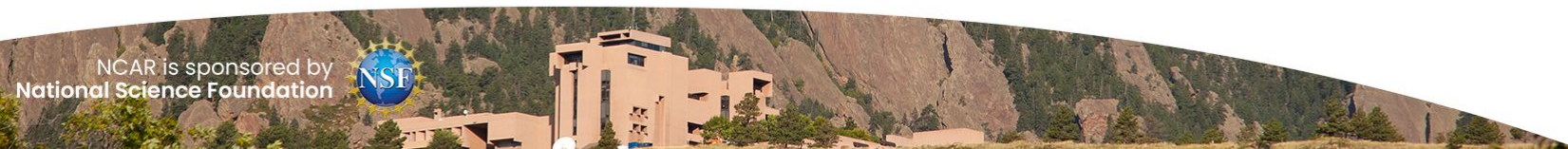


CLUBB+MF: Recent Developments

¹Adam Herrington, ²Joao Teixeira, ¹Julio Bacmeister and the EDMF CPT Team

¹National Center for Atmospheric Research

²NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory



Outline

- CLUBB+MF formulation and new per plume mods
- New merged up code base
- Deep Convection in CLUBB+MF and CAM7
- Incorporating cloud-aerosol interactions



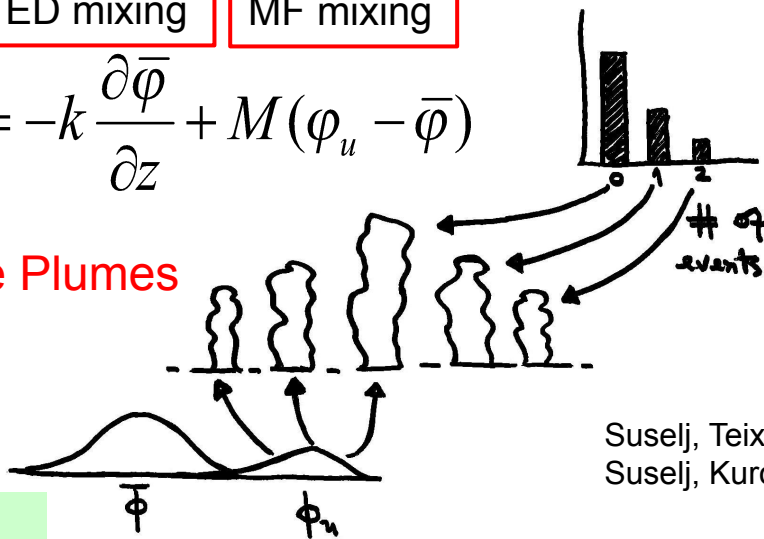
EDMF and moist convection: multiple plumes and stochastic entrainment

ED mixing

MF mixing

$$\overline{w'\phi'} = -k \frac{\partial \bar{\phi}}{\partial z} + M(\phi_u - \bar{\phi})$$

Multiple Plumes



- ❑ Parameterization of PDF of surface layer thermodynamics
- ❑ Sampling of PDF to produce multiple plumes
- ❑ Different types of convection coexist in the same model grid-box

Suselj, Teixeira & Chung, JAS, 2013

Suselj, Kurowski & Teixeira, JAS 2019a, b

CLUBB+MF:

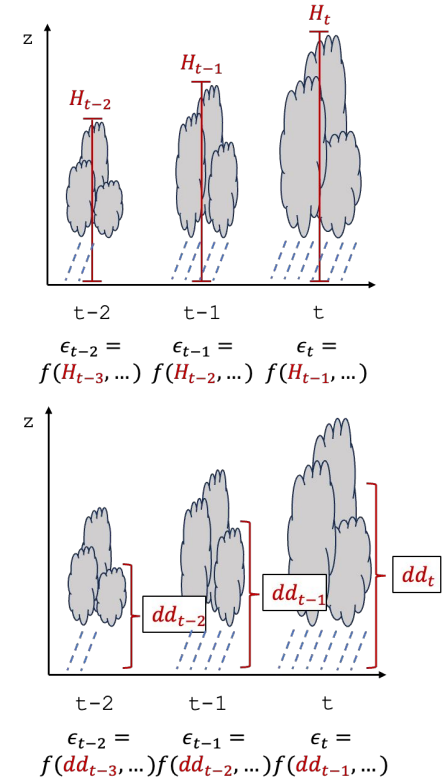
- ❑ CLUBB represents double-gaussian mixing while MF adds discrete skewness to the sub-grid PDF
- ❑ MF coupled to CLUBB via its 5-diagonal solver for mean fields and turbulent fluxes.

Witte et al, MWR 2022

Convective Memory, Cold Pool Feedbacks

Ensemble of 'entraining' plumes:

- ❑ Stochastic entrain. - draw from a Poisson distribution determined by the mean entrain. L-scale (L_ϵ).
(based on Romps and Kuang 2009)
- ❑ L_ϵ is determined by:
 - ❑ Height of the plume ensemble averaged over prior time-step(s) (e.g., H_{t-1}).
 - ❑ Cold pool strength averaged over prior time-step(s) (e.g., dd_{t-1}).
- ❑ Standard CLUBB+MF: same L_ϵ applied to entire ensemble.
- ❑ Per plume (pp): each plume computes its own unique L_ϵ .



Convective Memory, Cold Pool Feedbacks

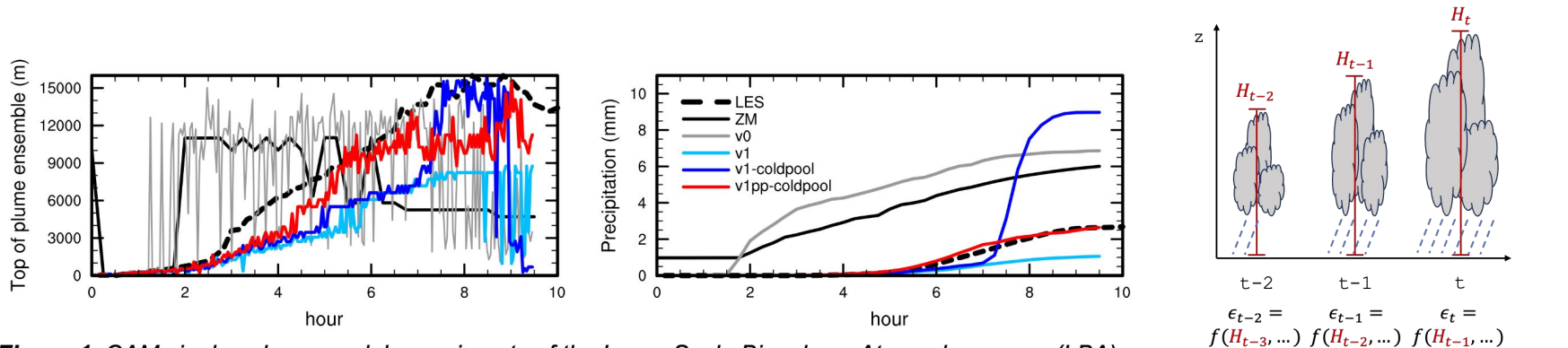
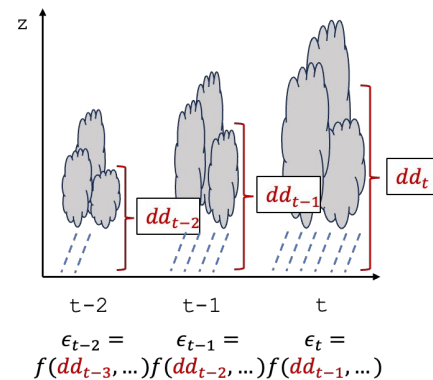


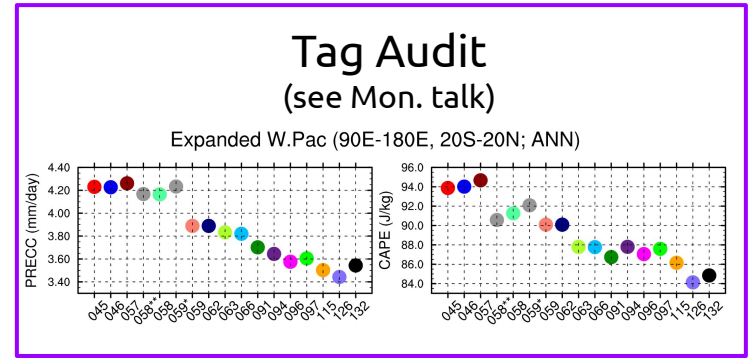
Figure 1. CAM single column model experiments of the Large-Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere case (LBA), representing the diurnal cycle of moist convection over land. (Left) Top of the plume ensemble, and (right) cumulative precipitation rate. LES refers to large-eddy simulation reference, ZM refers to the operational deep convection scheme in CAM, whereas $v0$, $v1$, $v1$ -coldpool and $v1pp$ -coldpool refer to different configurations of CLUBB+MF discussed in the text.



Merge CODE base up

Merge from cam6_3_041 → cam6_3_132

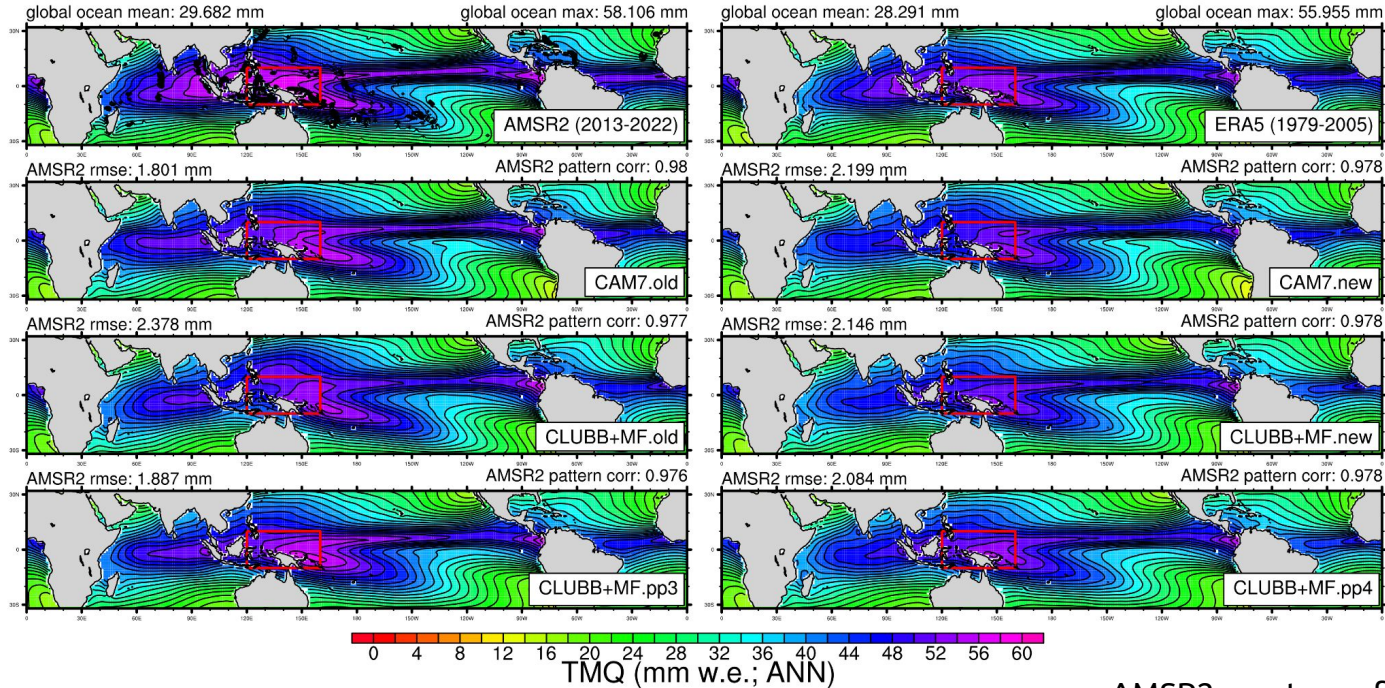
- ❑ Git heavy, monotonous.
(thanks to Ben Stephens for assistance)
- ❑ Scientific validation was even more challenging.
 - ❑ The solutions changed a lot over these tags →
 - ❑ cam6_3_059: **turn-off** downgradient diffusion of $\Theta_{l/Qt}$ by CLUBB (occurs in addition to mixing by CLUBB prognostic fluxes).
 - ❑ This 'triple mixing' in CLUBB+MF was not intended, nor appropriate given the way that MF plumes are coupled to CLUBB.



Merge CODE base up & per plume mods (pp)

cam6_3_041 used in xxx.old
cam6_3_132 used in xxx.new

10 Year (1996-2007) AMIP runs



AMSR2 courtesy of Brian Medeiros

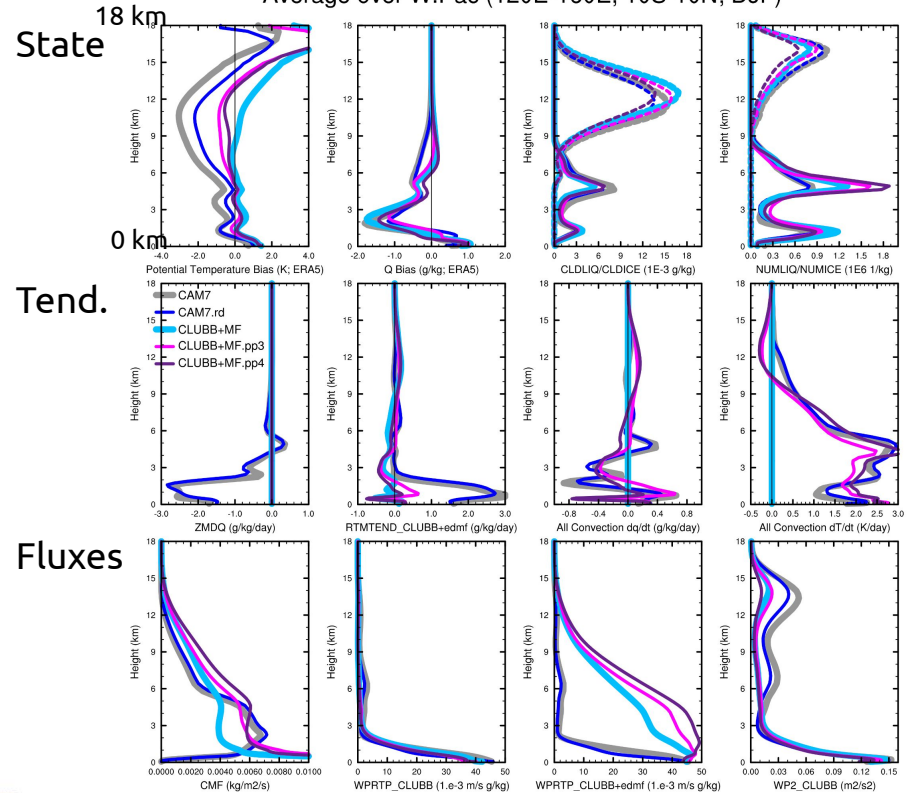
CLUBB+MF Convection vs. CAM7 Convection

CLUBB+MF:

- ❑ Warms & moistens the Tropical Atmosphere compared to CAM7.
- ❑ Deep Cu is deeper; detrainment occurs much higher than in CAM7.
- ❑ Magnitude of Deep Cu mass fluxes similar to ZM.
- ❑ PP mods moistens shallow layers more than standard CLUBB+MF.

CAM7.rd = revert CLUBB diffusion on

Average over W.Pac (120E-160E, 10S-10N; DJF)



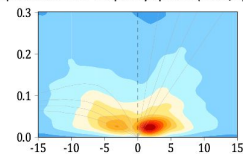
CAM7/CLUBB+MF MJO

- ❑ MJO propagation phase is 'there' in CAM7.
- ❑ AMIP has muted amplitudes in both the raw wave spectrum and hovmoller lagged regression coefficients.
- ❑ PP is competitive with CAM7.
- ❑ Missing processes - gusts, meso-scale heating and momentum transport.

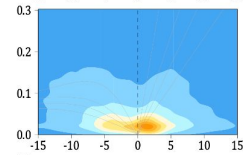
Figure courtesy Xianan Jiang

a) GPM_IMERG

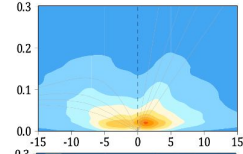
Precip Wavenumber-frequency Spectra (15NS; symmetric)



b) CAM7_ctrl_L58 (132,FHIST)

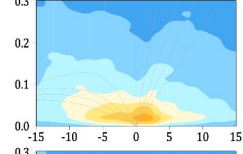


c) CAM7.rd



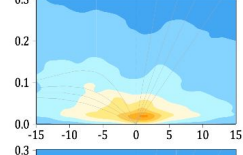
f) 132 (FHIST+clubbMF.pp0a)

a= 3.5, b= 0.5, ddalp= 15



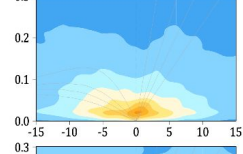
g) 132 (FHIST+clubbMF.pp0b)

a= 3.5, b= 0.5, ddalp= 20



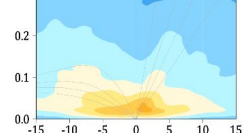
h) 132 (FHIST+clubbMF.pp3)

a= 5.0, b= 0.5, ddalp= 15

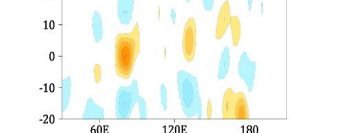
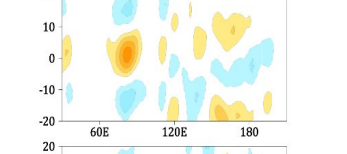
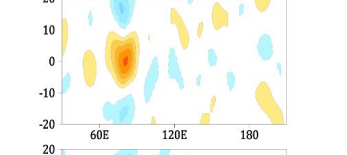
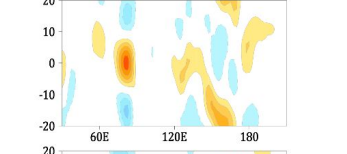
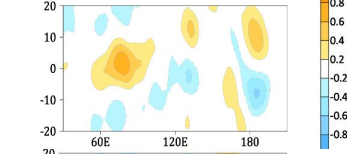
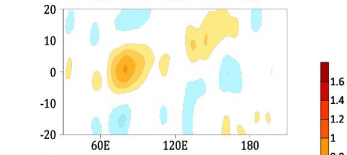
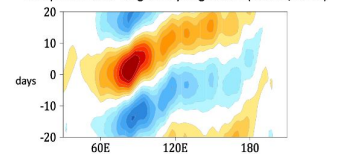


i) 132 (FHIST+clubbMF.pp5a)

a= 5.0, b= 0.3, ddalp= 20



Precip Hovmoller Diagram by Regression (Winter, 10NS)

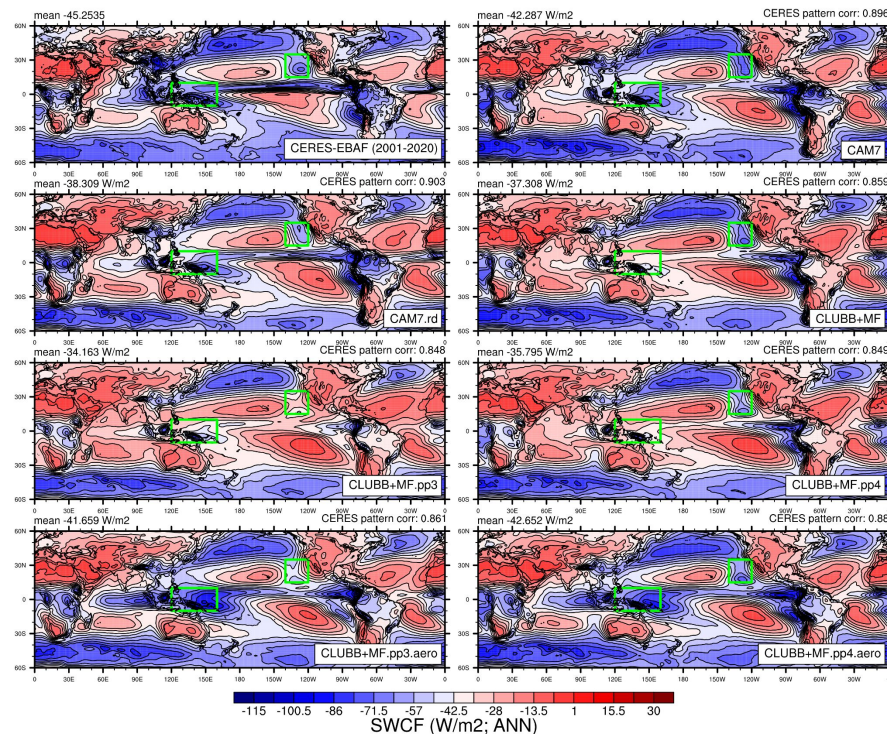


Coupling CLUBB+MF to aerosols cloud processes

CAM7 cloud-aerosol interactions:

- ❑ Aerosol activation: liquid cloud forming on aerosols (Abdul-Razzak and Ghan)
- ❑ Ice nucleation: heterogeneous freezing onto aerosols.
- ❑ Updraft velocity required in calculation of activation and nucleation.
- ❑ Diffusive transport of aerosols by CLUBB's TKE-based diffusion coefficient.
- ❑ Convective transport and scavenging of aerosols by ZM (note ZM is OFF).

Currently evaluating different methods for incorporating MF plumes in the above processes.



Questions / Comments?

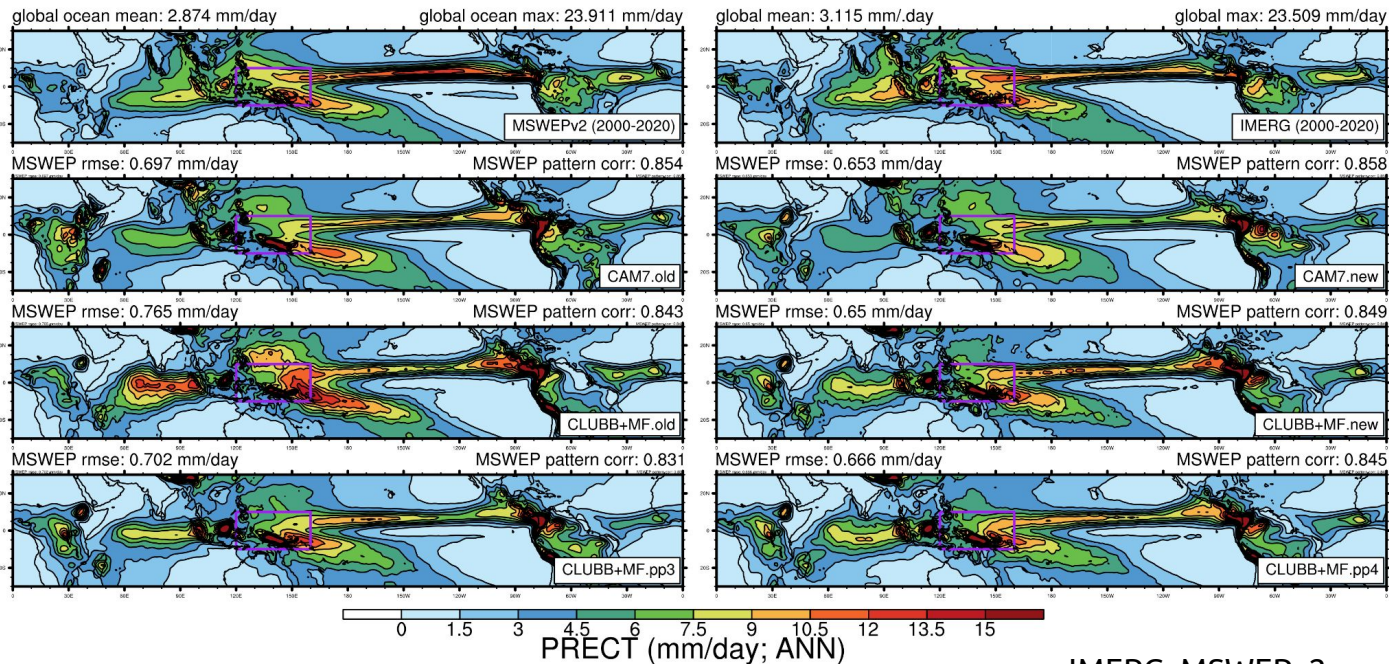


NCAR is sponsored by
National Science Foundation



Merge CODE base up & per plume mods (pp)

cam6_3_041 used in xxx.old
cam6_3_132 used in xxx.new



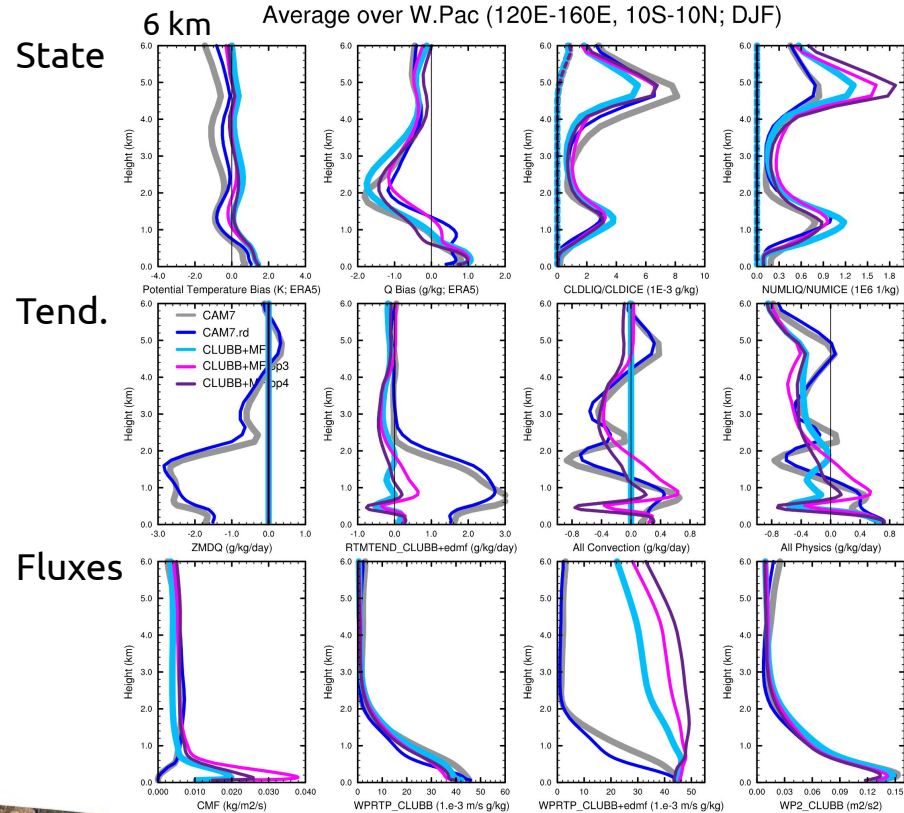
IMERG, MSWEPv2
courtesy of Isla Simpson

CLUBB+MF Convection vs. CAM7 Convection

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- ❑ Magnitude of Deep Cu mass fluxes similar to ZM.
- ❑ PP mods moistens shallow layers more than standard CLUBB+MF.

CAM7.rd = revert CLUBB diffusion on



Merge CODE base up & per plume mods (pp)

CLUBB+MF:

- Subtropical Cu Congestus ~slight moistening of shallower layers compared to CAM7. Mass fluxes magnitudes smaller than ZM.

*CAM7.rd = CAM7 + revert CLUBB diffusion on

Average over Hawaii Sector (190E-210E, 10N-30N; JJA)

