

Evaluating Cloud-resolving Model Updrafts with Dual Doppler Radar Retrievals

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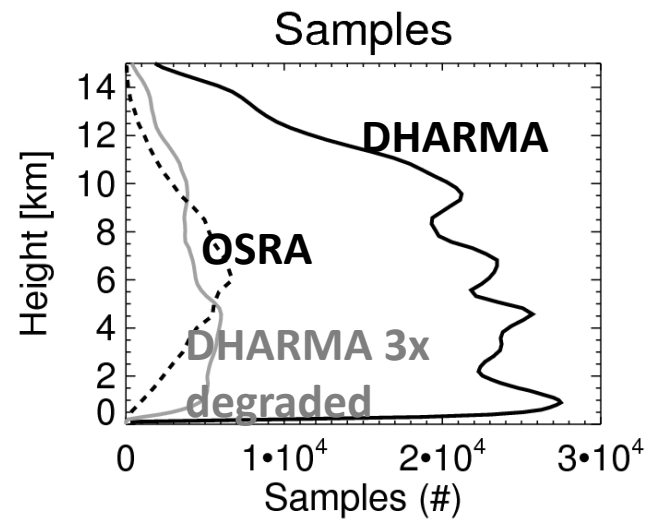
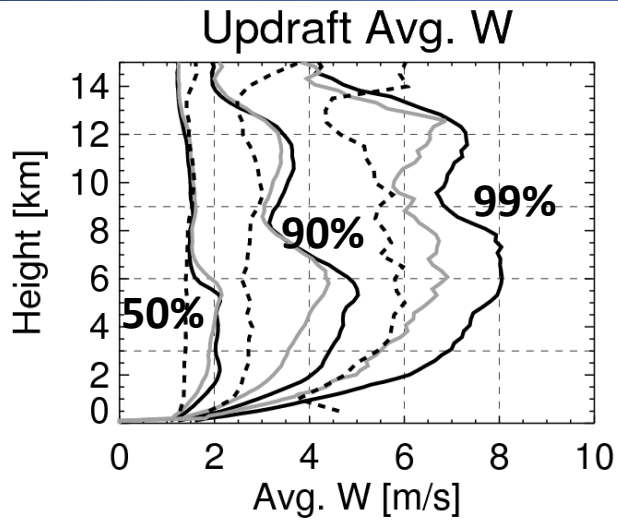
Why is this important?

- Cloud-resolving models with bulk microphysics schemes tend to produce **too much graupel** aloft in tropical oceanic convective cores
 - May factor into insufficient stratiform development
 - Is this mostly due to **updraft size and speed** or is it mostly due to the **microphysics scheme**?

Methodology

- We take Scott's OSRA dual Doppler retrieval and compare it to DHARMA cloud-resolving modeling output
 - Define updrafts as all contiguous horizontal grid points of 1 m/s or greater and downdrafts of -1 m/s or less in a 1D constant latitudinal manner (like an aircraft flying east-west through the model at a constant height for every value of latitude)
 - Keep statistics on draft average w , maximum w , and diameter in addition to number of drafts

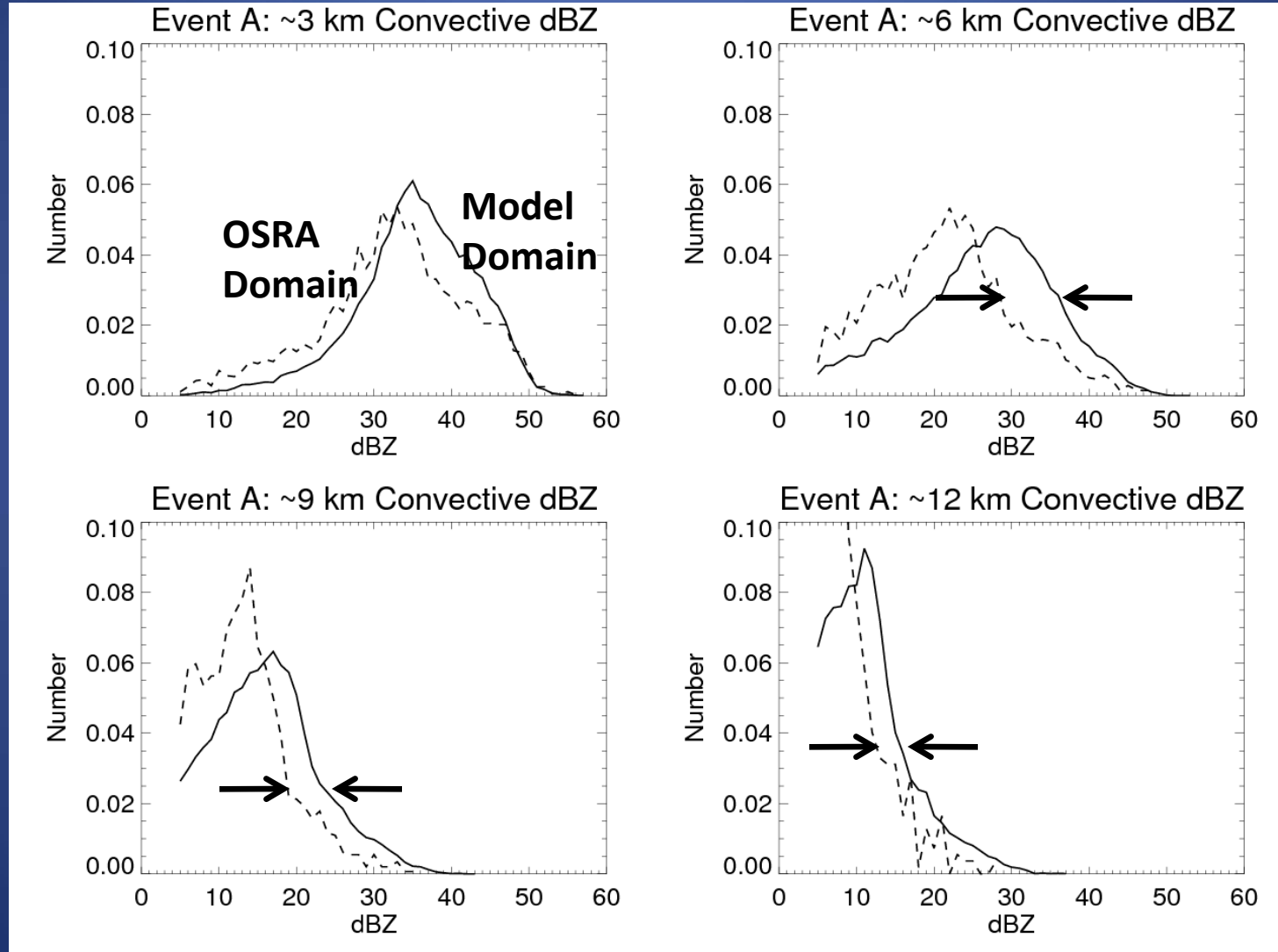
TWP-ICE "Event A" Comparison



Why the difference?

- Why the difference between dual Doppler and model output?
 - Model is just wrong?
 - Resolution difference?
 - Sampling difference?
 - Dual Doppler assumptions?

Sampling Issues



Summary and Future Work

- Taking sampling, assumptions, and resolution into account, DHARMA (and other models) may be slightly overestimating updraft vertical velocities but **not by a gross amount**
- We believe that the **primary reasons for radar reflectivity differences between models and observations are the microphysics schemes**
 - The interplay between those schemes and vertical velocity must be investigated
- We hope to **get a larger dual Doppler sample size including significant convection on 23-24 January**

Summary and Future Work

- Although this is only comparing one model simulation, we are currently taking part in **CRM and LAM Intercomparisons** with many more model simulations
 - A key component of this research is to establish the degree to which updraft and downdraft **vertical velocity** in conjunction with the assumed microphysics properties **affect the simulated convective system structures**