



Implementation and validation of the

ECMWF IFS convection scheme

in COSMO-CLM

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
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Motivation from a climate perspective

A climate projection without at least
some estimate of the uncertainty involved
is worthless



Motivation from a climate perspective

A climate projection without at least
some estimate of the uncertainty involved
is worthless

An estimate for the „model uncertainty“
can come from
comparing various models
or
having various configuration choices within one model



Our long-term motivation

| | operational / supported? | itype_conv | tested/tuned? | quality |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Ti | yes (DWD), incl. implementation | 0 (default) | yes | ****/***** |
| Ti-CAPE | no | lcape=.TRUE. | no | * |
| KF | no | 1 | partly | ** |
| KFB | no | [2] | partly | *** |

Tiedtke scheme is **the only supported**
convection scheme in COSMO!



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| Ti-IFS | yes (ECMWF) | [4] | in progress | ***** (?) |



Characteristics of IFS convection scheme

IFS

Tiedtke

Closure

instability (deep)
surface fluxes (shallow)
moisture converg. (mid-level)

moisture convergence
(all types)

Which type

~ cloud depth

~ moisture convergence

Parcel Ascent

several mixed ones

surface parcel only

Precipitation

full microphysics
prognostic rain/snow/ice/water

cloud water &
conversion factor

Cloud cover

(linear with cloud depth)

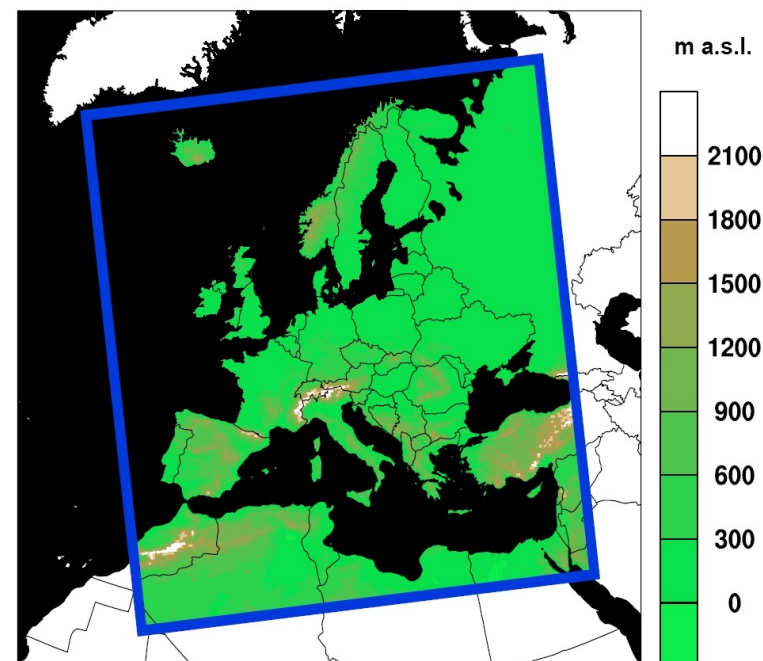
linear with cloud depth

Setup

- 50km resolution (CLIMATE !!!)
- v4.7
- 1-year simulation (1980)
- diagnostic precipitation
- „old“ reference atmosphere
pressure-hybrid

IFS convection scheme:

- `src_conv_ifs.f90`
implementation calling a
library that is compiled from
52 files (ECMWF, updates easy)



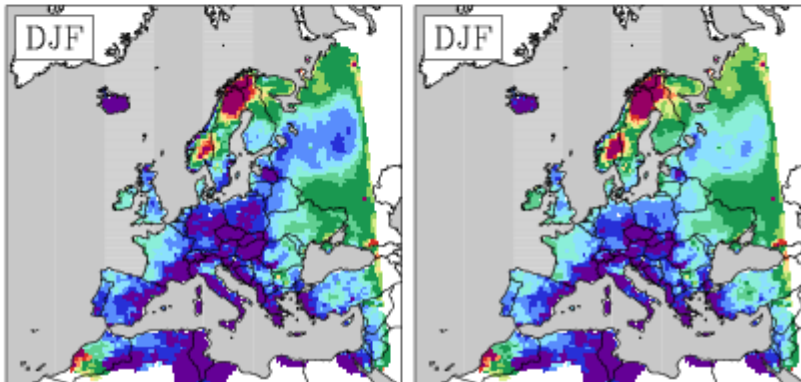


Mean Temperature Bias

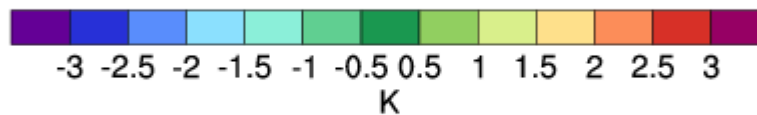
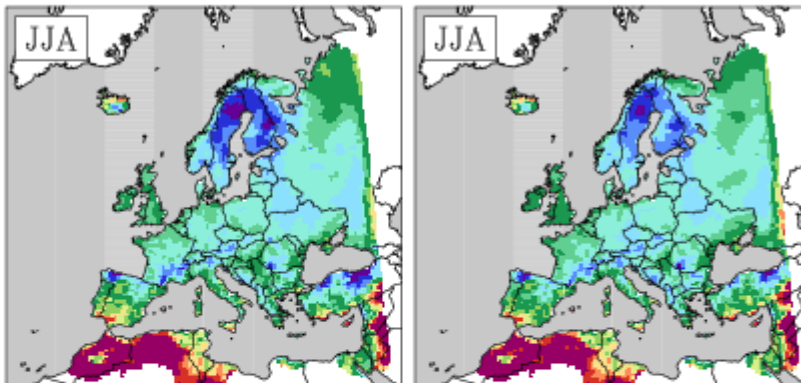
IFS 4.7

Ti 4.7

DJF



JJA





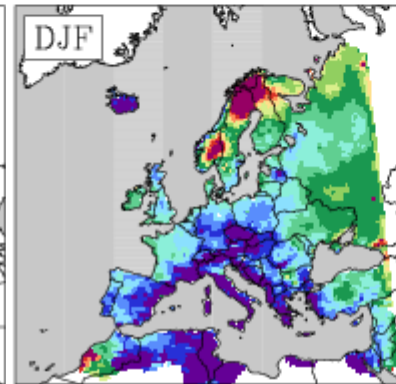
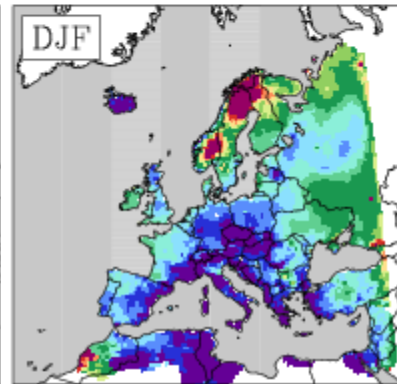
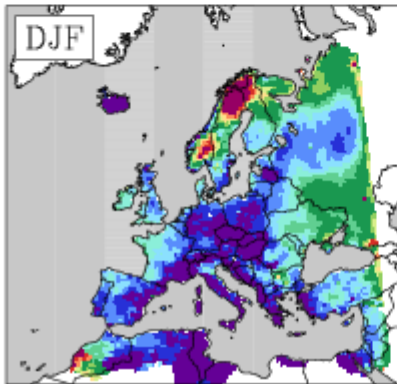
Mean Temperature Bias

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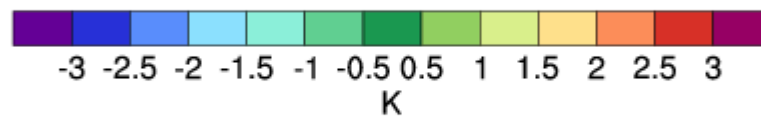
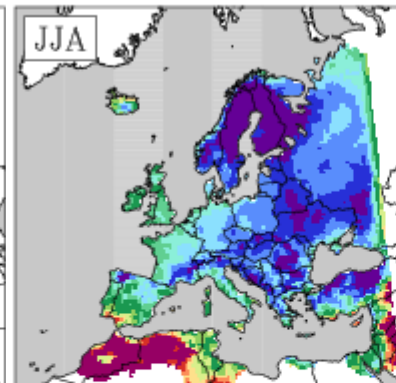
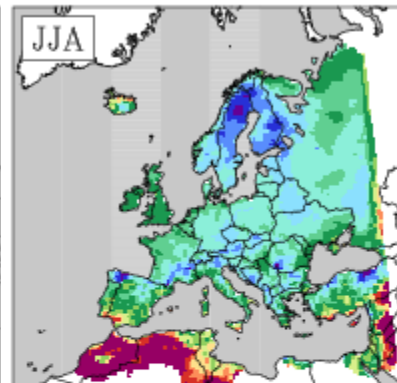
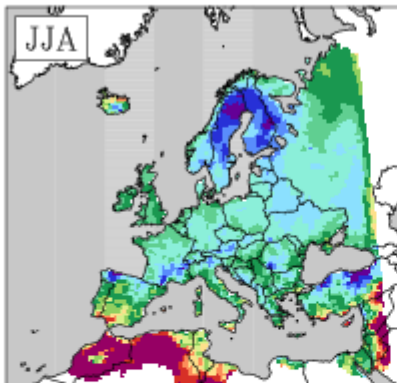
Ti 4.7

Ti 4.3

DJF



JJA



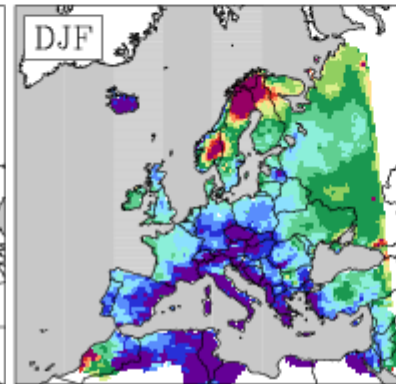
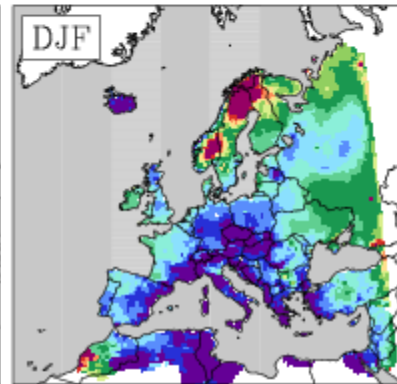
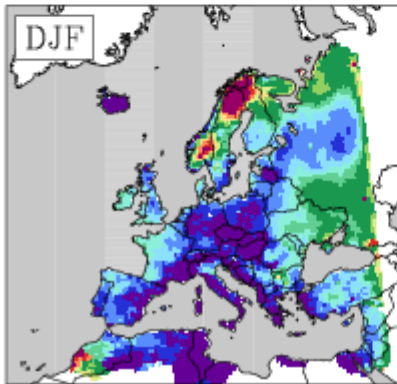
Mean Temperature Bias

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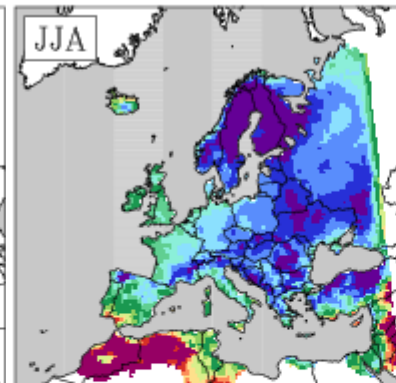
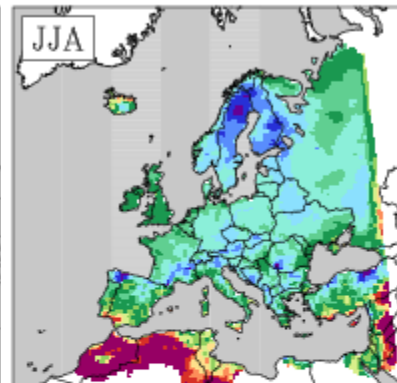
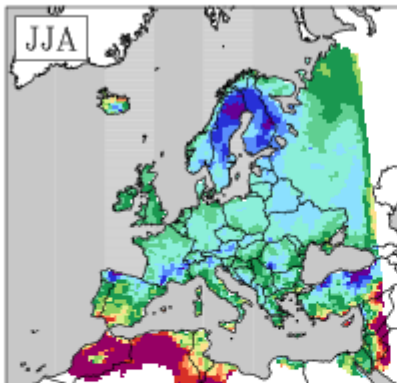
Ti 4.7

Ti 4.3

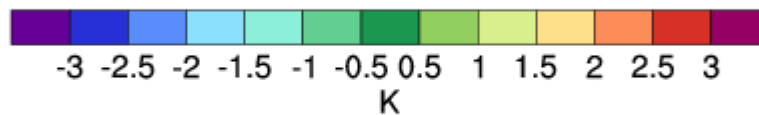
DJF



JJA



Cold bias remains,
mainly in winter



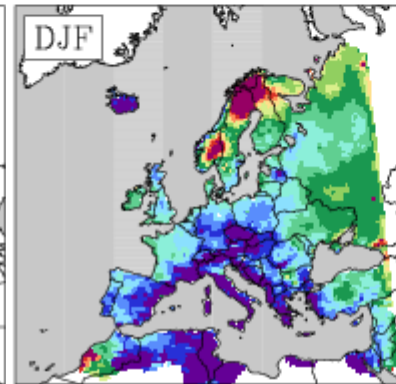
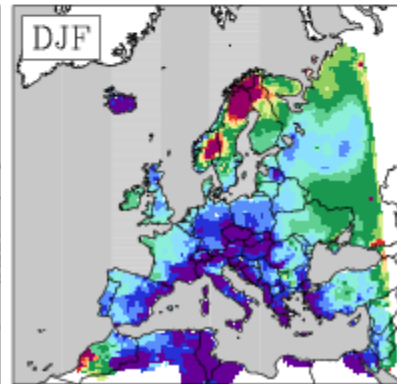
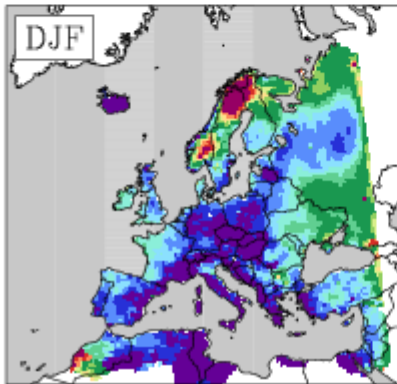
Mean Temperature Bias

IFS 4.7

Ti 4.7

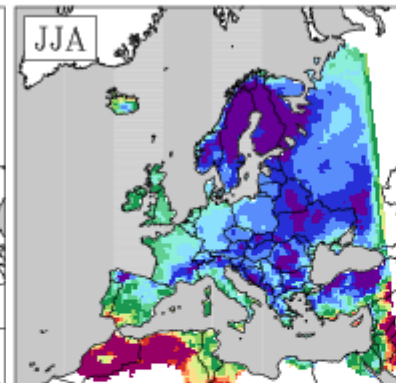
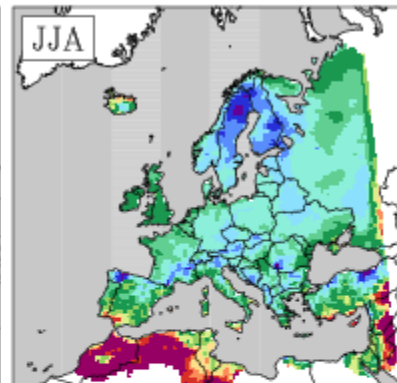
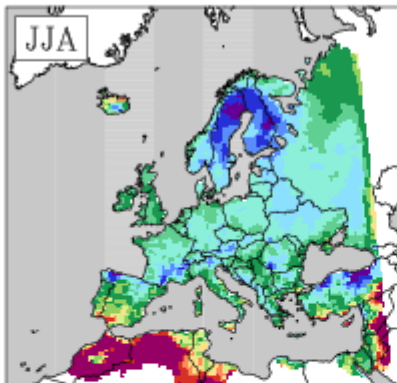
Ti 4.3

DJF

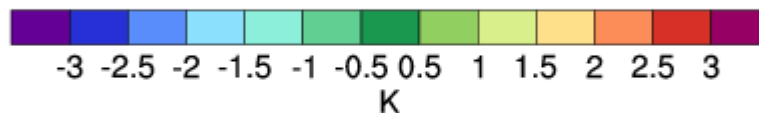


Cold bias remains,
mainly in winter

JJA



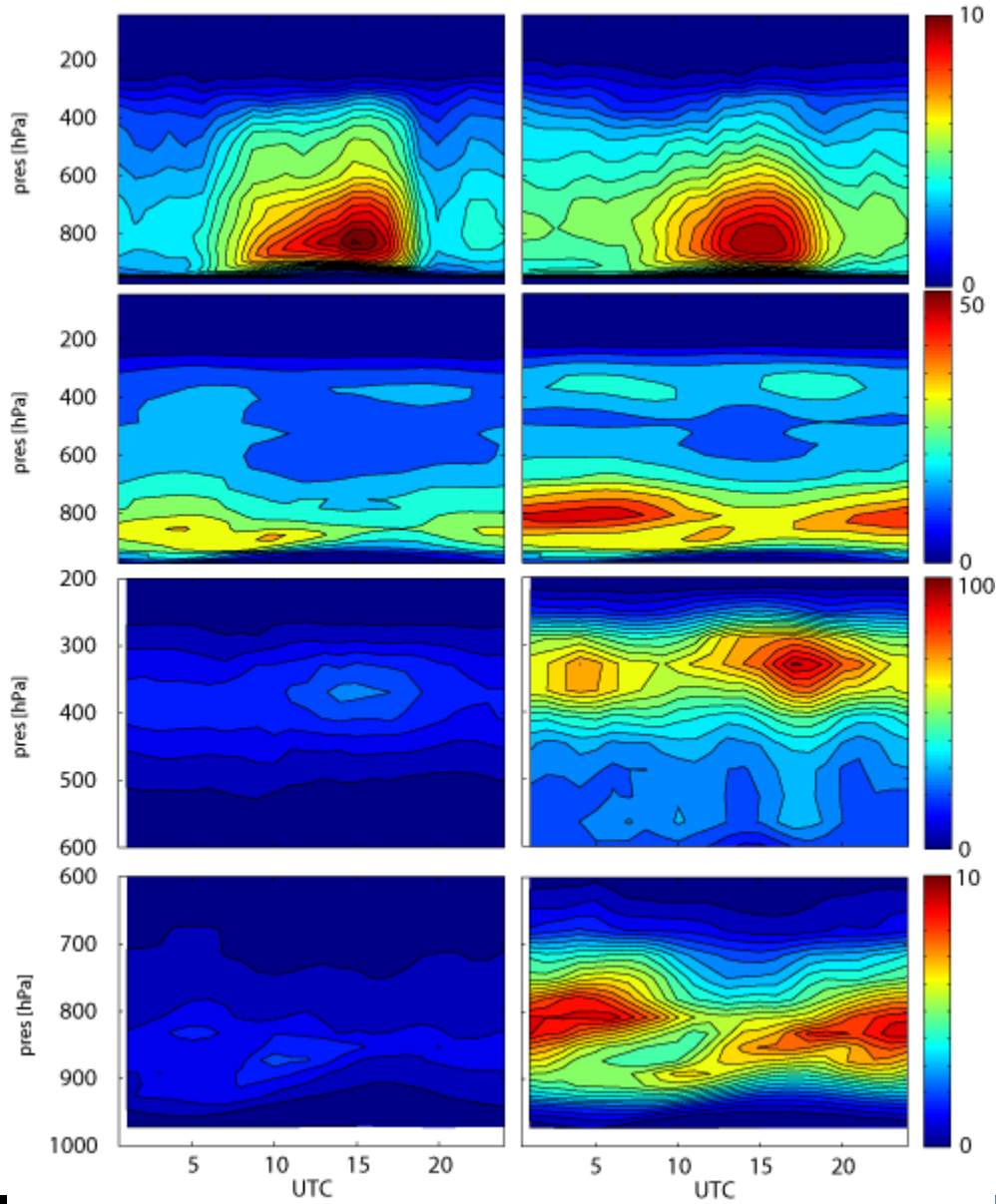
Why
difference in summer
v4.7 vs. v4.3 ?





JJA 1980 4.7

4.3



Side remark:
v4.7 versus v4.3 (Tiedtke)

conv. cloud cover (%)

non-conv. cloud cover (%)

Cloud ice (mg/kg)

Cloud water (mg/kg)



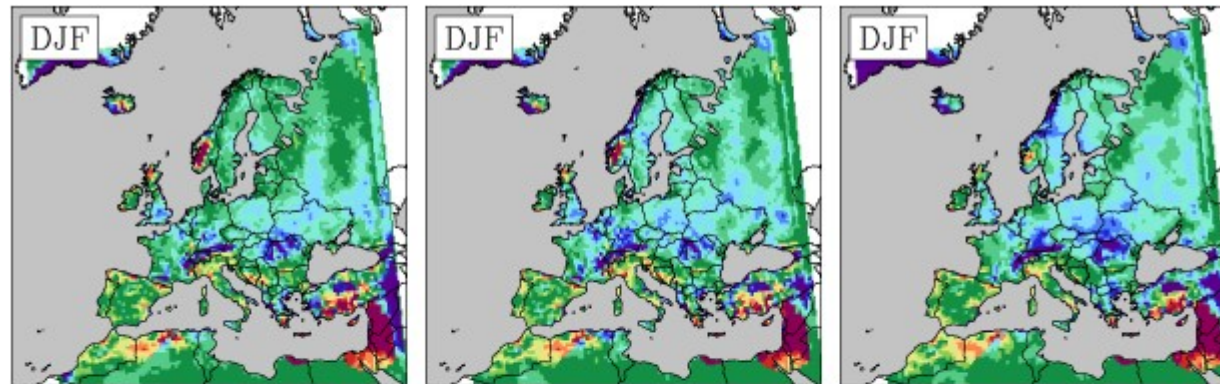
Mean Precipitation Bias

IFS 4.7

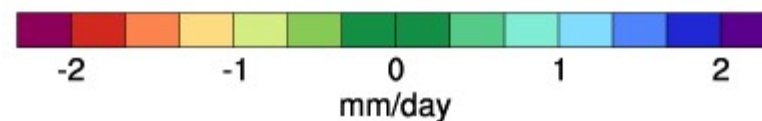
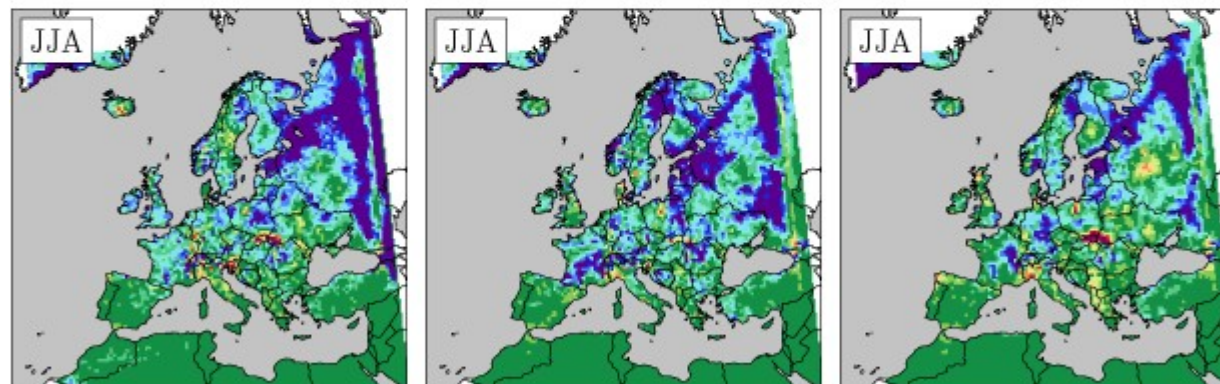
Ti 4.7

Ti 4.3

DJF



JJA





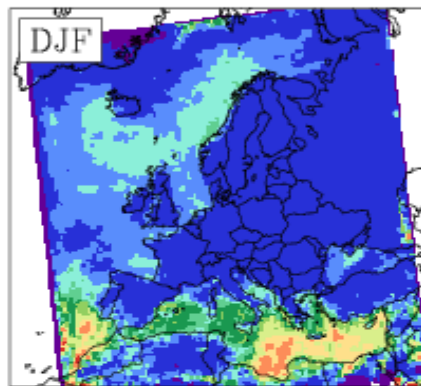
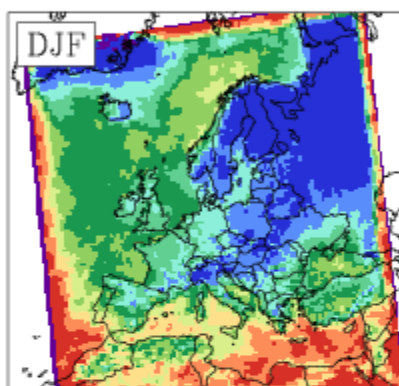
Convective Ratio

IFS 4.7

Ti 4.7

@Langen:

DJF

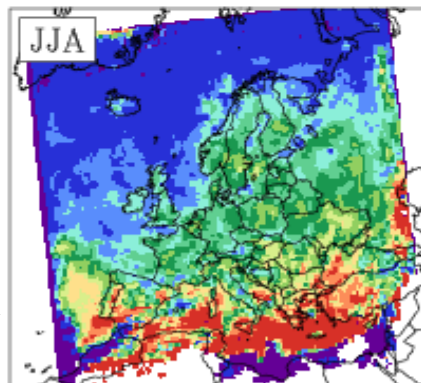
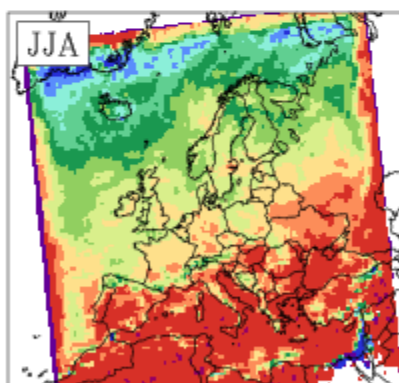


30% vs. 2%

multiple parcels vs. surface parcel

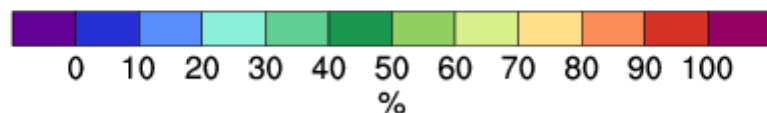
may play a role here

JJA



80% vs. 40%

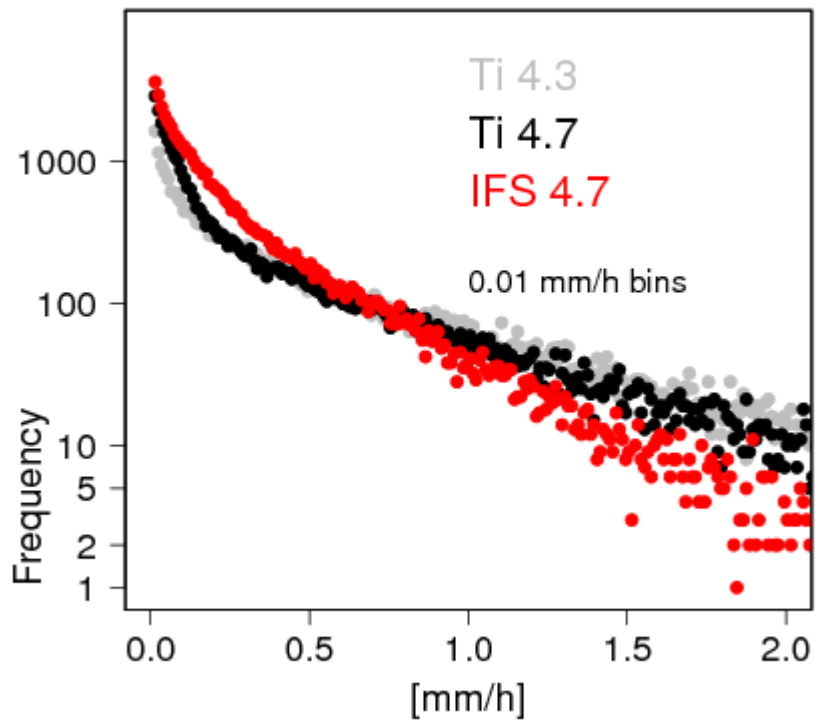
„which one is correct?“





Hourly Intensity-Frequency Distribution

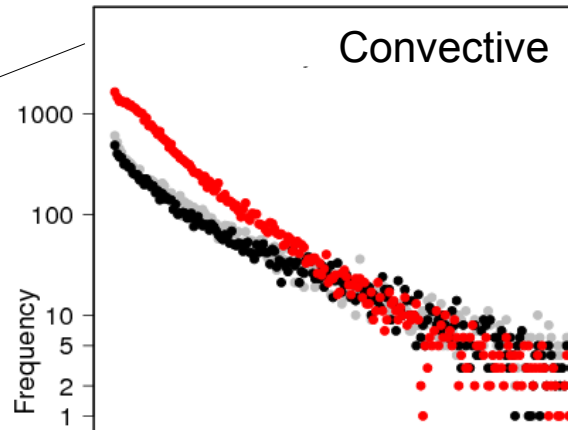
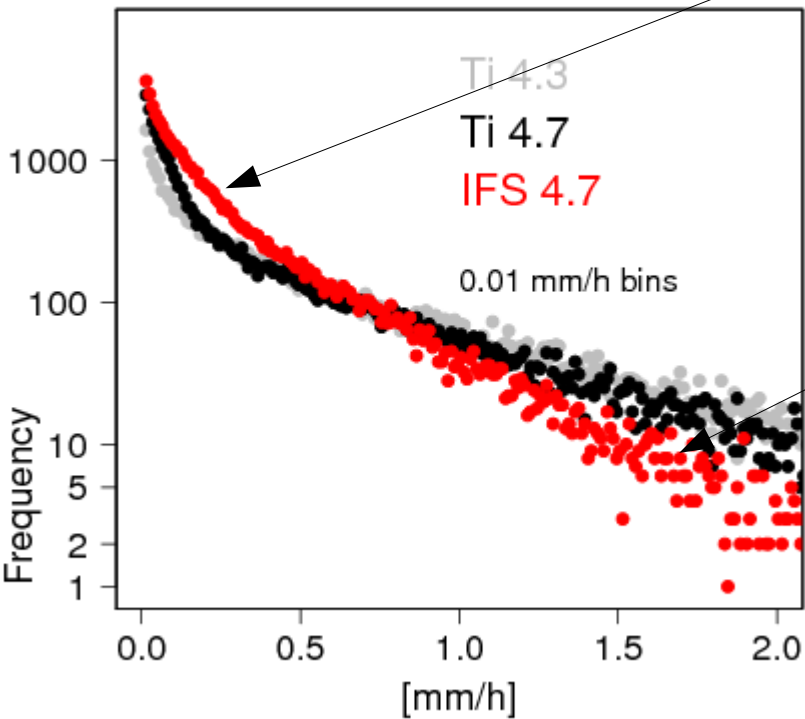
Central Germany JJA



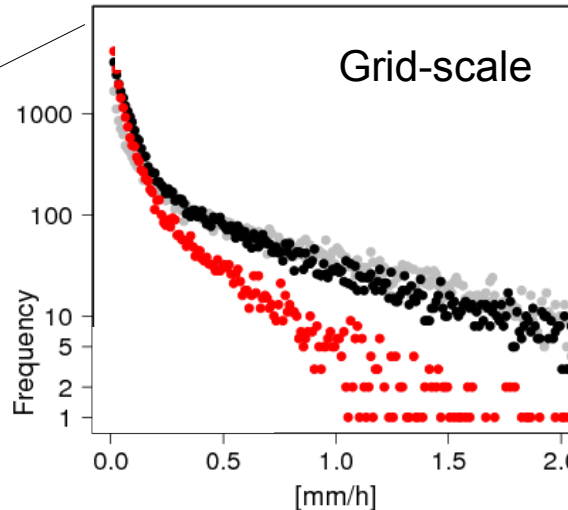


Hourly Intensity-Frequency Distribution

Central Germany JJA



Convective drizzle is enhanced (some may not like this...)

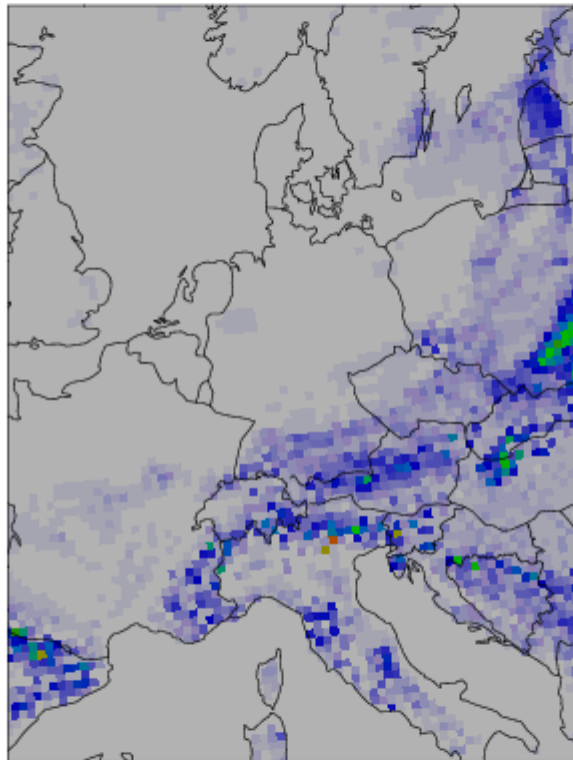


Grid-scale precipitation at mid- & high intensities is reduced in turn

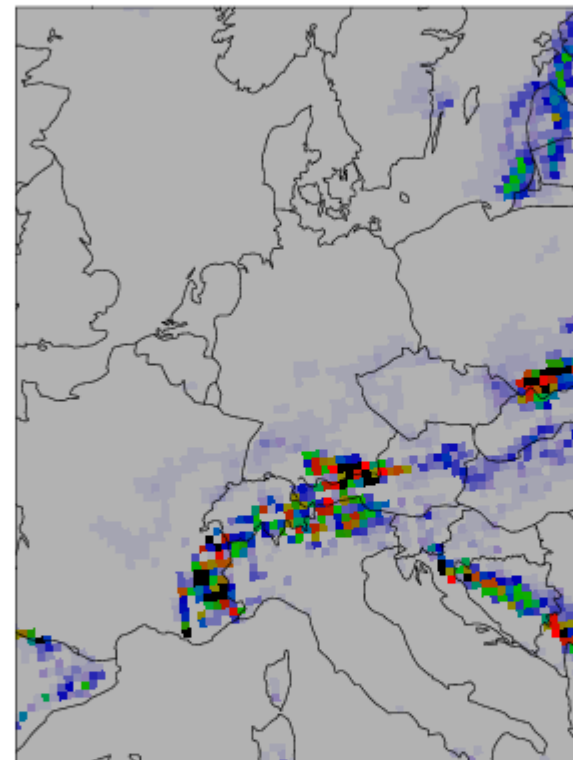


Snapshot on a strongly convective day

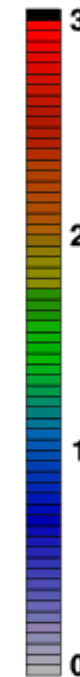
IFS 4.7



Ti 4.7



mm/h

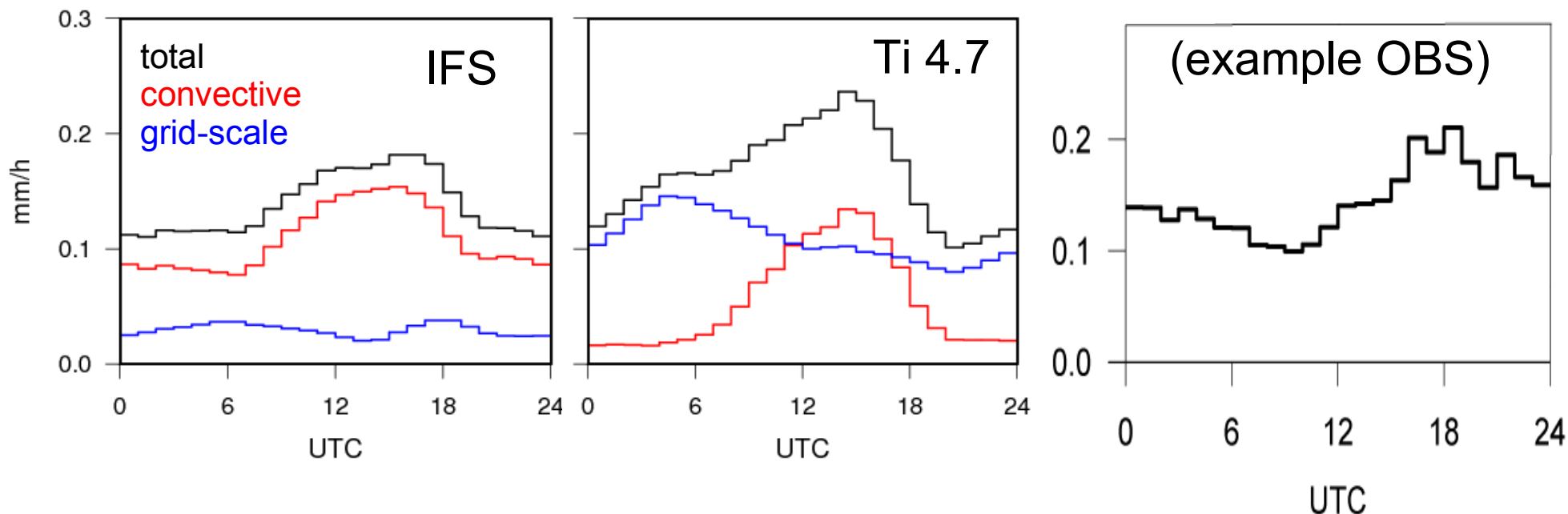


14 July 2006
13-14 UTC



Diurnal Cycle of Precipitation

Central Germany JJA 1980



(somewhat) **positive news** for IFS:

- smaller amplitude
- smoother decay
- slightly later peak (?)

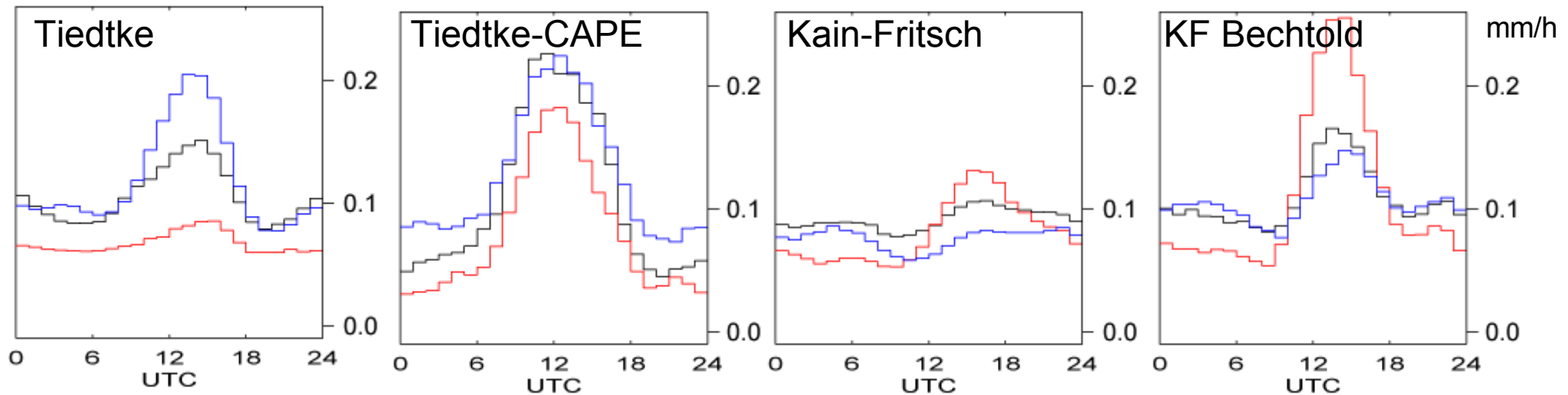


Summary

- Implementation routine for the ECMWF IFS convection scheme, which calls a convection library
- **One-year** simulation (longer studies needed)
- Performance comparable to Tiedtke for mean temperature and precipitation
- Considerably higher **convective contribution**
- More **convective drizzle**, in turn less mid-high grid-scale precipitation

Our immediate motivation: soil-moisture precipitation feedback

July 2006



Diurnal cycle of July precipitation,
with varied initial soil-moisture (+-30%)

Soil-moisture precipitation feedback
varies even in sign!!

Hohenegger *et. al.*, JC, revised



Our immediate motivation: soil-moisture precipitation feedback

- Impact for:
- Seasonal and annual forecasts:
 - Soil moisture memory
 - Heatwave & flash flood incidence
 - Climate Simulations:
 - Potential impact on precipitation statistics, especially extreme value statistics

We need **various** convection schemes
in COSMO-CLM to **span this uncertainty!**