



Adapting the CoMorph convection scheme for high resolution modelling

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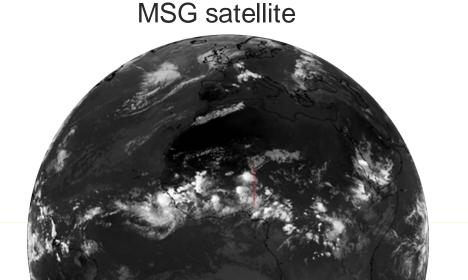
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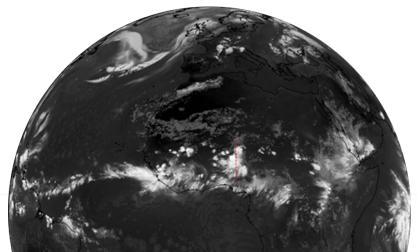


Global NWP Trailblazer

- 5 km atmosphere/10 km ocean
- Exploring convective greyzone
- Opportunity for early adoption of new physics
- Preparing for future km-scale global ensemble
- Developments beneficial for all resolutions and time-scales







Lorenzo Tomassini





CoMorph-A Trailblazer testing (~5km)

Ticket: https://code.metoffice.gov.uk/trac/gmed/ticket/680

- Darwin nested suite
- Idealised experiments
- UKV (Adrian Lock)
- TC cases

To what extent is CoMorph-A already scale-aware?





CoMA9_TBv1

CoMA9 +

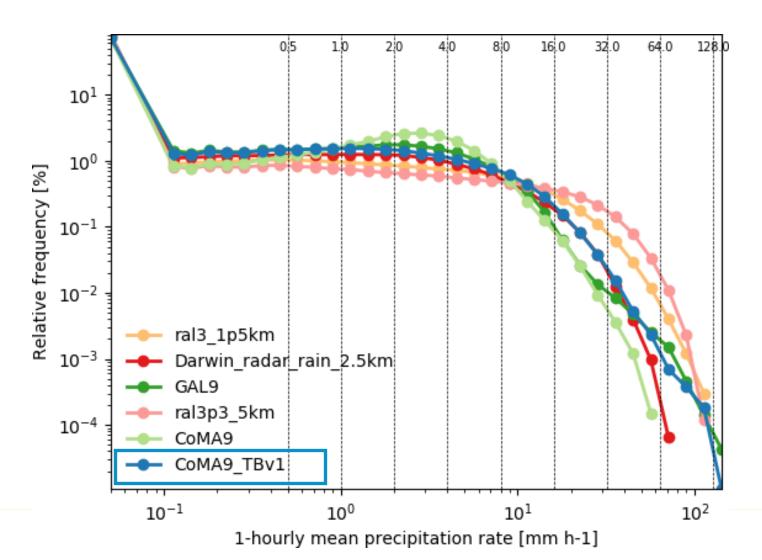
- Reduce initial moisture perturbations
- Reduce scaling of the initiating mass-flux at each height
- Increase of the precipitation rate leading to the maximum updraught size
- RAL3 moisture conservation settings
- Higher rain evaporation at high rain rates





Darwin nested suite

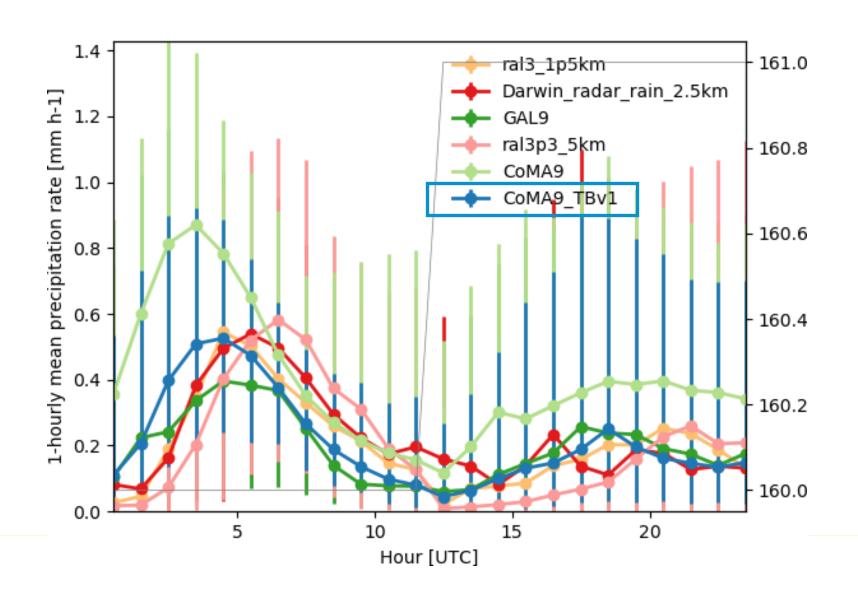
36 hours, every 12 hours, 21 Jan – 17 Mar 2017

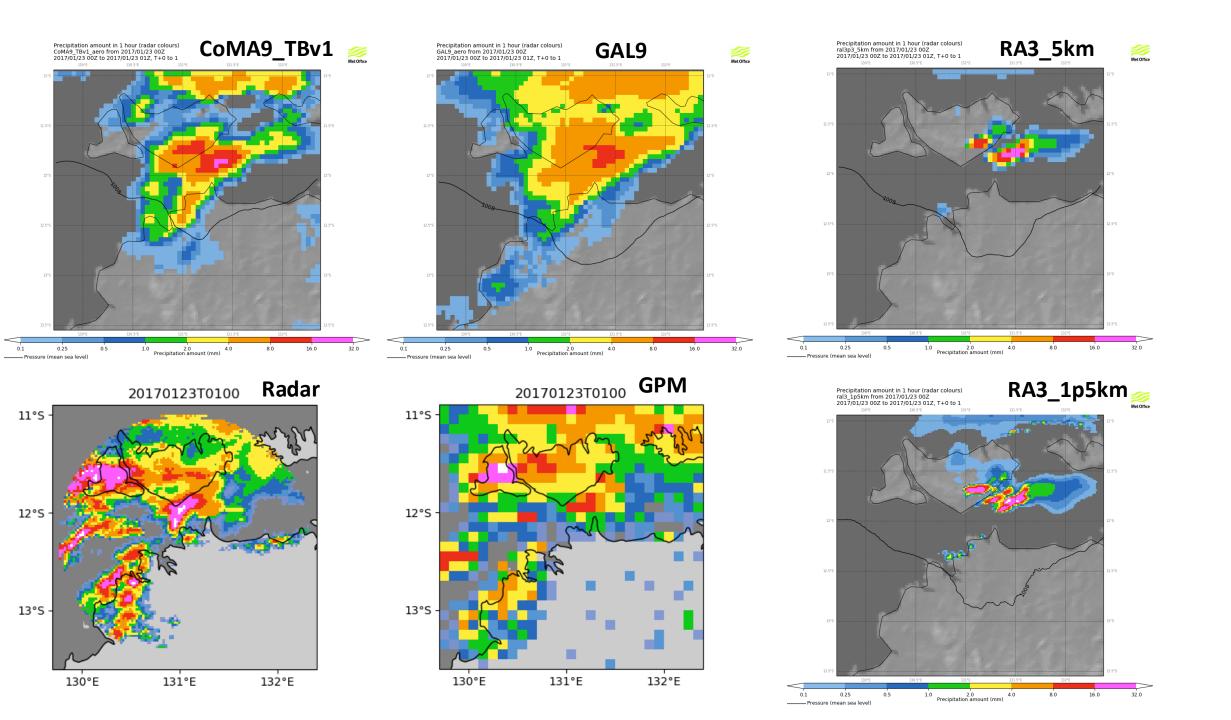


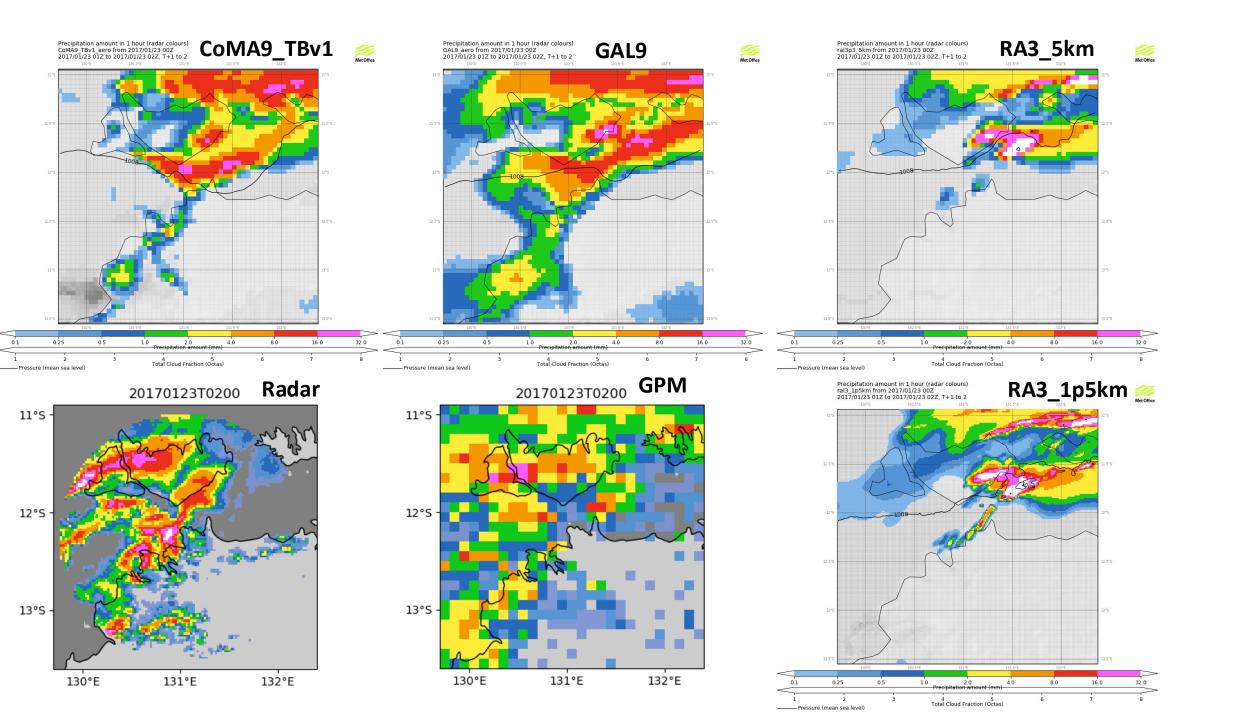


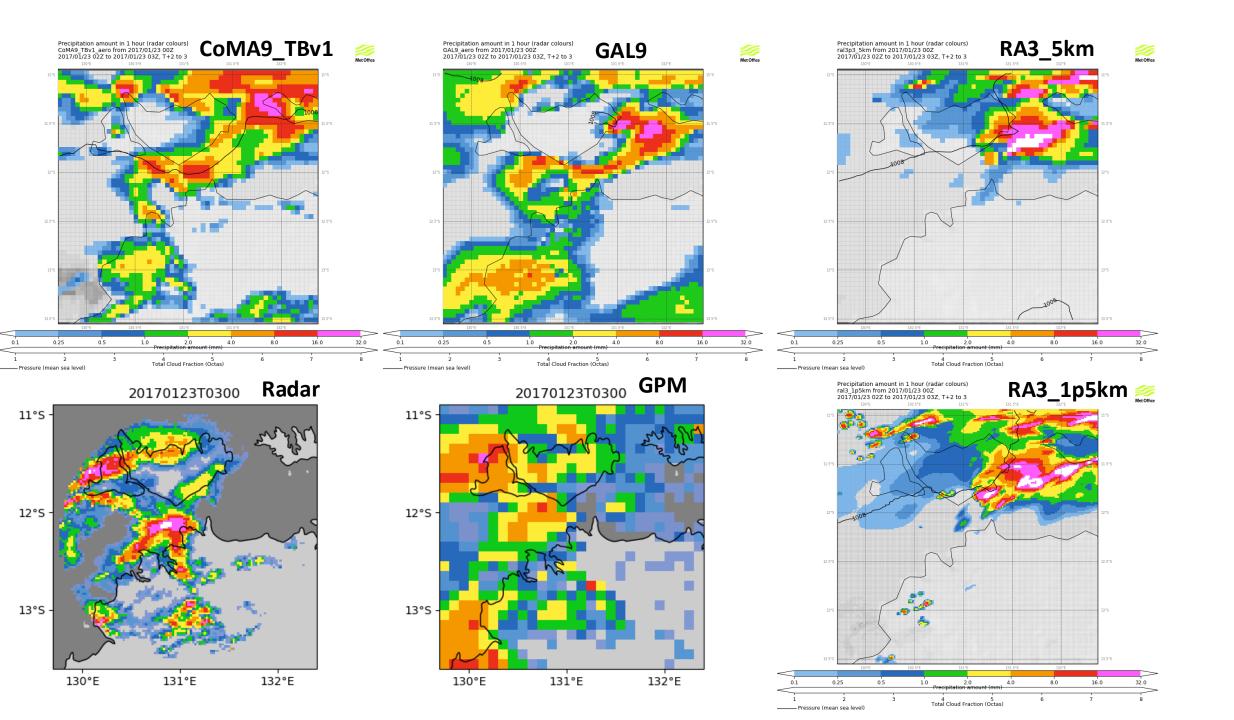


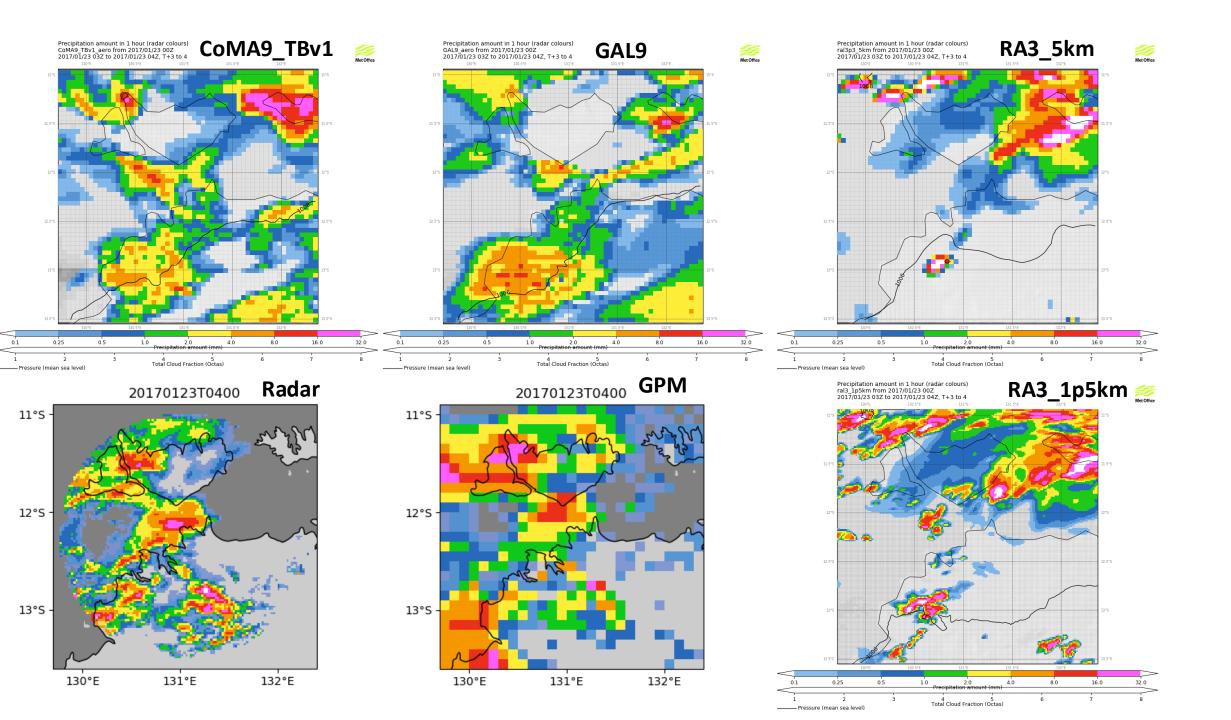
Diurnal cycle

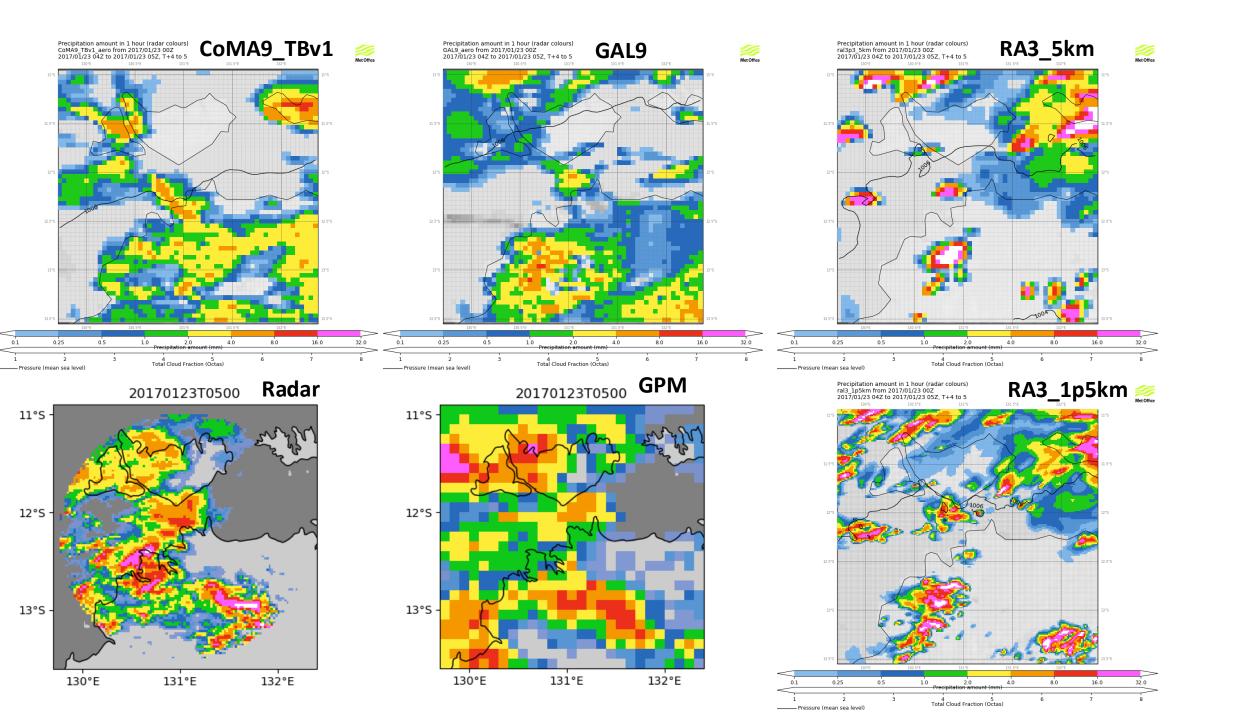


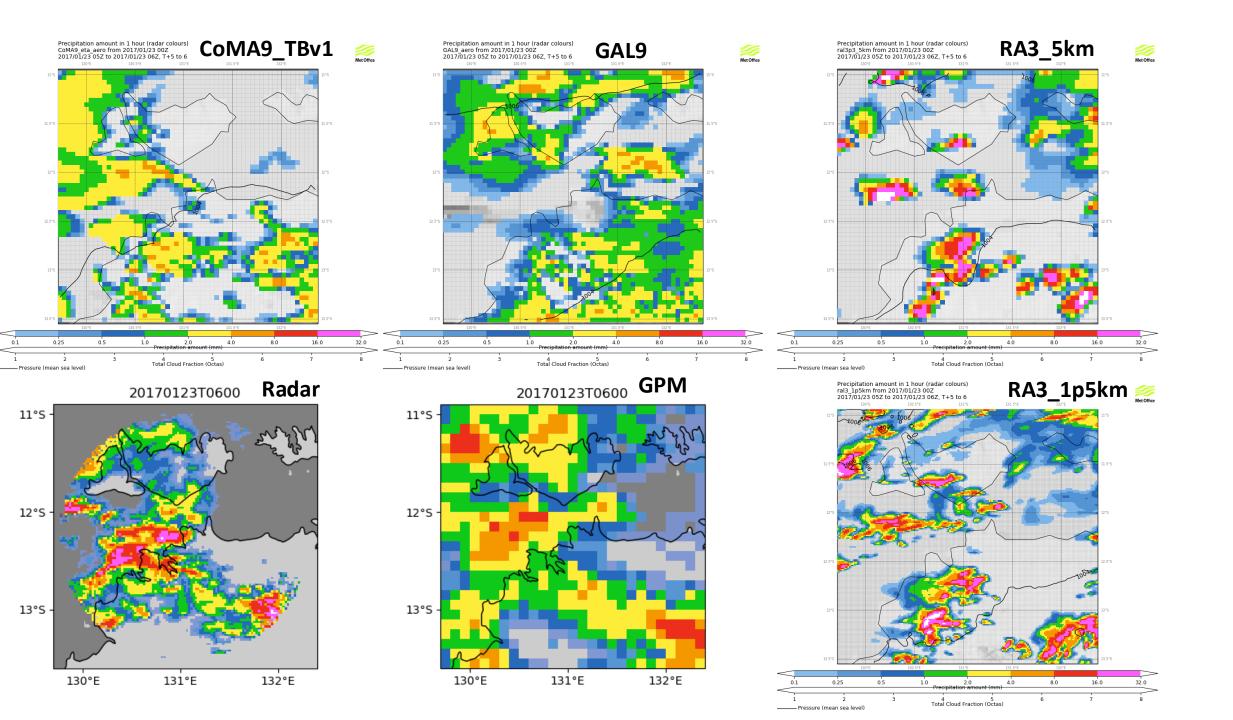


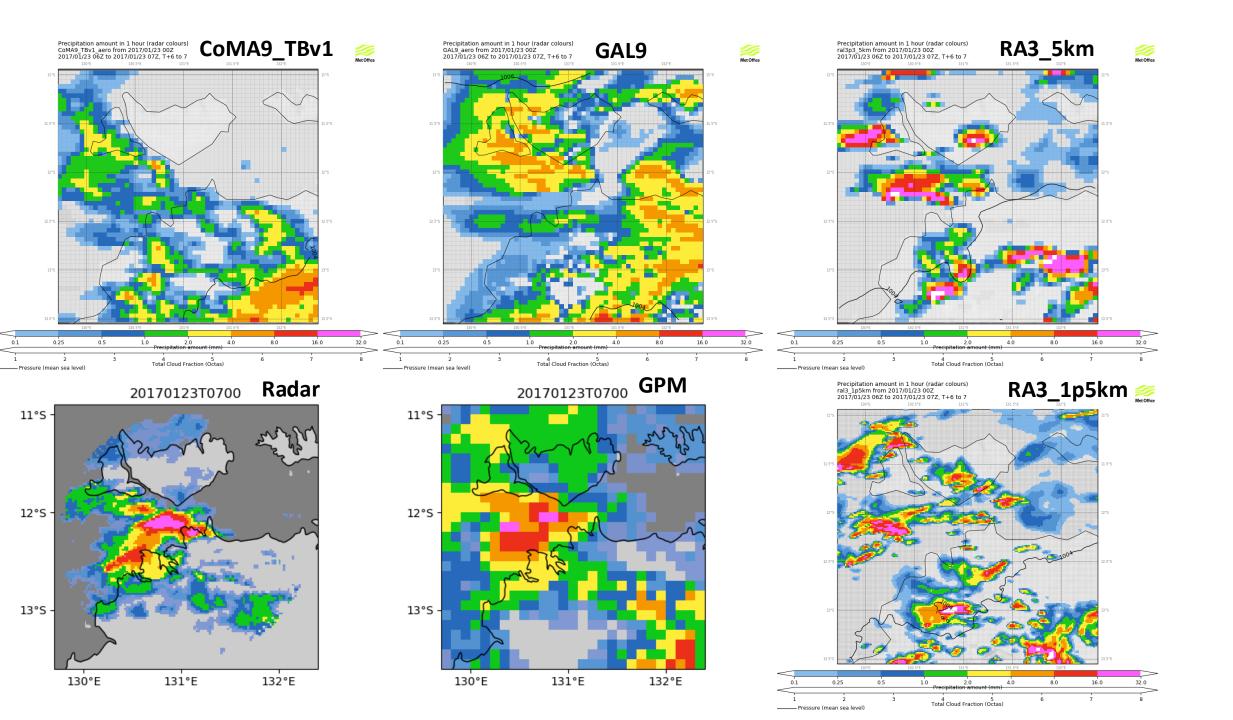


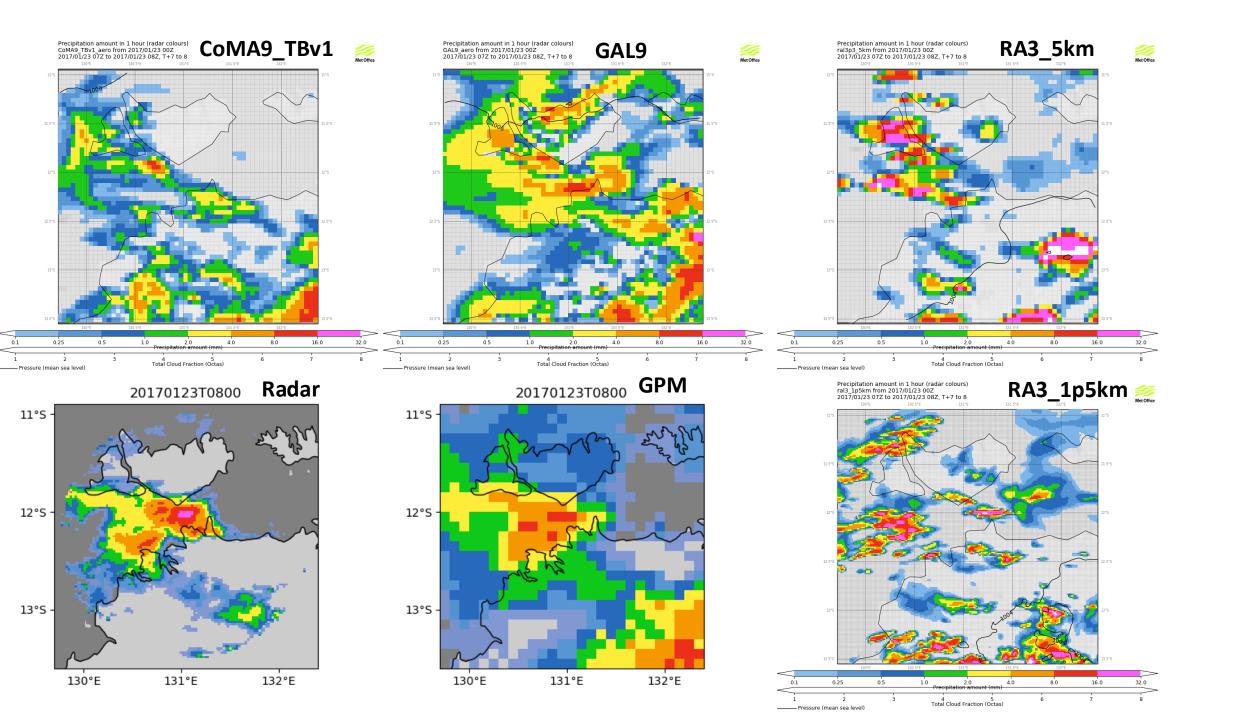








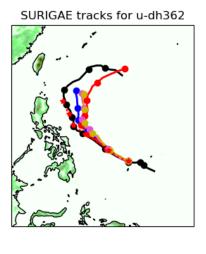


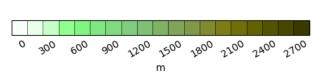


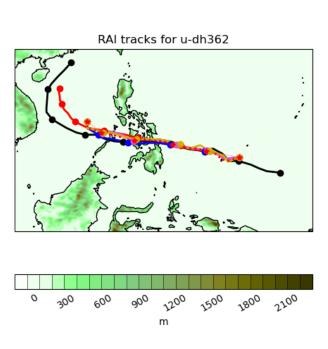


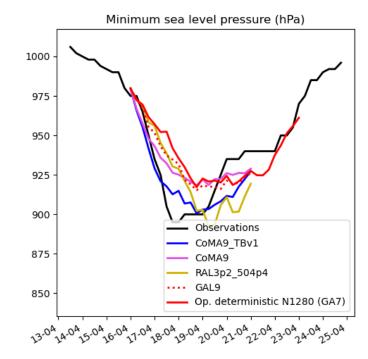
Tropical cyclone cases

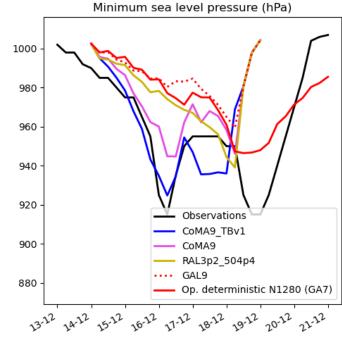
5 km resolution GA9 driving model

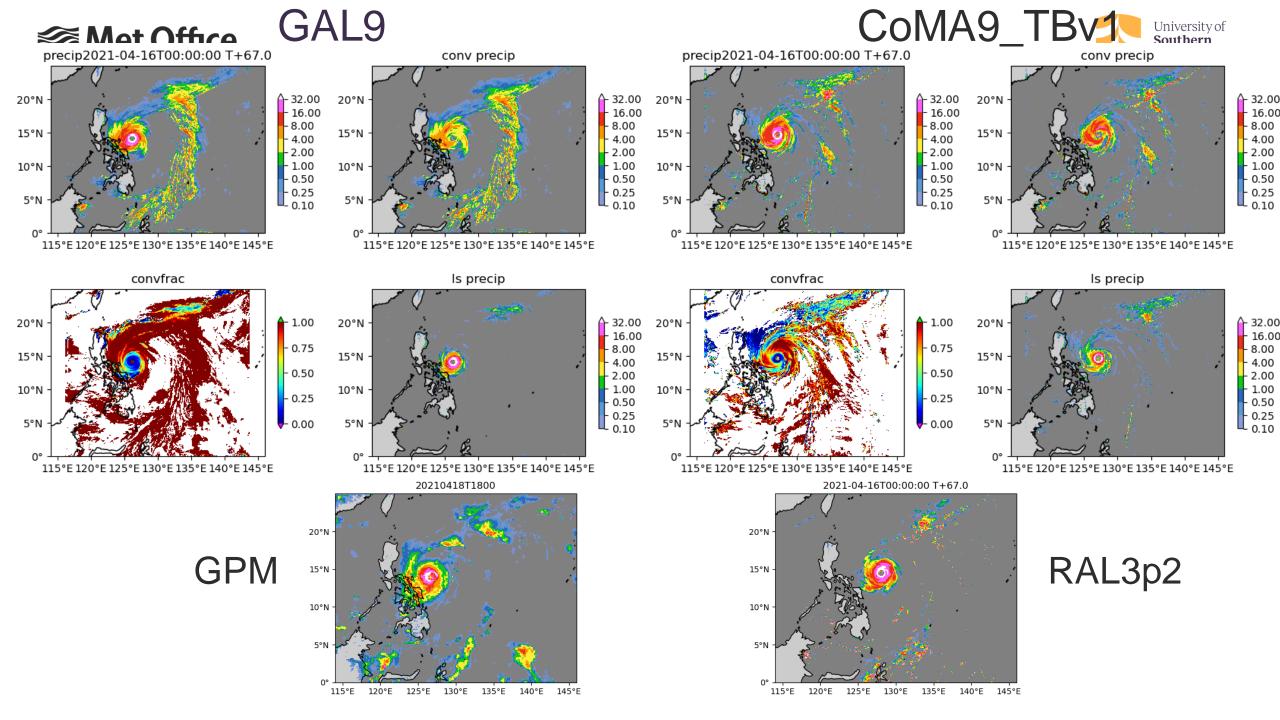














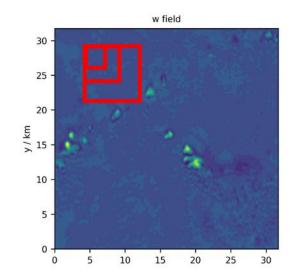
Km-Scale CoMorph – next steps

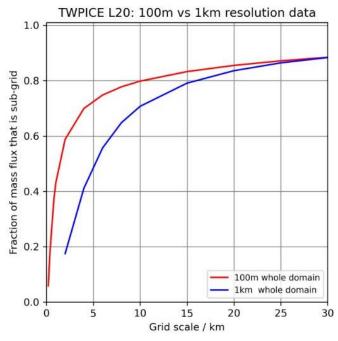


- RMED K-Scale runs
- Global N2560 NWP
- Idealised evaluation: compare proportions of sub-grid to resolved mass flux as a function of grid-scale used.

ParaChute

- Re-derive a functional form for the boundary layer buoyancy and RH perturbations as a function of scale; truncate the perturbations to correspond only to the available sub-grid perturbations (Sam Smith)
- Further work on length scales with University of Reading
- Use of convective length scales predictions to modify entrainment formulation.
- Stochastic treatment of discrete entities.







CoMorphB update



CoMorph B aims to improve on CoMorph A in several ways:

- 1) Improve the diurnal cycle / frequency bias of precip over Tropical land (viewed as the main weakness of CoMorph A).
- 2) Improve applicability to different model-resolutions and contexts by including a dimensionally-consistent model of convective organisation, instead of basing it on an ad-hoc function of grid-mean precip rate.
- 3) Include more physical processes that were missing / incomplete in CoMorph A (precip-driven downdrafts, cloud-shell downdrafts, dynamic entrainment, triggering of convection by forced uplift...)

The inclusion of many more processes in the convection parameterisation should provide a valuable research tool. The role of the convective-scale processes (e.g. cold-pools, microphysics, etc) in global-scale emergent phenomena (e,g, Monsoons, MJO, etc) can be probed using sensitivity tests where parts of the convection scheme are altered or turned off. Much cheaper and more tractable than trying to understand what's going on in global km-scale models!



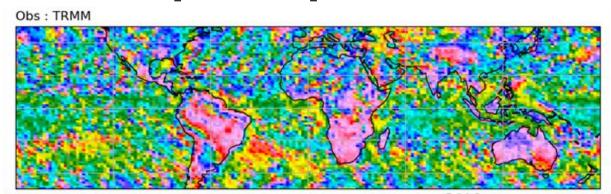
Control: u-ck036 GA8



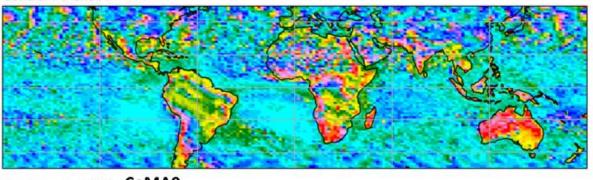
CoMorphB update

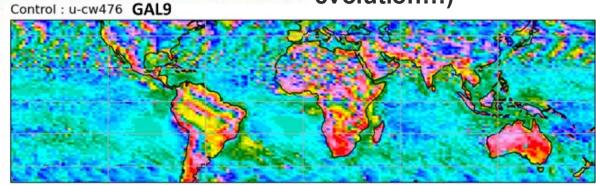
Diurnal cycle

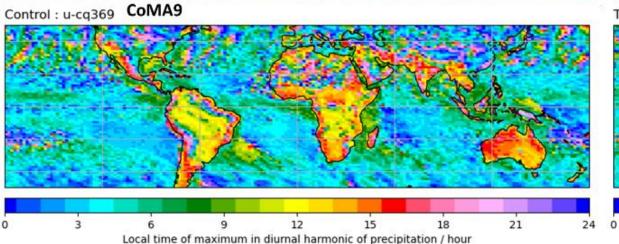


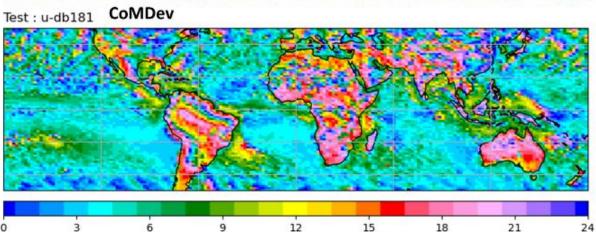


CoMorph B appears to give big improvements over A in idealised test cases (better diurnal cycle, convective organisation, cloud evolution...)









Local time of maximum in diurnal harmonic of precipitation / hour

But....

In global model tests, these improvements seem to come at the cost of degradations to other aspects of model performance (excessive extreme precip events, MJO, mean profiles...)





CoMorph A.2: fixes and technical tweaks inside CoMorph under switches

CoMorph A.bl: Boundary-layer / turbulence / surface scheme changes

CoMorph A.cl: Large-scale cloud and radiation changes

CoMorph A.pr: Precipitation and downdraft changes

CoMorph A.ent: Parcel radius / entrainment changes

CoMorph A.gen: Parcel perturbations and convective triggering changes





Questions?

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