What determines the growth of humidity fluctuations?



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Motivation

Cloud Organisation can be viewed as a manifestation of growth of humidity fluctuations. So that justifies the question:

What determines the growth of humidity fluctuations?

Theory

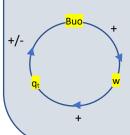
In its simplest form, humidity fluctuations q' are governed by

$$\frac{\partial q_t'}{\partial t} = -w' \frac{\partial \overline{q}_t}{\partial z} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial w'}{\partial t} = \frac{g}{\theta_0} \theta_v' + \dots$$

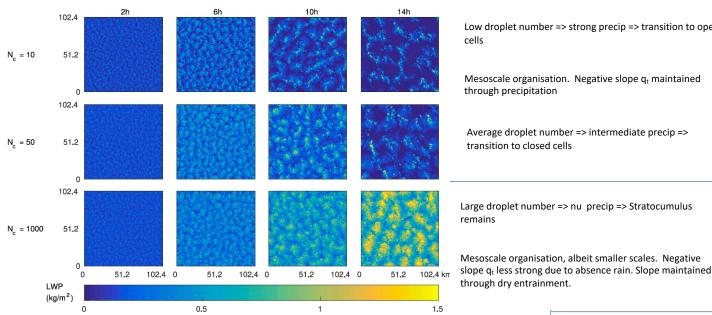
So in areas with positive w' (due to buoyancy production) humidity fluctuations will grow provided



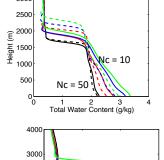


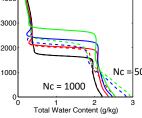
In order to keep this process selfsustaining a mechanism is required that maintains a negative slope of q_t. In addition a posive correlation between q_t and θ_v speeds up the feedback loop

Cold Air Outbreak (CONSTRAIN 31-10-2010), transition Scu => Cumulus, Varying the cloud droplet number

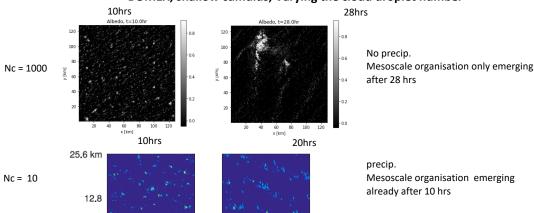


Low droplet number => strong precip => transition to open





BOMEX, shallow cumulus, Varying the cloud droplet number



Conclusions and Outlook

- Not a new idea. Based on: de Roode et al JAS 2004 " how large is large enough" and Jonker et al JAS 1999 " Mesoscale fluctuations of scalers in CBL)
- Mesoscale organisation emerges, even in the absence of precipitation and radiation as long as there is:
 - a negative slope in at
 - A positive correlation between θv and qt
- Mesoscale organisation emerges faster in the presence of precipitation in which case a stronger negative lapse rate of gt can be maintained
- Outlook: Testing out the above ideas for EUREC4A days and trying out denial experiments (imposing positive slope qt)