





## Land surface processes simulated in the NCEP global model: A comparative study using the CEOP reference site observations

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## Introduction

 Land surface processes simulated from the NCEP Global Forecast System (GFS) are compared against in situ observations from CEOP reference sites during EOP-1 and EOP-3

- Two versions of GFS are examined:
  - The operational GFS, which uses the legacy OSU Land Surface Model (LSM)

 An experimental version, which uses the latest version of the NCEP Noah LSM (advanced descendant of OSU LSM)

## **CEOP:** Coordinated Enhanced Observing Period

- CEOP is a GEWEX/GHP coordinated international activity to establish an integrated global observing database for the global water cycle.
- It contains satellite data, model and assimilation output, and <u>in situ observations at reference sites</u>.
- The 40+ CEOP reference sites are globally distributed. Data sets sampled at these references sites include: (1) surface meteorology and surface energy/water fluxes, and (2) soil moisture and temperature.
- Under GAPP sponsorship, UCAR/JOSS has collected the reference site data into a centralized database and transformed all observations into a common format.

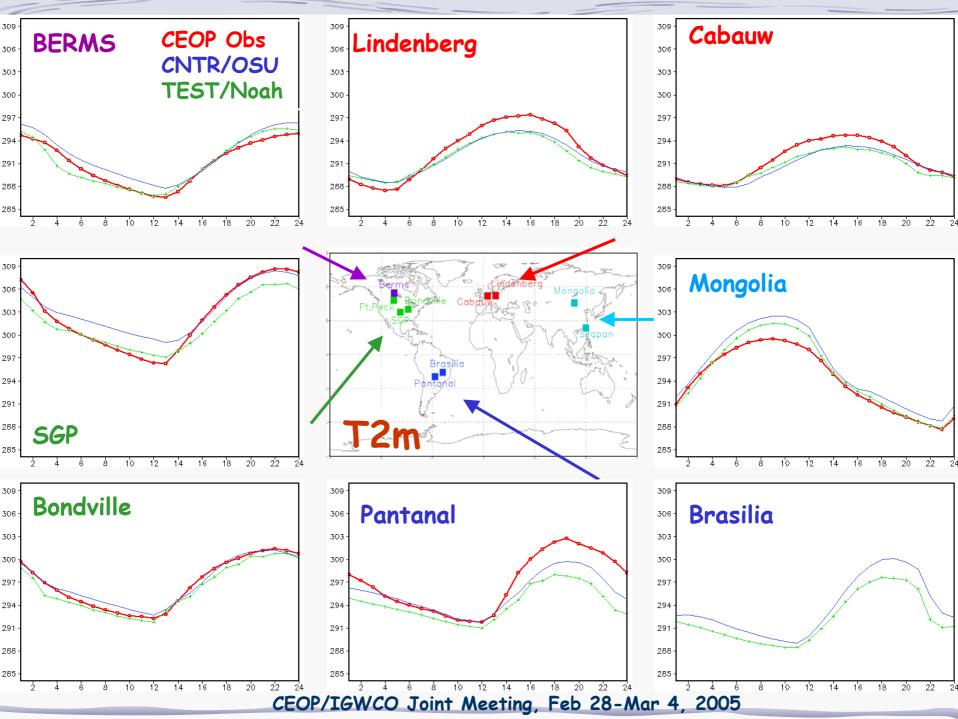
## NCEP Global Forecast System (GFS)

- Resolution (as in NCEP seasonal forecast system)
   A
  - T62 horizontal resolution
  - 64 vertical levels
- Model physics
  - Non-local vertical diffusion
  - SAS convection
  - MD Chou radiation
  - Explicit cloud microphysics
- Cand-surface models
  - OPER OSU LSM
    - 2 soil layers: 10 and 200 cm depth
  - TEST Noah LSM
    - 4 soil layers: 10, 40, 100, 200 cm depth

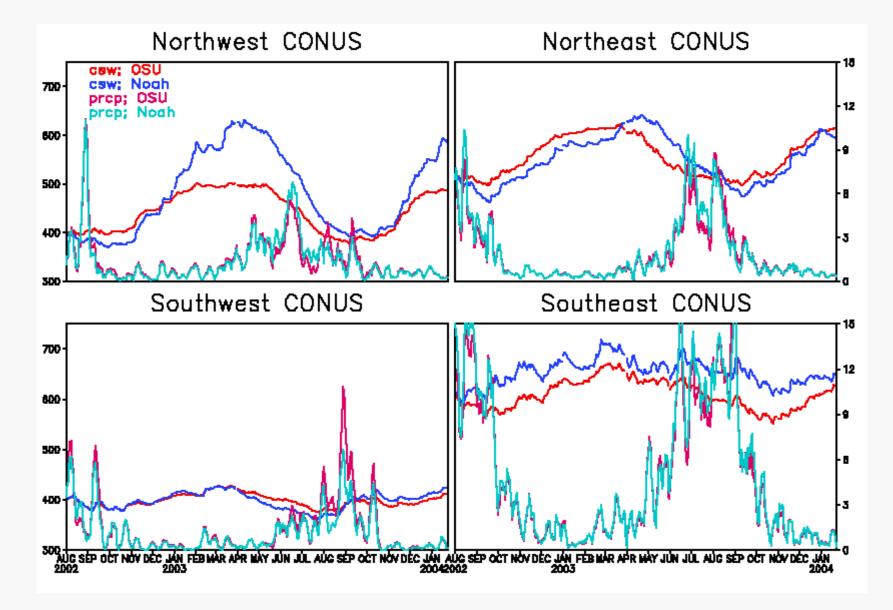
## **Global Model Execution Scenario (EOP-1)**

- Conduct 5-day forecast daily (Jul- Aug, 2001)
- Hourly output
- Day 1 forecast results are analyzed
- Initial conditions are taken from the NCEP Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) analysis at 00Z

Caveat: Land states are products of older OSU LSM Land states <u>NOT</u> optimal for newer Noah LSM

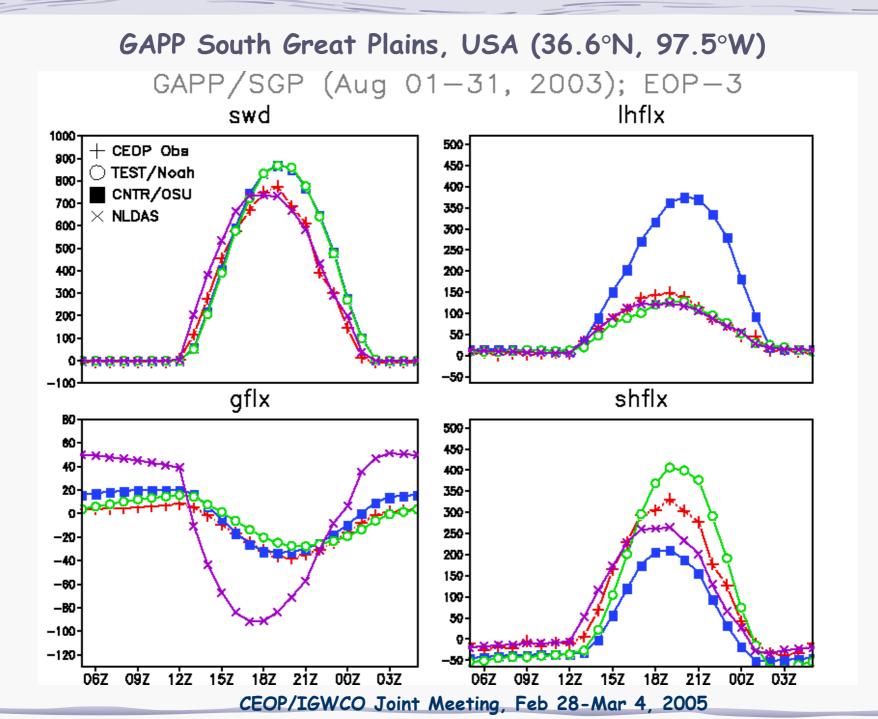


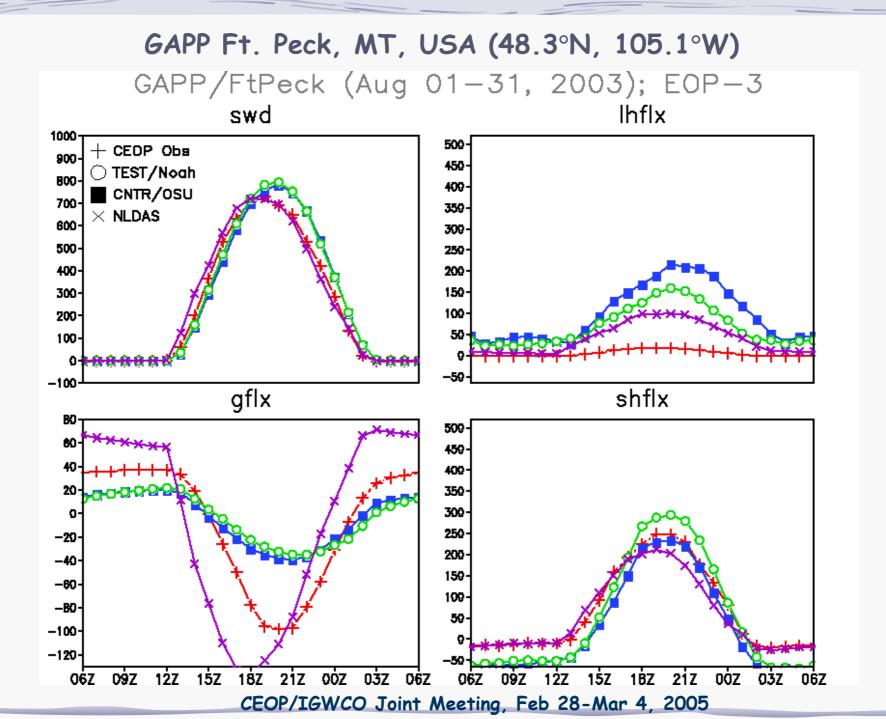
#### Low-resolution T62L28 GDAS (starting from Aug 2002)



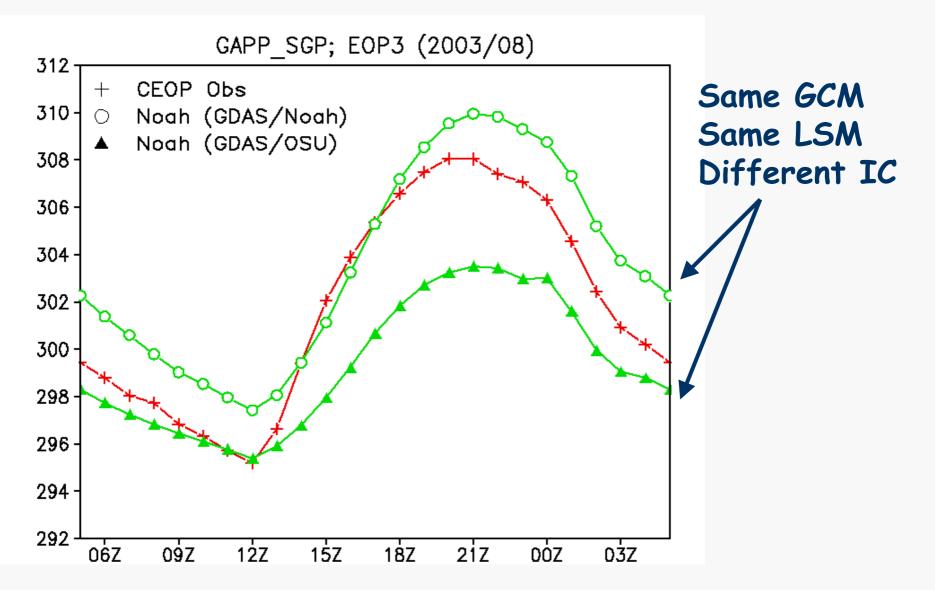
## Global Model Execution Scenario (EOP-3)

- Conduct 5-day forecast daily (Jul-Aug, 2003)
- Hourly output
- Day 1 forecast results are analyzed
- Initial conditions for CNTR/OSU are taken from low-resolution OSU cycled GDAS at 00Z
- Initial conditions for TEST/Noah are taken from low-resolution Noah cycled GDAS at 00Z



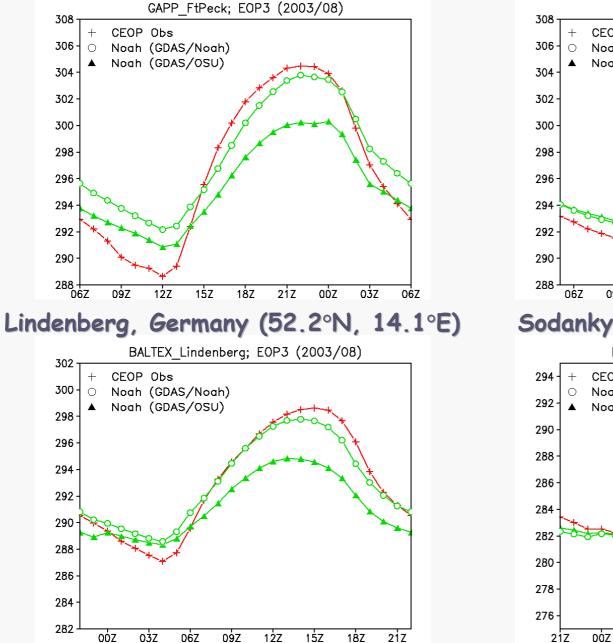


#### Near-surface temperature (° in K)

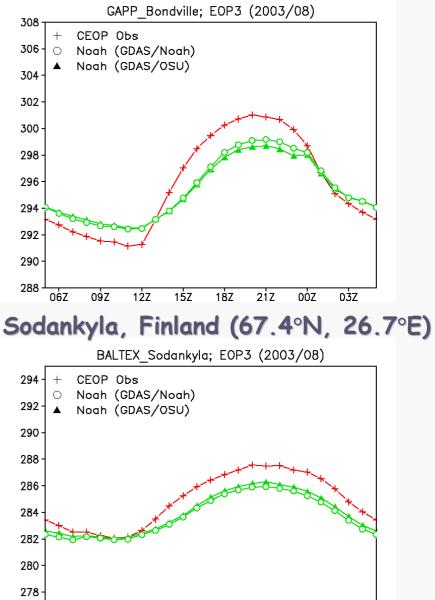


CEOP/IGWCO Joint Meeting, Feb 28-Mar 4, 2005

#### Ft. Peck, MT (48.3°N, 105.1°W)



Bondville, IL (40.0°N, 88.3°W)



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CEOP/IGWCO Joint Meeting, Feb 28-Mar 4, 2005

06Z

09Z

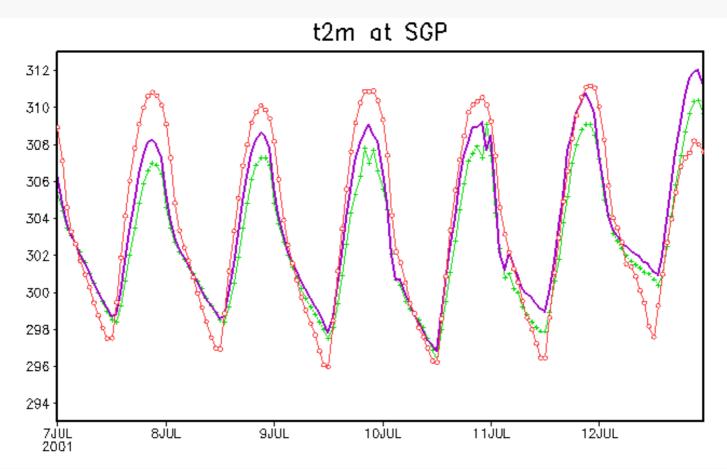
12Z

15Z

18Z

21Z

#### GFS Sensitivity Study



Observations TEST/NOAH TEST/NOAH (CH reduced by 50%)

## Caveats to fair LSM assessment in GFS

- Surface forcing biases in parent atmospheric model
  - Positive solar insolation bias shown here
  - Precipitation bias will be examined

#### Initial land states

 Lack of compatible initial land states reflecting many months of cycling of the experimental land model

### Summary

- This study illustrates the utility of the CEOP reference site observations for assessing land-surface processes simulated in the NCEP GFS.
- Two sets of GFS runs are conducted, one is based on the operational version employing the legacy OSU LSM and the other is an experimental version coupled with the newer Noah LSM.
- The use of the uncoupled NLDAS offers an appealing and useful alternative assessment of land model candidates because:
  - Provides surface forcing with much less bias
  - Easier to execute long periods of self cycling to provide properly spun-up land states using candidate land surface model

# Thank You