








Diagnostics in 48t1: Improvements and new products

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Which Diagnostics ?

- Lightning diagnostic improvement 
- Precipitation type improvement  
- New storm helicity diagnostic 
- Pressure of the top and base of deep convection 
- Thermal vertical velocity (for gliding) 
- Snow depth diagnostic 

Lightning diagnostic improvement

- Based on the McCaul (2009) parametrization, tuned by S. Radanovics for Arome (2021)
- Operationnal since summer 2022 (J-M. Piriou and Y. Seity)

But

- Overestimation during the winter 2022/2023

➡ Take into account updraft size

- Multiplication by $(\min(\text{zbase}, 1800)/1800)^2$
zbase : altitude of cloud base

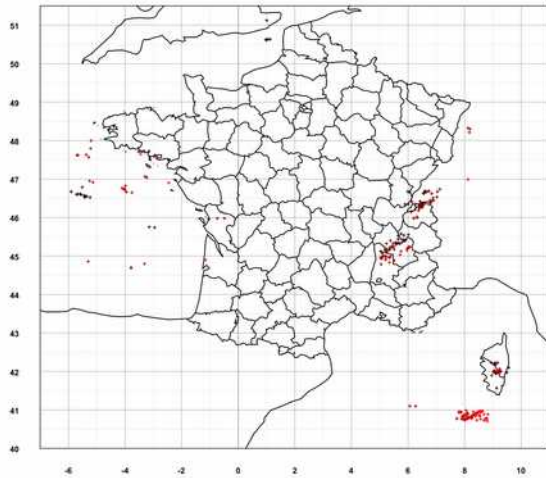
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Lightning diagnostic improvement

- 9 January 2023 3TU, cumul. 0-3h
- Cumulative amounts decrease and are closer to observations

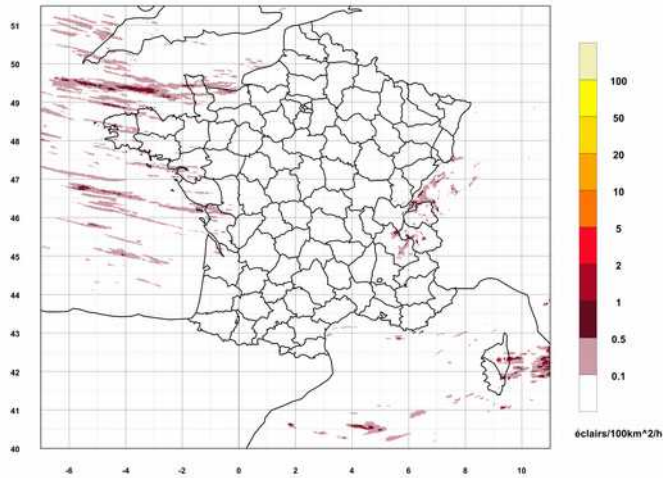
Observation

foudre Météorage
Cumul 0003 h VALID 20230109 03 UTC
Min=0, Max=2.90 Moy=4.85E-3 Ect=0.0706 Rcm=0.0708



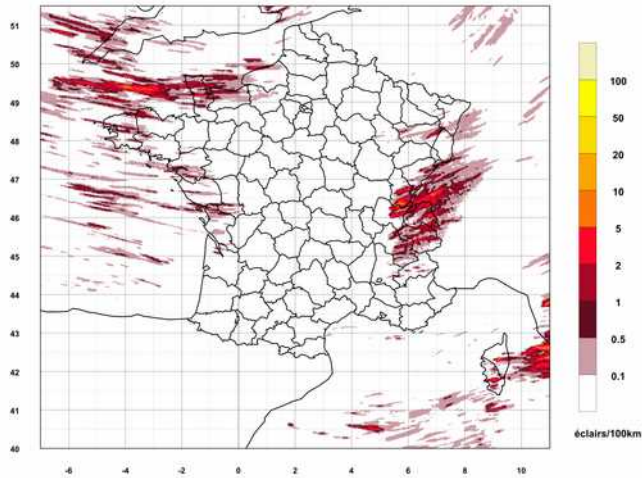
New version

foudre AROME GKIX
BASE 20230109 00 UTC + échéance 0003, Cumul 0003 h VALID 20230109 03 UTC
Min=0, Max=5.00 Moy=0.0147 Ect=0.0686 Rcm=0.0702



OPER

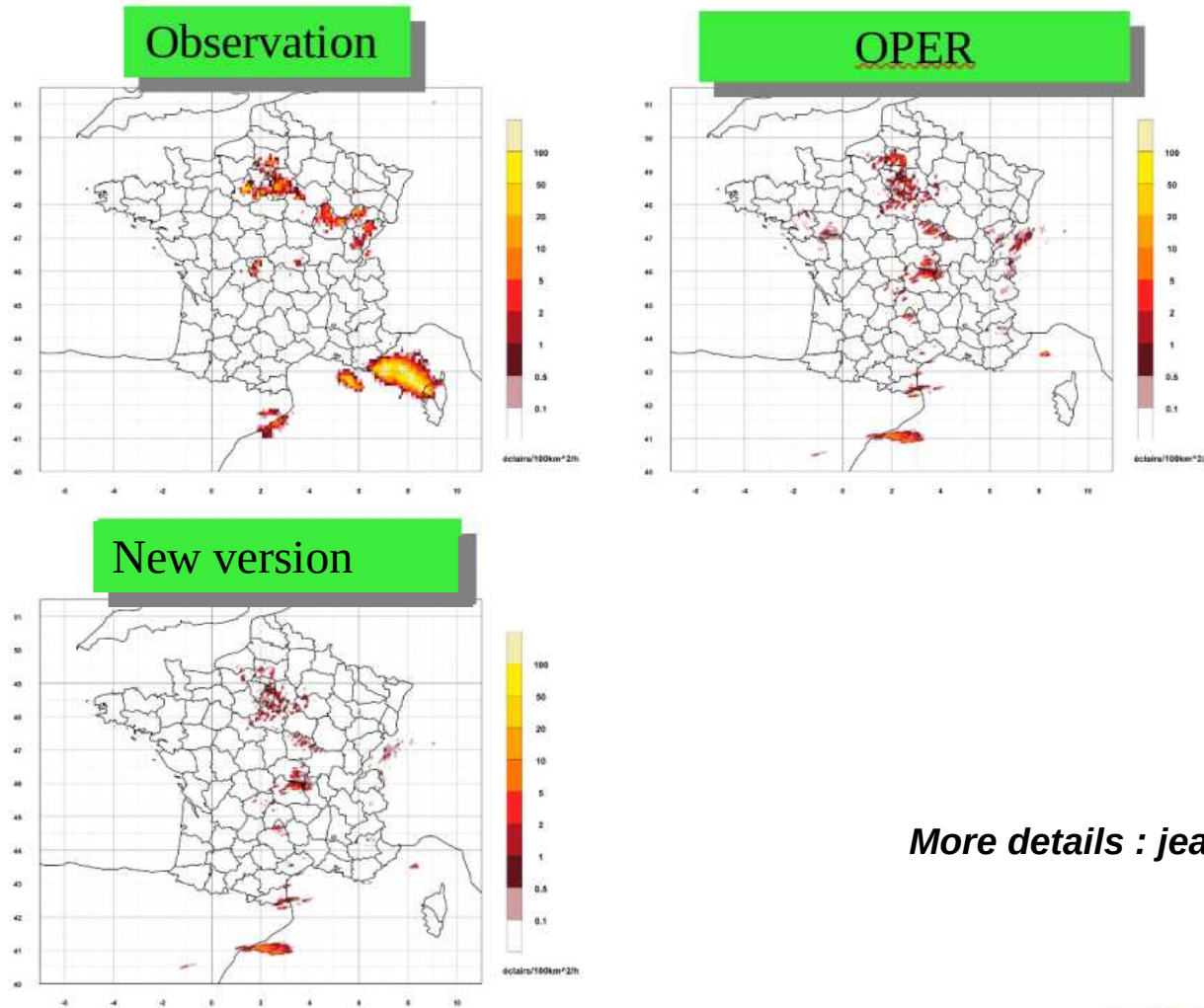
foudre AROME OPER
BASE 20230109 00 UTC + échéance 0003, Cumul 0003 h VALID 20230109 03 UTC
Min=0, Max=15.2 Moy=0.0791 Ect=0.336 Rcm=0.345



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Lightning diagnostic improvement

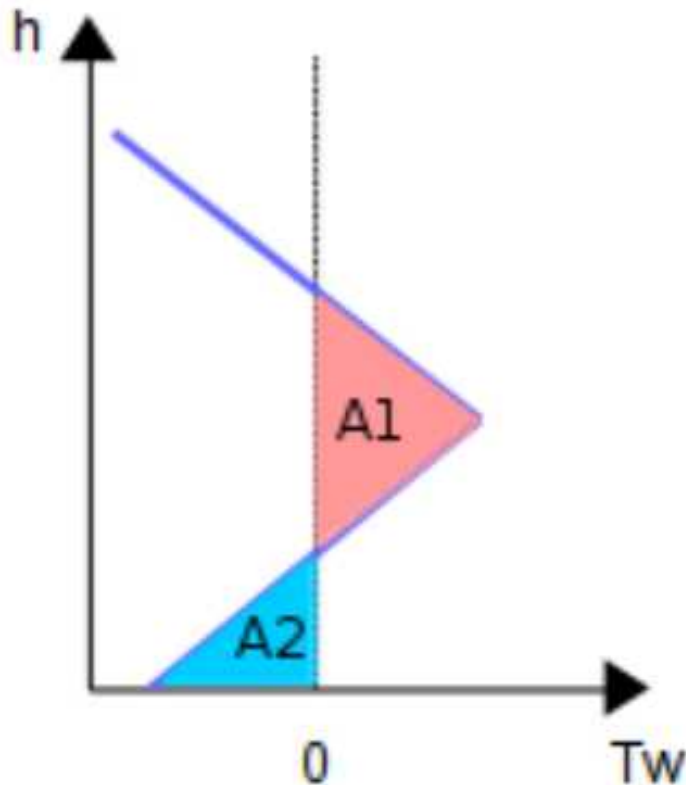
- 14 August 2022 21TU, cumulative 18-21h
- Not significant change in summer : Good !



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Precipitation types improvement

- New thresholds added in the freezing rain algorithm



Before

$A1 < \text{RAWARM} \Rightarrow$
Ice pellets or rain snow mixture
(depending $A2$)

Now

$A1 < \text{RAWARM}$ but $A1 > \text{RAWARM2}$
Ice pellets, rain snow mixture or **wet snow** (depending $A2$)

note: $\text{RAWARM2} < \text{RAWARM}$

- Seamless forecast with observations and nowcasting
- Waiting for situation to observe/validate

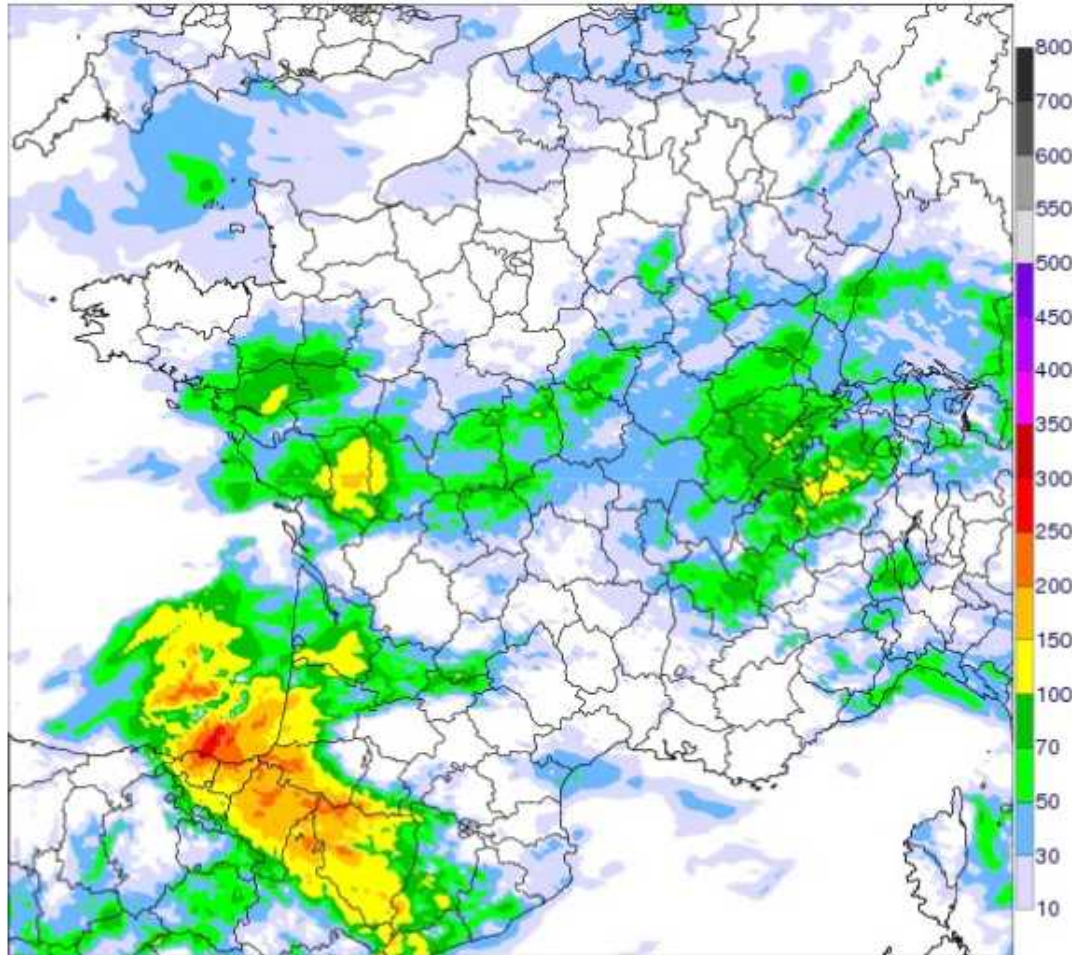
New storm helicity diagnostic

- Based on the method ID (Bunkers et al, 2000)
- Introduced by M. Boisserie in fpstrmm.F90 (created by J. Cedilnik, thanks!)
- Key LSTRMMID=.TRUE. to compute this new storm helicity

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New storm helicity diagnostic

SRH 3km (m2/s2) - AROME pour mer. 01/06 à 01UTC
run 20220601 00UTC ech 1h

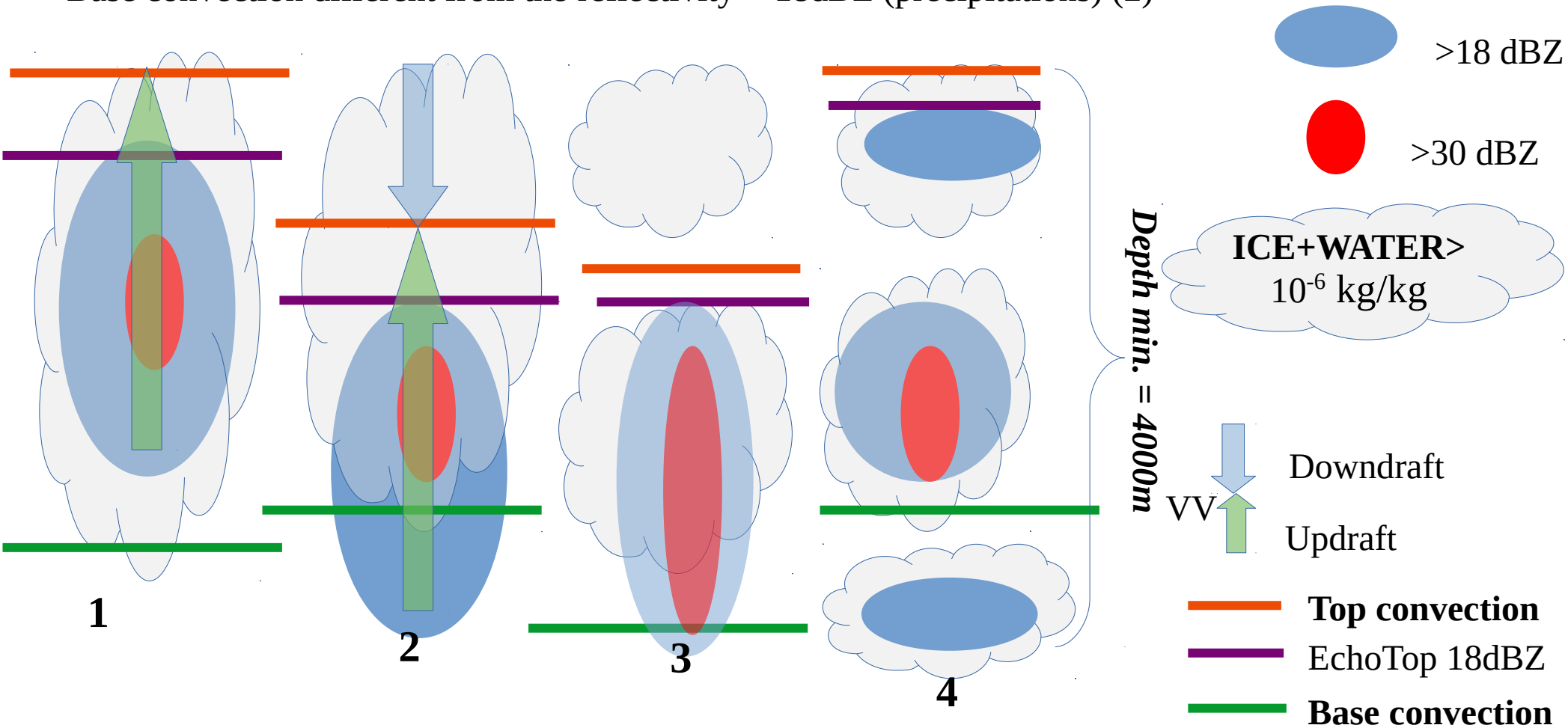


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Pressure of the top and base of deep convection

Top convection always above reflectivity > 18dBZ (EchoTop)

Base convection different from the reflectivity > 18dBZ (precipitations) (2)

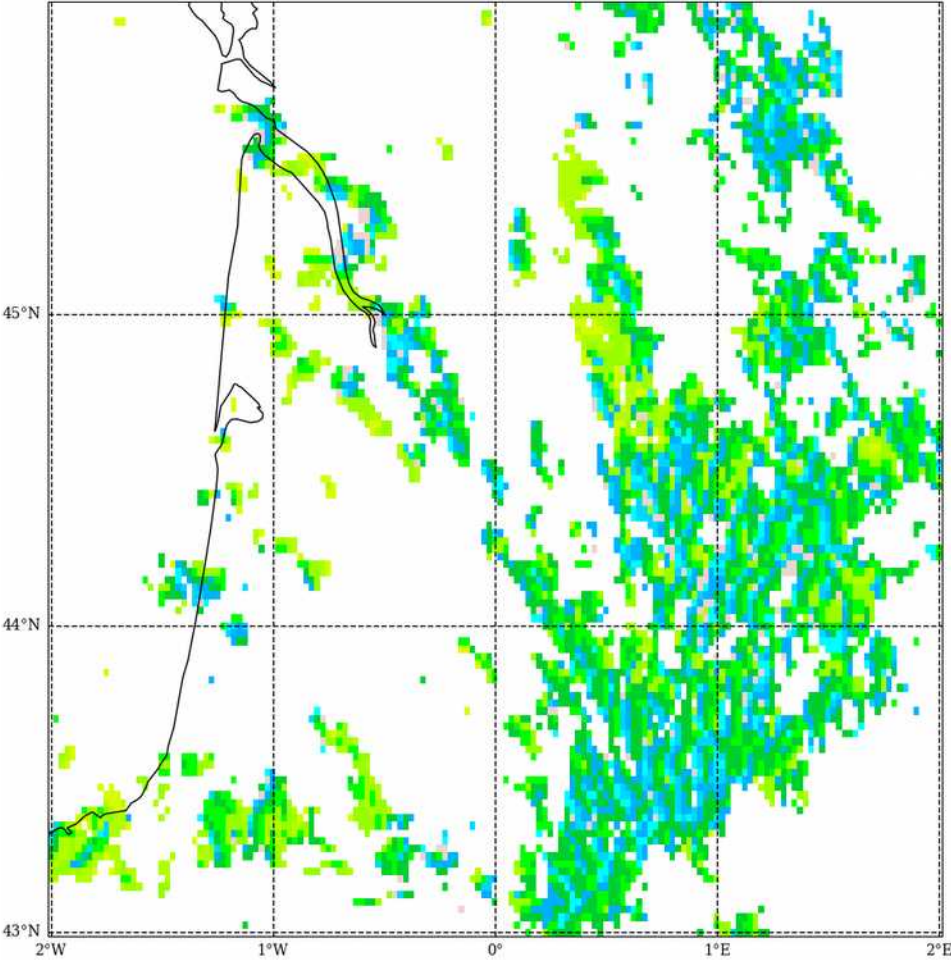


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Pressure of the top and base of deep convection

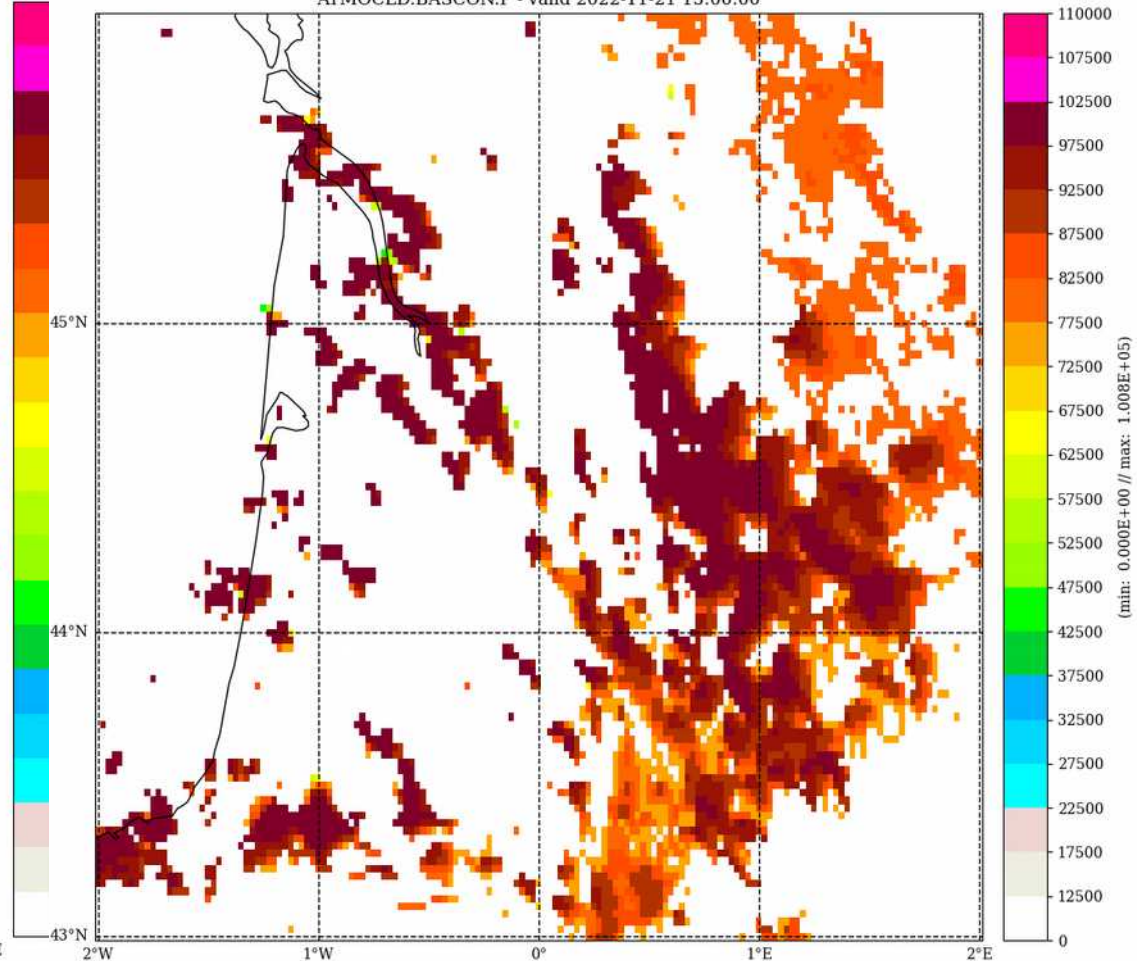
Example P_{TOP}

ATMOCLD.TOPCON.P - valid 2022-11-21 15:00:00



Example P_{BASE}

ATMOCLD.BASCON.P - valid 2022-11-21 15:00:00



More details : olivier.jaron@meteo.fr

Thermal vertical velocity

- Developed for gliding

$$V_z = \alpha (\beta Q_s H)^{1/3} \text{ (adapted from J. W. Glendening formula)}$$

- V_z : Thermal vertical velocity
- $\alpha = 1.9$ (tuned by V. Curat)
- β : Buoyancy constant = ratio of g (gravity)/ T_s (mean surface temperature)
- Q_s : Sensible heat flux
- H : Boundary Layer Height

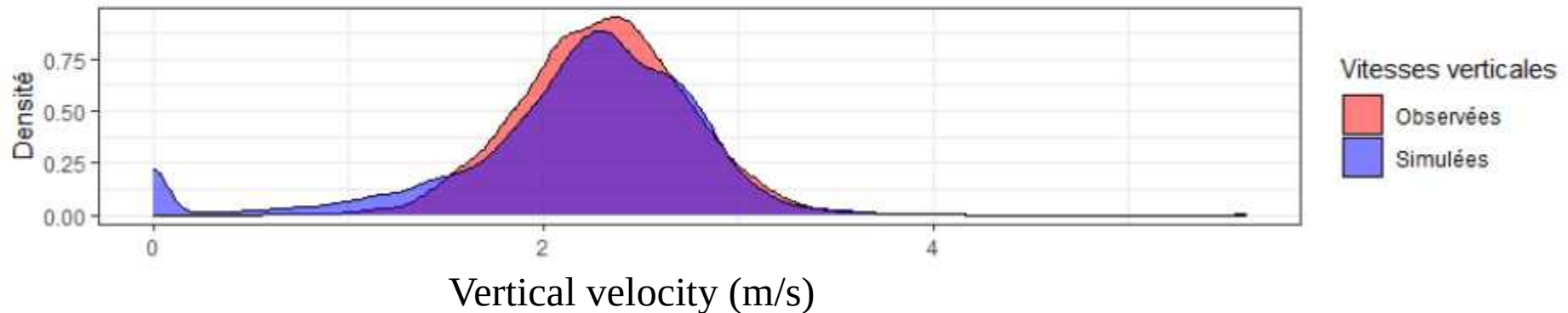
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Thermal vertical velocity

Density of observed and simulated vertical velocities

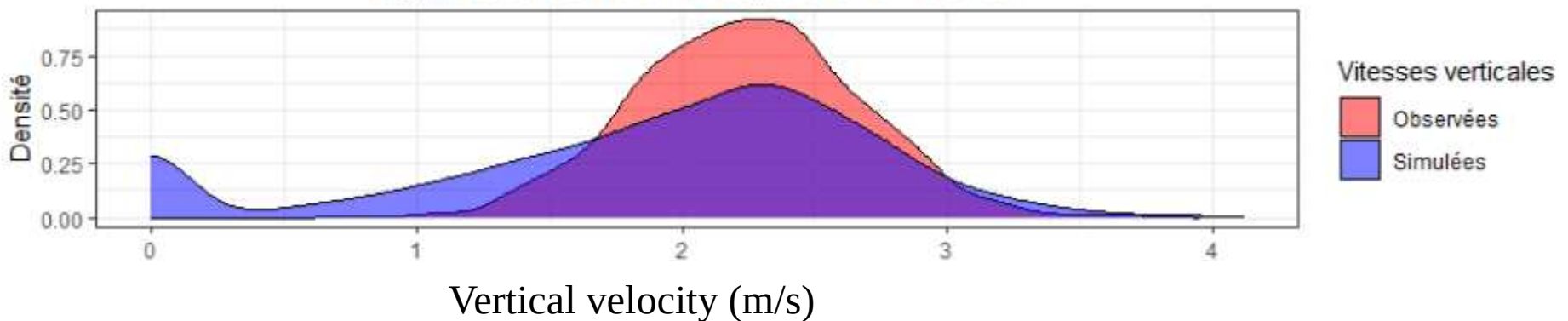
During several flights

Moyenne obs = 2.31 m/s | Moyenne simu = 2.16 m/s



Only above complex terrain

Moyenne obs = 2.24 m/s | Moyenne simu = 1.87 m/s



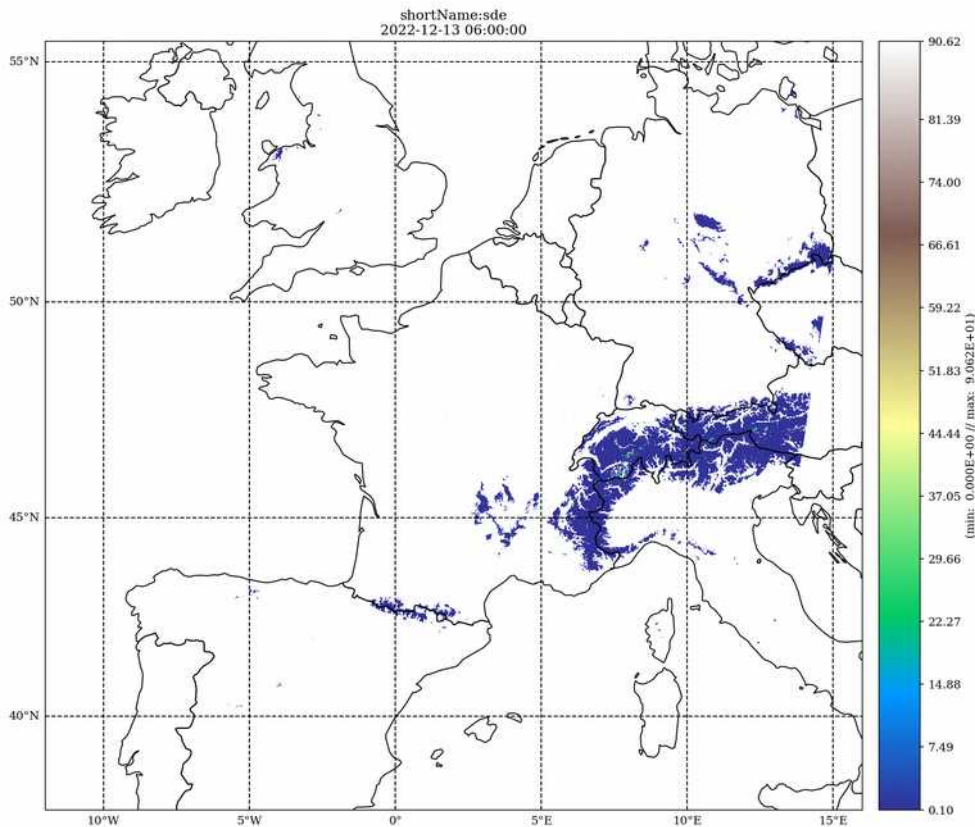
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Snow depth diagnostic

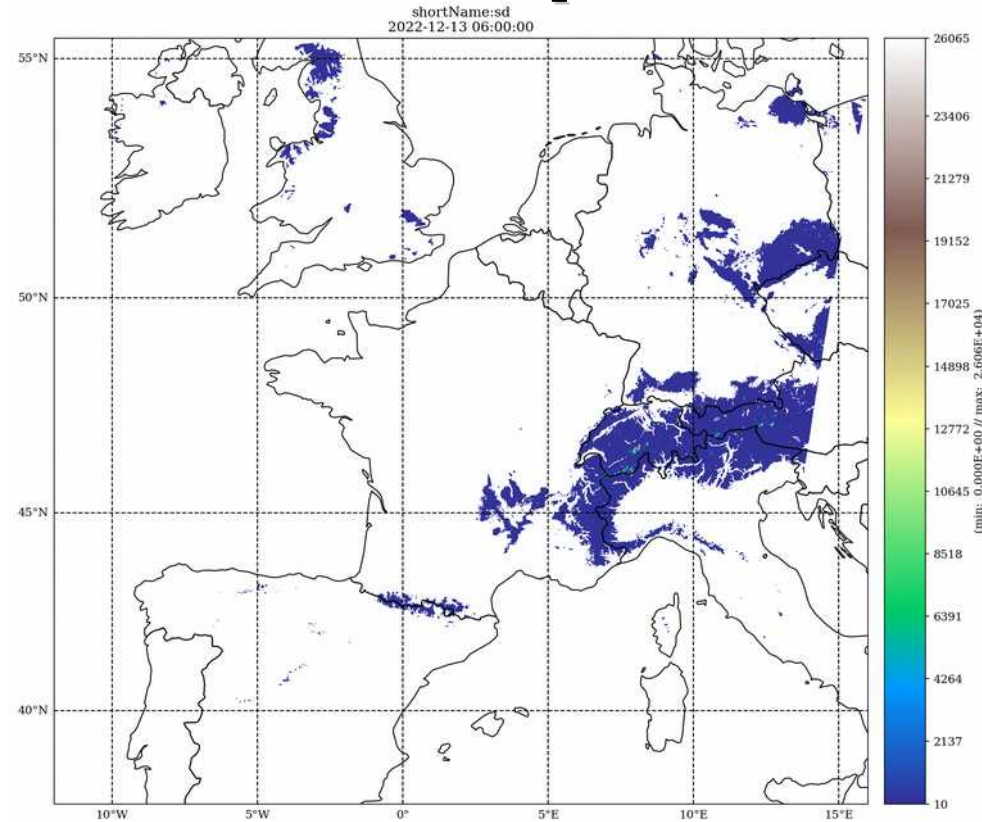
- In the code, the SWE is named GFP_SD and described « Snow depth »
- Misunderstanding between Snow Water Equivalent (kg/m^2) and Snow Depth (m)
- Needs of forecasters, researchers and customers (trains, road management, etc)
- Snow Depth computed in SURFEX
Subroutines of exchange between surface and physics are used to output the snow depth

Snow depth diagnostic

Snow Depth



Snow Water Equivalent



- Good agreement. Differences due to the density which varies
- Not trivial to output a SURFEX field via physics. Brainstorming on direct post-processing of SURFEX FA files



Thanks for your attention

