

# Stratocumulus Cloud Modeling

Shouping Wang

- **Research issues**

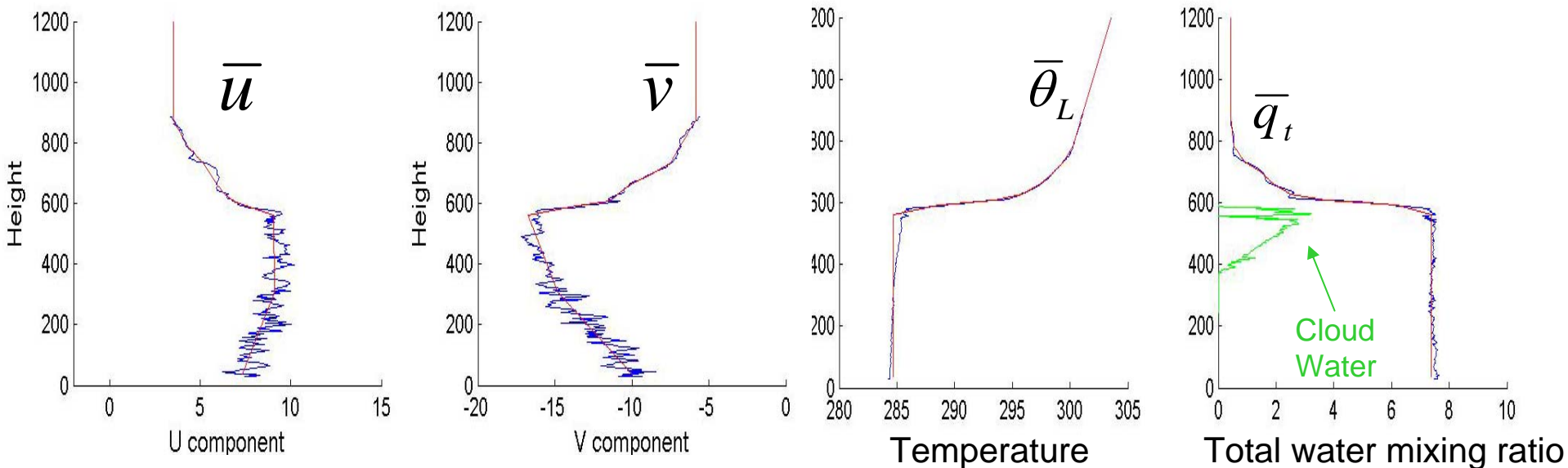
- Wind shear impact on the entrainment and cloud structure
- Stratocumulus cloud diurnal variation in Monterey Bay area
- Evaluation and improvement of stratocumulus simulation of COAMPS

- **Approaches**

- COAMPS-LES and COAMPS mesoscale modeling
- Data analysis and comparison with model output
- Close collaboration with other PIs.

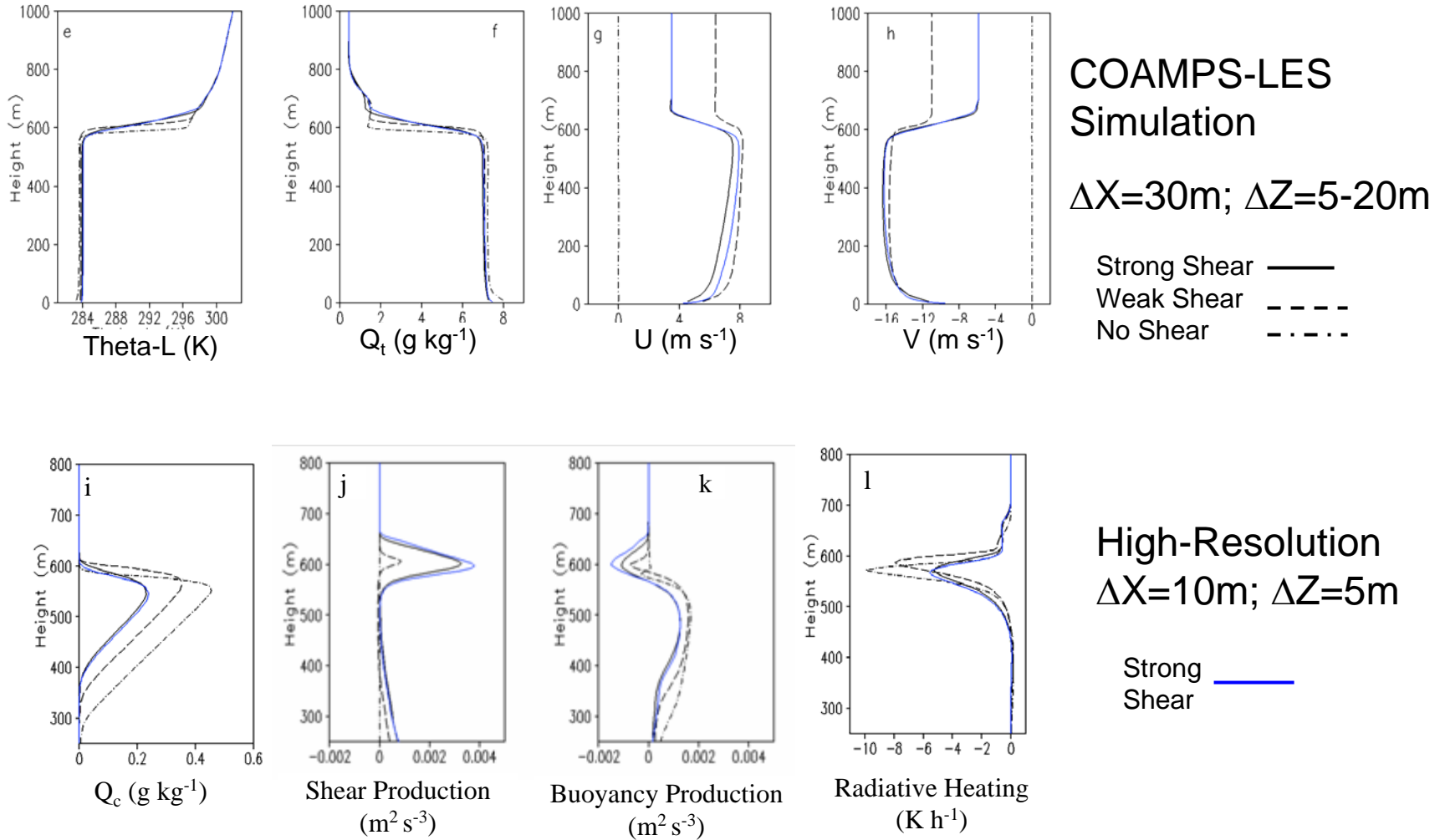
# The Wind Shear Impact on the Entrainment and Cloud Structure

Aircraft observations on 8 July 1999 in Monterey Bay area in DECS (from Qing Wang)



- Strong wind shear exists at the top of clouds due to topography and land-sea contrast
- What is the effect of the intense wind shear on the entrainment?
- How does the wind shear affect the inversion structure?
- what is the response of turbulence and cloud structure to the wind shear?

# The Wind Shear Impact on the Entrainment and Cloud Structure



- The intense wind shear enhances the TKE buoyancy consumption, decreases the liquid water content, and reduces the radiative cooling near the cloud top.

# Wind Shear Impact on the Entrainment and Cloud Structure

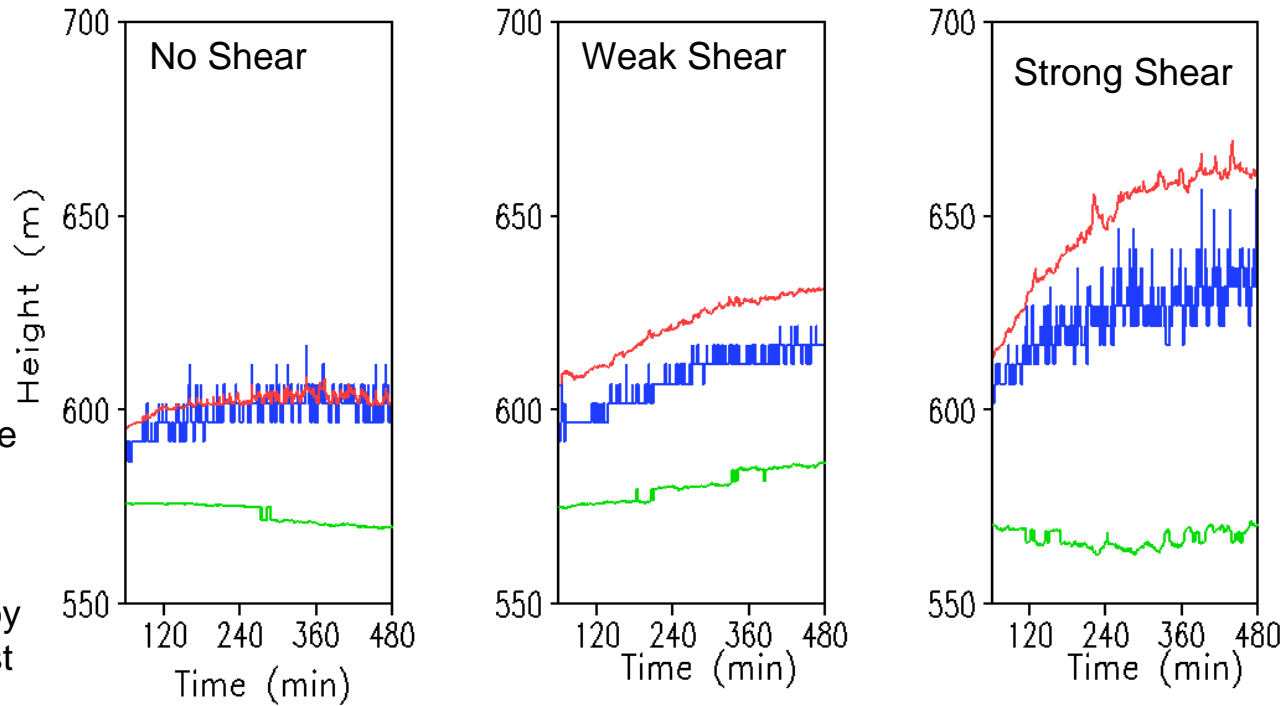
Wind shear across the inversion significantly change the inversion layer characteristics

## COAMPS-LES Simulations:

Inversion top ——— (red line)  
Inversion base ——— (green line)  
Cloud top ——— (blue line)

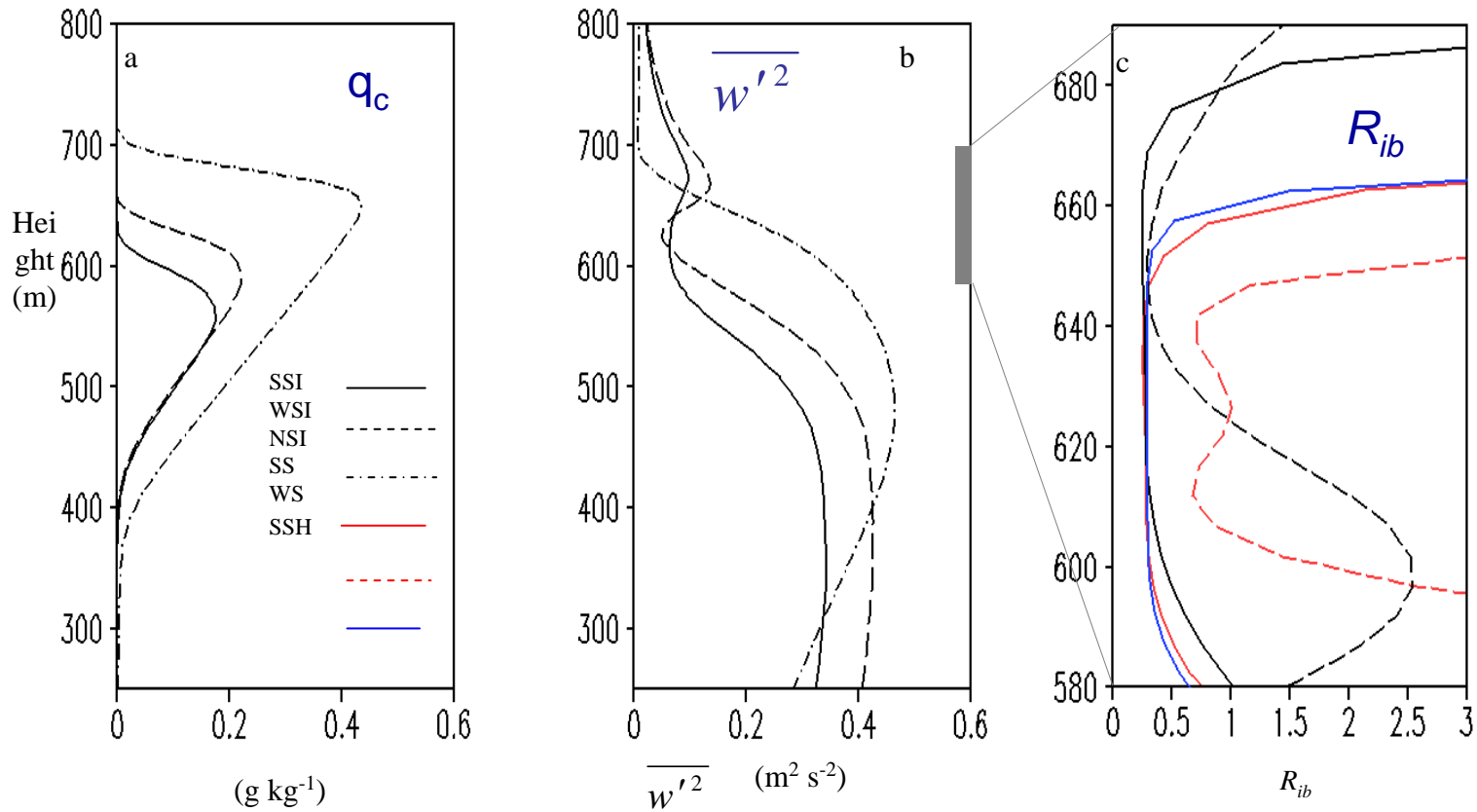
Inversion top and base are defined by  $\theta'_i{}^2$

Cloud-top is defined by the level of the highest cloudy grid point.



- The entrainment mixing is enhanced by the wind shear;
- A separation between the cloud top and inversion top is produced;
- This separation layer thickness is proportional to the intensity of the wind shear.
- Data need: soundings, entrainment zone, surface and cloud layer turbulence and cloud microphysics.

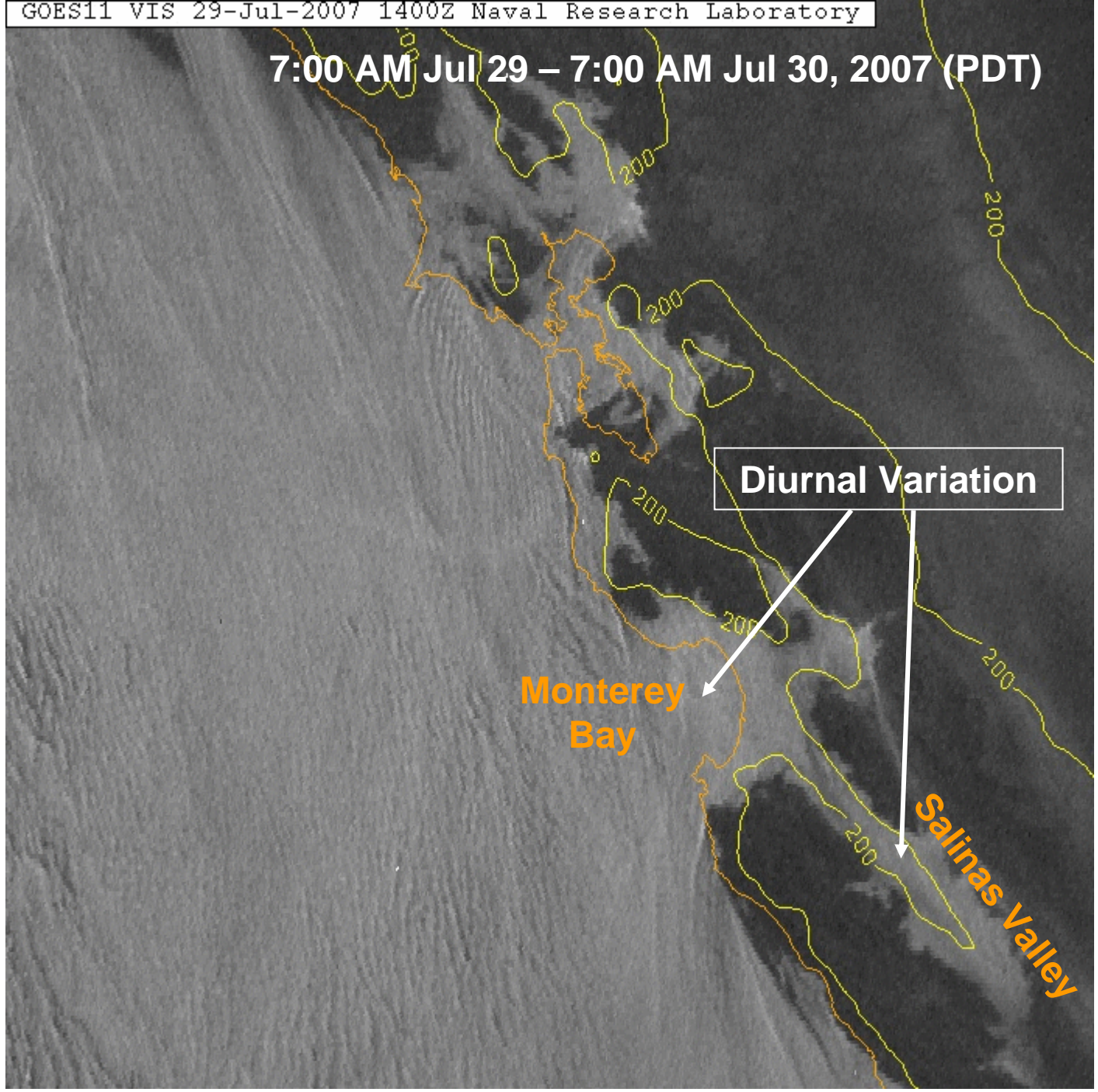
## Impacts of Inversion Stability and Wind Shear



- Increased wind shear with reduced inversion stability leads to a significant reduction in cloud water and top height.
- It significantly thickens the inversion layer
- Bulk Richardson number of in the inversion approaches to 0.3 with increased instability

07Z29-  
07Z30

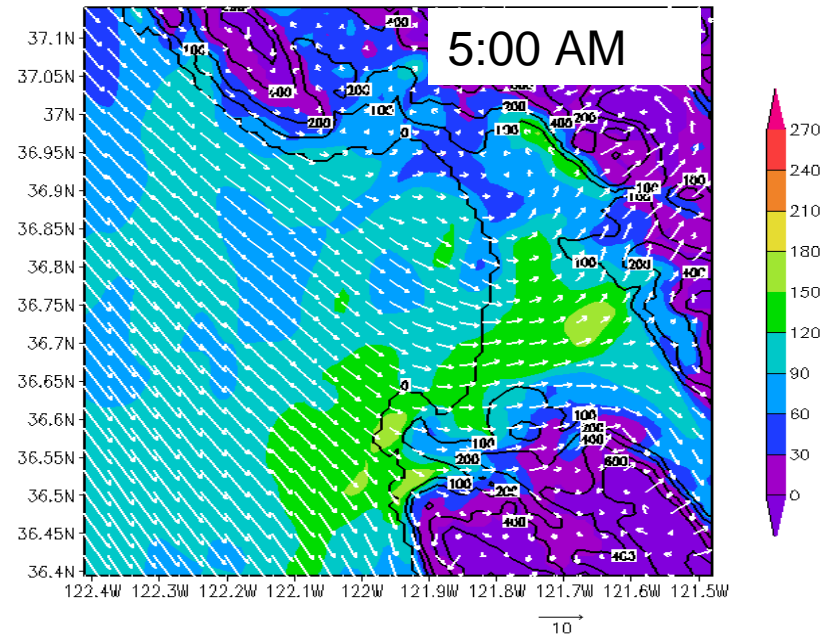
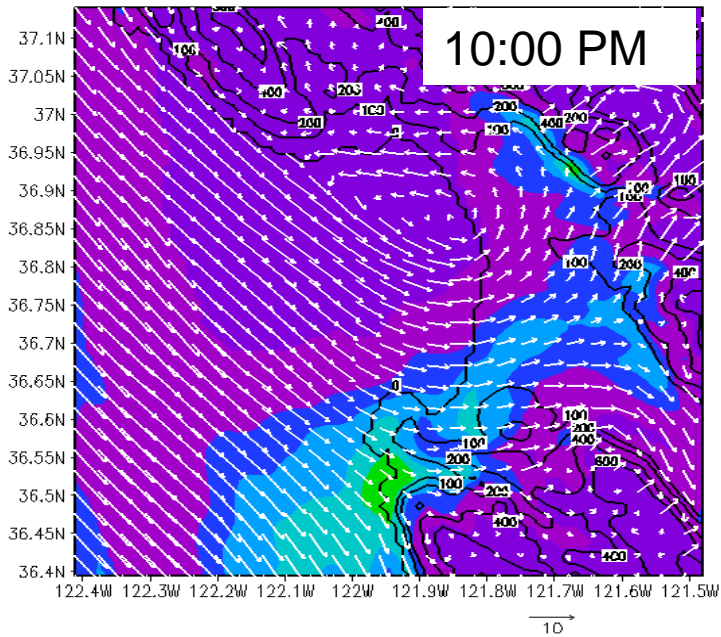
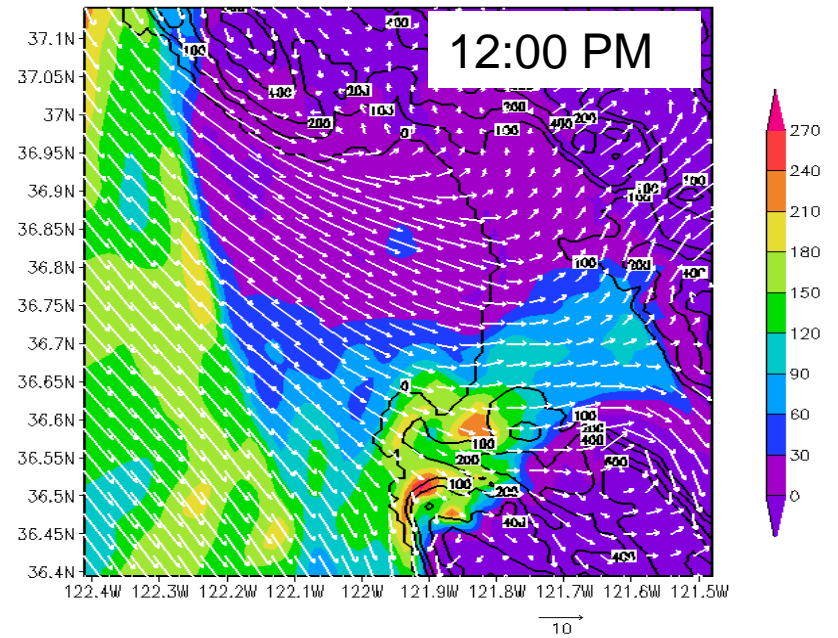
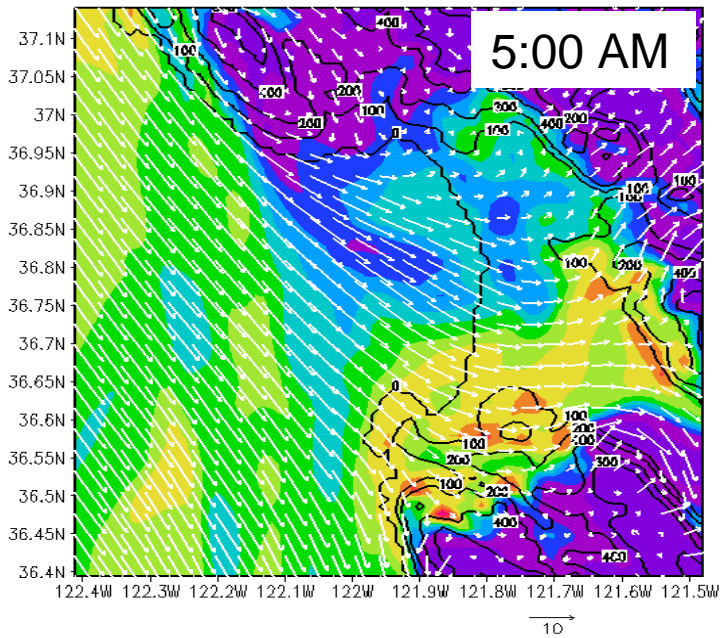
7:00 AM Jul 29 – 7:00 AM Jul 30, 2007 (PDT)



Diurnal Variation

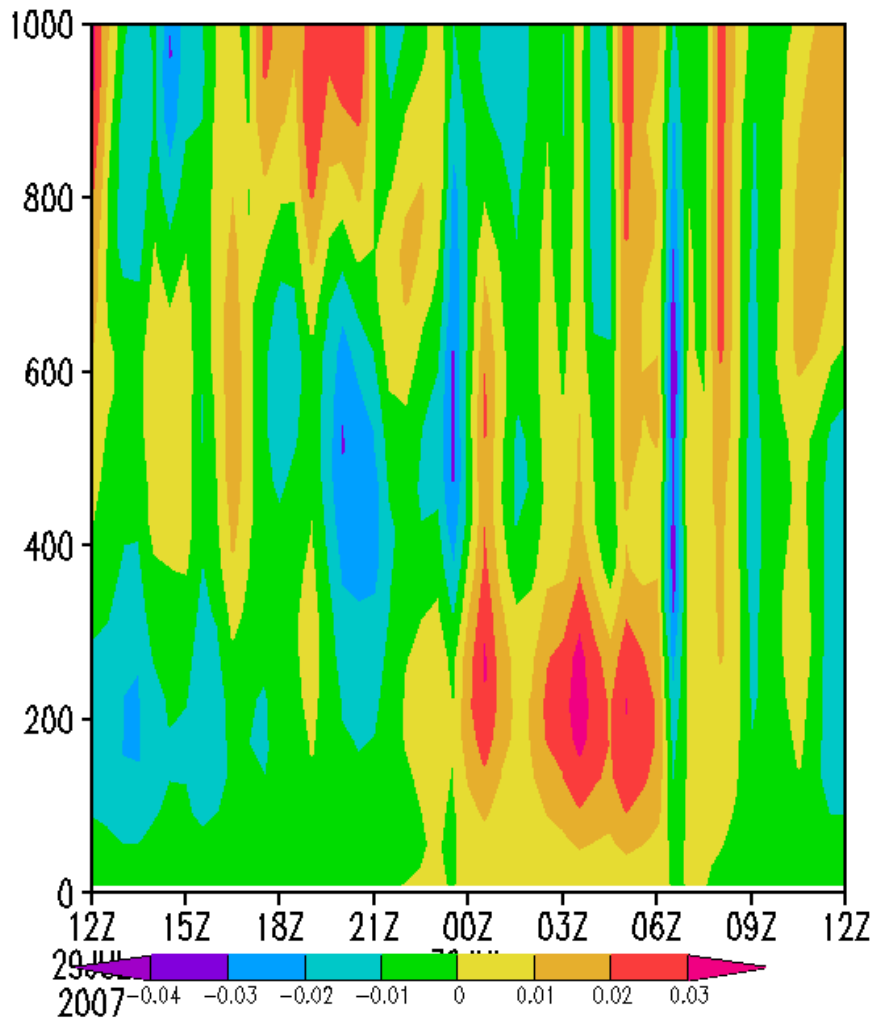
Monterey Bay

Salinas Valley

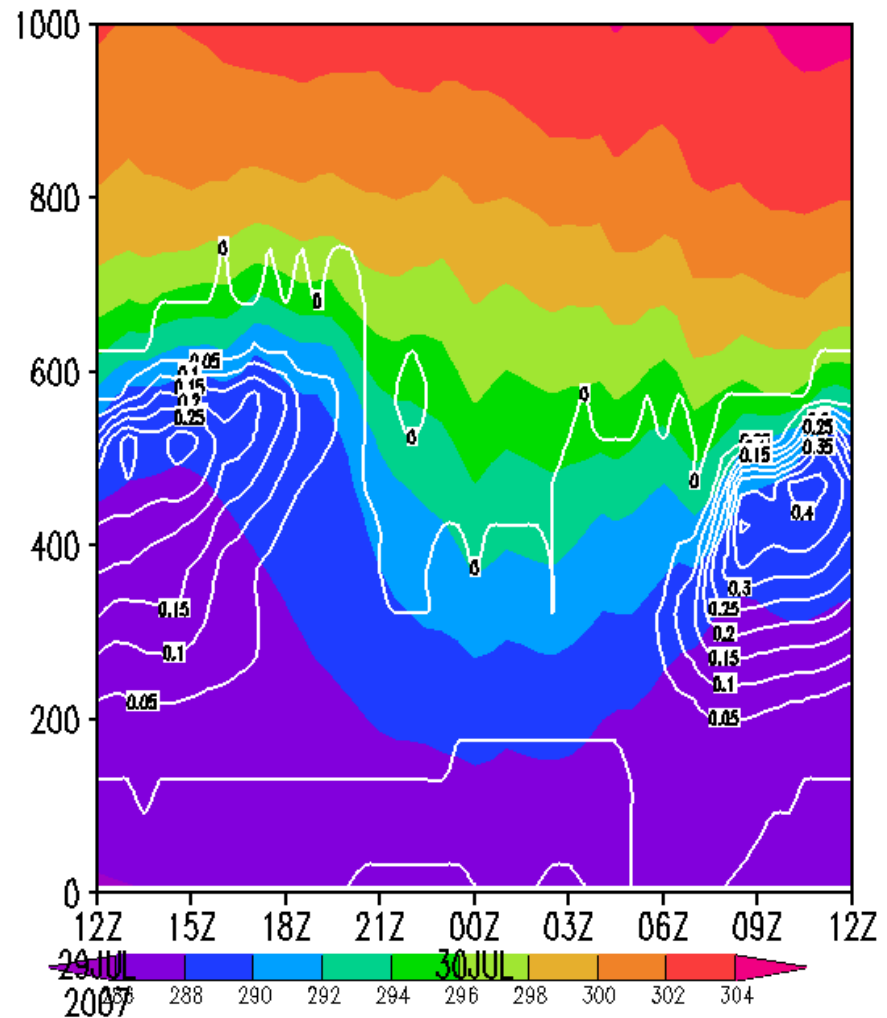


# Diurnal Variation of Stratocumulus Clouds in Monterey Bay

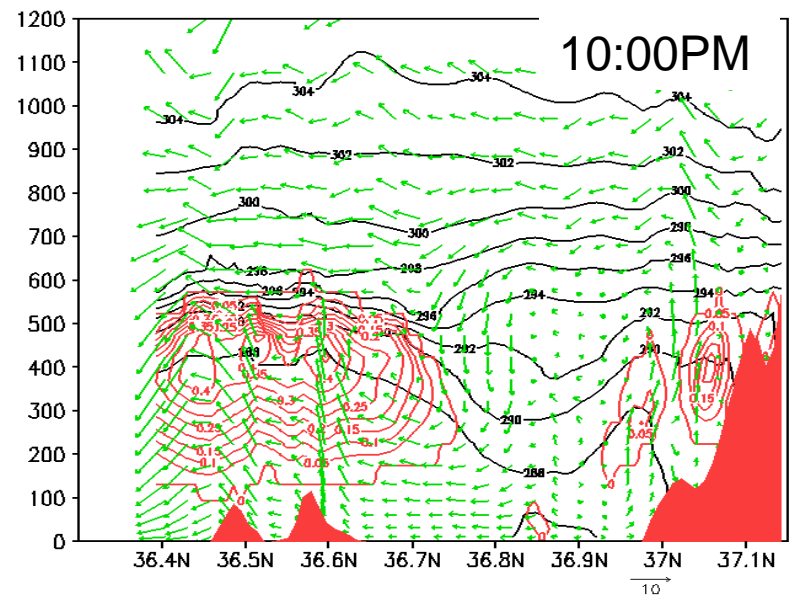
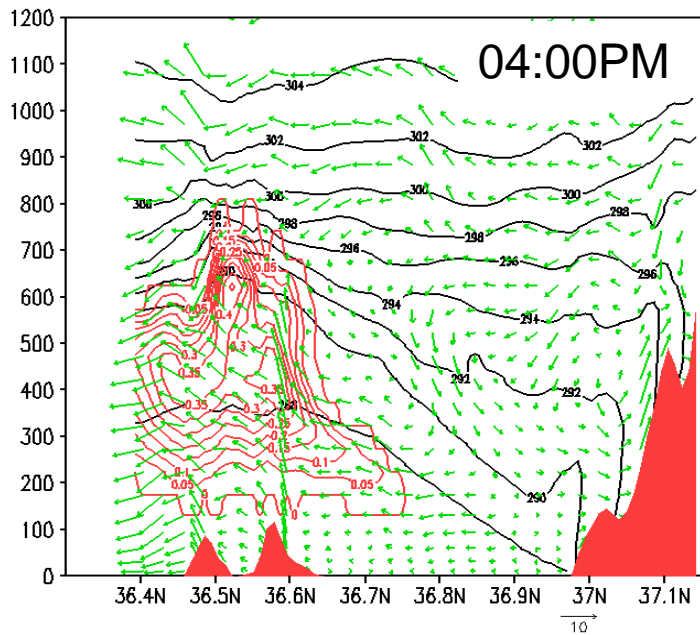
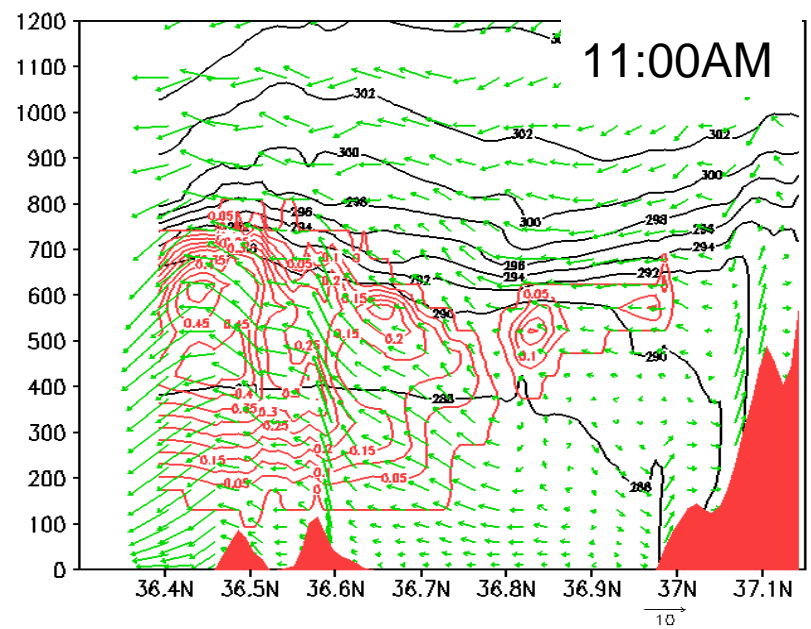
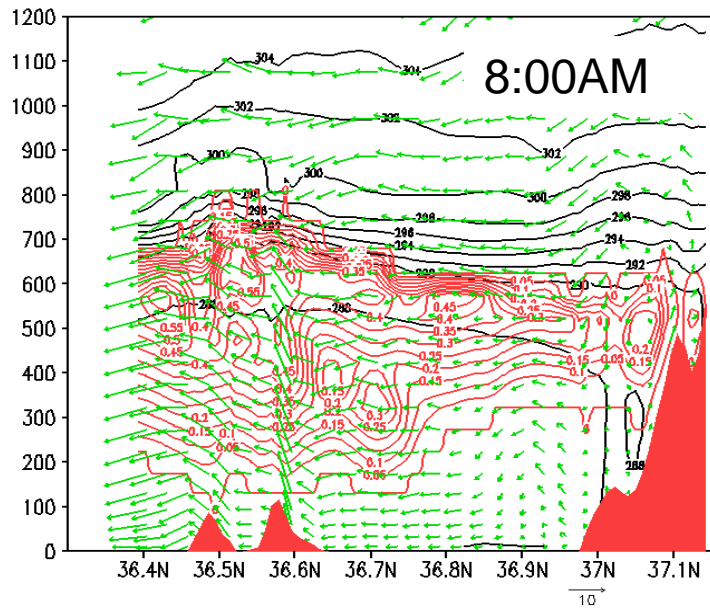
Mbay area averaged vertical motion



Mbay area averaged  $\theta$  and  $q_c$







## **Collaborations**

- Anthony – COAMPS radiation evaluation, simple scheme for LES
- Qing – Shear COAMPS-LES case studies
- CIRPAS, and UCI – COAMPS forecast evaluation and mesoscale processes (Soundings)
- Other modeling groups on some case studies (Intercomparison case?)
- COAMPS mesoscale forcing

## Scientific Questions

- **What is the local wind shear effect vs. mean shear on the entrainment**
- **How significant is the effect of wind shear mixing in reducing buoyancy driven entrainment?**
- **What is the role of critical Richardson number?**
- **How to represent the shear driven entrainment in a mesoscale model**