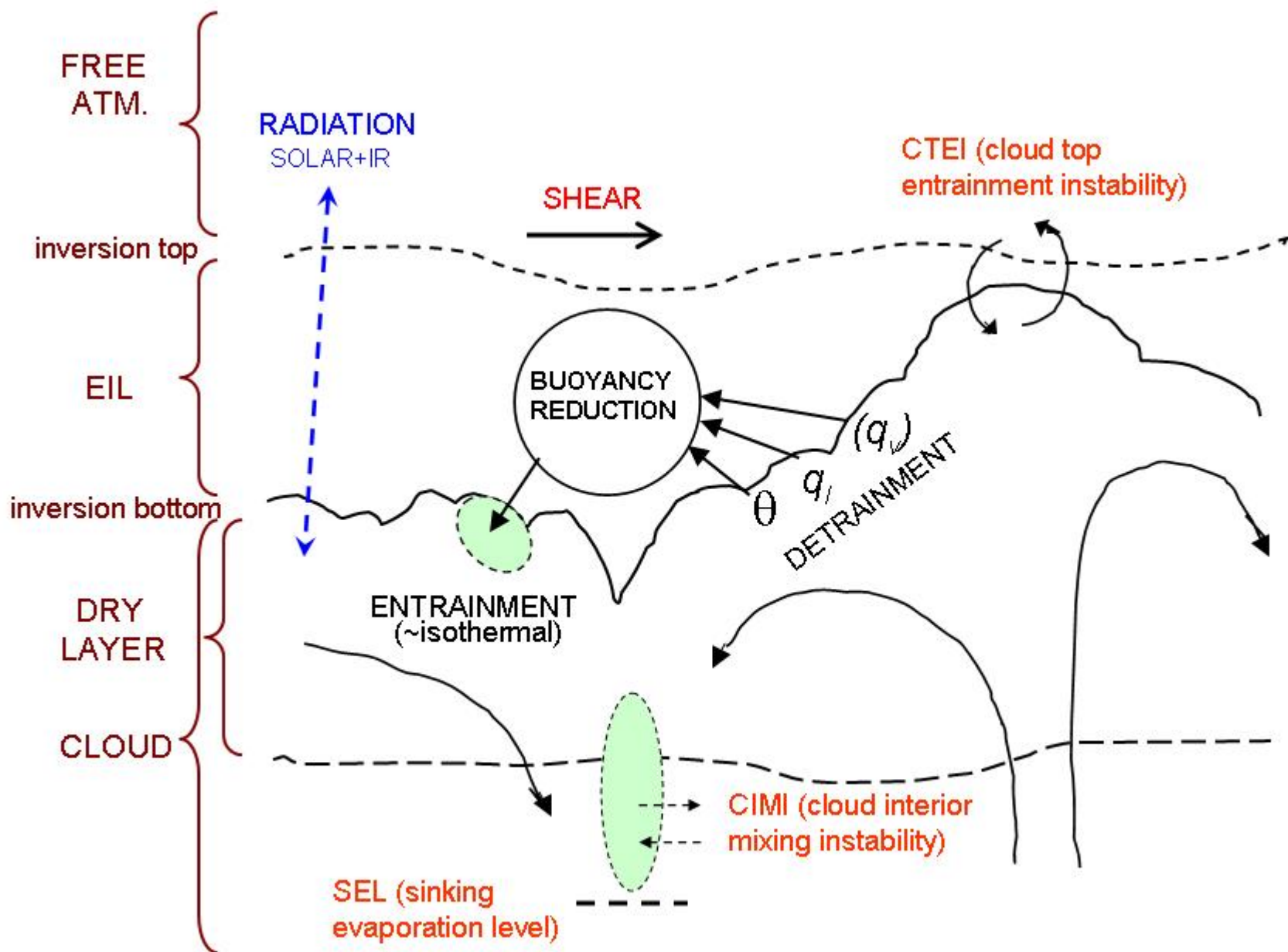


POST (Physics of Stratocumulus Top)

2. Overview and Goals

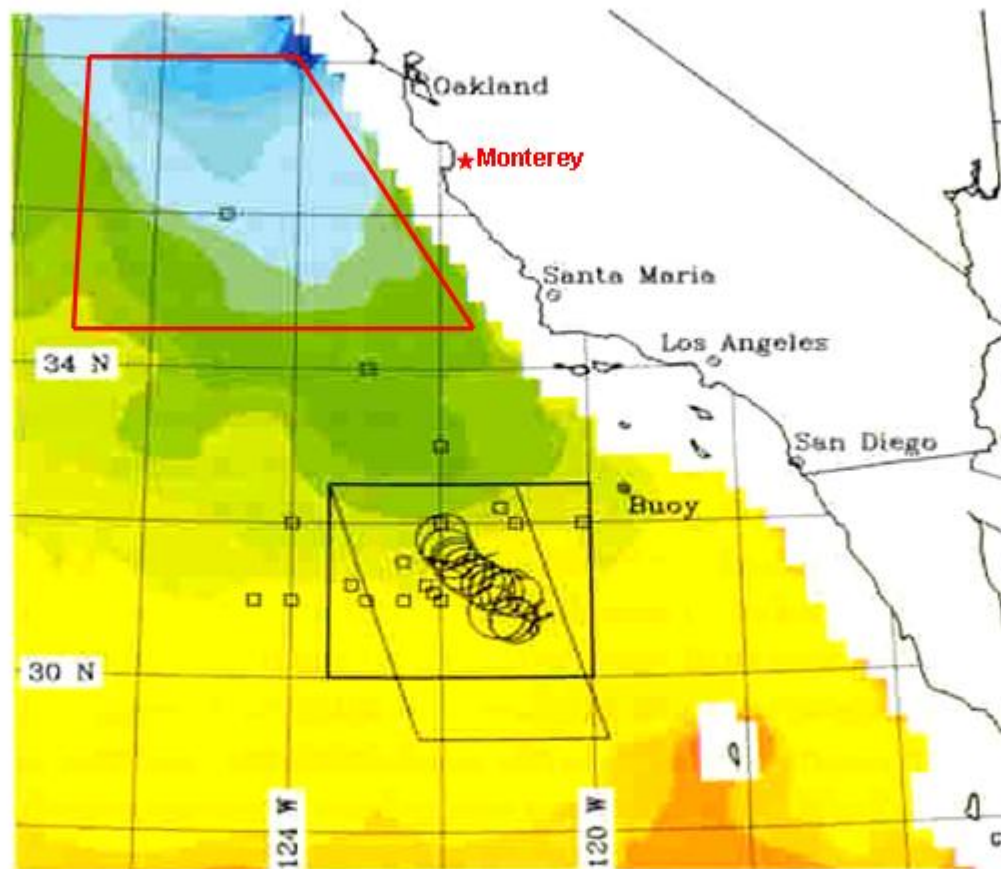
H. Gerber, S. Krueger



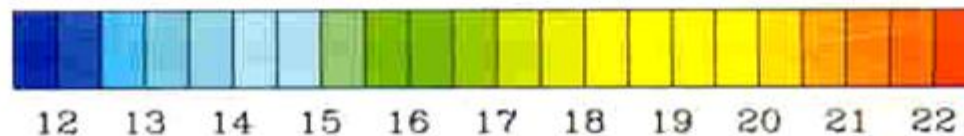
POST HYPOTHESES

- Cool, moist, cloud-free air from the EIL is the source of air entrained into cloud top
- Details of cloud-top interface are necessary for accurate w_e estimates
- Evaporation of LWC by entrained air contributes to buoyancy production
- Modeling from microphysical- to meso-scales compares favorably with POST observations

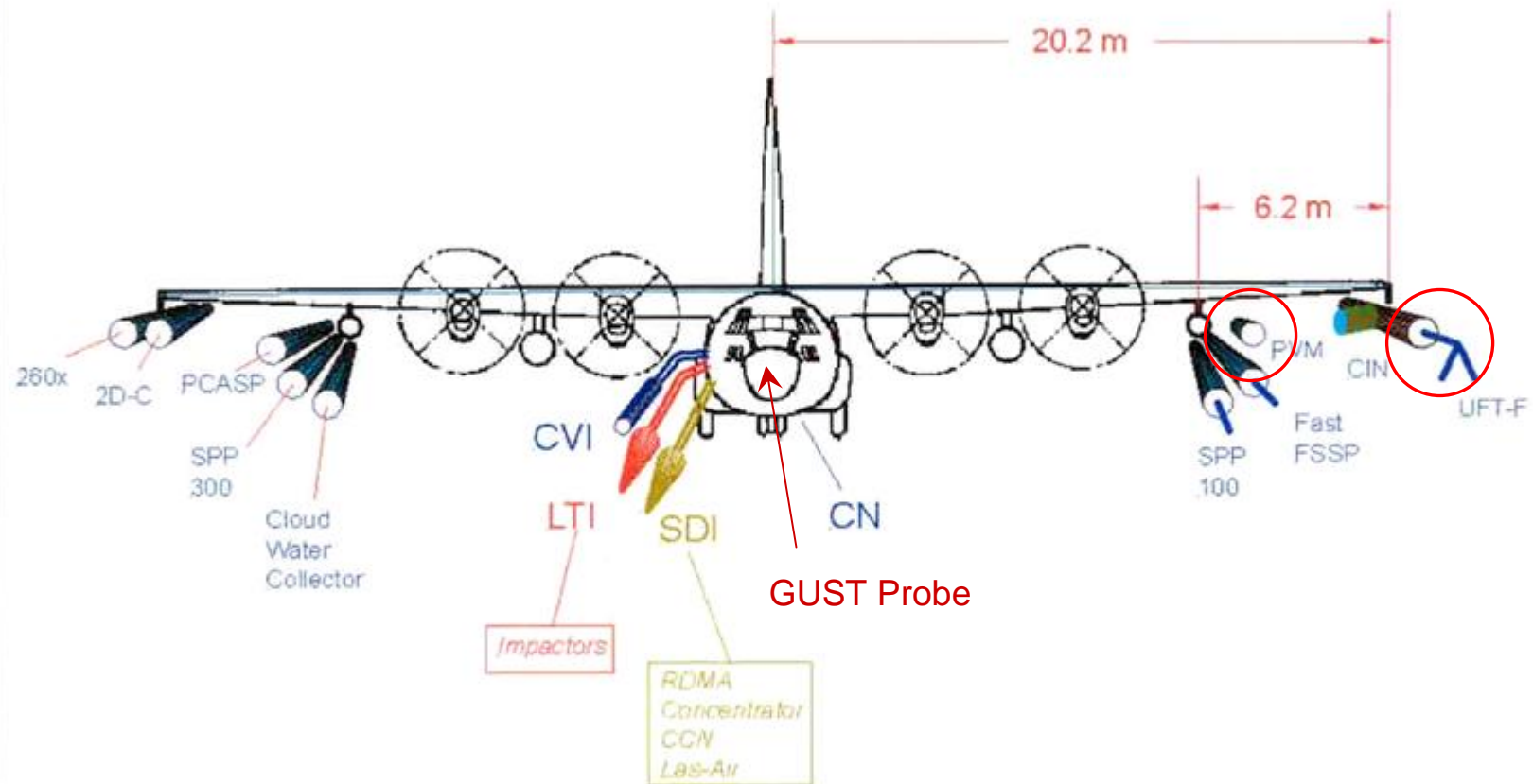
DYCOMS II (Stevens et al., *B.A.M.S.*, 2003, **38**)



TMI Derived SSTs [deg C]



DYCOMS-II Probe Locations

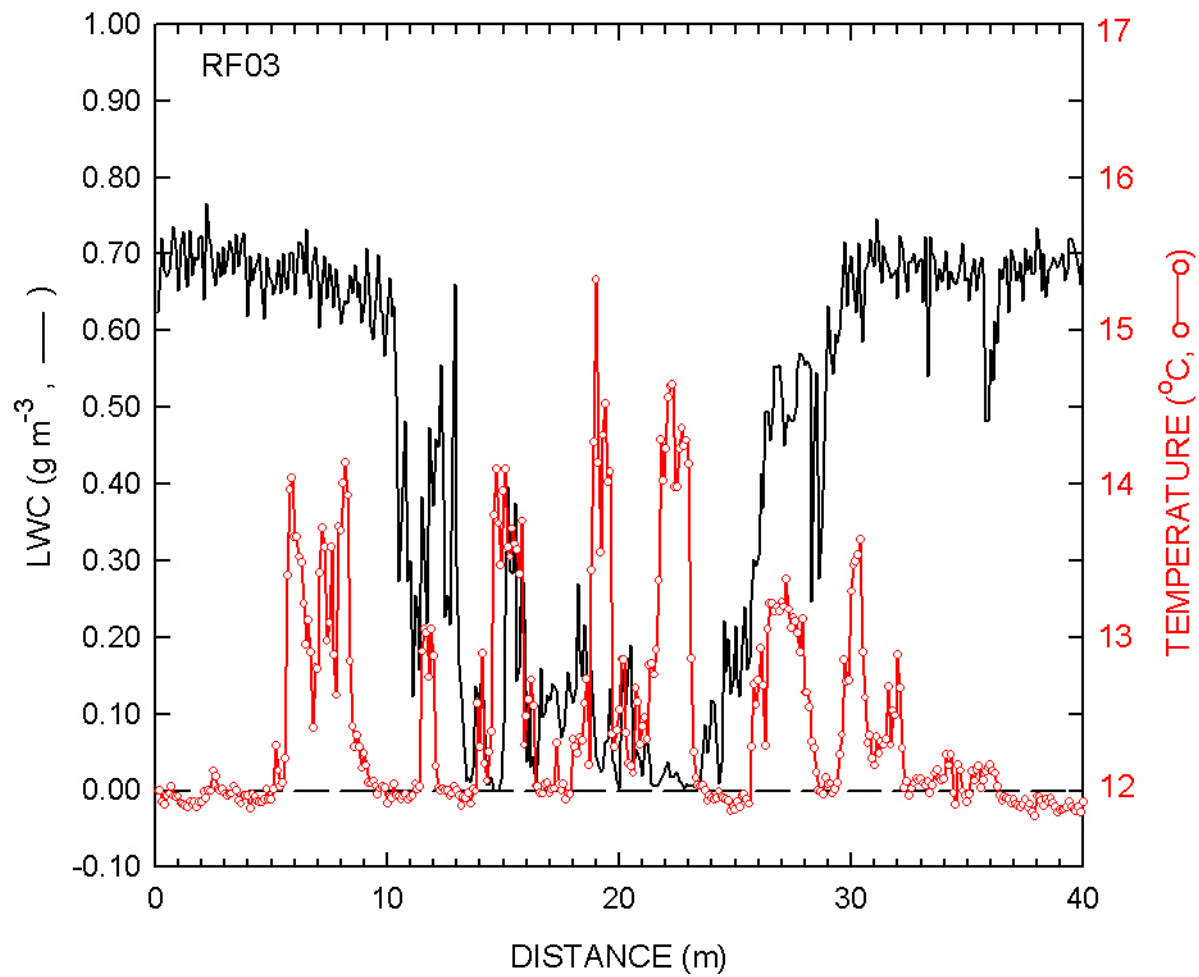


plus aerosol sampling with instruments inside aircraft

UFT - temperature, **1000 Hz**

FFSSP - droplet no. and size, **100 Hz**

PVM - LWC and effective radius, **1000 Hz**



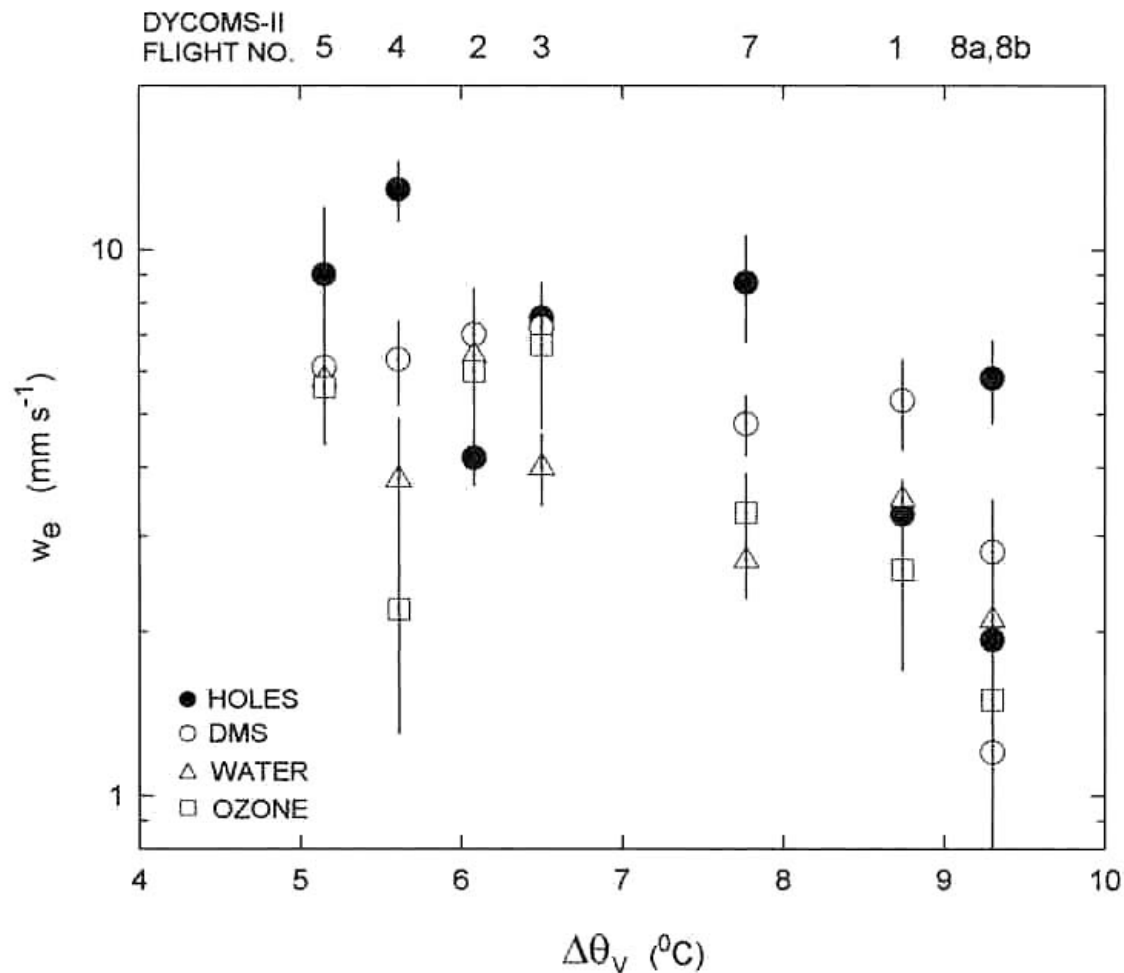
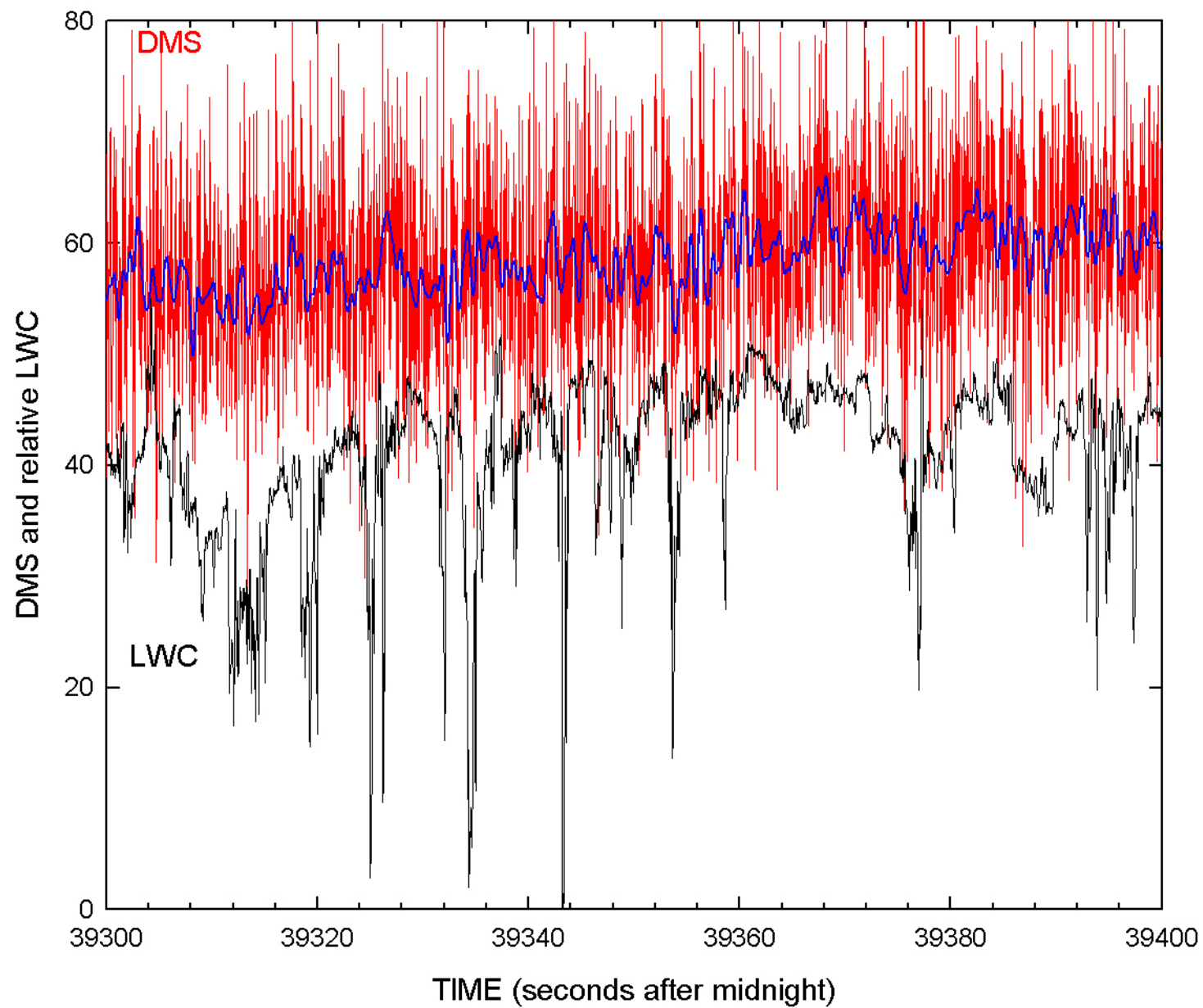
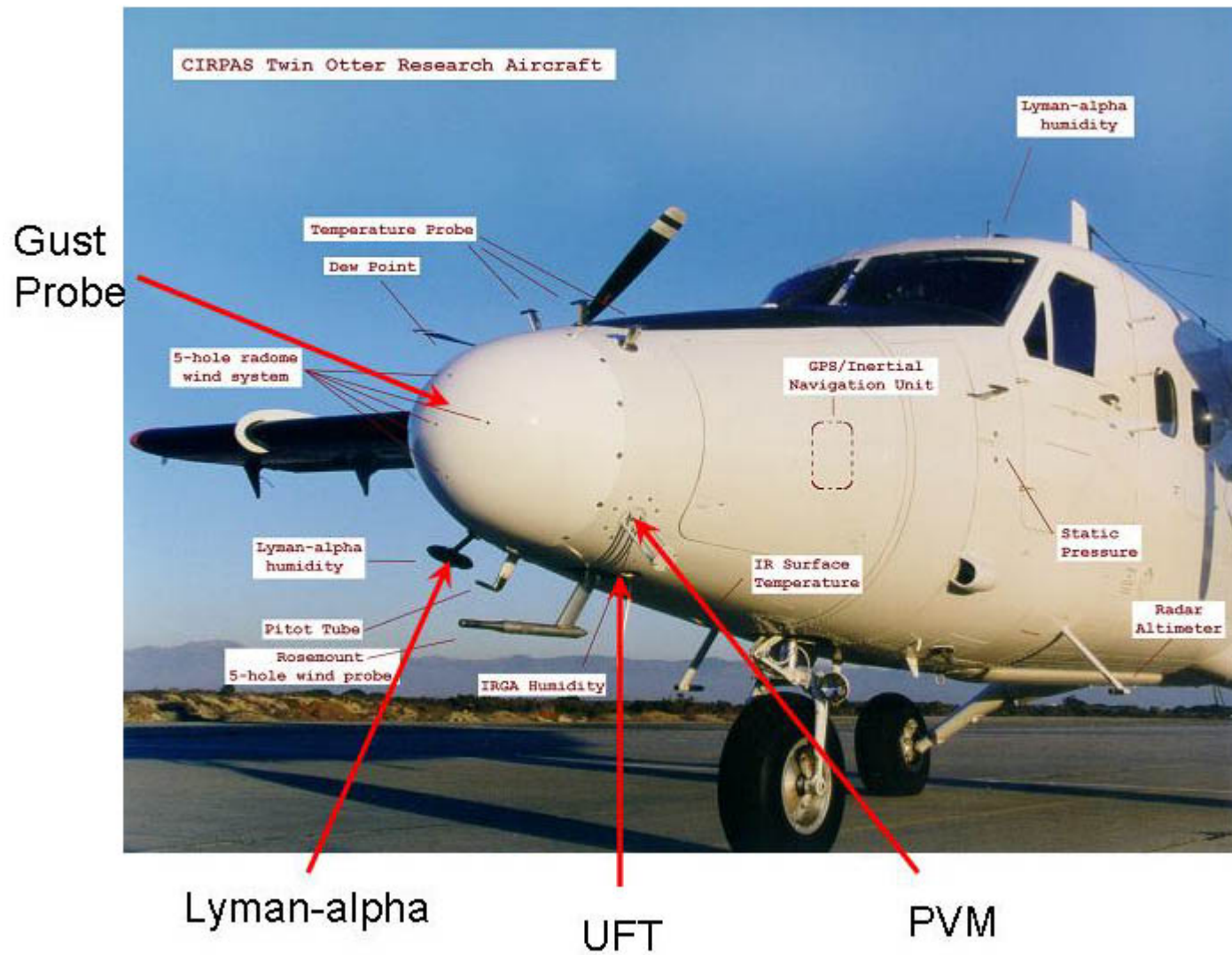


Fig. 1 - Comparison of entrainment velocity (w_e) into Sc measured by four independent measurements on the NCAR C-130 aircraft during DYCOMS-II as a function of the buoyancy jump ($\Delta\theta_v$) at cloud top. The solid data are for conditional sampling of cloud "holes" (Gerber et al., 2005; J.A.S.), and the hollow data are for the flux-jump method using "DMS", total "water", and "ozone" scalars (Faloona et al., 2005; J.A.S.) The vertical lines through each data are ± 1 standard deviation.

RF01; 25 hz





Twin-Otter Resolution Improvement

Fluxes (~1m): X 20

Fast Probe Co-Location (~0.5m): X 10

POST July 14-Aug 8, 2008: Payload

