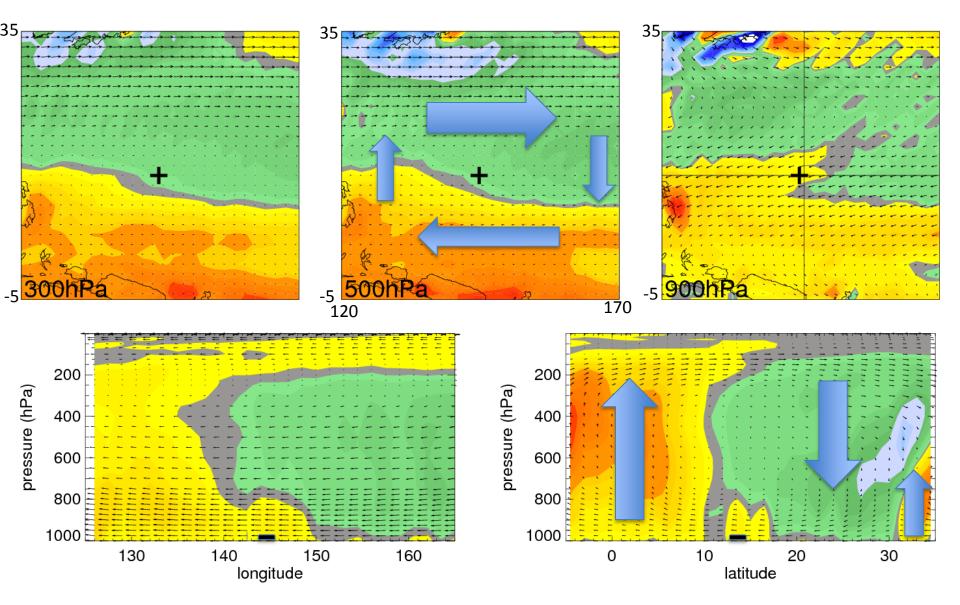
# Climatology of cloud and precipitation over CONTRAST region

Chuntao Liu Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

> Laura Pan NCAR ACD

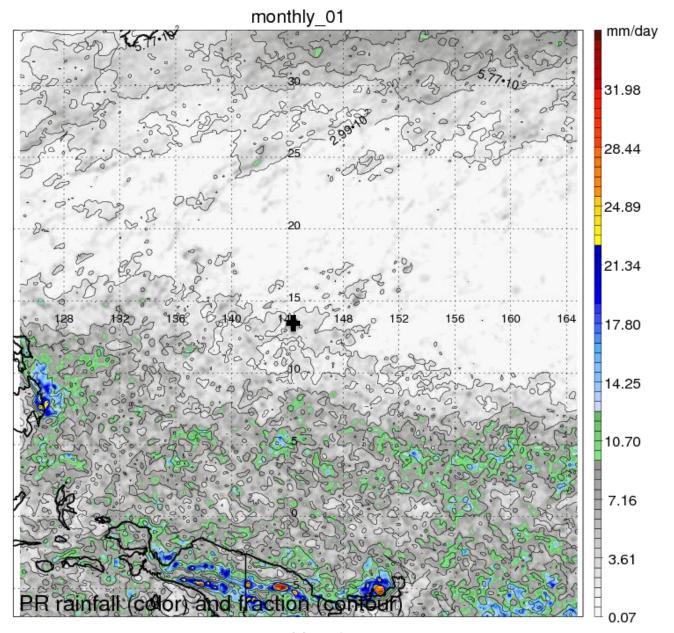
October, 2013

#### 1998-2012 mean large circulation in January near Guam (ERA-Interim)

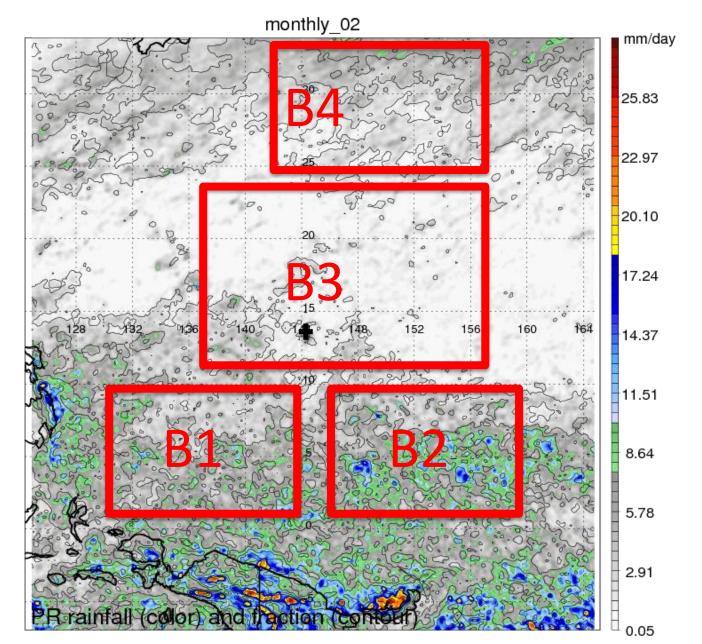


Warm color upward, cold color downward motion

#### January precipitation (TRMM radar climatology)



#### February precipitation (TRMM radar climatology)

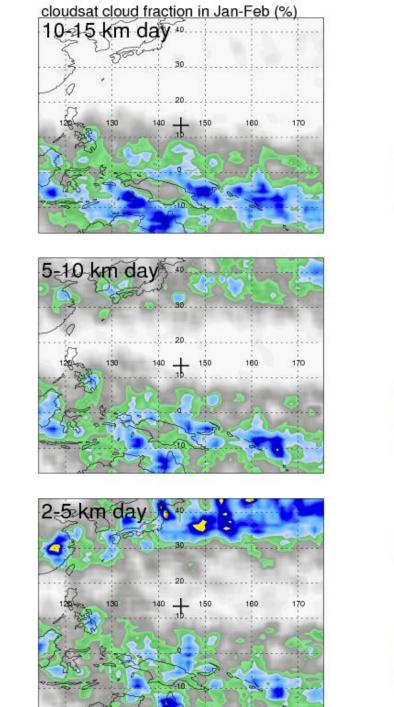


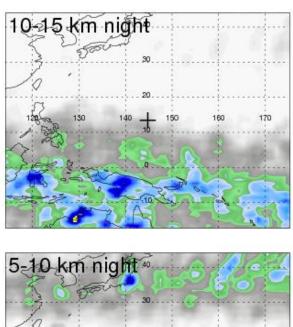
**CloudSat** Cloud fraction

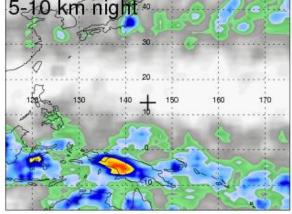
High clouds 10-15 km

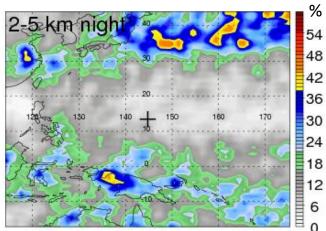
Mid-level clouds 5-10 km

Low clouds 2-5 km

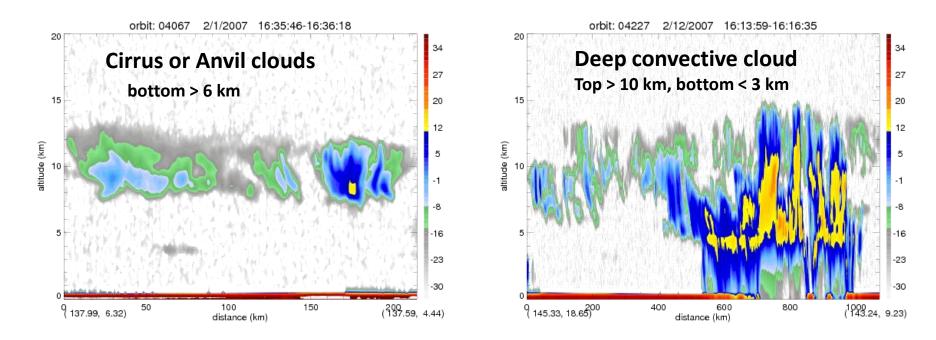


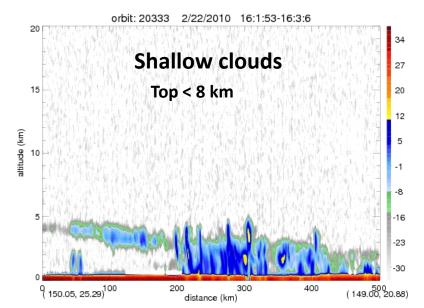






#### Definition of different types of clouds







#### **CloudSat** distribution of clouds in different types

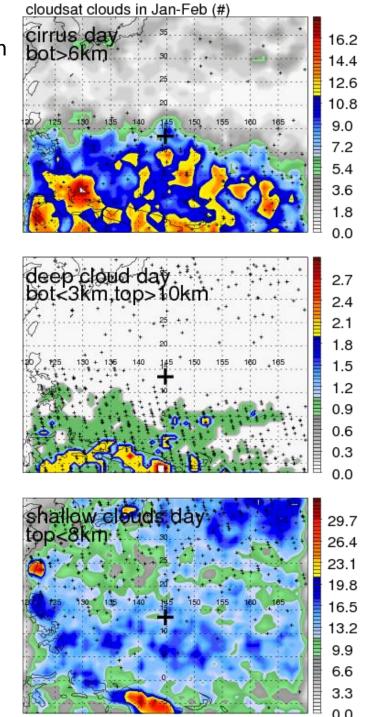
Cirrus or anvil clouds bottom > 6 km

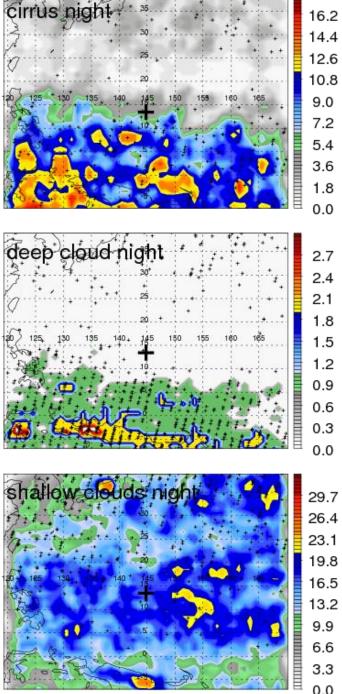
Deep clouds Bottom < 3 km Top > 10 km

Shallow clouds

Top < 8 km

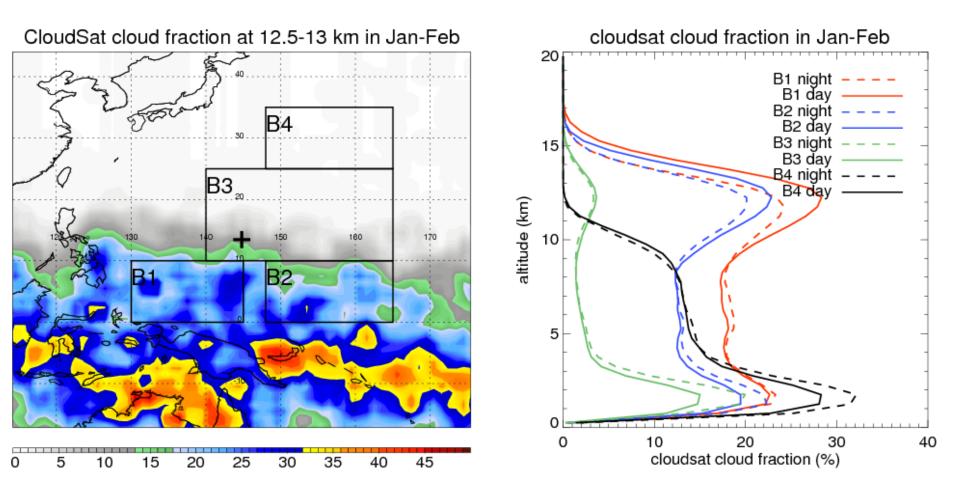
Black dots are clouds with horizontal size > 150 km

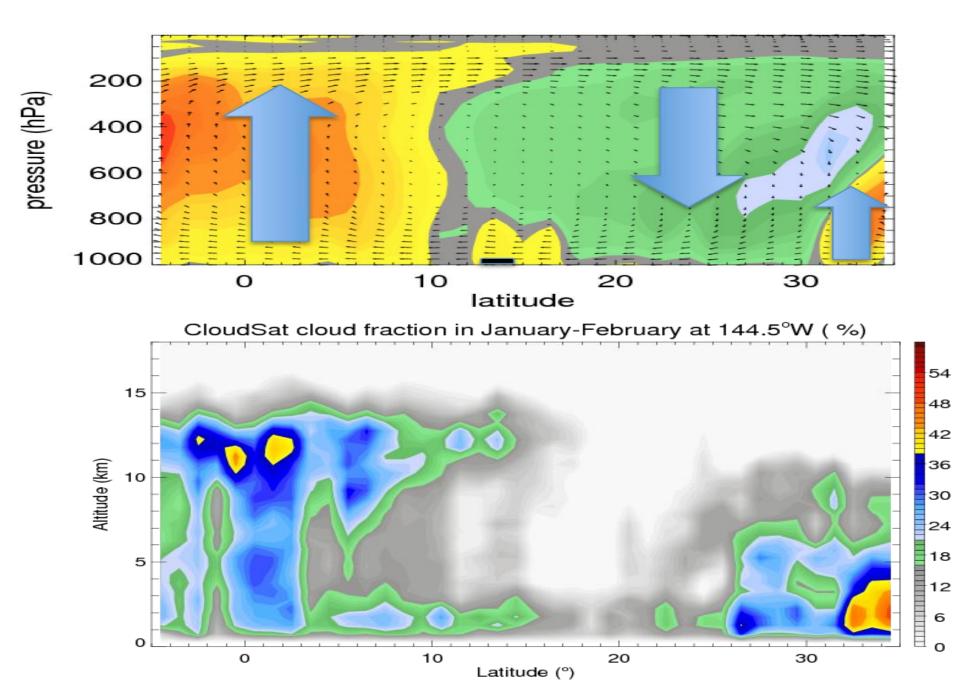




dots > 150 km cloudspan

#### Cloud fraction in 4 different regions over ocean





Definitions of cloud types from TRMM

#### • Thunder clouds

systems with lightning observed by LIS

#### Deep convection

radar reflectivity echo top (precipitation size particles) reaching 12 km

Intense convection

radar reflectivity of 40 dBZ at 6 km (likely hail)

#### Congestus clouds

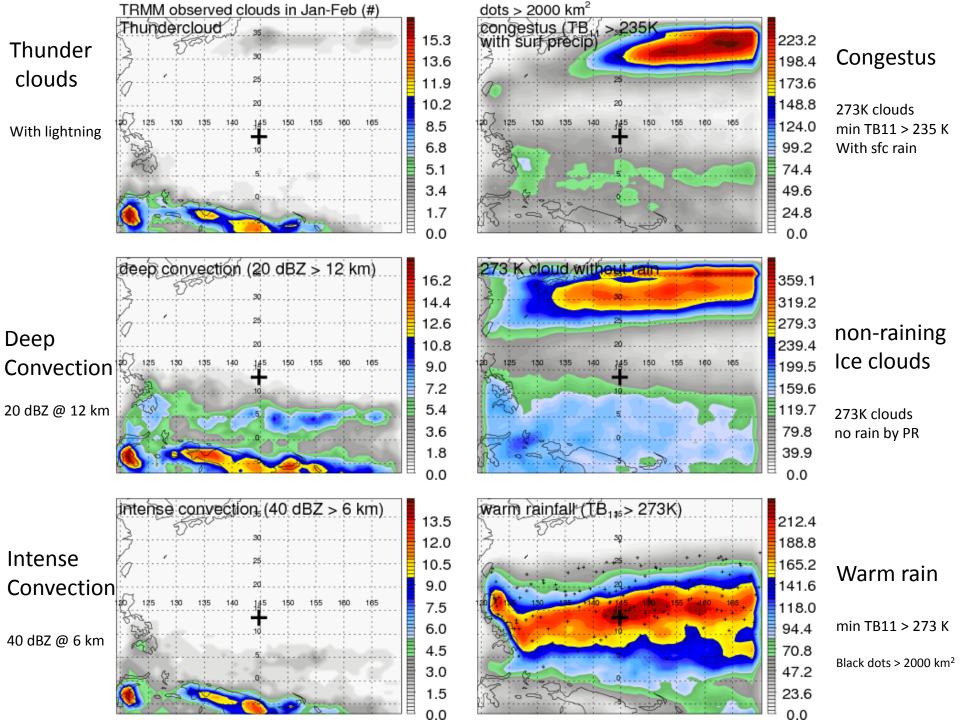
Cloud top temperature < 0°C and > -38°C, with surface rainfall

#### • Non-raining ice clouds

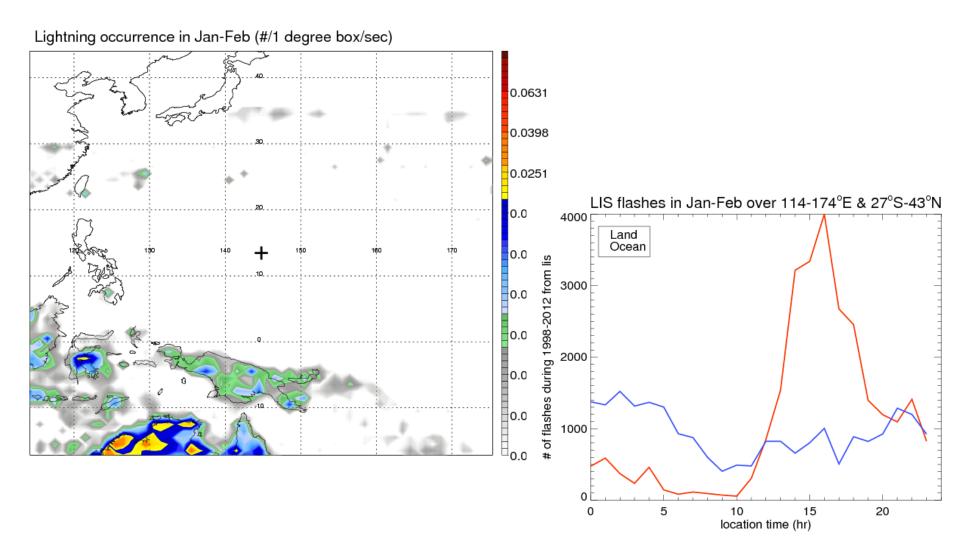
Cloud top temperature < 0°C but without surface rainfall

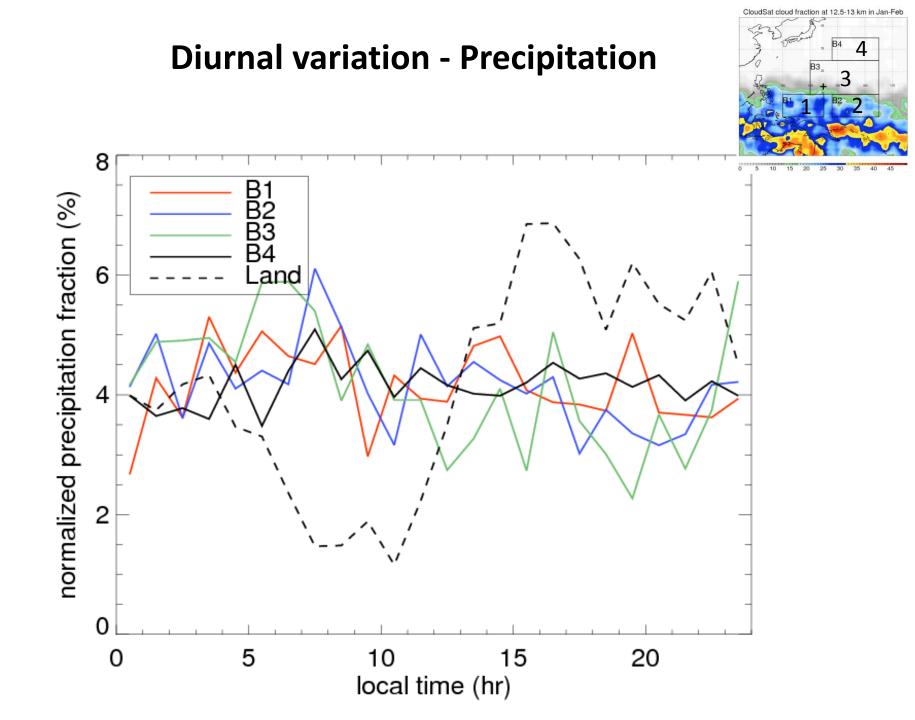
• Warm rain

Cloud top temperature > 0°C with surface rainfall



# Lightning



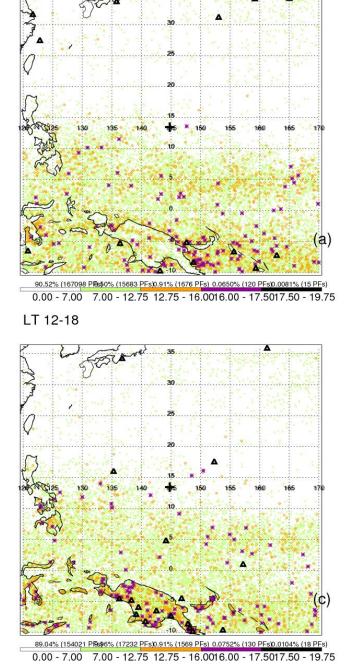


# Depth of convection

#### (20 dBZ echo top)

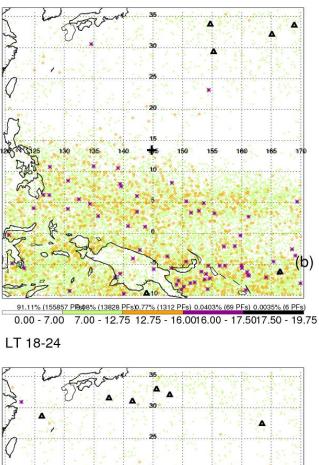
No change over ocean

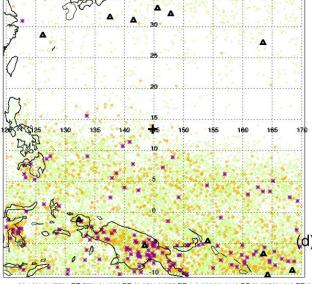
Deeper in afternoon and early evening over land



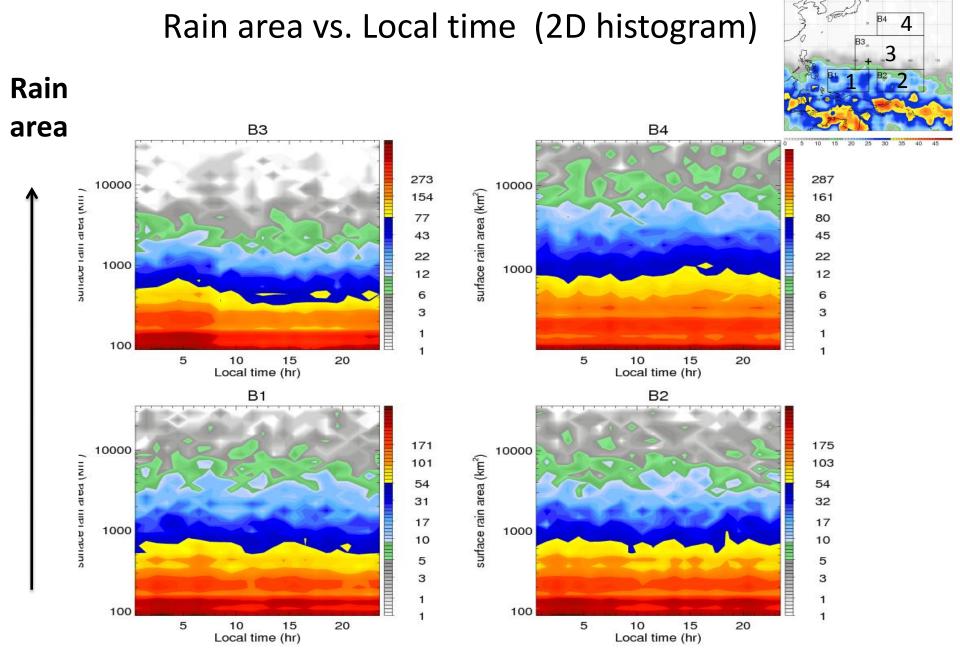
LT 00-06 locations of RPFs categorized by maximum height of 20 dBZ (km)

LT 06-12



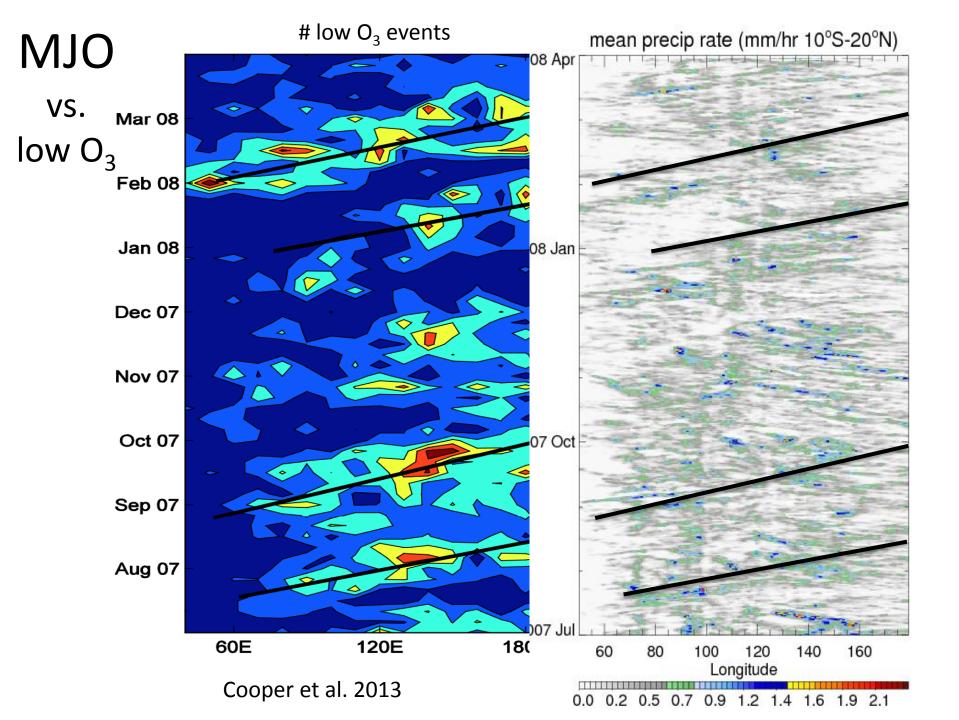


90.19% (147794 PBs77% (14366 PFs)0.95% (1557 PFs) 0.0909% (149 PFs)0.0073% (12 PFs) 0.00 - 7.00 7.00 - 12.75 12.75 - 16.0016.00 - 17.5017.50 - 19.75

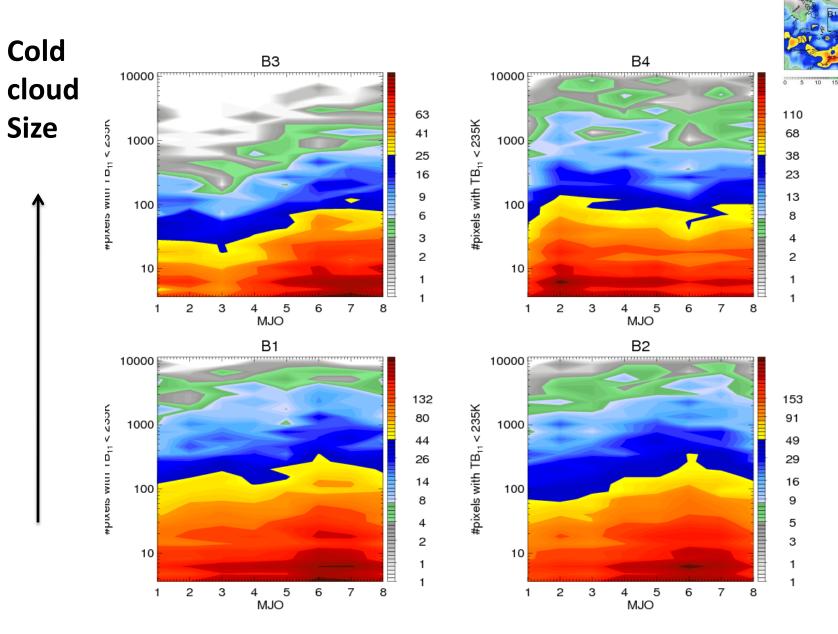


CloudSat cloud fraction at 12.5-13 km in Jan-Feb

raining area are slightly bigger during night in B3 region

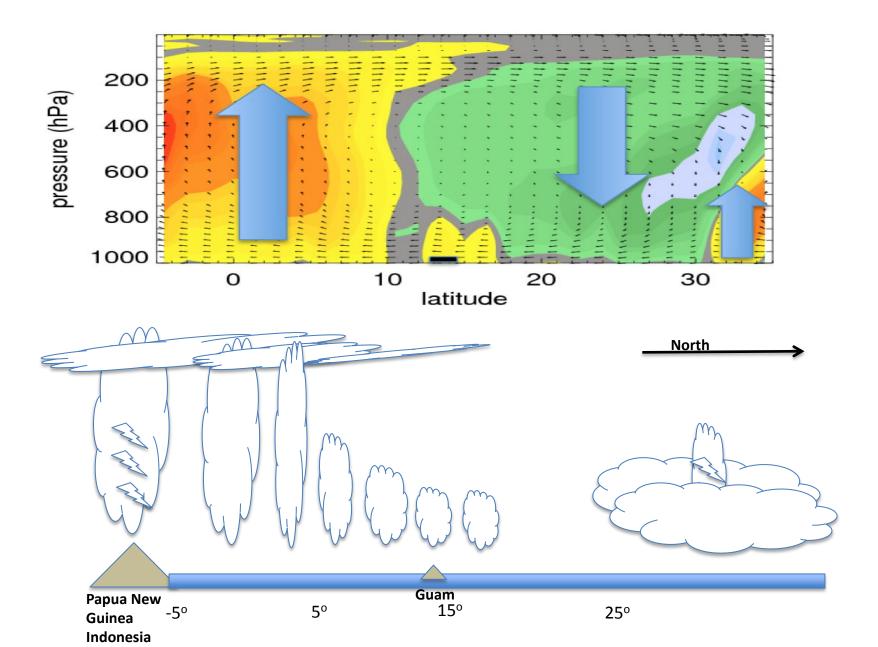


#### Cold cloud size vs. MJO phase (2D histogram)



CloudSat cloud fraction at 12.5-13 km in Jan-Feb

#### **Summary:** large scale circulation and clouds near Guam



### Contrast: Land vs. Ocean

Cloud and precipitation over land an ocean near CONTRAST region in Jan and Feb are quite different:

|                      | Land                      | Ocean   |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Convective intensity | Strong                    | Weak  |
| Lightning            | Frequent                  | Rare  |
| Diurnal variation    | Strong, peak<br>afternoon | Weak, slight peak in early morning                  |
| Cirrus/anvil         | Same/close to             | Same/close to                                       |
| MJO                  | Relatively less variation | Weak period in<br>phase 4, stronger in<br>phase 6-7 |

## Contrast: north vs. South ocean

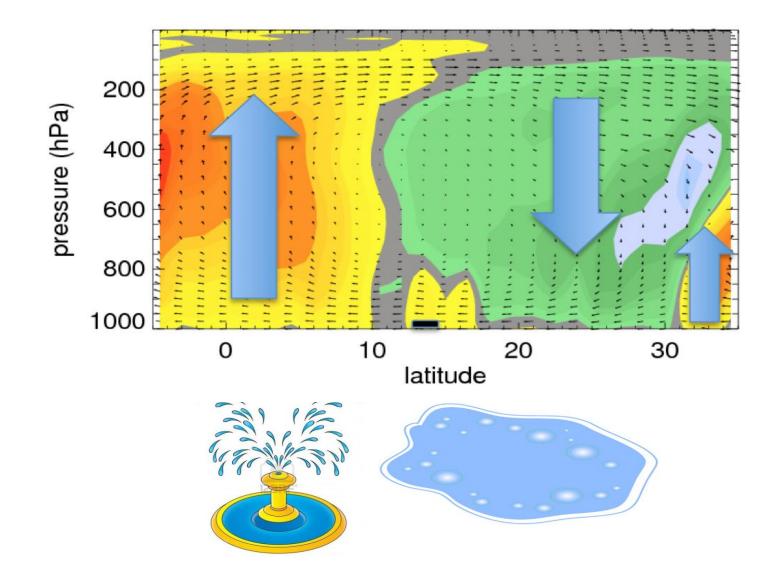
Focus on ocean, cloud and precipitation over north and south of Guam are quite different.

|  | North  | South  |
|--|--|--|
| Cloud Depth                              | Shallow  | Deep   |
| Cirrus/anvil at high<br>levels (> 10 km) | Rare   | Relative frequent  |
| Deep convection                          | Rare   | happens  |
| Non-rain cloud                           | More   | Relatively less  |
| Congestus                                | More   | Relatively less  |
| Warm rainfall                            | Mainly near Guam   |  |
| Diurnal variation                        | Typical oceanic weak<br>diurnal cycle peak in<br>early morning | Weak diurnal cycle,<br>but with some land<br>convection influences |
| Lightning                                | rare but sometimes over ocean                                  | Very rare  |

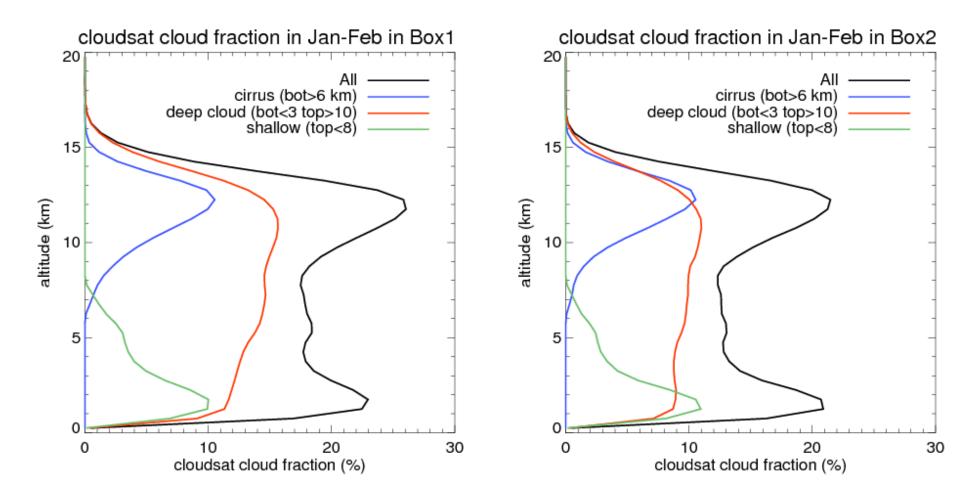
#### Contrast: Southeast vs. Southwest Ocean

|                                     | Southwest   | Southeast                  |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Cloud Depth                         | deep over both regions                                  |                            |
| High clouds                         | Higher fraction   | Relatively lower fraction  |
| High cloud detached from convection | about the same at 10% occurrence                        |                            |
| High cloud attached to convection   | More (15%)  | Less (10%)                 |
| Tot precipitation                   | Relatively less   | Relatively more (20%)      |
| Shallow clouds                      | Day = night   | Day < night                |
| MJO                                 | 6-7 active  | 6-8 active                 |
| Diurnal variation                   | Slight diurnal peak of cold cloud area in early morning | Very weak diurnal<br>cycle |
| Land impact                         | More  | Less                       |

## Questions?

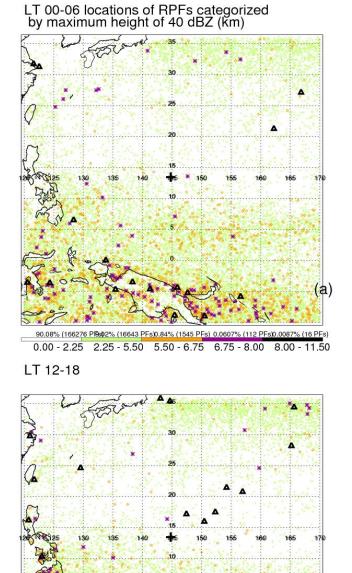


#### Difference between B1 and B2 in vertical profiles of clouds



# Convective intensity

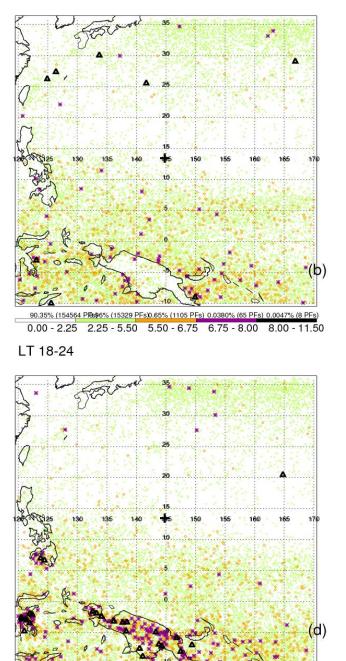
#### 40 dBZ echo top height



 88.00% (152209
 PFals 86% (18789
 PFals 00% (1737
 PFs)
 0.1145% (198
 PFs)
 0.022% (35
 PFs)

 0.00 - 2.25
 2.25 - 5.50
 5.50 - 6.75
 6.75 - 8.00
 8.00 - 11.50

LT 06-12



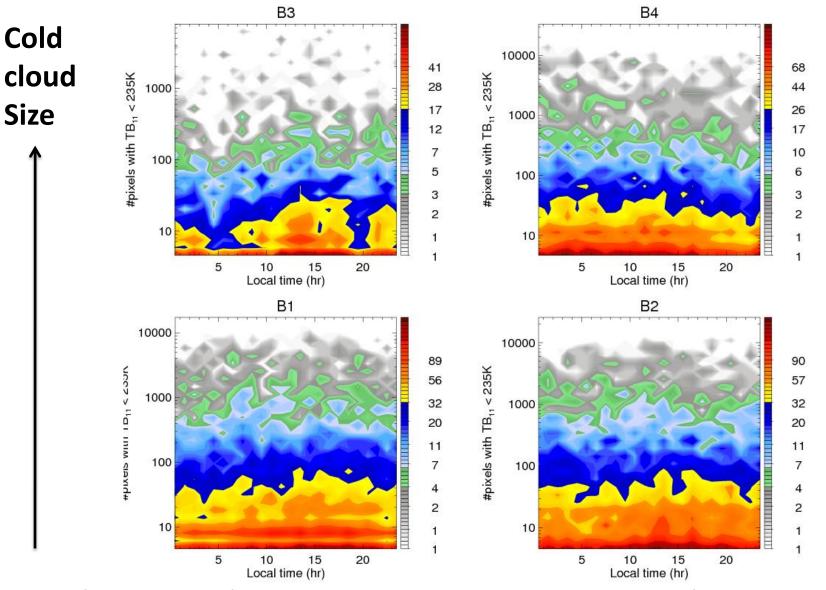
 89.78% (147133 PBs) 9% (15062 PFs)0.90% (1476 PFs) 0.1098% (180 PFs)0.0159% (26 PFs)

 0.00 - 2.25
 2.25 - 5.50
 5.50 - 6.75
 6.75 - 8.00
 8.00 - 11.50

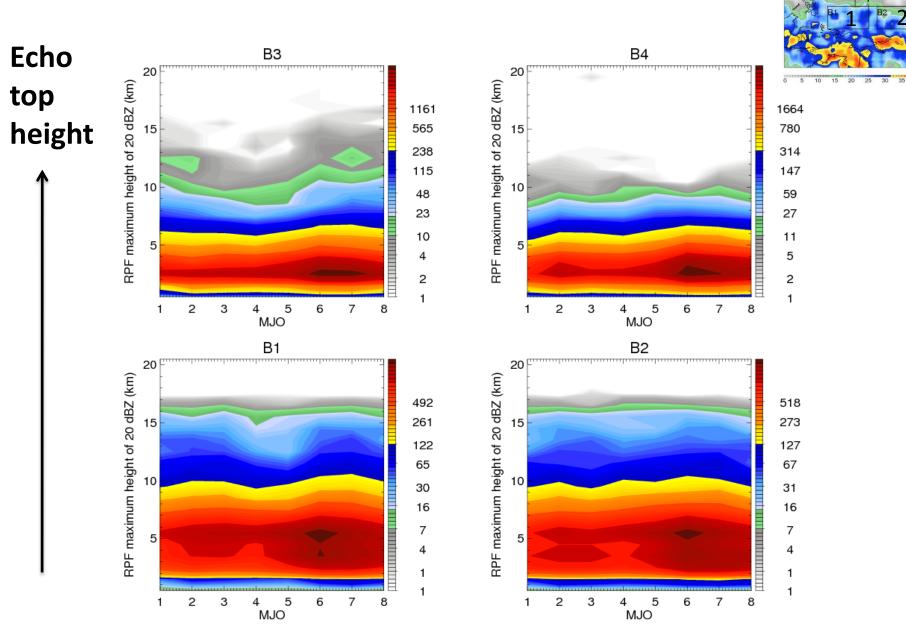
No change over ocean

Stronger in afternoon and early evening over land

#### Cold cloud size vs. Local time (2D histogram)



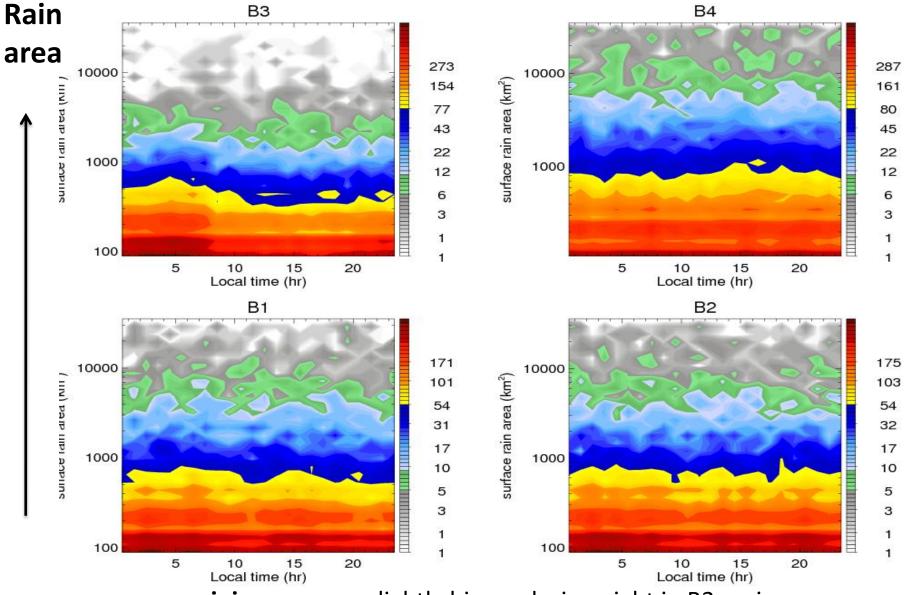
Afternoon peaks of cold cloud in B1 and B3 likely associated with anvil of deep convection over land



#### Depth vs. MJO phase (2D histogram)

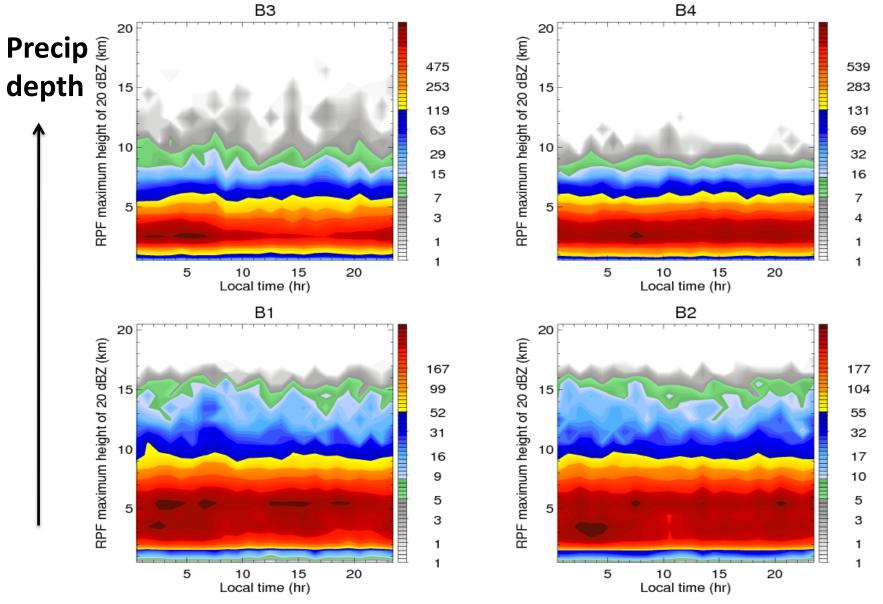
CloudSat cloud fraction at 12.5-13 km in Jan-Feb

#### Rain area vs. Local time (2D histogram)

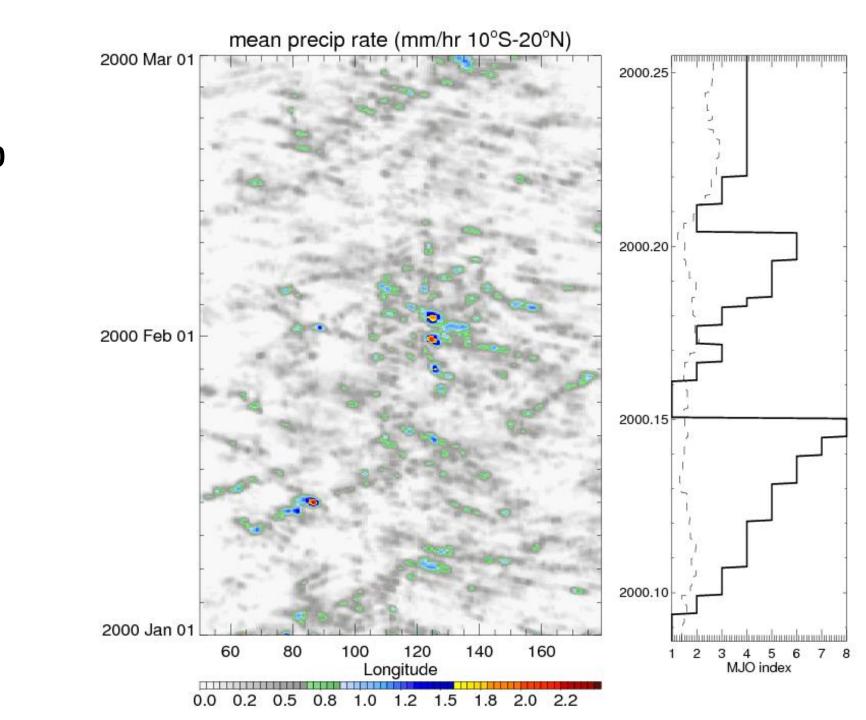


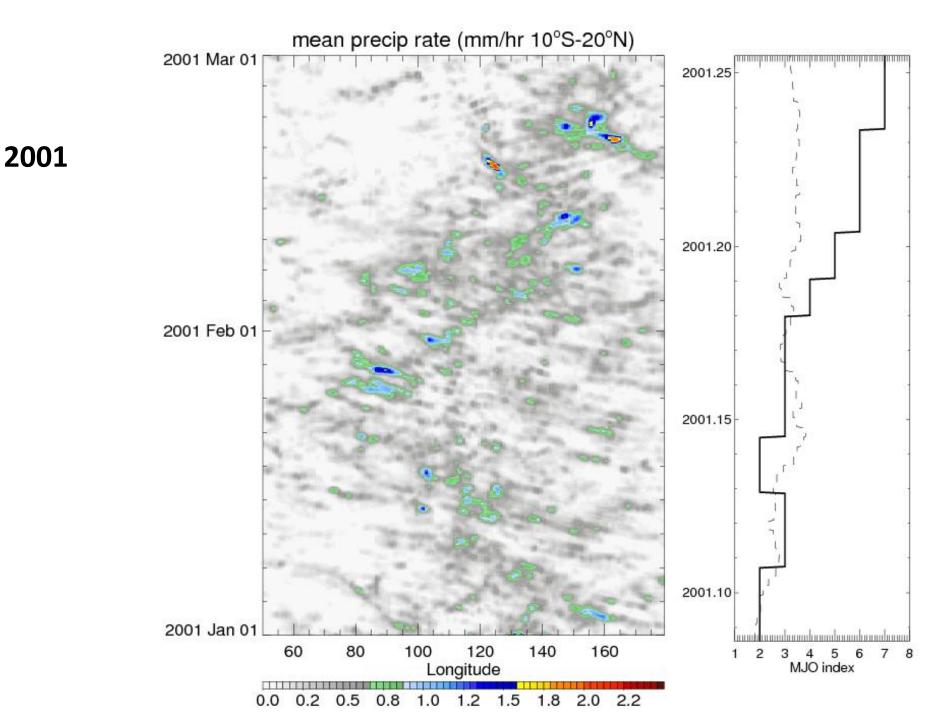
raining area are slightly bigger during night in B3 region

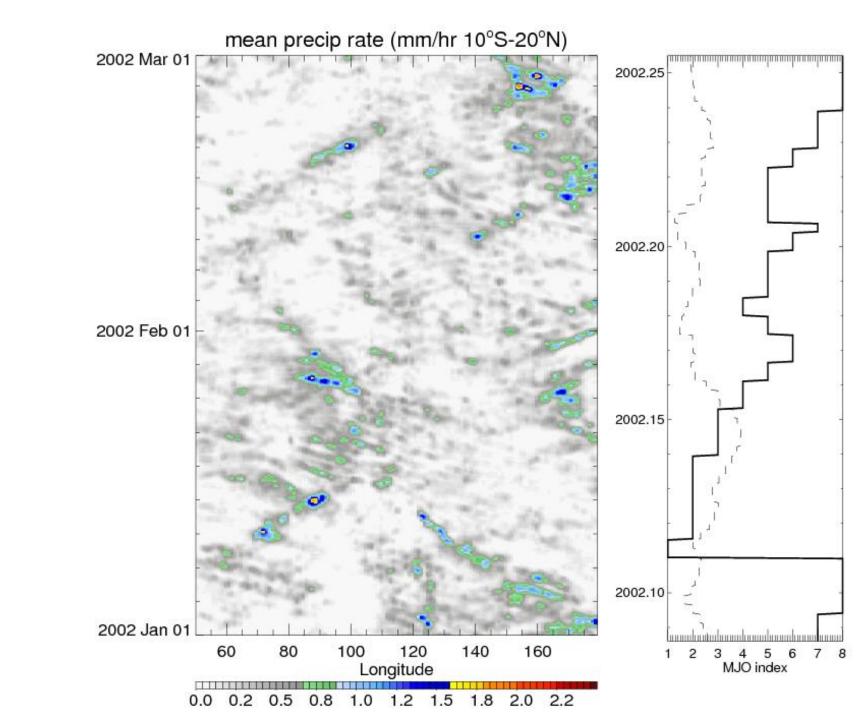
#### Precipitation depth vs. Local time (2D histogram)

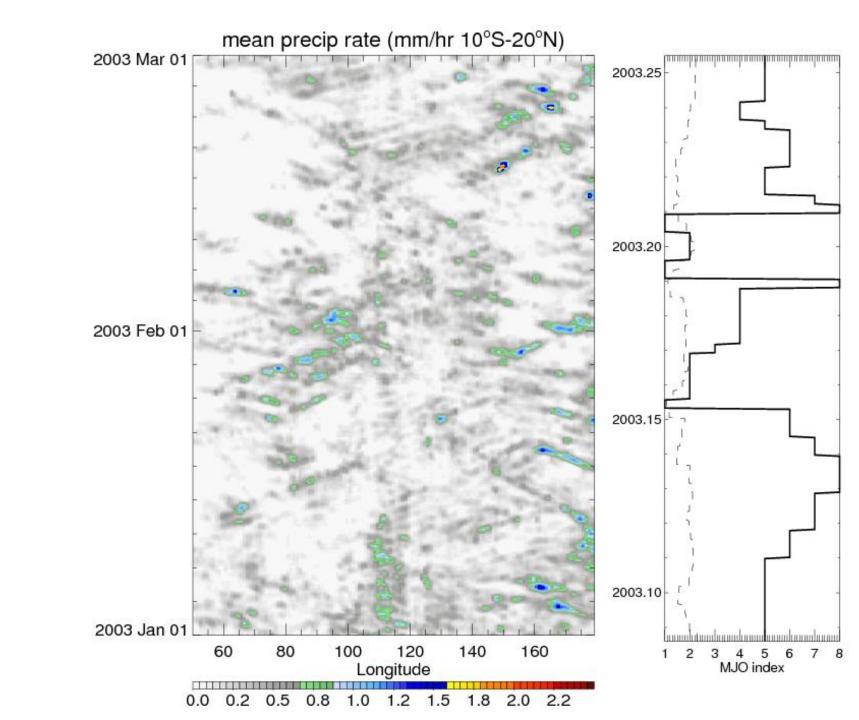


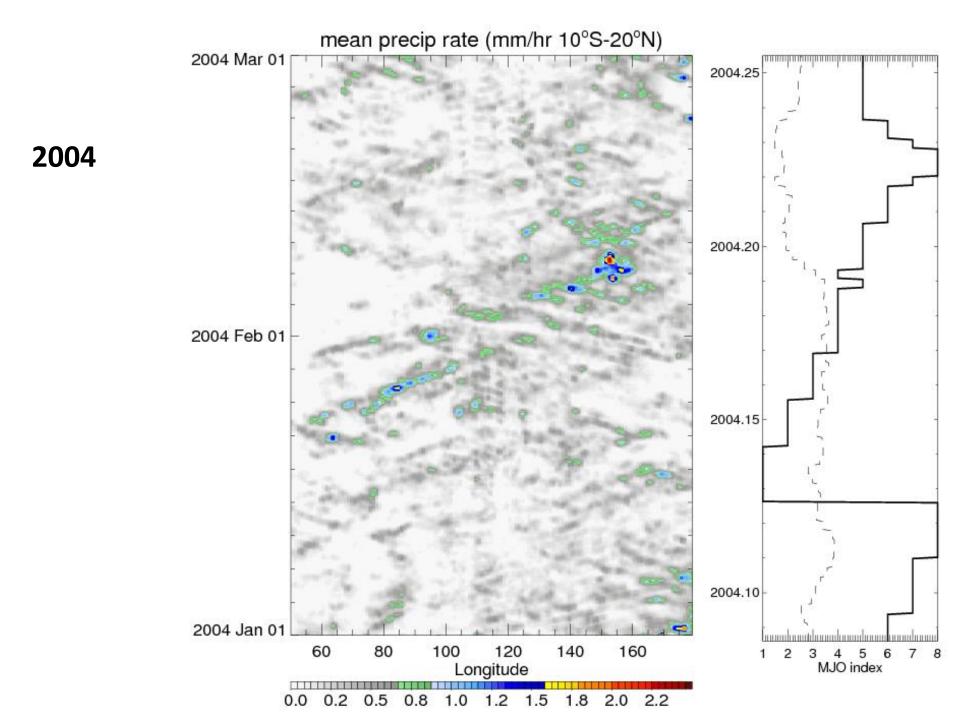
No much variation in the depths of precipitation

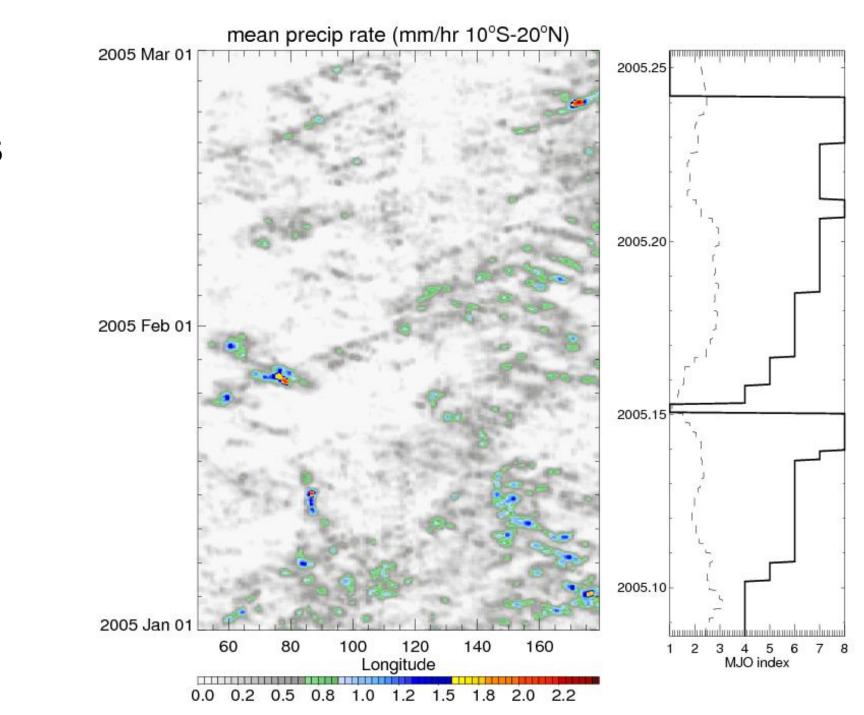


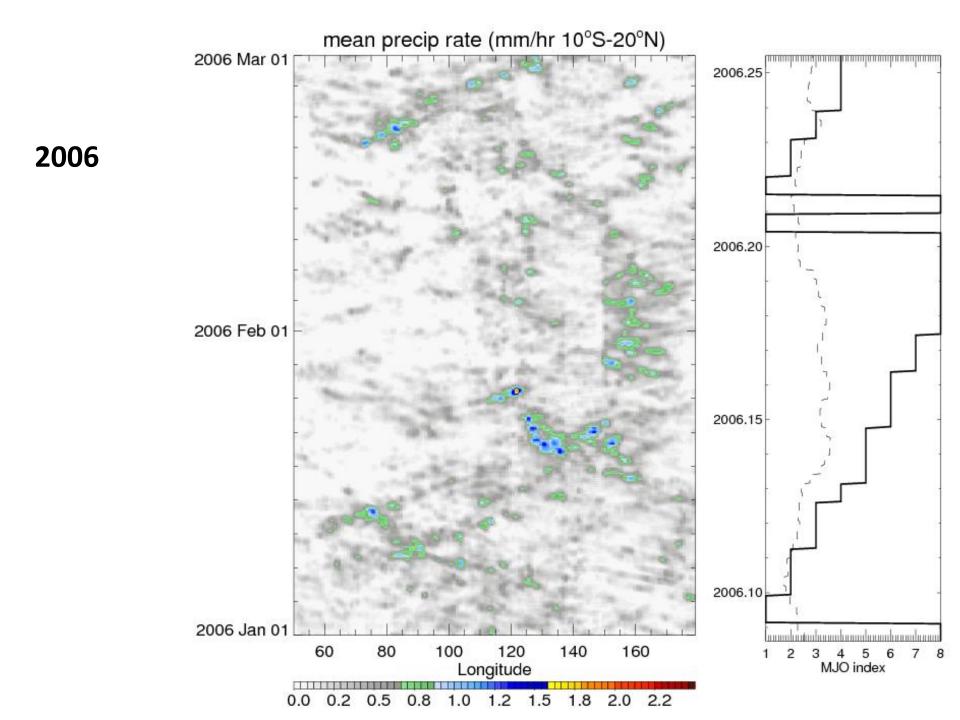


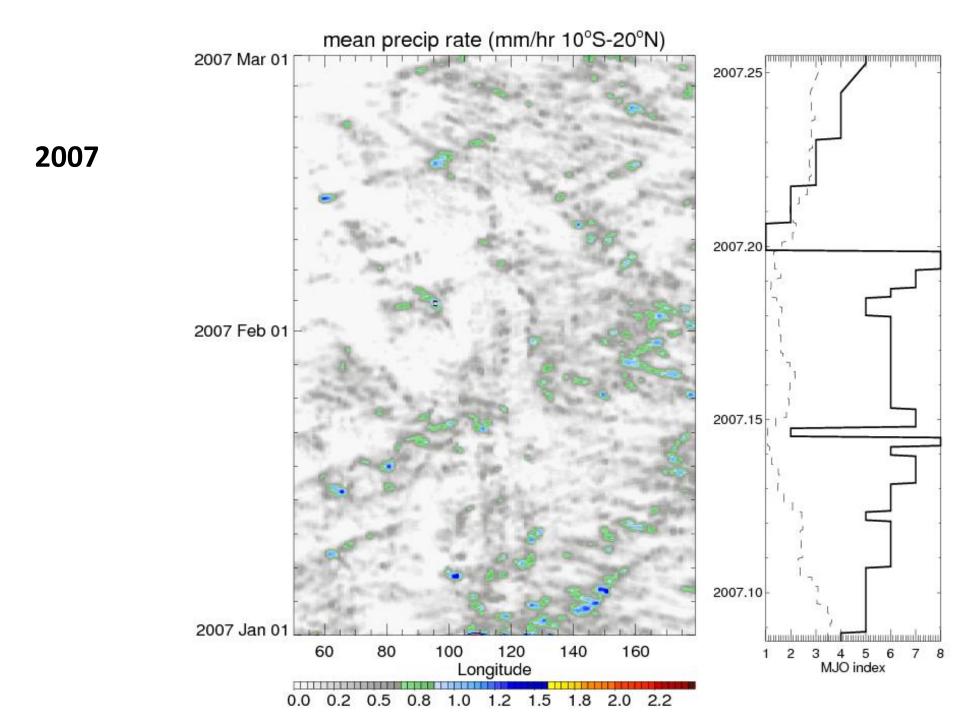


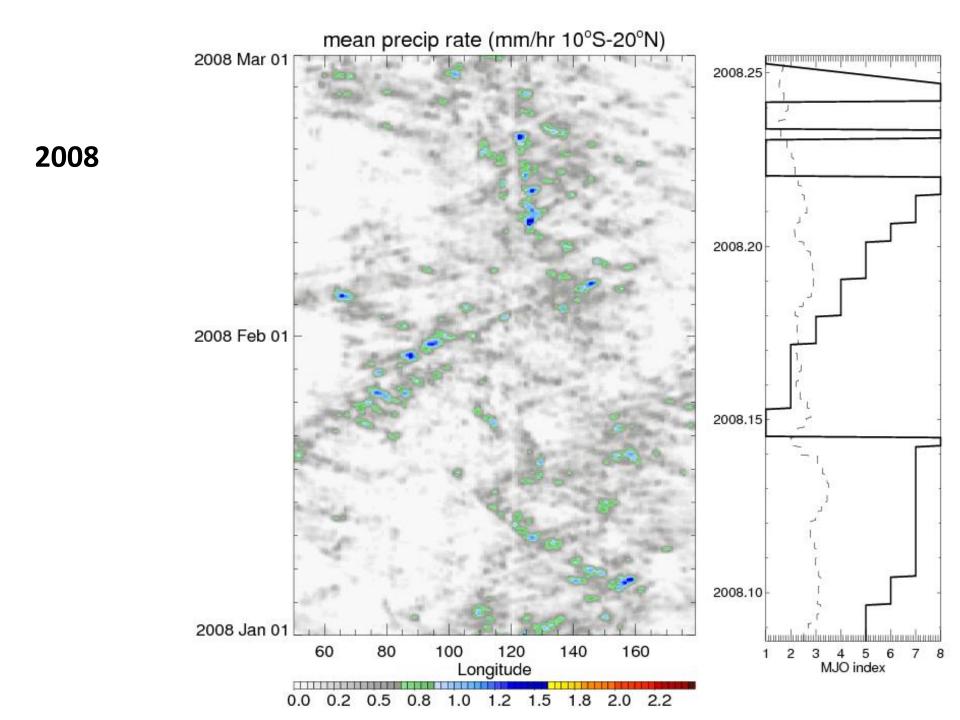


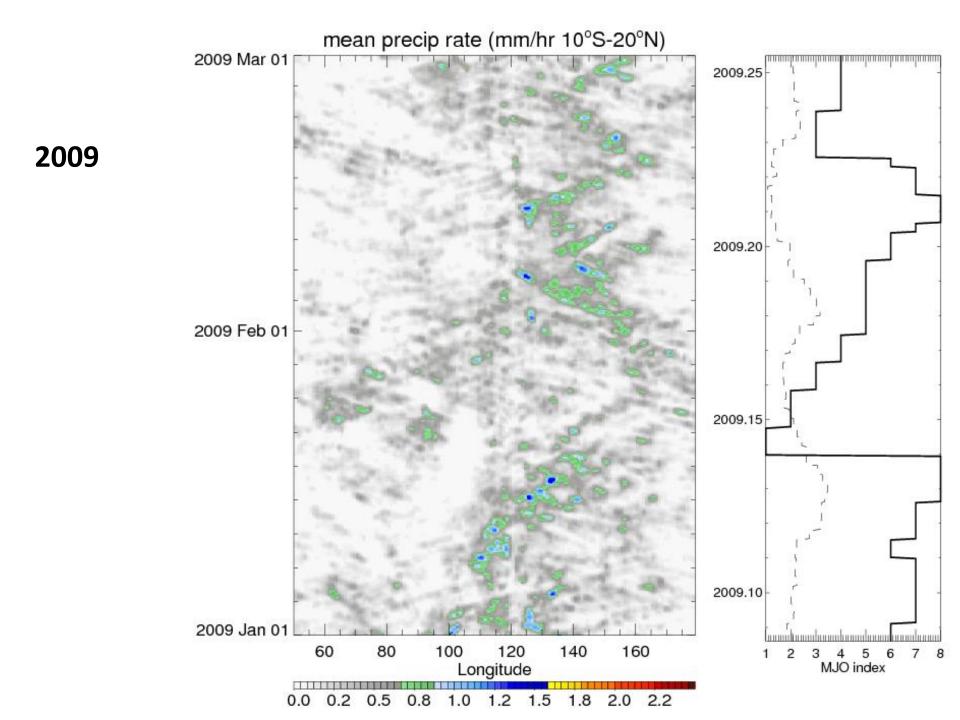


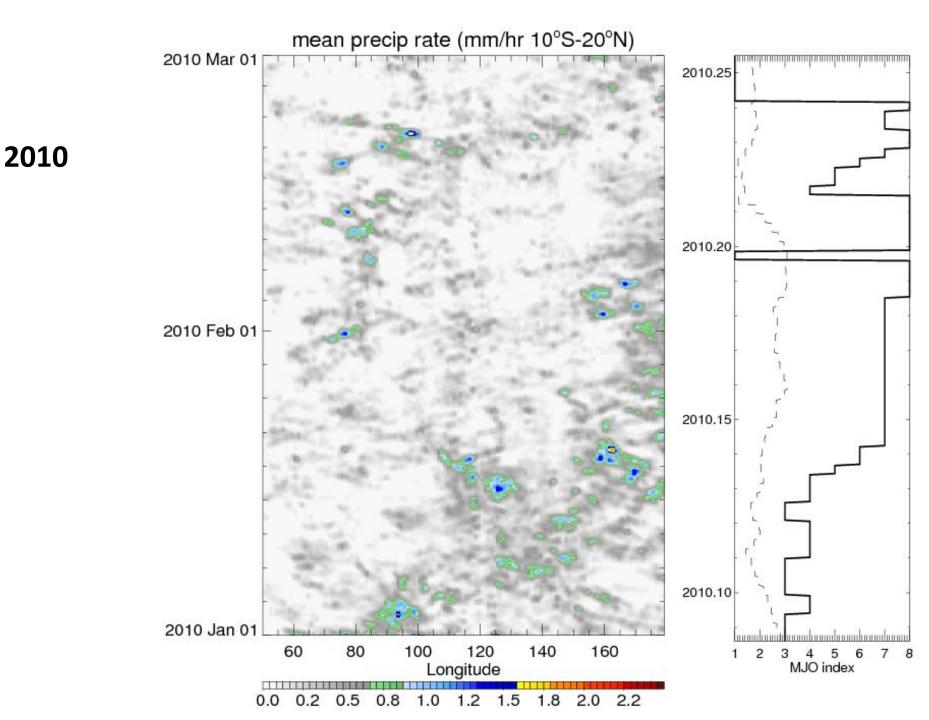


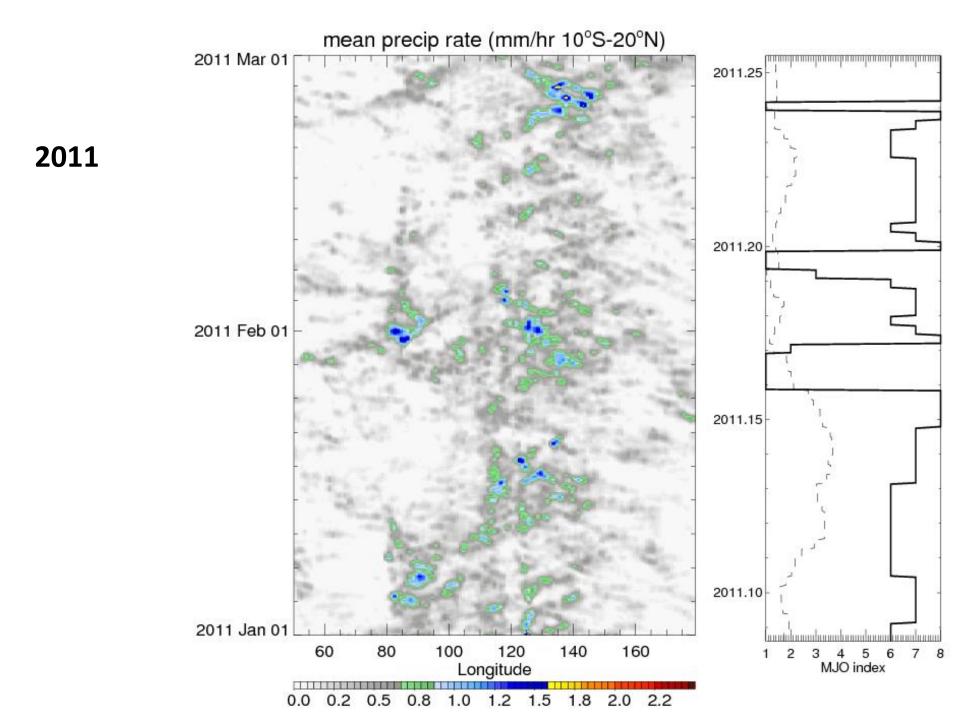


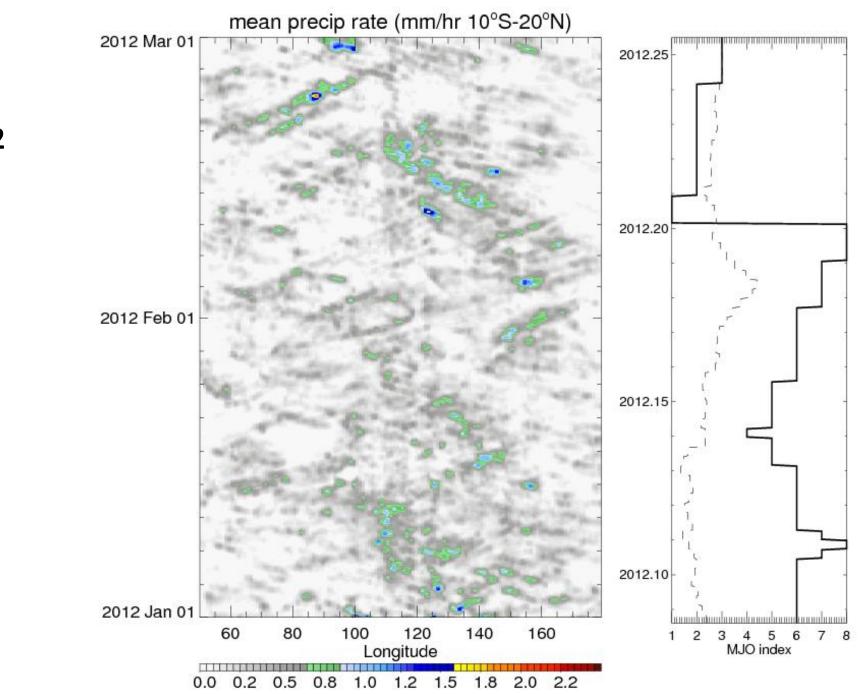












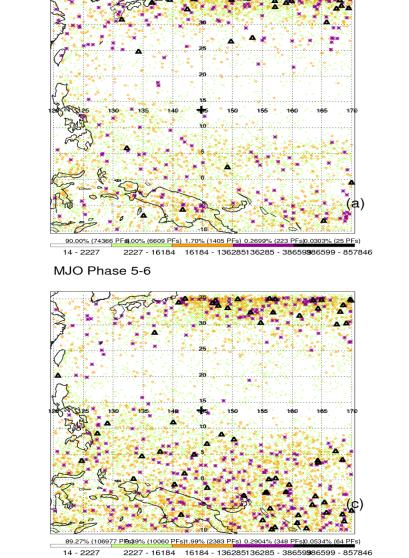
# Precipitation systems categorized by rain volume

MJO Phase 1-2 locations of RPFs categorized by volumetic rainfall (mm/hr\*km<sup>2</sup>)

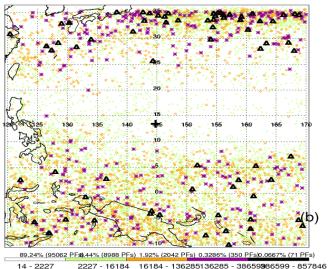
MJO 1-2

MJO

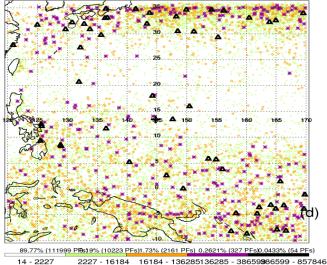
5-6



MJO Phase 3-4



MJO Phase 7-8

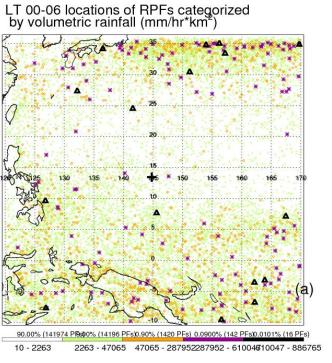


MJO 7-8

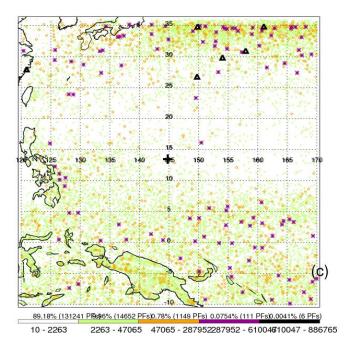
MJO

3-4

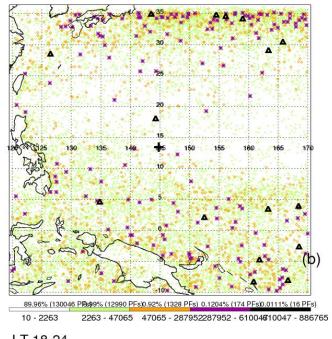




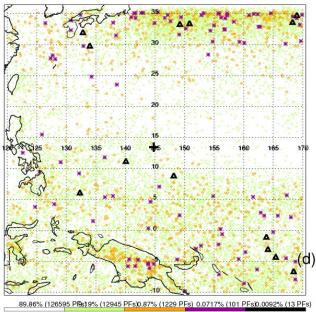
LT 12-18



LT 06-12

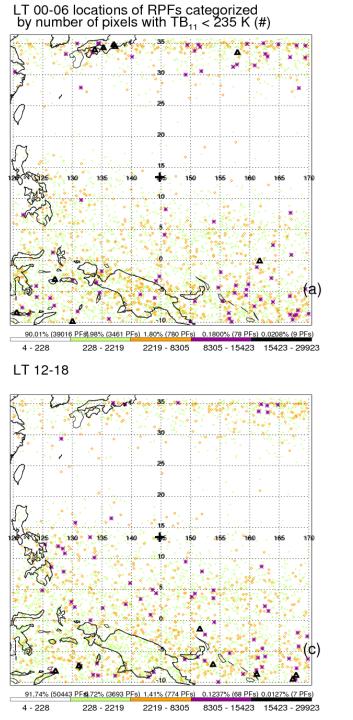




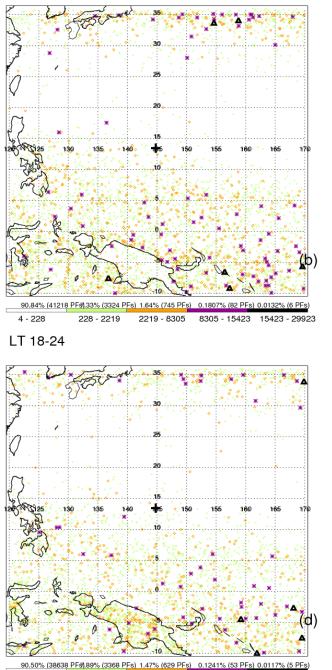


10 - 2263 2263 - 47065 47065 - 287952287952 - 61004610047 - 886765

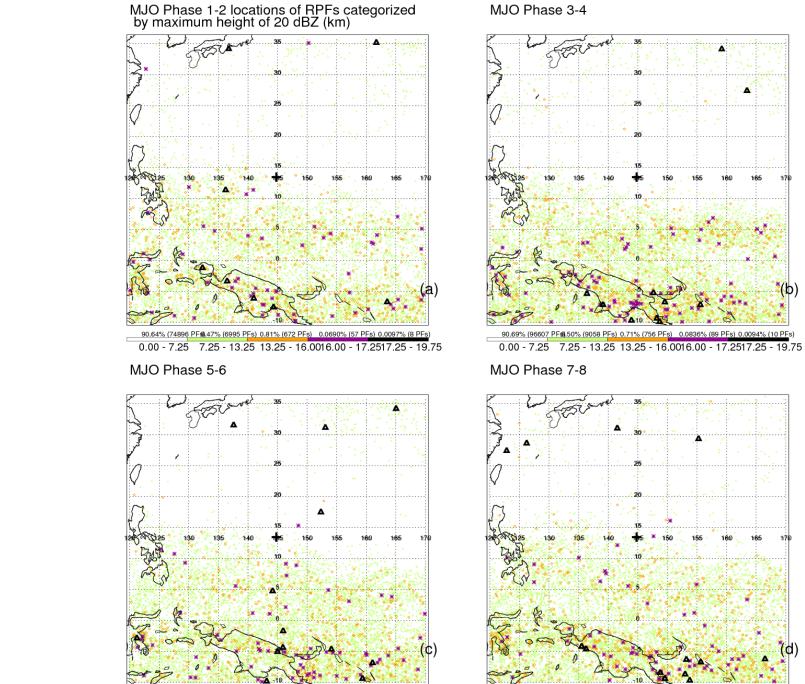
#### Cold cloud size



LT 06-12



4 - 228 228 - 2219 2219 - 8305 8305 - 15423 15423 - 29923

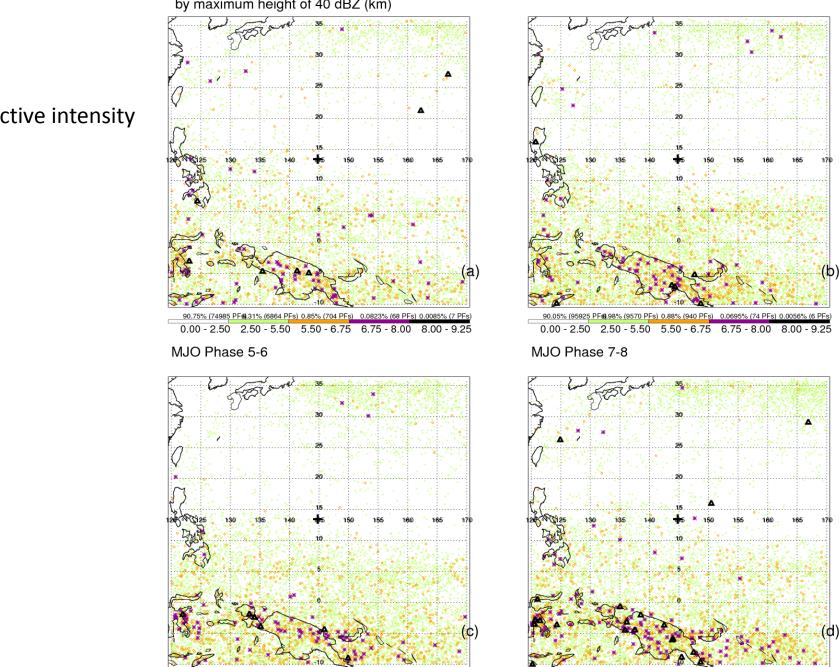


91.62% (114311 PFs) 3% (9521 PFs) 0.68% (850 PFs) 0.0561% (70 PFs) 0.0104% (13 PFs)

0.00 - 7.25 7.25 - 13.25 13.25 - 16.0016.00 - 17.2517.25 - 19.75

### Depth

<sup>92.06% (110317</sup> PFs)4% (8797 PFs) 0.53% (640 PFs) 0.0567% (68 PFs) 0.0108% (13 PFs) 0.00 - 7.25 7.25 - 13.25 13.25 - 16.0016.00 - 17.2517.25 - 19.75



MJO Phase 3-4

## MJO Phase 1-2 locations of RPFs categorized by maximum height of 40 dBZ (km)

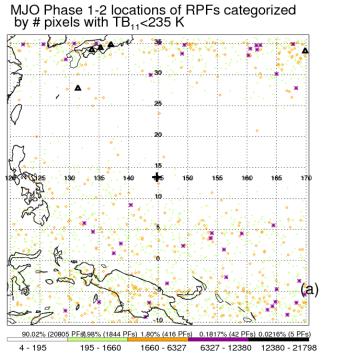
91.19% (109280 PFs) 0% (9470 PFs) 0.82% (984 PFs) 0.0751% (90 PFs) 0.0050% (6 PFs)

0.00 - 2.50 2.50 - 5.50 5.50 - 6.75 6.75 - 8.00 8.00 - 9.25

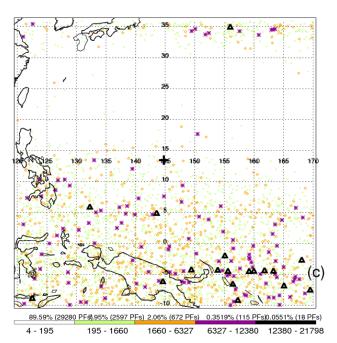
### Convective intensity

<sup>90.99% (113519</sup> PRe00% (9986 PFs) 0.89% (1105 PFs) 0.1018% (127 PFs)0.0160% (20 PFs) 0.00 - 2.50 2.50 - 5.50 5.50 - 6.75 6.75 - 8.00 8.00 - 9.25

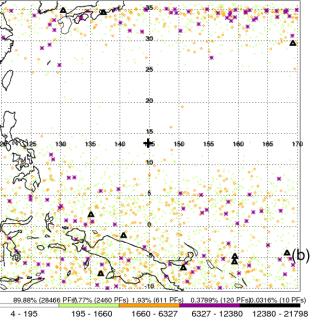
#### Cold cloud area



MJO Phase 5-6



MJO Phase 3-4



MJO Phase 7-8

