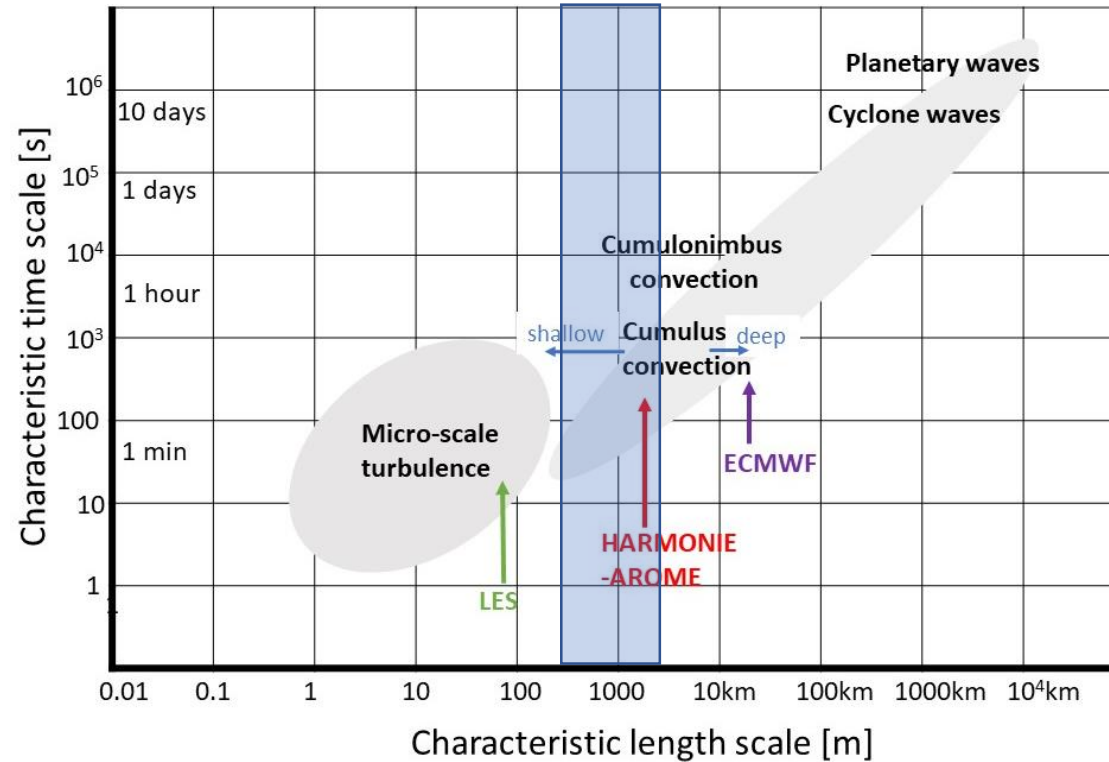


An aerial photograph of a coastal region, showing green hills and white clouds. The image is overlaid with a dark blue gradient, which serves as a background for the text.

Adapting the convection scheme for the grey zone

*Wim de Rooy, Natalie Theeuwes, Pier Siebesma,
Louise Nuijens, Alessandro Savazzi,
Charlotte Raven, Emily Gleeson*

Fundamental question: Processes become partly resolved, what to do?



Among relevant schemes:

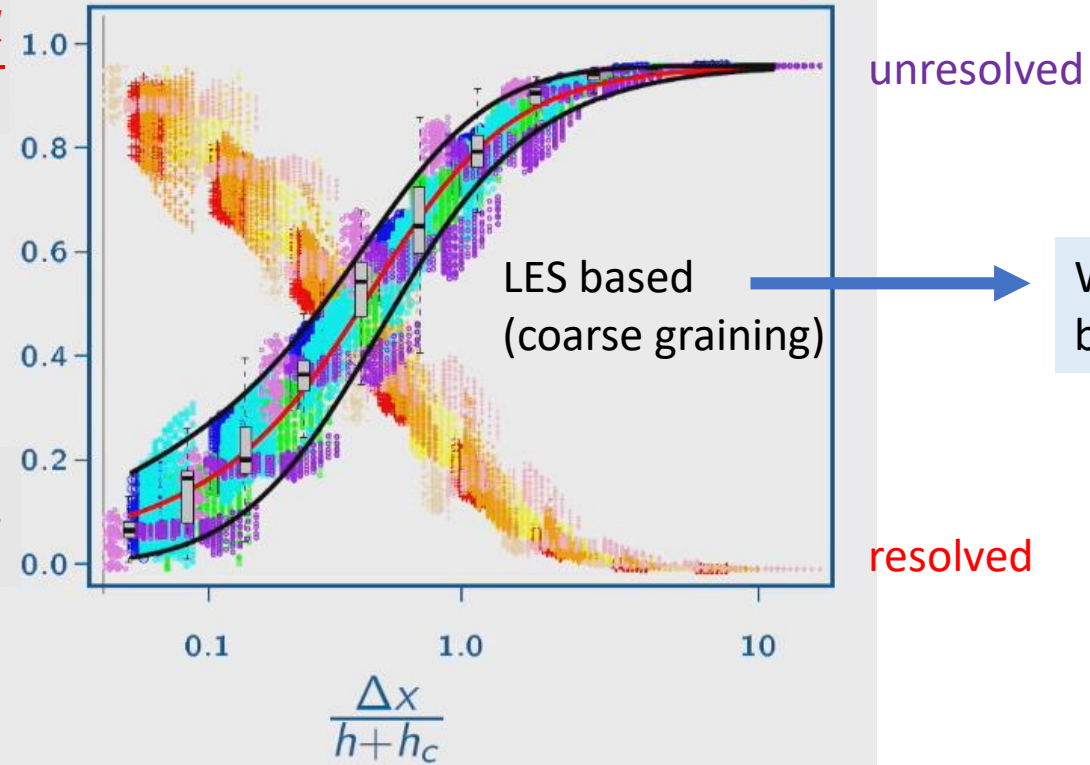
- convection ← $\geq 500\text{m}$
- turbulence
- cloud

Total turbulent transport (convection and turbulence) in the grey zone

Rachel Honnert plot (e.g. Honnert 2011, JAS)

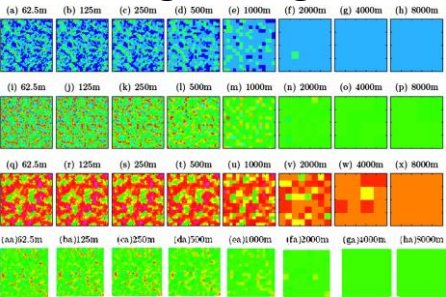
humidity flux resolved
total humidity flux

humidity flux subgrid
total humidity flux



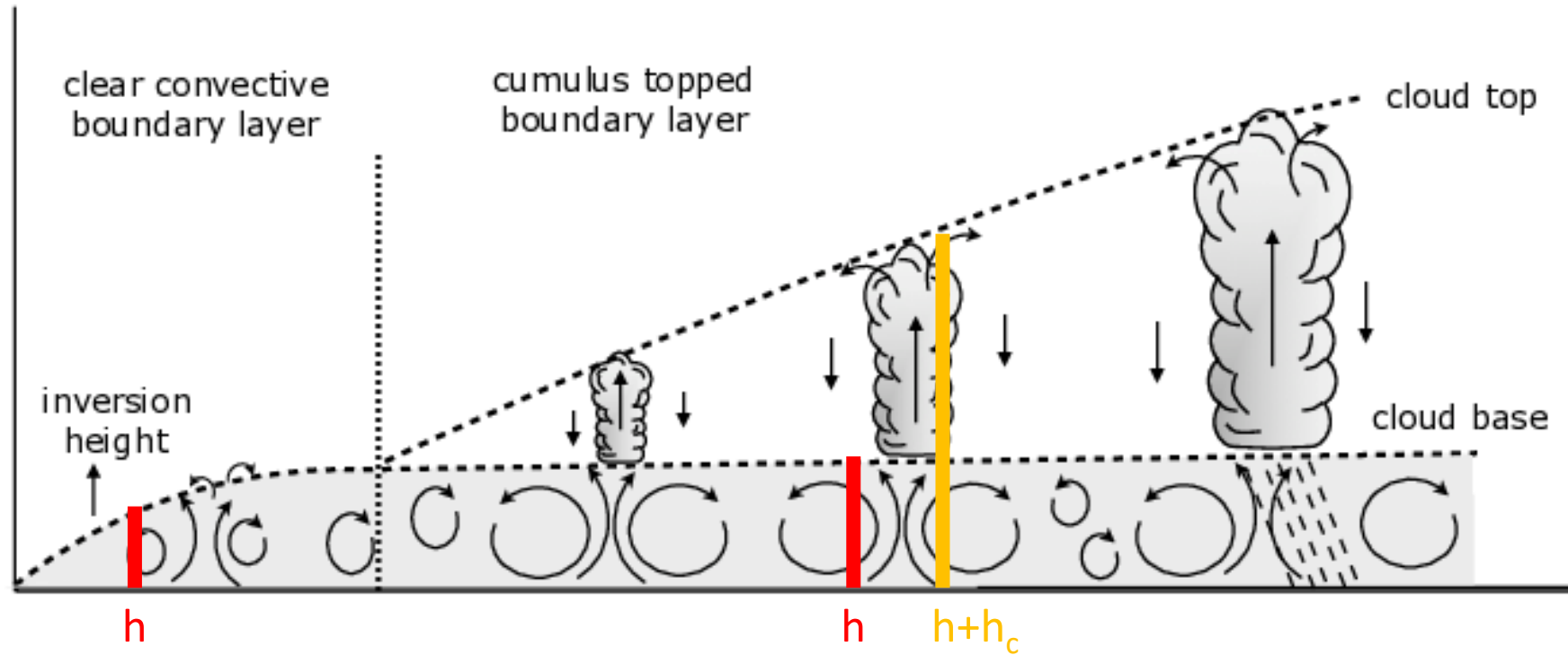
We want similar behavior in NWP

coarse graining LES



$h+h_c$ is an estimate of the relevant (dominant) scales

Boundary layer height h or $h+h_c$ as an estimate of the scales



Harmonie-Arome: h or $h+h_c$
Very simple: Termination height
moist and/or dry updraft.
Moist \leftrightarrow dry \rightarrow New possibilities!

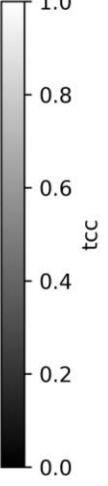
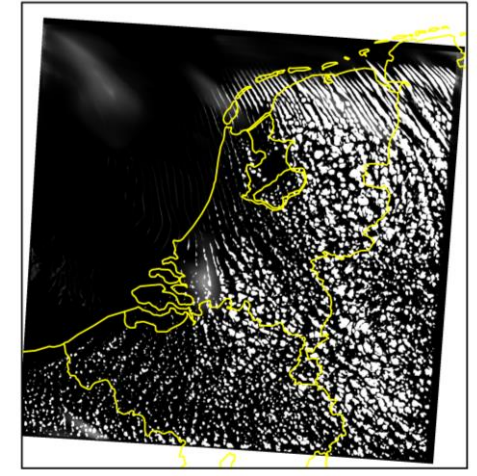
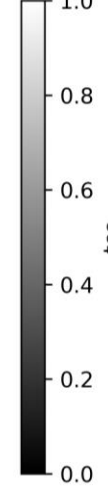
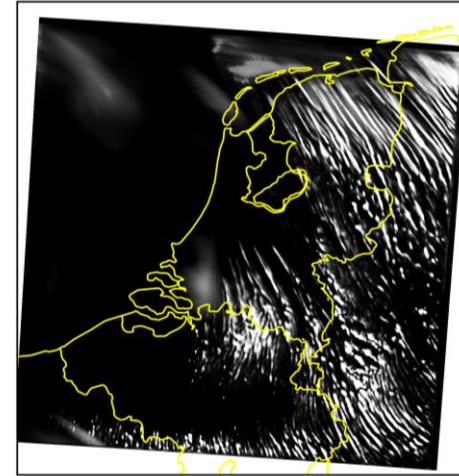
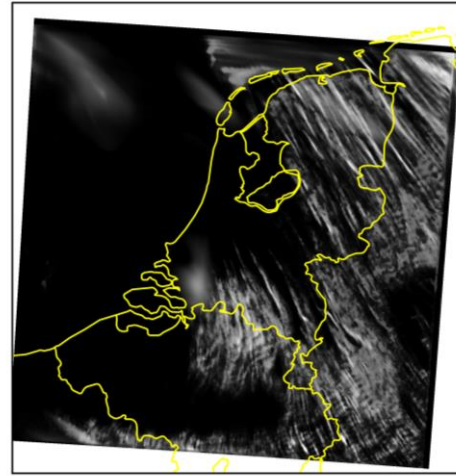
Decrease Mass flux with
 $f(\Delta x/h)$ (Lancz et al. 2018)
But
Separately for dry (h)
and moist ($h+h_c$)

Simple shallow convection case with HARMONIE-AROME

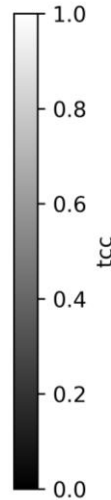
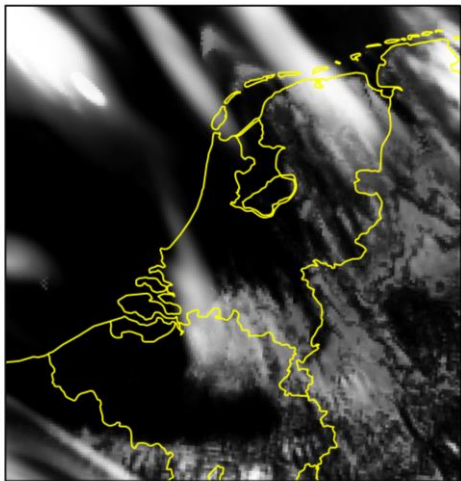
Satellite



500x500m² resolution total cloud cover



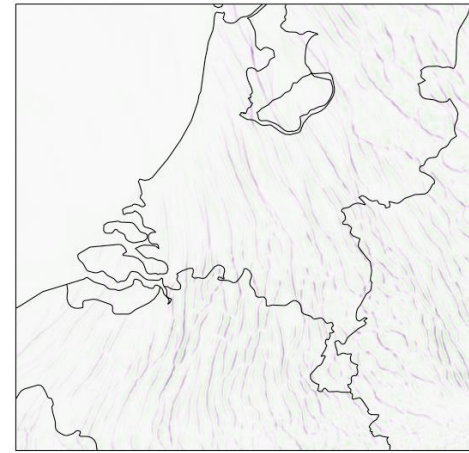
2.5km run (conv. on)



convection scheme on

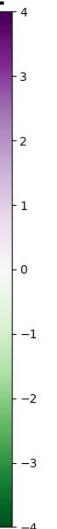
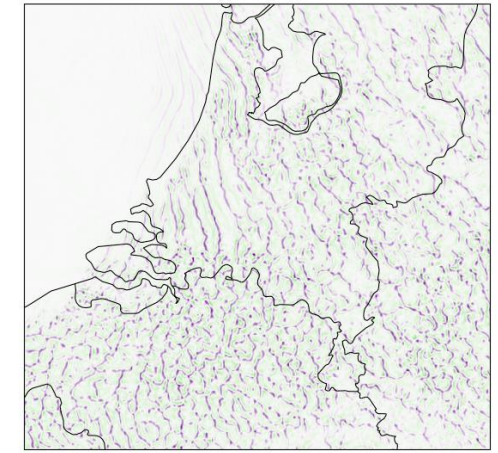


scale-aware convection



resolved vertical velocity

convection scheme off



- First impression: scale aware scheme behaves as expected: In-between convection on and off

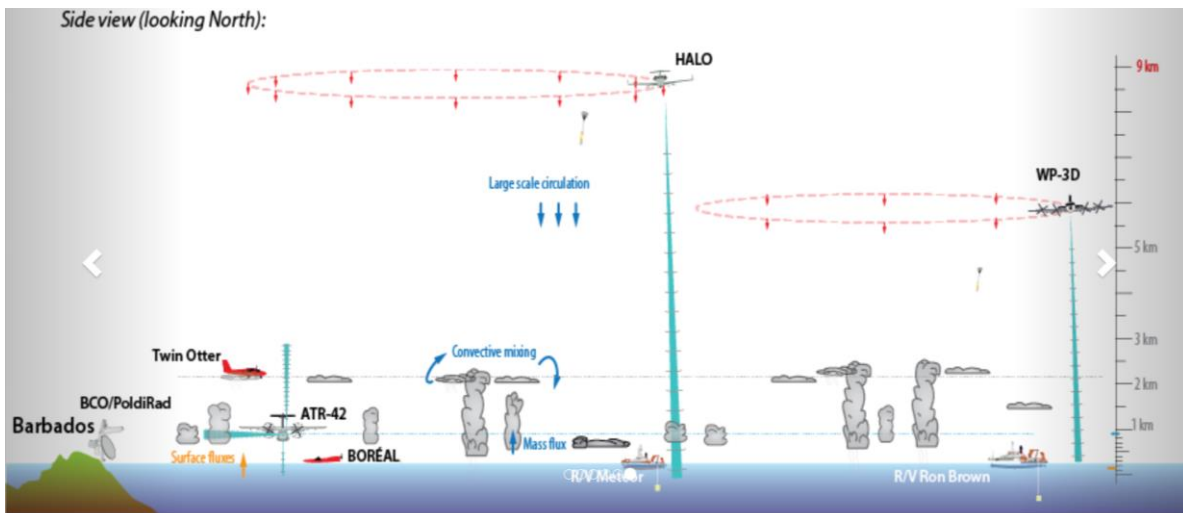
EUREC4A Field campaign: Investigate cloud organization

Gravel

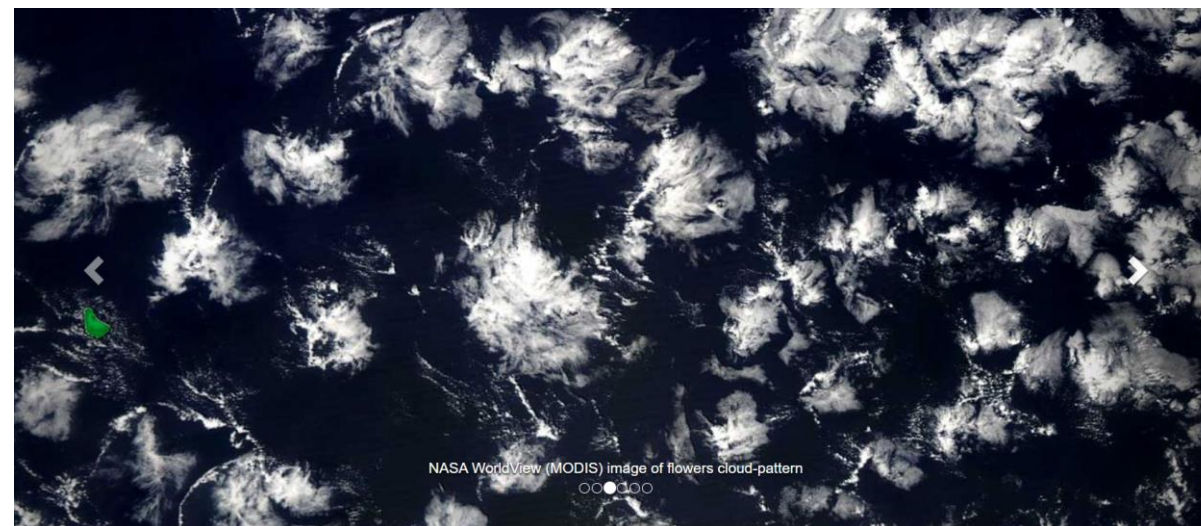


EUREC4A, the Field Study, aims at advancing understanding of the interplay between clouds, convection and circulation and their role in climate change. It is a European initiative that, together with a US contribution through [ATOMIC](#), constitutes a cap-stone study in support of the World Climate Research Programme's Grand Science

Flowers



EUREC4A, the Field Study, aims at advancing understanding of the interplay between clouds, convection and circulation and their role in climate change. It is a European initiative that, together with a US contribution through [ATOMIC](#), constitutes a cap-stone study in support of the World Climate Research Programme's Grand Science

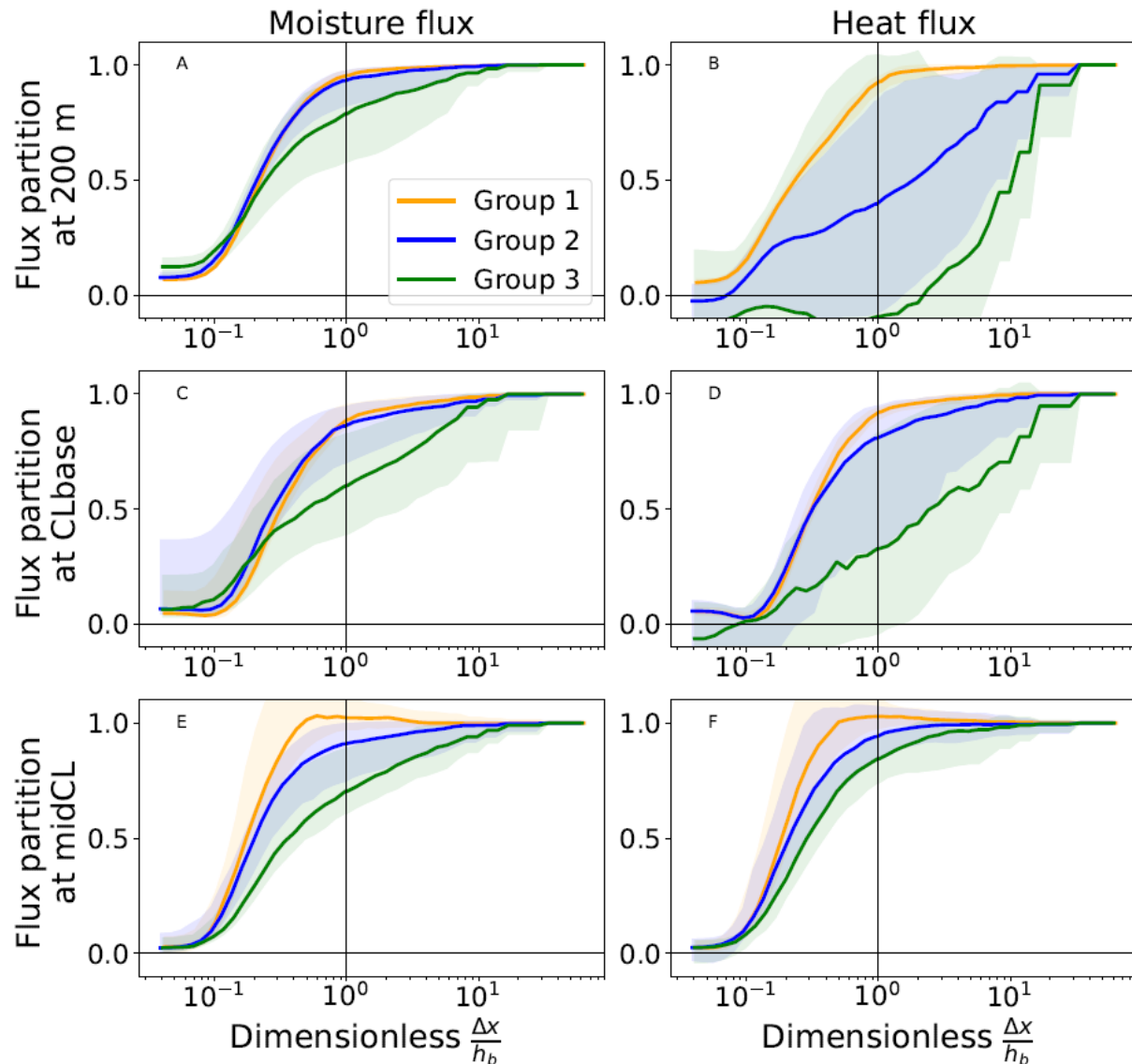


EUREC4A, the Field Study, aims at advancing understanding of the interplay between clouds, convection and circulation and their role in climate change. It is a European initiative that, together with a US contribution through [ATOMIC](#), constitutes a cap-stone study in support of the World Climate Research Programme's Grand Science

LES coarse graining for EUREC4A (containing all kind of conditions)

Unresolved flux

Grouping by I_{org}



- group 1 unorganized
- group 2 in-between
- group 3 (very) organized

Boundary layer height often not a good indicator for scale size!

Meso-scale organization
Horizontal scales

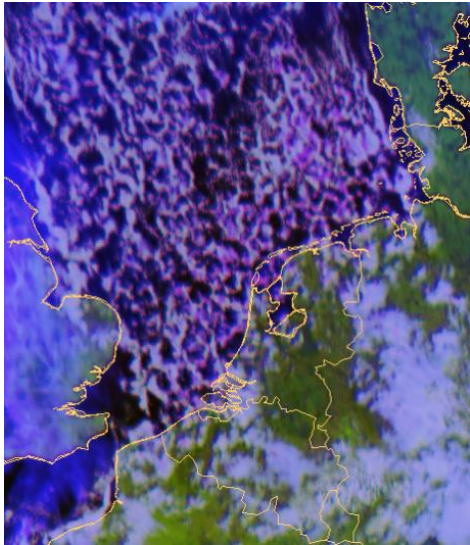
What to do?

Precipitation \leftrightarrow Organization

Chicken \leftrightarrow Egg

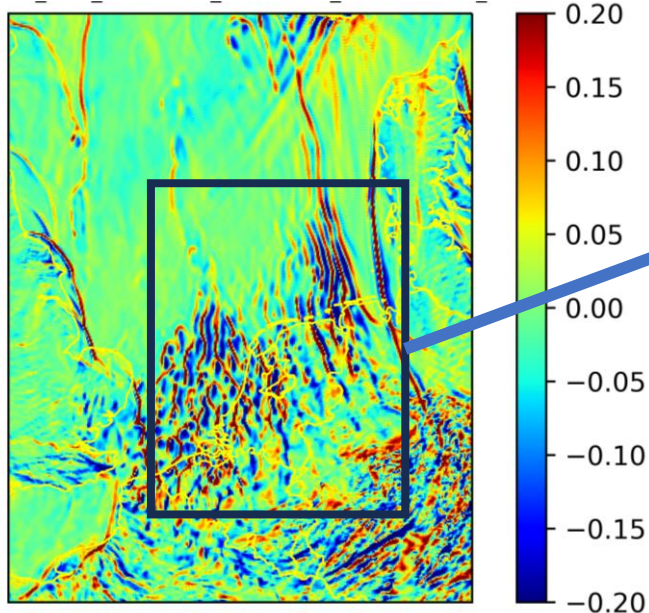
Alessandro Savazzi et al., 2023 JAS: Momentum Transport in Organized Shallow Cumulus Convection

Satellite

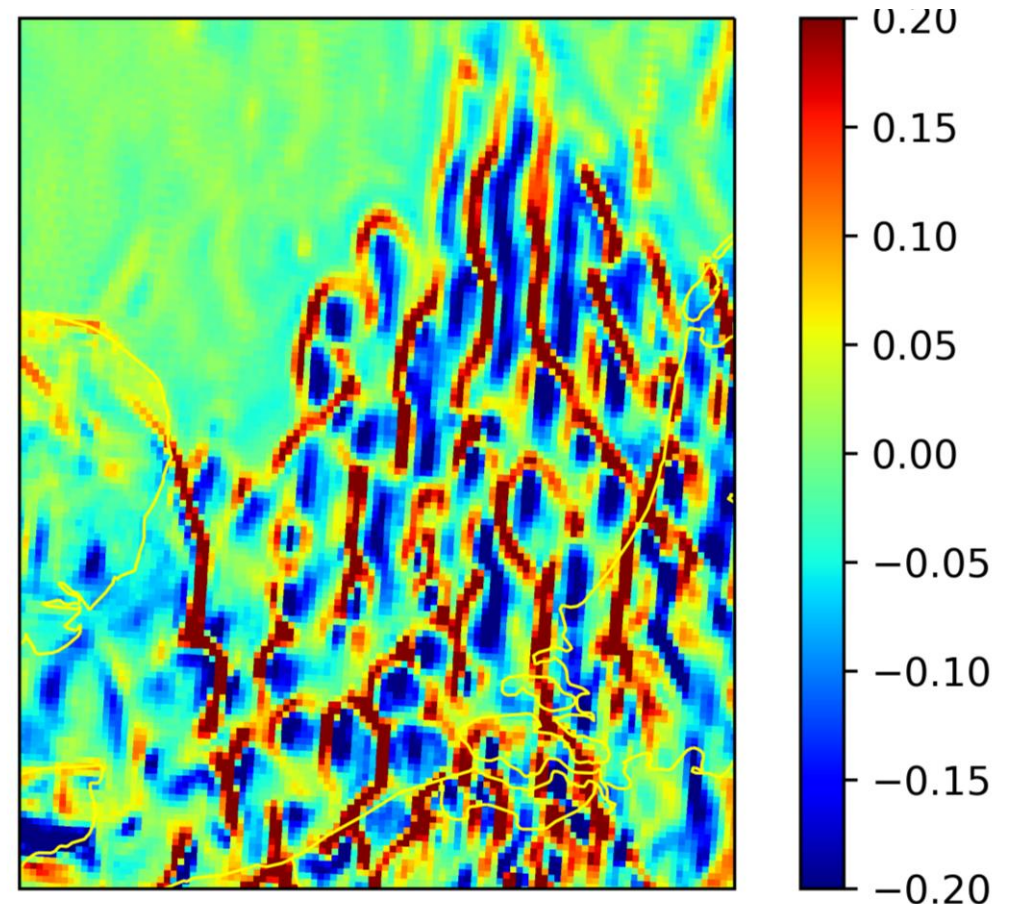


Another illustration h is not always suitable:
Harmonie-Arome at **2.5km** resolution: open cell convection case.
PBL height is small compared to Δx but still at this resolution and with default configuration signs of resolved convection !

Vertical (resolved) velocity at 750m height

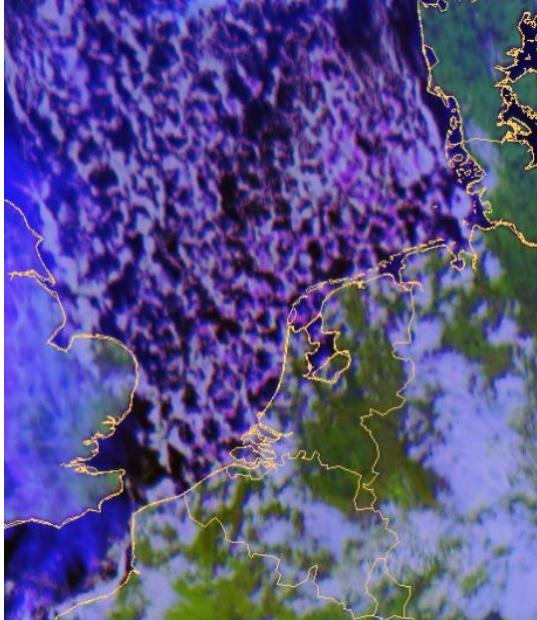


Vertical (resolved) velocity at 750m height

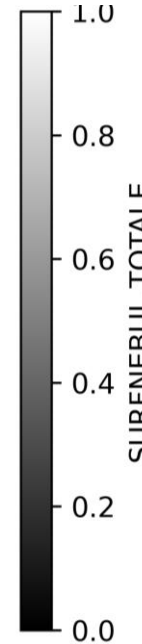
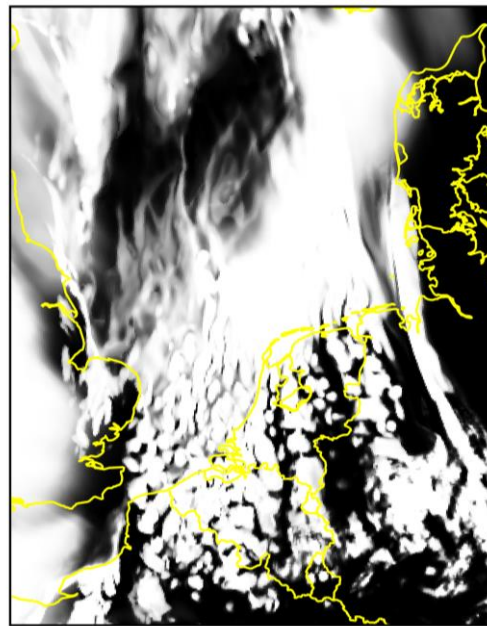


Harmonie-Arome at 2.5km resolution: open cell convection case.

Satellite



cloud cover



Some organization in cloud structures but too little and related to that underestimation of precipitation

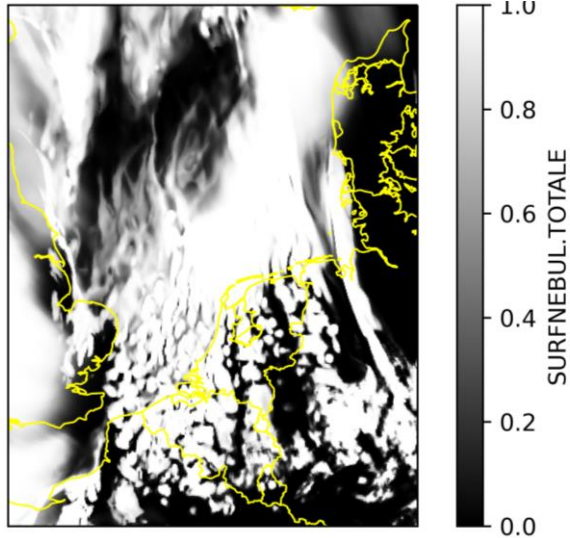
Model at 2.5km starts to resolve convection (indicated by resolved vertical velocity) but too little
→ continuous leaking of instability by convection scheme

Khain et al., AR 2021 introduced shut down convection parameterization if $w > w_{\text{threshold}}$:

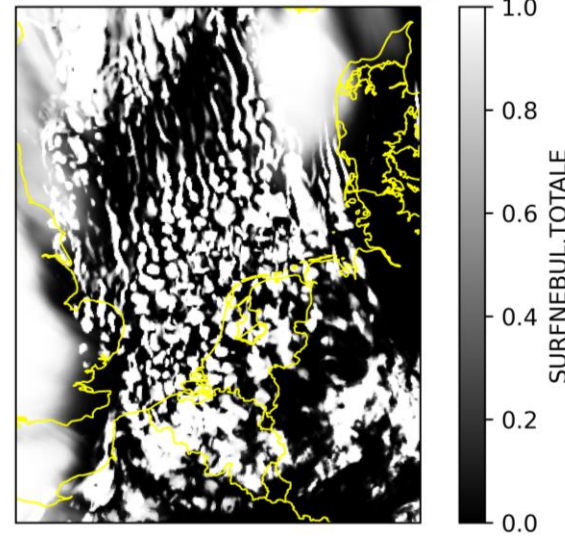
Implementation: In every grid point shut down convection where $|w| > w_{\text{threshold}} = f(\text{grid size})$

Impact of shutting down convection scheme if $|w| > w_{\text{threshold}}$ at 2.5km

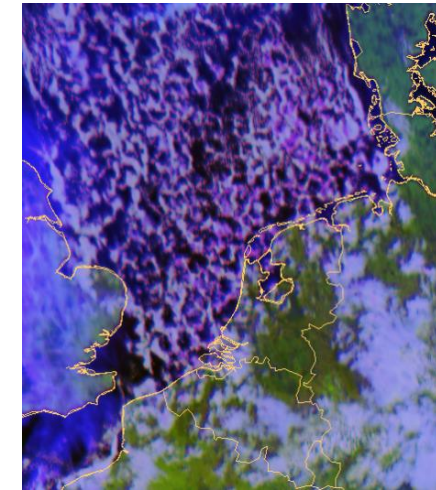
cy46 REF 2.5km



cy46 W-THRESH 2.5km



satellite cloud



Clearly more organization with w-threshold

Also, more precipitation, in better agreement with radar (not shown)

Impact of w-threshold at 500m. Simple shallow convection case

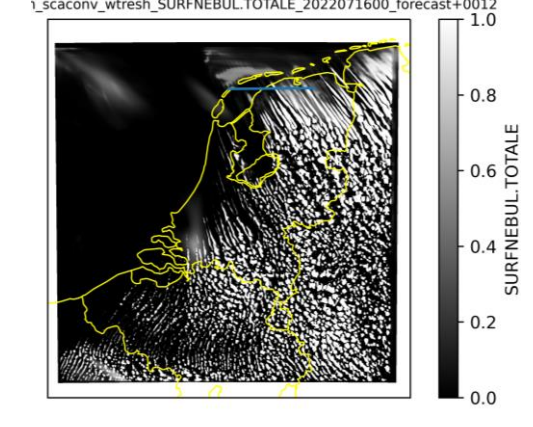
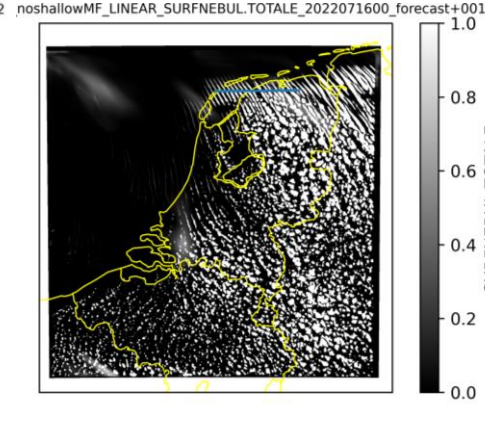
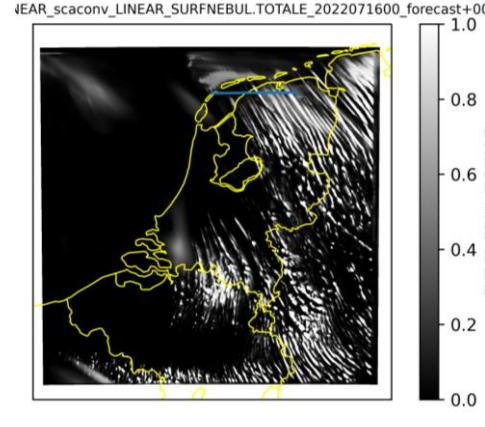
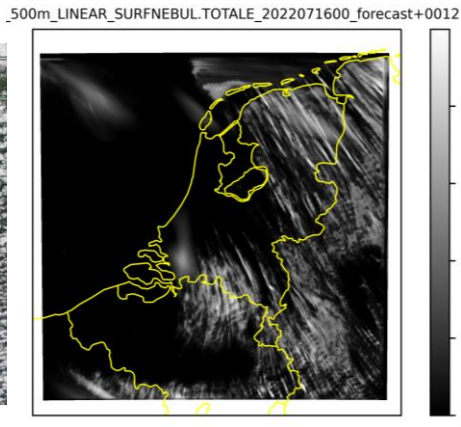
12UTC VIS satellite

REF (MF on)

scale aware MF

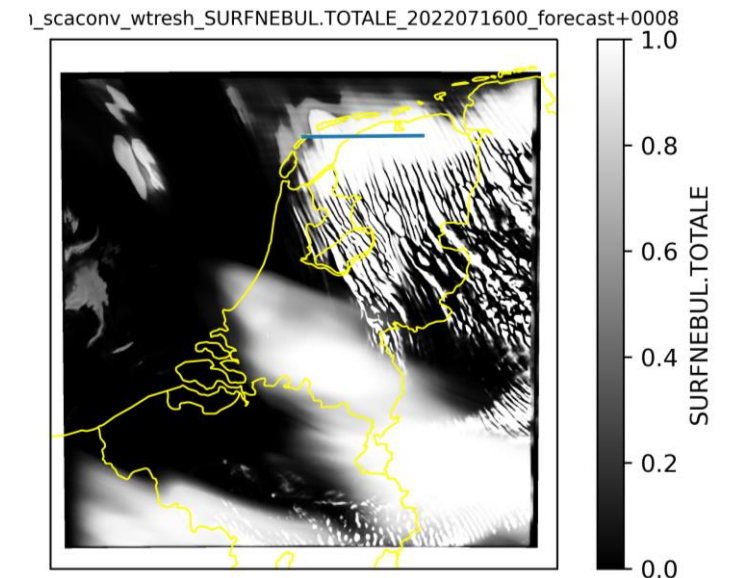
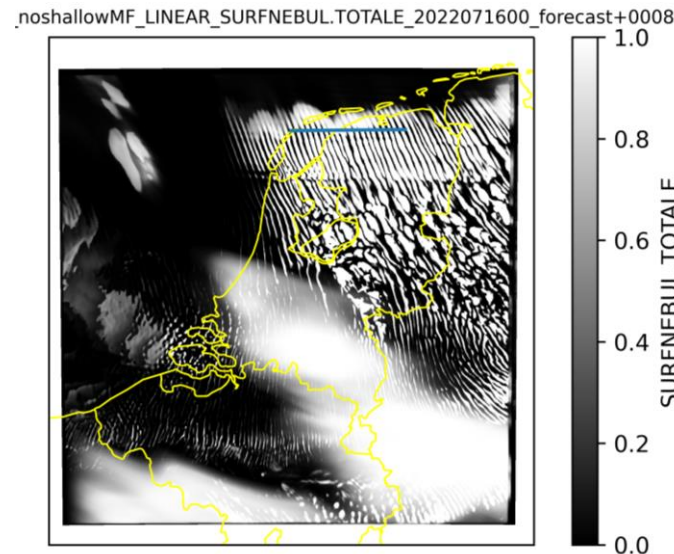
no MF

scale aware MF + Wthresh



no MF

scale aware MF + Wthresh



Unrealistic patterns without convection scheme
Clearly visible at e.g. +8h forecast.

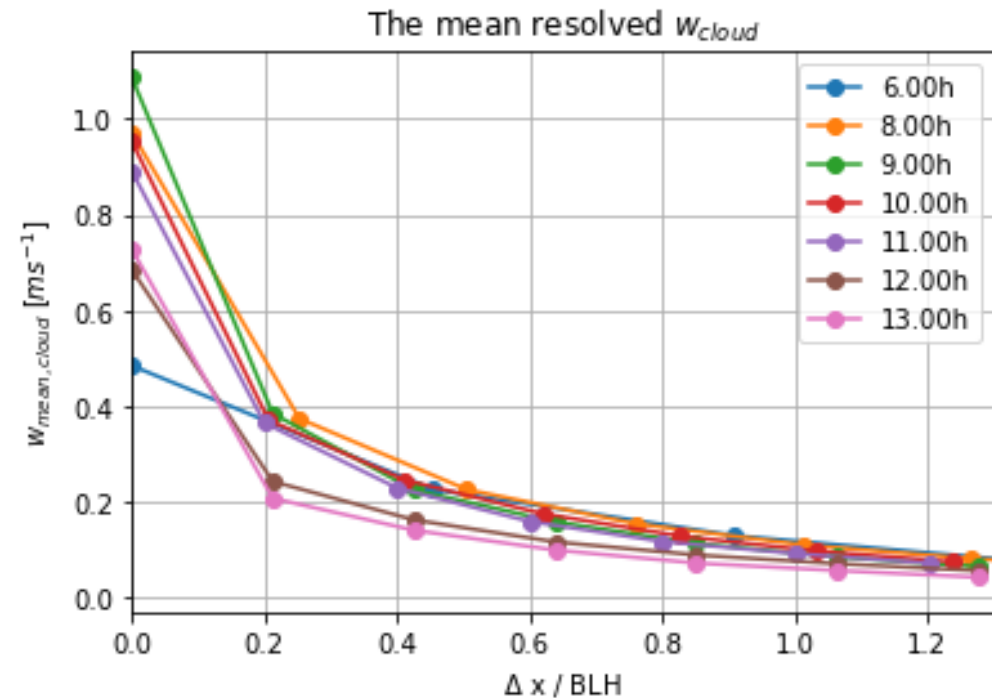
Absent with other options

Suitable value for $w_{\text{threshold}}$?

- Should depend on grid size
- Guideline by LES? (many cases)

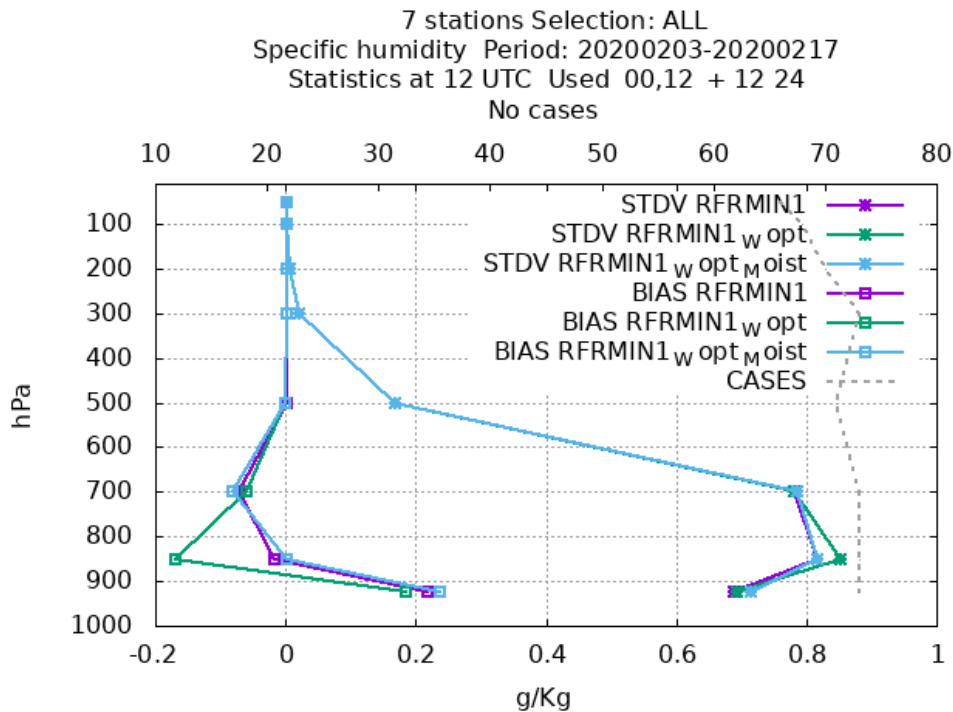


Conditional sampling in LES: Mean convective w



Long term verification runs at 750m and 2.5km with convection scheme options

- Shutting down shallow convection completely is worst option
- W-threshold option reveals underestimation non-local mixing in dry PBL (most clearly at 2.5km)



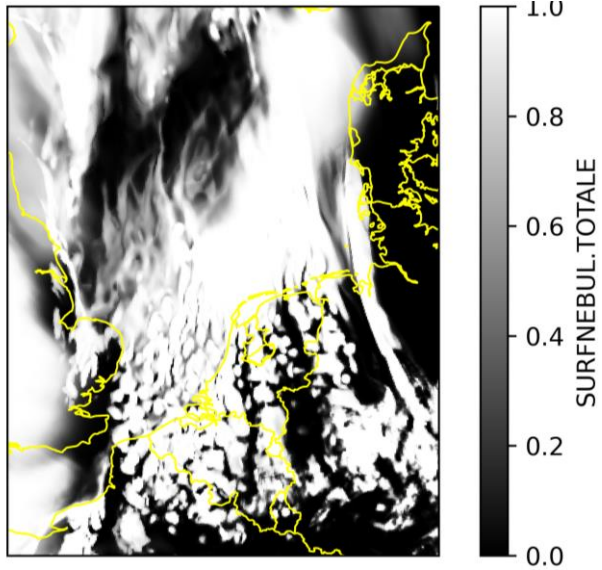
If $w > w_{\text{threshold}}$: dry and moist convection are shut down.

But should we shut down dry convection based on $w_{\text{threshold}}$?

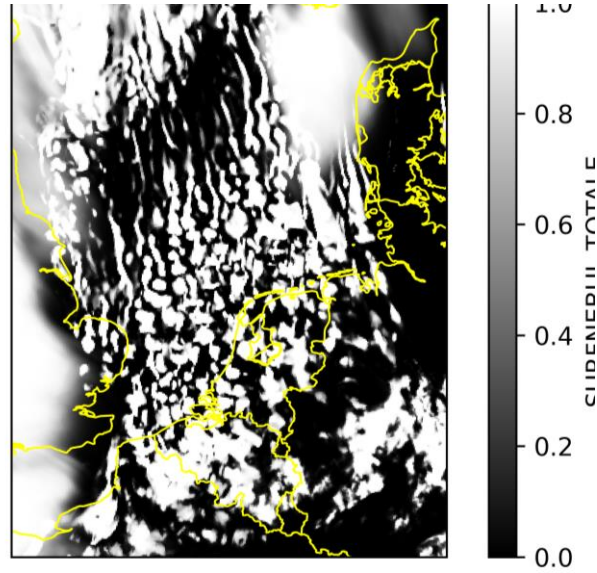
Dry convection is associated with smaller scales \rightarrow only turn off moist convection ($w_{\text{thresholdmoist}}$ option)

Open cell case at 2.5km including wthreshold_moist option

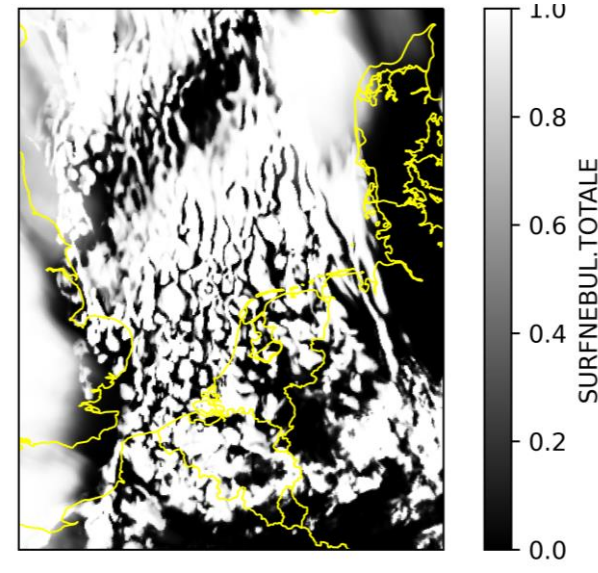
cy46 REF



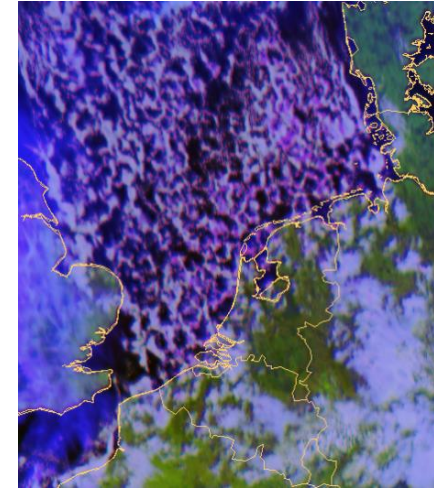
WTHRESH



WTHRESH MOIST



satellite cloud



Wthreshold_moist (only moist updraft are shut down) in-between ref and wthreshold

Impact dry updraft is increased CIN and building up moisture near inversion

Movies open cell case 2.5km resolution:
Beginning, increased stratus with wthreshold_moist

cy46 REF

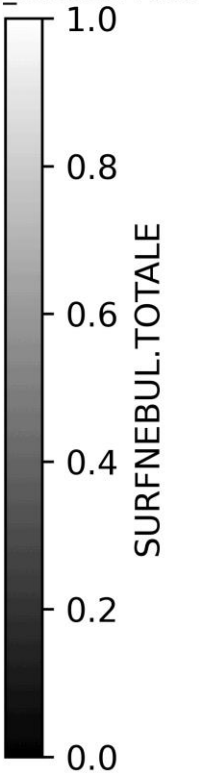
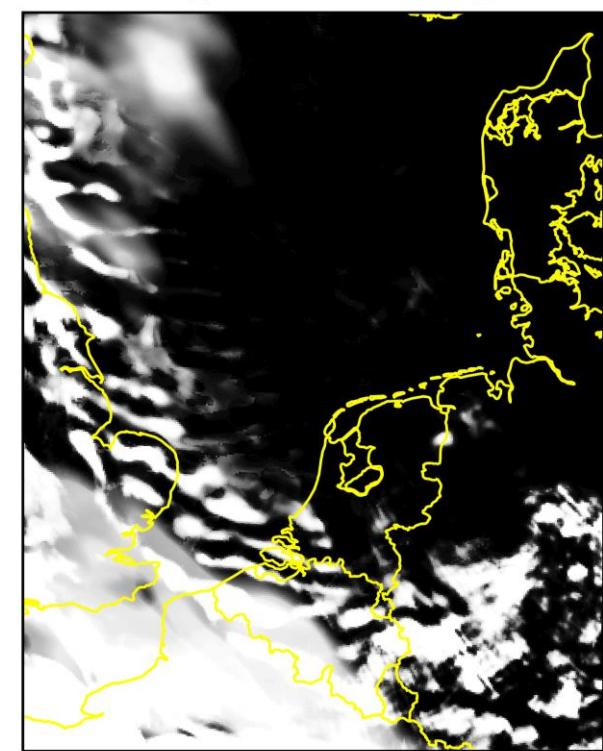
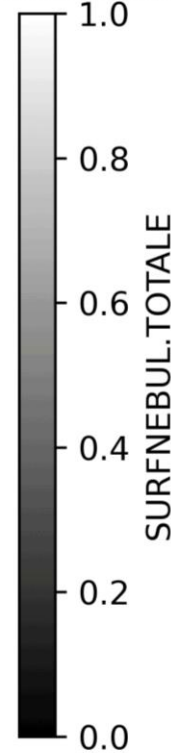
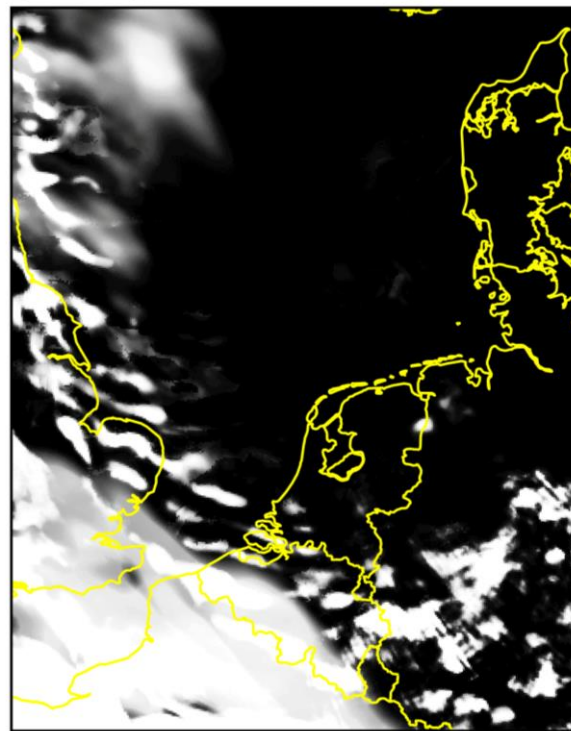
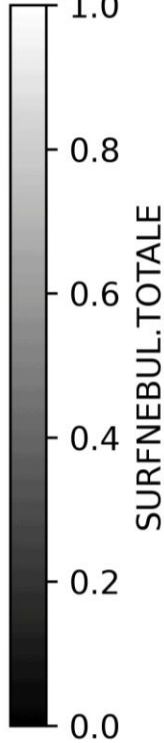
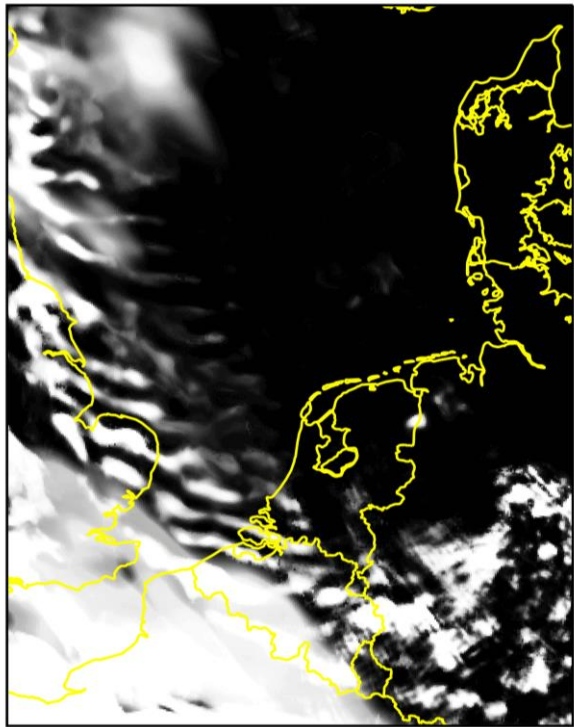
WTHRESH

WTHRESH MOIST

ELL_REF_SURFNEBUL.TOTALE_2017102912_forecast+0001

:LL_WTHRES_SURFNEBUL.TOTALE_2017102912_forecast+0001

VTHRESMOIST_SURFNEBUL.TOTALE_2017102912_forecast+0001



Discussion, outlook

- Work in progress!
- LES are an important tool to develop scale-awareness in our models
- Shutting down shallow convection for resolutions $\geq 500\text{m}$ seems sub-optimal
- PBL height often not suitable as measure of scales. Honnert type of scale aware convection scheme is not enough.
- W-threshold(moist) is a promising approach to support model to build up resolved convection. If the model starts build up convection, it should!
Exclude stratosphere diagnosing $w > w_{\text{threshold}}$
- Separate treatment dry and moist convection provides more options.

Discussion, outlook

- No shallow convection at too low resolution: Model builds up huge instability (no means to consume it) and then “explodes” → artificial structures, too heavy precipitation
- Shallow convection at too high resolution: Continuous leaking of instability. Model cannot build up resolved convection itself (enough).
- Is there still a need for scale aware convection (type Honnert) if we use $w_threshold$?
Yes: Scale aware active before $w_threshold$ (influences build up instability).



Danke, fragen?