Diagnostic of energy cascades in the IFS

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- Investigate the role of numerics and parametrisations in the energy cascades
- Investigate the role of stochastic physics and backscatter scheme

IFS versus AFES (Augier and Lindborg, 2013)



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KE/APE spectra in the current IFS



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Power spectra

Spectral representation of KE power spectrum on the sphere

$$E_{\kappa_n}(p) = \sum_{m=-n}^{m=n} (2 - \delta_m^0) \frac{a^2(|\zeta|_{m,n}^2 + |d|_{m,n}^2)}{2n(n+1)}$$

where m is the zonal wavenumber and n the total wavenumber.

Global mean

$$\langle E_{\mathcal{K}}(p) \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{n=N} E_{\mathcal{K}n}(p)$$

Equation for KE and APE spectral variances (AL13)

$$\partial_t E_{Kn} = C_n + T_{Kn} + L_n + F_{Kn}^{p_b} - F_{Kn}^{p_t} - D_{Kn}$$

$$\partial_t E_{An} = -C_n + T_{An} + F_{An}^{p_b} - F_{An}^{p_t} + G_n - D_{An}$$

- C_n is the conversion term from APE into KE,
- *T_n* is the tendency of KE/APE due to the non-linear spectral transfer between wavenumber *n* and the other wavenumbers,
- L_n is the Coriolis contribution to the spectral transfer,
- *F_n* are the "resolved" vertical fluxes of KE or APE at the top and bottom boundaries,

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- G_n is the "diabatic" term
- D_n are the dissipation terms

Cascades

Cumulative spectral energy transfers (AL13)

$$\Pi_n = \sum_{i=N}^{i=n} T_i \qquad \text{with } \Pi_{n=0} = \sum_{i=N}^{i=0} T_i = \int_{sphere} \left[\vec{\nabla}_h \cdot (e.\vec{u_h}) \right] = 0$$

$$\implies T_i = \partial \Pi_i / \partial n$$



NL spectral transfer in the IFS (TL1279)



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IFS versus AFES (AL13)



In the oper IFS, there is almost no energy cascade for total energy at the mesoscales.

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NL spectral transfer in the IFS (TCo1279)



$$\Delta \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{K}} \simeq \Delta \mathcal{C} + \Delta \Pi_{\mathcal{K}}$$

 $\Delta (\mathcal{G} - \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}) \simeq \Delta \mathcal{C} - \Delta \Pi_{\mathcal{A}}$

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	n=0-20	n=20-1279
ΔC	3.53	0.70
$\Delta \Pi_A$	-0.14	0.14
$\Delta \Pi_{K}$	-0.07	0.07
ΔD_K	3.46	0.77
$\Delta \mathcal{G} - \Delta \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{A}}$	3.67	0.56
$\Delta \mathcal{G} - \Delta \mathcal{D}$	0.21	-0.21

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Sensitivity: DynCore only (same I.C. as full model)



KE spectra

- black: adiabatic run with orography
- green: adiabatic run, flat orography
- red: full model

NL transfers for the adiabatic run with orography

Sensitivity: Held and Suarez



KE spectra

- black: Held&Suarez run with orography
- green: Held&Suarez run, flat orography
- red: full model

NL transfers for the Held&Suarez run with orography

Sensitivity: Vertical Diffusion Parametrisation



Π_K

- black: no-VDIFF in the whole atmosphere
- blue: no-VDIFF in the boundary layer and at the surface
- green: no-VDIFF only in the free atmosphere
- red: full model

Variance of zonal wind tendencies

Sensitivity: Convection Scheme



KE spectra

- magenta: TCo1279, with convection scheme
- red: TL3999, with convection scheme
- cyan: TCo1279, without convection scheme
- blue: TL3999, without convection scheme

NL transfers with (solid lines) and without (dashed lines) convection scheme.

KE spectra of EPS members (TCo639, no I.C. pert.)SPPT + SPBSSPBS only



Cumulative N.L. transfers (troposphere) SPPT + SPBS SPBS only



SPP

SPP+SPPT





Cumulative APE \rightarrow KE conversion (surface) SPPT + SPBS SPBS only 0.35 0.35 0.3 0.3 0.25 0.25 0.2 0.2 0.15 0.15 0.1 0.1 0.05 0.05 0 0 -0.05 -0.05 10 100 10 100 SPP SPP+SPPT 0.35 0.35 0.3 0.3 0.25 0.25 0.2 0.2 0.15 0.15 0.1 0.1 0.05 0.05 0 0 -0.05 -0.05

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Conclusion/Future Work

- Spectra and explicit non-linear transfers as defined by AL2013 are constrained by the parametrisations, in particular the vertical diffusion.
- Parametrisations inject "directly" variance at all scales (energy transfer not shown by the explicit NL transfers). Do parametrisation control model error growth?

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- Compute closed budgets with detailed terms, including parametrisations.
- New diagnostic to analyse stochastic perturbations in the EPS.