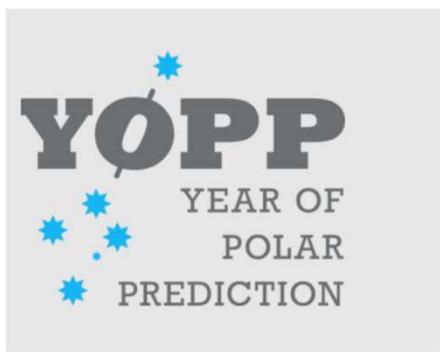


WRF modelling of low clouds in the Arctic boundary layer



Supervisors: Gunilla Svensson and Anna Fitch
(MISU), Wayne Angevine (NOAA, Boulder)



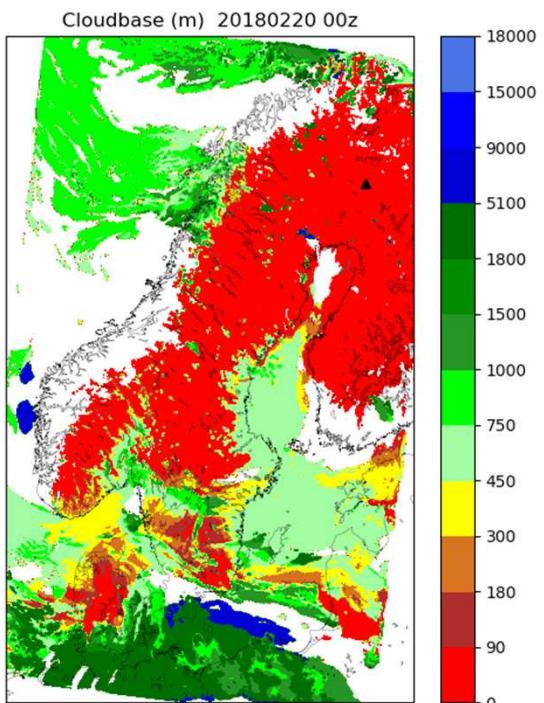
Martin Hagman, MISU 191024

Outline

- Background FM – WRF – Forecast problem
- Objective
- Validation – Where, when?
- Visualisation
- What causes the problem ?
 - Resolution...
 - Interpolation...
 - Parametrization...
 - Initialisation...
- Solution?
- 3D-SCM
- Future

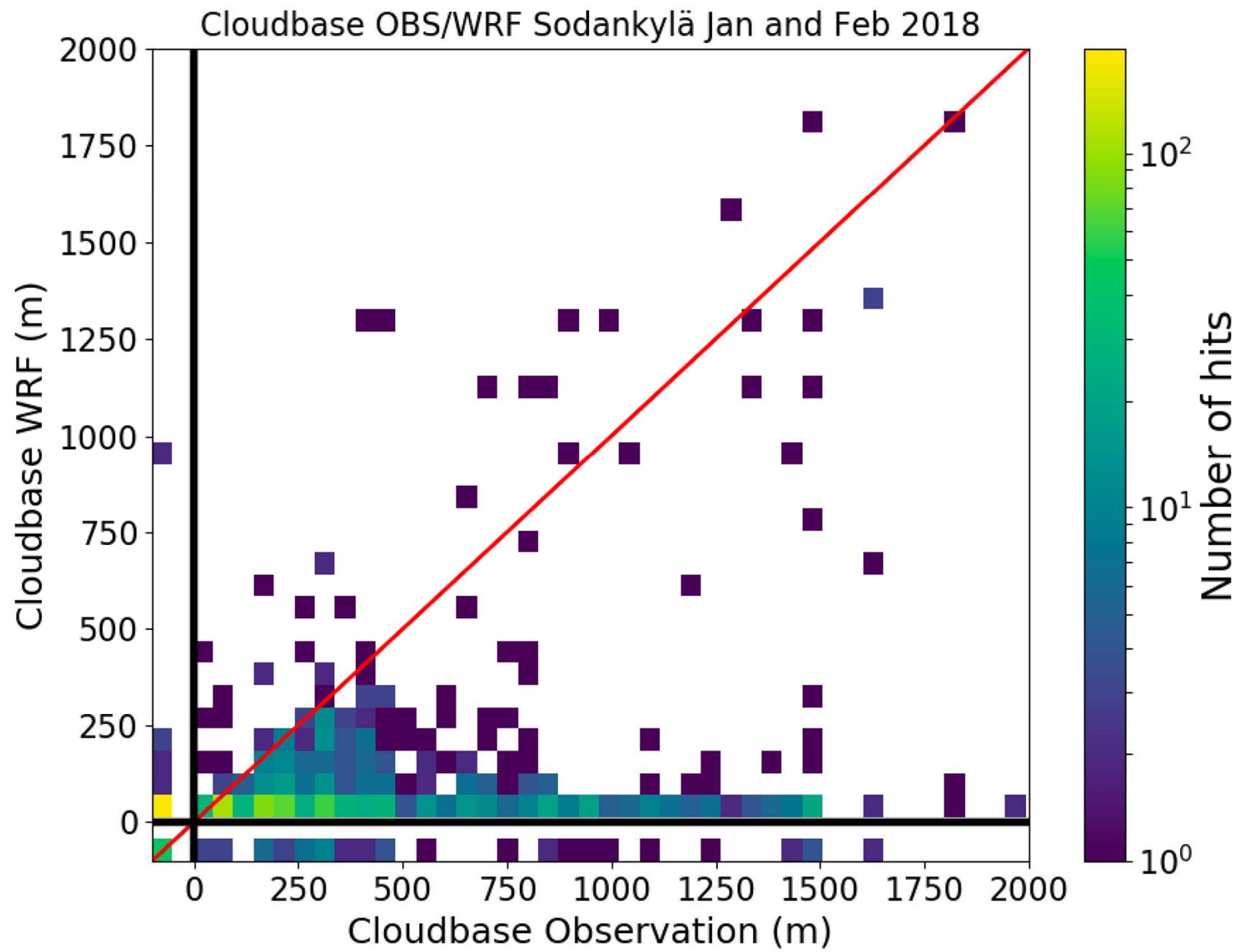
WRF 3.9.1.1 in FM – SET UP

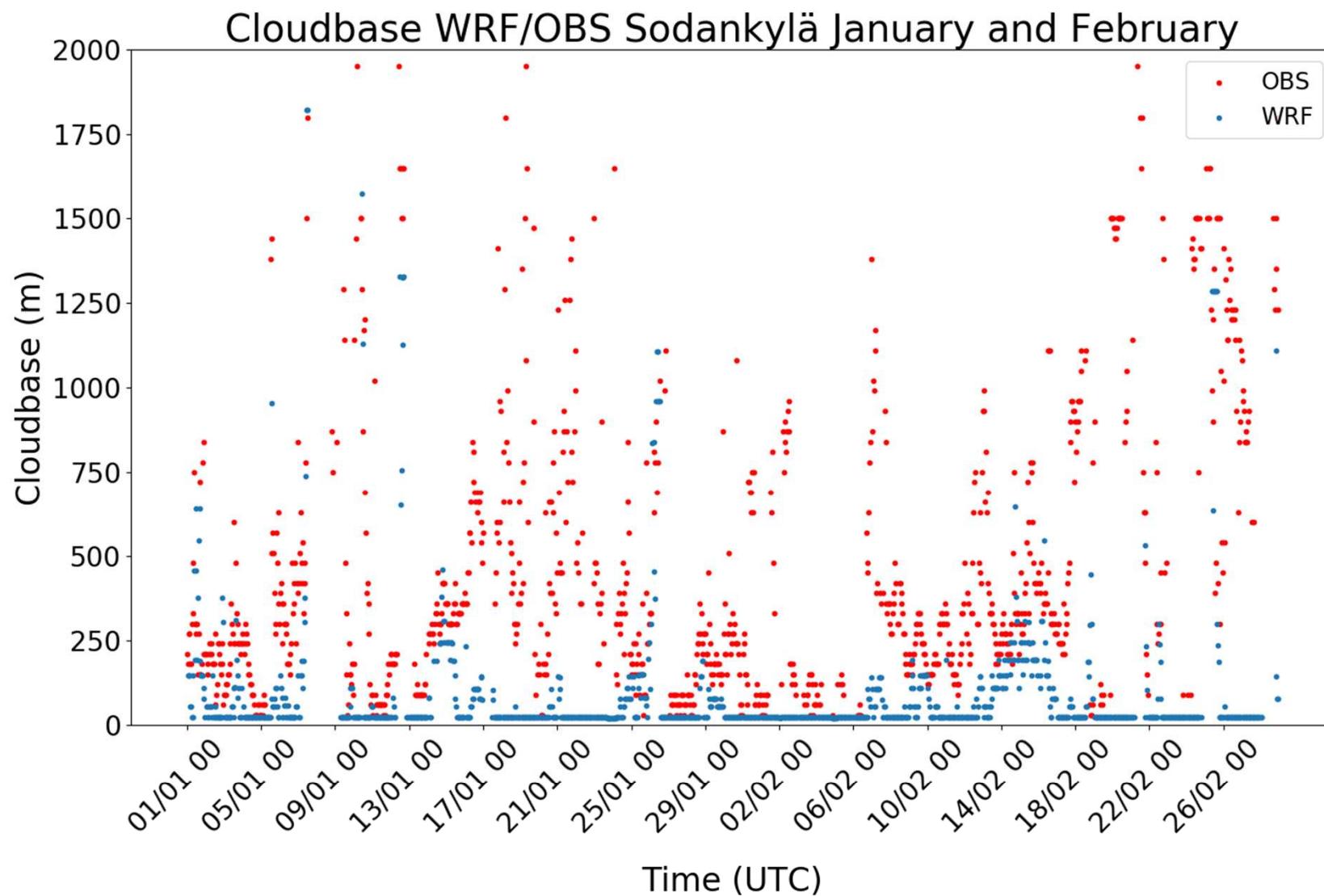
702



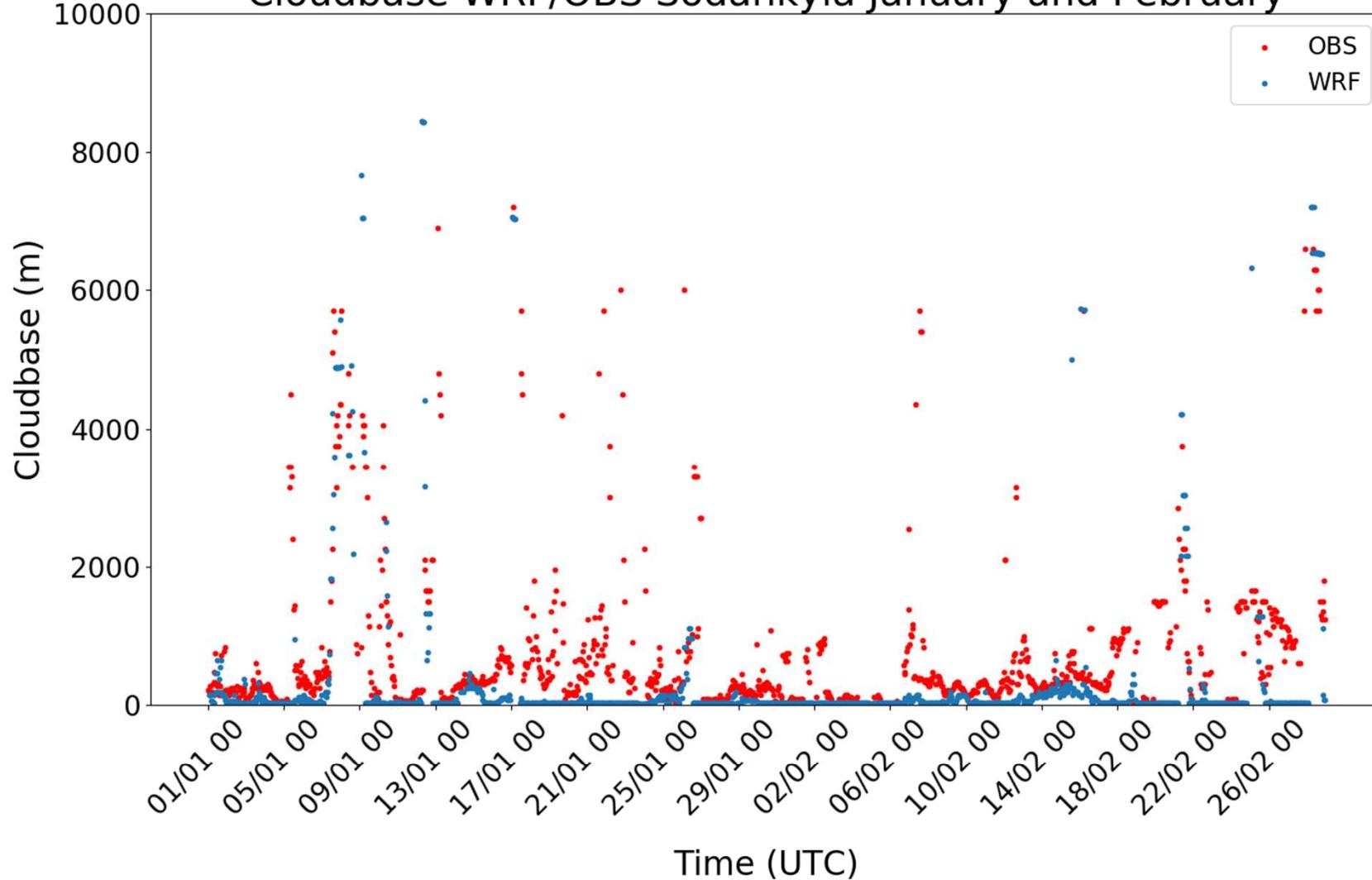
- Non-hydrostatic
- 46 vertical levels (Sigma)
- 3 km horizontal resolution
- Arakawa C-grid
- ECMWF initial and boundary conditions
- Initialised with specific humidity, not cloudwater, cloudice or cloudfraction
- Data assimilation

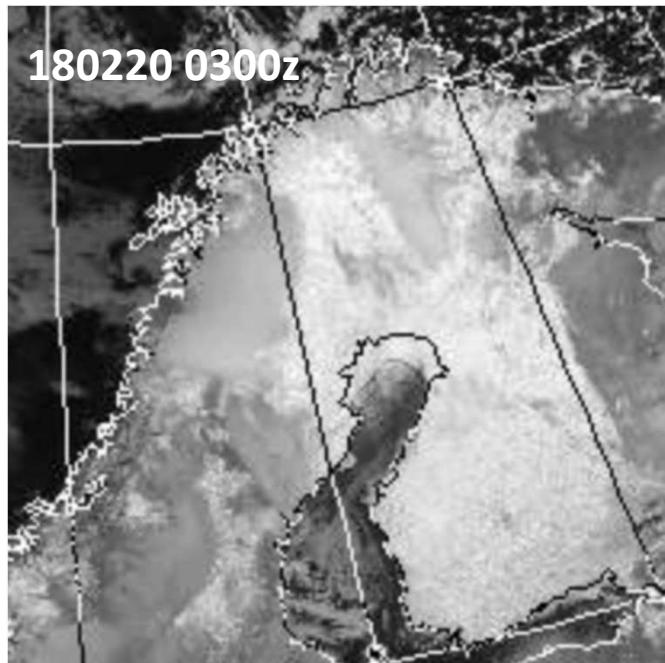
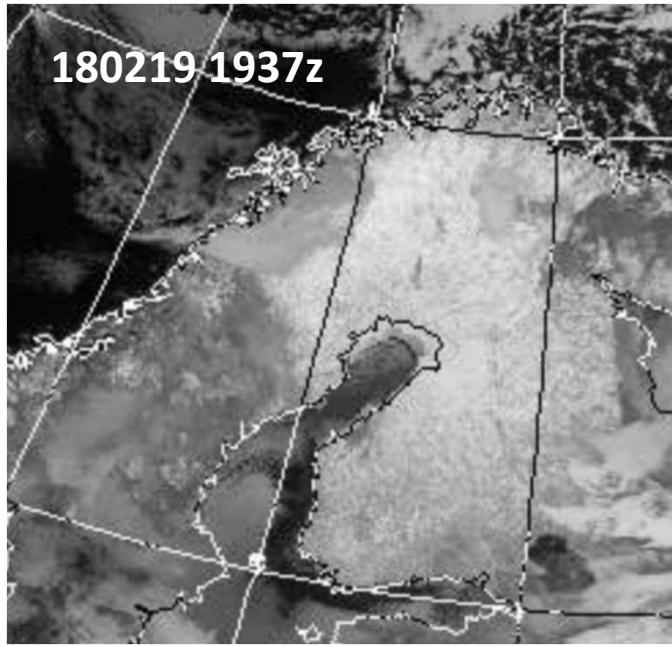
429





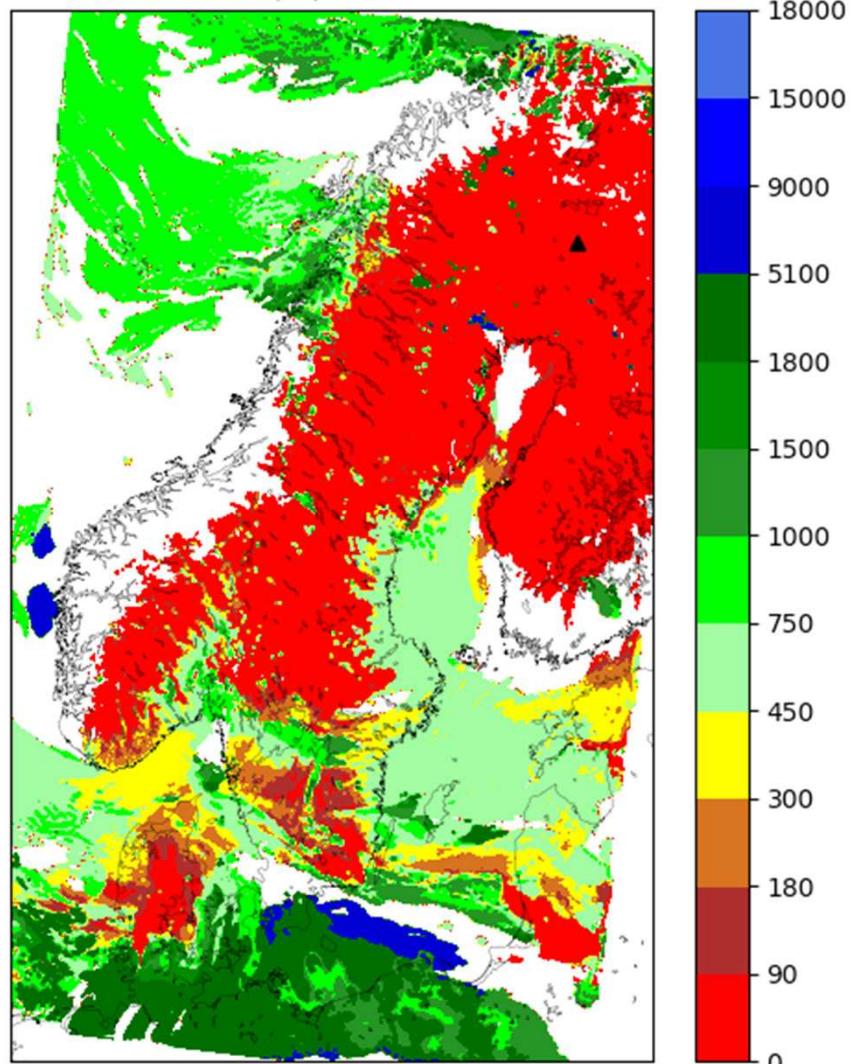
Cloudbase WRF/OBS Sodankylä January and February





6-hour forecast 2018021918z +06

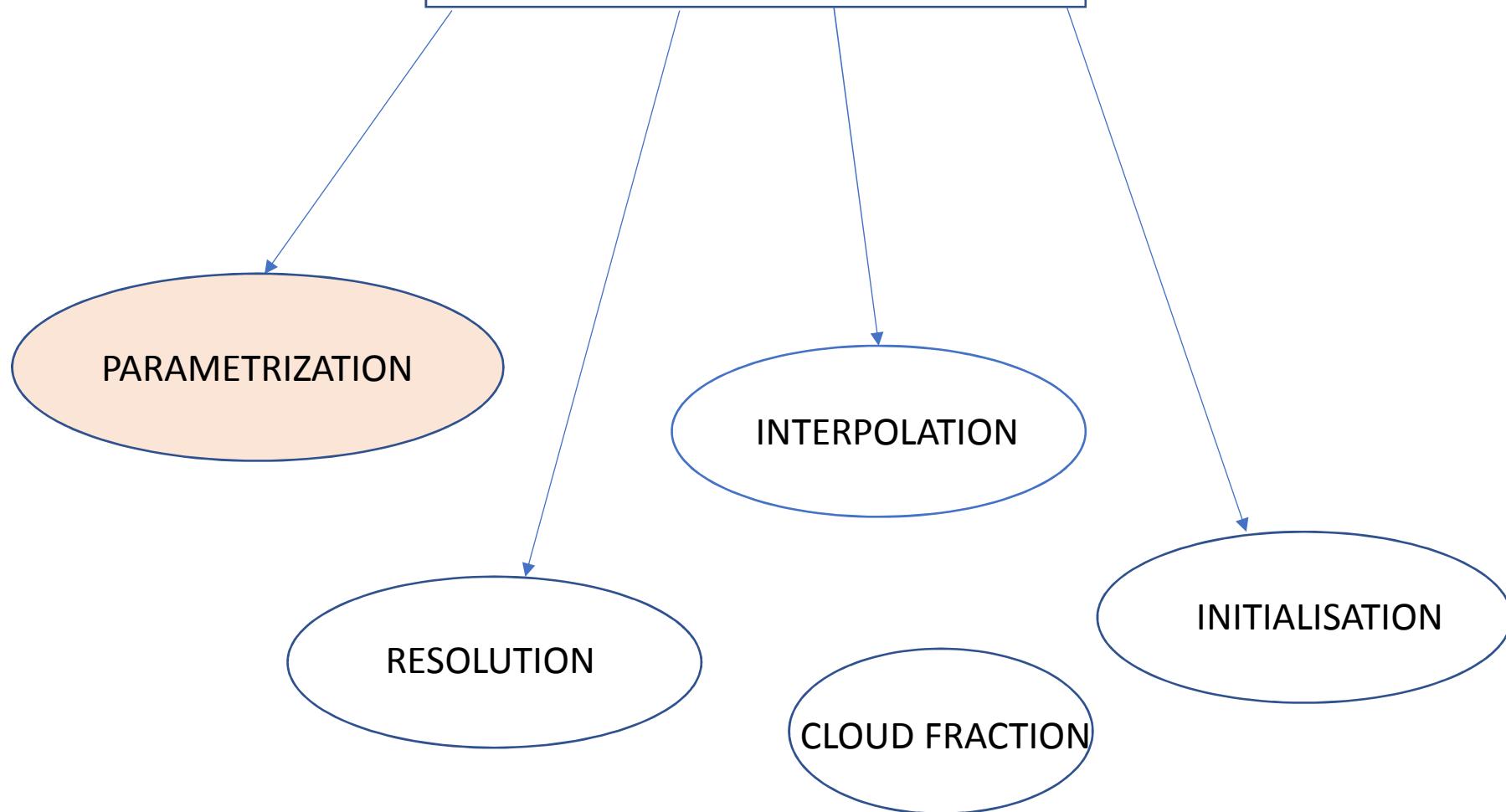
Cloudbase (m) 20180220 00z

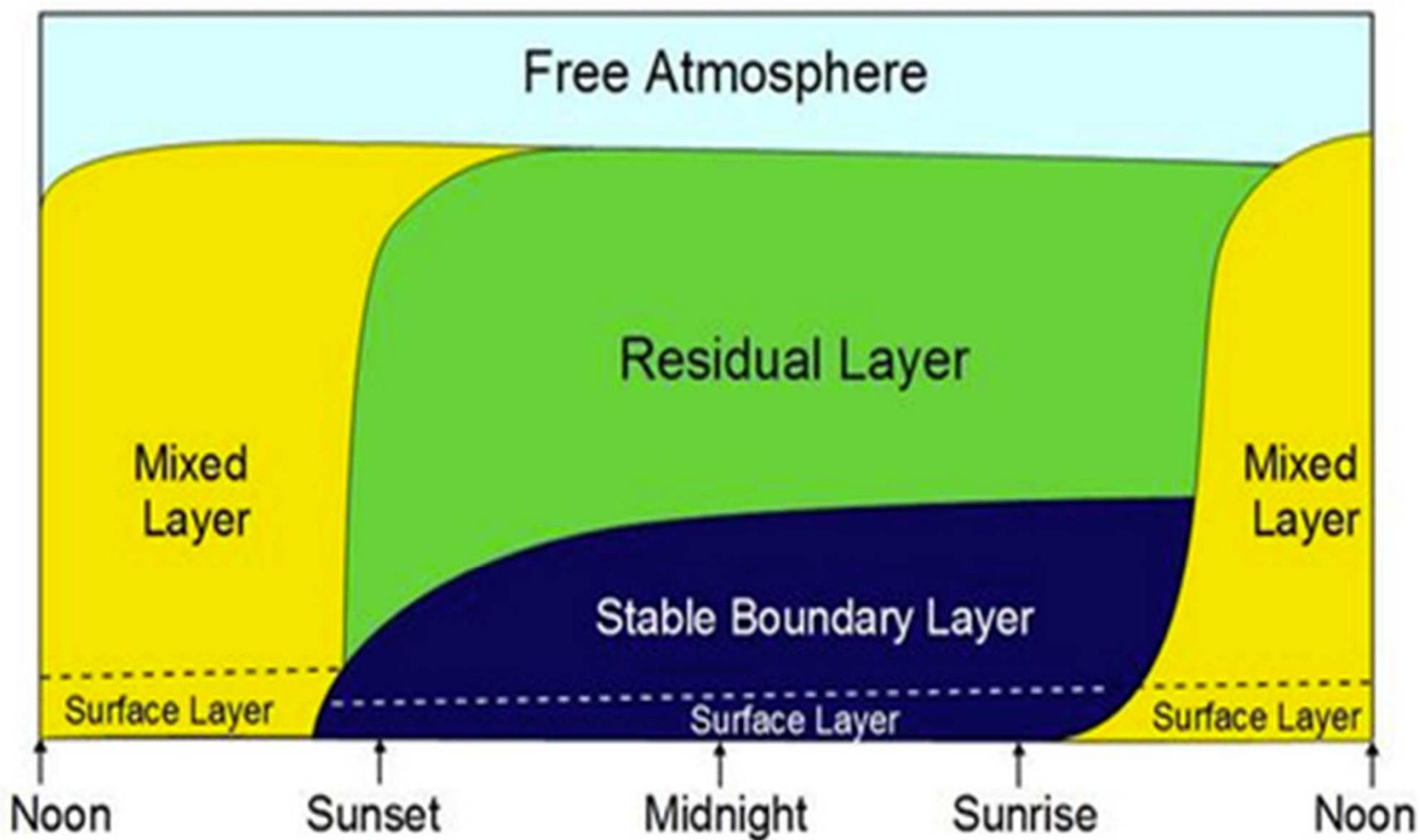


Objective

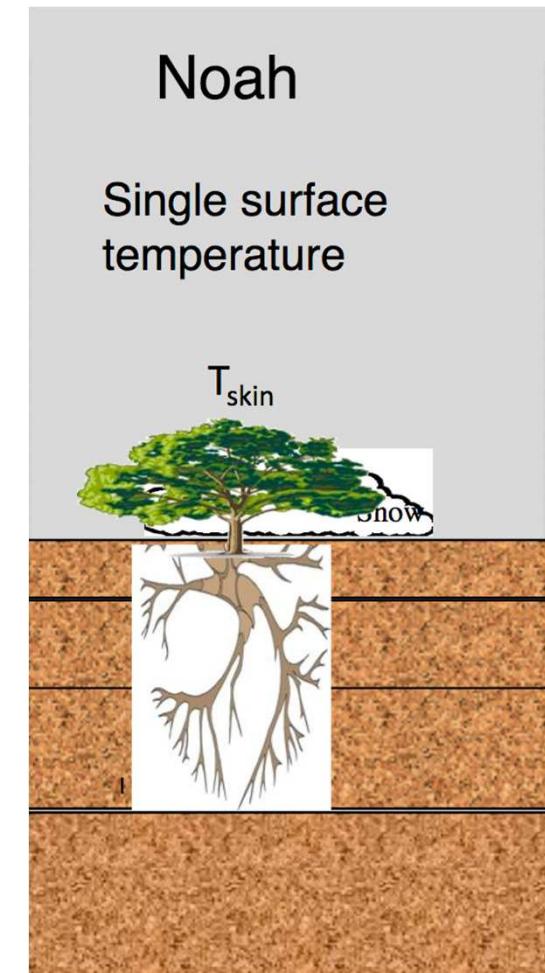
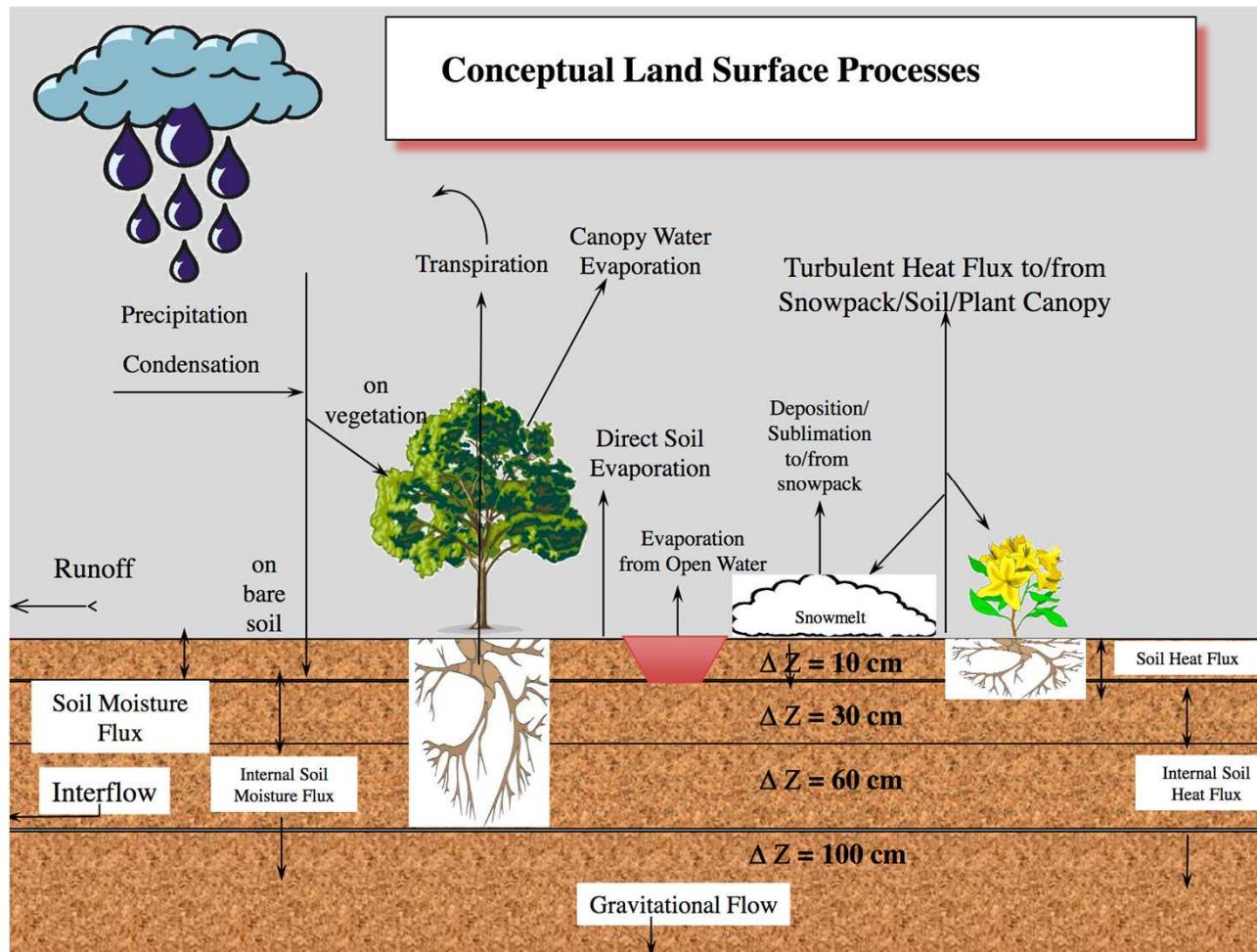
Better short range cloud forecasts!!

PROBLEM





Noah Land Surface Model

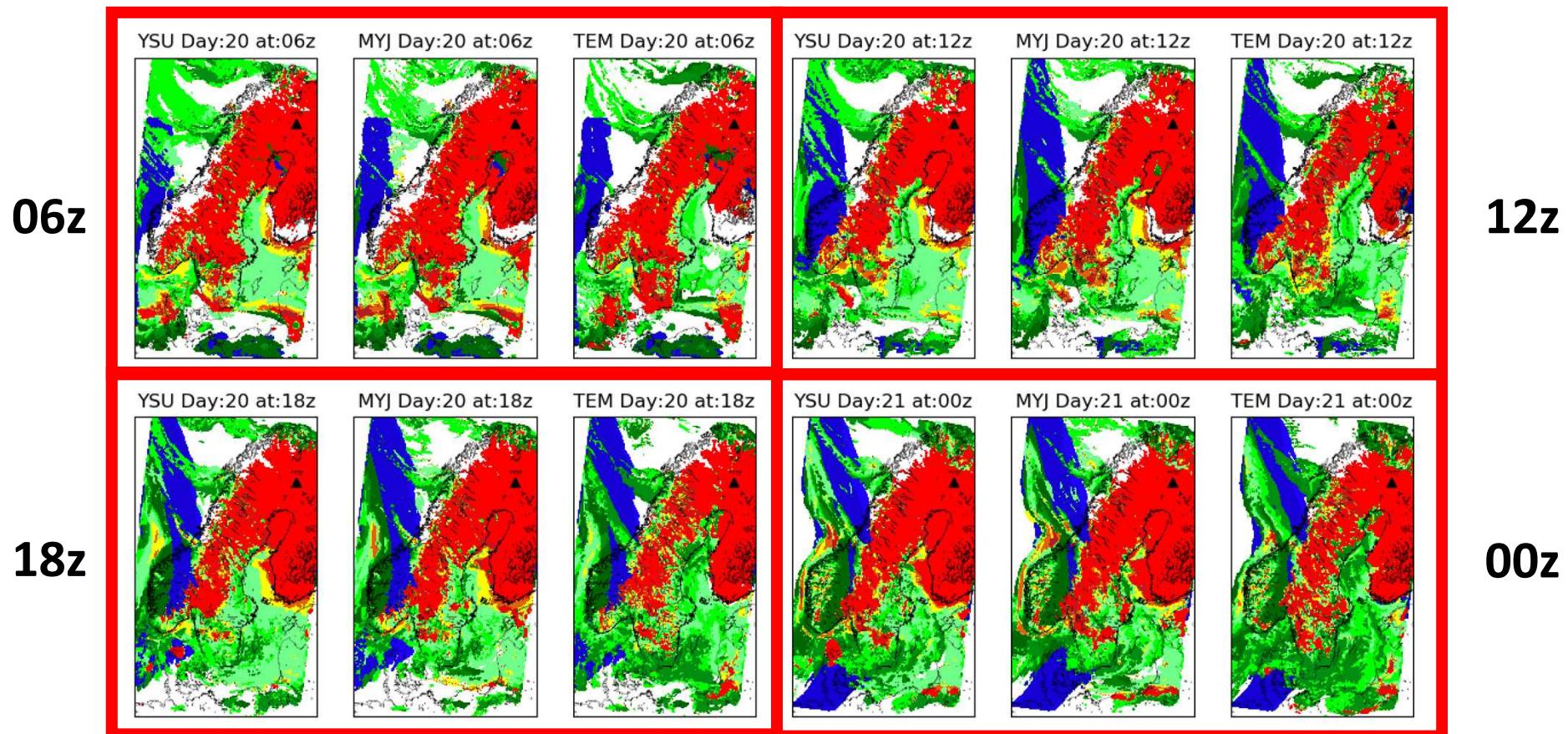


3 different PBL Parametrizations

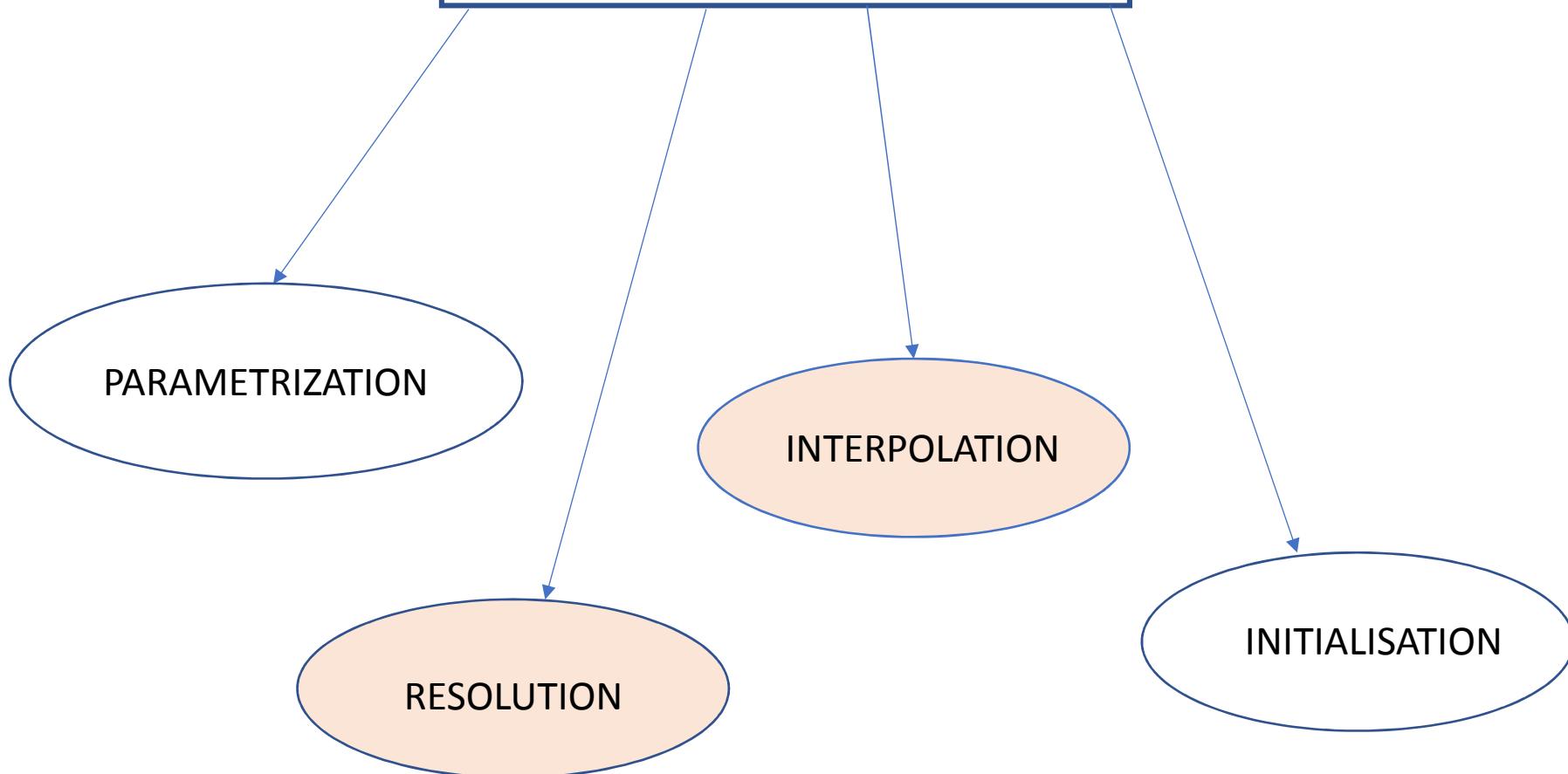
YSU(YonSei University): Local closure, first order scheme

MYJ(Mellor-Yamada-Janjic): Traditional, 1.5 order, local TKE-scheme

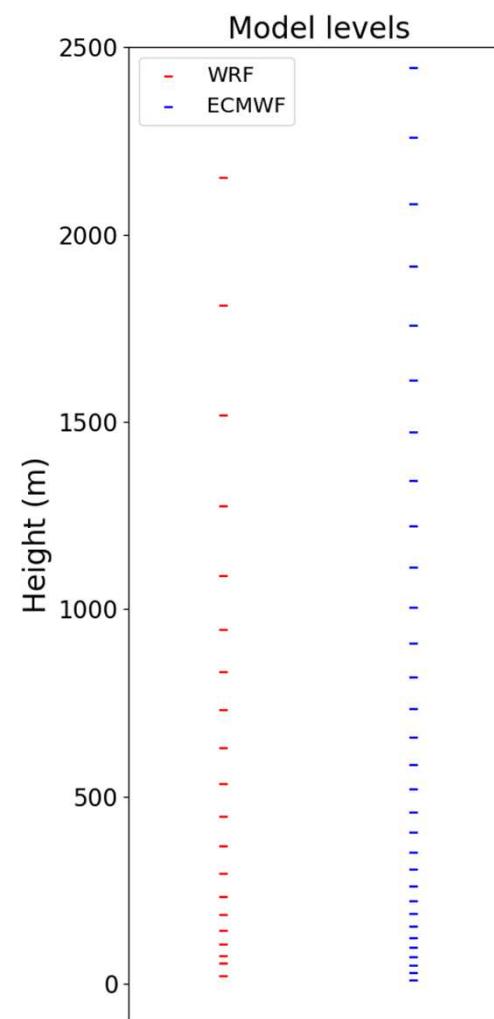
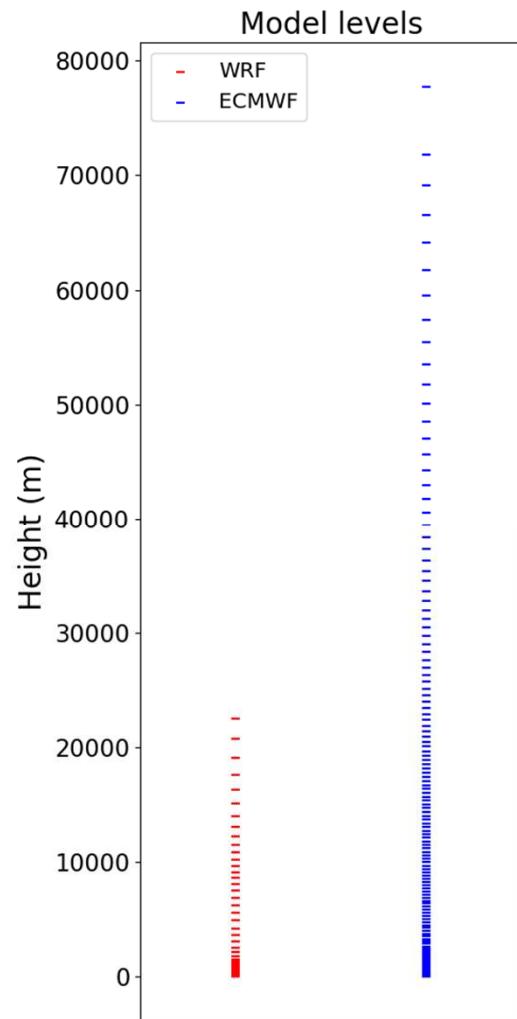
TEMF(Total Energy Mass Flux): EDMF(Eddy Diffusion Mass Flux)-type scheme



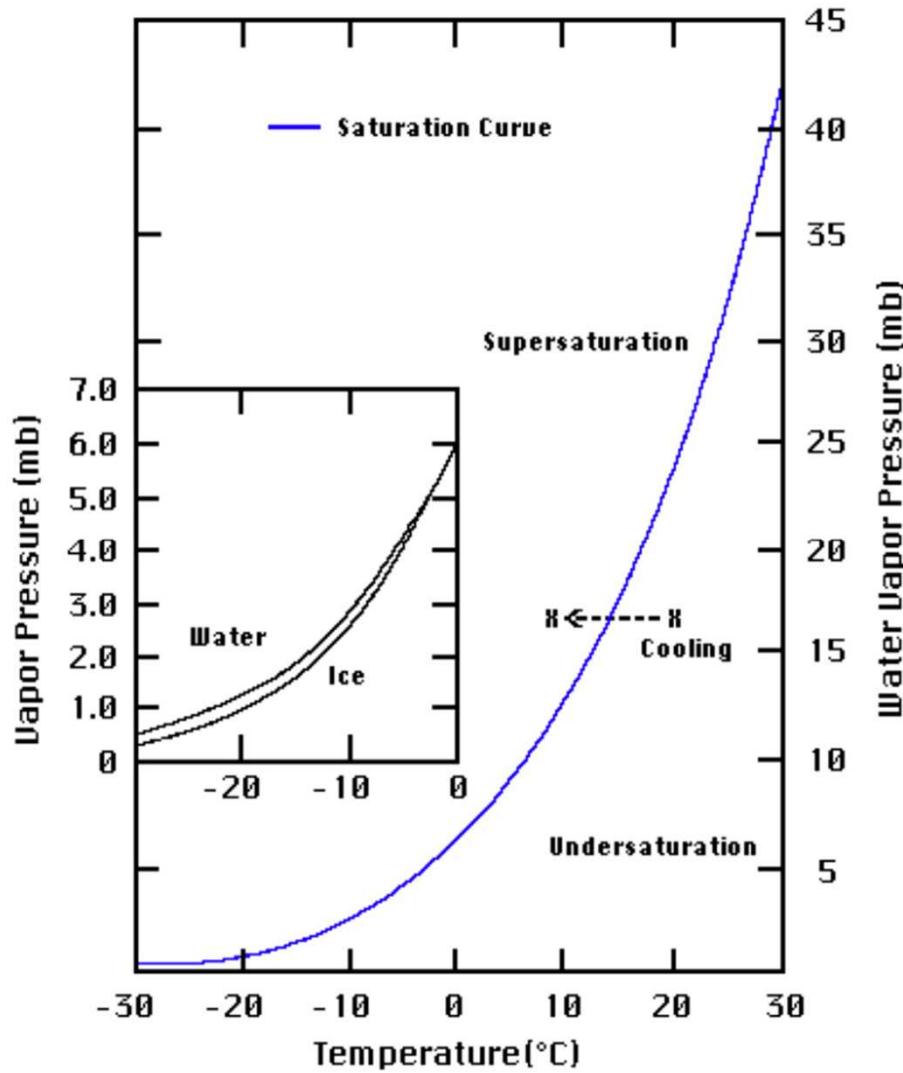
PROBLEMS...?



46 vertical levels

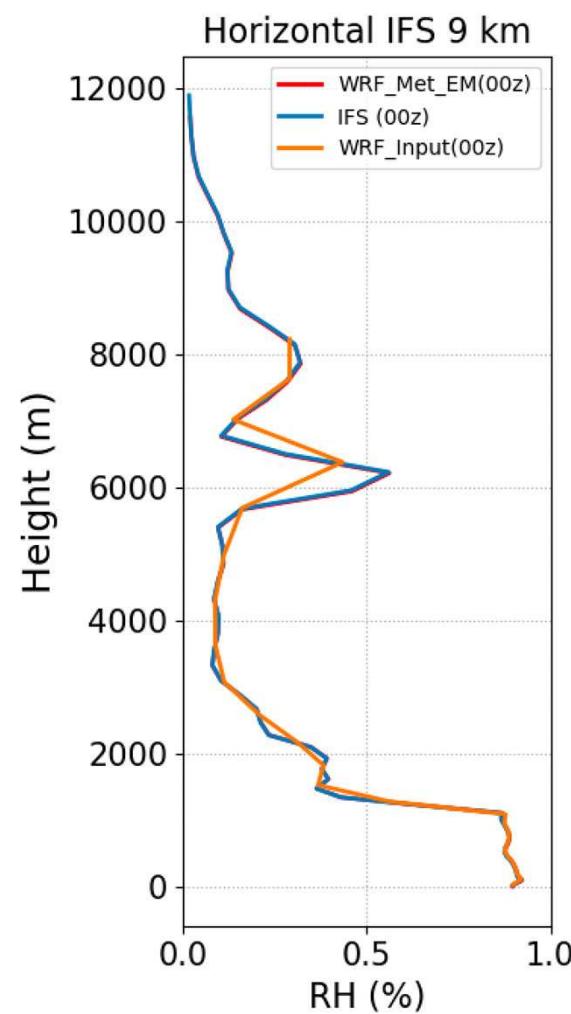
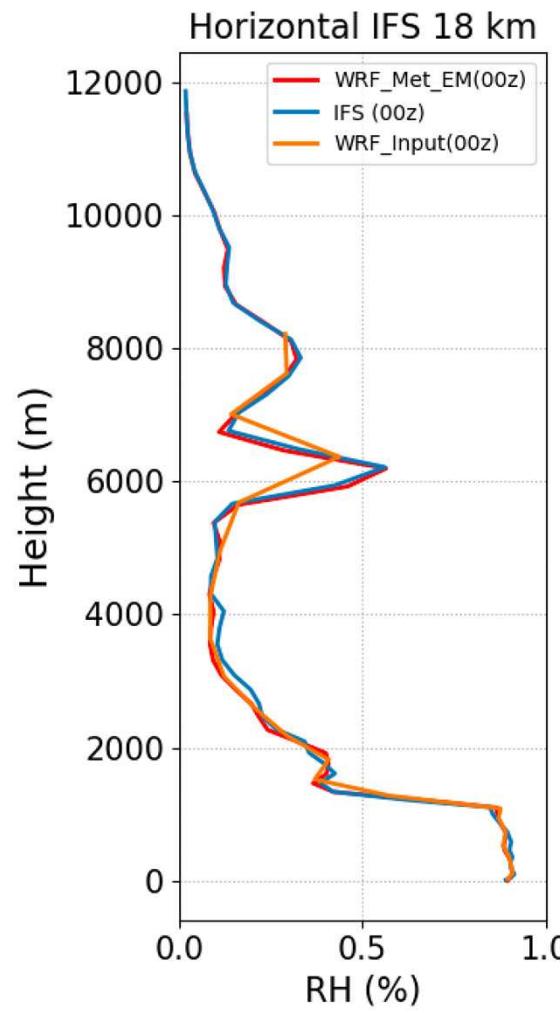


CLOUD FORMATION SENSITIVE AT LOW TEMPERATURES



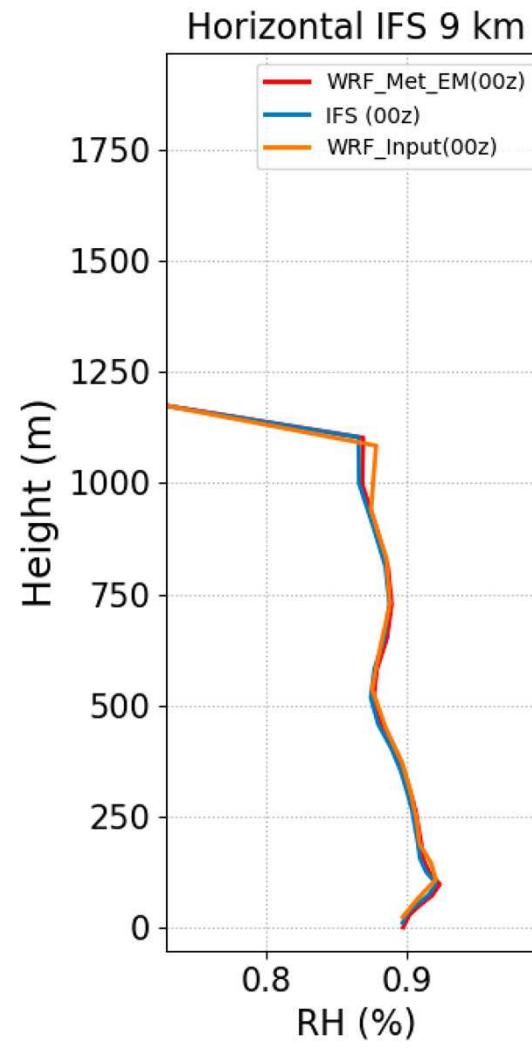
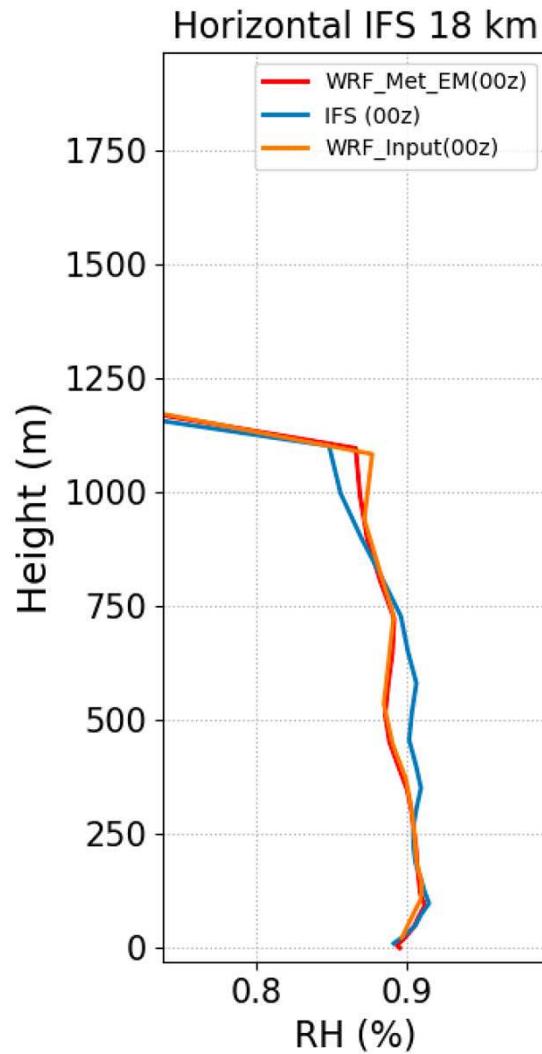
Horizontal resolution IFS 18 km vs 9 km

18-02-18

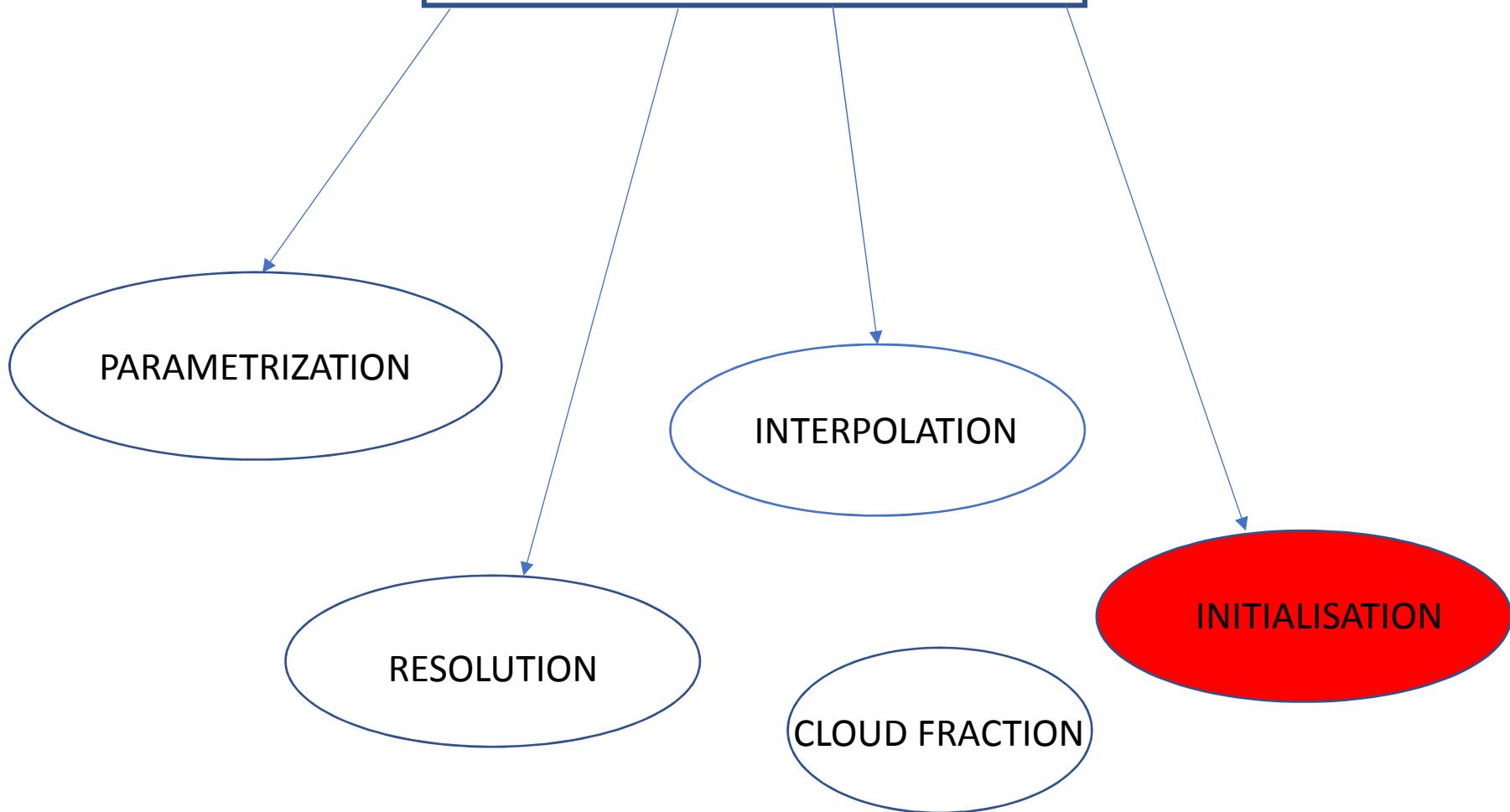


Horizontal resolution IFS 18 km vs 9 km

18-02-18

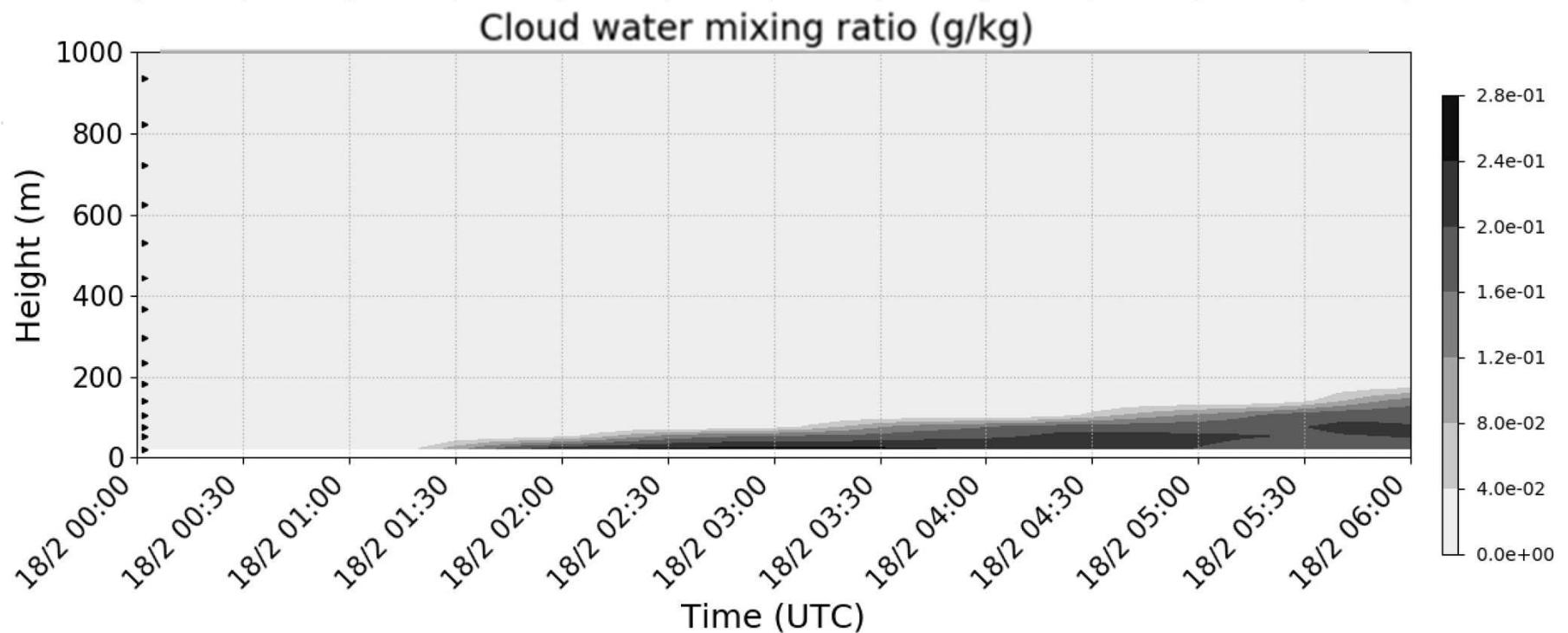
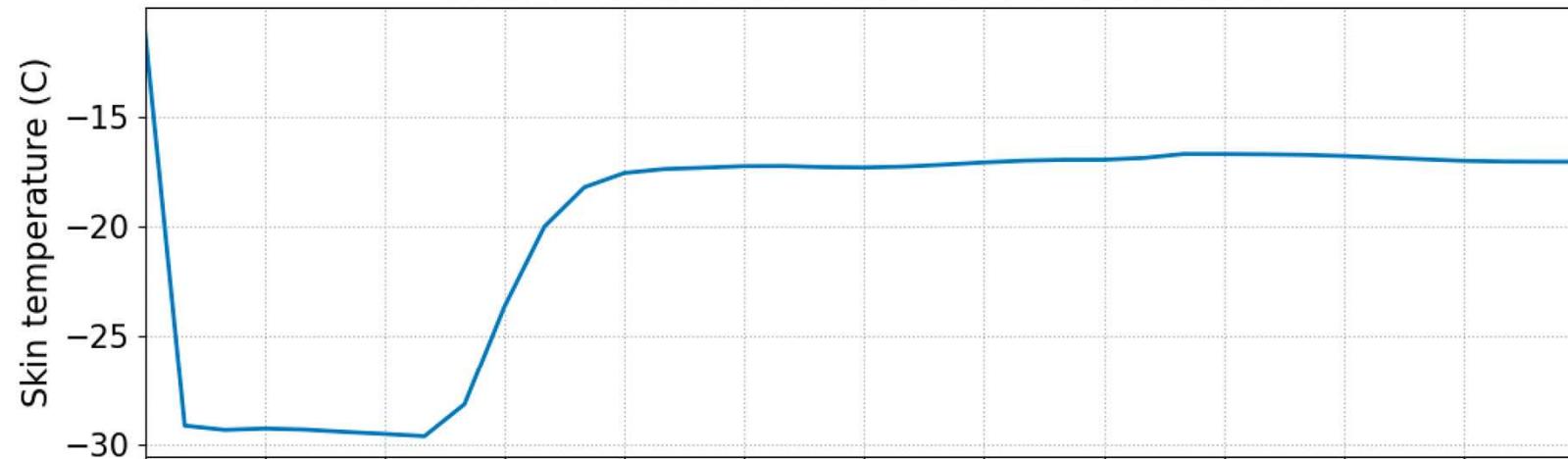


PROBLEMS...?



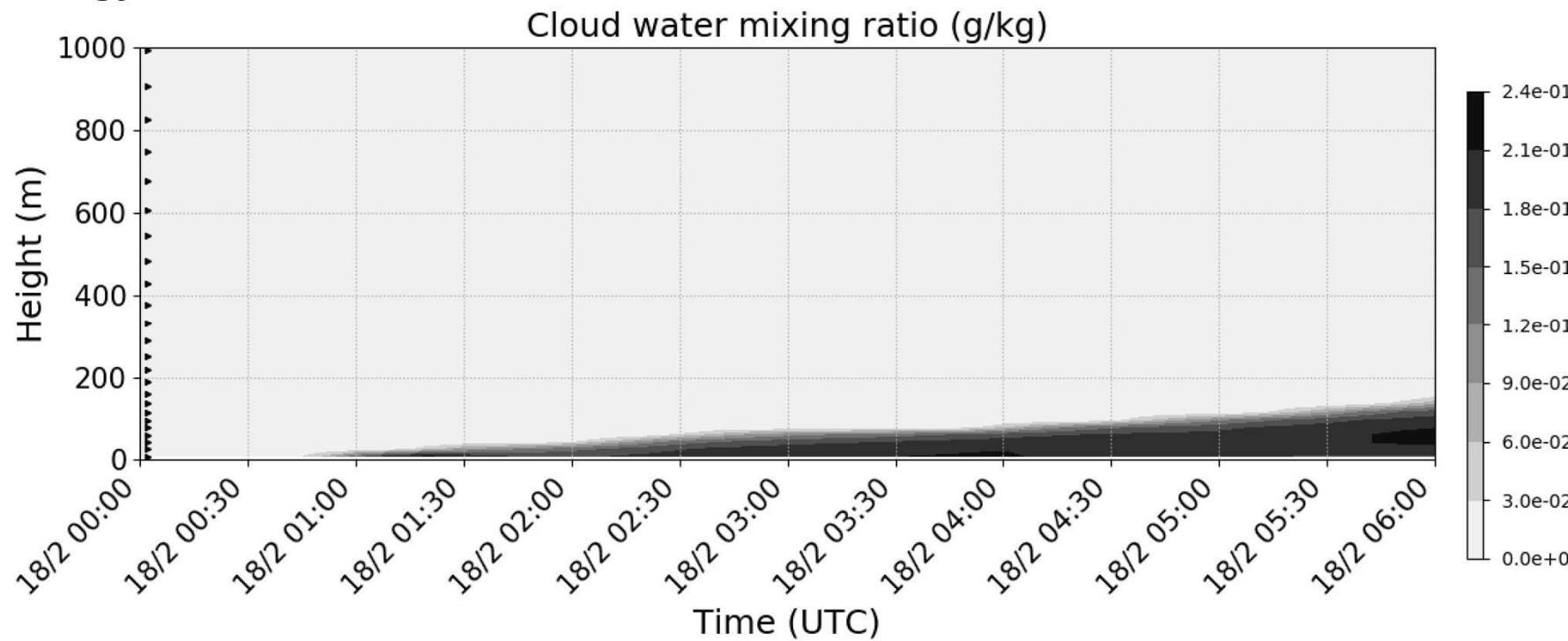
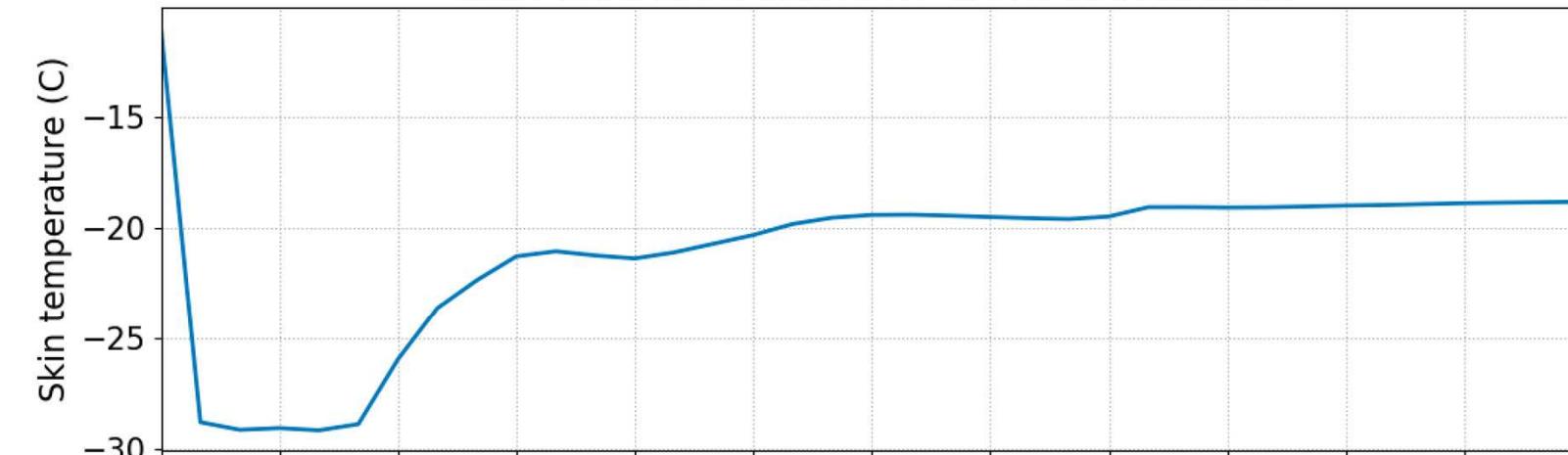
46 LEVELS

SKIN TEMPERATURE 2018-02-18 REFERENCE

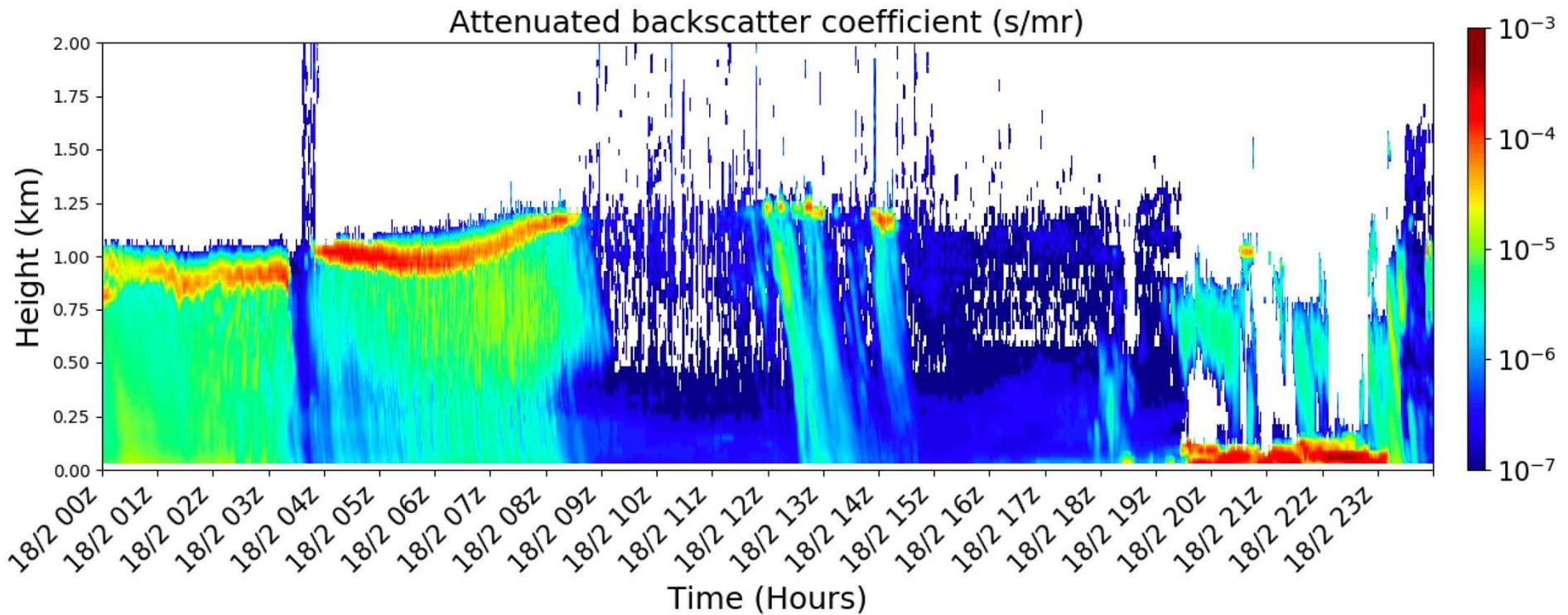


91 LEVELS

SKIN TEMPERATURE 2018-02-18 REFERENCE

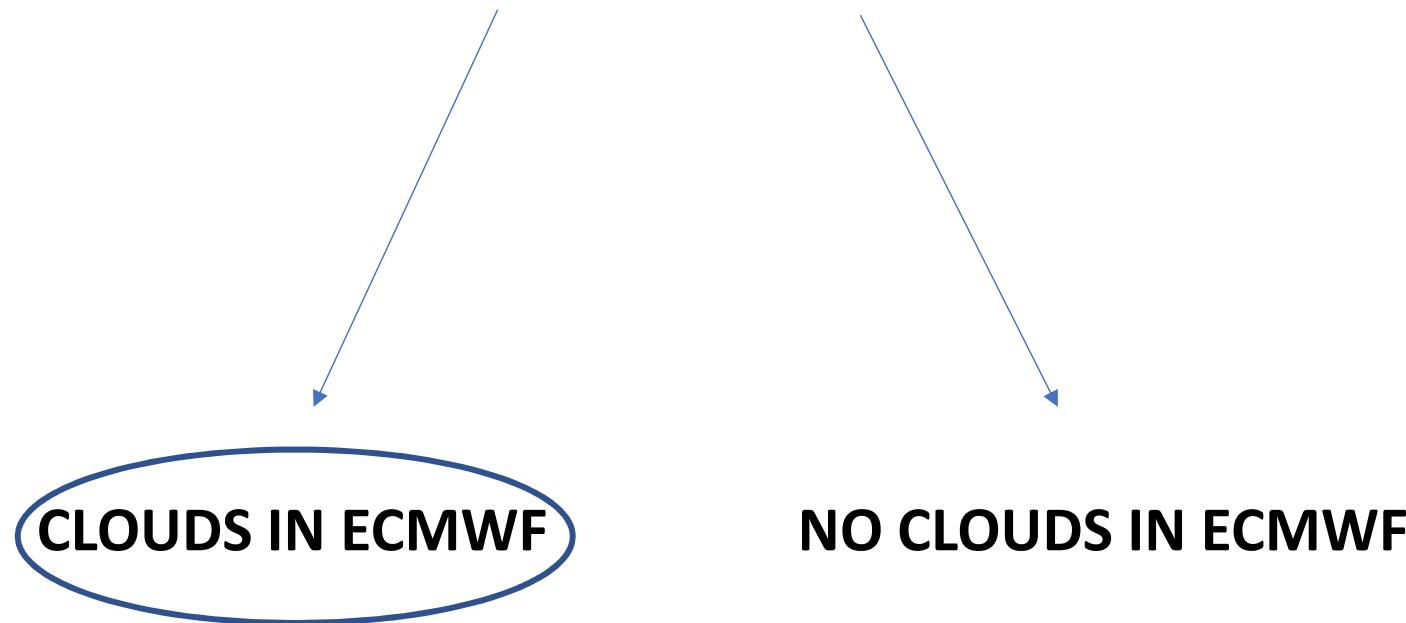


Reality.....



....and the same clouds exist in IFS...

DIVIDE THE PROBLEM INTO 2 PARTS



How do we initialise them in WRF at time 0???

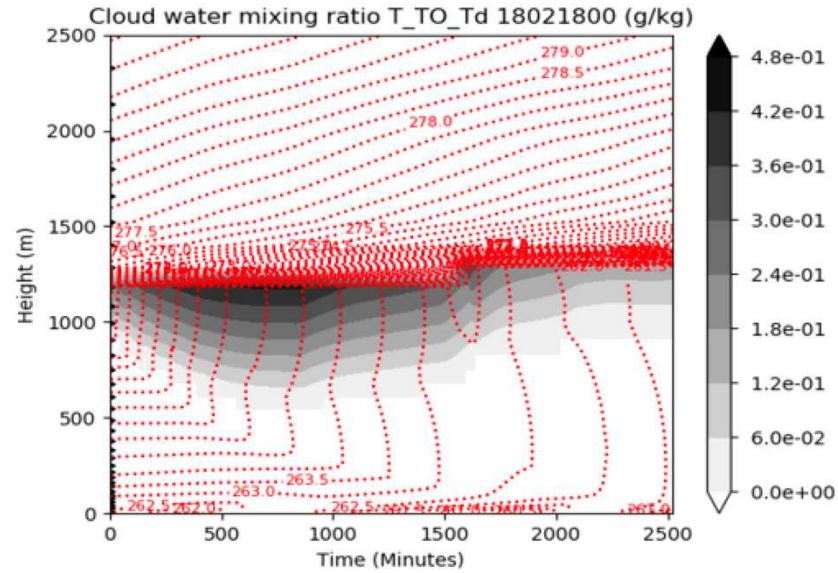
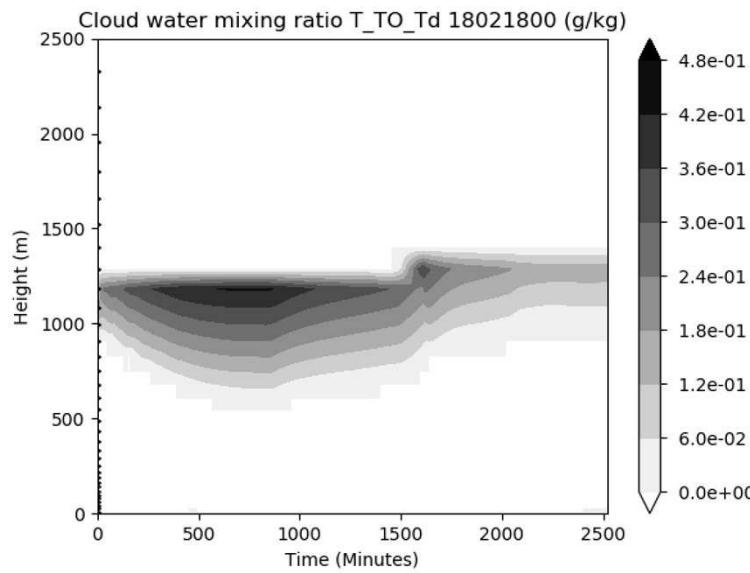
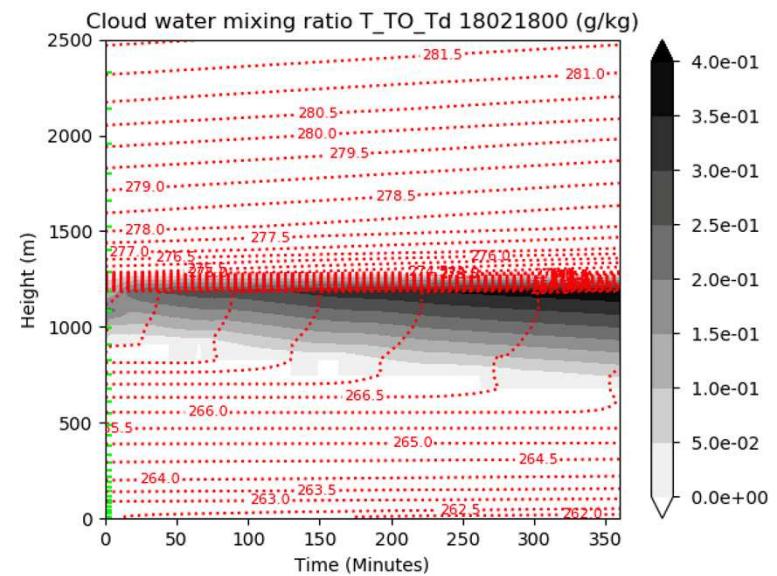
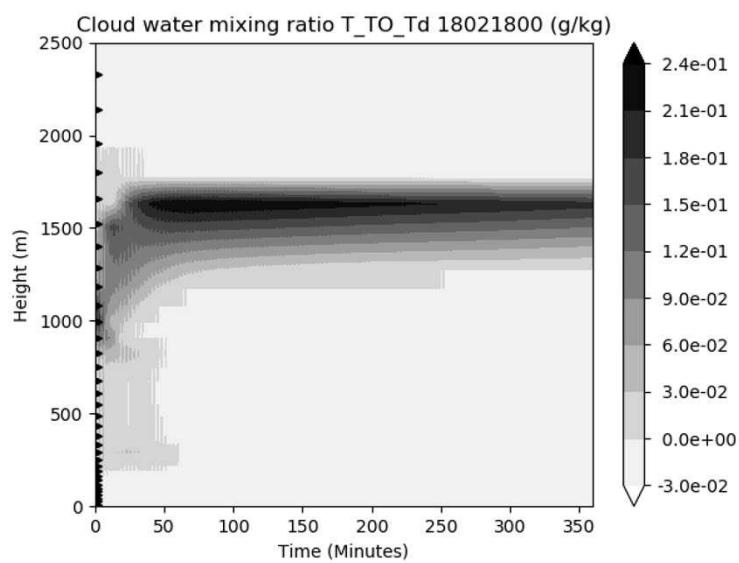
WRF SINGLE COLUMN

With a constant geostrophic wind that "blows forever" and periodic boundary conditions (no advection).

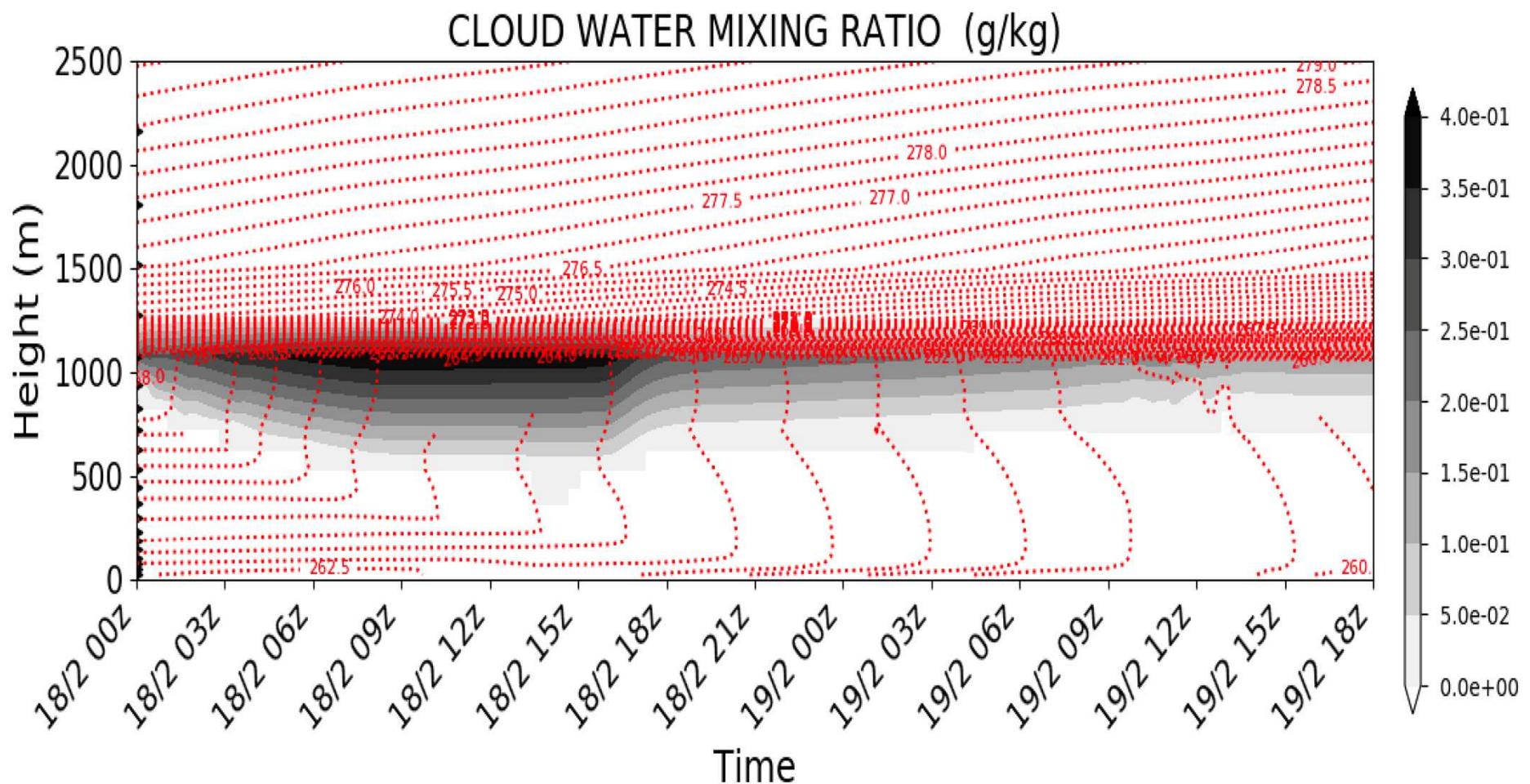
How to get them into WRF...

- Lower the temperature to dewpoint at levels with cloud water and cloud ice.
- Raise water vapor mixing ratio to saturation
 - at the same levels.
- Portion cloud water so that stratification becomes pseudoadiabatic in clouds.

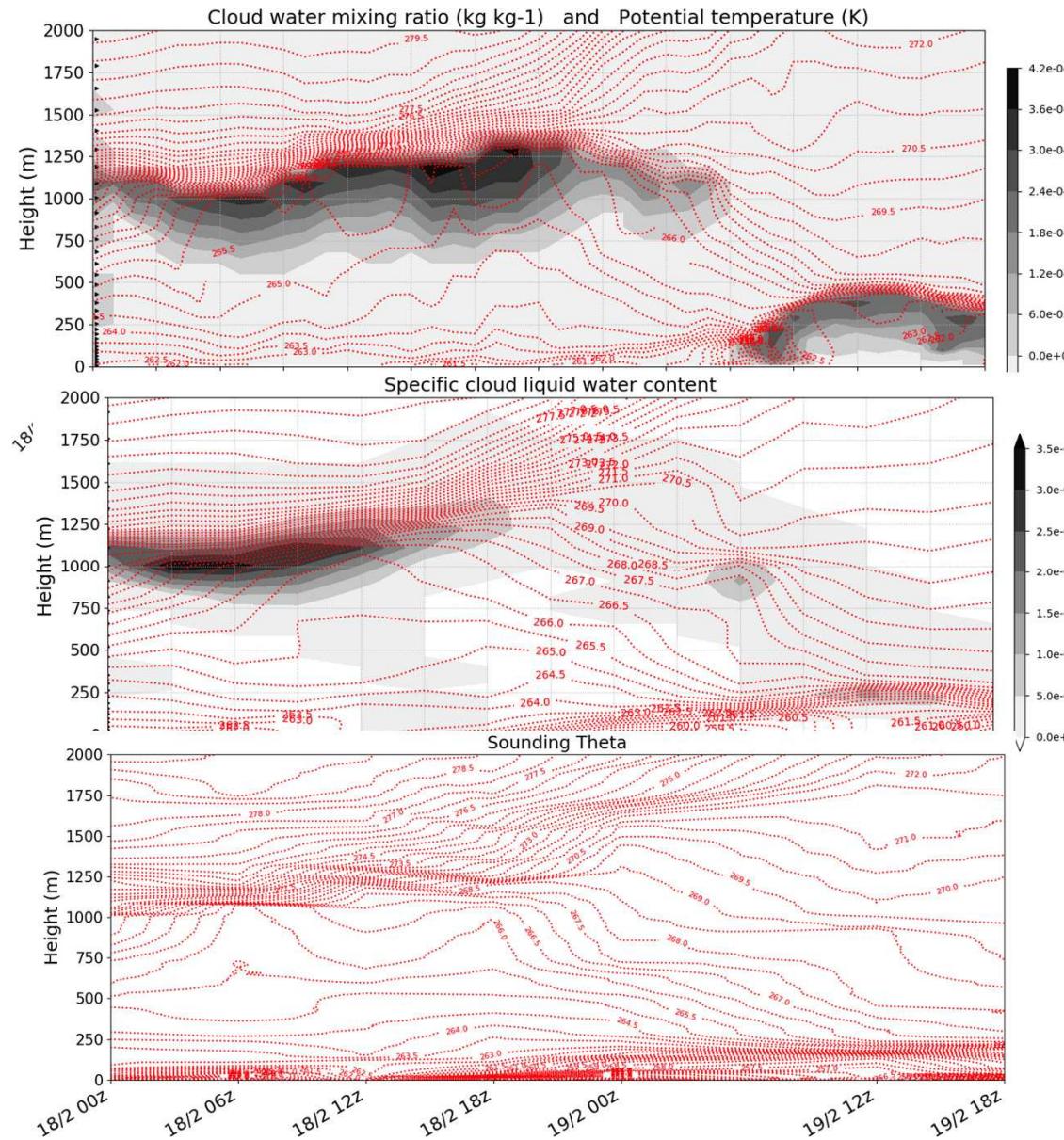
Some snapshots from testing



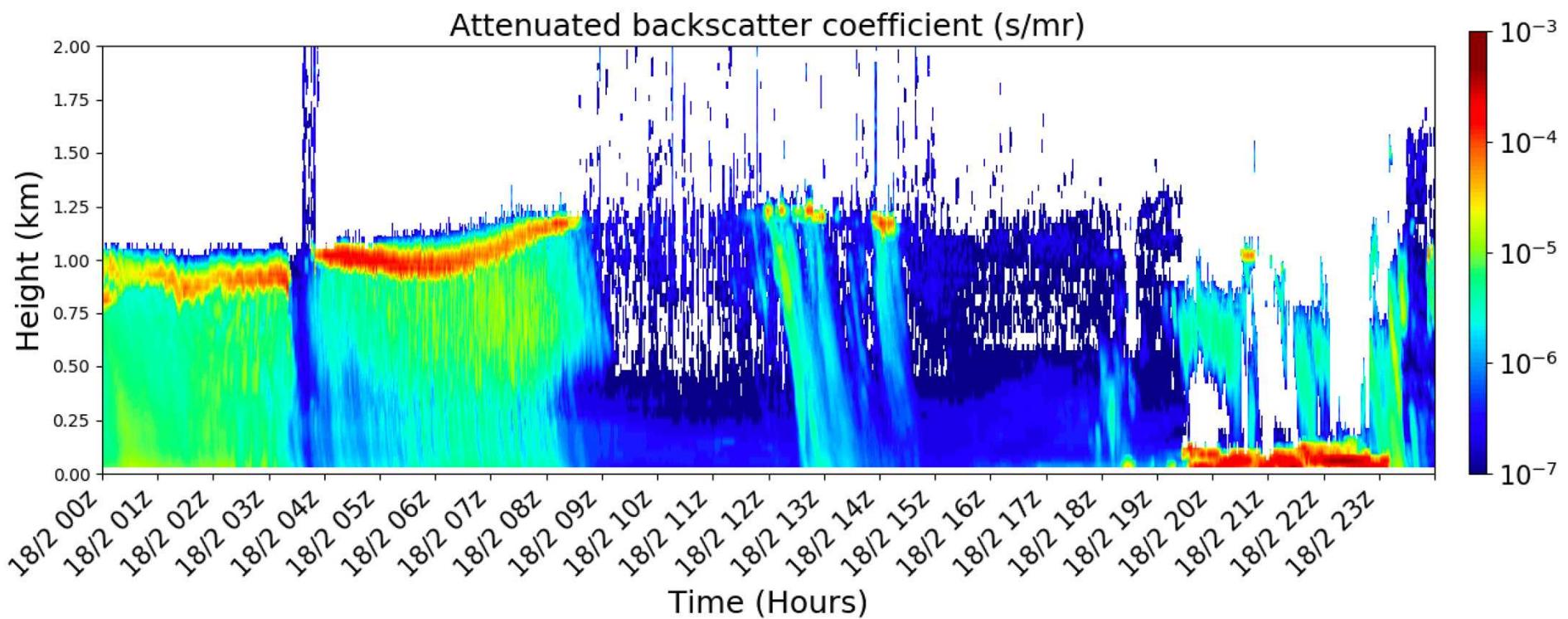
SCM



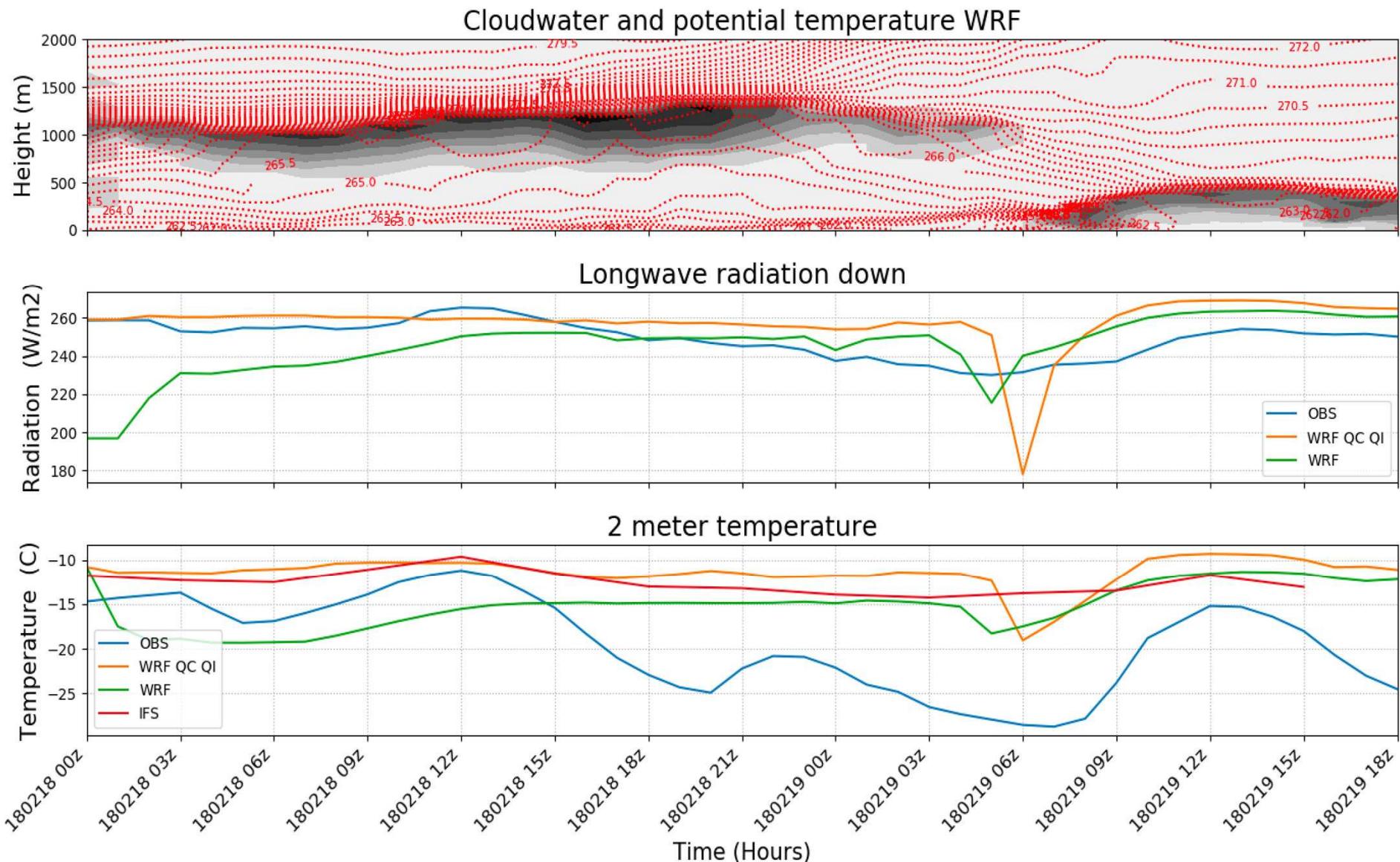
Back to WRF 3D



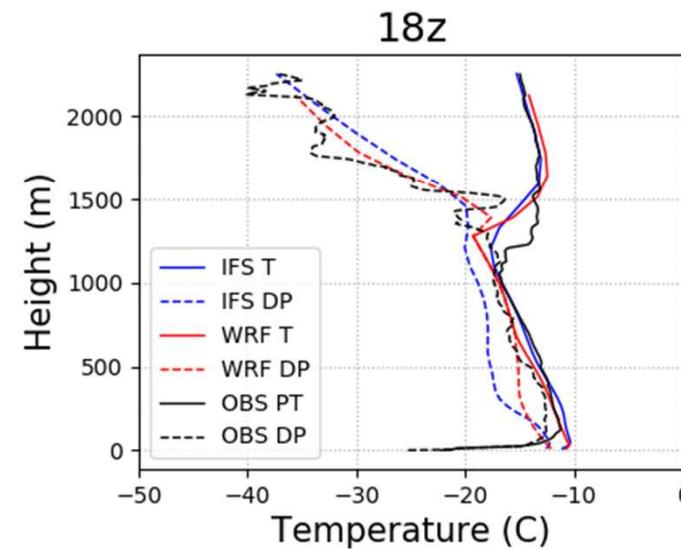
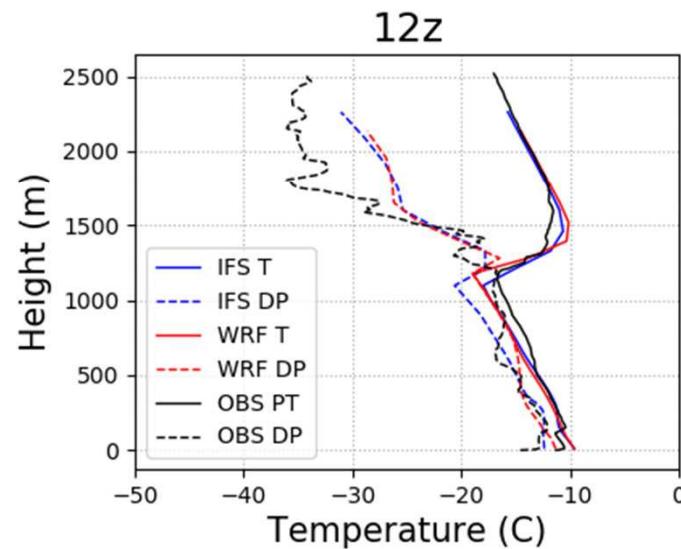
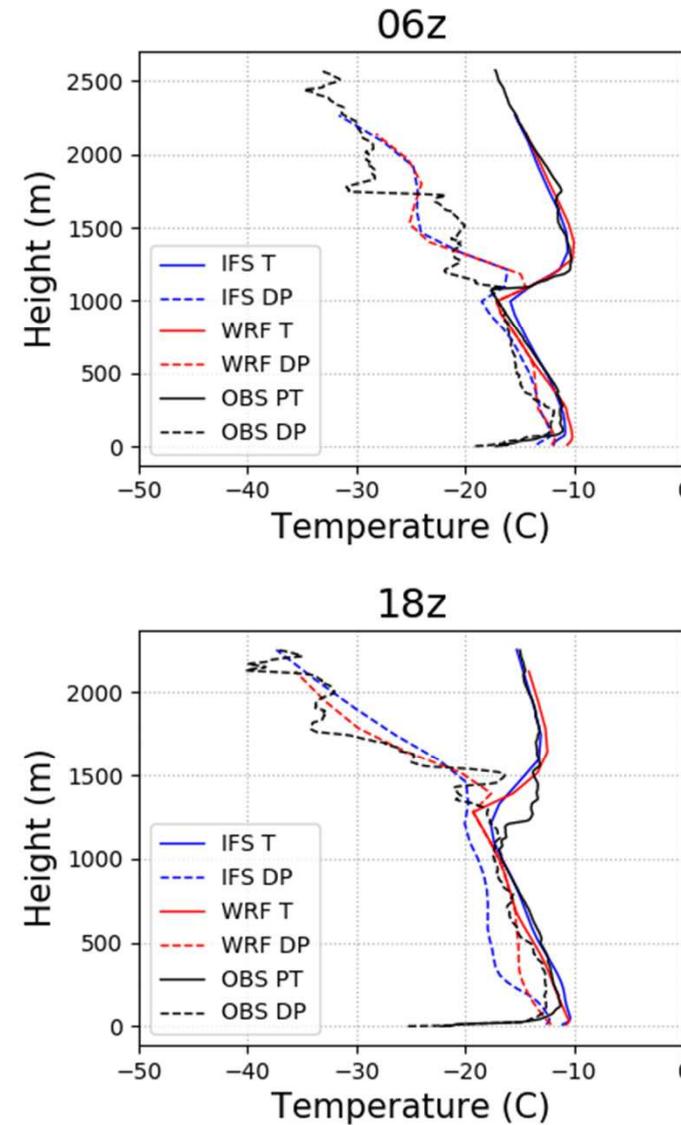
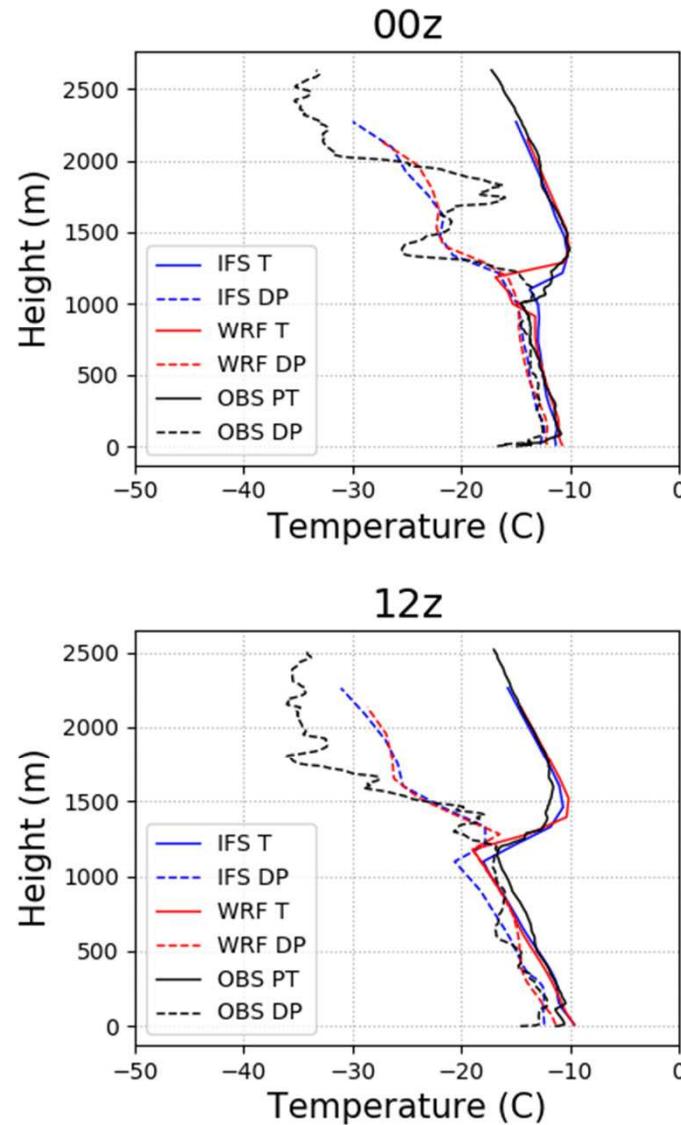
Reality



Cloud water and lw radiation

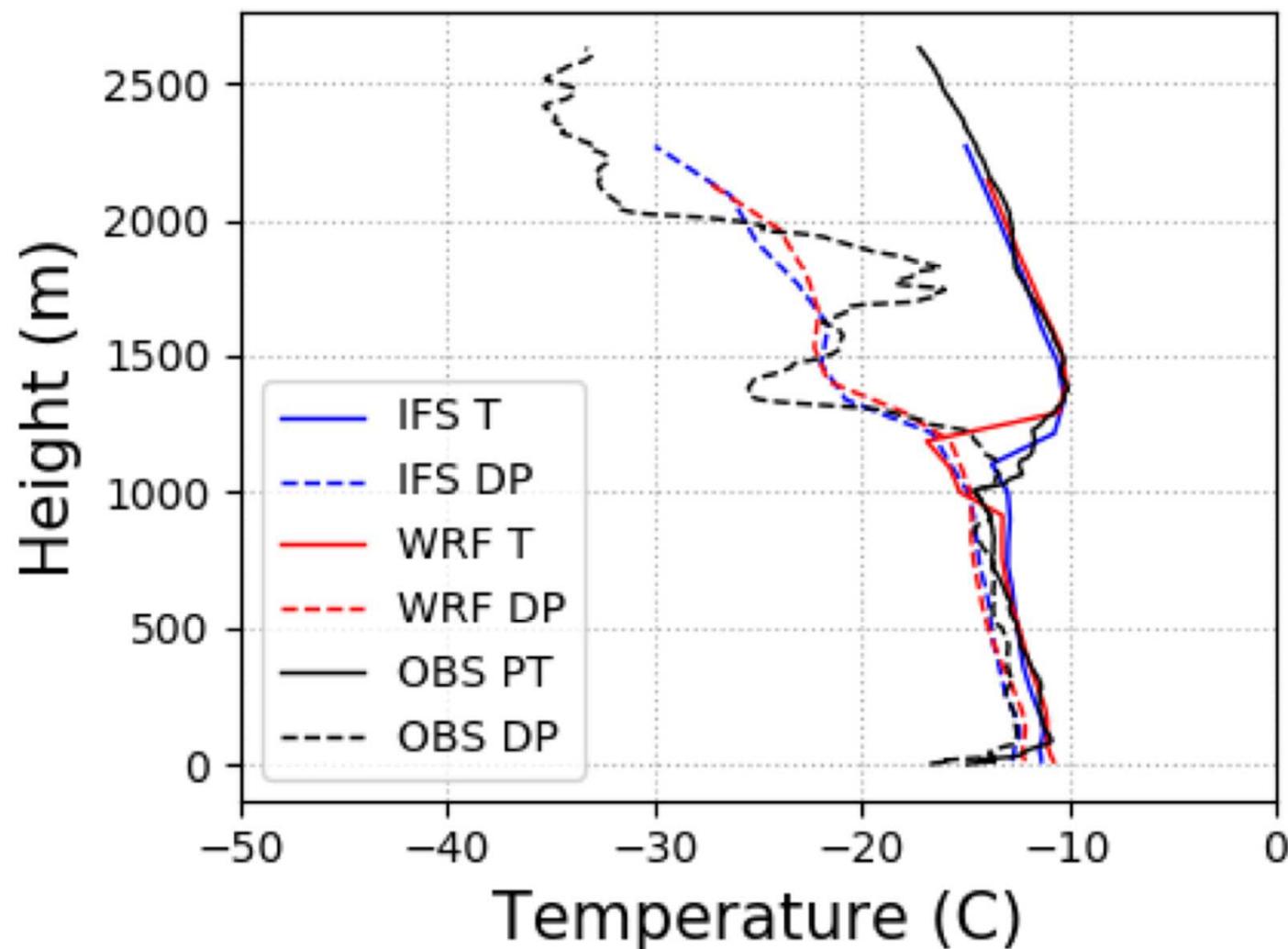


Temperature and Dewpoint 2018-02-18

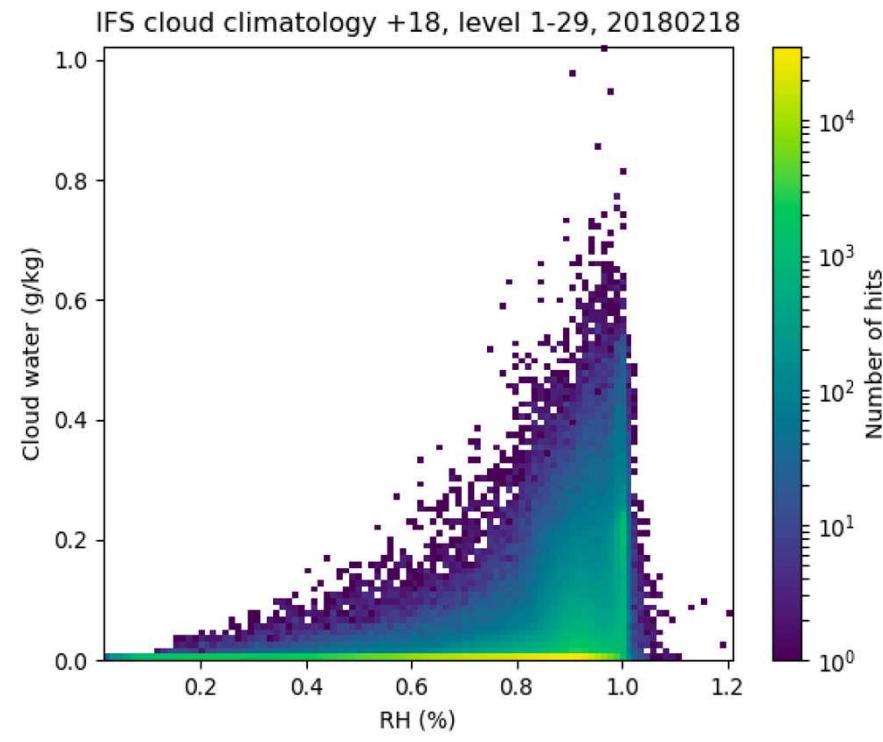
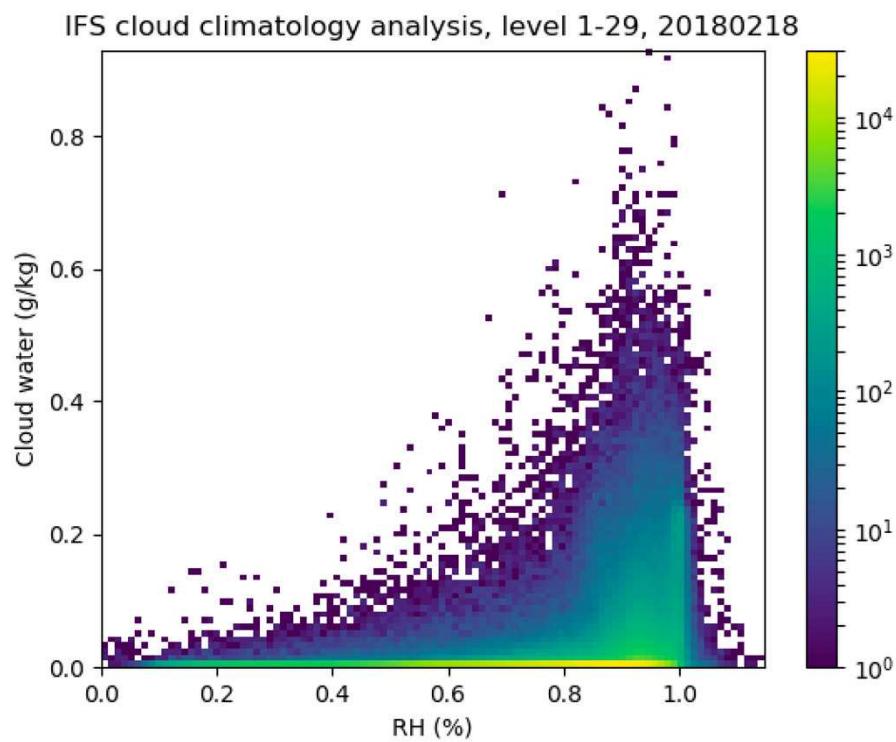


Cloud climatology IFS vs WRF

00z

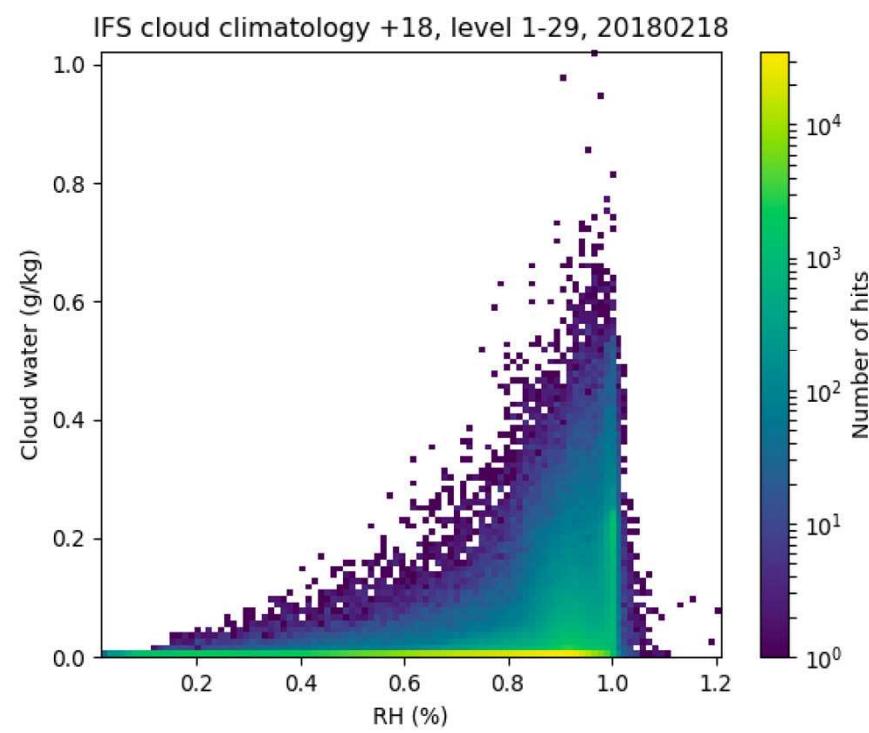


IFS CLOUD CLIMATOLOGY

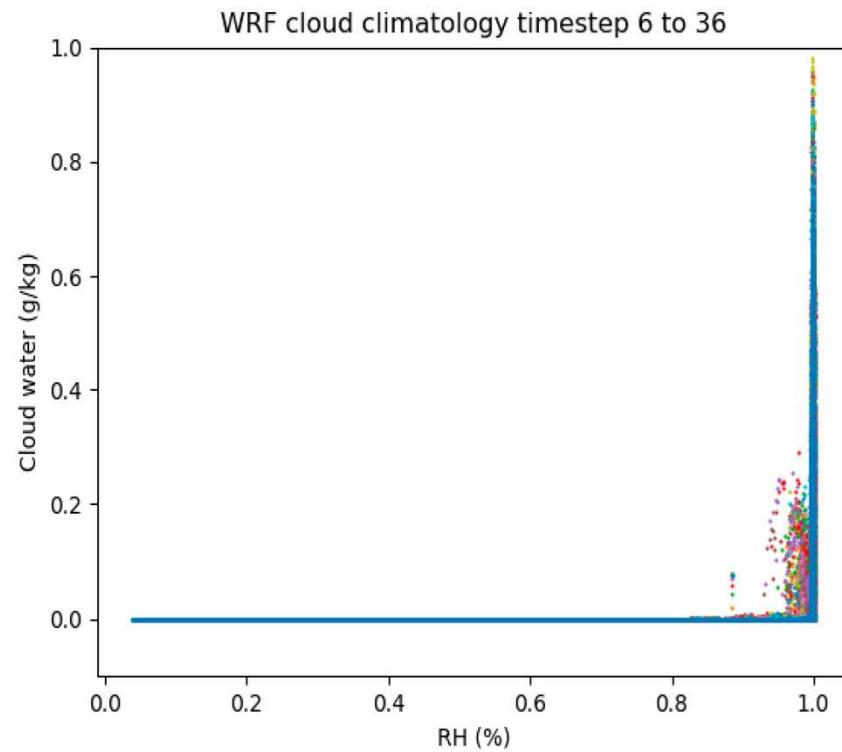


Cloud climatology IFS vs WRF

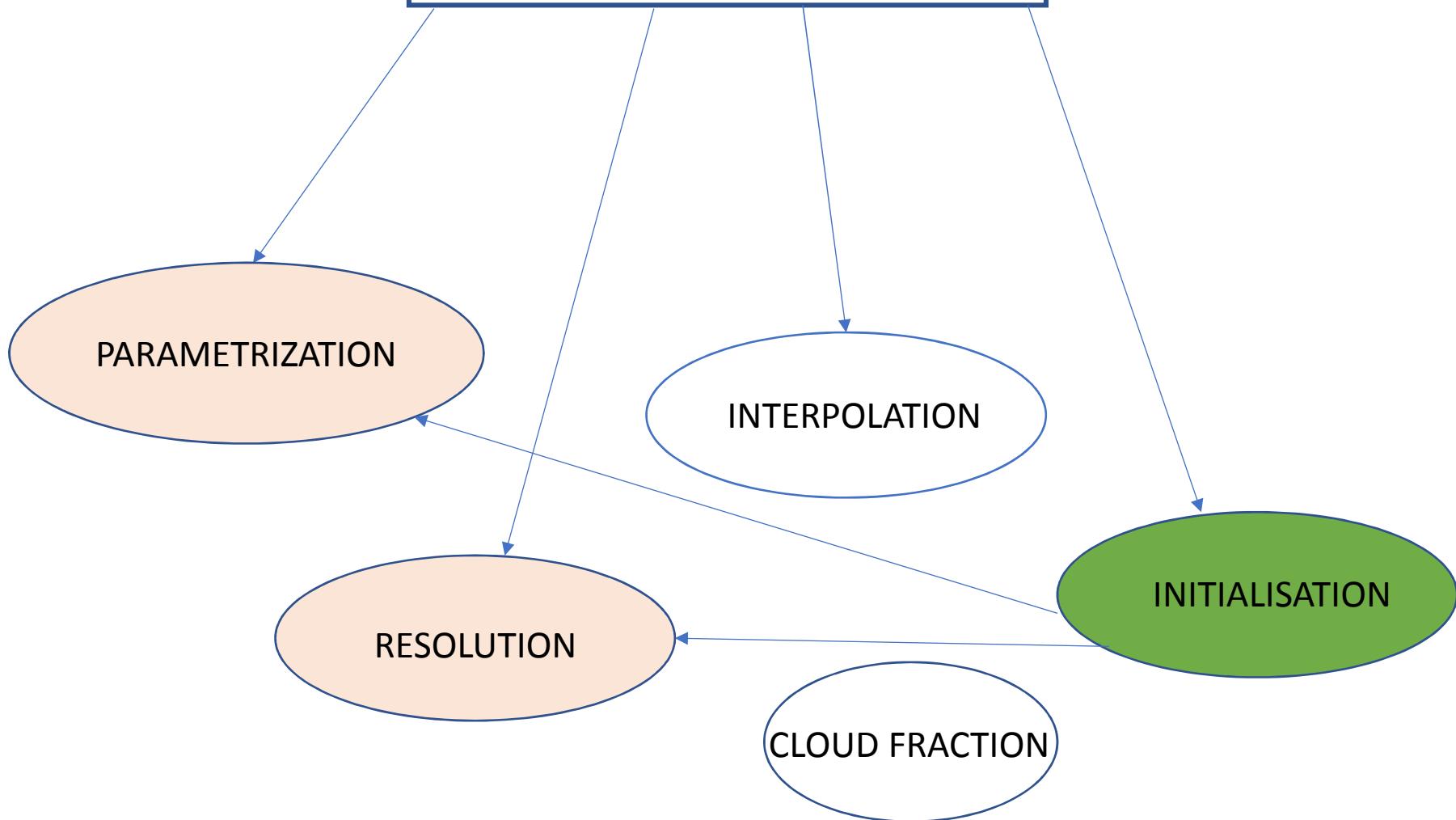
IFS



WRF



PROBLEMS...?



CLOUD FRACTION

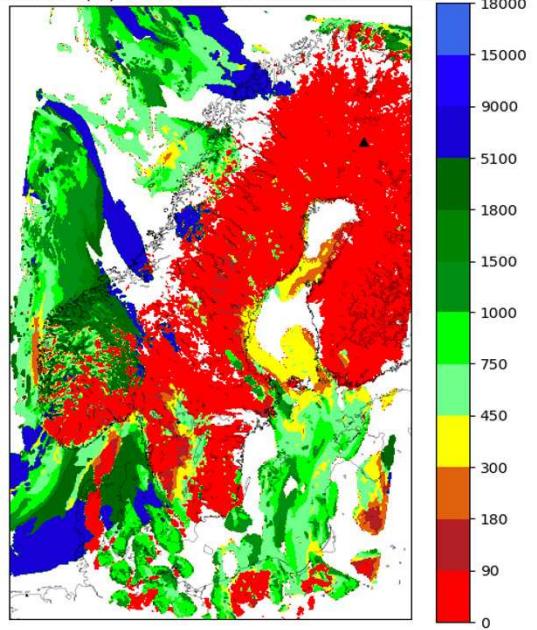
Diagnostic in WRF - Prognostic in IFS

- Xu and Randall (RH + water vapor mixing ratio)
- Sundqvist scheme (RH)

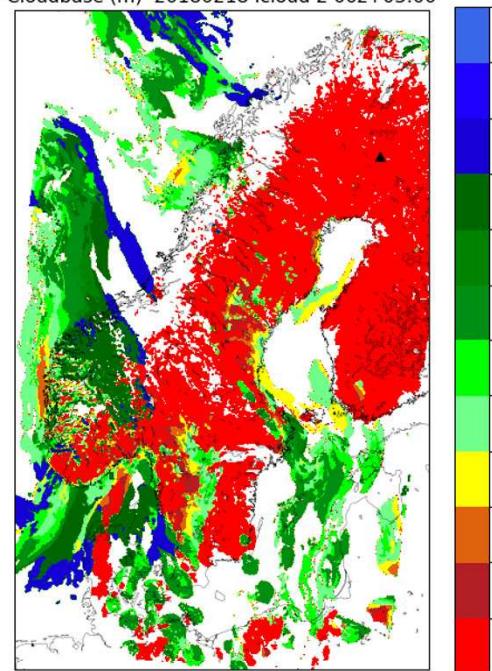
I have choosed to put cloud fraction to 1 where we have cloud water over a specific value.

Works better!!

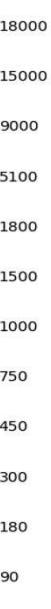
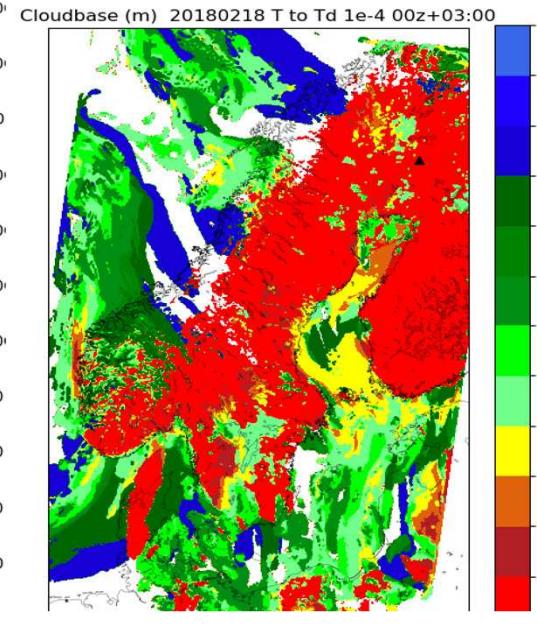
Clubbase (m) 20180218 REFERENCE 00z+03:00



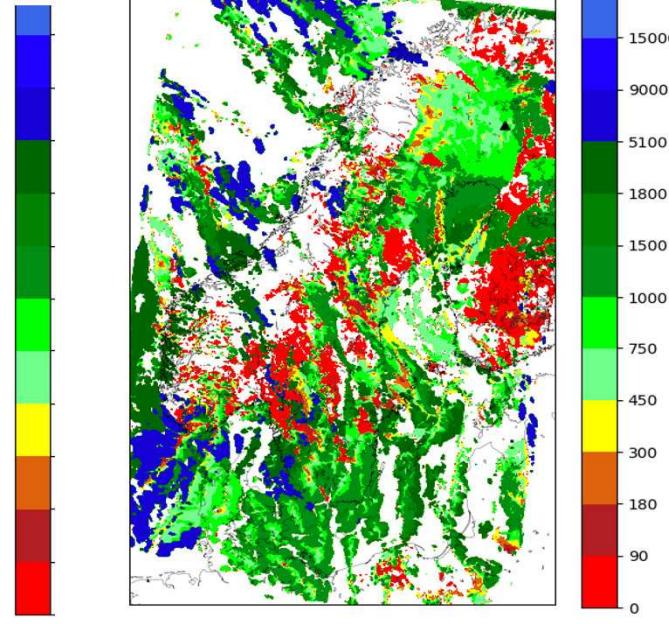
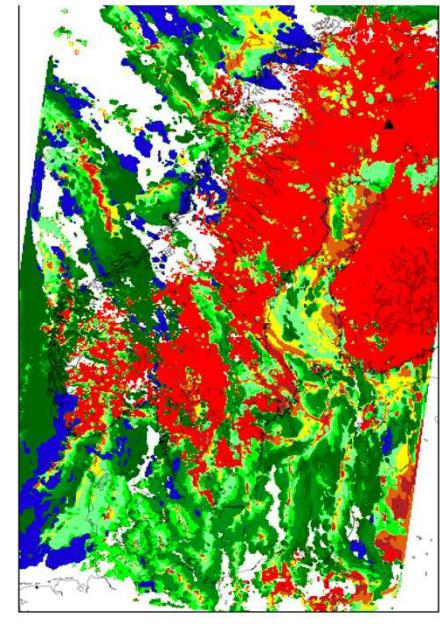
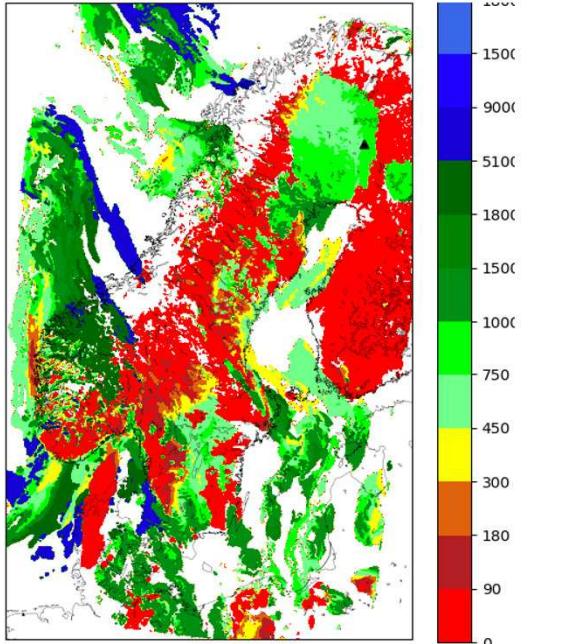
Cloudbase (m) 20180218 Icloud 2 00z+03:00



Cloudbase (m) 20180218 T to Td 1e-4 00z+03:00



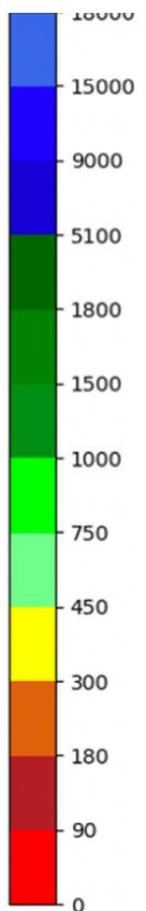
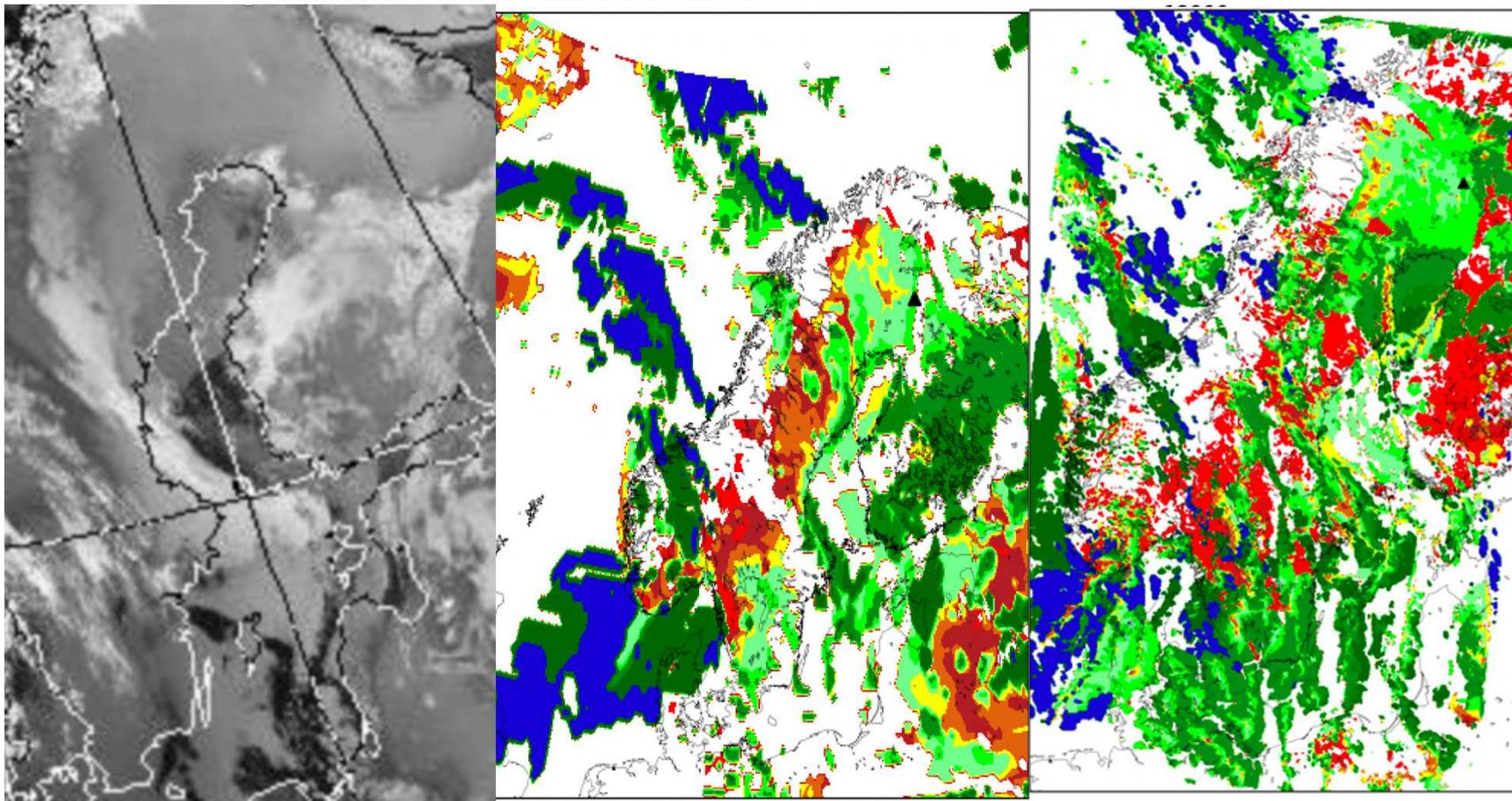
outdb



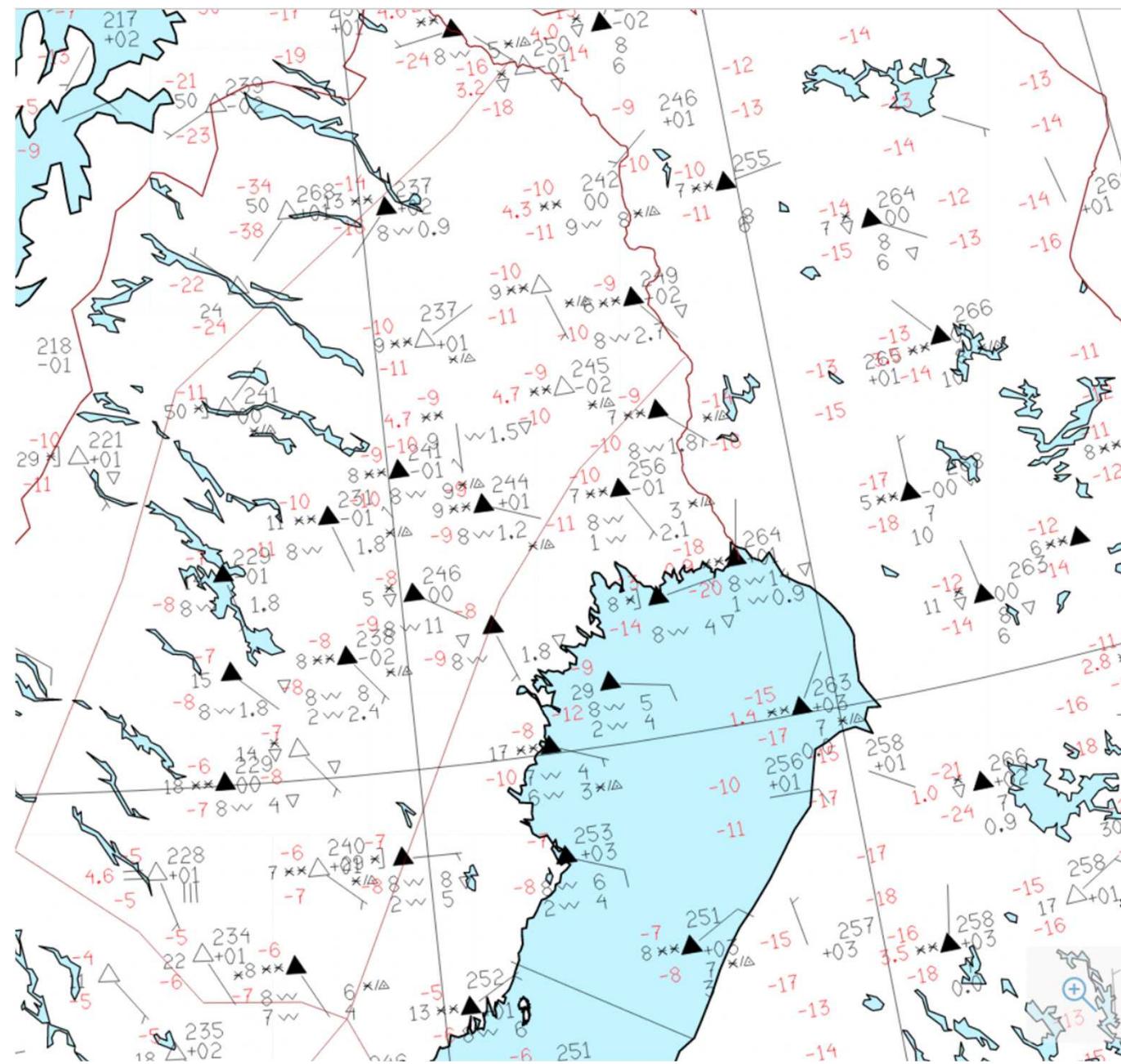
IFS

WRF

Cloudbase ECMWF 2018-02-19 00+03z



180218 03z



NEAREST FUTURE

- DIFFERENT PARAMETRIZATIONS – AT LEAST TKE-SCHEME
- LOW CLOUDS WHERE SC DOESN'T EXIST IN IFS...?
- FORCE SCM
- TEST SNOW SCHEME WITH MORE LEVELS – Noah Microphysics
- TRY DIFFERENT CLOUD ASSIMILATION TECHNIQUES

THANK YOU! ☺

QUESTIONS?