



**The performance of the  
operational 4km  
resolution HIRLAM and  
UM runs at met.no**

**Thor Erik Nordeng**





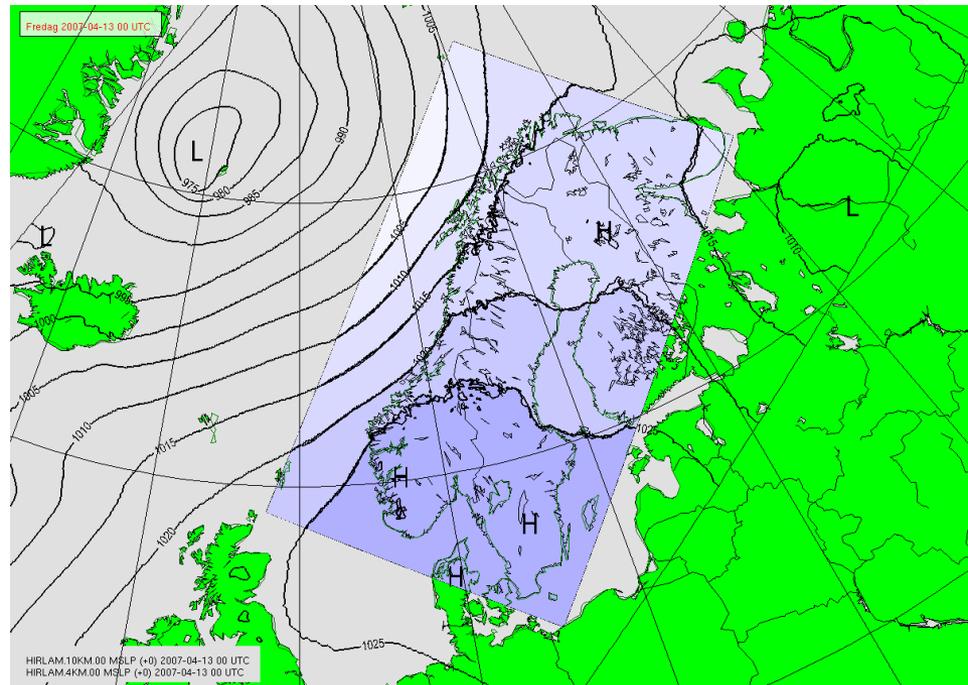
# Outline

- Hirlam and UM set-up
- Long term performance
  - verification of **surface** temp, wind and precipitation
- Case studies
  - heavy precipitation events
  - snow melt

# HIRLAM and UM set-up

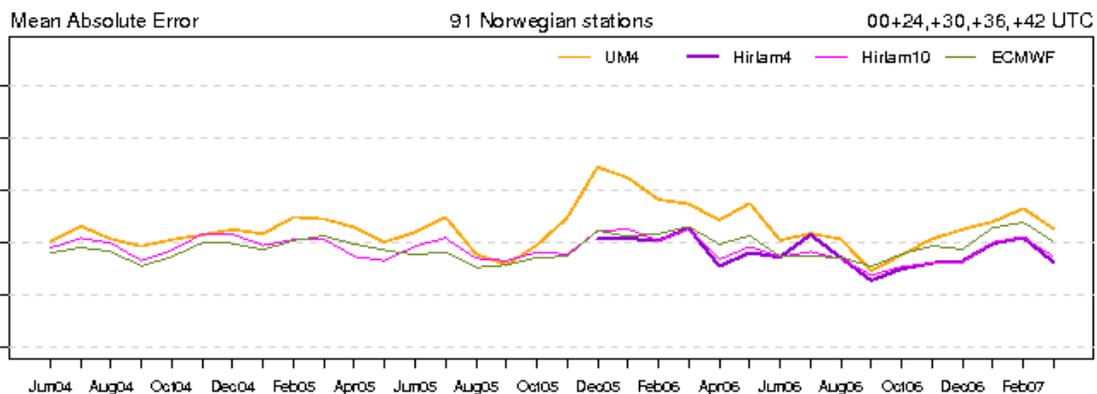


- same area
- same topography
- ~ same climatology
- same horizontal grid
  
- different equations
  - hydrostatic vs non-hydrostatic
  - normalized pressure vs normalized height
- different vertical staggering (Lorenz vs. Charney-Phillips)
- different physics

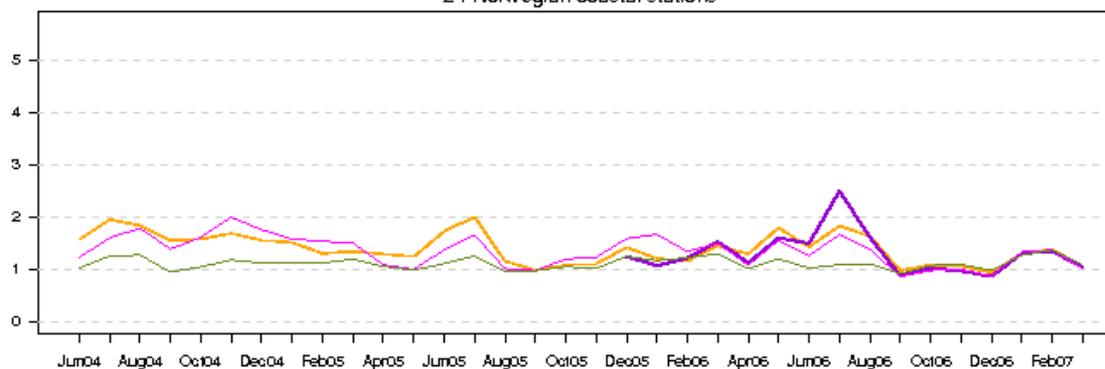




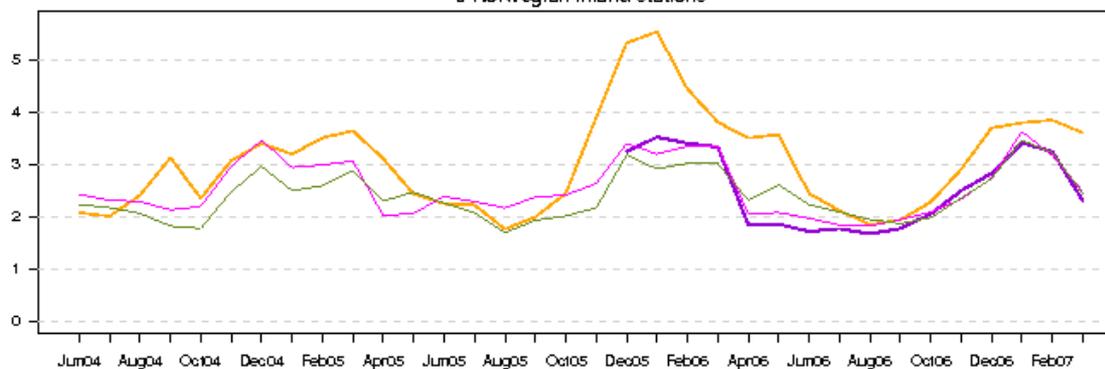
## Temperature 2m



## 24 Norwegian coastal stations

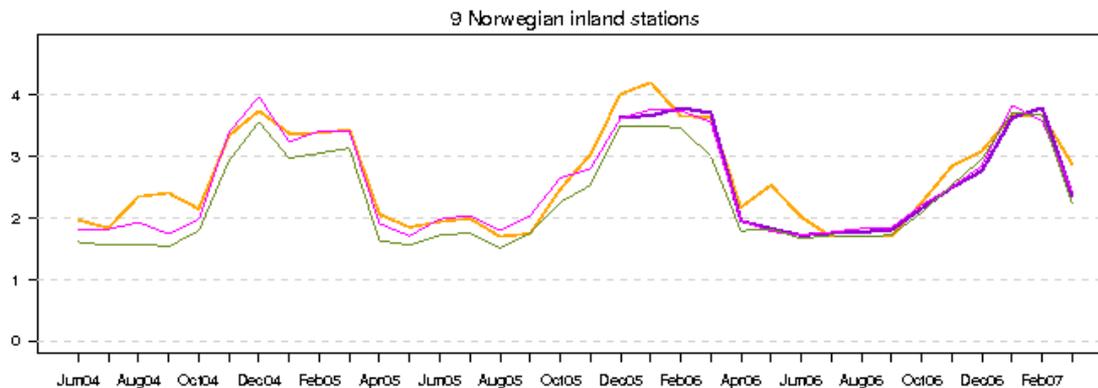
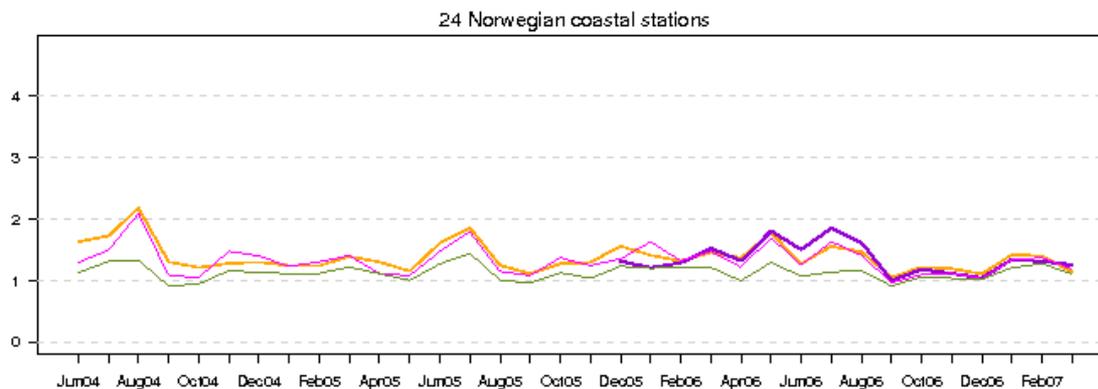
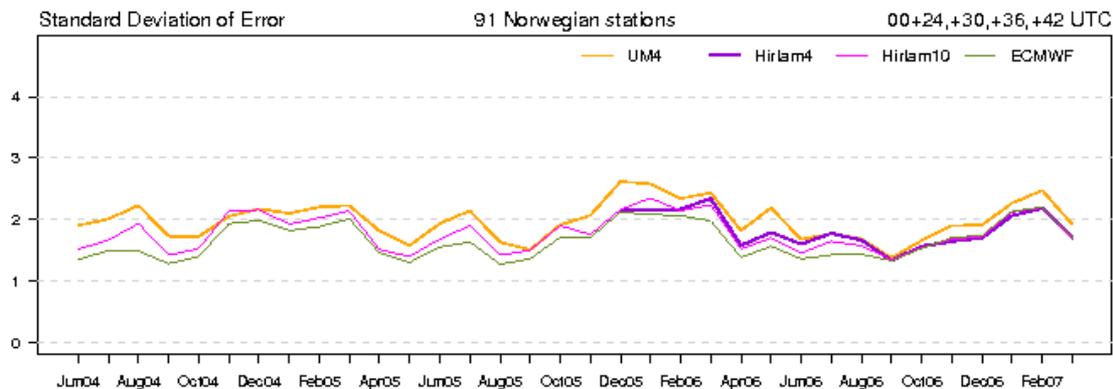


## 9 Norwegian inland stations



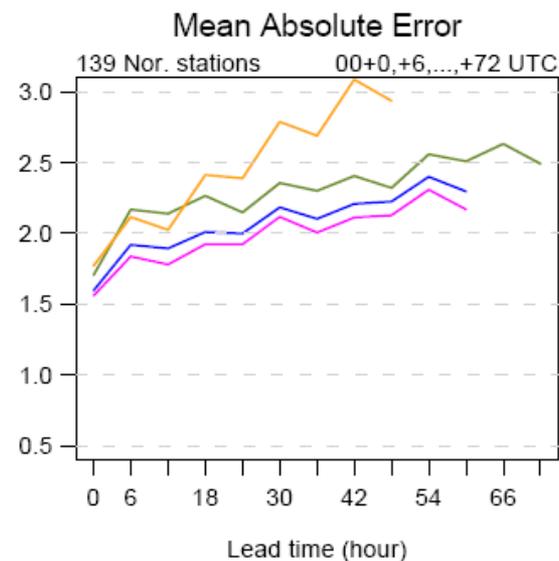
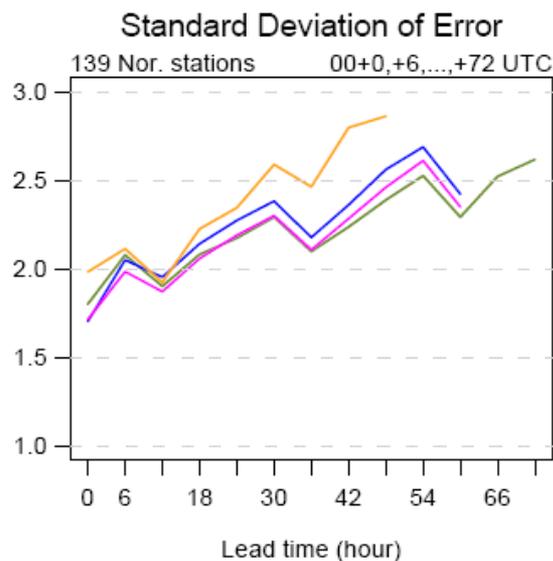
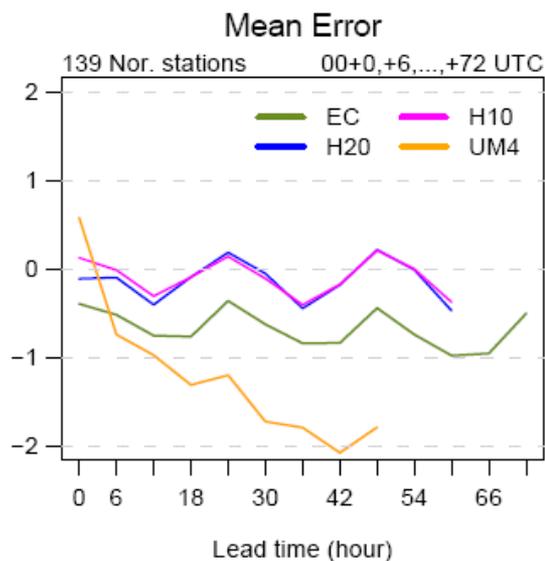


## Temperature 2m



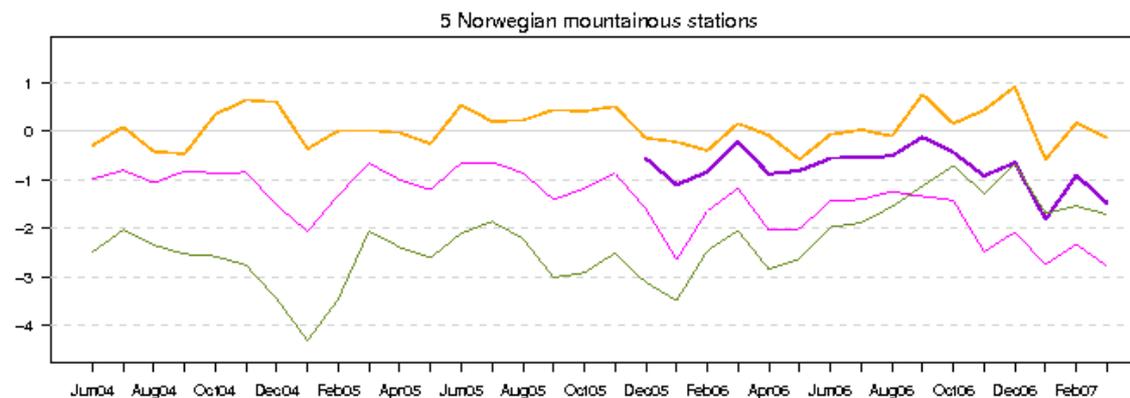
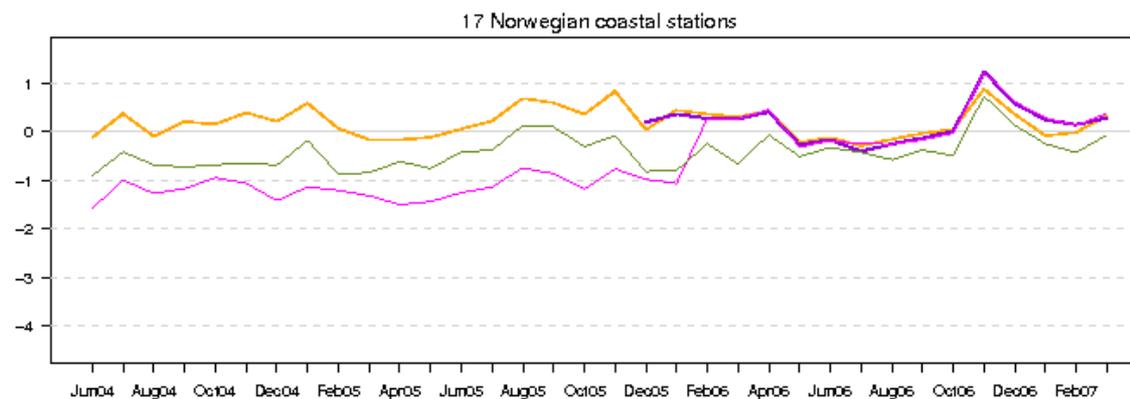
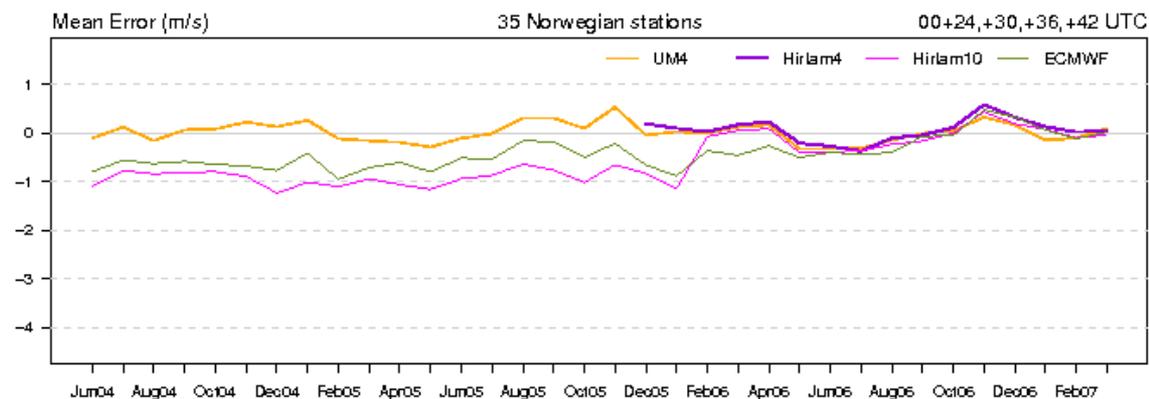


# UM4 has a problem related to temperature in winter



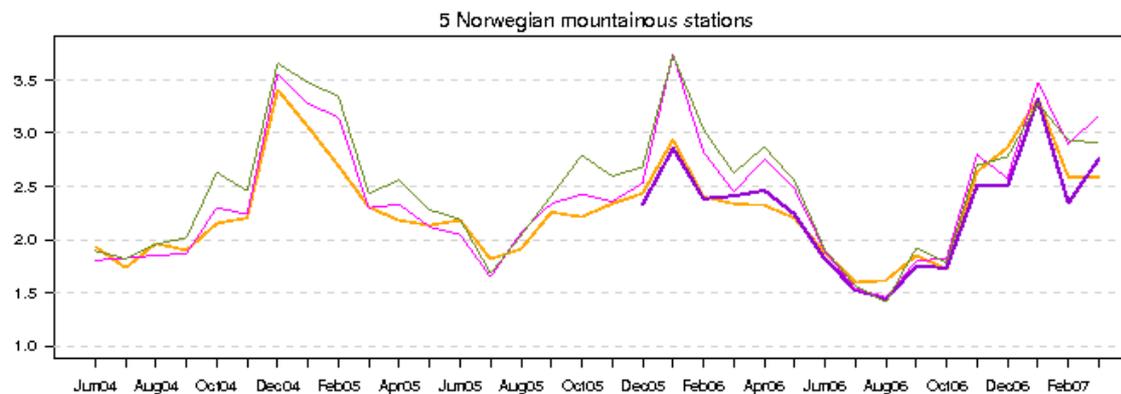
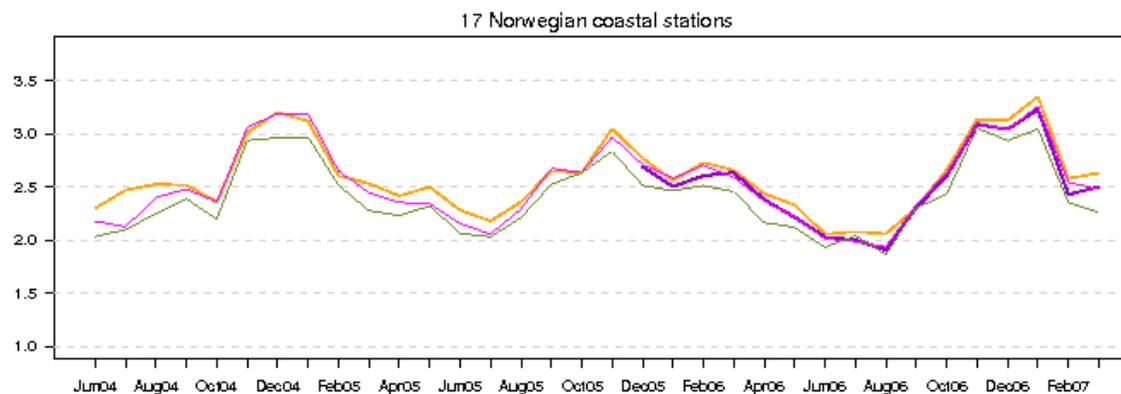
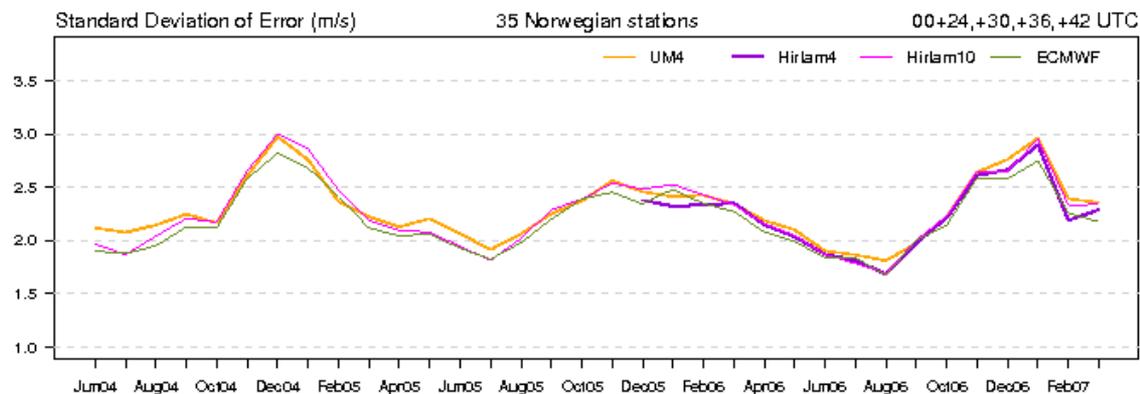


### Wind speed 10m





### Wind speed 10m



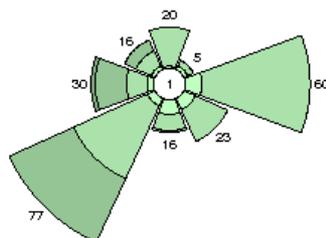
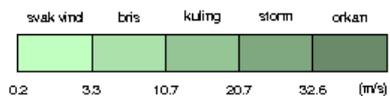


# Wind speed and direction

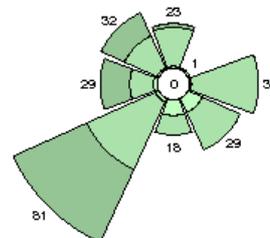
## Bodø

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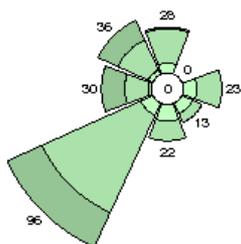
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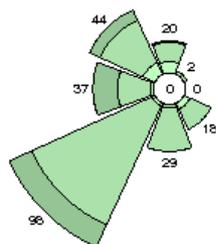
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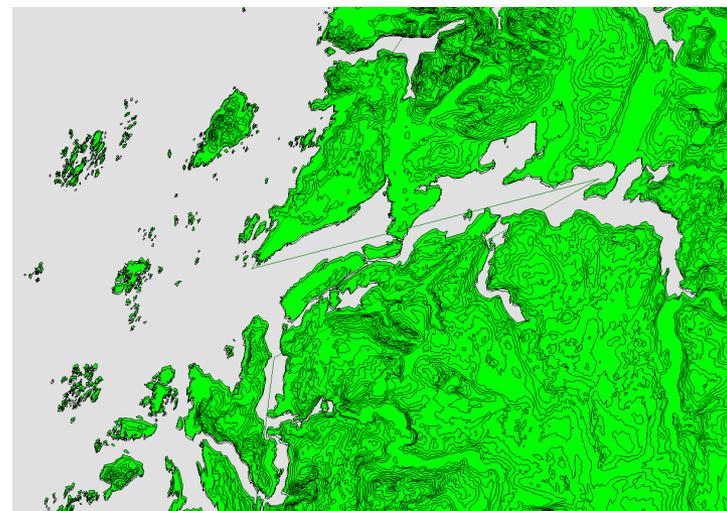
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Hirlem4:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



ECMWF:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21

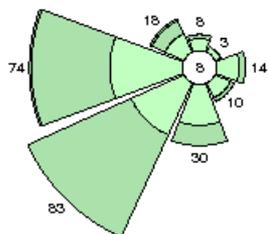
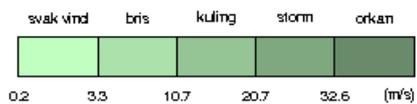




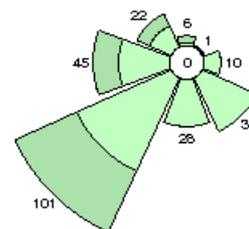
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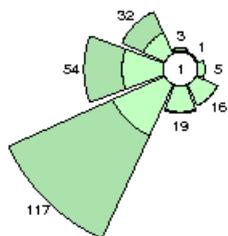
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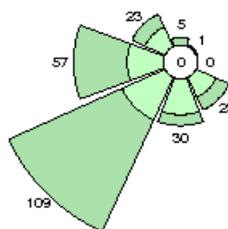
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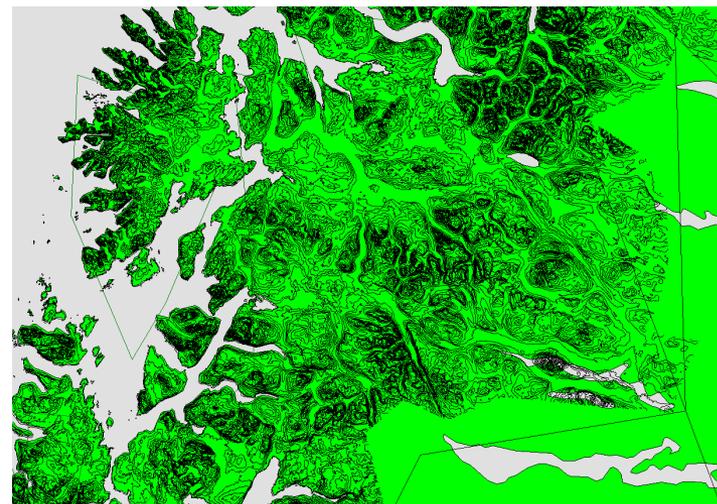
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Hirlam4:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



ECMWF:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21

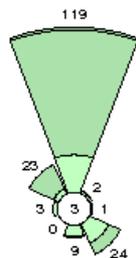
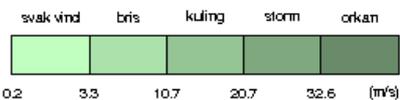




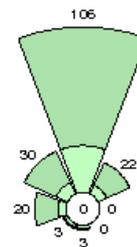
# Byglandsfjord

Tidsrom: 20.03.2007 – 20.04.2007

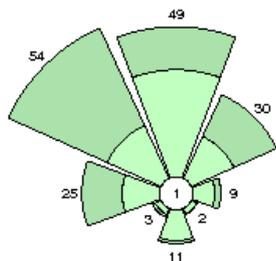
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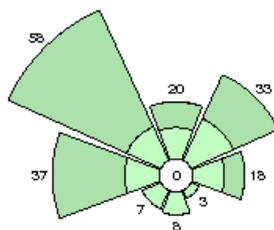
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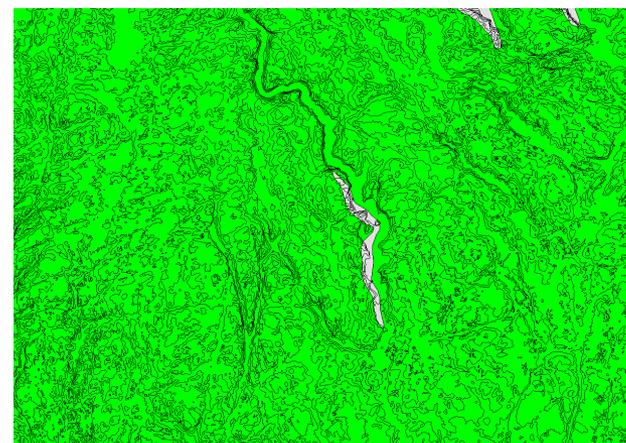
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Hirlam4:00+12,+15,+18 12+15,+18,+21



ECMWF:00+12,+15,+18 12+15,+18,+21

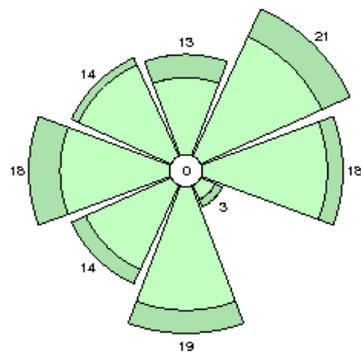
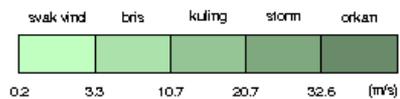




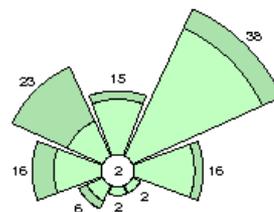
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Tidsrom: 20.03.2007 – 20.04.2007

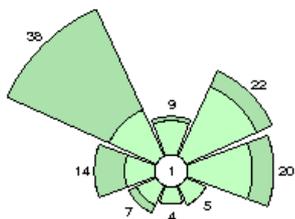
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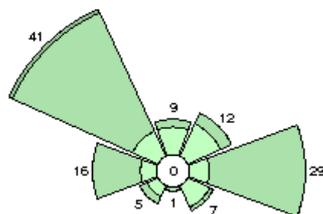
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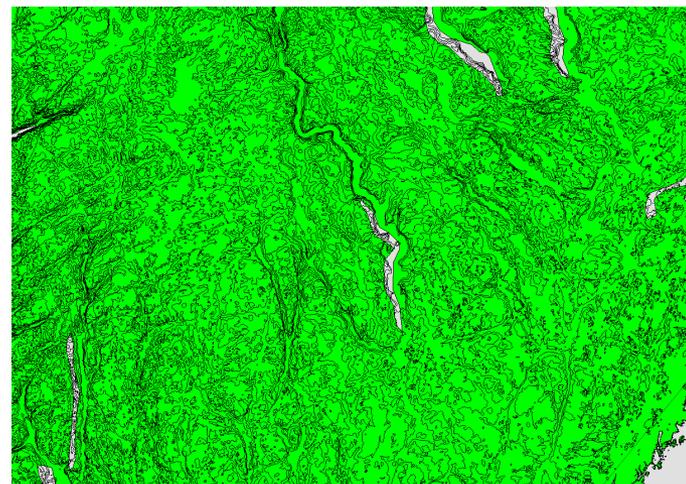
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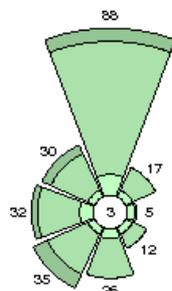
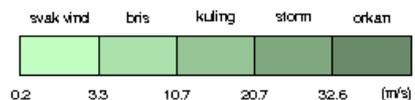




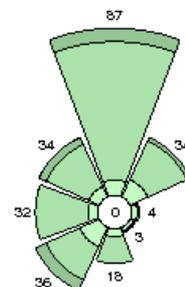
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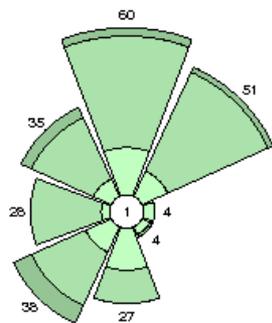
Antall tilfeller: 248



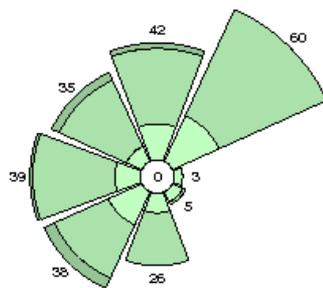
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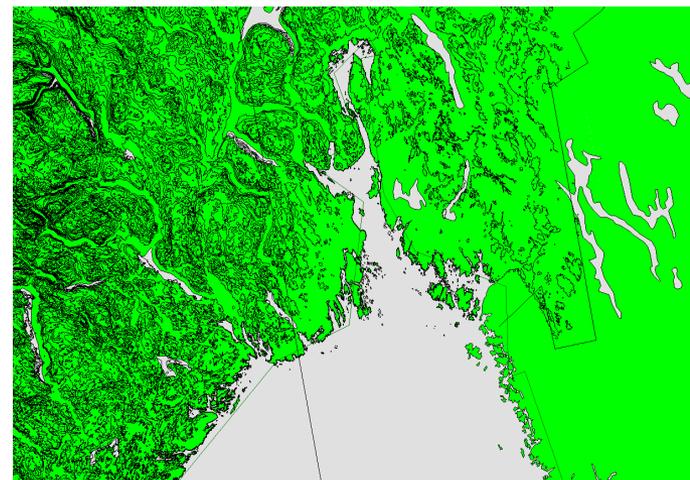
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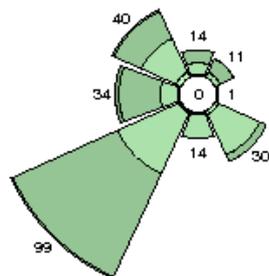
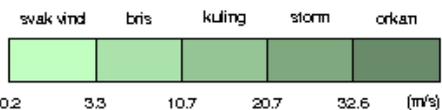
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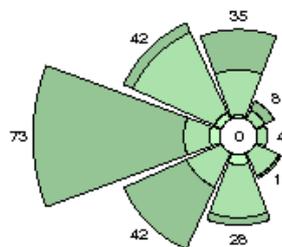
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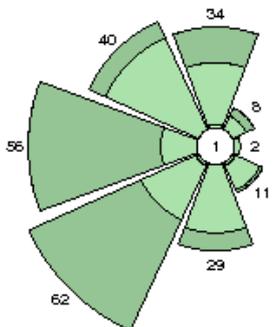
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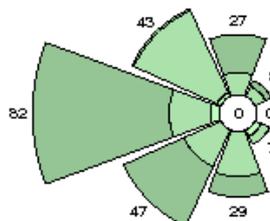
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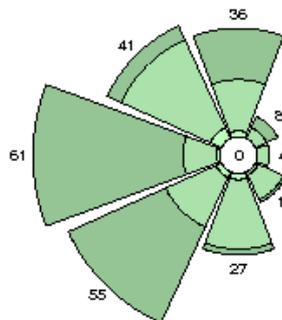
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Hirlam4:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



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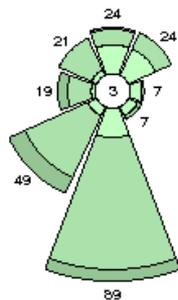
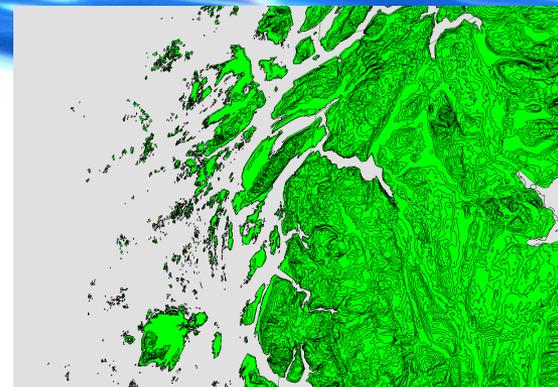
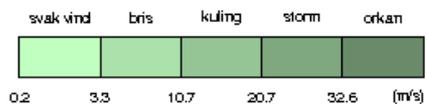


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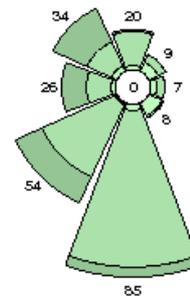
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Tidsrom: 20.03.2007 – 20.04.2007

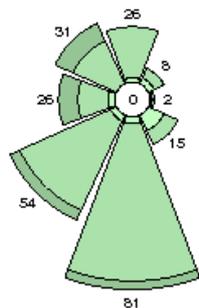
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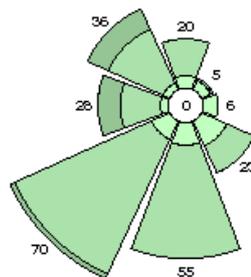
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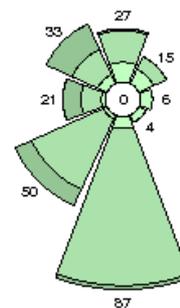
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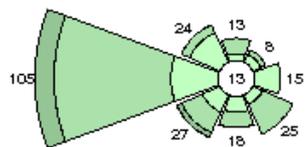
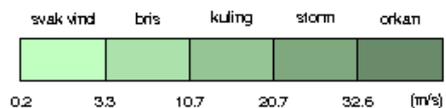
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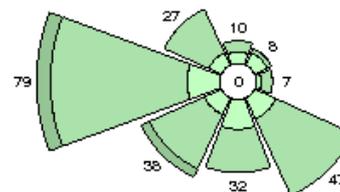
# Sognefjell

Tidsrom: 20.03.2007 – 20.04.2007

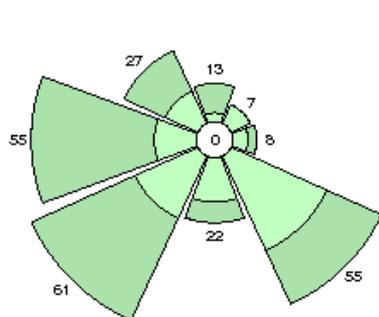
Antall tilfeller: 248



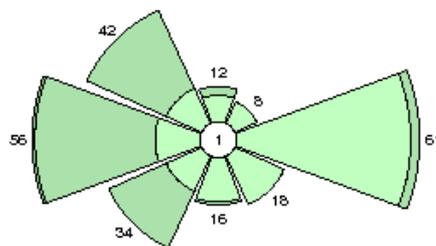
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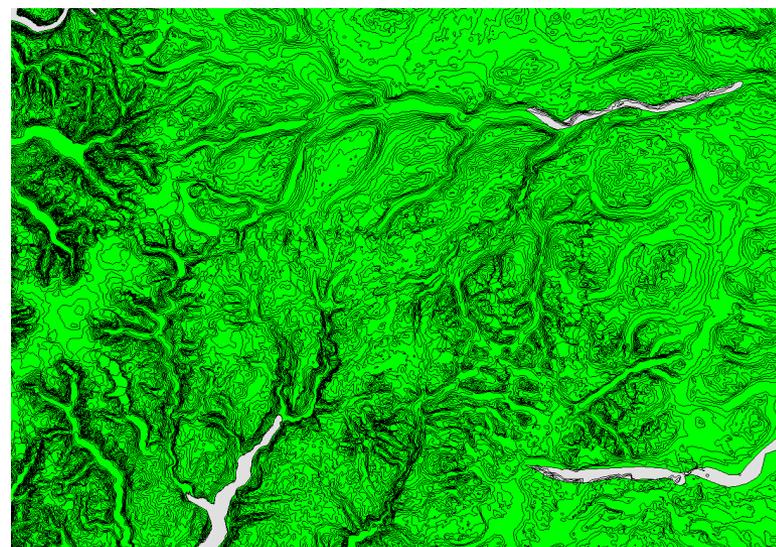
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Hirlam4:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



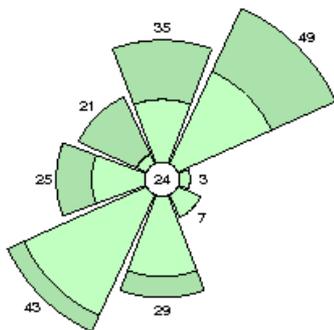
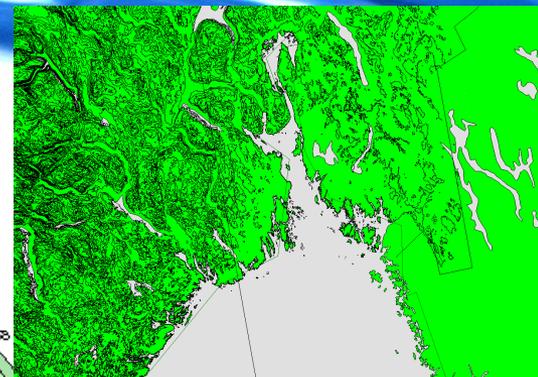
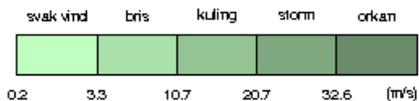
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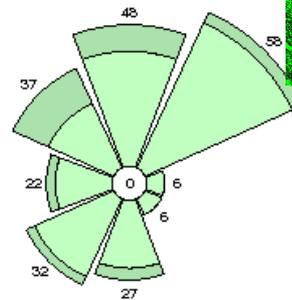
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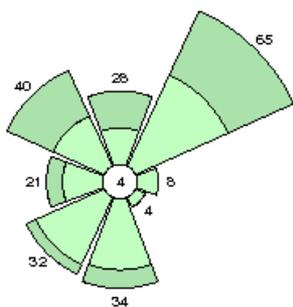
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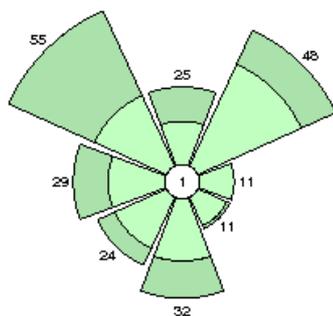
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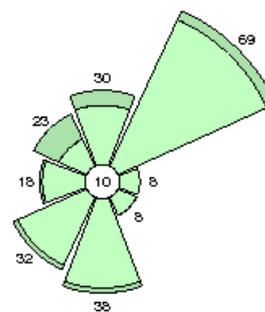
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Hirlam4:00+12, +15, +18, +21 12+12, +15, +18, +21



ECMWF:00+12, +15, +18, +21 12+12, +15, +18, +21

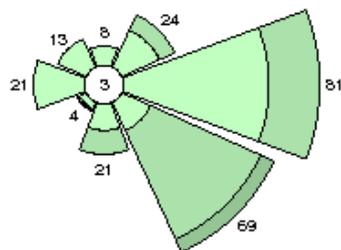
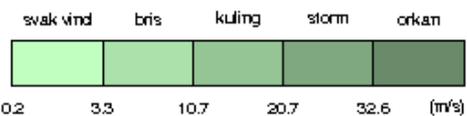


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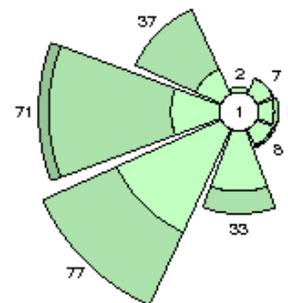
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Tidsrom: 20.03.2007 – 20.04.2007

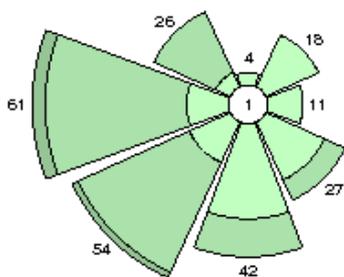
Antall tilfeller: 244



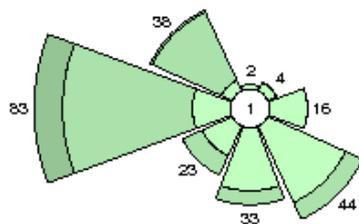
synop:00,....,21 /3



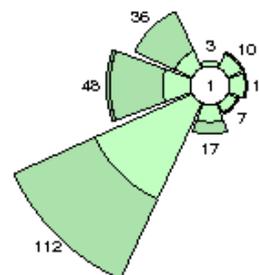
UM4HL:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



Hirlam4:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



ECMWF:00+12,+15,+18,+21 12+12,+15,+18,+21



UM1:00+12,....,+33 /3

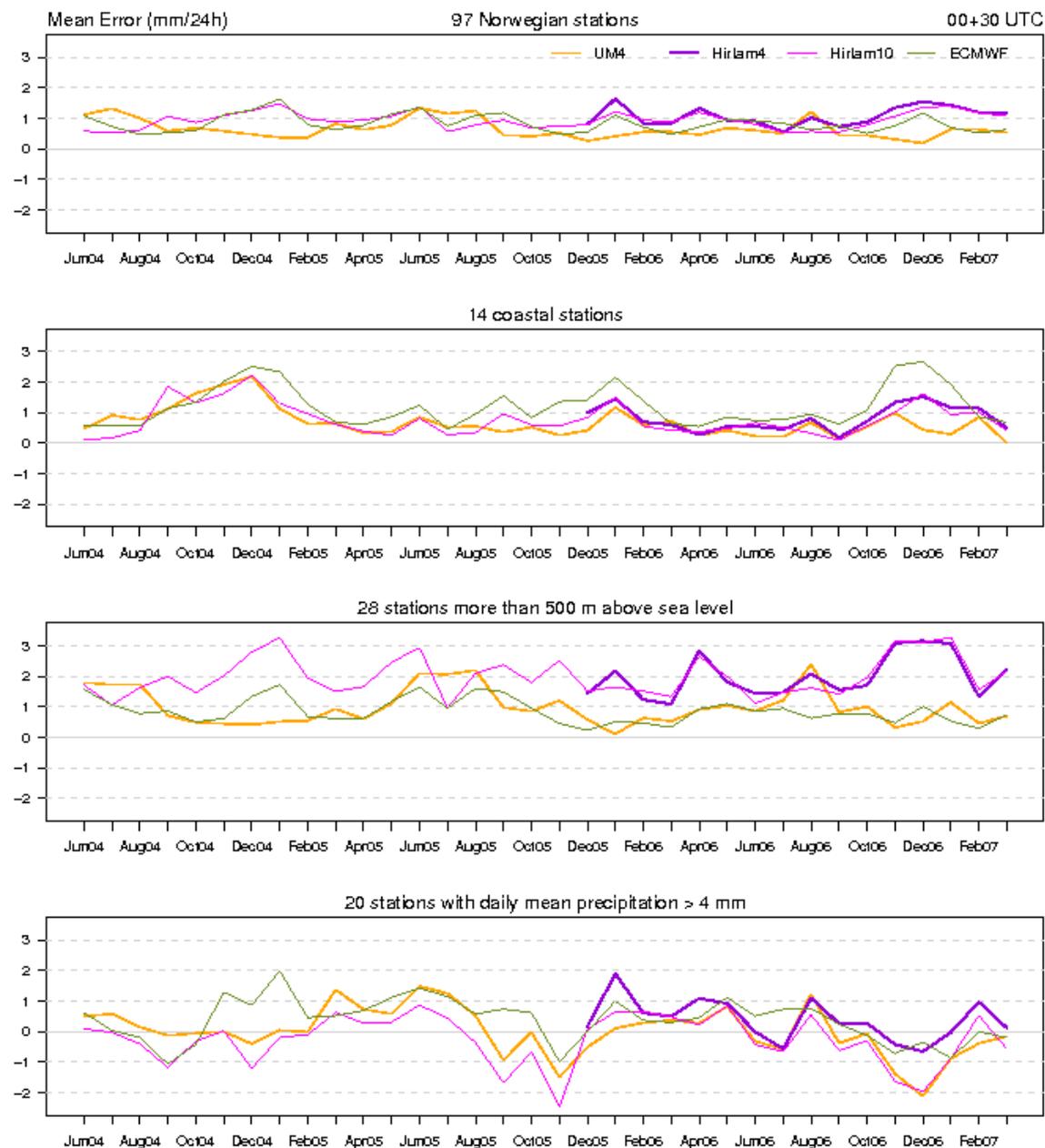


# Wind

UM better than HIRLAM for speed as well as direction

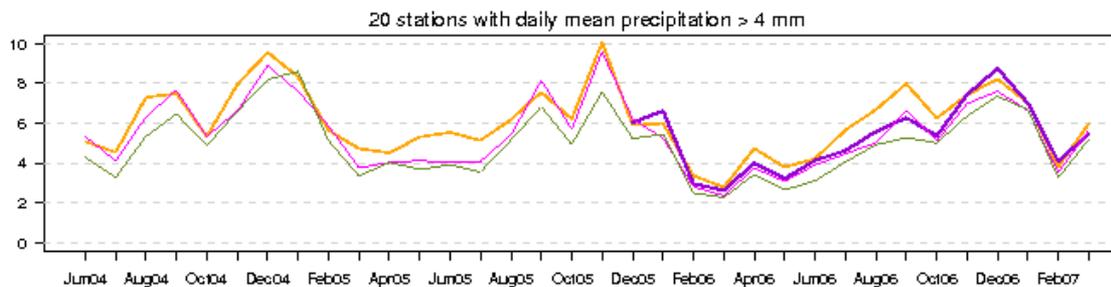
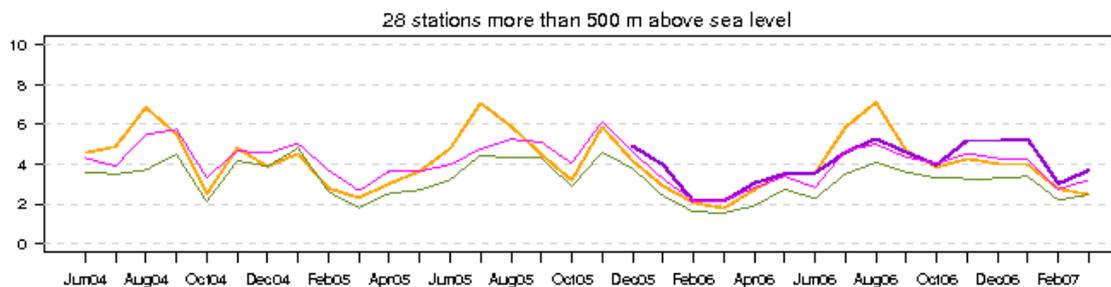
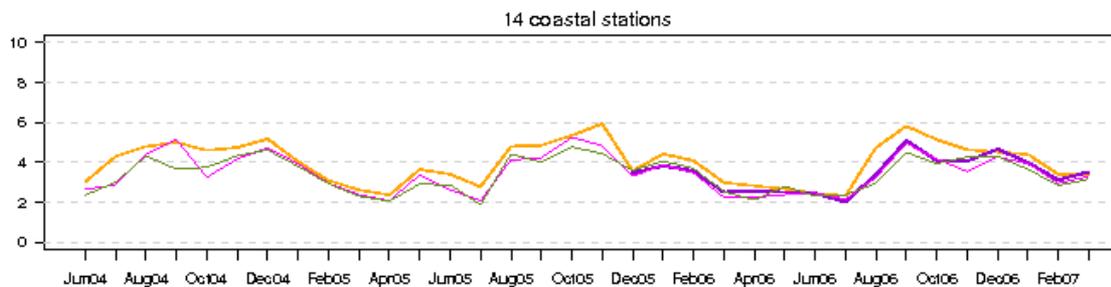
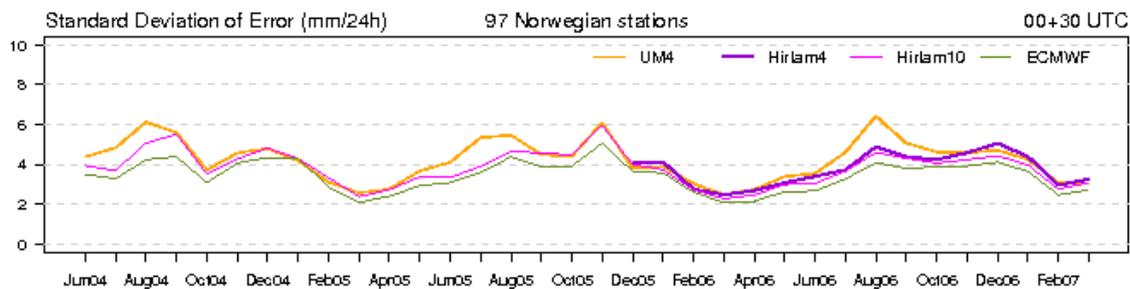


## Daily precipitation





### Daily precipitation





# precipitation

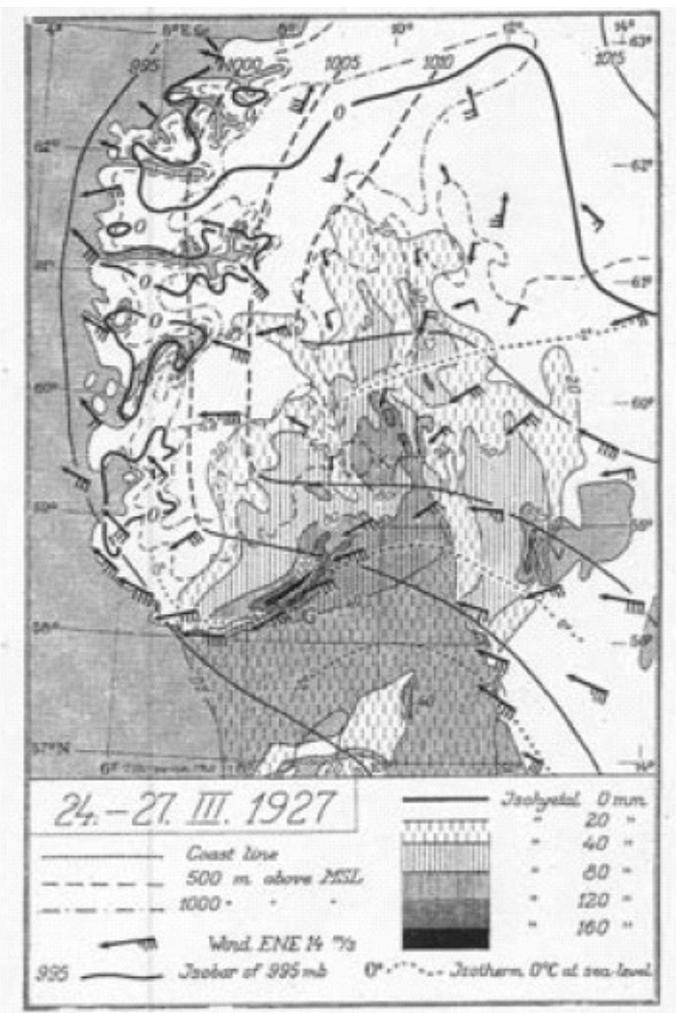
UM best on precipitation  
Particularly for inland stations



# Case studies (precipitation)

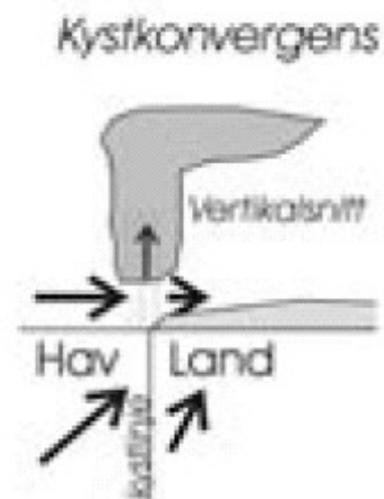


**the February 2007 snowstorm on  
Sørlandet**



Bergeron (1949)

c)

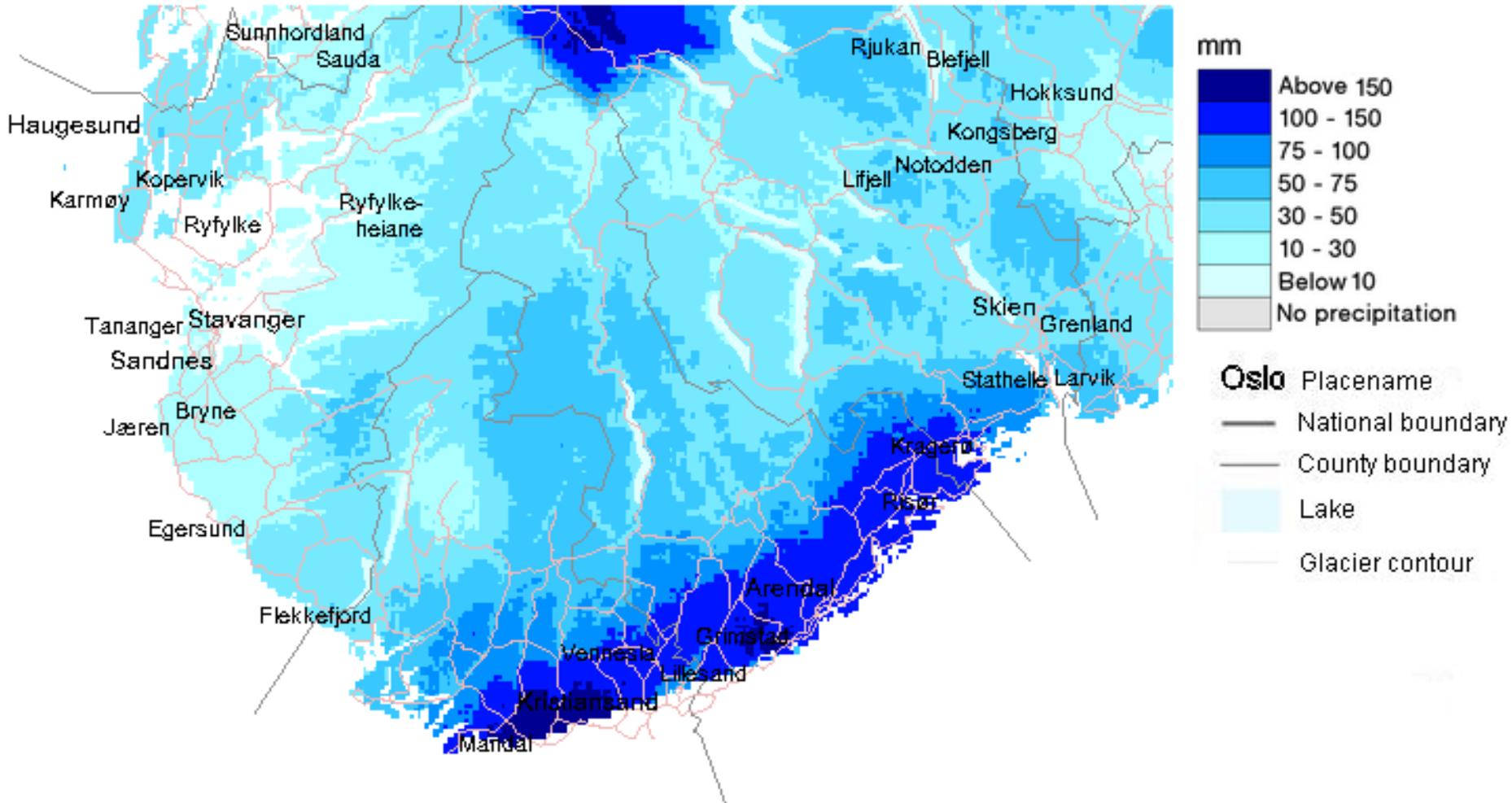




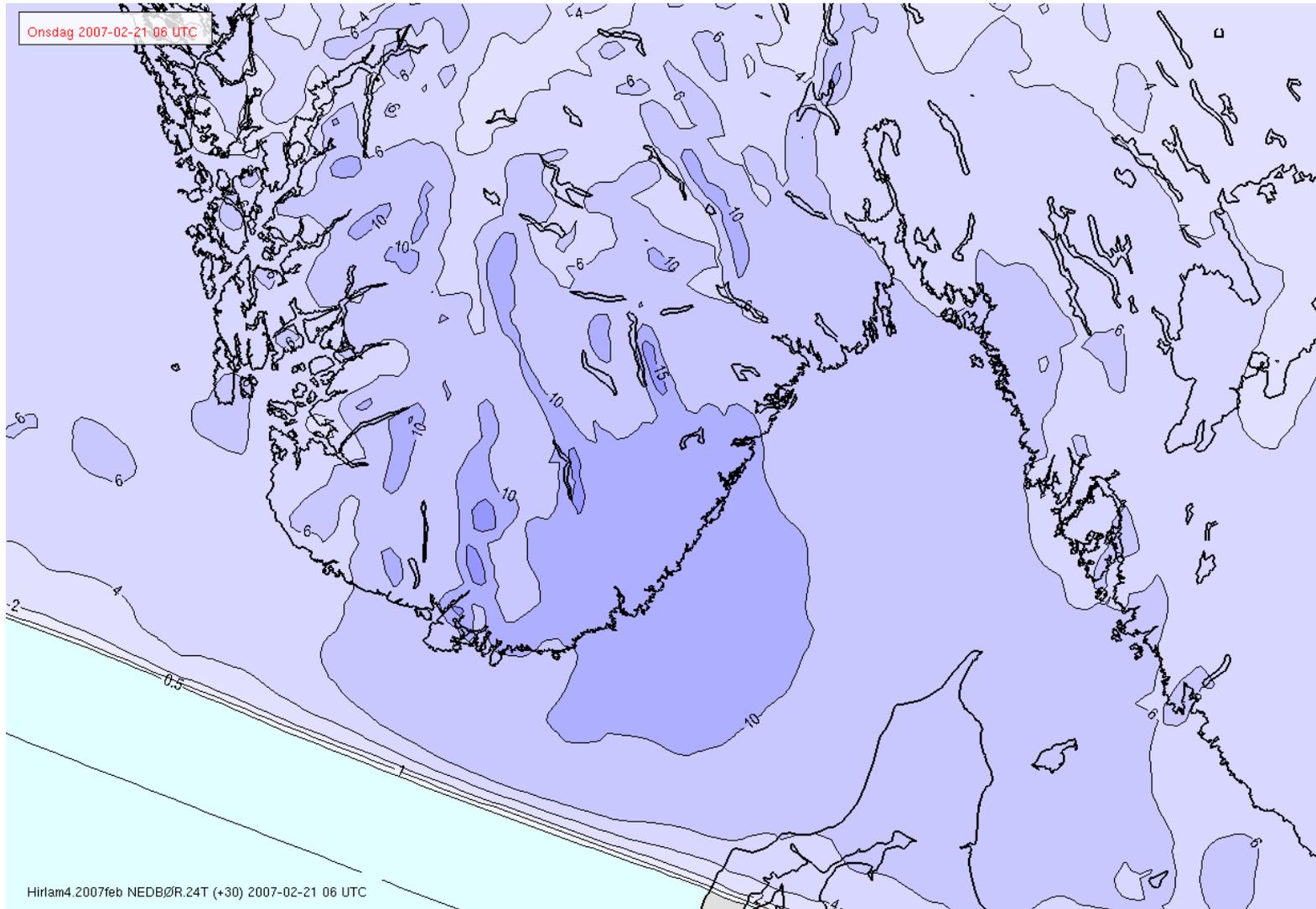
# Observed precipitation (standard – in situ)



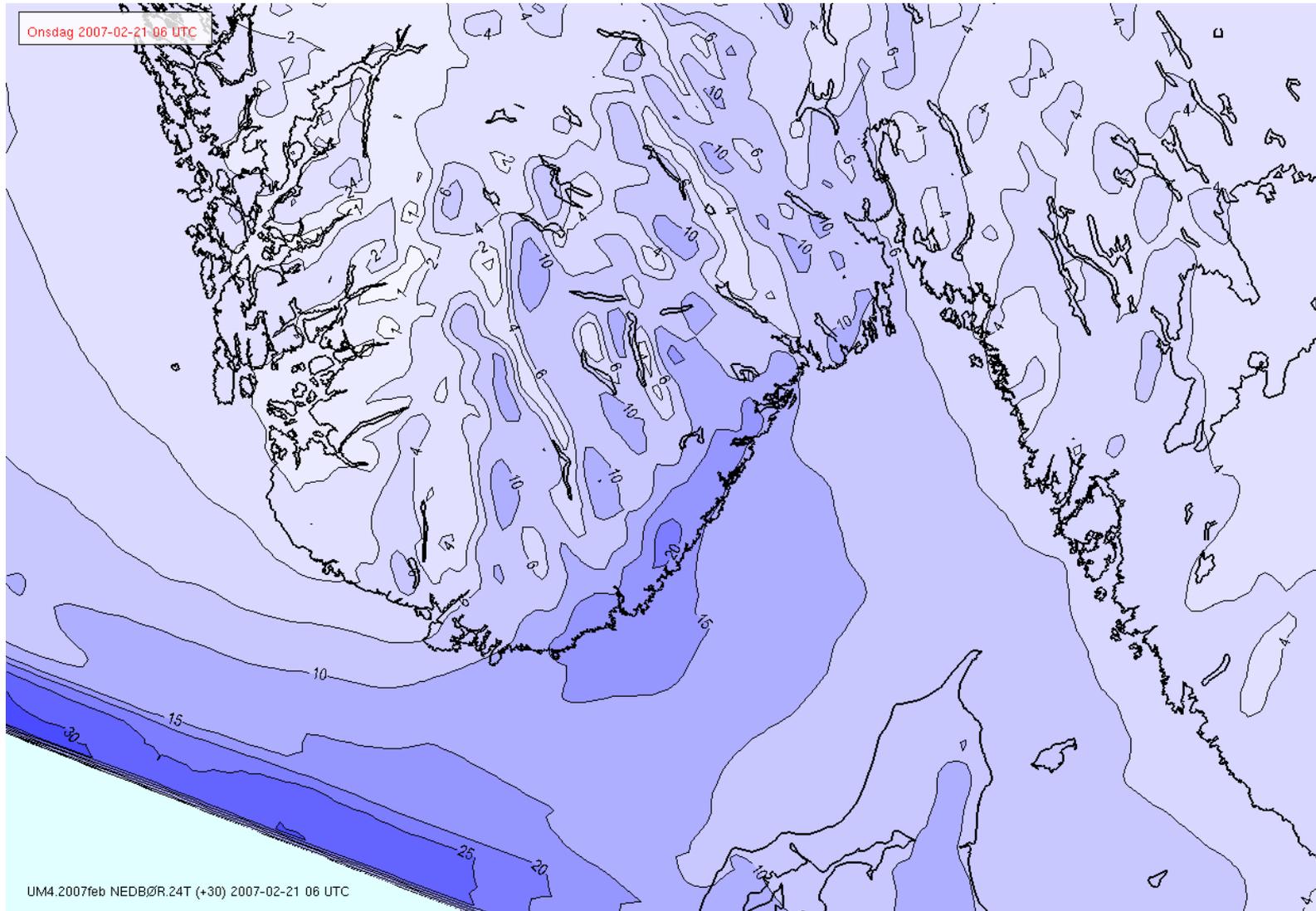
Precipitation previous week (01.03.2007)



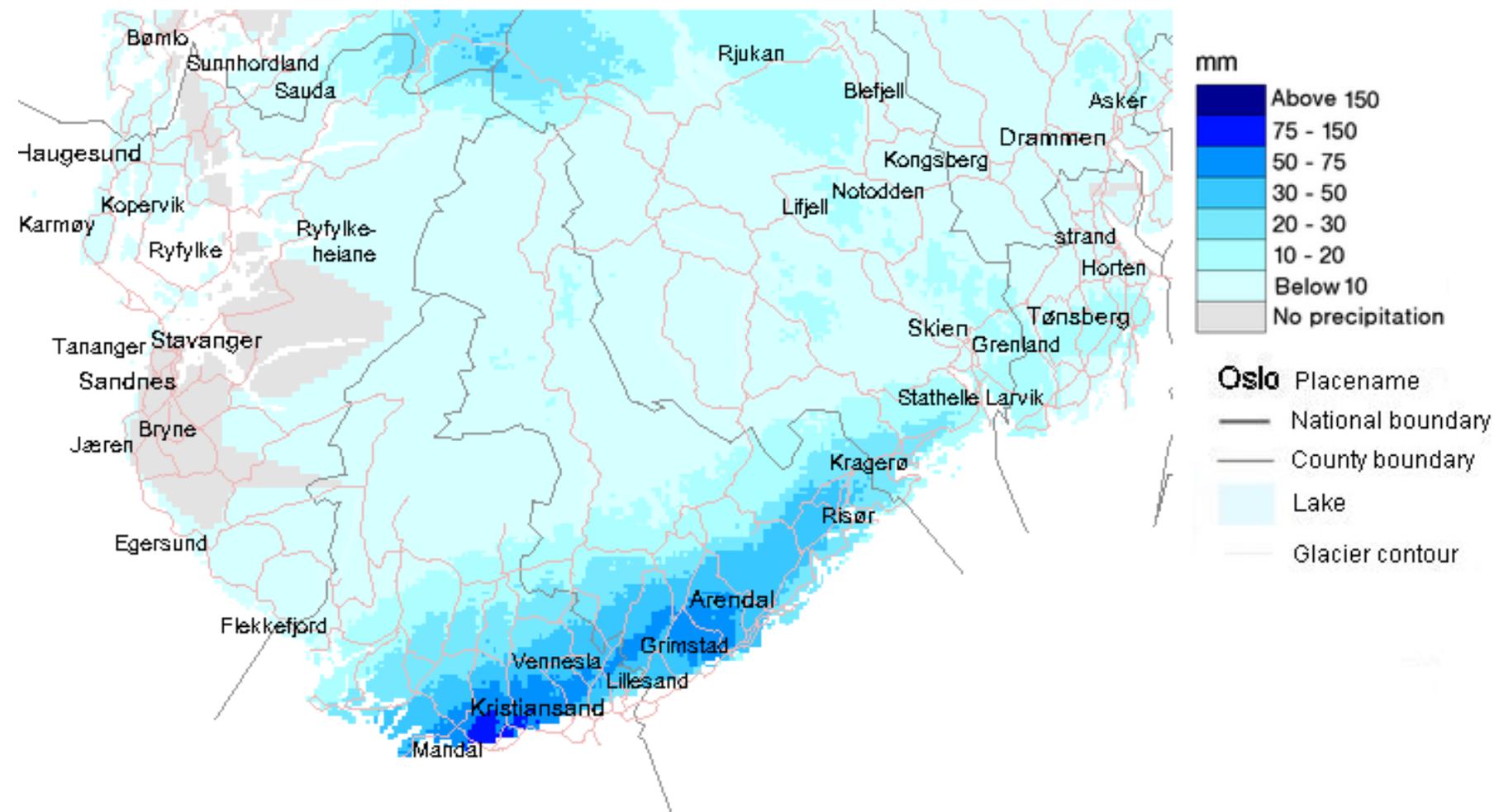
# Accumulated precipitation HIRLAM4



# Accumulated precipitation UM4

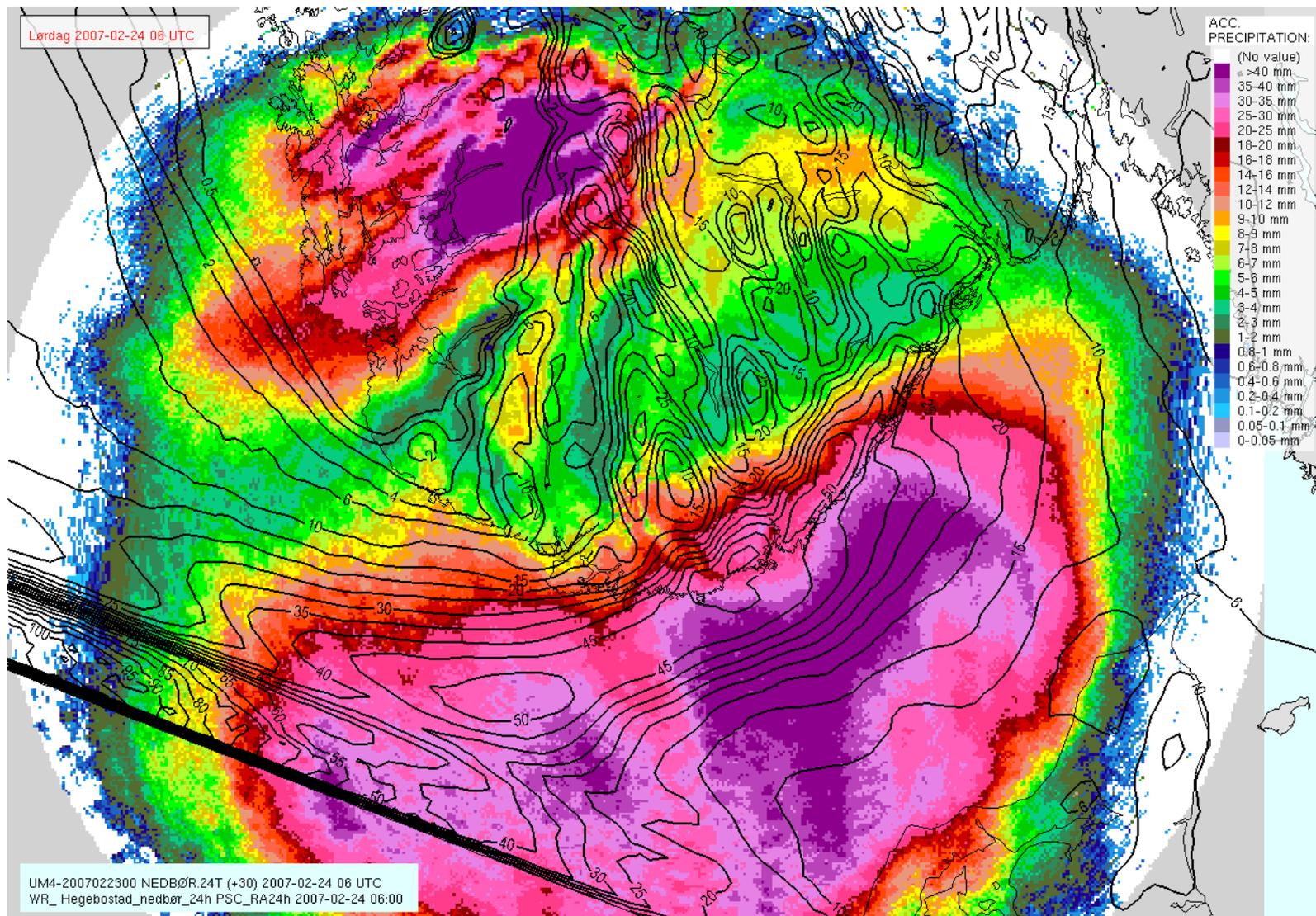


# The extreme event, 23-24 February

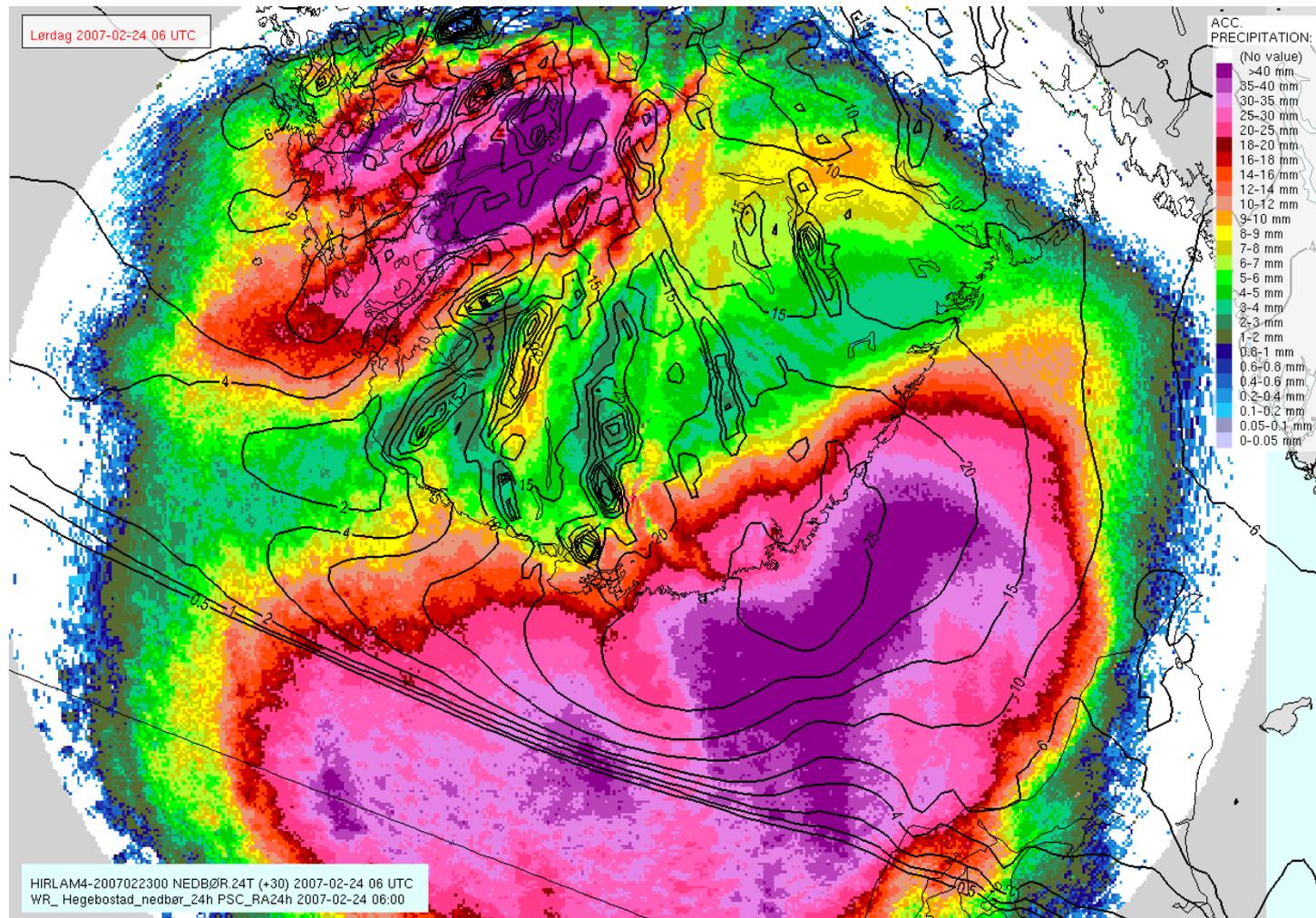




# UM4 prec 23/2-06 to 24/2-06



# HIRLAM4 prec 23/2-06 to 24/2-06





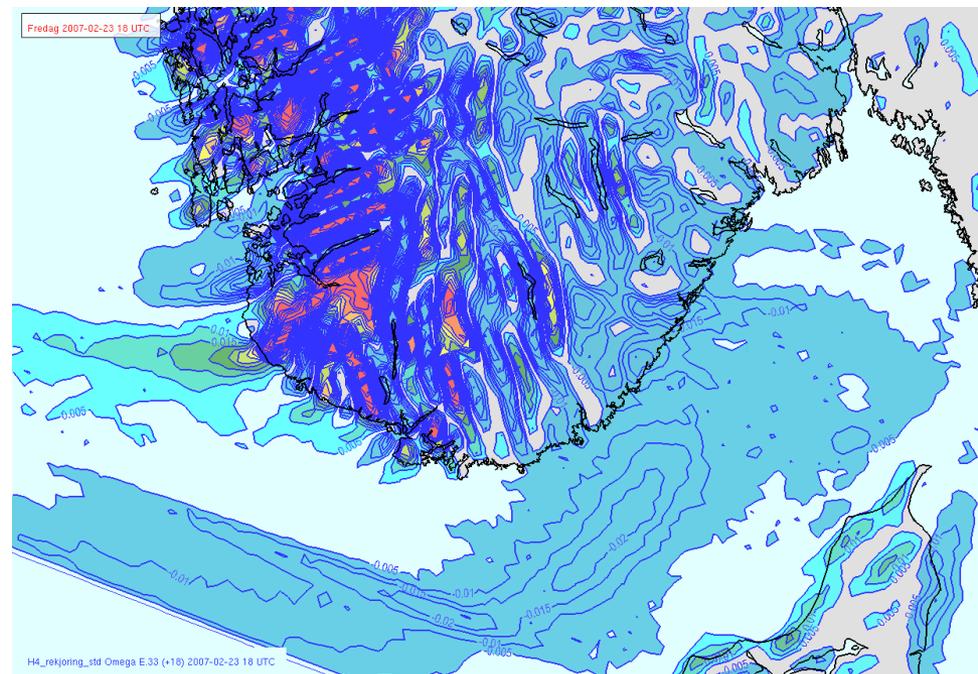
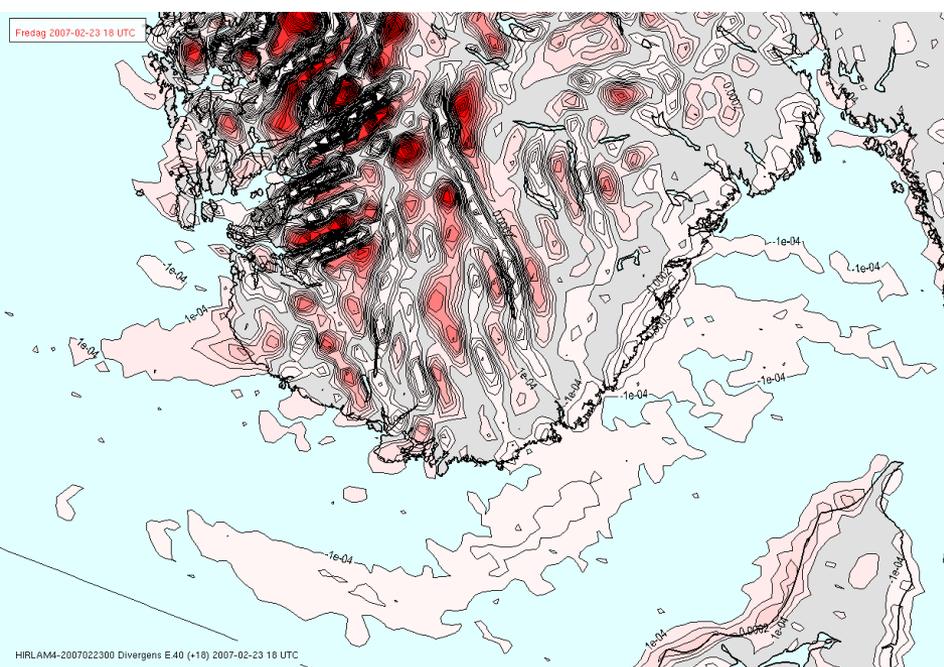
## Possible explanations for the difference between HIRLAM and UM for this case

1. land-sea definition, climatological preset fields, e.g. land/sea contrast
2. non-hydrostatic effects
3. Parameterisation of condensation /precipitation

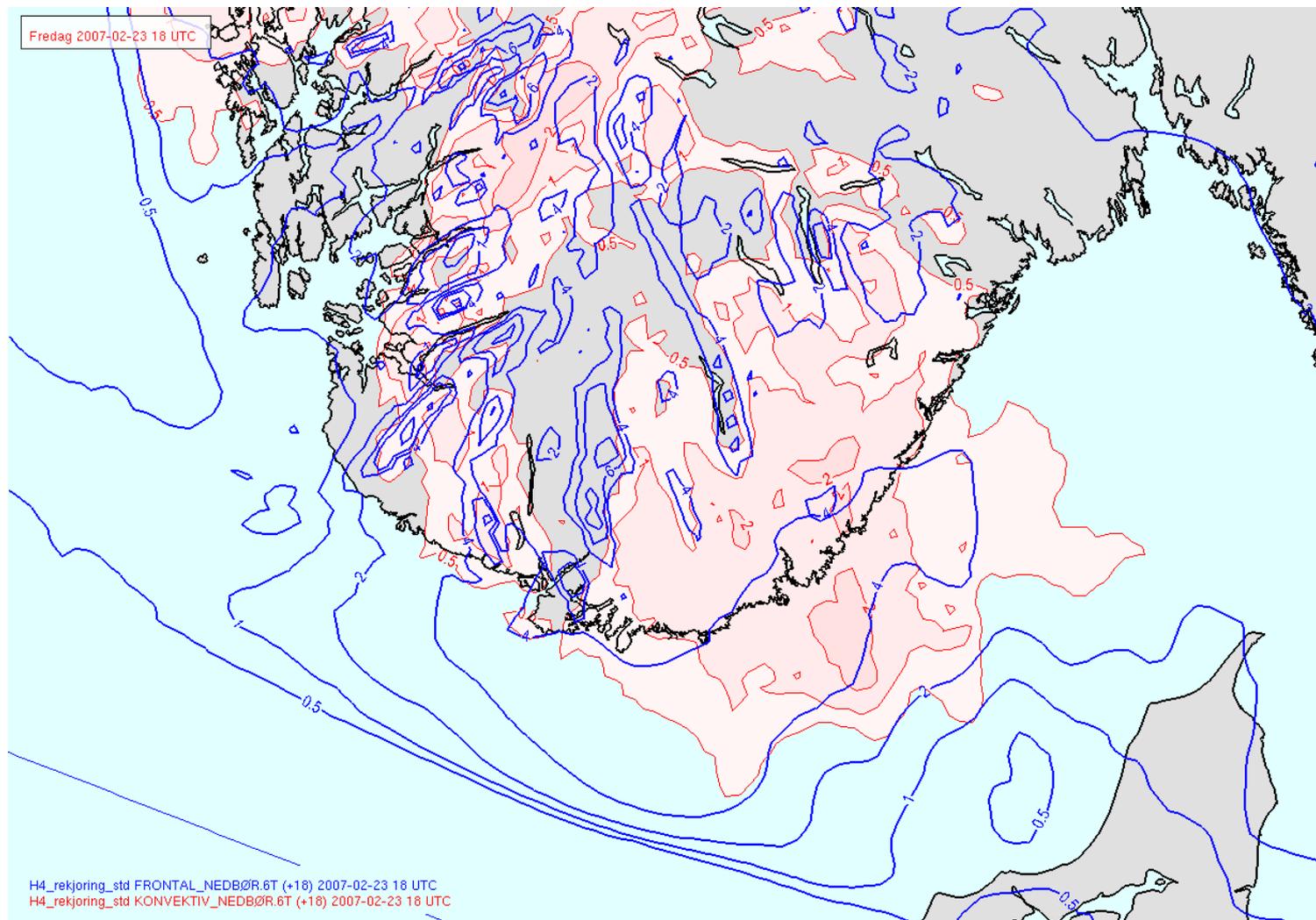




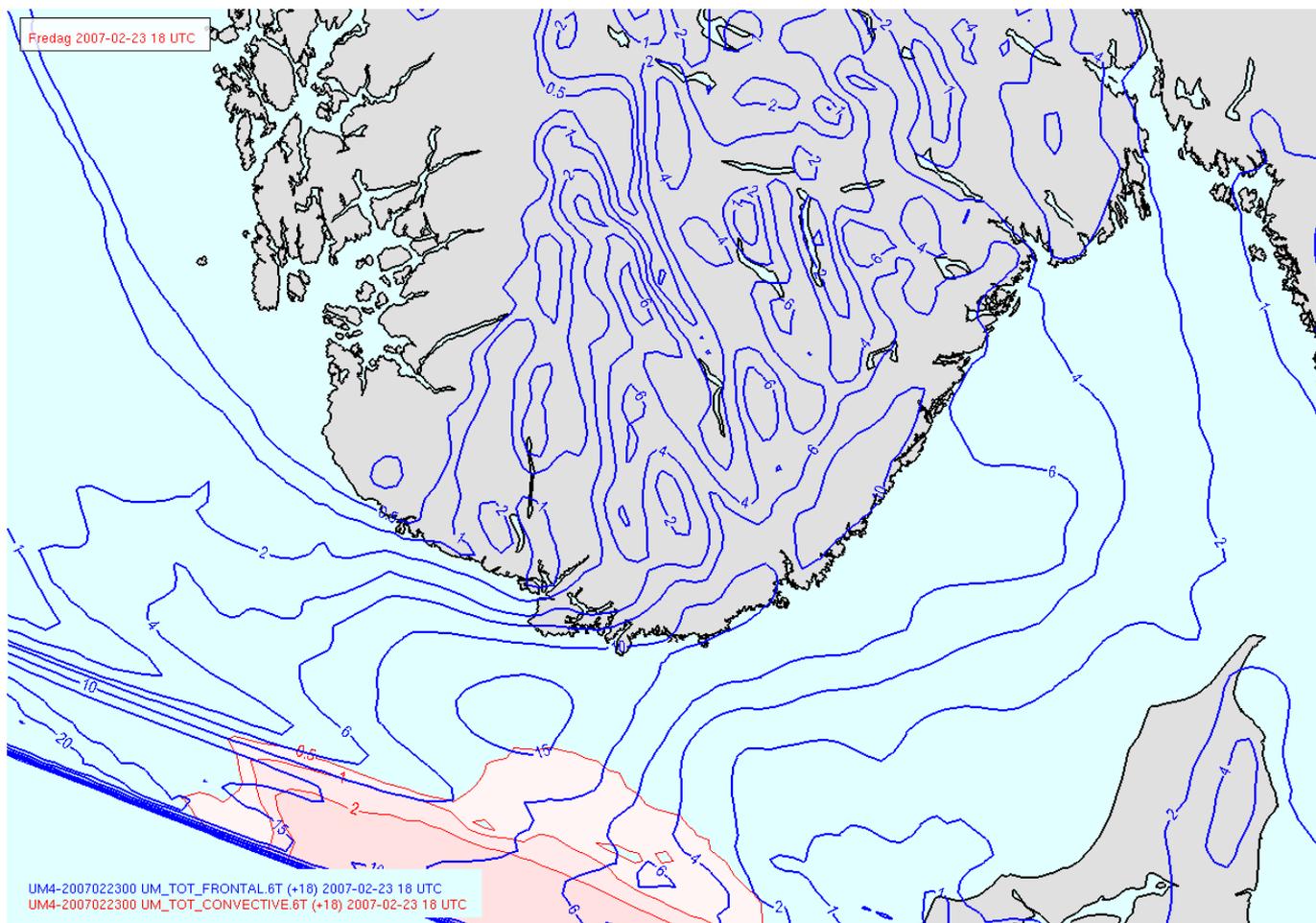
# Coastal convergence and vertical velocity in HIRLAM



# HIRLAM -stratiform precip. HIRLAM-convective precip.



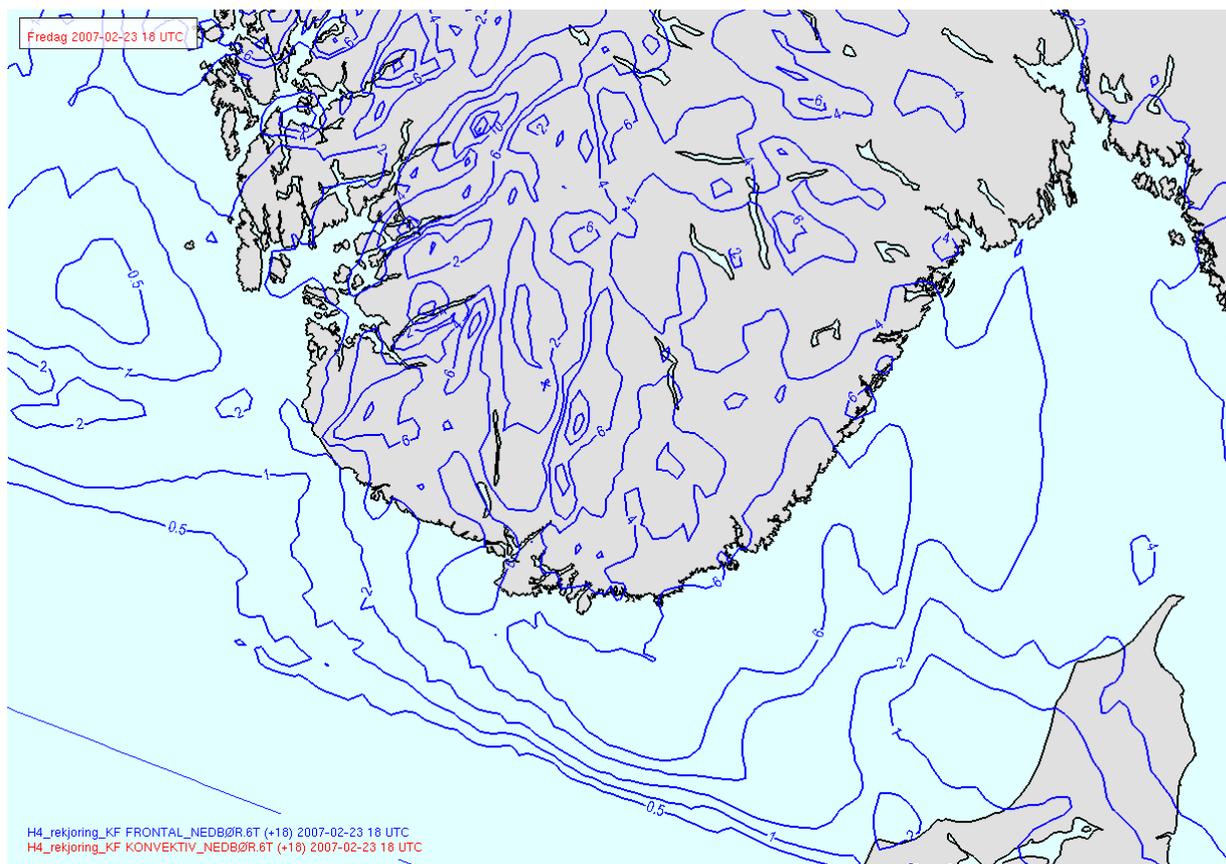
# UM -stratiform precip UM-convective precip





# HIRLAM -Stratiform precip (Rasch/Kristjansson)

## HIRLAM-convective precip (Kain/Fritsch)



# Why is there a difference?



## 1. Land/sea contrast

UM has land or sea, HIRLAM has fractional land  
The coastal convergence is slightly stronger in UM  
The vertical velocity along the coast is stronger and more organised in UM

## 2. Parameterisation of microphysics and precipitation

HIRLAM (std) has significant amounts of convective precip

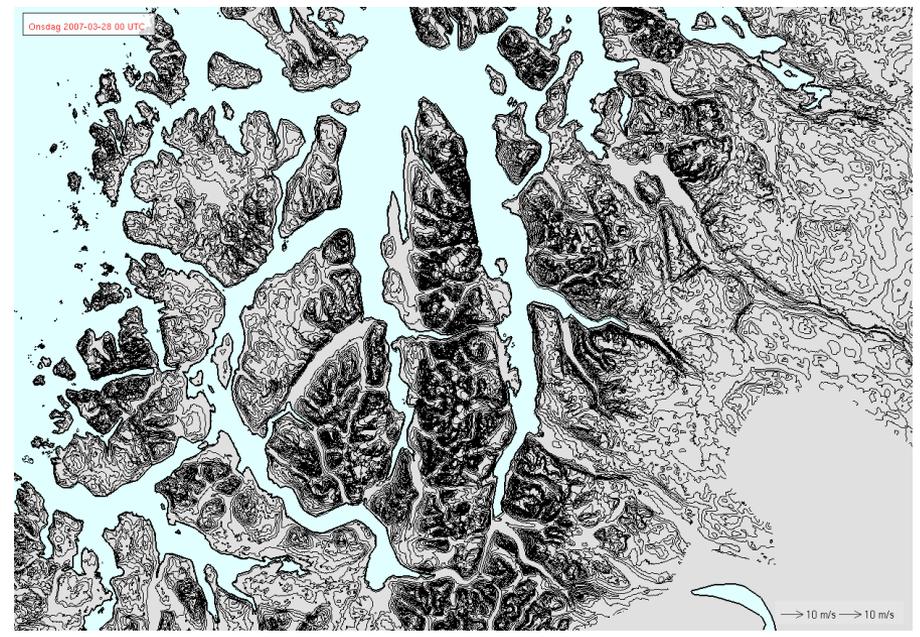
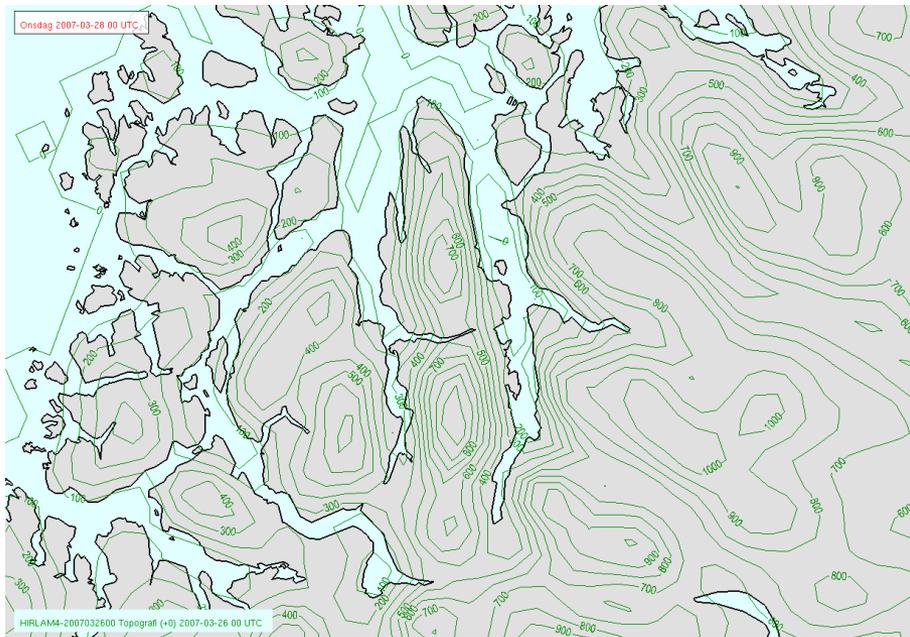
HIRLAM (KF) has stratiform condensation only (small improvement)

UM with modified micro physics (= further improvements)

## 3. Non-hydrostatic effects

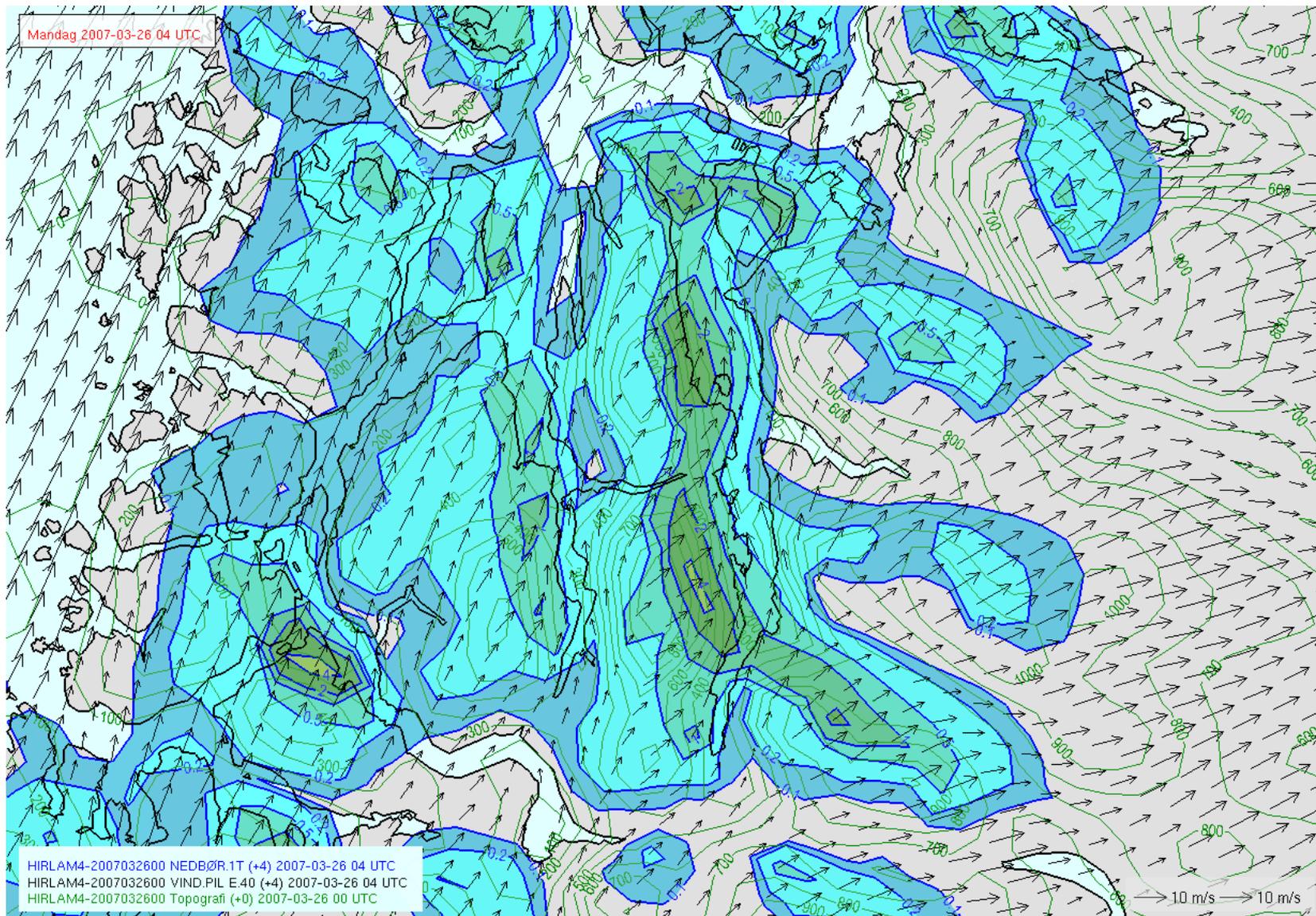
not likely? (stable stratification, gentle topographic slope...)

# Lyngsalpene



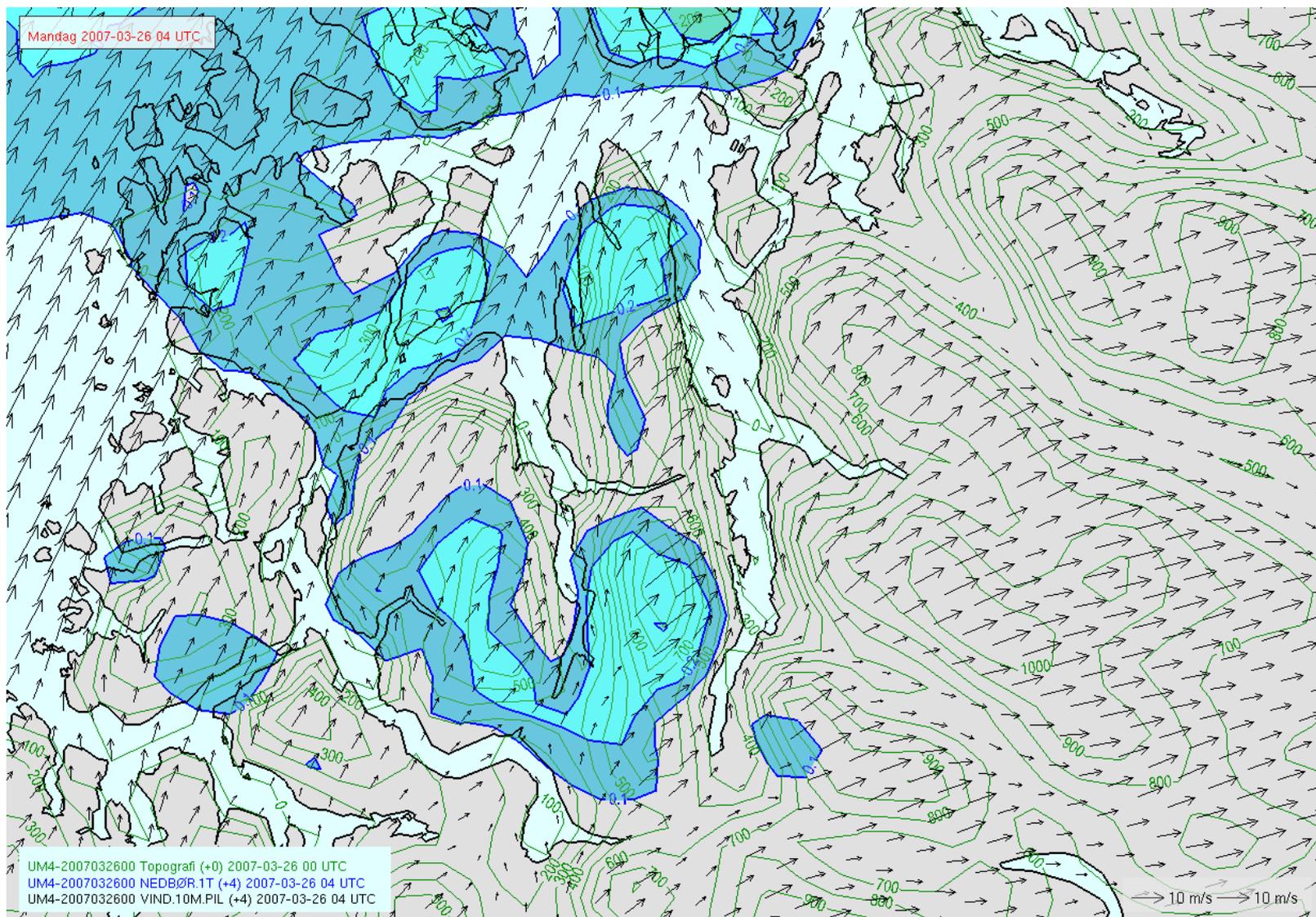


# HIRLAM4-1h acc prec



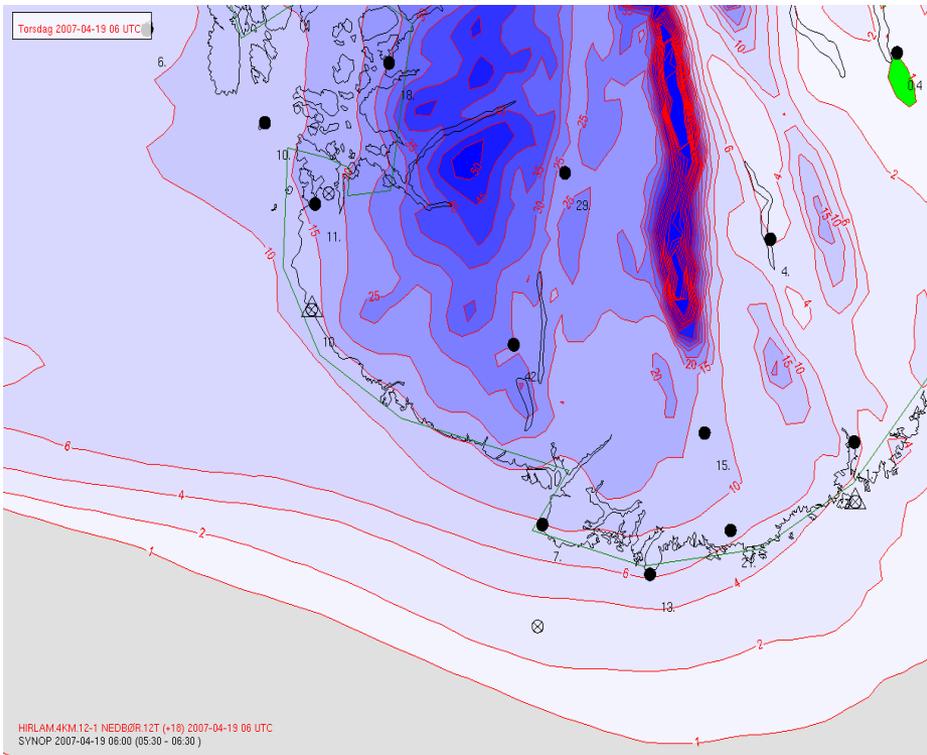


# UM4-1h acc prec

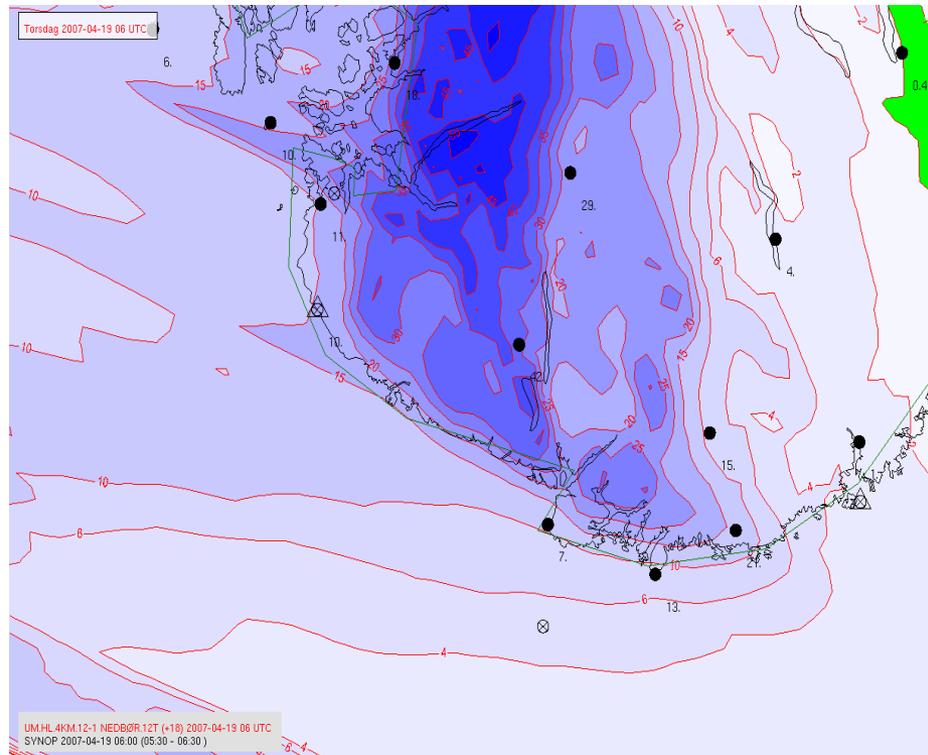




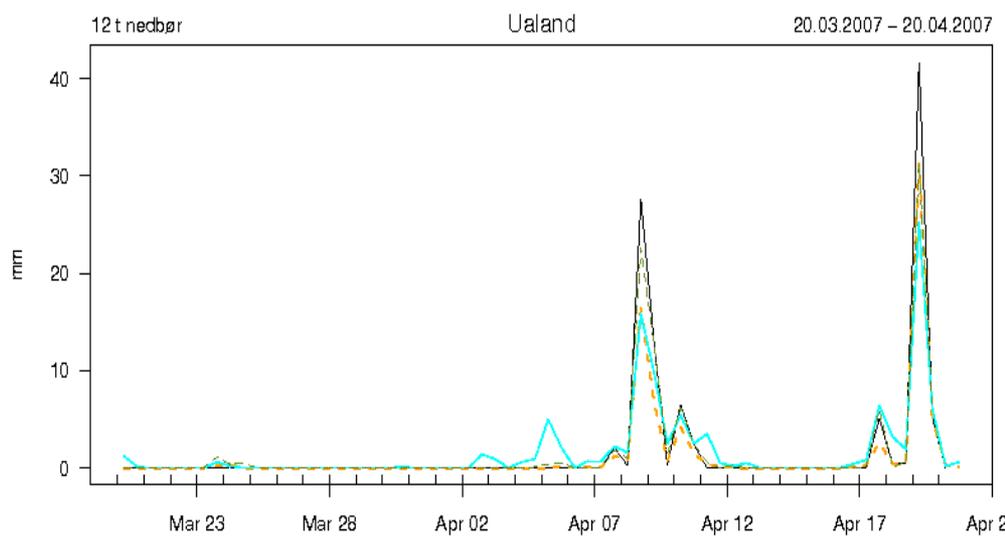
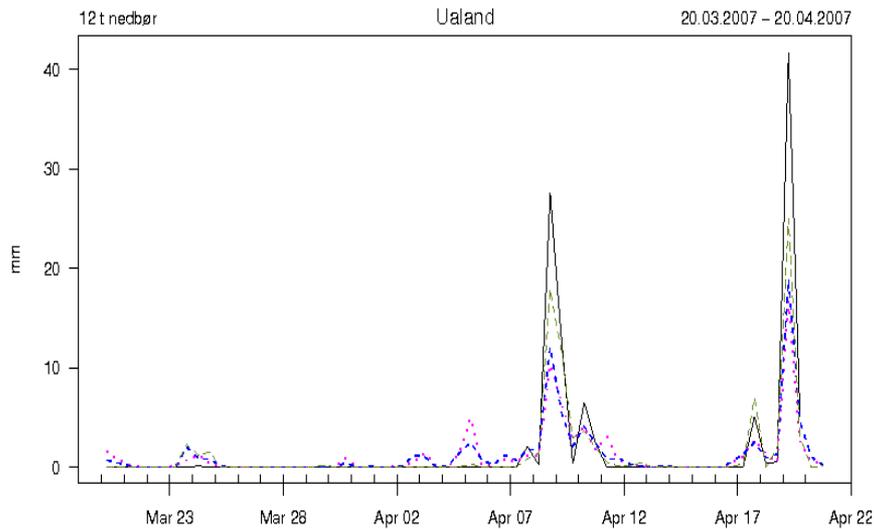
# 12 h acc precip valid at 19 April 2007 06 UTC



## HIRLAM4



## UM4



	Min	Middel	Maks	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0	1.7	41.7	6.5	62
Hiram10: 00+30,+42	0	1.2	16.7	2.6	64
Hiram20: 00+30,+42	0	1.2	18.9	2.9	64
ECMWF: 12+42,+54	0	1.3	25	4.1	64

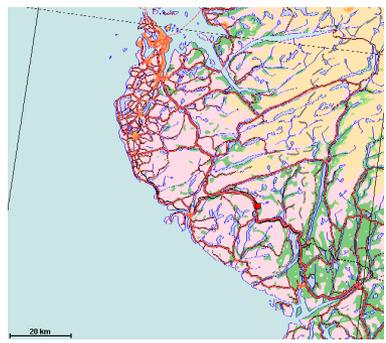
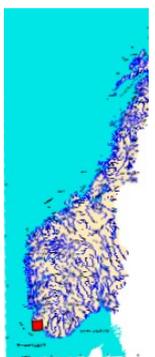
  

	Middelfeil	Std.feil.	RMSE	MAE	Maks.abs.feil	N
Hiram10 – synop	-0.5	4.1	4.1	1.3	25	62
Hiram20 – synop	-0.5	3.7	3.7	1.2	22.8	62
ECMWF – synop	-0.3	2.6	2.6	0.8	16.7	62

	Min	Middel	Maks	Std	N
synop: 06,18	0	1.7	41.7	6.5	63
UM4HL: 00+18 12+18	0	1.2	31.2	4.5	64
Hiram4: 00+18 12+18	0	1.6	25.2	4	64
ECMWF: 00+18 12+18	0	1.6	31.2	5.2	62
UM1:					0

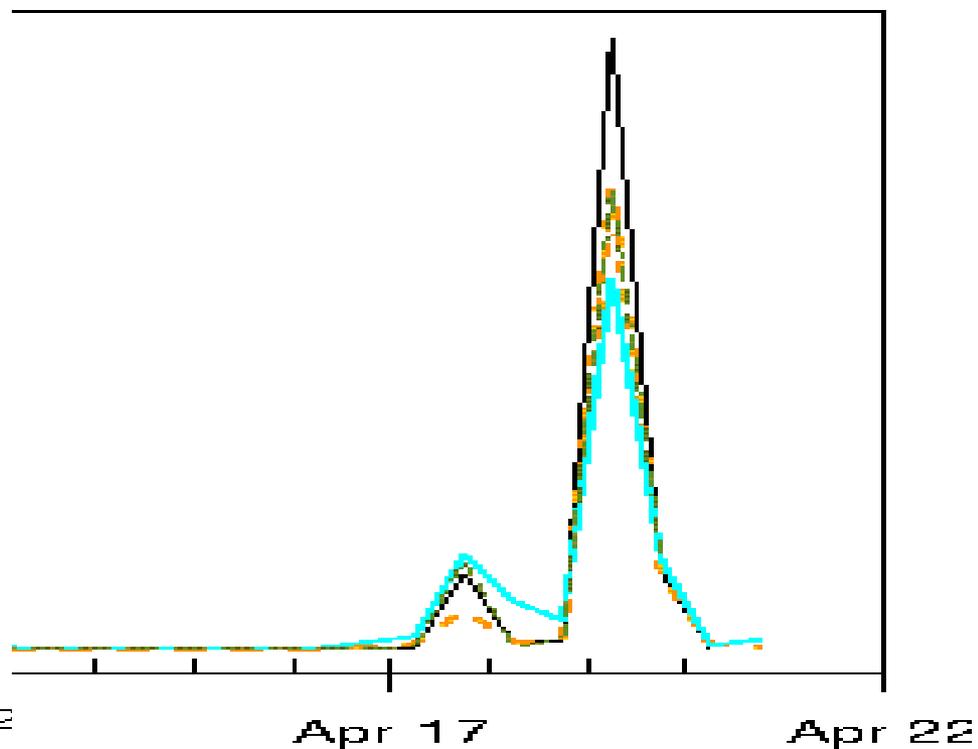
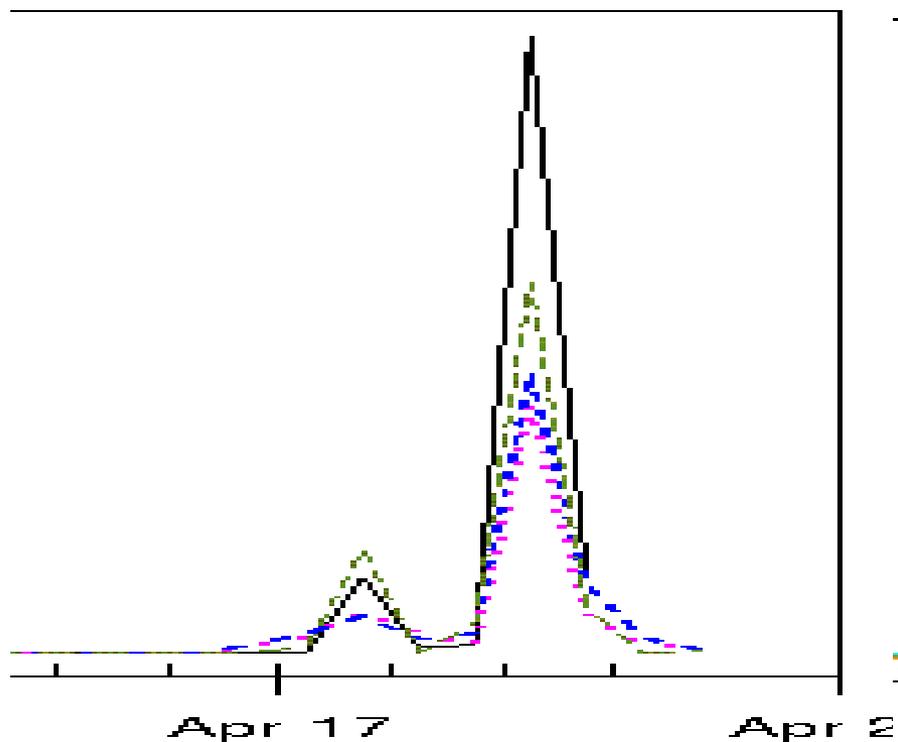
	Middelfeil	Std.feil.	RMSE	MAE	Maks.abs.feil	N
UM4HL – synop	-0.5	2.1	2.2	0.6	11.2	63
Hiram4 – synop	0	2.8	2.8	1	16.5	63
ECMWF – synop	-0.1	1.5	1.5	0.4	10.5	62



Comparison between large scale precipitation (H10,H20, ECMWF) and fine scale precipitation (H4,UM4) for synop station Ualand in South west Norway

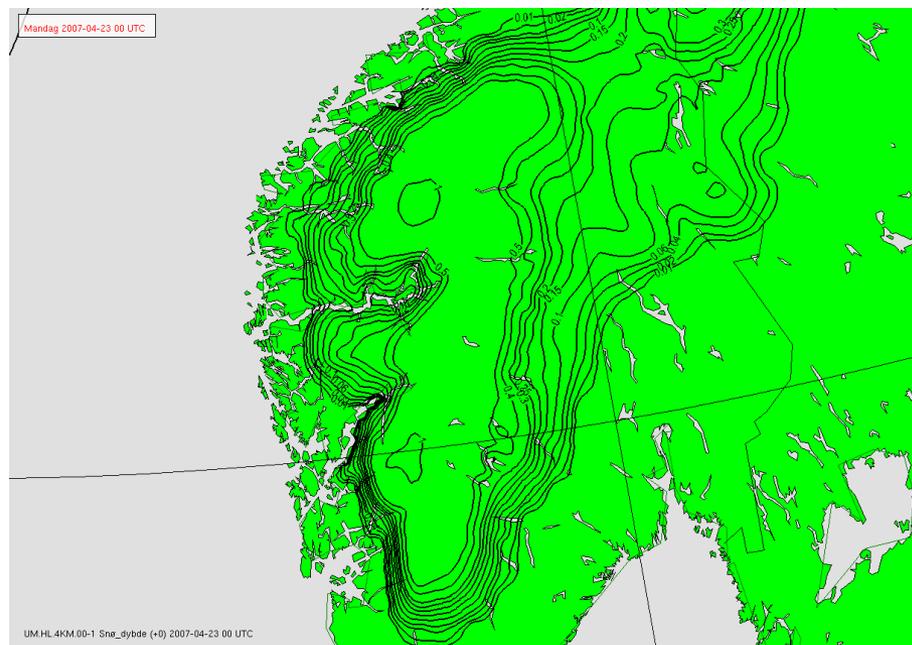
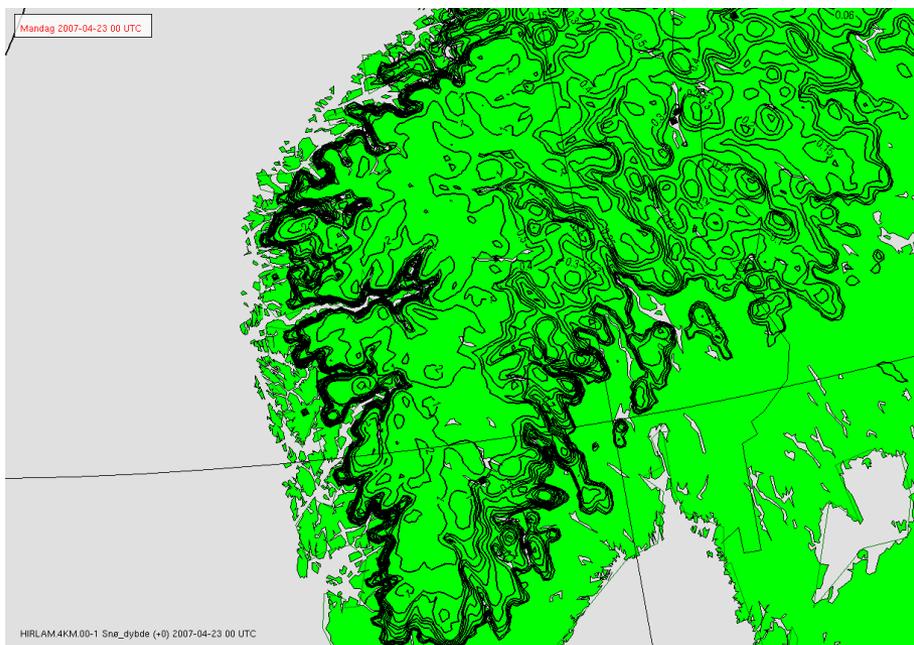


Left: H10 (light blue), H20 (blue) and ECMWF (red)  
right: H4 (light blue) and UM4 (yellow)



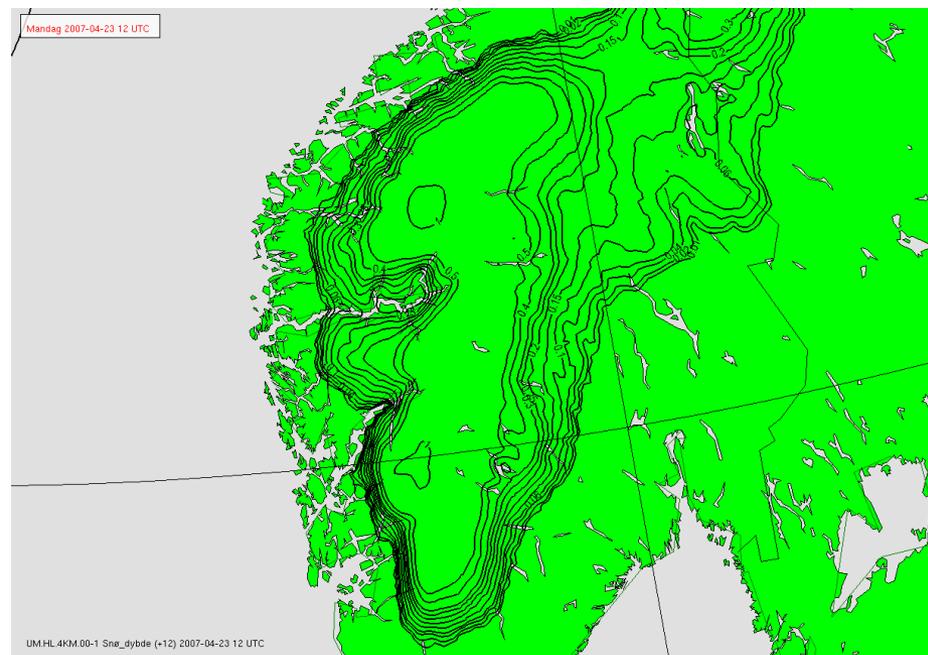
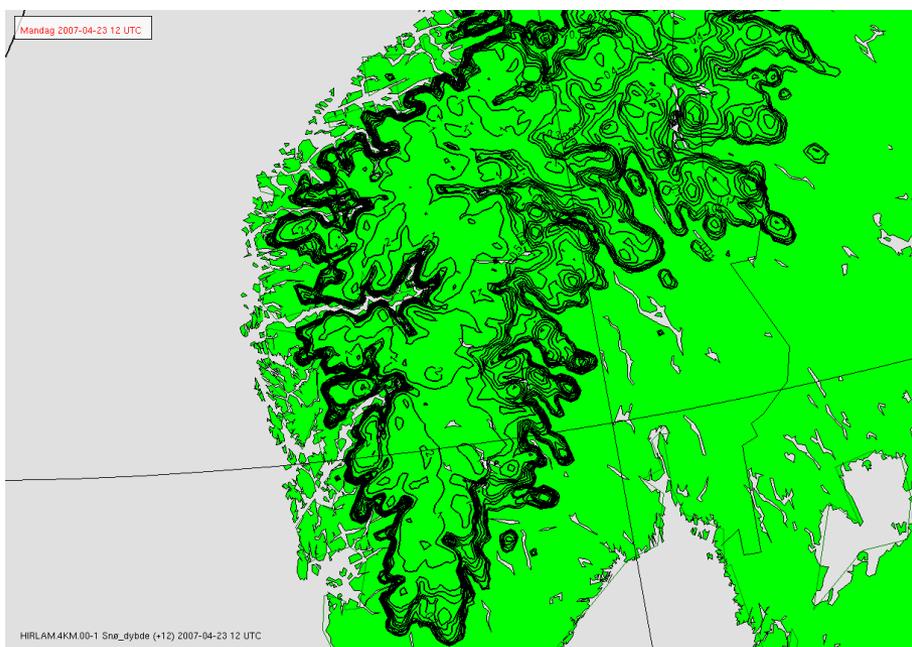


# Snow depth 23 April 00 UTC





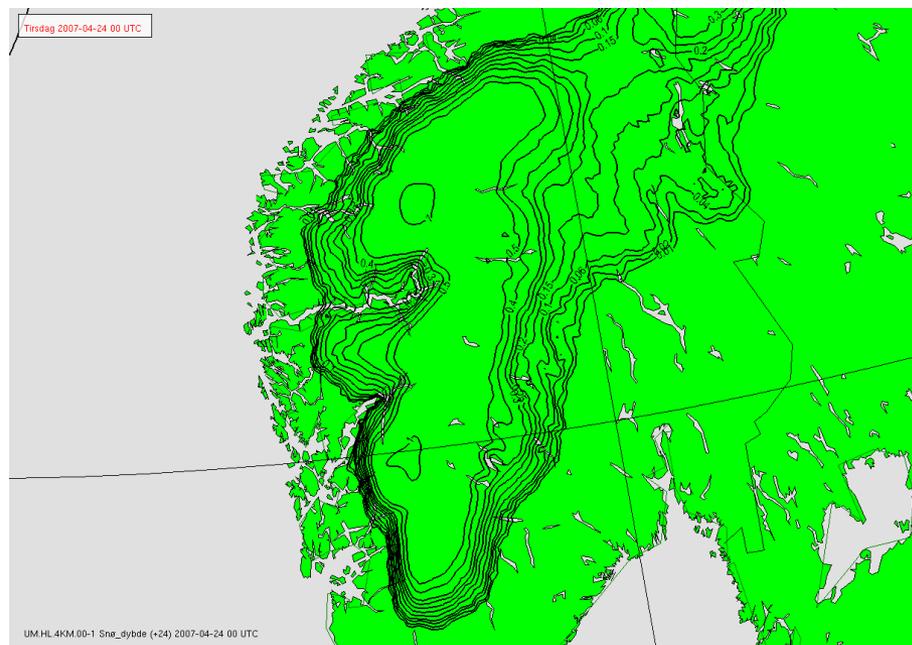
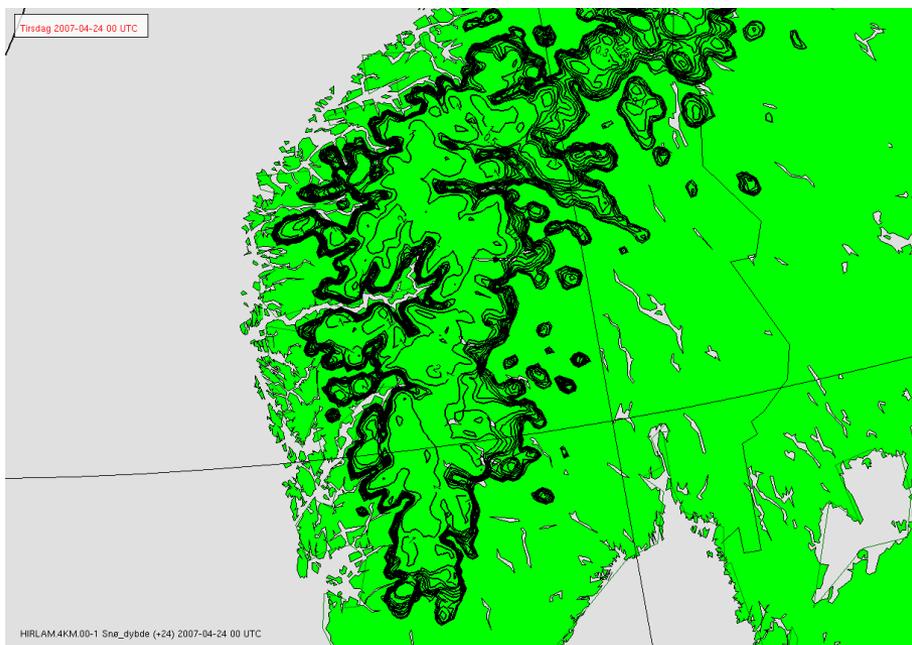
# Snow depth 23 April 00 UTC +12





# Snow depth

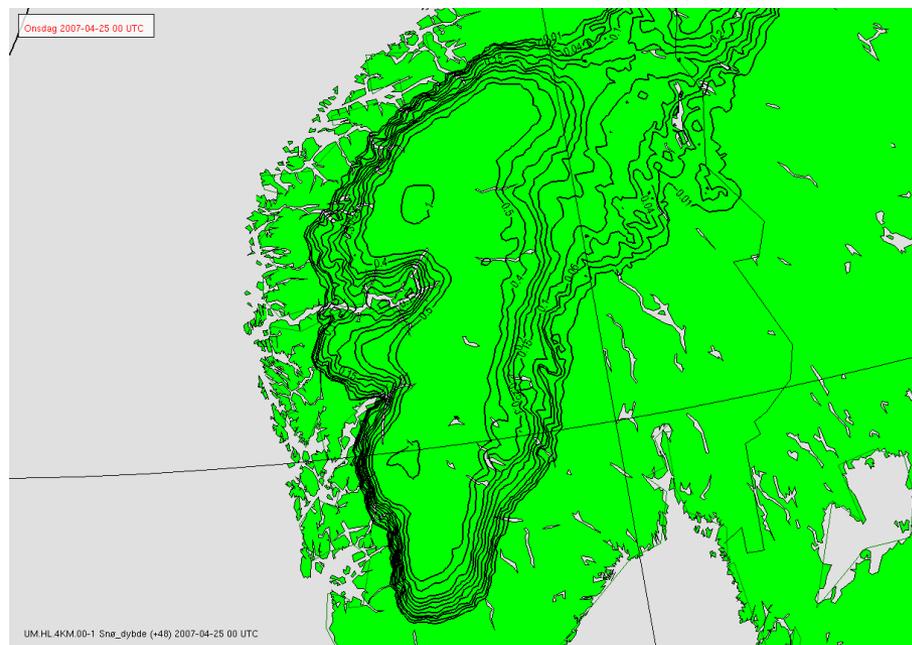
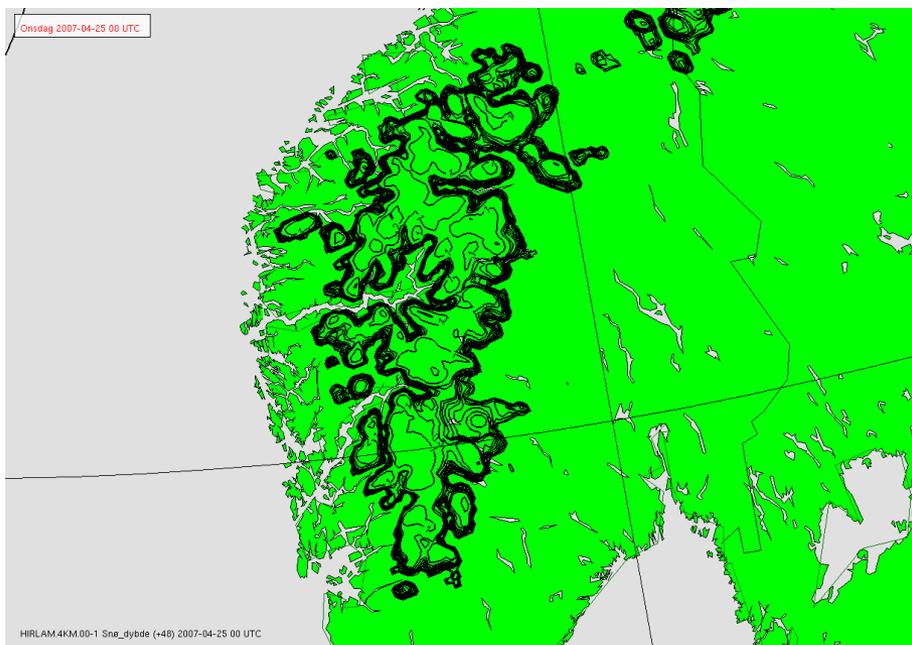
## 23 April 00 UTC +24





# Snow depth

## 23 April 00 UTC +48



# Conclusions based on duty forecasters subjective opinion and objective verification



Precipitation: UM4 best in limiting precipitation extent  
Sometimes peculiar precipitation distribution in HIRLAM

Wind: UM4 best in describing local off-shore winds  
(drainage flow) out fjords and valleys. Also best for  
winds steered by orography. Able to forecast strong  
winds in mountains. HIRLAM4 also good at coasts (wind  
speed).

Screen temperature: HIRLAM4 best, particularly in winter

Snow: Too rapid snowmelt, particularly in HIRLAM4

Polar lows: Both models are pretty good. OK strength but  
some displacements errors.

A scenic view of a city at night with mountains in the background under a clear sky. The city lights are visible in the foreground, and the mountains are silhouetted against the sky. The text "Thank you for your attention!" is overlaid on the image.

**Thank you for your  
attention!**