The MJO Simulation in the NCAR CAM3 with Conventional Convective Parameterization:

Closure/Trigger, Shallow Convection, and Sensitivity Tests

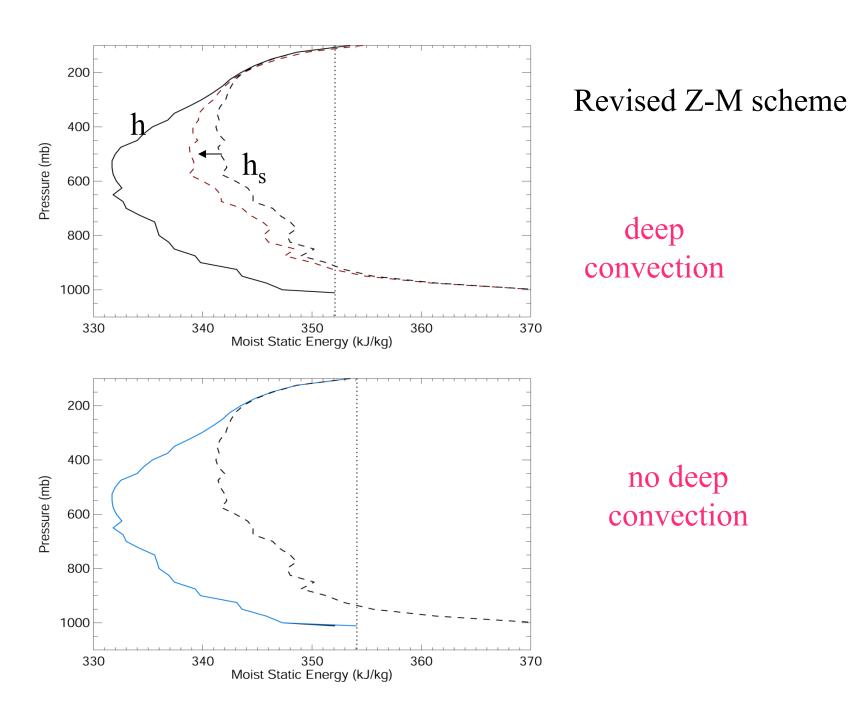
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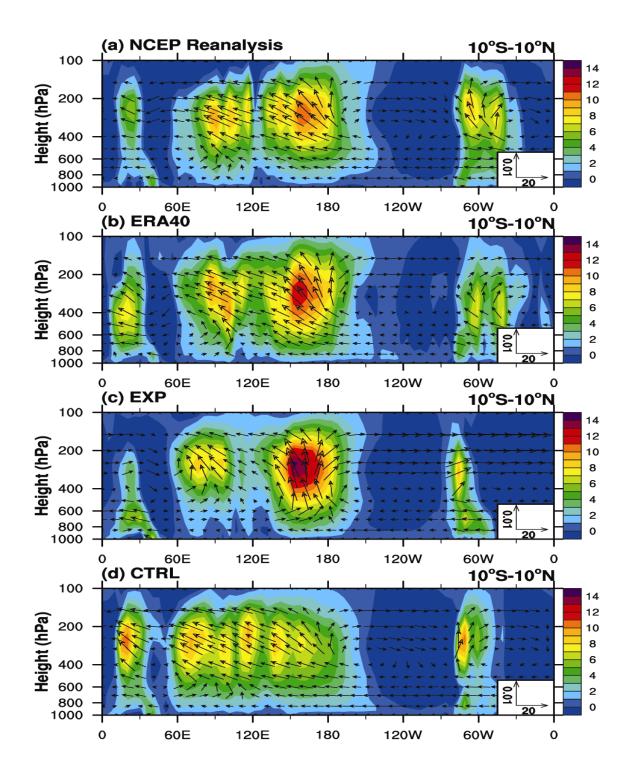
Convection Parameterization

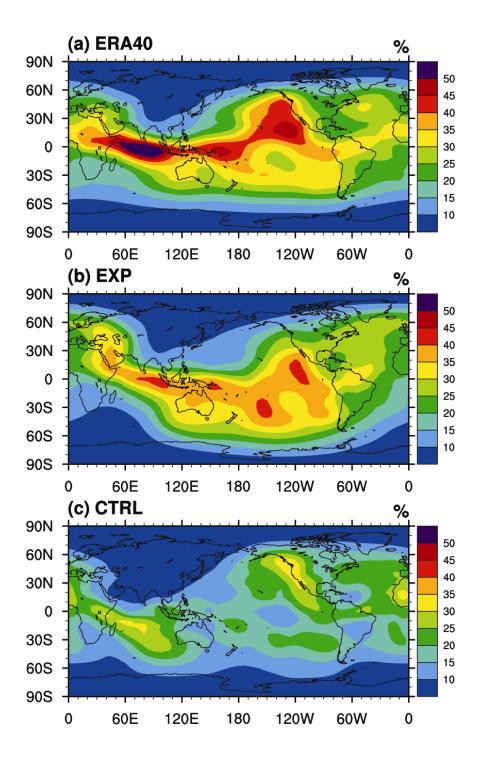
- Zhang-McFarlane (1995) Scheme: CAPE-based closure
- Revised Zhang-McFarlane scheme (Zhang, 2002): based on CAPE change due to large-scale forcing, plus RH threshold for PBL air



CAM3 Simulations

• Multi-year runs with prescribed SST





Ratio of 20-80 day variance to total variance

CCM3 CAM3 CCSM3 Annual Mean of 20-80 days Precipitation Variance mm²/day² mm²/day² (d) CAM3m CCSM3m mm²/day² 90N 90N 90N 40 30 25 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 60N 60N 60N 30N 30N 30N 0 30S 30S 60S 60S 60S 90S 90S 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 90S 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 120E 60E 120W 60W mm²/day² mm^2/day^2 CCSM3 mm²/day² (e) CAM3 New Closure 90N 90N 90N 40 30 25 20 18 16 60N 60N 60N 30N 30N 30N 0 30S 30S 60S 60S 60S 0.5 90S 90S 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 120E 180 120W 60W mm²/day² Control 90N 10 12 14 16 18 20 25 30 40 0.5 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 25 30 40 60N 30N 30S

60S ·

0

60E

120E

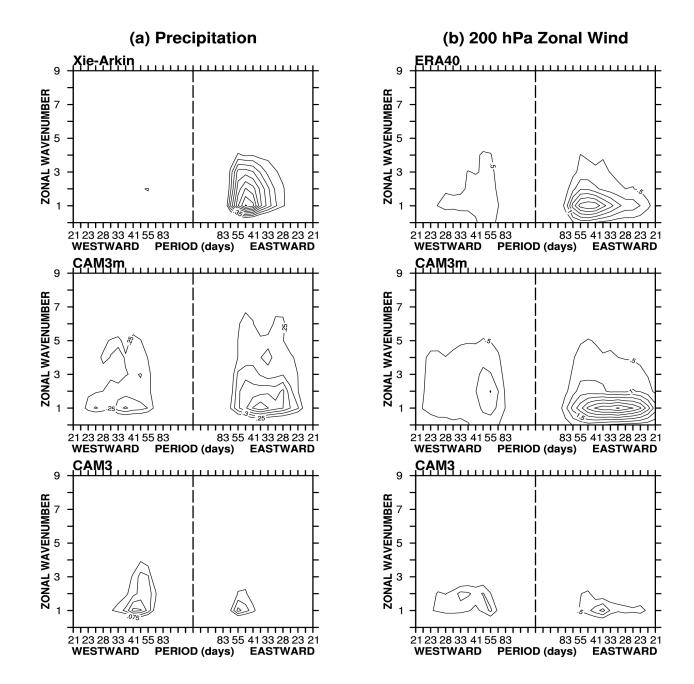
180

120W

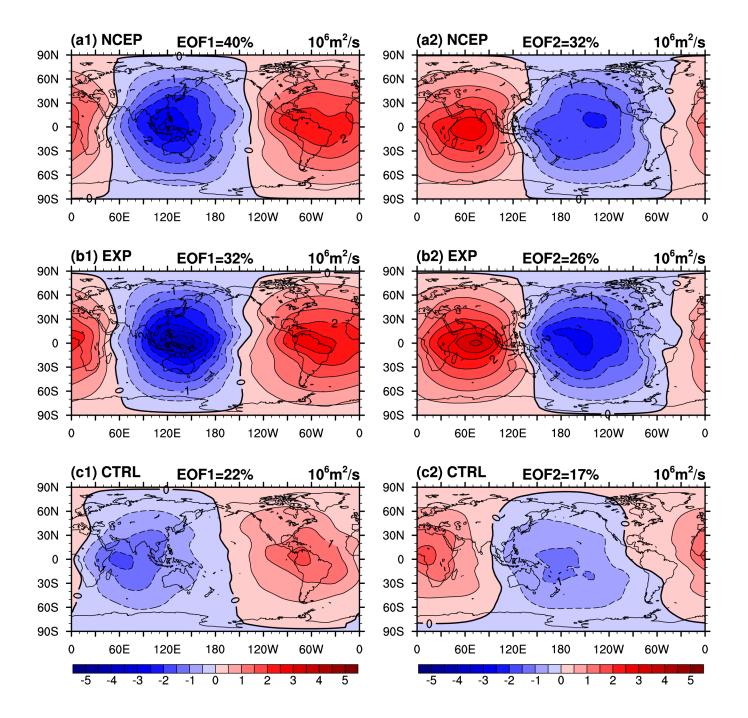
60E 120E 180 120W 60W

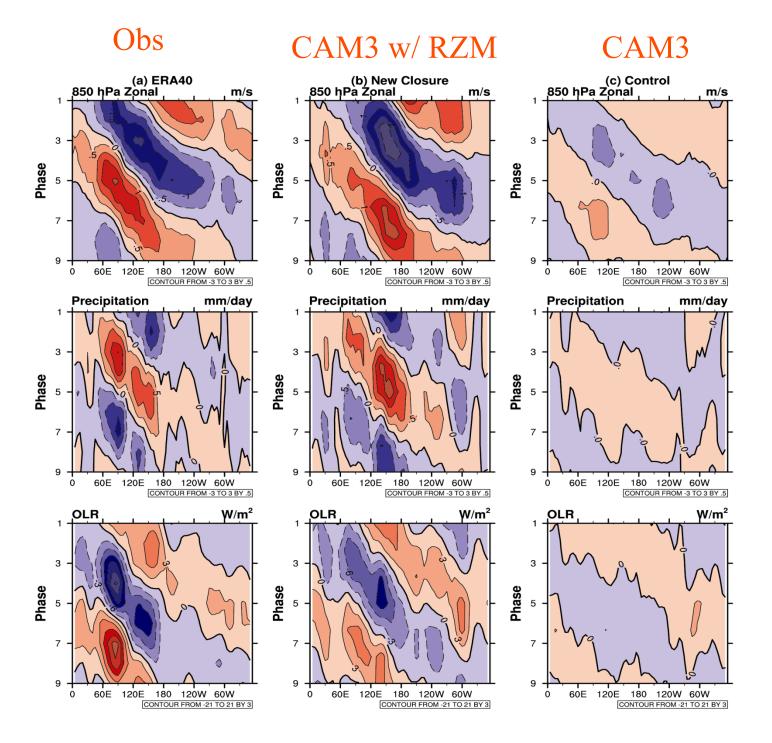
60W

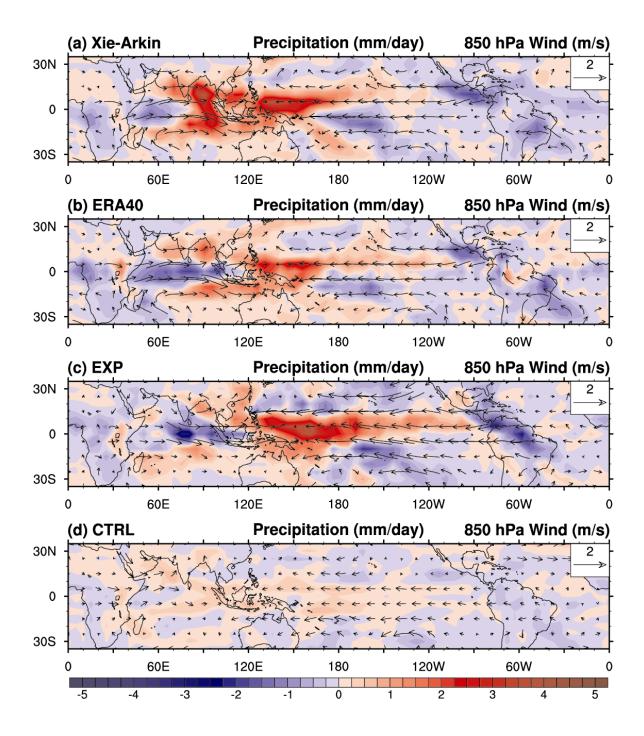
0

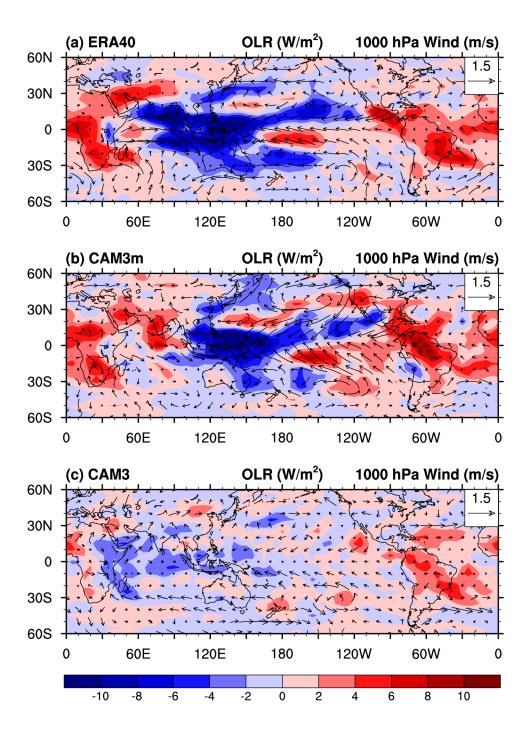


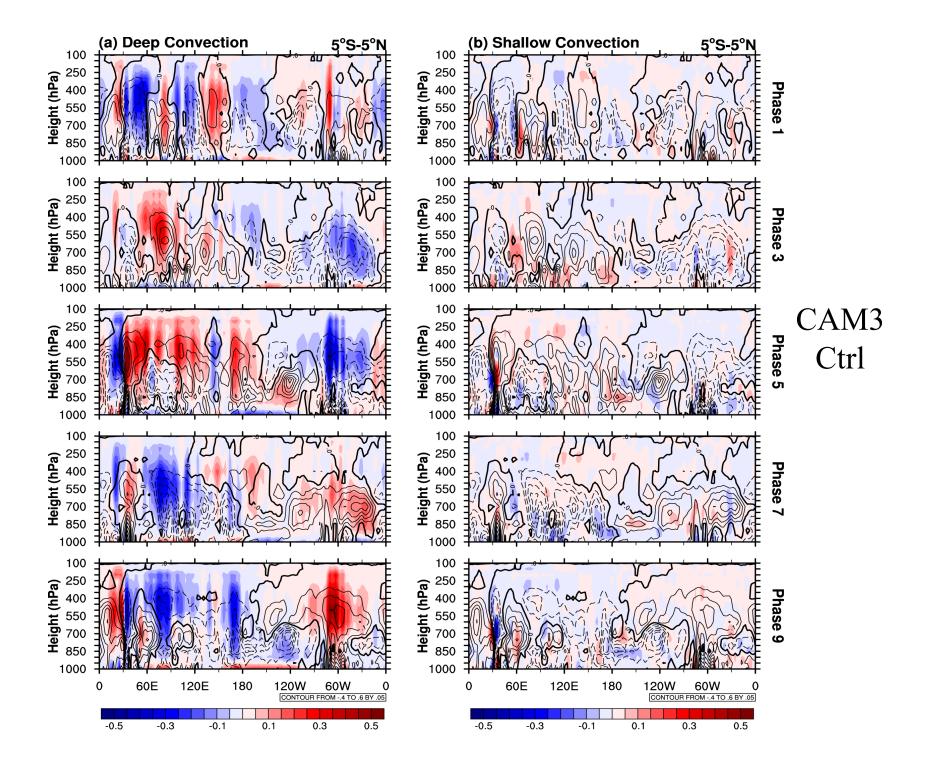
CAM3

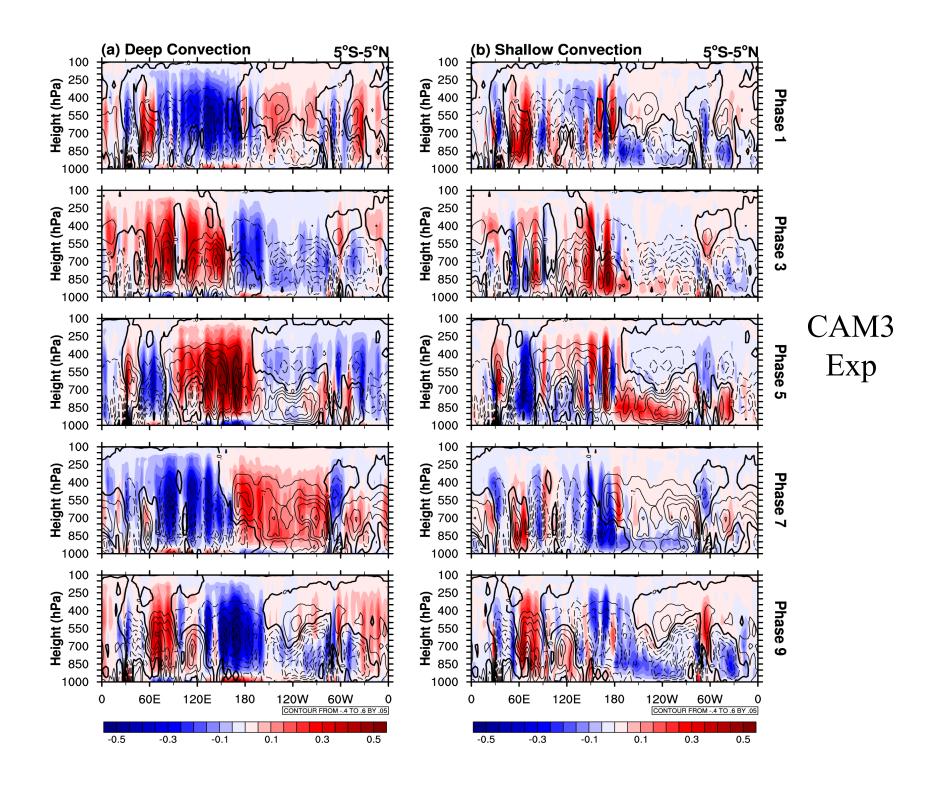






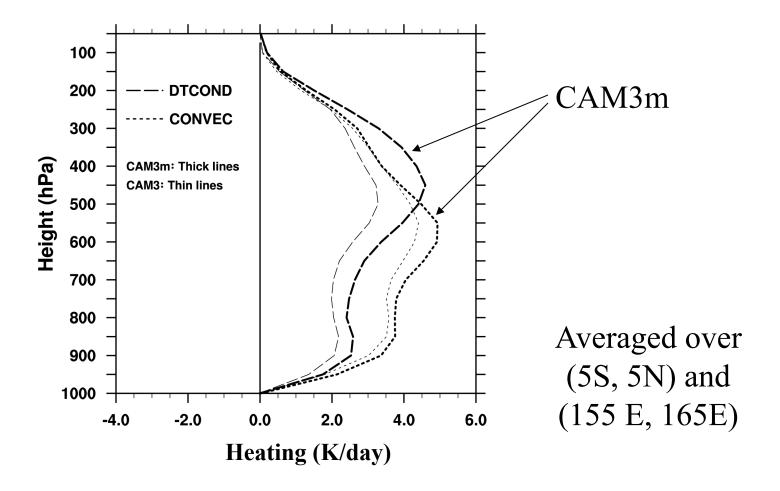




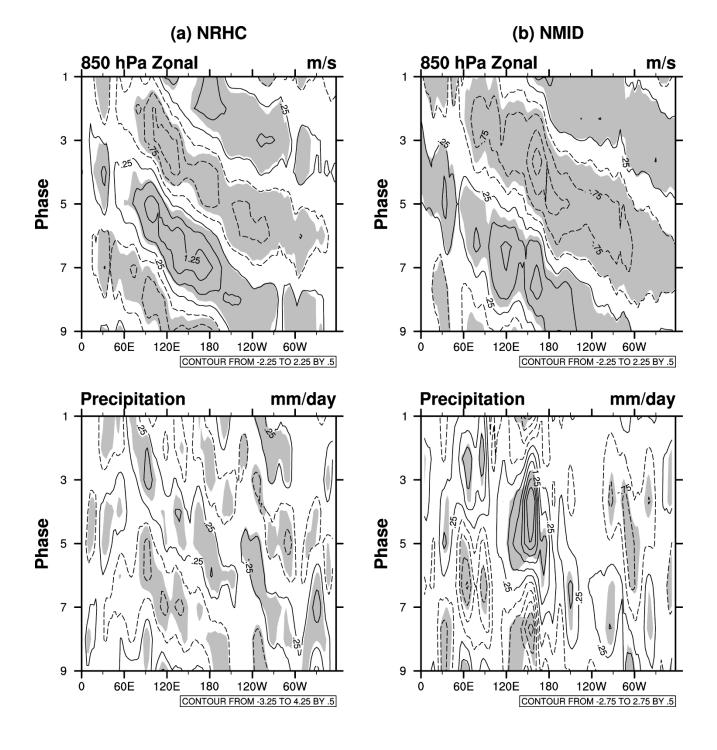


Possible Reasons why MJO is or is not simulated well

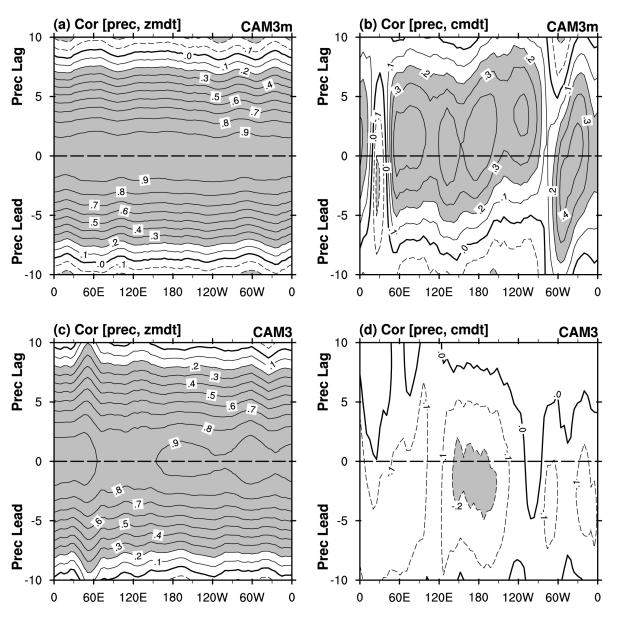
- Vertical heating structure, e.g. top-heavy profile (obs and models differ)
- Relative humidity threshold (model sensitivity)
- Shallow convection preconditioning (observed, but not much obs-model comparison)
- Change of convection parameterization affects all three above



Mu and Zhang (2006, JGR)



Lag corr. of deep and shallow convection



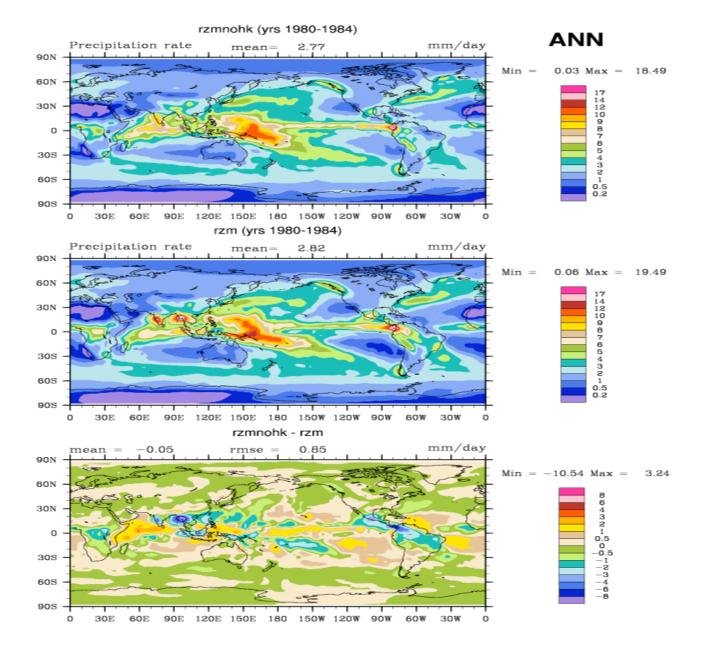
CAM3 w/ RZM

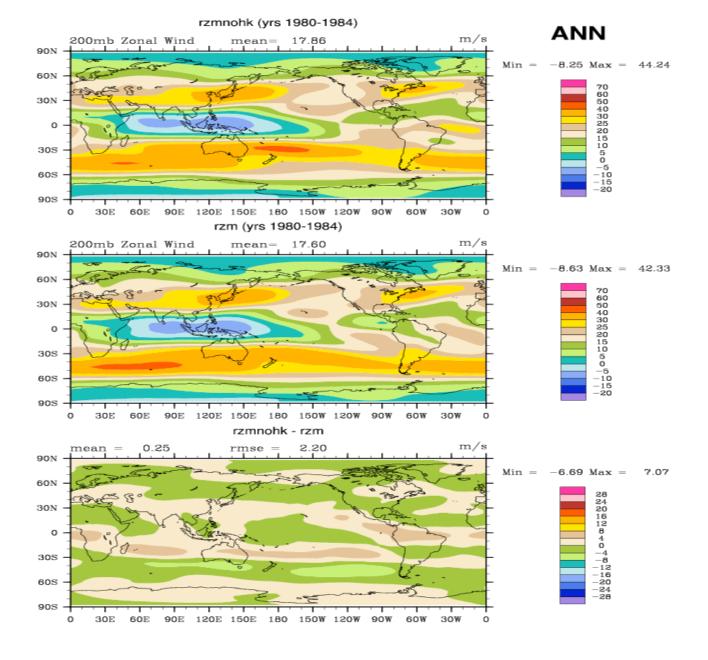
Mu and Zhang (2008, JGR)

CAM3 w/ ZM

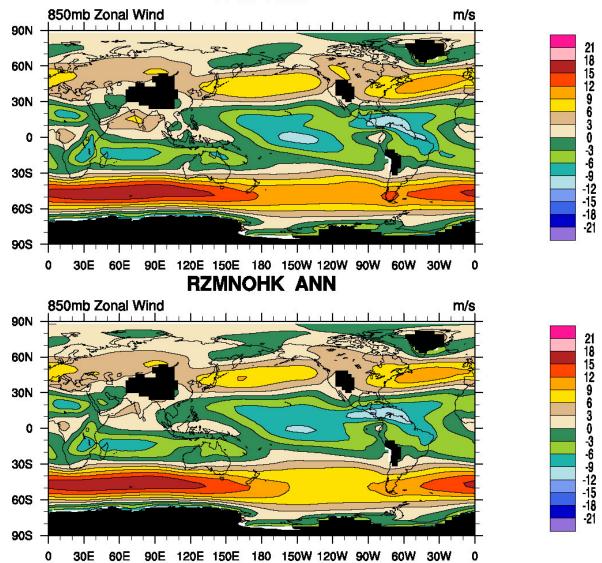
Shallow Convection Experiments

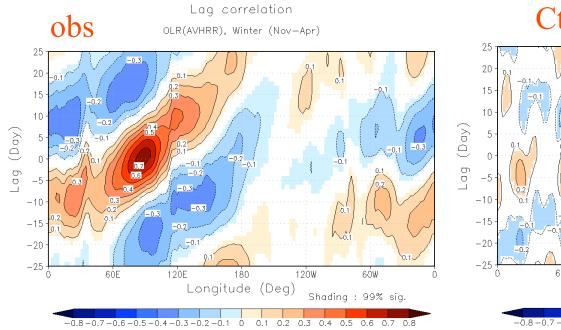
• Hack scheme is removed in tropical belt below 700 mb

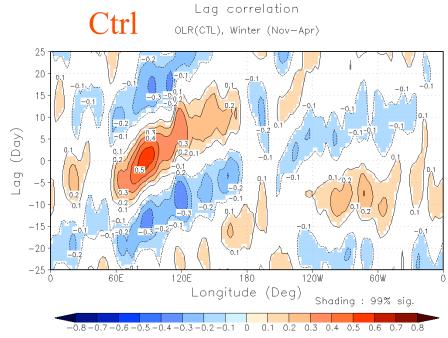


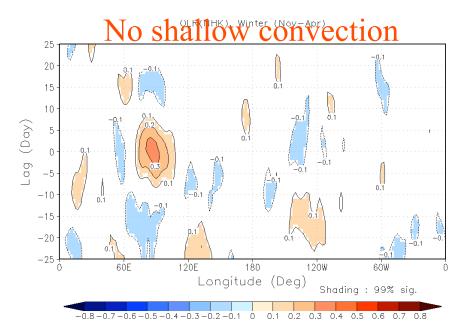


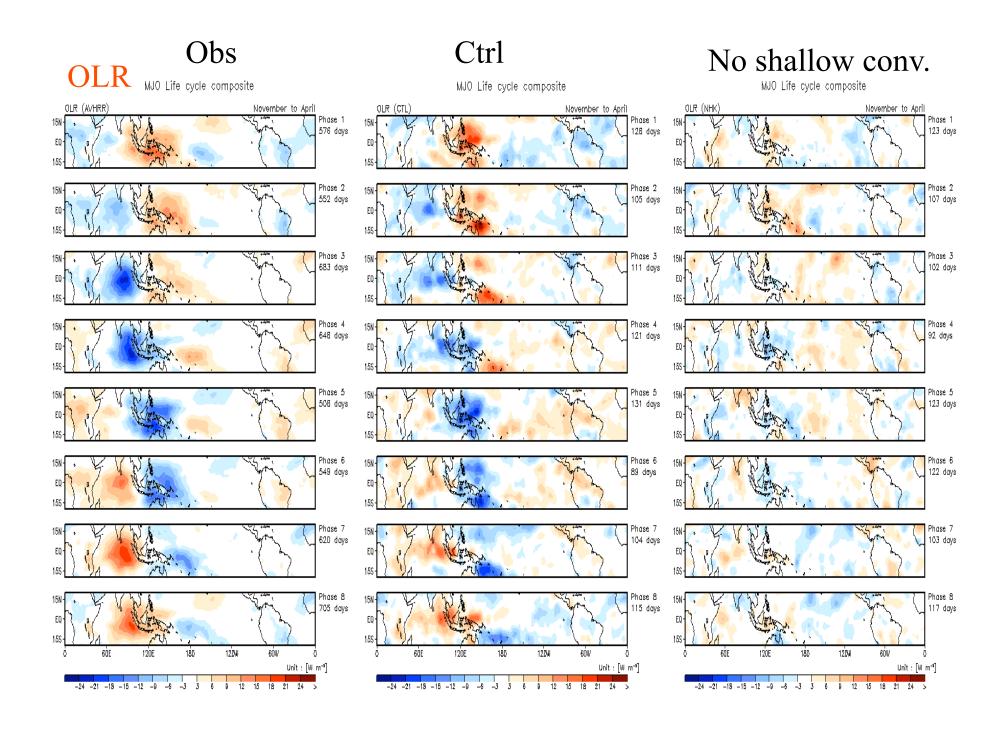
RZM ANN





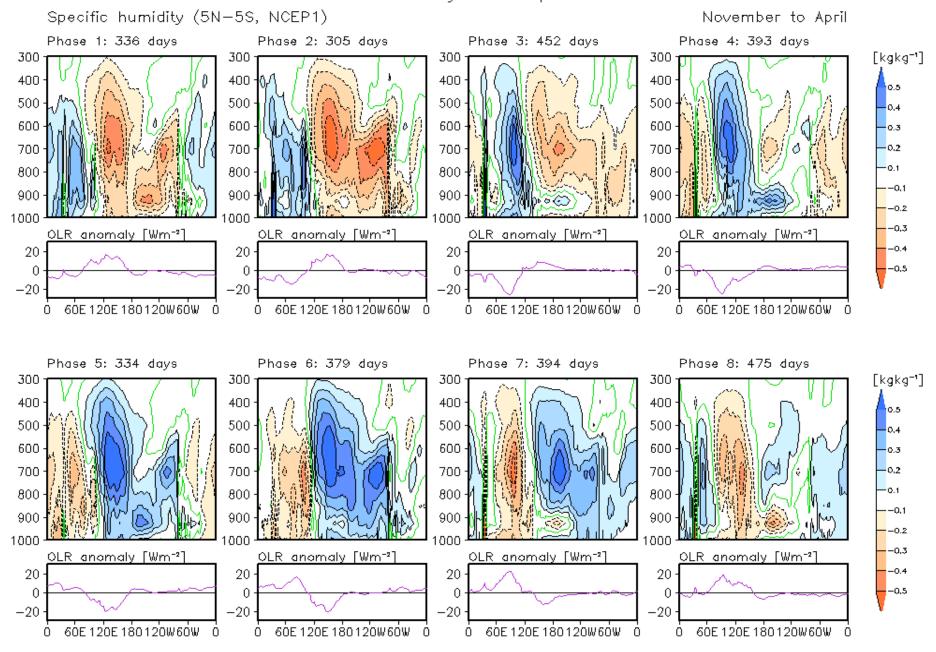


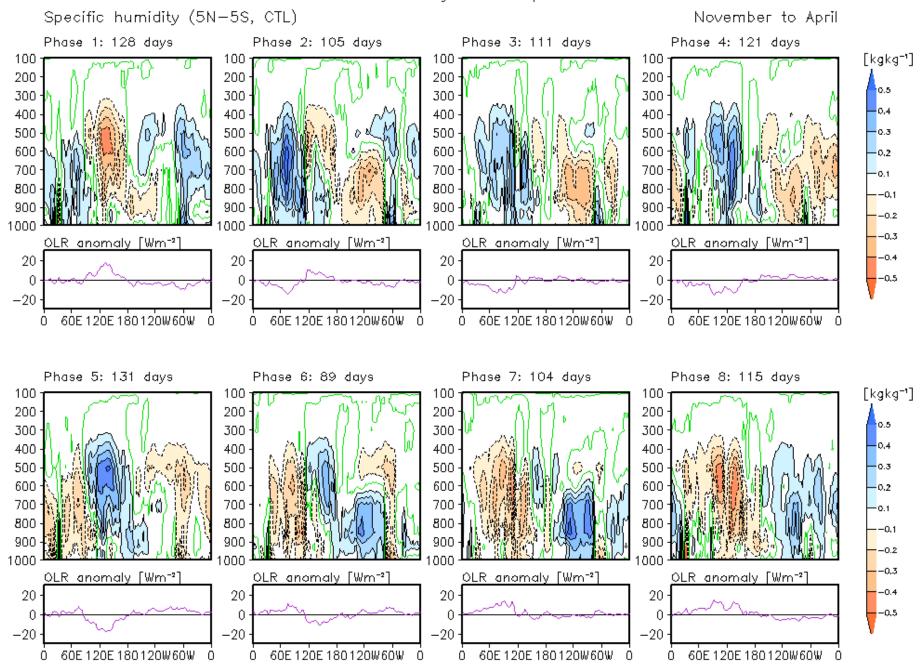




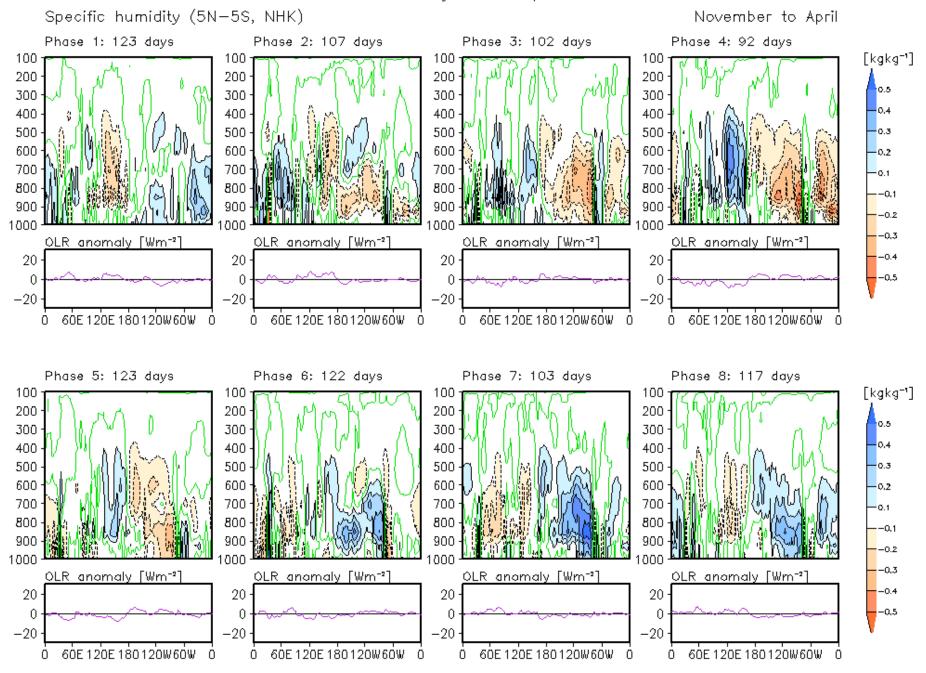
U200 No shallow conv. Obs Ctrl MJO Life cycle composite MJO Life cycle composite MJO Life cycle composite November to April U200 (CTL) November to April November to April Phase 1 Phase 1 Phase 1 128 days 123 days 576 days EQ-Phase 2 552 days Phase 2 Phase 2 105 days 107 days Phase 3 683 days 111 days 102 days EQ-Phase 4 Phase 4 648 days 121 days 92 days EQ-Phase 5 Phase 5 Phase 5 508 days 131 days 123 days EQ-Phase 6 Phase 6 Phase 6 549 days 122 days 89 days EQ-Phase 7 Phase 7 Phase 7 620 days 104 days 103 days EQ-Phase 8 Phase 8 705 days 115 days 117 days EQ-Unit : [m s-1] Unit : [m s⁻¹] Unit : [m s⁻¹]

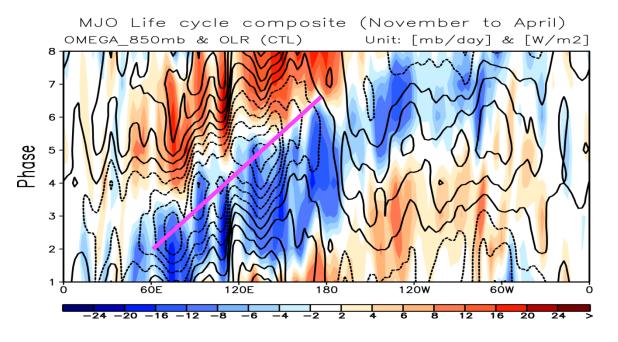
From CLIVAR/MJOWGMJO Life cycle composite

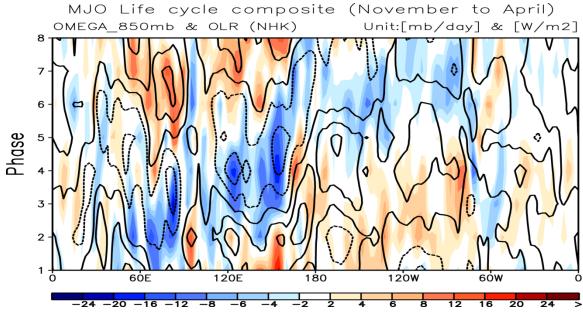




MJO Life cycle composite







Summary

- NCAR model CAM3 has very weak MJO.
- When the convection scheme was revised to use a large-scale forcing-based (instead of CAPE-based) closure, realistic MJO was simulated (Zhang and Mu 2005, J. Climate).
- Interaction of deep and shallow convection plays a key role in MJO simulation (Zhang and Song 2009)

Summary (cont'd)

- Improving deep convection can lead to improved shallow convection simulation.
- Without shallow convection, MJO simulation is poor even with the "right" deep convection parameterization.
- Shallow convection moistens lower troposphere and provides low-level mass/moisture convergence ahead of deep convection for MJO.