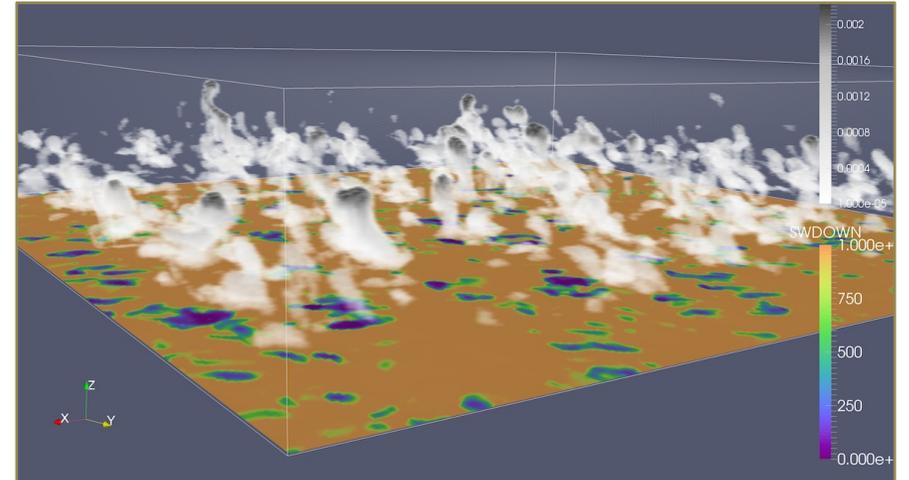


# Reconciling Differences Between Large-Eddy Simulations and Doppler-Lidar Observations of Continental Shallow Cumulus Cloud-Base Vertical Velocity



**Satoshi Endo<sup>1</sup>**

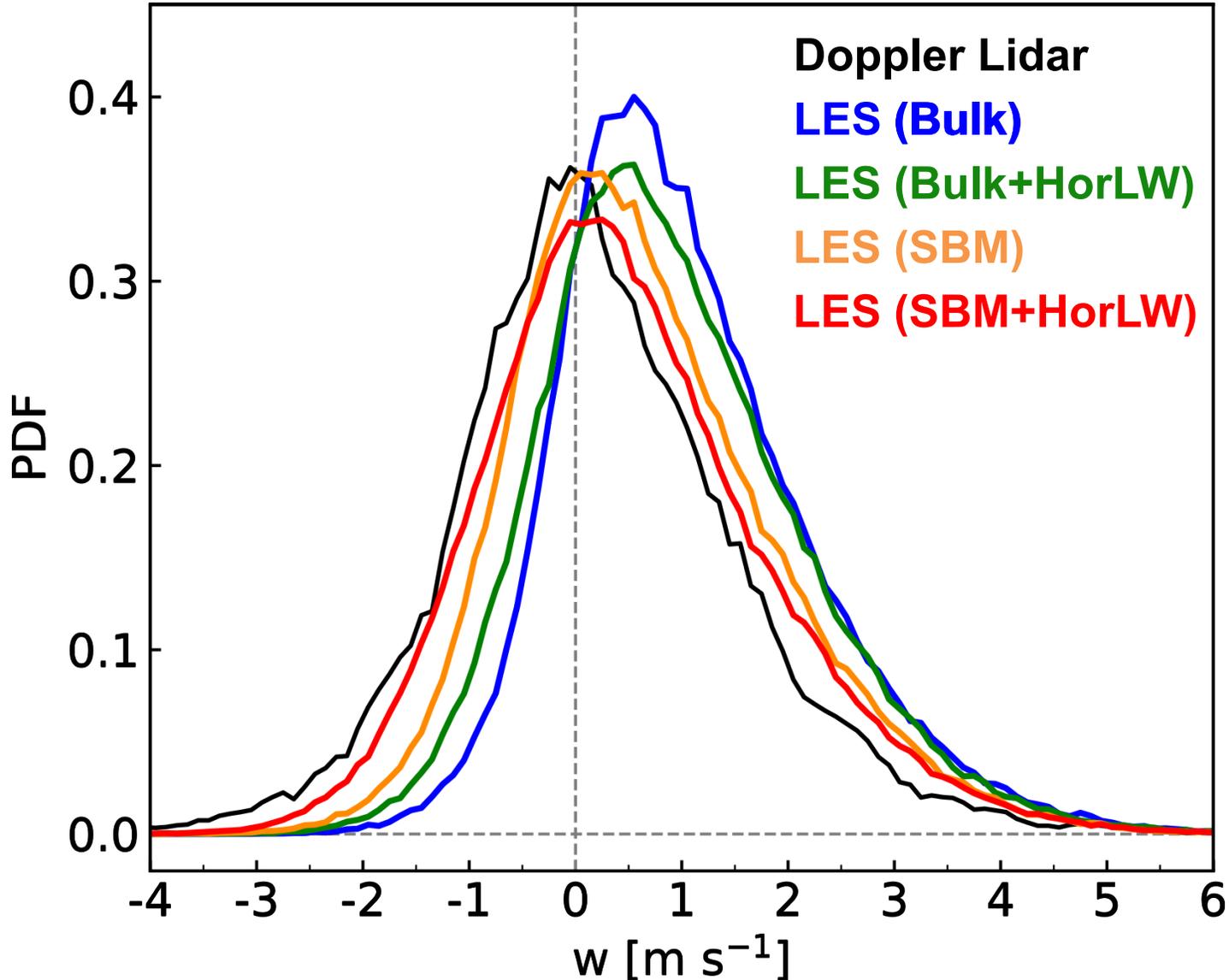
**Damao Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Andrew M Vogelmann<sup>1</sup>, Pavlos Kollias<sup>1,2</sup>, Katia Lamer<sup>3</sup>,  
Mariko Oue<sup>2</sup>, William I Gustafson Jr<sup>4</sup>, Heng Xiao<sup>4</sup>, David M Romps<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Brookhaven National Laboratory   <sup>2</sup> Stony Brook University   <sup>3</sup> The City College of New York

<sup>4</sup> Pacific Northwest National Laboratory   <sup>5</sup> Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

# Shallow Cumulus Cloud-Base Vertical Velocity: SGP Doppler Lidars vs LES

Probability Density Function (PDF) for June 11, 2016



The 5-site **Doppler Lidar (DL)** statistics suggests **insufficient downdrafts in Large-Eddy Simulations (LES)**.

- Similar difference in 10-day composite; Similar DL PDF for 2-year statistics
- No sensitivity to large-scale forcing, grid spacing, choice of dynamical core...

LES can more closely reproduce observations by improving physics to use:

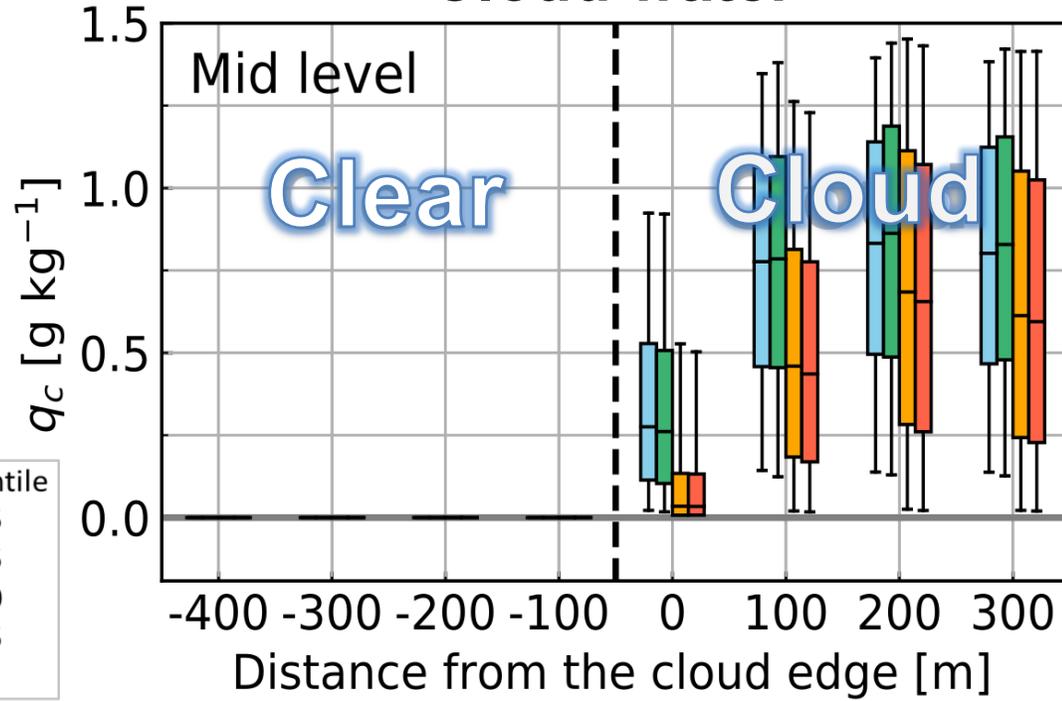
**Spectral-Bin Microphysics (SBM)**  
**Horizontal Longwave Radiation (HorLW)**

particularly when **used together**.

# Cloud Edge Statistics

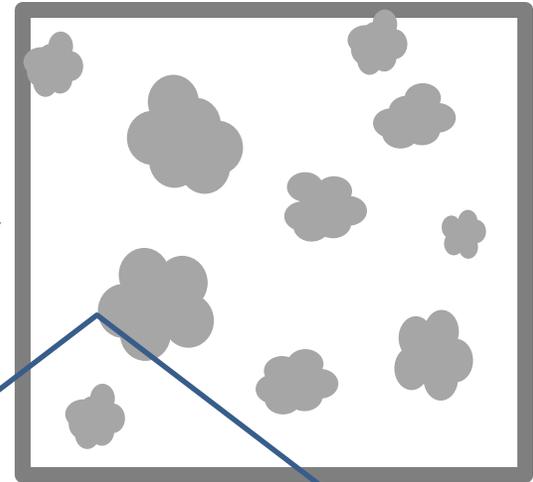


## Cloud water



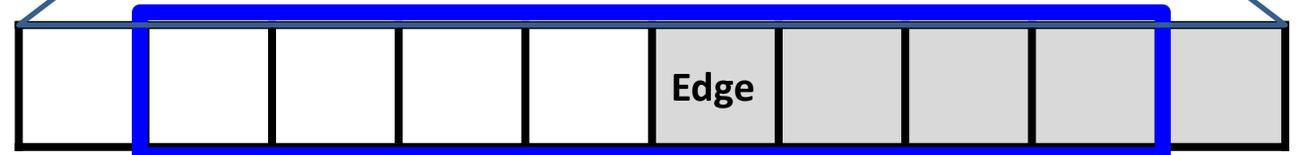
## Mid-level in Cloud Layer

Identity cloud edge



Produce statistics

Sample 8 grid points



Clear

Cloud

# Cloud Edge Statistics

Bulk

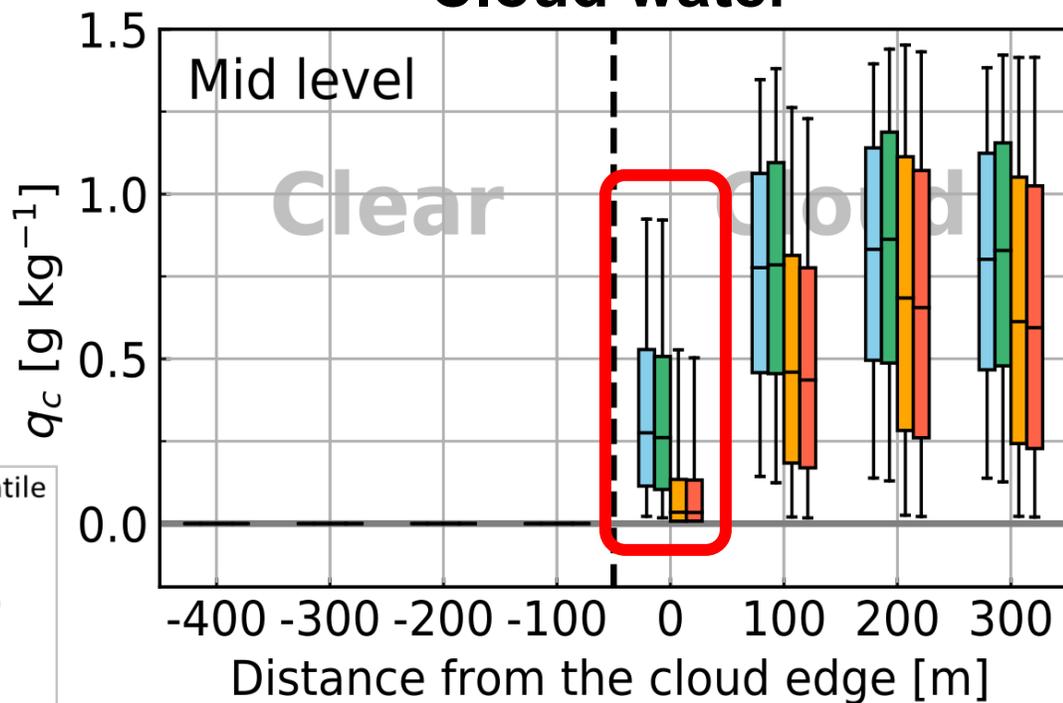
Bulk+HorLW

vs

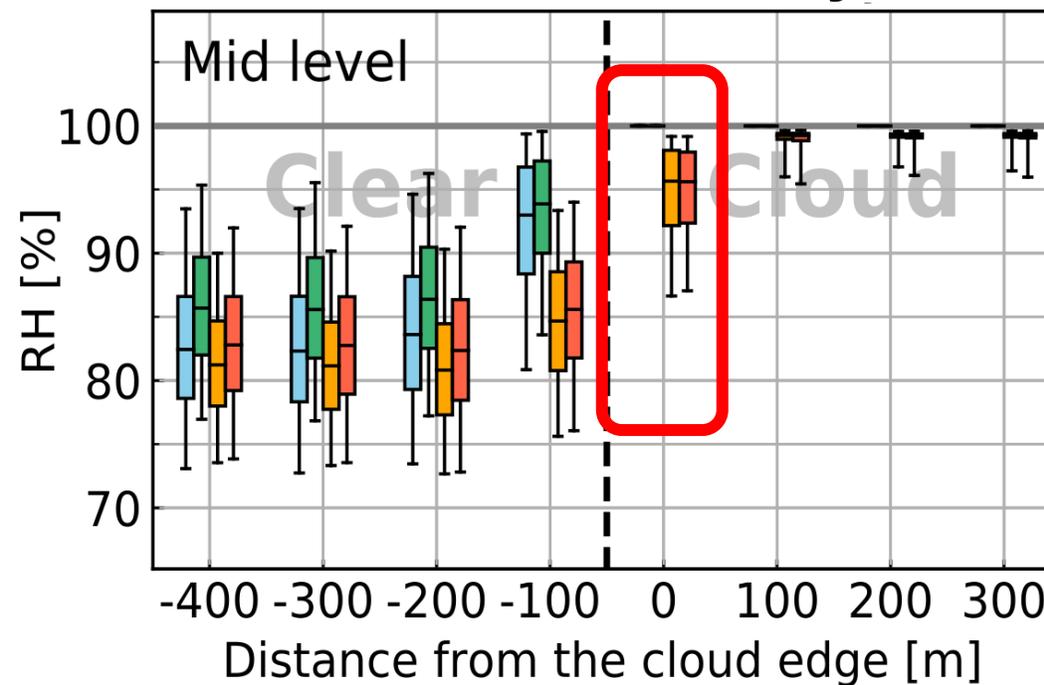
SBM

SBM+HorLW

## Cloud water



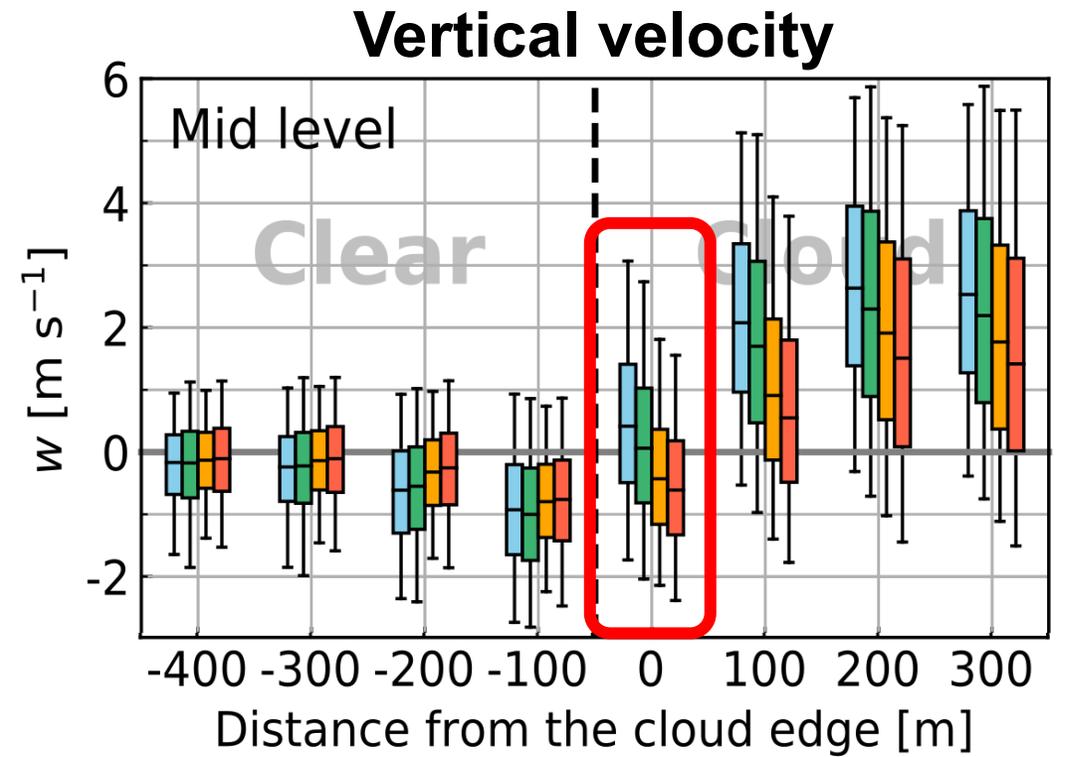
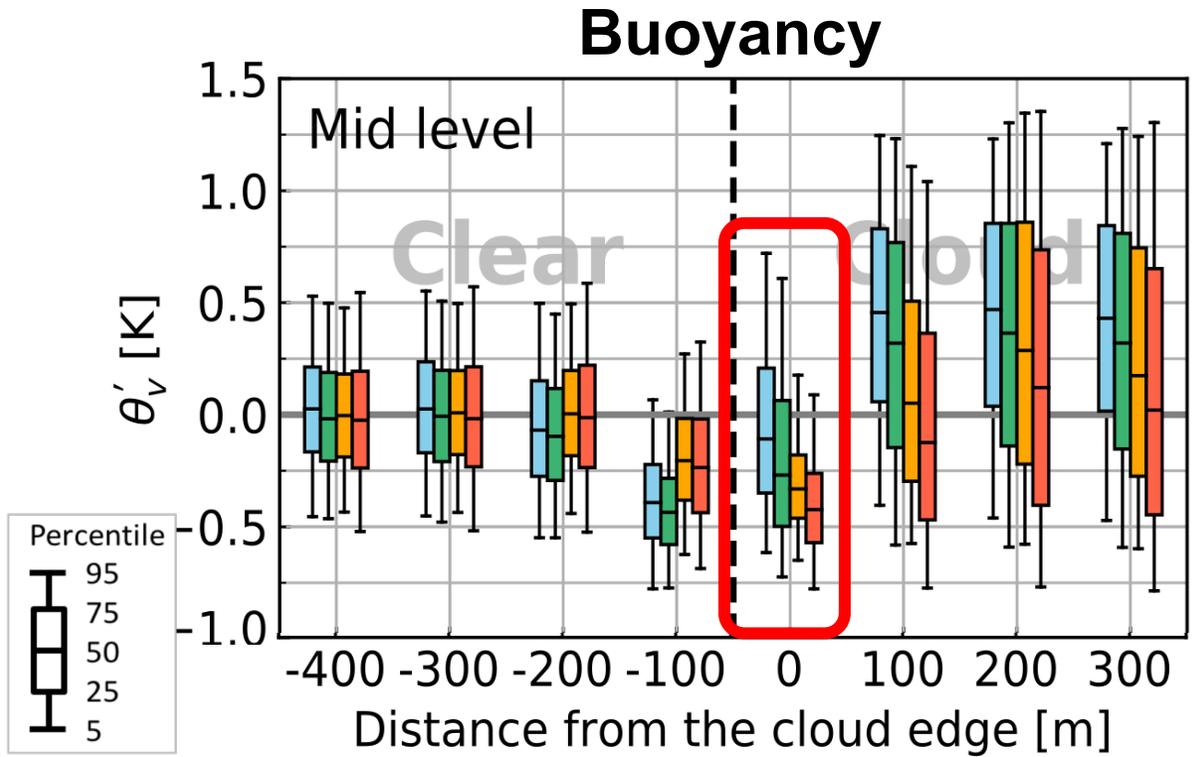
## Relative humidity



SBM runs: smaller liquid water & subsaturated air near the cloud edge because of its ability to treat droplets in subsaturated air.

Bulk runs: entire droplets evaporate in subsaturated air (unless the evaporation saturate the air).

# Cloud Edge Statistics



SBM leads to evaporation and cooling in “cloudy” region.

HorLW cools cloudy regions near the edge.

Negative buoyancy and downdrafts that help the downdrafts reach the cloud-base height.

# Cloud Edge Statistics

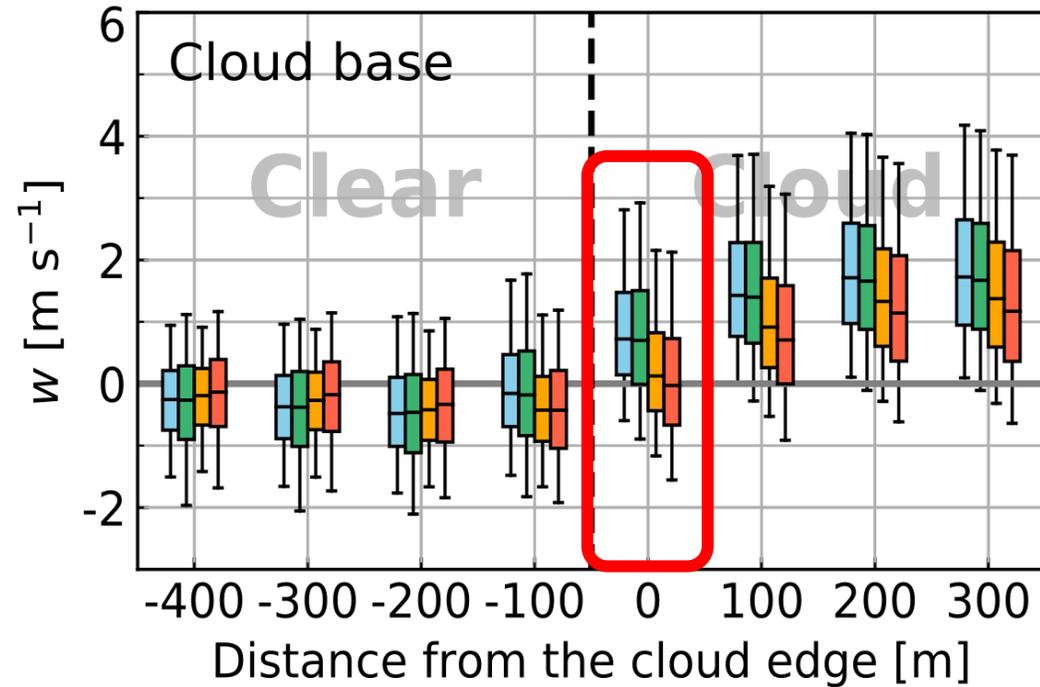
Bulk

SBM

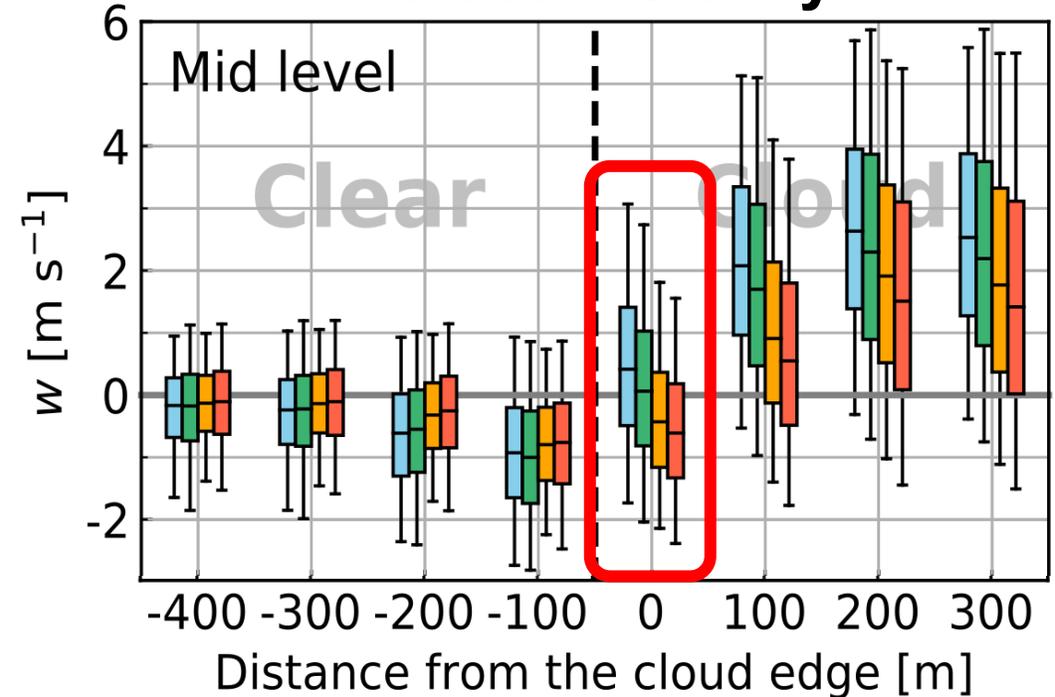
Bulk+HorLW

SBM+HorLW

## Vertical velocity at cloud-base height



## Vertical velocity



SBM leads to evaporation and cooling in "cloudy" region.

HorLW cools cloudy regions near the edge.

Negative buoyancy and downdrafts that help the downdrafts reach the cloud-base height.

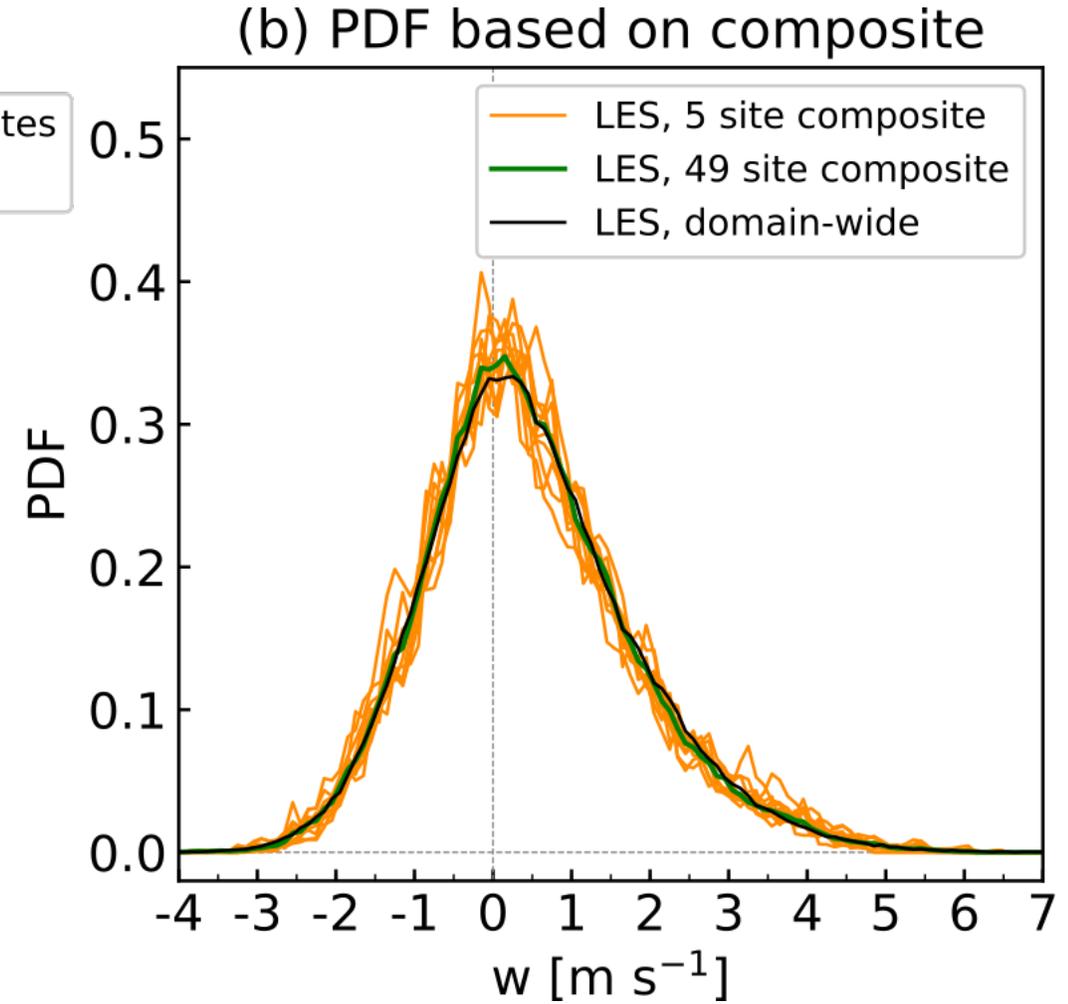
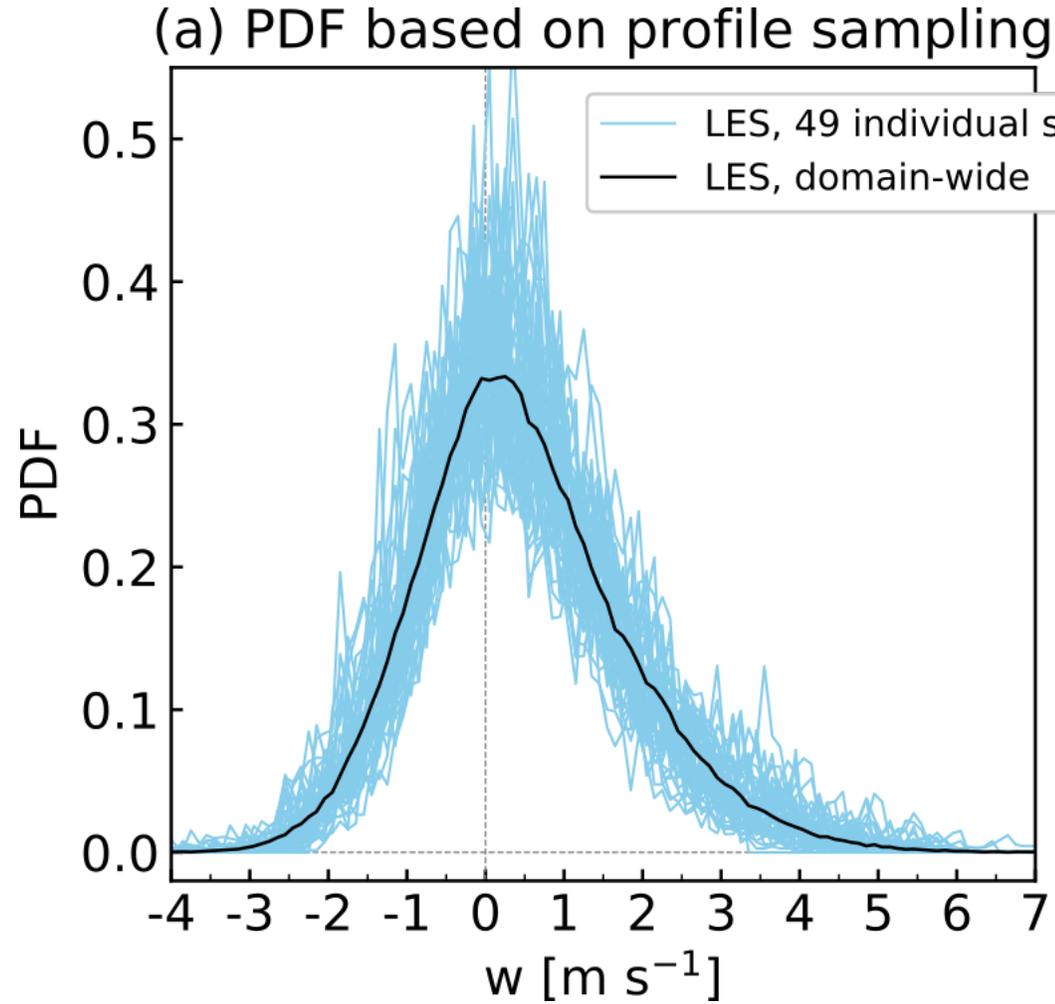
# Summary

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- ARM SGP Doppler Lidar measurements suggest deficiency of cloud-base downdrafts in LES.
- LES can more closely reproduce observations only after improving the model physics:
  - **Spectral-bin microphysics** that can treat droplets in subsaturated air; thus, more evaporative cooling can be present in “cloudy” region
  - **Horizontal longwave radiation** that cools cloudy regions near the edgeboth of which increase negative buoyancy and downdrafts in cloudy regions near the edge, that helps the downdrafts reach the cloud base.
- The dense Doppler Lidar network was necessary for the model diagnostics.

Poster #17 in Session B2, Wednesday 5pm–

# Profiling Measurement Test using Virtual Profiling Sites in LES



Increasing the number of sites from one to five halved error of resulting PDF.