

# A Preliminary Analysis of the TWP-ICE GigaLES

Don Dazlich  
Steve Krueger  
Chin-Hoh Moeng  
Marat Khairoutdinov  
Robert Pincus  
Peter Blossey  
Hugh Morrison  
Dave Randall  
John Helly

CMMAP Mtg January 7-9, 2014, Newport Beach  
Physical Processes Breakout

# Model Configuration

SAM 6.10.4 modified to include:

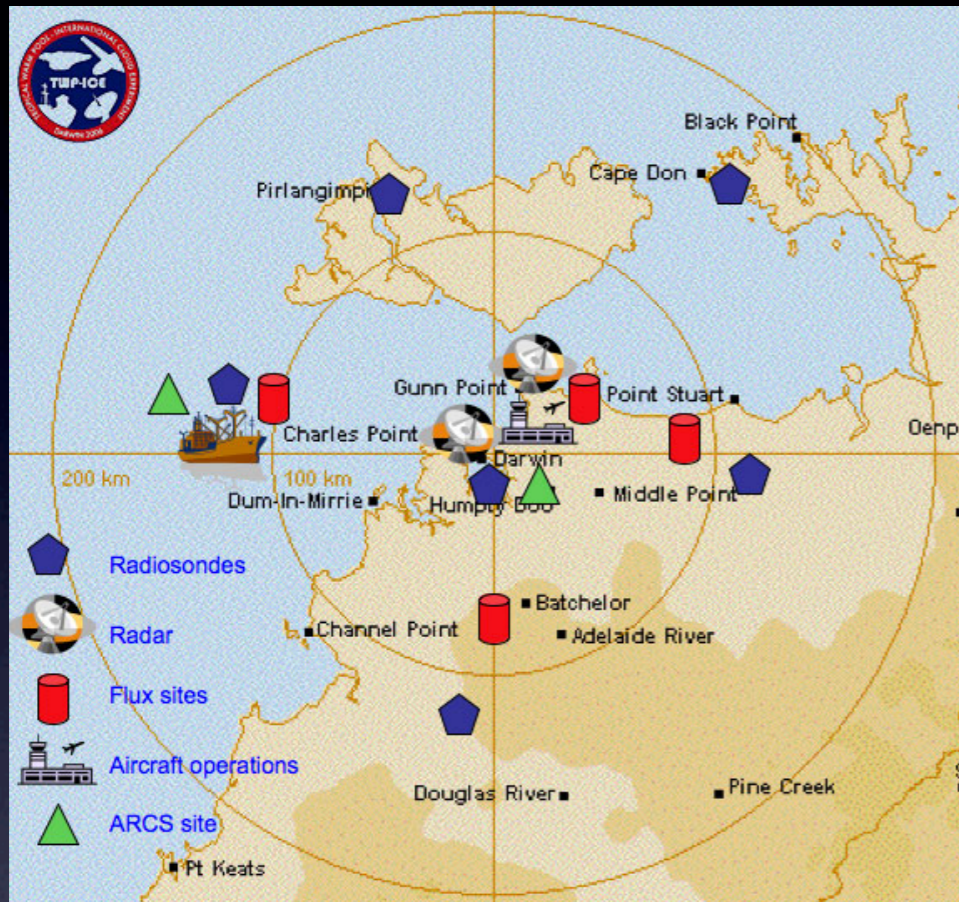
- New cloud optical properties based on CAM5, including radiatively-active snow and using predicted size distributions from the two-moment microphysics.
- Lagrangian Parcel Tracker (LPT) diagnostic package that predicts the trajectories of user-defined parcels.
- The elliptic pressure solver and 3D output routines were replaced with more computationally scalable versions.

2048x2048 horizontal domain with 100m grid spacing – 205km x 205km.

256 vertical levels: 50m spacing near surface; 100m spacing near tropopause, 300m spacing near model top (27km).

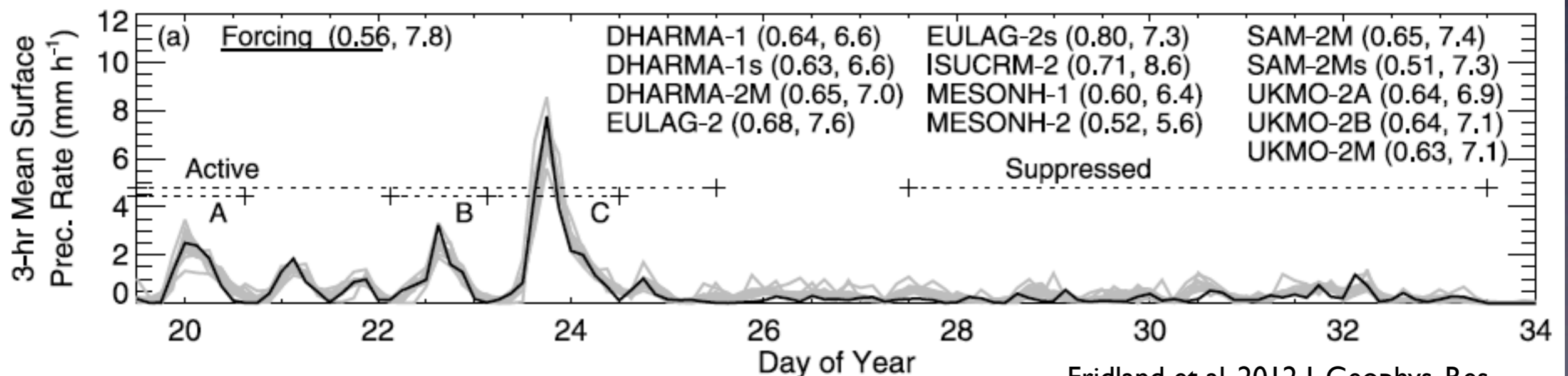
	GigaLES 1	GigaLES 2
<b>Large Scale Forcing</b>	GATE (IDEAL) - steady	TWP-ICE - time-varying
<b>Radiation</b>	Prescribed steady	RRTM interactive
<b>Microphysics</b>	Single Moment	Two-moment Morrison 2005
<b>Scalar Advection</b>	MPDATA	Ultimate Macho - 5th order
<b>Duration</b>	24 hours	4 days (and continuing)

# Tropical Warm Pool - International Cloud Experiment

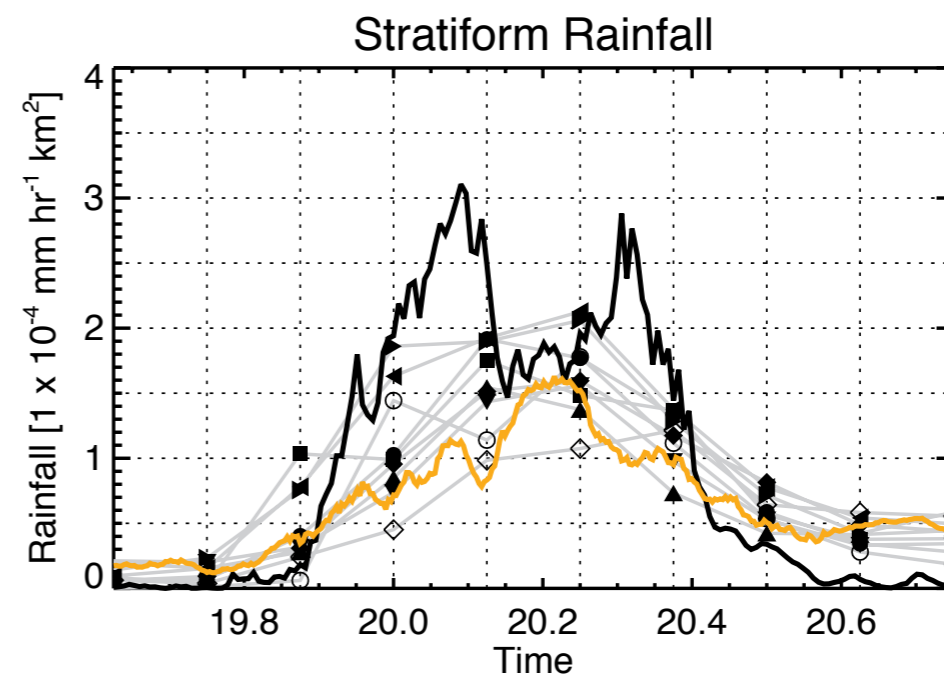
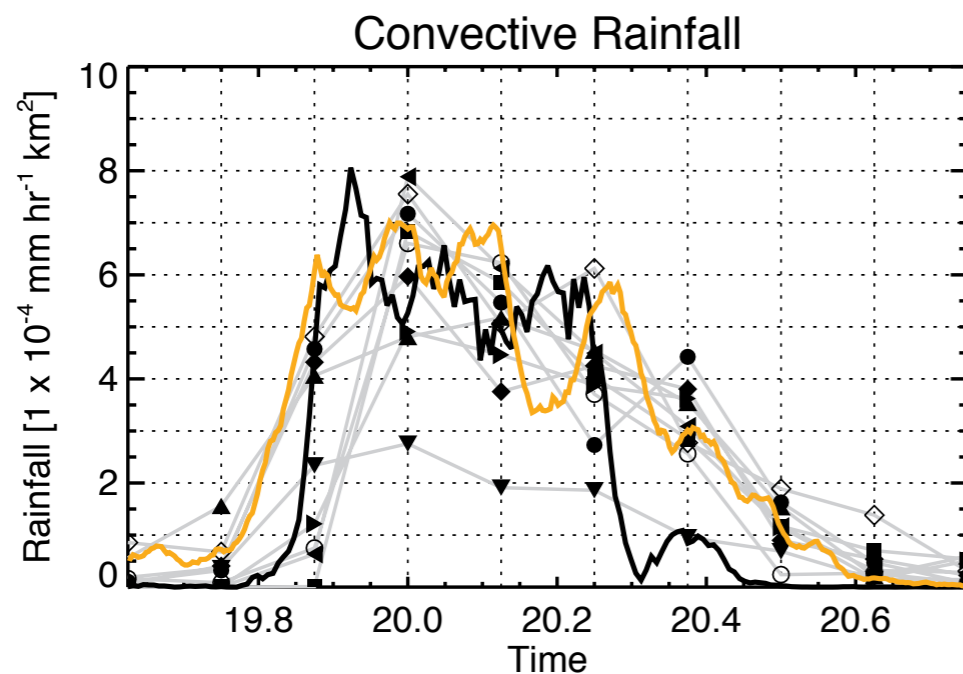
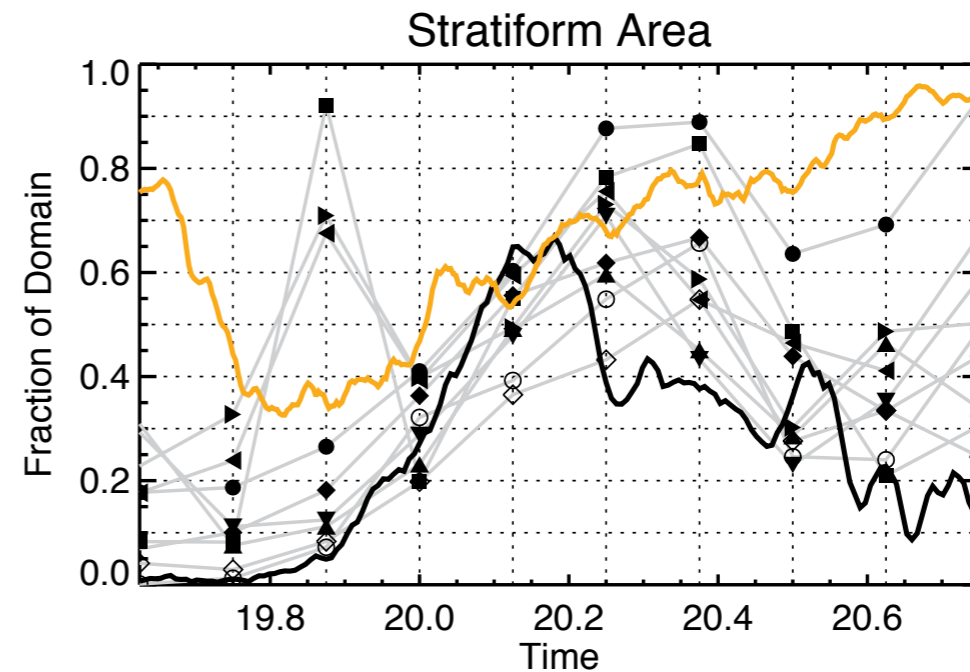
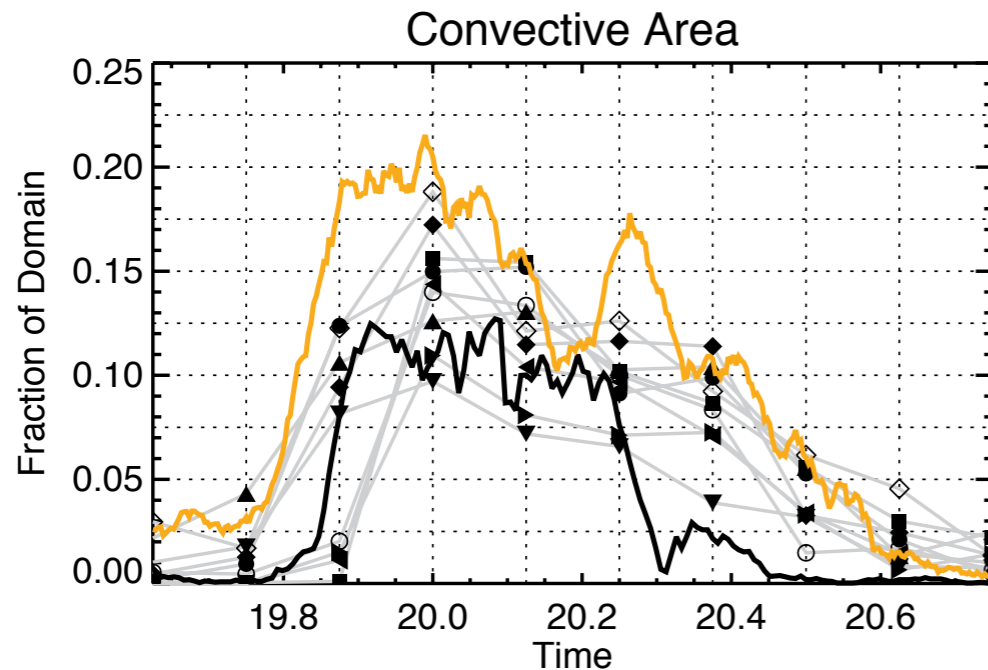


Location – 130.9E,12.4S

- Intense measurement period – 18 Jan 2006 – 4 Feb 2006.
- Features active (19 Jan.–25 Jan.) and suppressed (27 Jan.–4 Feb.) monsoon periods.
- The model is run according to the CRM intercomparison specifications in Fridland et al, 2012. The domain is treated as a uniform ocean surface with fixed SST.

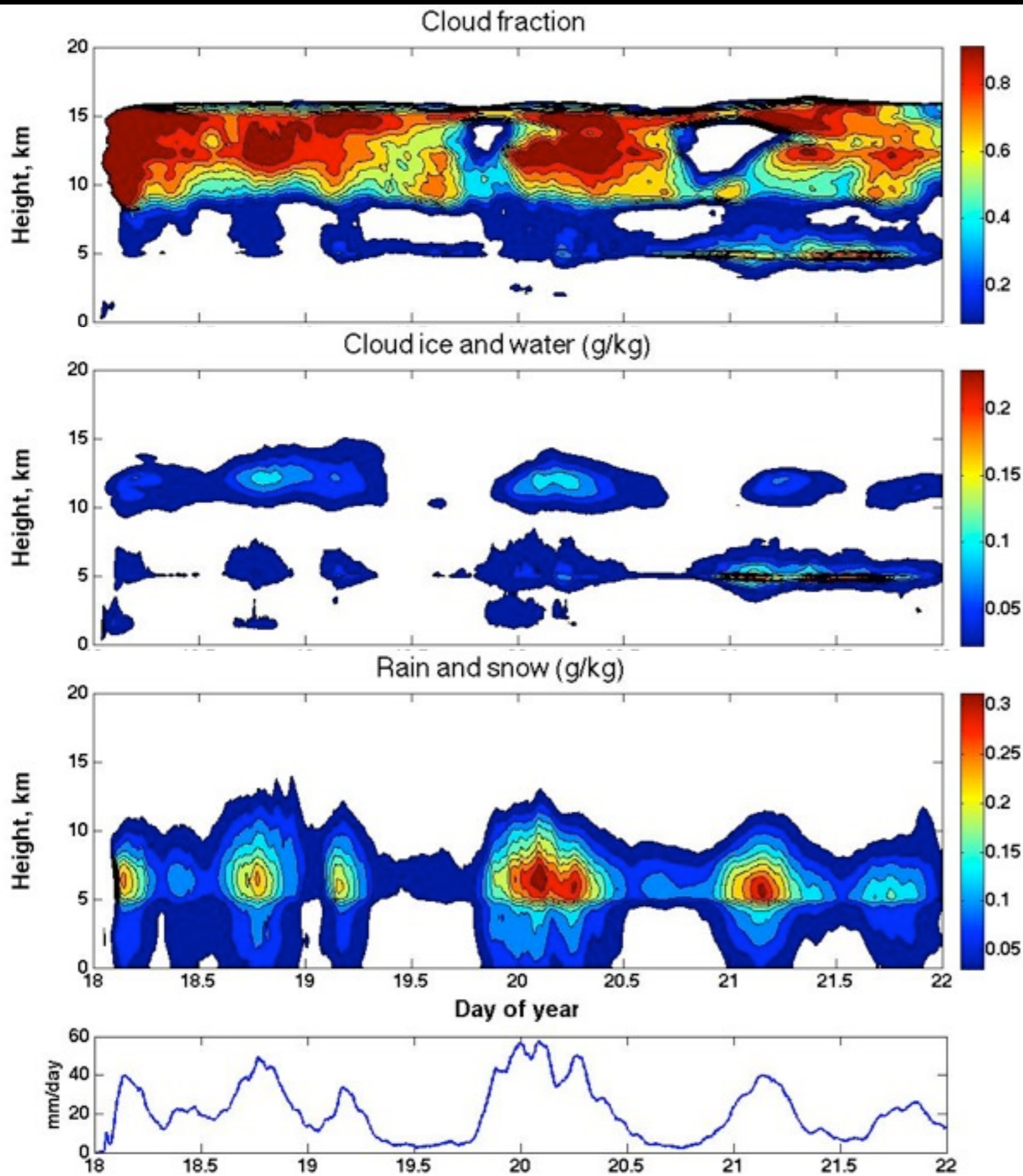


# Convective/Stratiform Precipitation Comparison with TWP-ICE



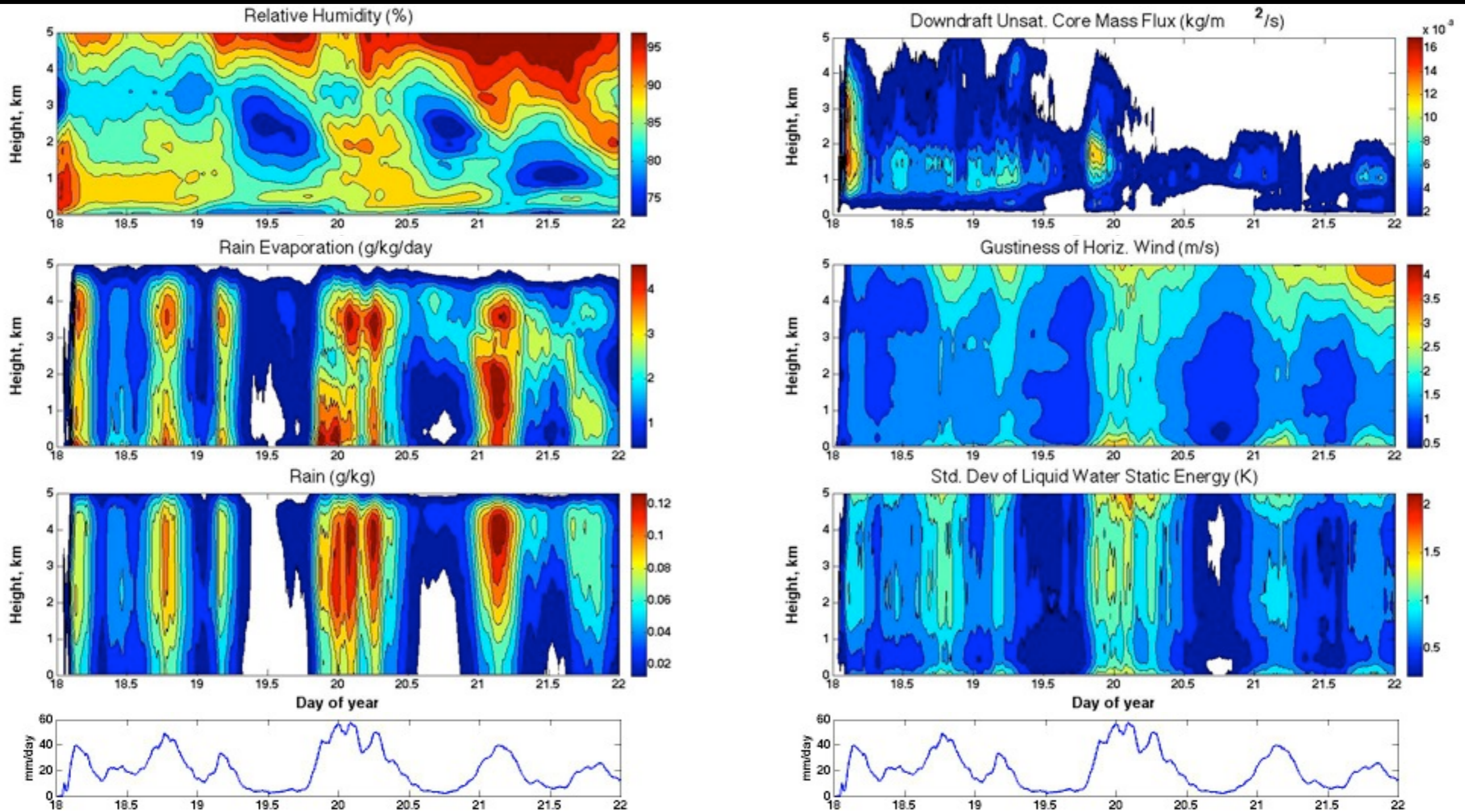
CPOL radar retrievals are in black, nine CRMs from the TWP-ICE CRM Intercomparison Study (Varble et al. 2011, Fridlind et al. 2012) are in gray with symbols, and the SAM giga-LES is in orange. Convective and stratiform regions are separated by applying the Steiner et al. (1995) algorithm on 2.5-km altitude reflectivity at a horizontal grid spacing of 2.5 km. CRM and giga-LES output were degraded to 2.5-km horizontal grid spacing to match the radar retrievals.

# Clouds and Precipitation



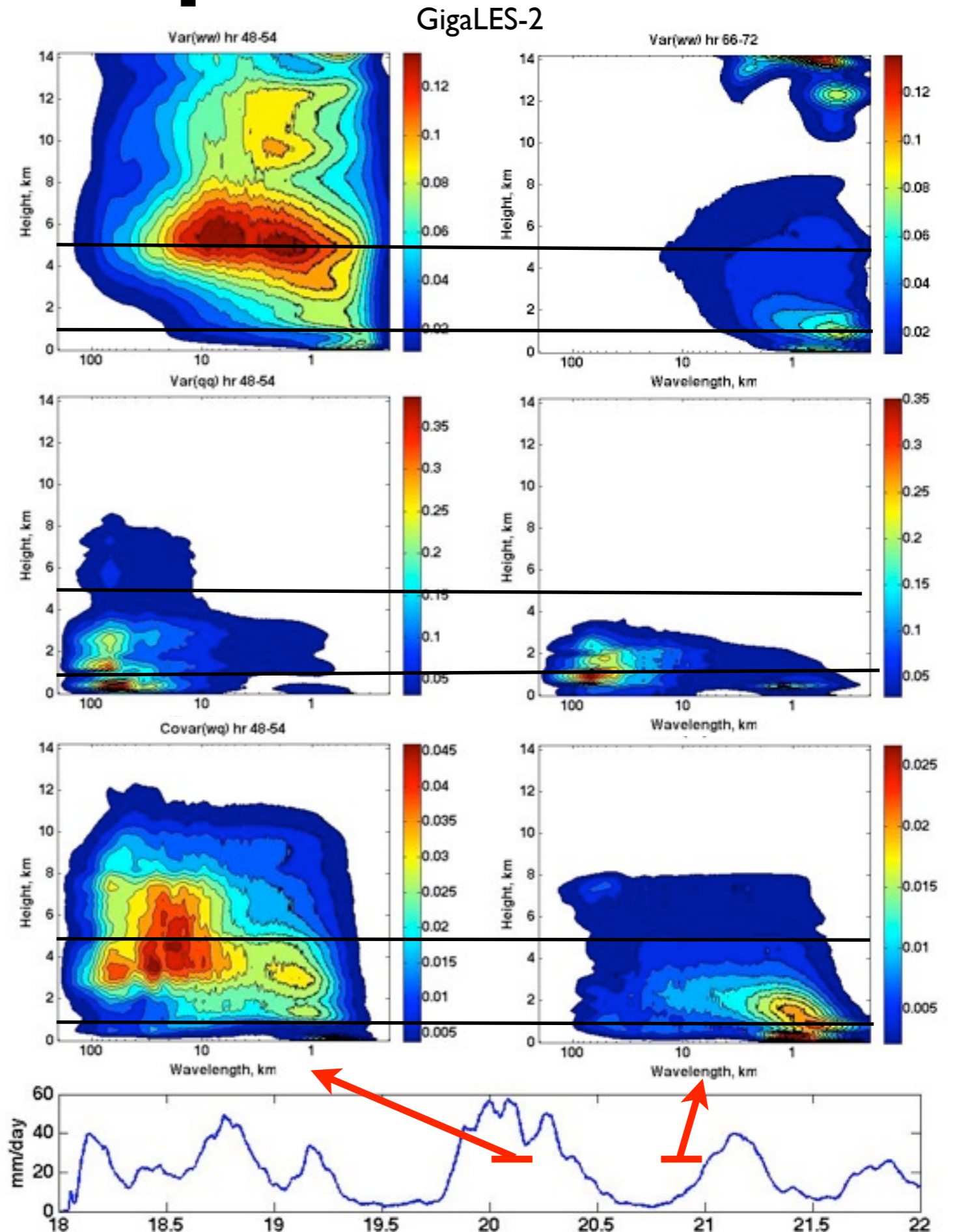
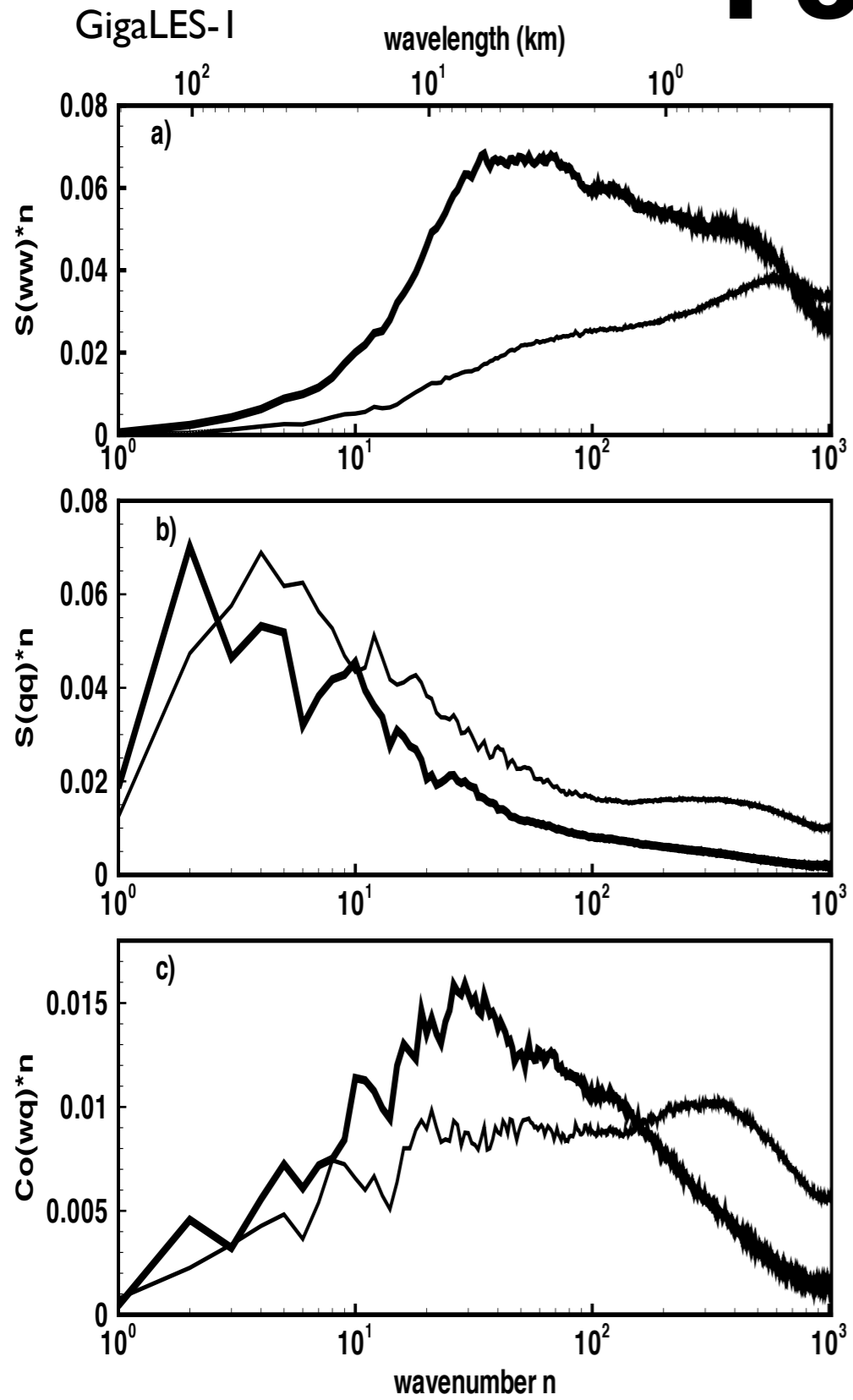
Domain average profiles:  
Tri-modal cloud structure  
simulated in GigaLES-I is  
again present.

# Rain Evaporation, Downdrafts and Cold Pools

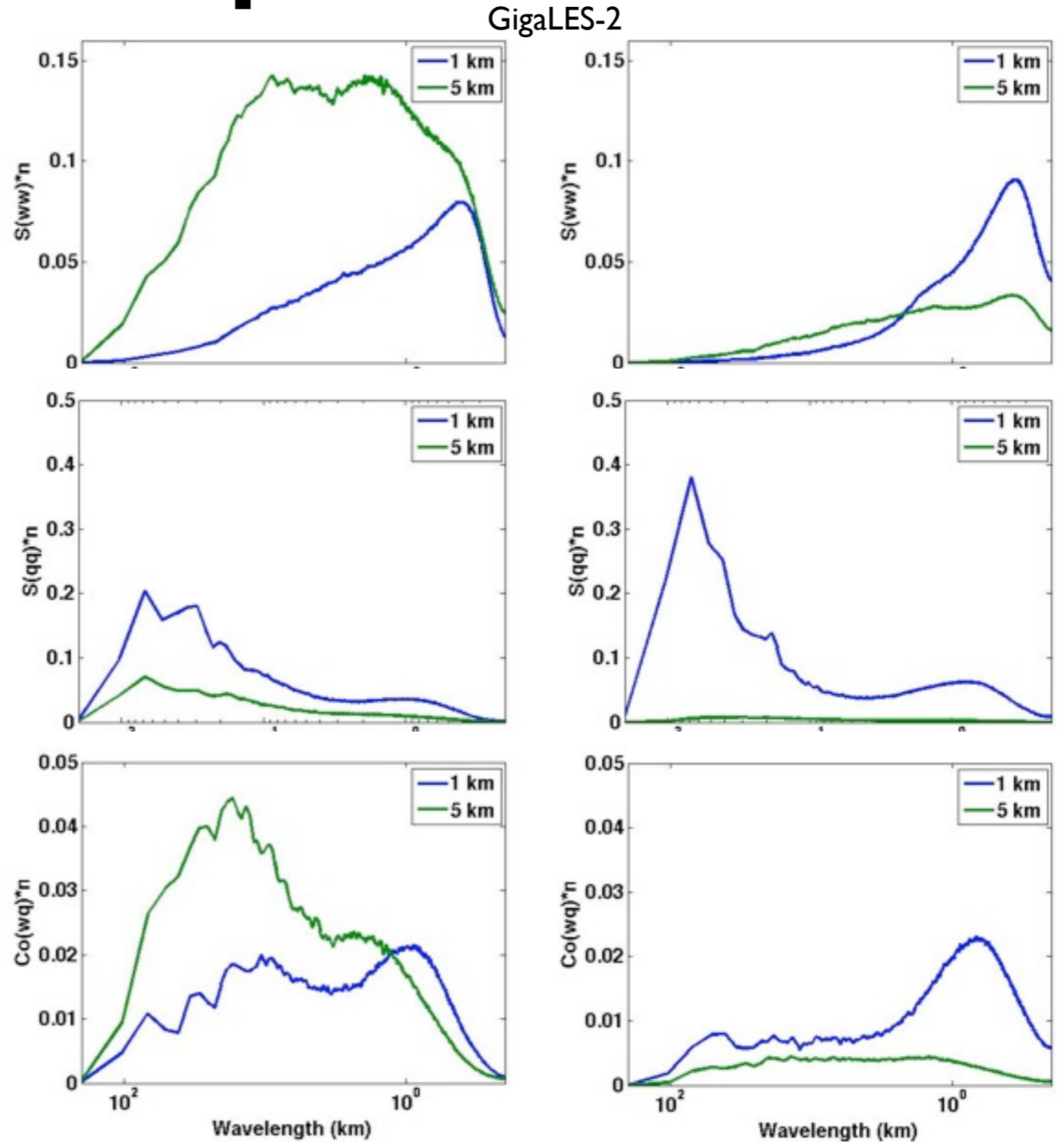
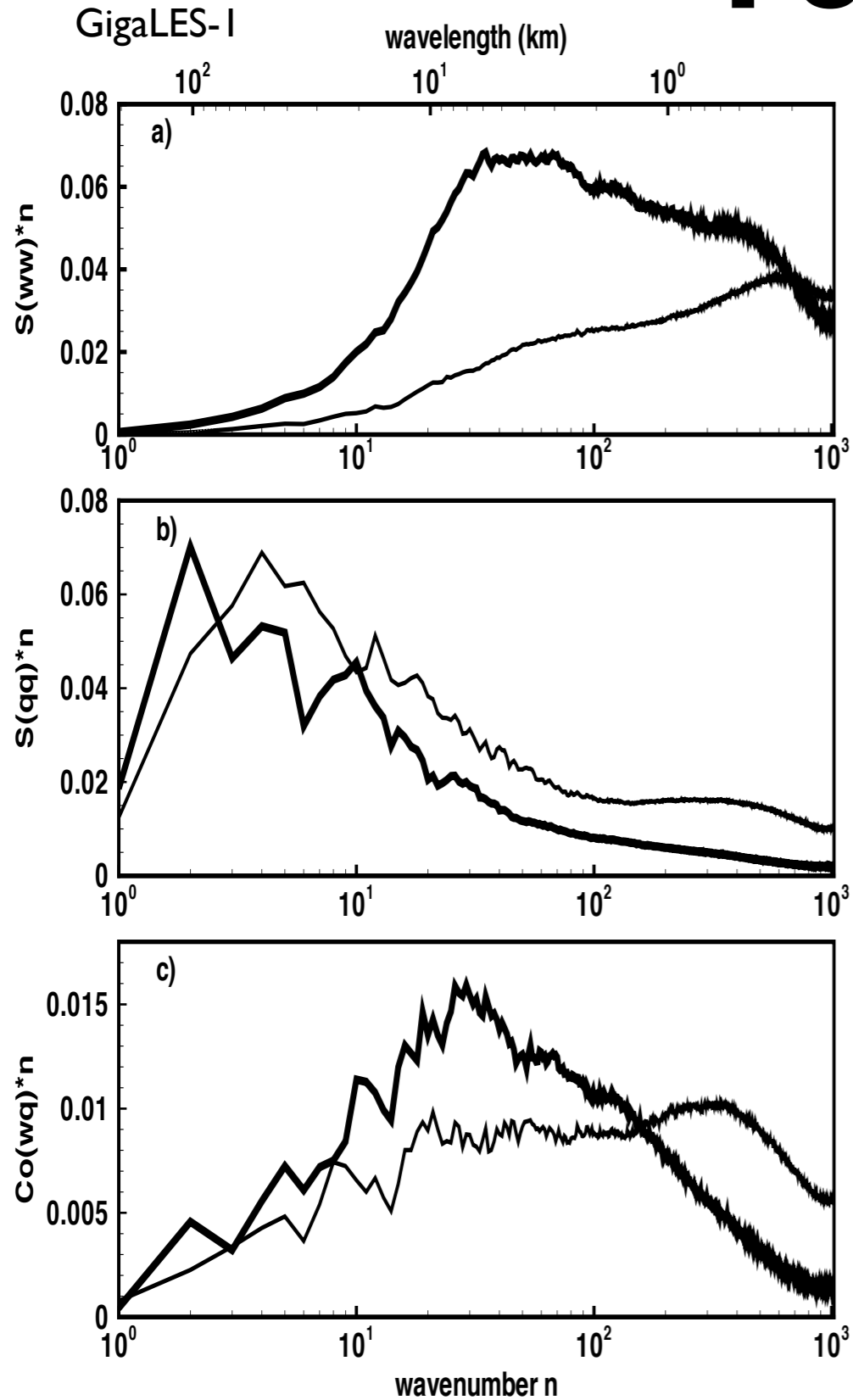


The left three panels show how the rain evaporation rate is related to both relative humidity and rain mixing ratio. The bottom two panels display two indicators of cold pools: large variability of the horizontal wind vector and of the temperature near the surface. Cold pools are most active around days 18.8, 19.2, and 19.9–20.3. The best indicator for cold pool activity is the near-surface rain evaporation rate (except during the spin-up period at day 18.2), while downdraft unsaturated core mass flux (top right) is a poor indicator.

# Power Spectra

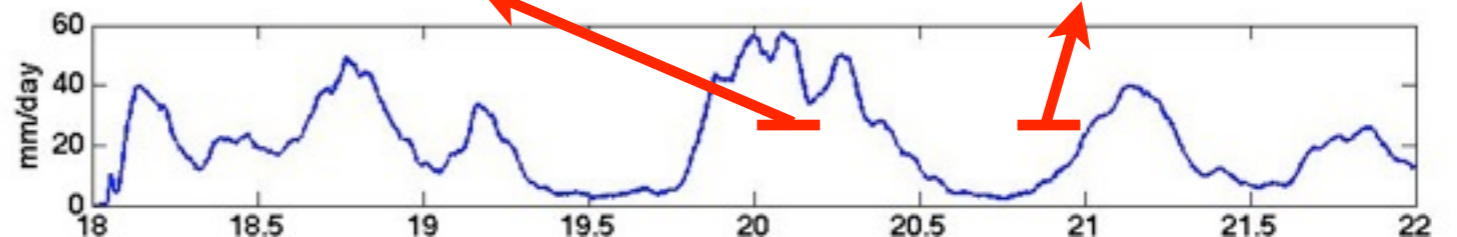


# Power Spectra



5km w-variance is proportional to precipitation.  
 1 km q-variance largest for the drier period.

GigaLES-1 precip=13.4mm/day





# Lagrangian Parcel Tracker

Cycle: 0

Time:0

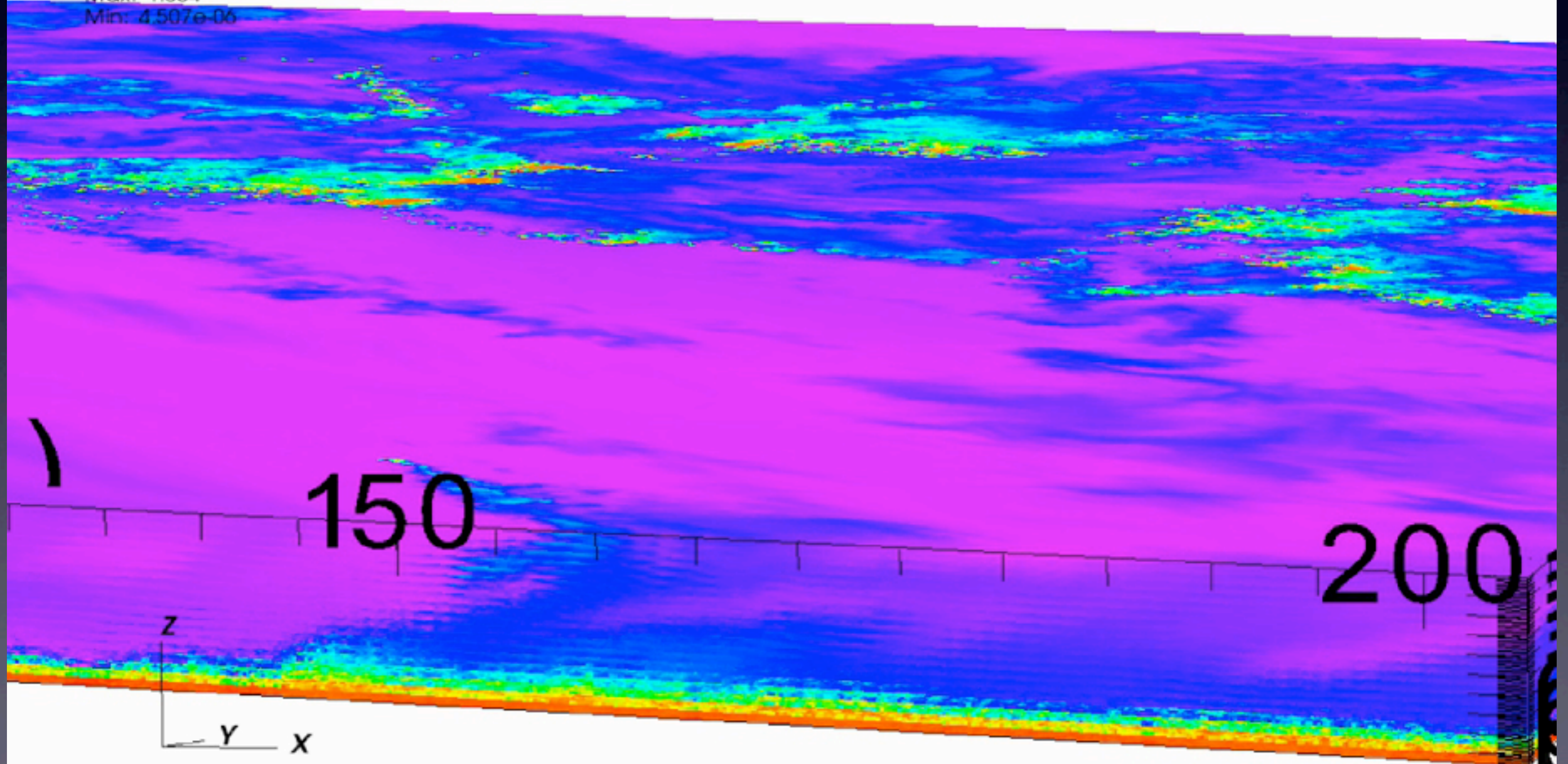
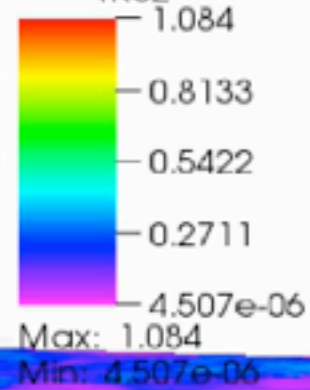
Scatter

Var: X,

Y,

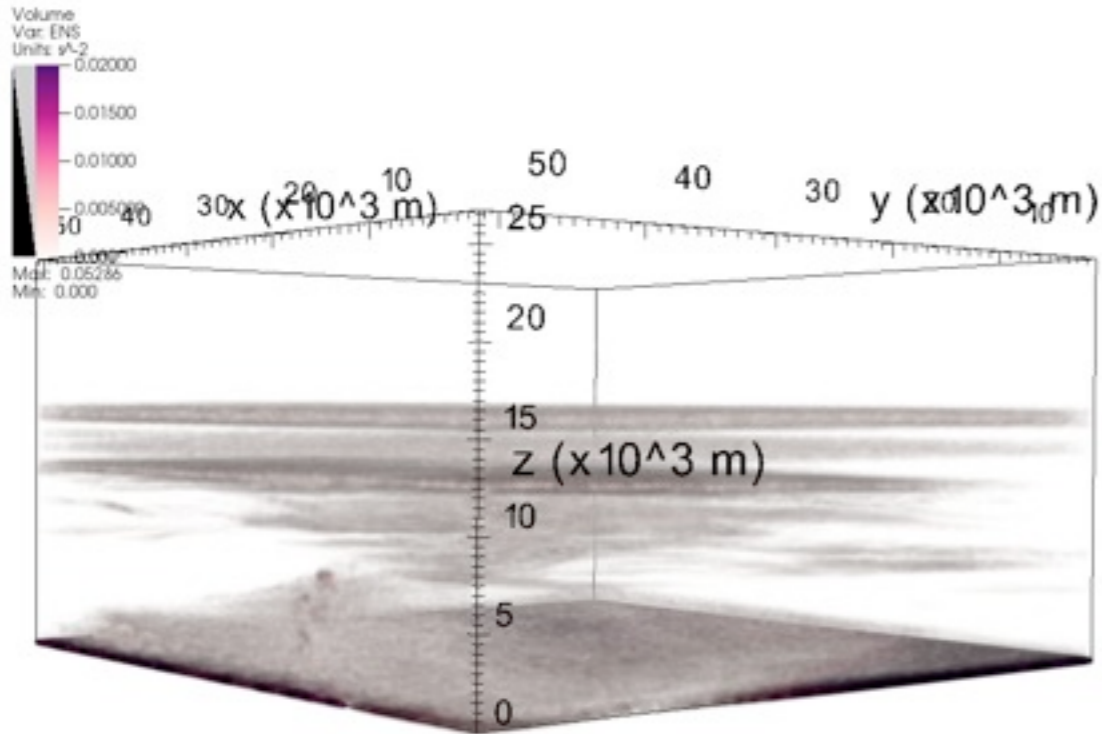
Z,

TR02



# Enstrophy

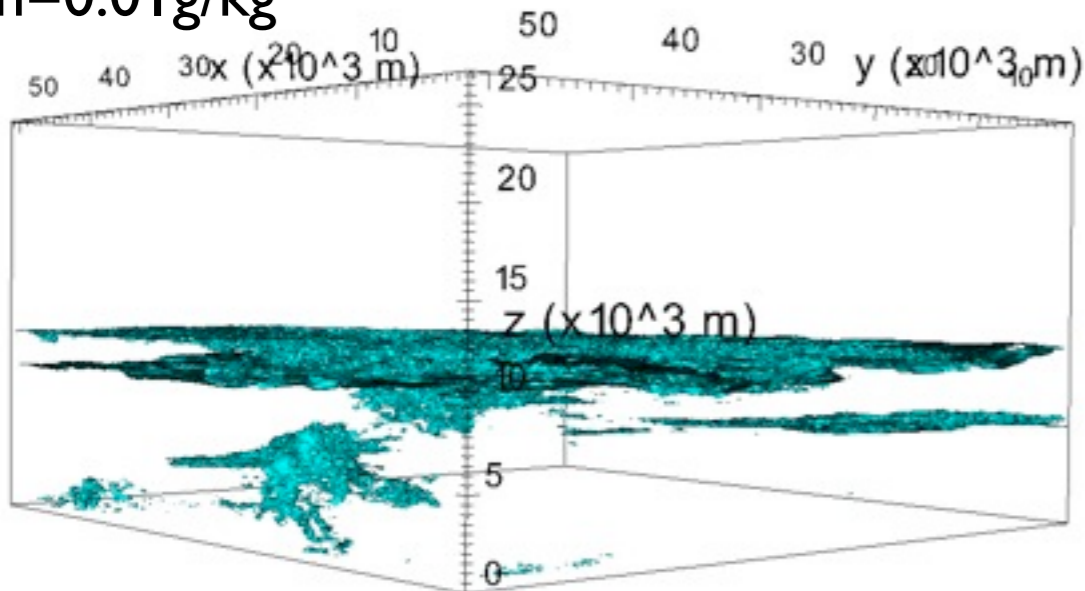
DB: TWPICE\_100m\_256L\_RADSNOW\_0000086400.nc  
 Cycle: 0 Time:20



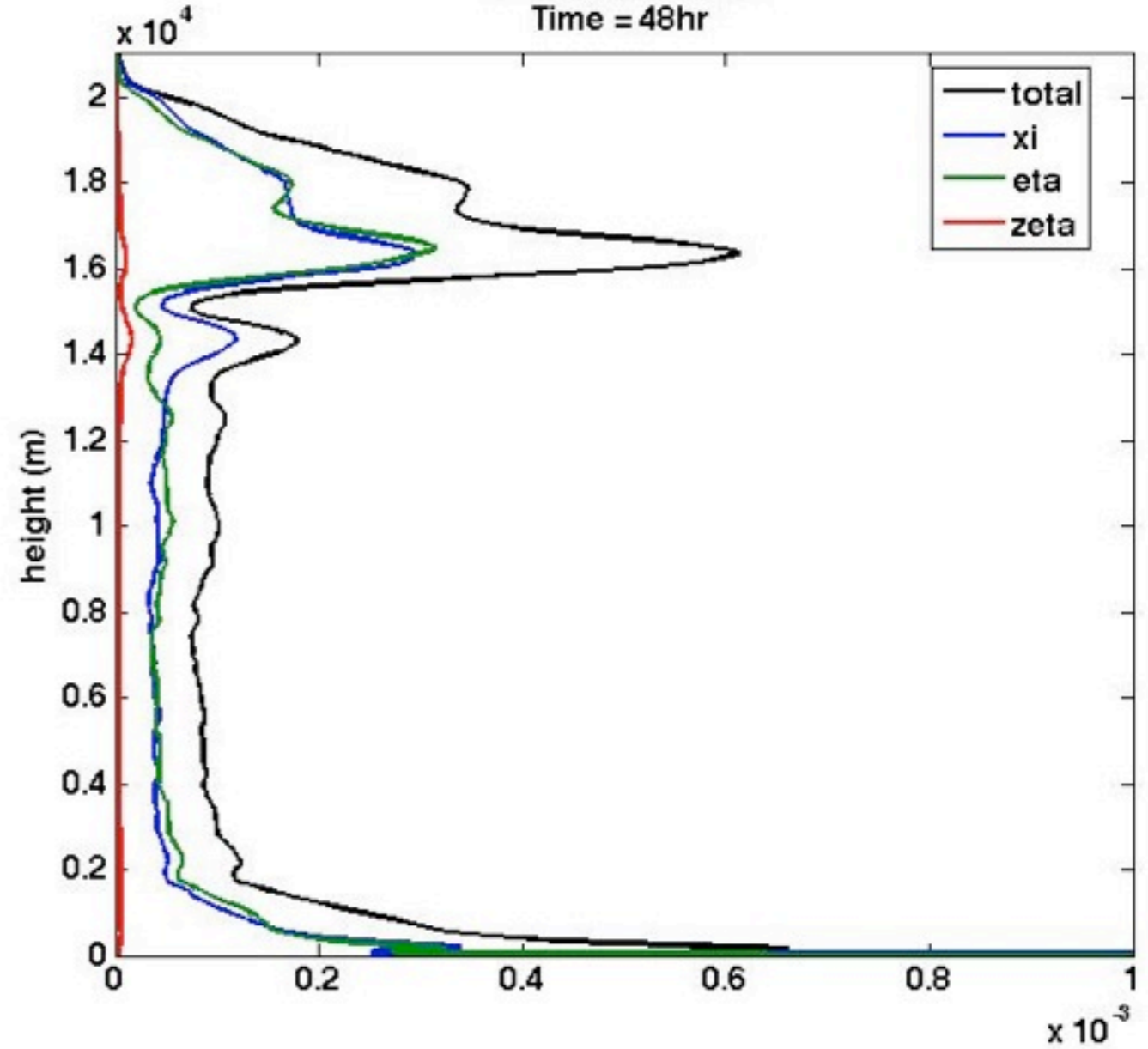
x  
z y

Cloud-  
 $Q_n = 0.01 \text{ g/kg}$

user: dazlich  
 Thu Dec 19 16:16:00 2013



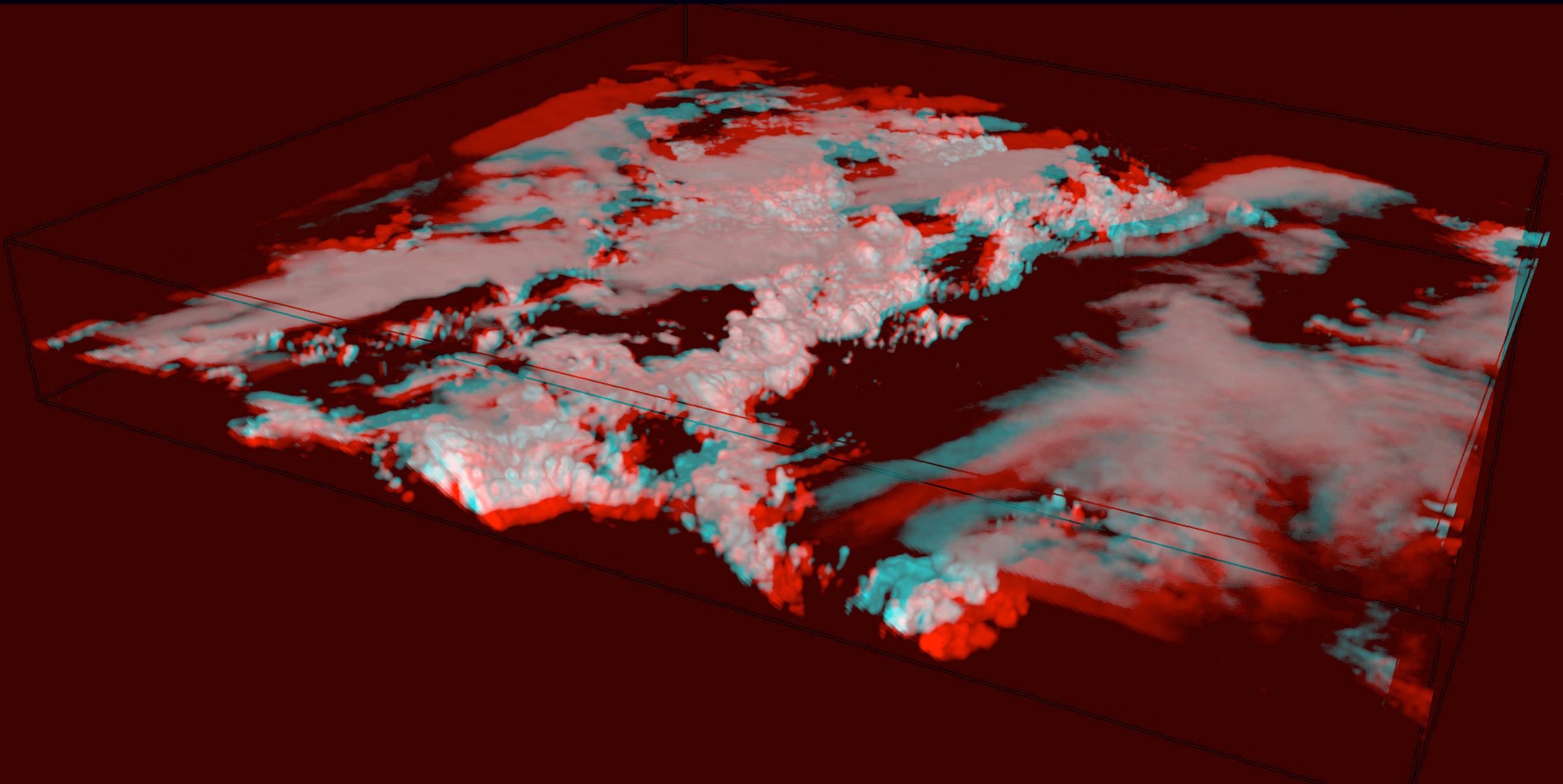
Domain-average Enstrophy ( $\text{s}^{-2}$ )  
 Resolution = 100m  
 Time = 48hr



- Dave Randall is looking at possible application of enstrophy to turbulent mixing.
- Enstrophy corresponds well to cloud field.
- Additional high enstrophy layer above the cloud-top layer.

# Visualization

Volume rendering of the cloud water plus ice mixing ratio field at day 20.0. The spatial resolution is that of a 400-m horizontal grid size and 200-m vertical grid size after regridding from the original resolution. The stereo image was produced with VAPOR ([www.vapor.ucar.edu](http://www.vapor.ucar.edu)) and RedGreen ([mac.clauss-net.de/redgreen](http://mac.clauss-net.de/redgreen)).



# Summary

- GigaLES-2 simulation has completed 4 days of an intended 6.5 days and reasonably simulates the observations. Over 50 TB output generated to date.
- The additional sophistication of GigaLES-2 (interactive radiation, time-varying forcing) permits investigation into a greater number of aspects of deep convection.
- Tools like Lagrangian Parcel Trackers will assist analysis.
- GigaLES-2 output is a community resource available for analysis. Team members are encouraged to find imaginative applications for it.