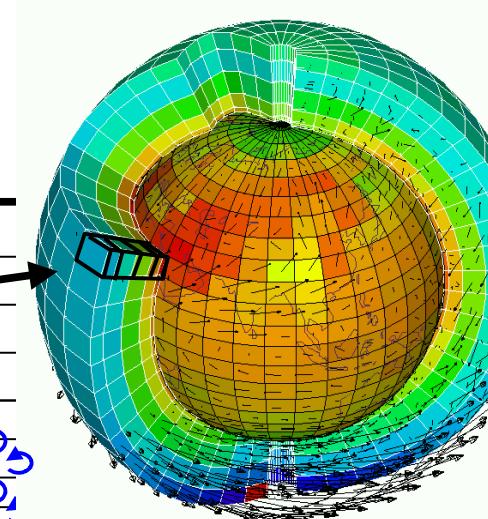
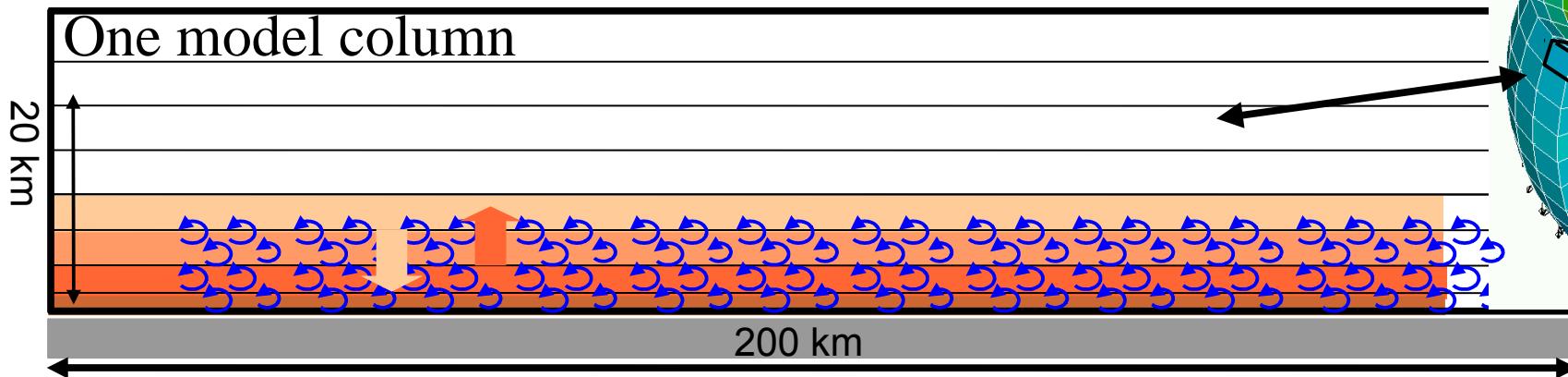


## II.1 Thermal plumes and clouds



Classical approach :

→ « **Turbulent mixing** » or diffusion  
Mixing by small scale random motion  
Analogous to molecular diffusion

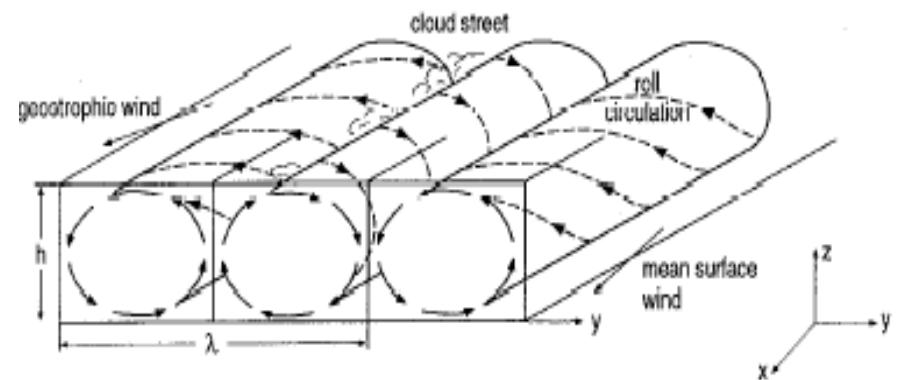
$$Dq/Dt = Sq \quad \text{avec} \quad Sq = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( K_z \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} \right)$$

→ Computation of  $K_z$  : a field of research

$$K_z = f(dU/dz, d\theta/dz, e, \dots)$$

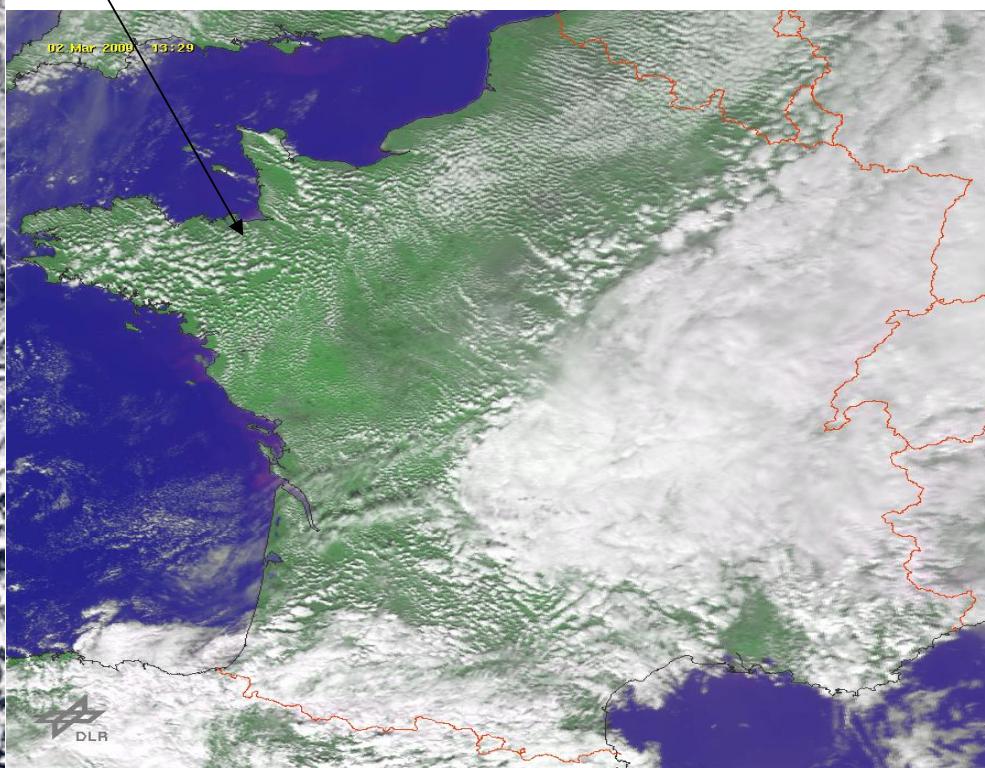
New equations, new parameters ...

# Importance of organized structures Visualized by cloud streets



Classical examples of cloud streets obtained at the top of thermal rolls

- Polar air arriving on warm air masses
- Entry of maritime air on a warmer continent



Atkinson & al., 1996)

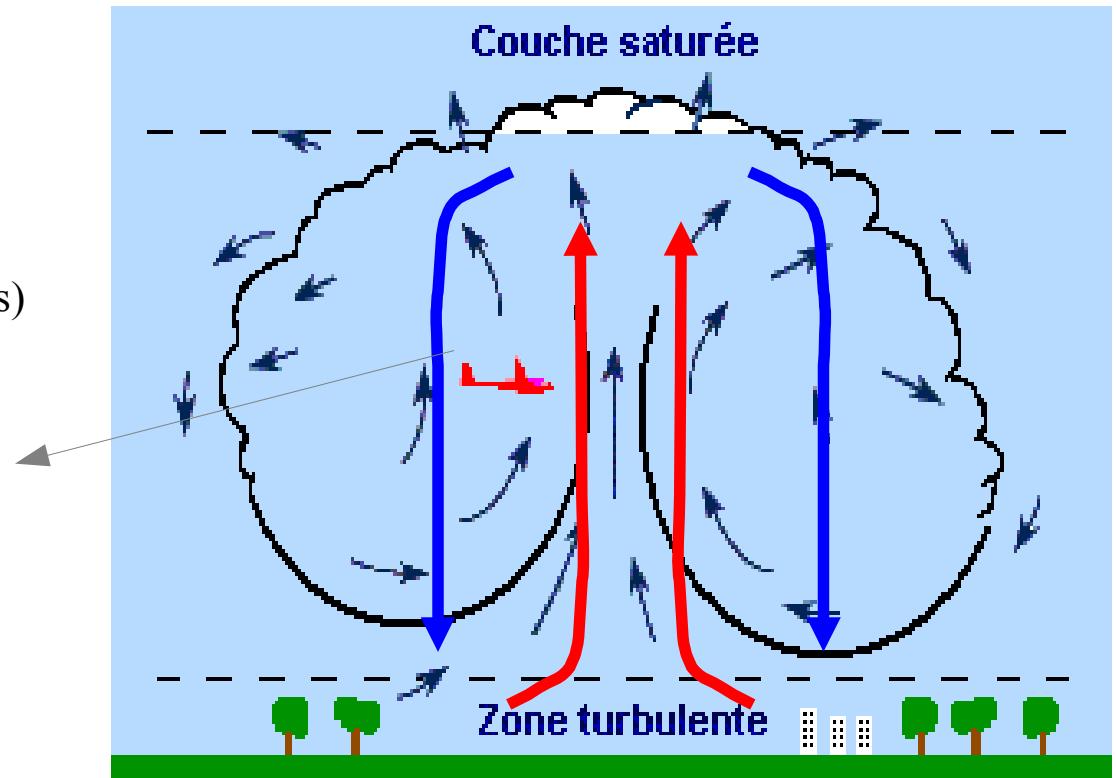
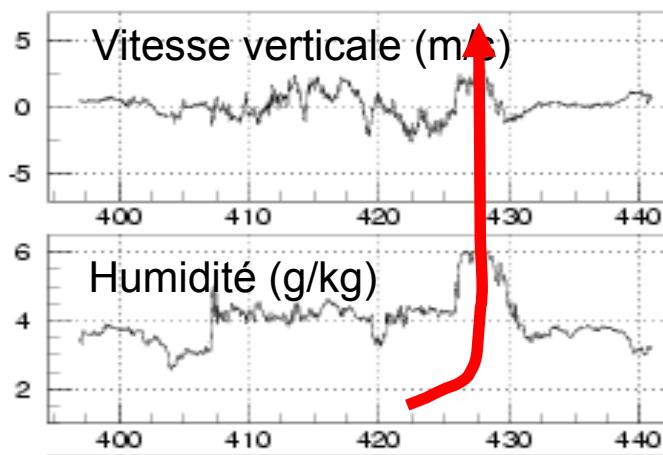
### III. Illustration de la méthodologie de développement et d'évaluation sur des développements en cours

Turbulence isotrope de petite échelle → mélange turbulent

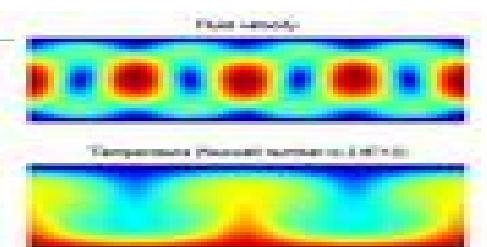


**Turbulence atmosphérique :**  
“méso-échelle”, organisée et anistrophe

Exemples de mesures avion en palier  
(région parisienne, conditions estivales, cumulus)



- L'air chaud (léger) et humide monte de la surface sous l'effet des forces d'Archimède.
- Analogue à la convection de Rayleigh-Benard
- En montant cet air se refroidit (détente adiabatique) et ne peut plus contenir autant de vapeur d'eau.
- Si saturation : apparition de cumulus en haut du panache .



## II.1 Thermal plumes and clouds

### Genesis of the thermal plume approach

#### **Mass flux schemes**

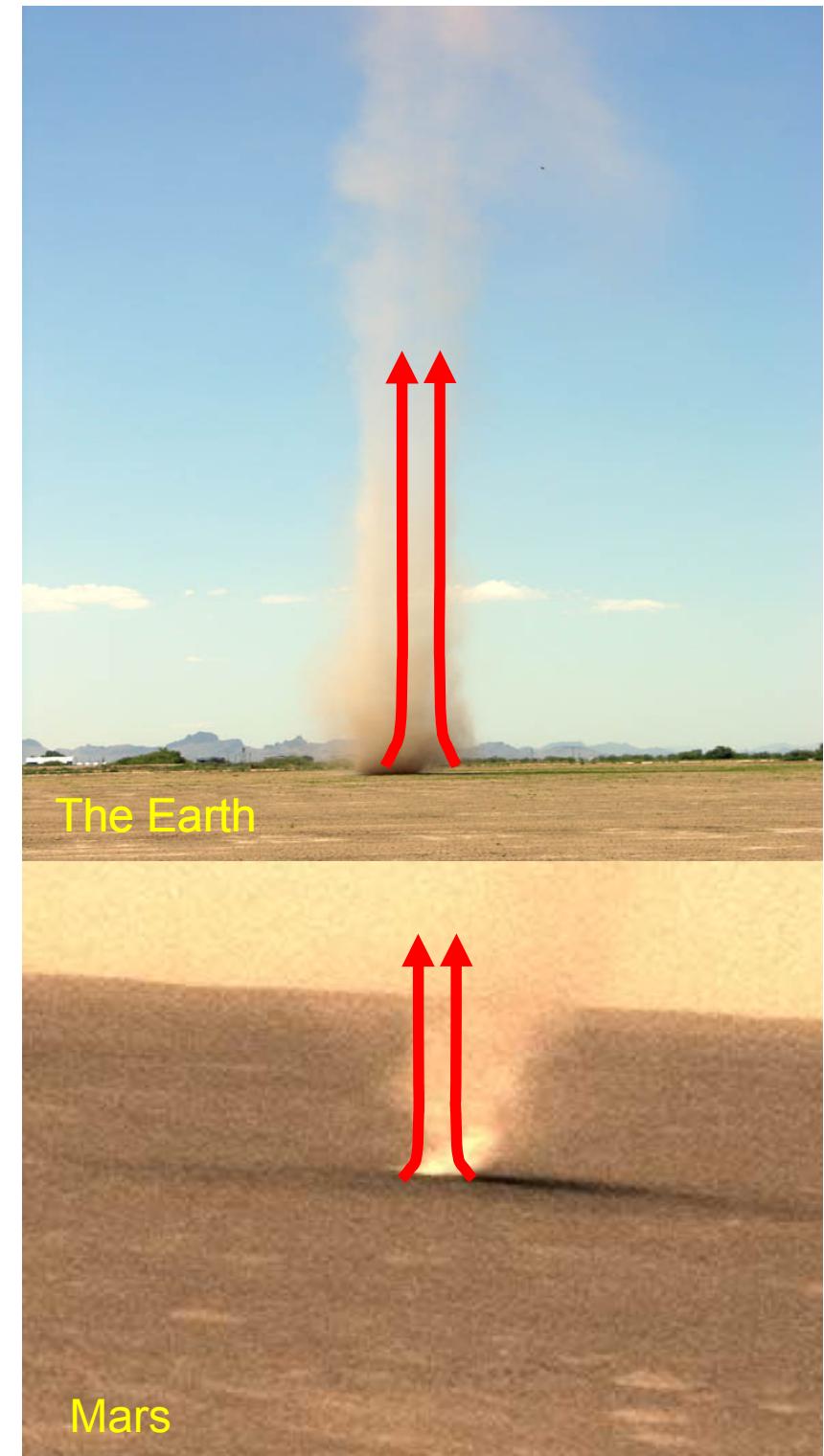
- mass flux schemes already used but essentially for clouds and deep convection
- dry convective boundary layer were given a weaker priority

#### **Origin of the LMD thermal plume model (2002) :**

- motivated by the Martian climate : Mars is a global desert with very strong and frequent dry convection
- Inspired by air plane observations during the Trac campaign (Paris area)

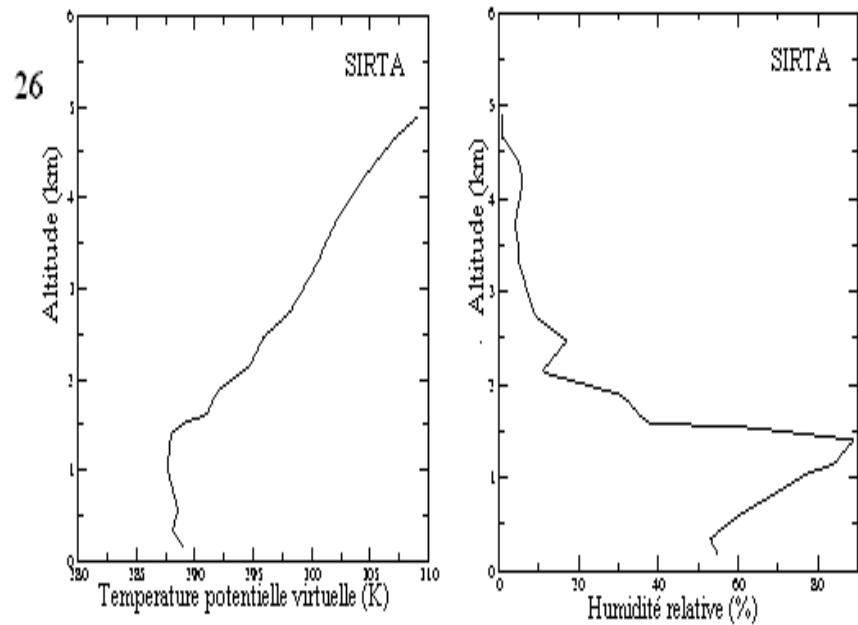
#### **Other origins :**

- First paper proposing the combination of a diffusive approach and mass flux scheme for the convective boundary layer (Chatfield, 1985)
- Independent parameterization issued from the GCSS and eurocs community (Siebesma and collaborators, 2004)

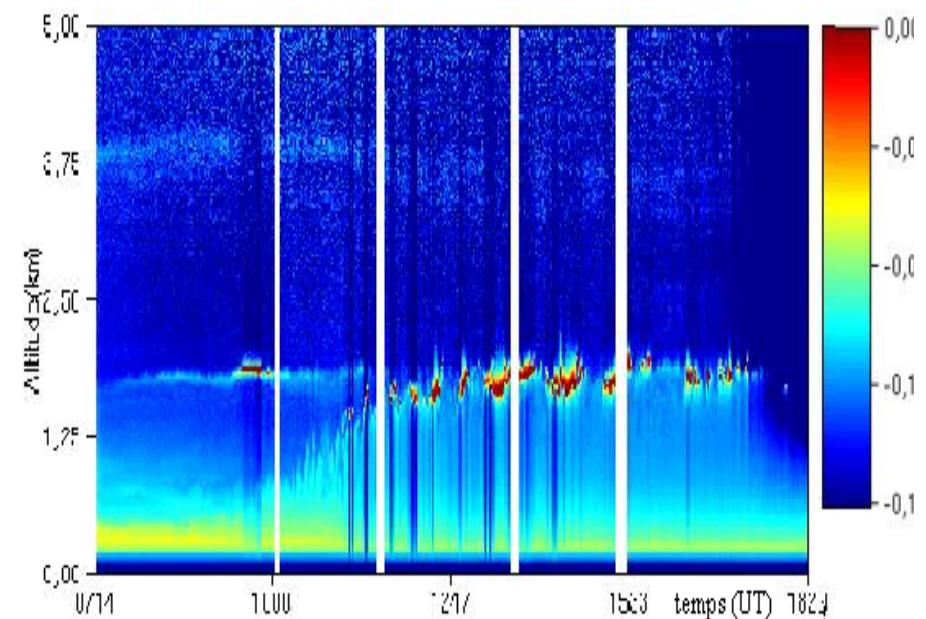
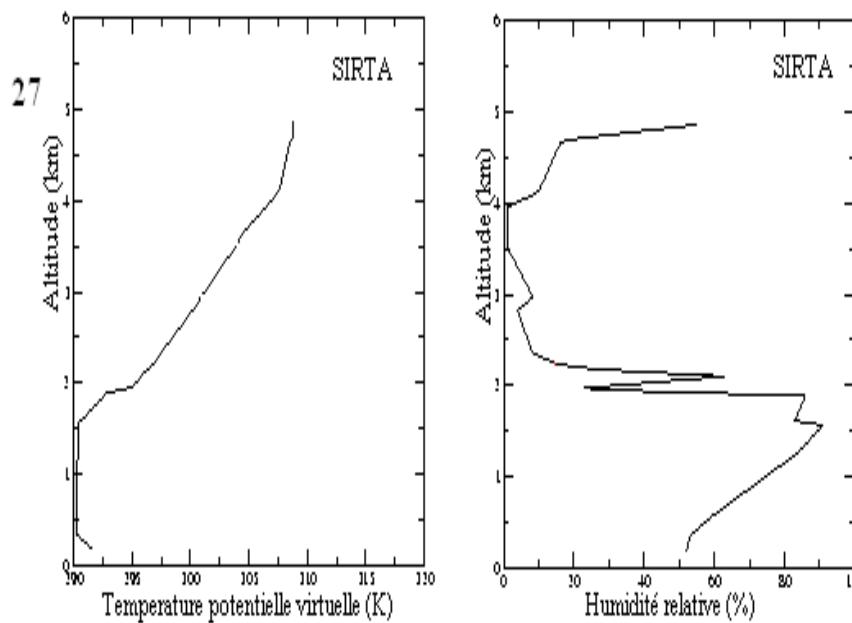
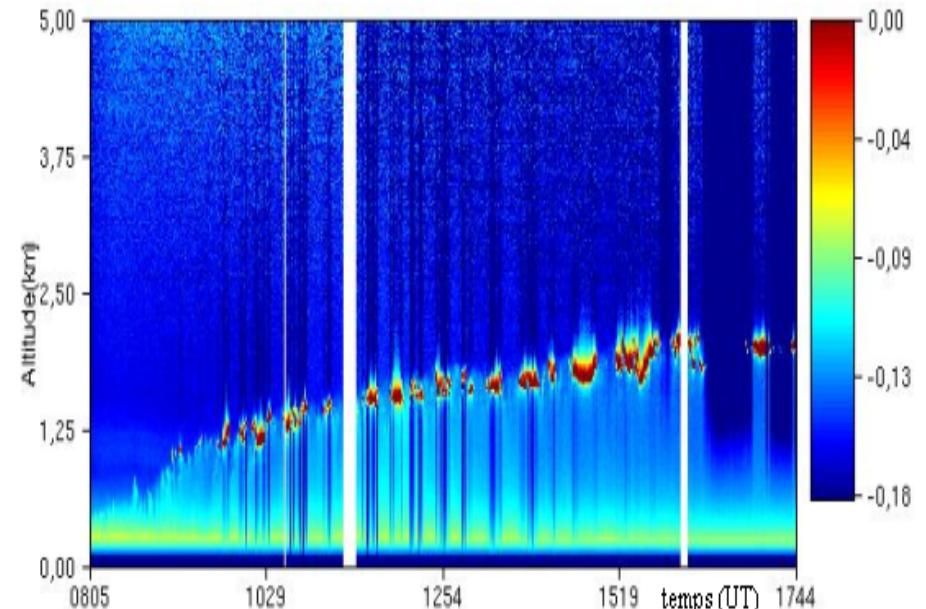


## Exemple d'observations de la couche limite en région parisienne

### Sondages de Trappes (Paris)

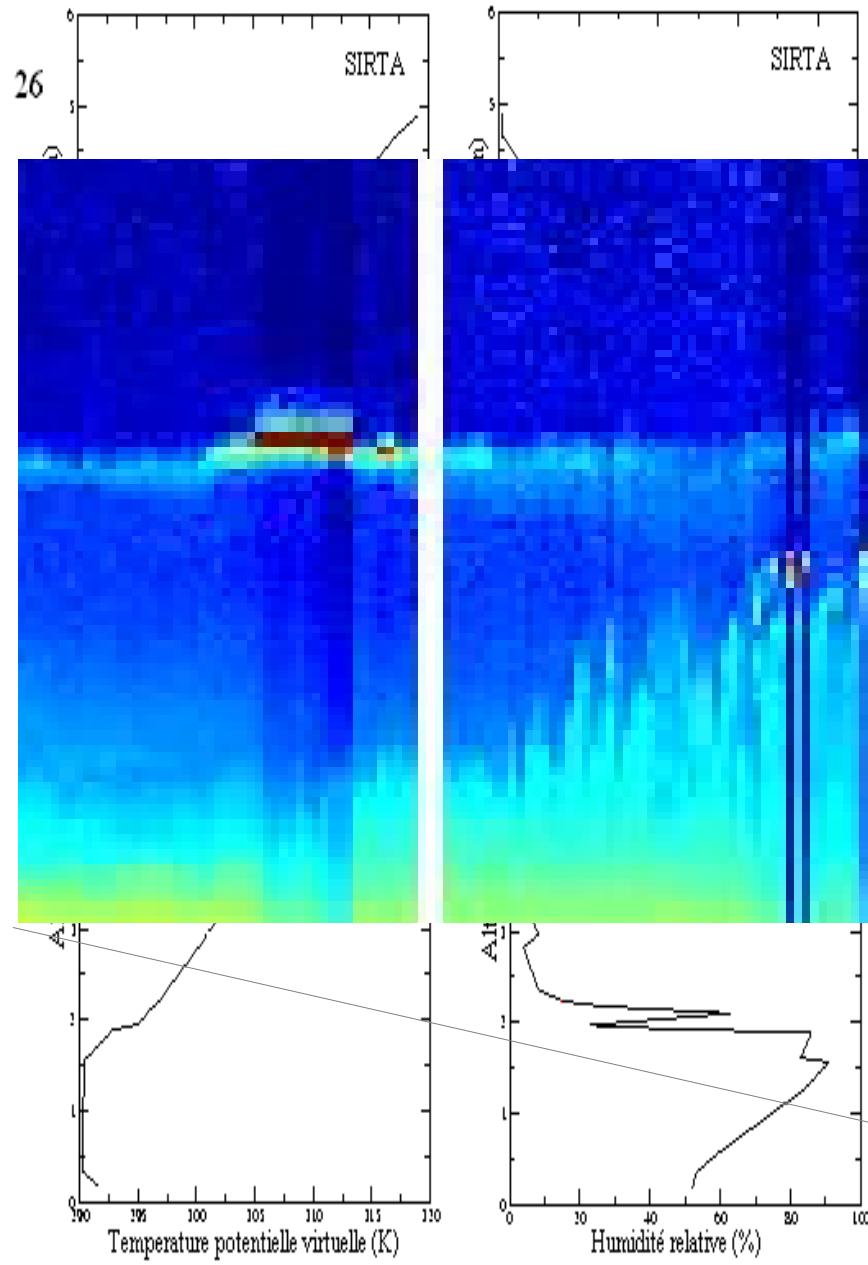


### Observations Lidar

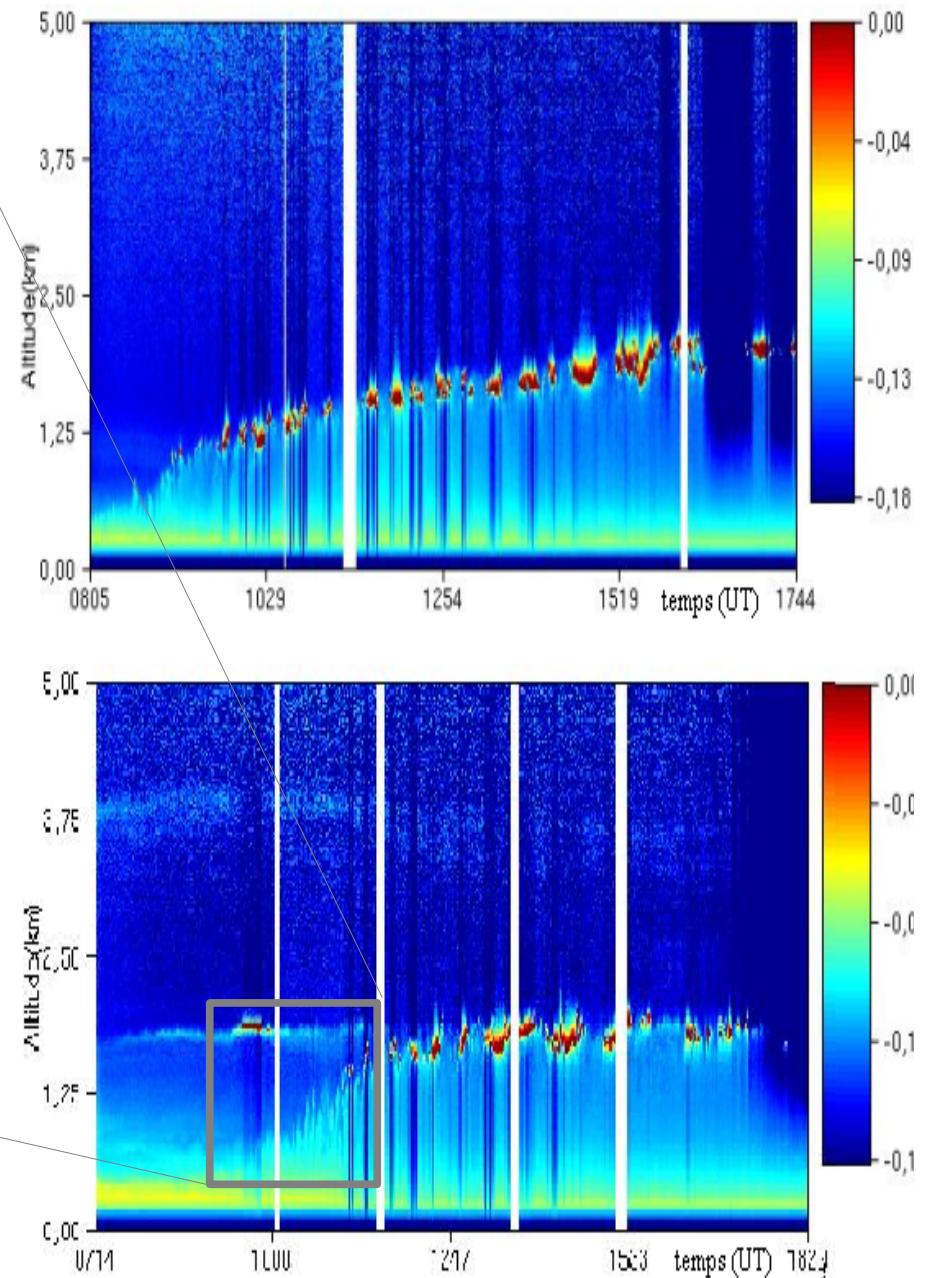


## Exemple d'observations de la couche limite en région parisienne

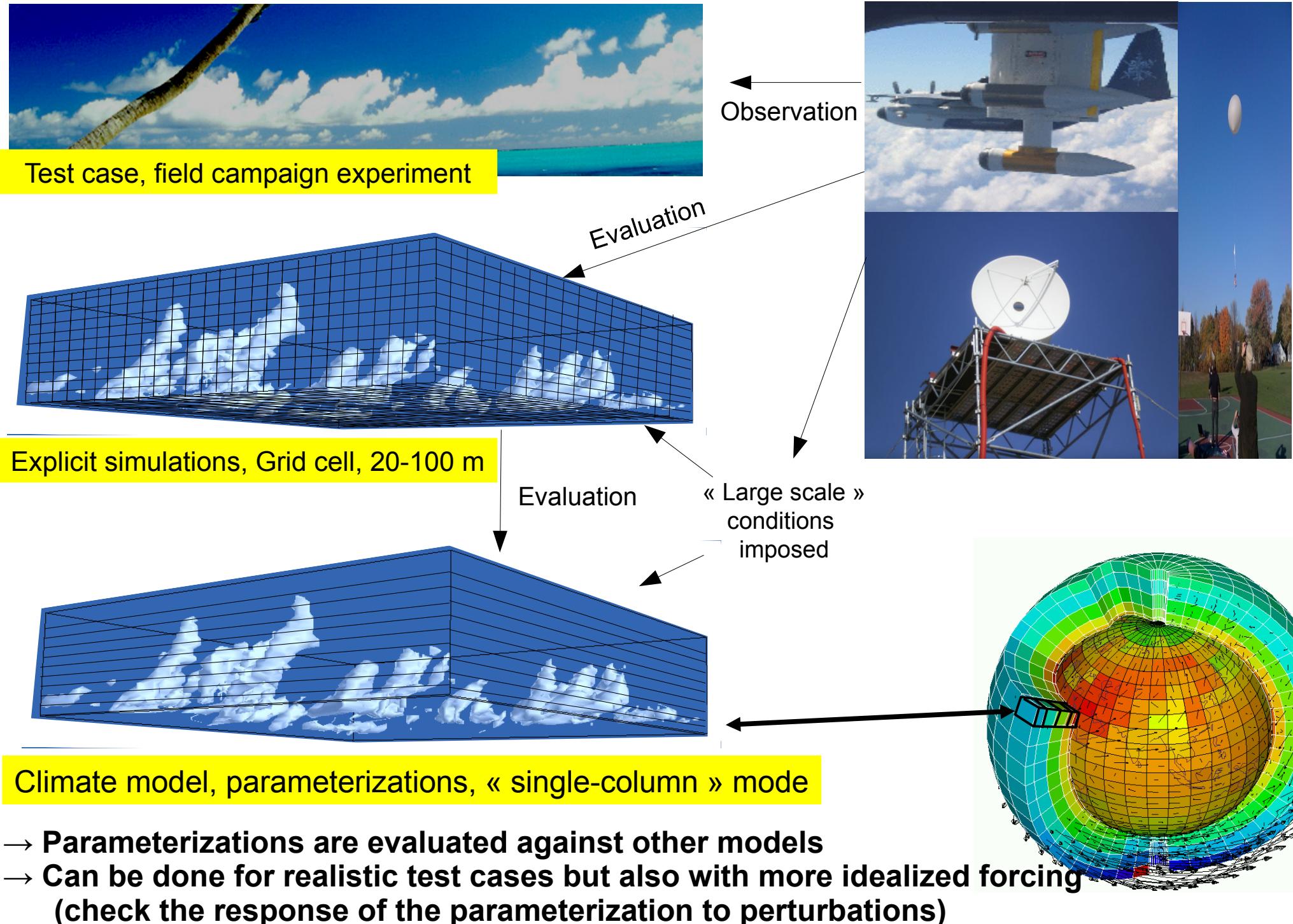
Sondages de Trappes (Paris)



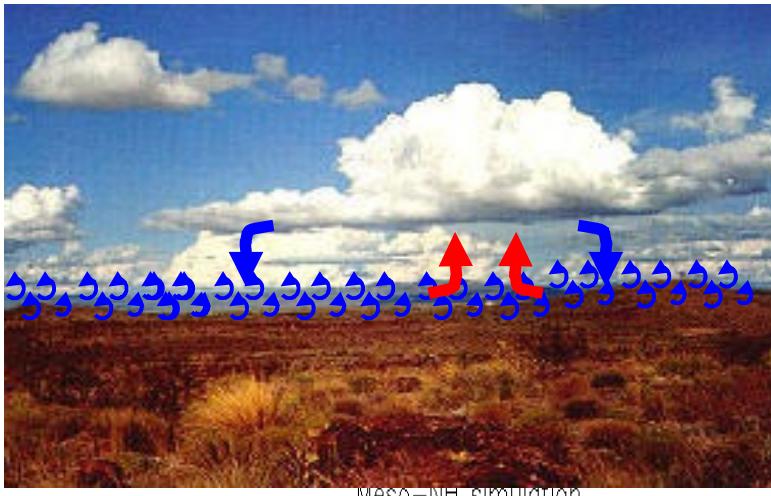
Observations Lidar



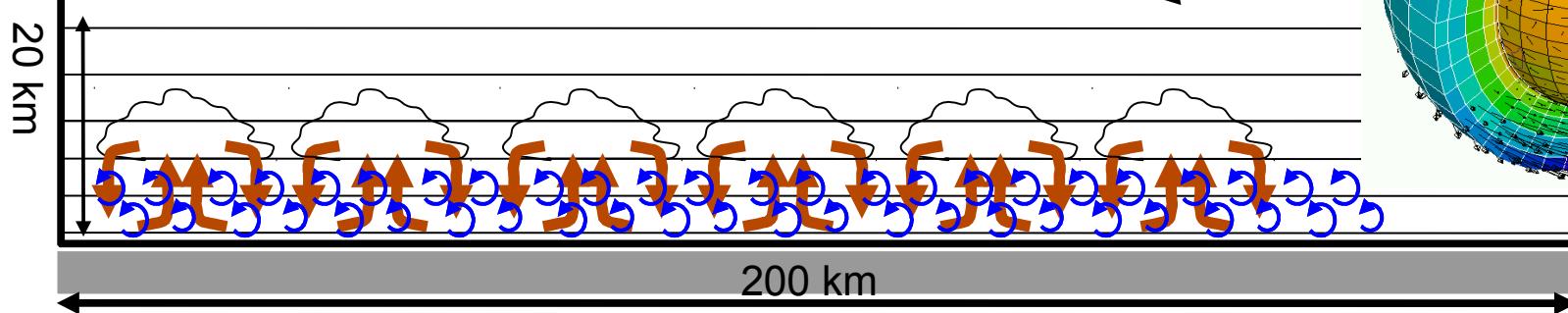
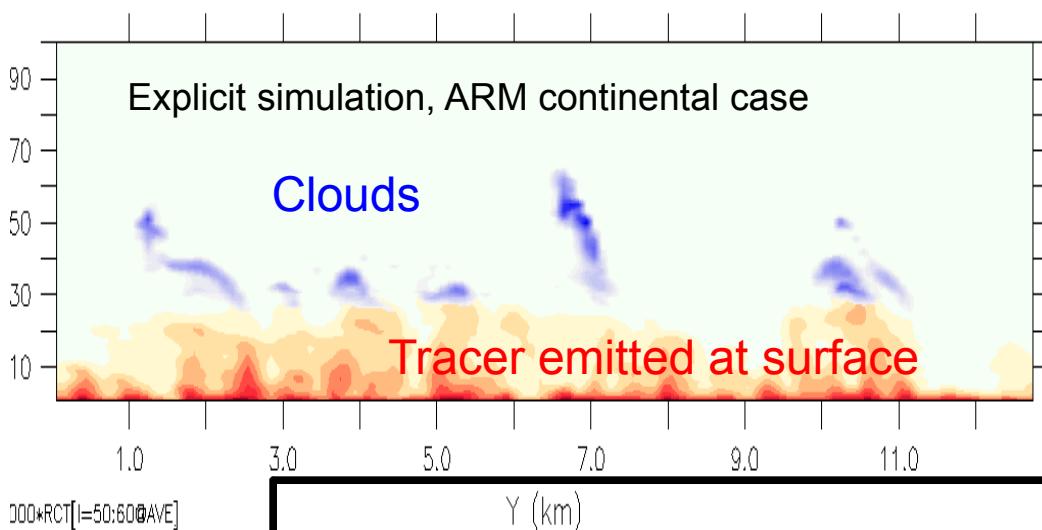
## I.2 Cloud process studies and the use of high resolution explicit models



## II.1 Thermal plumes and clouds



Meso-NH simulation



Turbulent diffusion :  
for isotropic small scale turbulence

**Atmospheric turbulence :**  
“meso-scale”, organized and anistrop

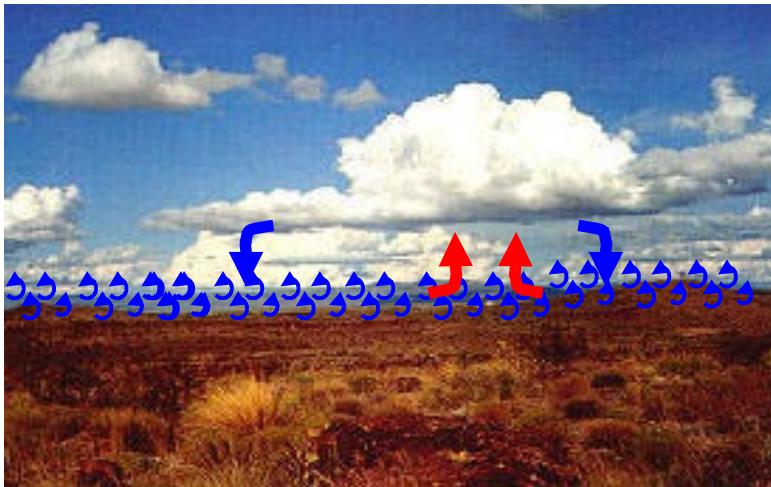
→ « Thermal plume model »

Each atmospheric column is divided in 2 :

- plume of air rising from the surface
- air subsiding around the plume

A « mean plume » is represented, at the top of which a « mean cumulus » can appear.

## II.1 Thermal plumes and clouds



Turbulent diffusion :  
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→ « Thermal plume model »

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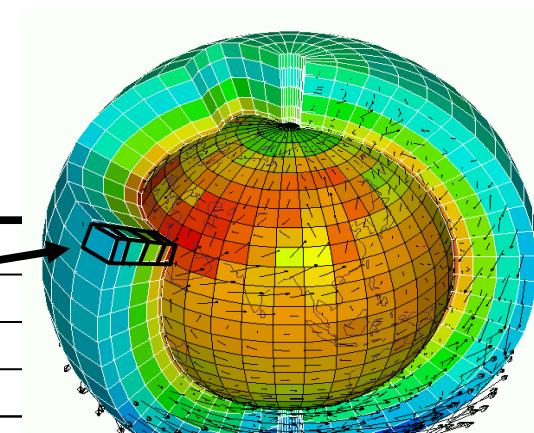
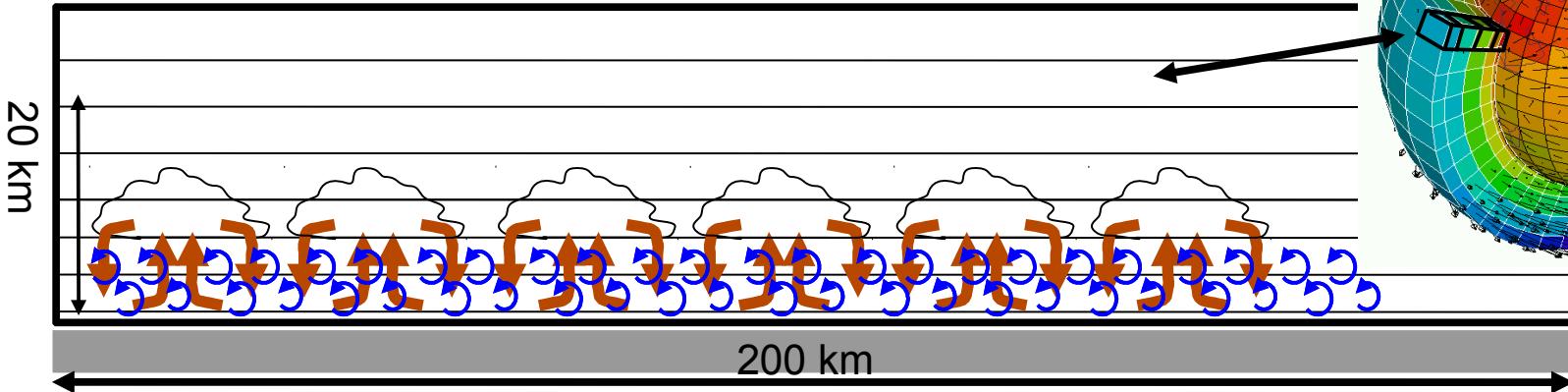
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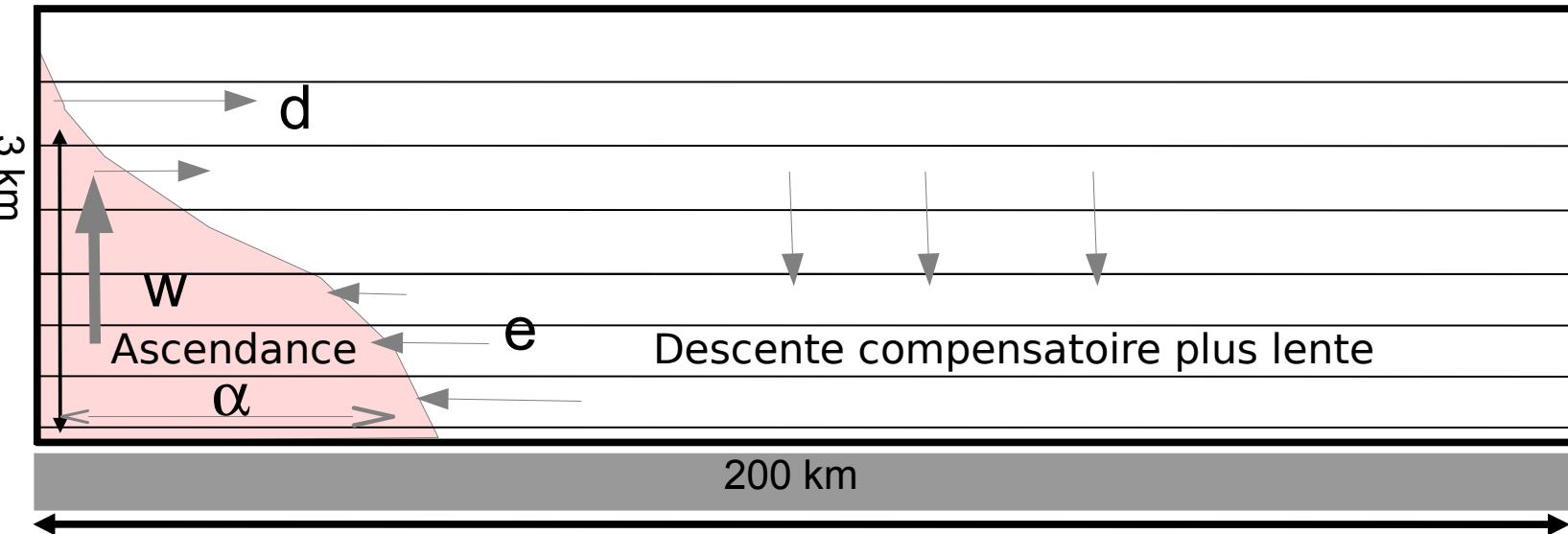
$$S_q = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \rho w' q' = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \rho K_z \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [\rho \alpha w (q_a - q)]$$

Turbulent diffusion

Transport by thermal plumes



### III. Développement récent : le modèle du thermique



**Variables internes de la paramétrisation :**

$w$  : vitesse moyenne des panaches ascendants

$\alpha$  : fraction de la surface couverte par les ascendances

$e$  : taux d'entrée latérale d'air dans le panache (entrainement)

$d$  : sorties d'air depuis le panache (détrainement)

$q_a$  : concentration du composant  $q$  dans l'ascendance

Conservation de la masse :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = e - d \quad \text{avec } f = \alpha \rho w$$

Conservation de la masse du composant  $q$

$$\frac{\partial f q_a}{\partial z} = e q - d q_a$$

Equation du mouvement

$$\frac{\partial f w}{\partial z} = -dw + \alpha \rho B$$

$B$  étant la poussée d'Archimède

$$B = g \frac{\theta_{va} - \theta_v}{\theta_v}$$

$$e = f \max(0, \frac{\beta_1}{1 + \beta_1} (a_1 \frac{B}{w^2} - b))$$

Terme source pour les équations explicites

$$S_q = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \rho w' q' = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \rho K_z \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [\rho \alpha w (q_a - q)]$$

**Diffusion turbulente**

**Transport par le modèle de panache**

4 Paramètres libres :

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \beta_1 = 0.9, b = 0.002, c = 0.012 m^{-1}, d = 0.5$$

$$d = f \max(0, -\frac{a_1 \beta_1}{1 + \beta_1} \frac{B}{w^2} + c \left( \frac{(q_a - q)}{w^2} \right)^d)$$

Etc ...

## I. Modèles de circulation générale

### Représentation des nuages

$q$  : concentration en vapeur d'eau

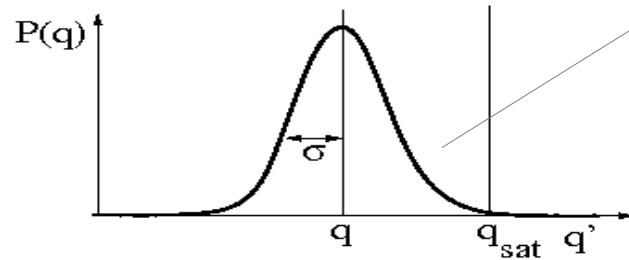
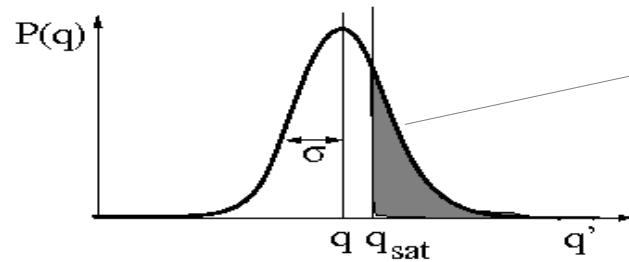
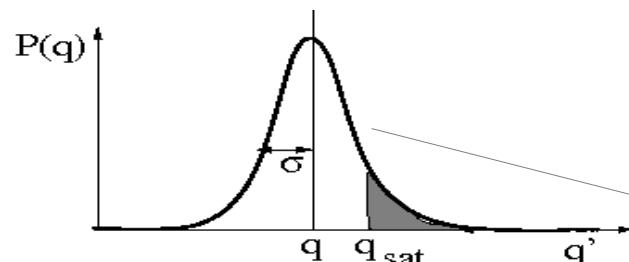
$q_{\text{sat}}$  : concentration maximum à saturation

Si  $q > q_{\text{sat}}$ :

→ la vapeur d'eau condense = nuage

On connaît  $q$  et  $q_{\text{sat}}$  à l'échelle de la maille

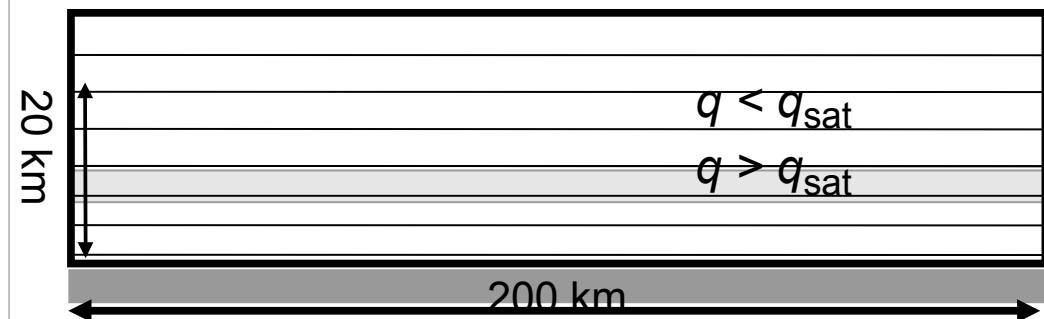
→ Fraction de la maille couverte de nuages ?



Paramétrisation simple : gaussienne  $\sigma / q = 20\%$

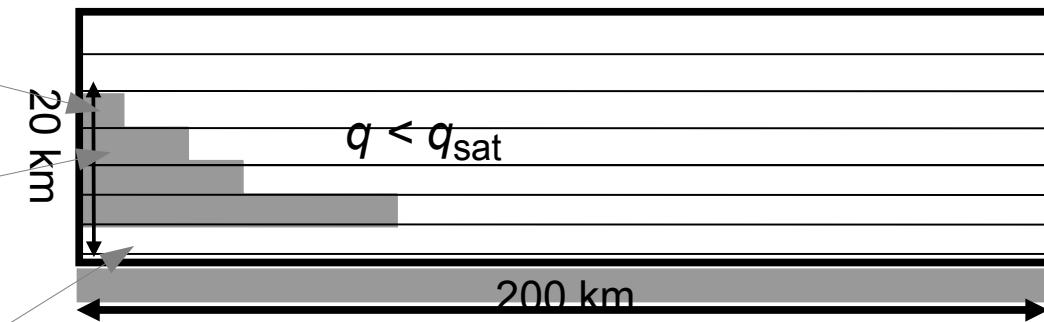
### Modèle « tout ou rien » :

Si  $q > q_{\text{sat}}$  maille nuageuse, sinon ciel clair.



### Modèle « statistique » :

On suppose une distribution statistique de  $q'$  dans la maille autour de  $q$



Intervient dans **Q**

→ condensation

→ prise en compte des nuages dans le code radiatif

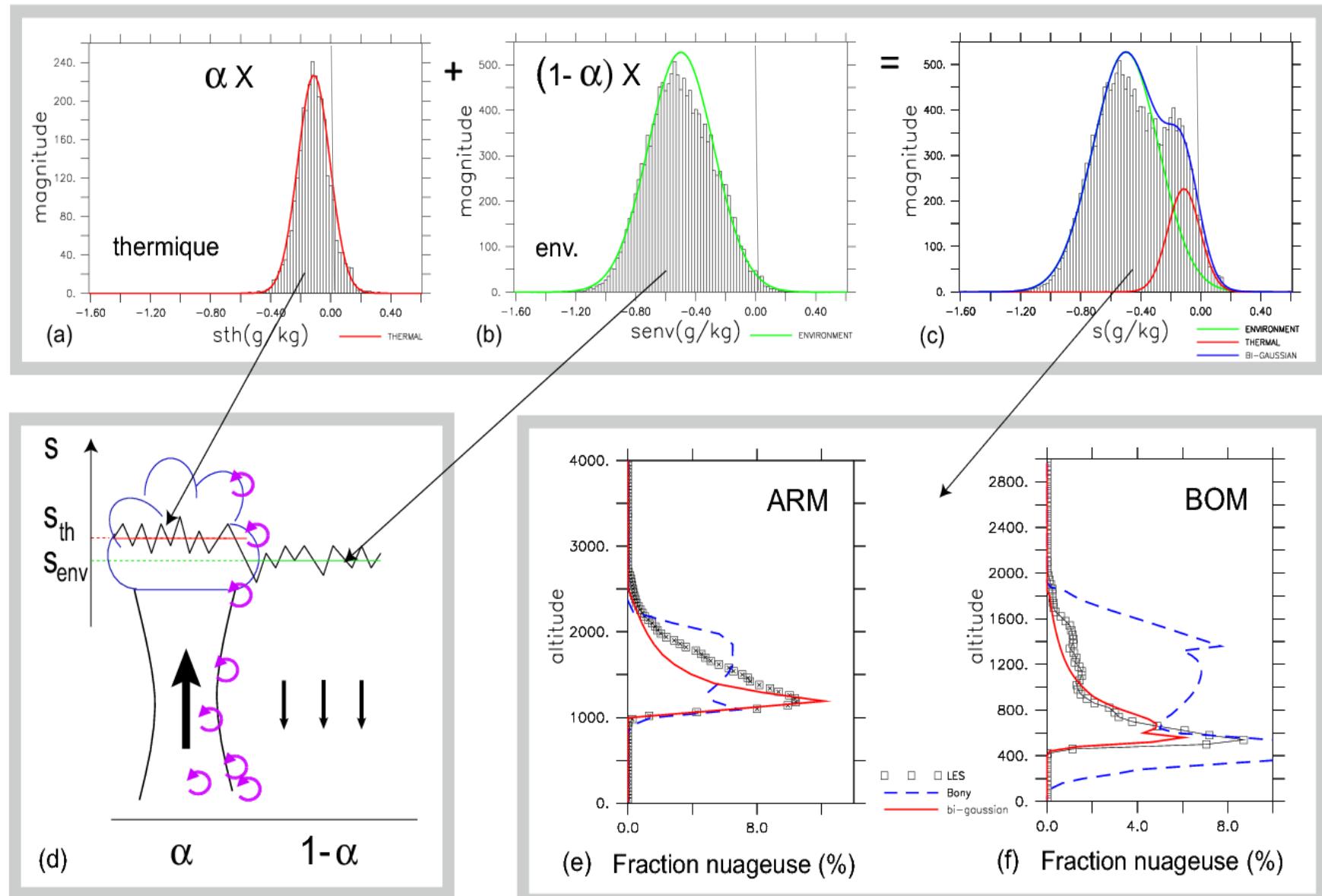
### III. Développement récent : le modèle du thermique

#### Nouvelle paramétrisation de nuages couplée aux thermiques :

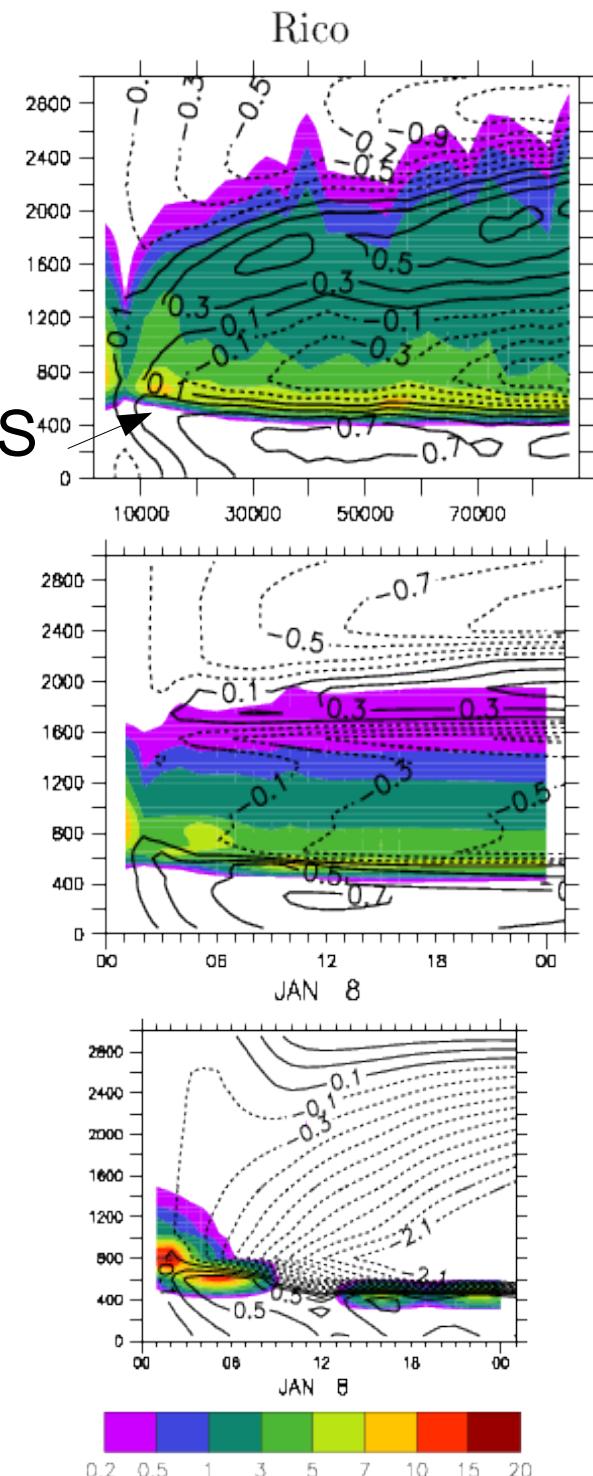
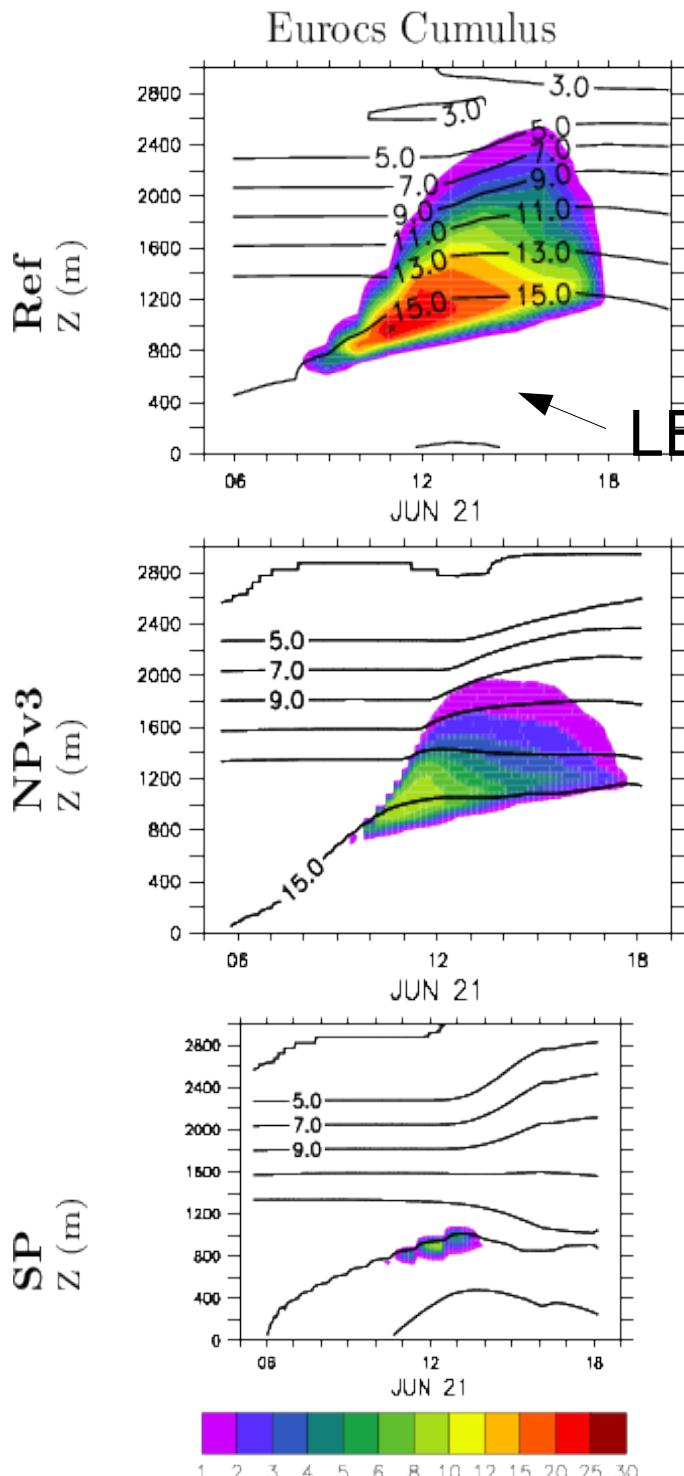
Utilisation d'une PDF bi-gaussienne pour la distribution d'eau totale sous nuageuse

Une gaussienne pour les panaches thermiques et une pour l'environnement

Comparaison des distributions prédites par ce schéma avec les distributions des LES



# 1D test cases



# 3D simulations

