

Accuracy of the jet stream position forecast as a dynamical core test: Cut-cell Eta vs. ECMWF 32-day ensemble results

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Accuracy ?

of a model, ran using real data IC

Issues:

Atmosphere is chaotic

Results depend on data
assimilation system

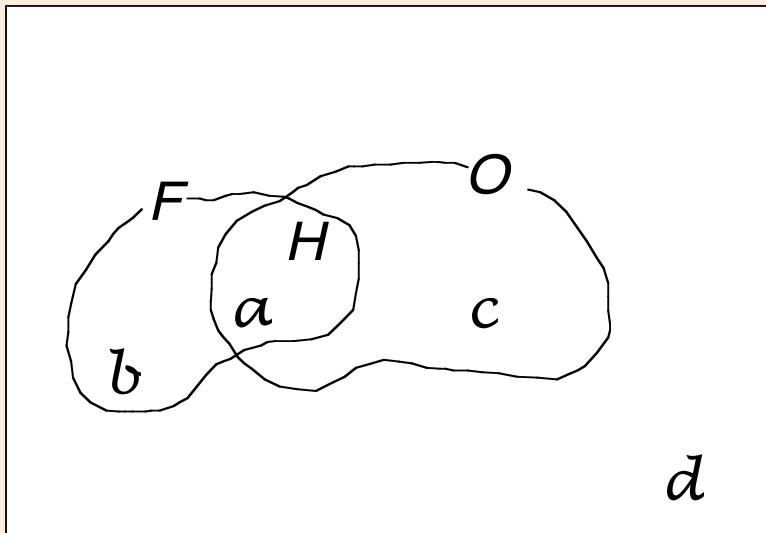
Impacts of both are avoided if we drive our limited area “test model” by ICS and LBCs of an ensemble of a global model

“Although spectral transform methods are being predicted to be phased out, the current **spectral model at the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts** ... **is the benchmark to beat**, and it is not clear that any of the new developments are ready to replace it.”

Côté J, Jablonowski C, Bauer P, Wedi N (2015) Numerical methods of the atmosphere and ocean. Seamless prediction of the Earth system: From minutes to months, 101–124. World Meteorological Organization, WMO-No. 1156.

Accuracy of the jet stream position . . .

Forecast, Hits, and Observed (F, H, O) area,
or number of model grid boxes:



Many verification scores.

One:

$$ETS = \frac{H - E(H)}{F + O - H - E(H)}$$

“Equitable Threat Score”

or, Gilbert (1884 !) Skill Score

Bias = F/O

ECMWF once a week runs a 51 member ensemble forecast 32 days ahead

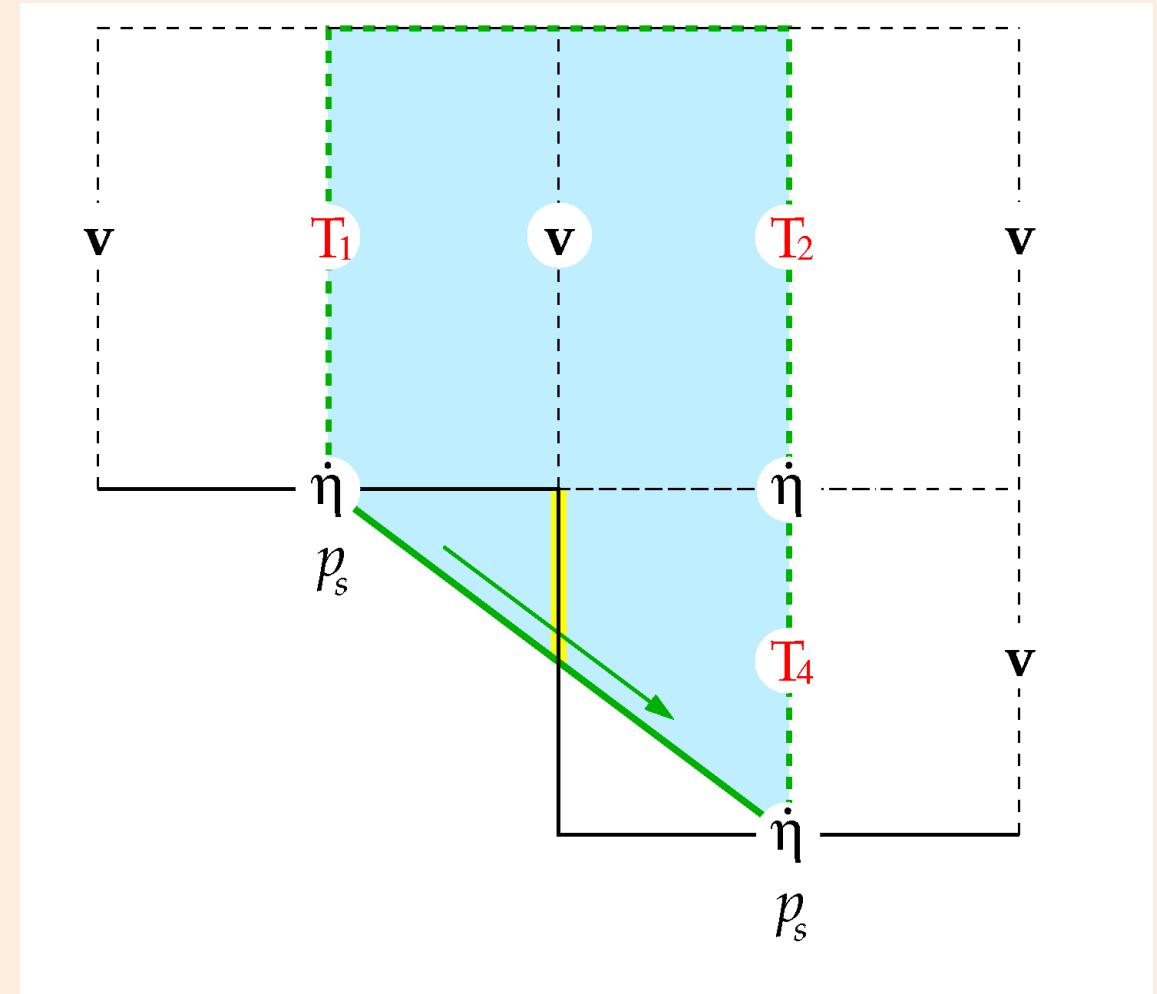
Veljovic K, Rajkovic B, Fennessy MJ, Altshuler EL, Mesinger F (2010) Regional climate modeling: Should one attempt improving on the large scales? Lateral boundary condition scheme: Any impact? *Meteorol Zeitschrift*, **19**, 237-246, doi:10.1127/0941-2948/2010/0460

Mesinger F, Chou SC, Gomes J, Jovic D, Bastos P, Bustamante JF, Lazic L, Lyra AA, Morelli S, Ristic I, Veljovic K (2012) An upgraded version of the Eta model. *Meteorol Atmos Phys* **116**, 63–79.
doi:10.1007/s00703-012-0182-z

Mesinger, F, Veljovic K (2017) Eta vs. sigma: Review of past results, Gallus-Klemp test, and large-scale wind skill in ensemble experiments. *Meteorol Atmos Phys*, **129**, 573-593,
doi:10.1007/s00703-016-0496-3

To address the Gallus-Klemp (2000) problem: The sloping steps (a simple **cut-cell scheme**), vertical grid:

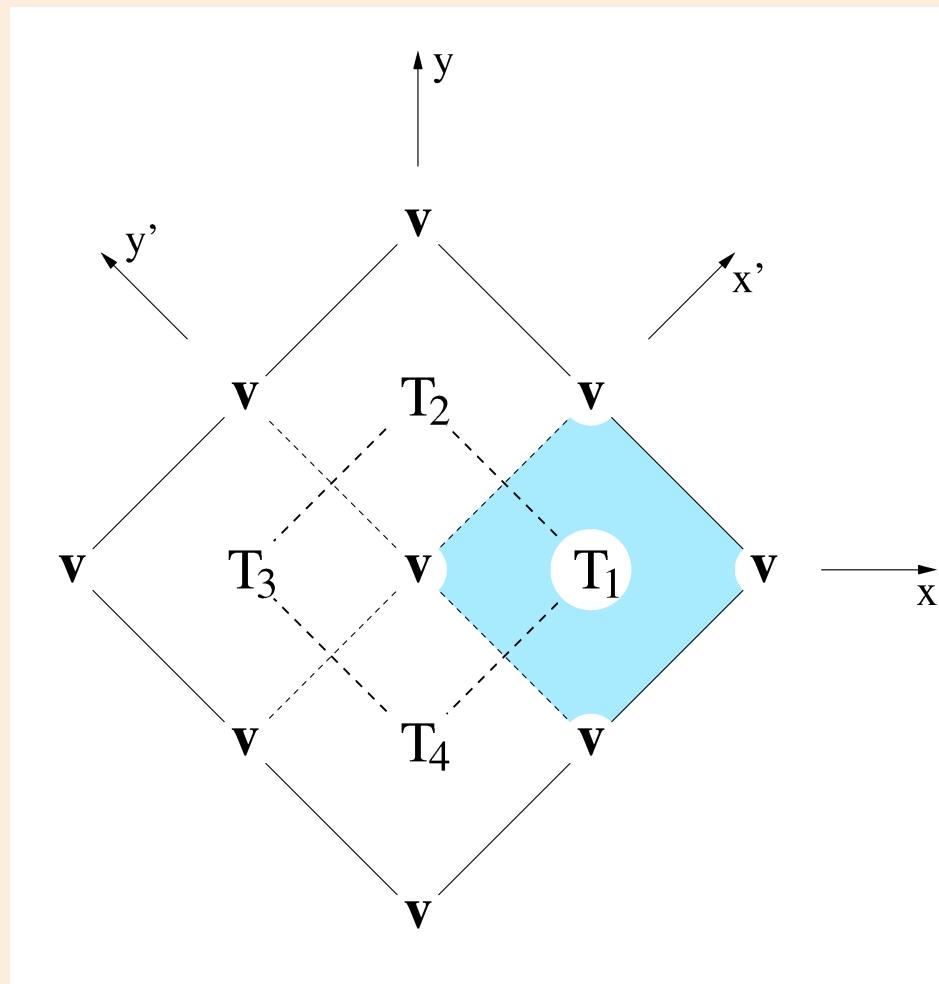
The central v box exchanges momentum, on its right side, with v boxes of **two layers**:



Horizontal treatment, 3D

Case #1: topography of box 1 is higher than those of 2, 3, and 4; “Slope 1”

Inside the central **v** box, topography descends from the center of T1 box down by one layer thickness, linearly, to the centers of T2, T3 and T4



Acknowledgements: Dušan Jović, Jorge Gomes

How are grid cell values of topography obtained ?

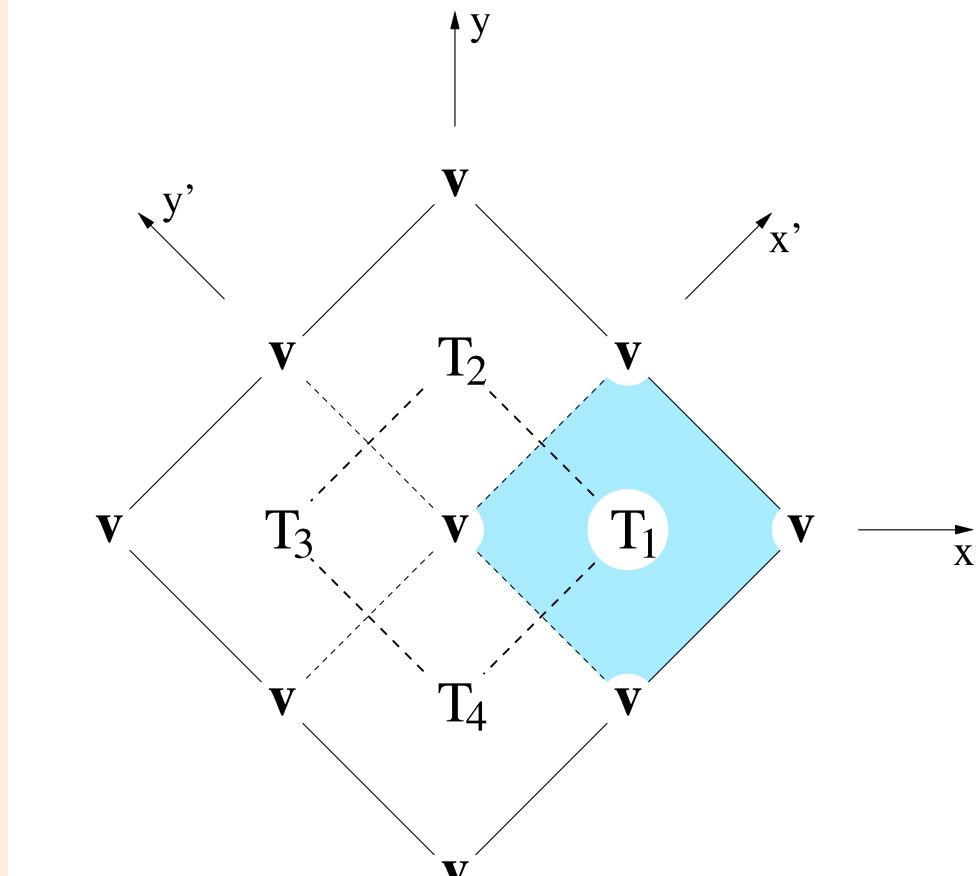
Chop up each cell into $n \times n$ sub-cells;

Obtain each sub-cell mean value;

Obtain mean h_m and silhouette cell value, round off to discrete interface value;

Choose one depending on Laplacian h_m

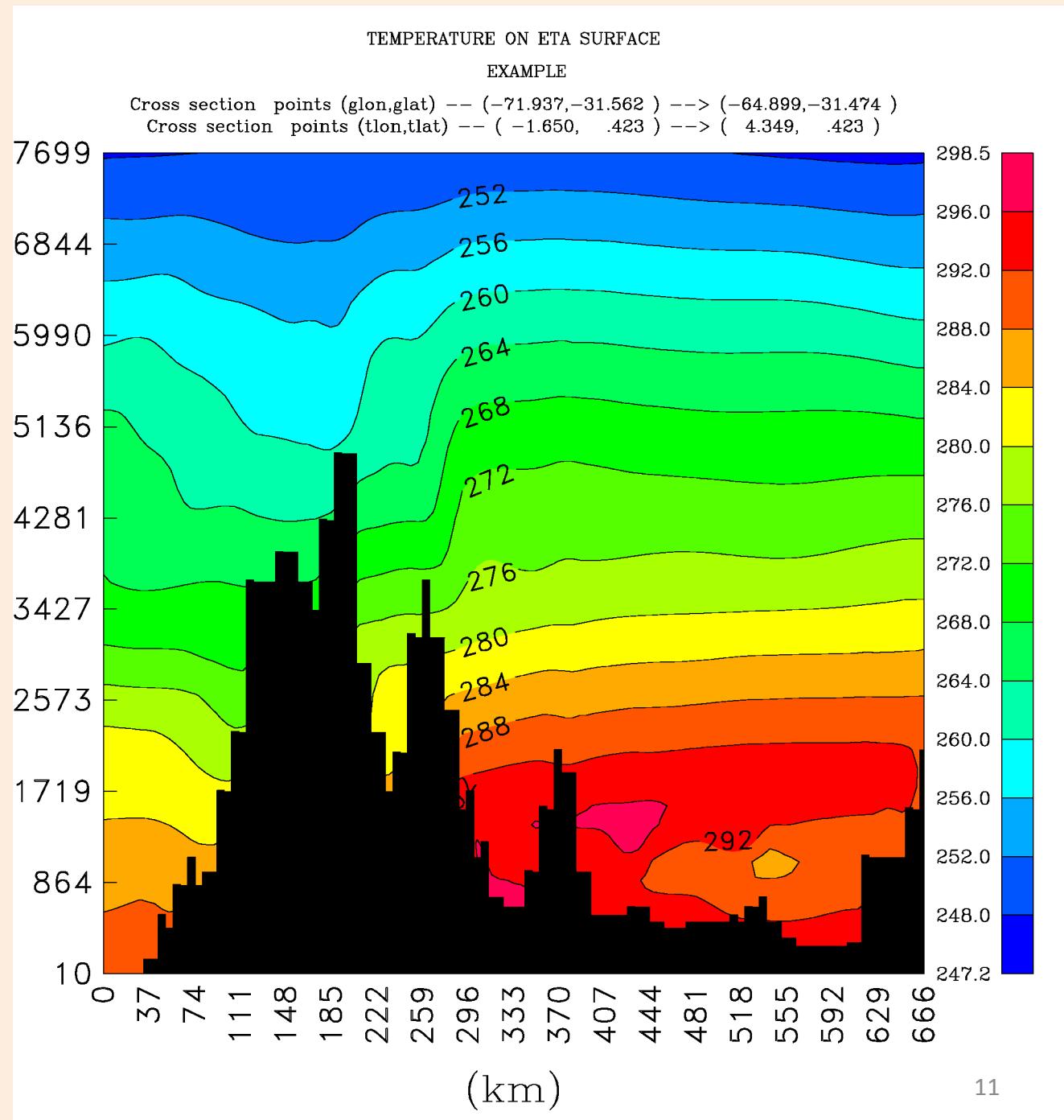
Remove basins with all corner winds blocked;



Some more common sense rules (no waterfalls, do not close major ridges by silhouetting), but **no smoothing**

8 km
horizontal
resolution,
W/E profile at the
latitude of about
the highest
elevation of the
Andes

30 hr forecast:
NCAR graphics,
no cell values
smoothing



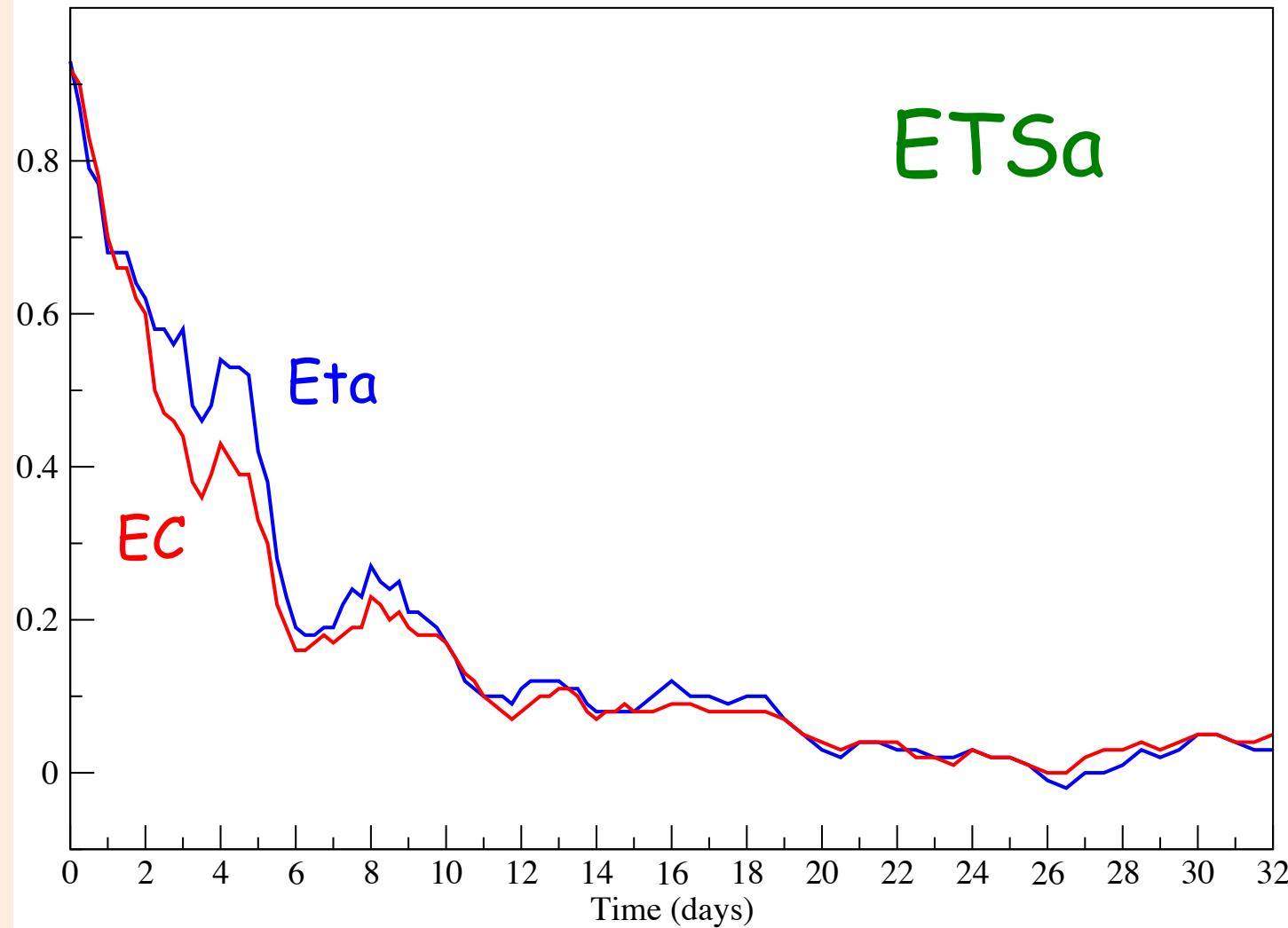
Another cut-cell scheme: Steppeler et al. (2008, 2013):

Steppeler J, Park S-H, Dobler A (2013) Forecasts covering one month using a cut-cell model. Geosci. Model Dev., **6**, 875-882. doi:10.5194/gmd-6-875-2013

verification results

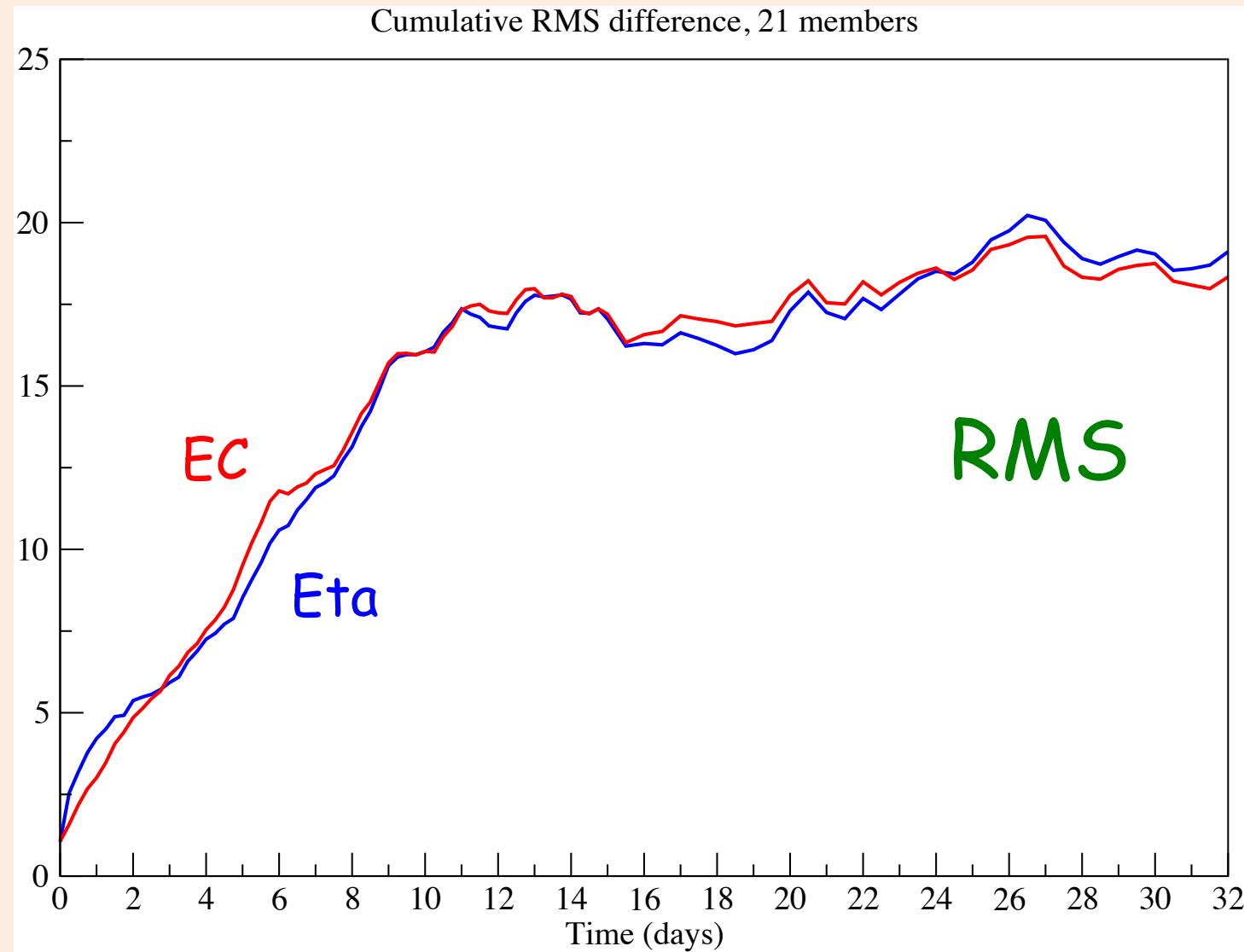
21 ensemble members

Cumulative ETSa, 21 ensemble members



Bias
adjusted
ETS scores
of wind
speeds > 45
 m s^{-1} , at 250
hPa, with
respect to
ECMWF
analyses

ETSa:
More is
better !



RMS wind
difference
of 250 hPa
winds, with
respect to
ECMWF
analyses

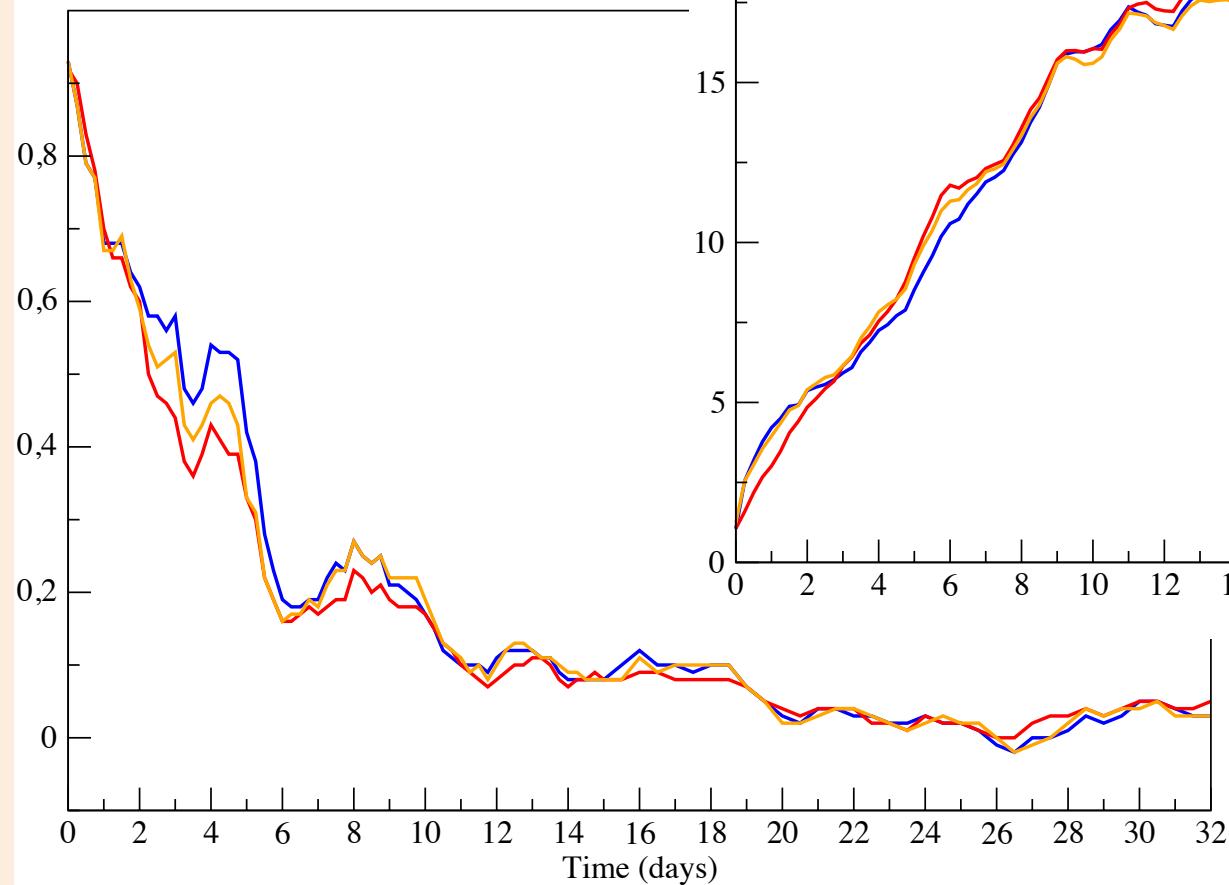
RMS:
Less is
better !

What ingredient of the Eta is responsible for the advantage in scores ?

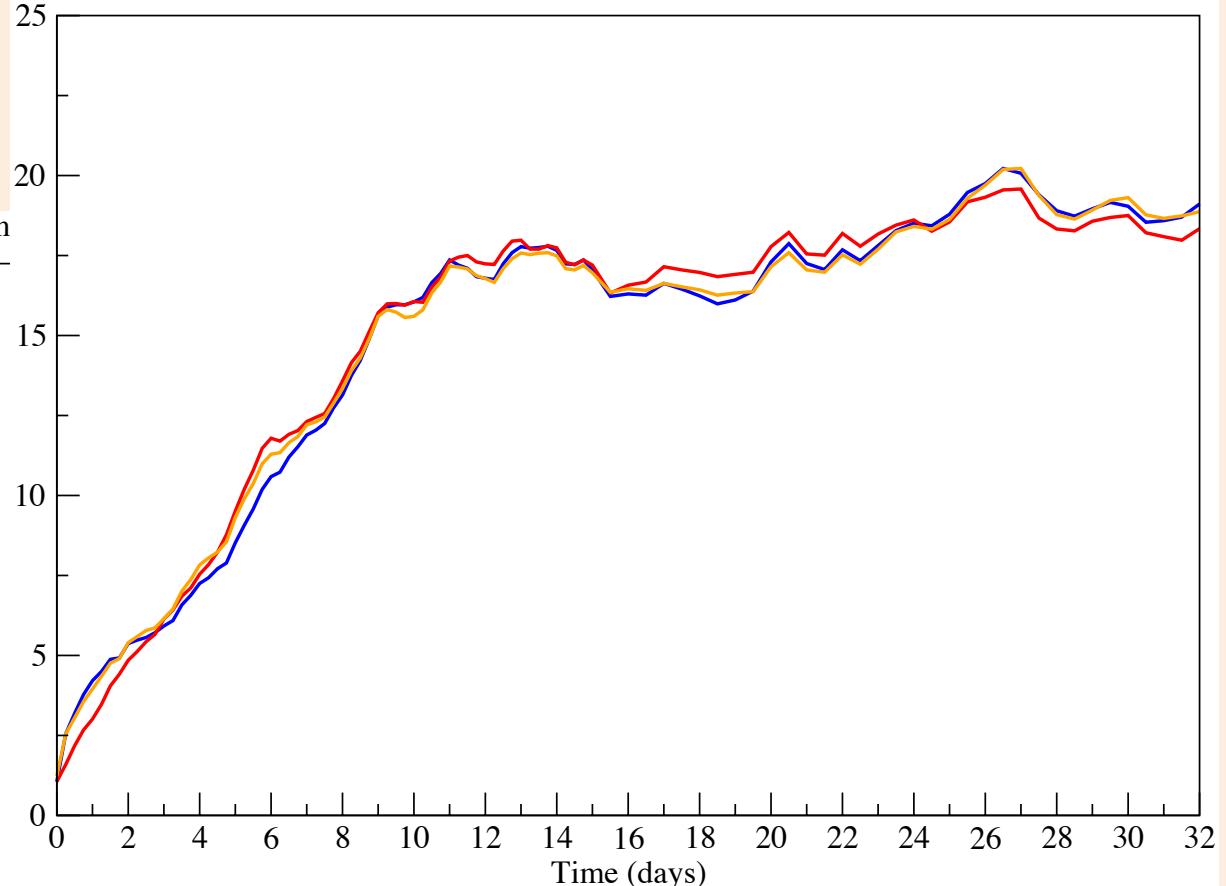
(It is **not** resolution, the first 10 days resolution of two models was about the same)

21 members ran
using Eta/sigma:

Cumulative ETSa, 21 en

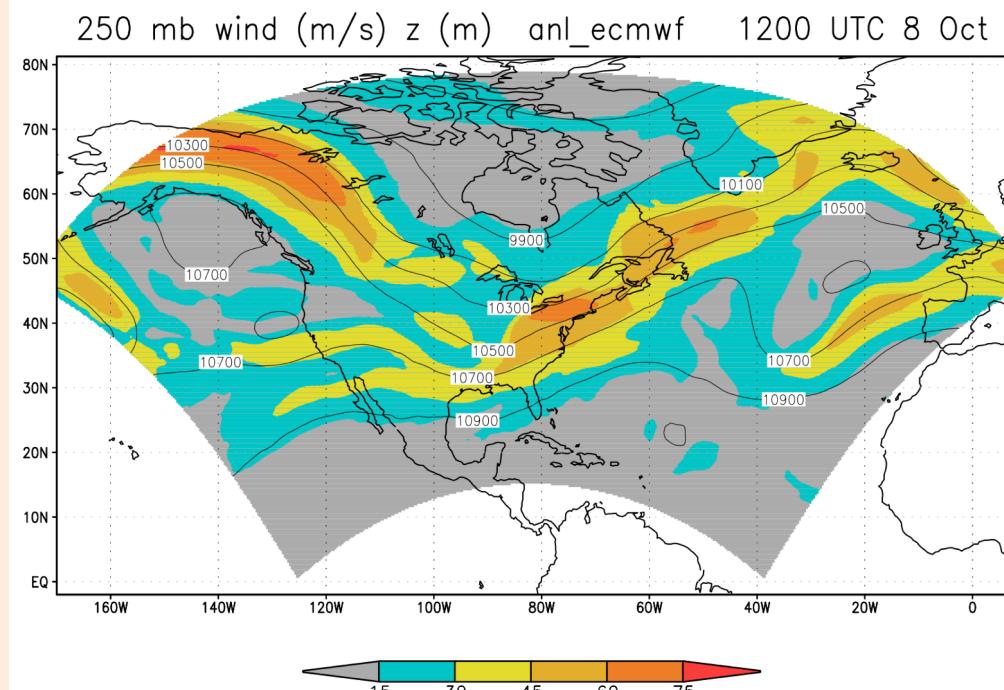
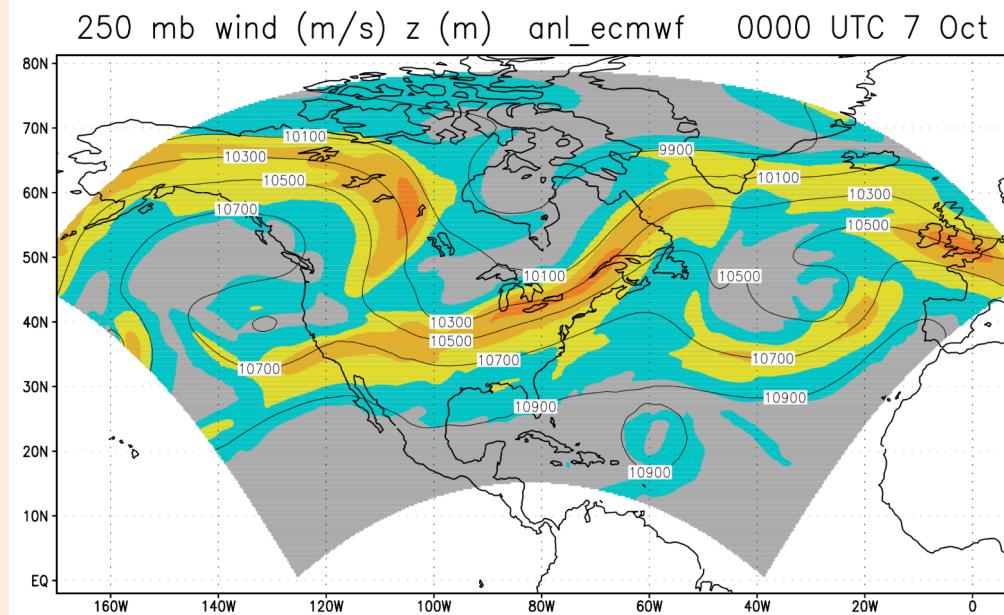


Cumulative RMS difference, 21 members

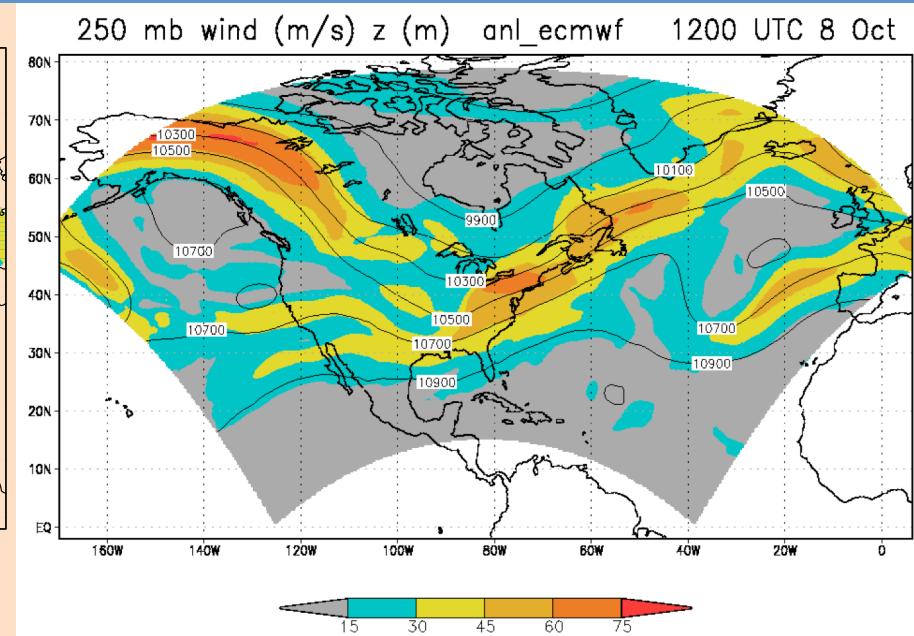
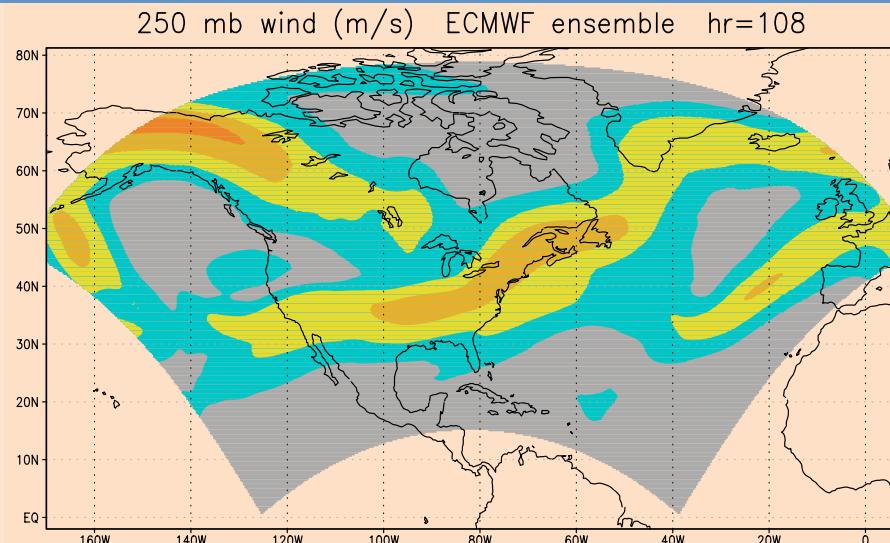


What was going
on at about day
2-6 time?

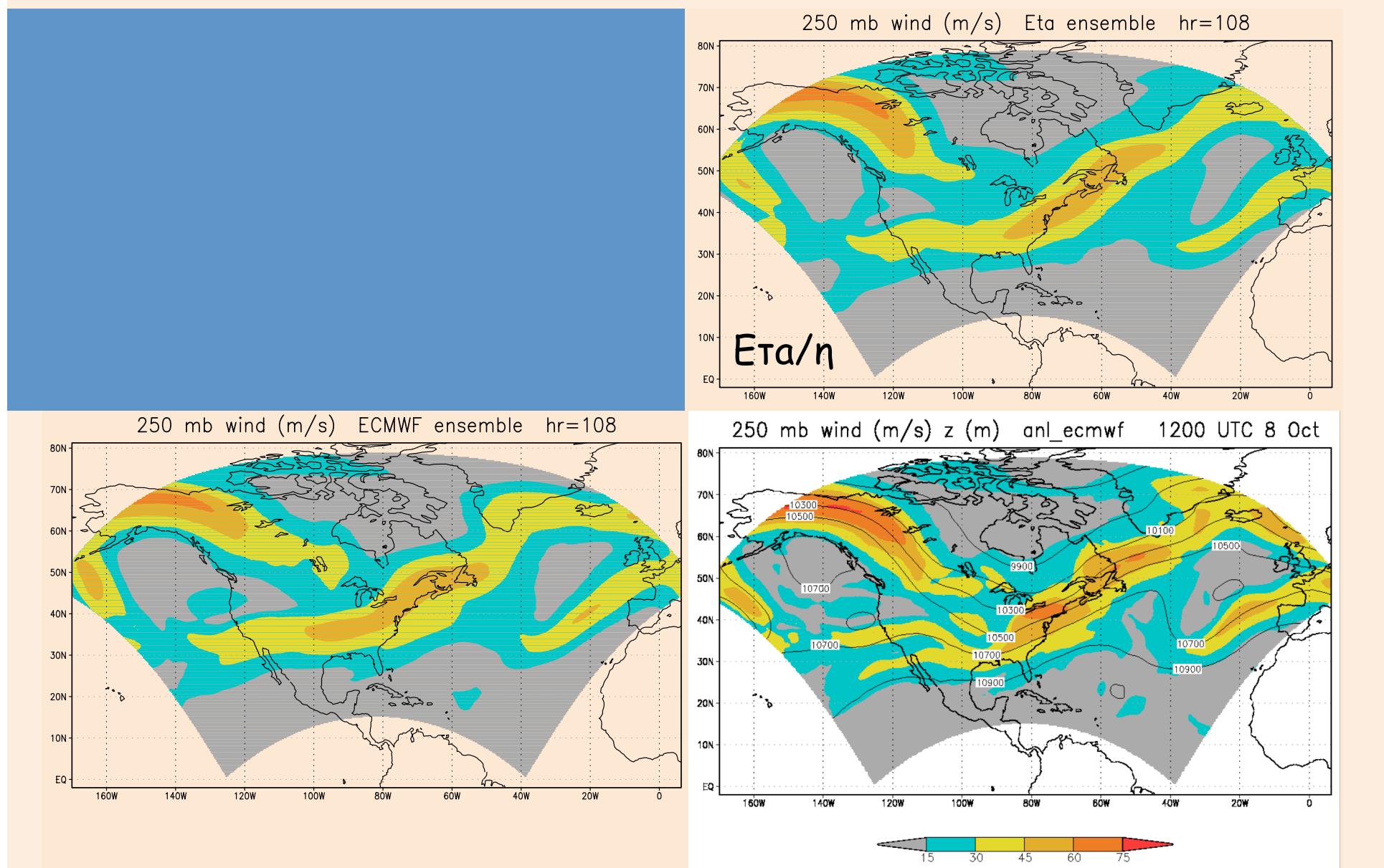
The plot times
correspond to **day**
3.0, and 4.5,
respectively, of the
plots of the two
preceding slides



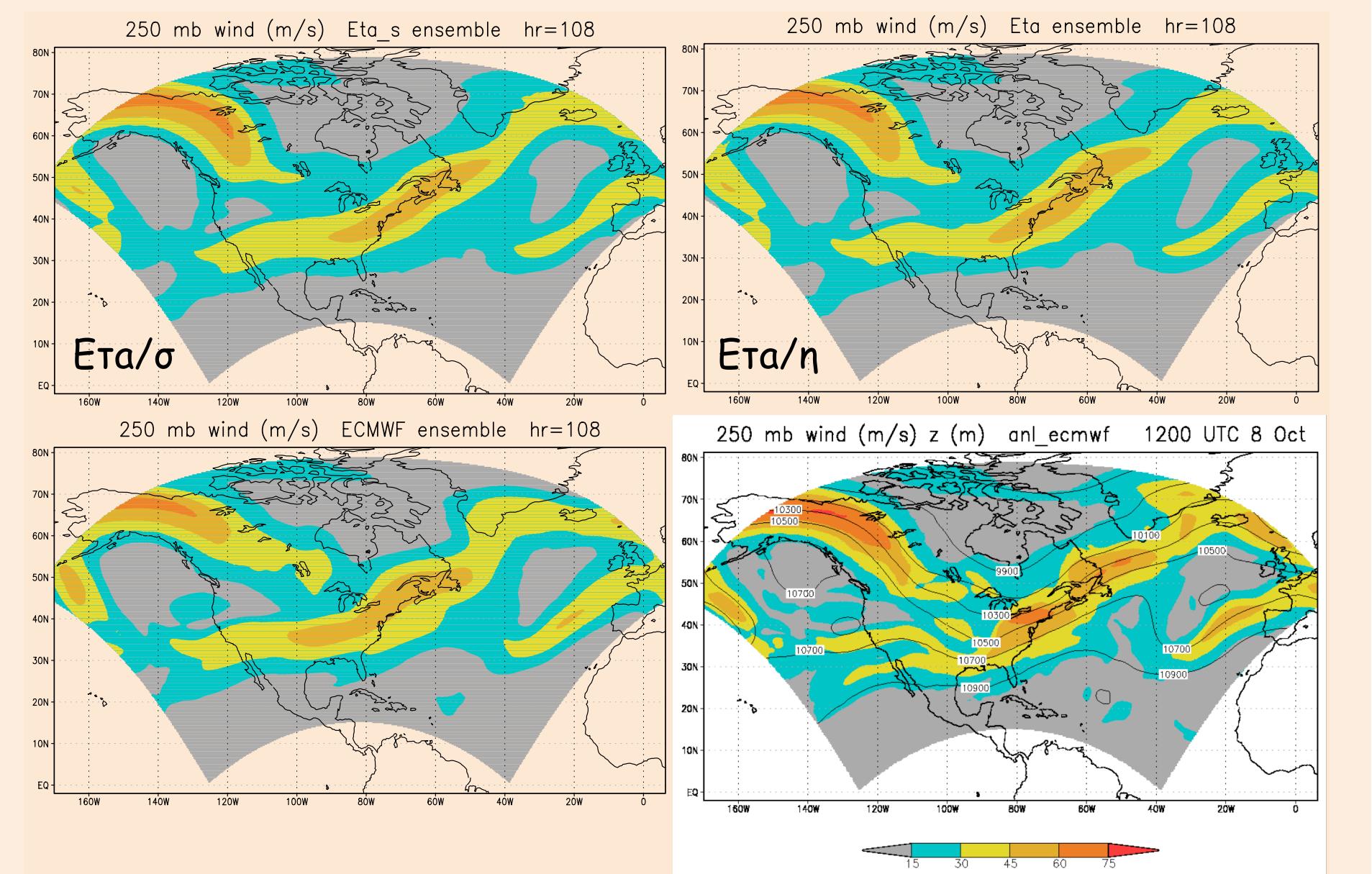
Why was the Eta so much more
accurate at this time ?



Ensemble average, 21 members, at 4.5 day time: Eta/sigma top left, Eta top right, EC driver bottom left, EC verification analysis bottom right.



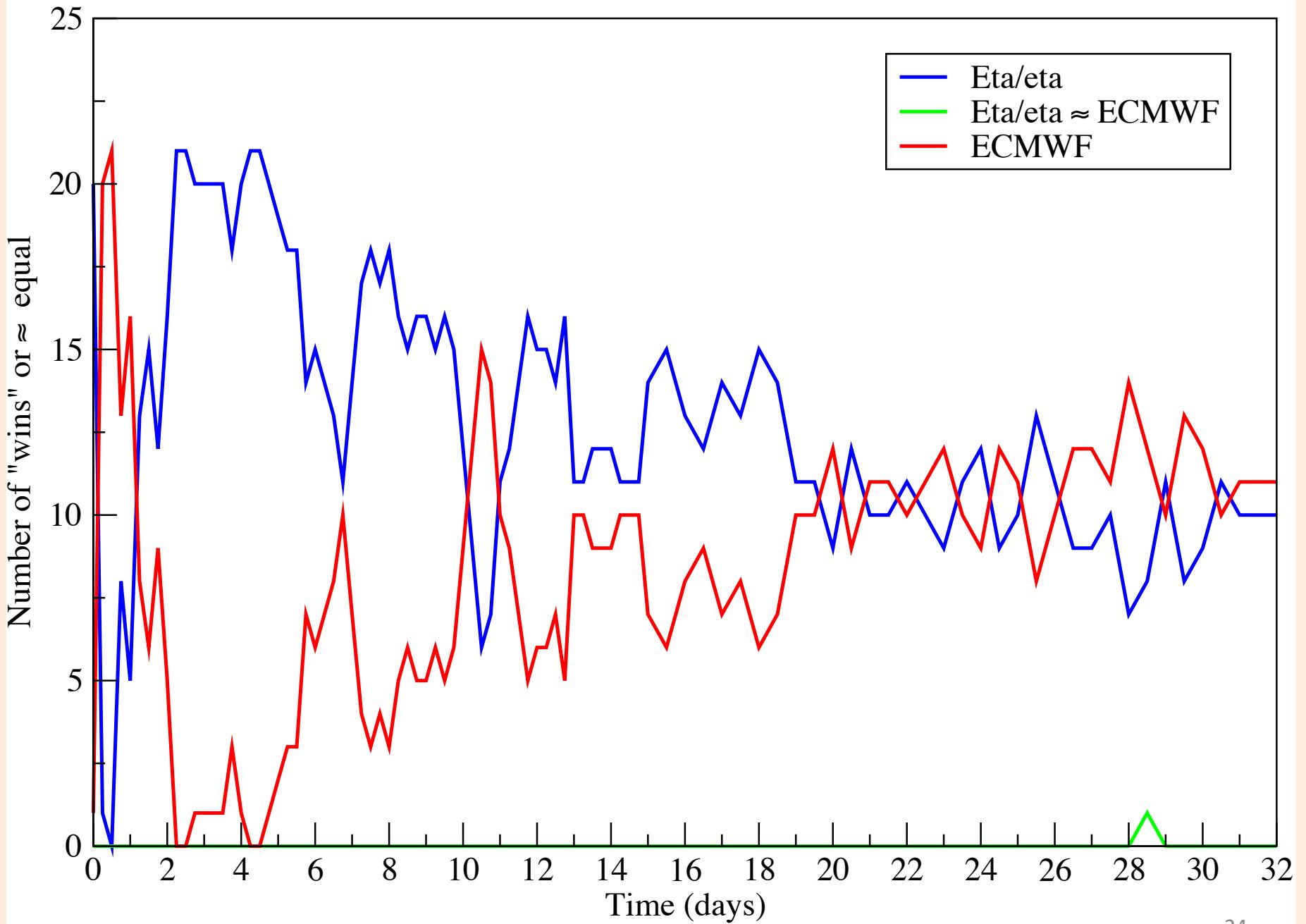
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Ensemble average, 21 members, at 4.5 day time: Eta/sigma top left, Eta top right, EC driver bottom left, EC verification analysis bottom right.

Another way of comparing model skill
as a function of time: number of “wins”

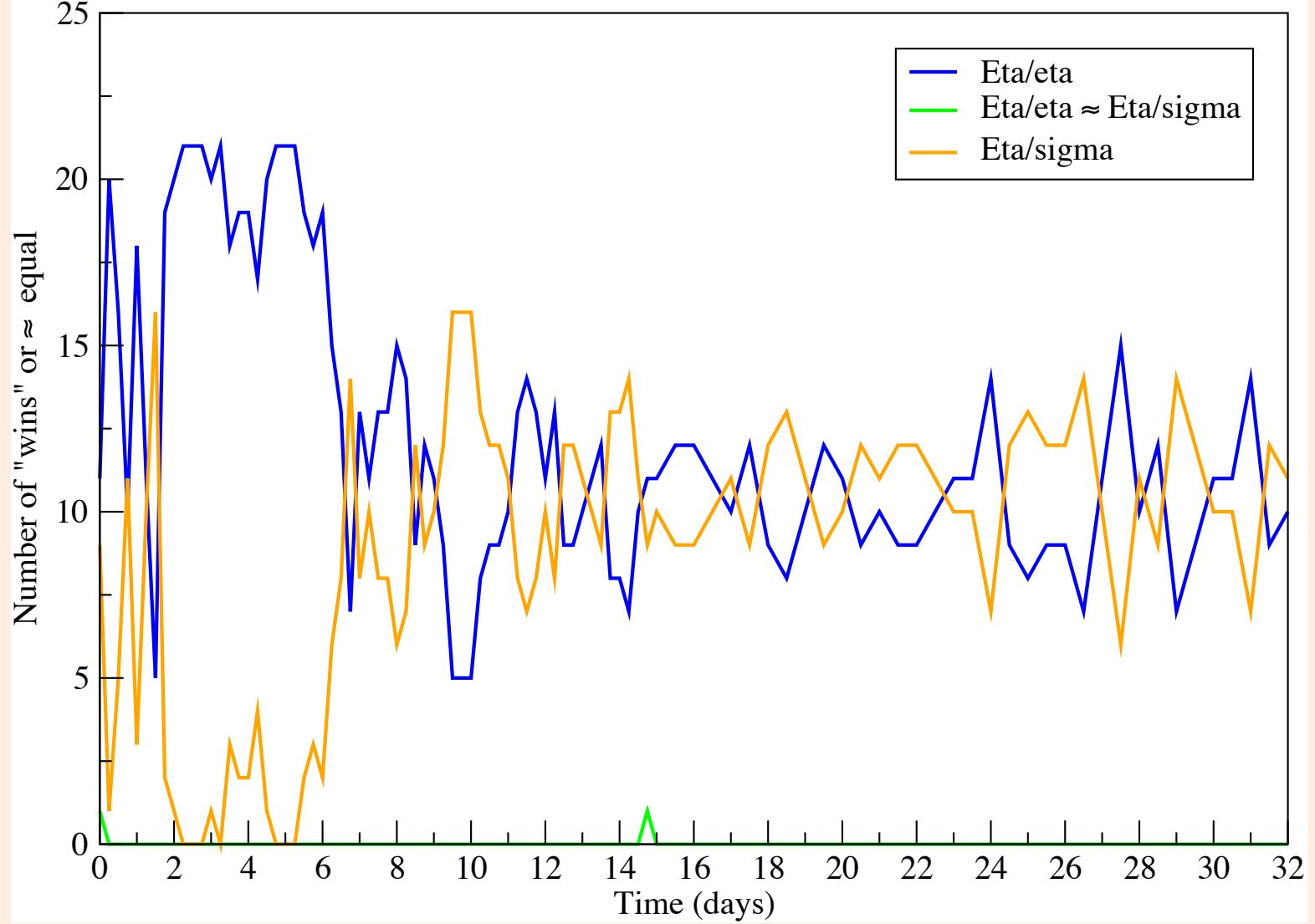
Based on ETSa



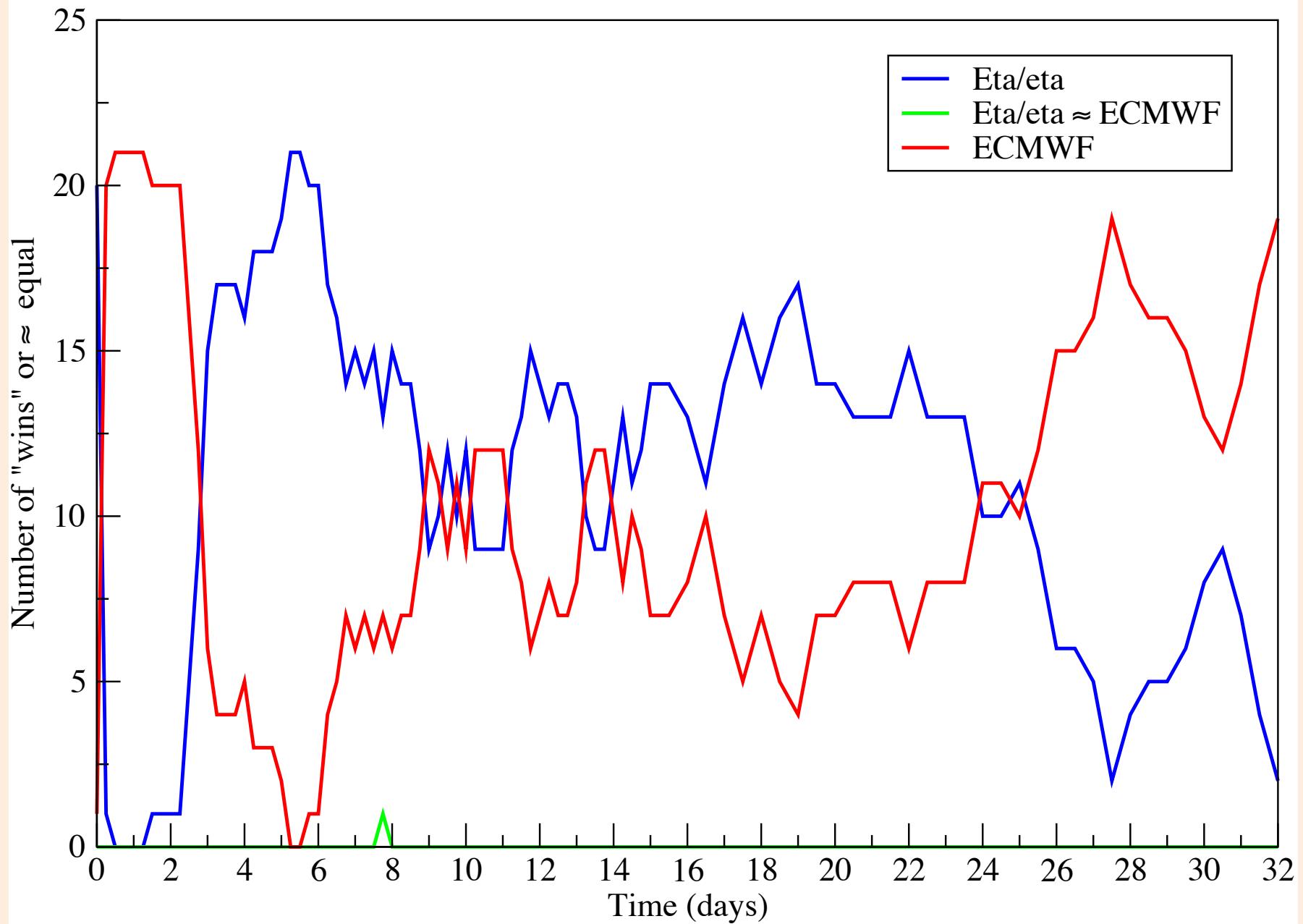
Four times from day 2.25 to day 4.5 every single Eta ensemble member, all 21 of them, had "jet stream" placed more accurately than their ECMWF driver members !

Eta vs.
Eta/
sigma:

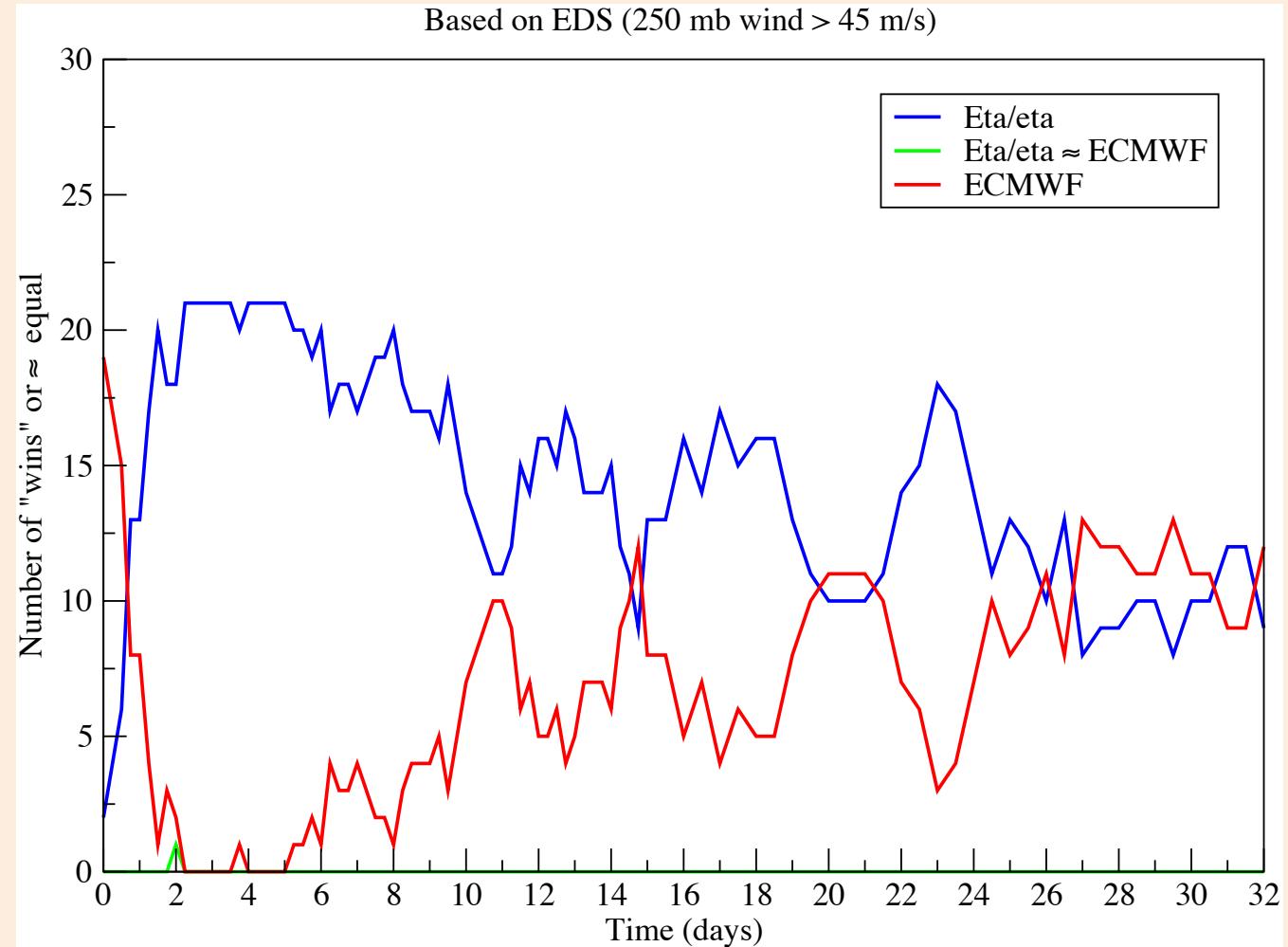
Based on ETSa



Based on RMS difference



Based on the
Extreme
Dependency
Score (EDS),
designed for
forecasts of
rare binary-
events
(Stephenson
et al., Meteor.
Appl. 2008)



So far we looked at
score numbers, and
average maps of 21
members

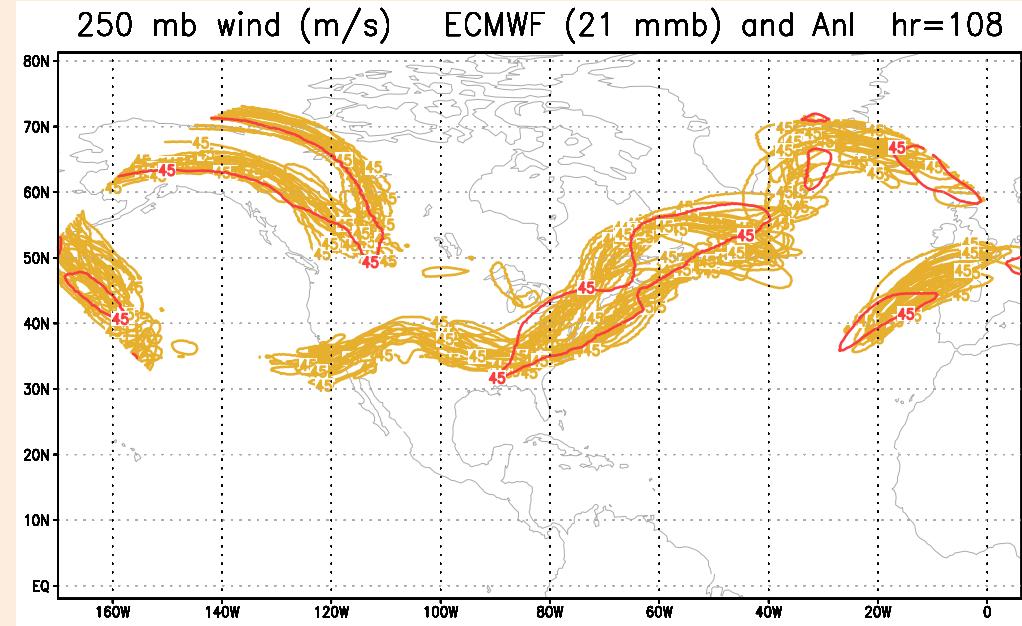
Now:

Contours of all 21
members of areas
of wind speeds
 $> 45 \text{ m/s}$

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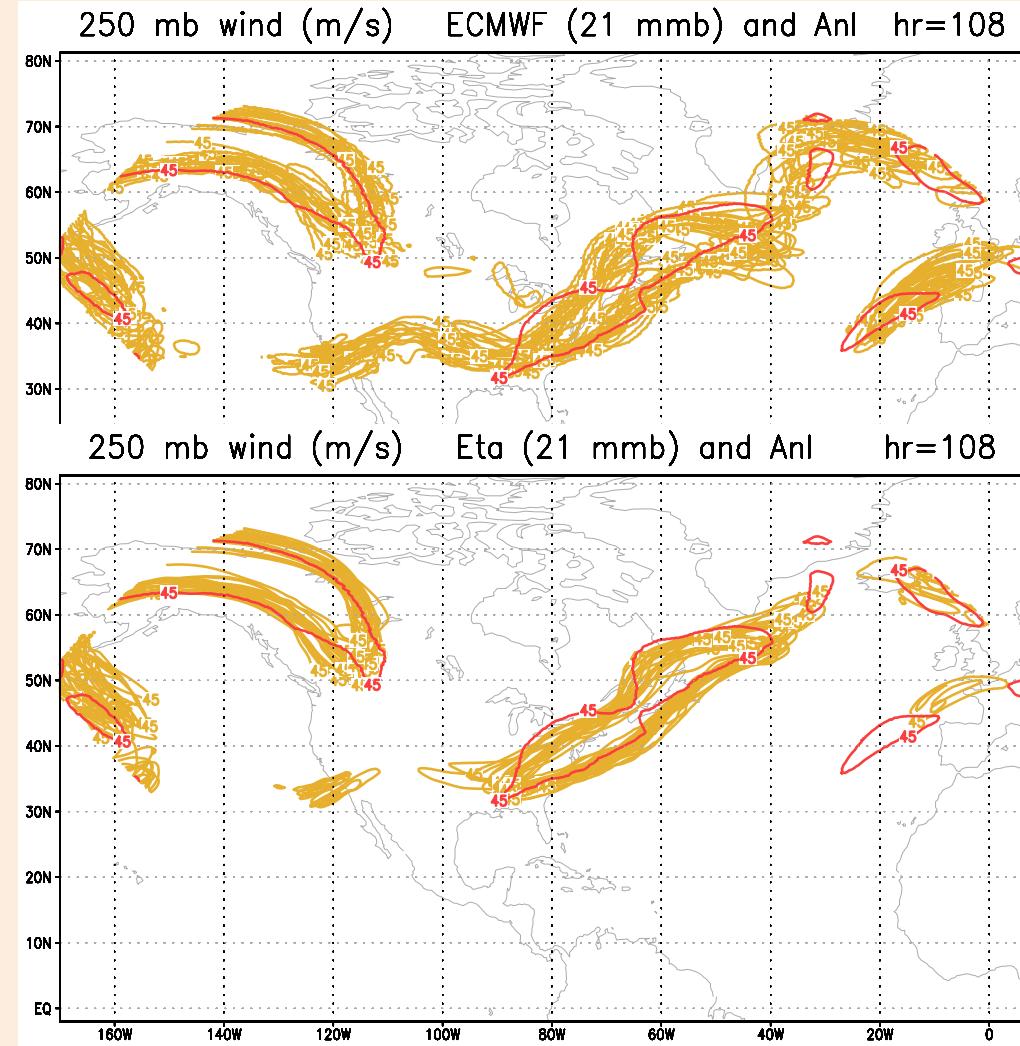
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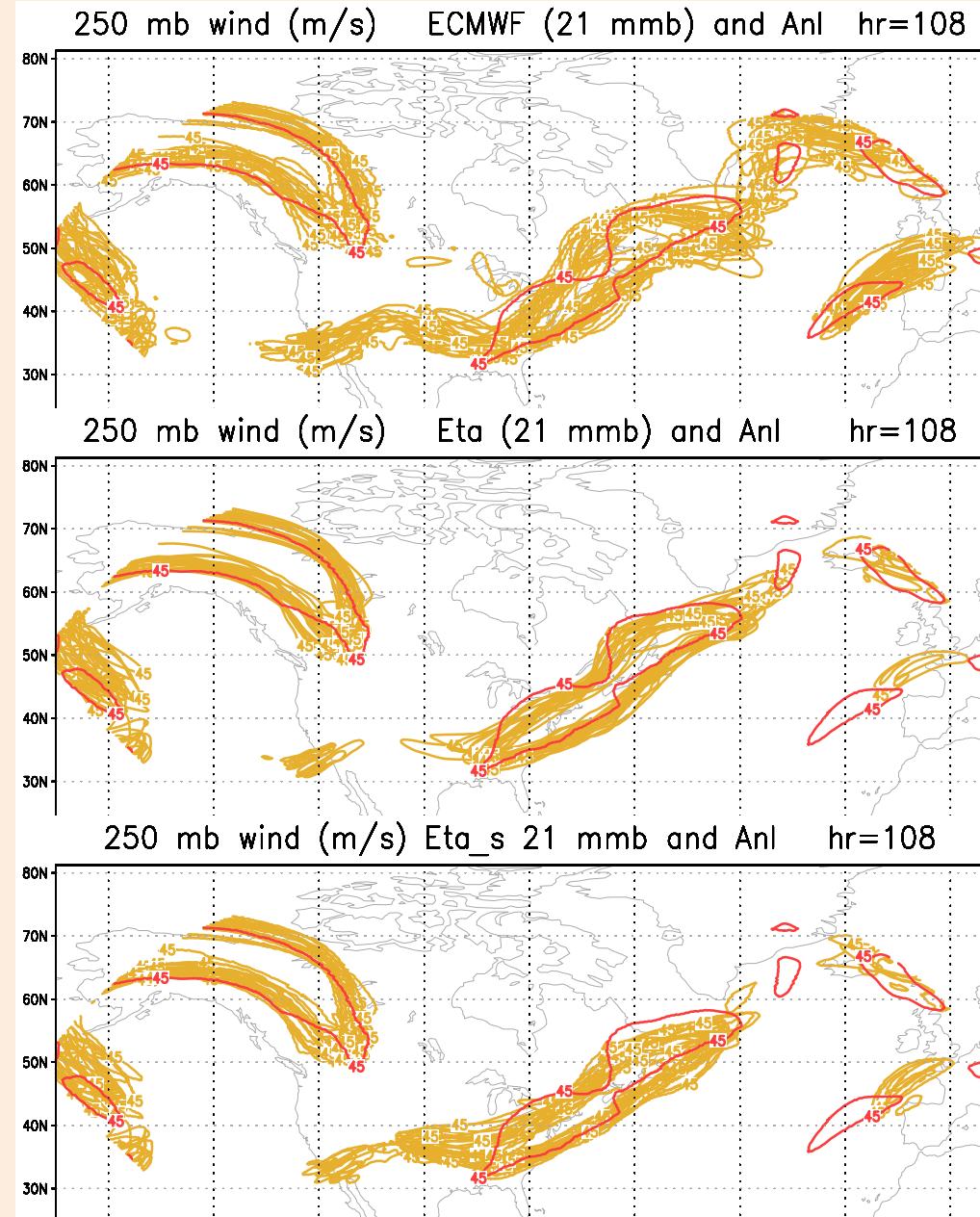
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Conclusions

- Strong evidence that coordinate systems intersecting topography are able to perform significantly better than terrain-following systems;

(in agreement with Steppeler et al. 2013)

PGF repair effort does exist (Zängl MWR 2012)

does it remove the problems shown ?

Conclusions

- The Eta must have additional components responsible for its increased accuracy against ECMWF

Candidate reasons:

- Arakawa horizontal advection scheme (Janjić 1984);
- Finite-volume van Leer type vertical advection of all variables (Mesinger and Jovic 2002);
- Very careful construction of model topography (MY2017), with grid cell values selected between their mean and silhouette values, depending on surrounding values, and no smoothing;
- Exact conservation of energy in space differencing in transformation between the kinetic and potential energy;
-