



COSMO : Soil and Surface Activities

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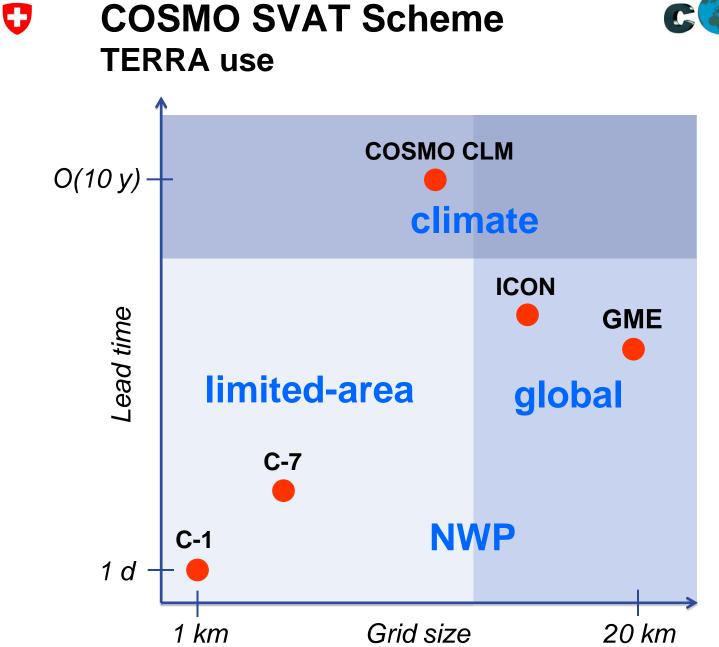
COSMO SVAT scheme

J.Helmert, E.Machulskaya, G.Vogel, D.Mironov

COSMO SVAT Scheme Current status



- Multiple SVAT schemes are coupled with the COSMO model
 - **TERRA** (Climate and NWP applications)
 - Community Land Model 3.5 and 4.0 (Climate applications)
 - **VEG3D** (Climate applications)
- The reference scheme is TERRA, both for NWP and for climate applications
 - fast multilayer model, direct solution of the heat conduction equation, moisture transport due to hydraulic processes in the soil and effects of transpiration by plants, change of phase of water in the soil
 - no subgrid scale heterogeneities, single layer snow model, no vegetation shading, no dynamic vegetation, no biogeochemistry





COSMO SVAT Scheme TERRA or ... ?



- Due to the numerous dependencies between the NWP system and the SVAT model, a deep understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the SVAT model is required in the operational services.
- TERRA, which was developed at DWD, is running safely and efficiently since many years at all scales.

TERRA is further chosen as basis for COSMO NWP.

Coupling with other SVAT models supports the further development of TERRA, through intercomparison studies.

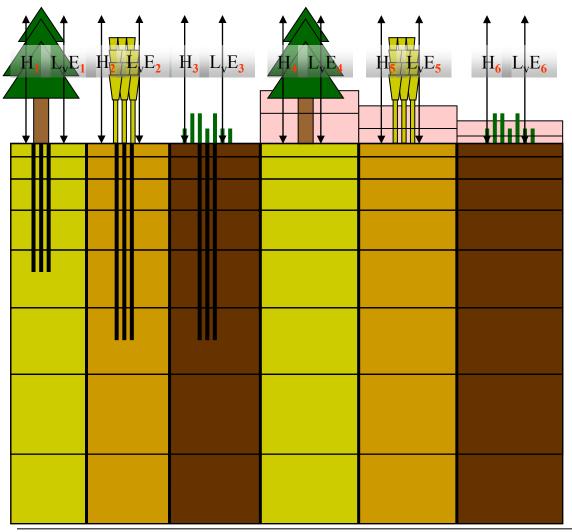
COSMO SVAT Scheme Next steps



- Available soon (already tested)
 - Multi-layers snow model (incl. water phase changes in snow pack)
 - Parameterization of **sub-grid scale heterogeneities** (tiles approach)
 - Mire parameterization
 - **Urban** parameterization
- Developments priorities for 2014
 - Vegetation shading (and revision of ground heat flux)
 - New HWSD based soil texture (heterogeneities, pedotransfer functions)
 - Other **external parameters** (topography, land use ...)



COSMO SVAT Scheme



Computational efficiency : variable number of tiles in each grid element

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- Support snow cover in each type of tile
- Support different soil textures in each tile

COSMO SVAT Scheme Urban (H.Wouters)



- Direct representation of urban land use in TERRA
 - **Urban land use class** with specific parameters for: albedo, emmisivity, conductivity, heat capacity
 - New surface-layer transfer coefficients and thermal roughness parameterization
 - Impervious water storage
 - Anthropogenic heat (climatology)
- Additional CPU cost is small



Soil and surface activities Long term plan (1/2)

- Improve the treatment of infiltration, interception, and run-off from surface and ground, incl. consideration of ground water table. Possible extension to stream flow routing.
- New formulation of the surface-layer transfer scheme (in particular vegetation canopy).
- Assimilation of remote sensing soil moisture observations for SVAT model initialisation.
- Address the uncertainties associated with the look-up tables.

Soil and surface activities



- Explicit treatment of snow over sea ice
- Explicit treatment of snow over lake ice
- Include the abyssal layer in FLake
- Include effect of salinity in FLake

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Collect data on the optical properties of lake





External parameters

M.Messmer

(see also MeteoSwiss poster)

External parameters Current developments



- ASTER topography
 - in the subdomain [60S, 60N]
 - used to derive sub-grid scale topography effects (z0, SSO, topo corrected radiation at the surface)
- HWSD for soil texture
 - and consider also vertically dependent soil texture
- GLOBCOVER for land use
- MODIS based background surface albedo

External parameters Topography



70 KM

7' 000' 000 gridpoints $H_{max} = 4269 \text{ m}$ $p_{99}(slope) = 84^{\circ}$

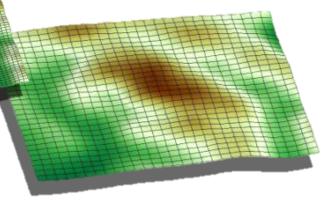
70 km

COSMO-1 / GLOBE

4' 000 gridpoints $H_{max} = 3439 \text{ m}$ $p_{99}(slope) = 22^{\circ}$



Complex topography at different resolutions (Bernese Oberland)



COSMO-2

1' 000 gridpoints $H_{max} = 3224 \text{ m}$ $p_{99}(slope) = 13^{\circ}$



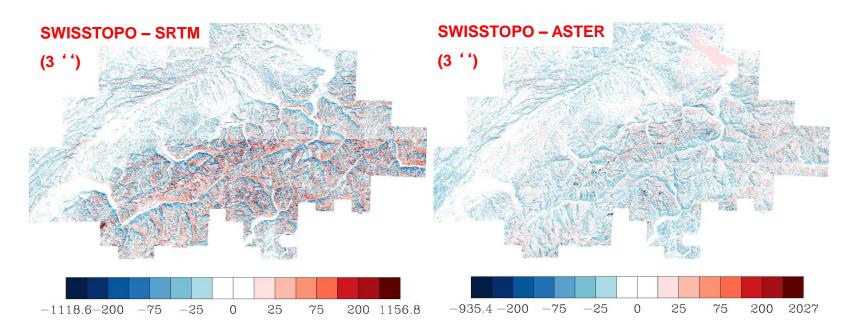
External parameters Topography

- Data set currently used is GLOBE
- Higher resolution digital elevation model (DEM) is needed to derive topography related external parameters for new models.
- Both **SRTM** and **ASTER** are considered. Federal Office of Topography **SWISSTOPO** data are used as reference.

	GLOBE	ASTER	SRTM V4	SWISSTOPO
Resolution	30 arc-sec (~1km)	1 arc-sec (~30m)	3 arc-sec (~90m)	25 meters
Lat range	90° N – 90° S	83° N – 83° S	60° N – 58° S	whole CH
Projection	WGS84	WGS84	WGS84	CH-1903
Method	Patchwork of multiple data	Satellite / stereoscopic IR	Space Shuttle / radar	



External parameters Topography



- Good match over flatlands
- Alps exhibit shift, visible as shading
- Overall good match
- Isolated spikes over Alps

→ ASTER is more accurate than SRTM over CH Alps

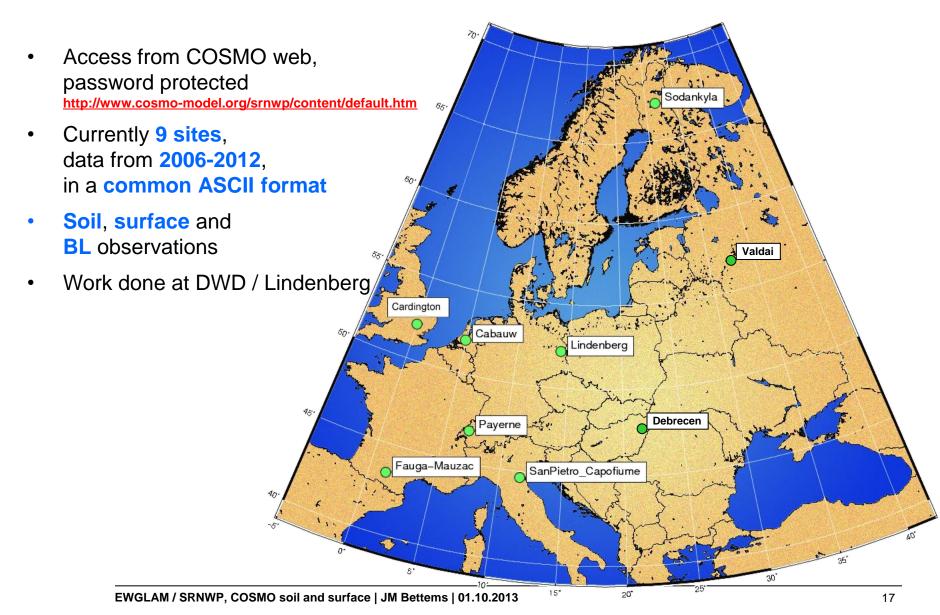




SRNWP data pool *C.Heret*

Data pool action







Data pool action Status

• Data availability

 Cabauw (NL) :
 2006 - 2012

 Capofiume (IT) :
 2006 - 2012

 Lindenberg (DE) :
 2006 - 2012

 Payerne (CH) :
 2006 - 2012

 Sodankyla (FI) :
 2008 - 2012

 Cardington (GB) :
 2006 - 11.2

 Fauga-Mauzac (FR) :
 2006 - 06.2

 Debrecen (HU) :
 2011 only

 Valdai (RU) :
 work in program

- 2006 2012 2006 - 2012 2006 - 2012 2006 - 2012 2008 - 2012 2008 - 2012 2006 - 11.2011 2006 - 06.2012 2011 only work in progress (new station)
- Not all sites have a full set of soil and surface observations!





- Work on data availability of **Debrecen** and **Valdai**
- Open data set to the academic community
 - SRNWP coordinator will write to the NWS directors
- Motivate observatories to extend data set by installing new devices
 - SRNWP data pool can be a good motivation it occured at MeteoSwiss!

Use these data

Send feedback to srnwp_data_pool@cosmo-model.org (usage, quality, wishes ...)





Model calibration

O.Bellprat, A.Voudouri

Model calibration CALMO – A COSMO project (1/2)



Motivation

- NWP/Climate models are subject to large parameter uncertainty
- Estimation of parameters presently performed subjectively based on expert tuning during model development
- Difficult to replicate, expensive in terms of human resources
- Hinders implementation of new model developments, and fair intercomparison of alternate model components, due to error compensation

Model calibration CALMO – A COSMO project (2/2)



Main Goals

- **Transparent** parameter estimation which takes parameter interactions into account and follows a pre-defined strategy
- Mainly automatized framework for re-calibration after new model developments, resolution changes, or new model domains
- Determine observationally constrained parameter ranges for perturbed physics ensembles in EPS systems

Methodology

 Based on a PhD thesis, performed in group of C. Schaer / ETHZ "Objective calibration of regional climate models", Bellprat et al., JGR (2012)





Measure of model performance	(scalar)	
 Choice of observations and model Choice of a verification score Choice of temporal sampling 	variables	
	 Model parameters sub-space Exact value is not physically known Sensitivity of model performance 	

The **core of the method** is the assumption that the variability of the model performance in the parameter space can be modeled with a quadratic function of the parameters perturbations (**meta-model**, Neelin, 2011)

- Fit the meta model in parameter space
- Requires N² + N*(N-1) / 2 model simulations (e.g. 20 sim. for 5 param.)

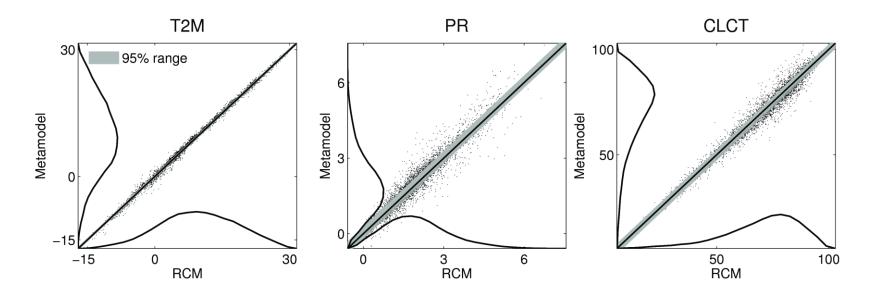
Use the meta model to find the **optimum** choice of parameters (cheap!)





Meta-model validation (RCM calibration, O.Bellprat)

• The meta-model predicts the performance of independent model simulations with random parameter settings with high accuracy

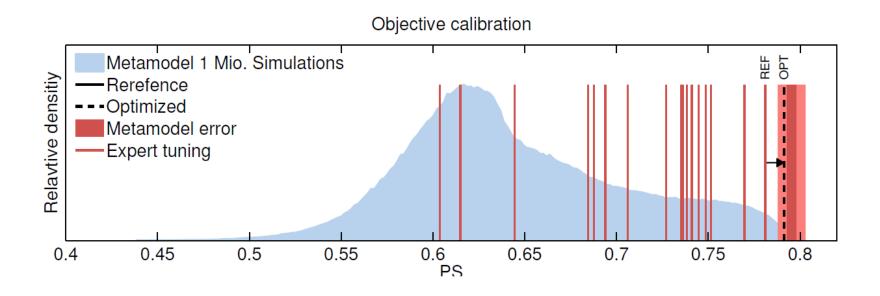


Model calibration The method (3/3)



Method validation (RCM calibration, O.Bellprat)

Objective calibration (OPT black dotted line) beats expert tuning (REF red line) by almost 10%







Thank you for your attention!