

Satellite remote sensing of cloud base updraft for marine stratocumulus

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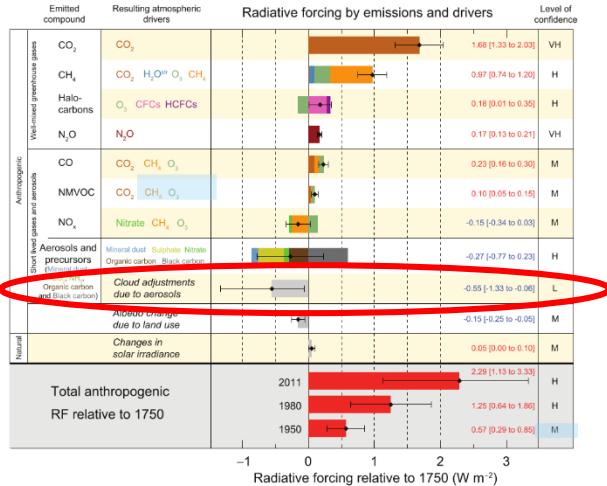
² Institute of Earth Sciences, The Hebrew University of
Jerusalem, Jerusalem, 91904, Israel.





Why cloud base updraft?

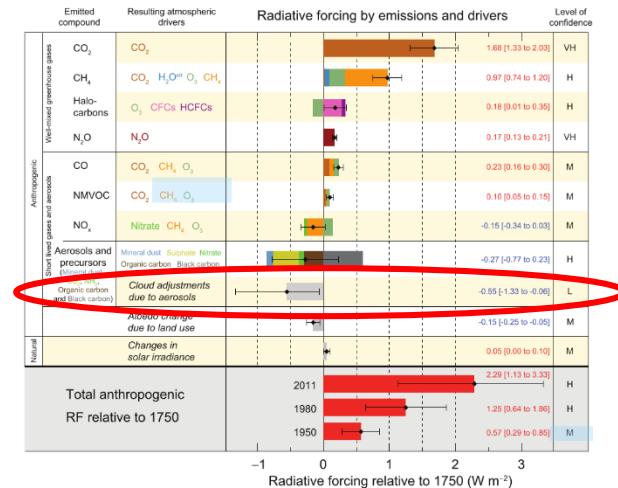
Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions



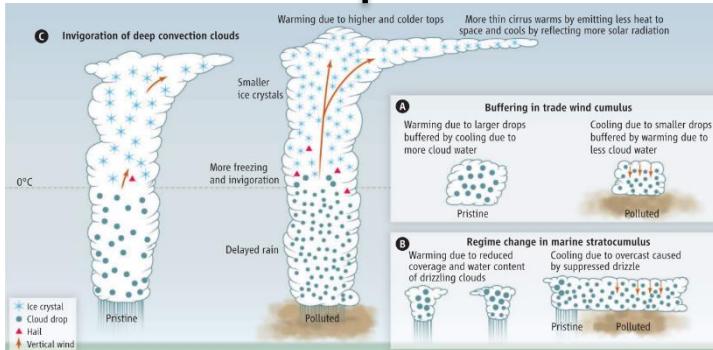
IPCC, 2013

Why cloud base updraft?

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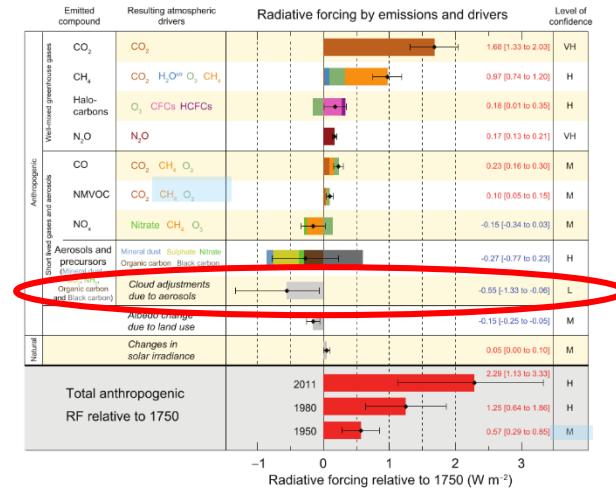
IPCC, 2013



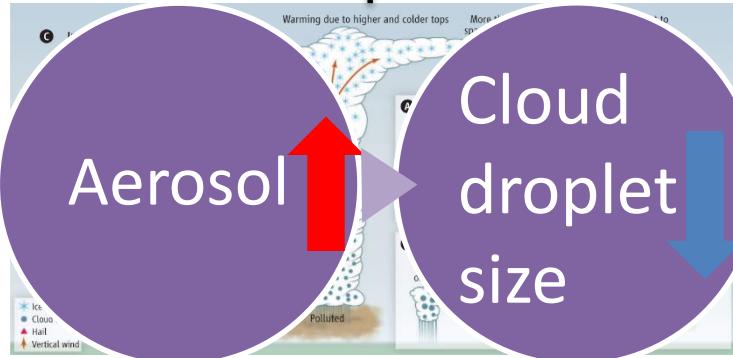
Rosenfeld et al., 2014

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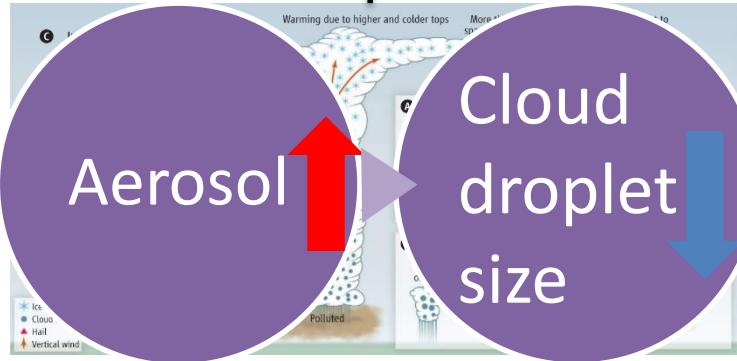
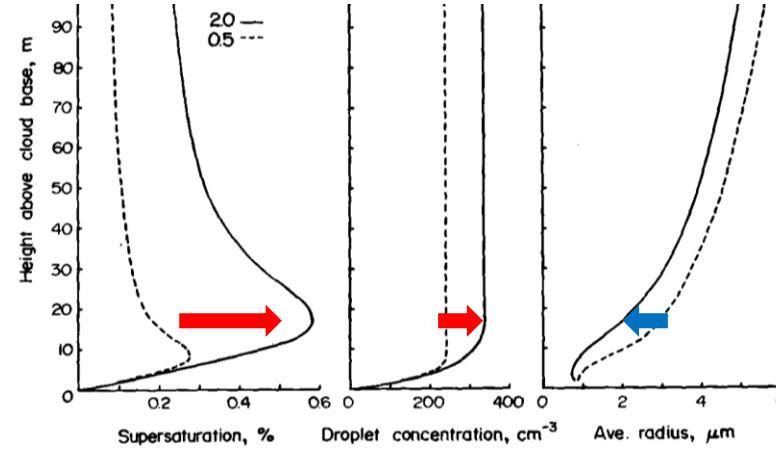
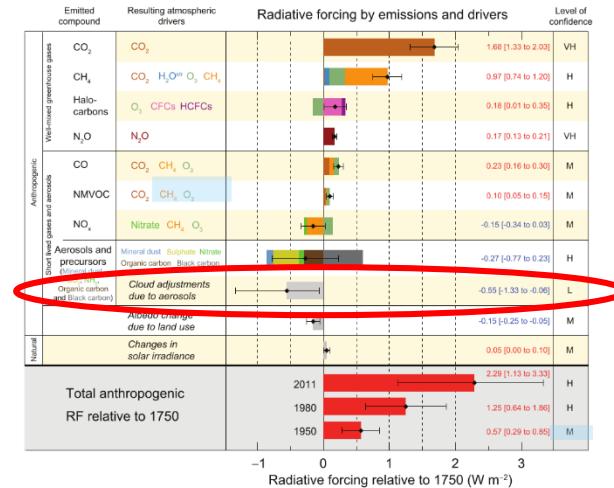
IPCC, 2013



Rosenfeld et al, 2014

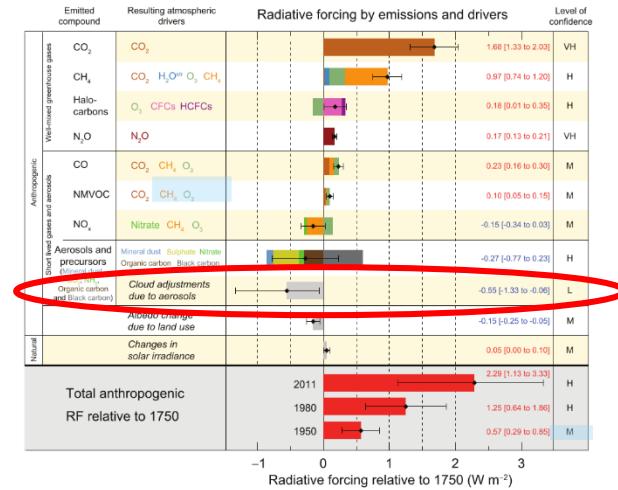
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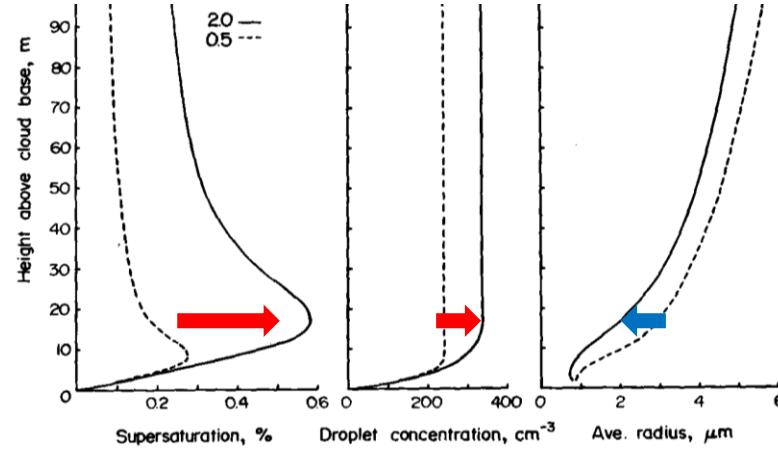


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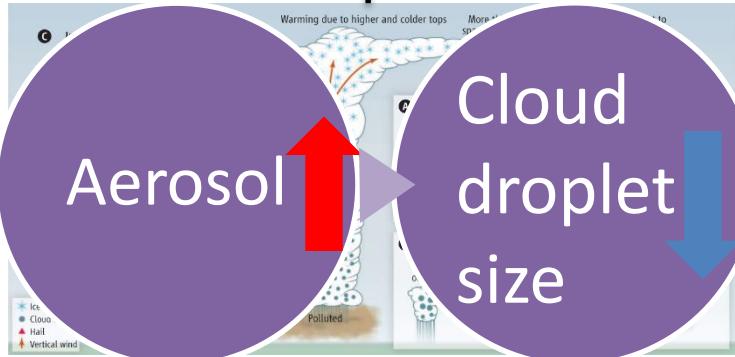
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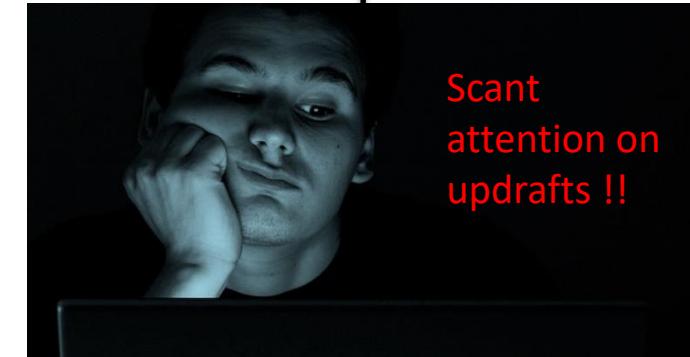
IPCC, 2013



Rogers and Yau, 1988



Rosenfeld et al., 2014





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“Are atmospheric updrafts a key to unlocking climate forcing and sensitivity ?”

-----by Leo Donner et al., 2016

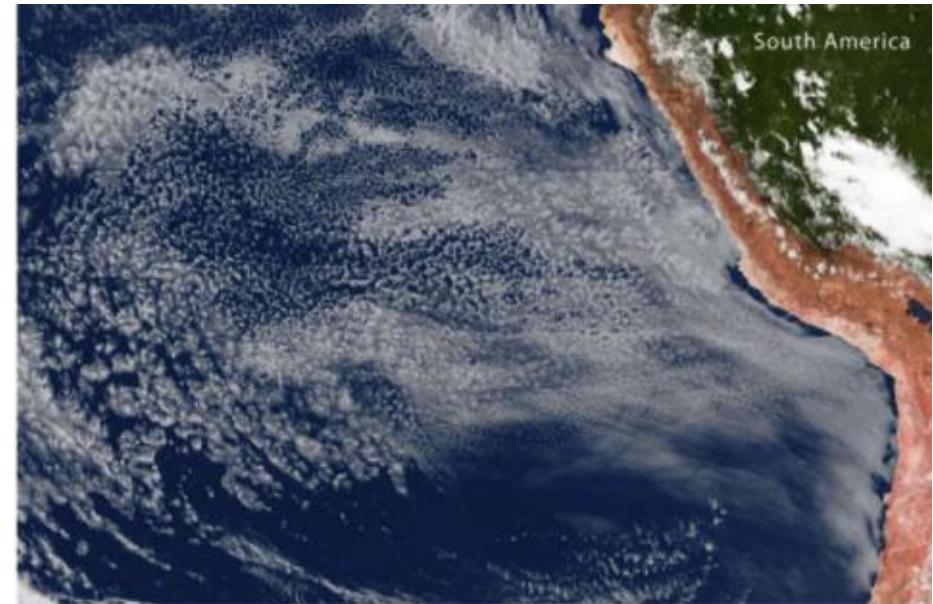


Why marine stratocumulus?

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions

Most **dominant** cloud type by area covered

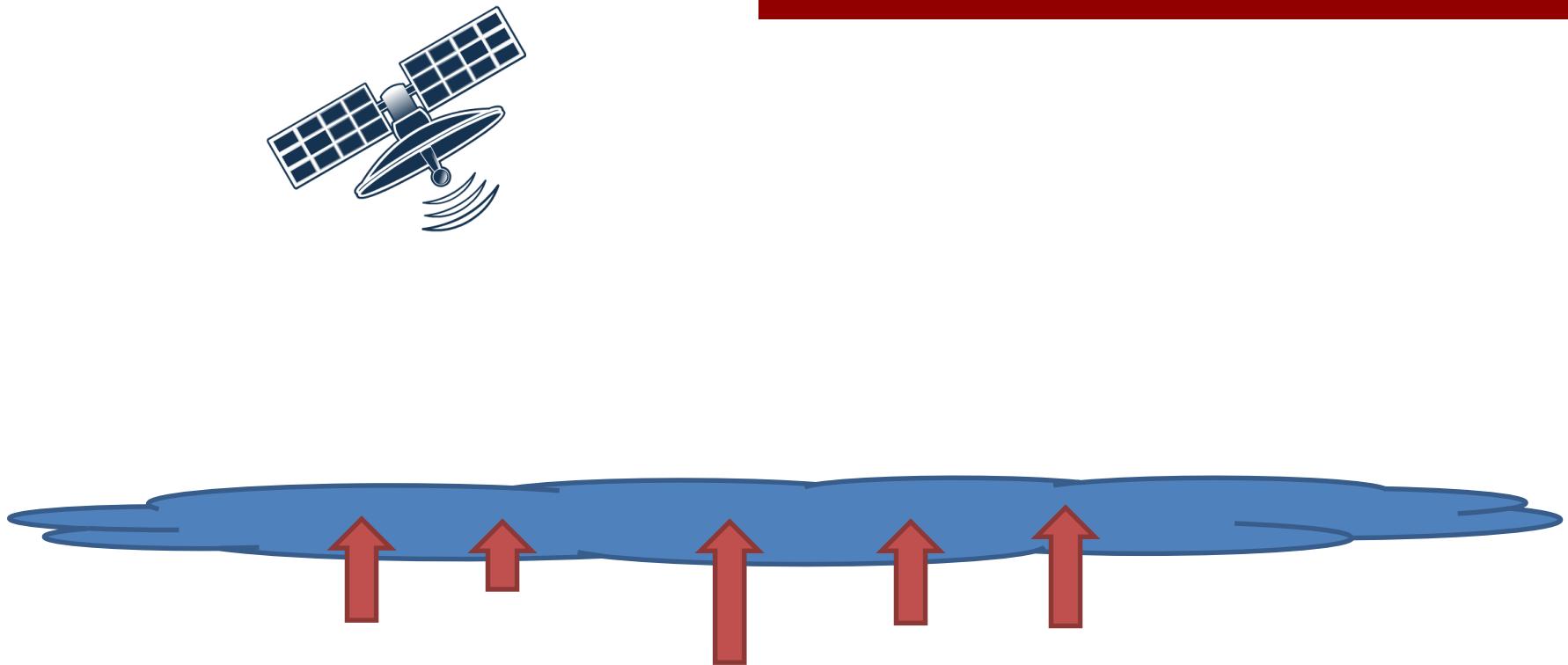
Low clouds: **strong** negative net radiative effect





How to measure cloud base updrafts of stratocumulus from space?

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions





Convective nature of stratocumulus

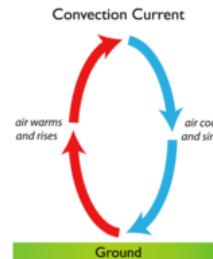
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Stratocumulus

↓ ↓
“Layer” “Heap”



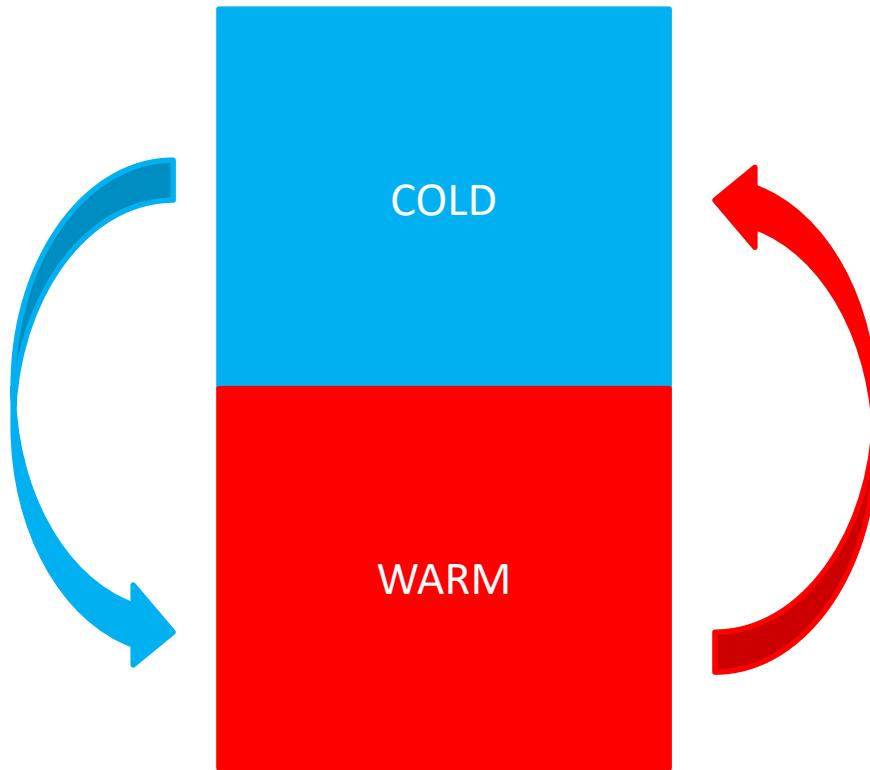
R Wood, 2012





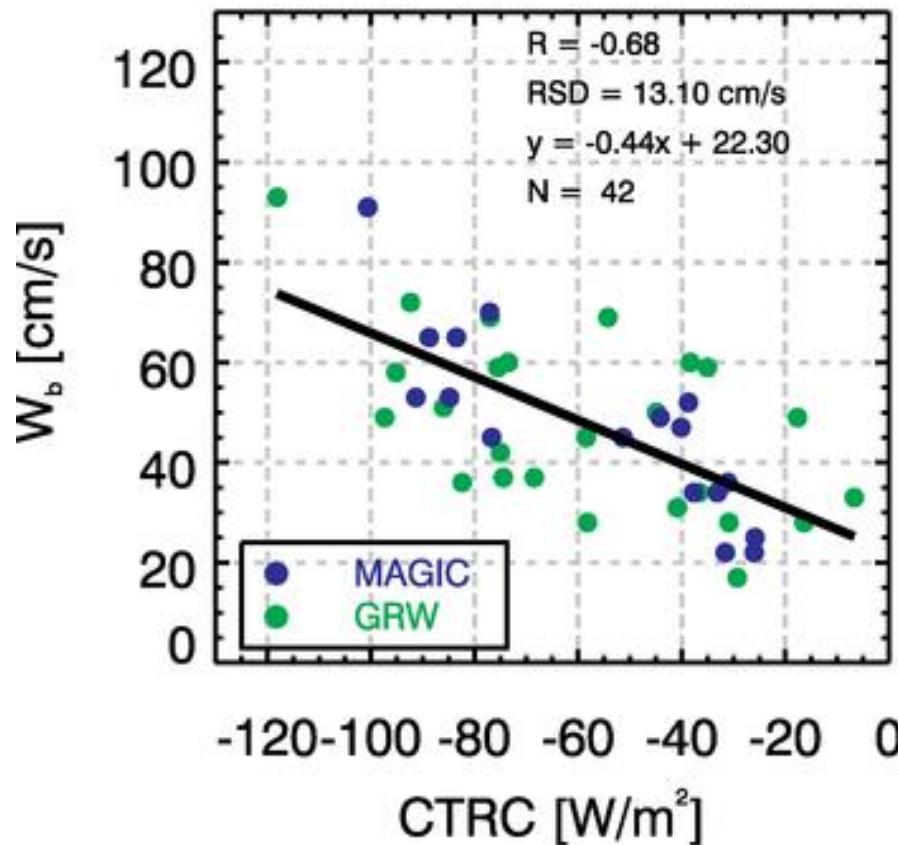
Cloud top radiative cooling (CTRC) drives updrafts

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions



W_b versus CTRC

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions

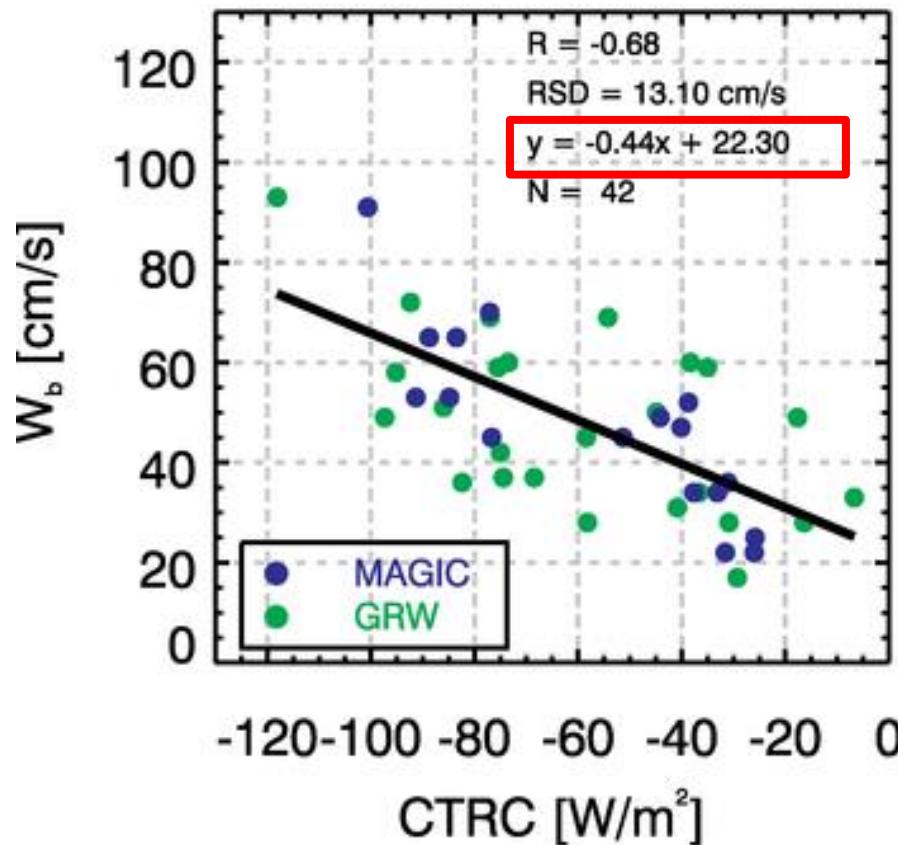


W_b – Cloud base updrafts

CTRC – Cloud Top Radiative Cooling

W_b versus CTRC

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W_b – Cloud base updrafts

CTRC – Cloud Top Radiative Cooling

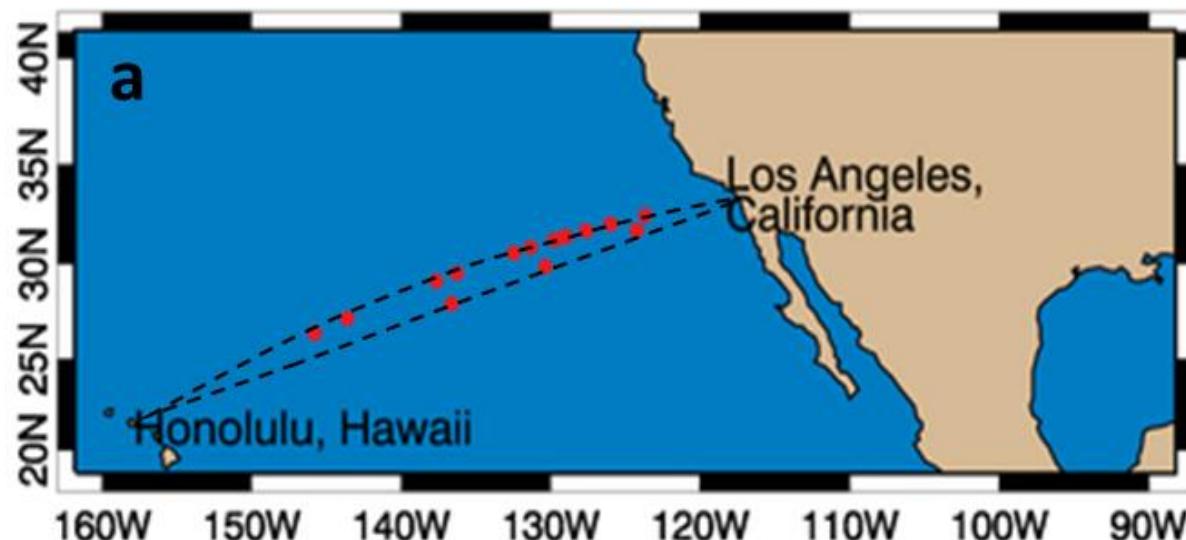


Study region

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions



Office of
Science



MAGIC: Marine ARM GPCI Investigations of Clouds

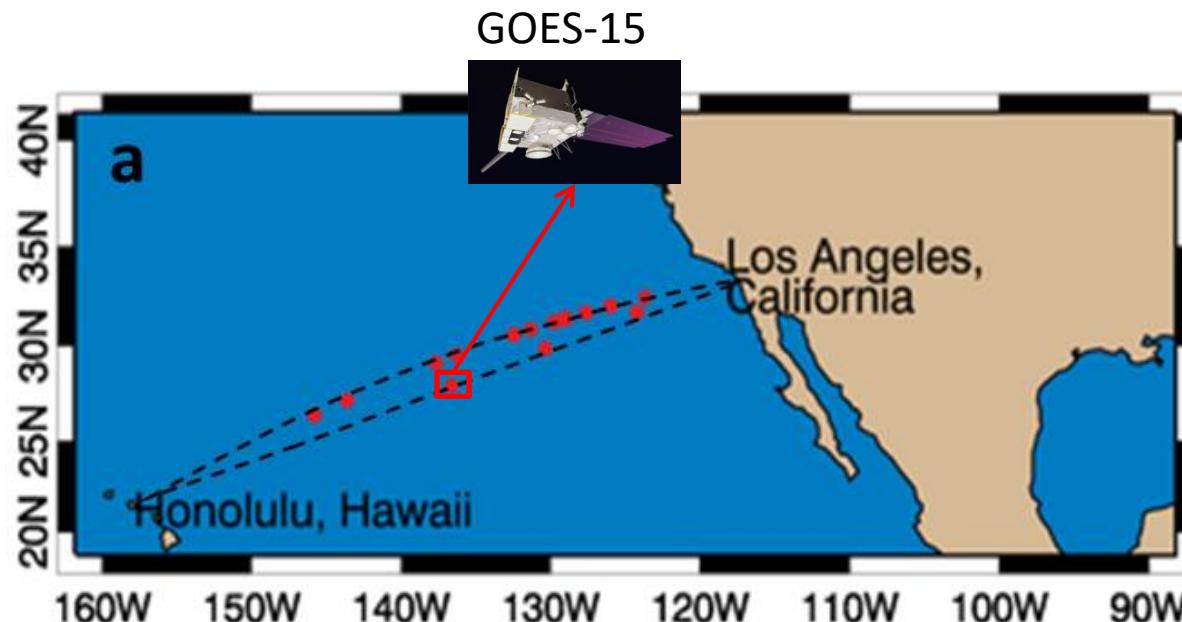


Study region

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GOES-15

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions

- 15th Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite: GOES-15

GOES Imager Band	Name	Central Wavelength (μm)	Resolution (km)
1	Visible	0.63	1
2	Shortwave Infrared	3.9	4
3	Water vapor	6.48	4
4	Infrared	10.7	4
6	Split window	13.3	4



GOES-15

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions

- 15th Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite: GOES-15

GOES Imager Band	Name	Central Wavelength (μm)	Resolution (km)	
1	Visible	0.63	1	Cloud optical depth
2	Shortwave Infrared	3.9	4	Droplet effective radius
3	Water vapor	6.48	4	
4	Infrared	10.7	4	Cloud top temperature
6	Split window	13.3	4	Cloud phase

Calculating CTRC

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions

Date source

GOES-15 satellite:

- Visible; 0.63 μm
- SW Infrared; 3.9 μm
- Infrared; 10.9 μm
- Split-window channel; 13.3 μm

VISST
(Minnis et al, 2002)



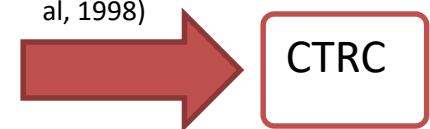
Variables

- Cloud optical depth
- Cloud droplet effective radius
- Cloud top temperature/height
- Cloud phase

ECMWF reanalysis

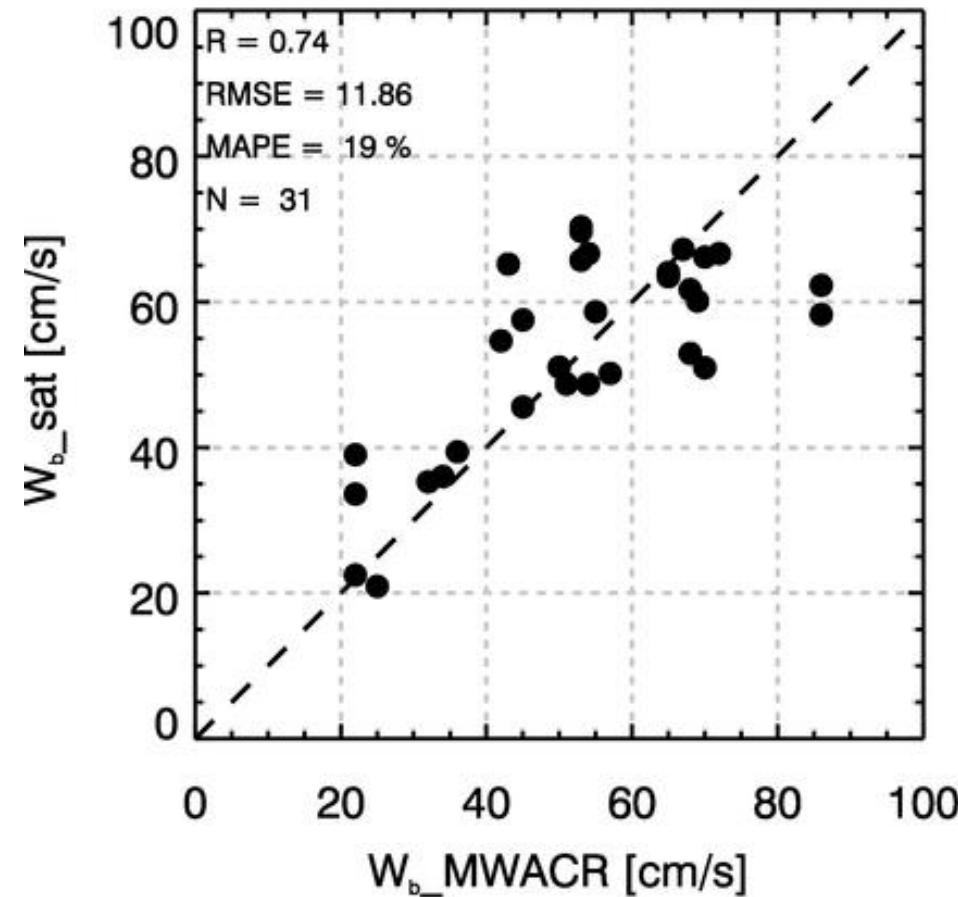
- Sounding

SBDART
(Ricchiazzi et al, 1998)



Validation results

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions





Conclusions

Motivation • Methods • Results • Conclusions

- More attentions needed for updrafts observation.
- First study demonstrating the possibility of retrieving updrafts of marine stratocumulus from space.
- This, in combination with CDNC, allows for the satellite retrieval of CCN concentration for marine stratocumulus.

THANK YOU!