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Evolution of convective cloud top height: entrainment and humidifying processes

EUROCS Workshop, Madrid, 16-19/12/2002

Summary

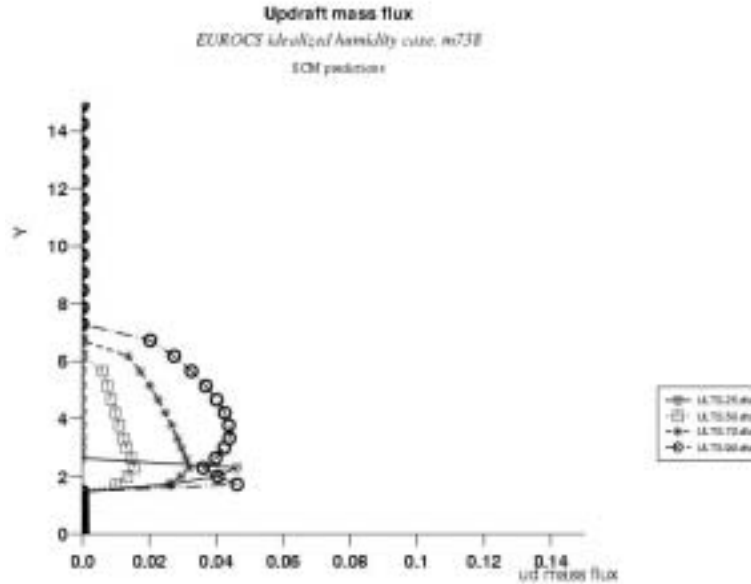
Questions:

1. *(1D EUROCS idealized humidity case, 3D)* What impact on diurnal cycle if the ARPEGE convective scheme sensitivity to humidity is removed?
2. *(1D EUROCS diurnal cycle of deep convection case, 3D)* Cloud top height evolutions: link with saturation deficit & its diurnal phase

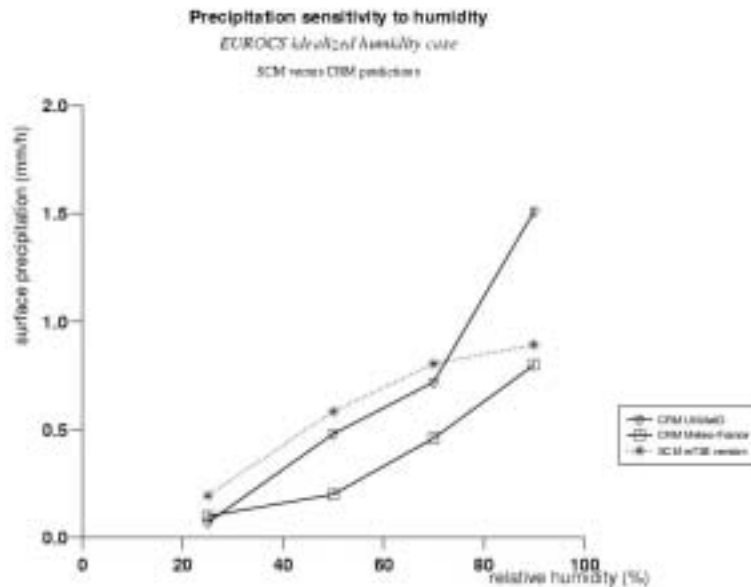
EUROCS idealized humidity case

ARPEGE operational version

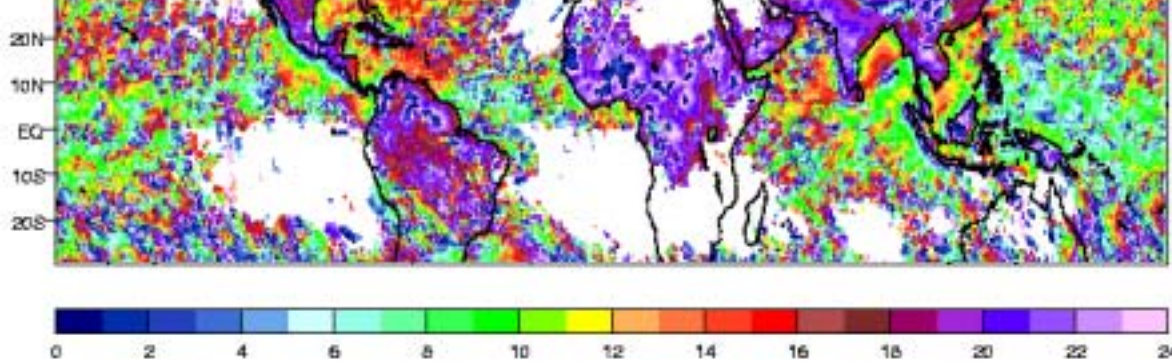
Mass fluxes for the 4 environmental humidities



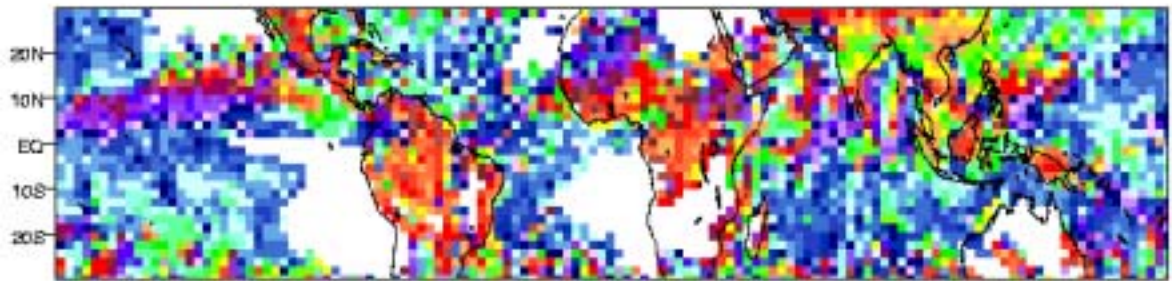
Precipitations vs the 4 humidities.
Continuous: CRMs
Dotted: SCM



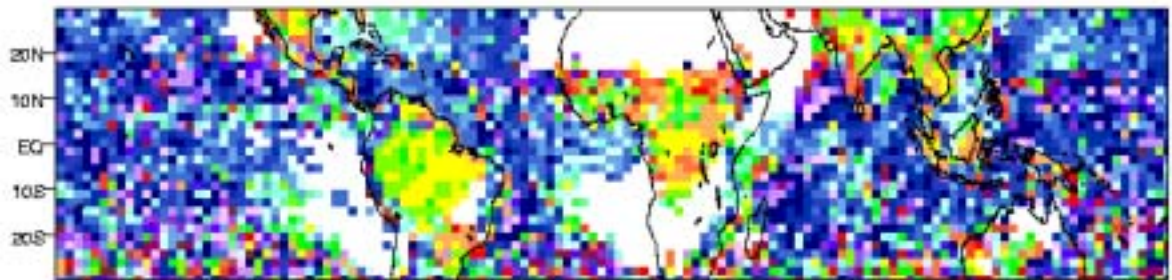
Diurnal cycle of convection / JJA



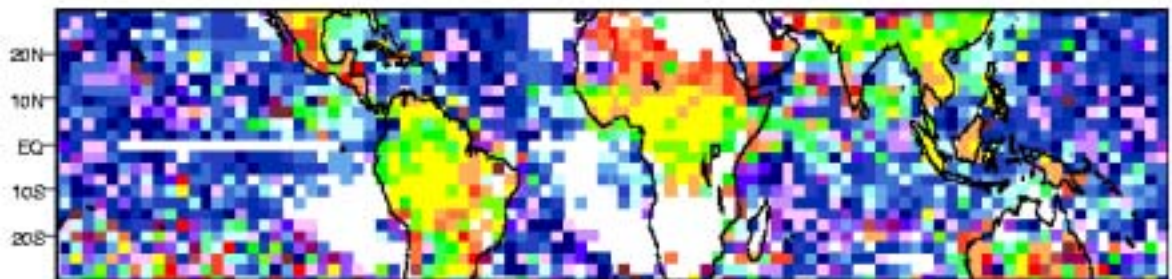
Observations
Yang and Slingo MWR 2001



ARPEGE NWP Model
J.M. Piriou 2002



IFS NWP Model
Beljaars 2002

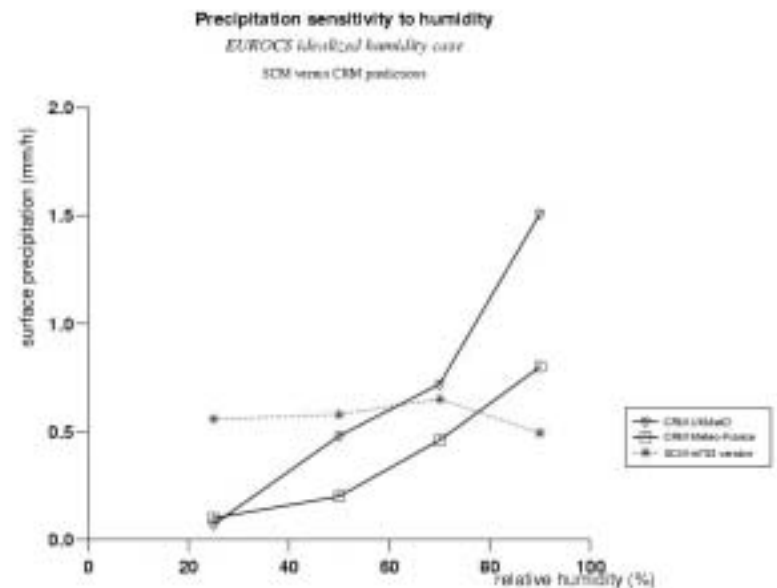
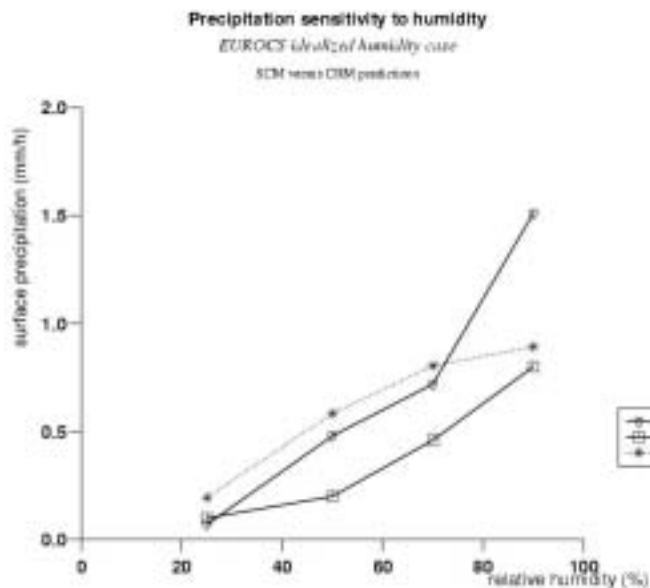
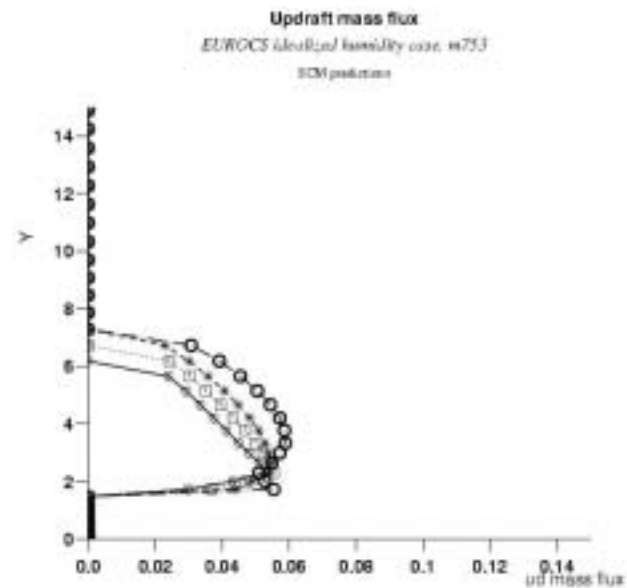
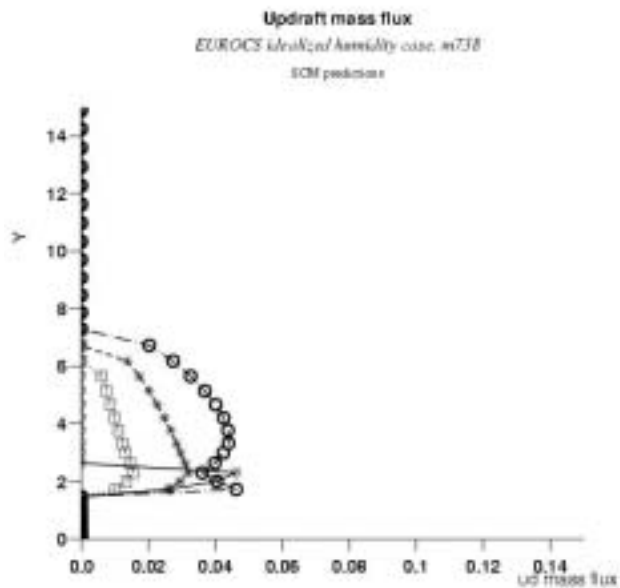


Unified Climate Model
Yang and Slingo MWR 2001

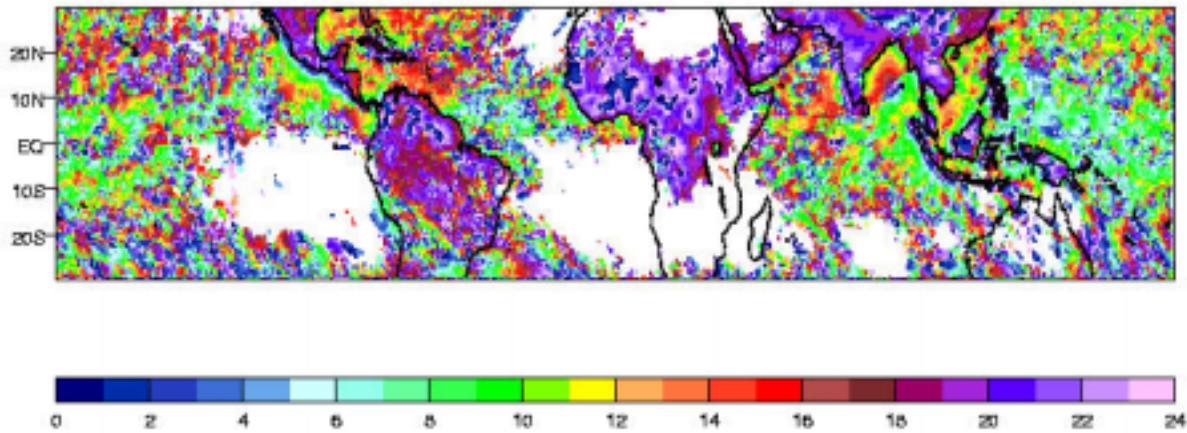
EUROCS idealized humidity case

ARPEGE operational version

Operational + reduced entrainment

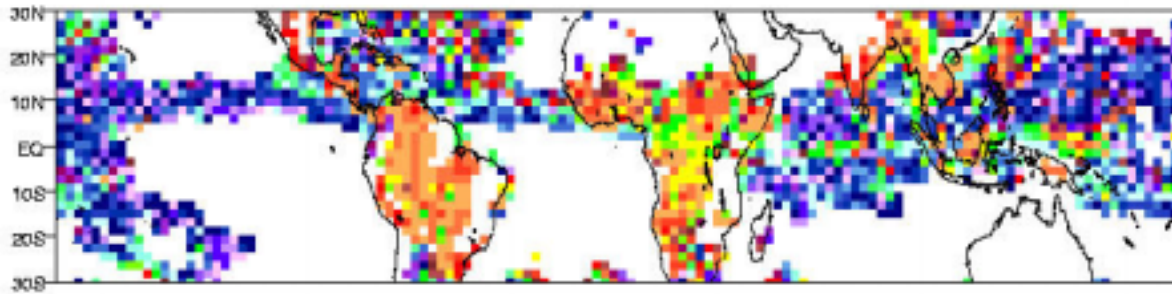


Diurnal cycle of convection

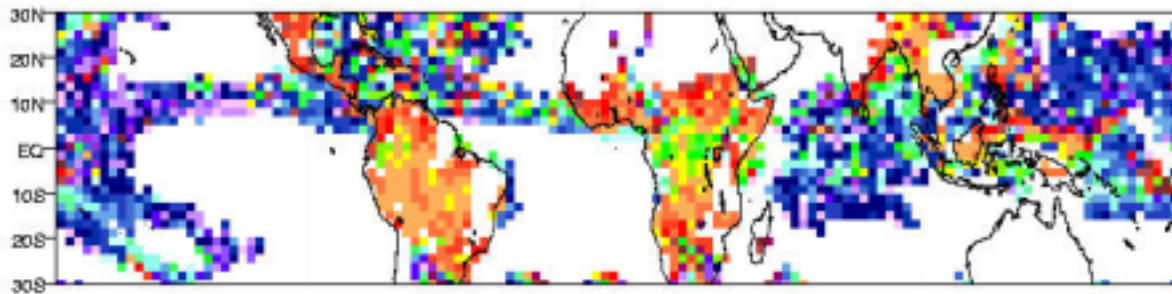


Observations

Yang and Slingo MWR 2001



CONTROL = ARPEGE NWF operational model, 10 two days pred.déc 2002

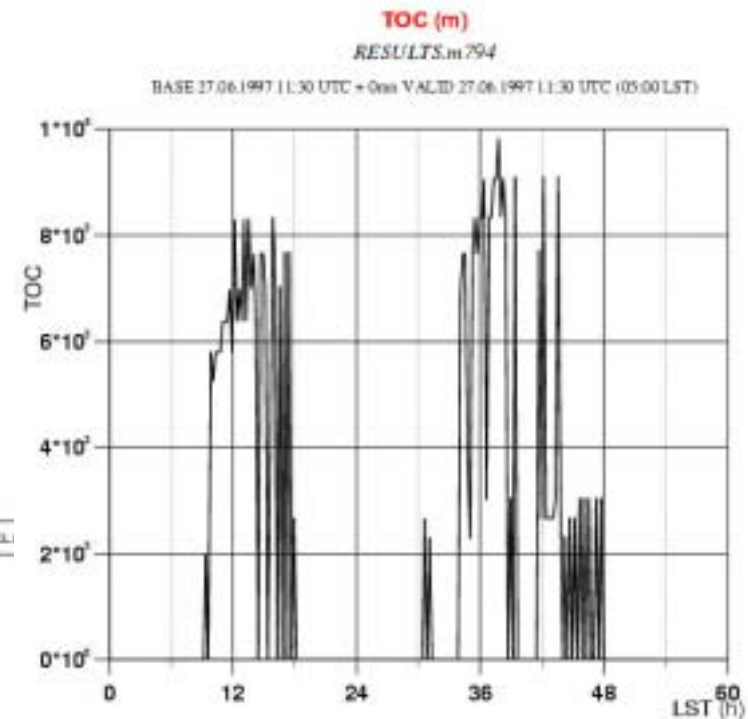
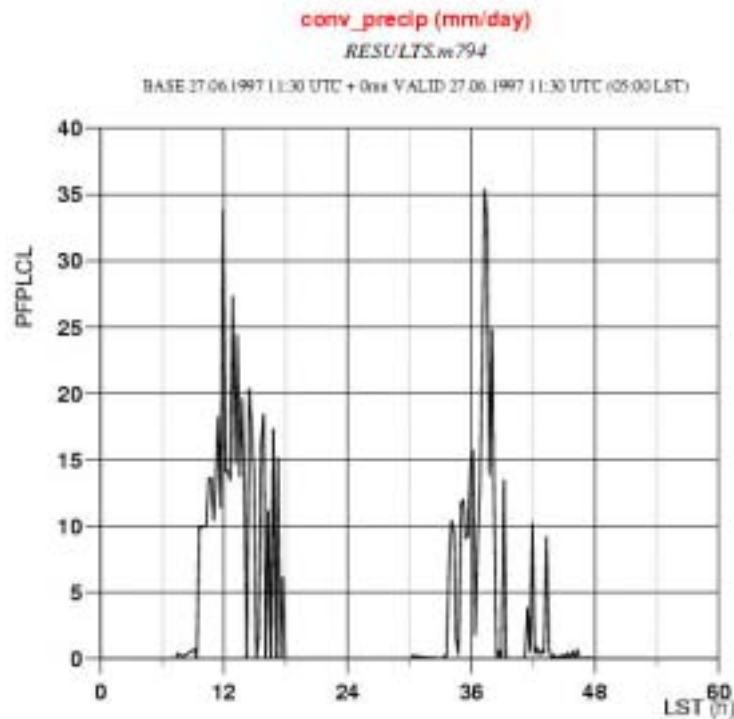


CONTROL
+ Reduced entrainment

EUROCS diurnal cycle of deep convection

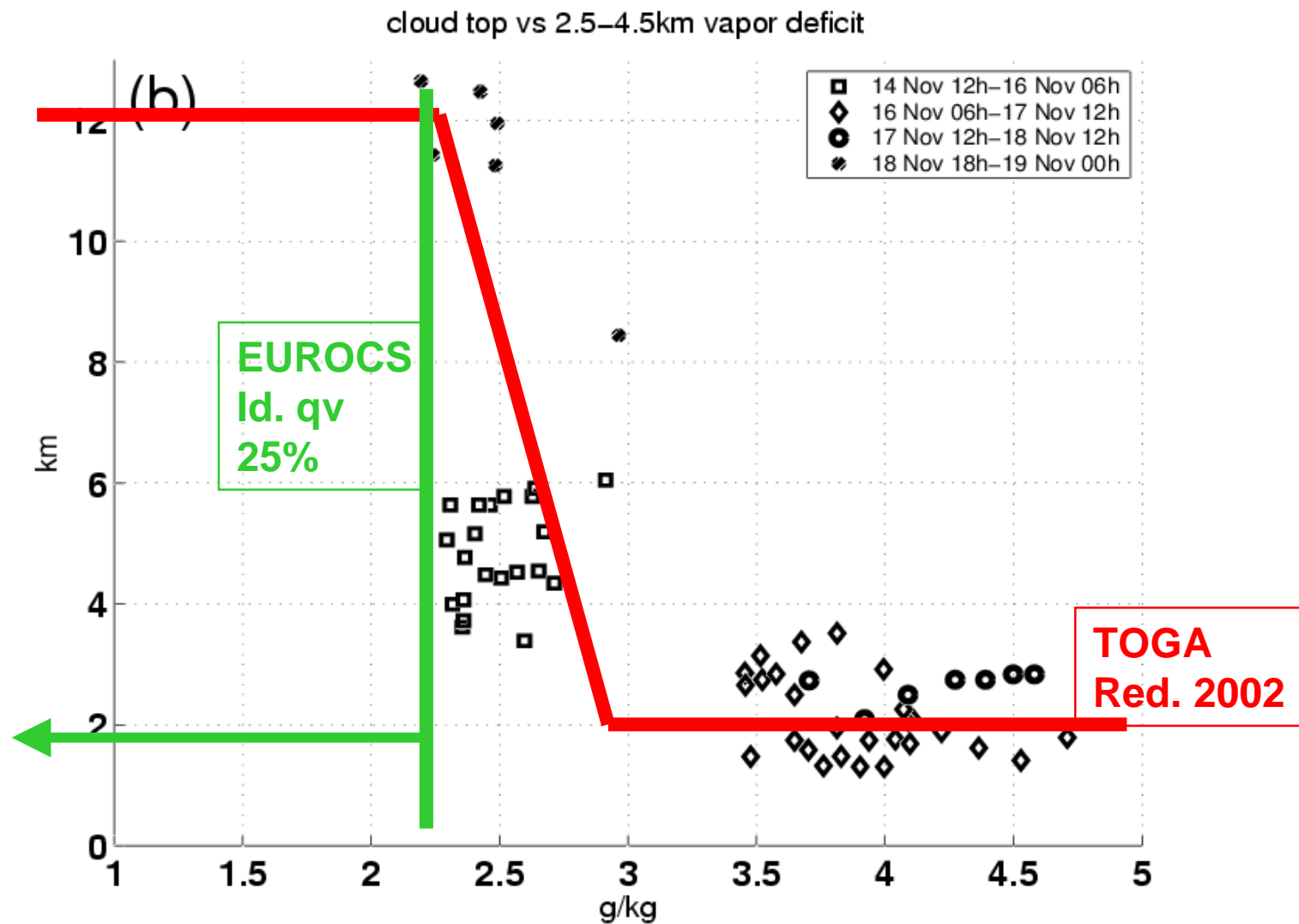
Convective precip.

Cloud top height



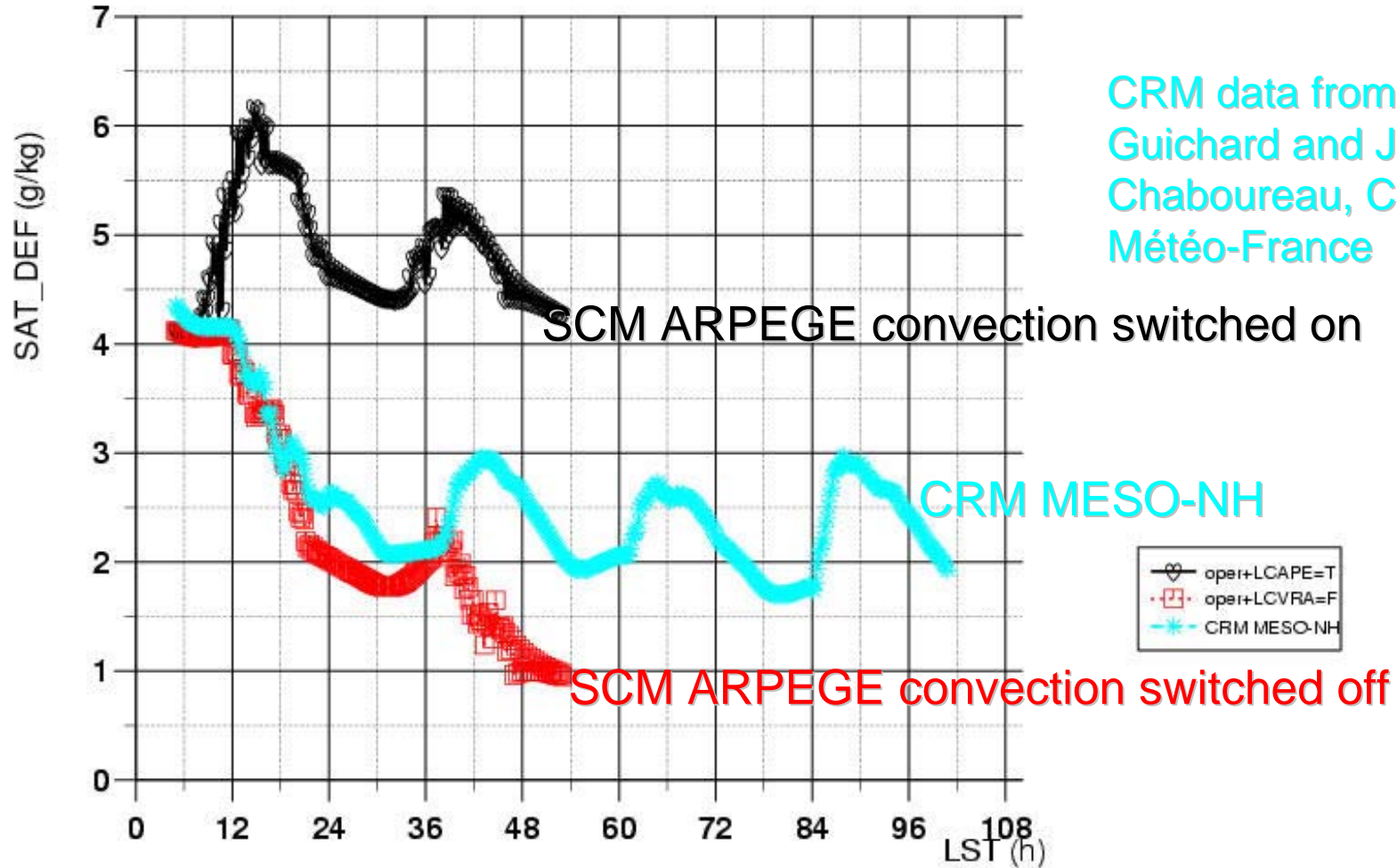
SCM run; operational ARPEGE physics

Sensitivity to humidity: top of clouds



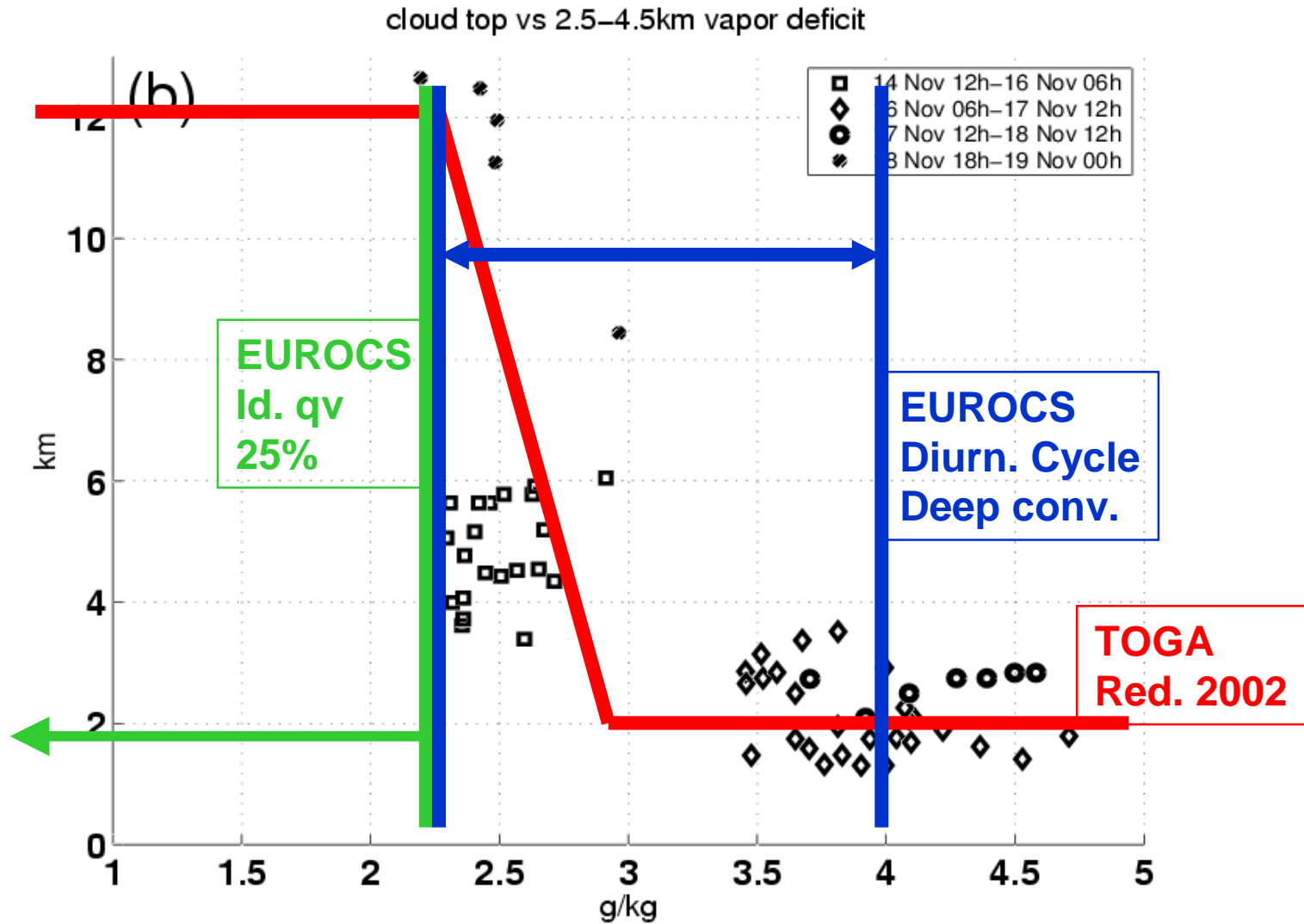
Saturation deficit between 2.5 and 4.5km

CRM and SCMs; EUROCS diurn. cycl. prec. conv.



EUROCS diurnal cycle of deep convection

Sensitivity to humidity: top of clouds

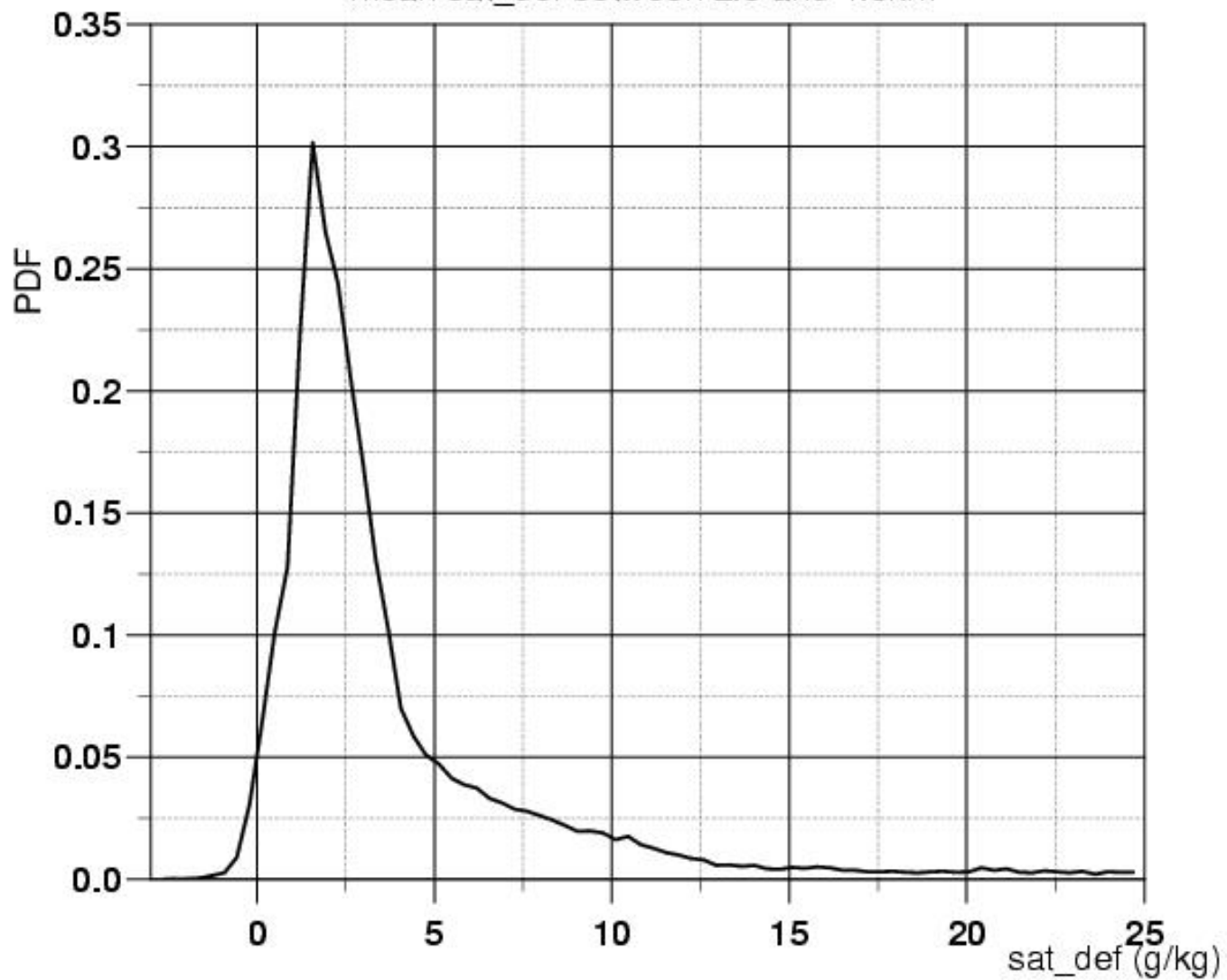


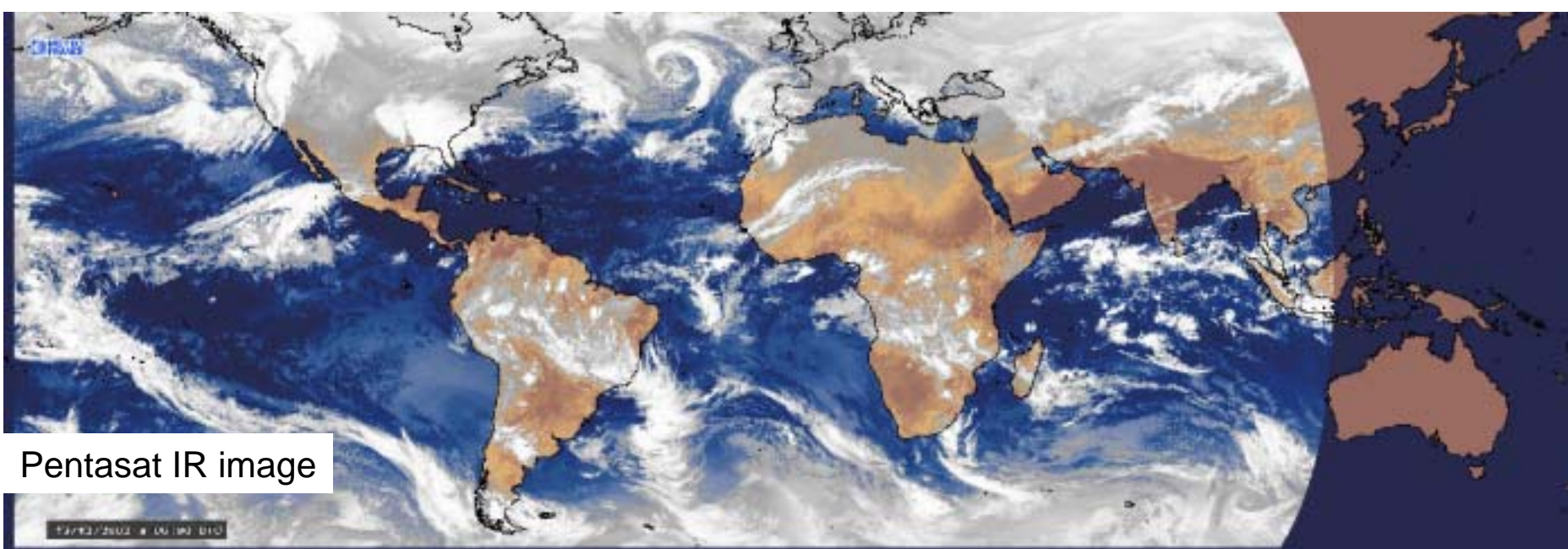
Saturation deficit PDF

ARPEGE analysis

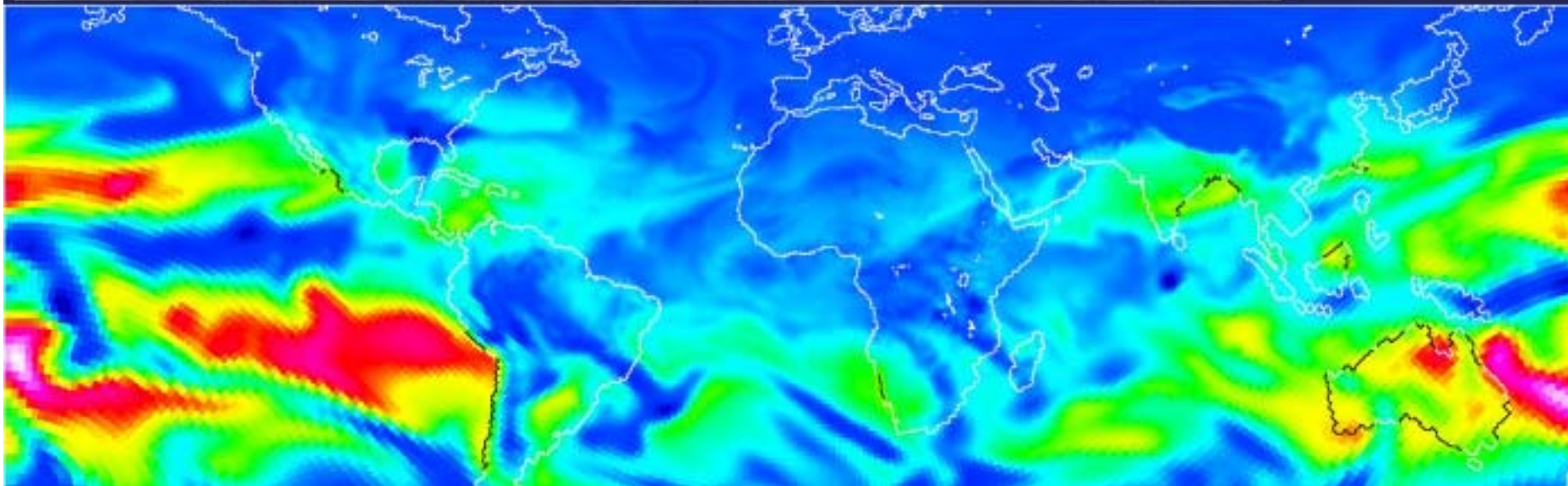
2002-12-13 6h UTC; 30S-30N

mean sat_def between 2.5 and 4.5km

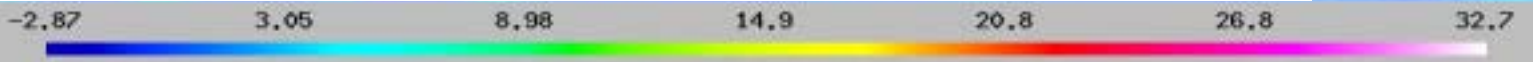




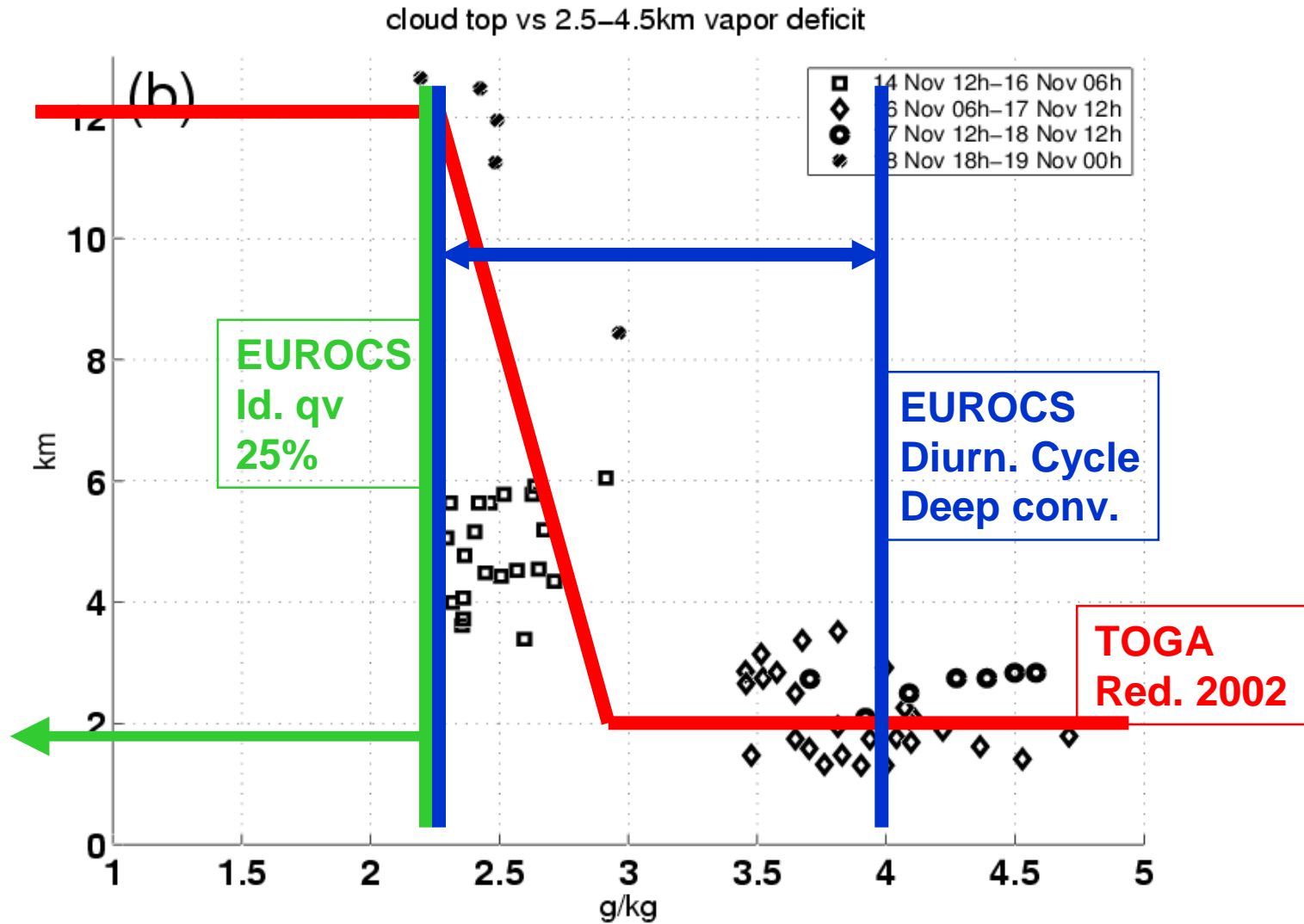
Pentaset IR image

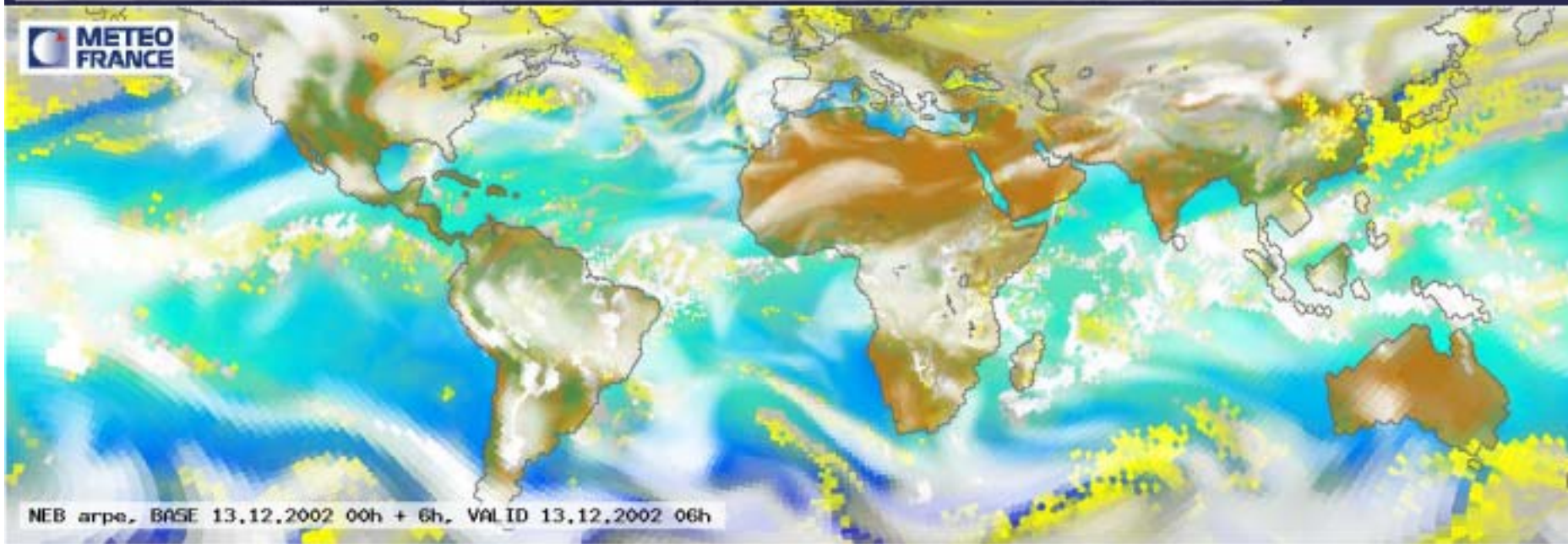
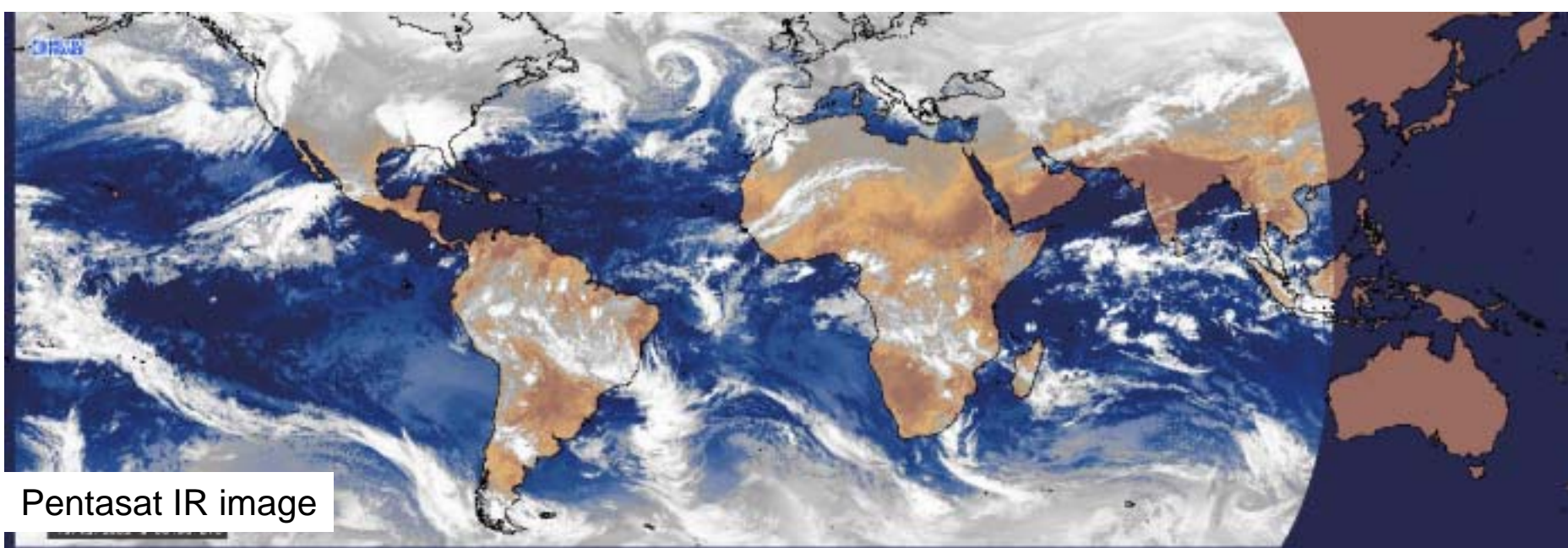


SAT. DEF. between 2.5 and 4.5km, in g/kg. ARPEGE +6h analysis first guess

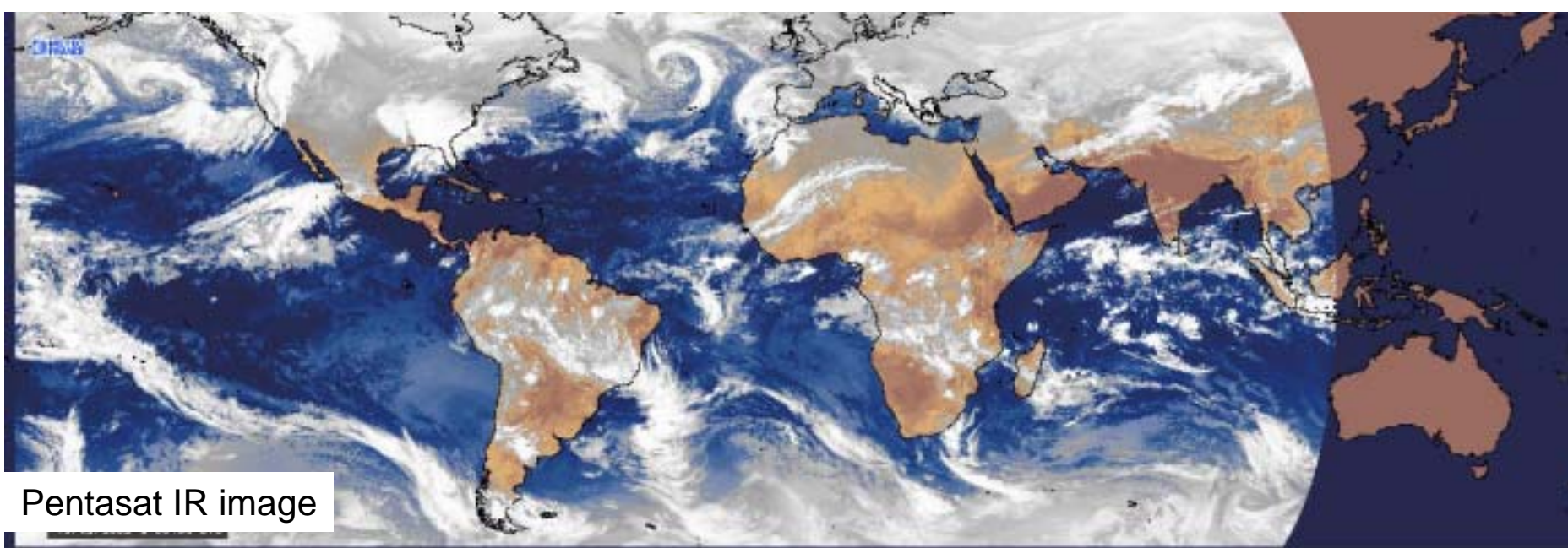


Sensitivity to humidity: top of clouds

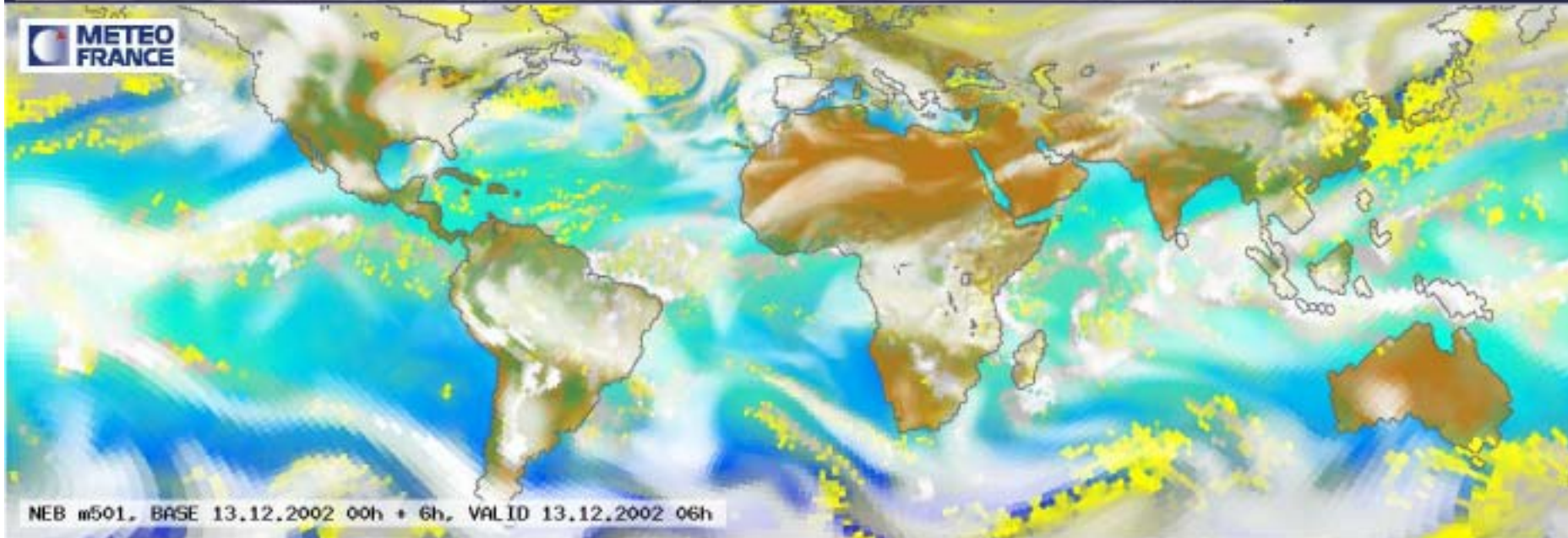




Composite cloudiness image. ARPEGE +6h analysis first guess



Pentastat IR image

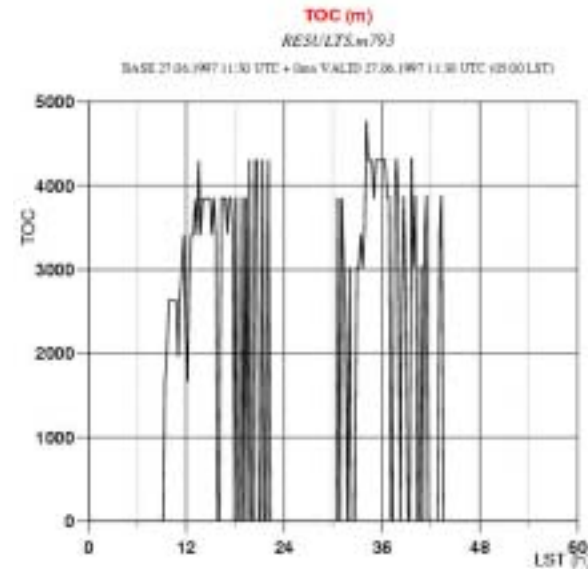
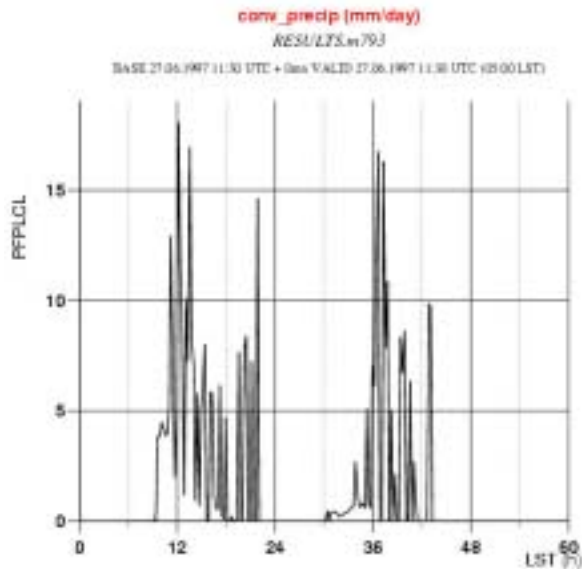


Composite cloudiness image. ARPEGE +6h modified analysis first guess

EUROCS diurnal cycle of deep convection

Convective precip.

Cloud top height



*SCM run; modified ARPEGE physics: ad hoc TOC
as a function of saturation deficit*

- ARPEGE convection scheme sensitivity to humidity seems OK only for « wet » atmospheres, i.e. sat. defs ($2.5 > 4.5\text{km}$) < 2.5 g/kg, but likely underestimated for dry atmospheres
- Reducing entrainment rates to suppress the sensitivity in the idealized case → small impact on diurnal cycle. The 3h phase lag of precipitation of ARPEGE vs other models remains yet unexplained

The sensitivity of cloud top height to environmental humidity seems to be for saturation deficits (2.5 > 4.5km) between 2 and 3 g/kg:

1. TOGA-COARE (Redelsperger, Parsons and Guichard, JAS 2002)
2. CRM MESO-NH in EUROCS diurnal cycle of deep convection case
3. 5sat image versus ARPEGE global analysis of saturation deficits

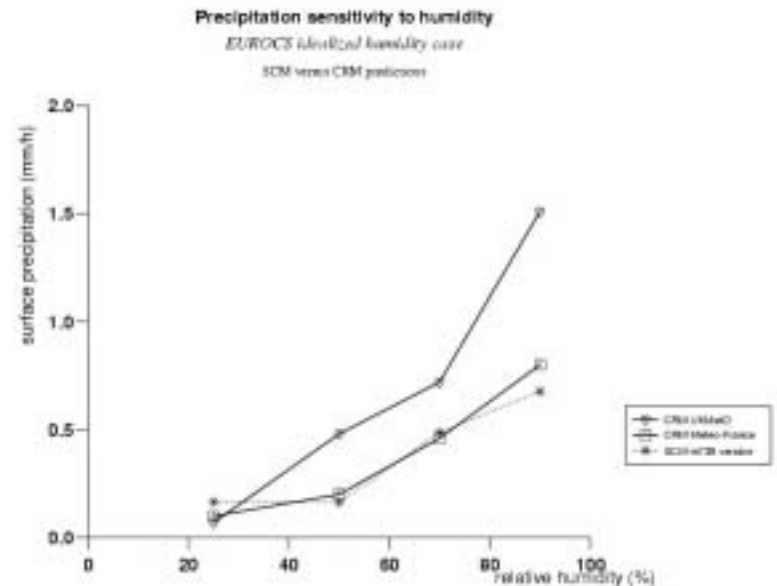
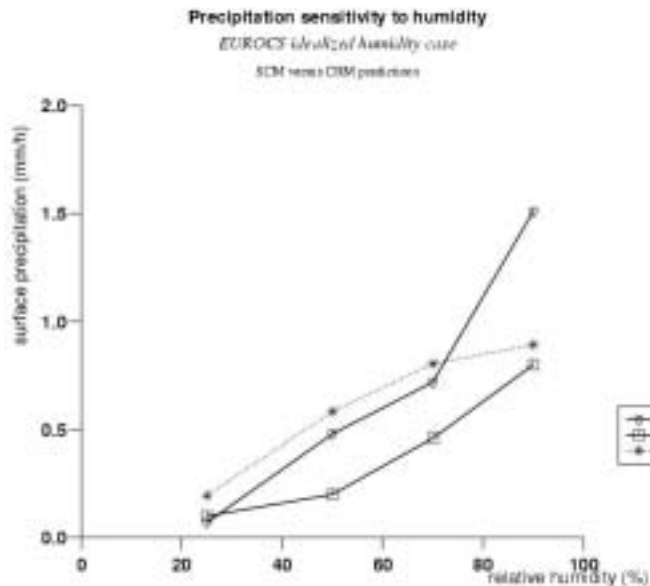
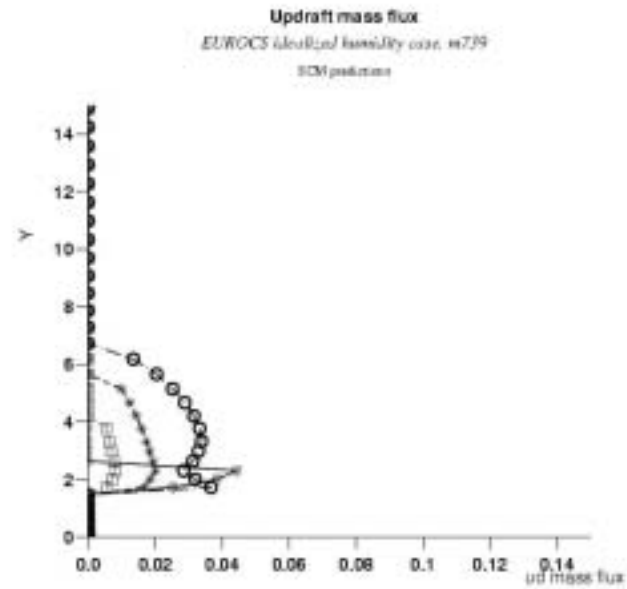
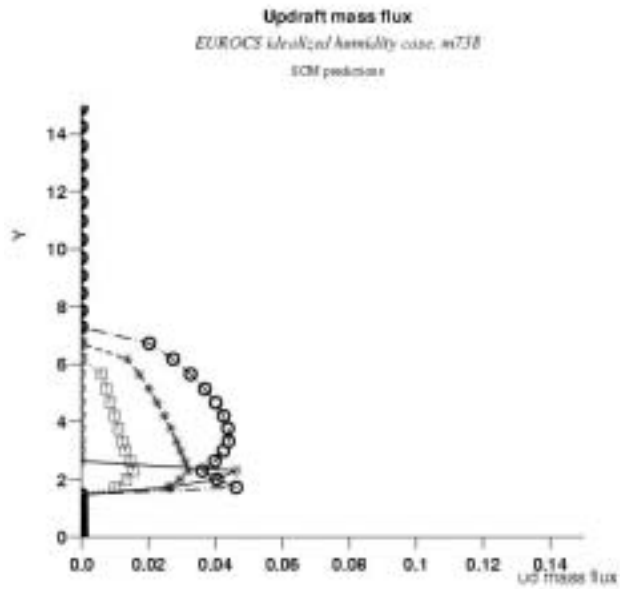
> **Humidifying a dry atmosphere: a good candidate to explain large phase lags of precipitation vs surface forcings, from diurnal to 10 days time scales?**

Perspectives: (i) **retune the entrainment in drier contexts** than previously done, to get the right cloud tops / (ii) **increase humidification rate** below cloud top / (iii) see impact on diurnal cycle!

EUROCS idealized humidity case

Operational version

Operational + « no relax towards und. »



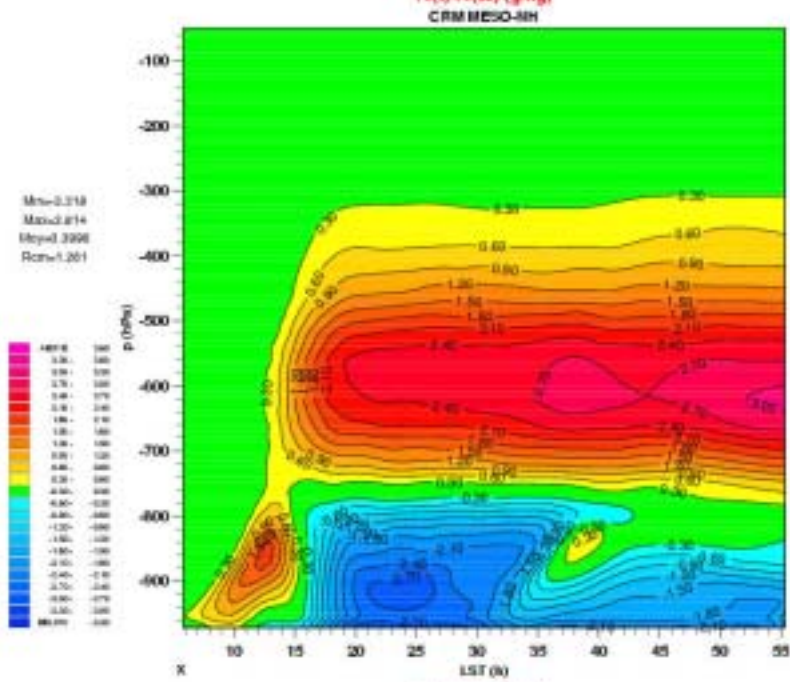
Entrainment: undilute plume relaxation

$$\frac{\partial \mu_c}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial \mu_c}{\partial \phi} \text{und} + \lambda(\bar{\mu} - \mu_c) + \beta(\mu_{\text{und}} - \mu_c)$$

Towards environment

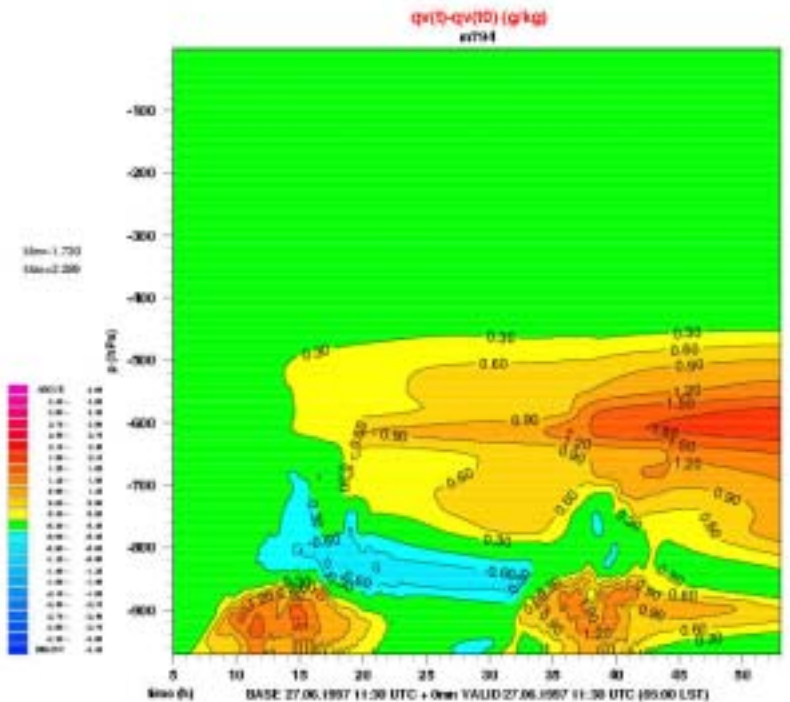
$\mu = T, qv$

Towards undilute: easy way to take into account that a rather constant fraction of ascents remain undiluted, without having to use negative entrainments in the expression just on the left

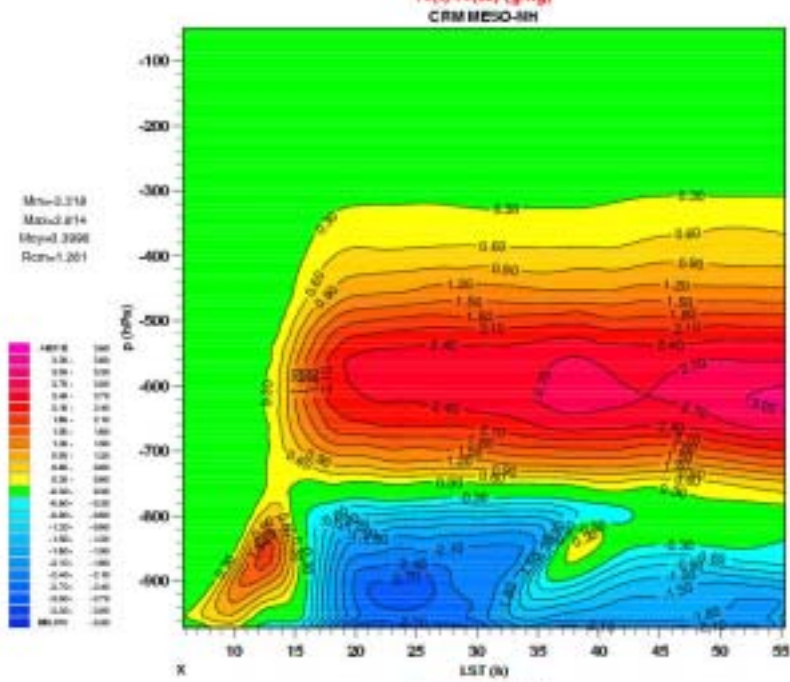


CRM MESO-NH (reference)
prediction; data from Françoise
Guichard and Jean-Pierre
Chaboureau, CNRS / Météo-France

Time-height cross-sections of the
difference between current
humidity (g/kg) and initial one

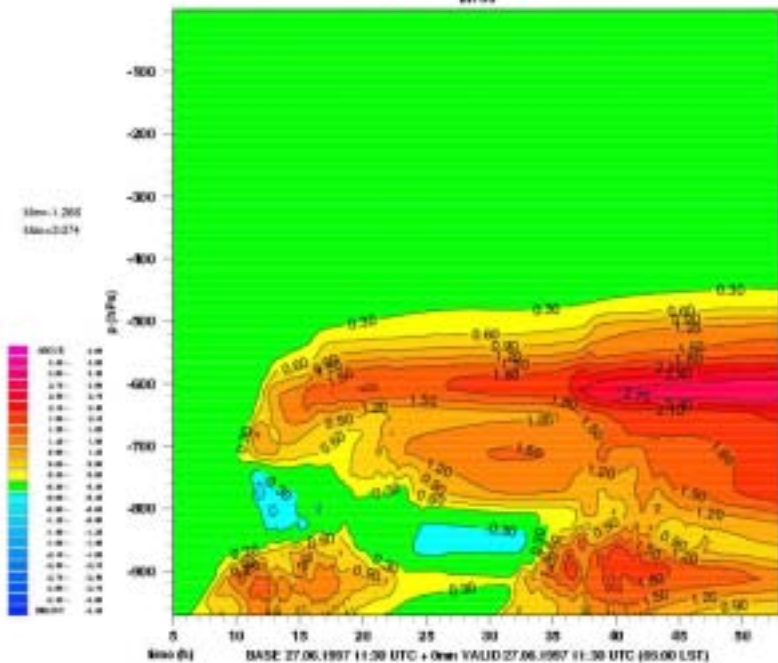


SCM operational ARPEGE



CRM MESO-NH (reference) prediction; data from Françoise Guichard and Jean-Pierre Chaboureau, CNRS / Météo-France

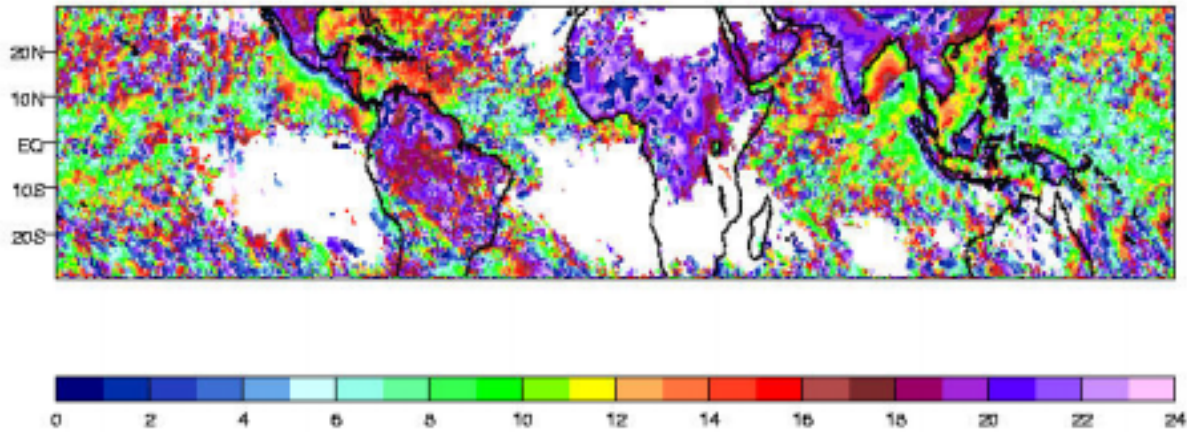
Time-height cross-sections of the difference between current humidity (g/kg) and initial one



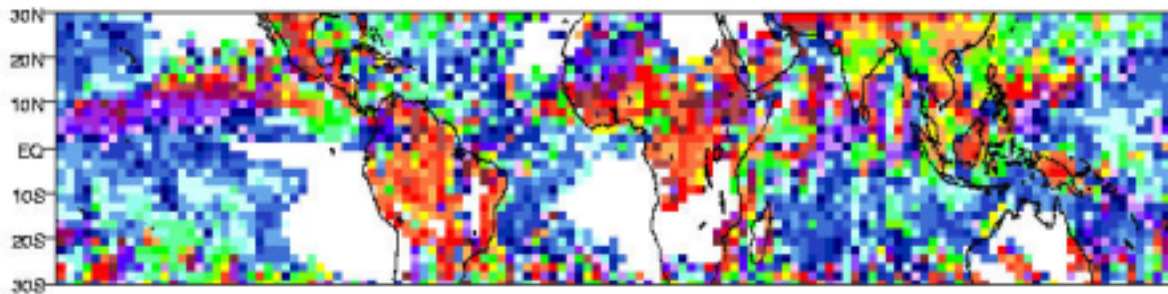
SCM modified ARPEGE: ad hoc TOC as a function of saturation deficit

	<i>Present operational schemes</i>	<i>Trends, or under progress</i>
Radiation	Geleyn and Hollingsworth (1979), Ritter and Geleyn (1992)	More accurate infra-red exchanges between surface and layers
Grid-scale cloud scheme	Diagnostic in ql/i, all supersaturation removed, liquid/ice condensation → T, melting/ freezing/ evaporation/ Kessler (1979), Clough and Franks (1991)	Prognostic ql/i and/or qr/s
Subgrid-scale cloud scheme (convection)	mass-flux scheme, CISK-type closure and triggering, water vapour budget using a Kuo-type closure, downdrafts, momentum flux	Entrainment & dry intrusions, modified trigger functions (use of TKE, CIN) / Revised shallow and deep conv.
Turbulence	1st order closure scheme after Louis (1979), Louis and al. (1981), using a flux-gradient K-theory with Ri dependency, variable roughness lengths over sea (Charnock)	Prognostic TKE scheme, mixing « Betts » conservative variables thetal and qt instead of theta and qv

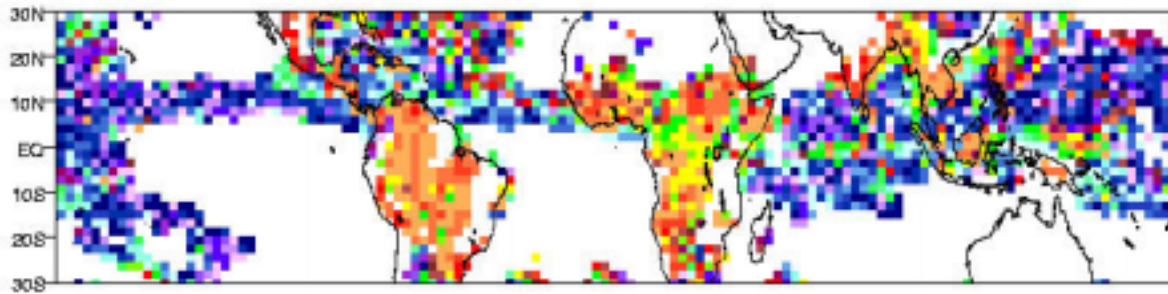
Diurnal cycle of convection



Observations
Yang and Slingo MWR 2001

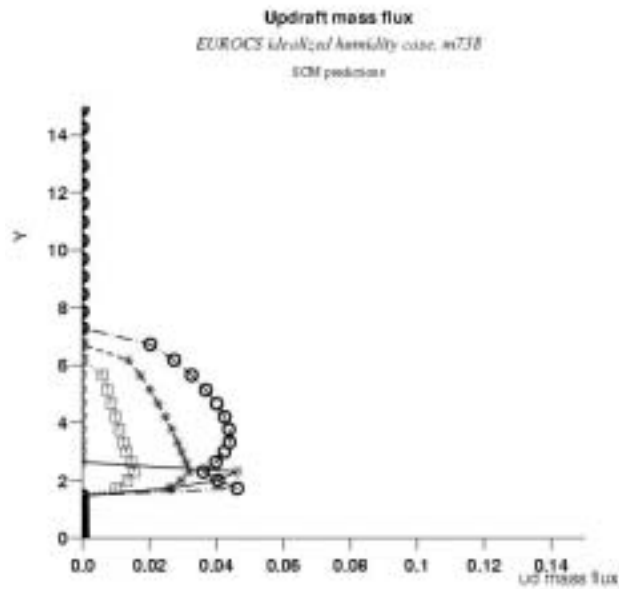


ARPEGE NWP model
JJA 2002

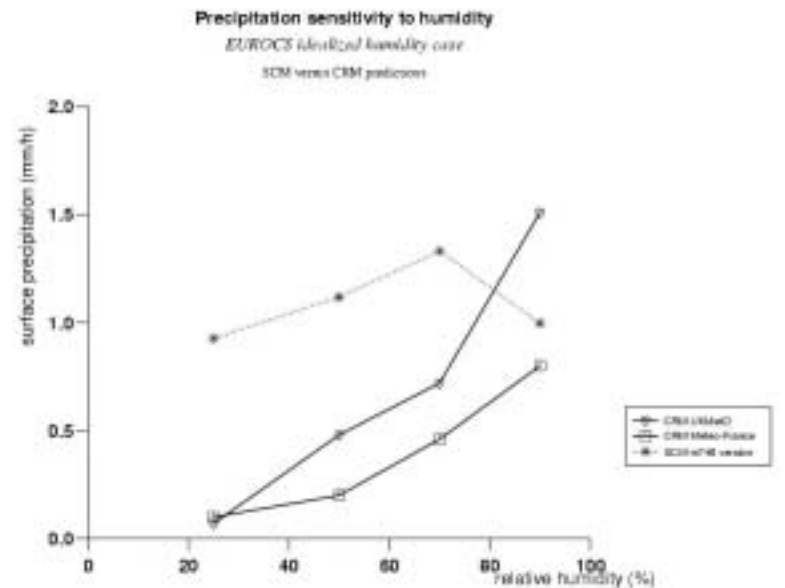
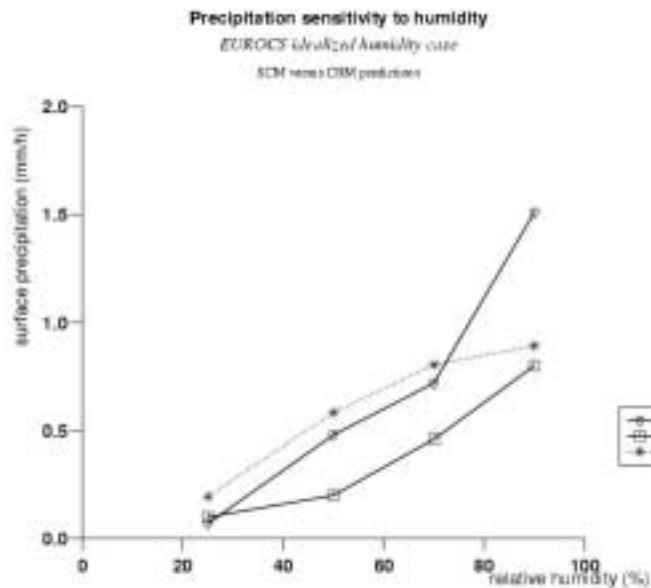
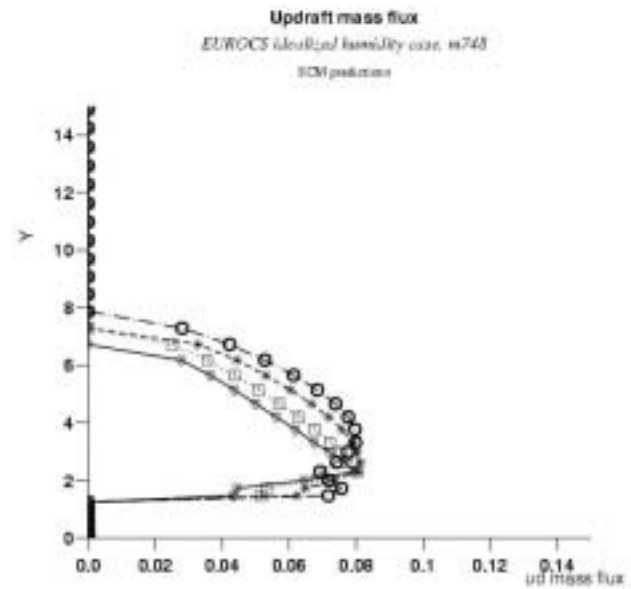


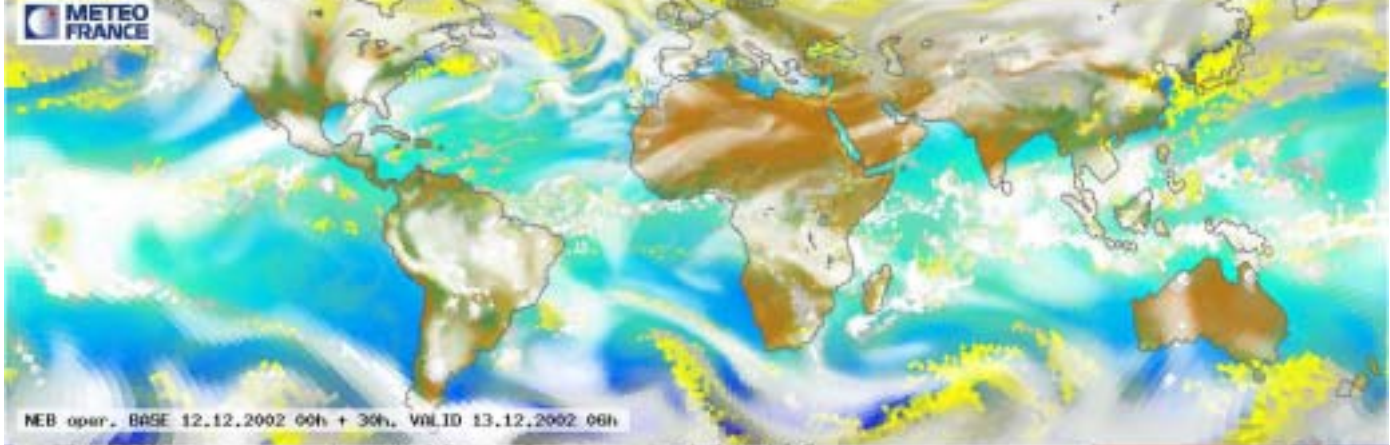
ARPEGE NWP model
10 days CAPE dec 2002

Operational version

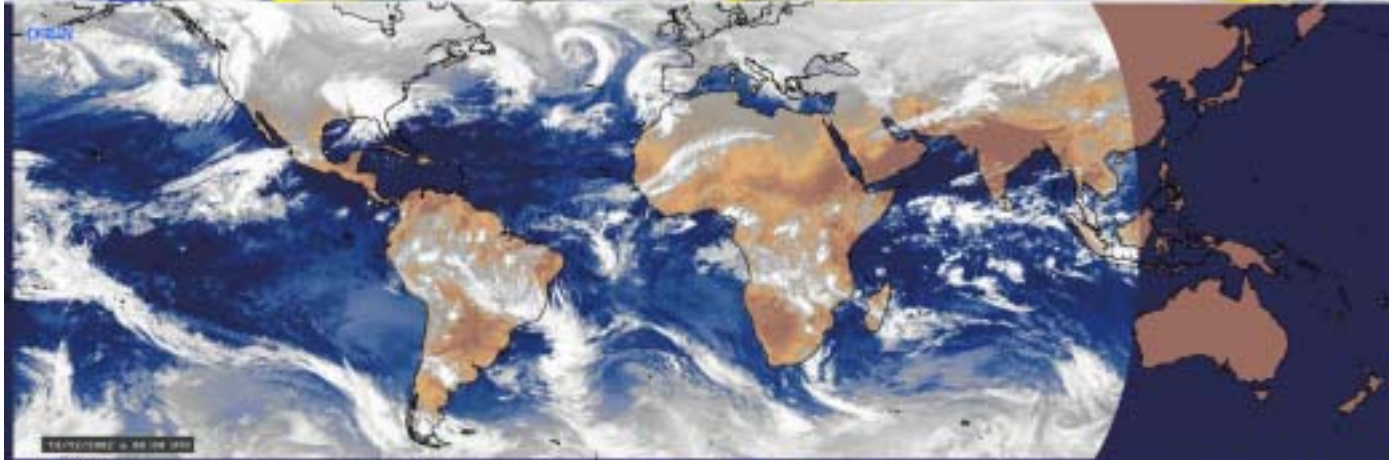


Operational + reduced entrainment

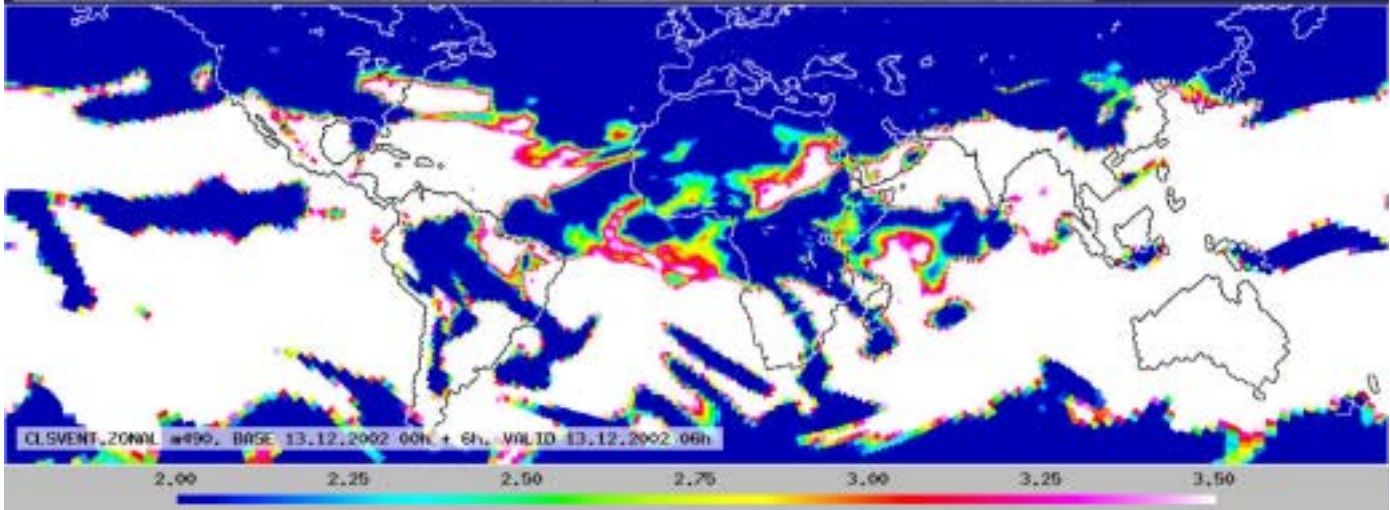




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13/12/2002 à 06:00 (00)



CLSVENT_ZONNL w950. BASE 13.12.2002 00h + 6h. VALID 13.12.2002 06h

2,00 2,25 2,50 2,75 3,00 3,25 3,50

