

The background of the slide is a photograph of a snowy landscape at night. In the foreground, a snow-covered road or path leads into the distance. The middle ground shows a line of evergreen trees, some of which are illuminated by warm lights, possibly from a building or streetlights. The sky is dark, and a vibrant aurora borealis (Northern Lights) is visible, displaying shades of green and purple. The overall scene is serene and wintry.

Very High Resolution Arctic System Reanalysis for 2000-2011

David H. Bromwich, Lesheng Bai, Keith Hines, and Sheng-Hung Wang
Polar Meteorology Group, Byrd Polar Research Center
The Ohio State University

Bill Kuo, Zhiquan Liu, Huiqun Lin and Michael Barlage
National Center for Atmospheric Research

Mark C. Serreze
University of Colorado

John E. Walsh
University of Illinois

Supported by NSF

Outline

- **The Arctic System Reanalysis (ASR)**
- **ASR Components**
- **Atmospheric Data Assimilation**
- **Polar WRF**
- **Data for ASR**
- **ASR-Interim**
- **ASR-Interim Results**
- **Summary**

Arctic System Reanalysis Motivation

- 1. Rapid change is happening in the Arctic climate system. A comprehensive picture of the interactions is needed.**
- 2. The ASR is using the best available depiction of Arctic processes with improved temporal resolution and much higher spatial resolution than the global reanalyses.**
- 3. A system-oriented approach provides community focus with the atmosphere, land surface and sea ice communities.**
- 4. The ASR provides a convenient synthesis of Arctic field programs (SHEBA, LAII/ATLAS, ARM, ...).**

ASR Outline

A physically-consistent integration of Arctic and other Northern Hemisphere data

High resolution in space (10 km) and time (3 hours)

Begin with years 2000-2010 (Earth Observing System)

Participants:

Ohio State University - Byrd Polar Research Center (BPRC)

National Center Atmospheric Research (NCAR)

University of Colorado-Boulder

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Ohio Supercomputer Center (OSC)

ASR Components

The polar-optimized version of the Weather Research and Forecasting model (Polar WRF) which includes an improved Noah land surface model and specifications for the following sea ice attributes: extent, concentration, thickness, albedo and snow cover (Bromwich et al. 2009, Hines et al. 2011, Hines and Bromwich 2008). (<http://polarmet.osu.edu/PolarMet/pwrf.html>)

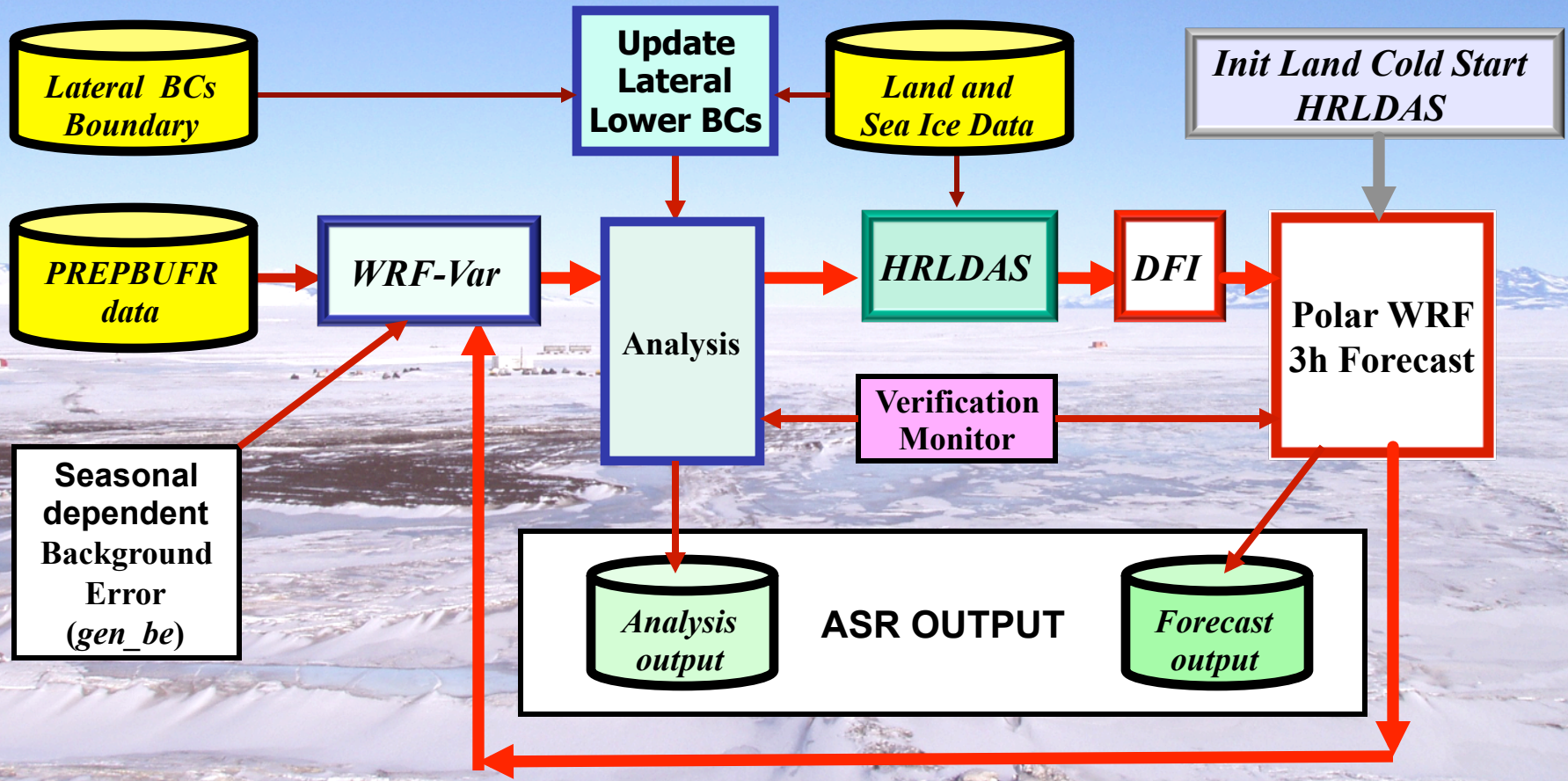
WRF variational data assimilation (WRF-Var), WRF-Var assimilates NCEP-PREPBUFR observation data (in-situ surface and upper air data, remotely sensed retrievals and satellite radiance data). (<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfda/index.html>)

High Resolution Land Data Assimilation System (HRLDAS) (Chen et al. 2001), HRLDAS is a vital component of ASR that assimilates snow cover and depth, observed vegetation fraction and albedo. The current HRLDAS uses NASA, NESDIS, and NOAA satellite observations to describe these surface properties.

ASR Data Assimilation

WRF-3DVar *HRLDAS* *POLAR-WRF*

ASR performed in a 3-h interval



Polar WRF

(Version 3.3.1)

Implementation of a fractional sea ice description in the Noah LSM + variable ice thickness and snow cover
Improved treatment of heat transfer for ice sheets and revised surface energy balance calculation in the Noah LSM

Model evaluations through Polar WRF simulations over Greenland, the Arctic Ocean (SHEBA site), Alaska, and Antarctica have been performed.

Polar WRF is used by ASR.



Numerical and Physics options for Polar WRF

Non hydrostatic dynamics;
5th order horizontal advection (upwind-based);
3rd order vertical advection;
Positive-definite advection for moisture;
6th-order horizontal hyper diffusion;
Grid nudging to ERA-Interim (top 20 levels);
Upper damping;
Morrison double-moment scheme;
New Grell sub-grid scale cumulus scheme;
RRTMG atmospheric radiation scheme;
RRTMG shortwave scheme;
MYNN planetary boundary layer scheme;
MYNN surface layer;
Noah land surface model;
Gravity wave drag;
Sea ice.

Data for ASR

ERA-Interim reanalysis model level data

The T255 (0.7 degrees) horizontal resolution ERA-Interim reanalysis surface and upper air model level data are used to provide the background initial, lateral boundary conditions and statistical background error for the ASR Interim.

Atmospheric observation data (3-hour time window)

PREPBUFR (including synop, metar, ship, buoy, qscat, sound, airep, profiler, pilot, satob, ssmi_retrieval_sea_surface_wind_speed, ssmi_retrieval_pw, gpsspw)

Radiances different sensors (amsua, amsub, mhs, hirs3, hirs4) in separate BUFR files

GPS (GPSRO, GPSIPW)

Obtained from Jack Woollen of NCEP

Sea ice data

Concentration, thickness, albedo and snow cover.

Land data

Snow cover, depth and age, vegetation fraction and albedo from NASA, NESDIS, and NOAA satellite observations for High Resolution Land Data Assimilation System (HRLDAS).

ASR-Interim 11 Year Data Assimilation

Period: 2000~ 2010

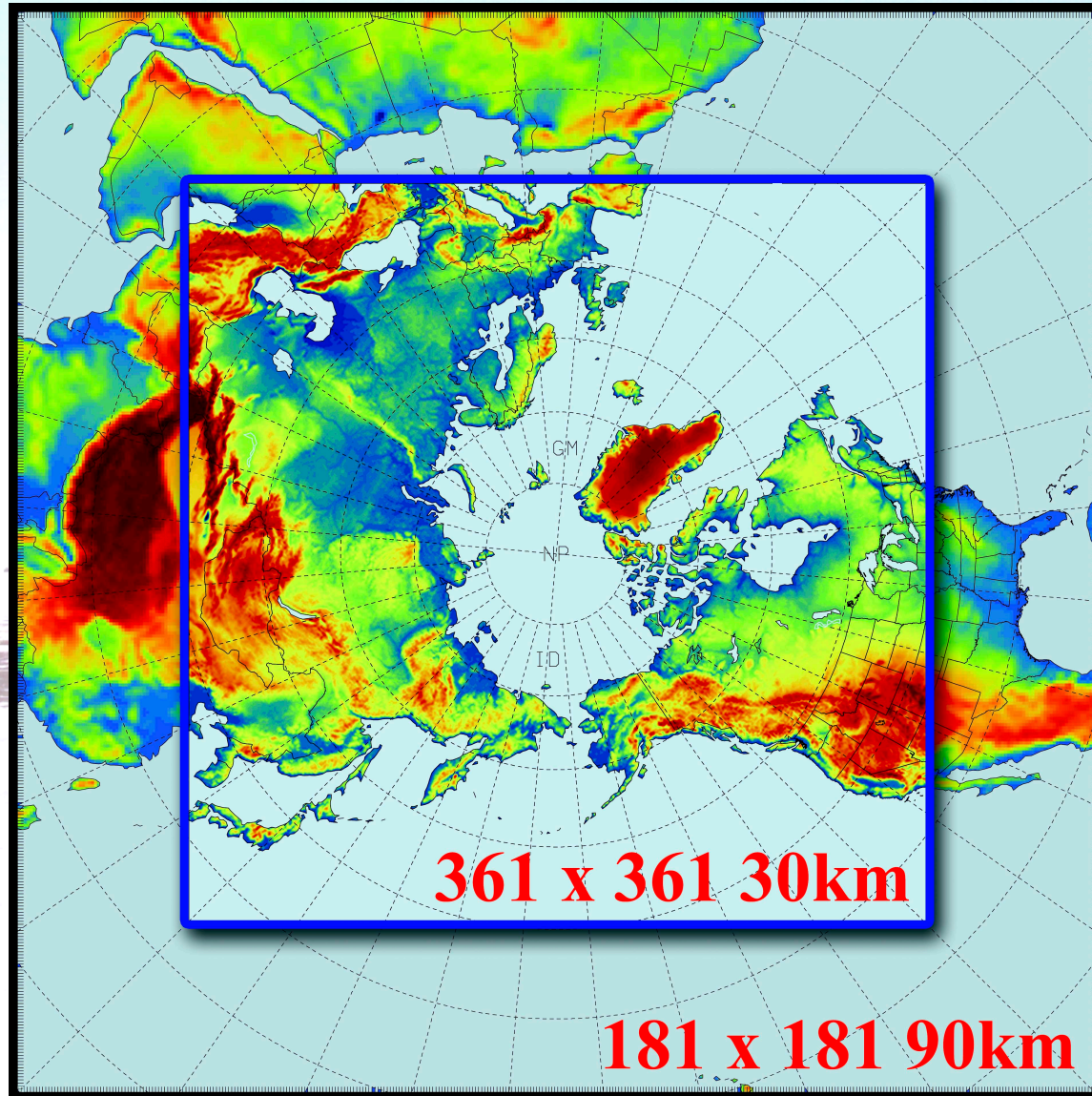
Reduced Resolution: 30km-90km/71L, 10mb top

ERA-Interim reanalysis model level data as BC and LB

Full 3-hourly cycling run on OSC supercomputers

Polar WRF (V3.3.1), WRF-Var (V3.3.1) and HRLDAS are used for the data assimilations.

Domain for ASR-Interim



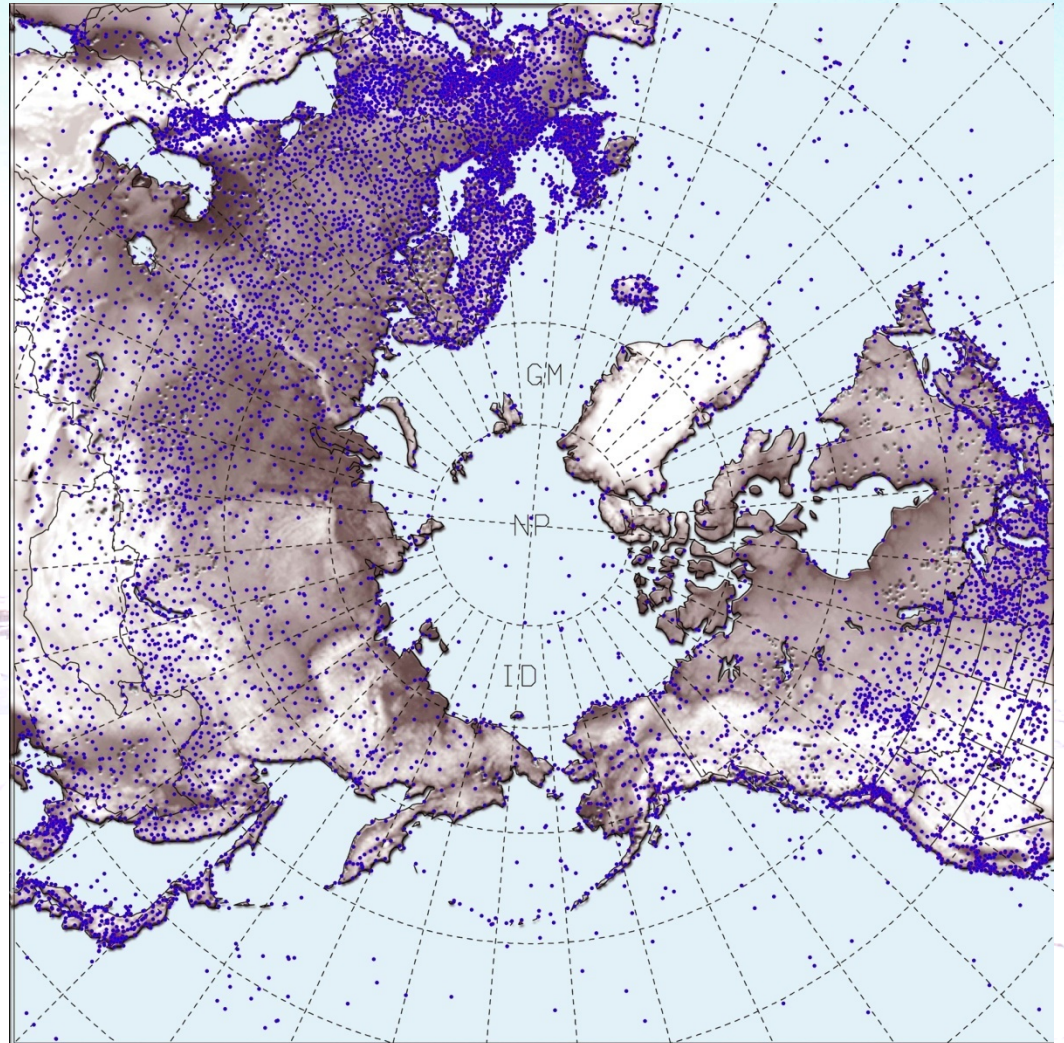
Near Surface Variable Statistics

The data used for the surface statistics:

ERA-Interim

Surface stations

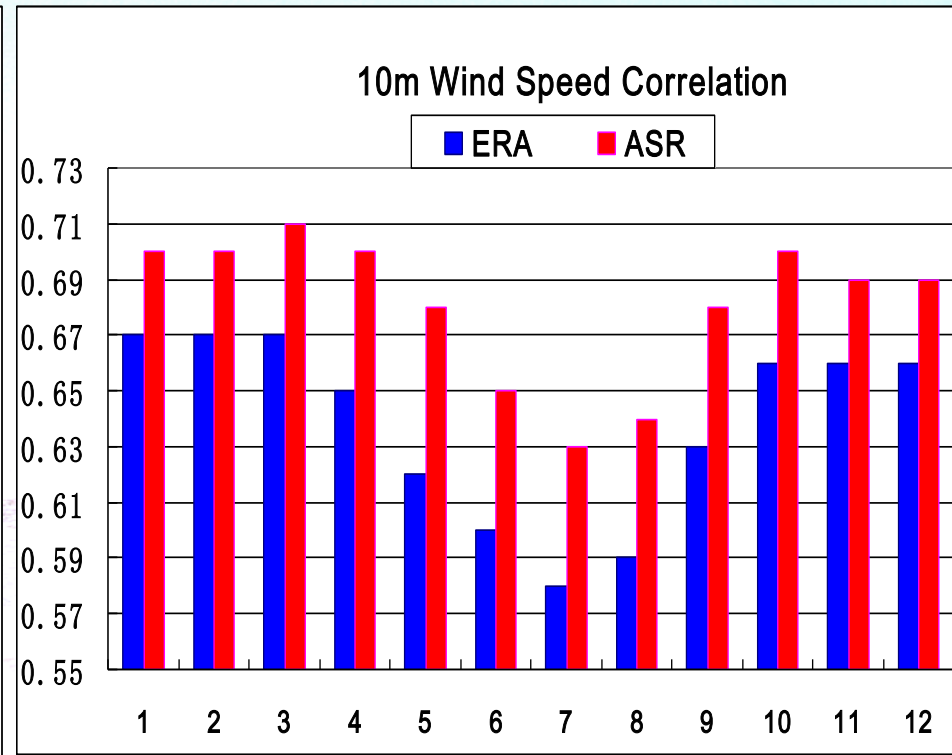
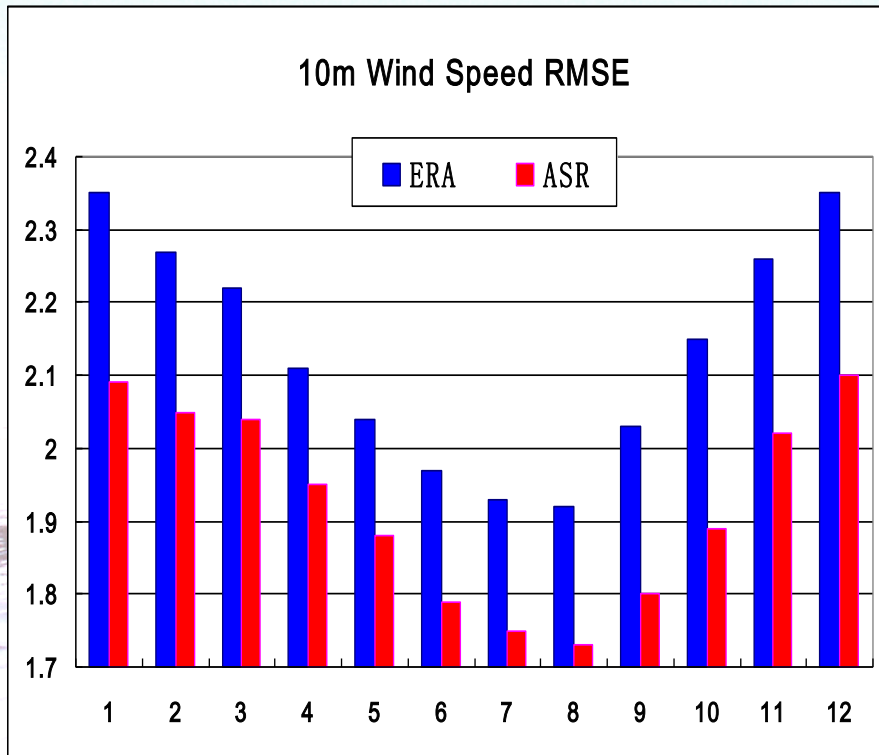
(More than 5000 obtained from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and Greenland Climate Network (GC-NET))



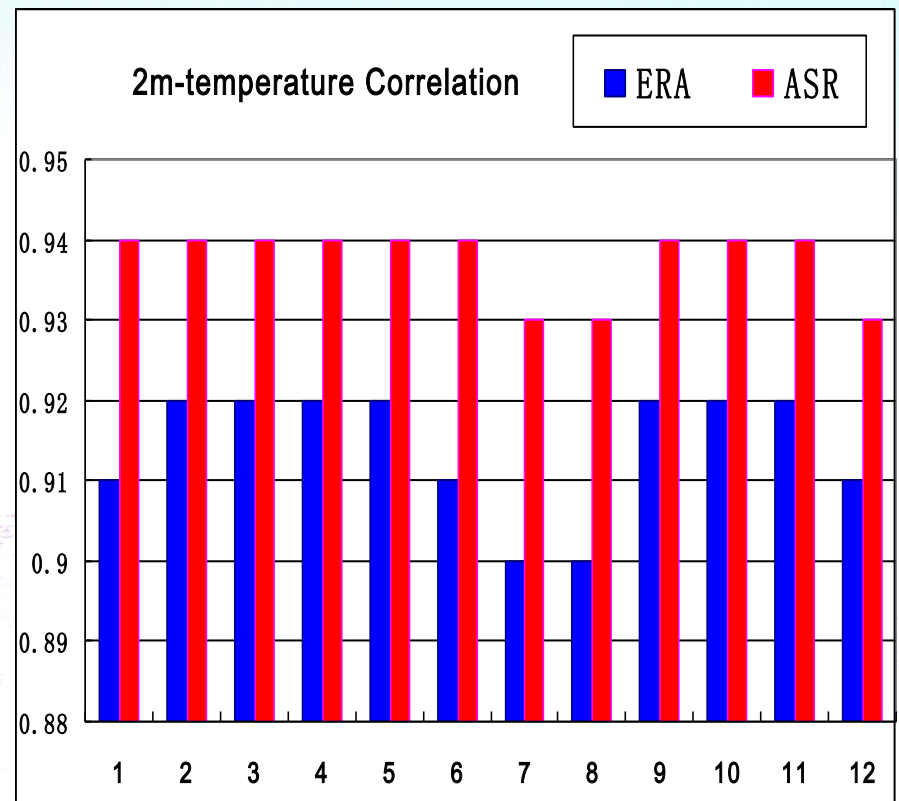
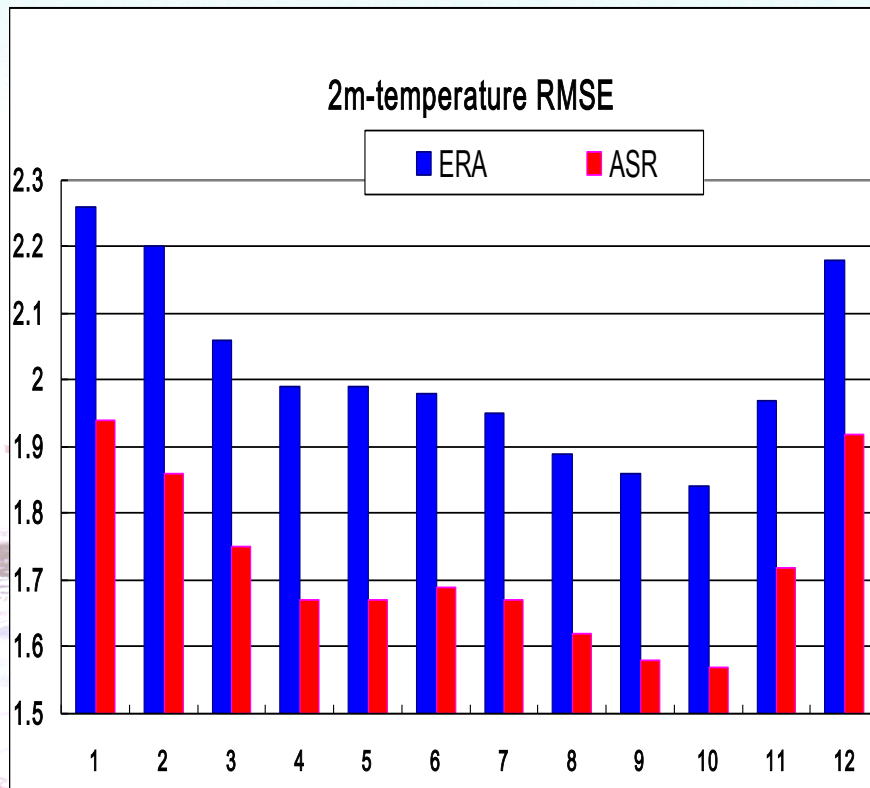
Average statistics from comparing **ASR-Interim** and **ERA-Interim** with observations for **2000-2010**

Name	10m Wind Speed			2m-Temperature			2m-Dew point			Surface pressure		
	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr
ASR	0.02	1.93	0.68	-0.10	1.72	0.94	-0.12	2.07	0.90	0.01	0.90	0.99
ERA	0.42	2.13	0.64	0.32	2.01	0.92	0.27	2.12	0.89	0.00	0.99	0.99

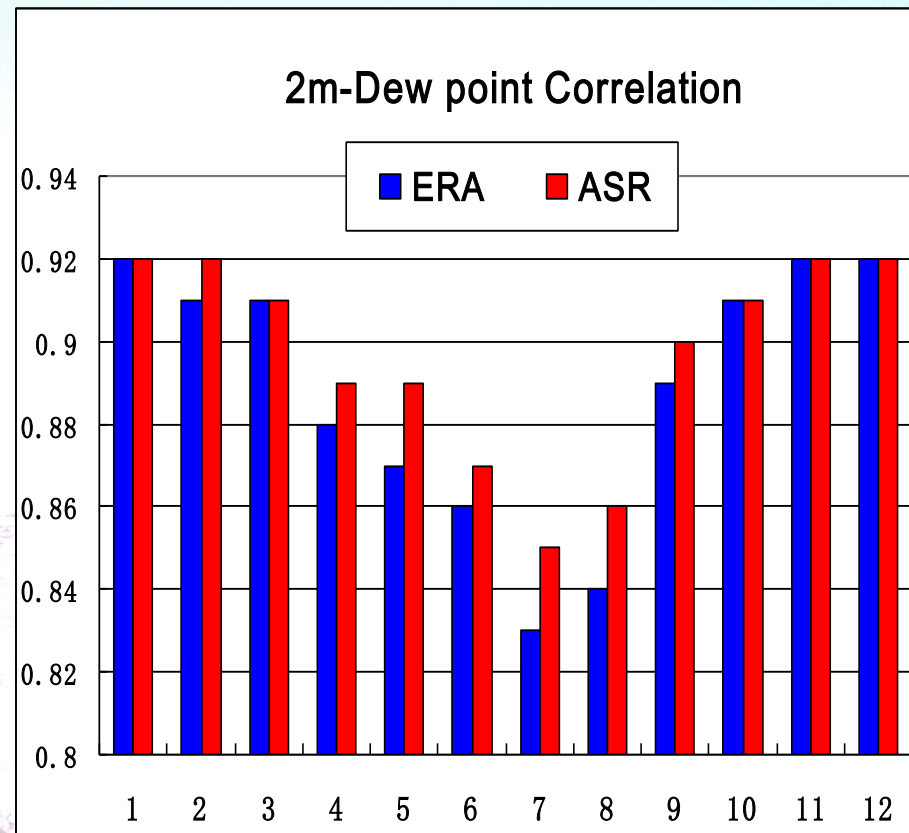
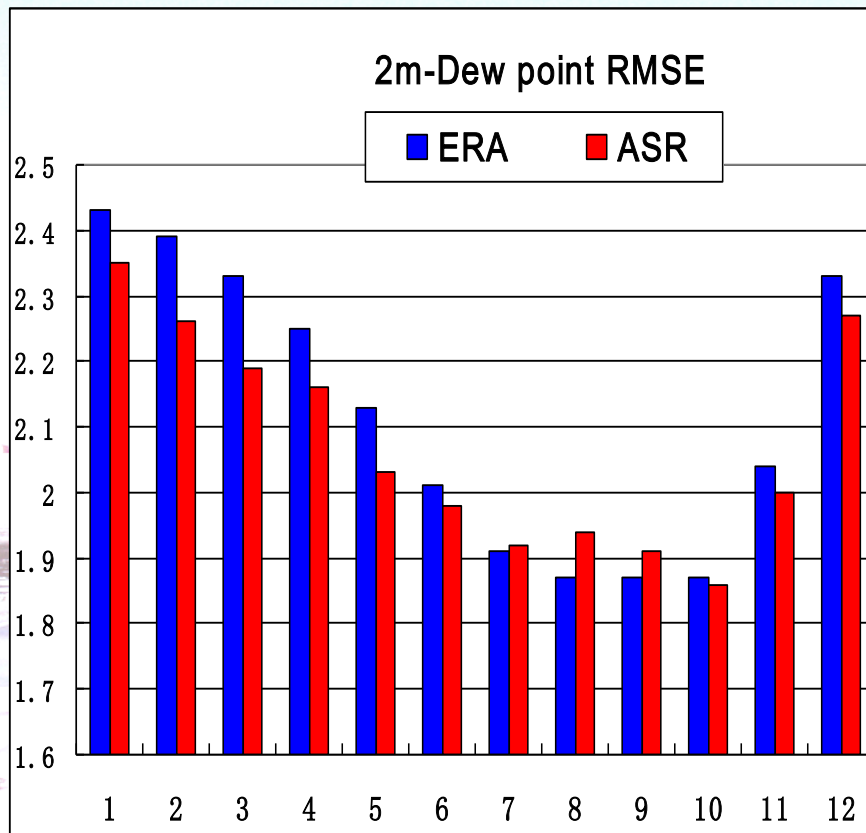
Average statistics from comparing ERA-Interim (ERA) and ASR-Interim (ASR) with observations for 2000-2010



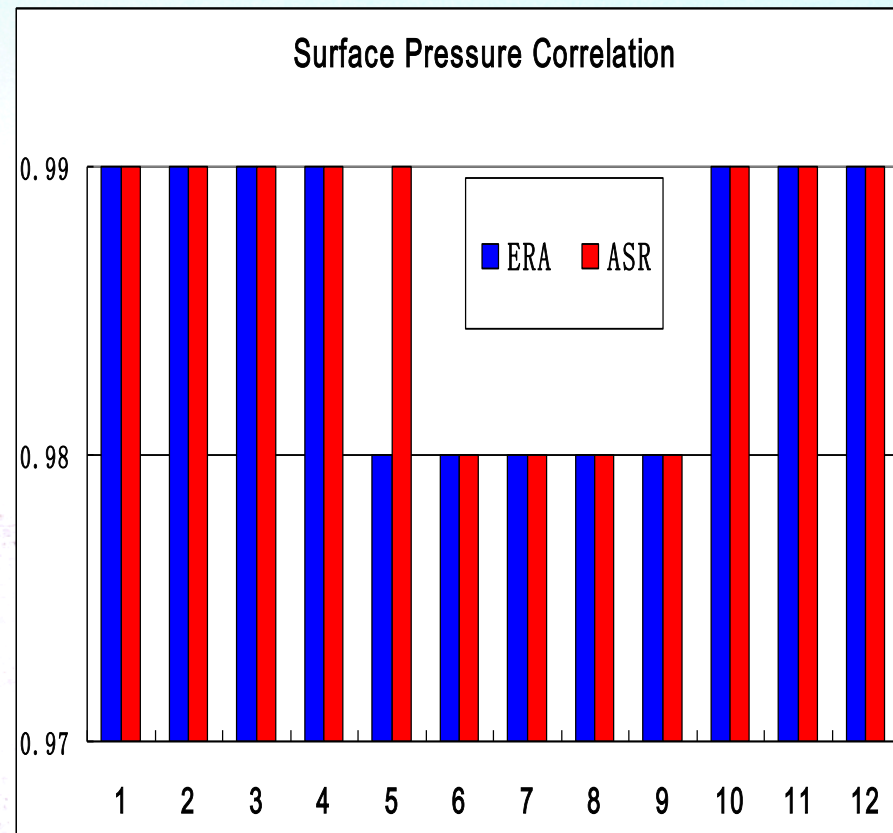
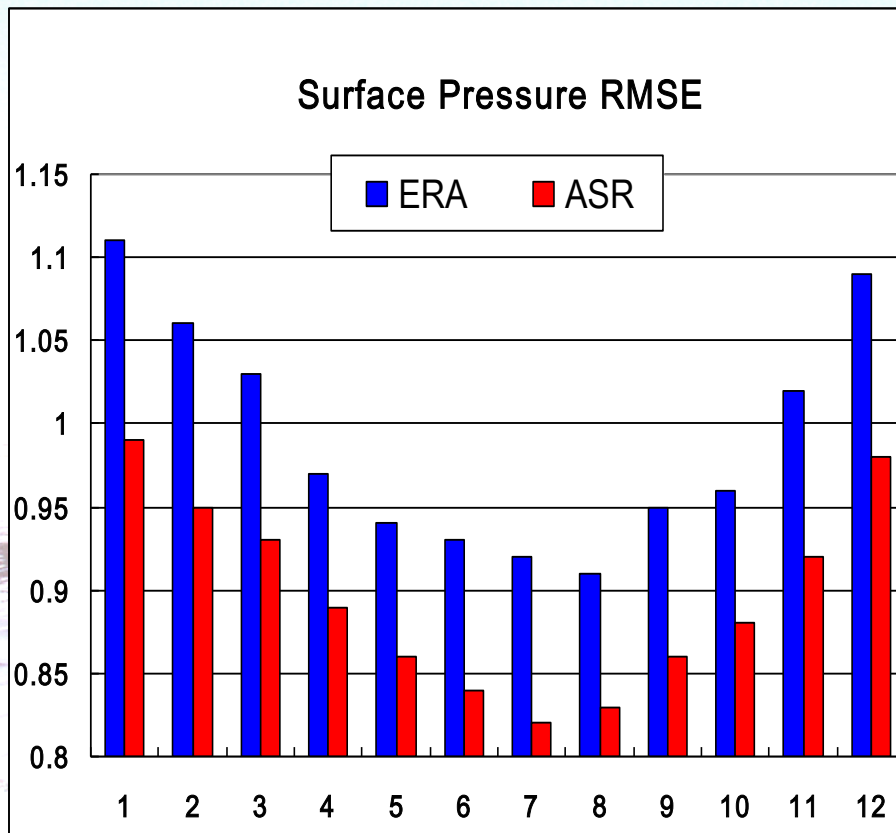
Average statistics from comparing ERA-Interim (ERA) and ASR-Interim (ASR) with observations for 2000-2010



Average statistics from comparing ERA-Interim (ERA) and ASR-Interim (ASR) with observations for 2000-2010

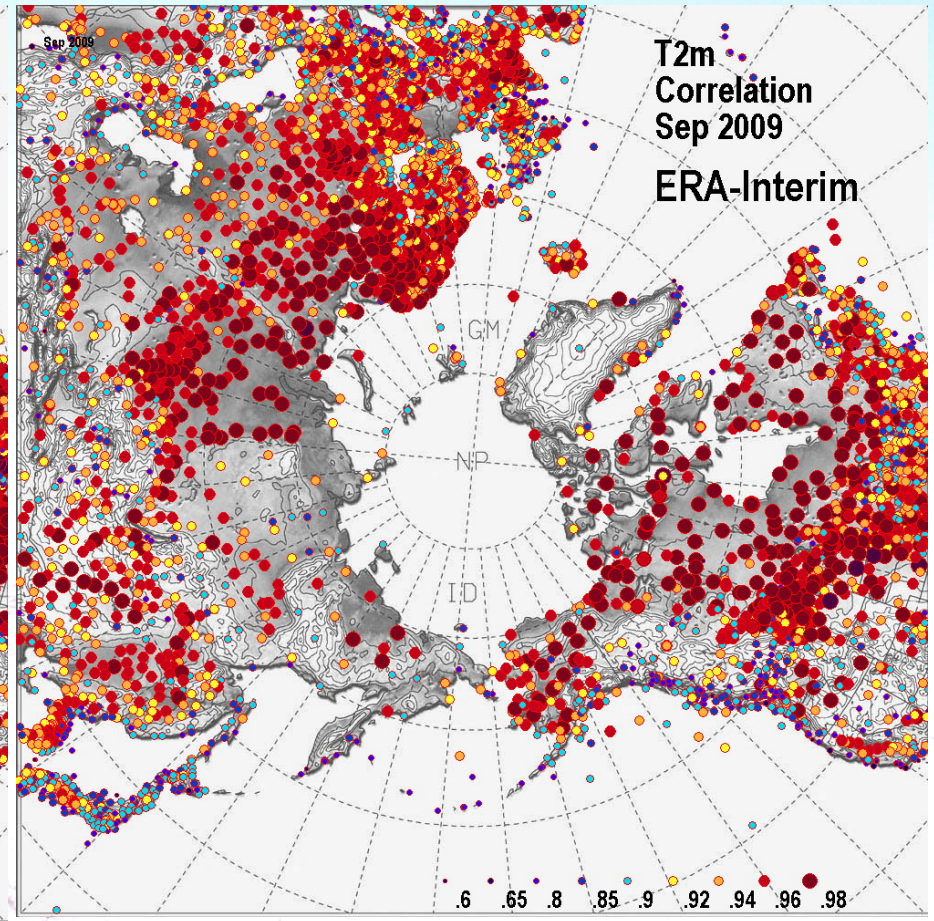
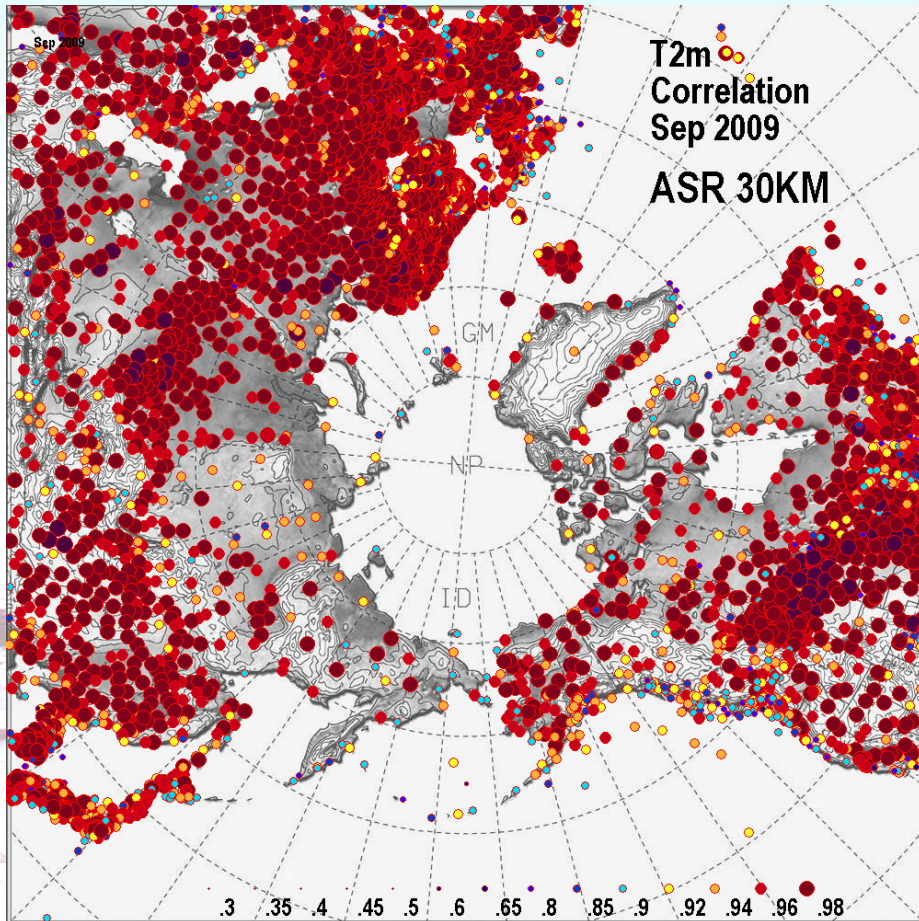


Average statistics from comparing ERA-Interim (ERA) and ASR-Interim (ASR) with observations for 2000-2010



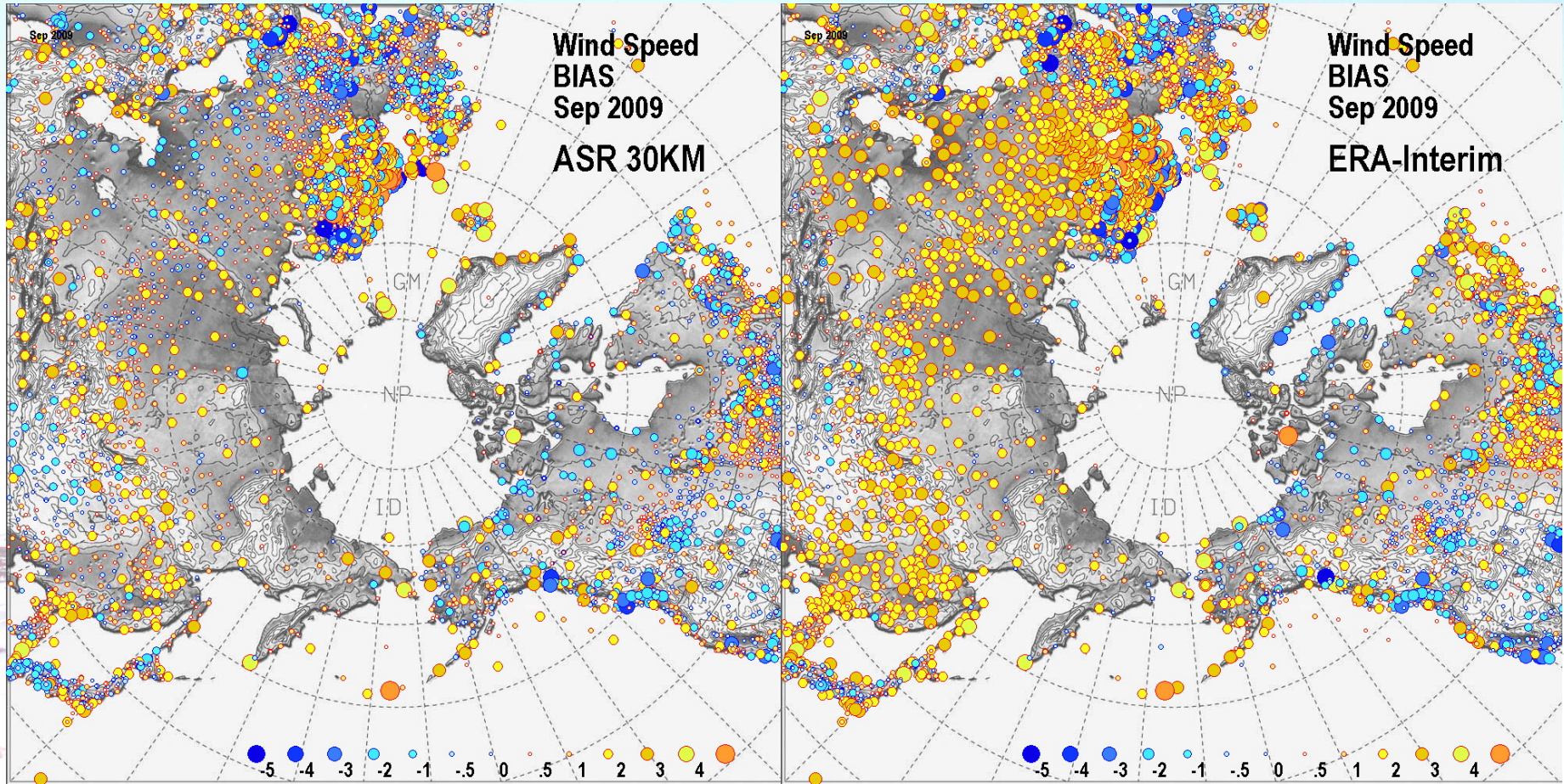
ASR Data Assimilation Result

between ASR-Interim (ERA-Interim) assimilation and observations

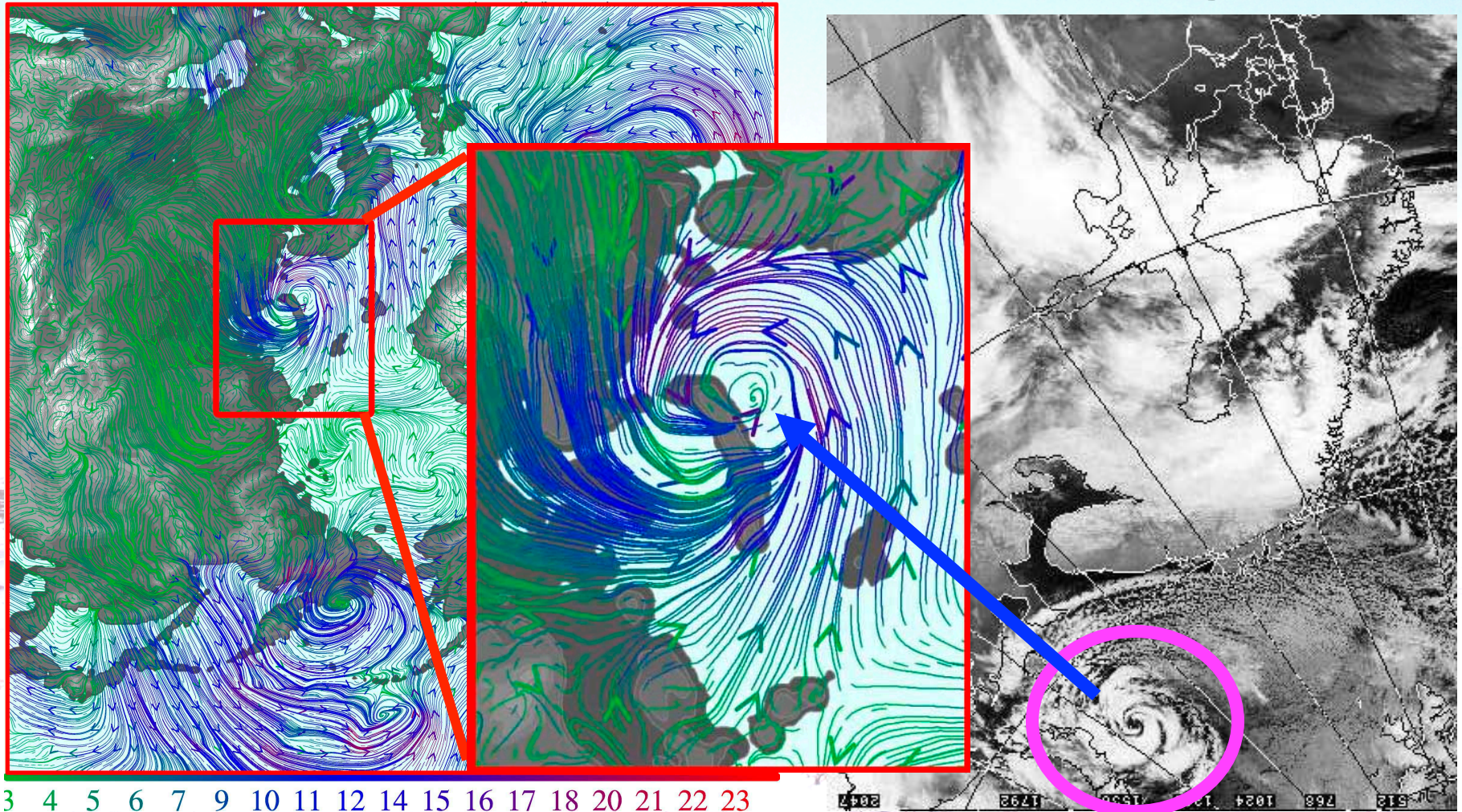


ASR Data Assimilation Result

between ASR-Interim (ERA-Interim) assimilation and observations

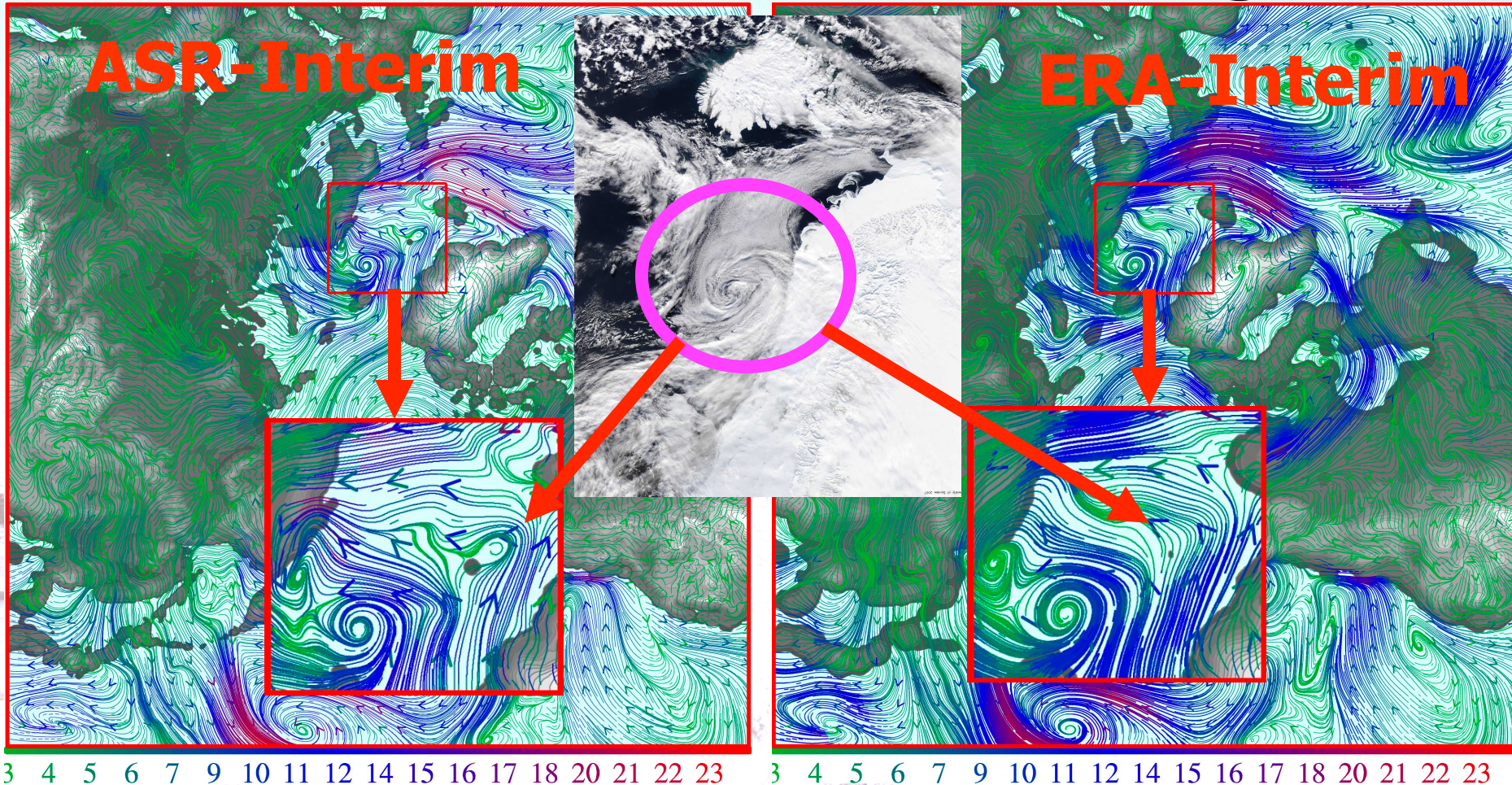


ASR Data Assimilation Result: Polar Low 10 m Wind and Satellite Image



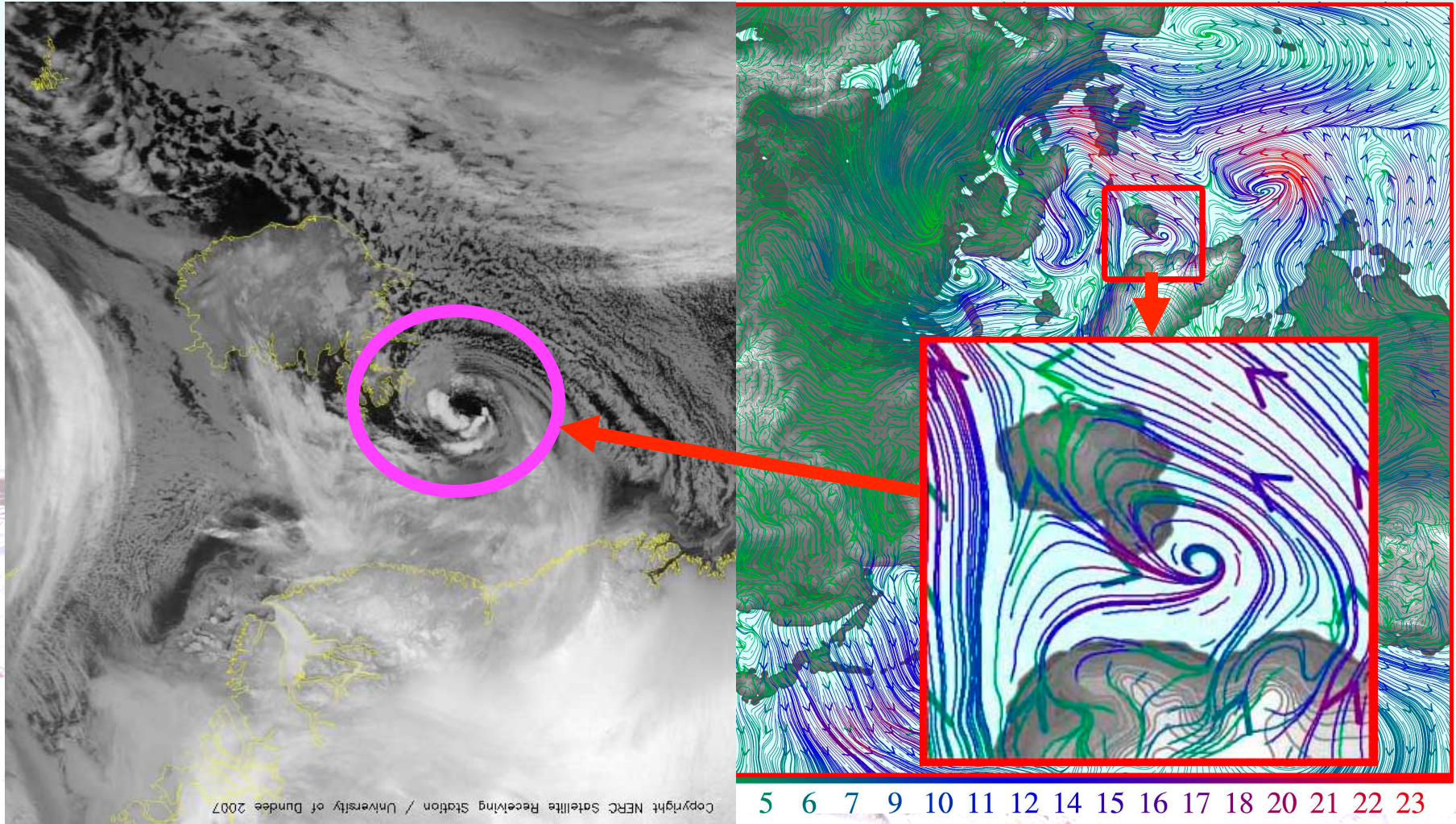
06 h DEC 20, 2007

ASR Data Assimilation Result: Polar Low 10 m Wind and Satellite Image



03h Mar 16, 2007

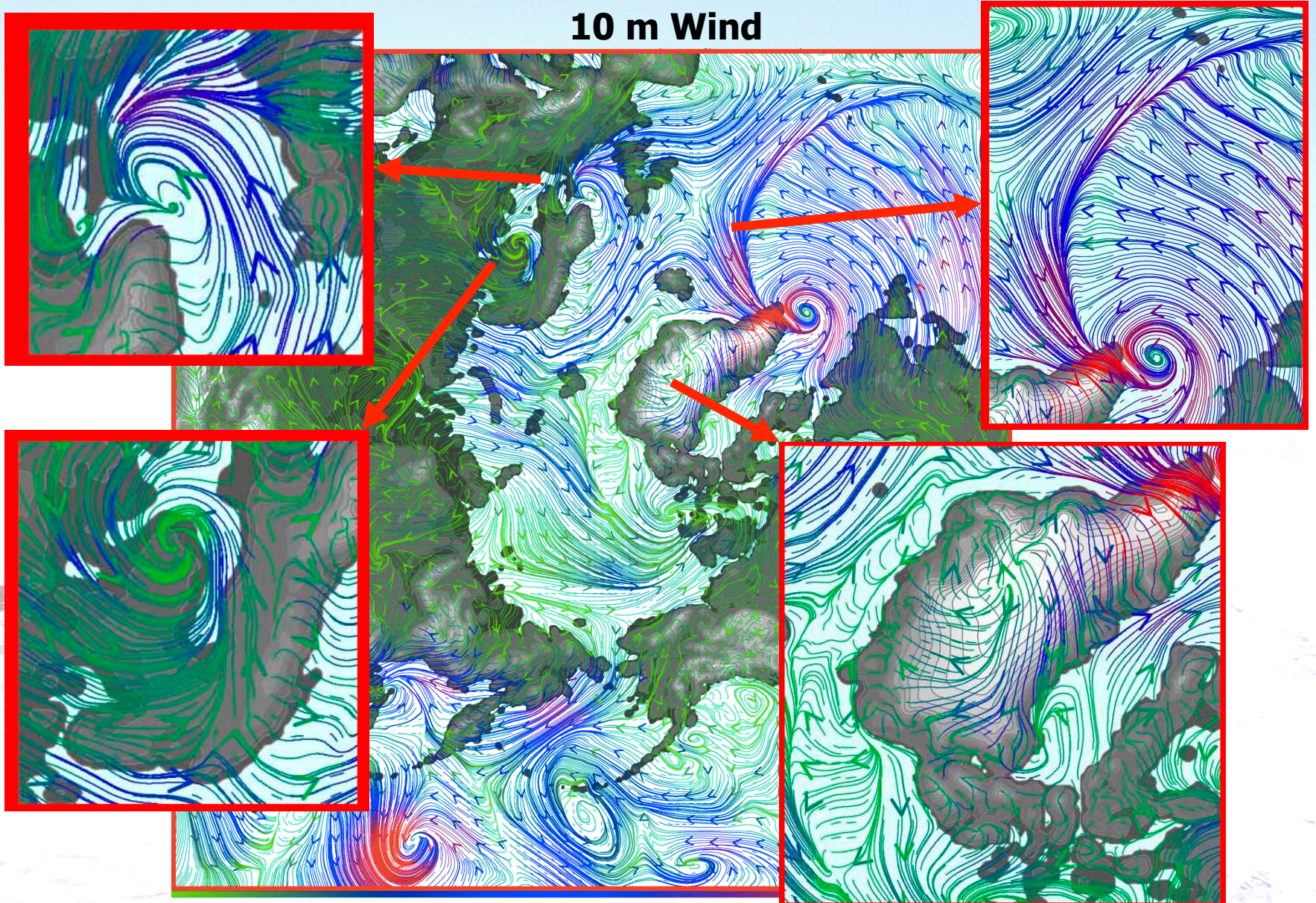
ASR Data Assimilation Result: Polar Low 10 m Wind and Satellite Image



18h Jan 12, 2007

ASR Data Assimilation Result: Arctic Weather System

10 m Wind

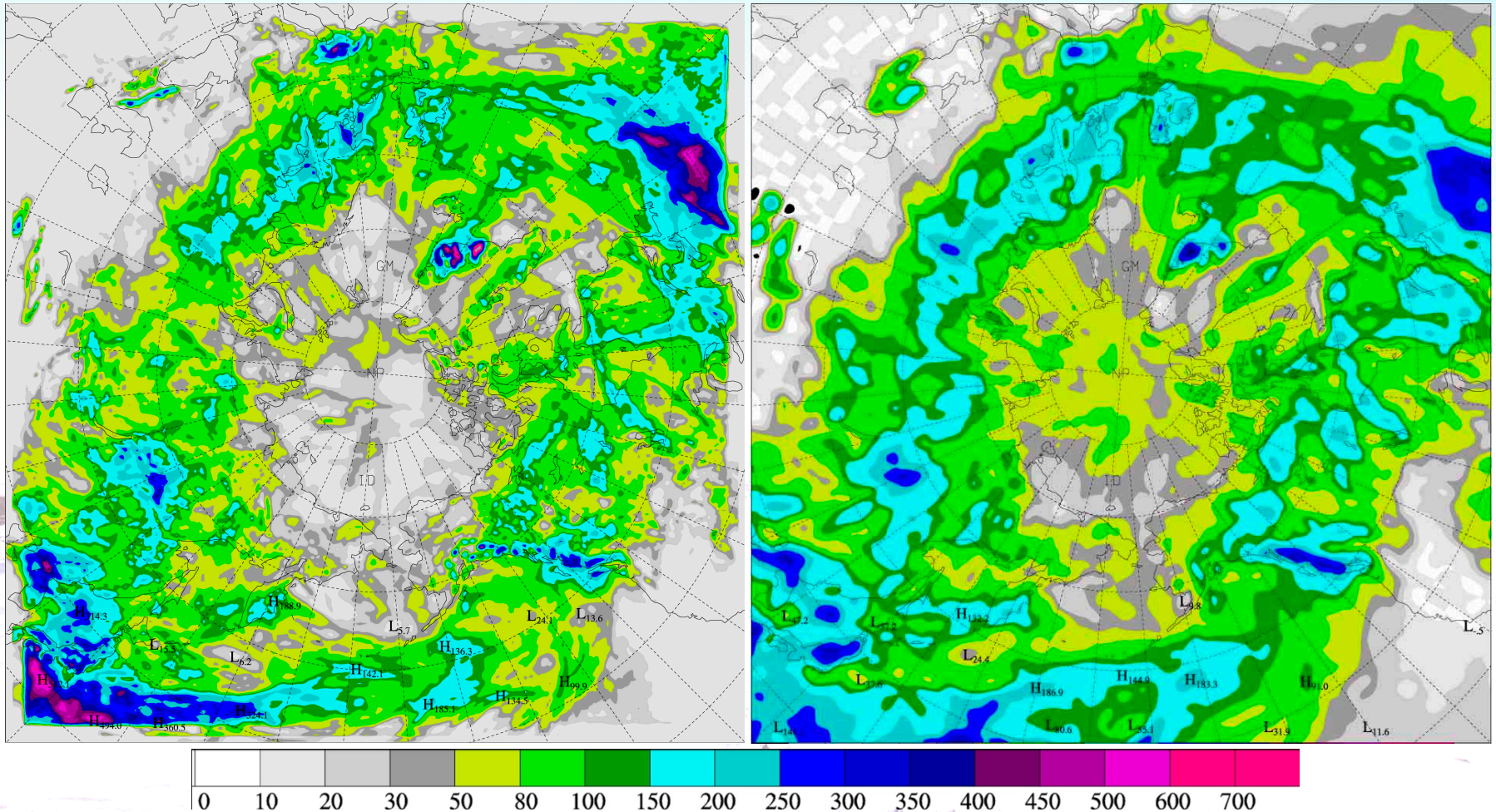


3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23

09h Feb 02, 2010

One-Month Cycling Run Results

Precipitation (Monthly Total in August 2008, Unit: mm)

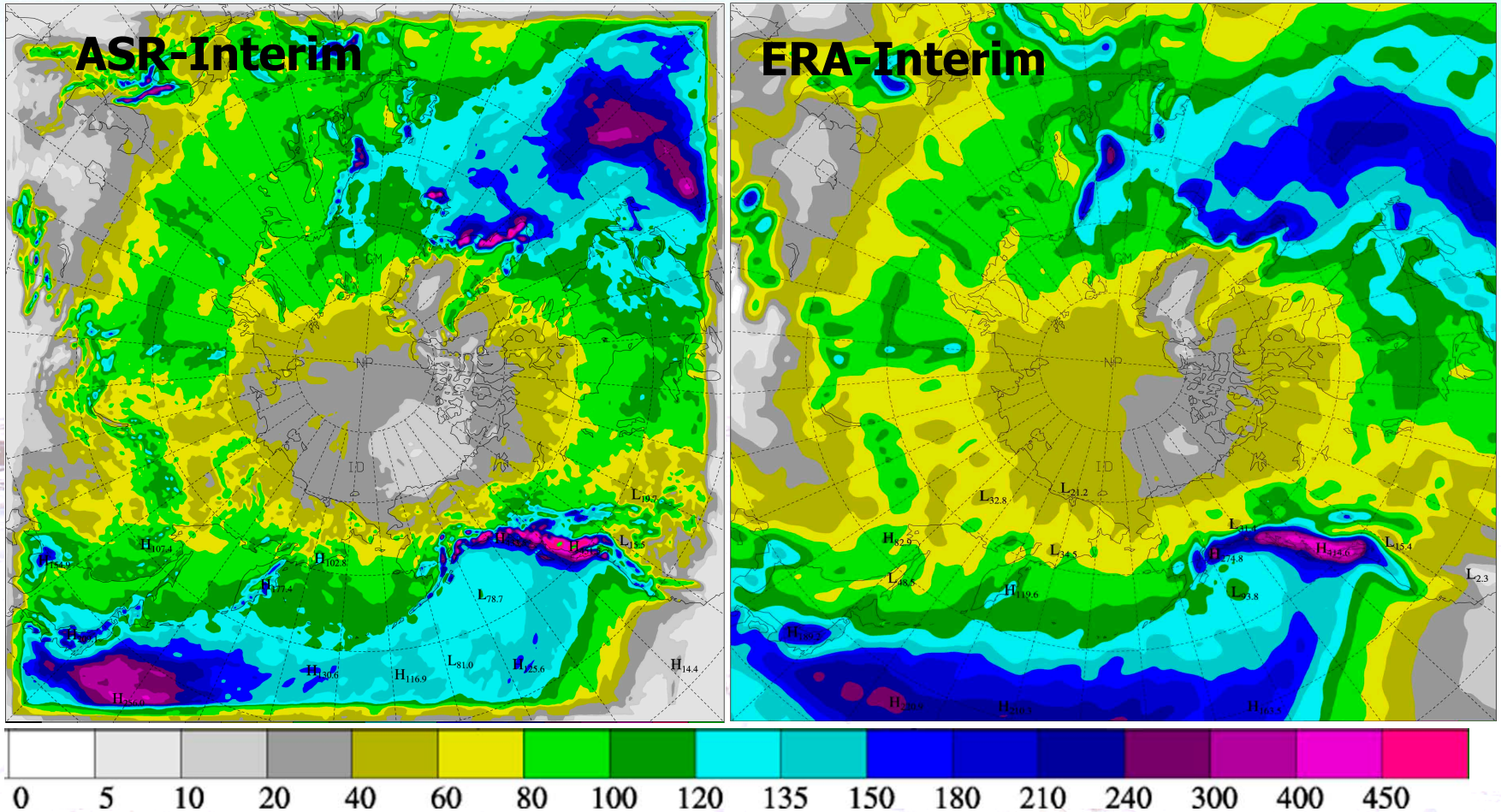


ASR-Interim

ERA-Interim

ASR Data Assimilation Result

Precipitation



Yearly Total 2007, Unit: cm

Summary

The ASR-Interim data assimilations with reduced resolution with nested grids (90 km outer domain; 30 km primary domain) have been performed from 2000 to 2010 at OSC. The results are very encouraging.

Polar WRF, WRF-3DVar and Noah Land Data Assimilation will be updated to correct the bias in Q_{2m} , T_{2m} , precipitation and to improve ASR performance, and used for the final run.

Based upon the ASR-Interim results and improvement of ASR system, the ASR team will perform 12 years (2000-2011) at 10 km resolution. The target date for completion is September 2012.

ASR data are distributed by NCAR's Research Data Archive and NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL).

Average statistics from comparing **ASR-Interim** and **ERA-Interim** with observations for **2000-2010**

ASR Month	10m Wind Speed			2m-Temperature			2m-Dew point			Surface pressure		
	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr
01	0.09	2.09	0.70	0.14	1.94	0.94	0.72	2.35	0.92	0.04	0.99	0.99
02	0.03	2.05	0.70	-0.03	1.86	0.94	0.50	2.26	0.92	0.03	0.95	0.99
03	-0.02	2.04	0.71	-0.17	1.75	0.94	0.20	2.19	0.91	0.02	0.93	0.99
04	-0.08	1.95	0.70	-0.26	1.67	0.94	0.01	2.16	0.89	-0.01	0.89	0.99
05	-0.07	1.88	0.68	-0.27	1.67	0.94	-0.38	2.03	0.89	-0.02	0.86	0.99
06	-0.03	1.79	0.65	-0.27	1.69	0.94	-0.66	1.98	0.87	-0.03	0.84	0.98
07	-0.01	1.75	0.63	-0.25	1.67	0.93	-0.76	1.92	0.85	-0.02	0.82	0.98
08	0.02	1.73	0.64	-0.24	1.62	0.93	-0.82	1.94	0.86	-0.02	0.83	0.98
09	0.10	1.80	0.68	-0.17	1.58	0.94	-0.70	1.91	0.90	-0.01	0.86	0.98
10	0.06	1.89	0.70	-0.06	1.57	0.94	-0.29	1.86	0.91	0.02	0.88	0.99
11	0.03	2.02	0.69	0.09	1.72	0.94	0.17	2.00	0.92	0.04	0.92	0.99
12	0.07	2.10	0.69	0.22	1.92	0.93	0.59	2.27	0.92	0.04	0.98	0.99
AVG	0.02	1.93	0.68	-0.10	1.72	0.94	-0.12	2.07	0.90	0.01	0.90	0.99

ERA-I Month	10m Wind Speed			2m-Temperature			2m-Dew point			Surface pressure		
	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr	bias	rmse	corr
01	0.71	2.35	0.67	0.45	2.26	0.91	0.70	2.43	0.92	0.13	1.11	0.99
02	0.57	2.27	0.67	0.39	2.20	0.92	0.65	2.39	0.91	0.12	1.06	0.99
03	0.41	2.22	0.67	0.31	2.06	0.92	0.52	2.33	0.91	0.05	1.03	0.99
04	0.21	2.11	0.65	0.25	1.99	0.92	0.39	2.25	0.88	-0.01	0.97	0.99
05	0.18	2.04	0.62	0.22	1.99	0.92	0.17	2.13	0.87	-0.07	0.94	0.98
06	0.21	1.97	0.60	0.23	1.98	0.91	-0.05	2.01	0.86	-0.13	0.93	0.98
07	0.25	1.93	0.58	0.26	1.95	0.90	-0.17	1.91	0.83	-0.17	0.92	0.98
08	0.30	1.92	0.59	0.28	1.89	0.90	-0.13	1.87	0.84	-0.14	0.91	0.98
09	0.46	2.03	0.63	0.28	1.86	0.92	0.01	1.87	0.89	-0.05	0.95	0.98
10	0.54	2.15	0.66	0.30	1.84	0.92	0.16	1.87	0.91	0.02	0.96	0.99
11	0.59	2.26	0.66	0.40	1.97	0.92	0.39	2.04	0.92	0.08	1.02	0.99
12	0.66	2.35	0.66	0.46	2.18	0.91	0.63	2.33	0.92	0.13	1.09	0.99
AVG	0.42	2.13	0.64	0.32	2.01	0.92	0.27	2.12	0.89	0.00	0.99	0.99