

ALARO-0 at the RMI

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Piet('s first operational talk)

Operational use of Alaro-0 at RMIB

The model (cy35t1) is run 4 times a day, at:

1. Resolution 4km (square domain 770 km, up to 36h)
2. Resolution 7km (square domain 1671 km, up to 60h).

There are presently 46 vertical hybrid levels. Both runs are hydrostatic.

The model is coupled with:

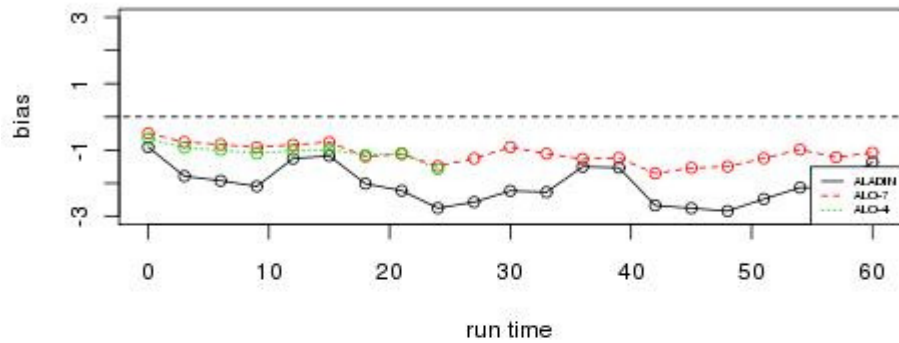
Aladin-France up to 48/54h, then with Arpège; the coupling with the global circulation model Arpège only is in test, together with the use of 60 vertical levels.

The main features, differing from earlier Aladin are:

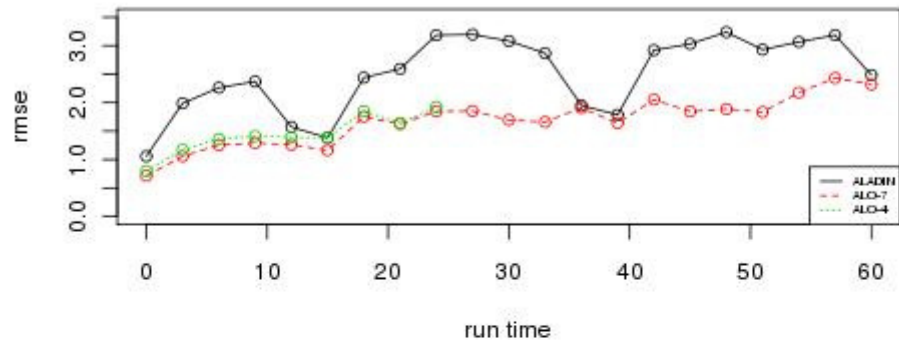
- Semi-Lagrangian horizontal diffusion scheme (Vána 2006).
- Refined radiation scheme including Voigt effect.
- Prognostic pseudo-TKE vertical turbulent diffusion scheme.
- Microphysics with 5 prognostic water phases (vapour, cloud ice and droplets, snow, rain) plus a diagnostic pseudo-graupel. Probabilistic sedimentation of precipitation (Geleyn et al. 2008) and accounting for partial cloudiness.
- The 3MT package:
 - Prognostic mass-flux deep-convection scheme, including prognostic vertical motion equations, a prognostic moisture-convergence updraught closure and a separated downdraught closed by the cooling associated to precipitation.
 - Interfacing of deep convection follows the MTCS concept (Piriou et al 2007).
 - Explicit estimation of updraught condensation, detrained condensates are combined with those produced by the stratiform condensation scheme before entering the microphysics.
 - Cascaded organisation following Gerard (2007) allowing a consistent treatment of condensates produced by stratiform and deep convective schemes with no double counting.
 - Special caution for interactions of packages within and between time steps.

Alaro-0 brought a significant improvement of the forecasts; especially for cloud location, precipitation location and evolution, 2m-temperatures

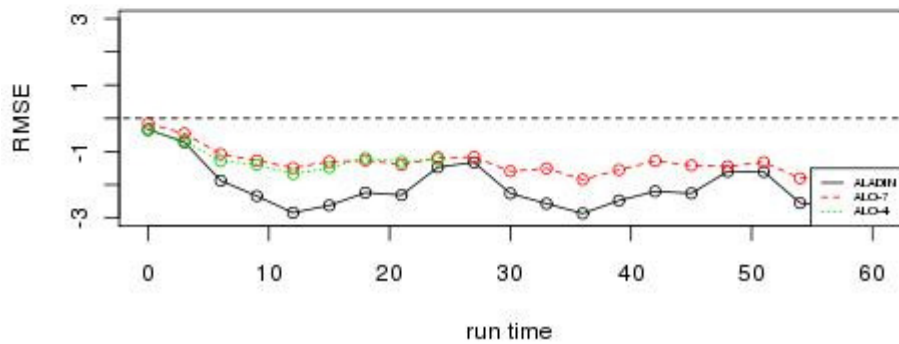
UCCLE-UKKEL T2m : 00h run
20091201 - 20091231



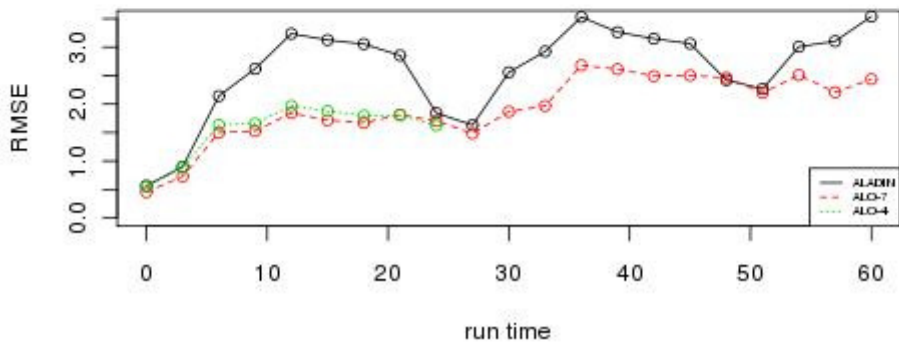
UCCLE-UKKEL T2m : 00h run
20091201 - 20091231



UCCLE-UKKEL T2m : 12h run
20091201 - 20091231



UCCLE-UKKEL T2m : 12h run
20091201 - 20091231



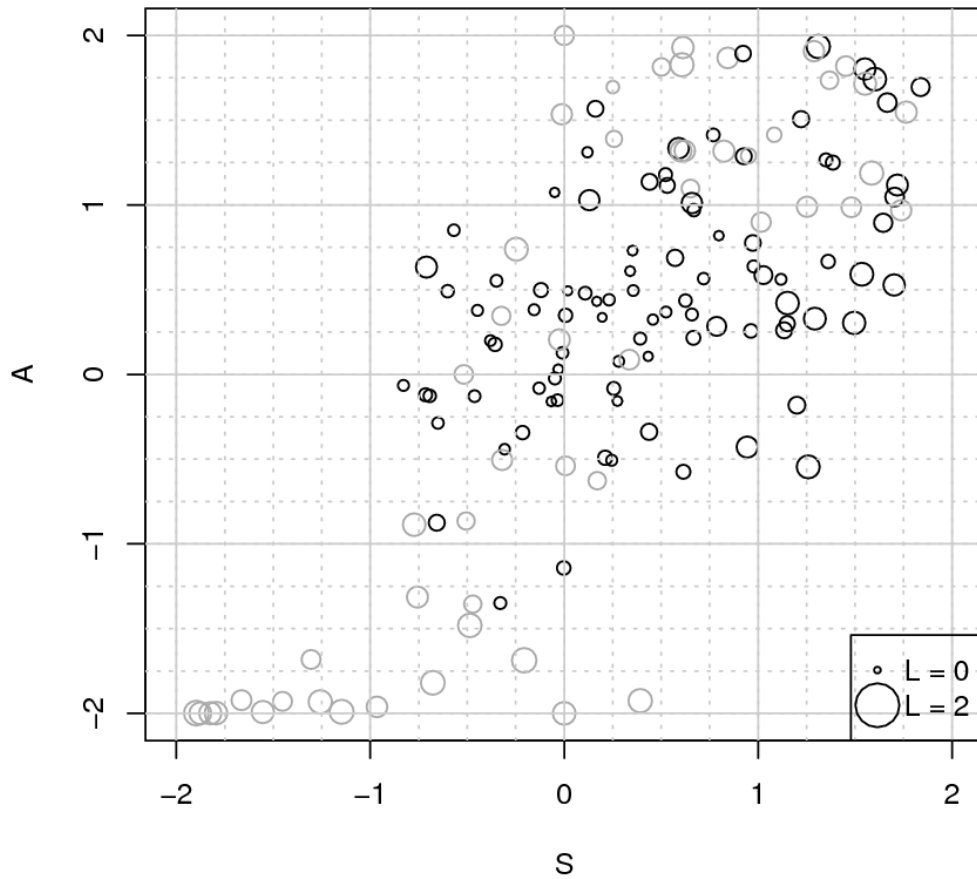
Verification of precipitation

- Forecasters are more satisfied with precipitation from ALARO than from ALADIN
- Compared to ALADIN, the reputation of ALARO greatly increased
- This is of course subjective
- We also did a (modest) effort to make a subjective comparison, with the SAL method ...

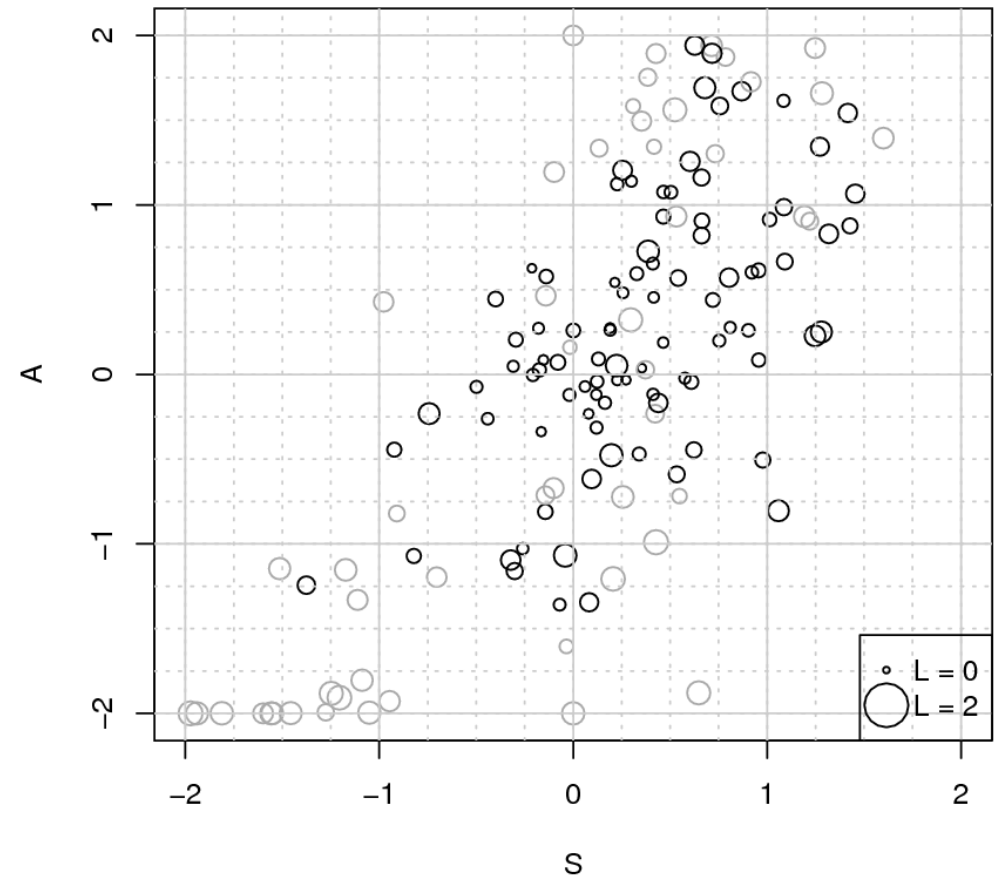
Precipitation verification with SAL [Wernli et al., MWR(2008)]

March 2009 – July 2009

ALADIN (7km) vs. radar



ALARO (4km) vs. radar



S	:	-2 (predicted structures too small)	2 (predicted structures too large)
A	:	-2 (predicted amount too small)	2 (predicted amount too large)
L	:	0 (correct predicted location)	2 (wrong location)

Precipitation verification with SAL [Wernli et al., MWR(2008)]

March 2009 – July 2009

	S		A		L	
	mean	sdev	mean	sdev	mean	sdev
ALADIN	0.484	0.694	0.466	0.673	0.112	0.112
ALARO	0.347	0.558	0.255	0.761	0.111	0.095

- ◆ Structure and Amplitude scores are significantly better for ALARO than for ALADIN
- ◆ Scatter on Structure and Location scores is less for ALARO than for ALADIN

Remember this is with respect to radar, so Amplitude such be taken with a ``pinch of salt''

So

- Solution to the stable cases in winter
- Change in attitude w.r.t. *ALADIN/ALARO* in the RMI

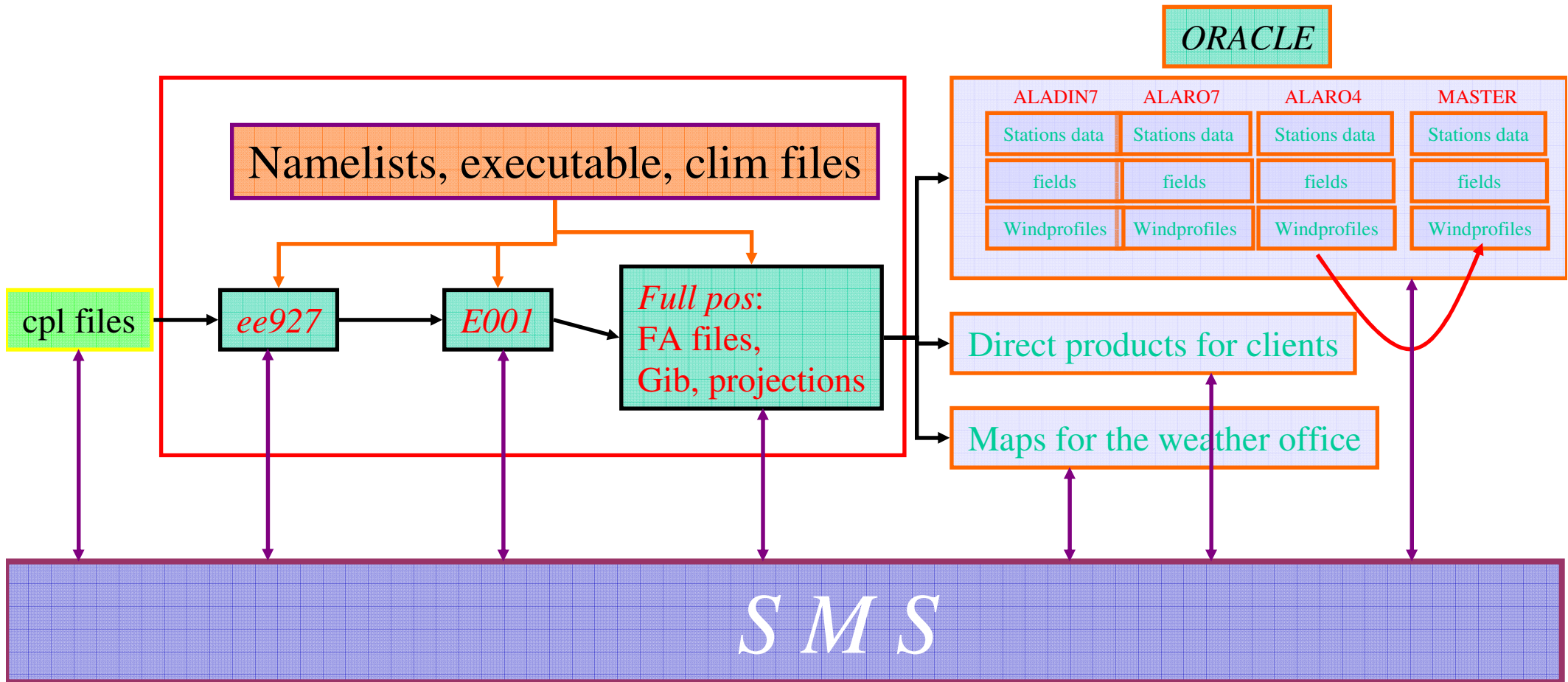
Products

- Several clients for hydrology applications
- Wind energy: direct ALADIN output
- Air pollution, is done by the regions, relies on ECMWF output and ALADIN
- Ad hoc clients, e.g for construction

SWAP (Switch ALADIN/ALARO Products)

- How to delineate the responsibilities?
 - The ALADIN team belongs to research: responsibility is scientific, i.e. decide what is the “best” model version and install and maintain it
 - The rest of the RMI should be able to exploit the ALADIN output as freely as possible to create (new) products
- What products depend on ALADIN/ALARO output?
- How to communicate with users?

The responsibility of the ALADIN team



A recent case: snow in Belgium

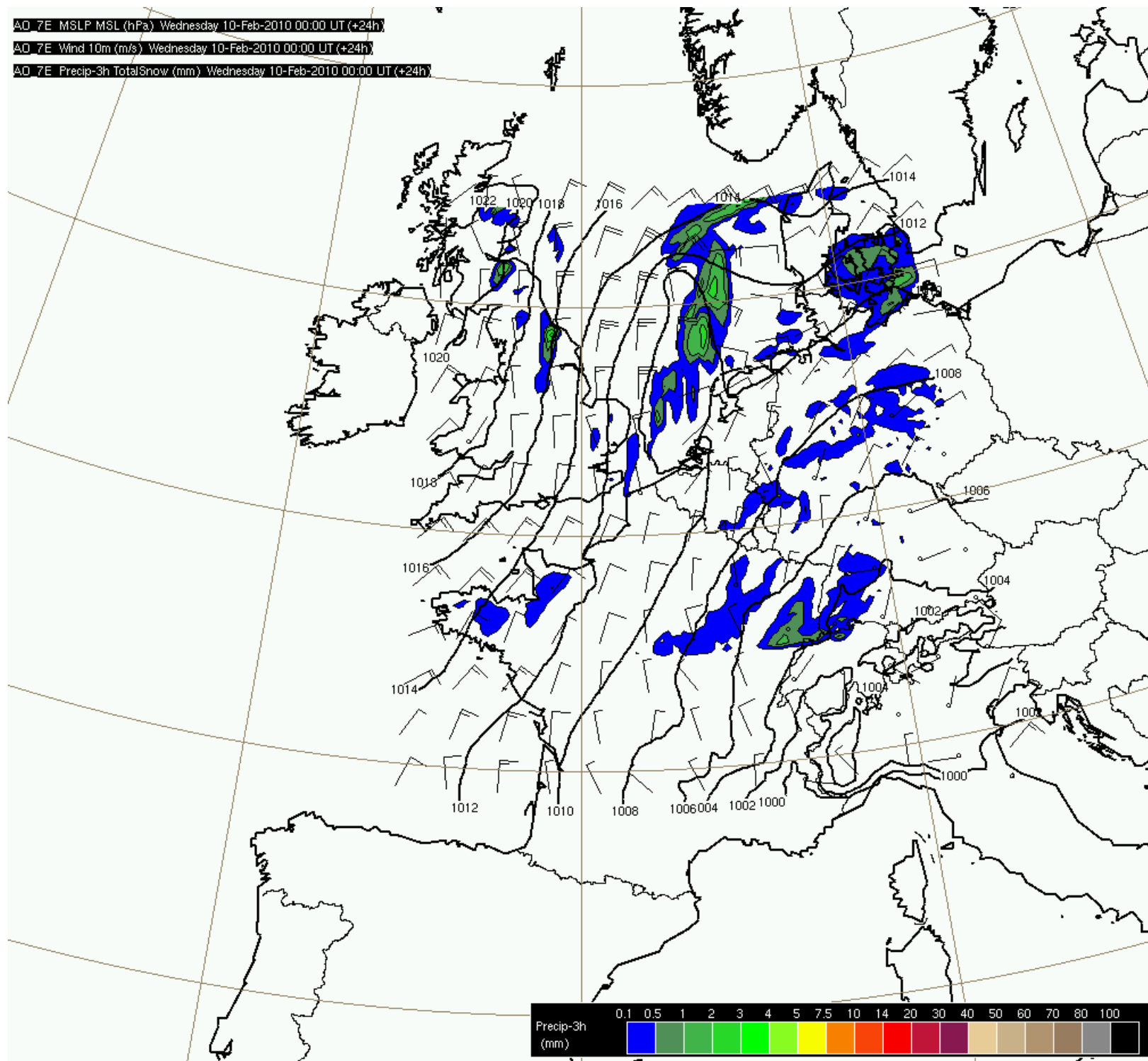
- Last Wednesday 10/2 there were large traffic jams
- In fact this was due to a short “snow storm” starting in the morning of 10/2, with most of the snow over some one of the important traffic axes of the country: Antwerp – Brussels
- This caused about 900 km of traffic jams, a national record!
- The road maintenance of course put the blame on the weather forecasts ...

7-km resolution run on 9/2 0000 UTC

AO_7E_MSLP_MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 00:00 UT (+24h)

AO_7E_Wind_10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 00:00 UT (+24h)

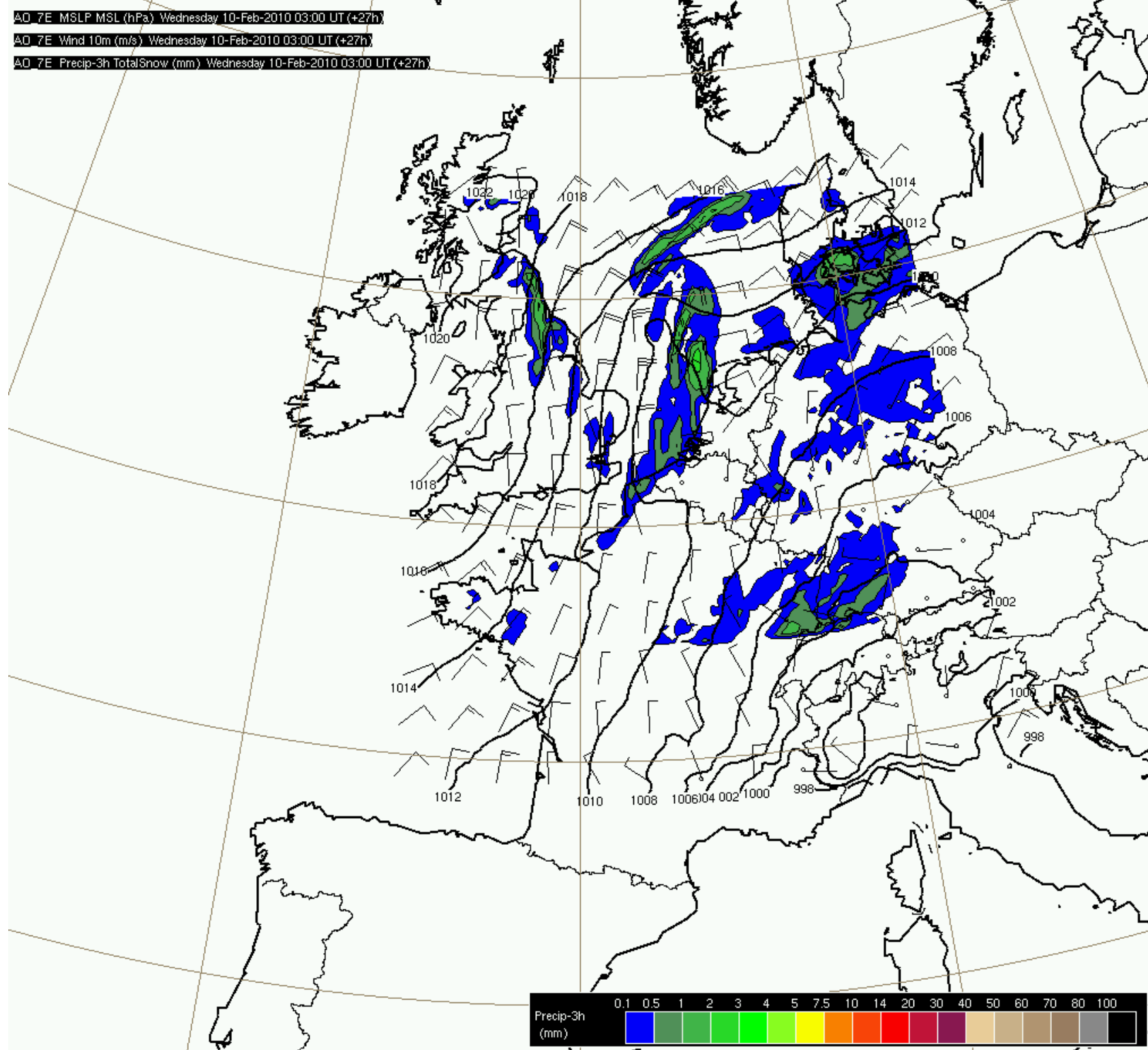
AO_7E_Precip-3h_TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 00:00 UT (+24h)



AO_7E_MSLP_MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 03:00 UT (+27h)

AO_7E_Wind_10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 03:00 UT (+27h)

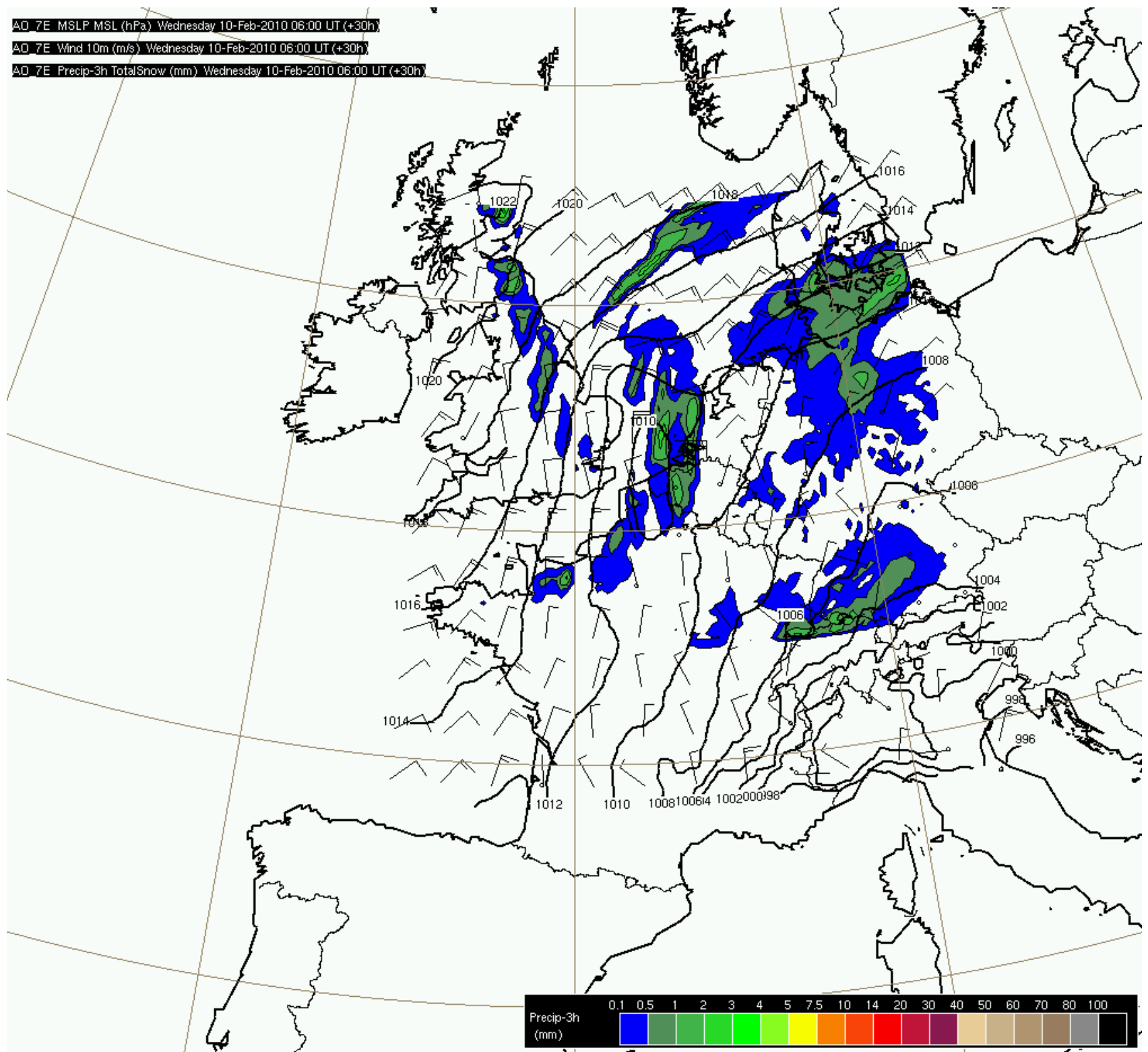
AO_7E_Precip-3h_TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 03:00 UT (+27h)



AO_7E_MSLP_MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 06:00 UT (+30h)

AO_7E_Wind_10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 06:00 UT (+30h)

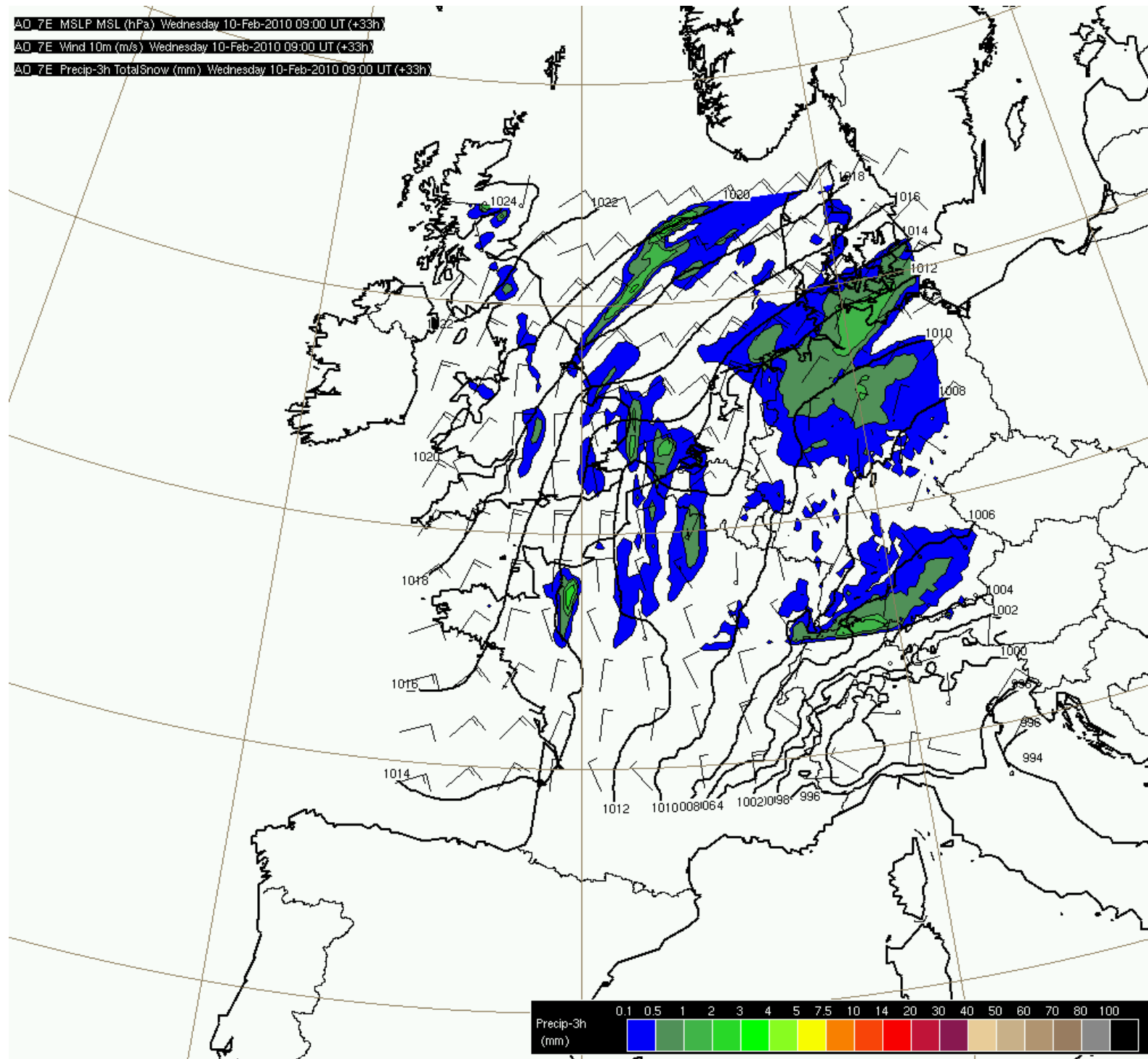
AO_7E_Precip-3h_TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 06:00 UT (+30h)



AO_7E_MSLP_MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 09:00 UT (+33h)

AO_7E_Wind_10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 09:00 UT (+33h)

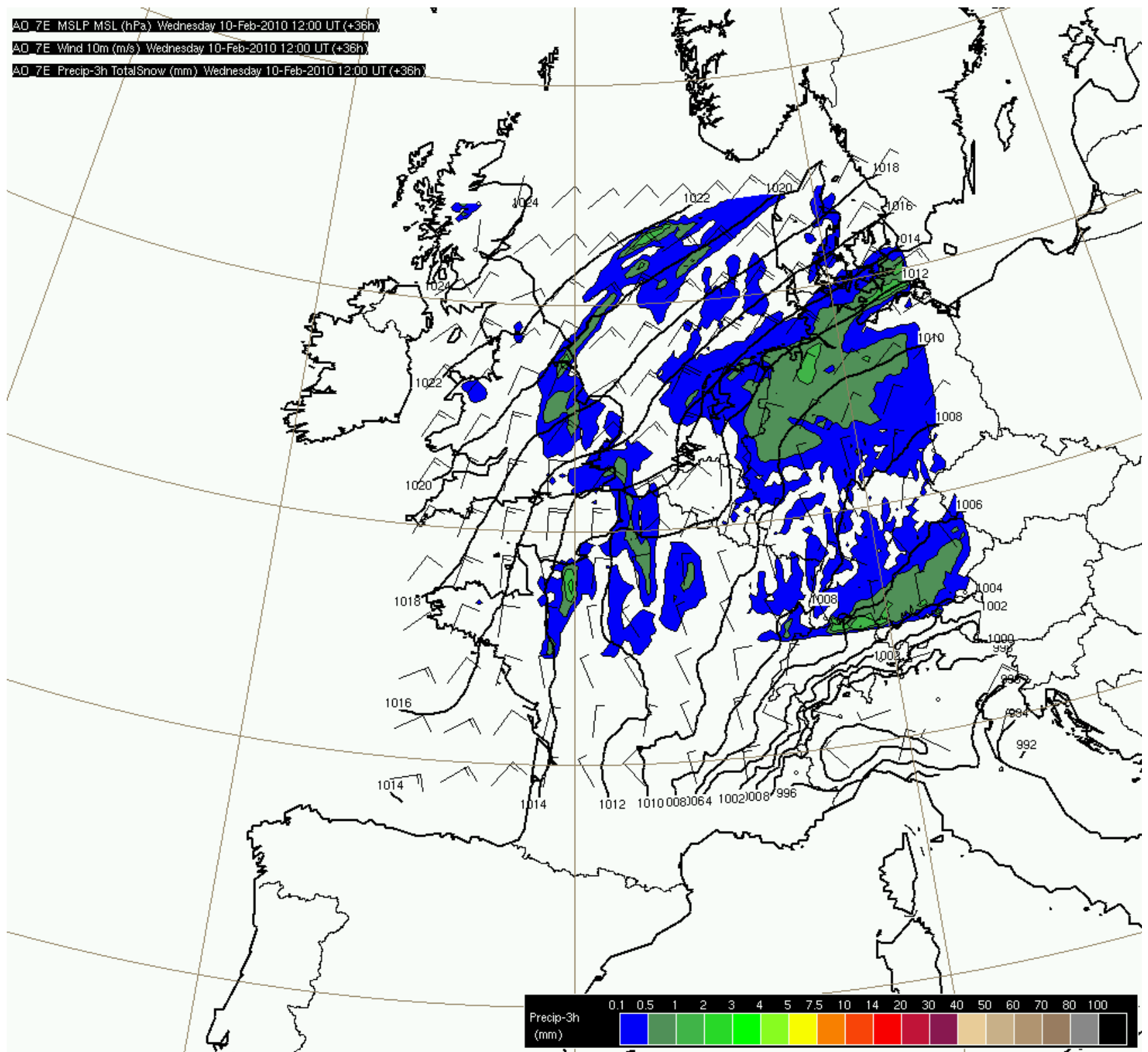
AO_7E_Precip-3h_TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 09:00 UT (+33h)



AO_7E_MSLP_MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 12:00 UT (+36h)

AO_7E_Wind_10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 12:00 UT (+36h)

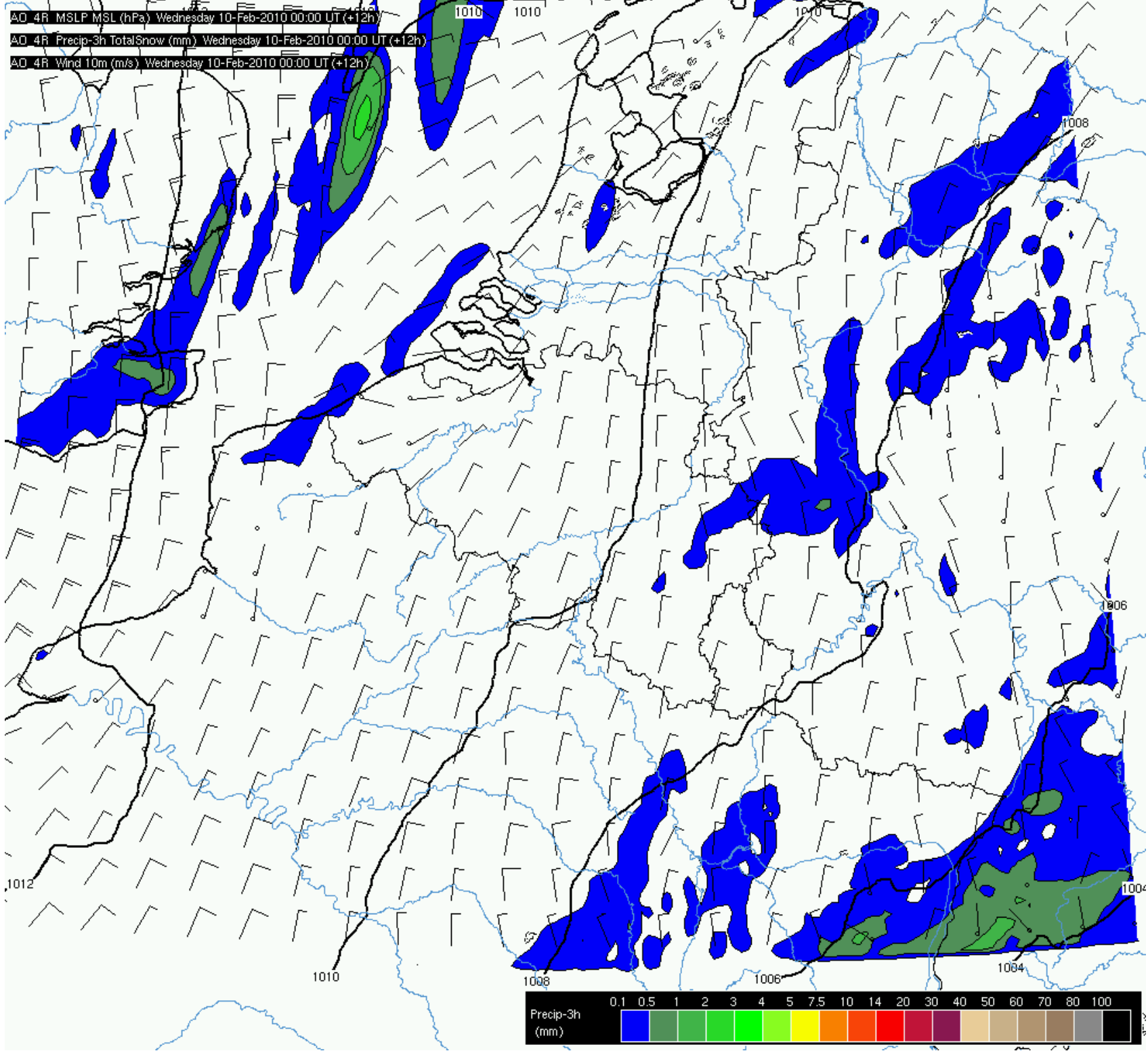
AO_7E_Precip-3h_TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 12:00 UT (+36h)



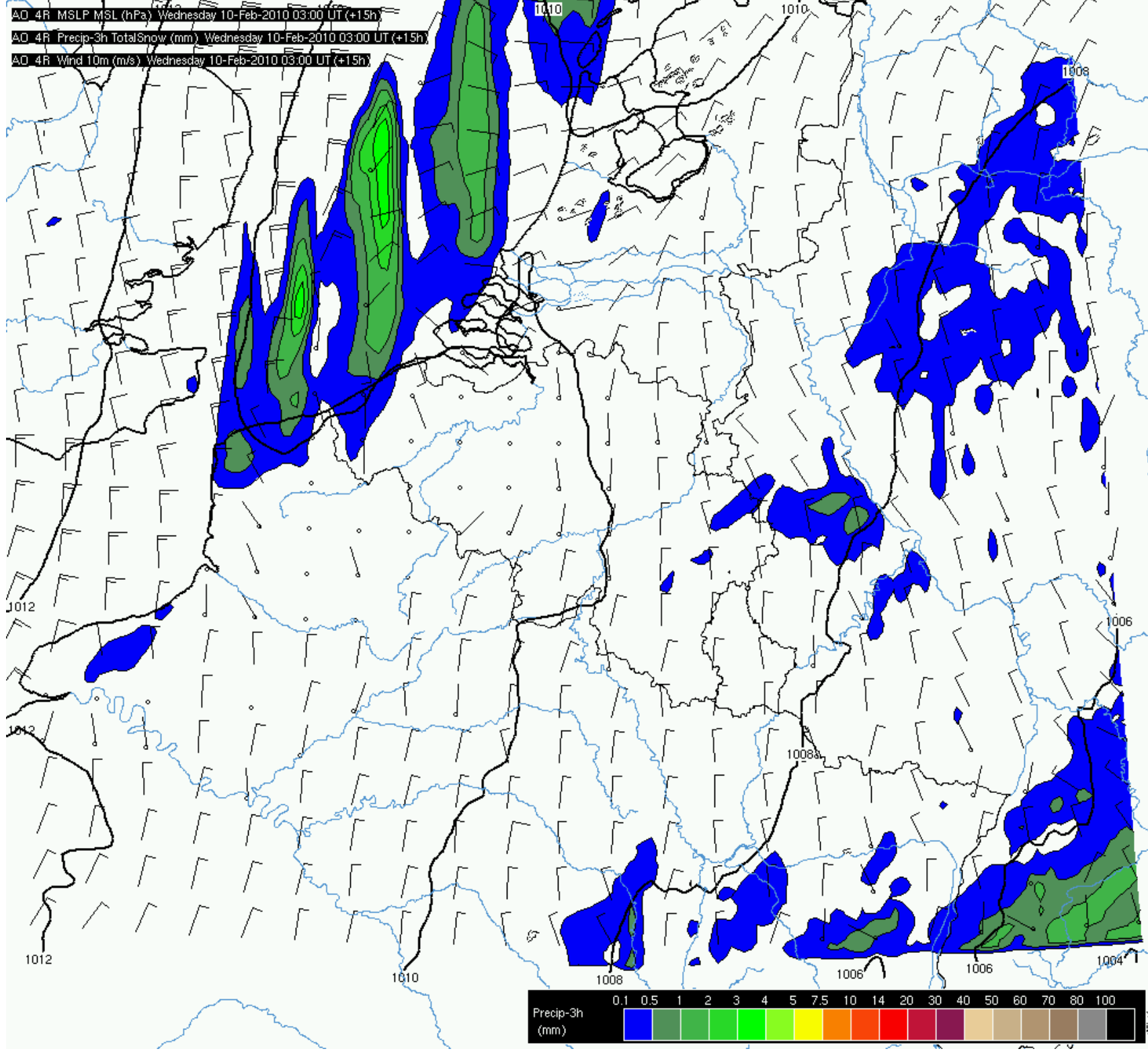
ALARO at 4 km resolution, run on
9/2 at 1200 UTC

The 7-km run was similar

AO 4R MSLP MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 00:00 UT (+12h)
AO 4R Precip-3h Total Snow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 00:00 UT (+12h)
AO 4R Wind 10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 00:00 UT (+12h)

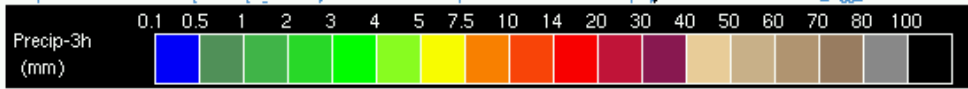
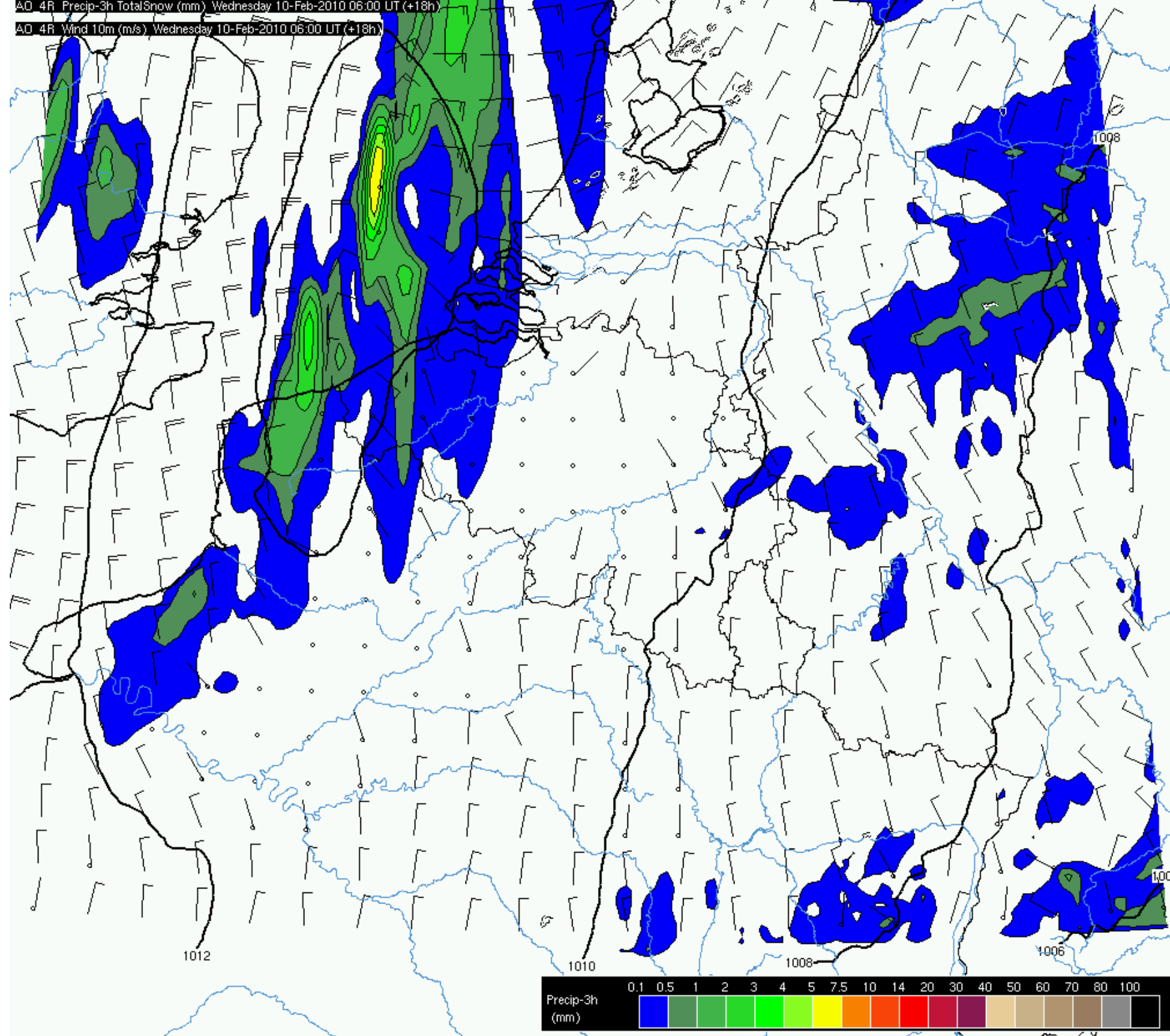


AO 4R MSLP MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 03:00 UT (+15h)
AO 4R Precip-3h TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 03:00 UT (+15h)
AO 4R Wind 10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 03:00 UT (+15h)



AO 4R Precip-3h TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 06:00 UT (+18h)

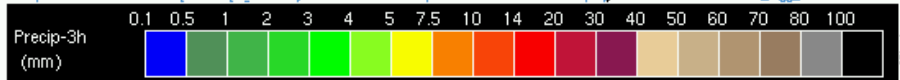
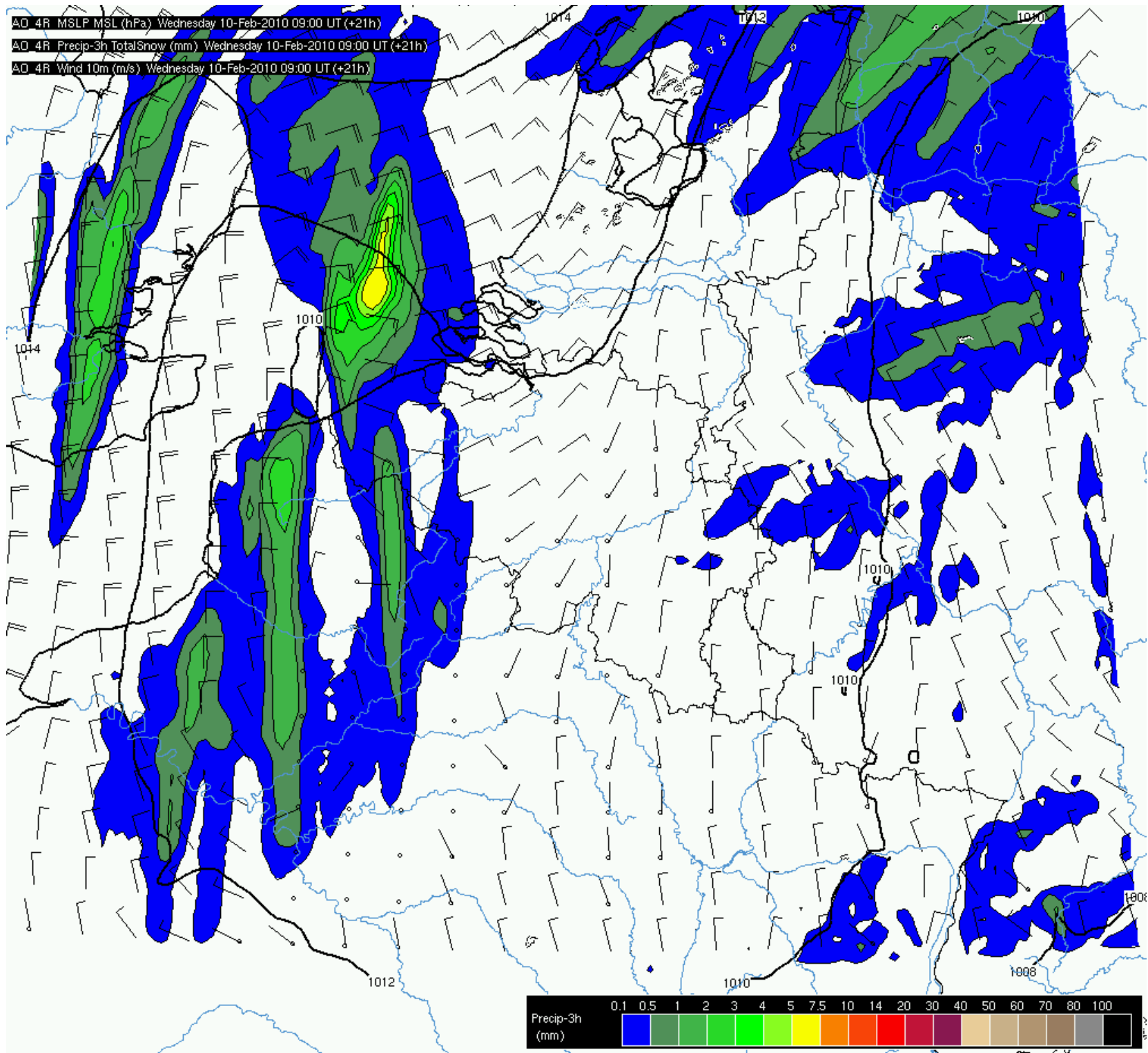
AO 4R Wind 10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 06:00 UT (+18h)



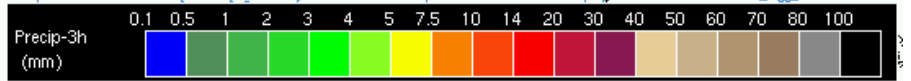
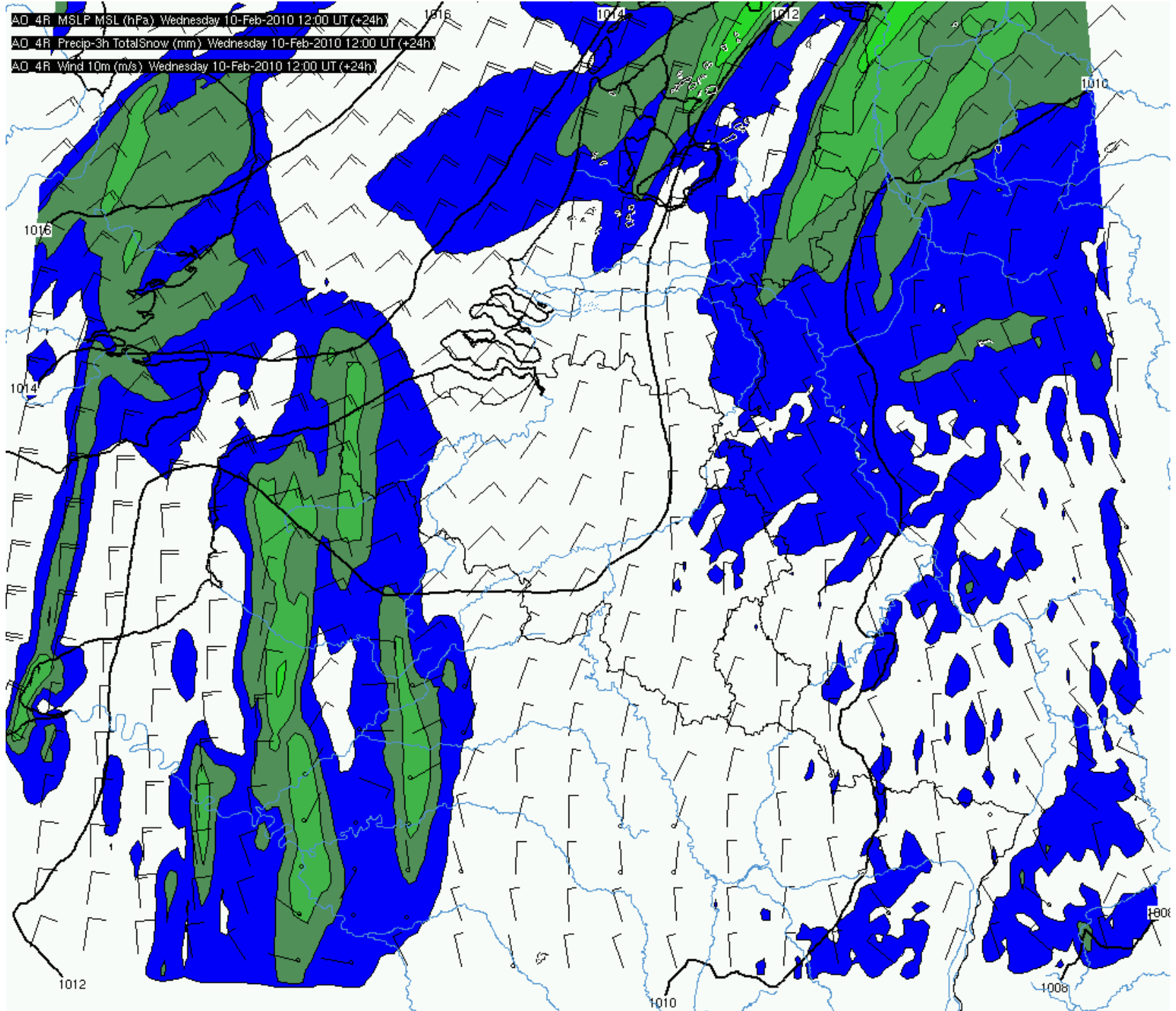
AD 4R MSLP MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 09:00 UT (+21h)

AD 4R Precip-3h TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 09:00 UT (+21h)

AD 4R Wind 10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 09:00 UT (+21h)

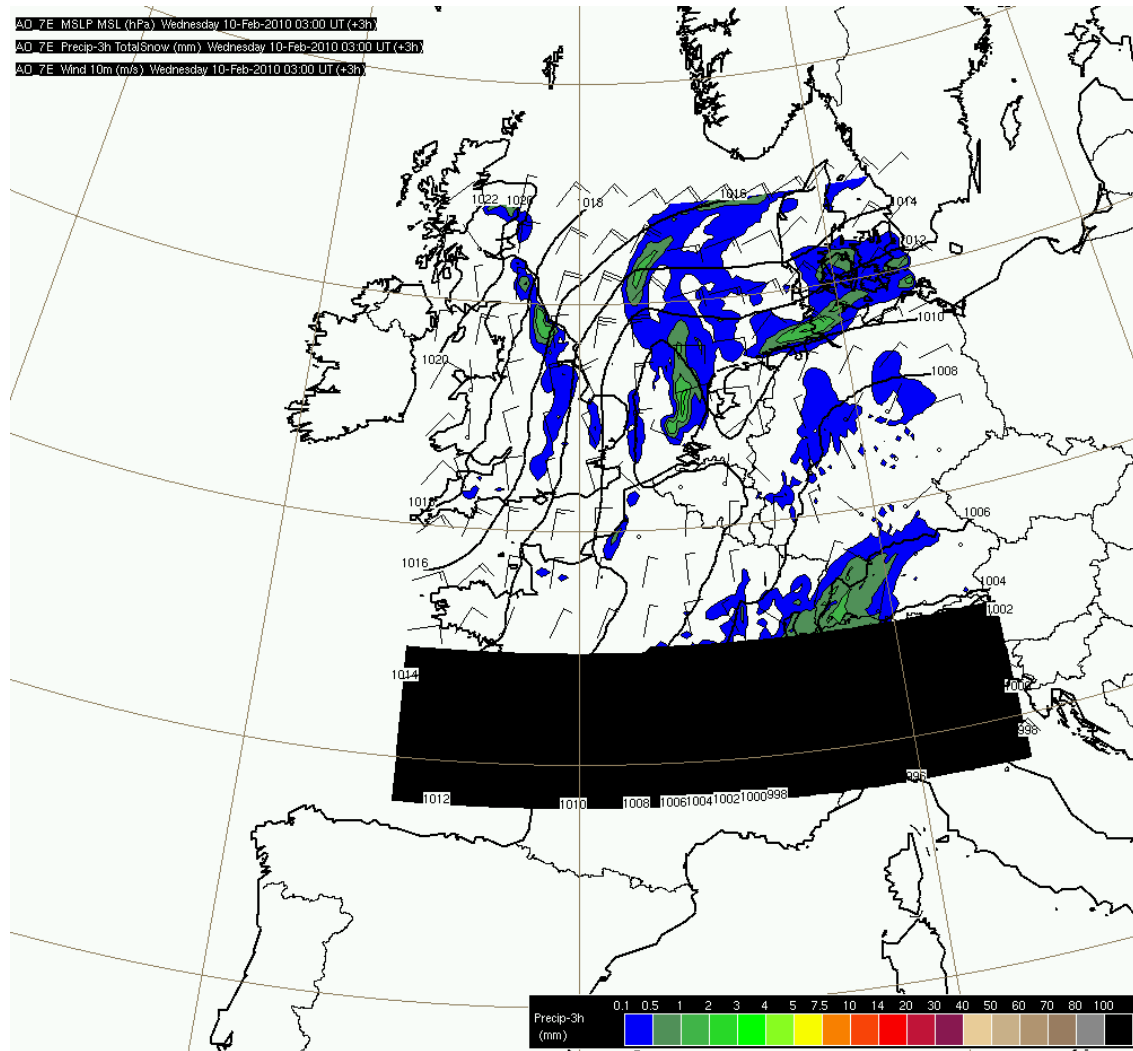


AD 4R MSLP MSL (hPa) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 12:00 UT (+24h)
AD 4R Precip-3h TotalSnow (mm) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 12:00 UT (+24h)
AD 4R Wind 10m (m/s) Wednesday 10-Feb-2010 12:00 UT (+24h)

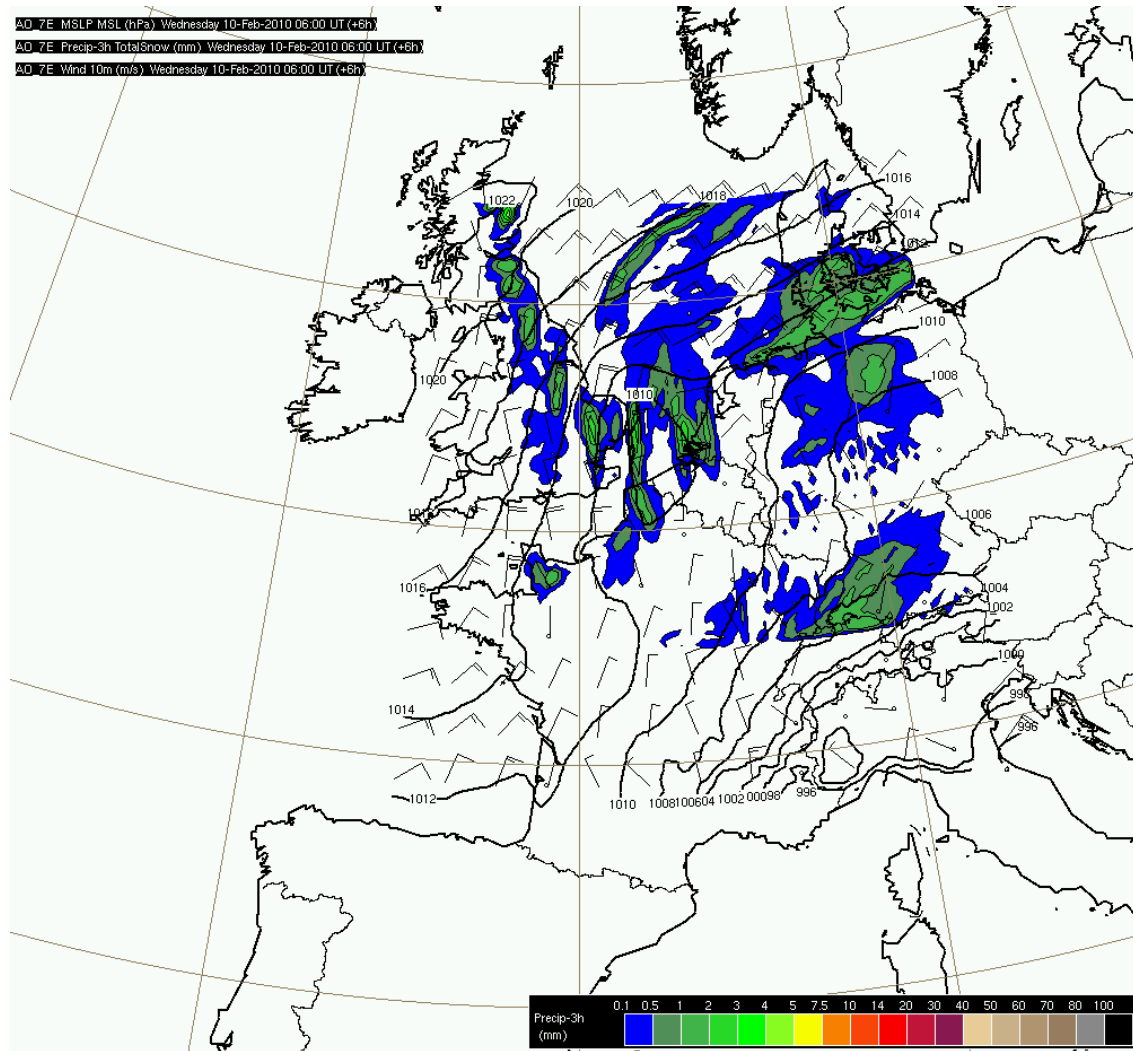


ALARO 7-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC

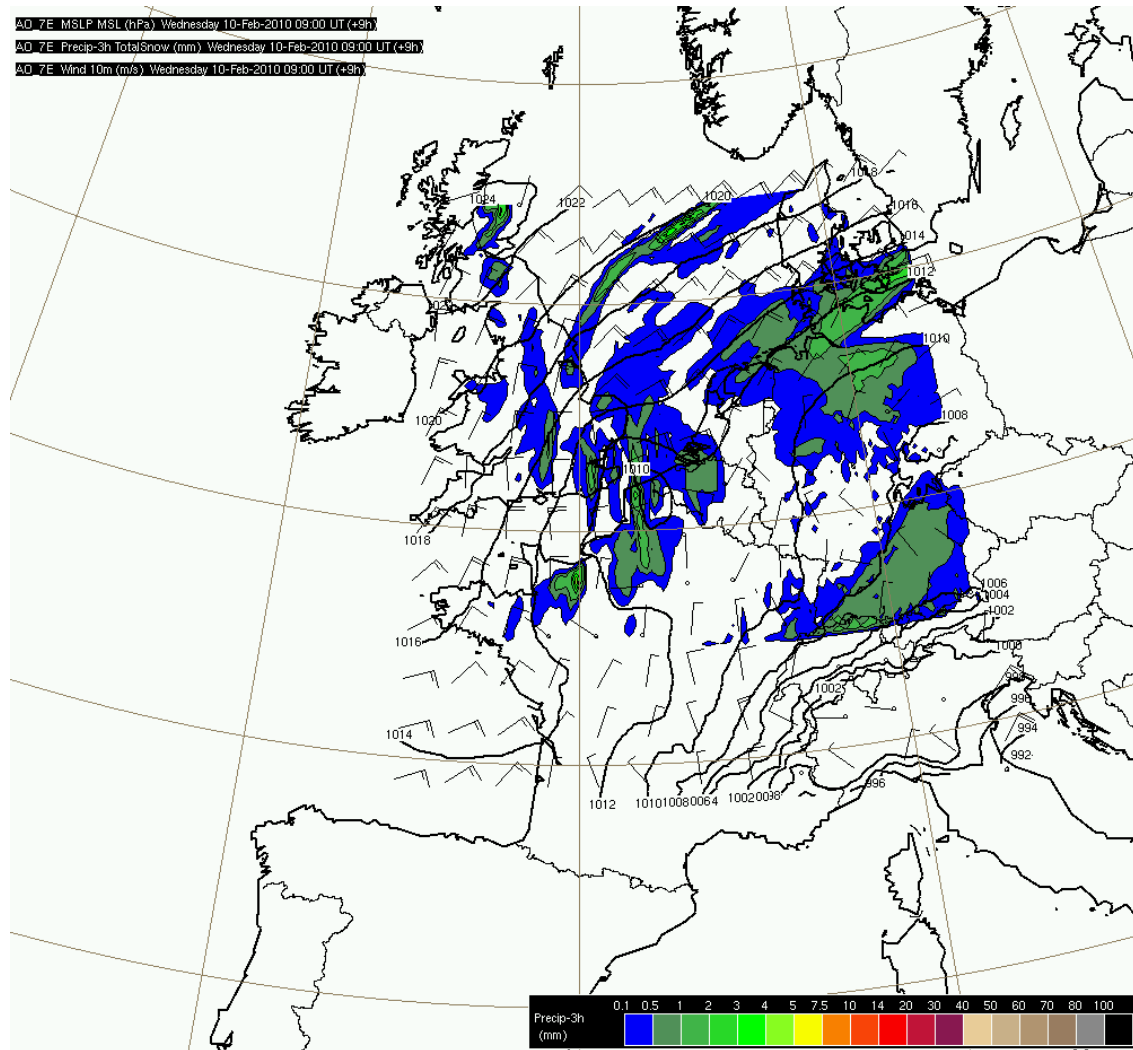
ALARO 7-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC, +03



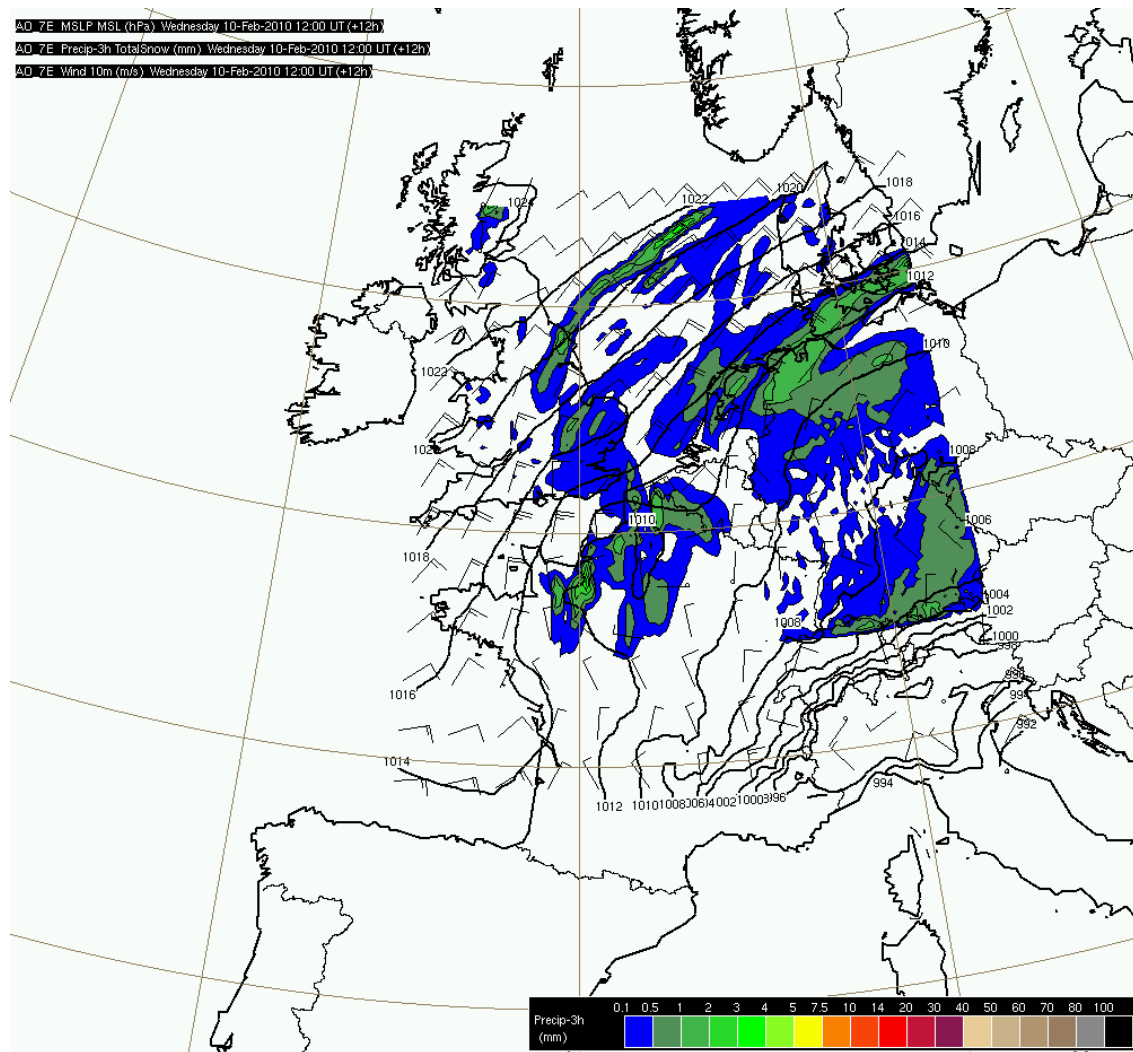
ALARO 7-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC, +06



ALARO 7-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC, +09

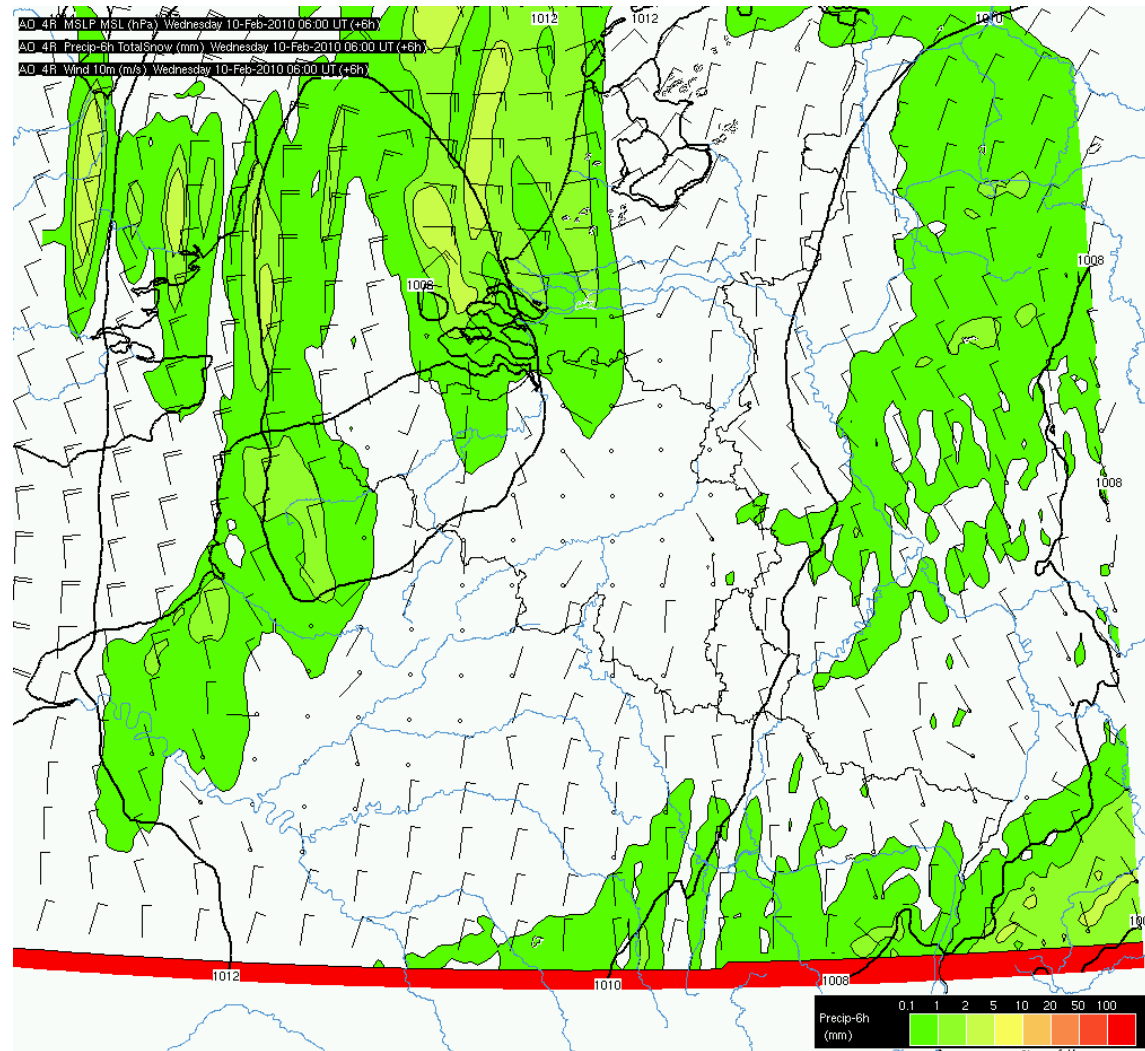


ALARO 7-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC, +12

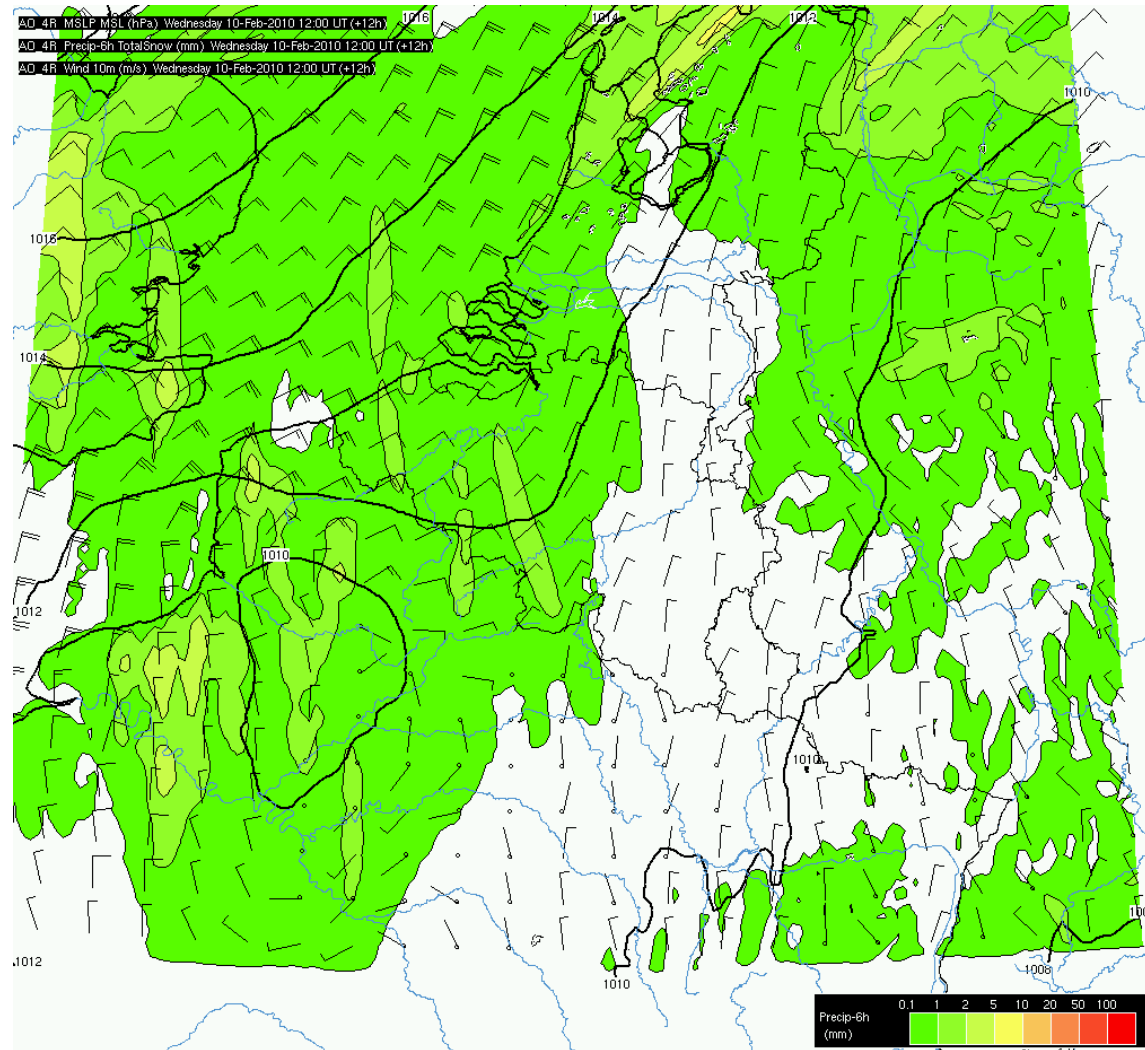


ALARO at 4 km resolution

ALARO 4-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC, +06

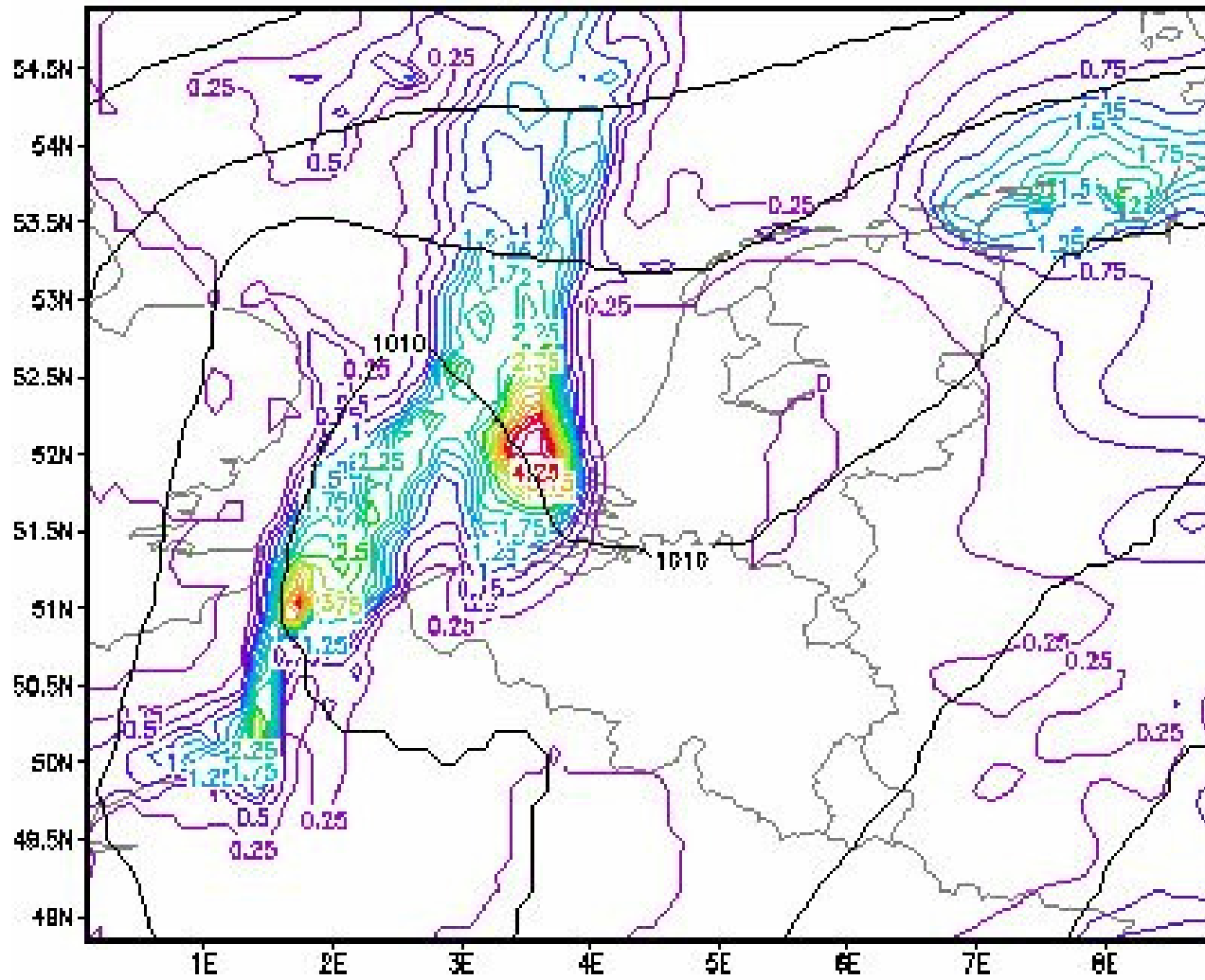


ALARO 4-km run on 10/2 0000 UTC, +12

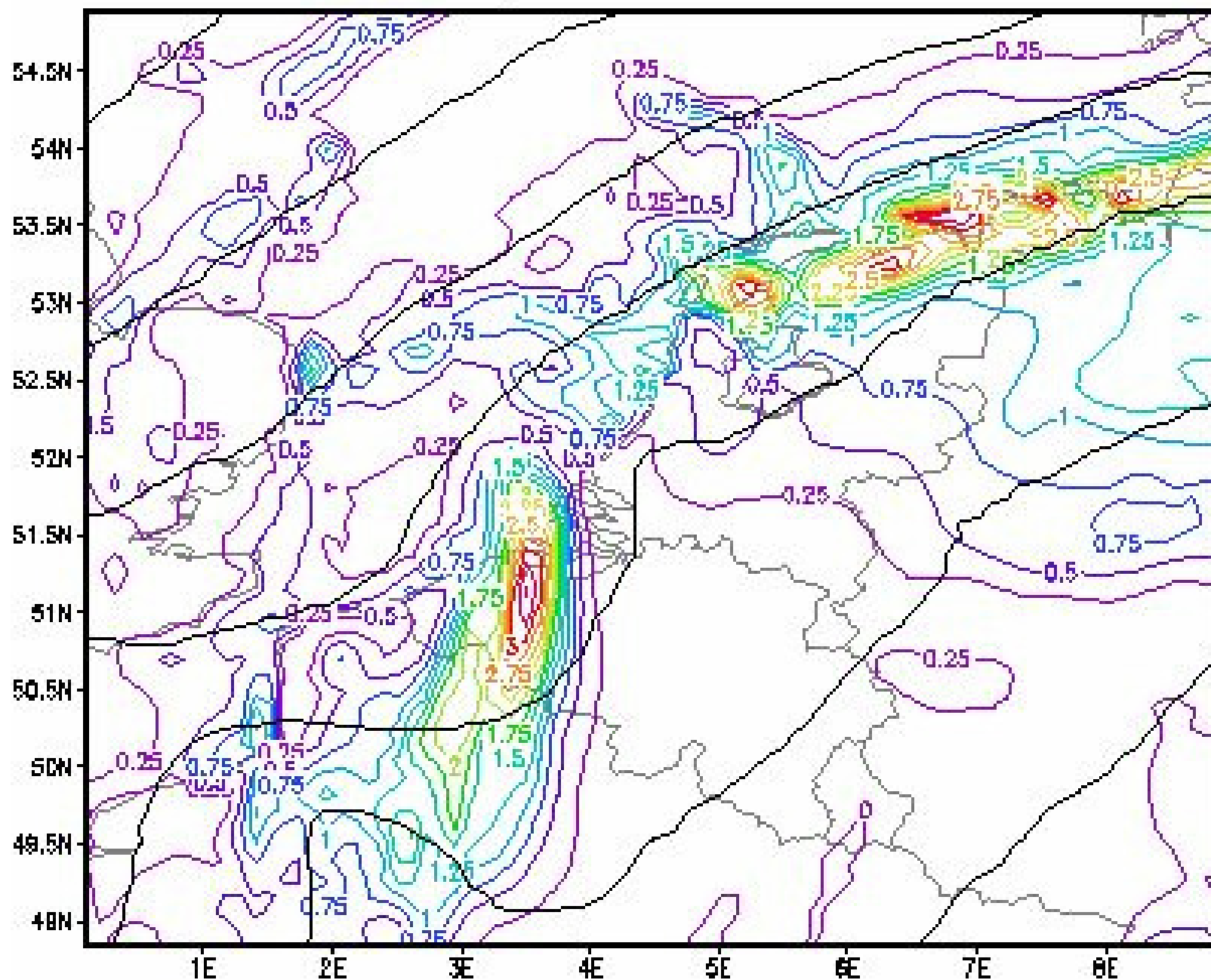


Met Office

**UKMO meso accum precip +18h,
Wed, 10 FEB 2010 06Z**



UKMO meso accum precip +24h, Wed, 10 FEB 2010 12Z



Conclusions

- In general ALARO performs better than our previous ALADIN version:
 - The problem of underestimated temperature in stable winter case is as good as solved
 - Forecasters are more satisfied with precipitation. We have some data confirming this, but could carry out an in-depth study (if some of us had the time to do it).
- I discussed a ``Belgian national'' case of last week: ALARO did as well as the other models.