Dissecting Diabatic Heating From TWP-ICE

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The apparent heat source, Q₁

1. Sounding-based budget (environment)

$$Q_1 = \frac{\partial \bar{s}}{\partial t} + \overline{\nabla \cdot sV} + \frac{\partial \bar{s}\bar{\alpha}}{\partial p}$$

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2. Ground radar, gauge, aircraft, satellite, photography (phenomenon)

$$Q_1 = \overline{Q}_R + L(c-e) - \frac{\partial s'\omega}{\partial p}$$

Radiative heating (RH) Latent heating (LH) Vertical eddy transport of sensible heat (SH)

Component profiles of Q₁ in idealized MCS



Houze (1982)

TWP-ICE variational analysis domains



19 January – 12 February 2006, 3 hourly

Q₁ dependence on rain amount + type



Q1 is sensitive to rain amounts and high stratiform rain fractions

Q₁ dependence on rain amount + type



Lower stratiform rain fractions => more heating at low levels

Q₁ monsoon regimes



C-POL

Ocean Q₁ by monsoon regime



Active period strongest over the ocean (large MCSs)

Tiwi Q₁ by monsoon regime



Tiwi Islands most heating aloft during suppressed period (Hector)

Mainland Q₁ by monsoon regime



Break period strongest over mainland (land convection dominant)

Mainland Q₁ and radiative heating



MMCR/MPL RH (clear+cloudy) also sensitive to monsoon regimes

Mainland Q₁ and latent heating



C-POL LH important to Q₁, but not always well matched

Cumulus cloud latent heating



Non-precipitating cu don't add LH, but can modify profile

Cumulus cloud latent heating



Cumulus congestus can also redistribute LH, esp. when sheared

Modified latent heating



Cloud LH strongly modifies C-POL profile at low and mid levels

Residual/sensible heating



Vertical eddy transport of SH warms mid/upper troposphere

Q₁ dissected



LH dominates mid levels, RH and SH ~balance at upper levels