Warm Rain Formation

by Ultragiant Particles & Cumulus Entrainment

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QuickTime™ and a decompressor are needed to see this picture.

In collaboration with Alan Blyth, Univ. of Leeds

Movie courtesy of D. Ebert's Visualization Group, Purdue University

RICO Interests: Determine Importance of These Mechanisms to Warm Rain Formation

Ultragiant particles

- build on past studies by acquiring better obs of UGP size distributions and spatial and temporal variability
- Large-drop formation by entrainment and mixing
 - extend our model calculations through coalescence
 - increase our understanding of cumulus entrainment

Method and Ultimate Goal

 Use high-resolution 3D cloud simulations, with detailed microphysics run along trajectories through modeled 3D fields (as in Lasher-Trapp et al. 2001, 2004)

Use RICO observations to

- (a) constrain model calculations
- (b) evaluate realism of model results
- Evaluate importance of UGP versus large drop formation by entrain. & mixing



Increasingly Inhomogeneou<u>s</u> Mixing



Little difference in distrib. widths by changing character of mixing



Big difference in location of modes and max droplet size by changing character of mixing

RICO Observations Needed

- UGA particle sizes and concentrations, including day-to-day variations
- CCN and variability with height
- Penetrations at same altitude through multiple clouds at multiple stages (statistical variab. on a given day)
 - Drop size distributions
 - Liquid water content
 - Cloud motions
- Radar data
- Atmospheric wind and thermodynamic profile, and changes during the day

Desired Radar/AC Sampling Strategy

- Daily Characterization of CCN and UGP
- Radar operating in PPI mode, over large sector
- Aircraft operating in same sector at different altitudes, penetrating same clouds but no necessarily trying to target only one cloud