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Response to Convective Enhancement of Surface Fluxes in CAM

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and Gunilla Svensson

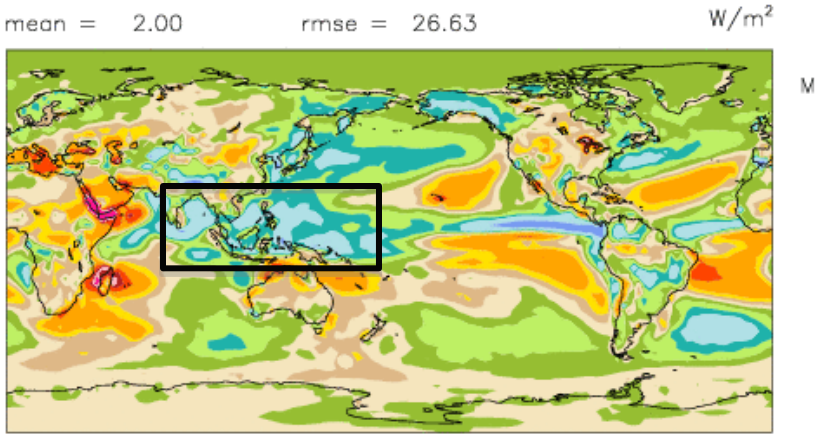
Community Climate System Model

Motivation

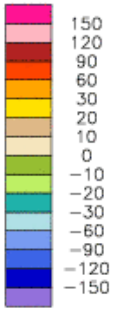
- Latent heat fluxes are too low in the deep tropics
- Even if grid mean surface winds are correct, no guarantee grid mean fluxes (<= sub-grid winds) will be correct
- Free convection limit already included in surface flux formulation
- Precipitating convection gustiness not included
- Follow Redelsperger et al. (2000) to determine surface flux enhancement based on
  - Precipitation
  - Updraft mass flux
  - Downdraft mass flux

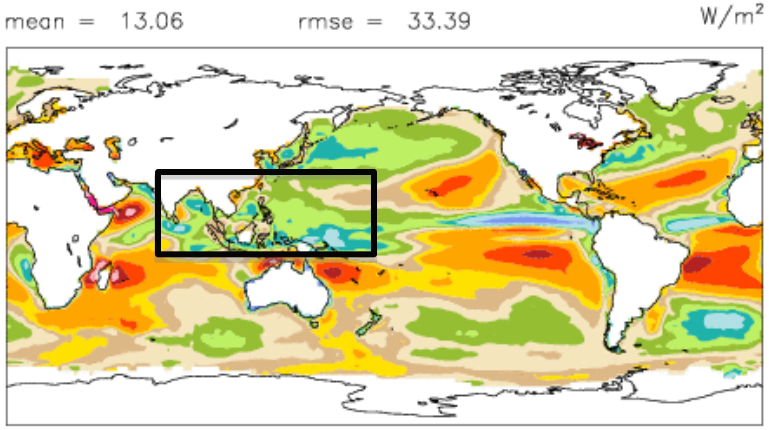
Low latent heat flux in the convecting deep tropics

LHFLX Error – CAM3.6



JJA





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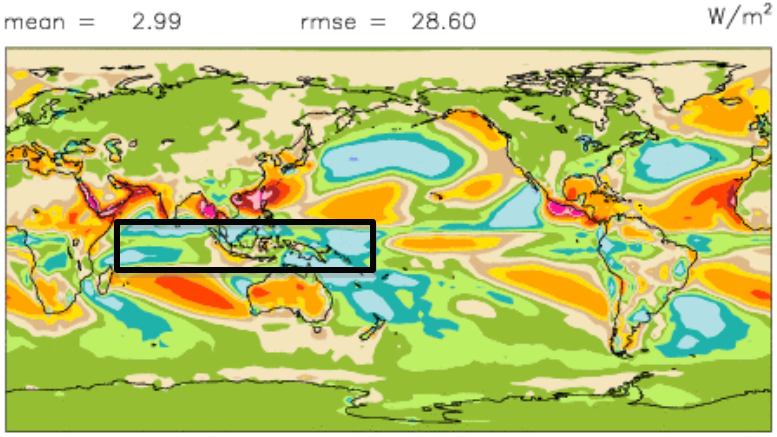
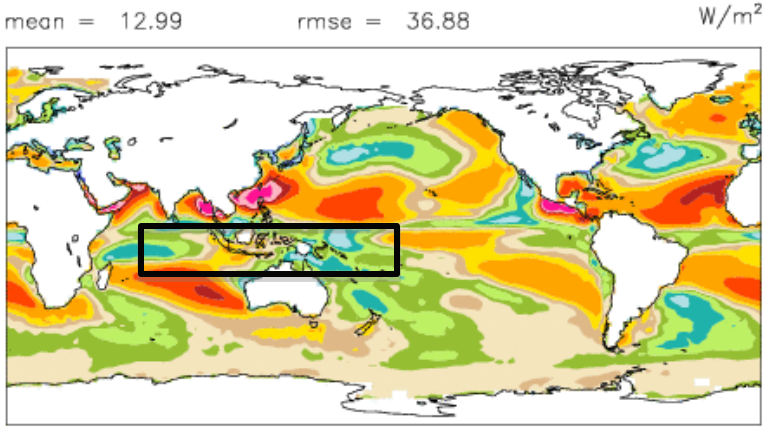


DJF

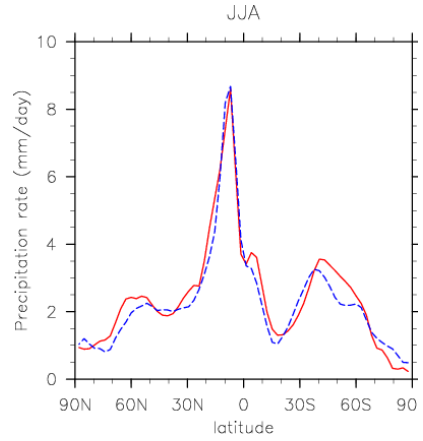
WHOI

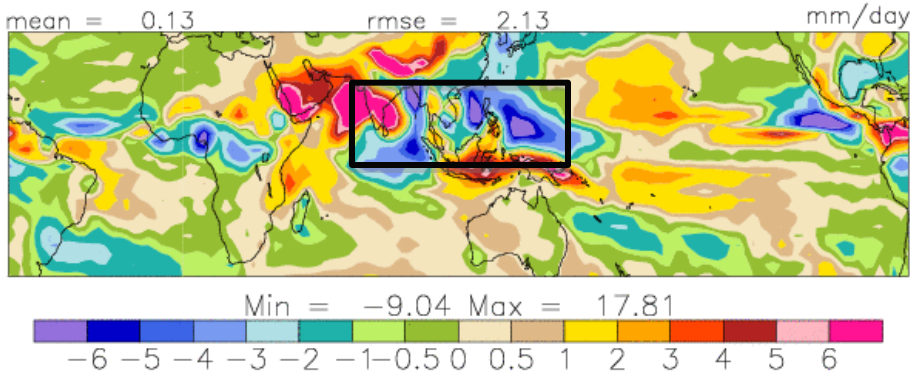


Rainfall Halo

Dry regions coincide with low latent heat flux regions

JJA





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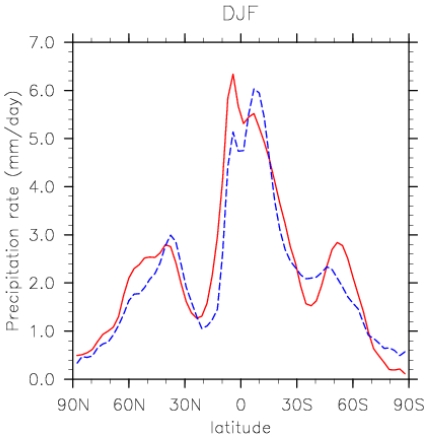
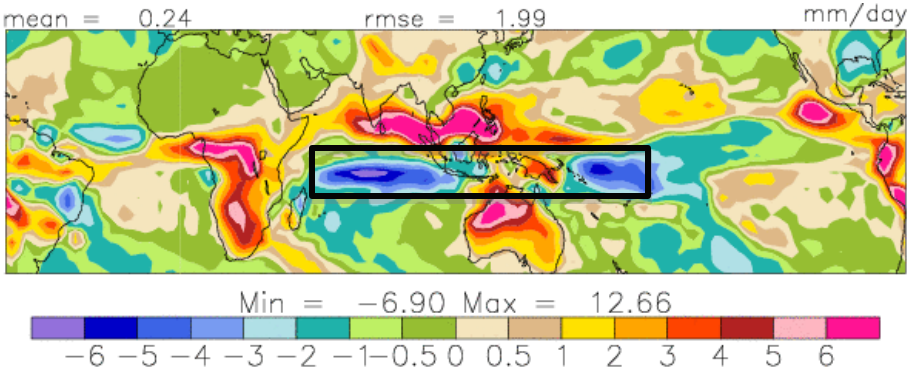
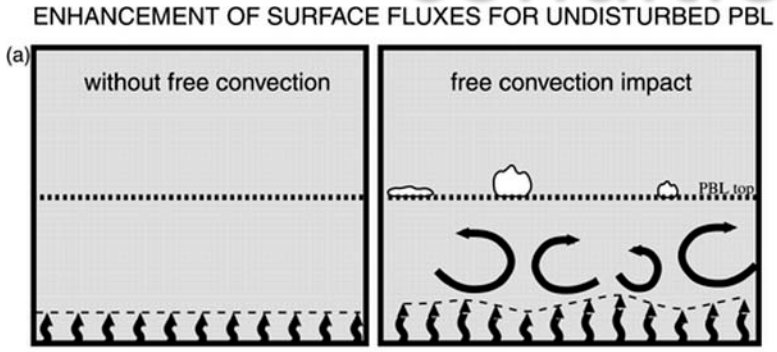


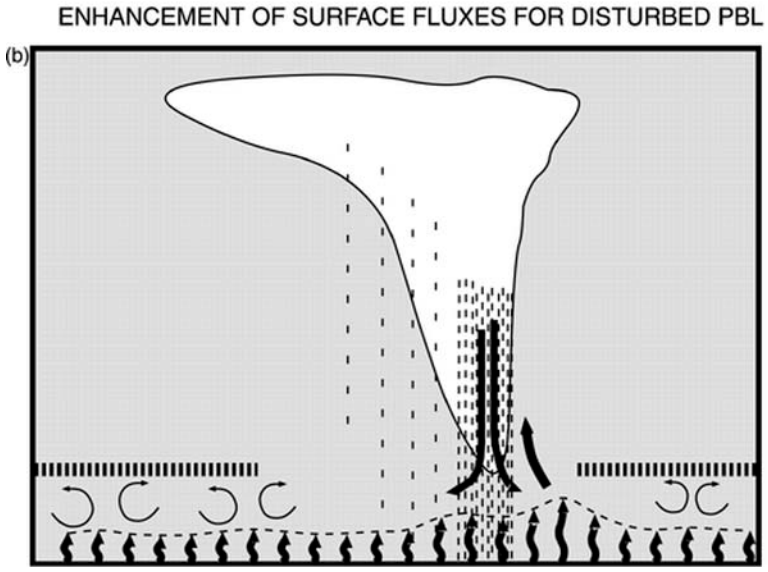


CMAP
(Weaker –ve
signal in GPCP)

Surface fluxes in low wind conditions



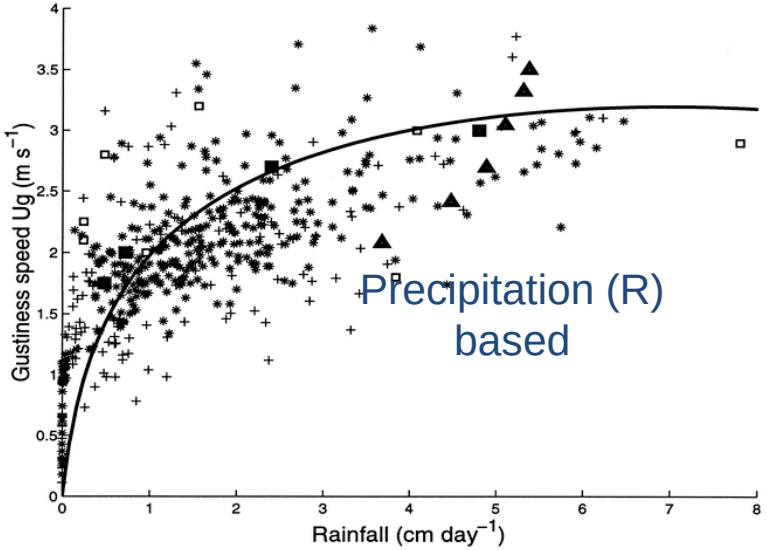
- Parameterizing surface fluxes in low wind conditions can be problematic
- Model assumes free convection regimes give enhanced surface fluxes



- Lowest mean surface winds are seen in the deep tropics
- Region of strongest deep convection
- Significant multidirectional wind gusts that average to near zero

Convective gustiness relationships

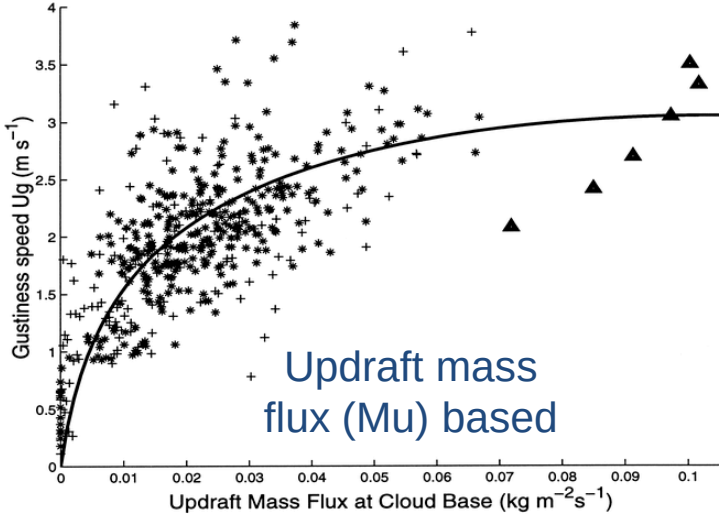
Based on CRM simulations of TOGA-COARE periods



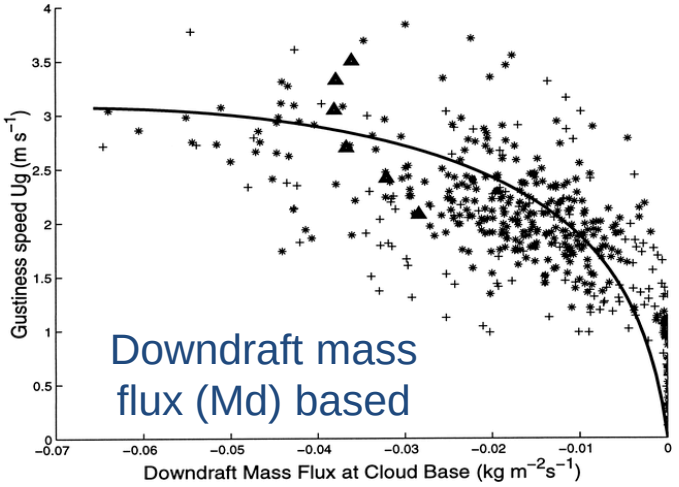
Add wind gust for purposes of surface latent heat flux only

$U^2 = U^2_0 + U^2_g$

$Ug = \log(1.0 + 6.69R - 0.476R^2)$



$$U_g = \log(1.0 + 386.6M_u - 1850.0M_u^2)$$

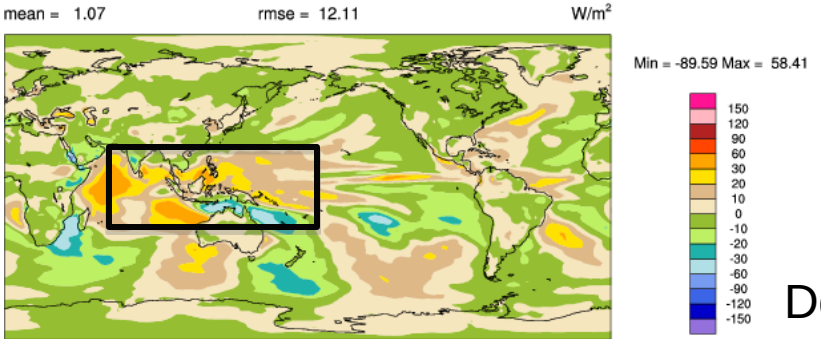


$$U_g = \log(1.0 - 600.4M_d - 4375.0M_d^2),$$

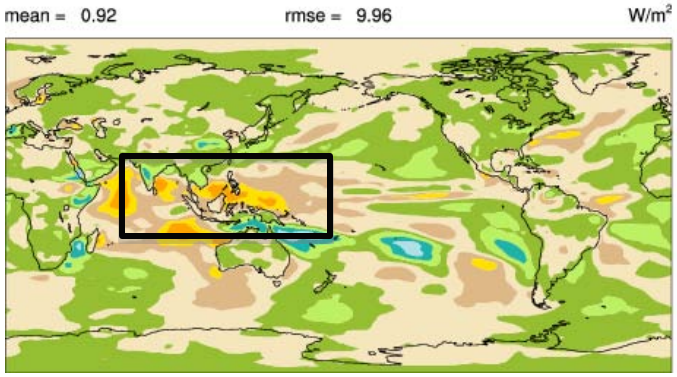
JJA Latent Heat Flux Changes

Differences with convective enhancement of surface fluxes (5-yr runs)

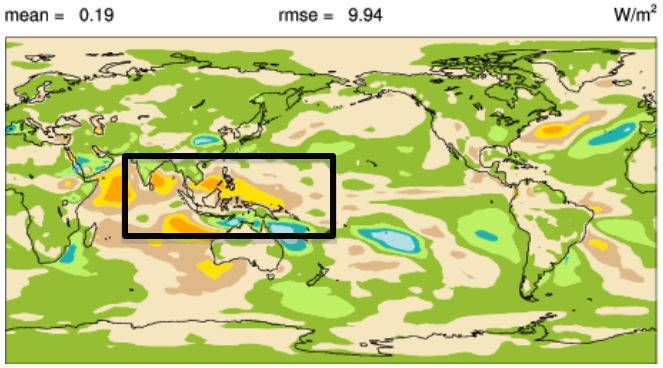
Precipitation based



Updraft based



Downdraft based



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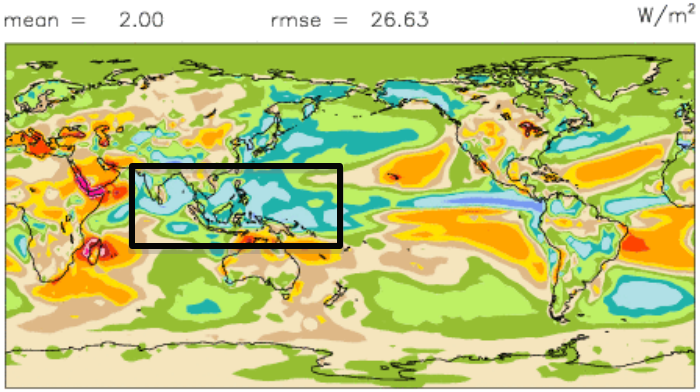
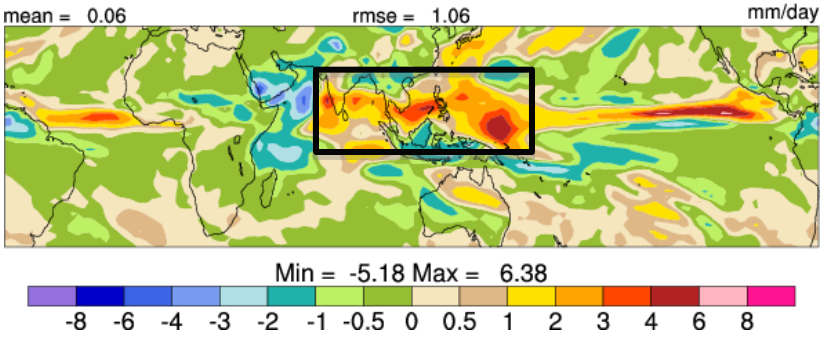


JJA Rainfall

Differences with convective enhancement of surface fluxes (5-yr runs)

Precipitation based



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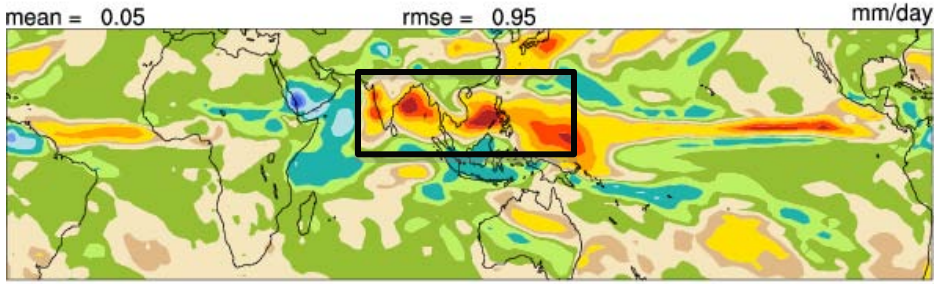

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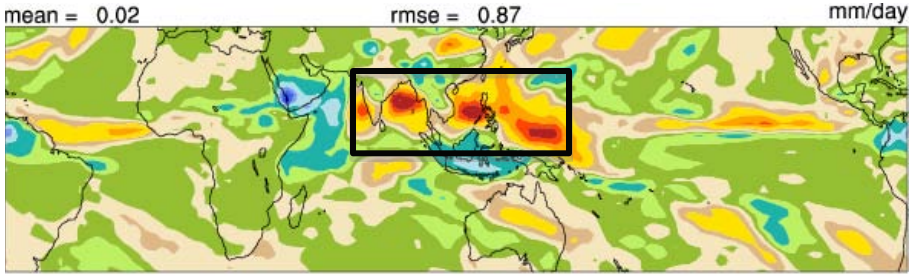

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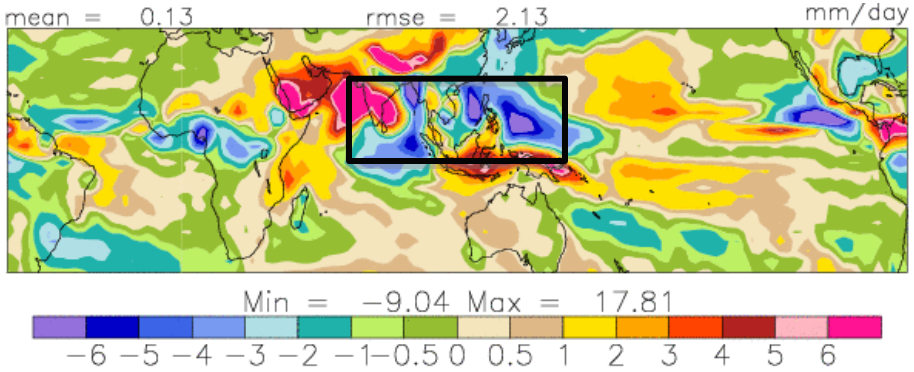
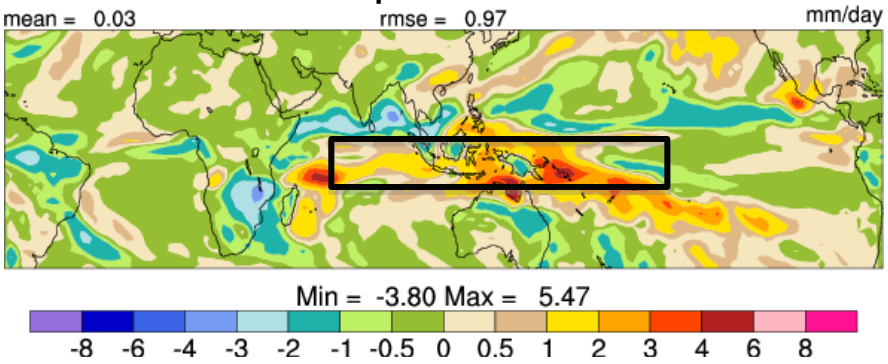


DJF Rainfall

Differences with convective enhancement of surface fluxes (5-yr runs)

Precipitation based



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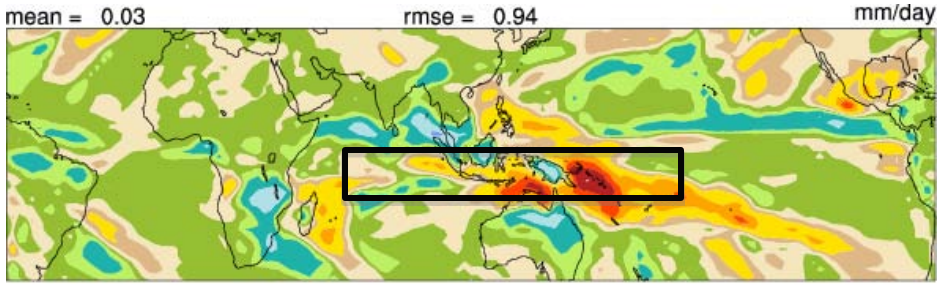

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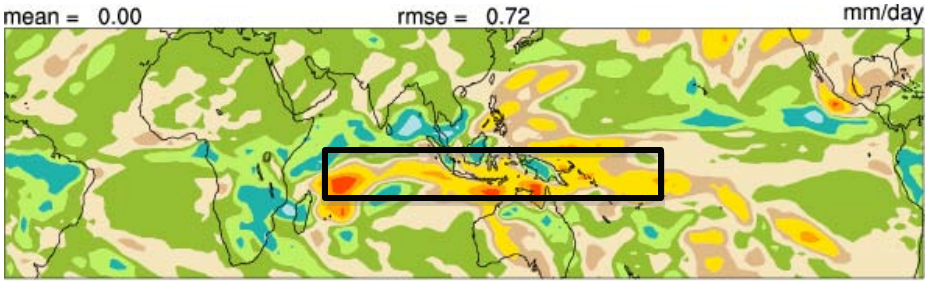

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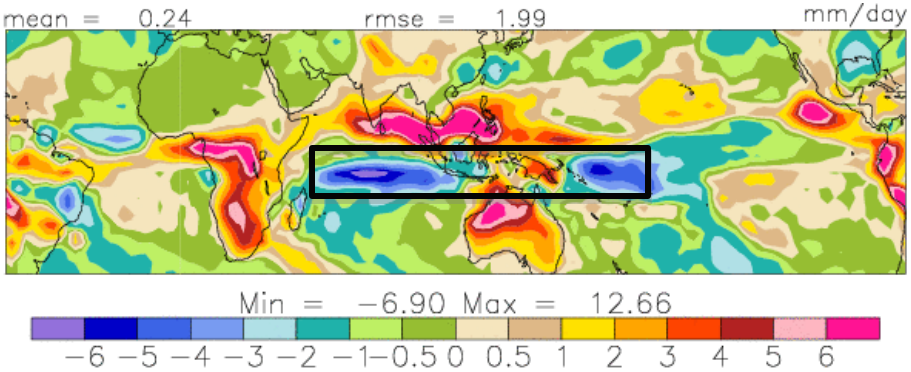
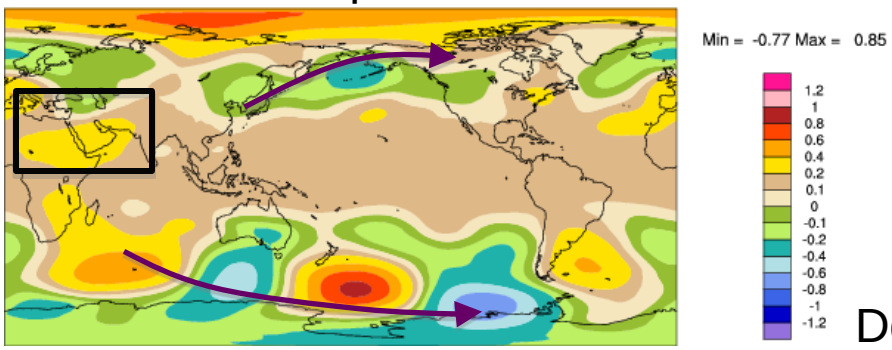


JJA Circulation/Teleconnection Changes

Differences with convective enhancement of surface fluxes (5-yr runs)

Precipitation based



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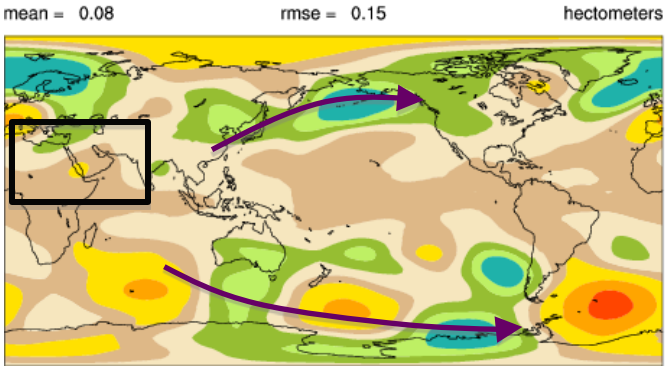

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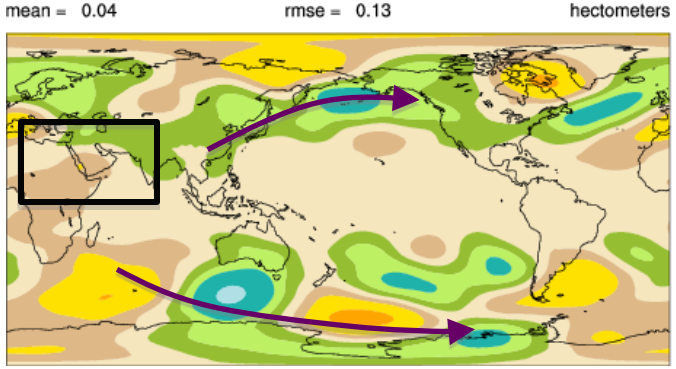

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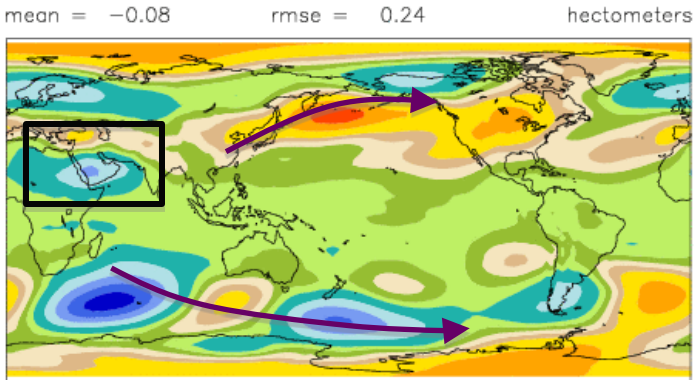
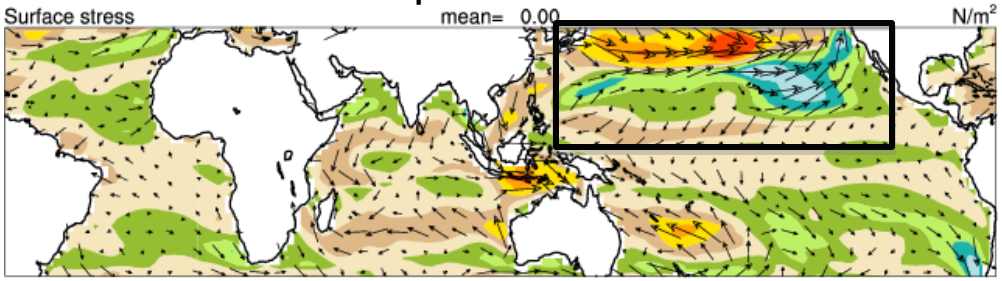


Equally coherent teleconnections in DJF

DJF Surface Stresses

Differences with convective enhancement of surface fluxes (5-yr runs)

Precipitation based



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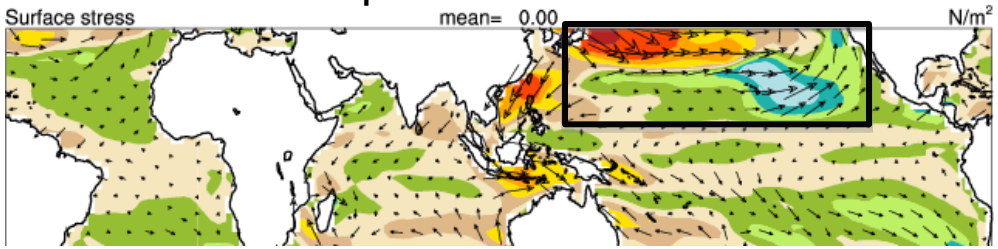

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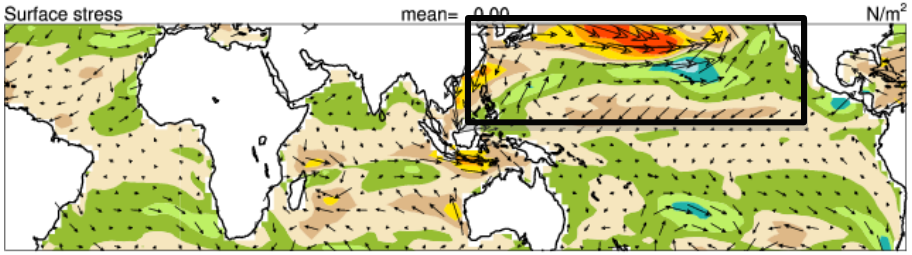

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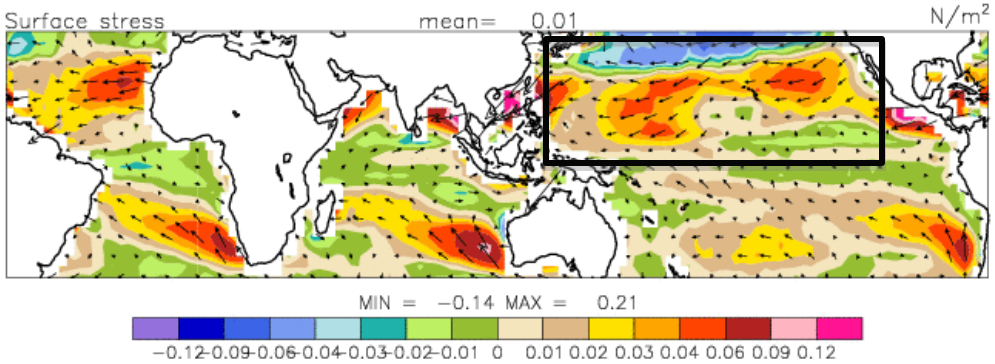
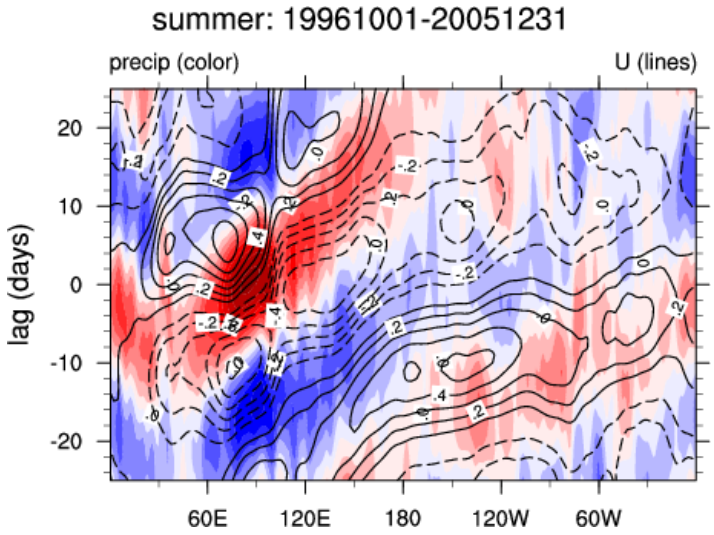


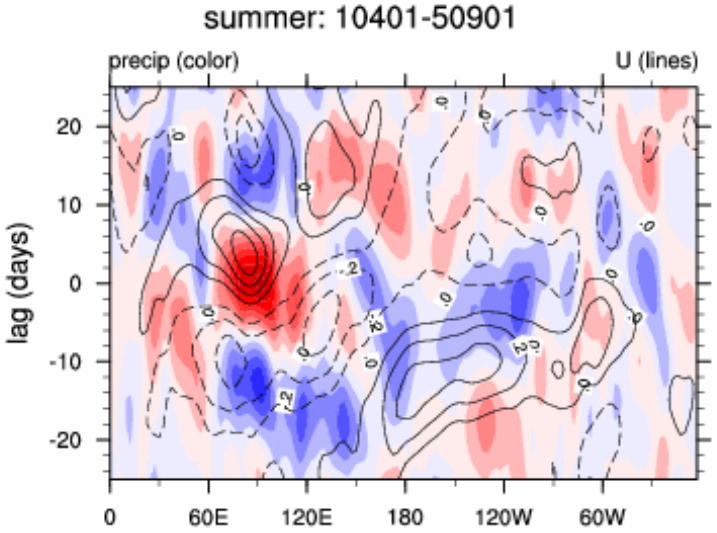
JJA ISV lag correlation (precip,U850, contours)

Less westward propagation in the Indian Ocean? - Maybe

Observations



Control



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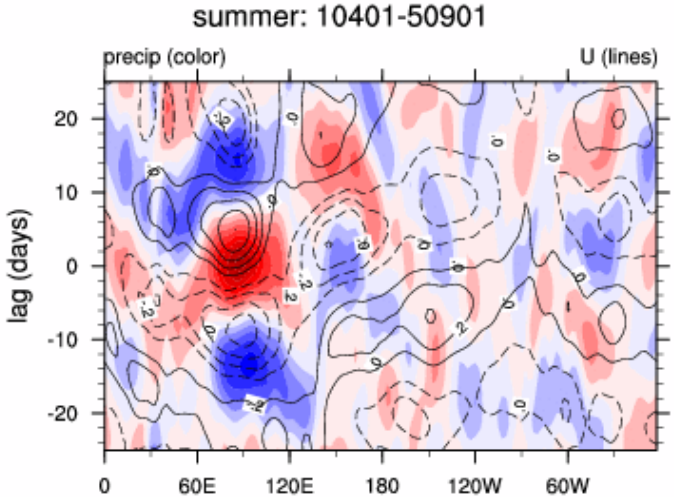


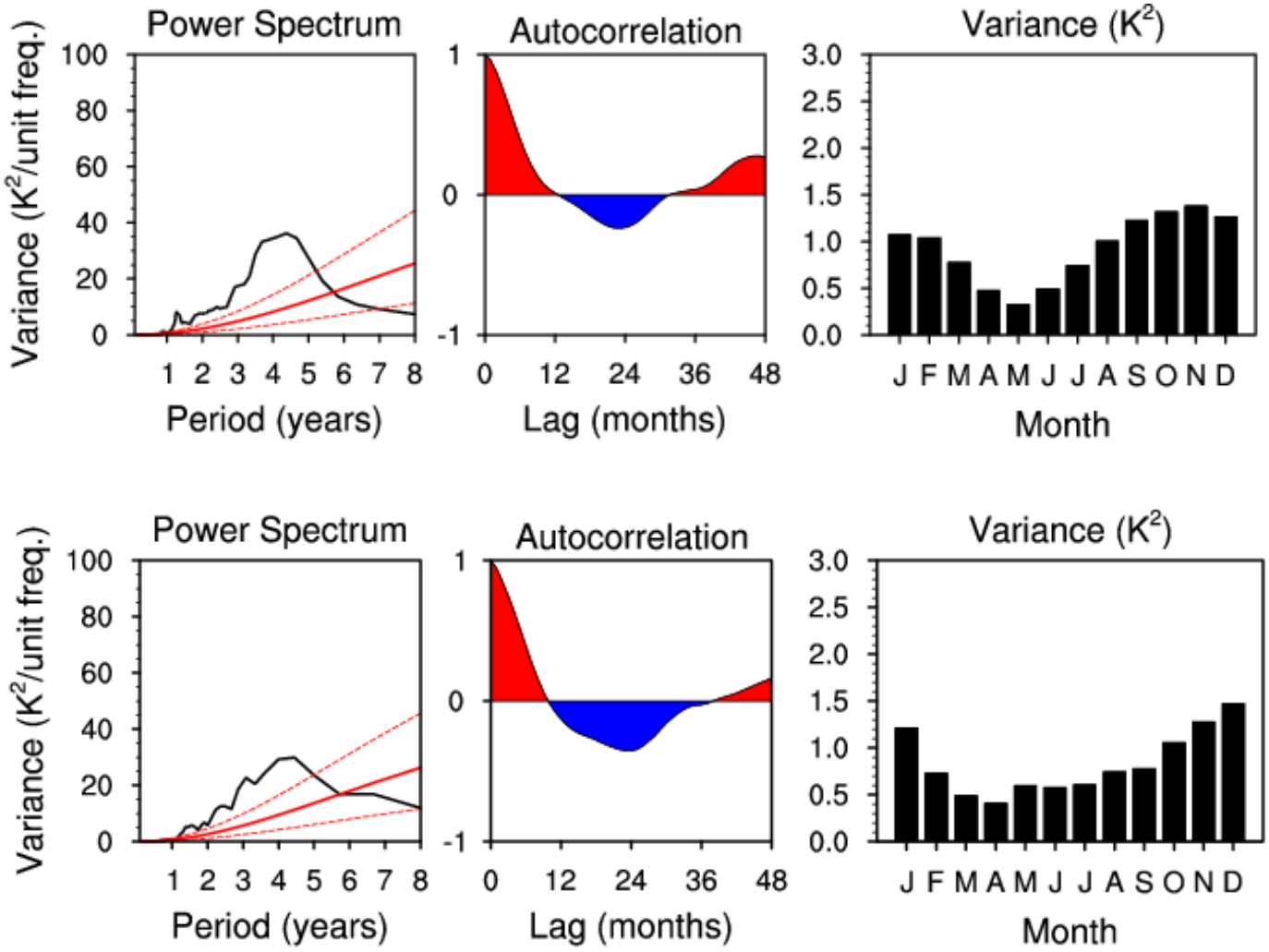
Summary

- Identified deep convection regions with low surface latent heat flux
- Included analytical relationships to specify a gust velocity based on convective rainfall, updraft mass flux, downdraft mass flux
- Order of strength of effect rain, UD, DD

- Local effects include
  - Enhanced surface LH flux in low wind regions
  - Increased precipitation
  - Increased mid-tropospheric temperature (good)
  - Increased mid-trop humidity (bad, but a global problem)

- Remote effects
  - Reduced tropical rainfall ‘halo’
  - Summer monsoon shift eastwards
  - Stationary wave propagation correction

- Some impacts on intraseasonal activity (tbd - Dani)
- Further investigation (changes coupling fluxes – eek!)


Power Spectrum
Variance (K²/unit freq.)
100
80
60
40
20
0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Period (years)
Autocorrelation
1
0
-1
0 12 24 36 48
Lag (months)
Variance (K²)
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
Month
Power Spectrum
Variance (K²/unit freq.)
100
80
60
40
20
0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Period (years)
Autocorrelation
1
0
-1
0 12 24 36 48
Lag (months)
Variance (K²)
3.0
2.5
2.0
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1.0
0.5
0.0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
Month