

A photograph capturing a massive haboob sandstorm. The sky is filled with a thick, towering wall of reddish-brown sand and dust, extending from the horizon to the top of the frame. Below the storm, a village with traditional mud-brick buildings and thatched-roof huts is visible. The foreground shows sparse green vegetation and a dirt path. The overall scene is dramatic and powerful, illustrating the scale of the weather event.

cloud modelling within AMMA
Françoise Guichard

haboob, 23 august 2004, Hombori Mali (15N, 1W) (F. Guichard & L. Kergoat)



African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analyses
Analyses Multidisciplinaires de la Mousson Africaine
Afrikanischer Monsun: Multidisziplinäre Analysen
Analisis Multidisciplinar de los Monzones Africanos

...

international program, european project, links with CLIVAR, GEWEX...

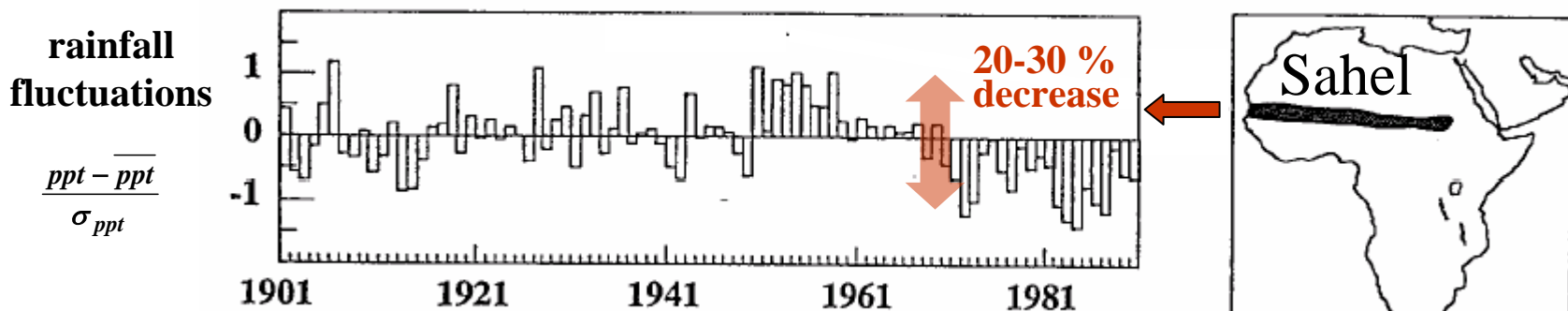
multi-(time & space) scales approach / multidisciplinary : hydrology, vegetation, chemistry...

LOP, EOP & SOPs in 2006 with aircrafts, sounding network, radars, lidars, surface data...

more info here: <http://medias.obs-mip.fr/amma/>

contacts: Lebel, Polcher, Redelpserger & for parametrizations/ model evaluation: Frédéric Hourdin

« most dramatic example of [measured] multidecadal variability » (Hulmes 2001)



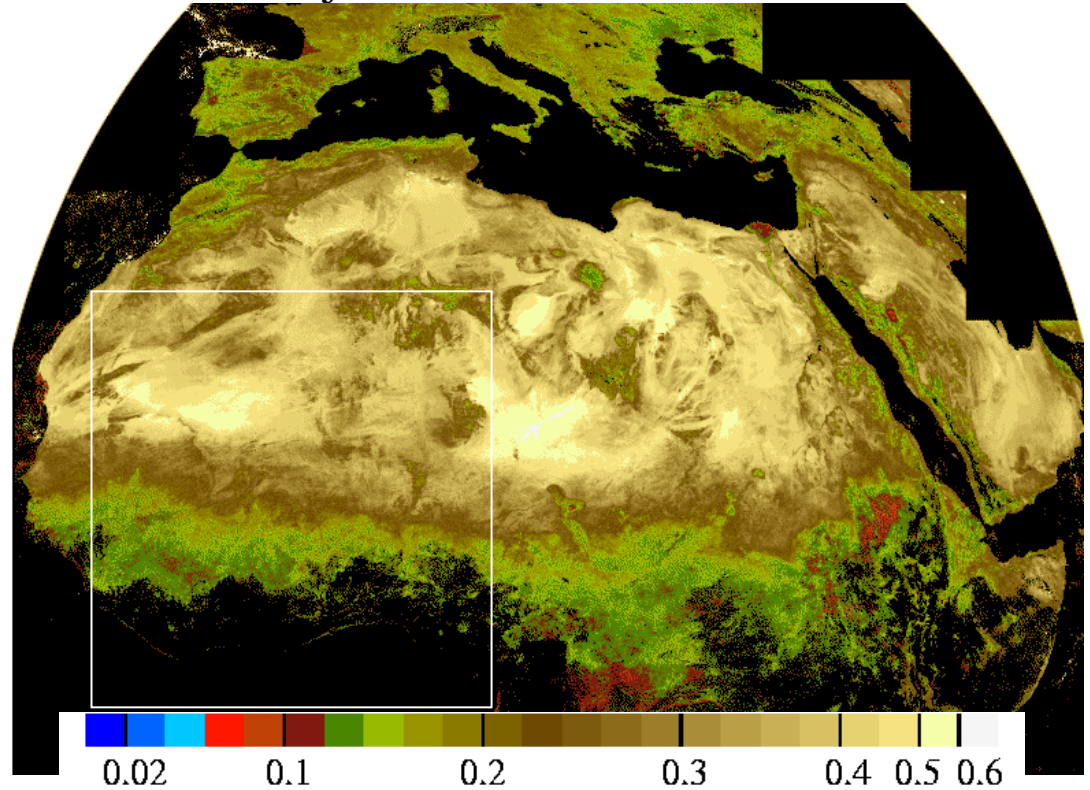
Grist & Nicholson (2001)

causes not well understood

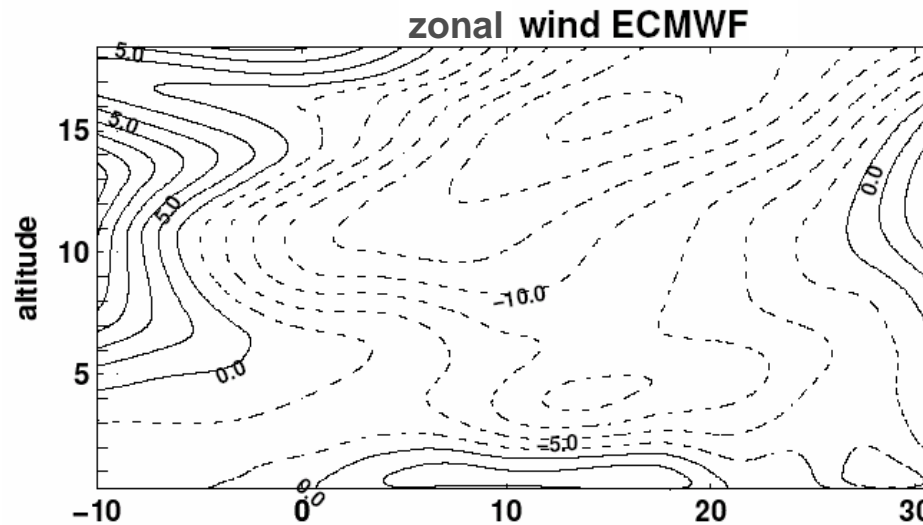
albedo juin 1996 EUMETSAT/JRC

characteristics of the area at large scale

well defined
strong meridian
surface gradients





specific circulations
African easterly jet



[10W,10E]
July
2000-2001

specific to west-african moist convection

« **spectacular** » moist convective activity

- ✓ very deep convection, intense lightning activity, transport of dusts/aerosols
- ✓ importance of MCSs  explain most of the precipitation (~ 80%) with role of / modulation by AEWs although AEWs alone do not account for observed rainfall
- ✓ coupled to patchiness of rainfall (down to 10 km scale + extending to seasonal timescales )
questions: links/couplings with the surface & boundary layer processes?
- ✓ deep convection & very weak rain, significance of rain evaporation?
- ✓ strong diurnal cycles of moist convection & clouds
diurnal cycle of rainfall: region dependent, involves propagation of MCSs

context: rainfall critical (Sahel means shore)

existing observational network is sparse

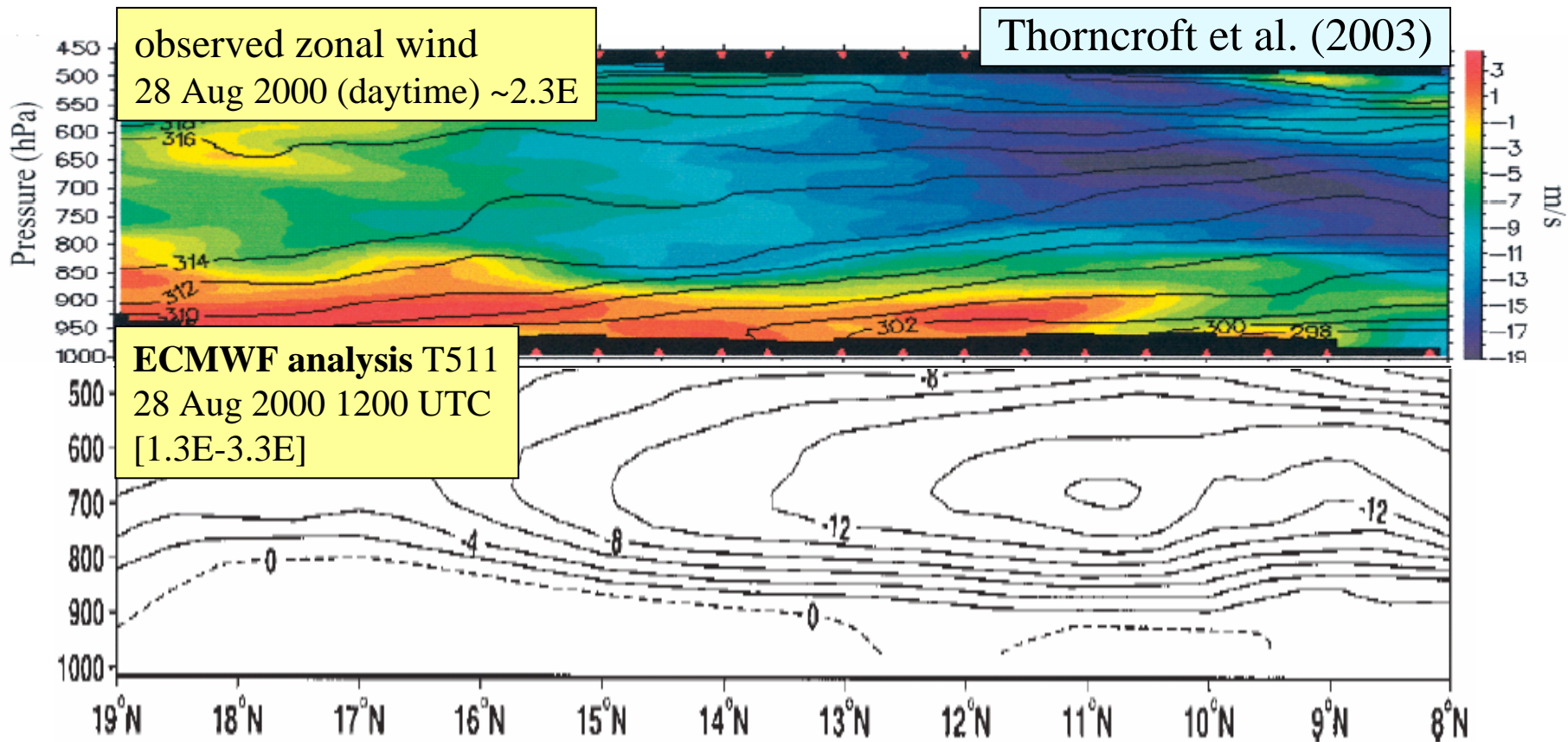
general & specific problems with large-scale modelling of the WAM

problems with representation of the diurnal cycle of convection

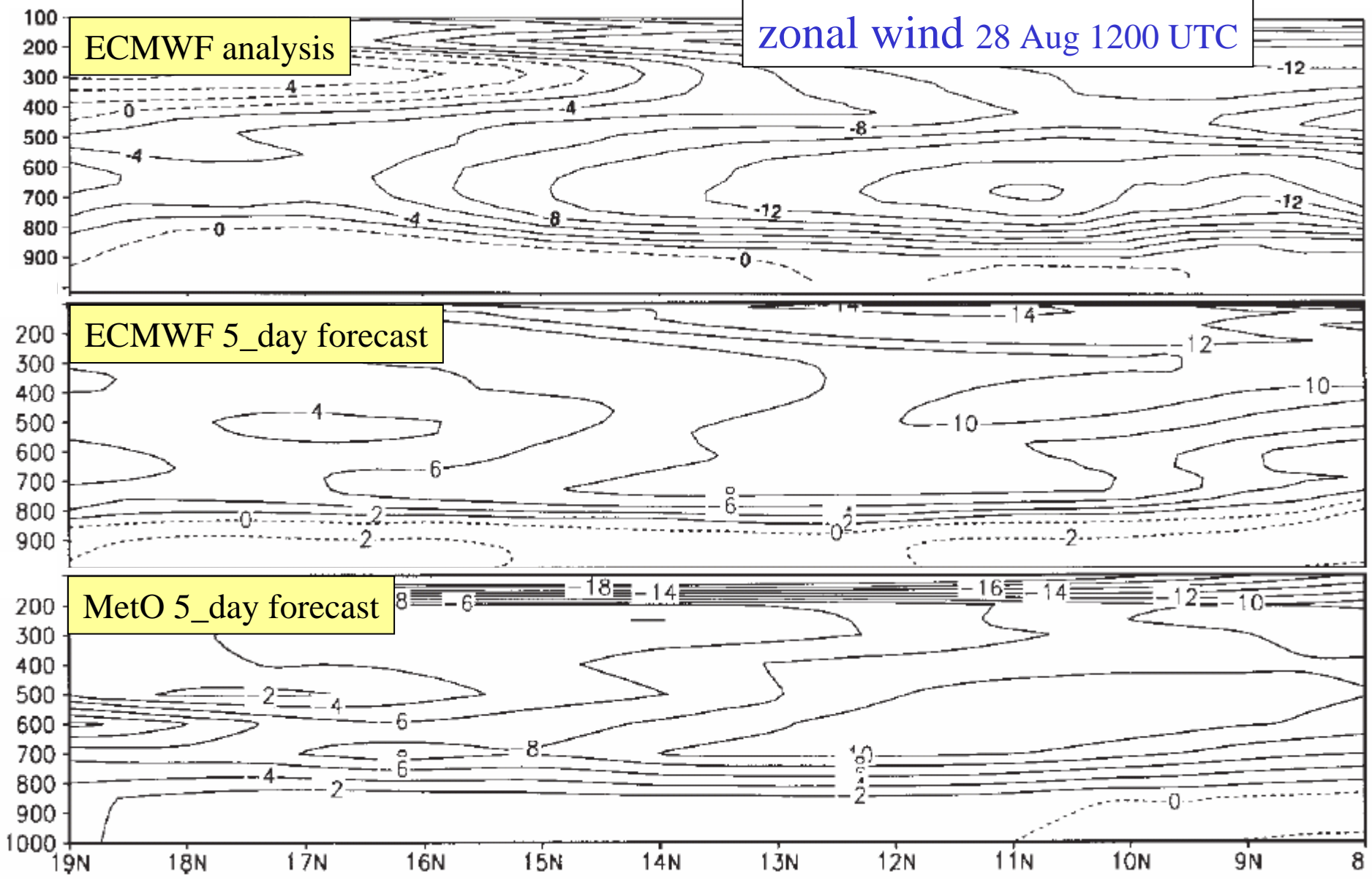
most convection schemes not designed to handle MCSs

too far north migration/extension of the rainbelt (rainfall in the Sahara!)

more broadly: issues with the representation of the regional dynamics & its links / coupling with the treatment of subgrid-scale processes



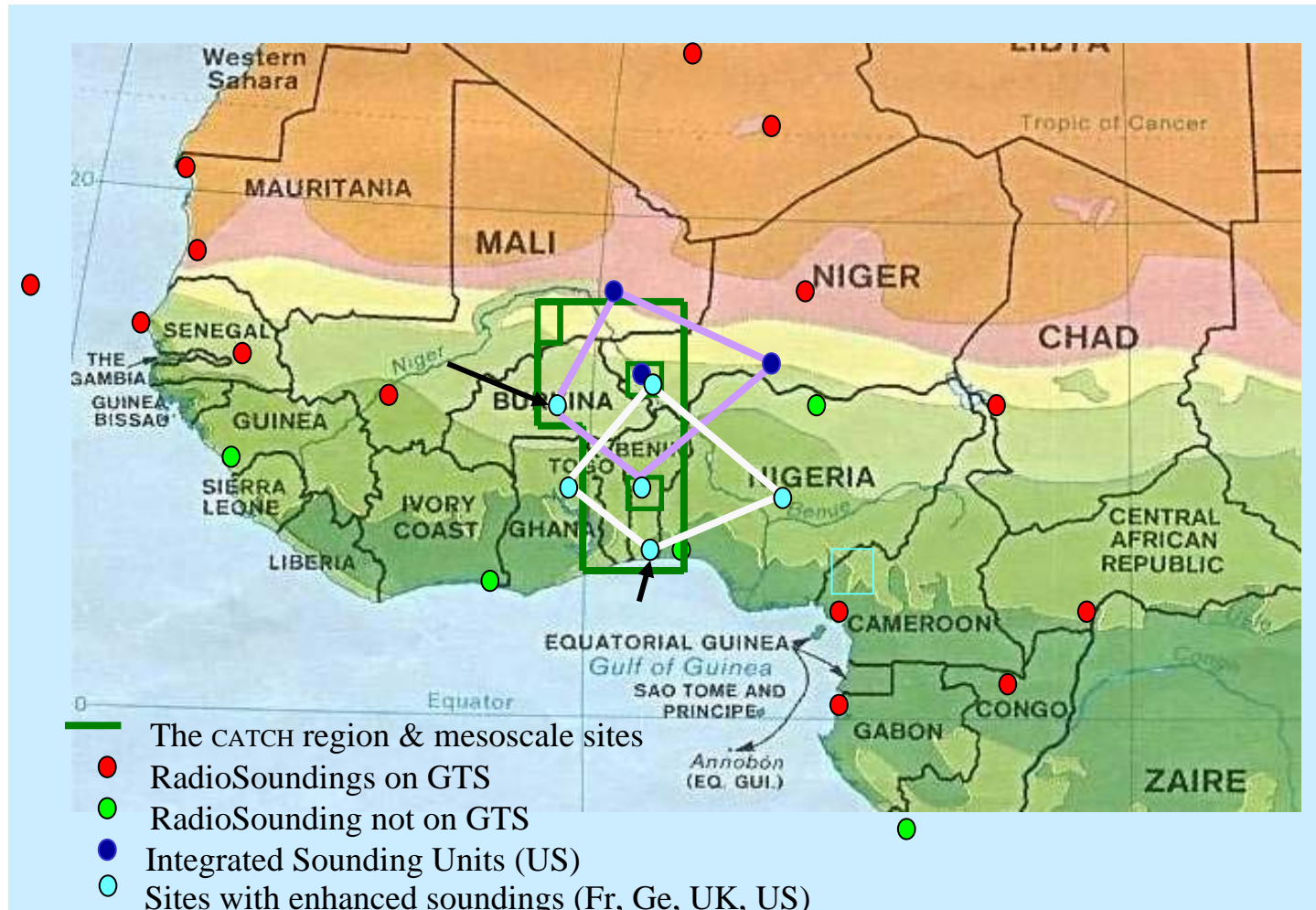
from Thorncroft et al. (2003)



after 5 days, significant drift in both models (likely not alone...)

expected data from the SOP 2006 for GCSS-type case-studies

- boundary conditions from enhanced sounding network (lateral boundaries, *large-scale forcing*) and LDAS (surface) ...



- further data for validation of cloud-resolving simulations ▶

**some on-going AMMA-related activity
about cloud & convection modelling before 2006**
not exhaustive

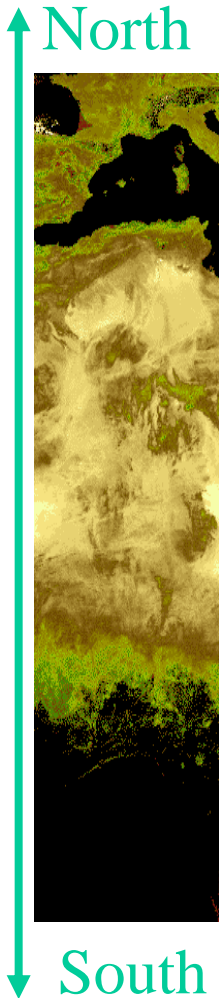
budgets from existing simulations (for case-studies)
investigation of convective transports (tracers)

parametrizations & the WAM in large-scale models 

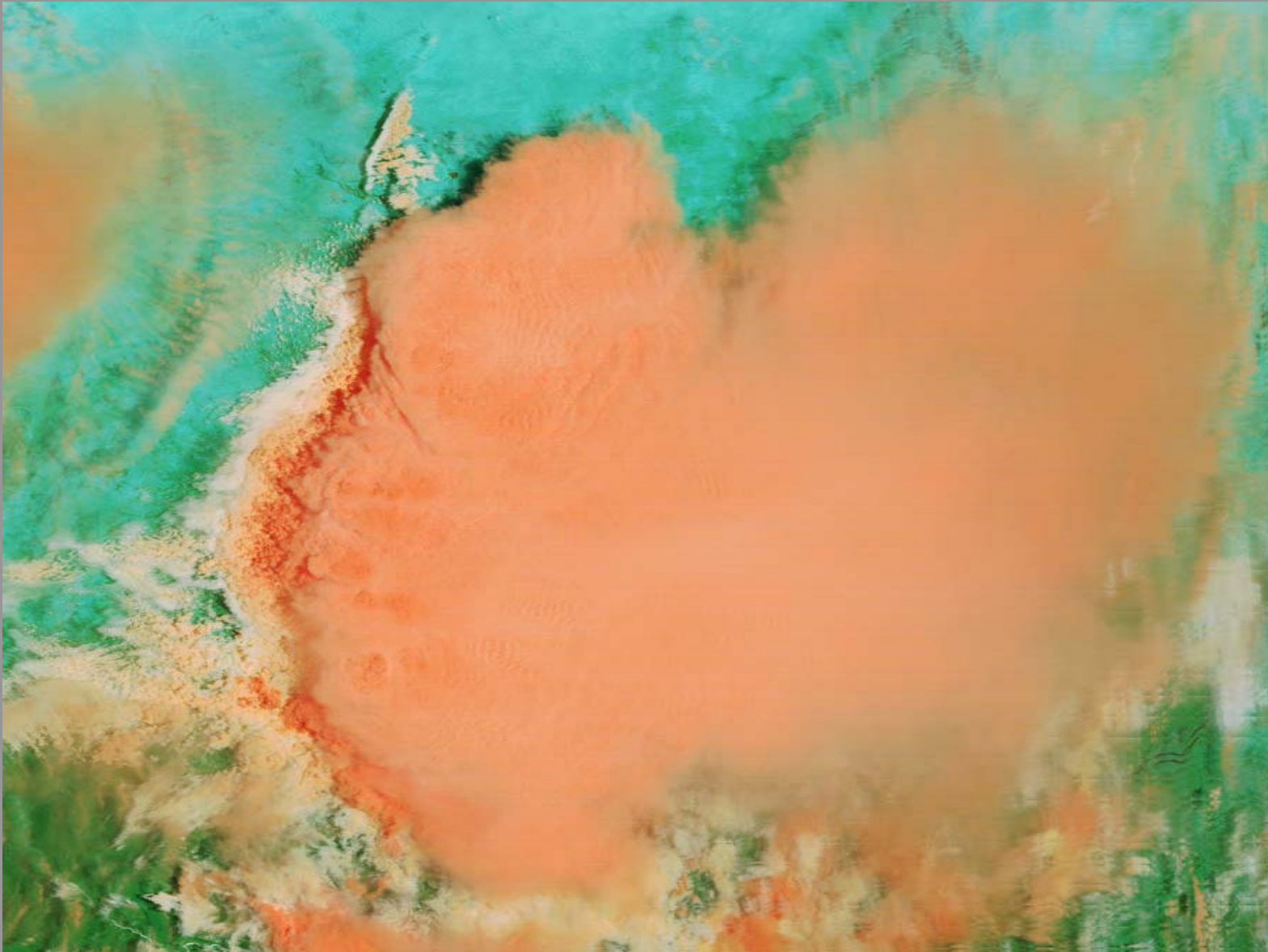
following the path of the Pacific transect, a WA transect 
(only started)

a 2D modelling framework for investigation of feedbacks 

dry runs from some NWP centres in 2005



scales : typically a few to several hundreds of km, several hours to a day



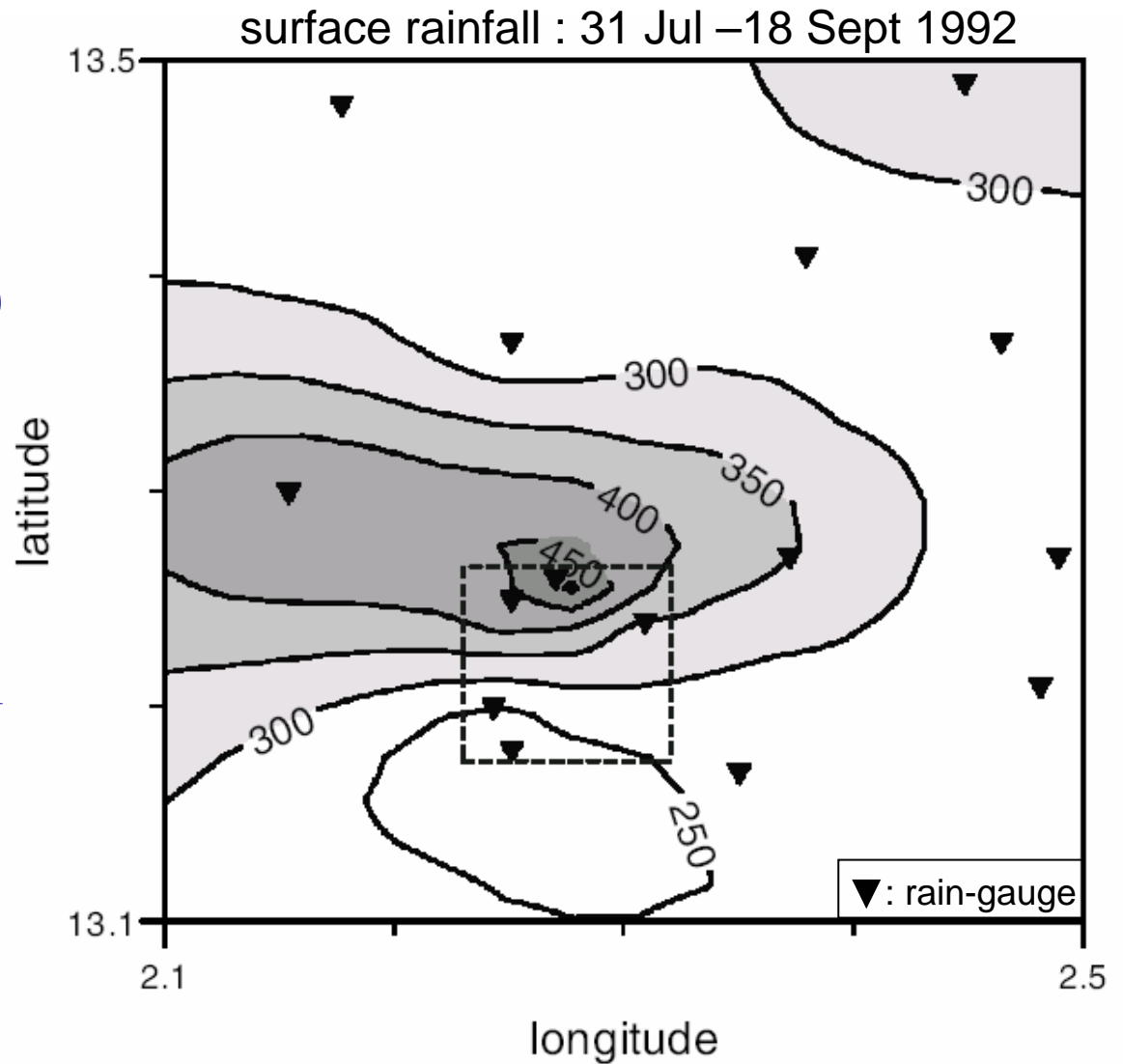
MODIS 2004 day 244 1130 UTC



from Taylor et al. (1997)

*HAPEX-Sahel
experiment*

gradient 200 mm/10 km

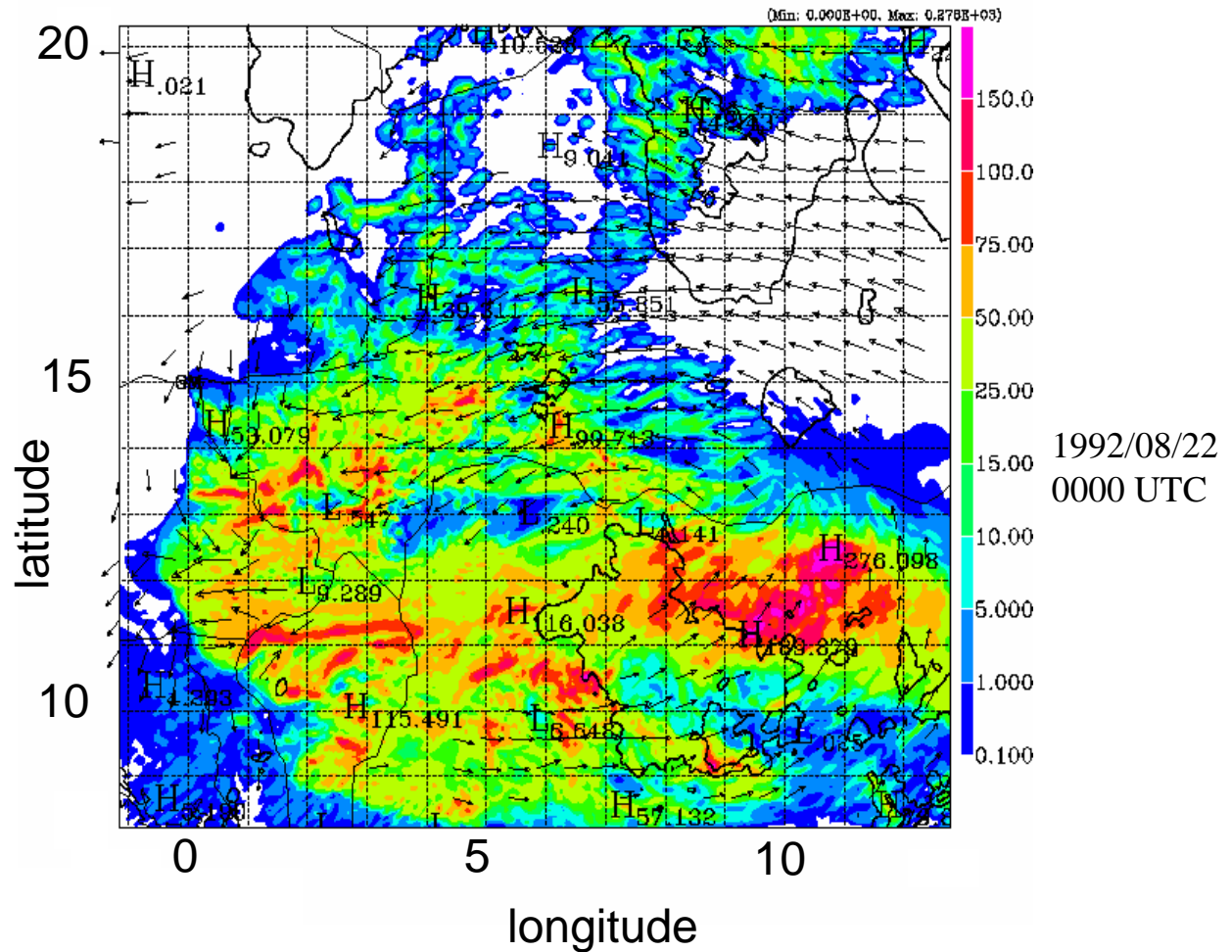


same type of pattern for other years but not at the same place



need to assess in depth the validity of simulated fields

24-h cumulative precipitation



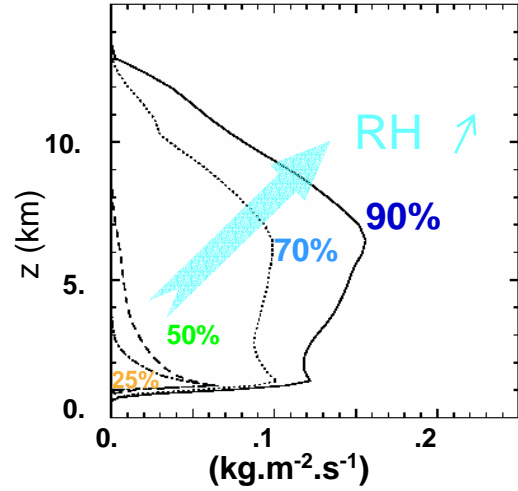
Diongue et al.
(2002)
case-study



Derbyshire et al. (2004)

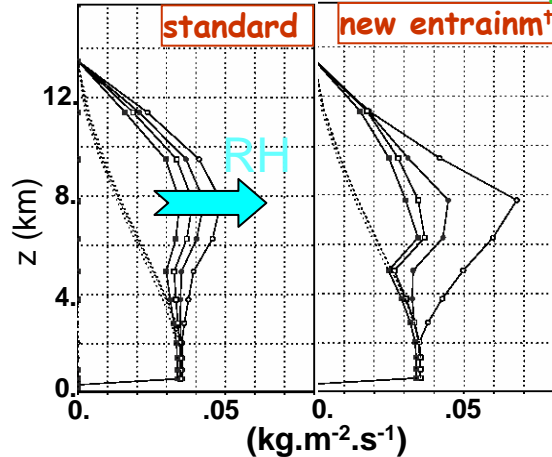
sensitivity of convection to the humidity field

CRM: conv mass flux up

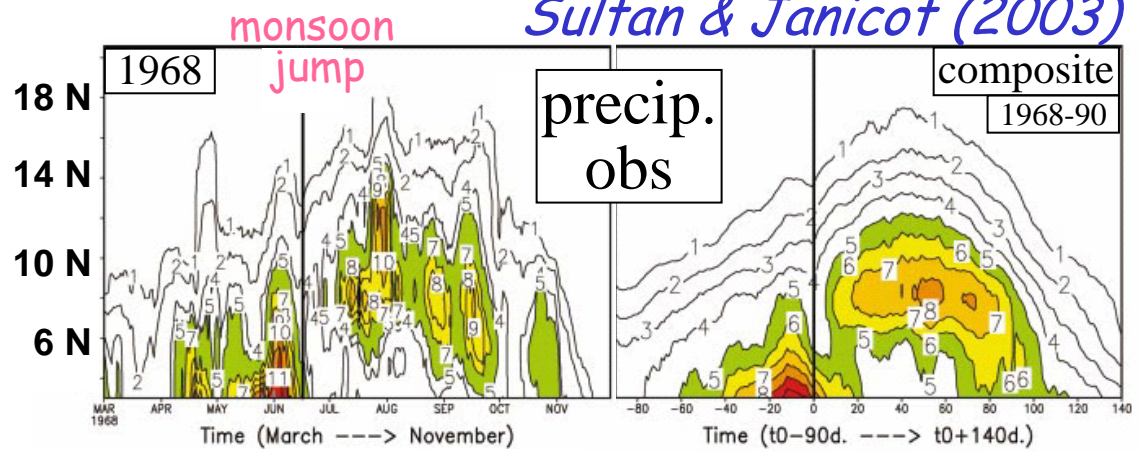


Grandpeix et al. (2004)

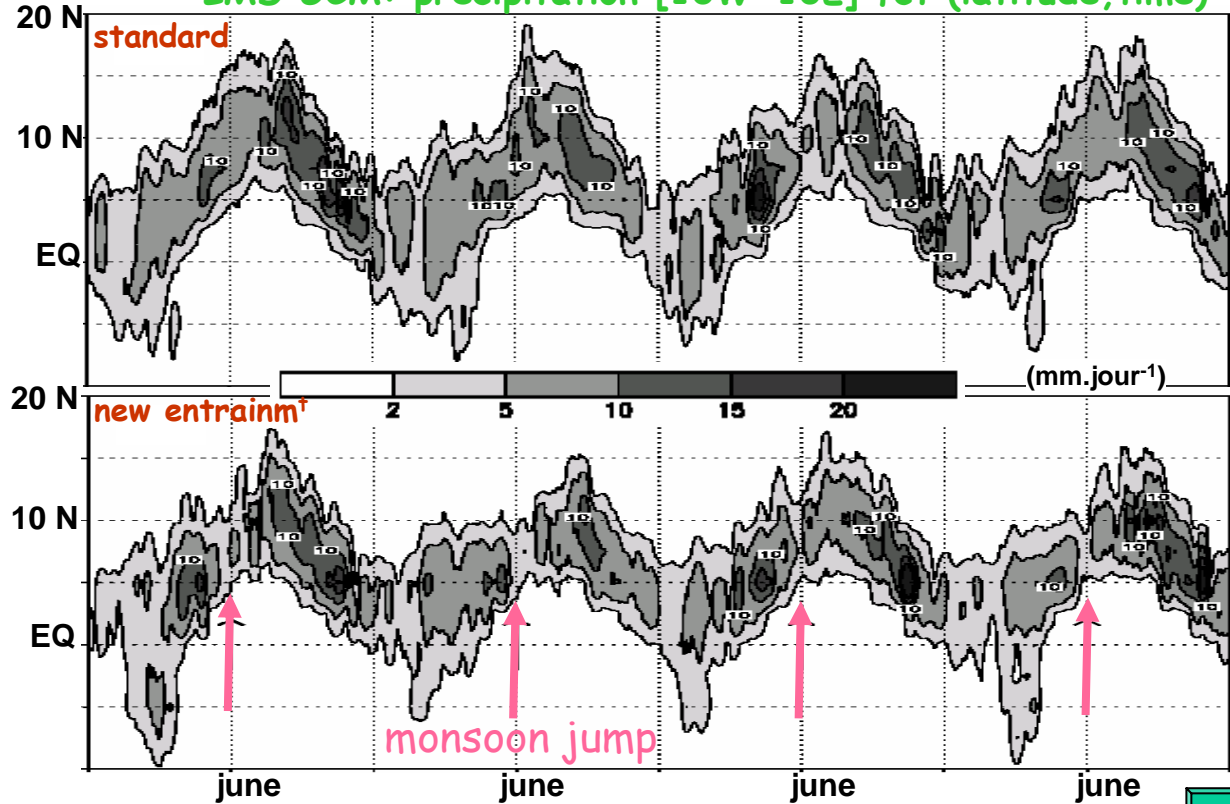
LMD SCM: conv mass flux up



Sultan & Janicot (2003)



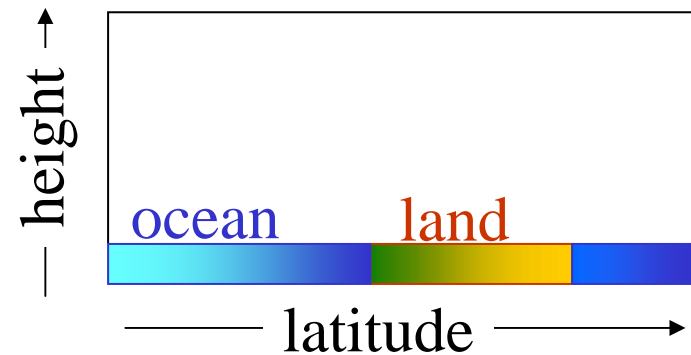
LMD GCM: précipitation [10W-10E] fct (latitude, time)



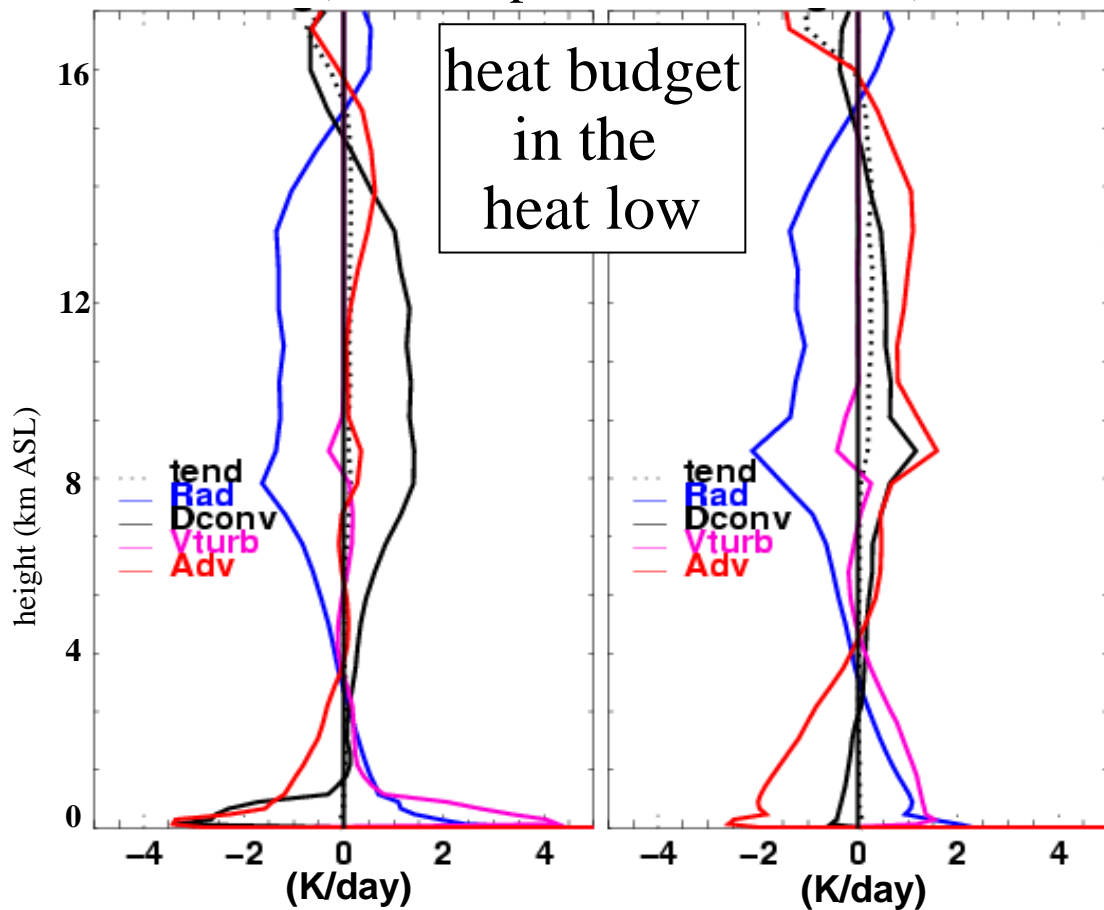
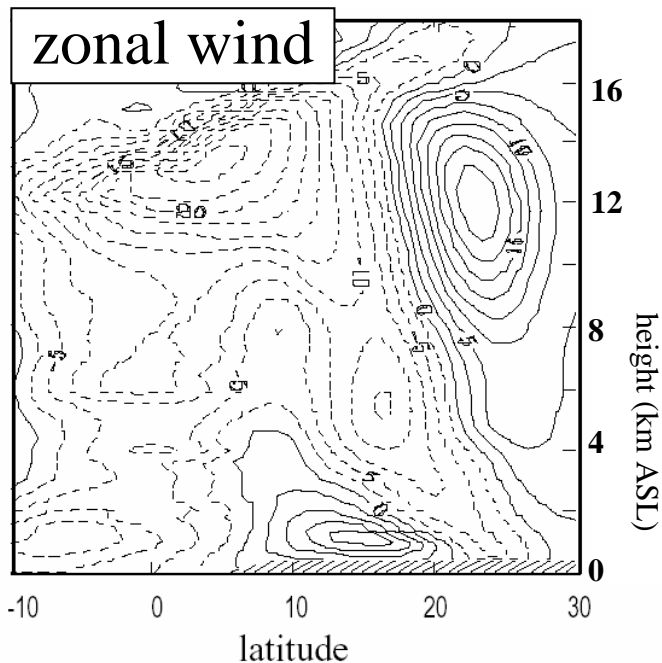
a 2D toy-model (Peyrillé et al. 2004)

« play » with it

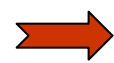
sensitivity to the convection scheme
(here evaporation of rainfall)



able to capture basic
WA monsoon features



convective-radiative
equilibrium



convective-radiative-
advective equilibrium

