

Feedback and Sensitivity in Climate

Frédéric Hourdin

June 18, 2009

Outline

- 1 Boundary layer processes in climate
 - Boundary layer as a boundary condition
 - Boundary layer and clouds
 - Boundary layer in the "Earth System"
- 2 Approaches to the parametrization of the boundary layer
 - Scale decomposition
 - Diffusive approaches and their limitations
 - Alternatives to diffusive approaches
- 3 Boundary layer, clouds and convection
 - Cloud schemes in climate models
 - Cumulus clouds and mass flux parametrisations
 - Boundary layer and deep convection

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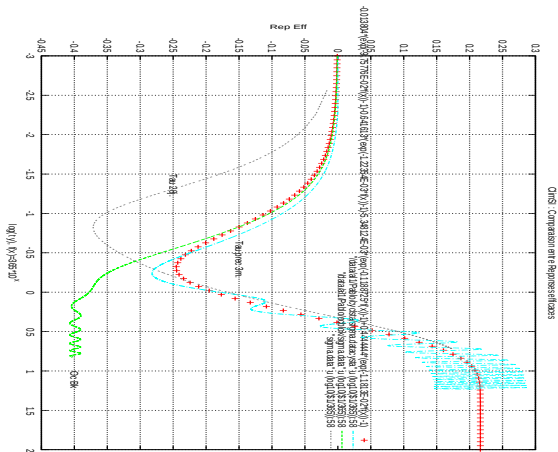


Figure: ClimSI WV feedback model responses.

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Scale decomposition of the conservation equation

Conservation equation

$\mathbf{v}$: wind field

c : conserved quantity ($dc/dt = 0$),

$$\text{Advective form : } \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \text{grad} c = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Flux form : } \frac{\partial \rho c}{\partial t} + \text{div} (\rho \mathbf{v} c) = 0 \quad (2)$$

Scale decomposition

$\bar{X}$: "average" or "large scale" variable

$X' = X - \bar{X}$: turbulent fluctuation

$$\overline{\mathbf{v}c} = \bar{\mathbf{v}}\bar{c} + \overline{\mathbf{v}'c'}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial t} + \bar{\mathbf{V}} \cdot \text{grad} \bar{q} + \frac{1}{\rho} \text{div} (\overline{\rho \mathbf{v}'c'}) = 0 \quad (3)$$

Under boundary layer approximations ($\partial/\partial x \ll \partial/\partial z$) :

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{grad} \, c + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \overline{w'c'} = 0 \quad (4)$$

Turbulent closure :

Construct a model relating $\overline{w'c'}$ to the large scale variables.

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Diffusive or local formulations for the PBL

$$\overline{w'c'} = -K_z \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(K_z \frac{\partial c}{\partial z} \right) \quad (5)$$

- Analogy with molecular viscosity.
- Down-gradient fluxes.
- Turbulence acts as a "mixing"

Turbulent diffusivity K_z

- Prandtl (1925) mixing length : $K_z = l|\overline{w'}|$ or $K_z = l^2 \frac{\partial ||\mathbf{v}'||}{\partial z}$
- Accounting for static stability (Ex. Louis 1979)

$$K_z = f(Ri)l^2 \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \right|, \quad \text{with } Ri = \frac{g}{\theta} \frac{\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}}{\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial z} \right)^2} \quad (6)$$

- Turbulent kinetic energy $\overline{w'^2} \simeq e = \frac{1}{2} \left[\overline{u'^2} + \overline{v'^2} + \overline{w'^2} \right]$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} = -\overline{w'u'} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \overline{w'v'} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \frac{g}{\theta} \overline{w'\theta'} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \overline{w'p'}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \overline{w'e}}{\partial z} - \epsilon \quad (7)$$

Ex : Mellor and Yamada $\overline{w'\phi'} = -K_\phi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$ with $K_\phi = l\sqrt{2e}S_\phi(Ri)$

Note : Imposing $\frac{\partial e}{\partial t}$ gives a coefficient of the form Eq. 6

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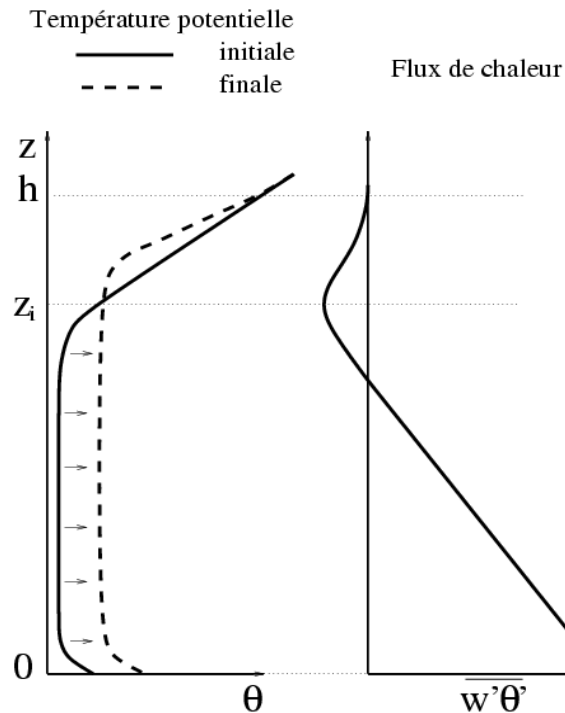
Développements en cours et futurs autour du modèle du thermique

Frédéric Hourdin, Anne Mathieu, Alain Lahellec, Fleur Couvreur, Laurent Menut,
Camille Risi, Abderrahmane Idelkadi, Catherine Rio, Olivia Coindrau

- I. Le modèle du thermique. Validation 1D avec des résultats LES.
- II. Les traceurs. Simulations radon 3D. -> Cas LES avec traceurs.
- III. Couplage avec les nuages. Etudes locales (au SIRTA) avec le modèle 3D.
- IV. Cycle diurne de la convection et AMMA

Motivations :

- Couche limite du modèle LMDZ obsolète.
- Prise en compte du transport par les structures organisées de la couche limite (convective).
- **Modélisation intégrée du climat et changement climatique**
 - > contraintes supplémentaires sur les modèles comme la bonne représentation du transport des espèces traces.
 - > paramétrisations plus "physiques" et moins adhoc.



La couche limite convective

chauffage par le bas -> couche bien mélangée ($q=cste$)
 -> chauffage réparti uniformément
 -> $W'q'$ décroît linéairement avec z

Structures organisées (thermiques, panaches, rouleaux ...)

→ Mise en défaut des paramétrisations en diffusion turbulente

Diffusion turbulente :

$K_z(Ri)$ ex: Louis 1979, et schéma LMD (Laval et al., 1981)

Mellor et Yamada (MY) $K_z=1$ e $\phi/dt = \dots$, TKE

Schémas non locaux

-> Contregradient (Deardorf, 1966). LMD : contregradient imposé
 similarité étendue à la couche limite convective (Troen & Mart, 1986,
 Holtzlag & Boville, 1993= HB)

-> Longueurs de mélange non locales (Bougeault)

-> Flux de masses

* Modèles de couche mélangée (Betts, Albrecht, Wang, Suarez et al....)

* au sens des paramétrisations de la convection profonde

(Chatfield & Brost, 1987, TH : Hourdin et. al., JAS, 59:1105-1123)

-> Matrices de transilience (Stull, 1984, Pleim & Chang, 1992)

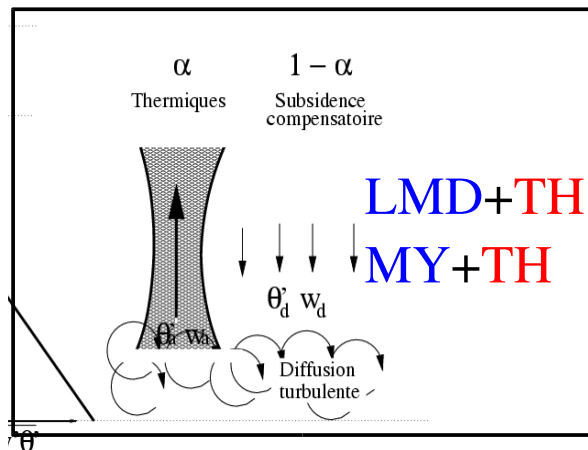
-> Schémas d'ordre plus élevé

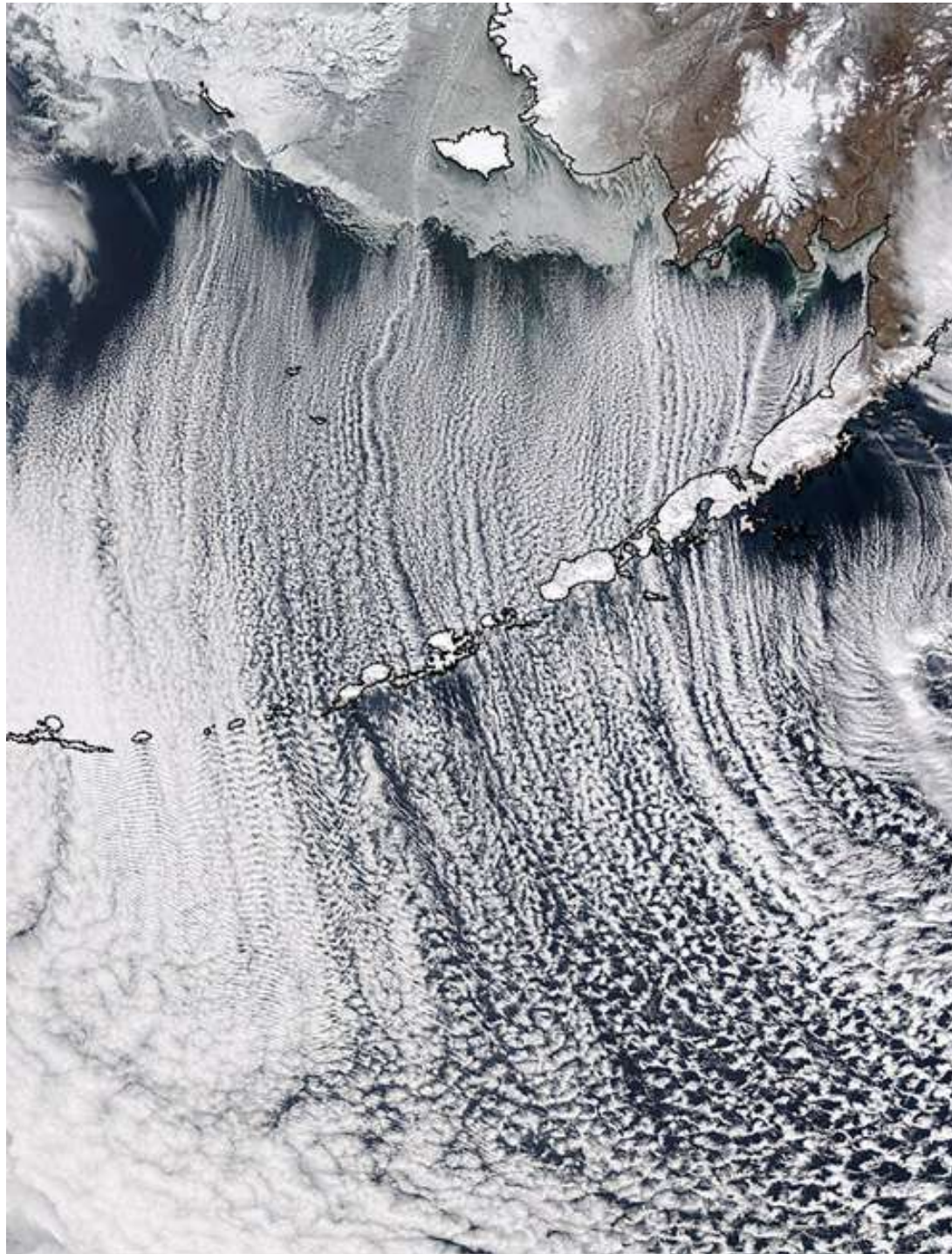
(Abdella & Mc Farlane, 1997, Randall et al., 1992, Lapen & Ransall, 2002)

nt les valeurs du vent et du scalaire ϕ dans la première couche
 leur au sol $w'\theta'_0$ imposé.
 sphère, le flux turbulent est prescrit comme

$$\rho \overline{w'\phi'} = -\rho K_\phi \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \Gamma_\phi \right) + \bar{f}(\phi_a - \phi)$$

isme de contregradient.





Exemple classique de rues de nuages créées au sommets de rouleaux convectifs lors d'arrivée d'air polaire froid sur des masses océaniques plus chaudes.

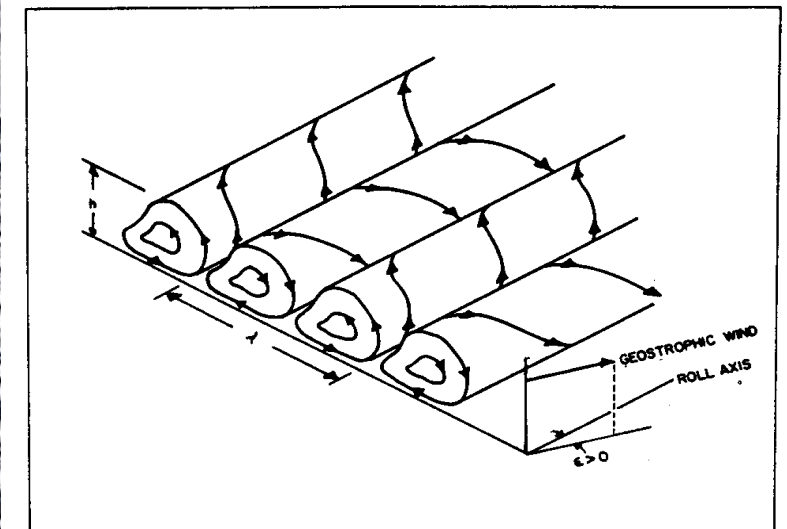
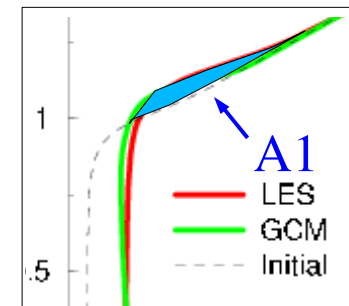
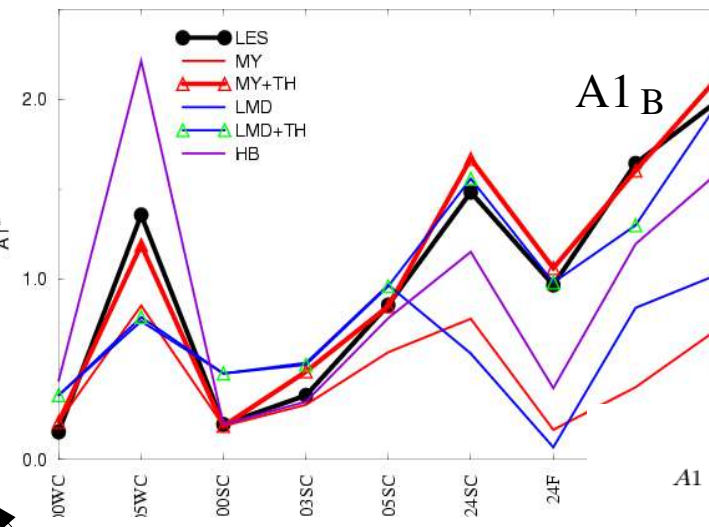
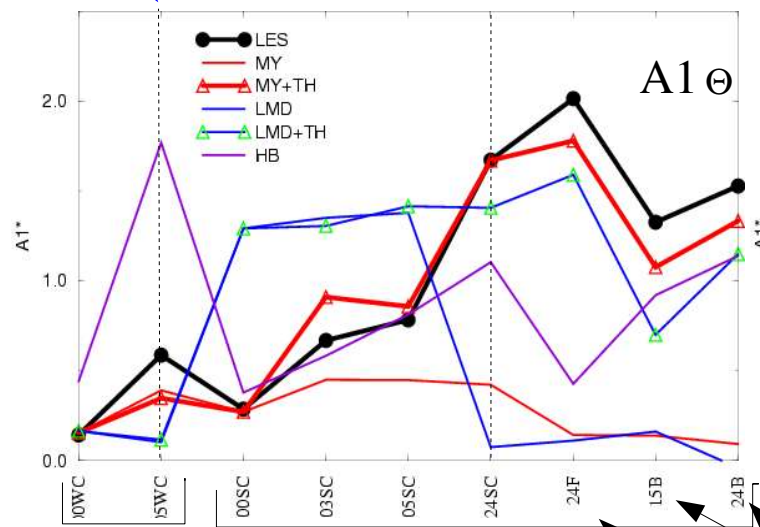
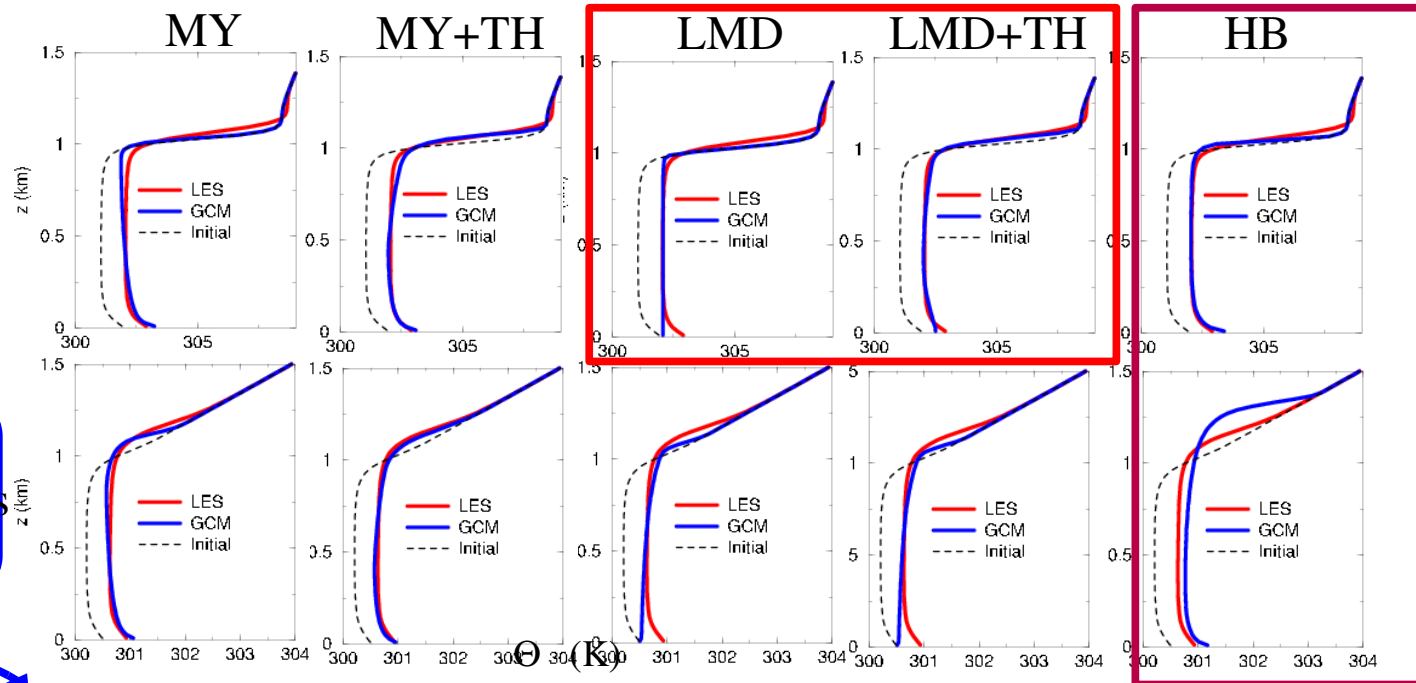


FIG. 1. Schematic diagram of horizontal convective rolls (Brown 1980; Kelly 1982).

Cas 24SC
 $w'q'_0 = 0.24 \text{ Km/s}$
Strongly Capped

Cas 05WC
 $w'q'_0 = 0.05 \text{ Km/s}$
Weakly Capped



Faible

Forte inversion

Flux de chaleur croissants

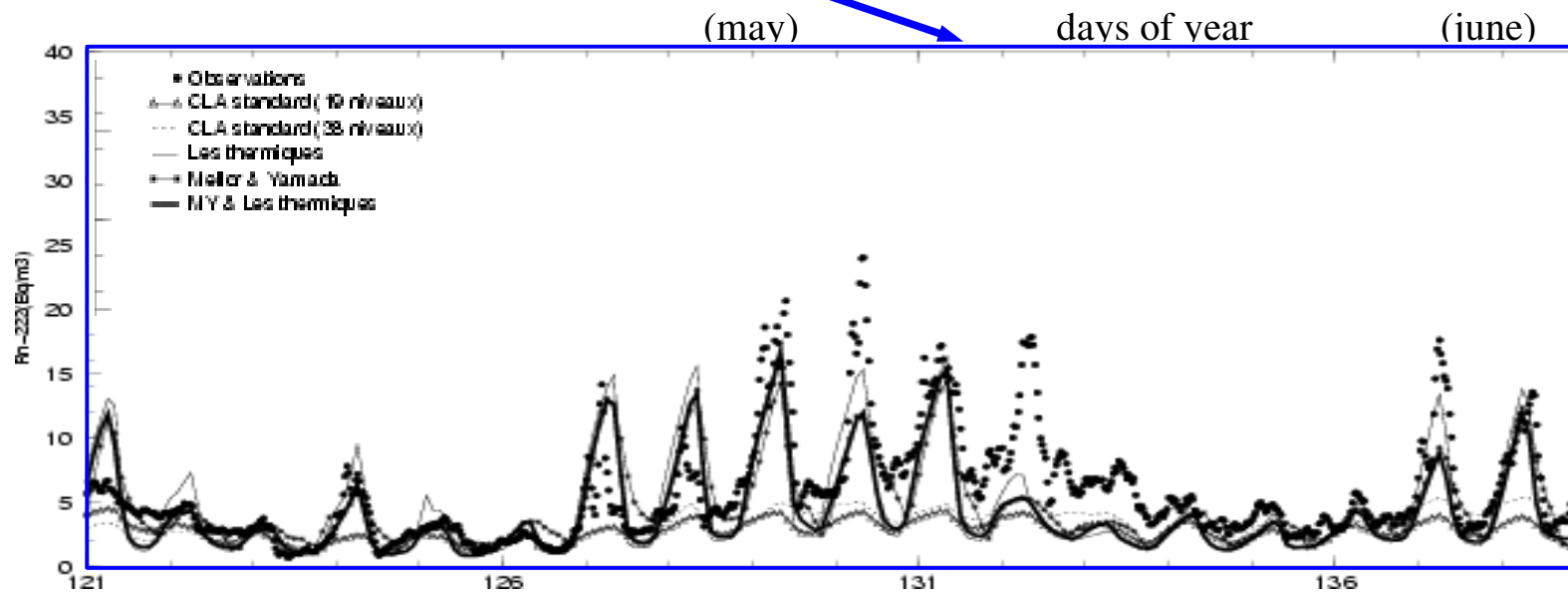
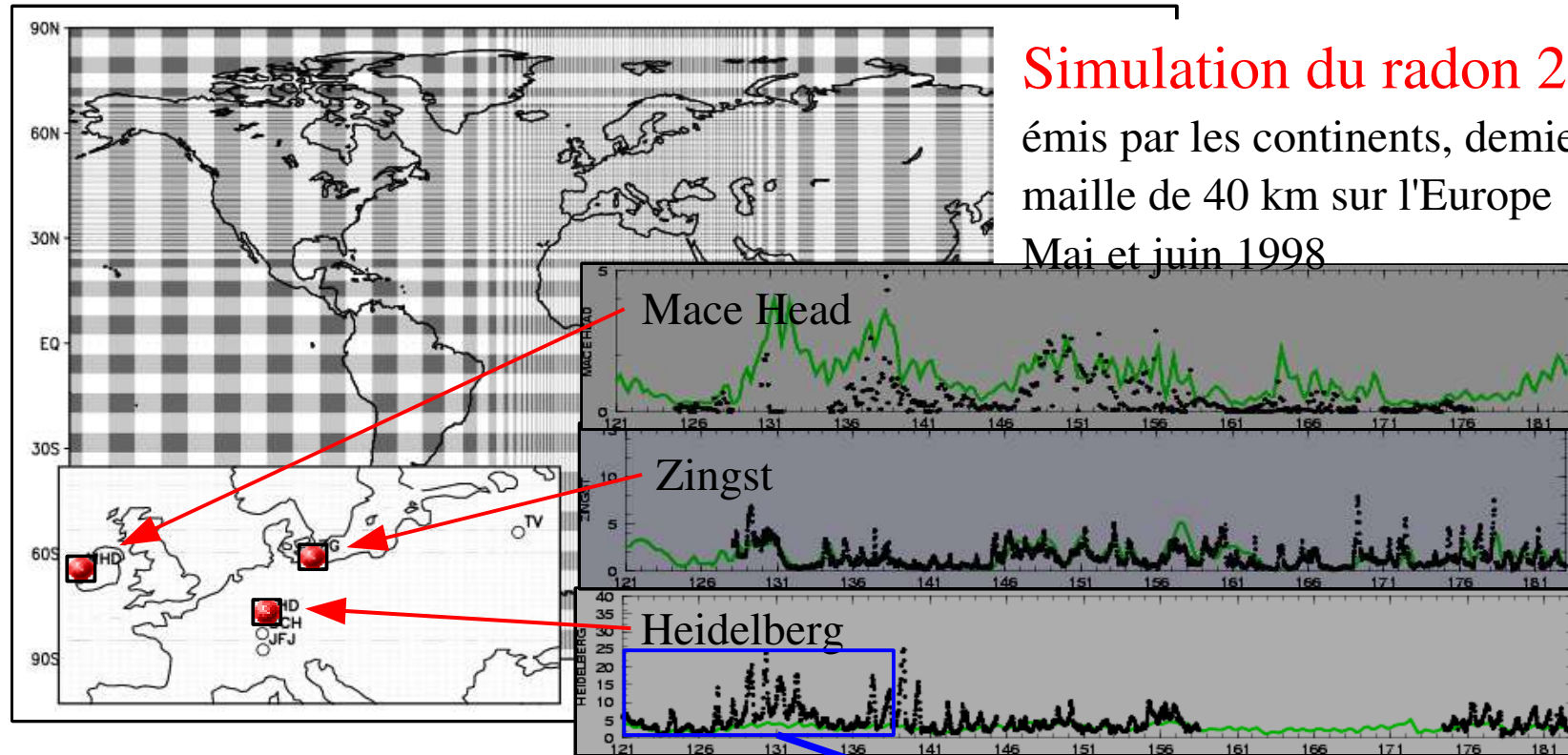
Barocline (vent geostrophique = $f(z)$)
 Convection libre (vent geostrophique nul)

$$A1 = -\frac{1}{t_f - t_1} \int_{z_i(t_0)}^H [\phi(z, t_f) - \phi(z, t_0)] dz$$

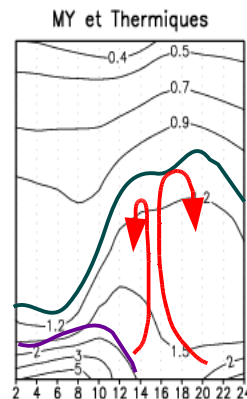
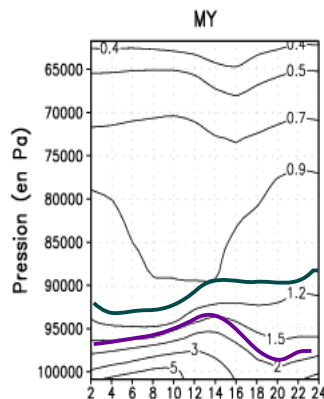
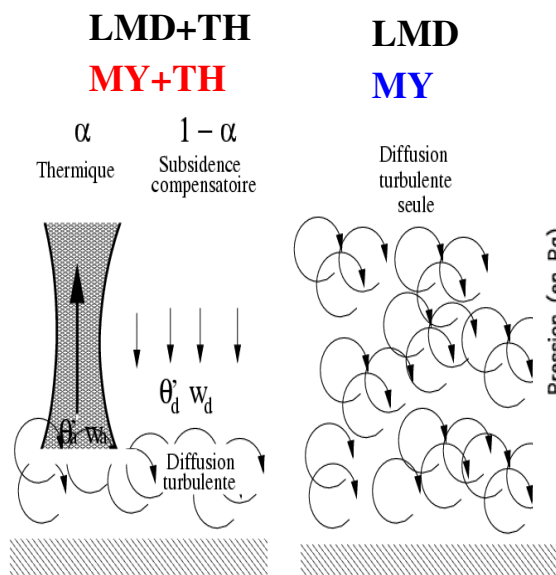
$$= \frac{1}{t_f - t_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_f} w' \phi'(z_i(t_0), t) dt$$

Simulation du radon 222

émis par les continents, demie-vie 3,5 jours
maille de 40 km sur l'Europe
Mai et juin 1998

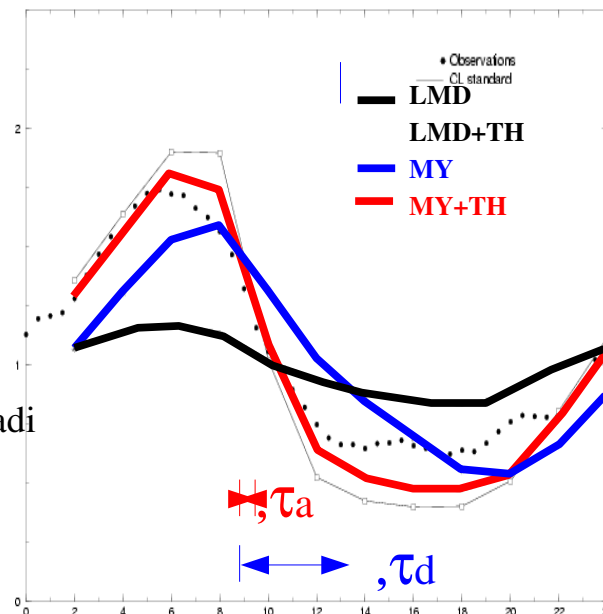


Couche limite convective : Le modèle du thermique

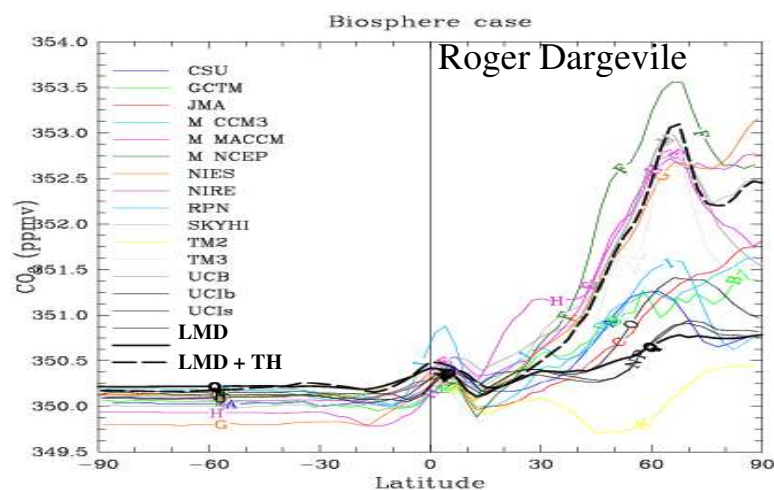


Abderrahmane Idelkadi

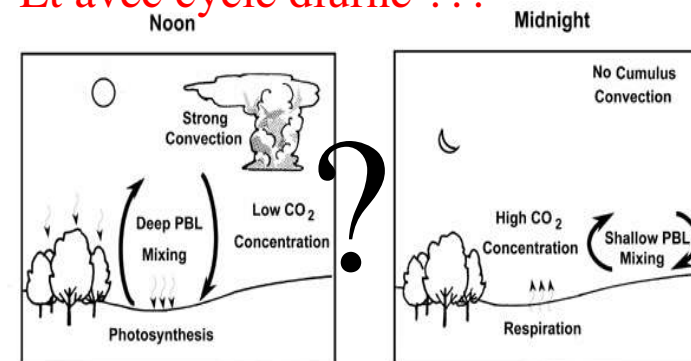
Cycle diurne moyen normalisé
de la concentration de radon en surface



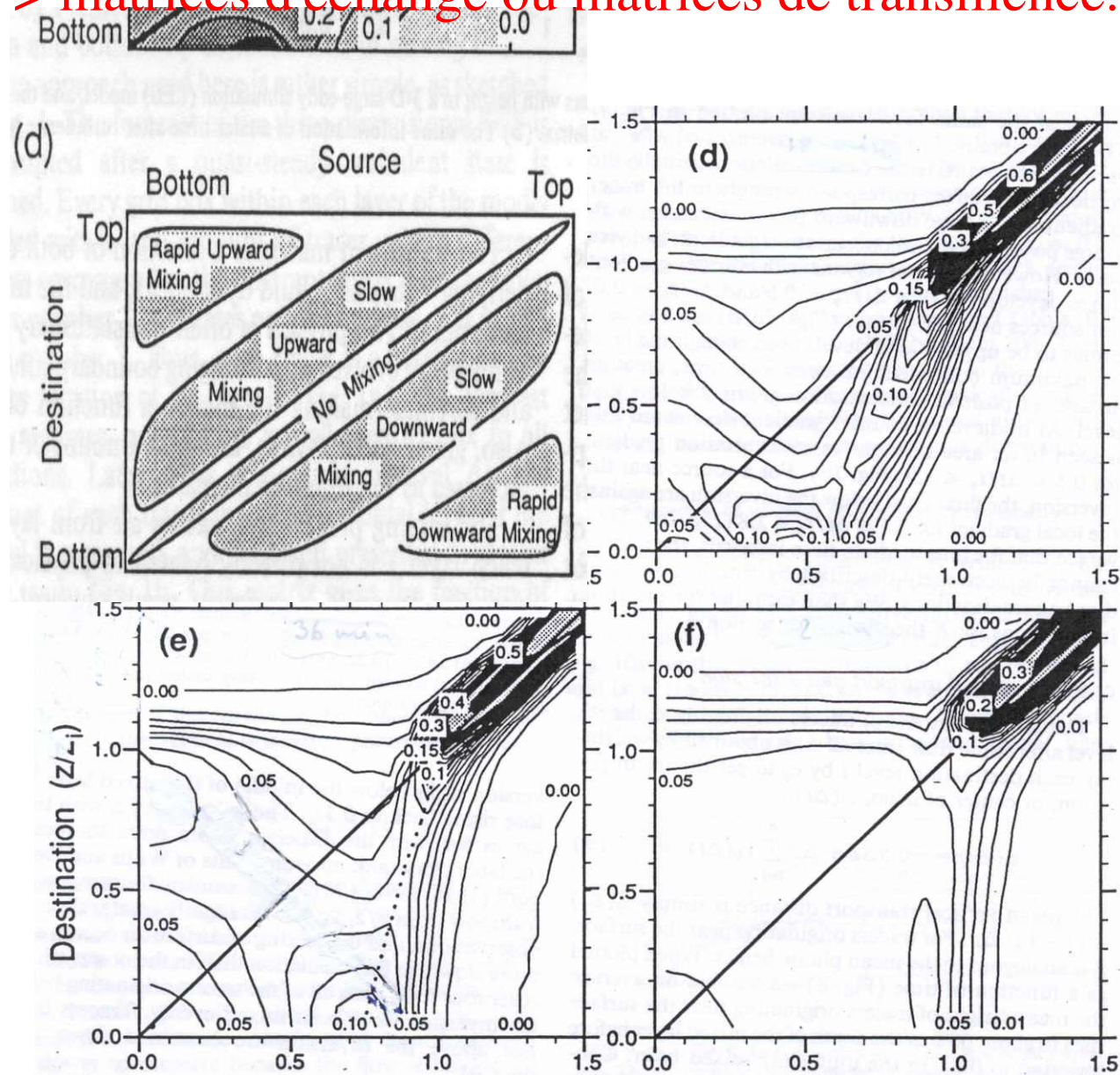
Contrastes hémisphériques de CO₂
biosphérique (sans cycle diurne des sources)

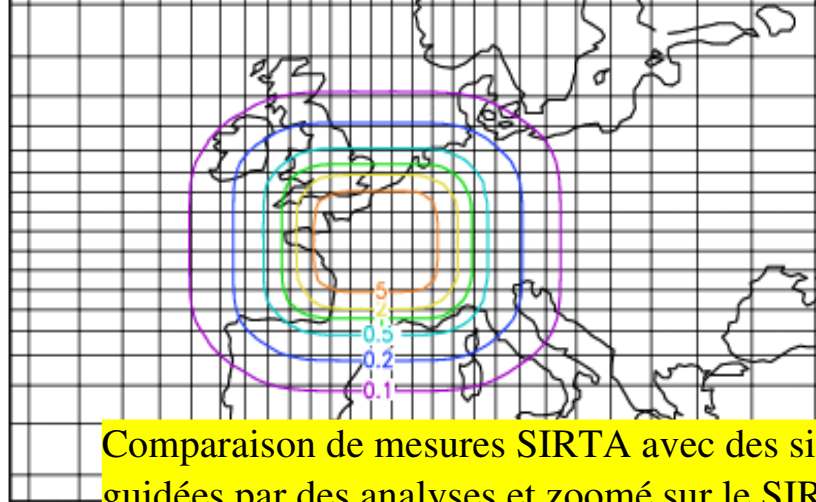


Et avec cycle diurne ???



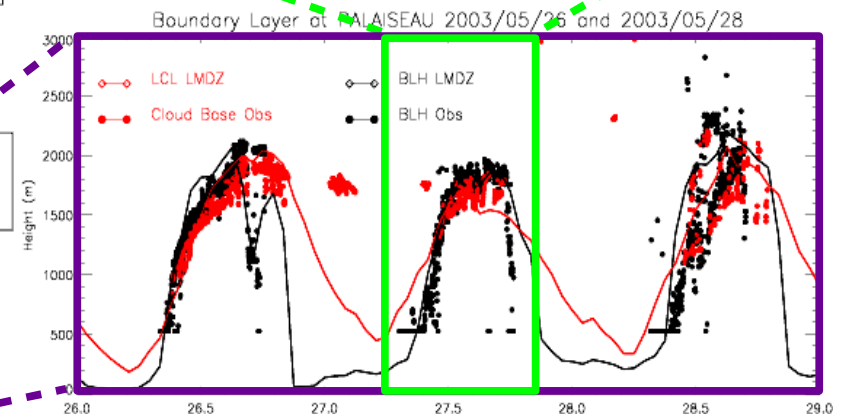
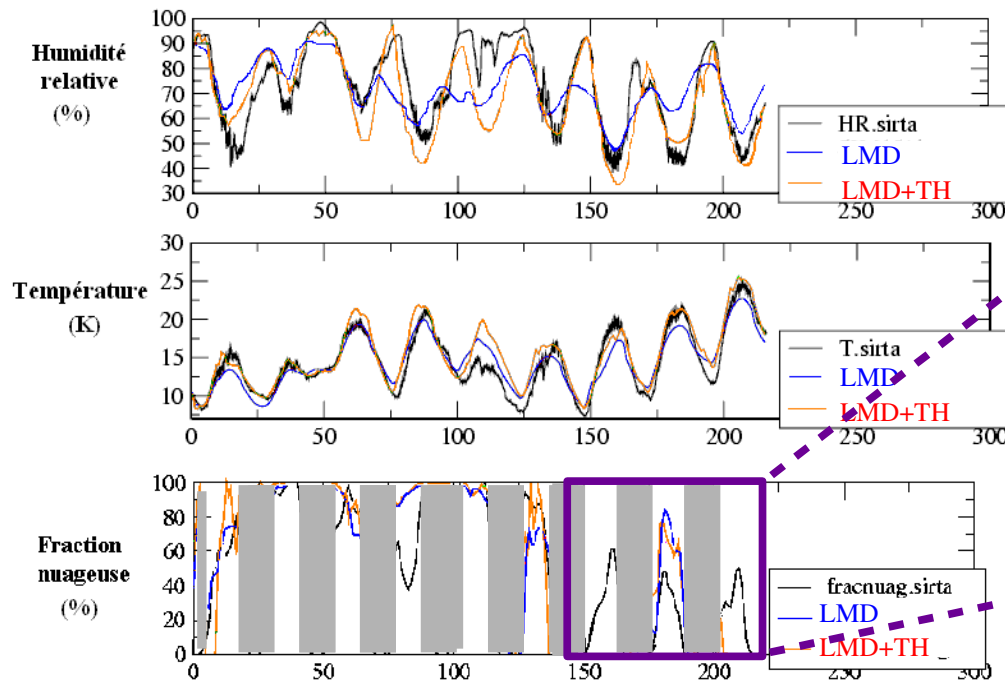
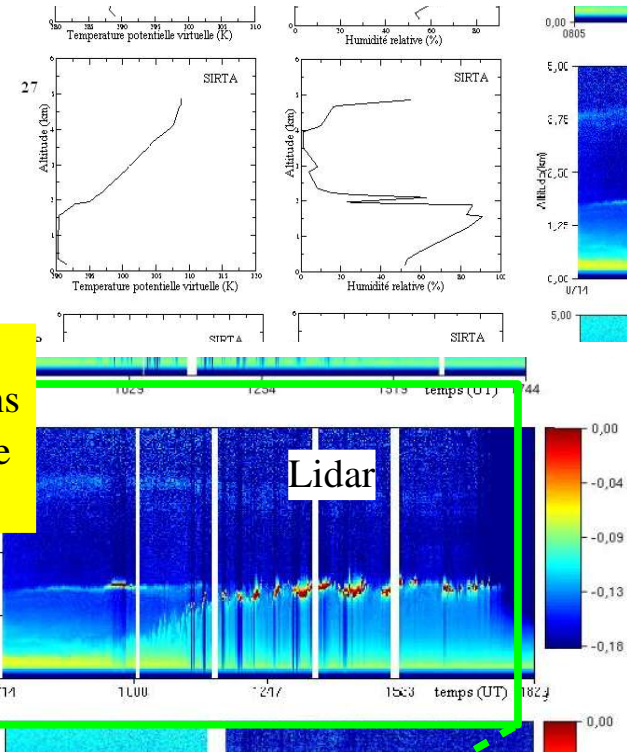
Simulations LES avec traceurs émis par couche -> matrices d'échange ou matrices de transilience.





Sondages de Trappes

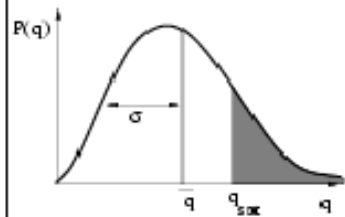
Comparaison de mesures SIRTA avec des simulations LMDZ guidées par des analyses et zoomé sur le SIRTA. Deux versions de la paramétrisation de la couche limite sont utilisées : couche limite du LMD avec ou sans thermiques (TH).



Hauteurs de couche limite et niveau de condensation libre
Diagnostics effectués par Anne Mathieu

Statistical cloud scheme

$P(q)$, PDF of subgrid scale total water



Mean : $\bar{q}$

Width : σ

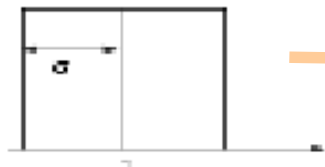
$$P(q)dq = 1$$

$$f = \int_{q_{\text{sat}}}^{\infty} P(q)dq, \quad q_c = \int_{q_{\text{sat}}}^{\infty} (q - q_{\text{sat}})P(q)dq$$

Model parameter $r = \sigma / \bar{q}$

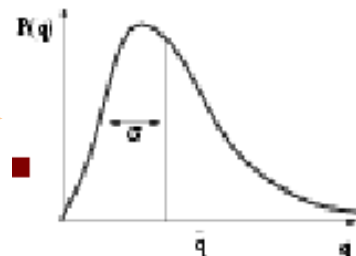
small r : stratiform clouds, weak vertical motions.

Large r : cumuliform clouds, strong vertical motions



Rectangular

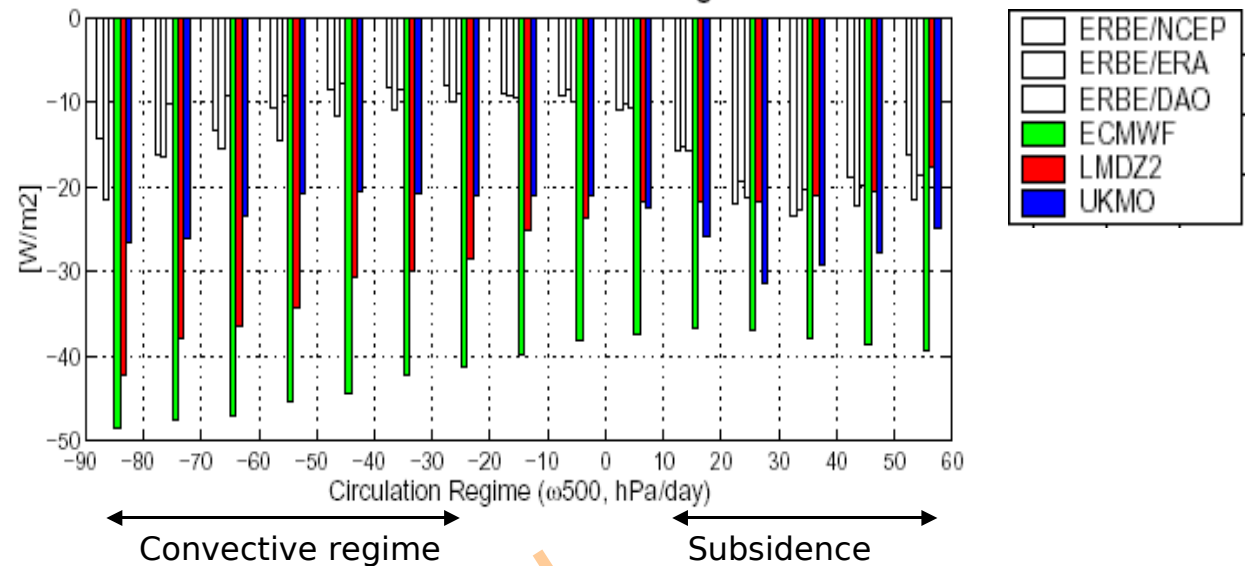
Le Treut and Li, clim
dyn 1991



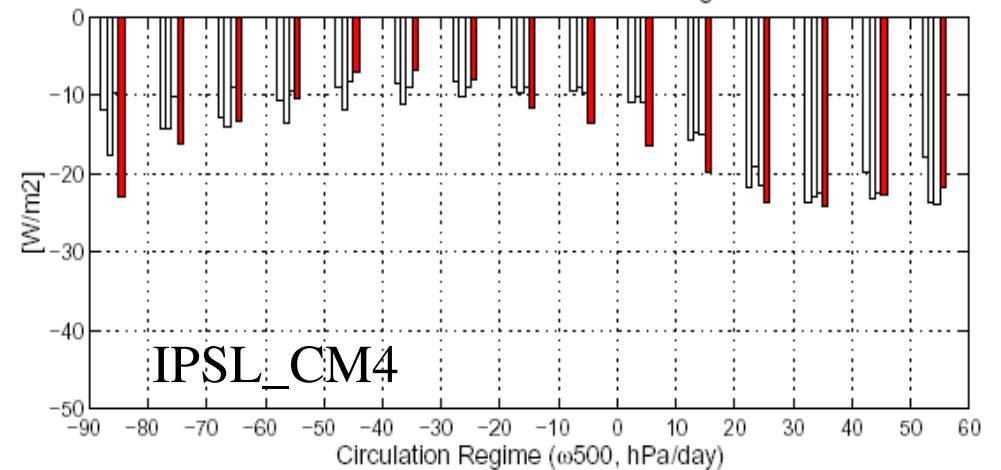
Generalized Log normal with $P(0)=0$

Bony and Emanuel, JAS, 2001

NET Cloud Radiative Forcing



NET Cloud Radiative Forcing



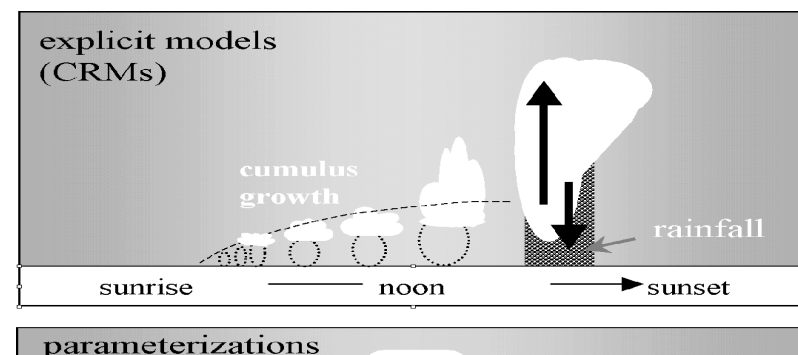
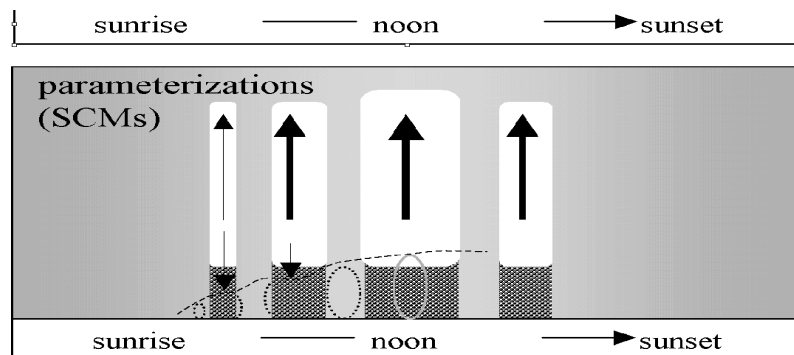
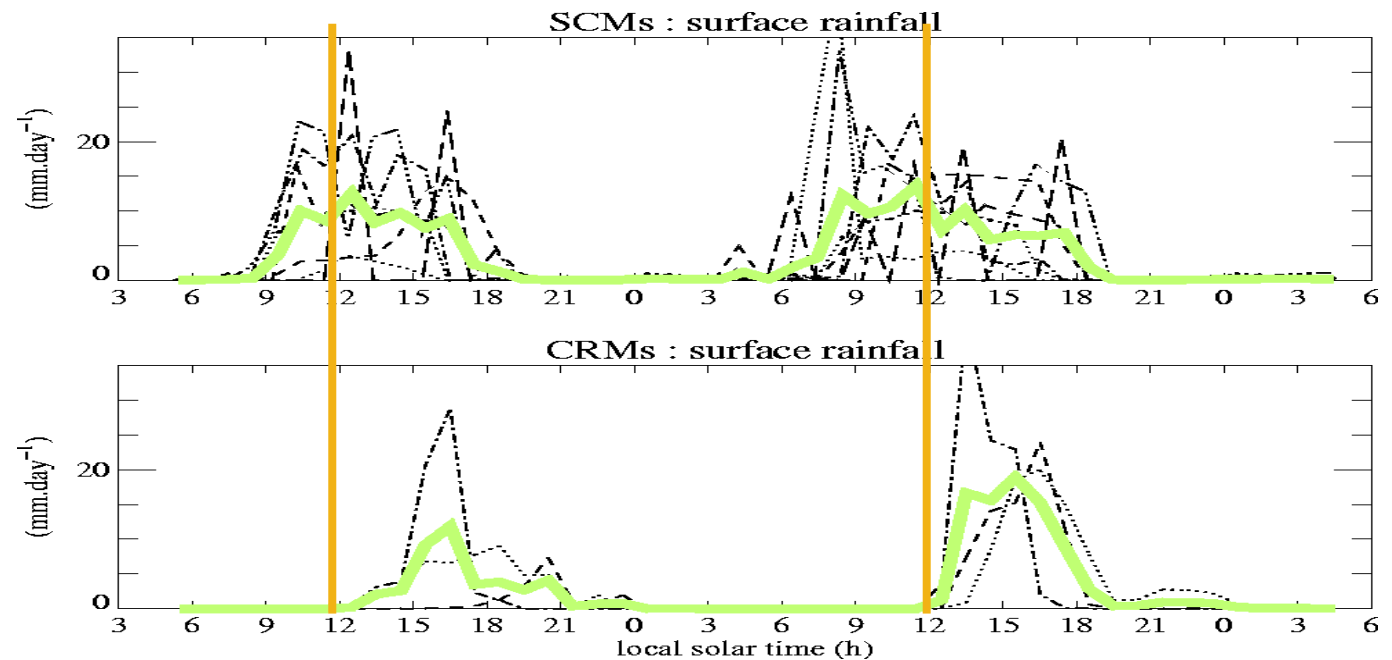
cycle diurne de la convection précipitante continentale

Guichard et al.
(2004)

définition
d'un cas
d'étude (1D)

à partir de
données
ARM-SGP
(SCM-IOP:
bilans T & q)

dispersion importante des quantités de précip, mais...
le défaut GCM se retrouve en mode SCM
La convection est plus tardive dans les CRMs



Objectifs et approches

I. Cycle diurne de la couche limite convective.

en termes de température, vapeur d'eau, nuages et traceurs (CO₂).
Validation fine des paramètres internes.

SIRTA

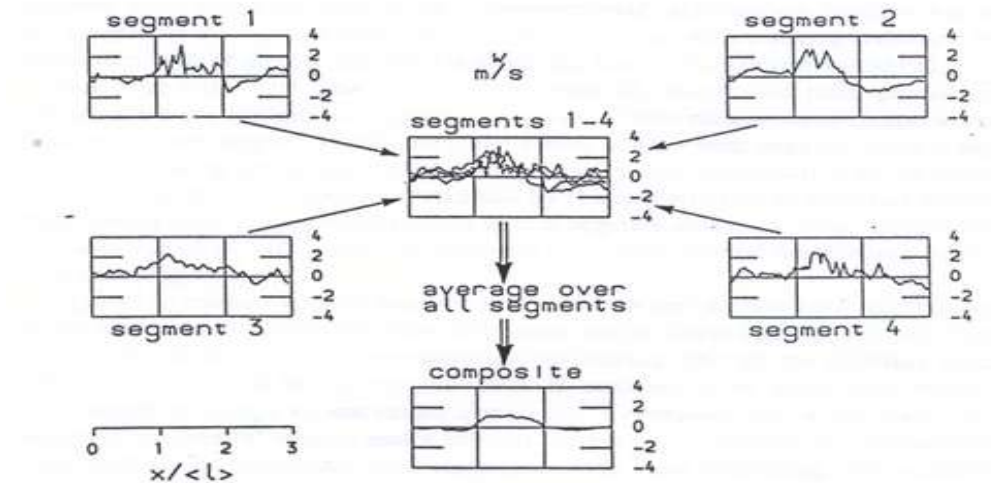
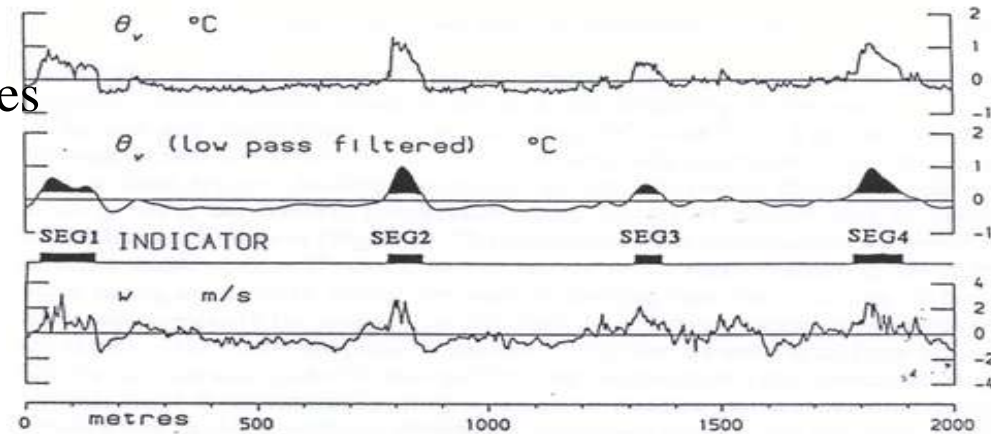
- > Etude systématique des nuages aux moyennes latitudes.
- > test dans une configuration réaliste (y compris couplage au schéma de surface).
- > nécessite de sélectionner des cas.
- > outils de validation : simulateurs lidar, w par lidar Doppler, couverture des ascendances ...

LES

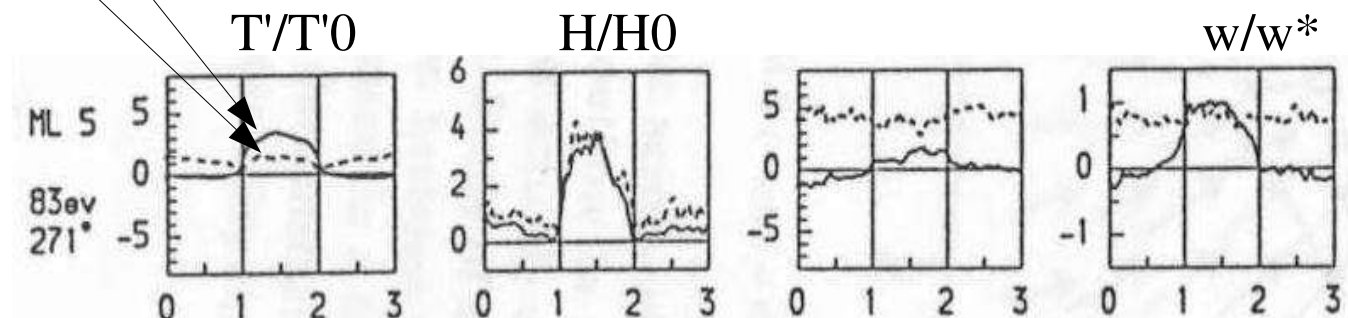
- > Nouveaux cas de couche limites convectives sèches et de cas avec petits cumulus.
- > Construction de cas pour les modèles [ARPEGE/CLIMAT](#) et [LMDZ](#) avec une interface [commune](#) en mode uni-colonne (Marie-Pierre Lefebvre). Comparaison et percolation des approches.
- > Permet de tester la réponse aux paramètres de forçage.
- > Ajouter les traceurs -> matrices d'échange.
- > Comparaison en termes de composites (à la Williams).

Reconstruction des thermiques
par composite sur la
température potentielle
à Parir de vols avions.

Williams et Hacker 1992



Moyenne
Ecart-type



Objectifs et approches

II. Cycle diurne de la convection

- > CAPE humide pour le flux de masse ascendant ?
- > Couplage avec le schéma d'Emanuel.
- > Modification de l'entraînement dans Emanuel
- > Poches froides.

Simulations CRMs ARM.

Ajouts de traceurs.

Simulations ARM en LES ?

III. Autres

- > Strato-cumulus/cumulus. Instabilité d'entraînement et descentes organisées.
- > Soulèvement des poussières.
- > Tensions de vent de surface.
- > Couplage avec le schéma de diffusion.

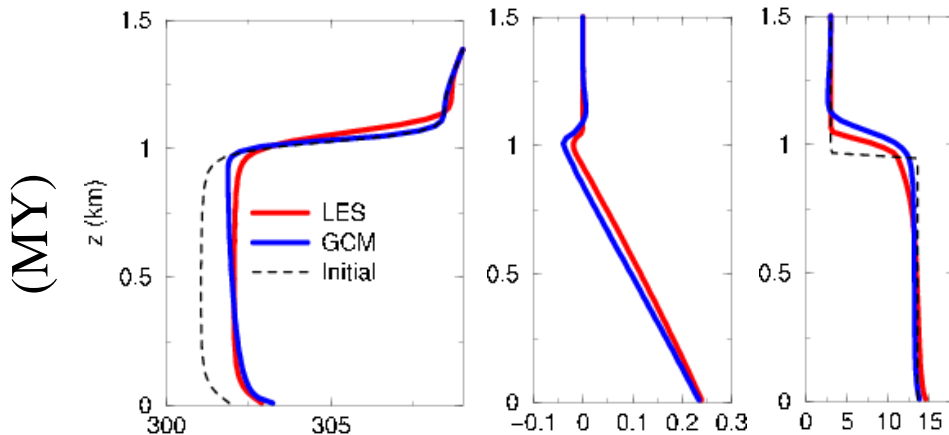


Françoise Guichard et Laurent Kergoat

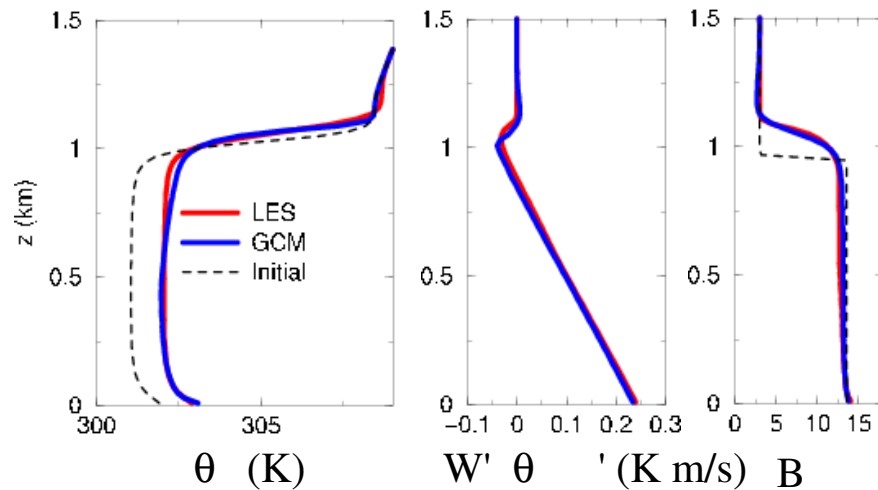
Exemple de comparaison avec les LES (modèle du NCAR, Moeng et al.)
pour la température potentielle et un traceur B, atmosphère sèche.

Forçage : flux de chaleur au sol $\overline{w'\theta}'_0 = 0.24 \text{ K m/s}$
vent géostrophique $u = 10 \text{ m/s}$

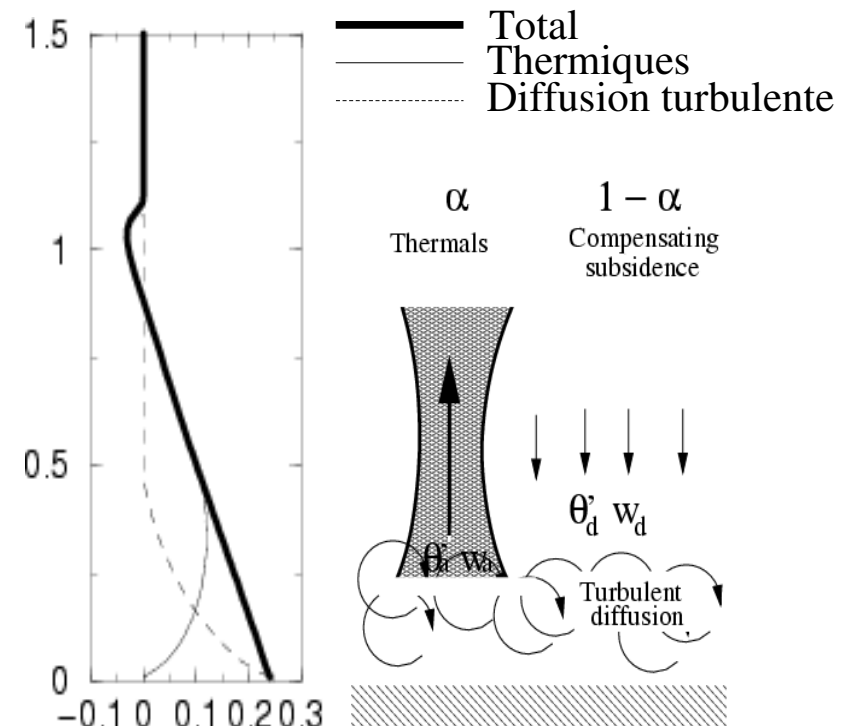
Mellor et Yamada
(MY)

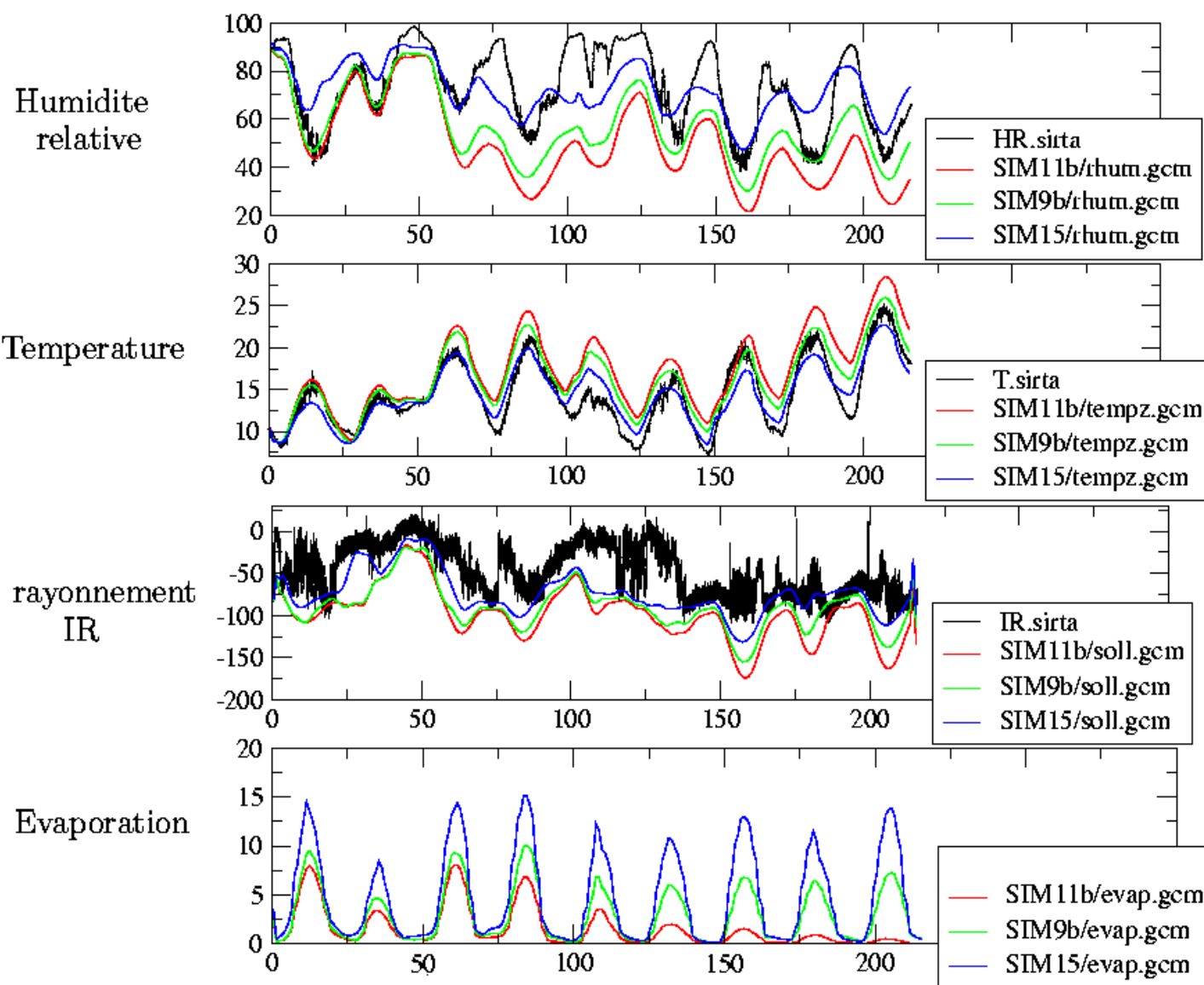


MY+Thermiques



Décomposition du flux de chaleur
dans le cas MY+thermiques





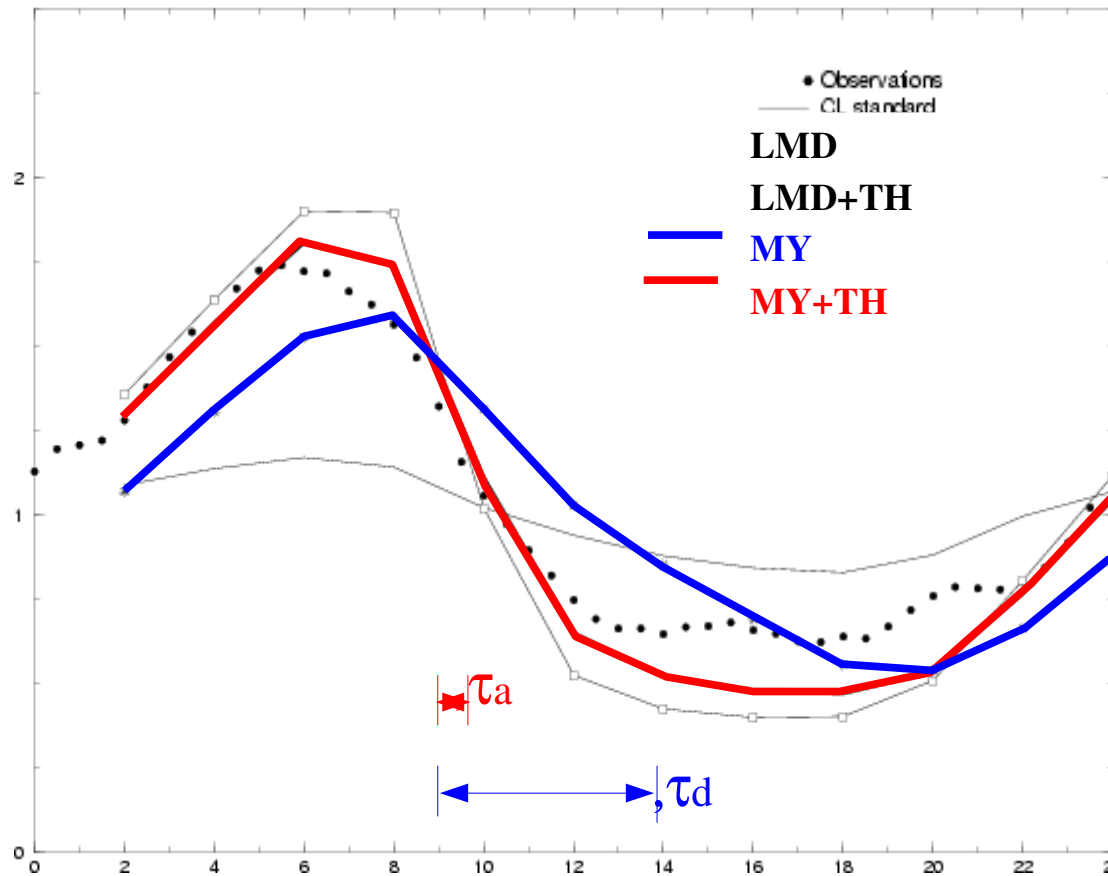
Cycle diurne moyen normalisé de la concentration de radon en surface

Vitesse turbulente : $w \simeq 1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
Longueur de mélange : $l \simeq 200 \text{ m}$
Hauteur de la couche limite : $h \simeq 2 \text{ km}$

Constante de temps du transport vertical :

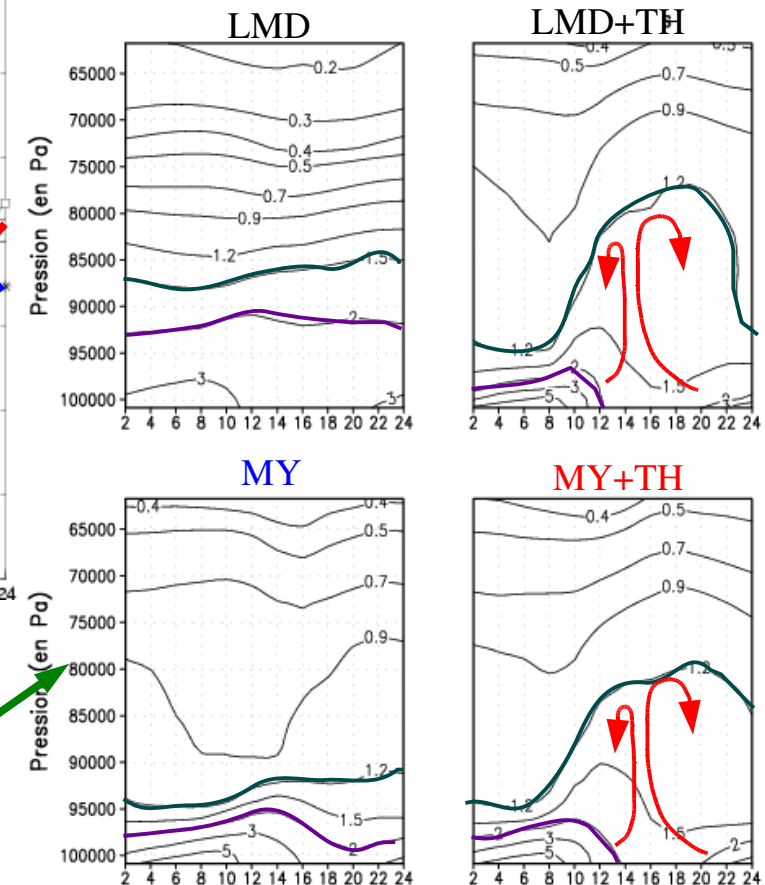
$$\text{diffusive : } \tau_d = \frac{h^2}{wl} \simeq 5 \text{ heures} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{advective : } \tau_a = \frac{h}{w} \simeq 1/2 \text{ heures} \quad (2)$$



Concentrations de surface

Evolution sur la verticale



Fermeture pour le modèle du thermique

Vision idéalisée d'un panache thermique

$$v_{\max} \simeq w_{\max} \simeq \sqrt{2CAPE} \quad \text{avec} \quad CAPE = \int_0^{z_1} g \frac{\theta_{SL} - \theta_{ML}}{\theta_{ML}} dz$$

$$\text{D'où on tire un flux de masse} \quad f = \frac{\rho(z_s/2) z_s \sqrt{2CAPE}}{r z_t}$$

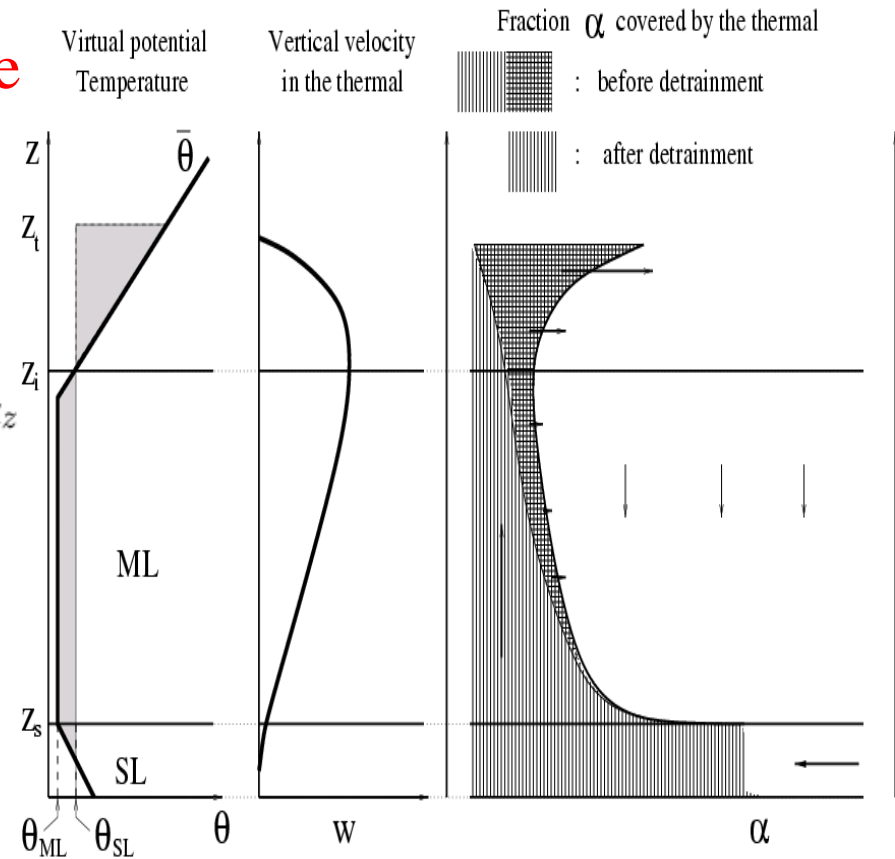
$r \simeq 2$ rapport d'aspect des rouleaux convectifs.

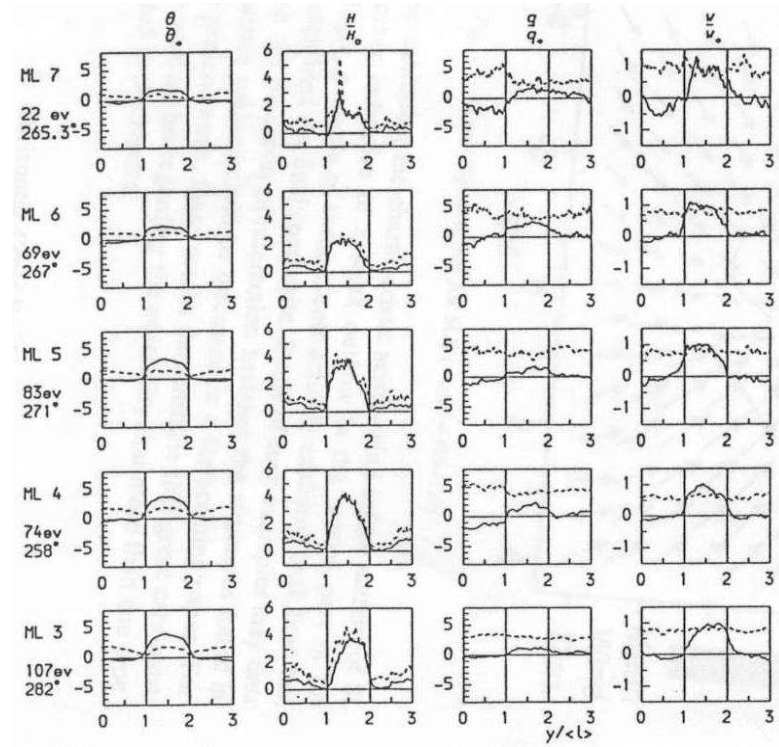
Les équations du modèle du thermique

$$\frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial z} = \hat{e} - \hat{d} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\partial \hat{f} \phi_a}{\partial z} = \hat{e} \phi - \hat{d} \phi_a$$

$$\hat{e}(z) = \frac{\rho(z)}{r z_t} \left[\int_z^{hi(z)} g \frac{\theta(z) - \theta(z'')}{\theta(z'')} dz'' \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\hat{d}(z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\rho \hat{w} \sqrt{\lambda z} / (r z_t) \right) \text{ si } z < z_i \quad \text{et} \quad \hat{d}(z) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\rho \hat{w} \hat{\alpha}(z_i) \left(\frac{z_t - z}{z_t - z_1} \right)^\mu \right] \text{ sinon}$$





Etude de la couche limite au SIRTA

Modèle guidé (par NCEP) et zoomé (100km, en 48x32)

Exemple de simulation:

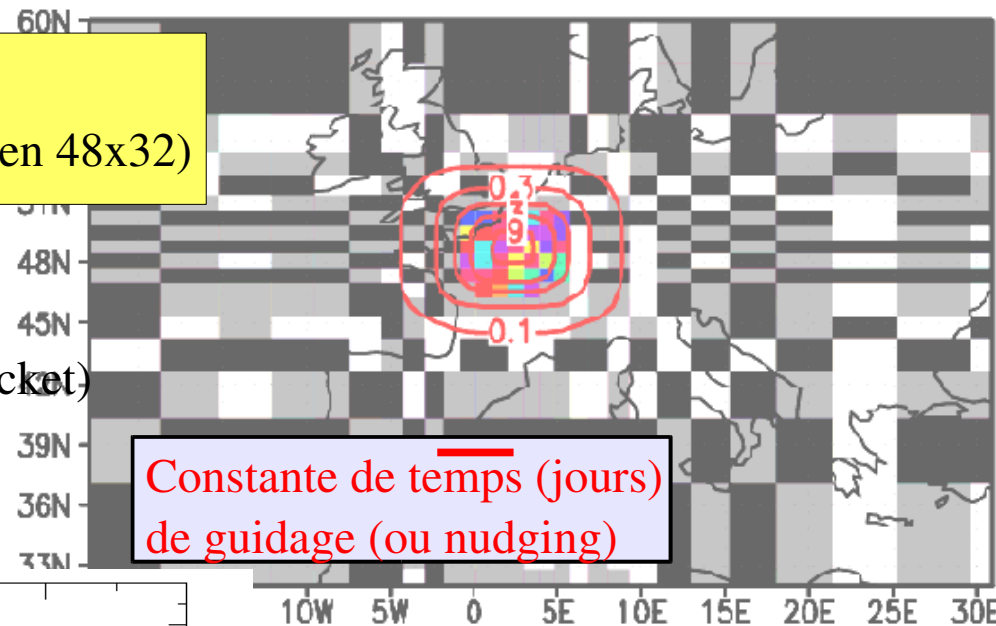
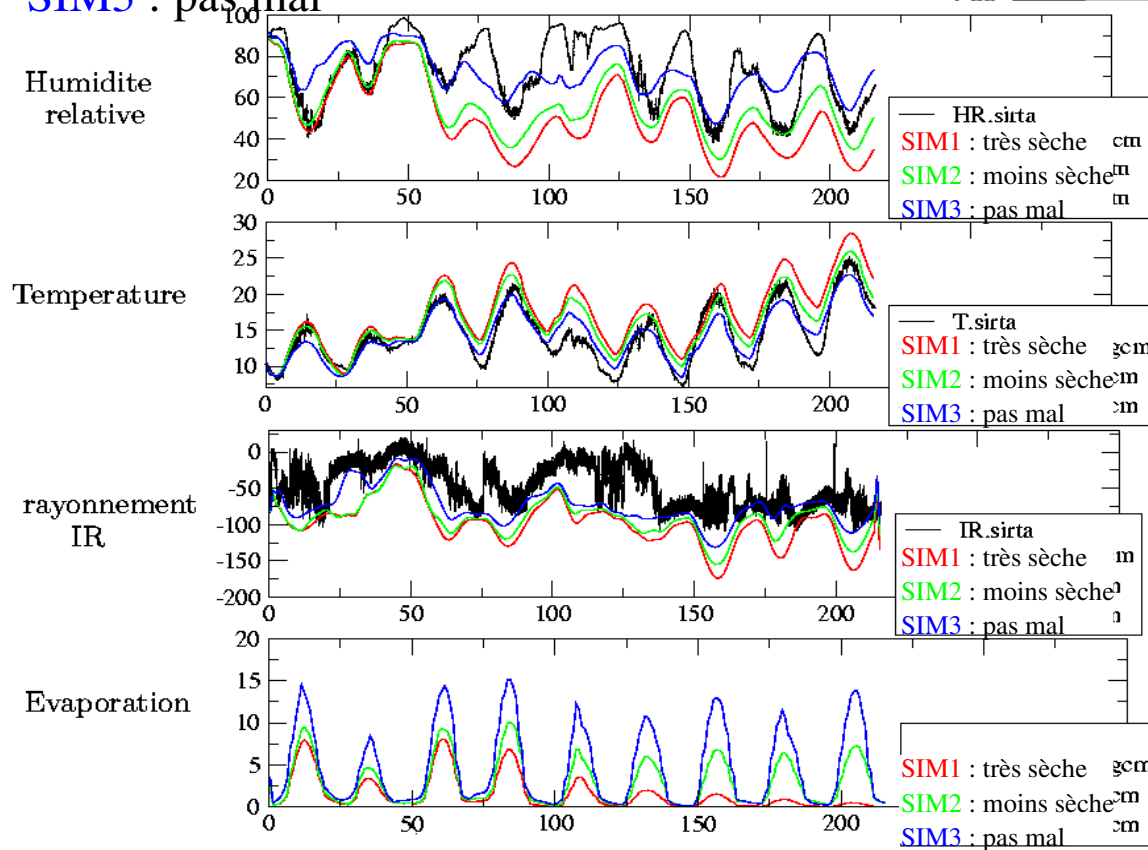
Simulation de 10 jours en mai 2003

Test de la sensibilité au schéma de surface (bucket)

SIM1 : très sèche

SIM2 : moins sèche

SIM3 : pas mal



Grille utilisée pour les simulations SIRTa

