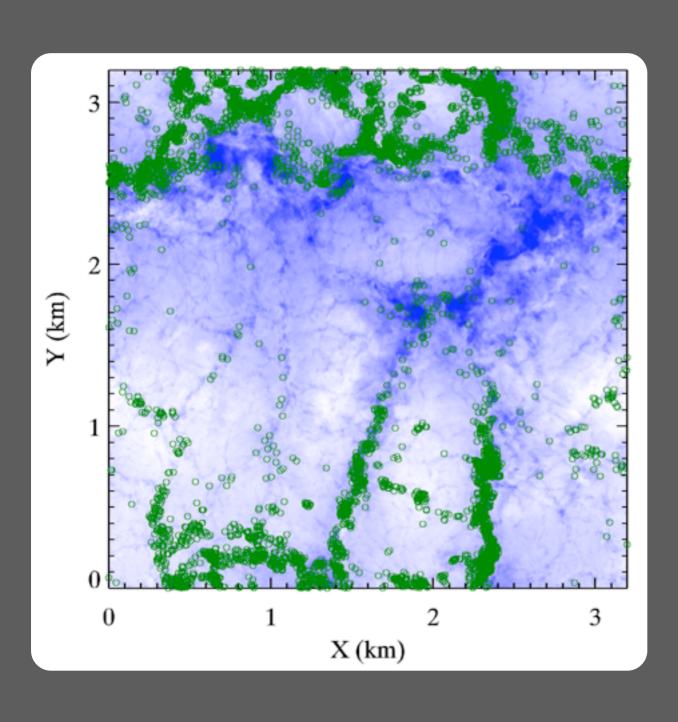
Relationship between stratocumulus cloud hole size and entrainment

Takanobu Yamaguchi^{1,2} and Graham Feingold²

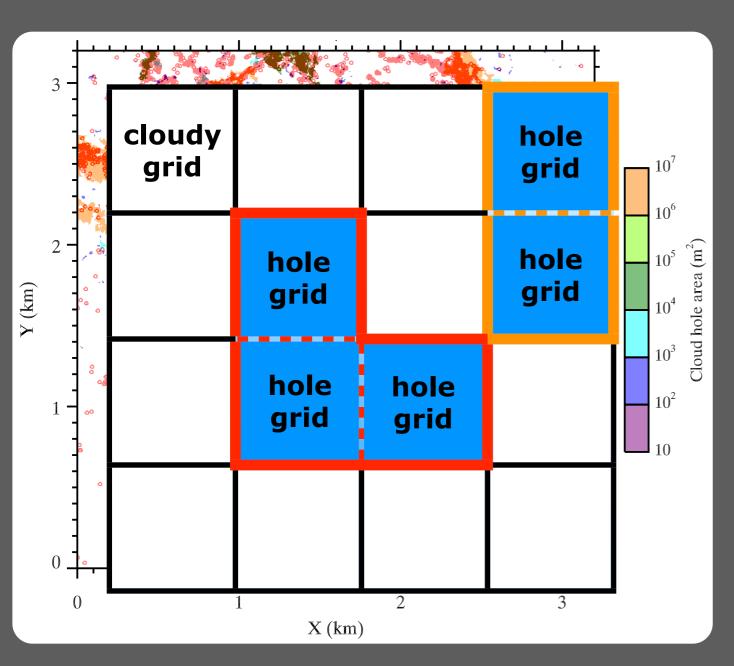
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Entrainment occurs in cloud holes



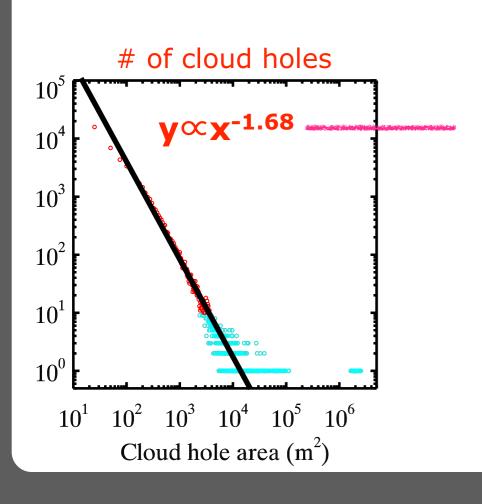
- Cloud holes are relatively dry downdraft regions.
- High resolution LES ($\Delta x=5$ m, $\Delta z=2.5$ m) with a small domain (3.2 km)
- Lagrangian parcel tracking model
- Yamaguchi and Randall (2012, YR12)

Mapping cloud holes



- 1. Locate the top and bottom heights of the horizontal mean entrainment interface layer (EIL) with method described in YR12.
- 2. For each column, compute EIL liquid water path (LWP).
- 3. A grid is classified as a part of cloud hole if EIL LWP < MEAN STDDEV.
- 4. Cloud hole is identified with a 4-neighbor searching method.
- Cloud hole perimeter is also measured.
- Data: 61 snapshots every 1 minute apart
- Entrained parcels located in cloud holes are used for analysis.

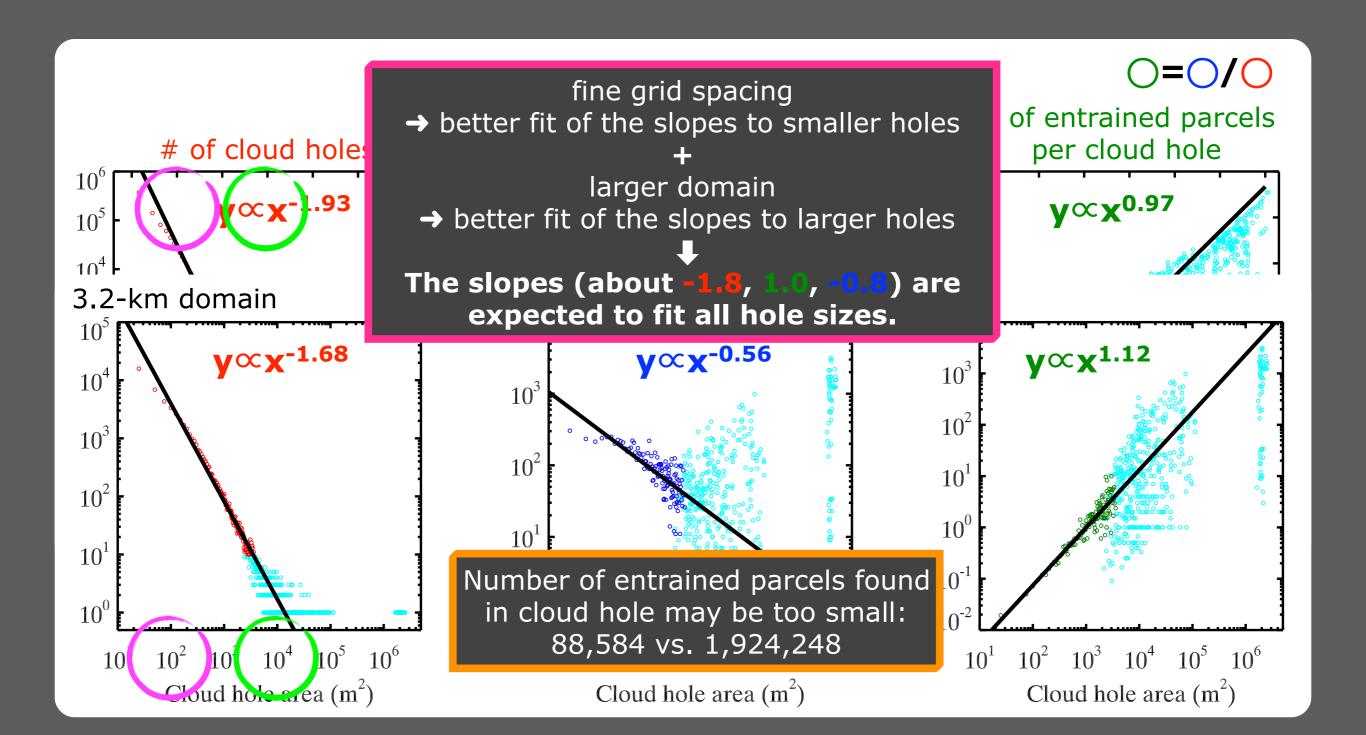
Power law?



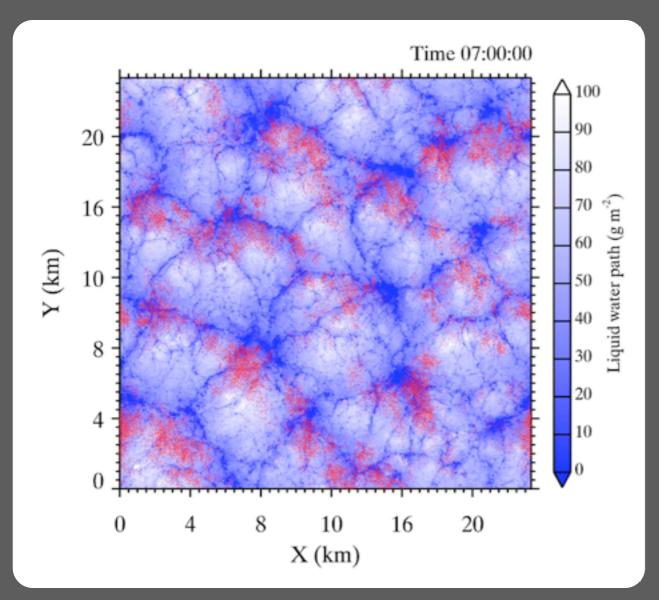
Large domain LES

- Does the cloud hole size distribution hold for larger cloud holes?
- Are the entrainment power laws robust?

Power law



Summary



Horizontal position tracking for the parcel entrained at 7:40

- Cloud *hole* sizes follow a negative powerlaw much like trade cumulus cloud sizes.
- Small cloud holes are very numerous while large cloud holes are very small in number. (y∝x⁻¹.²)
- Larger cloud holes entrain more efficiently than smaller cloud holes. (yex1.0)
- The same conclusion is also obtained with cloud hole perimeter.

Perimeter?

