## Implementation of the Community Land Model (CLM) 4.5 Lake Model in the NOAA Unified Forecasting System (UFS)

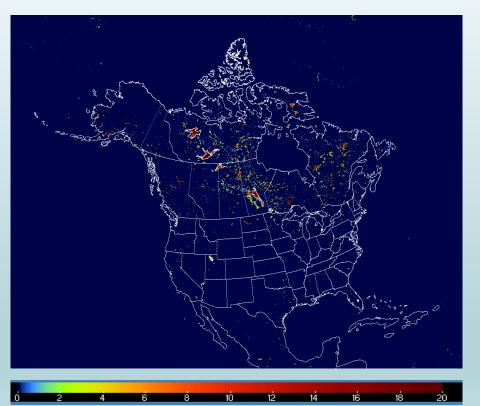
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# UFS-based Rapid Refresh Forecasting System (RRFS) – a next-generation NOAA weather model

- Experimental RRFS is under testing at the NOAA Environmental Modeling Center (EMC)
- > The RRFS runs on North America Domain with 3-km horizontal spacing
- RRFS physics same as in current operational regional model HRRR:
  - RUC land-surface model
  - MYNN surface and boundary layer schemes
  - aerosol-aware Thompson microphysics
  - RRTMG radiation
  - The 1D CLM lake model (CLM-Lake) implemented in the UFS in October 2023 via Common Community Physics Package (CCPP)

## GLDBv3 Lake depths in North America RRFS



- If a lake covers >75% of grid cell, then this point is assigned to be a lake
- Large lakes (>15,000 km<sup>2</sup>) are excluded from the lake mask
- The RRFS lake depth is initialized from GLDBv3 data, most of the lakes have constant depth (high-resolution bathymetry GLOBathy is in the testing stage)
- Lake variables are initialized from the previous forecast (cycled), ~10 months of cycling in the RRFS

## **CLM-Lake Model characteristics**

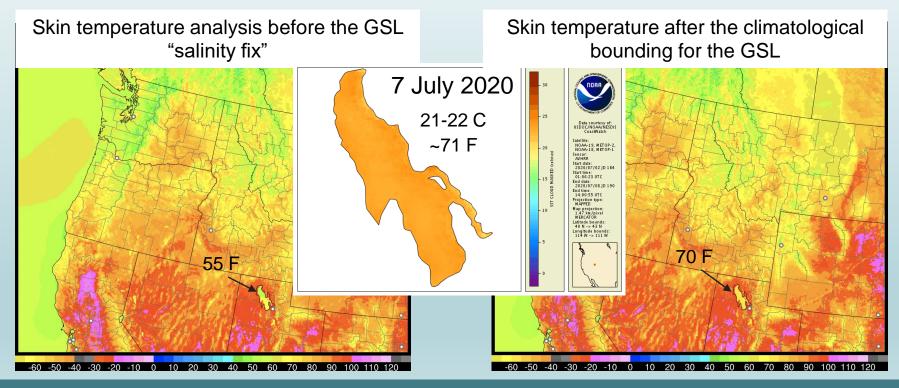
Community Land Model (CLM) 4.5 Lake Model main characteristics (see Section 9 in CLM 4.5 documentation <u>CLM version 4.5</u>)

- Vertical structure:
  - Up to 5 levels in snow (if exists)
  - 10 levels in lake
  - 10 levels in bedrock
- Molecular, eddy and convective mixing;
- Freezing/thawing in snow/lake/soil, fractional lake ice;
- Surface fluxes computed using internal surface layer scheme;
- Temperature is continuous in the vertical from resolved snow layers (if present), then the lake body, and then the soil and bedrock - total 25 levels for temperature

## Modifications to the CLM-Lake in RRFS

- Bug fixes in lake initialization in WRF-based version of the CLM lake model
- Changes in the main lake subroutine:
  - COARE formulation for thermal roughness length
  - Bug fix for fractional sea ice during the thawing process which was preventing from complete lake ice melting in the cycled models
  - Salinity is not resolved in the CLM lake model, therefore, modifications were made for the Great Salt Lake (GSL): use bi-monthly lake climatology to limit temperature changes (+/- 3K), also freezing is not allowed
- All lake variables are continuously cycled (initialized from the previous forecast, Benjamin et al. 2022, <u>https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-15-6659-2022</u>)

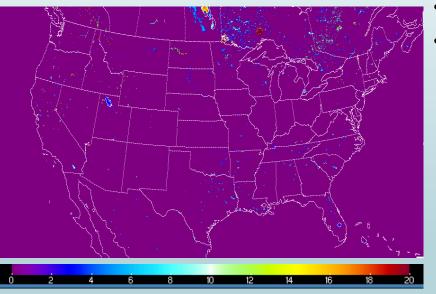
# The "salinity fix" for the Great Salt Lake corrects too cold lake temperatures



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# CLM-Lake's testing in cycled retrospective RRFS on CONUS domain

GLDBv3 Lake depth (m)



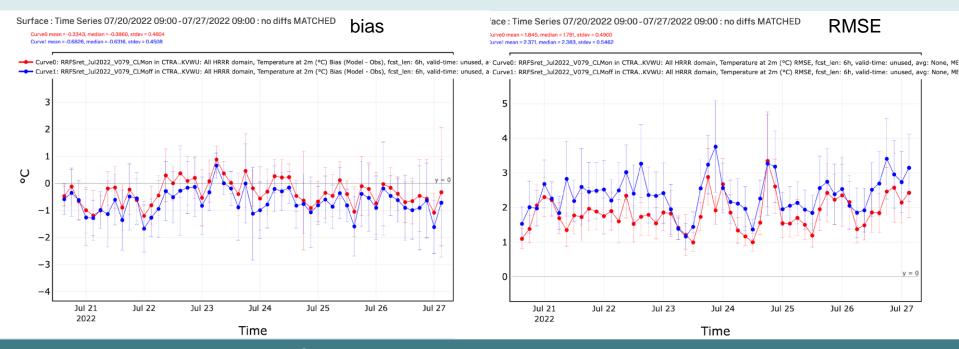
- Control w/out CLM-Lake, Test with CLM-Lake;
  - The Great Lakes are excluded from the lake mask;
  - Surface verification for 21 stations near lakes:

KPEO, KITH - Finger Lakes, NY KMTC, CYQG - Lake St. Clair CYRJ - Saint-Jean Lake CYYW - Lake Nipigon KFGN, KRRT, CYQK, KBDE, CTRA – Lake of the Woods CXGH - Lake Winnipeg CWOJ - Lake Manitoba KVWU - Red Lake KHIF, KSLC - The Great Salt Lake KTVL - Lake Tahoe KOSH - Lake Winnebago KOBE - north of Lake Okeechobee KEZS - Shawano Lake CWGL - Lake Simcoe

Red – with CLM-Lake

Blue – no CLM-Lake

## 2-m temperature, 6-h forecast, lake stations



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## 2-m dew point, 6-h forecast, lake stations

#### RMSE Surface : Time Series 07/20/2022 09:00 - 07/27/2022 09:00 : no diffs MATCHED bias Surface : Time Series 07/20/2022 09:00 - 07/27/2022 09:00 : no diffs MATCHED Curve0 mean = -0.2433, median = -0.2722, stdev = 0.3736 Curve0 mean = 1.887, median = 1.950, stdev = 0.4563 Curve1 mean = -0.6838, median = -0.7515, stdev = 0.4469 Curve1 mean = 2.020, median = 1.931, stdev = 0.4717 Curve0: RRFSret\_Jul2022\_V079\_CLMon in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Dewpoint at 2m (°C) Bias (Model - Obs), fcst\_len: 6h, valid-time: u Curve0: RRFSret\_Jul2022\_V079\_CLMon in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Dewpoint at 2m (°C) RMSE, fcst\_len: 6h, valid-time: unused, avg: None, METAI ---- Curve1 RFSret\_Jul2022\_V079\_CLMoff in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Dewpoint at 2m (°C) Bias (Model - Obs), fcst. len: 6h, valid-time: u ---- Curve1: RRFSret\_Jul2022\_V079\_CLMoff in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Dewpoint at 2m (°C) RMSE, fcst\_len: 6h, valid-time: unused, avg: None, METAI S S -2 -3 $\vee =$ -4 Jul 21 Jul 22 Jul 23 Jul 24 Jul 25 Jul 26 Jul 27 Jul 21 Jul 22 Jul 23 Jul 24 Jul 25 Jul 26 Jul 27 2022 2022 Time Time

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## Red – with CLM-Lake Blue – no CLM-Lake

## 10-m wind, 6-h forecast, lake stations

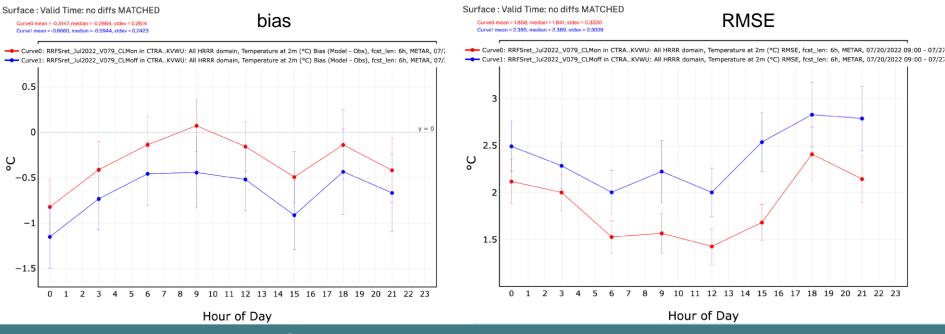
#### Surface : Time Series 07/20/2022 09:00 - 07/27/2022 09:00 : no diffs MATCHED Surface : Time Series 07/20/2022 09:00 - 07/27/2022 09:00 : no diffs MATCHED bias RMSE Curve0 mean = 0.7703, median = 0.6823, stdev = 0.4493 Curve0 mean = 3.027. median = 2.919. stdev = 0.6535 Curve1 mean = 0.6340, median = 0.5412, stdev = 0.4086 Curve1 mean = 2.929, median = 2.761, stdey = 0.6862 Curve0: RRFSret\_Jul2022\_V079\_CLMon in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Wind Speed at 10m (m/s) Bias (Model - Obs), fcst\_len: 6h, valid-time Curve0: RRFSret Jul2022 V079 CLMon in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Wind Speed at 10m (m/s) RMSE, fcst len: 6h, valid-time: unused. ---- Curve1: RRFSret Jul2022 V079 CLMoff in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Wind Speed at 10m (m/s) Bias (Model - Obs), fcst len: 6h, valid-time : RRFSret Jul2022 V079 CLMoff in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Wind Speed at 10m (m/s) RMSE, fcst\_len: 6h, valid-time: unused, avg: None, m/s m/s -1-2 -3Jul 21 Jul 22 Jul 23 Jul 24 Jul 25 Jul 26 Jul 27 Jul 21 Jul 22 Jul 23 Jul 24 Jul 25 Jul 26 Jul 27 2022 2022 Time Time

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### Red – with CLM-Lake Blue – no CLM-Lake

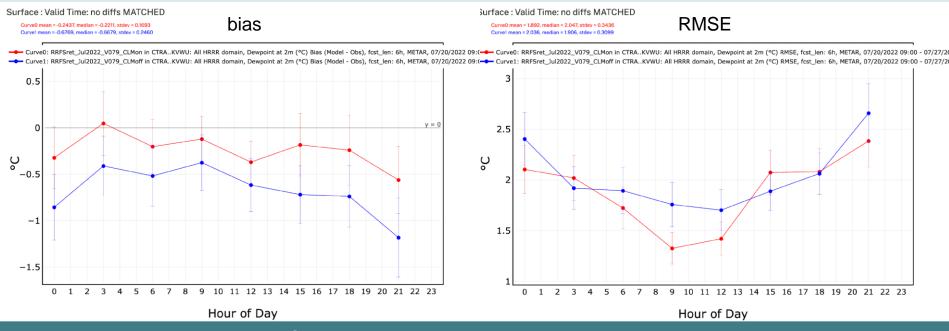
Red – with CLM-Lake

## 2-m temperature diurnal variations, 6-h forecast, lake stations Blue - no CLM-Lake



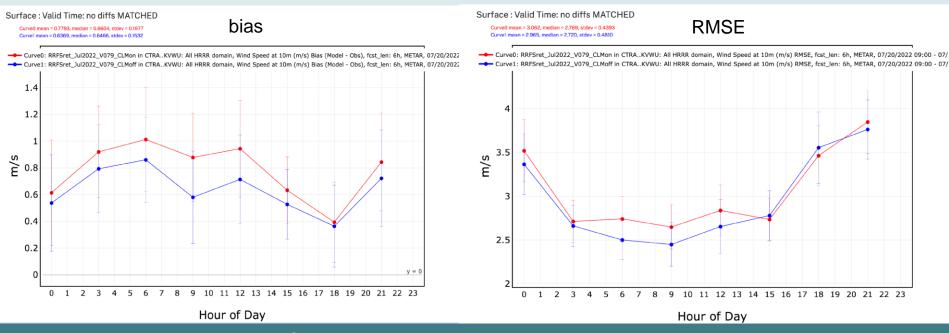
## 2-m dewpoint diurnal variations, 6-h forecast, lake stations

Red – with CLM-Lake Blue – no CLM-Lake



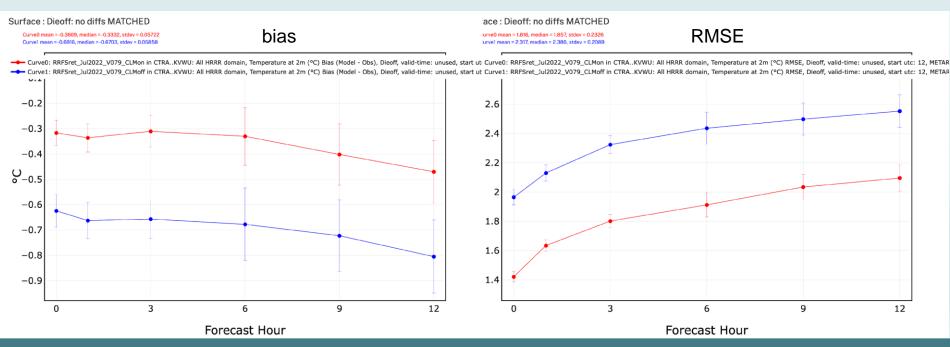
Red – with CLM-Lake

## 10-m wind diurnal variations, 6-h forecast, lake stations



#### Red – with CLM-Lake Blue – no CLM-Lake

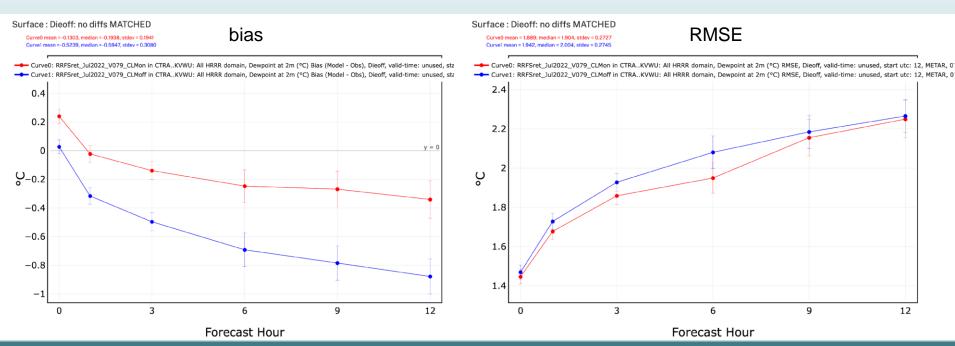
## 2-m temperature die-off, lake stations



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Red – with CLM-Lake

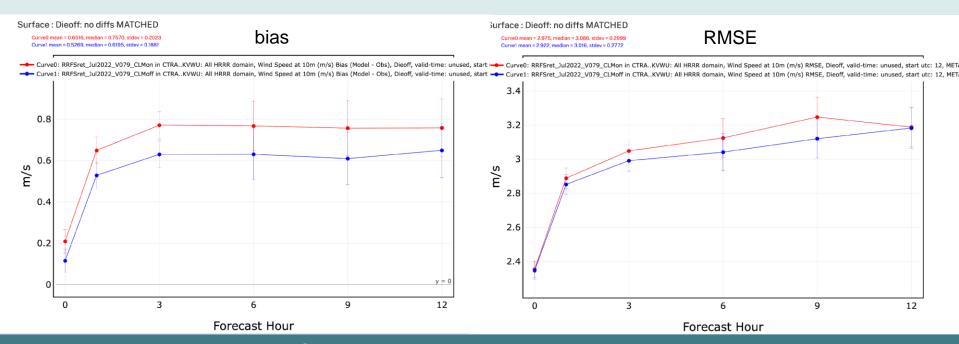
## 2-m dew point die-off, lake stations



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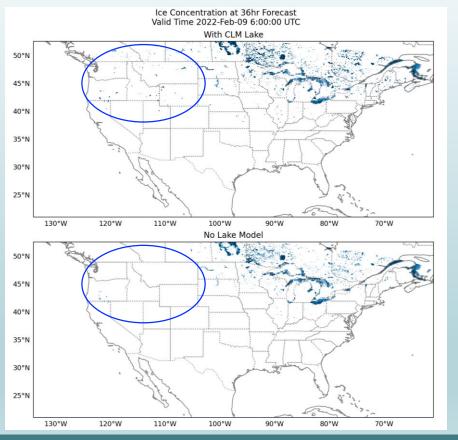
## 10-m wind die-off, lake stations

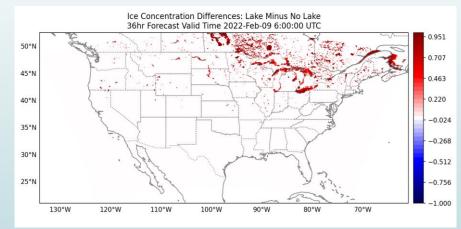
Red – with CLM-Lake Blue – no CLM-Lake



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## Winter RRFS retro, 1-9 February 2022





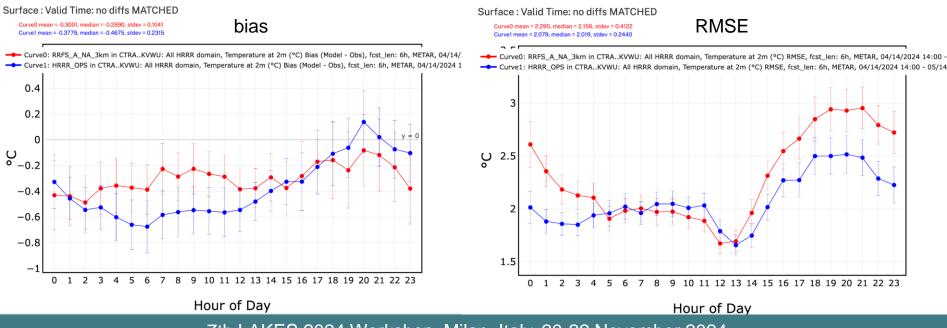
- Without CLM-Lake ice is initialized from the global model based on the satellite information
- With CLM-Lake
  - lake ice is created in the CLM-Lake and evolves in the cycled RRFS
  - many small lakes are frozen after a week of cycling compared to global data
  - o higher ice concentrations for most lakes

## CLM-Lake in the real-time cycled RRFS

- The 1D CLM-Lake is implemented in the RRFS in January 2024
- Lake variables are evolving in RRFS for ~10-month
- Comparisons to the current NOAA operational regional model HRRR cycled since August 2018 for ~75 months

Red – RRFS Blue – HRRR

## 2-m temperature diurnal variations, 6-h forecast, lake stations



## 2-m dewpoint diurnal variations, 6-h forecast, lake stations

Surface : Valid Time: no diffs MATCHED Surface : Valid Time: no diffs MATCHED RMSE bias Curve0 mean = 1.994, median = 2.009, stdev = 0.2794 Curve0 mean = 0.1328, median = 0.1478, stdev = 0.2515 Curve1 mean = 2.109, median = 2.057, stdev = 0.326 Curve1 mean = -0.2608, median = -0.2062, stdev = 0.3272 Curve0: RRFS A NA 3km in CTRA. KVWU: All HRRR domain. Dewpoint at 2m (°C) RMSE. fcst len: 6h. METAR. 04/14/2024 14:00 - 05/14/2024 14:00 Curve0: RRFS\_A\_NA\_3km in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Dewpoint at 2m (°C) Bias (Model - Obs), fcst\_len: 6h, METAR, 04/14/2024 14:00 - 0 HRRR\_OPS in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Dewpoint at 2m (°C) RMSE, fcst\_len: 6h, METAR, 04/14/2024 14:00 - 05/14/2024 14:00 Curve1: HRRR OPS in CTRA. KVWU: All HRRR domain. Dewpoint at 2m (°C) Bias (Model - Obs), fcst len: 6h, METAR, 04/14/2024 14:00 - 05/14/2 2.8 0.5 2.6 2.4 ů -0.51.8 1.6 -1 1.4 0 1 2 3 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 4 5 7 8 6 0 2 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 3 9 10 11

Hour of Day

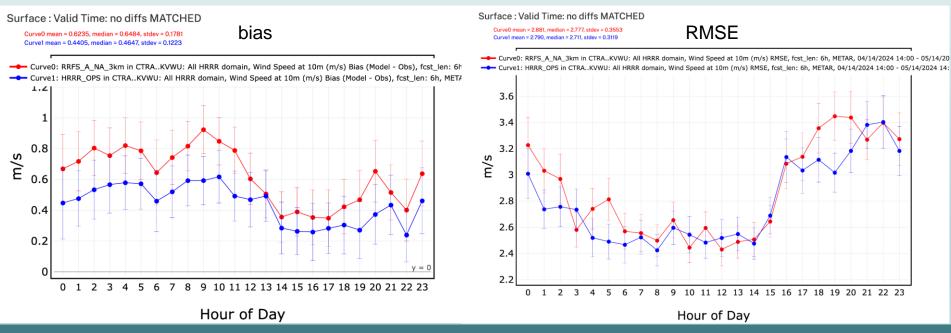
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Hour of Day

Red – RRFS Blue – HRRR

Red – RRFS Blue – HRRR

## 10-m wind diurnal variations, 6-h forecast, lake stations



Red – RRFS Blue – HRRR

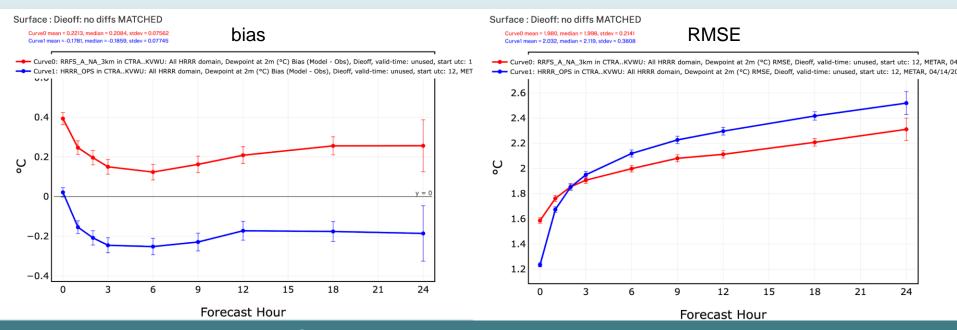
## 2-m temperature die-off, lake stations

#### Surface : Dieoff: no diffs MATCHED Surface : Dieoff: no diffs MATCHED bias RMSE Curve0 mean = -0.2544, median = -0.2987, stdev = 0.09380 Curve0 mean = 2,270, median = 2,315, stdev = 0,1171 Curve1 mean = 1.990, median = 2.086, stdev = 0.1968 Curve1 mean = -0.3930, median = -0.3833, stdev = 0.06572 Curve0: RRFS\_A\_NA\_3km in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Temperature at 2m (°C) RMSE, Dieoff, valid-time: unused, start utc: 12, METAR Curve0: RRFS\_A\_NA\_3km in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Temperature at 2m (°C) Bias (Model - Obs), Dieoff, valid-time: unused, start ul -Curve1: HRRR\_OPS in CTRA..KVWU: All HRRR domain, Temperature at 2m (°C) RMSE, Dieoff, valid-time: unused, start utc: 12, METAR, 04/14 ---- Curve1: HRRR OPS in CTRA., KVWU: All HRRR domain, Temperature at 2m (°C) Bias (Model - Obs), Dieoff, valid-time: unused, start utc: 12. ſ 2.4 -0.12.2 -0.2S S -0.3-0.41.8 -0.51.6 -0.6-0.73 9 12 15 0 6 18 21 24 3 9 12 15 18 21 24 0 6 Forecast Hour Forecast Hour

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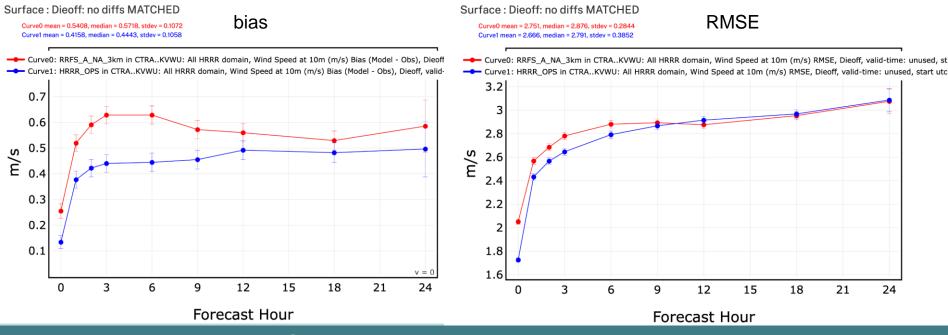
Red – RRFS Blue – HRRR

## 2-m dew point die-off, lake stations

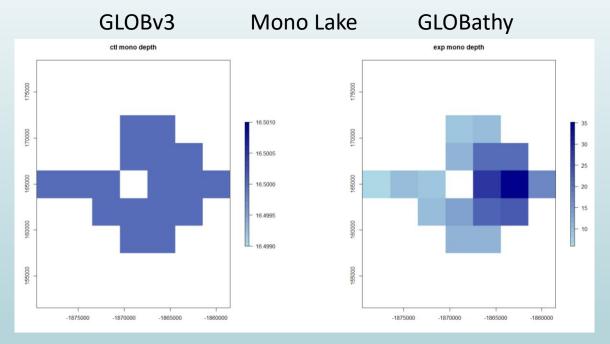


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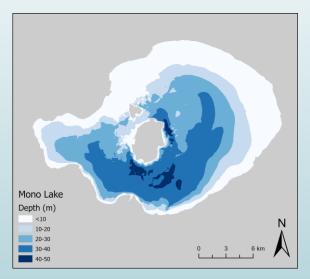
Red – RRFSv110-m wind die-off, lake stationsBlue – HRRR



## High-resolution GLOBathy compared to GLDBv3



Khazaei, B., Read, L.K., Casali, M., Sampson, K.M, and Yates, D.N.,2022: GLOBathy, the global lakes bathymetry dataset. *Sci Data* **9**, 36 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-022-01132-9



Data from: Raumann, Christian G, et al. "Digital Bathymetric Model of Mono Lake, California." *U.S. Geological Survey*, 2002, https://doi.org/10.3133/mf2393.

Map made by Eamon Espey, University of Michigan

## Conclusions and future work

- CLM-Lake is available in the NOAA Unified Forecasting System
- Lakes' set-up in the domain requires preliminary work to remove larger lakes (>15,000 km<sup>2</sup>), where 1D CLM-Lake is not capable to represent lake processes realistically
- Lake depths in the UFS are currently initialized from GLDBv3 data, constant depth for most lakes
- *Work underway* to replace GLDBv3 with the high-resolution GLOBathy information, variable depths for most lakes
- Lake variables are cycled controlled by atmospheric DA to evolve towards realistic balanced state (Benjamin et al. 2022)
- CLM-Lake improves surface predictions in the vicinity of the lakes
- RRFS (shorter cycling period) is compatible with HRRR for stations near lakes