

# Impact of nudging method in land surface temperature initialization on LS4P simulation

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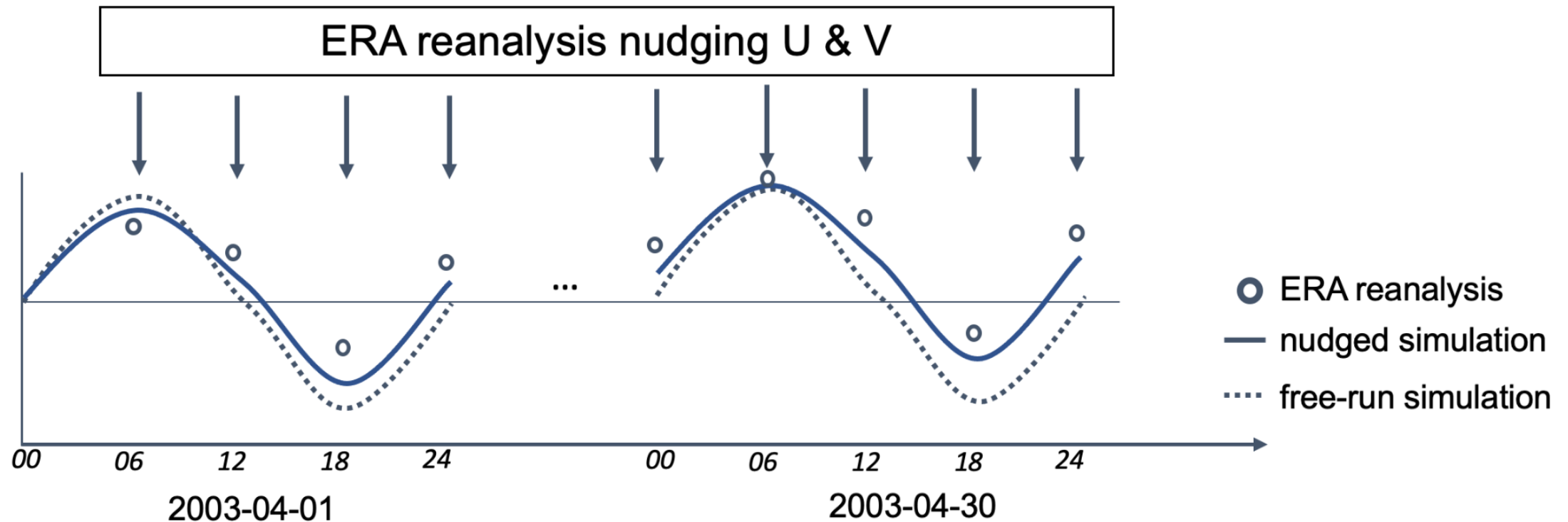
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LS4P Phase II Kickoff Workshop  
Chicago, IL, December 11, 2022

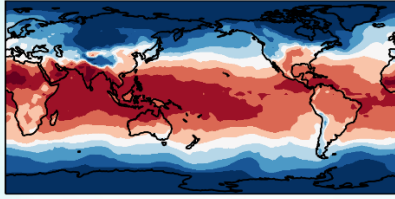
# Nudging for AMIP runs to match time-specific obs

- LS4P experiment requires more realistic initial conditions (esp. for land surface)
- 1-month nudging is applied.

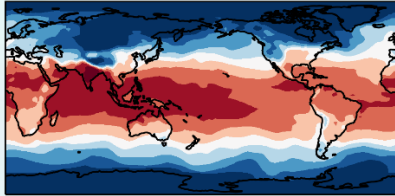


## T2m

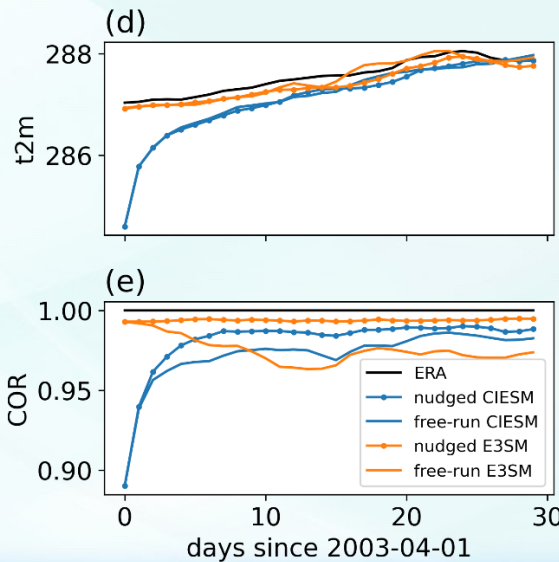
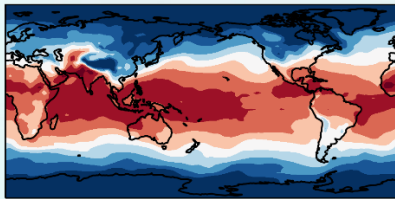
(a) ERA



(b) nudged E3SM

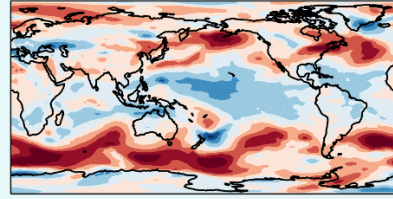


(c) free-run E3SM

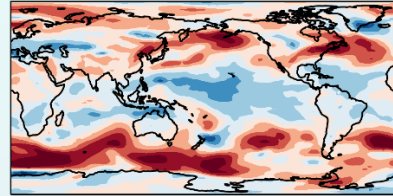


## U850

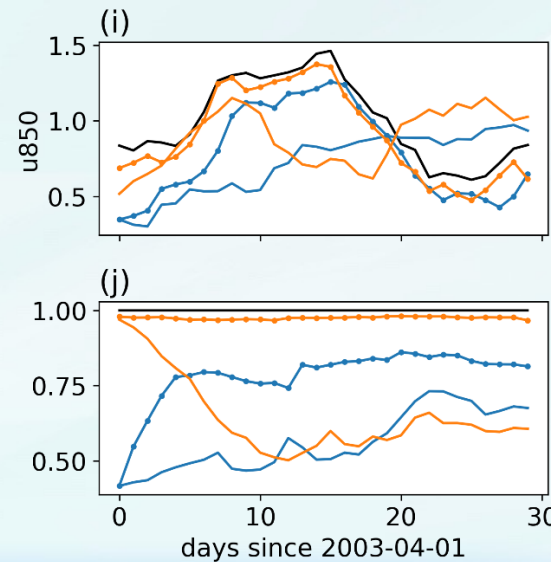
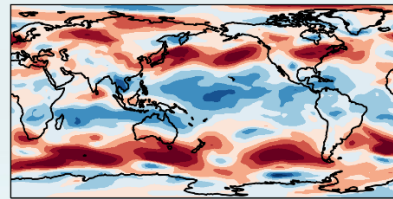
(f) ERA



(g) nudged E3SM

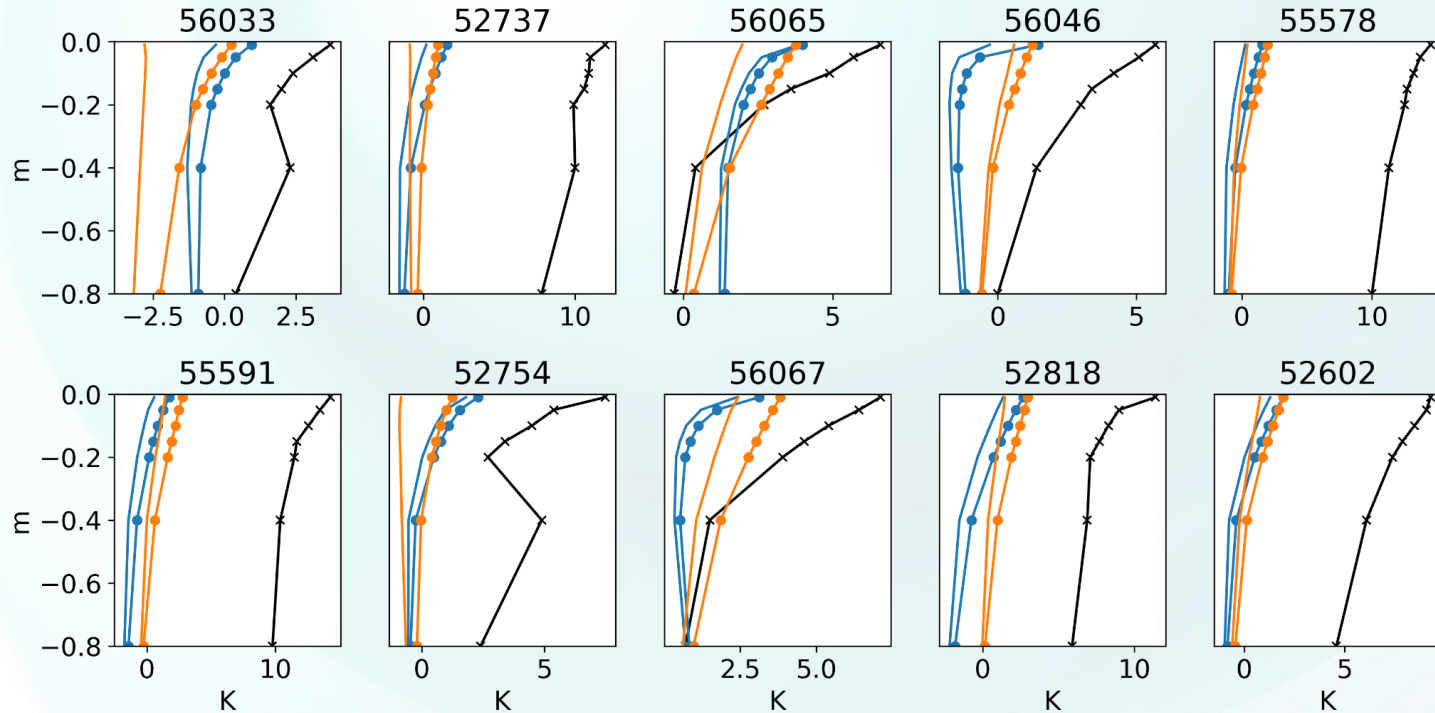


(h) free-run E3SM

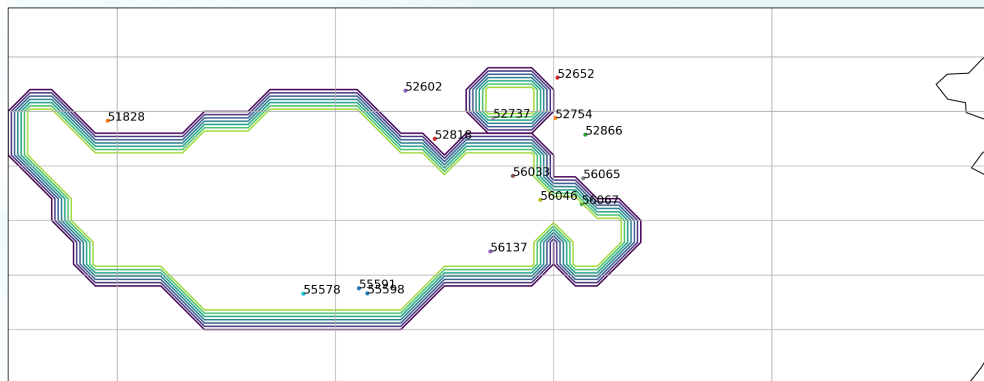


After 1-month nudging, near surface variables in the atmosphere are closer to the observed at the beginning (May 1, 2003) of LS4P-I experiments for climate models, e.g., E3SM and CIESM.

# Tibet Plateau soil temperature profiles



Improved soil T profiles as observed, which are better for adding LS4P land T perturbations for sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) prediction.



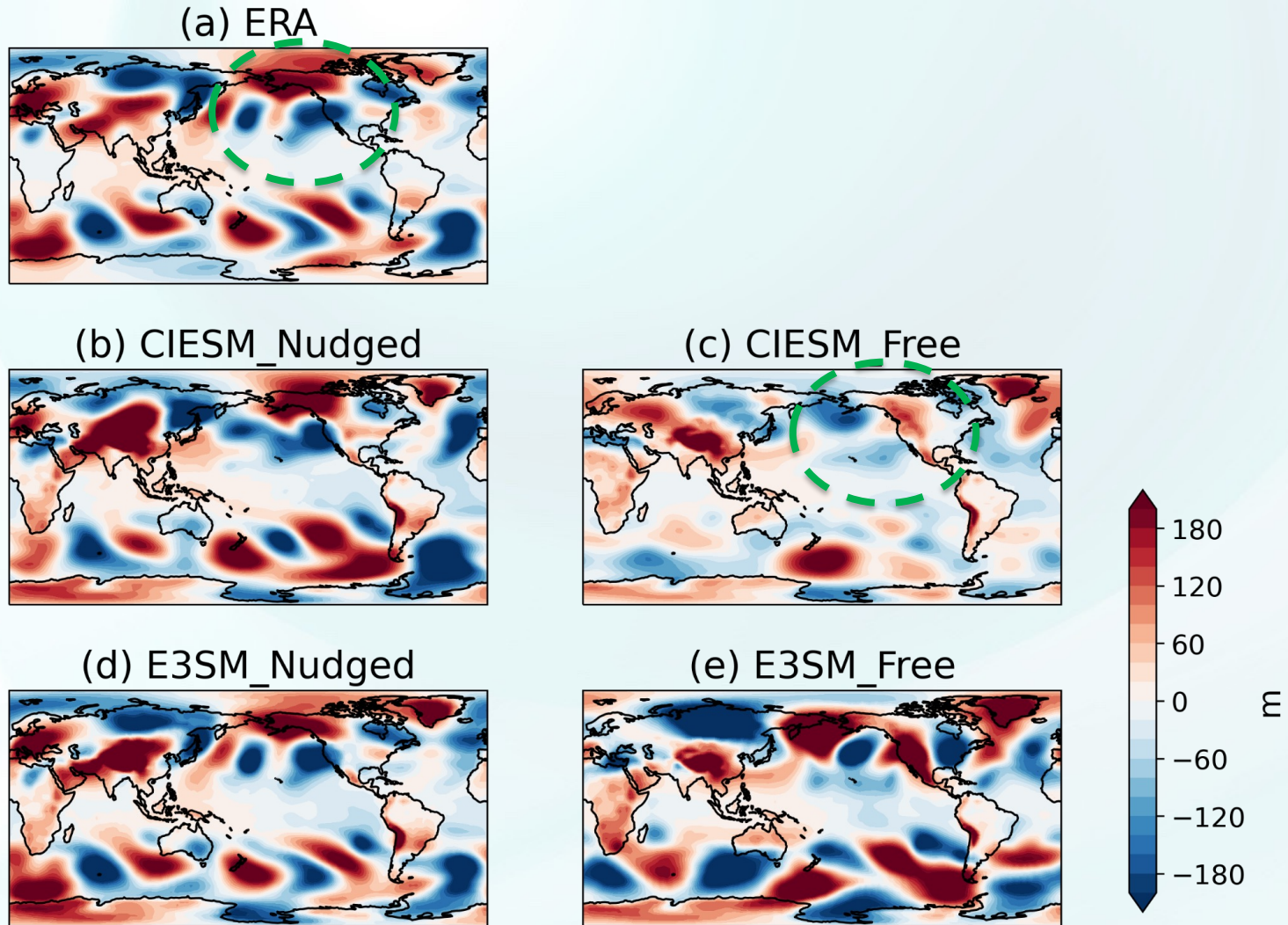
Observational data provided by Ye Liu

*Qin et al., to be submitted*



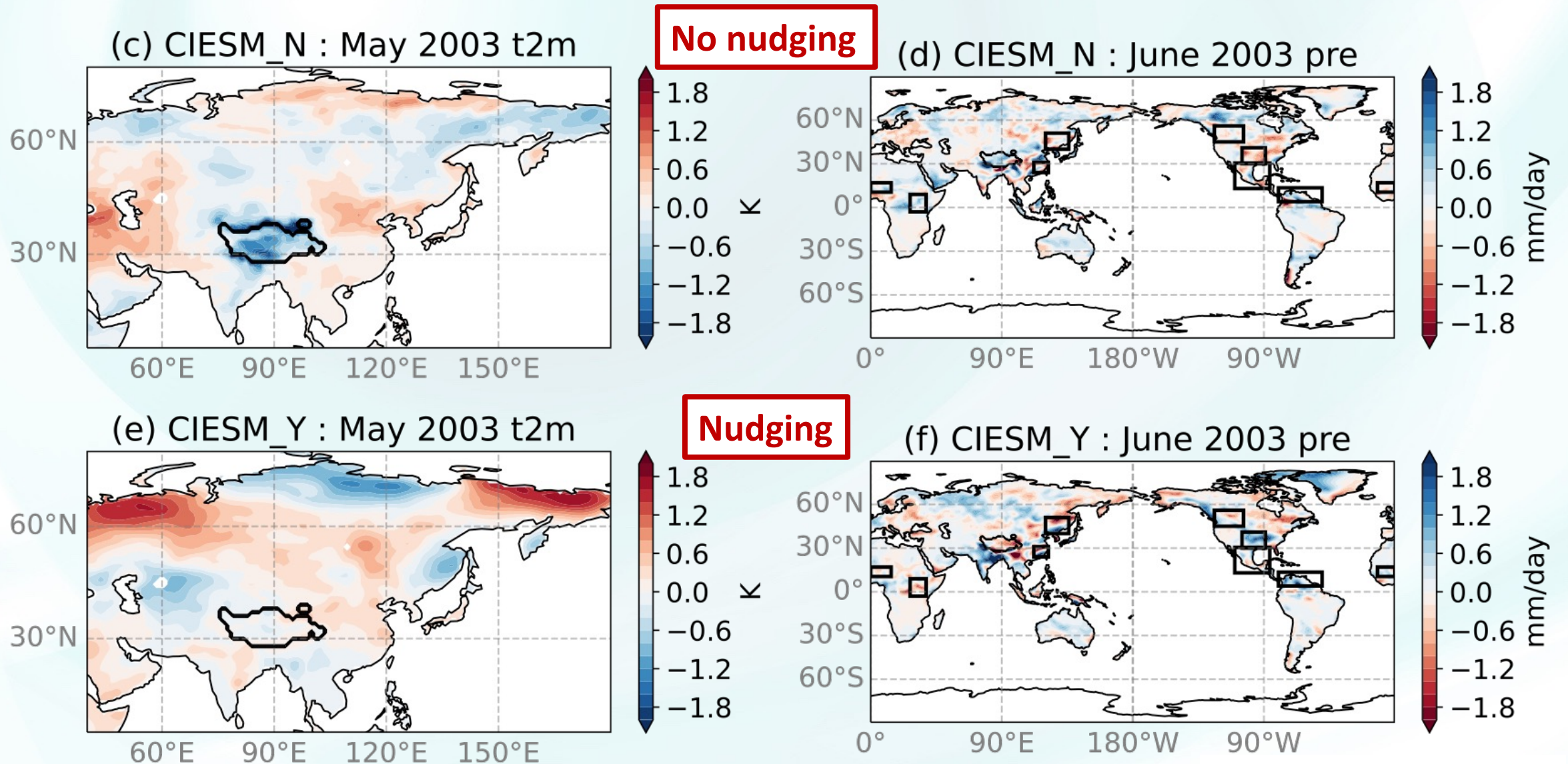
# 200-hPa wave patterns on May 1, 2003

geopotential height (zonal mean removed)



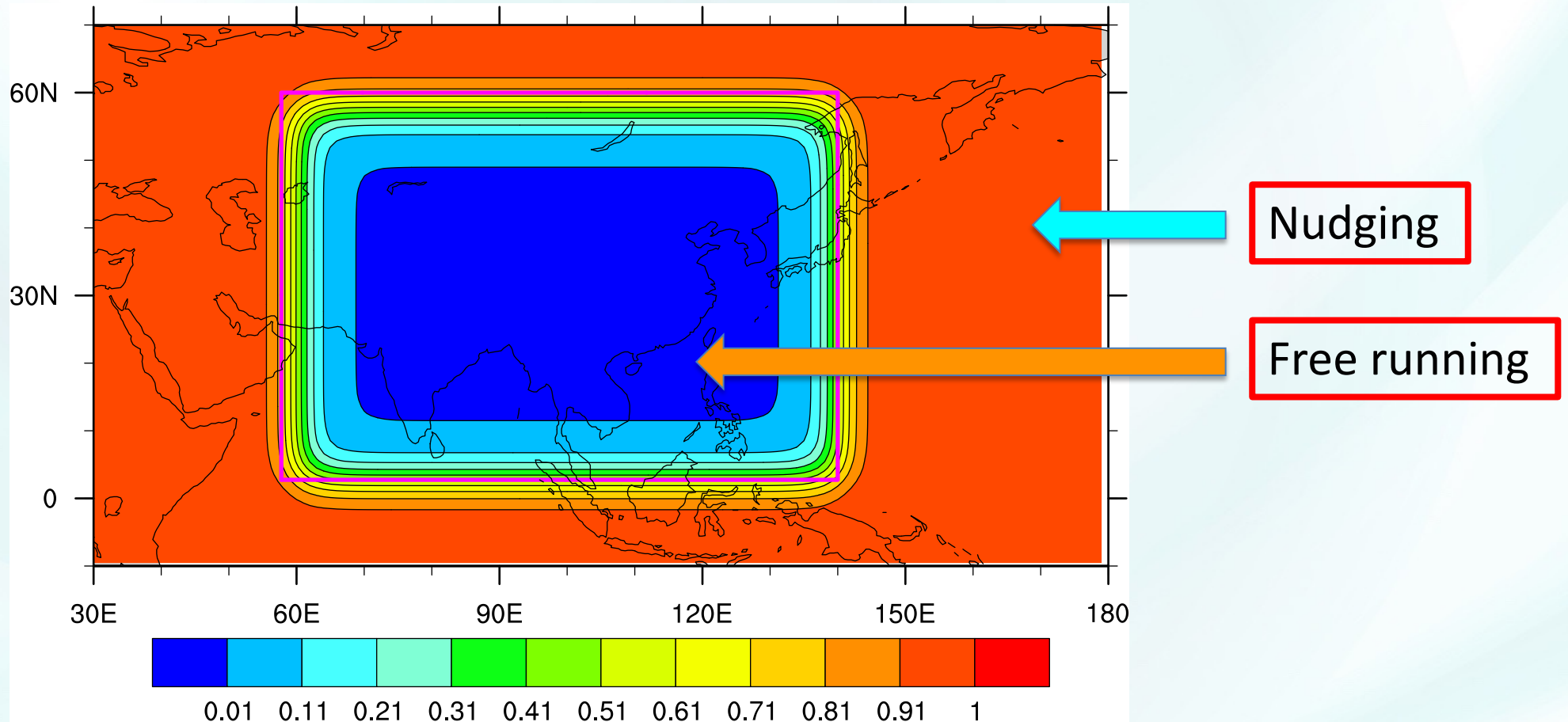
Large-scale patterns are substantially improved. Important for capturing responses in precipitation globally.

# Precip responses flip signs w/o nudging in some regions.

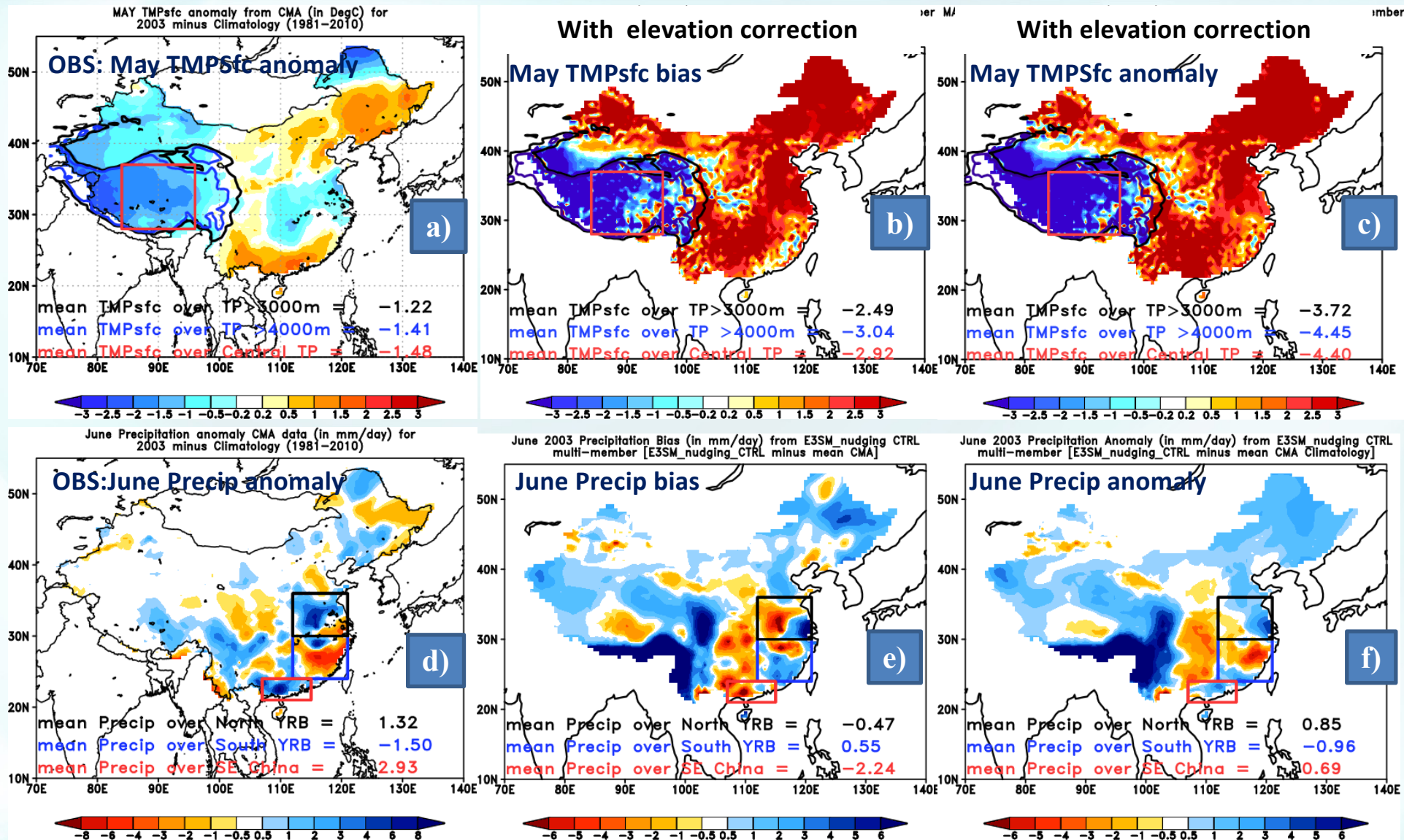




# Window nudging in global models improves regional results



- Only nudge U, V outside the target domain
- May improve results relative to regional models due to two-way coupling



Good regional results

- E3SM shows cold bias/anomaly over TP
- Dry bias/anomaly of precipitation over south of Yangzi River Basin

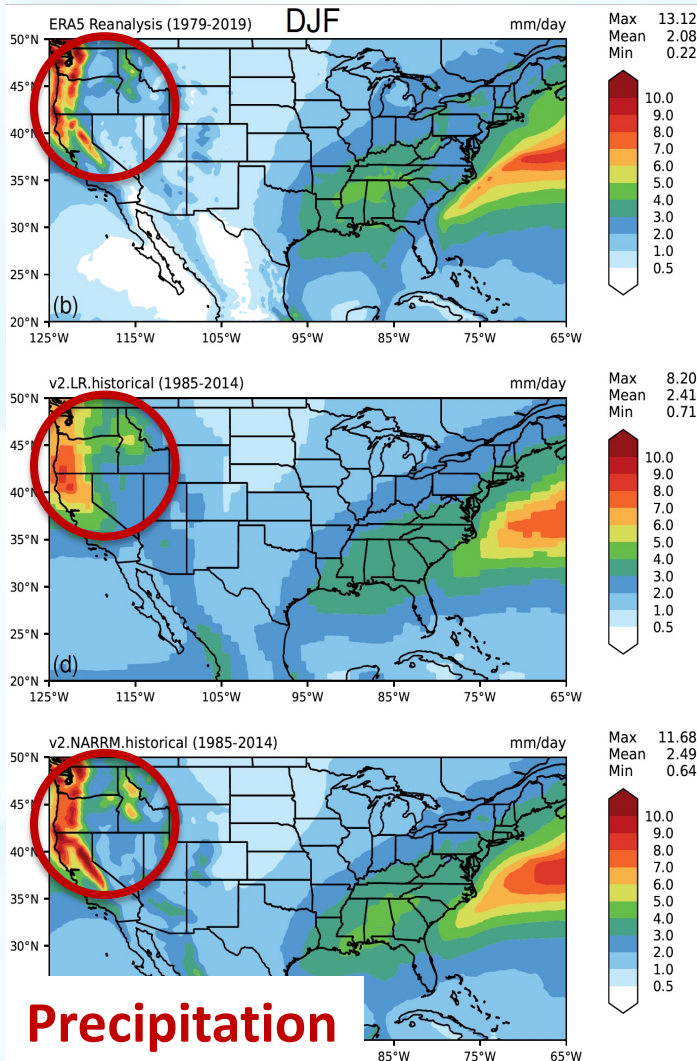
# LS4P-II may leverage high-res simulations

Tang et al., 2022, GMDD

e.g., E3SMv2 fully coupled North American regionally refined model (NARRM)

Completed CMIP6 production runs with 10+ simulation years per day

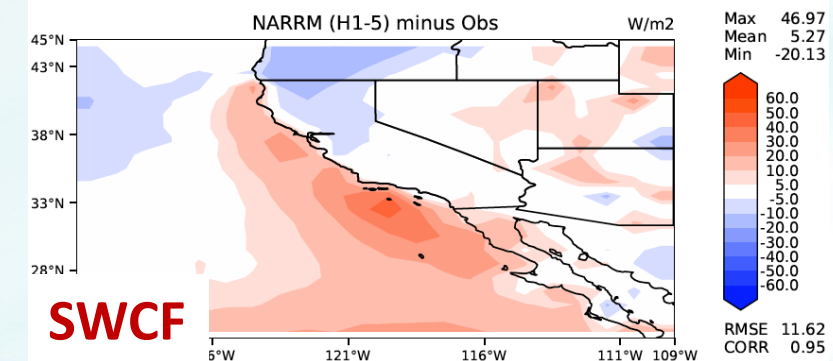
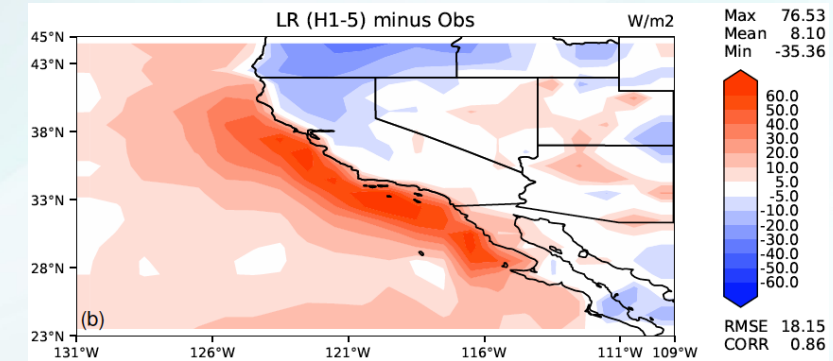
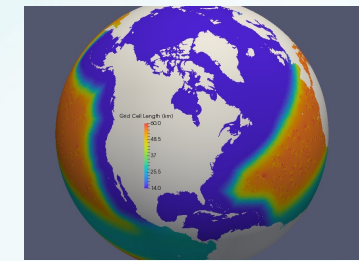
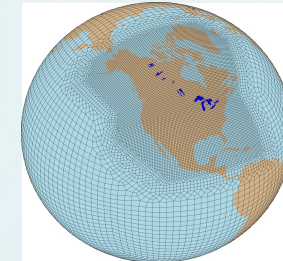
Atm, Land (25 -> 100 km) Ocean, Sea ice (14 -> 60 km)



Obs

Low-res  
100 km

NARRM  
25 km

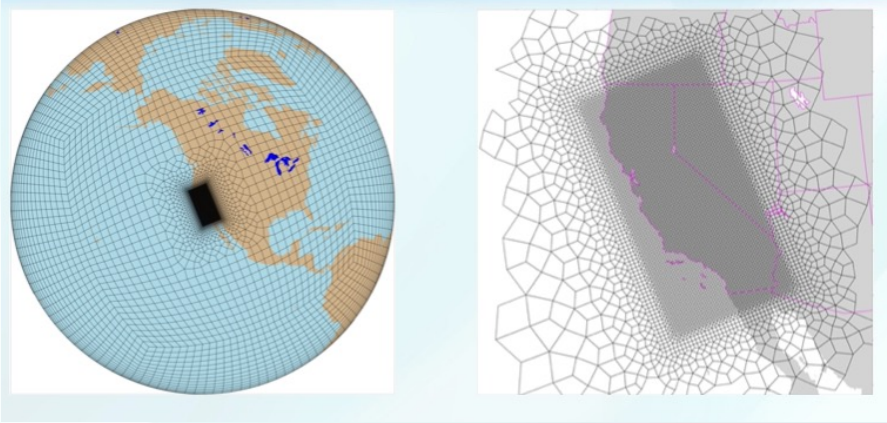




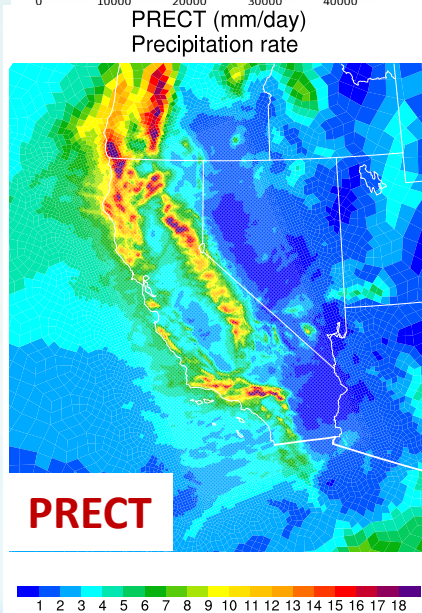
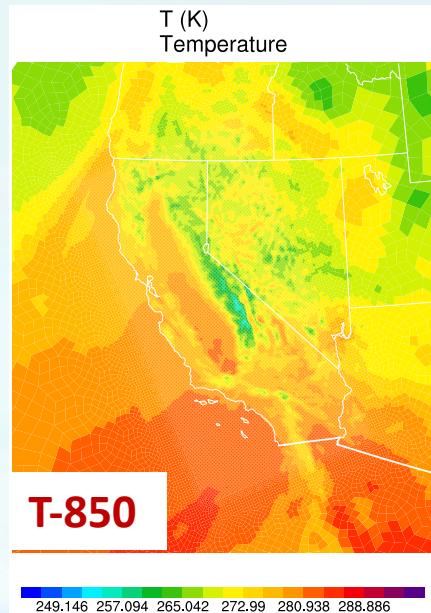
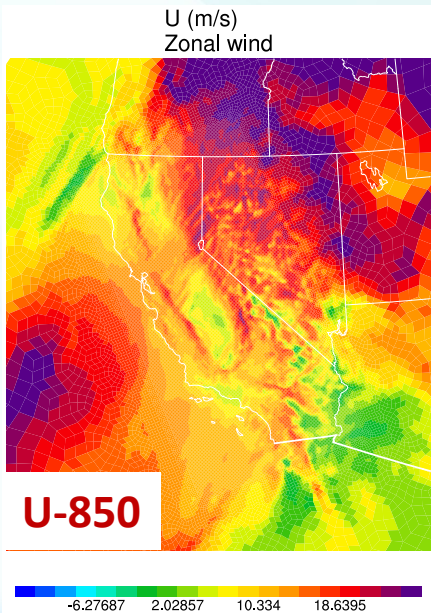
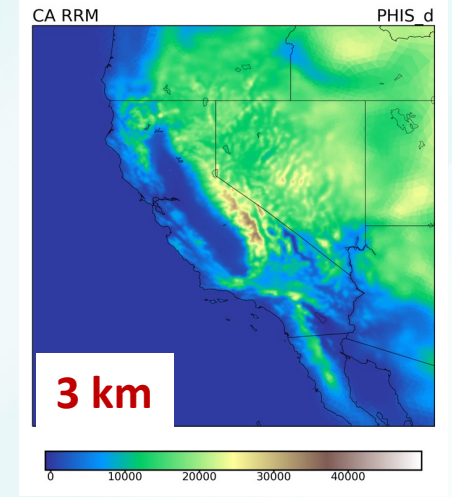
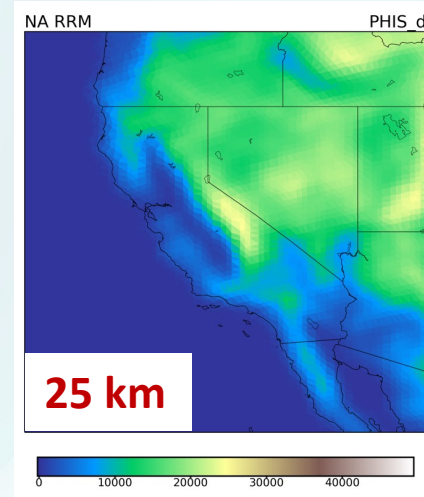
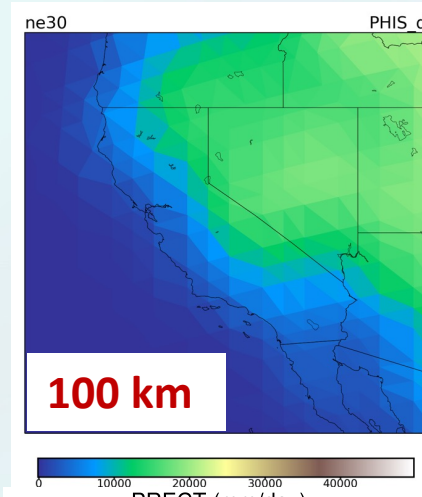
# California RRM w/ finest resolution of ~3-km (extendible to ~1 km)

- 1 simulation month per 3 hours on 120 nodes at quartz.

## CA RRM (~3 -> 100 km)



## Topography



- Processes, e.g., mesoscale convective system, important for NA are greatly improved at km scale.
- Merge with window nudging

# Summary

- Nudging is necessary for global climate models to achieve reasonable initial conditions for sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) predictions, e.g., LS4P.
- Window nudging strategy can improve regional results in global models due to two-way coupling.
- LS4P-II can benefit from recent advancement in high-resolution modeling (e.g., E3SM NARRM).
- Convection-permitting (a few km) regionally refined model (RRM) simulations for LS4P-II?
  - Mesoscale convective system over North America (NA)