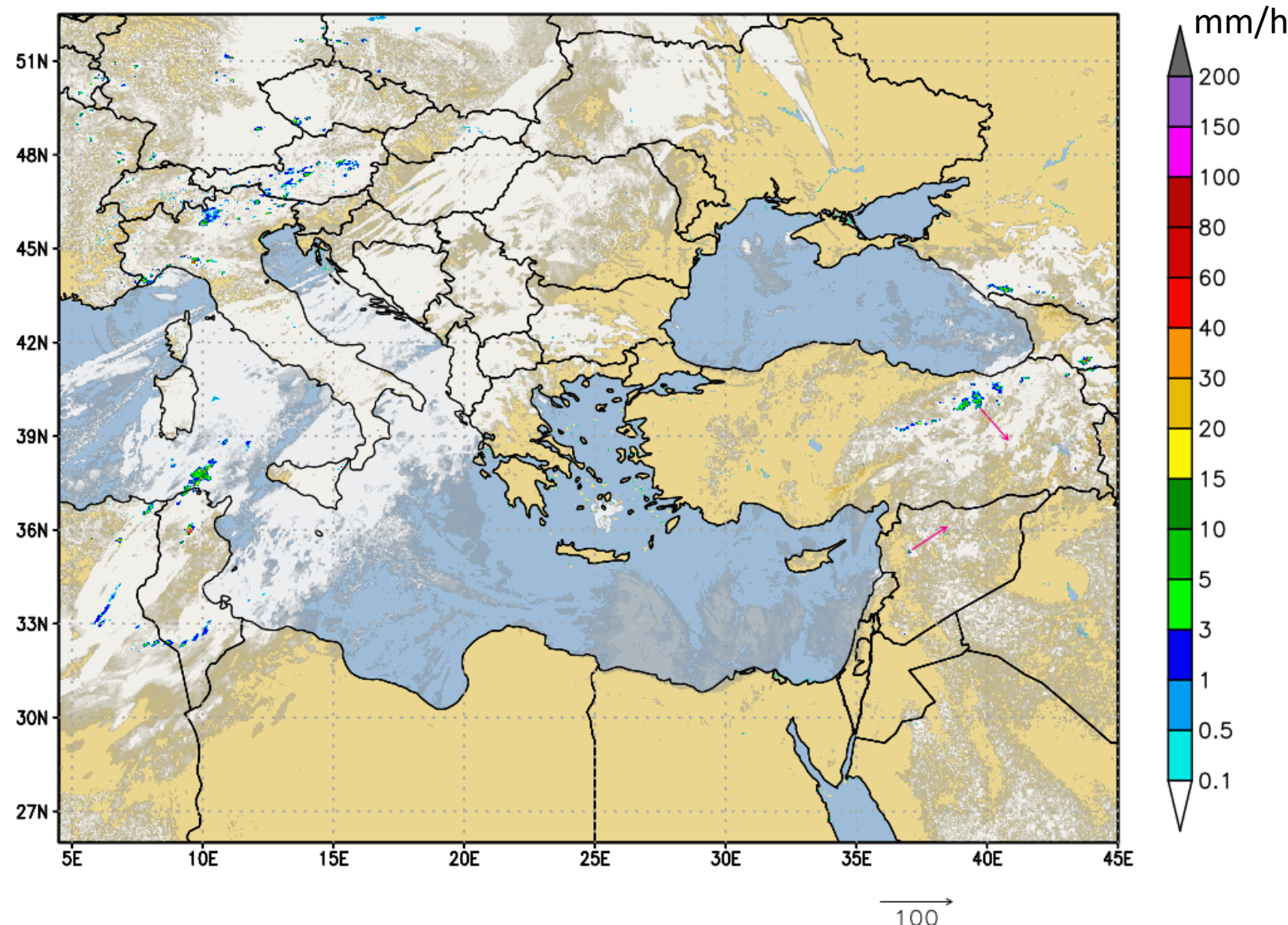


ICON-IL domain

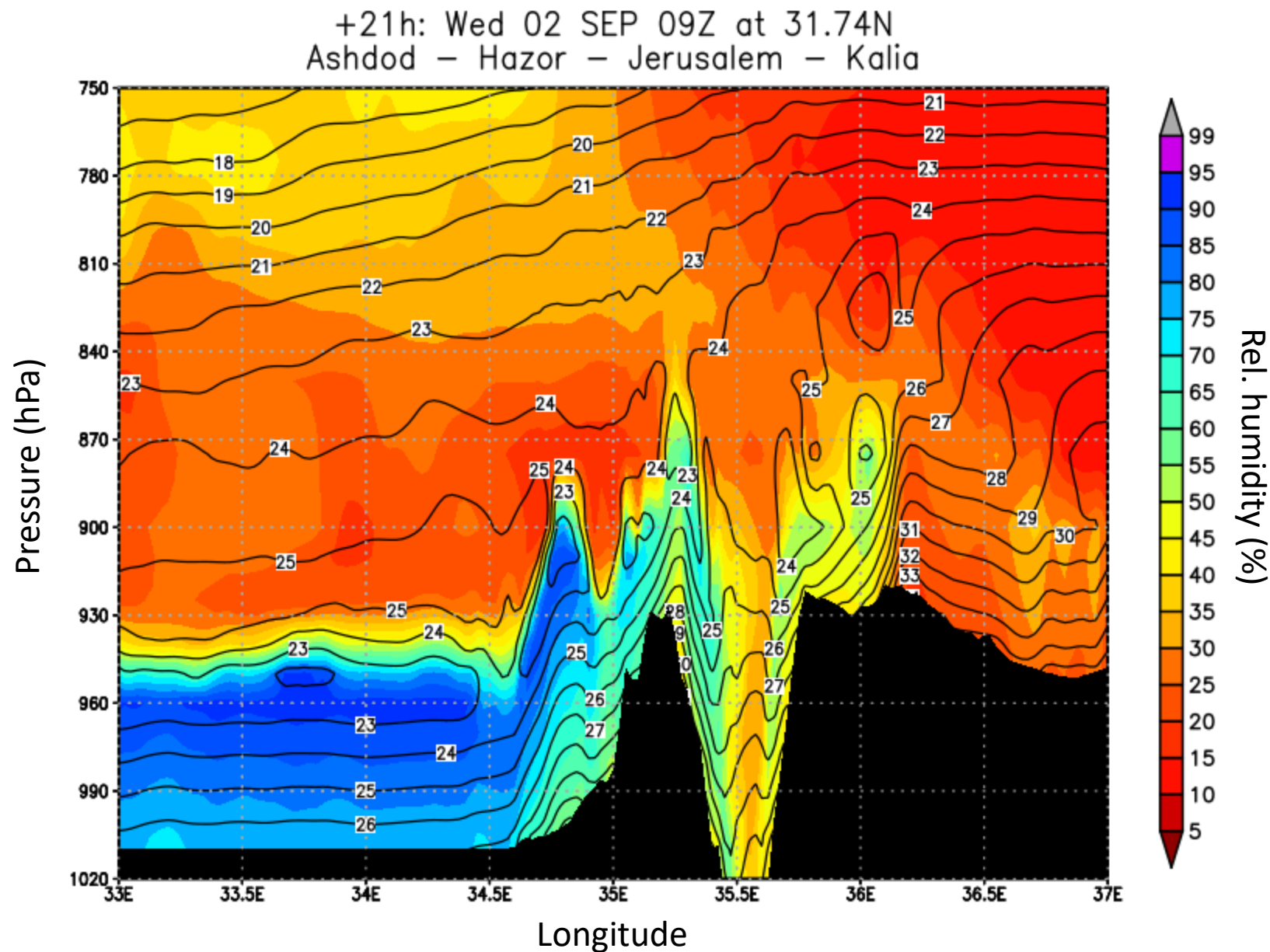


Some precipitation in Frankfurt area today afternoon?

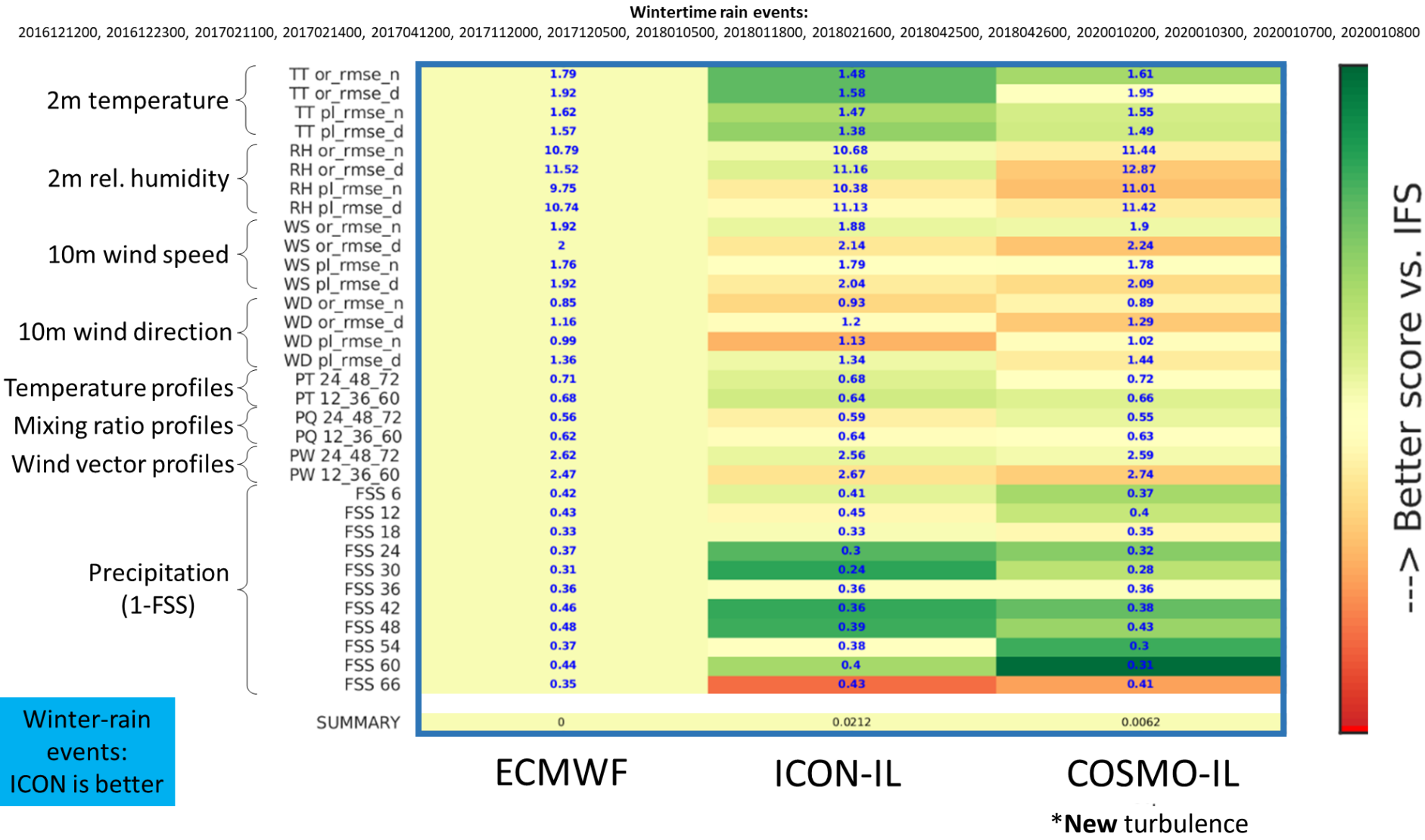
20200901:12Z + 26h:15m



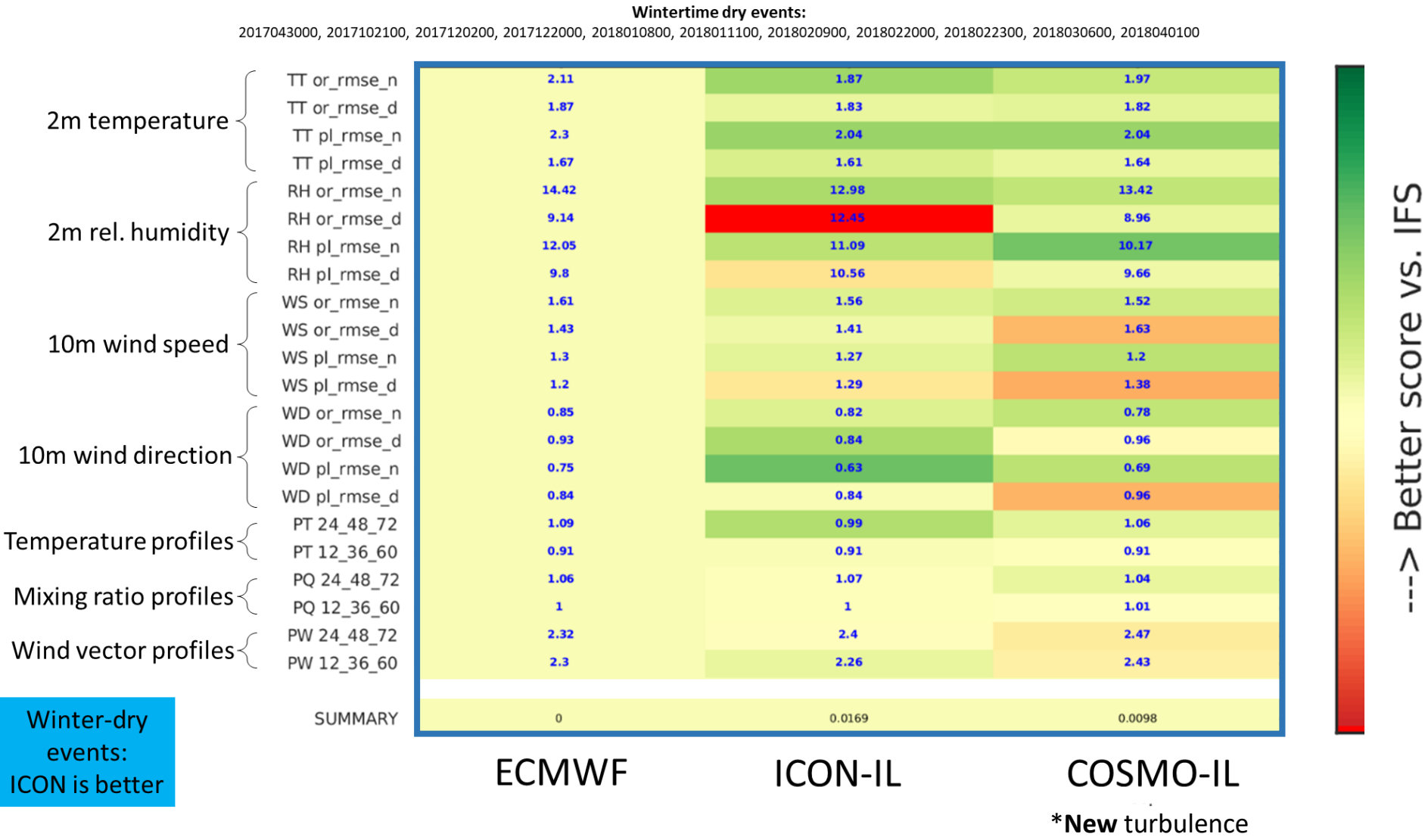
We currently have ~28°C here in Jerusalem



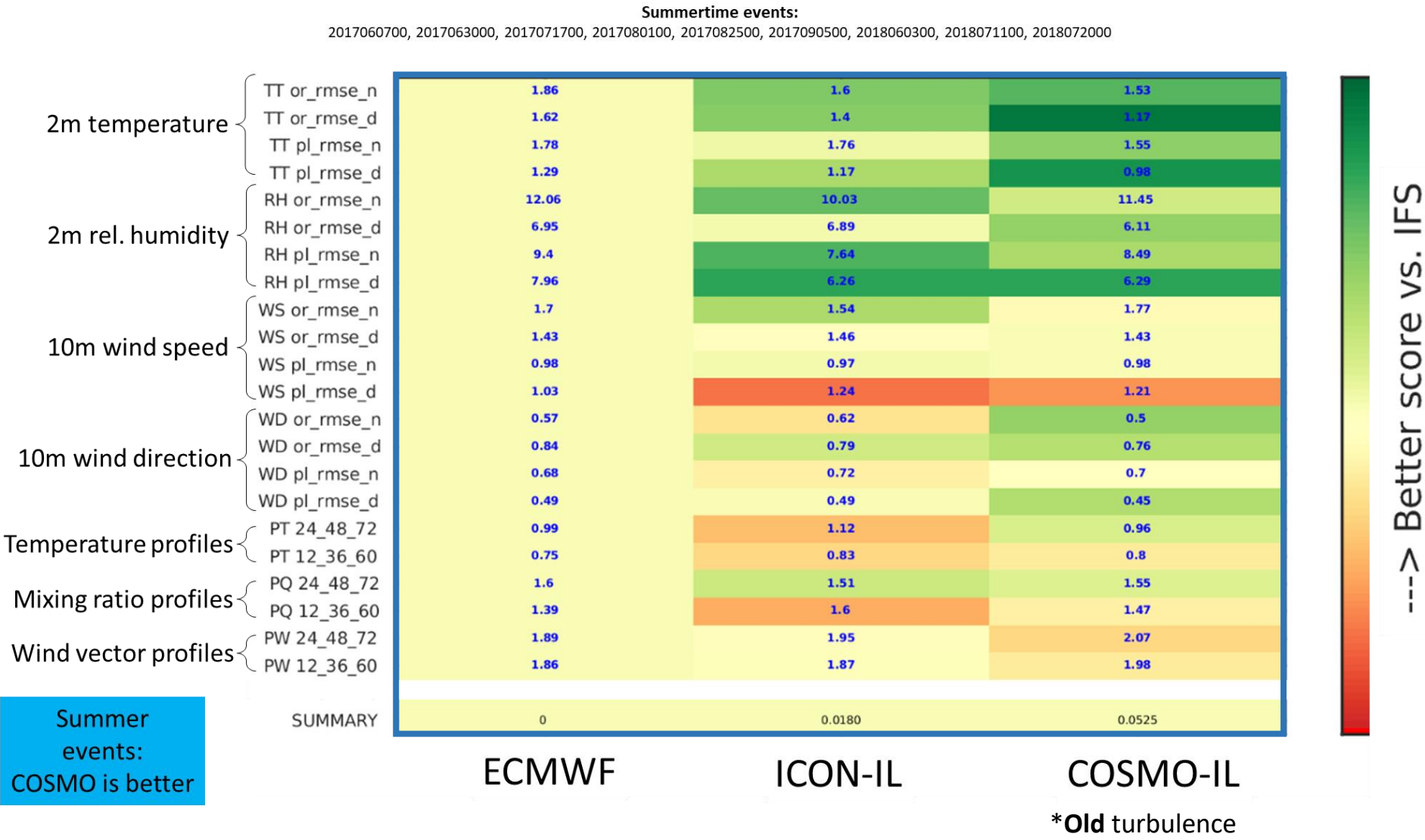
Verification: winter rainy events



Verification: winter dry events

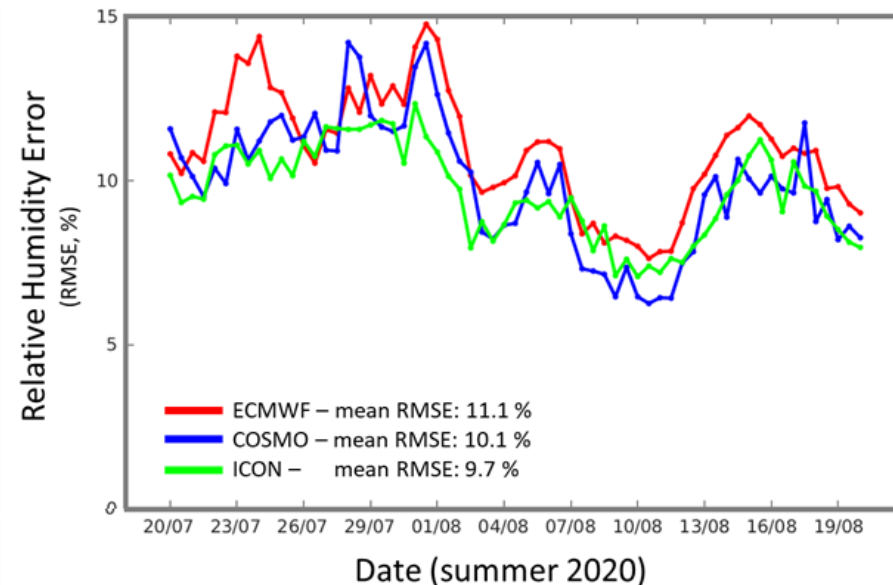
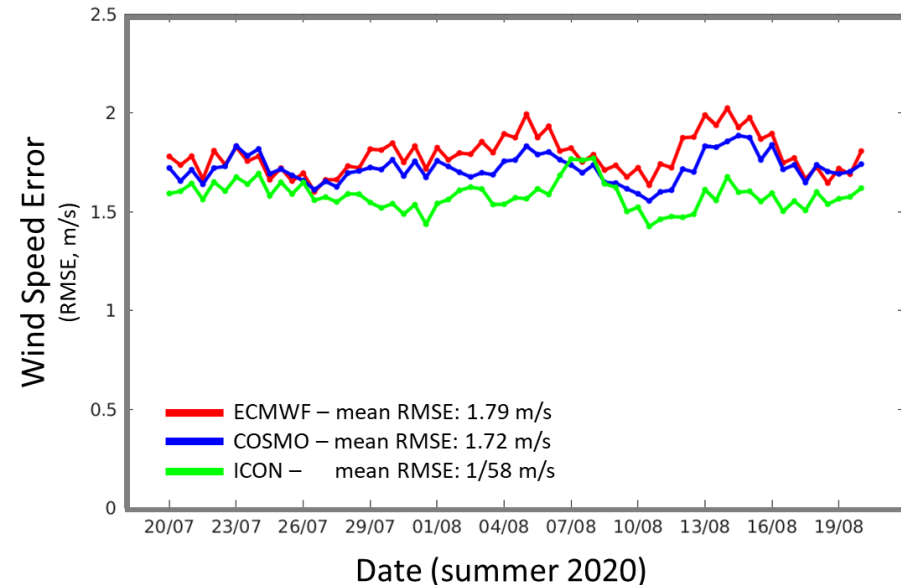
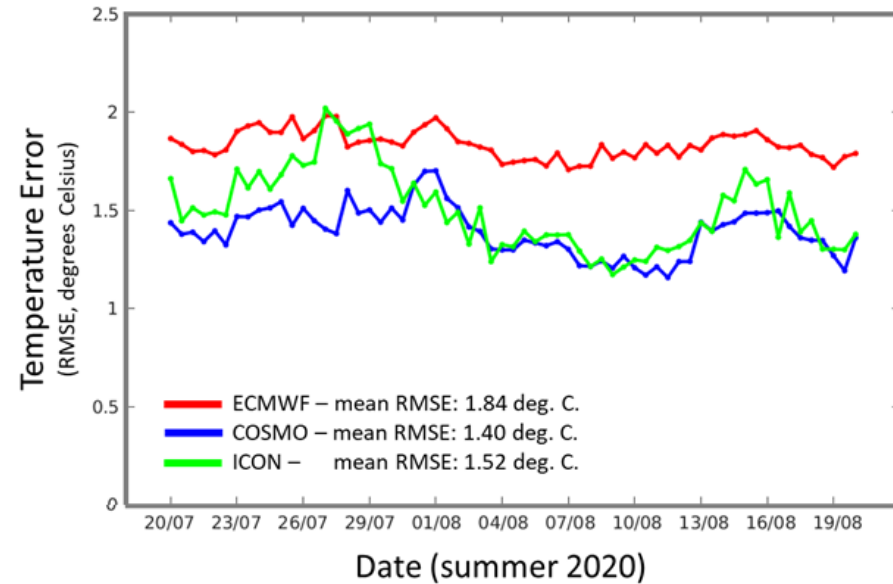


Verification: summer dry events



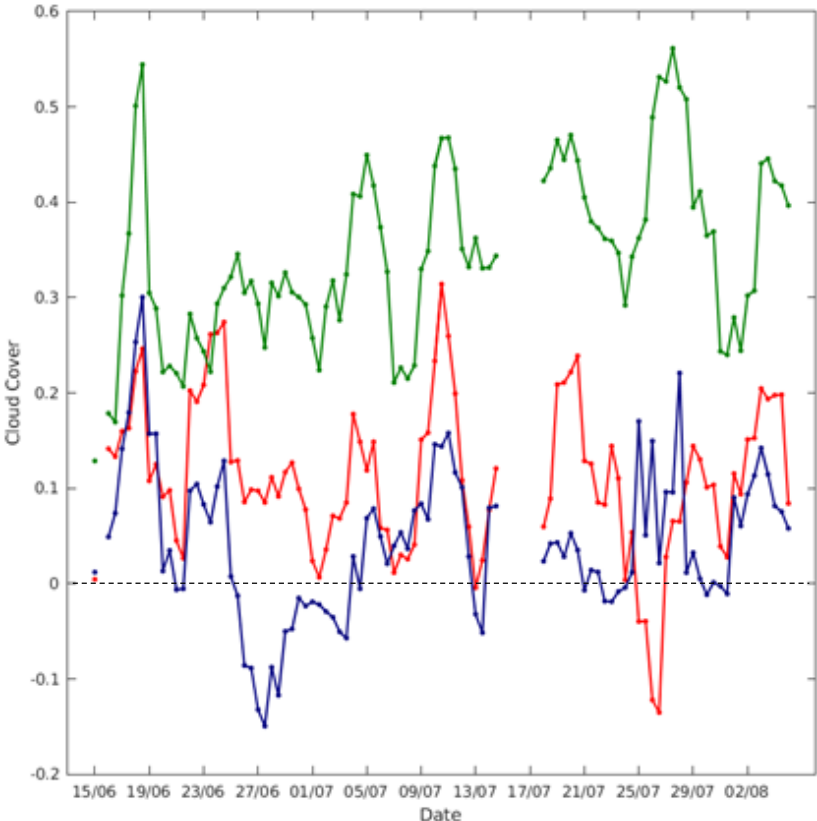
Verification: last month (all stations, all times)

- Even in summer ICON is better in RH_{2m} and WS_{10m}
- All this without tuning for our region



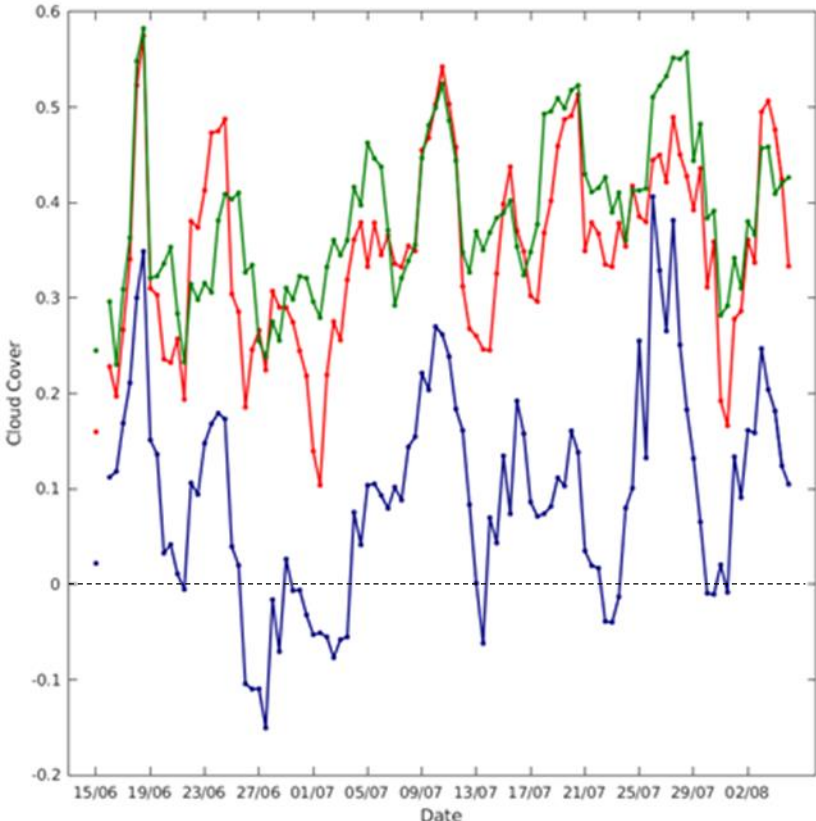
Cloudiness overestimation: verification vs CMSAF satellite

IFS
COSMO-IL
ICON-IL



(1)

Bias in the fraction (over entire verification area) of the “cloudy grid points”. “Cloudy” defined as > 50%.

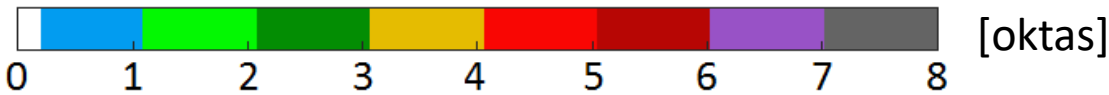


(2)

Bias in the fraction (over entire verification area) of the “cloudy grid points”. “Cloudy” defined as > 0%.

Cloudiness overestimation – of SGS low (water) cloud cover

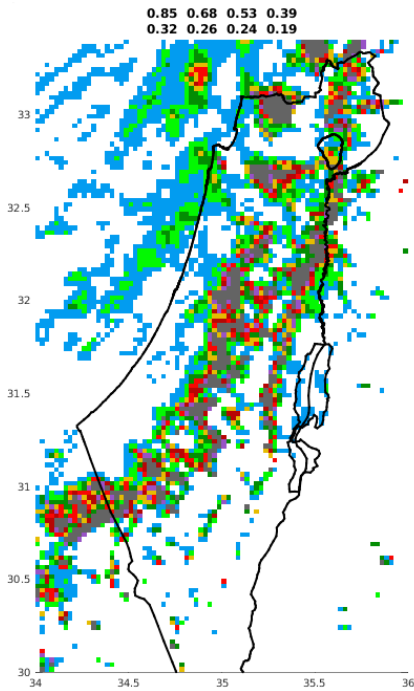
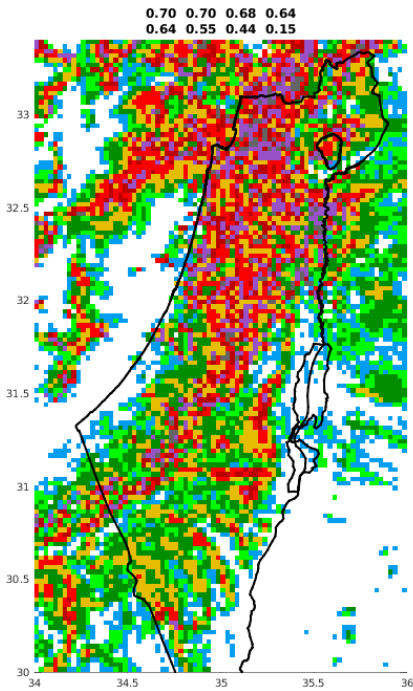
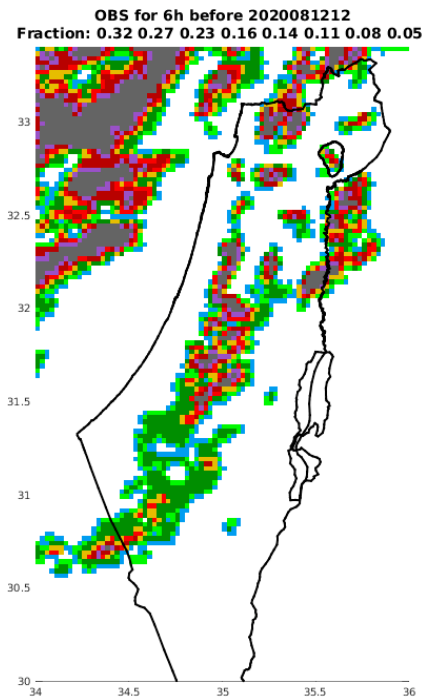
example 12/8/2020 12UTC



OBS (CMSAF satellite)

ICON-IL

COSMO-IL

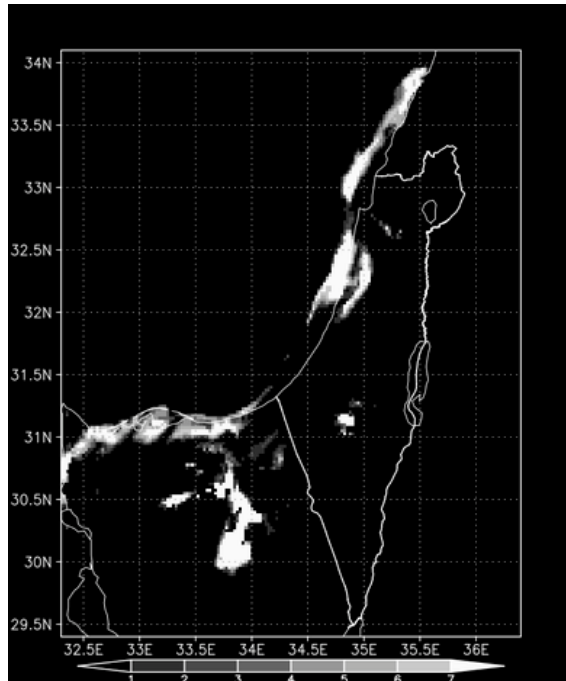


Over estimation

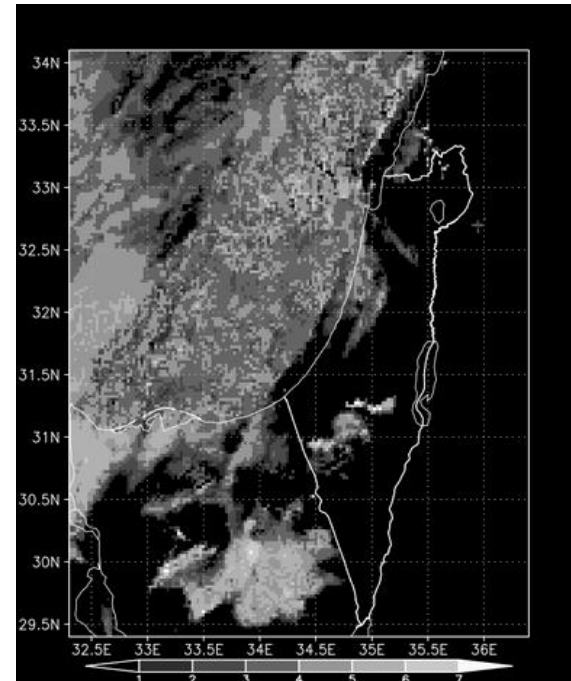
good

Cloudiness overestimation – of SGS low (water) cloud cover

COSMO-IL



ICON-IL



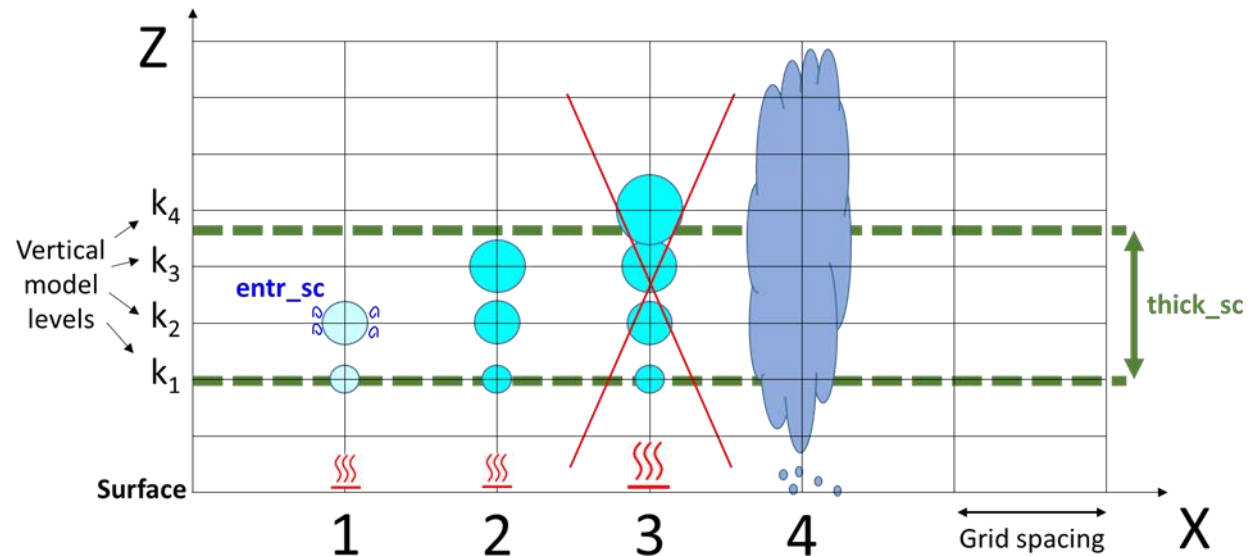
Low cloudiness example (20200829:00UTC)

Outline

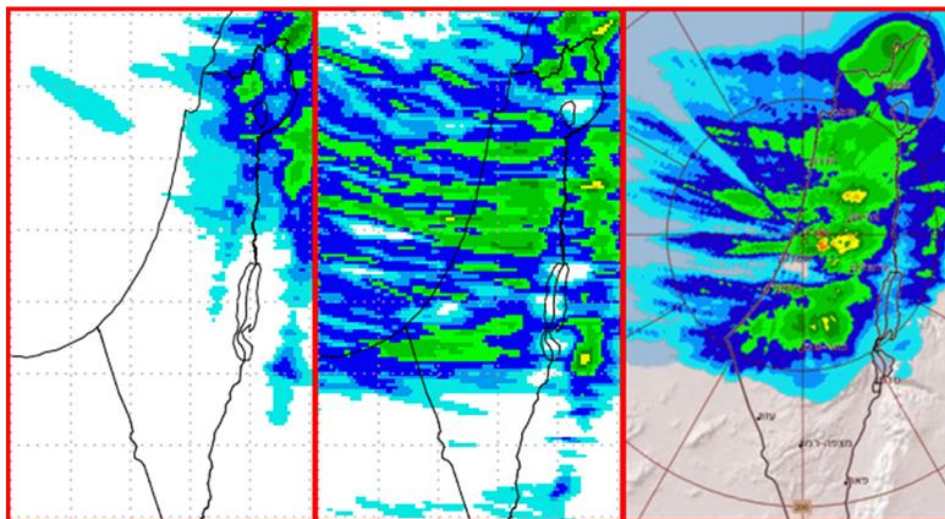
1. New operational ICON-LAM over South East Europe, verification
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Why focus on the Shallow Convection Parametrization (SCP)?

Brief reminder of COSMO SCP:



Influence of shallow convection parametrization on model forecast
(Example of 6h precipitation forecast from 1/1/2016 00 UTC + 18h)



Forecast with
very active SCP

Forecast with
tuned SCP

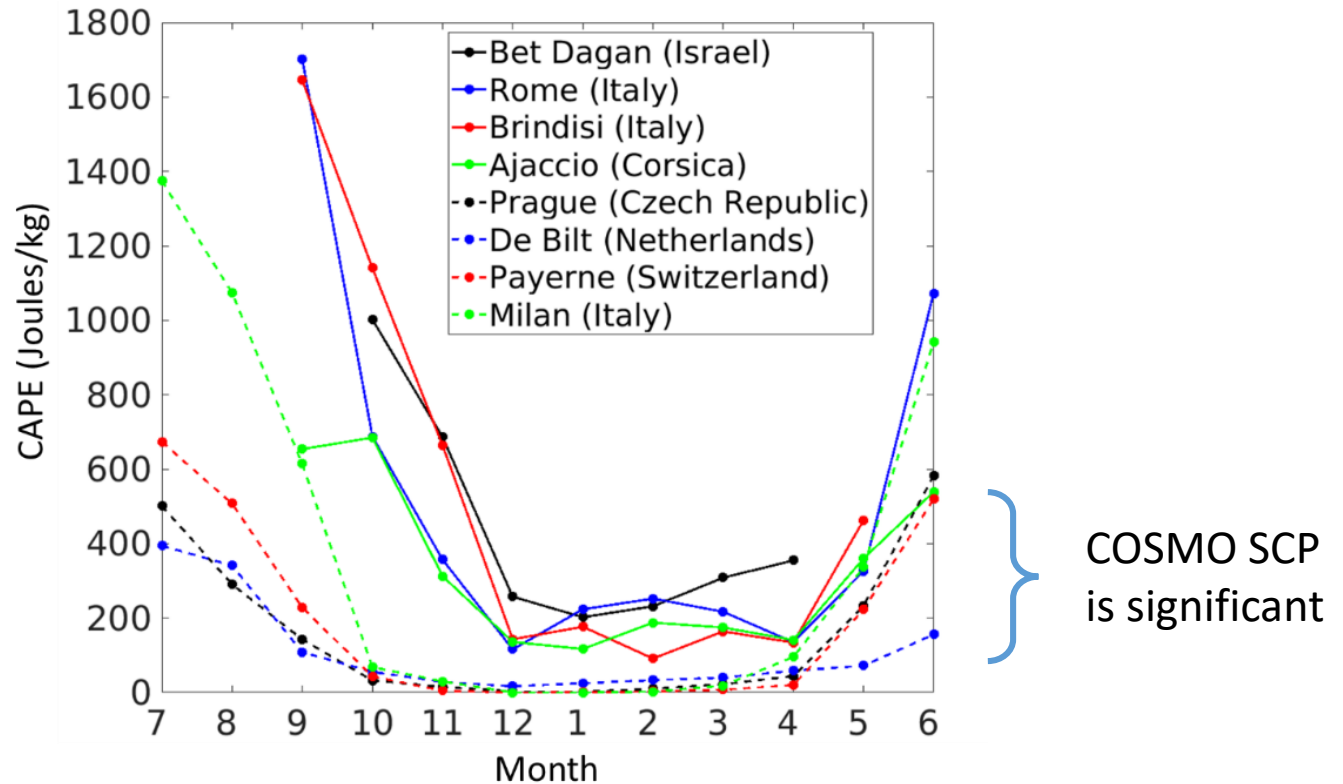
Radar-rain gauge
composite

Khain P., Y. Levi, H. Muskatel, A. Shtivelman, E. Vadislavsky, N. Stav (2020): "Effect of shallow convection parametrization on cloud resolving NWP forecasts over the Eastern Mediterranean". Atmos. Res. 247, 105213.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosres.2020.105213>

Why focus on the Shallow Convection Parametrization (SCP)?

Where and when COSMO SCP is significant? In areas/seasons with moderate CAPE

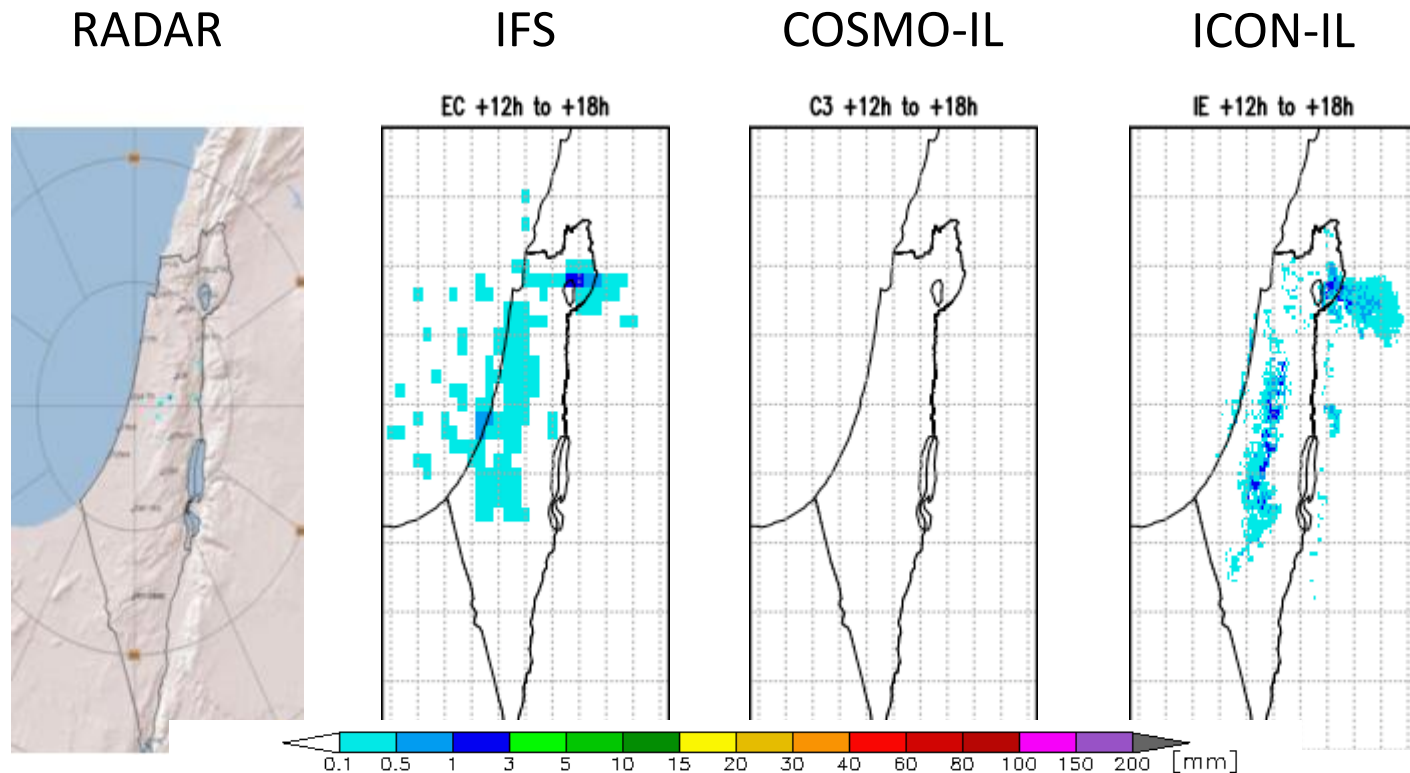


Why focus on the Shallow Convection Parametrization (SCP)?

In COSMO SCP did not produce precipitation and in moderate CAPE spoiled grid scale precip.

But in ICON SCP itself produces precipitation!

Example: Israeli summer 5/7/2020 06UTC



Outline

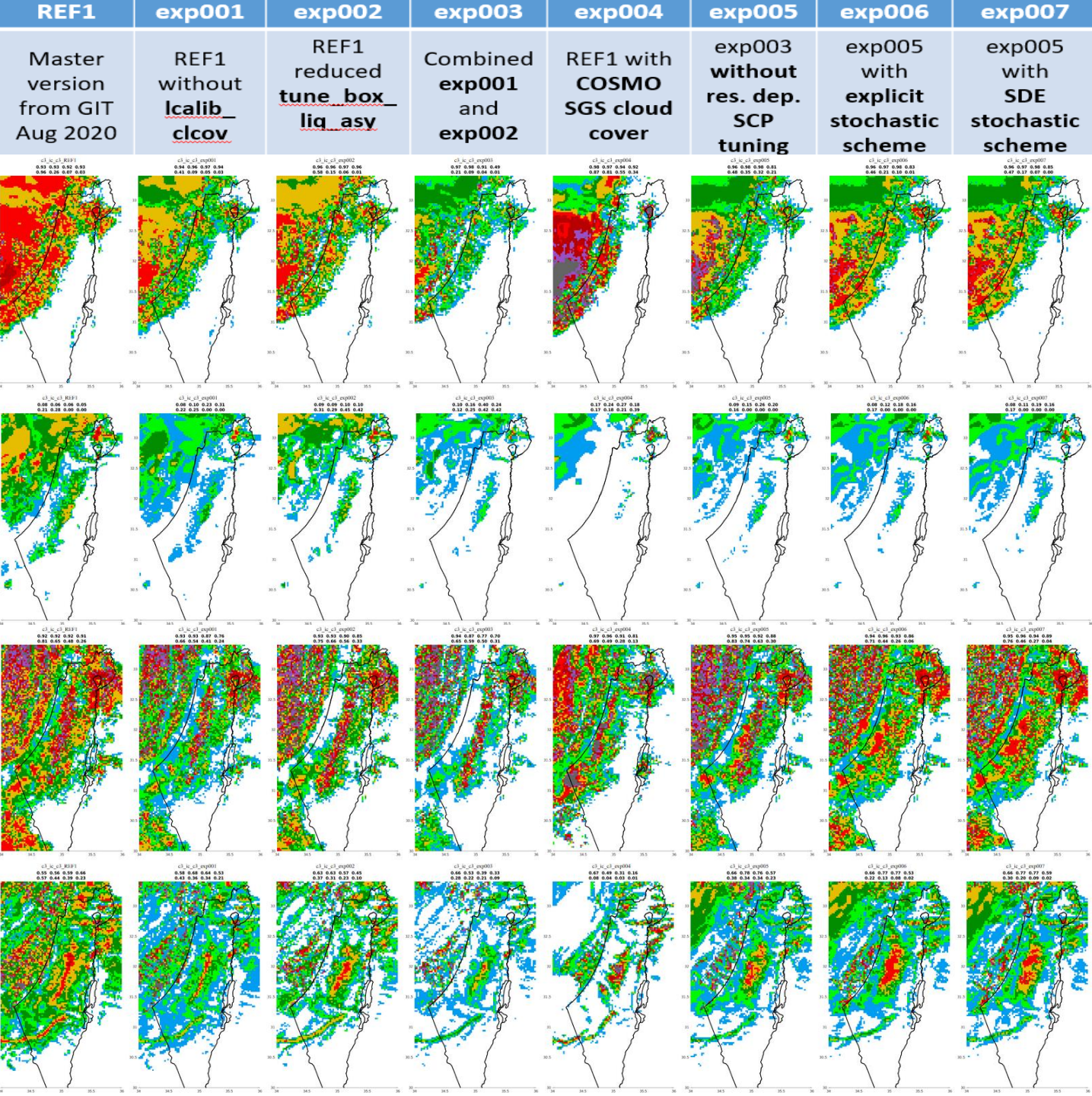
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Preliminary tests of ICON Shallow Convection Parametrizations

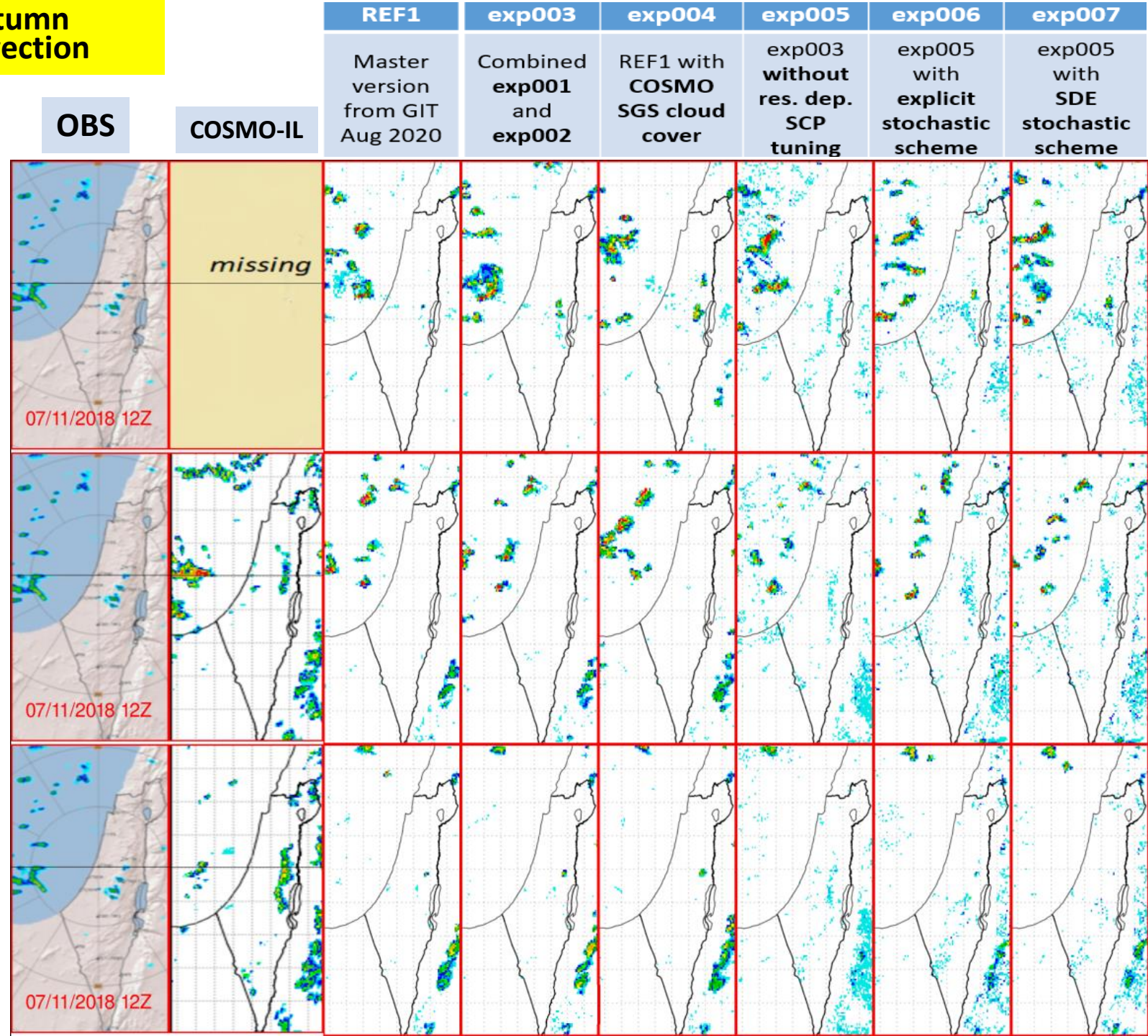
	REF1	exp001	exp002	exp003	exp004	exp005	exp006	exp007
	Master version from GIT Aug 2020	REF1 without lcalib_clcov	REF1 reduced tune_box_liq_asy	Combined exp001 and exp002	REF1 with COSMO SGS cloud cover	exp003 without res. dep. SCP tuning	exp005 with explicit stochastic scheme	exp005 with SDE stochastic scheme
lcalib_clcov	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
tune_box_liq_asy	3.25	3.25	2.5	2.5	3.25	2.5	2.5	2.5
inwp_cldcover	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
lrestune_off	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
lstoch_conv	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
lstoch_sde	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE

Note! lcalib_clcov tunes cloud cover output without any effect on the rest of the model

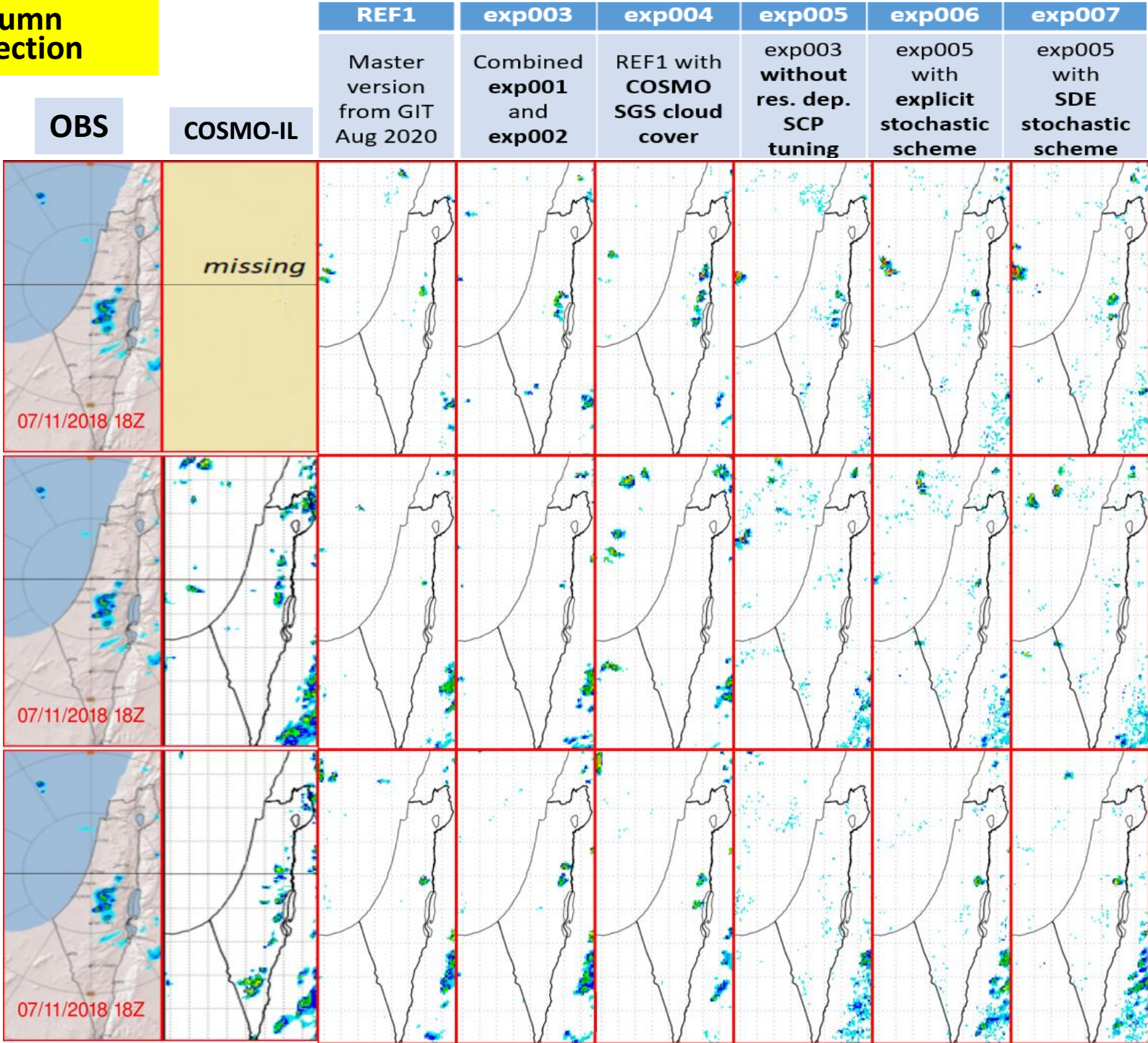
Summer shallow convection



Autumn
convection



Autumn
convection

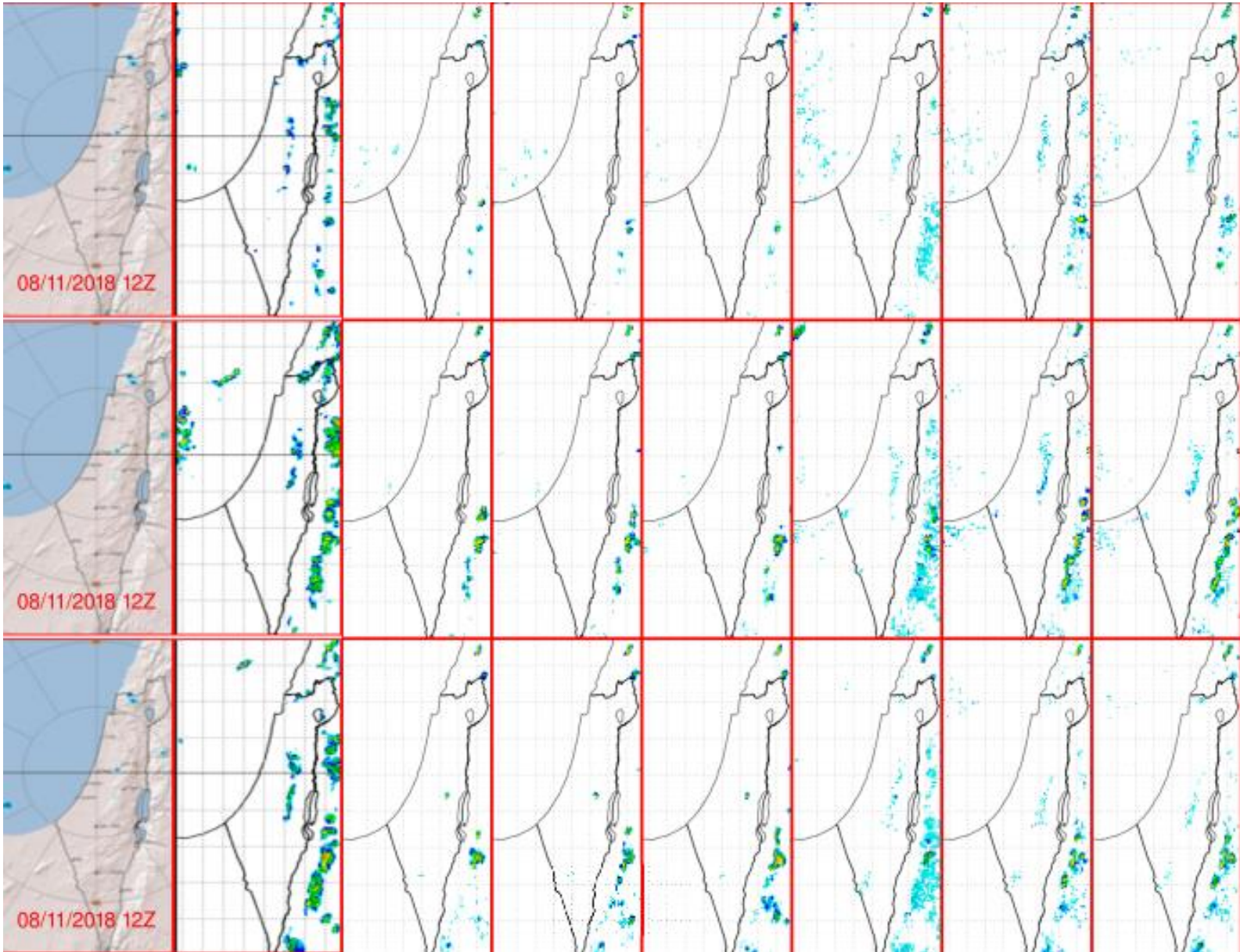


Autumn
convection

OBS

COSMO-IL

REF1	exp003	exp004	exp005	exp006	exp007
Master version from GIT Aug 2020	Combined exp001 and exp002	REF1 with COSMO SGS cloud cover	exp003 without res. dep. SCP tuning	exp005 with explicit stochastic scheme	exp005 with SDE stochastic scheme



Autumn convection

OBS

COSMO-IL

REF1

exp003

exp004

exp005

exp006

exp007

Master
version
from GIT
Aug 2020

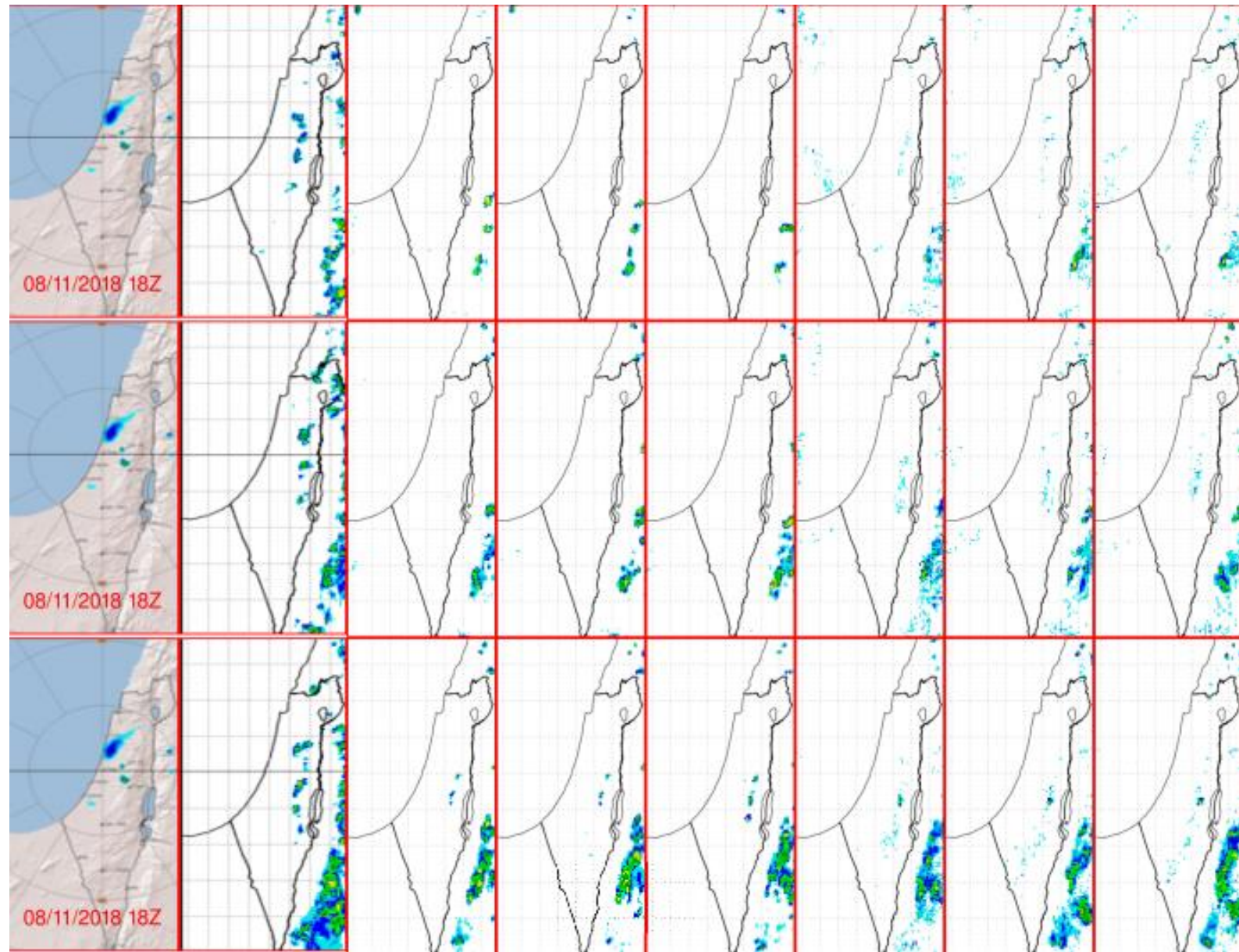
Combined
exp001
and
exp002

REF1 with
COSMO
SGS cloud
cover

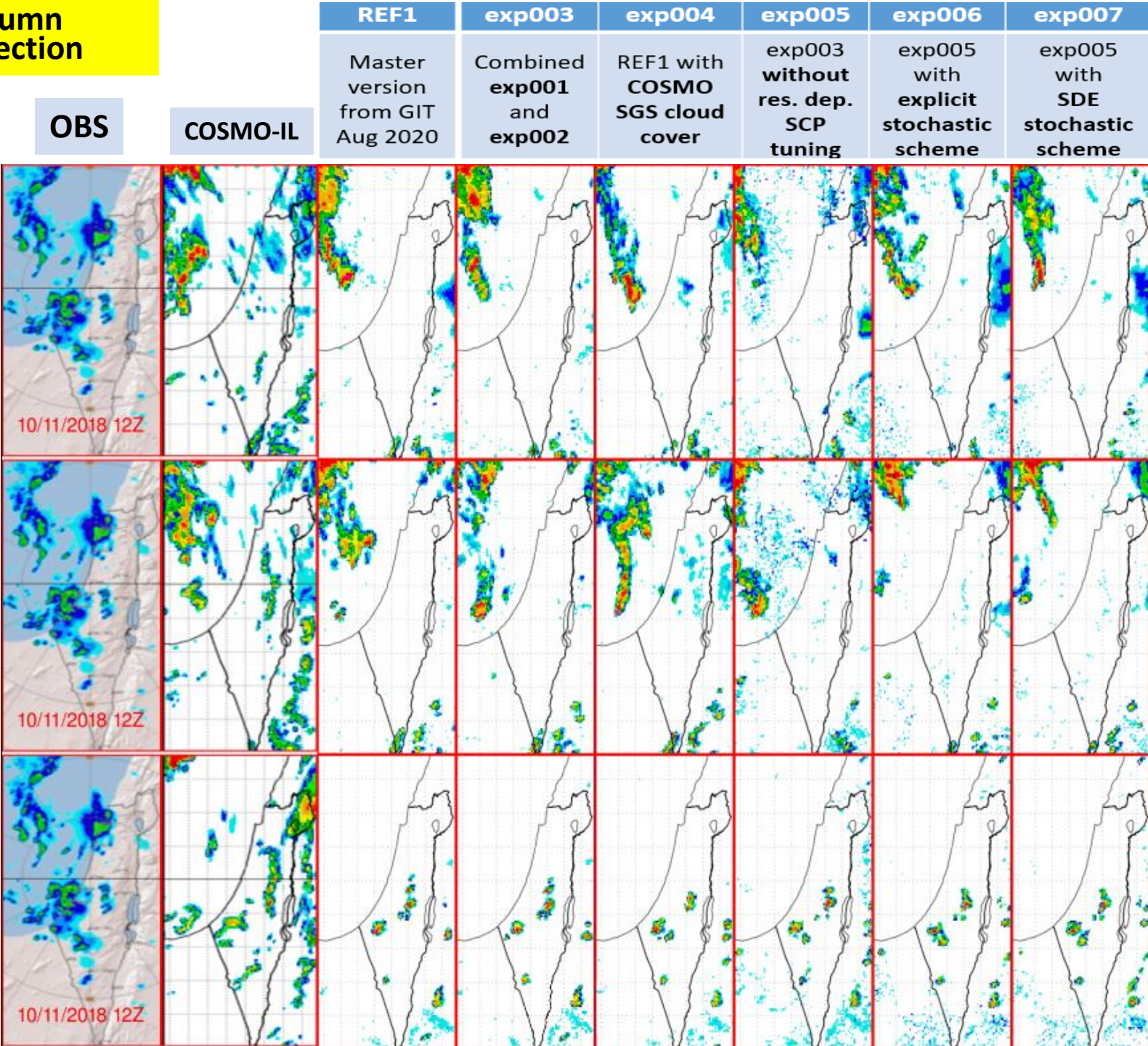
exp003
without
res. dep.
SCP
tuning

exp005
with
explicit
stochastic
scheme

exp005
with
SDE
stochastic
scheme



Autumn convection



Autumn convection

OBS

COSMO-IL

REF1

exp003

exp004

exp005

exp006

exp007

Master
version
from GIT
Aug 2020

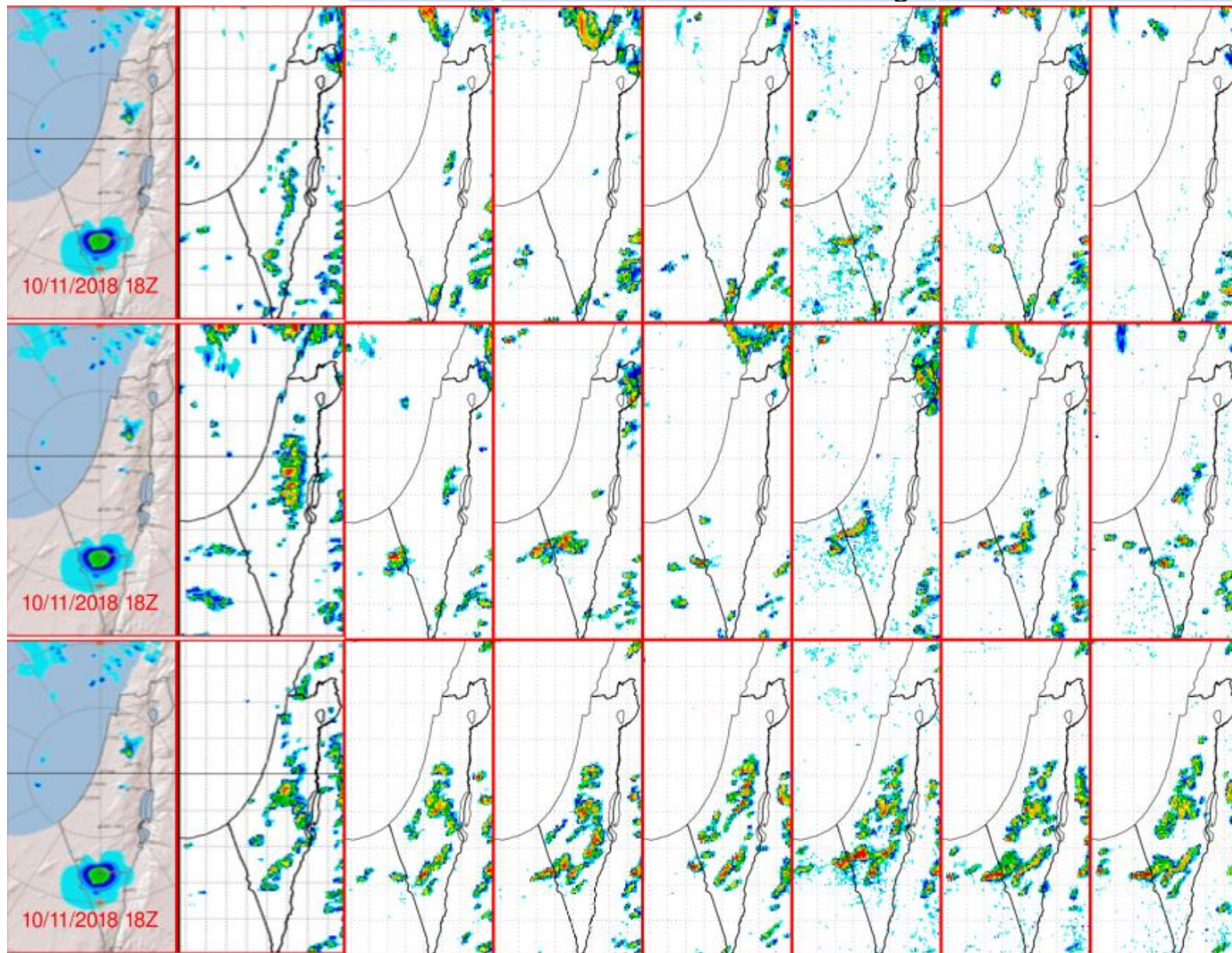
Combined
exp001
and
exp002

REF1 with
COSMO
SGS cloud
cover

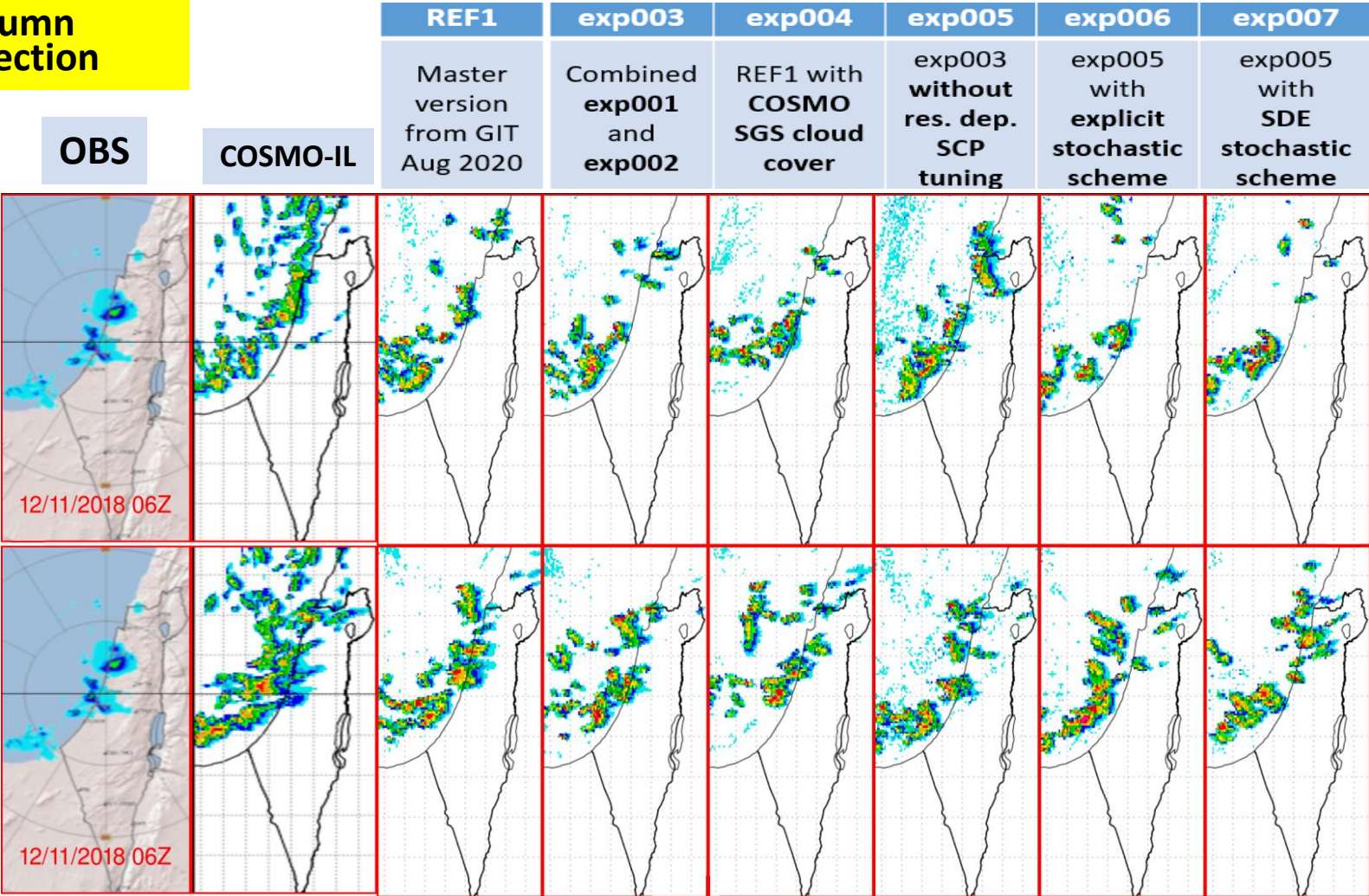
exp003
without
res. dep.
SCP
tuning

exp005
with
explicit
stochastic
scheme

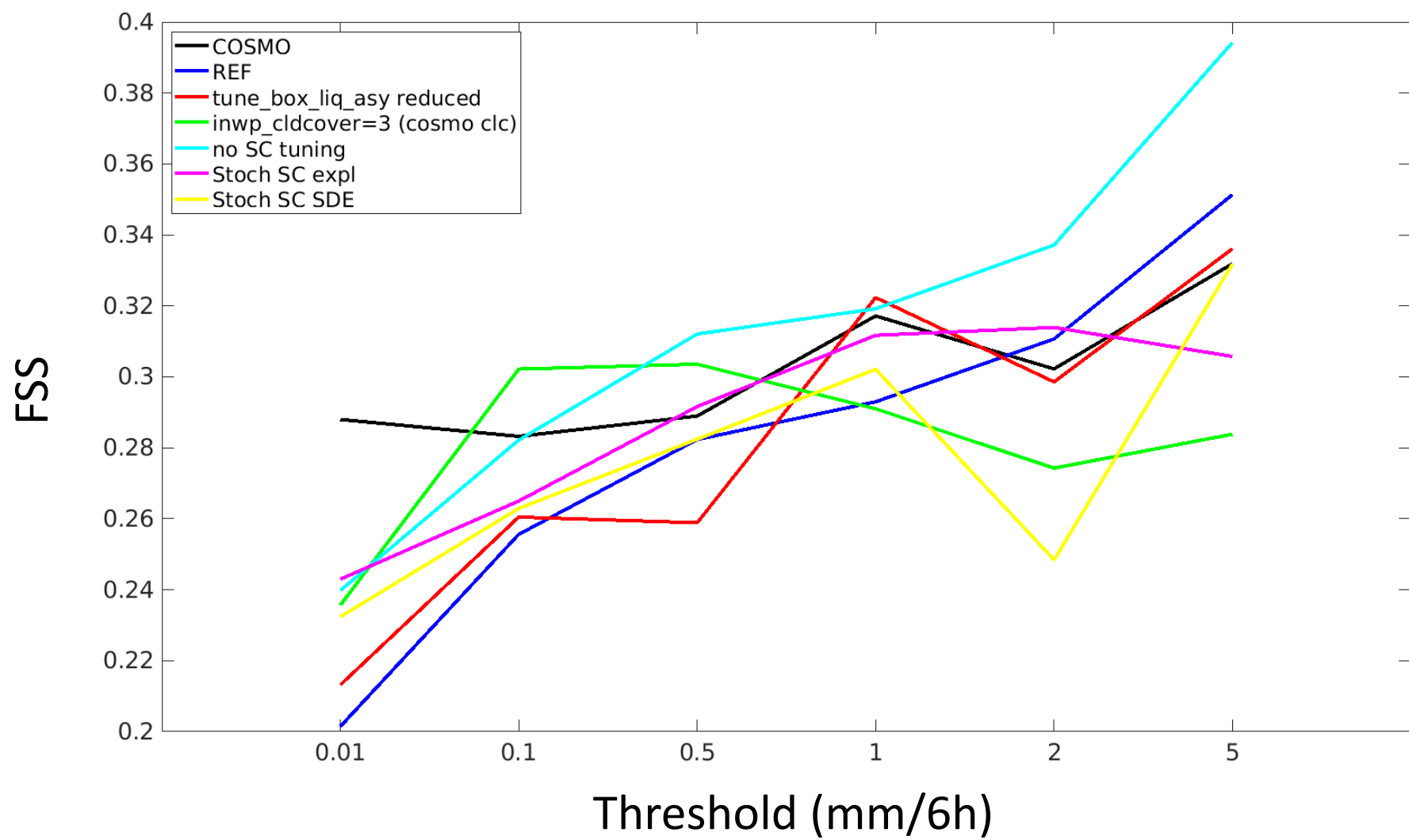
exp005
with
SDE
stochastic
scheme



Autumn
convection



Autumn convection verification (to few cases...)



Preliminary conclusions

1. Low (water) cloud cover spread overestimated in all vers.
2. But cloud cover high values are underestimated
3. Precipitation in Eastern Mediterranean winter (moderate CAPE) is good (not shown)
4. Precipitation in Eastern Mediterranean autumn (high CAPE) is better (lower “cover”) but too strong COSMO spots are still there!

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Plans

1. Investigation and testing ICON SCP schemes (and their cloud cover) vs. observations and LES BOMEX/RICO simulations
2. More realistic estimation of effective radius in SCP:

The formula $\overline{R_{eff}} = c_1 \left(\frac{LWC}{QNC} \right)^{c_2}$ is very problematic because both LWC and QNC are very noisy in horizontal (in cloud). However below the level of collisions (~12 micron) R_{eff} is not noisy, and can be calculated by: $\overline{R_{eff}} = 1.15 \left(\frac{LWC_{ad}}{QNC_{cl.b}} \right)^{1/3}$

Khain, P., R. Heiblum, U. Blahak, Y. Levi, H. Muskatel, E. Vadislavsky, O. Altaratz, I. Koren, G. Dagan, J. Shpund, and A. Khain, 2019: Parameterization of Vertical Profiles of Governing Microphysical Parameters of Shallow Cumulus Cloud Ensembles Using LES with Bin Microphysics. J. Atmos. Sci., 76, 533–560.

This is certainly valid for shallow convection, and should be implemented in SCP (it is implemented in COSMO v5.6 but not in ICON)

Thanks!