POSTER #8C ● ANVIL PROPERTIES OF MONSOONAL AND BREAK DEEP CONVECTION DURING TWP-ICE

Ann Fridlind and Andrew Ackerman ● ann.fridlind@nasa.gov ● NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, 2880 Broadway, New York, NY 10025

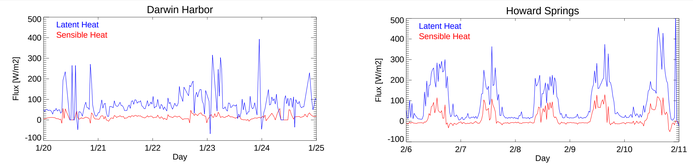
INTRODUCTION

We aim to simulate four casees of deep convection observed during the TWP-ICE IOP with a cloud-resolving model (CRM) that includes size-resolved aerosol, liquid, and ice particle types. We begin here with liquid-phase bulk micro-physics [Wyant et al., 1997]. Monsoon cases are prone to midlevel saturated layer formation due to large-scale forcings. Break (Hector) anvil fluxes are sensitive to closed versus open boundary conditions, but peak updrafts reached are not.

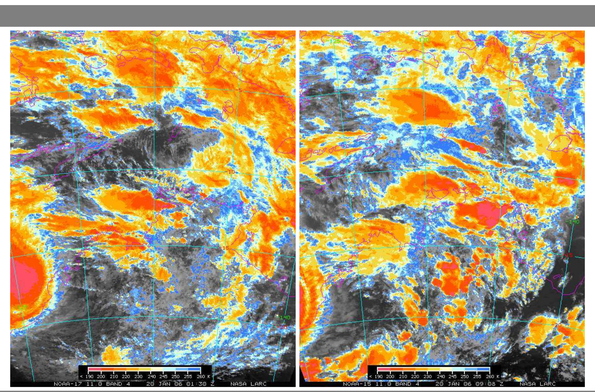
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

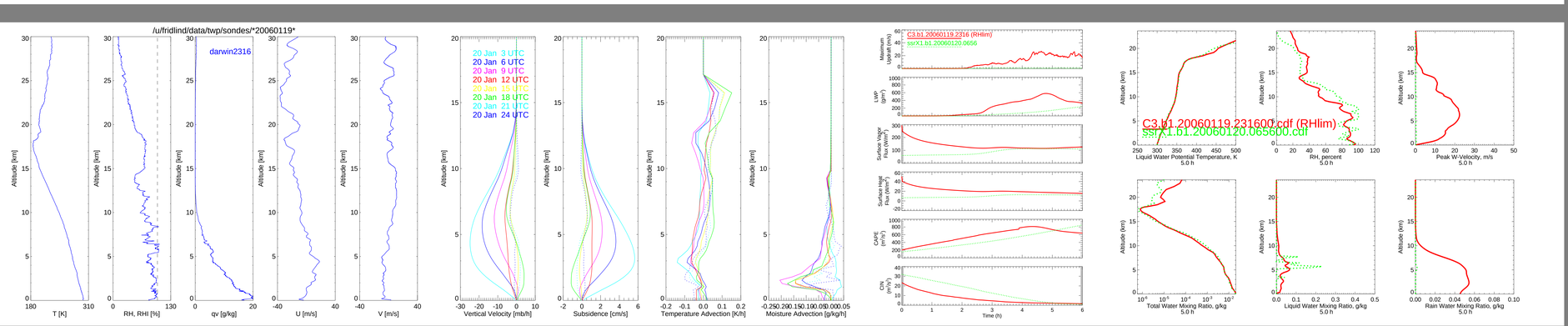
- Satellite images courtesy Pat Minnis/NASA Langley
- Soundings courtesy Christian Jakob/Australian BoM
- Large-scale forcings courtesy Shaocheng Xie/LLNL
- Surface fluxes courtesy Jason Beringer/Monash Univ

SURFACE FLUXES

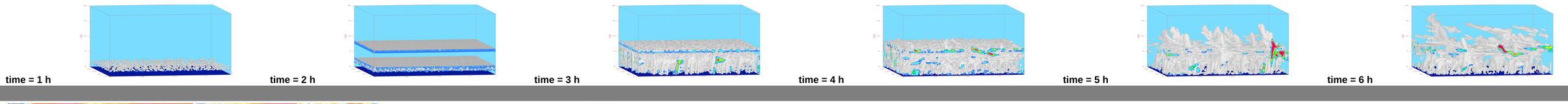


1/20 MONSOON

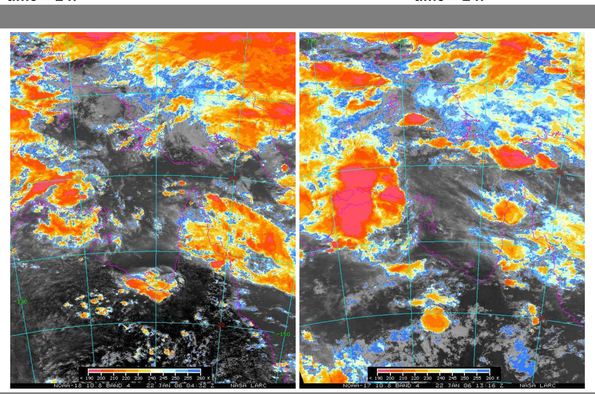


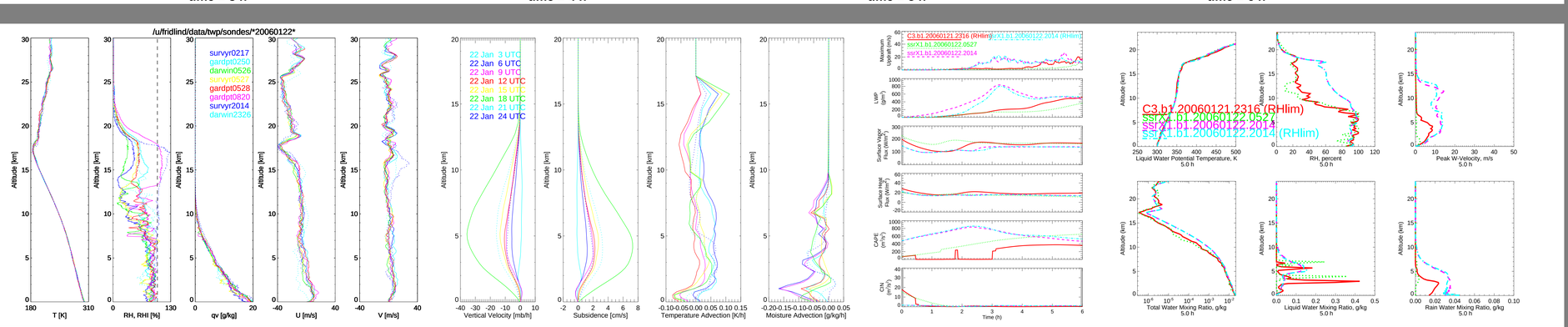


0119.2316

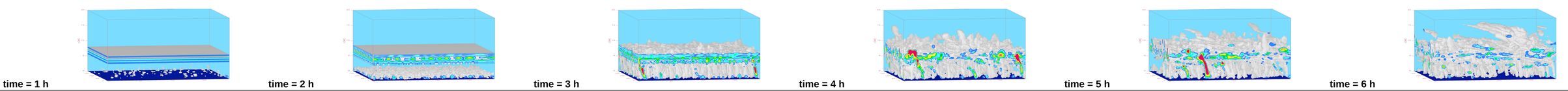


1/22 MONSOON

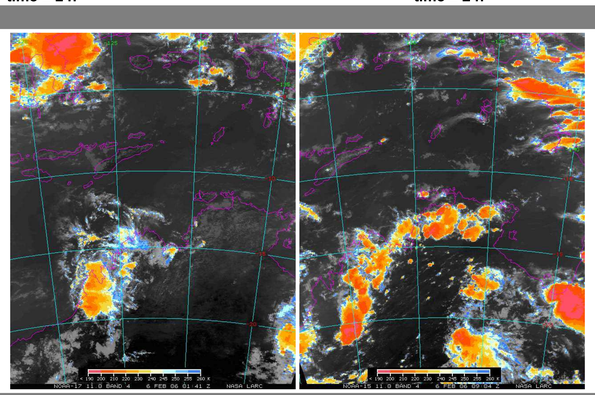


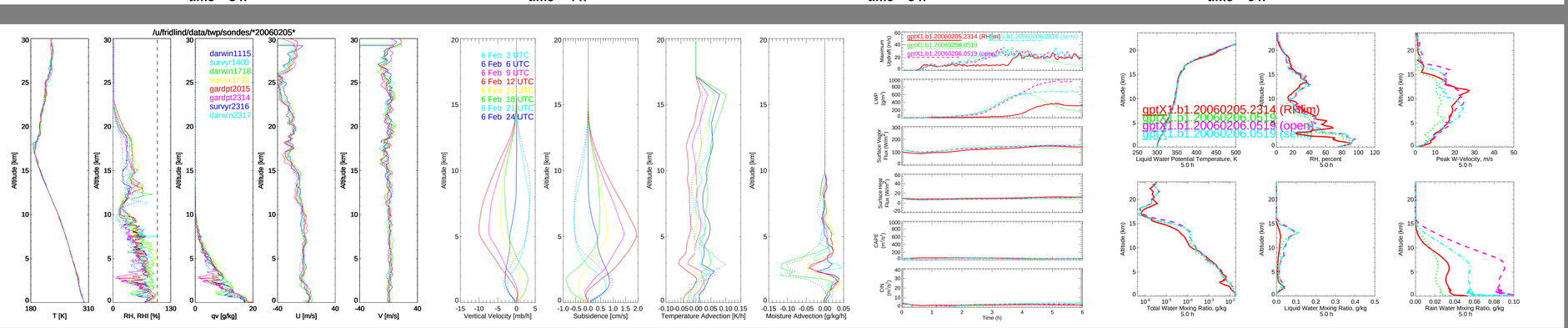


0122.2014

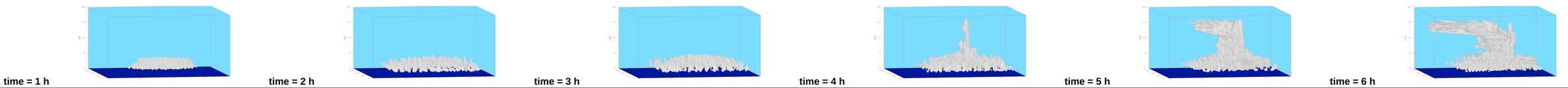


2/6 BREAK

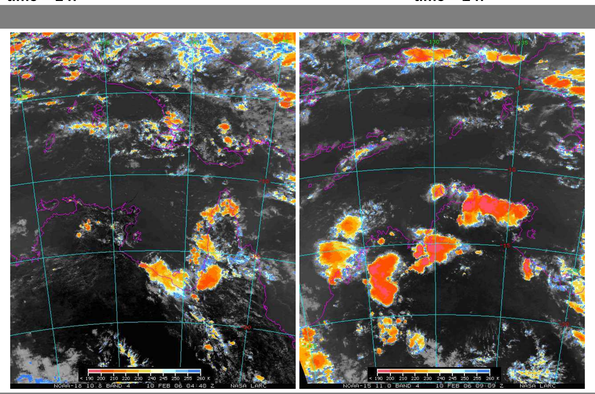


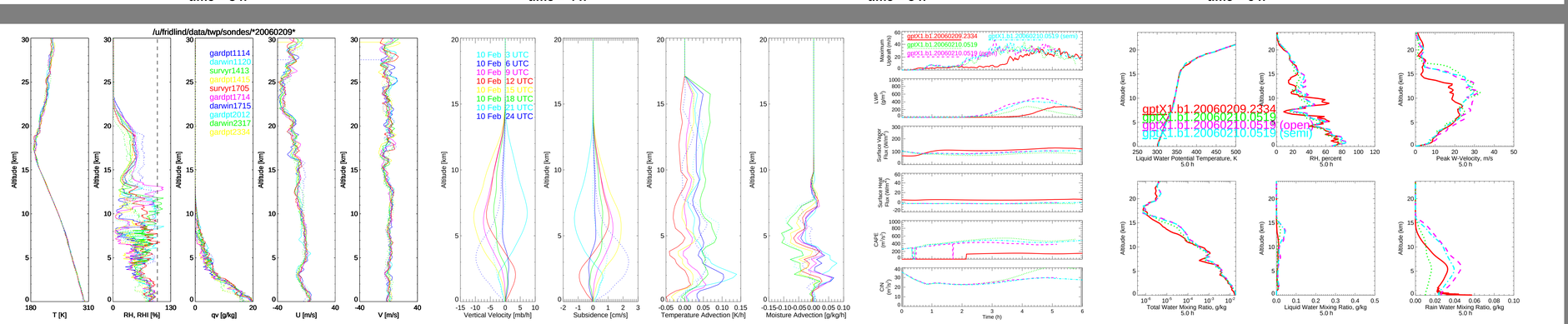


0205.2314



2/10 BREAK





0209.2317