

Derive lake characteristics and initial fields for FLAKE in NWP and climate modeling for US CONUS from NARR

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Noah land

• Flexible soil layers: default is four soil layers (10, 30, 60, 100 cm thick), be can be specified (2 to N)

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- To represent the land-surface interactions with the atmosphere, as part of the NAM in this coupled setting, the Noah land-surface model provides surface forcing:
 - surface sensible heat flux
 - surface latent heat flux (evapotranspiration)
 - upward longwave radiation (Tskin, emiss.)
 - reflected shortwave radiation (albedo)
- Noah land model: physics & parameters, land data sets, and initial land states.
- **Goal: improve NAM forecast model performance via land model improvement**



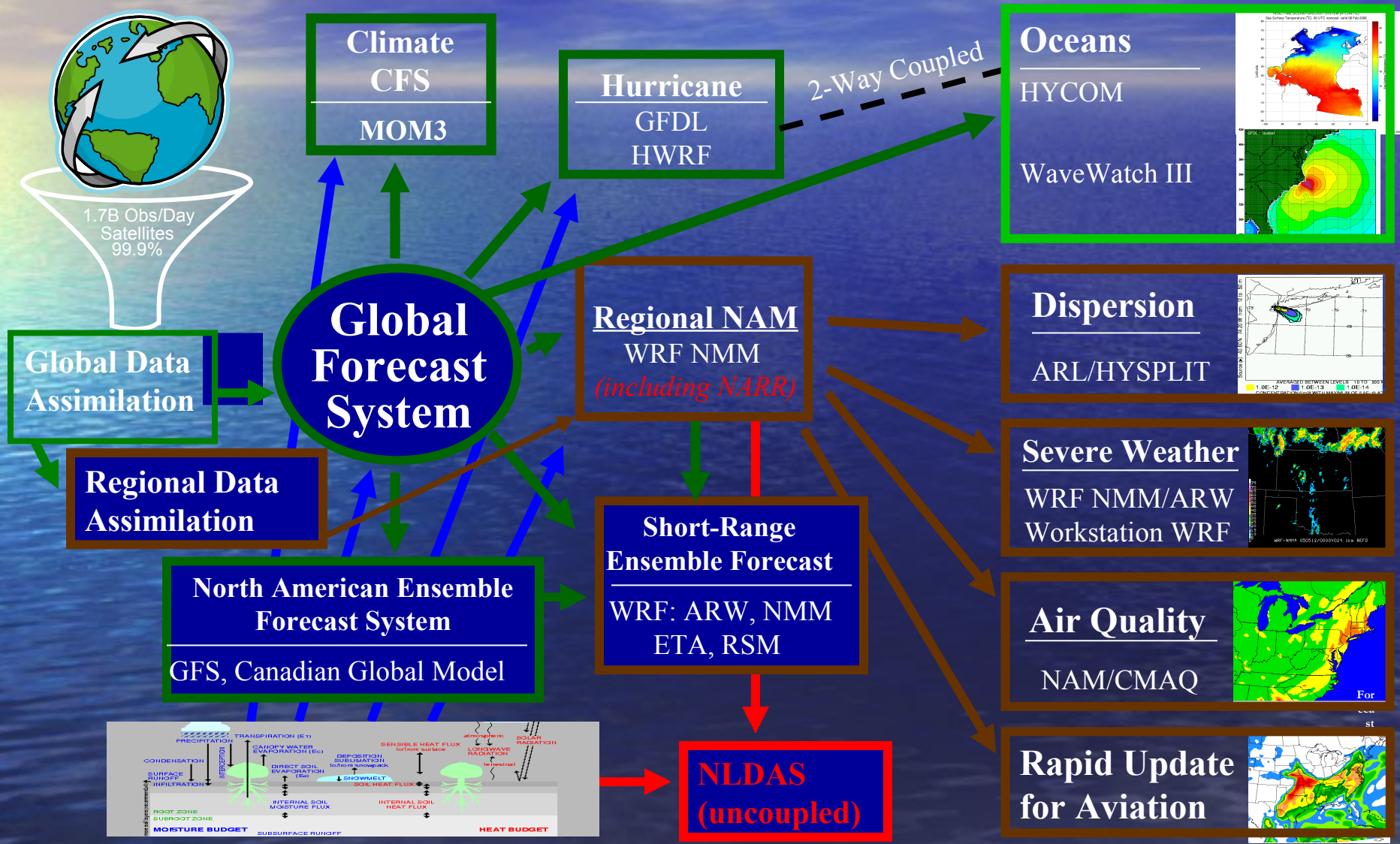
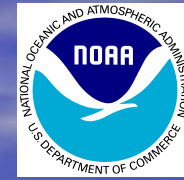
SKIN TEMPERATURE	SOIL TEMPERATURE	SNOW DEPTH	VEGETATION TYPE	ROUGHNESS
CANOPY WATER	SOIL WATER	SNOW WATER	GREEN VEGETATION FFACTION	ALBEDO
	SOIL ICE		SOIL TEXTURE	SLOPE FACTOR

<ftp://ftp.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/mmb/gcp/das/noahlsm>

• Satellite-based annual cycle of vegetation greenness globally: 5-year monthly climatology (NESDIS AVHRR NDVI-based)

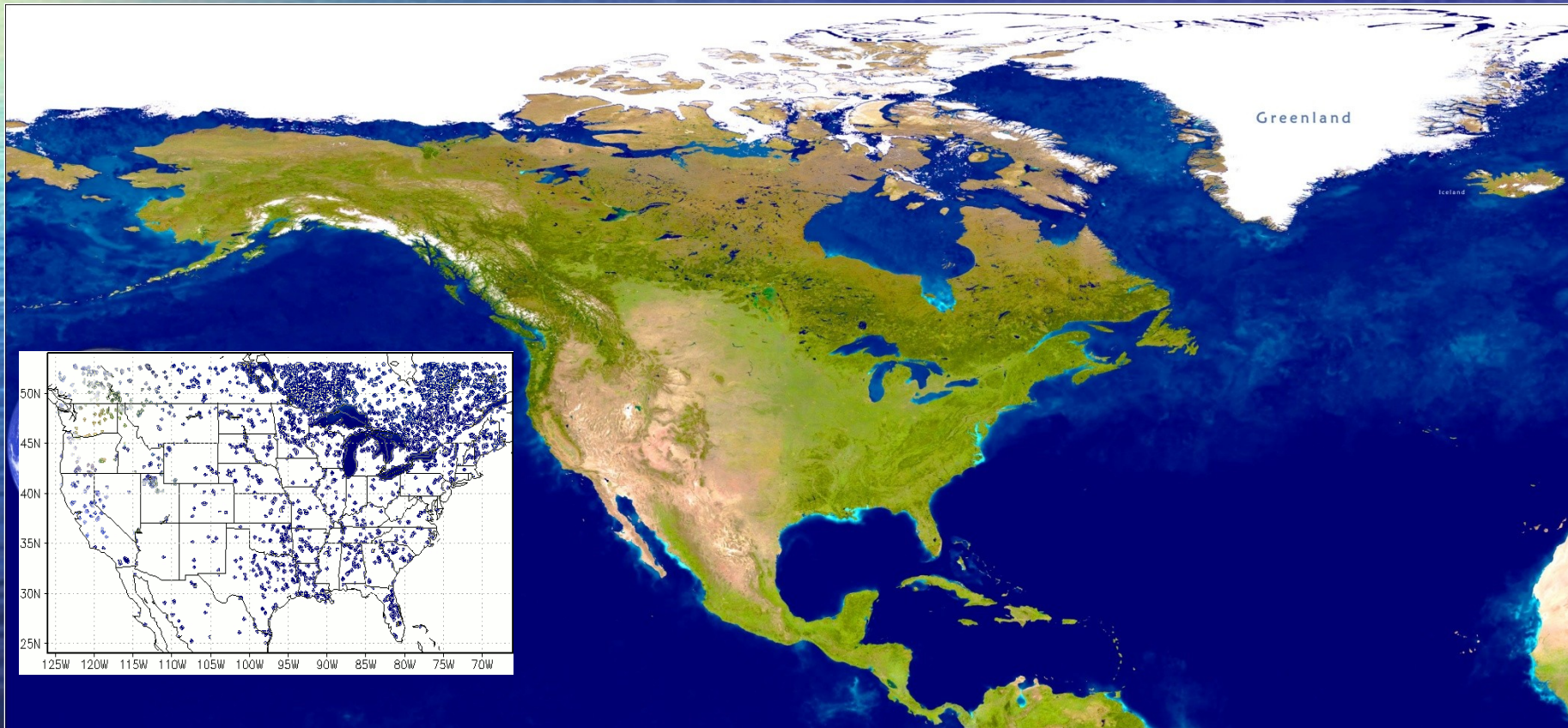


NOAA's NWS Model Production Suite



Lake modeling in NAM

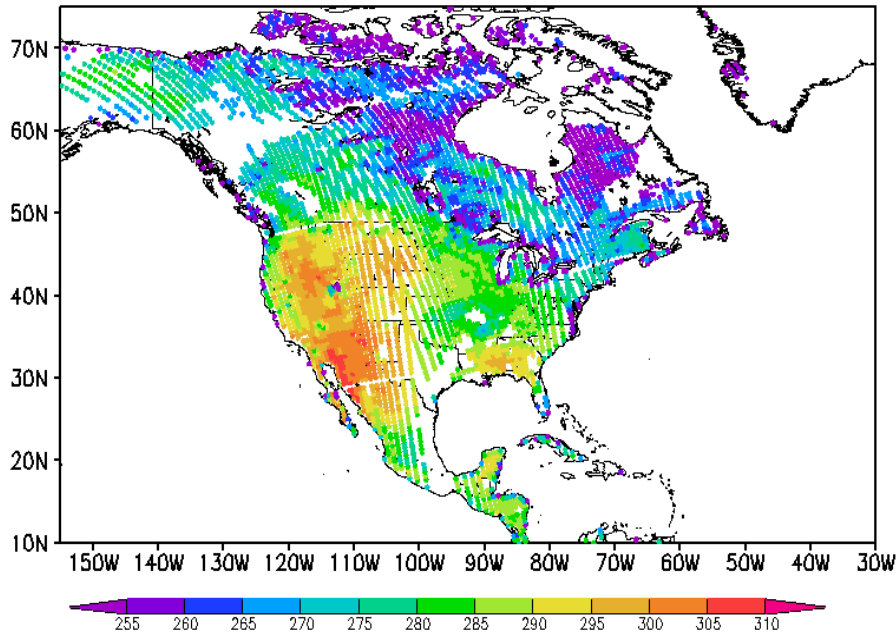
- ***Thousands*** of lakes in N. America on the scale of 4km (NAM target), not resolved by SST analysis.
- Influence of previously unresolved lakes may be felt on this scale and can no longer just be “filled in”.



Lake-Problems in NWP

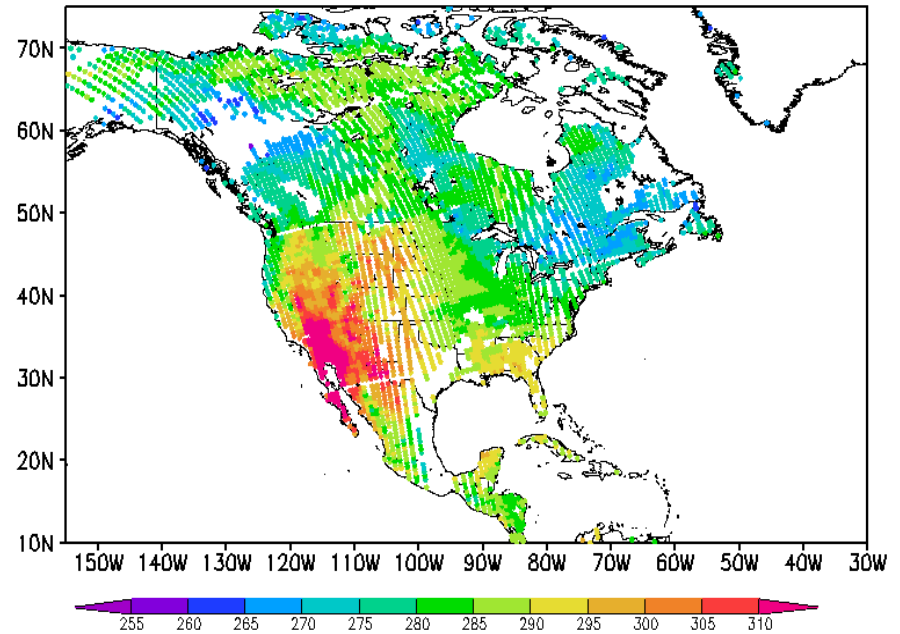
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NOAA-18 AMSU-A, Ch 1
Tb simulated

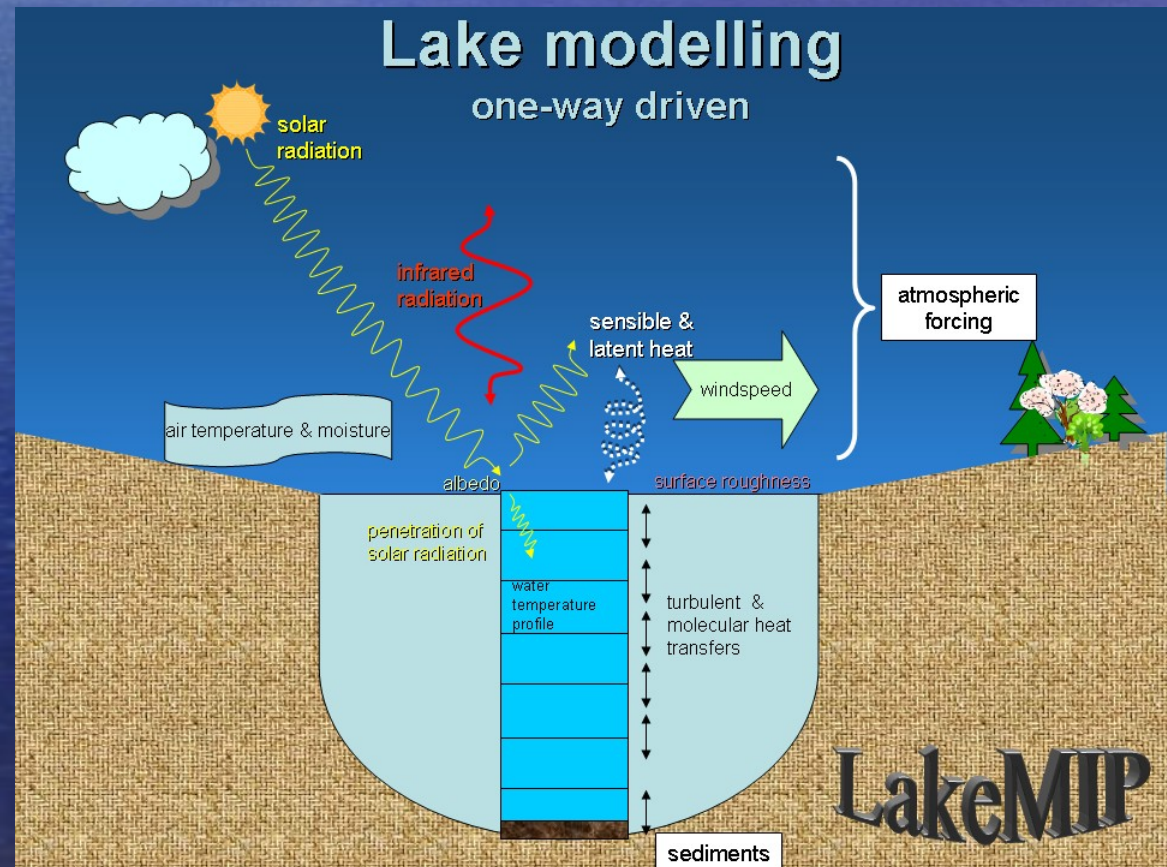
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Lake modeling in NAM

- Freshwater lake "**FLake**" model (*Dmitrii Mironov, DWD*).
- In use in regional COSMO, HIRLAM (European models), UKMO, ECMWF (global).

- two-layer
- temperature & energy budget
- mixed-layer & thermocline
- snow-ice module
- atmospheric forcing inputs
- specified depth & turbidity



Short Term Objectives

- Run Flake off line with climatology
 - Get lake surface temperature
 - Derive lake characteristic parameters
- Coupling Flake with NAM

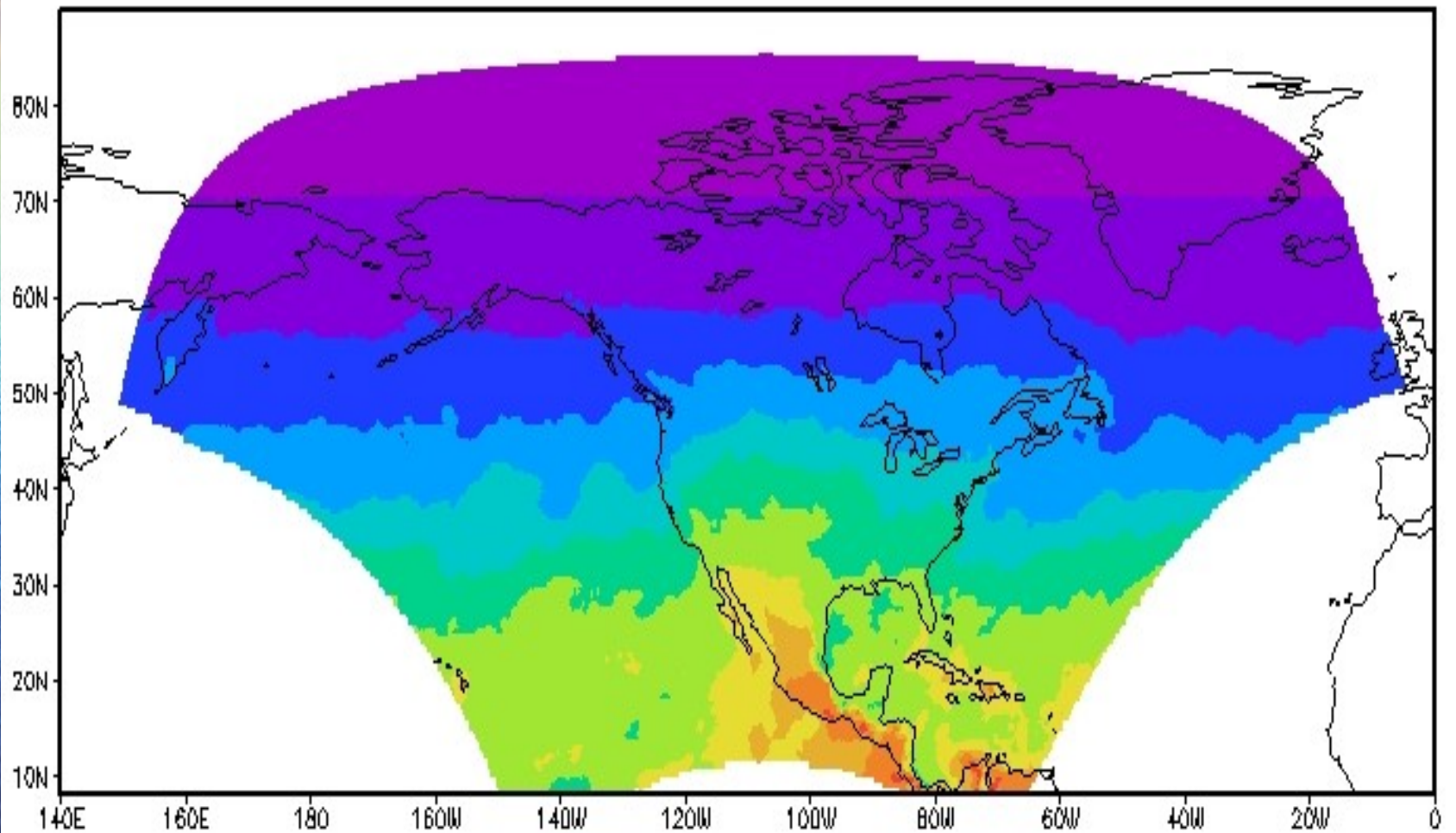
Lake Characteristic Parameters

- Lake depth (Ekaterina Kourzeneva)
- Shape factor (thermocline)
- Thickness of the mixed-layer
- Mixed-layer temperature
- Mean temperature of the water column
- Temperature at the water-bottom sediment interface
- Temperature at the bottom of the upper layer of the sediments
- Water turbidity or optical parameter
- Albedo of Water
- Depth of the thermally active layer of the bottom sediments
- Temperature at the outer edge of the thermally active layer of the bottom sediments
- Etc.....

NCEP North American Regional Reanalysis: NARR

- Very High Resolution Reanalysis of the North American region including assimilated precipitation
- The native model grid is converted to a Northern Lambert Conformal Conic grid. Corners of this grid are 12.2N;133.5W, 54.5N; 152.9W, 57.3N; 49.4W , 14.3N;65.1W (essentially, North America). The grid resolution is 349x277 which is approximately 0.3 degrees (32km) resolution at the lowest latitude.
- 8-times, Daily and Monthly means for 1979/01/01 to 2009/07/31 .
- Long Term Daily, Monthly means for years 1979 - 2000.

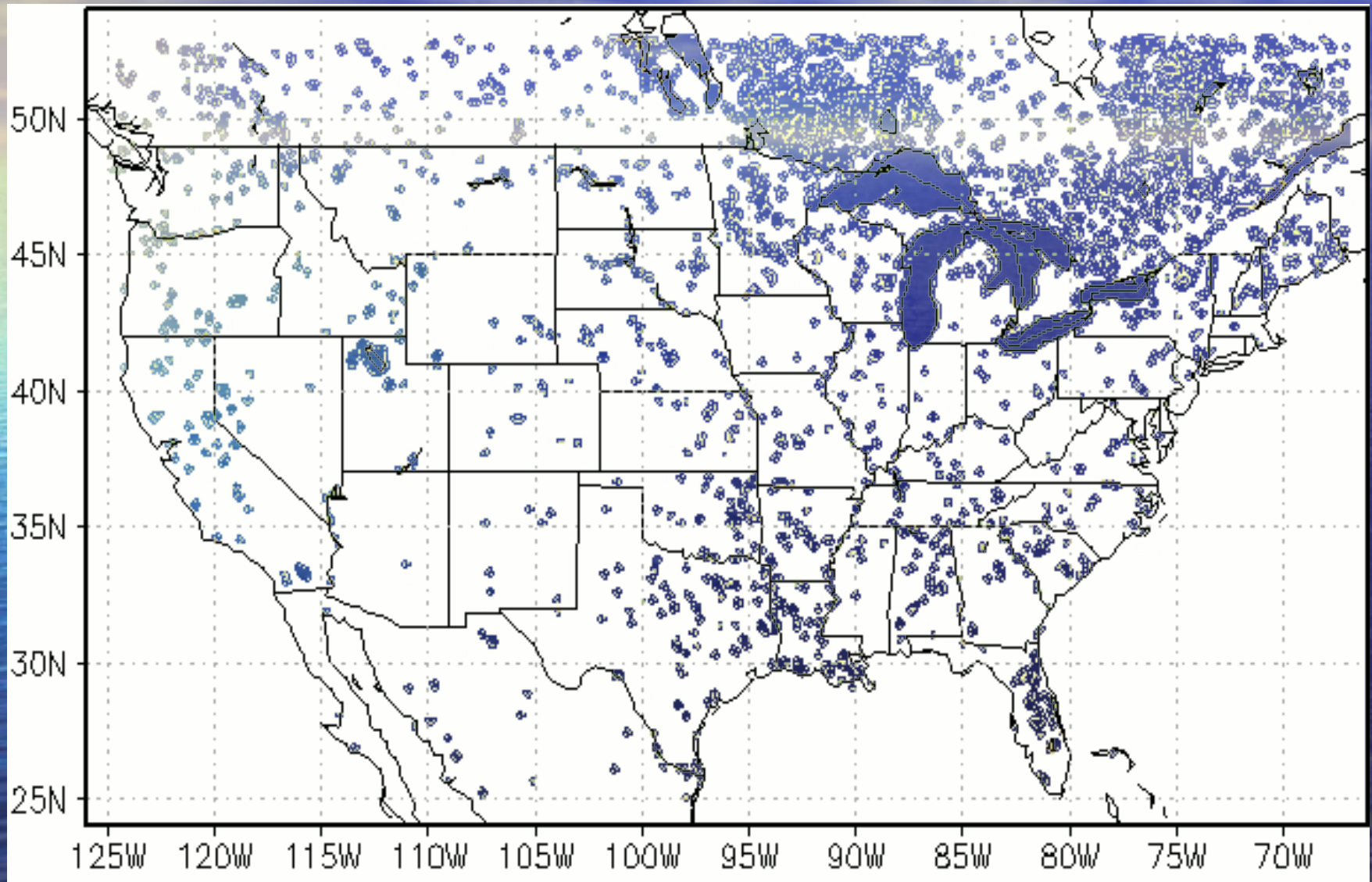
NARR DOMAIN



Other Data Sets

- 1 km topography (-9999 for Ocean)
- 1 km land use (14 types, 0 for water)
(<http://glcf.umiacs.umd.edu/data/landcover/>)
- 1 km lake depth (Ekterina Kourzeneva)
- 1/12th degree SST and sea ice land mask
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Experimental Domain & Lake Mask



- Two input sets (4km & 10 km) were prepared (R_s , R_l , P_a , U , T_a , Q , SMR , SD , T_{sfc}) from NARR
- A 2d driver was created (For each lake points, Flake is called by the driver)
- Some parameters were chosen

Summary

- Work in progress
- No results to show, but many questions, and appreciations.

Thanks for your attention!