

# NCAR

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH



# Convection-Permitting Climate Modeling

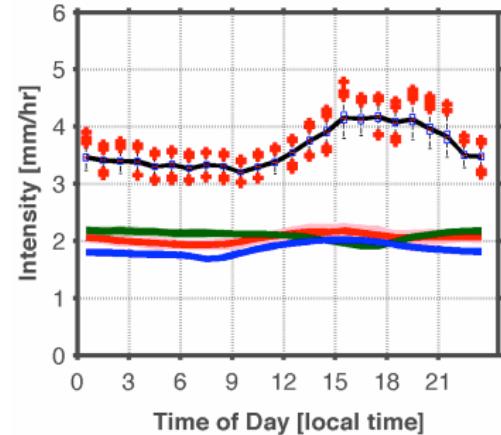
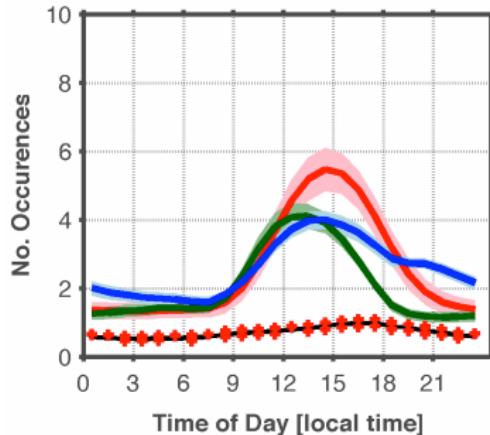
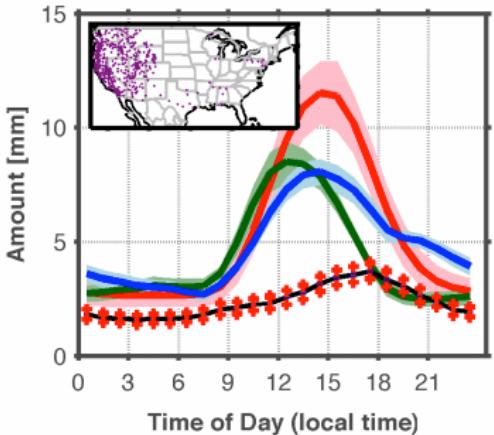
## A new Era for Water Research

Andreas F. Prein

GEWEX side meeting at AGU 2018, Dec. 12<sup>th</sup> 2018, Washington, DC

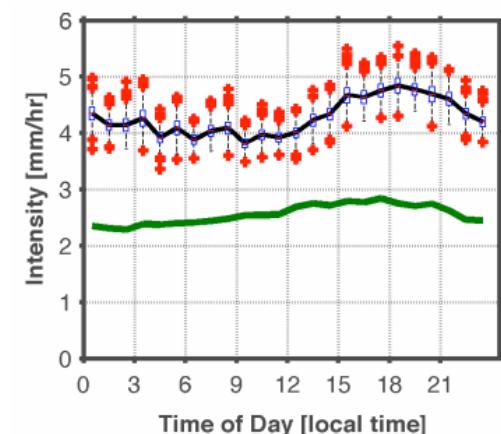
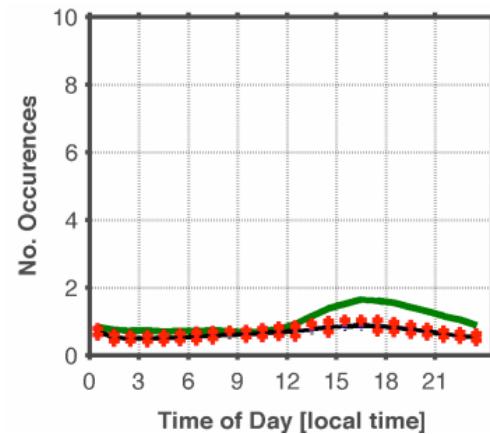
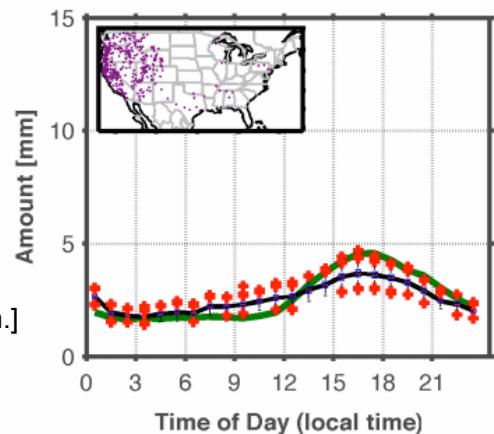
## Amount

**WRF 36 km**



[Mooney et al. 2017, JoC]

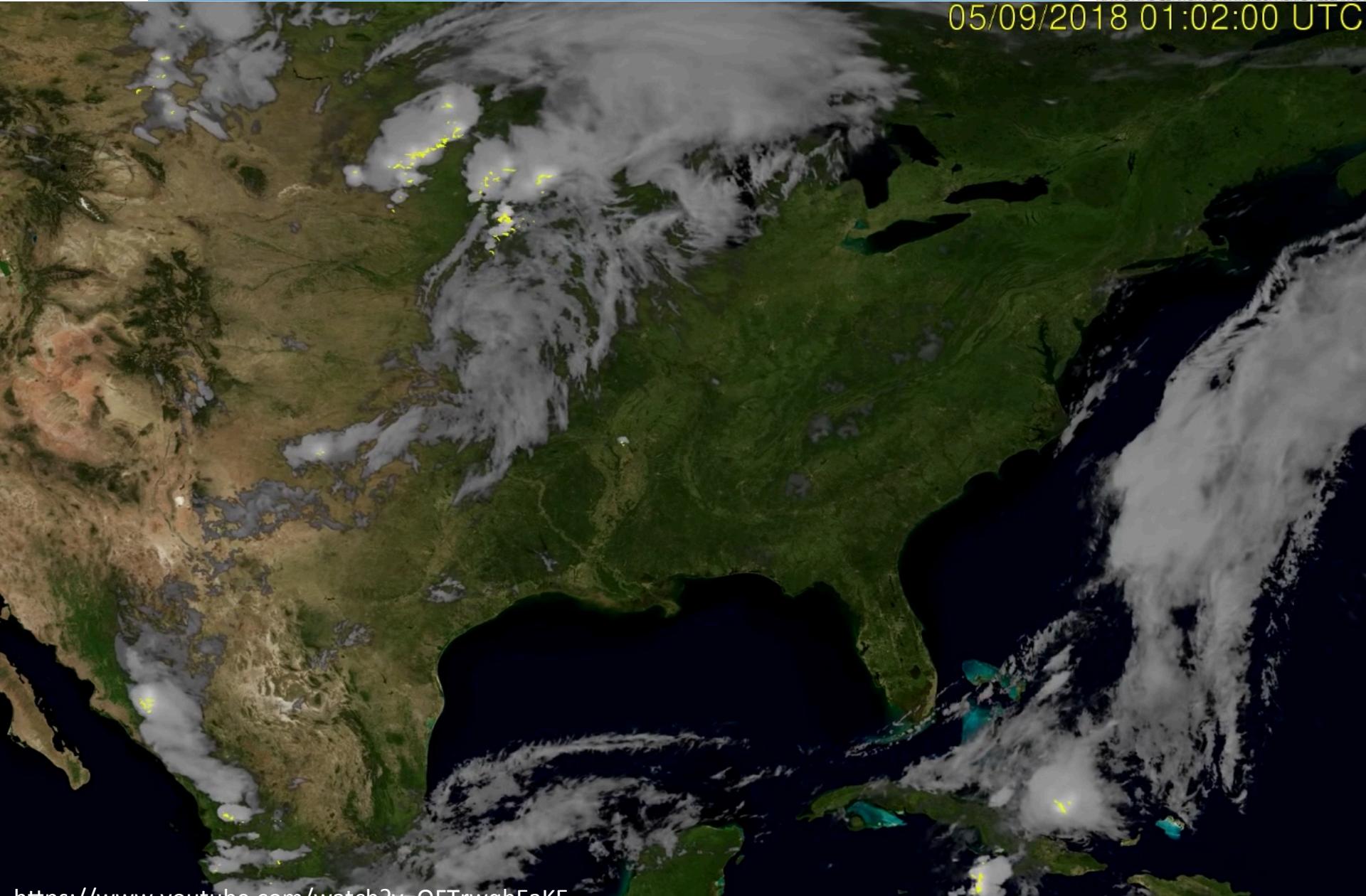
**WRF 4 km**



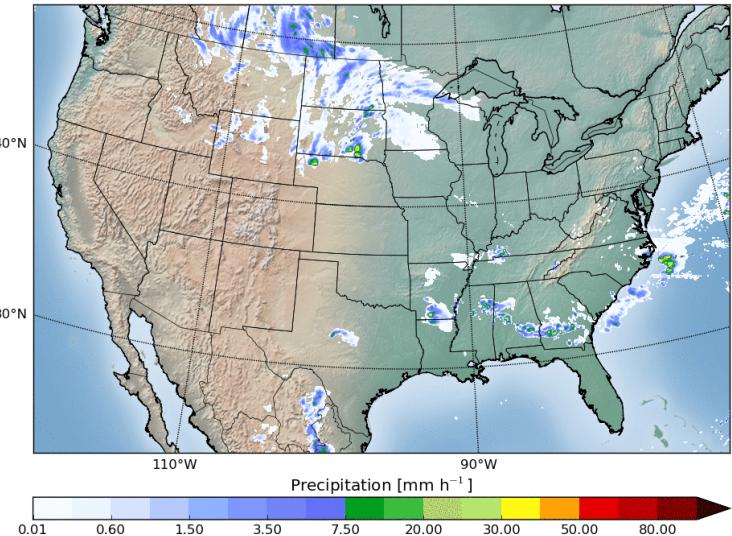
[Liu et al. 2016, Clim. Dyn.]

# MCSs seen from GOES 17

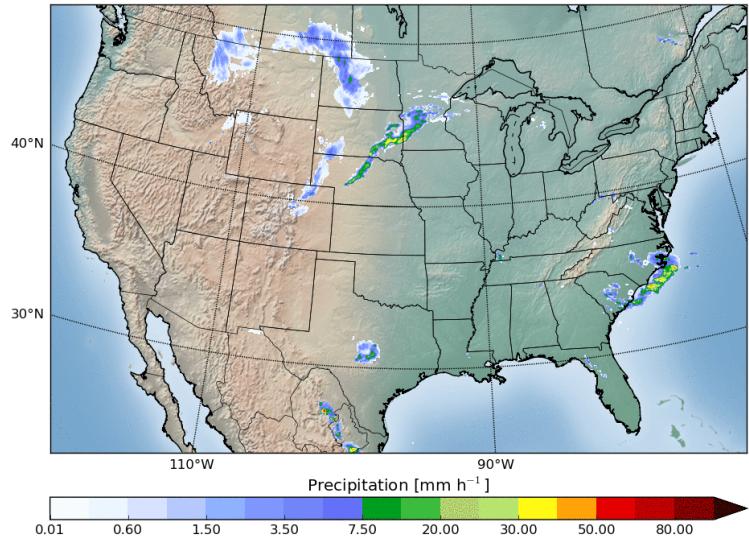
05/09/2018 01:02:00 UTC



## 4 km Simulation



## Observation



[Liu et al. 2017, Clim. Dyn.]

WRF - current climate

May - 01 - 00:00



STAGE4 - Observation

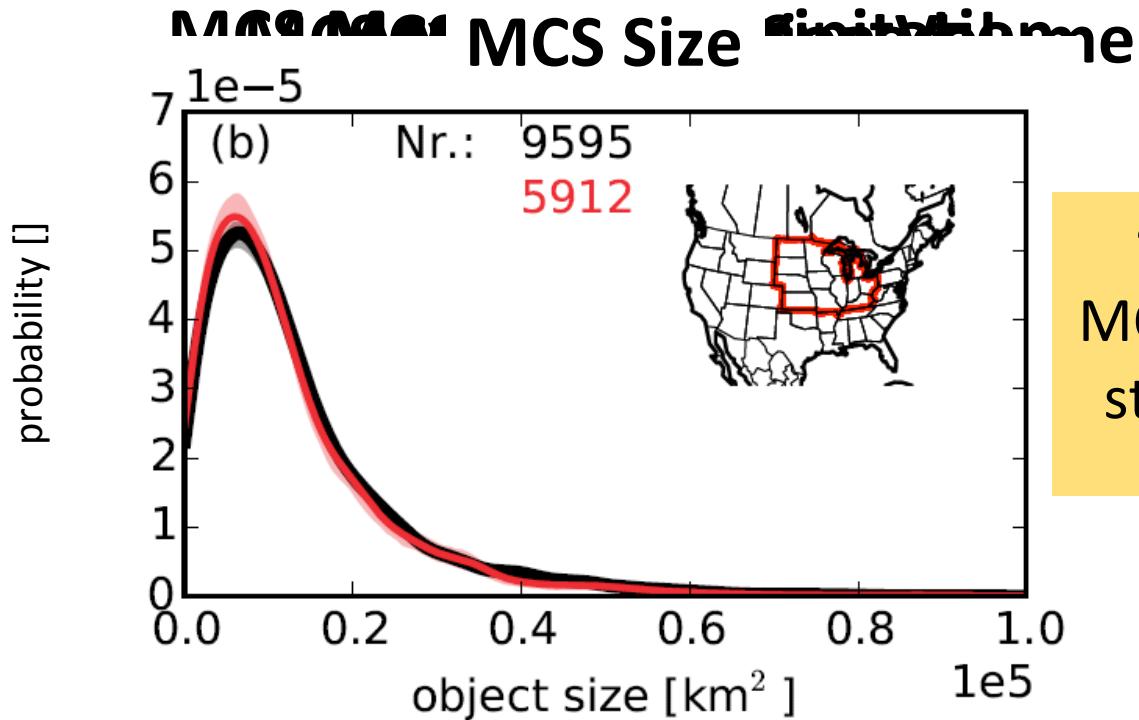
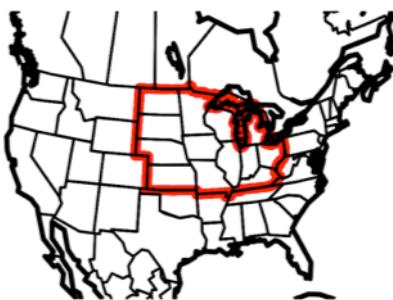
May - 01 - 00:00



All MCS tracks from 13-years (2001-2013)

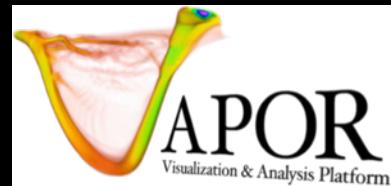
Tracks fade out after 7-days

- Observation
- Model

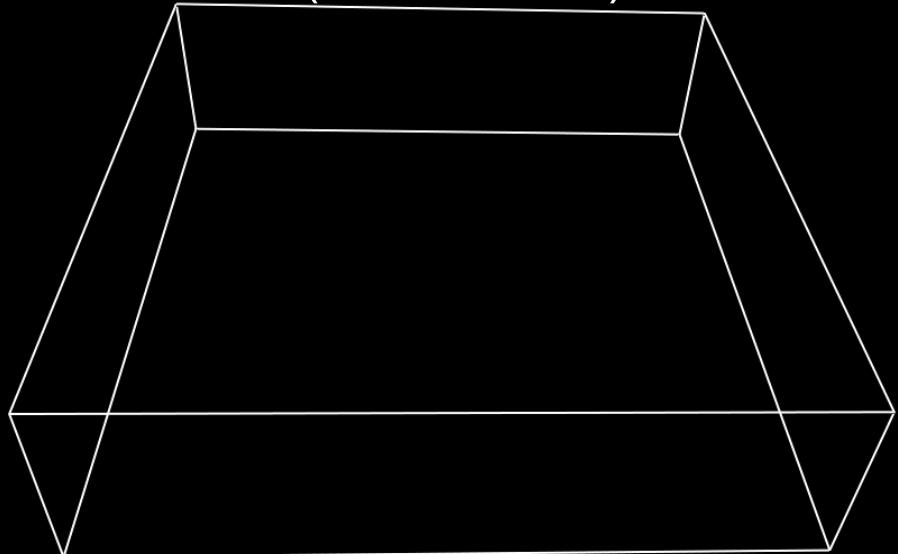


“Modeled and observed  
MCS precipitation cannot be  
statistically differentiated”  
[Prein et al. 2017, Clim. Dyn.]

# MCS in 12 km and 4 km Model

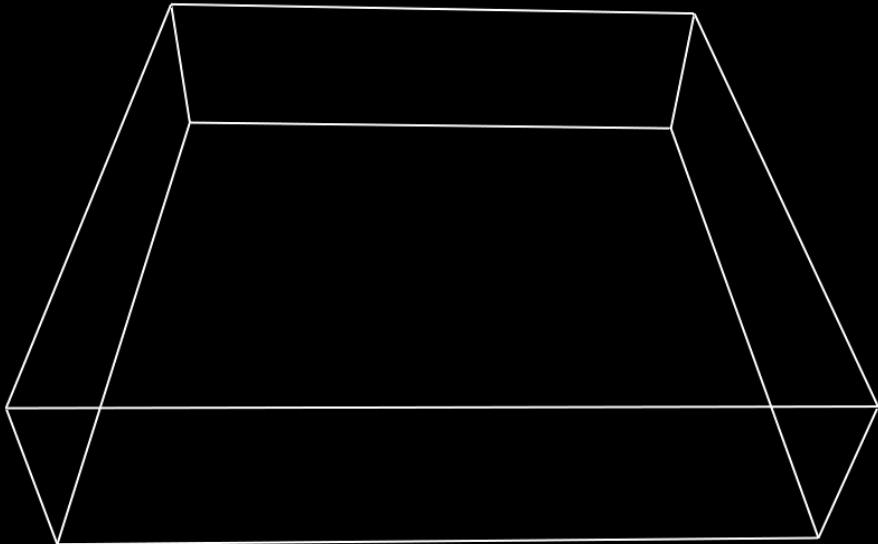


$\Delta x = 12 \text{ km}$   
(K-F scheme)

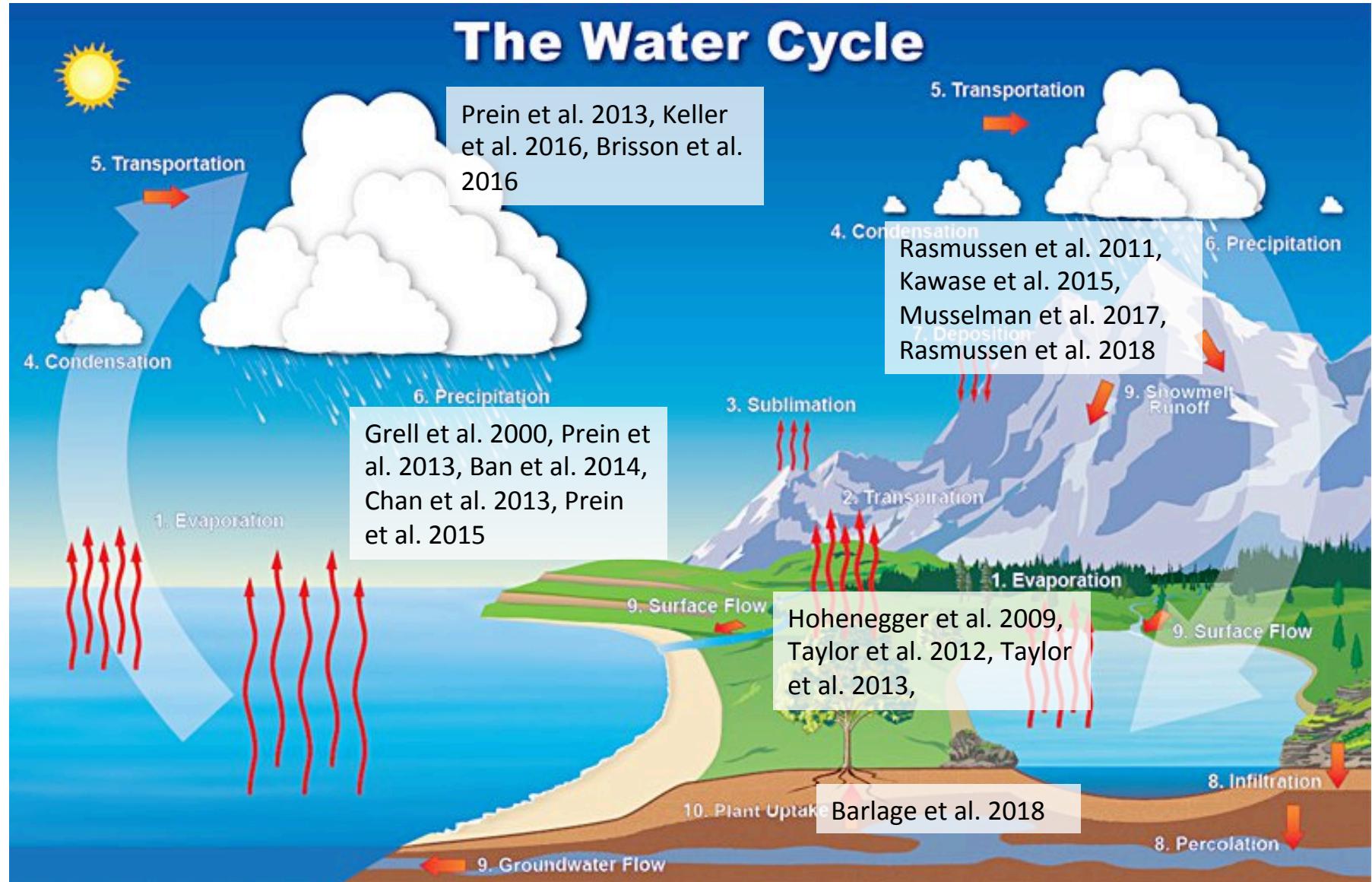


Date/Time: 0001-01-01\_00:00:00

$\Delta x = 4 \text{ km}$

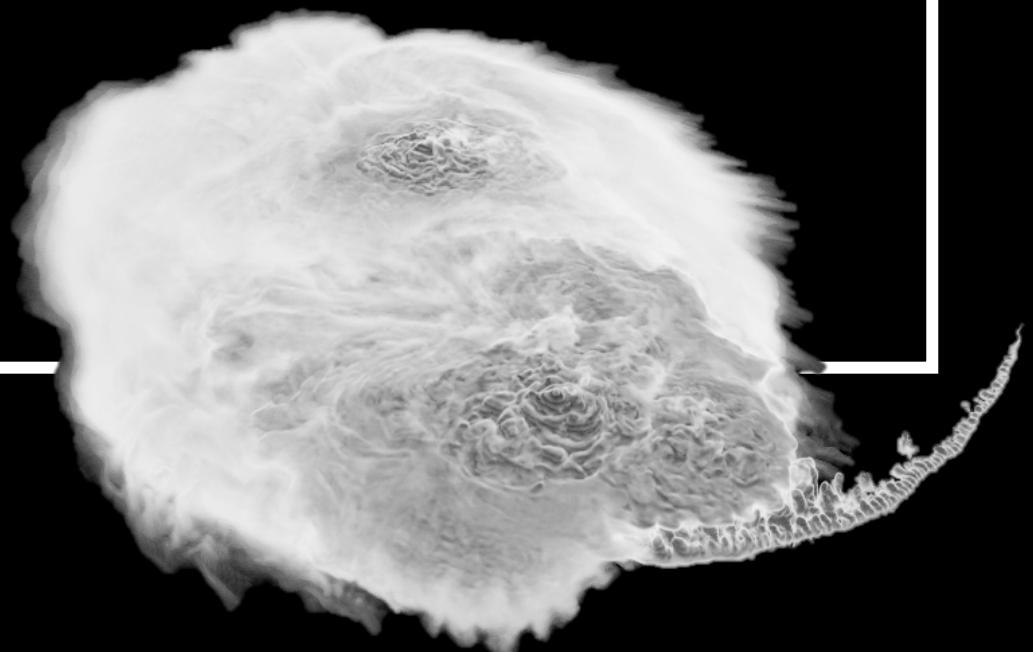


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# Key Points

1. Convection-permitting models represent a step change in modeling the hydrologic cycle
2. This includes feedback processes such as soil-atmosphere interactions
3. These models will accelerate scientific discoveries



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