

Copernicus Arctic Regional Reanalysis



Climate Change

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Danish Meteorological Institute

on behalf of the DMI, IMO and C3S D322 Lot 2 teams:

Harald Schyberg (MET), Xiaohua Yang (DMI), Heiner Körnich (SMHI), Roger Randriamampianina (MET), Bjarne Amstrup (DMI), Pia Nielsen-Englyst (DMI), Bolli Palmason (IMO), Patrick Samuelsson (SMHI), Morten Køltzow (MET), Jason Box (GEUS), Ken Mankoff (GEUS) *and many others*





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Why perform an Arctic regional reanalysis?



CUS
Europe's eyes on Earth



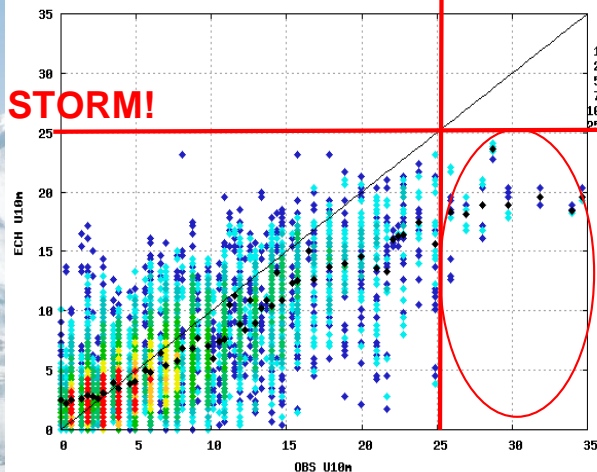


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Why high resolution? It is crucial to represent critical processes

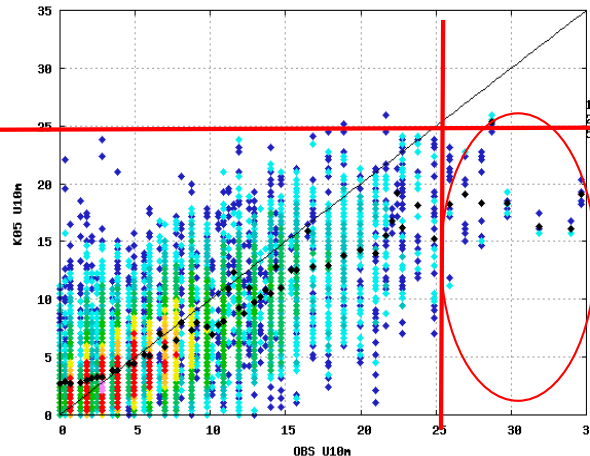
STORM!

Scatterplot for 30 stations Selection: GL
U10m [m/s]
Period: 20161211-20170207
Used {00,06,12,18} + 06 12 18 24



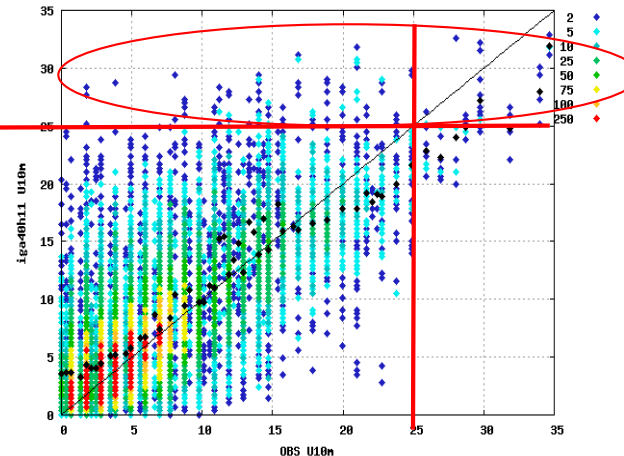
ECMWF HiRes
9 km

Scatterplot for 45 stations Selection: ALL
U10m [m/s]
Period: 20161211-20170207
Used {00,06,12,18} + 06 12 18 24



HIRLAM-K05
5 km

Scatterplot for 45 stations Selection: ALL
U10m [m/s]
Period: 20161211-20170207
Used {00,06,12,18} + 06 12 18 24



Harmonie-IGA
2.5 km

Surface wind verification for Greenland, Dec 2016 - Feb 2017



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C3S - Copernicus Arctic Regional Reanalysis

Official motivation

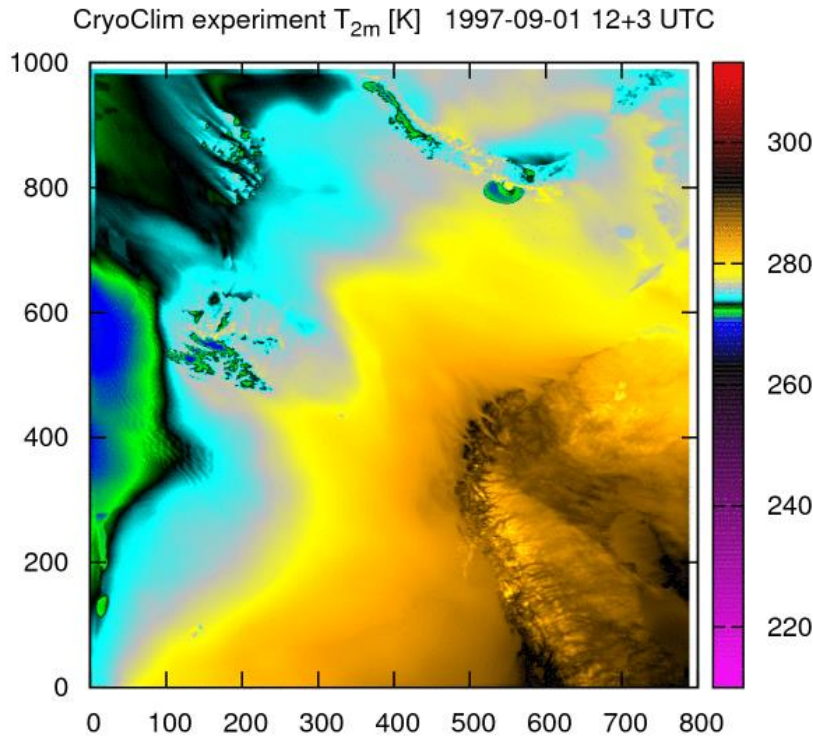
- Warming in the Arctic (observational records and future scenarios) roughly twice as high as global trends
- Need for understanding and management of change processes
- Increased economic activity in the region
(Animated gif: NASA)





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C3S - Copernicus Arctic Regional Reanalysis



- **Regional reanalysis datasets for July 1997- (June 2021)**
- Very high resolution regional model Harmonie-AROME (2.5 km, 65 layers)
- **Two domains, main areas of interest in the European sector of the Arctic; One year proof-of-concept reanalysis for a pan-arctic domain**
- **3D-VAR with extensive use of satellite data and use of local surface observation available in the partner countries**
- Special emphasis on NWP schemes and observations for the handling of “cold surfaces”: Snow, sea ice, glaciers



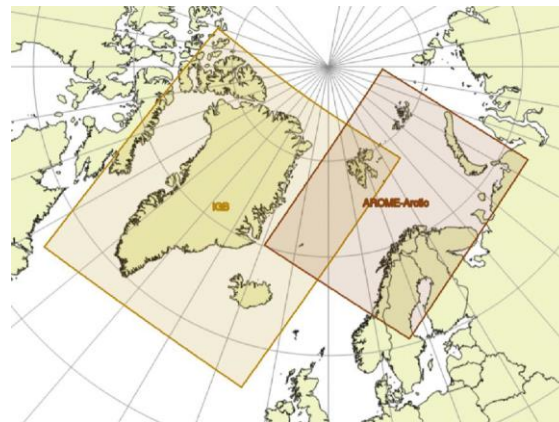
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System Configuration

- System: based on the operational Harmonie-AROME 40h1.1.1 at DMI/IMO and met.no
 - **Two domains with Greenland/Iceland, Svalbard/Northern Scandinavia**
 - 2.5 km grid, 65 levels below 10 hPa
 - 3D-VAR with enhanced observation input
 - 8 cycles/day, 30h forecast at 00/12
 - Reprocessed AMV/Scatterometer/RO
 - High resolution sea state data
- Main adaptations: ERA5, extra input data
 - hourly LBC from ERA5 4DVAR
- Computations on ECMWF HPC
 - **Production starts in April 2019**
 - 3x 9-yr time slicings
 - **Data will be available via Copernicus CDS by 2021**

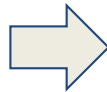




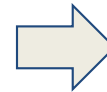
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Schedule for production of the C3S Arctic reanalysis

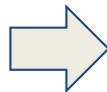
September 2017:
Project start



September 2018:
System beta



April 2019:
Final system,
and
production start

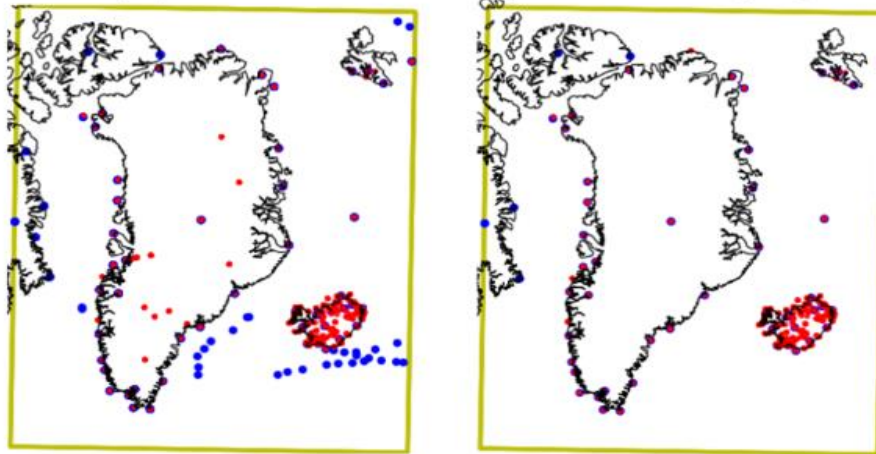


June 2021:
Production end;
complete dataset
released

Arctic area is extremely data sparse!

2m-temperature obs in ERA5 (blue) and local data, 2000-01-15 for SW domain

■ All data (left) and only active data in ERA5 (disregard red dots)



3

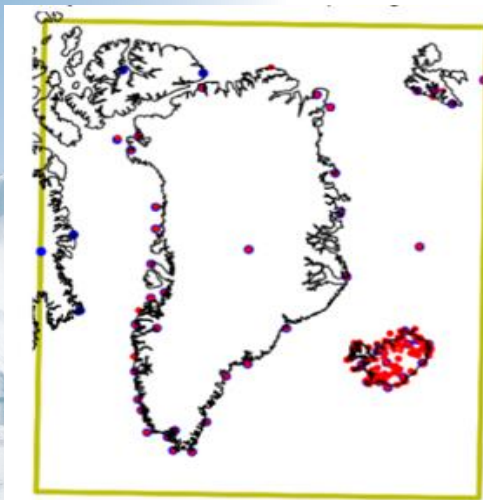
- **Very limited number of stations, especially few about moist parameters.**
- No snow depth obs over Greenland
- **Mostly coastal stations**
- **Significant portion of obs not on GTS**
- Collect and use more surface data
 - Iceland, Greenland SYNOP
 - snow depth data from non-GTS
 - use better quality-checked data
 - PROMICE/GCNET/ASIAQ data
- **Use more satellite data**
 - **Radiance, RO, AMV, Scatterometer**

(Magnus Lindskog et al)



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Enhanced surface observation data



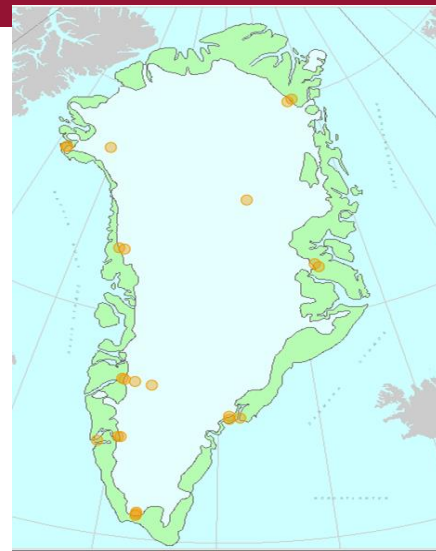
ERA-5 (GTS)

(Bjarne Amstrup et al)

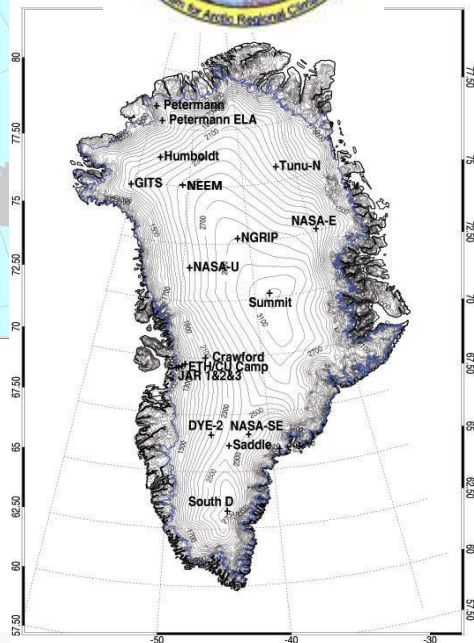
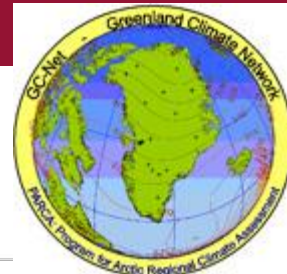


PROMICE
Program for Monitoring of the Ice and Glaciers for Data

(2008-)



GEM
Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring



ASIAQ
GREENLAND SURVEY

Danish
Meteorological
Institute

Mittarfeqarfiit
Grønlands Lufthavn | Greenland Airports

GEM
Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring

ECMWF

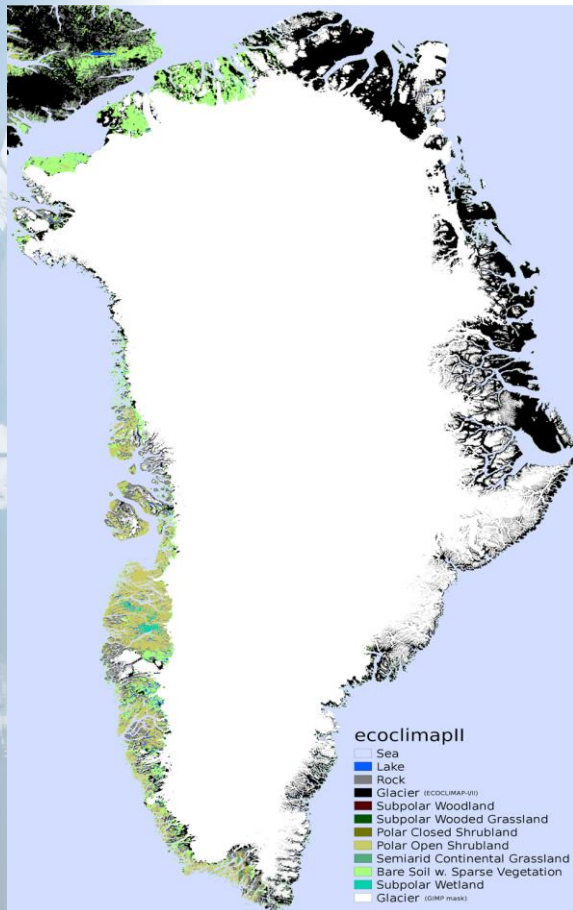
Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth

European
Commission



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Corrections of physiographic data (PGD)



- **Svalbard icesheet/glacier extents corrected**
- Clay and sand extents from Soilgrid used
- **Topography improved with better DEM datasets**
- Coastline errors corrected with coastlines from the Danish mapping authorities and other sources.

(**Bolli Palmason, Teresa Valkonen**
Matti Horttonainen, Ekaterina Khoreva)





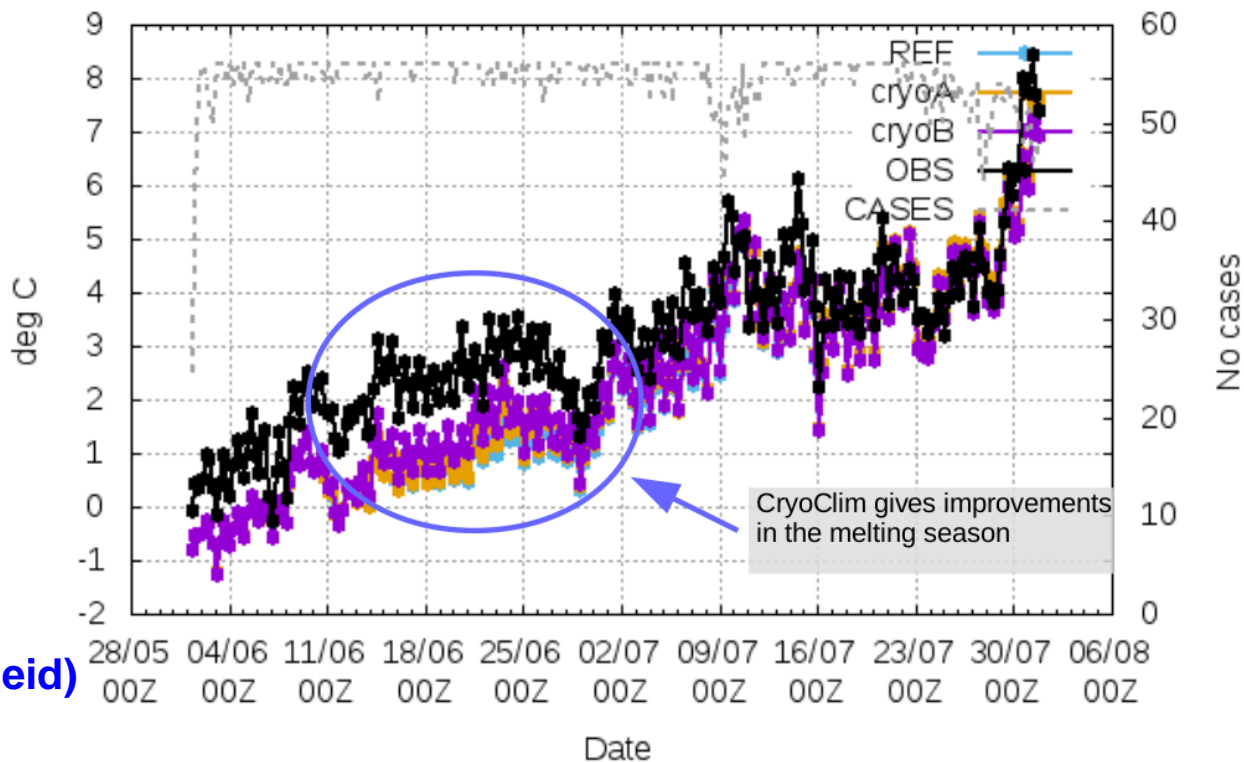
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Assimilation of Cryoclim satellite snow (5 km)

Summer 2015
Svalbard

(Mariken Homleid)

Selection: ALL 14 stations
Used 00,12 + 03 06 09 12 15 18 21 24
Averaging window: 6h





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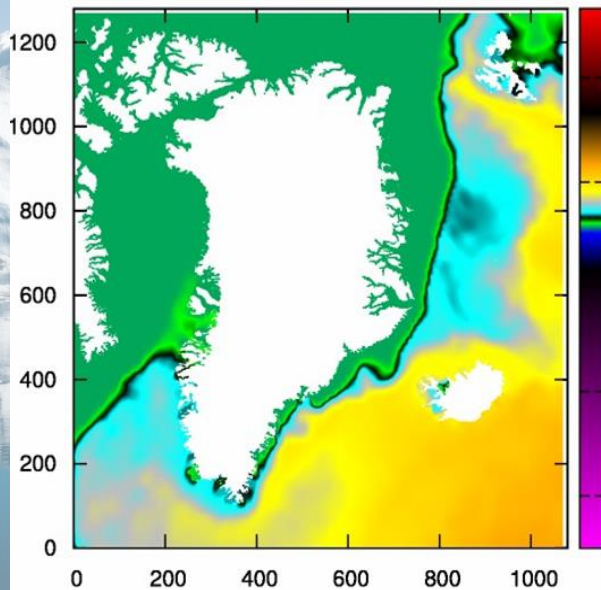
High resolution SST (~5km) & Ice cover (~10 km)

A seamless product tailor made for C3S Arctic (Pia Nielsen-Englyst et al.)

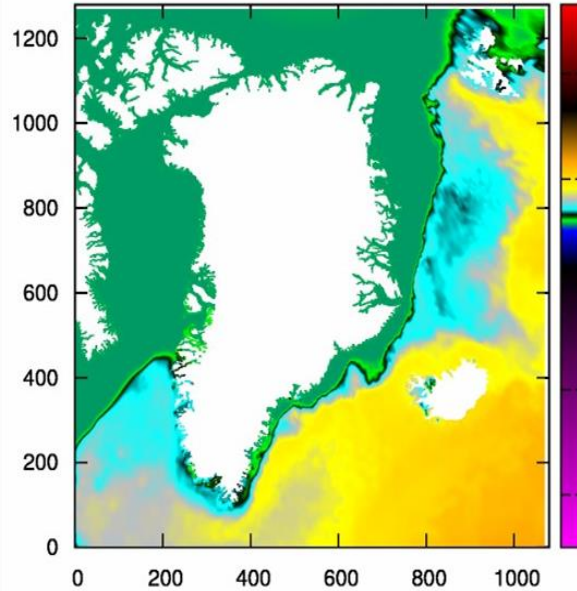
Sea Ice : ESA CCI SICCI and Eumetsat OSI-SAF Sea ice CDR

SST: Eumetsat OSISAF Level 4 + ESA CCI CMC L4

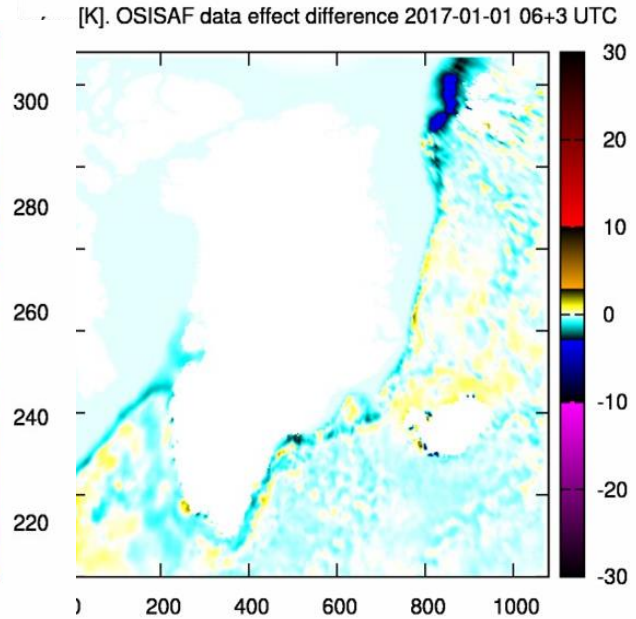
2017-01-01-09 UTC



ERA 5 SST



OSI SAF-CCI SST



SST difference



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Satellite data

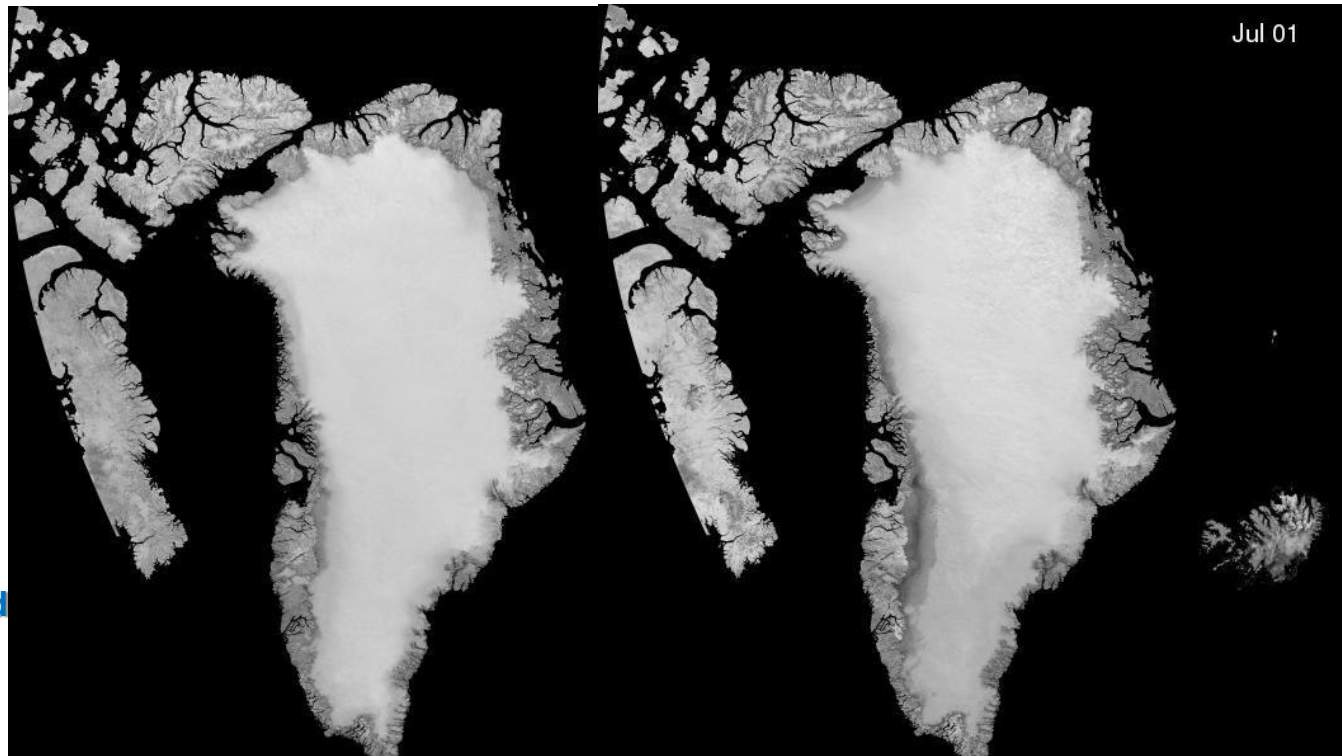
Daily albedo grids

- + MODIS-Terra
- + 2000-present
- + denoised
- + gap-filled
- + validated 0.05 RMSE

Box, J.E., D. van As,
K. Steffen, 2017. **Greenland,
Canadian and Icelandic land
ice albedo grids (2000-
2016)**, Geological Survey of
Denmark and Greenland
Bulletin, 38, 53-56.

July 2000

July 2012

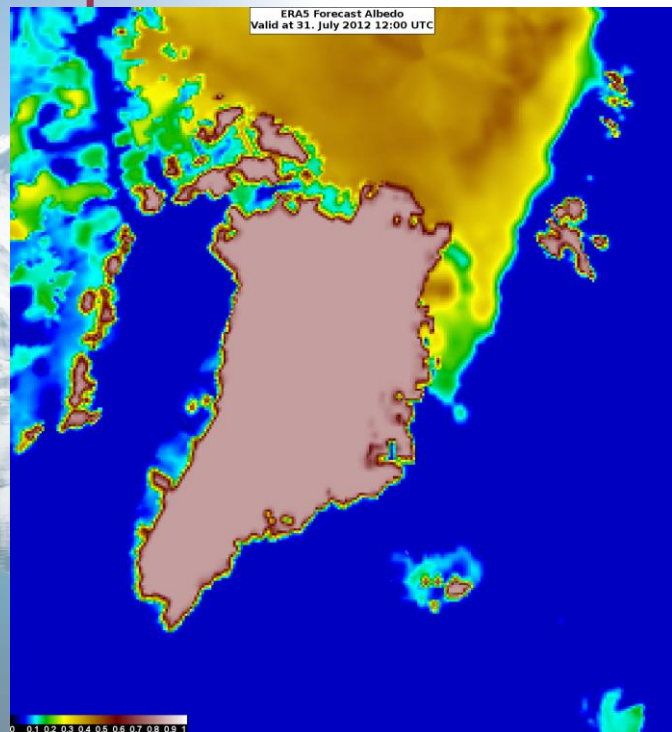




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Albedo over arctic glaciers

ERA5



GEUS (Box et al)



MOD10A1 C6 product

2000-2017, daily, 500m

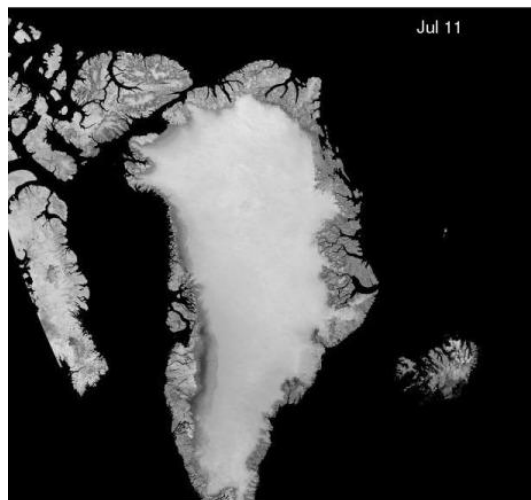
- + age data
- + covering Greenland, Iceland Svalbard & adjacent areas
- + climatologies using 2000-2006 data
- + In C3S Arctic, external albedo values will be assimilated

(P. Samuelsson,
B. Palmason & K. P. Nielsen)

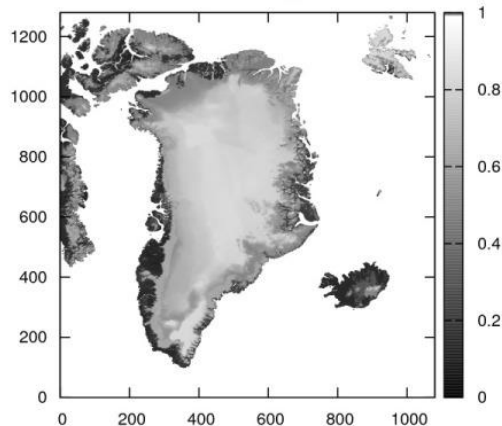
Figures by Bolli Palmason (IMO)



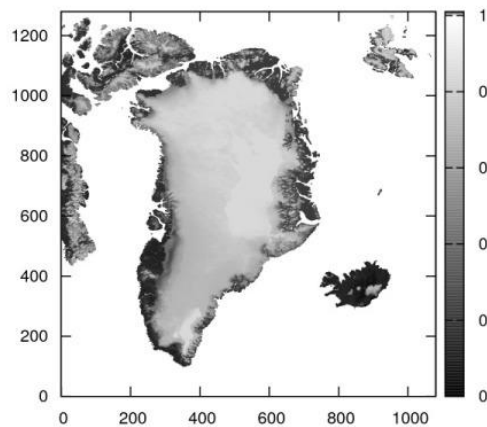
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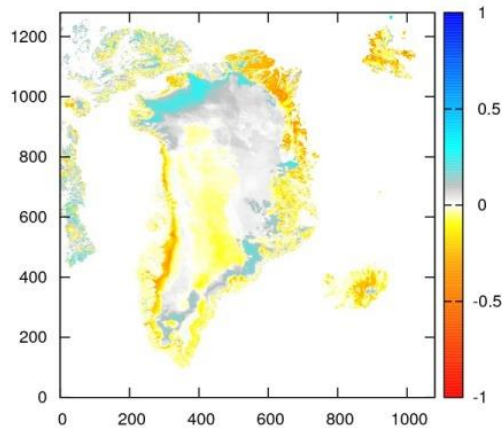
Reference experiment ISBA, albedo [-] 2012-07-11 12+3 UTC



MOD init experiment ISBA, albedo [-] 2012-07-11 12+3 UTC

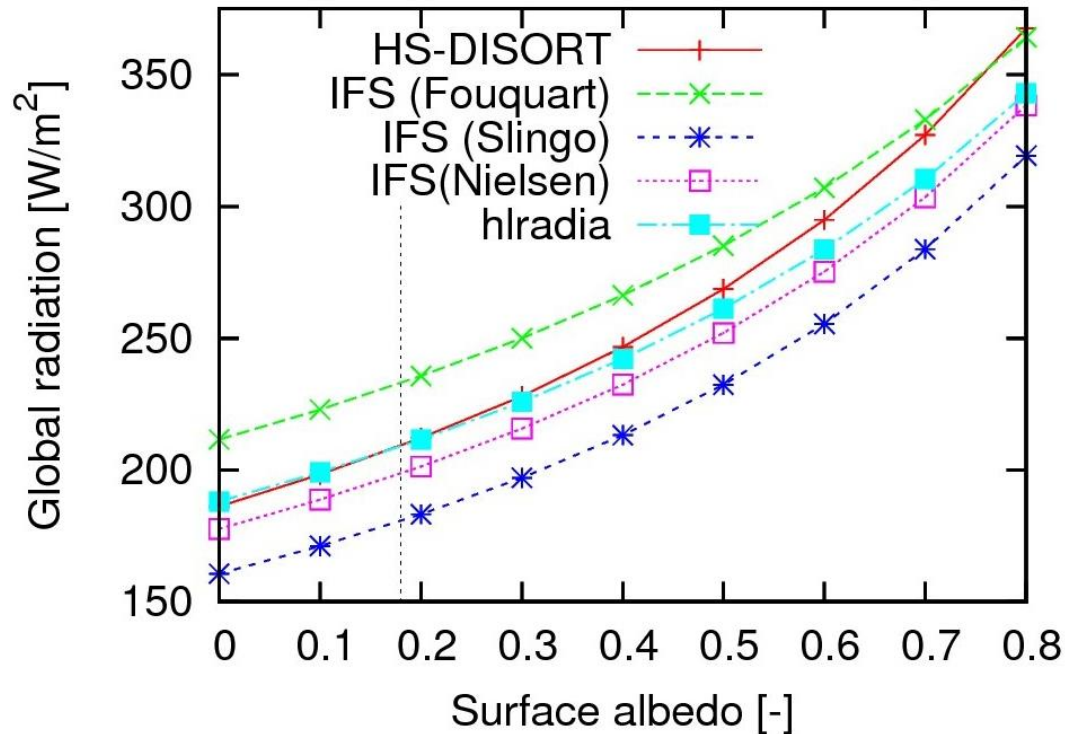


ISBA, albedo [-], MOD10A1 difference 2012-07-11 12+3 UTC



Assimilation of the
daily gap-filled
GEUS MOD10A1
C6 snow and glacier
albedo dataset as
provided by Box &
Mankoff

The effect of multiple reflections underneath clouds



Simulations for a cloud with
100 g/m² cloud water load and
10 µm effective radius.

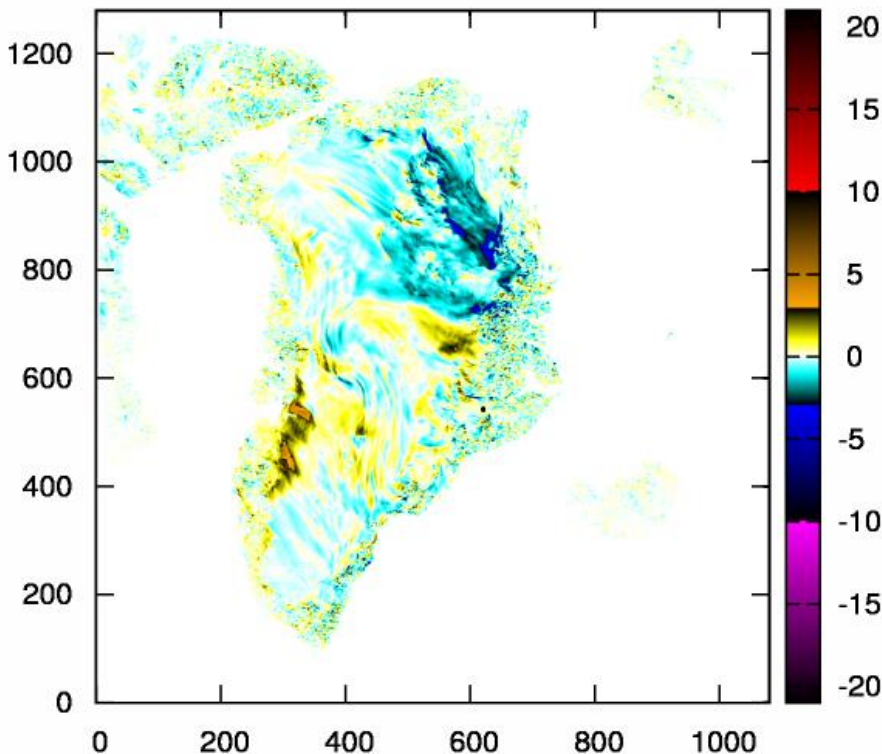
From (Nielsen, Gleeson &
Rontu 2014; GMD)



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Atmospheric effects of albedo changes

u_{10m} [m/s]. Ice albedo effect difference 2017-07-18 00+6 UTC



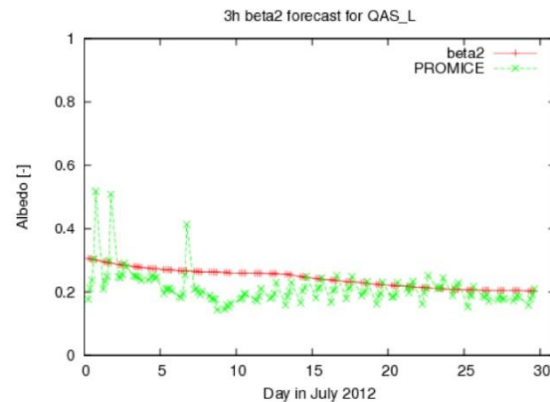
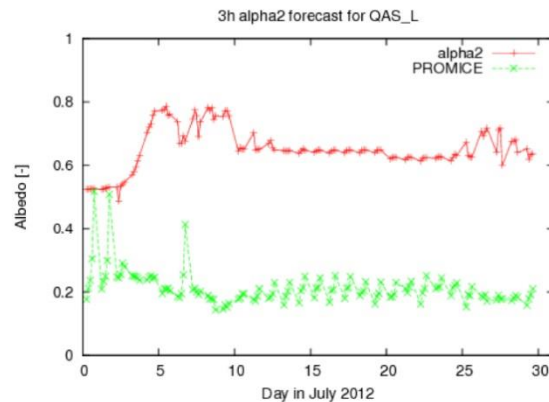
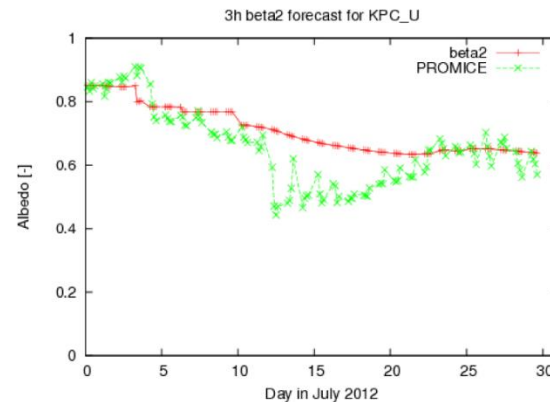
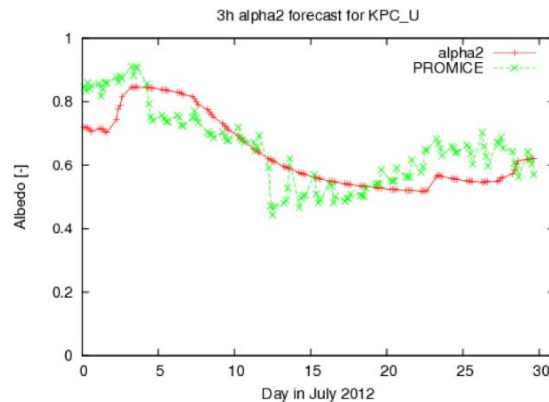
When the surface physical parameters are changed, this changes the atmospheric state as well.

This shows the importance of coupled modelling!



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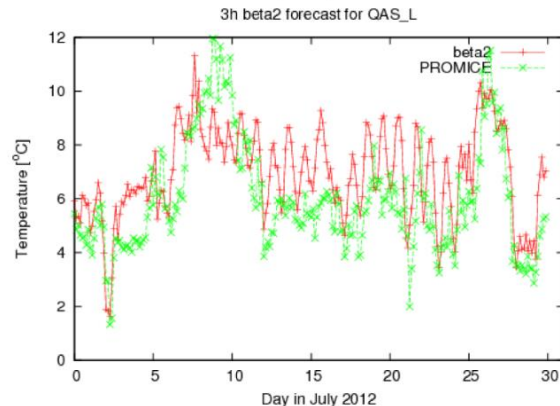
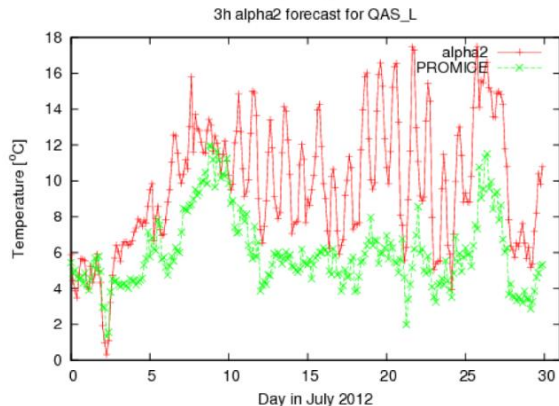
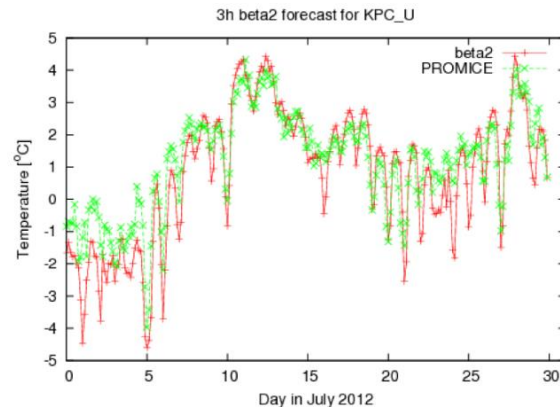
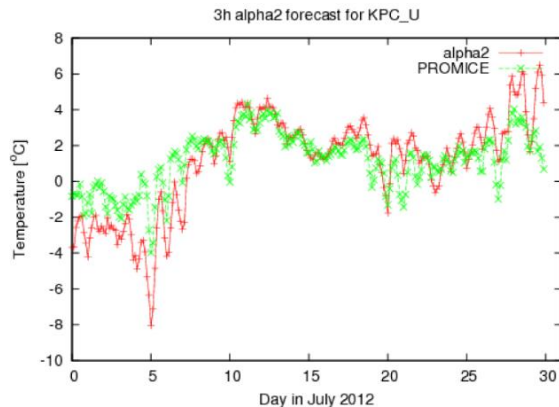
Impact of satellite-derived albedos





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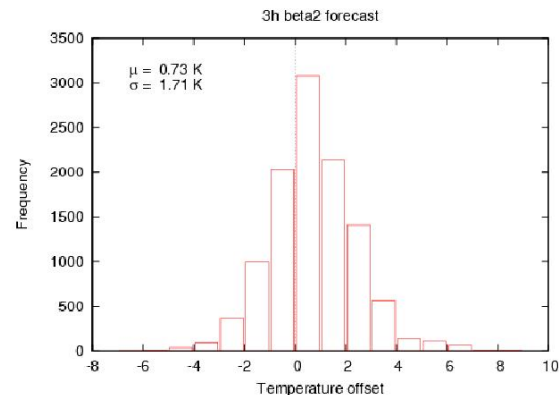
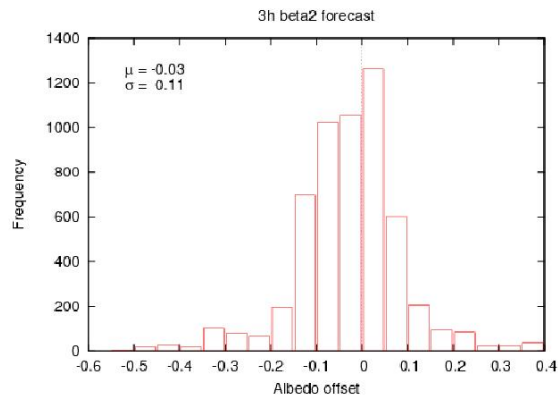
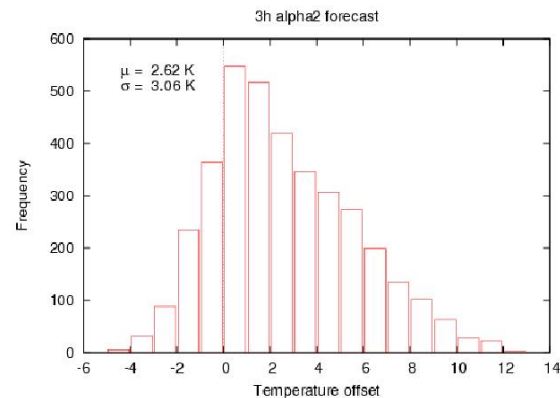
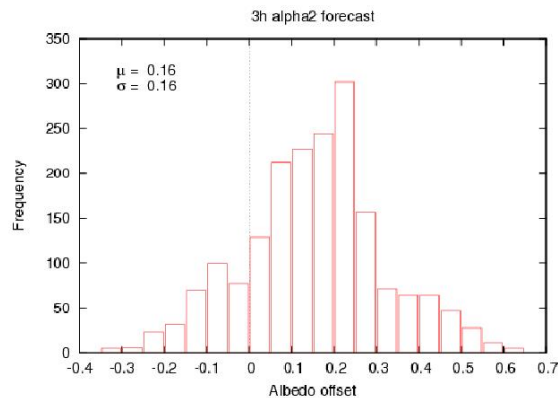
Impact of satellite-derived albedos





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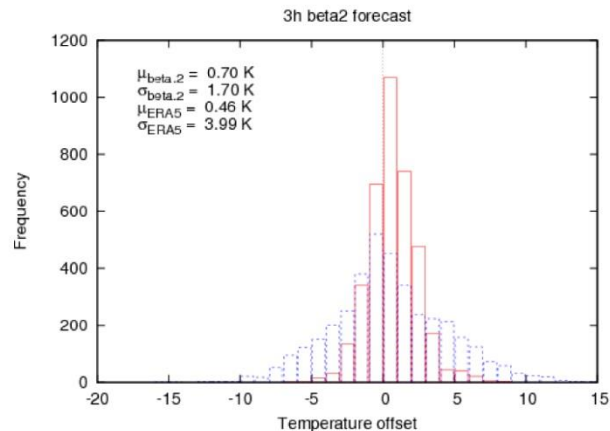
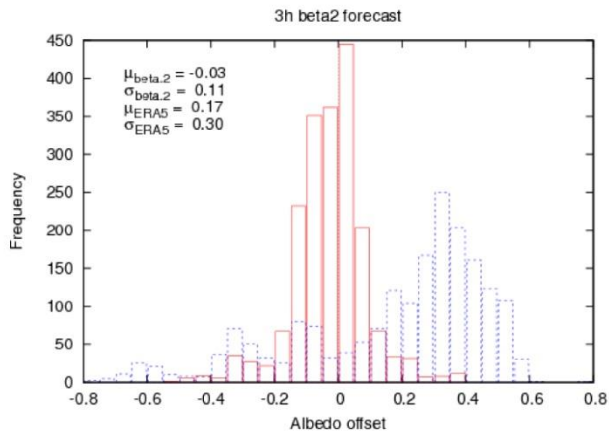
Impact of satellite-derived albedos



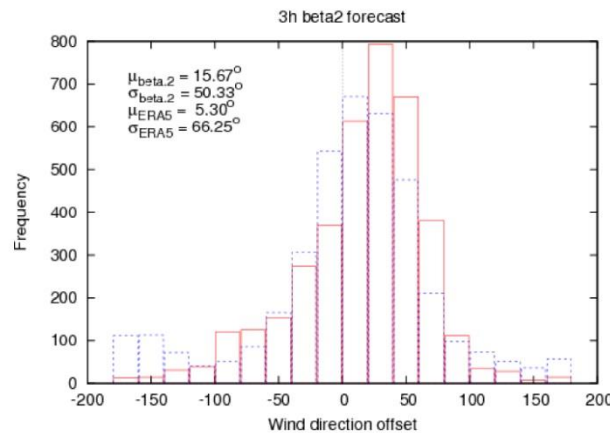
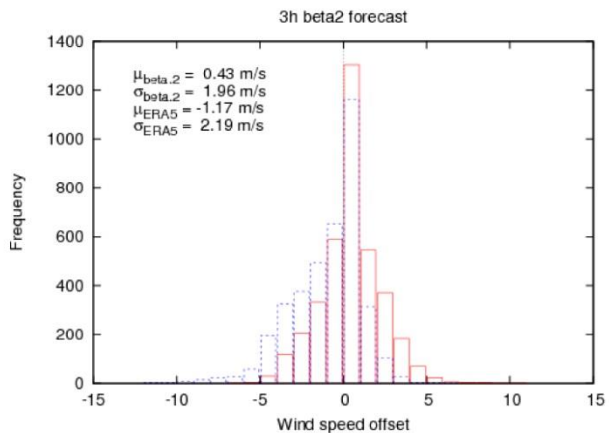


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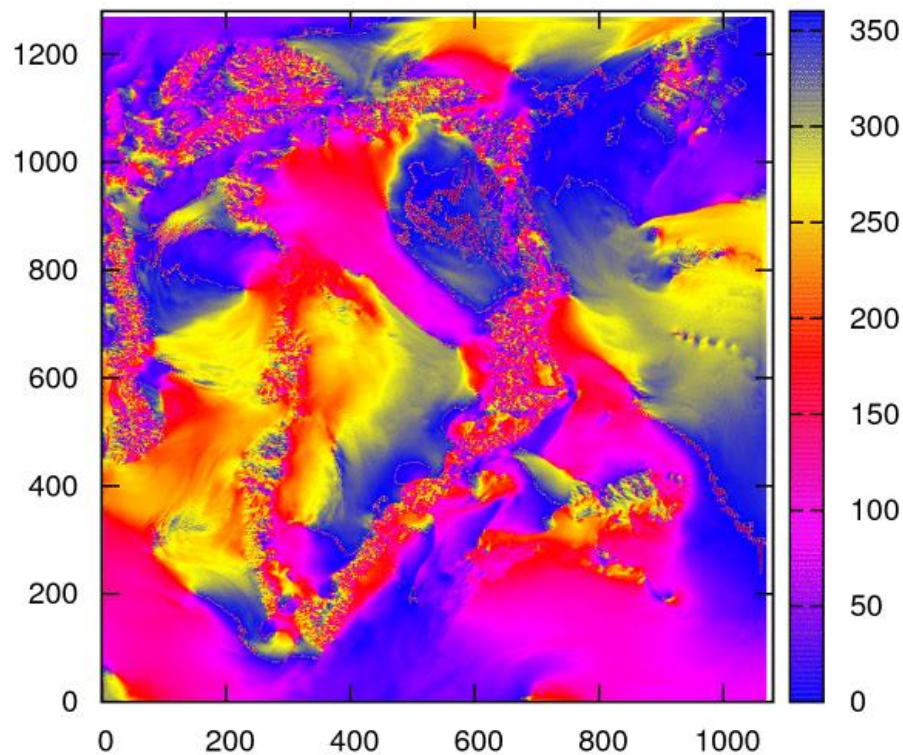
Comparison with ERA-5



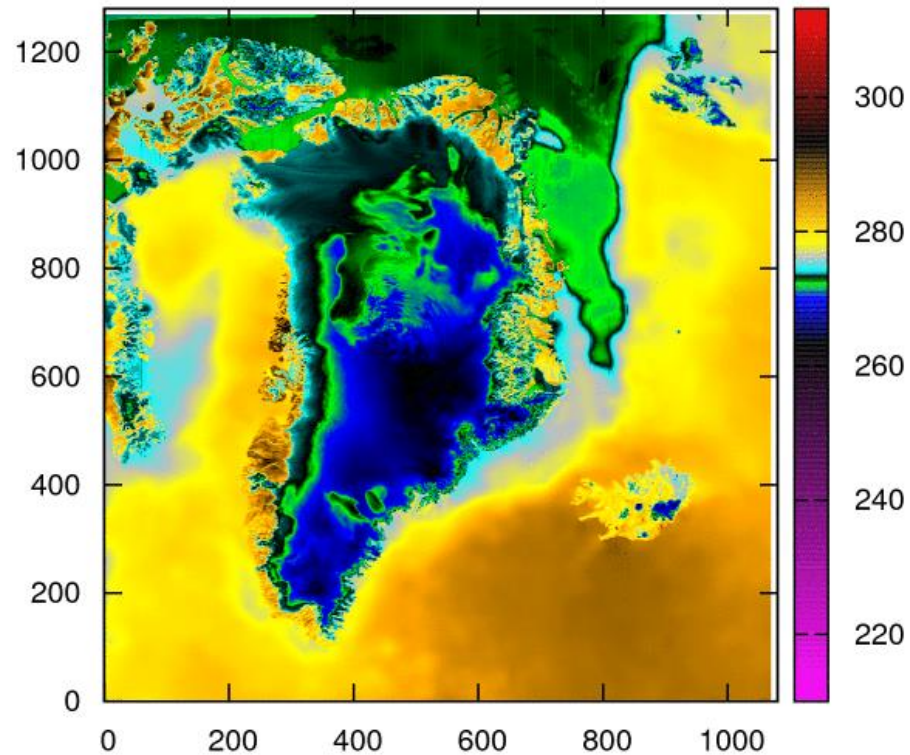
Statistics for
16 PROMICE
stations



MOD init experiment D_{10m} [deg.] 2012-07-01 12+3 UTC



MOD init experiment $T_{surf.}$ [K] 2012-07-12 00+01 UTC





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Summary:

C3S Arctic is a **very high resolution** 24-year regional re-analysis for arctic regions. Preparation phase features major efforts to address 1) cold surface processes and 2) sparse observation:

- enhanced handling of **snow and arctic glaciers**
- enhanced model description about **surface features**
- **enhanced observation data input** with local synoptic, reprocessed satellite, and sea states data
- also, some measures of uncertainty e.g. through EDA on time slicing
- Technical and meteorological baseline in good shape; provisional C3S datasets confirm added value over ERA5
- C3S production starts in **May 2019**



Danish
Meteorological
Institute

