#### Brussel, 8 April 2008

# Experiments with perturbed Hirlam analyses based on Singular Vectors

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### Compute 10 perturbations for Hirlam analysis from:

 - Hirlam Singular Vectors (Cape norm or Energy norm)

- error field of analysis

and make 11 forecasts

## ECMWF scripts for perturbation computations were modified for use in the Hirlam system (KNMI)

 Adding perturbations to analysis in the Hirlam system performed by Kai Sattler (DMI)

### Computation of perturbations

1) Compute singular vectors with Hirlam

2) scale amplitude with error field analysis

3) Gaussian sampling

4) linear combination of perturbations

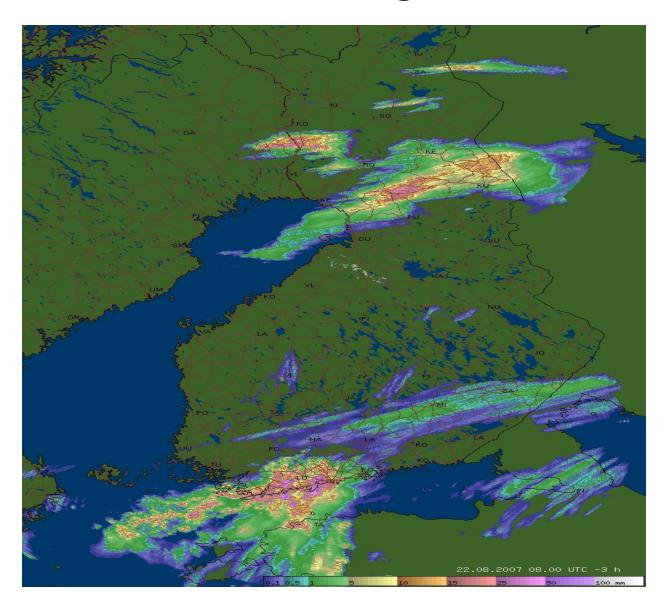
### Case study:

- Convective activity over southern Finland missed by Hirlam (22 August 2007, 6 UTC)

- Perturbations of temperature and velocity fields

New run: 20070821 12 UTC + 36 h

### Radar image

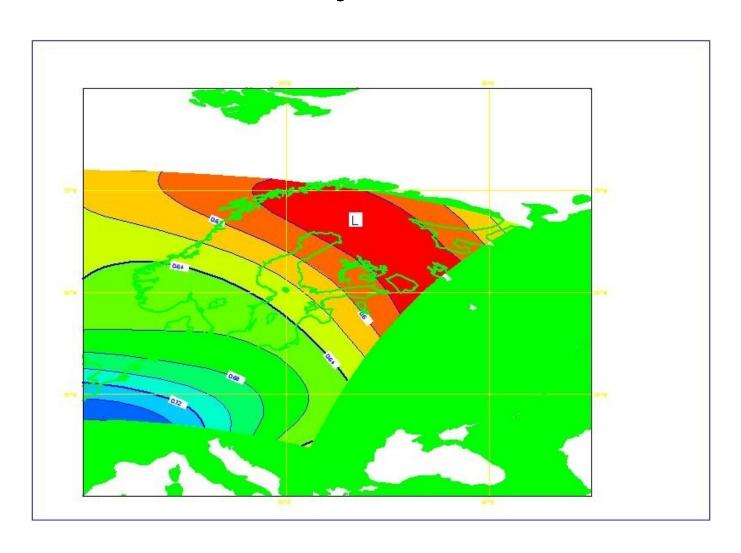


#### Resolution and domain:

Resolution of Singular Vectors
 0.5 degree (55 km)

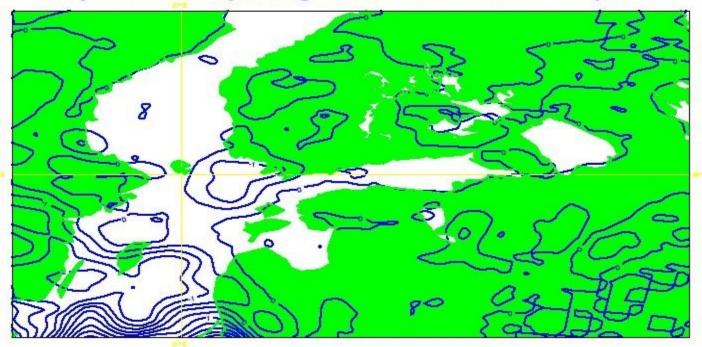
- Forecast domain:
  - 0.2 degree ( 22 km)

#### Error fields analysis from 4D-VAR



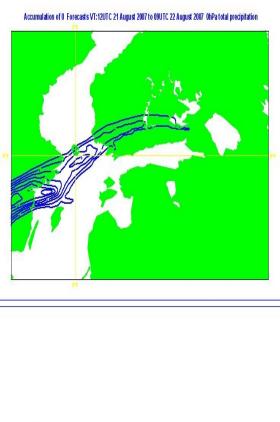
### Initial temperature perturbations at 850 hPa (CAPE norm) cntr 0.5 C. max. 3C

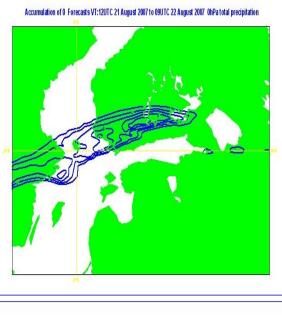
#### Analysis VT:Tuesday 21 August 2007 12UTC 850hPa \*\*temperature

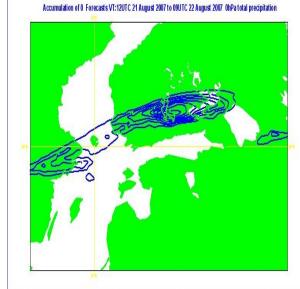


### Precipitation fields (CAPE norm)

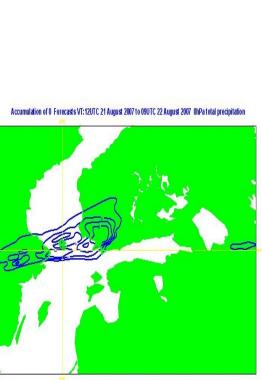
Mean total precipitation intensity between 3 UTC and 9 UTC (mm / 6 h)

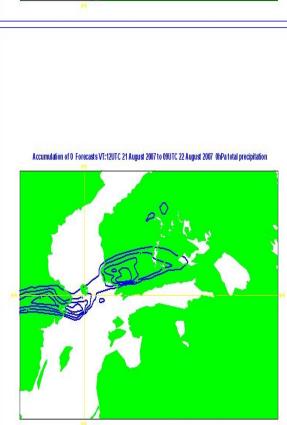


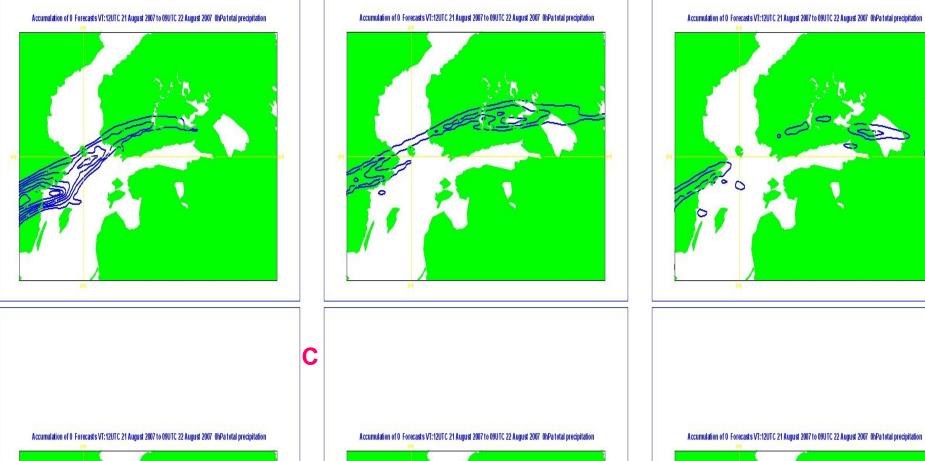


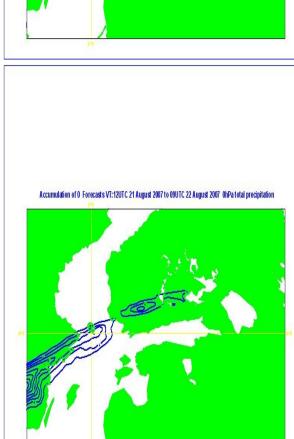








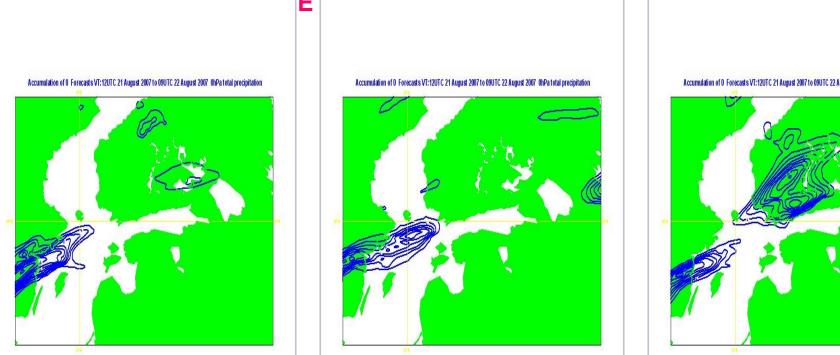




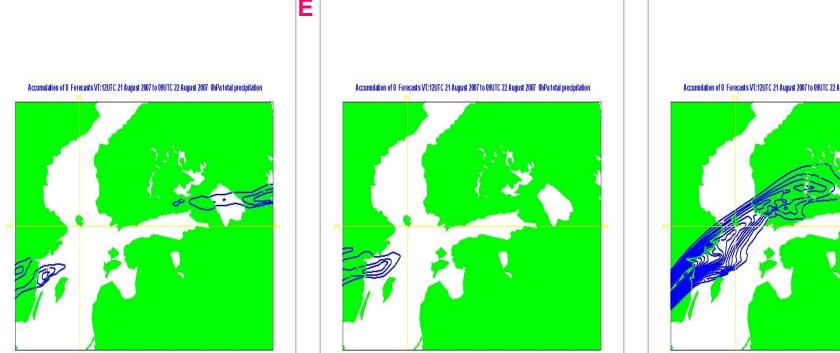
### Precipitation fields (energy norm)

Mean total precipitation intensity between 3 UTC and 9 UTC (mm / 6 h)

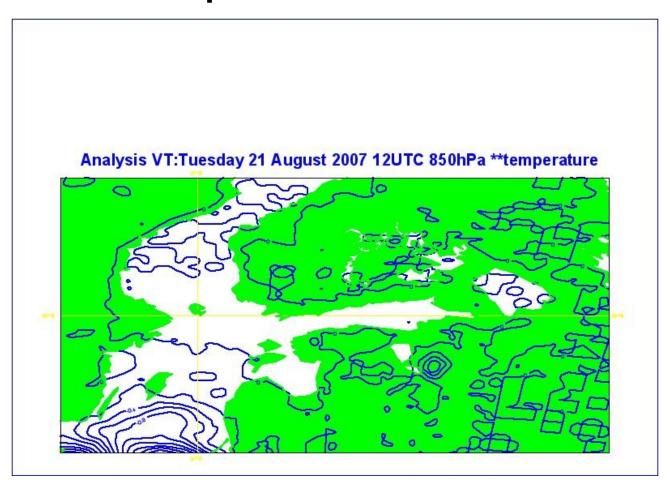




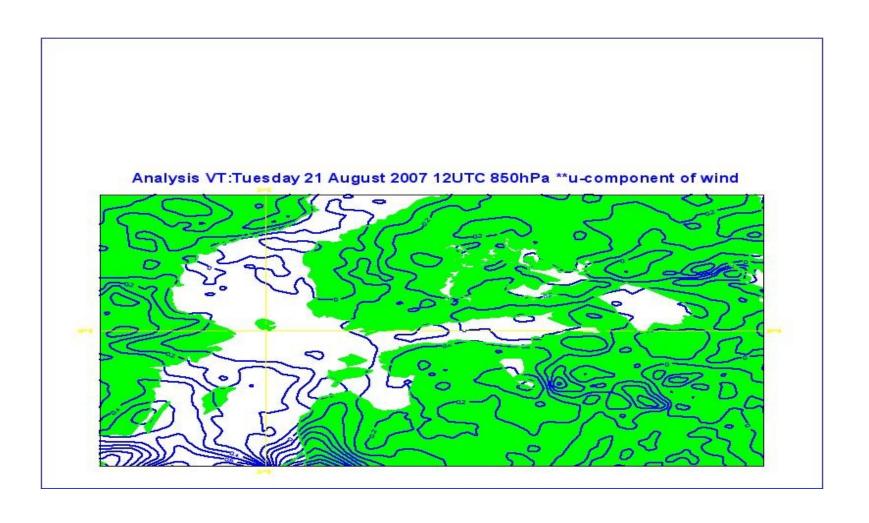




# Smaller initial temperature perturbation (CAPE norm, smaller amplitude, cntr 0.2 C,max 1.8 C)

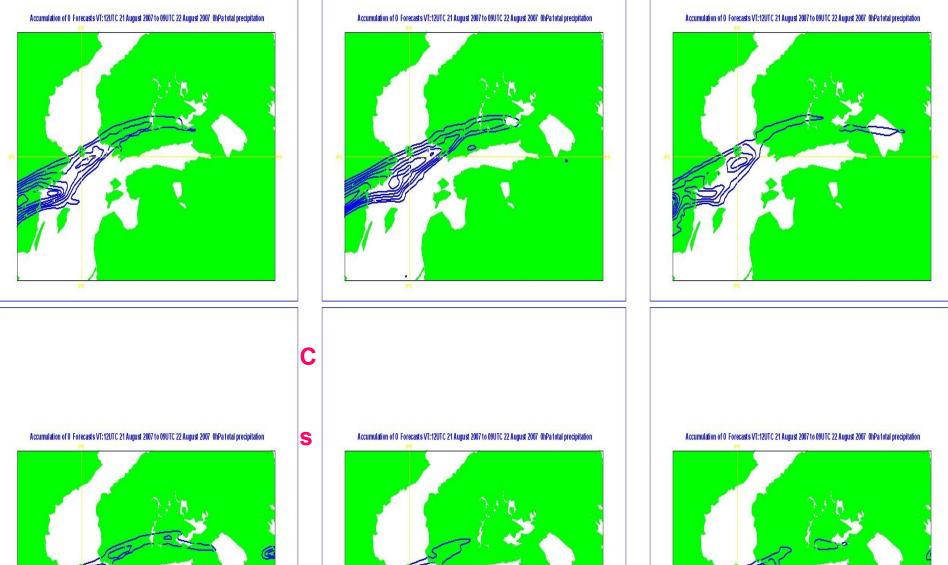


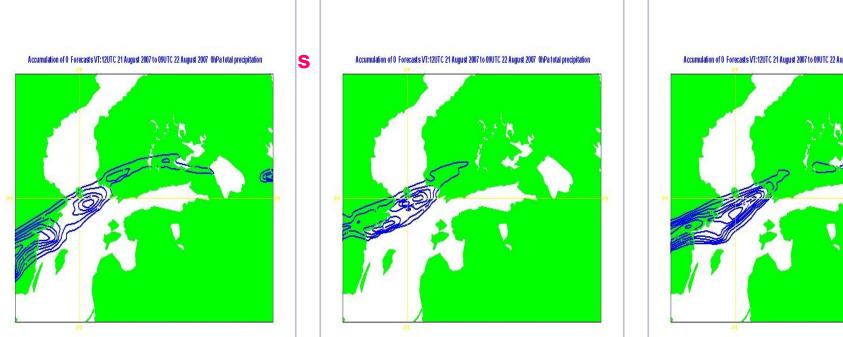
## Smaller initial velocity perturbations (CAPE norm, cntr 0.1 m/s, max. 0.7 m/s)

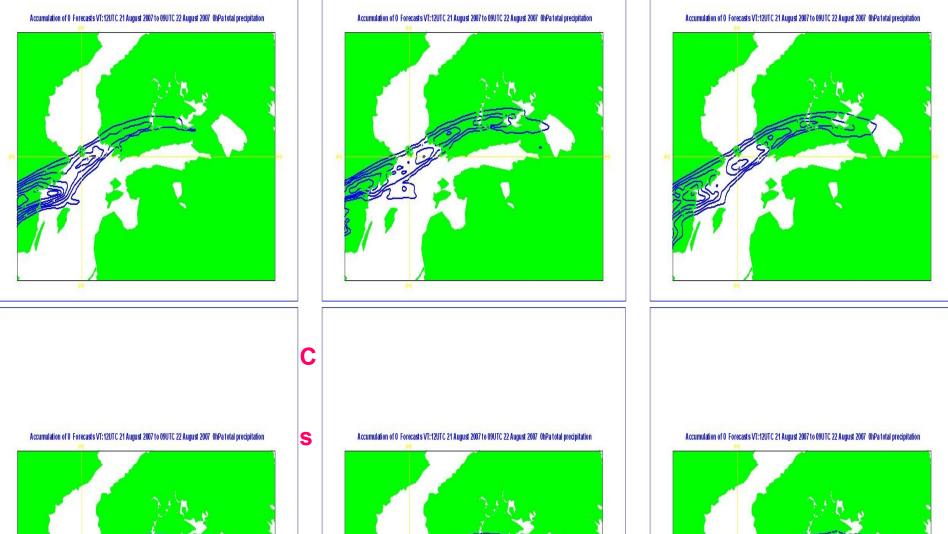


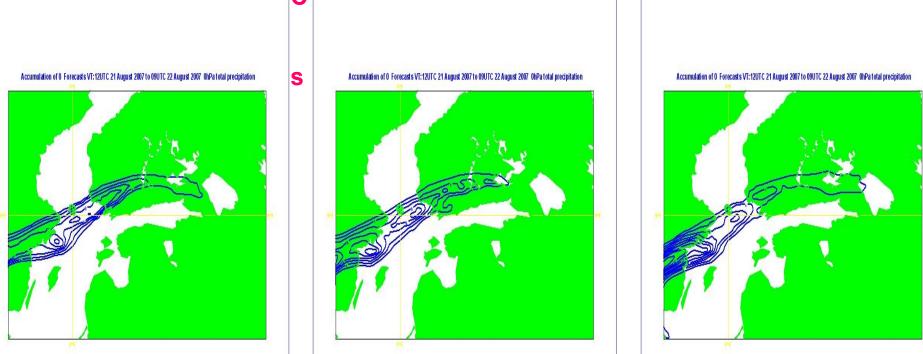
### Precipitation fields (Cape norm)

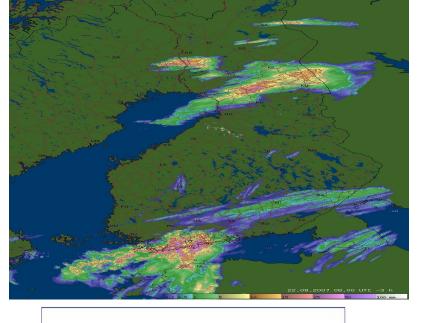
Mean total precipitation intensity between 3 UTC and 9 UTC (mm / 6 h)

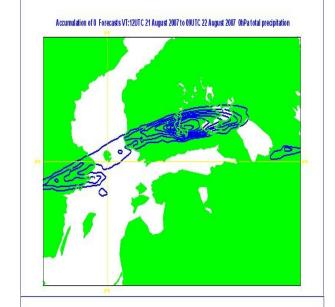


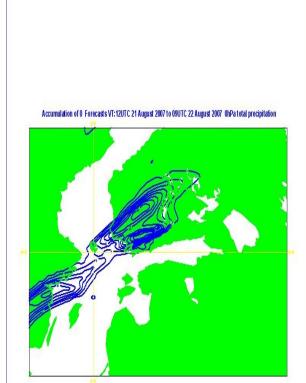




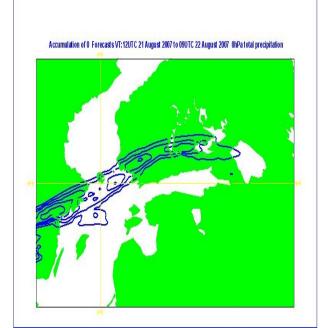








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all members: strongest
 precipitation
 in reality more to the south than in the model

stronger perturbations cause more precipitation

## Conclusions drawn from these preliminary experiments:

- 1) Perturbation amplitude maybe too high in first experiments
- 2) Both singular vectors based on *energy* norm and based on *CAPE norm* are able to trigger increased precipitation over Southern Finland (convection?)
- 3) lower amplitude with CAPE norm shows less pronounced extra precipitation

### Further steps:

Look at additional model variables

Compute analysis error field with Hirlam model

- More testing and more case studies
- Make Hirlam ensemble forecasting operational