

Does convection select moist environments?

Martin Köhler, Thijs Heus, Olaf Stiller

- idea
- cloud bubbles in an LES model
- shallow cumulus parameterization

Does convection select moist environments?

Brian Mapes (~1995 cloud modeling meeting):

Postulates that convection selects favourable environment.



Storm filled horizon, Red Bluff, California. U.S.
Michele Sholaas, cloudappreciationsociety.org



RICO field experiment, Antigua, 17 Jan. 2005
Gabor Vali, U. Wyoming

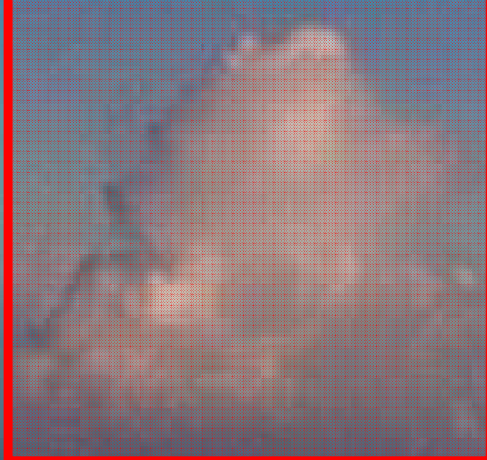


cloud base thermals

RICO field experiment, Antigua, 17 Jan. 2005

Gabor Vali, U. Wyoming

why does this
plume succeeds?

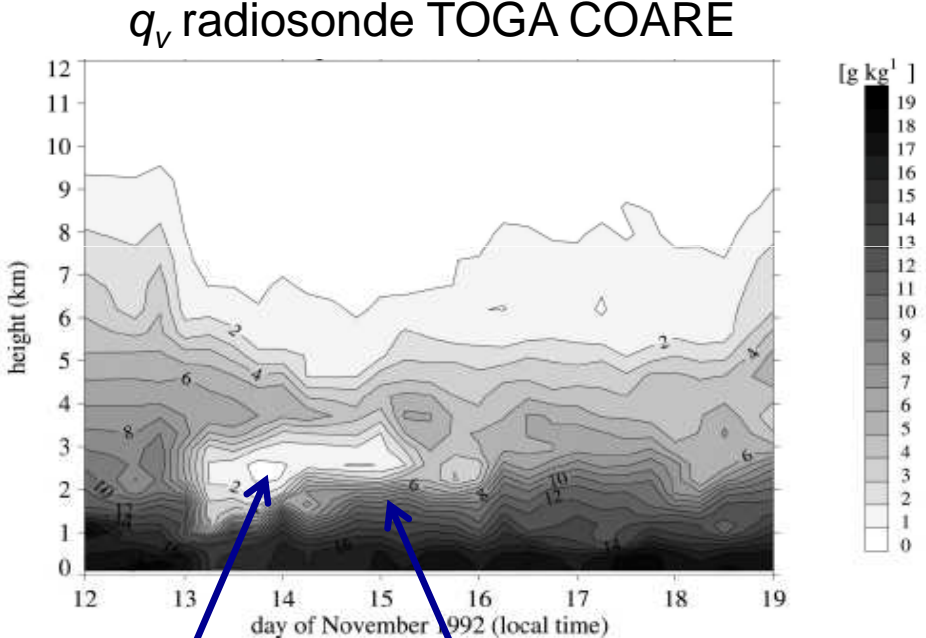


cloud base thermals

RICO field experiment, Antigua, 17 Jan. 2005

Gabor Vali, U. Wyoming

Redelsperger et al 2002: moisture recovery

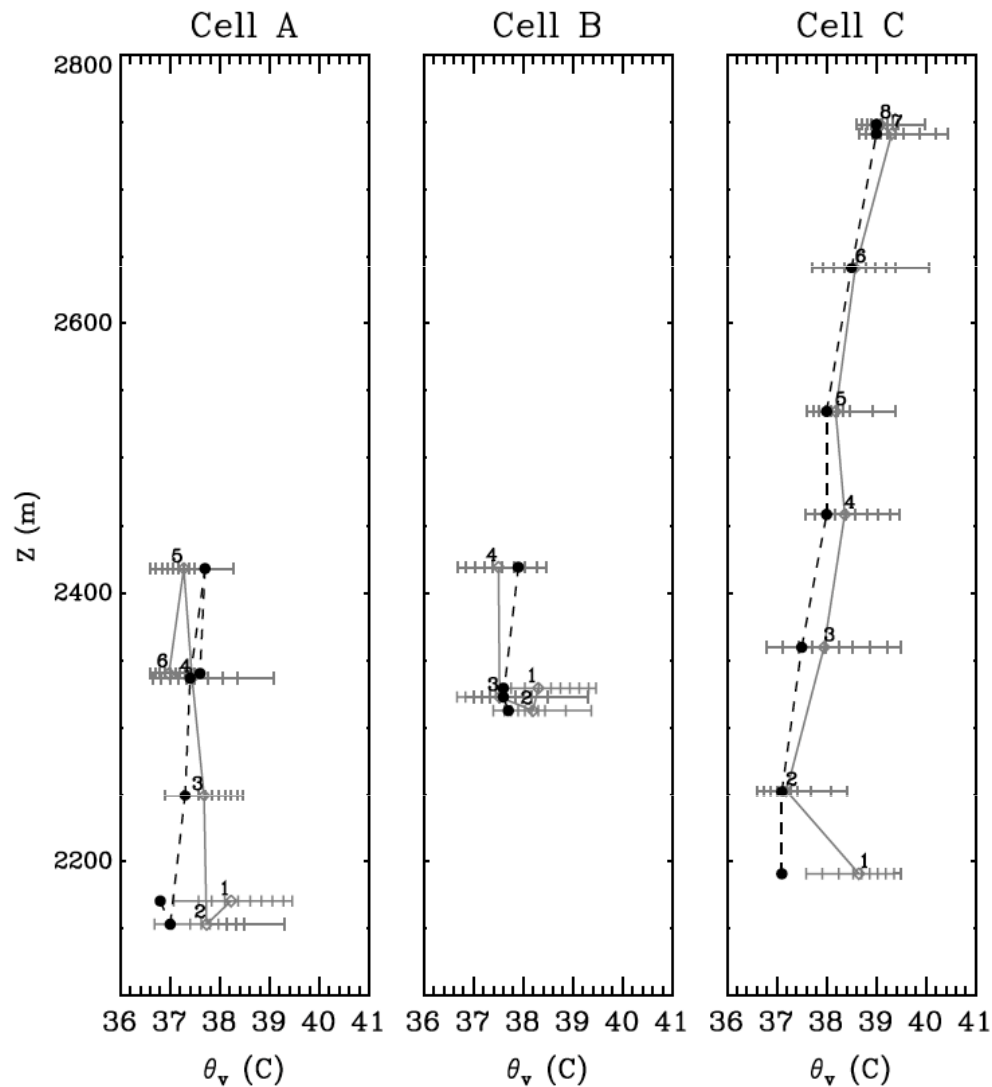


“The moisture in the lower and middle troposphere recovered in large part from clouds repeatedly penetrating into the dry air mass.”

FIG. 1. Time-height cross section of water vapor ($g\ kg^{-1}$) as observed from radiosondes launched each 6 h on R/V Moana Wave.

dry intrusion

moisture recovery

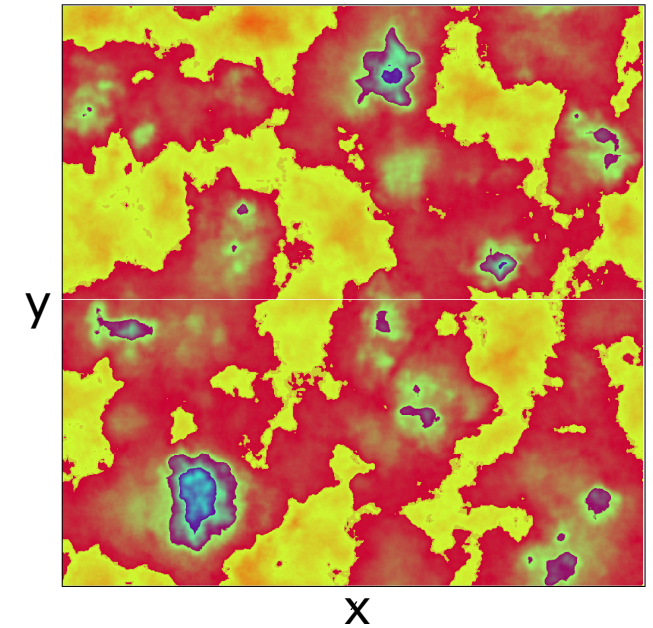
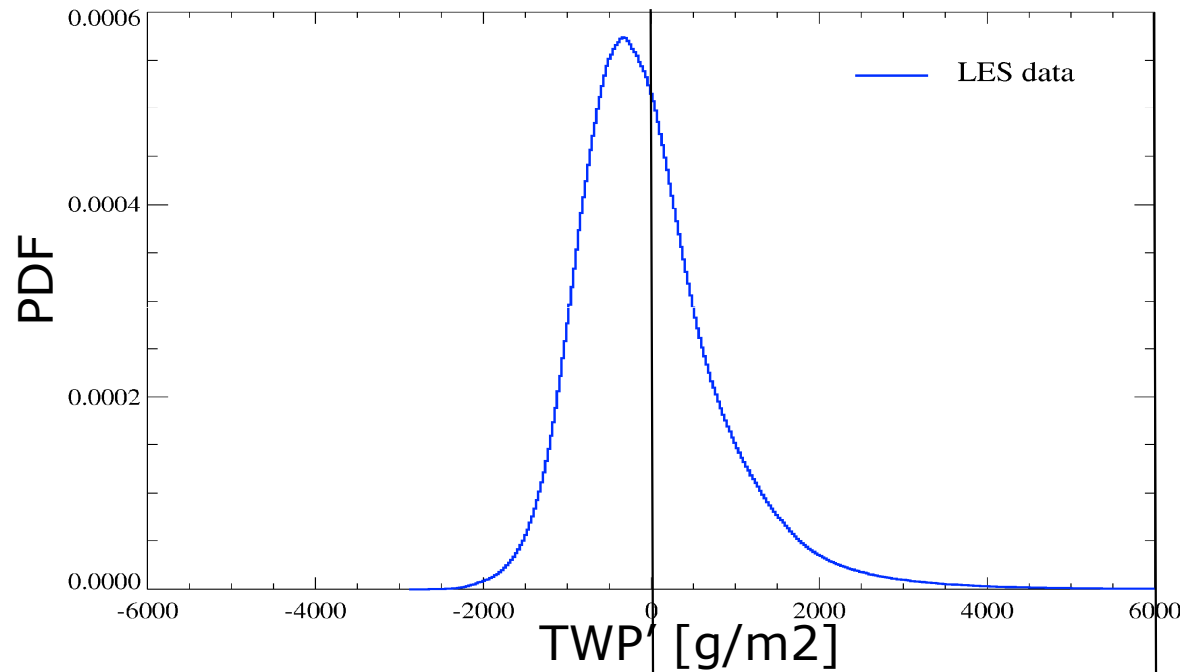


“The reasons why the third cloud reaches a higher altitude possibly includes pre-moistening of its environment.”

Figure 7. Vertical profiles of virtual potential temperature in the environment (black dots) and in cloud (grey) with mean (diamonds) and deciles of each cloud traverse statistics, for the three cloud cells (same dataset as in Figure 3(d)).

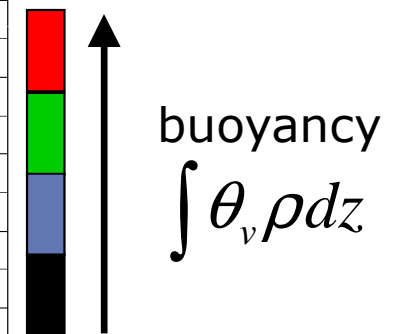
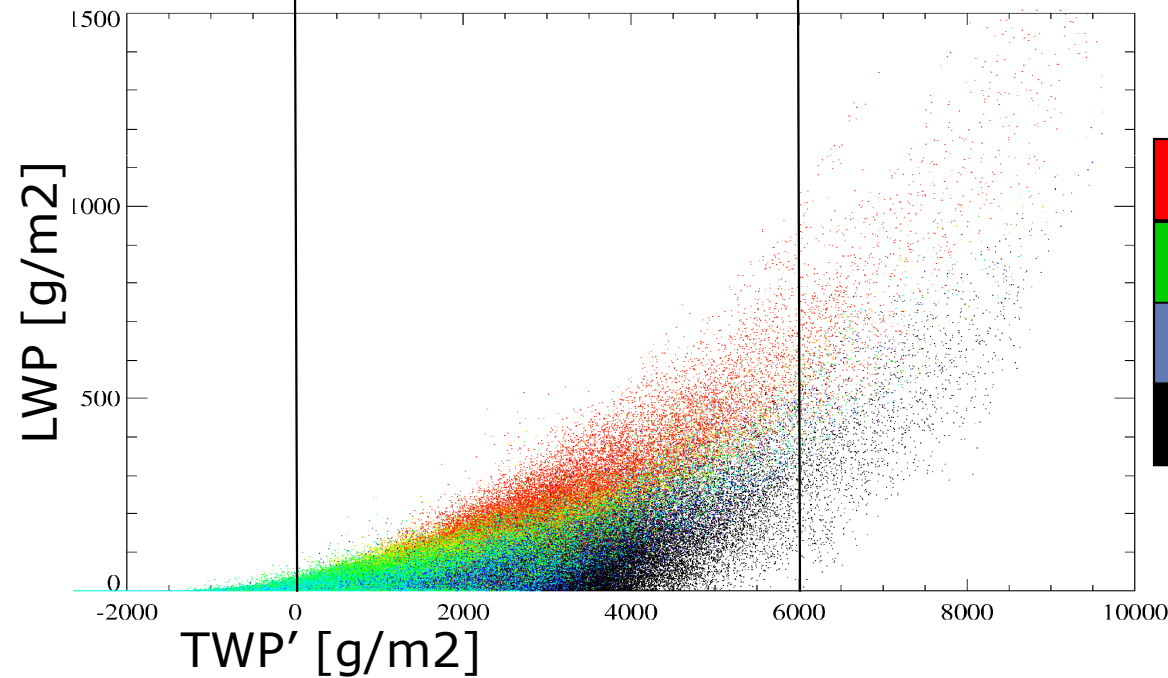
BOMEX LES convective moist selection?

TWP



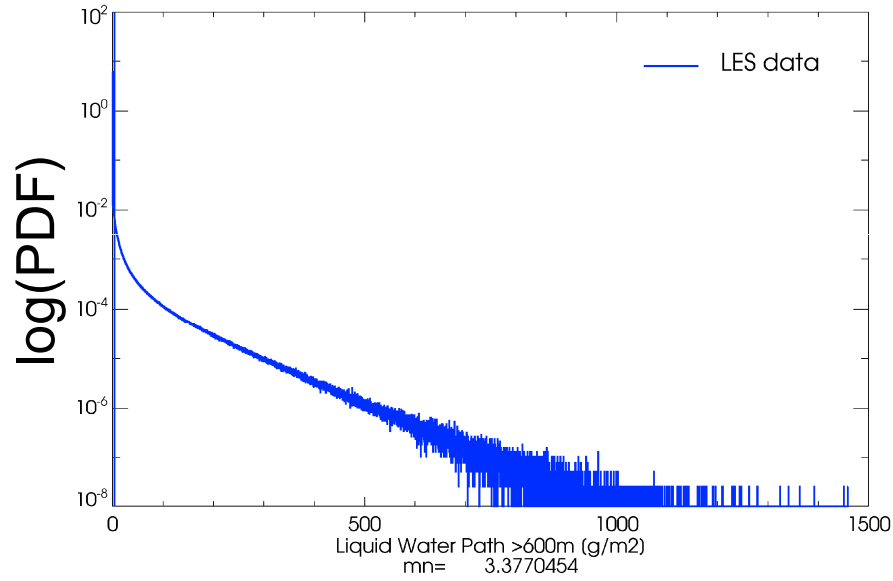
LES:

no shear
 $dx=dy=25m$, $dt=30s$
 duration: 20h
 12.8km x 12.8km

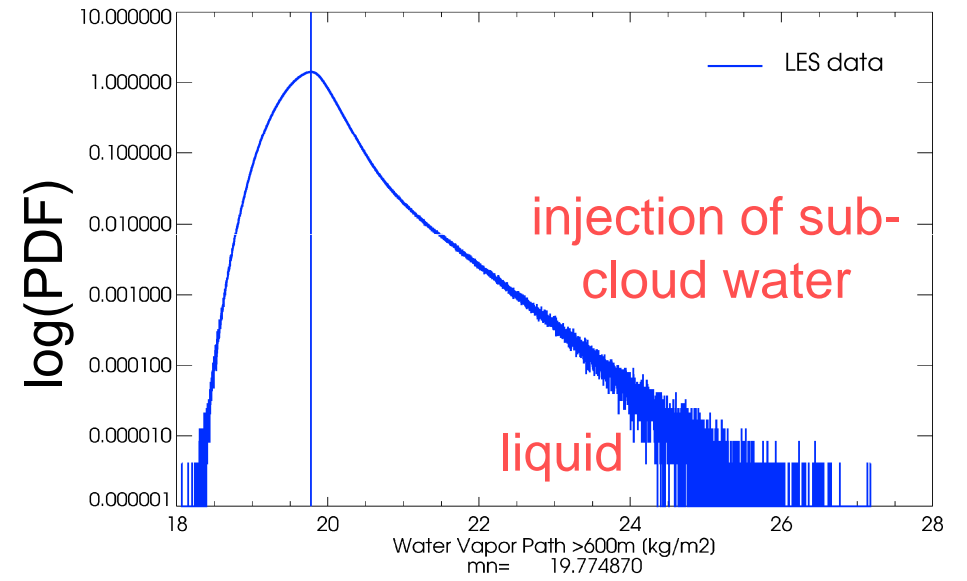


BOMEX LES: PDF above cloud base (600m)

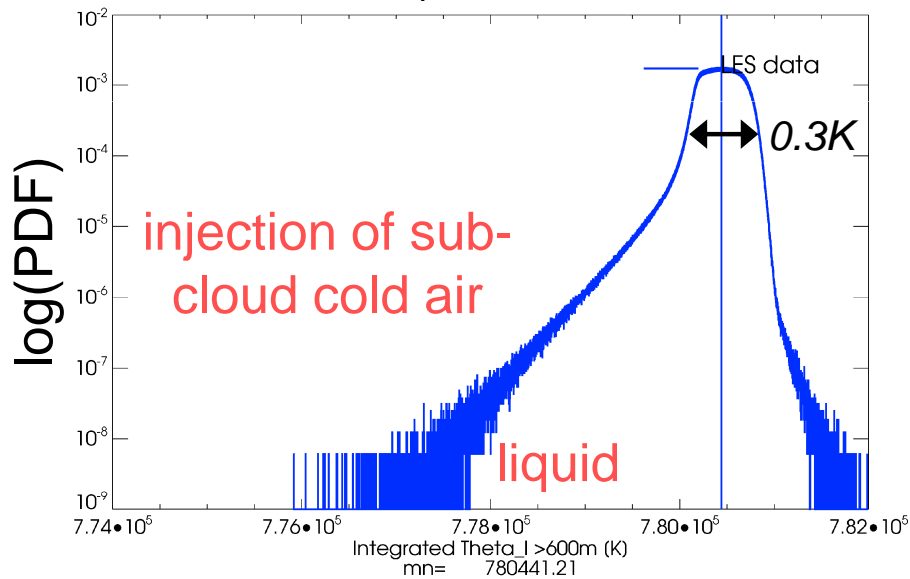
LWP above 600m



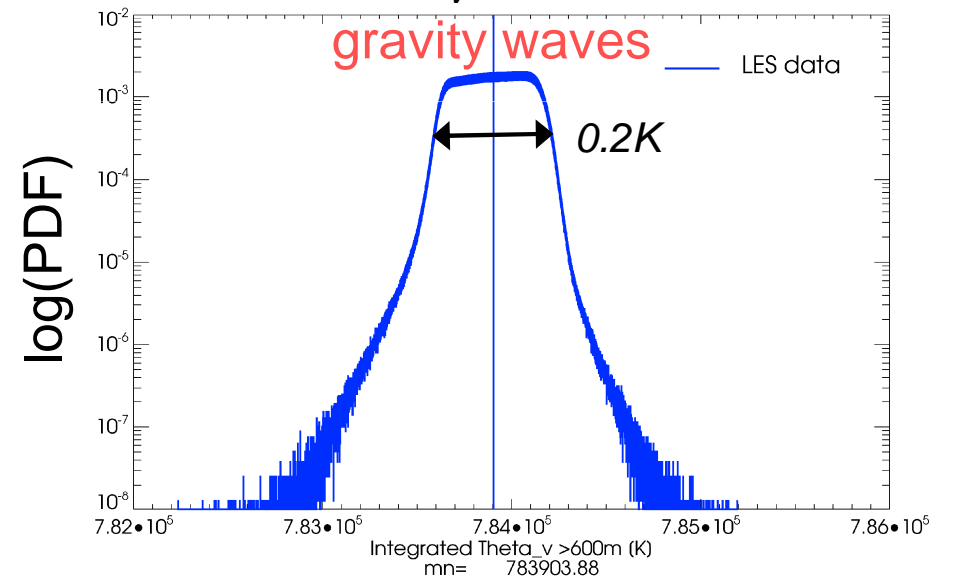
TWP above 600m



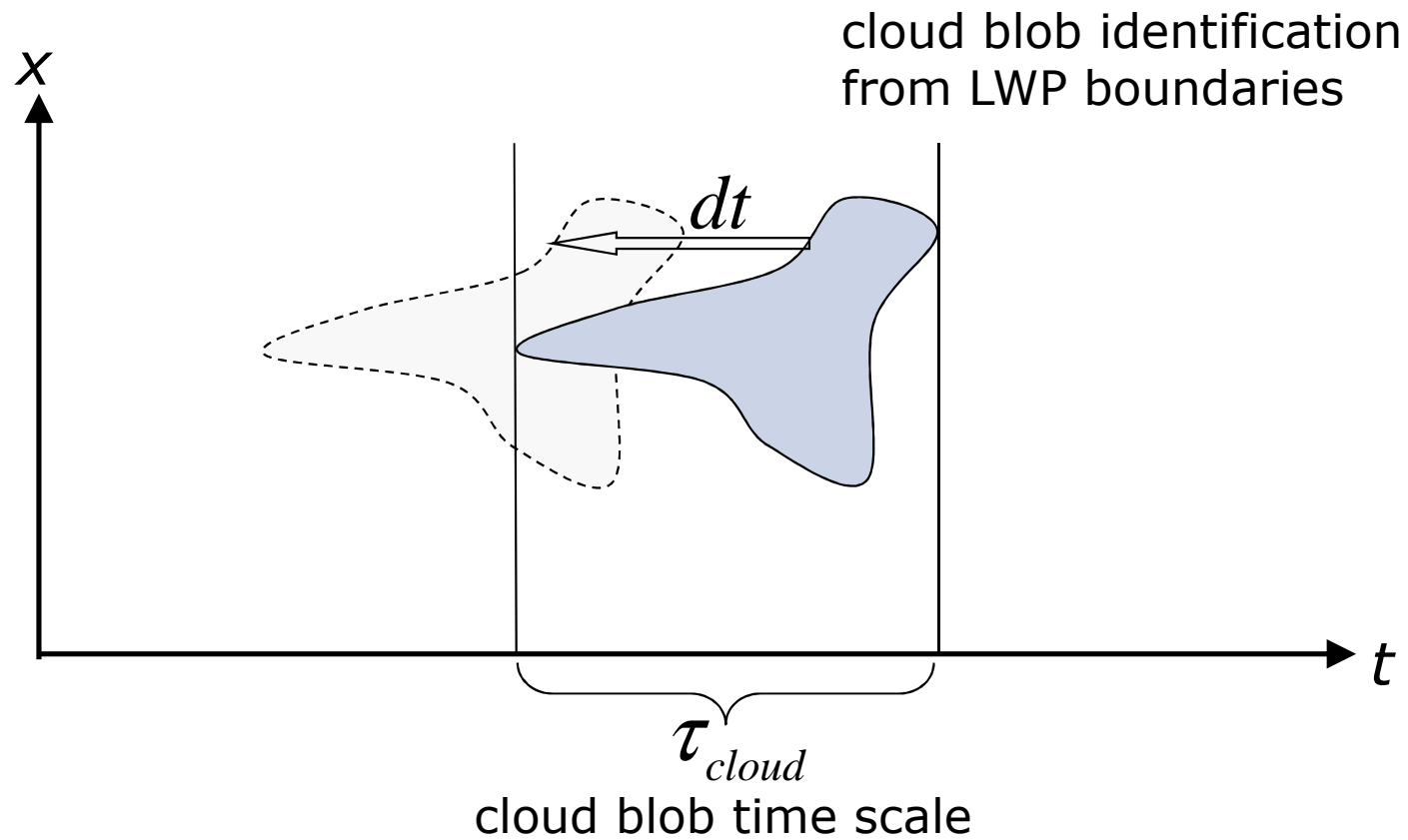
mean θ_l above 600m



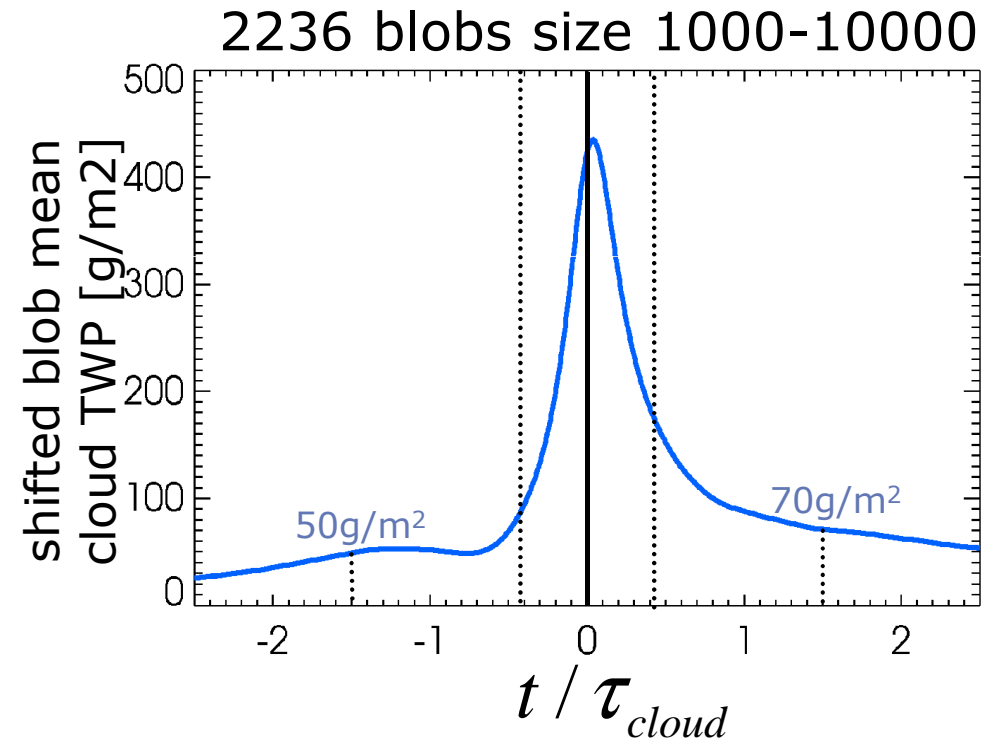
mean θ_v above 600m



BOMEX LES: cloud blobs



BOMEX LES: cloud blobs



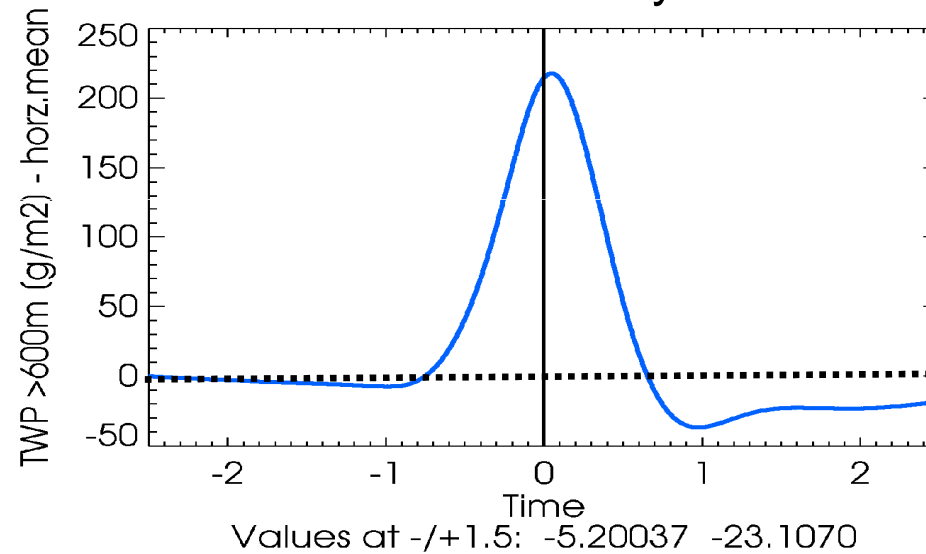
Time, lagged around blob center, normalized by blob time scale

blobs size 1000: $(250\text{m})^2 \cdot 300\text{s}$

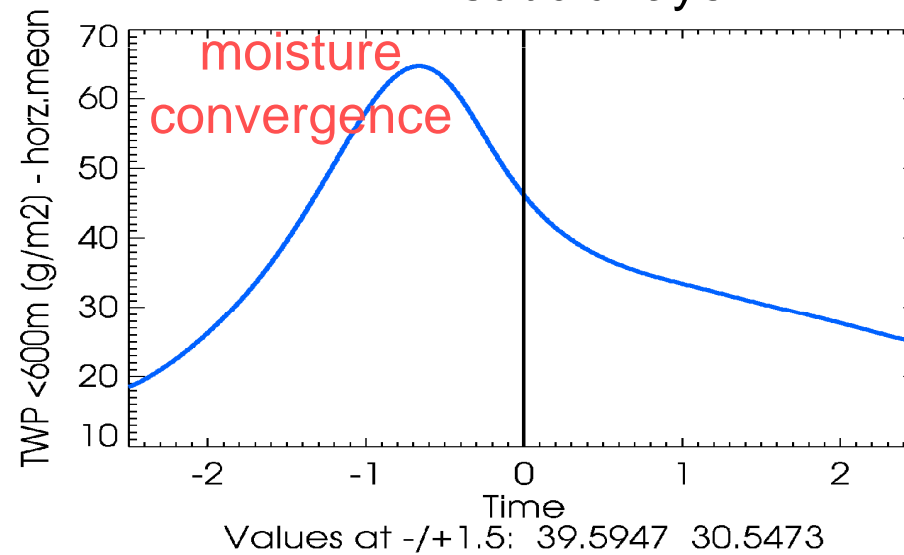
$$\sigma_{WVP} = 890\text{g/m}^2$$

TWP cld-layer

n=7383

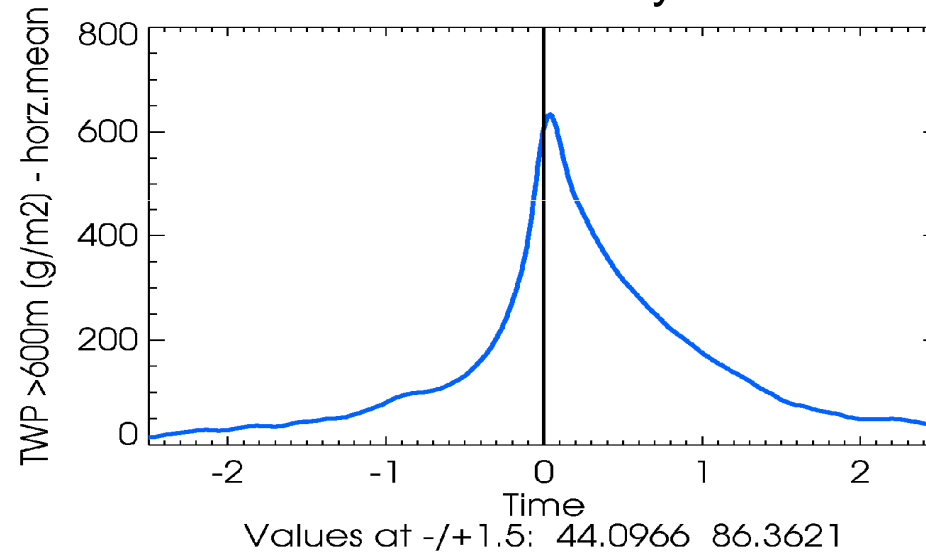


TWP subcld-layer

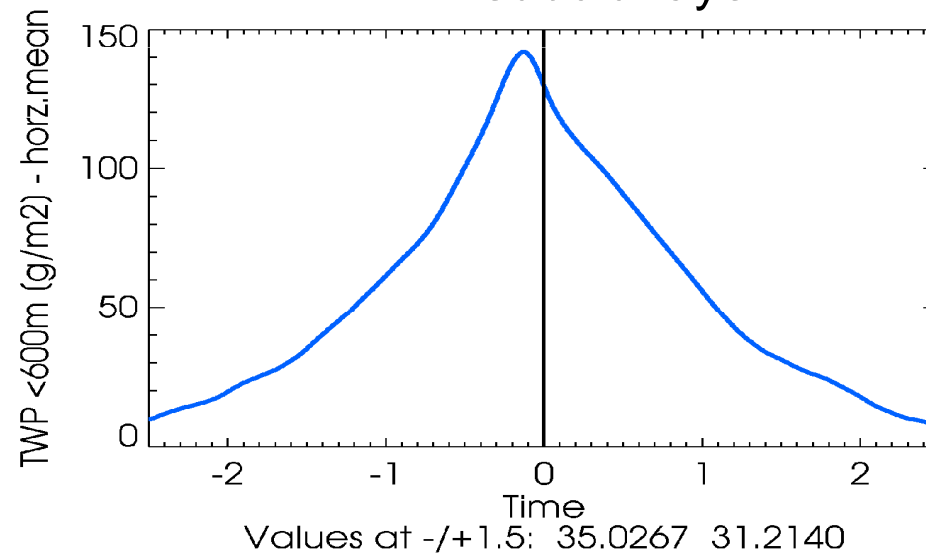


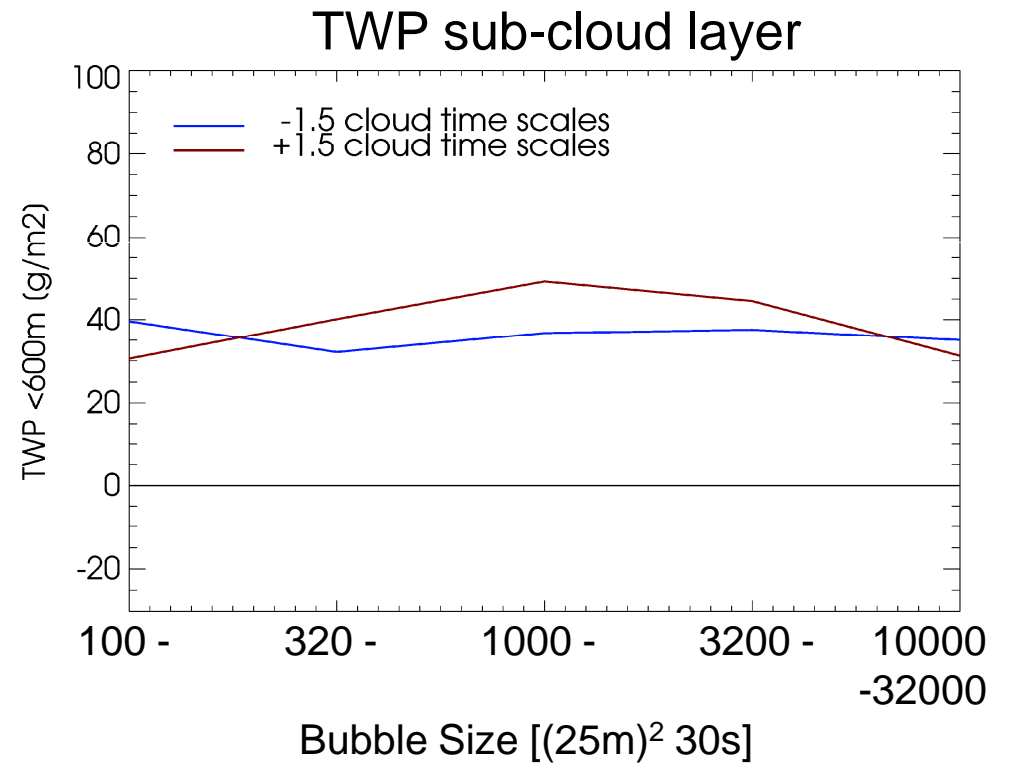
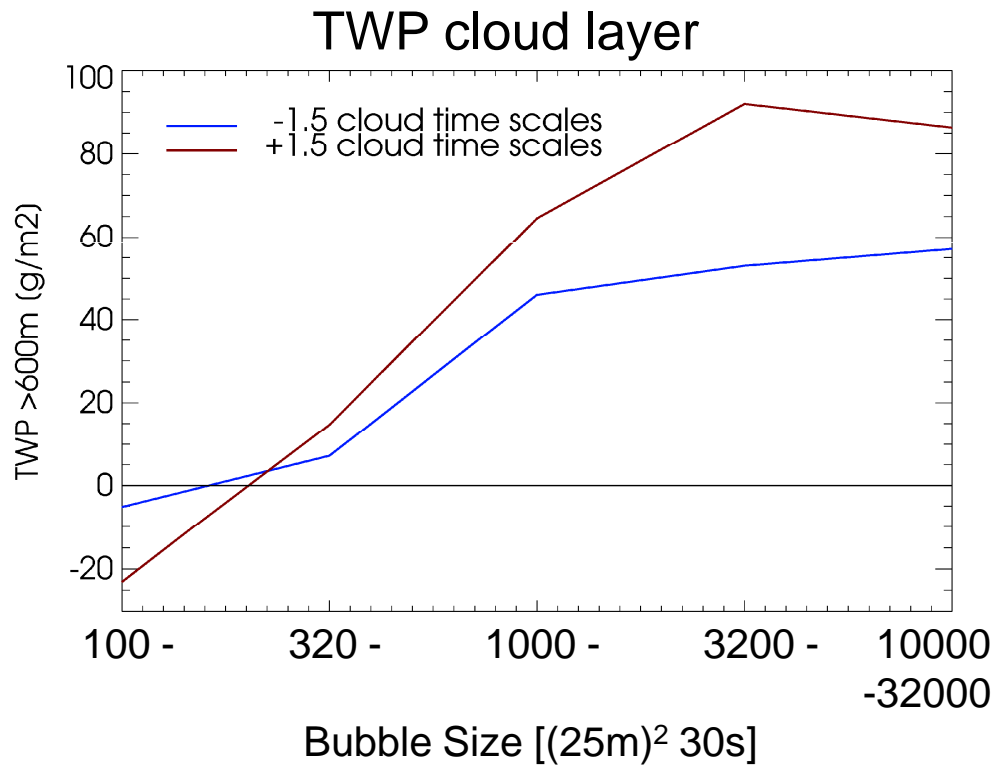
TWP cld-layer

n=92



TWP subcld-layer





- all clouds live in top half moist environment (TWP>600m)
- smallest clouds consume TWP (>600m)
- big clouds add TWP (>600m)
- sub-cloud layer plays no role in cloud size selection

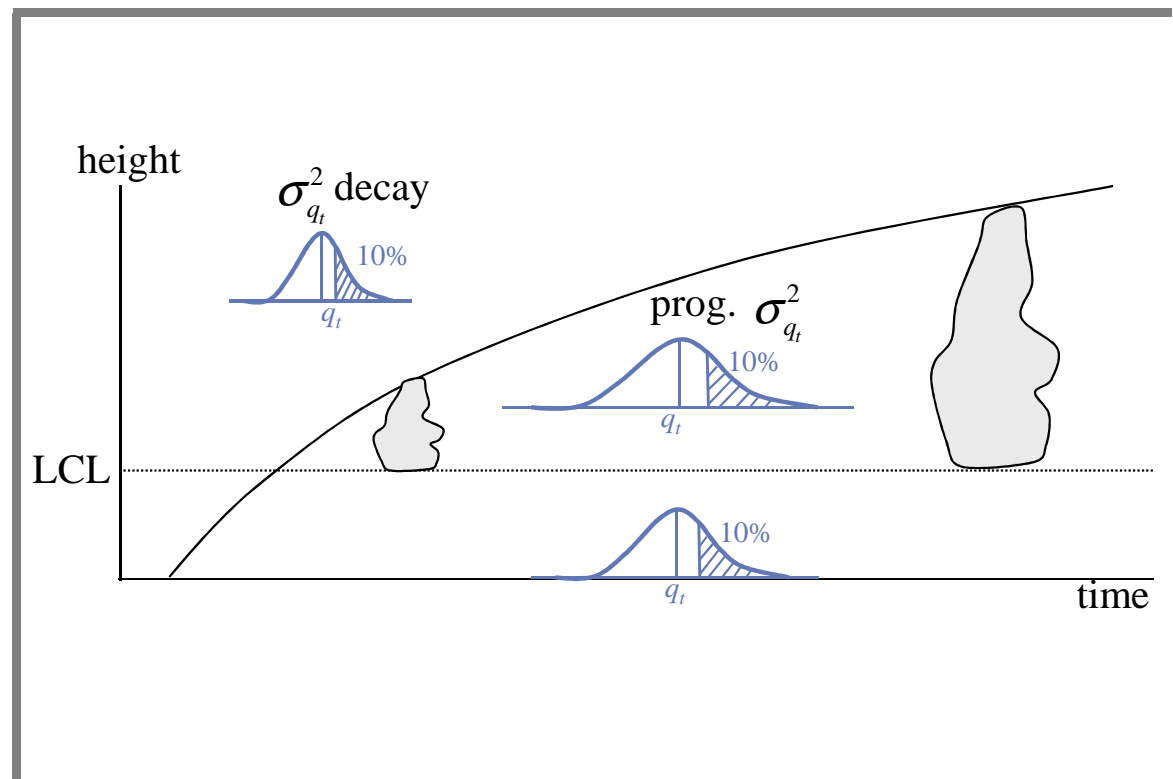
DUALM convective pre-conditioning

→ prognostic total water variance equation

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{q_t}^2}{\partial t} = -2 \overline{w'q'} \frac{\partial \overline{q_t}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \overline{w'q_t'q_t'}}{\partial z} - \frac{\sigma_{q_t}^2}{\tau}$$

→ most moist environment favours shallow convection

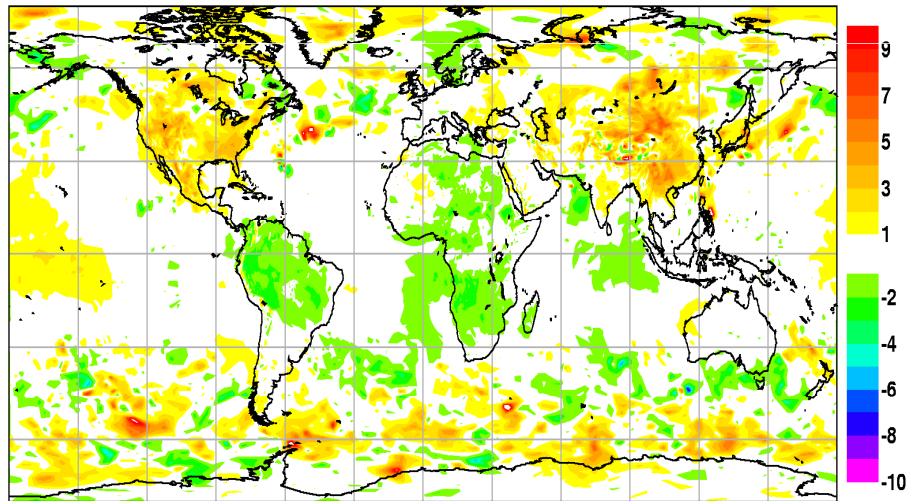
$$\frac{\partial q_{t,up}}{\partial z} = -\varepsilon (q_{up} - \overline{q_{env}}^{moist})$$



DUALM errors without premoistening

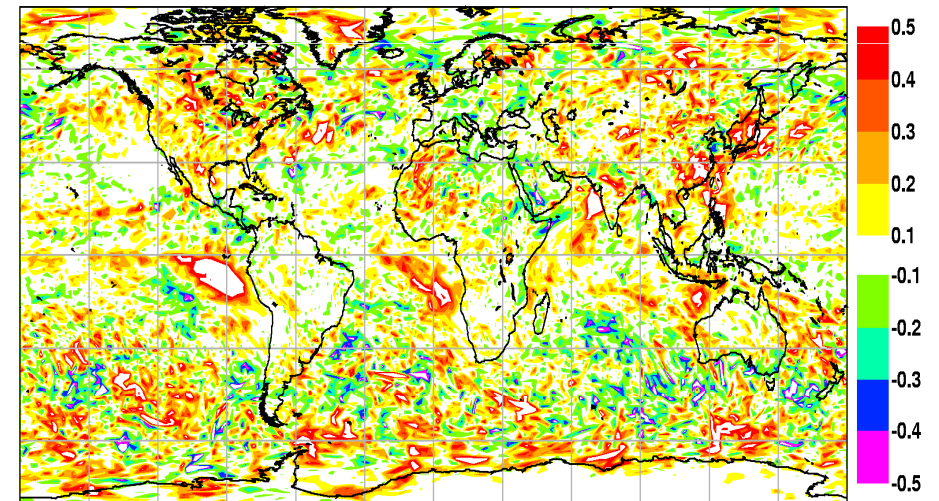
Z1000

1000hPa rms Height [m] 20080601-20080731 48h f1tq-f1to nfid:62
mnNH=0.661139 mnTR=-0.0687038 mnSH=0.267106 rmsGL=1.32682



U850

850hPa rms Wind [m/s] 20080601-20080731 48h f1tq-f1to nfid:124
mnNH=0.0534189 mnTR=0.0469178 mnSH=0.0333753 rmsGL=0.212973

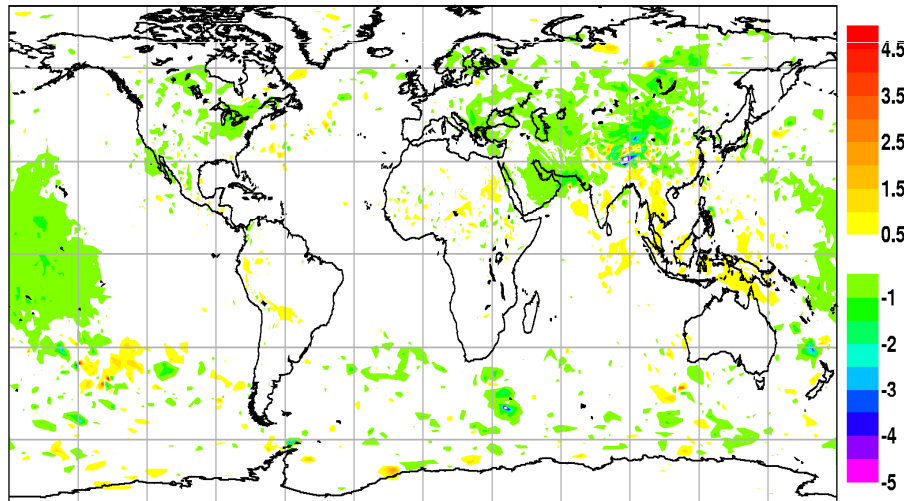


Tests in ECMWF model with DUALM shallow convection.

DUALM: impact of convective preconditioning

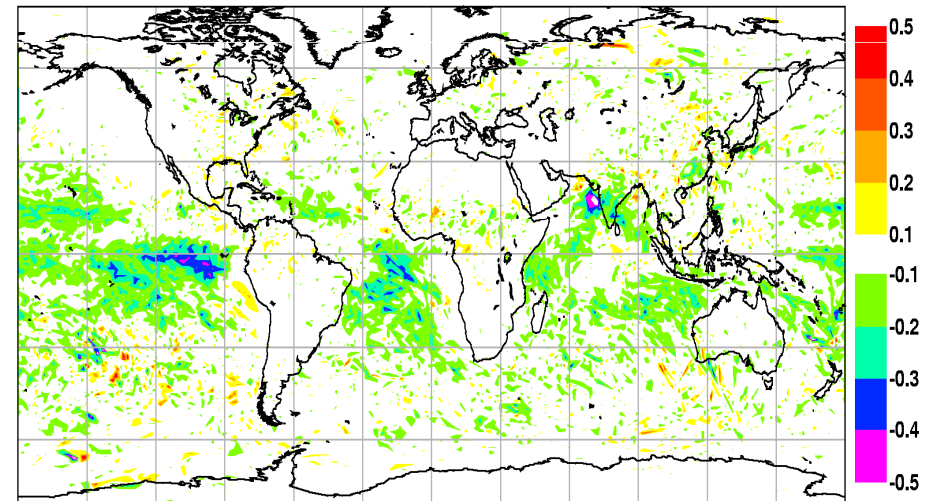
Z1000

1000hPa rms Height [m] 20080601-20080731 48h f2ei-f1tq nfld:62
mnNH=-0.175704 mnTR=-0.0604517 mnSH=-0.0707938 rmsGL=0.391532



U850

850hPa rms Wind [m/s] 20080601-20080731 48h f2ei-f1tq nfld:124
mnNH=-0.00759342 mnTR=-0.0583736 mnSH=-0.017287 rmsGL=0.0893065



Tests in ECMWF model with DUALM shallow convection.

Final thoughts

- conclusions from LES analysis
 - bigger clouds rise into more moist troposphere
 - bigger clouds add moisture in previous cloud layers („pre-moistening“)

- application to convection parameterisation
 - entrainment of moist patch
 - land deep convective diurnal cycle delayed by period of shallow convection pre-moistening mid-levels
 - convection parameterization based on PDFs will turn off at high resolution because variance goes to 0

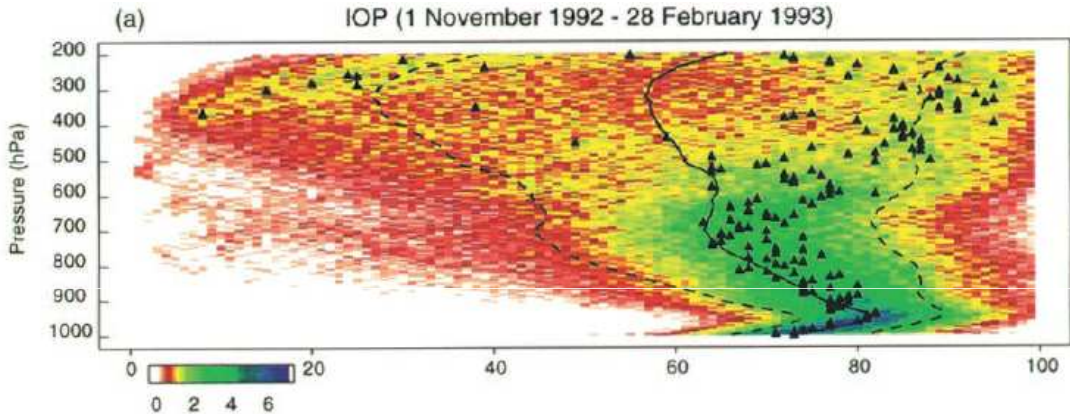
Extra Slides



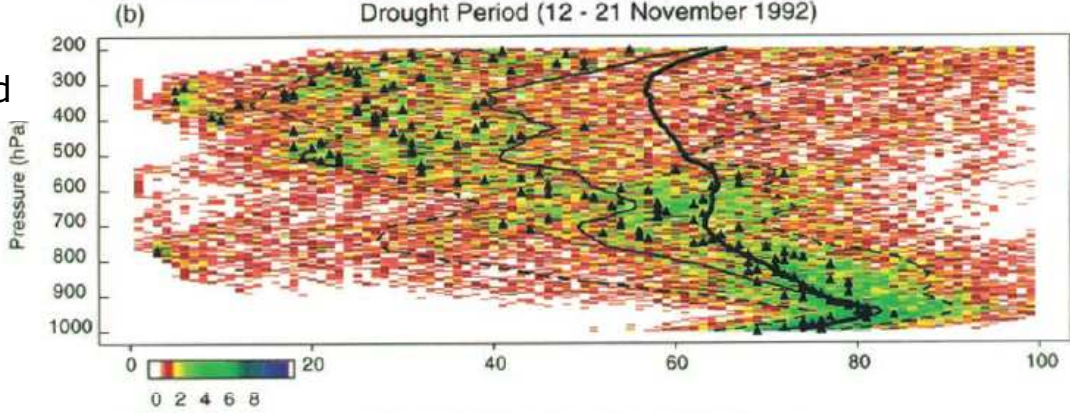
RICO field experiment
Gabor Vali

Brown, Zhang 1997: *RH during TOGA/COARE*

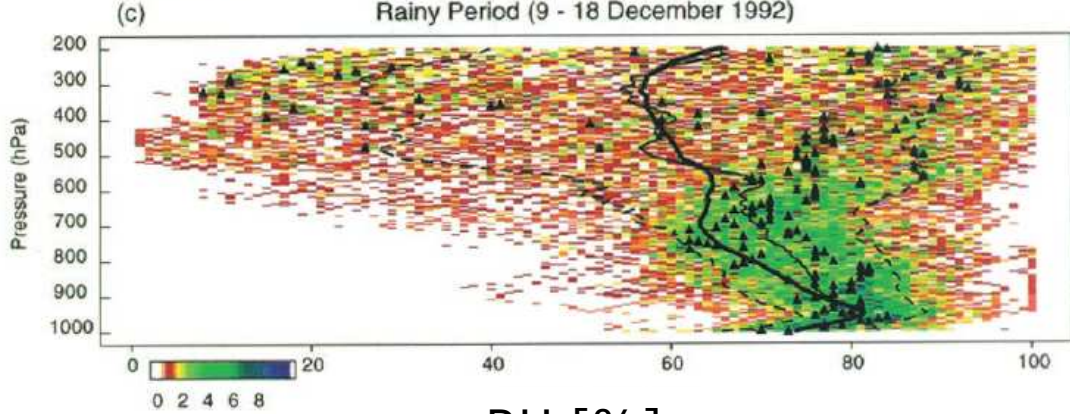
All Nov-Feb
1992/3



Drought Period

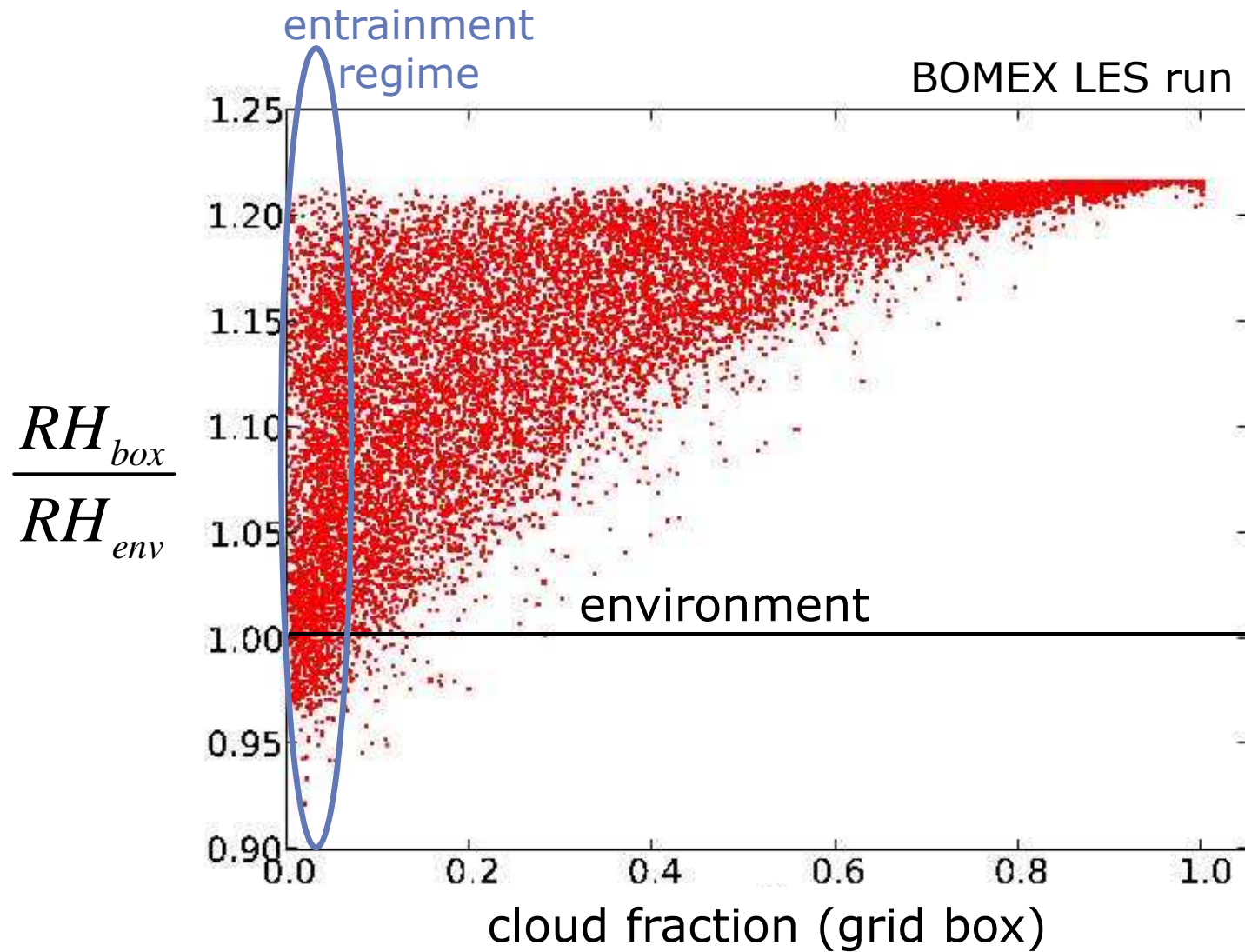


Rainy Period



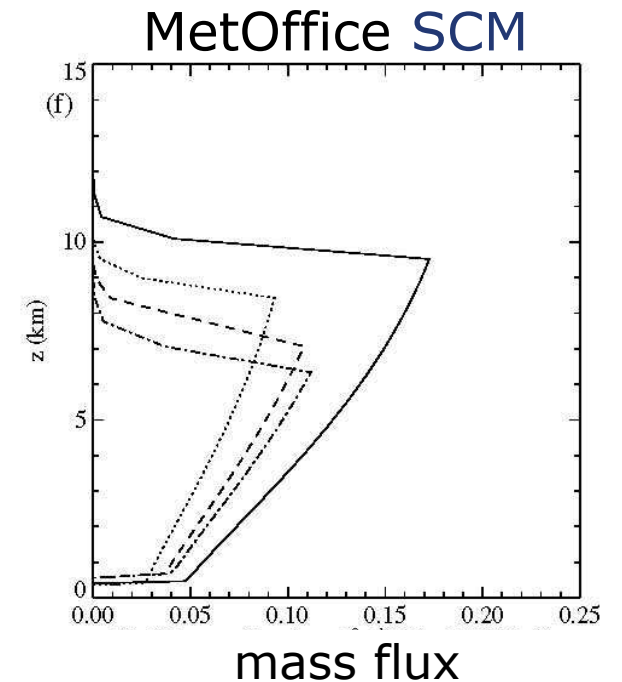
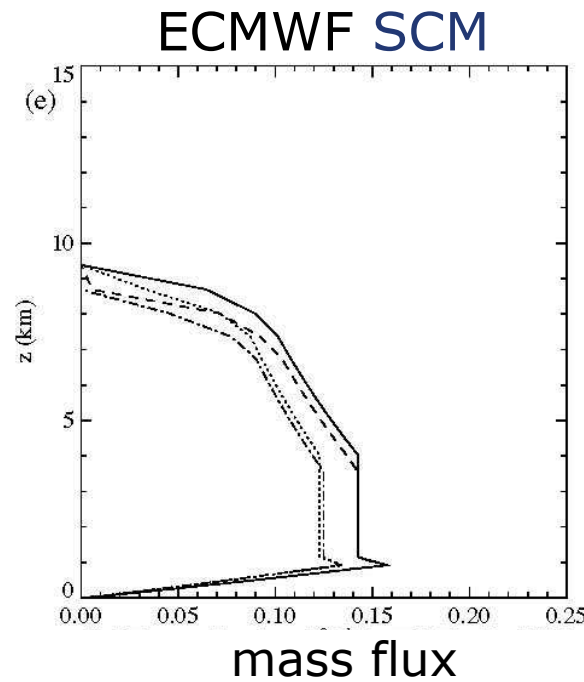
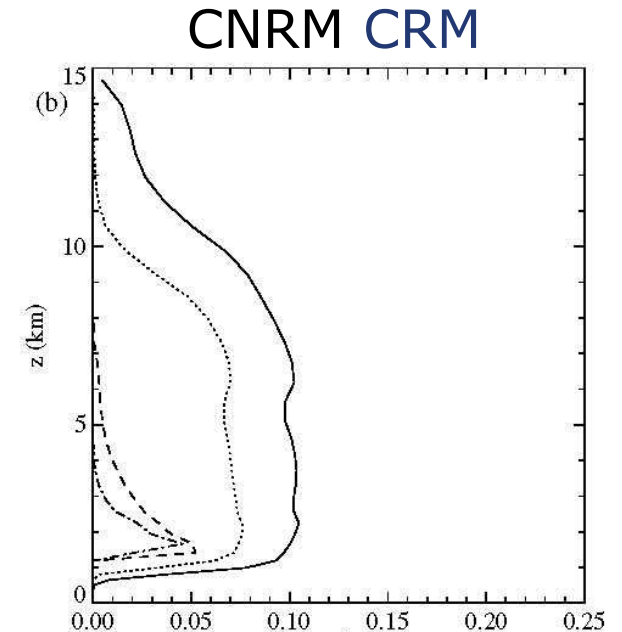
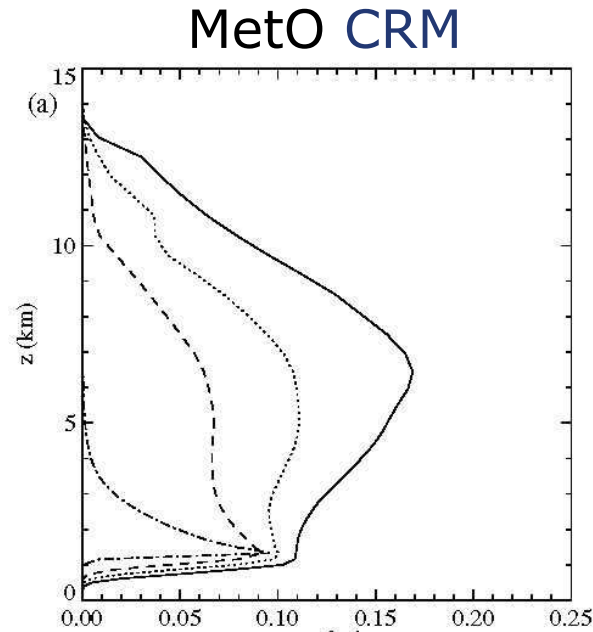
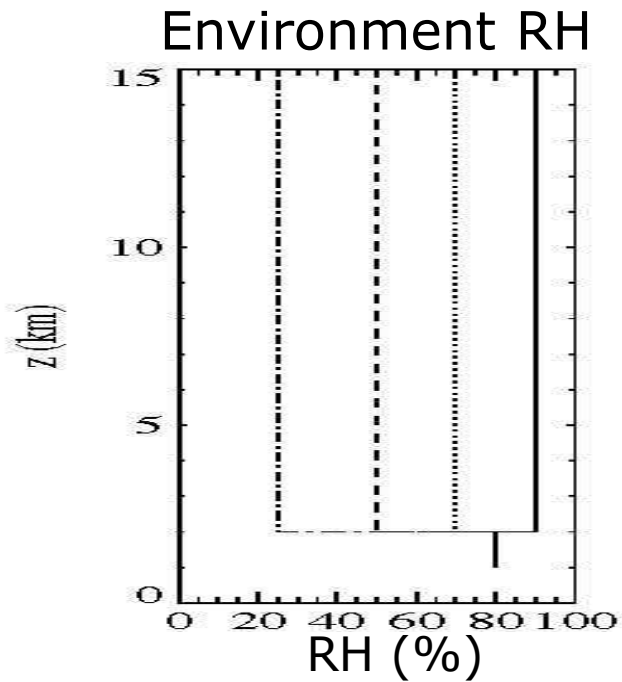
Moist low levels (~800hPa)
favour deep convection

RH [%]



Entrained air is pre-moistened.

Derbyshire et al 2004: *RH dictates cloud top*

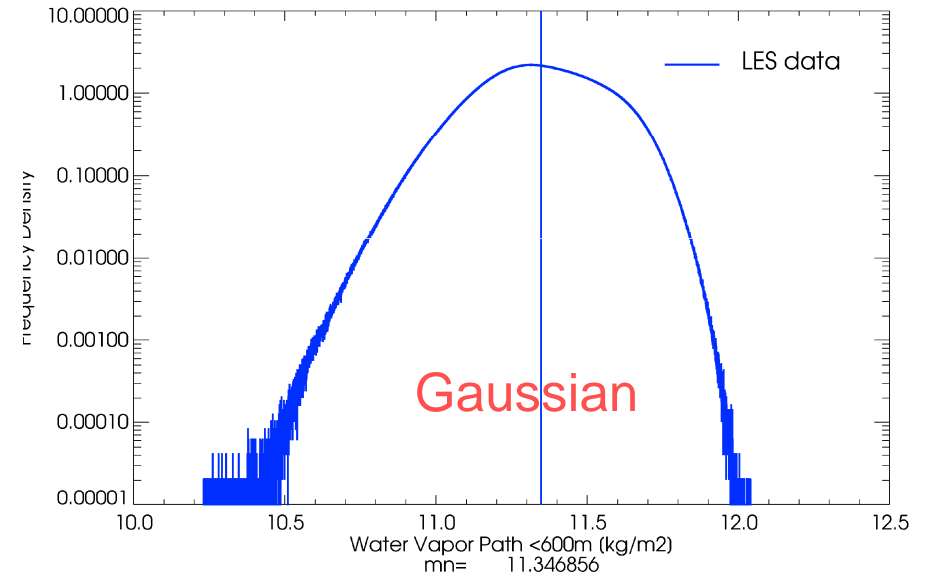


- small ε to get high cloud top
- large ε to get large RH sensitivity

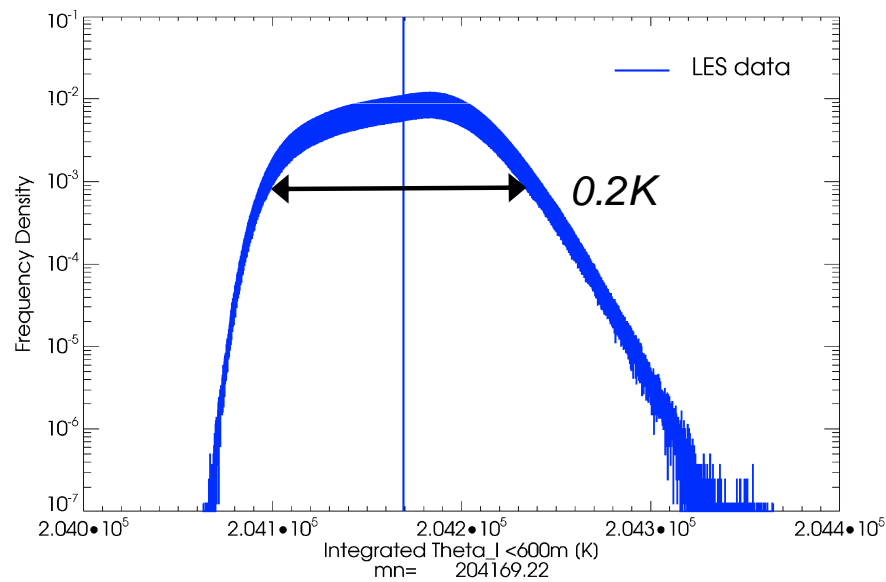
LES results



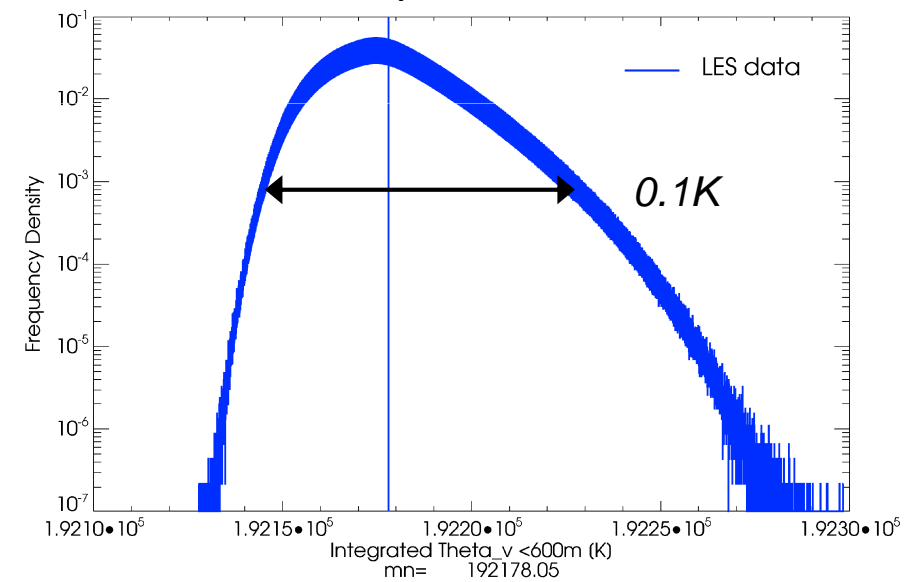
TWP below 600m



mean θ_l below 600m



mean θ_v below 600m



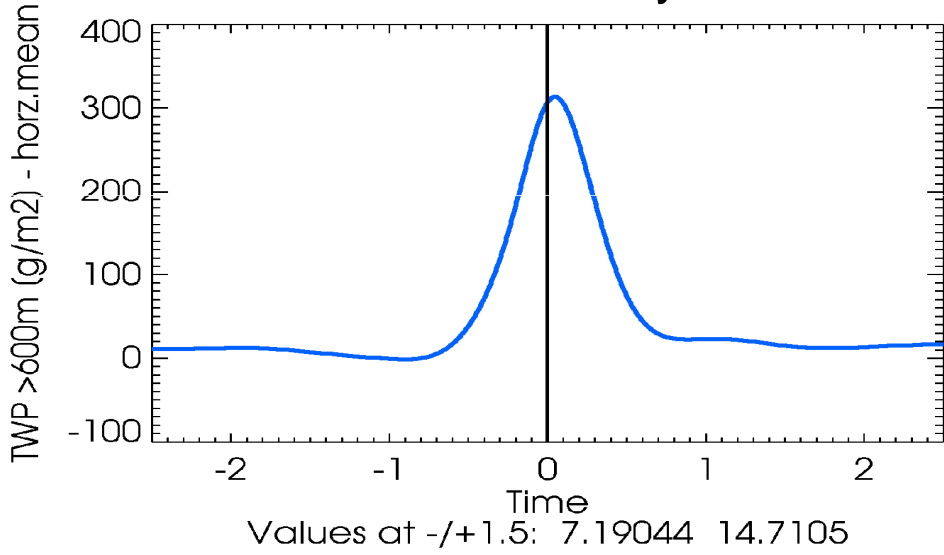


LES results: water

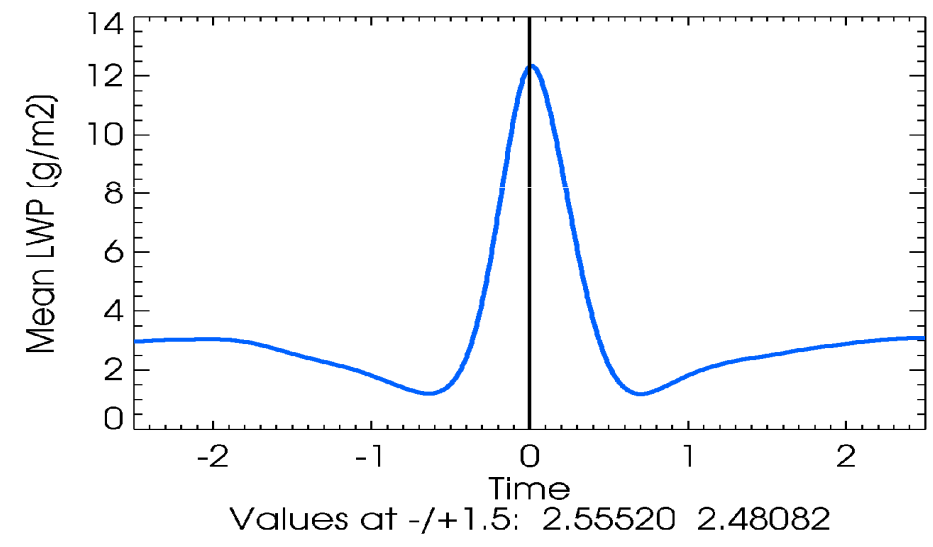
(size 320-1000)

n=4164

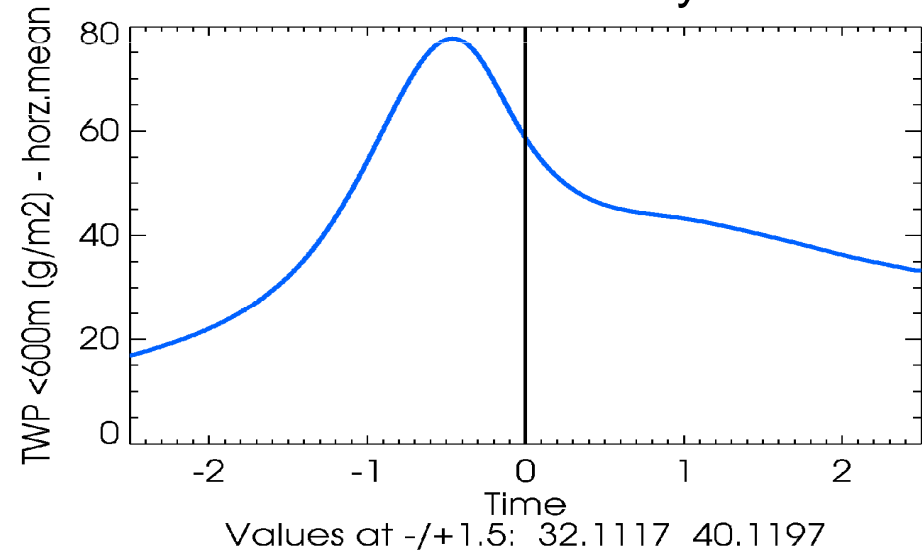
TWP cld-layer



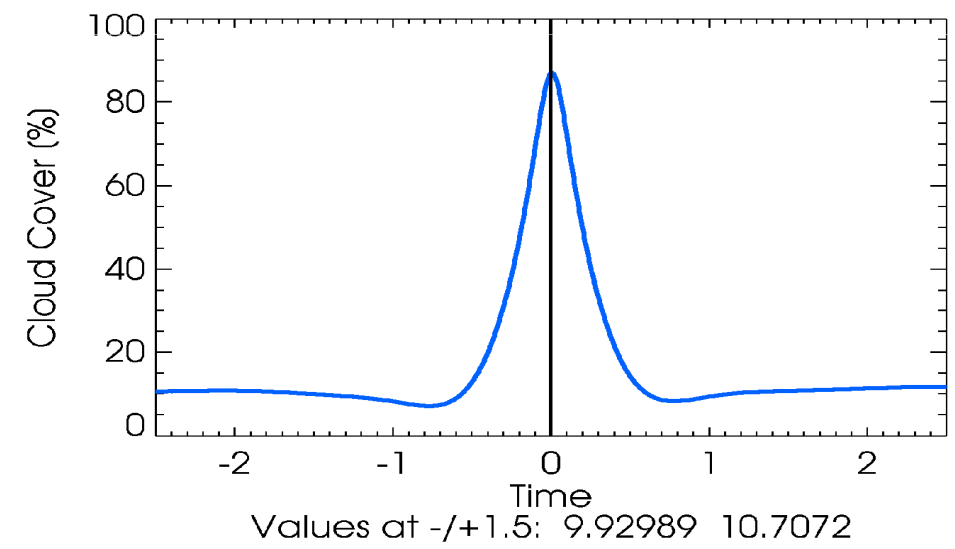
LWP



TWP subcld-layer

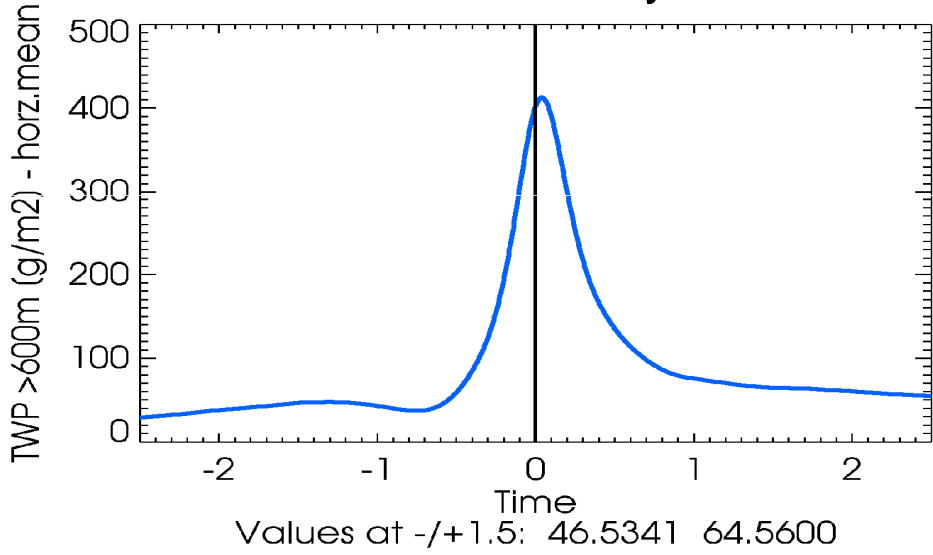


cloud cover

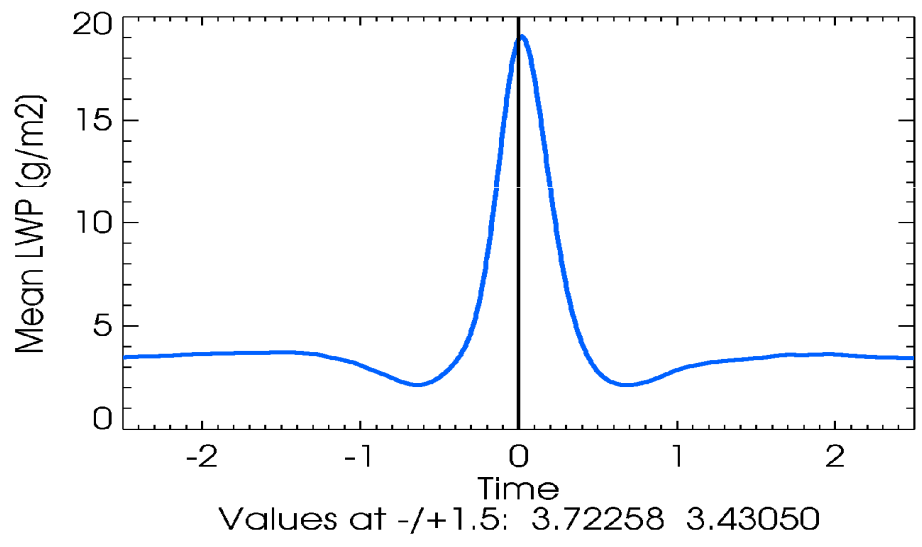


n=1690

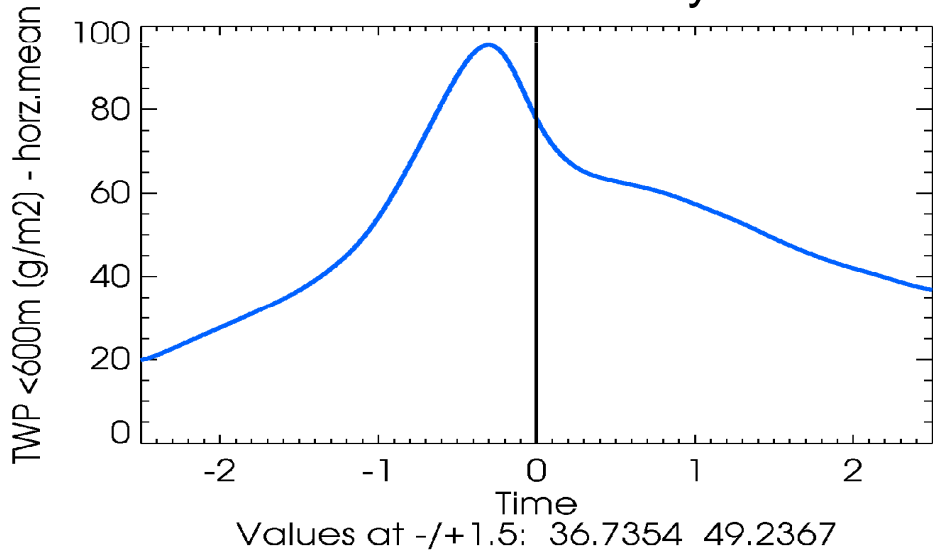
TWP cld-layer



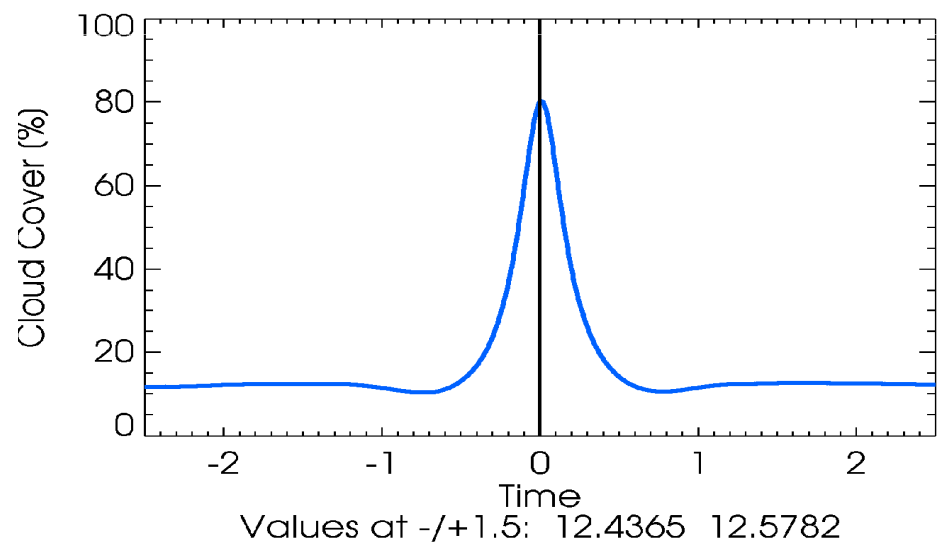
LWP



TWP subcld-layer

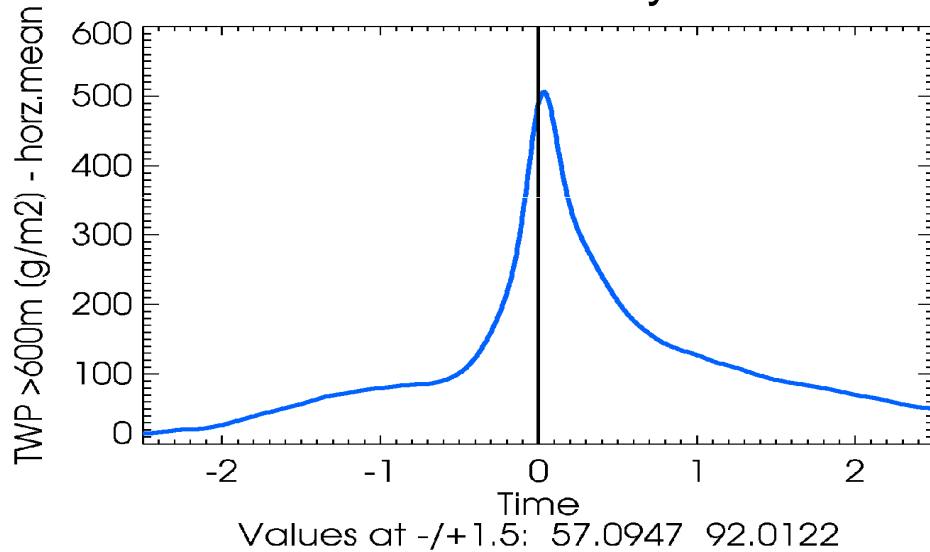


cloud cover

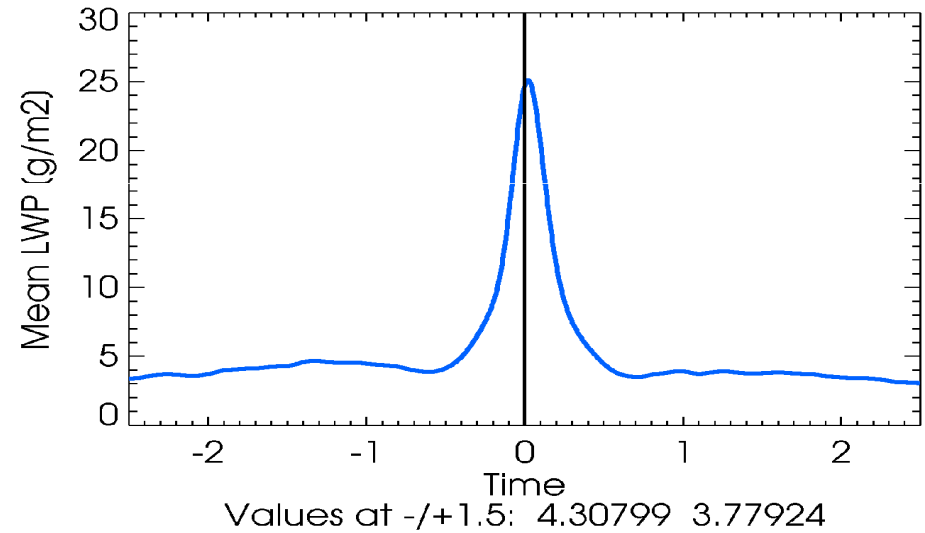


n=544

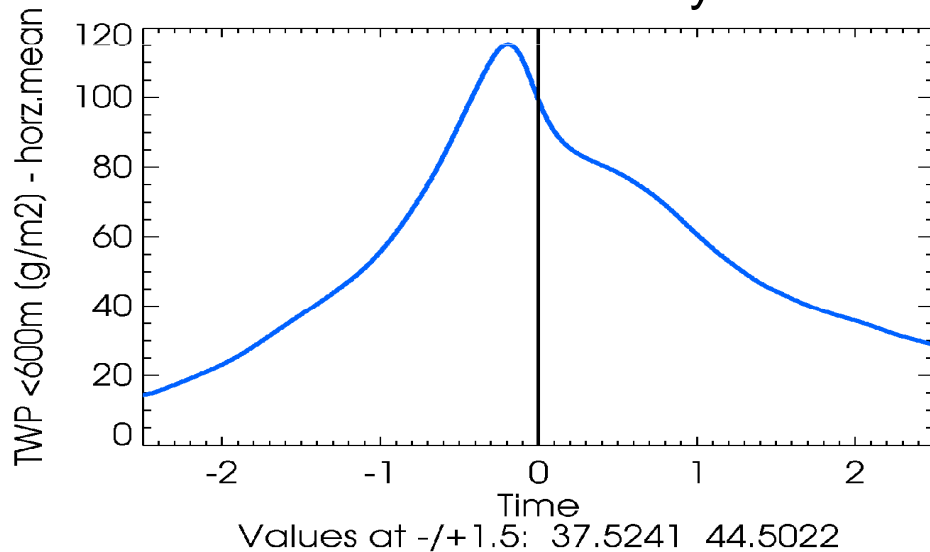
TWP cld-layer



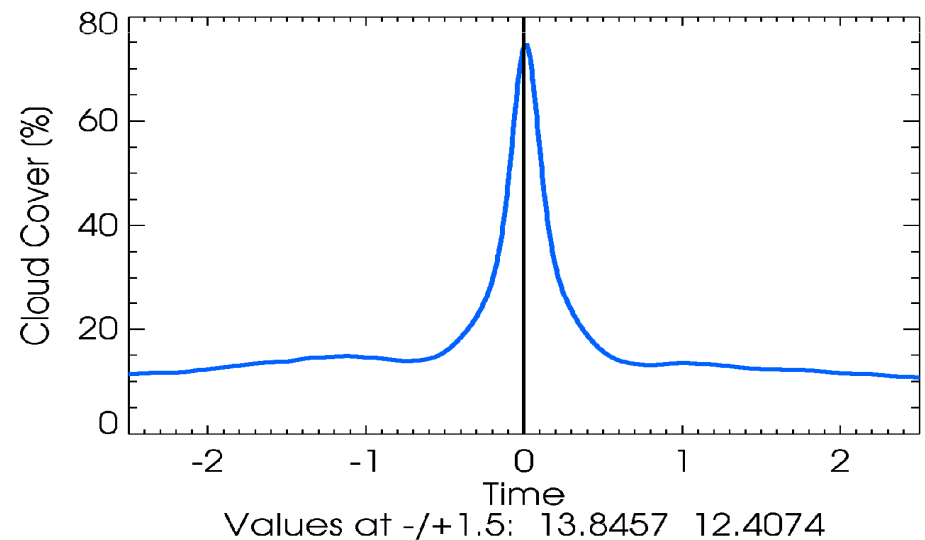
LWP



TWP subcld-layer

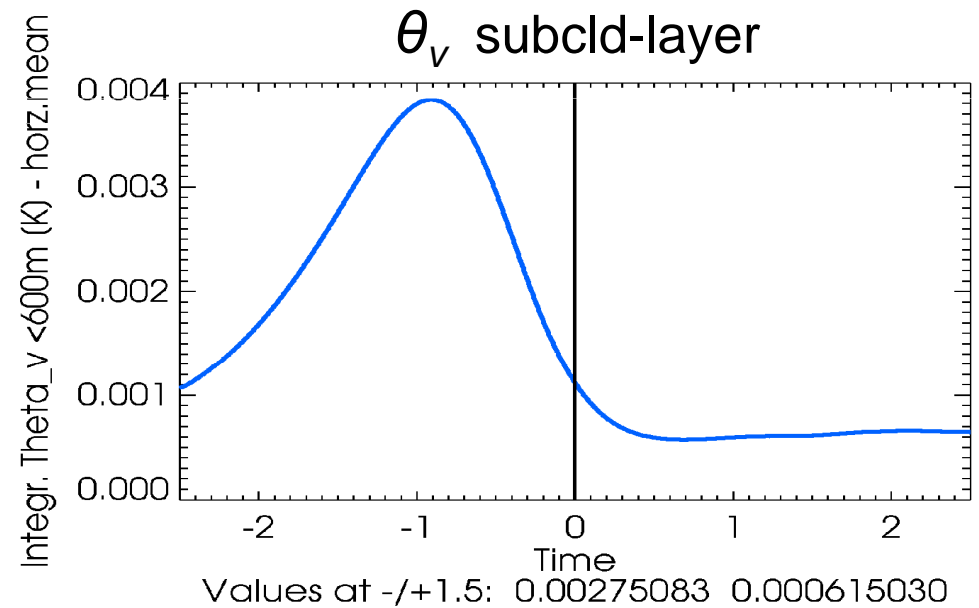
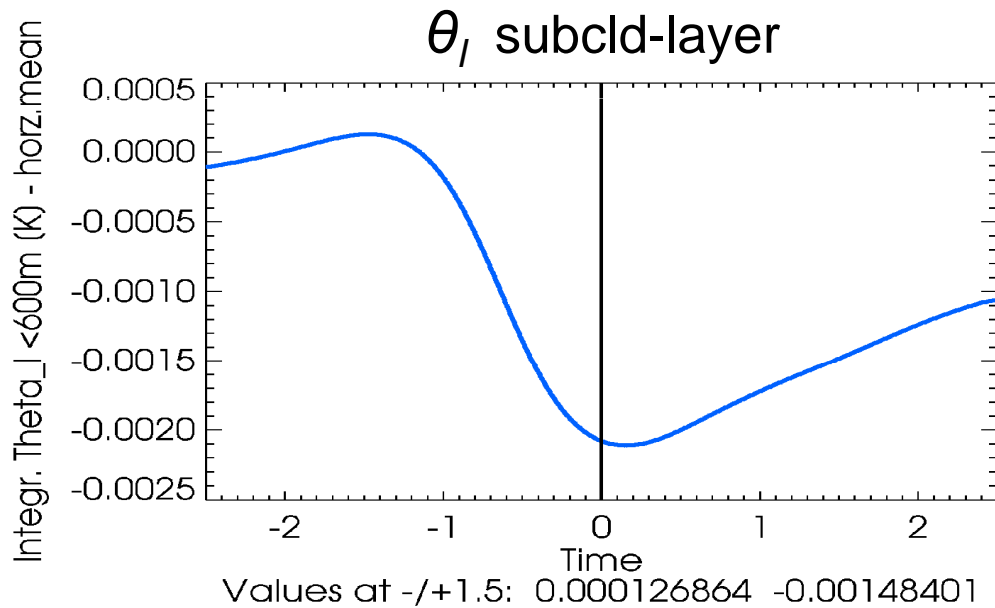
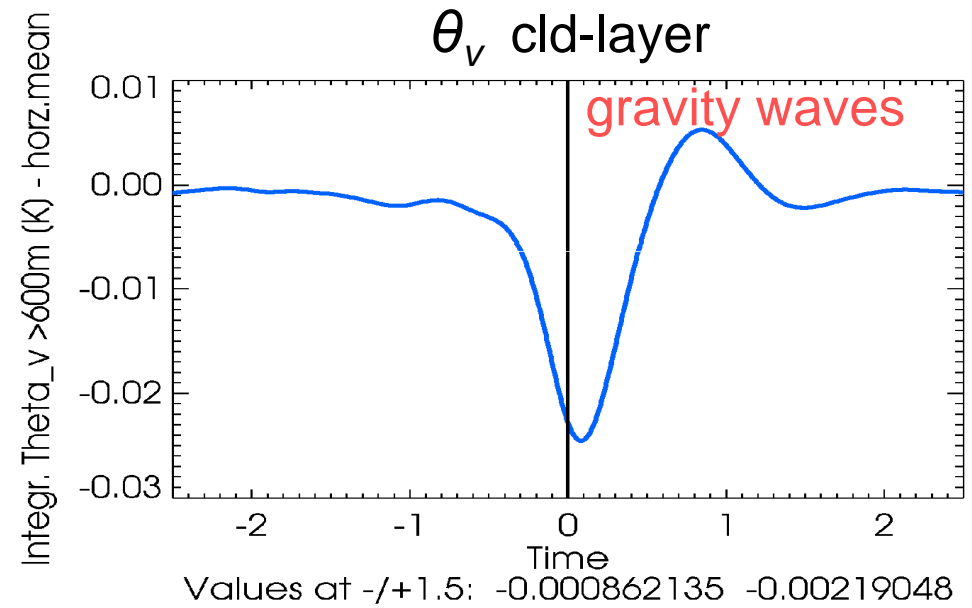
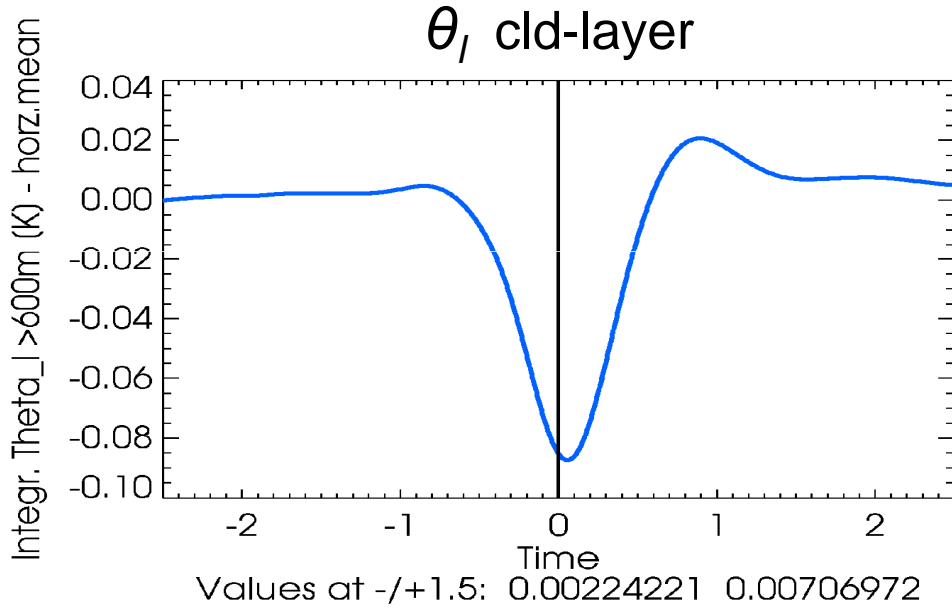


cloud cover



LES results: temperature (size 100-320)

n=7383

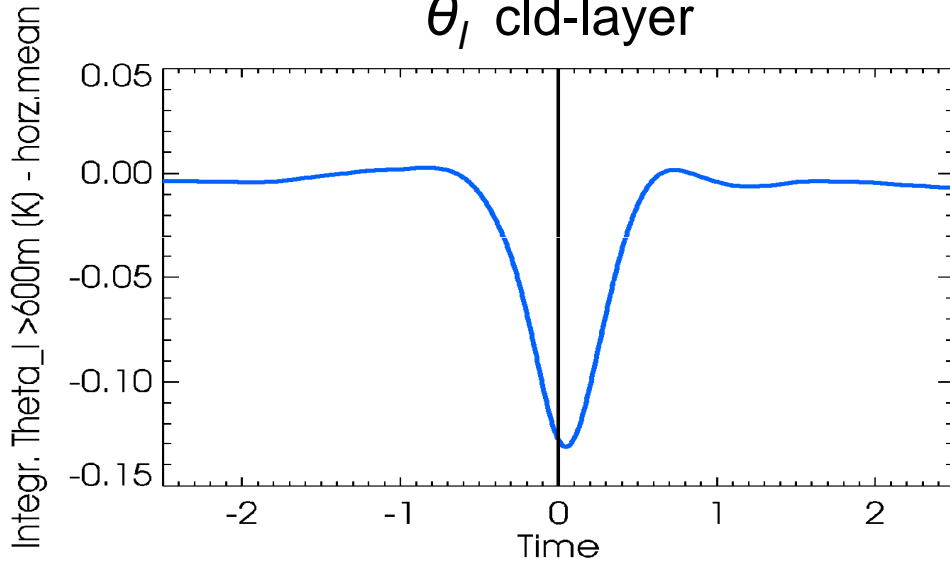




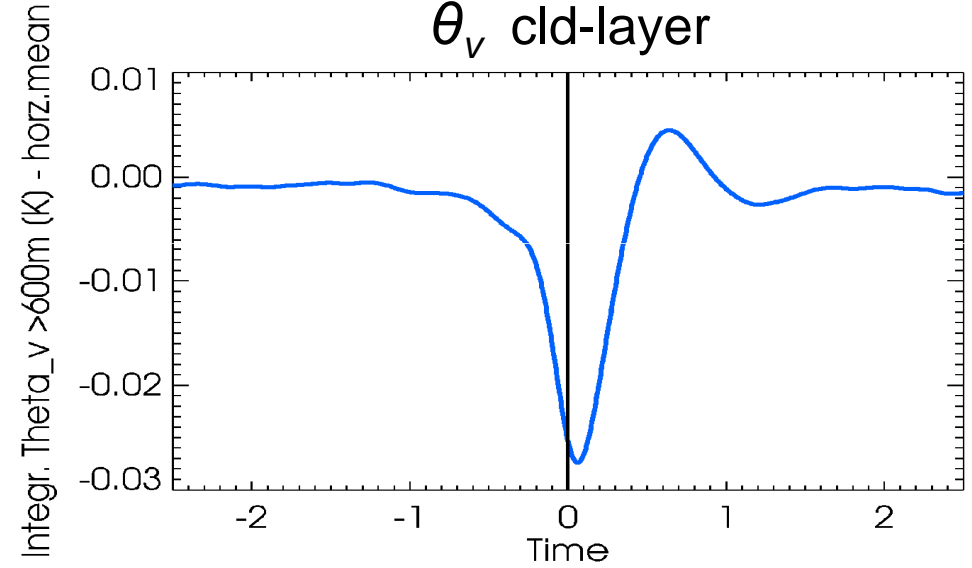
LES results: temperature (size 320-1000)

n=4164

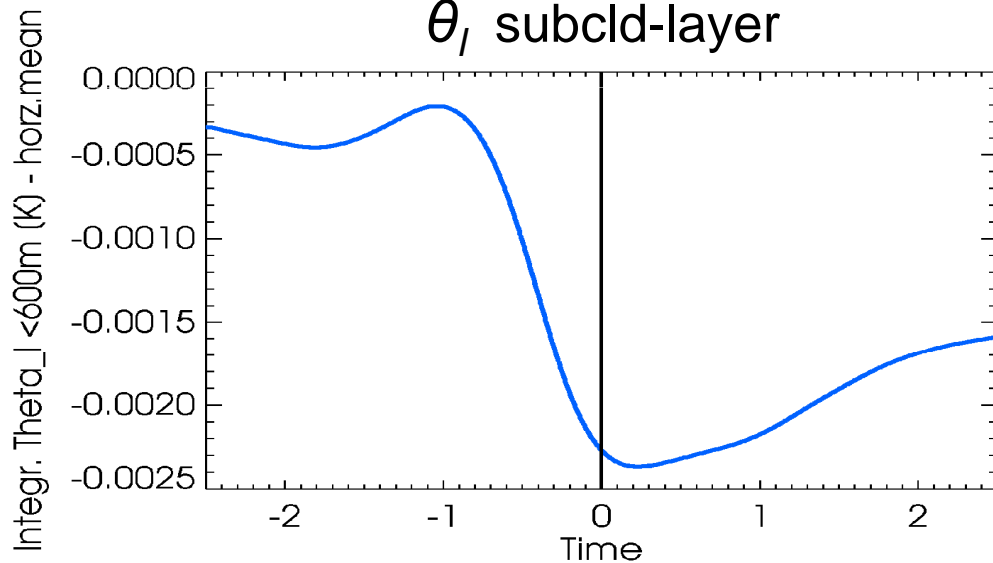
θ_l cld-layer



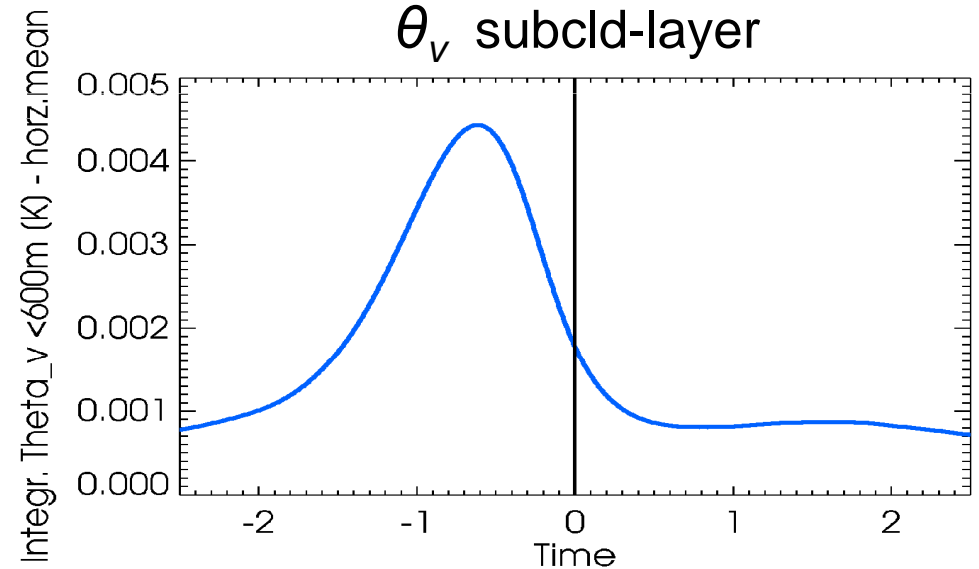
θ_v cld-layer



θ_l subcld-layer

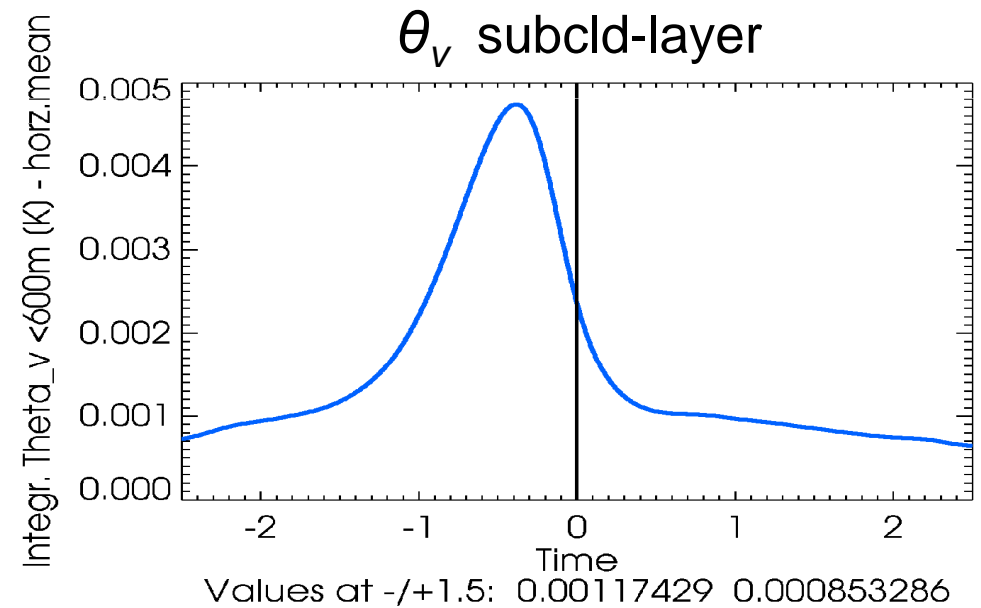
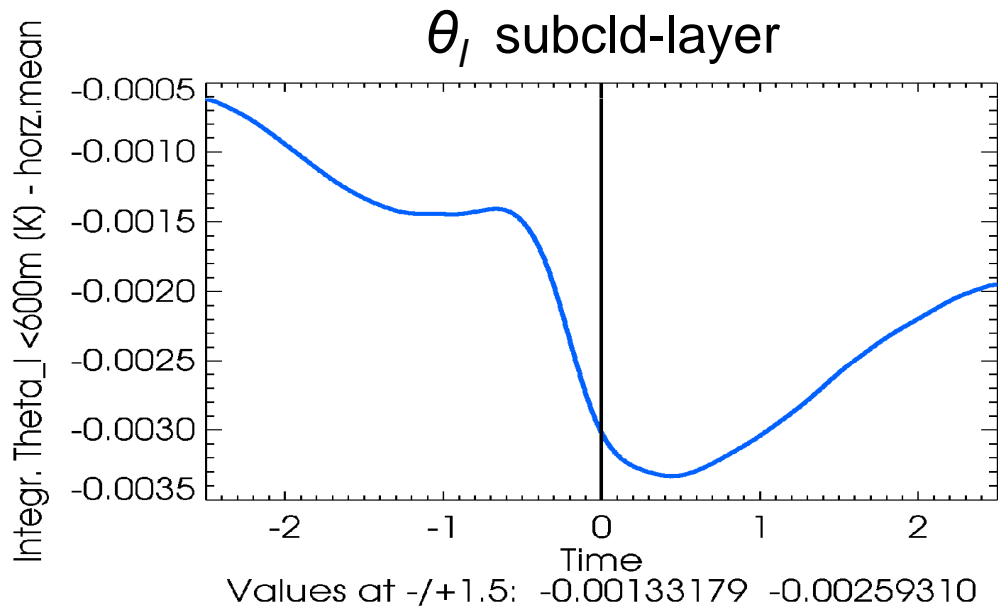
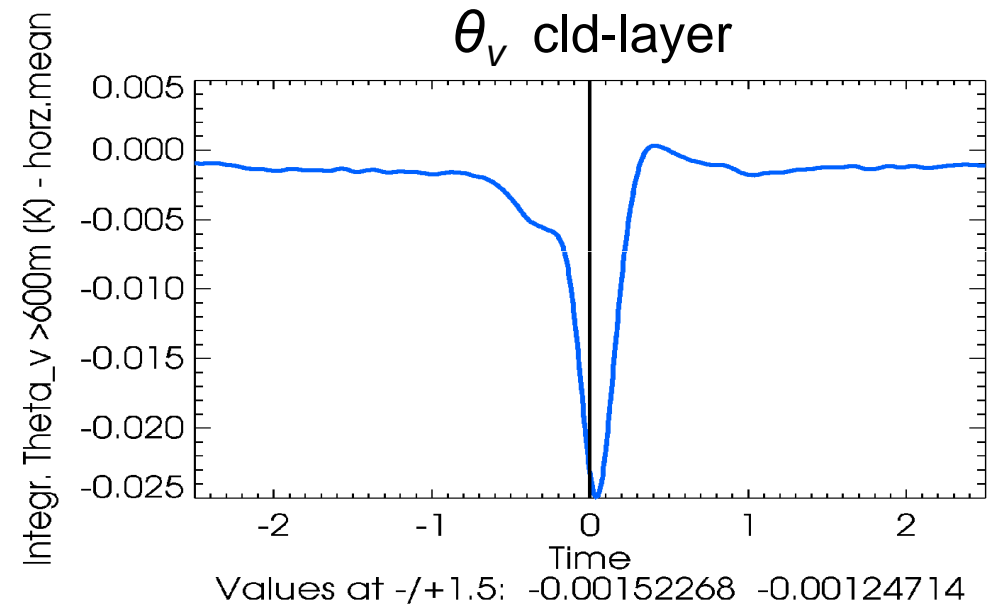
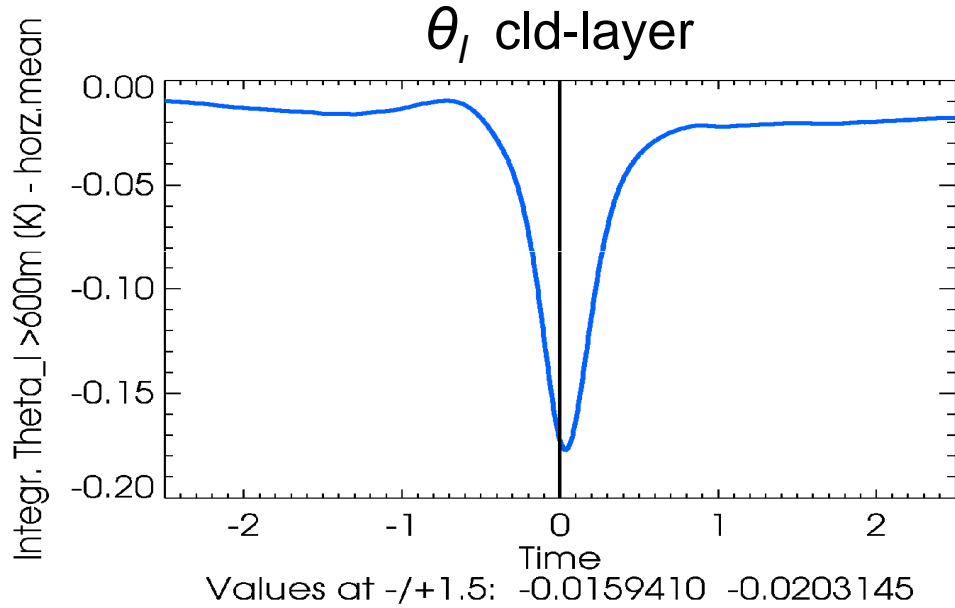


θ_v subcld-layer



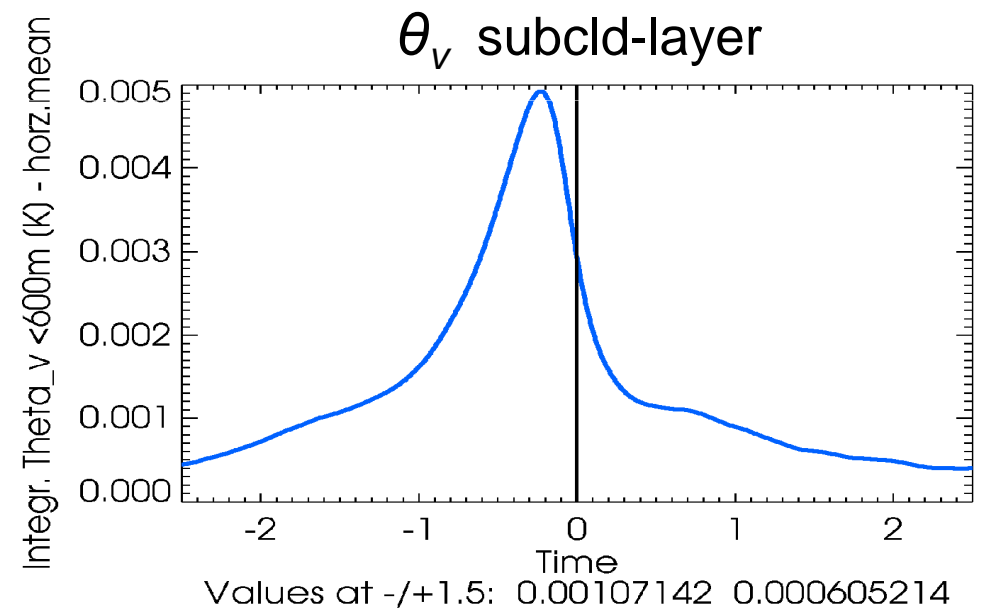
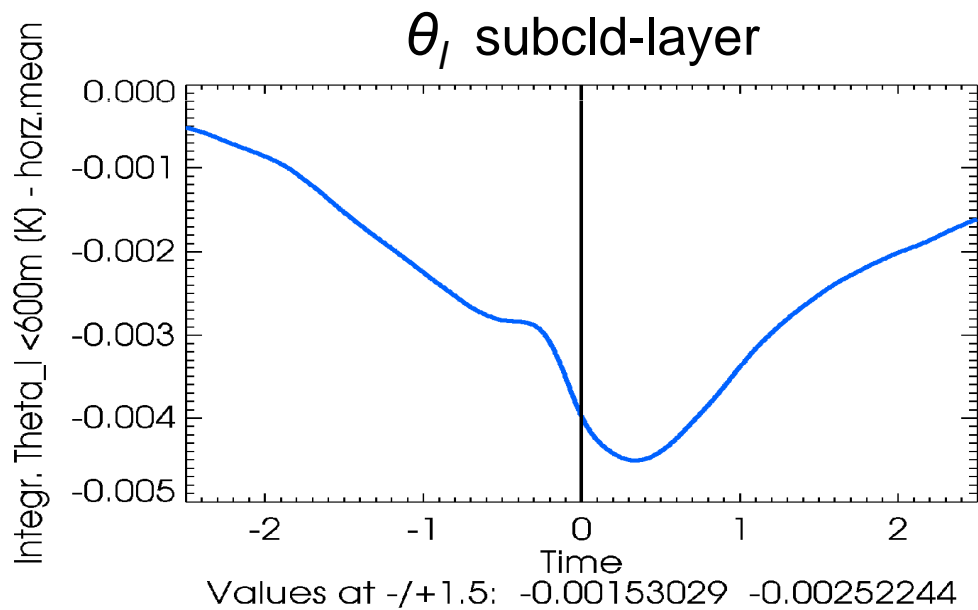
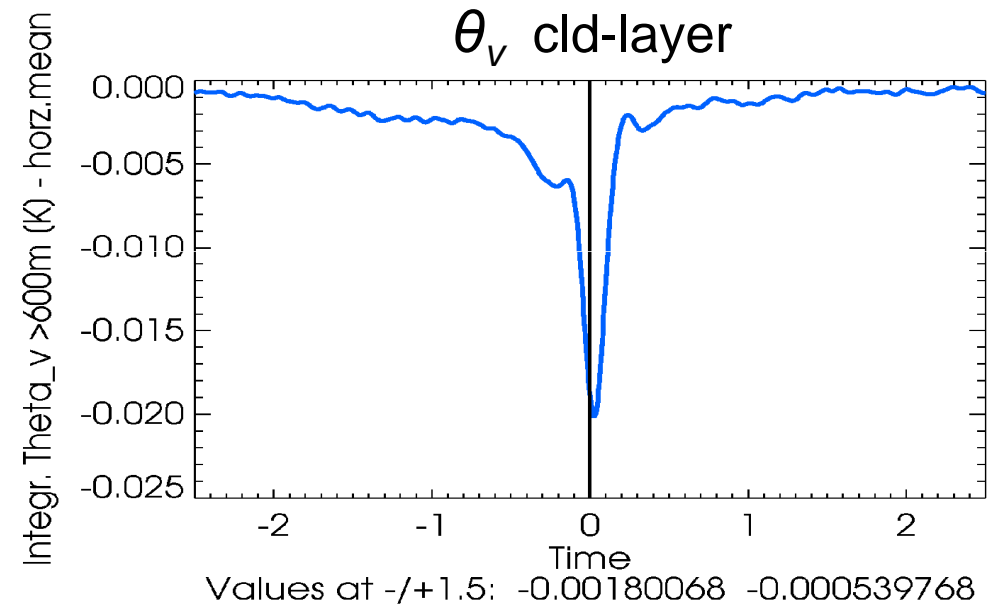
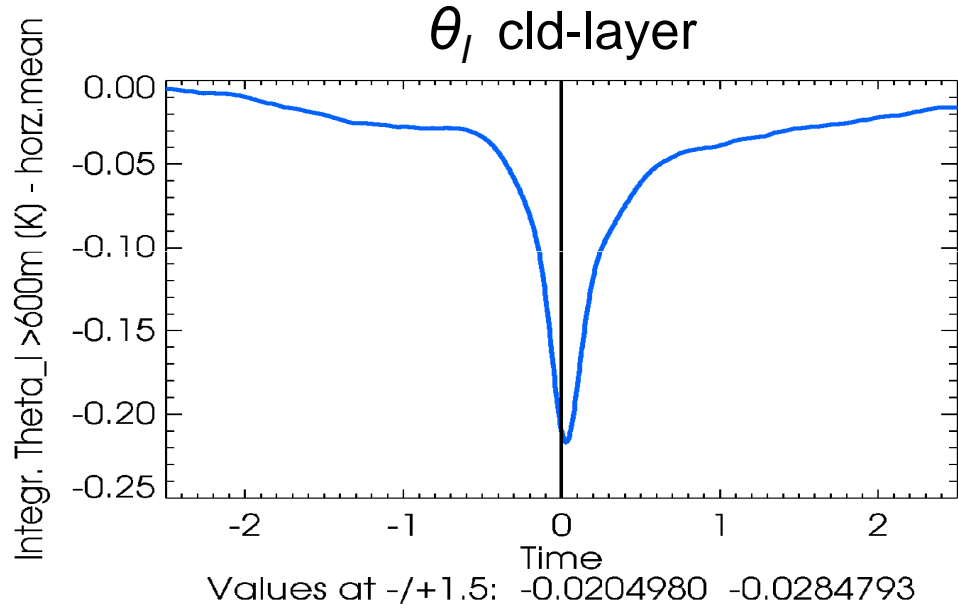
LES results: temperature (size 1000-3200)

n=1690



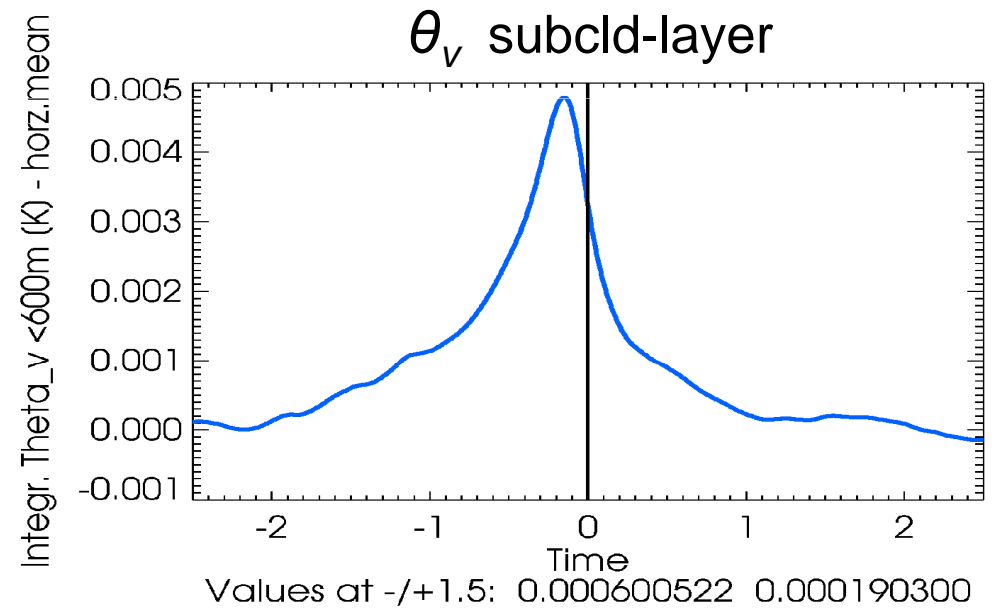
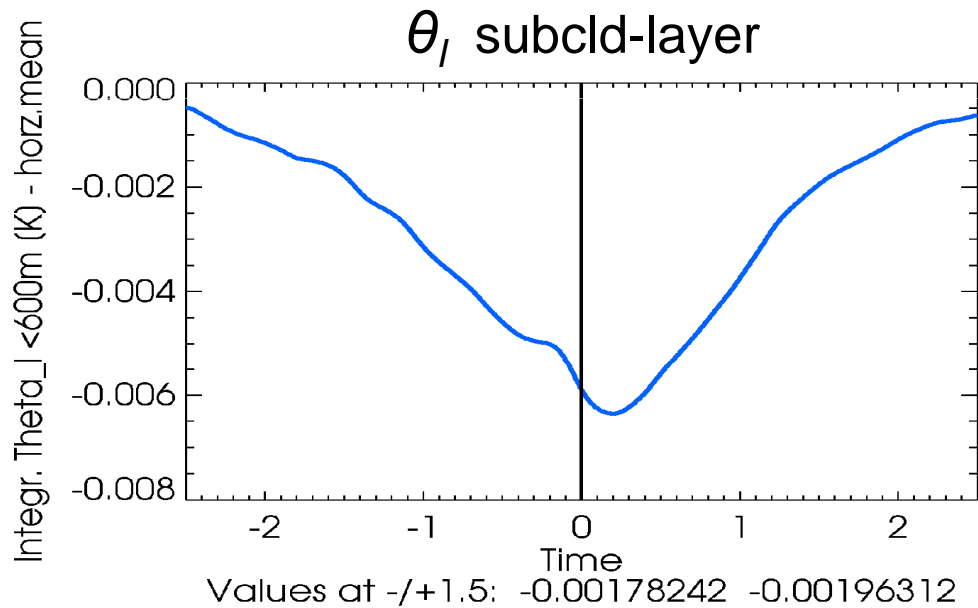
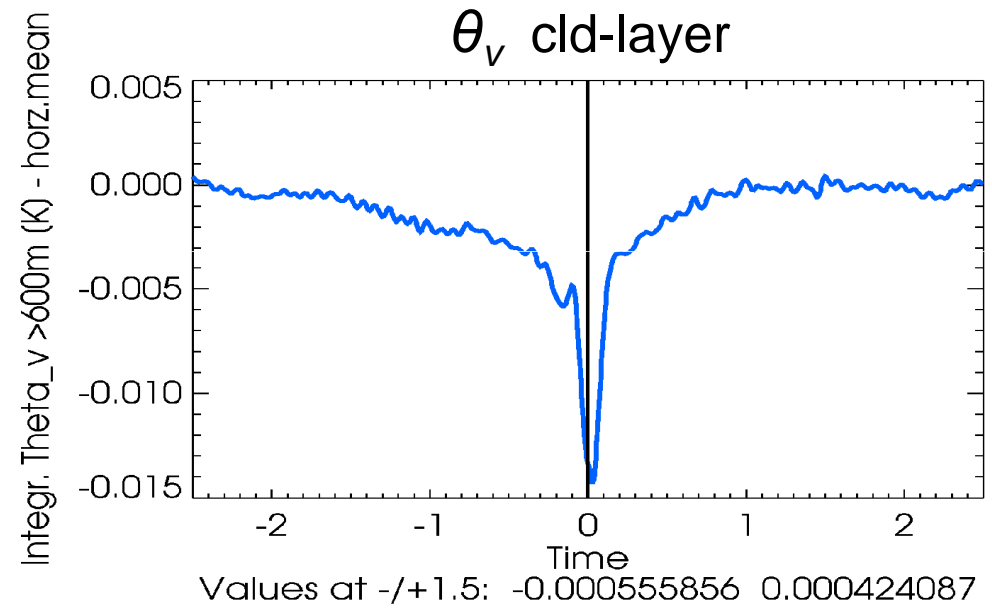
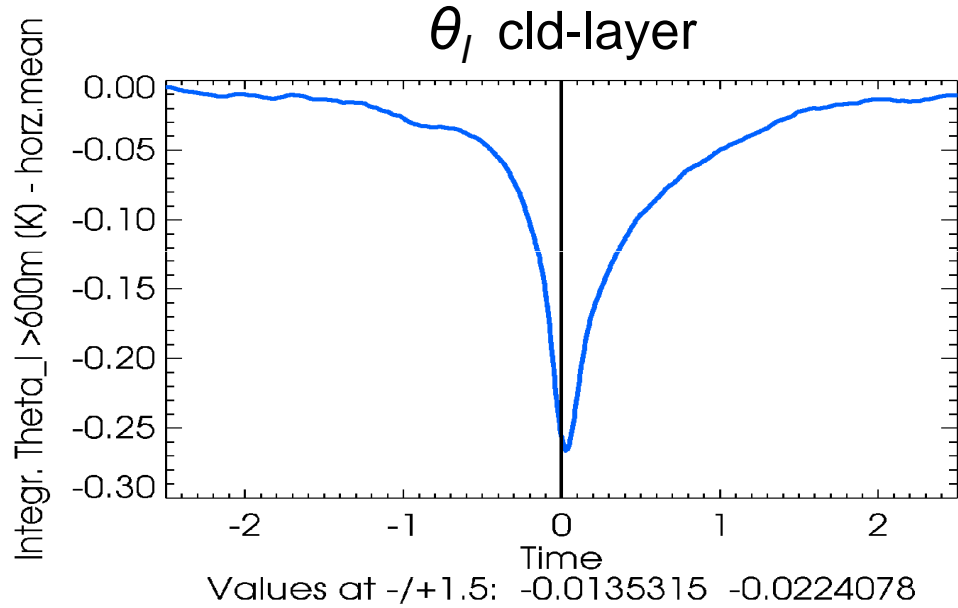
LES results: temperature (size 3200-10000)

n=544

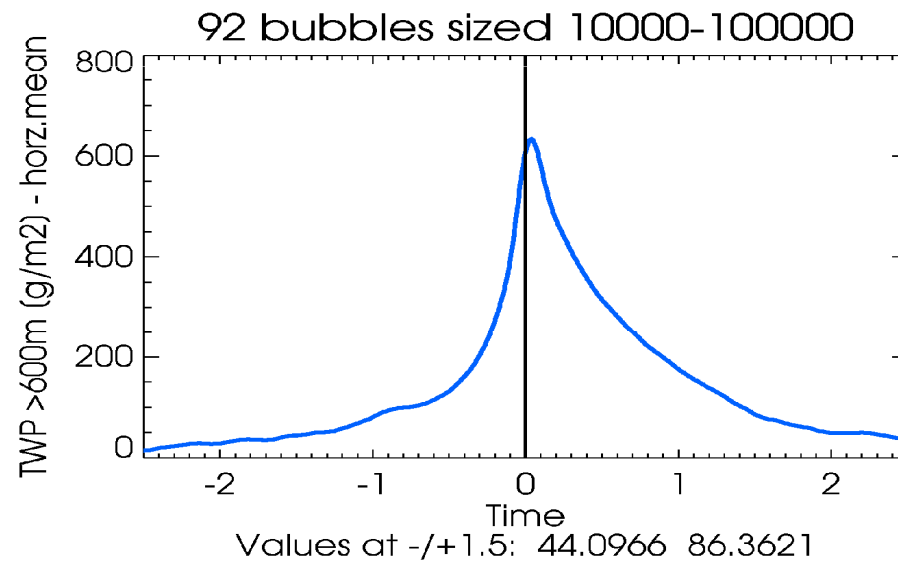
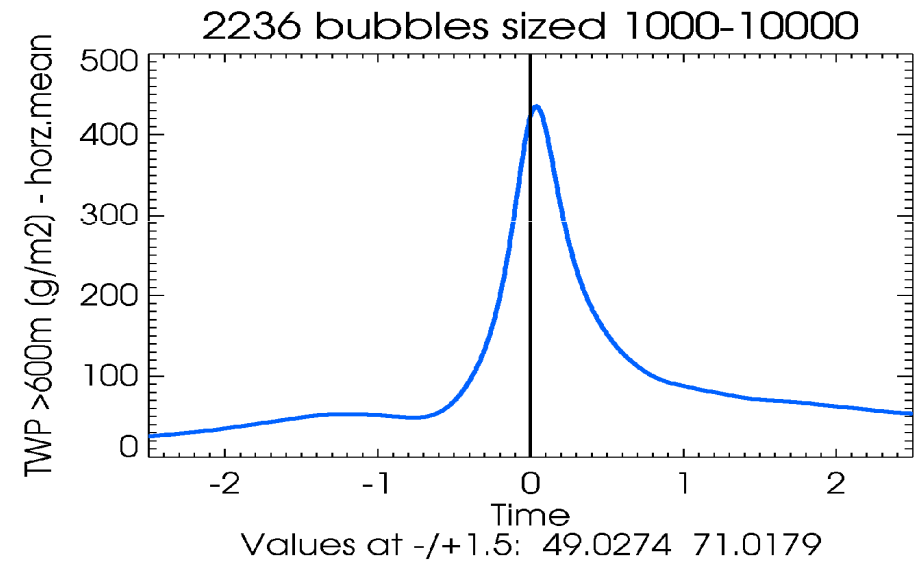
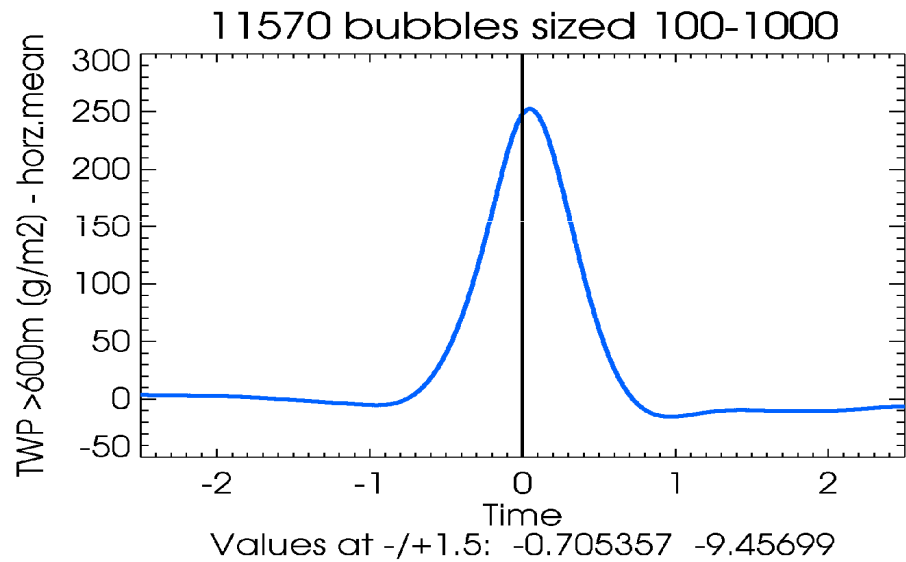


LES results: temperature (size 10000-32000)

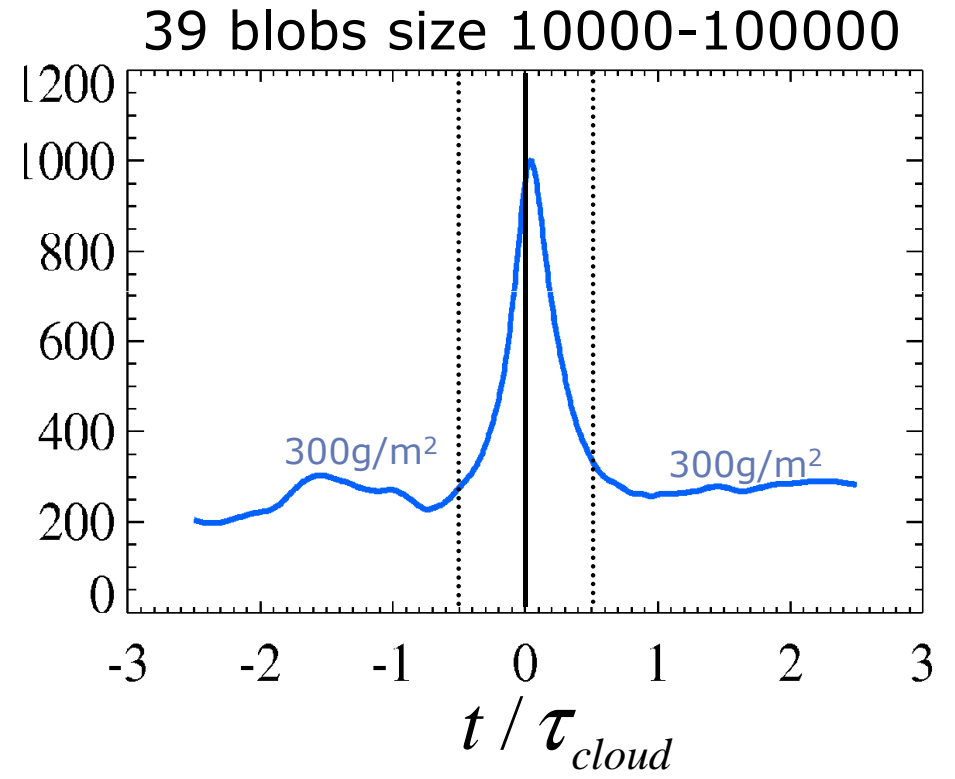
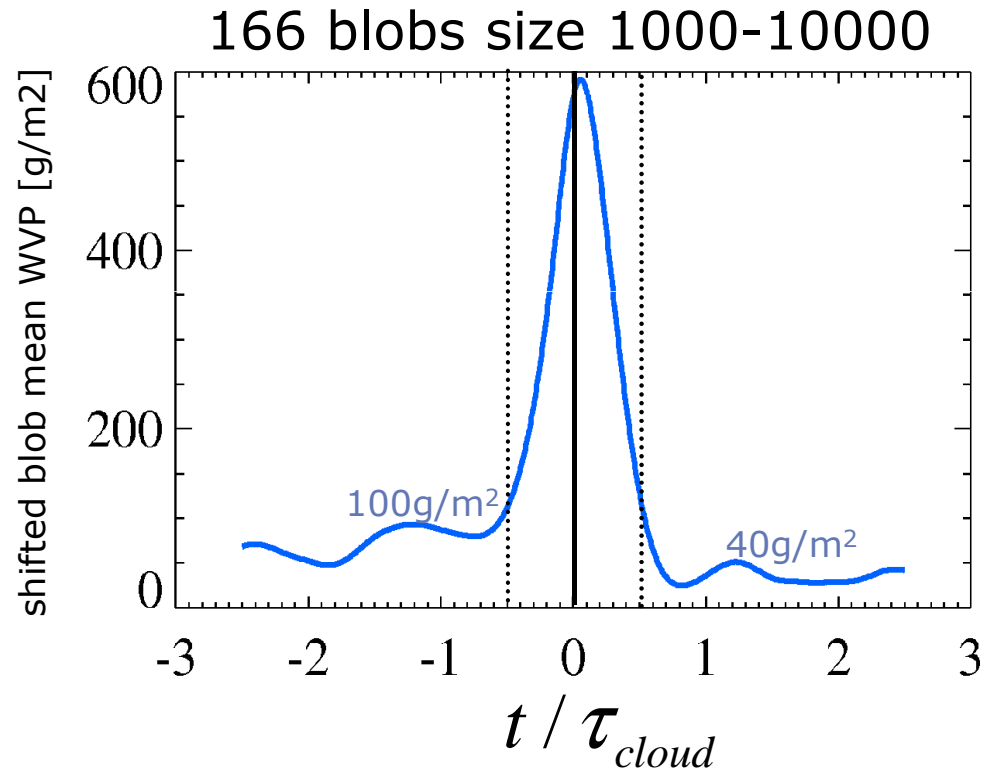
n=92



LES results



BOMEX LES cloud blobs (old first run)

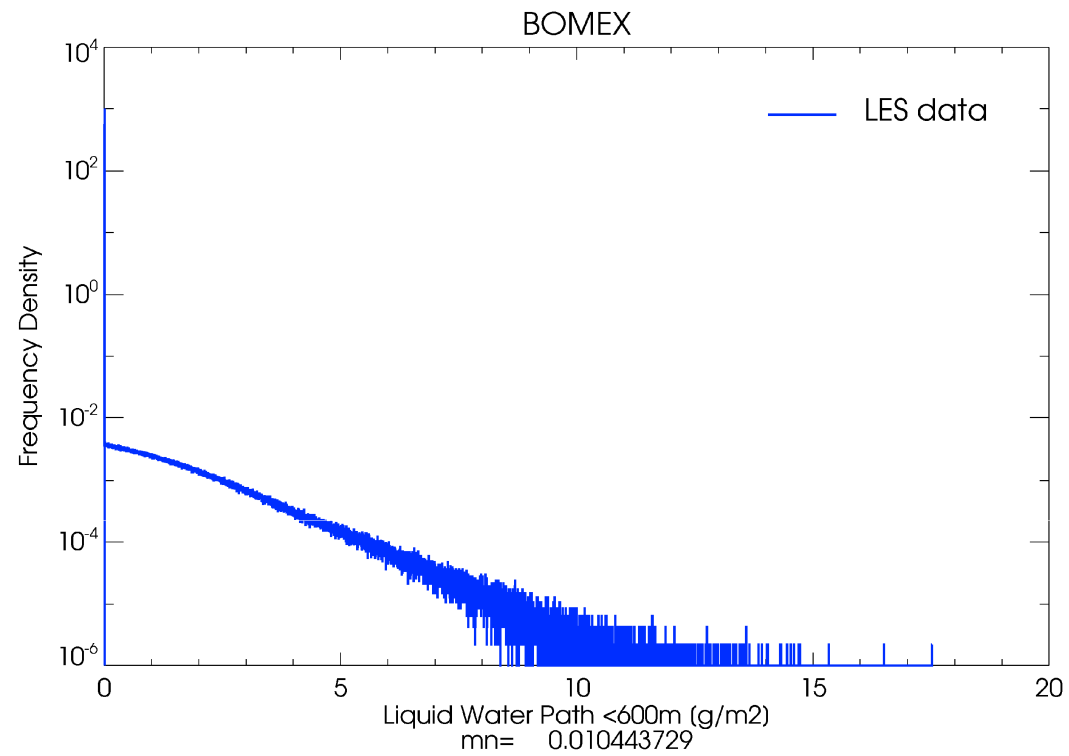


Time, lagged around blob center, normalized by blob time scale

blobs size 1000: $(250\text{m})^2 \cdot 300\text{s}$
 blobs size 1000000: $(2500\text{m})^2 \cdot 3000\text{s}$

$$\sigma_{WVP} = 890\text{g/m}^2$$

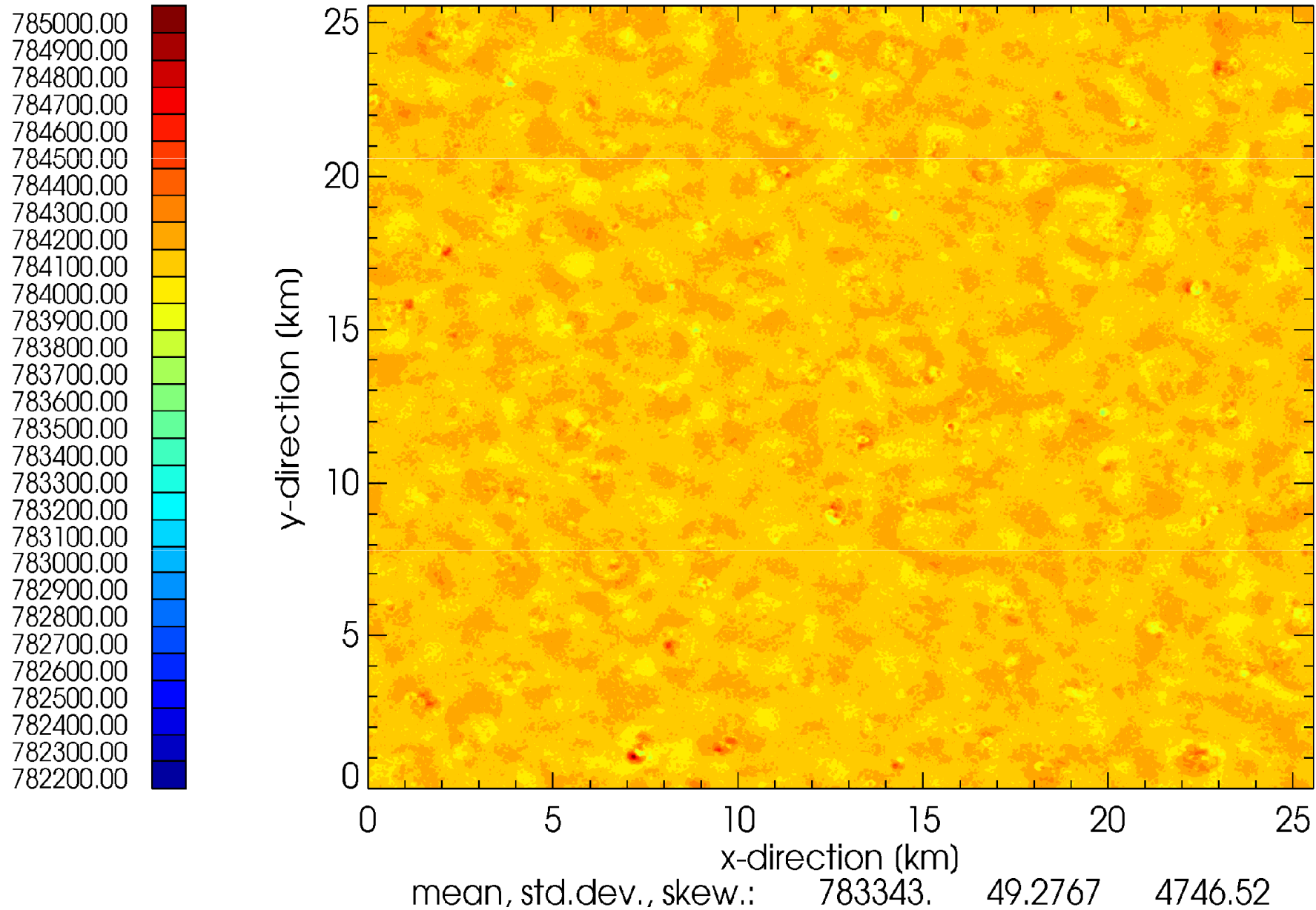
LES results



LES results

Integrated Theta_v >600m (K)

20h

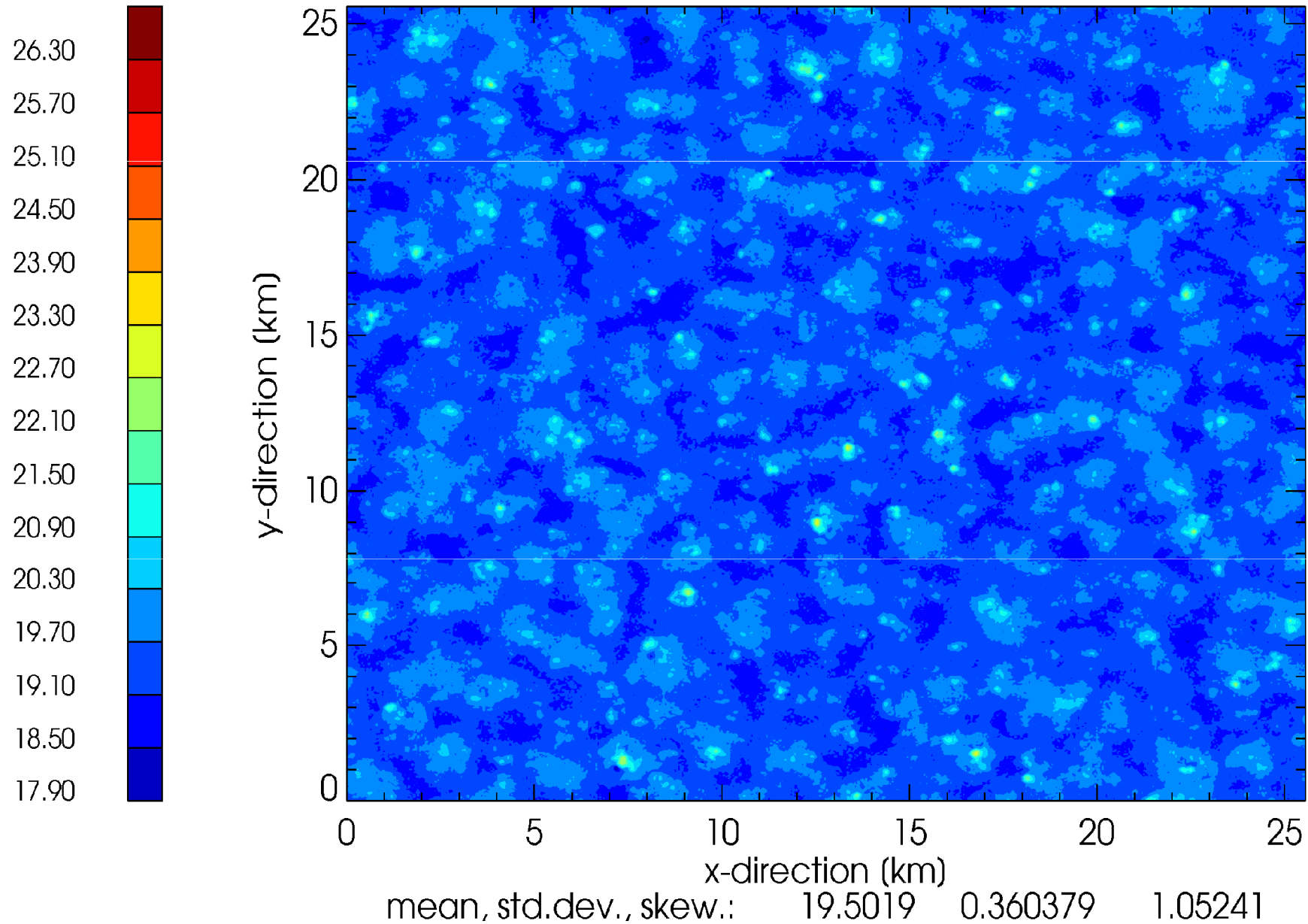


LES results



Water Vapor Path >600m (kg/m²)

20h

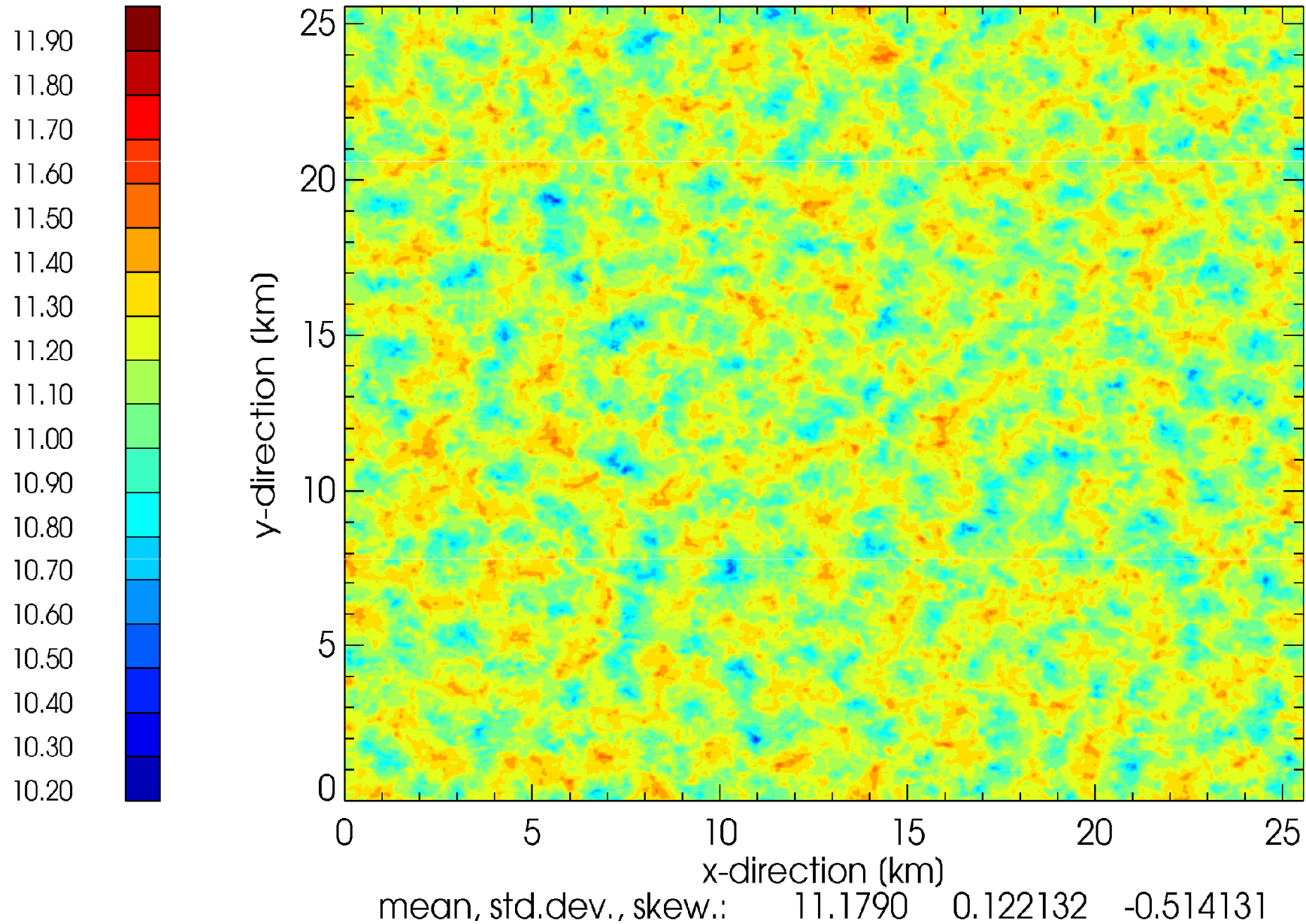


LES results

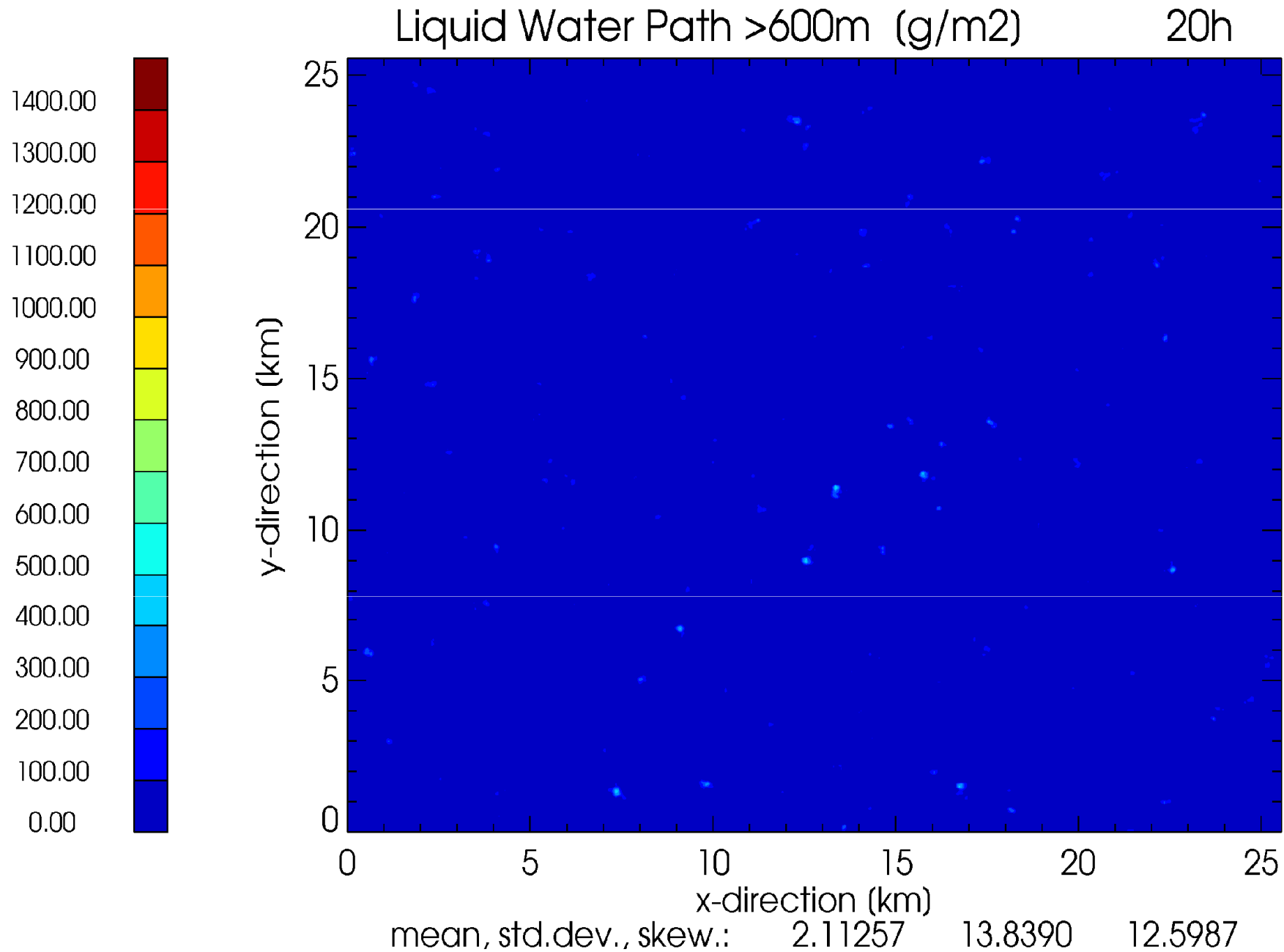


Water Vapor Path <600m (kg/m²)

20h

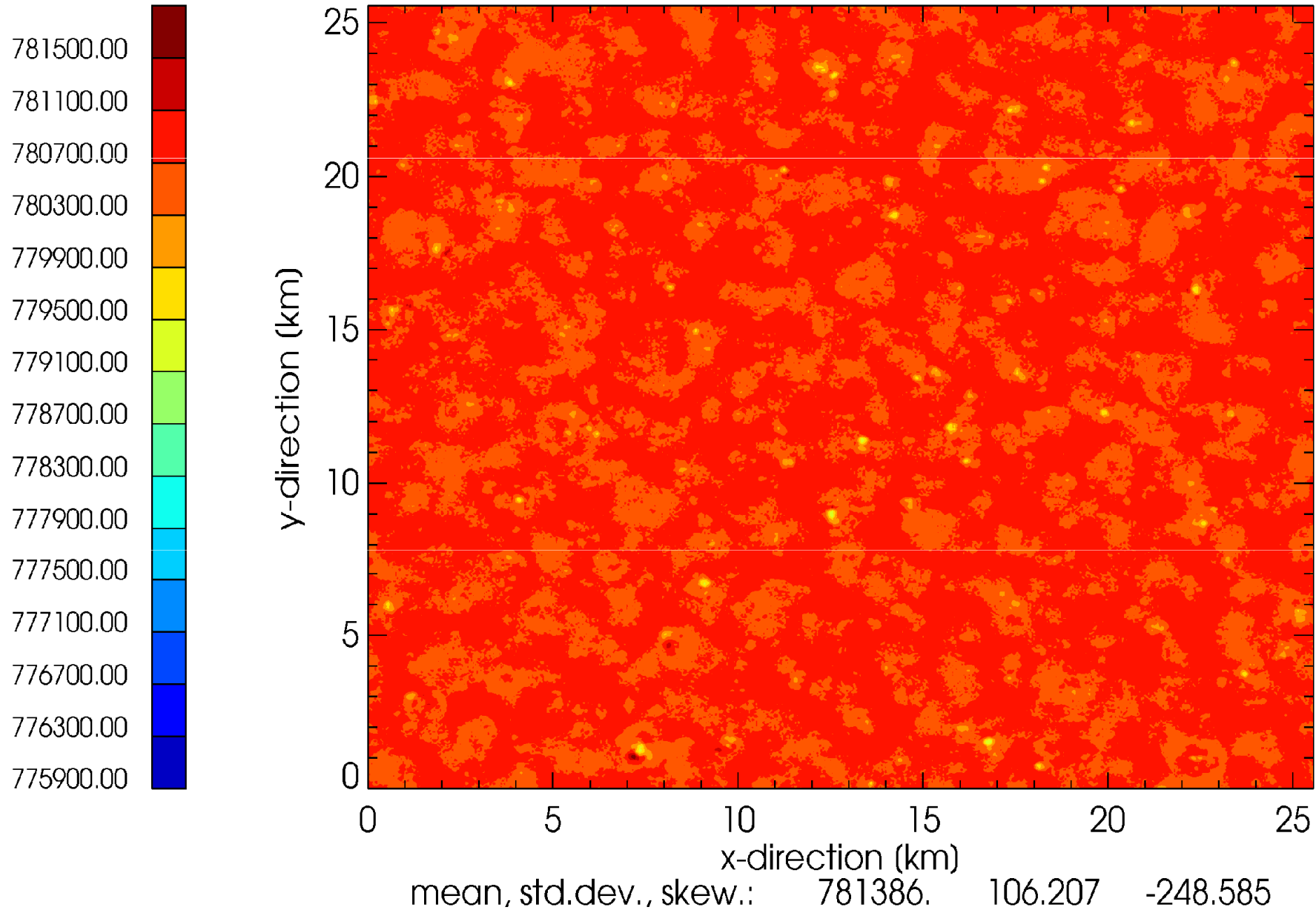


LES results



LES results

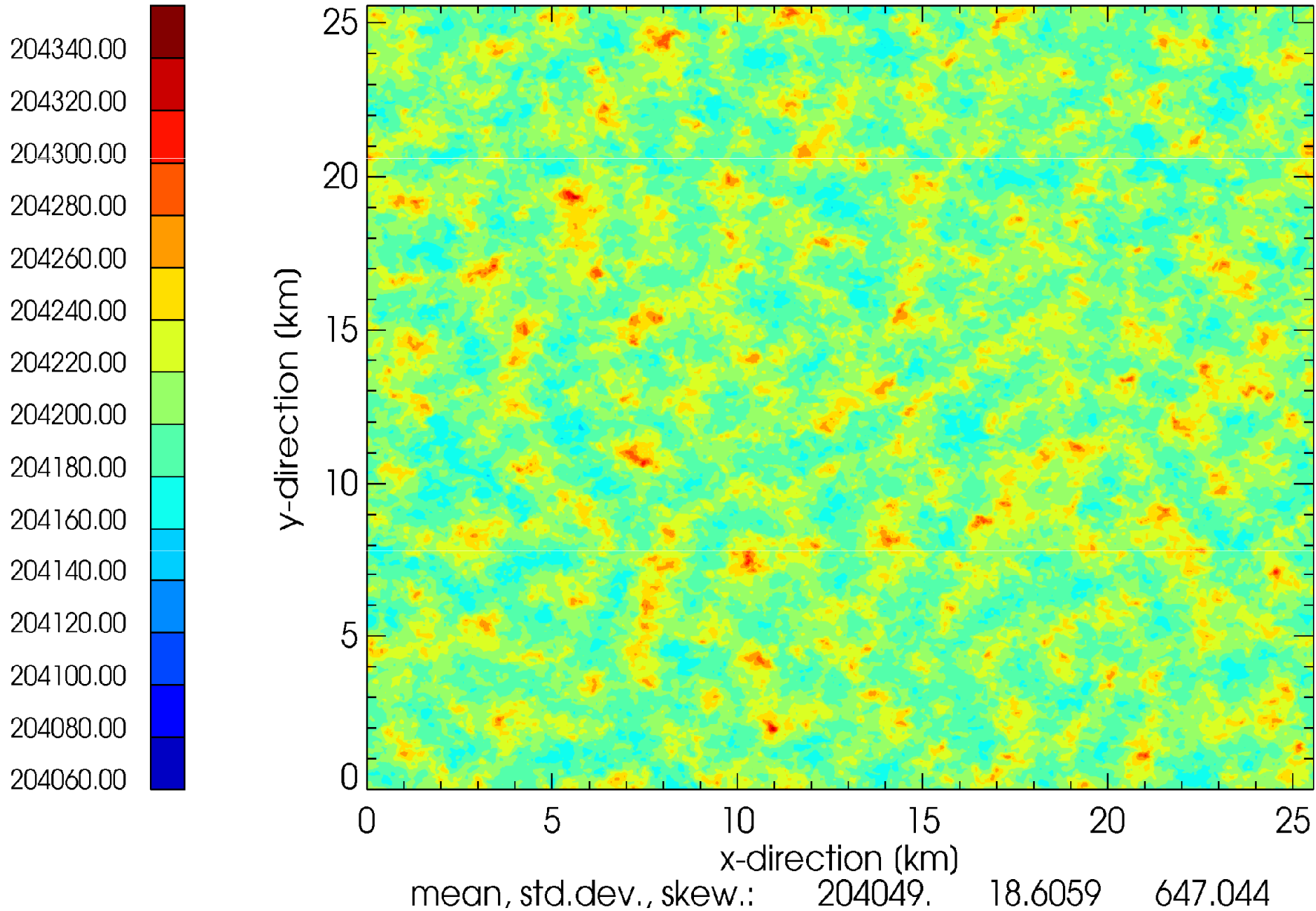
Integrated Theta_I >600m (K) 20h



LES results



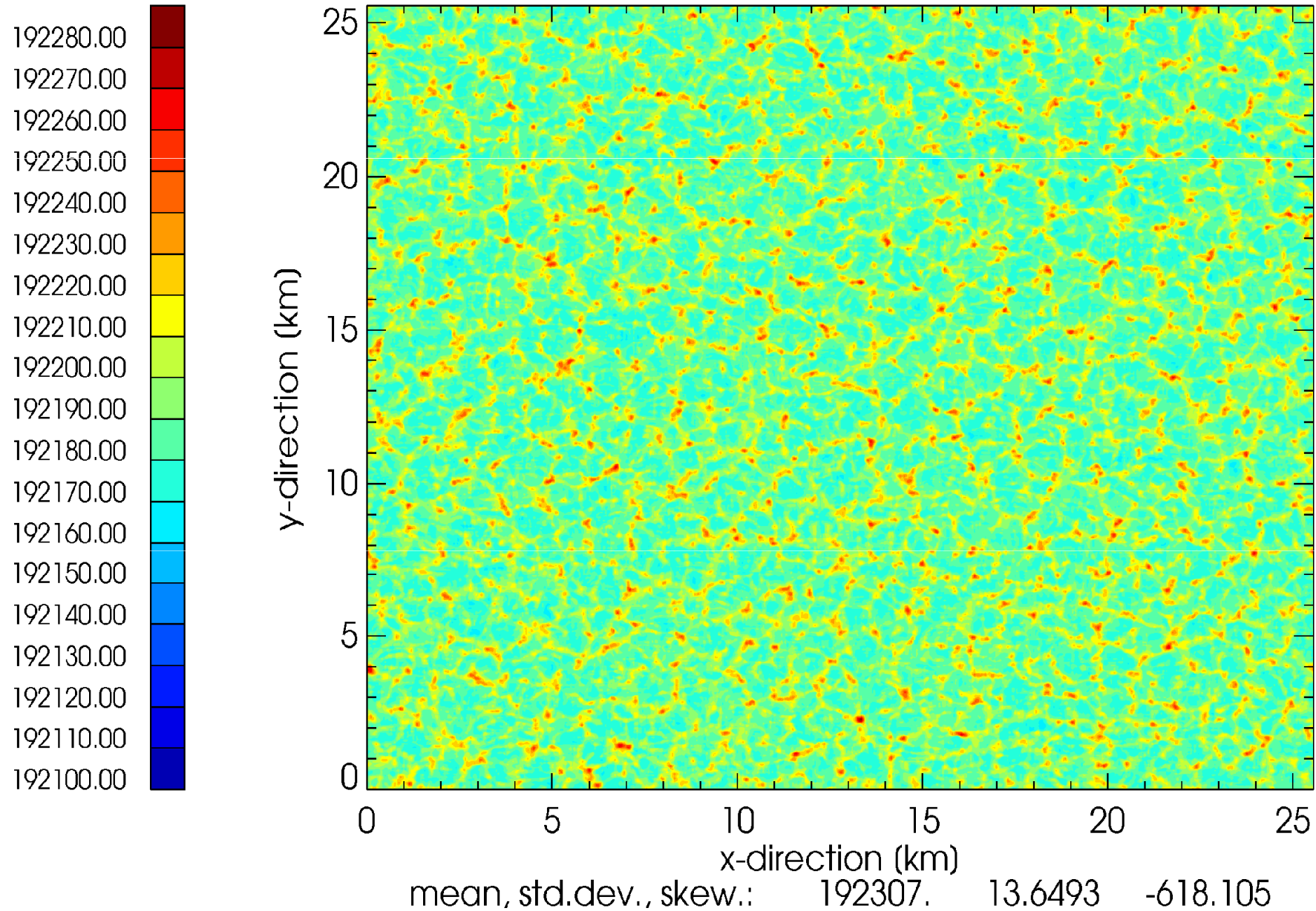
Integrated Theta_I <600m (K) 20h



LES results



Integrated Theta_v <600m (K) 20h



LES results

Liquid Water Path <600m (g/m²) 20h

