

# **The prognostic deep convection parametrization for operational forecast in horizontal resolutions of 8, 4 and 2 km**

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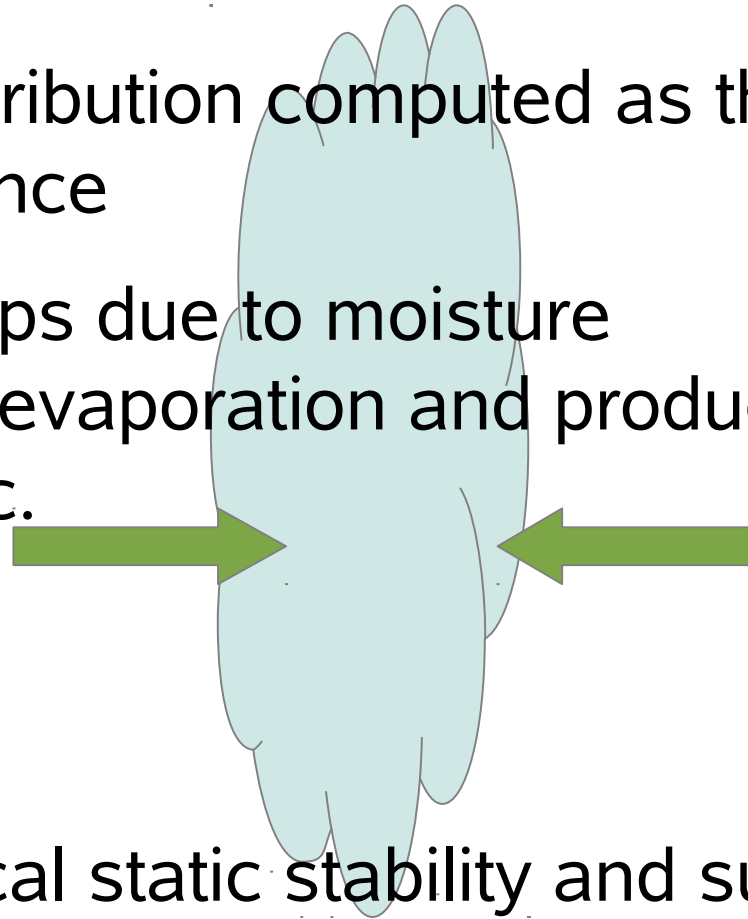
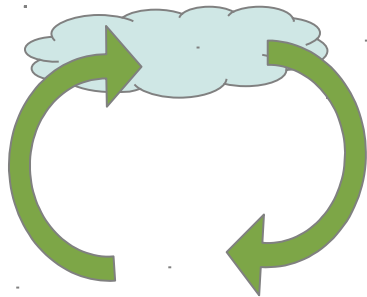
# Outline

- **Deep convection parametrization in NWP model ALADIN/ALARO**
  - **Parameterized processes, mass flux, interaction with resolved precipitation and turbulence**
- **Prognostic convective scheme 3MT (Modular Multi-scale Microphysics and Transport)**
- **Impact on precipitation forecast**
  - **Isolated convective cells**
  - **Persistent heavy rain with severe floods**

# Convection in ALADIN

Shallow convection – contribution computed as the modification in the turbulence

Deep convection – develops due to moisture convergence and surface evaporation and produces precipitation, cloudiness etc.



Moisture convergence, local static stability and surface evaporation feed convection that in turn redistributes heat, moisture and momentum in the vertical.

**Only sub-grid precipitating clouds are parametrized.**

# Parametrized processes

Active elements are **updraft** and **downdraft**

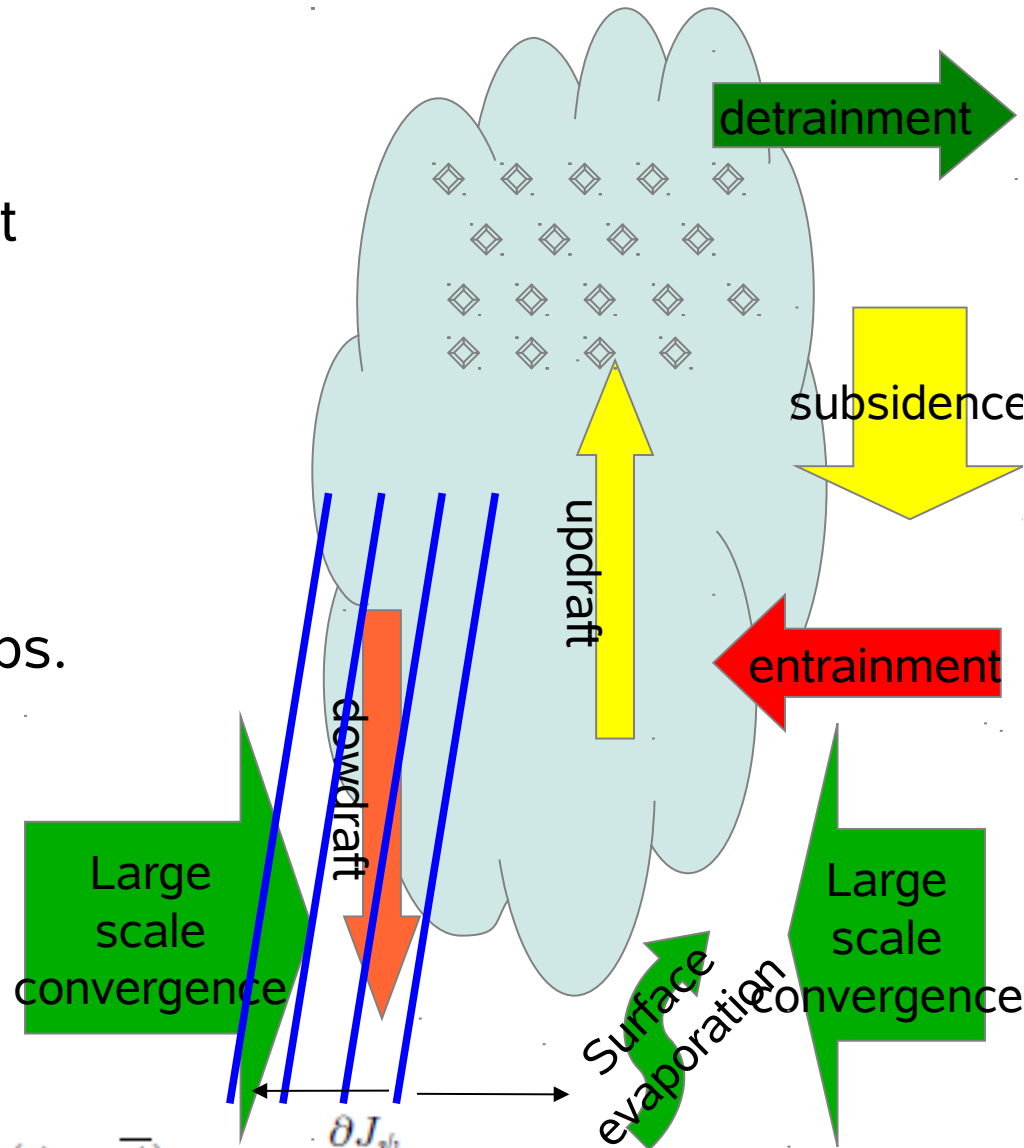
Cloud **entrains** air from the environment and **detrain**s into the environment

Updraft grows due to **moisture convergence** and **evaporation** of soil.

Upper portion of cloud consists of cloud ice and lower portion of cloud water drops.

**Evaporation** of precipitation **cools** the environment and initiates downdraft.

Cold air **increases pressure** close to surface and initiates wind gusts



$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial t}\right)_{\text{conv}} = \underbrace{\omega^* \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial p}}_{\text{pseudo subs.}} + \underbrace{K_u(\psi_u - \bar{\psi})}_{\text{Detrainment}} + \underbrace{\omega^* \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial p}}_{\text{pseudo asc.}} + \underbrace{K_d(\psi_d - \bar{\psi})}_{\text{Detrainment}} + \underbrace{g \frac{\partial J_\psi}{\partial p}}_{\text{turb. vert. diffusion}}$$

# Mass flux

**Weather in a grid point represents an ensemble of weather on an area and in a layer of an atmosphere (volume). “ensemble mass flux” approach uses one equivalent cloud.** Convective flux contains contributions from updraft (u), downdraft (d) and the environment (e).

$$\overline{\psi'\omega'} = \sigma_u \overline{\psi'\omega'}|_u + \sigma_d \overline{\psi'\omega'}|_d + \sigma_e \overline{\psi'\omega'}|_e$$

Mass flux in an updraft  $M_u \equiv -\sigma_u \cdot \omega_u$

where  $\sigma_u$  is updraft mesh fraction and  $\omega_u$  is vertical velocity in an updraft (Pa/s)

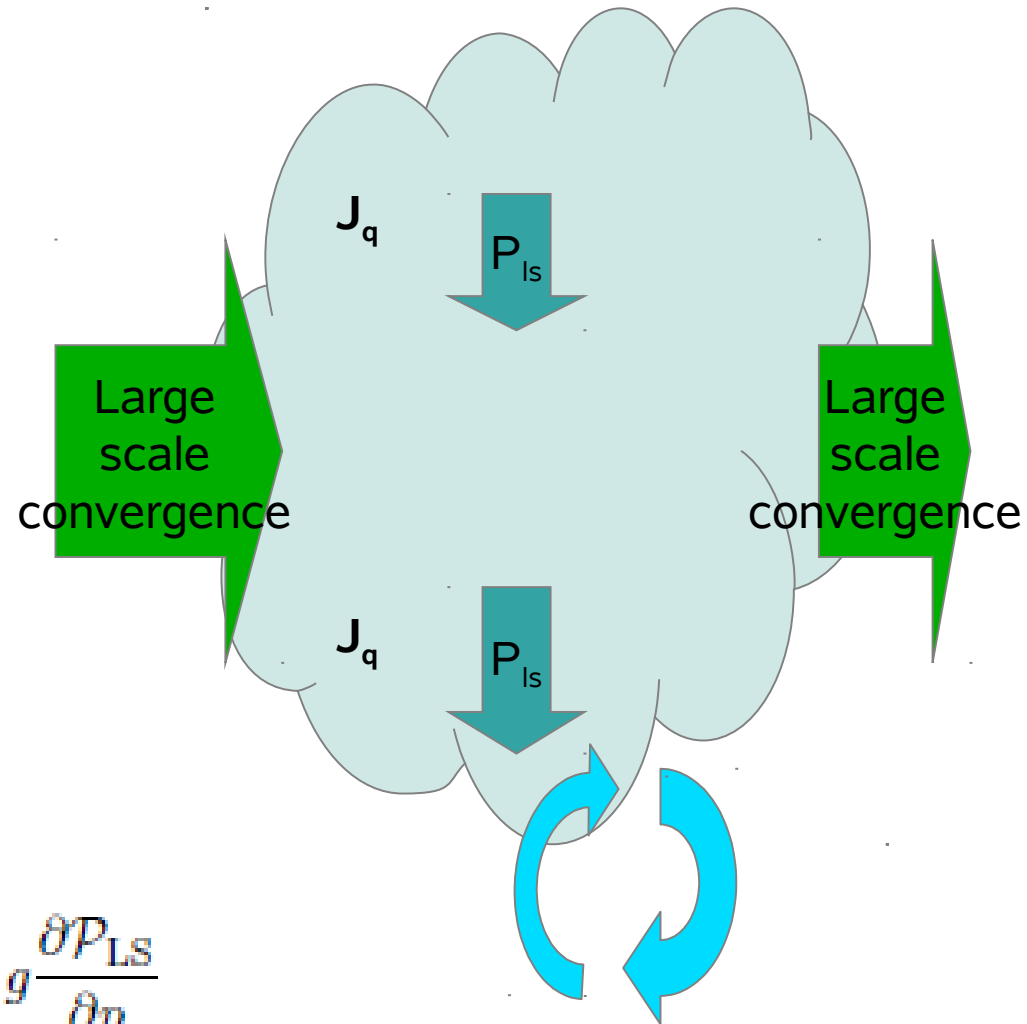
Mass flux in a downdraft  $M_d \equiv \sigma_d \cdot \omega_d$

where  $\sigma_d$  is downdraft mesh fraction and  $\omega_d$  is vertical velocity in a downdraft (Pa/s)

# Turbulence and resolved precipitation

With increasing resolution, more precipitation is resolved and less needs to be parametrized.

Turbulence and resolved precipitation redistribute moisture and contribute to moisture convergence.



$$CVGQ \equiv -\mathcal{R} \left[ \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla q + \omega \frac{\partial q}{\partial p} \right] - g \frac{\partial J_q}{\partial p} - g \frac{\partial P_{LS}}{\partial p}$$

# Diagnostic vs. prognostic scheme

**Diagnostic scheme** assumes **stationary state** with **balance** of buoyancy and dissipation and that updraft and downdraft occupy a **negligible** portion of grid cell. There is **no memory** from previous time-step.

**Prognostic scheme** uses **prognostic** equations for **convective variables** that allow evolution of convection through time-steps and proper parametrization of **growing** and **dissipating clouds**. Updraft and downdraft mesh fractions are not neglected.

# Prognostic deep convection

$q_v$  – water vapour

$q_i$  – cloud ice

$q_l$  – cloud liquid water

$q_s$  – snow

$q_r$  – rain

$\sigma_u$  updraft mesh fraction

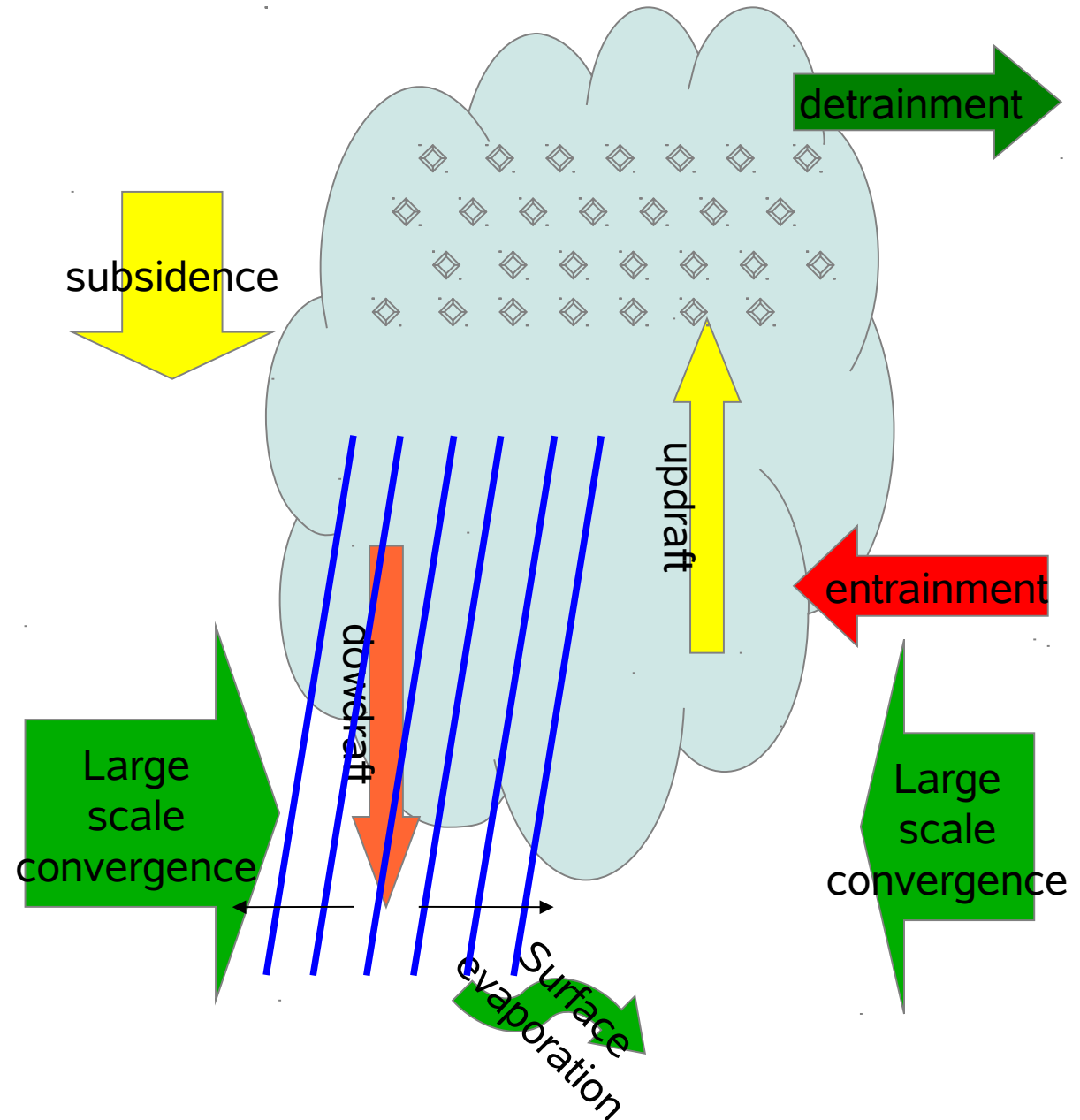
$\omega_u$  updraft vert velocity

$\sigma_d$  downdraft mesh frac

$\omega_d$  downdraft vert vel.

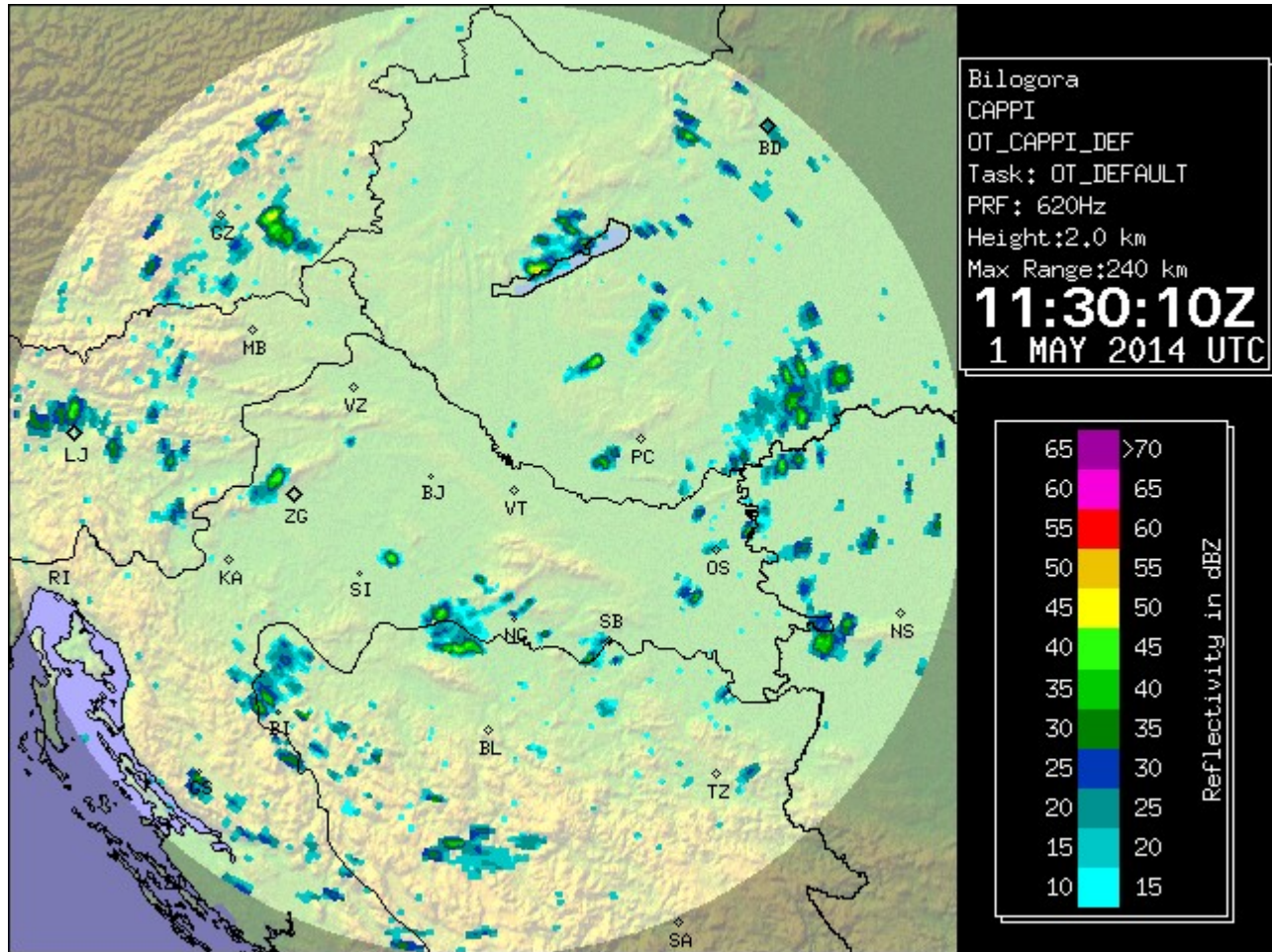
E entrainment

Cc conv. cloud

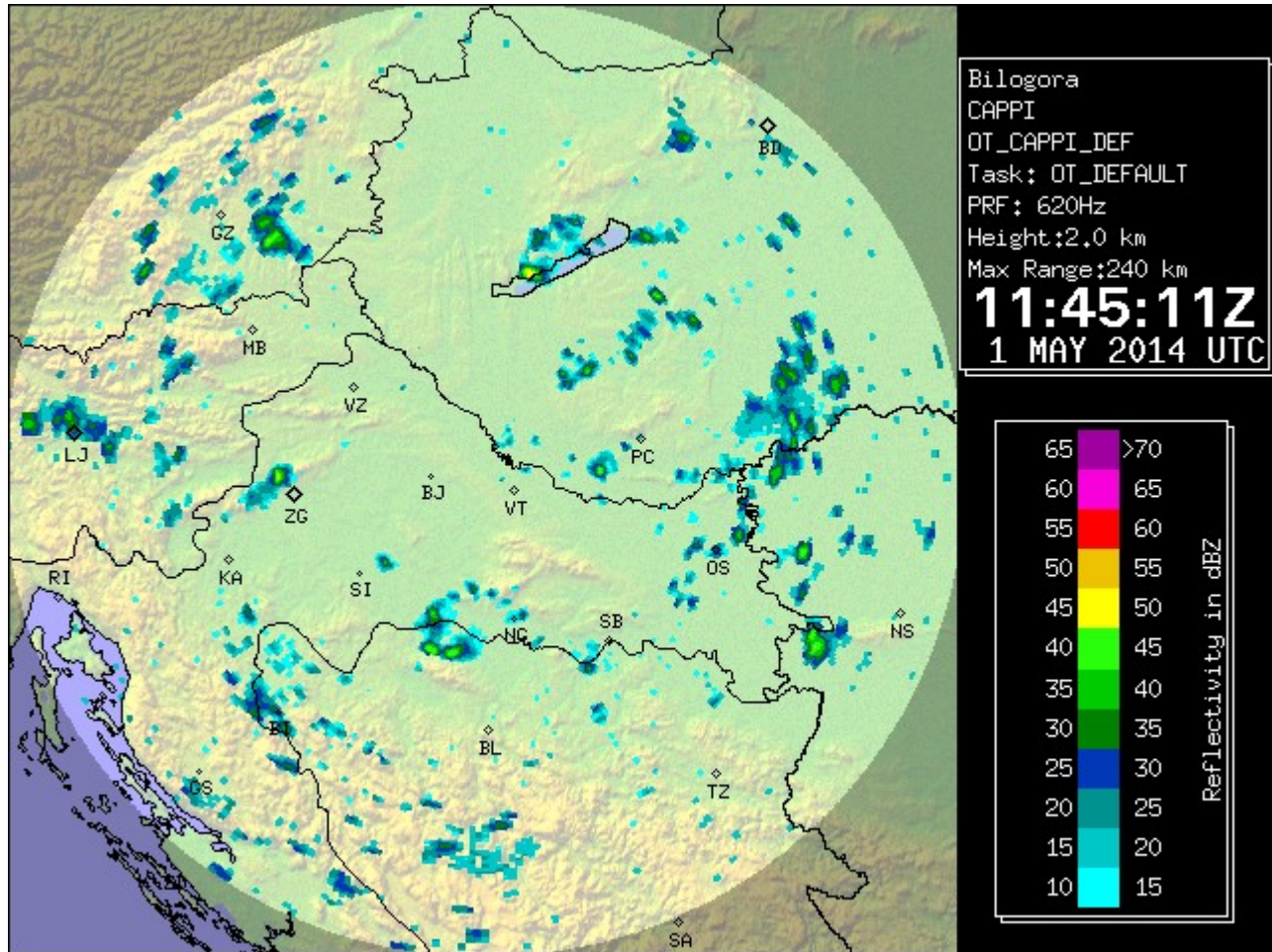




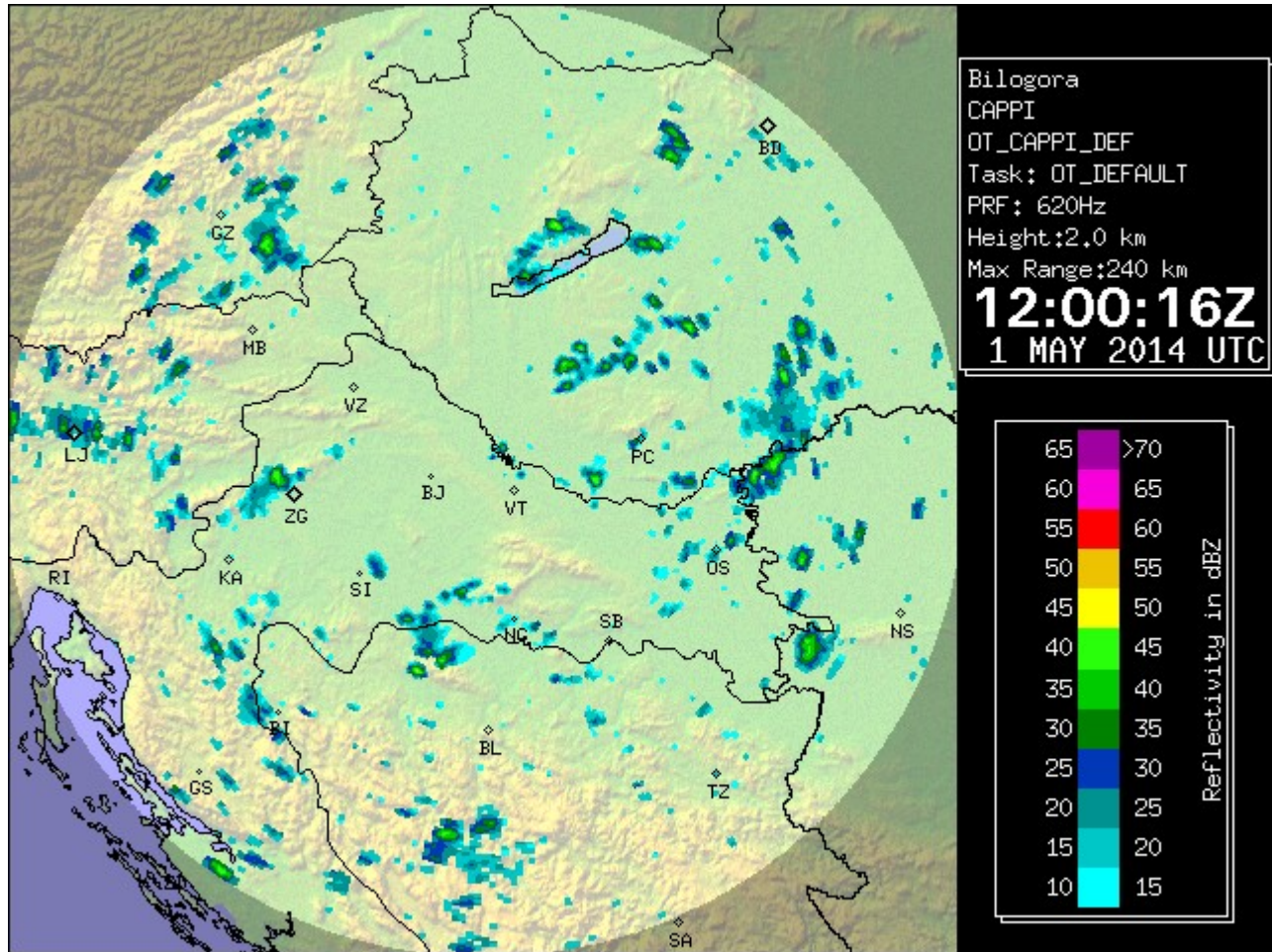
# Small scale convective cells – radar reflectivity for 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014



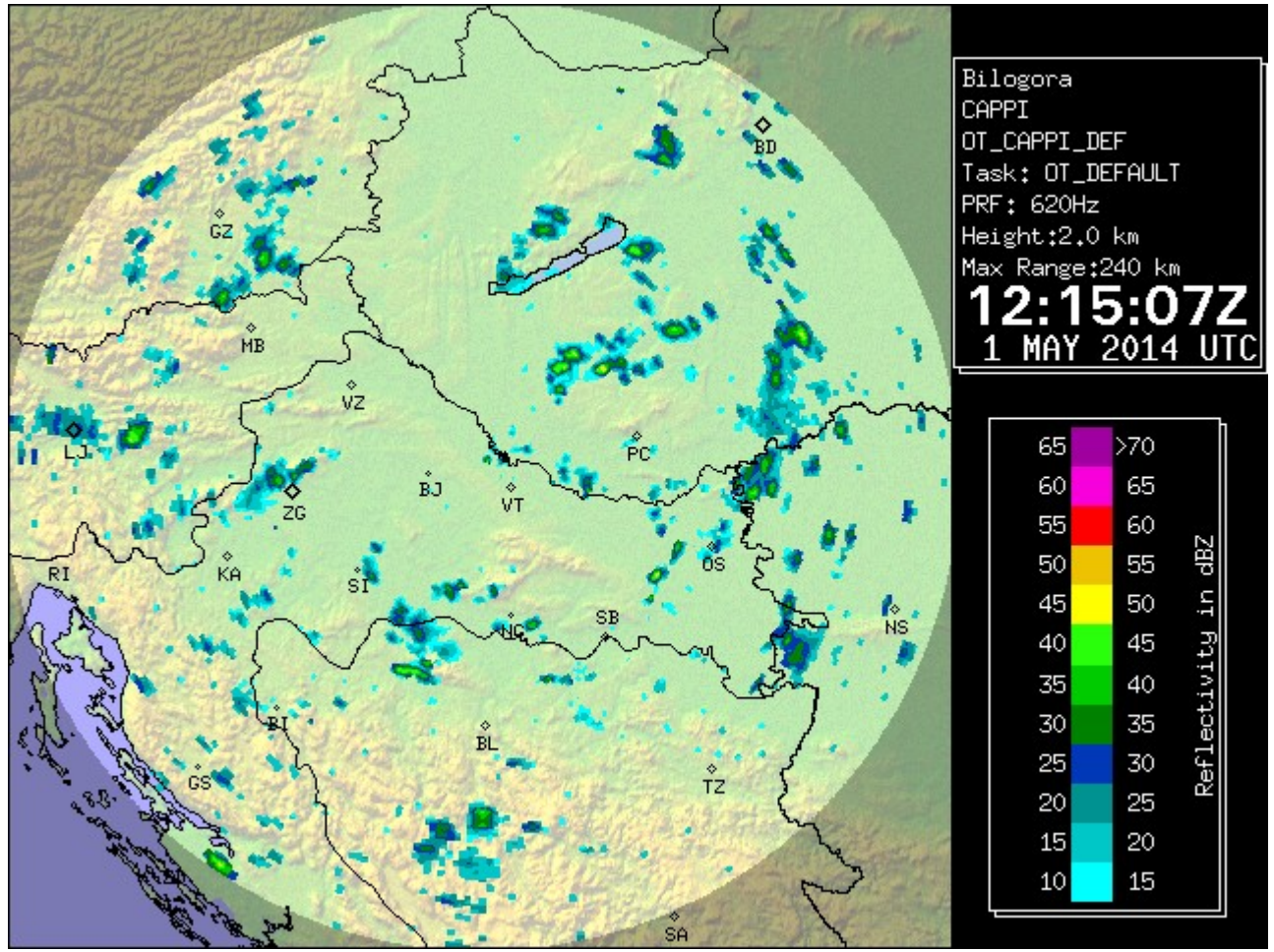
# Small scale convective cells – radar reflectivity for 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014



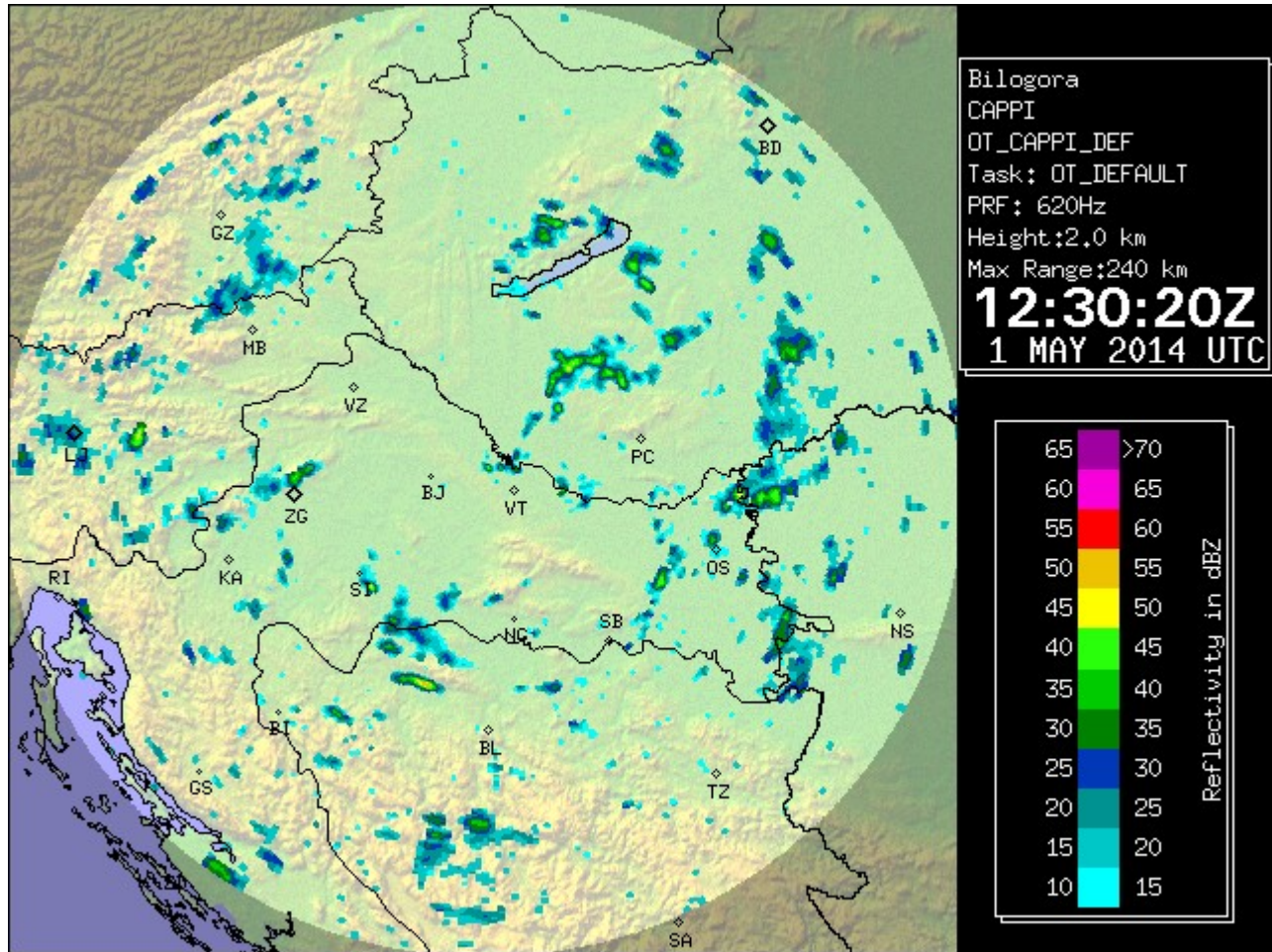
# Small scale convective cells – radar reflectivity for 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014



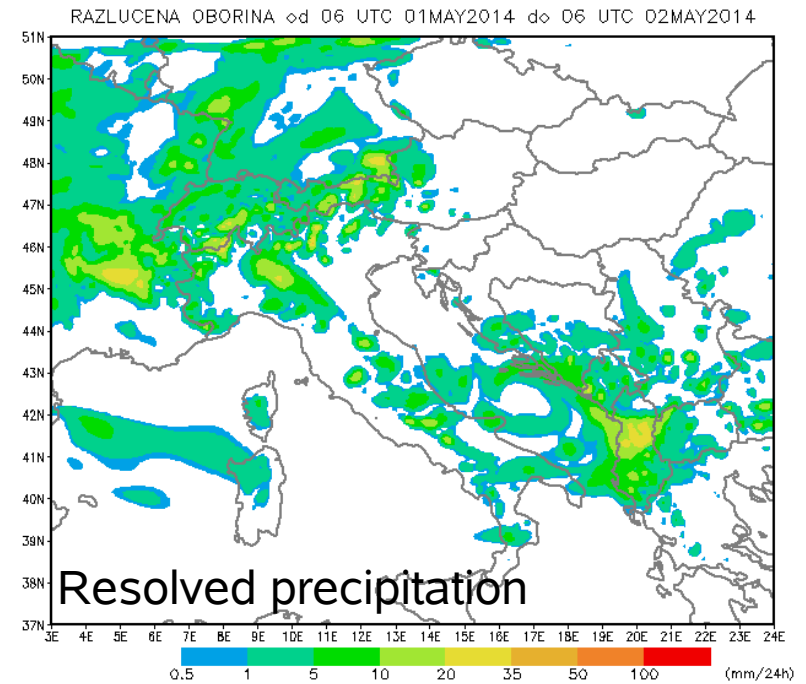
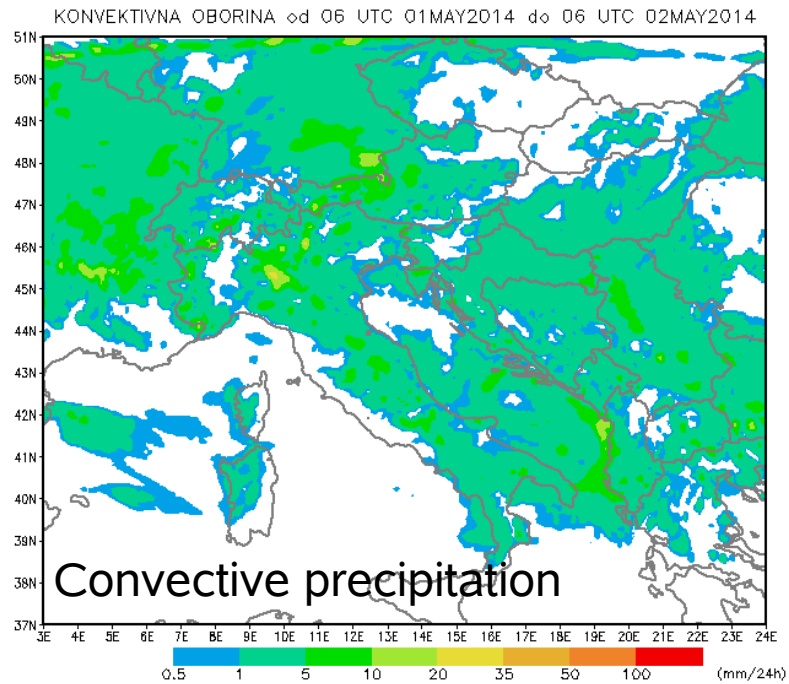
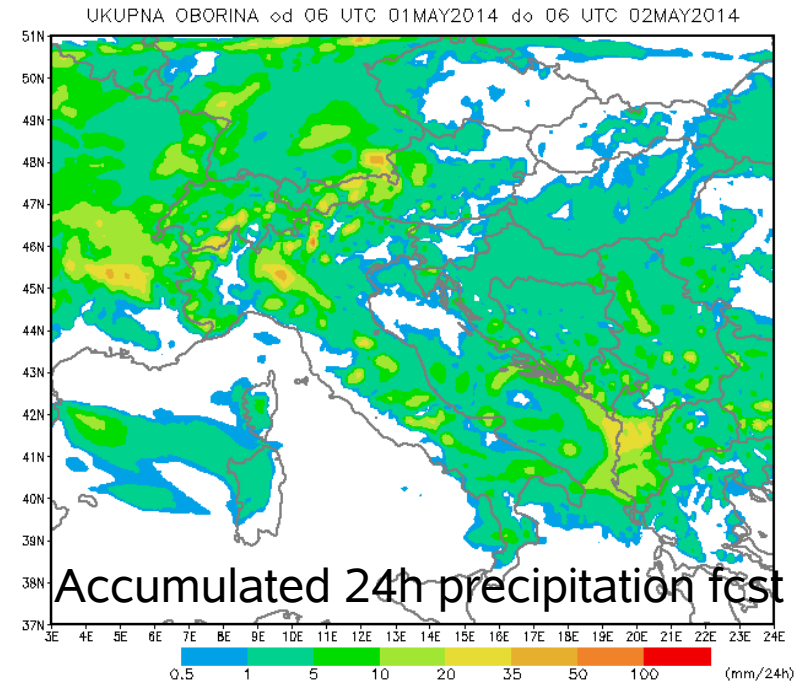
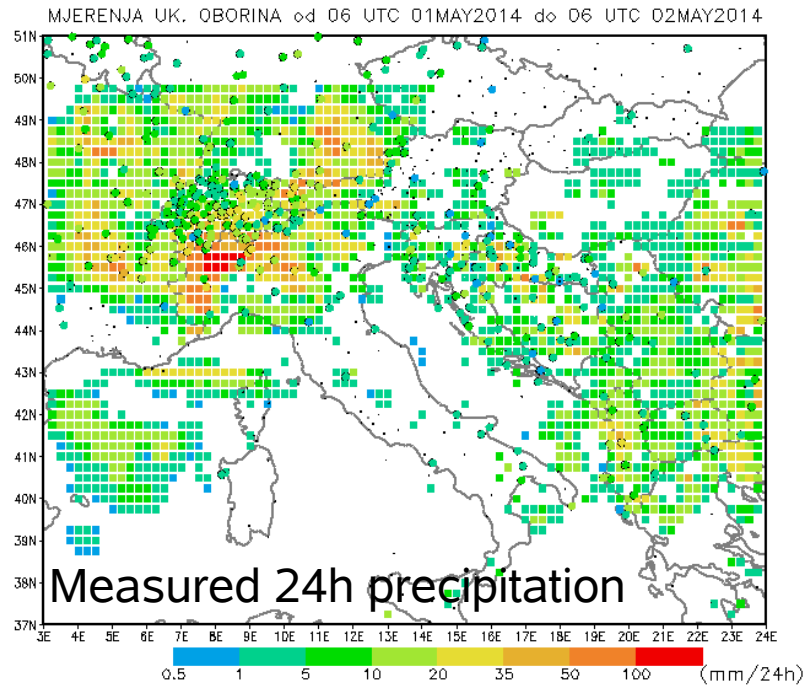
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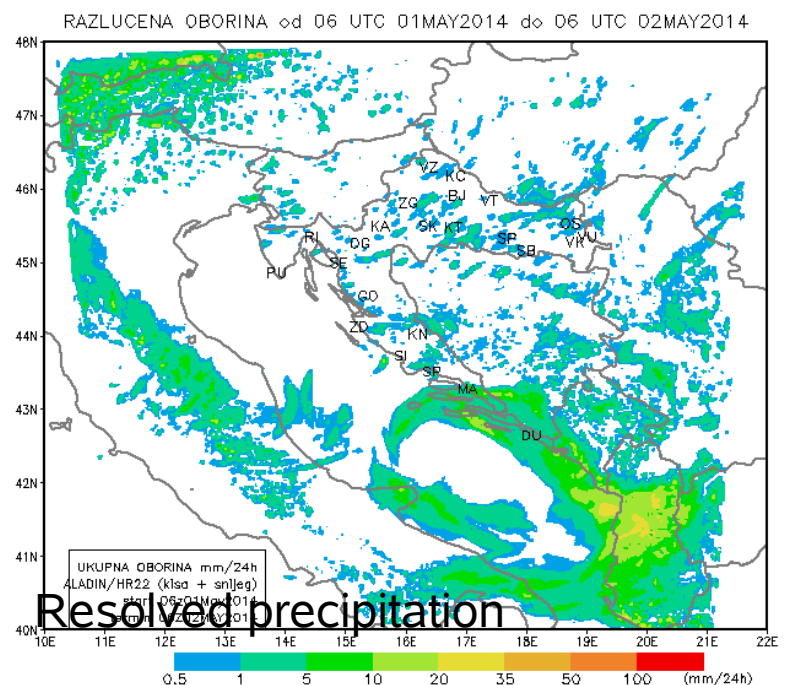
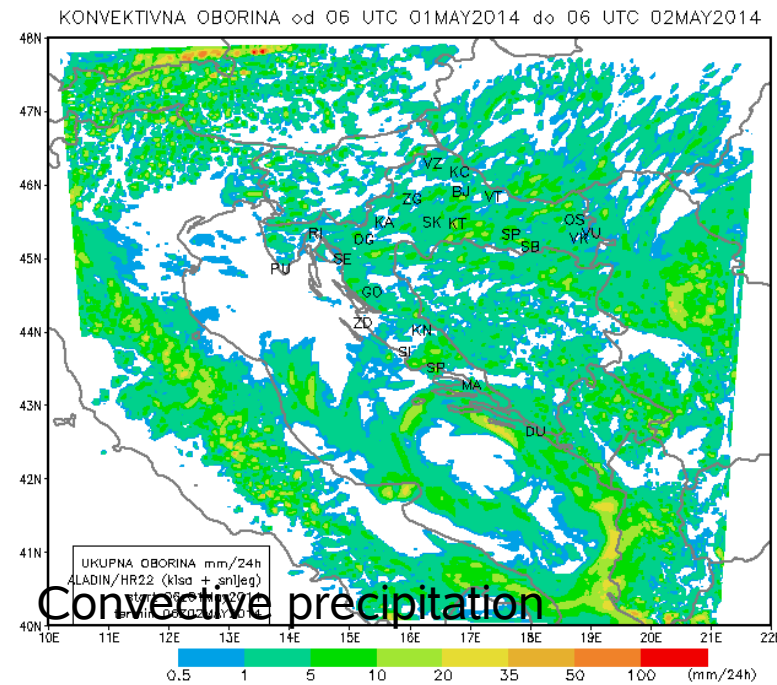
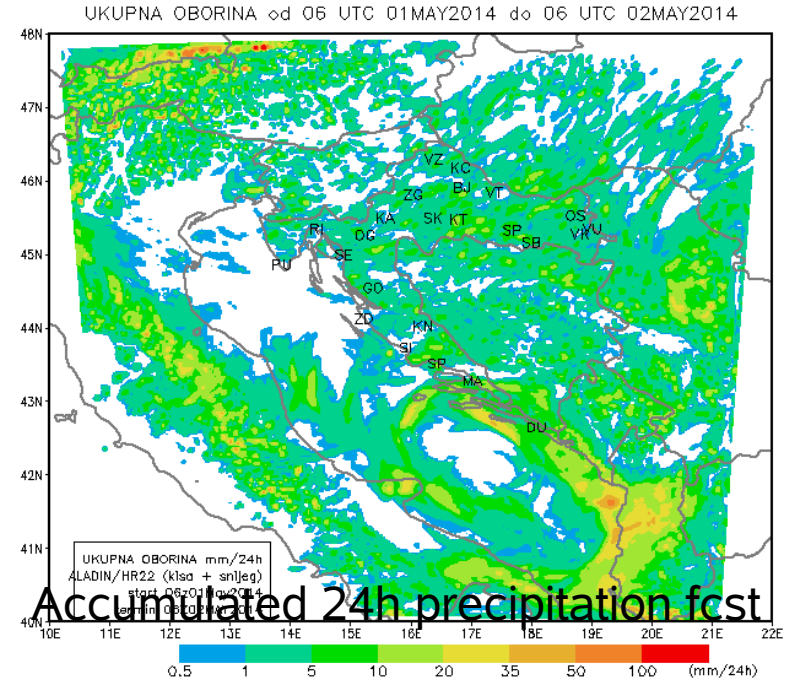
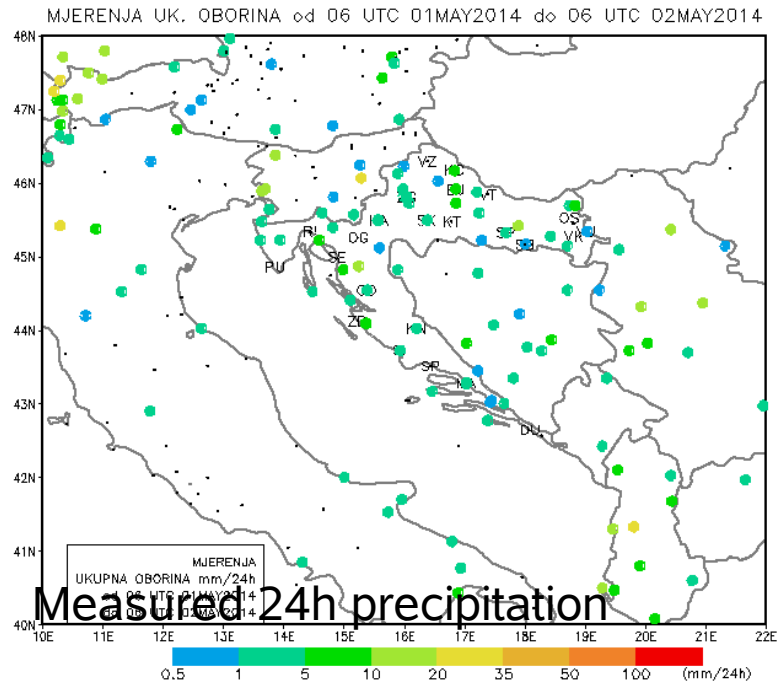
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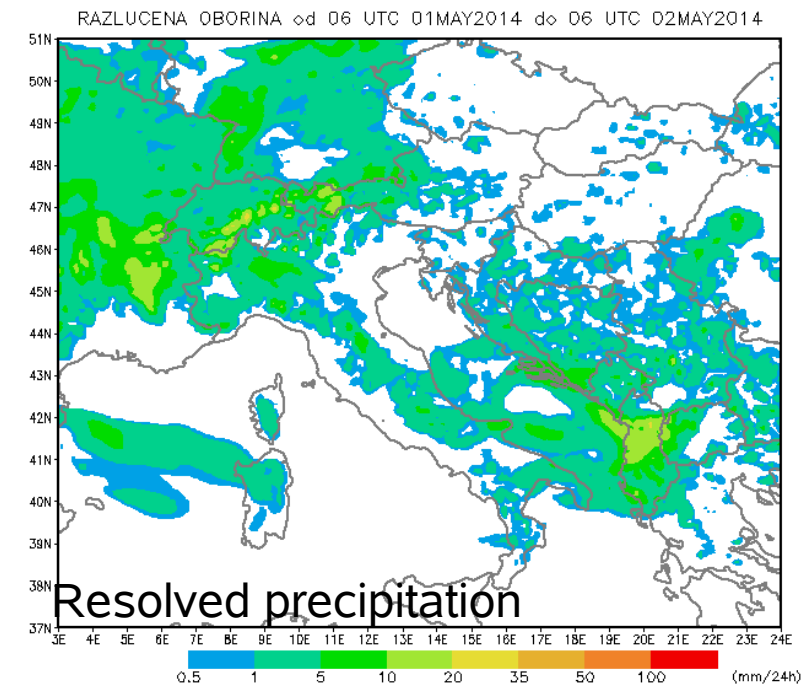
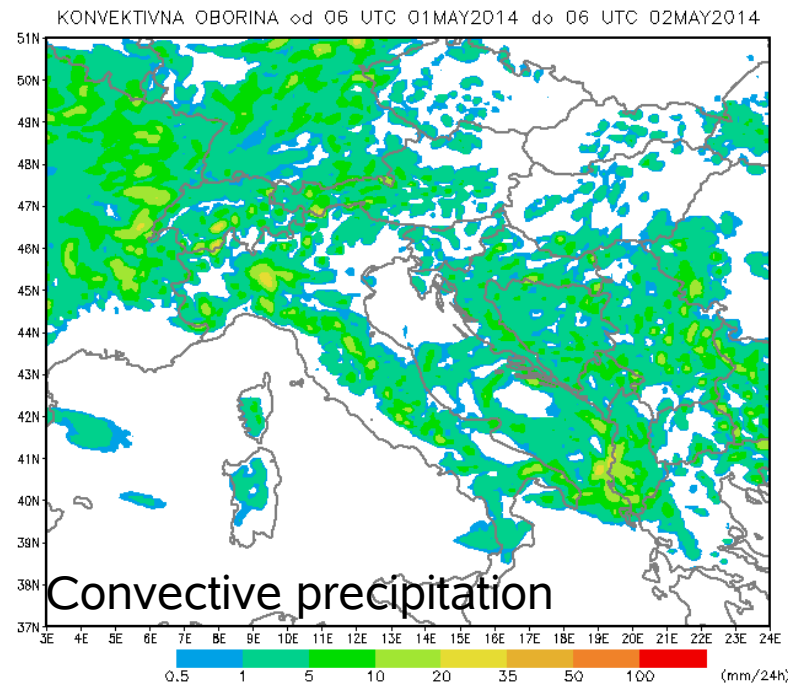
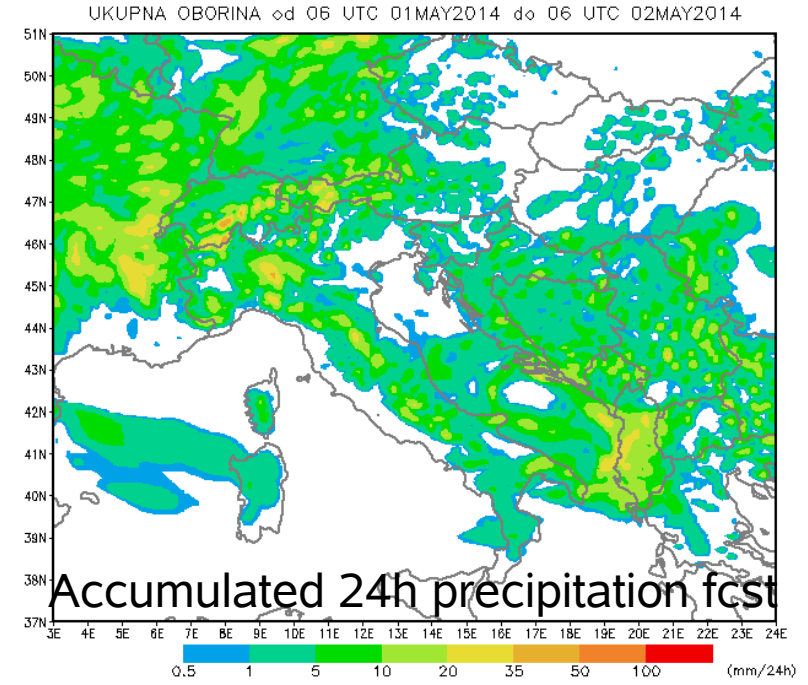
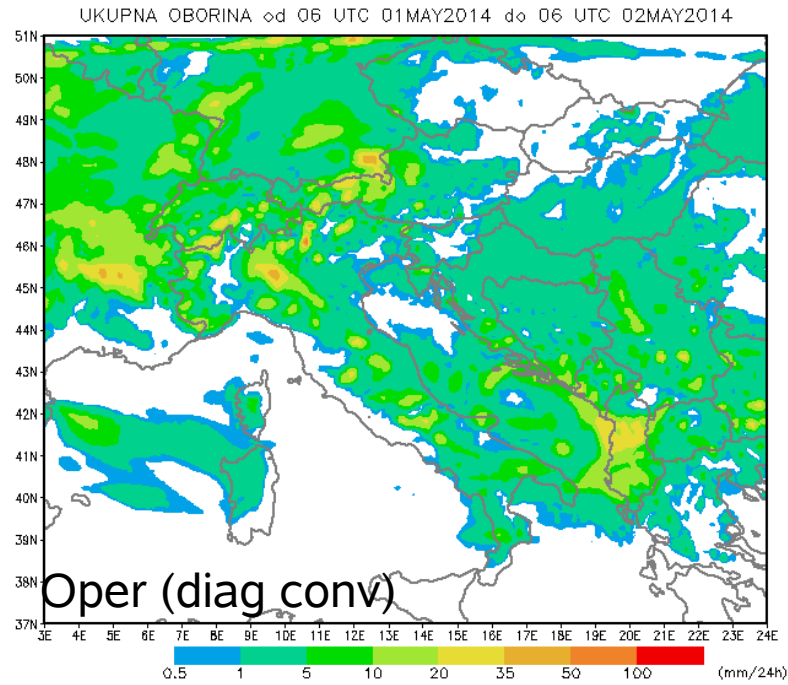
# Operational forecast, 8km res, HY, diagnostic convection



# Operational forecast, 2km res, NH, prognostic convection (part)

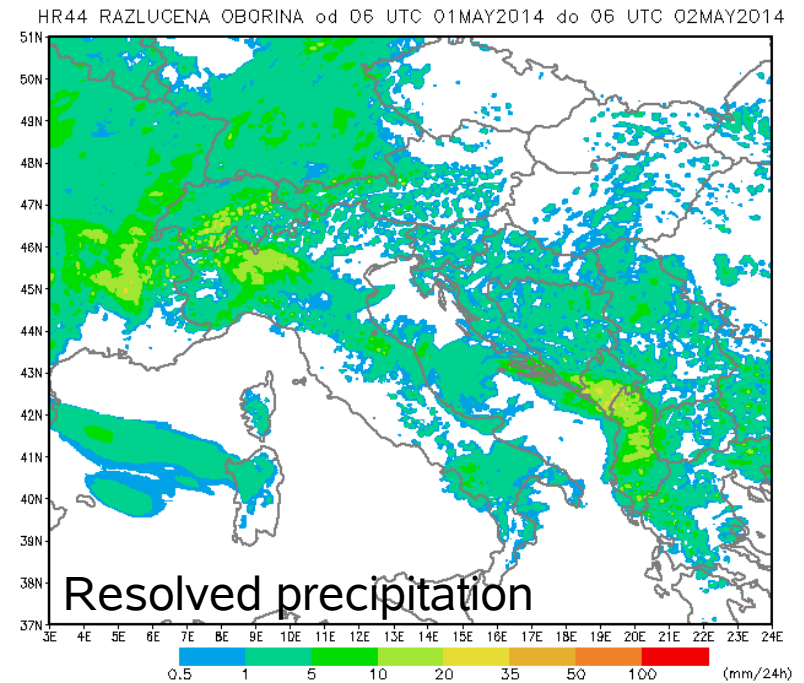
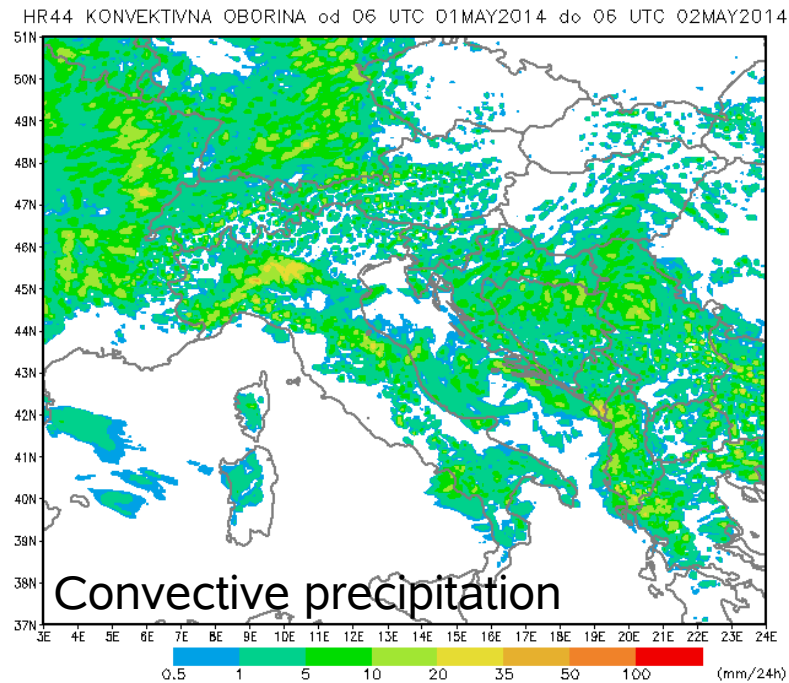
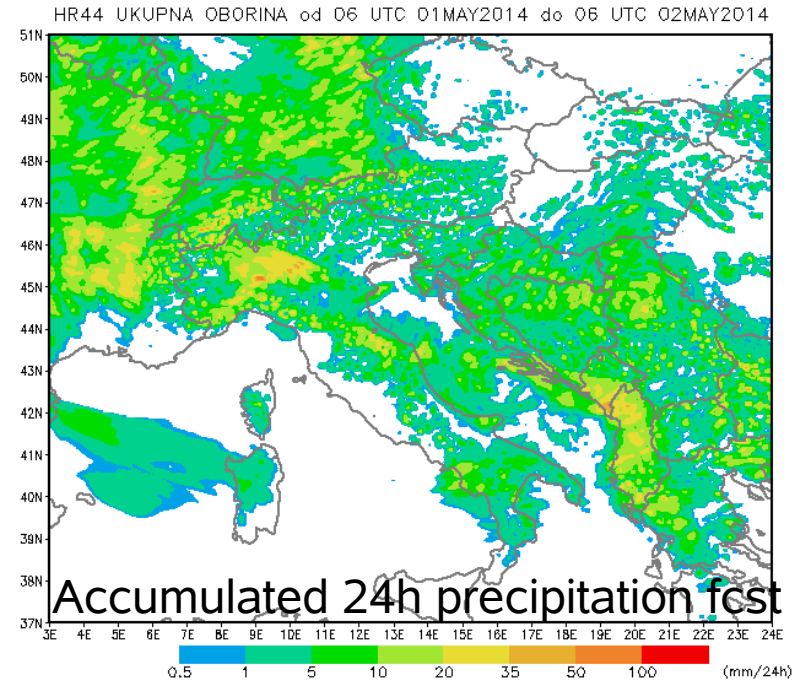
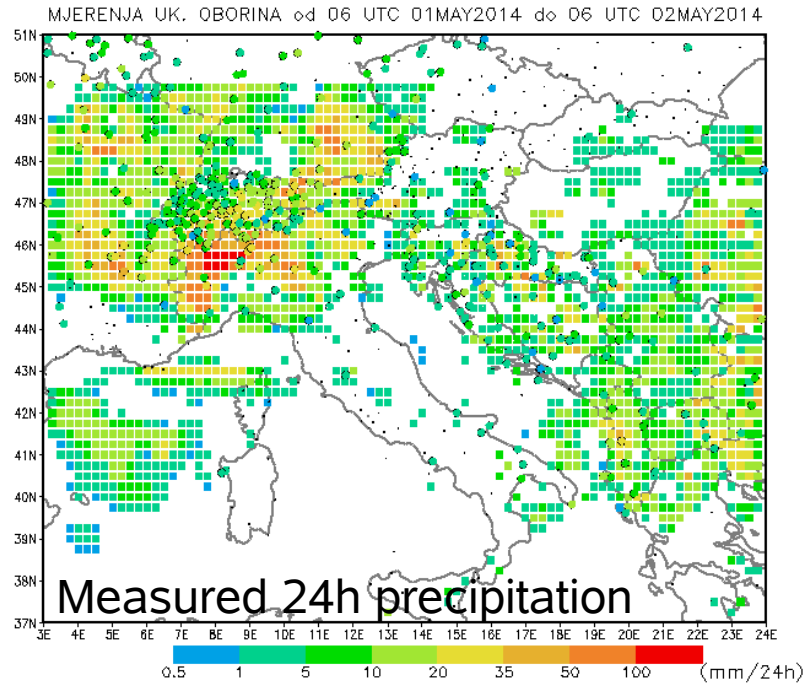


# AL38t1, 8km res, HY, prognostic convection

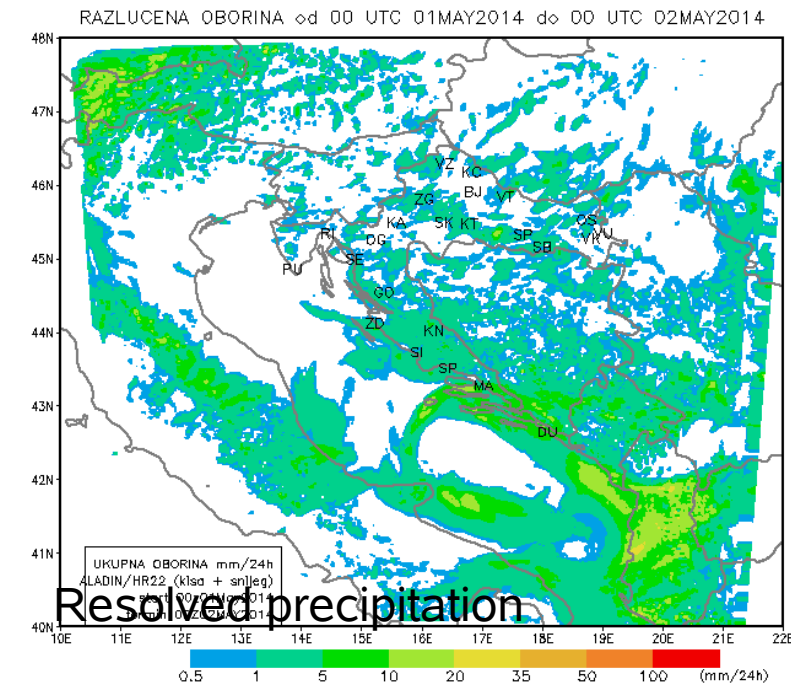
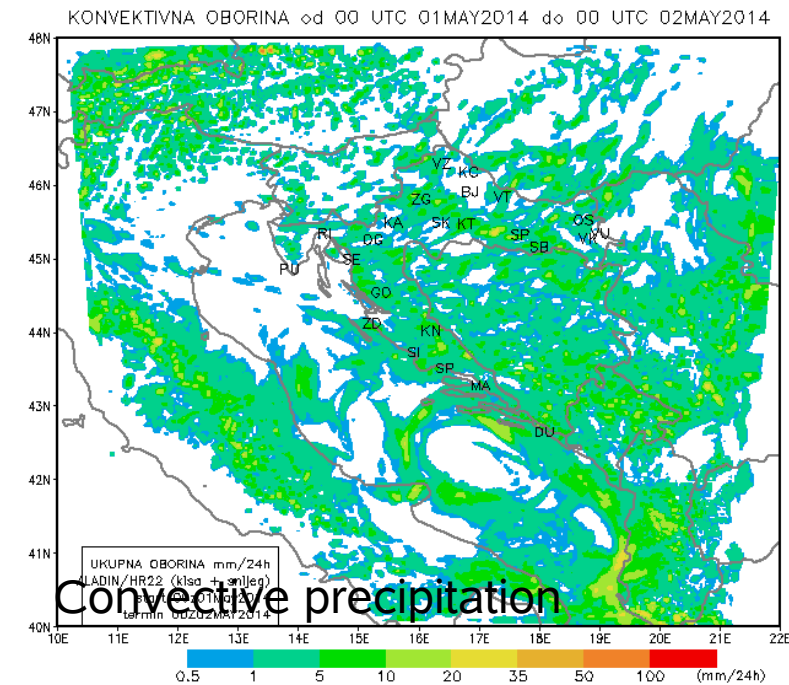
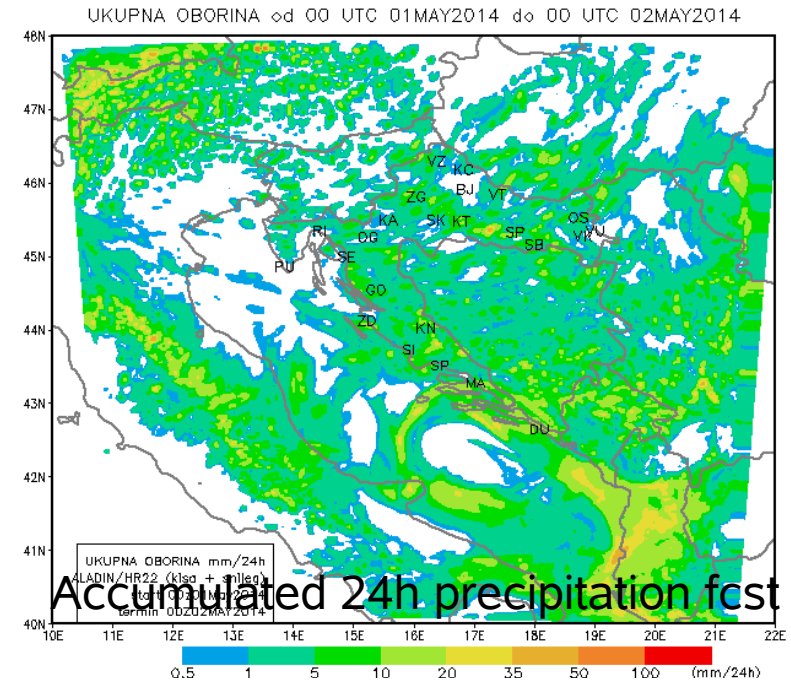
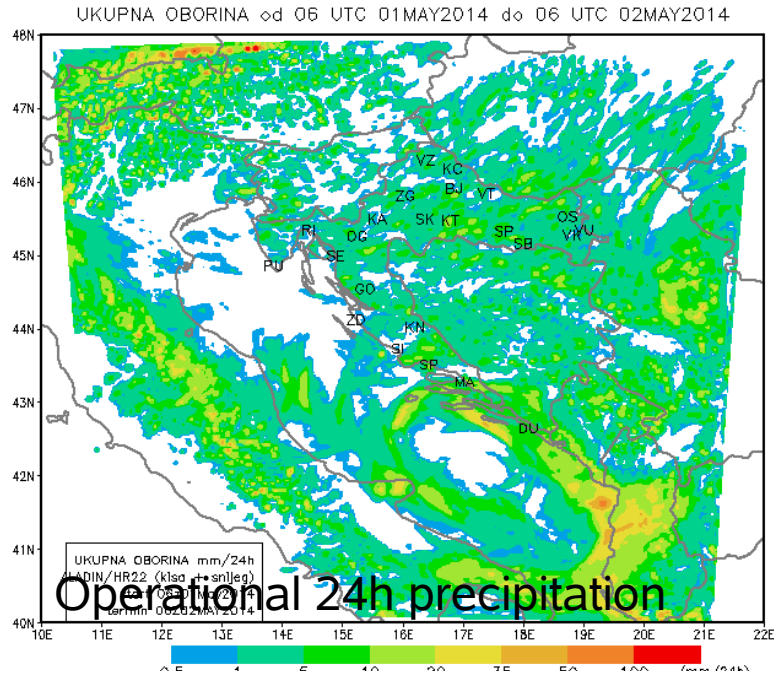




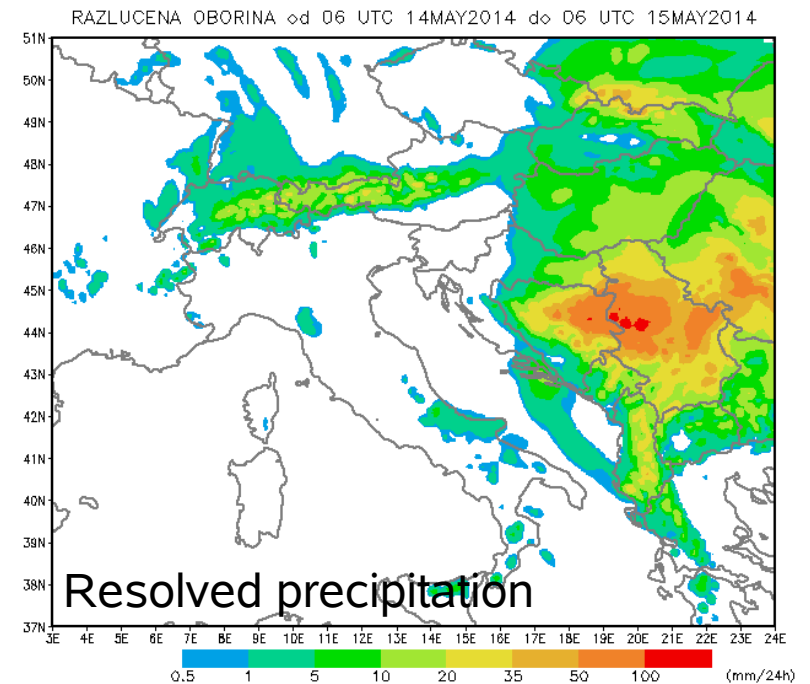
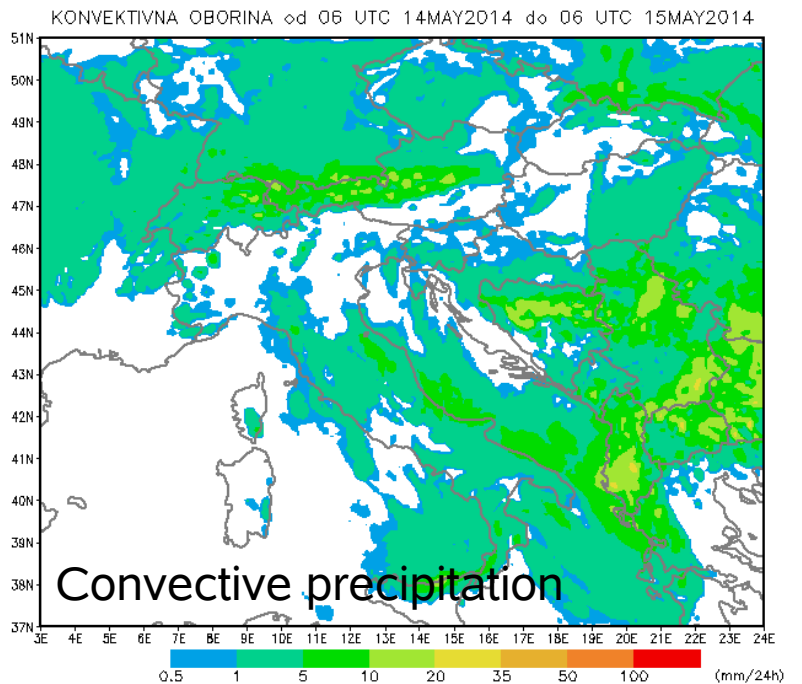
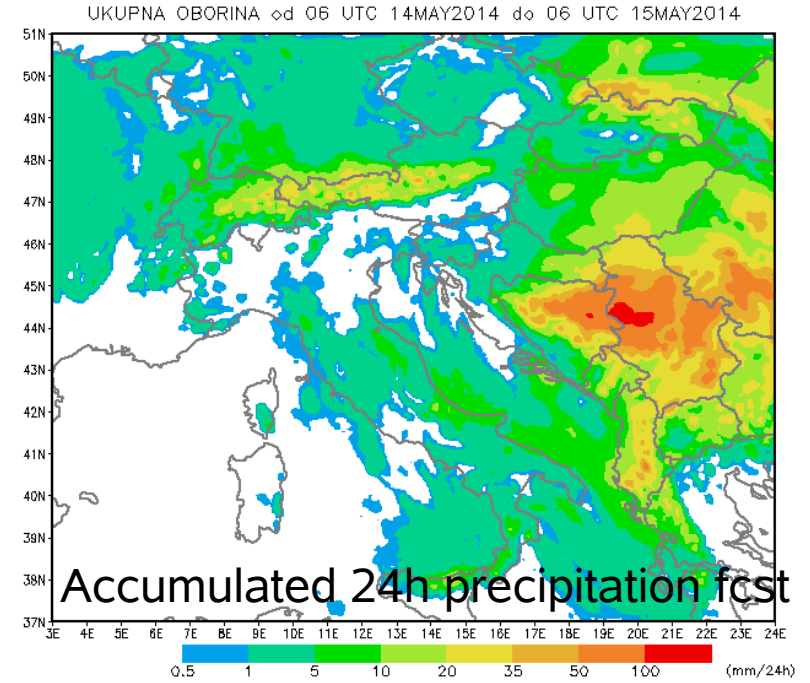
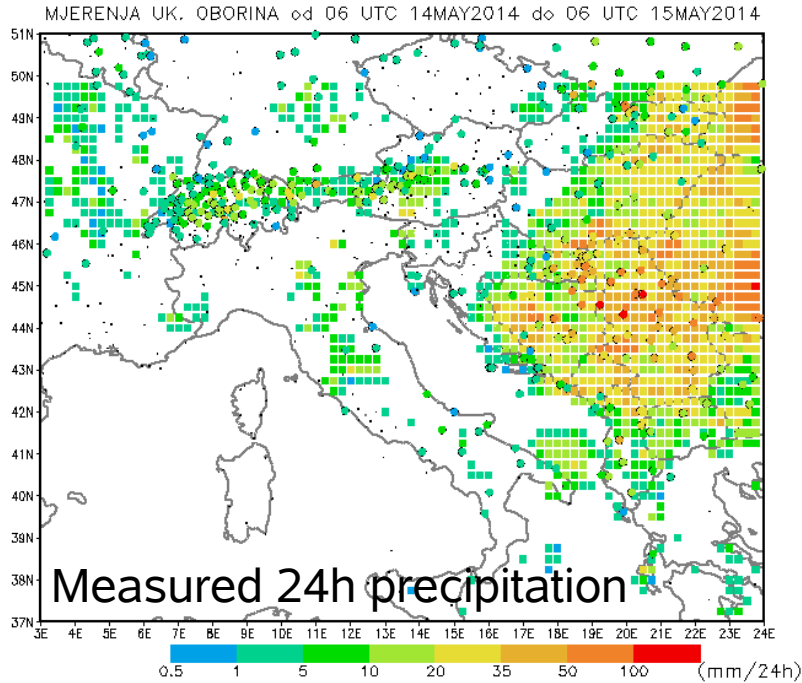
# AL38t1, 4km res, HY, prognostic convection



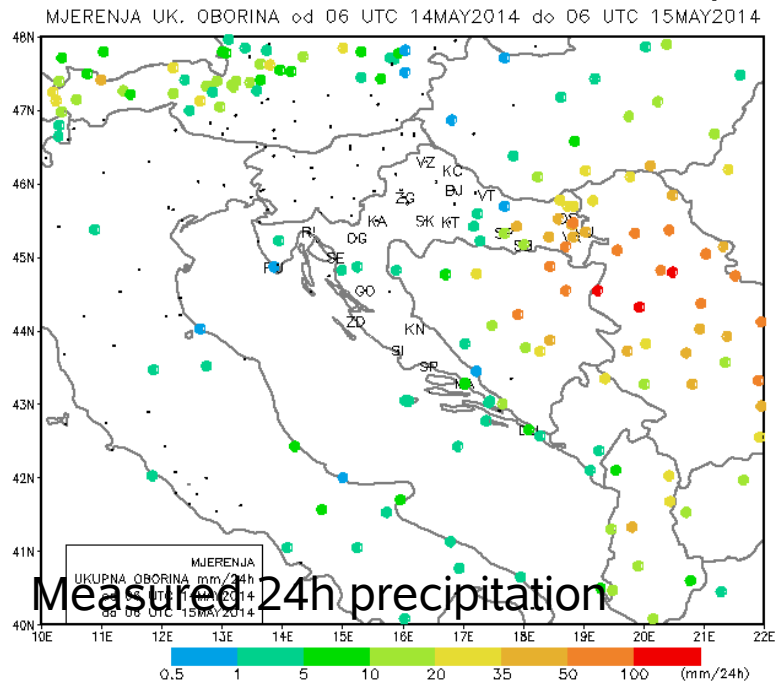
# AL38T1, 2km res, NH, prognostic convection



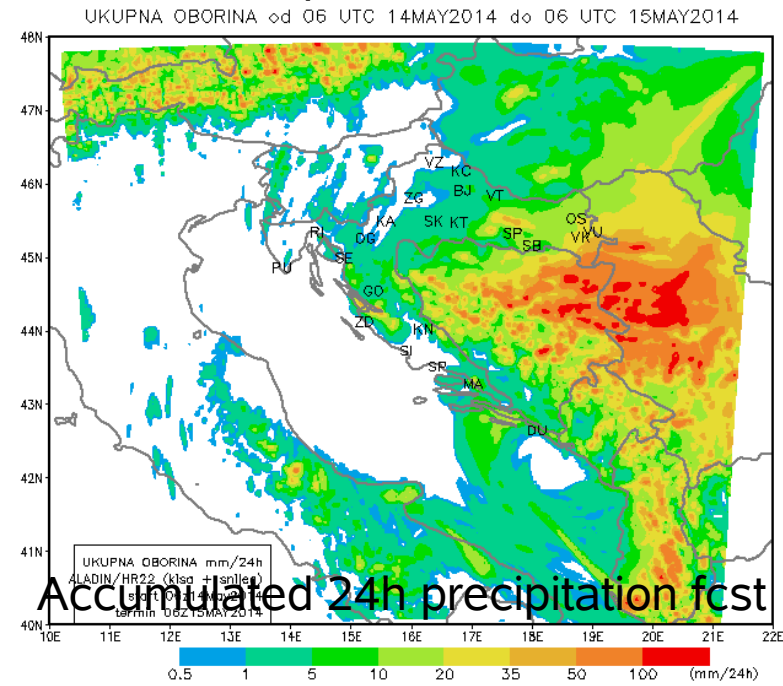
# Operational forecast, 8km res, HY, diagnostic convection Heavy flash flood case



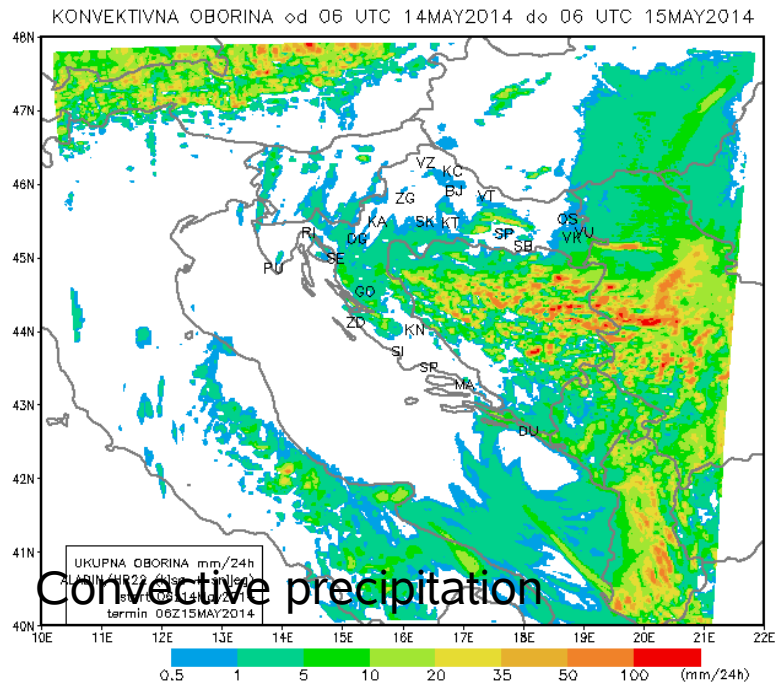
# Operational forecast, 2km res, NH, prognostic convection (part)



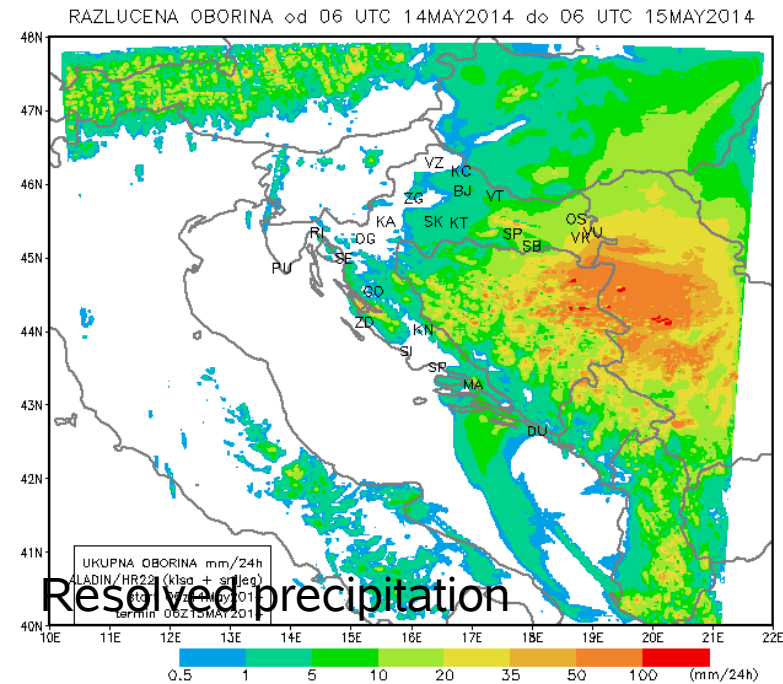
Measured 24h precipitation



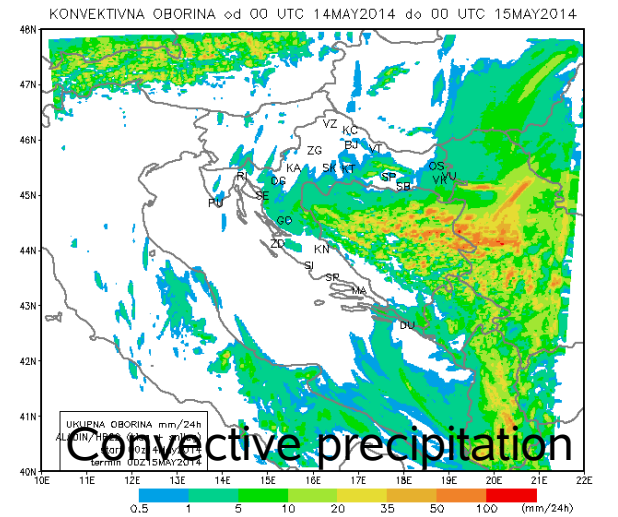
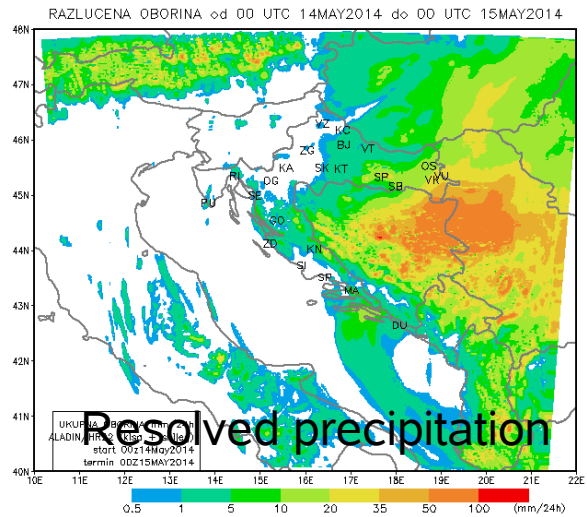
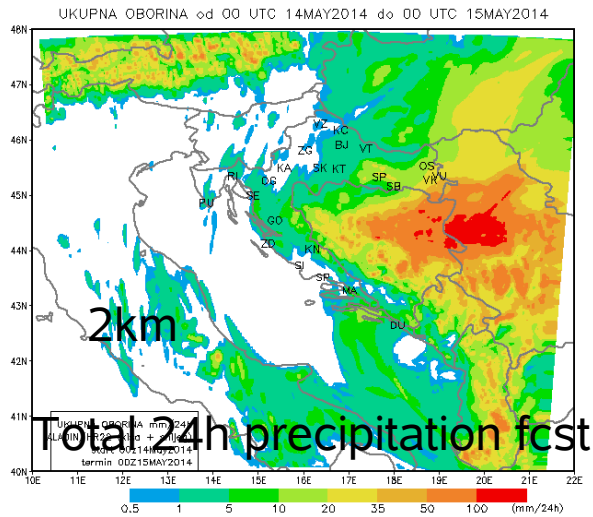
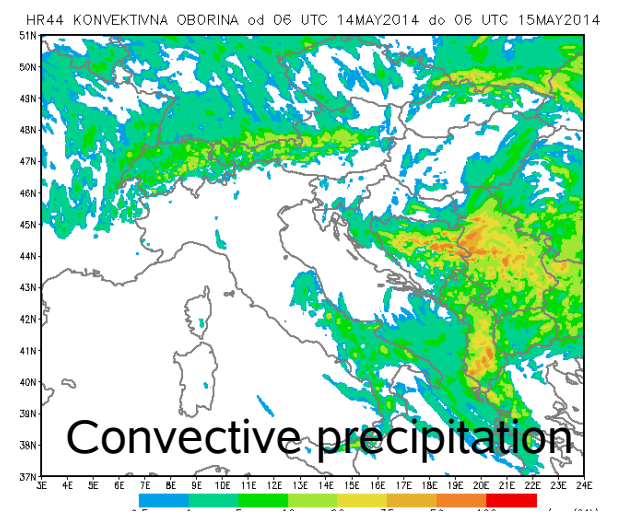
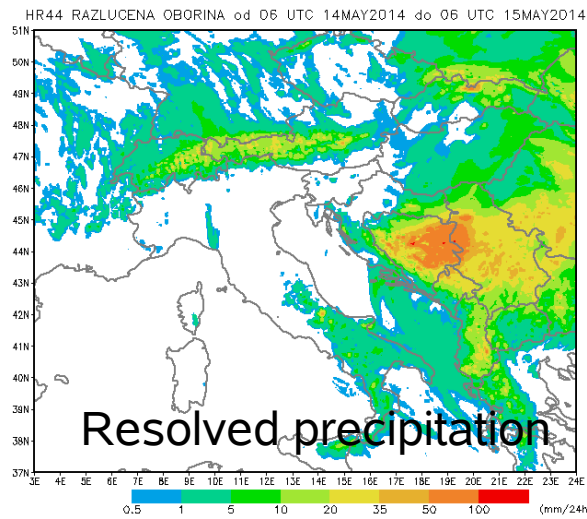
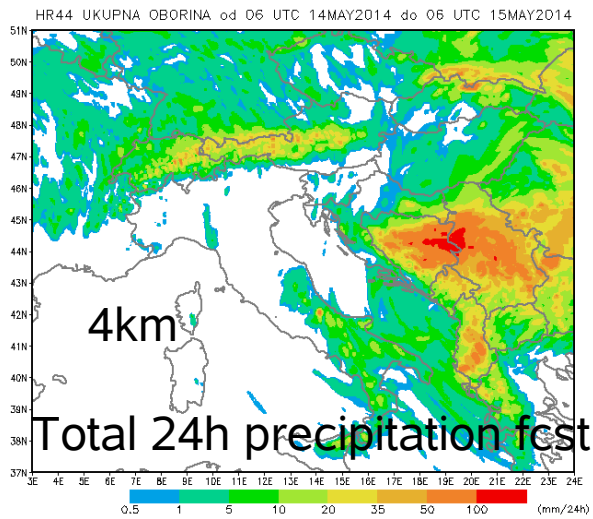
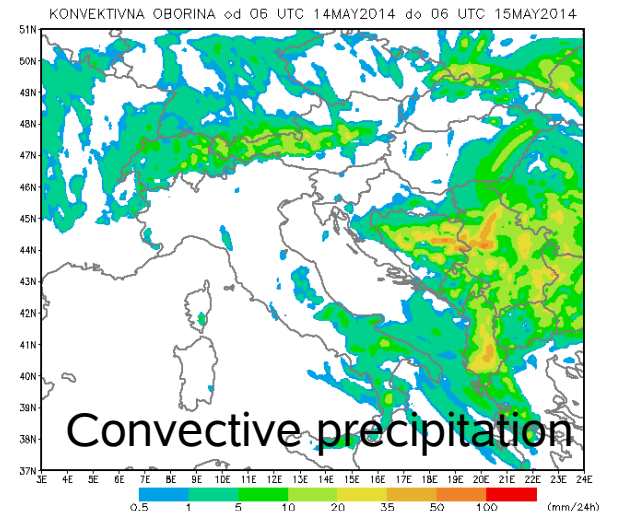
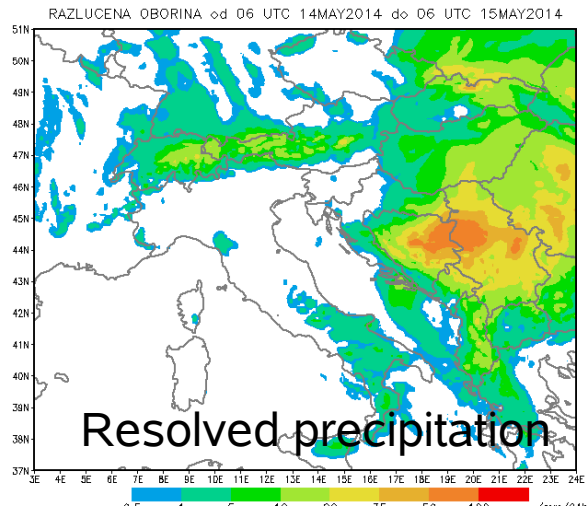
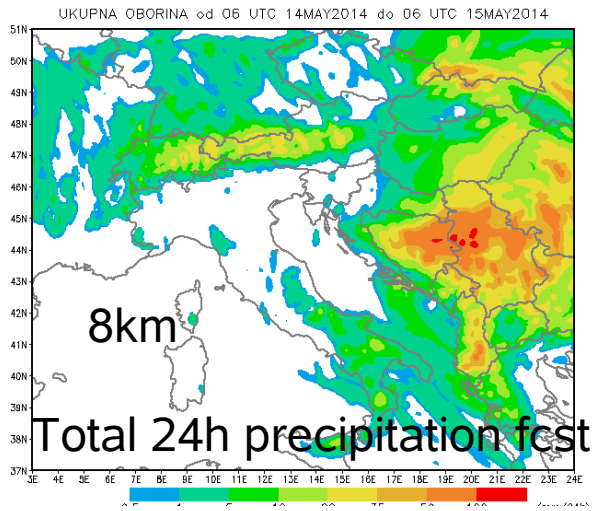
Accumulated 24h precipitation fcst



Convective precipitation



Resolved precipitation

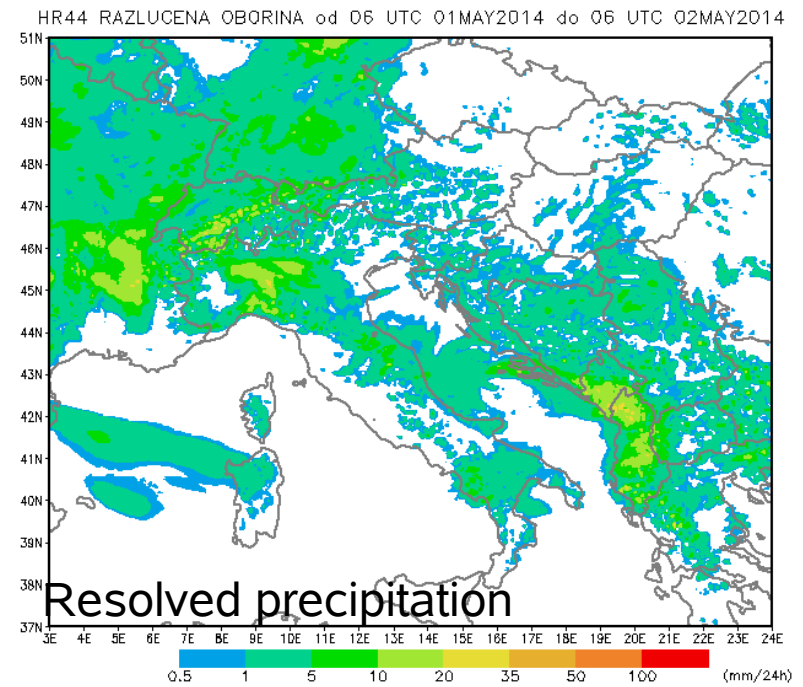
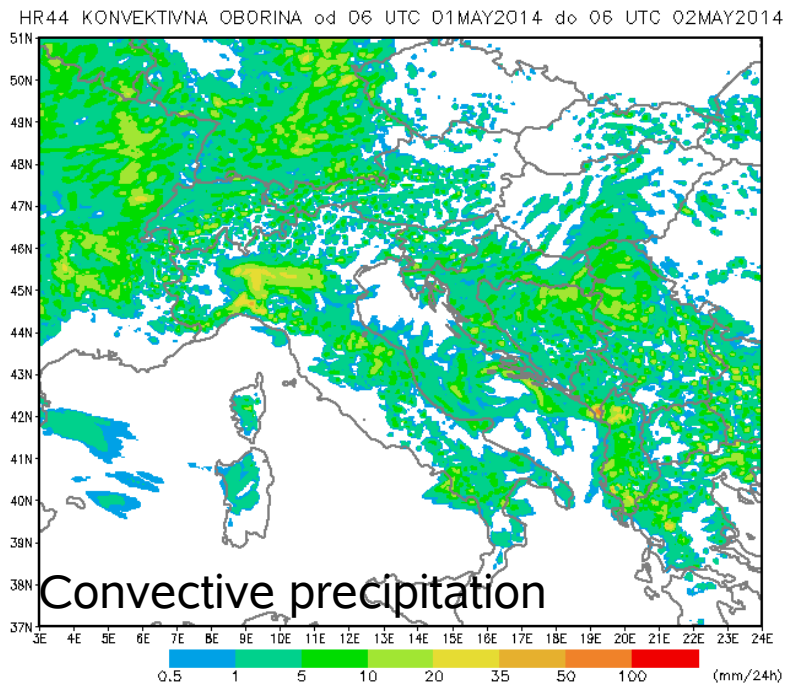
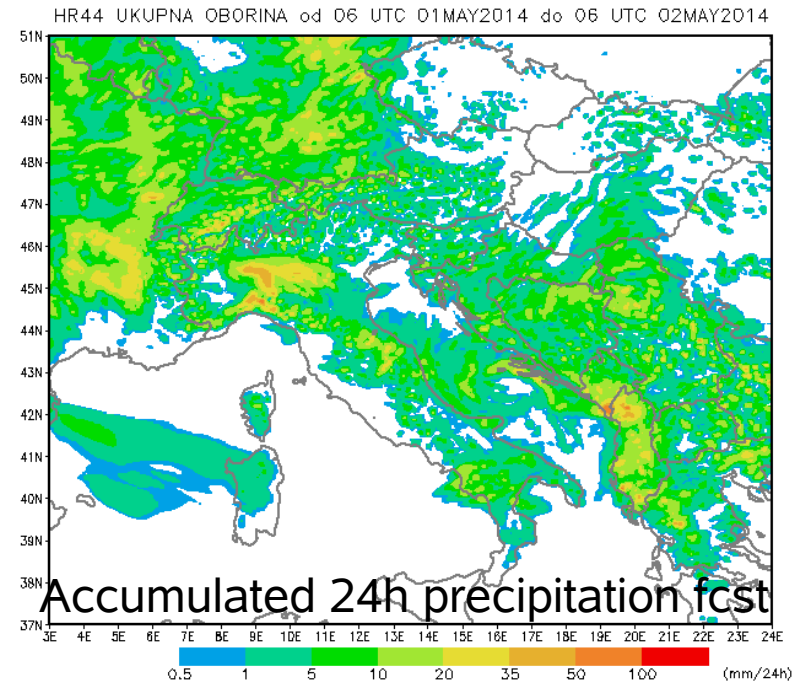


# Summary

- Parametrization of deep convection in NWP model computes contribution of unresolved deep convective clouds to the evolution of resolved model fields and convective precipitation.
- Prognostic deep convection scheme uses 6 new forecast fields to introduce memory in convective processes.
- Increase in resolution moves rain from convective to resolved but very slowly.

# AL38t1 forecast, 4km res, NH, prognostic convection

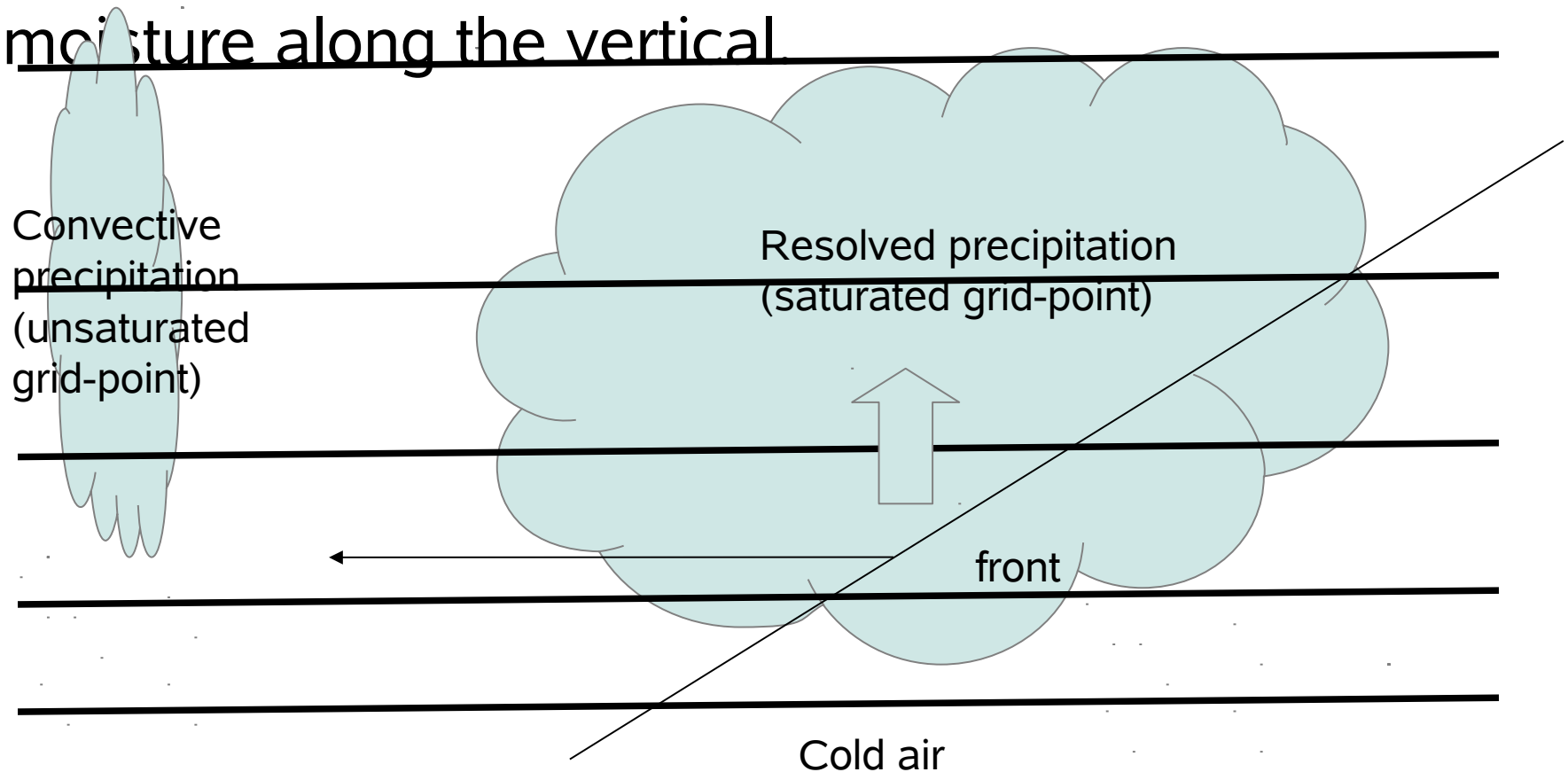
Measured 24h precipitation



# “Sub-grid” deep convection

Convective clouds are a source of heat and remove moisture from the atmosphere

Convective mass flux redistributes momentum, temperature and moisture along the vertical

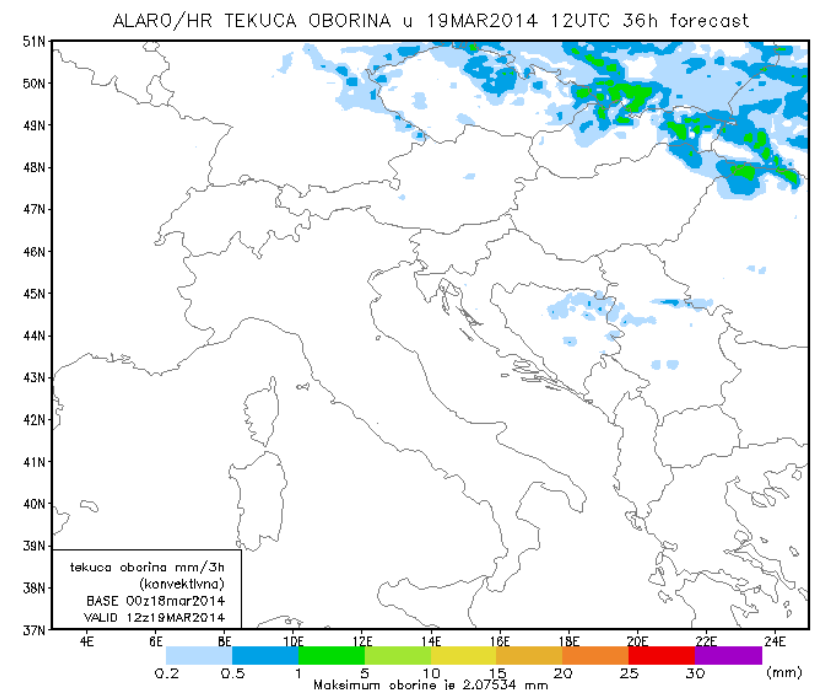
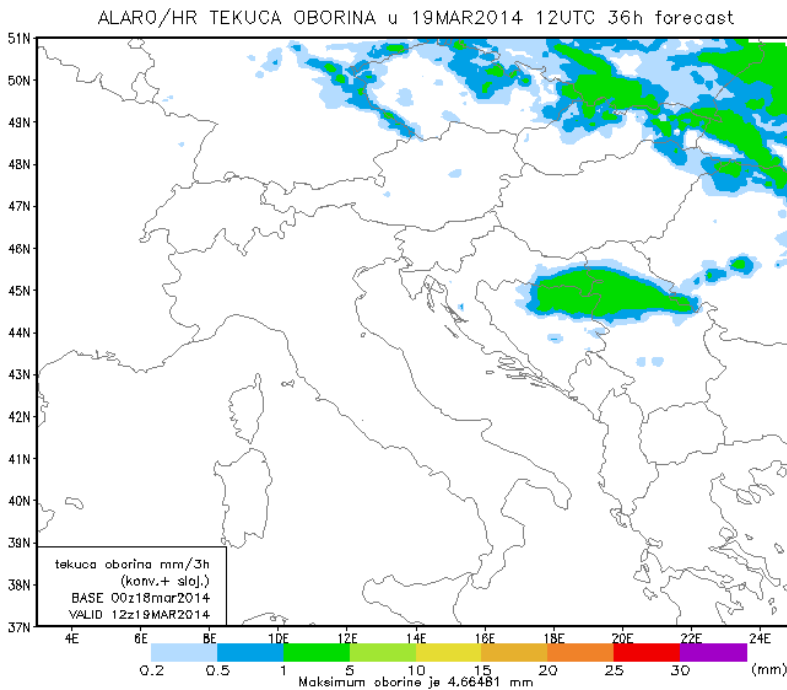
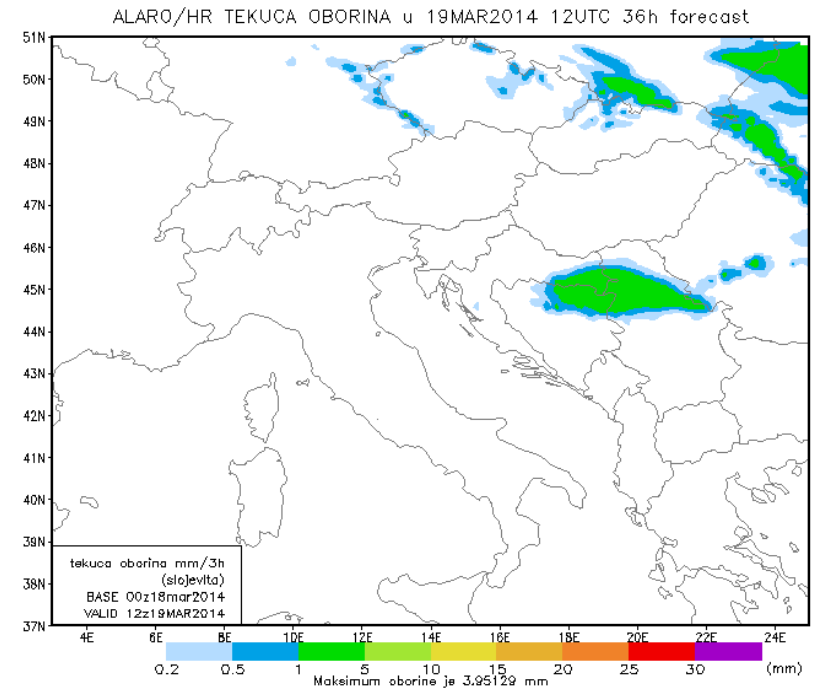


Only sub-grid precipitating clouds are parametrized

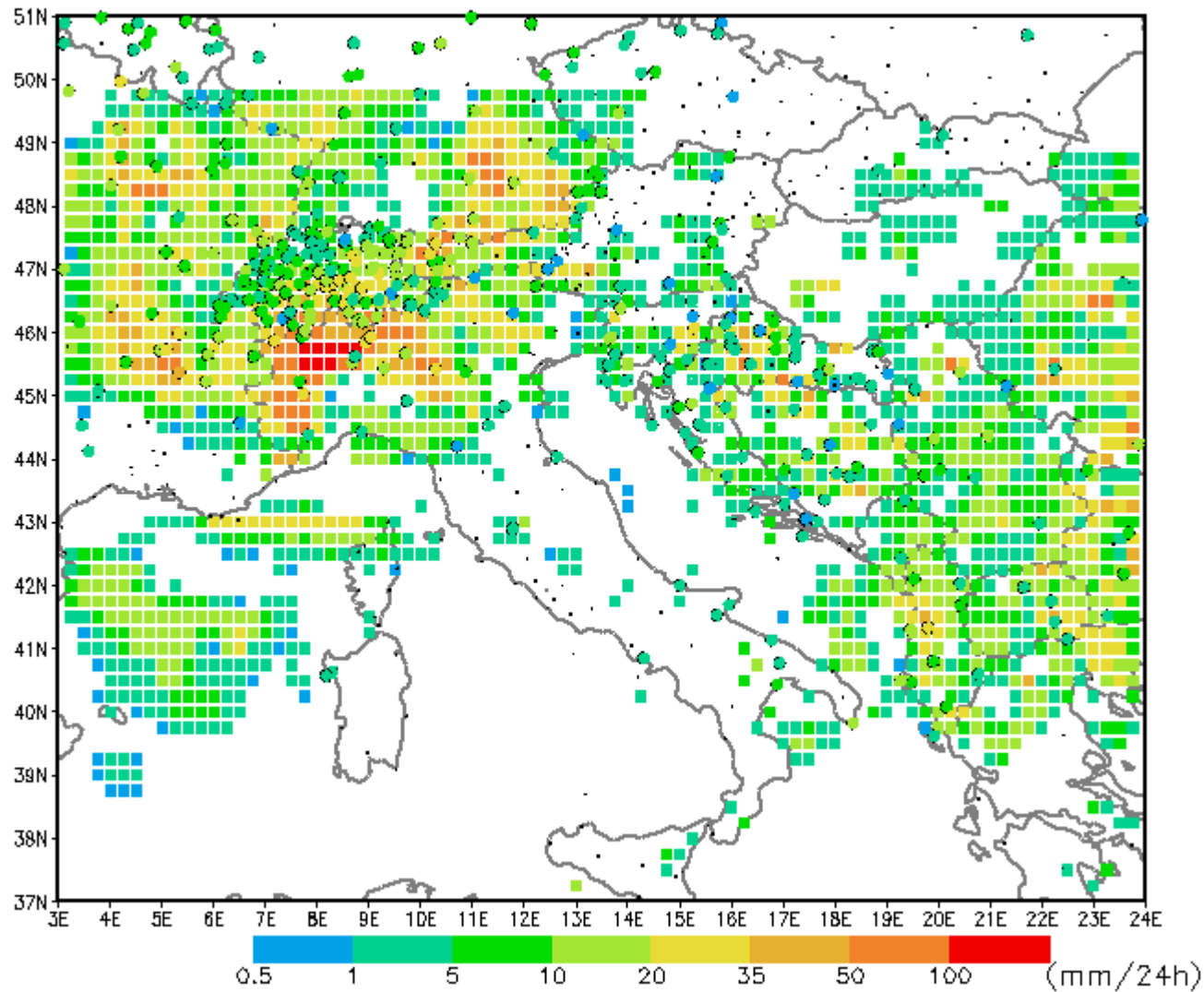


# Convective precipitation

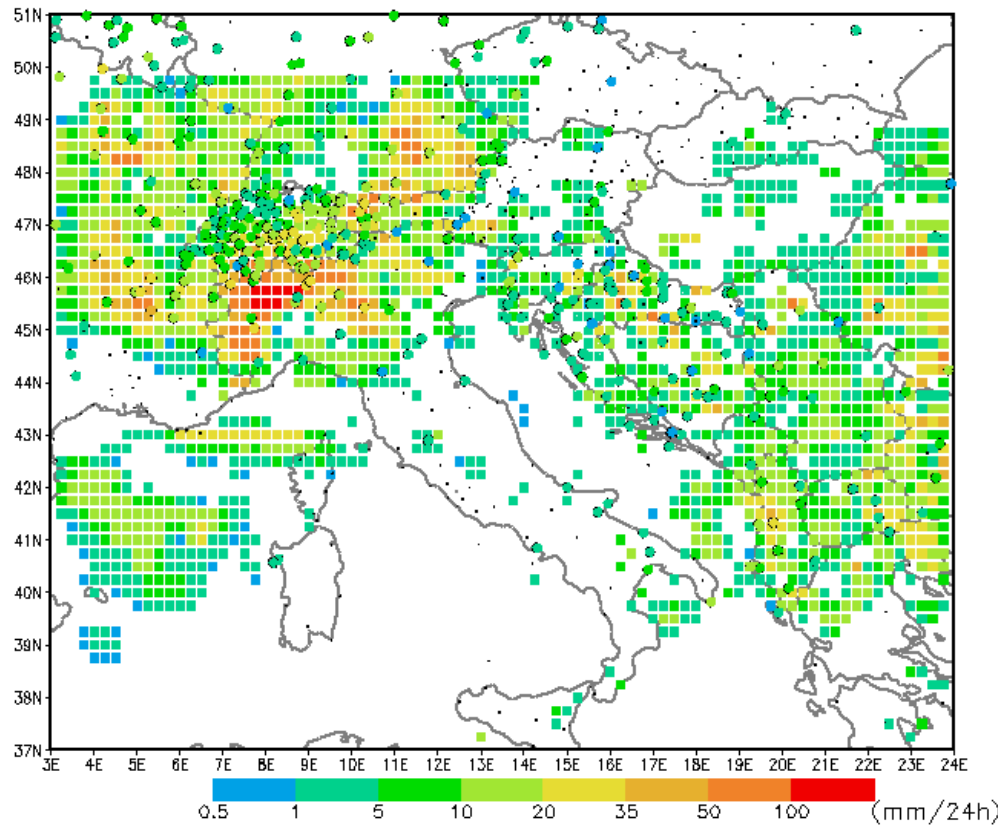
Total precipitation 3h (below), resolved (right) and unresolved convective (lower right) associated to a cold front.



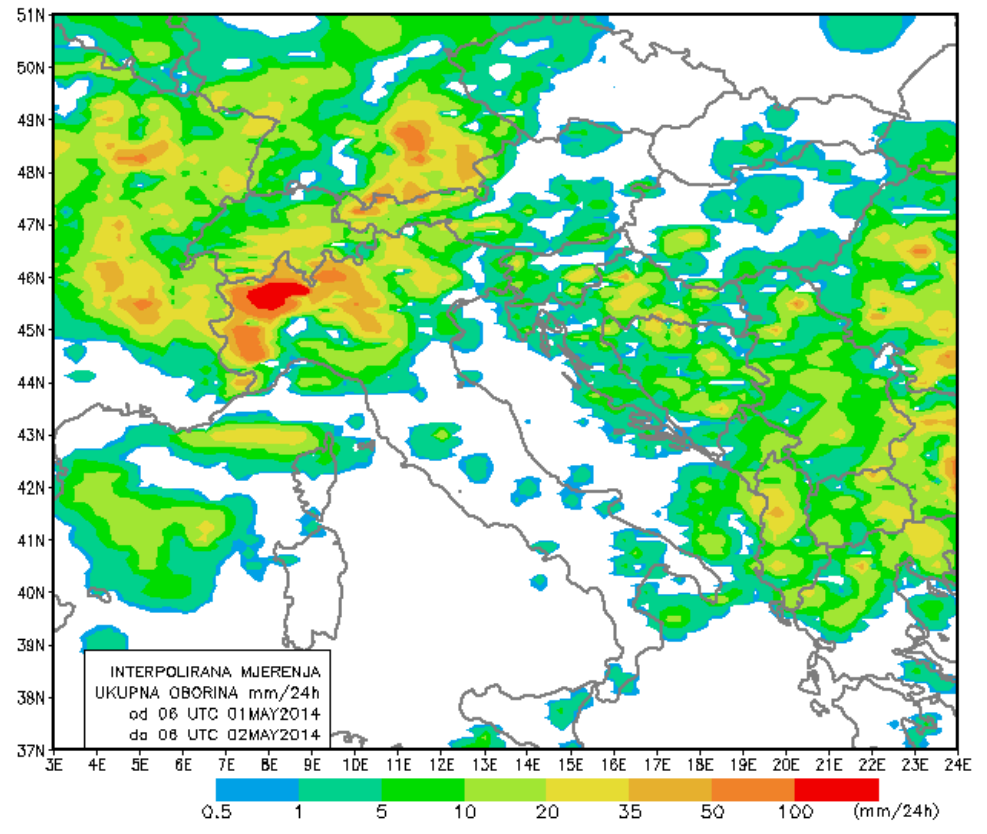
MJERENJA UK. OBORINA od 06 UTC 01MAY2014 do 06 UTC 02MAY2014



MJERENJA UK. OBORINA od 06 UTC 01MAY2014 do 06 UTC 02MAY2014

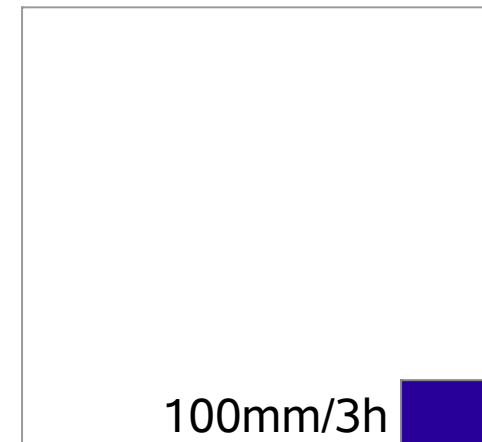
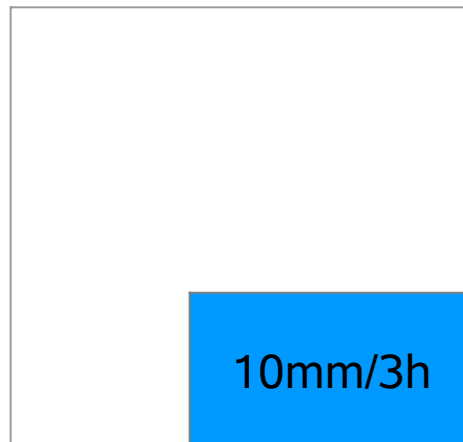
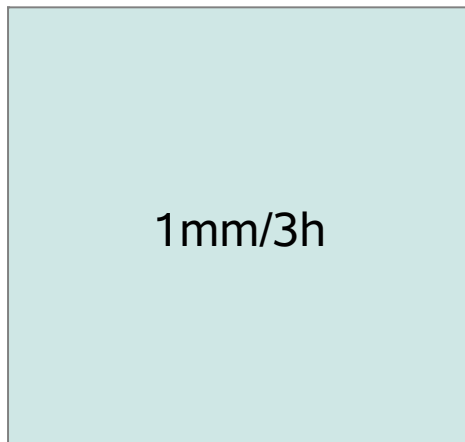


INTERP. MJ. UK. OBORINA od 06 UTC 01MAY2014 do 06 UTC 02MAY2014



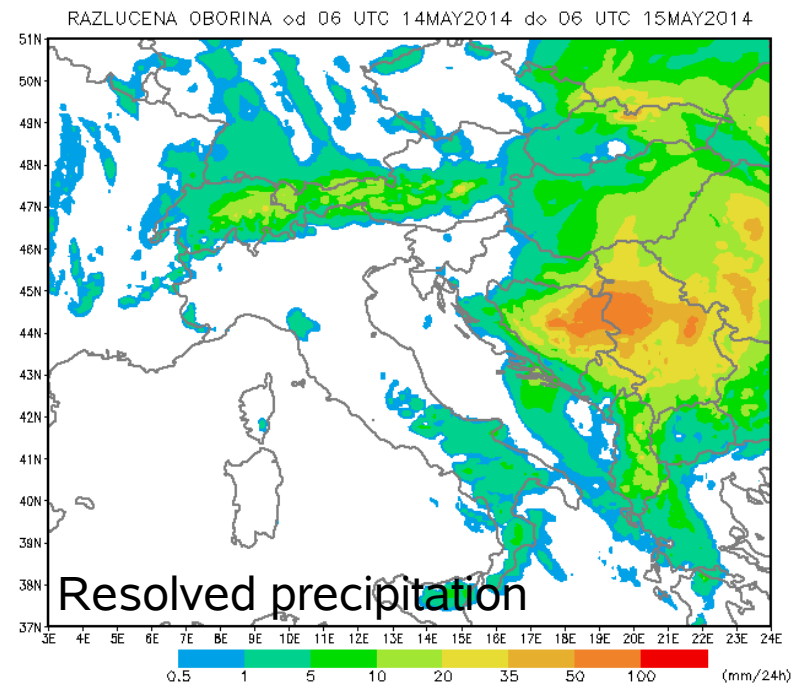
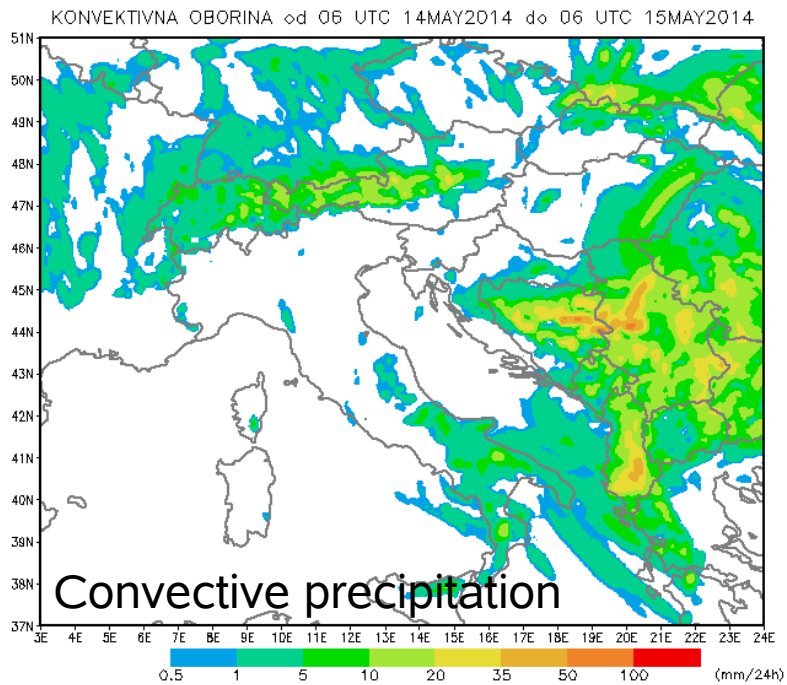
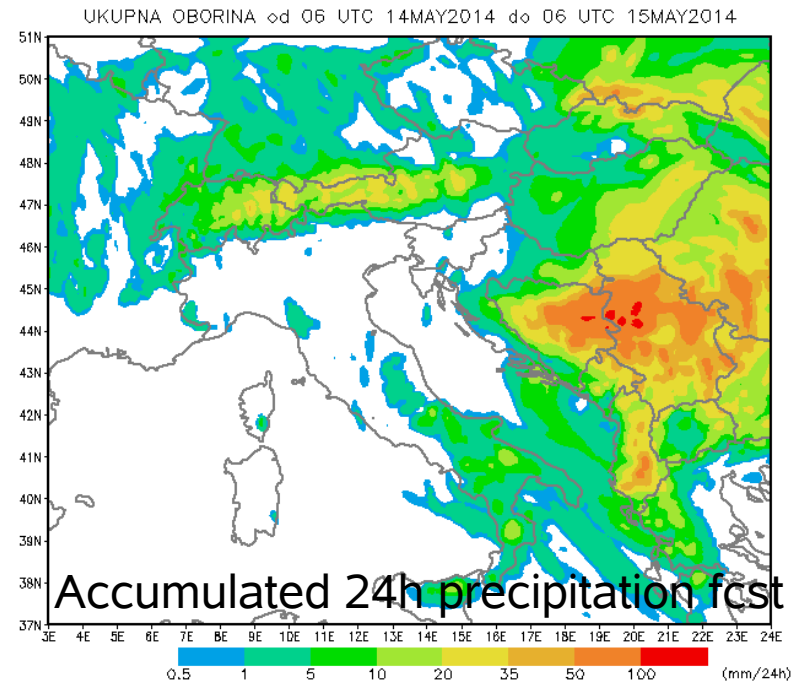
# Convective precipitation

Parametrization of deep convection computed precipitation that is added to the resolved precipitation and plotted on a map as total precipitation and later validated against (in situ) measurements. But, it should be taken as subgrid variability in precipitation added to the resolved precipitation.



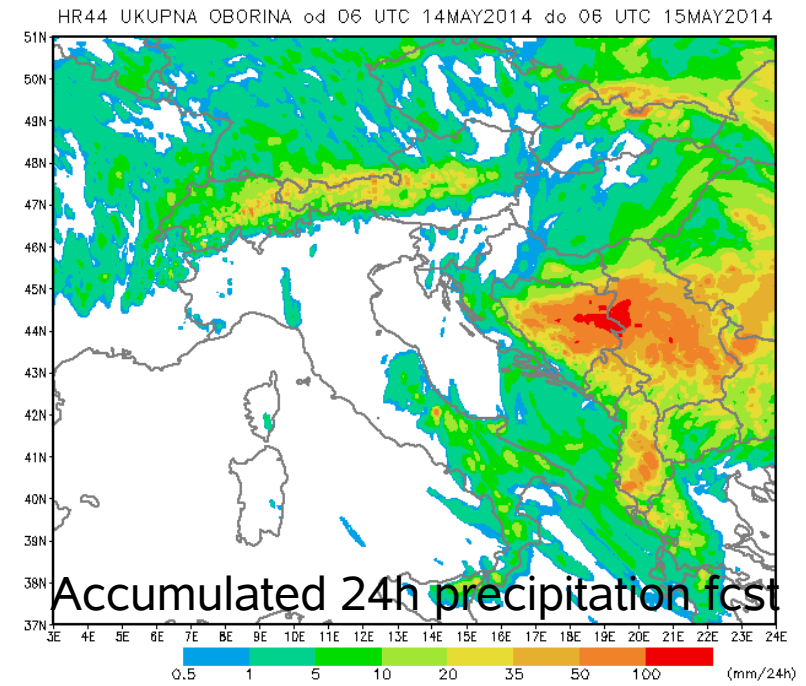
# AL38T1, 8km res, HY, prognostic convection

Measured 24h precipitation

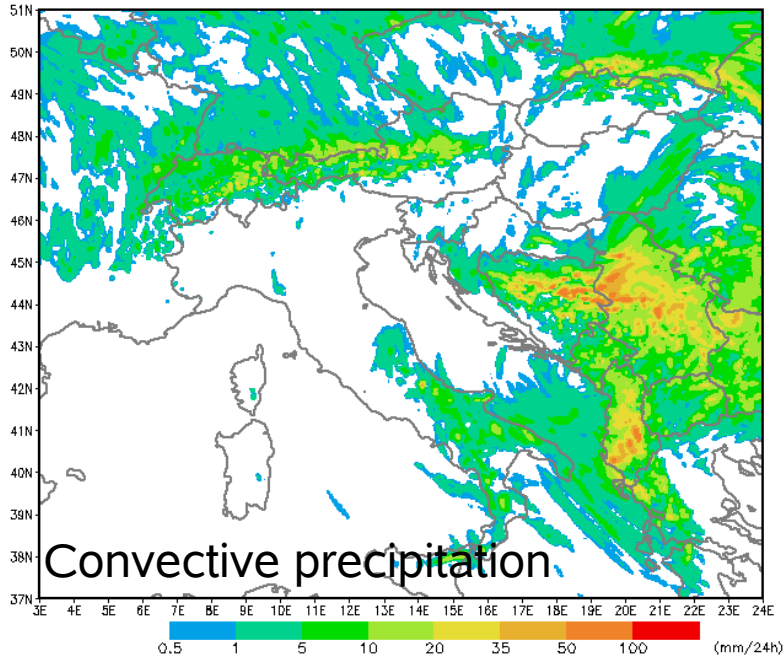


# AL38T1, 4km res, HY, prognostic convection

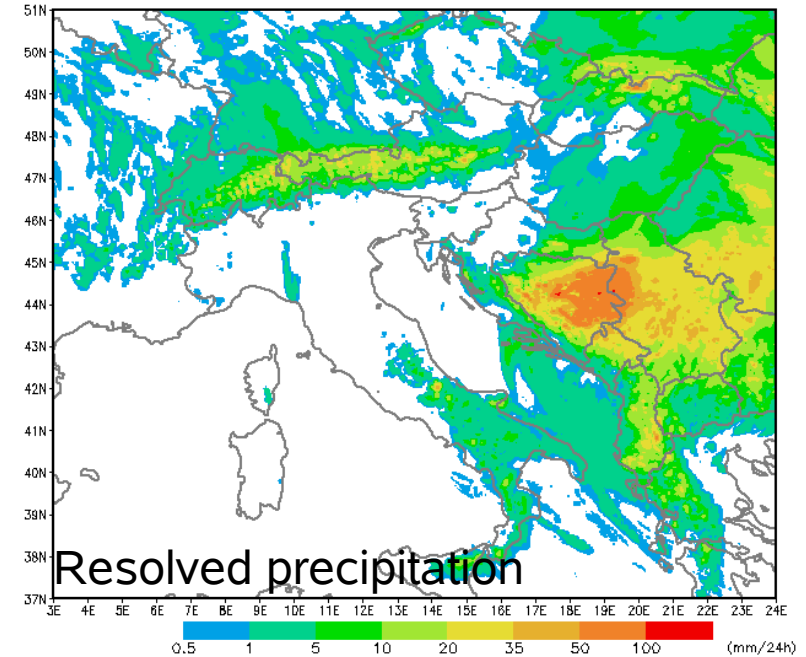
Measured 24h precipitation



HR44 KONVEKTIVNA OBORINA od 06 UTC 14MAY2014 do 06 UTC 15MAY2014



HR44 RAZLUCENA OBORINA od 06 UTC 14MAY2014 do 06 UTC 15MAY2014



# AL38T1, 2km res, NH, prognostic convection

Measured 24h precipitation

