

Progress in handling the 'grey' resolutions (7-3km grid length)

Luc Gerard

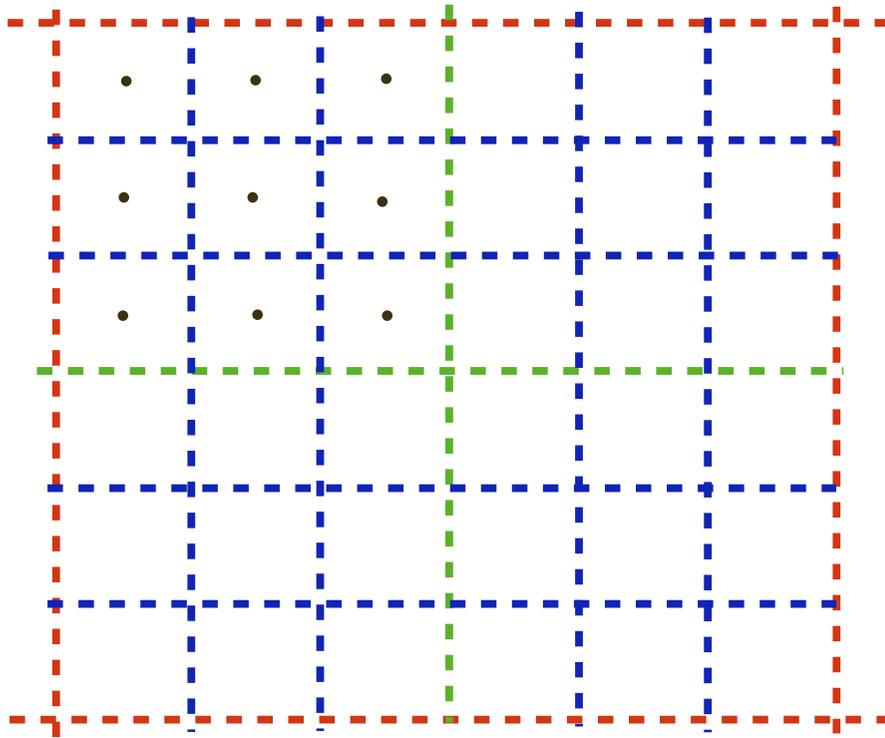
23 February 2006



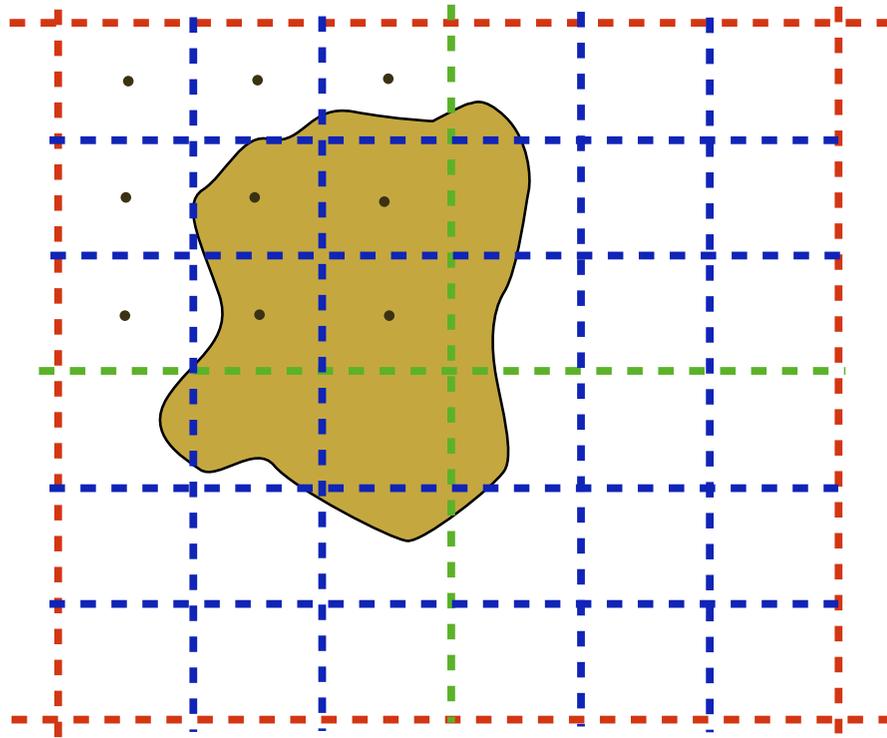
Topics

1. Grey zone
2. Prognostic approach
3. Cascading principle
4. MT adjustment
5. Model resolution study :
 - (a) Microphysical profiles
 - (b) Precipitation fields

Model grid resolution issues



Model grid resolution issues



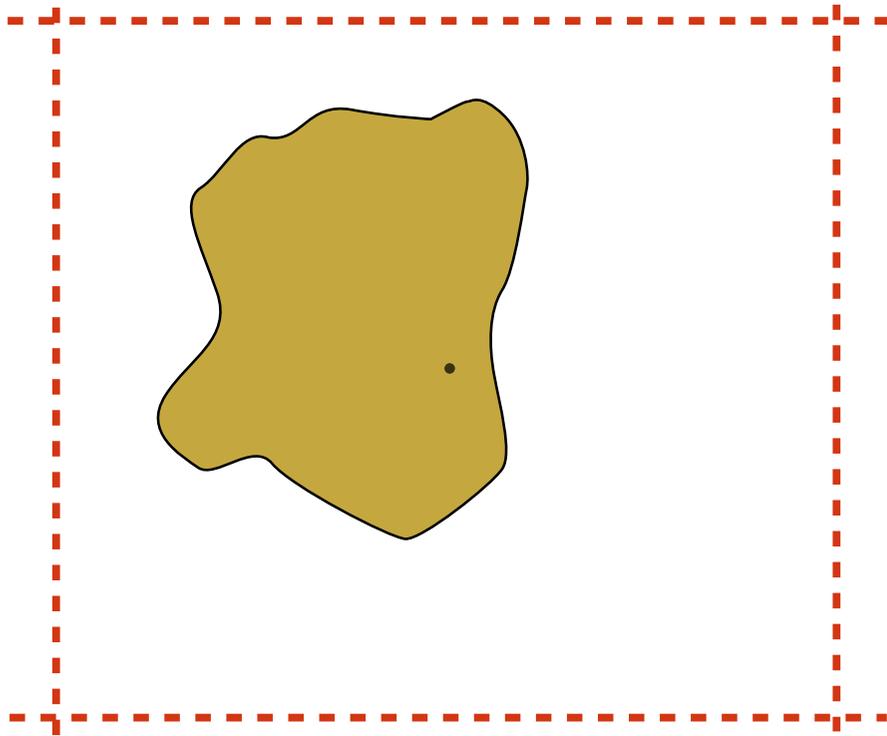
AROME

Grid-length smaller than 2km
Deep convection widely resolved

Resolved condensation / microphysics on mean grid box values

Additional parametrization not essential

Model grid resolution issues



ALADIN / ARPEGE

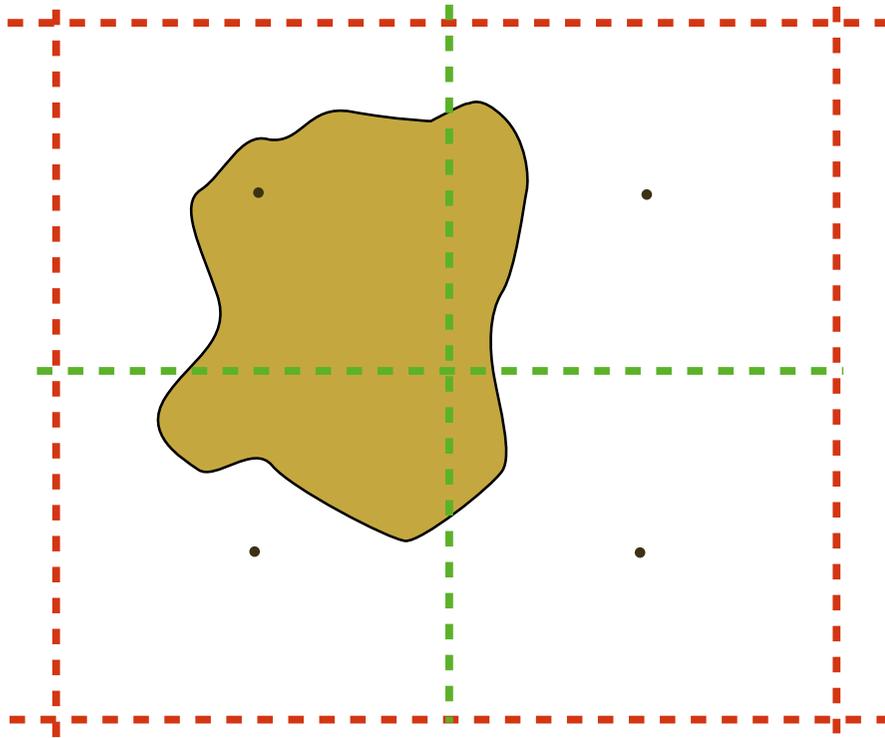
Grid-length bigger than 7km

Deep convection is subgrid

Parametrization required

⇒ Combination with resolved
condensation ?

Model grid resolution issues



ALARO 5km / Grey Zone

Grid-length between 7km and 2km

Deep convection contributes to
subgrid AND resolved condensation

Parametrization required

⇒ Combination of the two
schemes?

Subgrid Parametrization

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Subgrid Parametrization

What drives the deep convection ?

- Buoyancy / CAPE in mean grid-box profile
⇒ starting point
- Local surface evaporation / vertical turbulent diffusion
- Water vapour brought by the larger scale motions (MOCON)
⇒ closure

Prognostic closure

Balance : **moisture convergence** \leftrightarrow **its consumption**

- Quasi-Equilibrium if "large scale" forcing much slower than convective process
⇒ invalid at high resolution
- **Prognostic mesh fraction equation**
+ **Prognostic vertical motion equation** for updraught (NH).

Schemes combination

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The **resolved scheme** removes saturation from the mean grid box initial state. It produces condensates, modifies the moisture and the temperature.

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Mass Transport Scheme :

the convective updraught acts on the mean grid box values through
a convective **transport flux** + convective **condensation fluxes**

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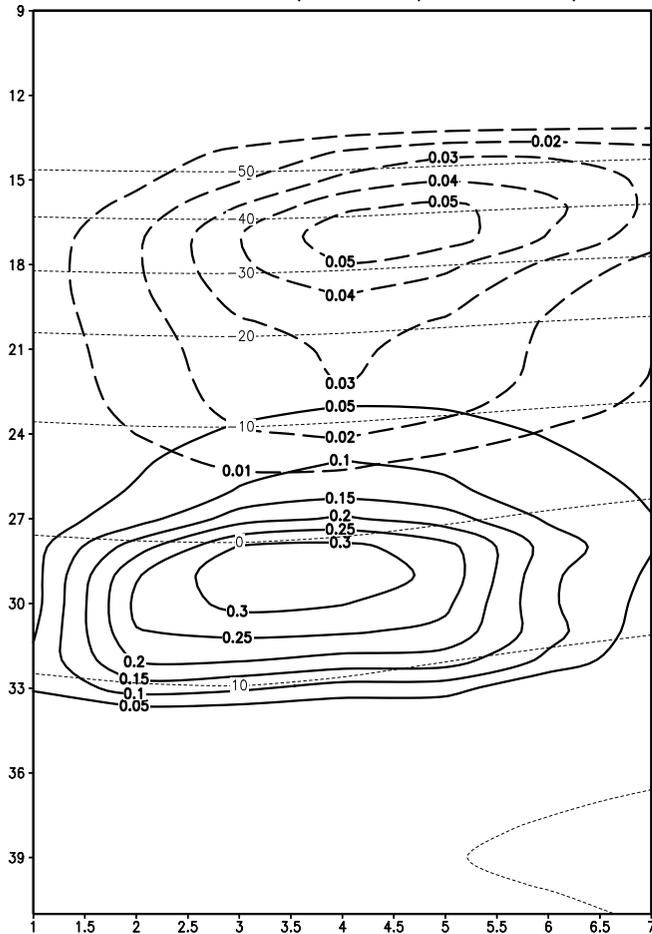
Mass Transport Scheme :

the convective updraught acts on the mean grid box values through
a convective **transport flux** + convective **condensation fluxes**

instead the old approach of **detrainment + pseudo-subsidence.**

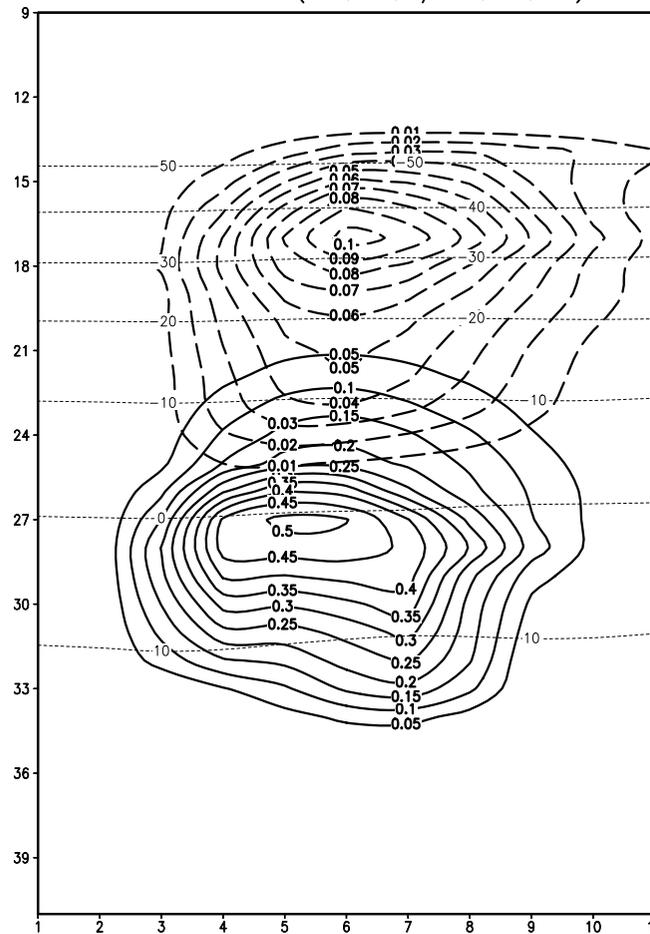
Microphysical profiles

MaC9r +7h (49,39,9/49,45,41)



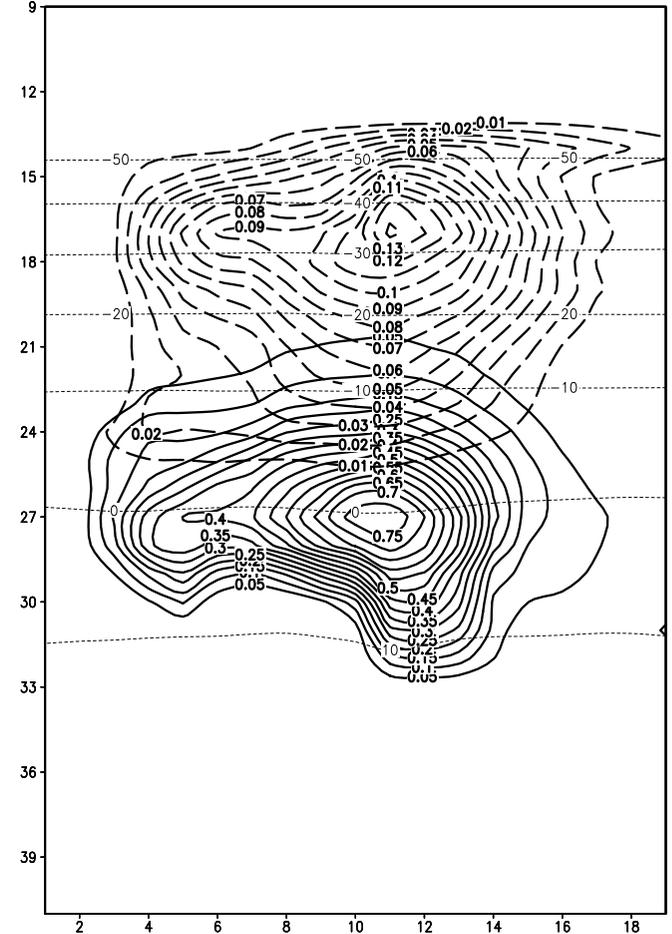
9km q_i, q_e, T

MaC7r +7h (31,44,9/31,54,41)



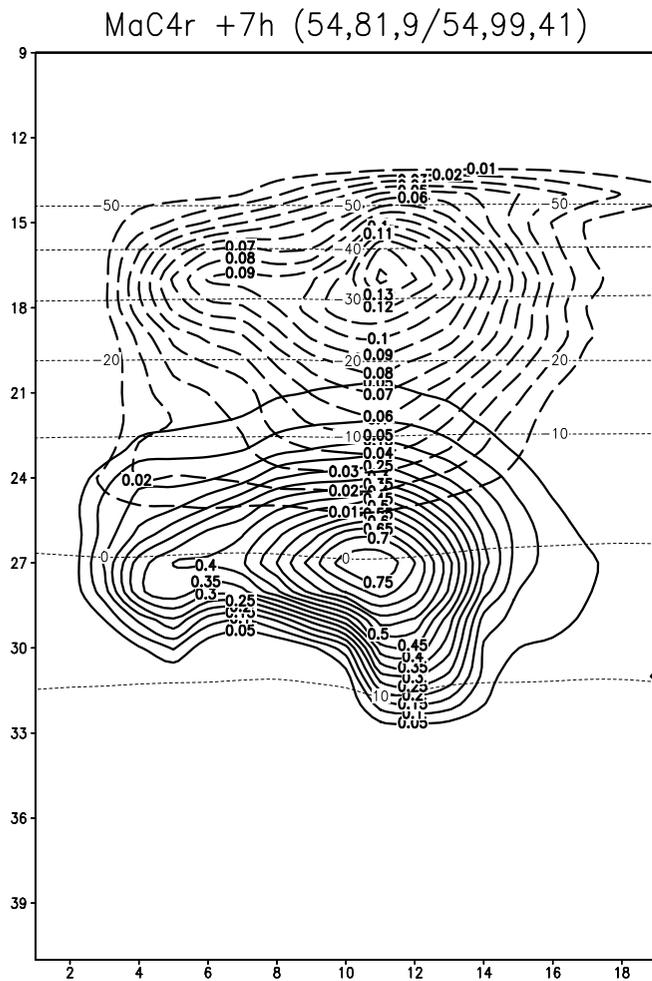
7km q_i, q_e, T

MaC4r +7h (54,81,9/54,99,41)

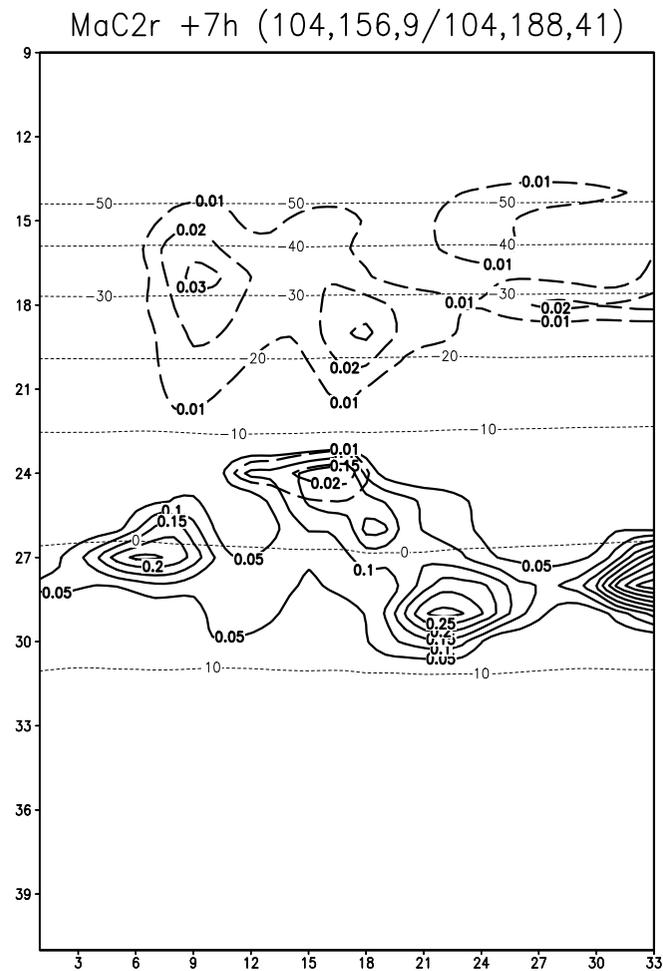


4km q_i, q_e, T

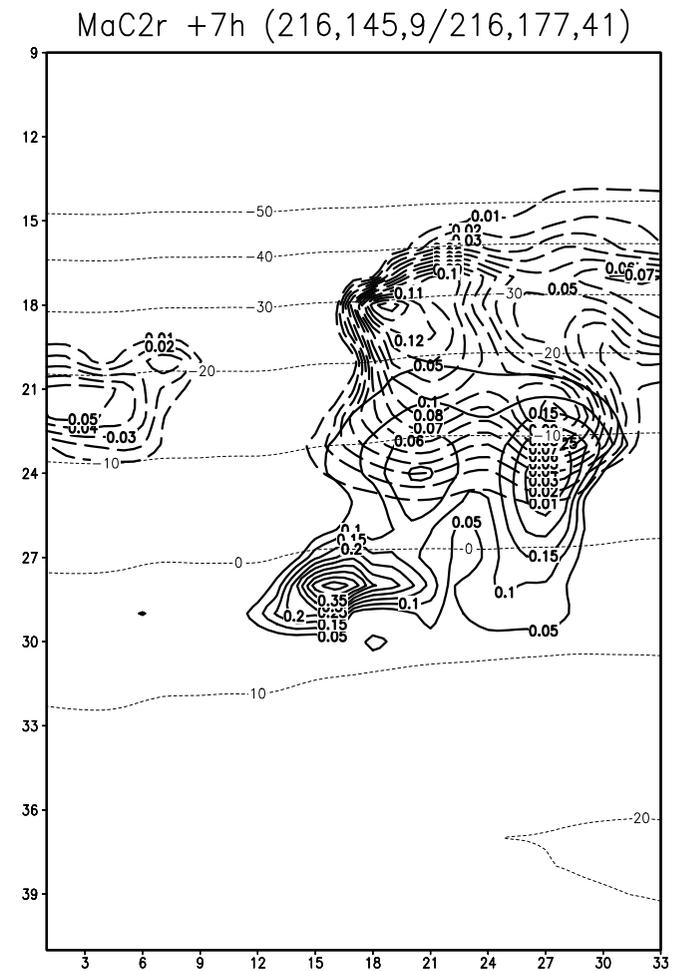
Microphysical profiles



4km q_i, q_e, T

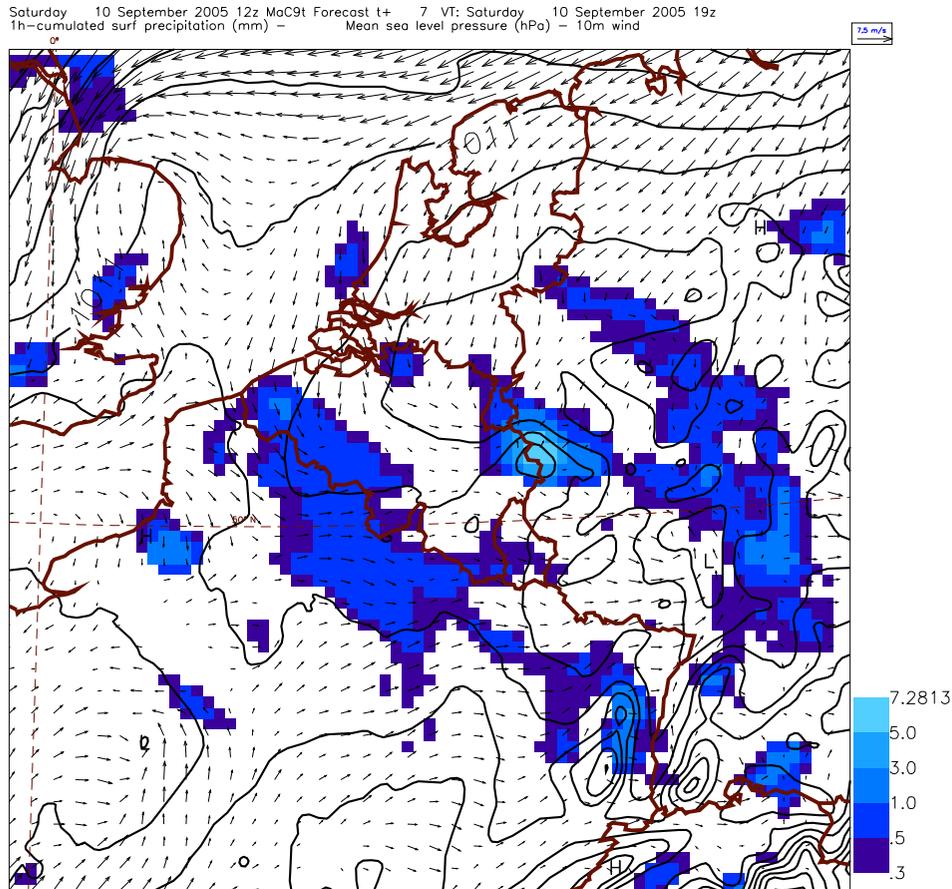


2km q_i, q_e, T

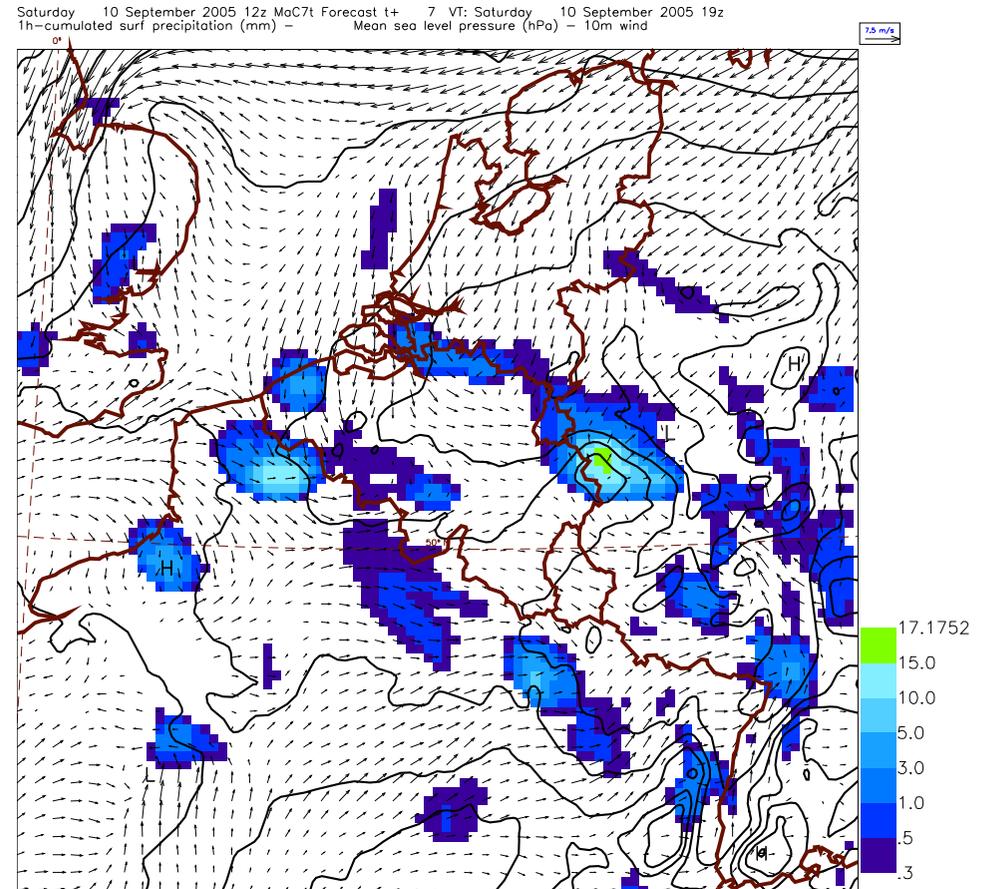


2km q_i, q_e, T

Precipitation fields

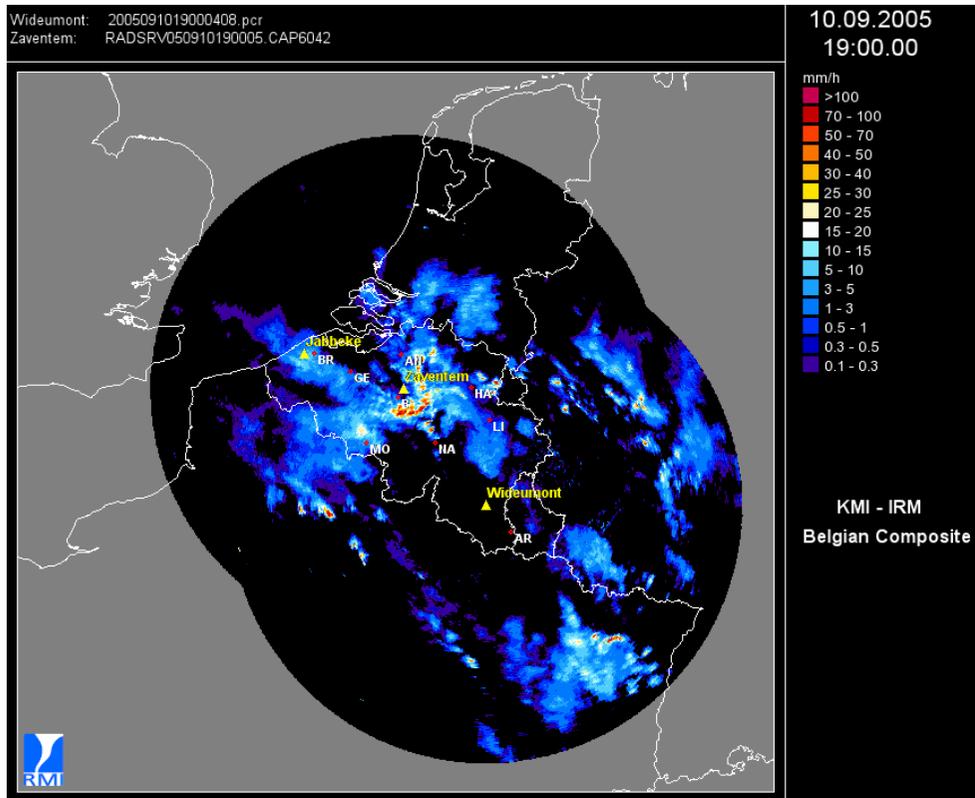


9.9km 1h-precipitation, mslp, 10m-wind

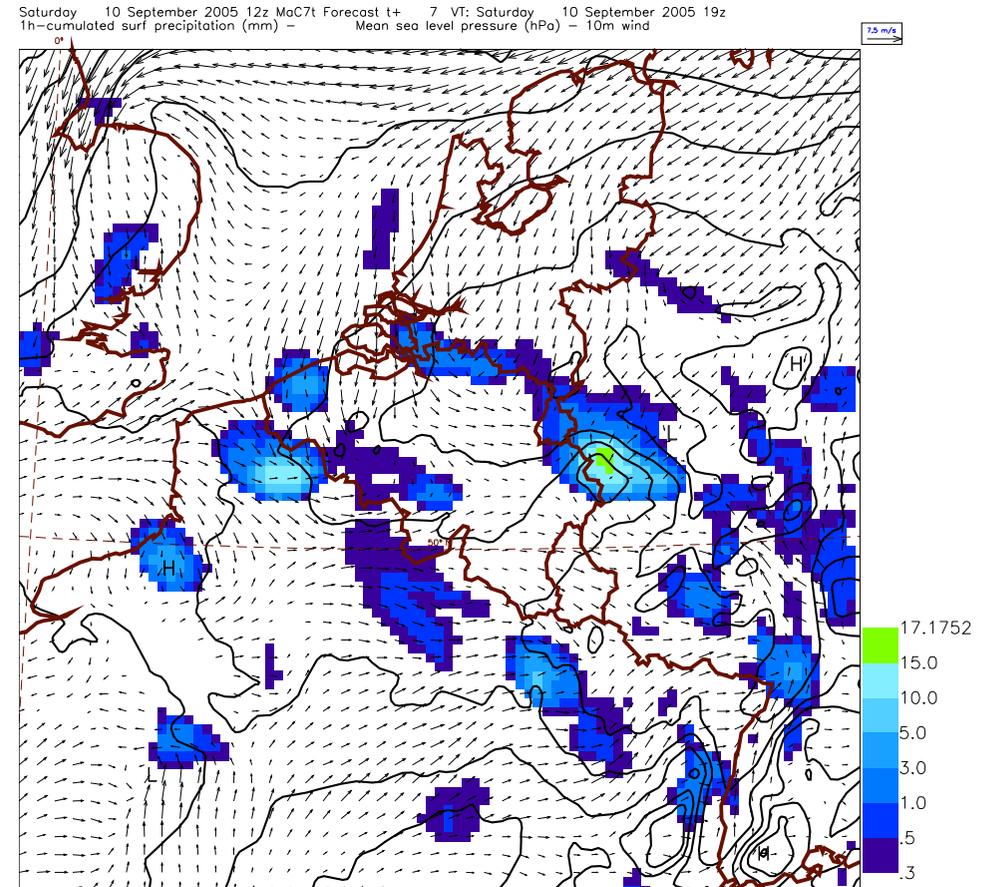


7.0km 1h-precipitation, mslp, 10m-wind

Precipitation fields

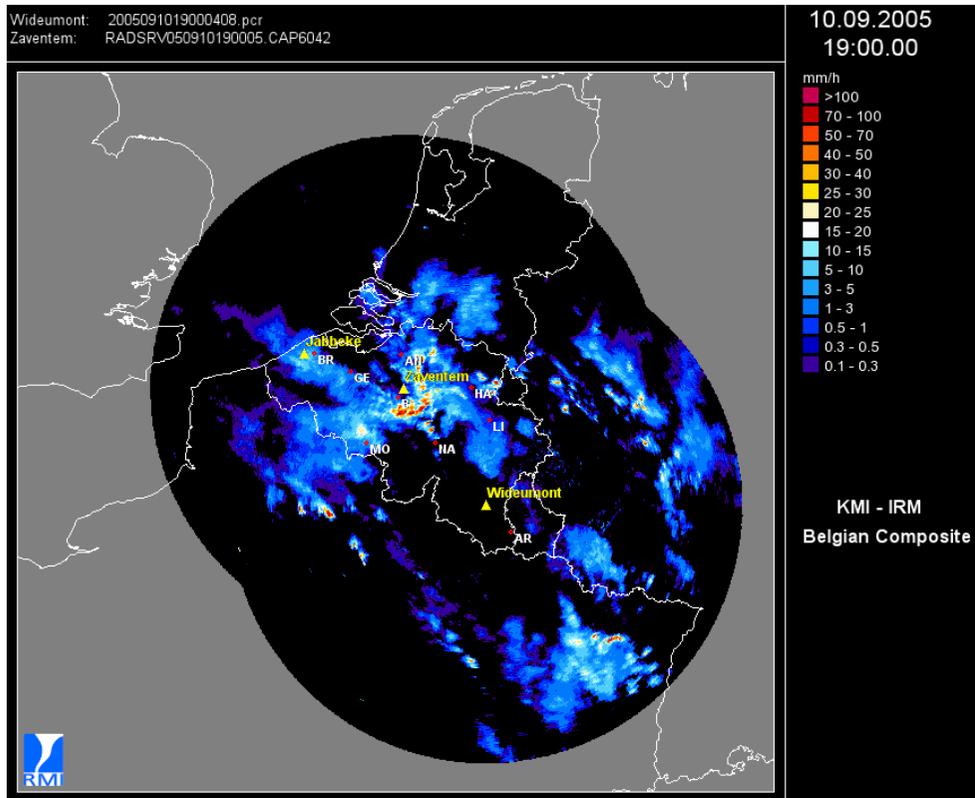


instantaneous radar picture

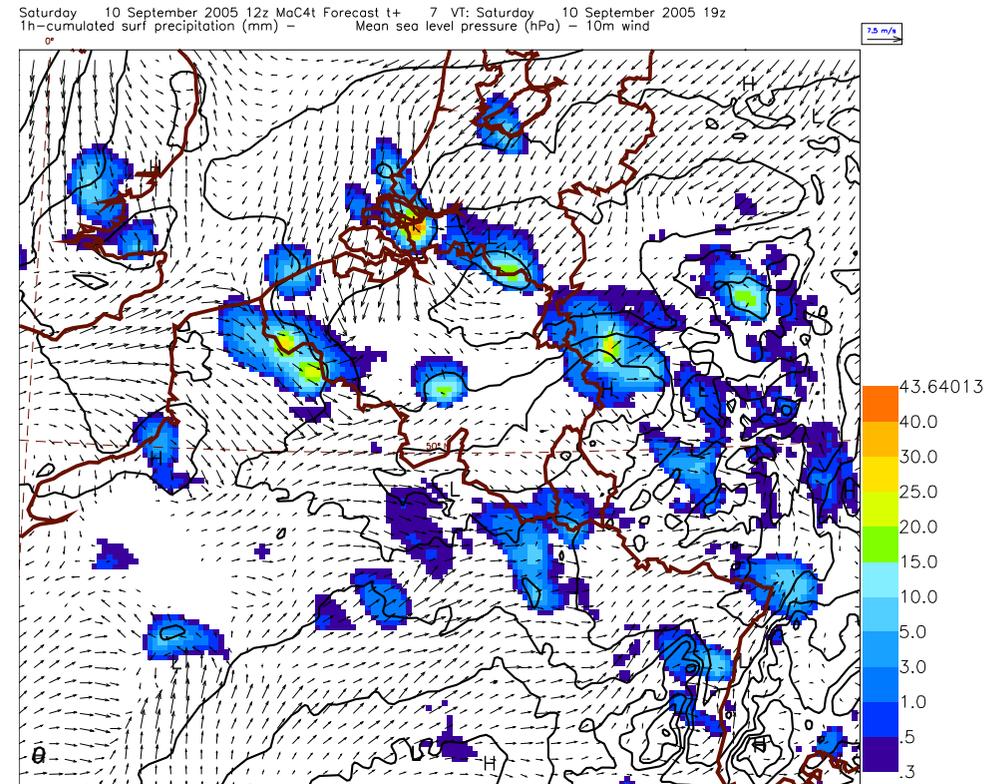


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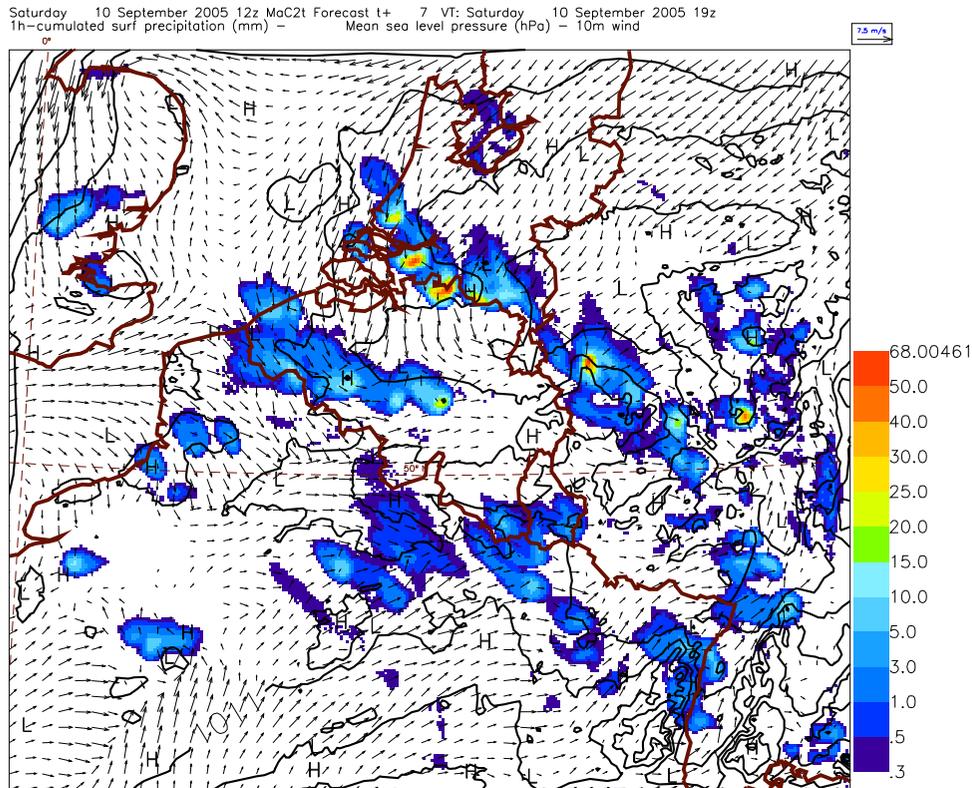


instantaneous radar picture

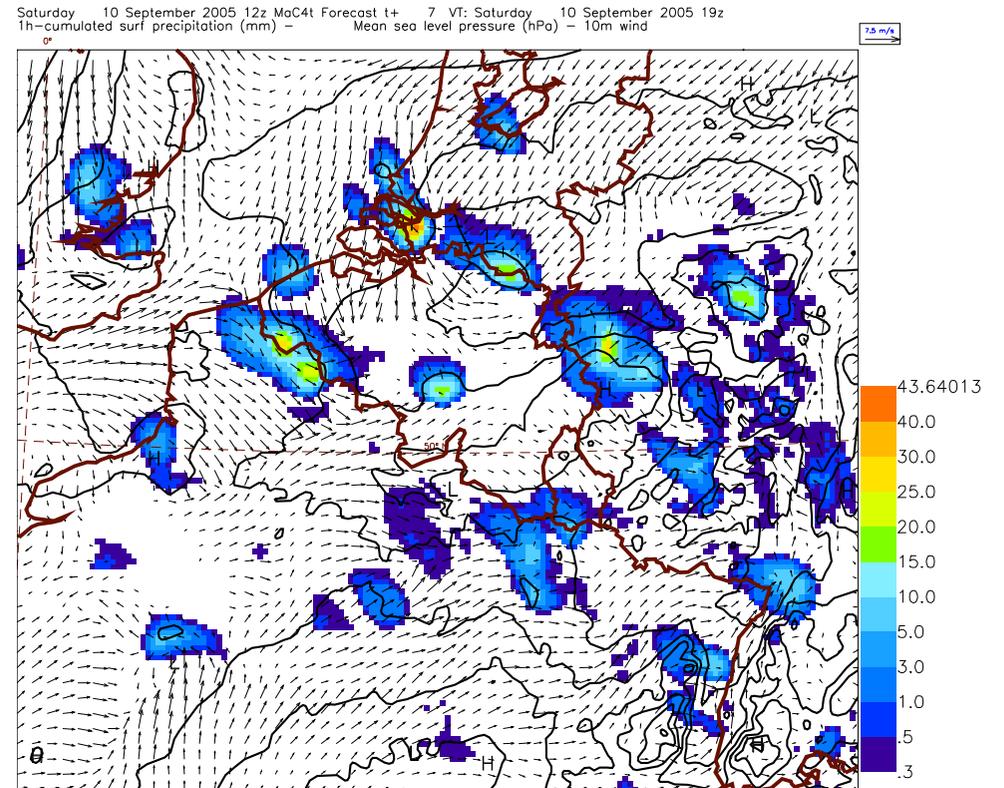


4.0km 1h-precipitation, mslp, 10m-wind

Precipitation fields

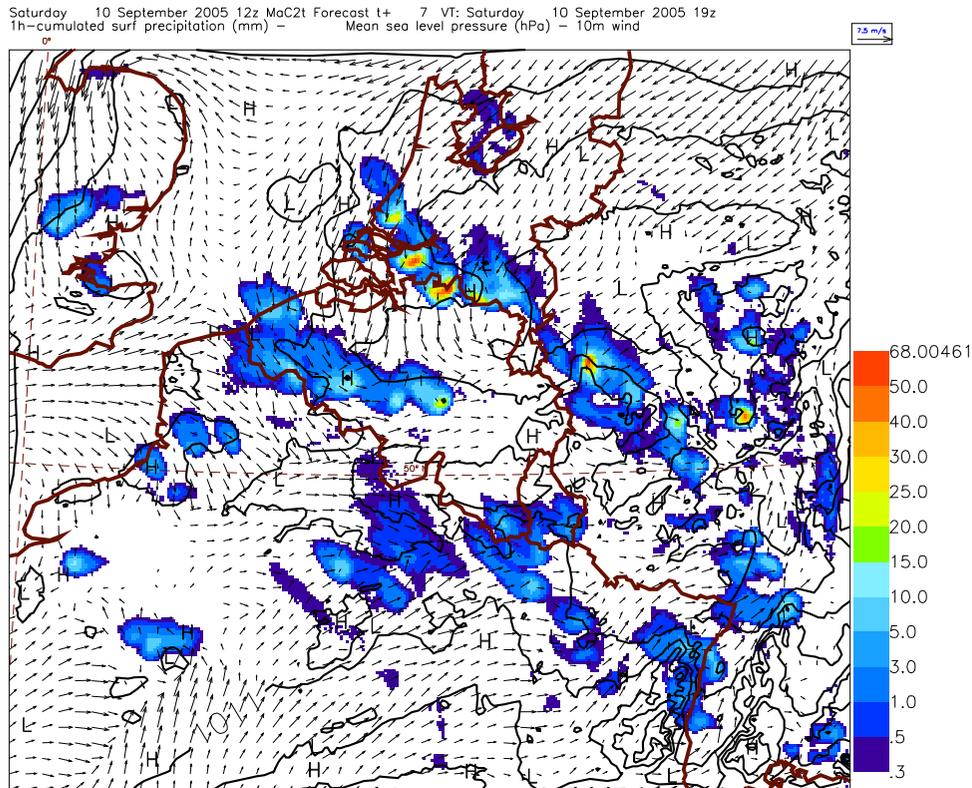


2.2km 1h-precipitation, mslp, 10m-wind

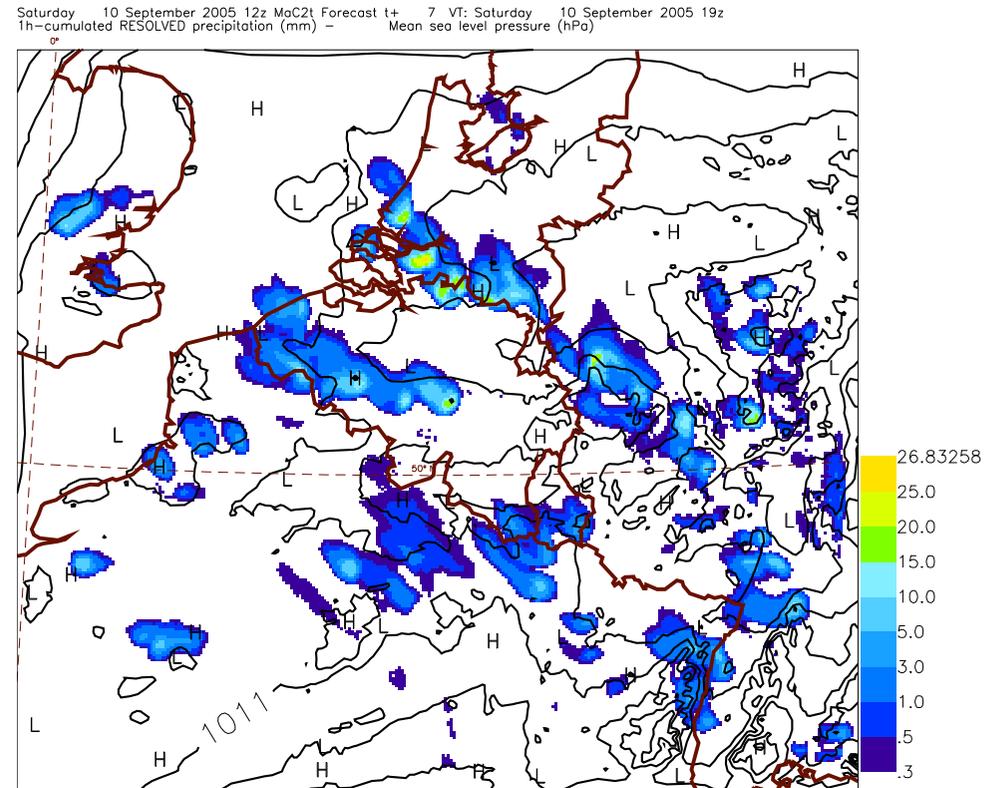


4.0km 1h-precipitation, mslp, 10m-wind

Precipitation fields

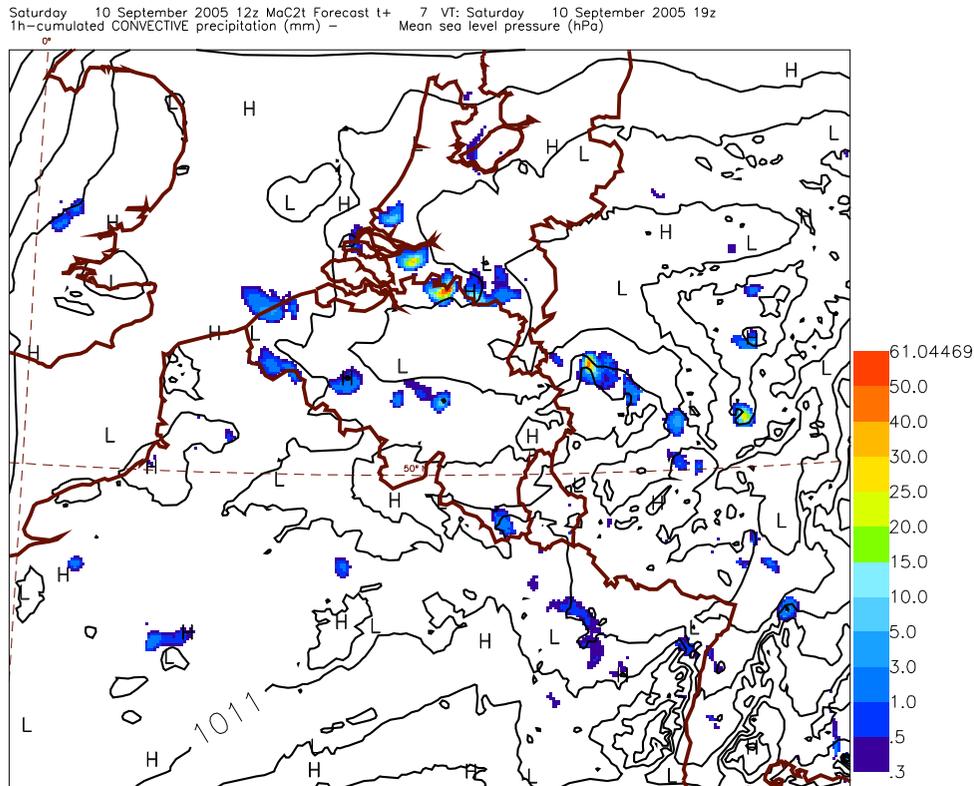


2.2km 1h-precipitation, mslp, 10m-wind

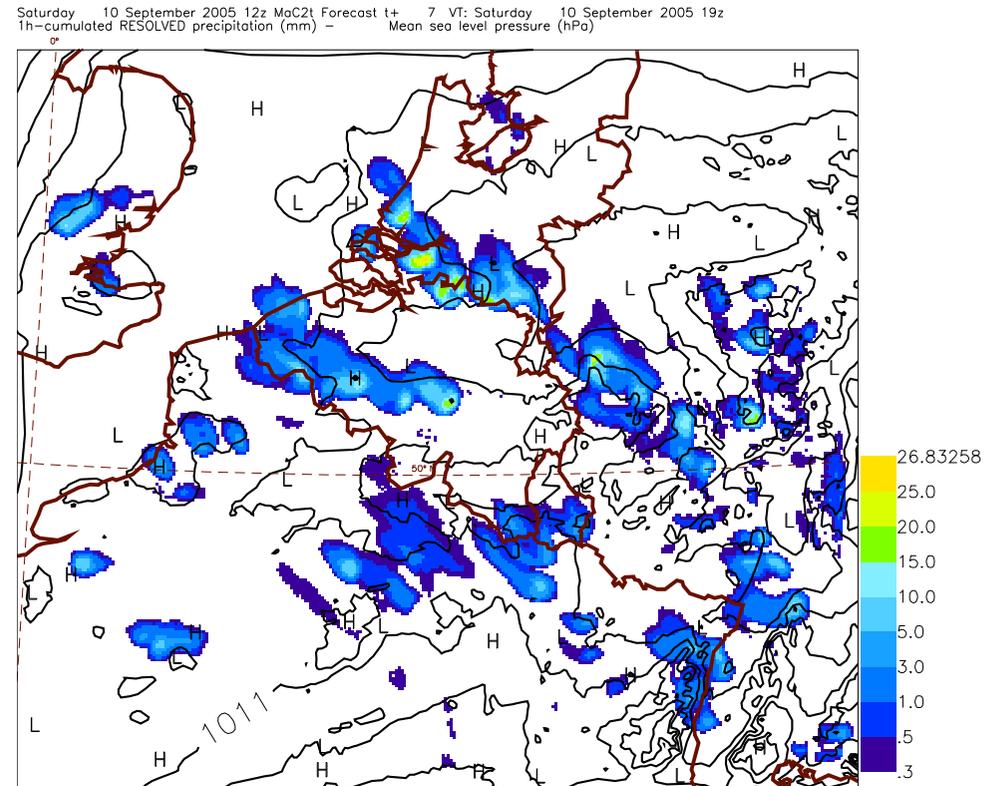


2.2km 1h resolved precipitation

Precipitation fields



2.2km 1h convective precipitation



2.2km 1h resolved precipitation