Some recent sensitivity experience to entrainment

- Jean-Pierre already presented the changes in the convection scheme (starting from the code modifications by Pier and Christian) that were made to improve the (nighttime) convection over land problem ("American Problem" – see presentation Wednesday)
- Like always this required some retuning of the model to correct some biases as something will always degrade (short range – and mean climate), partly because of cloud radiation interaction but also because of momentum transport
 - Modify microphysics: either cloud water/precipitation conversion in convection scheme or ice crystal fall speed in explicit microphysics scheme
 - Entrainment rates



Tropical 200 hPa T errors (K) : RMS and Mean error Ensemble of 10 10-day forecasts at T511





Tropical 200 hPa height errors (m) : RMS and Mean error Ensemble of 10 10-day forecasts at T511



Analysis statistics with Temps

Standard: blue Incr. Entrainm: black



Analysis statistics with Satellite: SSMI

Standard: blue Incr. Entrainm: black



T verification against ERA40, august 2002



T verification against ERA40, august 2002 Test suite incr.entr Oper









Zonal Mean Error: Average T (n=5) D+2 Oper. Forecast - Analysis



U verification against ERA40, august 2002





Test suite incr.entr

Zonal Mean Error: Average u (n=5) D+2 eb5k - Analysis



U verification against ERA40, august 2002 Test suite incr.entr Oper



August 2002 average height increments (m): AN - FG



Resuming a few of Steve's intercomparions Results for IFS and Meso-nh

IFS showed good sensitivity for precipitation compared to Meso-nh

-> increased cloud base entrainment and CAPE closure based on full entraining ascent and not undilute ascent as in the latter

• However, cloud-radiation interaction and effects on momentum transport difficult to assess by 1D study, requires systematic verification/tuning with analysis and observations.