

TOUCANS : An attempt at synthesising new findings in turbulence + diffusion over the past 10 years

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Acronym

TOUCANS:

- T - Third
- O - Order moments (TOMs)
- U - Unified
- C - Condensation
- A - Accounting and
- N - N-dependent
- S - Solver (for turbulence and diffusion)

TOMs

- $\overline{w'^3}, \overline{w'^2\theta'_L}, \overline{w'\theta'^2_L}, \overline{w'q'^2_T}, \overline{w'^2q'_T}$
- incorporation of non-local effects
- inclusion in eTKE scheme framework without additional prognostic equations [1]

Anisotropy of turbulence

- isotropy only in the 'free convective limit'
- with increasing stability grows anisotropy
- $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial\chi_3(Ri)}{\partial Ri} \neq 0, \frac{\partial\phi_3^I(Ri)}{\partial Ri} \neq 0$

critical Richardson number Ri_{cr} ?

- recent measurements confirm existence of $Ri > Ri_{cr}$
- recent theories [7], [6]: there is no Ri_{cr}
- $\Rightarrow \lim_{Ri \rightarrow \infty} \chi_3(Ri) = const > 0$

Modified CCH02 scheme

- derived from CCH02 [2] with assumptions
- 3 degrees of freedom:
 - C_3 - inverse Prandtl number at neutrality
 - R - parameter characterising the flow's anisotropy
 - $Ri_{fc} = \lim_{Ri \rightarrow \infty} Ri_f$ - critical flux-Richardson number

$$\chi_3(Ri) = \frac{f(Ri)}{\underbrace{f(Ri) \cdot R + 1 - R}_{\text{anisotropy}}}$$

$$\phi_3(Ri) = \frac{1}{Q} \left(1 - \frac{1 - Q}{f(Ri) \cdot R + 1 - R} \right) \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3\lambda_0 Ri}{f(Ri) \cdot Q}}$$

$$Ri_f = \frac{C_3 Ri \phi_3(Ri)}{\chi_3(Ri)}, \quad f(Ri) = \chi_3(Ri)(1 - Ri_f)$$
$$Q = Q(R, C_3), \quad \lambda_0 = \lambda_0(R, C_3, Ri_{fc})$$

- $\chi_3(Ri), \phi_3(Ri)$ functions are fully separated

Shallow convection cloudiness - SCC

- 'moist' link between turbulence and diffusion (displaces staggering problem from diffusion to radiative input)
- computed from modified Ri [3] at beginning of physics time-step \Leftarrow link between N^2 and SCC

References

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eTKE scheme

- full prognostic TKE (Turbulence Kinetic Energy) equation

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = Adv(E) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\rho K_m}{\sqrt{C_K \cdot C_\epsilon}} \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} + K_m \left[\left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{g}{\theta} K_h \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial z} - C_\epsilon \frac{(E)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{L}$$
$$K_m = LC_K \sqrt{E} \chi_3(Ri) \quad K_h = LC_K C_3 \sqrt{E} \phi_3(Ri)$$

$E = \frac{1}{2}(\overline{u' \cdot u'} + \overline{v' \cdot v'} + \overline{w' \cdot w'})$ -TKE,
 C_K, C_ϵ - closure constants, L - mixing length, Ri - Richardson number
 θ - potential temperature, ρ - density, u, v, w - wind components, z - height

- computation separated in two steps:
 - static($\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$), prognostic
- can emulate multiple turbulent schemes:
 - QNSE [6], CCH02 [2]
- separation of the stability dependencies for momentum($\chi_3(Ri)$) and for heat/moisture ($\phi_3(Ri)$)

'Filtering condition'

- = TKE equation in stationary equilibrium ($\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$) [5]
- expresses conservation of TT(otal)E=TKE+TP(otential)E [7]
- leads to using Ri instead of N^2 (B-V frequency) and S^2 (shear) separately
- $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_3^II}{\partial Ri} \neq 0$

QNSE scheme

- QNSE (Quasi-Normal Scale Elimination) [6]
- spectral approach
- $\chi_3(Ri), \phi_3(Ri)$ functions are separated
- valid mainly for stable stratification
- 'extend' for $Ri < 0$ with modified CCH02
- QNSE is outside the modified CCH02 plane of "physical solution" in (R, Ri_{fc}, C_3) -space:

