Modeling Resources

Mitch Moncrieff, NCAR



High-resolution operational deterministic-model data sets

Integrated Observations

Satellite, field-campaign, in-situ data sets

Ossanized Tropical Conventing YOTO Year of Tropical Convection Stock of the convention of the convent

Research

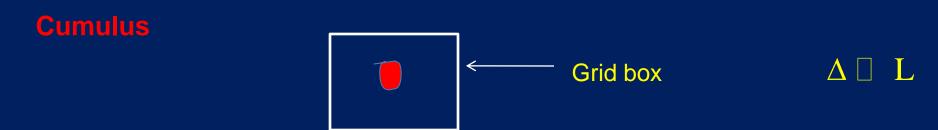
Attribution studies of global data sets; parameterized, superparameterized, and explicit convection in regional-to-global models; theoretical studies

Modeling Resources

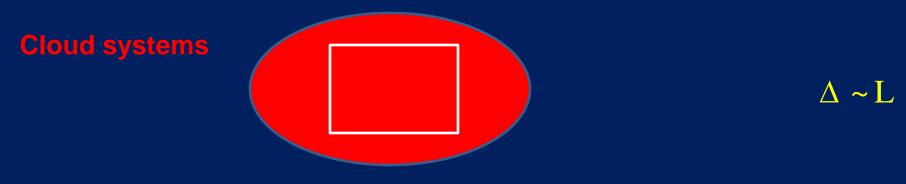
- Parameterized global models (weather & climate)
- Superparameterized global models
- Nested regional climate/tropical channel models
- CRMs: resolved mesoscale dynamics
- Theoretical-dynamical models: continuum

Representing cloud systems of dynamical scale L in numerical models of grid-length

a) Conventional parameterization

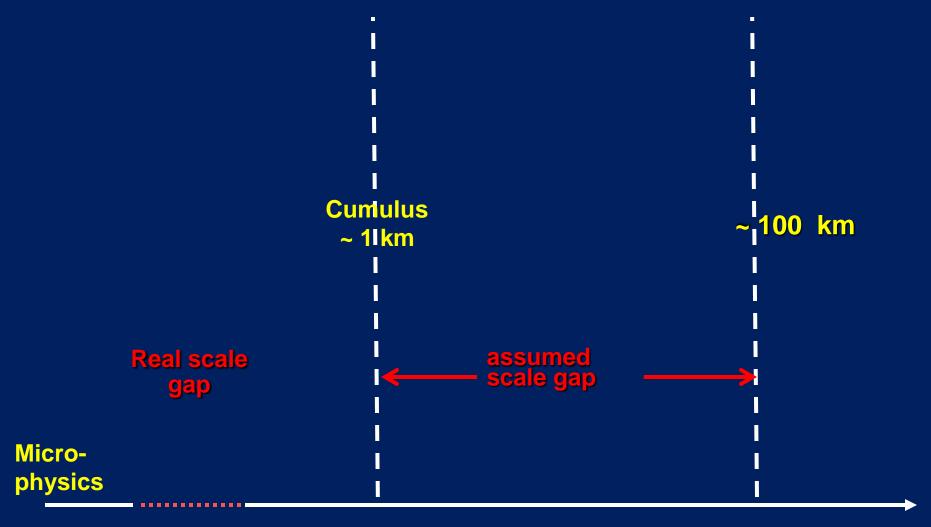


b) Hybrid (parameterized & explicit) convection



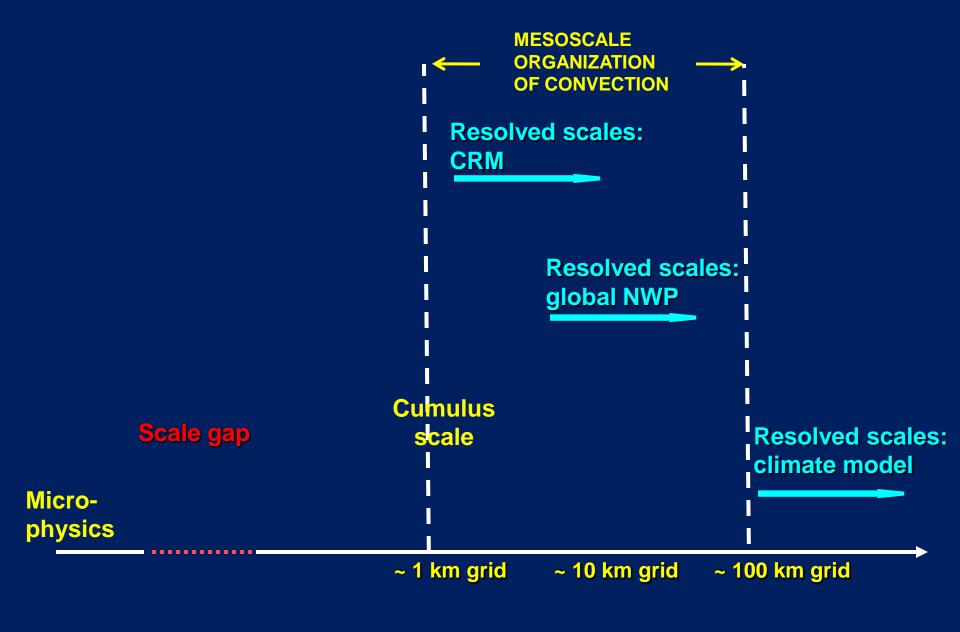
c) CRM: explicit mesoscale dynamics

 $\Delta \Box L$



Horizontal scale

Contemporary Parameterization



Horizontal scale

Model hierarchy

NCAR Nested Regional Climate/Tropical Channel Model

NCRM/TCM and YOTC

 Links mesoscale convective organization with largescale circulation of the tropics

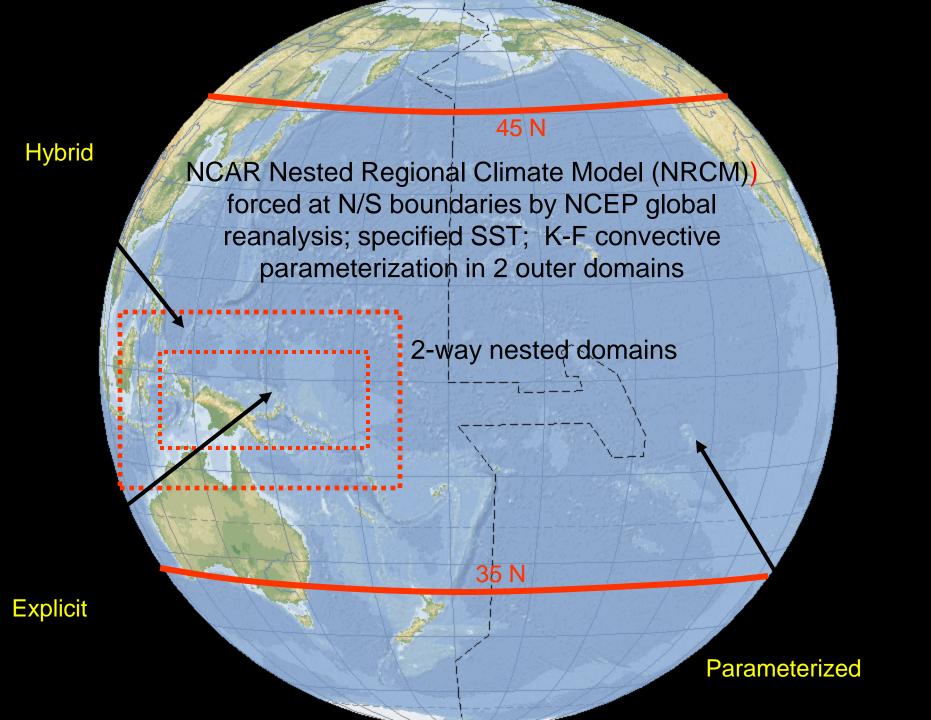
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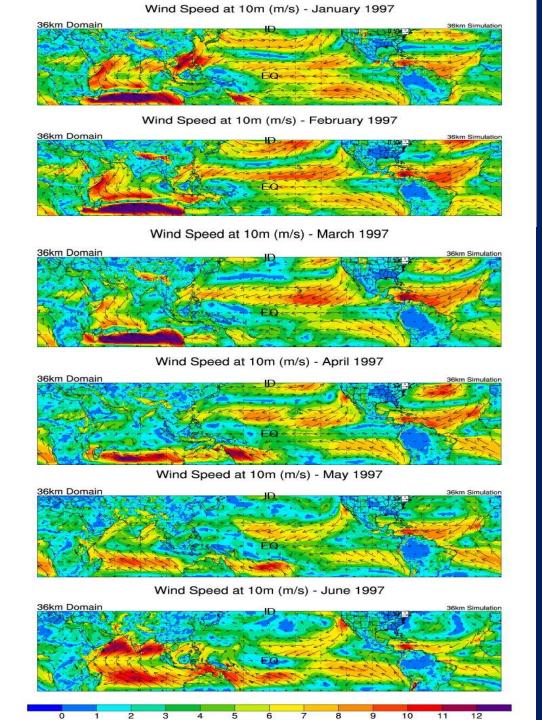
- Parameterized, hybrid, explicit representations of tropical convection
 - Upscale cascade hypothesis
 - Extratropical excitation hypothesis
 - Cetain weather-climate issues

Theoretical-dynamical models support the upscale cascade hypothesis but this hypothesis remains to be conclusively demonstrated in full-physics prediction models – but the existence of a theoretical basis for cascade is encouraging

TCM configuration

- Based on NCAR WRF
- Meridional boundary conditions supplied by NCEP global analysis, specified SST
- 36-km grid in outer domain (run for 10 years)
- 12-km (run for a year) and 4-km inner domains placed over Maritime Continent (run for 6 months)
- Kain-Fritsch convective parameterization in outer and 12-km domains, explicit convection in 4-km domain



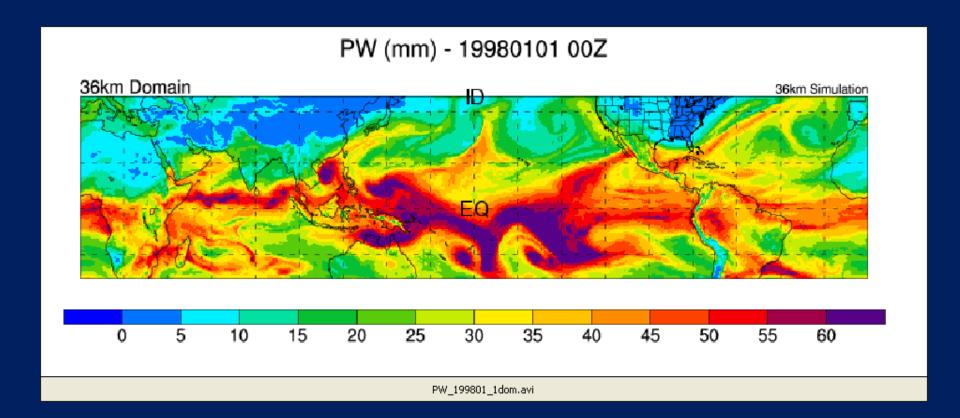


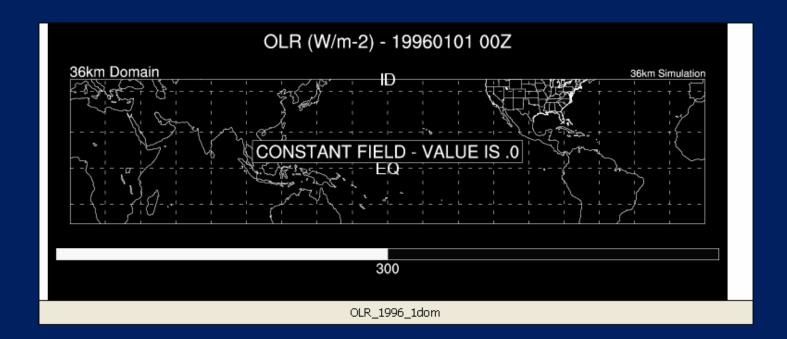
Seasonal Cycle of 10-m wind

(Jan - June 1997)

Asian winter & Australasian summer monsoon

- E. Pacific trade winds
- Atlantic trade winds
- Tropical cyclone bombardment of southern boundary alleviated by moving boundary south to 45S





MJOs in TCM

- Weaker than in reality
- Higher resolution (12 km and 4 km) nested domains did little to improve MJO ... except for cases identified with extratropical excitation

Possible explanation: inner domains over the Maritime Continent amplified the diurnal cycle which disrupted organized convection and MJO propagation

 Parameterized convection in outer domain biases the mean state and the environments of the inner domains

Weather-climate intersection research

