



Subgrid scale convection for ARPEGE and ALADIN: 3MT status.

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Subgrid-scale convection: 3MT - Summary



- 1. Why 3MT? Motivation.**
- 2. What has been done? Results. (2004 → today).**
- 3. Under progress (short term → 2008).**
- 4. Long term (2009 →).**

Why 3MT? Motivation.

Why 3M? Current (2004 and onwards) problems

1. Phase-lead of the predicted diurnal cycle of convection (and thus too short transitions from shallow to deep).
2. Underestimated sensitivity of convection to mid-tropospheric humidity.
3. Causality problems (even more true at high resolution ~ 5 km): what is non-convective? What part of the resolved circulation is « already » convective? How to define the forcer and the forced processes? « Grey zone » challenge

Yang and Slingo (2001), Guichard et al. (2004), Derbyshire et al. (2004), Mapes (1998).

What has been done.

3MT – What has been done – Overview

Since 2004, collective work ALADIN community:

- A new equation frame for convective parameterization, separating **Microphysics and Transport** for SGS convection (**MT**).
- A quite extensive prognostic equation set (area fraction, vertical velocity, water species).
- A cascading approach for intra-time-step microphysics (**2MT**) **Multiscale M T**.
- A new common code **Modular Multiscale M T (3MT)**.
- A new prognostic microphysics (toulousian codes, **APLMPHYS**).

Yanai (1973) equations

(Q1c: convective heating, Q2c: L * convective drying)

$$\begin{cases} Q_{1c} = L c_N - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \overline{\omega' s'} \\ Q_{2c} = L c_N + L \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \overline{\omega' q'} \end{cases}$$

Transport
Net condensation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = 0 = -D + E - \frac{\partial \omega^*}{\partial p} & \text{(masse)} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma s}{\partial t} = 0 = -D s_D + E \bar{s} - \frac{\partial \omega^* s}{\partial p} + L c & \text{(chaleur)} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma q}{\partial t} = 0 = -D q_D + E \bar{q} - \frac{\partial \omega^* q}{\partial p} - c & \text{(vapeur d'eau)} \\ \frac{\partial \sigma l}{\partial t} = 0 = -D l_D - \frac{\partial \omega^* l}{\partial p} + c - r & \text{(eau liquide)} \end{cases}$$

Stationn. cloud mass budget

Yanai (1973):

$$\begin{cases} Q_{1c} = \omega^* \frac{\partial \bar{s}}{\partial p} + D (s_D - \bar{s} - L l_D) \\ Q_{2c} = -L \omega^* \frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial p} - L D (q_D - \bar{q} + l_D) \end{cases}$$

Detrainment at resolved scale
Pseudo-subsidence

GATE (1974), Arakawa-Schubert (1974), Bougeault (1985), Tiedtke (1989), Fritsch-Chappell (1980), Kain-Fritsch (1990), KF-Bechtold (2001), ...

Microphysics and Transport (MT) equations

(Q1c: convective heating, Q2c: L^* convective drying)

In the MT approach:

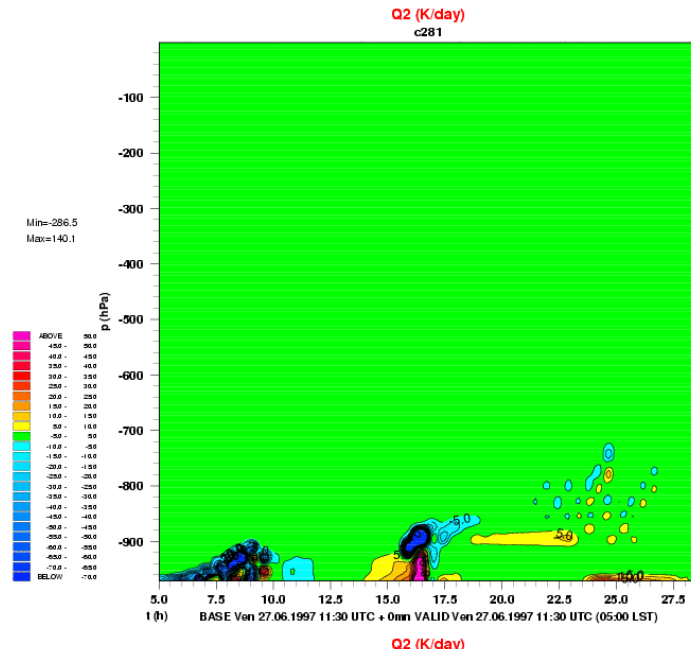
No need any more to parameterize mean detrainment at resolved scale.

Quality of the scheme moved to that of its microphysics.

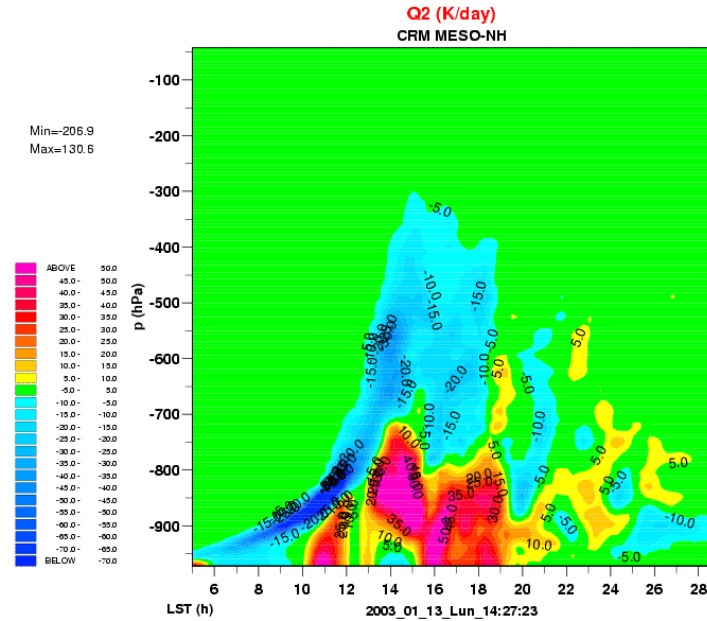
Relax cloud stationnarity assumption.

MT – What has been done – Results

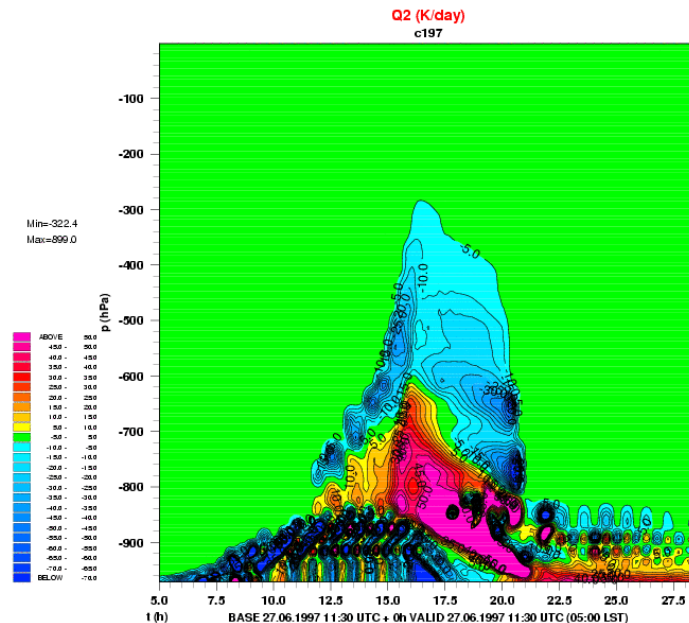
ARPEGE
oper



CRM
MNH



ARPEGE
MT, prog.
entr



Convective drying simulated by 3 models

Source: J.-M. Piriou and J.-L. Redelsperger and J.-F. Geleyn and J.-P. Lafore and F. Guichard

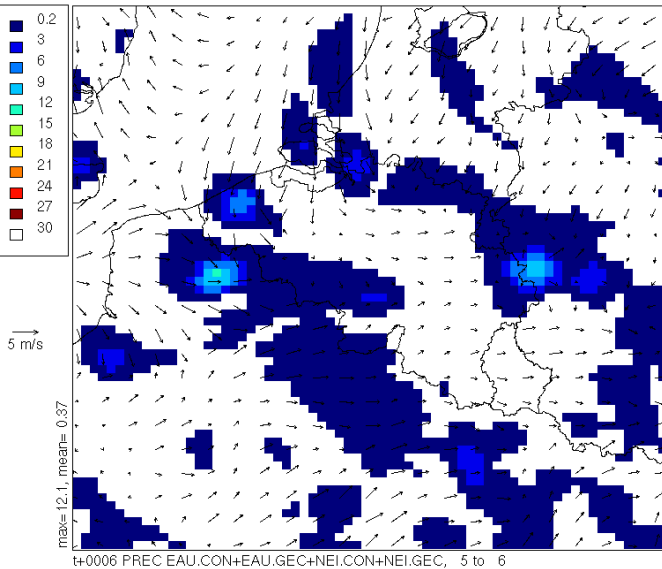
An approach for convective parameterization with memory, in separating microphysics and transport in grid-scale equations

J. Atmos. Sci. 2007, accepted

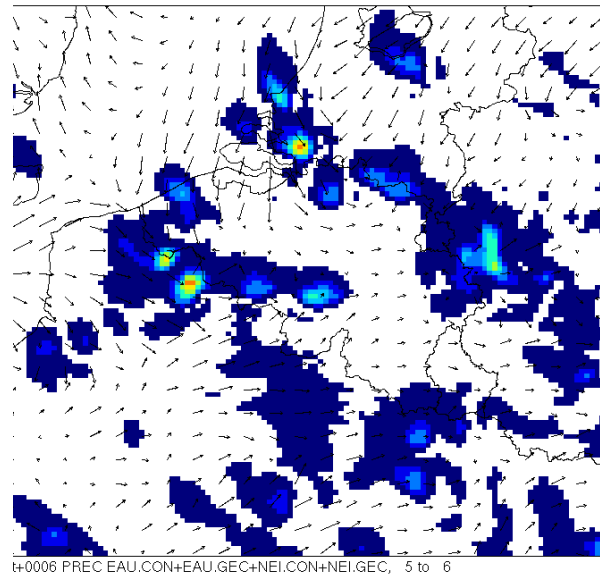
2MT – What has been done – Results

2MT: Multiscale Microphysics and Transport.

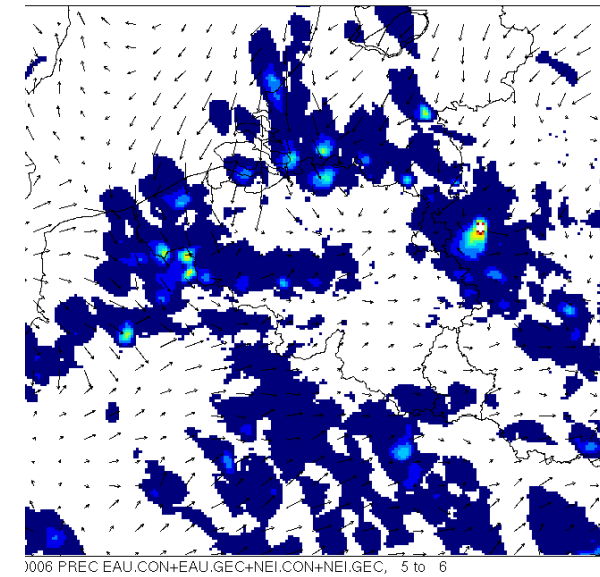
cA7q : 2005-09-10 12:00+06



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



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



7 km
4 km
2 km

Cas du 10/09/2005. Cumul de précipitation en 1h (mm). Source Gerard (QJ RMS 2007).

- MT + additional prognostic variables + cascading microphysics → relevant for « grey zone » → 2MT.

2MT – What has been done – Publications

J.-M. Piriou (2005), PhD thesis, « MT equations, causality, sensitivity to humidity, diurnal cycle of convection ».

L. Gerard and J.-F. Geleyn, « Evolution of a subgrid deep convection parameterization in a limited area model with increasing resolution », QJRMS 2005.

J.-M. Piriou and J.-L. Redelsperger and J.-F. Geleyn and J.-P. Lafore and F. Guichard, « An approach for convective parameterization with memory, in separating microphysics and transport in grid-scale equations », J. Atmos. Sci. 2007, accepted.

L. Gerard, « An integrated package for subgrid convection, clouds and precipitation compatible with the meso-gamma scales » QJRMS 2007, accepted.

3MT – What has been done – Results

- **A modular code was developed (3MT), compatible with the Catry et al. 2007 equations.**

**What we intend to do
in the short term
(certainties).**

- **Validate and tune → 1D tests, 3D tests, from strong events to stratiform drizzle, false alarms...**
- **Objective: 3MT in operations in ARPEGE and ALADIN in 2008.**
- **Validation and development should be done based on a common 3MT code version → synergy. This implies future 3MT code phasings.**
- **Interface 3MT with DDH, and DDH with Catry et al. 2007 equations.**

- **Extend 3MT toward dry and shallow convection:**
 - Introduce adiabatic ascent mode –as in Piriou et al. (2007)-, change vertical wind equation.
 - 3MT dry and shallow → unified treatment of all convective types, better transitions between cloud types.
 - 1D tests: BOMEX, EUROCS diurnal cycle of shallow cumulus. 3D tests.
 - Work in the short term, results in the medium term?

**What we hope to do
in the long term
(some
uncertainties).**

- Long term: 2009 and onwards.
- As long as 3MT works for dry, shallow and deep convection in ARPEGE and ALADIN
→ tests in AROME, for precipitating SGS clouds (Cu & Sc).
- FP-3MT: Fully-Prognostic version of 3MT, intermediate between convective parameterizations and so called « superparameterizations ».

3MT – Conclusion, perspectives

3MT: new concept and code frame, some results 1D and 3D, articles published.

In the short term (2008) forecasters may expect from 3MT:

- **Better consistency between resolved and subgrid-scale precipitation (no grid point storms).**
- **Better timing of severe convective events.**
- **Usage in « grey zone », i.e. at any wished and intermediate resolution between 10 and 2 km.**

3MT: got results, a collective work, still a long

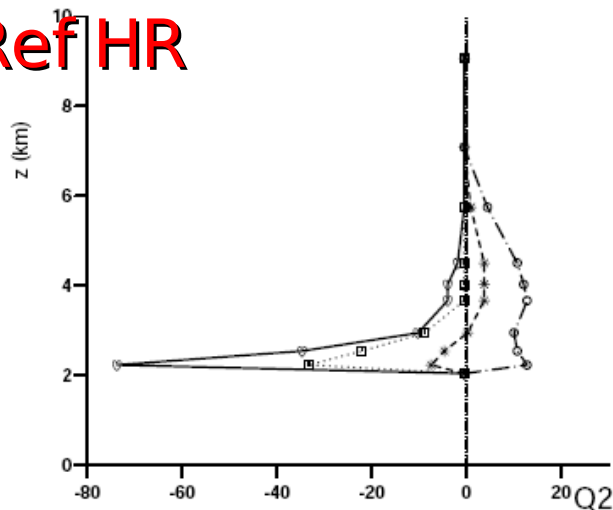
Fin

MT – What has been done – Results

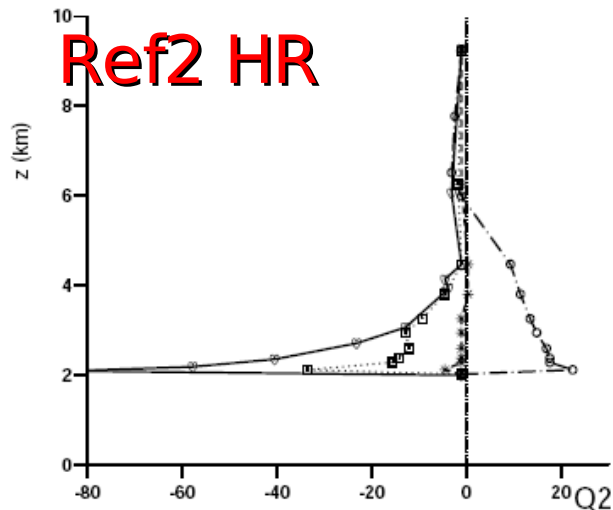
Q2 (K/day), CSRM Meteo-France CNRS

Q2 (K/day), CSRM MetOffice

Ref HR



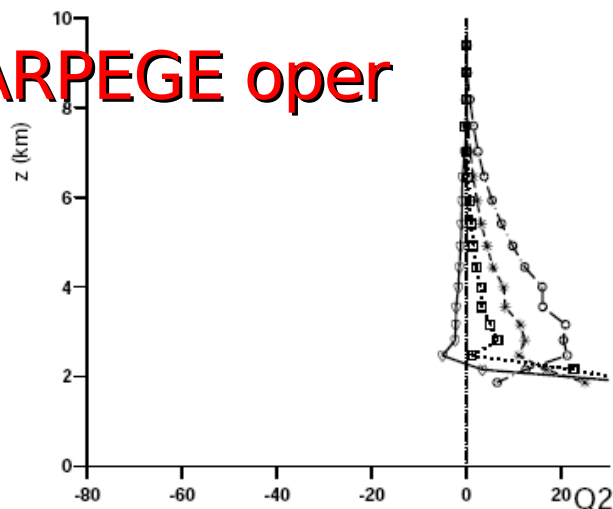
Ref2 HR



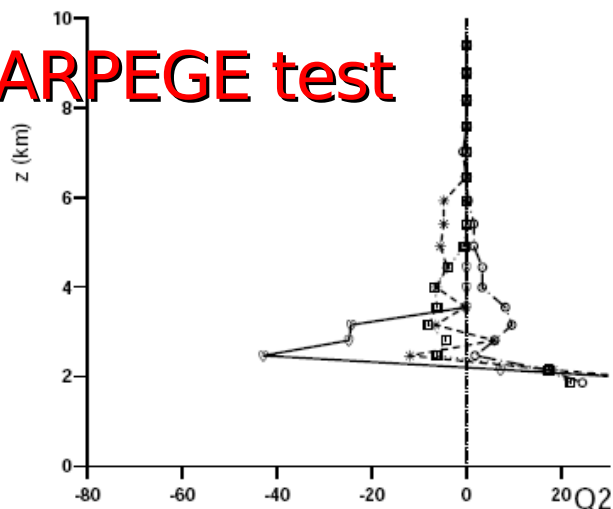
Q2 (K/day), Control SCM

Q2 (K/day), V1 SCM

ARPEGE oper



ARPEGE test

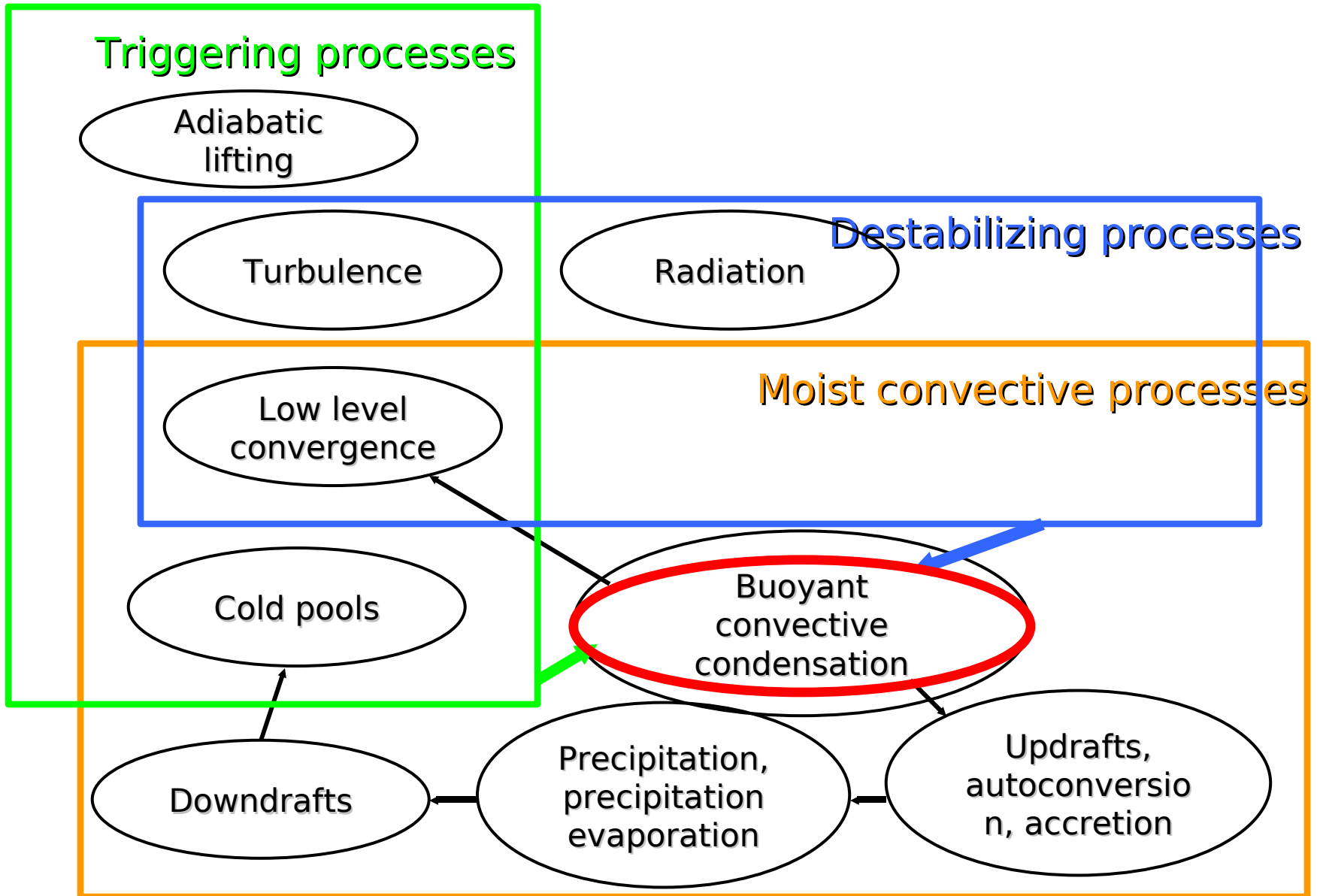


J.-M. Piriou and J.-L. Redelsperger and J.-F. Geleyn and J.-P. Lafore and F. Guichard

An approach for convective parameterization with memory, in separating microphysics and transport in grid-scale equations

J. Atmos. Sci. 2007, accepted

Causality; PhD work (2005)



**From Yanai (1973)
equations to the MT
equation set.**

Microphysics and Transport (MT) equations

CVP

CVNP

CV sèche

Continuité de la microphys.

Microphys.

Vit. vert., ferm.

MT-CCF:
$$\begin{cases} Q_{1c} = -L\omega^* (\hat{C}_{CF} + \hat{C}_{CNF} - \hat{E}_{CN}) - L E_{CP} - P - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \omega^* (s - \bar{s}) \\ Q_{2c} = -L\omega^* (\hat{C}_{CF} + \hat{C}_{CNF} - \hat{E}_{CN}) - L E_{CP} + L \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \omega^* (q - \bar{q}) \end{cases}$$

Air humide, CVP
Yanai (1973)
Bougeault (1985)

Simpl. de
la
microphy
s.

Complexi
f. de la
microphy
s.

Synergie méthodologique

CRM, LES