Aerosol-Cloud-Precipitation Interactions in a Self-Organizing System

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VOCALS Workshop, July 2009





Miso Soup

Warm currents rise; Cold surface currents sink; Opposite movements cannot take place at the same time without self-organization;

Cellular structures emerge; Benard cells

Spontaneous creation of globally coherent patterns out of local interactions





Convectional and sedimentation dissipative patterns of Miso soup Tsuneo Okubo. Colloid Polym Sci (2009) 287:167–178

Questions/Objectives

- Can we simulate the transition from closed to open cells?
- What role does the aerosol life cycle play in maintaining closed cells or closing open cells?
- Explore concept of self-organization
- Model-observational comparisons to further understanding of POC-related processes (Hailong Wang et al.)

Model

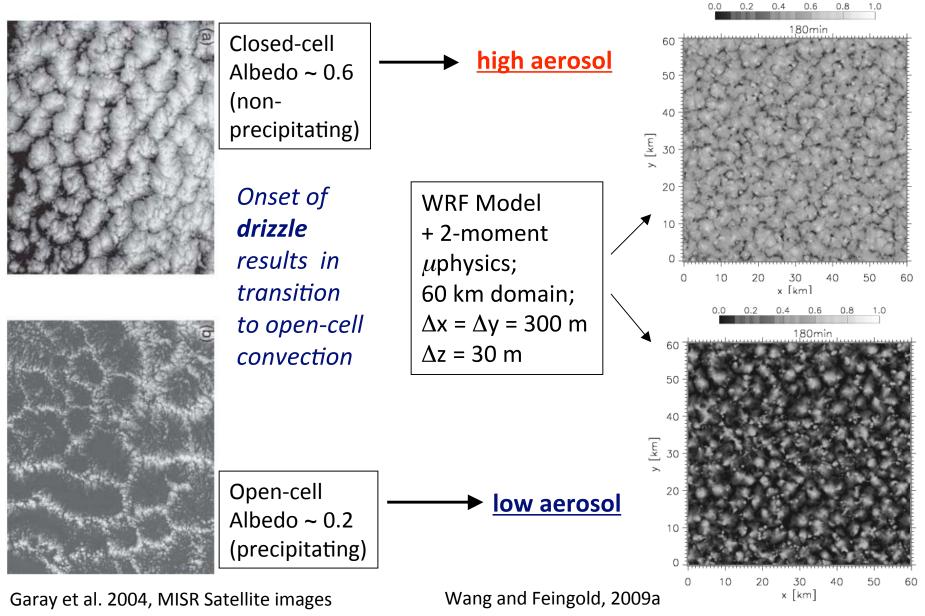
- The Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model
- Two-moment (bulk) cloud microphysics
- Monotonic advection
- Cyclic boundary conditions
- Aerosol Budget
- Nocturnal simulations: DYCOMS-II
- 60 km (180 km) x 60 km domain

 $(\Delta x = \Delta y = 300 \text{ m}; \Delta z = 30 \text{ m}; \Delta t = 3 \text{ s})$

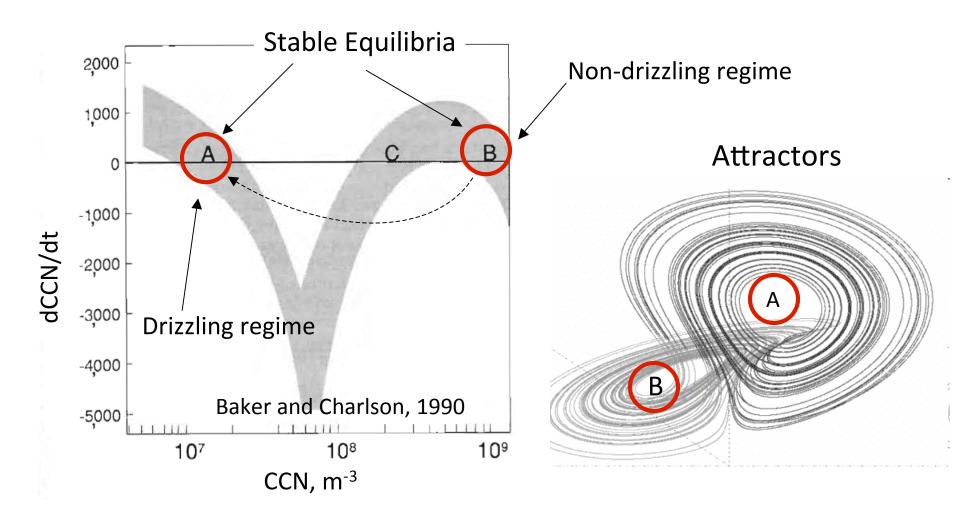
Aerosol Effects on Cloud Morphology via Drizzle

Albedo

Albedo

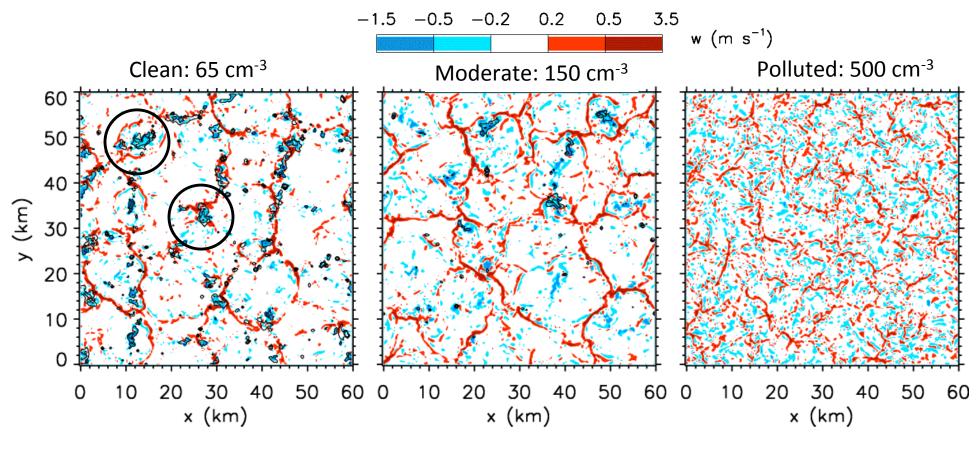


Stable Equilibria: Attractors



- The process of transition starts with a positive feedback (precip)
- Once in equilibrium it enters a stable equilibrium

Vertical Velocity



near-surface vertical velocity

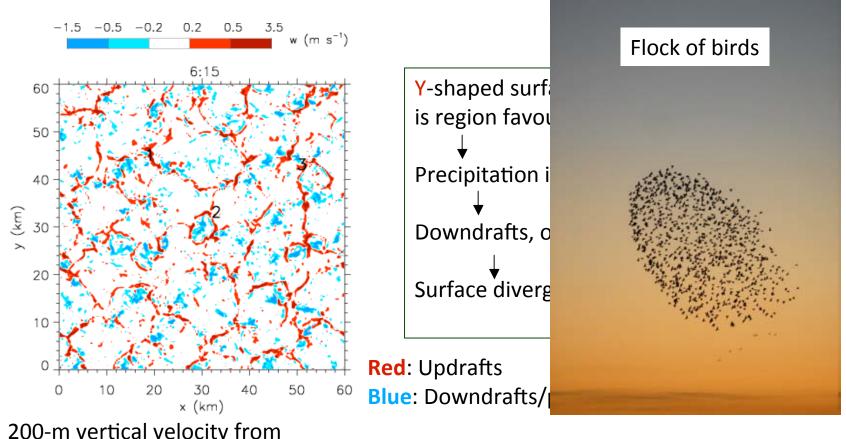
Red: Updrafts/surface convergence

Blue: Downdrafts/surface divergence

Black contours: Drizzle

Wang and Feingold 2009b

Global Order from Local Interactions



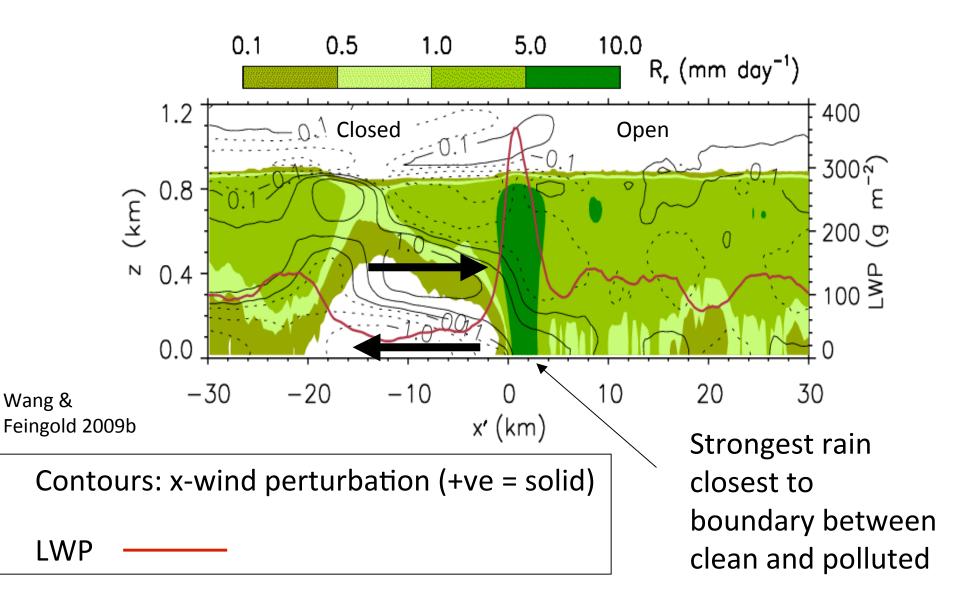
200-m vertical velocity from t = 6:15 to 9:15

Cells compete or cooperate while interacting with their shared physical environment Behaviour can be reproduced numerically with following rules:

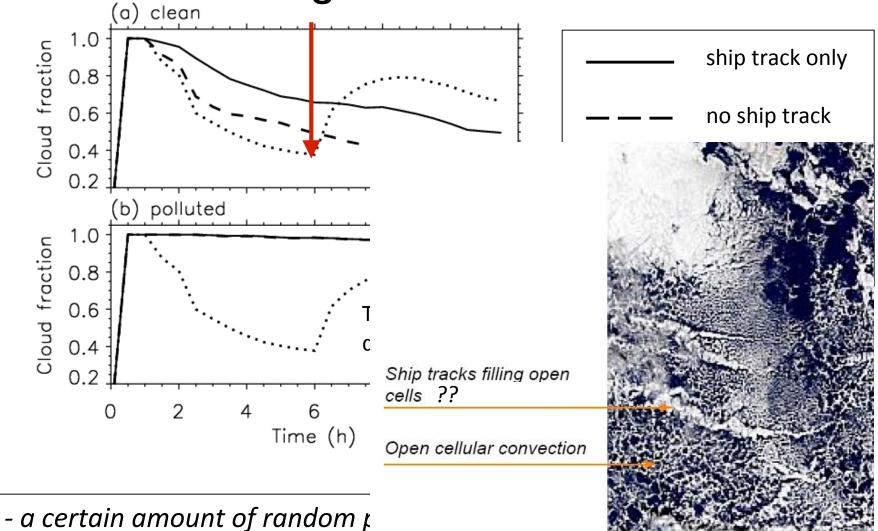
- 1) Keep a minimum distance from one another
- 2) Follow average direction of neighbour

Open/Closed Cell Boundary:

Conditional composite relative to clean/polluted boundary



Ship Tracks: Self organizing systems are resilient to change



a certain amount of random µ
than hinder, self-organization
possible implications for geoengineering

Stevens and Feingold 2009

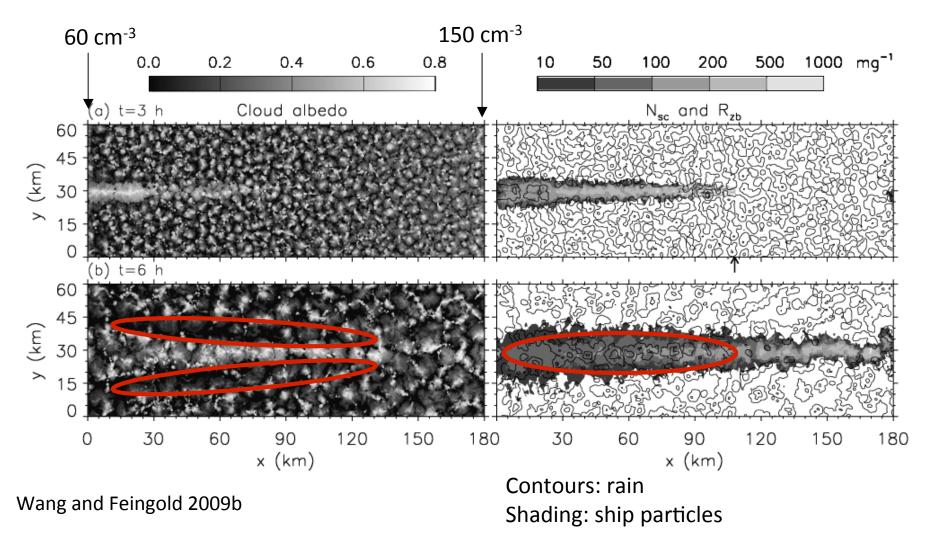
Closed/Open cellular structures exhibit the features of a selforganizing system; <u>two stable states</u> (Baker & Charlson)

Growth rate of open cells depends on strength of rain locally, and in surroundings - <u>coherent patterns from local interactions</u>

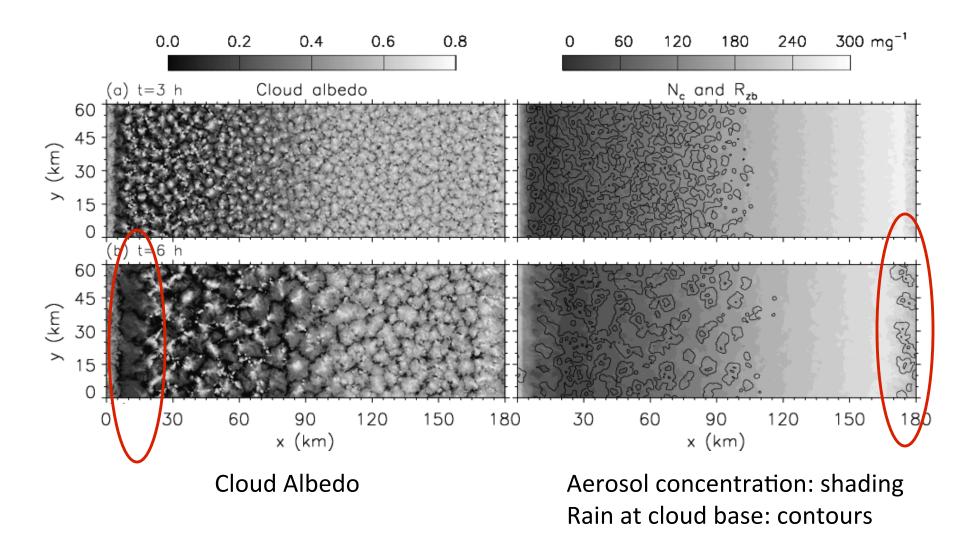
Aerosol gradients \rightarrow precipitation gradients \rightarrow <u>mesoscale</u> <u>circulations</u> that act to remove the gradient

Massive aerosol perturbations to an open cellular system increase the cloud cover/albedo but <u>do not change the cellular</u> <u>structure</u> to a closed state (robustness)

Ship Tracks



- Mesoscale circulation transverse to track strengthens LWP in track - Clearing on either side of track



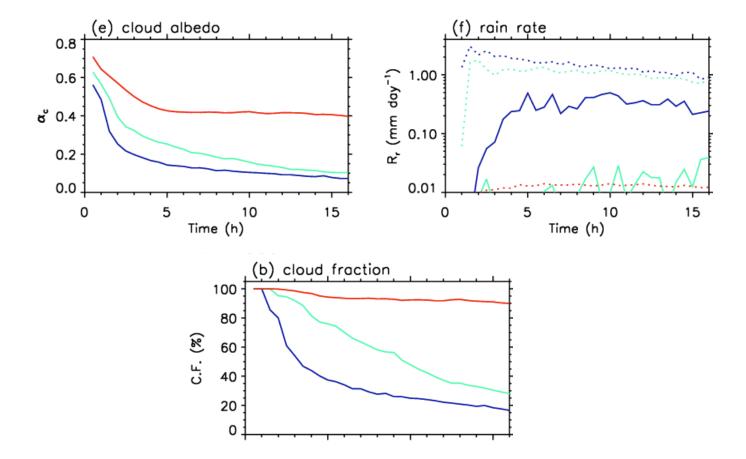
Wang and Feingold (2009b)

Mesoscale circulation at the strong aerosol gradient - Enhances LWP in the closed cell (polluted side)

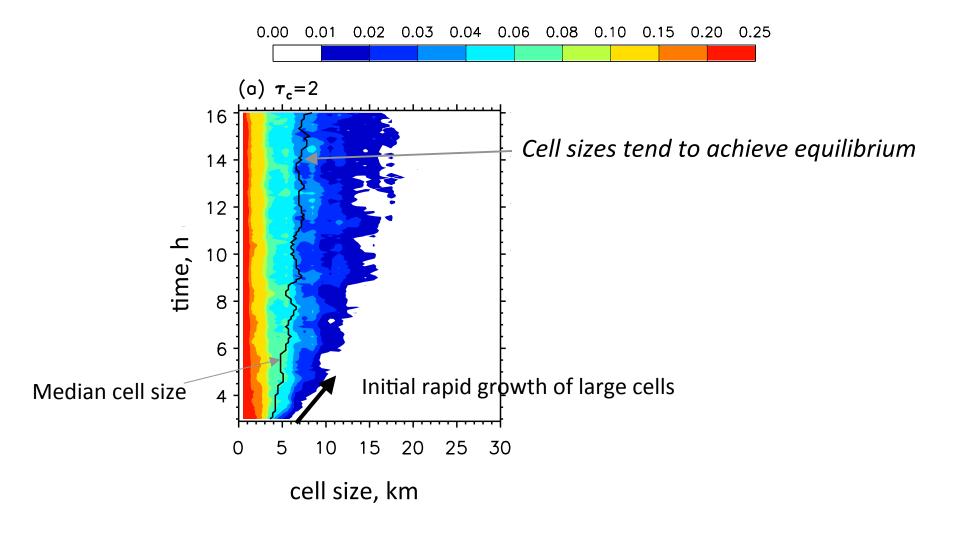
- Generates clearing near the boundary (lack of counteracting outflow on the closed-cell side) References:

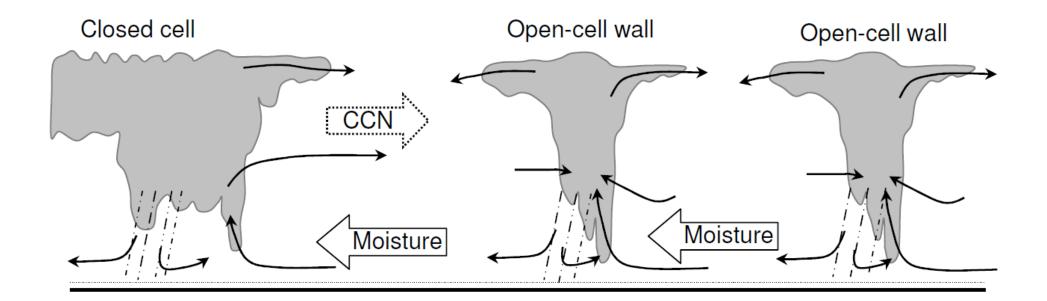
- Immanuel Kant, Kritik der Urteilskraft, 1790
- Francis Heylighen, The Science of Self-Organization and Adaptivity



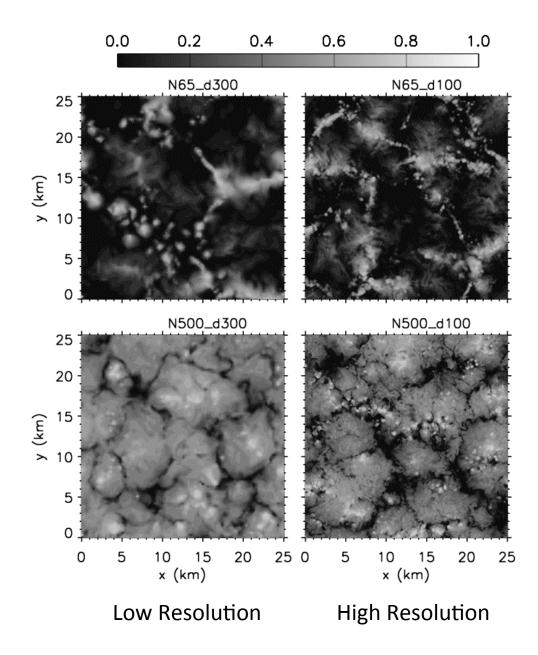


PDF of growth rates of a population of open cells





Effect of resolution



Coarse resolution runs also exhibit poorer vertical mixing