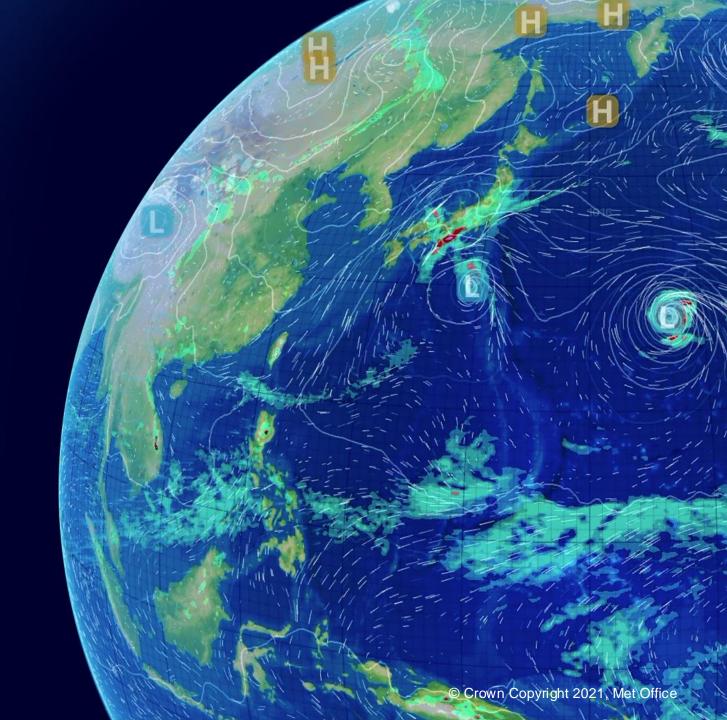


Recent updates to the Random Parameter Scheme for RAL3

11th September 2024
Near-surface processes
Convective Scale Workshop
Melbourne

Anne McCabe, Adrian Lock, Paul Field, Jonathan Wilkinson





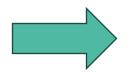
Outline

- Change to ensemble spread with RAL3
- Random Parameter Scheme
- New Parameters for RAL3p2
- Impact on spread-error relationship
- SOFOG case study

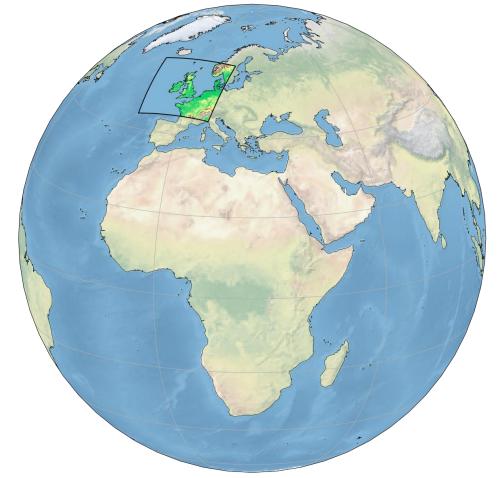


Changes to ensemble spread in RAL3

- Original MOGREPS-UK RAL3 trials compared with RAL2 showed:
 - reduction in spread in 10m wind for both summer and winter
 - reduction in spread in 1.5m temperature for the summer period
 - *increase* in spread in 1.5m temperature for the winter period
- Stochastic physics changes in RAL3:
 - No more stochastic BL perturbations to theta and moisture
 - Reduced number of random parameters in the RP scheme



Re-visit the RP scheme so that it represents uncertainty in new model configuration

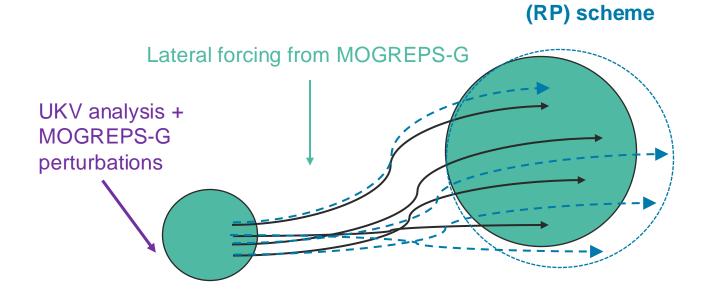


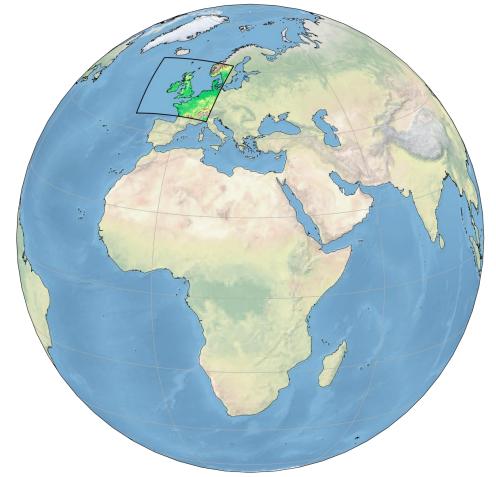
Random Parameter



Representing uncertainty in MOGREPS-UK

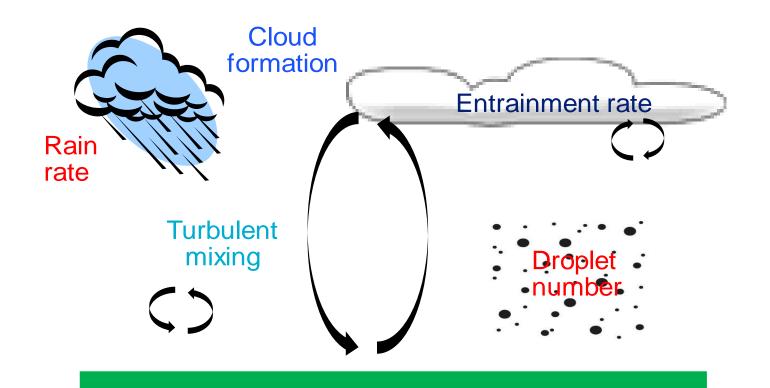
Three sources of uncertainty: (i) initial conditions, (ii) lateral boundary conditions, (iii) model uncertainty

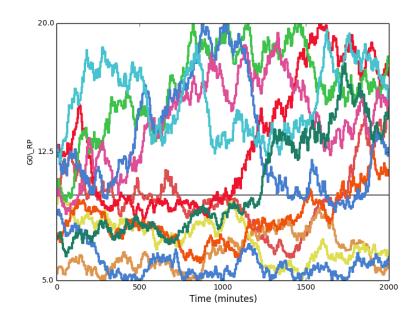






Random Parameter Scheme





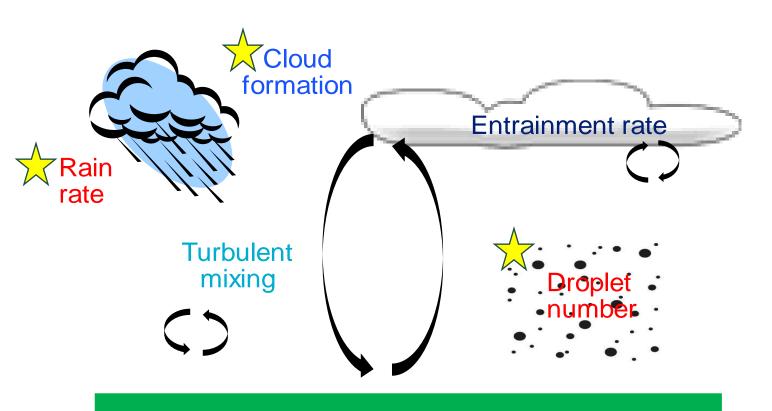
Parameters are chosen to represent uncertainty in the parametrization schemes

The parameters are varied throughout the forecast to explore the range of possible values

The parameter value takes a different path in each ensemble member



Updates for RAL3



- Microphysics parameters perturbed in current operational configuration have been removed in RAL3
- Updated RP scheme includes:
 - Additional parameters relevant to the new microphysics and cloud scheme*
 - Additional parameters in the land-surface scheme

^{*}new microphysics parameters listed in additional slides at the end of this slide deck



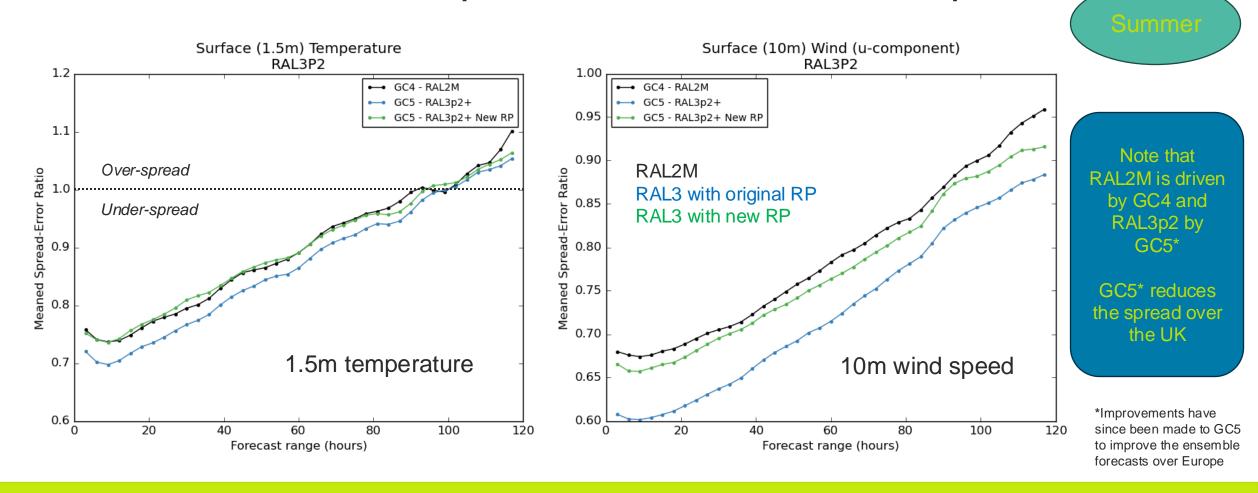
New parameters for RP scheme: Land-surface and orographic drag

Parameter	Description	Min	Default	Мах
z0v	Vegetation tile roughness length for momentum	0.6,0.6,0.01,0.01,0.1	1.1,1.1,0.1,0.1,0.4	1.6,1.6,0.3,0.3 0.7
z0_urban_mult (MORUSES only)	Roughness length for urban canyon and roof tiles	0.5	1.0	1.5
z0hm_pft	Ratio of roughness length for heat	0.5,0.5,0.001,0.001,0.001	1.00,1.00,0.022,0.022,0.025	1.5,1.5,0.05,0.05,0.05
	Varies with z0v			
z0hm_soil	Ratio of roughness length for heat over bare soil	0.01	0.2	0.5
orog_drag_param	Drag coefficient for orographic form drag	0.01	0.15	0.3
lai_mult	Leaf area index multiplier	0.5	1.0	2.0
alnir	Surface albedo on vegetation tiles (4 different parameters)	0.3,0.2,0.3,0.3,0.3	0.341,0.272,0.369,0.368,0.395	0.5,0.45,0.7,0.7,0.7
alpar		0.05,0.04,0.05,0.05,0.05	0.057,0.041,0.071,0.083,0.074	0.15,0.11,0.2,0.2,0.2
omega		0.05,0.05,0.1,0.1,0.1	0.101,0.083,0.132,0.135,0.115	0.2,0.2,0.2,0.2,0.2
omnir		0.7,0.4,0.6,0.6,0.6	0.788,0.545,0.864,0.787,0.785	0.9,0.6,0.9,0.9,0.9

Additional parameter, z0_soil, was found to have minimal impact over the UK so is not included in this set. This parameter may have more impact for other domains, however, such as Australia, so we have plans to add it back to the branch but to switch it off for the UK.



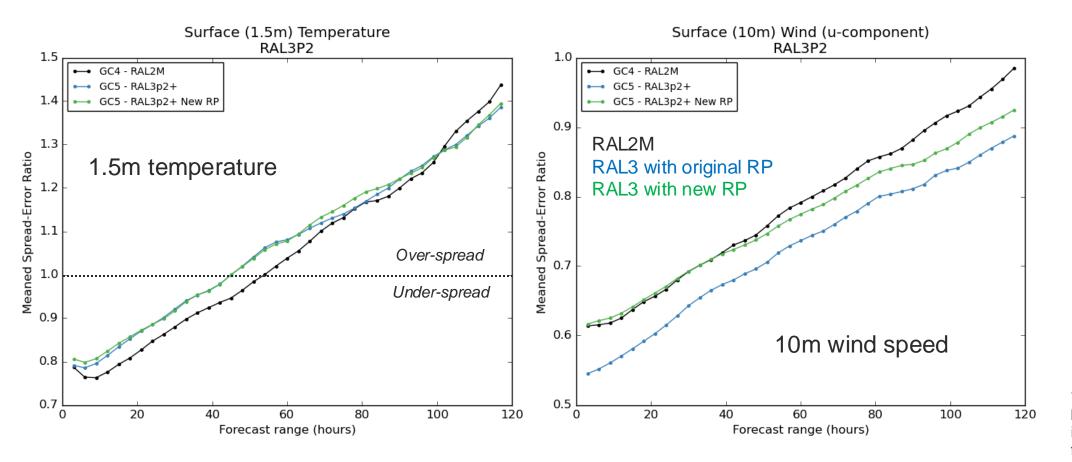
The new RP improve the spread-error ratio for the summer 1.5m temperatures and 10m wind speed



In an ideal ensemble with no observational error, the spread-error ratio should equal 1. The changes to the ratio are almost entirely down to changes in spread, rather than error

Met Office

The new RP scheme has only a limited impact on winter screen temperature but a similar improvement to the 10m wind



Winter

Note that RAL2M is driven by GC4 and RAL3p2 by GC5*

GC5* reduces the spread over the UK

*Improvements have since been made to GC5 to improve the ensemble forecasts over Europe

In an ideal ensemble with no observational error, the spread-error ratio should equal 1.

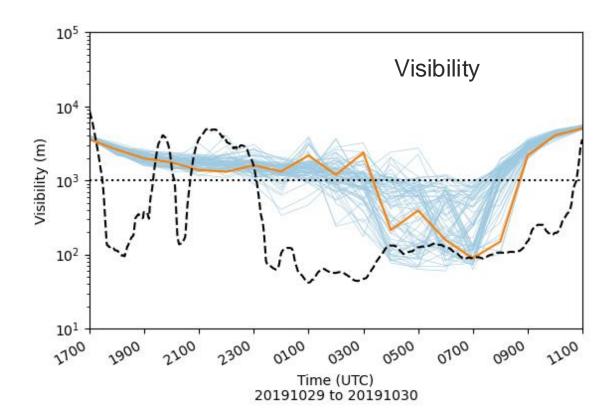
The changes to the ratio are almost entirely down to changes in spread, rather than error

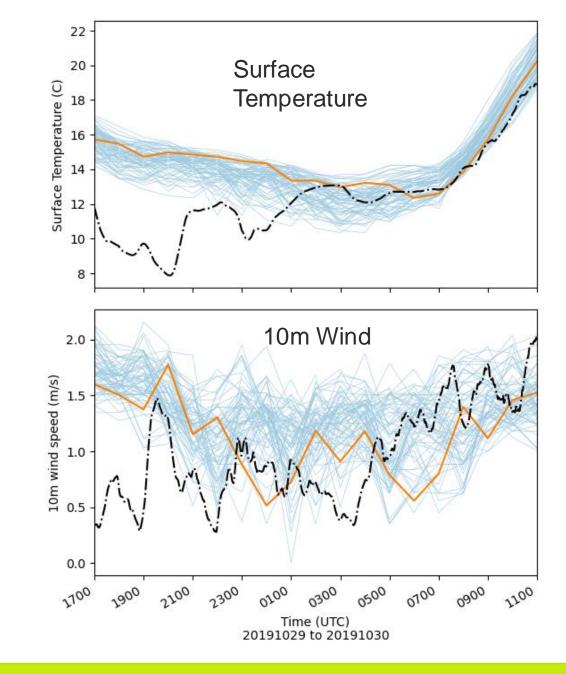


SOFOG3D Case Study

29th – 30th October 2019

RAL3.2 with no RP scheme

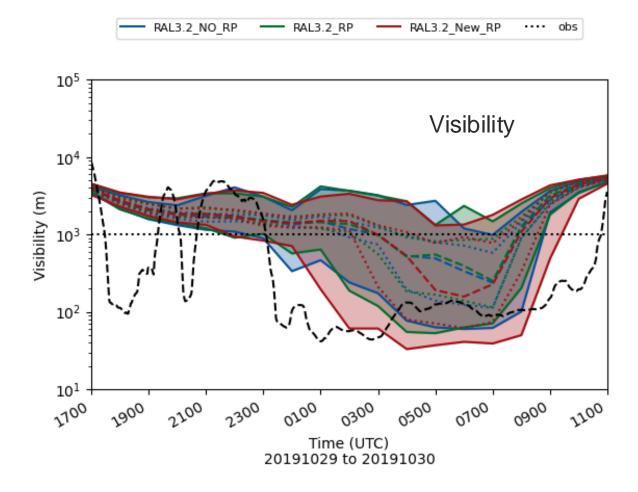


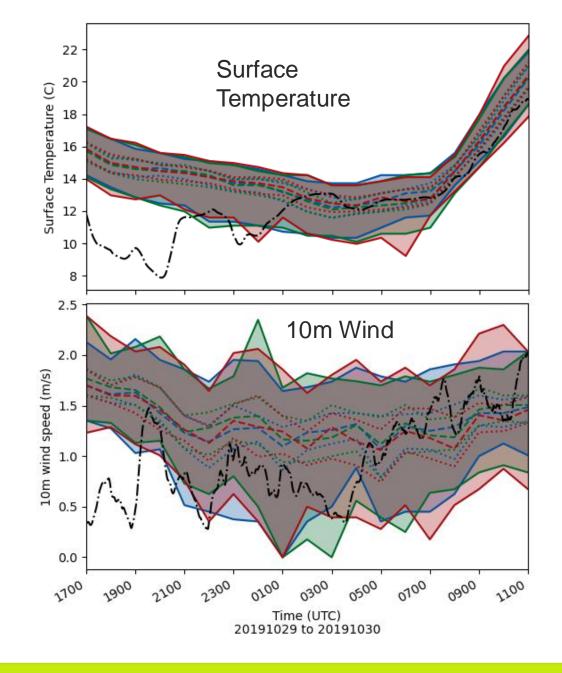


Time Series at Le Couye (Met Office) site in SOFOG3D observation campaign; each line shows a different ensemble member for the four points surrounding the site; one of the foggier members has been highlighted in orange (not the control member); observations are in black.



Sensitivity to RP scheme

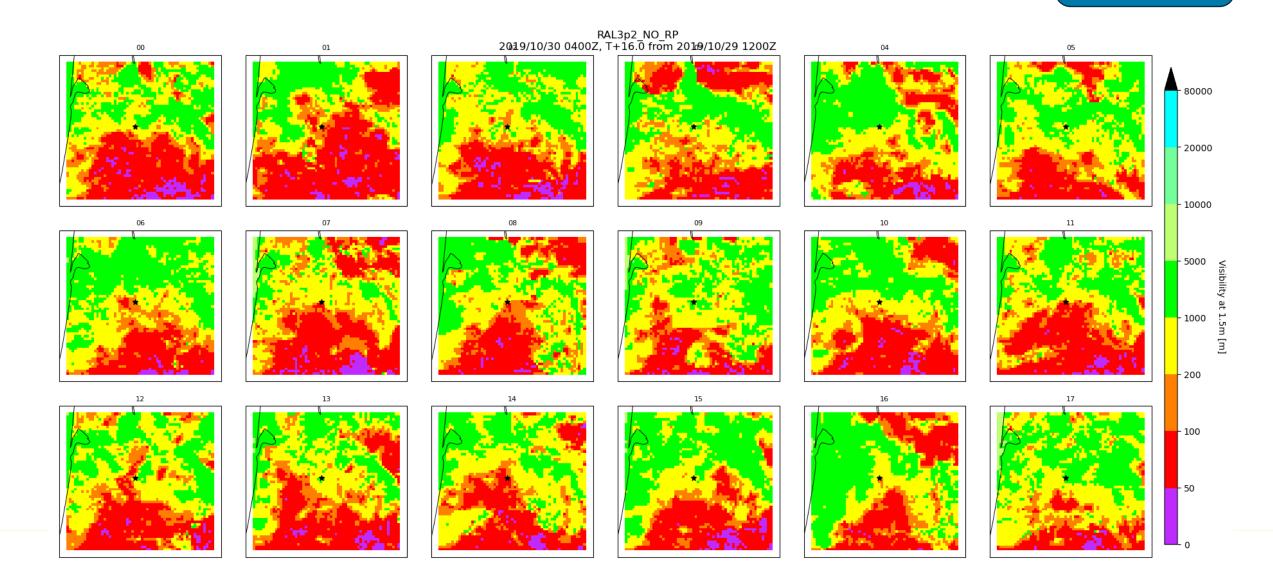






Postage Stamps of visibility in surrounding area show a large area of fog to the south of the site ...

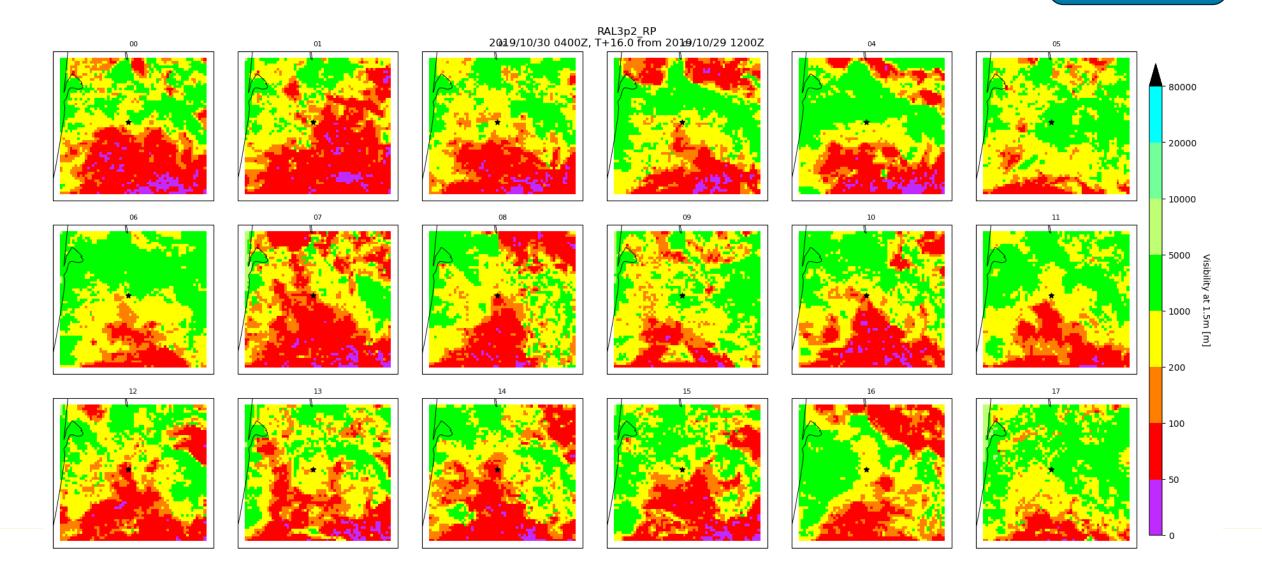
NO RP





... there are some changes to the extent of the fog with the standard RP scheme ...

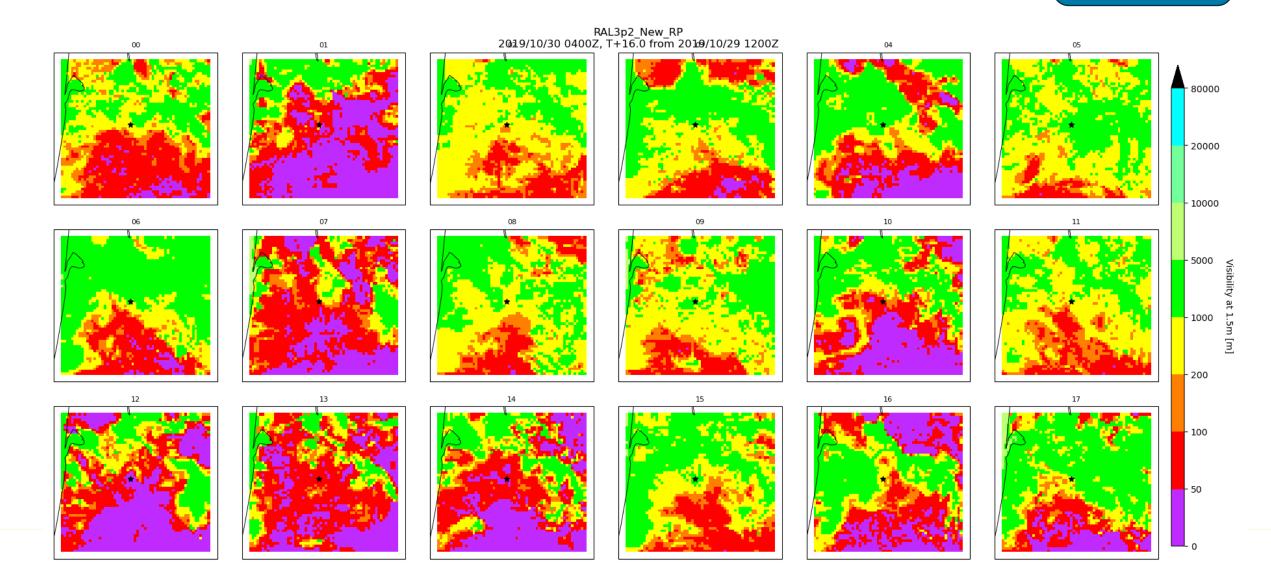
Std RP





... the new RP scheme has more of an impact and suggests a two-scenario forecast

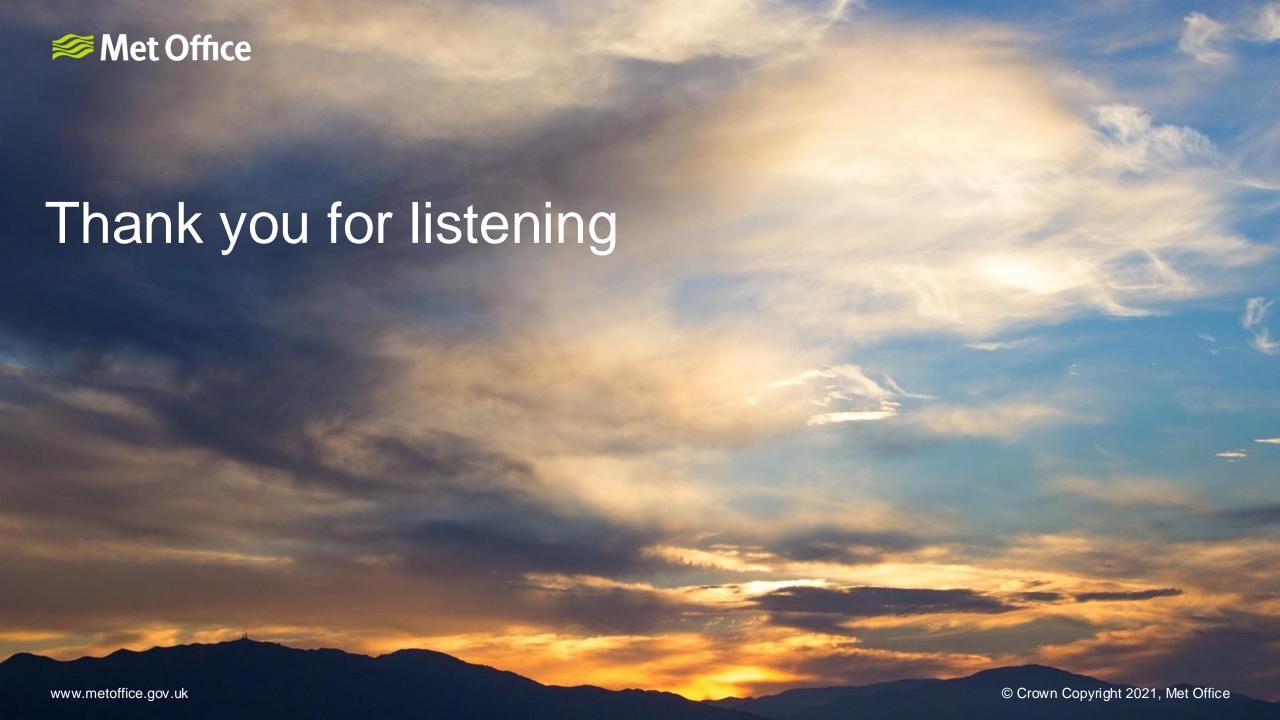
New RP





Summary

- New parameters have been added to the RP scheme to work with RAL3 science
- Particular sensitivity was found to parameters in the land-surface
- The new parameters show a large improvement to the spread-error relationship for the 10m wind speed in both summer and winter trial periods
- The new parameters have a positive benefit for the summer 1.5m temperatures, but a neutral impact in the winter
- Case studies suggest that the new parameters have the potential to increase the variability in the fog forecasts





Additional Slides



New parameters for RP scheme: Microphysics

- In RAL3, the majority of the microphysics parameters are no longer available
- A new set of parameters has been trialled to represent the uncertainty in CASIM and the bimodal cloud scheme
- These have a similar impact to the microphysics parameters used in RAL2-M

 in general a small impact, slightly increasing the spread in surface temperature

Parameter	Min	Default	Max
snow_fspd	7.2	12	16.8
ice_fspd	3600000	6000000	8400000
ndrop_surf	2.0e+06	1.0e+07	10.0e+07
mpof	0.1	0.5	0.6
fxd_cld_num	50.0e+06	150.0e+06	300.0e+06
mp_c_zero	4.0	10.0	10.0