



The hydrological forecasting platform GEM-Hydro within the GWF project

V. Vionnet^{1,2}, V. Fortin² and M. Dimitrijevic²

¹Centre for Hydrology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada ²Meteorological Research Division, Environment and Climate Change Canada





Outline

 GEM-Hydro: a forecasting system based on coupled numerical models for water cycle prediction

Example: Great Lakes and St. Lawrence watershed

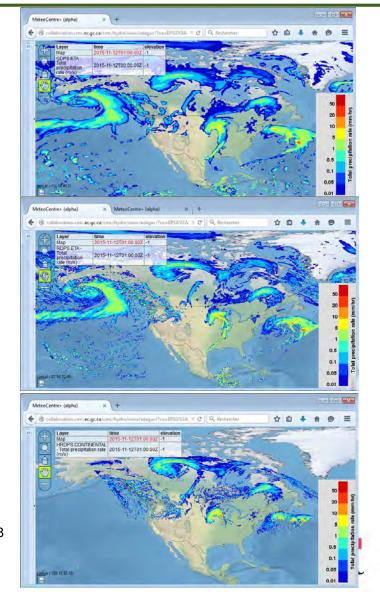
GEM-Hydro for GWF

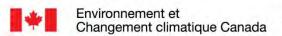
GEM NWP system

Global 25-km
 240-h forecasting system

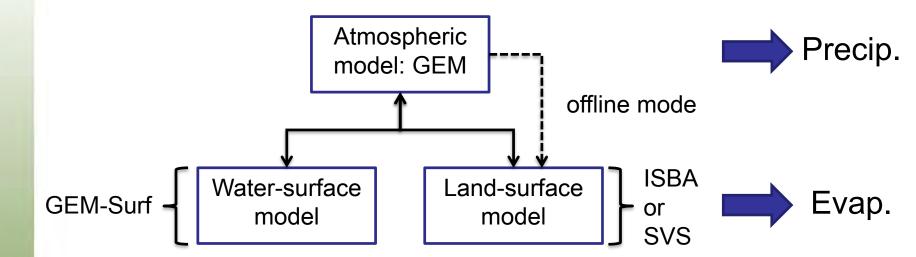
North American 10-km
 48-h forecasting system

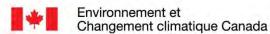
Canadian 2.5-km48-h forecasting system





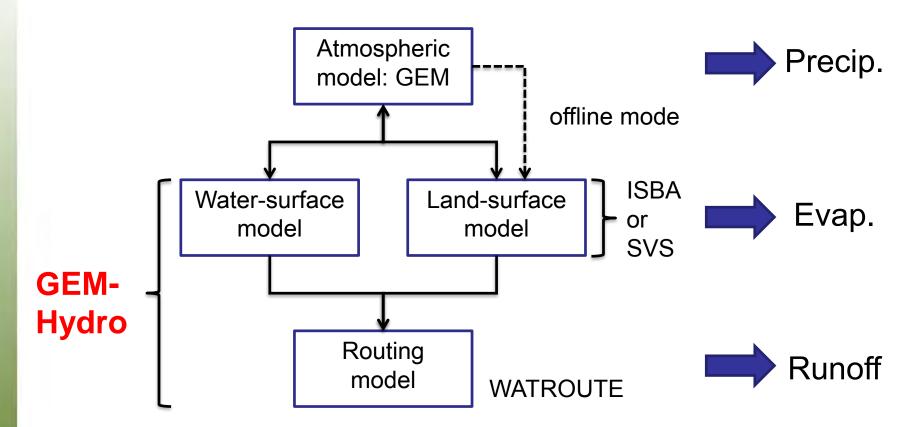
GEM-based surface prediction system





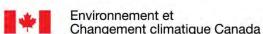


GEM-based hydrological prediction system



Gaborit et al. (2017, HESS, Accepted); Durnford et al. (2017, BAMS, Accepted)

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Advantages of using coupled environmental models

Accuracy and consistency gains:

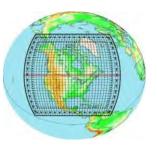
- Effects of interactions between the atmosphere and the surface (lakes, land, ...)
- Evaporation and evapotranspiration are the same in the atmosphere, hydrology and lake models

Efficiency gains:

- Latency: environmental predictions are available at the same time as the weather forecast
- Robustness: 24/7 support at almost no additional cost
- Maintenance: a single land-surface model to maintain

Water Cycle Prediction System for the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence

GEM RDPS (10 km) atmospheric model

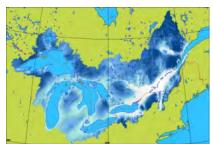




GEM LAM (10 km) atmospheric model (ISBA land-surface scheme)



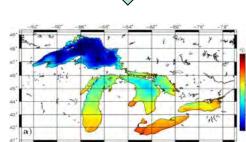
WATROUTE routing model (1km)



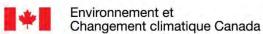


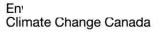


Data assimilation system (EnVAR)



NEMO+CICE (2 km) ocean-ice model over the Great Lakes



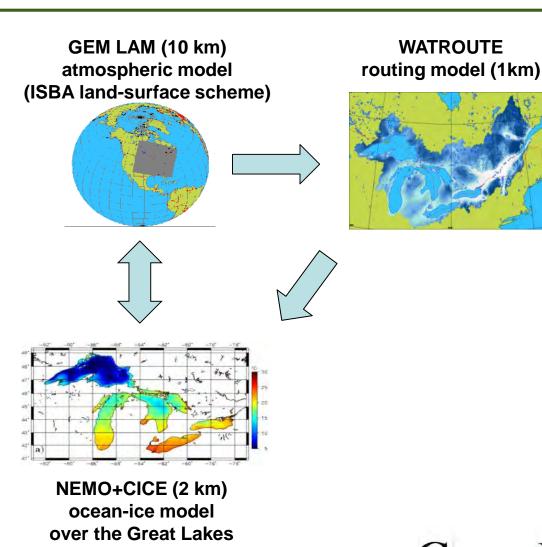


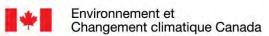


Water Cycle Prediction System for the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence

In production since June 2016:

- 2 runs per day
- 3.5 day forecasts

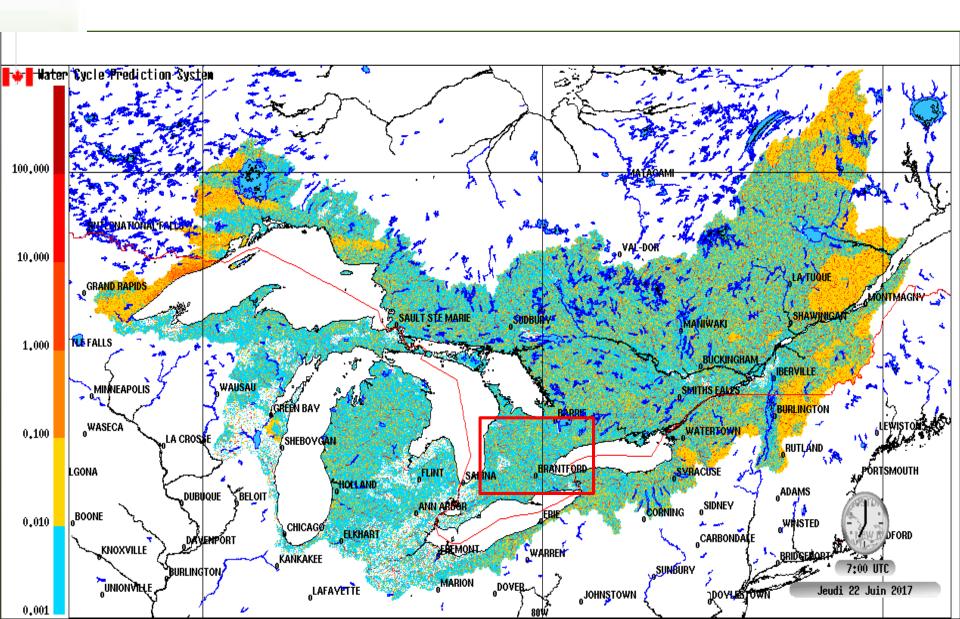




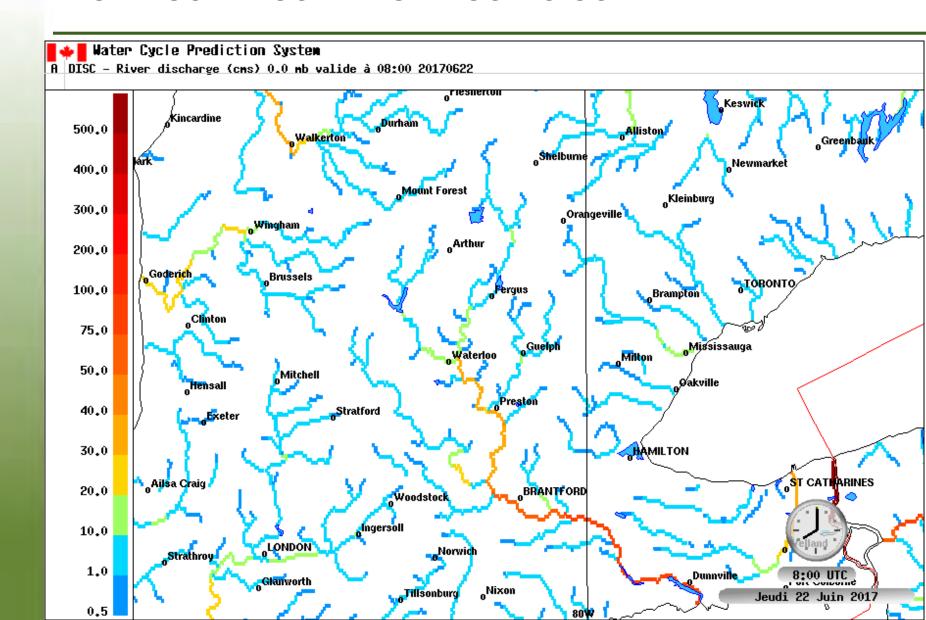


WATROUTE

Streamflow analysis cycle 2017-06-22 06Z - 2017-06-24 06Z

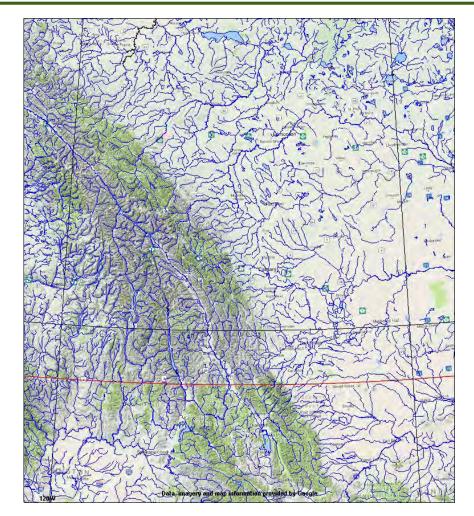


Streamflow analysis cycle 2017-06-22 06Z - 2017-06-26 06Z



GEM-Hydro within GWF

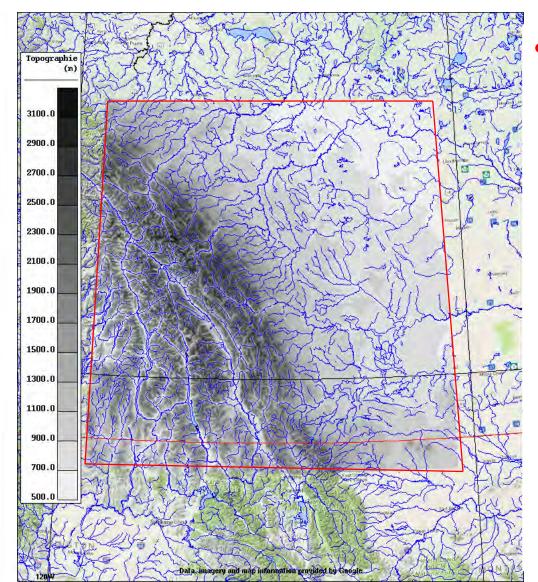
- GEM-Hydro over
 Southern Alberta
- Region strongly impacted by the June 2013 flood
- Many challenges for hydrology including upstream mountainous region





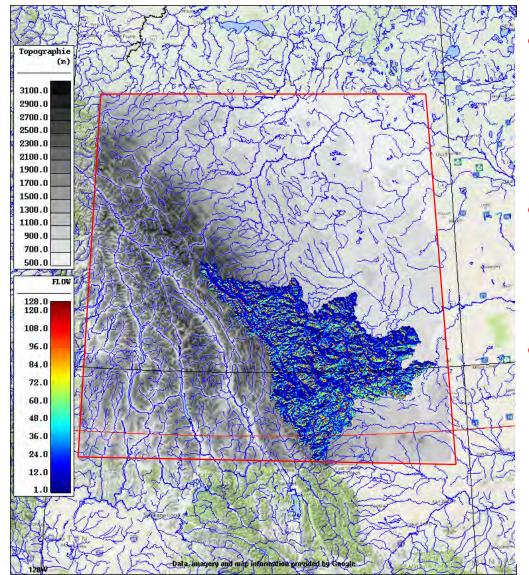


Operational configuration



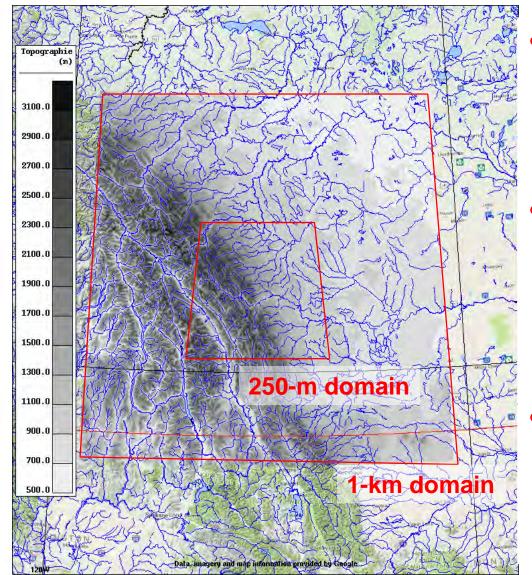
 1-km grid spacing domain covering South Alberta

Operational configuration



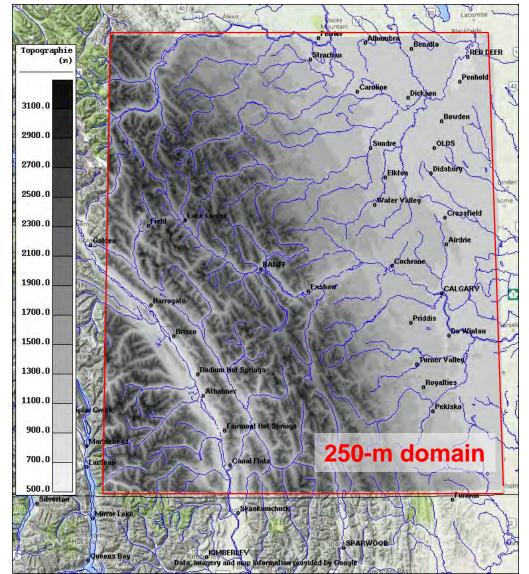
- 1-km grid spacing domain covering South Alberta
- Includes South-Saskatchewan river watershed
- Runs:
 - Coupled: GEM 1km (-> 48h)
 - Offline: Ensemble (REPS) 10->1 km (-> 96h)

Experimental configuration



- 1-km grid spacing domain covering
 South Alberta
- 250-m grid spacing domain covering the Bow river watershed
- Focus on mountain hydrology

Experimental configuration



- 1-km grid spacing domain covering
 South Alberta
- 250-m grid spacing domain covering the Bow river watershed
- Runs:
 - Coupled: GEM 250 m (-> 24h)
 - Offline: GEM 1->0.25 km (-> 48h)

Experimental configuration

A configuration to tackle major challenges in mountain hydrology:

- Precipitation:
 - Spatial variability and phase change: GEM 1km, 250 m
 - Precipitation analysis in mountainous terrain: CaPA 1km
- Snowpack:
 - Model complexity (single- and multi-layer schemes in SVS)
 - Subgrid spatial variability (coll. Coldwater Lab.)
 - Data assimilation (SWE, SCA, ...)
- 1st test: Rain on Snow Event during the June 2013 flood

