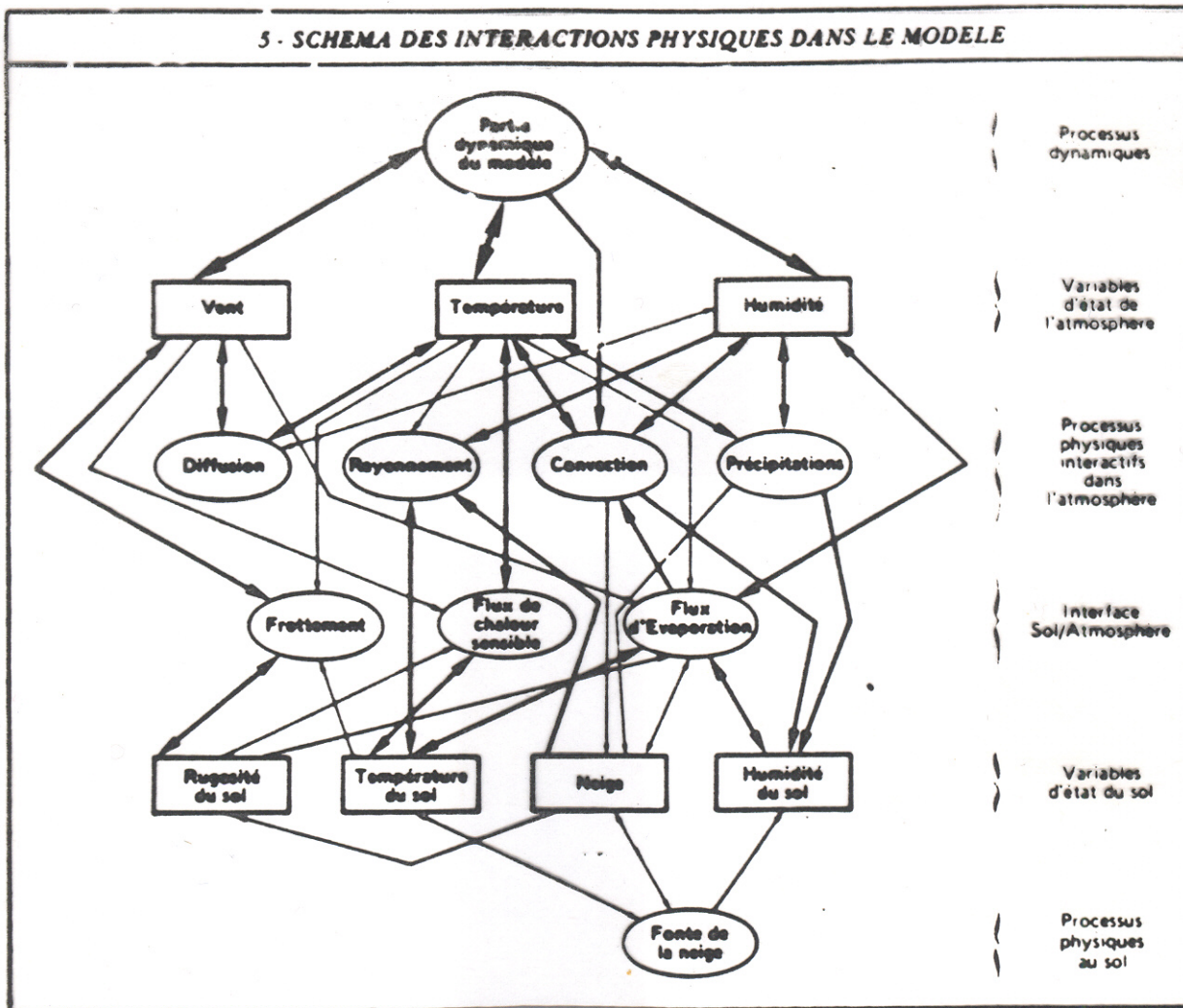


École Doctorale des Sciences de l'Environnement d'Île-de-France
Année Universitaire 2010-2011

Modélisation Numérique
de l'Écoulement Atmosphérique
et Assimilation d'Observations

Olivier Talagrand
Cours 3
23 Mai 2011

5 - SCHEMA DES INTERACTIONS PHYSIQUES DANS LE MODELE



Centre Européen pour les Prévisions Météorologiques à Moyen Terme (CEPMMT, Reading, GB)

(European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

Depuis le 26 Janvier 2010

Troncature triangulaire T1279 (résolution horizontale \approx 16
kilomètres)

91 niveaux dans la direction verticale (0 - 80 km)

Dimension du vecteur d'état correspondant $\approx 1,5 \cdot 10^9$

Pas de discrétisation temporelle : 10 minutes

Résultats extraits de

Richardson *et al.*, 2010, *Verification statistics and evaluations of ECMWF forecasts in 2009-2010*, Memorandum Technique 635 CEPMMT, Reading, GB.

Disponible à l'adresse

http://www.ecmwf.int/publications/library/ecpublications/_pdf/tm/601-700/tm635.pdf

ECMWF FORECAST VERIFICATION 12UTC

500hPa GEOPOTENTIAL

POS. ORIENTATED SKILL SCORE - RMS NORMALISED BY PERSISTENCE

NHEM LAT 20.000 TO 90.000 LON -180.000 TO 180.000

- T+ 24 MA
- T+ 48 MA
- T+ 72 MA
- T+ 96 MA
- T+120 MA
- T+144 MA
- T+168 MA
- T+192 MA

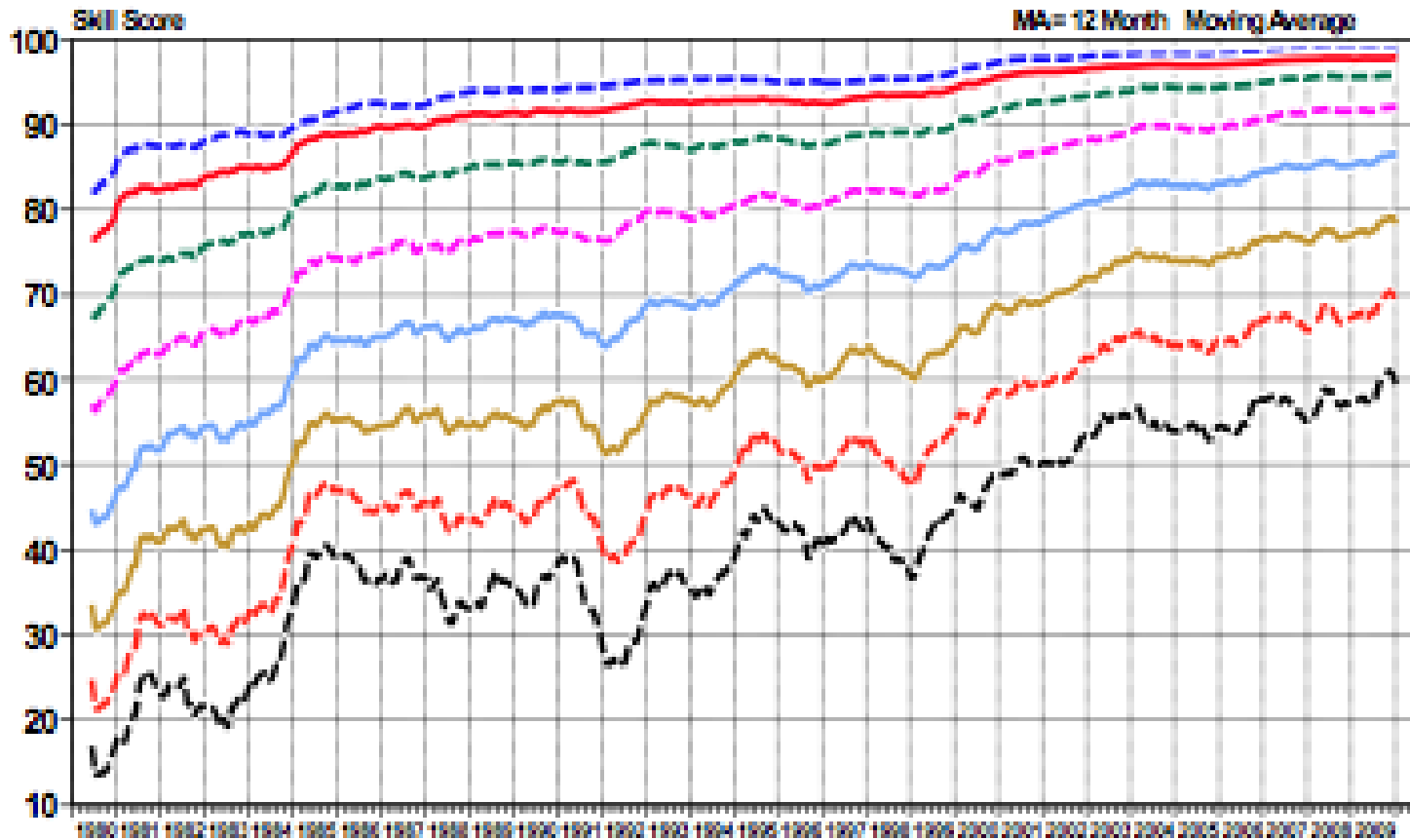


Figure 1: 500 hPa geopotential height skill score for Europe (top) and the northern hemisphere extra-tropics (bottom), showing 12-month moving averages for forecast ranges from 24 to 192 hours. The last point on each curve is for the 12-month period August 2009 - July 2010.

Persistence = 0 ; climatology = 50 at long range

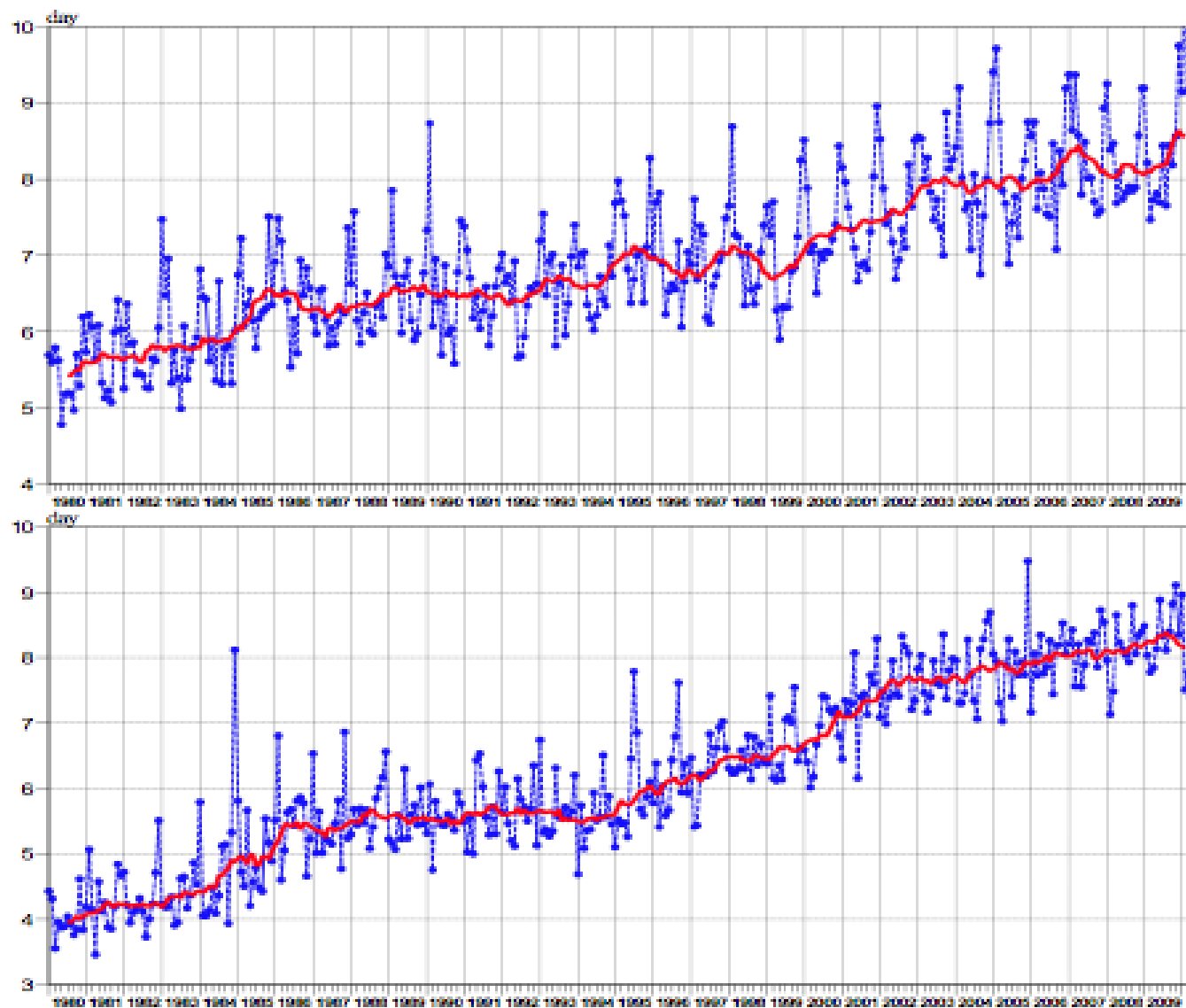


Figure 2: Evolution with time of the 500 hPa geopotential height forecast performance – each point on curves is the forecast range at which the monthly mean (blue lines) or 12-month mean centred on that month (red line) of the forecast anomaly correlation with the verifying analysis falls below 60% for Europe (top), northern hemisphere extratropics (centre) and southern hemisphere extratropics (bottom). If the monthly mean correlation remains above 60% throughout the 10-day forecast range, this is indicated by the absence of a blue symbol for that month (e.g. northern hemisphere and Europe for February 2010).

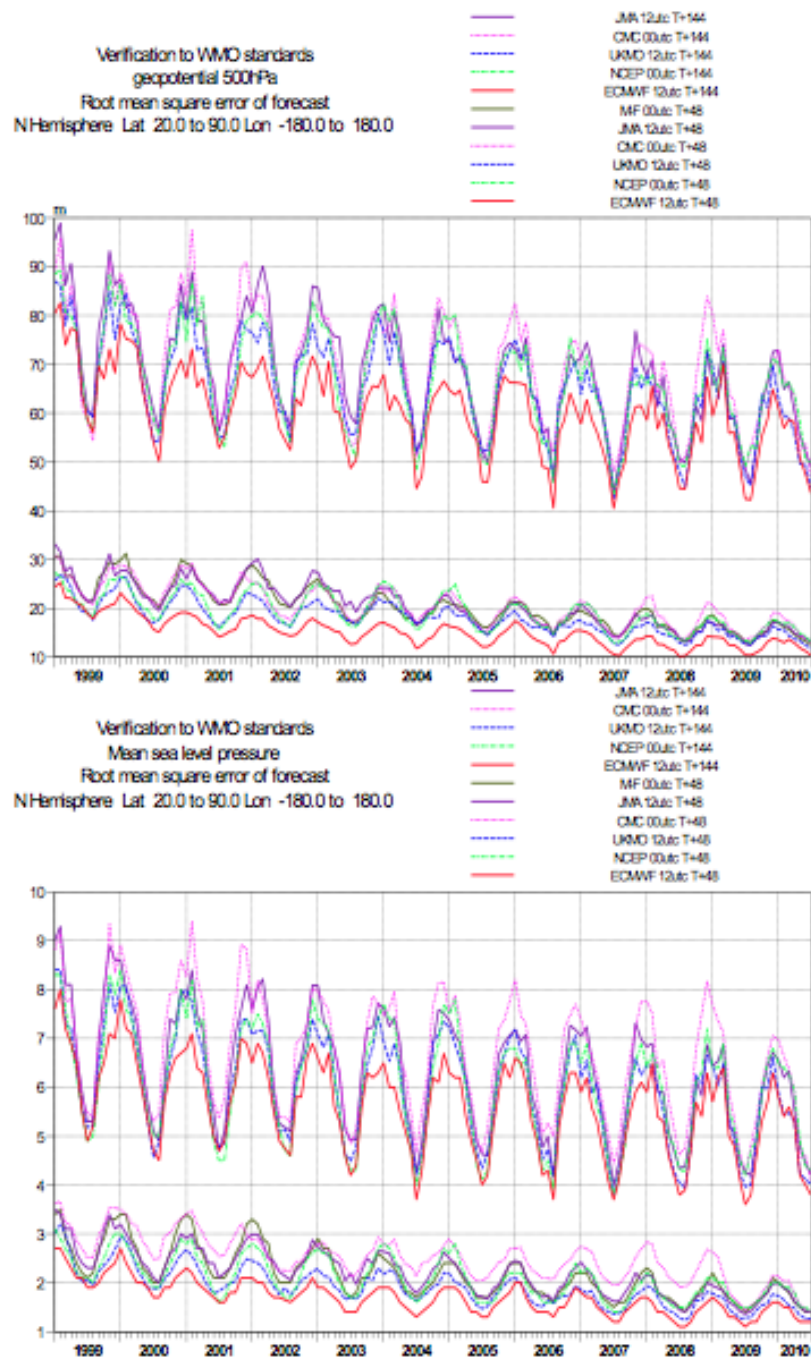


Figure 11: WMO/CBS exchanged scores from global forecast centres. RMS error over northern extratropics for 500 hPa geopotential height (top) and MSLP (bottom). In each panel the upper

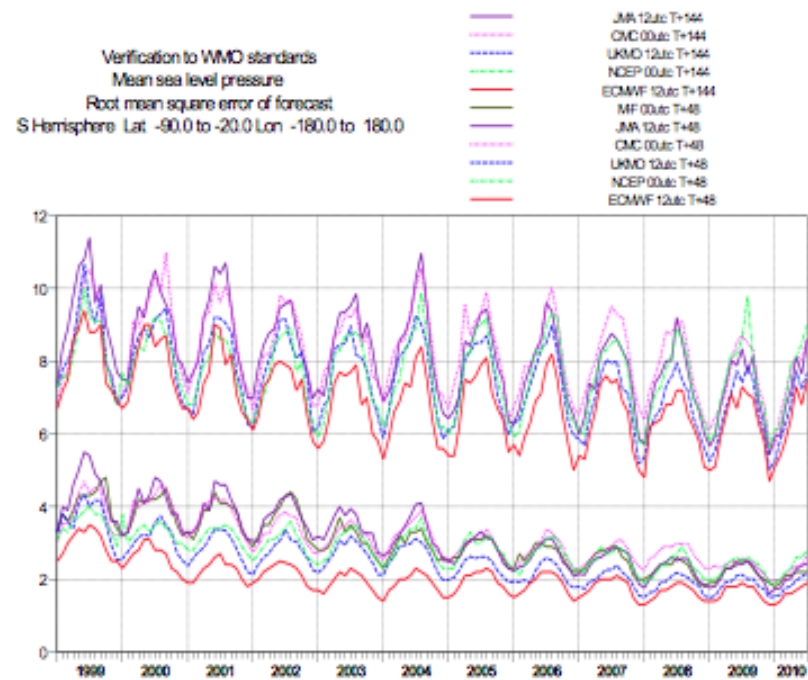
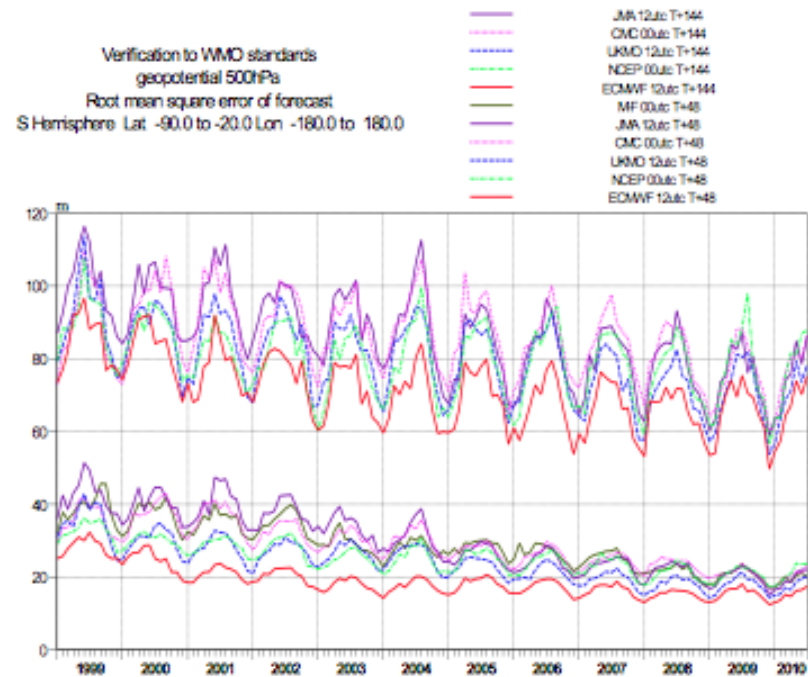


Figure 12: As Figure 11 for the southern hemisphere.

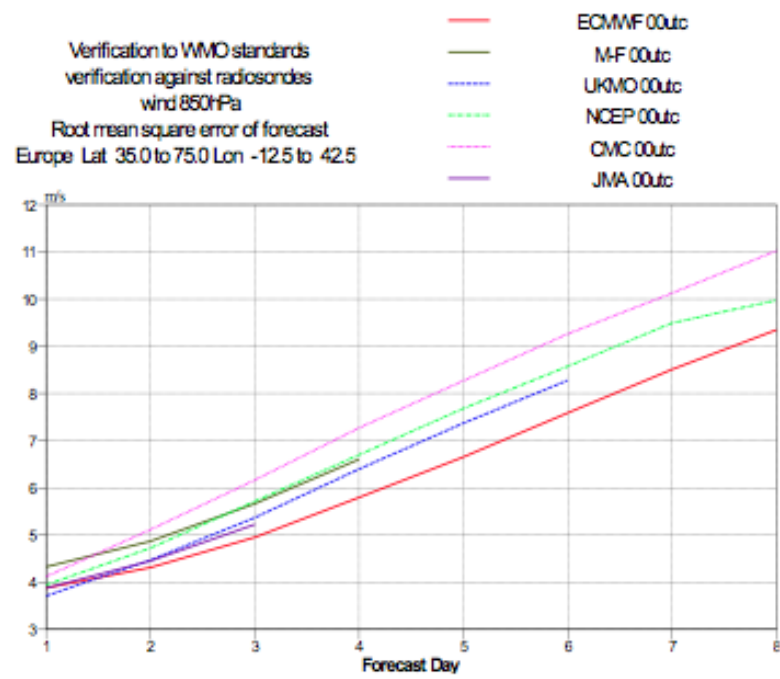
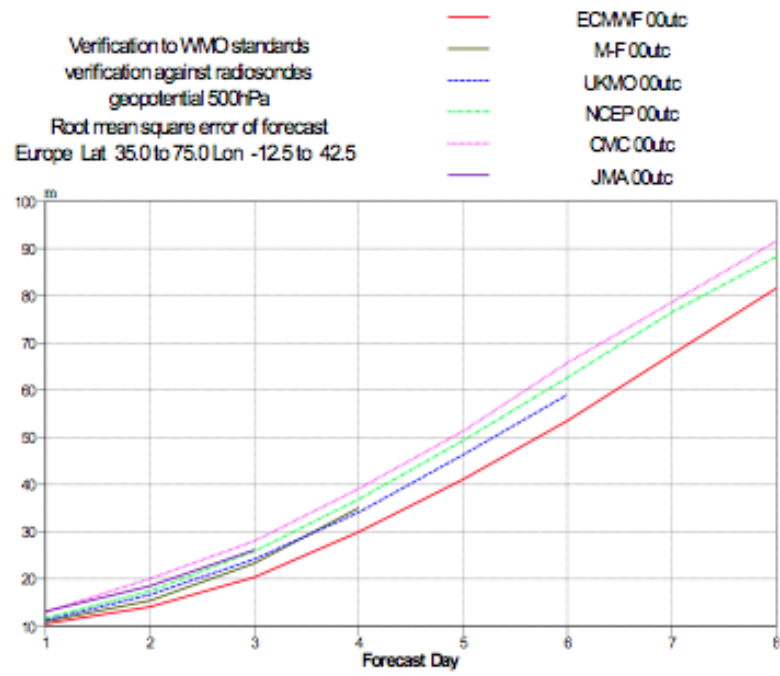


Figure 13: WMO/CBS exchanged scores using radiosondes: 500 hPa height (top) and 850 hPa wind(bottom) RMS error over Europe (annual mean August 2009 – July 2010).

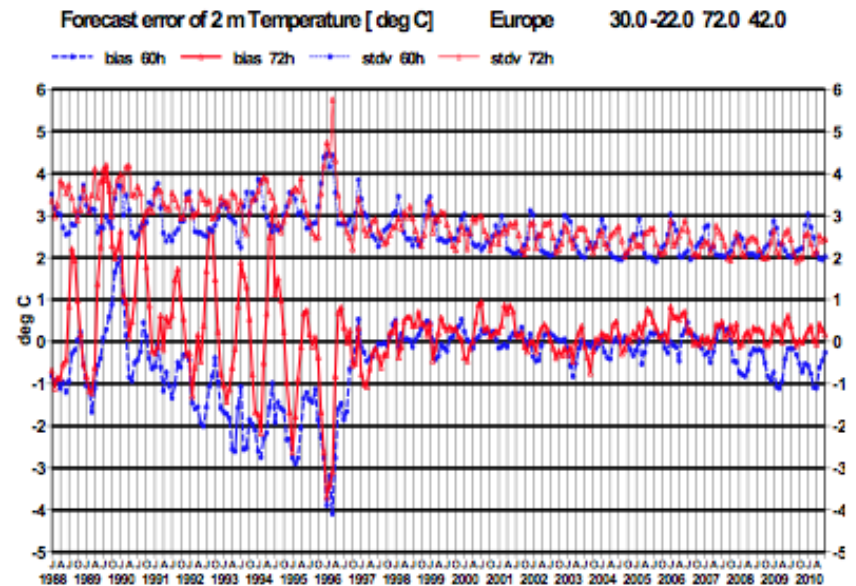


Figure 16: Verification of 2 metre temperature forecasts against European SYNOP data on the GTS for 60-hour (night-time) and 72-hour (daytime) forecasts. Lower pair of curves show bias, upper curves are standard deviation of error.

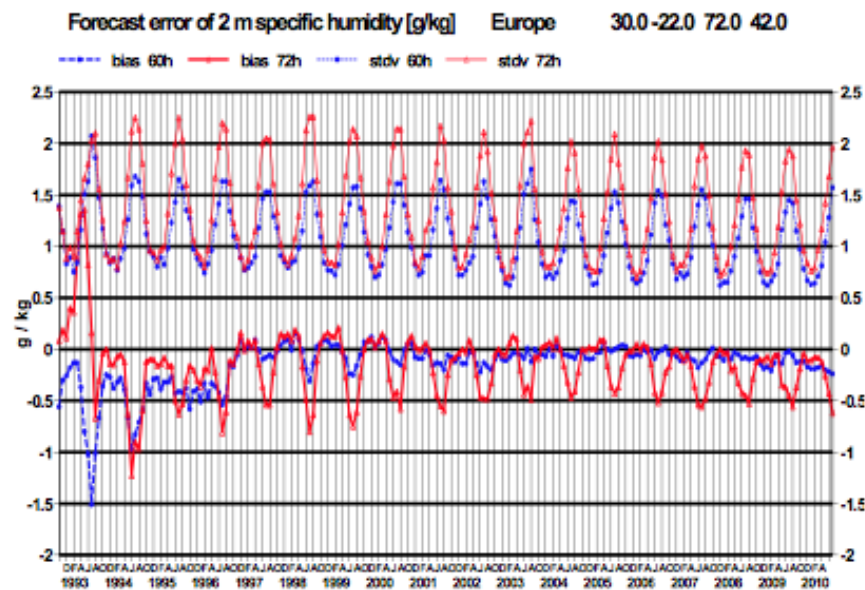
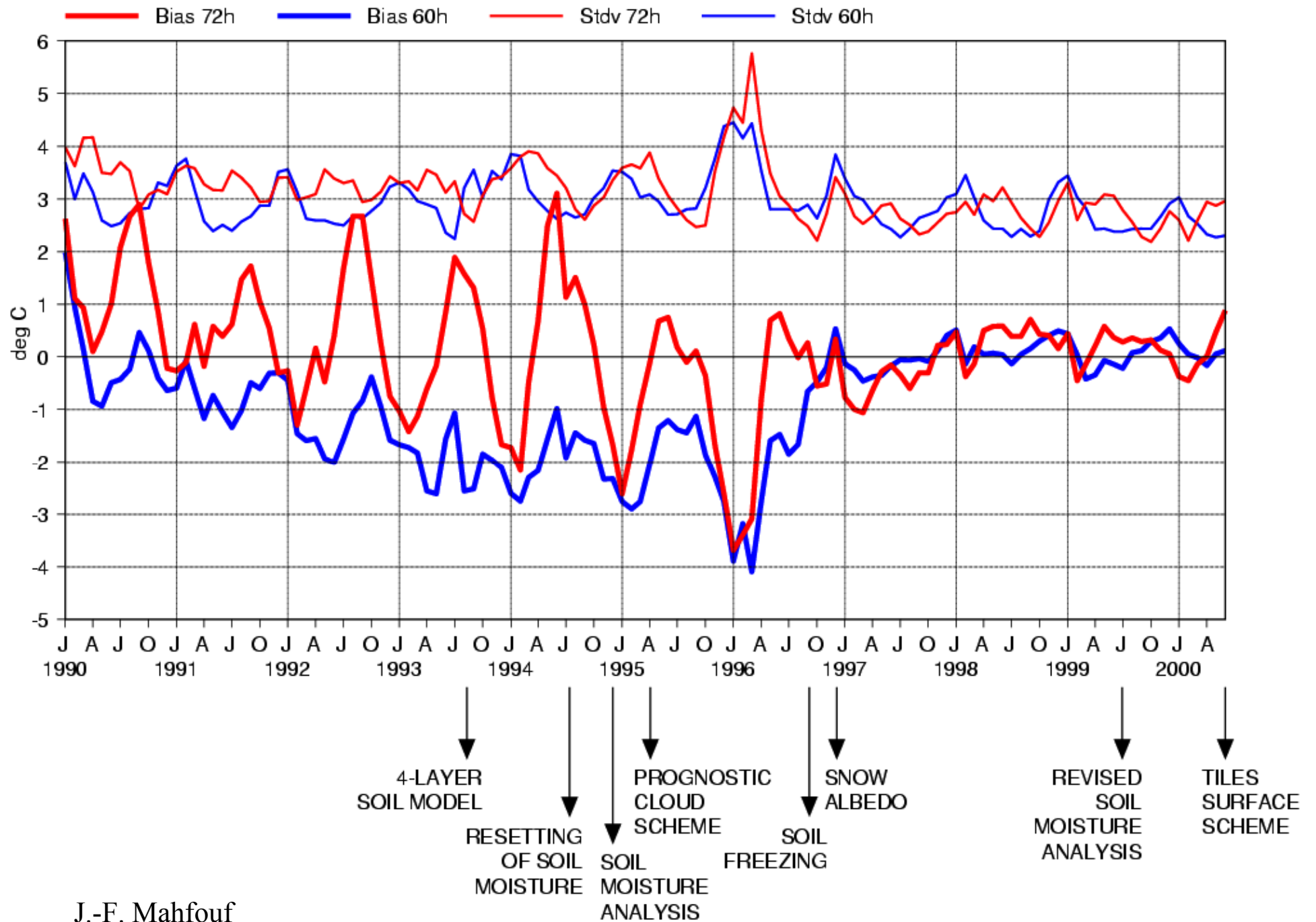


Figure 17: Verification of 2 metre specific humidity forecasts against European SYNOP data on the GTS for 60-hour (night-time) and 72-hour (daytime) forecasts. Lower pair of curves show bias, upper curves are standard deviation of error.



J.-F. Mahfouf

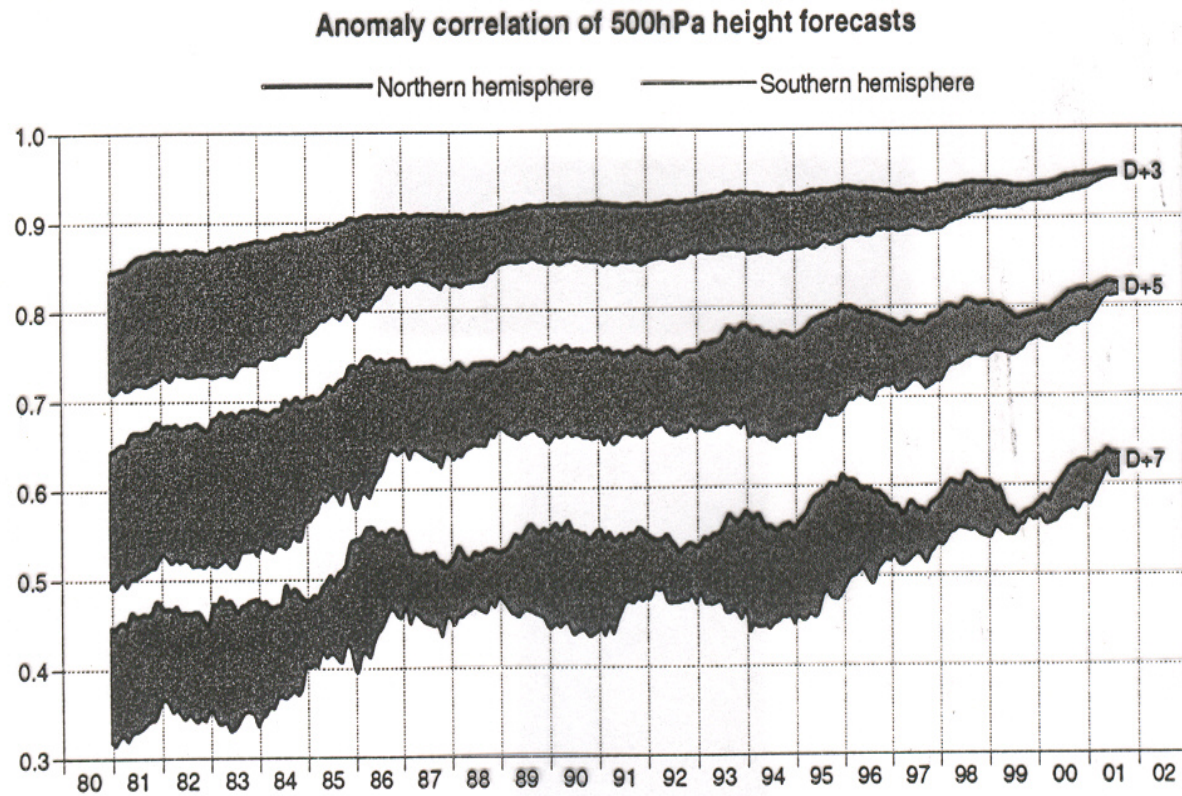


Fig 4. Anomaly correlation coefficients of 3-, 5- and 7-day ECMWF 500hPa height forecasts for the extratropical northern and southern hemispheres, plotted in the form of annual running means of archived monthly-mean scores for the period from January 1980 to August 2001. Values plotted for a particular month are averages over that month and the 11 preceding months. The shading shows the differences in scores between the two hemispheres at the forecast ranges indicated.

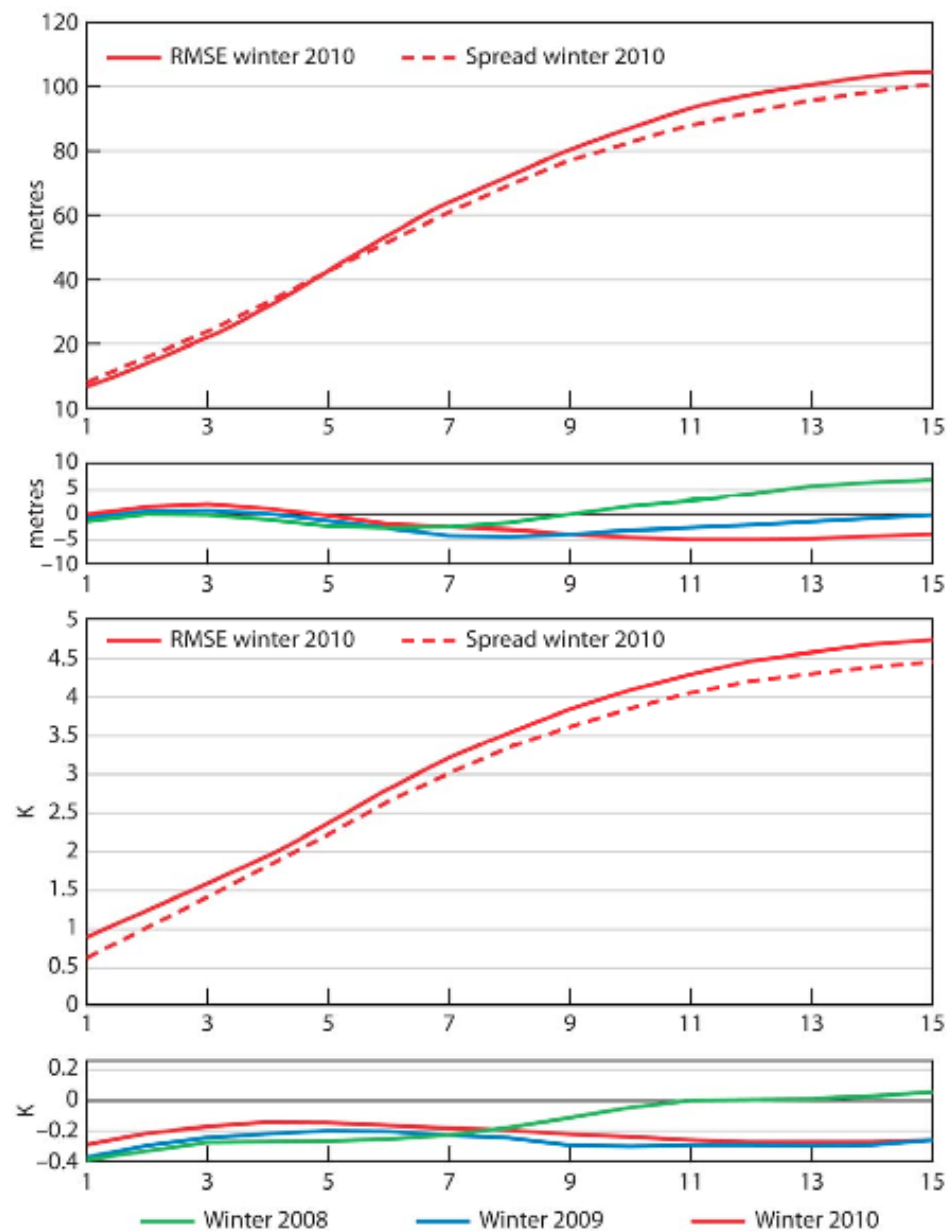


Figure 8: Ensemble spread (standard deviation, dashed lines) and root mean square error of ensemble-mean (solid lines) for winter 2009-2010 (upper figure in each panel), complemented with differences of ensemble spread and root mean square error of ensemble-mean for last 3 winter seasons (lower figure in each panel, negative values indicate spread is too small); plots are for 500 hPa geopotential (top) and 850 hPa temperature (bottom) over the extra-tropical northern hemisphere for forecast days 1 to 15.

Problèmes restants

- Cycle de l'eau (évaporation, condensation, influence sur le rayonnement absorbé ou émis par l'atmosphère)
- Échanges avec l'océan ou la surface continentale (chaleur, eau, quantité de mouvement, ...)
- ...



Fig. 1: Members of day 7 forecast of 500 hPa geopotential height for the ensemble originated from 25 January 1993.



Figure 6 Hurricane Katrina mean-sea-level-pressure (MSLP) analysis for 12 UTC of 29 August 2005 and $t+84h$ high-resolution and EPS forecasts started at 00 UTC of 26 August:

- 1st row: 1st panel: MSLP analysis for 12 UTC of 29 Aug
 2nd panel: MSLP $t+84h$ $T_{1511L60}$ forecast started at 00 UTC of 26 Aug
 3rd panel: MSLP $t+84h$ EPS-control T_{255L40} forecast started at 00 UTC of 26 Aug
 Other rows: 50 EPS-perturbed T_{255L40} forecast started at 00 UTC of 26 Aug.

The contour interval is 5 hPa, with shading patterns for MSLP values lower than 990 hPa.

Pourquoi les météorologistes ont-ils tant de peine à prédire le temps avec quelque certitude ?

Pourquoi les chutes de pluie, les tempêtes elles-mêmes nous semblent-elles arriver au hasard,

de sorte que bien des gens trouvent tout naturel de prier pour avoir la pluie ou le beau temps,

alors qu'ils jugeraient ridicule de demander une éclipse par une prière ?[...] un dixième de

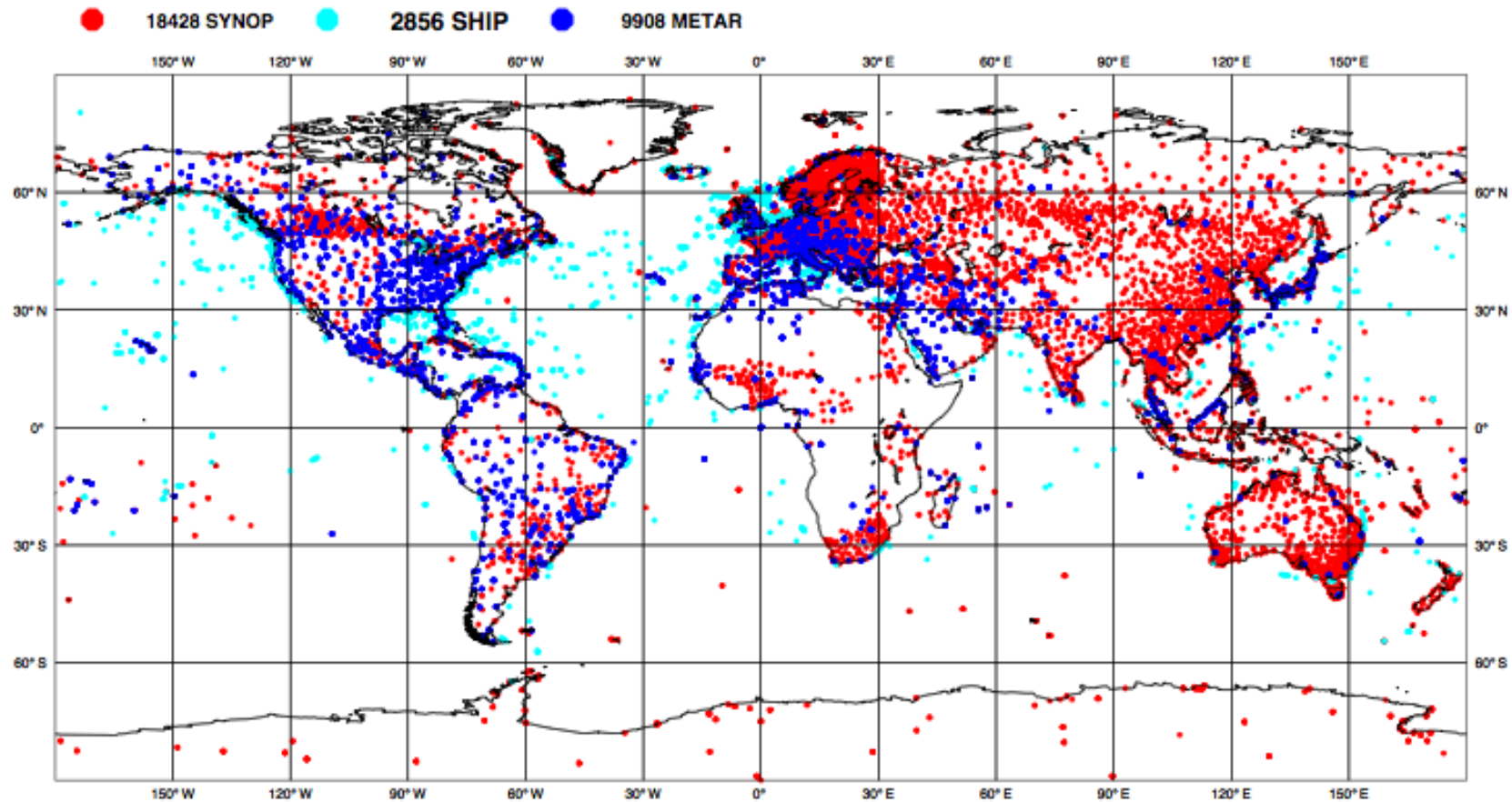
degré en plus ou en moins en un point quelconque, le cyclone éclate ici et non pas là, et il

étend ses ravages sur des contrées qu'il aurait épargnées. Si on avait connu ce dixième de

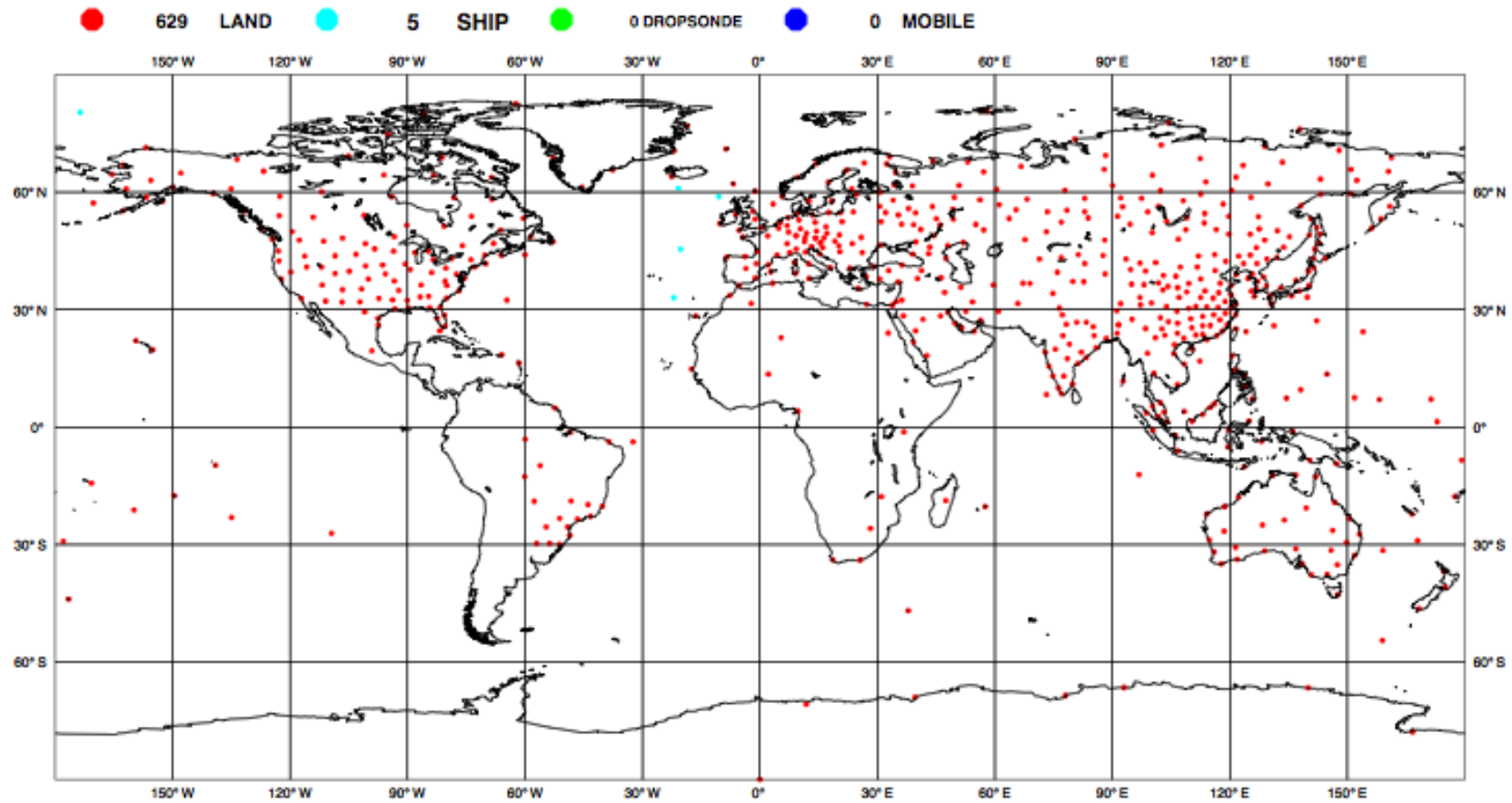
degré, on aurait pu le savoir d'avance, mais les observations n'étaient ni assez serrées, ni

assez précises, et c'est pour cela que tout semble dû à l'intervention du hasard.

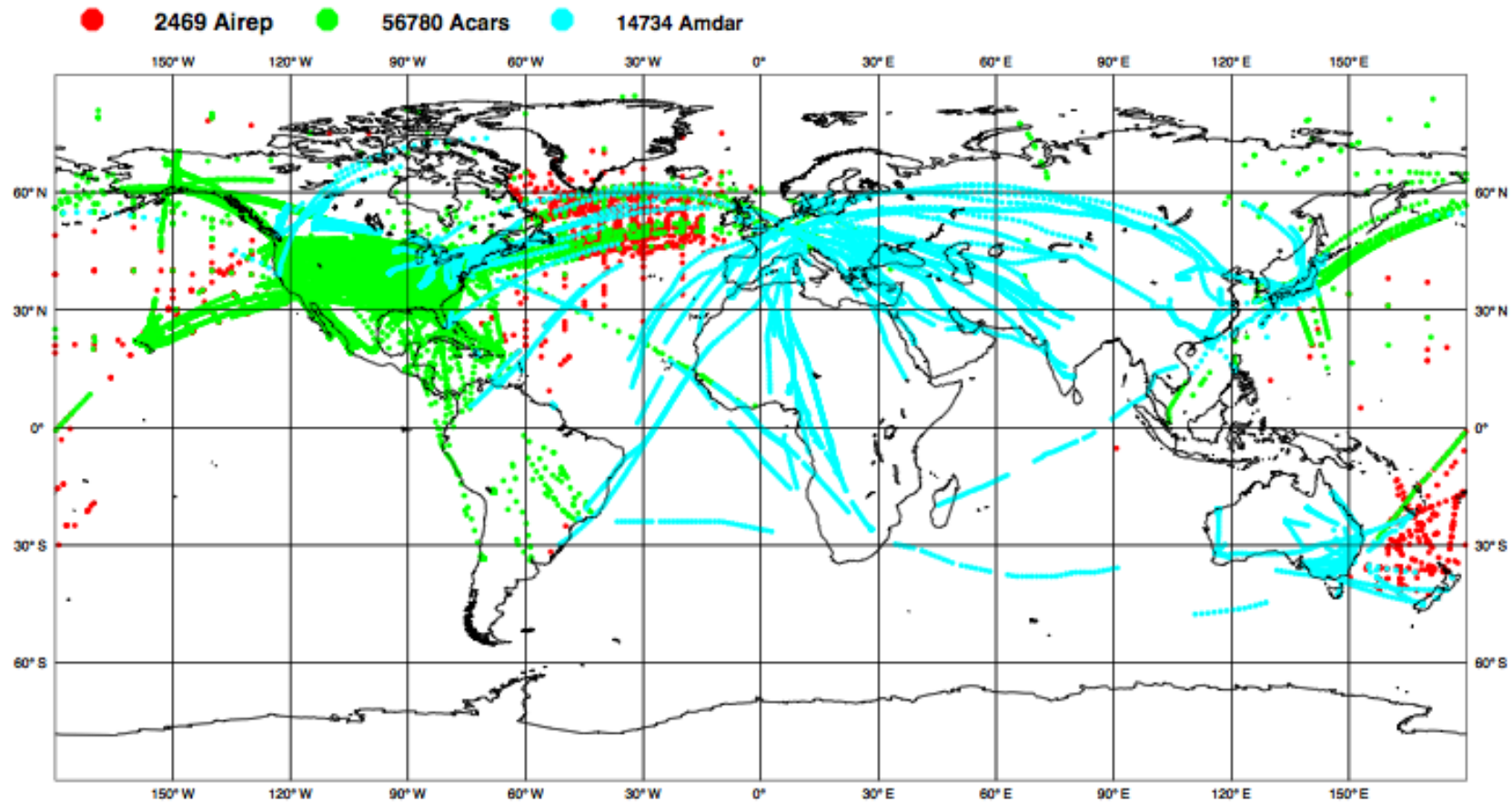
ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - SYNOP/SHIP
23/APR/2011; 00 UTC
Total number of obs = 31192



ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - TEMP
23/APR/2011; 00 UTC
Total number of obs = 634



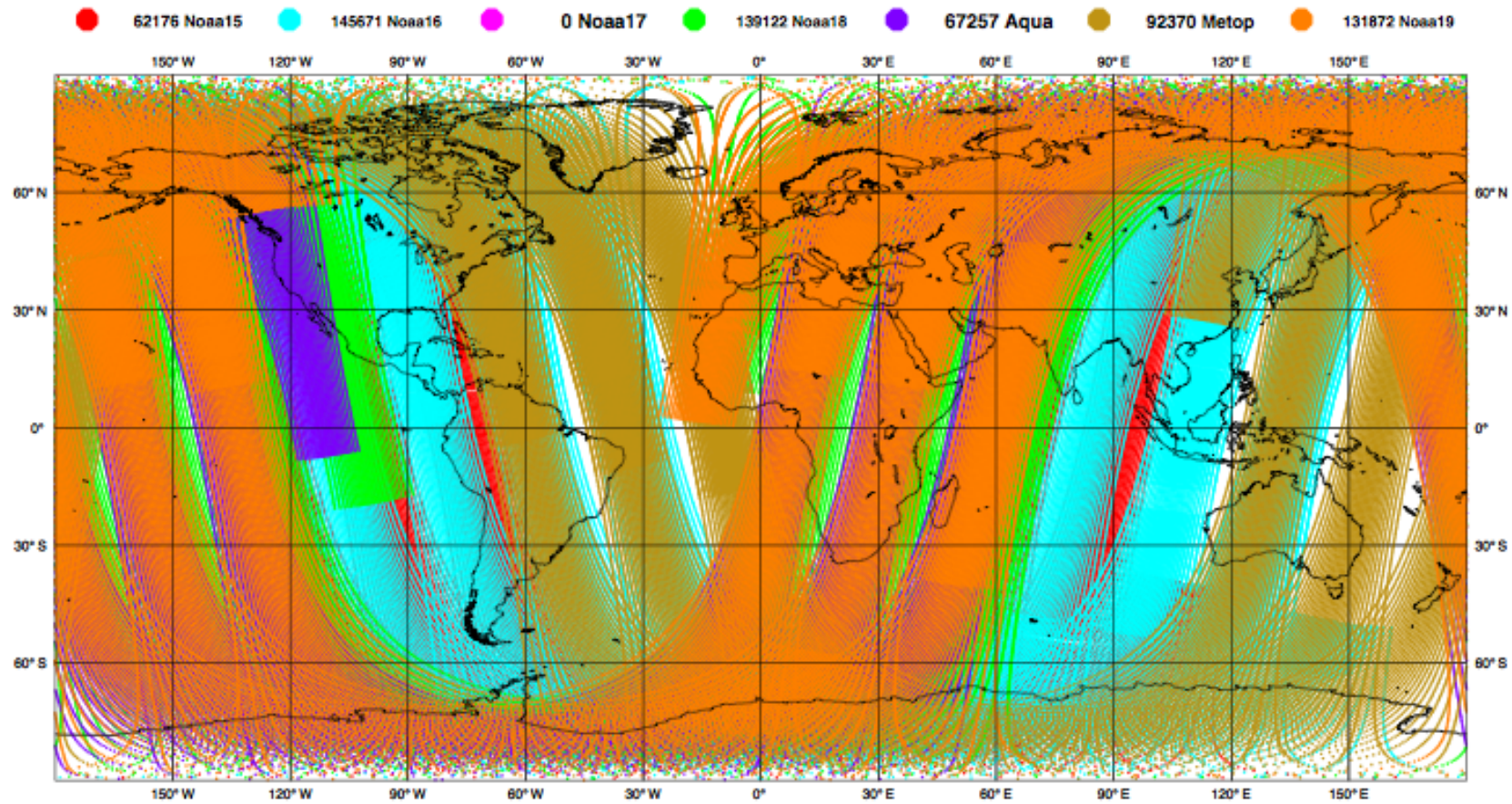
ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - AIRCRAFT
23/APR/2011; 00 UTC
Total number of obs = 73983



ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - AMSU-A

23/APR/2011; 00 UTC

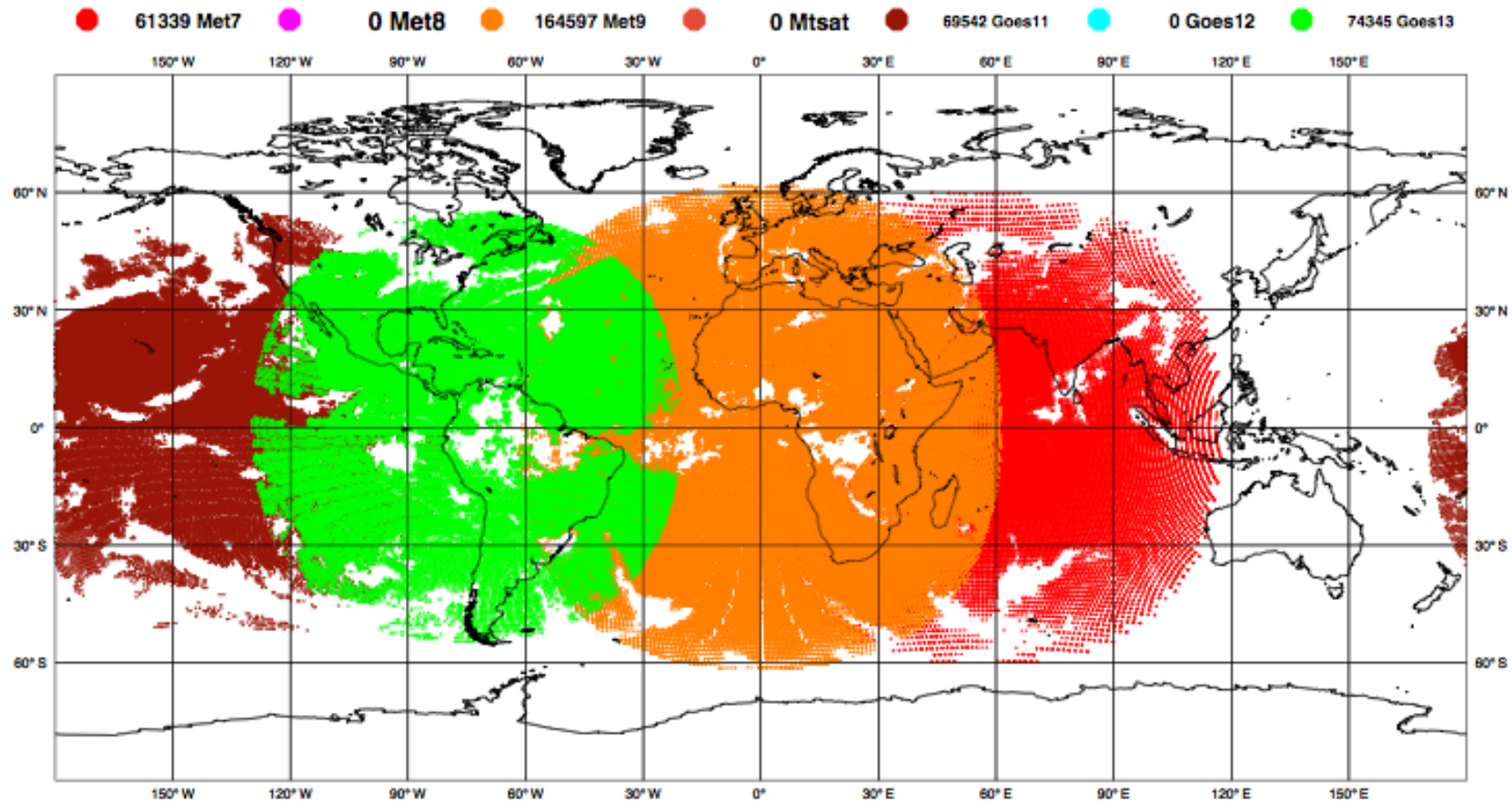
Total number of obs = 638468



ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - GRAD

23/APR/2011; 00 UTC

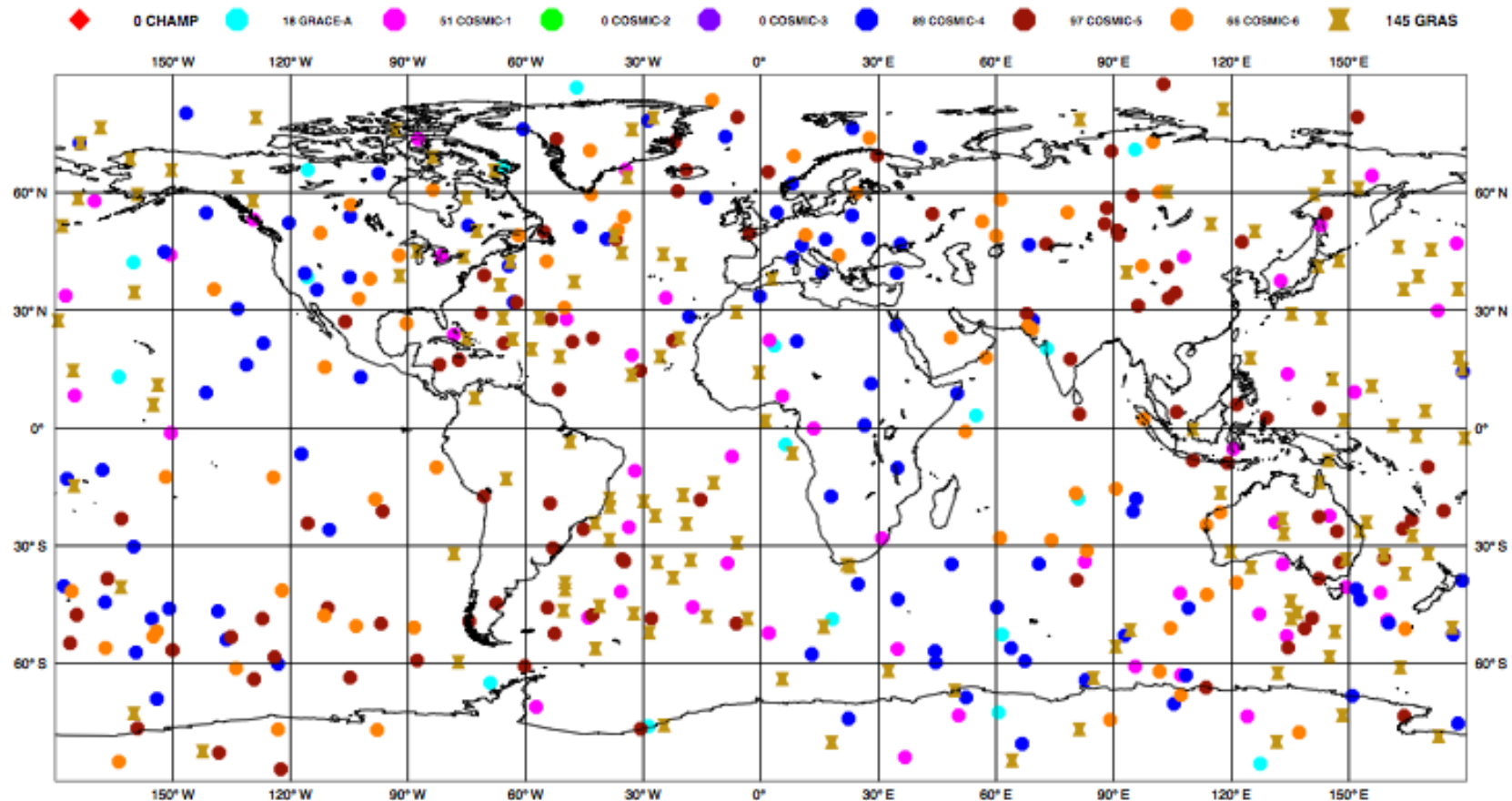
Total number of obs = 369823



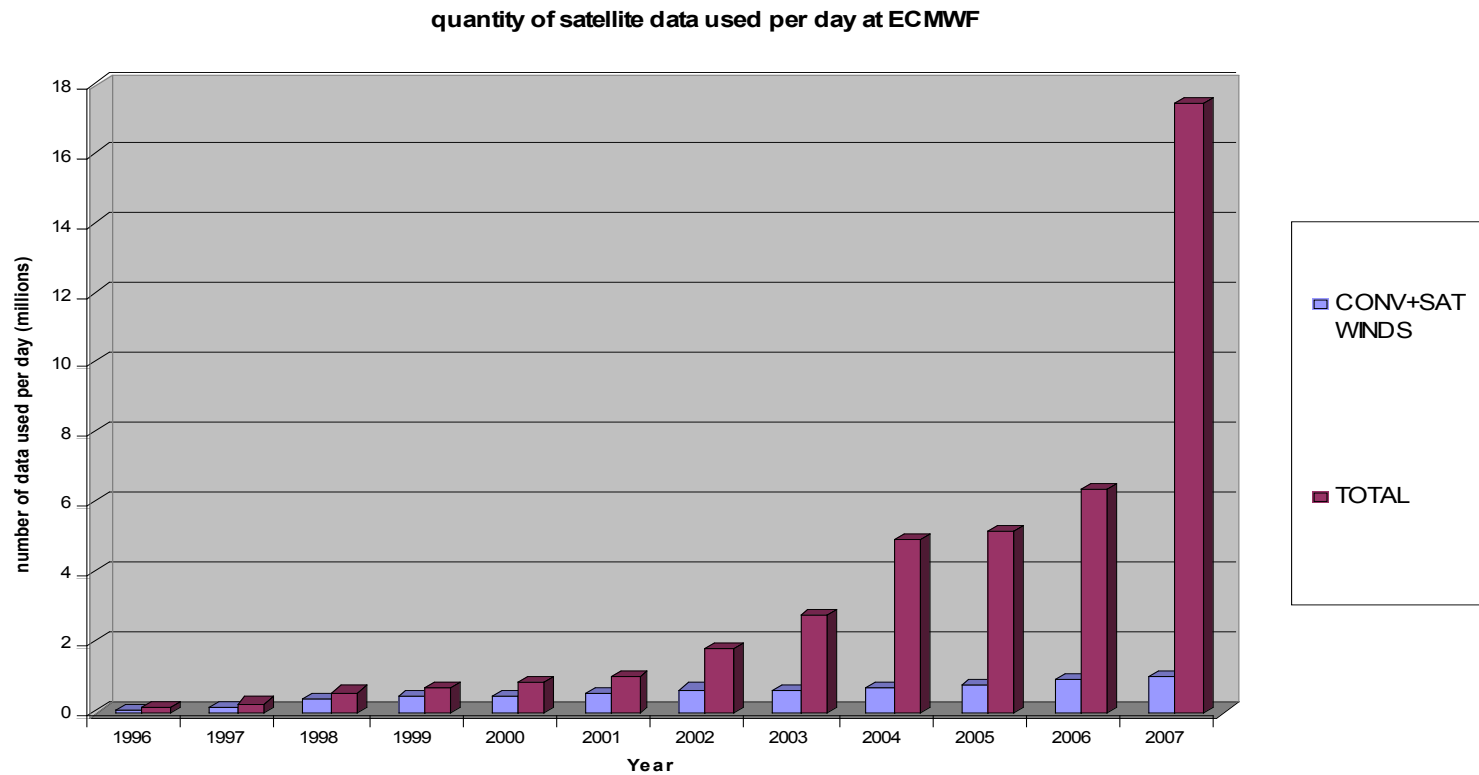
ECMWF Data Coverage (All obs DA) - GPSRO

23/APR/2011; 00 UTC

Total number of obs = 466



December 2007: Satellite data volumes used: around 18 millions per day



Value as of March 2010 : 25 millions per day

- Observations *synoptiques* (observations au sol, radiosondages), effectuées simultanément, par convention internationale, dans toutes les stations météorologiques du globe (00:00, 06:00, 12:00, 18:00 TU)
- Observations *asynoptiques* (satellites, avions), effectuées plus ou moins continûment dans le temps.
- Observations *directes* (température, pression, composantes du vent, humidité), portant sur les variables utilisées pour décrire l'état de l'écoulement dans les modèles numériques
- Observations *indirectes* (observations radiométriques, ...), portant sur une combinaison plus ou moins complexe (le plus souvent, une intégrale d'espace unidimensionnelle) des variables utilisées pour décrire l'état de l'écoulement

$$y = H(x)$$

H : opérateur d'observation (par exemple, équation de transfert radiatif)