# Diurnal cycle of physical processes in NAME atmospheric columns

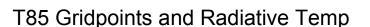
A NAME Climate Process Team activity

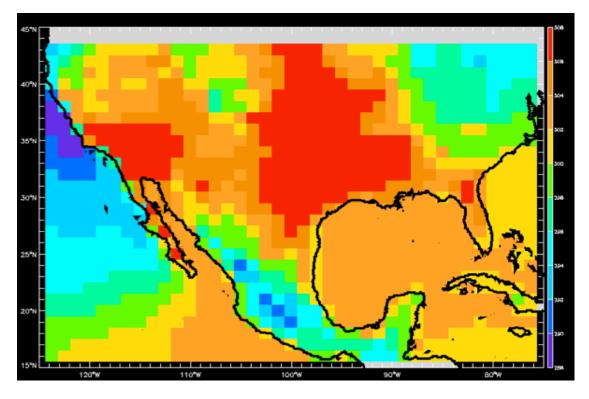
Patrick Kelly and Brian Mapes

Supported by NOAA OGP CPPA NAME Climate Process Team grant; PI J. Schemm

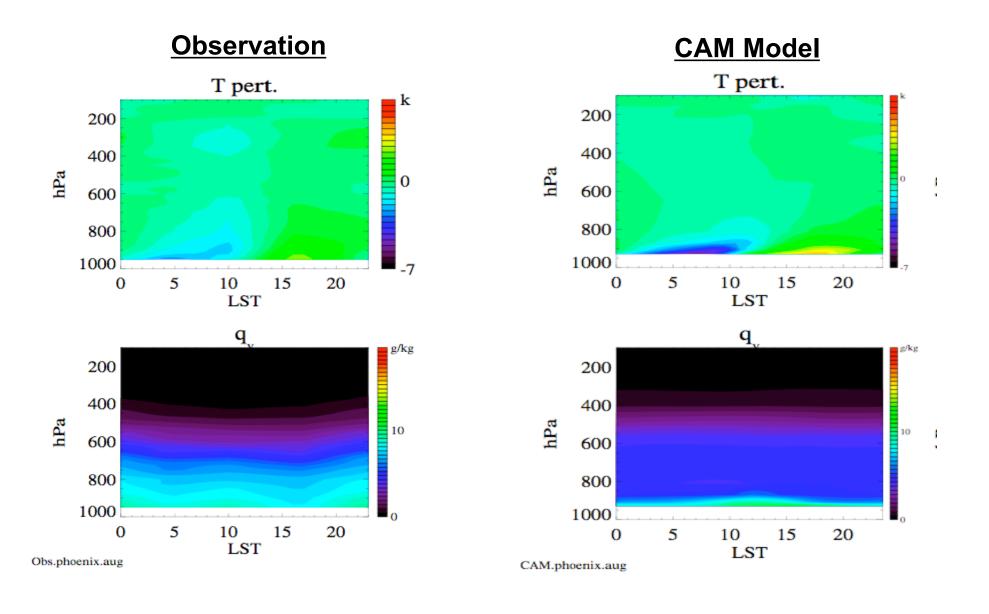
#### **Focus**

As a first step in a multi-model and observation comparison project, this poster examines data at Phoenix, mainly in August 2004, from the NCAR CAM model (T85 version), and some observations.

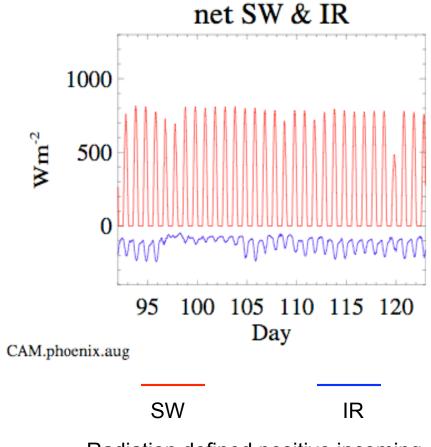


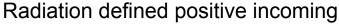


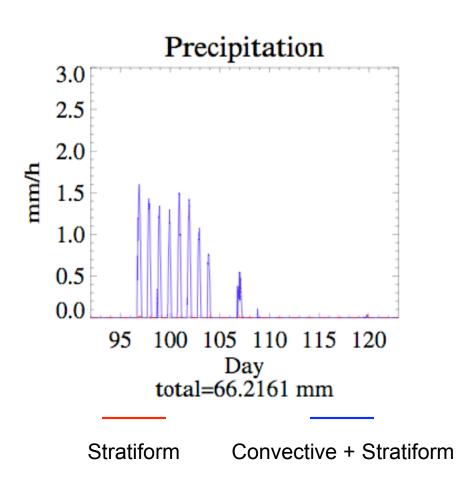
# The model has too little humidity, so a too-cold and thin nocturnal boundary layer develops...



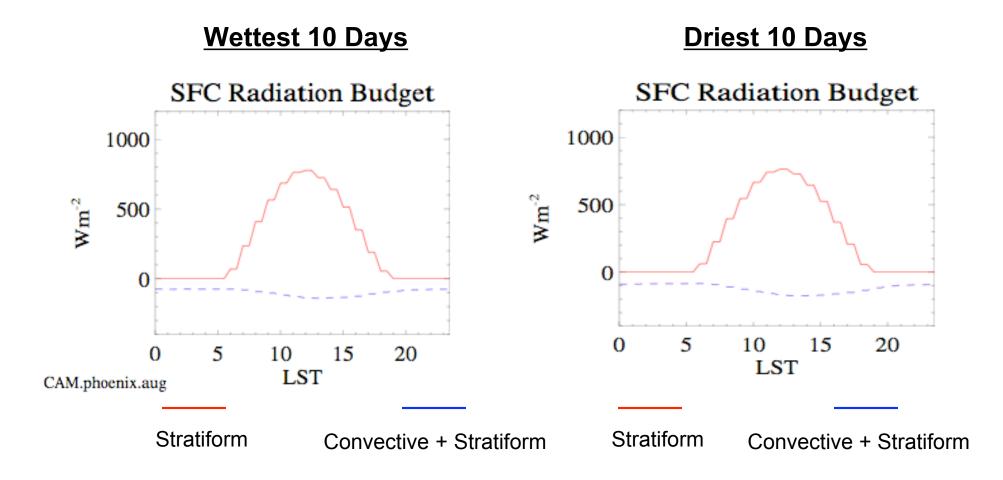
# ...While the model does have convective rain on some days, there are no cloud shadows cast on the ground...



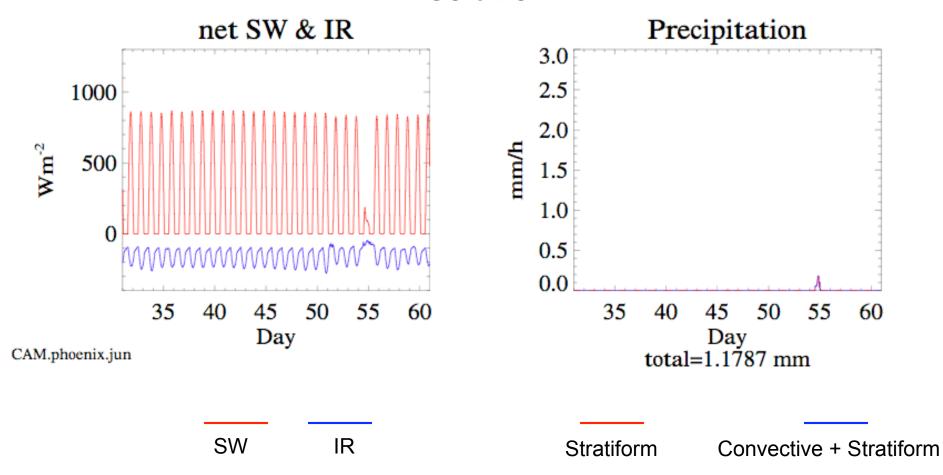




### ...The surface radiation budget is almost the same on days with and without convective rain...

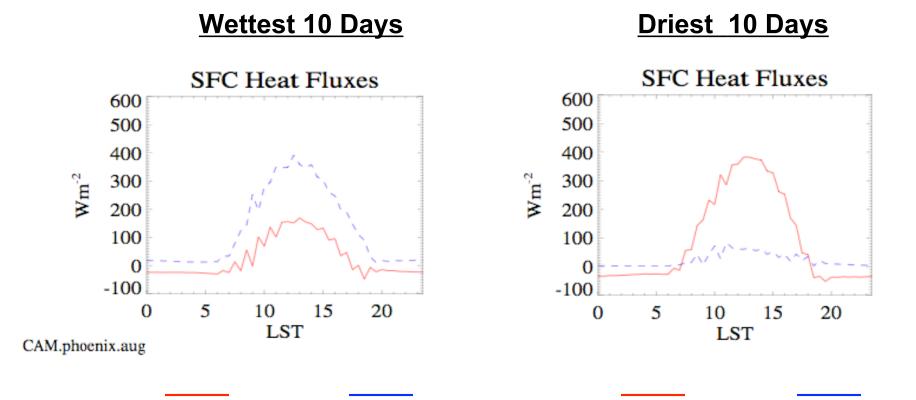


#### ...but a stratiform rain day can really cut down the insolation...



Radiation defined positive incoming

# ...The Bowen Ratio changes dramatically from wet to dry days, implying strong soil moisture feedbacks...



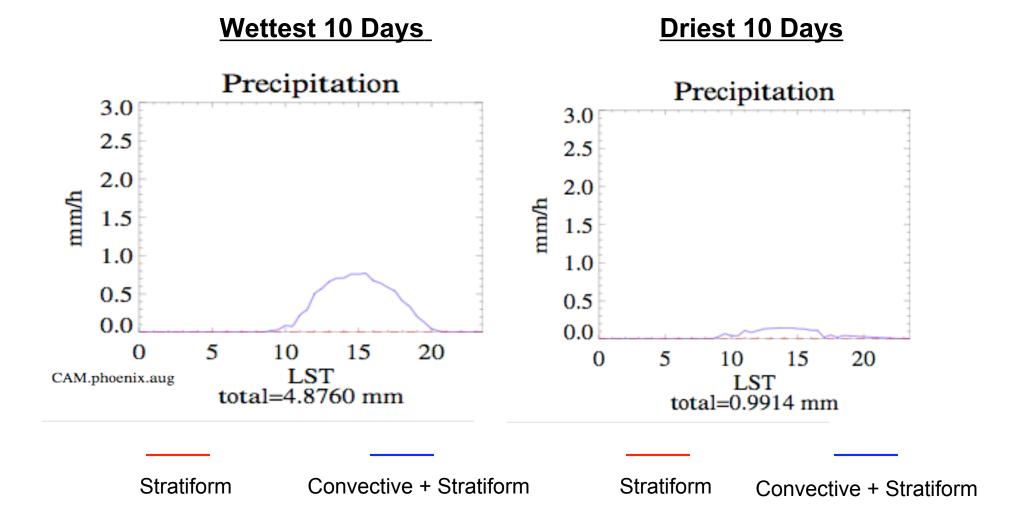
SHF

LHF

LHF

SHF

#### ...and the peak of diurnal rain is around 3pm local time...



#### **Conclusions - CAM T85**

- Near the surface, a dry bias in the model results in unrealistic large diurnal temperature oscillations in the boundary layer.
- Although days of heavy convective rainfall caused tiny decreases of insolation relative to clear sky, light stratiform rain reduced it a great deal.
- The effect of rainfall on the Bowen ratio (latent vs. sensible flux ratio) is very large, in accordance with CAM's very strong soil moisture feedback (noted in several talks this week).
- Model diurnal precipitation peaks in mid-afternoon.

#### **Future Work**

- Make identical plots for more models We expect 8, both regional and global
- Make identical format plots for observations - seeking precipitation and surface radiation budget data especially (GOT ANY??)