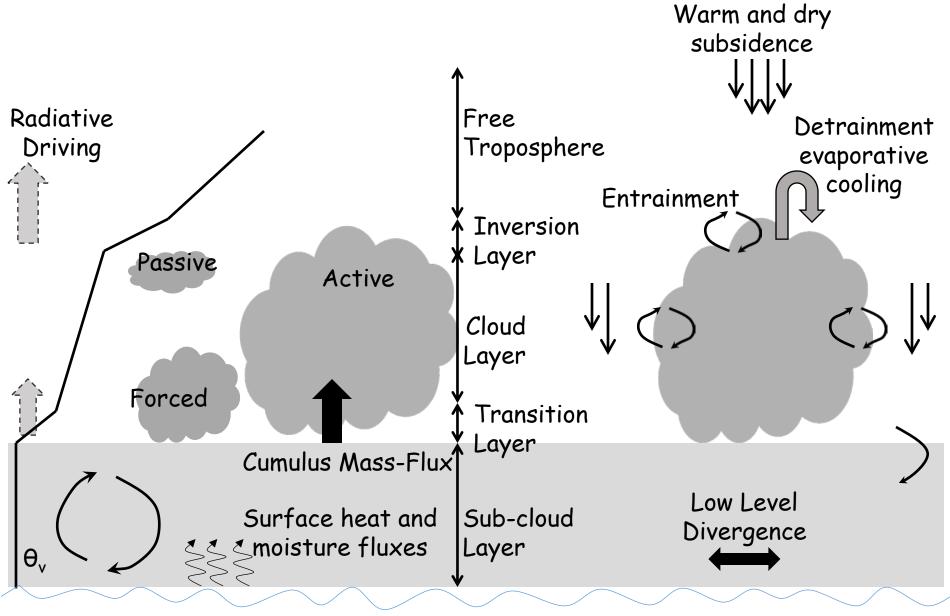
# Dynamics, Thermodynamics and Radiation of Cumulus Topped Marine Boundary Layers

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Sea Surface

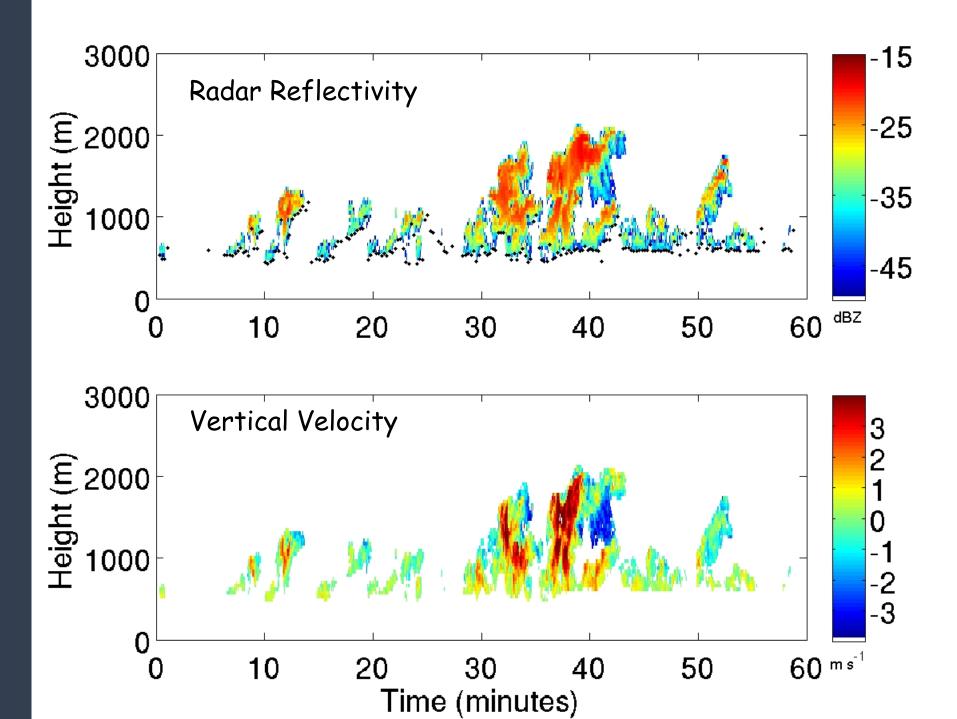
#### Goal

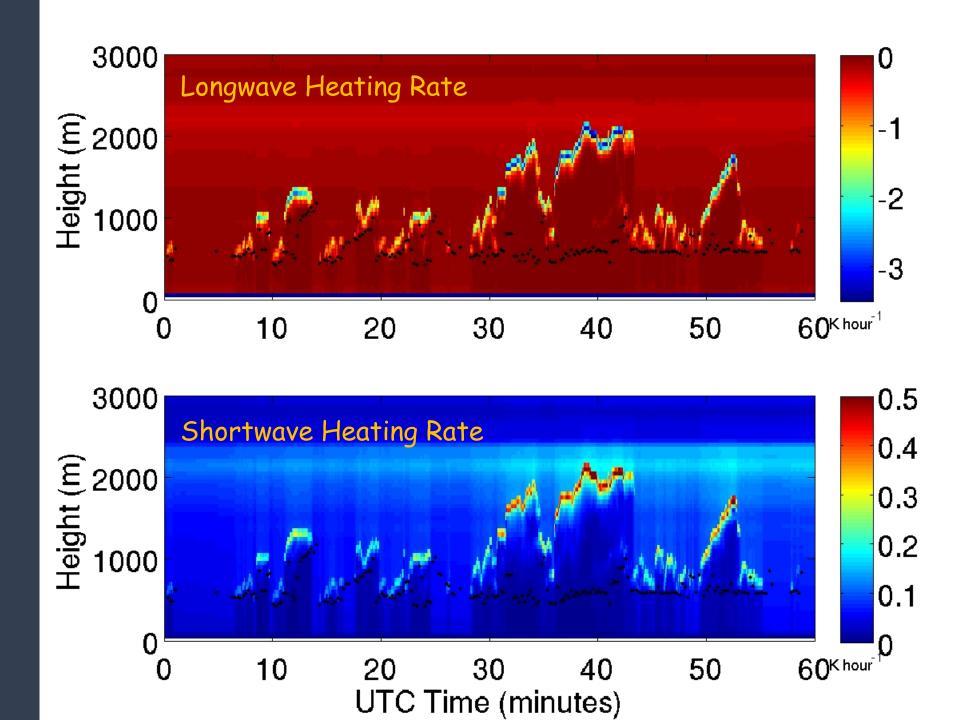
• Characterize the dynamics, thermodynamic and radiative structure of cumulus topped marine boundary layers.

• Explore the similarities and differences between subtropical marine and tropical marine boundary layers

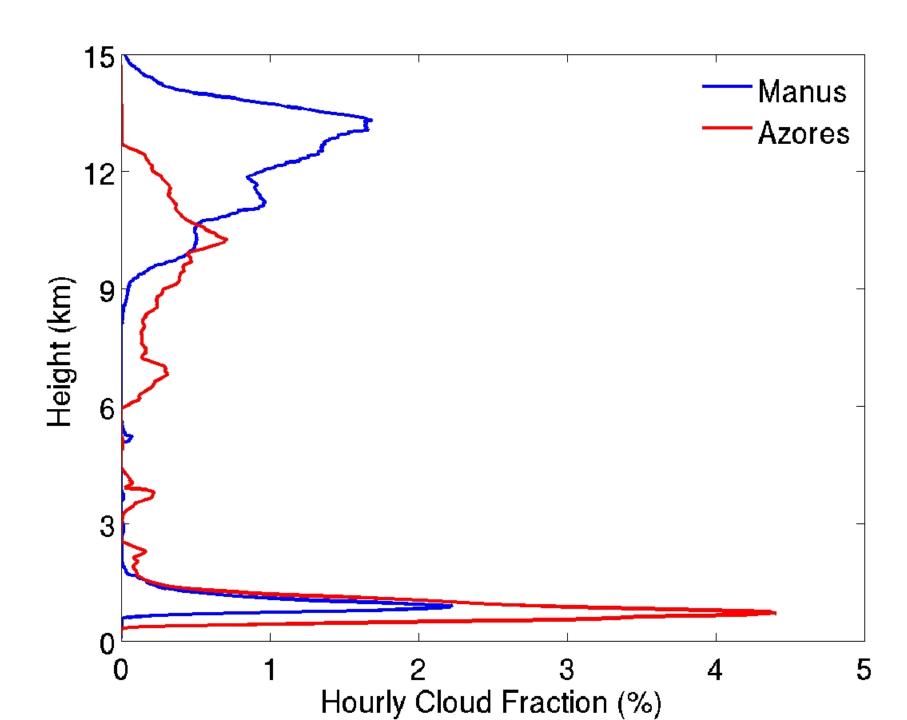
#### Dataset

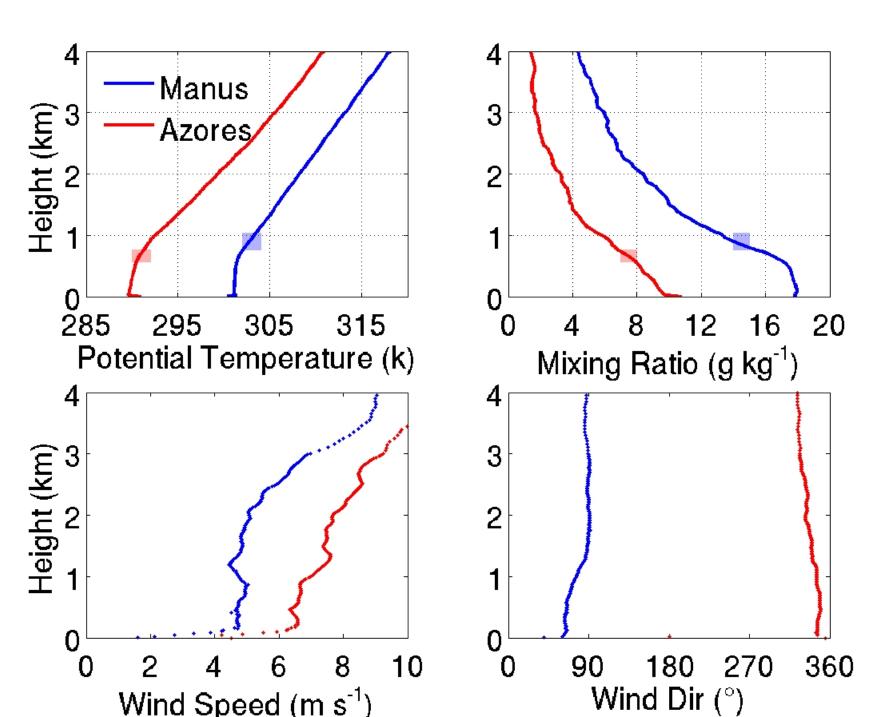
- 19 cases of shallow cumuli conditions at Manus Island
  - Location -- 2°N 147°E
  - Total -- 272 hours
  - Facility at the Eastern edge of the island cases with westerly winds not considered.
- 14 cases of shallow cumuli conditions at Graciosa Island
  - Location 39°N 28°W
  - 194 hours
  - Facility at the Northern edge of the island cases with Southerly winds not considered.



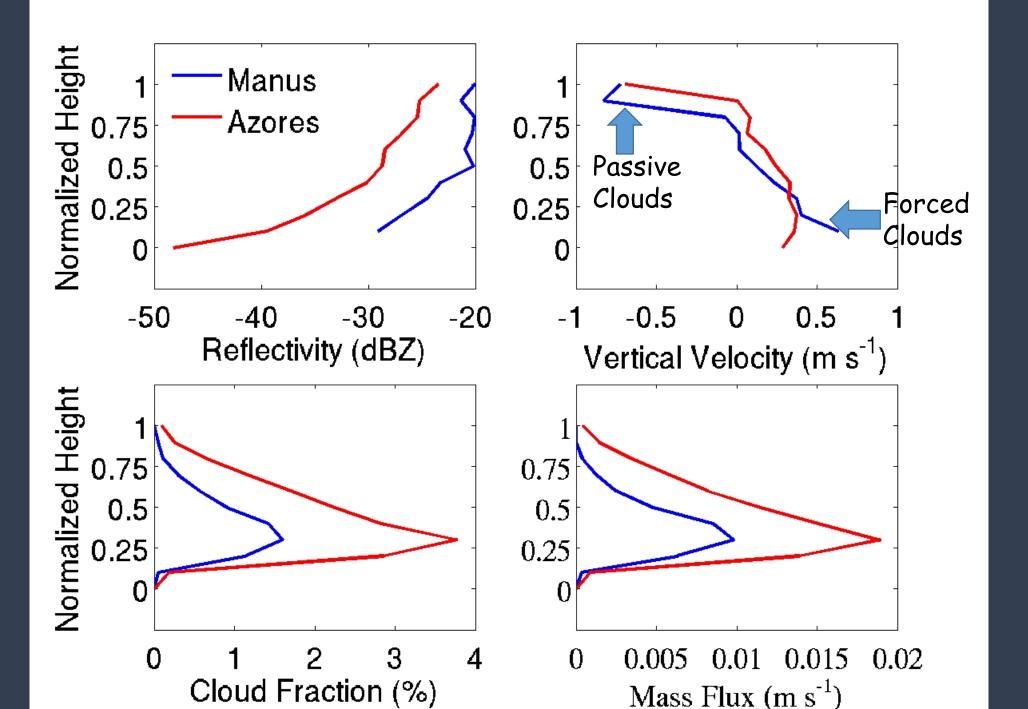


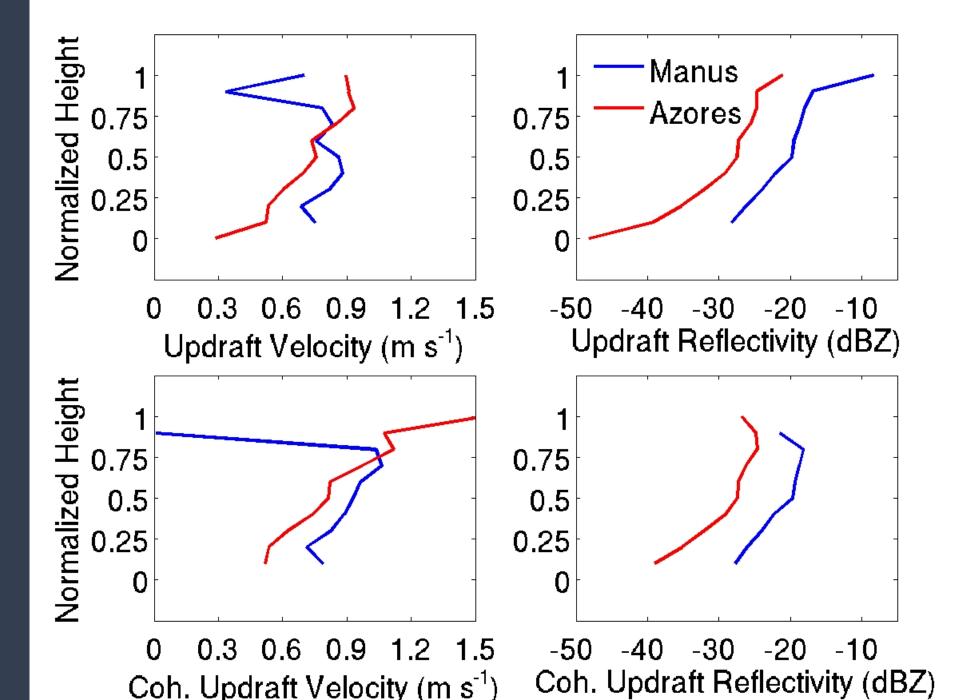
	Azores	Manus
Cases	14	19
Hours	194	272
Cloud Layer Base Height (m)	561	758
Cloud Layer Top Height (m)	746	1029
Cloud Layer Thickness (m)	184	271
Column Water Vapor (cm)	2.20	4.42
ECMWF Sensible Heat Flux (Wm <sup>-2</sup> )	10.35	8.84
ECMWF Latent Heat Flux (Wm <sup>-2</sup> )	82.80	120.03
Large Scale Subsidence (mb day <sup>-1</sup> )	93.61	3.71





Manus has 22 soundings Azores has 33 soundings





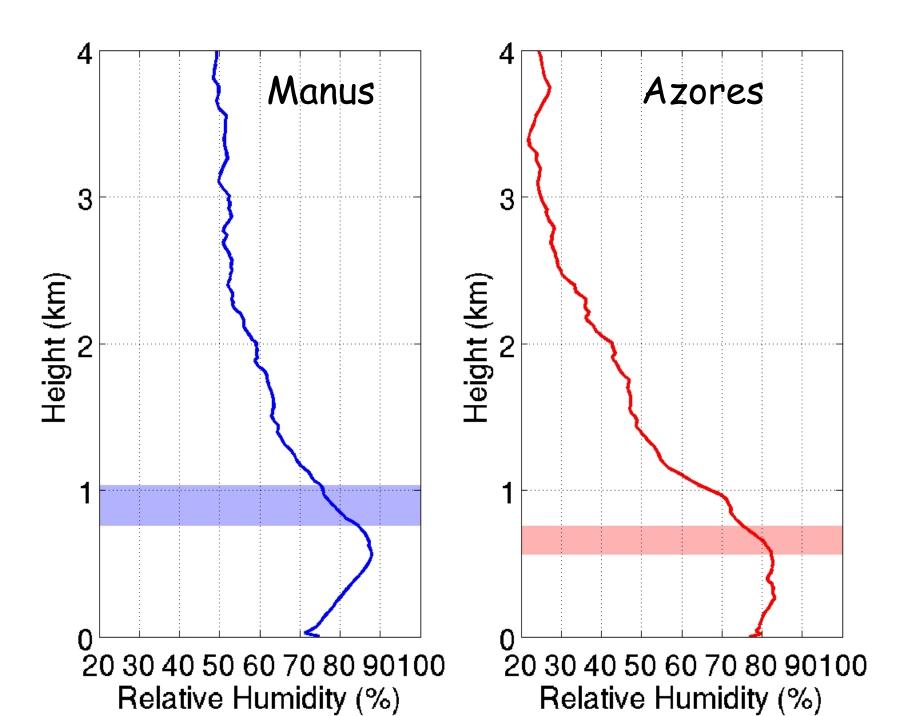
## Summary of findings (so far)

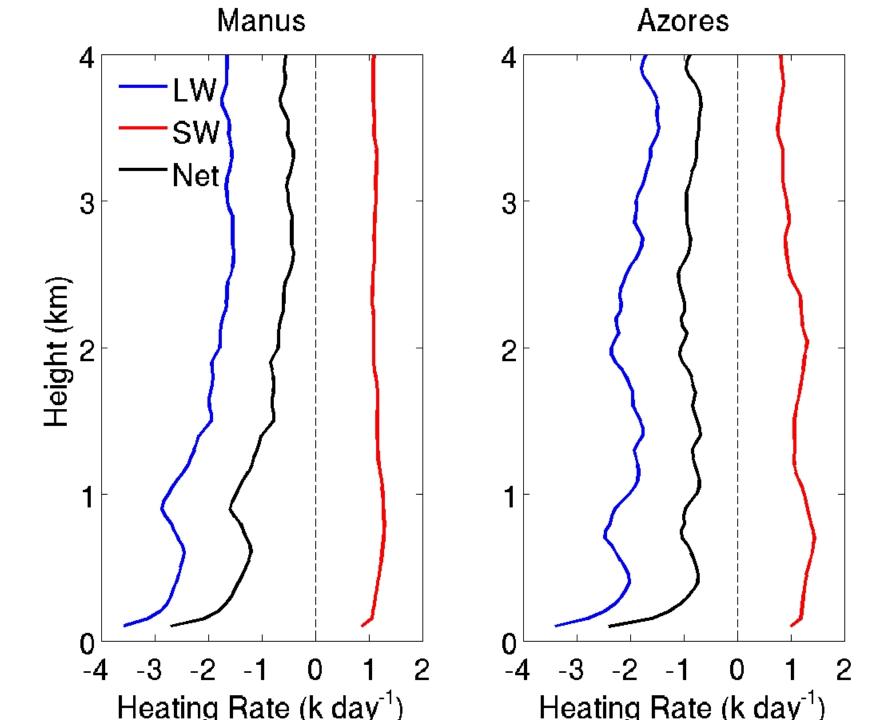
• On average cumulus topped boundary layer (CTBL) is deeper and has thicker clouds in the tropics than the subtropics.

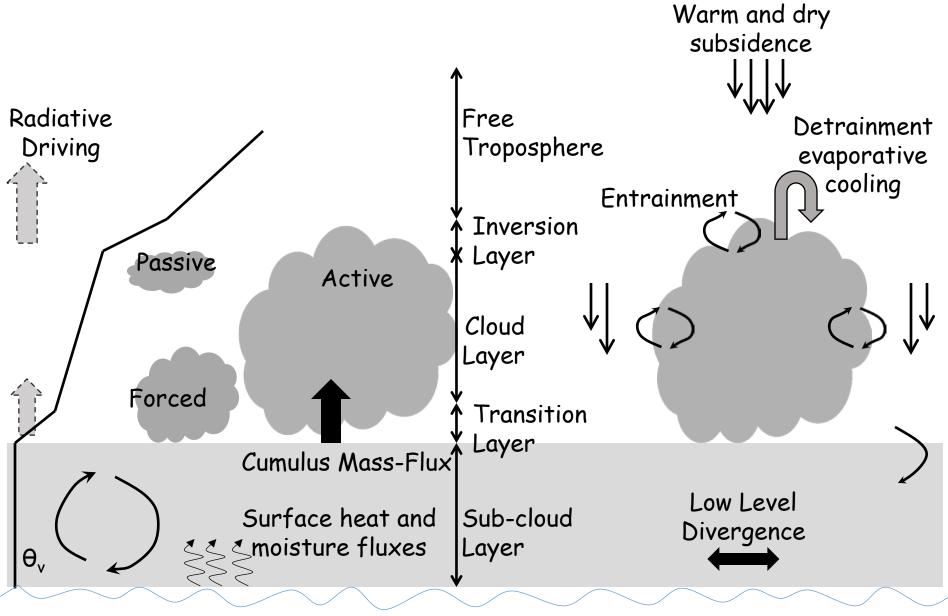
 Drops in tropical cumuli are bigger than the sub-tropical cumuli.

 Cloud base updraft velocities are higher in the tropical cumuli than in the sub-tropical cumuli.

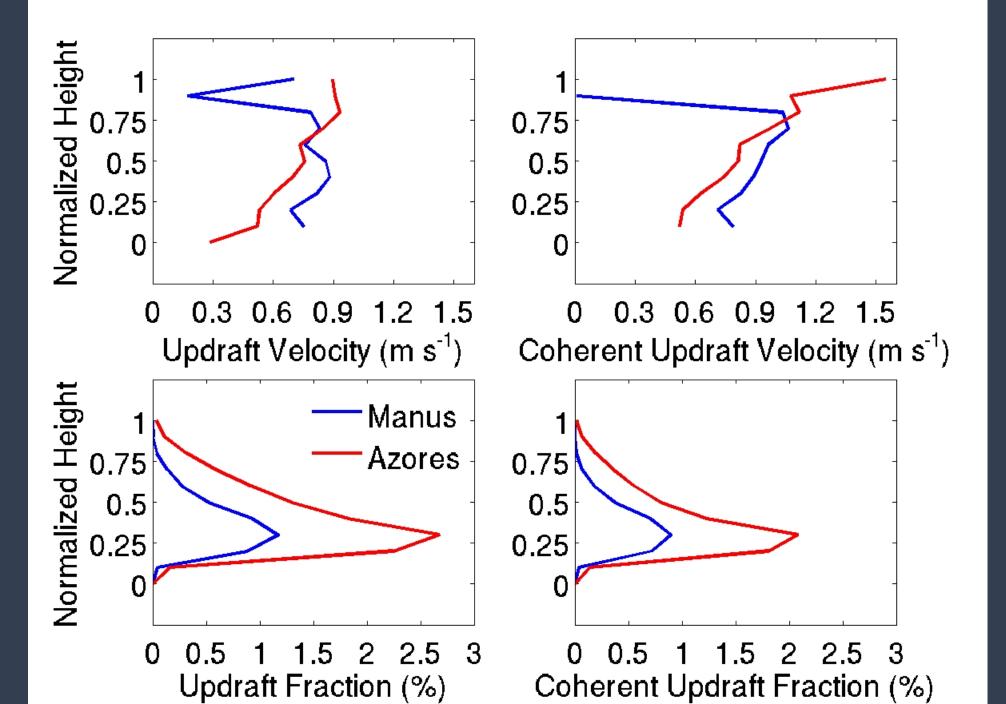
## Thanks!







Sea Surface



### General Conditions

	Azores	Manus
Cases	14	19
Hours	194	272
Cloud Base Height (m)	<b>561</b>	<b>758</b>
Cloud Top Height (m)	746	1029
Cloud Layer Thickness (m)	184	271

