

Reconstructing the inversion layer

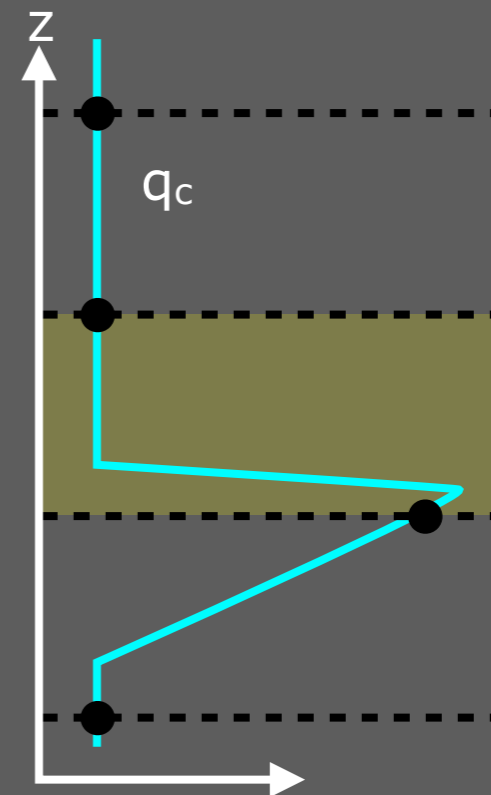
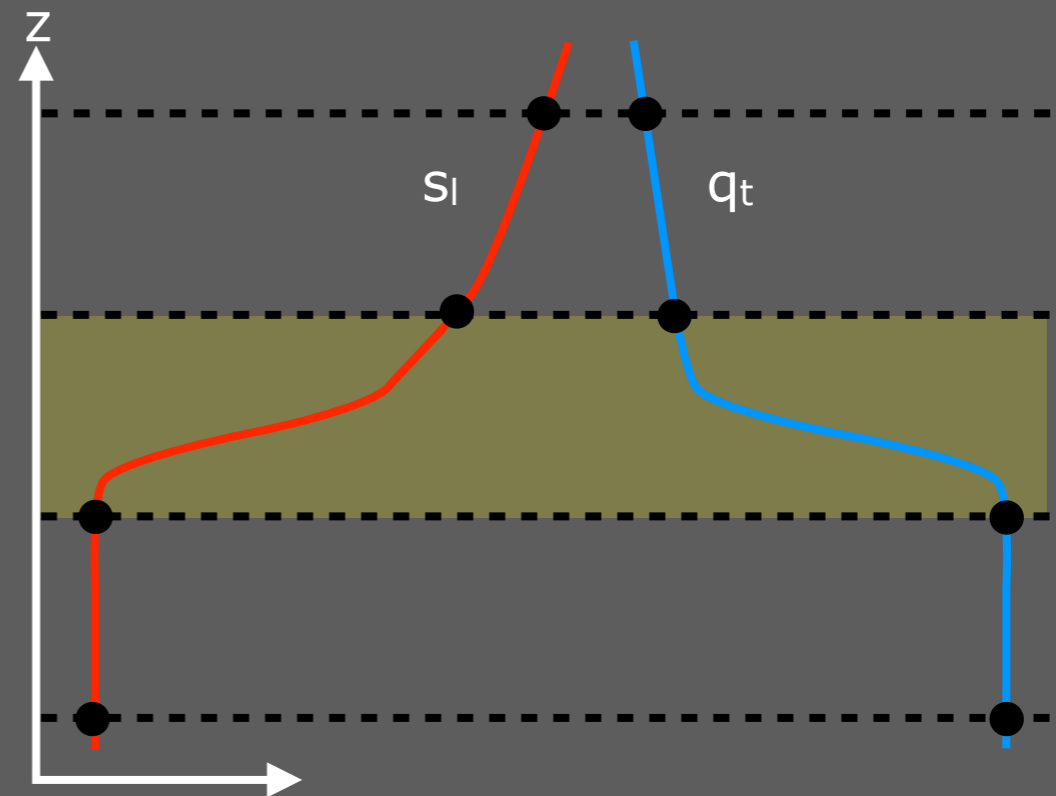
Tak Yamaguchi^{1,2} and Graham Feingold²

¹ CIRES, University of Colorado

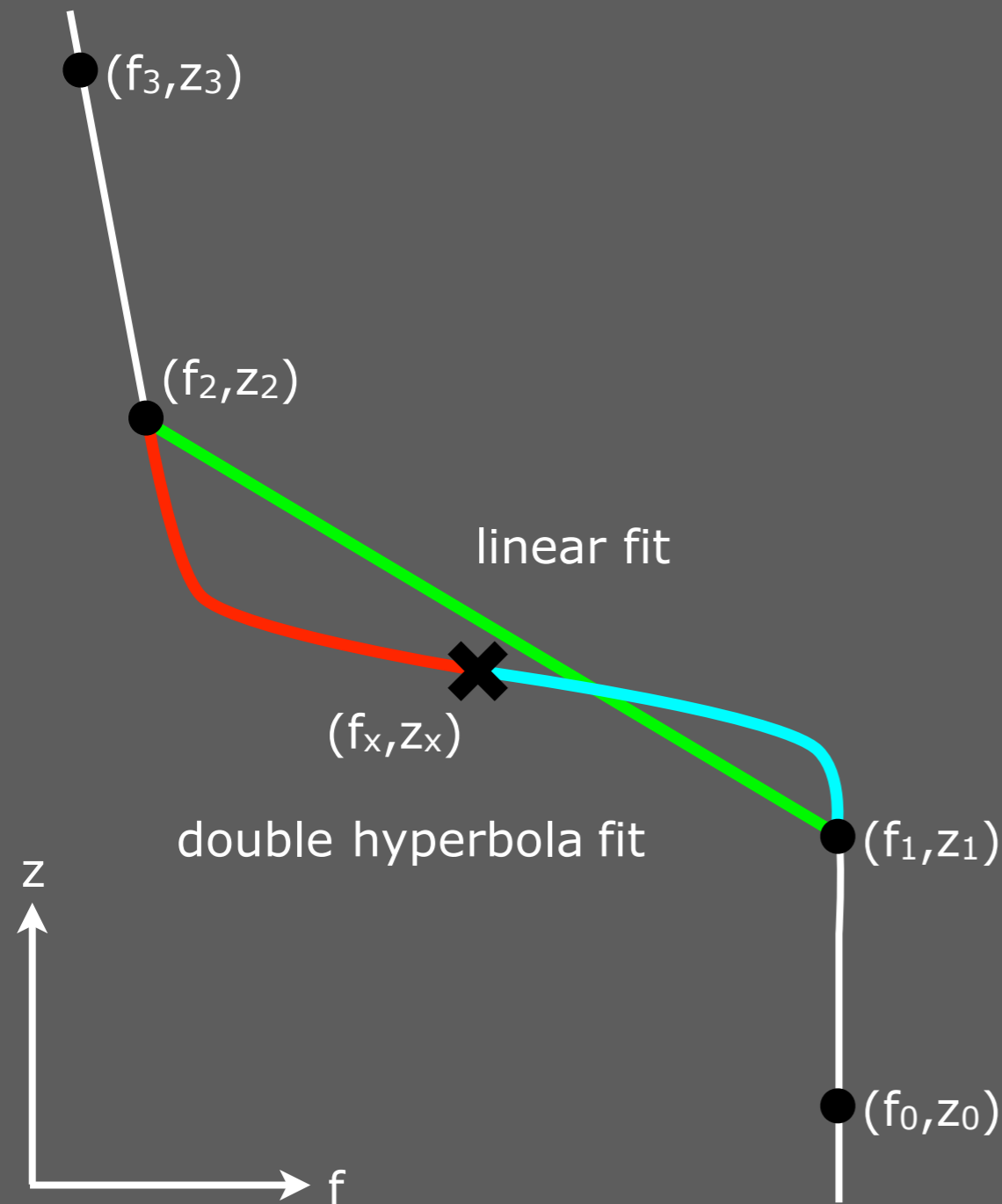
² NOAA ESRL

For large Δz , the inversion layer itself is SGS.

- Inversion layer: sharp for stratocumulus PBL
- Coarse Δz , especially GCMs
 - ▶ radiative cooling
 - ▶ df/dz
- Grenier & Bretherton (2001, MWR) reconstruct the inversion profile to get better radiative cooling.

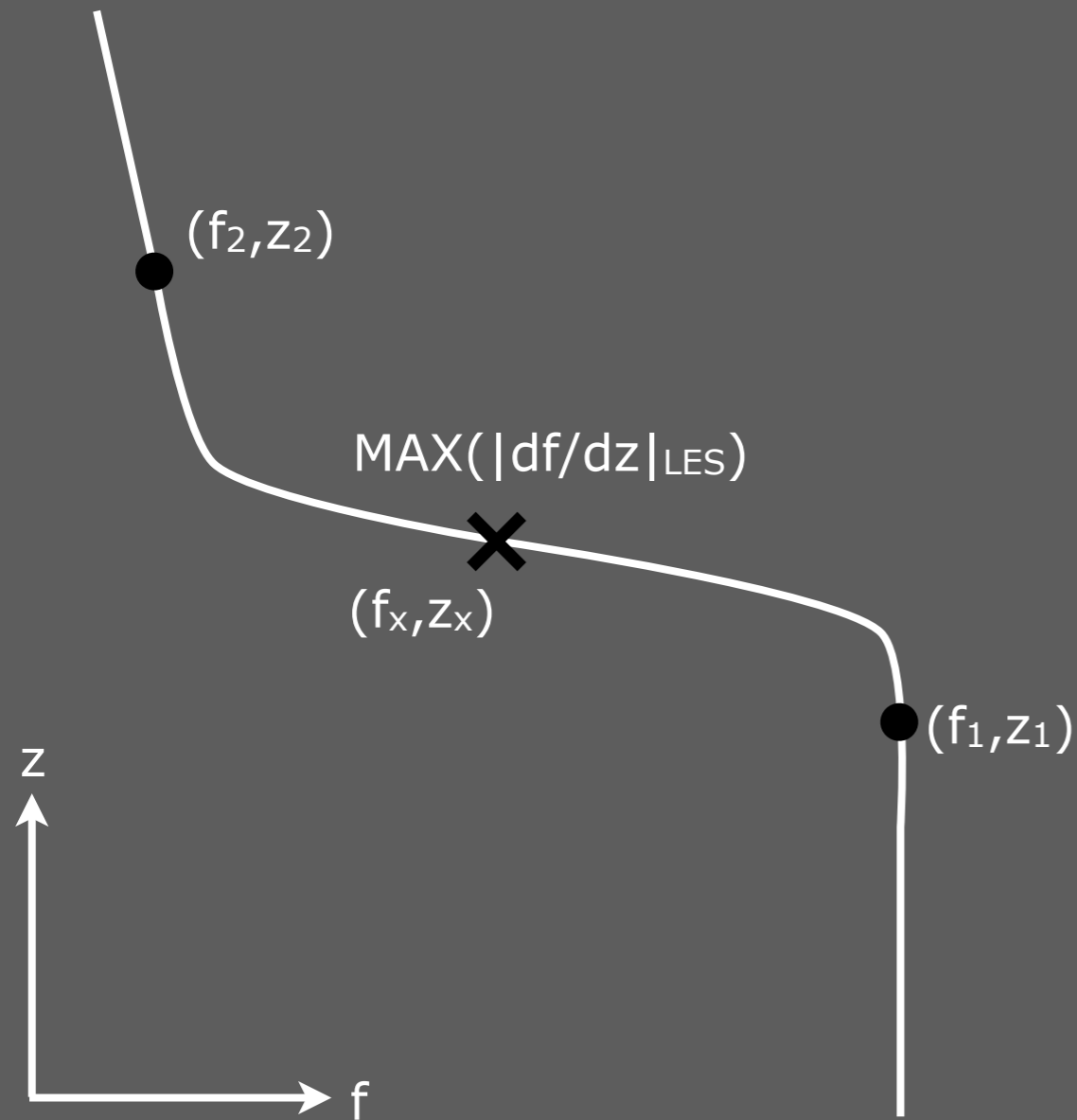


Alternative fit function



- General form of hyperbola was considered and discarded. Too complicated.
- Rectangular hyperbola: $(z-h)(f-k)=m$
- m characterizes shape.
- h , k , & m can be obtained with 3 levels.
- Alternatively h & k can be obtained with m and 2 levels.
- Problems:
 - ▶ How to set f_x and z_x ?
 - ▶ How to set m_1 and m_2 ?
- GASS ASTEX Lagrangian (P. Blossey): SAM, LES, 40 hours, diurnal cycle

Temporal treatments



- z_x is temporally specified at the mean level of $\text{MAX}(|df/dz|)$ for s_l and q_t computed with the LES level values.
- If z_x is between 2 GCM levels, temporally assign LES value at z_x as f_x .
- Set z_x and f_x to the GCM value if the inversion layer contains 1 GCM level.
- Temporally, m_1 and m_2 are optimized with the LES profile with iteration by incrementing m_1 and m_2 .

ASTEX

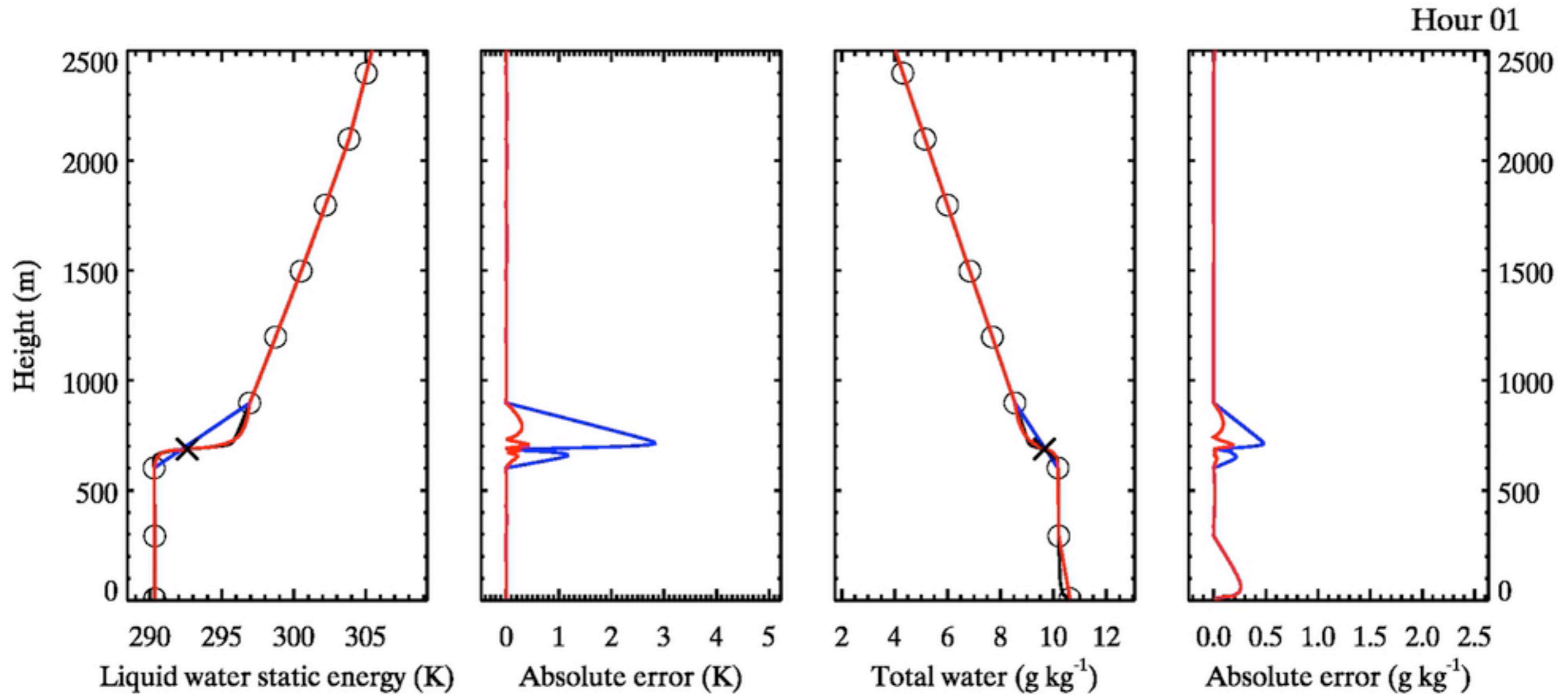
○ - hypothetical GCM level ($\Delta z=300$ m)

× - z_x

black - LES

blue - linear fit

red - double hyperbola fit



ASTEX

○ - hypothetical GCM level ($\Delta z=300$ m)

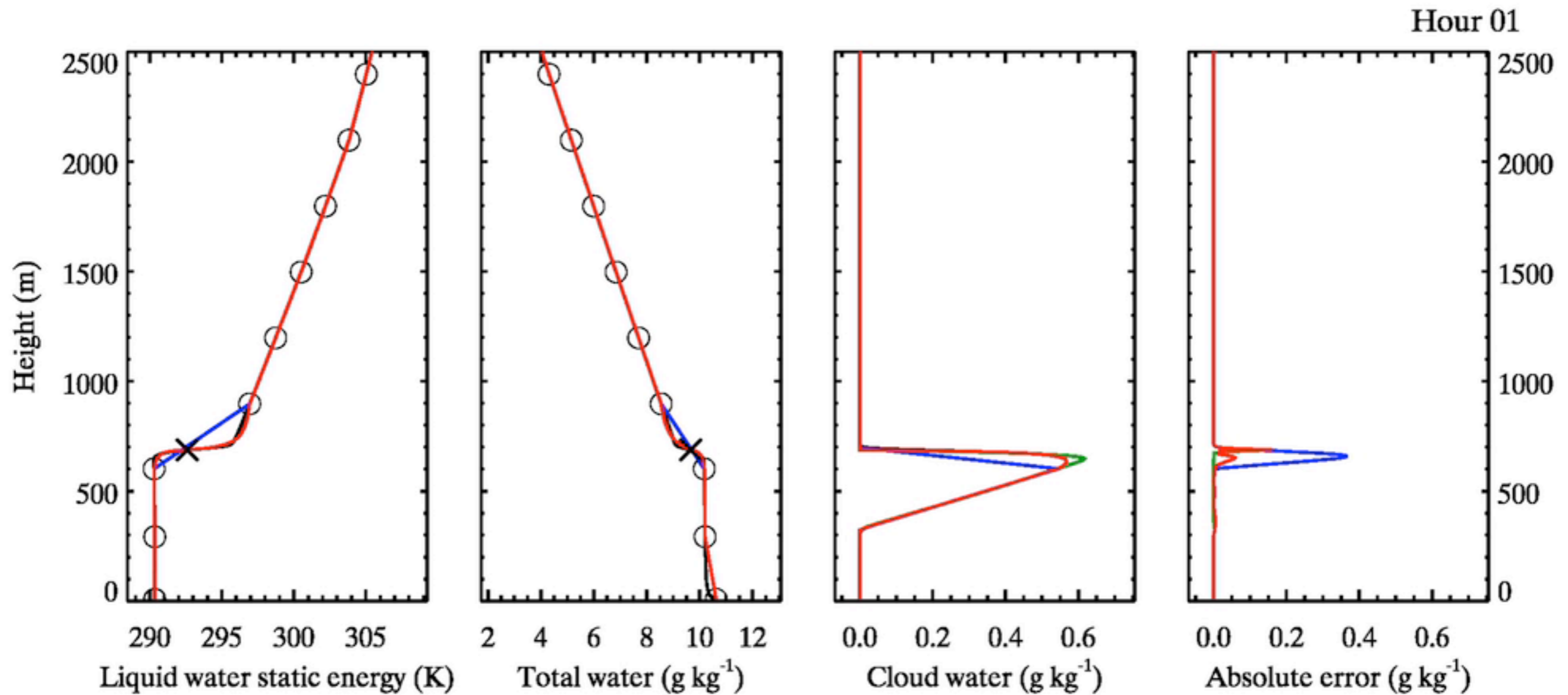
× - z_x

black - LES

green - q_c with saturation adjustment with LES s_l & q_t

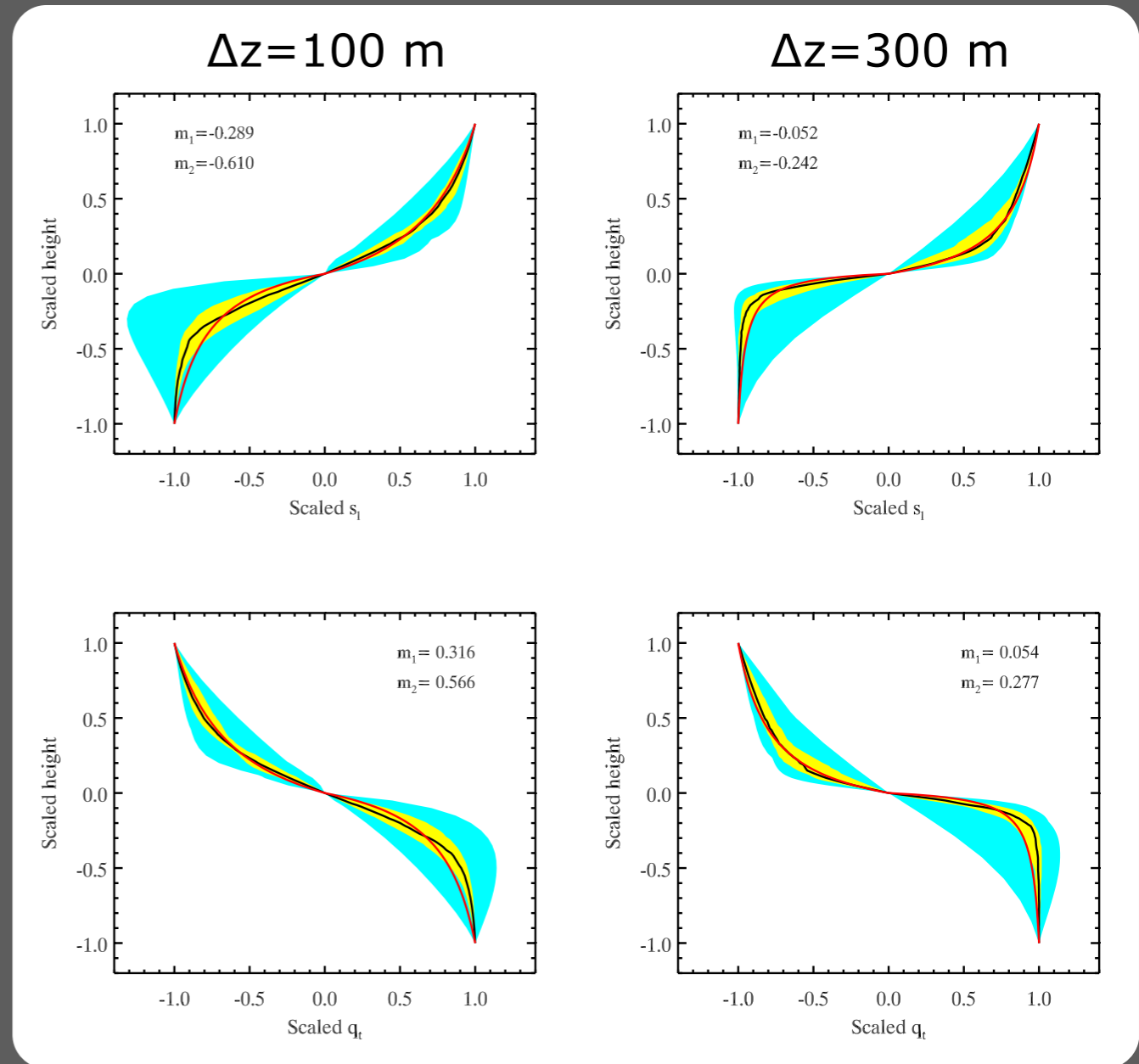
blue - q_c with saturation adjustment with linearly fitted s_l & q_t

red - q_c with saturation adjustment with double hyperbola fitted s_l & q_t



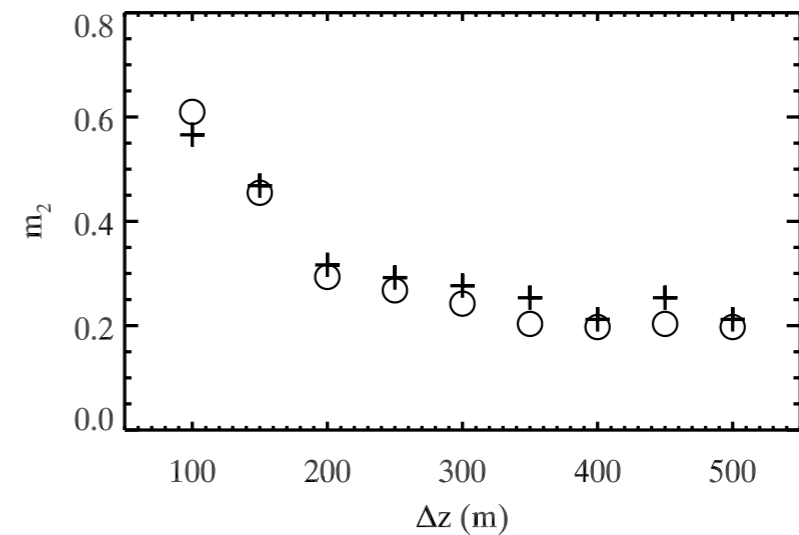
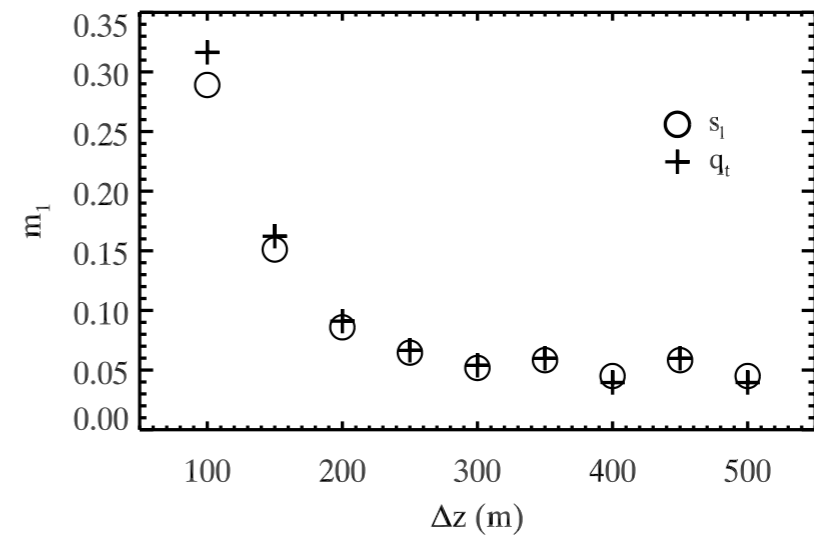
Parameterizing m_1 and m_2

- For generality, scale both f and z between -1 and 1, and 0 at (f_x, z_x) .
- $\Delta z \uparrow, m \downarrow$
- $m_2 > m_1$
 - ▶ m_1 : mixed profile in the cloud layer
 - ▶ m_2 : dependency on the free atmospheric $df/dz \rightarrow$ probably $|df/dz| \uparrow, \text{ then } m_2 \uparrow$
- Further analysis is ongoing.



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Long way to go



- z_x and f_x - diagnostic, or prognostic?
- m_1 and m_2
- Model levels in the inversion
- Possible applications
 - ▶ Radiation
 - ▶ df/dz
 - ▶ SCM with adaptive Δz ?
stratocu \rightarrow use finer Δz around the inversion \rightarrow fit \rightarrow turbulence, radiation, microphysics?
- SCM, CSR, GCM
- Treatment for shallow cu?