

# Lake Parameterization in HIRLAM

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# needs for a lake parameterization

- in some regions lakes may cover the significant part of the territory
- lakes affect surface fluxes
- ice covered/ ice free surface different physics
- SST analysis technology may lead to errors for lakes

### contents

- lake model FLake
- coupling with RCA previous results
- issues:external data lake databasecold start data
- first results for HIRLAM



# lake model FLake (author D. Mironov, DWD)

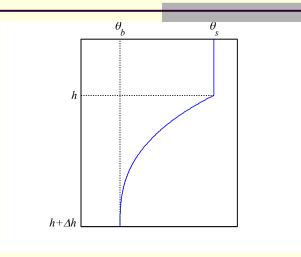
### Lake model should

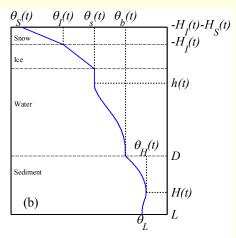
be computationally cheap, incorporate most of essential physics, not need tuning for the specific lake, need minimum of specific lake parameters

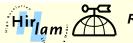
### Lake model FLake

based on two-layer parametric representation of the temperature profile and self-simularity concept

 $\theta_s(t)$  — mixed layer temperature h(t) — mixed layer depth  $\theta_b(t)$ , —bottom temperature  $D=h+\Delta h$  — lake depth.







# to represent temperature profile shape-function and shape-factor are used

$$\theta = \begin{cases} \theta_s, & 0 \le z \le h \\ \theta_s - (\theta_s - \theta_b) \Phi_{\theta}(\xi), & h \le z \le D \end{cases} \quad \xi = \frac{(z - h)}{(D - h)}$$

$$\Phi_{\theta} = \frac{(\theta_{s} - \theta)}{(\theta_{s} - \theta_{b})} - \text{is approximated by}$$

$$\text{polinom}(\xi)$$

$$C_{\theta} = \int_{0}^{1} \Phi_{\theta}(\xi) d\xi$$

# basic equations:

for mean water temperature

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho_w c_w} [Q_s + I_s - Q_b - I(D)]$$

for bottom temperature

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{2}(D-h)^{2}\frac{d\theta_{s}}{dt} - \frac{d}{dt}\Big[C_{\theta\theta}(D-h)^{2}(\theta_{s} - \theta_{b})\Big] = \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho_{w}c_{w}}\Bigg[C_{Q}(D-h)(Q_{h} - Q_{b}) + (D-h)I(h) - \int_{h}^{D}I(z)dz\Bigg] \end{split}$$

for mixed layer temperature

$$h\frac{d\theta_s}{dt} = \frac{1}{\rho_w c_w} [Q_s + I_s - Q_h - I(h)]$$

### model blocks

- prediction of mixed layer depth
  - convection
  - neutral and stable stratification
- short-wave radiation transfer
- ice and snow
- bottom sediments

individual lake parameter: depth!

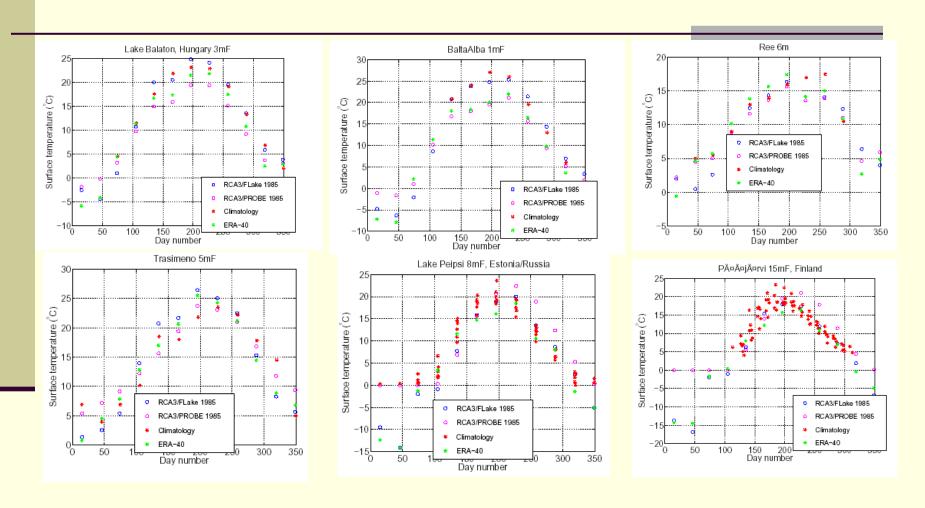


# previous results: coupling with RCA

- included into RCA as a parameterization, every time step
- RCA provided fluxes, FLake surface temperature
- Europe, resolution 40 km
- database for lake depth for Sweden, d=10m for most of European lakes, real depth for big European lakes
- sub-tiling according to Swedish lake database shallow (depth=3 m), medium (depth=7.4 m), deep (real depth)
- start in autumn all the lakes are mixed down to the bottom.

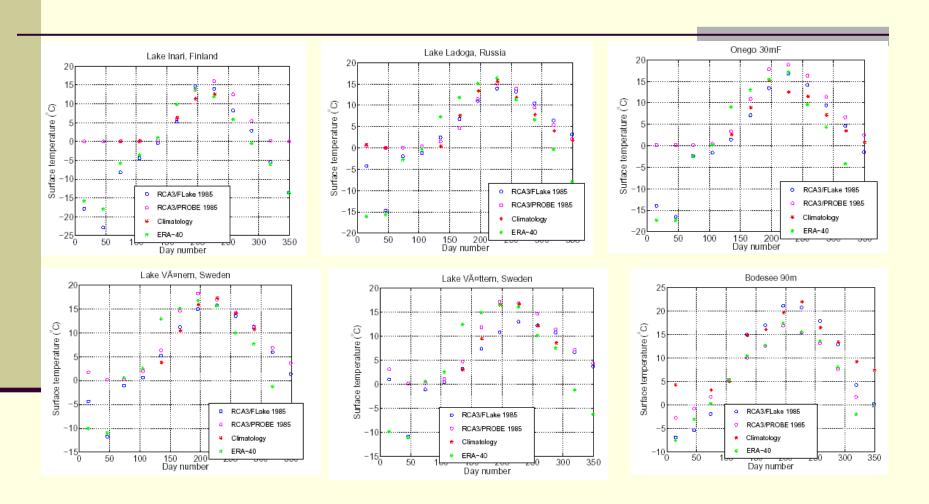


# experiments and verification: for individual lakes





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# issues for the parameterization development for climate modeling and for NWP

# external fields – lake depth, lake fraction

- projects: of COSMO, INTAS lake database
- sources: hydrological lake database dataset for ecosystems (GLCC at present, 1 km res.)
- hydrological lake database:

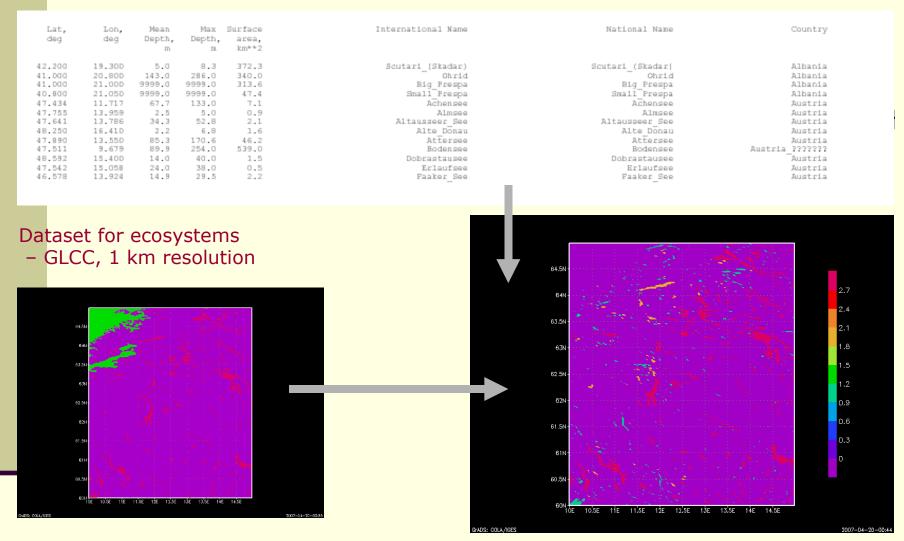
for Europe - national databases and water cadastres of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia (former USSR), Poland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and others for the rest of the world – International Lake Environment Committee

9500 lakes

Ion, lat, mean depth, max. depth, area, name, country



### Hydrological lake database



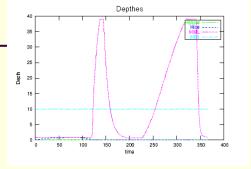
Soft: interface to combine data for specific atmospheric model grid and domain considering errors in both sources of data

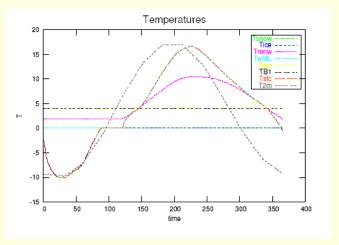
issues for the parameterization development for climate modeling and for NWP

# cold start (climate) data

need climate fields for all prognostic variables (mixed layer temperature, mixed layer depth, ... etc.)

perpetual year FLake runs (annual periodic regime) atm. climate in => lake climate out





use NCEP reanalysis data for all NCEP grid boxes, for all lakes with depth gradations of

-99999.0, 0.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 12.0, 16.0, 20.0, 24.0, 30.0, 36.0, 42.0, 99999.0



### experiment:

lake database - yes

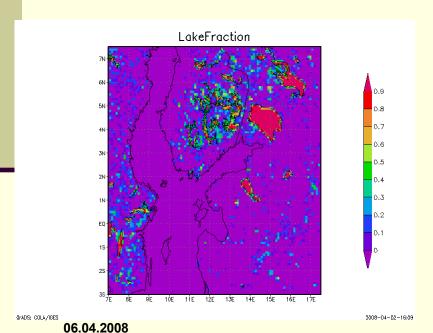
cold start data – no, all lakes are mixed down to the bottom – Ok for November (but mixed layer temperature from SST)

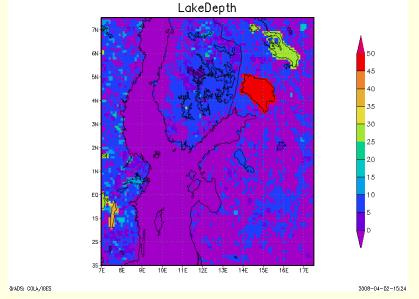
newsnow version

11km res.

November 2006 – significant warm anomaly

cold start - 02.11.2006, hot starts with 6-hour cycling to 03.11.2006







### experiment:

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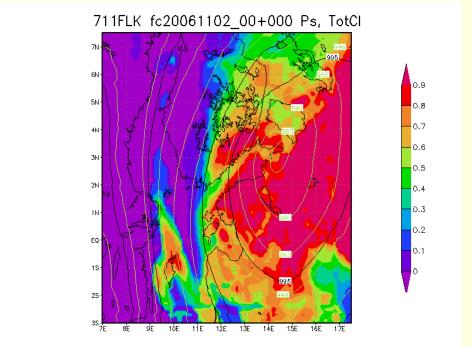
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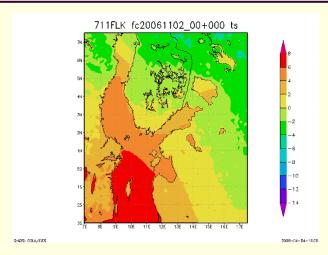
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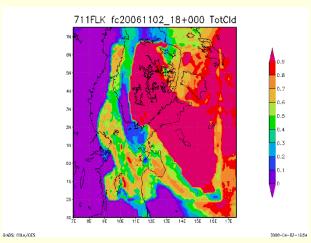


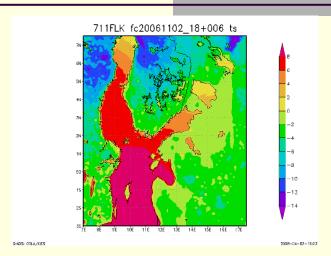


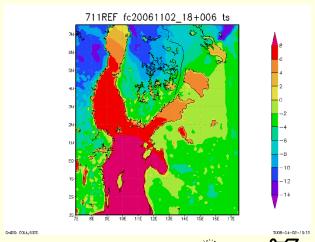
06.04.2008

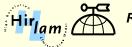
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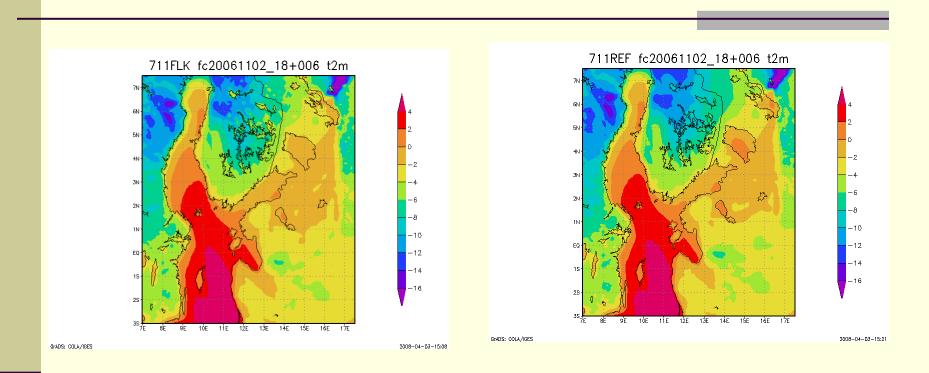












to continue: cold start data, tests ... data assimilation



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Thank you for attention!

