



The operational NORLAMEPS system at Met.no

HIRLAM/ALADIN ASM
Brussels 08.04.2008

Trygve Aspelien

Contributions from:

Dag Bjørge, John Bjørnar Bremnes, Inger-
Lise Frogner, Hilde Haakenstad, Trond
Iversen, Marit Helene Jensen & Ole Vignes.



Overview

- Motivation
- The NORLAMEPS system
- Verification of system after latest upgrades
- Case study I: Downscaling of an extreme event
- Case study II: Polar lav detection by the help of EPS
- Summary



Motivation:

- By knowing the initial state of the atmosphere -> all future states can be prognosed. (Bjerknes, 1911)
- The correct initial will never be fully known. Additionally: The models will always have deficiencies (E.g. inconclusive physics, not resolved scales etc.)

Result -> Chaos

- Conclusion:
The atmosphere is not a fully deterministic system!
An Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) is needed to estimate the predictability of the atmospheric system.



NORLAMEPS

- Consists of two components:
 - Targeted EPS (TEPS)
 - Limited Area Model EPS (LAMEPS)
- NORLAMEPS = Combination of TEPS & LAMEPS.
 - A simple “multi” model, multi initial condition ensemble
 - 42 ensemble members [2 times (20 + control)]



TEPS – Targeted Ensemble Prediction System

- TEPS is a dedicated version of ECMWF **EPS**.
 - 20 + 1 ensemble members, as opposed to 50 + 1 for EPS
 - Target-area is Northern Europe and adjacent sea areas, as opposed to NH north of 30° N for EPS
 - TEPS runs at 12 UTC every day
 - Forecast length is +72h
- SV computation with T42 and 48h optimisation time
- Using ECMWF model IFS with resolution of T399L62 (~50km) for forward integration.
- The EPS/TEPS model has been considerably updated. The last update was on 6. November 2007. This update includes significant changes to the model physics, including convection schemes, with a beneficial increase in model activity. Due to the increased activity, the initial perturbation amplitude for EPS was reduced by 30%. For TEPS the reduction was set to 50%.



LAMEPS – Limited Area Model Ensemble Prediction System

- HIRLAM in ensemble set-up (7.1.4)
- Running operational since 13. February 2008
- Resolution: 12 km (0.108°), 60 vertical levels.
- 20 members + control
 - Control based on Norwegian HIRLAM-analysis (12 km resolution)
 - 20 initial and lateral boundary conditions from TEPS.
 - Lateral boundary conditions every 3 hour.
- Runs at 06 & 18 UTC every day.
 - 6 & 18 hours time lag from TEPS
 - Forecast length is 48 & 60h
- Now: Alternating between STRACO & KF (even/odd member)
(NB! Effect not accounted for in the following figures!)

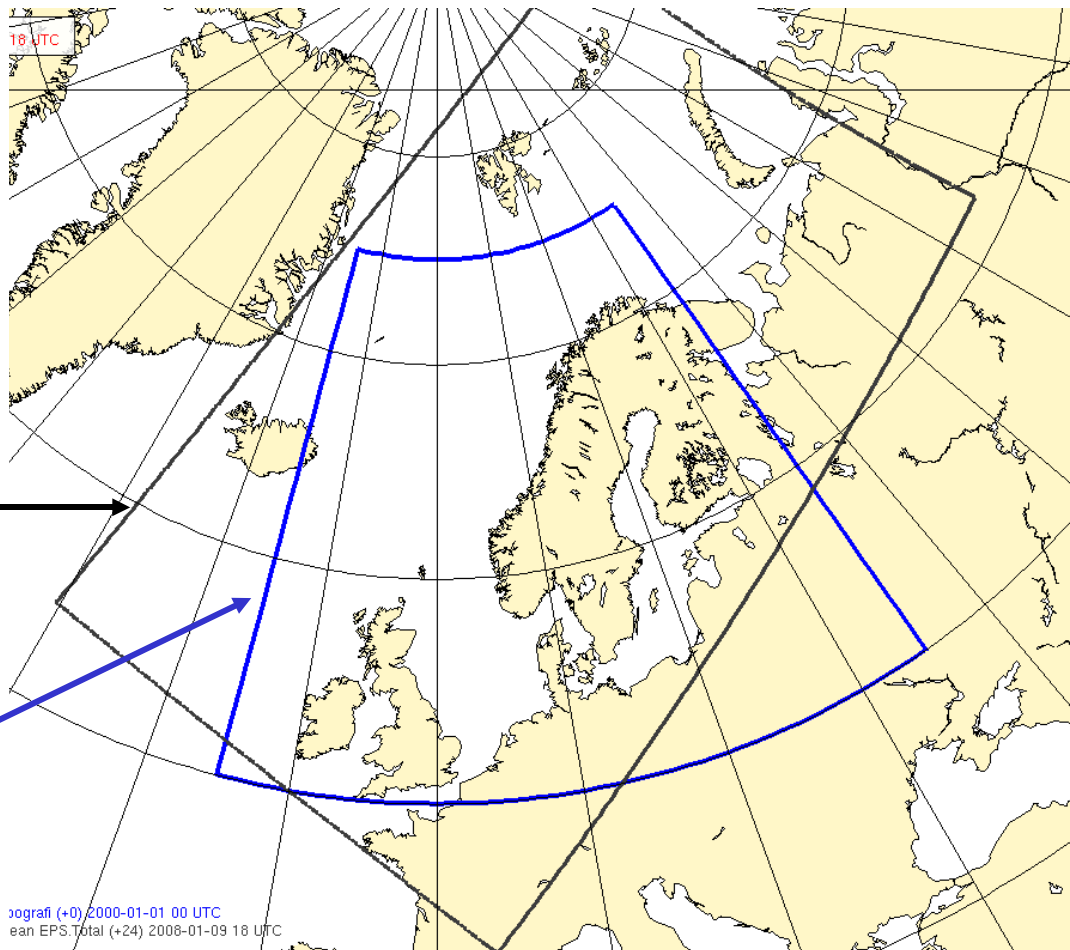
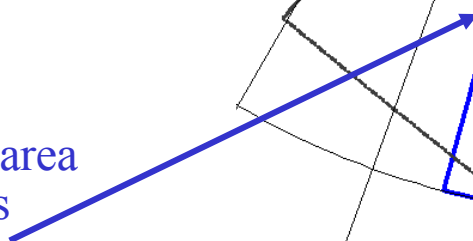


Areas presently used

Integration area
LAMEPS

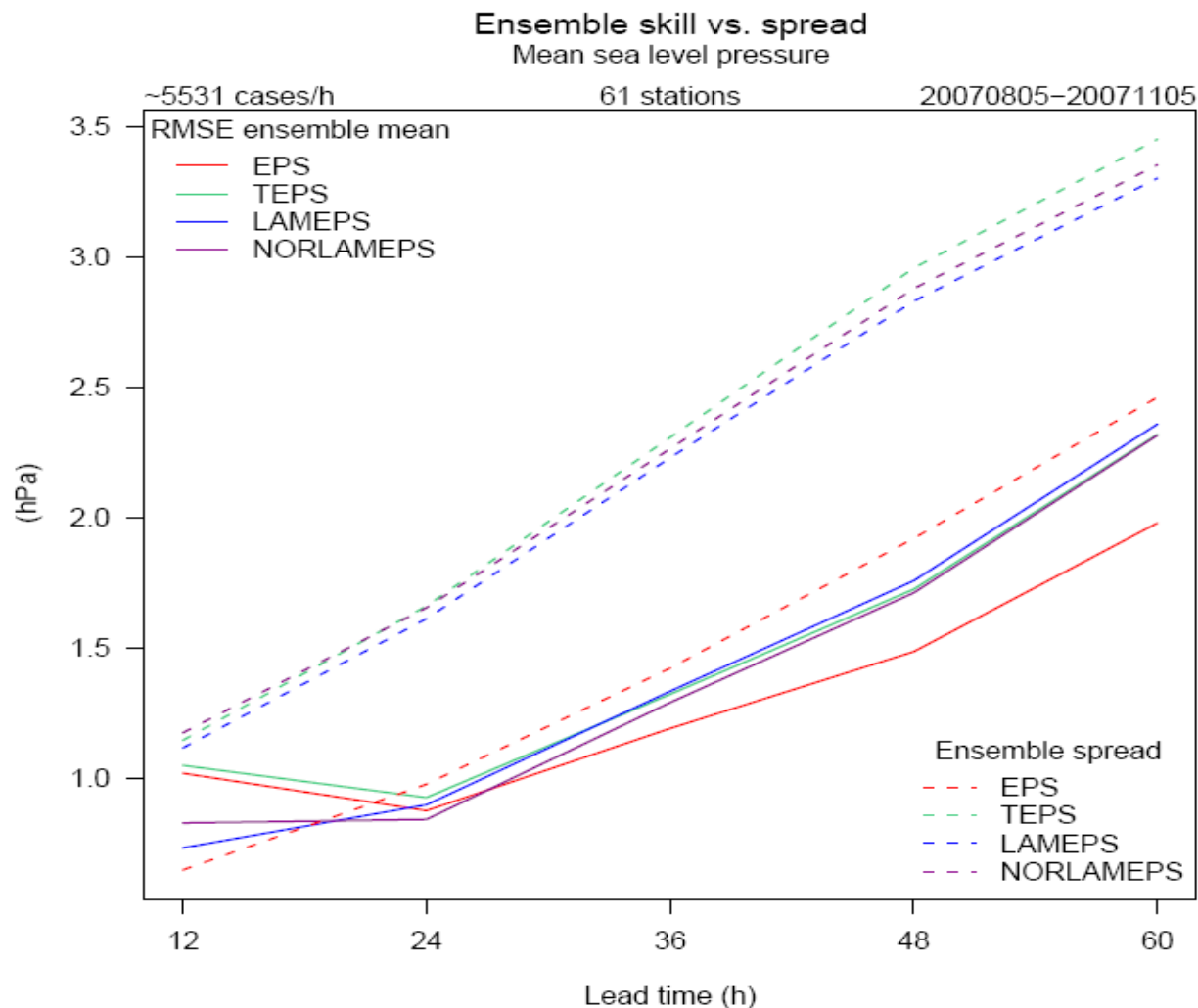


Target area
for SVs





Verification of NORLAMEPS (I)



Before upgrading
TEPS/LAMEPS

61 european
stations:

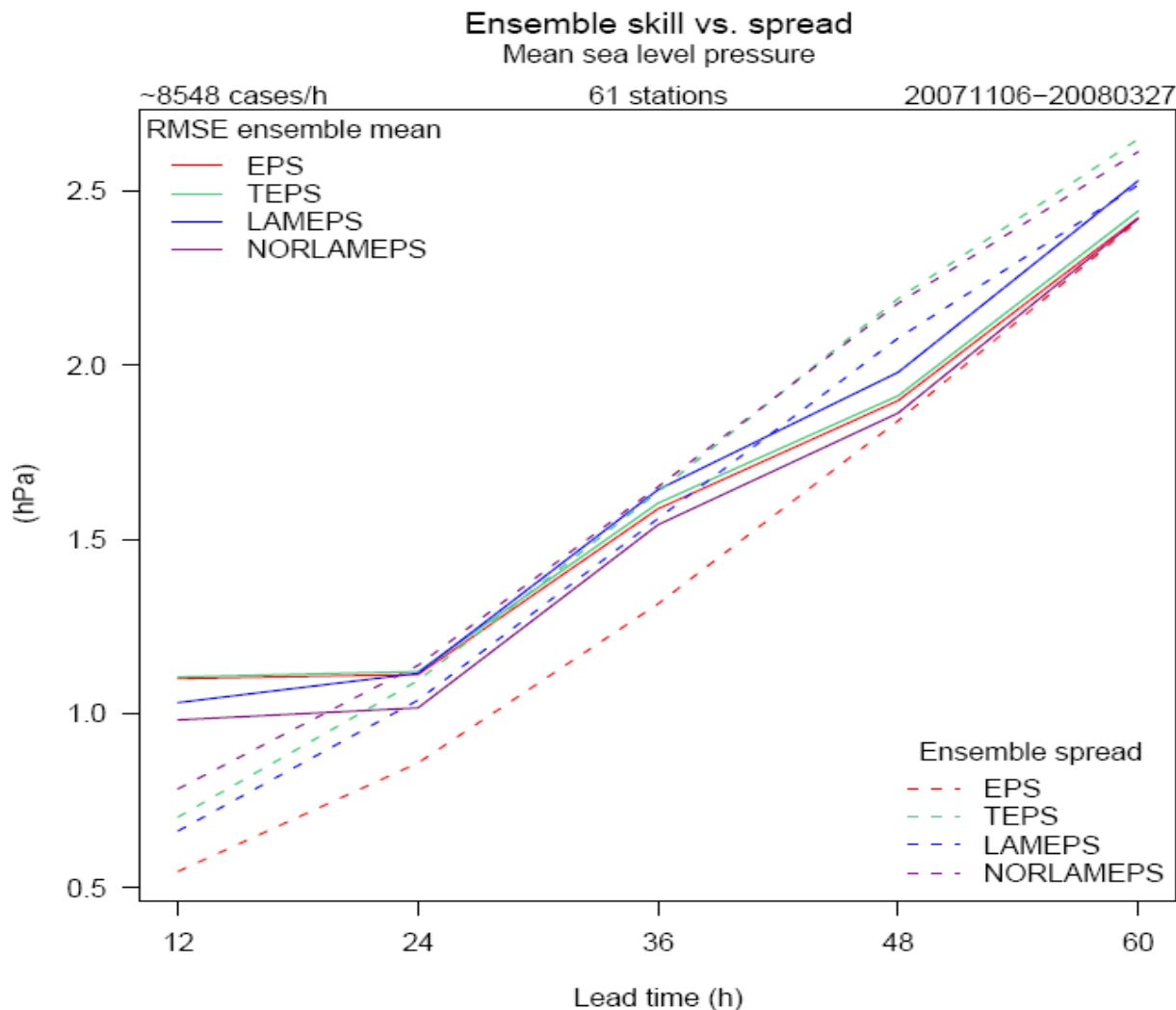
Ensemble spread

vs.

RMSE ensemble
mean



Verification of NORLAMEPS (I)



After upgrading
TEPS /LAMEPS

61 european
stations:

Ensemble spread

vs.

RMSE ensemble
mean



Verification (II)

- Precipitation:
 - Better for medium amounts and better scores further into the prognosis.
 - $rr > 1 \text{ mm}$
 - Underestimates the large amounts.
 - Still problematic to correctly forecast dry conditions.
- Wind
 - In general a good improvement.
 - Was already fairly good forecasted.



Verification(III)

ROC area for different thresholds of wind 24 hours into the forecast.

EPS:

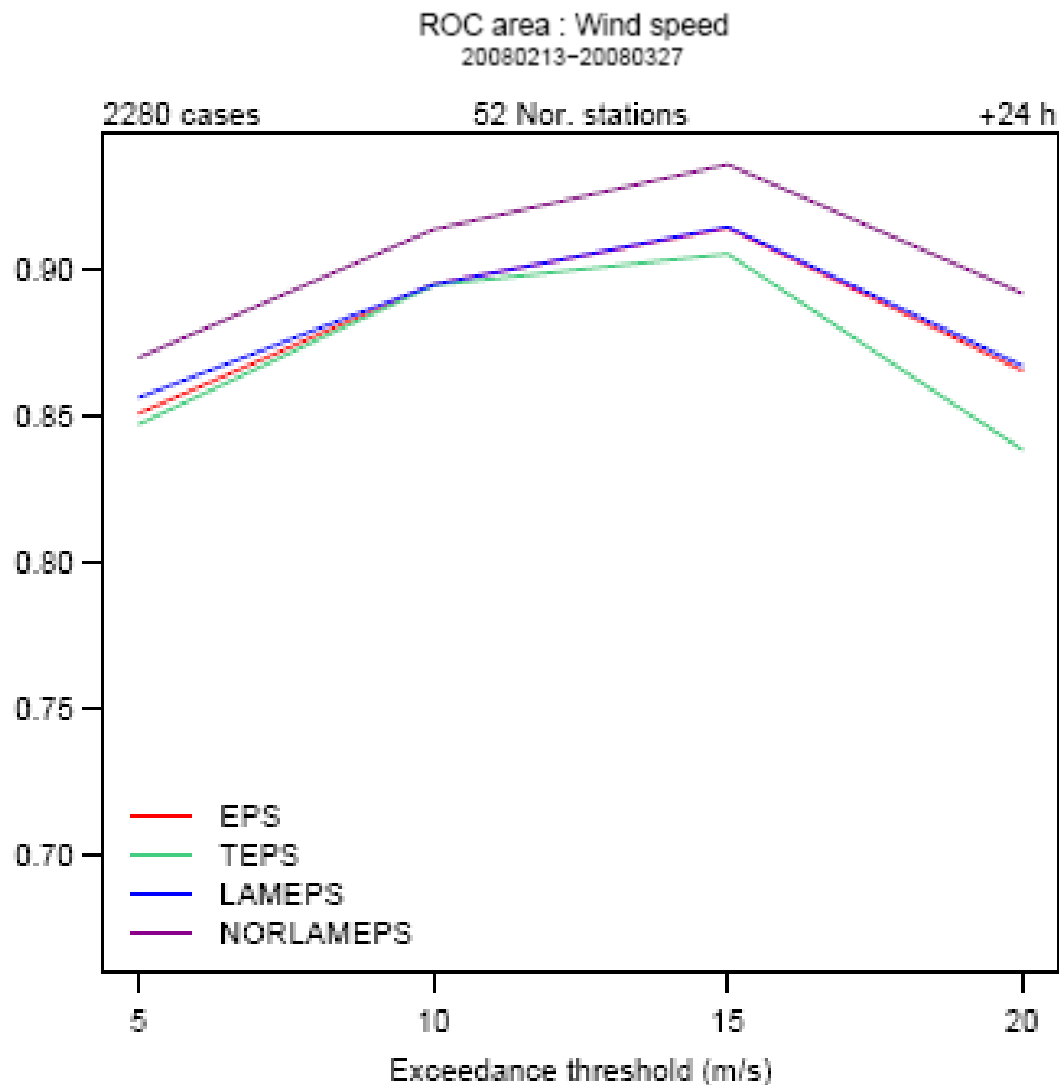
50 + 1 members

NORLAMEPS:

40 + 2 members

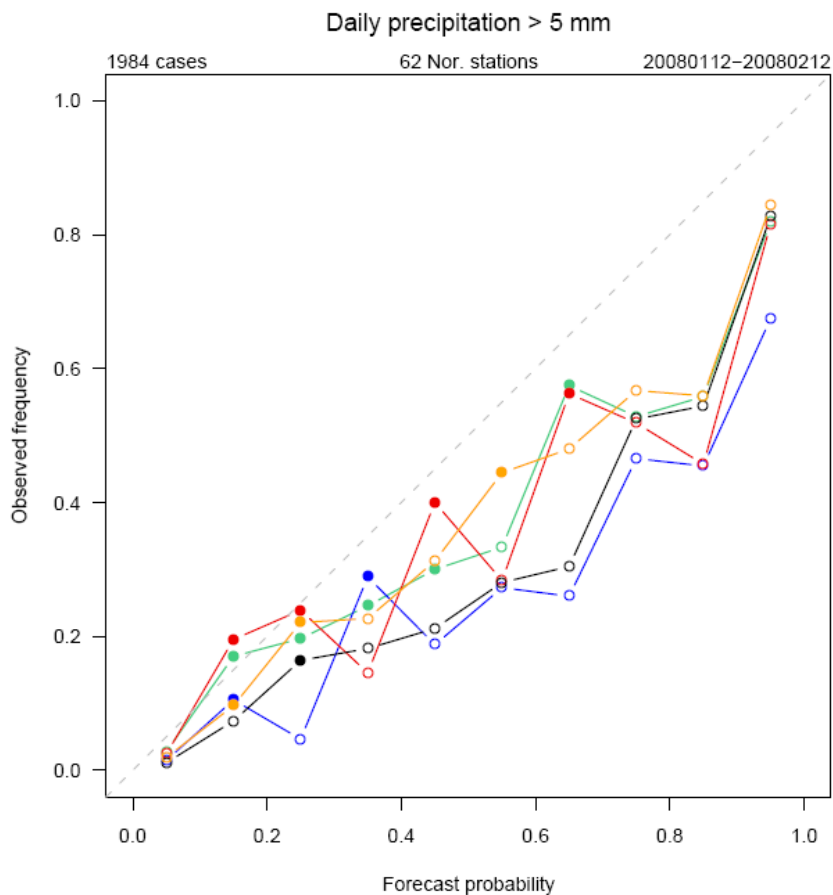
TEPS & LAMEPS:

20 + 1 members





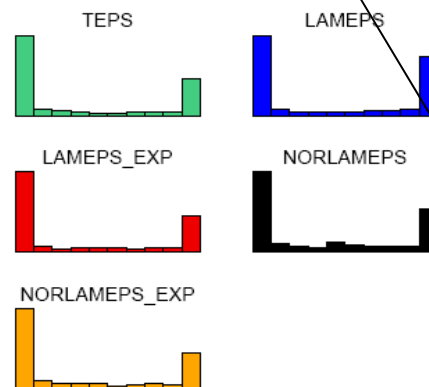
Effect of upgrading LAMEPS



— TEPS 12+42 UTC
 — LAMEPS 12+42 UTC
 — LAMEPS_EXP 18+36 UTC
 — NORLAMEPS 18+36 UTC
 — NORLAMEPS_EXP 12+42 UTC

● well calibrated
 ○ not calibrated

	BS	BSS	ROC
TEPS	0.106	43.5	0.926
LAMEPS	0.166	11.4	0.9
LAMEPS_EXP	0.114	39.1	0.924
NORLAMEPS	0.117	37.6	0.932
NORLAMEPS_EXP	0.101	45.7	0.936



LAMEPS:

- 20 km res.
- Hirlam 6.4.2
- 6 hr. LBC

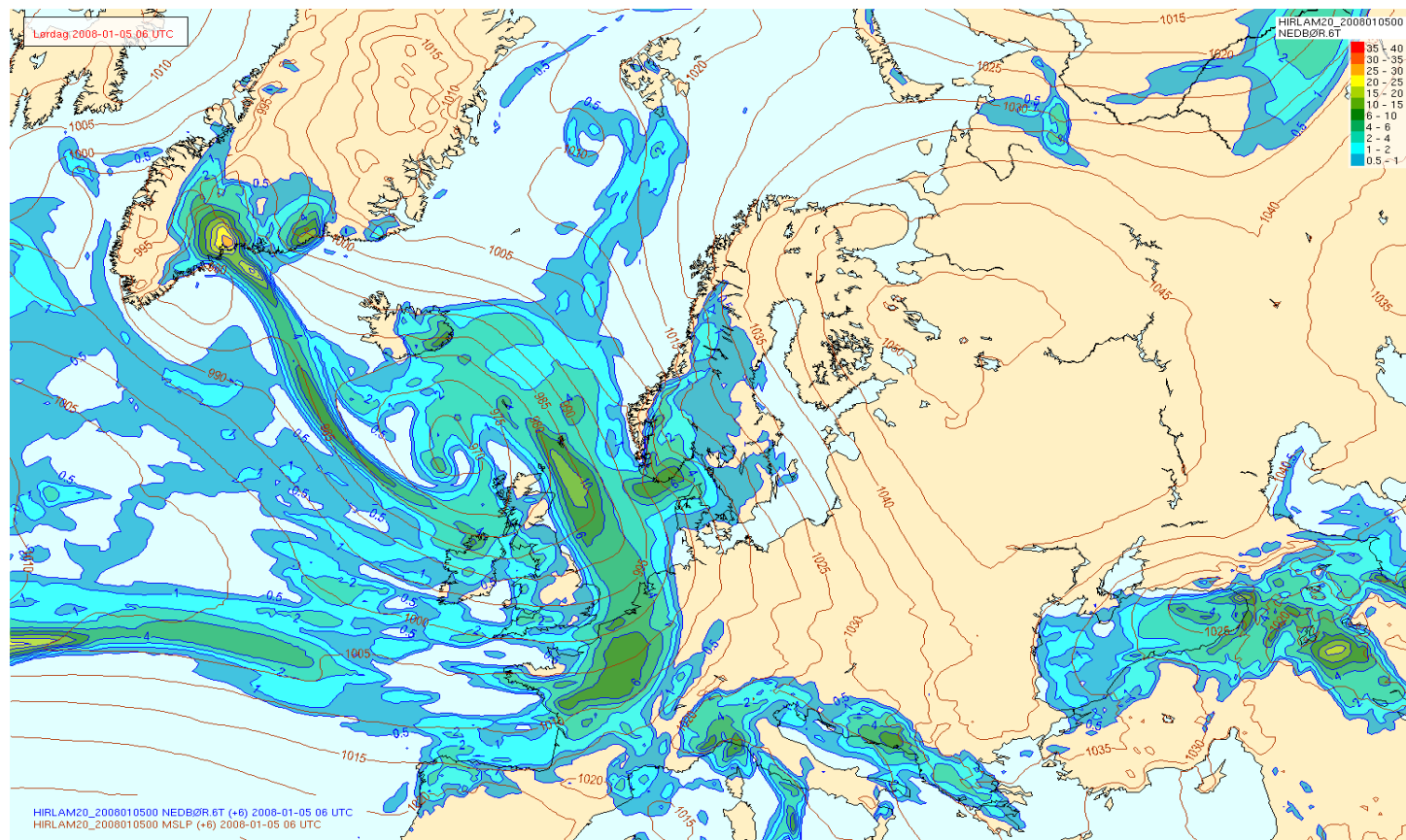
LAMEPS_EXP:

- 12 km res.
- Hirlam 7.1.4
- 3 hr. LBC

Brier Skill Score



Case study I: Extreme weather event 04-05.01.2008



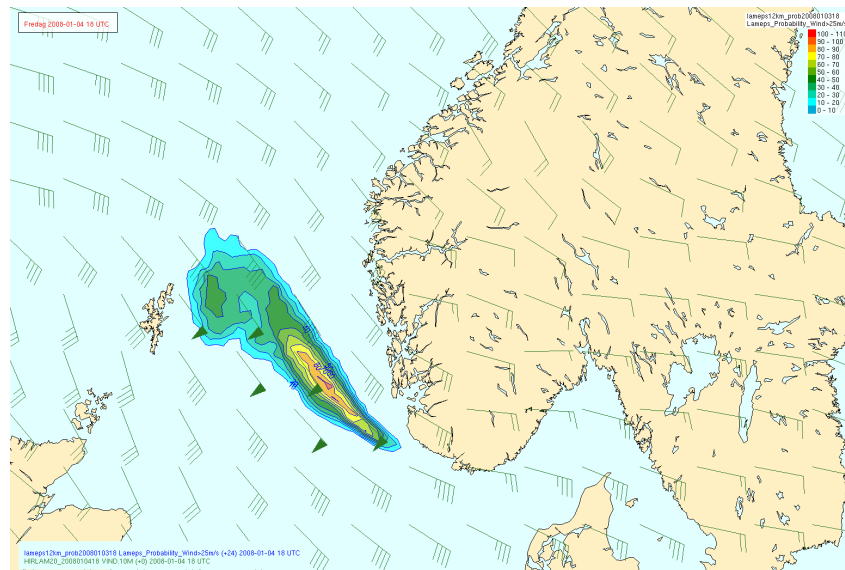
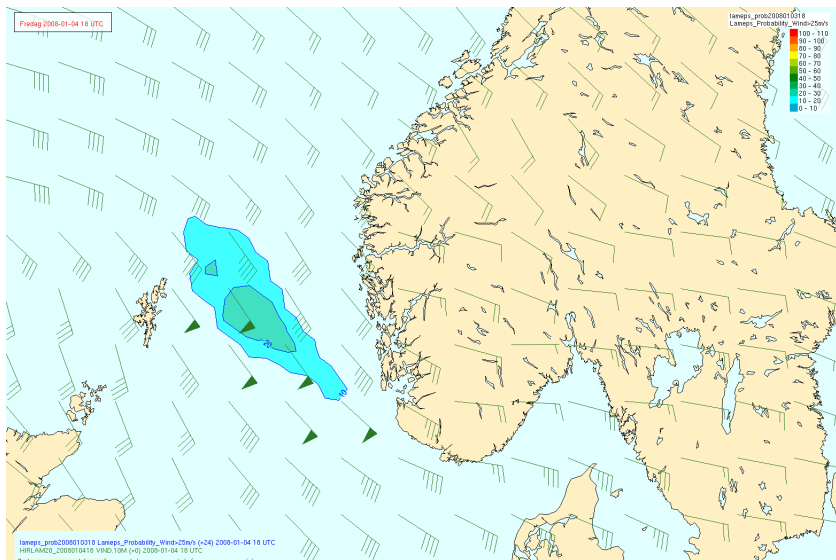
Strong winds, later heavy amounts of precipitation (1m/24hr of snow in Southern parts of Norway).



Probability of wind > 25 m/s

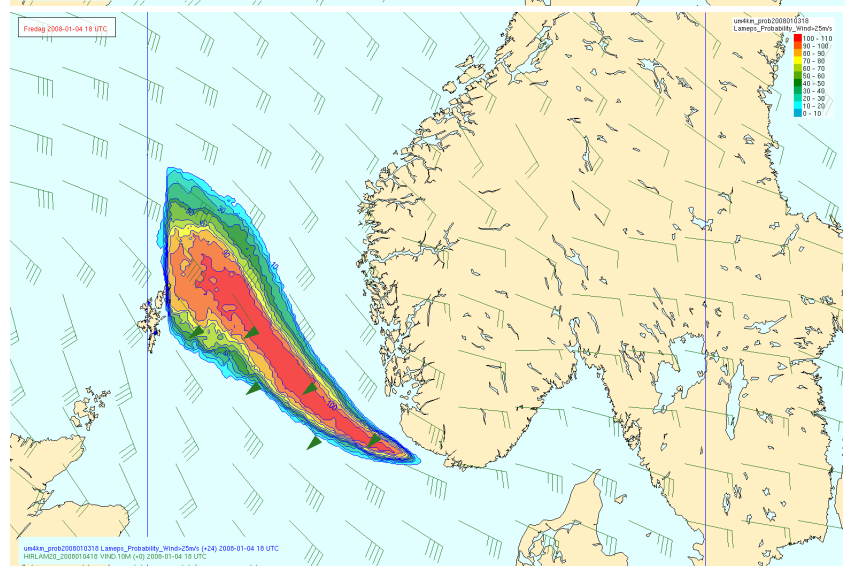
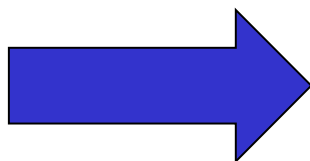
20 km LAMEPS

12 km LAMEPS



Downscaled to 4 km
resolution.

(Unified Model)





Case study II:

04.03.2008: Polar low in the Norwegian Sea



Photo: Gudmund Dalsbø

During IPY-THORPEX measurements campaign!!!



Polar Low (On the Inside....)

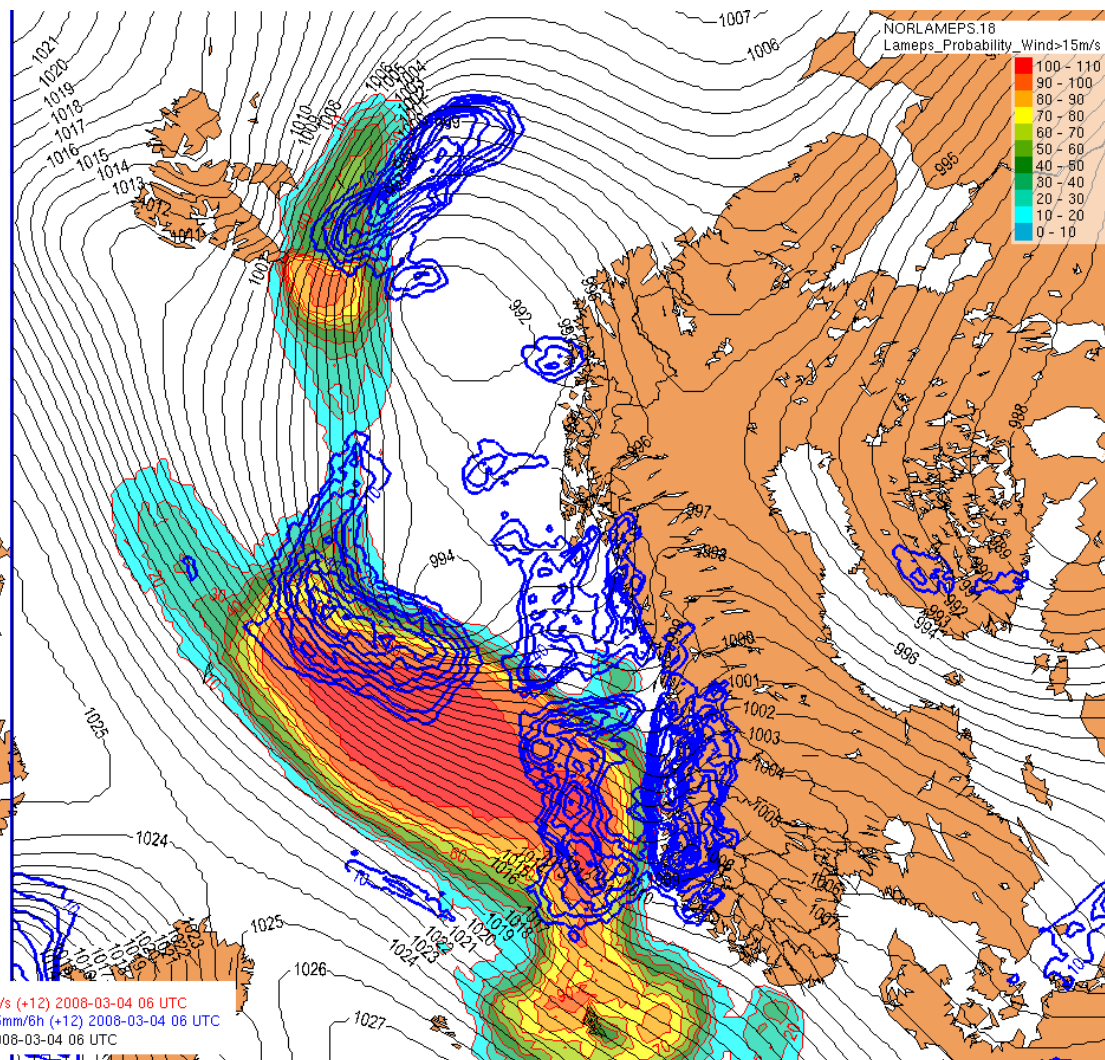


Photo: Erik Kolstad



Polar Low (Inside NORLAMEPS....)

Tirsdag 2008-03-04 06 UTC



LEGEND:

Black lines:

Mslp of
Ensemble
mean

Colour field:
Wind > 15m/s

Thick Blue:
Precip >
2.5mm/6hr



Summary

- An EPS system can estimate the predictability of the atmospheric system.
 - Good demonstration in IPY-THORPEX when it was used for the measurement campaign.
- NORLAMEPS has experienced a great improvement in the past half a year.
- An increased resolution of the atmospheric models improve the results for the shown case studies.
- Still expensive on computing time.