Water vapor isotopic measurements to evaluate the representation of moist processes in models during Madden-Julian oscillation

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#### Water isotopes



- Water isotopes track cloud processes
- ▶  $\delta D$  in ‰



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• Measuring water vapor  $\delta D$ :



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# $\delta D$ signature of moistening and dehydrating processes



 $\Rightarrow$ distinguish between different moistening or dehydrating processes  $_{3/12}$ 

## Relative importance of cloud schemes



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  - In upper trop, precipitating events deplete the vapor more when large-scale precipitation than when convection
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e.g. during MJO?

## Cindy Dynamo campaign case



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- Observed q max 0-1 days before OLR min
- Observed \(\delta D\) min 3 days after OLR min
- LMDZ captures this lag for this case

## Statistical analysis for 2006-2007



- Observed  $\delta D$  min lags OLR min in Indian Ocean
- More complicated over Maritime Continent
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#### q- $\delta D$ cycles in Indian Ocean



- Observations: "circular", clockwise shape
- LMDZ: sometimes circular, too often "linear": why?

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## What determines $q - \delta D$ shape in LMDZ?



#### Preliminary summary on $q - \delta D$ cycles

- ► Observed "circular shape" over Indian Ocean consistent with cloud evolution shallow → deep → stratiform
- What happens over the Maritime Continent?
- LMDZ too in phase: convection triggers too soon? Large-scale condensation not maintained long enough? Large-scale advective enrichment recovers too soon?

•  $q - \delta D$  useful for model evaluation?

## Sensitivity tests with LMDZ



▶  $q - \delta D$  shape sensitive to convection/cloud parameters

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How to get closer to observations?

## Summary and perspectives

- ▶  $q \delta D$  cycles during MJO: informs about the relative timing of shallow convection, deep convection, large-scale condensation and large-scale advection
- Potentially useful for model evaluation
- Still lot of work to fully understand both data and model behavior

- Help from CRMs?
- Exploit better the Cindy Dynamo campaign data?