

# NASA SPoRT Initialization Datasets for Local Model Runs in the WRF EMS

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**First SPoRT Partner Virtual Workshop**

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# Outline

## WRF EMS High-level Overview

### SPoRT datasets for use in WRF EMS

- Multi-sensor sea surface temperature (SST)
- Great Lakes lake surface temperature (LST)
- Great Lakes ice cover (winter only for obvious reasons)
- Land Information System (LIS) land surface fields
- SPoRT Daily MODIS Greenness Vegetation Fraction (GVF)

### Some examples of Model Impact

### Instructions on incorporating data into EMS

### Summary and Conclusions

# Brief Overview of the WRF EMS



## Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model

- Community numerical weather prediction (NWP) system
- Contains two distinct NWP models
  - Advanced Research WRF (ARW, NCAR)
  - Non-Hydrostatic Mesoscale model (NMM, NCEP)



## Environmental Modeling System (EMS)

- NWS SOO/Science and Training Resource Center (STRC)
- End-to-end system that runs ARW or NMM models in real time
- Manages acquisition and interpolation of initial/boundary conditions
- Automated post-processing can produce graphical output and display forecasts in AWIPS



## Simple Changes to WRF EMS Enables Use of SPoRT Datasets



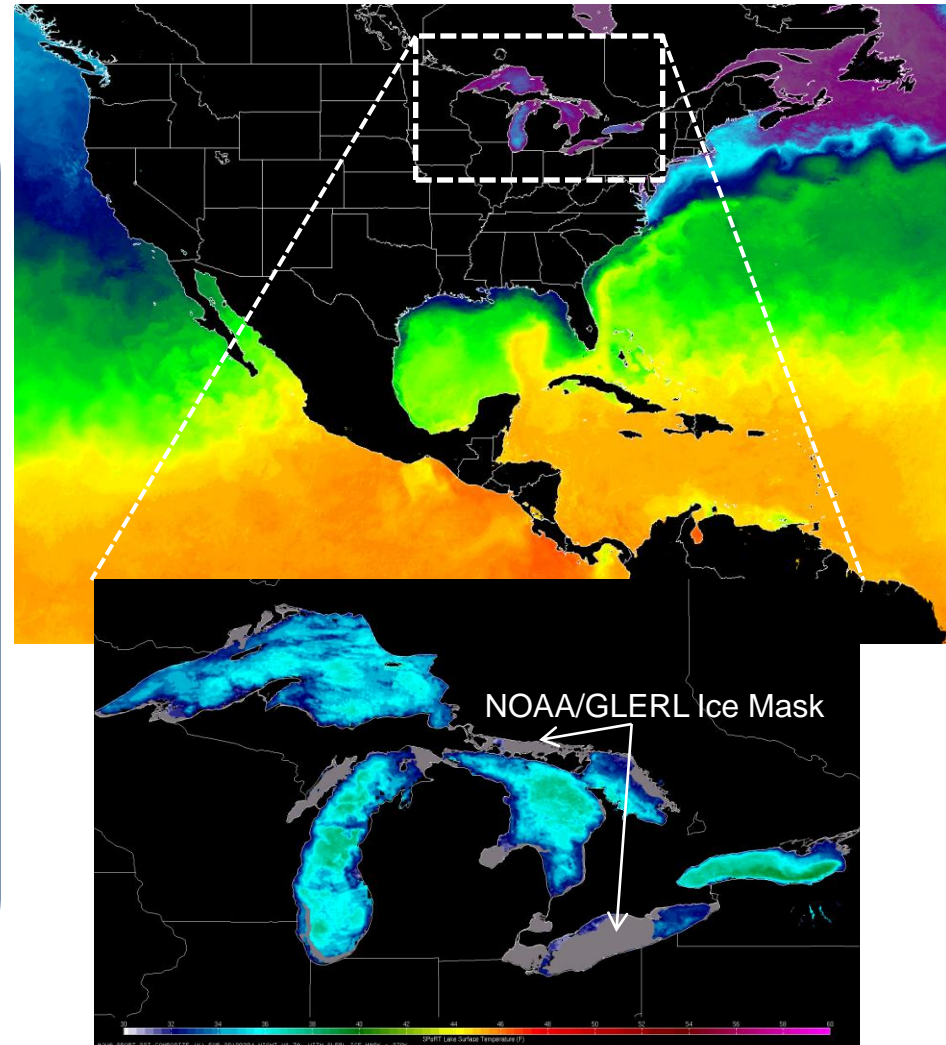
# SPoRT SST (Great Lakes LST & Ice)

## SPoRT SST composites

- Time latency-weighted blend of MODIS, AMSR-E, and global OSTIA
- 1-km resolution; 04z/07z/16z/19z
- Highly detailed compared to operational NCEP SST

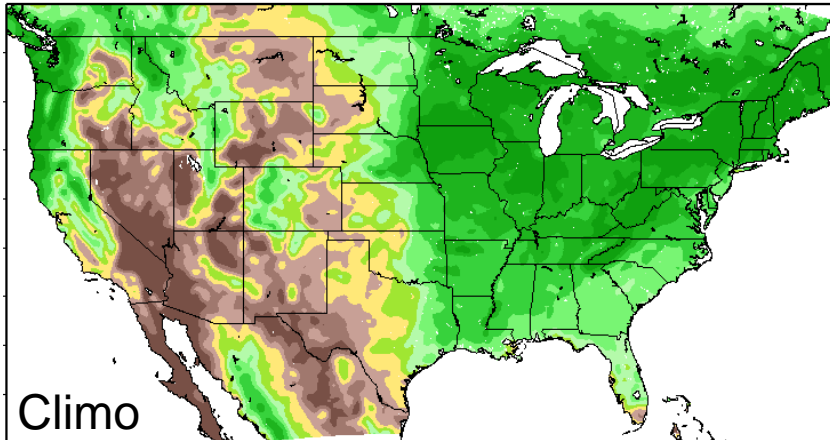
## Great Lakes LSTs and Ice Cover

- Blend of MODIS and Remote Sensing Systems (REMSS) LST analysis
- Lake ice cover incorporated from NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) analysis, 90% fractional threshold (ice > 90%)
- LSTs set to 270K where ice occurs

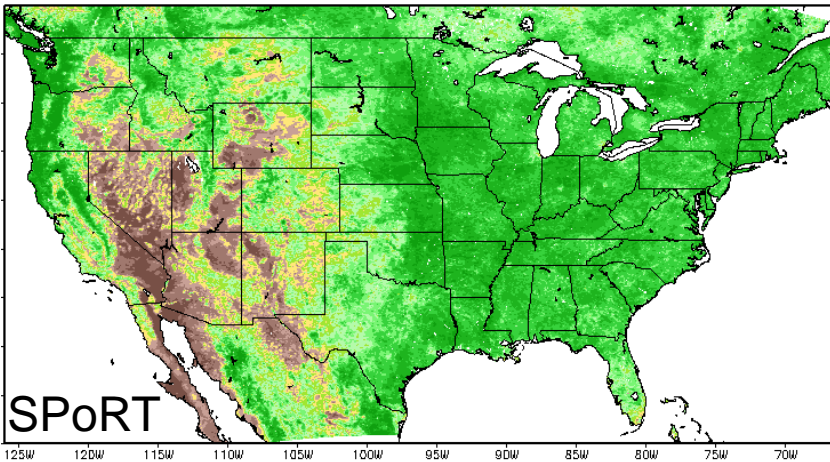


# SPoRT/MODIS Real-time GVF

NCEP/AVHRR GVF (%) valid 01 AUG 2010



SPoRT/MODIS GVF (%) valid 01 AUG 2010



## SPoRT GVF Composite Product

- GVF: Percent coverage of healthy green vegetation at a given model grid pixel
- MODIS swaths of Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) mapped to CONUS grid
- Latency-weighted composite of NDVI, similar to SST compositing technique
- Updated daily with new MODIS swaths
- NDVI converted to GVF by vegetation type following Zeng et al. (2000); Miller et al. (2006)

## Benefits over default GVF

- Default GVF in WRF/EMS is a monthly climo
  - Represents GVF the same from year to year
  - Cannot account for anomalies caused by weather extremes, wildfires, urbanization, etc.
- Much higher spatial resolution (1 km vs. 16 km)

# LIS Land Surface Initialization

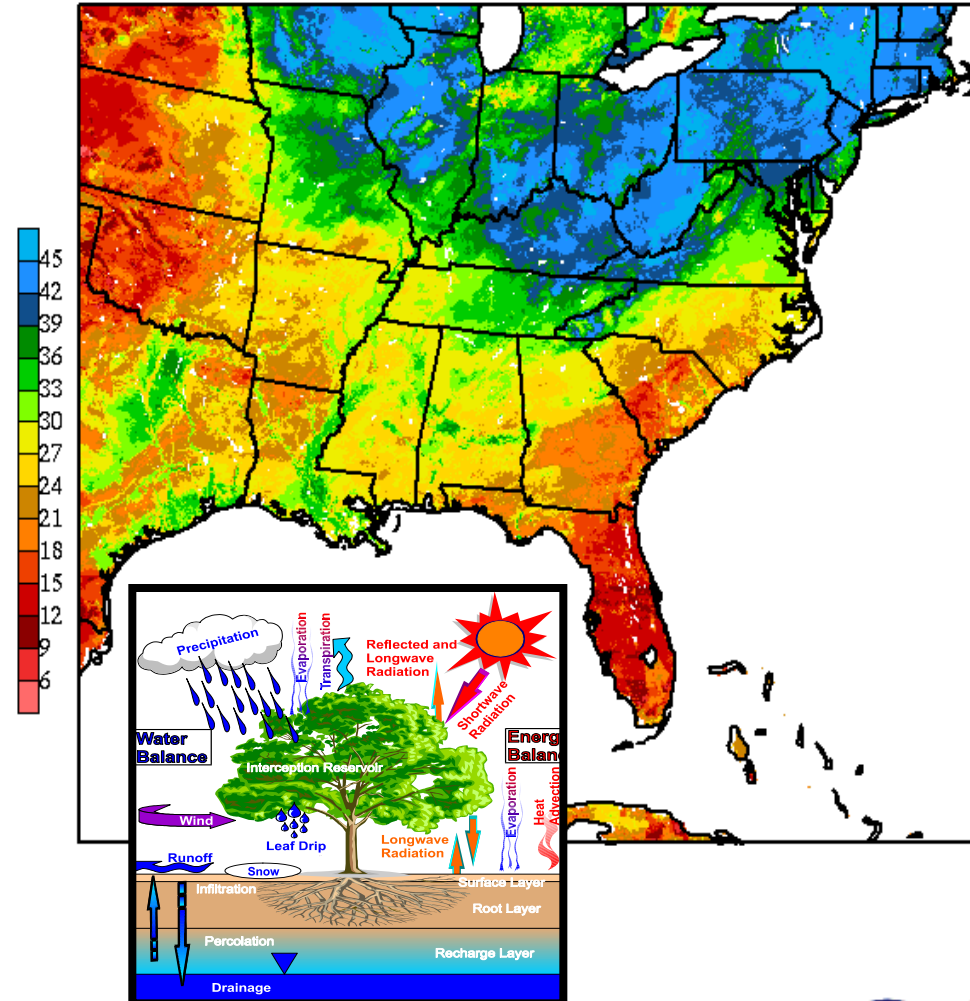
## Land Information System (LIS)

- NASA system to perform land surface modeling & assimilation of land datasets
- Runs variety of Land Surface Models (LSMs)
- Uses satellite, ground, and reanalysis data to integrate LSMs apart from NWP model
- Can run coupled to Advanced Research WRF

## SPoRT Real-Time LIS Run

- Runs operational Noah LSM on 3-km grid over eastern/southern U.S.
- High-resolution spin-up ensures soil fields are consistent with local model runs
- NCEP operational analyses drive LSM
  - GDAS and Stage IV precipitation
- Incorporates new MODIS GVs every day
- Output every hour for initializing WRF EMS

0-10 cm Soil Moisture (%) at 110110/1200V000



# WRF Model Sensitivity/ Impact Examples



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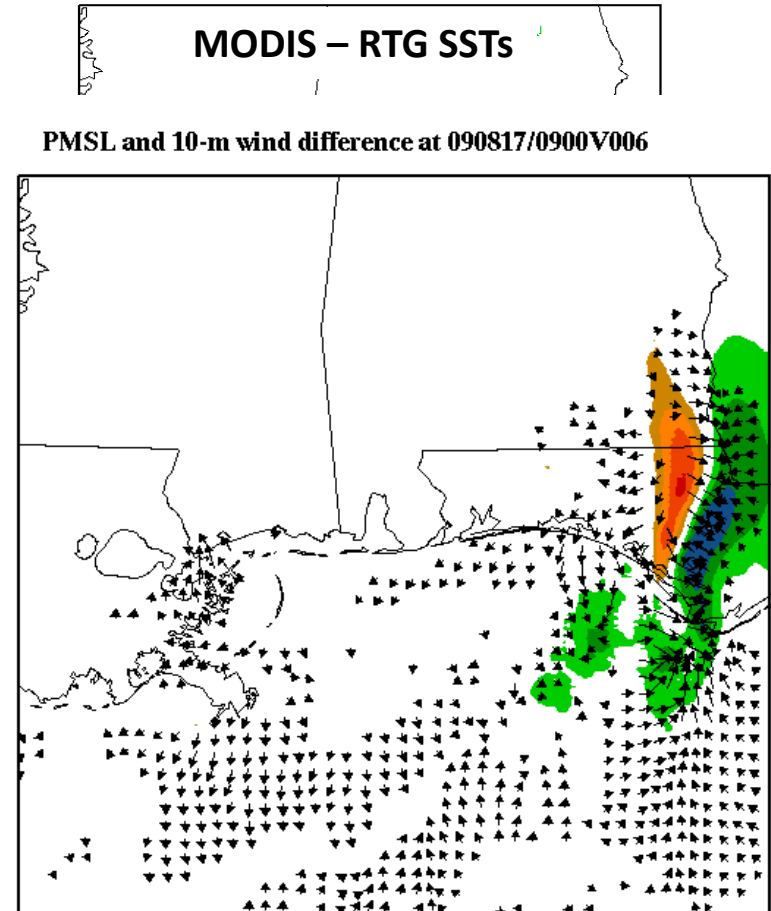
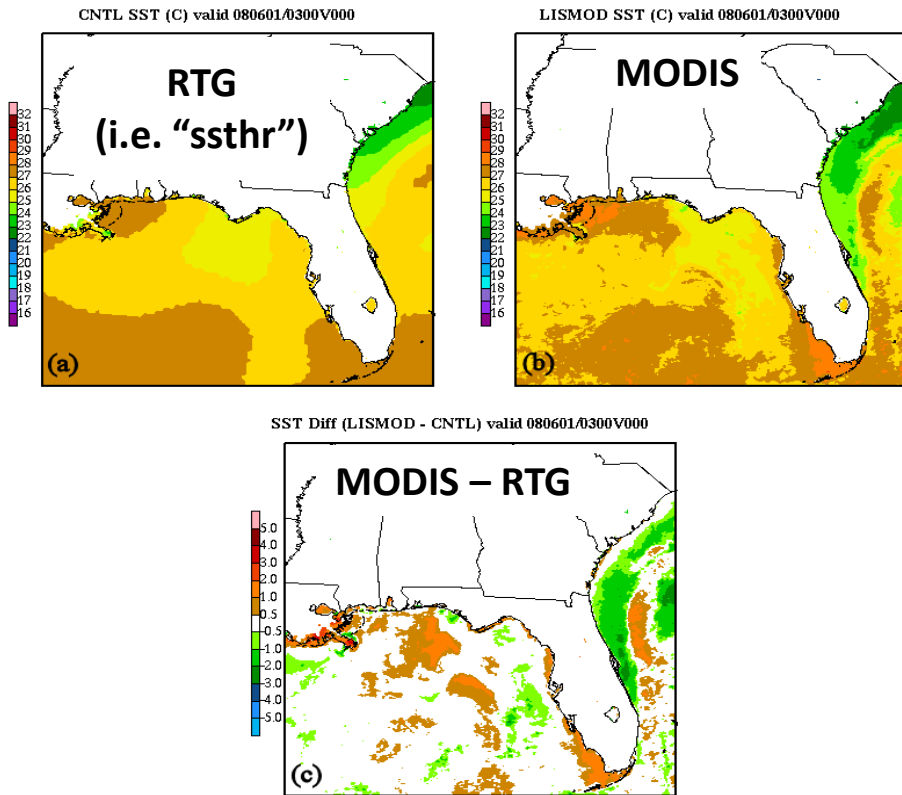
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# Impact of SPoRT SSTs

Can capture much more detail in SST horizontal variations

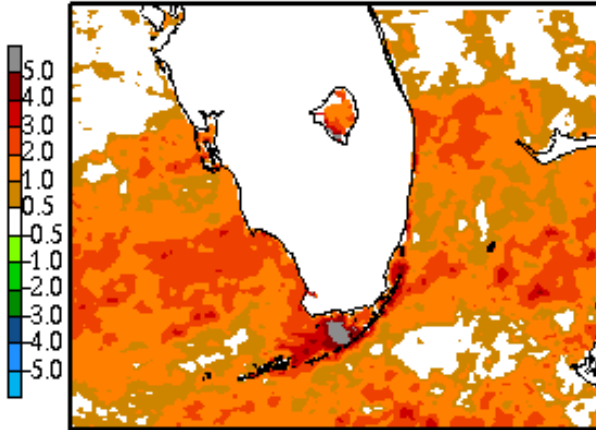
Enhanced cyclonic development in land-falling, Tropical Cyclone (Claudette 2009)



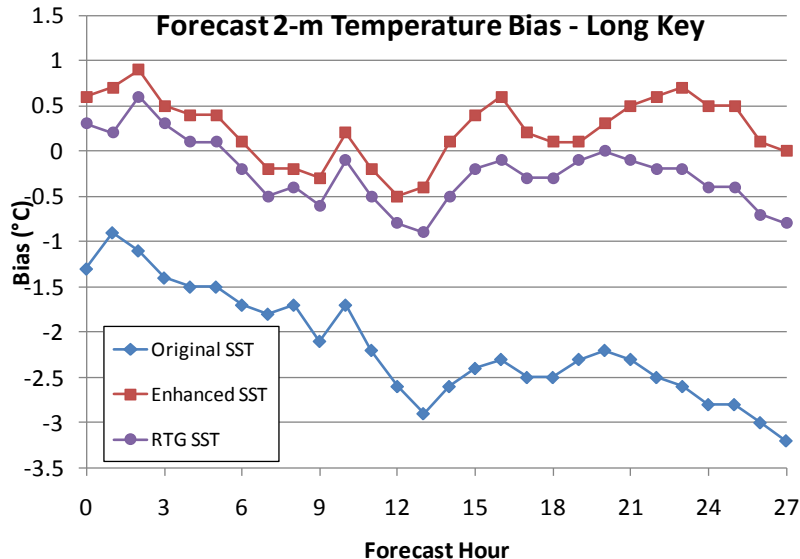
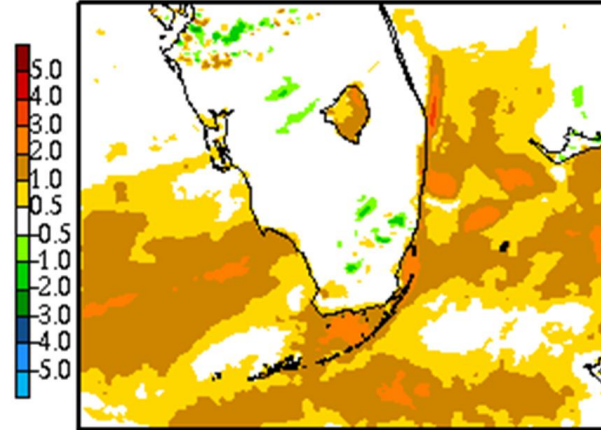


# Impact of SPoRT SSTs: Improving original MODIS product with multi-sensor approach

SST Diff (V6.3 - MODIS) valid 070622/0900V000



Enhanced - Original 2-m Temperature  
9-h Forecast valid 22 Jun 2007 1800 UTC



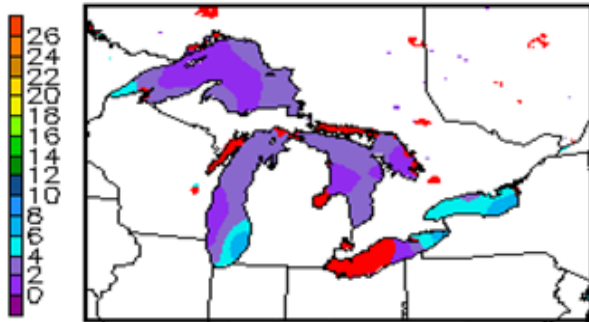
(Top-Left) Enhanced SST minus MODIS-only SST;

(Top-Right) Difference in WRF 2-m temperature for the 9-h forecast valid 1800 UTC 22 June 2007.

(Bottom) Verification of 2-m Temp at Long Key, FL C-MAN observation

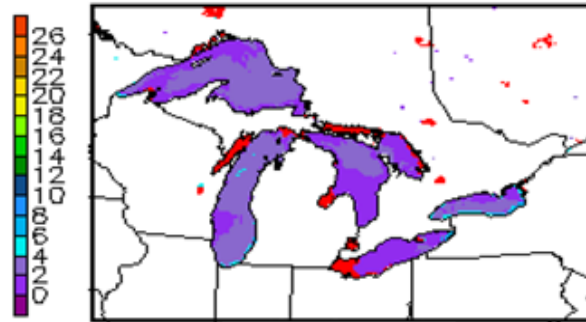
# Impact of Great Lakes LST and Ice Cover

RTG SST valid 100127/0300V000



Ice Cover in Red

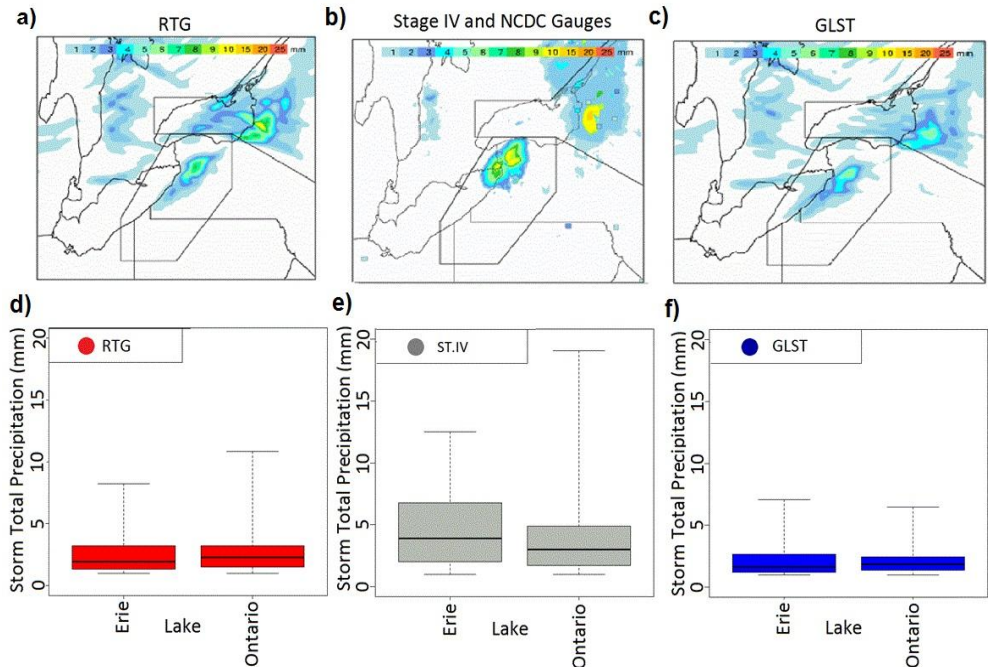
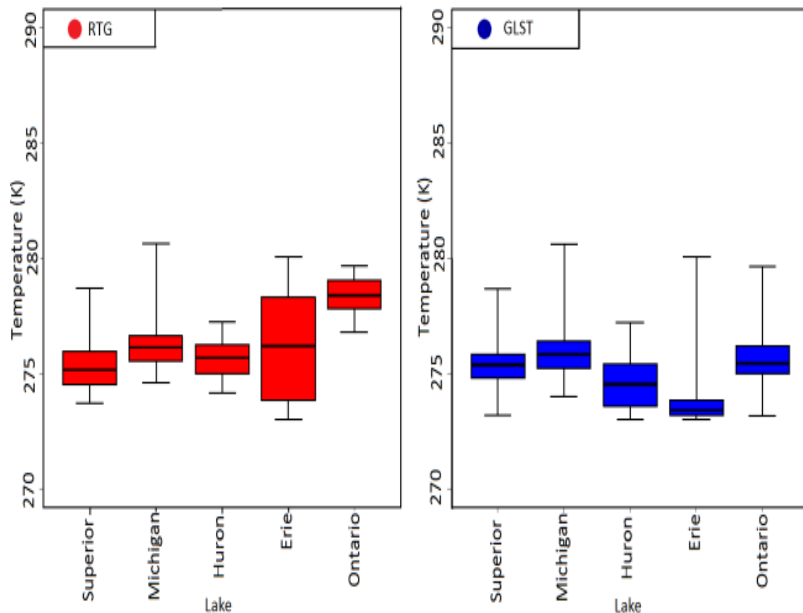
MODIS GLST valid 100127/0300V000



Ice Cover in Red

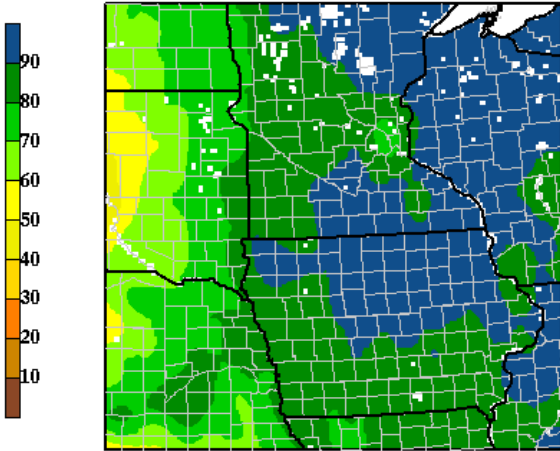
Fairly substantial differences between RTG LST/ice cover and SPoRT product, esp. eastern lakes.

Changes to heat fluxes and QPF amounts.

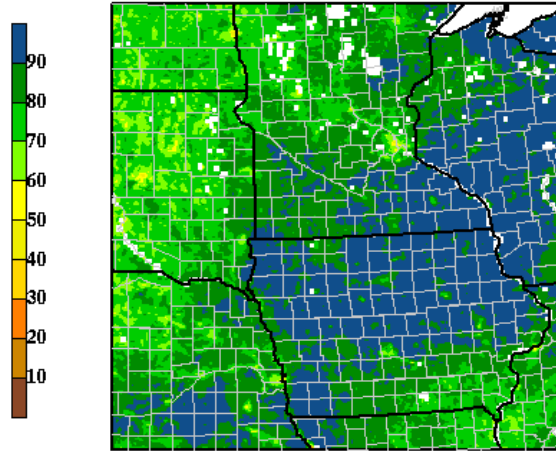


# GVF Impact on 17 July 2010 Case

cntrl Greenness Vegetation Fraction (GVF, %)

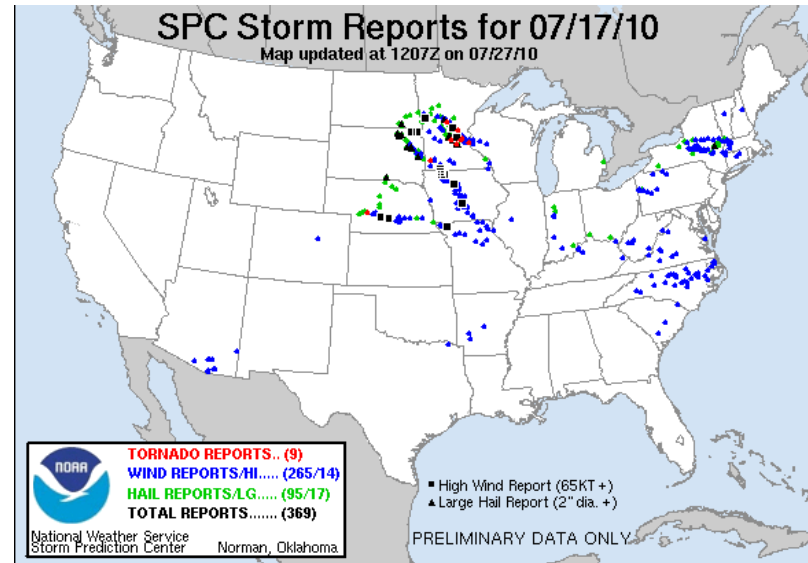
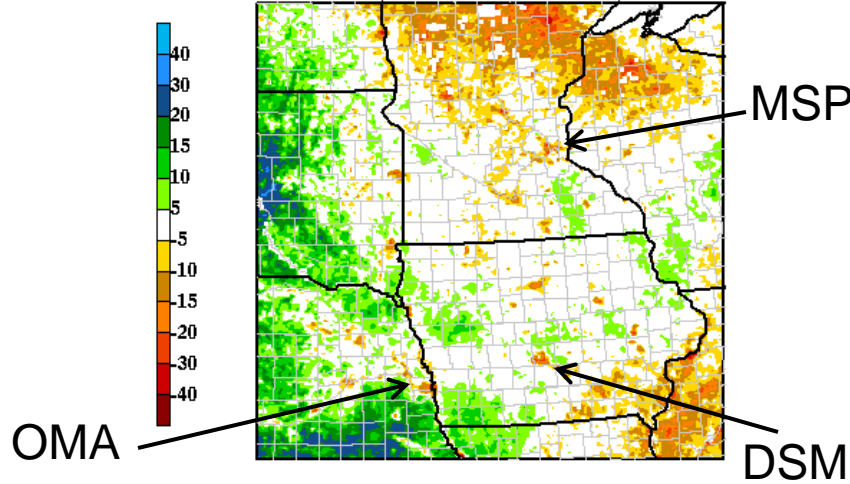


sportgvf GVF valid 100717/0000V000



- “Control” WRF run uses NCEP climo GVFs
- “sportgvf” run uses SPoRT daily GVFs for 16 July 2010

GVF Diff (sportgvf-cntrl) valid 100717/0000V000

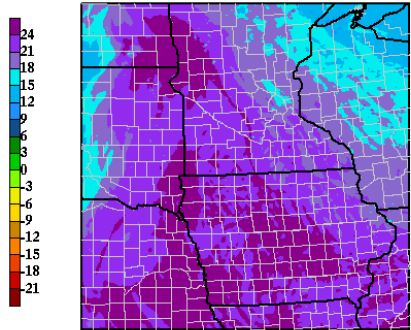


- Urban areas can be resolved much better by the SPoRT GVF.
- Higher GVFs prevail from NE to ND.

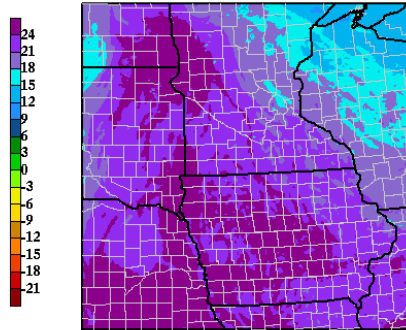
# GVF Impact on 17 July 2010 Case, cont.

## WRF Run 21-h fcst: 2-m Dewp/CAPE

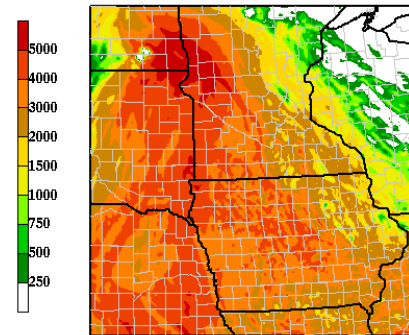
cntrl 2-m Dewpoints (C) valid 100717/2100V021



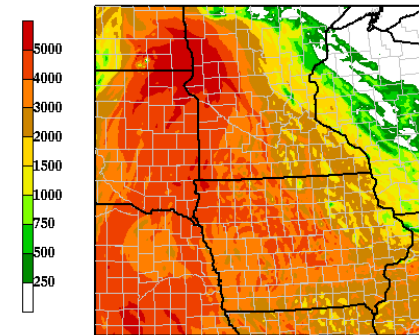
sportgvf 2-m Dewpoints (C) valid 100717/2100V021



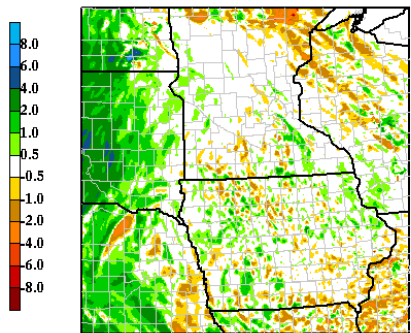
cntrl CAPE (J/kg) valid 100717/2100V021



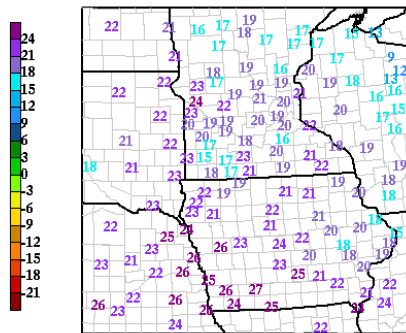
sportgvf CAPE (J/kg) valid 100717/2100V021



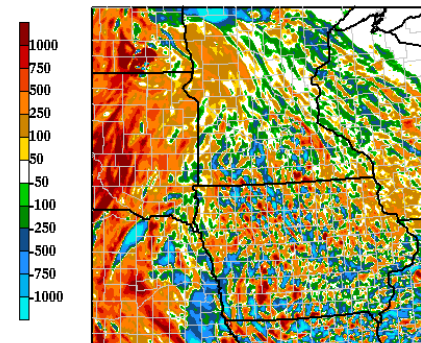
2-m Dewp Diff (sportgvf-cntrl) valid 100717/2100V021



Observed 2-m Dewpoint at 100717/2100



CAPE Diff (sportgvf-cntrl) valid 100717/2100V021



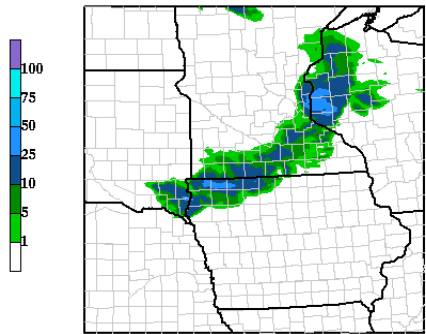
- Higher GVF values by 10–30% from NE to ND increase evapotranspiration, leading to higher 2-m dewpoints
- Net result is increase in CAPE up to  $1000 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$
- Some improvements to 2-m T/Td verification stats (not shown)



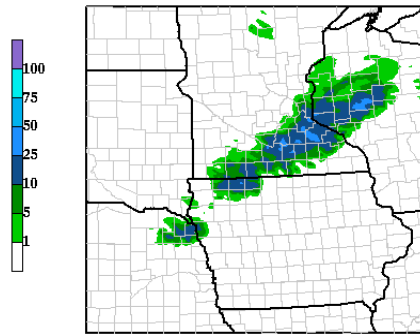
# GVF Impact on 17 July 2010 Case, cont.

## Forecast 1-h precip: 27-h/34-h forecasts

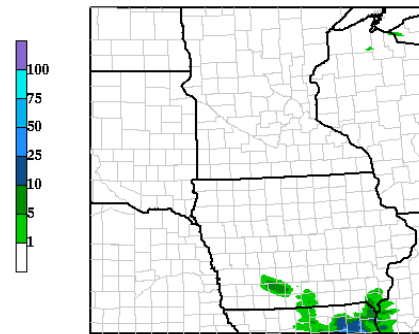
cntrl 1-h Precip (mm) valid 100718/0300V027



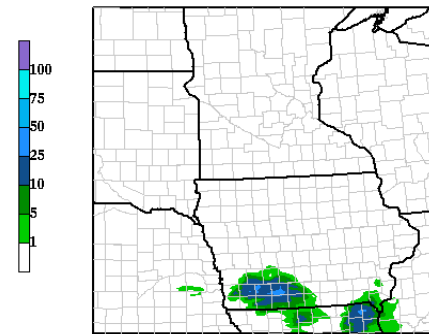
sportgvf 1-h Precip valid 100718/0300V027



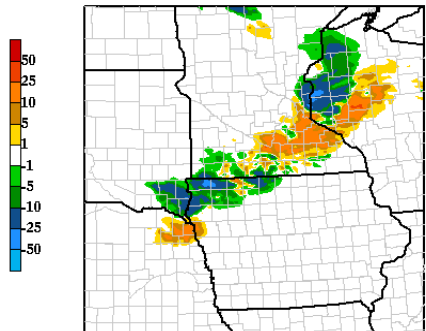
cntrl 1-h Precip (mm) valid 100718/1000V034



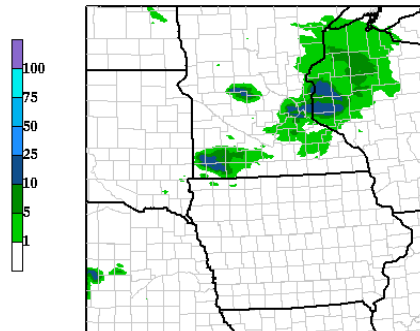
sportgvf 1-h Precip valid 100718/1000V034



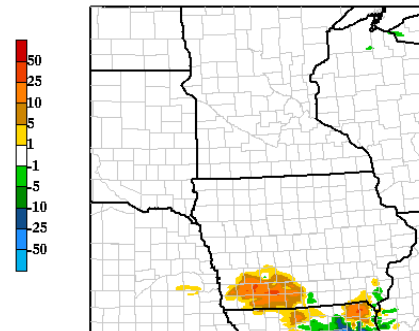
Diff (sportgvf-cntrl) valid 100718/0300V027



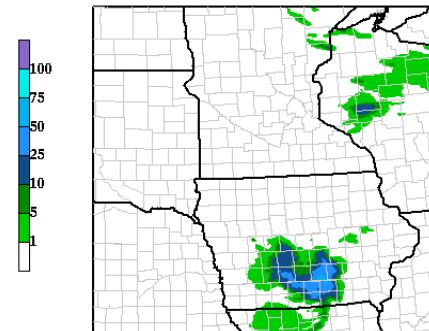
Stage IV 1-h Precip ending 100718/0300V001



Diff (sportgvf-cntrl) valid 100718/1000V034



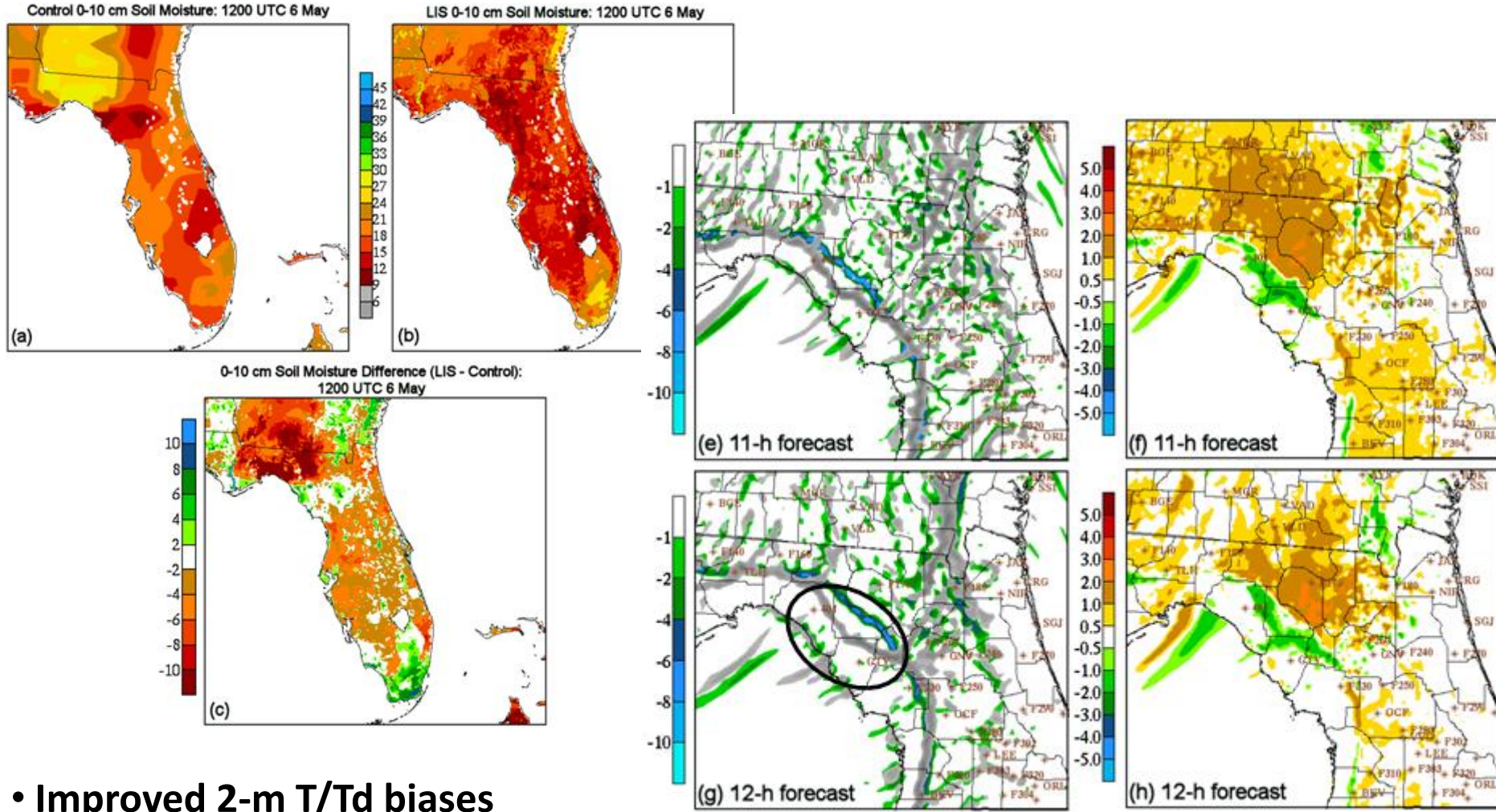
Stage IV 1-h Precip ending 100718/1000V001



- Both model runs similar on placement
- Variation in intensity
- SPoRTGVF run suggests more discrete convective mode, similar to obs. (Stage IV)

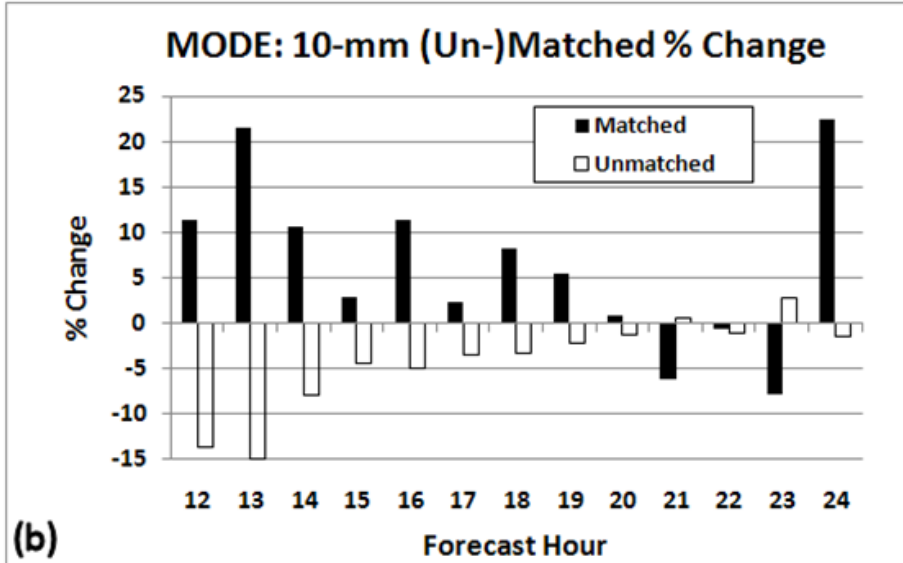
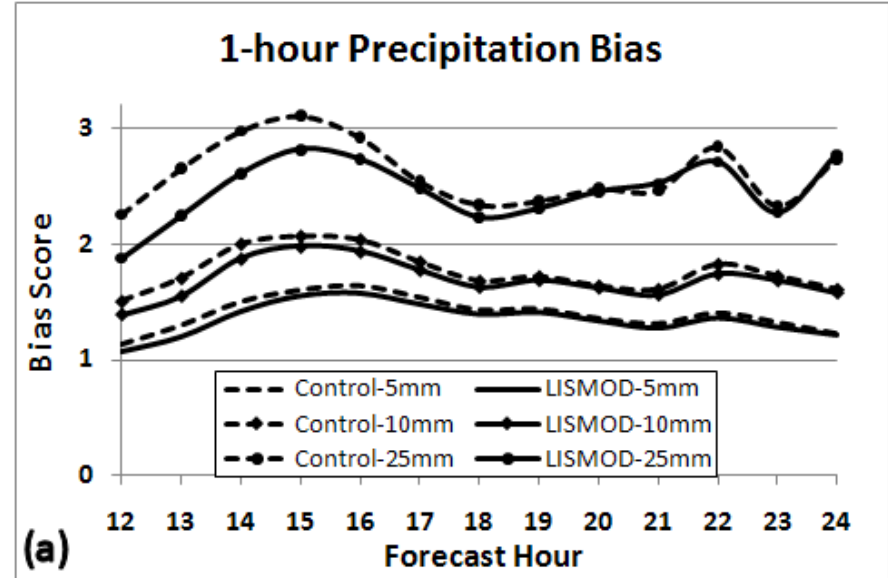
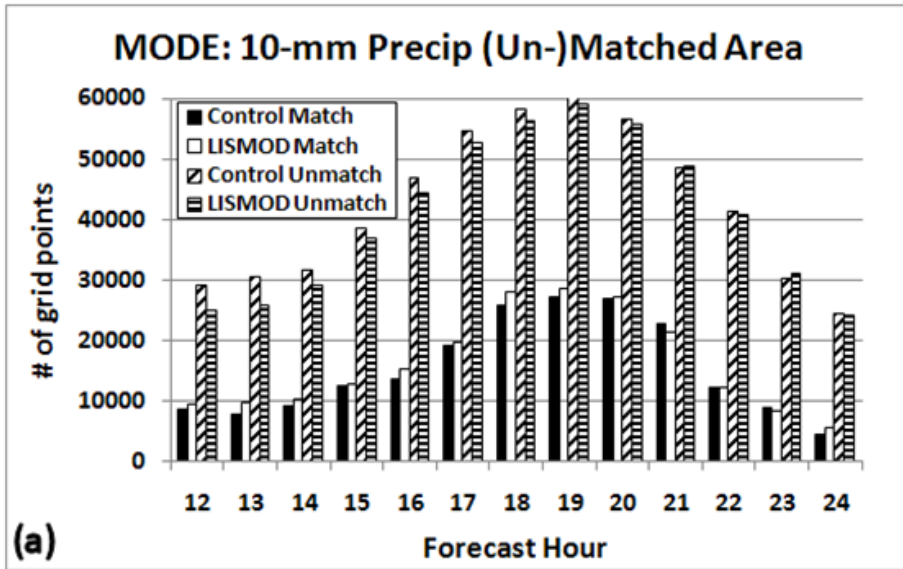
- Control run moves convection through domain too fast
- SPoRTGVF run is still closer on intensity and placement
- Improved threat scores (not shown)

# LIS Initialization Impact Studies: May 2004 Study over Florida



- Improved 2-m T/Td biases
- Better timing of sea breeze passage
- Case et al. (2008), *J. Hydrometeor.*

# LIS Initialization Impact Studies: SE U.S. Summer 2008 Precip Study



- Better correlation with observed soil moisture (not shown)
- Small improvements in verification of daytime summer precip
- Case et al. (2011), *Wea. Forecasting* (In Press)

# “How to” Section for WRF EMS Users



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# How do I use SPoRT SSTs?

## ems\_prep:

- Add “--sfc sstsport,ssthr” to your ems\_prep entry
- Example: “ems\_prep --dset namptile --sfc sstsport,ssthr”
- SPoRT recommends the “--besthr sstsport” option to best match the SST hour with the model initialization hour
  - SSTs can have a diurnal signal, depending on atmospheric conditions
  - This option will often result in using yesterday’s SST data
  - SSTs don’t change much from day-to-day, however, so that’s OK

## ems\_autorun:

- Edit the `<rundir>/conf/ems_auto/ems_autorun.conf` file
- Set “SFC = sstsport,ssthr” and “BESTHR = sstsport”

# How do I use Great Lakes LSTs?

See Previous slide

(Great Lakes LSTs blended into the SST composite)

# How do I use Great Lakes Ice Cover?

## Recommended method: (configuration file entry)

- Edit the `<run_dir>/conf/ems_run/run_physics.conf` file
- Ensure that “SEAICE\_THRESHOLD” is  $< 273$  K and  $> 270$  K
  - WRF initialization routine (`real.exe`) changes open water points to ice points when  $SST < SEAICE\_THRESHOLD$
  - Land use changes from water to land/ice
- Ensure that “FRACTIONAL\_SEAICE = 0”
- Default values in `run_physics.conf` should suffice

# How do I use SPoRT LIS?

## ems\_prep:

- Add “--lsm lis” to your ems\_prep entry
- Example: “ems\_prep --dset namptile --lsm lis”
- A backup lsm option should be available in EMS v3.2.1  
– e.g. “ems\_prep --dset namptile --lsm lis,namptile”

## ems\_autorun:

- Edit the <rundir>/conf/ems\_auto/ems\_autorun.conf file
- Set “LSM = lis” or “LSM = lis,namptile”

## Important Notes:

- Must use Noah LSM physics option because the SPoRT/LIS runs the standard operational Noah and its soil layers
- If using a backup LSM option, use namptile for Noah LSM consistency with the Noah LSM



# How do I use SPoRT Daily GVFs?

## More involved than other datasets, but in a nutshell:

- Create new directory in \$EMS/data/geog, called “sportgvf”
- Obtain “index” file from SPoRT to define the new GVF data
- Modify “GEOGRID.TBL” file to support new dataset
- Download compressed file from SPoRT’s ftp site each day
- Re-localize domain by running the “ems\_domain” script
- You’re all set!

## SPoRT instructions document available

- Detailed instructions available for those interested
- Sample script provided as well

# Summary of SPoRT Data for EMS

## SPoRT has three main products for use in the WRF EMS

- MODIS/AMSR-E/OSTIA 1-km resolution SSTs
  - Includes REMSS Great Lakes LSTs and GLERL ice cover
- Real-time, daily MODIS Greenness Vegetation Fraction
- 3-km resolution land surface initialization data through LIS, incorporating the MODIS GVF

## Possible Future SPoRT Capabilities in Modeling/EMS

- Full 3D cube analyses containing AIRS profiles
- Verification toolkit using NCAR's Model Evaluation Tools

Questions?