

The grey-zone challenge

Luc Gerard

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Topics

1. Large-scale equations
2. The Cloud-Resolving Model
 - Observations
3. The Coarse-Resolution Model
 - Discretisation and Averaging
 - Resolved fraction
 - The parametrization problem
4. High Resolution LAM
 - Physical processes interaction
 - Makeshift solutions
 - Benefits of our solution
5. Fair share of a single resource
6. General layout
7. Grey zone manifestations
8. Conclusions

The context of parametrization

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 - becomes partly resolved by horizontal grid...

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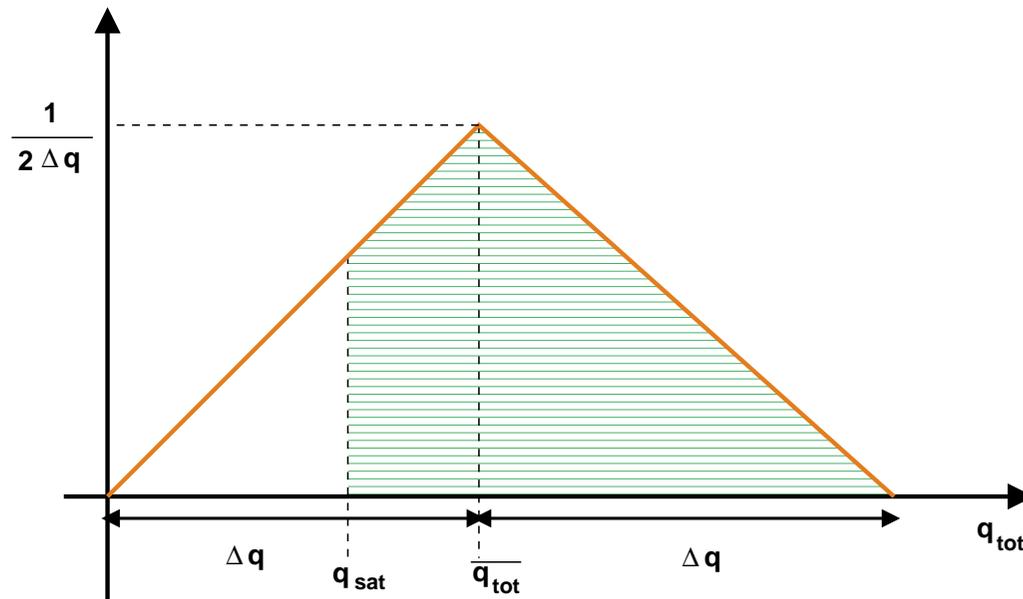
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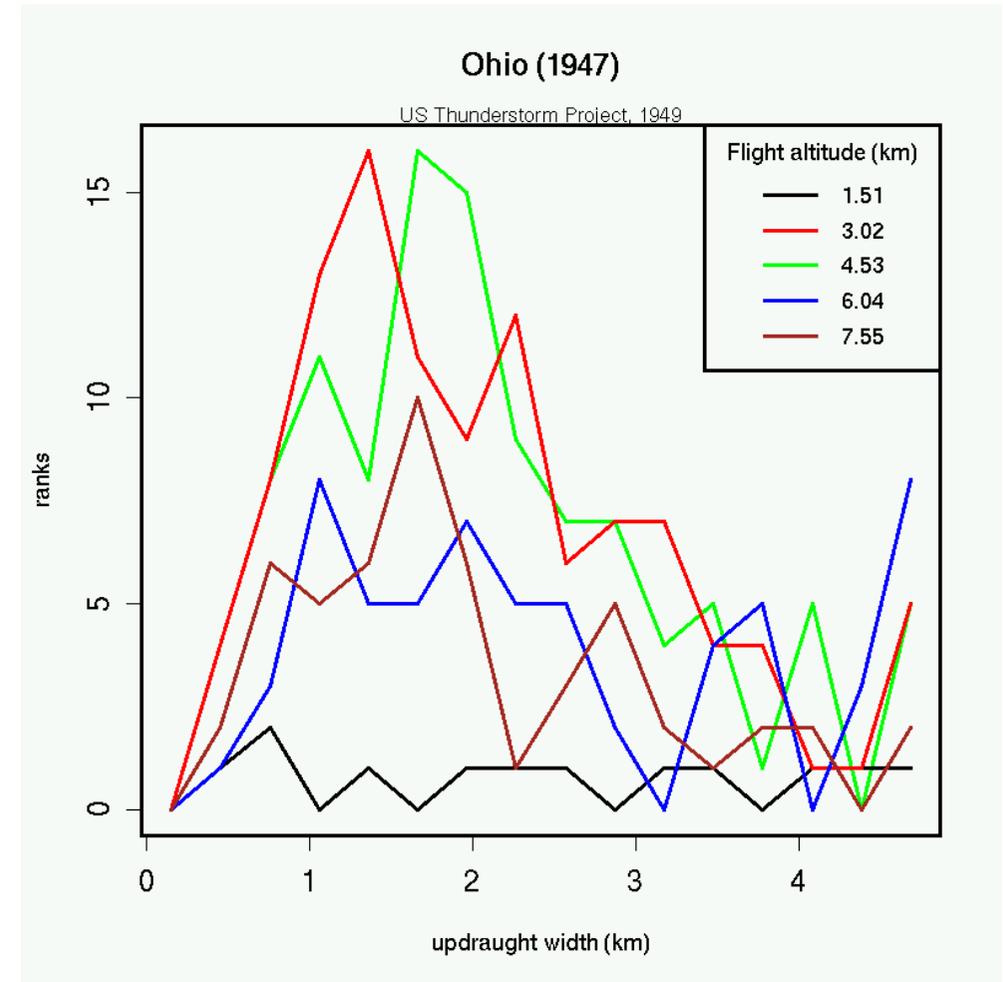
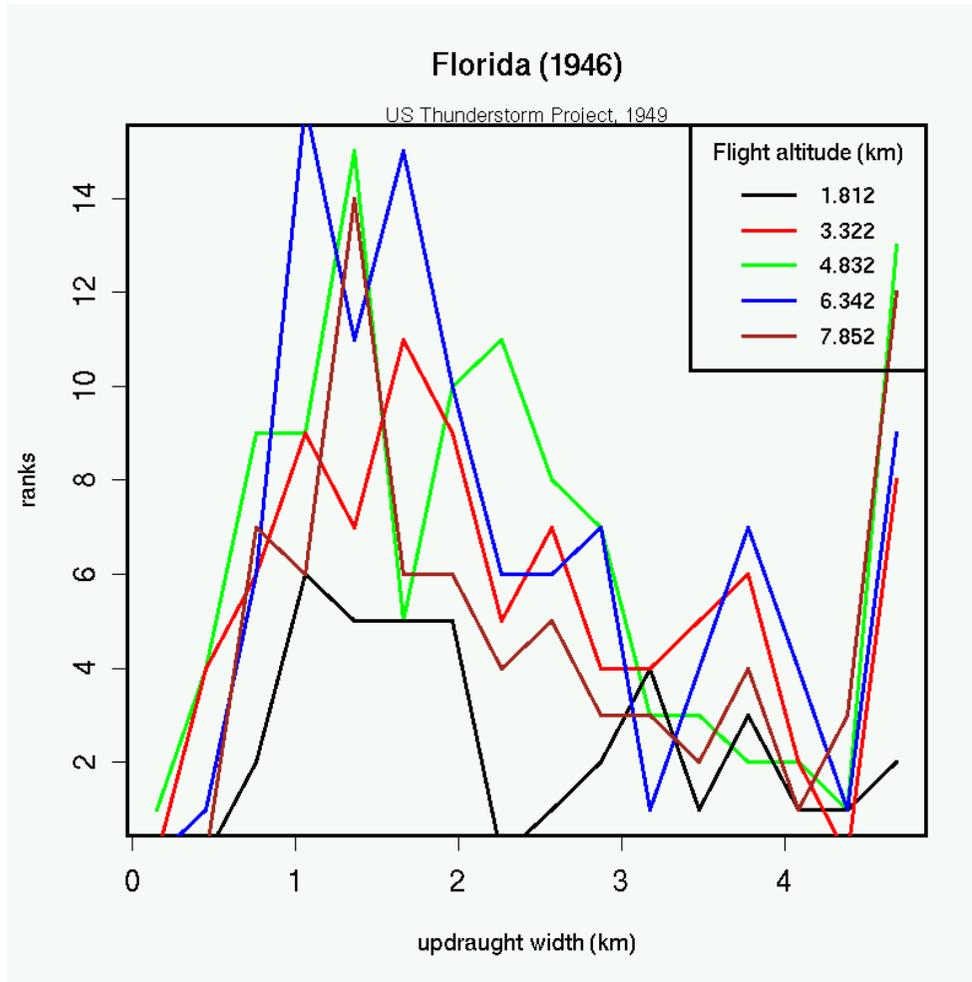
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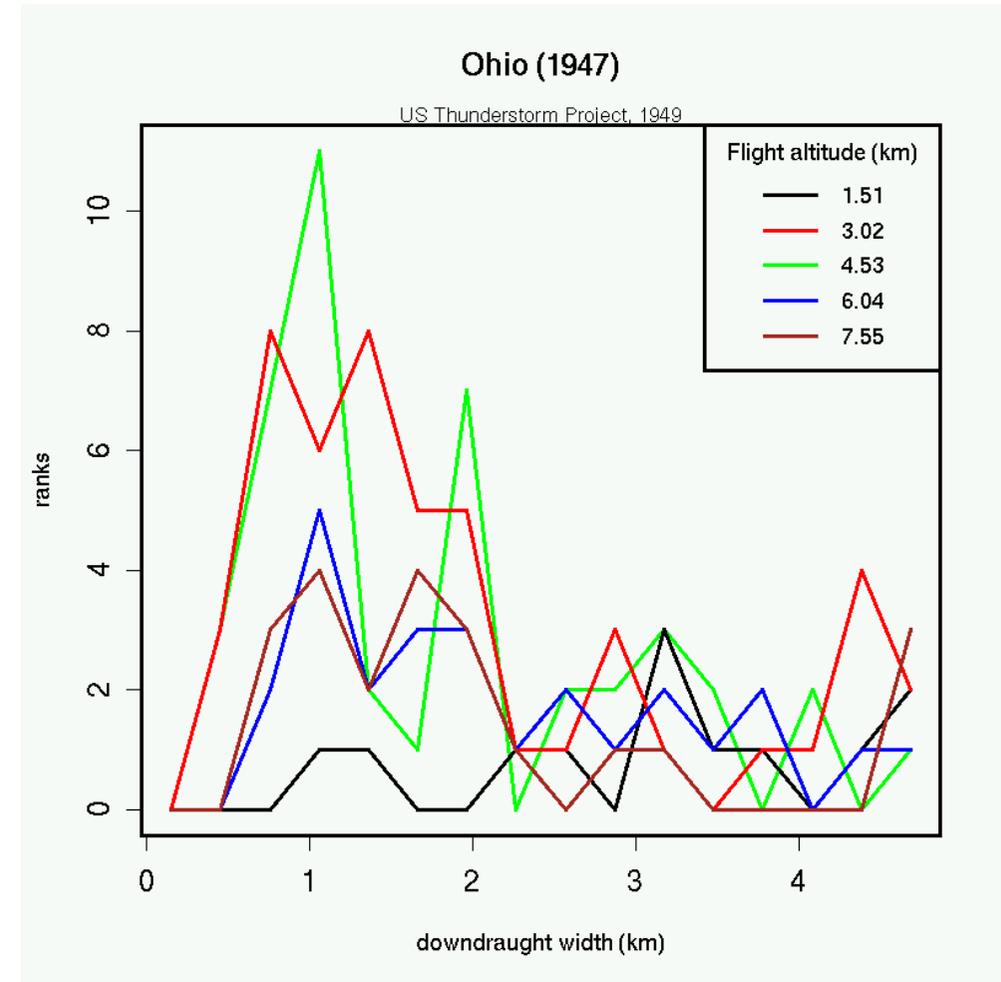
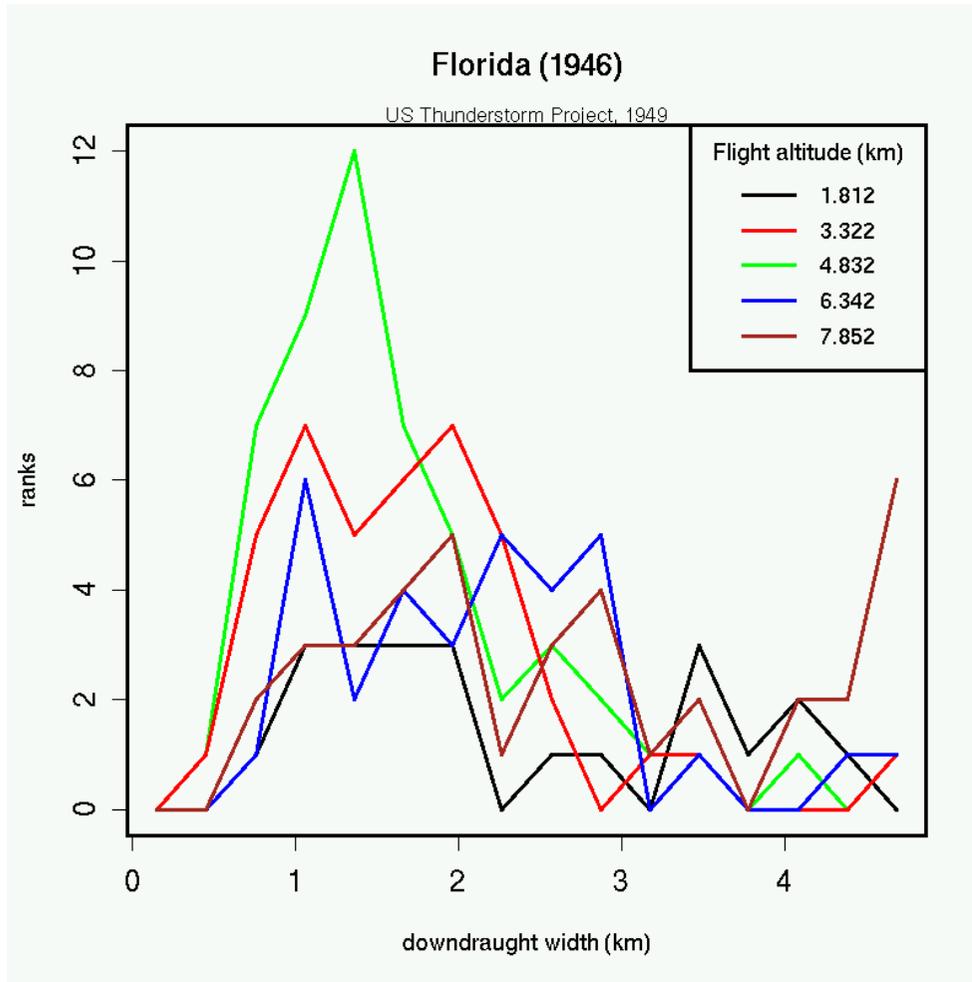
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- ...for resolutions finer than... ?*

Observed individual cell widths



Single updraught width often between 500m and 4km – wider above

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Single downdraught width often between 500m and 2km – wider below

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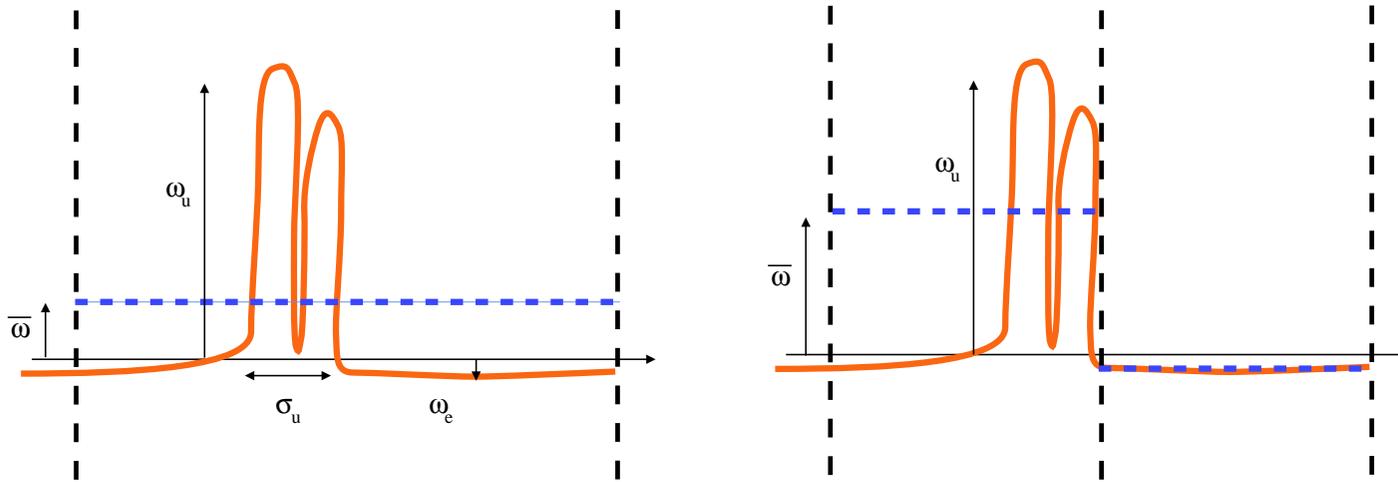
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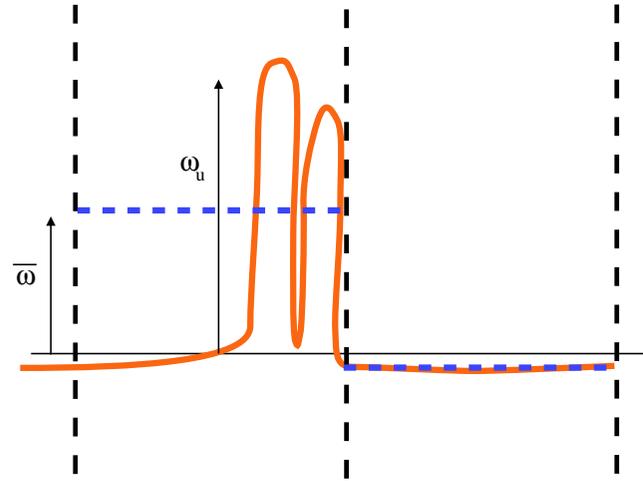
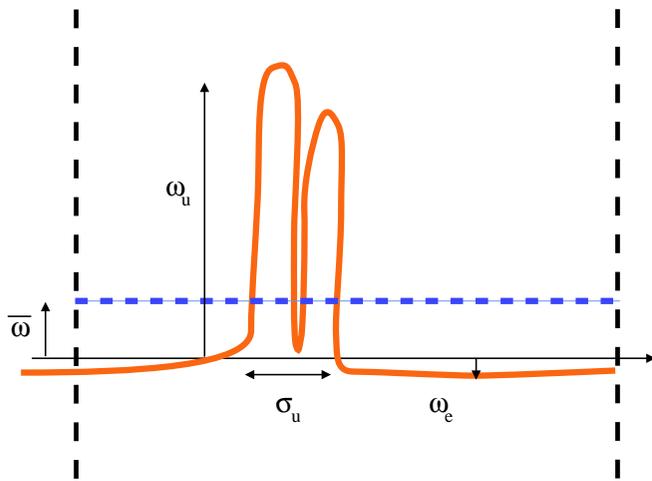
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Local saturation is correlated with the local vertical motion.



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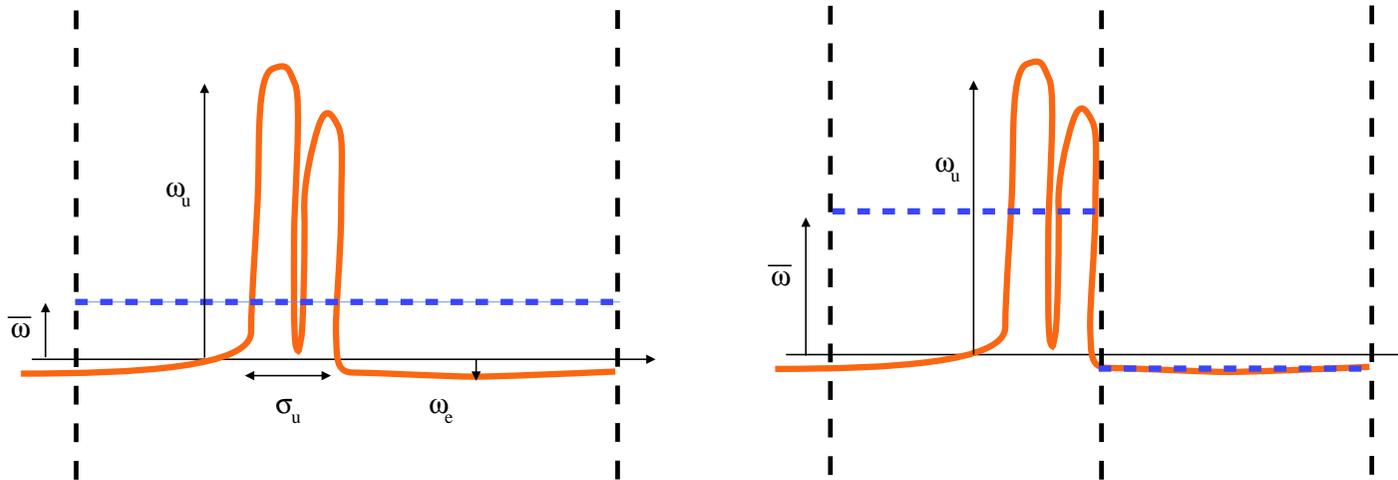


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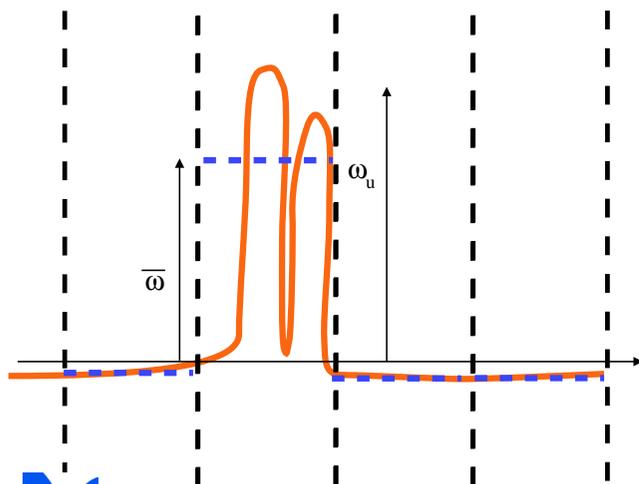
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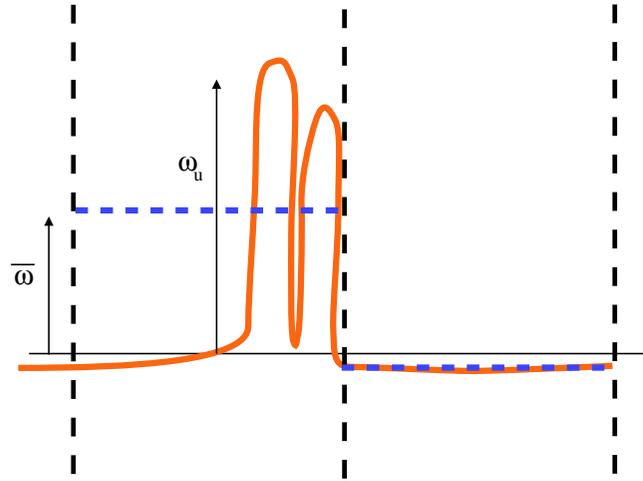
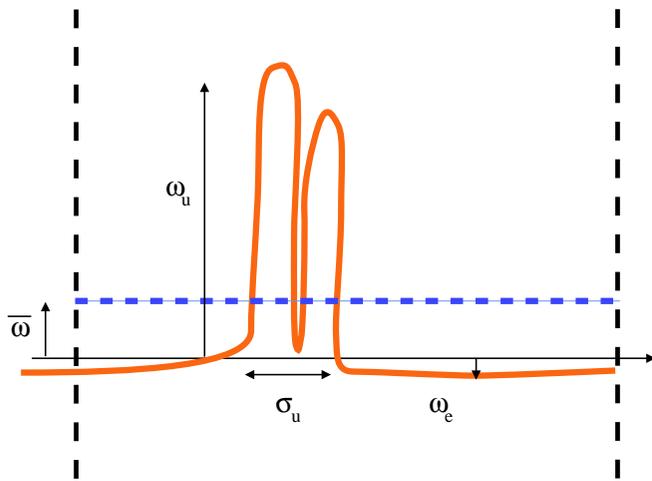


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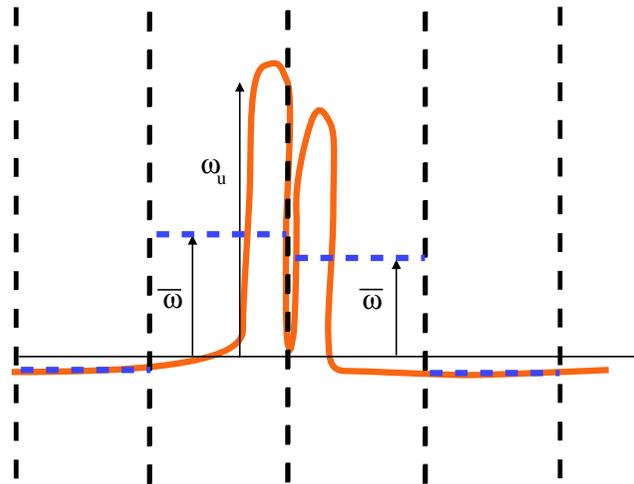
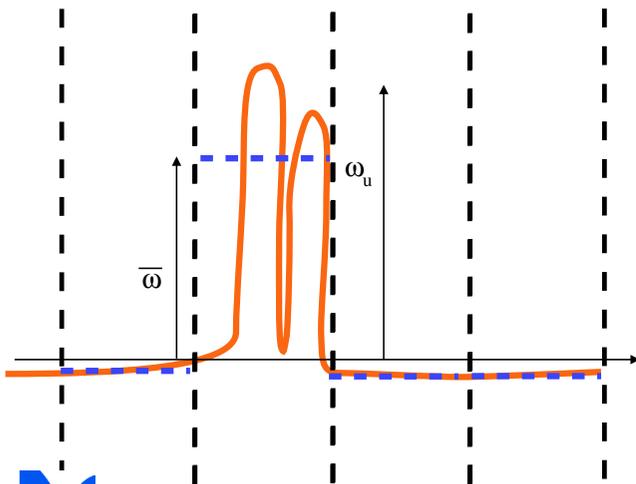
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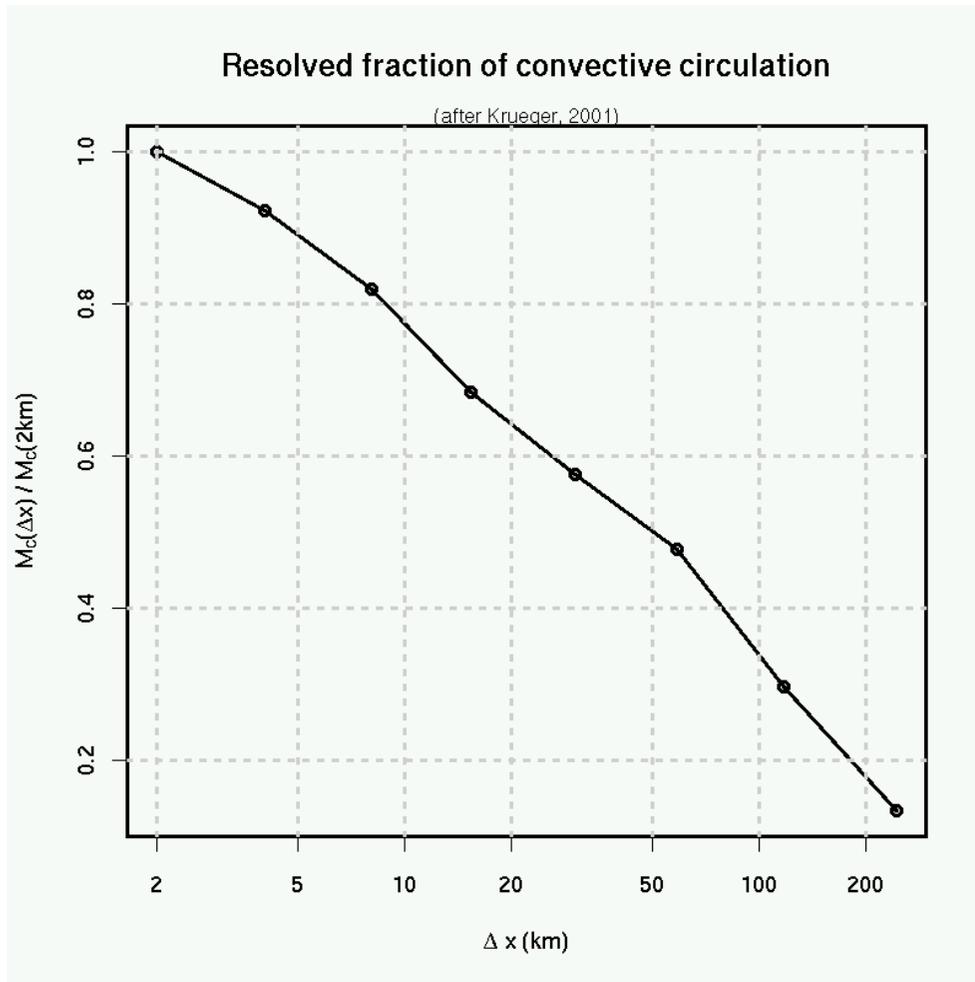
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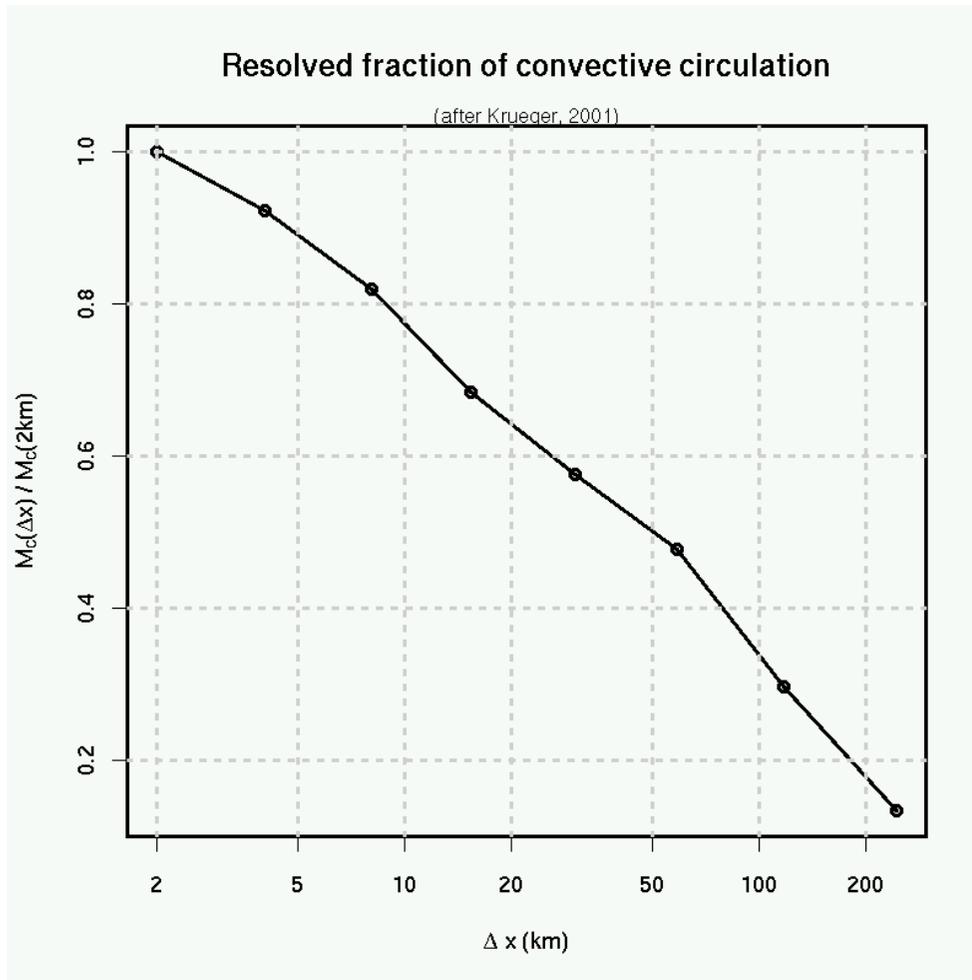
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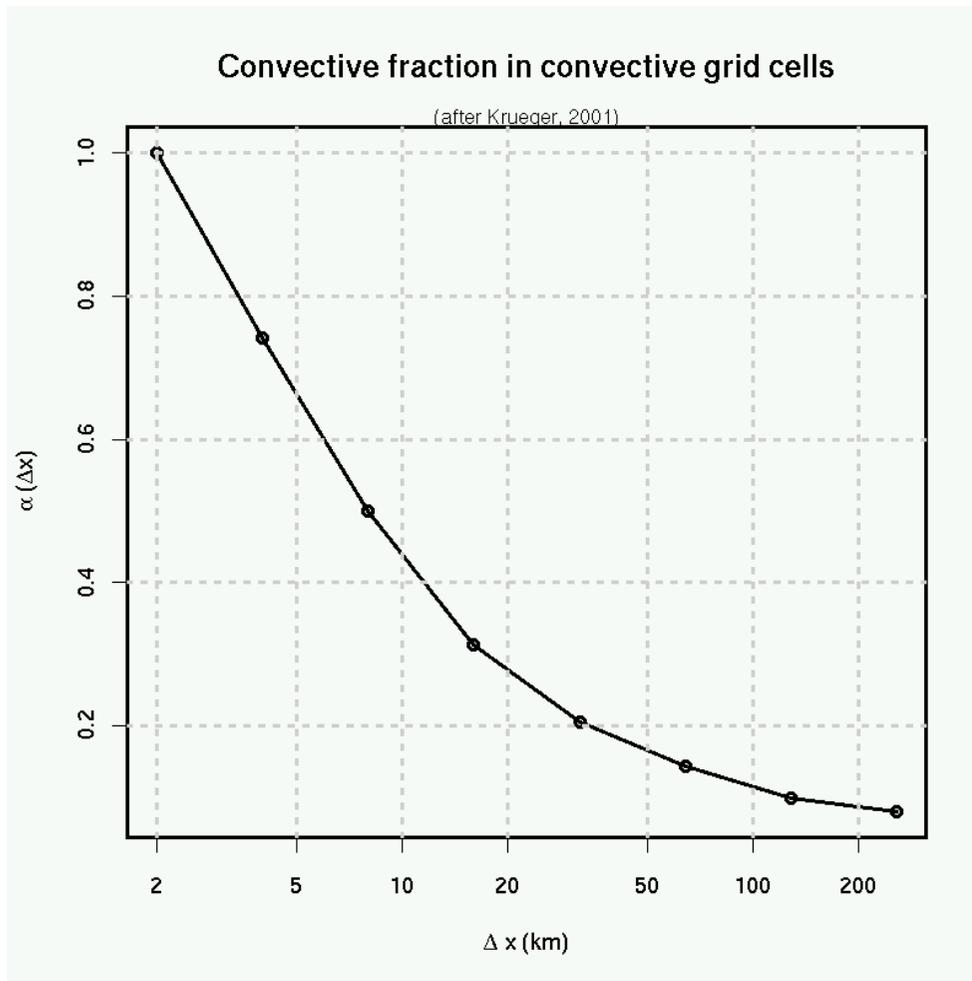
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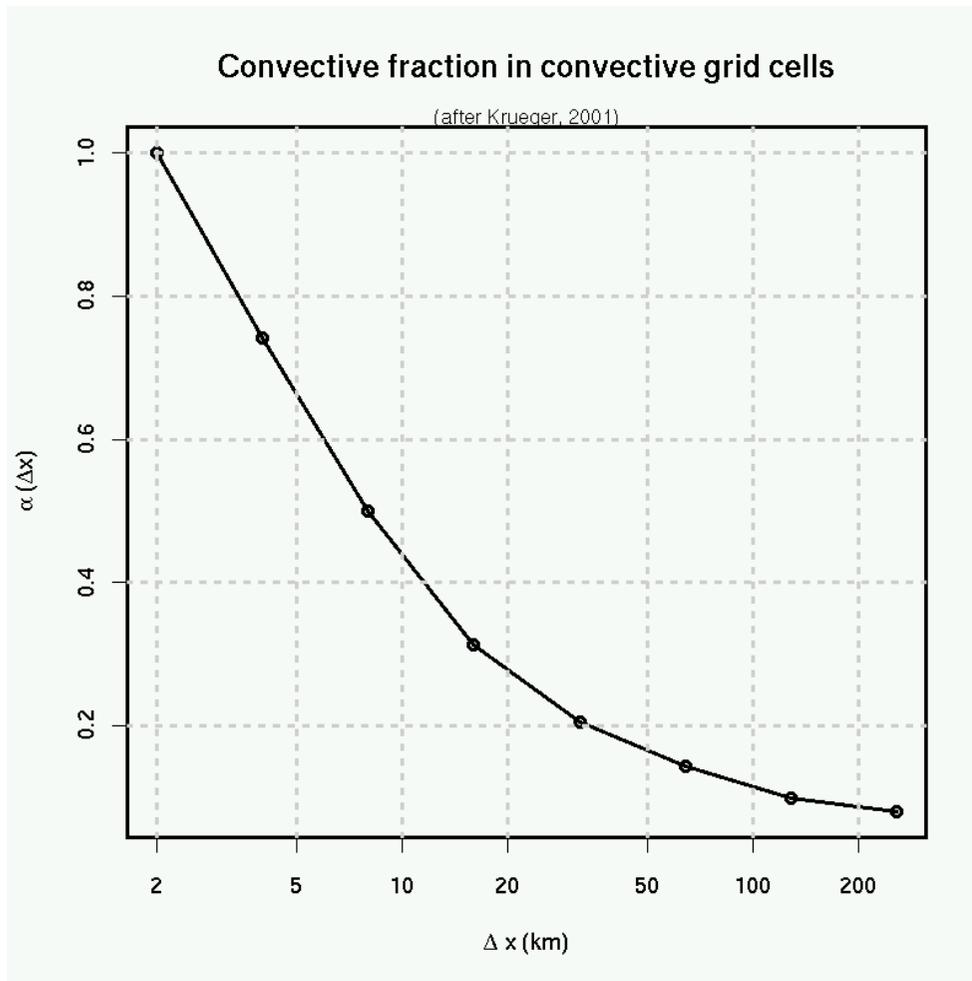
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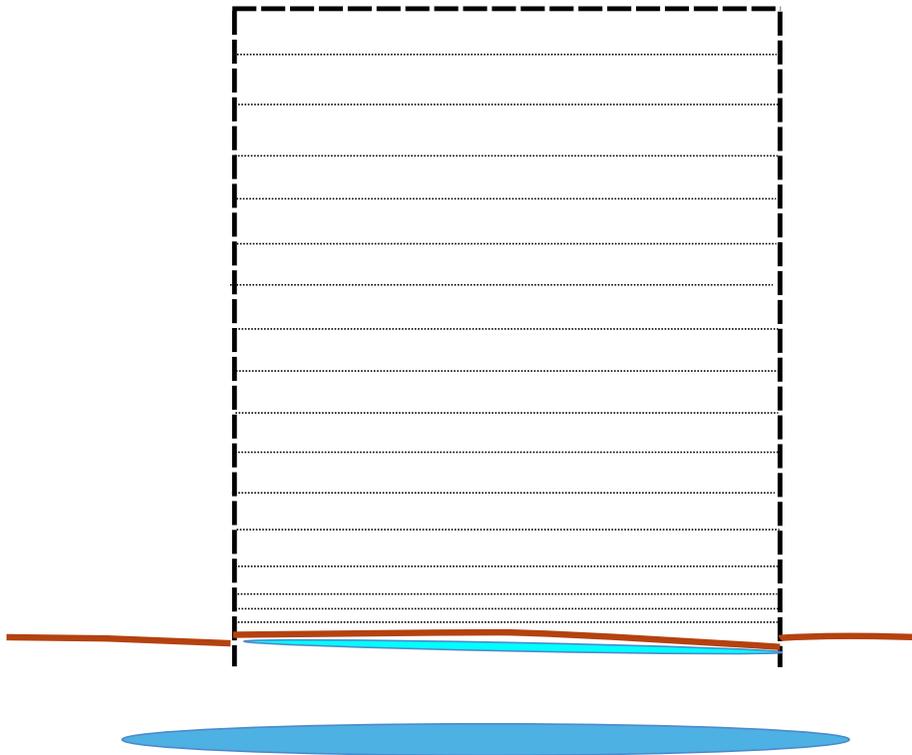
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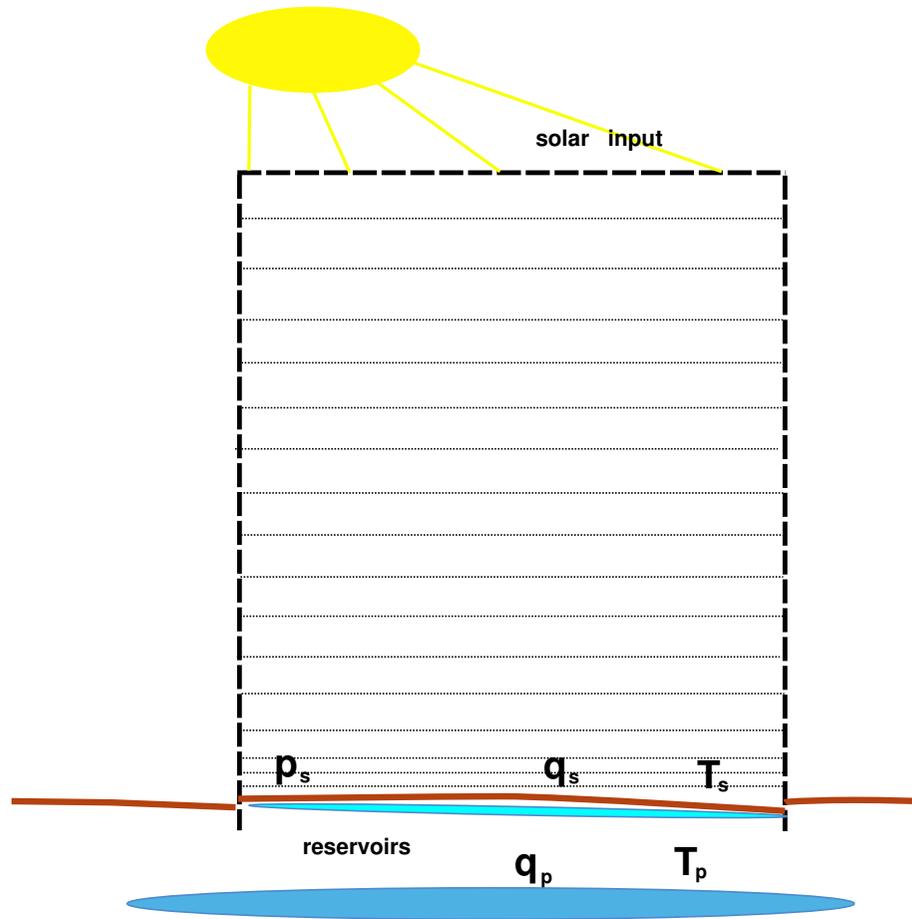
For instance : $\alpha=0.04$ at $\Delta x=32$ km,
0.25 at 8km, 0.5 at 4km.

The parametrization problem



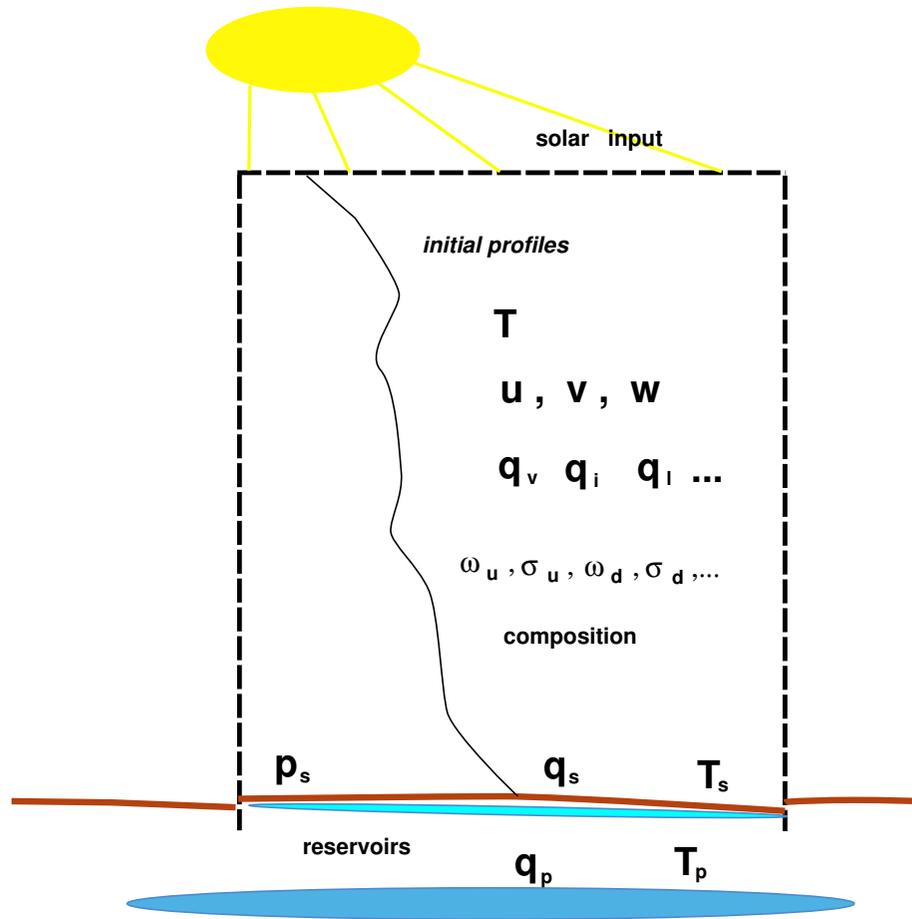
grid column

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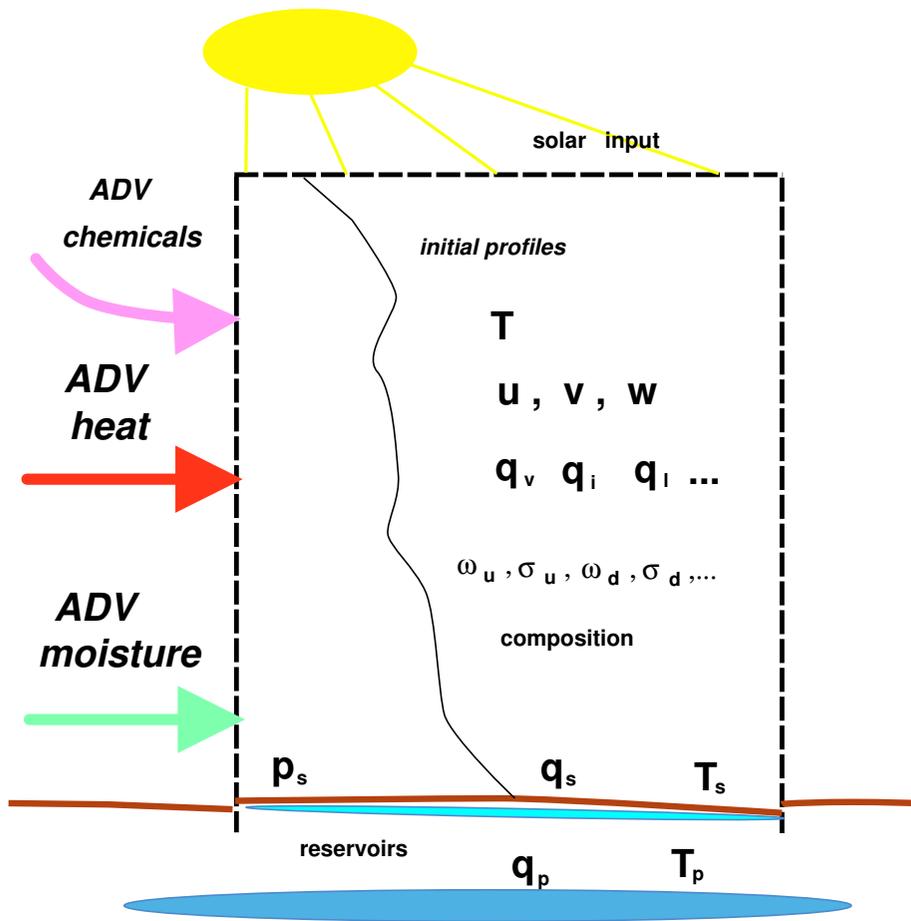
top and lower BC

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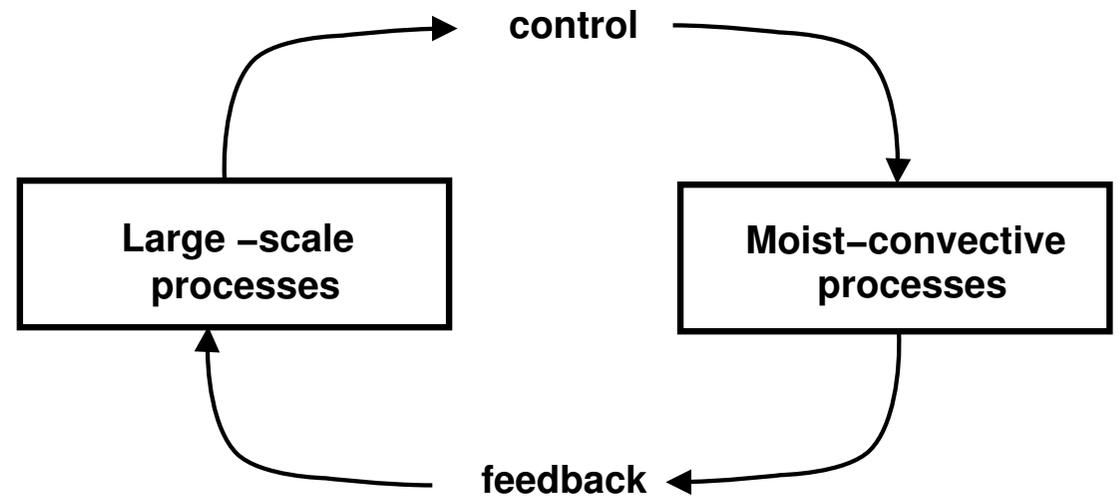
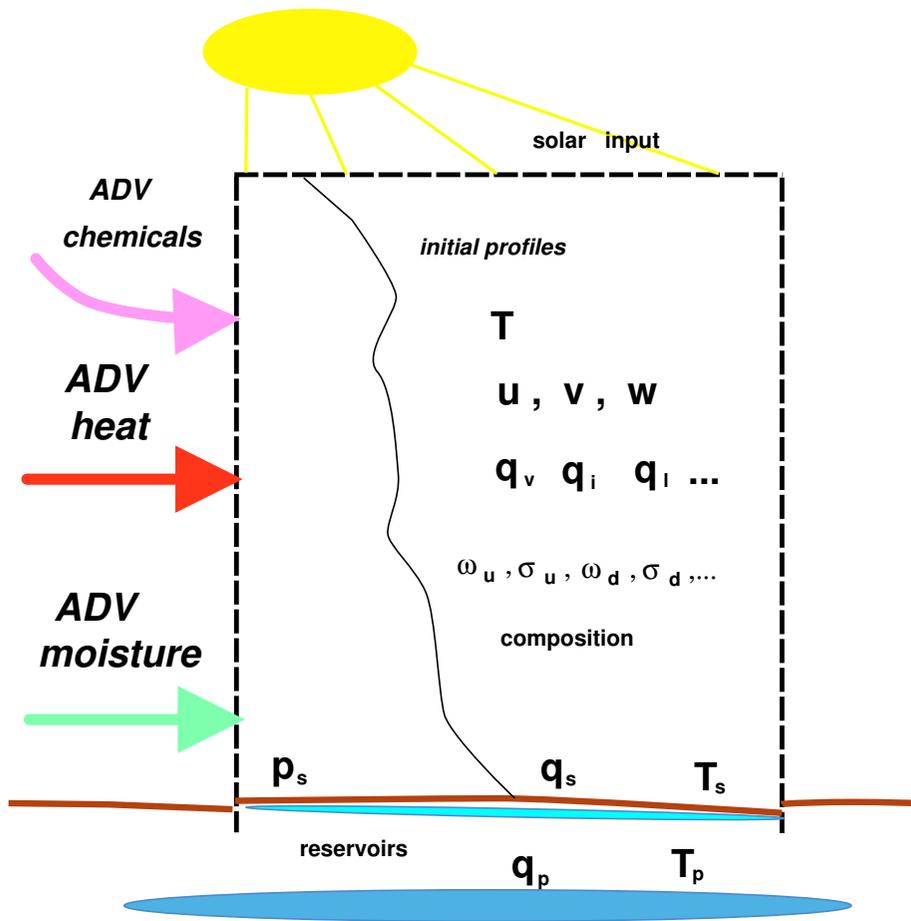
model variables

The parametrization problem



Forcings

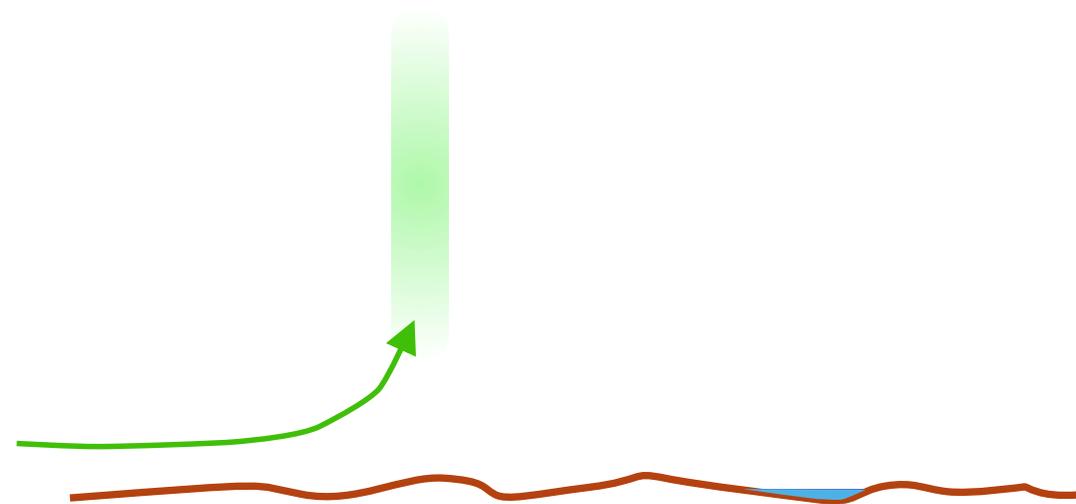
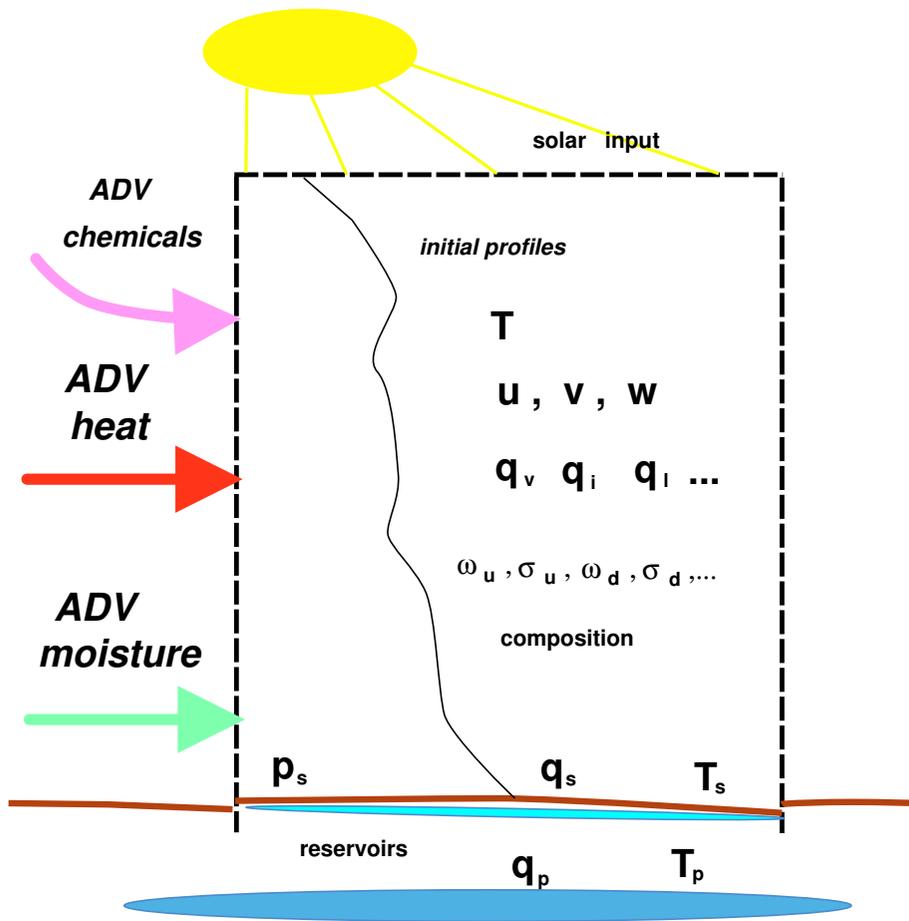
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Moist processes :
traditional approach (Arakawa 1993)

Dynamics

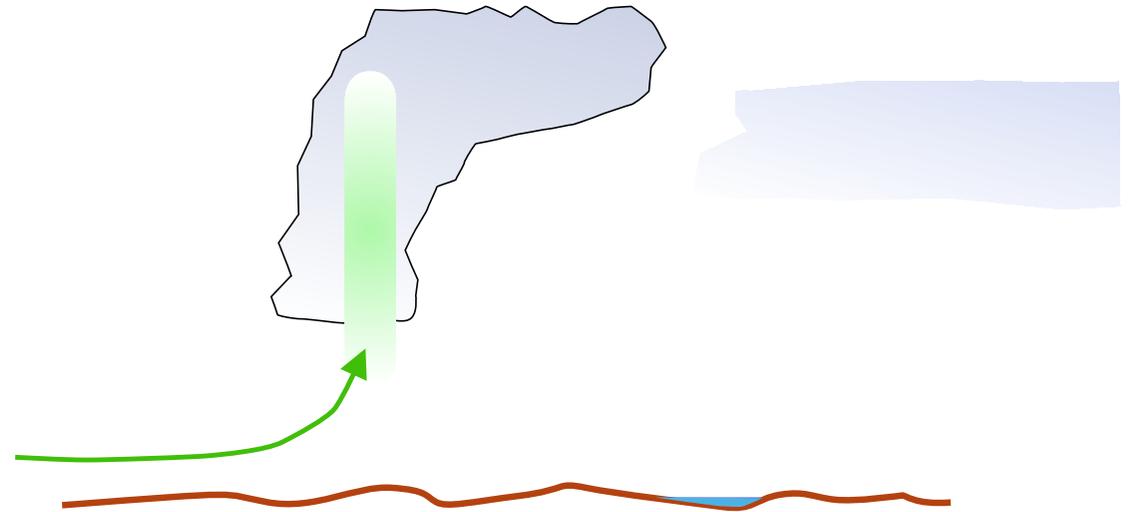
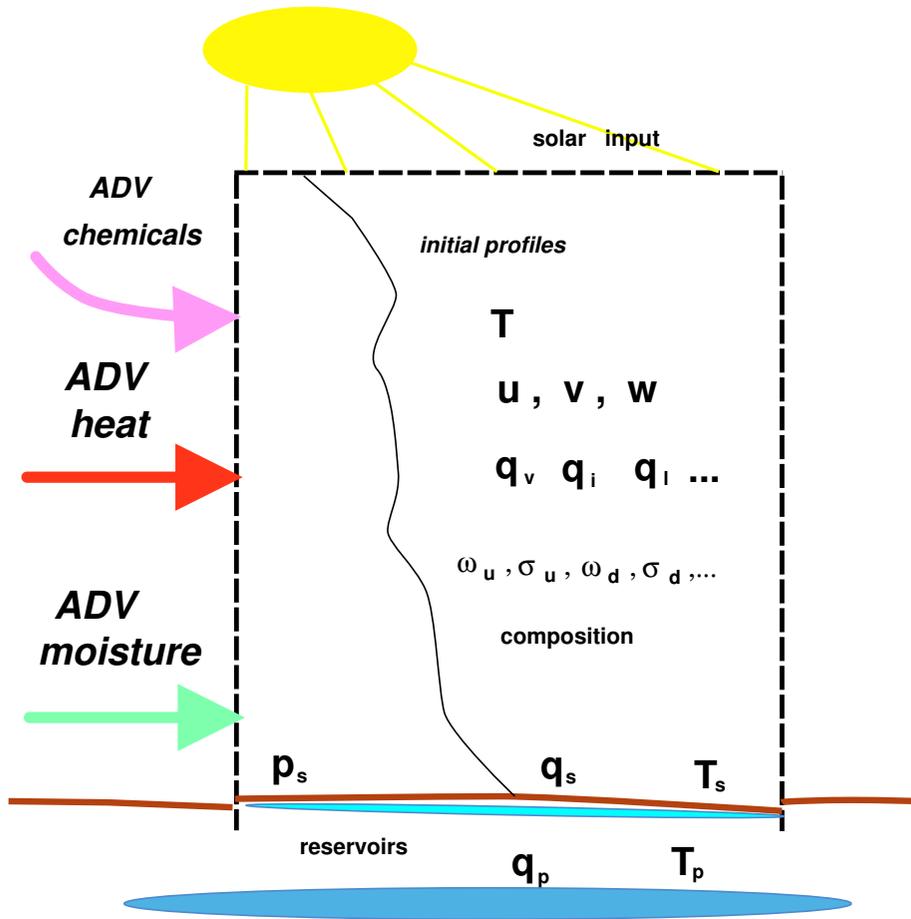
The parametrization problem



Slow large scale forcing
 quick updraught response
 \Rightarrow Quasi Equilibrium Arakawa-Schubert, 1974

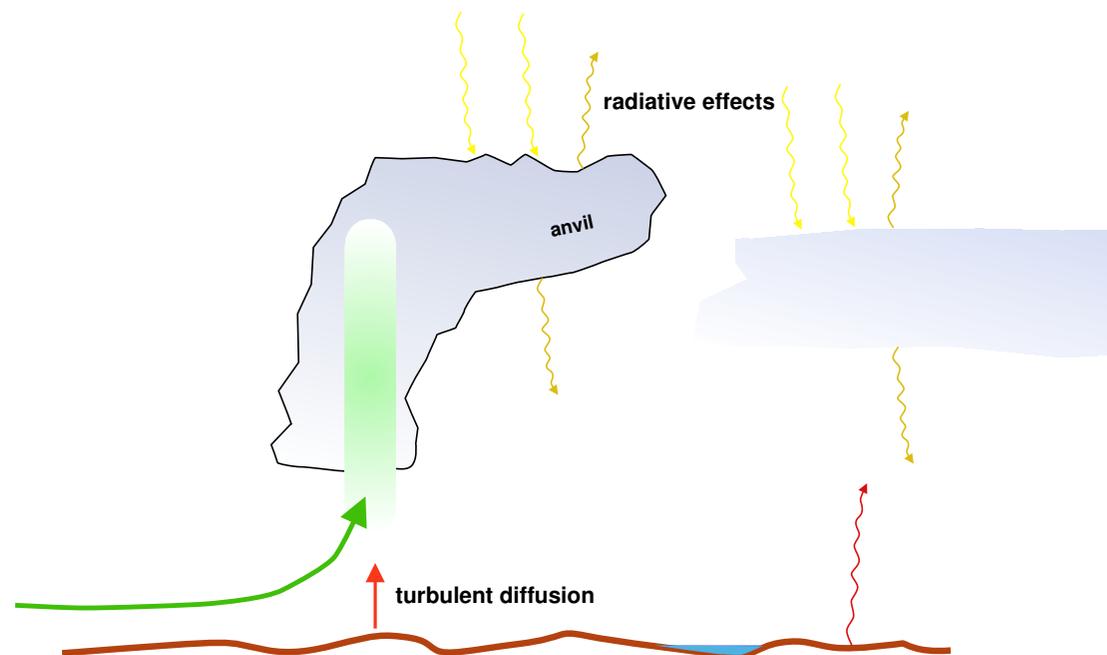
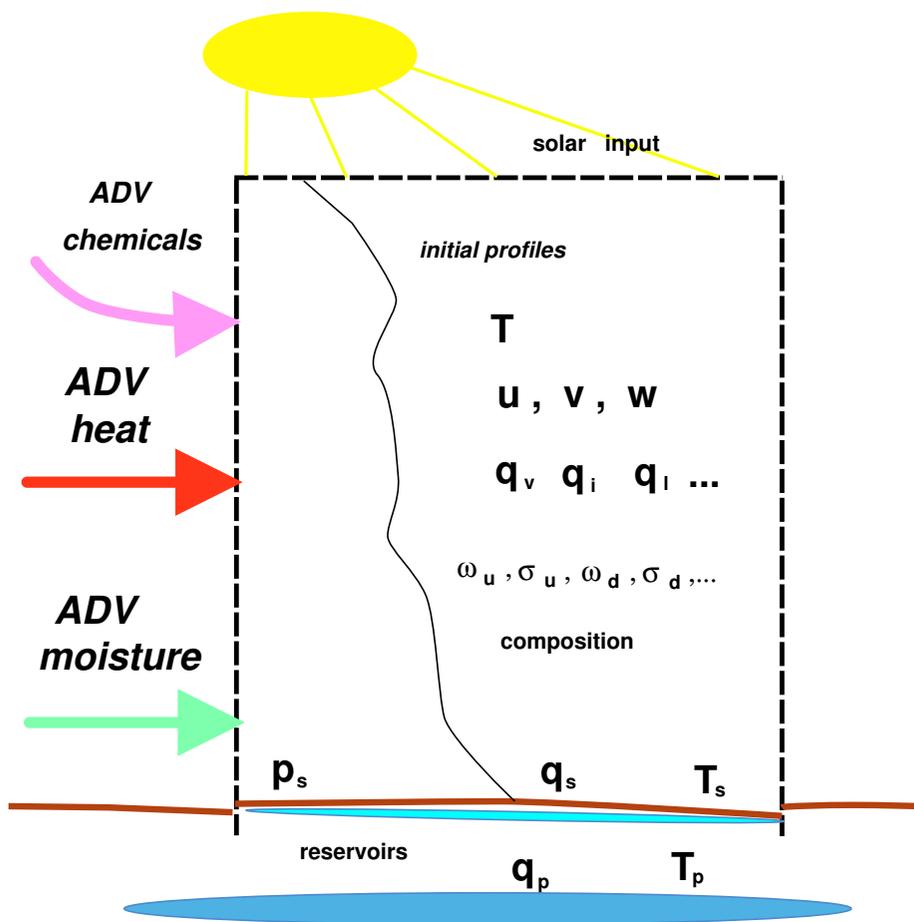
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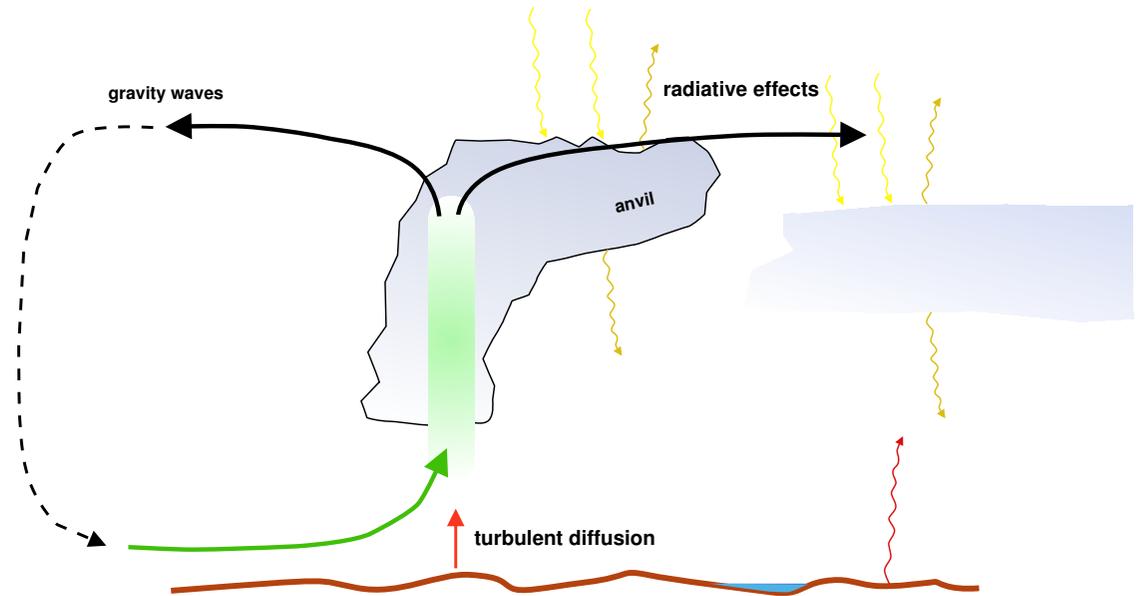
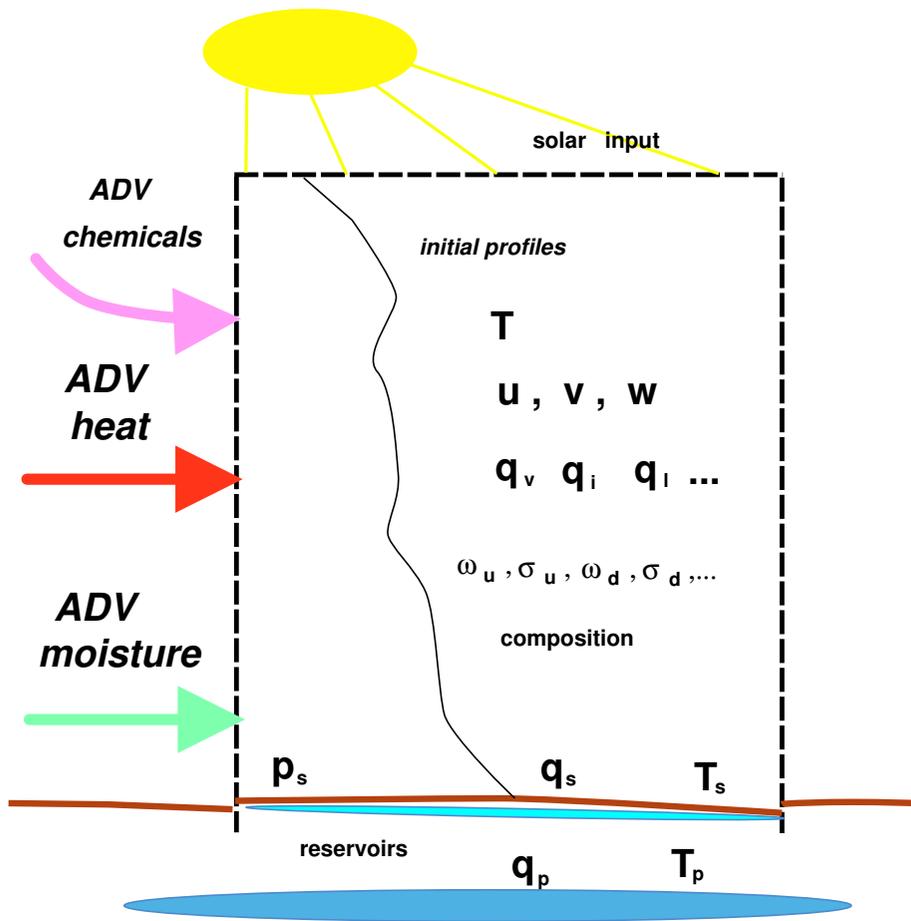
The parametrization problem



Faster interactions
 \implies evolution equation required

Dynamics

The parametrization problem



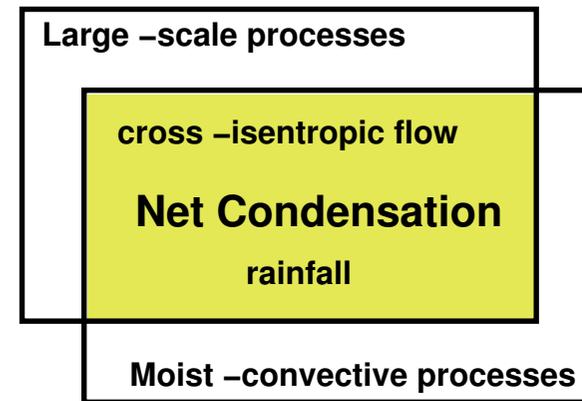
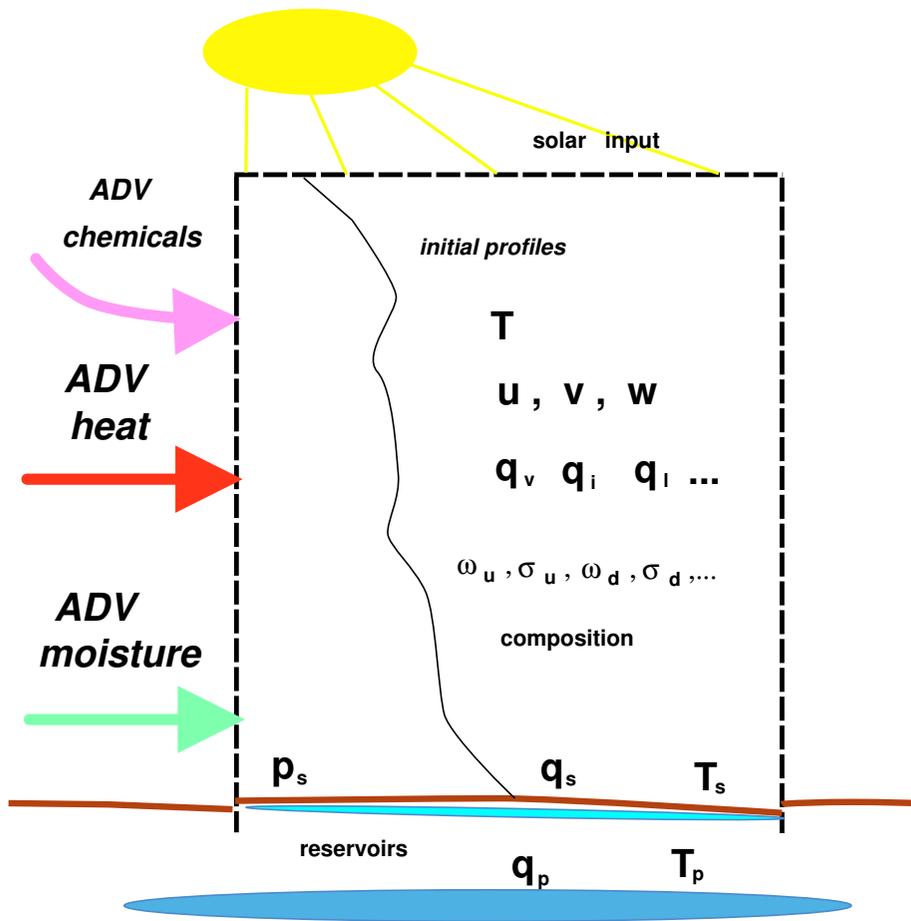
Convective circulation extends gradually to the Rossby radius of deformation

"Large-scale" \neq "Non convective"

causality discussion

Dynamics

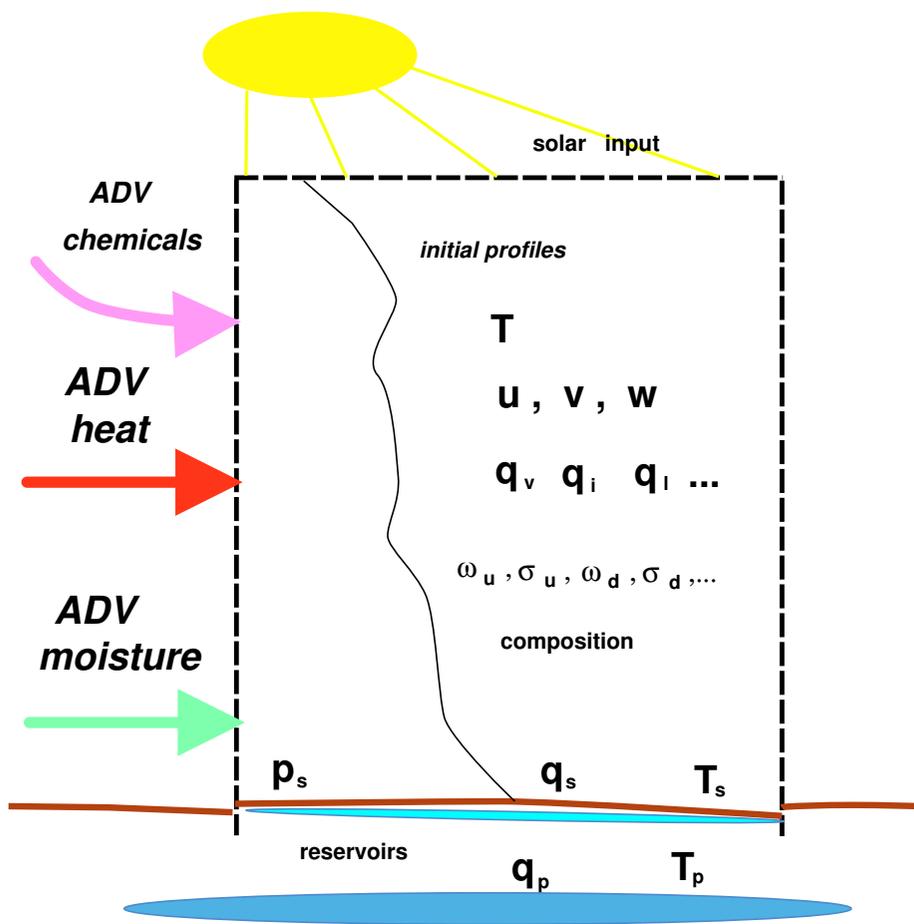
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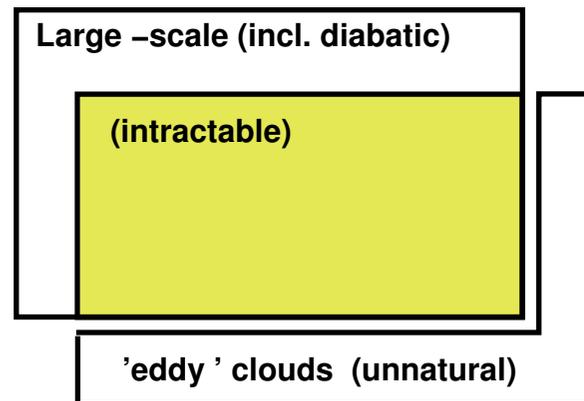
"Large-scale" and
"Moist-convective" overlap
(Mapes 1997)

Dynamics

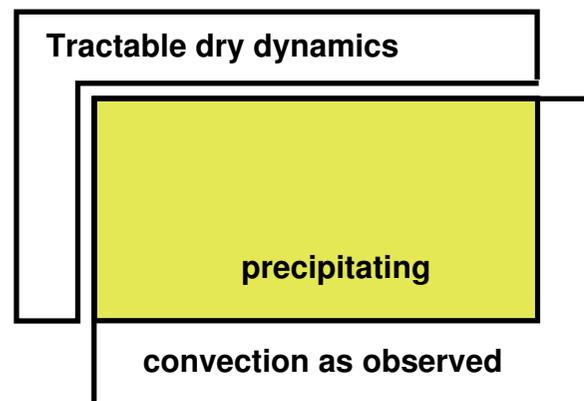
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Dynamics



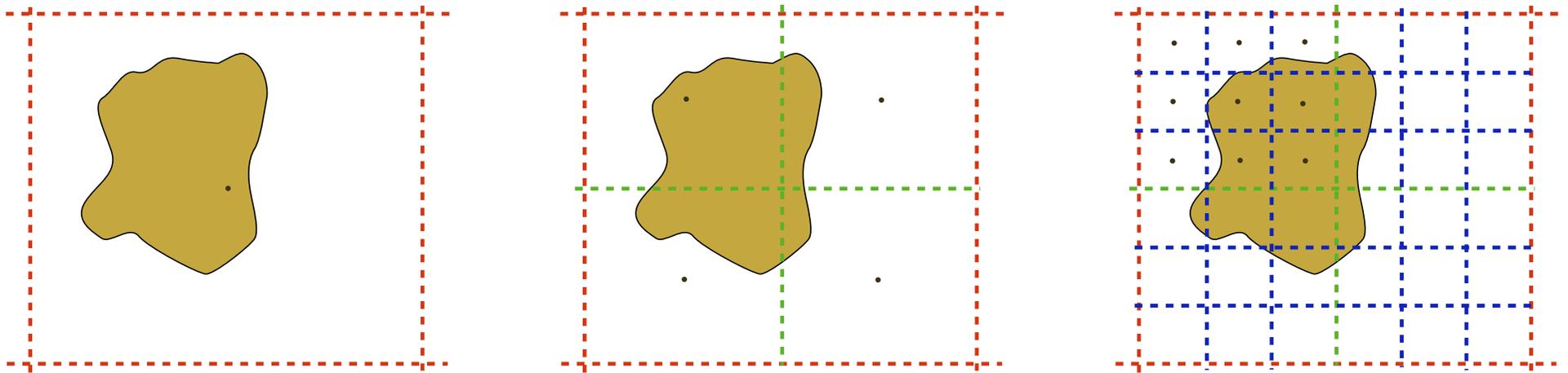
True scale separation
(Mapes 1997)



Moist-dry separation
(Mapes 1997)

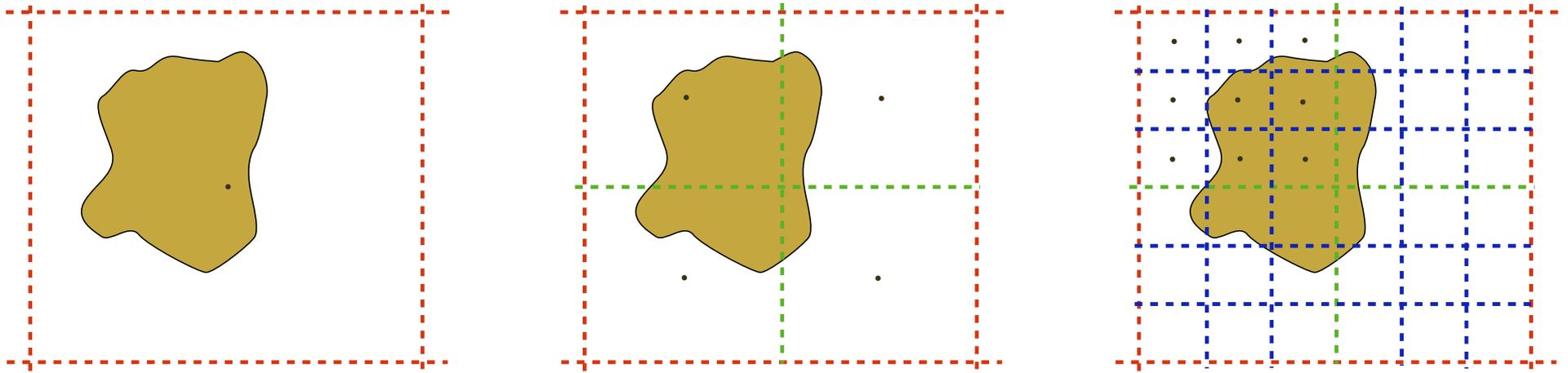
High resolution LAM

- Deep convection is more and more resolved : the resolved vertical velocity increases when decreasing the grid-box length.



High resolution LAM

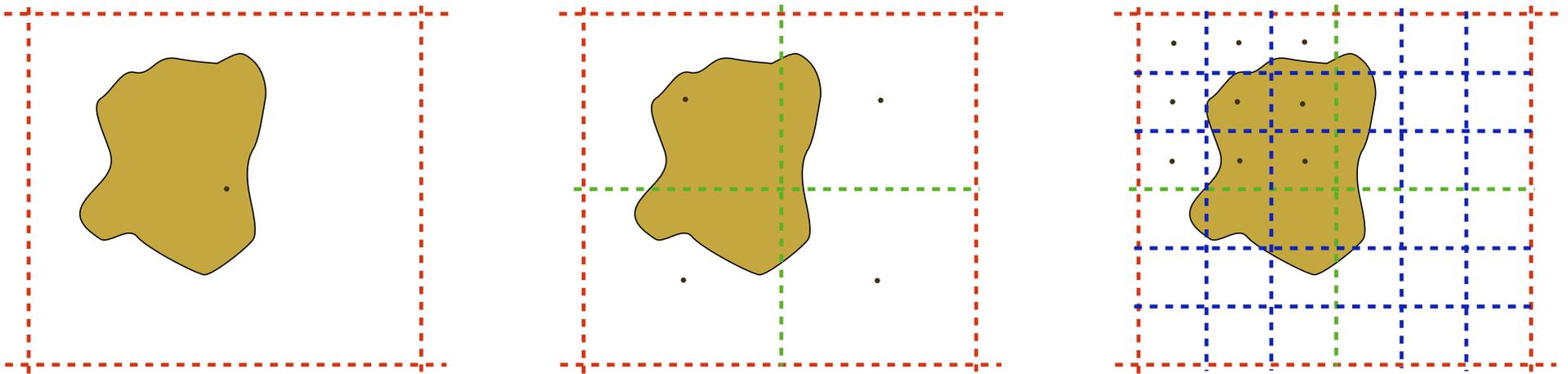
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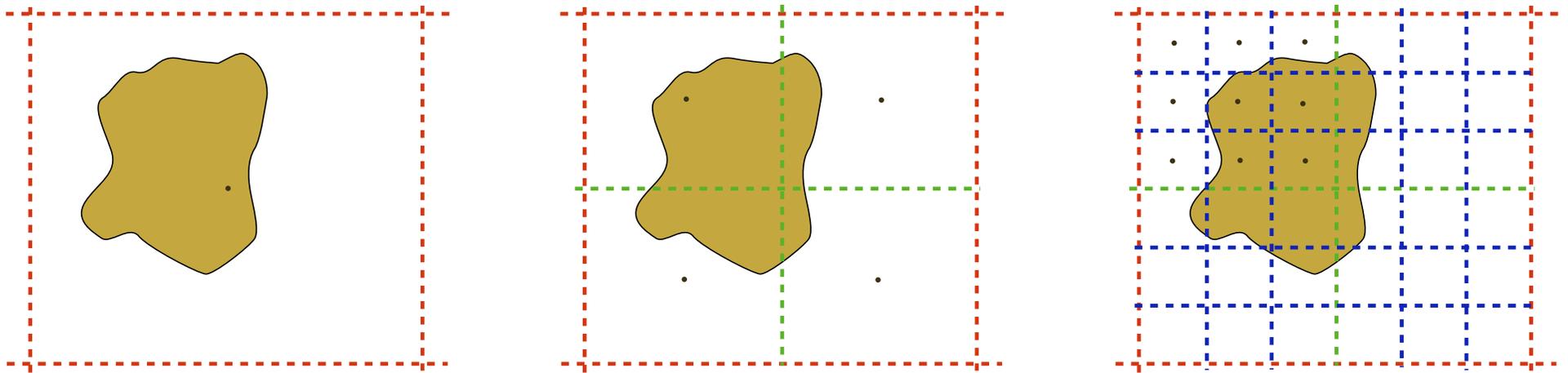
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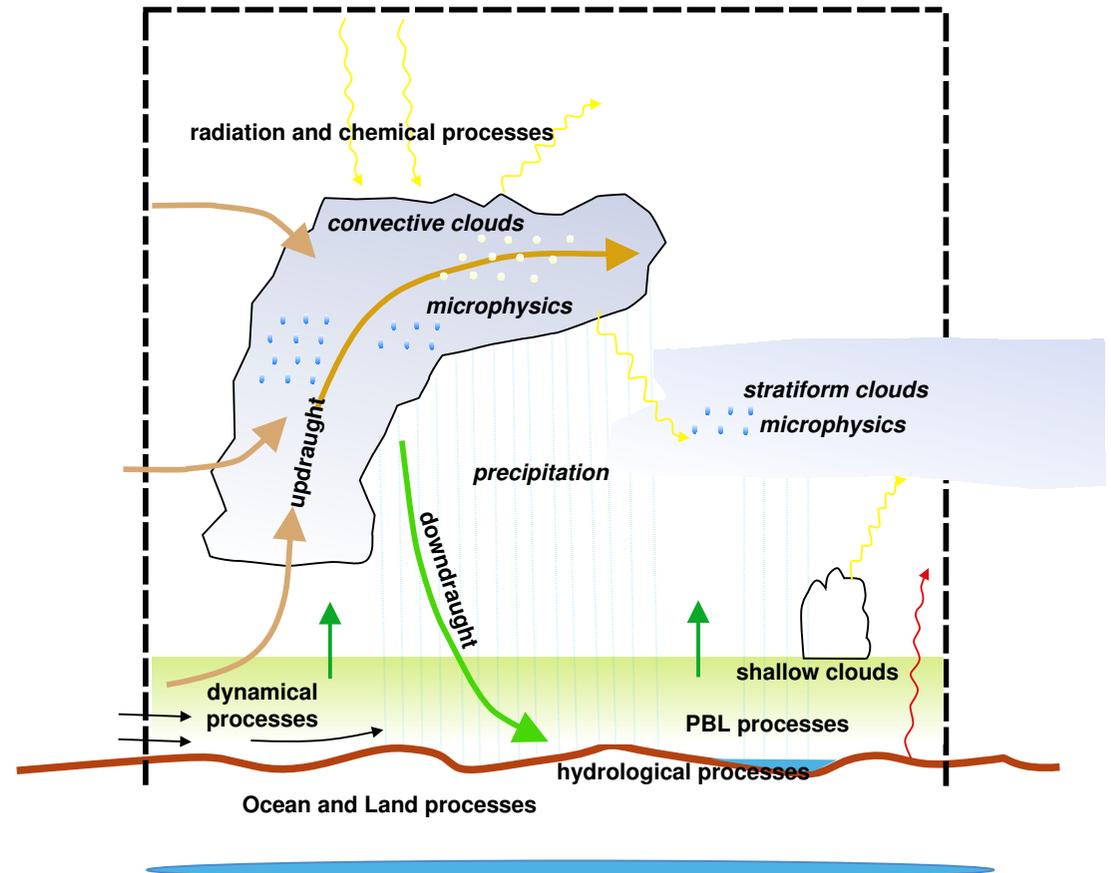


- ⇒ so does the resolved saturation and condensation !
- Time step becomes shorter – prognostic approach required.
 - Interactions between concurrent parametrizations must be handled properly.

Interacting processes

- Cloud interacts with all other processes \implies towards integrated physics

(Arakawa 2004)



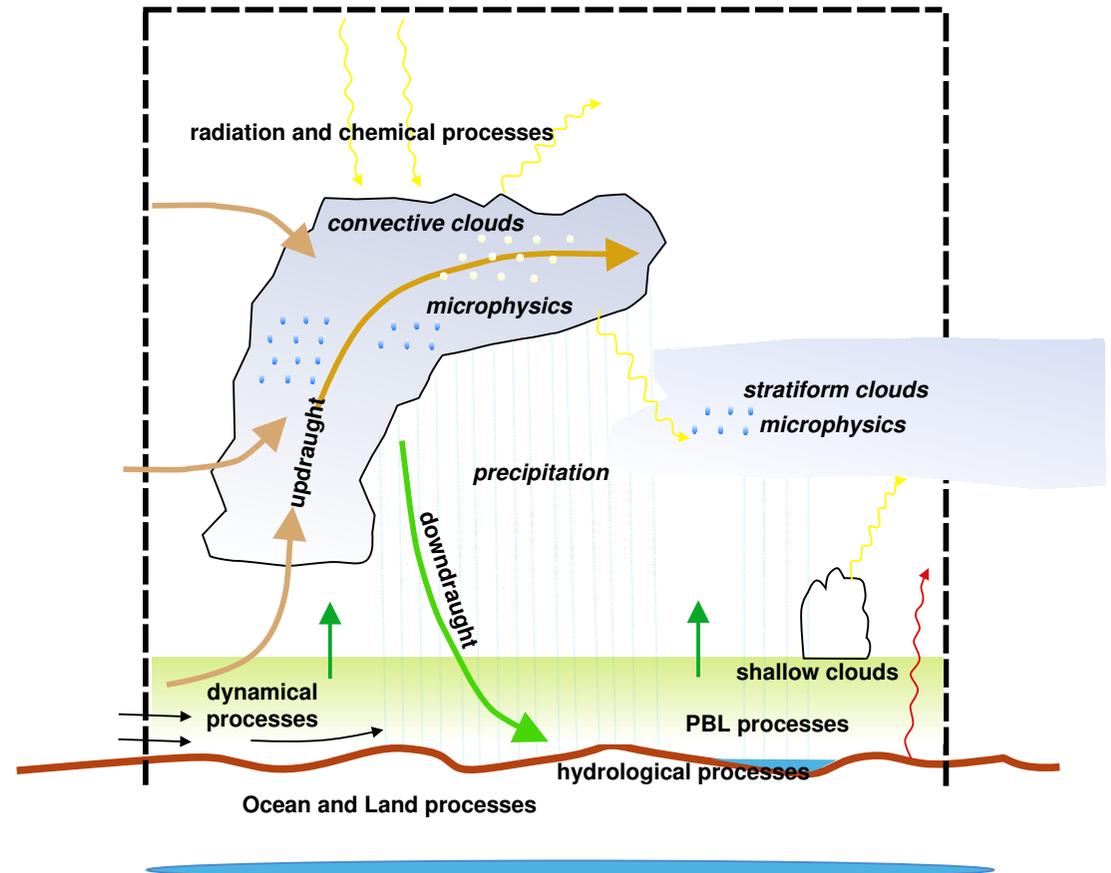
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 - effect of turbulence / PBL
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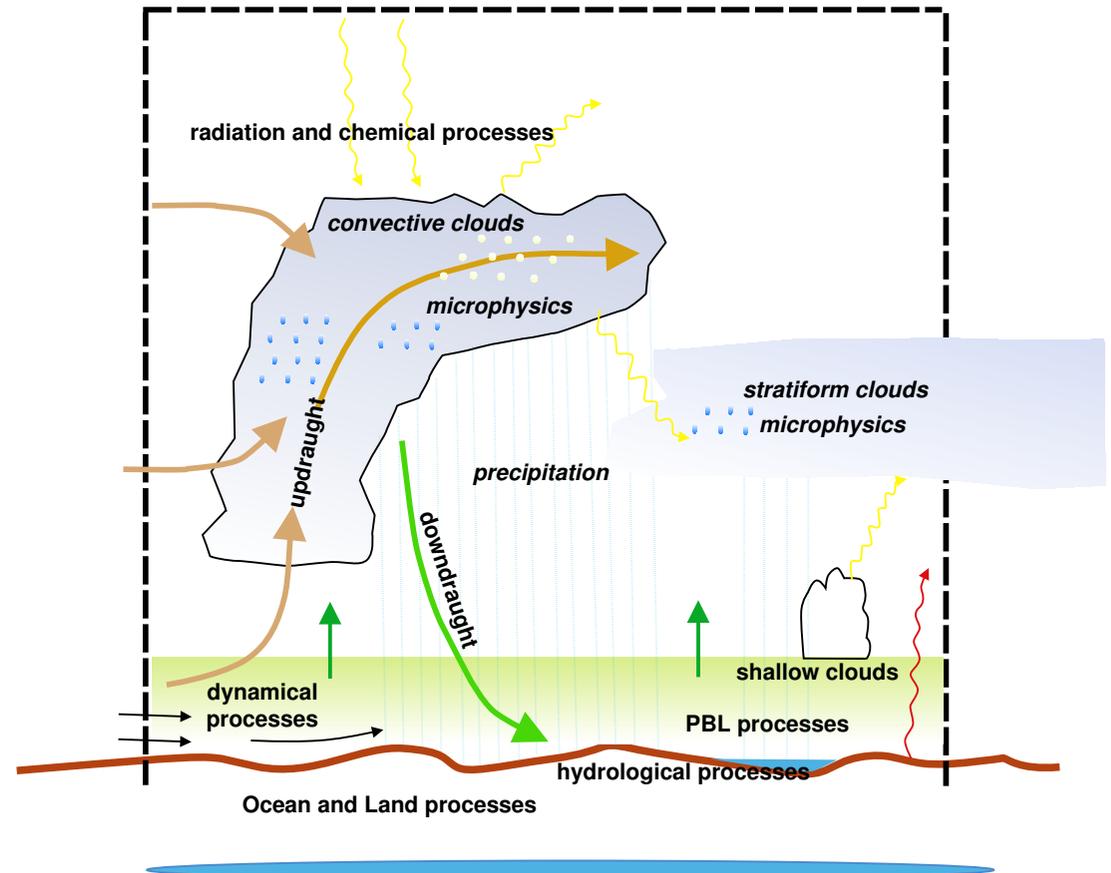
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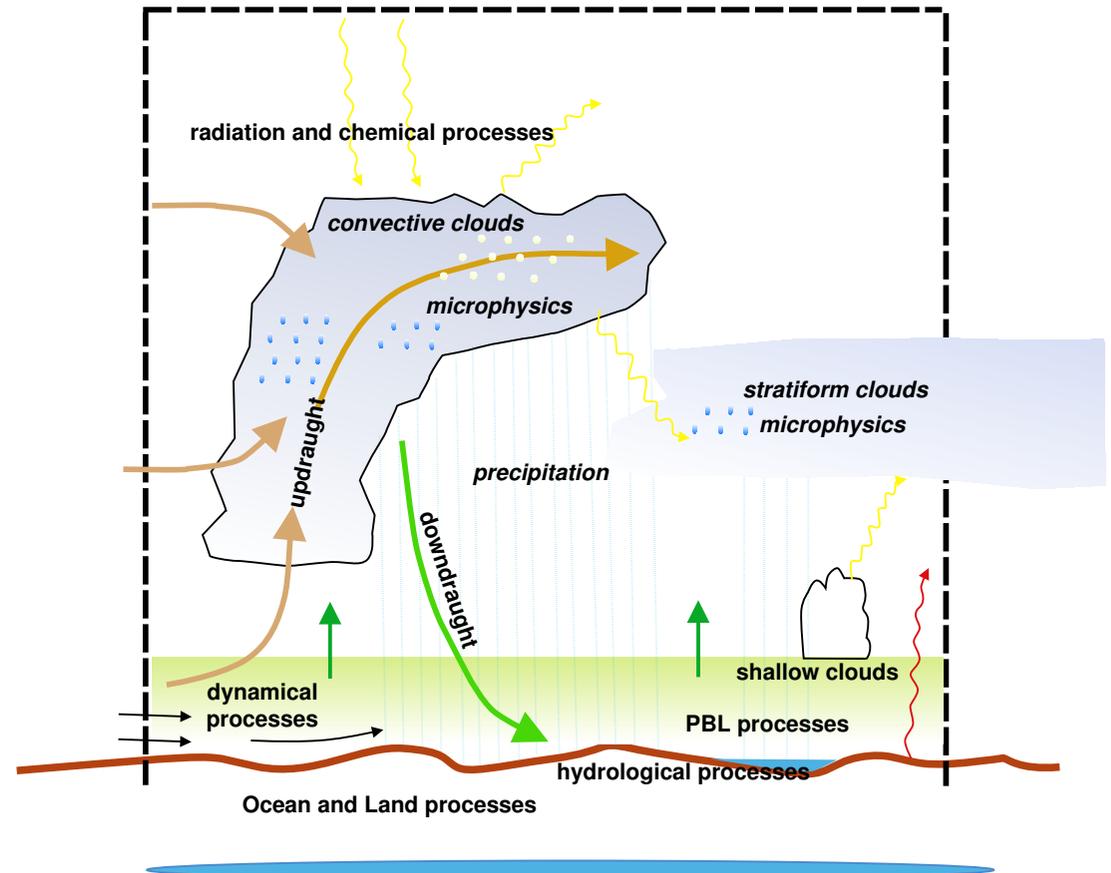
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Physical Processes

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- Use the diagnostic convective parametrization where no longer valid, and be aware of the interpretation : UKMO.
- Grabowski(2001) : embedded 2-D Cloud-Scale Resolving Model : useful for climate, less for operational forecast.

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- Possibility of a variable mesh size keeping a single compatible physics.

Finding the fair share out of the waterhole

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modulate ?



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MOCOS \longrightarrow Deep Convection

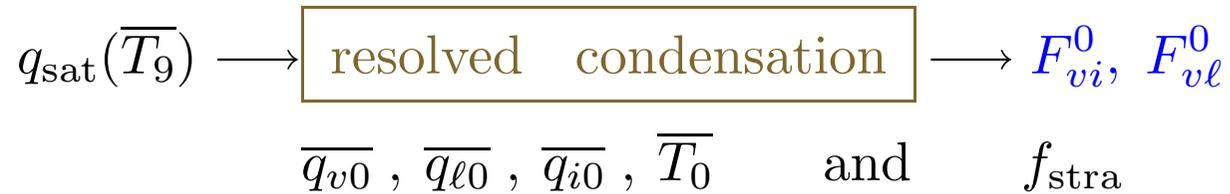
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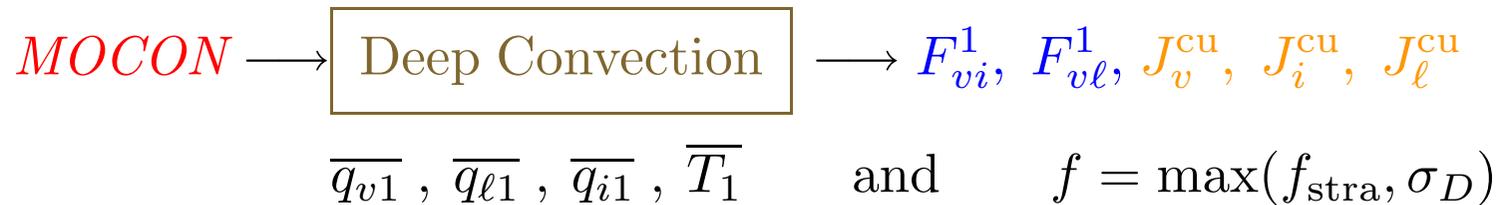
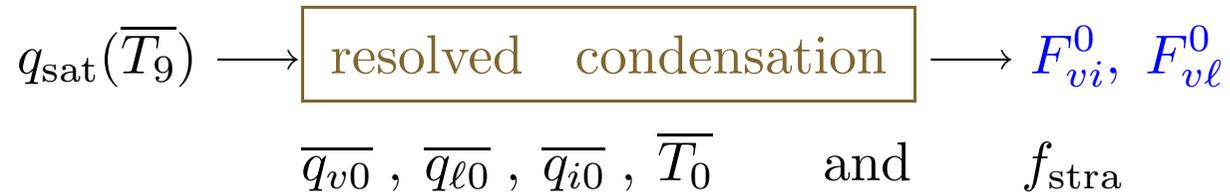
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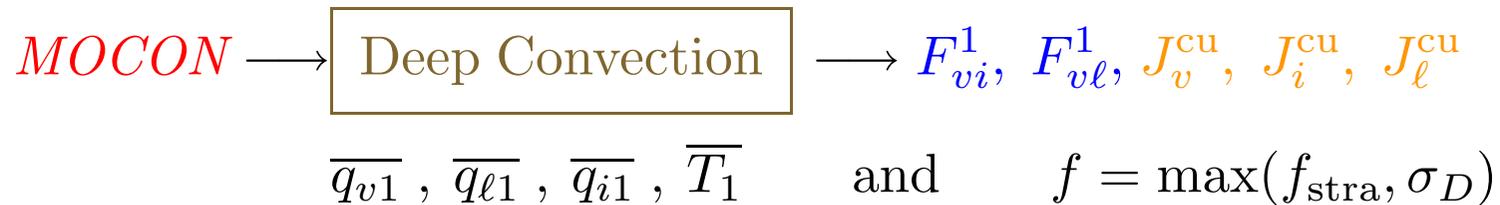
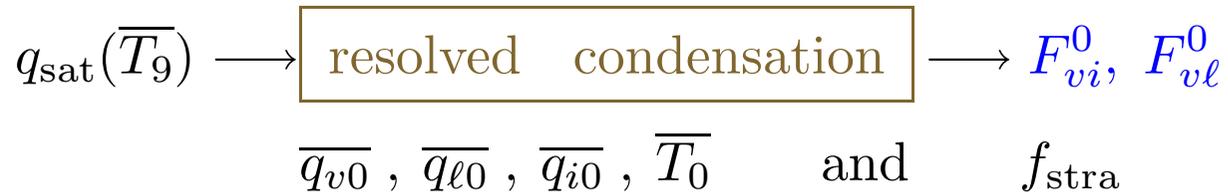
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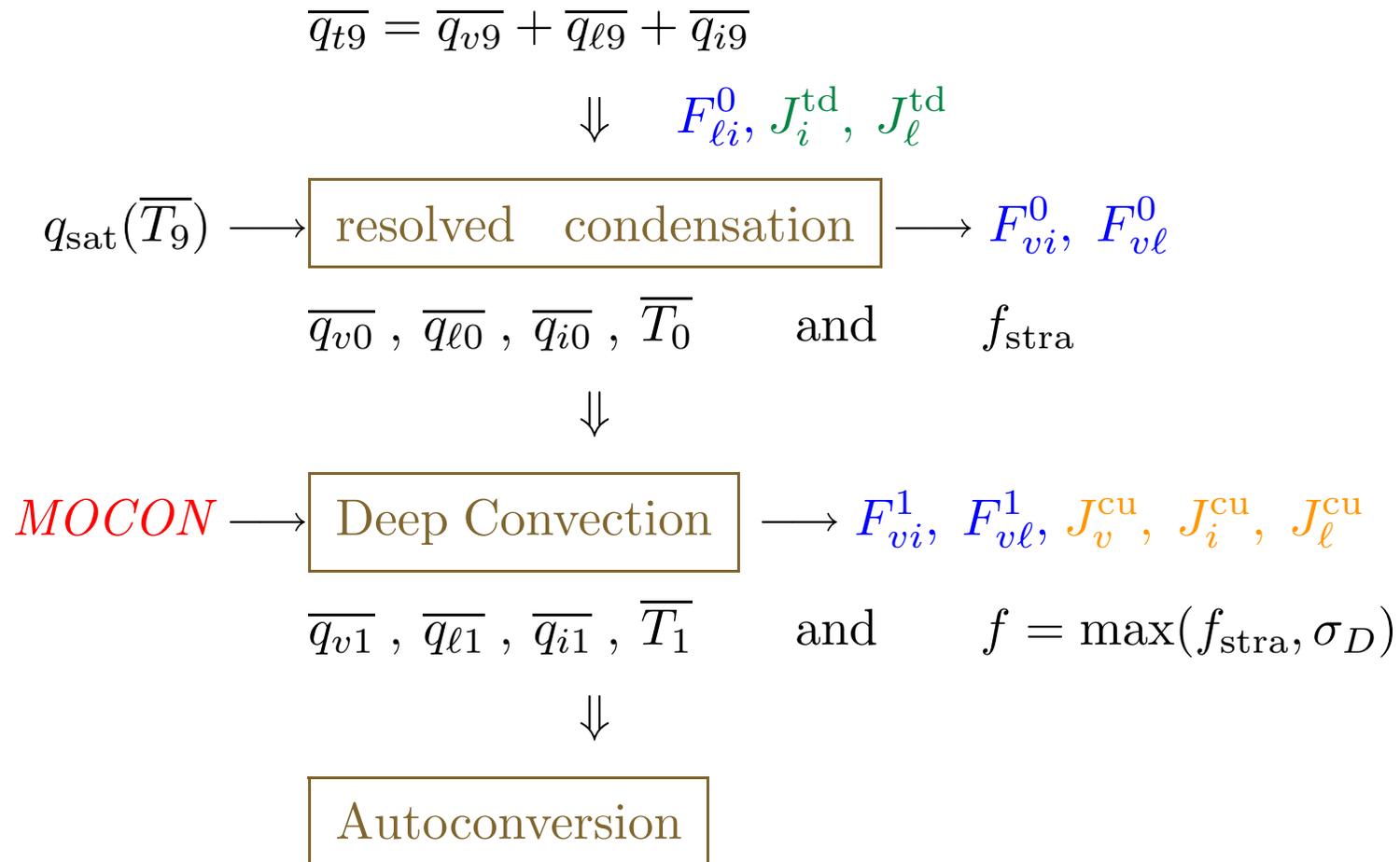


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Finding the fair share out of the waterhole



Cascade General layout

(Fix negative contents from advection) } → $J_l^{cor}, J_i^{cor}, J_v^{cor}$

$[q_v^*, q_i^*, q_l^*]$ ↙

Resolved cloud fraction

f^{st} ↙ (f^* , Radiation)

↘ (T_{surf} , Turbulent diffusion) → J_l^{td}, J_i^{td}
 J_v^{td}, J_S^{td}

$[q_v^*, q_i^*, q_l^*, T^*]$ ↙

Resolved condensation → F_{vi}^{st}, F_{vl}^{st}

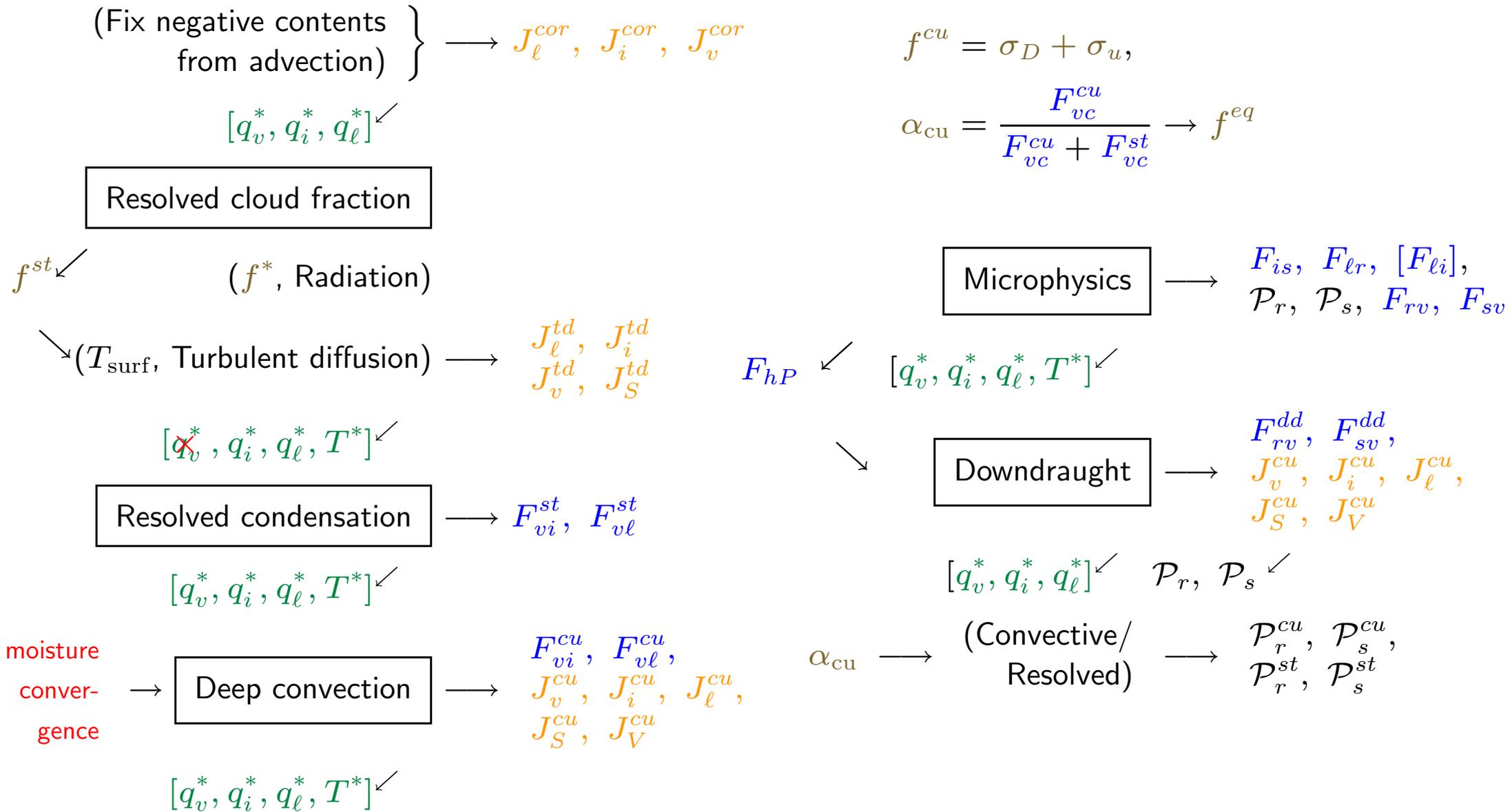
$[q_v^*, q_i^*, q_l^*, T^*]$ ↙

moisture convergence → Deep convection → $F_{vi}^{cu}, F_{vl}^{cu},$
 $J_v^{cu}, J_i^{cu}, J_l^{cu},$
 J_S^{cu}, J_V^{cu}

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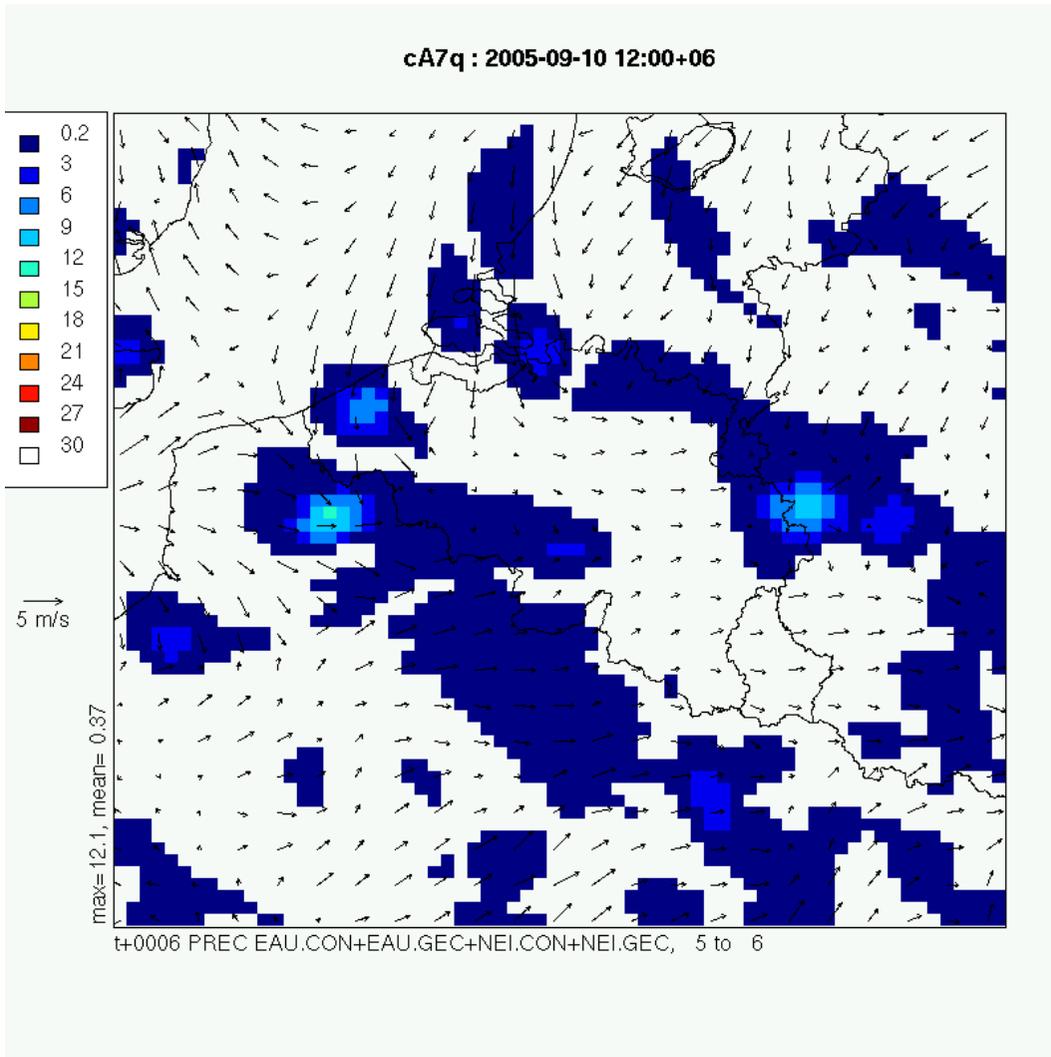


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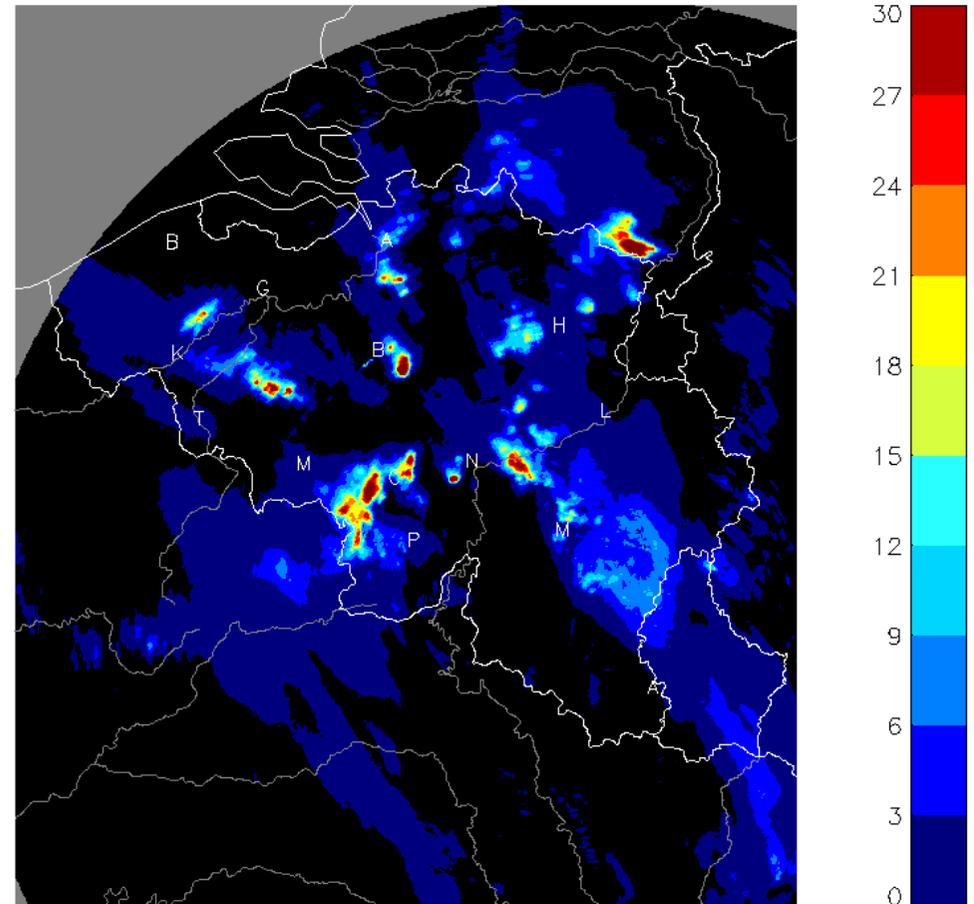
Thunderstorms on Saturday 10 September 2005

Accumulated rain 17 to 18h utc



7.00km MaC full package

1h radar precipitation accumulation (mm) Starting at 10/09/2005 17 UT 12 /12 Radar Wideumont RMI - Belgium

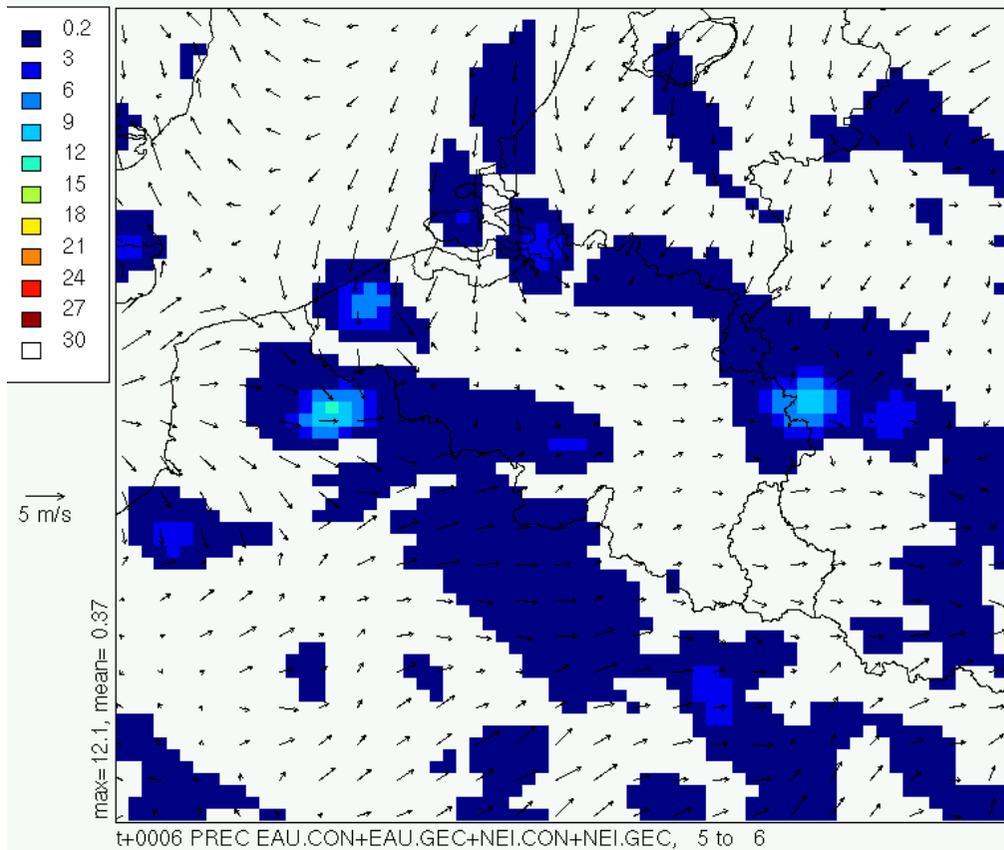


Wideumont Radar

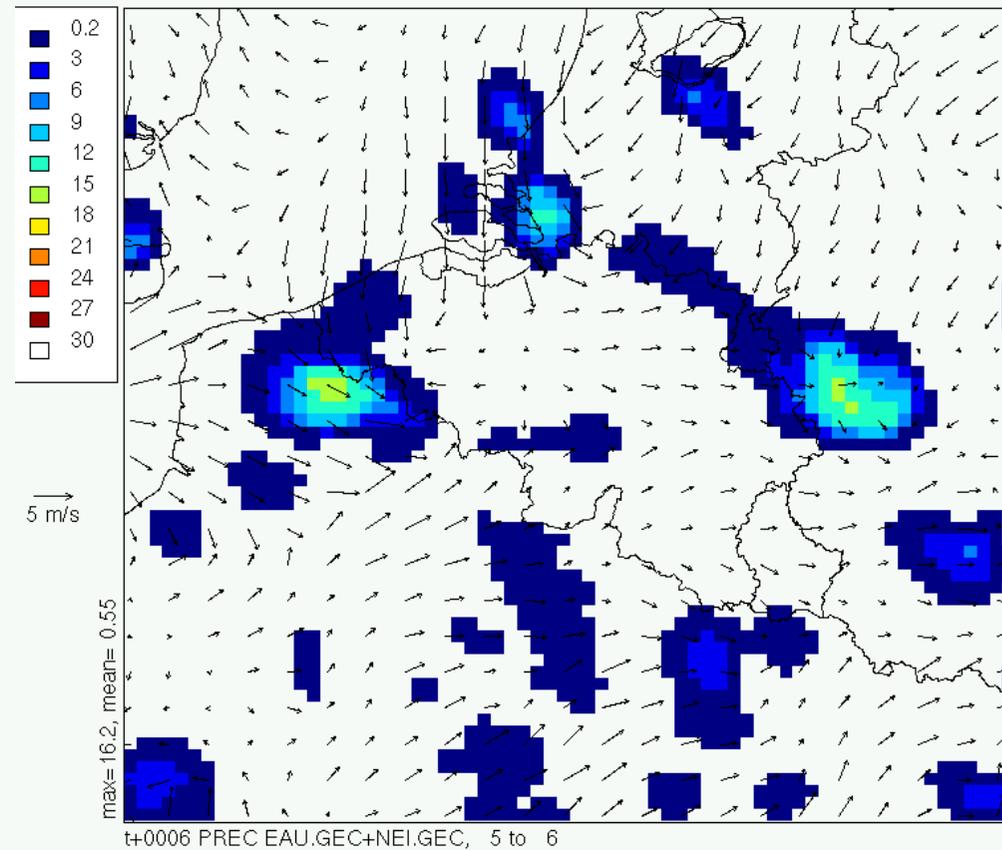


Intense small cells produce limited amounts when averaged over a 50 km² grid-box area

cA7q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



nA7q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06

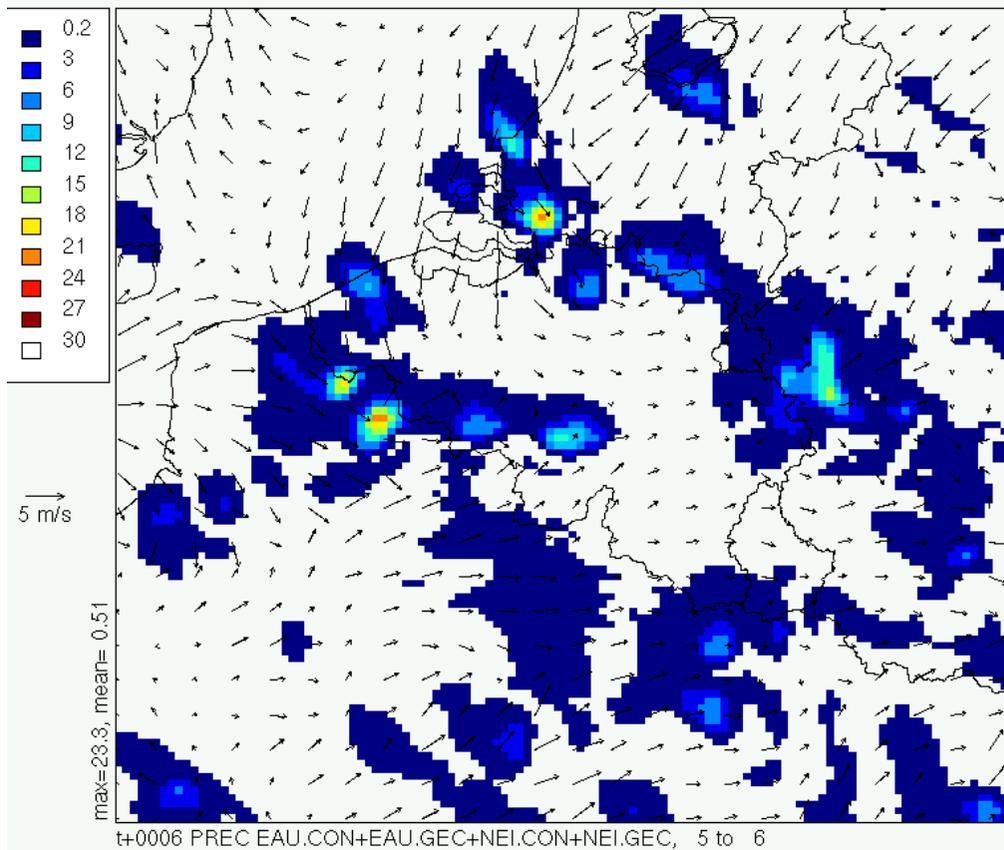


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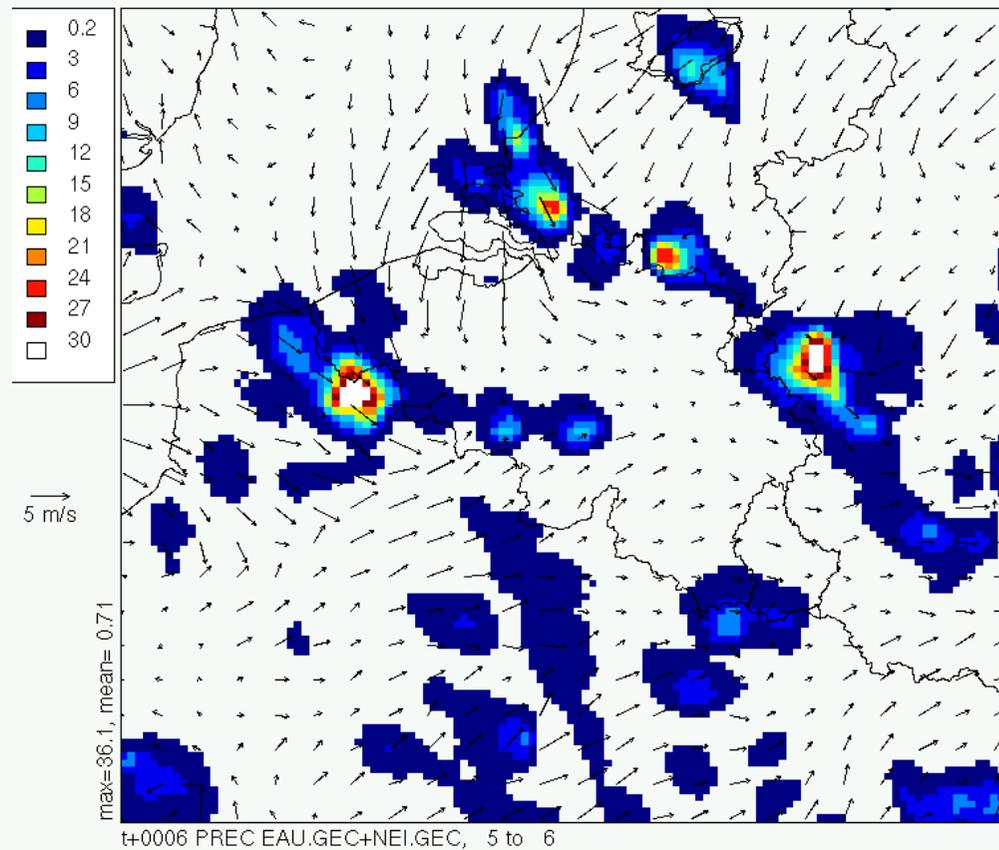
7.00km Resolved scheme alone

*updraughts forced to wider than realistic scale
(Deng and Stauffer 2006)*

cA4q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



nA4q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06

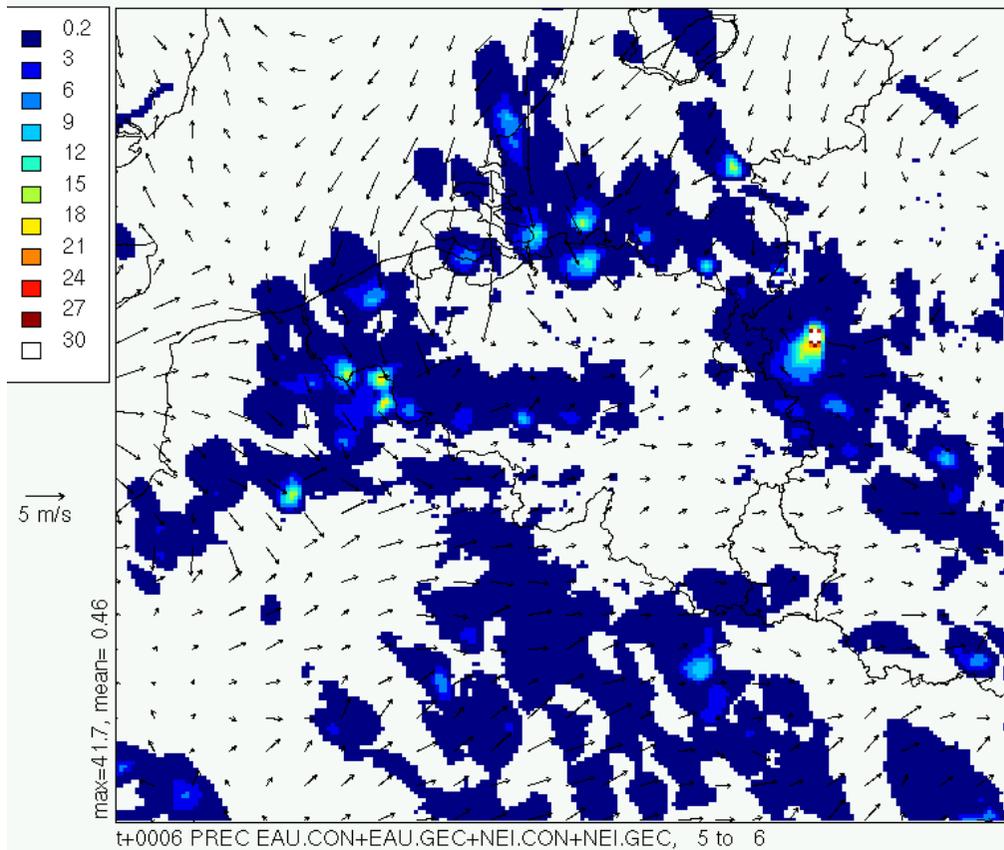


4.00km MaC full package

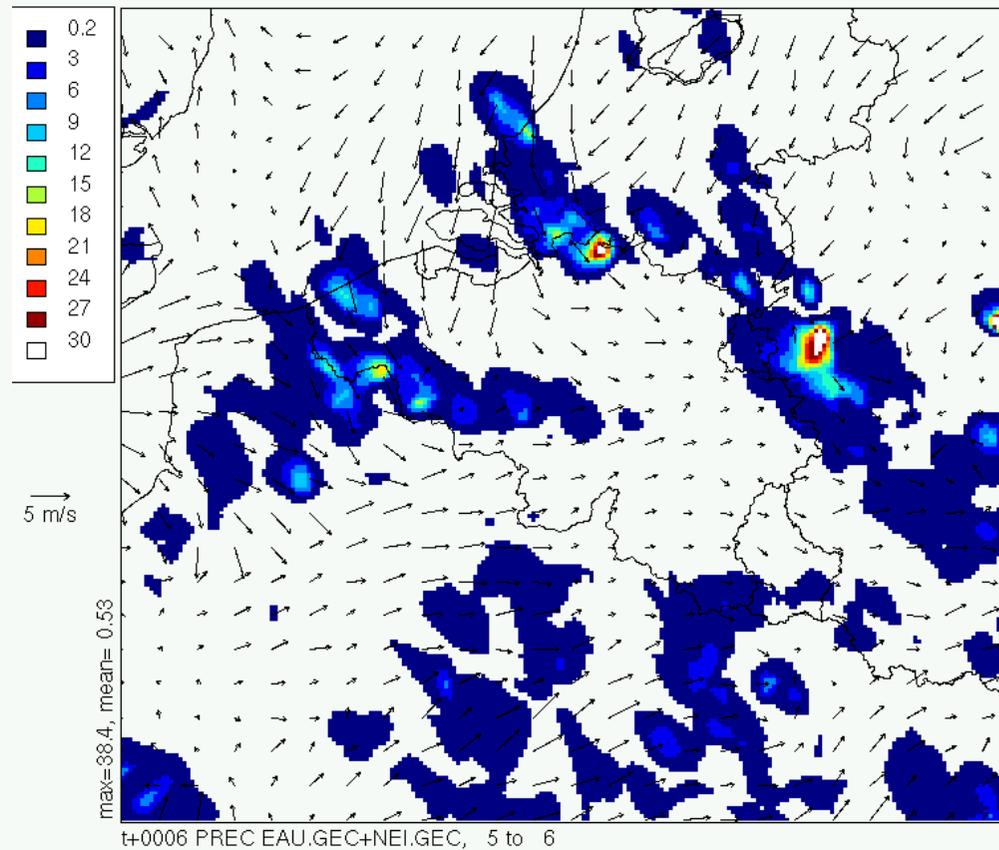
4.00km Resolved scheme alone

*updraughts forced to wider than realistic scale
(Deng and Stauffer 2006)*

cA2q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



nA2q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



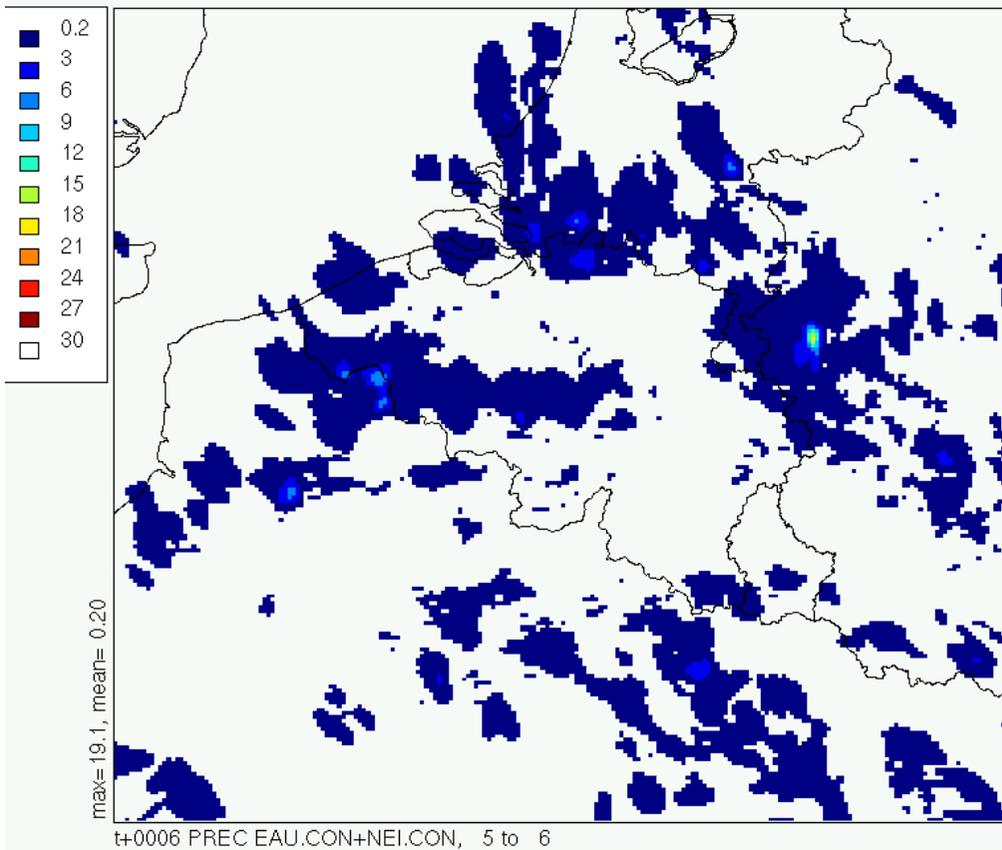
2.18km MaC full package

2.18km Resolved scheme alone

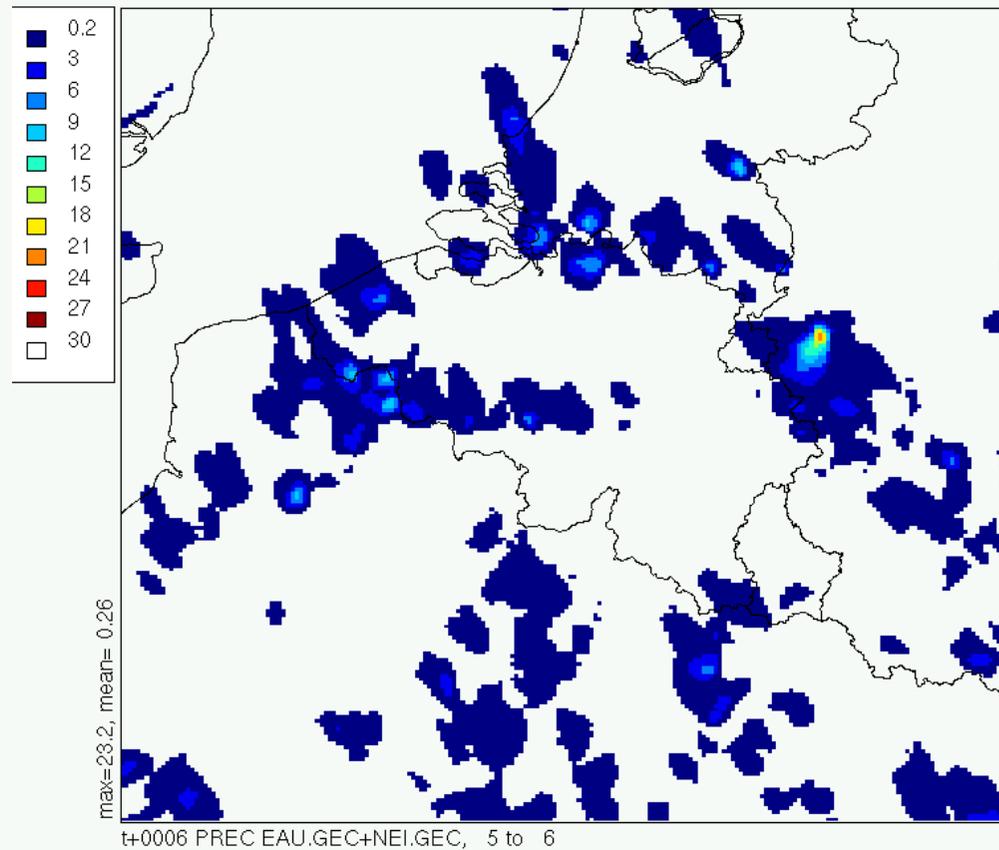


visible convergence, not yet complete...

cA2q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



cA2q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



2.18km Subgrid part

2.18km Resolved part

...subgrid scheme cares for non hydrostatic effects in the frame of the hydrostatic dynamics