

# Tropical Convection: What can explain the distribution of cloud top heights?

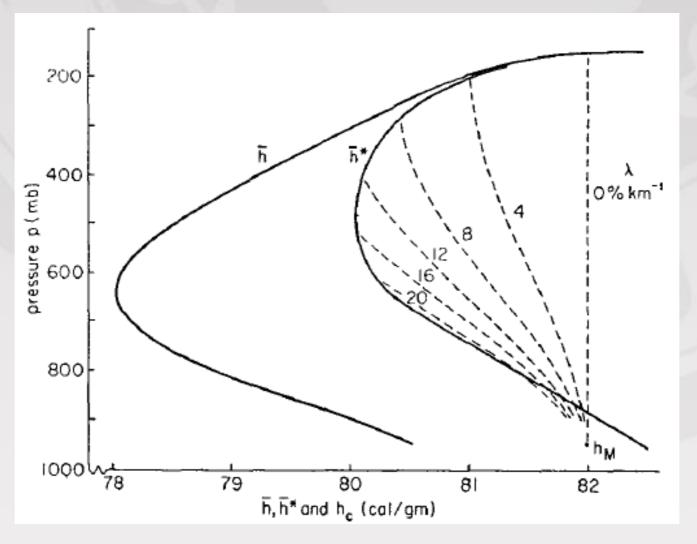
Ian Glenn
Steve Krueger
CMMAP Team Meeting
7 August 2013

# Arakawa (2004): Objectives for parameterization

- a. Classical objectives
  - 1) Vertically integrated cumulus heating
  - 2) Vertical distributions of cumulus heating (cooling) and drying (moistening)

What can explain the distribution of cloud top heights?

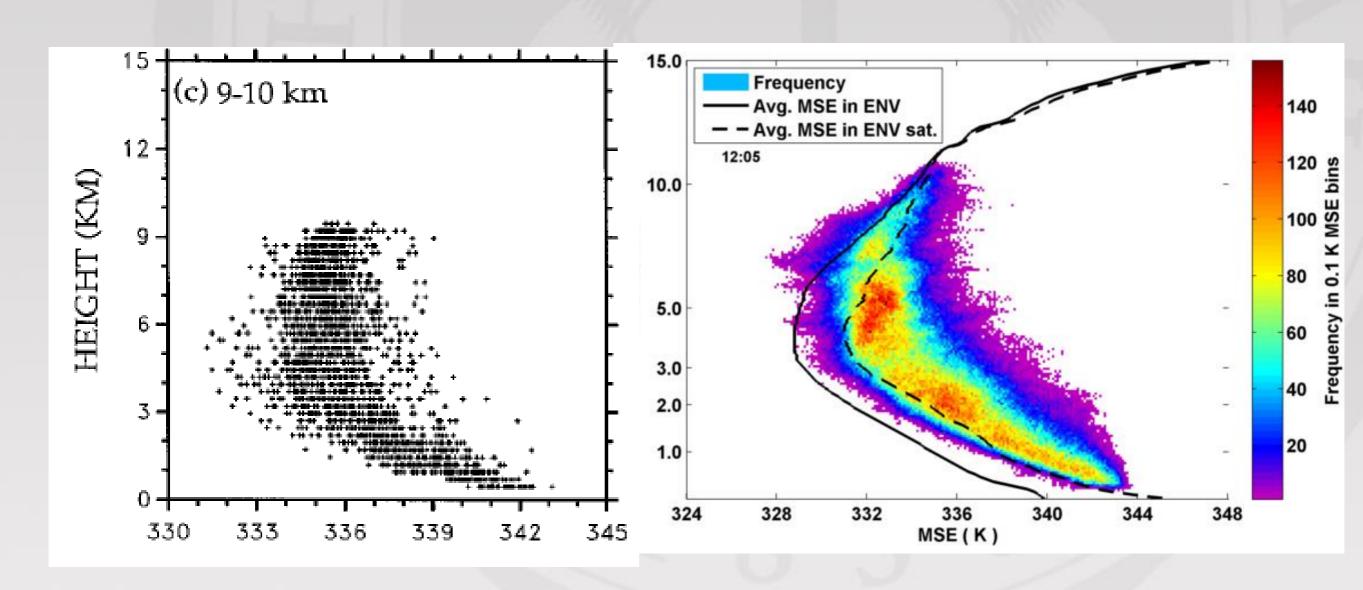
Arakawa Schubert (1974): What can explain the distribution of cloud top heights?



Lin and Arakawa (1997b): "...model adequate if different types of clouds in the spectrum are interpreted as sub-cloud elements with different entrainment characteristics..."

Parcel problems: A cloud is not a parcel, but...





MOIST STATIC ENERGY (× 1000 J·kg<sup>-1</sup>)



The scientific parameterization goal is to get the right answers for the right reasons that bring understanding

Why do clouds with different cloud top heights co-exist in the same large scale environment?

How do parcels make up a cloud?

- To understand CTH distribution, we should measure variation over similar CTHs
- Which parameter(s) can capture this variation?

$$\frac{\partial(\lambda)}{\partial(Cloud)}\Big|_{CTH}$$

$$\frac{\partial (MSE')}{\partial (Cloud)}\Big|_{CTH}$$

$$\frac{\partial(W_{CB})}{\partial(Cloud)}\Big|_{CTH}$$



#### Lin and Arakawa (1997b):

the grid size used in the CRM. Nevertheless, it turns out that the mean properties of active elements for clouds whose top is within a certain range can be formally described by an entraining-plume of similar top height.



#### Parcel Model for Vertical Velocity

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{dW^2}{dz} = aB - b\lambda W^2$$

Total buoyancy from cloudy updraft core

Iterate to find the fractional entrainment rate that...

...gives the best W profile (min. RMS error)

#### The Giga-LES

- System for Atmospheric Modeling (SAM)
- 204.8 x 204.8 km domain
- $\Delta x = \Delta y = 100 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta z = 50 \text{ to } 100 \text{ m}$
- 10<sup>9</sup> grid points
- A "virtual field campaign"

J. Adv. Model. Earth Syst., Vol. 1, Art. #15, 13 pp.

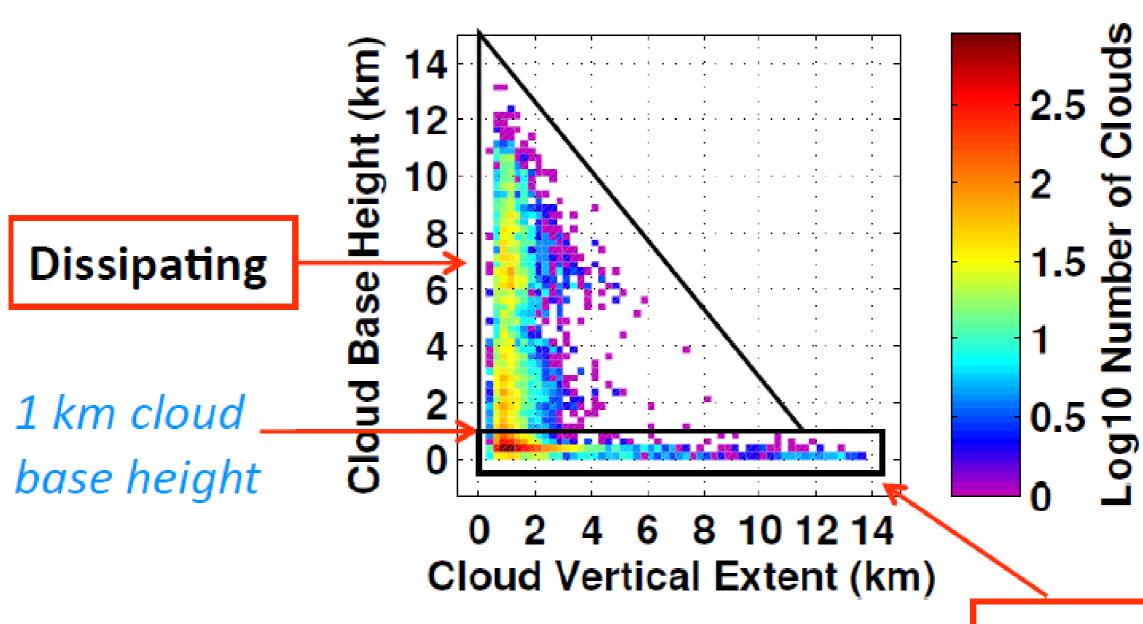
#### Large-Eddy Simulation of Maritime Deep Tropical Convection



Marat F. Khairoutdinov<sup>1</sup>, Steve K. Krueger<sup>2</sup>, Chin-Hoh Moeng<sup>3</sup>, Peter A. Bogenschutz<sup>2</sup> and David A. Randall<sup>4</sup>



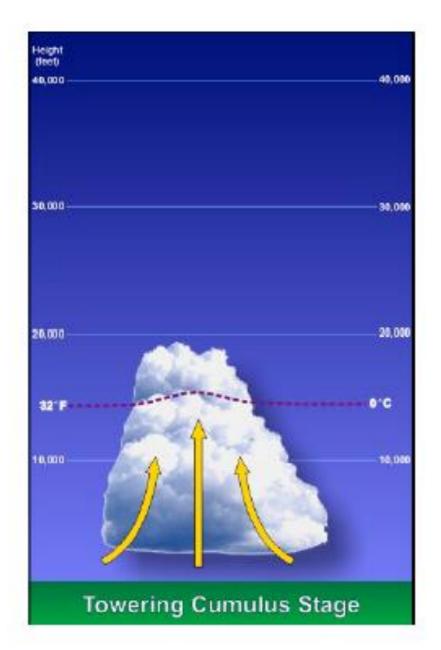
# Partition cloudy updraft cores into two groups

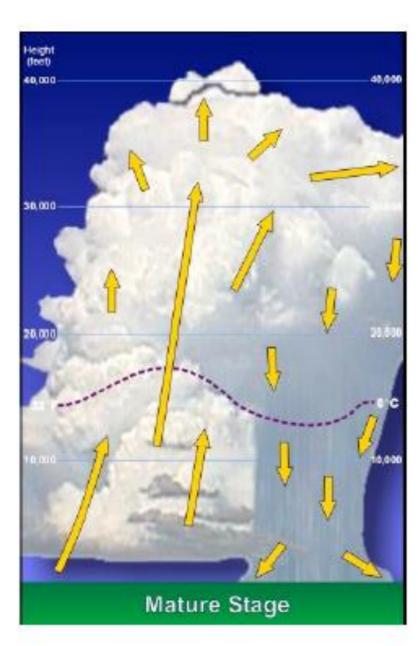


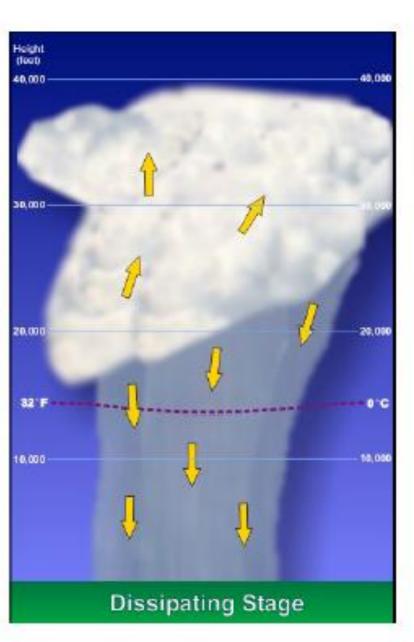
Consistent with Romps (2010): active clouds are connected to lowest levels

Active

# The two groups reflect the life-cycle stages of convective cells



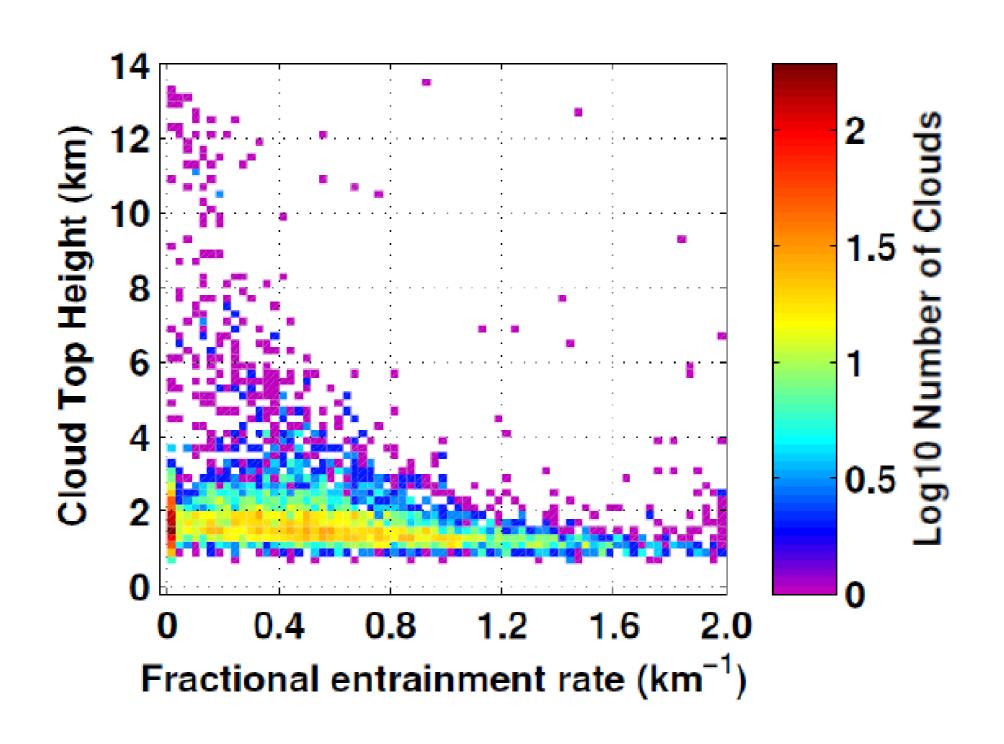




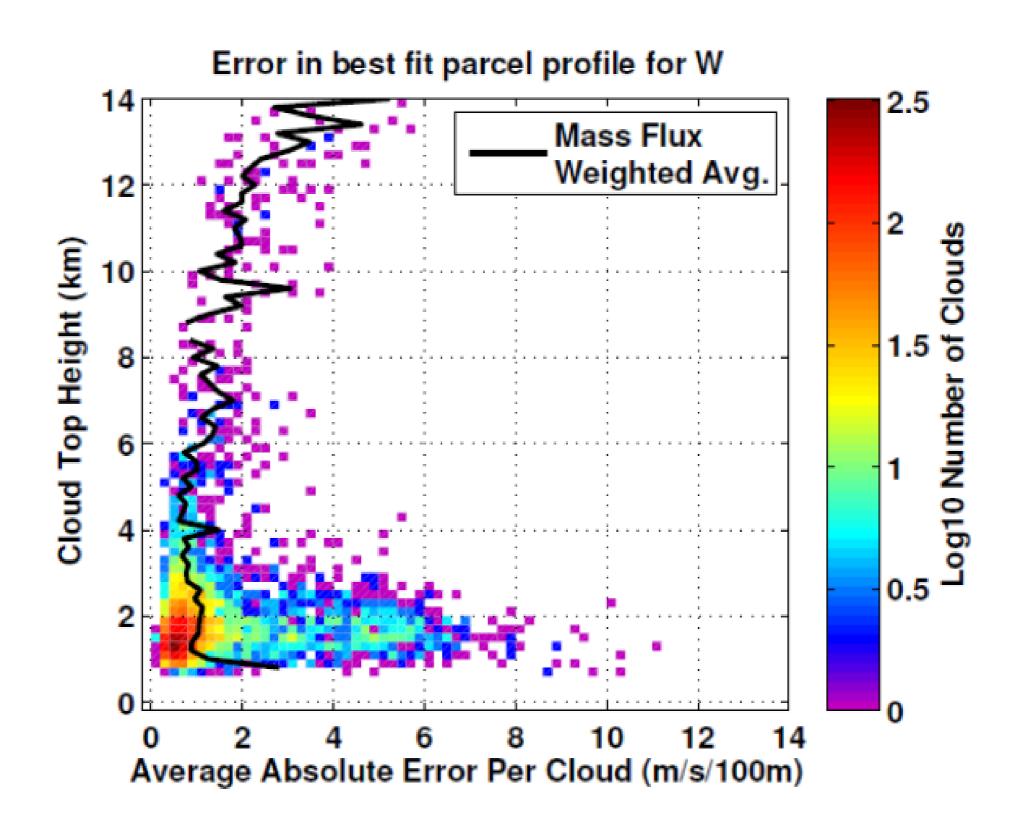
Low Cloud Bases

Higher Cloud Base

# Entrainment rates from parcel model best-fit to cloudy updraft W



#### Error in parcel model W



#### Remember the Idea

Getting a measure of entrainment rate is great, but...

Need to compare apples to apples

Identify clouds with similar ultimate cloud top heights

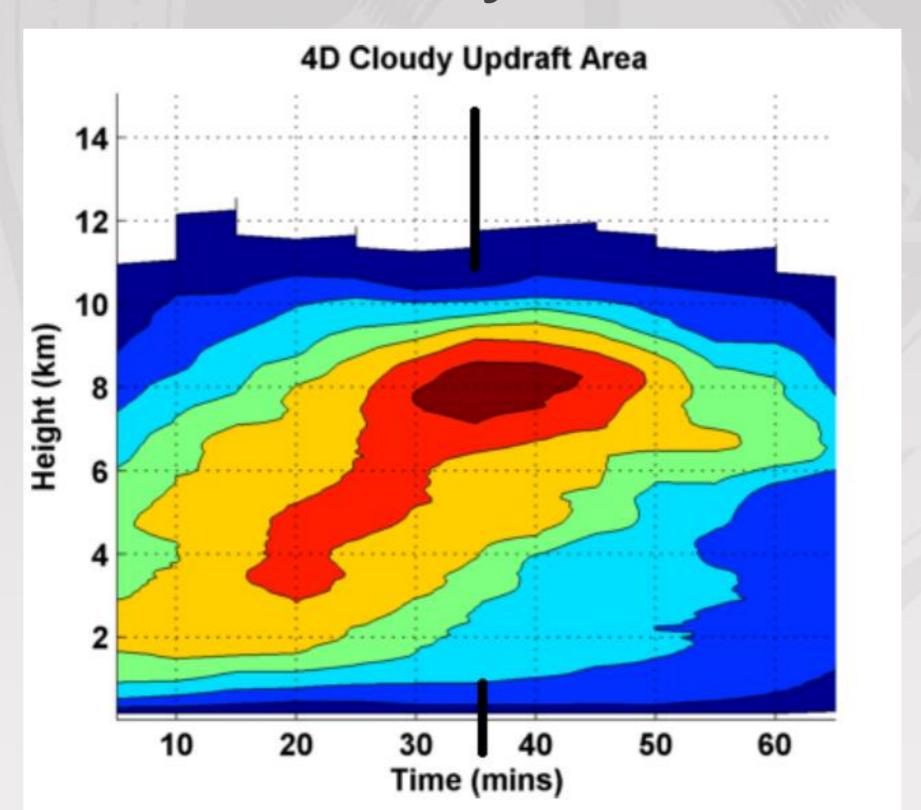
$$\left. \frac{\partial(\lambda)}{\partial(Cloud)} \right|_{CTH} = 0?$$

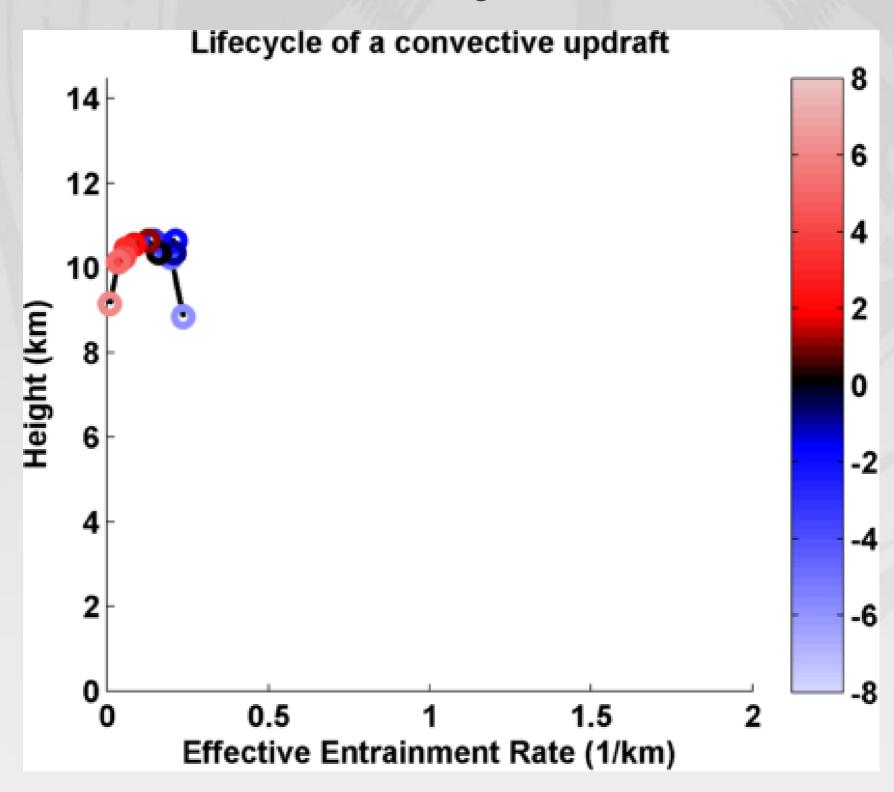
#### 4D Clouds

- Cloudy updrafts are connected through time in the Giga-LES
  - 5 minute time resolution

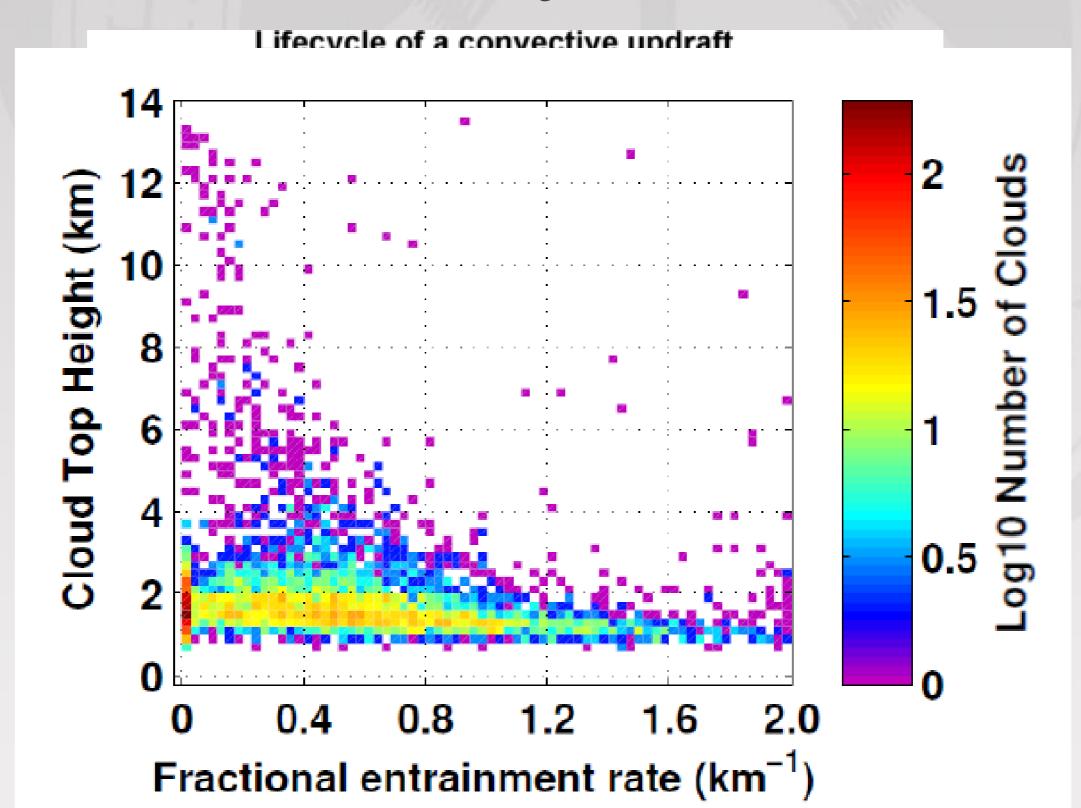
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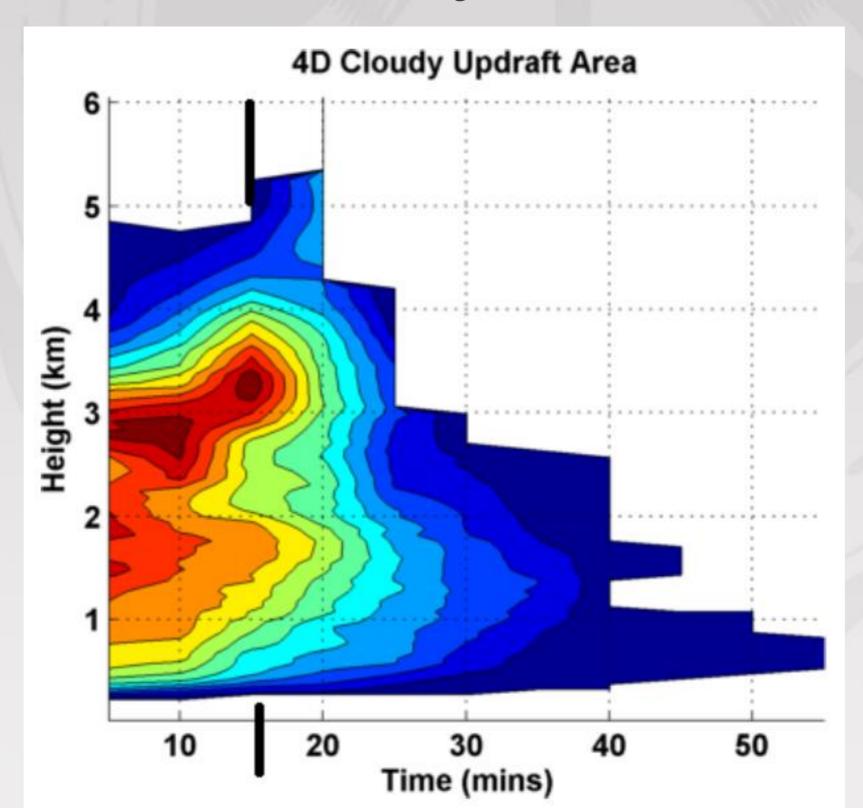




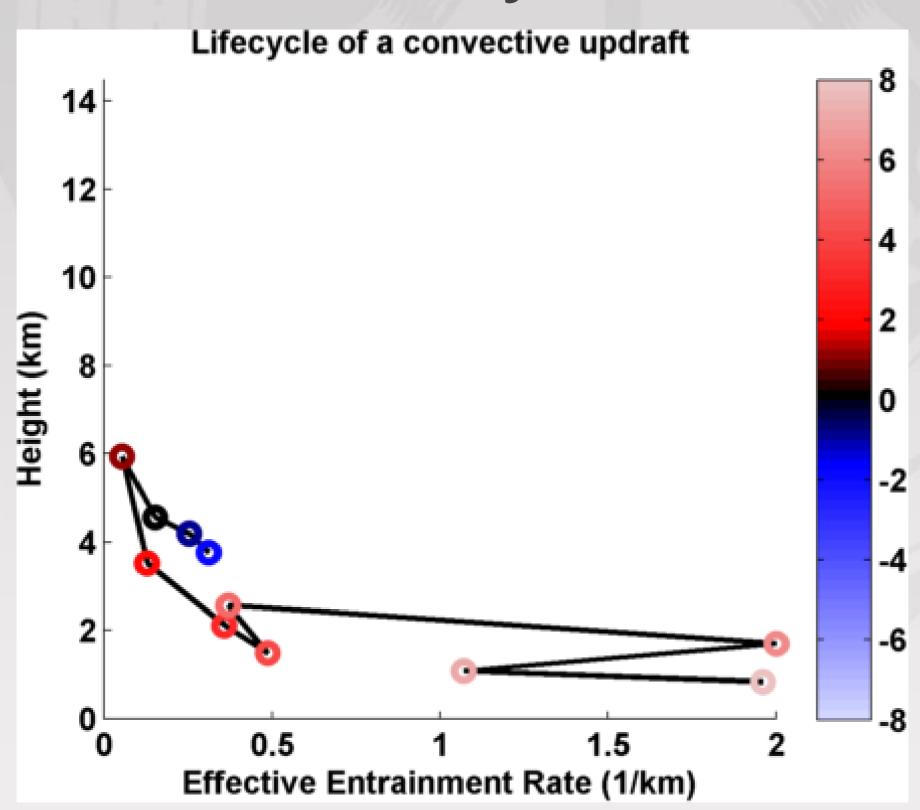


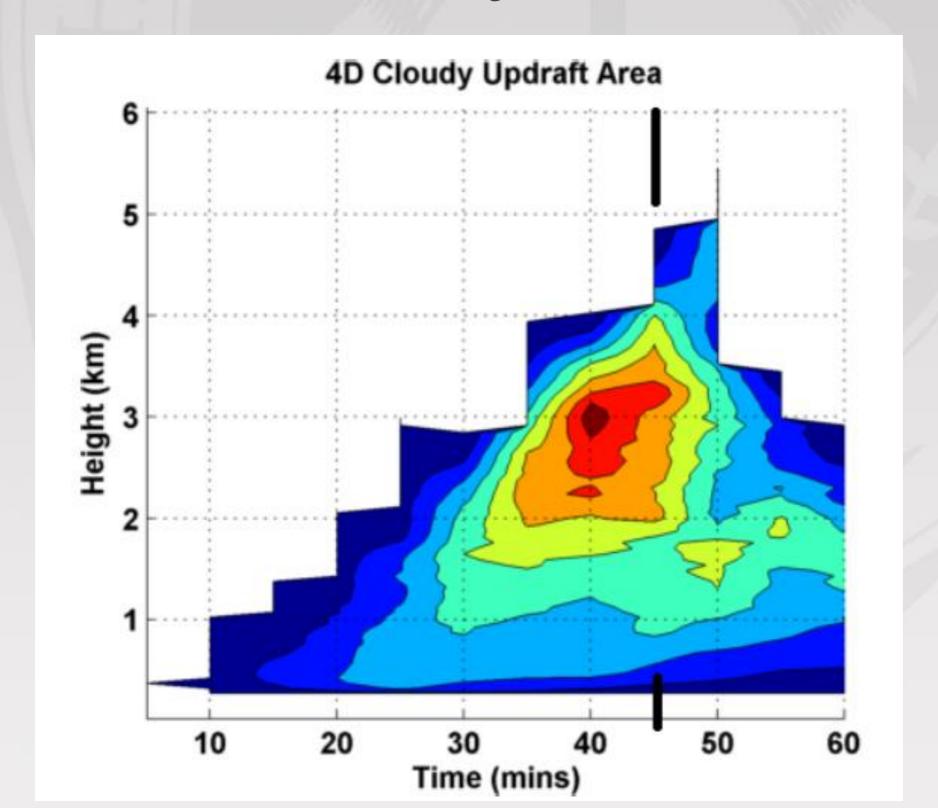


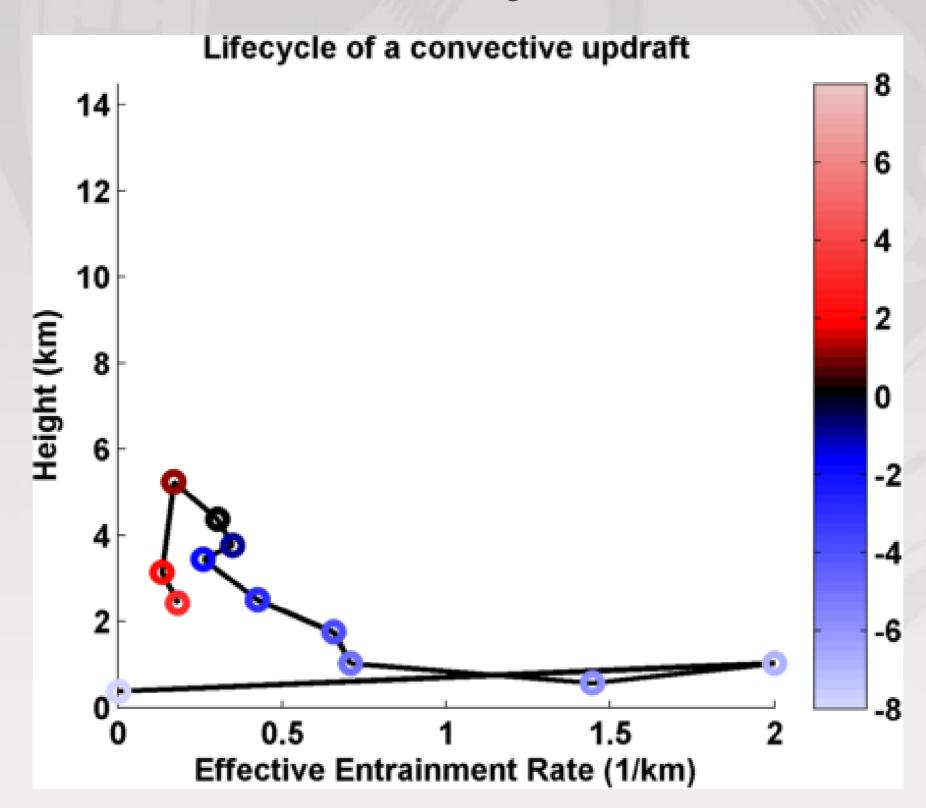


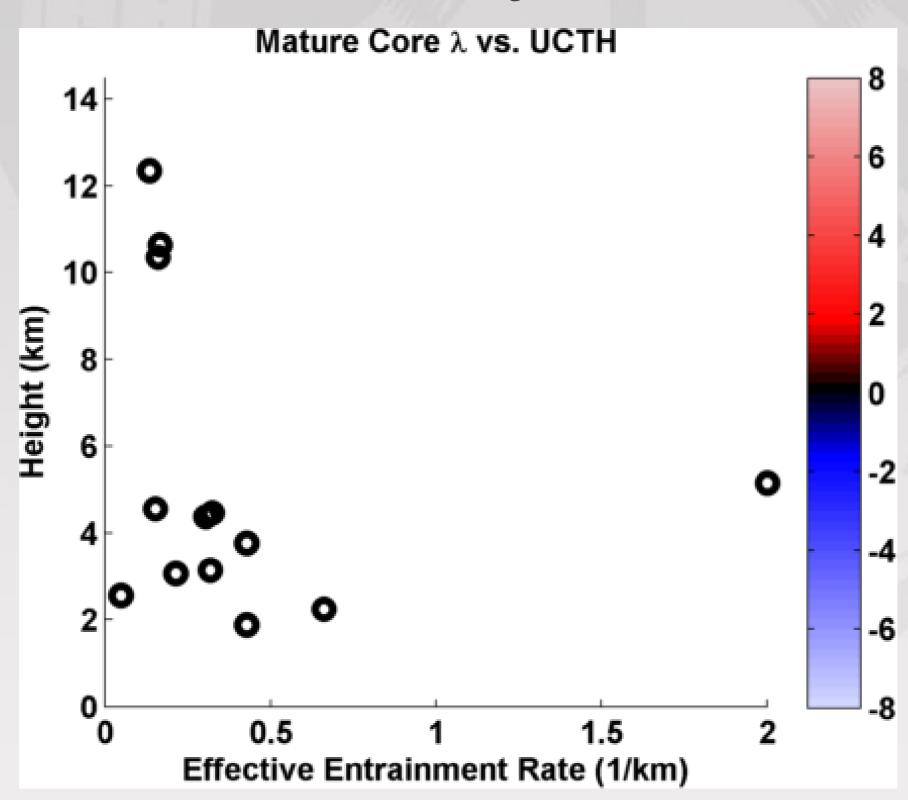




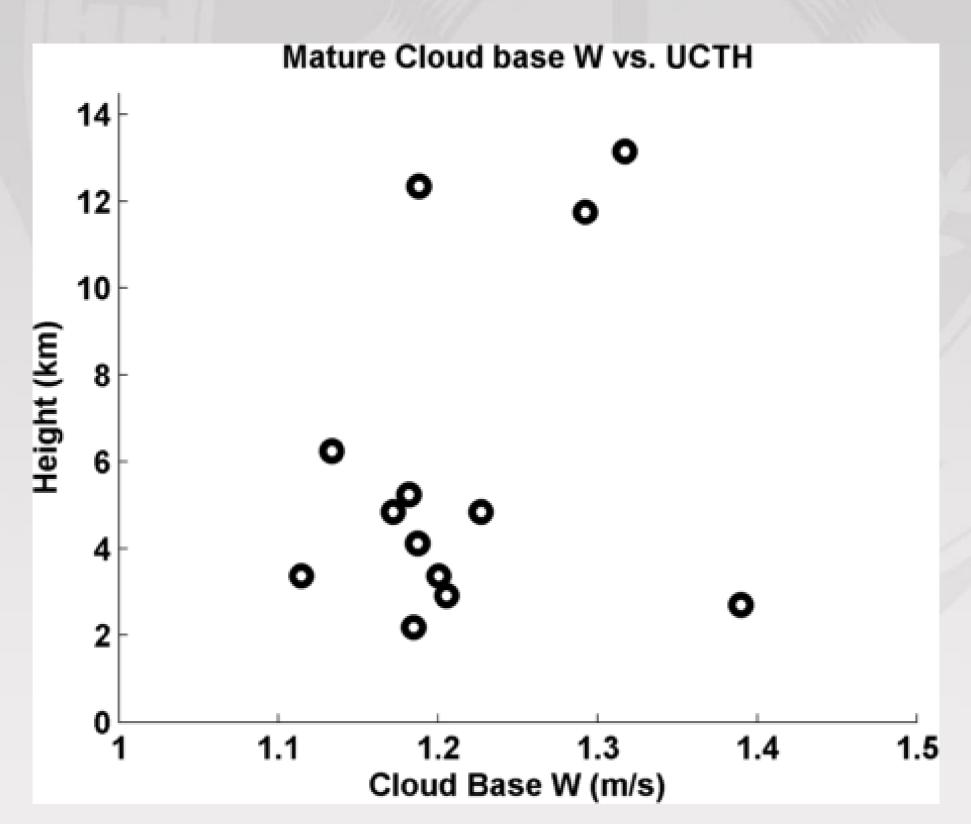




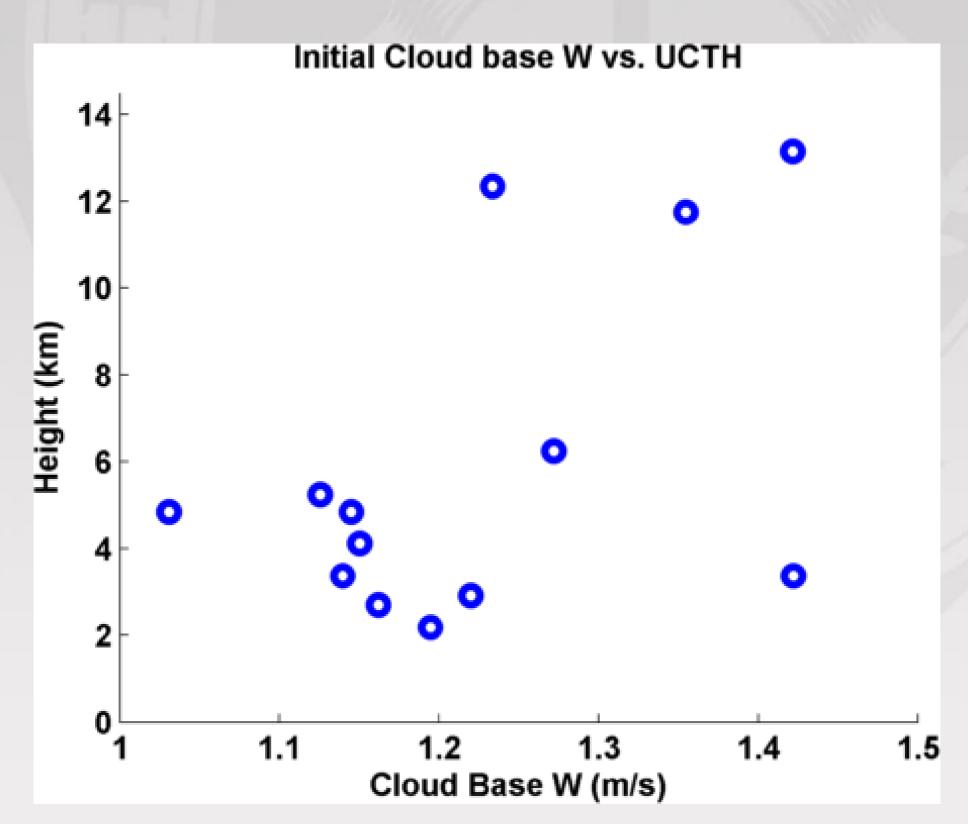




#### Mature Cloud Base W

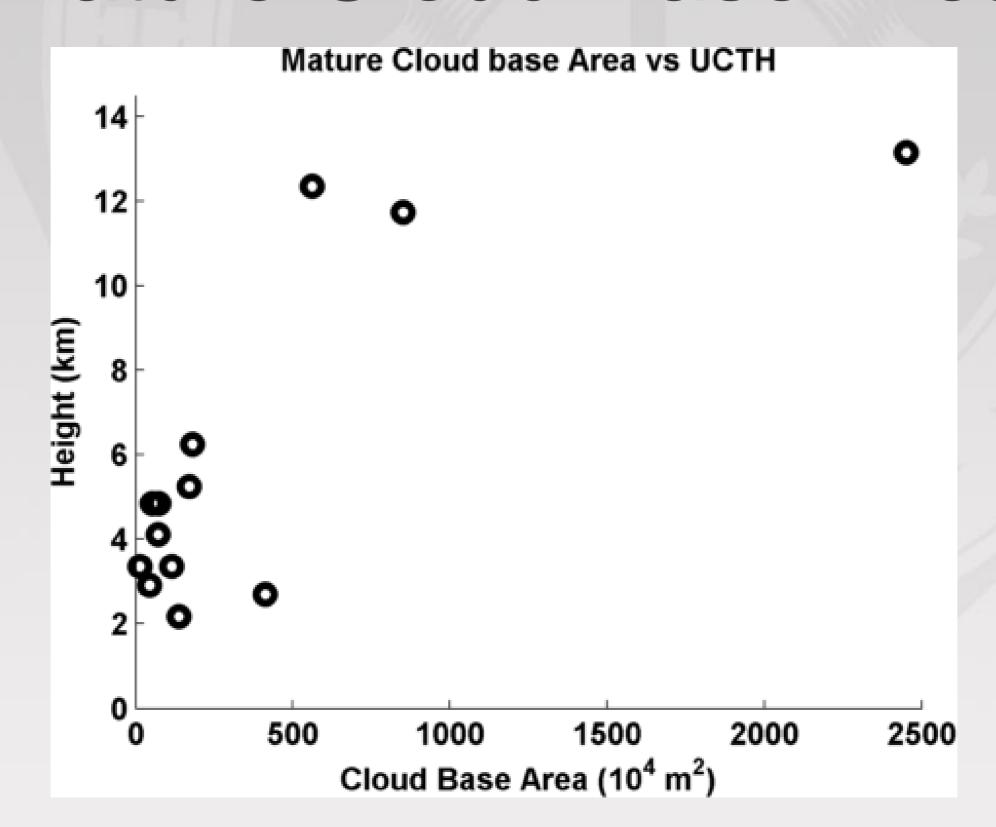


#### Initial Cloud Base W



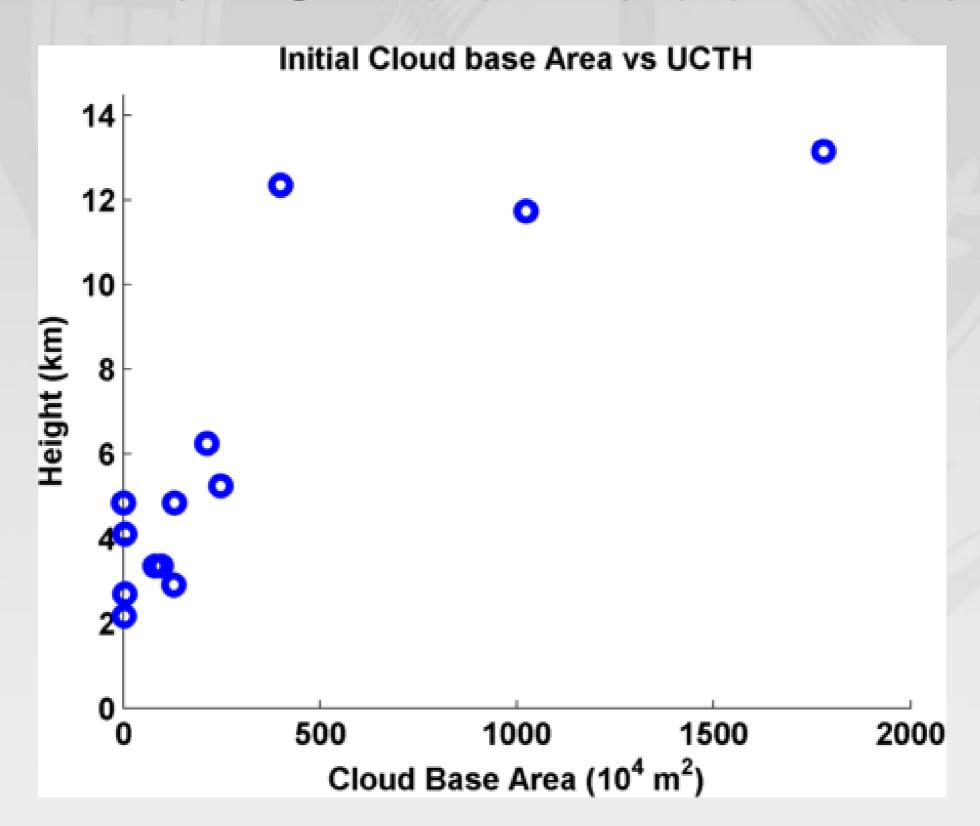


#### Mature Cloud Base Area





#### Initial Cloud Base Area





- Limited success explaining CTH through entrainment rate and lifecycle
- Need to improve method
  - Avoid all the subjective choices
  - Increase data sampling
- Mature phase from MSE spectra?

# Sum Up

- What can explain the distribution of cloud top heights?
  - Entrainment rate, lifecycle stage
  - Geometry?
  - Initiation during early growth?
- The Giga-LES is a great dataset for exploring these questions

# Thank you!

Questions and criticisms?

