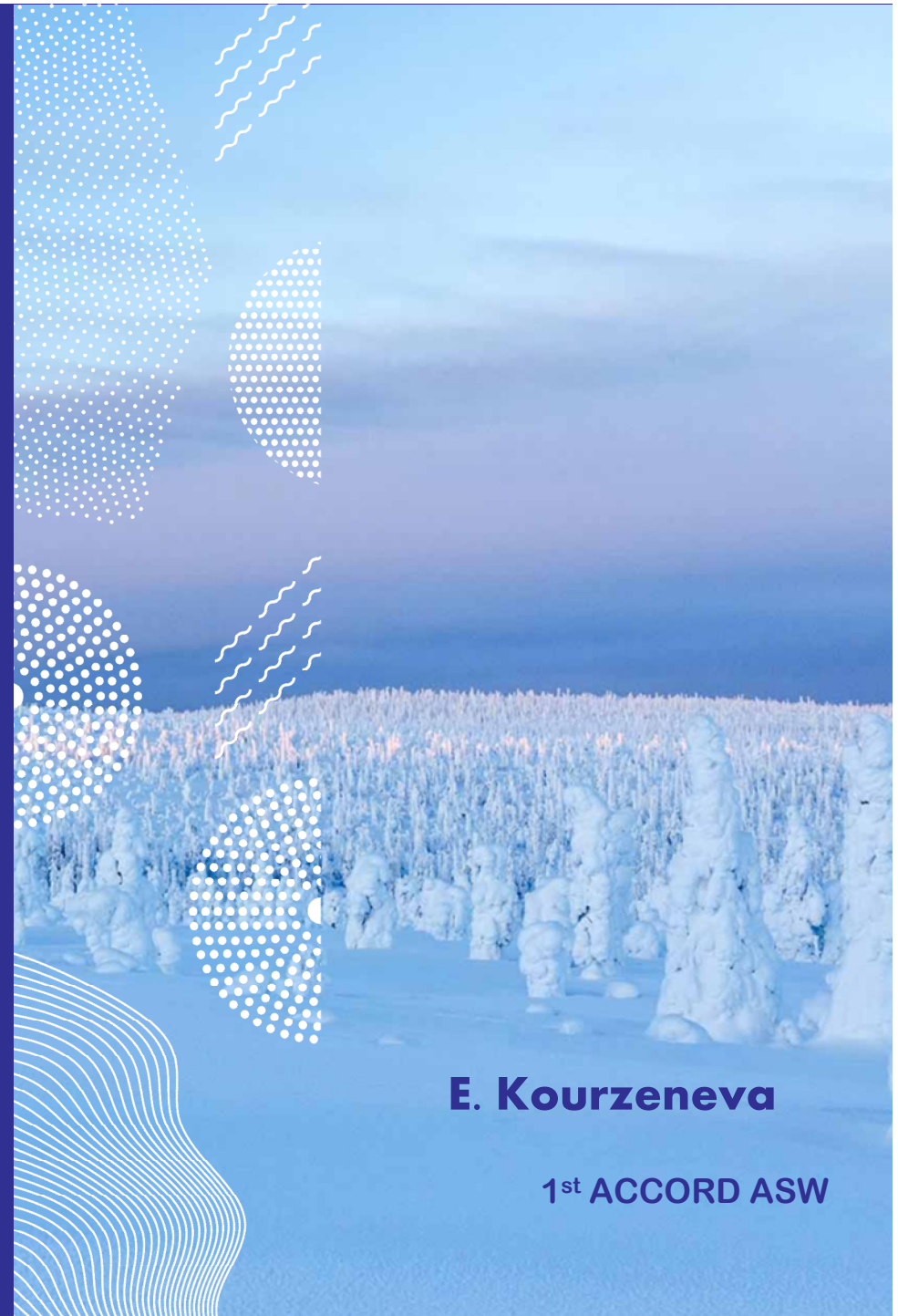




ILMATIETEEN LAITOS
METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Snow analysis and physiography

12-16.04.2021



E. Kourzeneva

1st ACCORD ASW

Basic physiography, tiles and patches:

CANARI (all CSCs):

Basic physiography: E923, 150 sec

Surface types: water and land (SHIPs and SYNOPs)

Land-water binary mask with 50% threshold

Old ISBA (ALARO CSC):

? The same as in CANARI ?

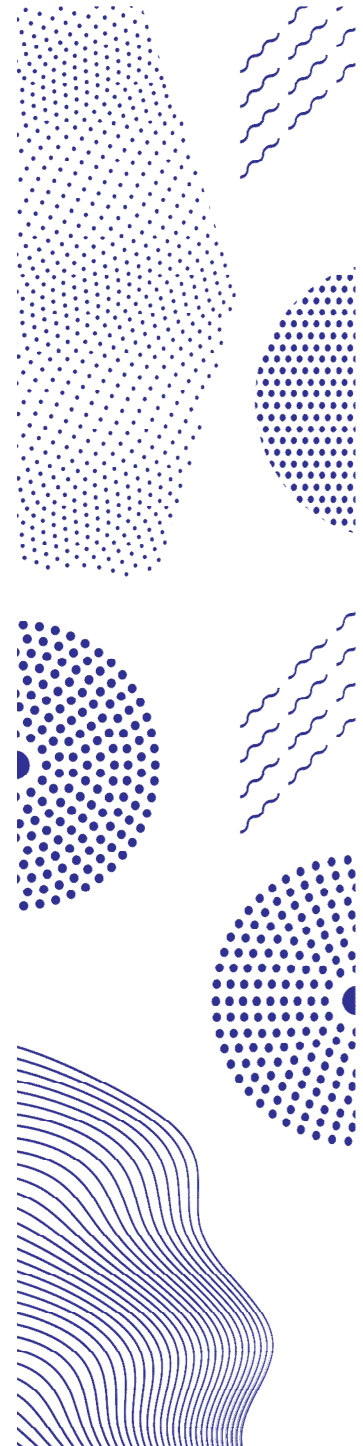
SURFEX (AROME and HARMONIE-AROME CSCs):

Basic physiography: ECOCLIMAP(SG), 30(10) sec

Surface types: sea, inland water, nature, urban
in nature tile: up to 20 patches

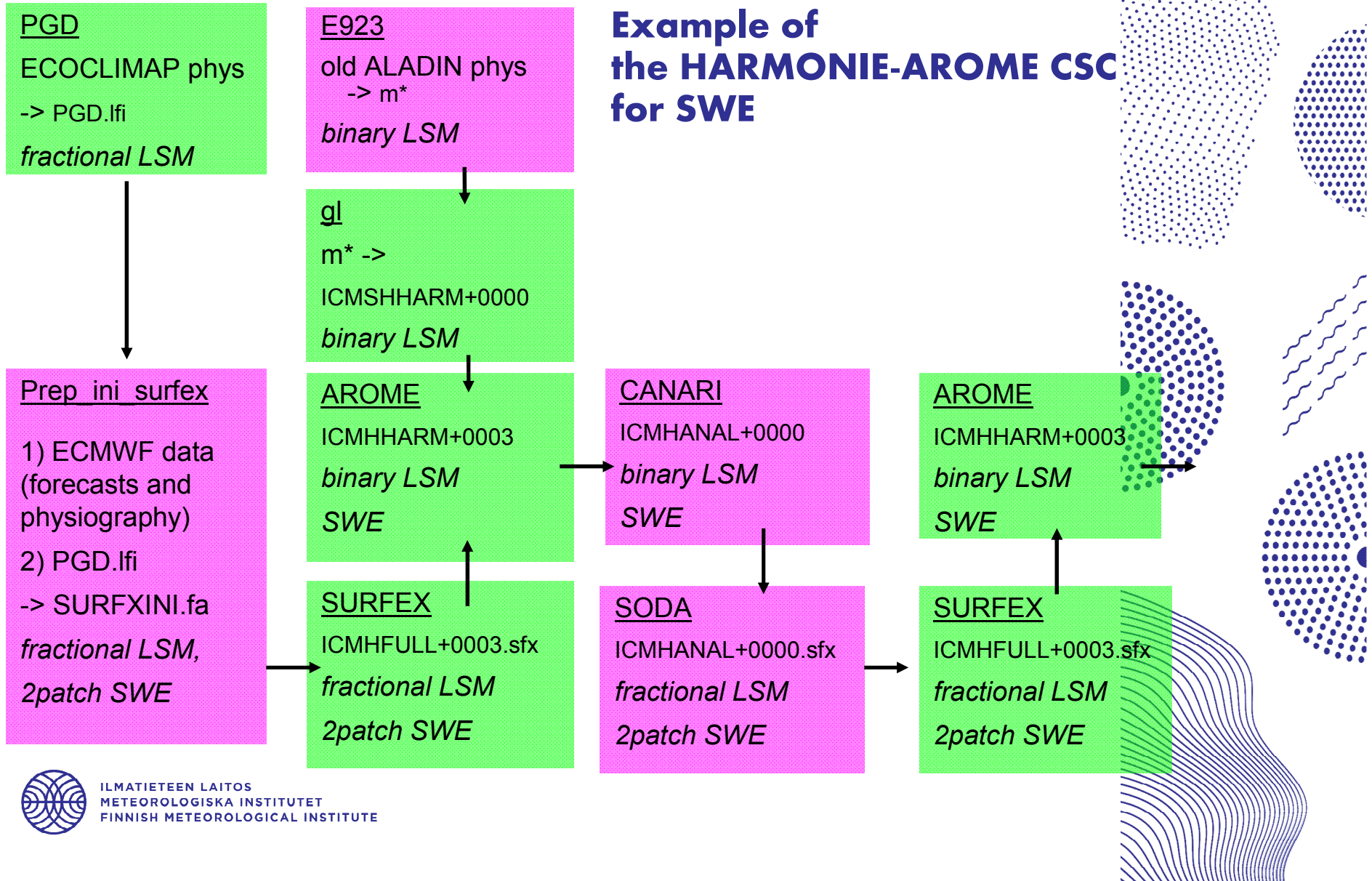
Fractions, 0.0 – 1.0

The surface type exists when its fraction is < 0.0



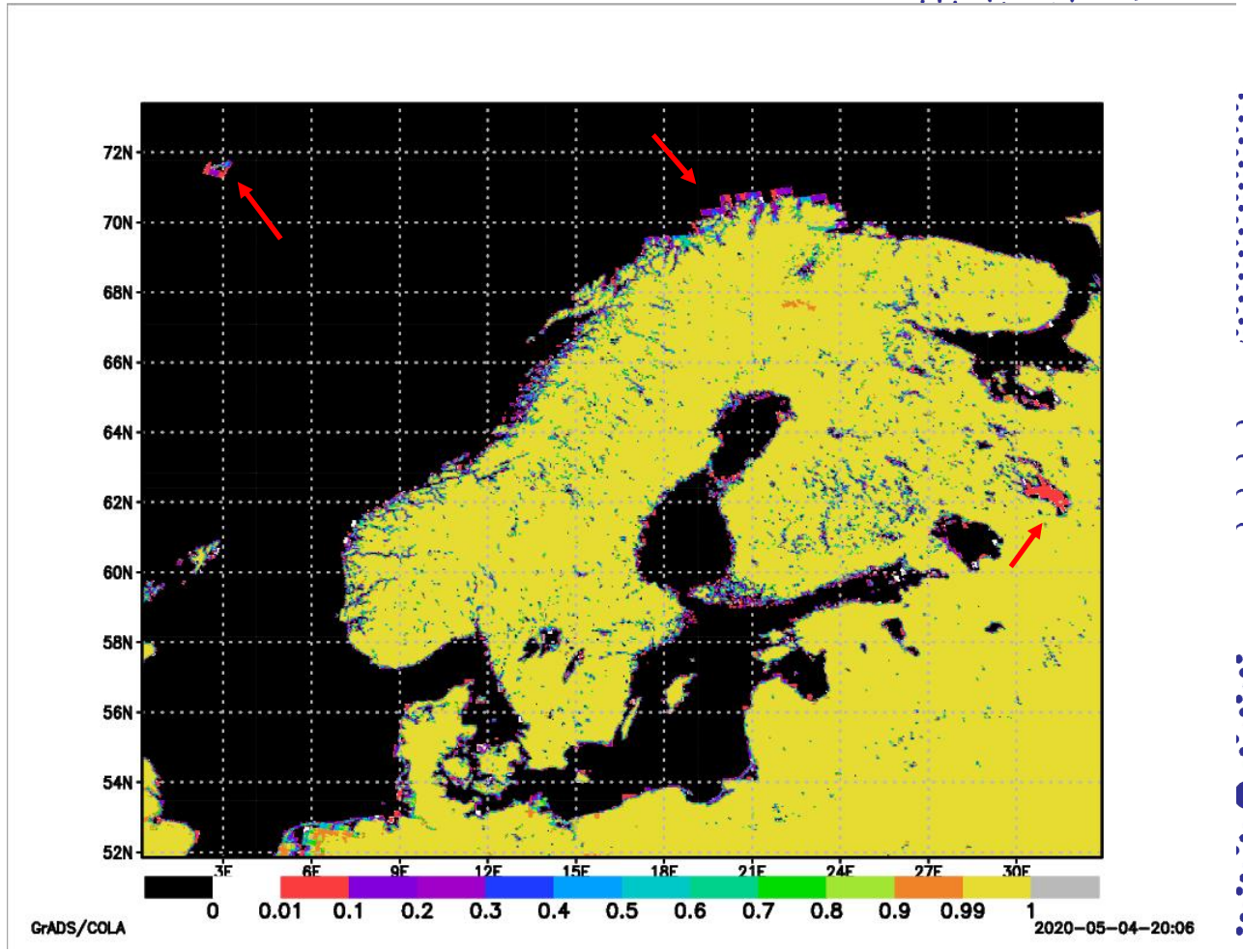
How it is done?

Example of the HARMONIE-AROME CSC for SWE

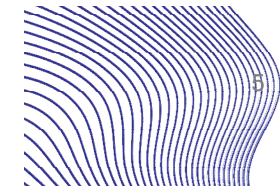


Issues in E923:

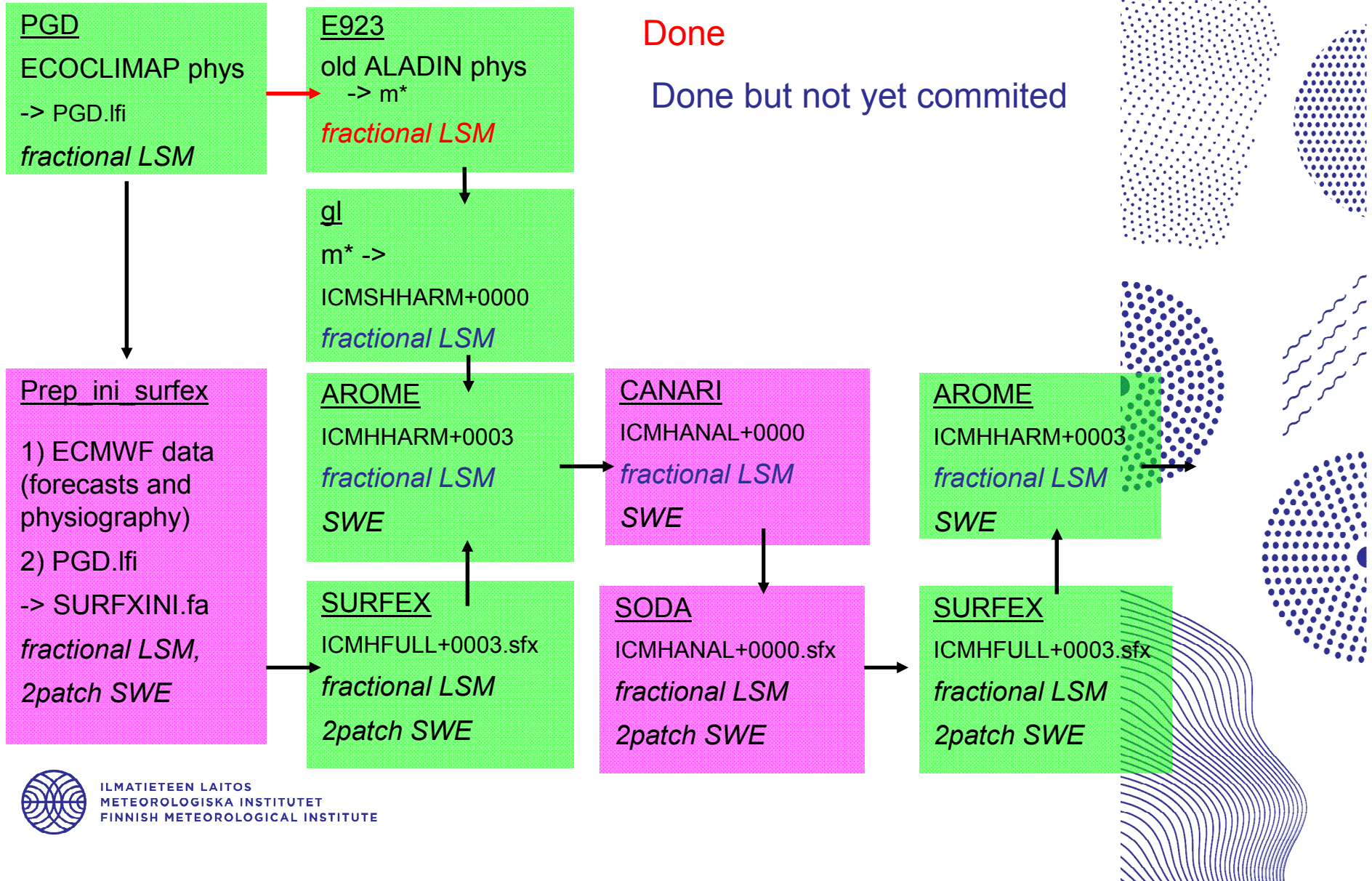
No issues in binary LSM, however in fractional LSM there are artifacts, too small values. It is not possible to use it even for a temporary solution, to relax the problem.



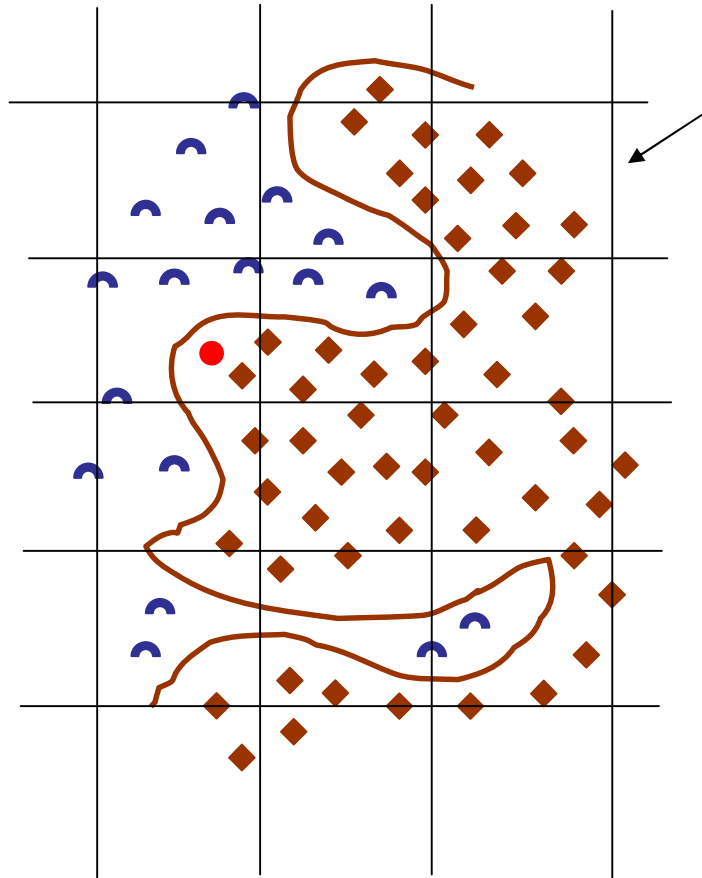
Fractional LSM from m12 file



To remove old physiography



How to apply fractions in land- surface DA?



Where snow can exist on this sketch?

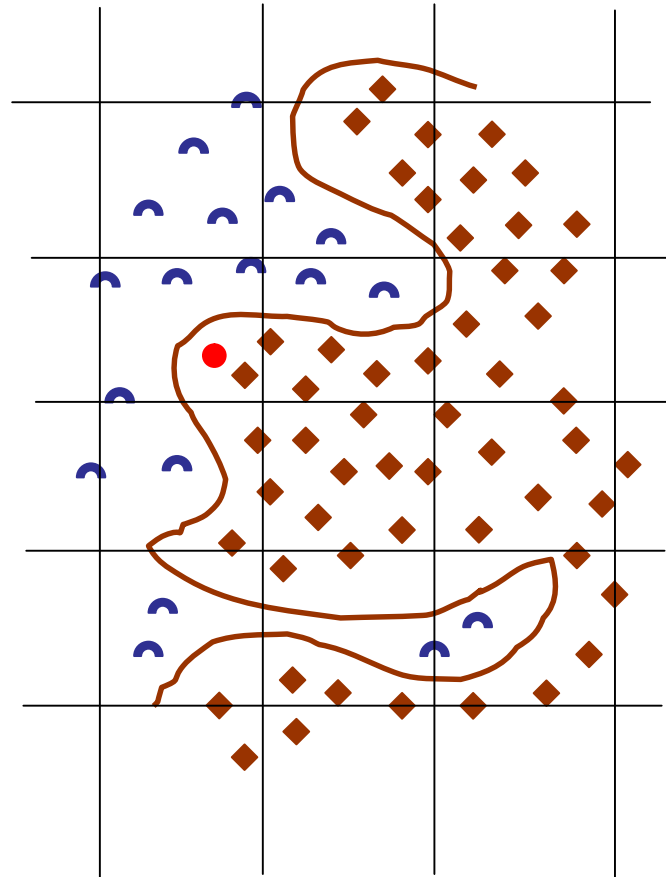
Masking with a threshold of 50% for Fr_{land} is a poor solution in complicated coastline situations.

For snow, something better is needed.

A 0% threshold is not save, due to machine accuracy.



How to apply fractions in land- surface DA?



- Solution from HIRLAM experience: to use double-masking

$Fr_land < 5\%$: only water vars exist, no land

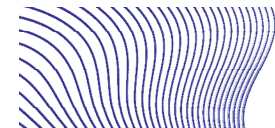
$5\% < Fr_land < 95\%$: both water and land vars exist

$Fr_land > 95\%$: no water vars exist, only land

- Also, for patches ...
- Apply not only for snow, but for soil vars.
- To implement in all parts of the system ...

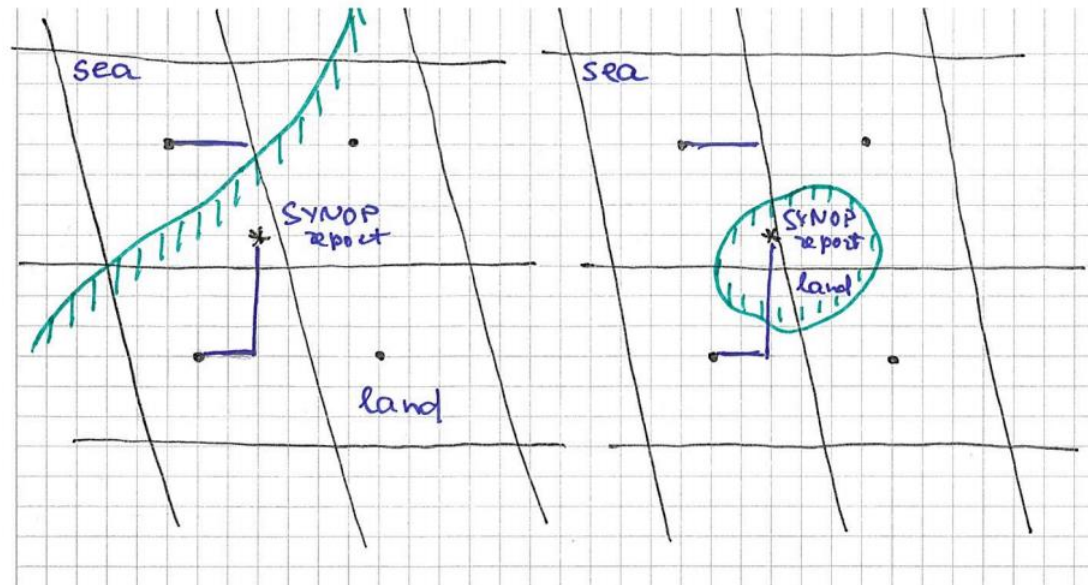
Implemented in PGD

but not yet in PREP (for patches)



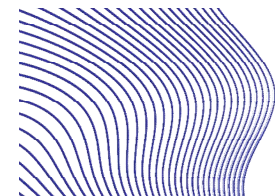
Issues in obs operator (CANARI):

- Obs operator is bilinear but land-sea mask dependent interpolation
- When according to LSM there is a land SYNOP station on water or SHIP station on land, the observation should be rejected. But it does not happen in the code, because the surface layer diagnostics does not allow “missing” values
- Correction to CANARI: done, but not yet committed



Issues in ECMWF cold start data:

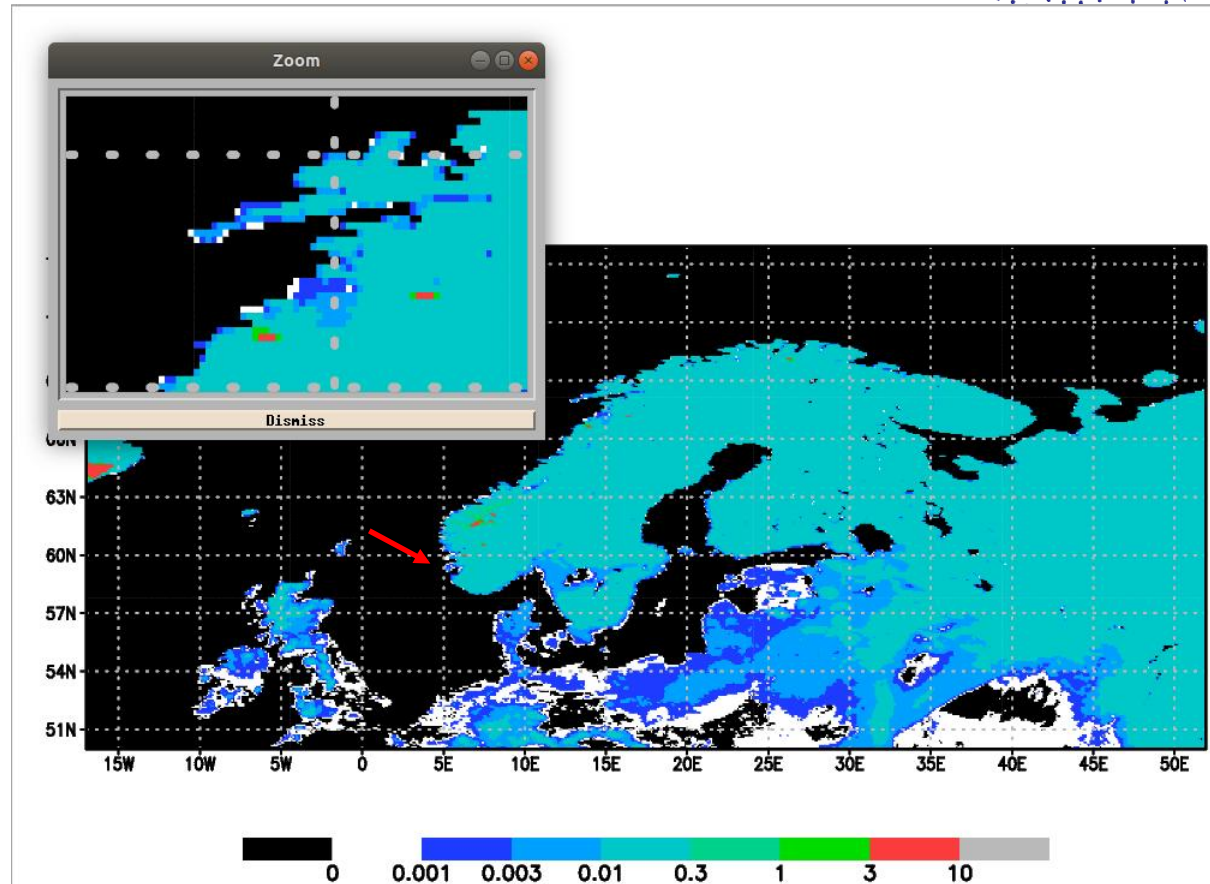
- HARMONIE-AROME CSC uses the ECMWF data for cold start
 - Unlike a pure model, errors in a DA system can persist and even accumulate. Thereby, cold start fields should be accurate
 - Due to interpolations in mars, issues appear in the ECMWF fields:
 - the ECMWF land fraction is provided, but surface fields are inconsistent with it, as well as between each other;
 - currently SURFEX/PREP uses the 50% threshold for masking of the ECMWF data. However, for example the *soil moisture type* var is:
 - for $Fr_land < 15\%$ - always UNDEF,
 - for $15\% < Fr_land < 86\%$ - can be both defined and UNDEF,
 - for $Fr_land > 86\%$ - always defined.
- This may be unsecure.



Issues in ECMWF forecasts (*fcYYYYMMDD_HH+006*):

- SWE is smoothed along the coastline
- Large areas of unrealistically small SWE values
- Note: glaciers are modeled with 10 m of SWE (*ca* 30 m of SD)

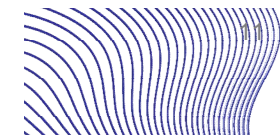
Corrections in PREP to provide agreement and remove thin snow: done



GrADS/COLA

2020-05-05-13:26

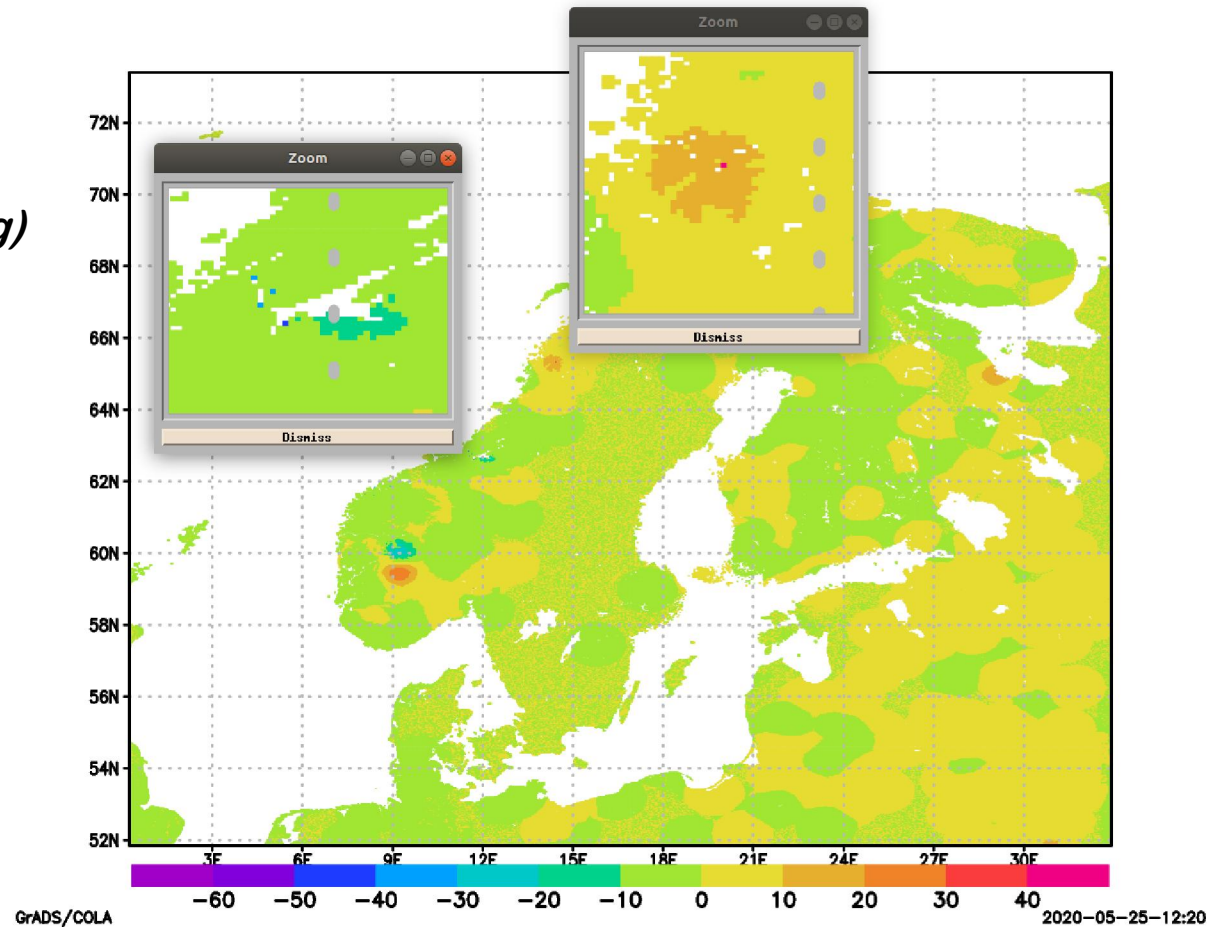
SWE, m, from fc20171214_18+006 file



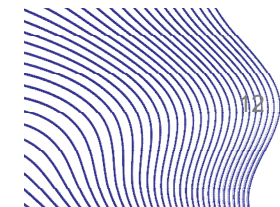
Issues in SODA

*Analysis increments (an-fg)
for SWE,mm for
2017.12.19.06, MetCoOp*

*ICMSHANAL+0000.sfx –
ICMSHFULL+0003.sfx
Patch 1*



- Unrealistic increments are associated with the coastline (including lakes) and perhaps glaciers

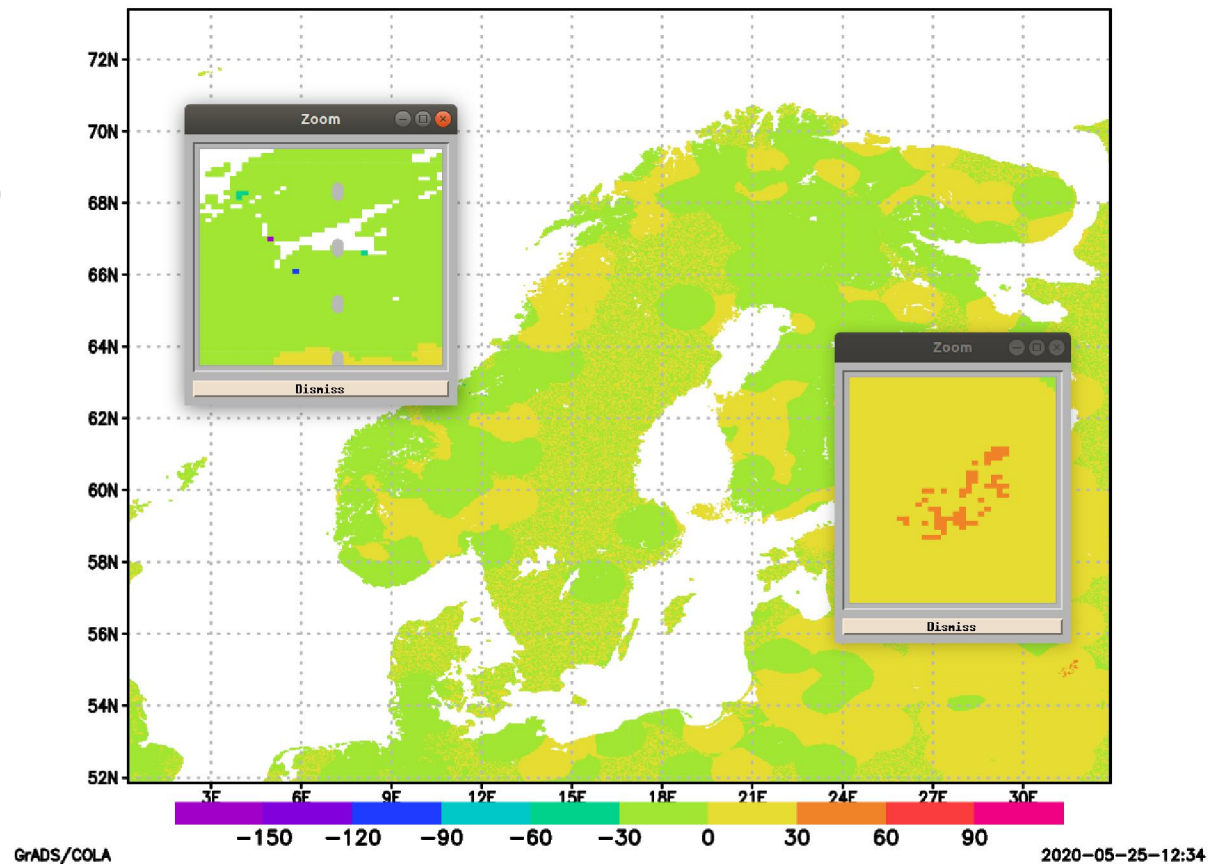




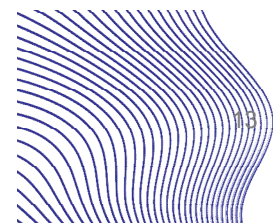
Issues in SODA

*Analysis increments (an-fg)
for SWE,mm for
2017.12.19.06, MetCoOp*

*ICMSHANAL+0000.sfx –
ICMSHFULL+0003.sfx
Patch 2*

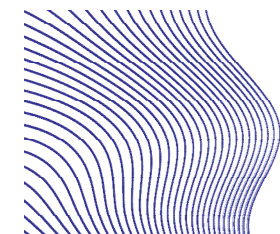


- Unrealistic increments are associated with the coastline (including lakes) and perhaps glaciers
- to be studied



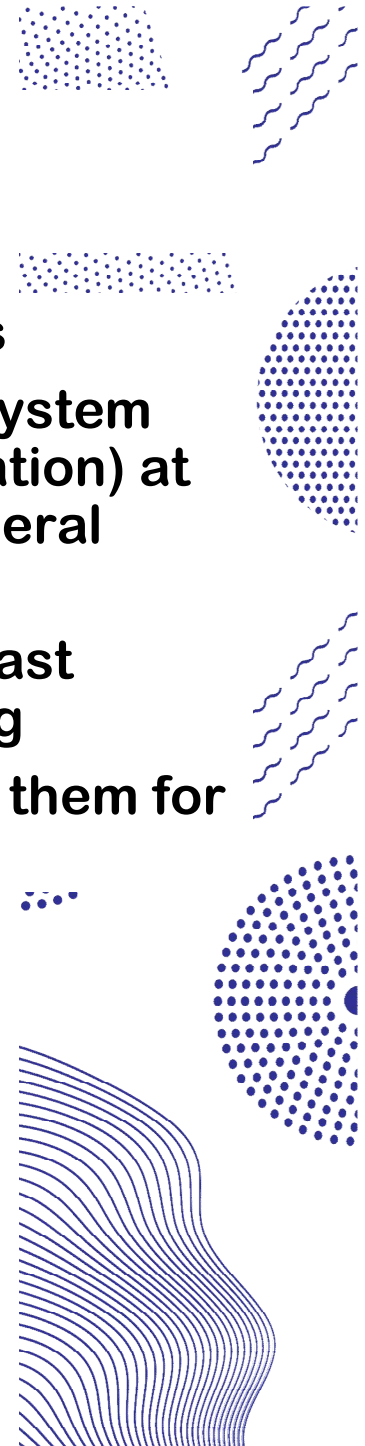
Summary and further steps for HARMONIE-AROME CSC:

- Fraction of land from PGD is inserted into m* files.
- Fraction of land in PGD is limited from both sides with a threshold which may be defined from the NAMELIST (currently, 5%).
- Security for the cold start is provided in PREP, by ensuring the consistency between the fraction of land and other soil fields of ECMWF and by removing unrealistically thin snow with the threshold defined from the NAMELIST (currently, 1 kg/m**2).
- Work with patches in PREP (ongoing).
- Fractions and obs operator in CANARI: transferring the code to cy43h, to make commit
- Work with SODA
- Smth. else may appear



General conclusions:

- Snow analysis is an indicator of physiography problems
- Different physiographies in DA and model parts of the system are possible with interpolations (aggregation/disaggregation) at each assimilation cycle. This solution is crude and in general unsafe. We need something better. The work is ongoing
- Tiles and patches existing in the model, should be (at least partly) taken into account also in DA. The work is ongoing
- ECMWF surface fields need pre-processing when using them for the cold start





ILMATIETEEN LAITOS
METEOROLOGISKA INSTITUTET
FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Thank you for your attention!

12-16.04.2021

1st ACCORD ASW

