

# Initial conditions provided by convective-scale ensemble data assimilation in the COSMO-DE model

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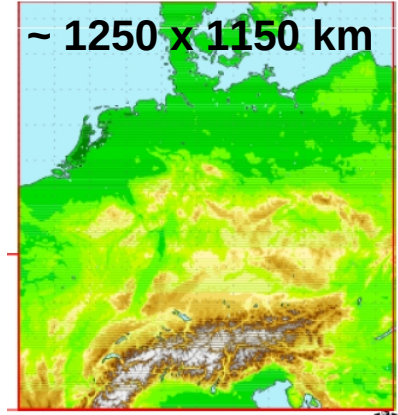
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# Limited Area Model Ensemble Prediction System

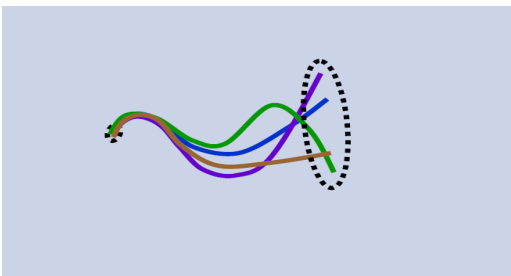
## COSMO-DE-EPS

$\Delta x = 2.8 \text{ km}$  (50 levels)

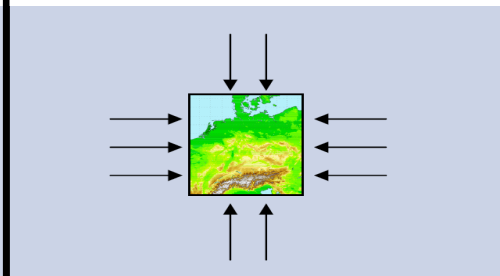


- No parametrization of deep convection
  - 20 ensemble member
  - 21 hours forecast length, initialized every 3 hours
  - Operational since May 2012
- Good results for precipitation forecasts  
(e.g. Gebhardt et al. 2011, Peralta et al. 2012, Kühnlein et al. 2013)

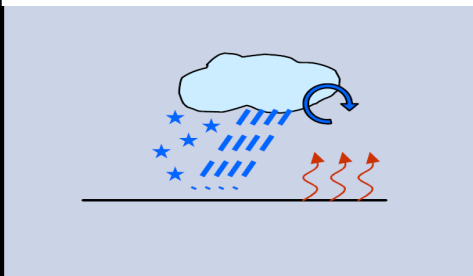
initial conditions  
(ICs)



lateral boundary conditions  
(LBCs)



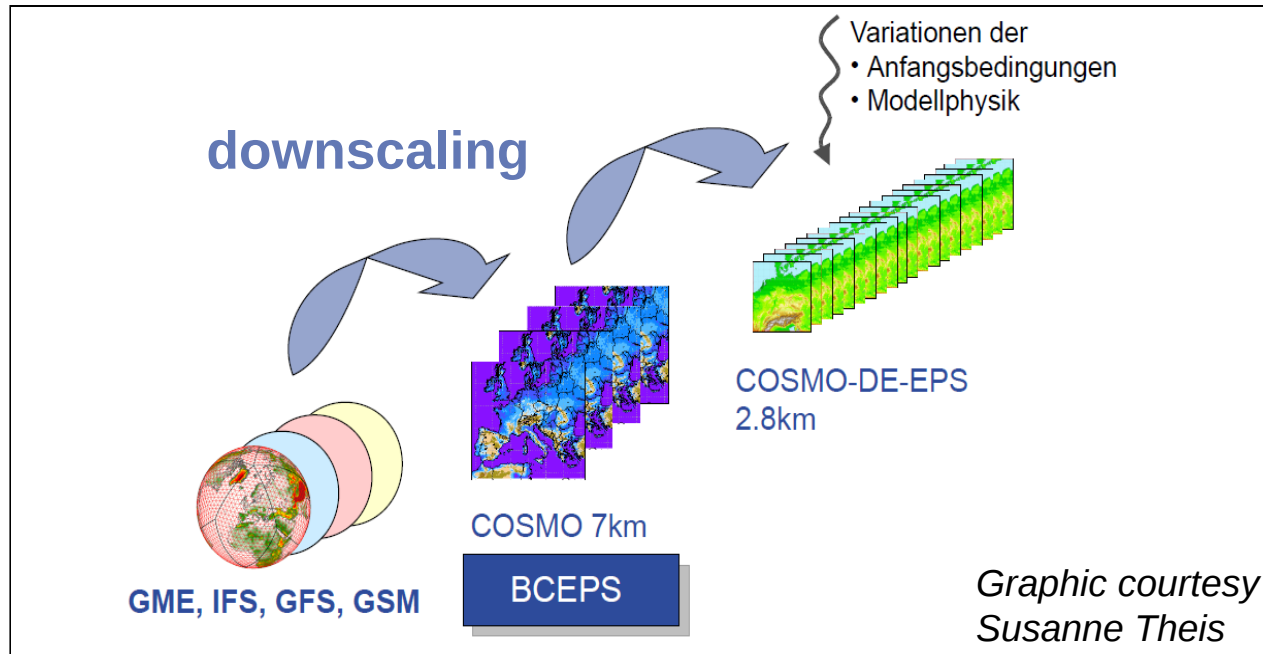
model formulation



Graphic  
courtesy  
Christoph  
Gebhardt



## Setup of operational COSMO-DE-EPS



**(1)** ensemble of 4 LBCs (multi-model)

**(2)** ensemble of 4 ICs (multi-model)

*(BCEPS perturbations + deterministic COSMO-DE nudging analysis; vertical filter)*

**(3)** 5 perturbations of model physics parametrization

## Ensemble data assimilation for COSMO-DE-EPS

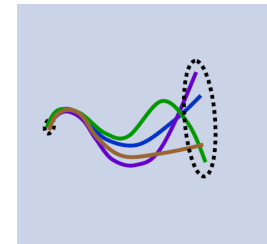
- So far: no data assimilation component in COSMO-DE-EPS

**KENDA:** Kilometer-Scale Ensemble Data Assimilation

→ Lokal Ensemble Transform Kalman Filter (**LETKF**) (*Hunt et al. 2007*)

- Experimental setup for data assimilation of conventional observations
- LETKF yields an analysis ensemble (+ optional deterministic analysis)
  - Provides initial conditions for COSMO-DE-EPS forecasts
  - Improved representation of IC uncertainty in COSMO-DE-EPS

→ **What effect do different initial conditions have on ensemble forecasts?**



## Overview of experiments

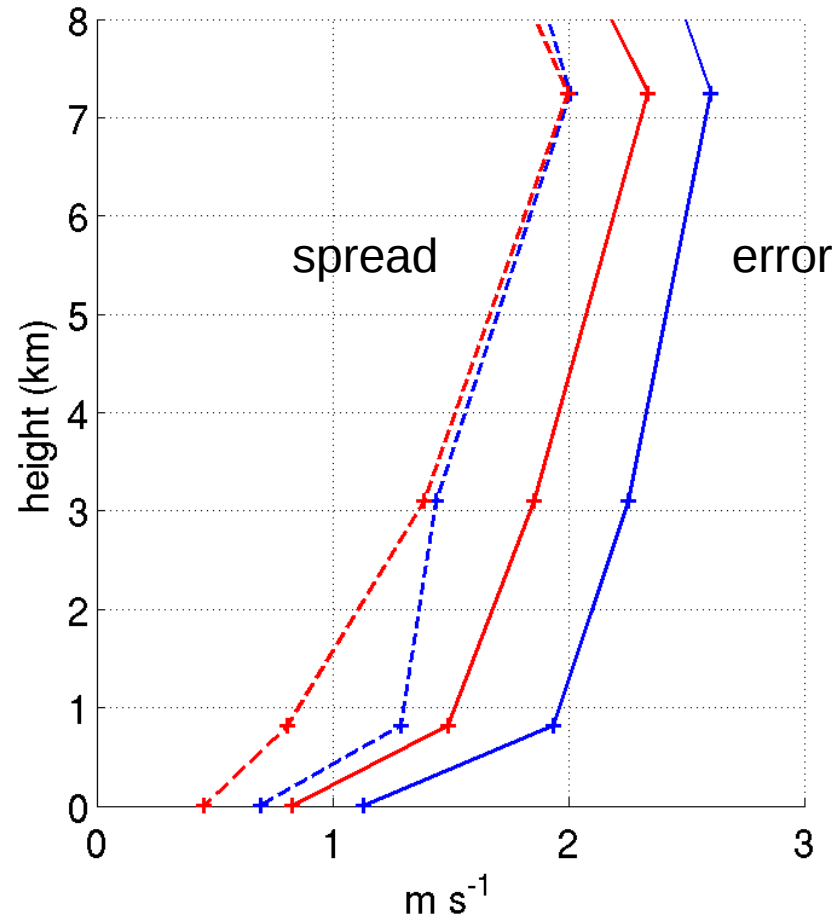
Period of interest: 12 UTC 10 June – 00 UTC 12 June 2012

- KENDA:**
- 3-hourly LETKF data assimilation of conventional data (TEMP, AIREP, PILOT and SYNOP)
  - 3-hourly analysis ensemble with **20** ensemble members
  - 20 member ECMWF EPS boundary conditions ( $\Delta x = 16$  km)
  - No physics parametrization perturbations (PPP)
  - 21 h forecasts at 00 UTC 11 / 12 June 2012
- OPER:**
- COSMO-DE-EPS (boundary conditions: BCEPS)
  - ICPs from downscaled BCEPS + nudging analysis, vertical filter
  - 5 model physics parametrization perturbations

# Ensemble mean error and ensemble spread

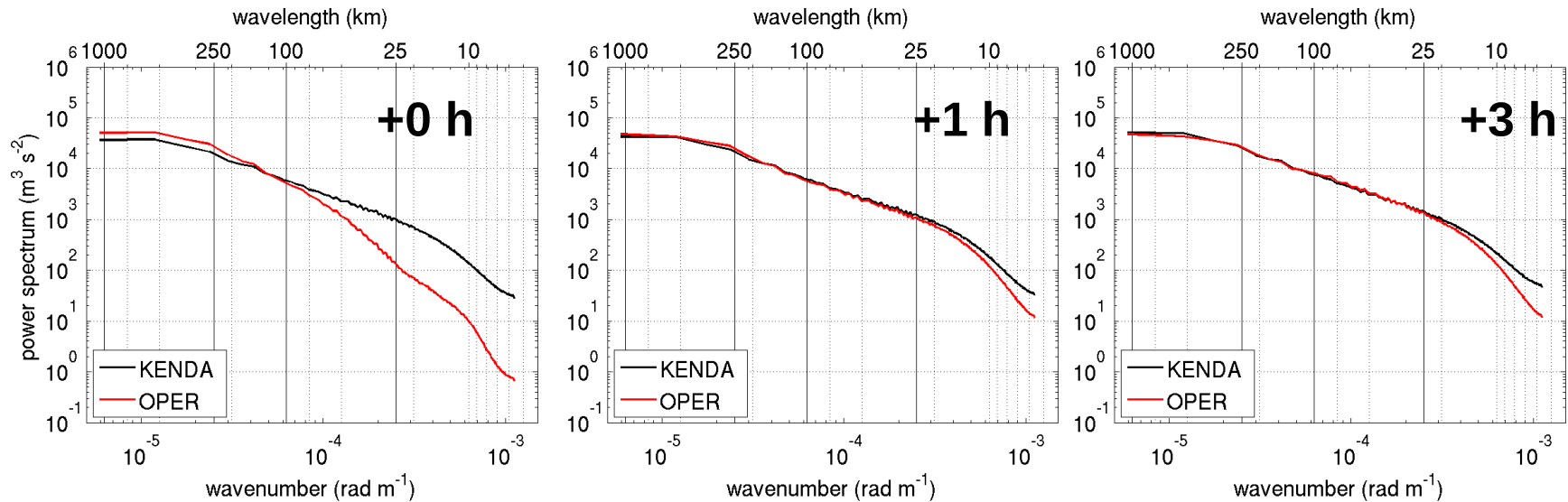
- Average over 11 cycles
- Verification against COSMO-DE analysis
- OPER has smaller error:
  - choice of verification
  - initial ensemble constructed around COSMO-DE analysis
- Both experiments are under dispersive

+3 h forecast of U-Wind: **KENDA** **OPER**



# Power spectrum of ensemble perturbations

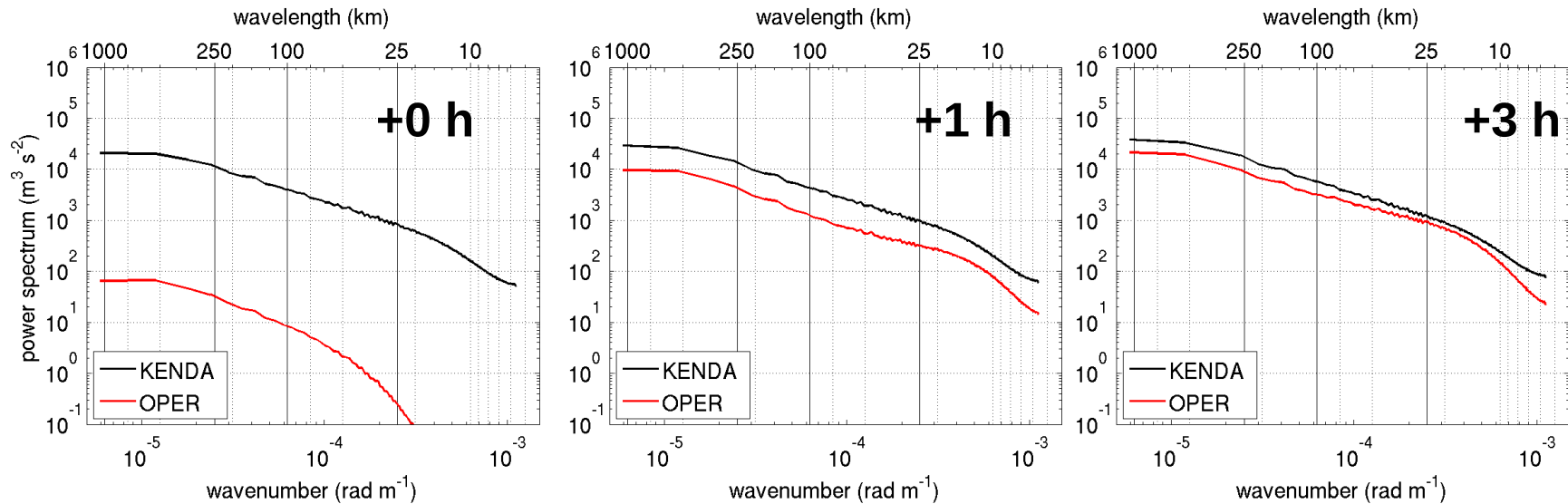
## Horizontal wind, model level 30 (~3.1 km)



- Variance at small scales (<100 km) is reduced OPER
- Most of the missing variance at small scales develops within 1 hour

# Power spectrum of ensemble perturbations

## Horizontal wind, model level 40 (~0.8 km)

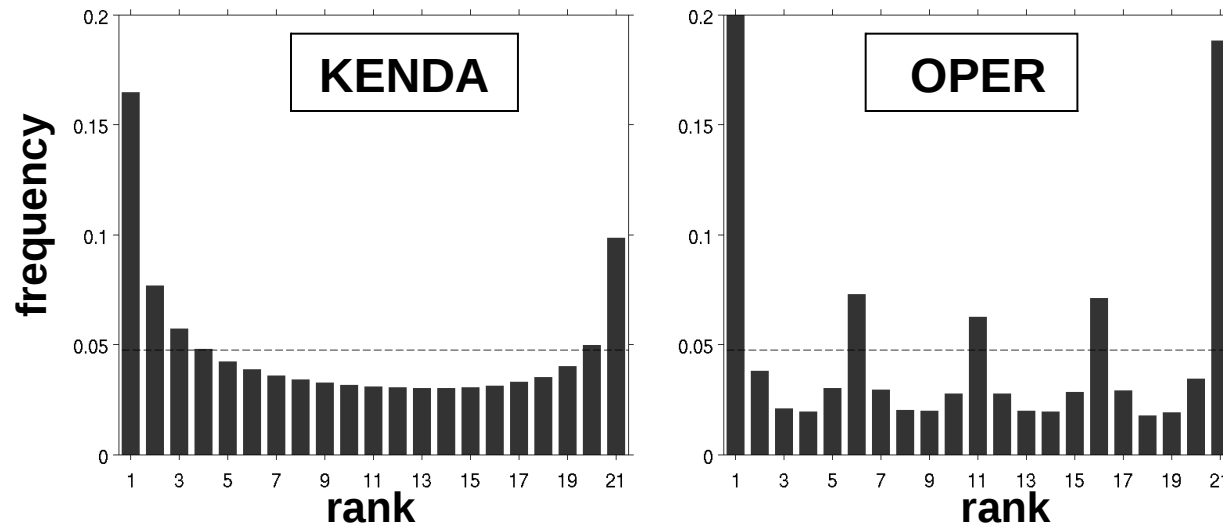


- Variance at small scales ( $<100$  km) is reduced OPER
- Most of the missing variance at small scales develops within 1 hour
- Vertical filter: dampening at lowest levels exists for more than 3 hours



# Ensemble rank histogram

## +3 h forecasts of 10 m wind speed

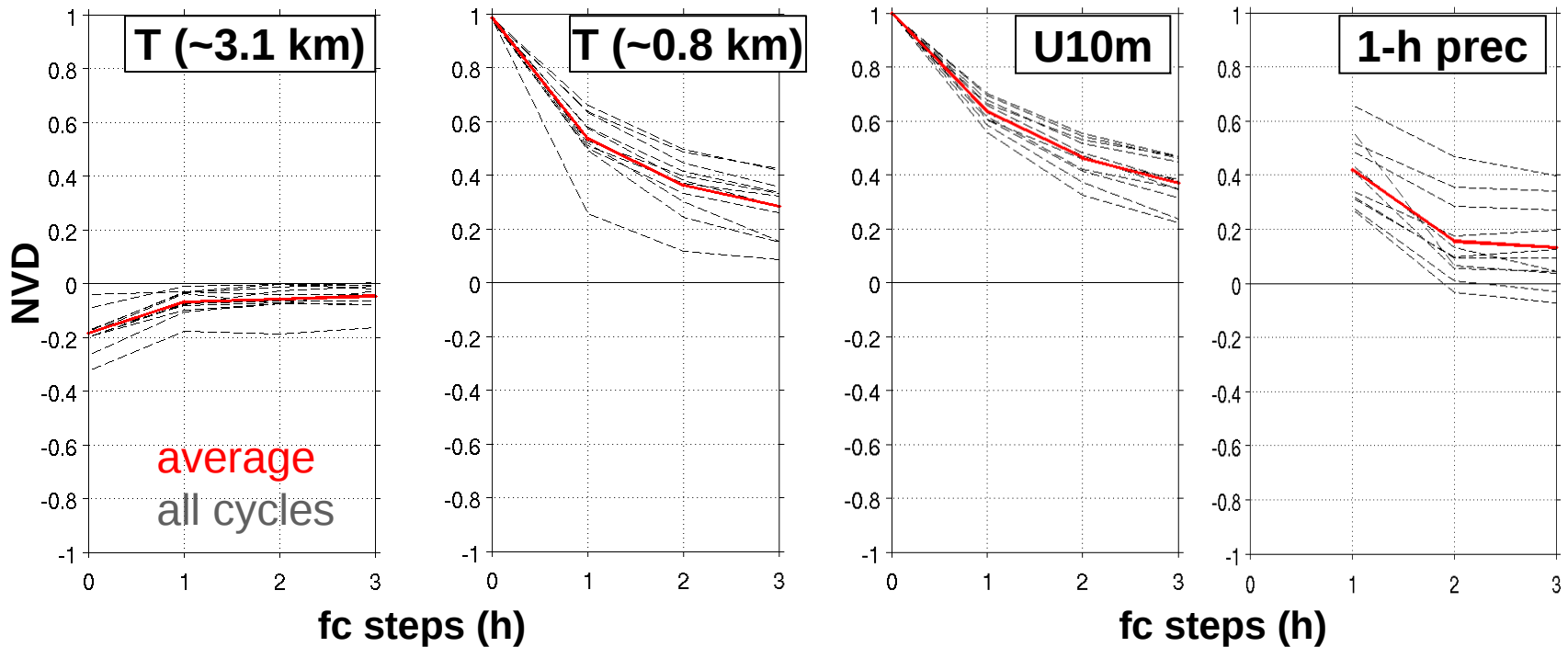


- Verification against COSMO-DE analysis (similar results against obs)
- All ensemble forecasts are under dispersive
- Signal of 4 global models dominate in OPER

# Ensemble dispersion

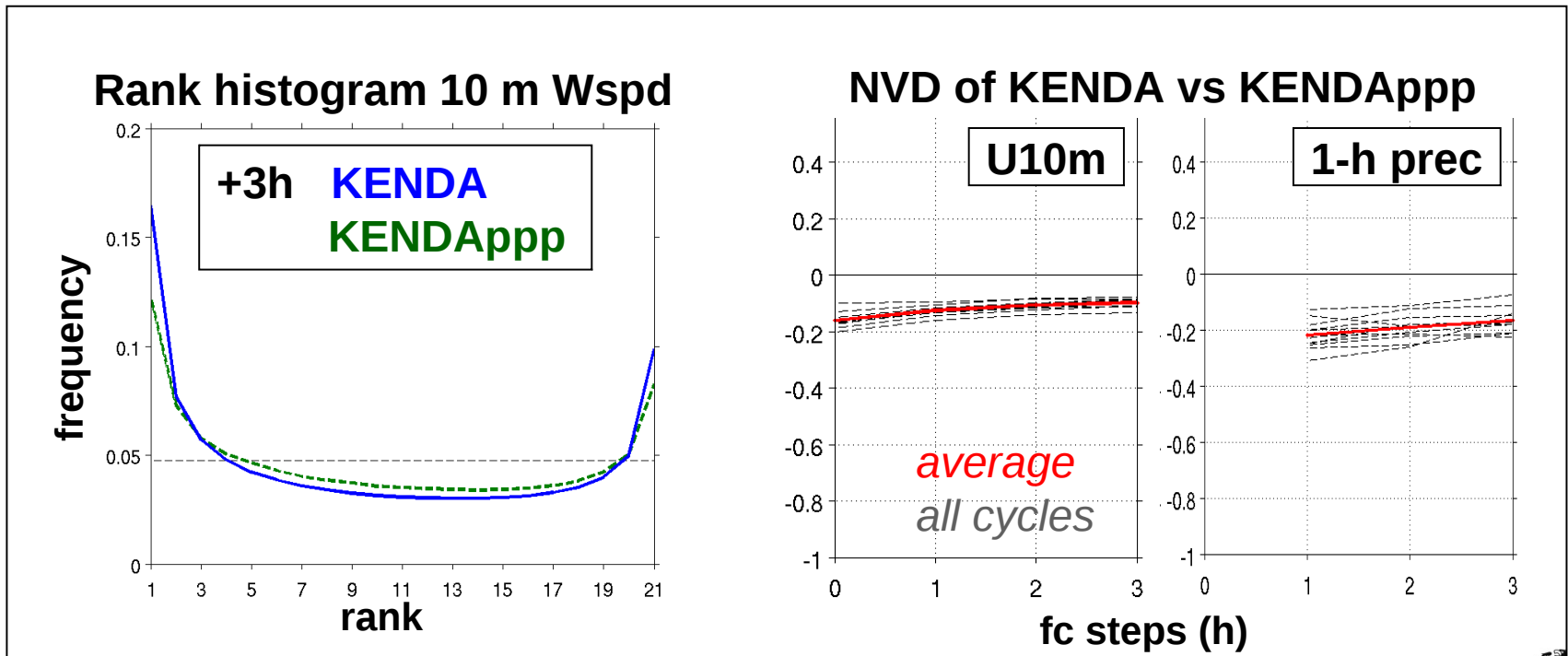
- Normalized variance difference (NVD): 
$$\frac{\text{var}(\text{eps 1}) - \text{var}(\text{eps 2})}{\text{var}(\text{eps1}) + \text{var}(\text{eps 2})}$$

## KENDA vs OPER



# Additional KENDA experiment

- Investigate the effect of model formulation uncertainty:
  - KENDAppp**: same as **KENDA**, but
    - including 10 physics parametrization perturbations



## Summary & Outlook

- Current ICs in COSMO-DE-EPS based on downscaling
- KENDA: km-scale ensemble data assimilation by means of an LETKF for the COSMO model (experimental system)
- KENDA provides consistent ICs for ensemble forecasts
  - ICPs are present at all scales / all levels from the beginning
  - Represent the approximated probability density function (PDF) around the high-resolution deterministic / ensemble mean analysis

(1) Increase KENDA analysis ensemble spread

→ Modify the raw analysis ensemble

(2) Improve representation of model uncertainty

→ Include stochastic boundary layer perturbations

*Thanks also to Hendrik Reich, Andreas Rhodin for help with KENDA*