

Entrainment and Mixing in Cumulus Clouds

Steve Krueger, Helena Schlueter, Pam Lehr,
and C.-W. Su

University of Utah

Mixing Scenarios

- *Entrainment*: single vs multiple events?
- *Parcel trajectory*: isobaric vs ascending?
- *Entrained CCN*: none vs cloud base spectrum

Explicit Mixing Parcel Model

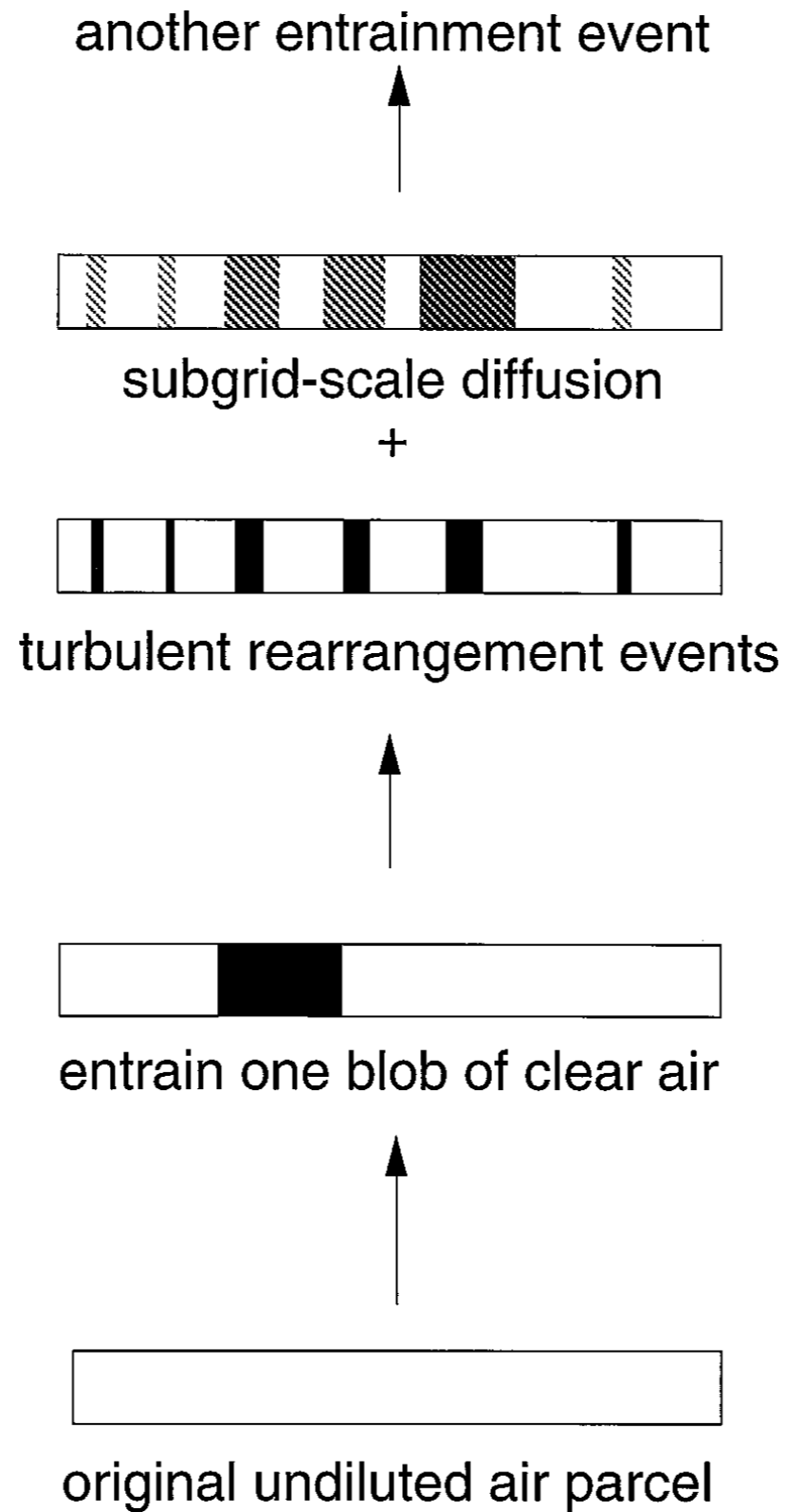
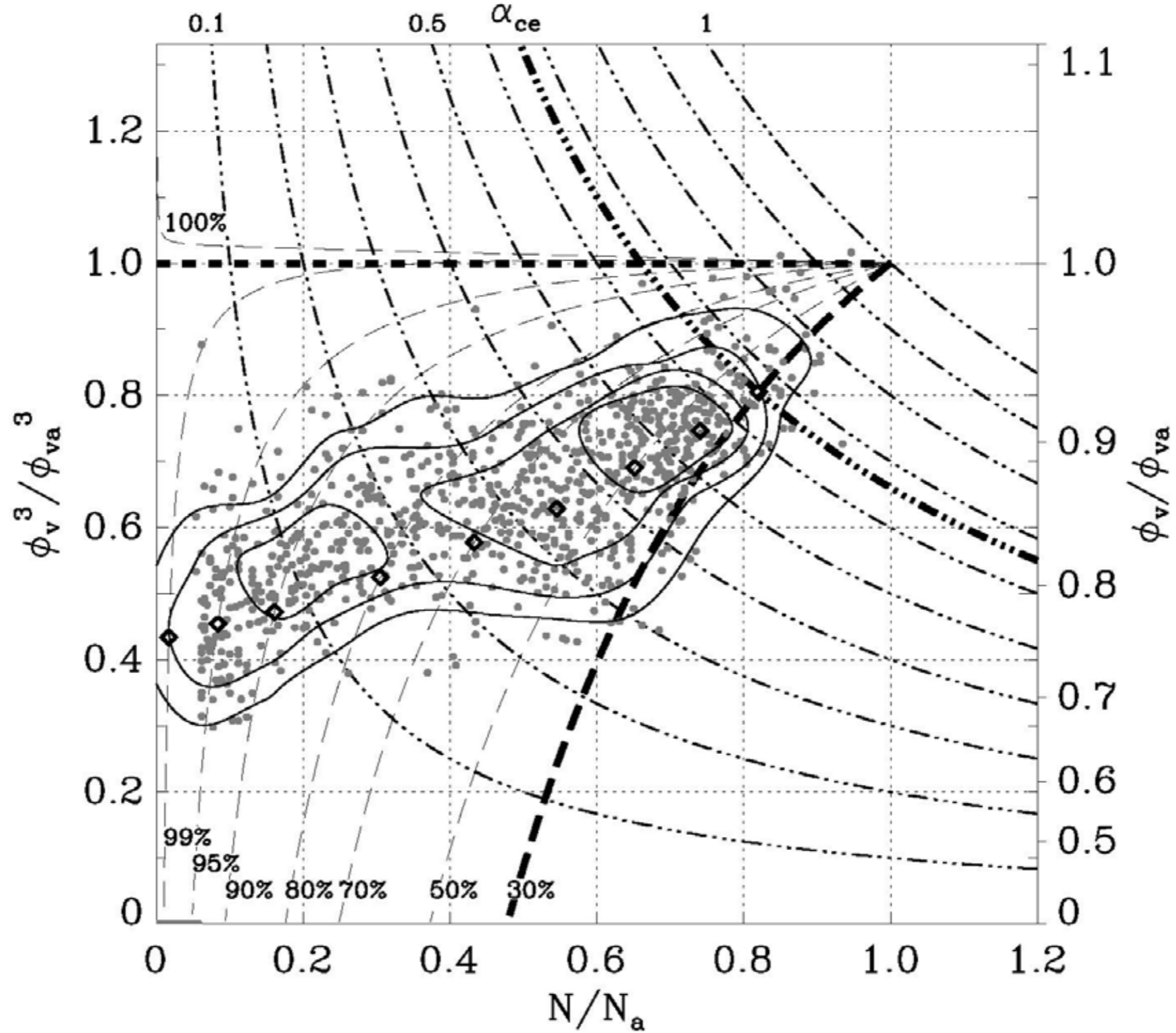


FIG. 3. A parcel is represented by a 1D domain in the EMPM. The parcel's internal structure evolves due to discrete entrainment events and turbulent mixing (rearrangement events and subgrid-scale diffusion).

Explicit Mixing Parcel Model (EMPM)

- The EMPM predicts the evolving in-cloud variability due to entrainment and finite-rate turbulent mixing using a 1D representation of a rising cloudy parcel.
- The 1D formulation allows the model to resolve fine-scale variability down to the smallest turbulent scales (~ 1 mm).
- The EMPM can calculate the growth of 1000 individual cloud droplets based on each droplet's local environment.

Burnet and Brenguier 2006

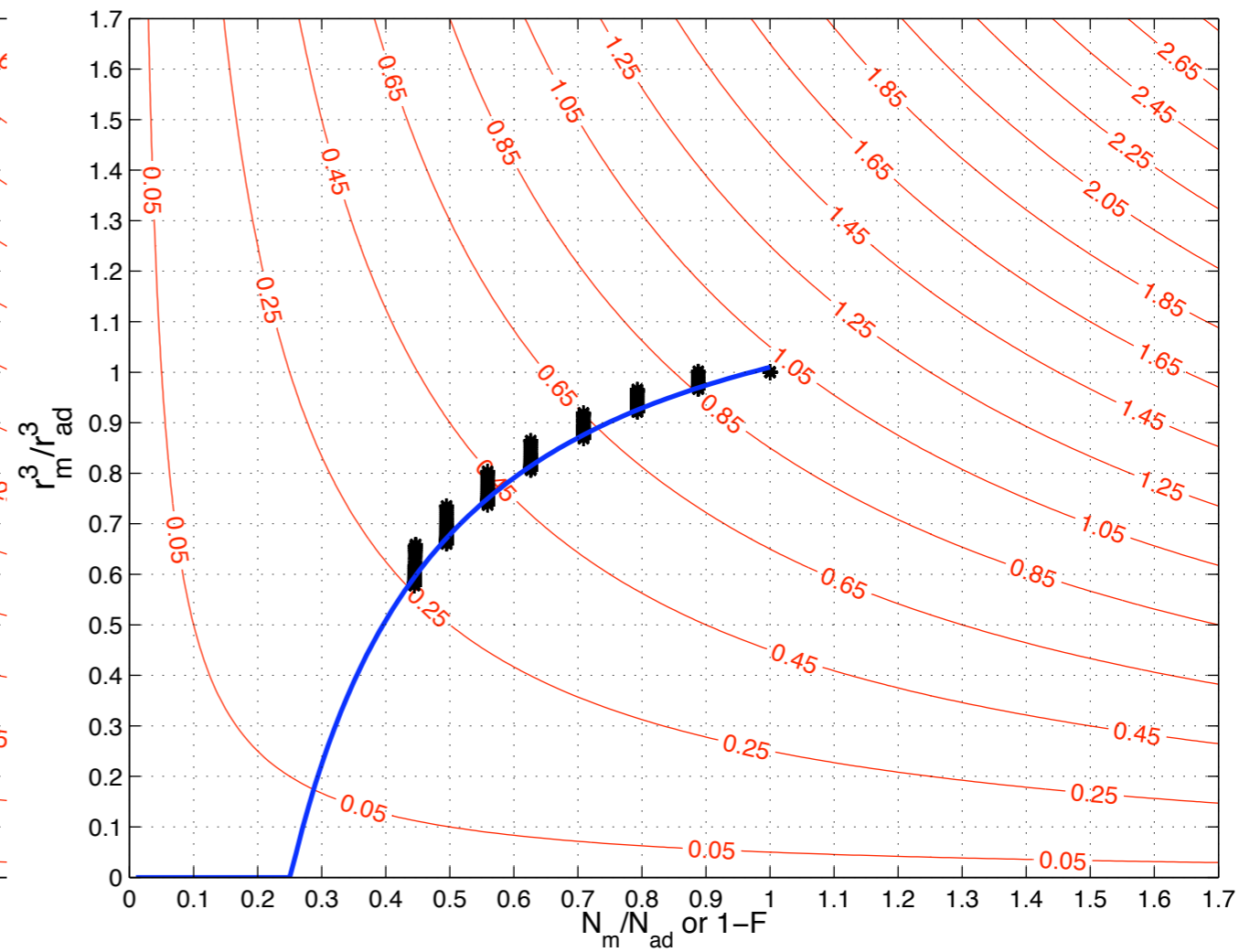
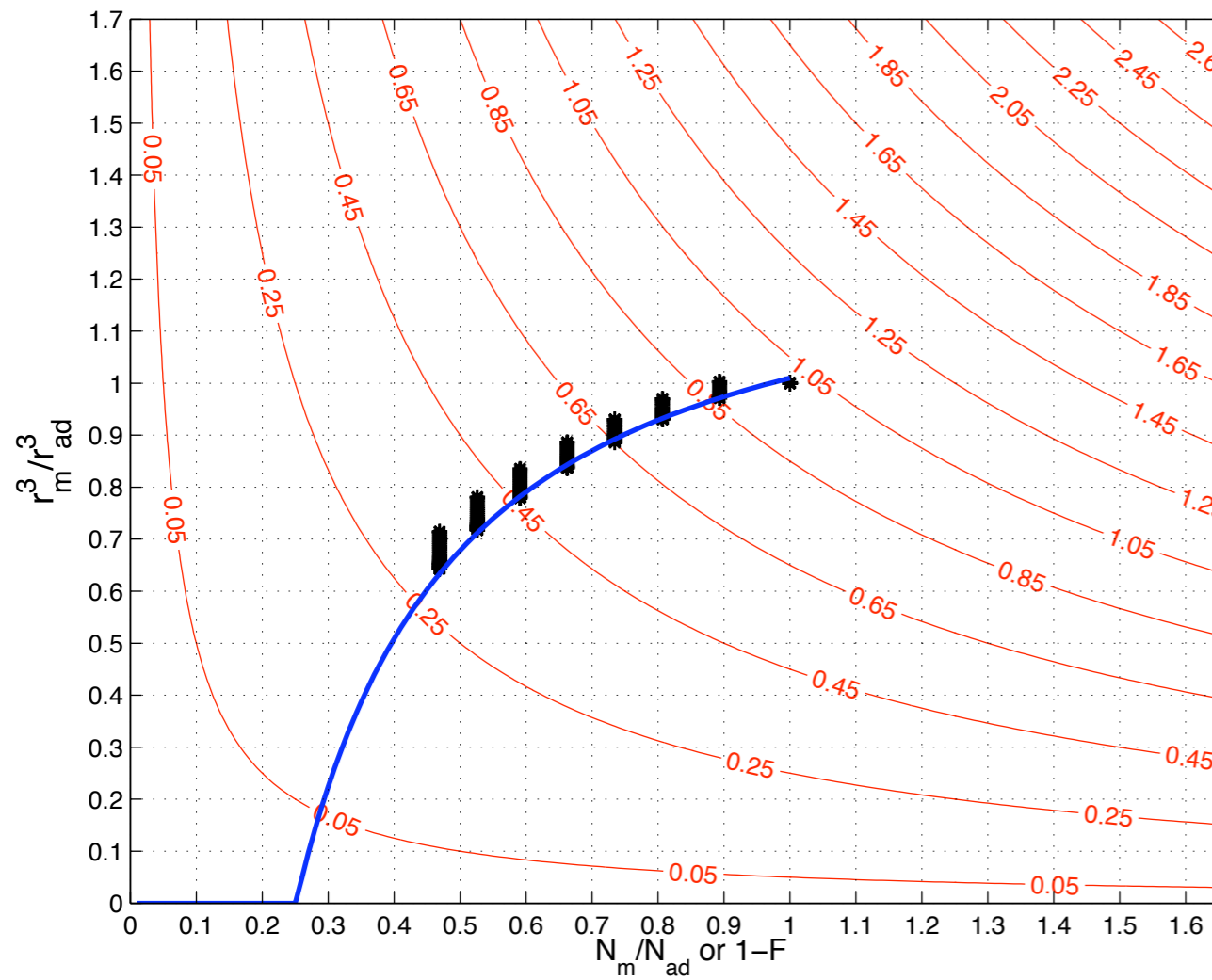


Isobaric: Multiple Entrainment Events

20-m domain

without entrained CCN

with entrained CCN

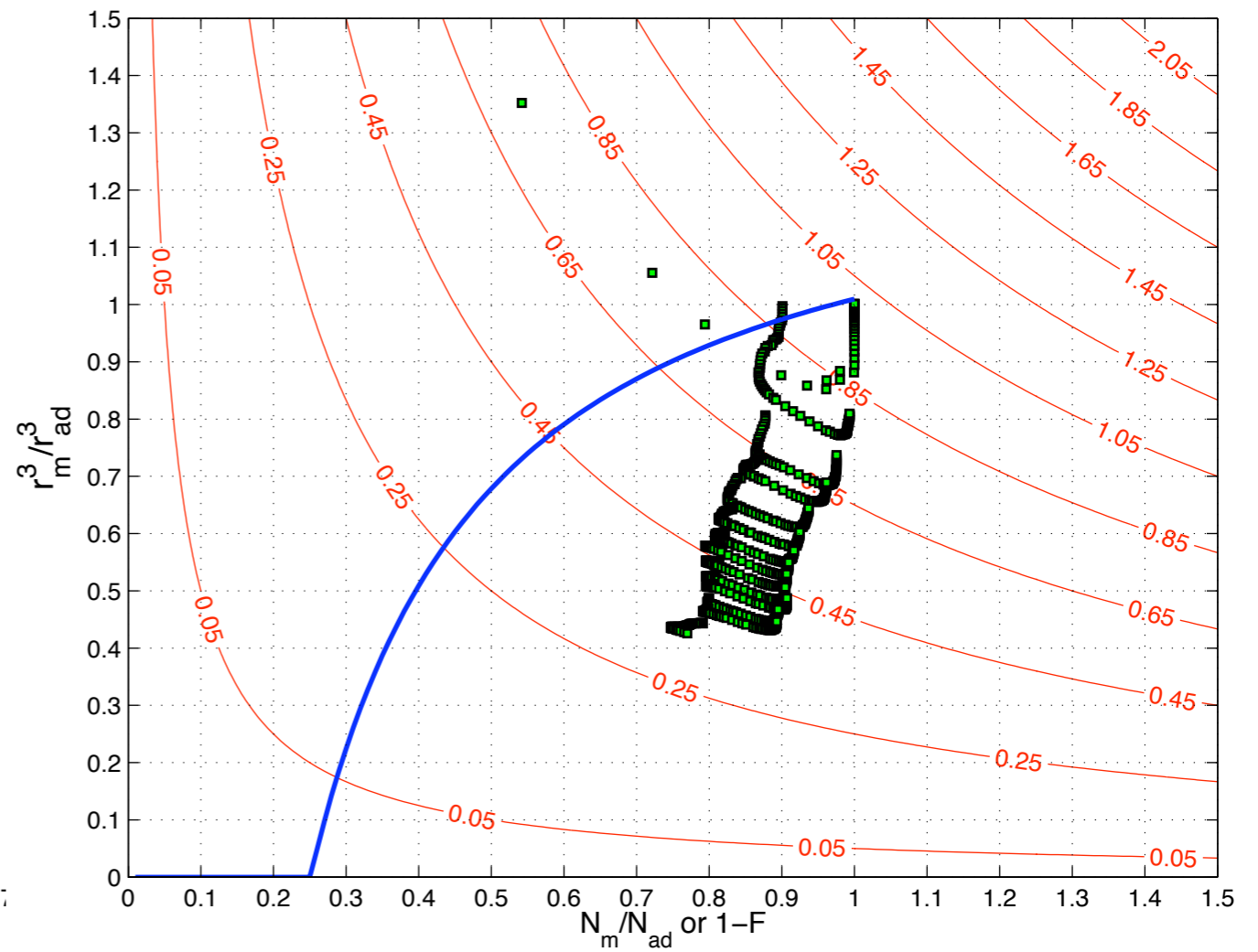
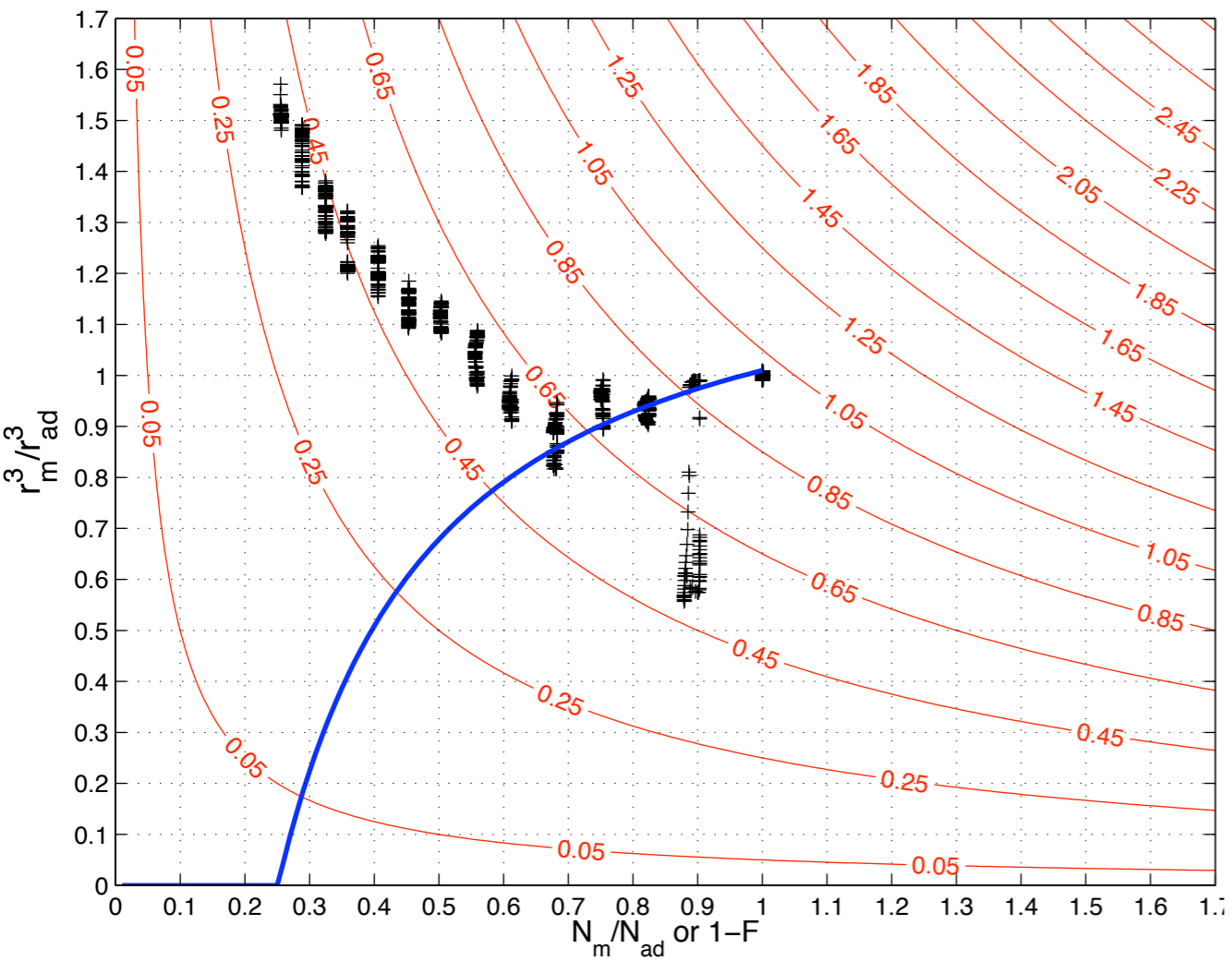


Ascending: Multiple Entrainment Events

20-m domain

without entrained CCN

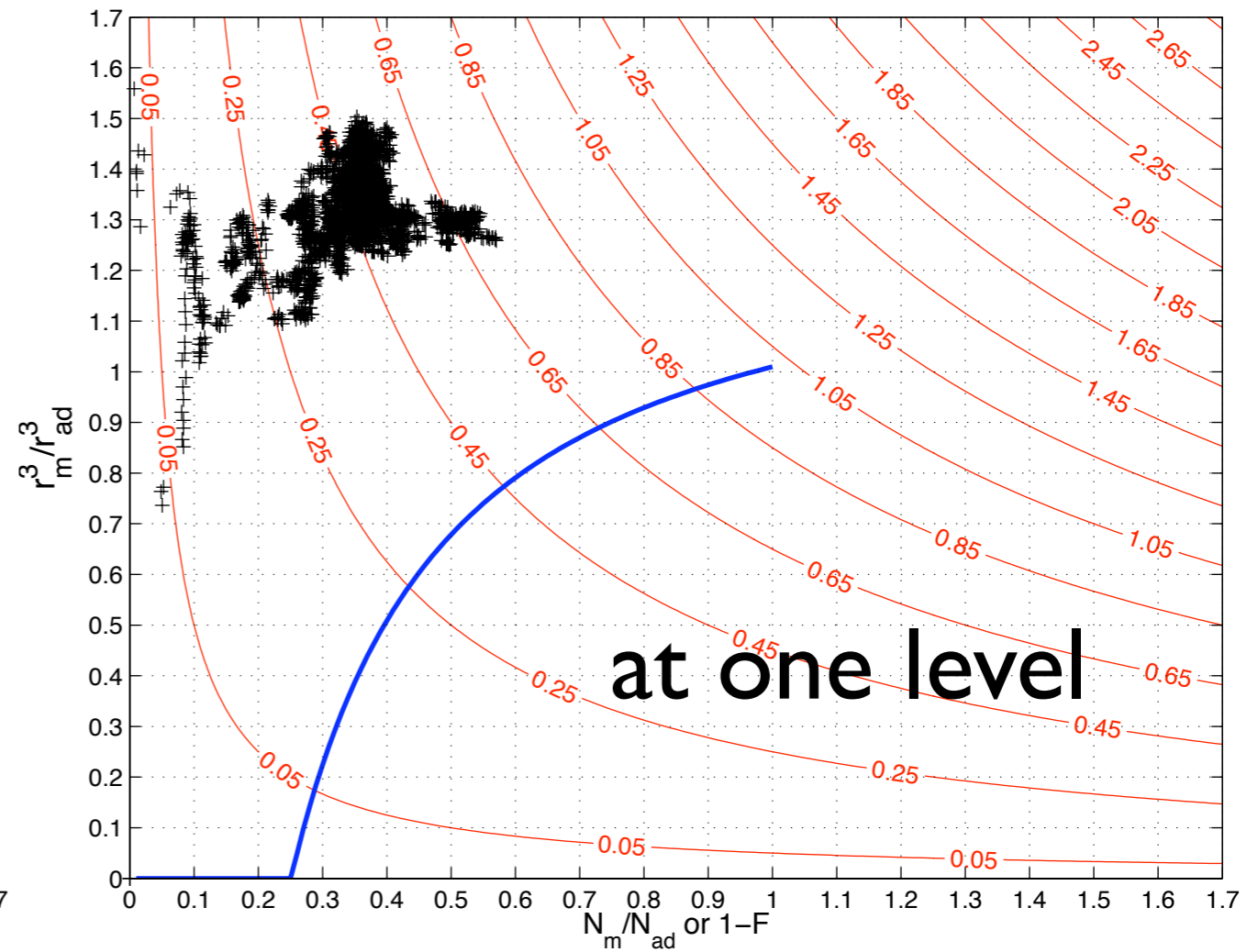
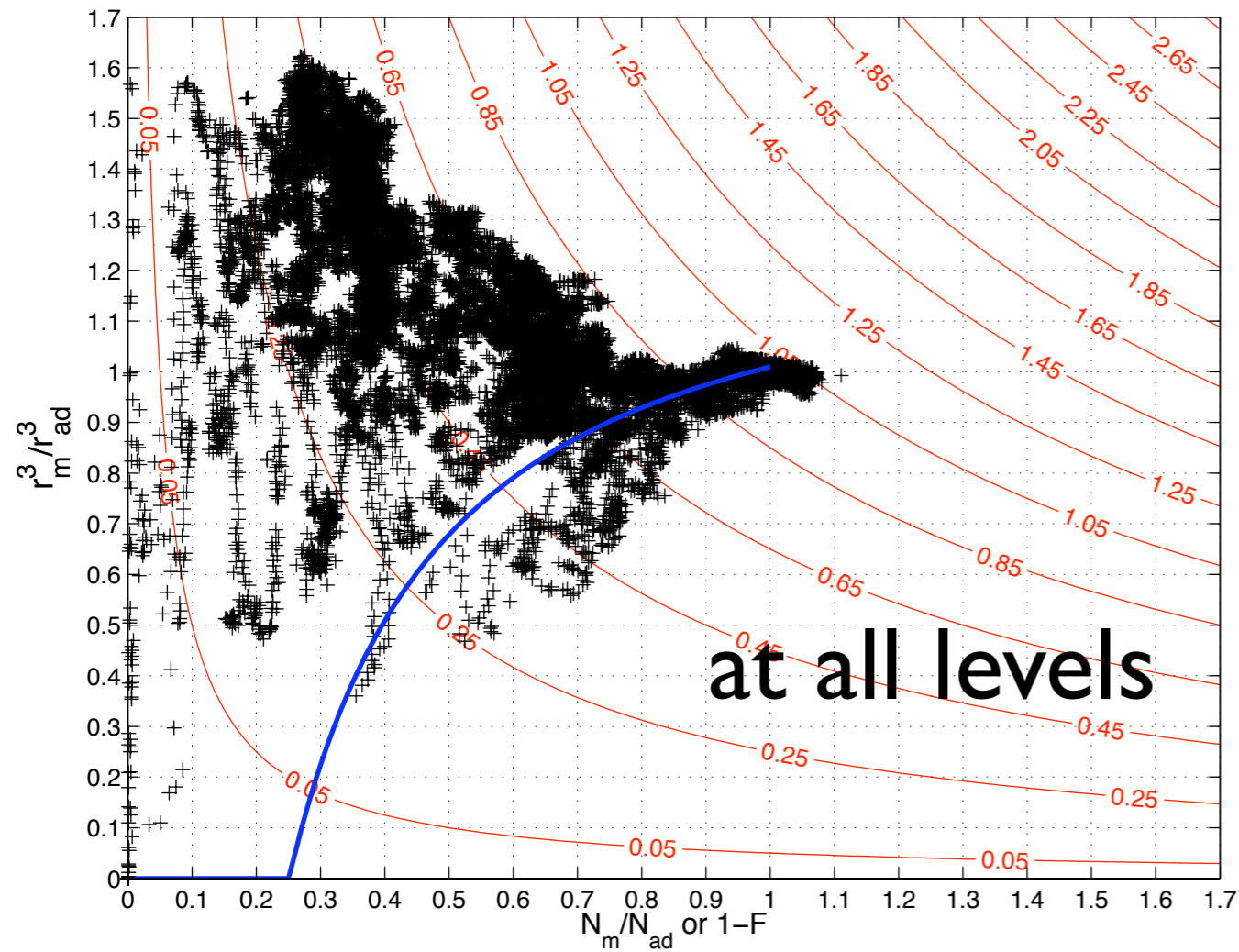
with entrained CCN



Ascending: Multiple Entrainment Events

200-m domain, 10-m averages

without entrained CCN



Ascending: Multiple Entrainment Events

200-m domain, 10-m averages

with entrained CCN

(in progress)

EMPM assumptions

- No buoyancy sorting (detrainment of negatively buoyant parcels)
- Idealized updraft structure
- Entrained blob size

Isobaric mixing: spectra for various entrained air fractions (single event) (20-m domain)

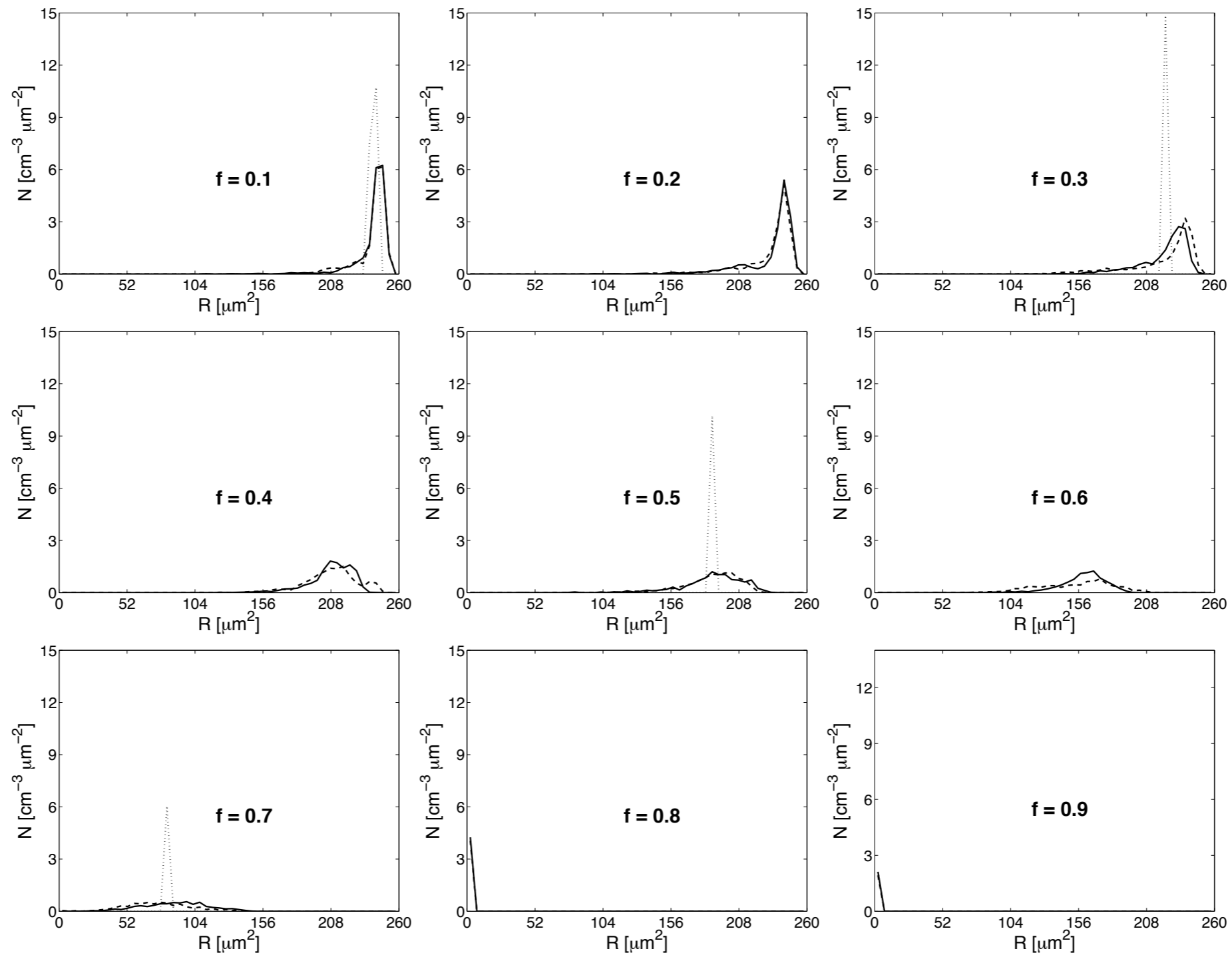


Figure 4.18: Radius squared of the control case with a radius binsize of $5 \mu\text{m}^2$ and a domain size of 20 m for different entrained dry air fractions and two random number seeds (solid and dashed line).

Isobaric mixing: spectra for various entrained air fractions (single event vs multiple events)

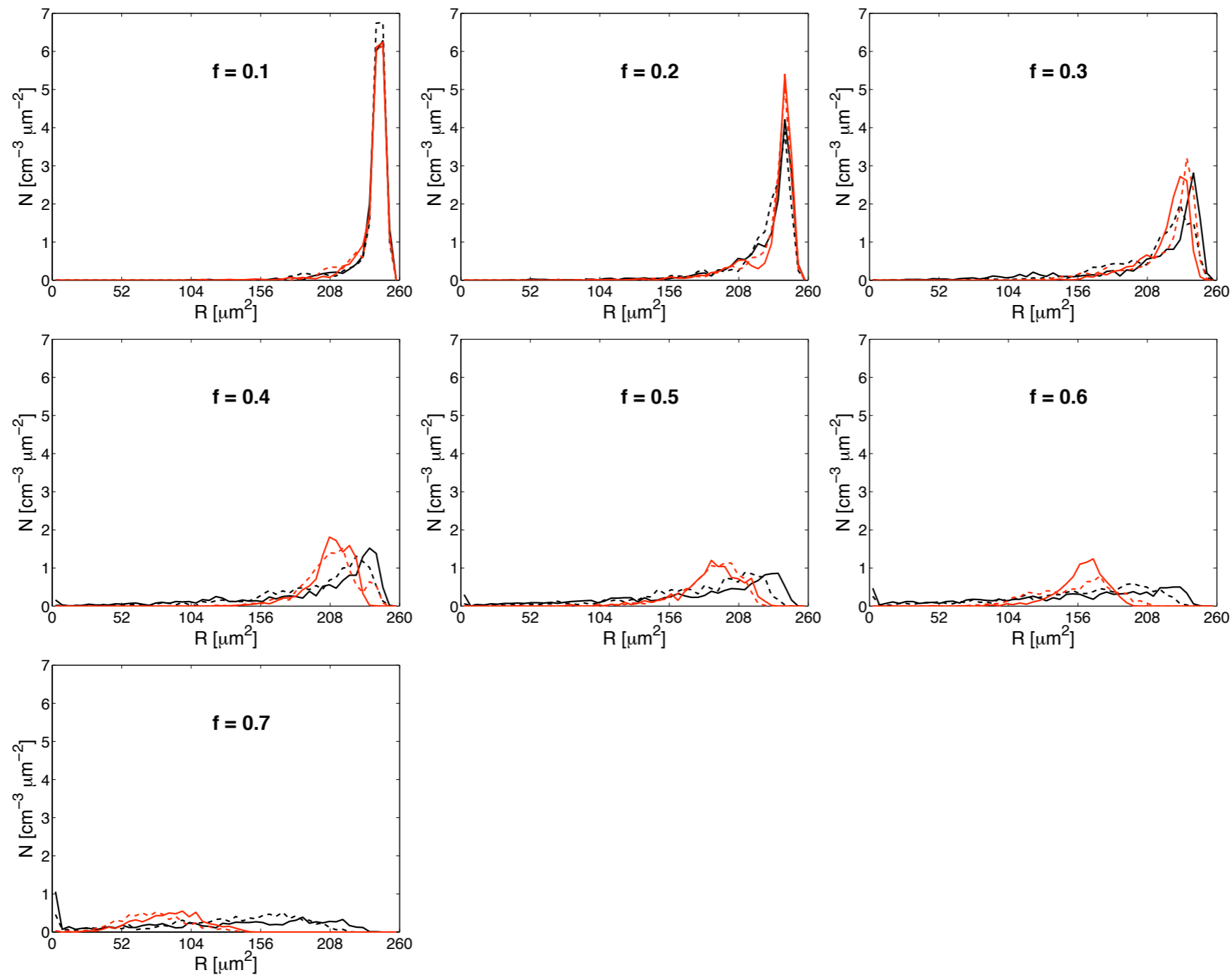


Figure 4.19: Comparison of the radius squared of the control case (red color) with that of multiple entrainment events (black color) for isobaric mixing for the same “total” entrained air fraction with a binsize of $5 \mu\text{m}^2$ and a domain size of 20 m. The runs were conducted with two random number seeds (solid and dashed line).