Representation of model uncertainties in ECMWF ensembles



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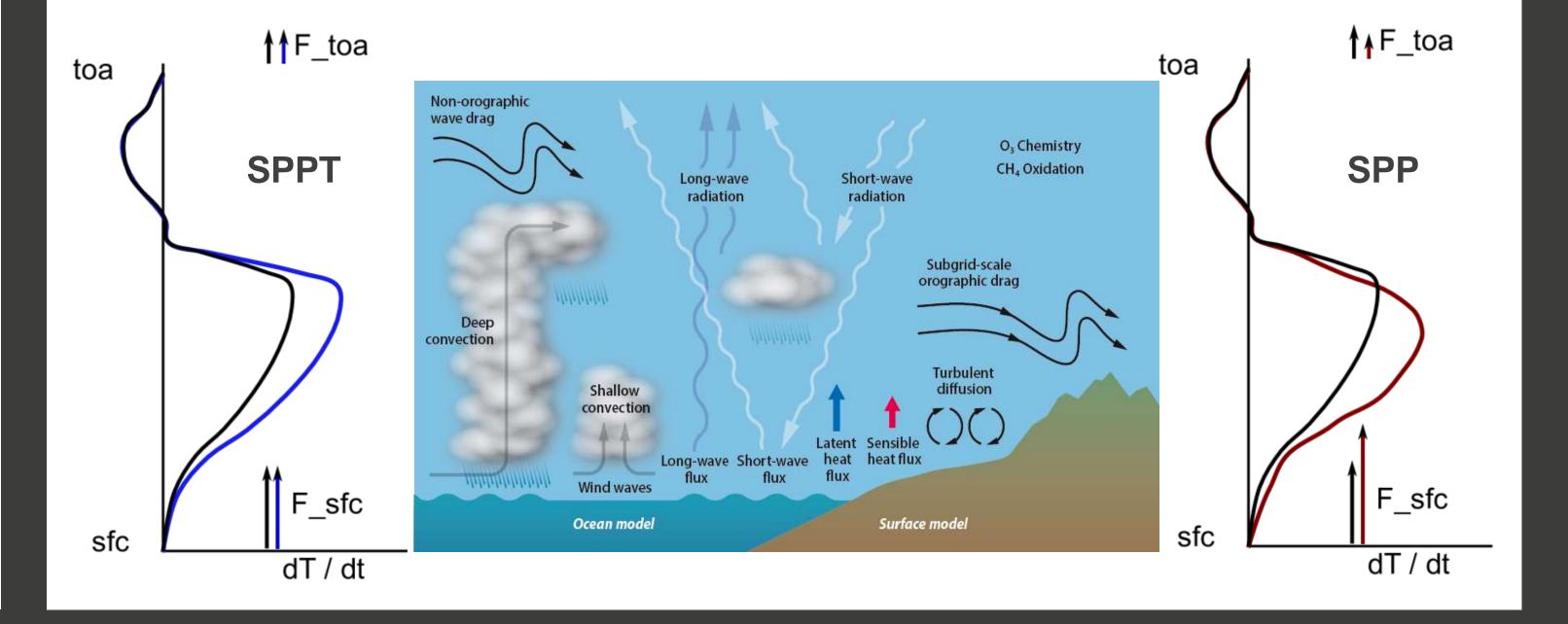
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Future directions @ ECMWF

The coming years are likely to see a further increase in the use of ensemble methods in forecasts and assimilation. This will put increasing demands on the methods used to perturb the forecast model. An area that is receiving greater attention than 5 to 10 years ago is the physical consistency of the perturbations (Leutbecher et al, 2016). The development of SPP (Ollinaho et al, 2016) is an attempt at ECMWF to improve the physical consistency of the perturbations compared to **SPPT** (Palmer et al, 2009). Other areas where future efforts will be directed at ECMWF are the expansion of uncertainty representations to the dynamical core and to other components of the Earth system as well as the overall computational efficiency of representing model uncertainty (MU, Leutbecher et al, 2016).

Key differences between SPPT and SPP

- representation of MU close to the assumed sources of the errors
- physical consistency: e.g. local budgets and flux perturbations
- beyond an amplitude error, e.g. in shape of heating profile

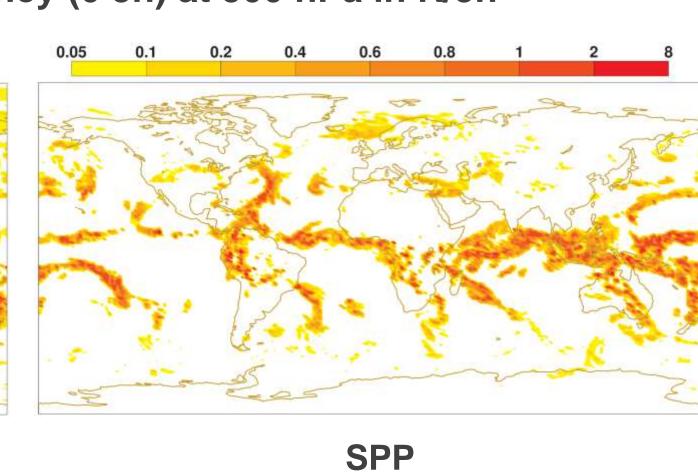


Understanding tendency perturbation differences between SPPT and SPP

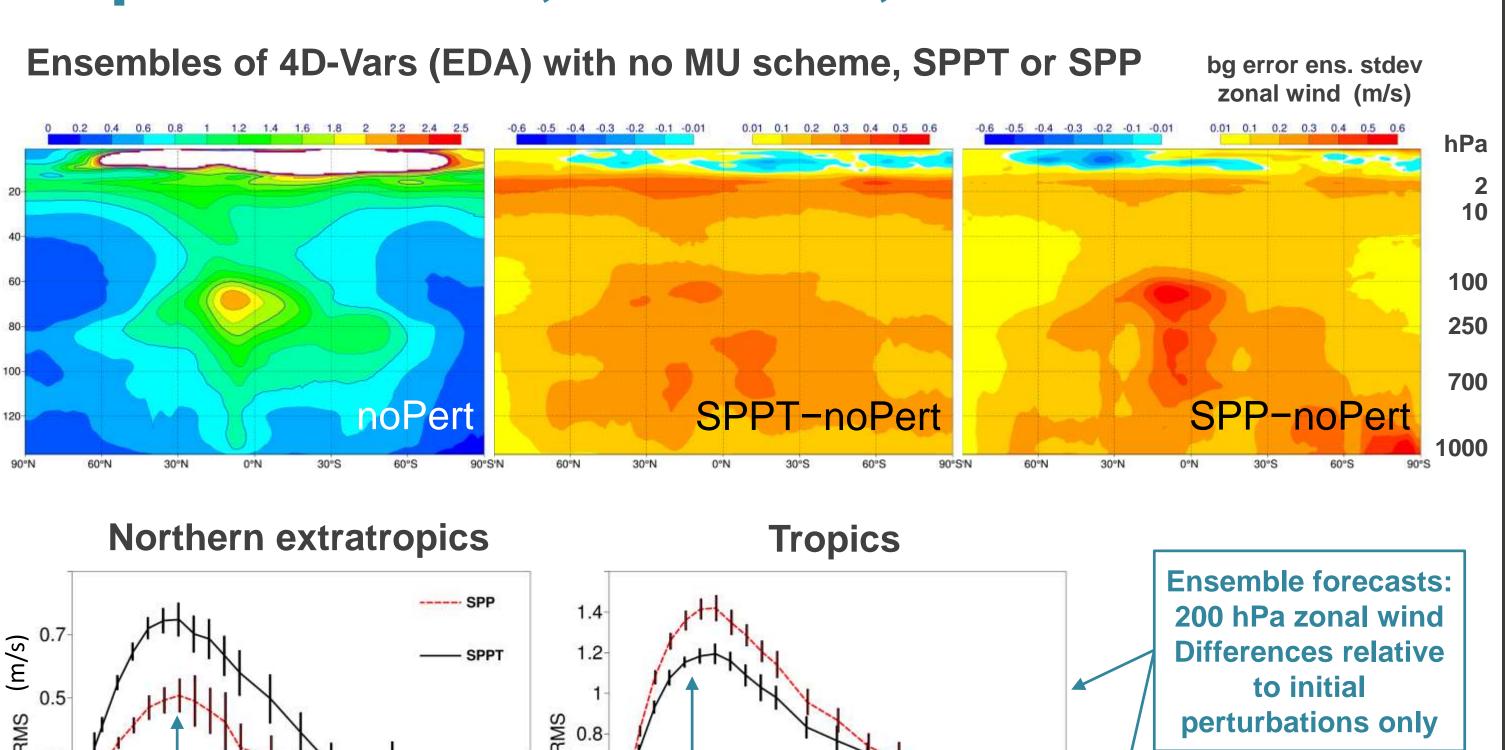
ensemble mean T tendency (0 3h) at 500 hPa in K/3hC convective precip. (mm/3h) radiation net physics

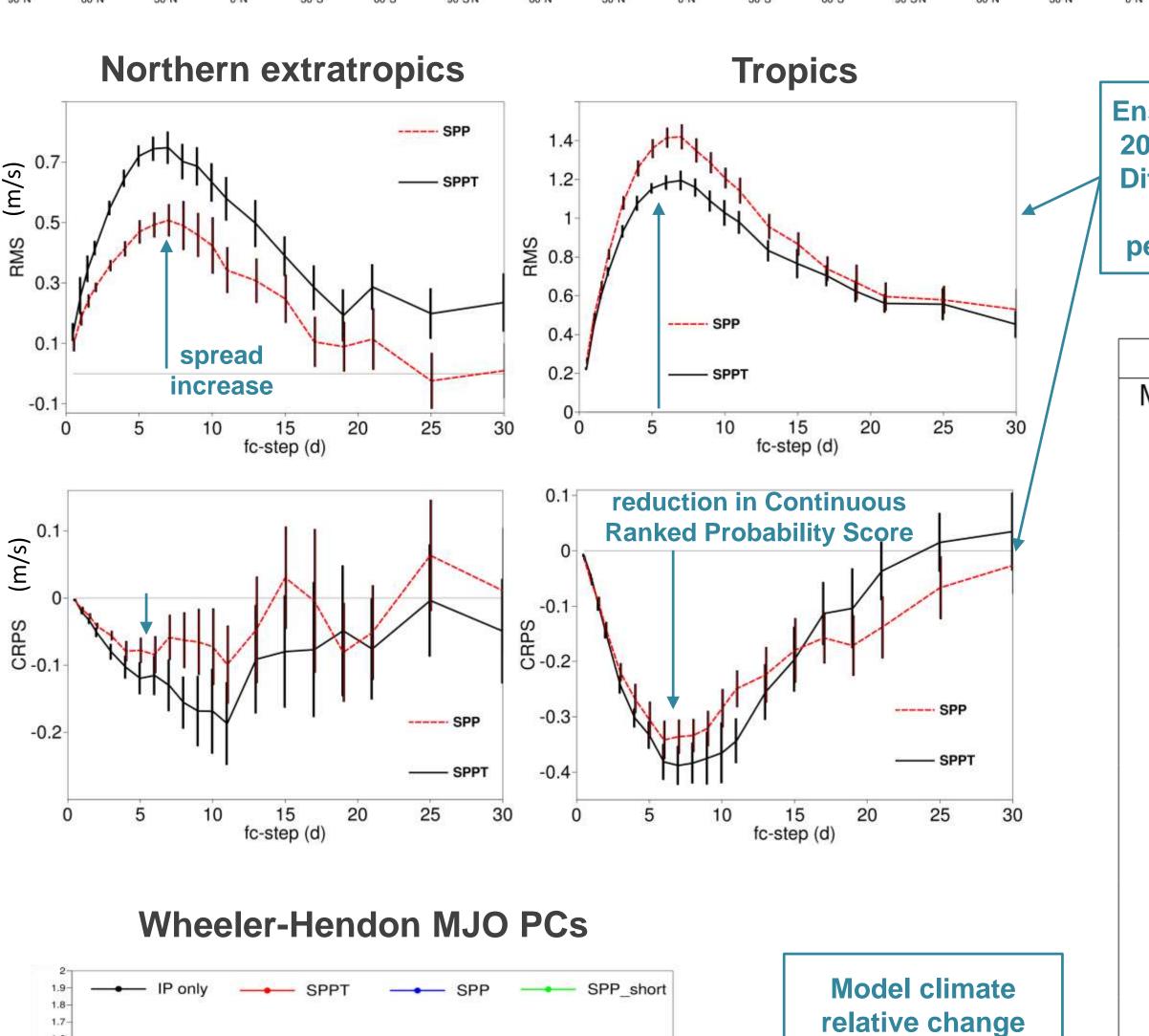
ensemble stdev T tendency (0 3h) at 500 hPa in K/3h

SPPT



Impact on EDA, ens. fcsts, model climate



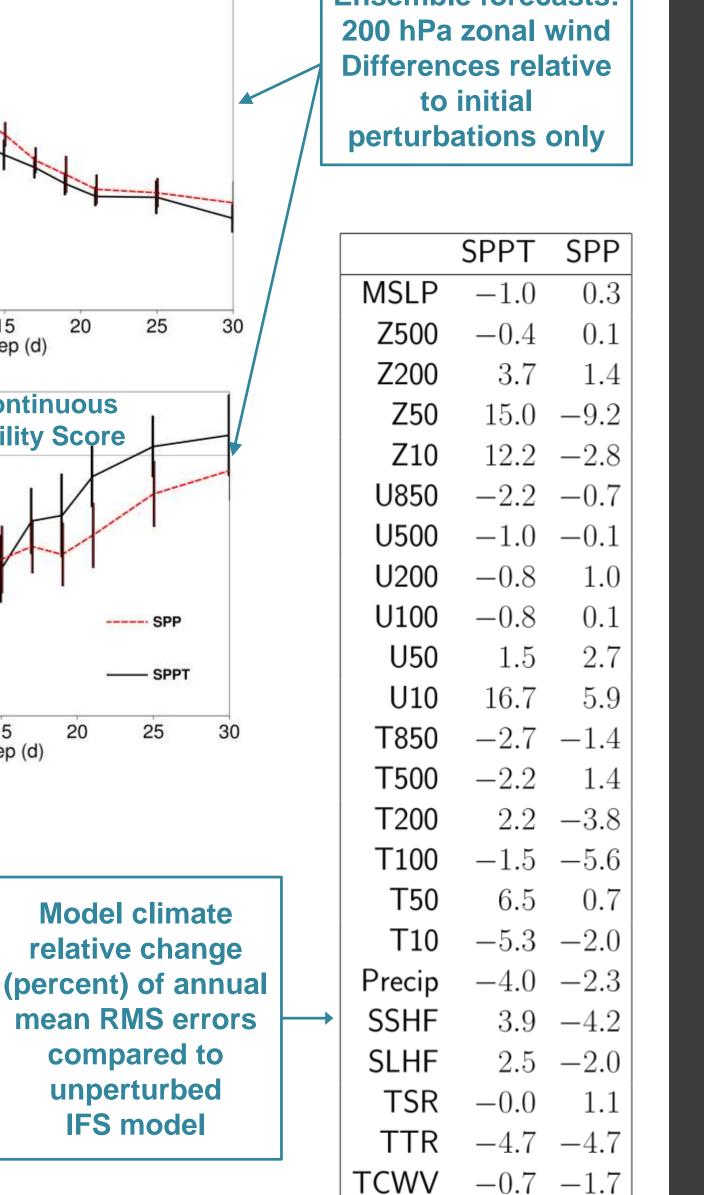


ensemble

stdev

RMS error

Forecast Range (Days)



0.2

-3.1 -1.6

T2m

SST

0.5

mean RMS errors

compared to

unperturbed

IFS model

Discussion

Initial uncertainties

- optimality
- IC uncertainty depends on MU
- MJO: coupled DA↔MU

Seamlessness

- consistent representation of MU
- no re-centring of ensemble ICs
- reduced need for singular vectors

Estimating MU (parameters)

- weak-constraint 4D-Var
- coarse-graining of high-res simulations
- observations and EDA verification

Computational efficiency

- reduced precision efforts
- resolution versus ensemble size
- efficiency of random fields

Unrepresented sources of uncertainty

Atmospheric processes

- phase transitions
- background aerosol
- vertical mixing: unstable BL, above BL

Dynamical core

- PDE → SPDE
- solution error in semi-Lagrangian

Land surface

- skin layer conductivity
- soil moisture: hydr. params.
- vegetation→albedo/ evatrans.

Ocean/ sea ice

- subgrid-scale mixing
- sea ice rheology

References

Leutbecher, M, Lock, S-J, Ollinaho, P, Lang, STK and CoAuthors, 2016: Stochastic representations of model uncertainties at ECMWF: State of the art and future vision. ECMWF Tech. Memo. 785 (Q.J.R. Meteorol. Soc. Accepted Author Manuscript. doi:10.1002/qj.3094)

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