



# Diagnostic approaches for the GLObal-to-Regional ICON (GLORI) Digital Twin



Chiara Marsigli<sup>1,2</sup>, Michael Krayer<sup>1</sup>, Katerina Kusakova<sup>1</sup>, Daniela Littmann<sup>1</sup>, Zahra Parsakhoo<sup>1</sup>, Xu Xu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach am Main, Germany

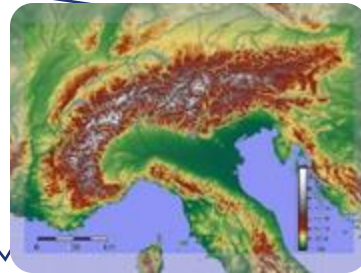
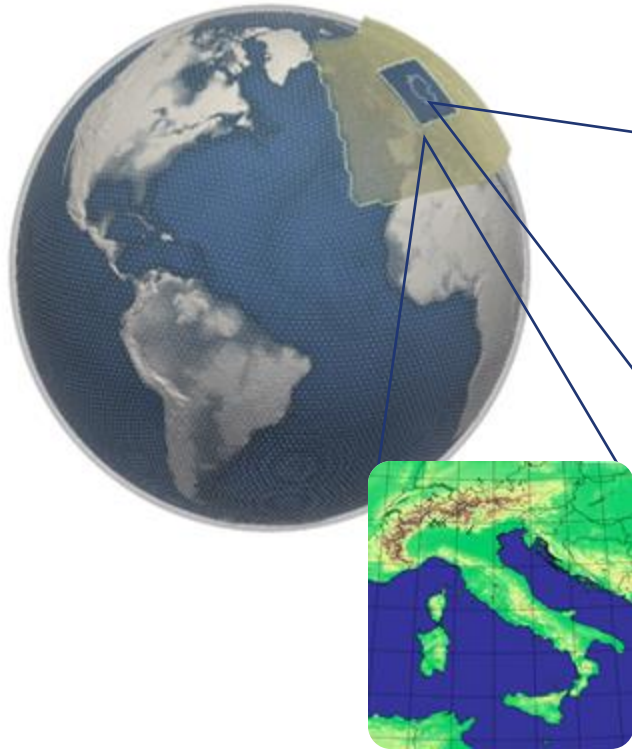
<sup>2</sup> Agenzia Italia Meteo, Bologna, Italy

with contributions of Alberto de Lozar, Ina Blumenstein-Weingartz, Vanessa Fundel, Jan-Peter Schulz,  
Günther Zängl, Tommaso Diomede, Thomas Gastaldo, Virginia Poli

# The GLORI Digital Twin

global **storm-resolving** (~3km)

Tri-lateral Cooperation  
Germany, Italy, Switzerland



regional  
**km-scale**  
(down to 500 m)

Global-to-Regional short-range high  
resolution Digital Twin

**configurable**

**on-demand**

based on the prediction capability  
of the

**ICON** modeling system

and the

Data Assimilation Coding  
Environment **DACE**

# GLORI Partners

Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra



CSCS



ItaliaMeteo



CINECA



Centro Euro-Mediterraneo  
sui Cambiamenti Climatici



JÜLICH  
Forschungszentrum



KIT  
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



Deutscher Wetterdienst  
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



IDEA-S4S



CONSORTIUM FOR SMALL SCALE MODELING

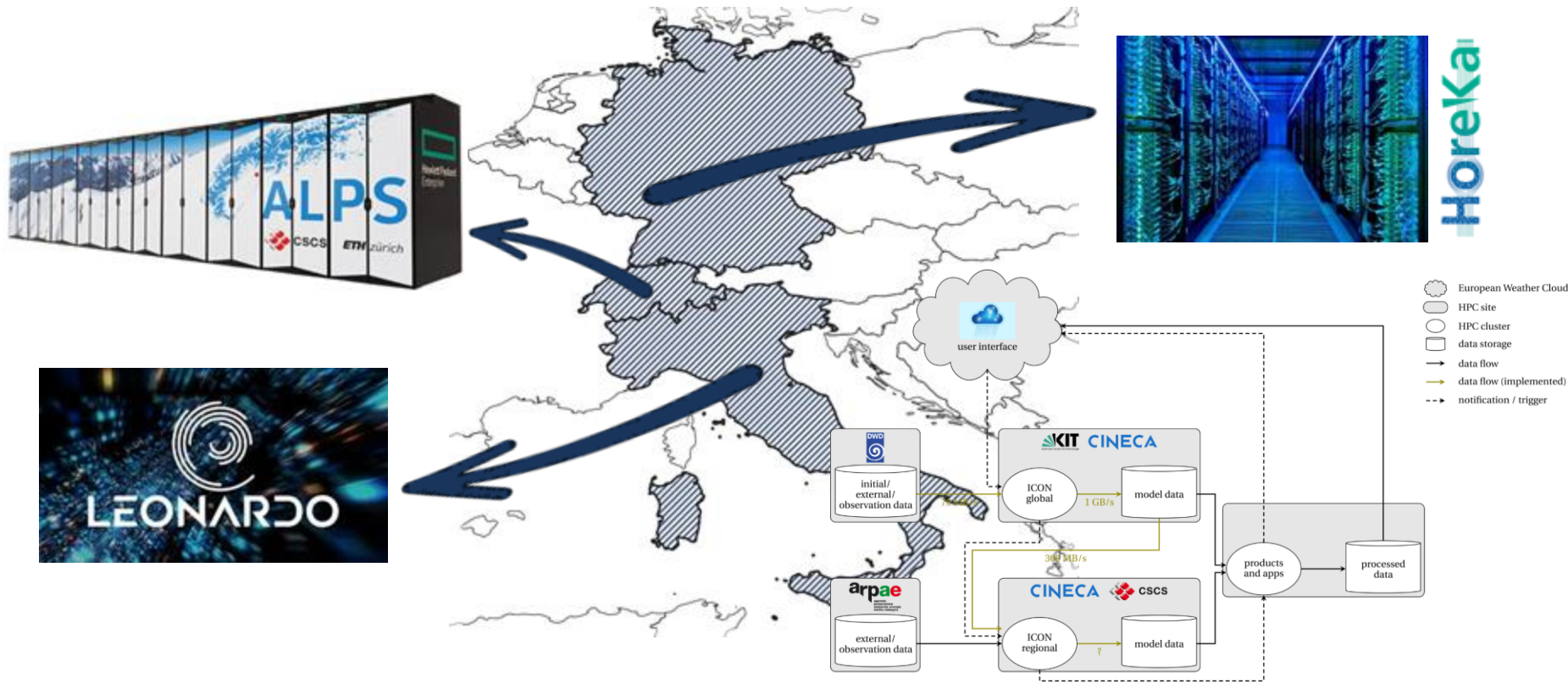


Chiara Marsigli

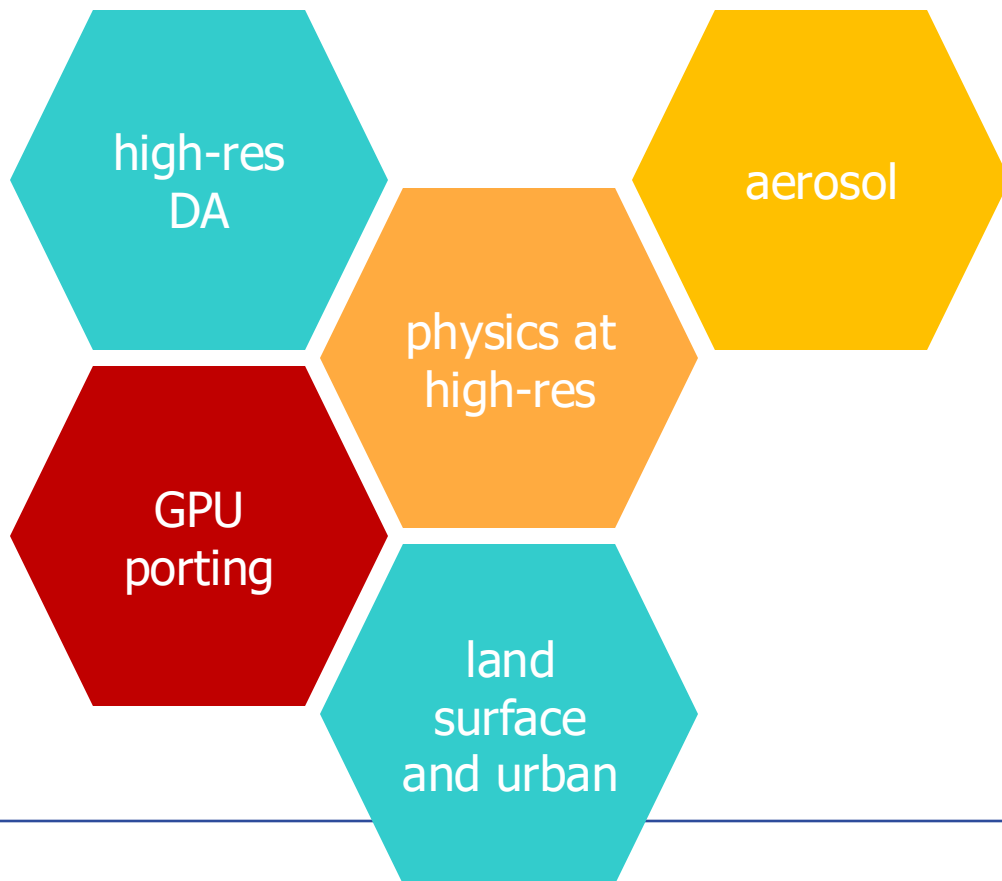


GLOBAL to Regional | ICON Digital Twin

# GLORI HPC infrastructure



# Model development ...



# ... with a focus on impacts





# GLORI Digital Twin Configuration

## Global – EU nest



Deterministic Run: 13 km → 6.5km

Ensemble: 26 km

EU (two-way-nested)

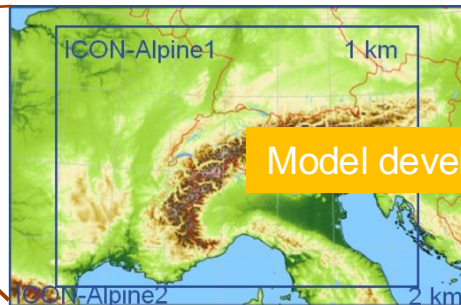
Deterministic Run: 6.5 km → 3.25km

Ensembles: 13 km

Ensemble members: 40

Hybrid data assimilation: 3dvar + LETKF

## GLORI (Alpine) Basic Setup: 2km -> 1km



Model development for the high resolution

Deterministic Run: 2 km

Ensemble: 2 km

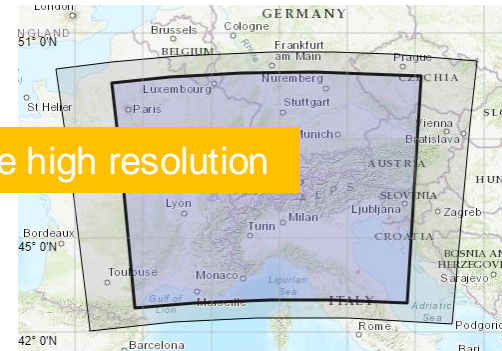
*Nest (two-way-nested)*

Deterministic Run: 1 km

Ensemble: 1 km

Ensemble members: 20/10

## High resolution 1km -> 500m



Deterministic Run: 1 km

Ensemble: 1 km

*Nest (two-way-nested)*

Deterministic Run: 500m

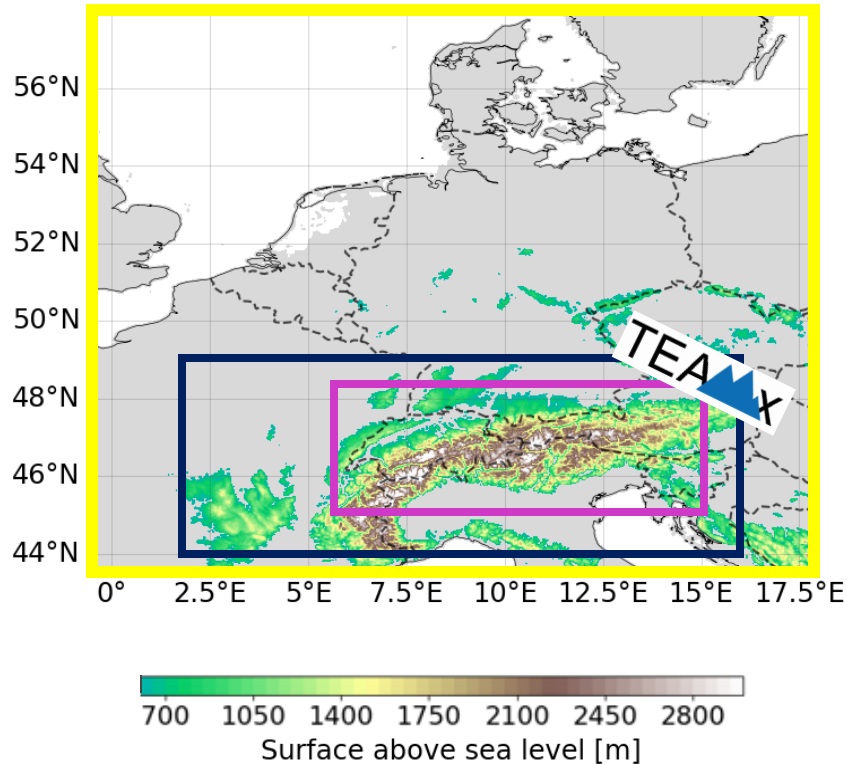
Ensemble: 500m

Ensemble members: 10





# Experimental Model Domain



## TEAMx

Multi-scale Transport and  
Exchange Processes in the  
Atmosphere over  
Mountains –  
Programme and experiment

$\Delta x$

2 km

1 km

500 m

Daniela Littmann

## Penetration and Interruption of AlpiNe FOehn (2017)

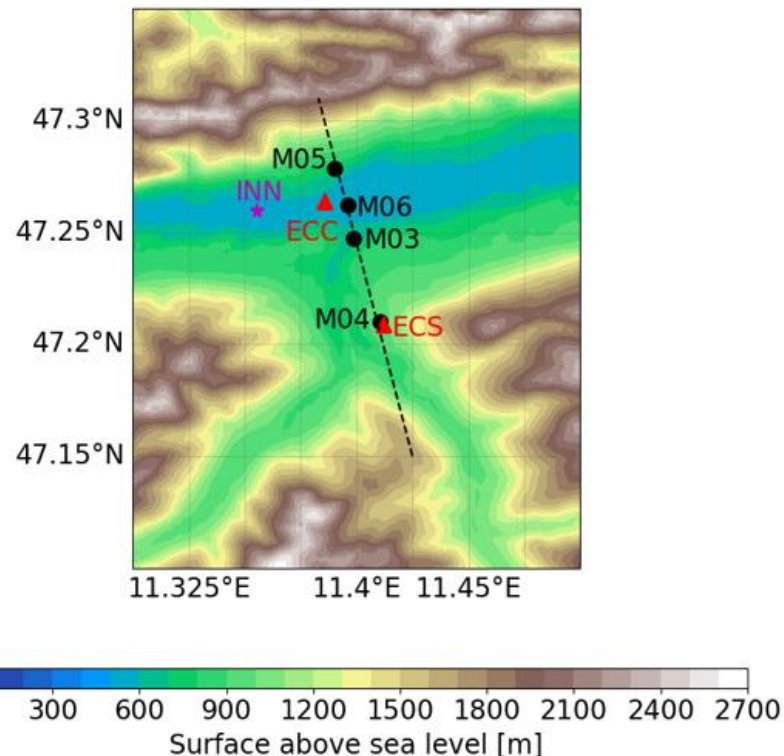
- Inn Valley and Wipp Valley
- Fall & early winter
- Study erosion and cold air pools

**MOMAA weather station data M0\***

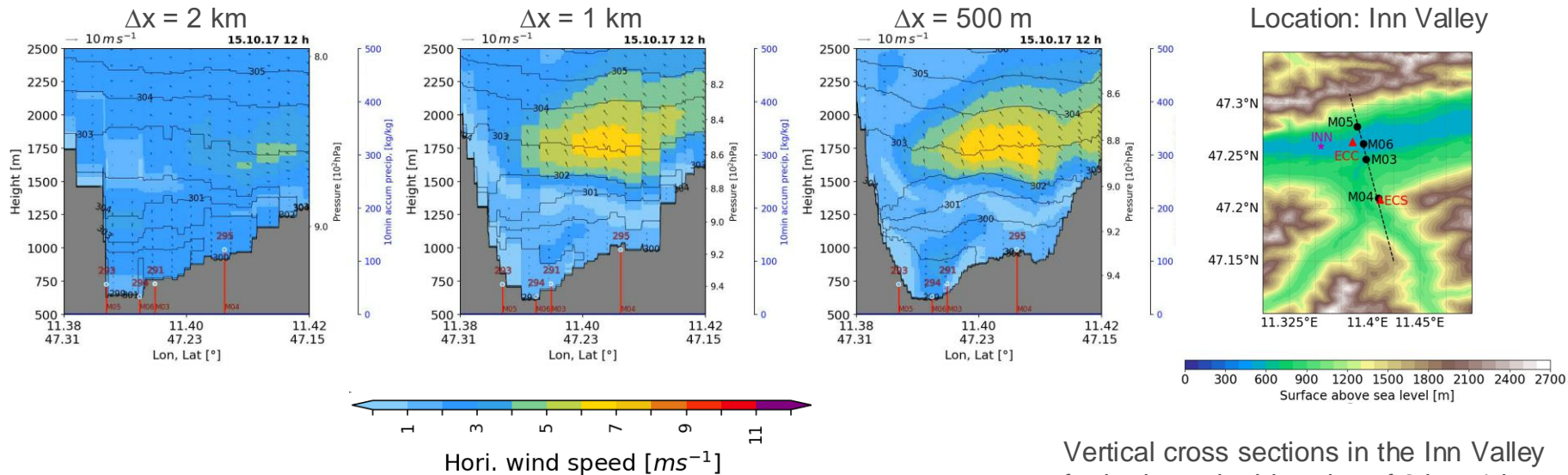
**Radiosonde data INN**

**Flux station data EC\***

*Gohm et al. 2021*



# Case study: The Cold Air Pool 2017



Coloured contours: averaged horizontal wind speed

Arrows: wind direction

Contour lines: potential temperature

Measurements from *Gohm et al. 2017* marked as dots (in the map) and as lines (in the cross sections)

A strong jet (observed) is resolved by higher resolutions


1. The wind over complex terrain is better resolved at higher resolutions.
2. 1-km simulations are in the gray zone; improvements can be expected for higher resolutions (here 500m)

## Experiments:

- Compare forecasts over the Alps at 2 km and 1 km resolution
- Compare 1km and 500m domain

Model top	22 km
Vertical level	65 full (66 half)
Hor. grid scale	2 km, 1 km, 500 m
LATBC (at start)	Forecast (ICON-EU)
Forecast restart	12 h
Duration	36 h
1-way-Nesting	
Model version icon-2024.07	

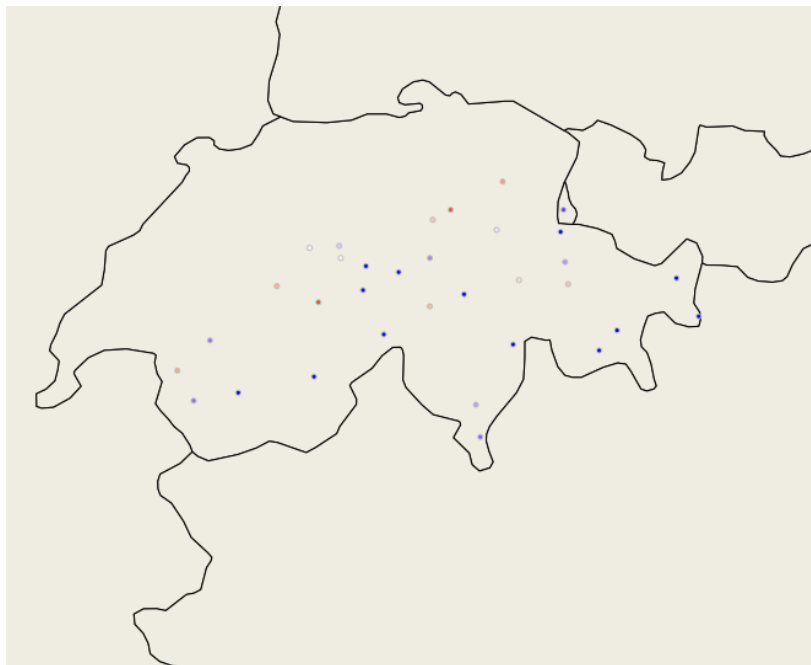
## Experiments:

Experiment	Resolution	Model
ICON-D2	2 km	Reference
ICON-A1	1 km	Reference
ICON-A05	500 m	Reference
ICON-mix	500 m	No convection, turlen (t <sub>0</sub> =80 m) 

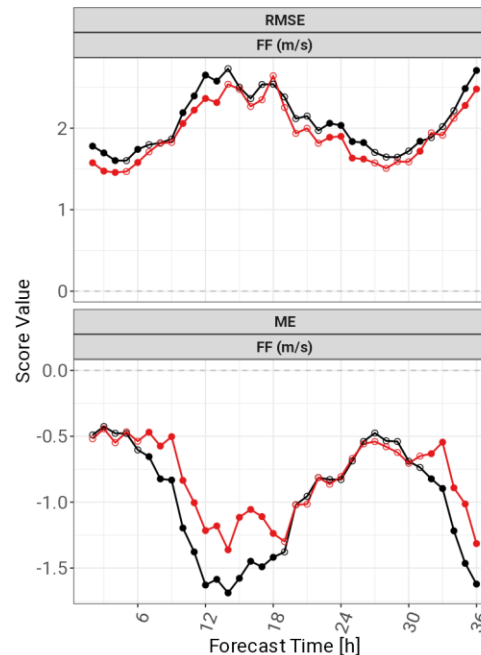
## ICON-mix:

- reduced asymptotic length scale  $l = 80\text{m}$  instead of  $=300\text{m}$
- no shallow convection

# Wind verification over valley stations



2022/05/01-01UTC - 2022/05/30-23UTC  
INI: 00 UTC, DOM: CH, STAT: ALL

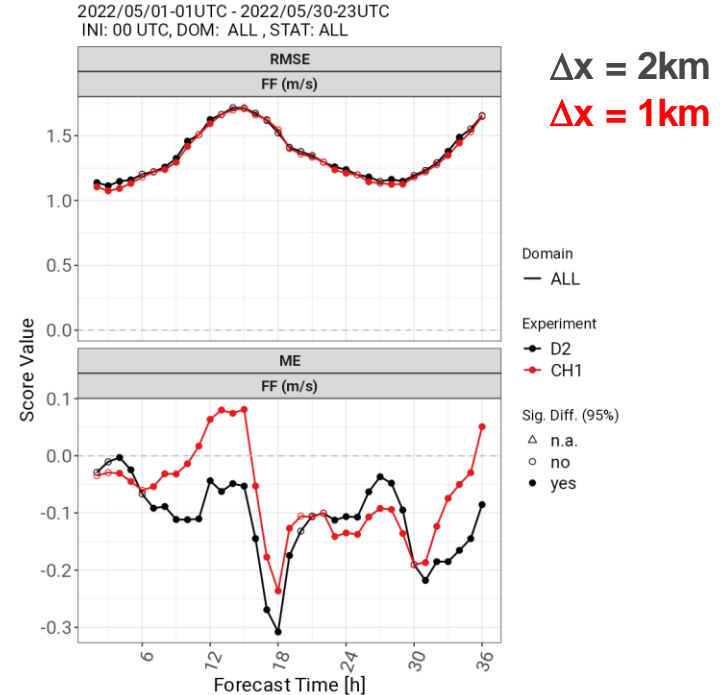
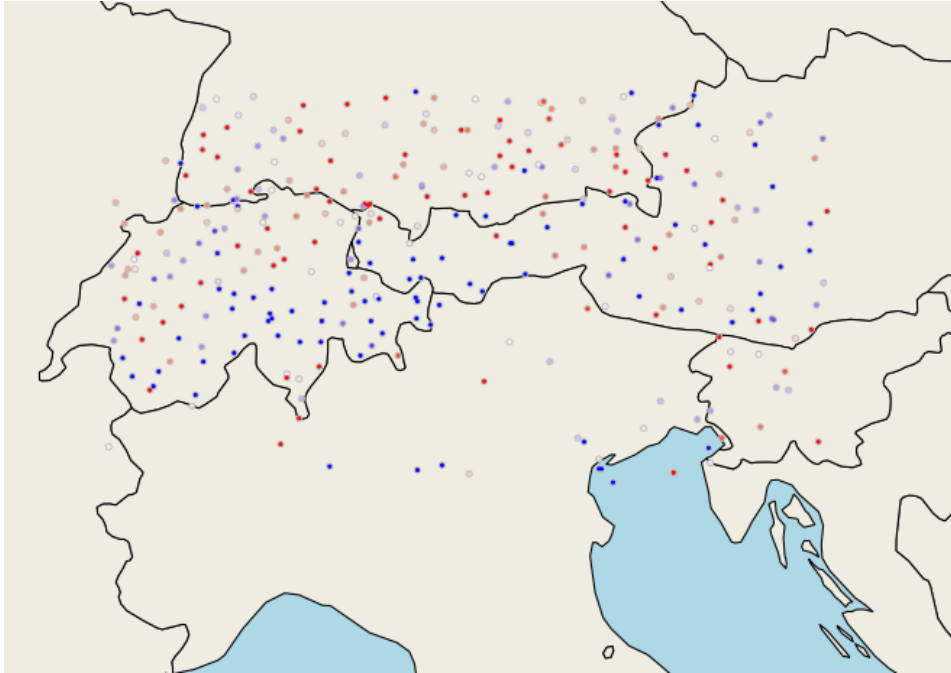


$\Delta x = 2\text{km}$   
 $\Delta x = 1\text{km}$

Clear improvement for wind speed, but not much differences for other parameters (not shown)



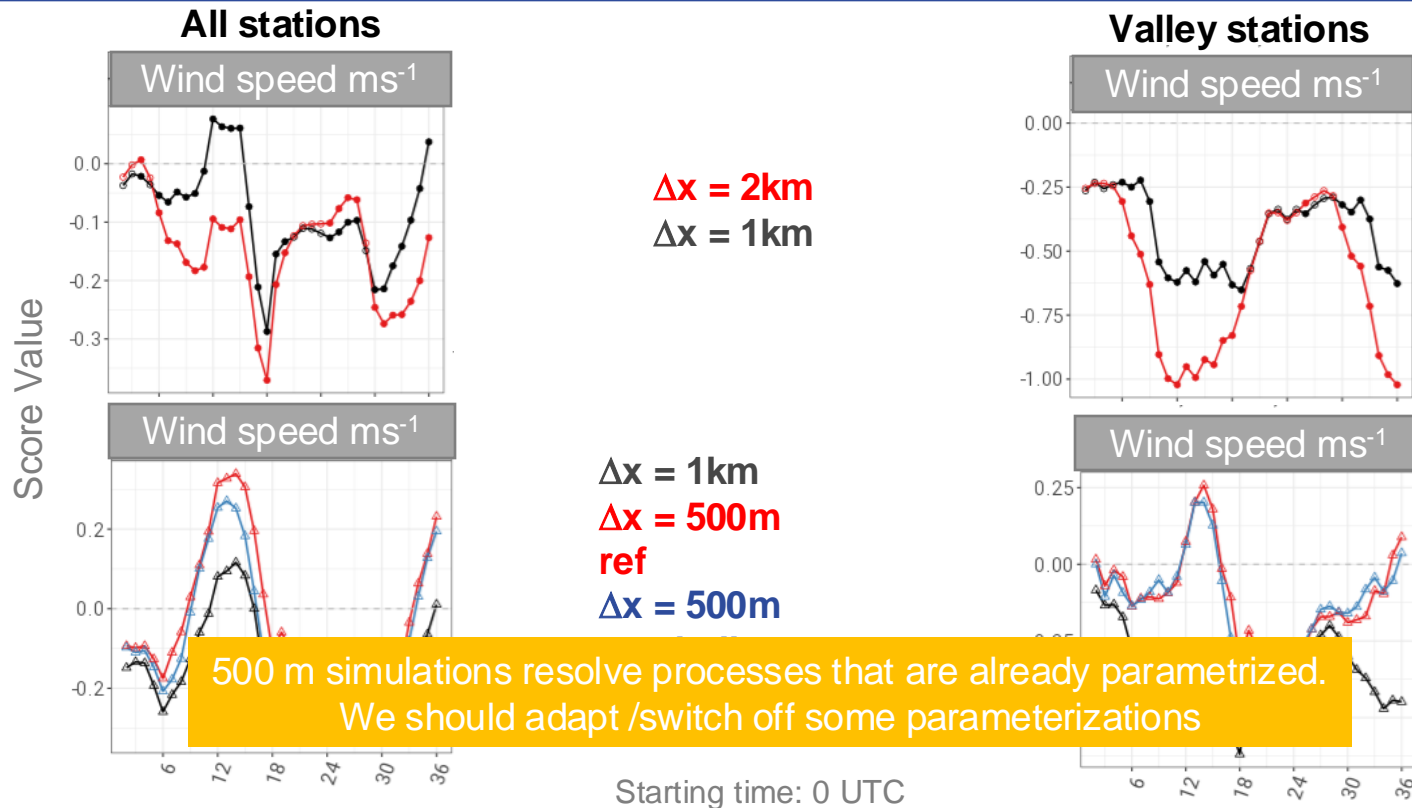
# Wind verification over all stations



When looking at all stations the improvement for wind almost disappears

# Mean Error for wind speed

May 2022



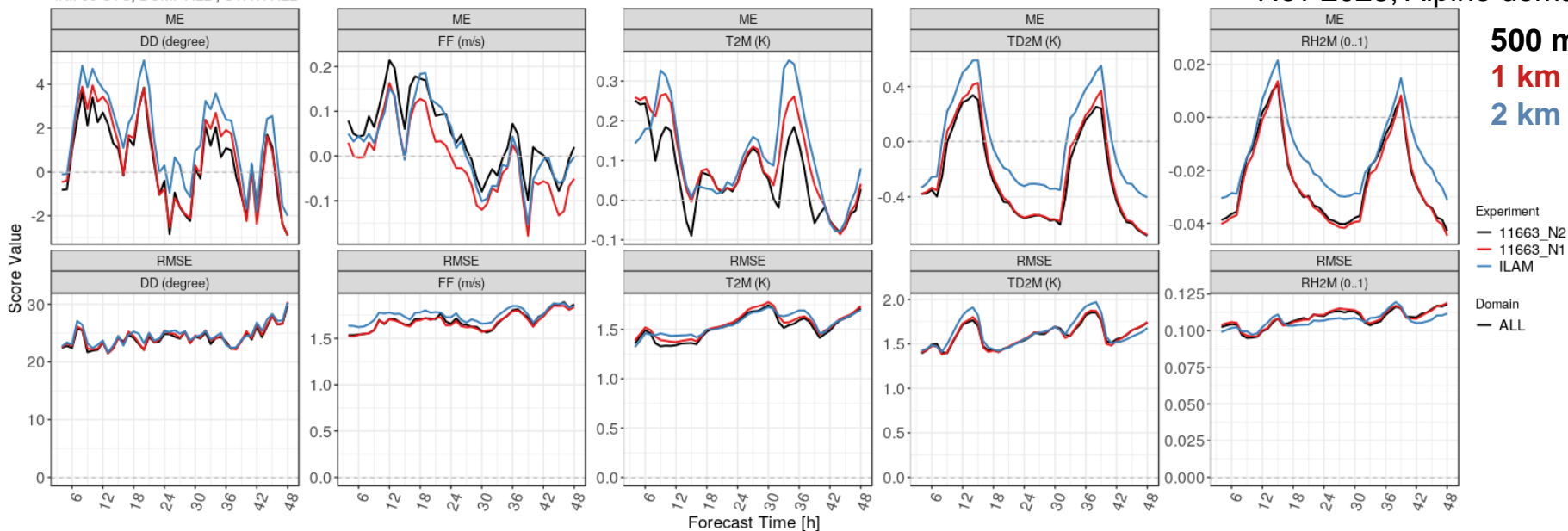
June 2024



# Verification for all (standard) variables

2023/10/31-22UTC - 2023/11/21-00UTC  
INI: 00 UTC, DOM: ALL, STAT: ALL

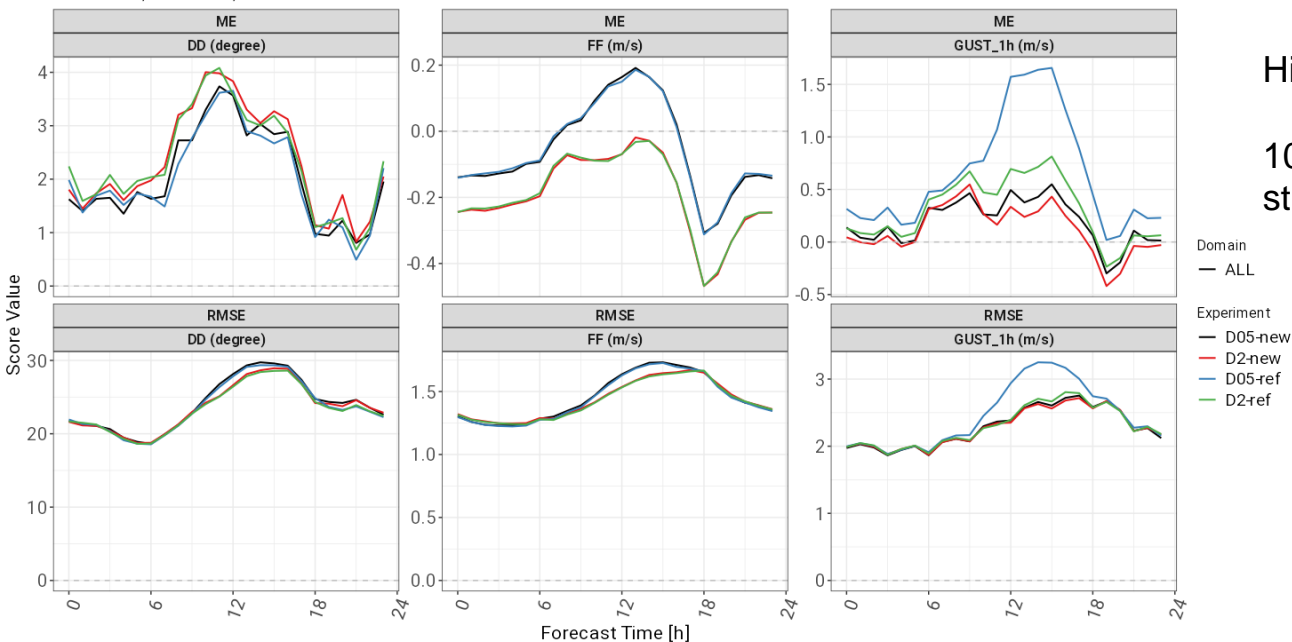
Nov 2023, Alpine domain



- ➔ Refining the mesh size from 2 km to 500 m tends to improve the model skill in various aspects
- ➔ But there are issues that require further model development



# Gust parametrisation



Hindcast for June 2020

10-m winds used for verification are still instantaneous values

**2 km REF**  
**500 m REF**

**2 km NEW**  
**500 m NEW**

## Adapted gust parameterization

- ➔ Based upon 10-min averaged 10-m winds rather than instantaneous values
- ➔ Limitation of gust excess speed to resolved PBL wind maximum (times tuning factor)



# WMO WWRP Research Demonstration Project Paris 2024 Olympics



## Research Demonstration Project Paris 2024 Olympics

Logged as  
Jan-Peter Schulz

[Logout](#)

[Home](#)

[About RDP](#)

[Science questions](#)

[Observation strategy](#)

[Meetings](#)

[Data](#)

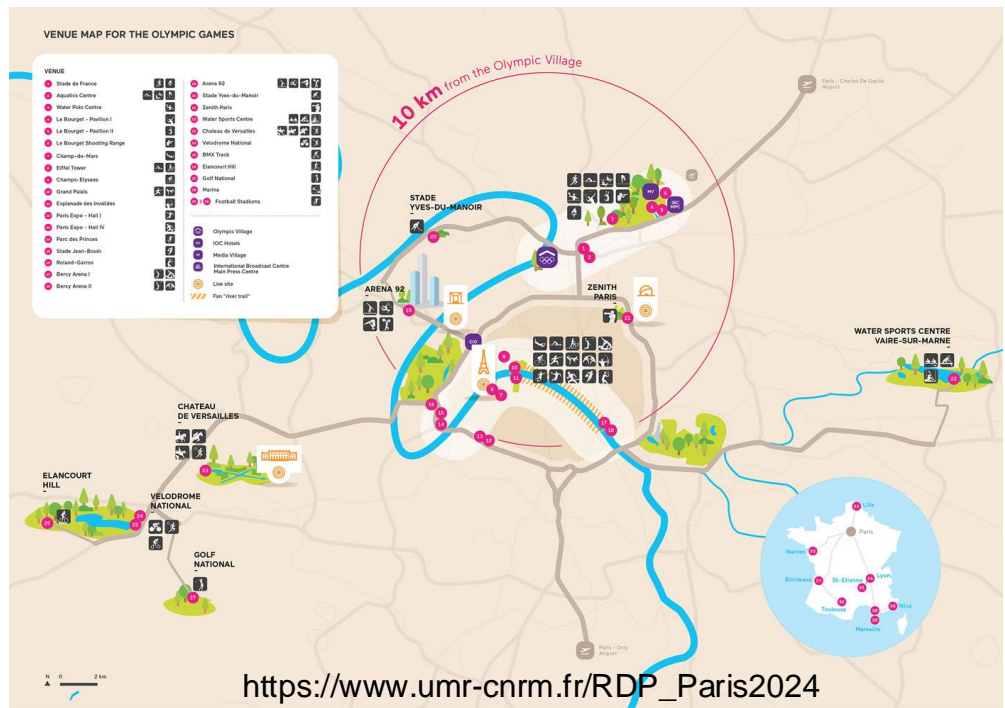
[Intercomparison](#)



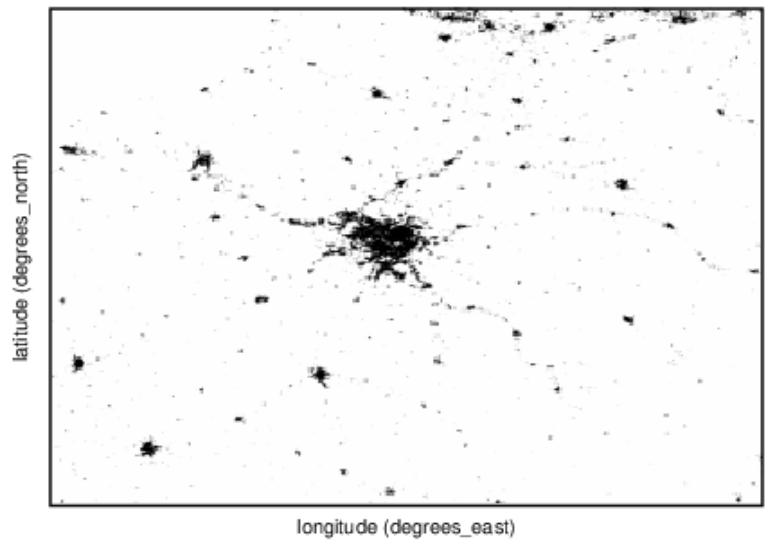
## Priority Project CITTA': urban module in ICON



# WMO WWRP Research Demonstration Project Paris 2024 Olympics



Impervious (paved or sealed) surface fraction (Proportion)

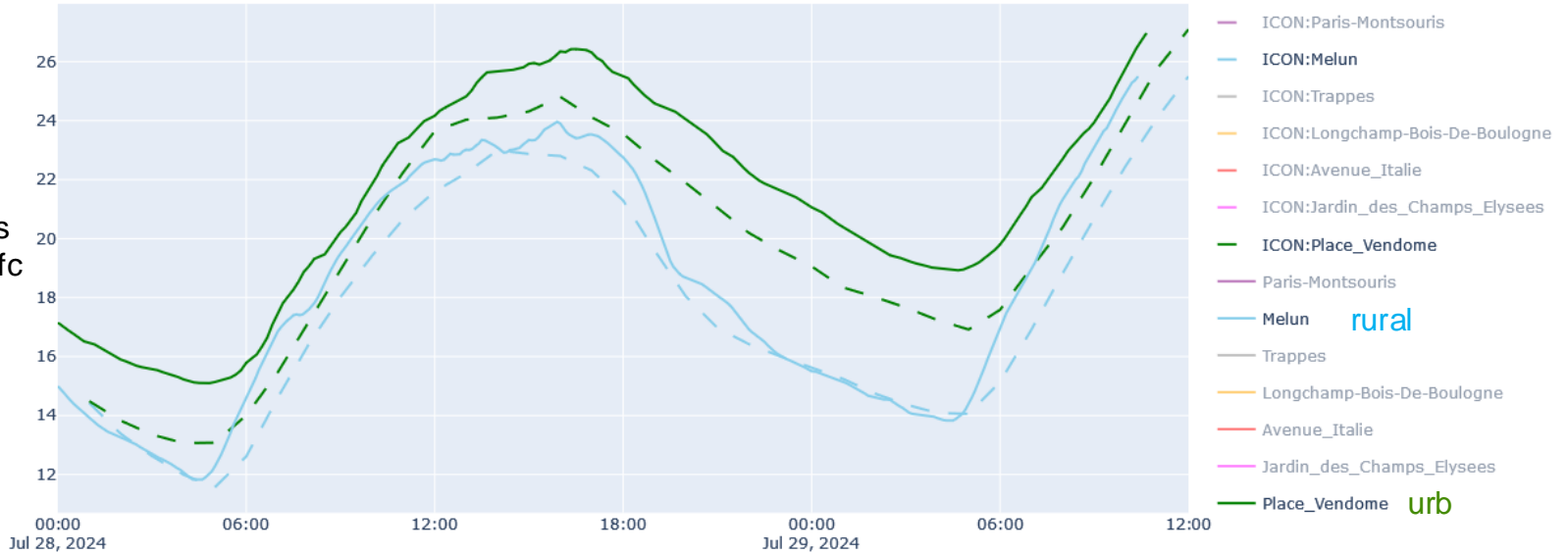


Jan-Peter Schulz



## 2m temperature

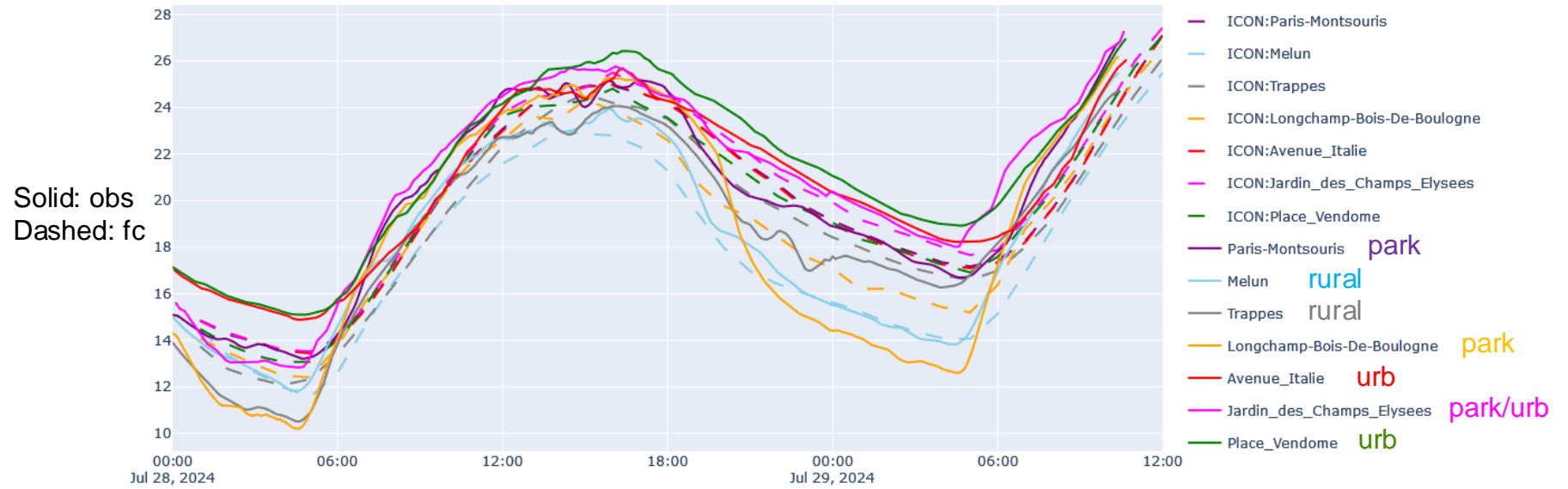
Solid: obs  
Dashed: fc



J. Wurtz (Meteo France), S. Ulbrich and Jan-Peter Schulz (DWD)



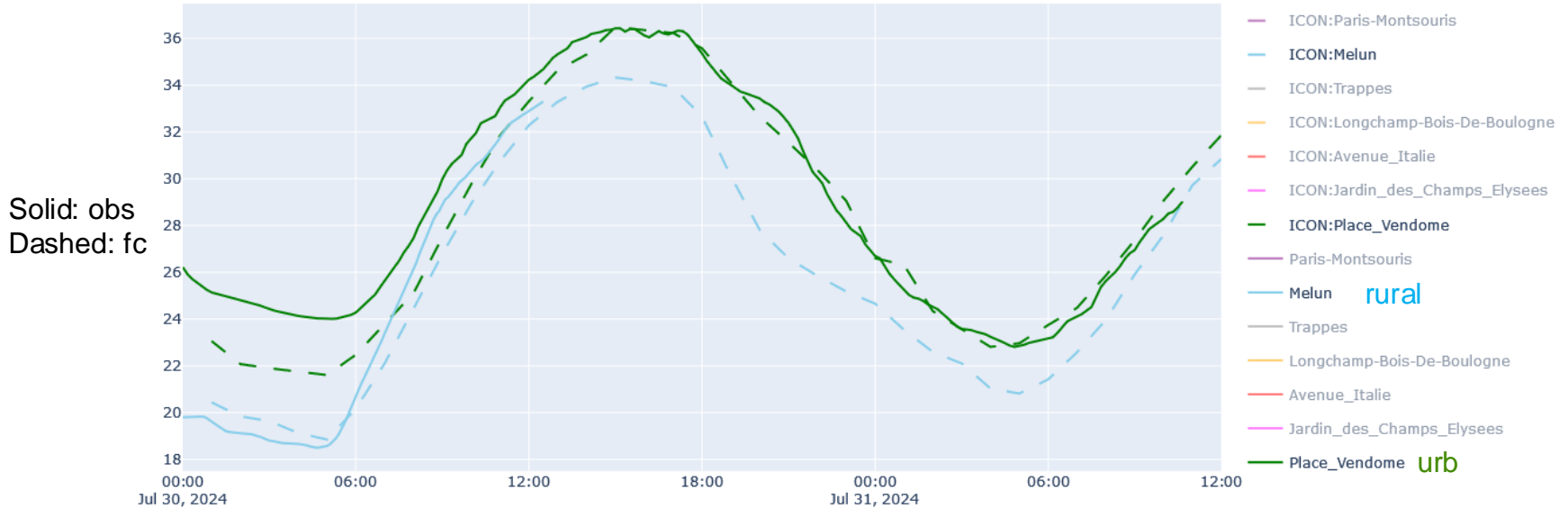
## 2m temperature



J. Wurtz (Meteo France), S. Ulbrich and Jan-Peter Schulz (DWD)



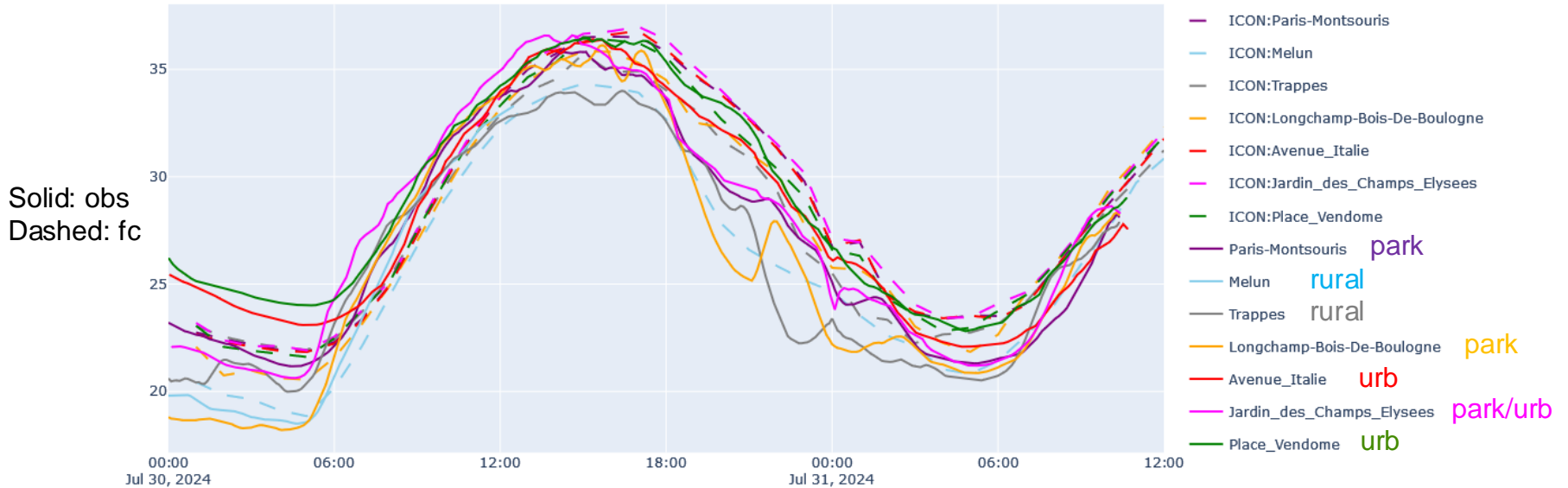
## 2m temperature



J. Wurtz (Meteo France), S. Ulbrich and Jan-Peter Schulz (DWD)



## 2m temperature



J. Wurtz (Meteo France), S. Ulbrich and Jan-Peter Schulz (DWD)



# Co-Design in hydro-meteorological partnership

## Augmenting the hydrometeorological value chain through co-design

User-specific evaluation & optimization of DWD's precipitation forecasts

Adaptation of DWD's new warning system to needs of flood forecast

Evaluation of DWD data and products within operational flood forecasting applications

Improving communication of forecasts and warnings\*

Decision makers,  
civil protection,  
emergency management

Observations (Precipitation,...)  
**SINFONY**  
Weather Predictions  
Global-to-regional ICON Digital Twin (GLORI)

Operational NWP & Nowcasting  
**Deutscher Wetterdienst**  
Climatologies

Observations (Discharge,...)  
Flood predictions

**Flood Forecasting Centres**  
Flood inundation maps

Flood forecasting models

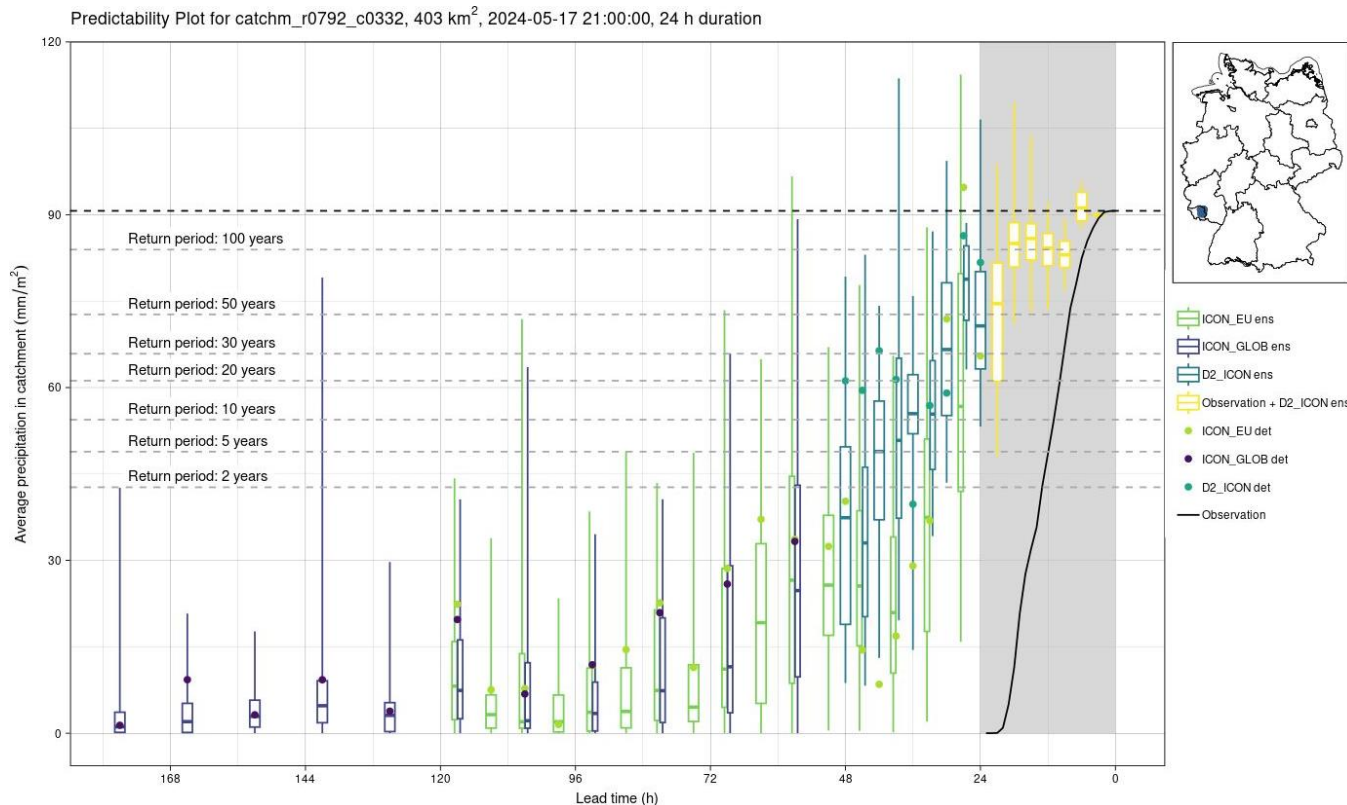
Vanessa Fundel



# Co-Design in hydro-meteorological partnership

→ extreme events in observations and forecasts from different models and ensemble members (also for GLORI) will be verified based on the catchment areas

→ catchment predictability plot



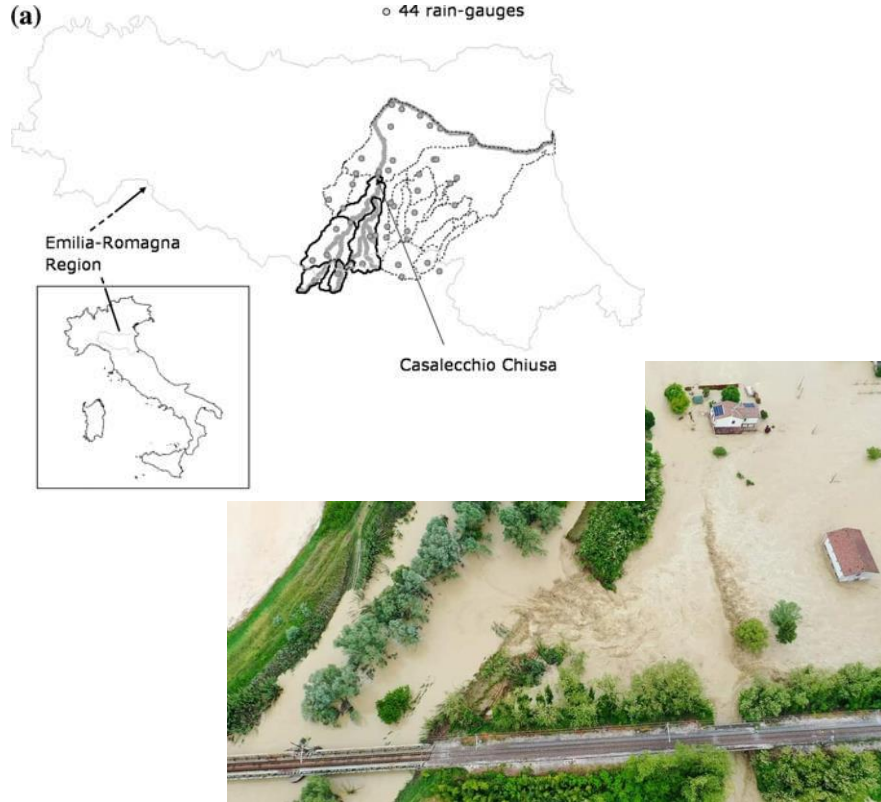
Ina Blumenstein-Weingartz



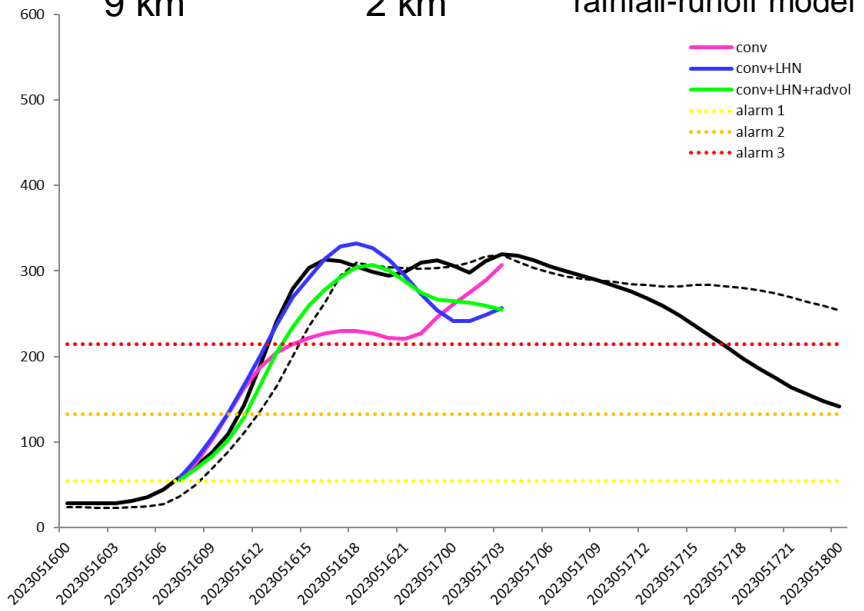
15.4.2024



# Use case flood: May 2023 events in Italy

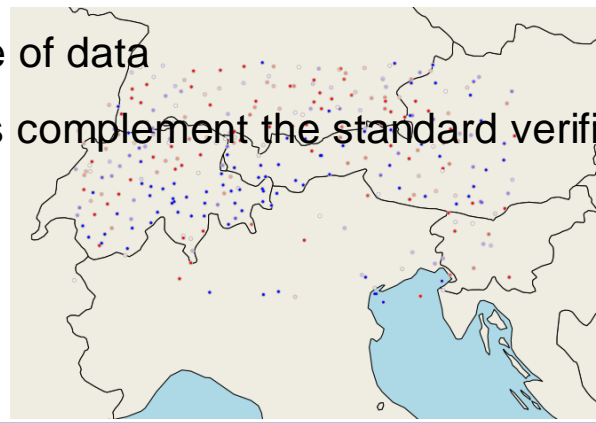
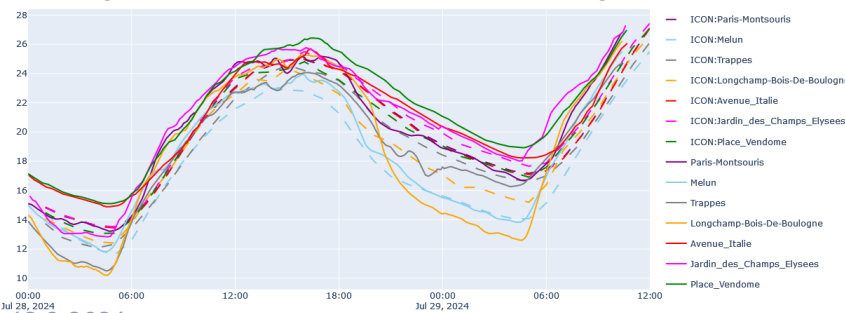
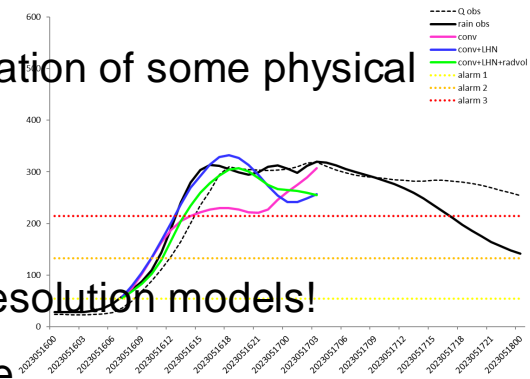


## meteo-hydrological forecast



# Concluding remarks

- High-resolution modeling allows a more sophisticated representation of some physical processes
- Process-based verification is often needed
- High-resolution observations are needed to diagnose the high resolution models!
- Data for verifying precipitation at high resolution are still an issue
- Campaign and experiments are a precious source of data
- Diagnostics based on the usage of impact models complement the standard verification

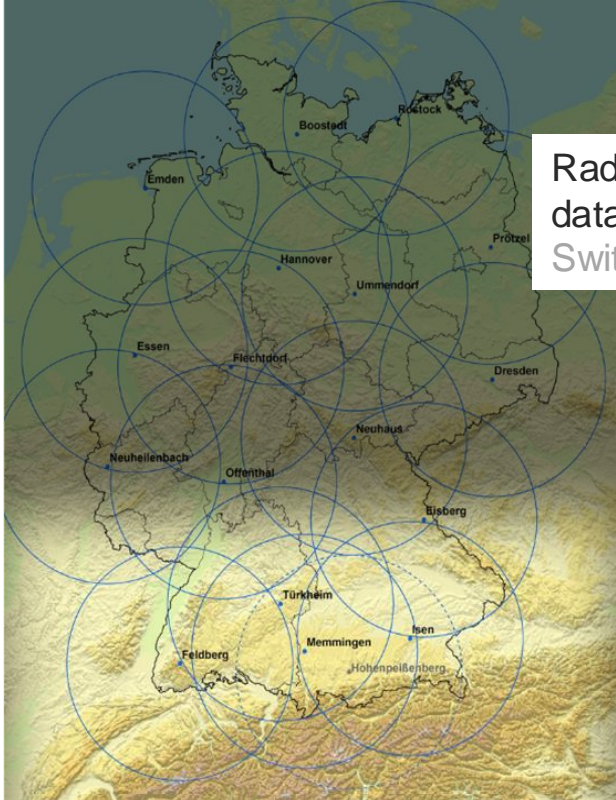


12.9.2024

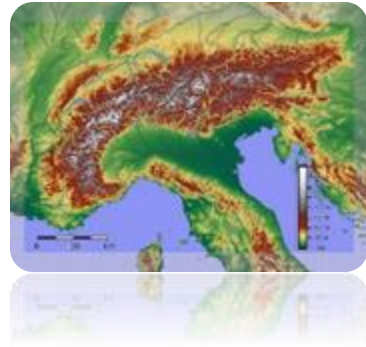
Chiara Marsigli



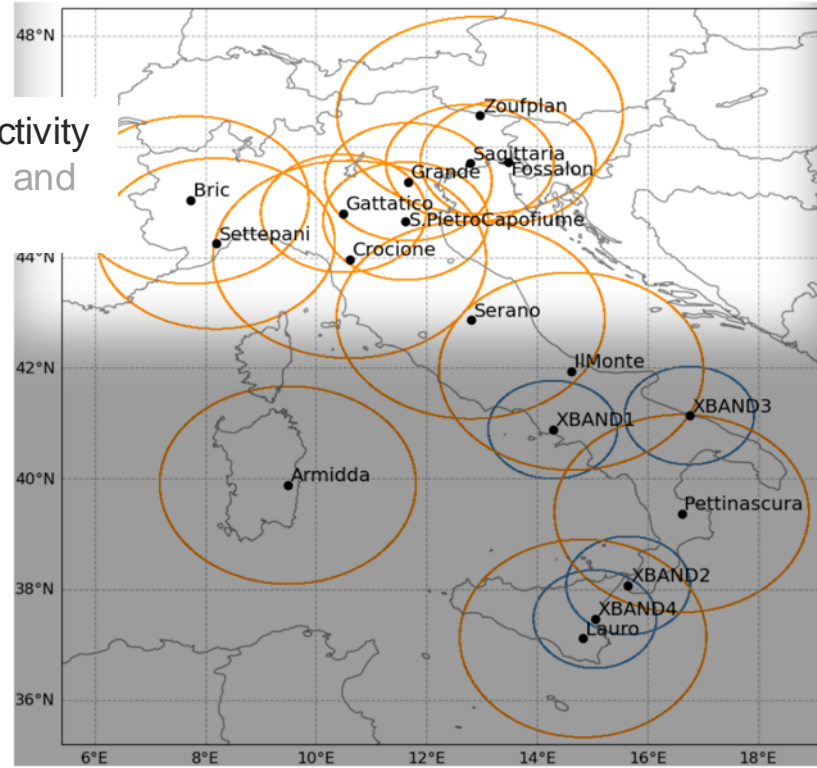
# Assimilation of 3D radar data



Radial winds and 3D radar reflectivity data from Germany (D), Italy (I), and Switzerland (CH).

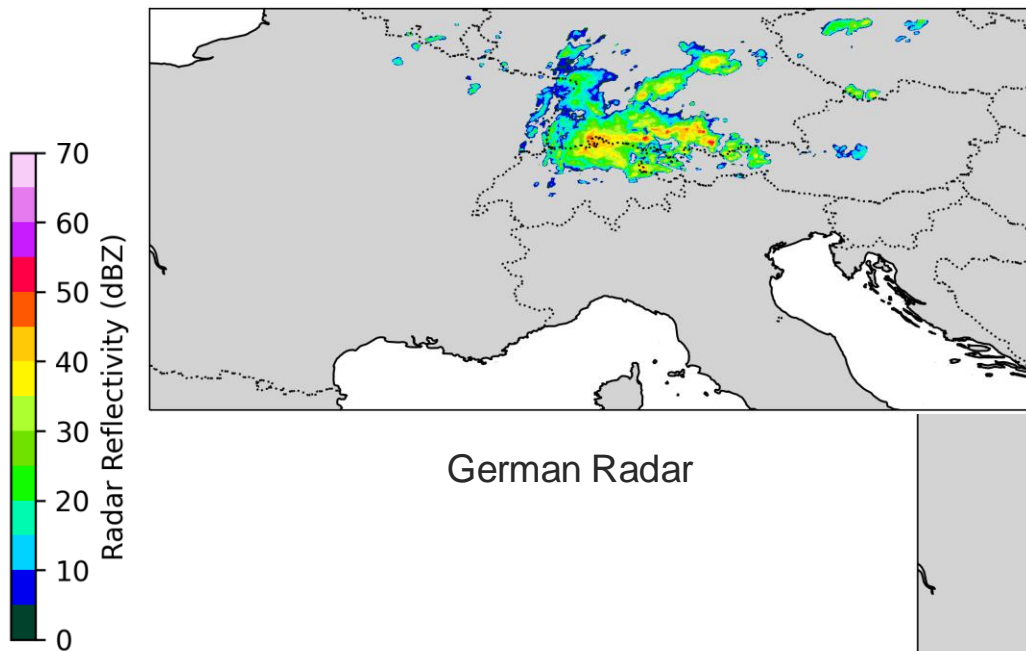


Xu Xu

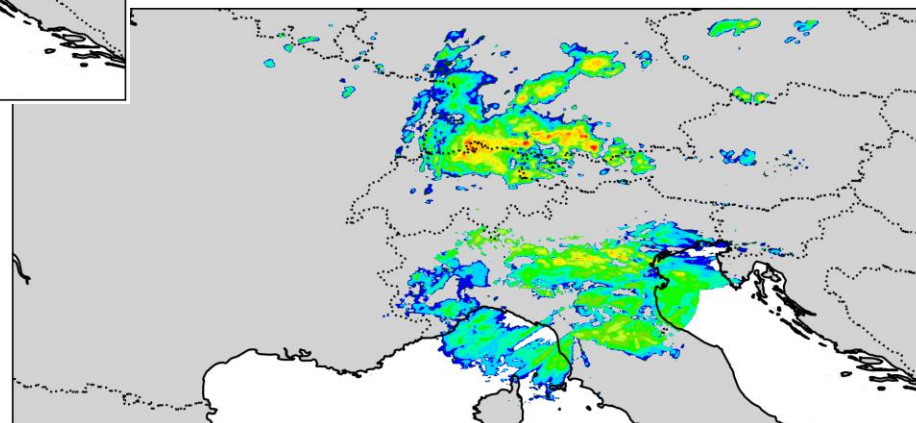


# Radar Reflectivity Composites Obs

202205051900



German + Italian Radar

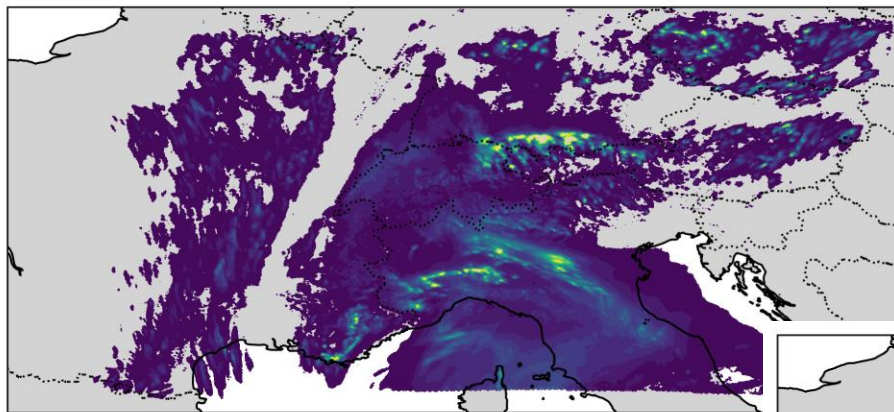


Xu Xu

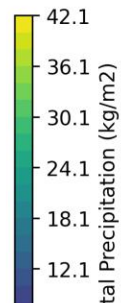


# Precipitation Forecast

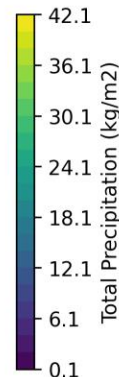
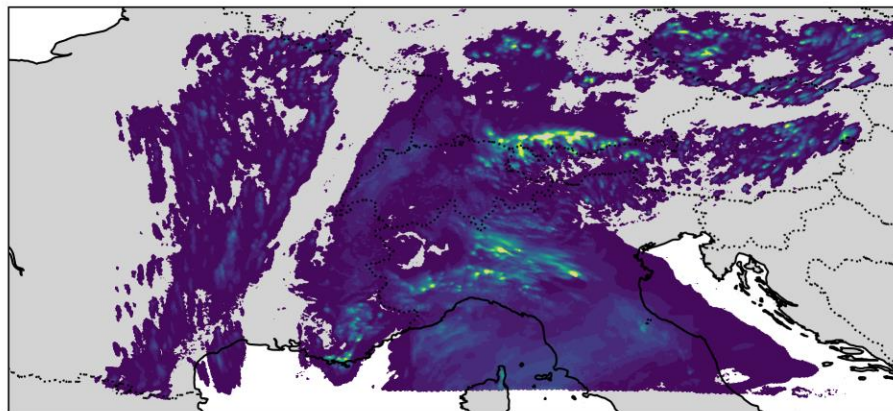
202205051900



German Radar



German + Italian Radar



Xu Xu

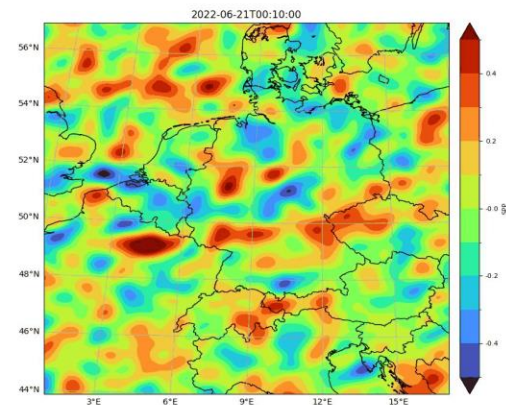
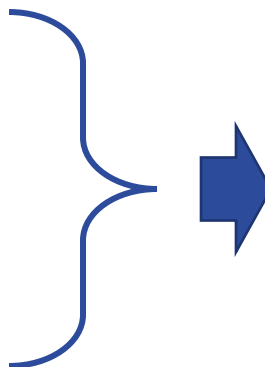


## Stochastically perturbed parameterization (SPP) in ICON

- An uncertain parameter is perturbed with a specific temporally evolving stochastic pattern for each member
- Perturbation fields should have both spatial and temporal correlations

## SPP properties:

- Fourier Series vs. Legendre Polynomial
- Pattern length scale = 50km
- Pattern time scale = 1 hour
- Pattern modes = 50
- Pattern variance = 0.1



# Test on a real case

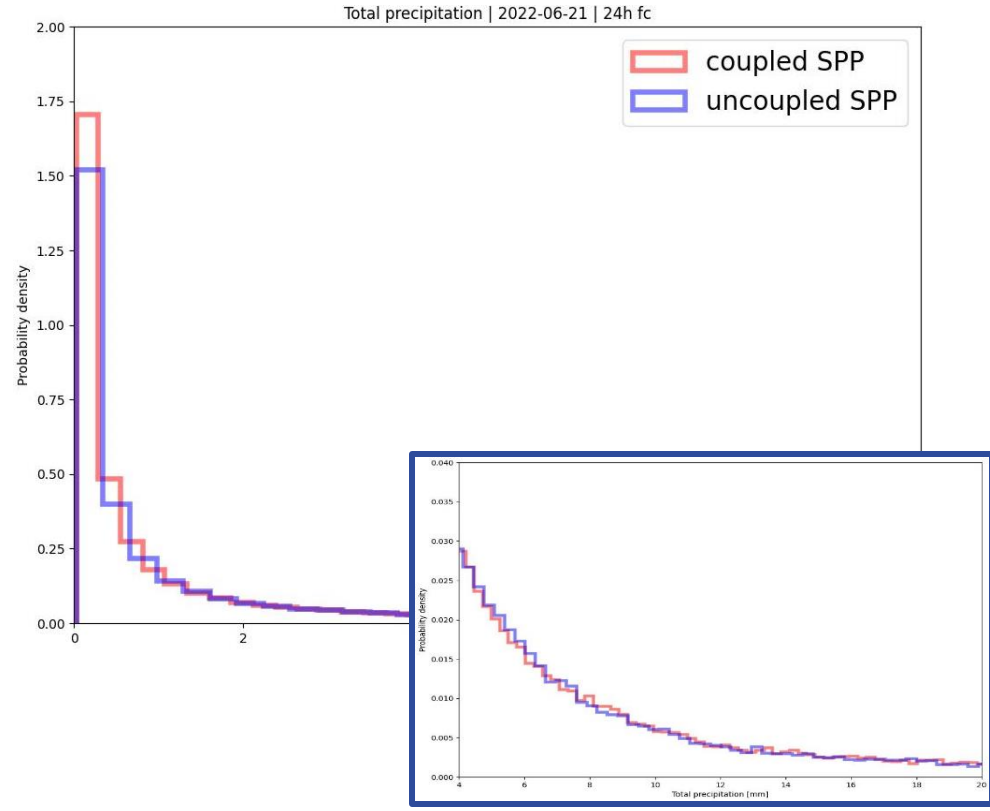
Test: Coupled SPP with 2mom  
microphysics scheme



For perturbing the sedimentation velocity of  
graupel

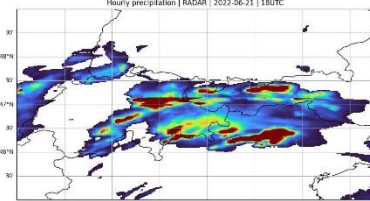
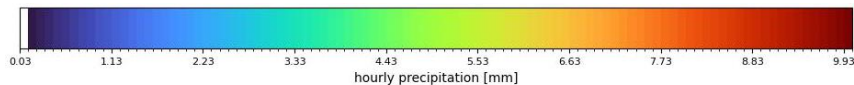


24h run  
ICON-LAM: D2 domain  
21st of June 2022





# Hourly precipitation



18UTC ↓

19UTC ↓

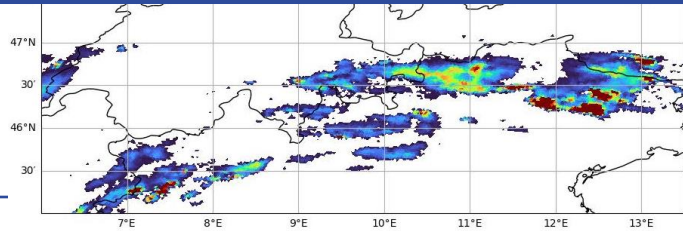
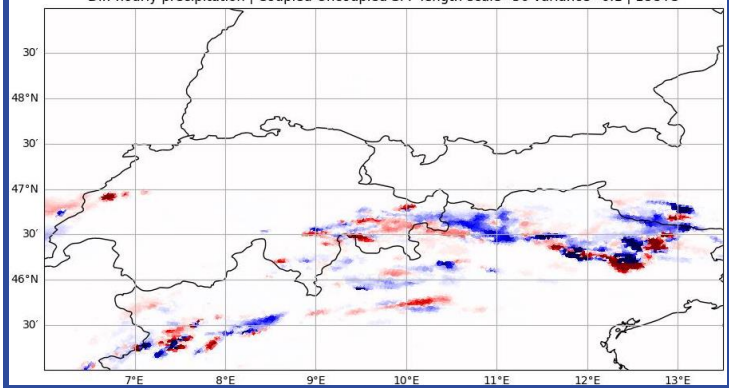
coupled SPP

uncoupled SPP

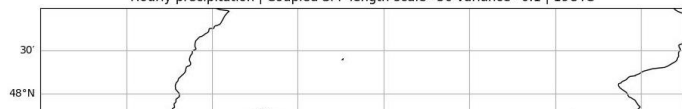
Hourly precipitation | Coupled SPP length-scale=50 variance=0.1 | 18UTC



Diff hourly precipitation | Coupled-Uncoupled SPP length-scale=50 variance=0.1 | 18UTC



Hourly precipitation | Coupled SPP length-scale=50 variance=0.1 | 19UTC



Diff hourly precipitation | Coupled-Uncoupled SPP length-scale=50 variance=0.1 | 19UTC

