

A convection-permitting and limited-area model hindcast driven by ERA5 data



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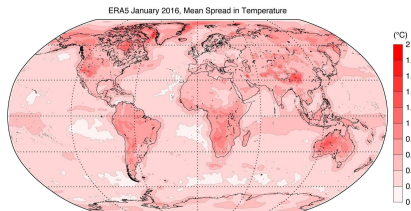
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-  **Nov 2017**, ERA5-International Conference on Reanalysis “*Advancing Global and Regional Reanalyses*” (Buizza et al, 2018, BAMS) ;
-  **Jan 2018**, ECMWF-Special Project SPITBRAN 2018-2020 “*Evaluation of coastal climate trends [...] downscaling of ERA5 reanalysis*” ;
-  **Sept 2018**, AISAM - 1° Conferenza Nazionale, “*Downscaling ERA5 for coastal applications [...]: SPITBRAN preliminary results*”

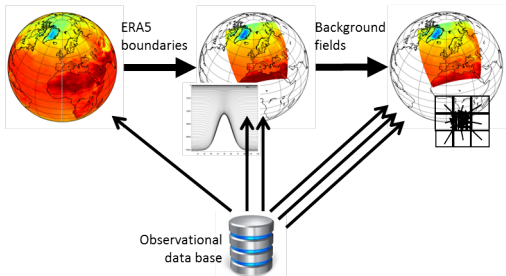


ERA5

- IFS model cycle CY41R2 (2016) | 12-hour 4DVAR |
- \simeq 31 km res, 137 vertical levels (from the surface up to a height of 80km)
- hourly global estimates
- uncertainty by using 10 members (reduced resolution)
- dataset **1979-delayed real-time available**
- dataset 1950-1978 available as preliminary back extension
- Hersbach et al (2020) \simeq 2300 citations (updated Jan 2022)

Regional Reanalyses — Past Projects (incomplete list)

Global Reanalysis → Regional Reanalysis → Surface Reanalysis



Dataset	Domain	Period	Res (km)	Data Provider	Model
UERRA	CORDEX EUR-11	1961-2019	11 (atmo) 5.5 (surface)	Several Institutions	ALADIN (atmo) SURFEX (surface)
COSMO-REA6	CORDEX EUR-11	1995-2019	6	DWD	COSMO
HIRLAM EURO4M	Europe Polar regions North Africa	1979-2014	22 (atmo)	SMHI	HIRLAM (atmo) MESAN (surface)
COSMO-REA2	Central Europe	2007-2013	2	DWD	COSMO
MÉRA	Ireland and UK	1981-2015	2.5	Ireland MetSer	ALADIN HIRLAM
MÉRIDA	Italy	1990-2019	7	RSE	WRF
SPHERA	Italy	1995-2020	2.5	ARPAE	COSMO
VHR-REA.IT	Italy	1989-2020	2.2	CMCC	COSMO-CLM

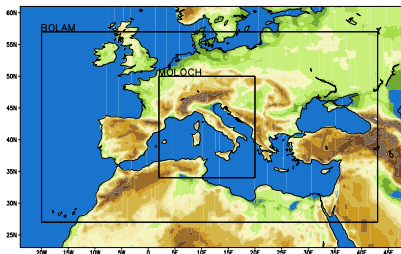
Regional Reanalyses — Past Projects (incomplete list)

Dataset	Convection permitting	IC/BC	DA	Observations assimilated	Reference
UERRA	No	ERA-I	3DVar/Nudging	Conventional data	www.uerra.eu
COSMO-REA6	No	ERA-I	Nudging	radiosondes, aircraft and near-surface	Bollmeyer et al 2015
HIRLAM EURO4M	No	ERA-I	OI/3DVar	SYNOP measurements	Dahlgren et al 2016
COSMO-REA2	Yes	COSMO-REA6	Nudging	Conventional and radar data	Wahl et al 2017
MÉRA	Yes	ERA-I	OI/3DVar	SYNOP/BUOY/TEMP/AMDAR/...	Whelan et al 2018
MERIDA	No	ERA5	OI	Surface data	Bonanno et al 2019
SPHERA	Yes	ERA5	Nudging	Surface and upper-air observations	Giordani et al 2021
VHR-REA.IT	Yes	ERA5	/	/	Raffa et al 2021

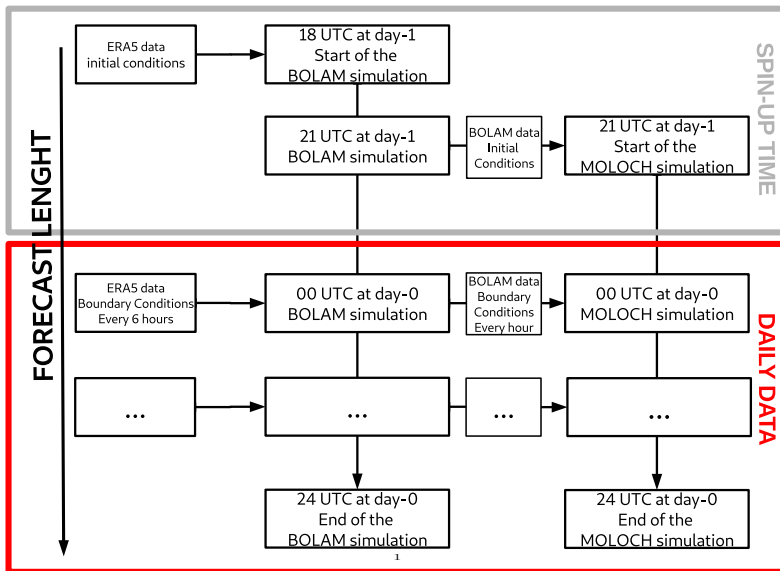
On-going project:

- **CERRA** → European domain → early '80s-realtime → Res 5.5 km → SMHI/MeteoFrance → ERA5 → EDA to evaluate uncertainty → Obs assimilated conventional and satellite data
- **CONFESS** → ISAC/ECMWF → Res 1.25 km → ... ¹

We describe a weather hindcast obtained by **dynamically downscaling** the **ERA5** data. The models used to perform the hindcast are **BOLAM** (with a grid spacing of 7 km over the Mediterranean domain) and **MOLOCH** (with a grid spacing of **2.5 km over Italy**). BOLAM is used to provide initial and boundary conditions to the inner grid of the MOLOCH model, which is set in a **convection-permitting** configuration. The period covered is **1979-2020**.



Model setup



Model setup

	BOLAM	MOLOCH
Grid spacing (km)	7	2.5
Number of rows and columns	482 and 890	626 and 506
Number of vertical levels	50	50
Number of soil levels	7	7
Grid points	\simeq 21.5 million	\simeq 15.8 million
Time step (s)	45	30
Boundary layer scheme	1.5-order E-I closure (Zampieri et al 2005)	
Radiation scheme	Ritter and Geleyn (1992) and ECMWF radiation scheme	
Microphysics scheme	Drofa and Malguzzi (2004)	
Turbulence scheme	1.5-order E-I closure (Trini Castelli et al 2020)	
Convection parameterisation	Kain (2004)	none

Precipitation

- Observations: **E-OBS**, 1979-2019, res $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$, yearly accumulated rainfall
- Method: RMSE; ME; bias; r Pearson correlation coefficient; Taylor diagram; performance diagram

2-m Temperature

- Observations: **E-OBS**, 1979-2019, res $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$, min/max daily temperature
- Method: RMSE; ME; bias; r Pearson correlation coefficient; Taylor diagram; performance diagram

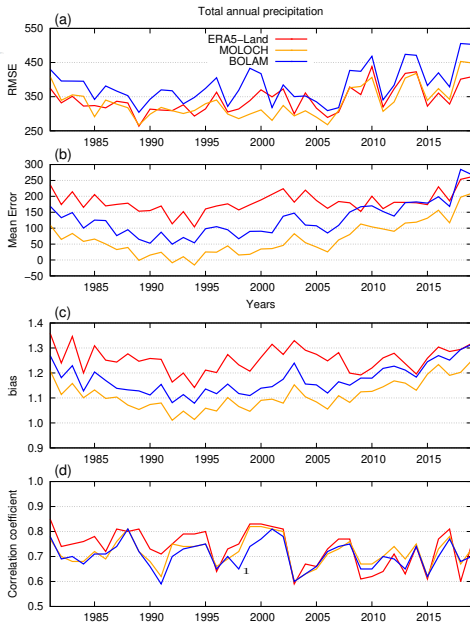
10-m Wind

- Observations: **Integrated Surface Database (ISD/NOAA)**, surface observations
- Method: RMSE; ME; bias; r Pearson correlation coefficient; Taylor diagram; performance diagram

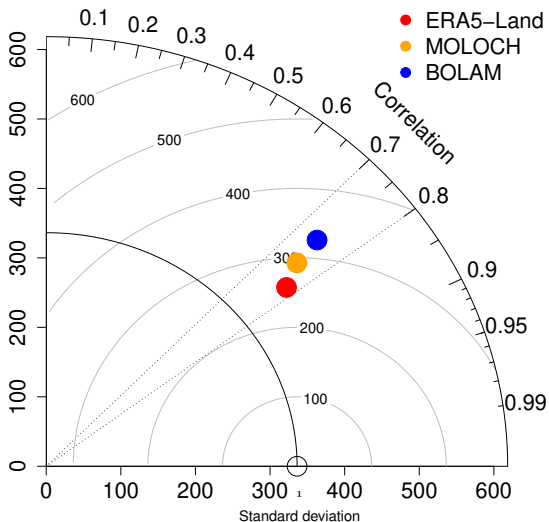
Benchmark dataset

ERA5-Land dataset, 1981-2019, res 9 km (Munoz Sabater et al., 2021)

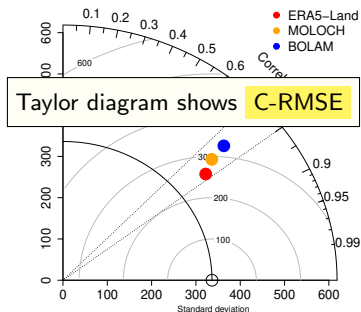
Results: Total annual precipitation



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$$\text{C-RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [(F_i - \bar{F}) - (O_i - \bar{O})]^2}$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (F_i - O_i)^2}$$

$$\text{RMSE}^2 = \text{C-RMSE}^2 + \text{o-bias}^2$$

$$\text{o-bias} = \bar{F} - \bar{O}$$

Dataset	Std.dev	Corr	C-RMSE	RMSE	o-bias	m-bias
E-OBS	336	-	-	-	-	-
ERA5-Land	413	0.78	262	313	171	1.19
MOLOCH	447	0.75	295	301	62	1.07
BOLAM	489	0.74	329	351	122	1.14

Results: Total annual precipitation

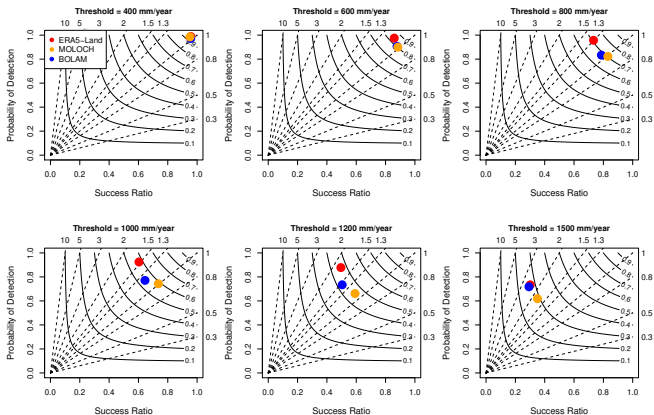
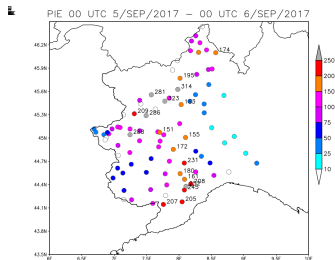


Figure: Performance diagram of the average annual precipitation of ERA5-Land (red), MOLOCH (orange), and BOLAM (blue). Skill scores are averaged over the period 1981-2019.

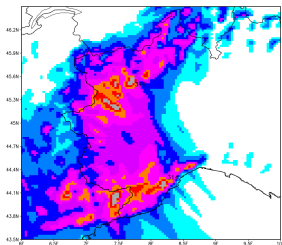
Overestimation of ERA5: Silvestri et al¹(2022) *Links between precipitation, circulation weather types and orography in central Italy*, preprint IJC.

Results: Extreme events - Tanaro 4/Nov/1994

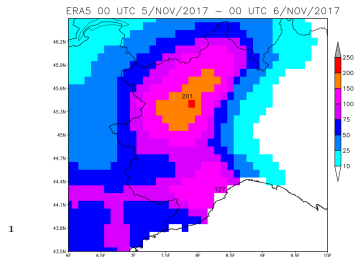
Observations



MOLOCH

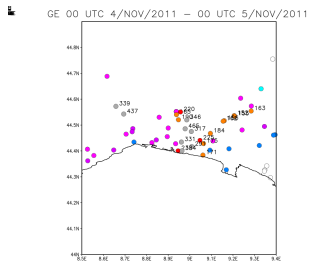


ERA5-Land



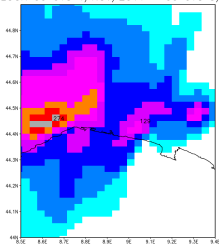
Results: Extreme events - Genova 4/Nov/2011

Observations



MOLOCH

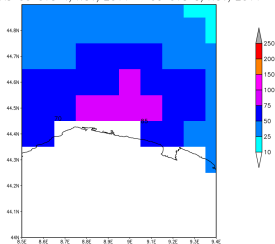
MOLOCH 00 UTC 4/NOV/2011 - 00 UTC 5/NOV/2011



ERA5-Land

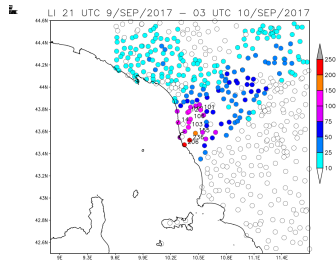
ERA5 00 UTC 4/NOV/2011 - 00 UTC 5/NOV/2011

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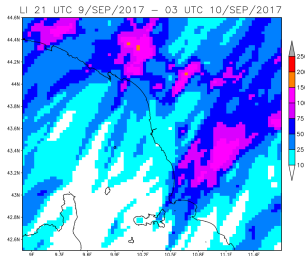


Results: Extreme events - Livorno 9-10/Sep/2017

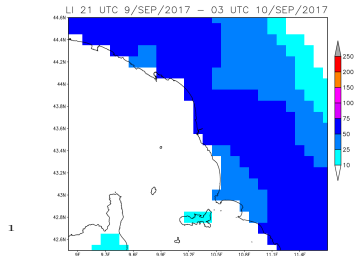
Observations



MOLOCH

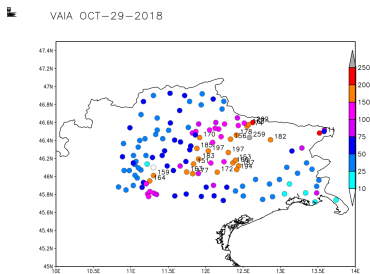


ERA5-Land



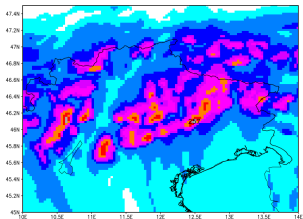
Results: Extreme events - Vaia 29/Oct/2018

Observations



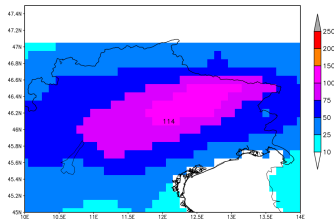
MOLOCH

OCT-29-2018

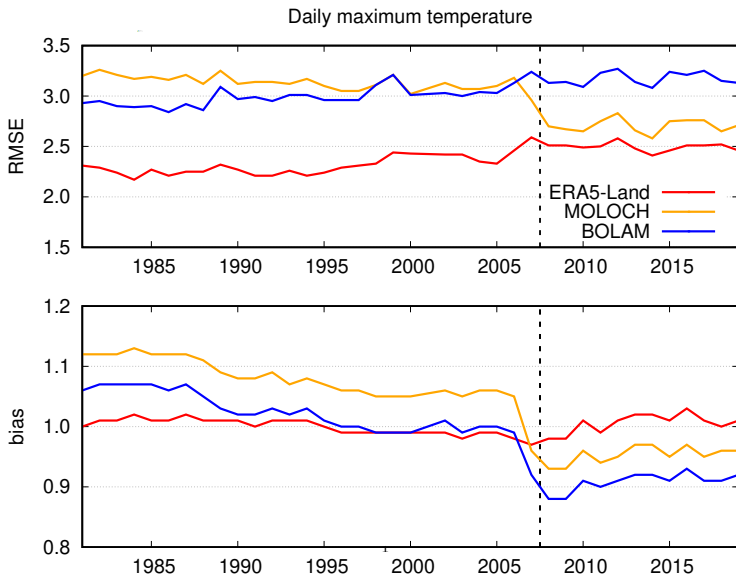


ERA5-Land

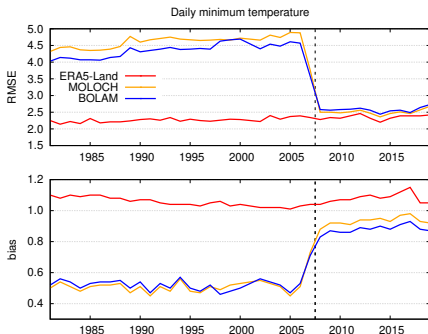
OCT-29-2018



Results: 2-m temperature (daily max)



Results: 2-m temperature (daily min)



Bug nel codice di pre-processing dei dati ERA5 (versioni BOLAM/MOLOCH Dic 2017, bug-fix versioni successive)

Si assume la presenza di un solo soil-type (invece che 7) per date antecedenti al 2007/06/06

→ errore nel contenuto idrico del suolo → errore nella stima di 2-m temperature

Results: 10-m wind (preliminary results)

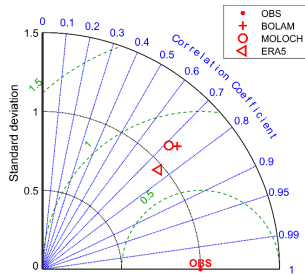
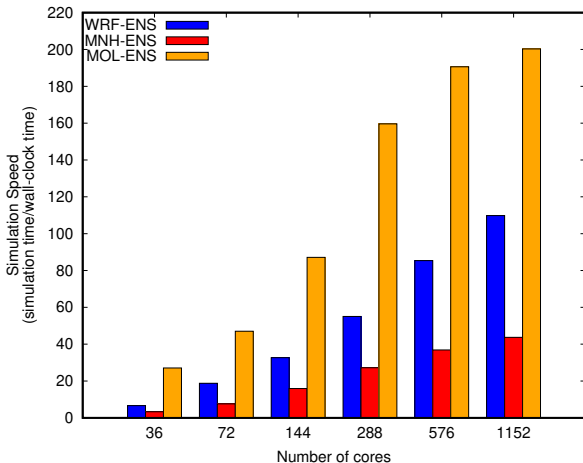


Figure: Livorno Offshore Terminal

Vannucchi V, et al (2021) "Dynamical Downscaling of ERA5 Data on the North-Western Mediterranean Sea: From Atmosphere to High-Resolution Coastal Wave Climate", Journal of Marine Science and Engineering

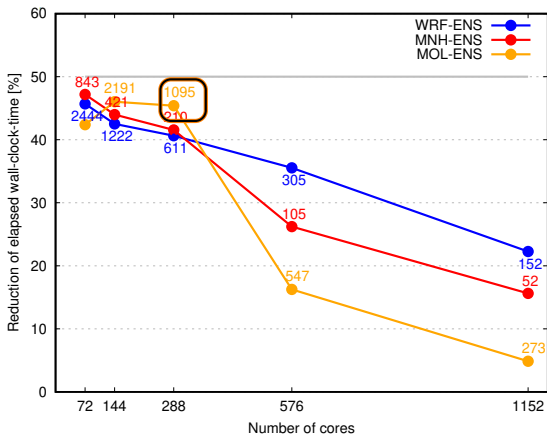
Computational cost - Simulation speed

Running a 24-hour simulation takes $\simeq 50$ mins (144 cores Cray/ECMWF)



MOLOCH is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \simeq 2.3 \text{ faster than WRF} \\ \simeq 5.1 \text{ faster than Meso-NH} \end{array} \right.$

Computational cost - Scalability



MOLOCH is highly scalable up to $\simeq 1095$ computing point/core¹

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¹Capecchi, V (2021) *Reforecasting Two Heavy-Precipitation Events with Three Convection-Permitting Ensembles*, Weather and Forecasting, 36, 769-790

BOLAM/MOLOCH hindcast 1979-2020

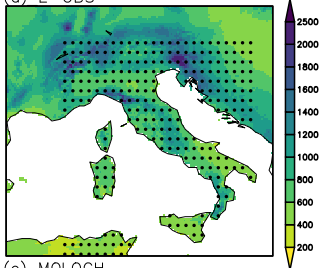
- Precipitation: **improvements** wrt ERA5-Land for both average annual precipitation and extreme precipitations
- 2-m Temperature: **cold bias** 1979-2007 (bug fixed); ERA5-Land performs slightly better 2008-2020
- 10-m Wind: **good agreement** with observations in orography complex domains

Assessment and Developments

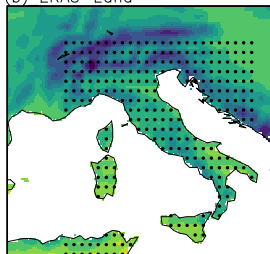
BOLAM/MOLOCH suite: **reliable, efficient, scalable** → **suitable for the dynamical downscaling of reanalyses and climate projections**

Virtual stations

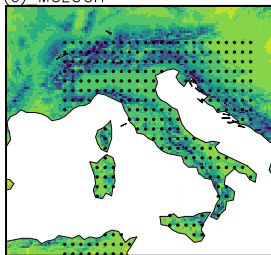
(a) E-OBS



(b) ERA5-Land



(c) MOLOCH



(d) BOLAM

