

Satellite View of Quasi-Equilibrium States in Tropical Convection and Precipitation Microphysics

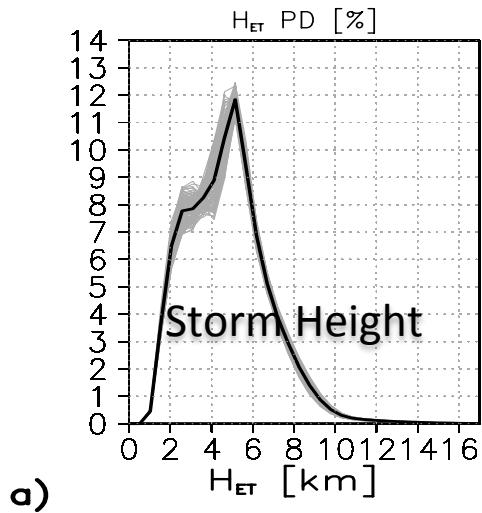


Toshi Matsui

NASA GSFC & ESSIC UMD
Code 612, Mesoscale Dynamics and Precipitation Laboratory
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

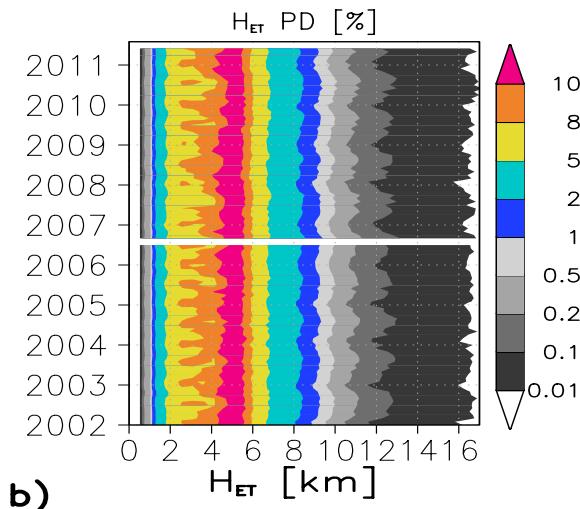
Matsui, T., W.-K. Tao, S. J. Munchak, M. Grecu, and G. J. Huffman (2015), Satellite view of quasi-equilibrium states in tropical convection and precipitation microphysics, Geophys. Res. Lett., 42, doi:[10.1002/2015GL063261](https://doi.org/10.1002/2015GL063261).

Quasi-Equilibrium State of TRMM Precipitation Signals



Precip Intensity
& Microphysics

Precip Ice



Precipitation Intensity Spectrum

PR MP: Apply MP PSD into PR climatology

Marshal-Palmer (MP) PSD

$$N(D) = N_o \exp[-\Lambda D],$$

$$Z = \int D^6 N(D) dD = aR^b,$$

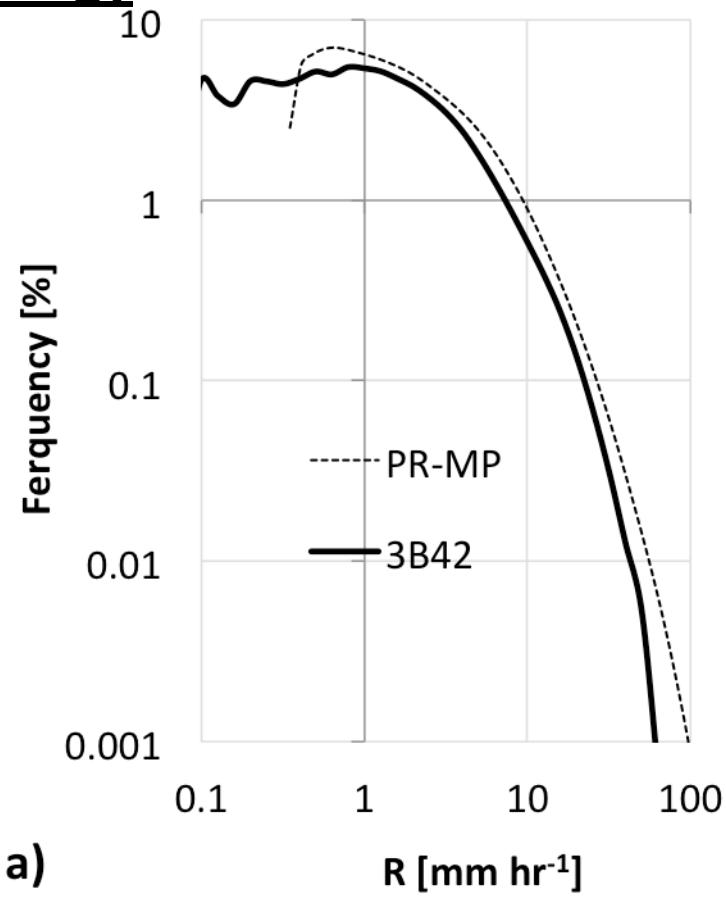
where

$$a = \Gamma(7) \left[\frac{\pi}{6} \alpha \Gamma(4 + \beta) \right]^{\frac{-7}{4+\beta}} N_o^{\frac{-(3-\beta)}{4+\beta}}$$

$$b = \frac{7}{4+\beta},$$

where coefficients a and b are 296 and 1.47,

3B42: TRMM Merged Precipitation



Time Scale of Adjustment

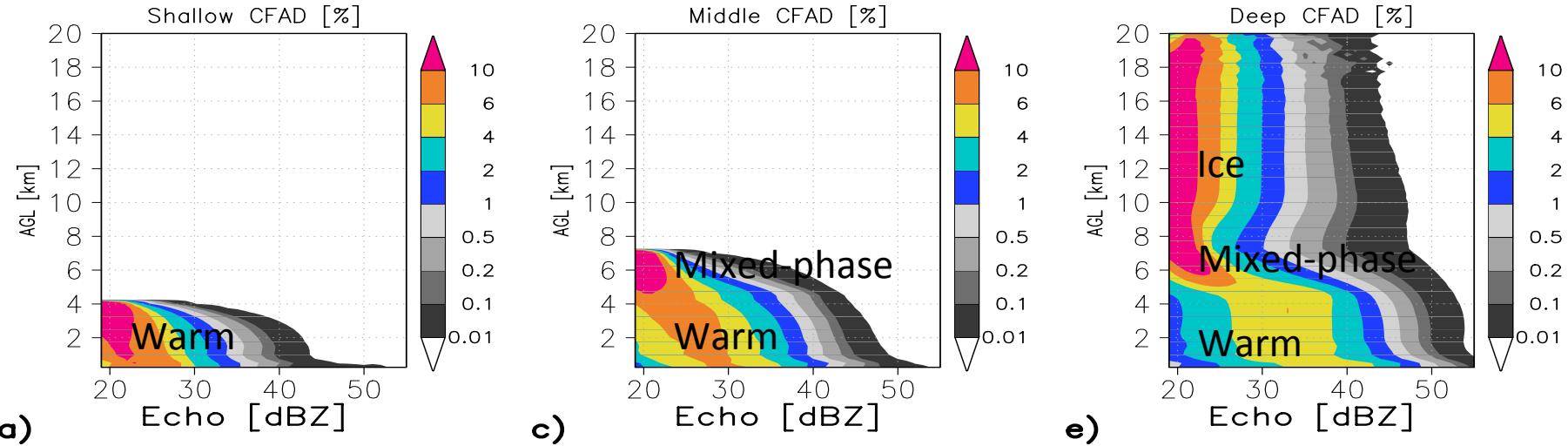
Quasi-equilibrium state of precipitation intensity distribution could be established down to at least a **one-day time period**.



This also suggests that quasi-equilibrium of TRMM signal statistics could be established on the same time period.



Time-Invariant PR CFAD/*tropics*



*Tropical precipitation microphysics is in a quasi-equilibrium state.
Microphysics Quasi-Equilibrium (MQE)*

Tropics Integrated Precipitation Microphysics

PS-PSD: Marshal-Palmer (MP) PSD

$$N(D) = N_o \exp[-\Lambda D],$$

$$N(D, Z) = N_o \exp \left[-4.1 \left(\frac{Z}{a} \right)^{0.12/b} D \right]$$

$$N(D)|_{tropics} = \int N(D, Z) p d(Z) dZ$$

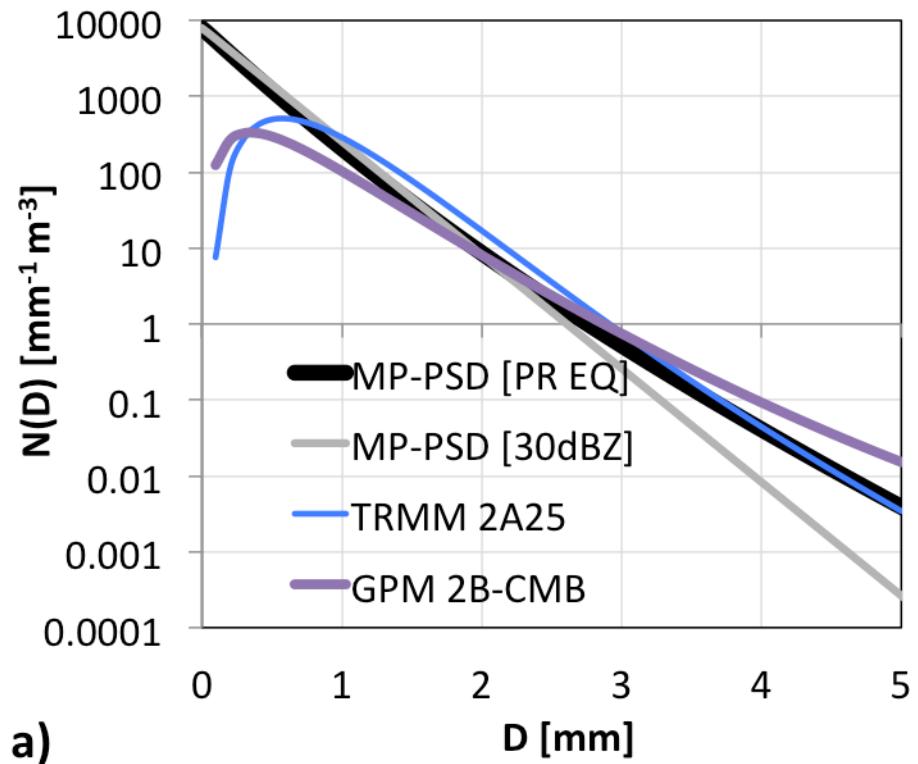
TRMM 2A25

Gamma PSD

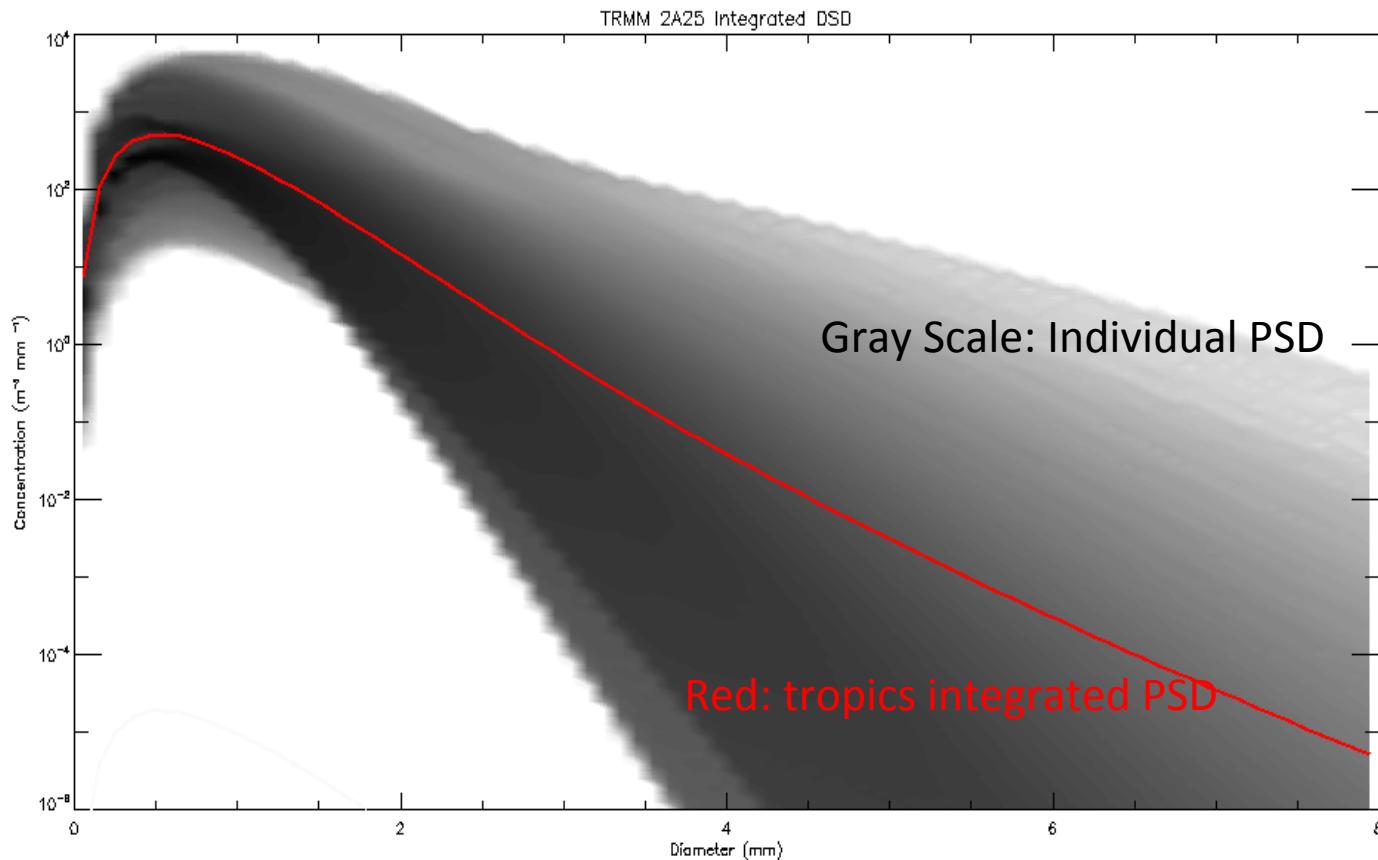
GPM 2B-CMB

Gamma PSD:
On-nadir only

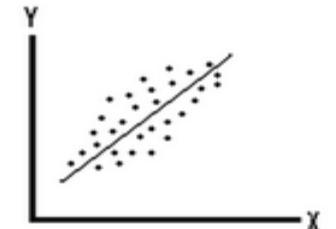
$$N(D) = N_0 D^{-\mu} \exp[-\Lambda D]$$



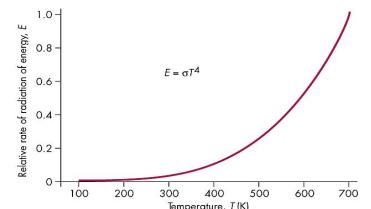
Spectrum of 2A25 PSD



Parameterization



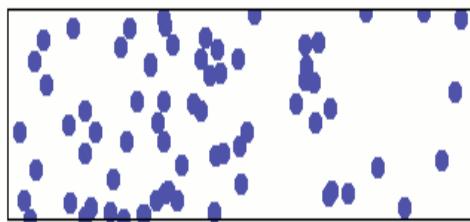
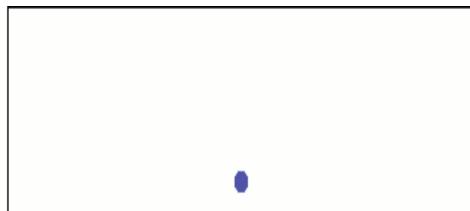
Physics Law



Law of Large Numbers

Law of Large Numbers

Laws of Diffusion



$$J = -D \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial l}$$

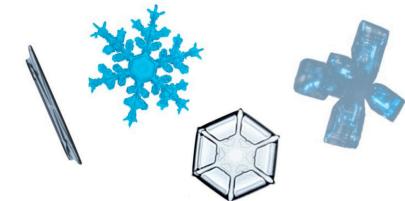
$2.69 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ for STP

Randomness of
single particle

Some deterministic
some randomness

Deterministic
macroscopic
phenomenon

Microphysics



TRMM PR sample $\approx 6.6 \times 10^6 / \text{mon}$
Precip Particle $\rightarrow \sim 3.3 \times 10^{20} / \text{mon}$

Near-Constant Precipitation and Latent Heat

$$R|_{tropics} = \int \rho_l \frac{\pi}{6} D^3 V_t(D) N(D)|_{tropics} dD$$

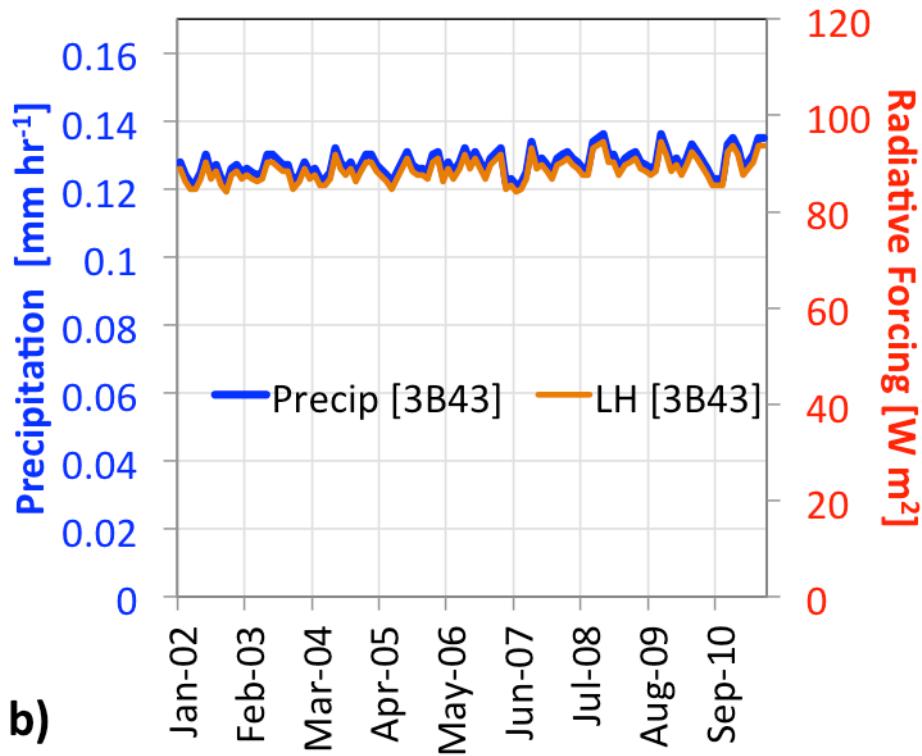
MQE: $\frac{\partial N(D)|_{tropics}}{\partial t} \approx 0$

$$R|_{tropics} \approx const$$

$$LH = \frac{L_v}{C_p} \frac{M_{cond-evap}}{M_{air}} = \frac{L_v}{C_p} \frac{R}{M_{air}}$$

$$LH|_{tropics} = \frac{L_v}{C_p M_{air}} R|_{tropics} \approx const$$

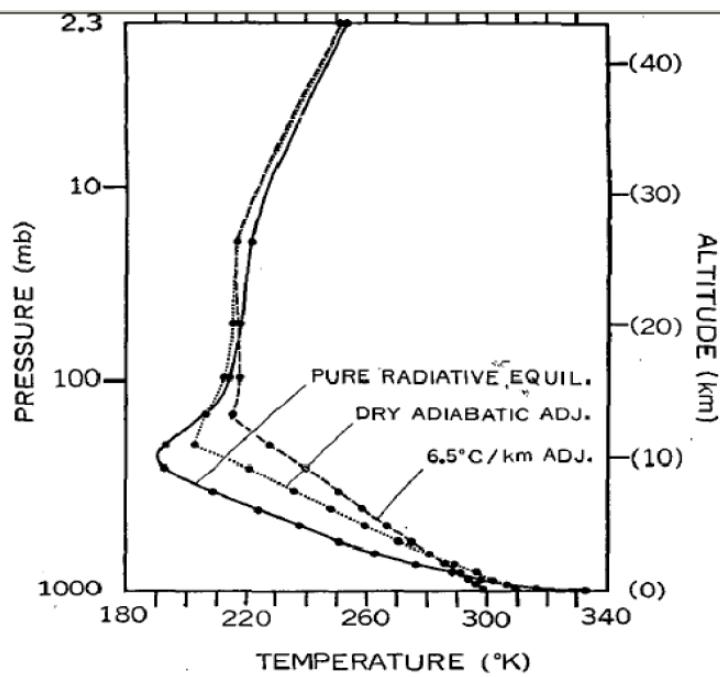
i) dry air specific heat C_p ($1004.67 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$), ii)
tropical surface pressure ($P_s|_{tropics} = 994 \text{ mb}$) to
estimate M_{air} ($= 10132 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$).



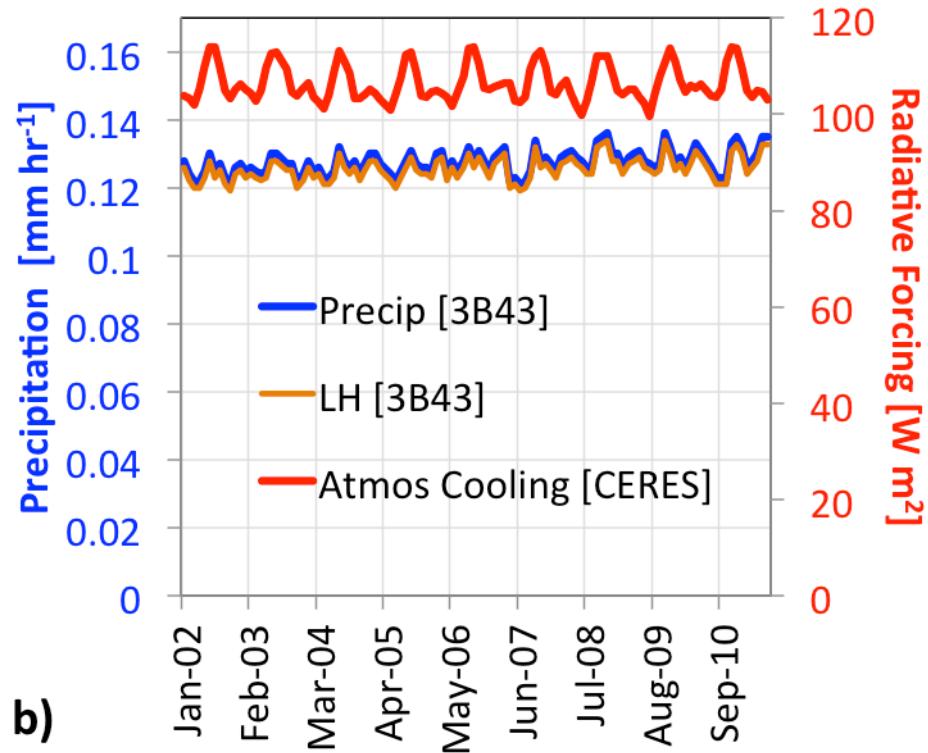
MQE hypothesis does not conflict with the satellite observational record of nearly constant precipitation rate

Latent Heat and Radiative Cooling

Results of the RCE model developed by Manabe and Strickler (1964):



Radiative Equilibrium (i.e., **atmospheric cooling rate**), is adjusted by convection (i.e., **LH** + **SH**). → RCE



Nearly constant LH rate is closely balanced with atmospheric radiative cooling rate ($r=0.44$).

Convective-Microphysics Quasi Equilibrium (CMQE)

- CMQE → planetary-scale convection and microphysics spectrum equilibrium, including tropical dynamics (e.g., ENSO, MJO, waves, etc.).
- Precipitating Radiative Convective Equilibrium (PRCE) is the equilibrium state w/o circulation.
- Ok, what's deal?

Convective-Microphysics Quasi Equilibrium (CMQE)

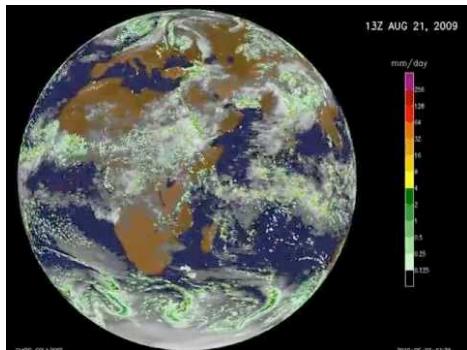
Importance of Single-Day Convergence: Sanity Check of GCRM & MMF Quality

Single-Day Sample of simulated CMQE from global models.

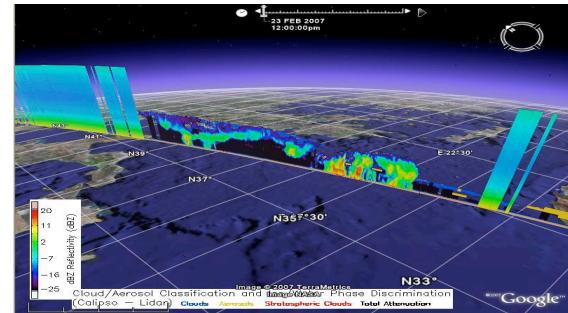
\approx

Satellite-derived global CMQE climatology.

Run global CRM / MMF on 1day (after spin-up). That's enough for evaluating convection and microphysics spectrum.



Even if swath is limited (e.g., active sensor), sampled over large area and long-term until statistics converge, satellite data is still useful information for model evaluation.



Summary

Conclusion

- As long as sampled over the entire tropics, precipitation signals and characteristics are in quasi-equilibrium state.
- Convective -microphysics quasi-equilibrium (CMQE) is established.

Next Steps

- Re-examine CMQE in GPM data.
- Examine perturbation of CMQE via +2K SST and aerosols in NASA MMF and NICAM.
- Develop rigorous theoretical framework to describe CMQE.