



Evaluation of an operational “ensemble prediction system” for ozone concentrations over Belgium using the CTM Chimere

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Overview

- ▶ Chimere at RMI
- ▶ Evaluation of an operational Ensemble Prediction System for ozone
- ▶ OUTLOOK

Ozone, UV and aerosol group

- ▶ Observations:
 - ▶ Total ozone column
 - ▶ Ozone profiles
 - ▶ UV spectral measurements and UV-index
 - ▶ Aerosol Optical depth in the UV

- ▶ Modelling:
 - ▶ Radiative Transfer in the UV
 - ▶ Chemical Transport Model to study ozone and other minor constituents in the troposphere

Ozone, UV and aerosol group

- ▶ Ozone column, UV spectra & AOD (daily observations)

- UV spectrophotometers:

- ▶ Dobson since 1971
 - ▶ Brewer single monochromator since 1983
 - ▶ Brewer double monochromator since 2001



Ozone, UV and aerosol group

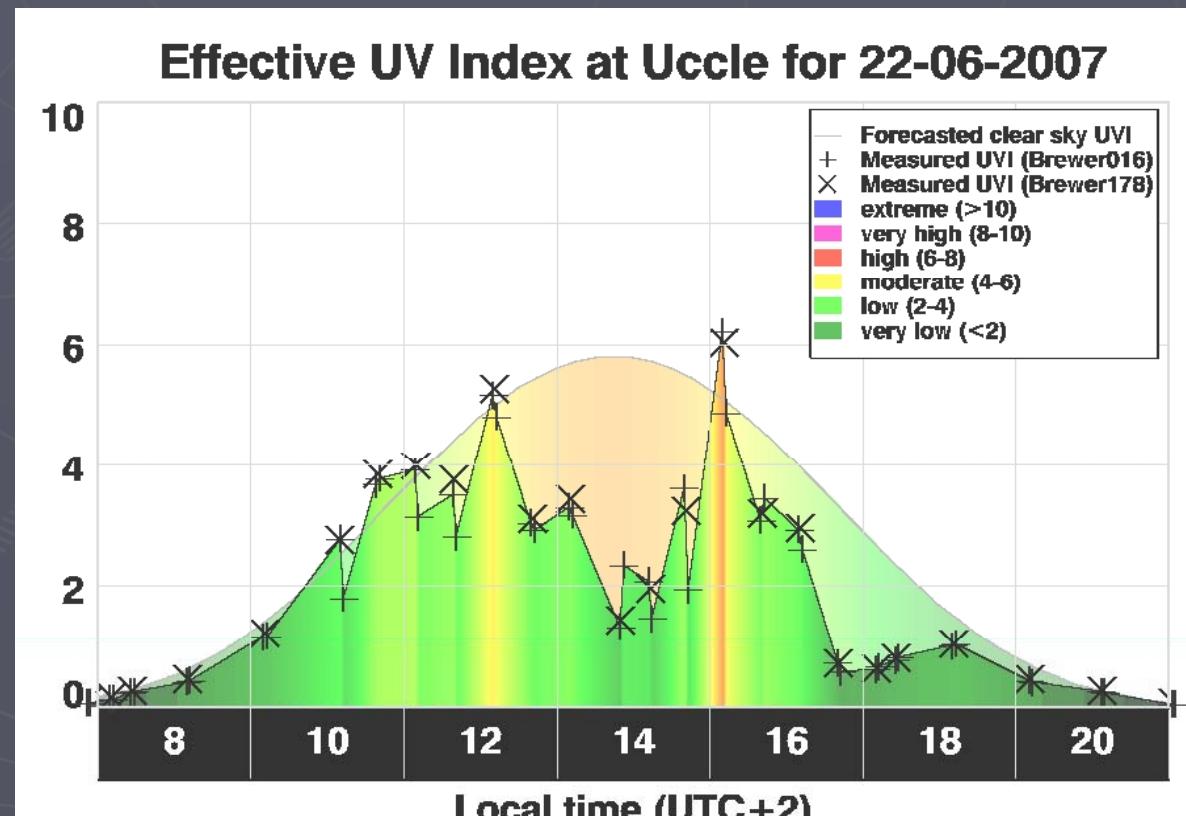
► Ozone profiles

- Balloon soundings
- Brewer-Mast sondes 1969-1997
- Z-ECC-sondes since April 1997
- 3 x week: Mo-We-Fri



Ozone, UV and aerosol group

- ▶ UV Modelling
 - Radiative transfer for UV-index forecast



Ozone, UV and aerosol group

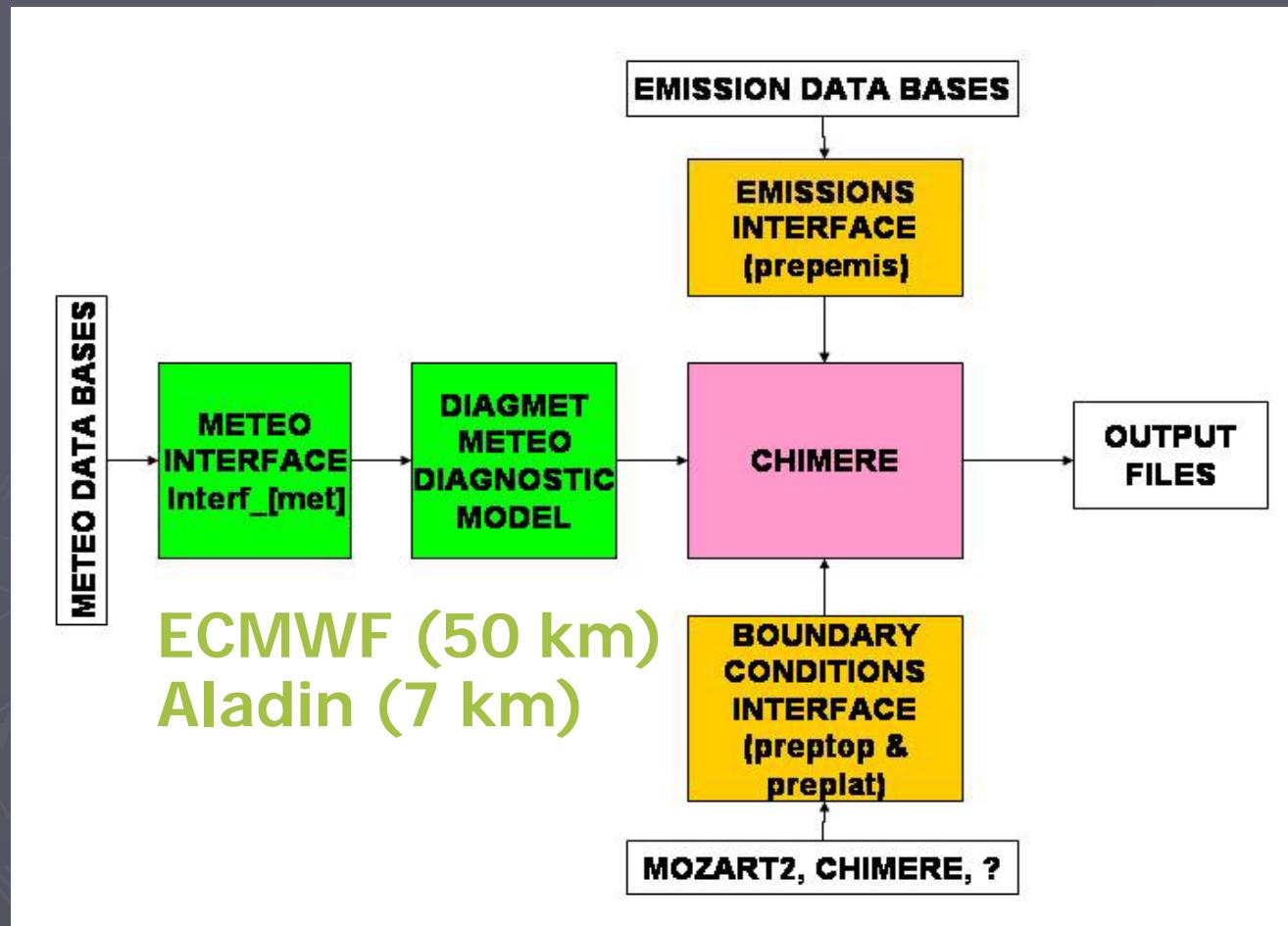
► Chemical Transport Modelling

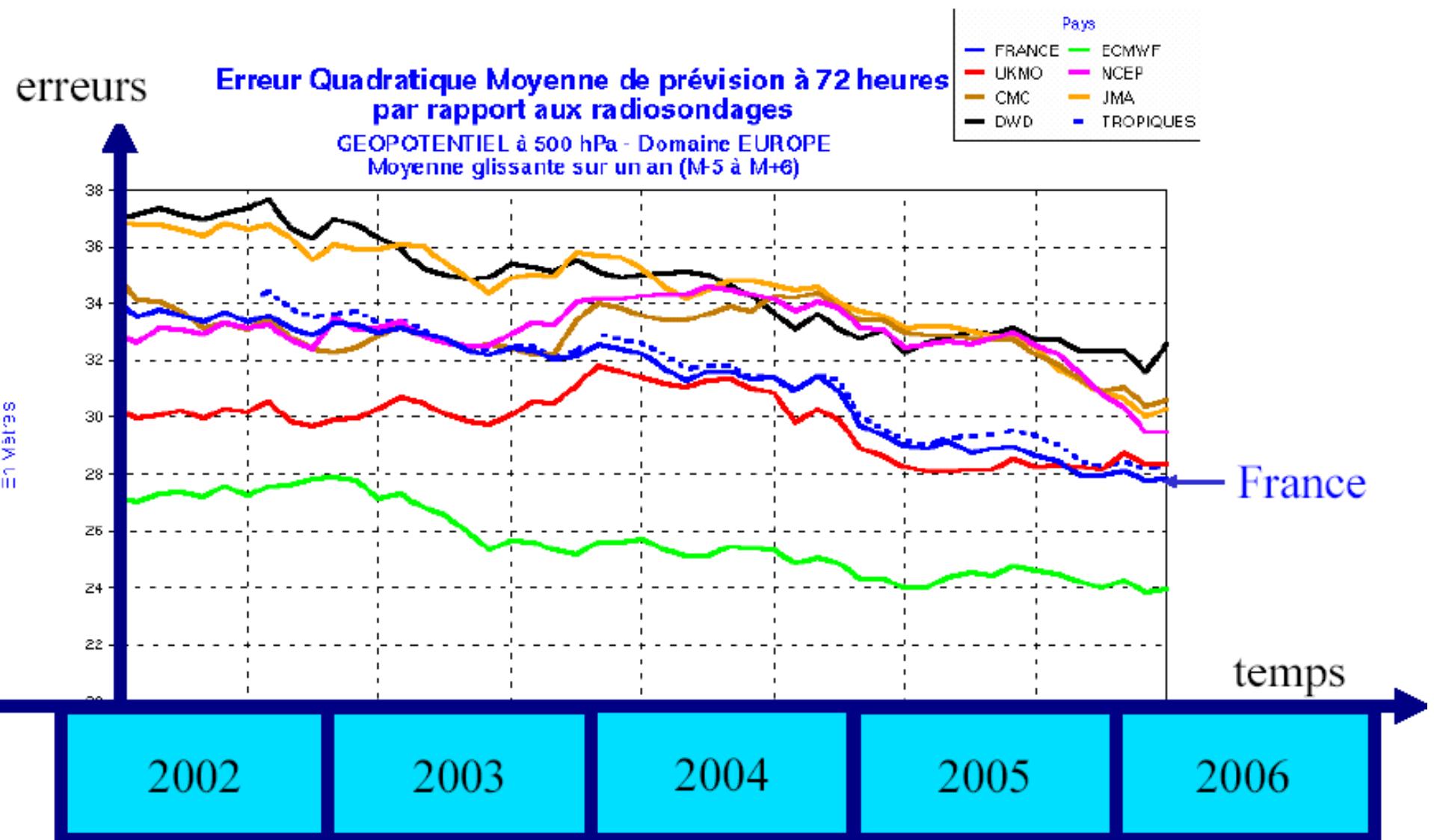
- CHIMERE coupled to ECMWF
- Research topics:
 - ▶ exploitation of ozone (profile) observations
 - ▶ link between meteorology and air-pollution
 - ▶ assimilation of ozone observations
 - ▶ Coupling to Aladin (7 km)

Chimere

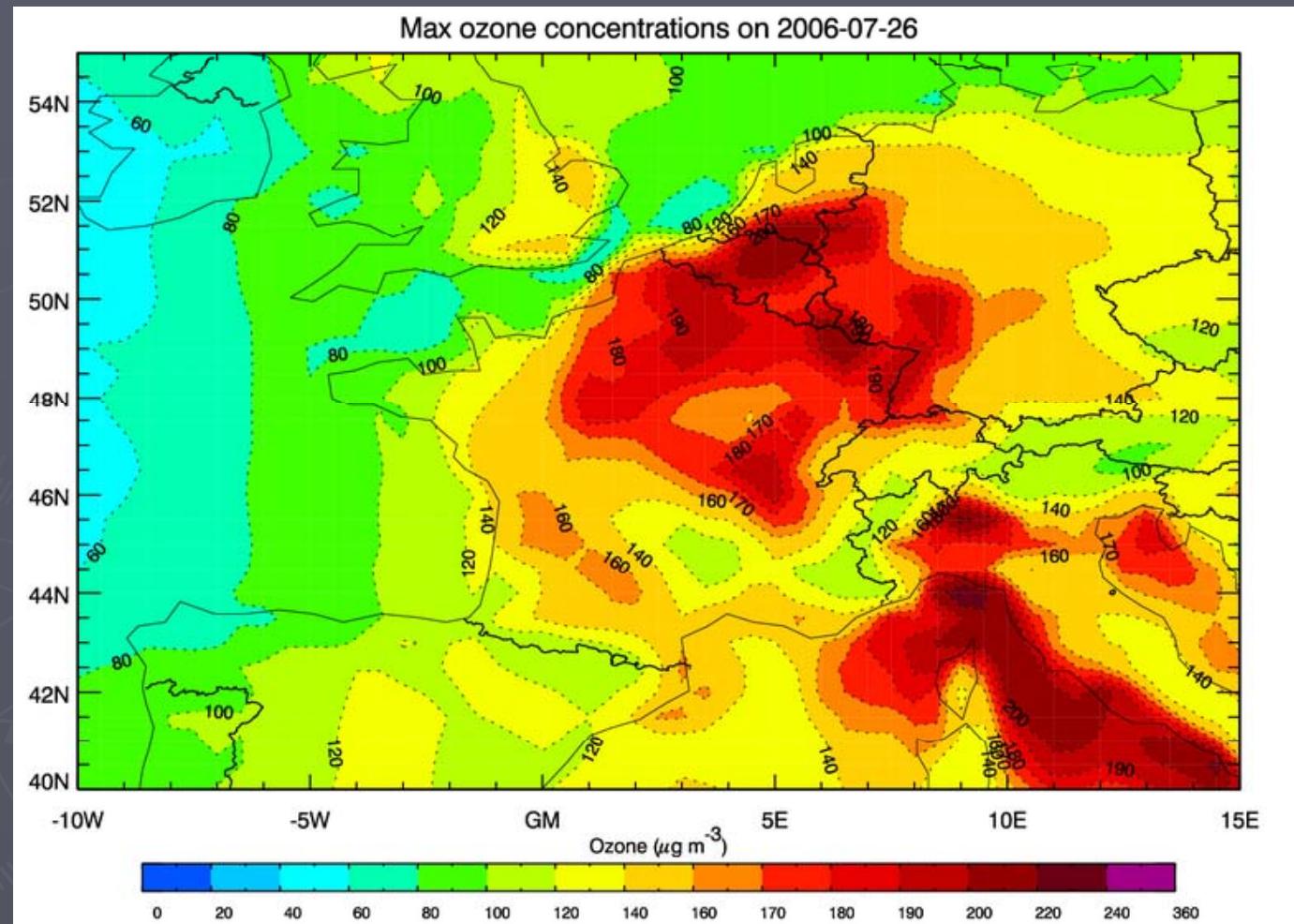
- ▶ Resolution 50 km (0.5°)
- ▶ Emissions: EMEP (2002)
- ▶ Domain: Europe (CONT 3)
- ▶ Levels (8, until 500 hPa (5.5 km))
- ▶ Parallel version (Melchior 2)
- ▶ ECMWF data set (0.5°)
- ▶ 57' for 6 days forecast with 4 CPU's

General scheme

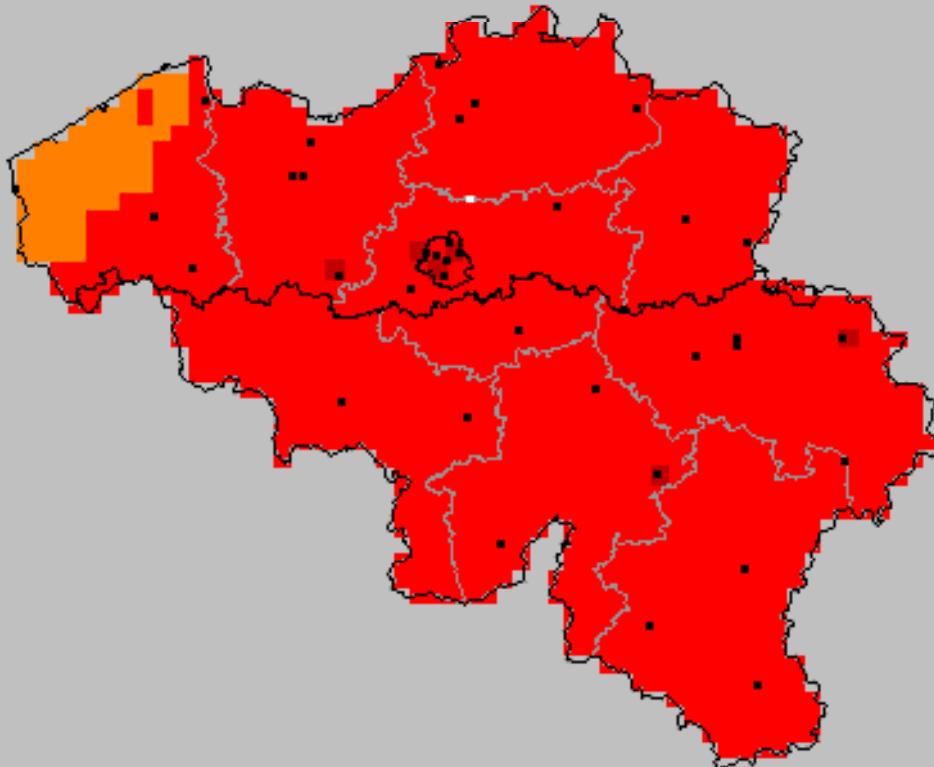




Ozone heatwave July 2006



Daily highest 1-hourly Ozone concentrations on: Wednesday 26/07/2006



1-hourly max
(microgram/m³)

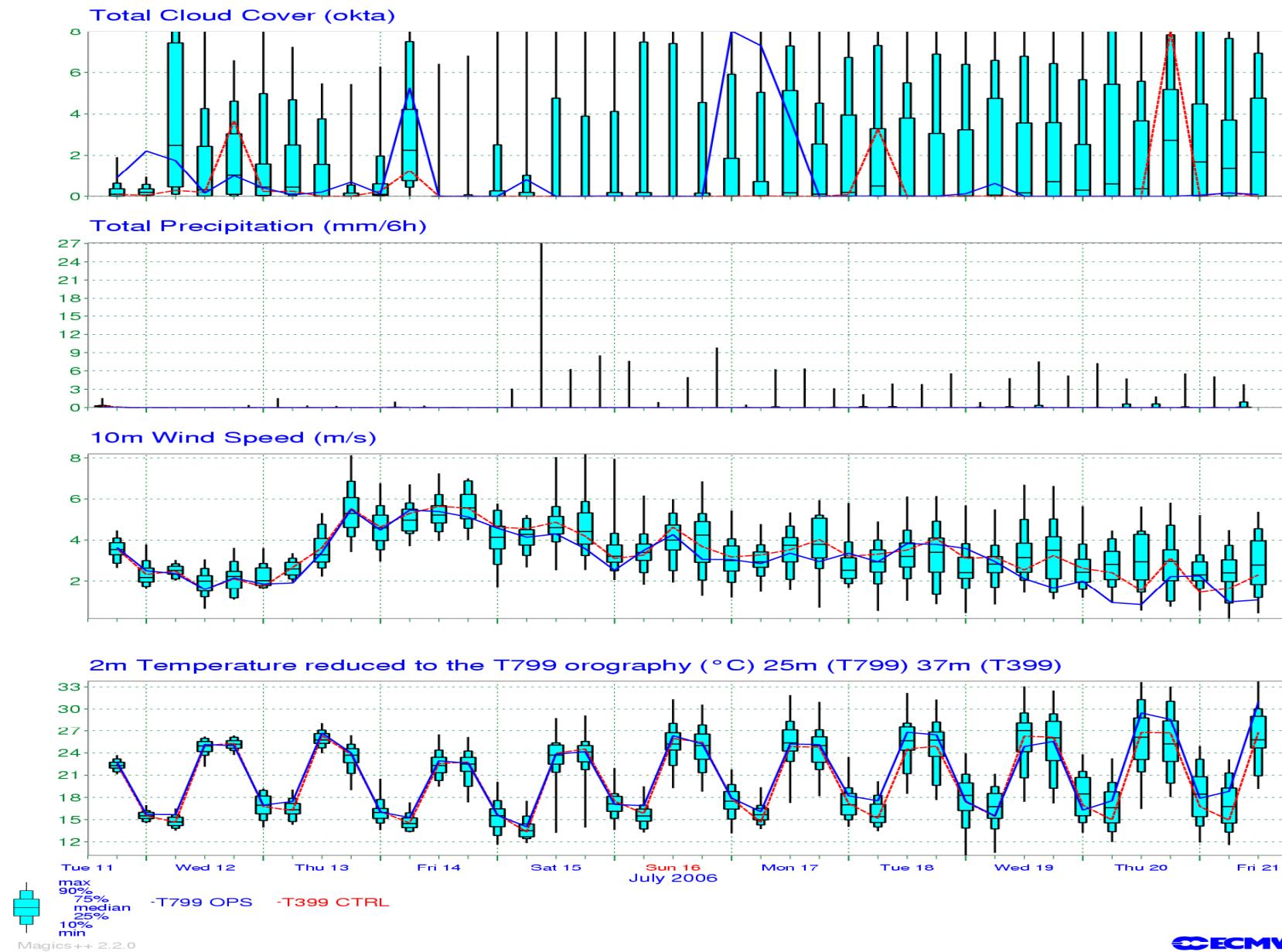
- 0 - 30
- 31 - 50
- 51 - 70
- 71 - 90
- 91 - 110
- 111 - 145
- 146 - 180
- 181 - 240
- 241 - 360
- 361 - MAX

- data available
- data not available

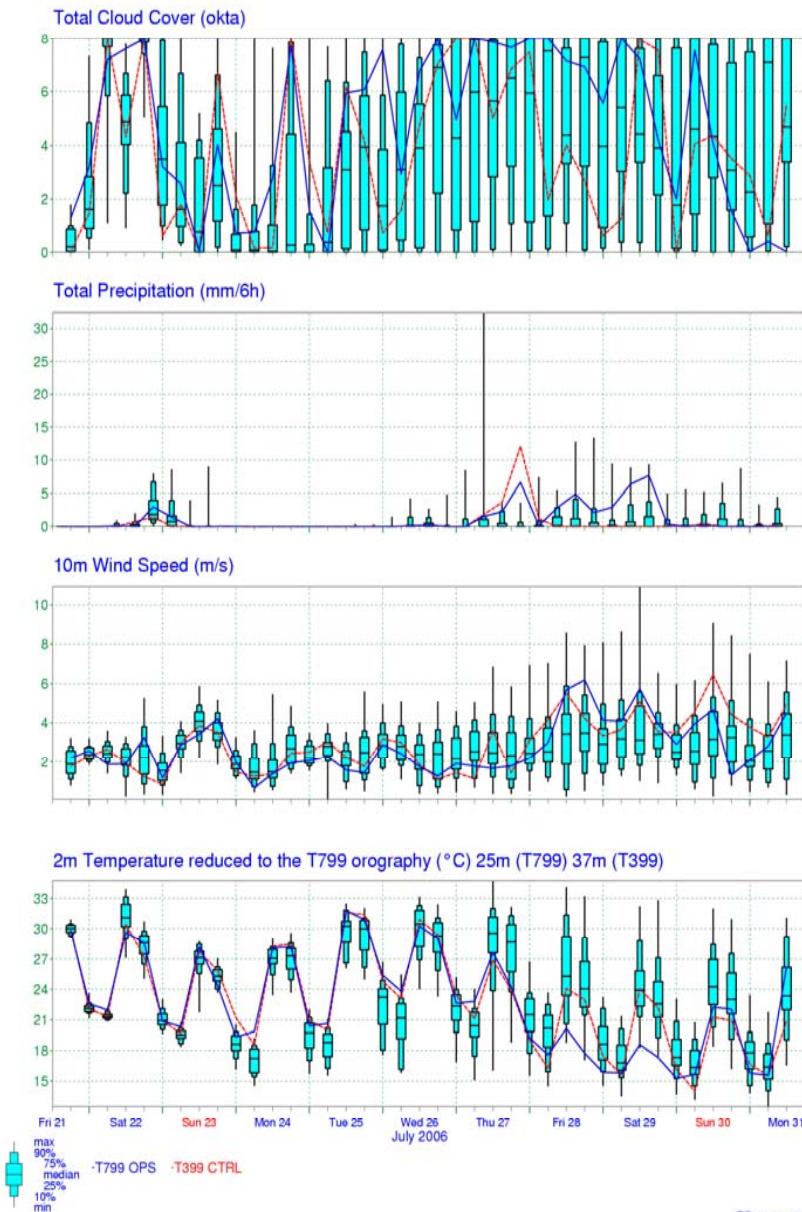
Overview

- ▶ Chimere at RMI...
- ▶ Evaluation of an operational Ensemble Prediction System for ozone
- ▶ OUTLOOK

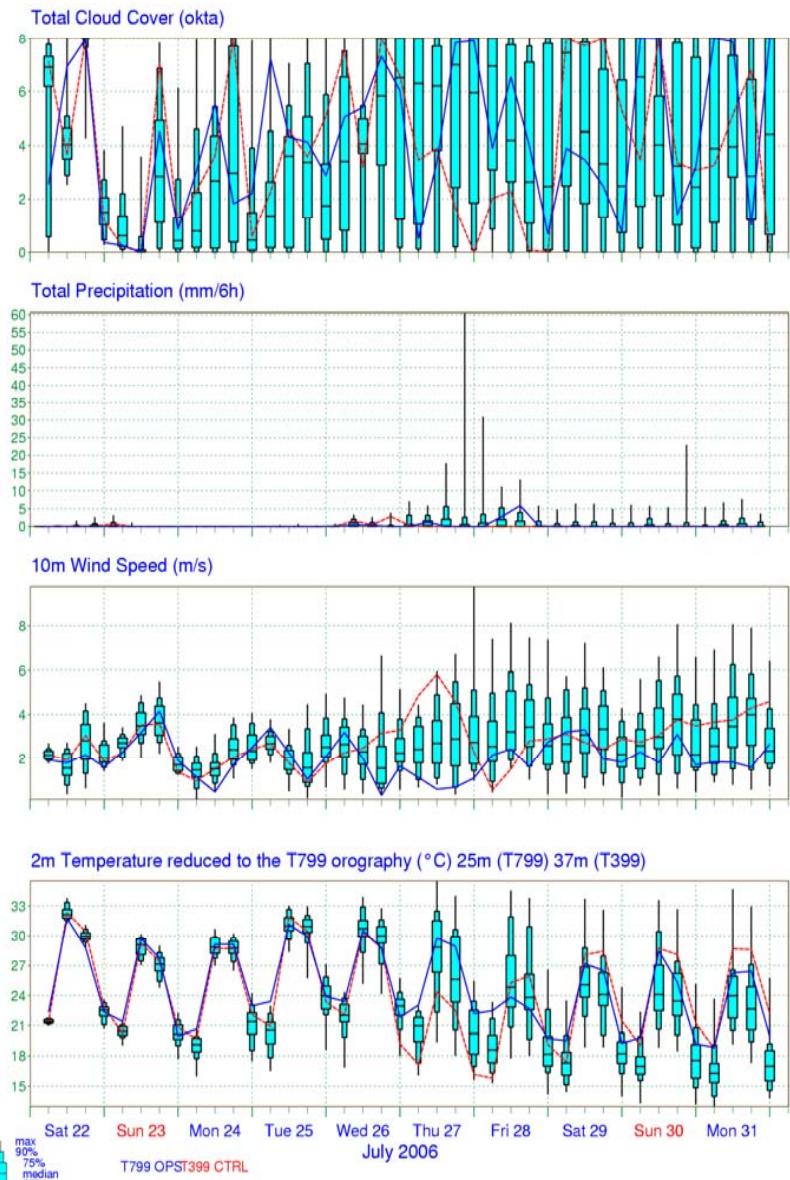
EPS Meteogram
 Brussel 51.01°N 4.67°E
 Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution Tuesday 11 July 2006 12 UTC



EPS Meteogram
Brussel 51.01°N 4.67°E
Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution Friday 21 July 2006 12 UTC



EPS Meteogram
(6.01347e-154 m) 51.01°N 4.67°E
Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution Saturday 22 July 2006 00 UTC



Ensemble

- ▶ Perturbation of 4 parameters
- ▶ Cloud cover (0 or 1) (CLO, CL1), +50% (Cp5), -50% (Cm5)
- ▶ Temperature (+2 °C (Tp2), +4 °C (Tp4), -2 °C (Tm2), -4 °C (Tm4))
- ▶ Wind speed (-1 m/s (Wm1), -2 m/s (Wm2), +1 m/s (Wp1), +2 m/s (Wp2))
- ▶ Emissions (-50 %(EM1), +50% (EM2), +100 %(EM3))

Ensemble scheme



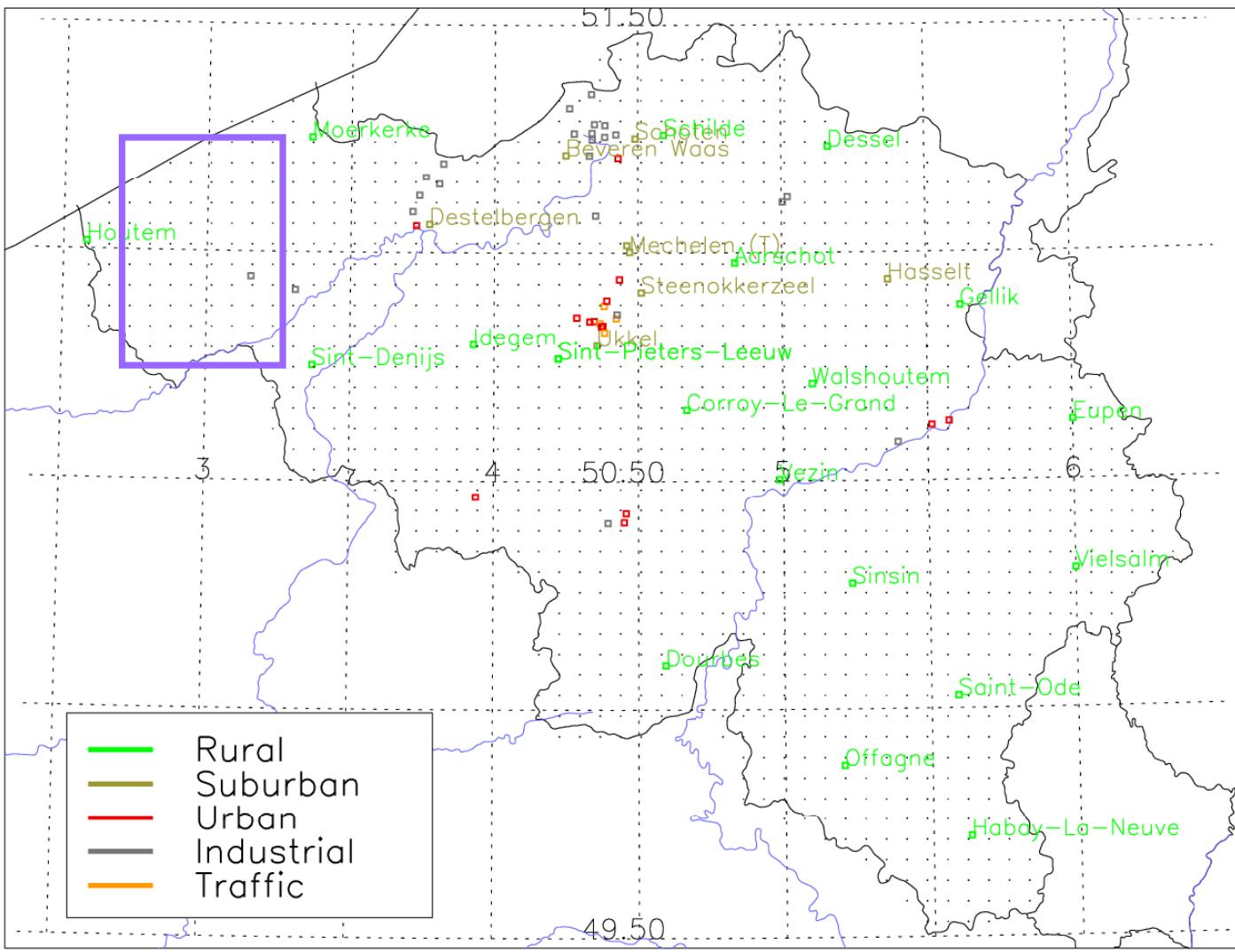
Observations

- ▶ Delivered by IRCEL-CELINE (Belgian Interregional Environment Agency, representing VMM, Ministère de la Région wallonne and Leefmilieu Brussel)

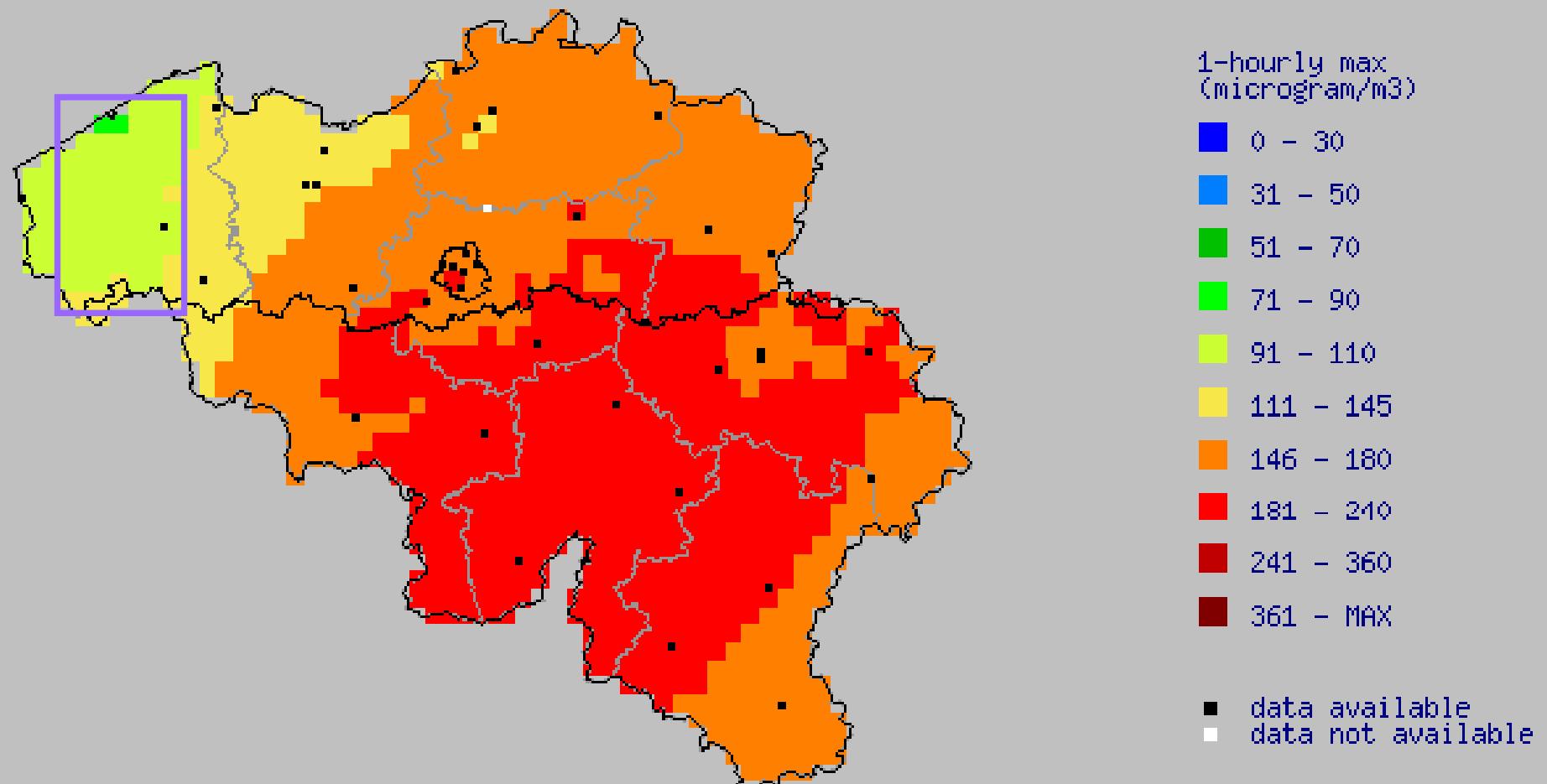


- ▶ Using an interpolation model, i.e. RIO algorithme (Hooyberghs et al., 2006)

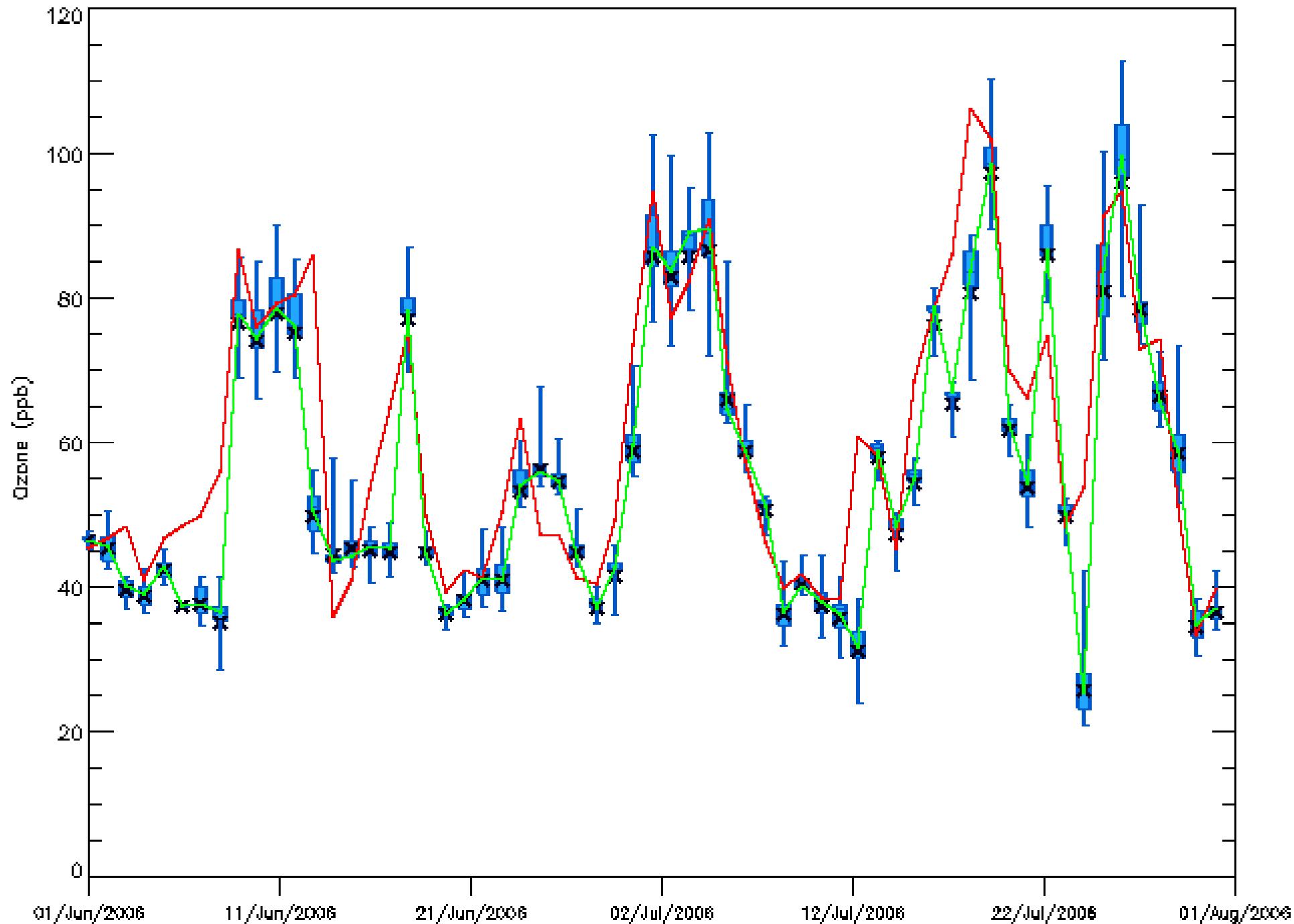
Ozone surface stations



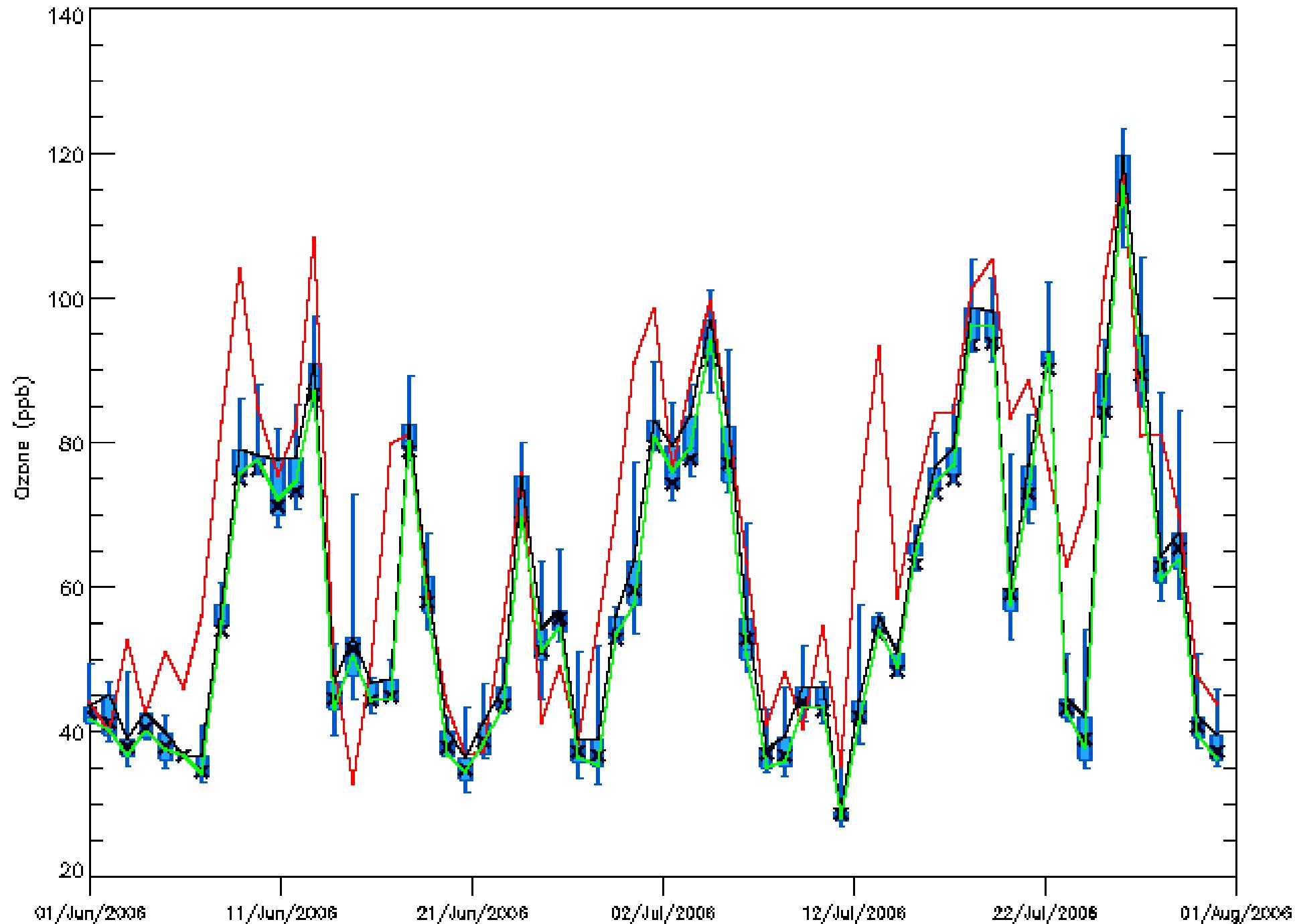
Daily highest 1-hourly Ozone concentrations on: Thursday 13/07/2006



MAX EPS forecast for D+1 at LAT = 51.0 and LON = 3.0



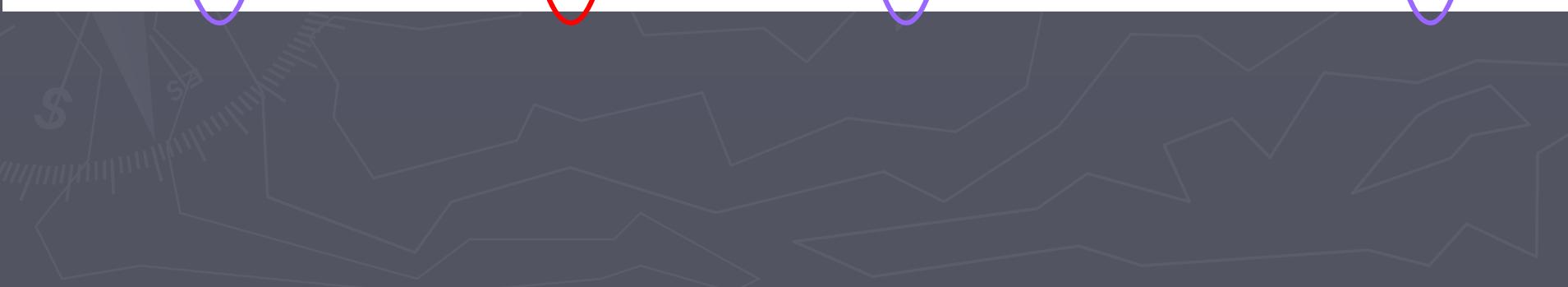
MAX EPS forecast for D+1 at LAT = 51.0 and LON = -4.5



Evaluation

Table 1. Bias (ppb), correlation and rmse (ppb) for the time period 01/06/2006 - 31/07/2006 are shown for some grid points with respect to the RIO-observations

LAT	LON	CL0	CL1	Cm5	Cp5	STD	Tm2	Tm4	Tp2	Tp4	Wm1	Wm2	Wp1	Wp2	EM1	EM2	EM3
51.0	5.0	-0.2	-25.3	-5.3	-8.7	-7.5	-7.6	-8.2	-7.0	-4.8	-7.0	-6.5	-7.9	-8.3	-10.0	-6.4	-6.1
		0.78	0.66	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.85	0.84
		13.9	30.1	13.1	14.3	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.2	12.3	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.9	15.5	14.2	16.0
51.0	3.0	0.6	-18.4	-3.1	-5.4	-4.5	-4.0	-4.0	-6.3	-4.2	-4.8	-4.7	-4.5	-4.6	-5.7	-4.7	-5.4
		0.82	0.56	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.82	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.85
		11.4	24.1	10.4	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.6	12.6	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.0	12.0	13.8
50.5	6.0	-0.3	-16.9	-4.2	-7.0	-6.0	-6.1	-6.8	-3.4	0.1	-5.1	-4.3	-6.5	-6.6	-9.9	-3.4	-1.6
		0.66	0.60	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.73	0.72
		13.9	22.1	13.5	14.4	14.0	13.9	14.1	13.0	13.0	13.5	13.0	14.1	14.2	16.0	14.0	15.4
51.0	4.5	-2.3	-27.9	-7.9	-11.4	-10.2	-9.0	-9.2	-8.8	-6.7	-9.8	-9.5	-10.4	-10.6	-11.0	-10.8	-12.0
		0.80	0.65	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.82
		13.9	32.8	14.4	16.6	15.6	14.5	14.8	14.4	13.6	15.4	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	17.4	19.8



Results...

- ▶ Chimere has a high negative bias for this particular time period (summer 2006).
- ▶ Reducing the cloud cover reduces the bias significantly and for some grid points also the rmse, but the correlation declines.
- ▶ Parameter $Tp4$ shows for some grid points significantly better scores for bias, correlation and rmse, compared with the standard run (*STD*) of Chimere.
- ▶ emission scenarios (VOC and NO_x) are not showing important changes for modelling ozone.

Overview

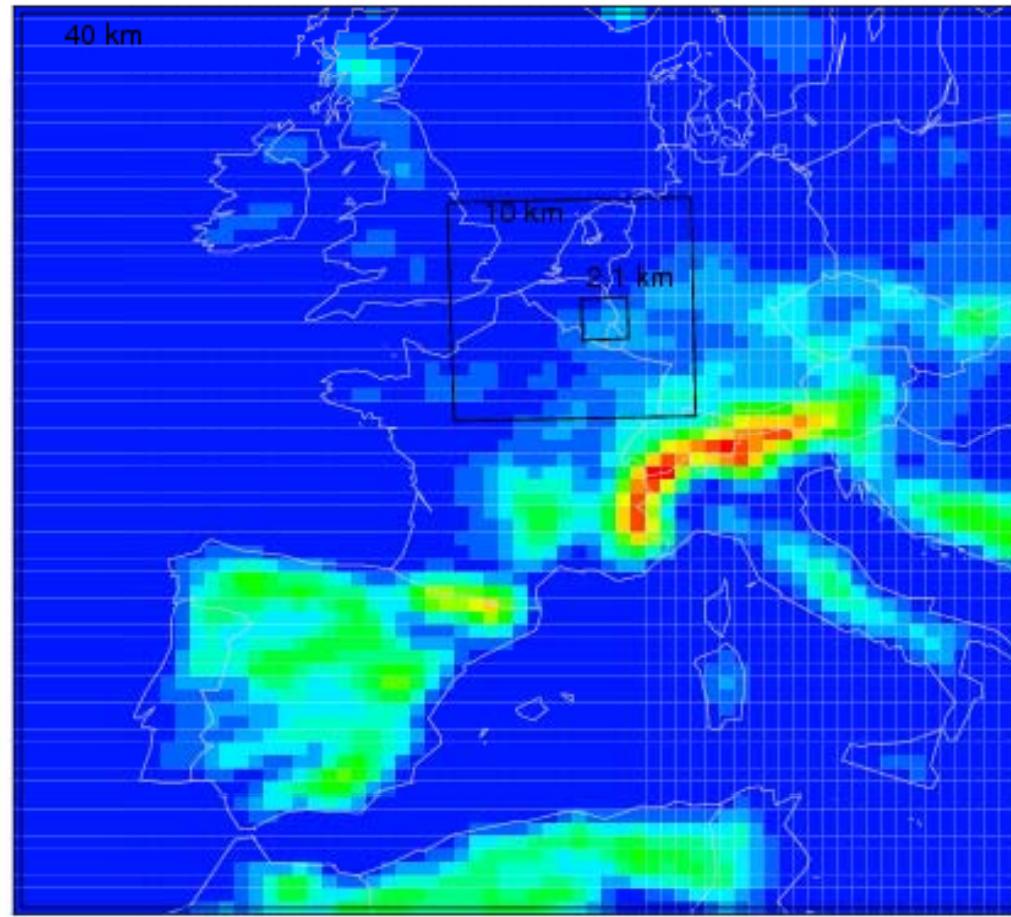
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- ▶ Evaluation of an operational Ensemble Prediction System for ozone (collaboration with IRCEL)
- ▶ OUTLOOK

Downscaling the ERA-40 re-analysis

A 10 km climatology for Belgium

- ▶ Purpose: wind climatology for Belgium
- ▶ ERA-40, resolution = 120 km → 40 km
- ▶ We have a complete 43 year dataset at a resolution of 10 km for Belgium
- ▶ Dynamical adaptation to 2 km possible
- ▶ Input to feed CTM's...

ERA-40 downscaling domains



Questions ?