

# EURRA 2D

AUGER Ludovic

SURFACE/SURFEX WORKSHOP

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**METEO FRANCE**  
Toujours un temps d'avance

# OUTLINE

- EURRA project :
  - Presentation
  - Interest
- Tools for EURRA available at Meteo-France :
  - Diagpack
  - Varpack
  - SIM



# EURRA

- Eurra is a project from EEA (European Environmental Agency) for a mesoscale reanalysis to provide Meteorological and climatological data.
- The project is not yet clearly defined nor funded.
- Requires to find a coordinator
- Historical background :
  - 1995-2002 : ERA-40 reanalysis much used for climate and environmental research
  - EU wants more public mesoscale weather data available, ECMWF suggests EEA to fund EURRA program.
  - 2005 EEA and different partners started to reflect about requirements for a mesoscale analysis.



# EEA requirements for EURRA

- Data needs by EEA :
  - Low-level wind
  - T2m, Hu2m
  - Clouds
  - rr, rr24 from radar data + rain gauges.
  - Soil humidity/temperature/runoff
  - Ground snow
  - ...
- System for analysis, 3dvar/4dvar/OI ? => depending on the parameter
- Grid size for the analysis :
  - 10 km for the first reanalysis
  - Downscaling to 2km later



# Interest for the ALADIN/HIRLAM community

- Climate change studies
- Nowcasting applications
- Use of more elaborated data inside NWP systems (ex : bogus)
- Link with surface analysis
- More resources by joining forces with the climate and nowcasting communities



# Diagnostic tools for mesoscale analysis in Meteo-France

- SIM : daily analysis providing surface parameters
- Diagpack : based on OI algorithm, adapted for screen level diagnostics
- Varpack : similar to diagpack with 3dvar algorithm



# Varpack

- Diagnostic analysis based on variational method : minimization of a cost function
- Cost function :

$$\delta x^t B^{-1} \delta x^t + (H\delta x - y)^t R^{-1} (H\delta x - y)$$

- Algorithm similar to our 3-dvar system for LAM model ALADIN
- Minor changes :
  - screen-level observation operators
  - B matrix (2 more levels)



# Varpack versus Diagpack

- **Advantages :**
  - possibility to use more observations (satellite)=> better upper-air
  - Analysis benefits improvement of 3dvar system (multivariate aspect)
- **Drawback :** more expensive (x4 computational time on the same domain)

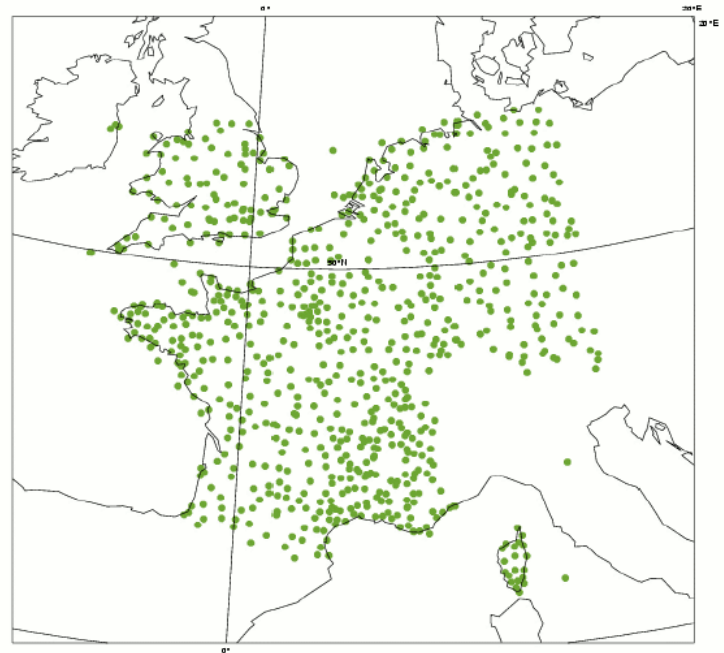




# Varpack Observations

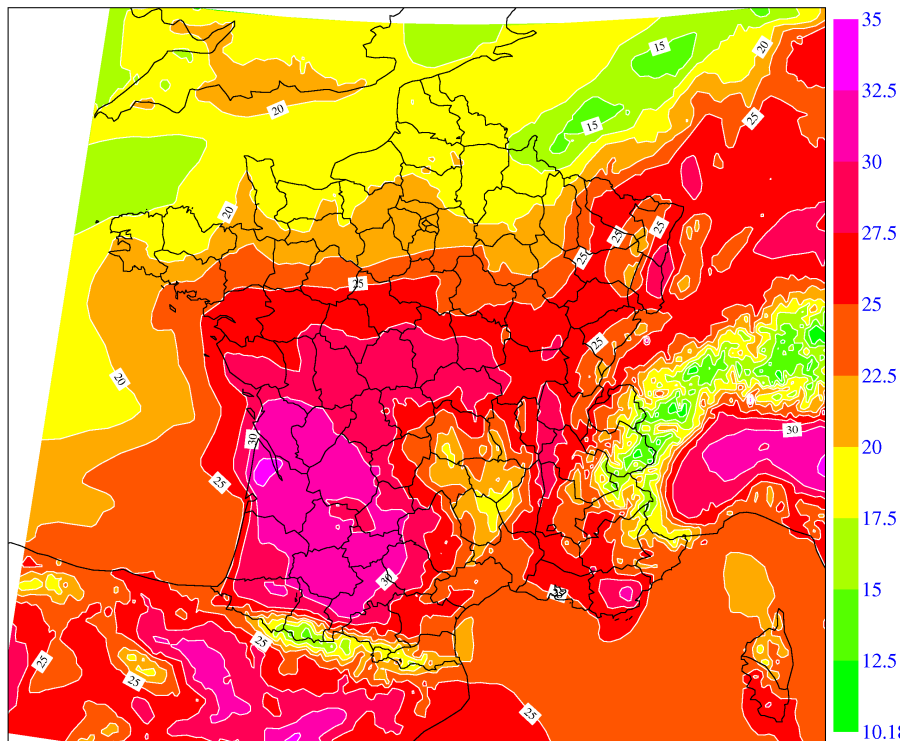
- SYNOP observation (T2m, Hu2m)
  - TEMP
  - AIREP
  - Satellite radiances (SEVIRI,NOAA...)
- } Same as diagpack

T2m+Hu2m observations

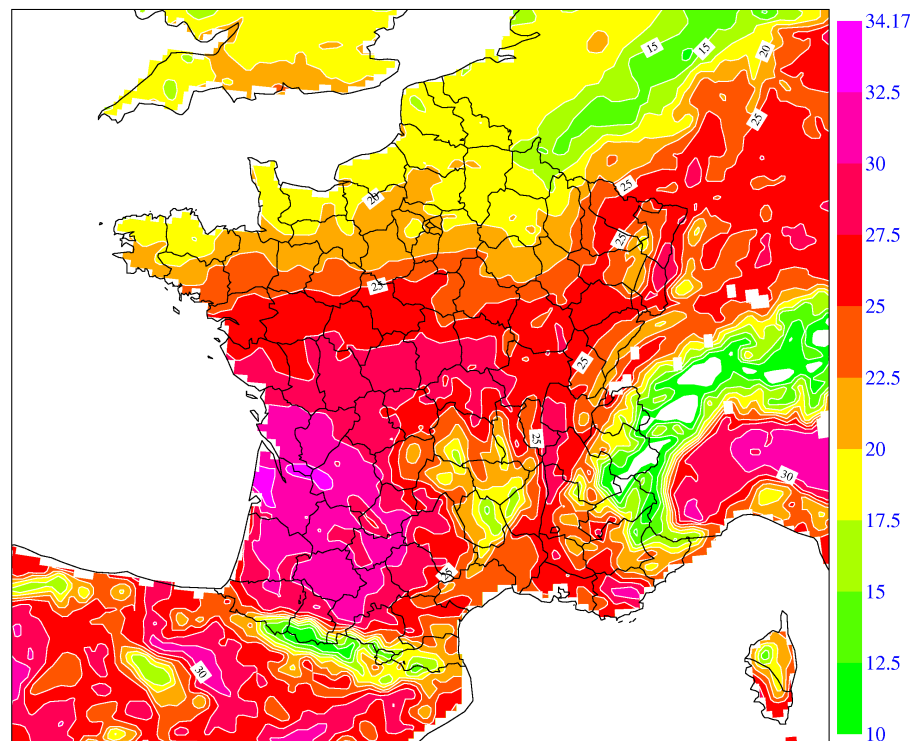


# Varpack/Diagpack T2m

07/10/2006, 15H00 UTC



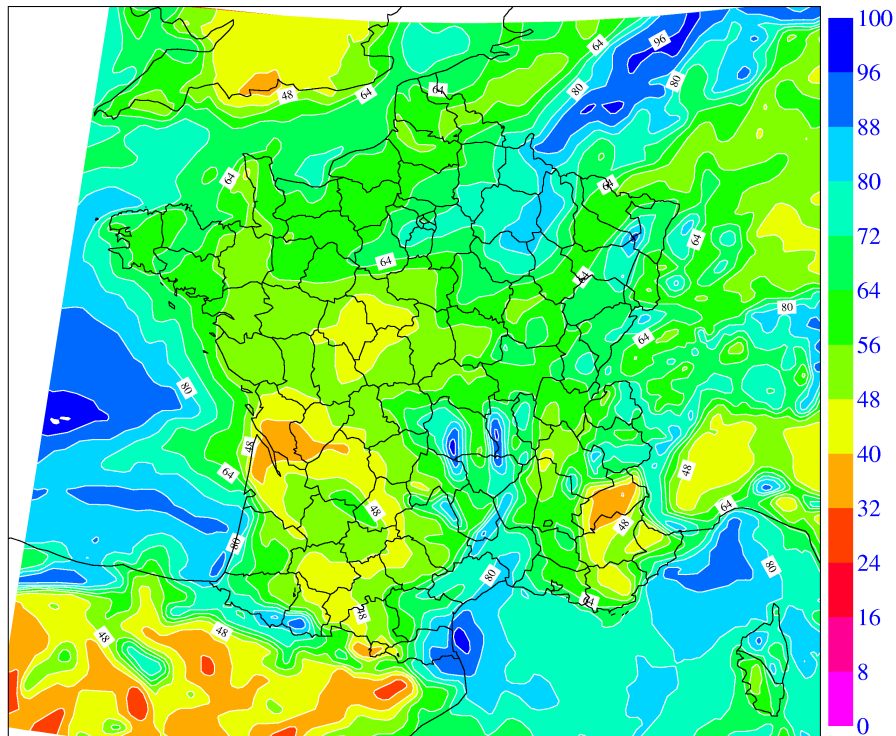
Varpack



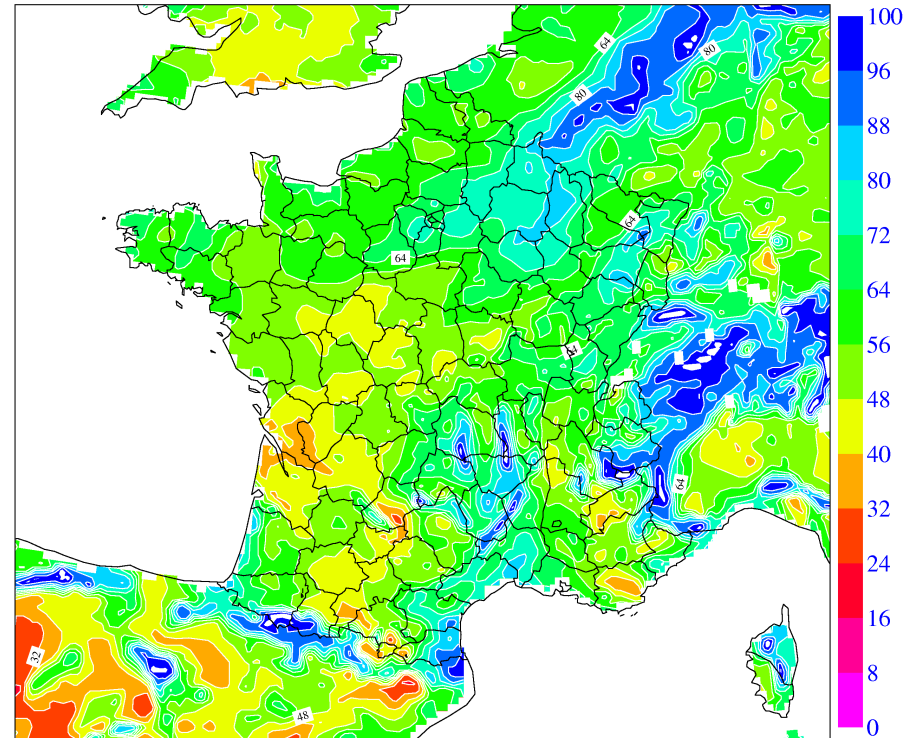
Diagpack



# Varpack/Diagpack Hu2m, 07/10/2006, 15H00 UTC



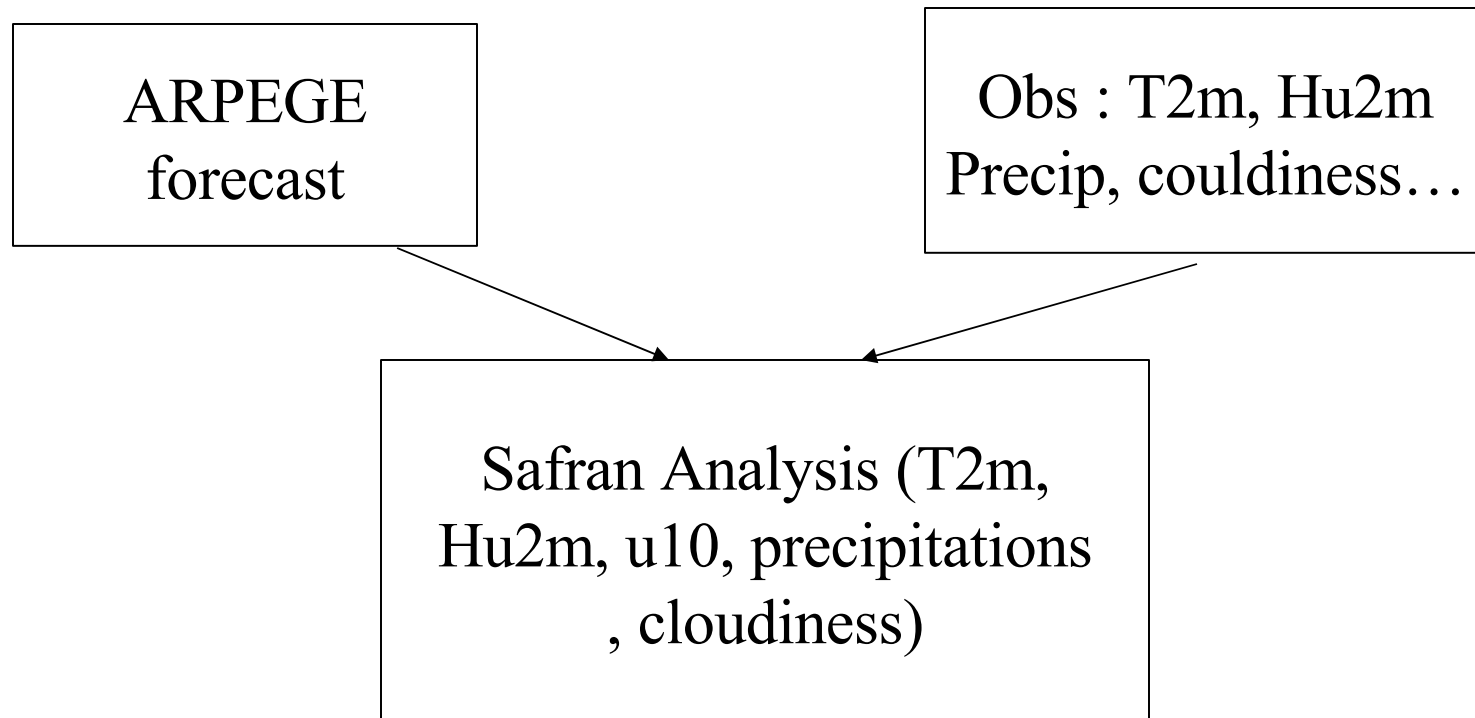
Varpack



Diagpack

# SAFRAN-ISBA-MODCOU Analysis

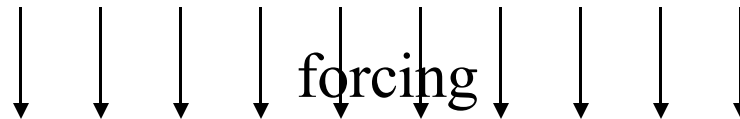
## Stage I : SAFRAN ANALYSIS



# SAFRAN-ISBA-MODCOU Analysis

## Stage II : ISBA RUN

Safran Analysis (T2m,  
Hu2m, u10, precipitations  
, cloudiness



ISBA model



- ISBA model gives ground water content
- Information used by hydrologic model MODCOU

# Initialization of $W_p$ with SIM

- Deep Water content from SIM interesting to use
- We use the soil wetness index (SWI) (under our latitudes humidity fluxes are mainly due to transpiration).

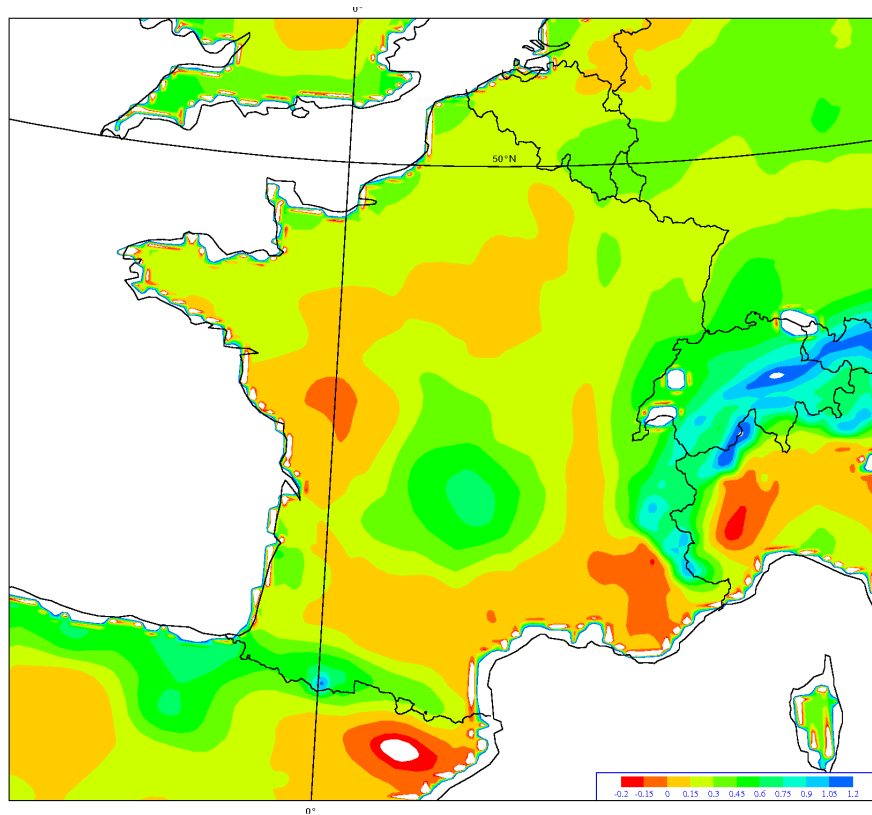
$$SWI = \frac{W - W_{wilt}}{W_{fc} - W_{wilt}}$$

- Wilting point and field capacity depends on ground parameters.

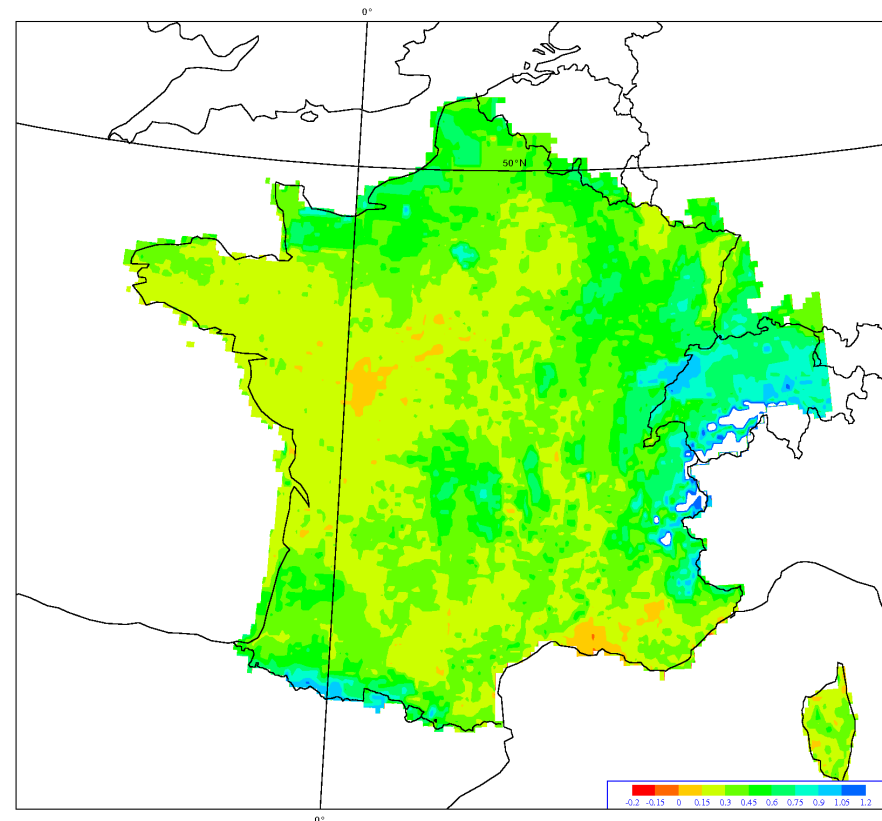


# SWI for aladin/SIM

01/07/2006 at 06H00 UTC



ALADIN



SIM

Thank you for your attention...

