



Using Hydrostatic & Non-Hydrostatic Dynamics for Regional Downscaling as Multi-Model Ensembles

Hann-Ming Henry Juang¹

Yunfei Zhang²

¹Environment Modeling Center, NOAA/NWS/NCEP, Washington, DC

²National Marine Environment Forecasting Center, Beijing

Attribute to Kana

Dr. Masao Kanamitsu

November 6, 1943 - August 17, 2011

Kumamoto, Japan Del Mar, CA, USA

NCEP/EMC,CPC 1985-2001

Scripps 2001-2011

Introduction

- Regional climate/seasonal forecasts using RSM has been presented in past CDPWs due to the NOAA projects in CPC and EMC with outside collaborations, such as Scripps.
- Several major collaborations have been conducted, such as NAME and recent project with MRED for winter case.
- Present NCEP RSM and MSM results through the MRED project.

MRED-winter

- MRED- joined by NCEP/EMC, Scripps, Iowa State University, ERSL/GSD, PNNL, UCLA, etc
- Study winter cases (1983 - 2009)
- 15-member ensemble, 5 month more integrations from Nov.
- NCEP RSM/MSM, ECPC RSM, ISU MM5, GSD WRF-ARW, UCLA MM5 etc, 25km resolution.
- Using CFS v1 T62L64 as initial and boundary conditions.
- Verification by NARR (North America Regional Reanalysis, about 25km)
- For NCEP, we provide rerun of CFS to save every 6 hour data, a data server for other institutes, and contribute RCMs.
- Web page <http://cppa.ncep.noaa.gov> with links to CFS data for regional model, MRED data, and MRED home page.

RSM and MSM

- NCEP RSM has two dynamic options:
 - hydrostatic dynamics : used to call it RSM
 - Non hydrostatic dynamics: we call it MSM
- One model with two dynamics.
- Same model physics
- Same numerical computation method
- The only difference
 - MSM has prognostic vertical velocity
 - RSM has diagnostic vertical velocity
- Question is “can we use single model with multi dynamics as MME?”

RSM/MSM spectral computation

$$\frac{\partial A_R}{\partial t} = f(A_R) = f(A_G + A')$$

$$\frac{\partial A'}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial A_R}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial A_G}{\partial t} \right)$$

Spectral transformation is applied to $\frac{\partial A'}{\partial t}$

then update regional perturbation in spectral space

$$A'(n+1) = A'(n-1) + \frac{\partial A'}{\partial t}(n)2\Delta t$$

Global or base field is updated by nesting period

$$A_G(n+1) = A_G(n-1) + \frac{A_G(t+6hr) - A_G(t)}{6hr * 3600} 2\Delta t$$

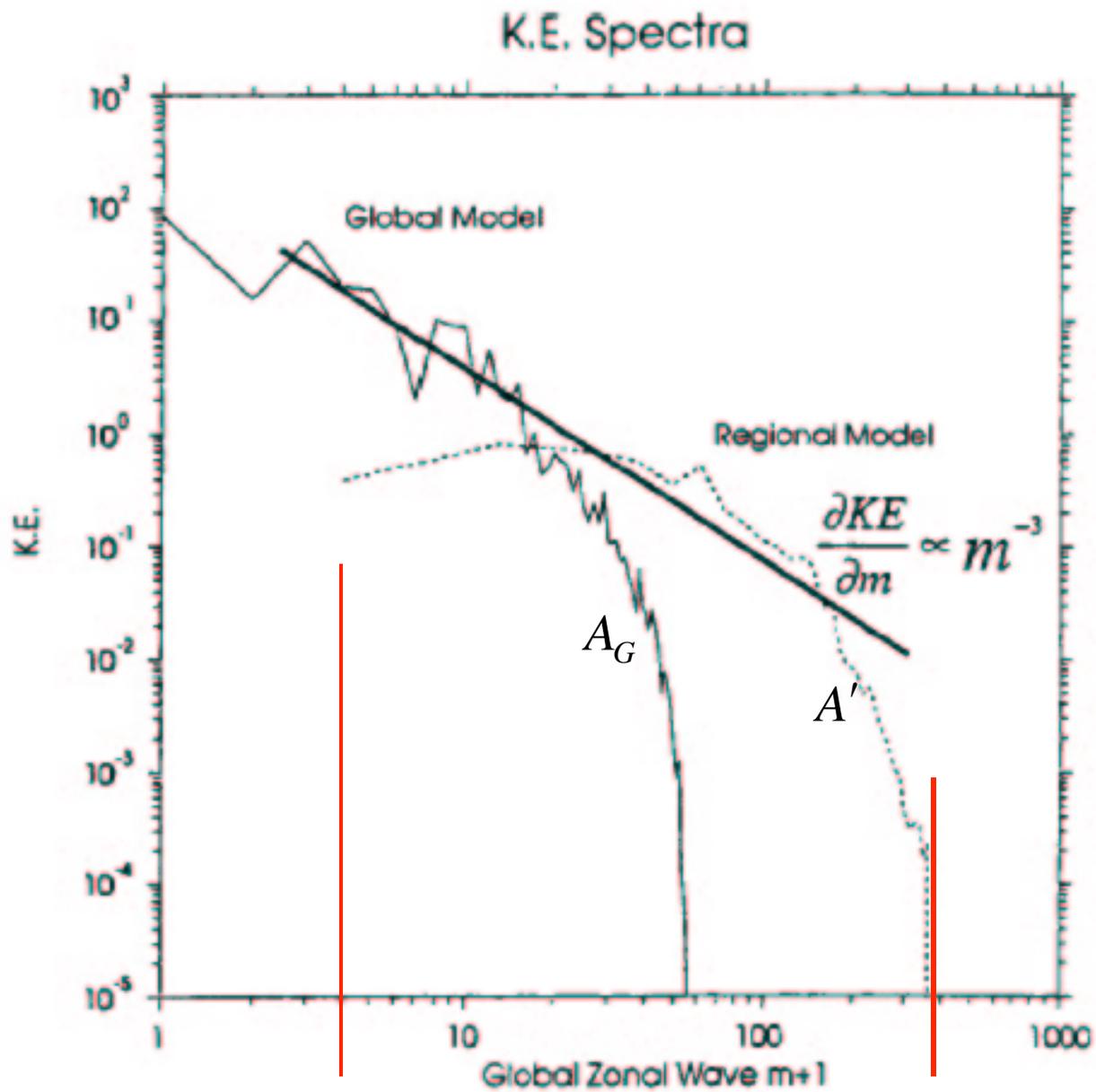


FIG. 2. Regional (dotted line) and global (thin solid line) model kinetic energy spectra. Courtesy of Chen et al. (1999).

Verification of RSM/MSM

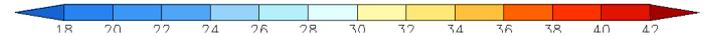
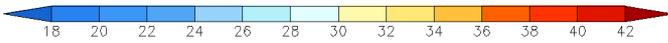
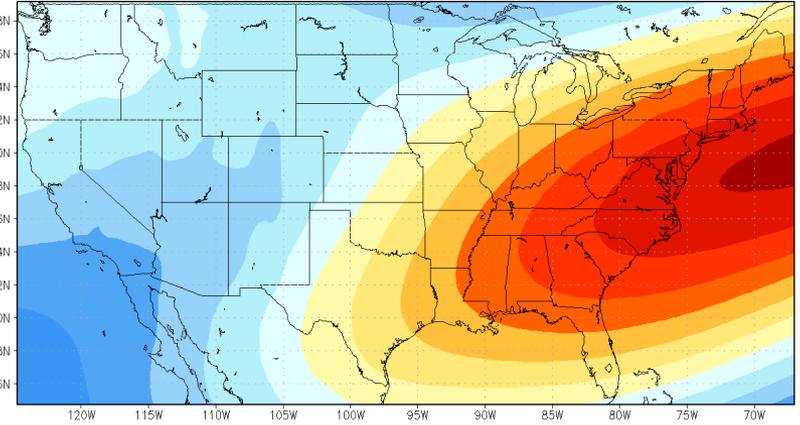
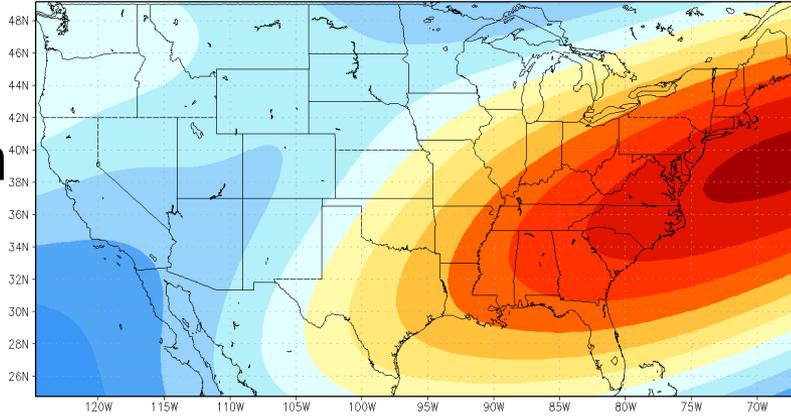
- The first order verification presents here
 - Any large scale ‘drift’ for nesting ?
 - Any mesoscale feature generated ?
- Verification Statistics:
 - mean, bias, anomaly correlation, rmse
- We have plots for wind, T, Z for 200, 500, 850 mb, SLP, rain, 2m T, q, 10m wind etc.
- Using NARR as observations

Mean

CFS 200hpa wind speed JAN

RSM 200hpa wind speed JAN

Jan

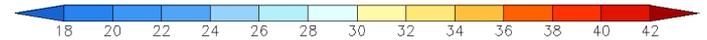
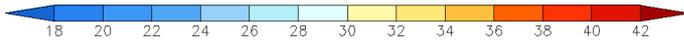
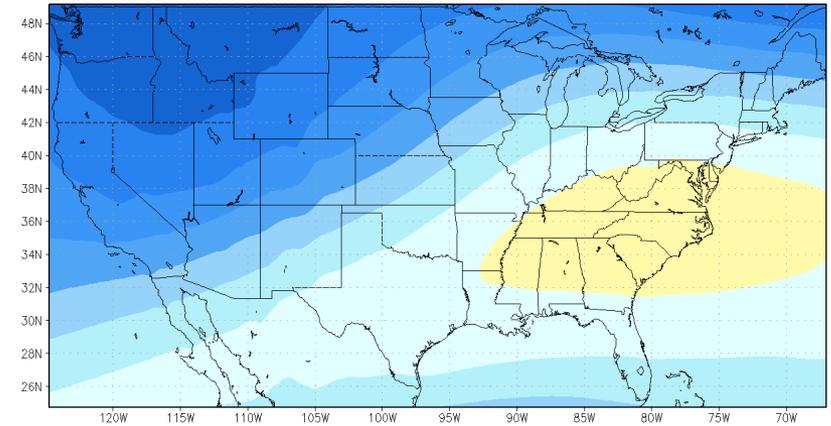
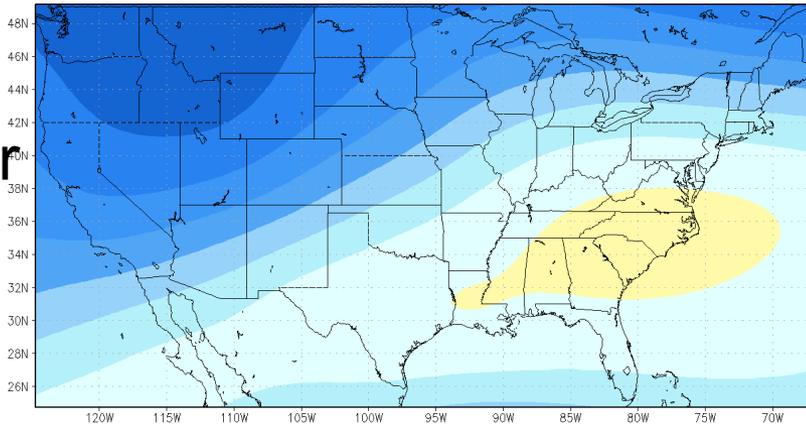


Wind200

CFS 200hpa wind speed APR

RSM 200hpa wind speed APR

Apr



GRADS: COLA/IGES

12 October 2011

CFS

GRADS: COLA/IGES

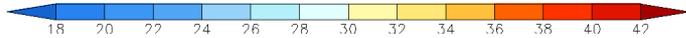
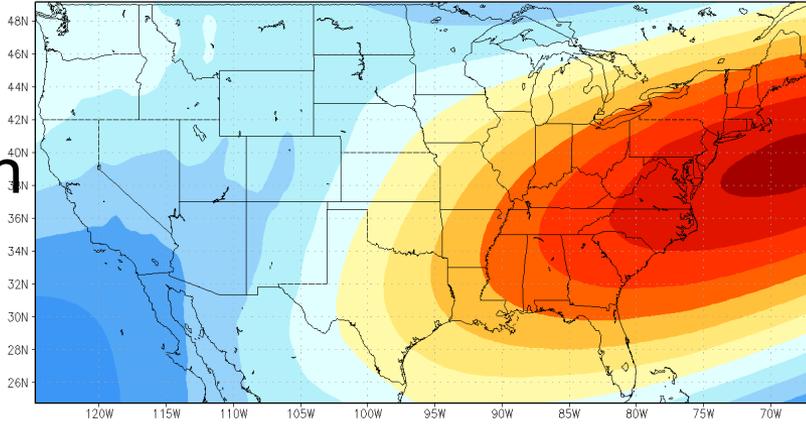
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RSM

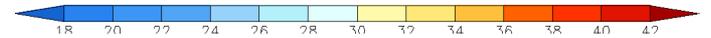
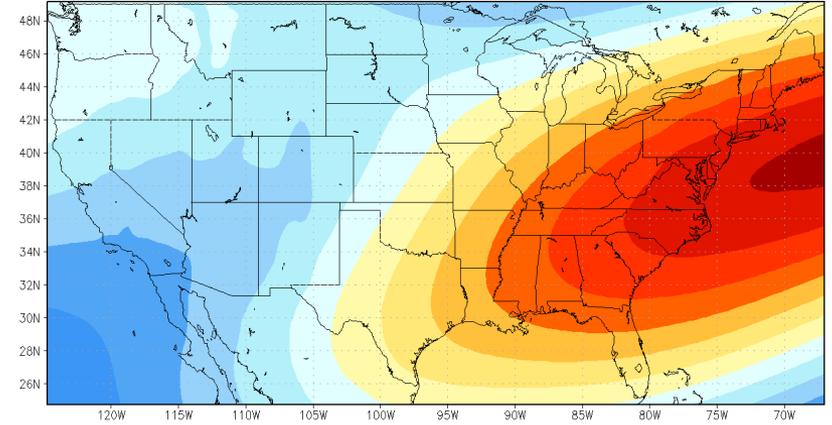
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Mean

RSM 200hpa wind speed JAN

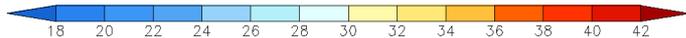
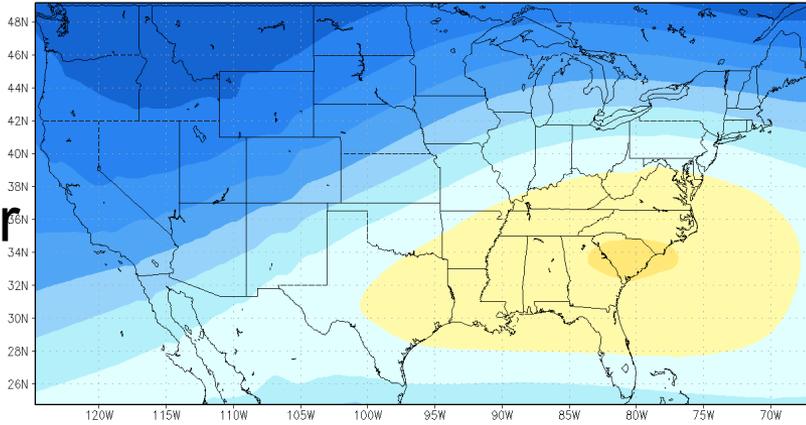


RSM 200hpa wind speed JAN

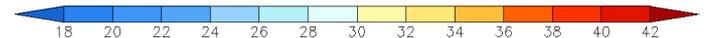
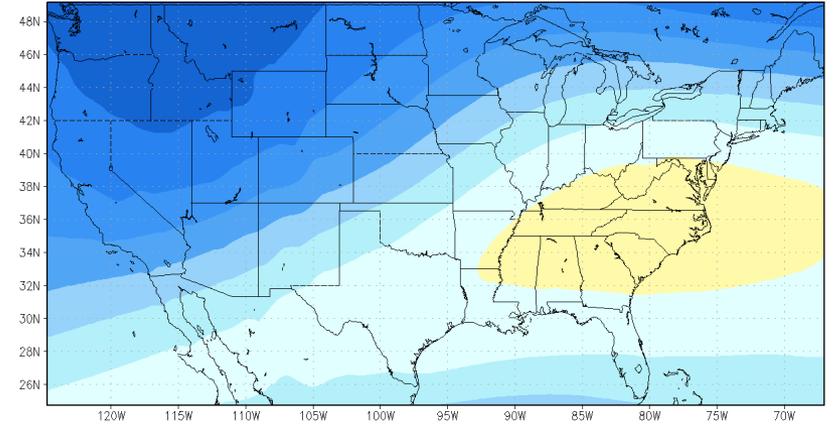


Wind200

RSM 200hpa wind speed APR



RSM 200hpa wind speed APR



GRADS: COLA/IGES

12 October 2011

MSM

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GRADS: COLA/IGES

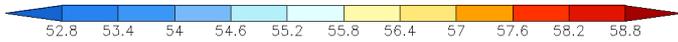
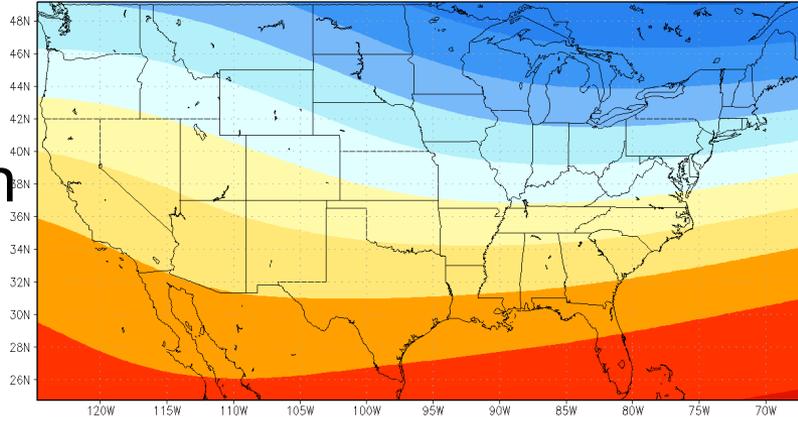
RSM

10

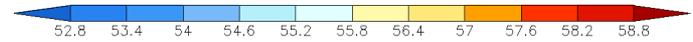
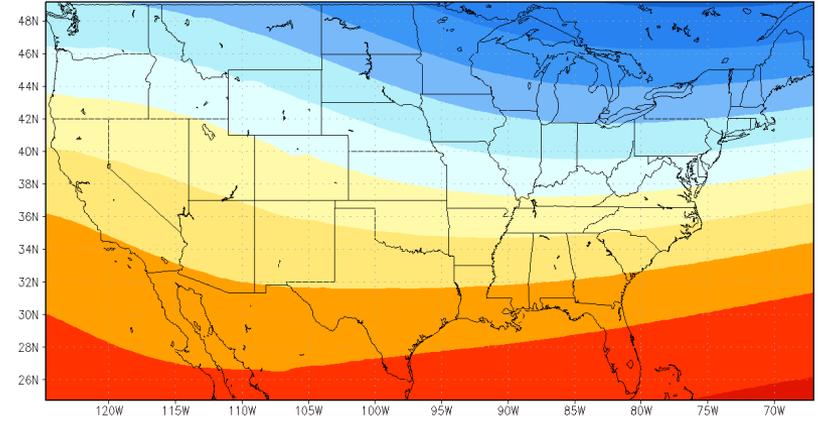
Mean

Jan

CFS 500hpa geopotential height JAN



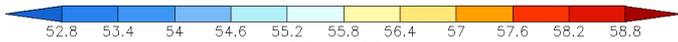
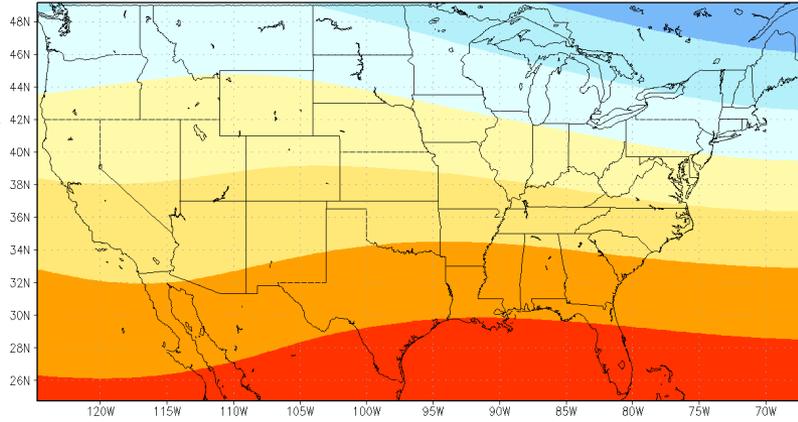
RSM 500hpa geopotential height JAN



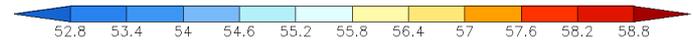
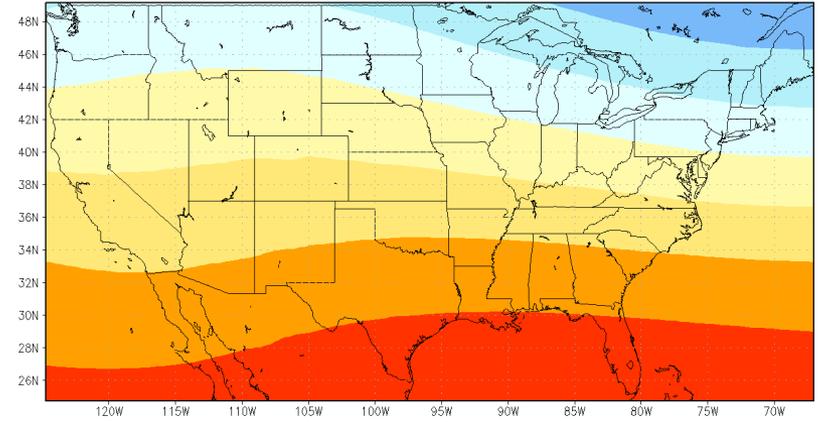
Z500

Apr

CFS 500hpa geopotential height APR



RSM 500hpa geopotential height APR



GRADS: COLA/IGES

CFS

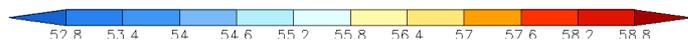
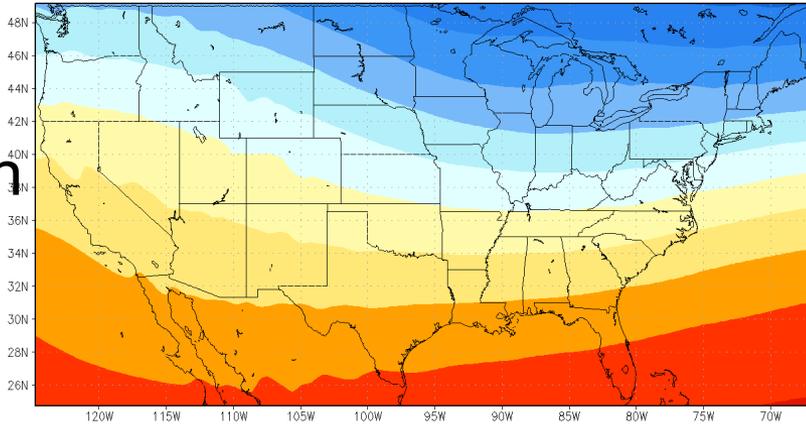
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RSM

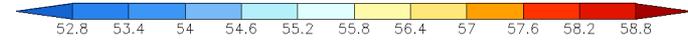
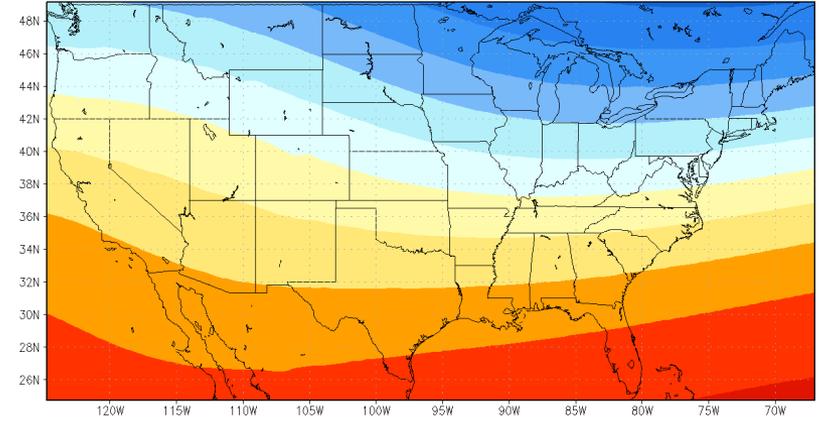
Mean

RSM 500hpa geopotential height JAN

Jan



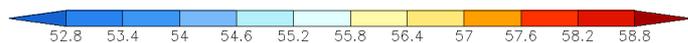
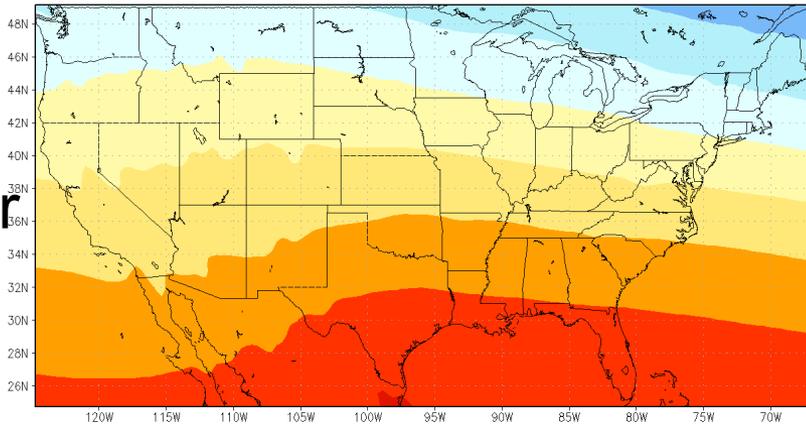
RSM 500hpa geopotential height JAN



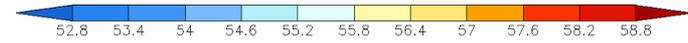
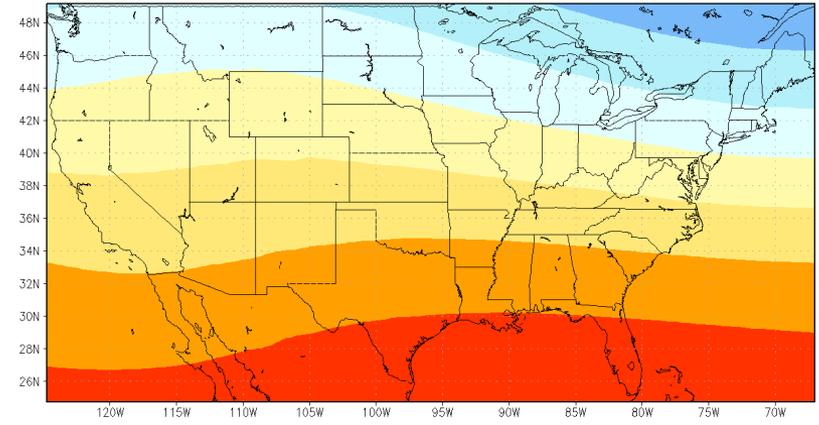
Z500

RSM 500hpa geopotential height APR

Apr



RSM 500hpa geopotential height APR

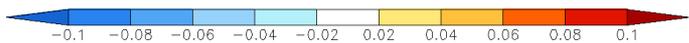
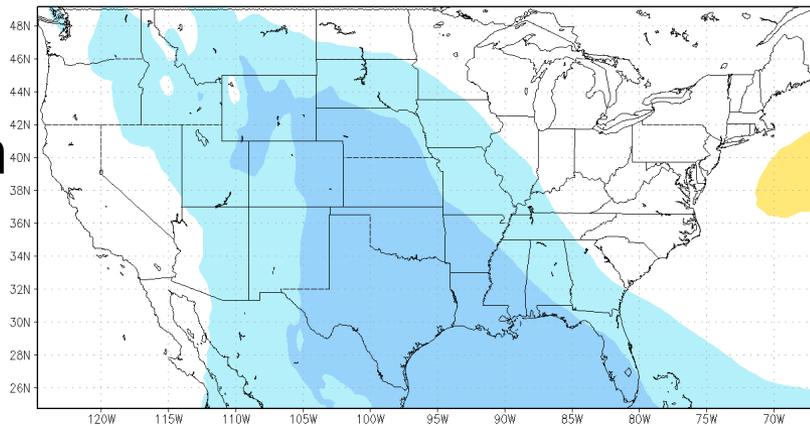


GRADS: COLA/IGES

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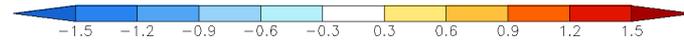
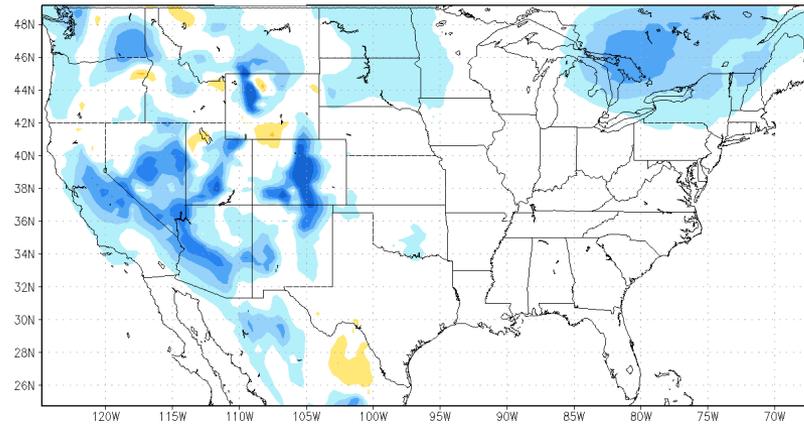
RMSE diff (RSM-CFS)

500hpa geopotential height JAN



Z500

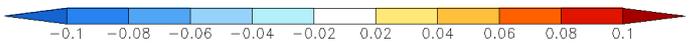
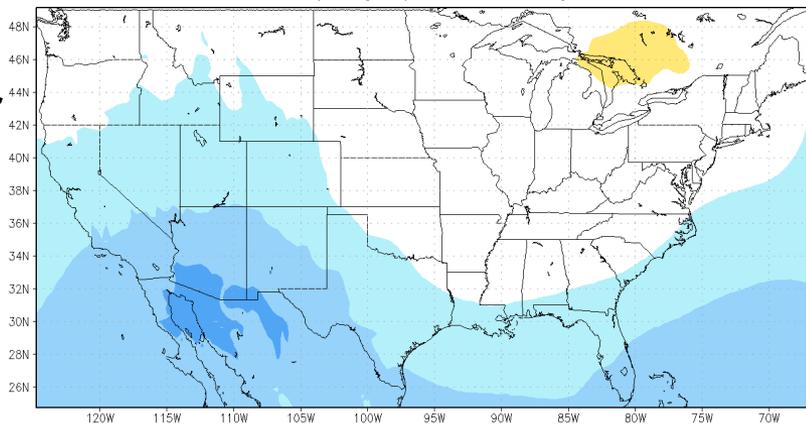
850hpa temperature JAN



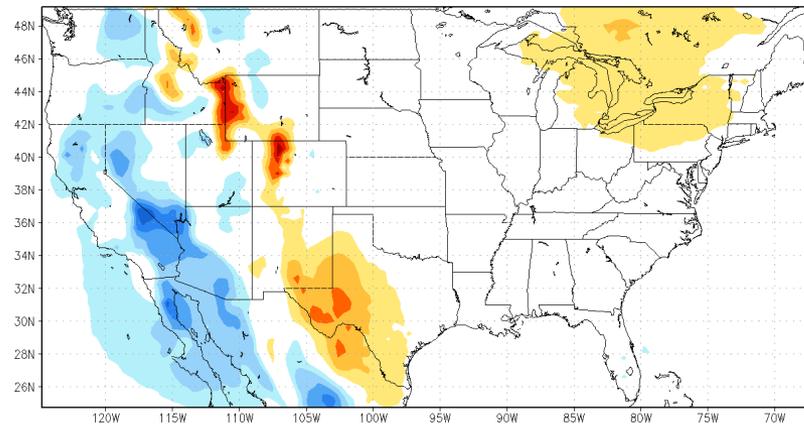
RSM

T850

500hpa geopotential height APR

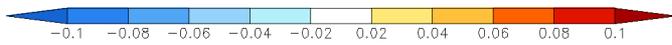
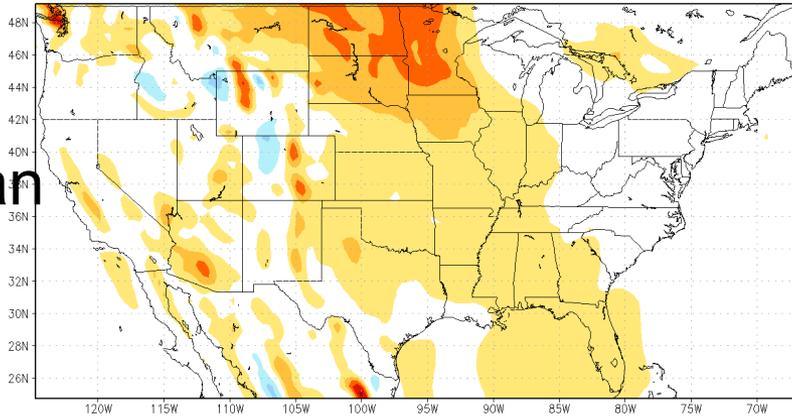


850hpa temperature APR



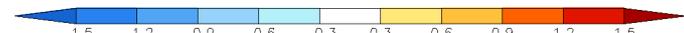
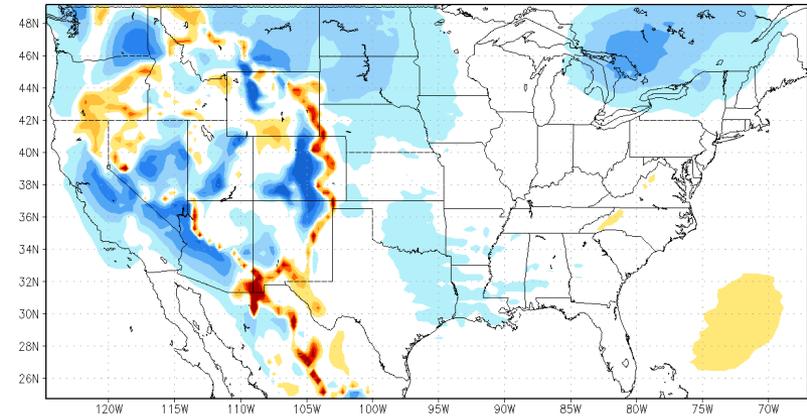
RMSE diff (MSM-CFS)

RSM 500hpa geopotential height JAN



Z500

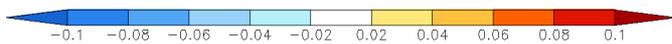
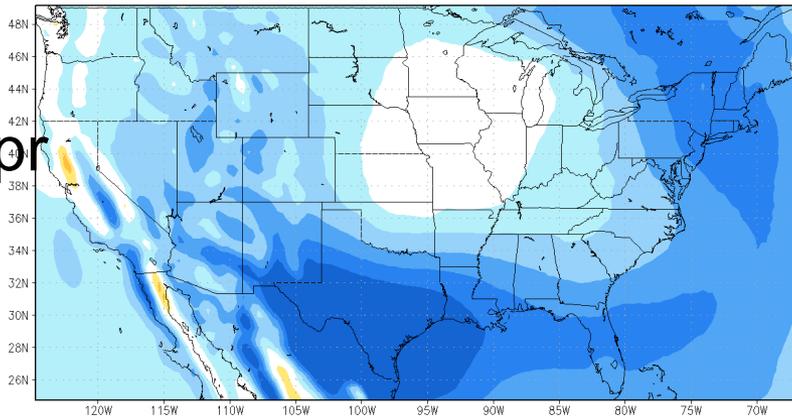
RSM 850hpa temperature JAN



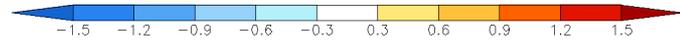
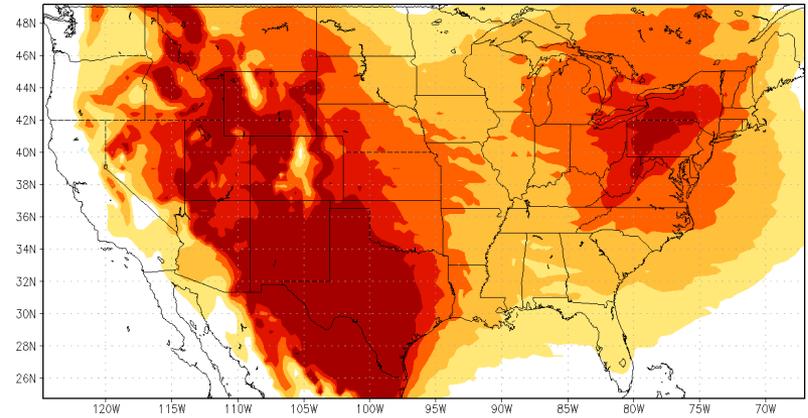
MSM

T850

RSM 500hpa geopotential height APR



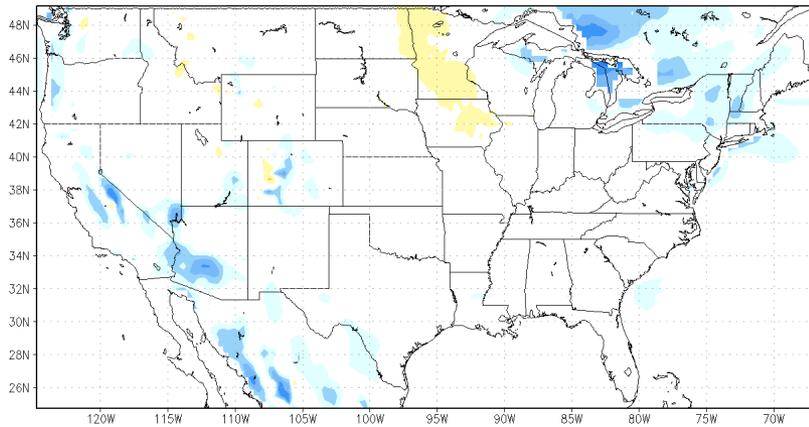
RSM 850hpa temperature APR



GRADS: COLA/IGES

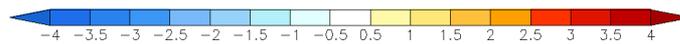
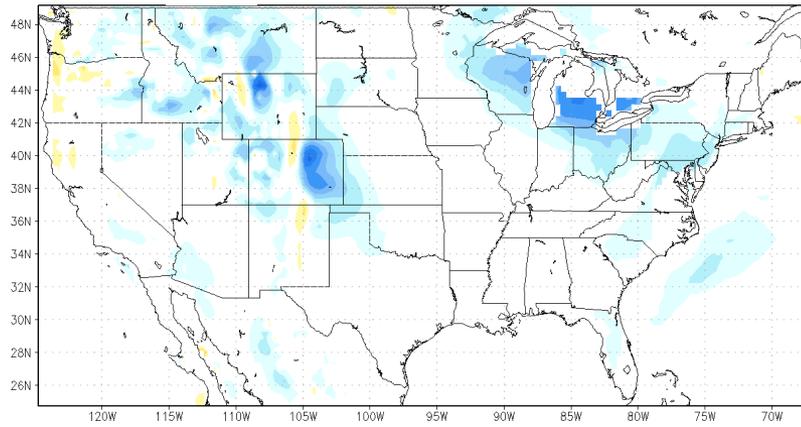
RMSE diff (RSM-CFS)

surface air temperature (2m) on JAN



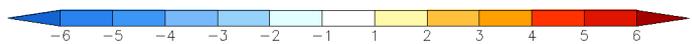
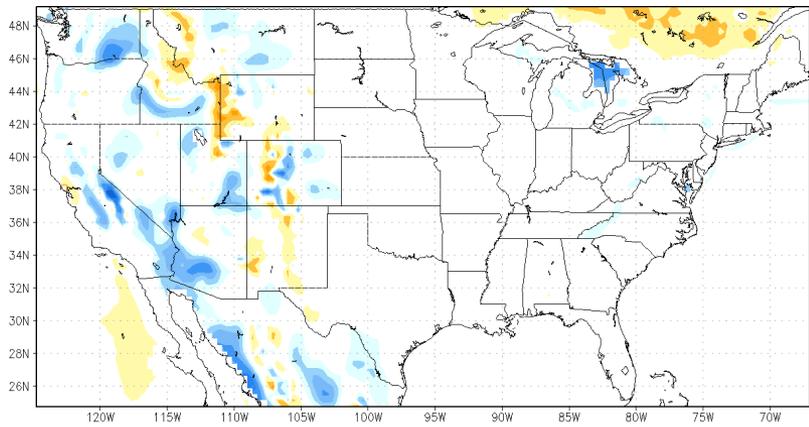
T2m

surface wind speed (10m) JAN

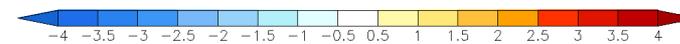
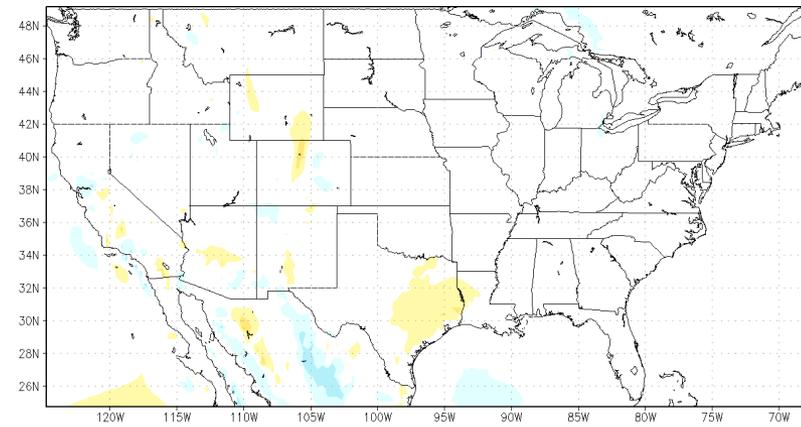


10m wind

surface air temperature (2m) on APR



surface wind speed (10m) APR



Jan

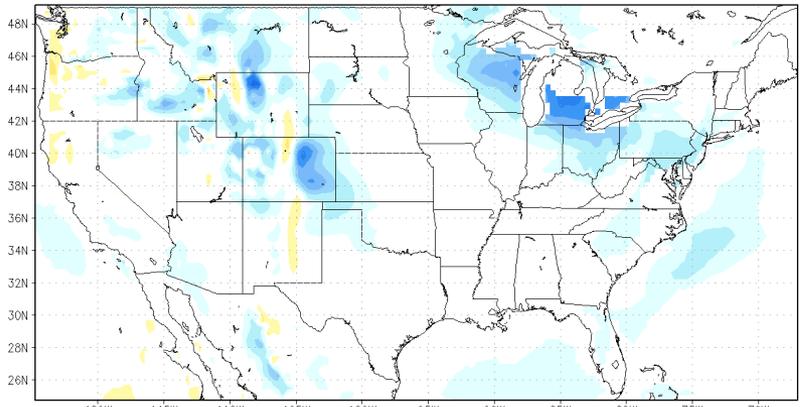
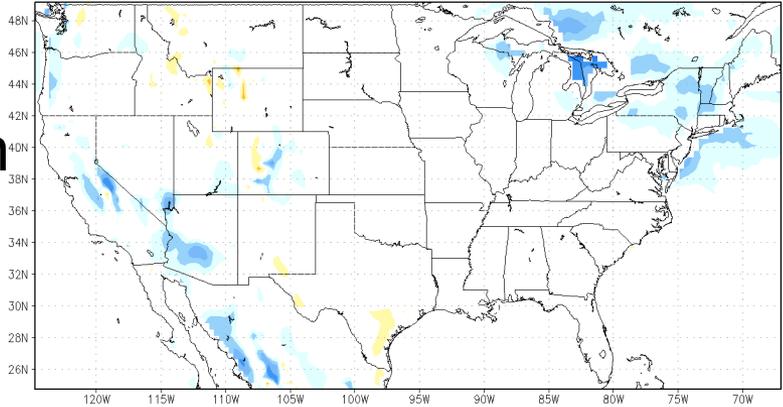
Apr

RMSE diff (MSM-CFS)

RSM surface air temperature (2m) on JAN

RSM surface wind speed (10m) JAN

Jan



T 2m

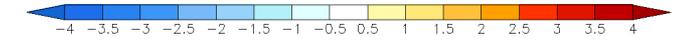
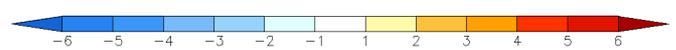
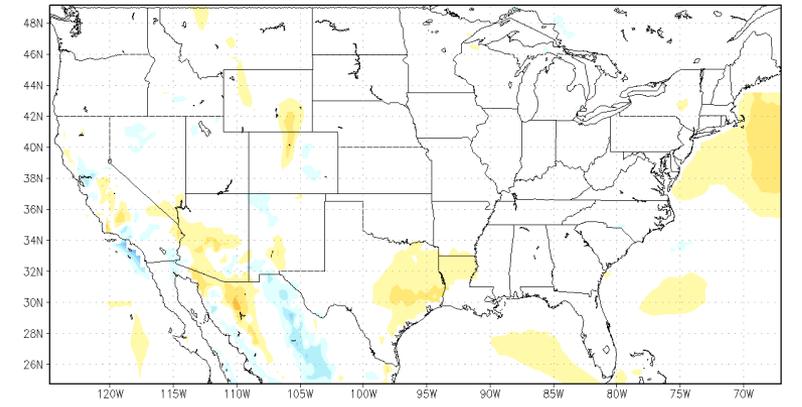
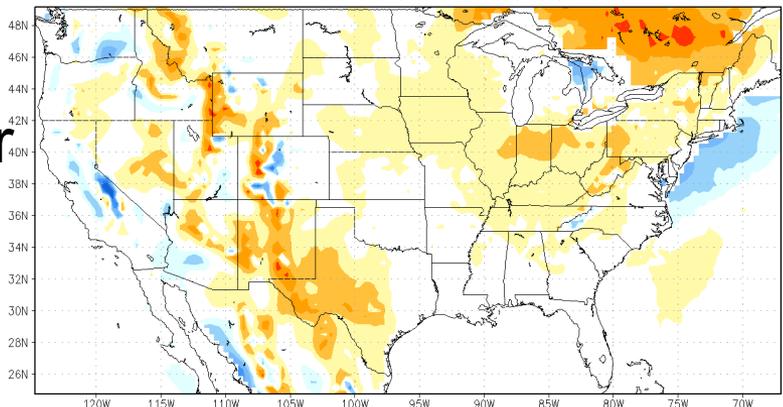
MSM

10m wind

RSM surface air temperature (2m) on APR

RSM surface wind speed (10m) APR

Apr



GRADS: COLA/IGES

GRADS: COLA/IGES

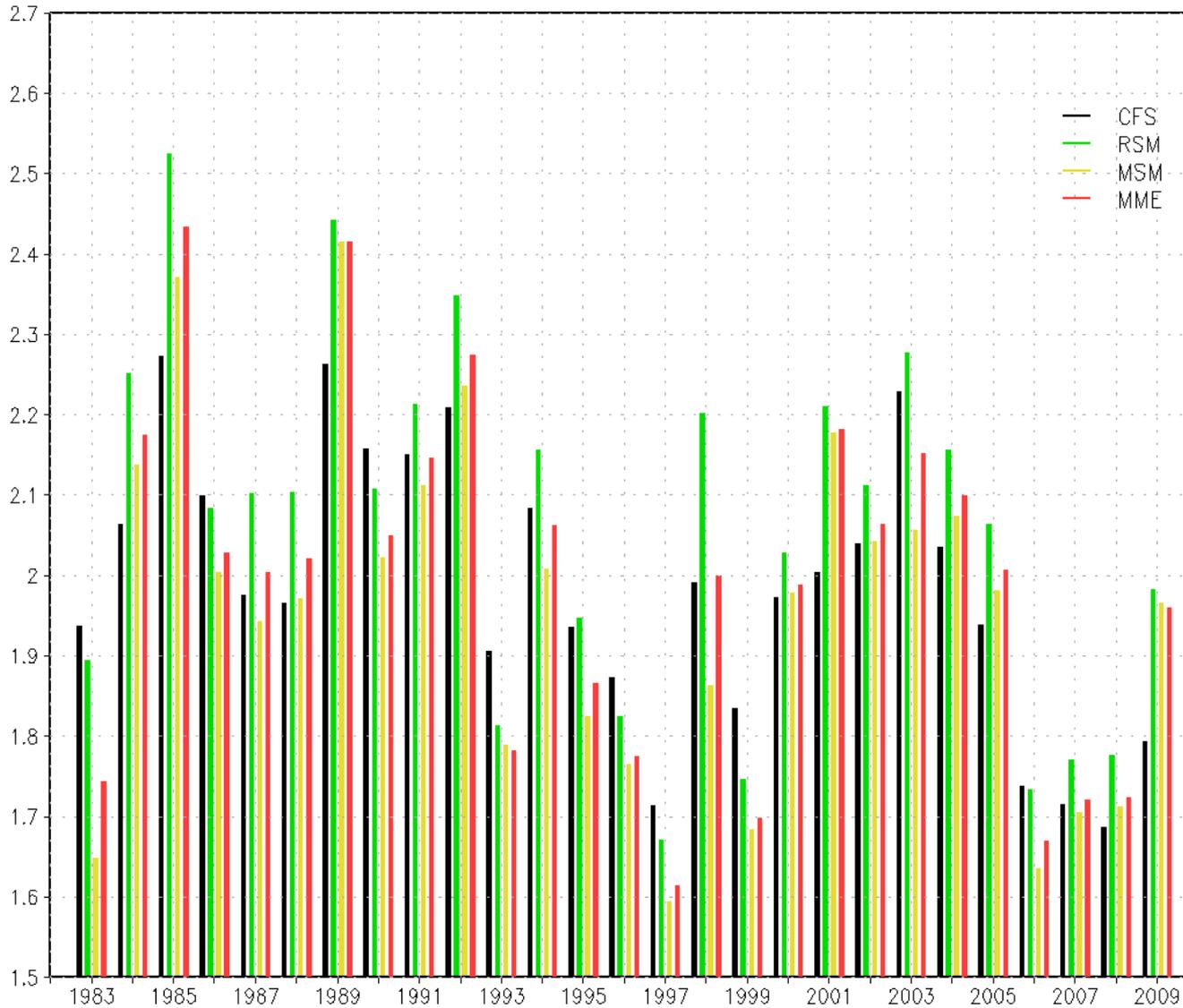
Multi-dynamics Ensemble by RSM/MSM

RSM and MSM together can be a good example to do Multi regional model ensemble due to difference in dynamics, though they have the same physics

Compare RSM 15 members
MSM 15 members
and combine RSM+MSM 15 members.

Since the optimal ensemble size for RSM is about 10 members, 15 members are very well represented. Though the mixed RSM+MSM have not examined the performance of ensemble size, we simply get existed RSM and MSM to construct the multi model ensemble alike by 27-yr hindcasts.

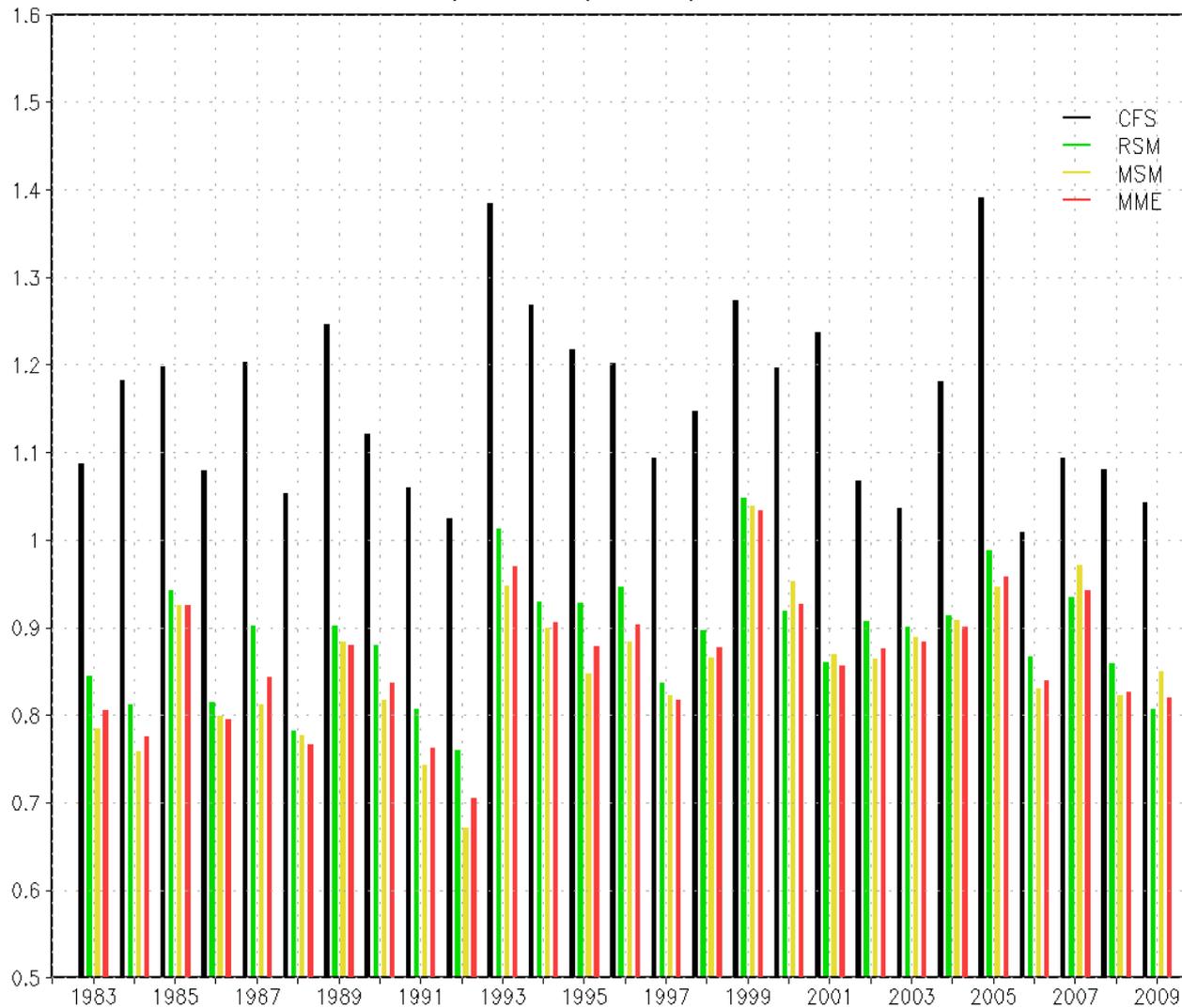
Precipitation RMSE DJF



best
 CFS 11
 RSM 0
 MSM 15
 MME 1

Better
 RSM 0
 MSM 27
 MME 27

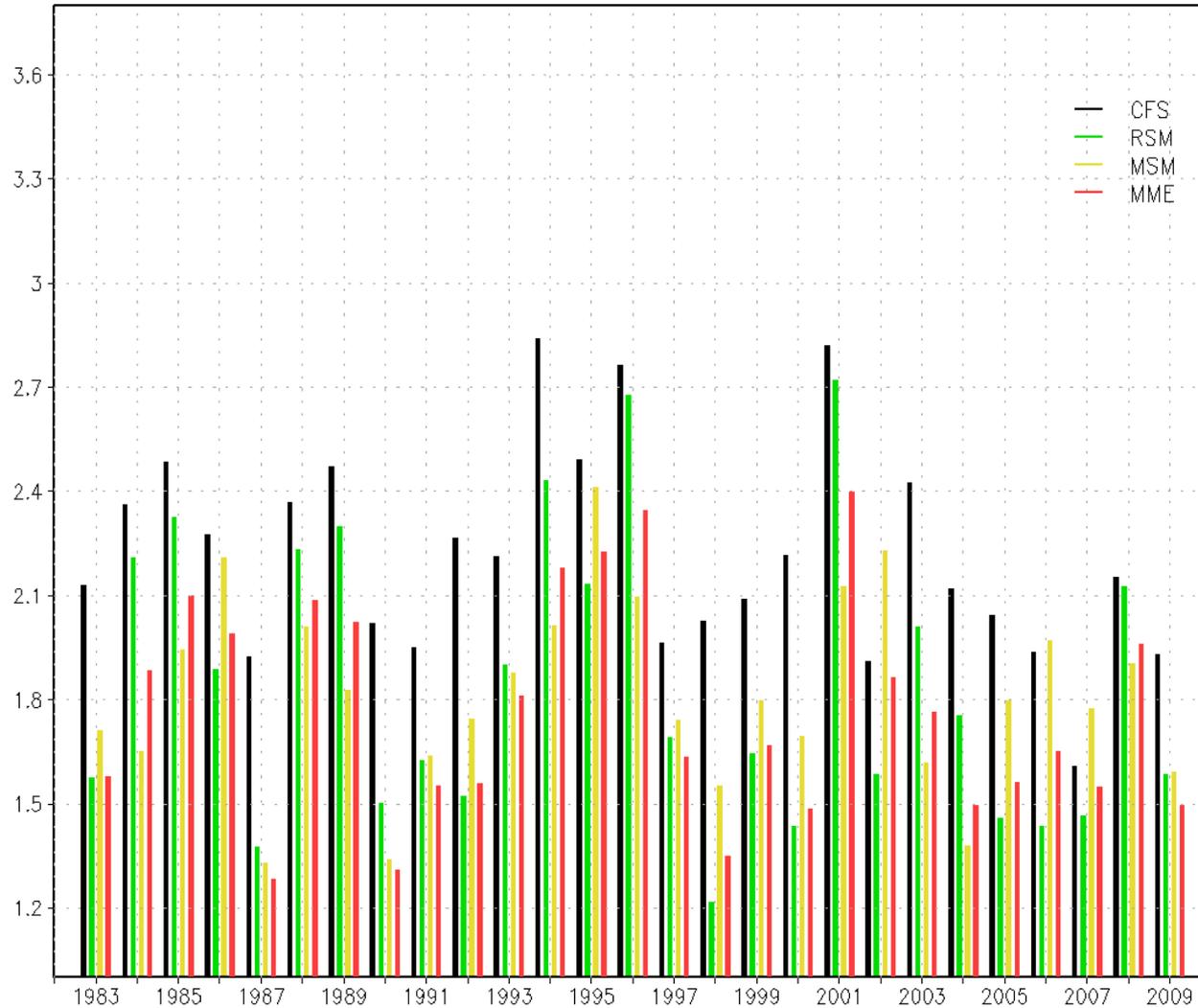
Wind speed (10m) RMSE DJF



best
 CFS 0
 RSM 3
 MSM 16
 MME 8

Better
 RSM 4
 MSM 22
 MME 27

Temperature (2m) RMSE DJF



best
CFS 0
RSM 11
MSM 10
MME 6

better
RSM 13
MSM 13
MME 27

MRED RSM/MSM Summary

- Based on the spectral computational method in RSM/MSM, the integrated regional values are through a band passed filter without planetary- and large-scale waves=> thus it **keeps large scales unchanged**.
- From the upper layer results, RSM/MSM not only preserves large scale but also **improves large- and synoptic scales**.
- In term of spatial/temporal scores, Regional model has **add-in values to mesoscale** as 2mT and 10m wind.

MRED RSM/MSM Summary

- Examine 27-year hindcasts on the RMSE of 2m T and 10m wind, we found, RSM, MSM and MME have much better score than CFS.
- In term of 10m wind, MSM has better score than RSM, and very close to MME. Number of the best, RSM has 3, MSM 16, MME 8, out of 27 years.
- In term of 2m T, RSM and MSM has equal score and better than MME. Number of the best, RSM has 11, MSM 10, MME 6 out of 27.
- It indicates **MSM, nonhydrostatic can be better than hydrostatic**, may be due to correct vertical velocity.
- **MME** using RSM/MSM provides over-all most **reliable** forecast as compared to either RSM or MSM.

The Further Concerns

- To get multi-model ensemble may not be difficult, but may be too cost to maintain multi models in operational mode
- While multi-dynamic options exists in a single model, doing dynamics options can be an MME-alike system
 - Obtain more ensemble members due to dynamic options
 - Maintain one model, but ensembled as multi models.
- Adopt from current GFS/CFS dynamics
 - They may have equal options between model physics and model dynamics
 - Dynamics:
 - Generalized vertical coordinates: sigma, sigma-p, sigma-theta
 - Different thermodynamic: virtual temperature, enthalpy
 - Different advection: Eulerian and semi-Lagrangian