

## Regional circulation and cloud droplet number concentration variability

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#### Motivation



- Understand the regional circulation associated with changes in CDNC along the coast.
- Determine the net radiative effect driven by both microphysics and meteorology.

### Outline

- Data and Methods:
  - Basic microphysical relationships
  - Composite analysis.
- Results
  - Synoptic conditions.
  - Radiative changes
- Summary and conclusions

#### **Dataset and Methods**

- NCEP/NCAR reanalysis (Kalnay et al 1996): 2.5°x 2.5°
- QuickSCAT surface winds (daily values) 25kmx25km
- MODIS retrievals (daily values) 1°x1°
  - Cloud effective radius (r<sub>eff</sub>)
  - Cloud optical thickness  $(\tau)$
  - Combined under assumption of adiabatic approximation:
    - CDNC  $\propto \Gamma^{1/2} \cdot \tau^{1/2} / r_{eff}^{5/2}$  (Szczodrak et al 2001)
  - Cloud top temperature
    - Estimate of cloud top height using radiosonde-derived lapse rate (Zuidema et al., 2009)
- CERES shortwave radiation at TOA
- Period of study: October (2001-2005-2006-2007-2008)

#### **Dataset and Methods**



- Maximum CDNC (MAX CDNC) (41 days)
  - Events with: CDNC>216 =Mean<sub>CDNC</sub>+std<sub>CDNC</sub>/2
- Minimum CDNC (MIN CDNC) (43 days)
  - Events with CDNC<161.5 = Mean<sub>CDNC</sub>-std<sub>CDNC</sub>/2



# Subsidence (700 mb) and geopotential height



#### **Radiative impact**



- Radiative changes are not related to the region with larger CDNC.
- Albedo effect is counteracted by the cloud thinning and reduced CF



- MAX-CDNC: weaker anticyclone, and subsidence, weaker winds
- MIN-CDNC: opposite pattern

### One point correlation: T<sub>850mb</sub> vs: subsidence (colors),Z<sub>850mb</sub> and winds (arrows)



## VOCALS

300

200

100

0

-100

-200

-300



15S

25S

35S

90W



**MIN CDNC** 

9

8

7 6

5

4

3

2

