

Adjustment towards RCE.

Let's consider the thermodynamic eqn. in pressure

clouds, vertically-integrated

$$C_p \frac{\partial \langle T \rangle}{\partial t} = \underbrace{L_v(1+r)\bar{\Phi}}_{\text{cloud heating}} + \underbrace{\langle Q_{ro} \rangle}_{\text{clear sky cooling}}$$

For  $\langle Q_{ro} \rangle$  let's assume it obeys Newton's law of cooling:  
 $\langle Q_{ro} \rangle = -C_p \langle T \rangle / \tau_r$   
or rad. adj. timescale

For convection, it warms the atmosphere as long as  $T < T_c \leftarrow$  temp. of convection  
"T that comes from  $T_m$ "

$$\frac{\partial \langle T \rangle}{\partial t} = \frac{\langle T \rangle - \langle T_c \rangle}{\tau_c} - \frac{\langle T \rangle}{\tau_r}$$

$\uparrow$  conv. adj. timescale

Diabatic heating from conv.  $\gg$  radiative cooling

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \langle T \rangle}{\partial t} \approx \frac{\langle T \rangle - \langle T_c \rangle}{\tau_c}$$

Has a solution of the form:

$$\langle T \rangle(t) = \langle T_c \rangle \left( 1 - \underbrace{\Delta T}_{\text{initial condition}} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_c}} \right)$$

At  $t \rightarrow \infty$  the exponential becomes 0

$$\langle T \rangle(t \rightarrow \infty) = \langle T_c \rangle$$