# Numerical Weather Prediction activities at CHMI



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### **NWP** system

**ALADIN/CHMI** couples non-hydrostatic (NH) dynamics and the set of ALARO-1vB physical parameterizations suited for modeling of atmospheric motions from planetary up to the meso-gamma scales:

- domain 1069x853 grid points, Δx~2.3km
- linear truncation E539x431
- 87 vertical levels, mean orography
- ICI scheme with 1 iteration, time step 90 s
- 3h coupling interval
- 00, 06, 12/18 UTC forecast to +72/54h
- hourly analysis system VarCan Pack
- ALADIN cycle 43t2ag (ALARO-1vB)

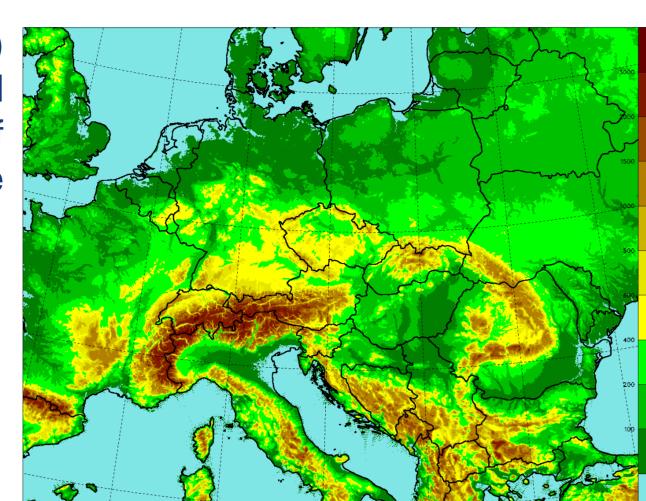


Fig. 1. Orography of the domain.

Data assimilation includes surface analysis based on an optimal interpolation (OI) and BlendVar analysis for upper air fields, which consists of the digital filter spectral blending (Brozkova et al., 2001) followed by the 3DVAR analysis (Fischer et al., 2005)

- digital filtering at truncation E102x81; space consistent coupling
- no DFI in long cut-off 6h cycle; incremental DFI in short cut-off production analysis
- observations: SYNOP, TEMP, AMDAR, Mode-S, SEVIRI, WP, HR-AMV, ASCAT

### **HPC** systems

Two HPC systems at CHMI:

#### **NEC SX Aurora TSUBASA**

48 computing nodes with:

- one **AMD EPYC** 7402 CPU (24 cores, 512GB RAM), and
- eight **NEC Vector Engines** 20B (8 cores, 48GB RAM each)
- total 1152 VH + 3072 VE cores

#### **NEC LX series** HPC cluster

- 320 computing nodes with:
- Intel Broadwell CPU (2x12 cores, 64GB RAM)
- total 7680 computational cores



Fig. 2. NEC SX Aurora

## Porting and validation CY46T1

- Reporting bugs (in fullpos, canari, IO server)
- **Optimizations and vectorizations**
- byte swapping to big endian,
- RTTOV,
- precipitation types,
- screening for aircraft data

#### Implementing remaining scientific development

- enhancements in the ALARO microphysics with prognostic graupel,
- more stable numerical treatment of two prognostic energies in TOUCANS,
- lightning diagnostic,
- debugging of smoothing soil moisture increment and their dependency on season in CANARI (LISSEW),
- fixed air density in reflectivity diagnostics,
- modifications in the thinning to try to suppress too close observations ...

#### Results are now meteorologically equivalent to the local operational version based on CY43T2

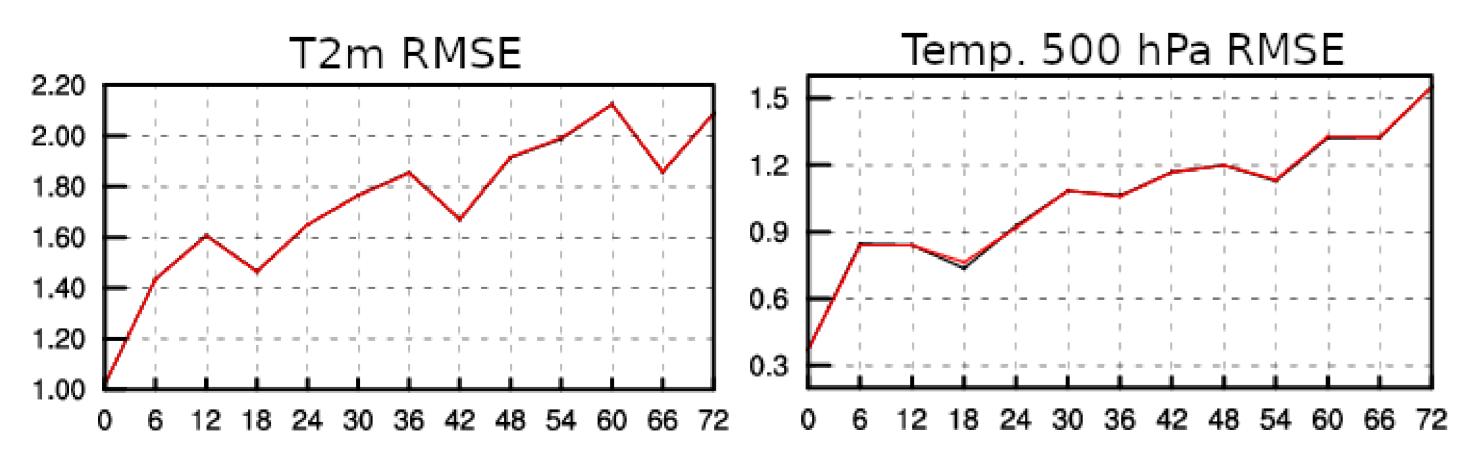


Fig. 3. RMSE scores of e-Suite AKW for 2m and 500hPa temperature. Black line is operational configuration, red line new e-Suite. Period 28.2.-17.3.2023.

#### **Further E-suite plans**

- Activating the package of novelties in microphysics,
- New modulation of soil moisture increments,
- Adding new products:
  - wet snow and icing types (after A. Simon's development),
- convection types (after C. Wittmann's development)

### Major operational changes

ALARO with prognostic graupel is operational 9 May 2022

27 Feb 2023 e-suite AKW technical switch to cycle 46t1mp

e-suite AKW

## Deep soil analysis oscillations

Analysis of deep soil reservoir in CANARI is too active in warm part of the year (SMU0=0. in CANARI namelist) when increments are not dependent on sun zenith angle or sun declination. This is more pronounced in 3h cycling frequency where we observe oscillations of soil water reservoir, this in turn modifies evaporation from soil and via the latent heat flux it influences T2M, then we observe T2M forecast jumpiness from one model run to the next.

Recommended setting for ARPEGE and AROME is to make this activity dependent on the sun zenith angle μ0 (SMU0=7. in CANARI namelist). This setting makes increments of deep soil reservoir small/zero at small sun elevations/night. Oscillations are then stabilized over spring/summer period. However, we get another problems. In winter the analysis is almost inactive at our latitudes, and the soil gets too wet, with cold T2M bias. In summer, the analysis is active during the day time, mainly 12 UTC, and the prevailing effect is drying, bringing also warm T2M bias.

Another proposal is based on the annual cycle of sun declination, where we need to suppress the analysis activity during spring and summer when diurnal amplitudes of screen level parameters are big. A function with a minima at summer solstice and maxima at winter solstice is used to modulate deep soil reservoir analysis increments. With positive effect on diurnal amplitude of oscillations.

To make the daily cycle of the reservoir even smaller the possibility to average the increments of deep soil reservoir in Canari is used ("LISSEW"). The code with LISSEW was commented out (CY43t2\_bf11) so debugging was necessary. Canari is then averaging the last 4 analysis increments to overcome diurnal variation of 6h cycle, which makes the amplitude smaller but with a shifted phase for 3h cycling. To overcome this issue the 8 analysis increments are used in averaging. There is almost no oscillation of deep soil moisture with positive effect on jumpiness of forecasts. But a consequence is cold bias in afternoon maximal temperature which need to be tackled.

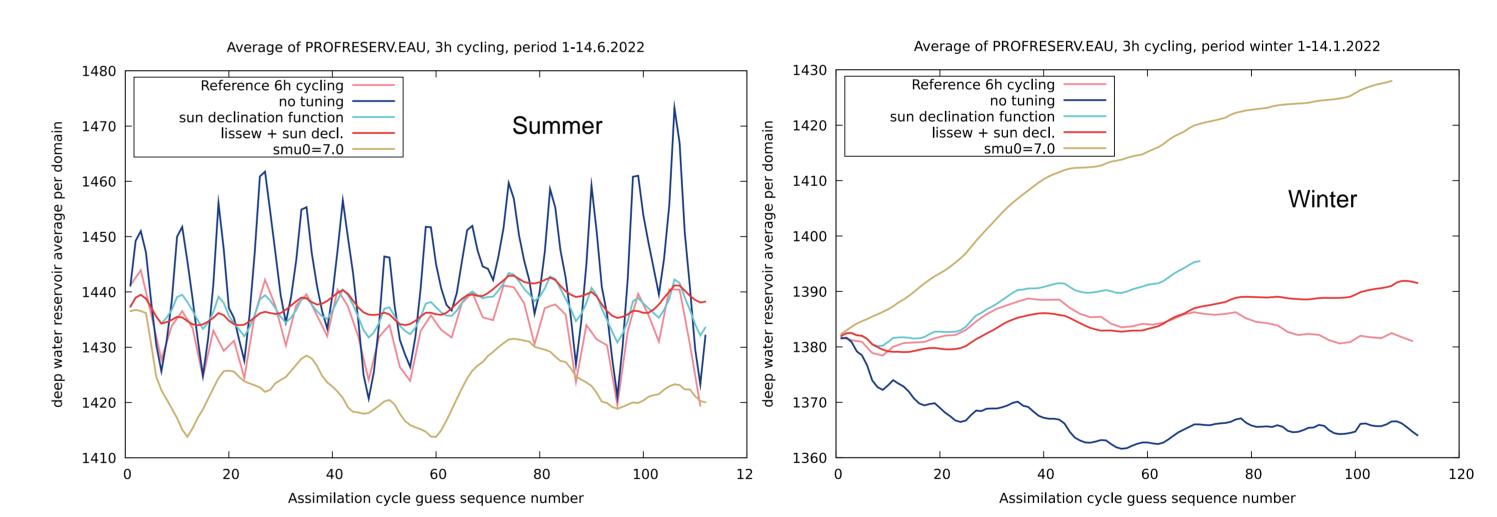


Fig. 4. Domain average of deep water reservoir in 3h assimilation cycle, left summer, right winter period. Dark blue line is 3h cycling with the same setup as 6h cycle, light blue line represents 3h cycling with sun declination function only, pink line is reference 6h cycle, red line is 3h cycling with sun declination function and deep soil analysis increments averaging, burly wood color is 3h cycle with recommended setting for AROME (smu0=7.).

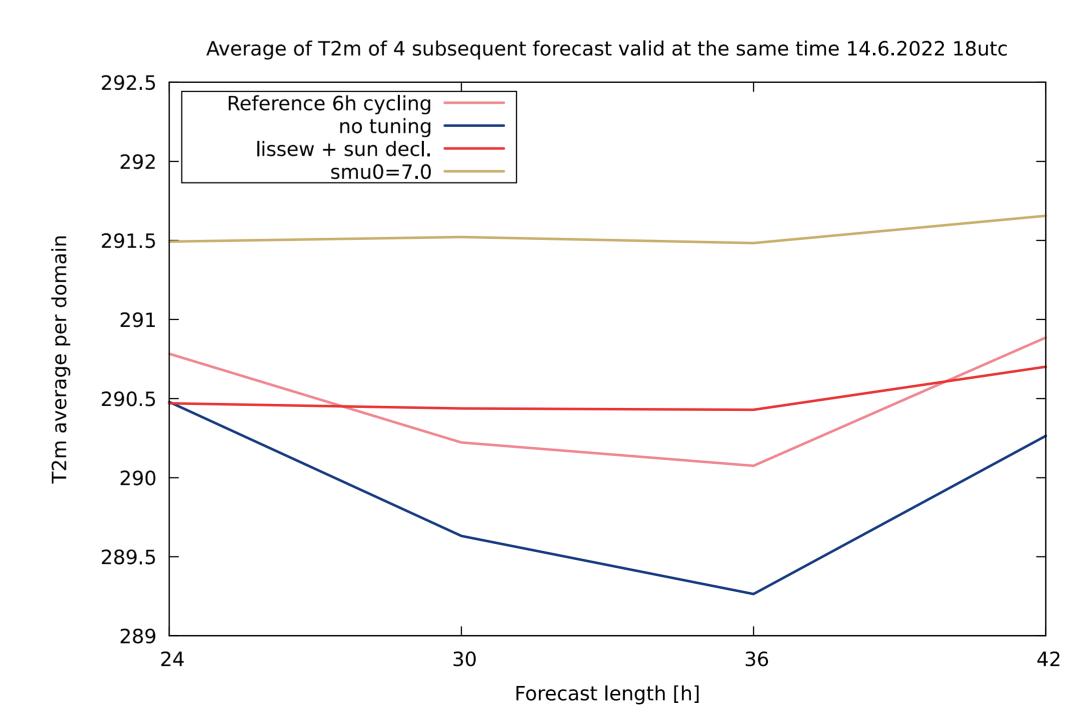


Fig. 5. Domain average of 2m temperature forecasts valid at the same time, looking at the afternoon maxima (18UTC) at summer. As can be seen both recommended setting and the sun declination function + deep soil increments averaging do not have jumpiness of 4 subsequent forecast. While reference 6h cycle and not tuned 3h cycle change the forecast average quite significantly from one run to the other.

The recommended setting has warm bias compared to reference which is with agreement with lower values in deep soil reservoir. Not tuned 3h cycle has cold bias from forecast starting at 6utc (+36h) where is maxima in deep soil reservoir analysis.