

Representation of SGS clouds in COSMO radiation scheme

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COSMO subgrid scale clouds default radiation scheme

→ CLC = fct(QC, QI, generalized RH_g, convective CLC_CON)

→ RH_g: blending in mixed-phase region between water and ice saturation, using prescribed ice fraction
f_{ice} = linear ramp function of T between 0 (-5°C) and 1 (-25°C) (Deardorff?)

$$RH_g := (QV+QC+QI) / QV_{sat,g} = (QV+QC+QI) / (QV_{sat,water} * (1-f_{ice}) + QV_{sat,ice} * f_{ice})$$

→ $CLC_SGS = \text{MAX} (0, \text{MIN} (1, (RH_g - \xi) / (c_L - \xi)))^2$
with: $\xi = 0.95 - c_1 * \sigma * (1-\sigma) * (1 + c_2 * (\sigma-0.5))$, $c_1 = 0.8$ (tunen), $c_2 = \text{sqrt}(3)$, $c_L = 1.0$
 $\sigma = p / p_s$ (height parameter)

→ But CLC_SGS = 1 for gridscale clouds (QC and/or QI > 0) !

→ $CLC_CON = 0.35 * (TOP_CON - BAS_CON) / 5000.0$
(for both „shallow“ and „full“ convection parameterization)

→ Finally weighted average: $CLC = CLC_SGS + CLC_CON * (1 - CLC_SGS)$

→ (dep. on RH_g see next slide)

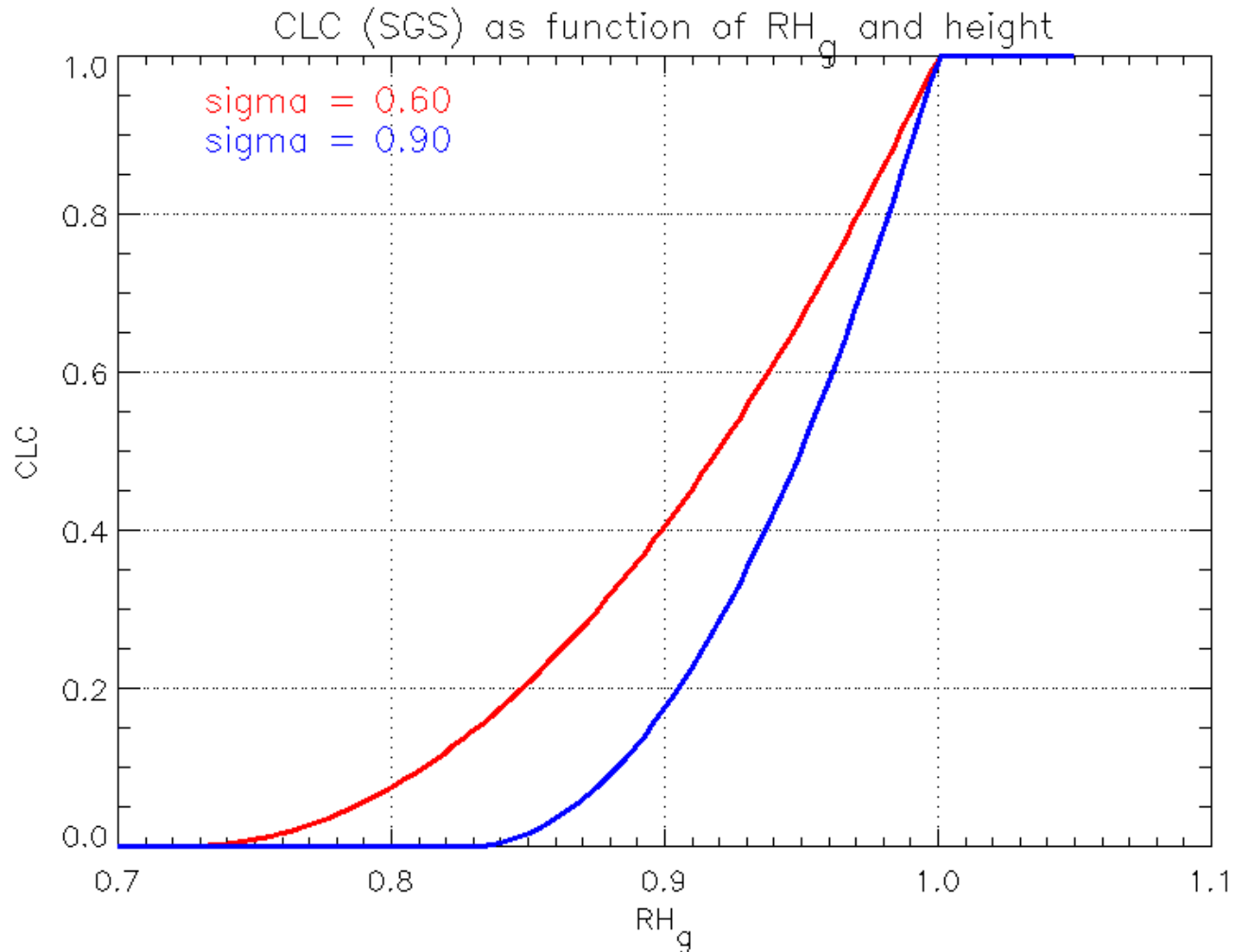
→ Water contents of SGS clouds:

→ of SGS clouds: $QC_SGS = 0.005 * QV_{sat,g} * (1-f_{ice})$ (0.005 = 0.01 * subgr. variab. fact. 0.5)
 $QI_SGS = 0.005 * QV_{sat,g} * f_{ice}$

→ of convective clouds: $QC_CON = 0.01 * QV_{sat,g} * (1-f_{ice})$ (= 2.0 x 0.005 * QV_{sat,g} * (1-f_{ice}))
 $QI_CON = 0.01 * QV_{sat,g} * f_{ice}$

→ Finally: combined water contents as input for radiation:

→ $QX_RAD = QX_CON * CLC_CON + \text{max}[QX_SGS, 0.5 * QX] * CLC_SGS * (1 - CLC_CON)$
with $X \in \{C, I\}$



sigma = P / P_S

COSMO subgrid scale clouds alternative RH_g -based scheme

→ $icldm_rad = 2, itype_wclid = 1$

→ $CLC = fct(QC, QI, QV, \text{generalized } RH_g, \text{convective } CLC_CON)$

→ $RH_g := (QV+QC) / QV_{sat,water}$

→ $CLC_SGS = MAX(0, MIN(1, 0.5 * (RH_g - \xi) / (c_L - \xi)))^2$
with: $\xi = 0.95 - c_1 * \sigma * (1-\sigma) * (1 + c_2 * (\sigma-0.5))$,
 $c_1 = 0.8$ (tunen), $c_2 = \text{sqrt}(3)$, $c_L = 1.0$
 $\sigma = p / p_s$ (height parameter)

→ But $CLC_SGS = 1.0$ if $QI > 0.0$

→ $CLC_CON = 0.35 * (TOP_CON - BAS_CON) / 5000.0$
(for both „shallow“ and „full“ convection parameterization)

→ Finally weighted average: $CLC = CLC_SGS + CLC_CON * (1 - CLC_SGS)$

→ Water contents of SGS clouds:

→ $QC_SGS = 0.005 * QV_{sat,water} + (GAM * DQ - 0.005 * QV_{sat,water}) * (CLC_SGS - CLC_1) / (1 - CLC_1)$
 $GAM = 1 / (1 + L_{wd} / c_p * dQV_{sat,water} / dT)$
 $DQ = QV + QC - QV_{sat,water}$
 $CLC_1 = 0.5 * ((1 - \xi) / (c_L - 1))^2$ (0.005 = 0.01 * subgr. variab. fact. 0.5)

→ of convective clouds: $QCI_CON = 0.01 * QV_{sat,water}$ if $T > 0^\circ C$
 $QCI_CON = 0.01 * QV_{sat,ice}$ if $T < 0^\circ C$

→ Finally: combined water contents as input for radiation:

→ $QC_RAD = QCI_CON * CLC_CON + QC_SGS * CLC_SGS * (1 - CLC_CON)$

COSMO subgrid scale clouds alternative statistical scheme

- $icldm_rad = 2, itype_wclld = 2$
- $CLC = fct(QC, QI, QV, DQ, \sigma_{DQ}, convective\ CLC_CON)$
 - $DQ = QV + QC - QV_{sat,water}$ (saturation deficit) $\sigma_{DQ} = MIN [stdev. of DQ from turb. , 0.001]$
 - $CLC_SGS = MAX (0, MIN (1, 0.5 * (1 + \xi / q_{crit})))$ with: $\xi = DQ / \sigma_{DQ}$ 0.5 = clc_diag
 - But $CLC_SGS = 1.0$ if $QI > 0.0$
 - $CLC_CON = 0.35 * (TOP_CON - BAS_CON) / 5000.0$
(for both „shallow“ and „full“ convection parameterization)

→ Finally weighted average: $CLC = CLC_SGS + CLC_CON * (1 - CLC_SGS)$

→ Water contents of SGS clouds:

- $QC_SGS = GAM * DQ$ if $\xi > Q_{MAX}$
- $QC_SGS = 0.0$ if $\xi < -q_{crit}$
- $QC_SGS = GAM * \sigma_{DQ} * Q_{MAX} * ((\xi + q_{crit}) / (Q_{MAX} + q_{crit}))^2$ else
- $GAM = 1 / (1 + L_{wd} / c_p * dQV_{sat,water} / dT)$
- $Q_{MAX} = q_{crit} * (1 / 0.5 - 1)$
- of convective clouds: $QCI_CON = 0.01 * QV_{sat,water}$ if $T > 0^\circ C$
- $QCI_CON = 0.01 * QV_{sat,ice}$ if $T < 0^\circ C$

→ Finally: combined water contents as input for radiation:
→ $QC_RAD = QCI_CON * CLC_CON + QC_SGS * CLC_SGS * (1 - CLC_CON)$

