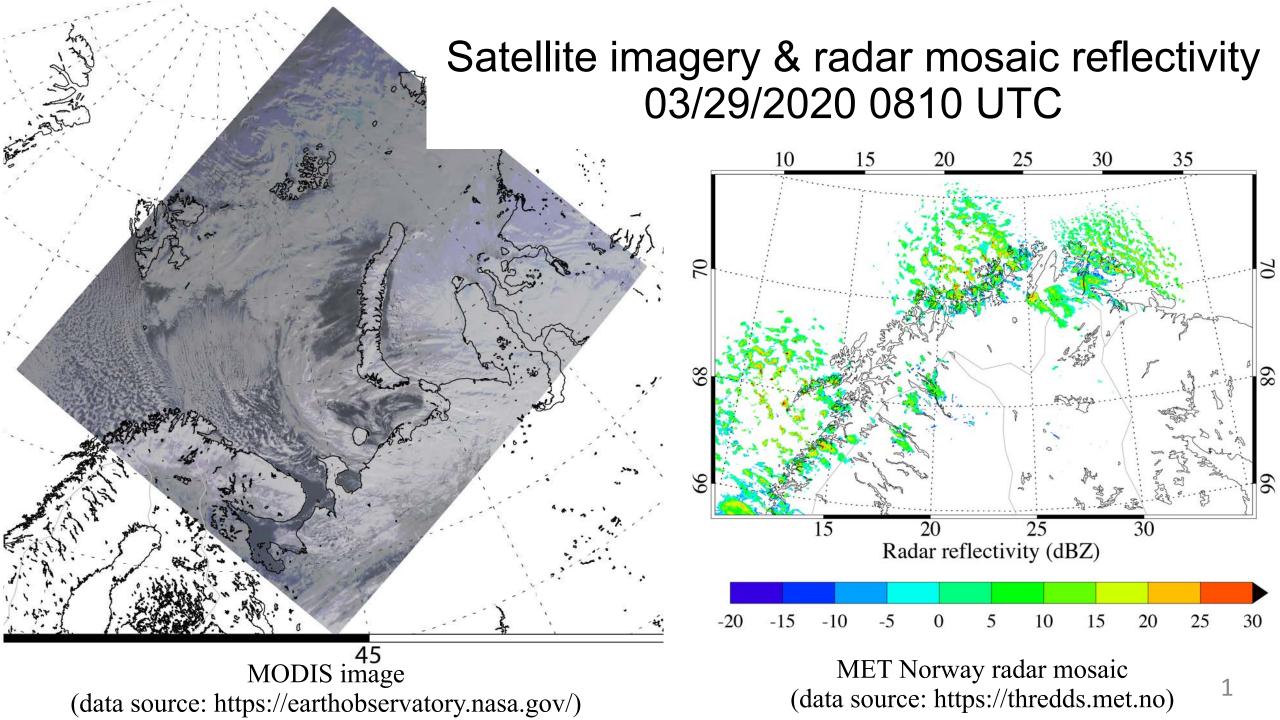
Case study of a CAO in COMBLE

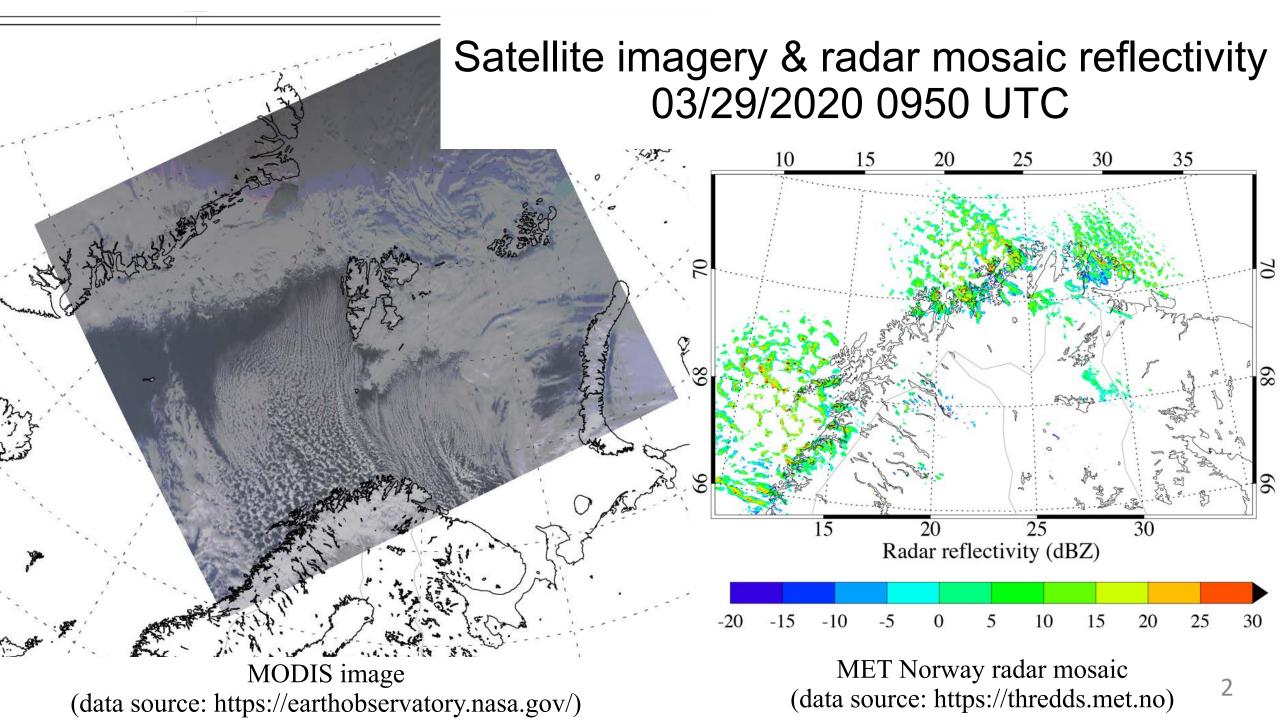
Yonggang Wang¹(yonggangA.wang@gmail.com), Bart Geerts², Yazhe Hu², Zachary J. Lebo², Yishi Hu²

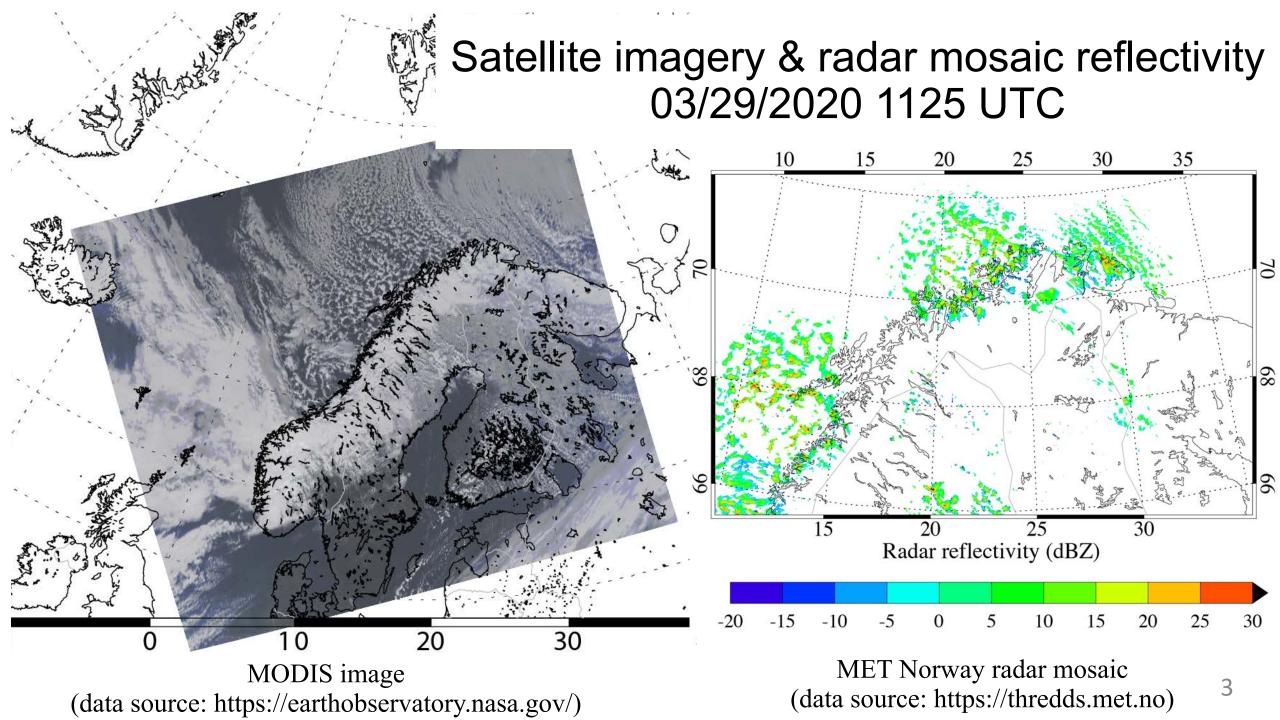
¹Texas Tech University ²University of Wyoming

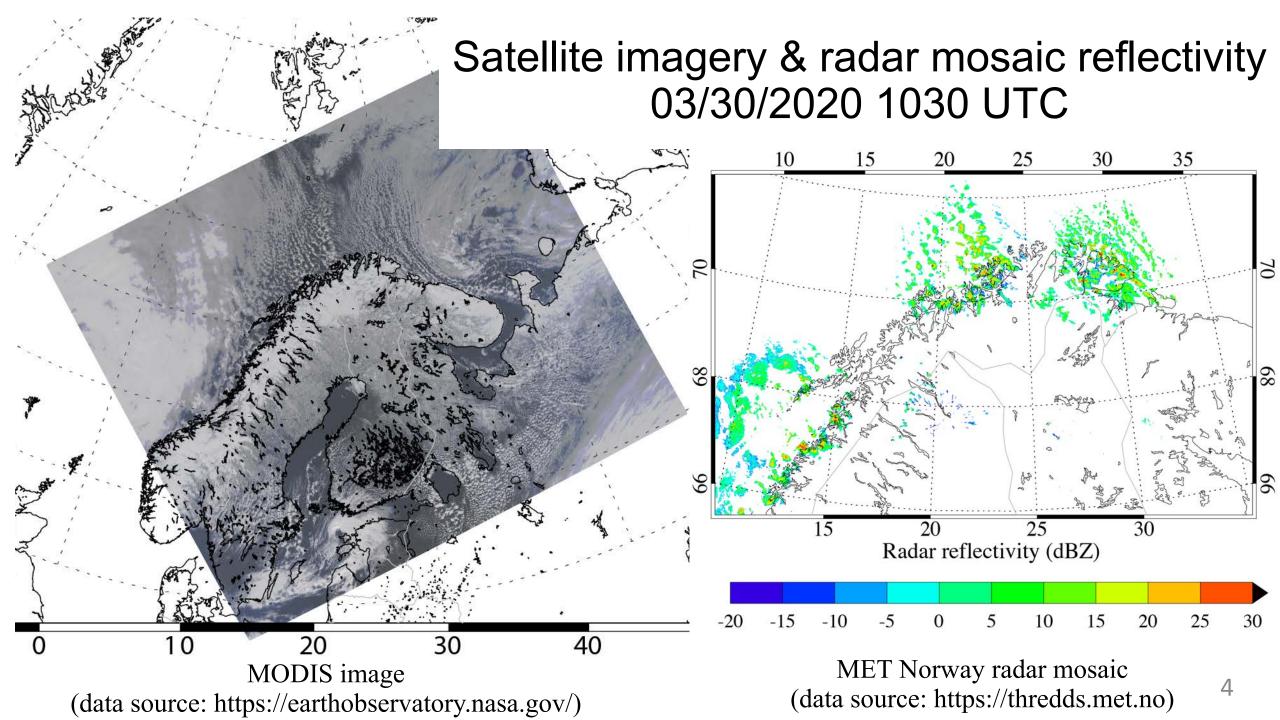
2020 Joint ARM User Facility and ASR PI Meeting

June 25th, 2020





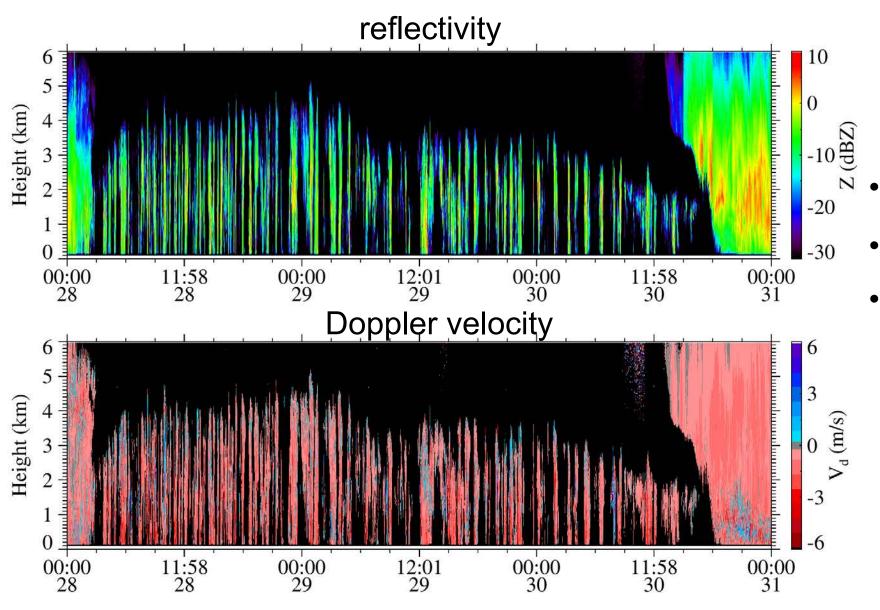




AMF1 instruments used for this study

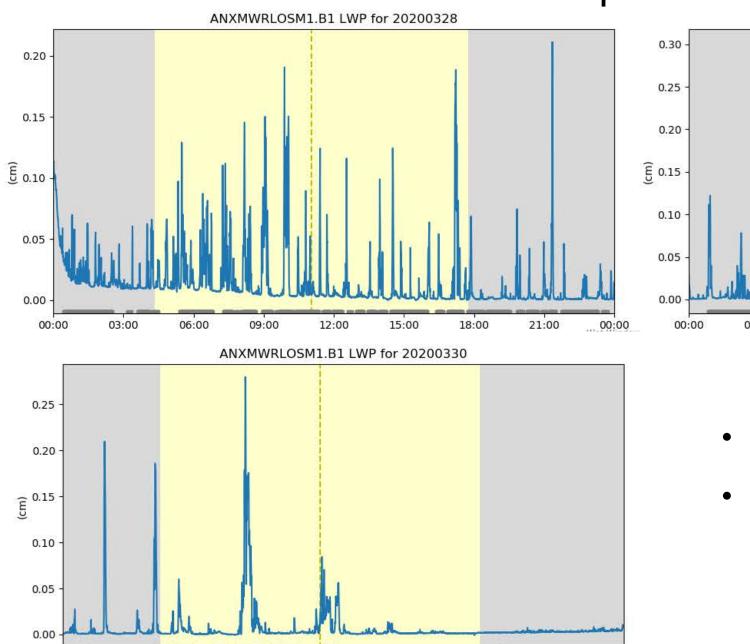
Acronym	Instrument	Observed and/or retrieved variables
KAZR	profiling cloud radar	Doppler velocity, reflectivity, echo top
MWR	passive microwave radiometer	liquid water path
CEIL	ceilometer	cloud base height
MET	1-minute surface station	surface horizontal wind speed and direction
INTERPSONDE	combination of SONDE, MWR and MET	temperature

KAZR measurements: 03/28/20 - 03/30/20



- long duration: ~ 58 hrs
- strong thermal instability
- relatively shallow convective clouds producing precipitation

Evidence of liquid from MWR



00:00

03:00

06:00

09:00

12:00

15:00

18:00

21:00

00:00

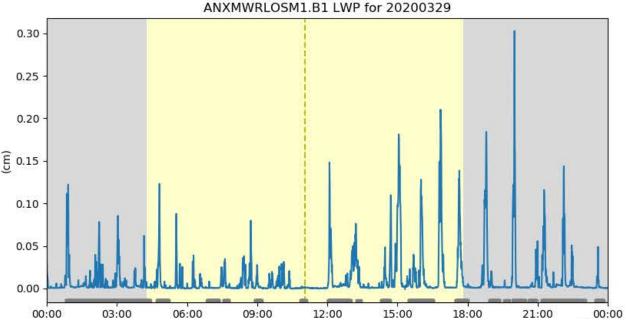
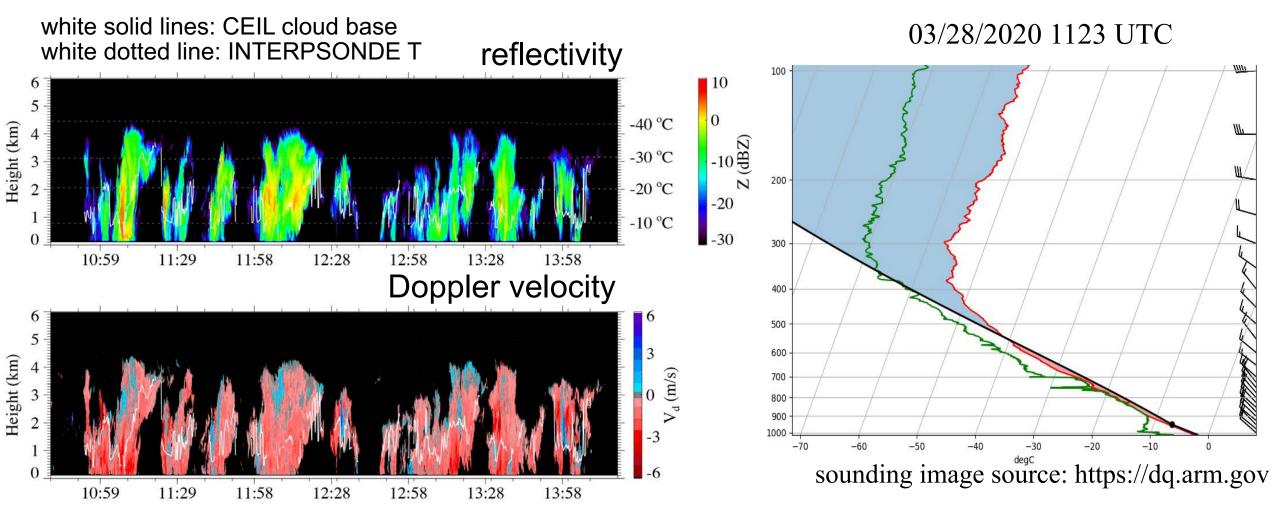


image source: https://dq.arm.gov

- measurable liquid water
- mixed-phase clouds

A closer look: 03/28/20



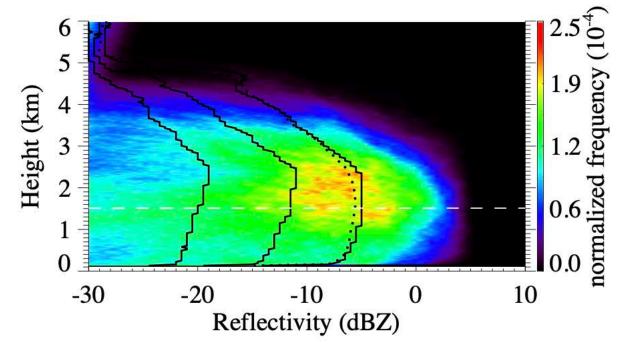
- cloud streets aligned with the low-level wind direction
- cloud top temperature: -30 to -40 °C
- mean cloud base ~ 1.5 km

Frequency-by-altitude diagrams (FADs)

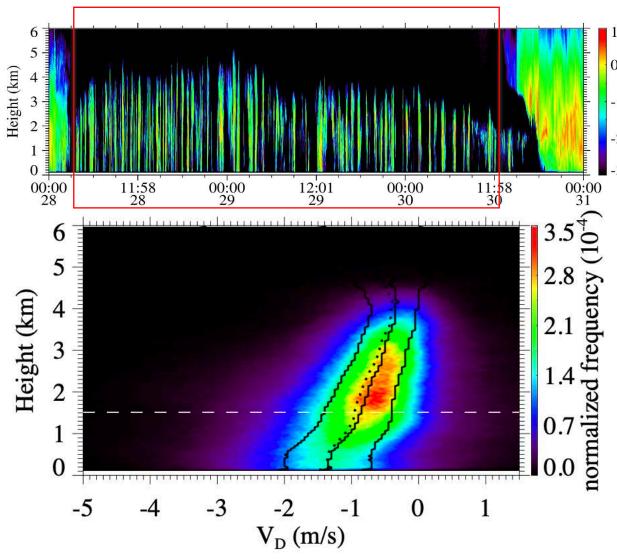
black solid lines: 25%, 50%, and 75% quartiles

black dotted line: mean

white dashed line: cloud base

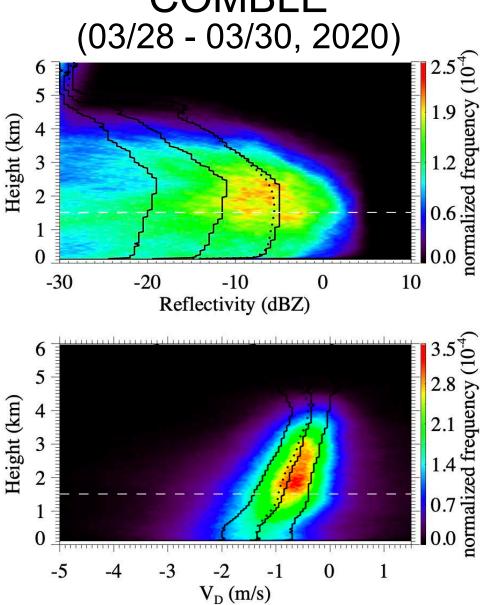


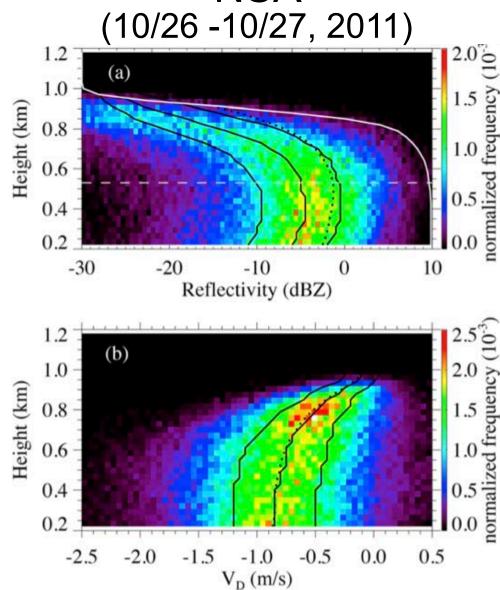
reflectivity decreases with height within cloud layer



V_D shows fluctuations over about -3.5 to +0.9 m/s

Comparison of CAO cases: COMBLE vs. NSA COMBLE NSA





Refer to Wang et al. (2016) in JGR for the NSA case

10

Questions?