

Seventh International WMO Symposium on Data Assimilation

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The UERRA Cloud Cover Analysis Study: An Extension

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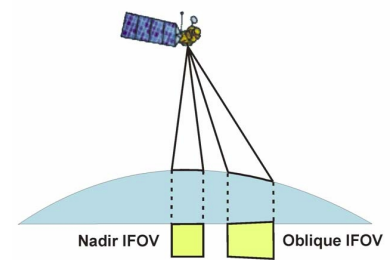
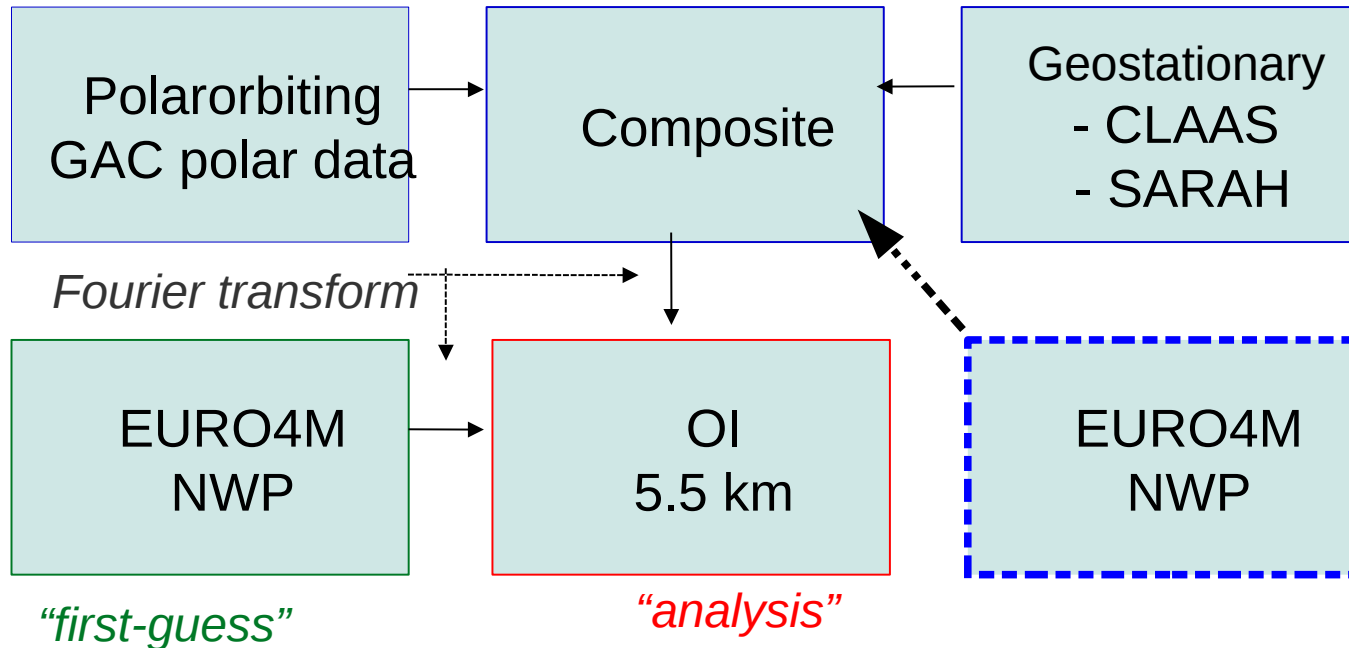
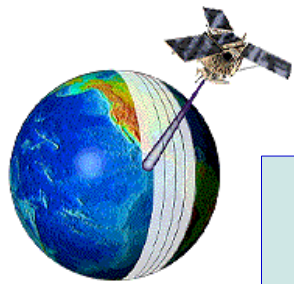
Structure of the talk

1. How this has started ...
2. Space-scale dependent decomposition
3. Brand Ensemble
4. Why Low Clouds Cover in Summer Afternoon?
5. Scales of variability in high-resolution ensemble
6. Lessons learned from this study

How this have started

UERRA : cloud cover fraction analysis

“super-observations” (so)



Horizontal resolution: 5.5km

Time resolution: every hour (1982-2013)

Observations: superobservations of cloud mask/cloud probability from AVHRR and SEVIRI

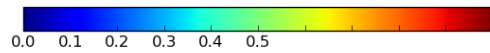
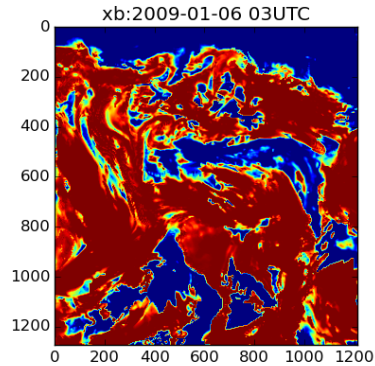
First guess: HIRLAM CCF reanalysis 22 km

$$CCF = \frac{\sum w_i CM_i}{\sum w_i}$$

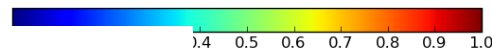
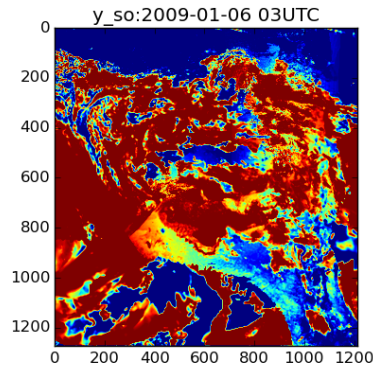
"The kitchen"

Spectral Density

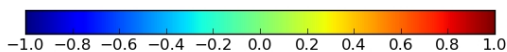
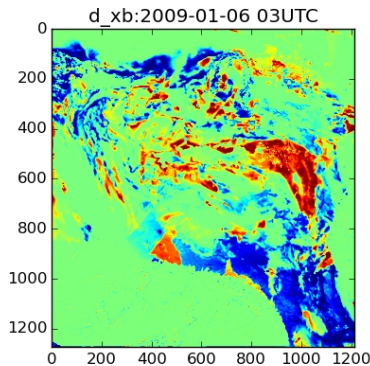
"first-guess"



"observations"

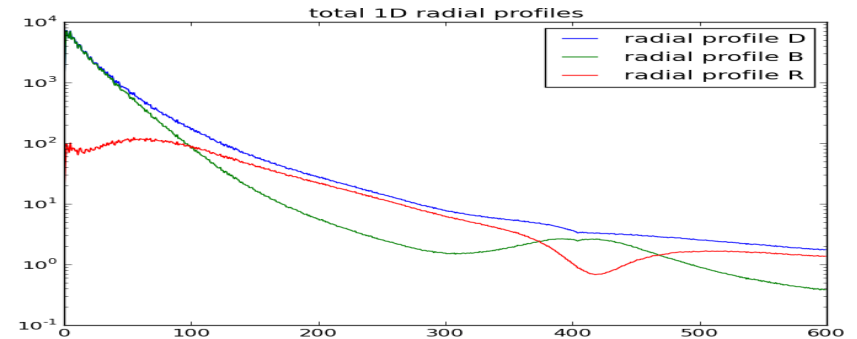


"innovations"

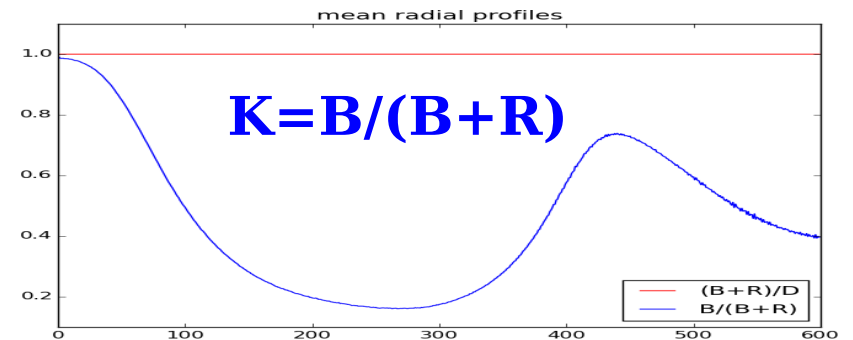


"innovations" =

"observations" -
"first-guess"



$$D = d_b^{soT} d_b^{so}, R = d_a^{soT} d_b^{so}, B = d_b^{aT} d_b^{so}$$

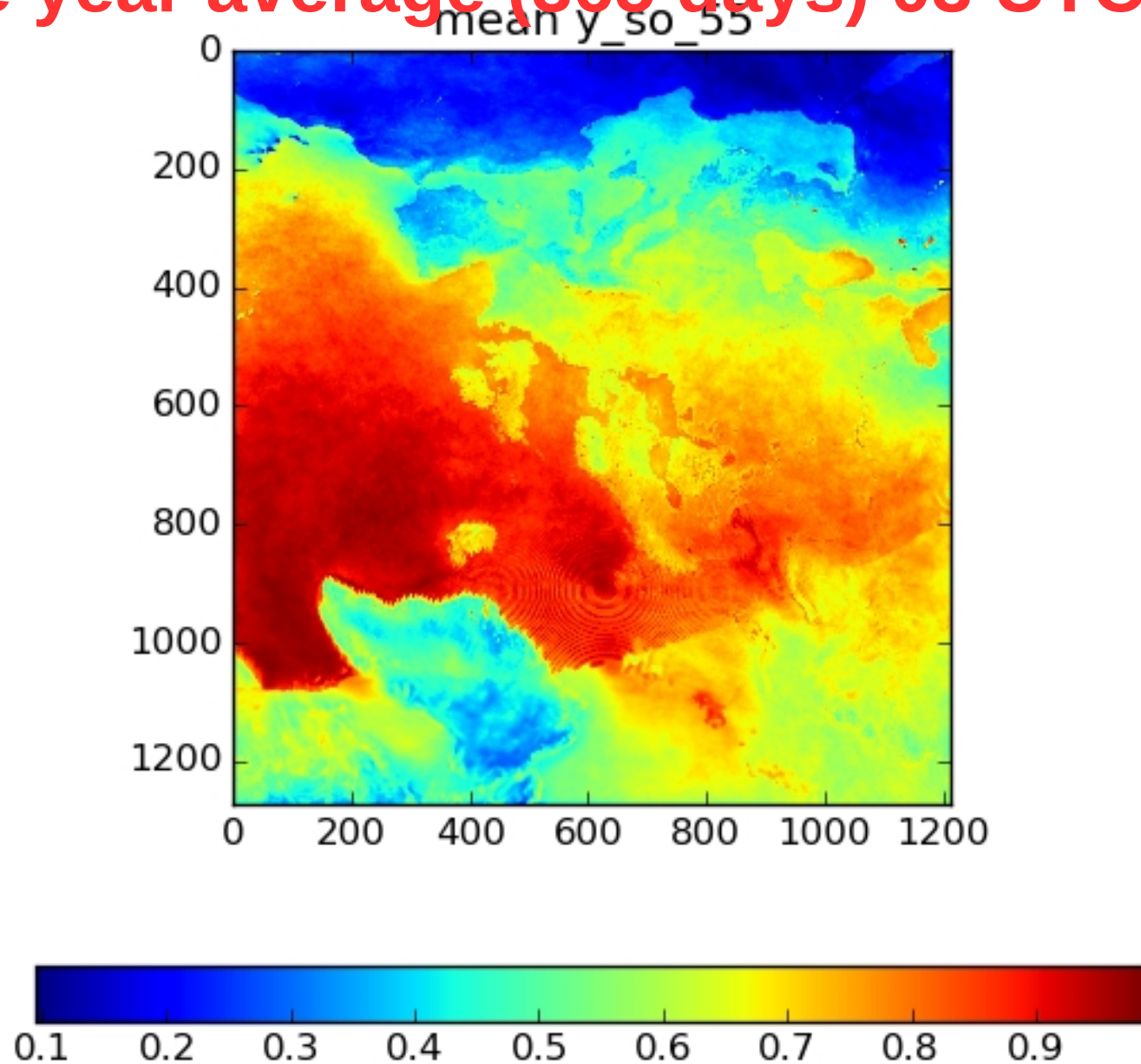


Kalman Gain

$$x_a = x_b + dx_a; dx_a = K(y_{so} - x_b) = K d_b^{so}$$

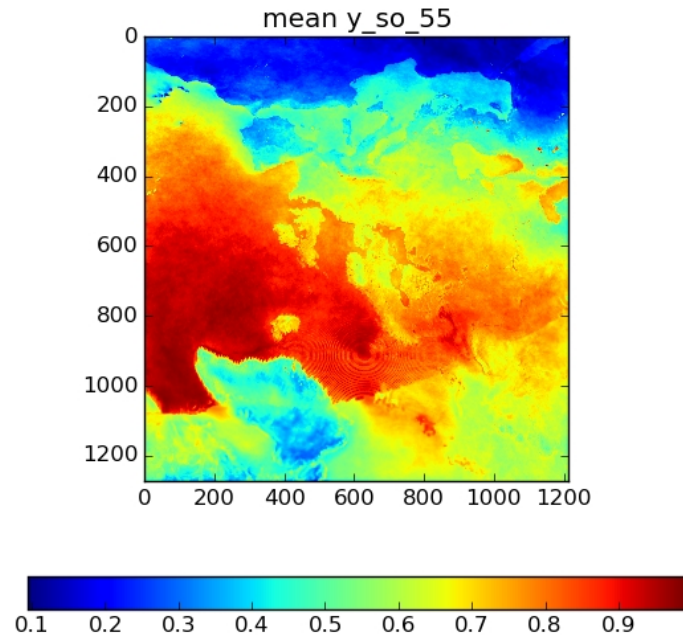


One year average (365 days) 03 UTC

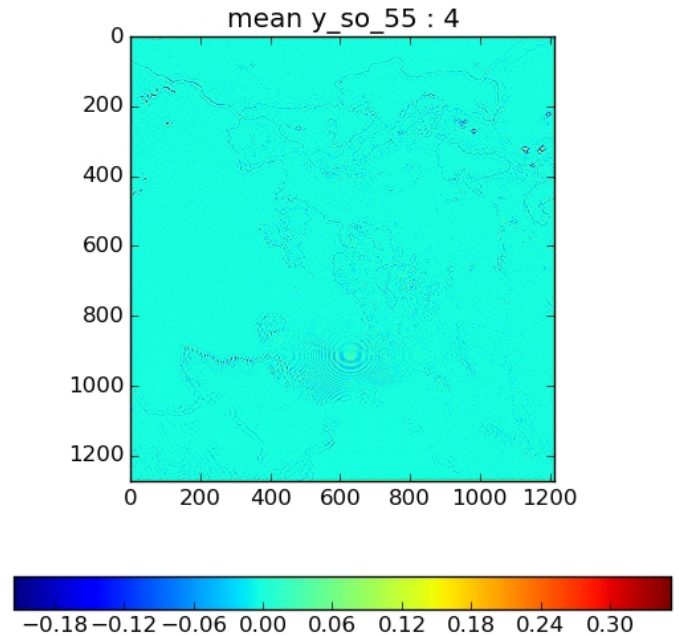


Cloud Cover Mask 2009

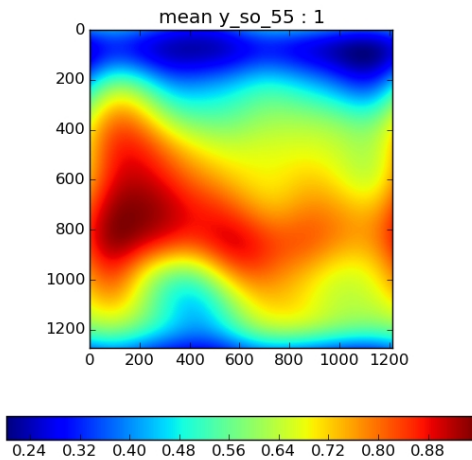
Space-Scale Decomposition



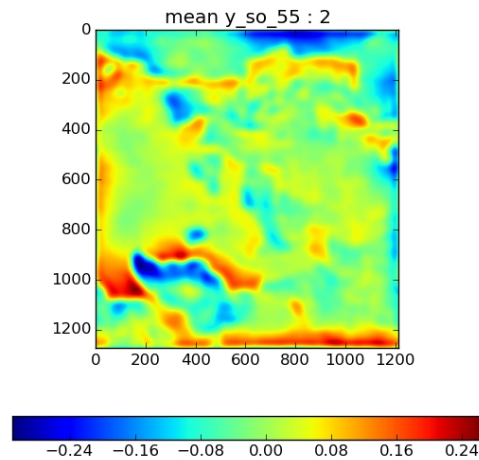
Cloud Cover Mask



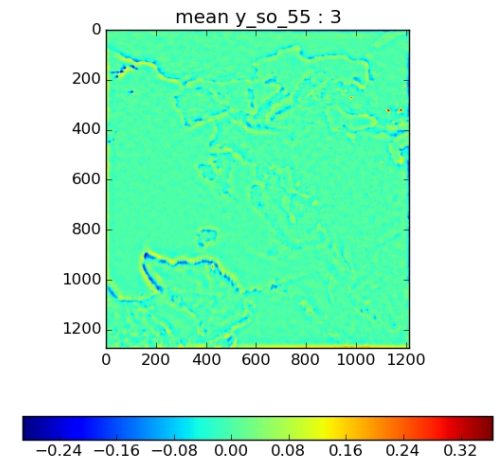
Scale 4



Scale 1

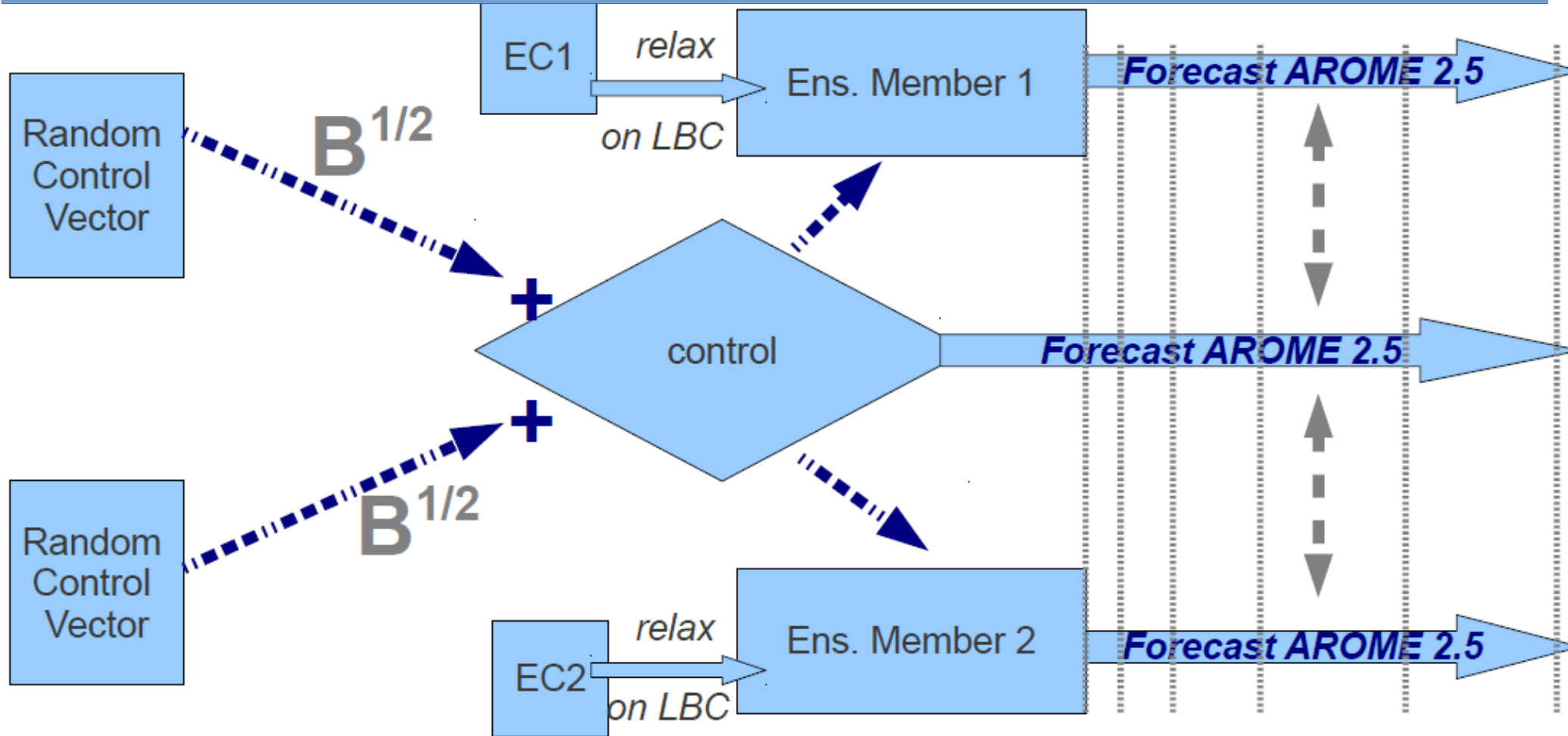


Scale 2



Scale 3

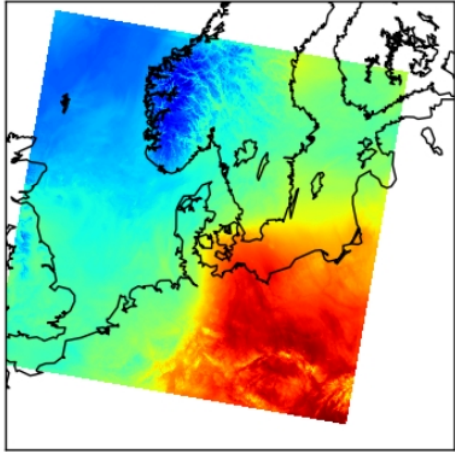
“Brand” perturbations



The Scheme: generation of perturbations with the structure of B-matrix covariance.

Domain and Flow situation

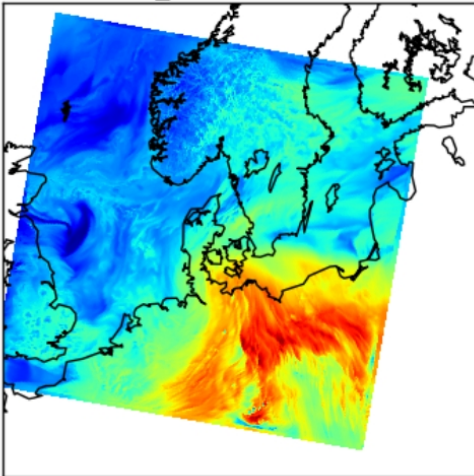
20120618_15 control temp 47



270 273 276 279 282 285 288 291 294

Temperature 850hPa

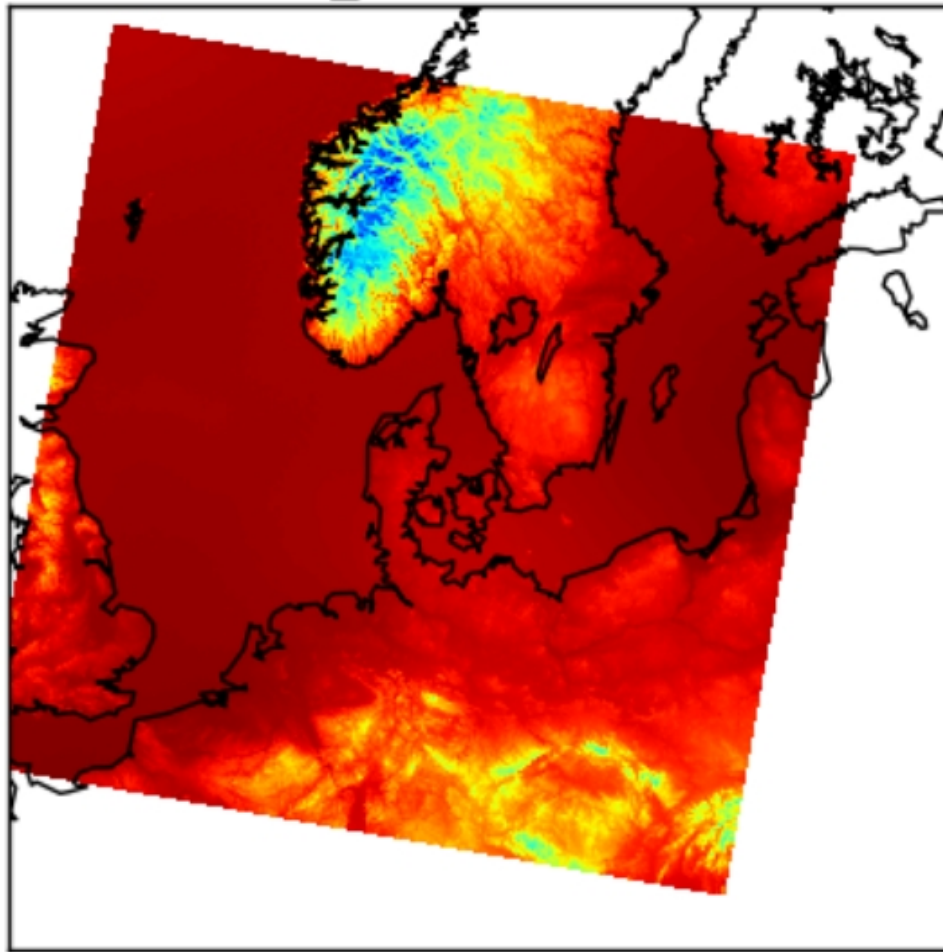
20120618_15 control sphum 47



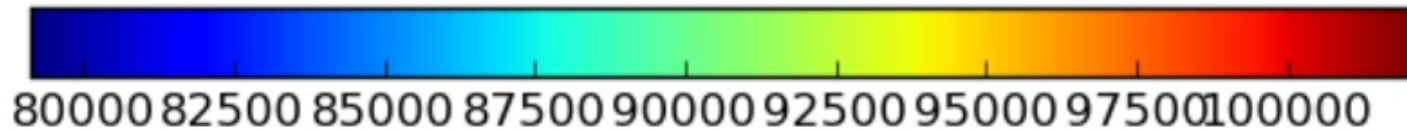
0.0030 0.0045 0.0060 0.0075 0.0090 0.0105 0.0120 0.0135

Specific humidity 850hPa

20120618_15 control pressure



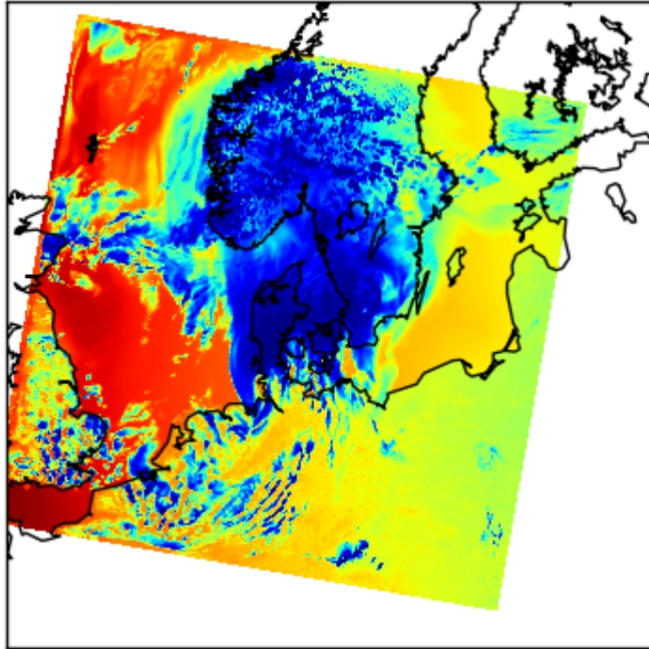
Surface pressure



Why Cloud Cover ?

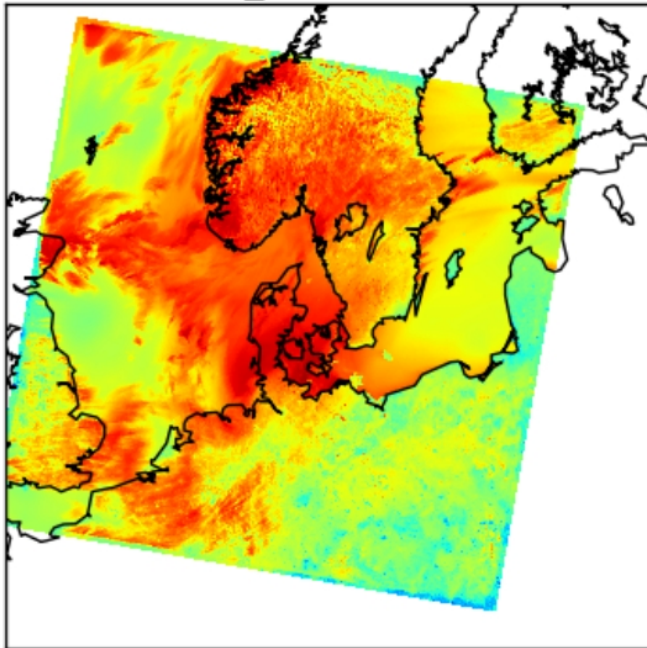
*Short waves
radiation flux*

20120618_15 control SW rad



*Long waves
radiation flux*

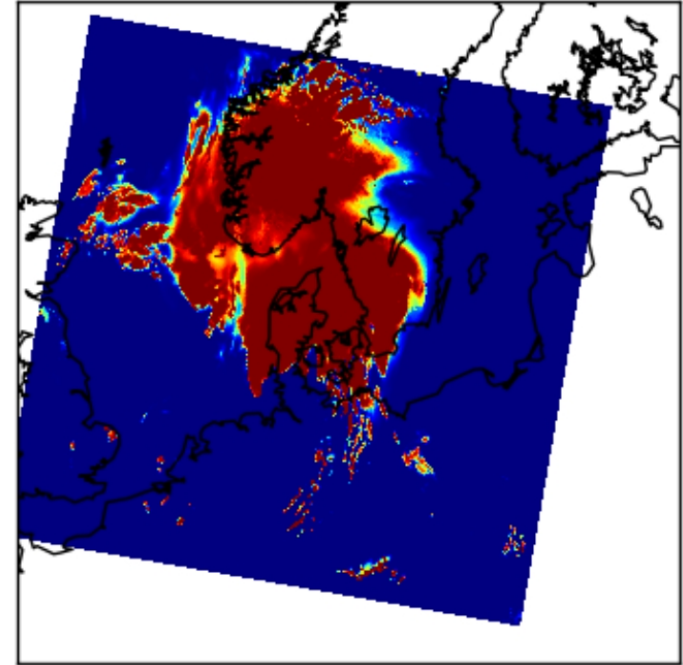
20120618_15 control LW rad



Parameterization

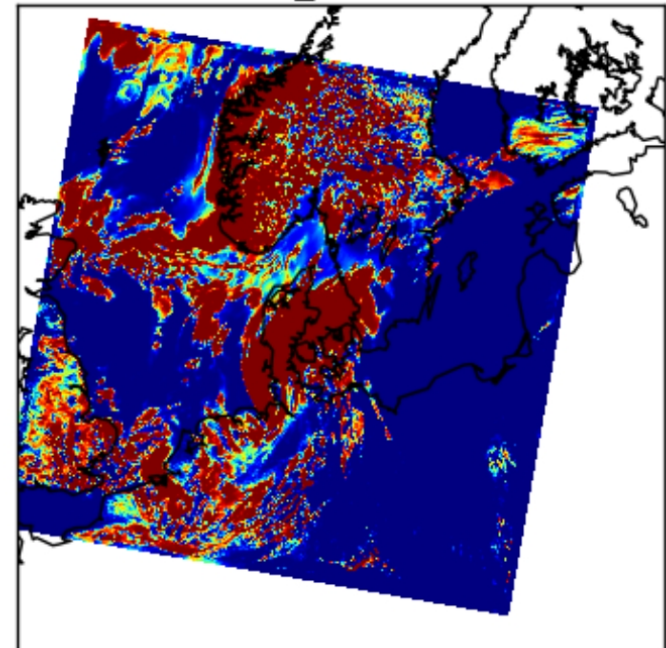


20120618_15 control mcc



*Medium
Cloud
Cover*

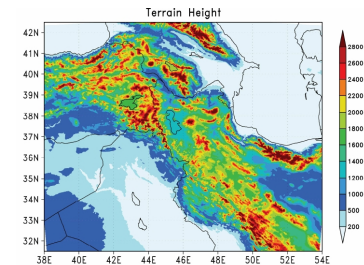
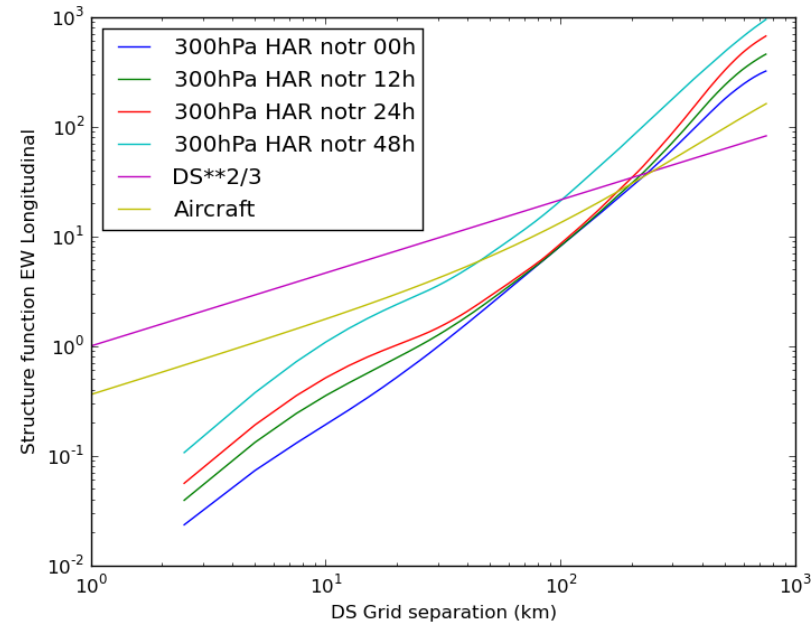
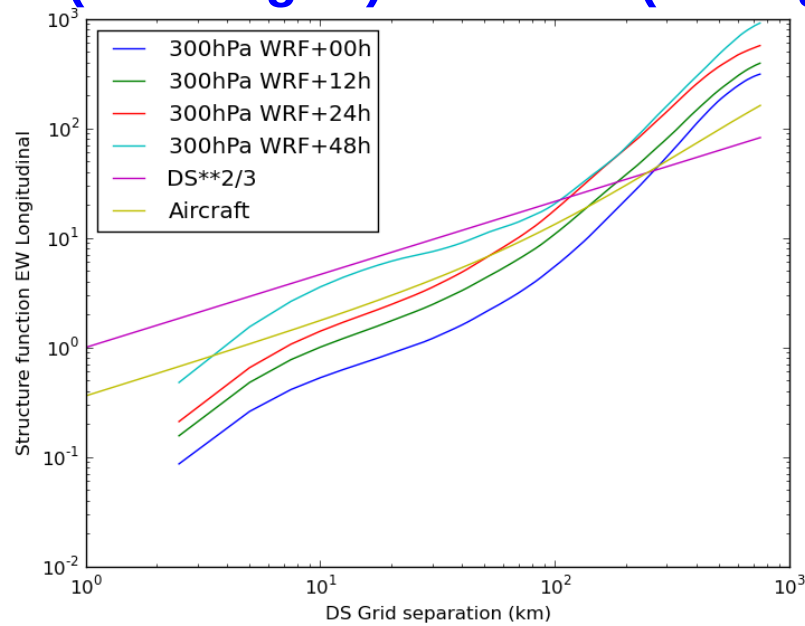
20120618_15 control lcc



*Low
Cloud
Cover*

Why Low Clouds Cover In Summer Afternoon?

Structure functions (“KE spectra”) of WRF and HARMONIE
(2.5 km grid) over Iran (average of 2 cases)



Sensitivity experiments with HIRLAM over
the same domain (5 km grid) – single case:

SISL (Semi-Implicit Semi-Langrangian) 60s

SISL 20s

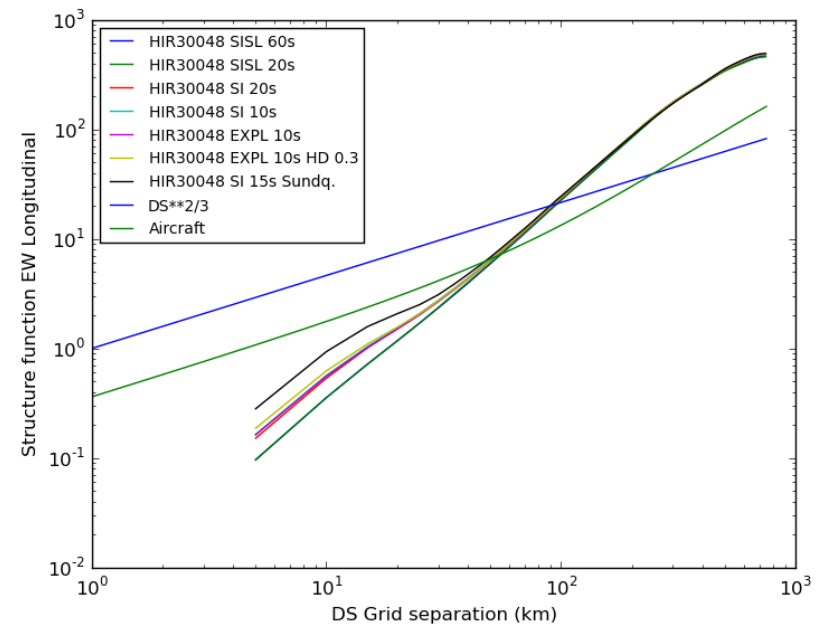
SI 20s quadratic grid

SI 10s quadratic grid

Explicit 10s quadratic grid

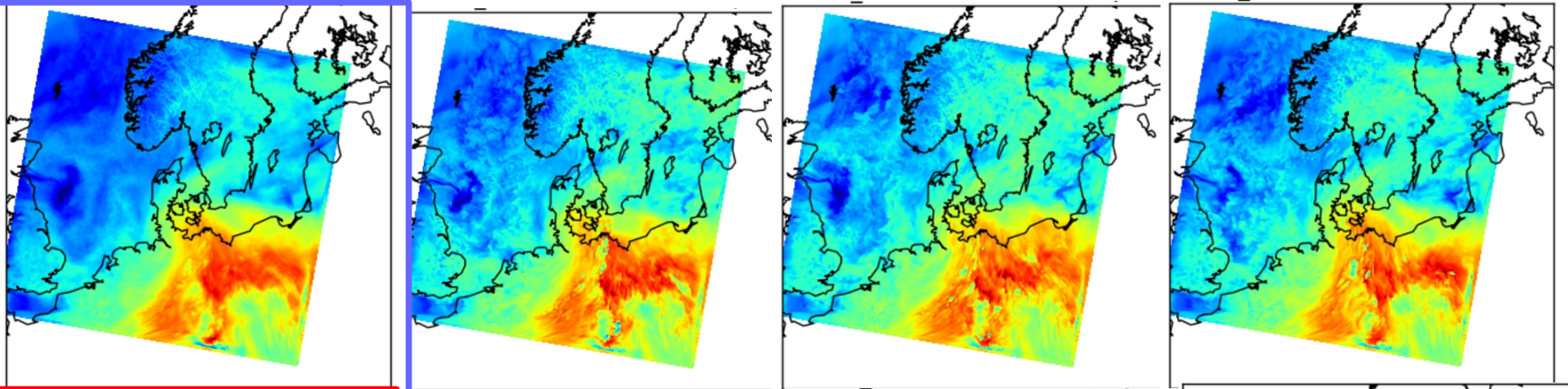
Explicit 10s quadratic grid; reduced HD (0.1)

SI 15s quadratic grid Sundquist scheme

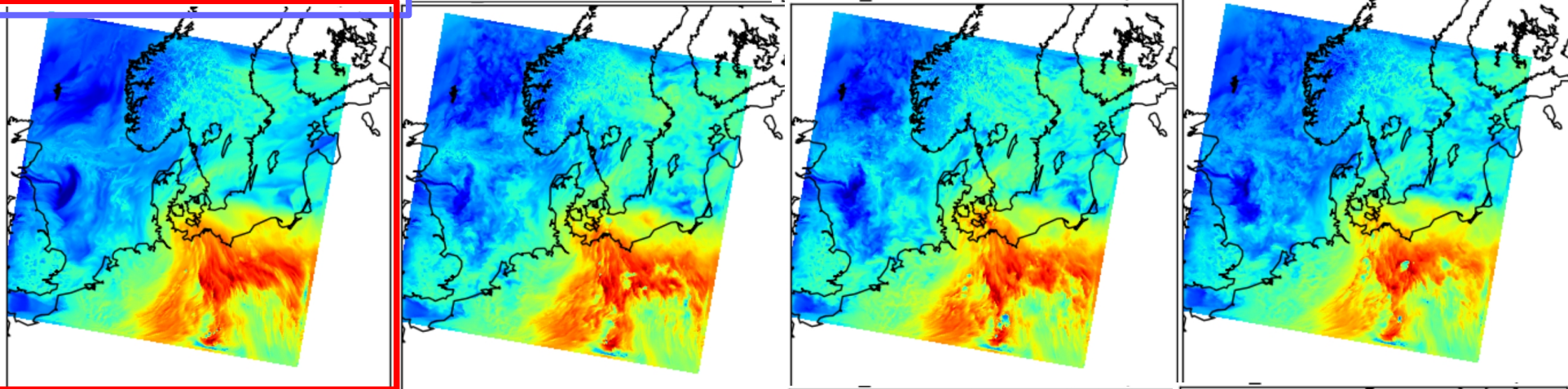


Ensemble of specific humidity 850 hPa

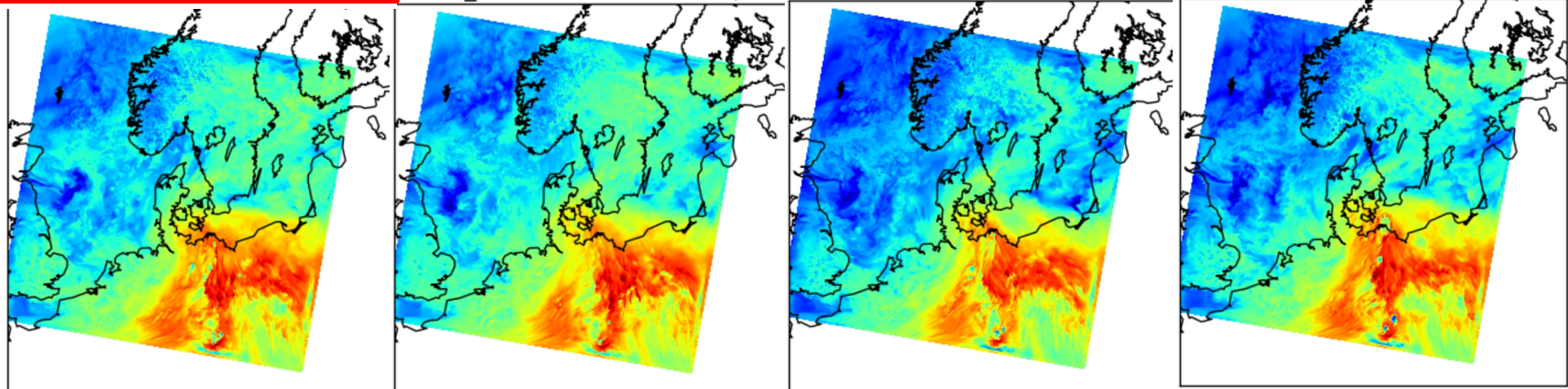
control



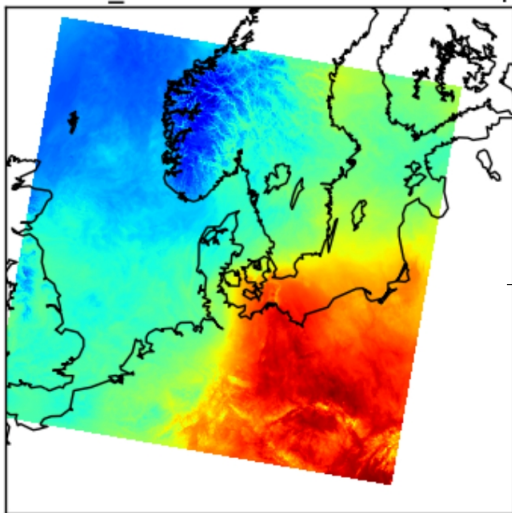
mean



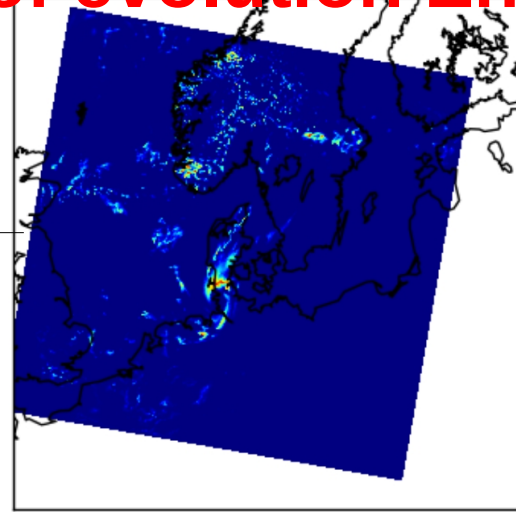
ensemble



Dynamical consistency of evolution Ensemble member 4

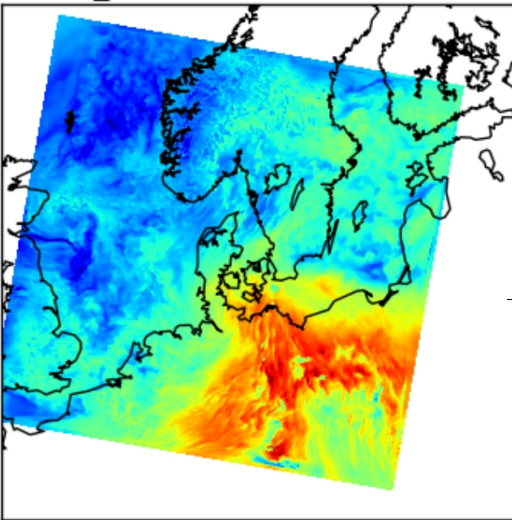


Temperature 850hPa

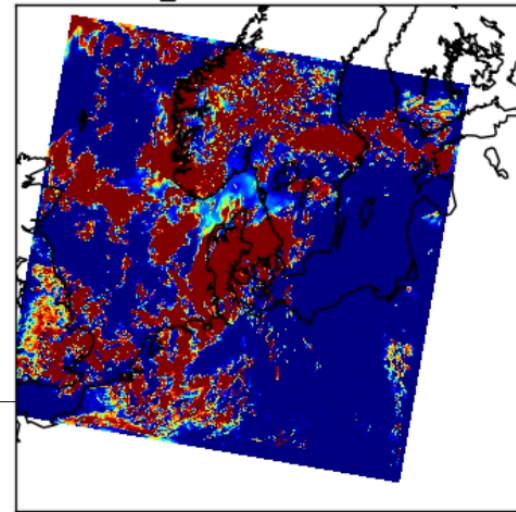


0.0000 0.0001 0.0002 0.0003 0.0004 0.0005 0.0006 0.0007 0.0008 0.0009

Cloud water 850hPa

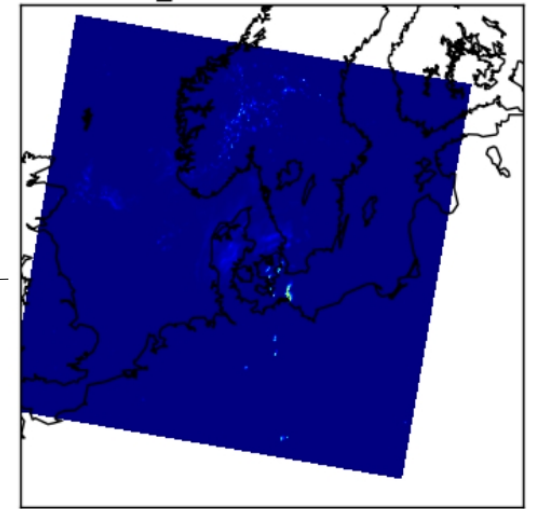


Specific Humidity 850hPa



0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0

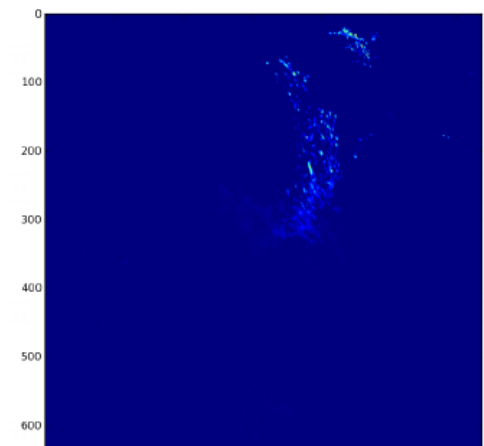
Low Cloud Cover



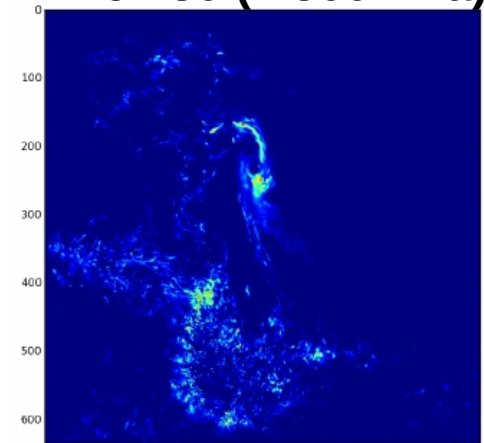
0.0000 0.0025 0.0050 0.0075 0.0100 0.0125 0.0150 0.0175 0.0200

3h accumulated precipitation

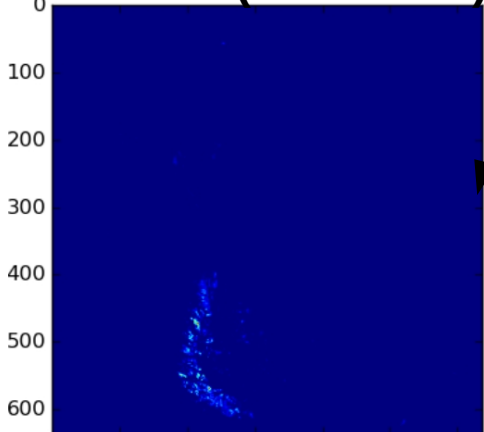
Advantages and Limitations



Lev 30 (≈ 500 hPa)



Lev 47 (≈ 850 hPa)

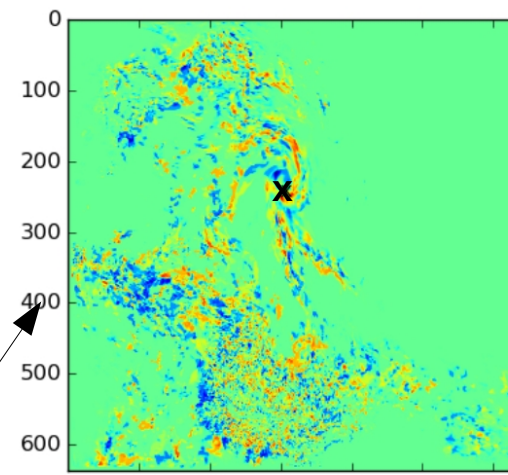


Lev 60 (≈ 900 hPa)

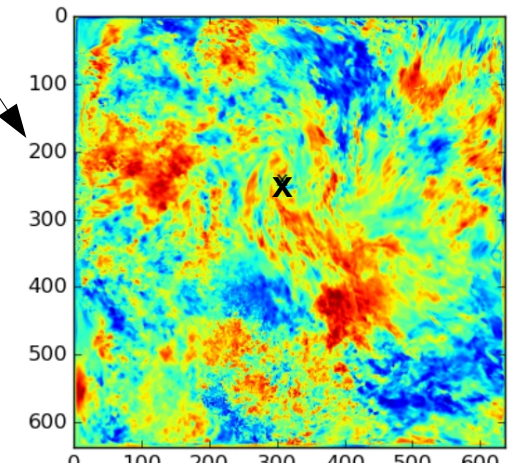
Variance of
Cloud Water

Correlations of
Cloud Water at
Lev 47 (≈ 850 hPa)
“x” location

- + Physically meaningful structures
- Sampling noise in particular for correlations with control variables



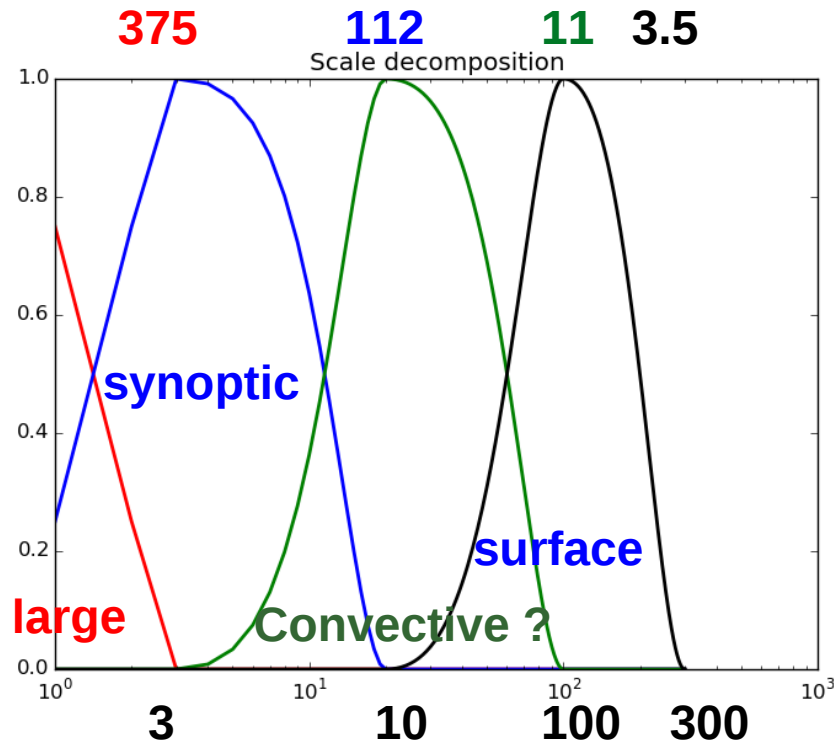
...with CW Lev 47



...with T Lev 47

(Upside-down projection ...)

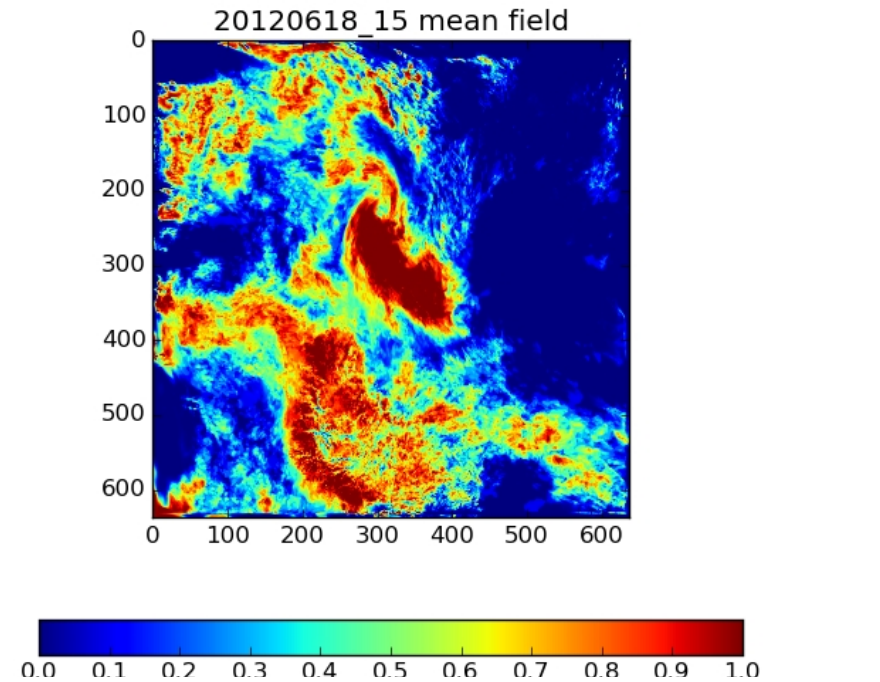
Ensemble characteristics



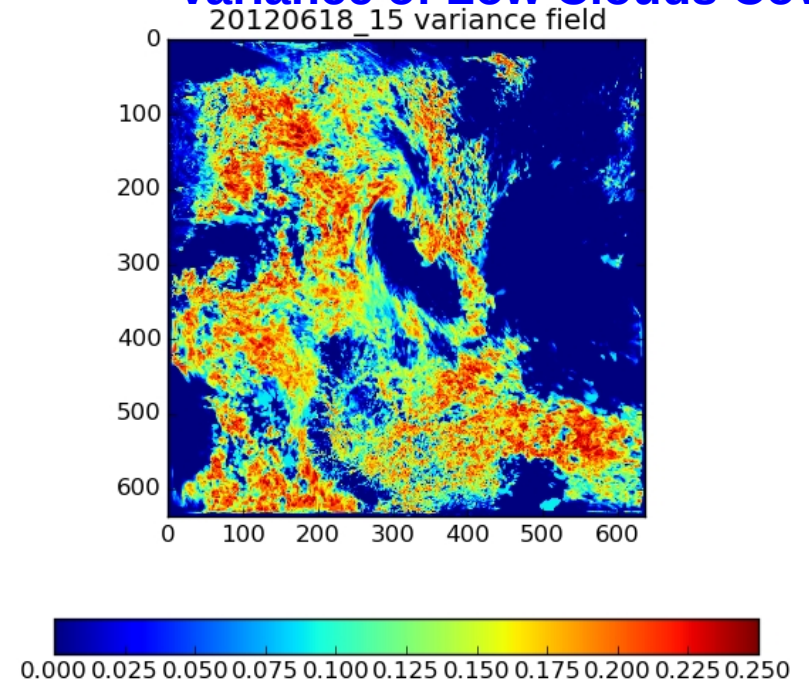
*Space-Scale Dependent
Decomposition*

Domain: 637x637 grid-points@2.5km

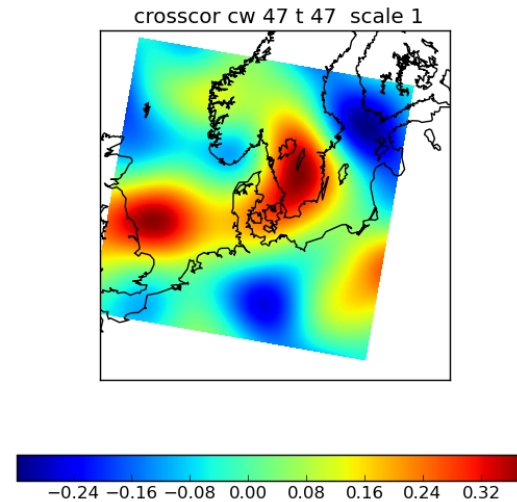
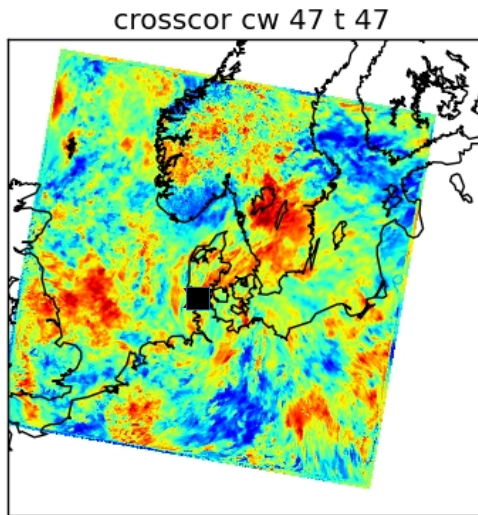
Mean Low Clouds Cover



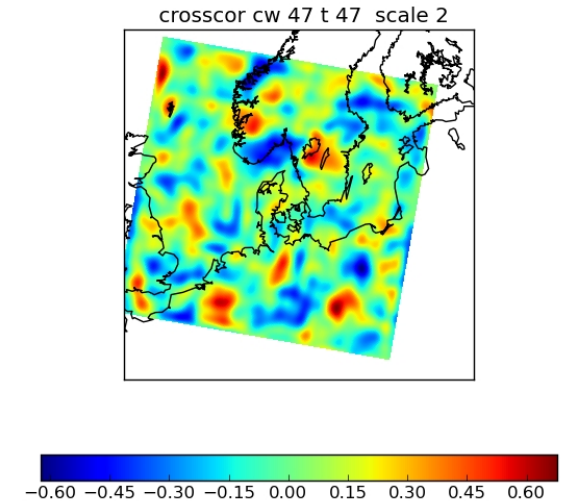
Variance of Low Clouds Cover



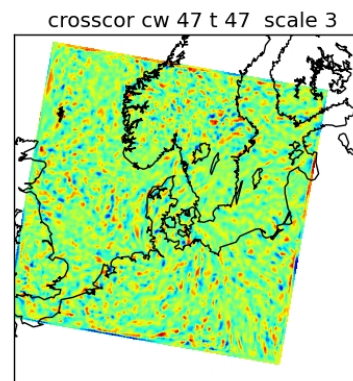
Space-scale dependent decomposition I



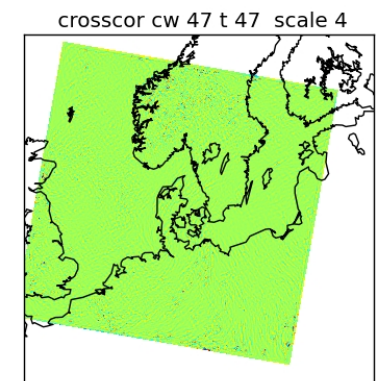
Scale 1



Scale 2



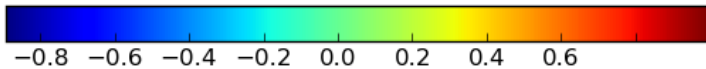
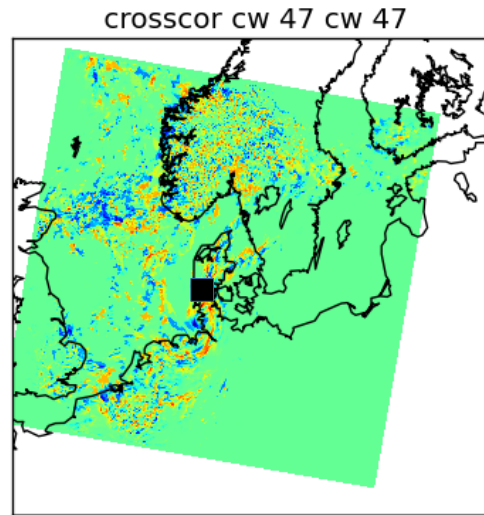
Scale 3



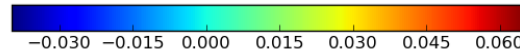
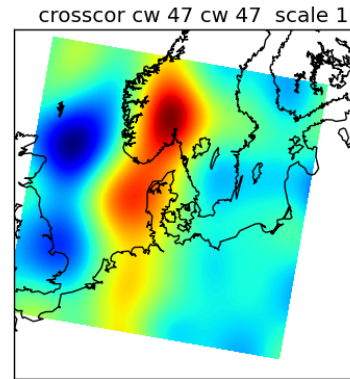
Scale 4

Cross-correlation
between Cloud Water
("black box")
and Temperature field
(Model Level 47)
 ≈ 850 hPa

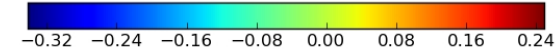
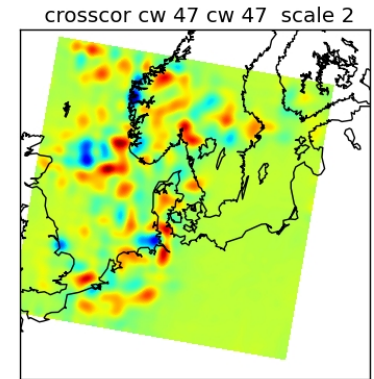
Space-scale dependent decomposition II



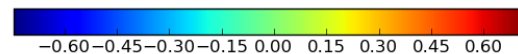
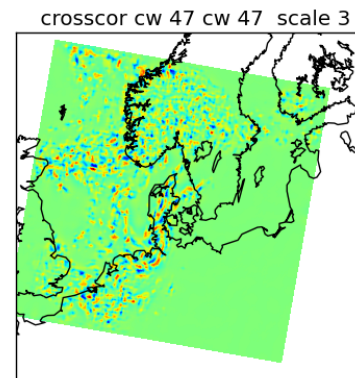
Auto-correlation
between Cloud Water
("black box")
and Cloud Water field
(Model Level 47)
 ≈ 850 hPa



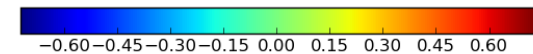
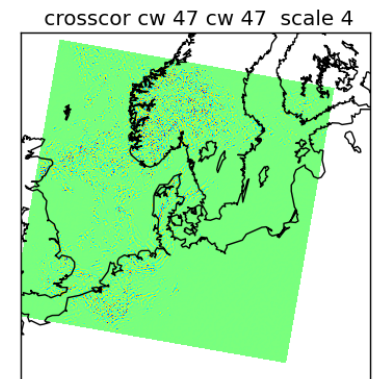
Scale 1



Scale 2



Scale 3



Scale 4

Lessons learned

- Space-scale decomposition is a powerful technique to extract different scales of variability => Guidance from the nature of the variability can be used to define the decomposition.
- HARMONIE AROME model is not able to create the meso-scale spectra in the free atmosphere above 500hPa => Despite of this the model is capable to spin-up cloud related processes relatively quickly in the lower atmosphere.
- The sampling error is a challenge when one is restricted to a small ensemble size=> one possible way to progress is to improve sampling strategy (deterministic sampling approach)
- This is a challenge to extract a proper signal from the ensemble estimate of correlation when variables with different scales of variability are involved!
- Sampling error affect scales of low predictability => The small scales are not necessary related to a low predictability, in particular if processes are orography driven

Everything will be
okay in the end.

If it's not okay,
it's not the end!

