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# T2m bias in mountains: first results

Danaé Préaux, Ingrid Etchevers, Isabelle Gouttevin

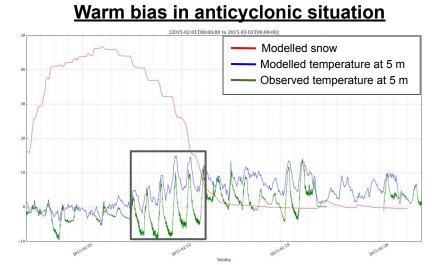




#### **Outline**

- Arome's temperature bias in the mountains
- Cold bias possible causes
  - Valley station assimilation
  - Use of the 2 m increment
  - \* Temperature gradient above the snow
  - Height of the sensor above the snow: Nivôse station
  - Diagnostic of 2 m temperature
  - Interactions with the surface
- Summary of perspectives





Campaign at Passy (close to Mont Blanc) from 5 to 26 February 2015 (Paci et al. 2016)

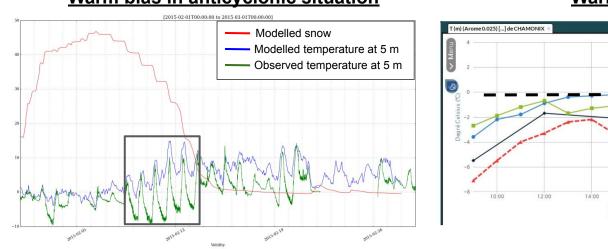


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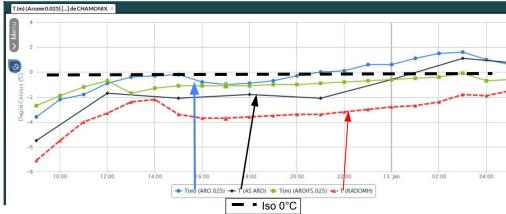
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#### Warm bias in anticyclonic situation

Warm bias in during snow events



Campaign at Passy (close to Mont Blanc) from 5 to 26 February 2015 (Paci et al. 2016)



Forecast and observed temperatures in Chamonix Mont Blanc on 12/01/2021 (J. Marceau, DIRCE)







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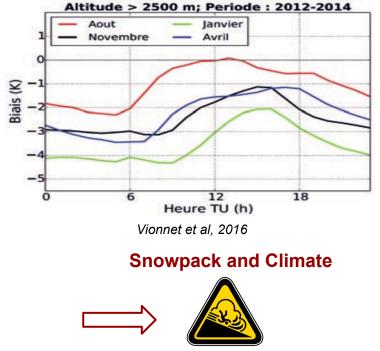


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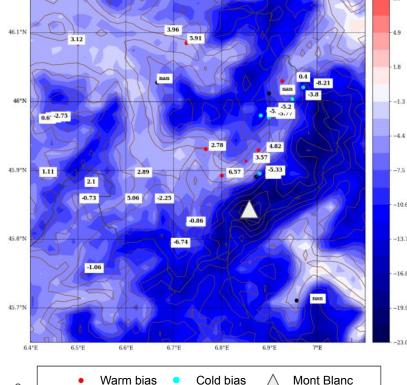
# Arome's temperature bias in the mountains

#### Cold bias in high altitude



- T2m bias > 4°C during the night in January
- Detrimental for avalanche and snowmelt forecasting
- Leads to spurious snow accumulation (*Monteiro et al. 2022*) while using Arome for climate

Temperature and bias at 2m at 6am on 12/01/2021



Samoëns (749 m) : + 5.9°C Les Houches (1005 m) : + 6.6°C Chamonix Mont Blanc (1042 m): + 4.8°C

Plan de l'Aiguille (2250 m): - 5.3°C Le Tour Balme (2196 m): - 8.2°C

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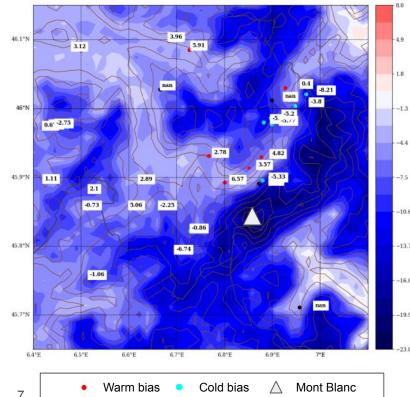
Mean absolute error of 2 m temperature over the Chamonix Valley (0-10h the 12/01/2021)

5	Simulation	MAE (°C)		
.6	Simulation	z < 1100 m	1100 m $\leq$ z $<$ 2000 m	$2000 \text{ m} \leq \text{z}$
	Reference	3.7	2.0	6.0
.7	Surface	4.5	1.7	4.9
.8	Analysis	3.3	2.4	6.9
	3DVar 1.3km	4.5	2.1	5.7
.9	156 levels	4.2	2.6	1.9



6

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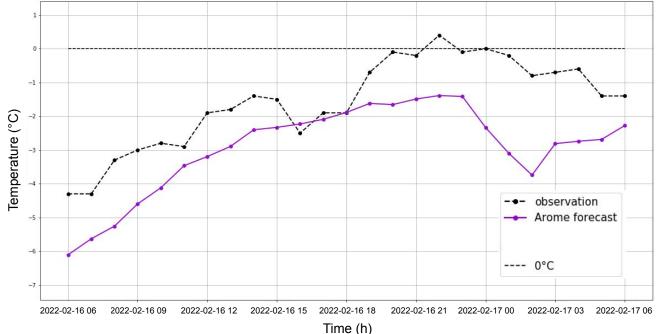
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#### Assimilation of data mainly in the valleys

Evolution of 2 m temperature the 16/02/2022, Aiguilles Rouges (Nivôse station at 2365 m)

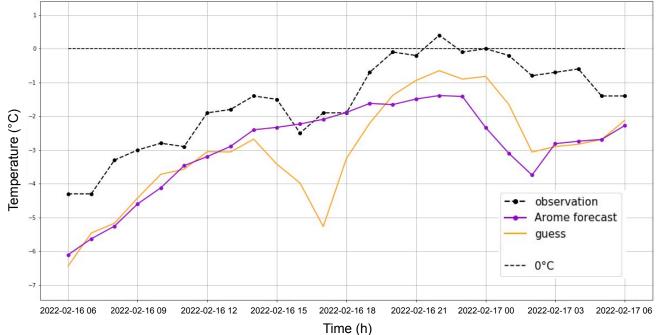






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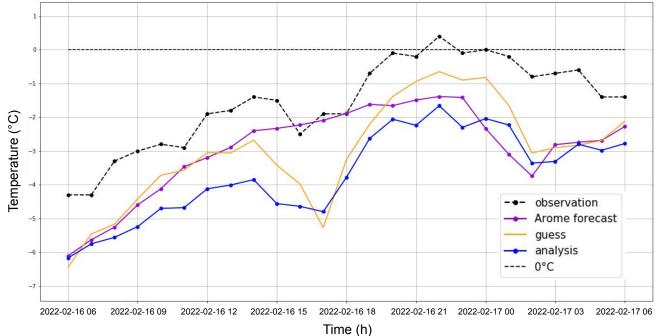






#### Assimilation of data mainly in the valleys

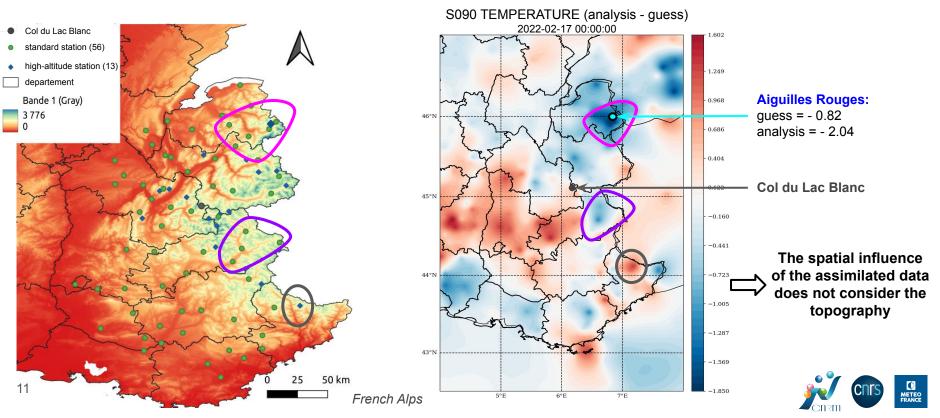
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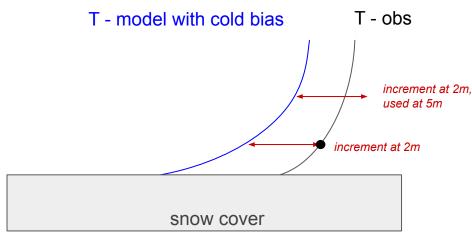
#### Assimilation of data mainly in the valleys





#### Use of the 2m increment

standard station measuring at 2m (stable conditions over snow)

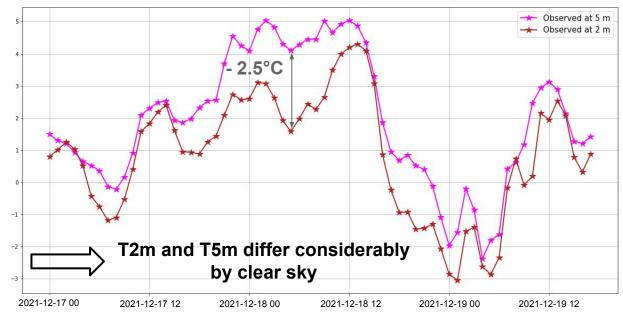


The analysis scheme considers the increment at 2 m as an increment at 5 m



#### **Temperature gradient above the snow**

Col du Lac Blanc series, 2720 a.s.l, Grandes Rousses massif, Oisans



stations\_alpes stations nivose départements MNT Bande 1 (Grav) 3 776 50 km Col du Lac Blanc (snow research center): Mast measuring

temperature at different heights



∩ ≂ RD

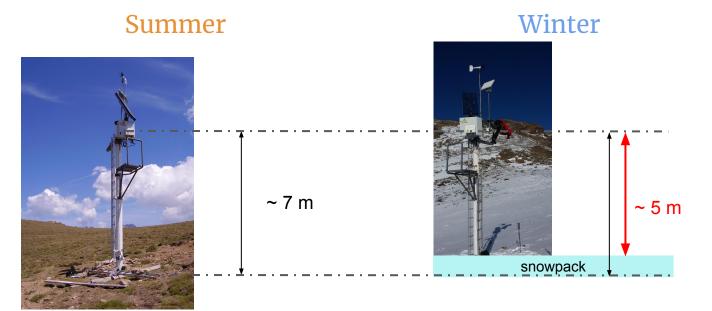
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#### **Temperature gradient above the snow**

Diurnal temperature cycle averaged over 2020-2022 at the Col du Lac Blanc (2720 m) during wintertime 2.5 Observed at 2m Observed at 5m 0.0 Modelled at 2m ባ ሪo --- Modelled at 5m -2.5 4.8°C Temperature (°C) -5.0 A huge difference between increments -7.5 at 2 m and at 5 m -10.0-12.5 -15.0 15 20 14 10 Time (h)

Height of the sensor above the snow : Nivôse station



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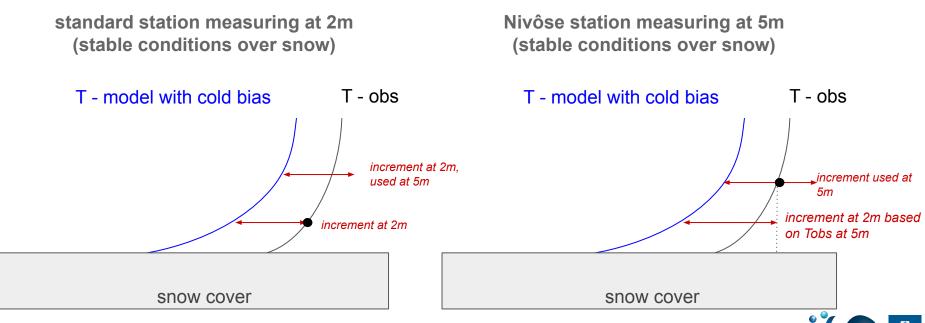
Nivôse stations are part of a network of automatic weather stations in the high mountains, created by Météo-France.



Sponde Nivôse, Albertacce (Corsica) (left and right photos)



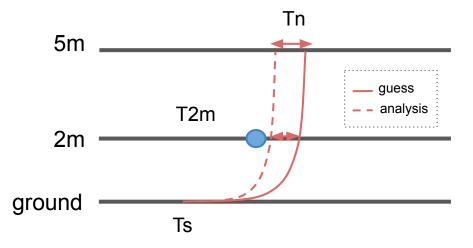
Height of the sensor above the snow : Nivôse station





#### 2 m temperature diagnostic

- a calculation certainly obsolete in Surfex
  ⇒ for example: *Meier et al.*, 1st Newsletter
  Accord
- New diagnostics are available: Dian et al. 2016, Canopy, etc.
- To have a correct T2m, unbiased T5m and Tsurface are also required



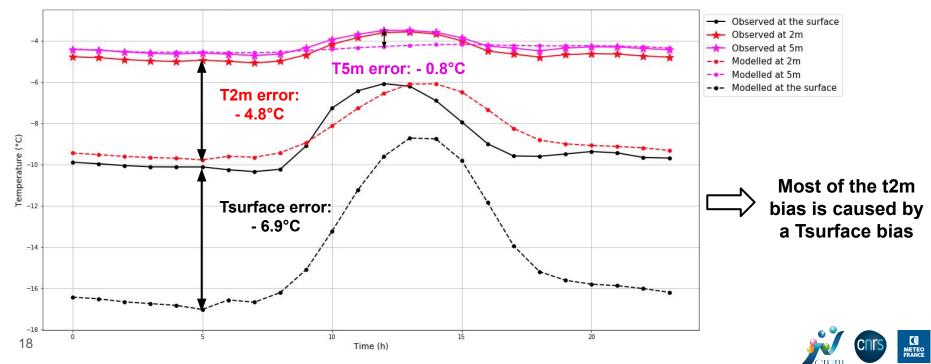
Scheme by Pierre Brousseau





#### **Interactions with the surface**

Diurnal temperature cycle averaged over 2020-2022 at the Col du Lac Blanc (2720 m) during wintertime





#### Interactions with the surface

- surface energy balance
  - \* radiation
  - \* wind
  - \* turbulence
- \* complexity of the snow model

#### Correcting both vw10m and lwin

⇒ contribute at 69% of the reduction of the original Tsurface bias at Col du Lac Blanc (*Gouttevin et al. 2022*)

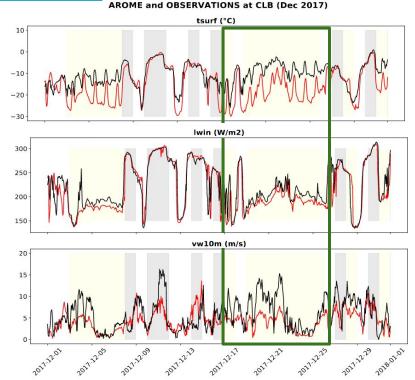


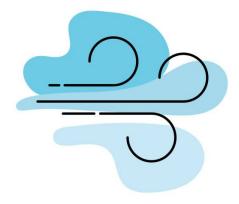
Figure by Gouttevin et al. (2022) : Comparison between AROME and observations at CLB in terms of temperatures (left) and radiation and wind (right) for Dec. 2017. Clear sky and cloudy sky conditions are highlighted with yellow and grey backgrounds, respectively, while white backgrounds denote conditions in-between.





#### Interactions with the surface

- surface energy balance
  - \* radiation
  - ✤ wind
  - \* turbulence
- \* complexity of the snow model





#### Reduction of the critical Richardson number

⇒ Tsurface bias reduced by an additional 13% (*Gouttevin et al. 2022*)





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# **Cold bias - possible causes**

#### **Interactions with the surface**

- surface energy balance
  - \* radiation
  - \* wind
  - \* turbulence
- complexity of the snow model



From D95 (Douville et al. 1995) to ISBA\_ES (Interaction Soil-Biosphere-Atmosphere Explicit Snow) in SURFEX (work in progress)



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- Quantify the impact of the analysis  $\Rightarrow$  remove valley stations
- \* Nivôse stations  $\Rightarrow$  use the same methods than measures on ship masts
- ✤ Diagnostic of T2m ⇒ scientific visit to GeoSphere Austria (Thanks!)
- Surface temperature
  - ISBA\_ES
  - Parameterisation of thermal radiation from slopes



#### **Annexe: Calculation of the MAE**

Study area Nivométéo-climatiques ROMMA Nivôse Automatiques 

#### Scores calculated over the period 6h - 10h

$$Bias = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (X_n - X_{obs})$$
$$MAE = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^{N} |X_n - X_{obs}|$$

Simulation	Altitude (z)			
Simulation	z<1100~m	1100 m $\le$ z $<$ 2000 m	$2000 \text{ m} \le \text{z}$	
Number of stations	8	13	7	

Number	Station name	Altitude (m)
1	Chamonix	1042
2	Plan de l'Aiguille	2250
3	Aiguilles Rouges-Nivôse	2365
4	Les Houches	1005
5	Samoëns	749
6	Le Tour Balme	2196