

Progress on the Seasonal Dependence of the Sensitivity of ICON model parameters over the Central Mediterranean Region

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Collaboration and Support:

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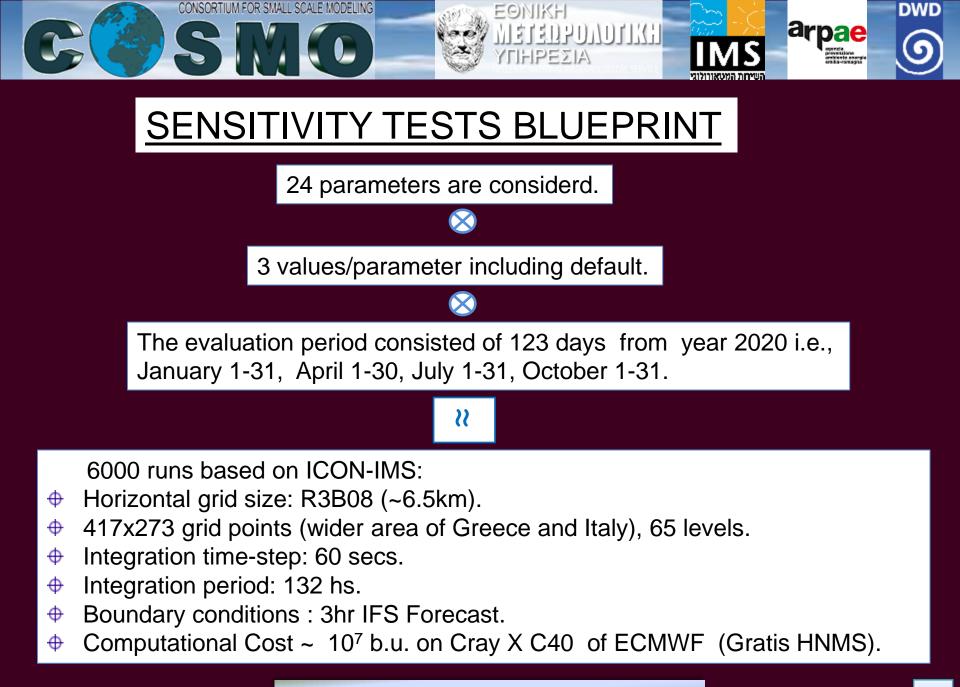
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- 3. Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione, l'Ambiente e l'Energia Emilia Romagna (ARPAE)
- 4. Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD)

ICCARUS Meeting, March 11, 2022



WORK OVERVIEW

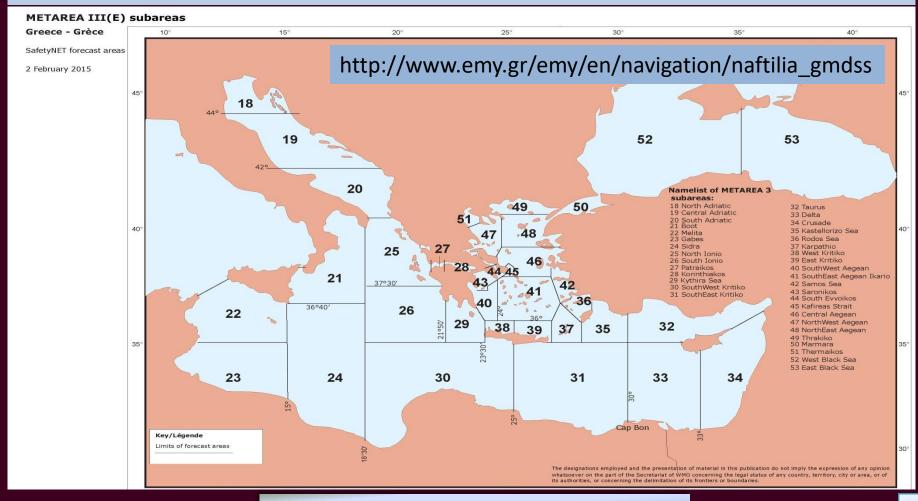
- The goal of this effort is to gauge the sensitivity of ICON model over a large number (24) of parameters towards the establishment of ICON-LEPS in place of the currently operational COSMO-LEPS.
- The consequent list of the parameters considered of interest for the corresponding perturbations in ICON-LEPS has been decided and ranked according to their estimated signicance by ICON experts, (*Schlemmer etal*, <u>http://cosmo-model.org/content/support/icon/tuning/icon-tuning.pdf</u>).
- Almost all of the parameters are tested over a domain covering the wider area of Greece and Italy for a period of 123 dates i.e., January, April, July and October 2020 using the ICON model installed by the Israeli Meteorological service (IMS) at ECMWF and using computational resources provided gratis by the Hellenic National Meteorological Service (HNMS).
- The model sensitivities are presented for 16 surface fields over the area average of the whole period as well as for January, April, July and October separately for the last lead time (132nd hour) of the model runs where sensitivity is expected to be on its climax.



MOTIVATION: On the 1st of February 1999 the IMO's Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) was implemented, in which METAREAs were established and Greece assumed the role of "Issuing Service" for METAREA III. That is Greece is responsible for the meteorological support of shipping in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea by the sending of WARNINGS and FORECASTS by satellite means. HNMS issues the above bulletins for the Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea, while Meteo France issues for the Western Mediterranean respectively, however is the Issuing Service that is responsible for the transmission to the ships of both bulletins. Within the IMO/WMO WWMIWS framework, Greece has assumed the role of "METAREA Coordinator", who is responsible for the smooth operation of the GMDSS system in METAREA III.

EØNIKF

CONSORTIUM FOR SMALL SCALE MODELING

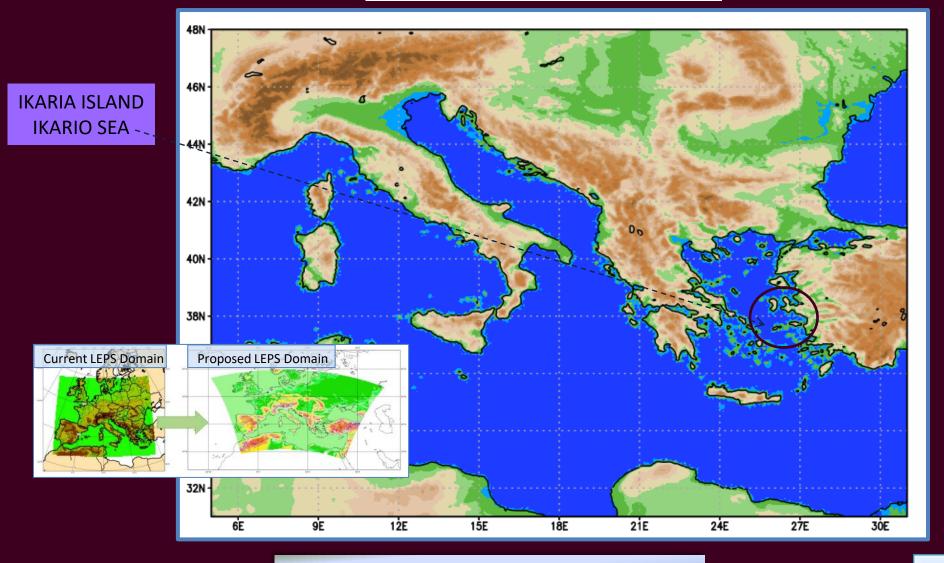


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DWD



Domain under consideration





CONSIDERED PARAMETERS (min, default, max)

Subscale Orography tunning: Low level wake drag constant for blocking- gkwake (1.0, 1.5, 2.0)

- Grid Scale Microphysics:
 - Terminal fall velocity of ice zvz0i (0.85, 1,25, 1.45),
 - Raindrop size distribution change rain_n0_factor (0.02, 0.1, 0.5)

Cloud Cover:

- Sox width for liquid cloud diagnostic box_liq (0.03, 0.05, 0.07),
- Liquid cloud diagnostic asymmetry factor box_liq_asy (2.0, 3.5, 4.0)

Terra:

- Evaporating fraction of soil c_soil (0.75, 1.0, 1.25)
- Scaling for maximum interception storage cwimax_ml (0.5x10⁻⁷, 1.0x10⁻⁶, 0.5x10⁻⁴)





CONSIDERED PARAMETERS (min, default, max)

- Turbulence:
 - Asymptotic maximal turbulent distance (m) tur_len (250, 300, 350),
 - Normalised supersaturation critical value q_crit (1.6, 2.0, 4.0),
 - Scale for the separated horizontal shear mode a_hshr (0.1, 0.0, 2.0)
 - Stability correction of turbulent length scale factor <u>a_stab</u> (0.0, 0.0, 1.0)
 - Length scale factor for vertical diffusion of TKE c_diff (0.1, 0.2, 0.4)
 - Lower bound of velocity-dependent Charnock parameter alpha0 (0.0123, 0.0123, 0.0335)
 - Scaling the molecular roughness of water waves alpha1 (0.1, 0.5, 0.9)
 - Common scaling for minimum vertical diffusion for heat-moisture and momentum tkhmin=tkmmin (0.55, 0.75, 0.95)
 - Scaling of laminar boundary layer for heat and Latent and heat fluxes over water (constant product)) rlam_heat (and simultaneous change of rat_sea) ((0.25,28.0), (1.0,7.0), (4.0,1.75))

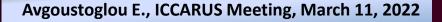




CONSIDERED PARAMETERS (min, default, max)

Convection:

- Entrainment convection scheme valid for dx=20km entrorg (0.00175, 0.00195, 0.00215)
- Maximum allowed shallow convection depth rdephts (15000, 20000, 25000)
- Excess value for temperature used in test parcel ascent texc (0.075, 0.125, 0.175)
- Test parcel ascent excess grid-scale QV fraction qexc (0.0075, 0.0125, 0.0175)
- Precipitation coefficient conversion of cloud water rprcon (0.00125, 0.0014, 0.00165)
- Extratropics CAPE diurnal cycle correction capdcfac_et (0.0, 0.5, 1.25)
- RH threshold for onset of evaporation below cloud base over land rhebc_land (0.80, 0.85, 0.90)
- RH threshold for onset of evaporation below cloud base over ocean rhebc_ocean (0.70, 0.75, 0.80)



INVESTIGATED VARIABLES

CONSORTIUM FOR SMALL SCALE MODELING

| <t2m></t2m> | 2m Temperature [K] |
|-----------------------|--|
| <tmax2m></tmax2m> | Max 2m Temperature [K] |
| <tmin2m></tmin2m> | Min 2m Temperature [K] |
| <td2m></td2m> | Dew point 2 m Temperature [K] |
| <tot_prec></tot_prec> | AccumulatedPrecipitation [kg/m^2] |
| <pmsl></pmsl> | Mean sea level Presure [Pa] |
| <u10m></u10m> | 10 m wind speed u component [m/s] |
| <v10m></v10m> | 10 m wind speed v component [m/s] |
| <gust10m></gust10m> | Wind gust 10 m above ground [m/s] |
| <clcl></clcl> | Low cloud cover [1-100] |
| <clcm></clcm> | Medium cloud cover [1-100] |
| <clch></clch> | High cloud cover [1-100] |
| <clct></clct> | Total cloud cover [1-100] |
| <tqv></tqv> | Column integrated water vapour [kg/m ²] |
| <tqi></tqi> | Total column integrated cloud ice [kg/m ²] |
| <tqc></tqc> | Total column integrated cloud water [kg/m ²] |

V>: Area Average at the 132h forecast hour.

MS

השירות המטאורולוגי

Sensitivity of
$$\langle V \rangle$$

S_P(%)=100 • ($\frac{\langle V \rangle_P}{\langle V \rangle_D}$ -1)

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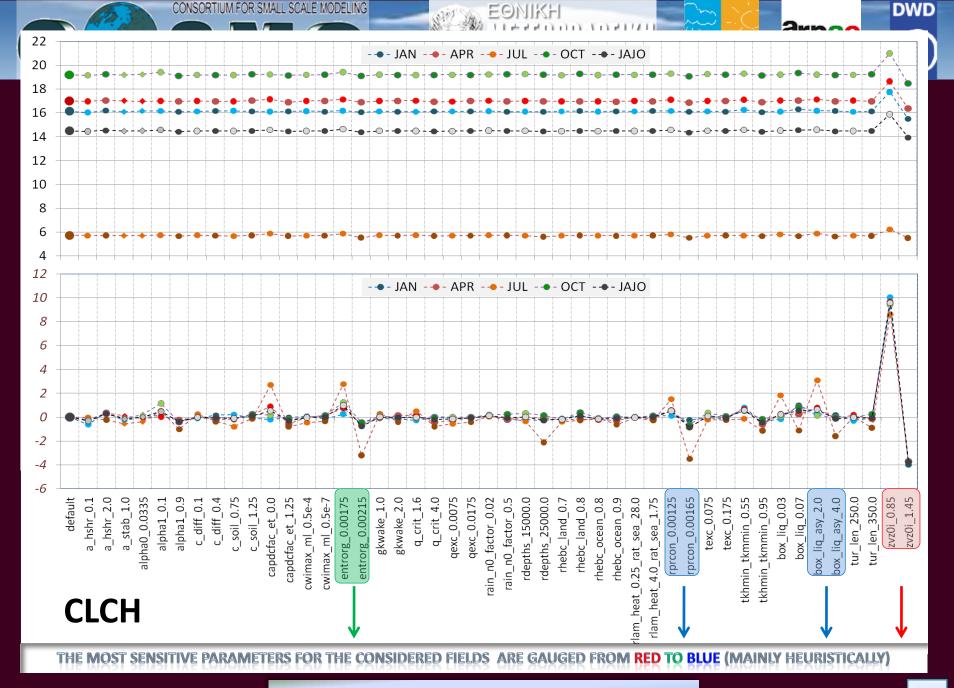
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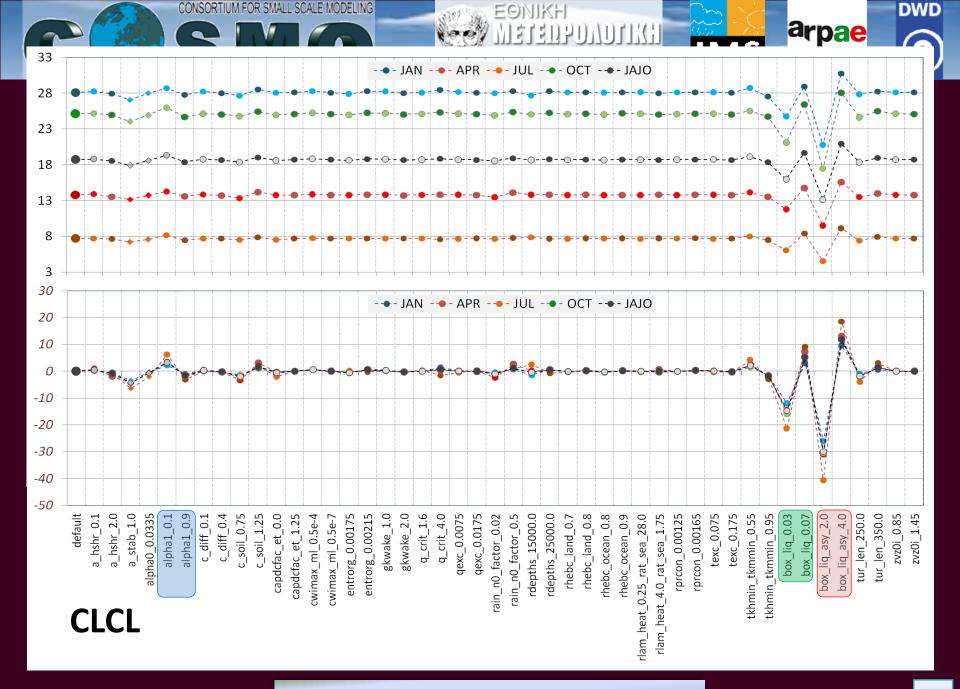
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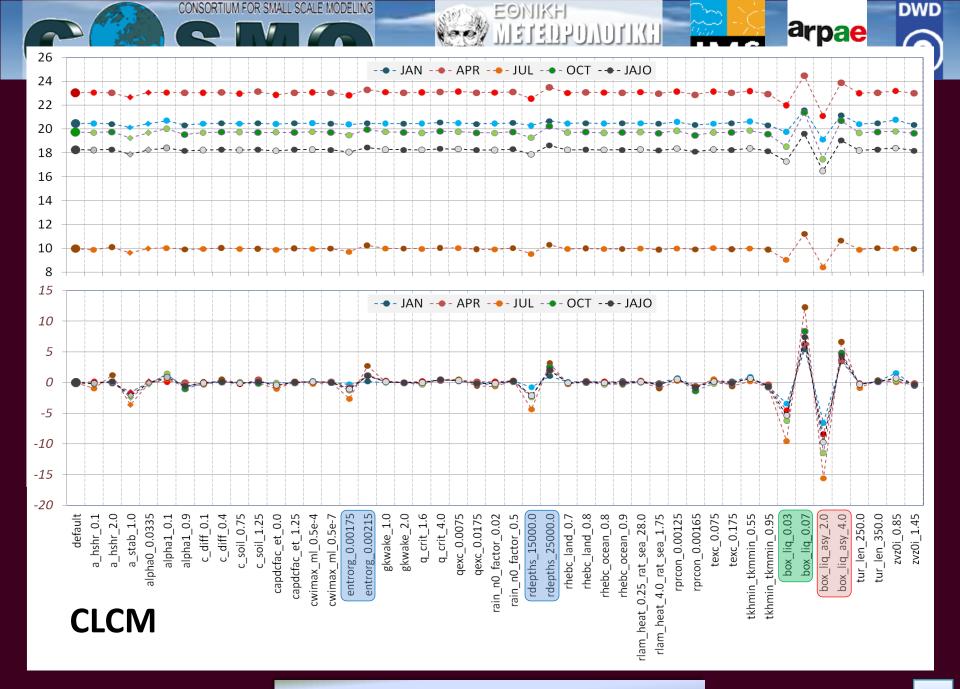
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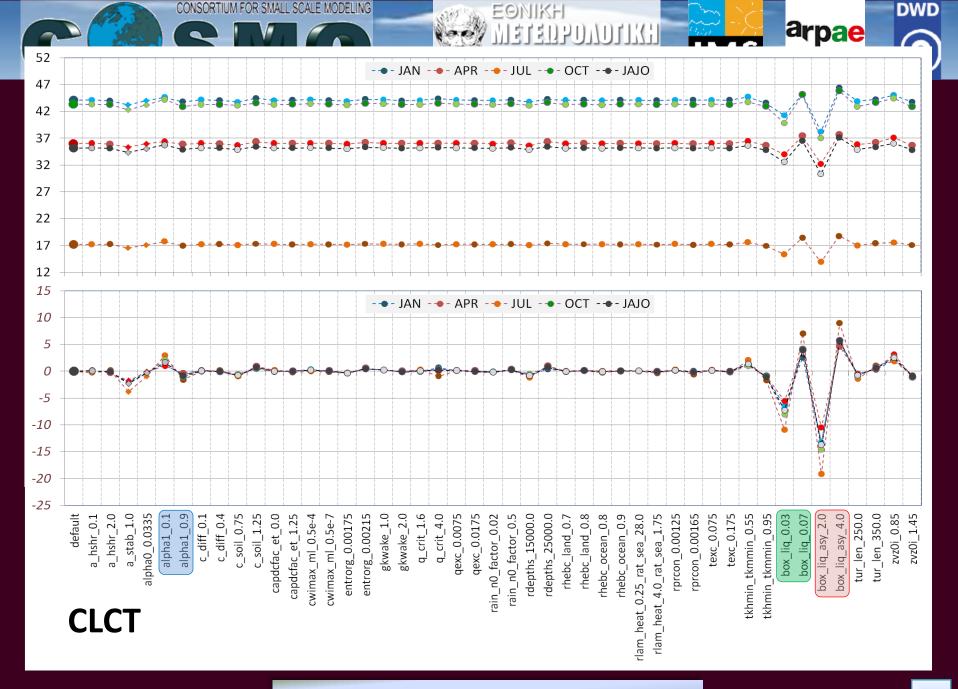
DWD

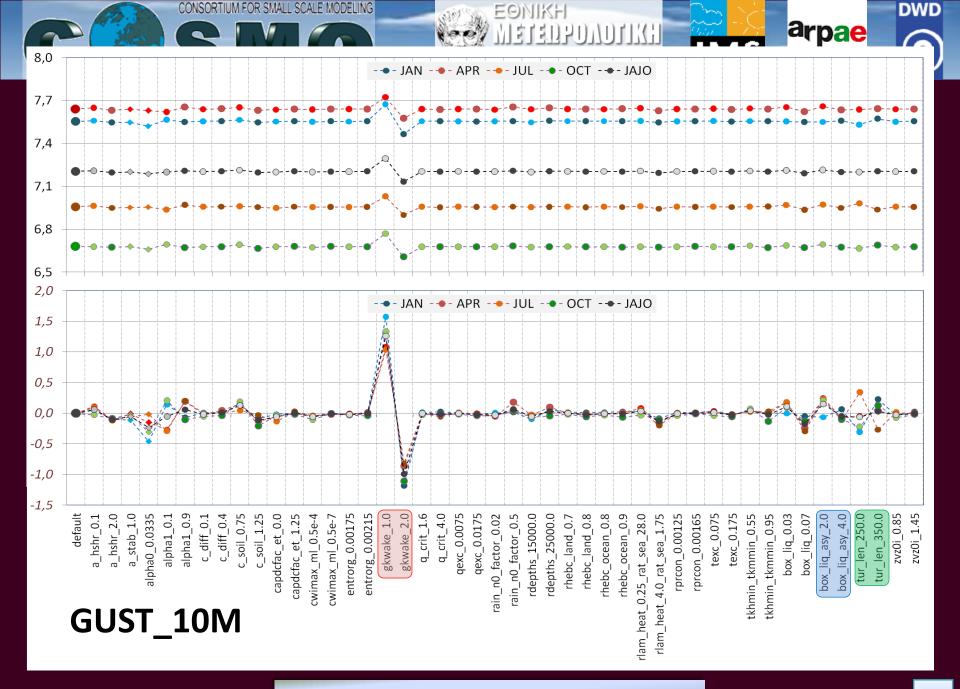
arpae

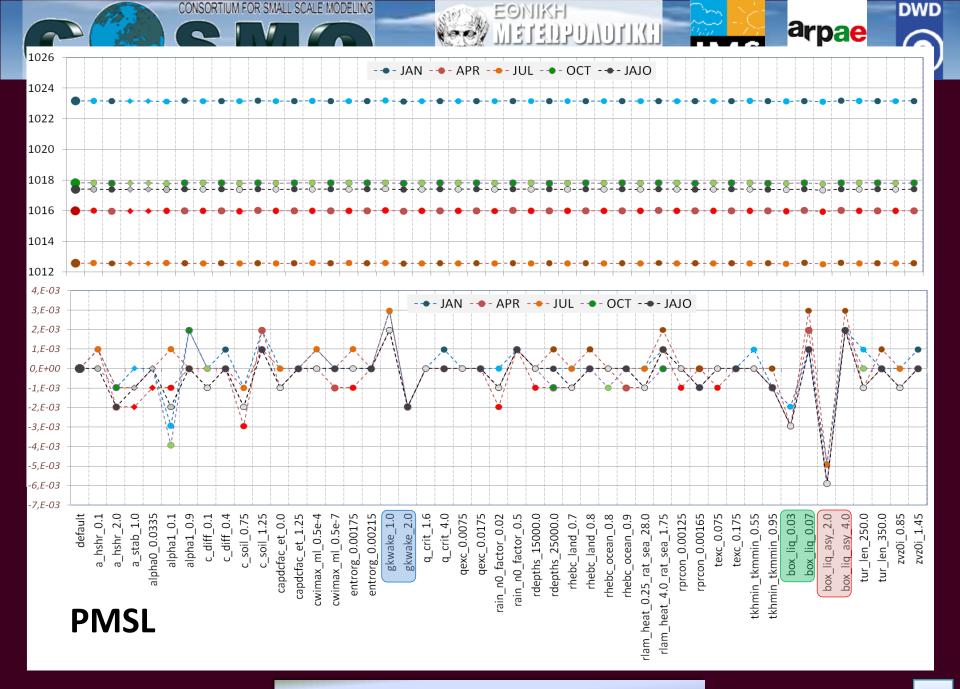


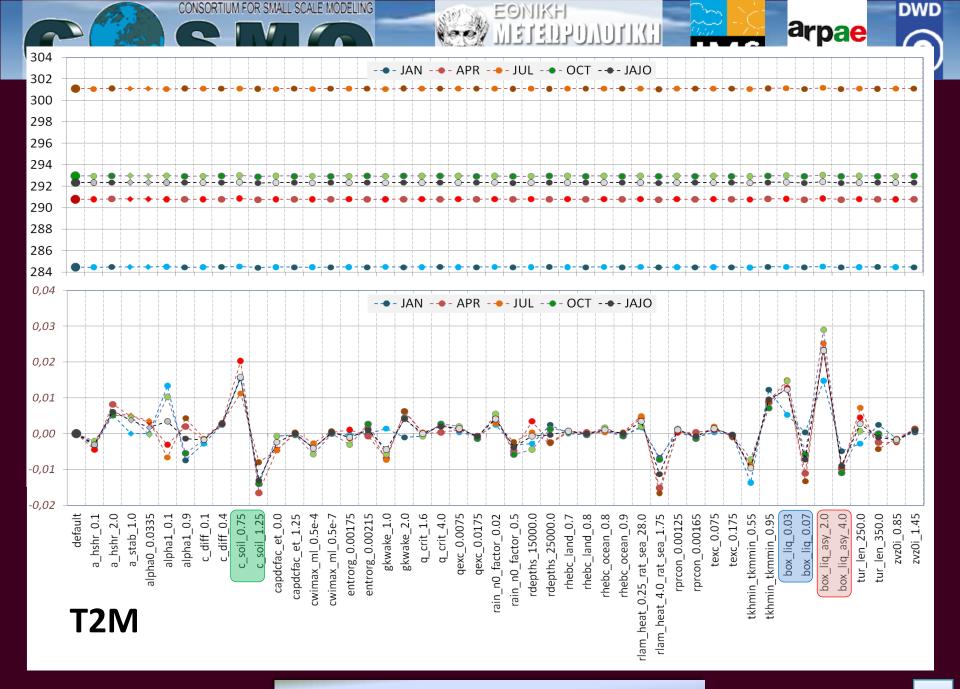


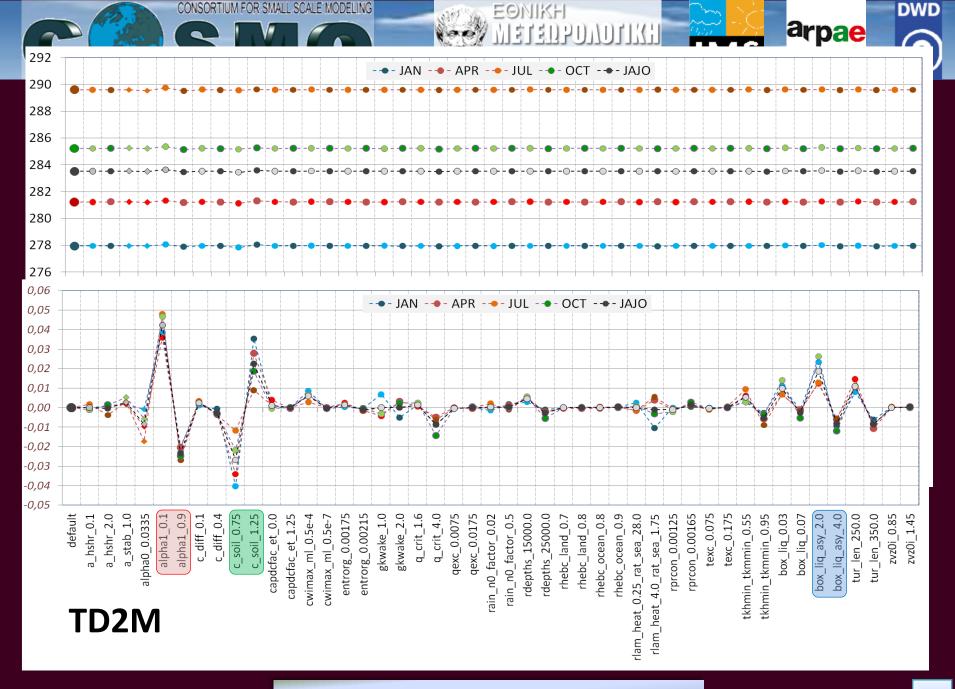


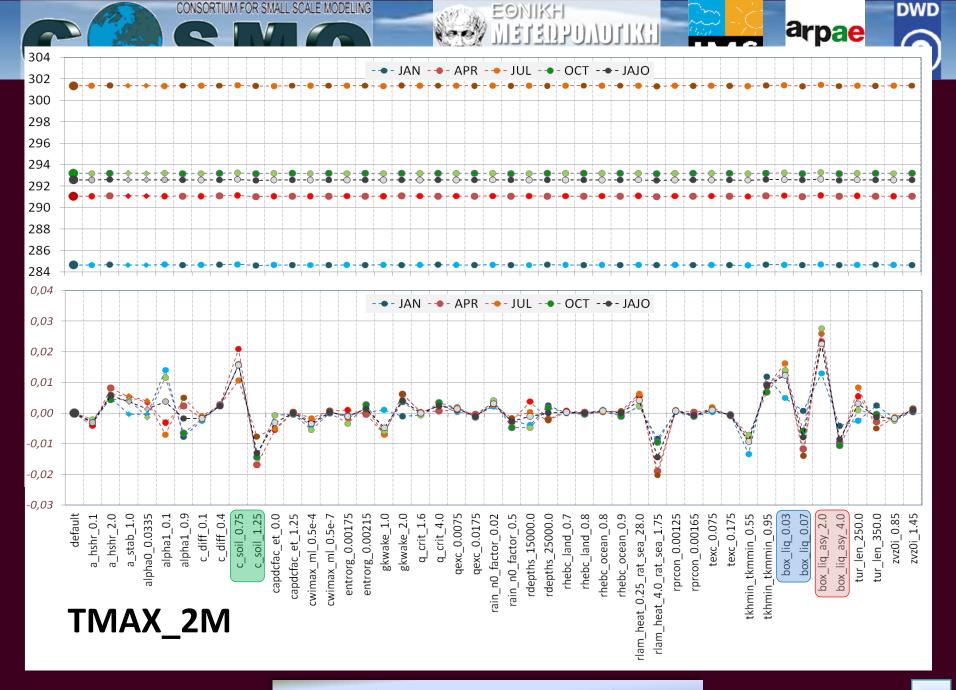


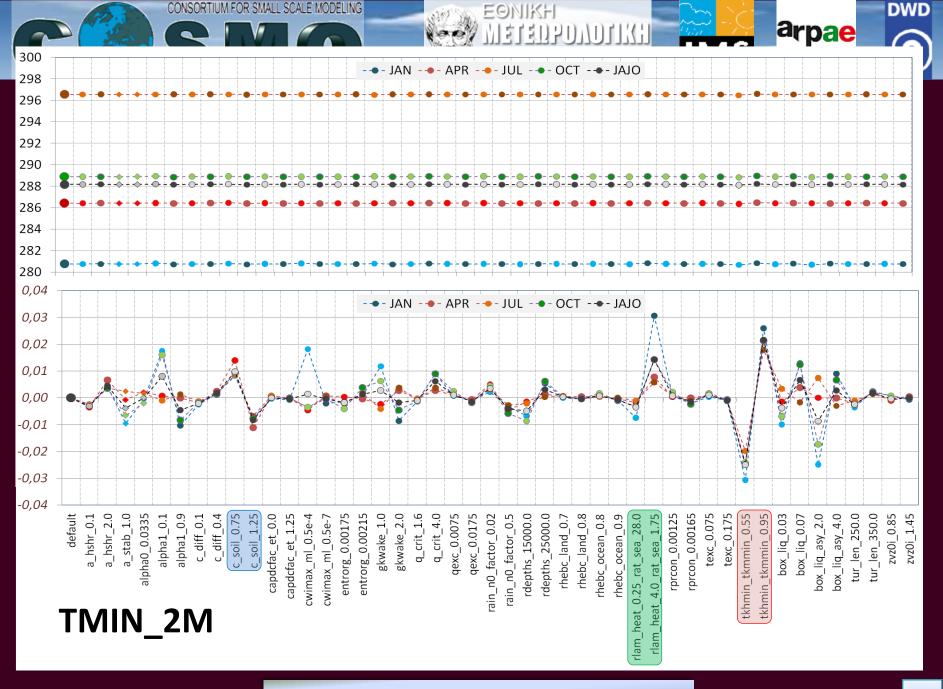


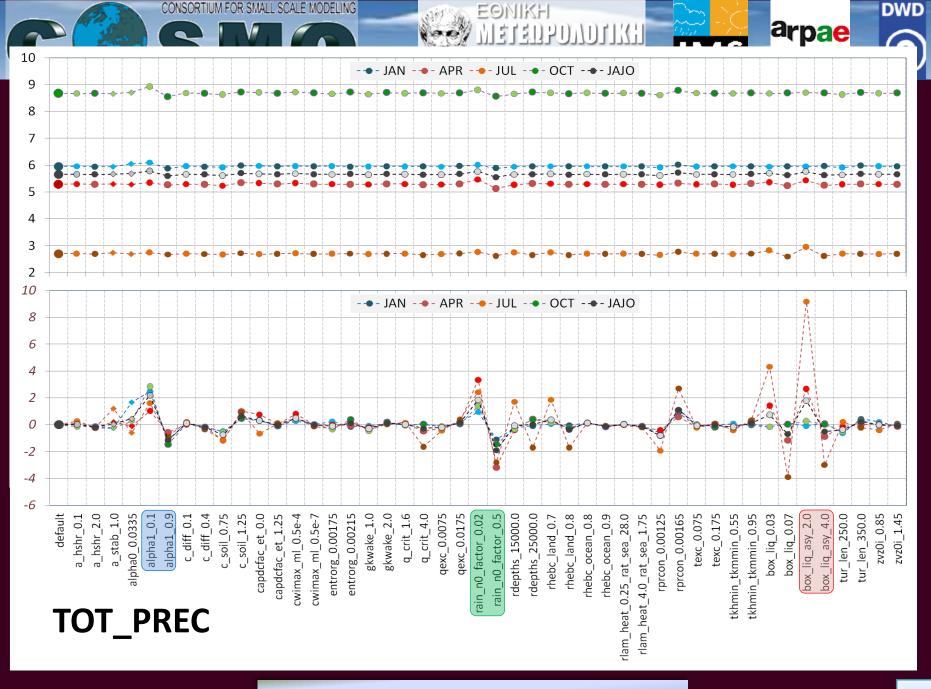


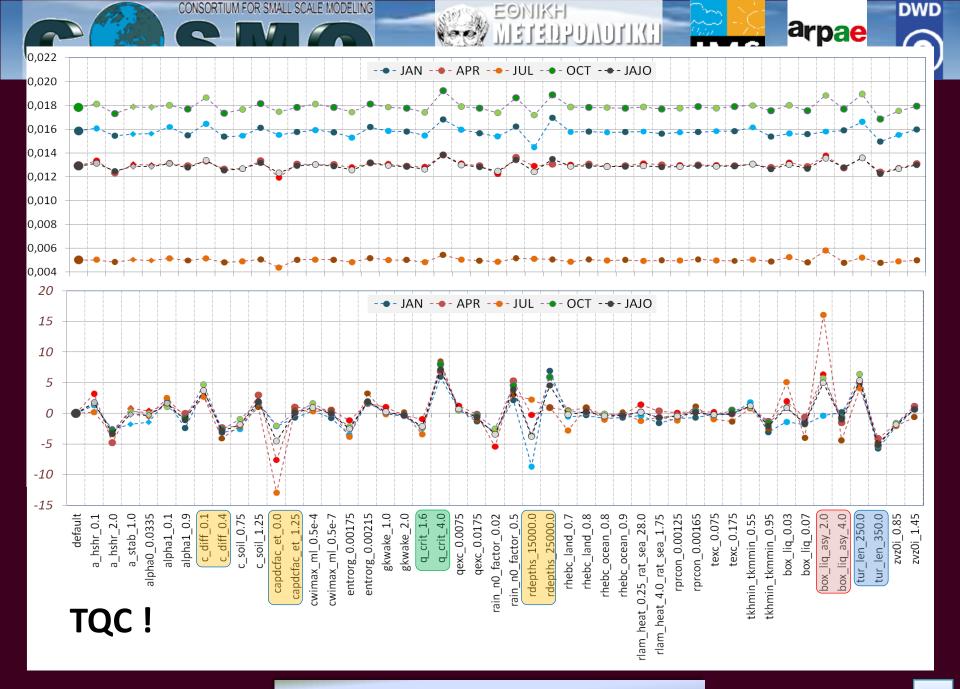


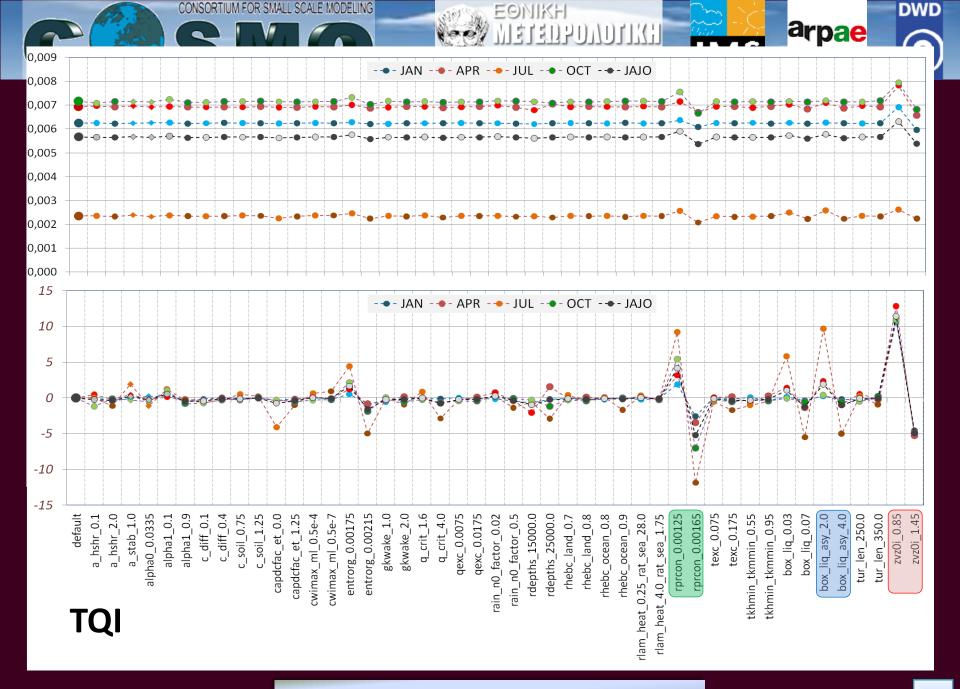


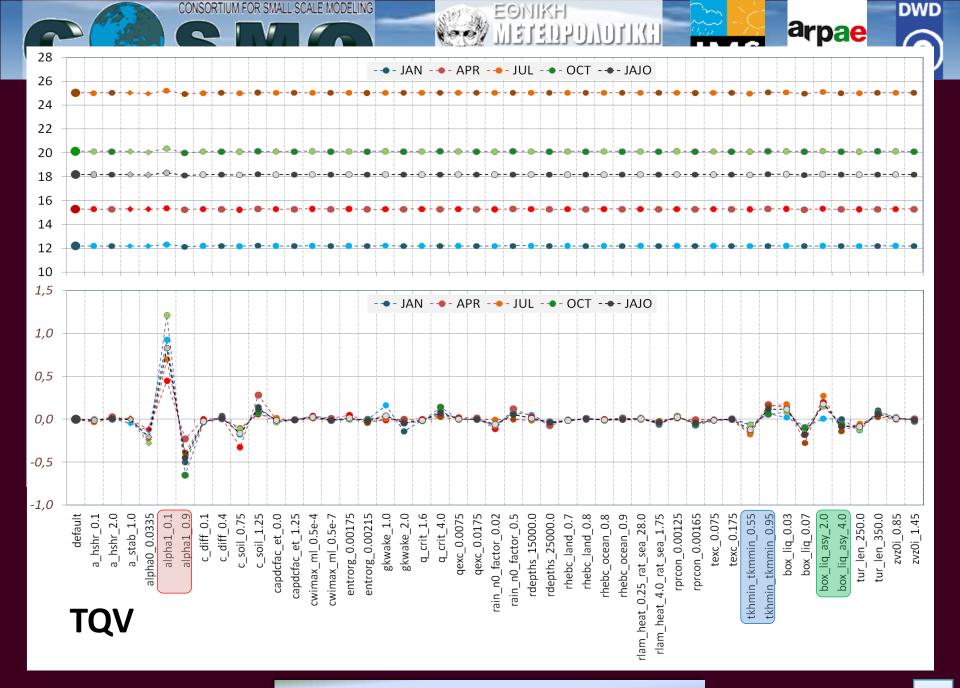


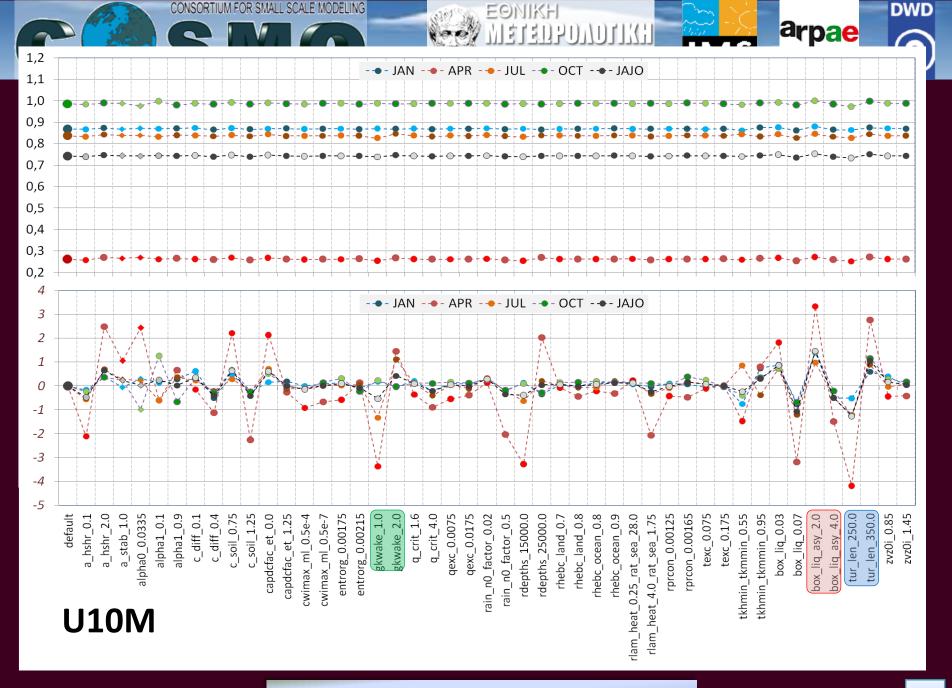


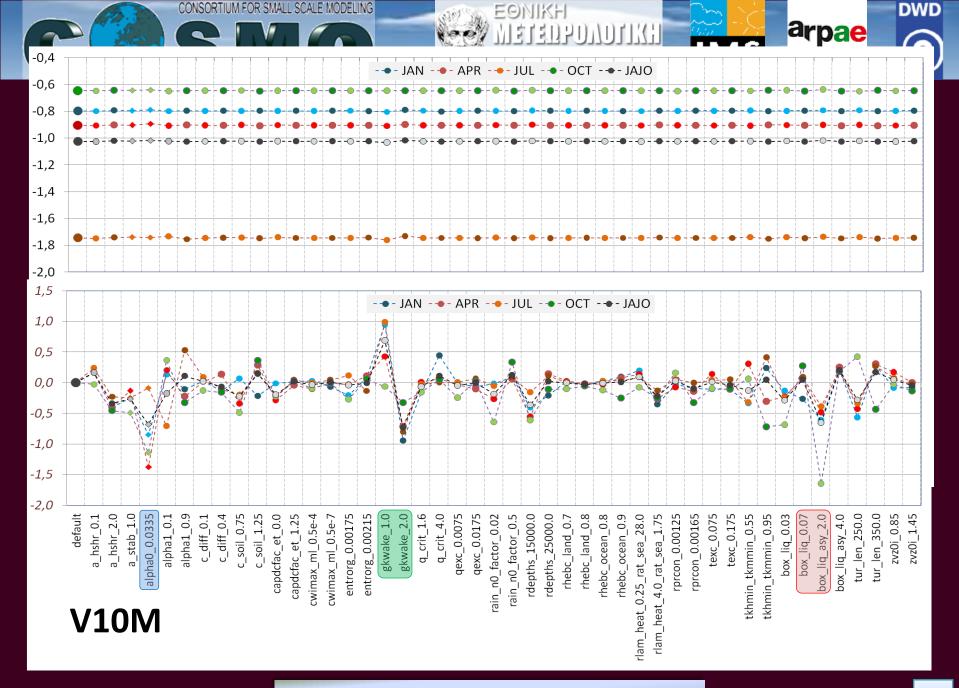














Most sensitive parameters for the considered fields gauged from red to blue

| | clch | clcl | clcm | clclt | gust_10m | pmsl | T2m | Td2m | Tmax_2m | Tmin_2m | Tot_prec | tqc | tqi | tqv | u10m | v10m |
|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|----------|------|-----|------|---------|---------|----------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| a_hshr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a_stab | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alpha0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alpha1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c_diff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c_soil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| capdcfac | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cwimax_ml | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| entrorg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gkwake | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| q_crit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| qexc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rain_n0_factor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rdepths | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rhebc_land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rhebc_ocean | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rlam_heat_rat_sea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rprcon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| texc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tkhmin_tkmmin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| box_liq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| box_liq_asy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tur_len | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zvz0i | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Most sensitive parameters for the fields for which direct observations exist

| | pmsl | T2m | Td2m | Tmax_2m | Tmin_2m | Tot_prec | u10m | v10m |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|---------|---------|----------|------|------|
| a_hshr | | | | | | | | |
| a_stab | | | | | | | | |
| alpha0 | | | | | | | | |
| alpha1 | | | | | | | | |
| c_diff | | | | | | | | |
| c_soil | | | | | | | | |
| capdcfac | | | | | | | | |
| cwimax_ml | | | | | | | | |
| entrorg | | | | | | | | |
| gkwake | | | | | | | | |
| q_crit | | | | | | | | |
| qexc | | | | | | | | |
| rain_n0_factor | | | | | | | | |
| rdepths | | | | | | | | |
| rhebc_land | | | | | | | | |
| rhebc_ocean | | | | | | | | |
| rlam_heat_rat_sea | | | | | | | | |
| rprcon | | | | | | | | |
| texc | | | | | | | | |
| tkhmin_tkmmin | | | | | | | | |
| box_liq | | | | | | | | |
| box_liq_asy | | | | | | | | |
| tur_len | | | | | | | | |
| zvz0i | | | | | | | | |



Most sensitive parameters for the "most standard" meteorological fields

| | T2m | Td2m | Tmax_2m | Tmin_2m | Tot_prec |
|-------------------|-----|------|---------|---------|----------|
| a_hshr | | | | | |
| a_stab | | | | | |
| alpha0 | | | | | |
| alpha1 | | | | | |
| c_diff | | | | | |
| c_soil | | | | | |
| capdcfac | | | | | |
| cwimax_ml | | | | | |
| entrorg | | | | | |
| gkwake | | | | | |
| q_crit | | | | | |
| qexc | | | | | |
| rain_n0_factor | | | | | |
| rdepths | | | | | |
| rhebc_land | | | | | |
| rhebc_ocean | | | | | |
| rlam_heat_rat_sea | | | | | |
| rprcon | | | | | |
| texc | | | | | |
| tkhmin_tkmmin | | | | | |
| box_liq | | | | | |
| box_liq_asy | | | | | |
| tur_len | | | | | |
| zvz0i | | | | | |



Recommended list of the parameters optimized and/or perturbed

| | T2m | Td2m | Tmax_2m | Tmin_2m | Tot_prec |
|-------------------|-----|------|---------|---------|----------|
| alpha1 | | | | | |
| c_soil | | | | | |
| rlam_heat_rat_sea | | | | | |
| tkhmin_tkmmin | | | | | |
| box_liq | | | | | |
| box_liq_asy | | | | | |
| tur_len | | | | | |



Conclusions and prospects:

- The impact for the minimum and maximum values for most of the parameters turned out to be important for the considered meteorological fields, in reference to their default values and to their seasonal dependence.
- The sensitivity was quite versatile justifying the choice to examine directly a very large number of parameters, probably one of the largest ever in a NWP model. However a set
 7-9 parameters looks like displaying distinguished sensitivity regarding standard meteorological fields i.e. T, TD, PRECI, PMSL and U10M.
- Due to the inclusion of a large and complicated marine area in the desired integration domain (i.e. the whole Mediterranean) for the proposed ICON-LEPS, the project is expected to provide significant and lasting advancements in the Mediterranean area.
- Over the work is in progress under the goal to extend the effort over the whole 2020 year (a frantic race due to the migration of ECMWF supercomputer system and equivalent of two centuries of model runs) as well as a subsequent comparison with observations.
- The advancement towards ICON-LEPS is expected to be a formidable operational but also research challenge for the years to come that might have also some impact model to ICON model overall.