

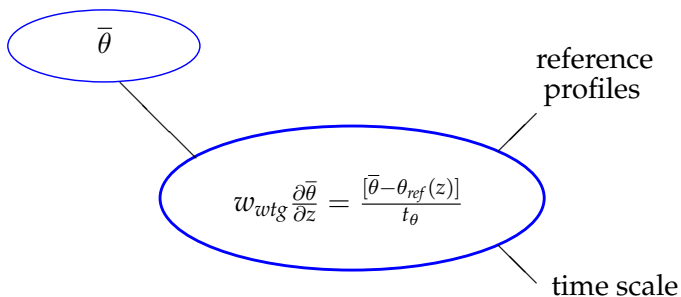
Idealized weak temperature gradient
simulations:
focusing on the horizontal advection of
environmental moisture

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Mike J. Herman
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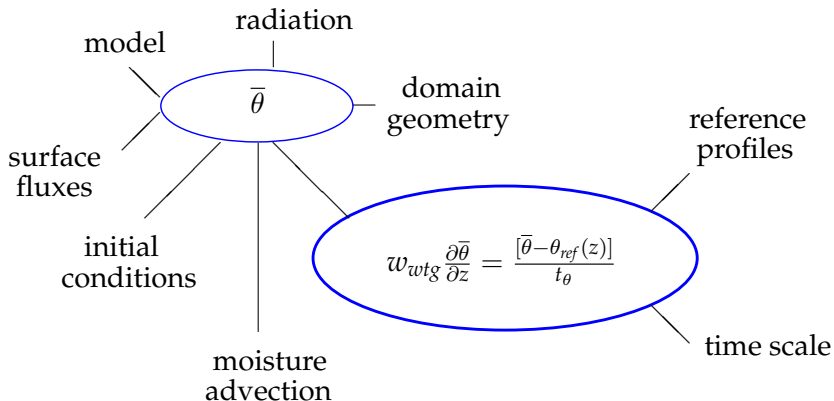
WEAK TEMPERATURE GRADIENT VERTICAL VELOCITY, w_{wtg}

$$w_{wtg} \frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial z} = \frac{[\bar{\theta} - \theta_{ref}(z)]}{t_{\theta}}$$

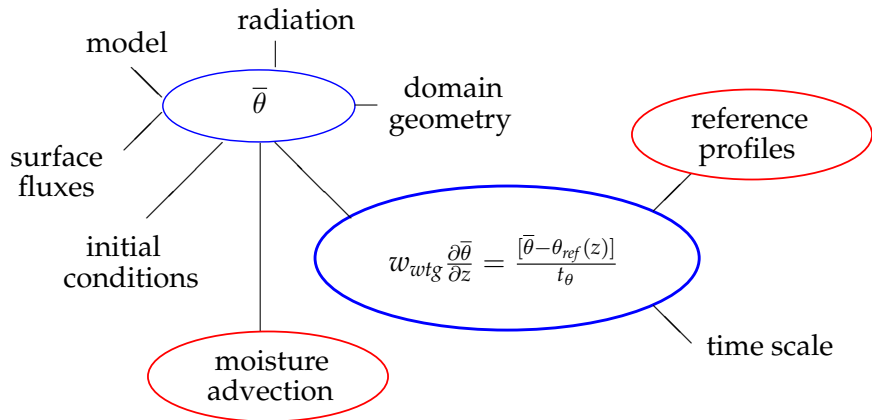
WEAK TEMPERATURE GRADIENT VERTICAL VELOCITY, w_{wtg}



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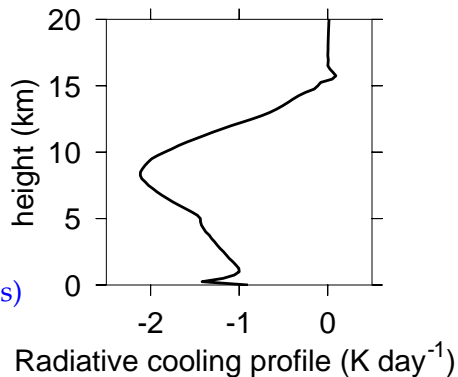


WTG EXPERIMENT PARAMETERS

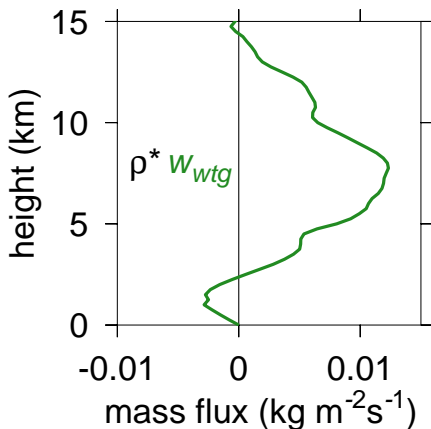
- ▶ 2D CRM
- ▶ 200 km
- ▶ 1 km res.

- ▶ SST 303 K
- ▶ wind 7 m/s (RCE @ 5 m/s)

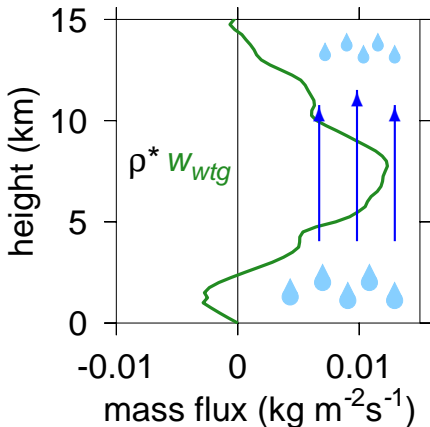
- ▶ static radiative cooling
- ▶ $t_{\theta} = 11$ min.



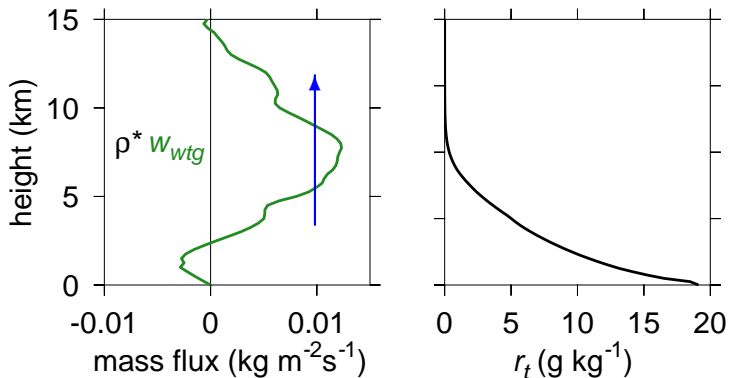
ALL RUNS ADVECT MOISTURE VERTICALLY



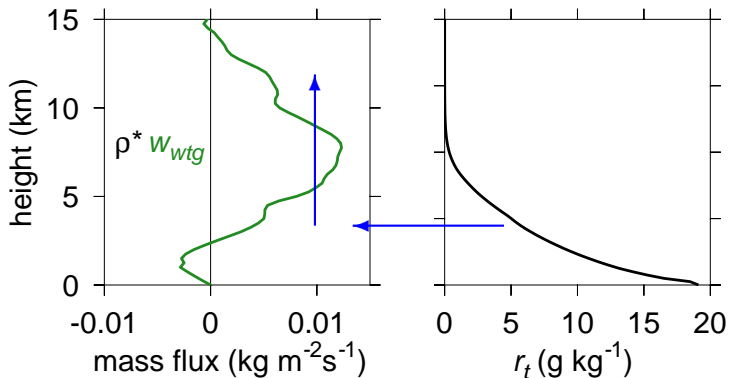
ALL RUNS ADVECT MOISTURE VERTICALLY



HOW DOES DOMAIN FEEL r_{ref} ?

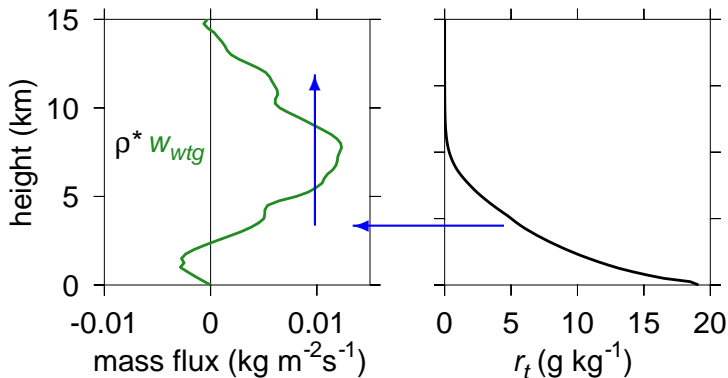


HOW DOES DOMAIN FEEL r_{ref} ?



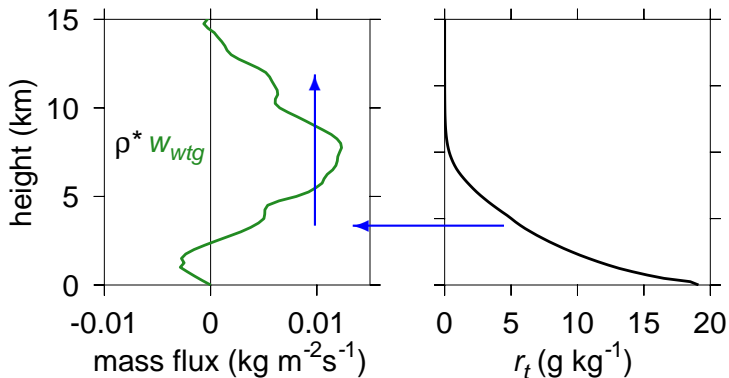
► lateral entrainment

HOW DOES DOMAIN FEEL r_{ref} ?



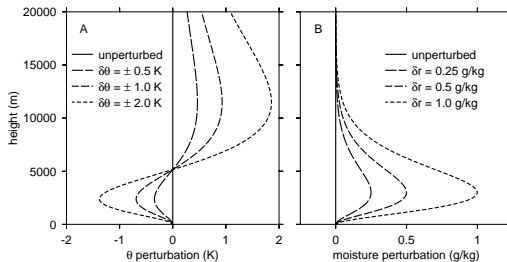
- ▶ lateral entrainment
- ▶ relax to r_{ref} : $(\bar{r}_t - r_{ref})/\tau_{moist}$

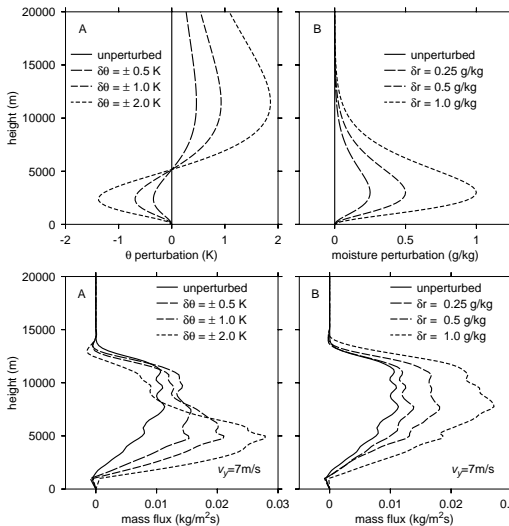
HOW DOES DOMAIN FEEL r_{ref} ?

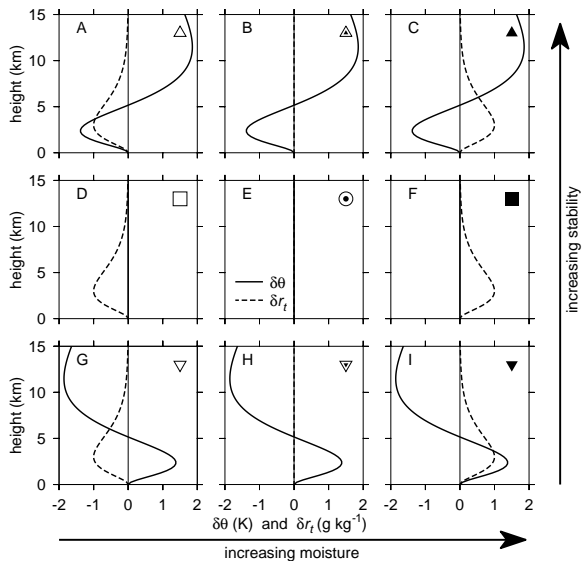


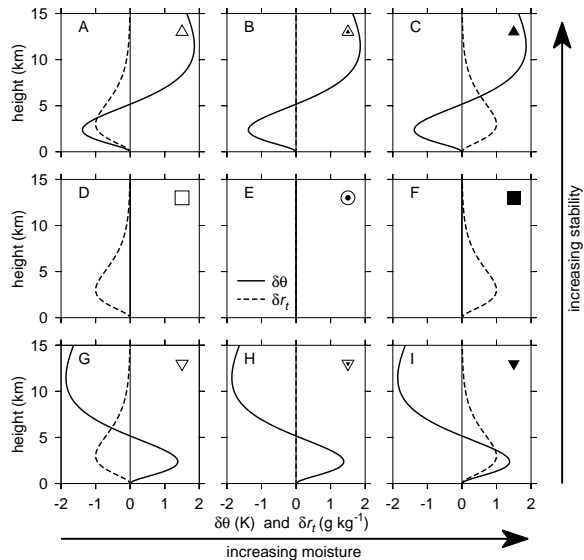
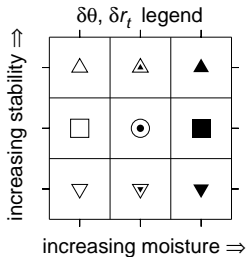
- ▶ lateral entrainment
- ▶ relax to r_{ref} : $(\bar{r}_t - r_{ref})/t_{moist}$
- ▶ both
- ▶ none

EFFECT OF θ_{ref} , r_{ref} ON MASS FLUX

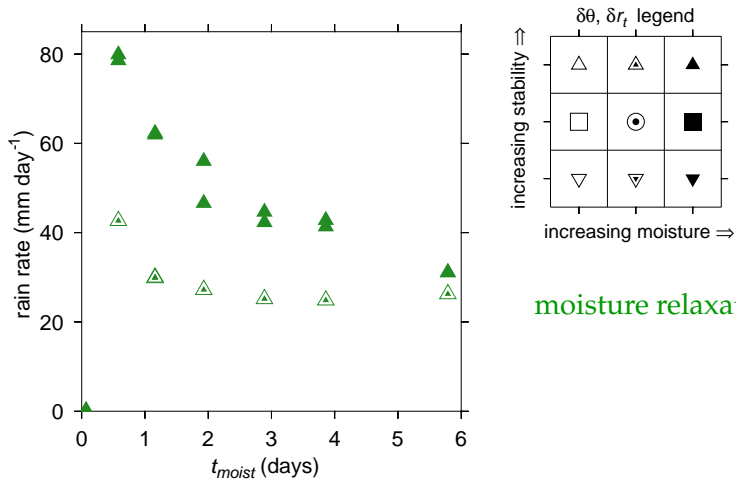


EFFECT OF θ_{ref} , r_{ref} ON MASS FLUX

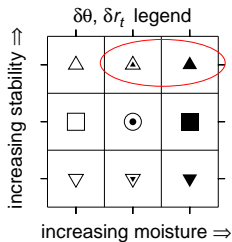
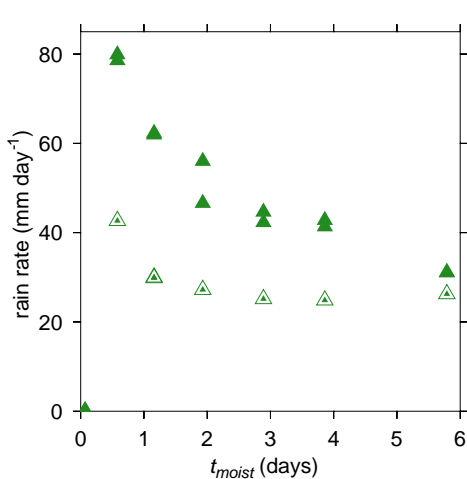
$\delta\theta, \delta r_t$


$\delta\theta, \delta r_t$ 

MOISTURE RELAXATION TIME SCALE, t_{moist}

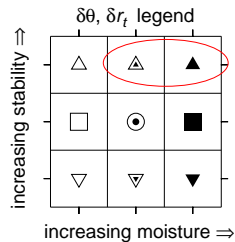
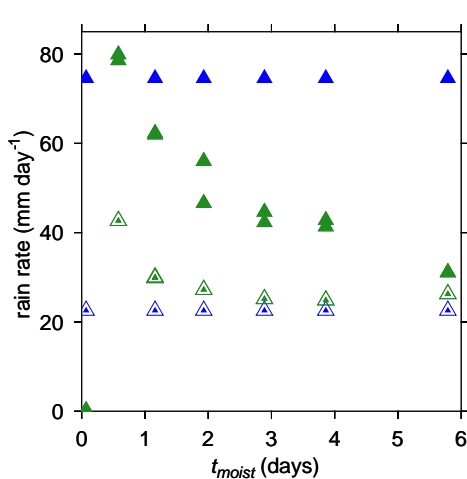


MOISTURE RELAXATION TIME SCALE, t_{moist}



moisture relaxation

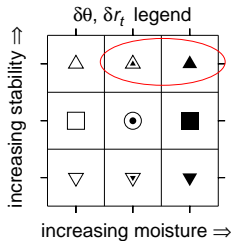
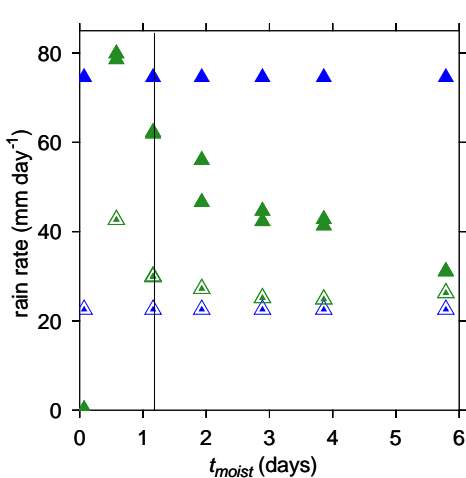
MOISTURE RELAXATION TIME SCALE, t_{moist}



moisture relaxation

lateral entrainment

MOISTURE RELAXATION TIME SCALE, t_{moist}



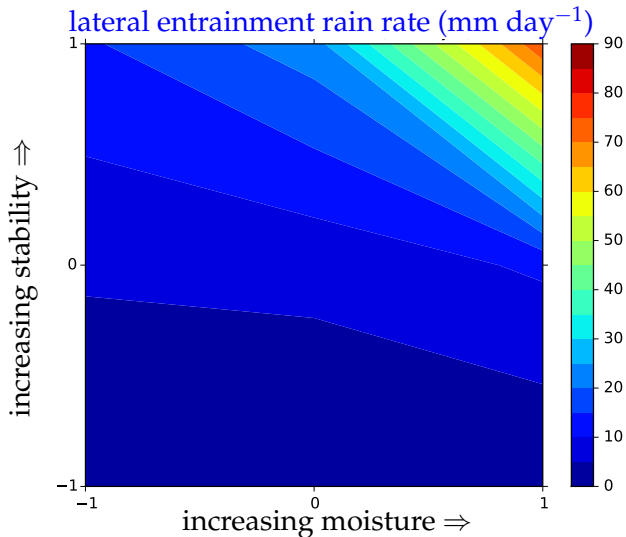
moisture relaxation

lateral entrainment

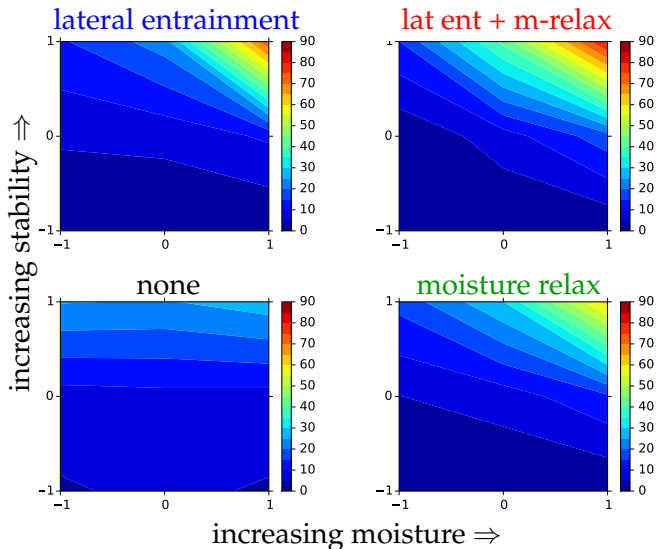
Choose $t_{moist} = 1.2$ days

RAIN RATE AS A FUNCTION OF θ_{ref} , r_{ref}

LATERAL ENTRAINMENT



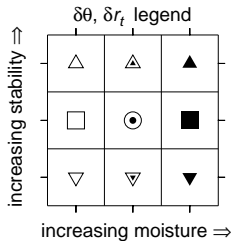
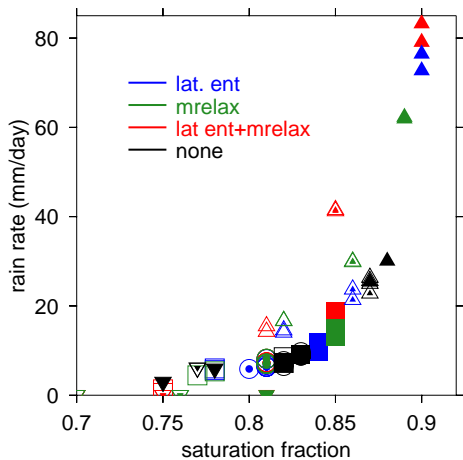
RAIN RATE AS A FUNCTION OF θ_{ref} , r_{ref}



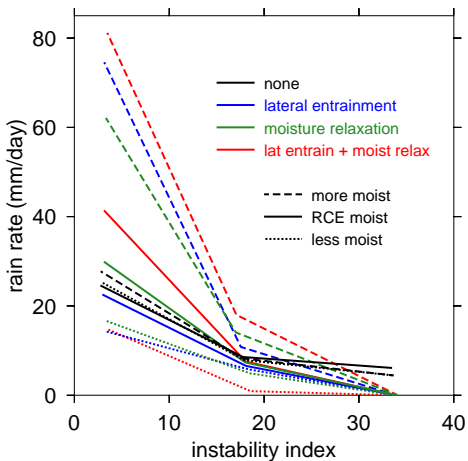
DIAGNOSTIC VARIABLES

- ▶ saturation fraction = $\frac{\text{precipitable water}}{\text{sat'd precipitable water}}$
- ▶ instability index, $\Delta s^* = s_{1-3km}^* - s_{5-7km}^*$
- ▶ $NGMS = \frac{\text{moist entropy export}}{\text{moisture import}}$

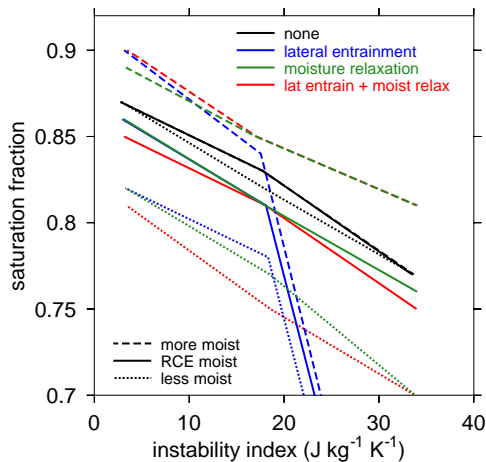
RAIN VS. SATURATION FRACTION



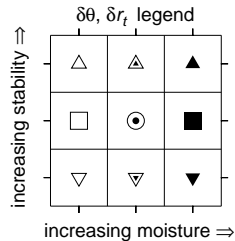
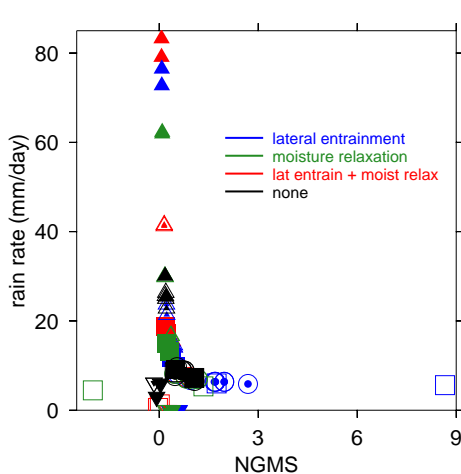
RAIN VS. INSTABILITY INDEX



SATURATION FRACTION VS. INSTABILITY INDEX

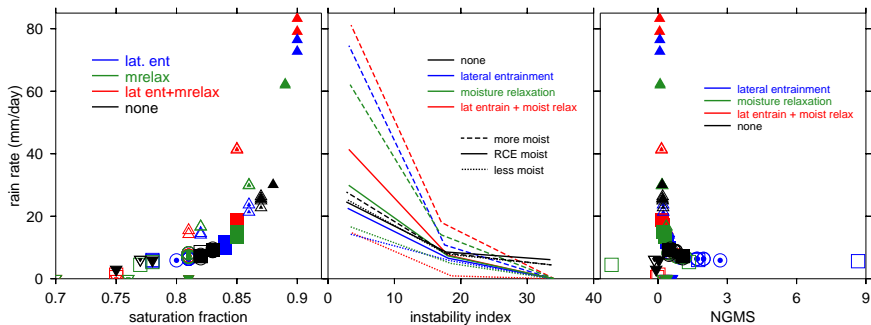


RAIN VS. NGMS

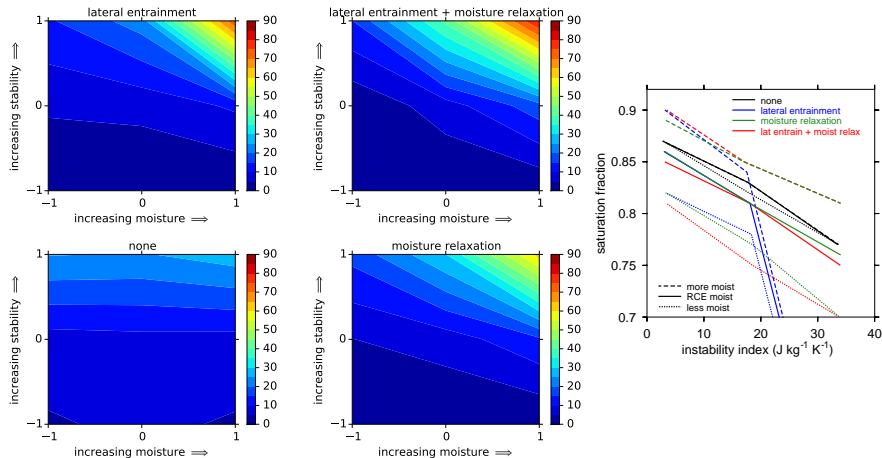


$$NGMS \propto \frac{\text{entropy forcing}}{\text{net precip}}$$

MOISTURE CHOICES ARE SIMILAR IN SOME RESPECTS...



...BUT ALSO HAVE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES



Dependence of rain on θ_{ref} , r_{ref}