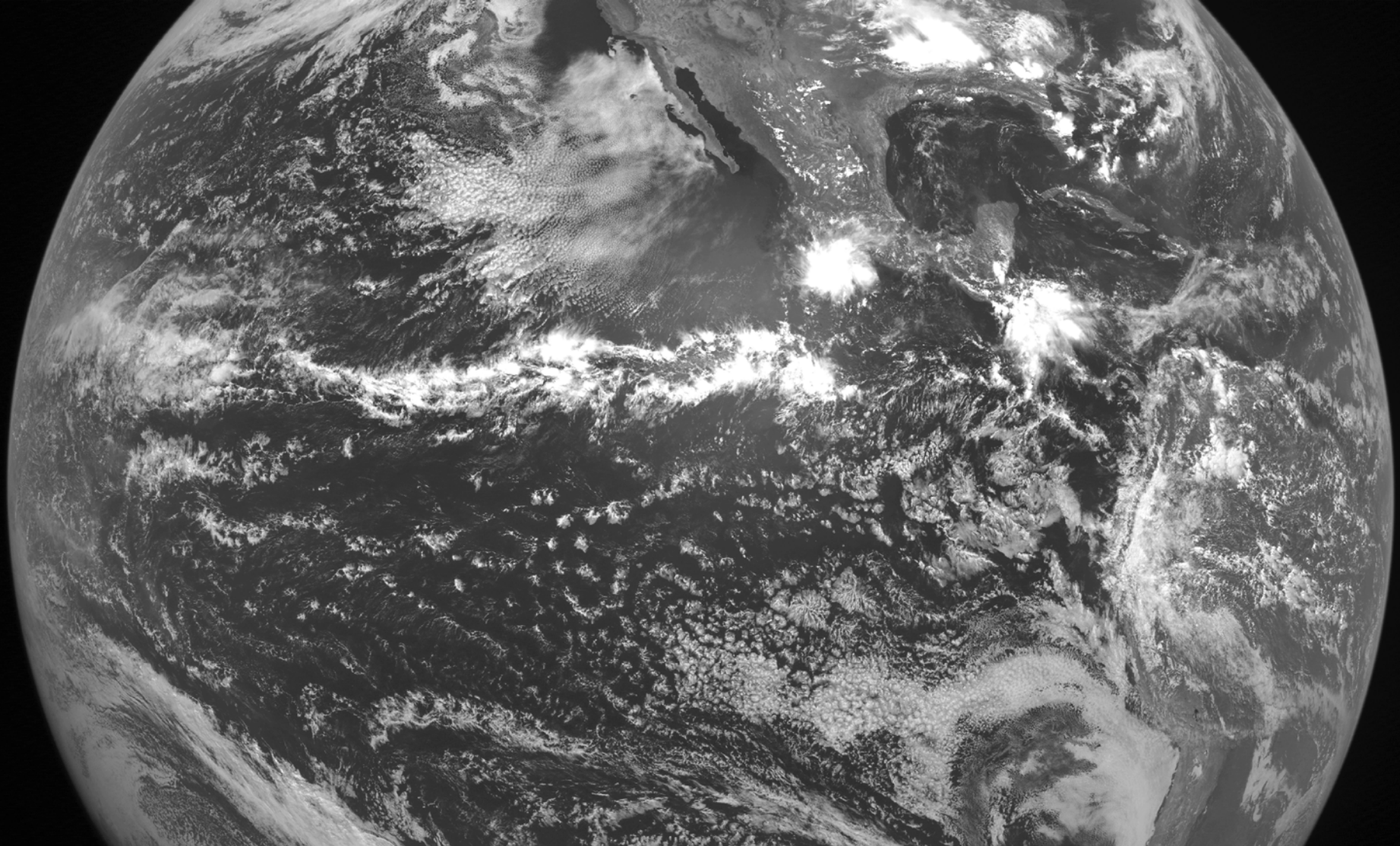
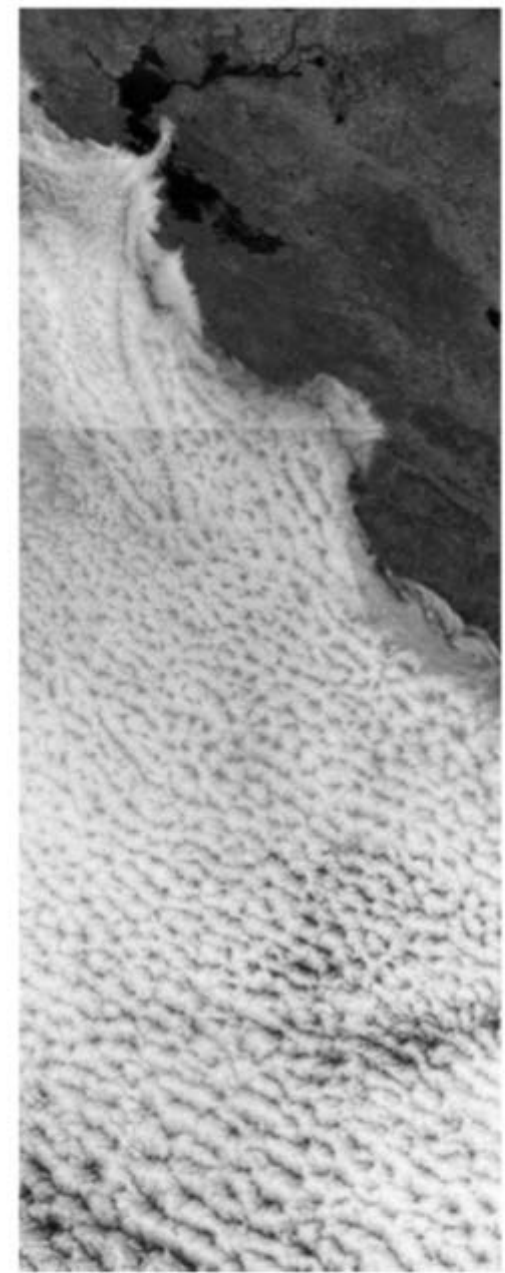


# Frontiers in mesoscale organization of boundary-layer clouds

*Christopher S. Bretherton, U. Washington, Dept. Atmos. Sci.*



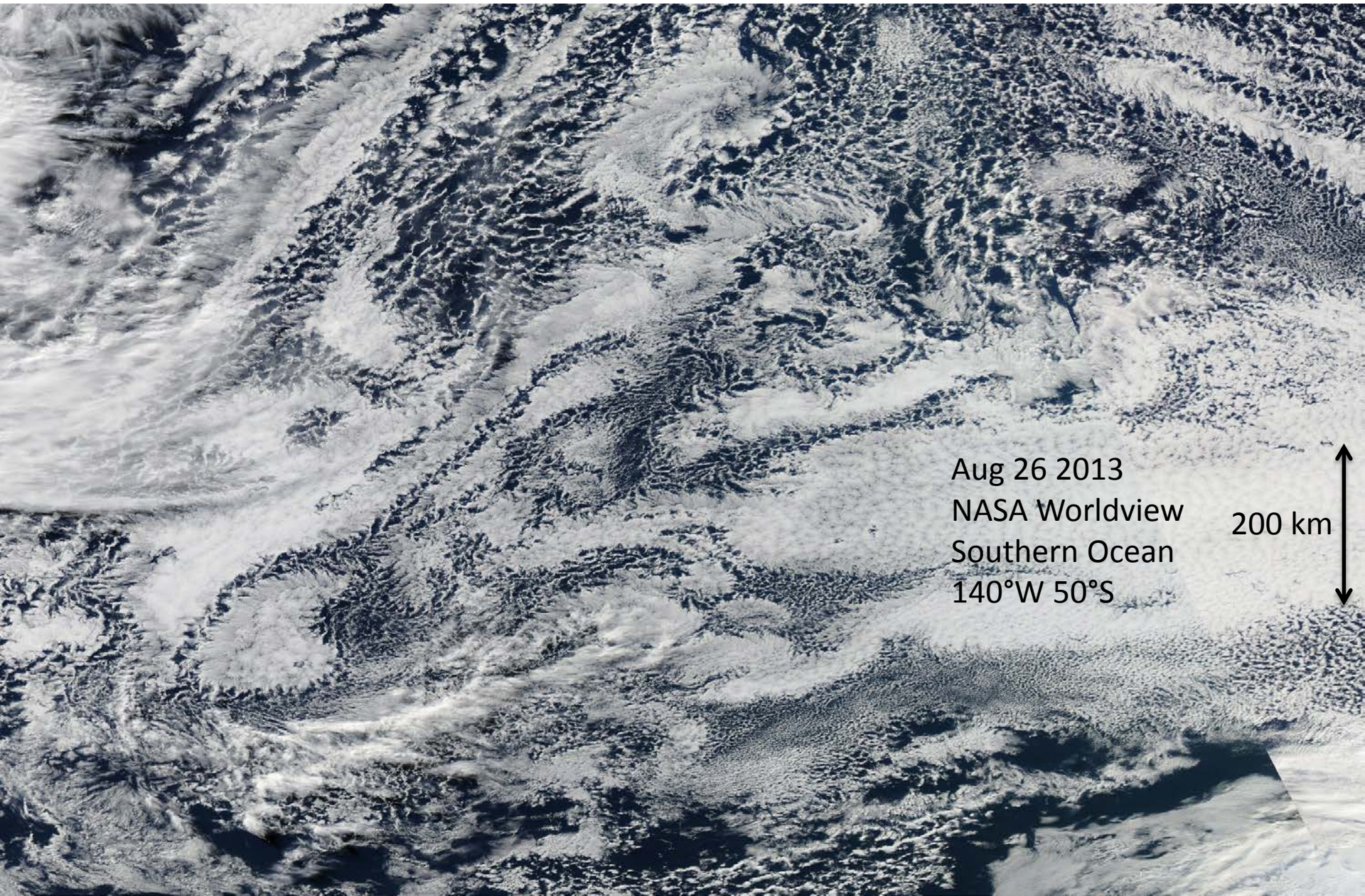
# Open and closed cells



Landsat satellite image (domain size about  $200 \times 600 \text{ km}^2$ ) of stratocumulus off the coast of California 14 Jul 1987. The ps are at  $500 \sim 1000 \text{ m}$  whereas the convective cells have vertical dimension of about  $10 \text{ km}$ . The aspect ratio of the convective cells is thus much larger than 1.

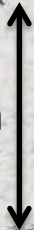


# Interspersed open and closed cells...why?



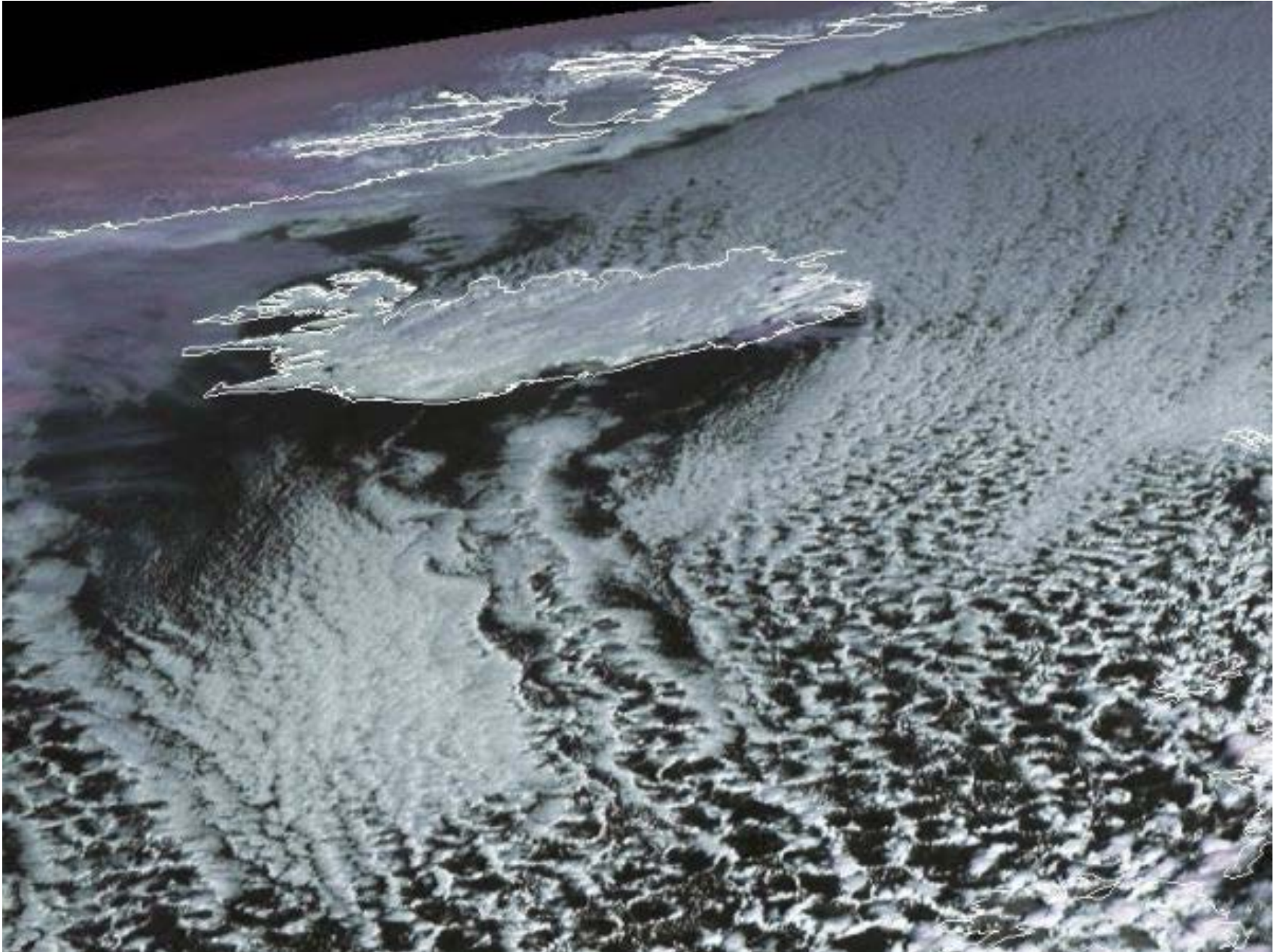
Aug 26 2013  
NASA Worldview  
Southern Ocean  
140°W 50°S

200 km





# Cold air outbreaks



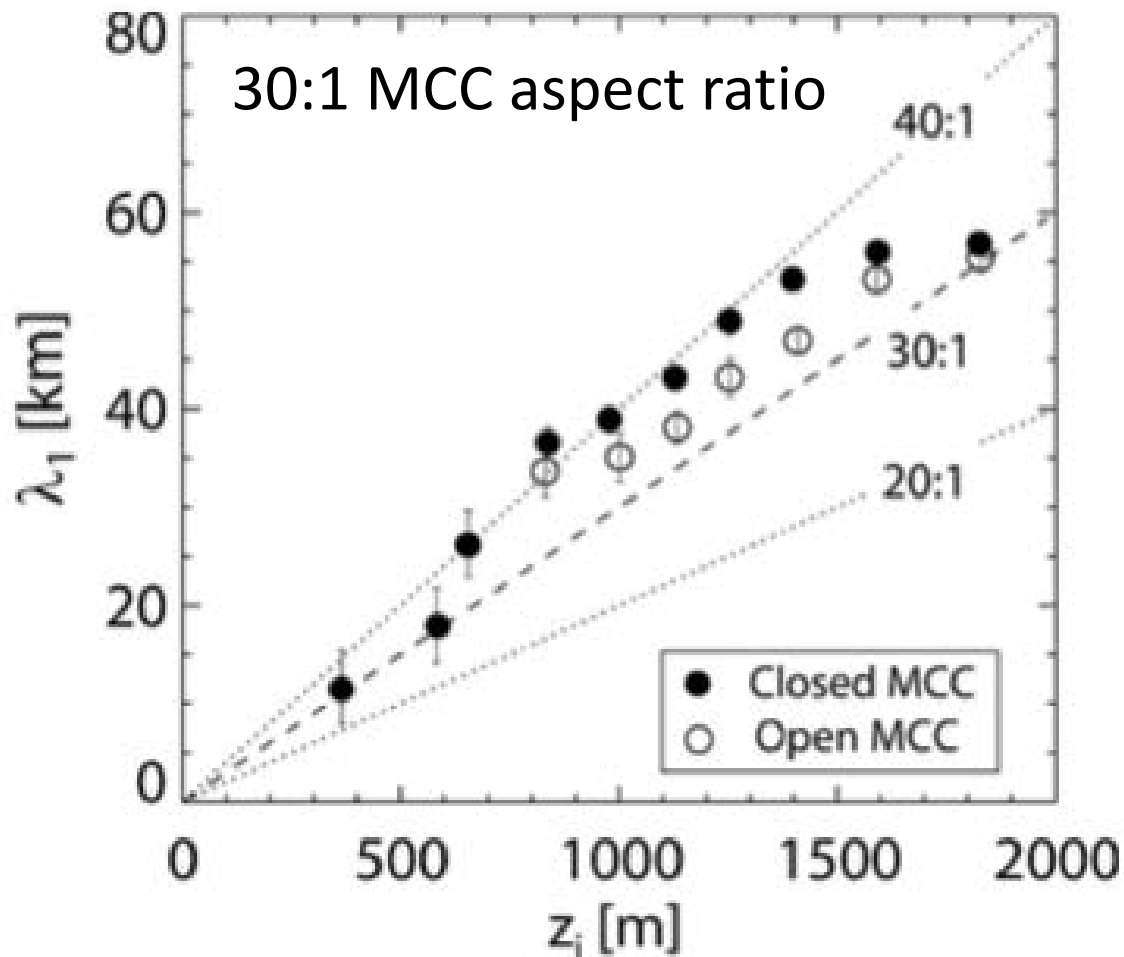
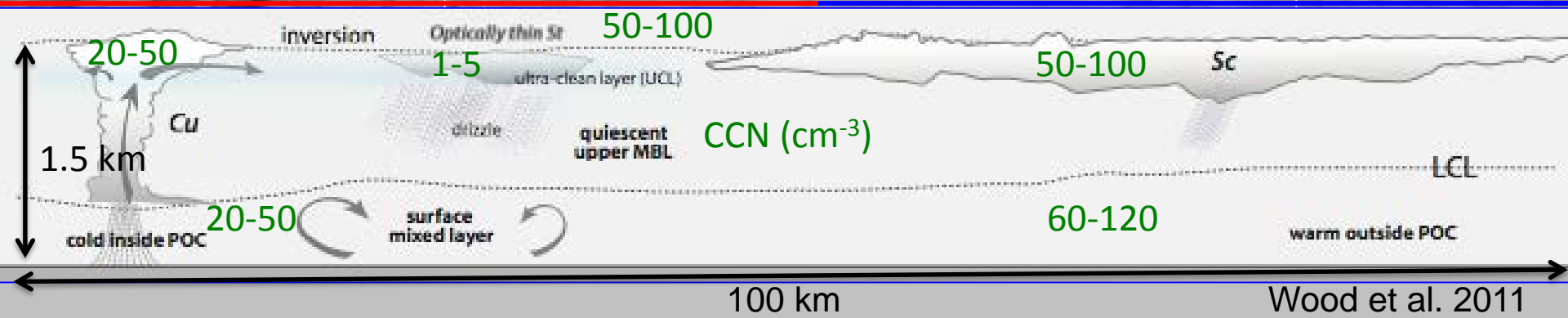
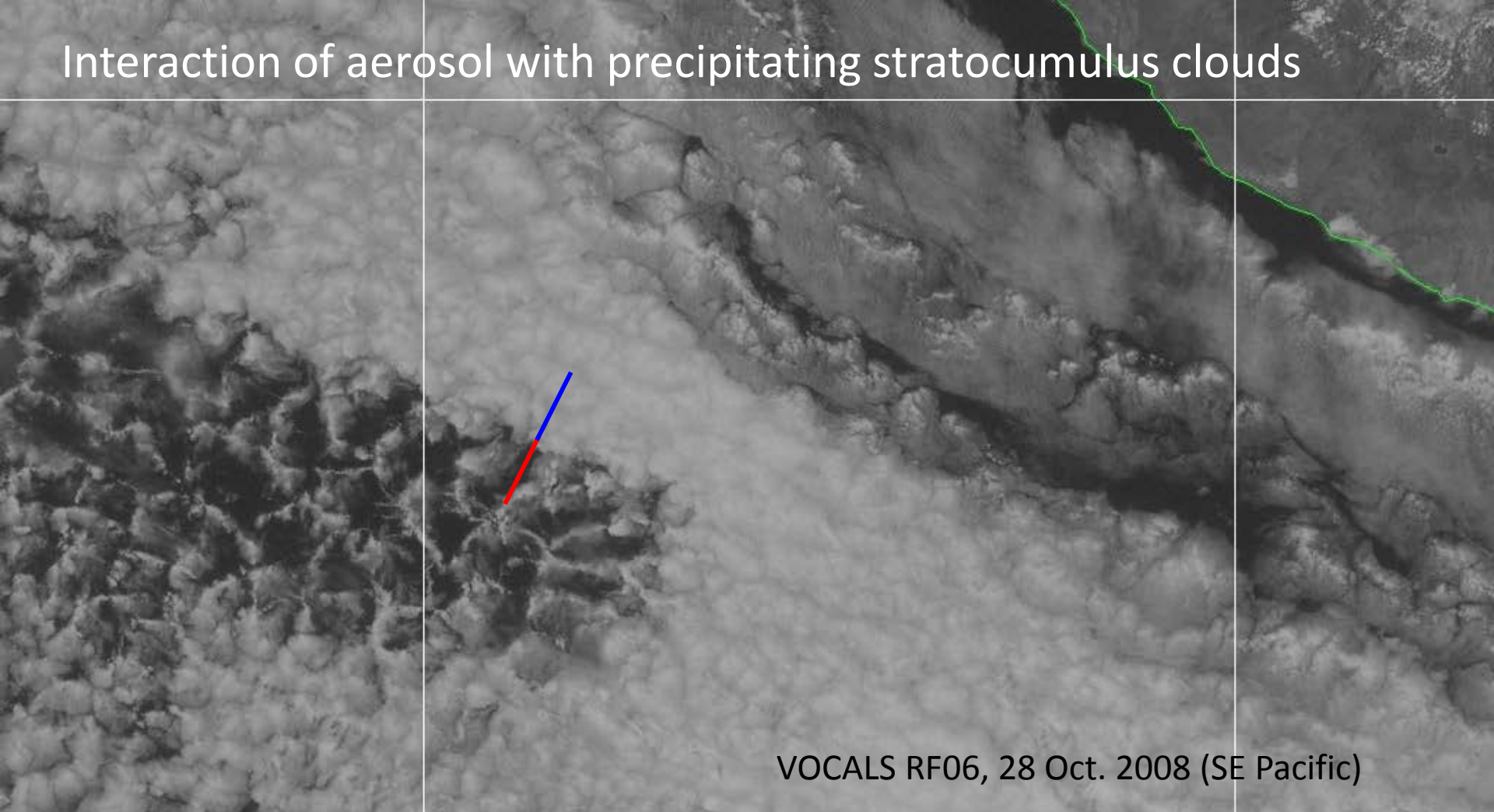


FIG. 17. Median characteristic cell length scale  $\lambda_1$  binned by  $z_i$  for all MODIS scenes (solid circles) over the NE and SE Pacific. The dotted lines denote aspect ratios of 20:1, 30:1, and 40:1. Error bars indicate the approximate sampling error in the median. The solid line indicates the fit described in the text.

# Interaction of aerosol with precipitating stratocumulus clouds





# LES can simulate open and closed MCC

- cell sizes grow with time
- can also do aerosol-cloud-rain interaction and POCs (Wang and Feingold 2009, Kazil et al. 2011, Berner et al. 2013)

Schroeter et al. 2005

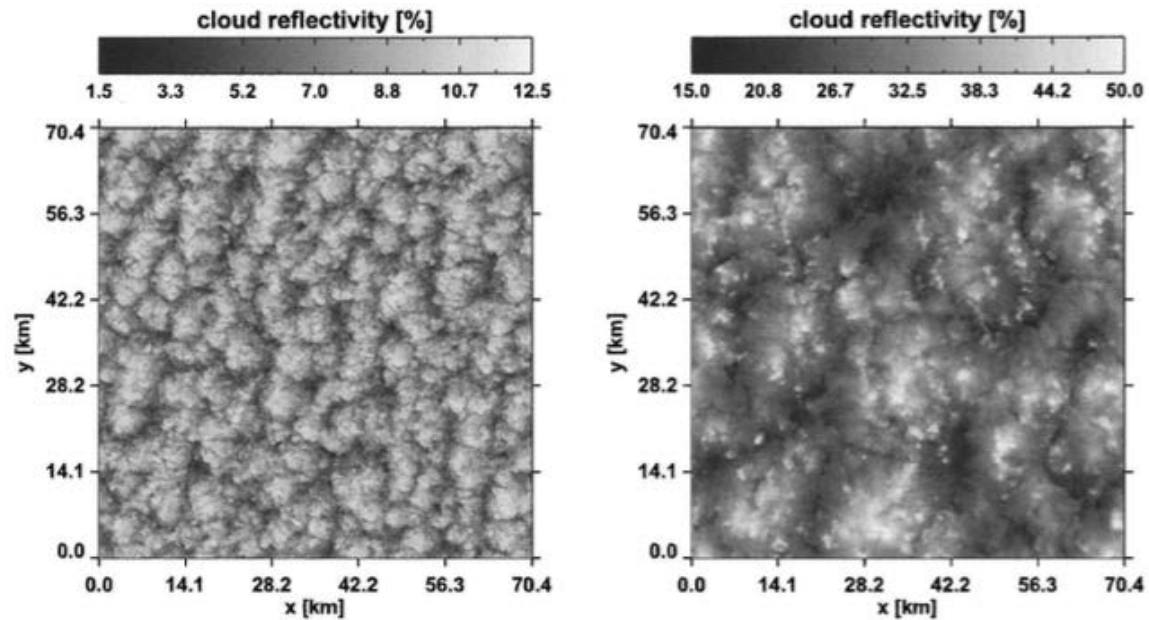
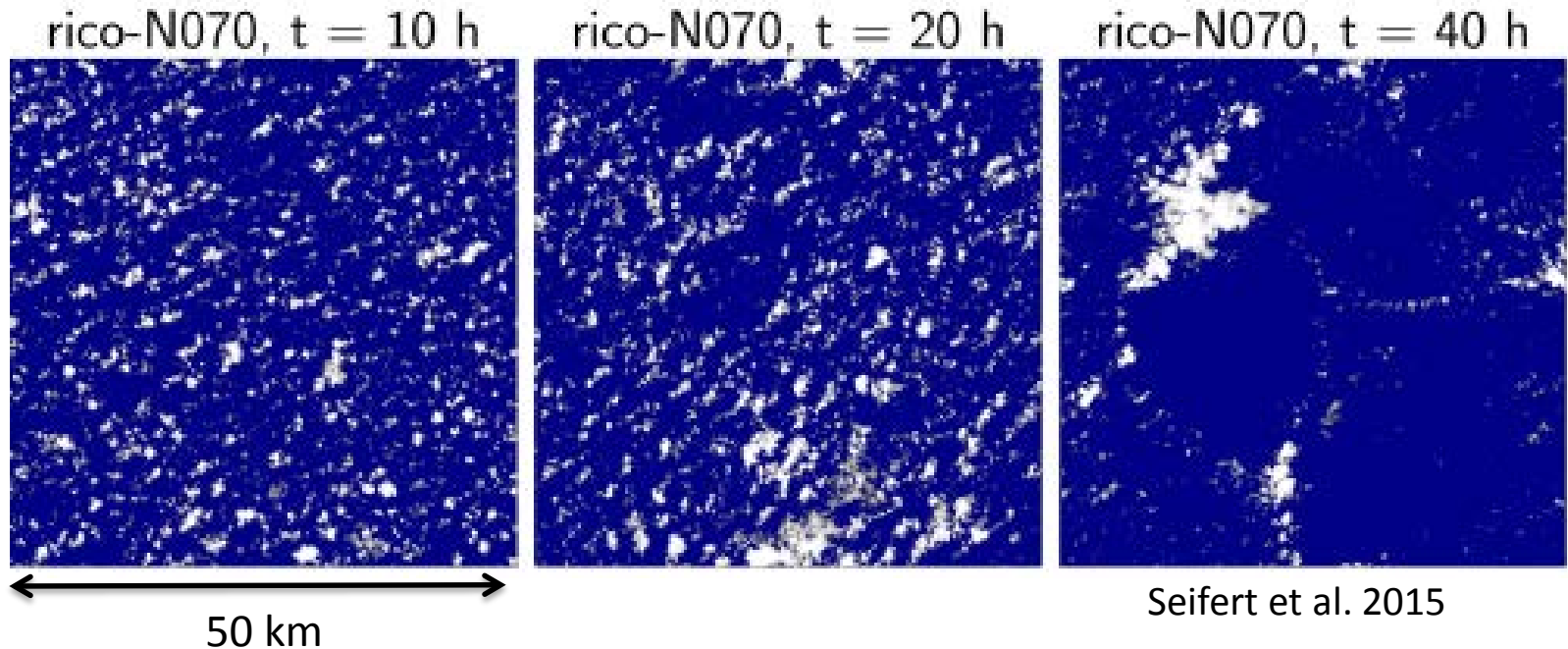


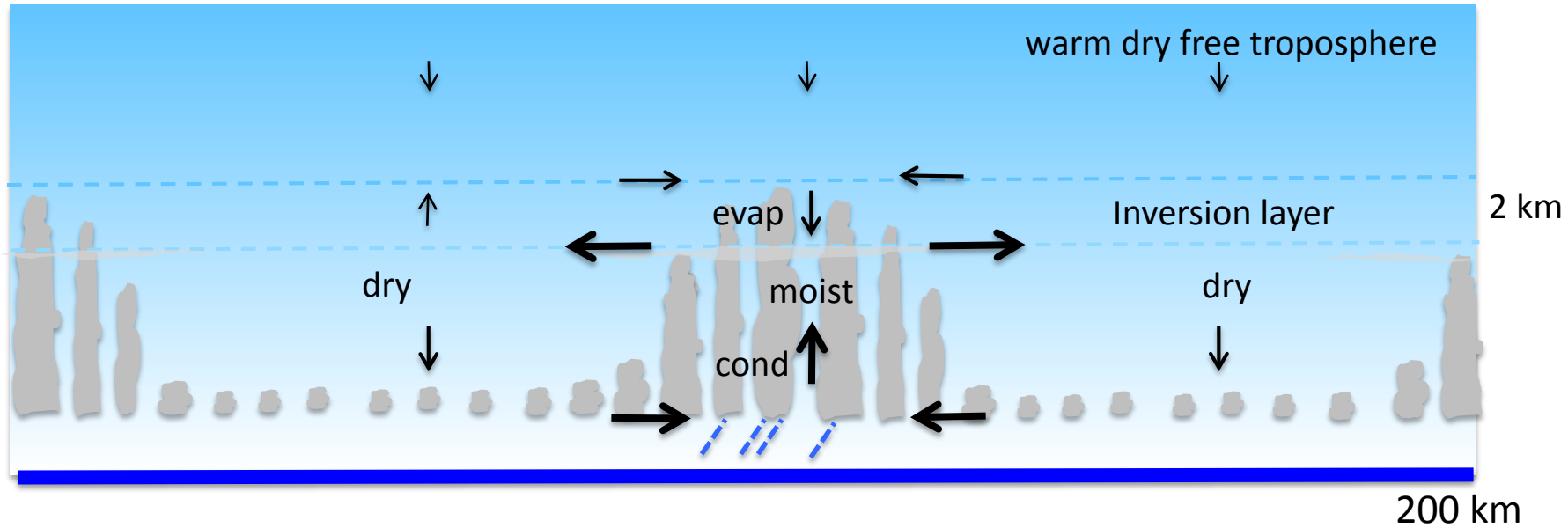
FIG. 2. Horizontal cross sections of cloud reflectivities calculated from the liquid water path (WET simulation): (left)  $t = 4$  h,  $z = 1600$  m; (right)  $t = 12.5$  h,  $z = 3100$  m. Cloud reflectivities have been estimated using the parameterization of Slingo (1989) assuming an equivalent radius of the drop size distribution of  $6 \mu\text{m}$  and a solar zenith angle of  $60^\circ$ .



Seifert et al. 2015

# Theoretical frameworks have been proposed

Moisture-convection feedback instability for shallow Cu aggregation



Bretherton and Blossey 2017 JAMES to be submitted



# MBL mesoscale organization is ubiquitous, but why?

- How important are latent heating? cloud-radiation interaction? precipitation?
- Need a unified explanation that works across MCC types
  - Closed cells: 'Inverse cascade' theory (de Roode et al 2004)
  - Open cells: Humidity-convection feedback instability
- What sets 30:1 aspect ratio?
- Downscale w or q variance cascade from large scales relevant?

# For what does MBL mesoscale organization matter?

- When does mesoscale organization affect horizontal mean:
  - cloud?
  - precipitation?
  - aerosol?
- Mixed messages from LES on mesoscale domains
  - Not too important for Sc and Cu under Sc  
(DeRoode et al. 2004;
  - Important for deeper (>2.5 km) precipitating Cu  
(Seifert et al. 2015; Bretherton et al. 2005)



# Cloud microphysics and MCC

- Why doesn't most precipitating closed-cell Sc transition into POCs?
- Clusters of precipitating Cu may promote ultra-clean veil clouds
- Interaction of mixed-phase with meso-aggregation in CAOs?
- Does mesoscale organization affect aerosol susceptibility of cloud? of precip?
- Are cold pools the most important organizing mechanism?