GFS configurations - experiments

1

Yuejian Zhu and Mark Iredell

Environmental Modeling Center NOAA/NWS/NCEP

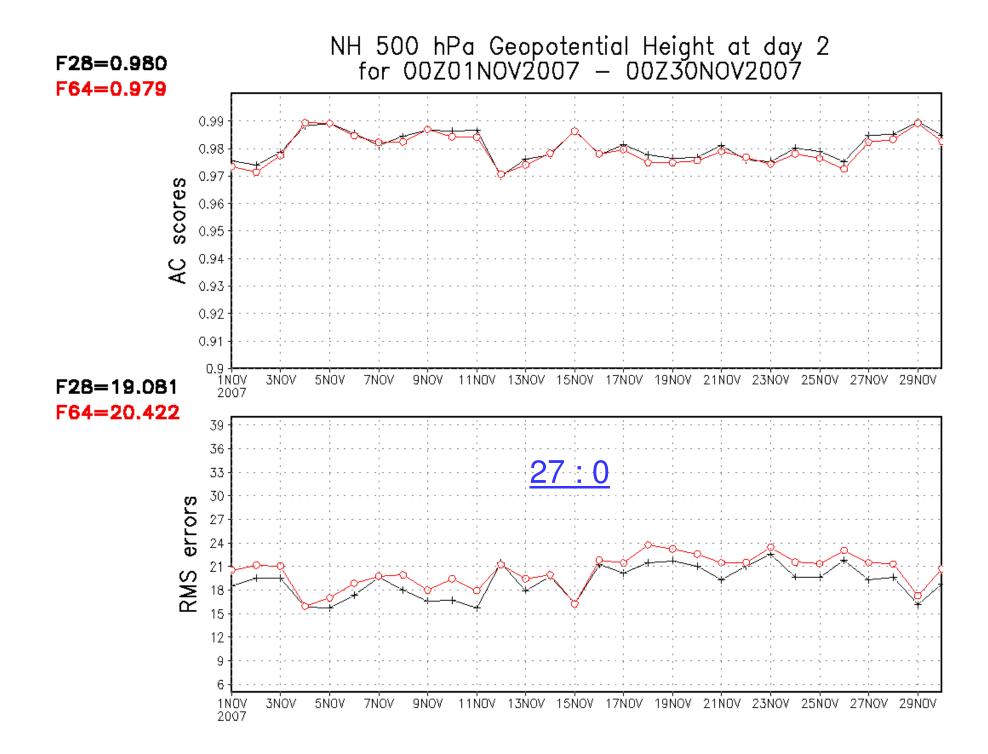
http://wwwt.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/gmb/yzhu/

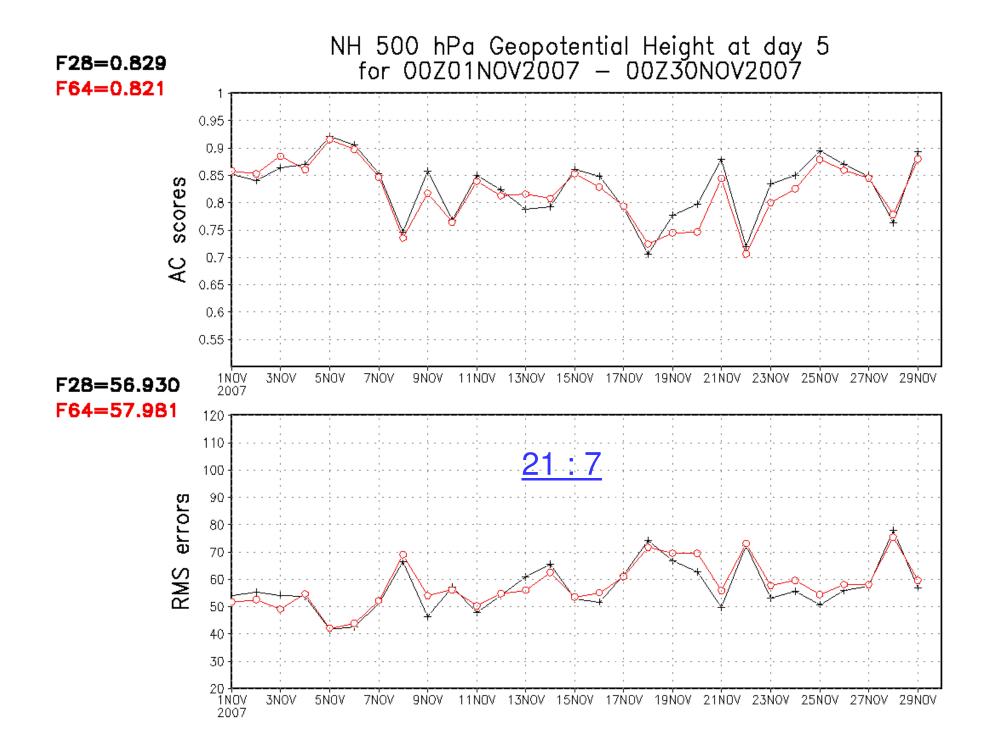
Motivations

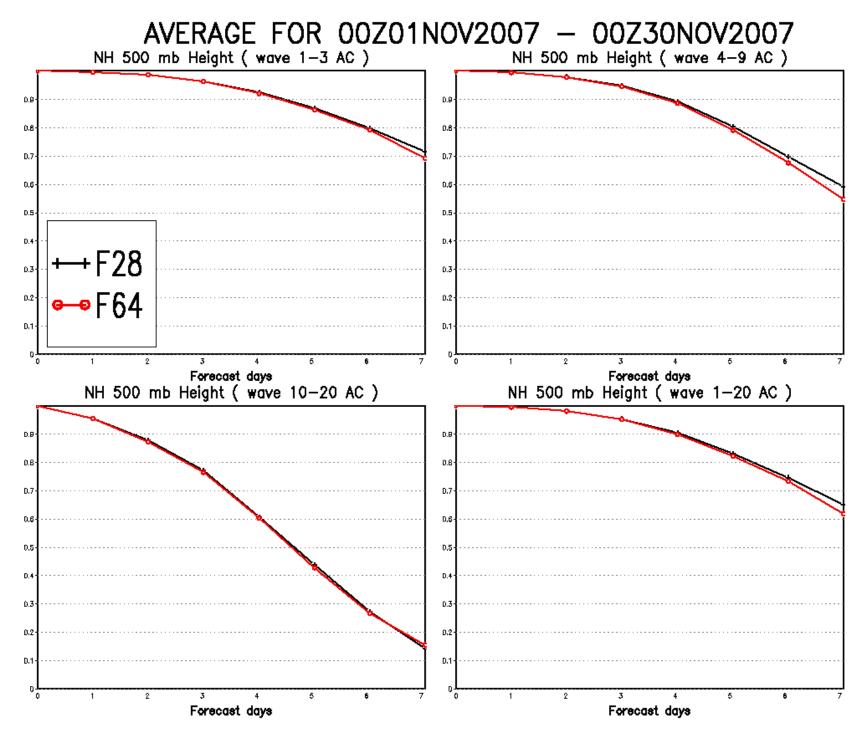
- To use limited resource, maximize the improvement.
- Current global ensemble configuration:
 - T126L28, 20+1 per cycle
- Global ensemble's priorities:
 - Hindcast to improve extended forecast (1.4 factor)
 - Increase vertical resolution from L28 to L64 (2.3 factor)
 - Increase horizontal resolution from T126 to T190 (~3.4 factor)
 - For variable resolutions: T190(d0-7), T126(d7-16), (reduce factor to 2.1)

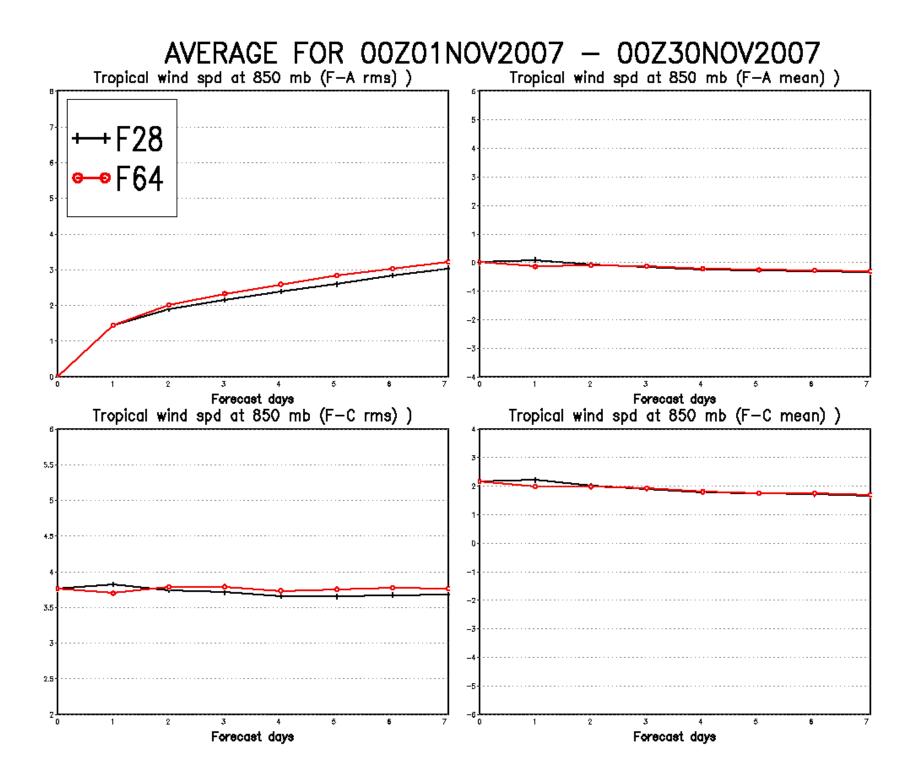
T126 for L28 and L64

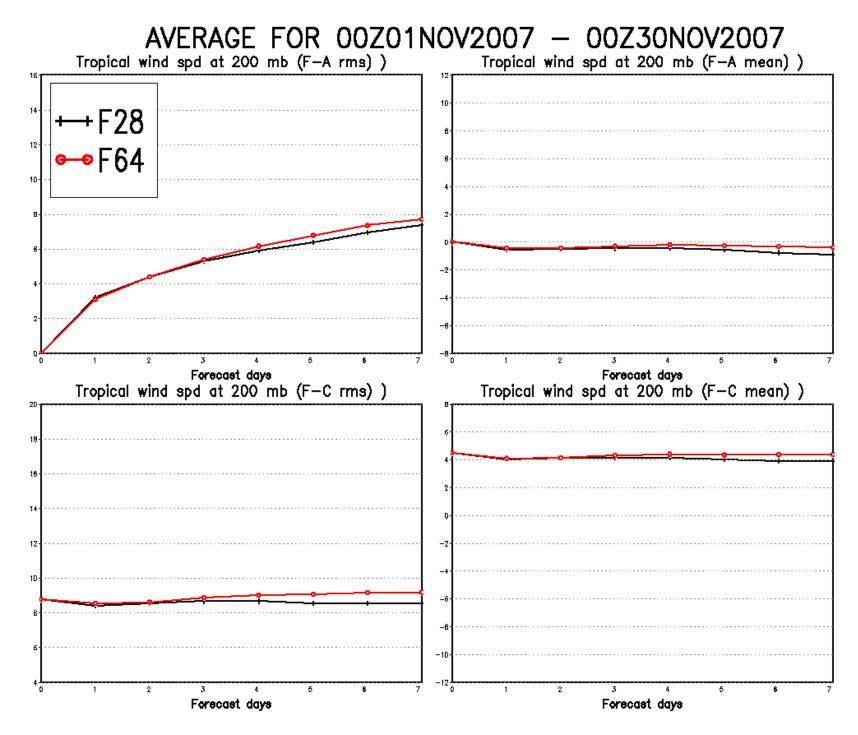
(2.3 factor of resources)





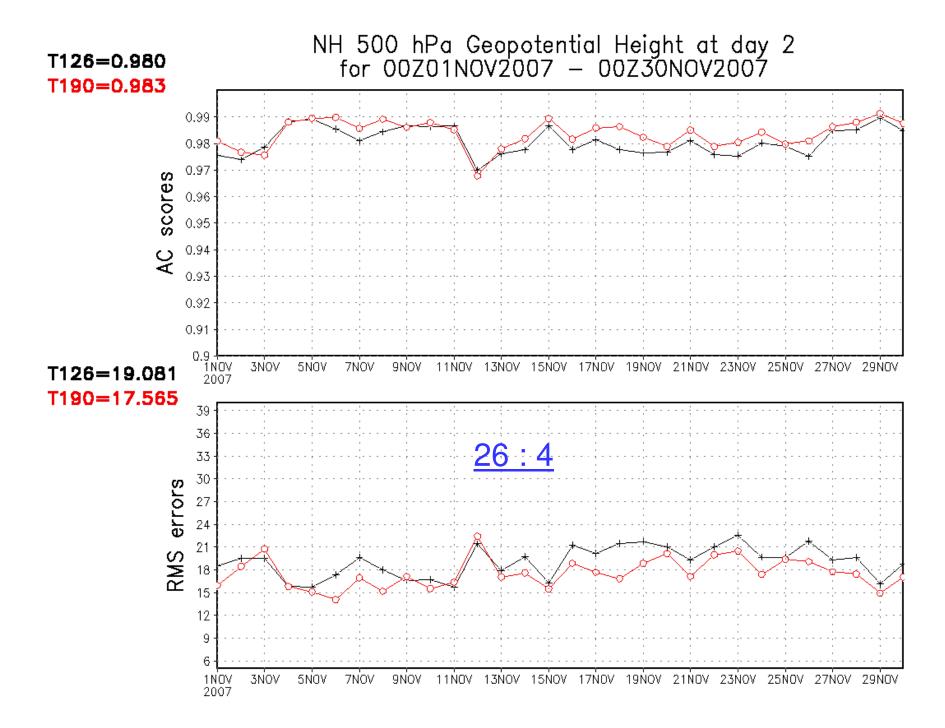


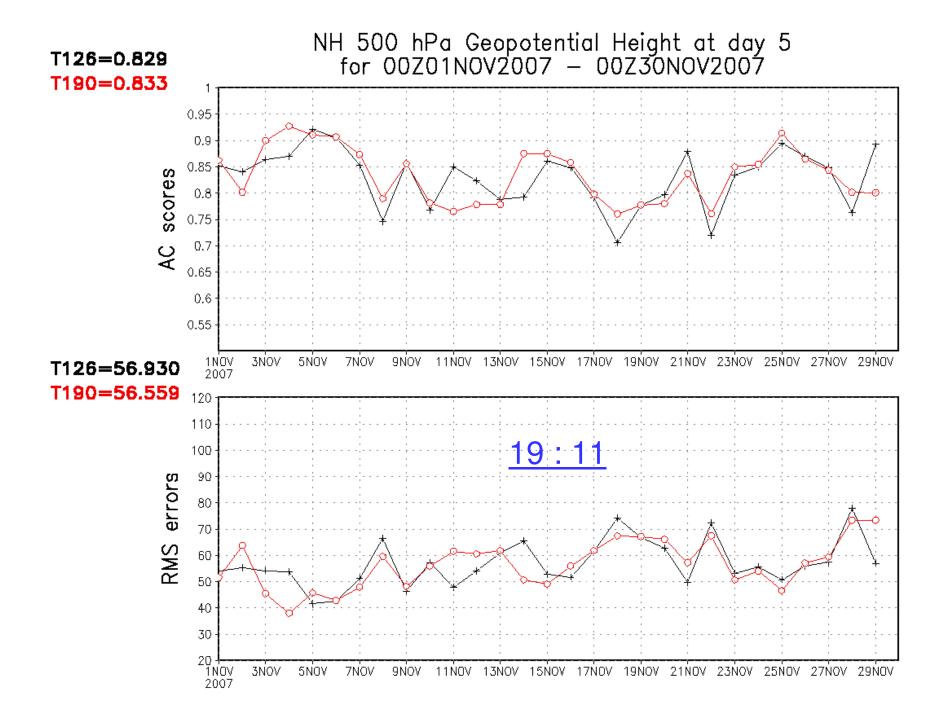


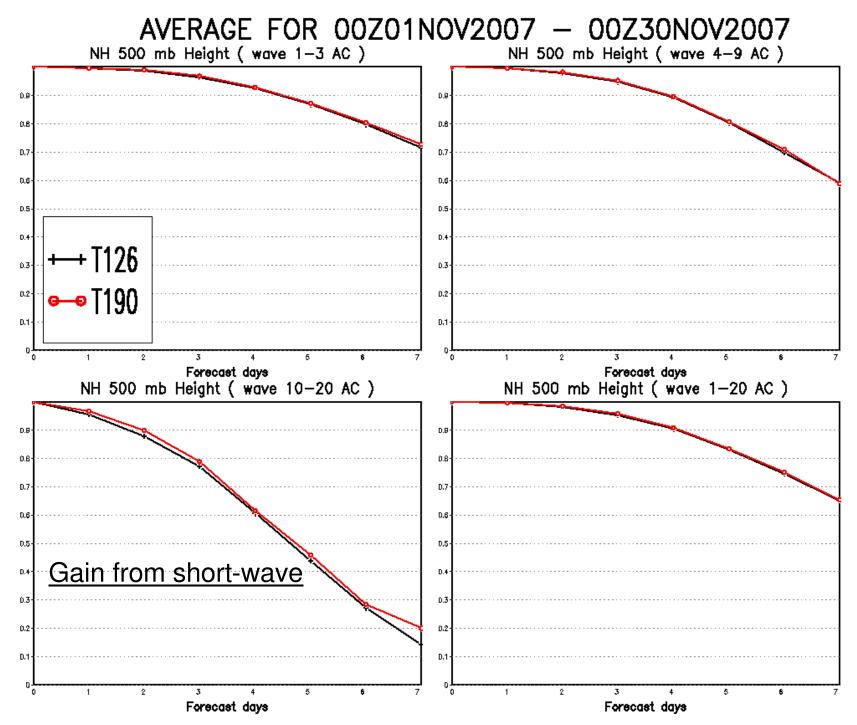


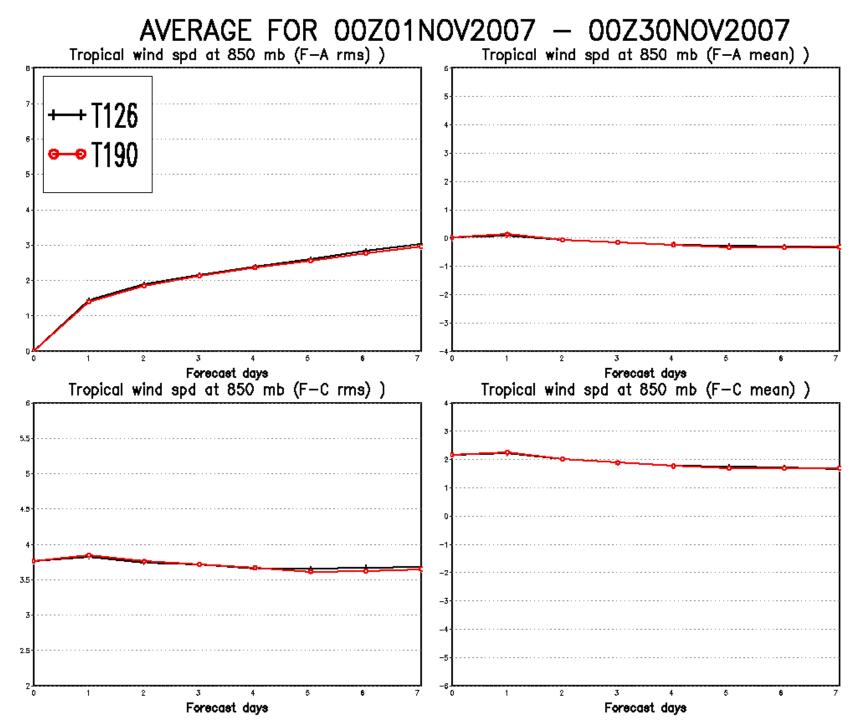
L28 for T126 and T190

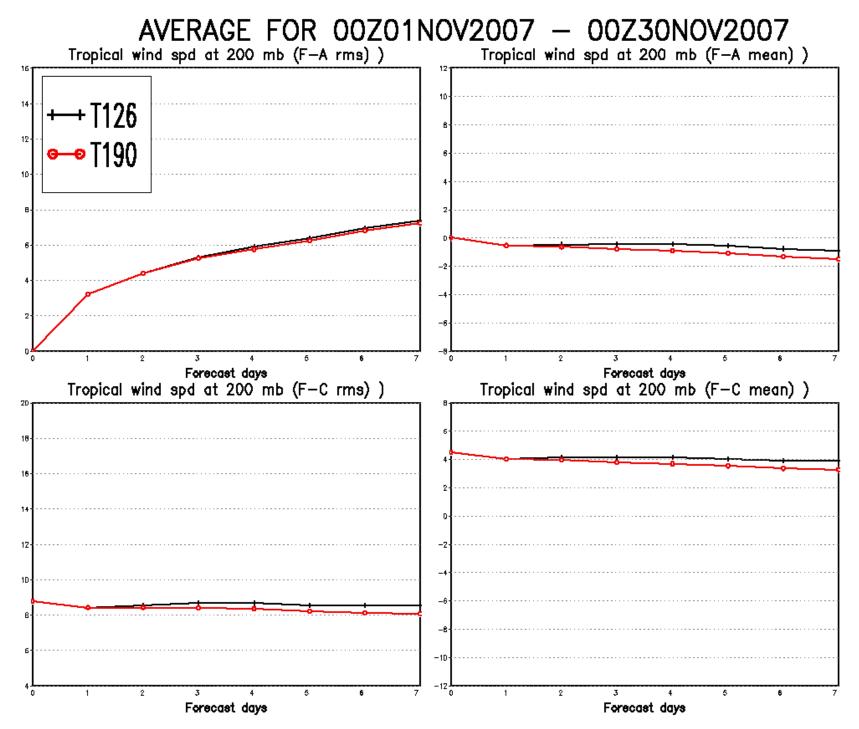
(~3.0 factor of resources)





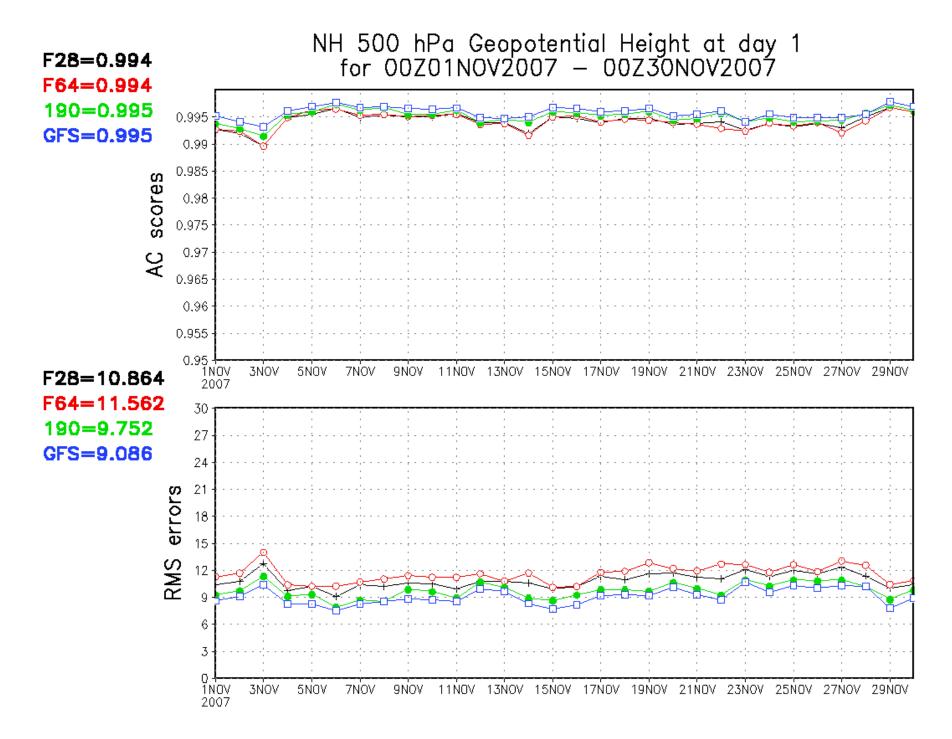


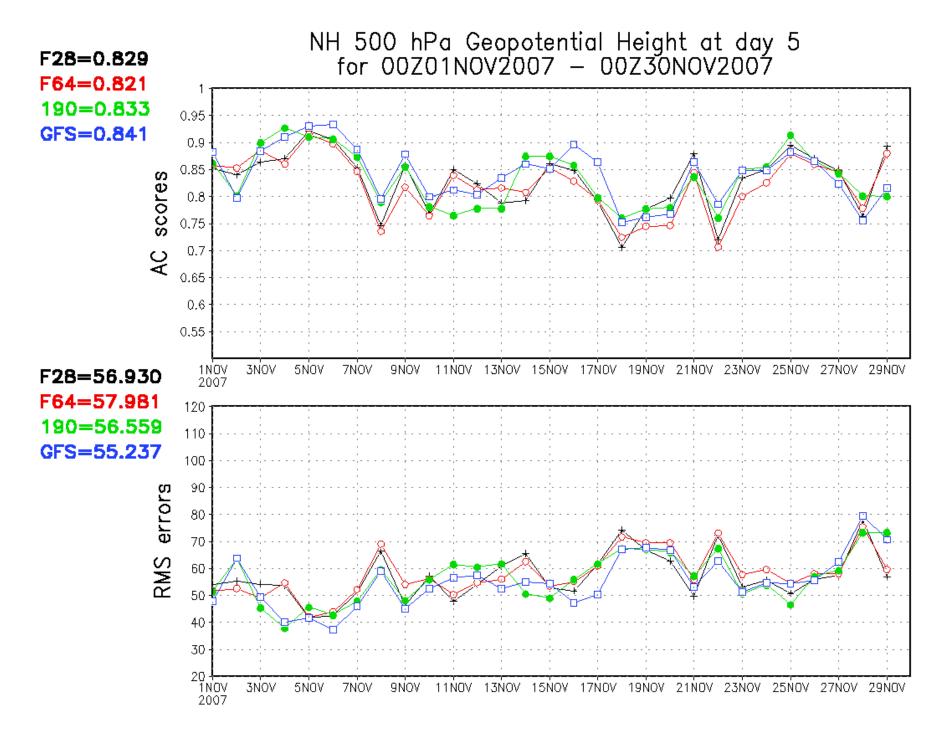


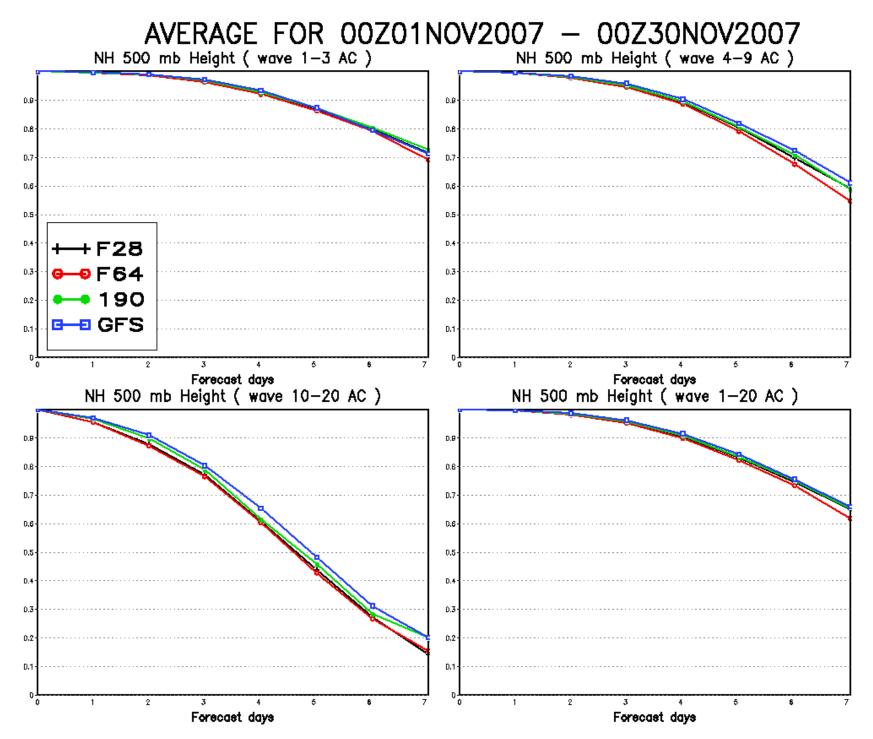


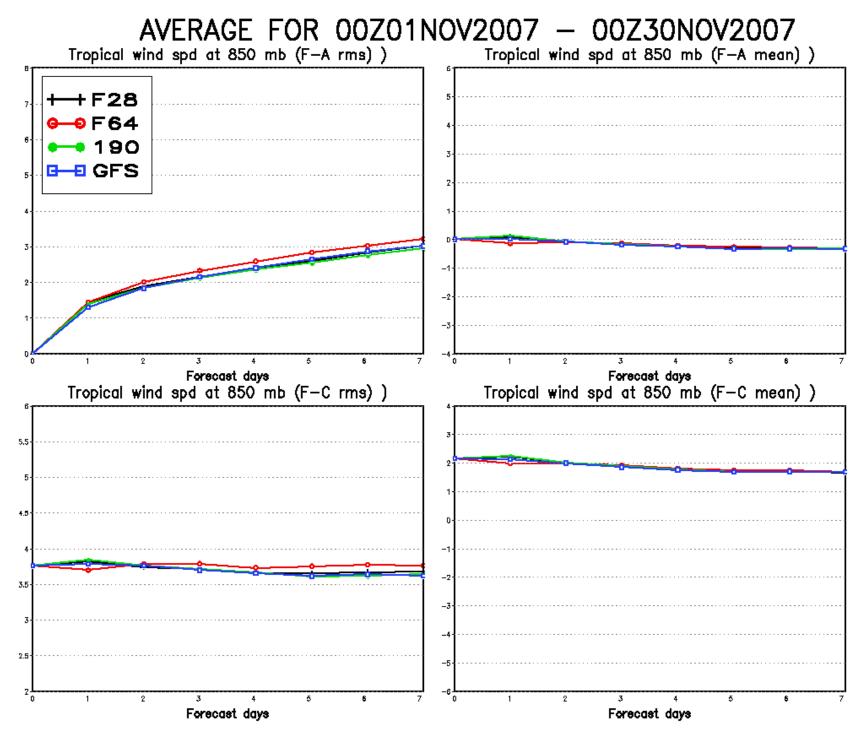
- 4. T382L64 (GFS)
- 3. T190L28 (190)
- 2. T126L64 (F64)
- 1. T126L28 (F28)

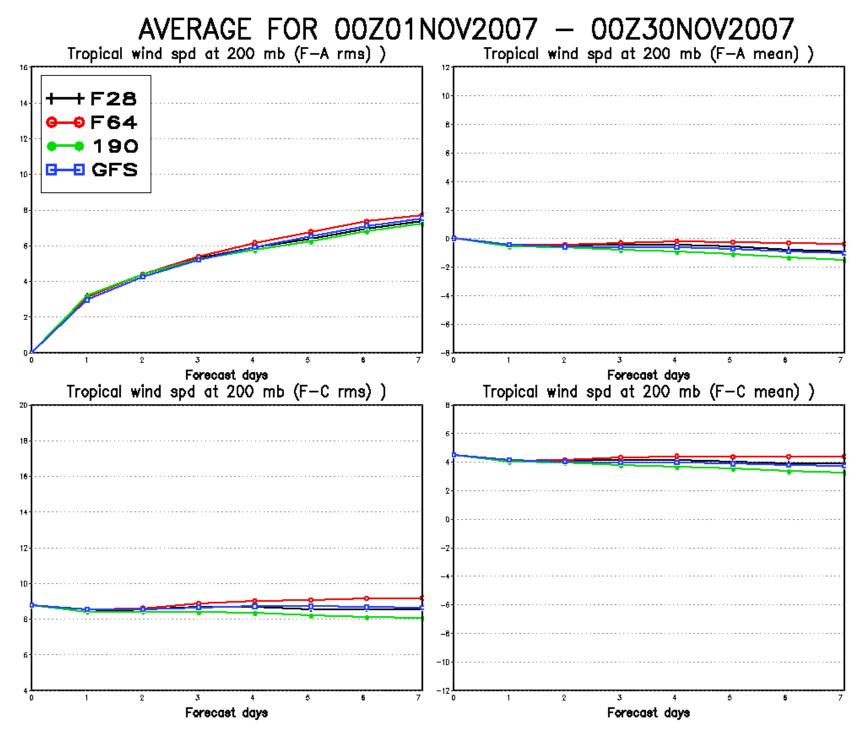
More comparison:



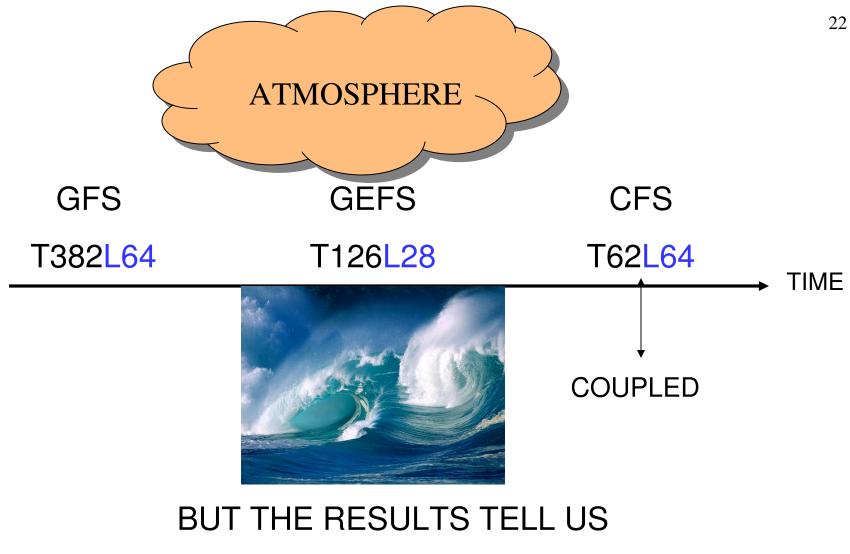








CONCLUSION / ANSWER! NO CONFUSION



T126L64 IS NOT AS GOOD AS OTHERS UPTO 7 DAYS

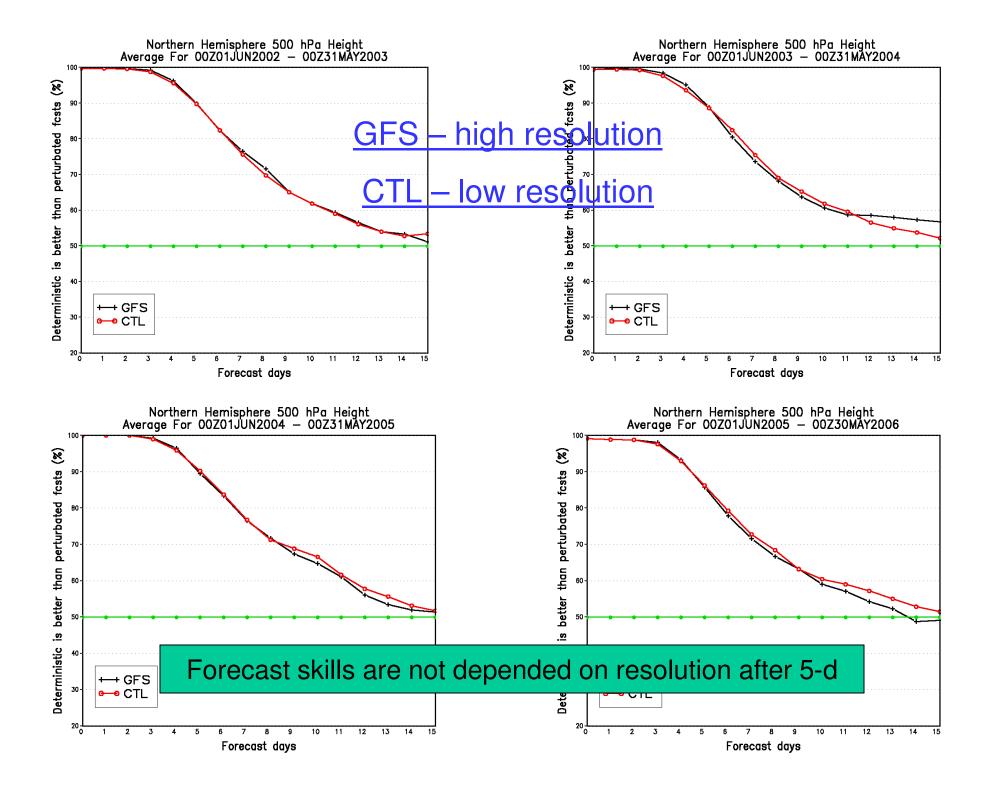
Glenn's comments for L28/L64

CFS03—effects of coupling to ocean model and of increasing vertical resolution in atmospheric model

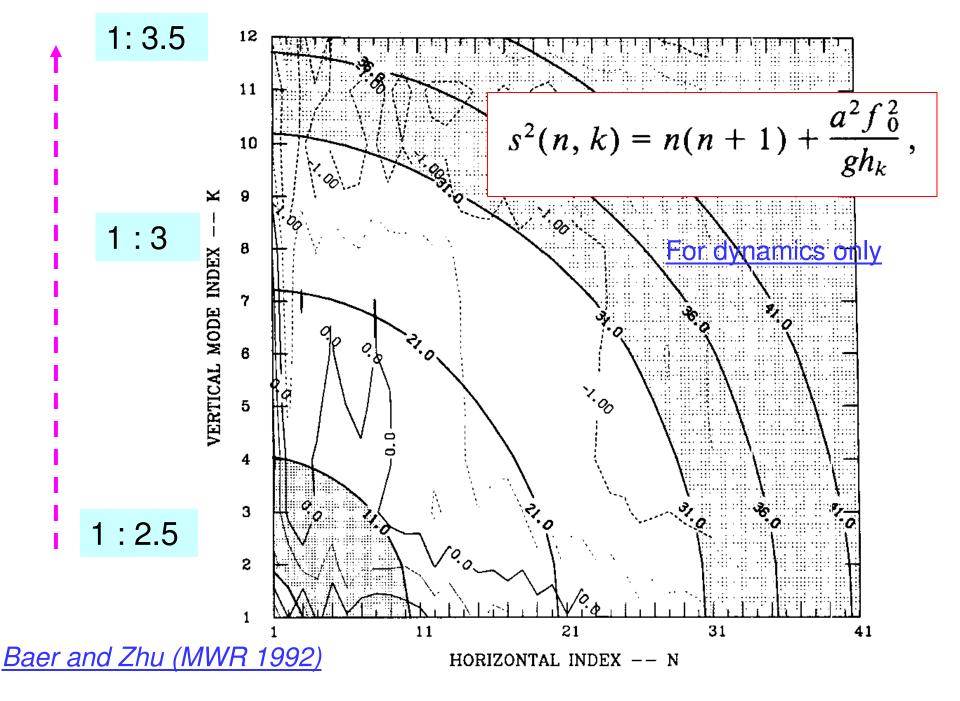
--much better simulation in coupled mode with 64 than with 28 levels in atmospheric component

--differences between 28 and 64 levels show up much more in coupled mode

Question: Is this for T62 or T126?



What is the optimal vertical resolution corresponds to horizontal?²⁵

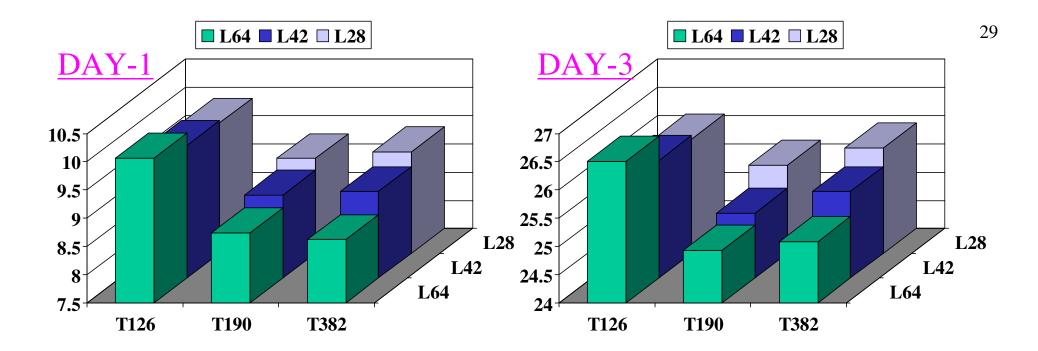


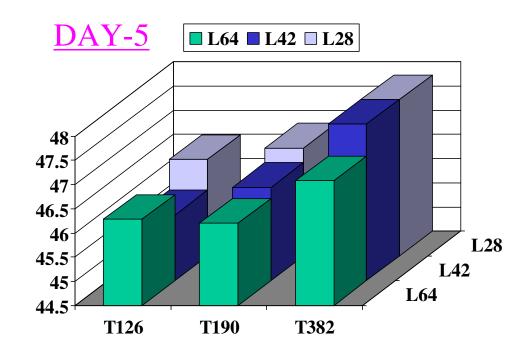
WHERE TO GO?



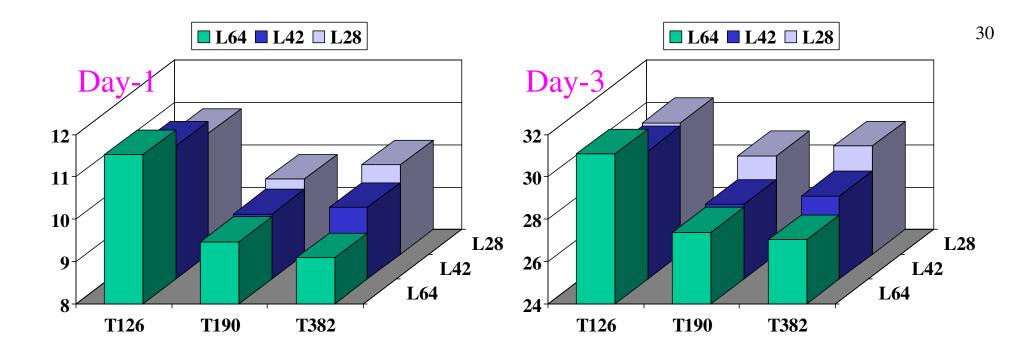
Full comparison May 2nd-31st and November 1st-30th

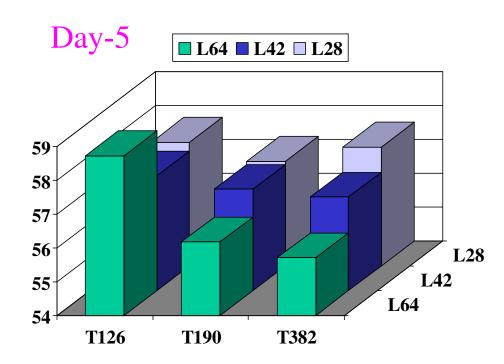
T382L64, T382L42, T382L28 T190L64, T190L42, T190L28 T126L64, T126L42, T126L28



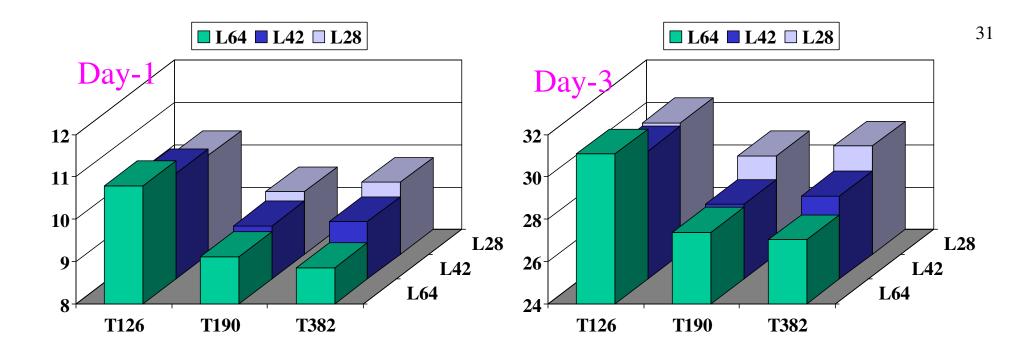


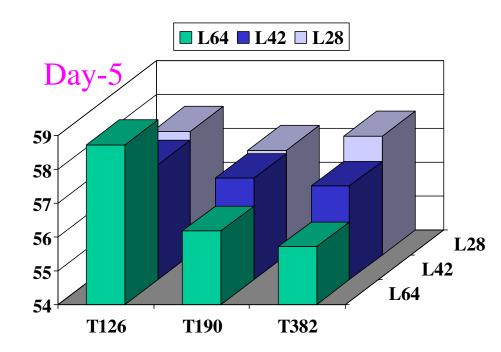
<u>May 2007</u>





<u>Nov. 2007</u>





May and Nov. 2007

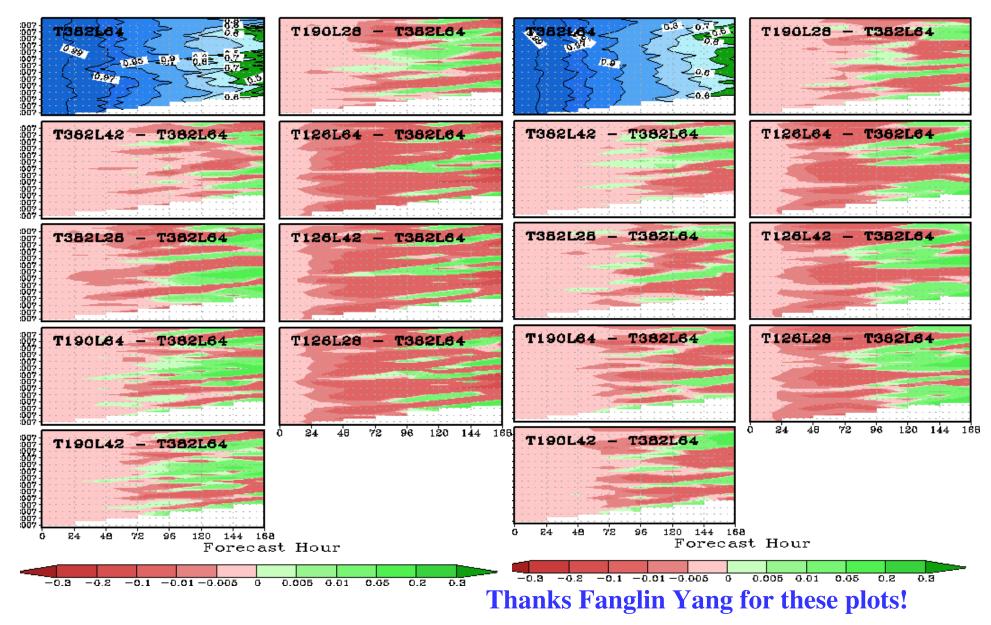
May 2007 1000hPa height

Northern Hemisphere

Global

Anomaly Correlation: HGT P1000 G2/NHX 00Z

Anomaly Correlation: HGT P1000 G2 00Z



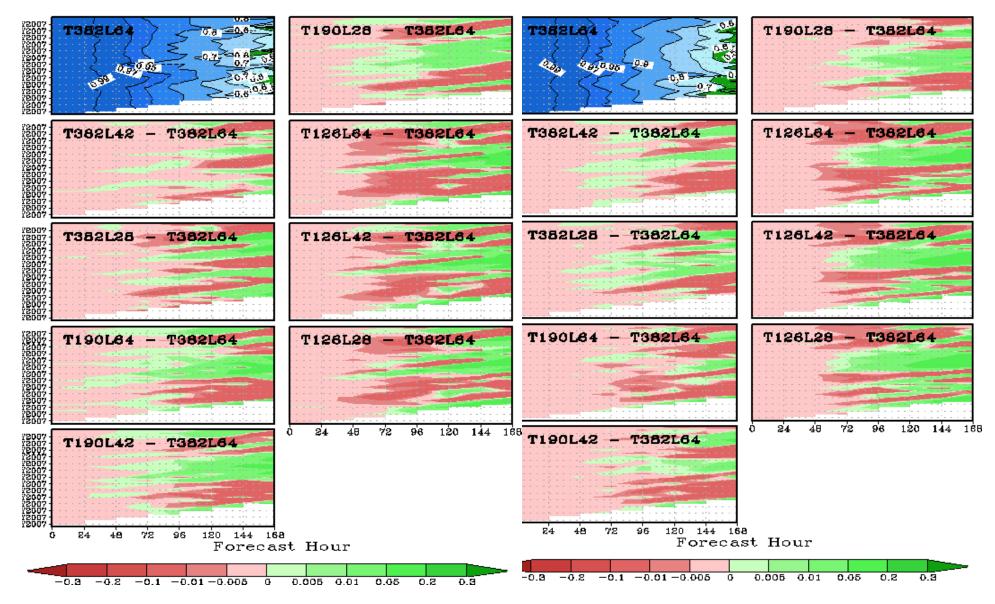
May 2007 250hPa height

Northern Hemisphere

Global

Anomaly Correlation: HGT P250 G2/NHX 00Z

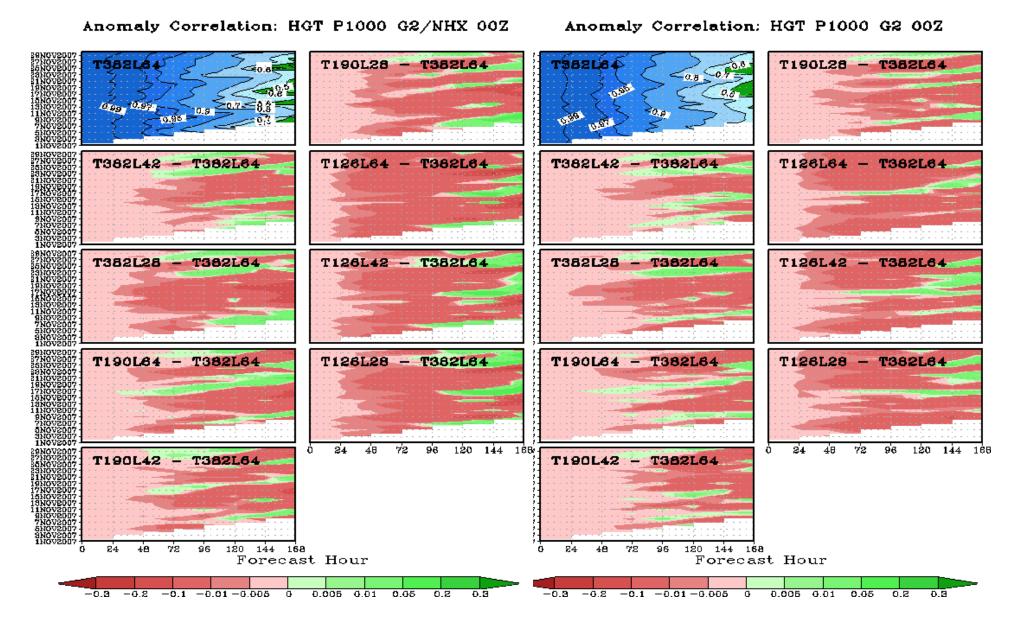
Anomaly Correlation: HGT P250 G2 00Z



November 2007 1000hPa height

Northern Hemisphere

Global



34

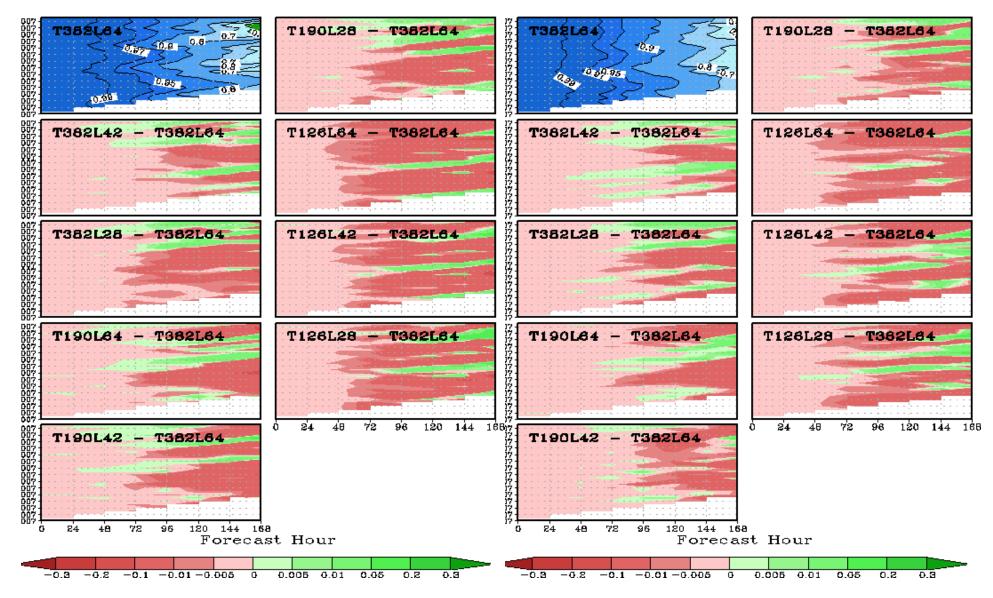
November 2007 250hPa height

Northern Hemisphere

Global

Anomaly Correlation: HGT P250 G2/NHX 00Z

Anomaly Correlation: HGT P250 G2 00Z



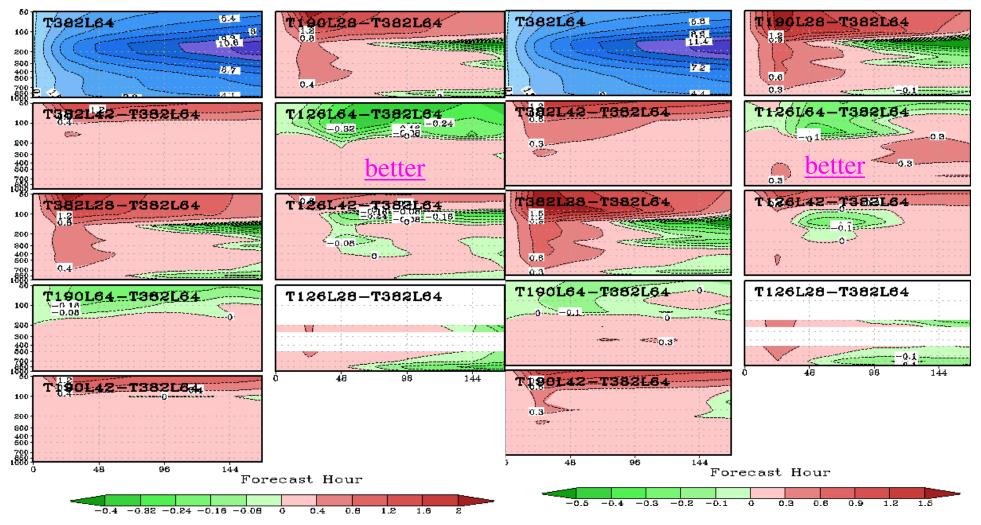
RMS errors for wind vector (Tropical region)

Monthly mean for May 2007

RMS: 20070502-20070531 Mean for WIND G2/TRO 00Z

Monthly mean for November 2007

RMS: 20071101-20071130 Mean for WIND G2/TRO 00Z



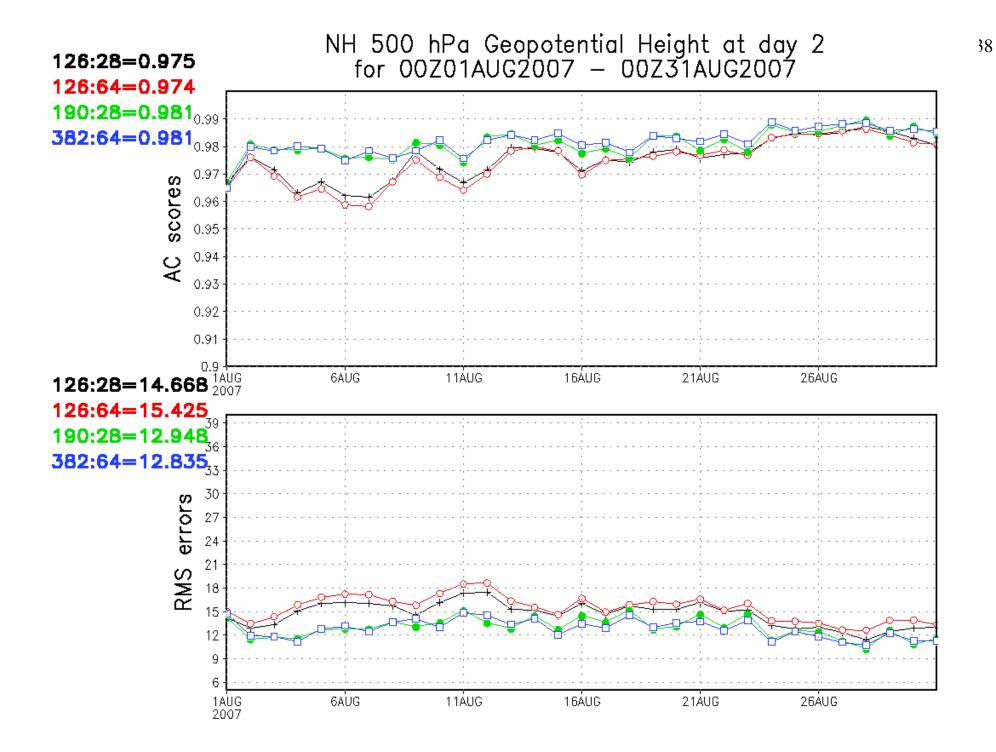
More Experiments: August and December 2007

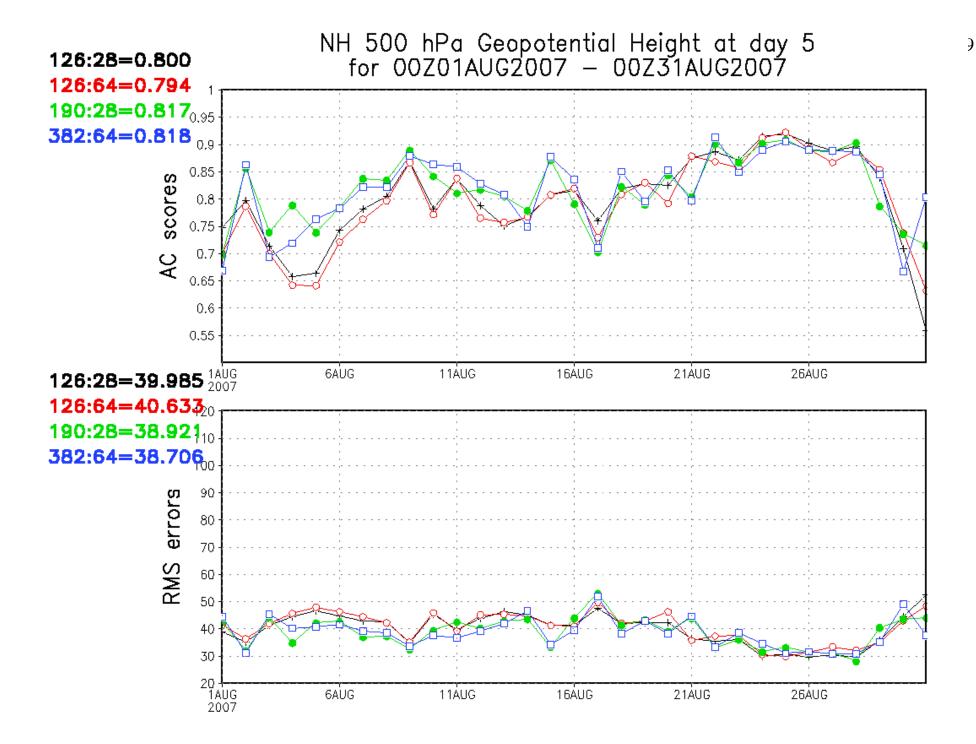
Forecasts up to 384 hours (16-d)

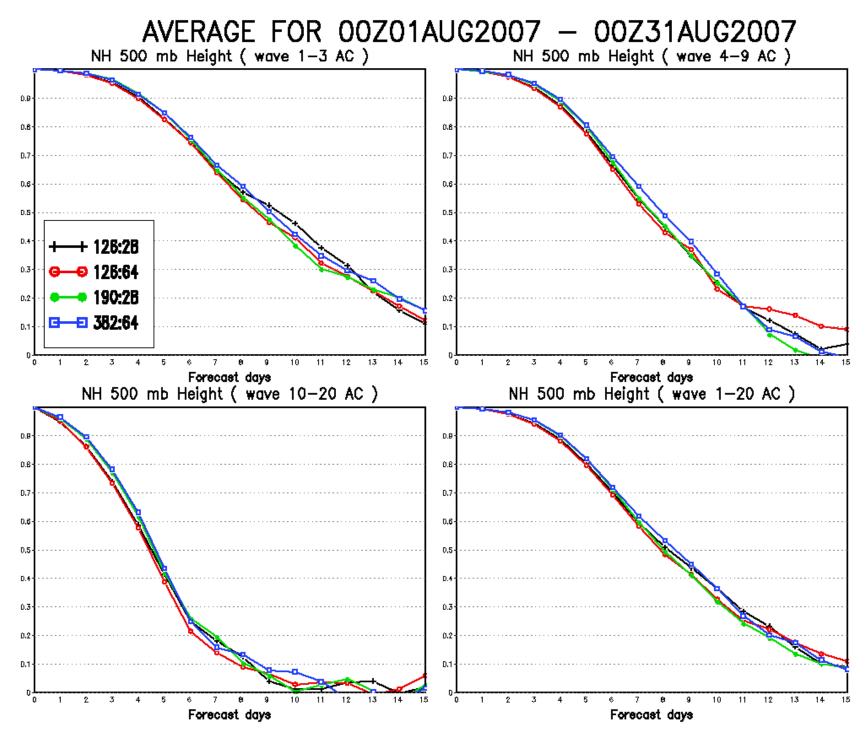
<u>For</u>

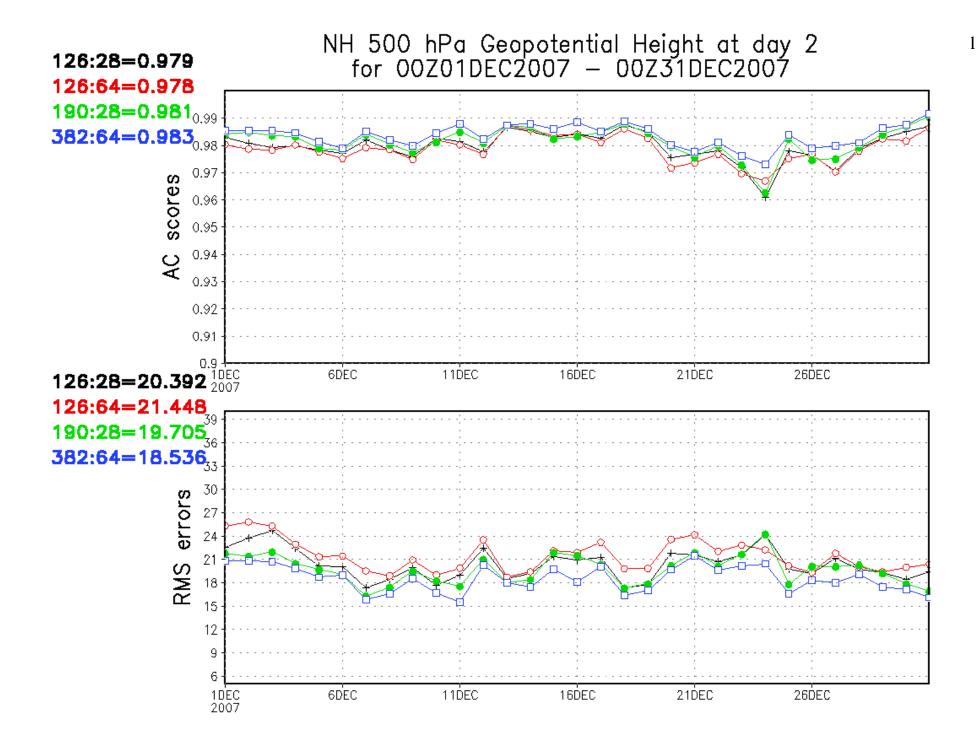
T126L28, T126L64, T190L28 and T382L64

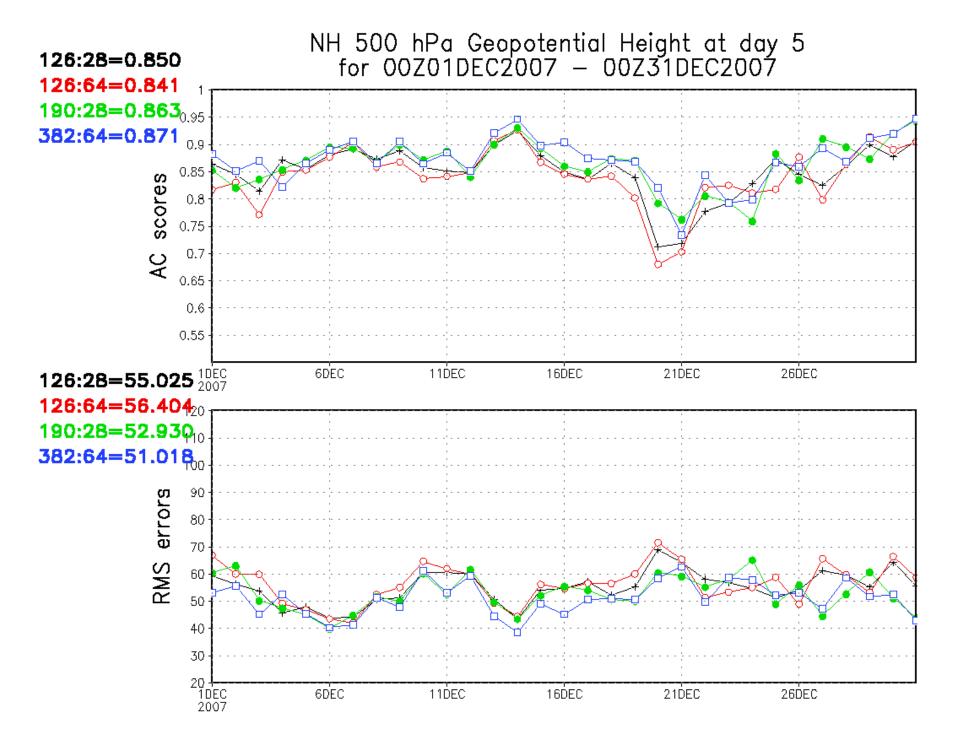
<u>Only</u>

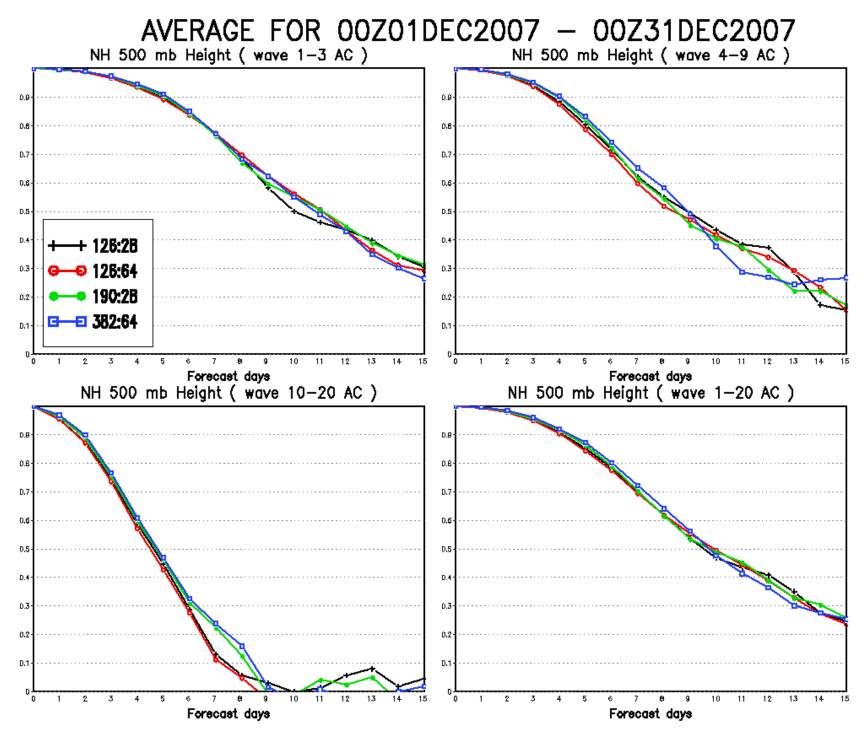












ALL STATISTICS ARE POSTED AT

http://wwwt.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/gmb/yzhu/exp/T126Lnn 200705/VRFY.html

Preliminary Conclusions

- Overall, T382L64 consistently perform best
 - Short lead time (d1-3), confirmed
 - Medium-range (d5), depends on season
- T190L28 has very comparable results to T382L64
 - For troposphere
- T126L64 has much improved tropical wind
 - For stratosphere
- Overall, T190L28 is better than T126L64
 - This may due to:
 - Increasing horizontal resolution
 - Dynamical balance for optimum horizontal and vertical resolution
 - Horizontal diffusion scheme
 - 4^{th} order for T126 and 8^{th} order for T190