

TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE GLOBAL DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

National Contribution

Country – Poland

Centre – Institute of Meteorology and Water Management

1. Summary of highlights
2. Equipment in use at the Centre
3. Data and products from GTS in use
4. Data input system
5. Quality control system
6. Monitoring and observing system
7. Forecasting system
 - 7.1 System run schedule and forecast ranges
 - 7.2 Medium range forecasting (4-10 days) – n/a
 - 7.3 Short range forecasting (0-72 hrs)
 - 7.3.1 Data assimilation, objective analysis and initialisation
 - 7.3.2 Model
 - 7.3.3 Numerical weather prediction products
 - 7.3.4 Operational techniques for application of NWP products
 - 7.4 Specialised forecasts
 - 7.4.1 Data assimilation, objective analysis and initialisation
 - 7.4.2 Models (as appropriate, related to 7.4)
 - 7.4.3 Numerical weather prediction products
 - 7.4.4 Operational techniques for application of NWP products
 - 7.5 Extended range forecasts (10 days to 30 days) (Models, Meteorology and Products)
 - 7.6 Long-range forecasts (30 days up to two years) (Models, Meteorology and Products)
8. Verification of prognostic products
9. Plans for future
10. References

1. Summary of highlights

The modelling suite at IMWM consists of the non-hydrostatic limited-area “Lokal-Modell” COSMO-LM (resolution ~ 14 km, mesh size - 193 x 161 gridpoints / 35 layers) and of hydrostatic version of ALADIN model (resolution - 13.5 km, mesh size - 169 x 169 gridpoints / 31 layers).

Operational configuration of the system is shown in the Fig. 1 below.

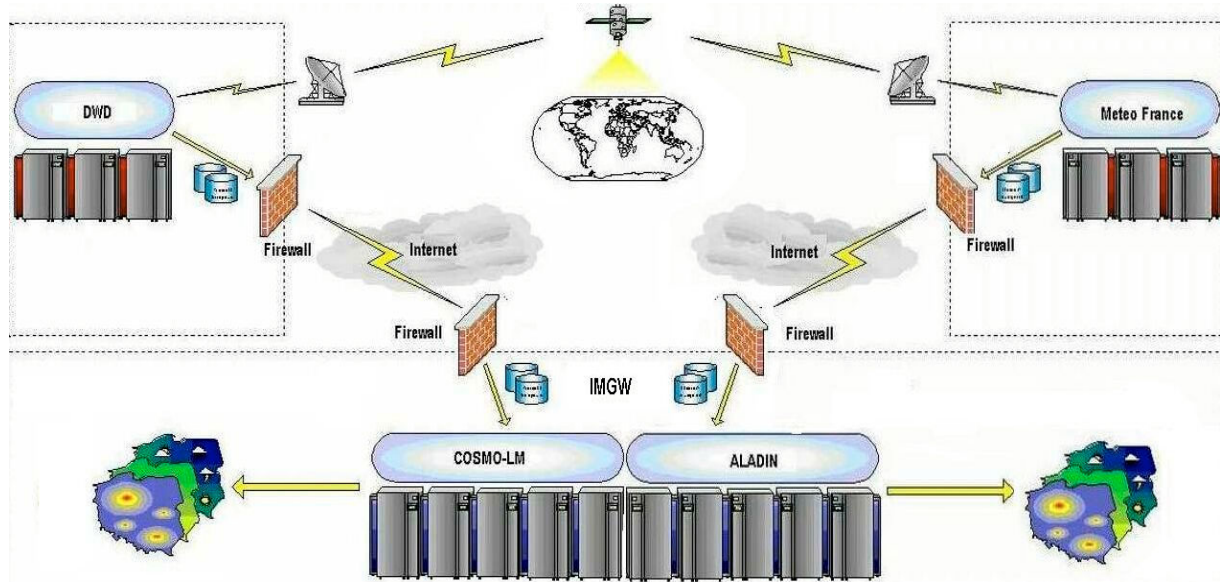


Fig. 1 Operational configuration of meteorological models at IMWM in Warsaw.

2. Equipment in use at the Centre

SGI Origin 3800, 100CPUs peak performance 100GFlops + test machine SGI 3200 4 CPUs

3. Data and products from GTS in use

For NWP – boundary and initial conditions (GRIB format) from global model(s) of DWD and MeteoFrance (see below)

For Forecast Offices - Almost all observational data from the GTS are used (SYNOP, SHIP, TEMP, METAR, PILOT, AIREP, AMDAR, SATEM, SATOB, GRIB, BUFR)

4. Data input system.

Fully automated.

5. Quality control system

There is no quality control system in use regarding outgoing data to the GTS except for formal structure.

6. Monitoring and observing system

Surface observations and upper air observations are monitored on the national level.

7. Forecasting system

7.1 System run schedule and forecast ranges

Run schedule consists of twice-a-day model(s) run. Forecast runs of LM with a data cut-off of approx. 3h after the main synoptic hours 00 and 12 UTC consists of 78-h forecasts for LM.

7.2 Medium range forecasting (4-10 days) – n/a

7.3 Short range forecasting (0-72 hrs)

7.3.1 Data assimilation, objective analysis and initialization – n/a

7.3.2 Model

a) COSMO-LM

- Domain: Central Europe, 2700 x 2200 km, initial data time: 00 and 12 UTC, forecast range: 78 h;
- Prognostic variables: p, T, u, v, w, q_v, q_c, TKE, vertical co-ordinate: generalised terrain-following, 35 layers, horizontal- and vertical discretization: finite-difference, second order, time integration: three-time-level, leapfrog, split explicit scheme, time step 80 s, horizontal diffusion: linear, fourth order;
- Horizontal grid: 193 x 161 points on a rotated latitude/longitude grid, mesh size 14 km; Arakawa-C grid, orography: grid-scale average based on a 1-km data set.
- Parameterisations: surface fluxes based on local roughness length and stability, free-atmosphere turbulent fluxes based on a level-2.5 scheme with prognostic TKE, full cloud-radiation feedback based on predicted clouds, mass flux convection scheme, grid-scale precipitation scheme with parameterised cloud, microphysics, two-layer soil model including simple vegetation and snow cover.

b) ALADIN

ALADIN is a limited area model being developed in a frame of ALADIN Consortium and exploited at IMWM since 1998. Initial and lateral boundary conditions are taken from ARPEGE.

Domain	Central Europe (2270x2270km)
Basic equations	primitive equation system
Independent variables	horizontal wind, temperature, specific humidity and surface pressure
Numerical technique	spectral, semi-implicit semi-lagrangian scheme, DFI initialization
Resolution, time step	169x169 grid points, 31 levels, time step 600s, forecast range 48 hours

7.3.3 Numerical weather prediction products

u- and v- component of wind and vertical velocity at levels¹ and at 10m agl.

temperature at levels and at 2m agl.,

specific humidity, specific cloud water content at levels

pressure at levels

snow temperature

soil temperature at 0 and at 9cm down.

water equivalent of accumulated snow depth

soil moisture content at 0-10 and at 10-100 cm down

water content of interception store

surface precipitation amount, rain, grid scale and convective

large scale and convective snow

dew-point temperature at 2m agl.

minimum and maximum temperature at 2m agl.

maximum wind velocity at 10m agl.

drag coefficient

transfer coefficient (sensible heat)

total, high, medium and low cloud cover,

¹ "Levels" should be understood as model levels and (in some cases) as standard pressure levels or constant height levels.

albedo
net short-wave radiation (surface and top of atmosphere)
net long-wave radiation (surface and top of atmosphere)
downward photosynthetic active radiant flux density
total precipitation
surface roughness
momentum flux, u and v component
sensible and latent heat flux
convection base and top index
top of dry convection (above MSL)
water run-off
pressure reduced to MSL
cloud cover, grid scale + convective at levels

7.3.4 Operational techniques for application of NWP products

Short-range forecasts from Main Forecast Office are based on direct model output (DMO) of the LM.

7.4 Specialised forecasts

Model results are used for a range of applications. Examples:

DMO is used for the production of any weather situation with the aid of LEADS (Leading Environmental Analysis and Display System) to produce single images or image sequences for Forecast Offices. Short-range forecasts of weather, wind, temperature, pressure and sensible temperature in pictorial form are automatically produced for online presentation on the Intranet and on the Internet. The state of road surfaces to be shortly predicted by a road weather forecast system using data based on LM results and the energy balance model (SHAWrt) of the road surface. Data from LM runs are available for National Atomic Agency in case of nuclear emergencies and/or accidents (RODOS system – Real Time On-line Decision and Support System). The influence of weather on human health is forecasted using LM results. Also, system for dispersion of pollutants is working in an operational way in IMWM, based on LM results processed for needs of dispersion modelling.

7.5 Extended range forecasts (10 days to 30 days) (Models, Meteorology and Products) – n/a

7.6 Long-range forecasts (30 days up to two years) (Models, Meteorology and Products) – n/a

8. Verification of prognostic products

Products are verified against both surface and upper air observations. Verification has become operational in 2004. List of verified products includes cloud cover, wind speed, temperature, dew point and ground pressure (for surface observations) and wind speed, temperature, pressure and relative humidity (for upper air soundings).

9. Plans for future

- introduction of analysis cycle and nudging scheme from surface observations
- introduction of nowcasting (up to 12 hours, high resolution grid) with radar-observations based wind retrieval and use of satellite data
- extension of operational forecast range up to 5 days
- introduction of EPS based on multiple-model results

10. References

Doms, G. and Schaettler, U. (2000) *The Nonhydrostatic Limited-Area Model LM (Lokal-Modell) of DWD. Scientific Documentation*. DWD documents.

Schaettler, U. and Doms, G. (2000) *The Nonhydrostatic Limited-Area Model LM (Lokal-Modell) of DWD. Implementation Documentation*. DWD documents.

Schaettler, U. and Doms, G. (2000) *The Nonhydrostatic Limited-Area Model LM (Lokal-Modell) of DWD. User Guide*. DWD documents.