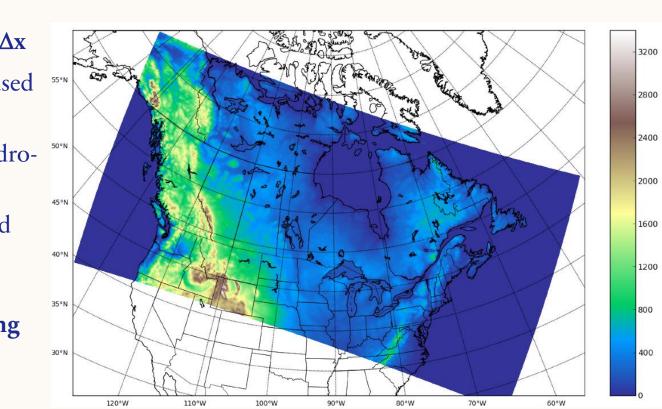
The Modernization of Surface and Atmospheric components in the high-resolution Canadian NWP model (HRDPS): a collaborative approach

Danahé Paquin-Ricard and the whole MOSA team with special thanks to Marc Verville, coordinator of this project (contact: danahe.paquinricard@ec.gc.ca)

CONTEXT OF THE HRDPS AND ITS CURRENT LIMITATIONS

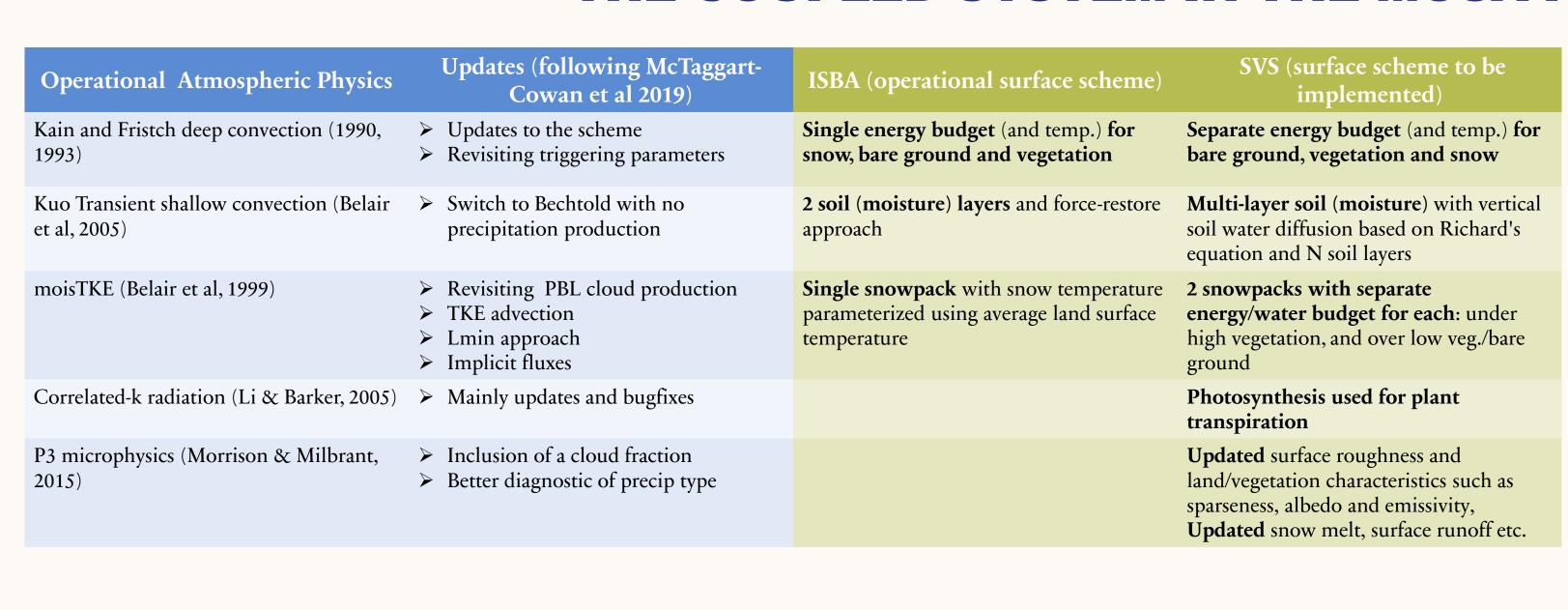
- The High Resolution Deterministic Prediction System of ECCC is used for short-term prediction (6-48h) over Canada with a 2.5 km Δx
- Based on the Global Environmental Multiscale (GEM, Zadra et al 2008) model similarly to the other lower-resolution NWP models used at the Meteorological Service of Canada
- Current surface scheme ISBA (Bélair, 2003) is out of date and too-simplistic for proper environmental prediction (e.g. hydrology, hydroelectricity, agriculture, etc.)
- The new surface scheme SVS (Snow, Vegetation and Soil, Leonardini et al, 2021) is only used in off-line mode for the moment (forced by the atmosphere) to serve specific client needs (HRDLPS)
- In the past, innovation propositions for operational systems were coming from individual research group: dynamics, atmospheric physics, land-surface physics, land-surface assimilation, atmospheric assimilation or ocean physics and assimilation) -> that led to failing attempts to change the land-surface scheme in major operational models
- This led to the creation of the MOSA working group, a new collaborative and incremental approach that includes 4-5 different research groups to propose a common innovation for the HRDPS with a new and up-to-date surface physics and assimilation components as well as a new atmospheric physical package. It will also include updates to the dynamic and atmospheric assimilation.

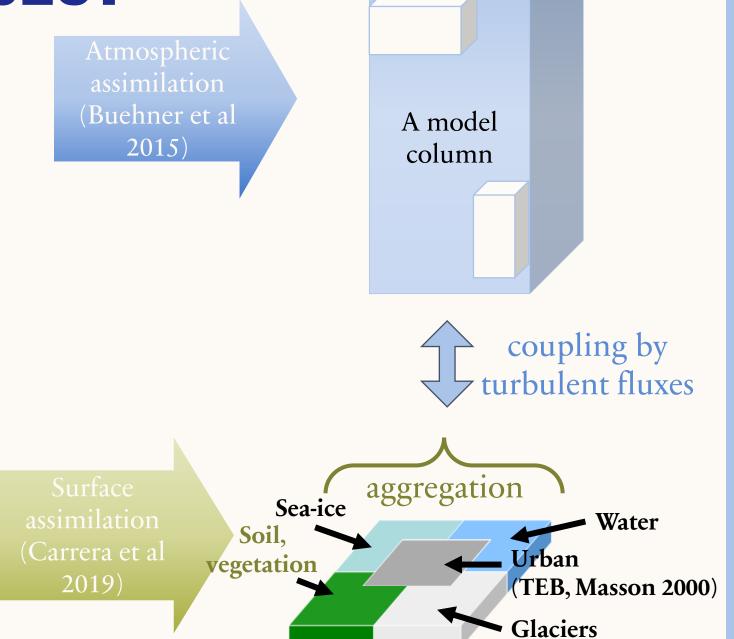


Dynamics / Numerics Non-hydrostatic primitive equations 2-time-level fully implicit scheme 3D semi-Lagrangian advection ∇^2 horizontal diffusion on mom. One-way lateral boundary nesting

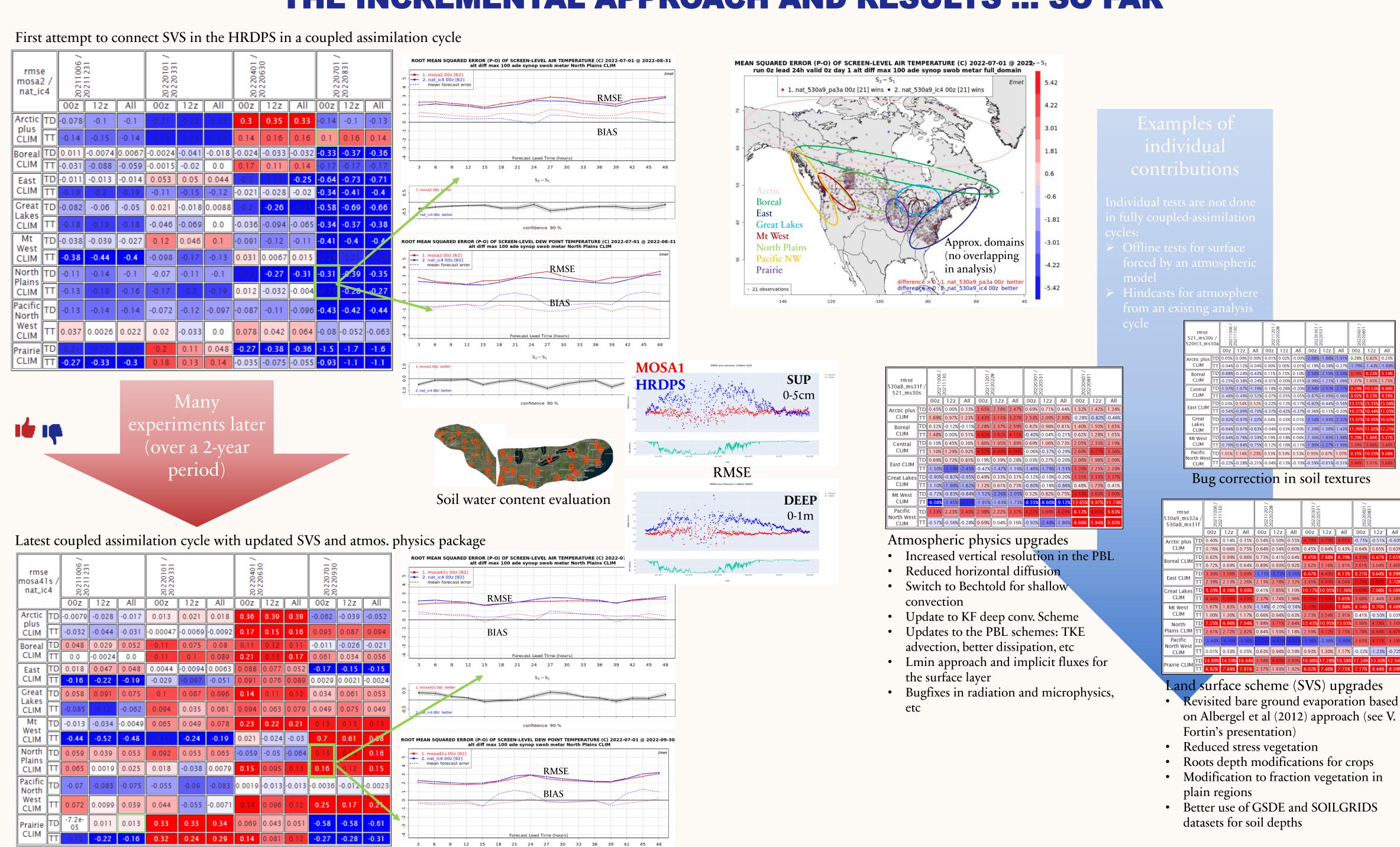
 $dx=2.5 \text{ km}, dt=60 \text{ s}, dt_{rad}=15 \text{ min}$

THE COUPLED SYSTEM IN THE MOSA PROJECT



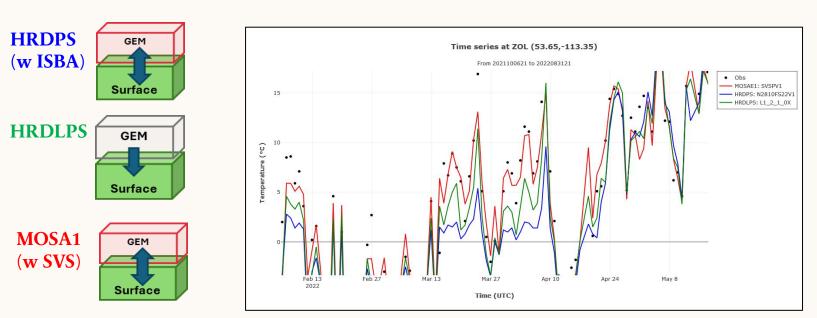


THE INCREMENTAL APPROACH AND RESULTS ... SO FAR



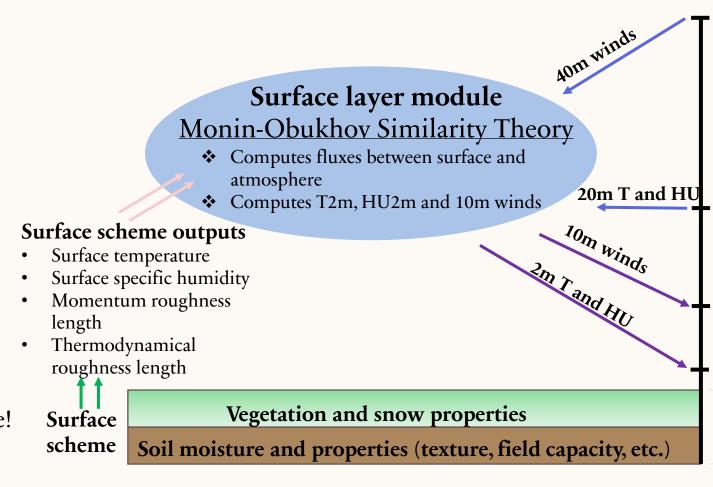
NEXT STEPS & CHALLENGES

THE IMPORTANCE OF COUPLING



- Example of 2m T at a station (Edmonton, AB):
- the HDRPS (with the ISBA surface scheme) is too cold during afternoon when snow is melting;
- even with SVS surface scheme, the offline HRDLPS tends to have similar biases to its driving model; the first attempt of coupled MOSA (HDRPS w SVS) experiment shows better temperature results

- A variety of climate regimes and vegetation types: very challenging to 1- analyse and 2-
- improve everywhere 3- in different seasons • Changing the atmospheric vertical levels has many repercussion on the model balance and parameterizations for both the surface and atmosphere
- Coupled assimilation cycle experiments are expensive and take time (and there's a lot of data!)
- Choosing an appropriate sequence in experiments can be challenging (e.g.: if precipitation is adjusted, how the surface is going to adjust?)
- Understanding the research done by other groups need a good collaboration and patience!
- Much more to come: clouds, precipitation, radiation, snow, etc.



20m Lowest prog thermo level

Lowest prog

dynamical level

10m Diag dynamical level 2m

Diag thermo level Surface level







