

# EVALUATIONS OF AROME DURING SOFOG3D CAMPAIGN

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Salomé ANTOINE

Supervised by : Rachel HONNERT et Yann SEITY

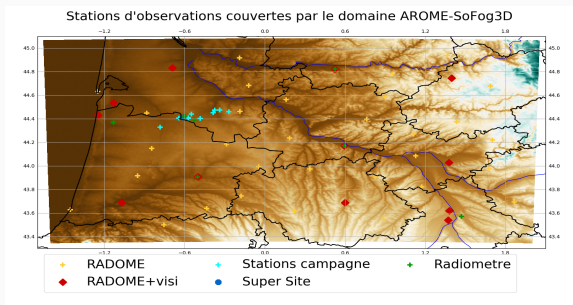
9<sup>th</sup> November 2020

Météo-France - CNRM/GMAP/PROC

# AROME configuration for the SoFog3D campaign

- Initialized and coupled with operational AROME (Seity et al. 2011 [1])
- 2 grids :
  - . 1250m horizontal resolution, 90 vertical levels, first level at 5m
  - . 500m horizontal resolution, 156 vertical levels, first level at 1m  
(Philip et al. 2016 [2])
- A small domain covering the South West of France

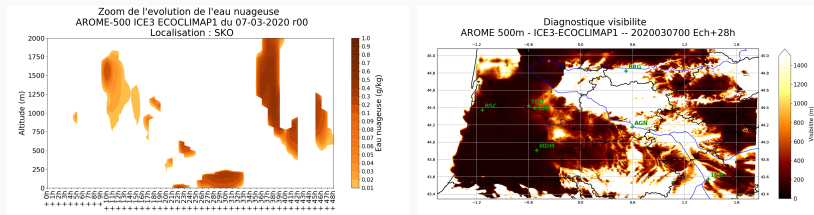
*Orography in AROME-500m on its forecast domain and location of observations*



# Daily AROME run during campaign

2 daily runs in operational conditions with additional diagnostics during the campaign :

- 1250m horizontal resolution and
- 500m horizontal resolution



*Example of forecast : AROME-500m time serie of liquid water vertical profiles (left) visibility diagnostics (right).*

*Available for all on <http://www.umr-cnrm.fr/arome-sofog3d/>*

# Some additional sensitivity tests

## 2 microphysic schemes

- . **ICE3** (Pinty and Jabouille 1998 [3]) - 1 moment scheme
- . **LIMA** (Vié et al. 2016 [4]) - 2 moment scheme

## modification of the 2 microphysic schemes

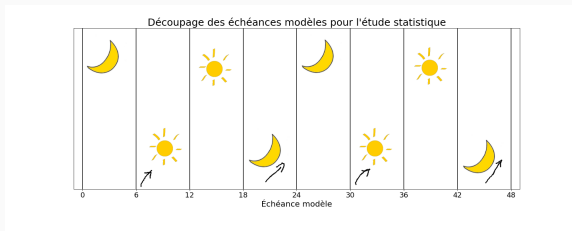
- . Take into account a **deposit term** (Mazoyer et al. 2017 [5]) (constant parameterized speed applied at the lowest model level) (test for LIMA and ICE3)
- . Improve **consistency between radiation and microphysical** schemes (taken into account the droplet size) (test only for LIMA)

## 2 surface data bases

- . **ECOCLIMAP1** - resolution of 1000m , operationnal
- . **ECOCLIMAPSG** - resolution of 300m , test for AROME-500m

# Methodology of long evaluation

Forecast separation of 6h section ; I use the **forecast lead time between 18 and 30**



Study using the visibility parameter

I look for the first time when visibility falls below the 1000 m thresholds and the last, between the deadline 18 and 30.

The number of fog events in a night is the number of time where the visibility throught the 1000m threshold.

Study on all the RADOME stations (12) to have a global idea of forecast trends, then study on the Super site measures.

# ICE3 - AROME 1250m VS 500m - RADOME stations

More fog events forecast by AROME-500m than by AROME-1250m :  
best detection rate but also more false alarms.

## Study using visibility

forecast lead time +18h à +24h

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
1250m	0.25	29.49	40.65	0.5
500m	0.32	44.87	46.97	0.85

forecast lead time +25h to +30h

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
1250m	0.38	49.81	37.74	0.8
500m	0.43	67.92	41.13	1.05

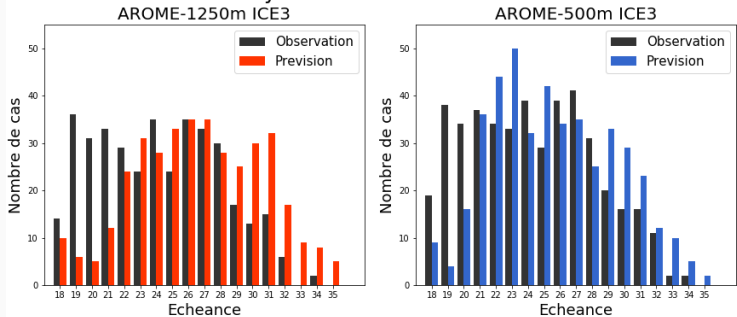
forecast lead time +31h à +36

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
1250m	0.34	60.78	55.87	1.38
500m	0.34	65.57	58.83	1.59

## Hour of first fog event beginning

AROME-1250m VS AROME-500m

Heure de formation du brouillard  
Moyenne stations RADOME



The forecast events begin later than the observed events (the same thing could be observed at the dissipation of fog).

The fog events forecast by models are longer and more persistent than observed events.

# ICE3 VS LIMA - AROME-500m - Super site Jachère

The fog events forecast by LIMA / ICE3 : worse detection rate but best false alarm rate with LIMA.

## Study using visibility

forecast lead time +18h to +24h

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
ICE-3	0.41	68.97	50.0	1.38
LIMA	0.38	41.38	20.0	0.52

forecast lead time +25h to +30h

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
ICE-3	0.45	82.5	50.75	1.69
LIMA	0.39	50.0	36.67	0.79

forecast lead time +31h to +36

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
ICE-3	0.37	84.62	60.0	2.12
LIMA	0.34	52.0	50.0	1.04

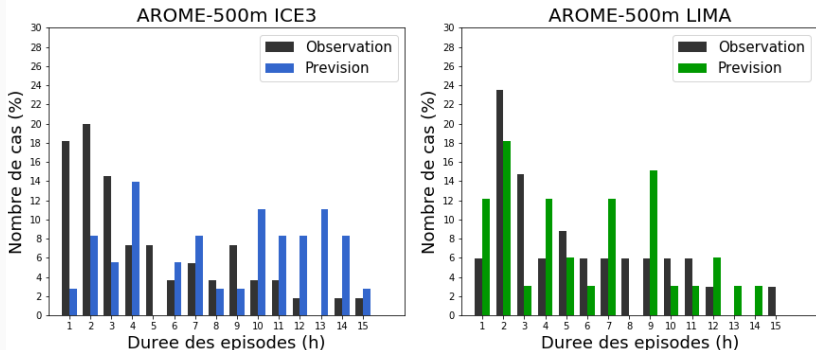


# ICE3 VS LIMA - AROME-500m - Super site Jachère

## AROME-500m ICE3 VS AROME-500m LIMA

### Events duration

Duree des episodes de brouillard à jachere



LIMA forecast more short event than ICE3.

## Conclusion of the statistical study

- AROME-500m forecast more fog than AROME-1250m, best detection rate but worse false alarms
- Fog starts too late in forecast compared to observations.
- Few short fog event by ICE-3, a bit more by LIMA.

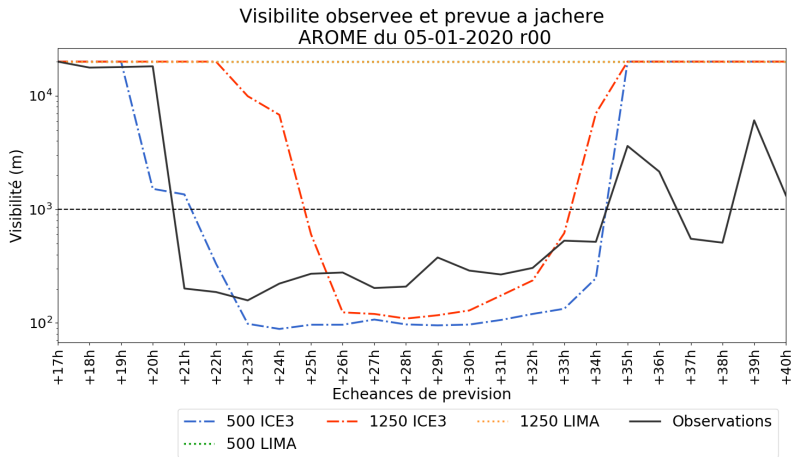
## Choice of the IOP to study

I begin with the IOP-14 but AROME behaved quite well on this date and don't correspond at my general statistics.

Choice of the night :

- **4 to 5 December** : False alarm
- **5 to 6 December** : missing of fog dissipation
- **6 to 7 December** : issue at the dissipation
- **5 to 6 January** : One of the best campaign event, will well vertically developed fog event. **Show here.**

# Visibility on the super site – IOP-6 (5/6 January)



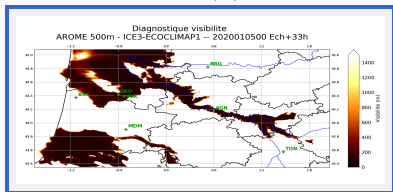
Fog forecast by ICE3 (good for 500m but too short for 1250m)  
No fog forecast by LIMA

# Visibility on the south west – IOP-6 (5/6 January)

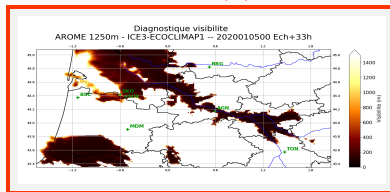
Satellite observation  
06/01/2020 09UTC



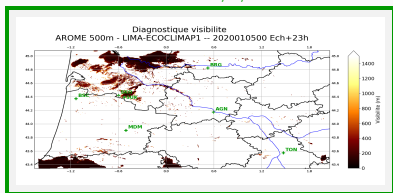
AROME-500m ICE3 – 6/1/2020 9UTC



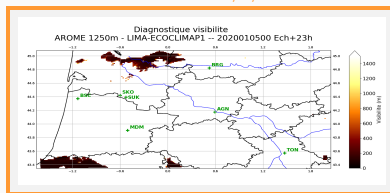
AROME-1250m ICE3 – 6/1/2020 9UTC



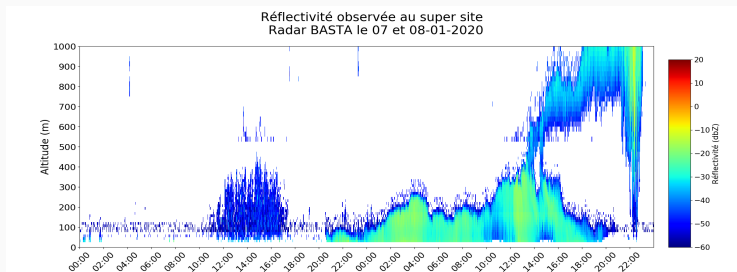
AROME-500m LIMA – 5/1/2020 23UTC



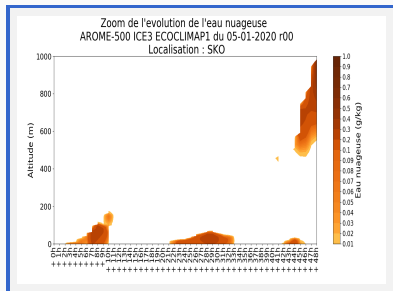
AROME-1250m LIMA – 5/1/2020 23UTC



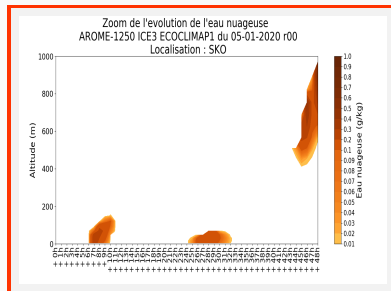
# Fog thickness – IOP-6 (5/6 January)



## AROME-500m ICE3

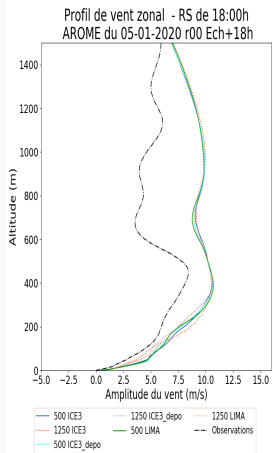


## AROME-1250m ICE3

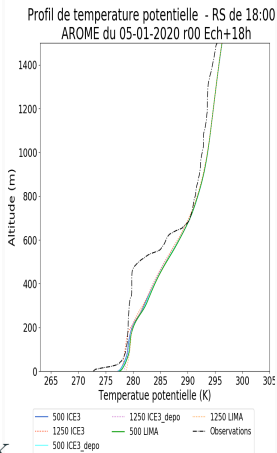


# Comparison radiosounding and forecast – 18UTC IOP-6 (5/6 January)

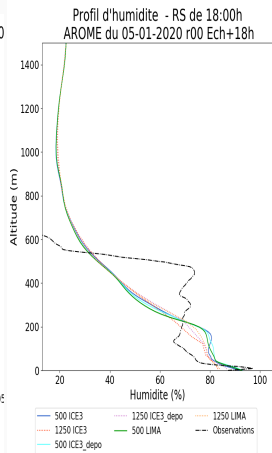
## Wind strenght



## Potential temperature



## Humidity

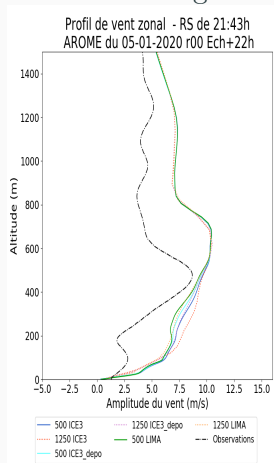


Wind and humidity OK

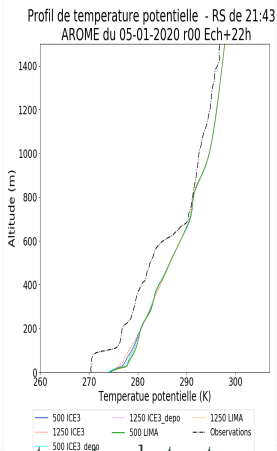
Potential temperature too hot and no forecast of inversion

# Comparison radiosounding and forecast – 22UTC IOP-6 (5/6 January)

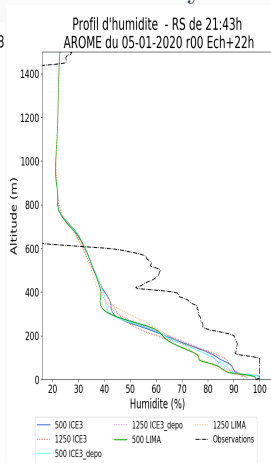
## Wind strenght



## Potential temperature



## Humidity



Wind too strong, temperature too hot, atmosphere too stable and too dry ...



## Conclusions – IOP-6 night 5 to 6 January

On IOP-6, 5/6 January night

- ICE3 visibility OK, but fog too thin!
- LIMA miss the fog near the SuperSite. Why?

Understand why the fog is not enough developed or not forecast by AROME the 5/6 January night.

Studed 3 nights of IOP-2

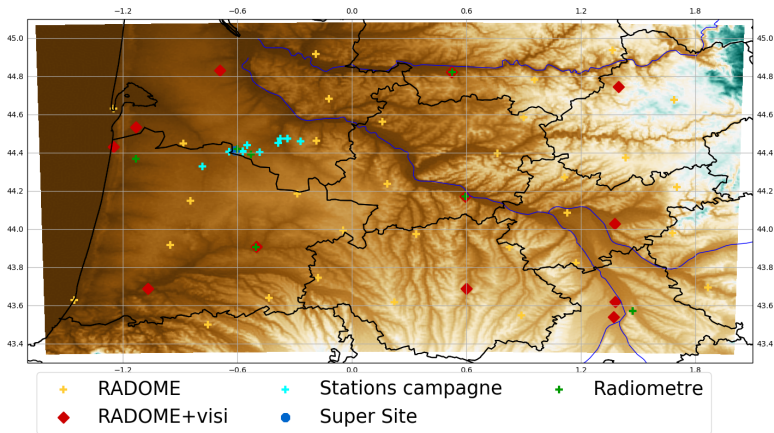
Evaluate the impact of the new surface database

Thanks for your  
attentions!

# Annexes

# Map of RADOMEs stations

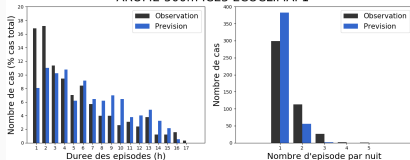
Stations d'observations couvertes par le domaine AROME-SoFog3D



## Fog events length

### AROME-500m

Duree et nombre d'épisode par nuit  
Moyenne stations RADOME  
AROME-500m ICE3 ECOCLIMAP1

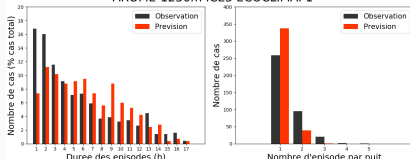


The fog events forecast by models are longer and more persistent than observed events.

## Fog events length

### AROME-1250m

Duree et nombre d'épisode par nuit  
Moyenne stations RADOME  
AROME-1250m ICE3 ECOCLIMAP1



# ICE3 + deposit - AROME-1250m - RADOME stations

Little reduction of number of fog events forecasted with take into account of deposit in ICE3.

## Study using visibility

forecast lead time +18h to +24h

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
Without deposit	0.25	29.49	40.65	0.5
With deposit	0.19	22.44	43.09	0.39

forecast lead time +25h to +30h

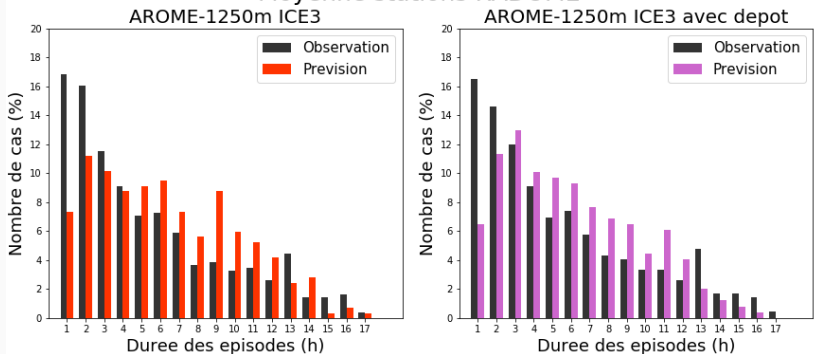
	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
Without deposit	0.38	49.81	37.74	0.8
With deposit	0.35	42.5	35.0	0.65

forecast lead time +31h to +36

	CSI	DR	FAR	FBI
Without deposit	0.34	60.78	55.87	1.38
With deposit	0.31	50.6	54.93	1.12

## AROME-1250m ICE3 without deposit VS AROME-1250m ICE3 with deposit Events duration

Duree des episodes de brouillard  
Moyenne stations RADOME

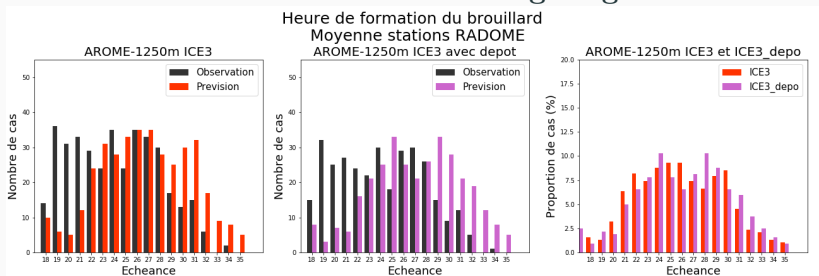


No real impact on the fog duration.



AROME-1250m ICE3 without deposit VS AROME-1250m  
ICE3 with deposit

## Hour of first event beginning



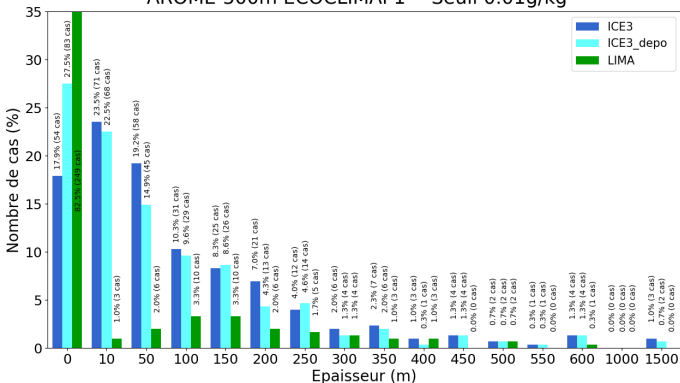
Take into account deposit delay a bit the hour of fog formation.

# ICE3 VS LIMA - AROME-500m - Super site Jachère

## AROME-500m ICE3 VS AROME-500m LIMA

### Thickness of fog

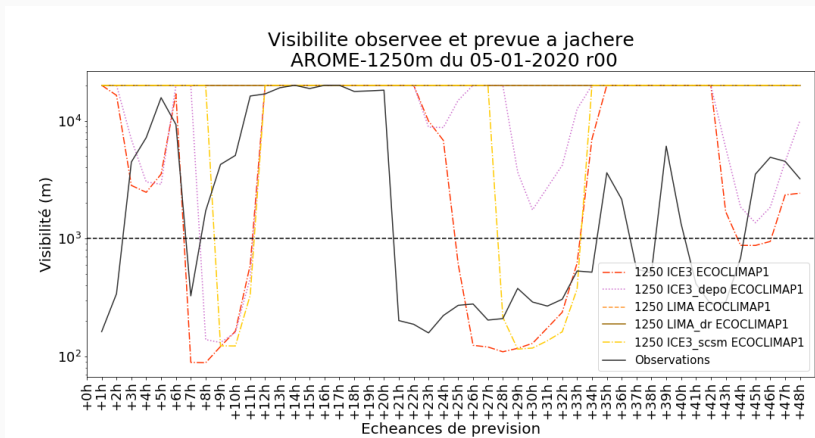
Epaisseur max du brouillard - jachere  
AROME-500m ECOCLIMAP1 -- Seuil 0.01g/kg



Much more fog event forecast by ICE3 than by LIMA.

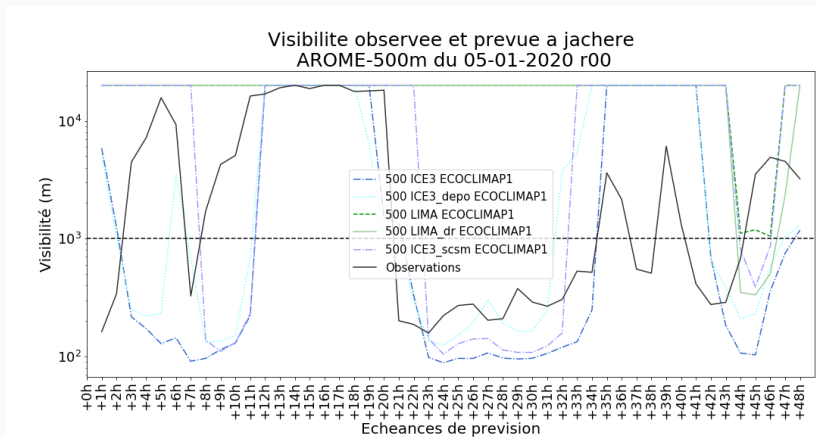
# Visibility on the super site – IOP-6 (5/6 January)

## AROME-1250m



# Visibility on the super site – IOP-6 (5/6 January)

## AROME-500m



# Acronymes I

- AROME Application of Research to Operations at Mesoscale ou Applications de la Recherche à l'Opérationnel à Mésos-Echelle 2-4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 22, 24-26
- CSI Critical Success Index 6, 8, 23
- DR Detection Rate 6, 8, 23
- FAR False Alarm Rate 6, 8, 23
- FBI Frequency Bias Index 6, 8, 23
- LIMA Liquid Ice Multiple Aerosols 4, 8-10, 26
- SoFog3D South west Fogs 3D 2

- [1] Y. Seity, P. Brousseau, S. Malardel, G. Hello, P. Bénard, F. Bouttier, C. Lac, and V. Masson. The AROME-France Convective-Scale Operational Model. Monthly Weather Review, 139(3) :976–991, 2011. doi : 10.1175/2010MWR3425.1. URL <https://doi.org/10.1175/2010MWR3425.1>.
- [2] A. Philip, T. Bergot, Y. Bouteloup, and F. Bouyssel. The Impact of Vertical Resolution on Fog Forecasting in the Kilometric-Scale Model AROME : A Case Study and Statistics. Weather and Forecasting, 31(5) :1655–1671, 2016. doi : 10.1175/WAF-D-16-0074.1. URL <https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF-D-16-0074.1>.
- [3] J. Pinty and P. Jabouille. A mixed-phase cloud parameterization for use in a mesoscale non-hydrostatic model : simulations of a squall line and of orographic precipitations. Proceedings of the AMS conference on cloud physics, 1998.
- [4] B. Vié, J.-P. Pinty, S. Berthet, and M. Leriche. Lima (v1.0) : A quasi two-moment microphysical scheme driven by a multimodal population of cloud condensation and ice freezing nuclei. Geoscientific Model Development, 9(2) :567–586, 2016. doi : 10.5194/gmd-9-567-2016. URL <https://gmd.copernicus.org/articles/9/567/2016/>.
- [5] Marie Mazoyer, Christine Lac, Odile Thouron, Thierry Bergot, Valery Masson, and Luc Musson-Genon. Large eddy simulation of radiation fog : impact of dynamics on the fog life cycle. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 17(21) :13017, 2017.