

<http://seecop.meteo.co.me/>

South-East European Consortium for Operational weather Prediction (SEECOP)

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South East Europe Consortium for Operational Weather Prediction **SEECOP**

- 2006:
 - RHMSS initiated establishment of South East European Virtual Climate Change Center (SEEVCCC);
 - supported by UNECE (The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) and MET services in the region;
- 2010:
 - SEEVCCC has been formally established and hosted by RHMSS (collaboration to combat climate change and its impacts)
 - Expert Workshop “SEE Research Framework in Regional Climate Modeling”, 2011, Belgrade
- 2015:
 - Logical extension of this efforts resulted in establishing the **SEECOP** Consortium (collaboration in short-range numerical weather prediction)

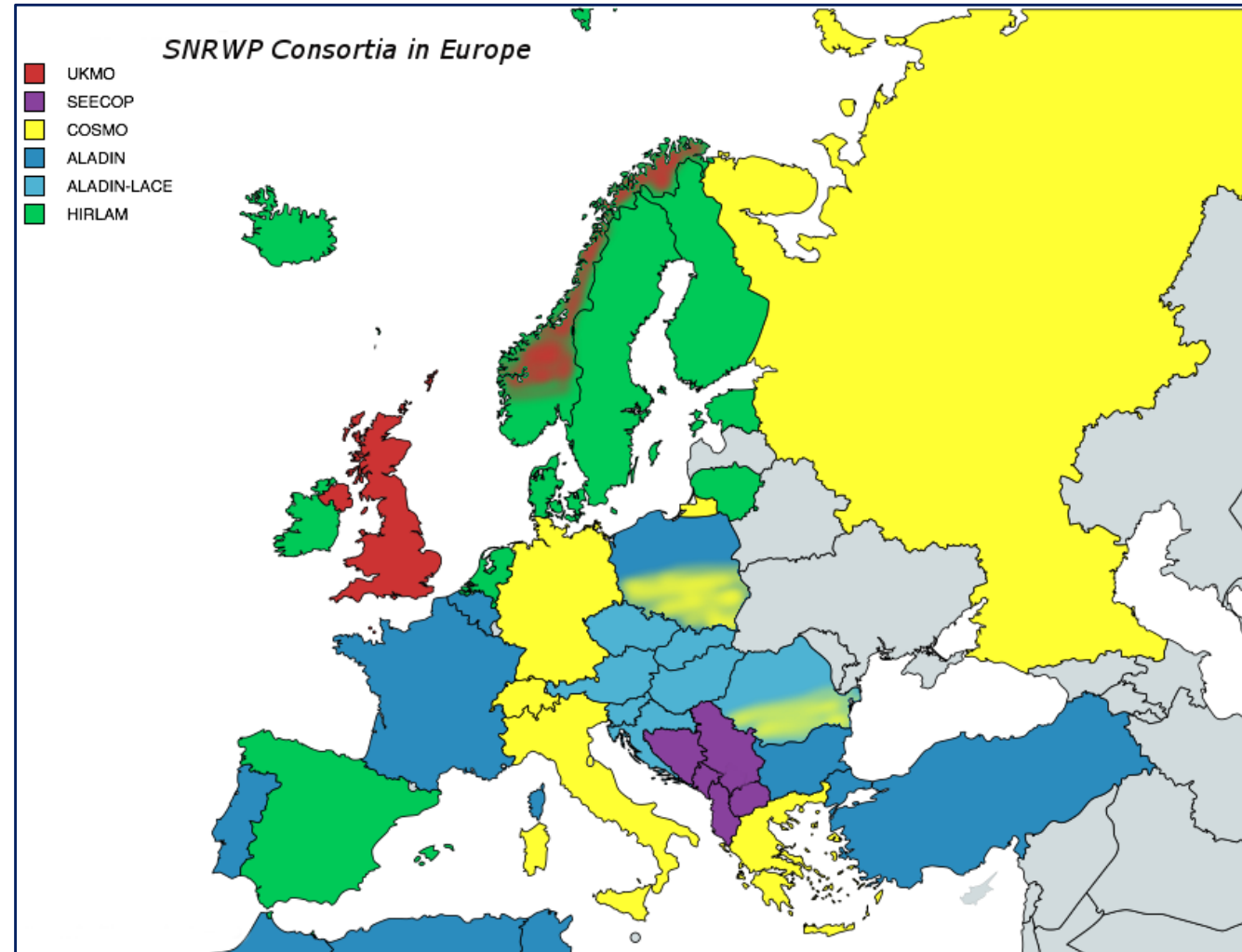
South East Europe Consortium for Operational Weather Prediction (SEECOP)

- Established 2015 as a result of the RHMSS initiative
- Consortium model - NCEP/NMMB prognostic model



SEECOP member countries

- Serbia
 - Montenegro
 - Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (both entities)
 - Republic of North Macedonia
 - Albania
 - Ukraine
 - Belarus (pending approval)
-
- **Open policy for joining SEECOP**
Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Moldova showed interest to join
 - Other European consortia of the same kind:
 - UKMO, COSMO, ALADIN, HIRLAM

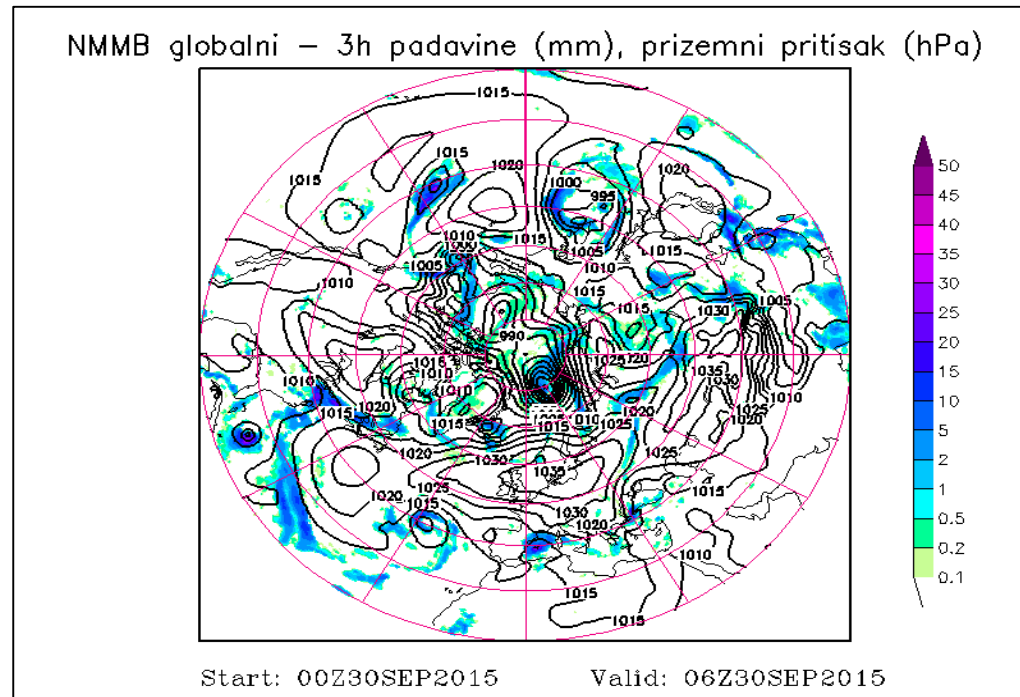
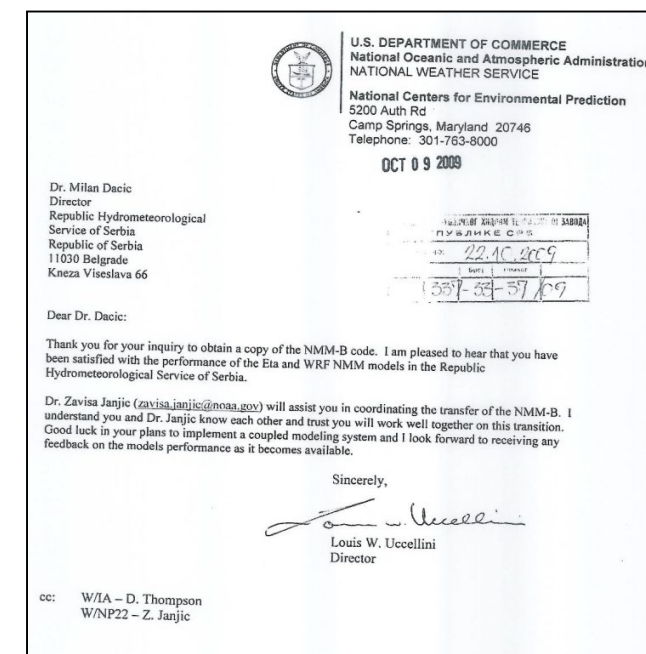


SEECOP agreement objectives

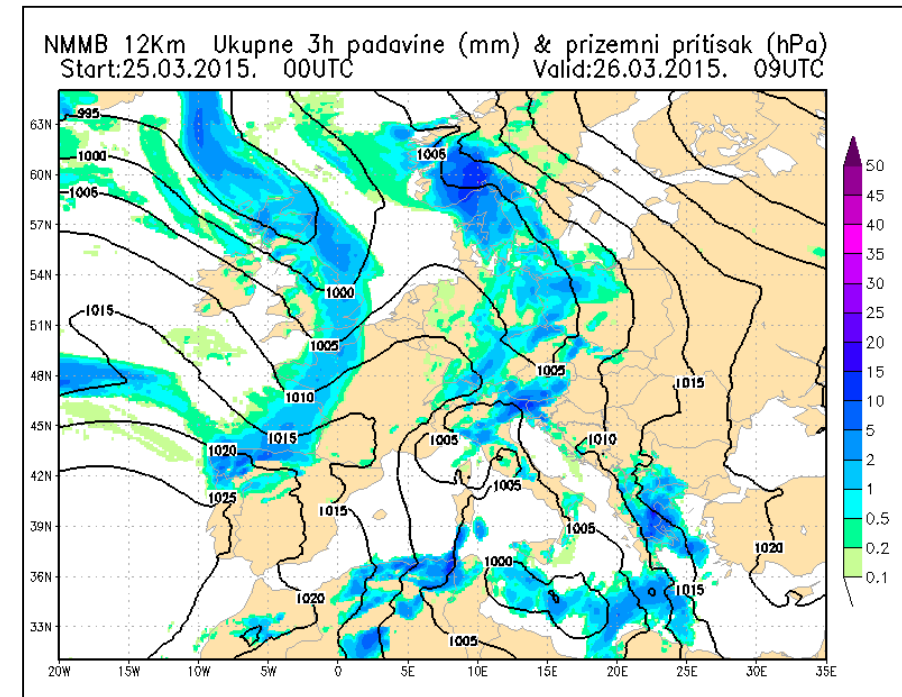
- Using NMMB model to:
 - Improve accuracy of NWP and warning services related to severe weather phenomena;
 - Further improve environmental forecasts in general, including hydrological, oceanographic, aerosol forecasts etc. driven by NMMB;
 - Perform research and development focussed on operational forecasts;
 - Share available expertise, data, modelling and technical resources between Members;
 - Reduce overlapping in NWP between Members;
 - Organize trainings for different areas related to NWP;
 - Enhance in general the operability in NWP in the region.

The SEECOP model: NCEP/NMMB

- Its distant cousins: models in 70ties and 80ties of the Belgrade NWP group
- NMMB is developed by Prof. Zavis Janjic
- Operational regional model at NCEP
- Agreement between NCEP and RHMSS on collaboration – NMMB implementation and developments
- Global and regional NMMB at RHMSS from Jan 2012
- Most of SEECOP members already use or test NMMB



GLOBAL NMMB



REGIONAL NMMB

List of models in use (operationally and research) at RHMSS and other SEECOP member countries

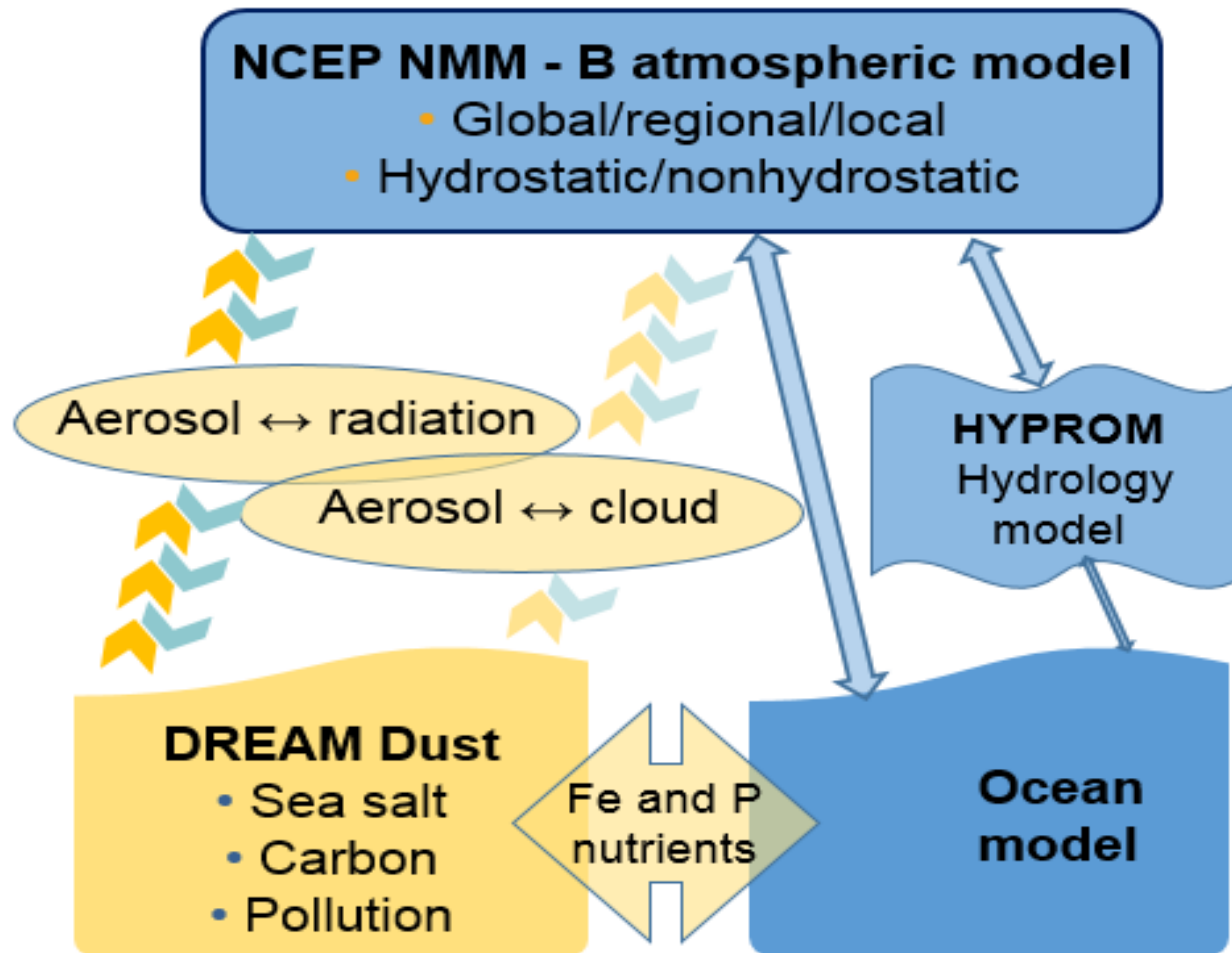
- **Model: WRF (ARW Core)** - East Mediterranean basin in 3 nested domains (with 2-way feedback) at 18km, 6km and 2km horizontal resolution and 60 vertical (eta) levels. Forecast period = 120 hours, initialized for 00 and 12UTC from GFS (3hr data ingestion interval). Model compiled using the Intel C/Fortran compiler suite.
- **WRF-NMM: 4 km** - once a day, for the next 96 h, pgi compiler. NMMB model 6 km, ifort, fort the next 96 h.
- **Eta DREAM** - operational, first version h.r about 30 km , Mediterranean+N.Afrika 120h forecast WAM, 1.0 Mediterranean , h.r 0.25 degree East Mediterranean , h.r. 0.125 degree Adriatic h.r. 0.0625 degree 144h forecast WRF NMM the latest version v4.1.1 from Mediterranean to 1/2 Montenegro from 12km to 0.5km h.r resolution 144 to 120 h forecast pgi, gfortran , intel research: Eta_Slop, workstation_all, NMM-E Hires, WRF-ARW, WRF-NMM, NMMB in process to building.
- **NMME_v3.9.1** - running daily on a computer in our premises, however we have external help for any programming issues including maintenance of the system and solving any kind of problems connected to the model
- **WRF-ARW** - model with three nested domains for the Eastern Meriterranean, the Cyprus FIR and focusing on Cyprus at 2km (18km,6km,2km.) We use the gnu compilers and NCL for post processing
- **NMMB Global** - Global, resolution 30km, 10 days forecast, initial conditions GFS NCEP, start at 00UTC NMMB12 – Regional (Mediterranean, Europe and East Atlantic), resoulution 12km, 5 days forecast, boundary conditions from NMMB global, start at 00 and 12 UTC NMMB4
- **NMMB nested in NMMB12 km** - regional (Balkan region), resolution 4km, 3 days forecast, start at 00 and 12 UTC
- **NMMBEC NMMB** - BC from IFS ECMWF (9km) operational on CRAY, regional (Mediterranean, Europe and East Atlantic), horizontal resolution is about 4 km, 3 days forecast, start 00 UTC ECNMM WRF-NMM v3.5.1 with BC from IFS ECMWF, regional (Balkan region), horizontal resolution is about 4 km, 3 days forecast , boundary conditions DWD and GFS, start 00 UTC
- **ETA** - regional (Mediterranean, Europe and East Atlantic), 26 km resolution, 5 days forecast, DWD boundary conditions, start 00 and 12 UTC
- **NMME-DREAM8** - Dust Regional Atmospheric Model with 8 categories for dust particle sizes (DREAM8) embedded in NCEP Nonhydrostatic Mesoscale Model on E-grid (NCEP/NMME), operational version resolution 25 km, fully dynamic dust transport model, start 00 UTC, assimilation of ECMWF dust analysis, 3 days forecast, region (East Atlantic, Europe, Africa, and Middle east)
- **NMME-DREAM8** - regional model, for testing purposes, horizontal resolution from 15 to 3.5 km
- **NMME-DREAM-ICELAND** - regional operational model for high latitude dust sources and transport, resolution 7.5 km, 3 days forecast
- **GLOBAL NMMB-DREAM** - resolution 25 km, will be operational soon

Development of the Earth Modeling System

RCC Highly recommended functions (example):

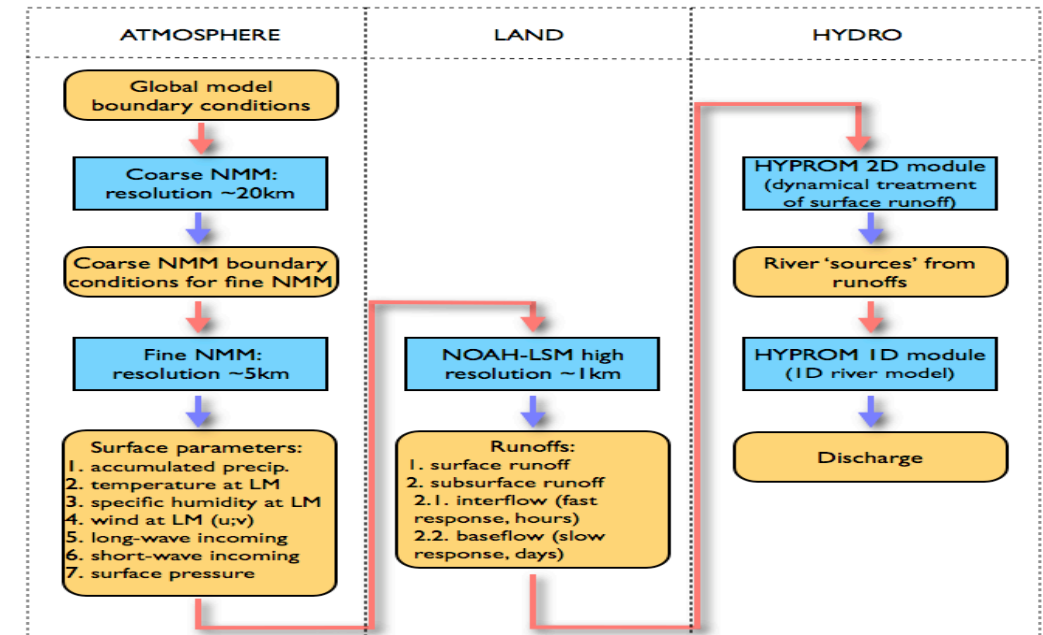
RHMSS/SEEVCCC

Earth Modeling System



Components:

Atmosphere
Land
Aerosol
Hydrology
Ocean



LM - lowest atmospheric model level

Two examples of using satellite data in aerosol transport modelling (assimilation and verification)

- Assimilation - MSG/SEVIRI dust aerosol optical depth
- Verification - MSG/SEVIRI Ice Water Path used to verify heterogeneous ice nucleation due to mineral

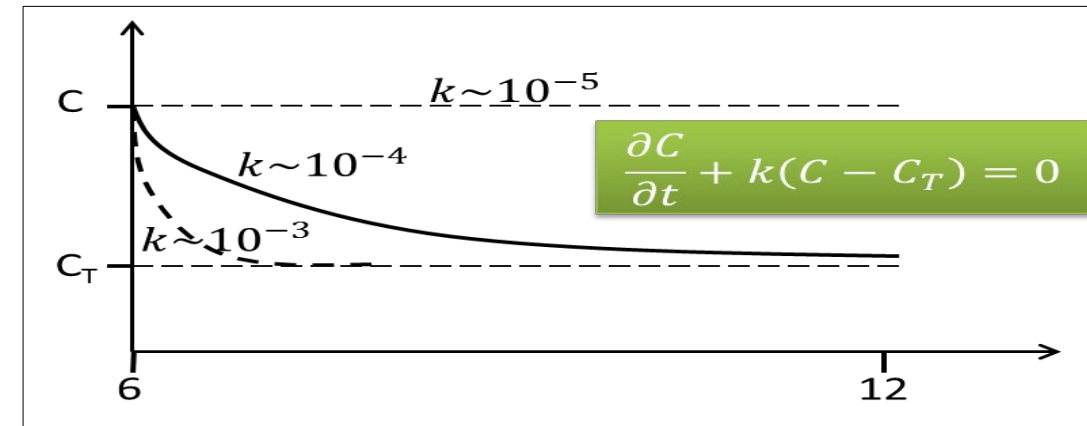
MSG satellite dust assimilation in NMME-DREAM model

Coupled Numerical Weather Prediction (**NMME or NMMB**) model with DUST model (**DREAM**)

MSG satellite dust assimilation:

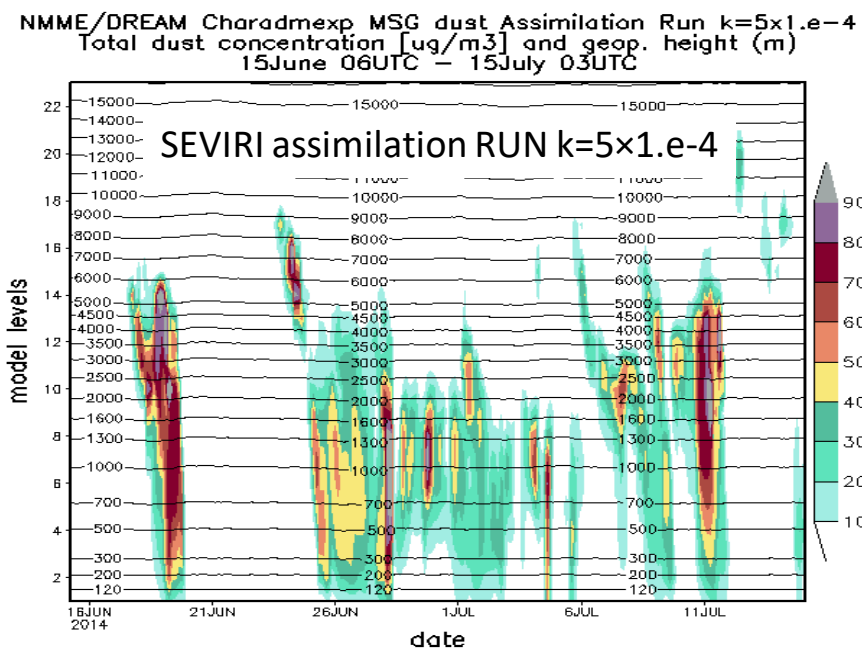
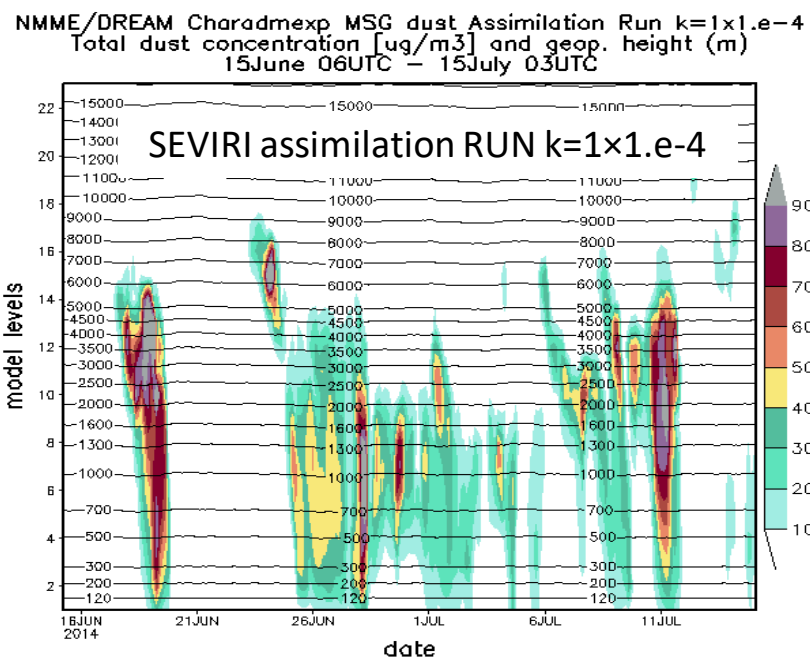
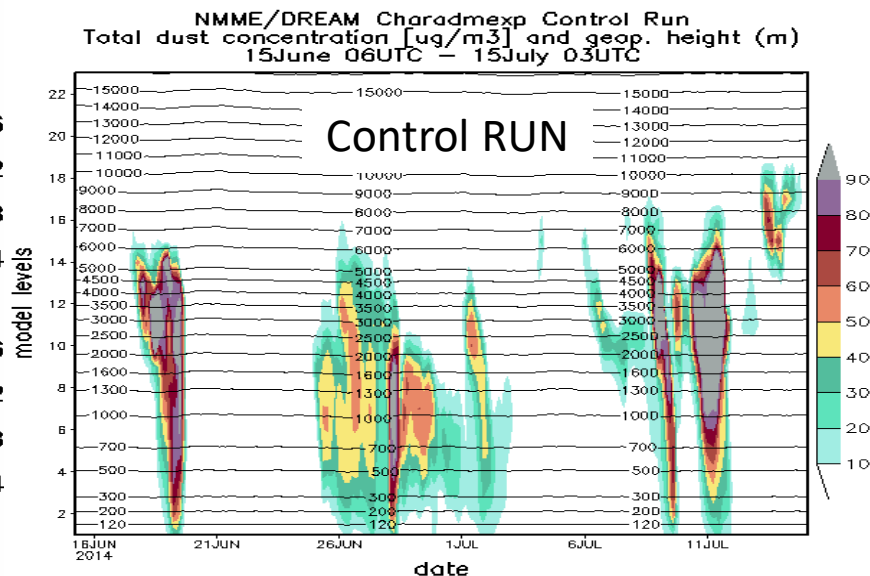
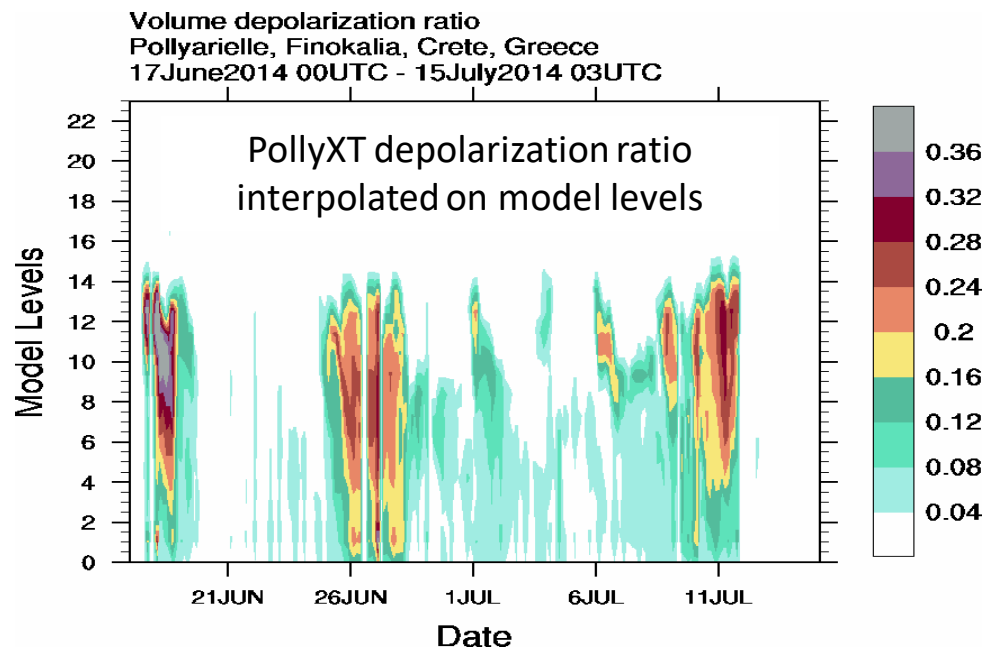
- The result of collaboration between RHMSS, National Observatory of Athens and UK Metoffice
- MSG-SEVIRI dust optical depth available every 15'
- Newtonian Relaxation method applied (Pejanovic et al.,2010)

Assimilation - MSG/SEVIRI dust aerosol optical depth



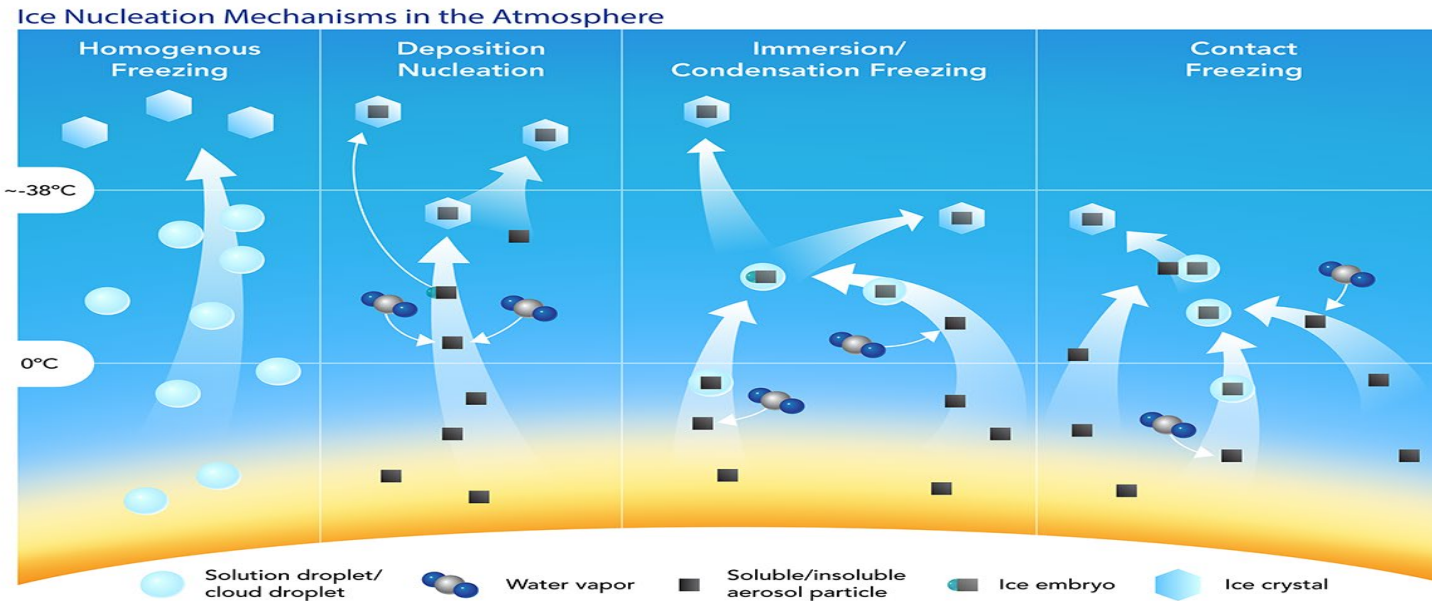
Nickovic, Solomos, Pejanovic, Pradhan, Marengo, Amiridis, Brooks, Marinou, Petkovic, Cvetkovic

MSG dust assimilation in NMME-DREAM (first results - Vertical profiles) verified by LIDAR



Heterogeneous cold clouds formation

- Mineral dust particles act as efficient heterogeneous ice nuclei in the tropospheric cold and mixed-phase clouds
- Dust particles lifted to the cold cloud layer effectively glaciate supercooled cloud water

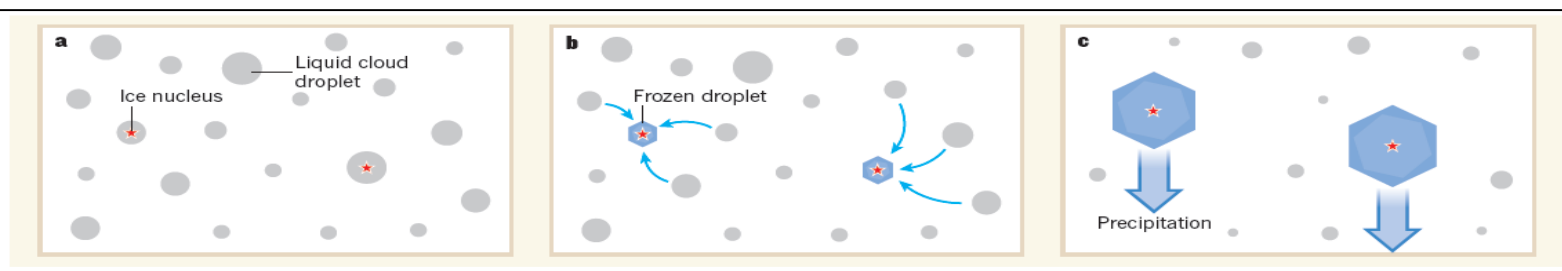


- Mineral dust – key aerosol for cloud ice nucleation and cold cloud formation

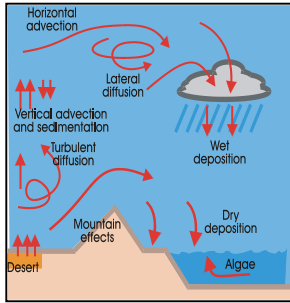
- RHMSS/SEEVCCC develops a prognostic system by integrating NMM and DREAM to improve cloud and rainfall predictions

- Daily dust and ice nucleation predictions at RHMSS/SEEVCCC

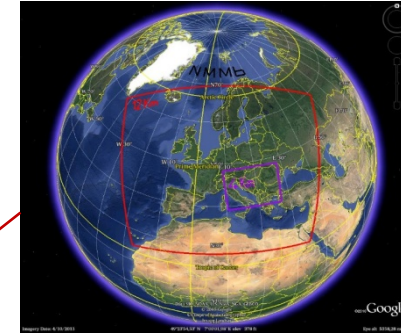
- DREAM participates in WMO dust model Intercomparison project



'Cooking' cold clouds: our recipe



DREAM model



NMM model

Dust C

T, RH

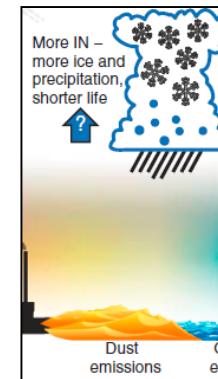
DeMott (2015) [-35°C < T < -5°C]

$$n_{IN} = C(n_{dust})^{(\alpha(273.16-T)+\beta)} \exp(\gamma(273.16-T)+\delta)$$

Steinke et al (2015) [-55°C < T < -35°C]

$$n_{IN} = S_{dust} 1.88 \cdot 10^5 e^{-pT+q(RH_{ice}-100\%)}$$

n_{IN}

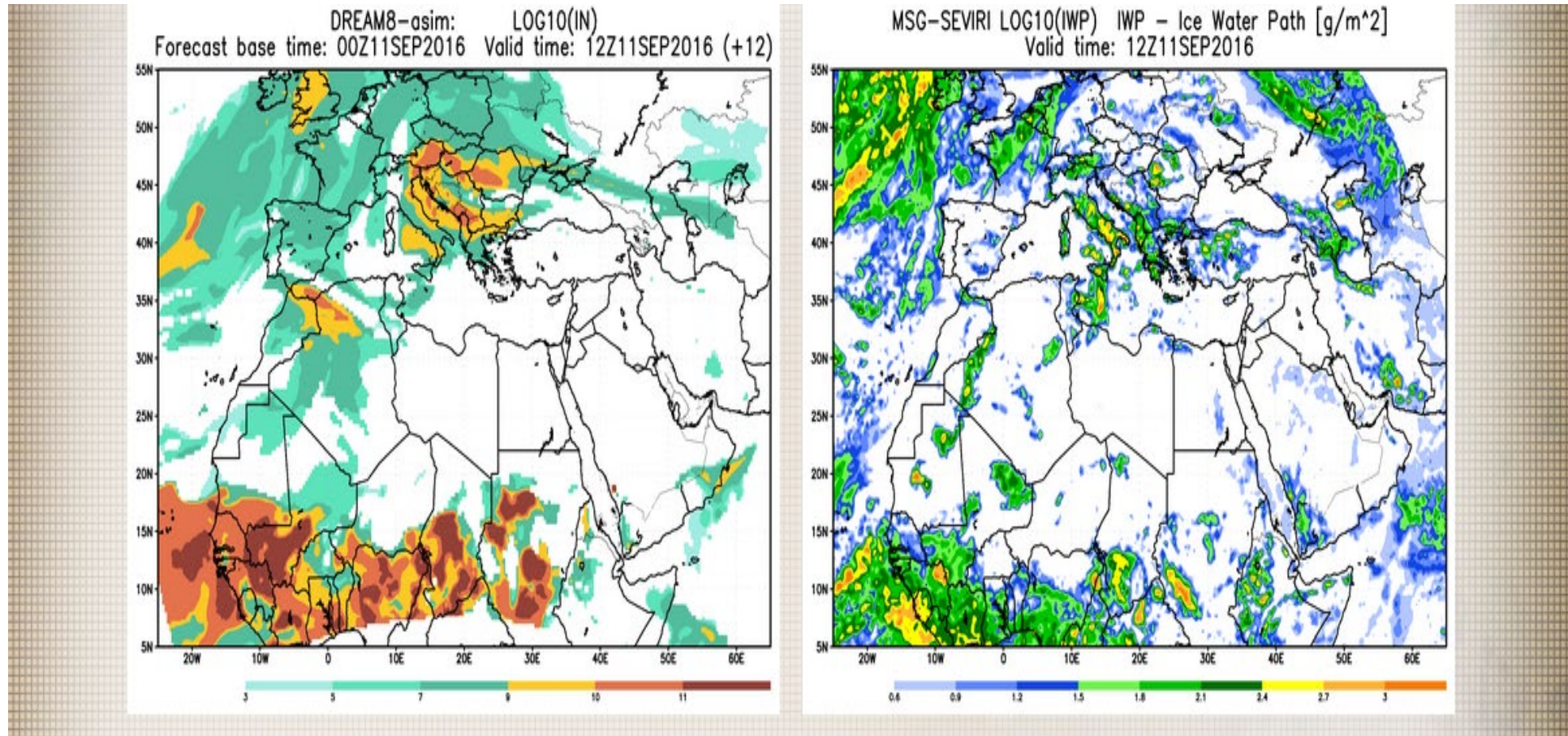


NMMB Thompson dust-friendly cold cloud microphysics

Verification - MSG/SEVIRI Ice Water Path
used to
verify heterogeneous ice nucleation due to
mineral dust

Daily IN maps

<http://www.seevccc.rs/?p=8>

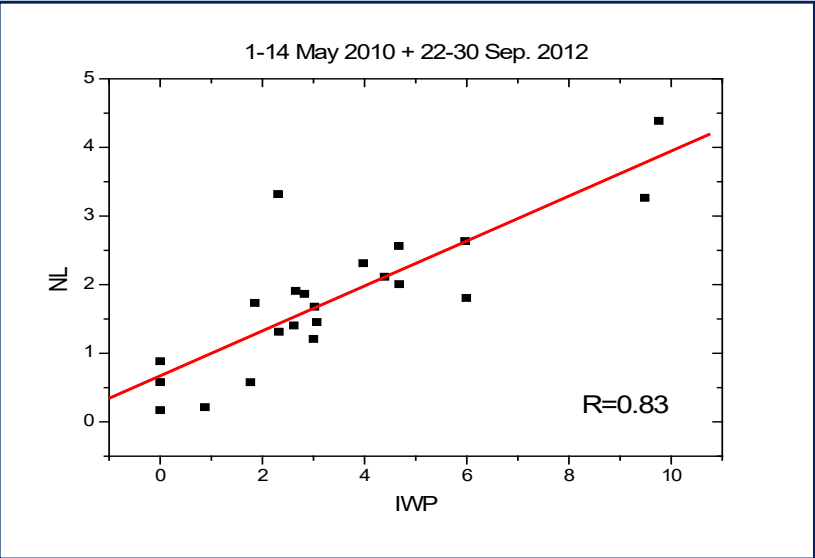
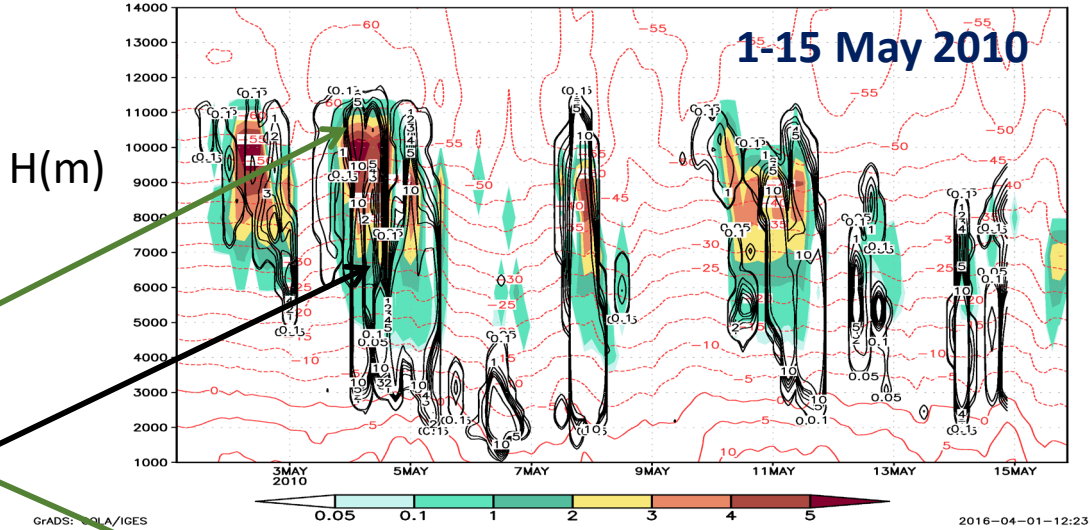


NWP groups interested to use daily #IN forecasts will soon have it available through the WMO SDS-WAS (dust) project

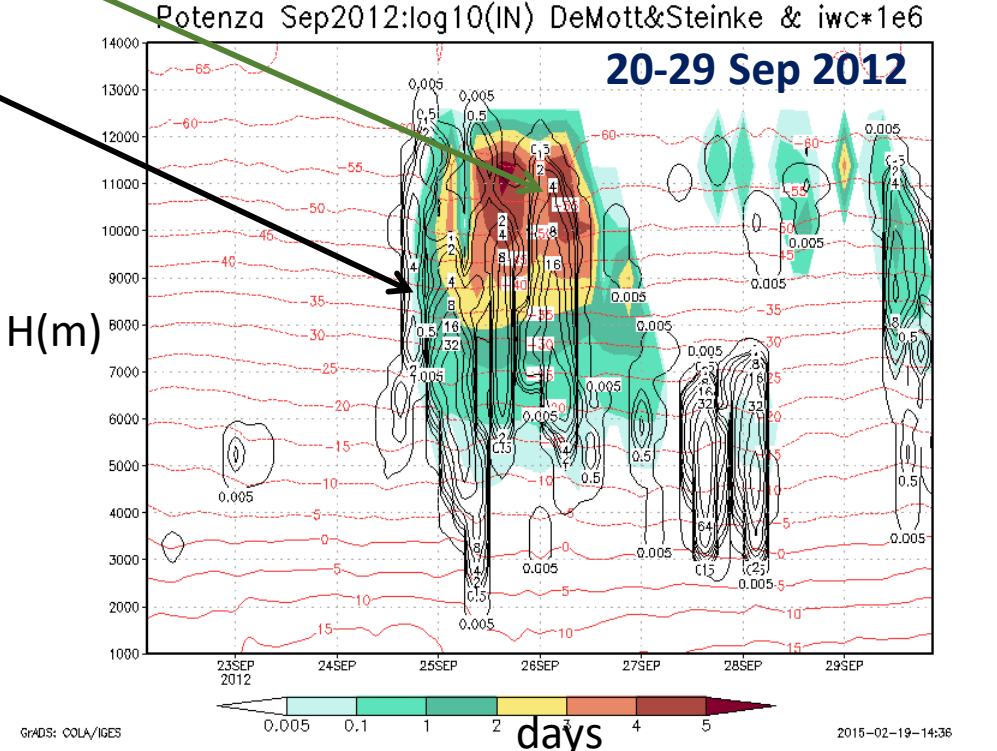
Model well reproduced timing, duration and position of #IN

Vertical distribution
Data for model validation:
Lidar and cloud radar
CNR-IMAA Atmospheric
Observatory CIAO, Potenza, Italy

- Model #IN (shaded)
- MIRA55 Ice Cloud Water (black contours)

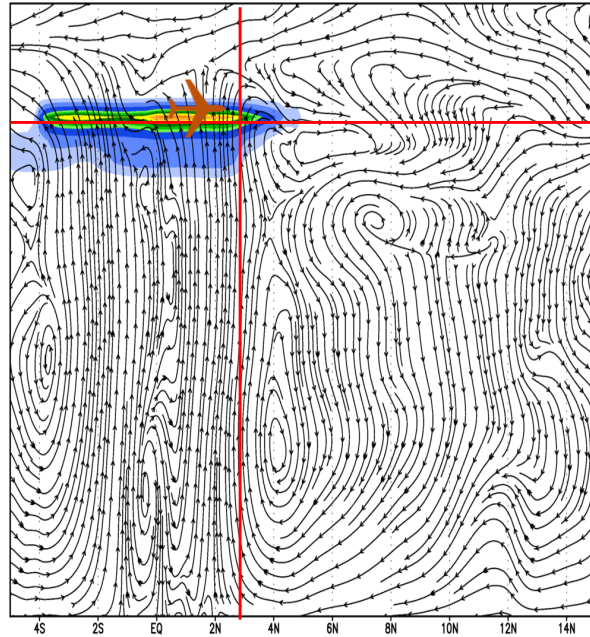


Daily averaged vertical loads
Potenza, May 2010 & Sep 2012

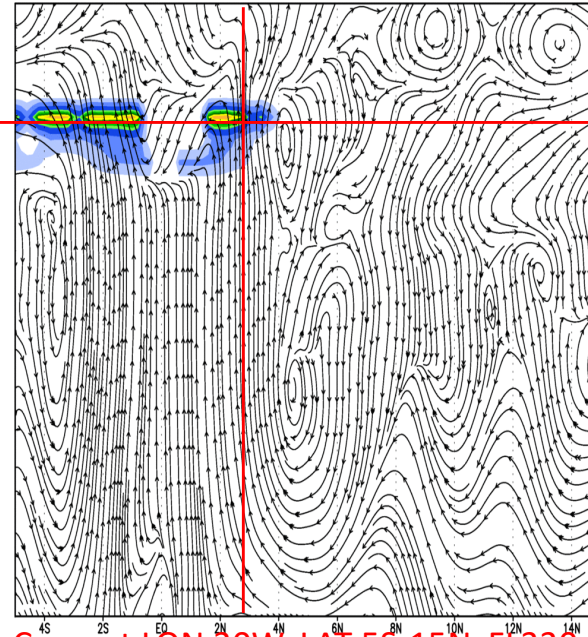




DREAM8-assim: LOG10(IN) [IN - number of ice nuclei] and wind [streamlines]
Time: 1 June 2009 00 UTC

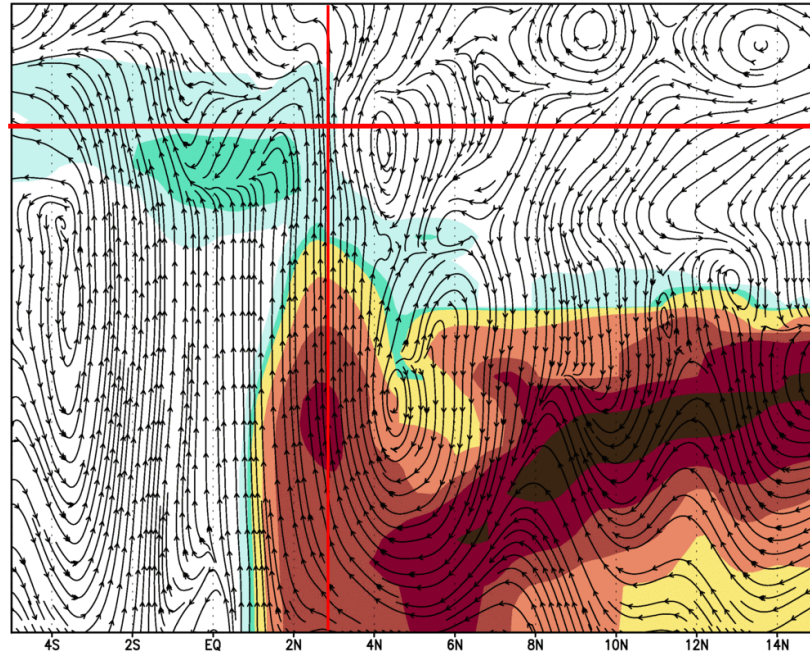


DREAM8-assim: LOG10(IN) [IN - number of ice nuclei] and wind [streamlines]
Time: 1 June 2009 03 UTC

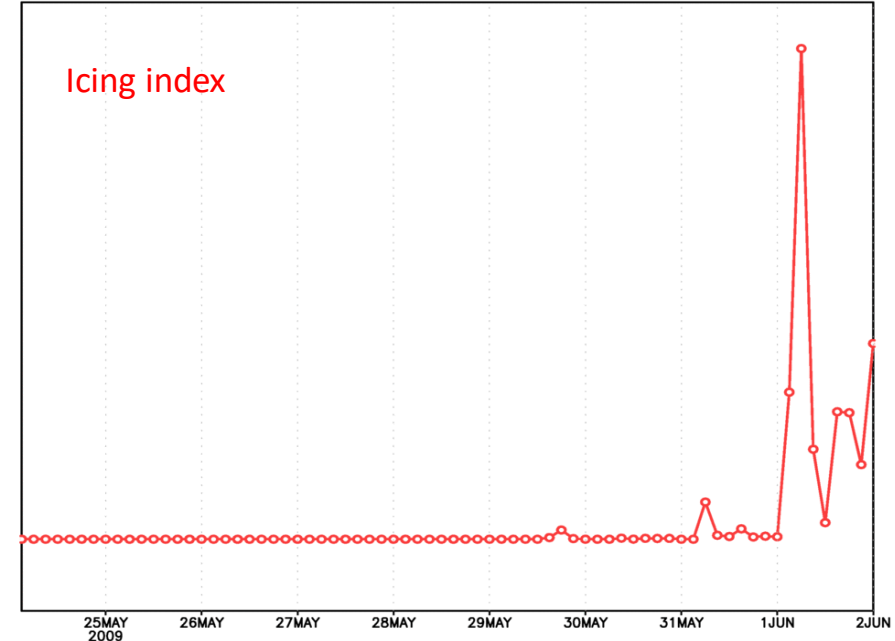


Cross at LON 30W; LAT 5S-15N, FL330

DREAM8-assim: Dust concentration [shaded] and wind [streamlines]
Time: 1 June 2009 03 UTC



DREAM8-assim: Icing index [$\sim \text{IN} \times \text{W}^{2.7}$]
1 June 2009 03 UTC [FL330 $\sim 10.5\text{km}$, LAT=3N LON=30.5W] - ACCIDENT LOCATION



Possible use of developed product - air safety
indicator of icing

AIR FRANCE AF477

AIR CRASH HYPOTHESIS
INTENSE ICE NUCLEATION DUE TO SUDDEN
UPDRAFT OF DUST PARTICLES INTO
SUPERCOOLED CLOUD LAYER

1st June 2009

Airbus A330-203 operated by Air France
flight AF 447 Rio de Janeiro - Paris

CONCLUSION:

The constant development and increasing need for high resolution atmospheric, hydrology and aerosol modelling implies both the **higher spatial and temporal resolution** of satellite products, such as:

- Land cover
- NDVI and EVI index
- Soil texture
- Clay/silt fraction
- Soil mineralogy
- Soil wetness
- Albedo
- Cloud properties (cloud phase, vertical structure ...)
- AOD
- Aerosol vertical profiles

Thank you kindly for your attention!

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SEECOP



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