

Large scale mixing and data assimilation in HARMONIE

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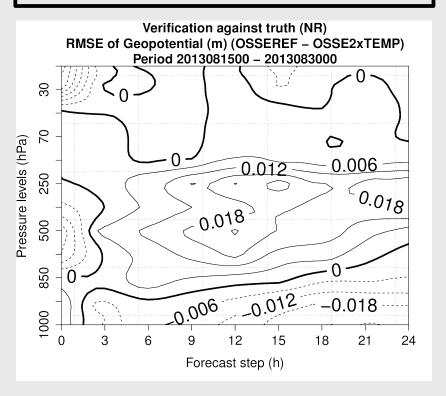
outline

- Motivation;
- The implemented large scale mixing (LSM) in HARMONIE;
- The HARMONIE system with and without LSM;
- Concluding remarks.

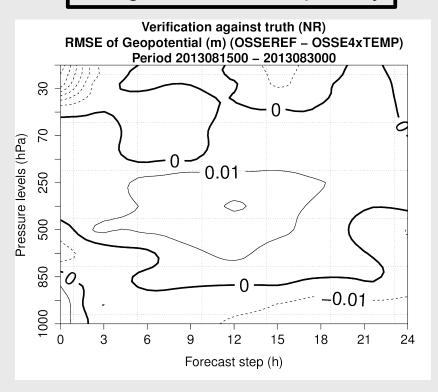


Motivation – OSSE study: using LSM

Using at least 2 radiosondes per day



Using 4 radiosondes per day



Horizontal weighting

The horisontal weighting depends on a parameter $R_{\rm BC}$ (namelist) giving the resolution of the host model (in degrees). Based on this and the models own resolution in degrees (call it $R_{\rm OWN}$) a "cutoff" wavenumber is computed:

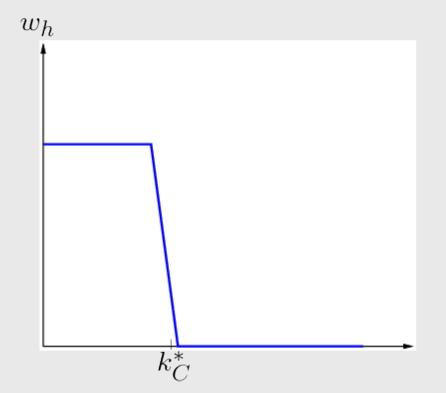
$$k_C^* = \sqrt{M_{\text{max}} N_{\text{max}}} \frac{R_{\text{OWN}}}{R_{\text{BC}}}.$$

 k^* is the equivalent 1D (isotropic) wavenumber of m, n:

$$k^* = \sqrt{M_{\text{max}} N_{\text{max}} \left[\left(\frac{m}{M_{\text{max}}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{N_{\text{max}}} \right)^2 \right]}$$

The horizontal weight $w_h(k^*)$ is then:

$$w_h = \begin{cases} 1, & k^* \le 0.9k_C^*, \\ \frac{1.1k_C^* - k^*}{0.2k_C^*}, & 0.9k_C^* < k^* \le 1.1k_C^*, \\ 0, & k^* > 1.1k_C^* \end{cases}$$





Vertical weighting

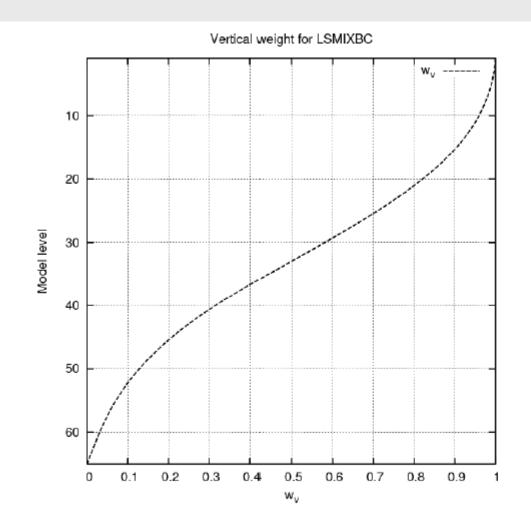
So far the vertical weight has been assumed to follow a simple exponential profile, with the exponent E_v given by namelist:

$$w_v = 1 - \eta^{E_v},$$

and where η is the usual hybrid coordinate

$$\eta(l) = A(l)/p_{ref} + B(l).$$

Since the host model usually has a much coarser orography, the weighting goes to zero near the ground. The surface pressure is not mixed. Mixing is applied only to temperature, humidity, and the wind variables (including the mean wind).



Switched on with LSMIXBC= .T.

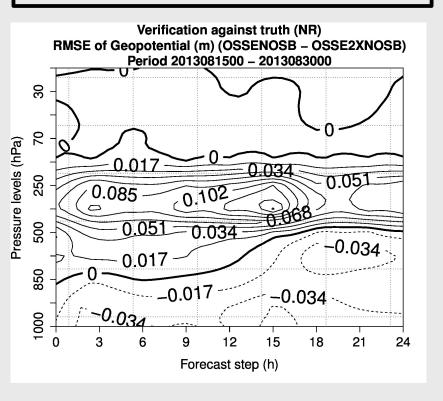
Today (18.06.2015) it's set to .T: when doing 3DVAR

Figure 2 The vertical weight used in LSMIXBC. Model level on y-axis and vertical weight on x-axis..

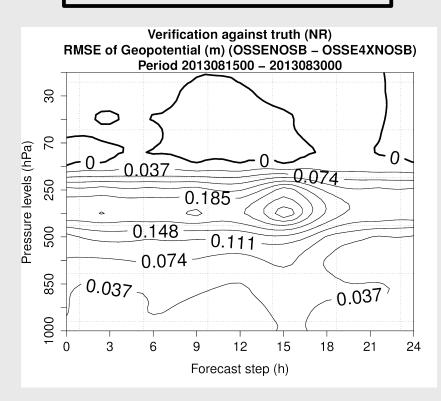
P. Dahlgren: http://metcoop.org/memo/2013/02-2013-METCOOP-MEMO.PDF

OSSE study: No LSM

Using at least 2 radiosondes per day



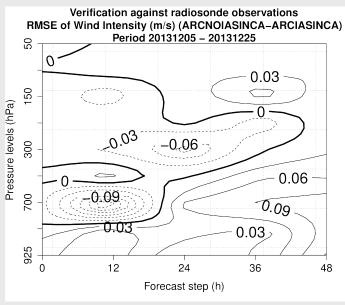
Using 4 radiosondes per day

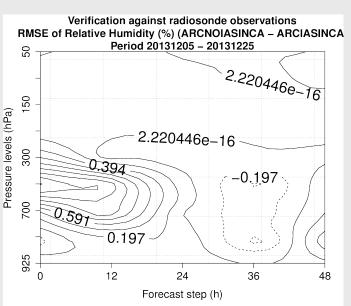


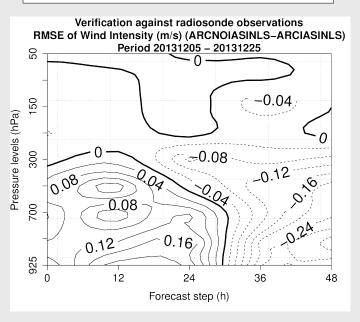
With LSM

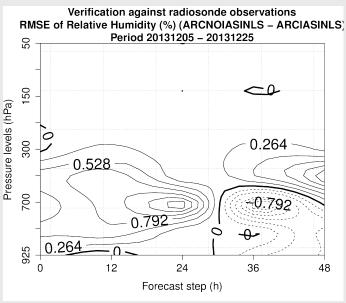
00 UTC

Without LSM

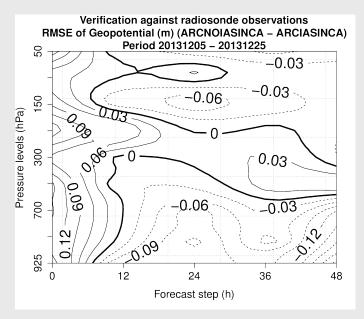






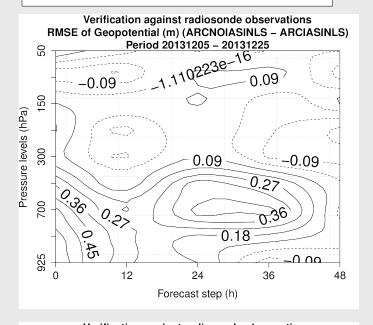


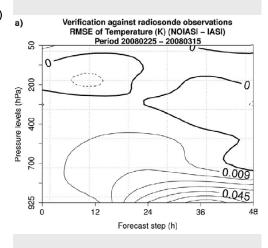
With LSM

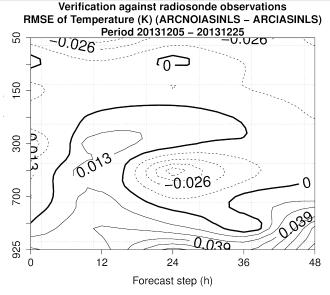


00 UTC

Without LSM



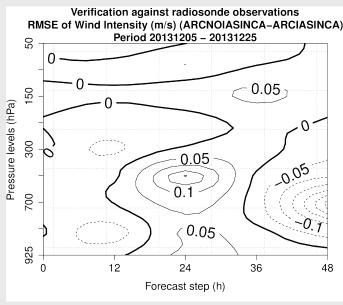


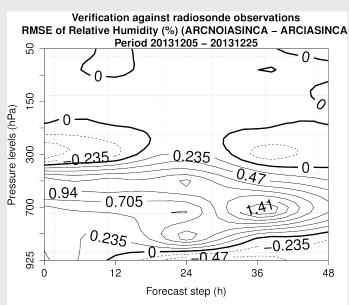


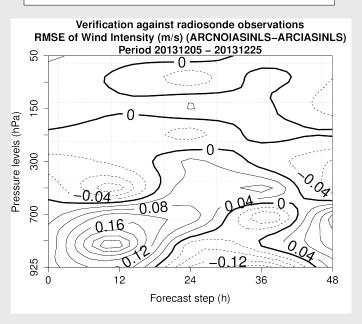
With LSM

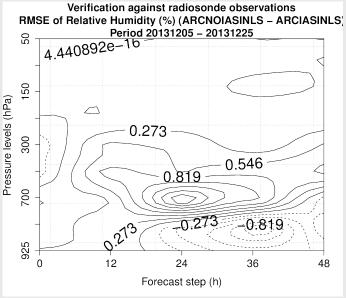
12 UTC

Without LSM







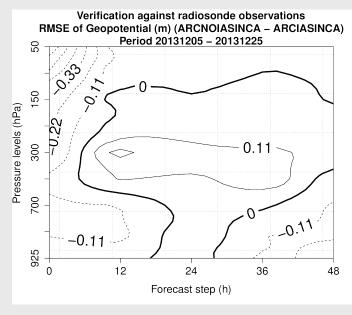


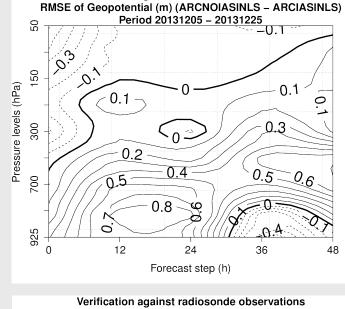
With LSM

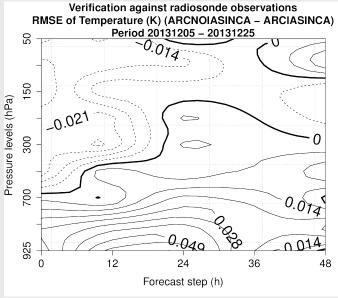
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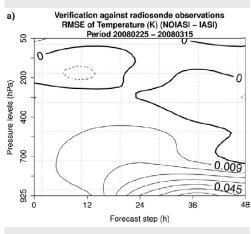
Without LSM

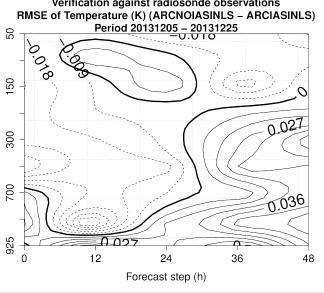
Verification against radiosonde observations







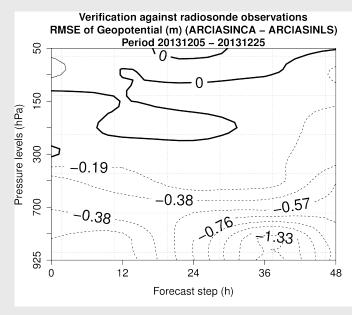


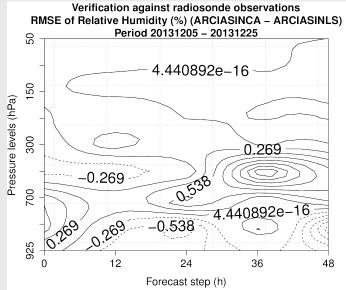


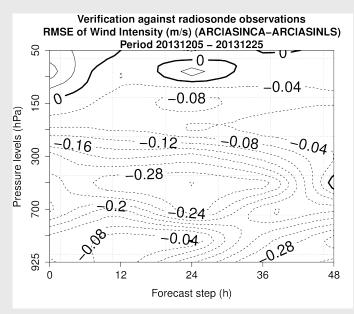
with -- without LSM

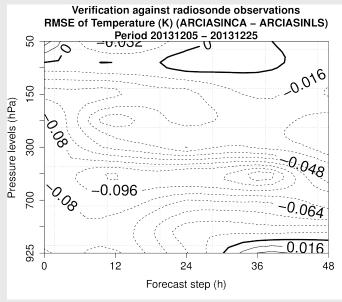
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With – without LSM





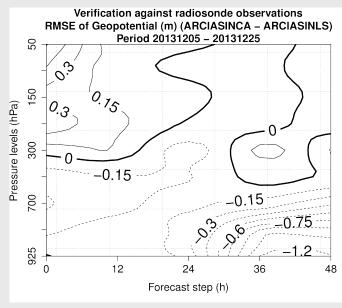


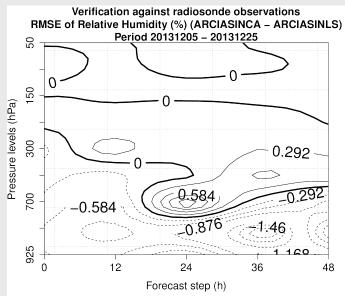


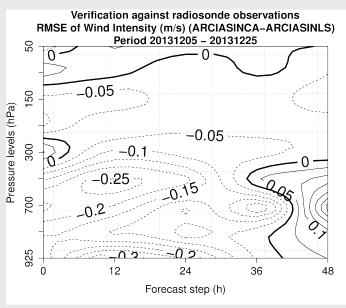
with -- without LSM

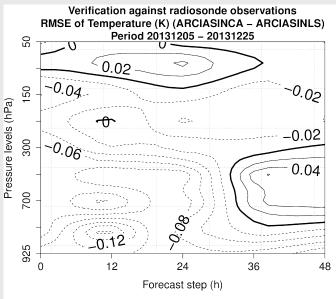
12 UTC

With - without LSM









Concluding remarks

- The impact on forecasts of humidity seems to be less influenced by LSM;
- Is the assimilation system with LSM optimal?
 (having LSM before screening changing the guess before 3DVAR; it was not taken into account when computing the B matrix)
 - → my answer is NO
- Do we need LSM? YES (see the last two slides)
- Can we improve the system? YES
 we need to compute a B matrix with EDA (explicitly will account for
 the LSM if switched on)
- Will we able to switch LSM off sometime? YES we need both tropospheric and stratospheric observations and B matrix that takes into account both large and meso scales (ex. obs. CrIS, ATMS, GPS-RO, etc...)