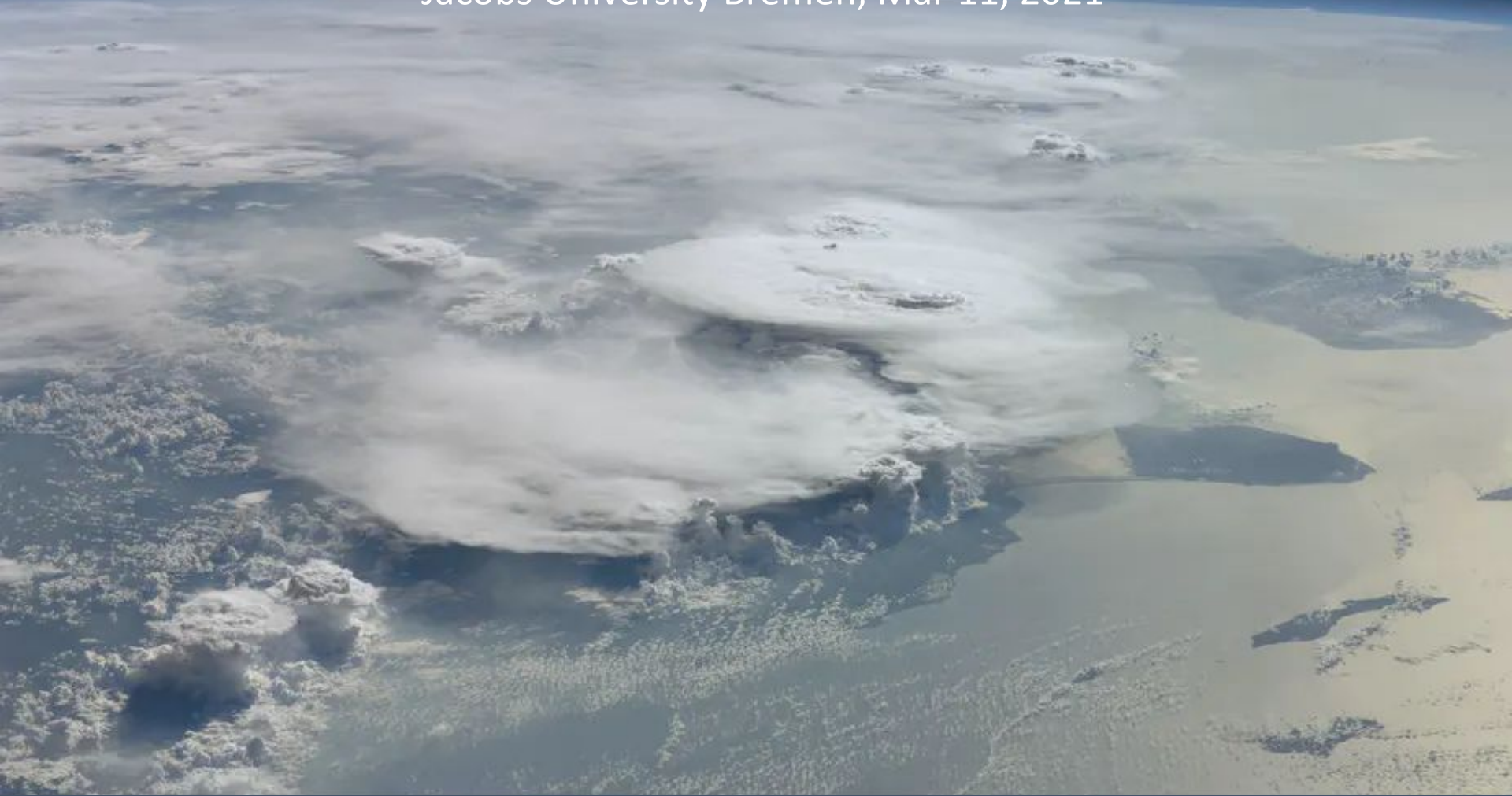


Criticality and bistability in the tropical convective cloud field

Mathematical and Theoretical Physics Seminar (MTPS)

Jacobs University Bremen, Mar 11, 2021



Jan O. Haerter

Jacobs University Bremen and Niels Bohr Institute

Leibniz ZMT

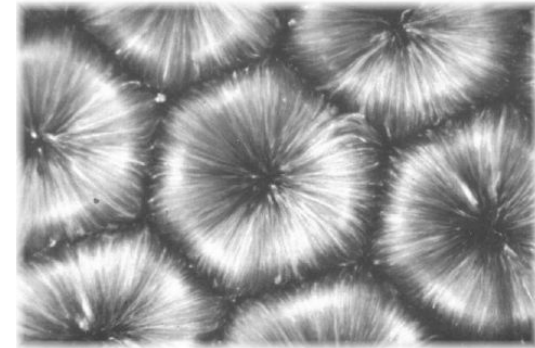
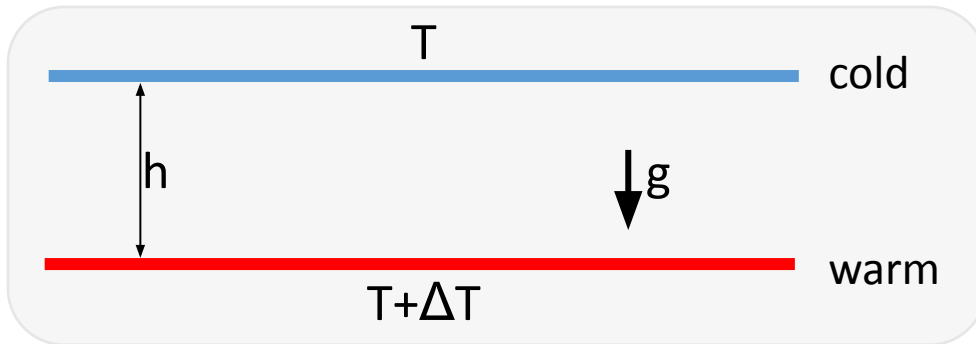


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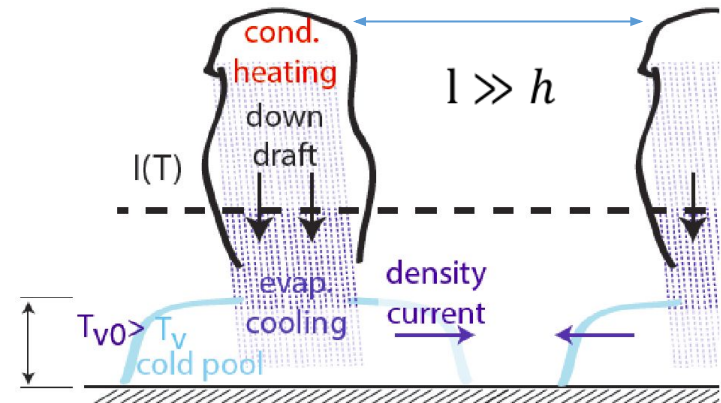
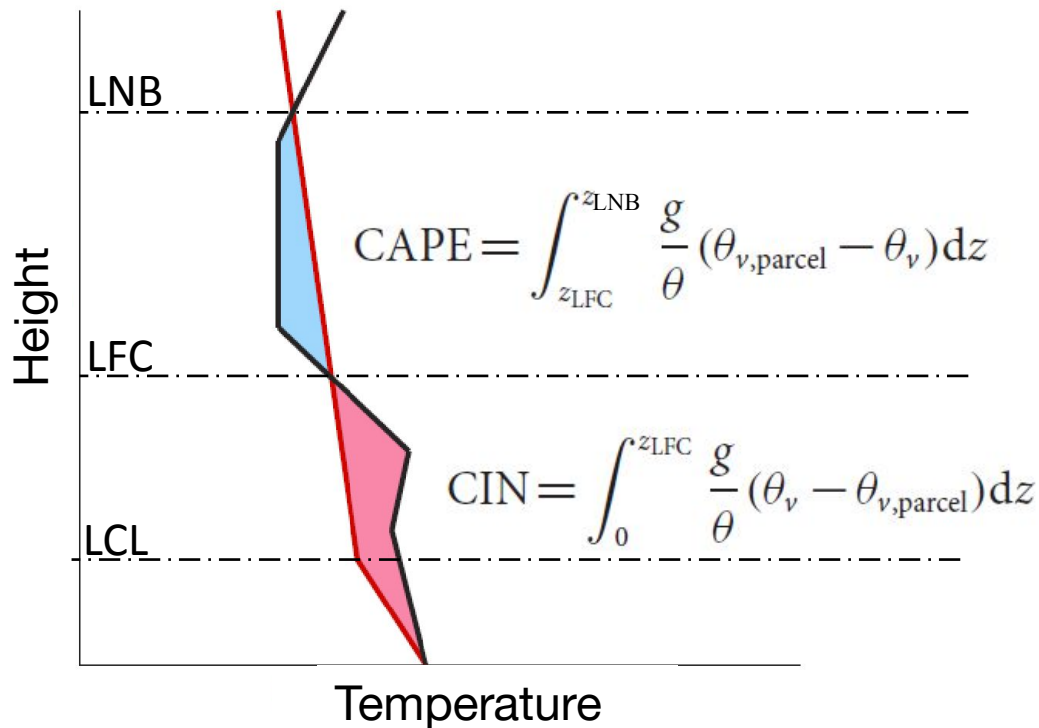
- What is (moist) convection?
- Cold pools – Drivers of convective organization
- Convective self-aggregation
- Cloud interactions: an explanation for self-aggregation
- Mapping out the phase diagram
- Conclusion

What is (moist) convection?

$$\frac{\text{Bouyancy force}}{\text{Viscous force}} \sim \frac{g\rho}{\nu U/h^2} \sim \frac{g\alpha\Delta T}{\nu\kappa/h^3} = \frac{\alpha\Delta Tgh^3}{\nu\kappa} = \text{Ra}$$

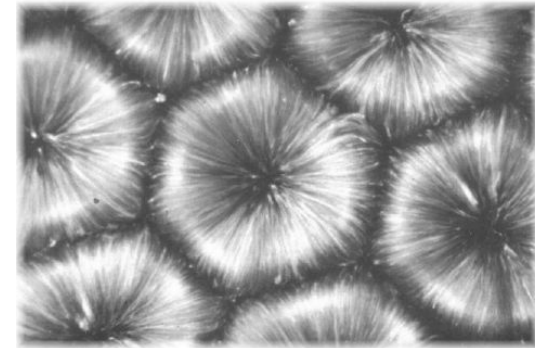
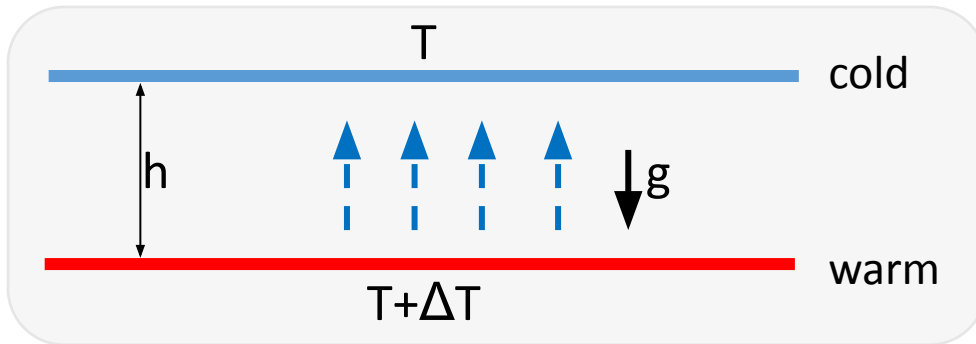


M. Van Dyke (1982)

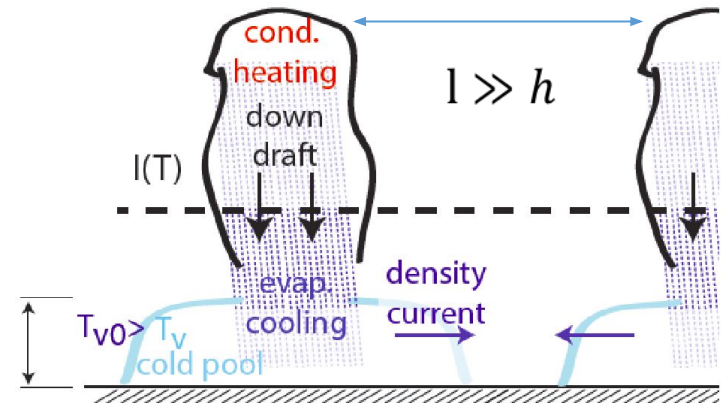
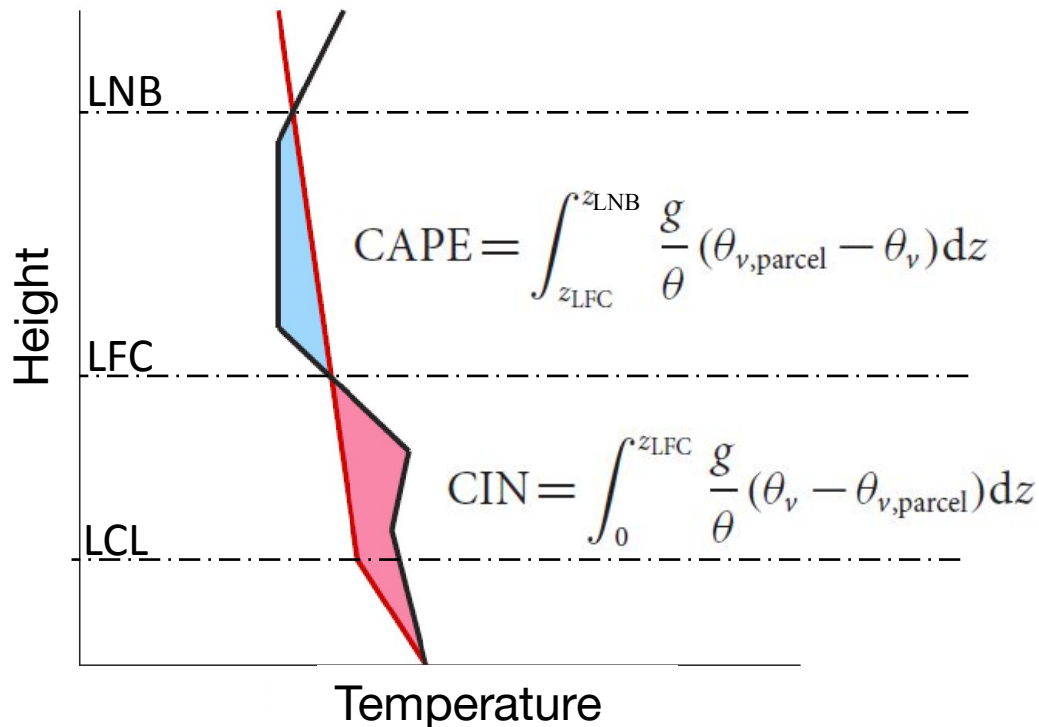


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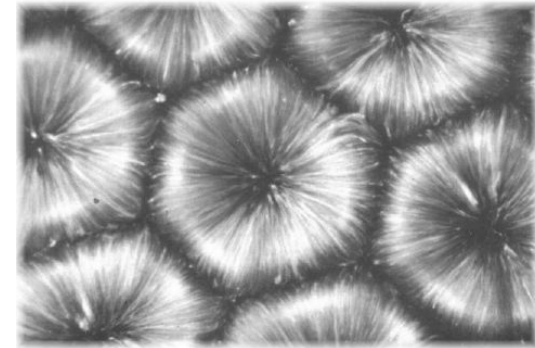
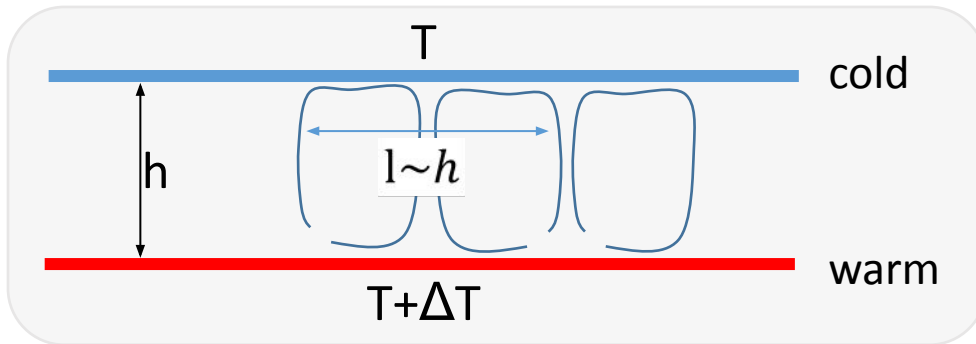


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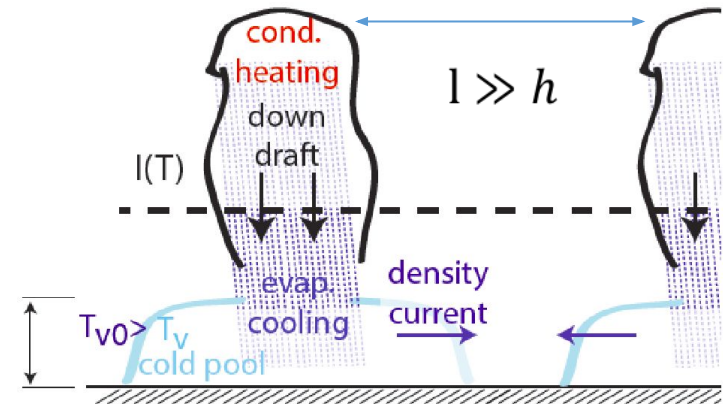
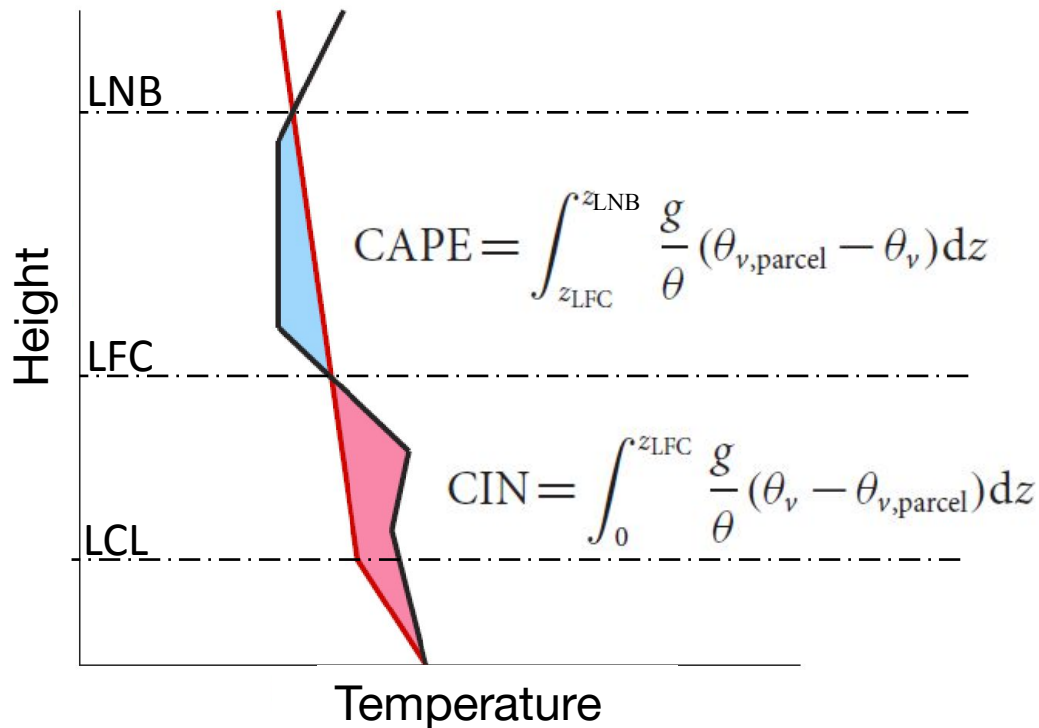


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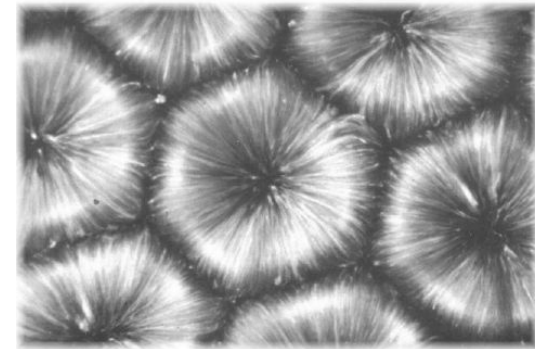
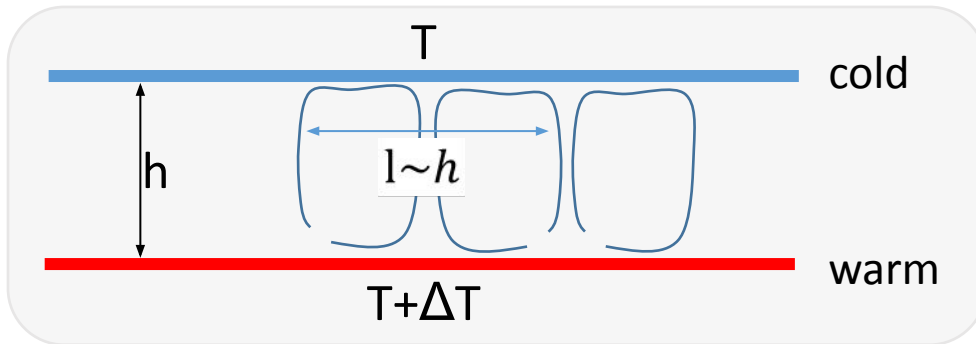


M. Van Dyke (1982)

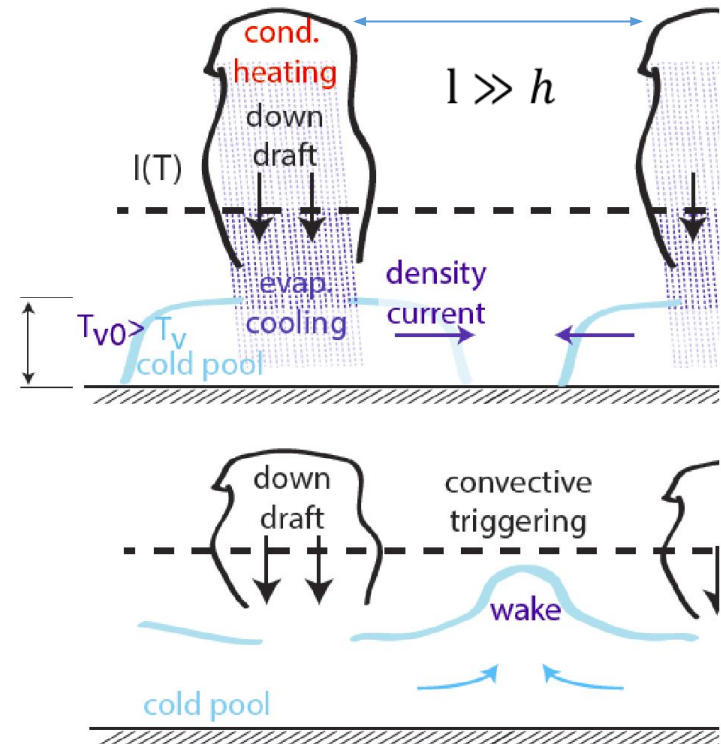
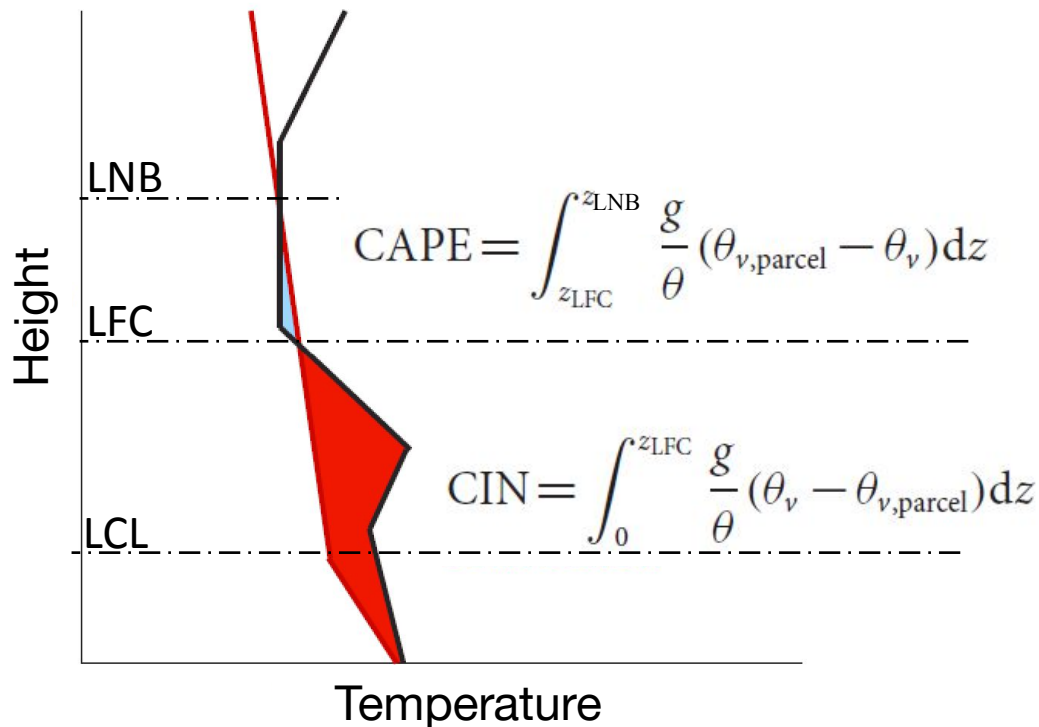


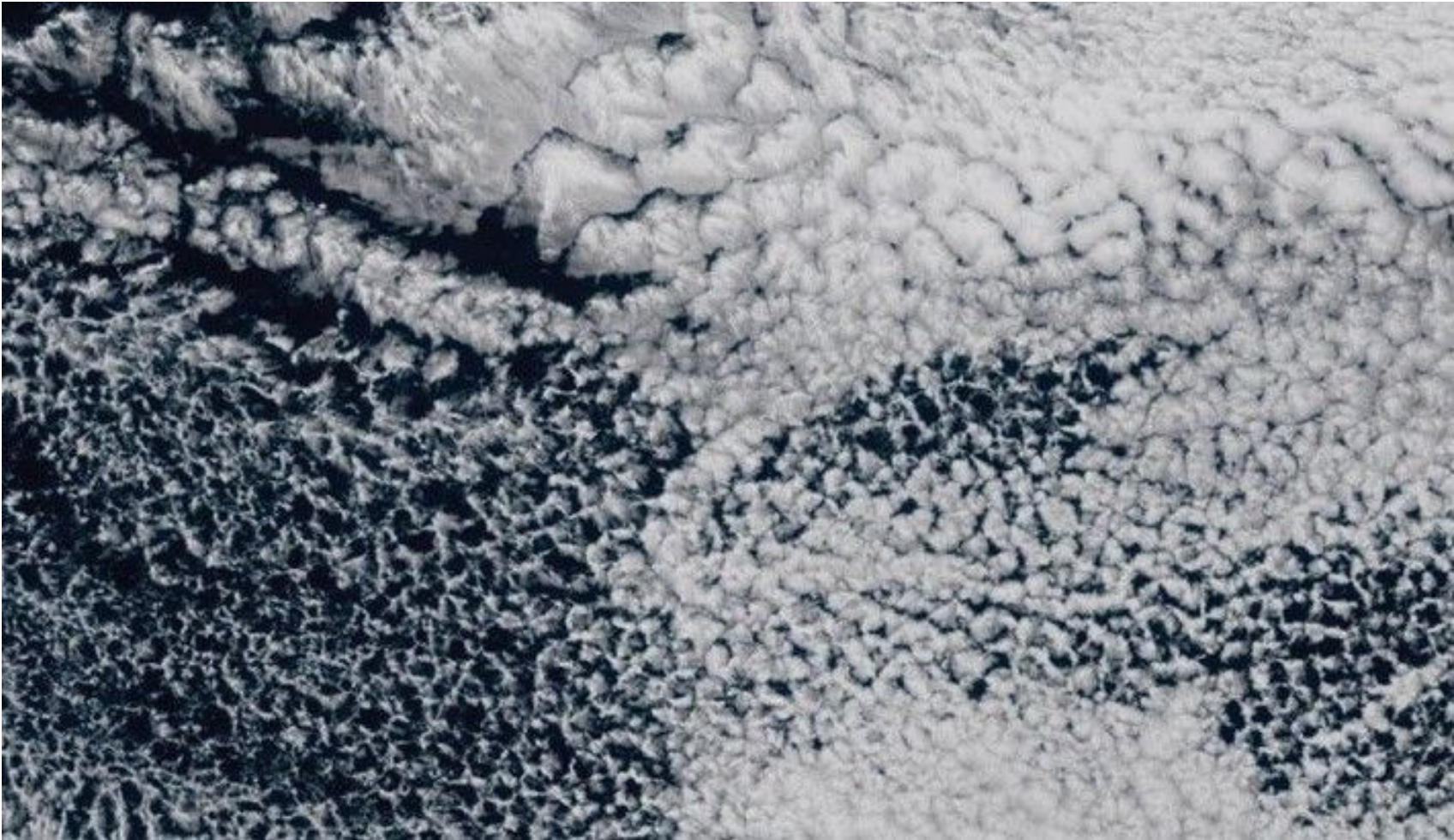
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M. Van Dyke (1982)





weakly precipitating marine stratocumuli

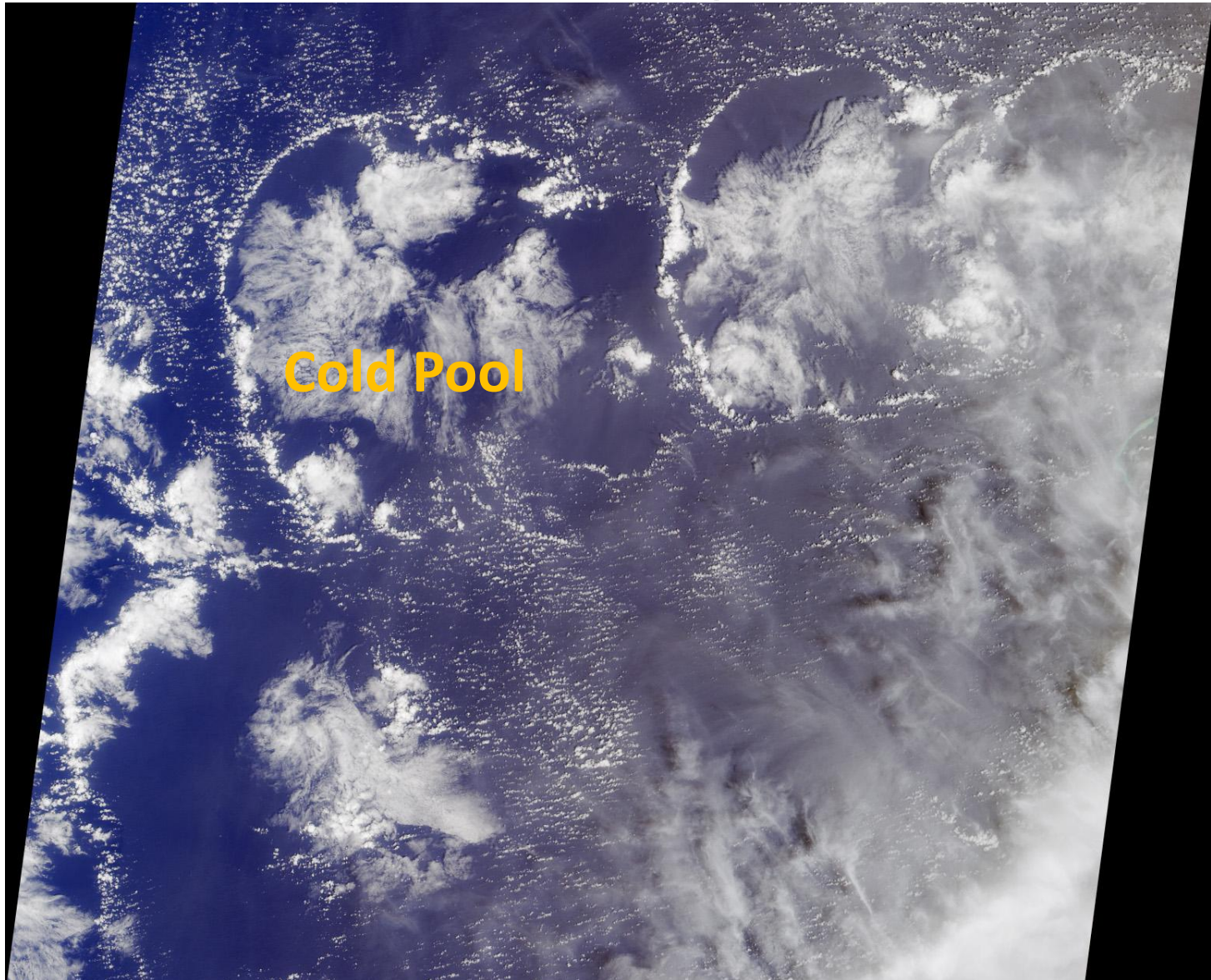
Cold Pools – Drivers of Organization

$\approx 10 \text{ km}$



Phoenix, USA
Aug 23, 2016

Cold Pools – Drivers of Organization



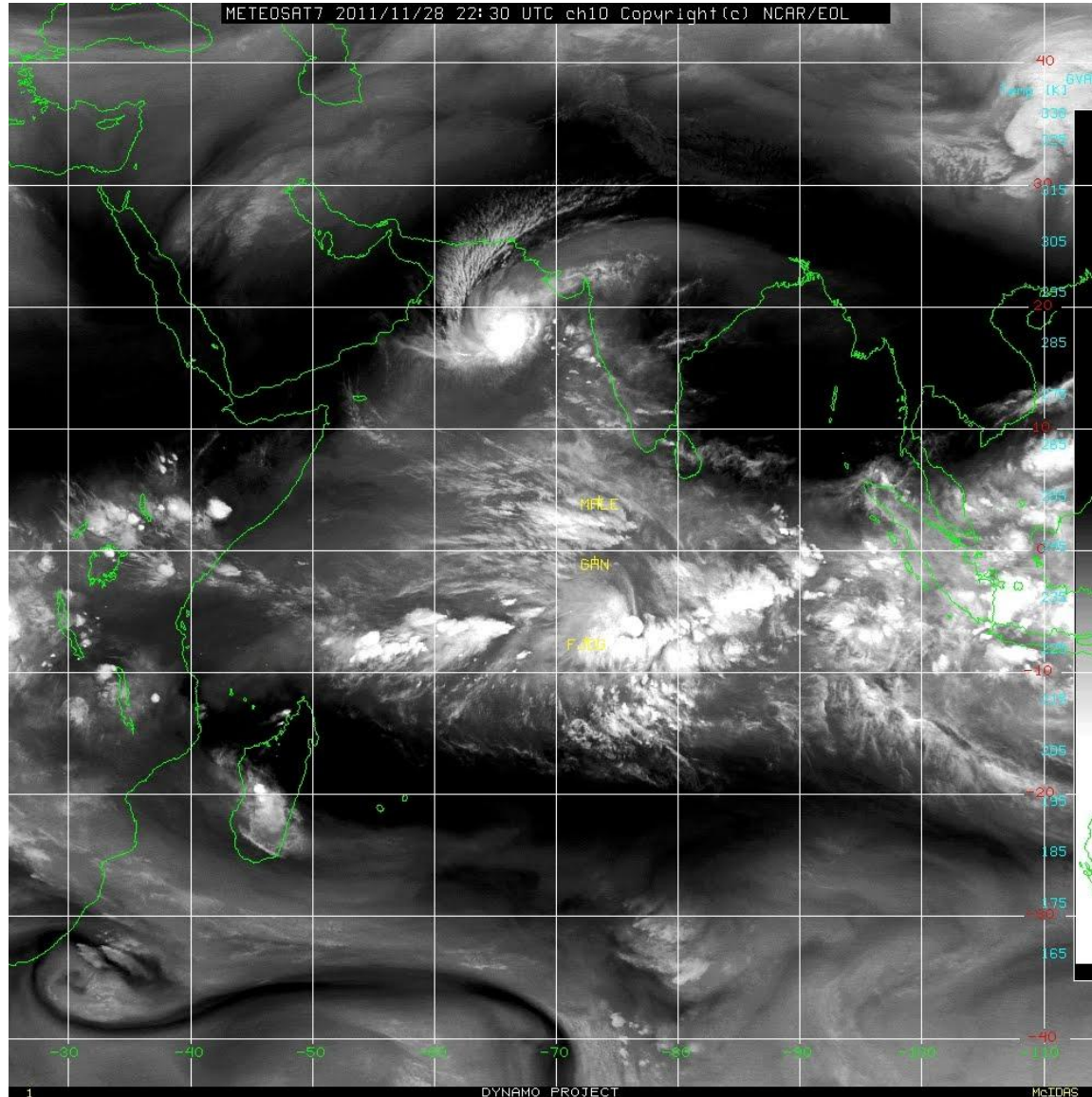
near
Barbados

Zuidema et
al., 2015

$\approx 200 \text{ km}$



Large-scale clustering of convection

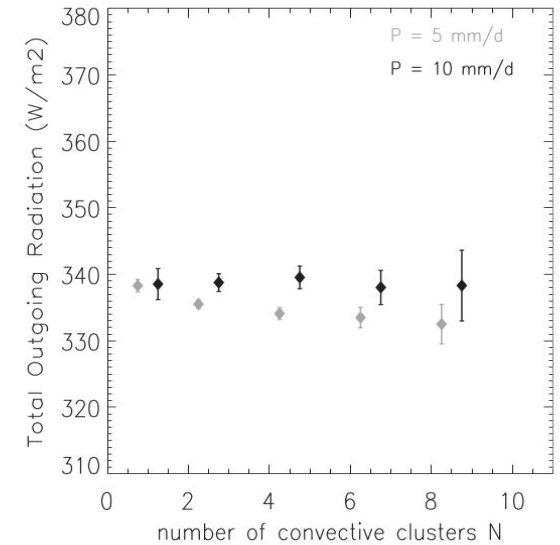
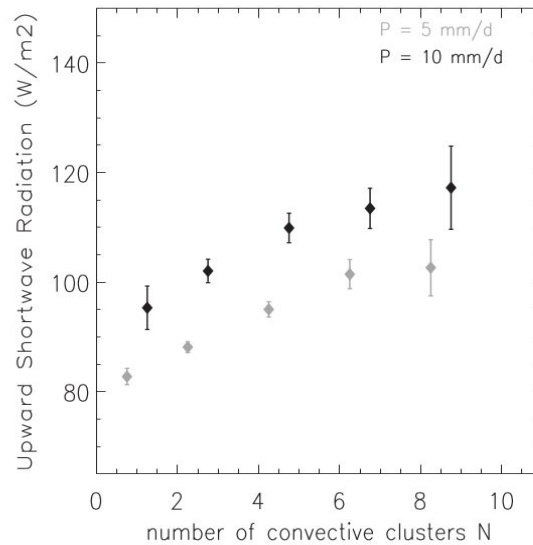
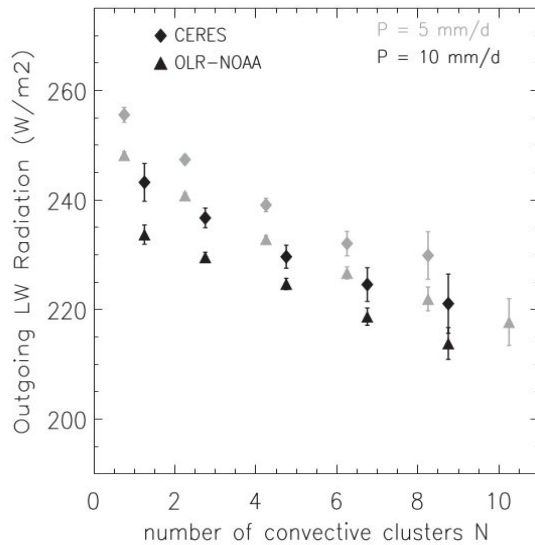
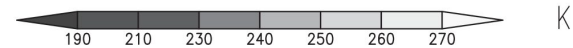
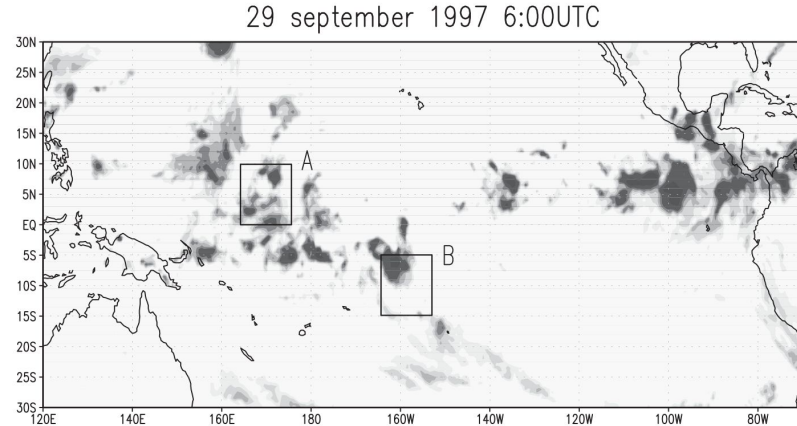


≈ 10,000 km

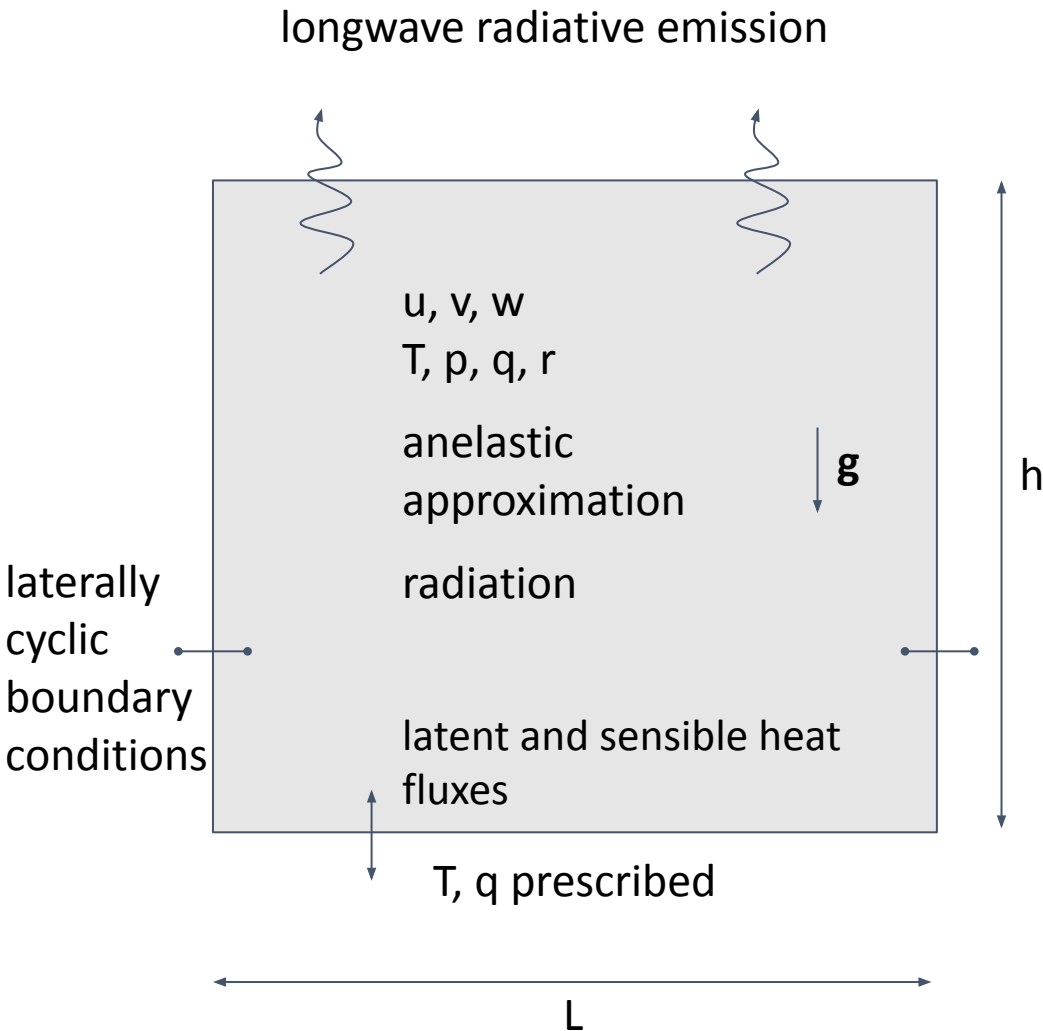
Observing Convective Clustering

- Defining cloud clusters
- Conditioning on rainfall
- Measuring OLR

More clustering - more OLR

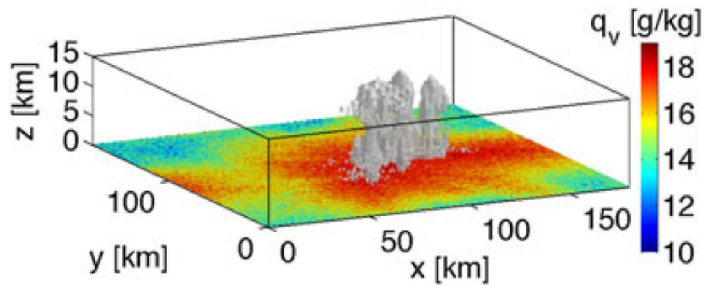


Large-eddy simulations



- no rotation (Coriolis=0)
- no annual cycle
- *often*: constant boundary conditions
- horizontal resolution $\approx 500\text{-}1000$ m
- vertical resolution ≈ 100 m
- domain size: $L \approx 1000$ km
- uniform initial conditions
- *often*: run to radiative convective equilibrium

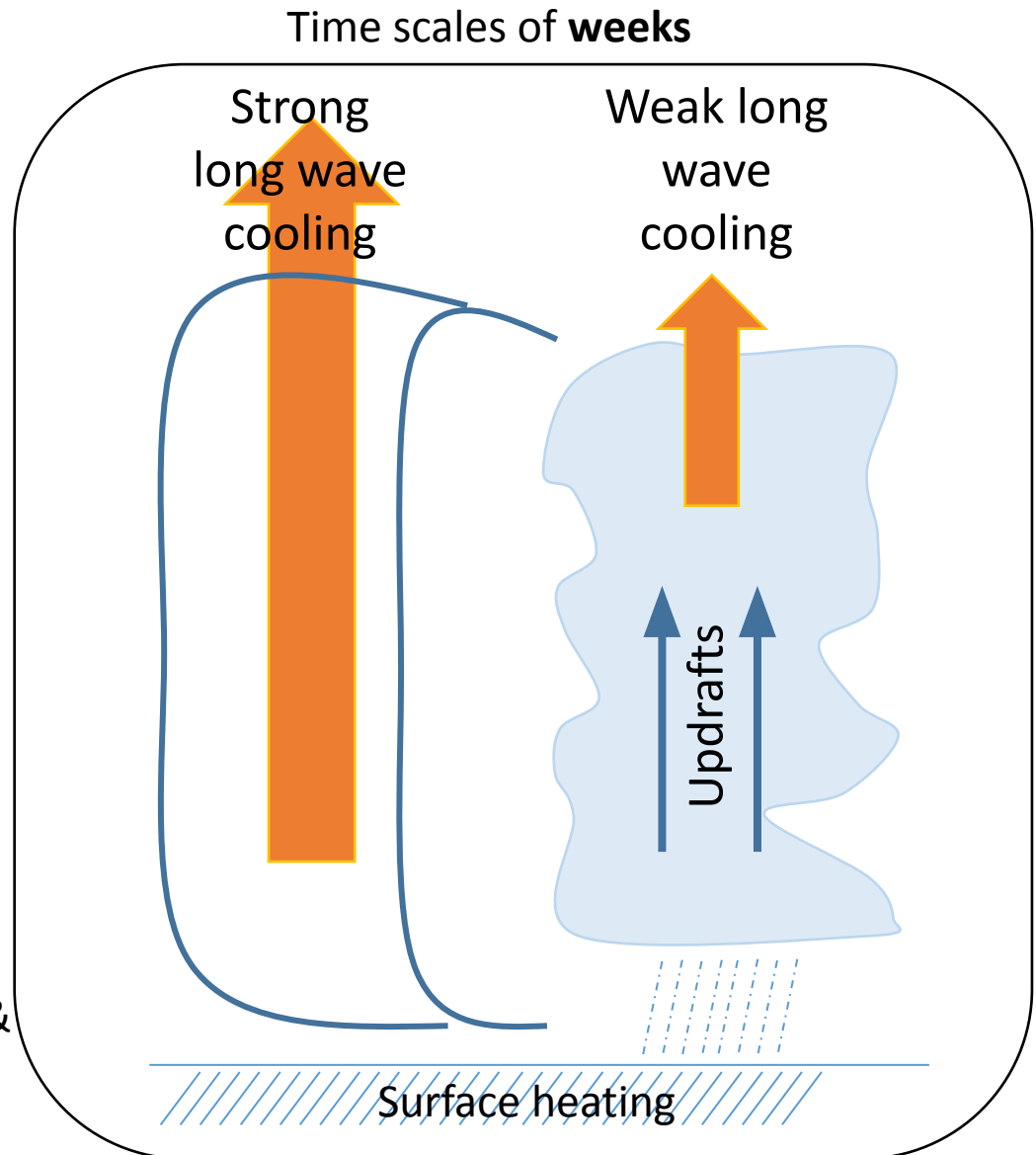
Convective Self-Aggregation (CSA)



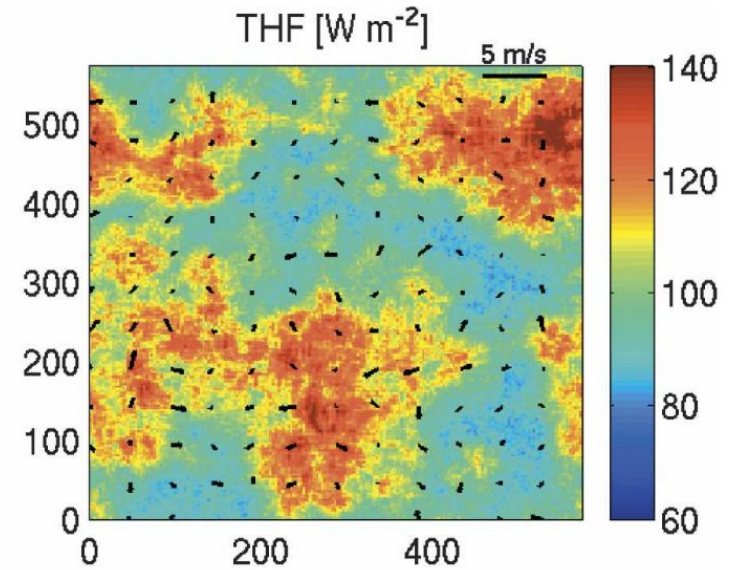
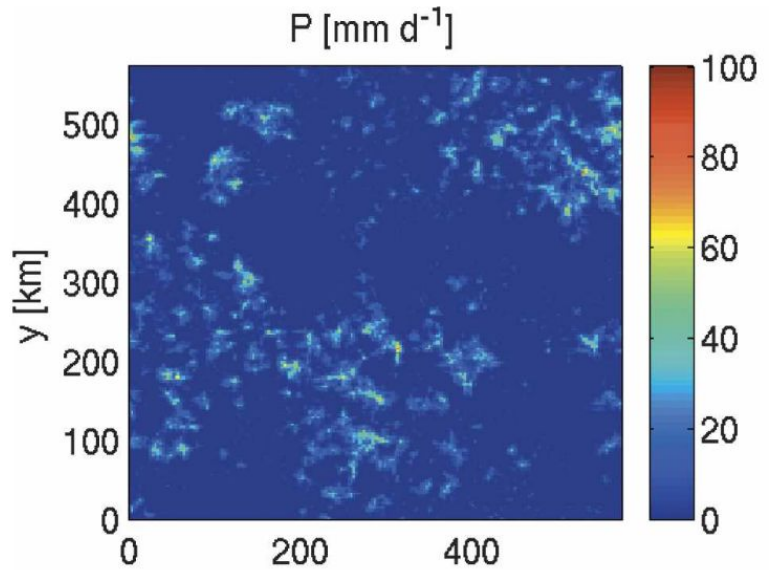
Muller & Held, 2012



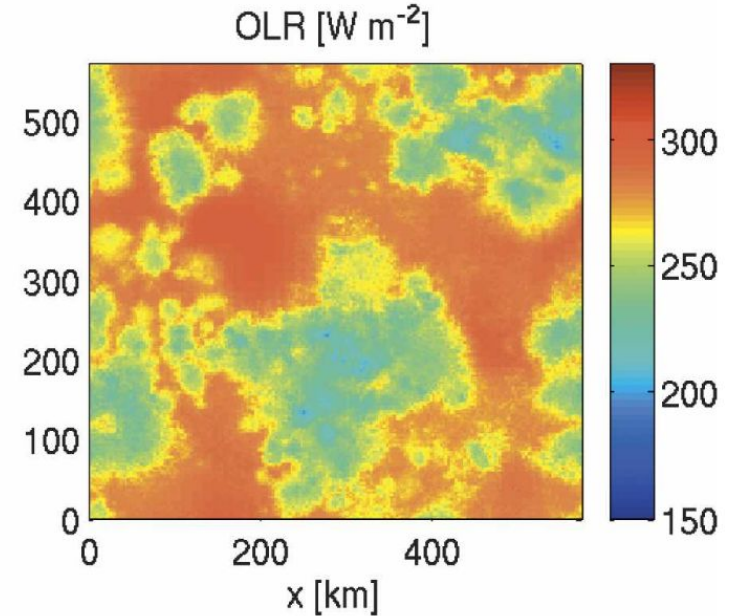
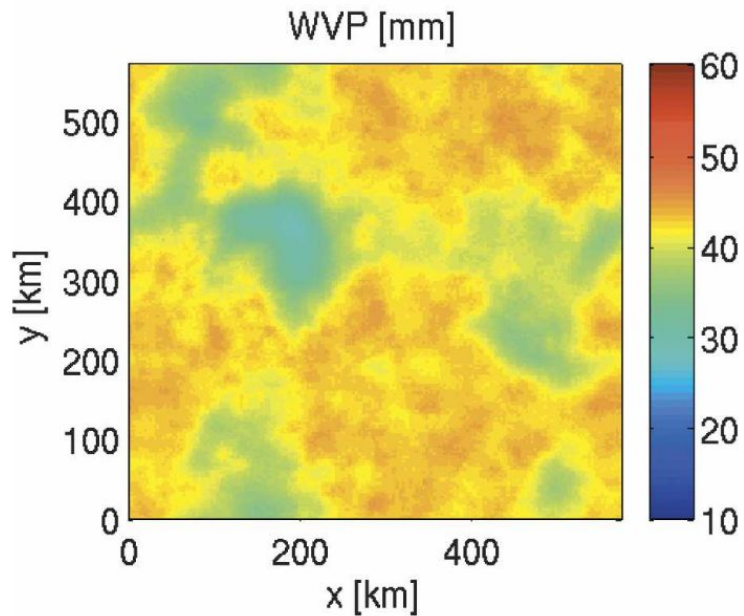
vast literature on self-aggregation:
Emanuel, Bretherton, Bony, Jeevanjee &
Romps, Hohenegger & Stevens, Craig,
Muller, Soden, etc.



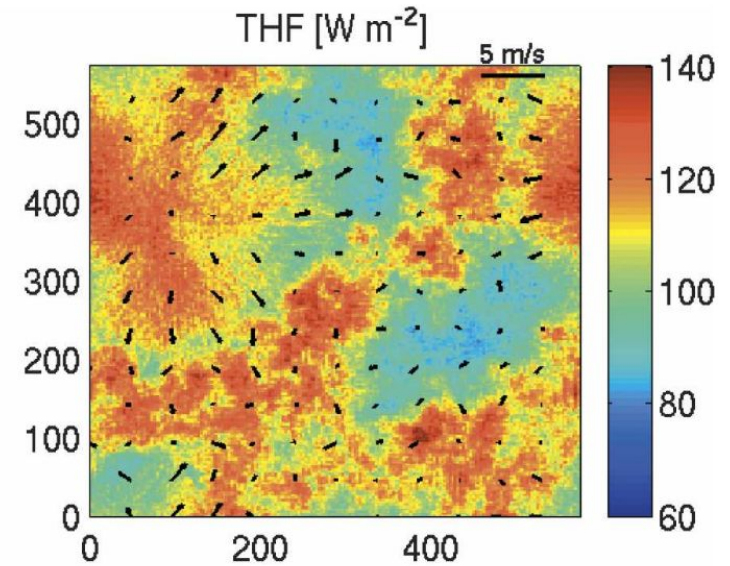
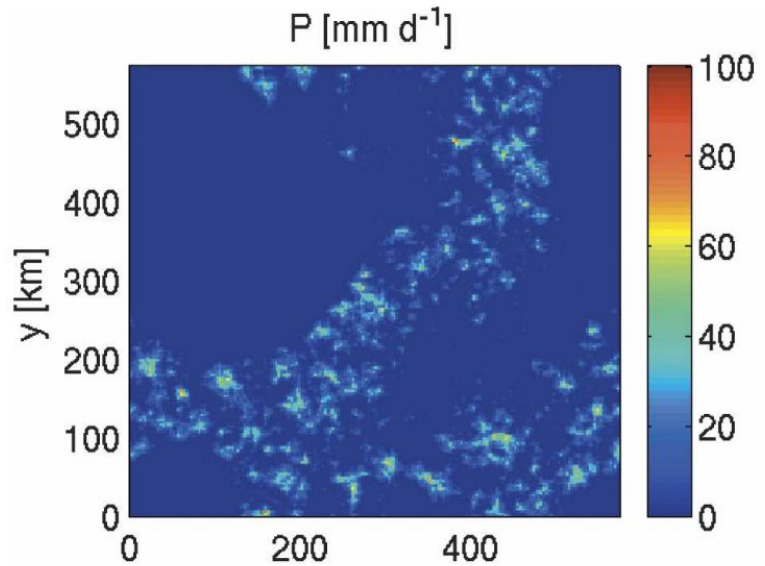
Simulated CSA



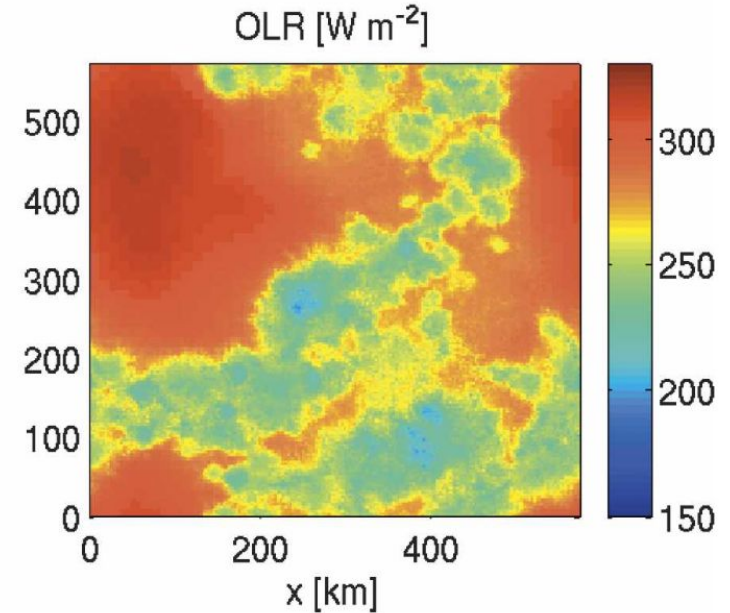
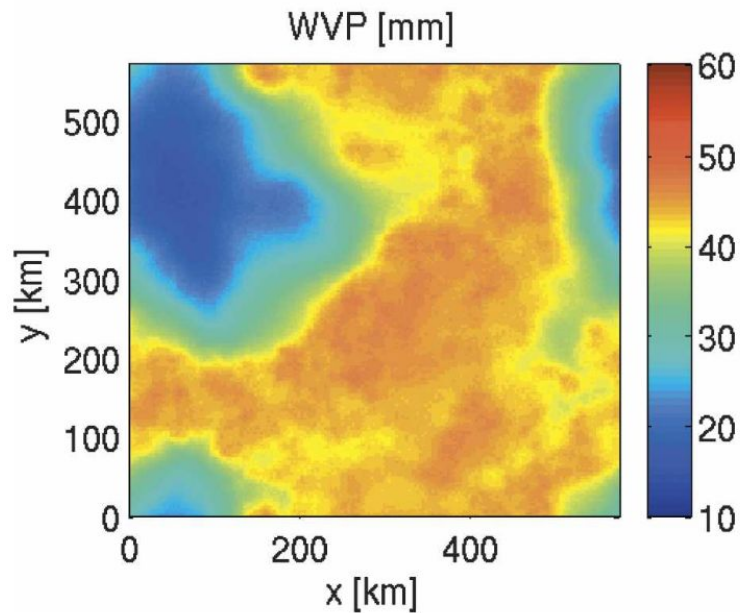
day 10



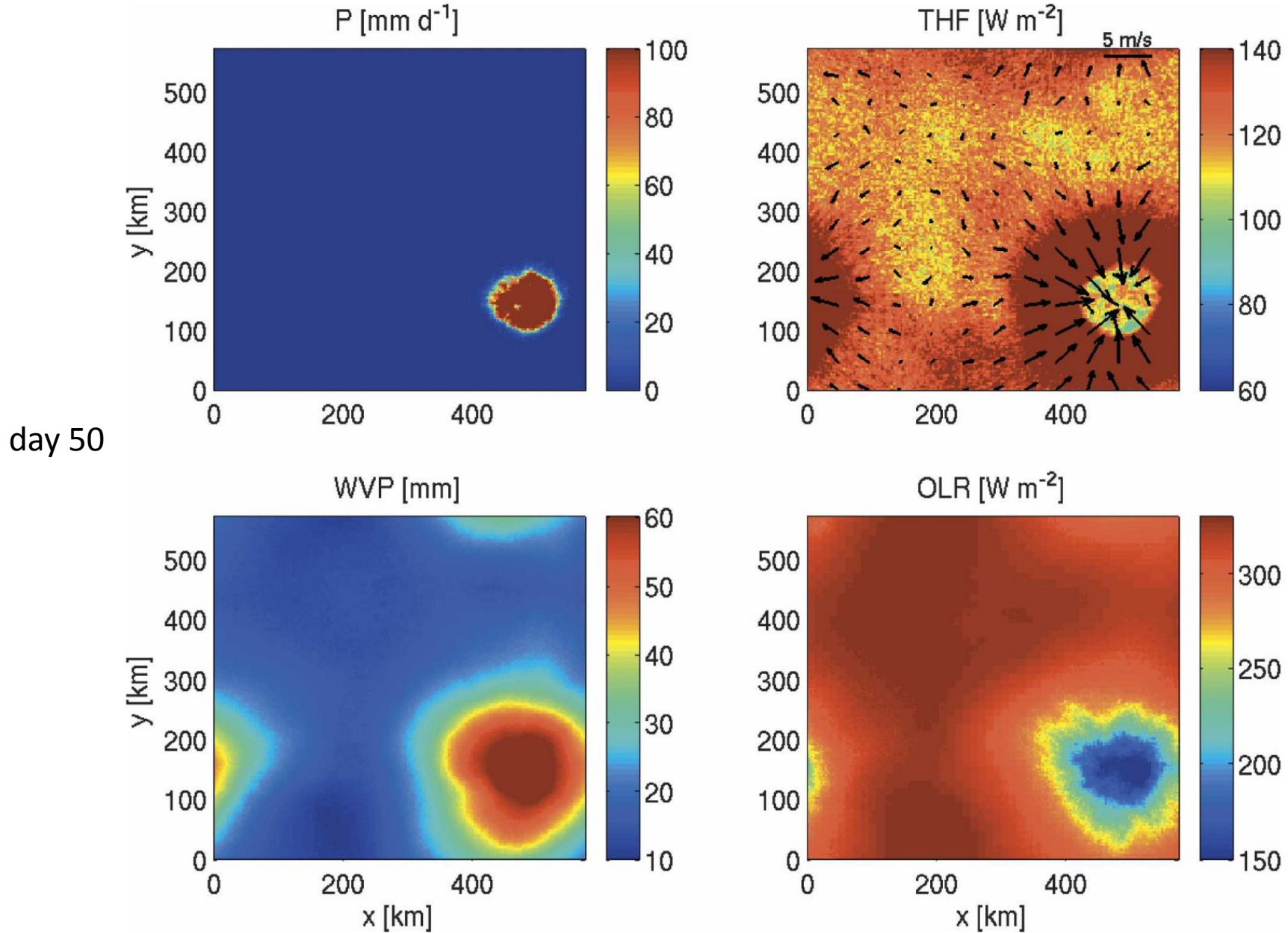
Simulated CSA



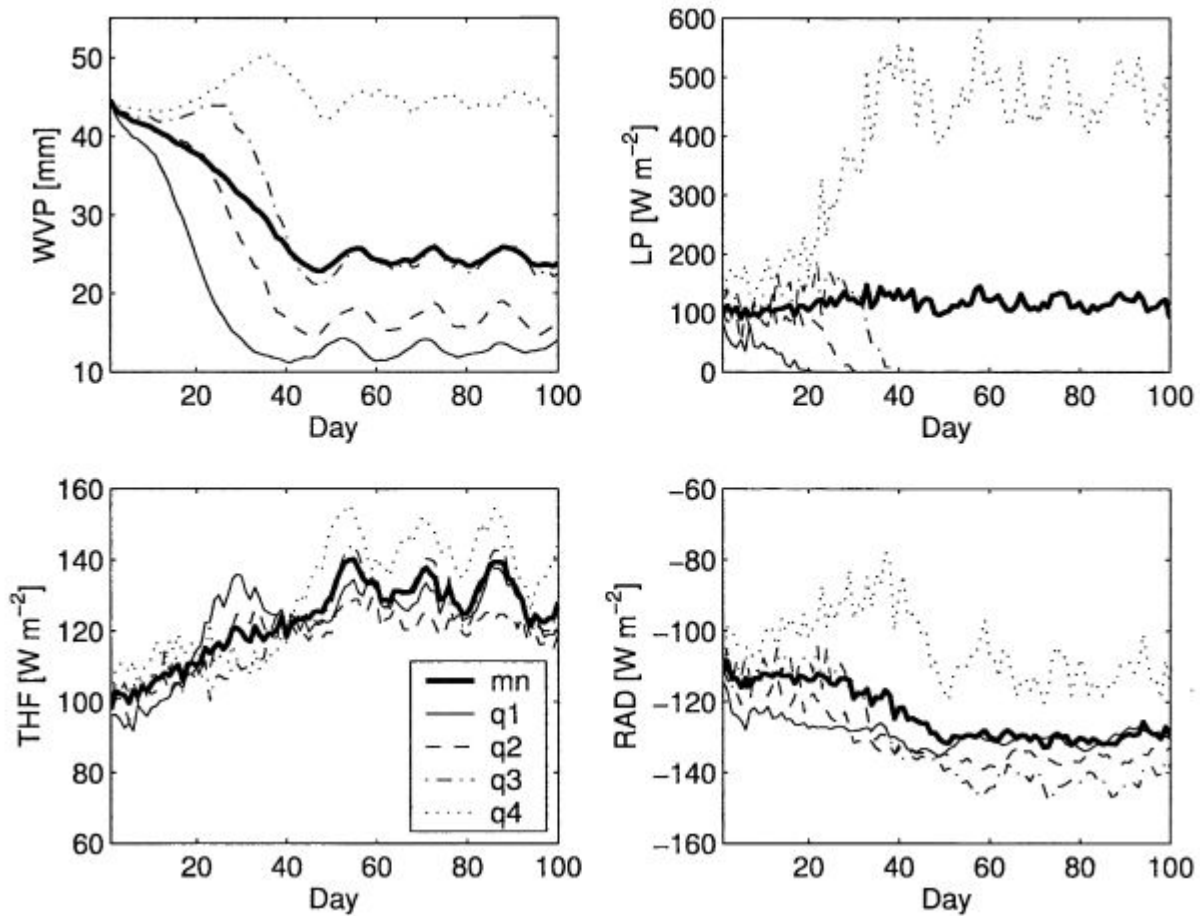
day 20



Simulated CSA

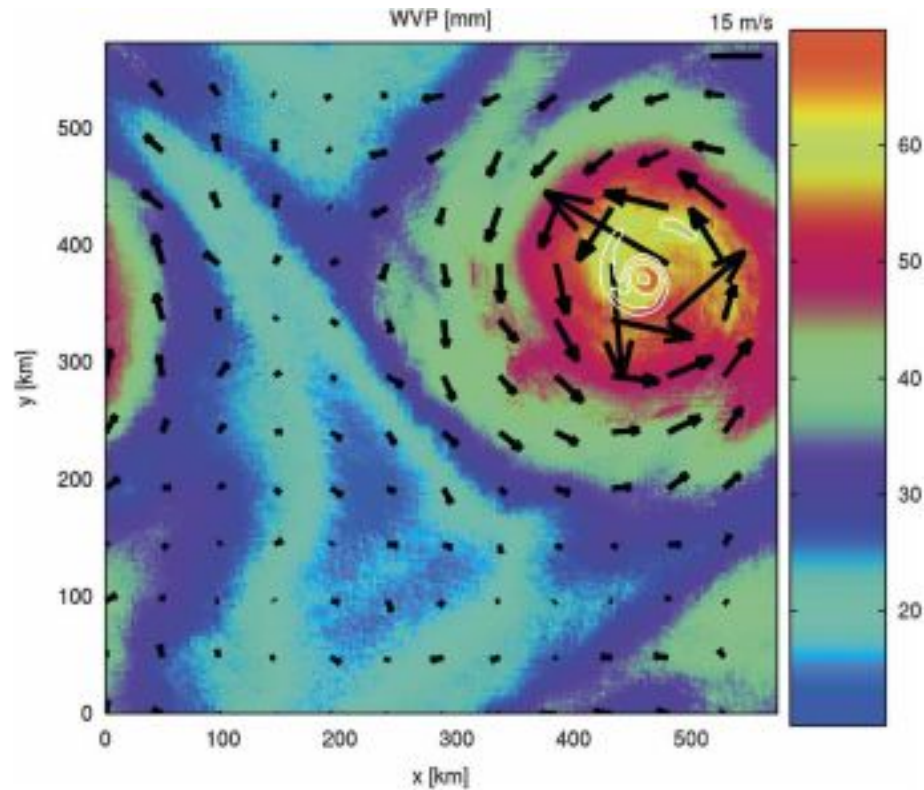


Simulated CSA

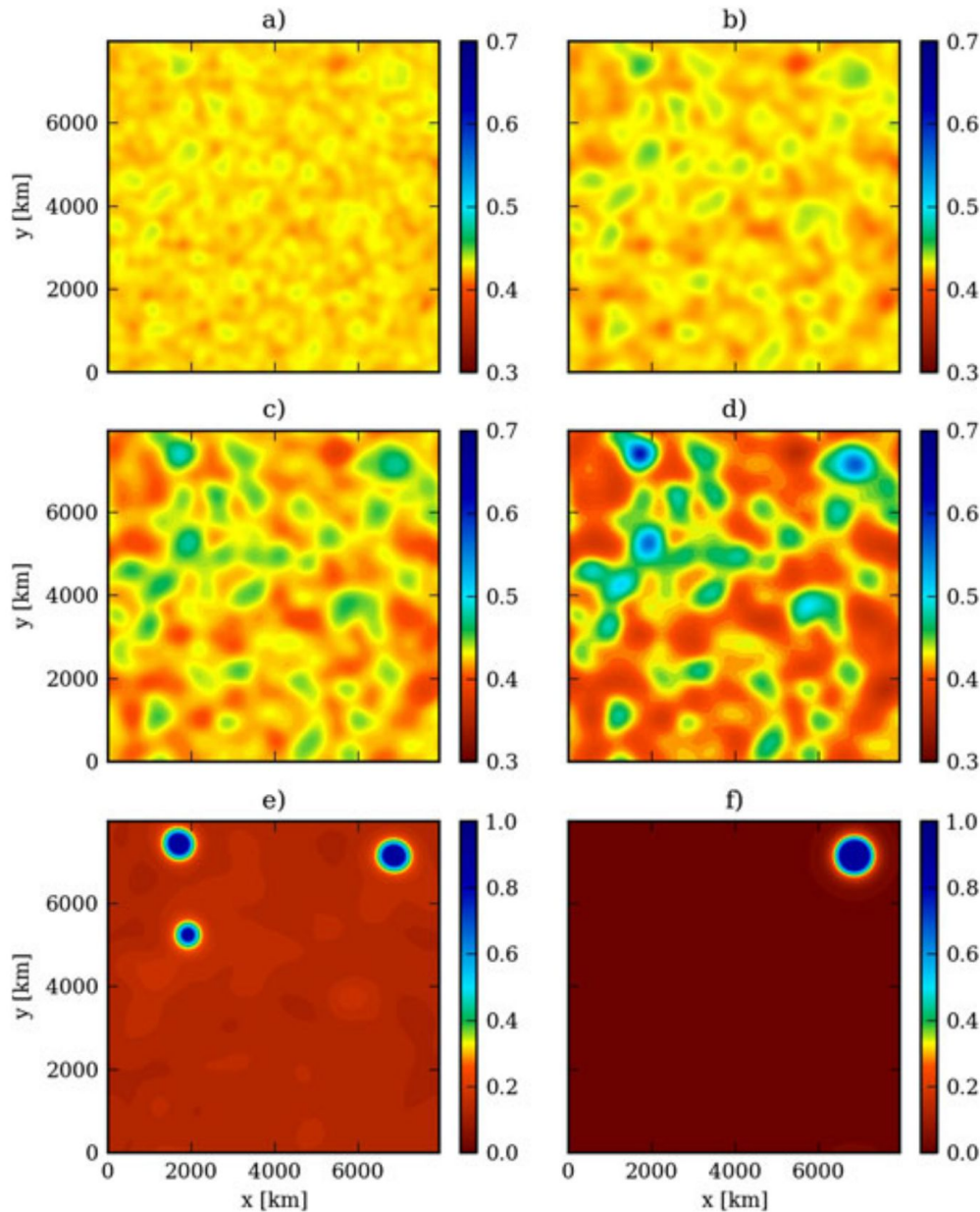


Introducing rotation (Coriolis)

Horizontal grid spacing: 3km, SST=301 K, 30 deg N (rotation)



Modeling CSA: coarsening



Moisture feedback

$$\frac{\partial I_v}{\partial t} = -\alpha I_v + a(t) \left(\frac{1}{\beta \frac{I_v}{I_v^*}} - 1 \right) \left(e^{b \frac{I_v}{I_v^*}} - 1 \right) + K \nabla^2 I_v$$

subsidence
drying

rate of
moistening

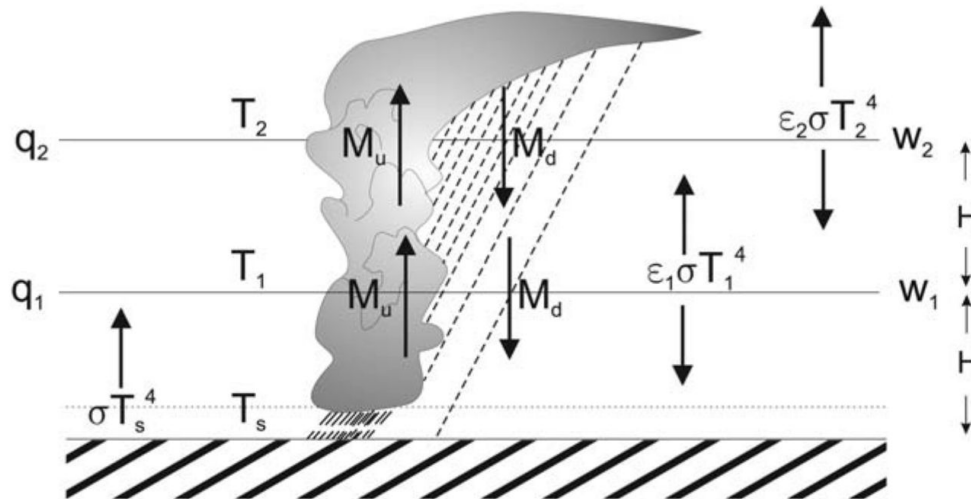
observed
and
modeled
rainrate

downgradient
diffusive flux

global coupling:

$$a(t) = \frac{P_{av}}{\frac{1}{A} \int \left(e^{b \frac{I_v}{I_v^*}} - 1 \right) dA}$$

Modeling CSA: radiation



Radiation feedback

$$L_v \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial q'_1}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial q'_2}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q'_1 \\ q'_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{11} \equiv \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_1}{\partial q_1}$$

$$c_{12} \equiv \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_1}{\partial q_2}$$

$$c_{21} \equiv \varepsilon_p \frac{S_2}{S_1} \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_1}{\partial q_1} + \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_2}{\partial q_1} (1 - \varepsilon_p)$$

$$c_{22} \equiv \varepsilon_p \frac{S_2}{S_1} \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_1}{\partial q_2} + \frac{\partial \dot{Q}_2}{\partial q_2} (1 - \varepsilon_p)$$

$$\rho_1 \bar{\dot{Q}}_1 = -2\sigma\varepsilon_1 T_1^4 + \sigma\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 T_2^4 + \sigma\varepsilon_1 T_s^4,$$

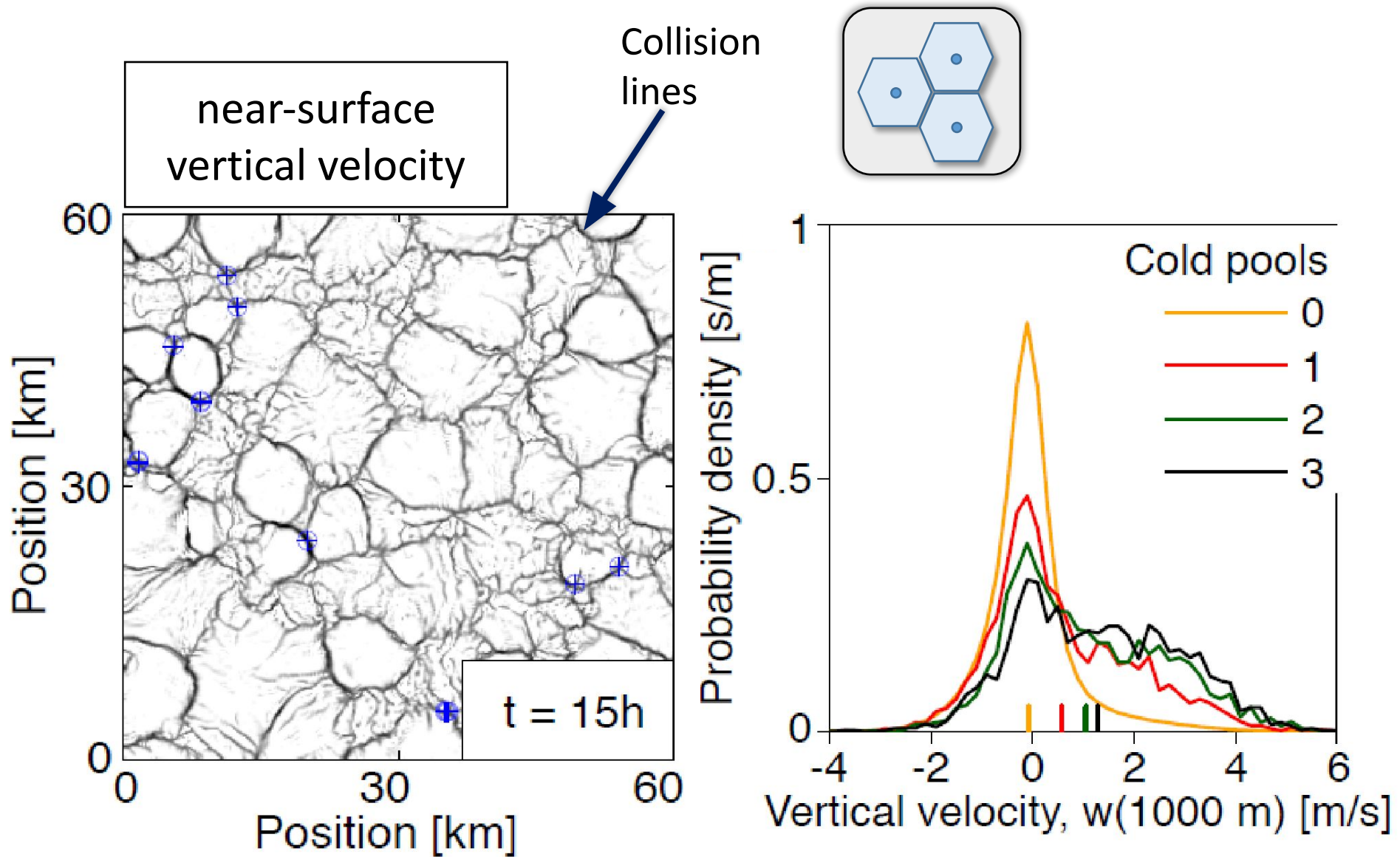
$$\rho_2 \bar{\dot{Q}}_2 = -2\sigma\varepsilon_2 T_2^4 + \sigma\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 T_1^4 + \sigma\varepsilon_2(1 - \varepsilon_1) T_s^4$$

↑
emissivity
monotonic increase
with q_i

Proposed feedback mechanisms

- radiative feedback (Bretherton, 2005, Muller & Held, 2012, Emanuel et al., 2014)
- moisture feedback (Craig & Mack, 2013)
- interactions between rain cells (Haerter, 2019)

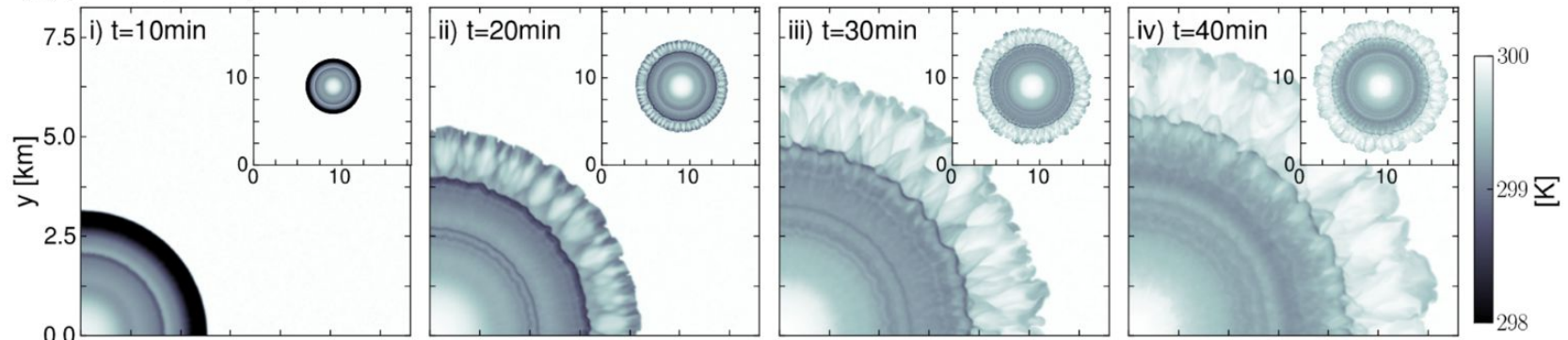
New events require collisions



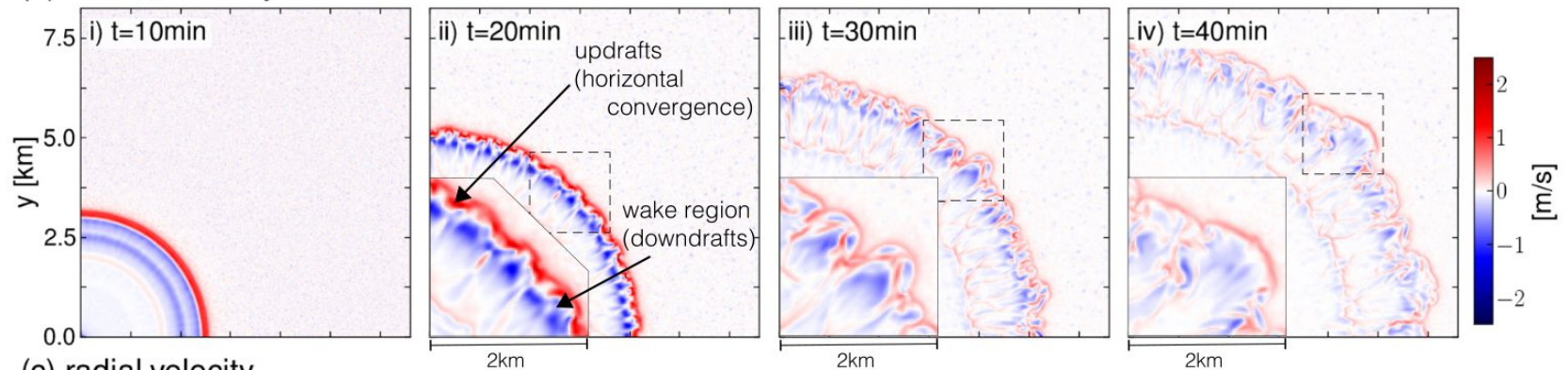
Cold pools (simulation)

Meyer & Haerter,
2020

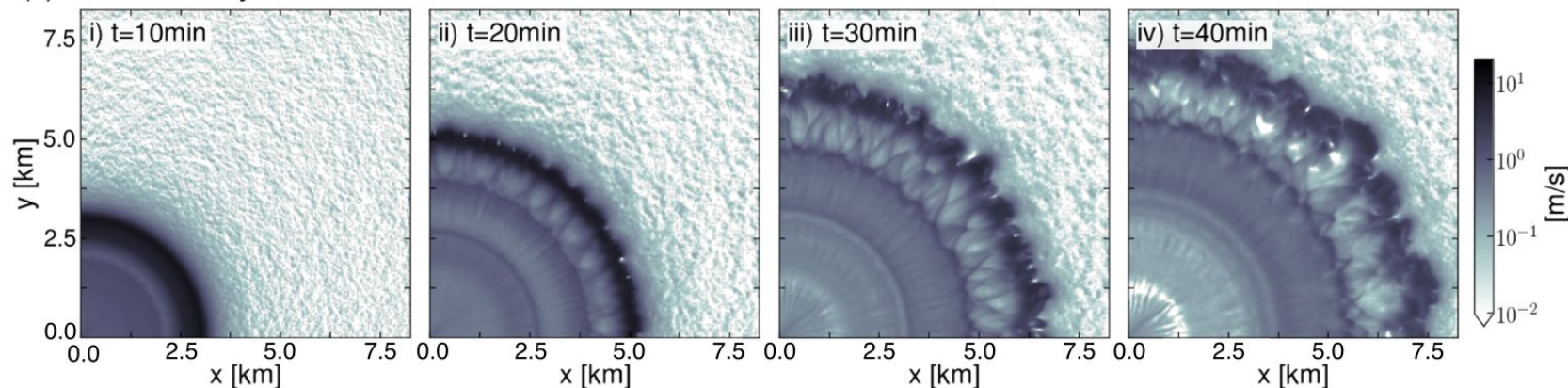
(a) potential temperature



(b) vertical velocity

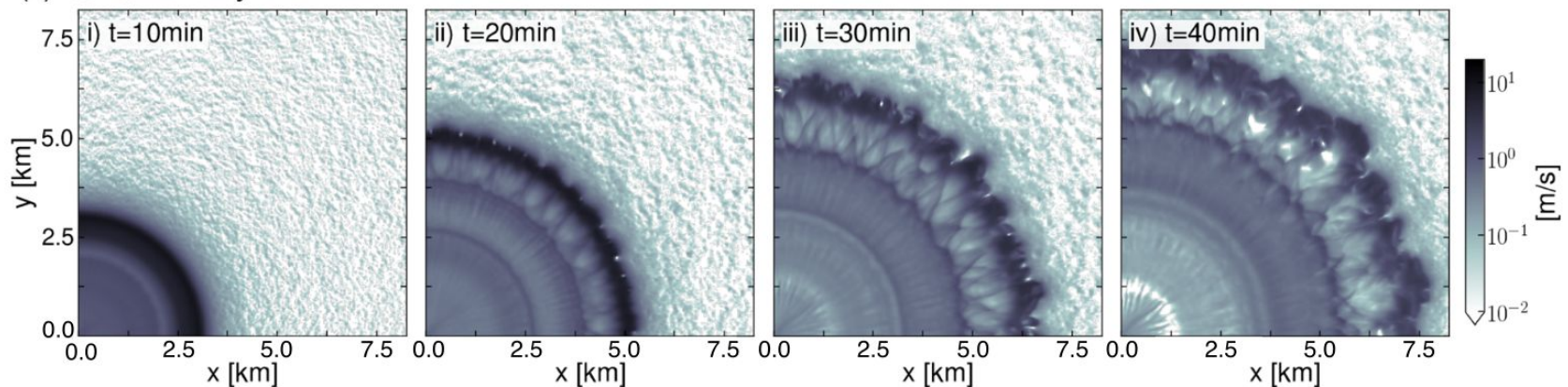
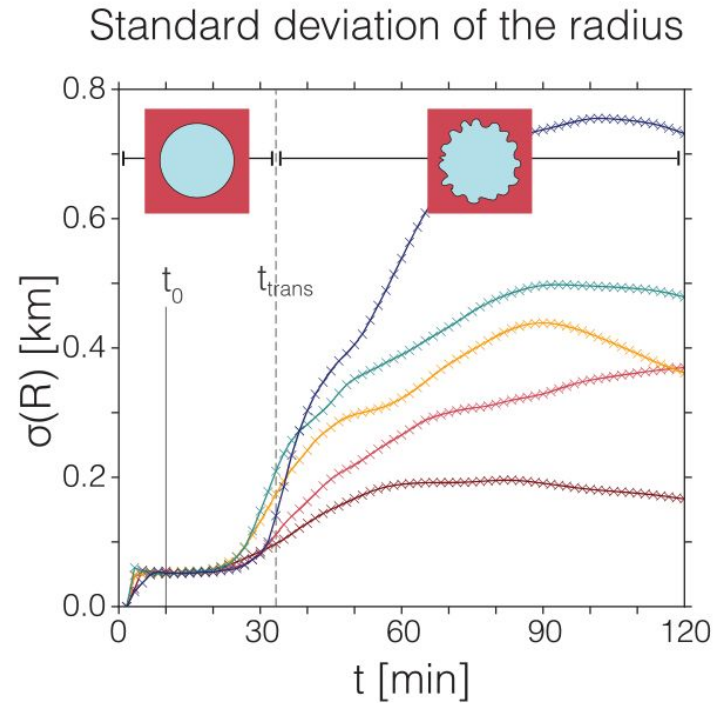
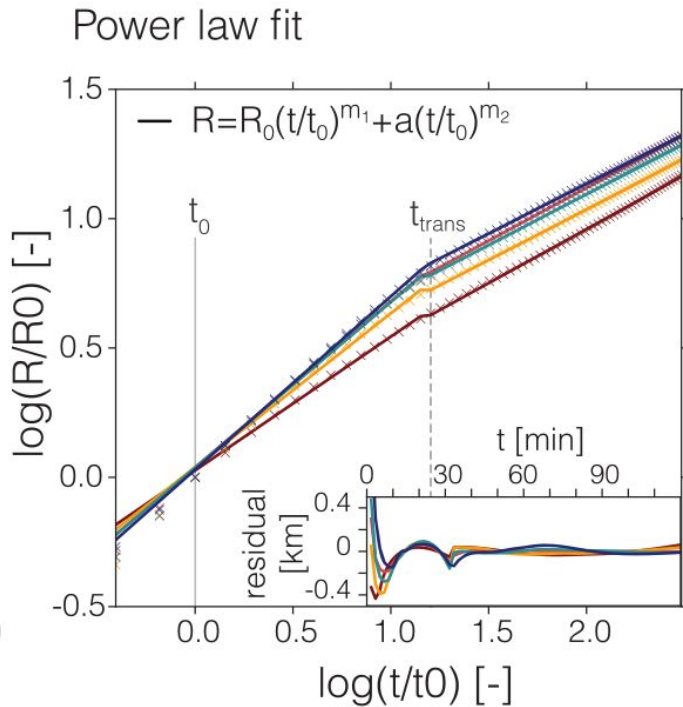


(c) radial velocity

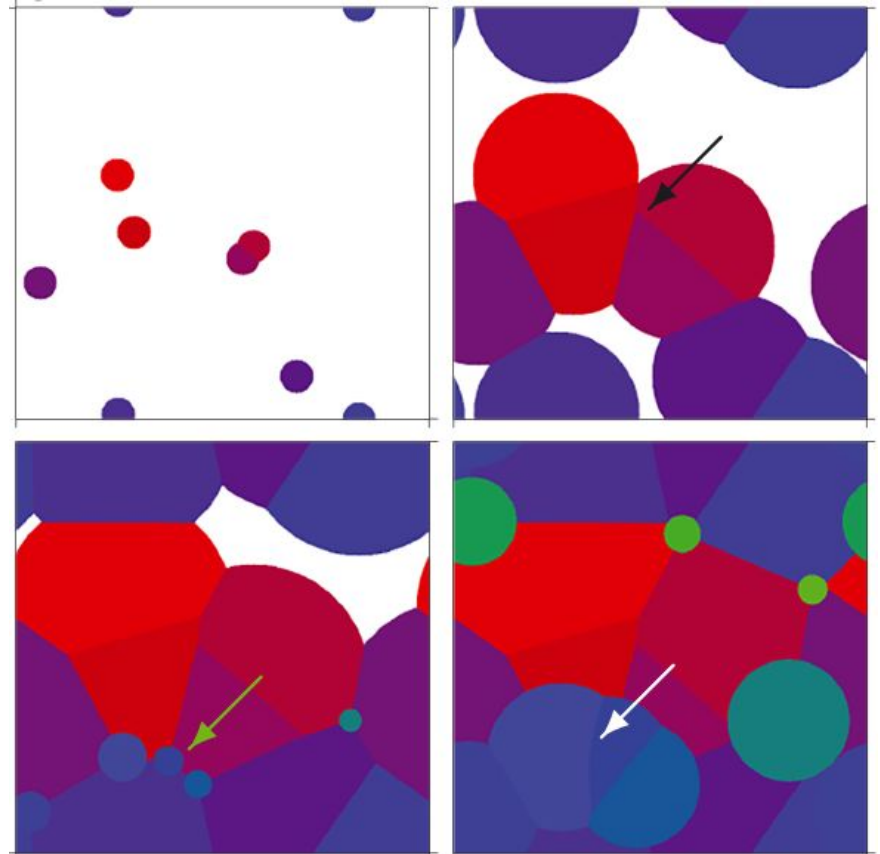
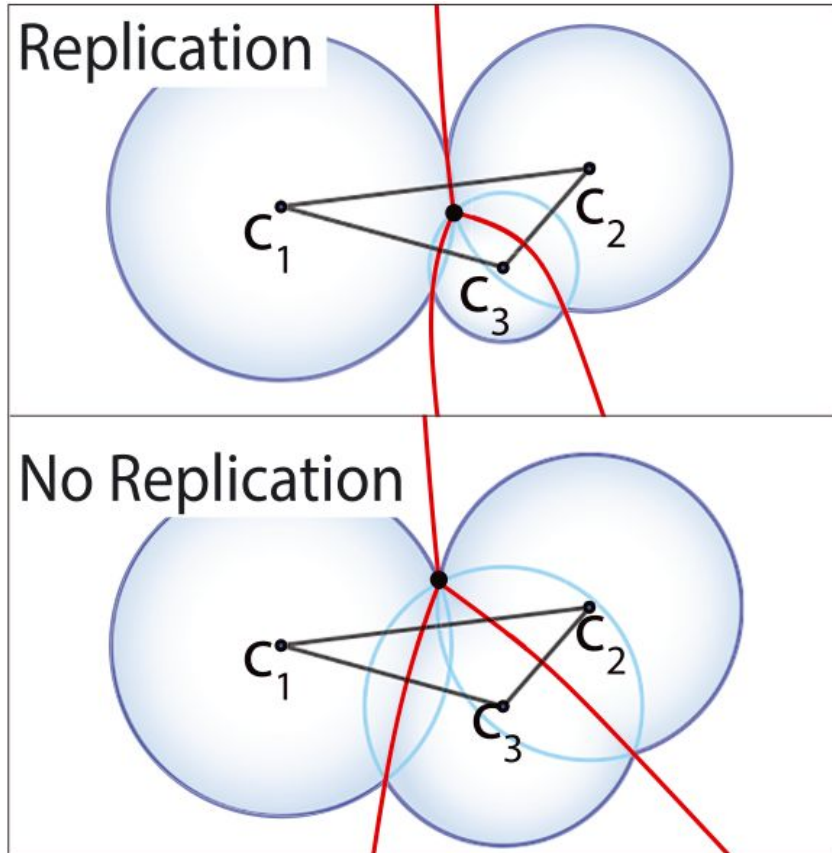


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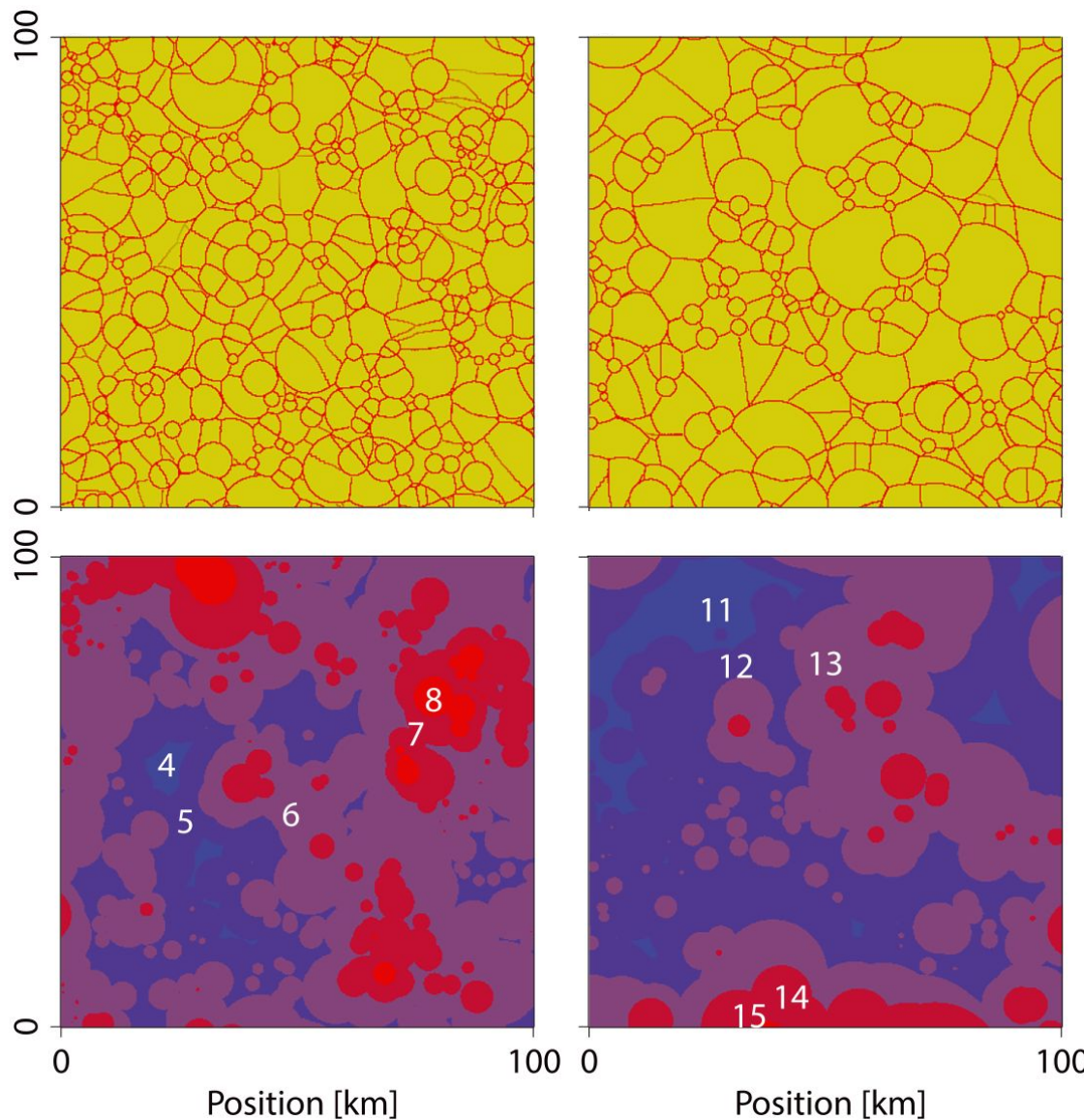


Simplified circle model



Simplified circle model

Haerter et al., 2019



Modified
Voronoi
diagram

Generation
view of cold
pools

Simplified circle model

scales change linearly with time

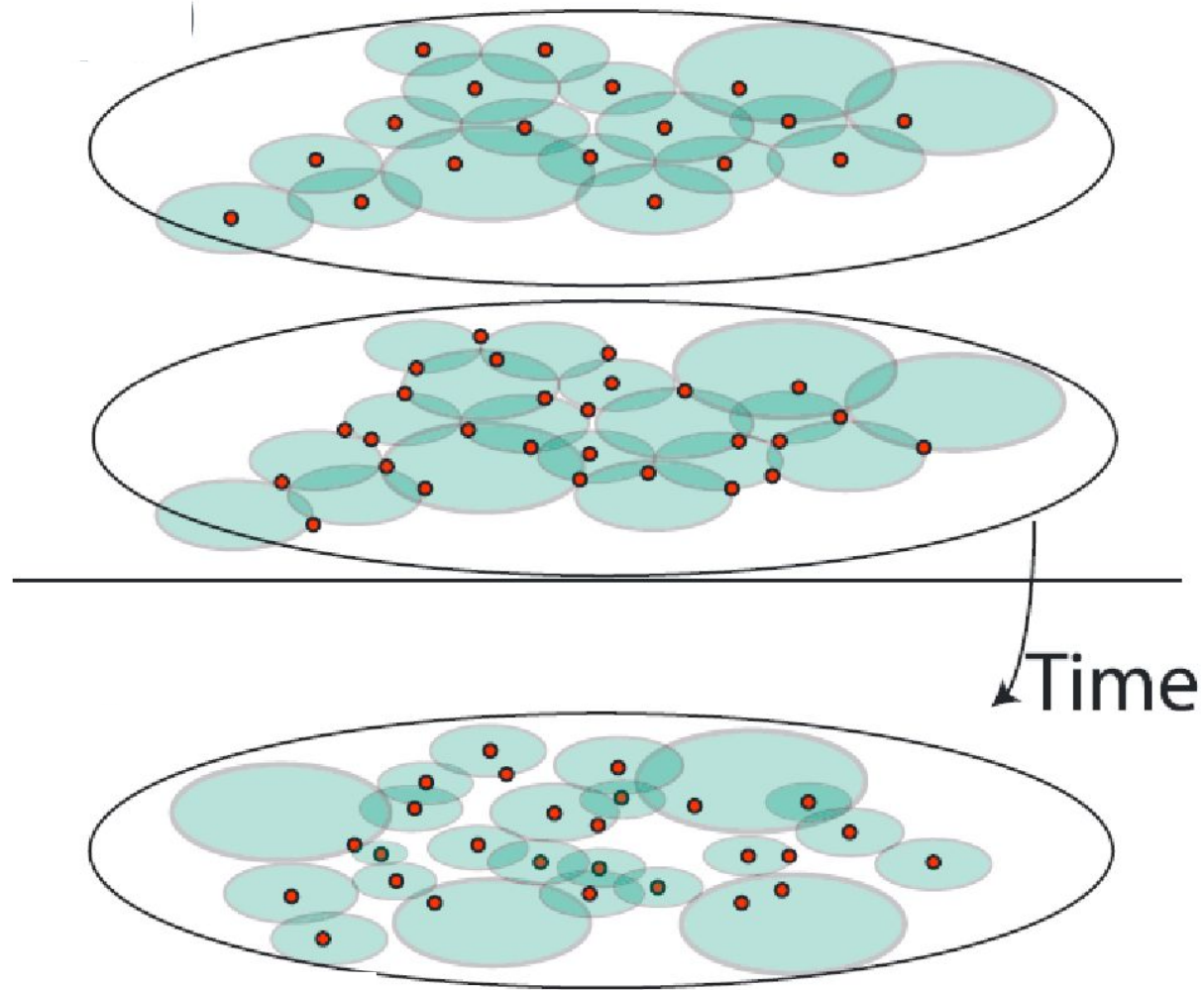
$$\Delta N = (r - 1)N(n)$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} \approx \frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = 2 c_0 L^{-1} (r - 1) N^{3/2}$$

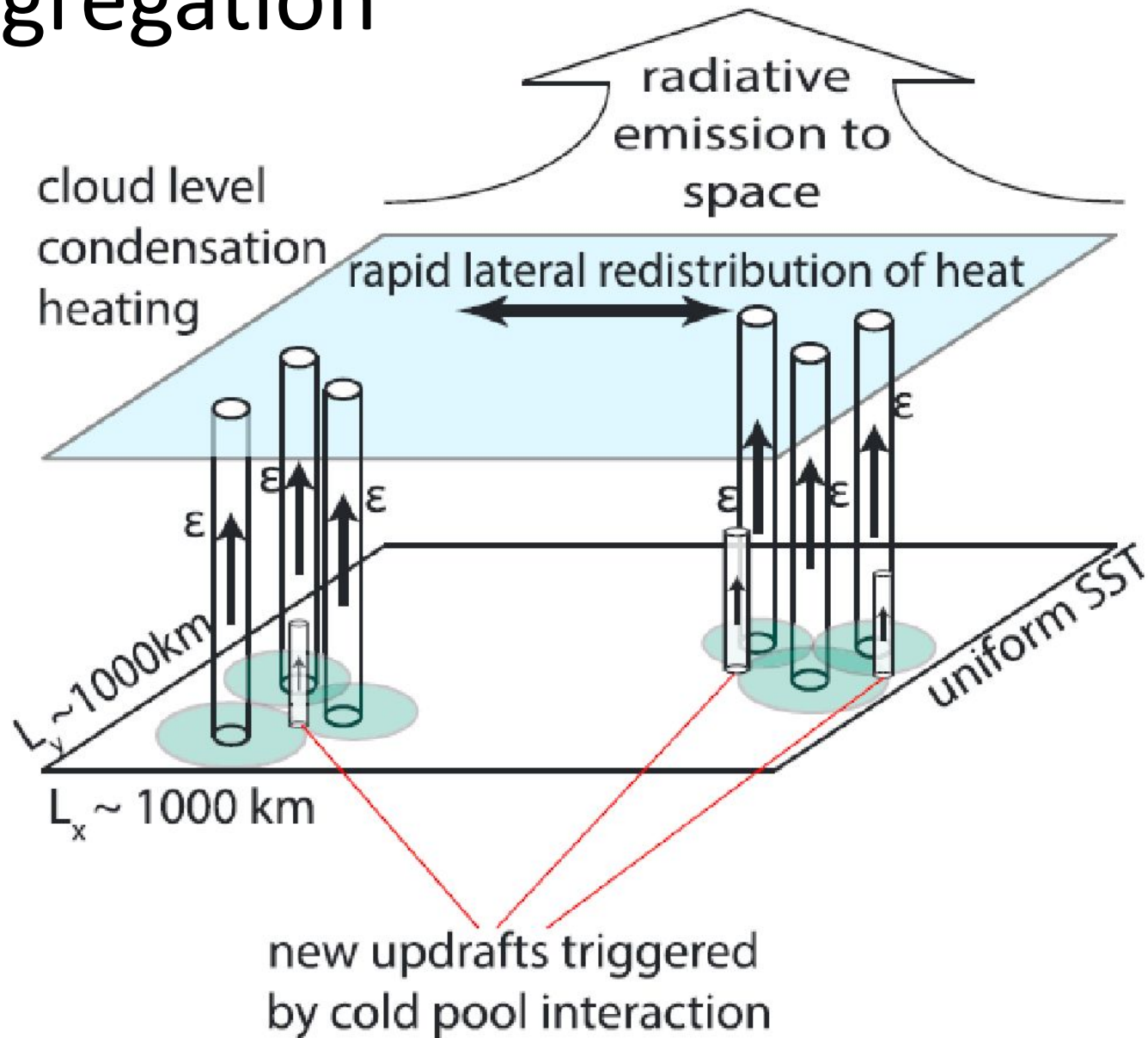
$$l(t) \equiv L N(t)^{-1/2} = l_0 + c_0 (1 - r)t$$

r depends on the details of the collision process

Replication of a cloud population



A conceptual model for convective self-aggregation

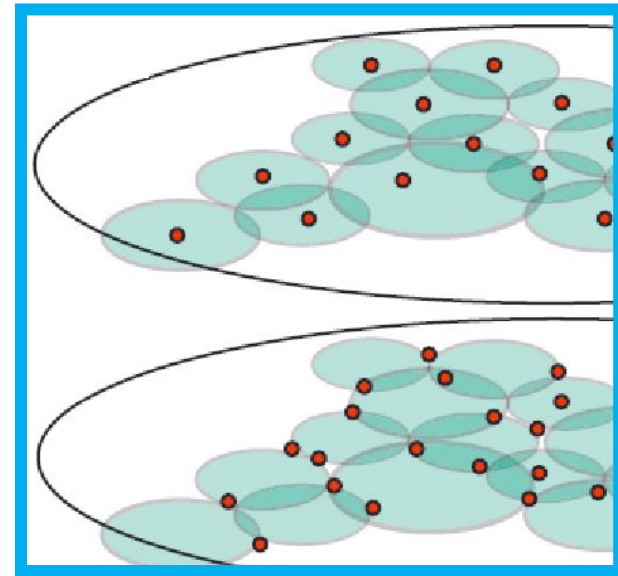


Cell number densities

Total number of cells

$$N \equiv \int_{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} \sum_i \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{c}_i)$$

↑
cell centers

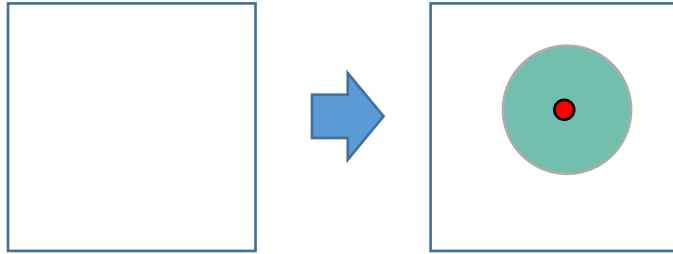


Local cold pool number density

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) \equiv a a_{cp}^{-1} \int_{r=0}^{r_{max}} dr d\phi \sum_i \delta(\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{c}_i)$$

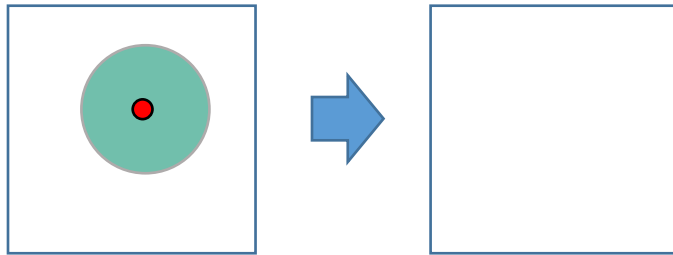
Three model ingredients

1. spontaneous cell **g**eneration



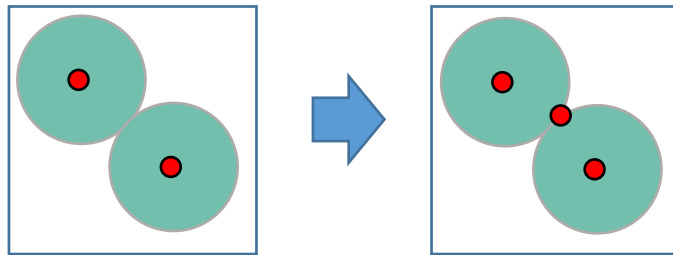
$$f_{sg}(1-\bar{\rho})(1-\rho(\mathbf{r}))$$

2. cell **d**ecay



$$-f_d\rho(\mathbf{r})$$

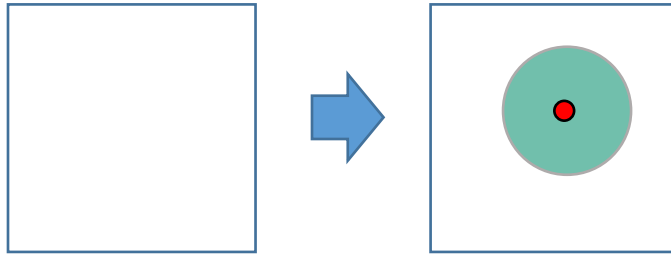
3. cell **i**nteraction



$$p_0(1-\bar{\rho})\rho(\mathbf{r})^m(1-\rho(\mathbf{r}))$$

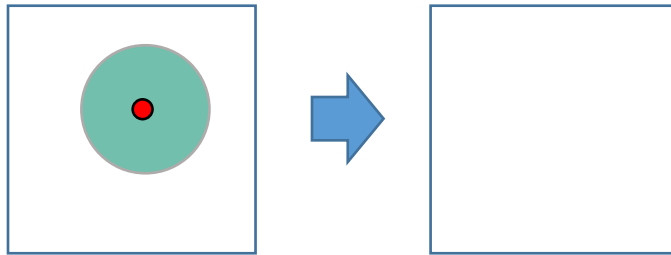
Three model ingredients

1. spontaneous cell generation



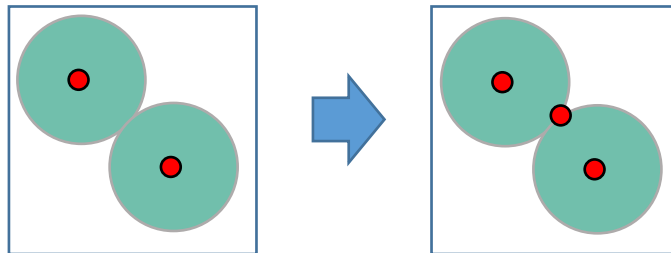
$$f_{sg} \underline{(1 - \bar{\rho})} \underline{(1 - \rho(\mathbf{r}))}$$

2. cell decay



$$-f_d \rho(\mathbf{r})$$

3. cell interaction



$$p_0 \underline{(1 - \bar{\rho})} \rho(\mathbf{r})^m \underline{(1 - \rho(\mathbf{r}))}$$

global energy
constraint (RCE)

local space
limitation

Three model ingredients

cell interaction

spontaneous cell
generation

cell decay

$$\frac{d}{dt} \rho(\mathbf{r}, t) = p_0(1 - \bar{\rho})\rho(\mathbf{r})^m(1 - \rho(\mathbf{r})) + f_{sg}(1 - \bar{\rho})(1 - \rho(\mathbf{r})) - f_d \rho(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \rho(\mathbf{r}, t) = F_{q,p_0,f_{sg}}(\rho) \equiv q(1 - \rho)(p_0 \rho^m + f_{sg}) - \rho$$

$$q = 1 - \bar{\rho}$$

$m=1$ Diffusion-like dynamics

$m=2$ Spatial interaction

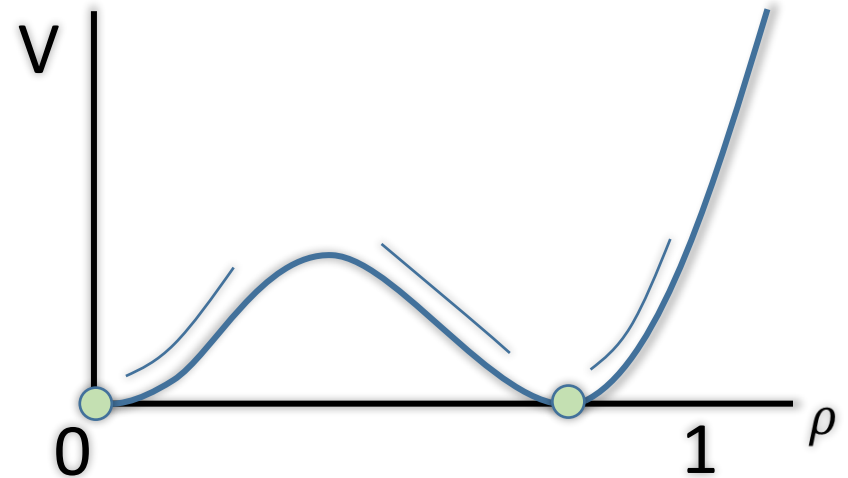
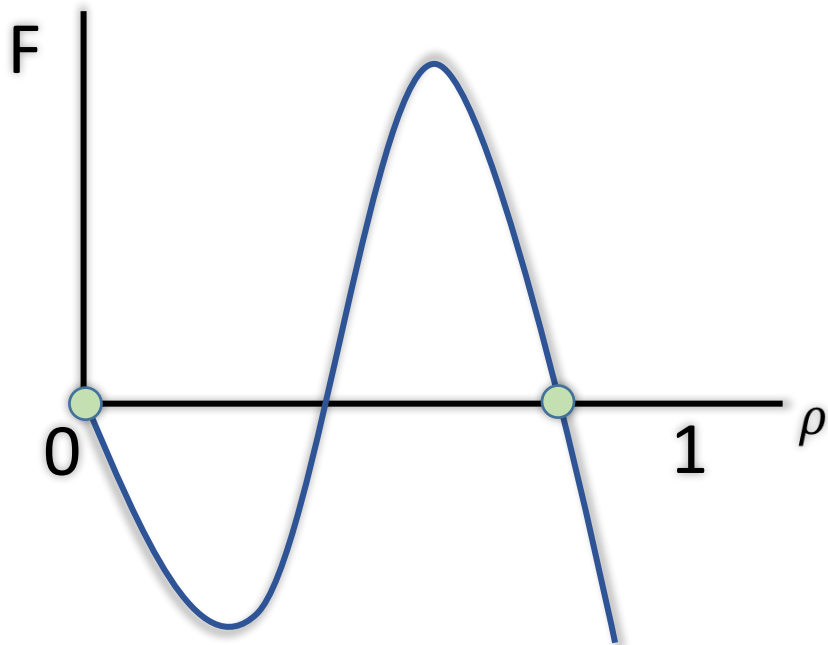
Simpler case: ignoring spontaneous initiation

$$F_{q,p_0,f_{sg}}(\rho) \equiv q(1-\rho)(p_0 \rho^m + \cancel{f_{sg}}^0) - \rho \quad m=2$$

$$F_{q,p_0}(\rho) \equiv -\rho q p_0 (\rho^2 - \rho + 1/(q p_0))$$

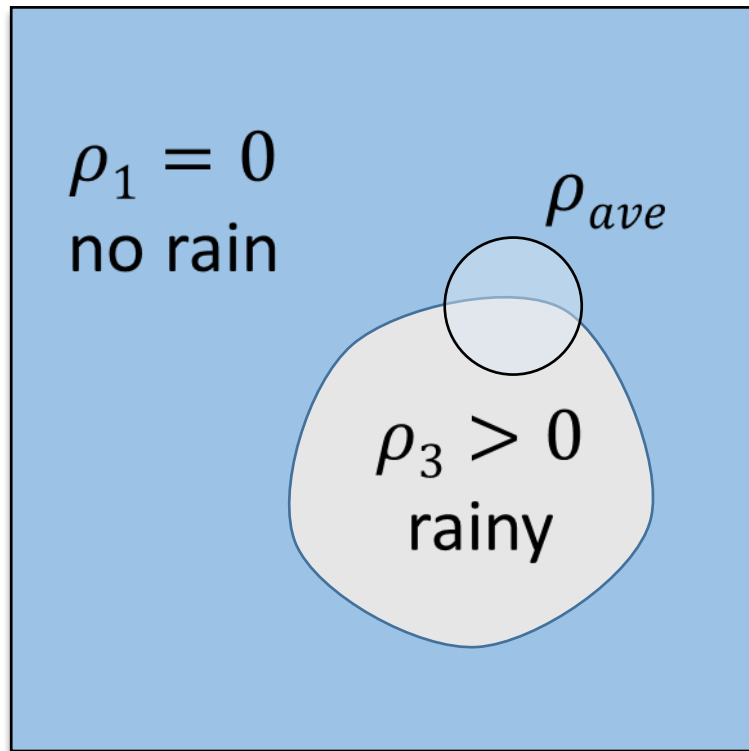
$$F(\rho) = -dV/d\rho$$

ρ



Looking for a segregated steady state

$$F_{q,p_0}(\rho) \equiv -\rho q p_0 (\rho^2 - \rho + 1/(q p_0))$$



$$\rho_{ave} \equiv (\rho_1 + \rho_3)/2 = \rho_3/2$$

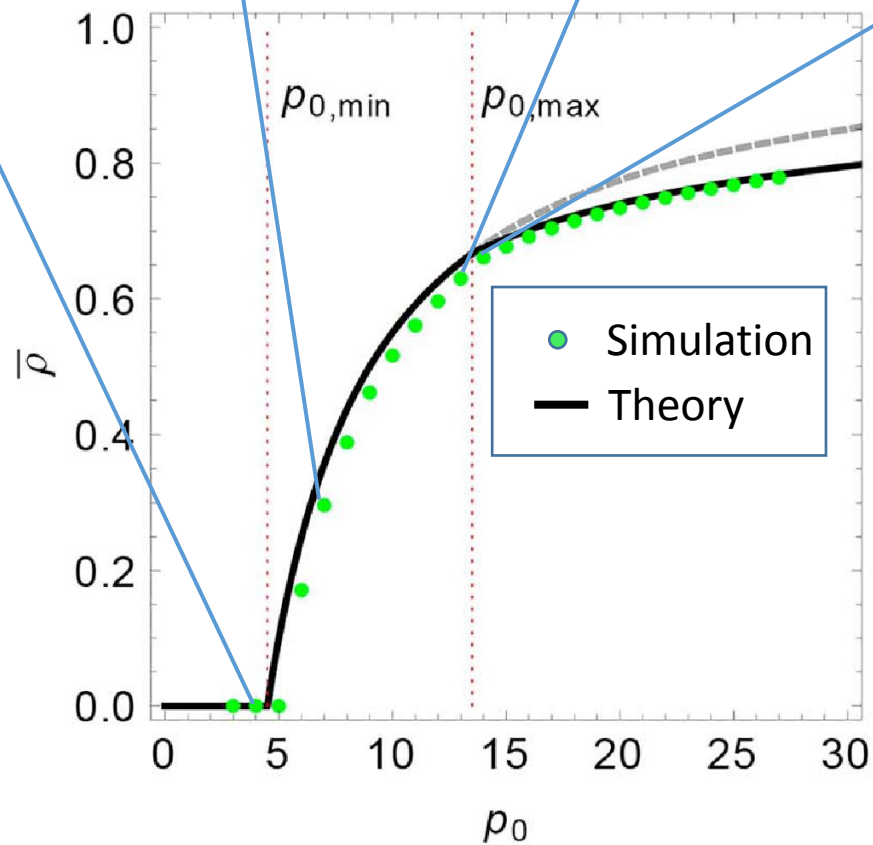
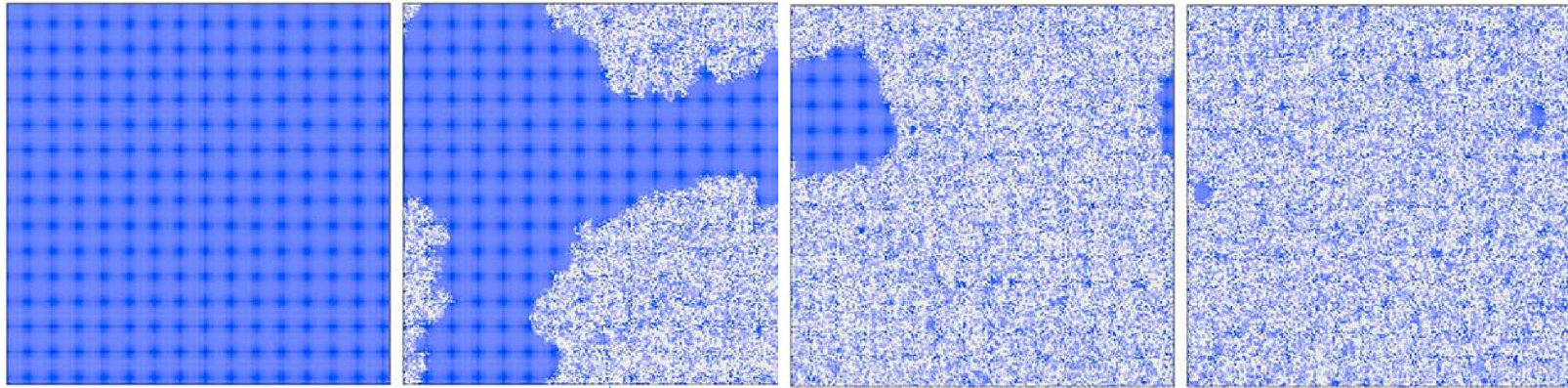
$$\rho_{2,3} = \frac{1}{2} \mp \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{p_0 q} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$q = 1 - \bar{\rho} = \frac{9}{2} p_0^{-1}$$

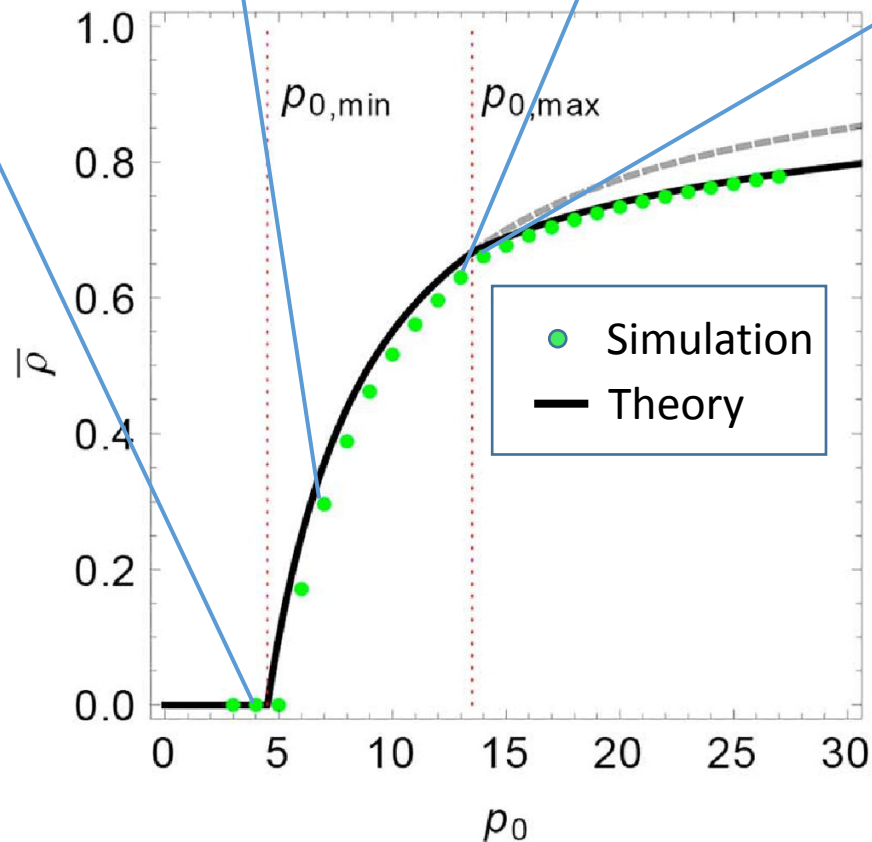
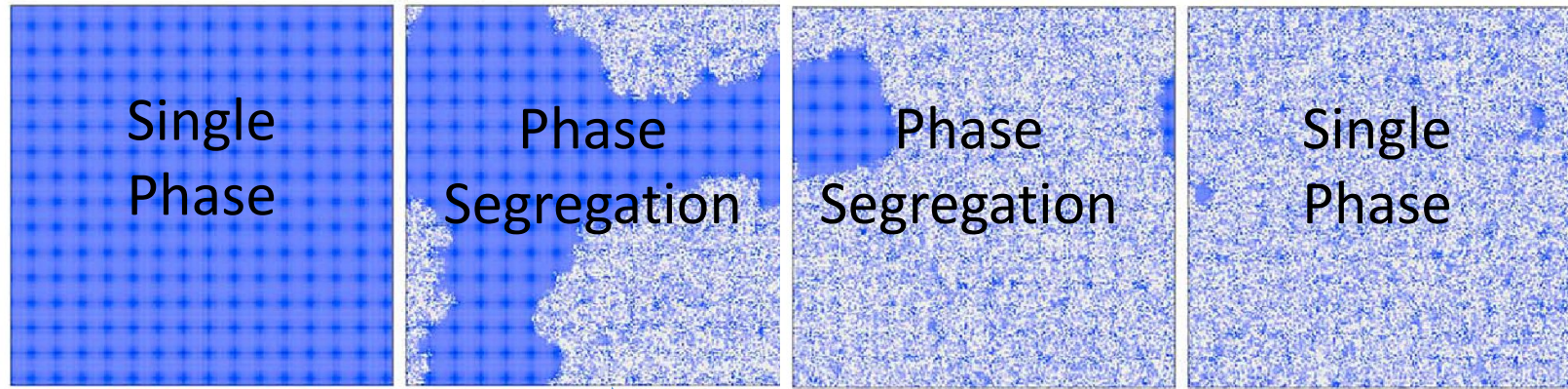
$$\rho_1 < 1 - q < \rho_3$$

$$\frac{9}{2} \equiv p_{0,min} < p_0 < p_{0,max} \equiv \frac{27}{2}$$

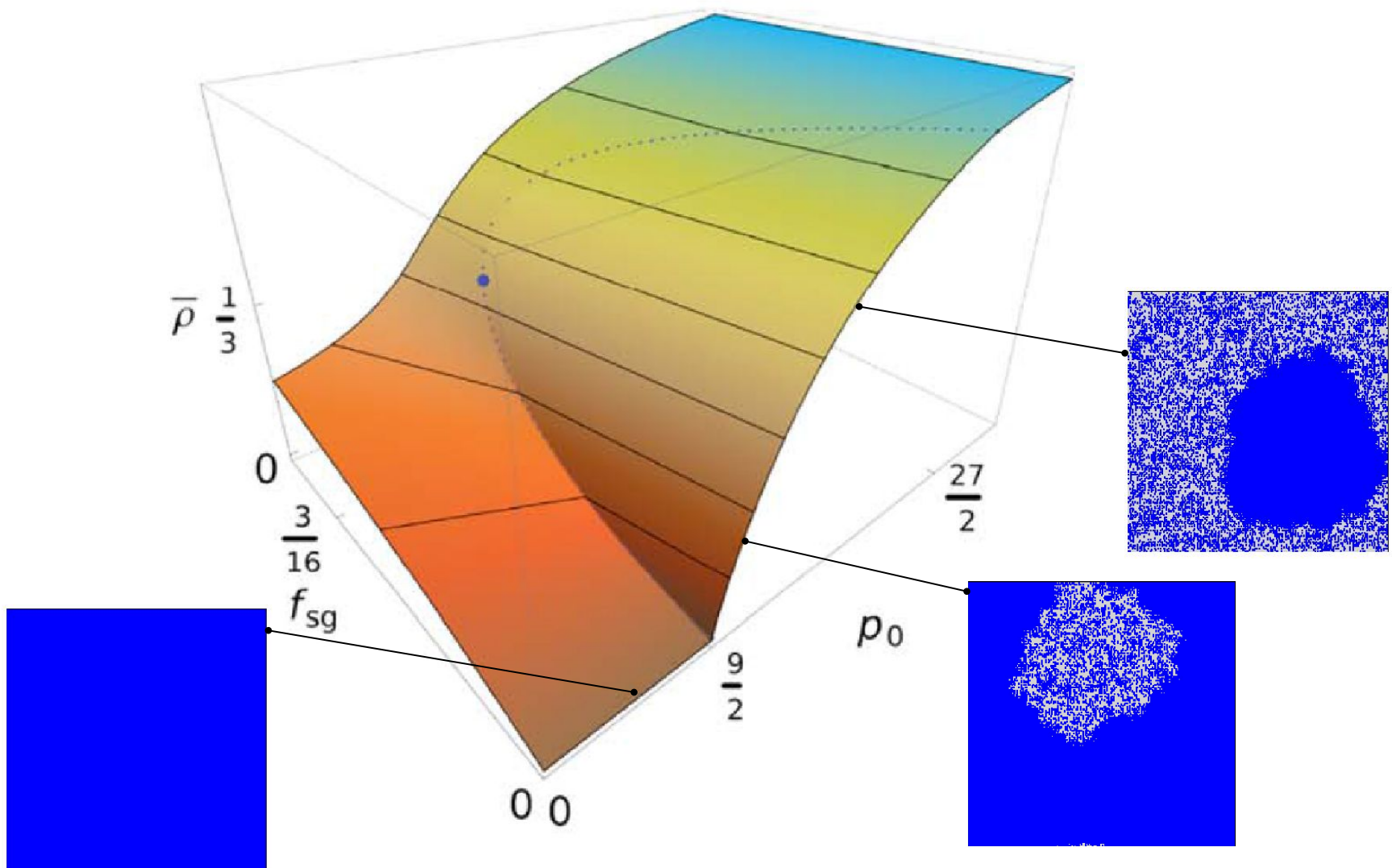
Organization as function of interaction



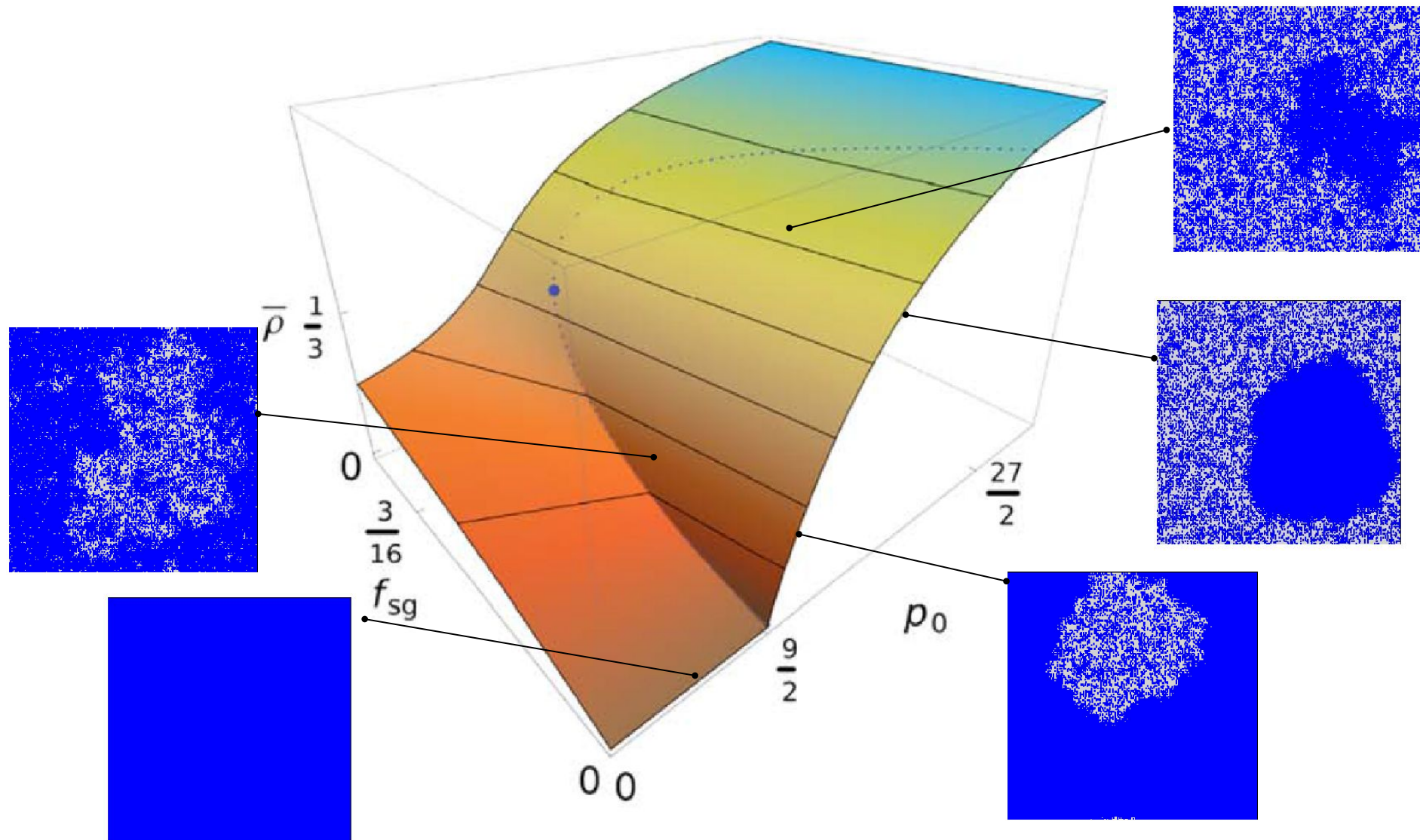
Organization as function of interaction



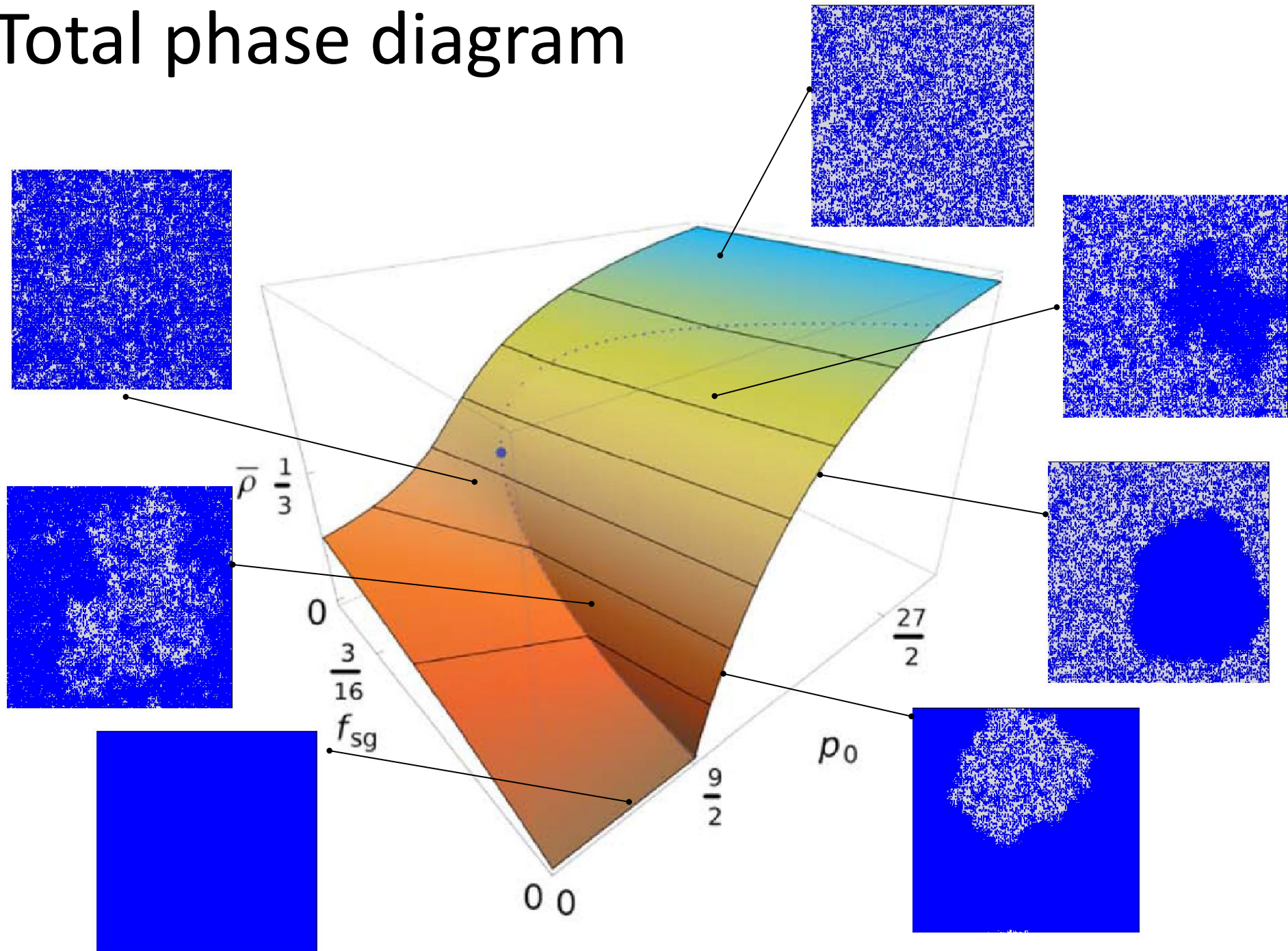
Total phase diagram



Total phase diagram



Total phase diagram



Summary

- Convective self-aggregation from cold pool interaction and a global energy constraint
- Conceptual model for a phase transition between a uniform and an aggregated state – dependent on cold pool interaction
- Bifurcation analogous to a continuous phase transition

References

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Summary

- Convective self-aggregation from cold pool interaction and a global energy constraint
- Conceptual model for a phase transition between a uniform state and an aggregated state – dependent on cold pool strength
- Bifurcation analogous to the one observed in the climate system

Thank you for your attention!

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