

# Ongoing Analysis Regarding the Hallett-Mossop Process in ICE-T Clouds



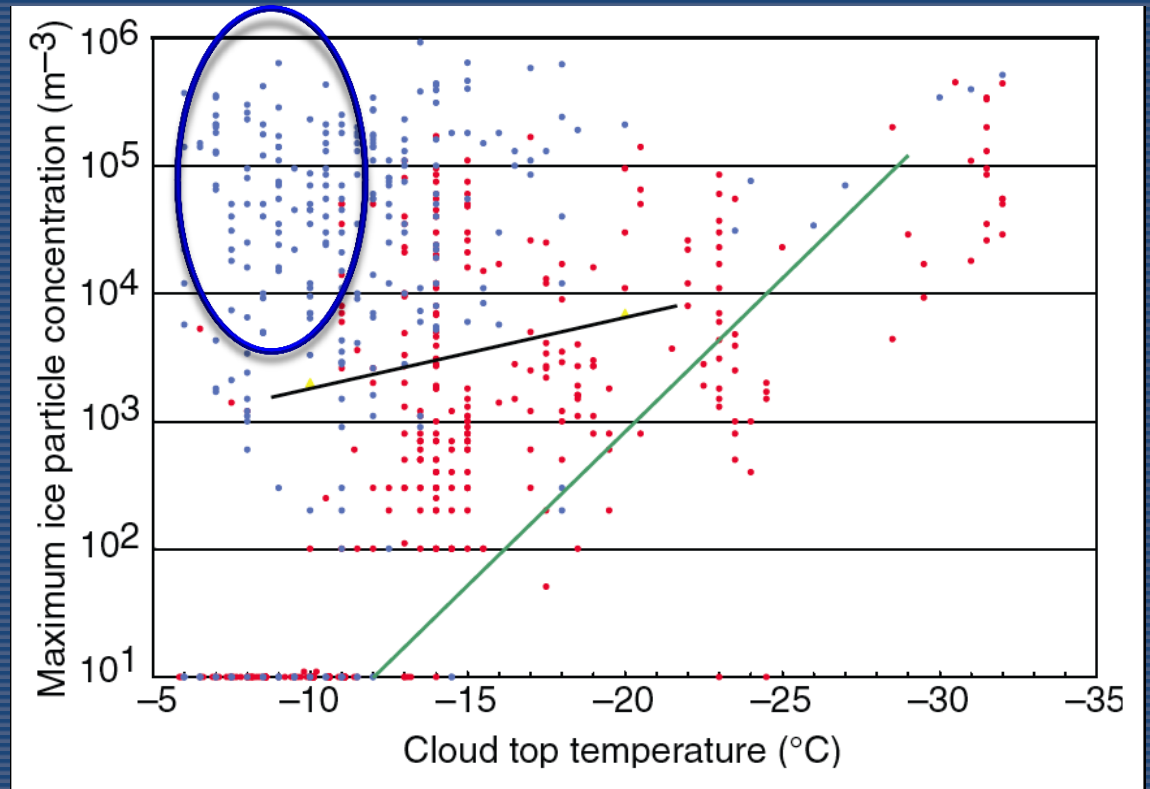
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ICE-T Workshop  
Oct 17 2013

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Alexandria Johnson, Purdue  
Colin Tully, Purdue  
Daniel Moser, Purdue



# How Many Graupel get the HM Process started in Tropical Maritime Clouds?

- Can Hallet-Mossop process explain these high ice concentrations at high temperatures in maritime clouds?
- How many graupel particles (and thus ice nuclei) are needed to get it started?
  - Need graupel
  - Supercooled droplets  $\geq 25 \mu\text{m}$
  - Only occurs in zone with temp  $-3$  to  $-9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

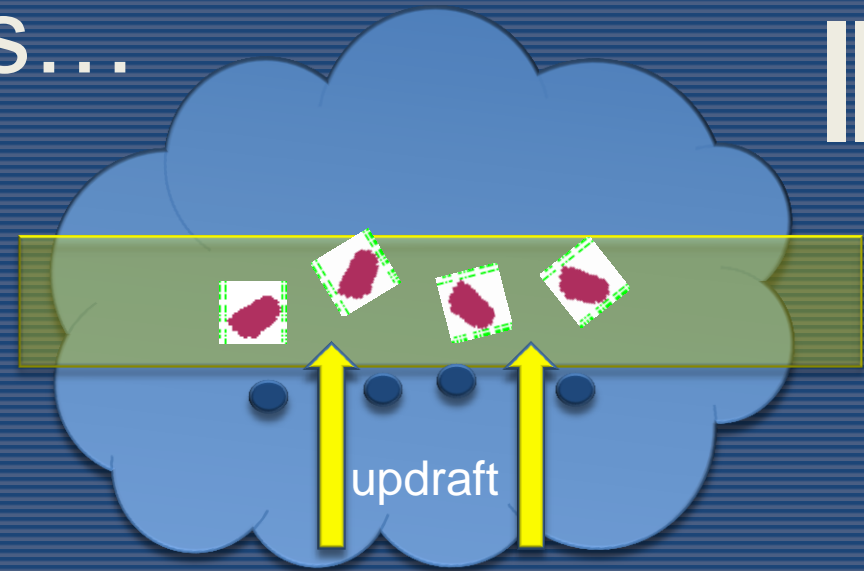


*from Wallace & Hobbs (2006)*

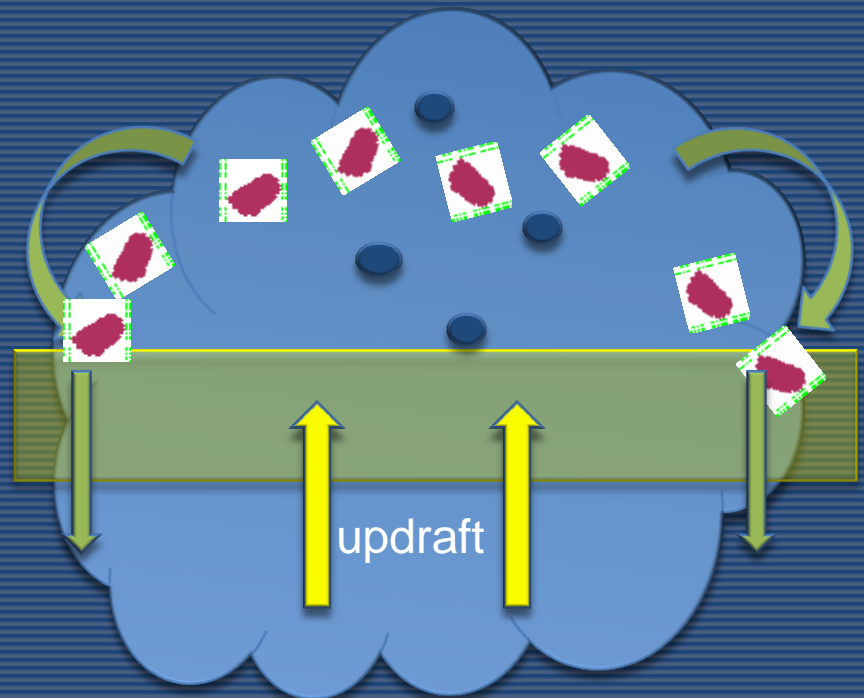
# Working Hypothesis...

- A strong warm rain process produces big raindrops capable of freezing during **ASCENT INTO H-M temperature zone**.
- Clouds with a weaker/slower warm rain process must wait to start H-M until bigger graupel particles (from frozen raindrops, or rimed particles) **FALL INTO H-M zone**

H-M zone



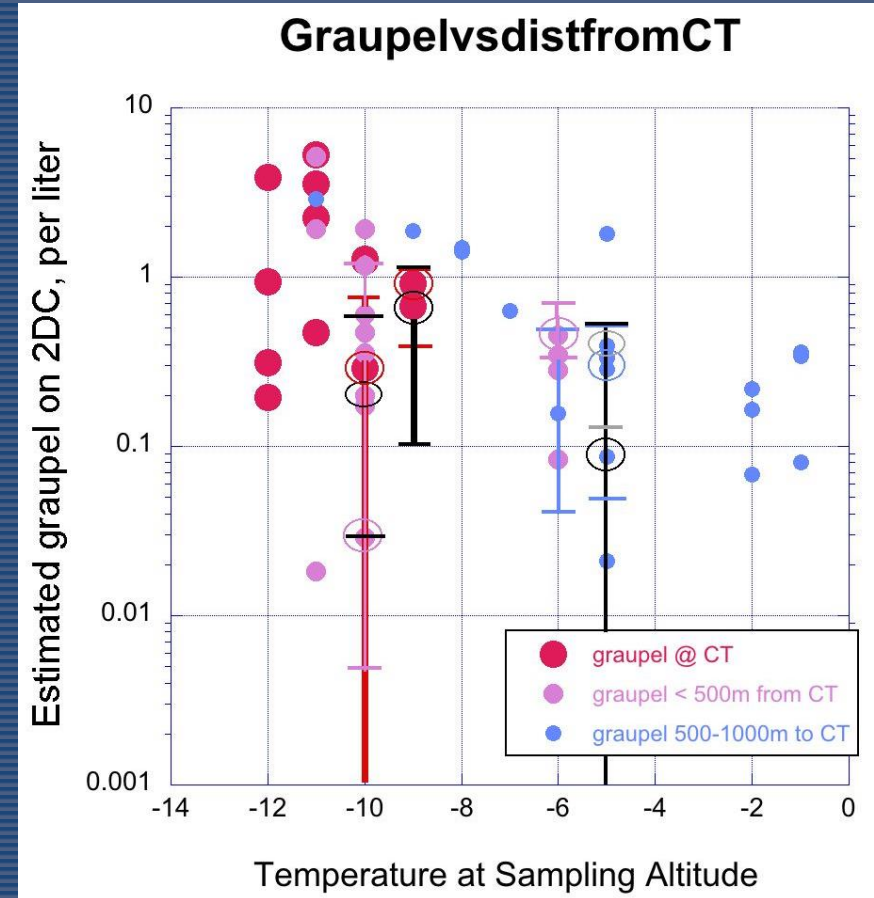
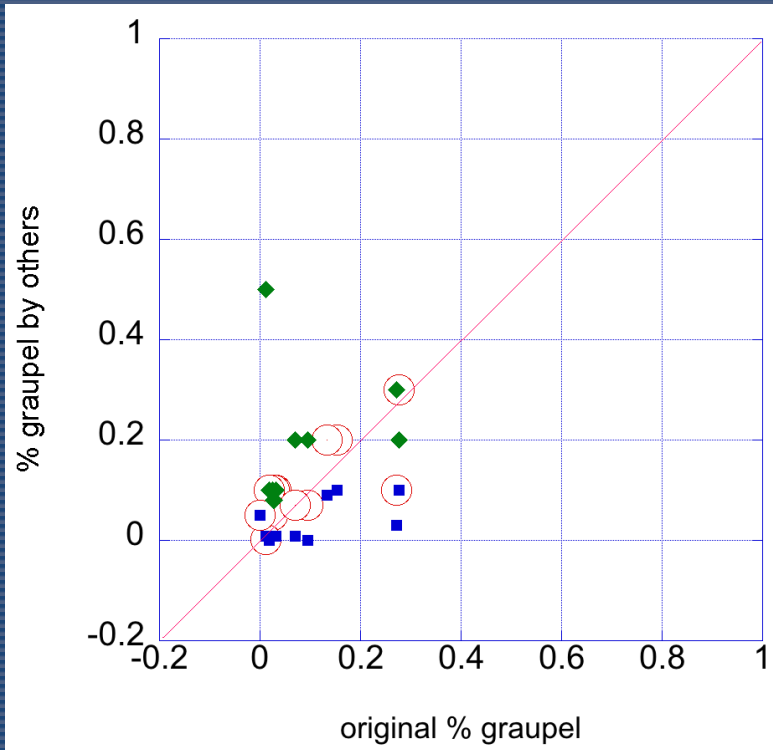
H-M zone



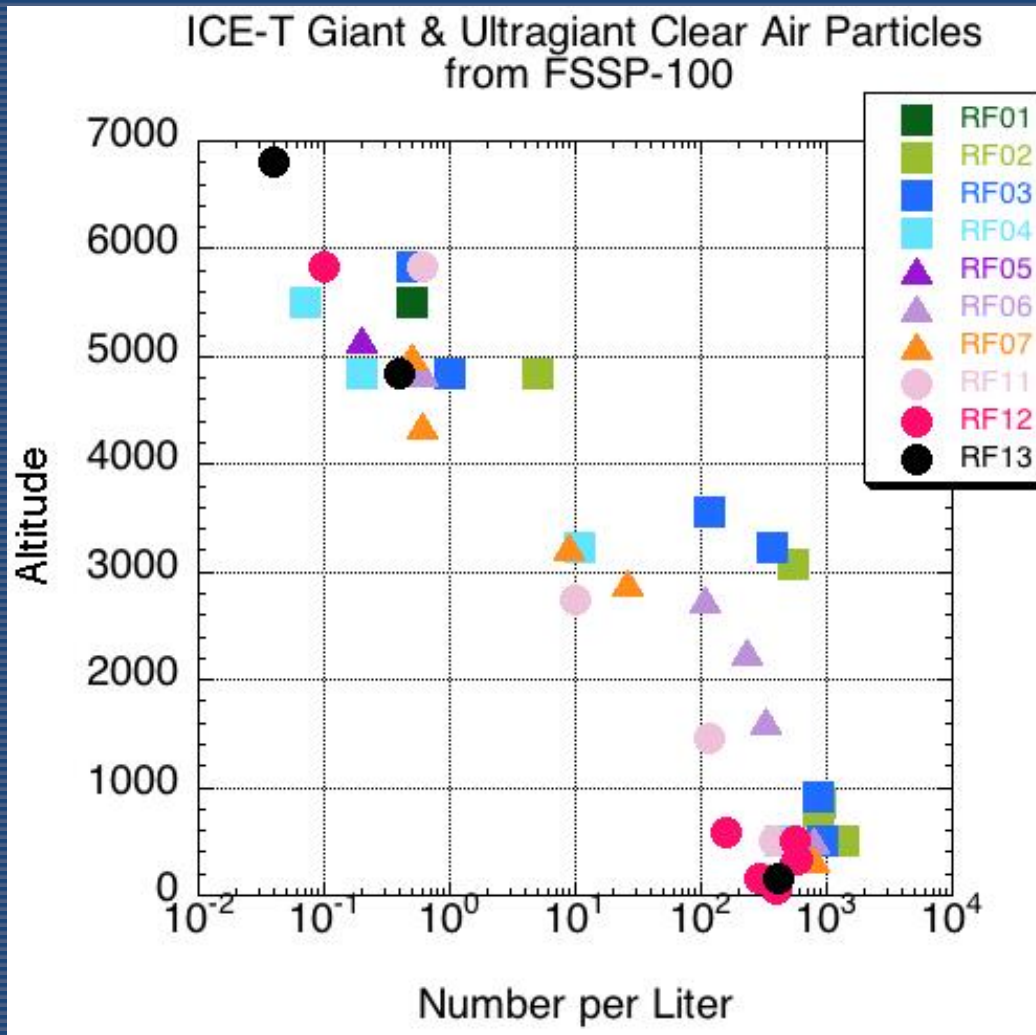
# Being very careful...

- First aircraft passes through the clouds near cloud tops, when we have radar data to assess cloud top, vertical velocity structure...
- Isolated clouds
- Manual counting of graupel and columns from 2DC images and comparison with CPI data (when available), 2D-S, SID-2H, LDR from Wyoming Cloud Radar

# Counting Graupel Particles from 2DC images



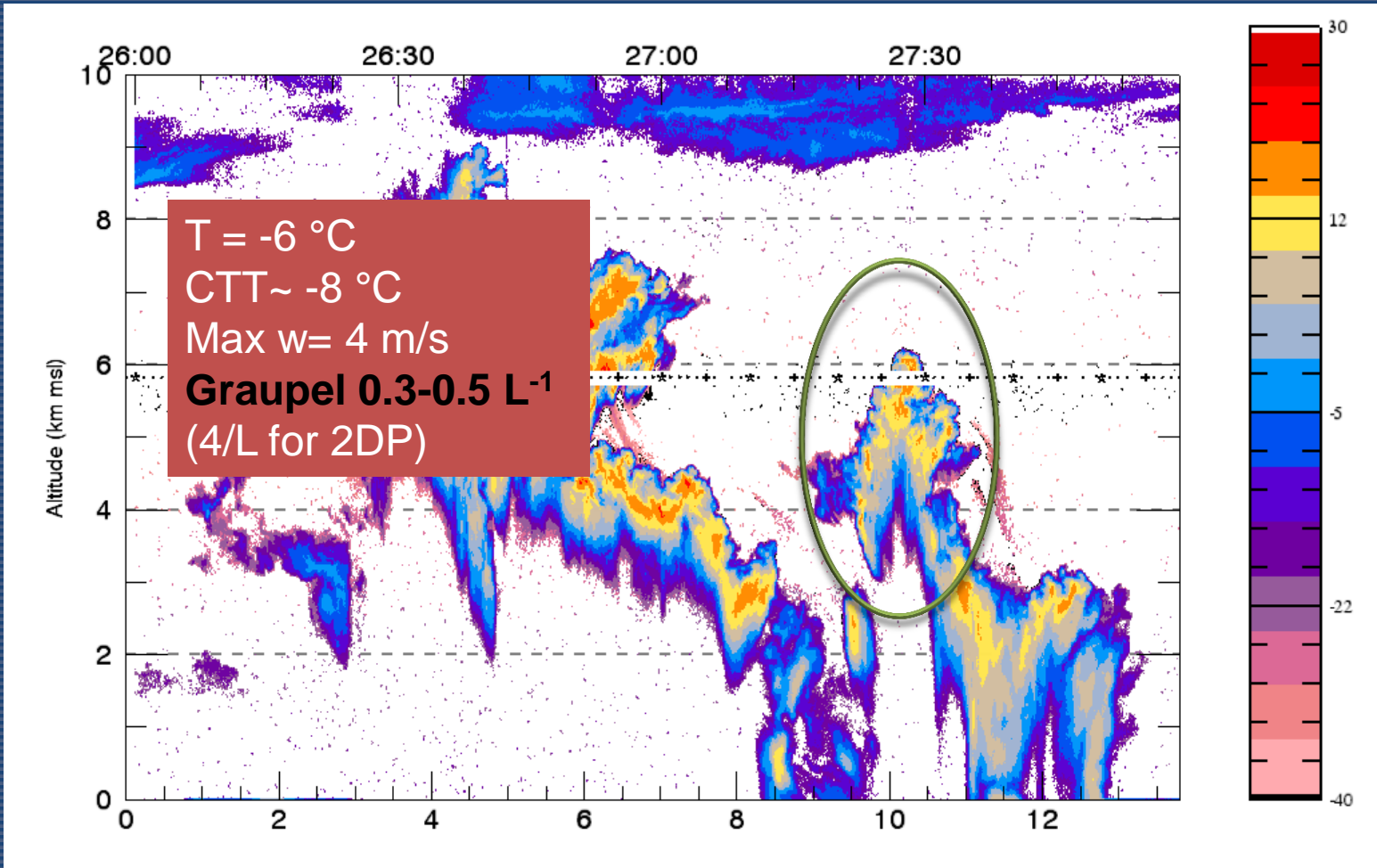
# Giant Aerosol ??



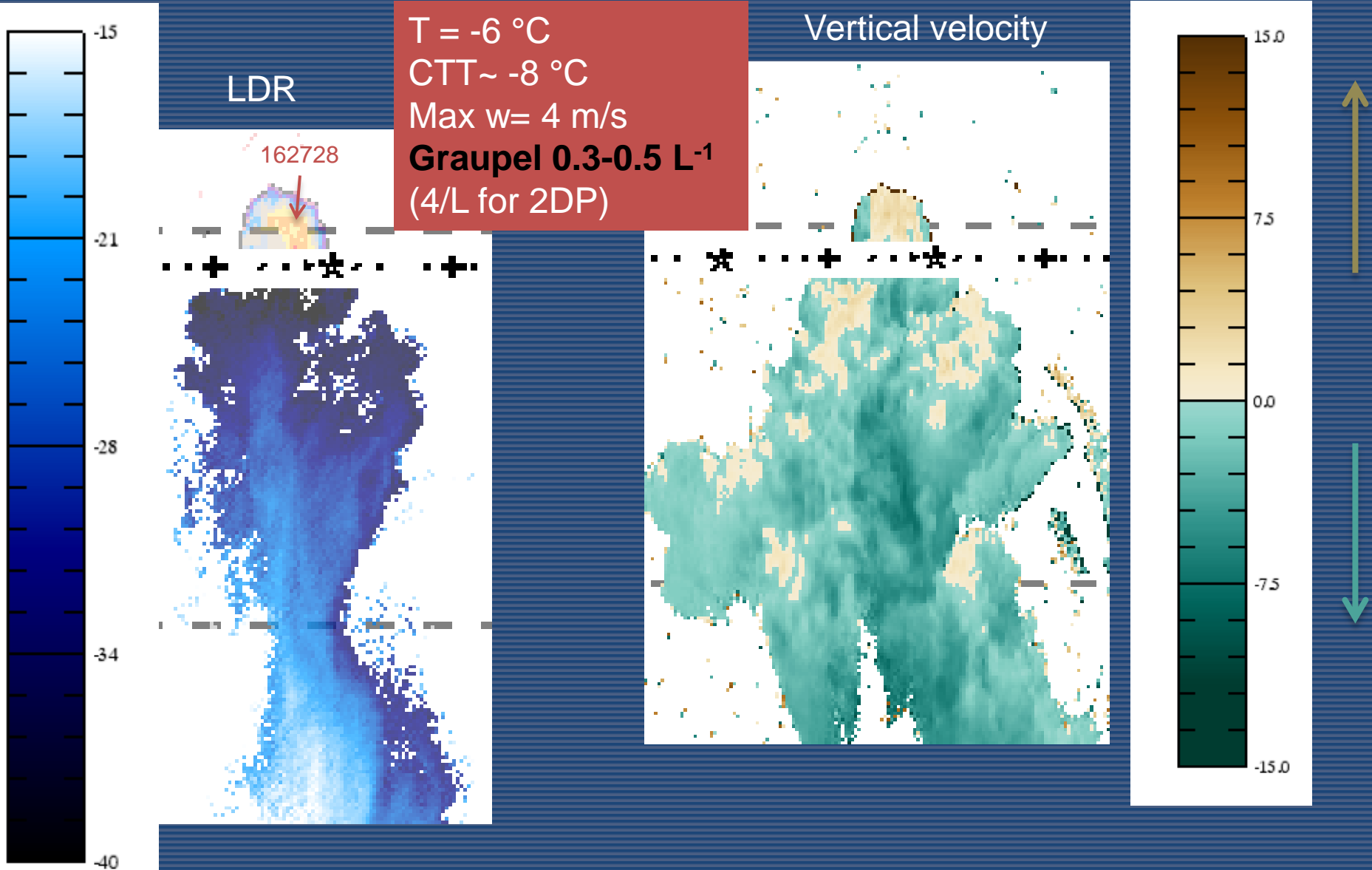
Is some subset of these particles initiating ice at high T,  $\sim 0.1/L$  at  $-5\text{ C}$ ?

Note some of these particles could be evaporating cloud drops...

# Graupel Entering HM Zone from Below



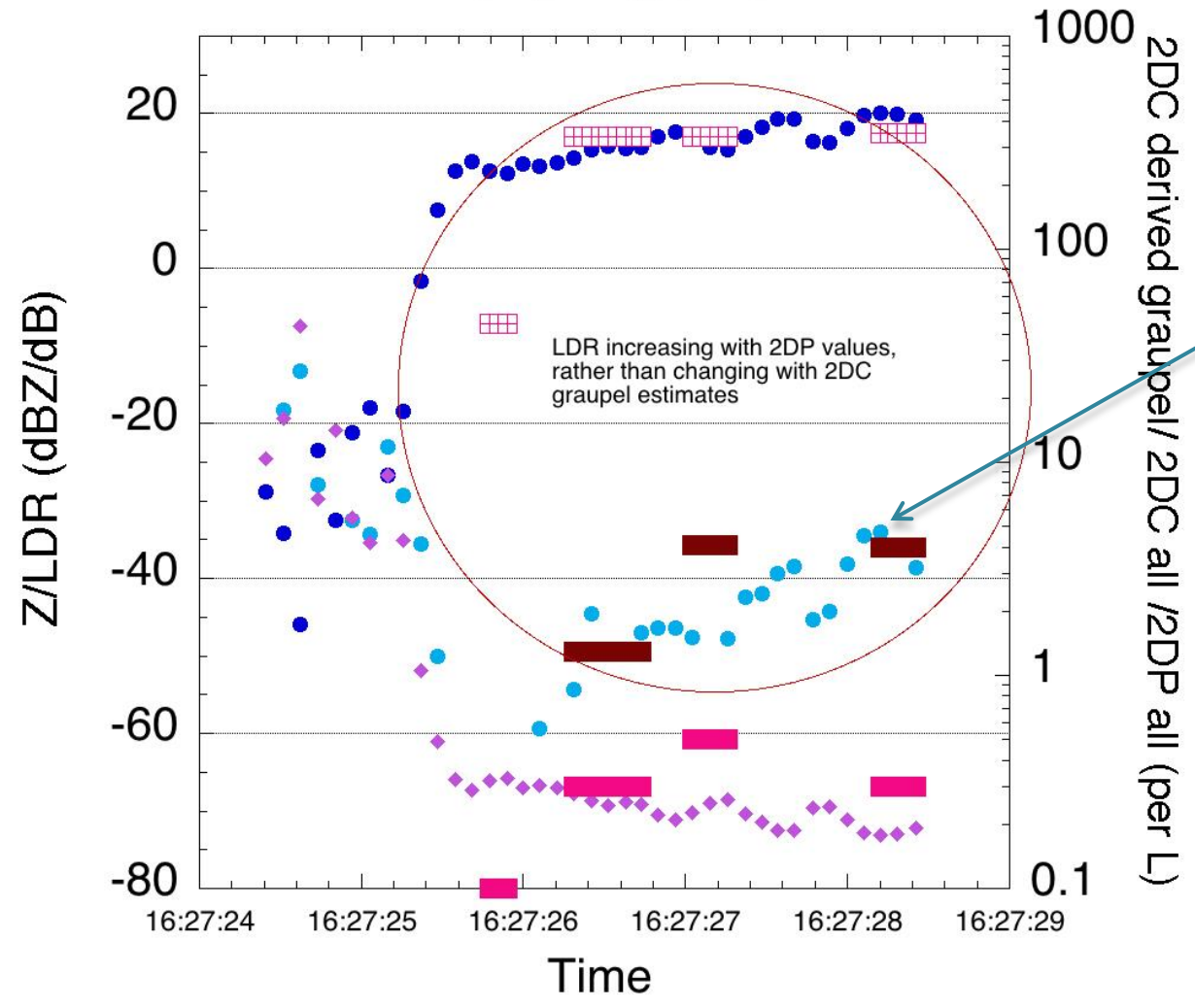
# Graupel Entering HM Zone from Below\*







ICET\_RF13\_162725



LDR of -19 dB would imply most 2DP particles are frozen.

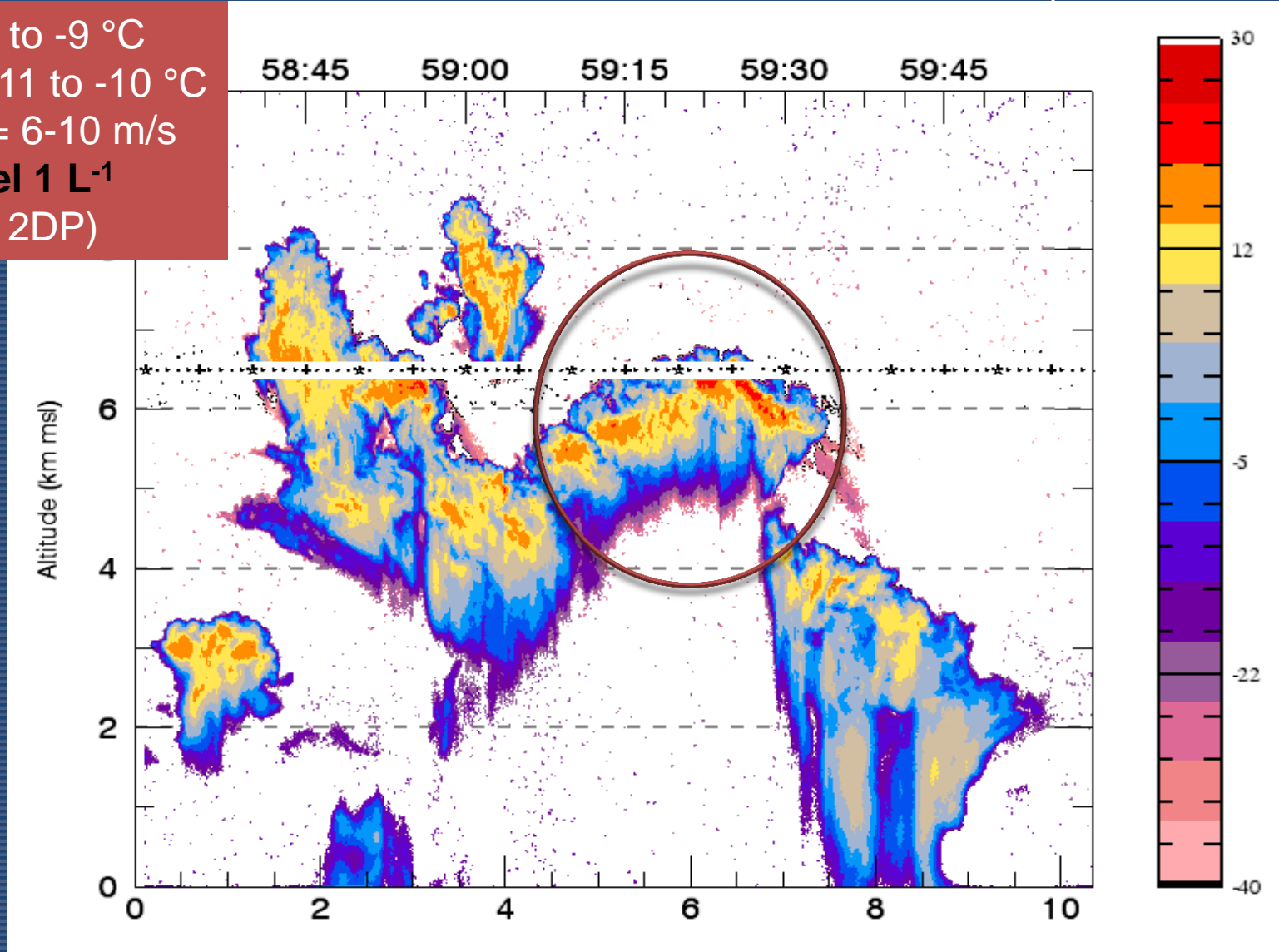
Given LDR ~ -35 dB, implies ~ 2.5% of dBZ (<0.4/L) of these are frozen.

So total frozen on 2DC & 2DP < 0.8 /L.

# After Ascent through HM Zone

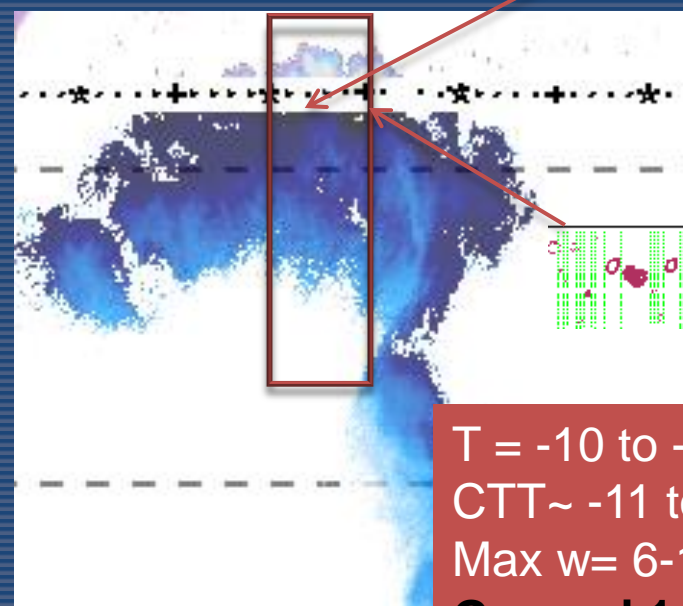
RF11- 27 July 1559+

$T = -10$  to  $-9$  °C  
CTT  $\sim -11$  to  $-10$  °C  
Max  $w = 6-10$  m/s  
**Graupel  $1 \text{ L}^{-1}$**   
(4/L for 2DP)

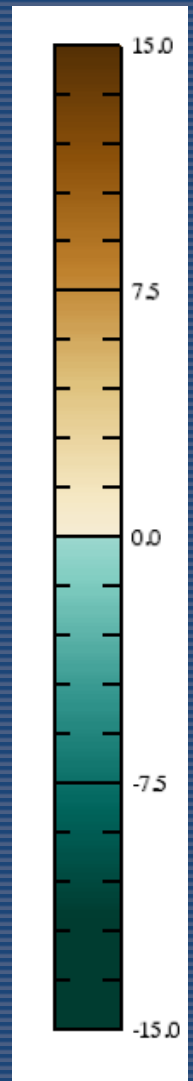
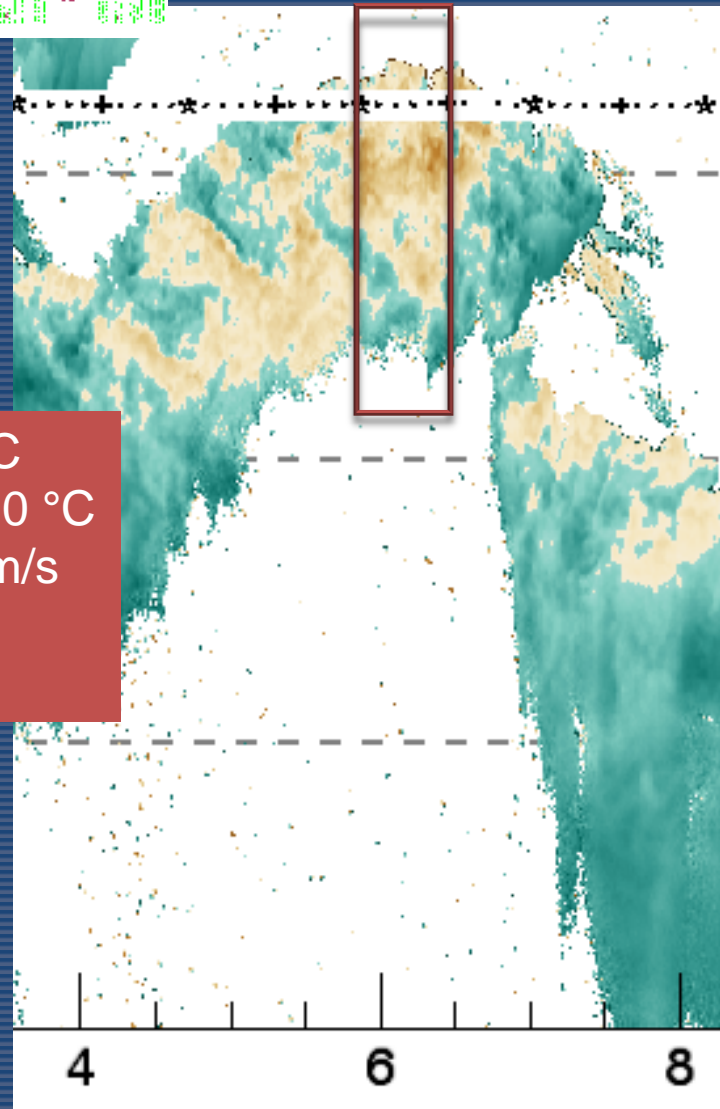
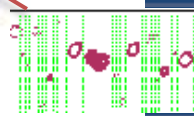
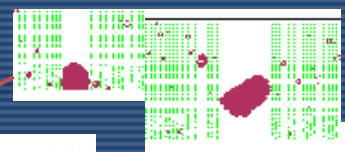


# After Ascent through HM Zone

155920-25

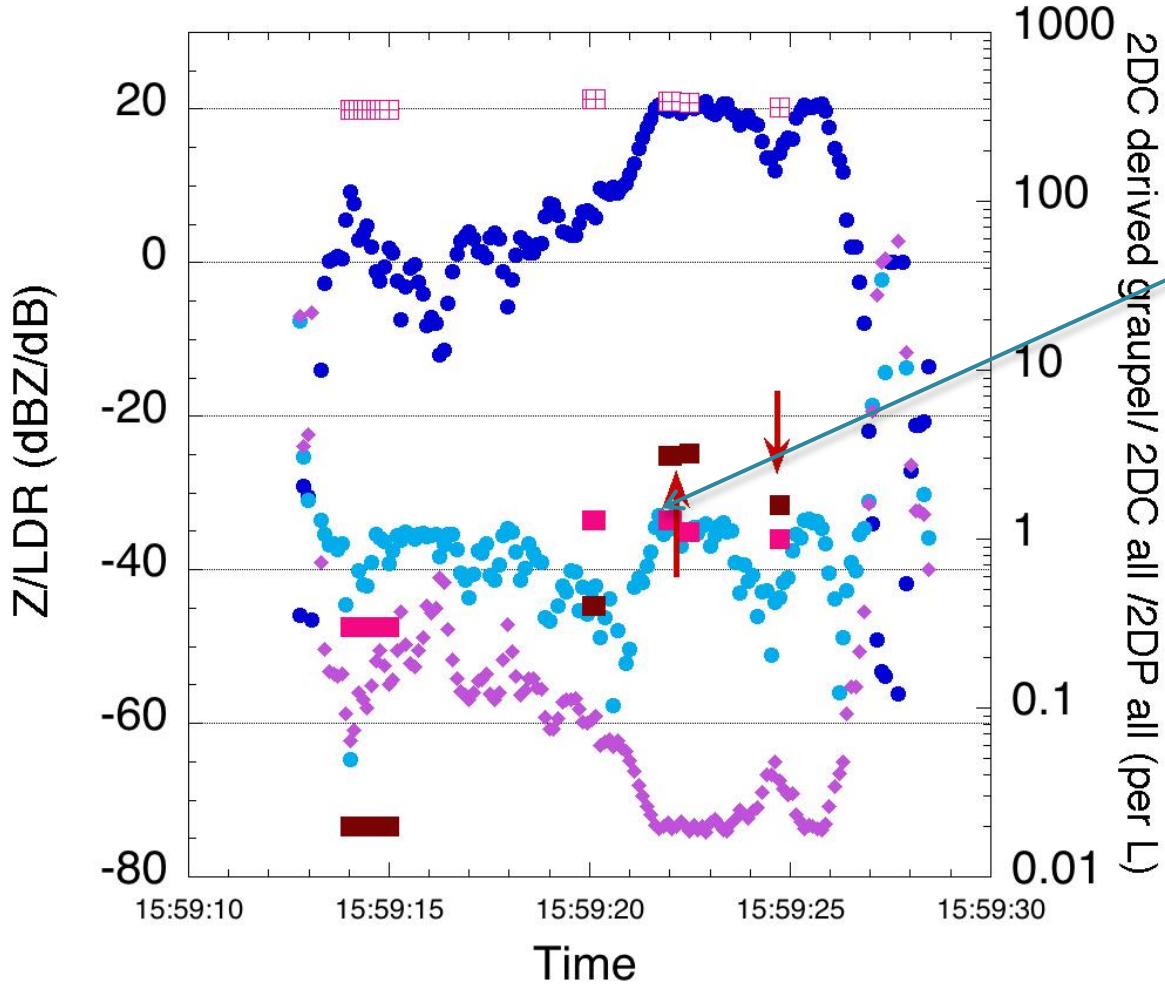


T = -10 to -9 °C  
CTT ~ -11 to -10 °C  
Max w = 6-10 m/s  
**Graupel** 1 L<sup>-1</sup>  
(4/L for 2DP)





ICET\_RF11\_155913



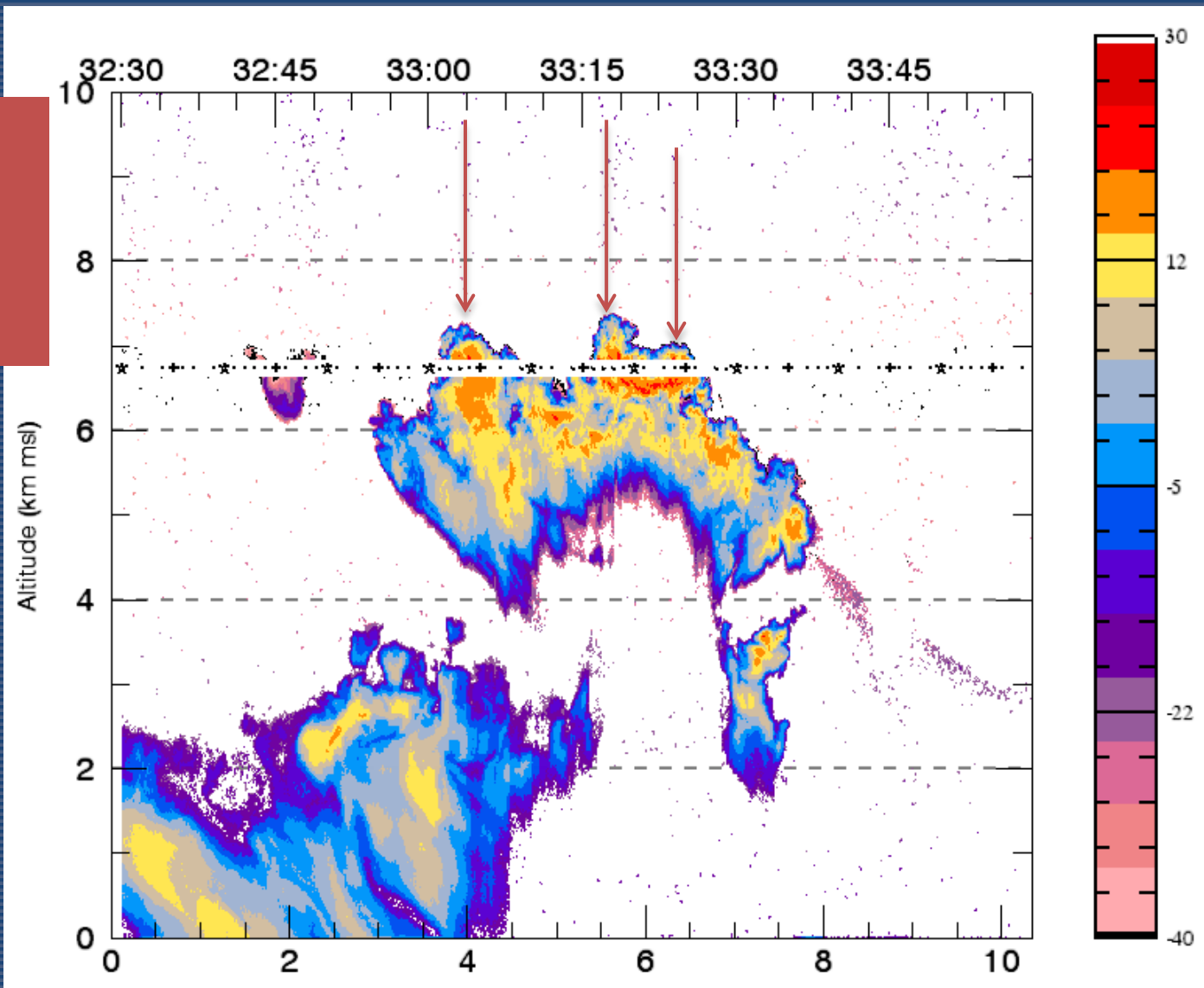
LDR of -19 dB would imply most 2DP particles are frozen.

Given LDR ~ -33 dB, implies ~ 4% of dBZ (< 0.15/L) of these are frozen.

So total frozen on 2DC & 2DP < 1.2 /L.

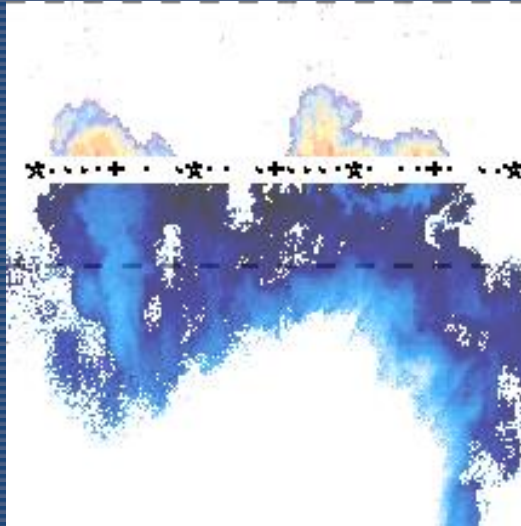
# Higher Above H-M Zone: RF12 183301-27

T = -11 to -10 °C  
CTT ~ -13°C  
Max w = 7 m/s  
**Graupel 2-5 L<sup>-1</sup>**  
(4/L on 2DP)

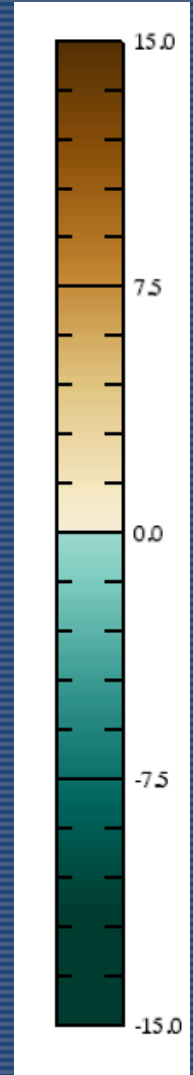
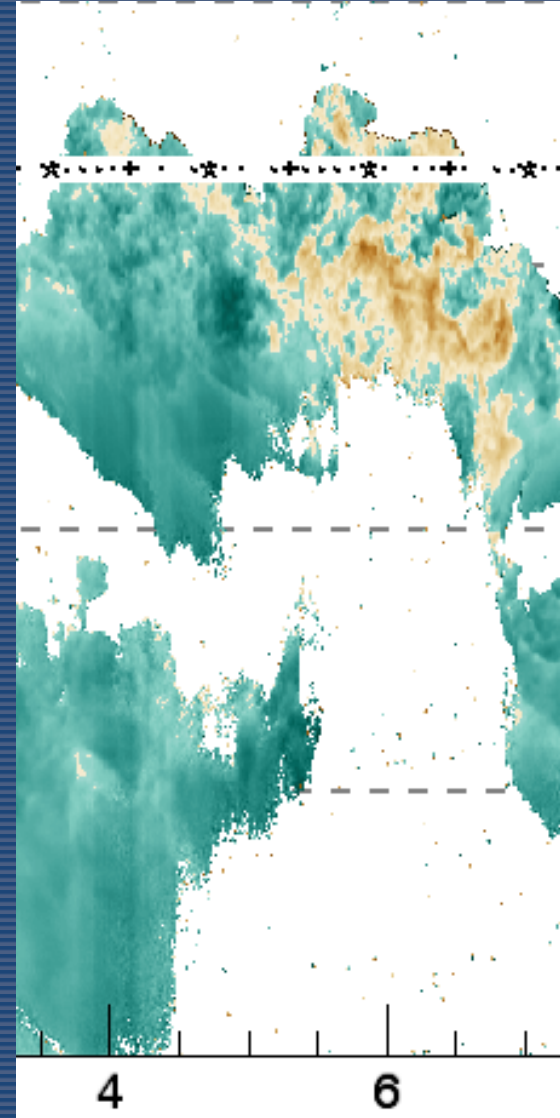


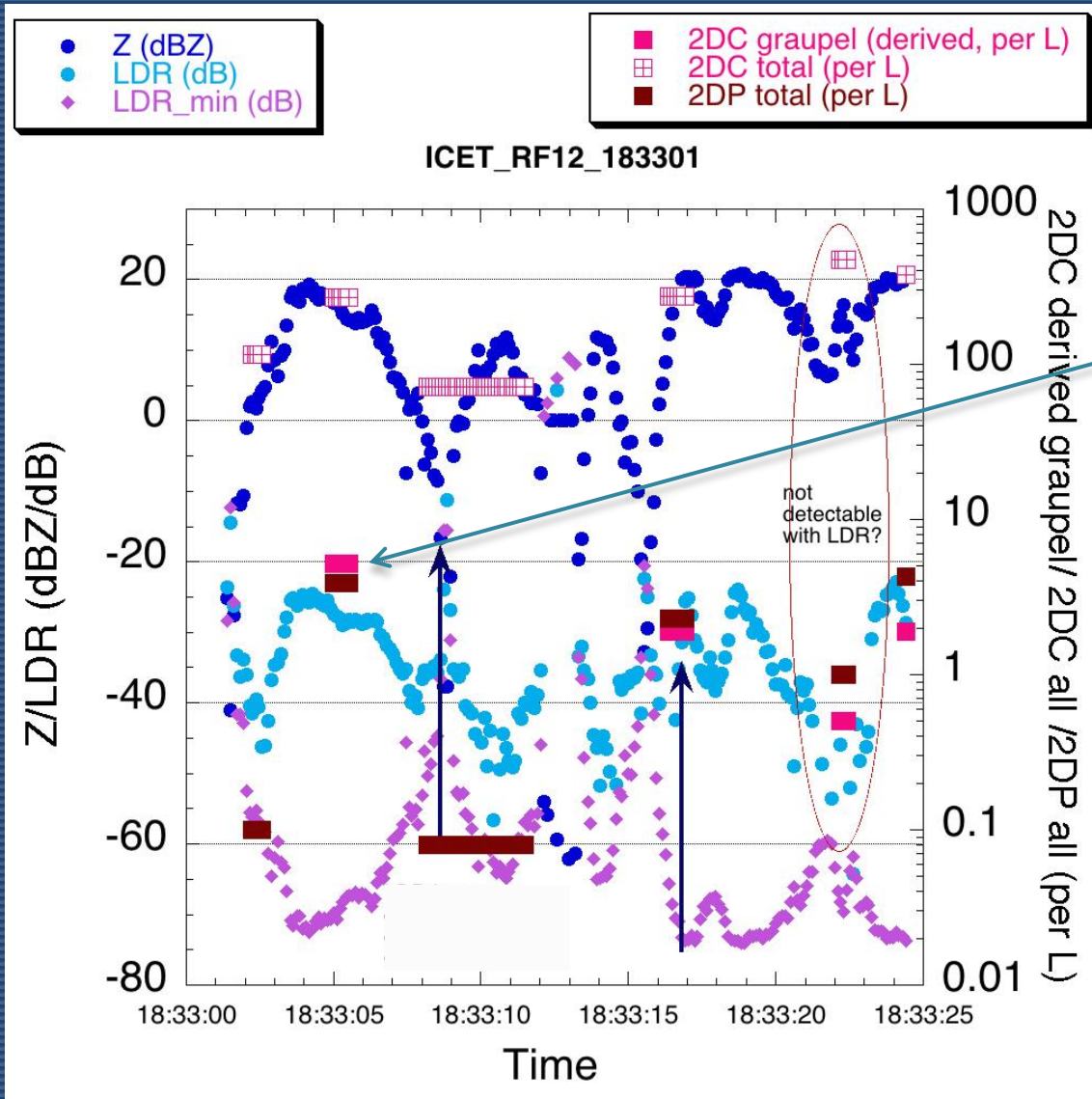


# Higher Above H-M Zone



T = -11 to -10 °C  
CTT ~ -13°C  
Max w = 7 m/s  
**Graupel 2-5 L<sup>-1</sup>**  
(4/L on 2DP)



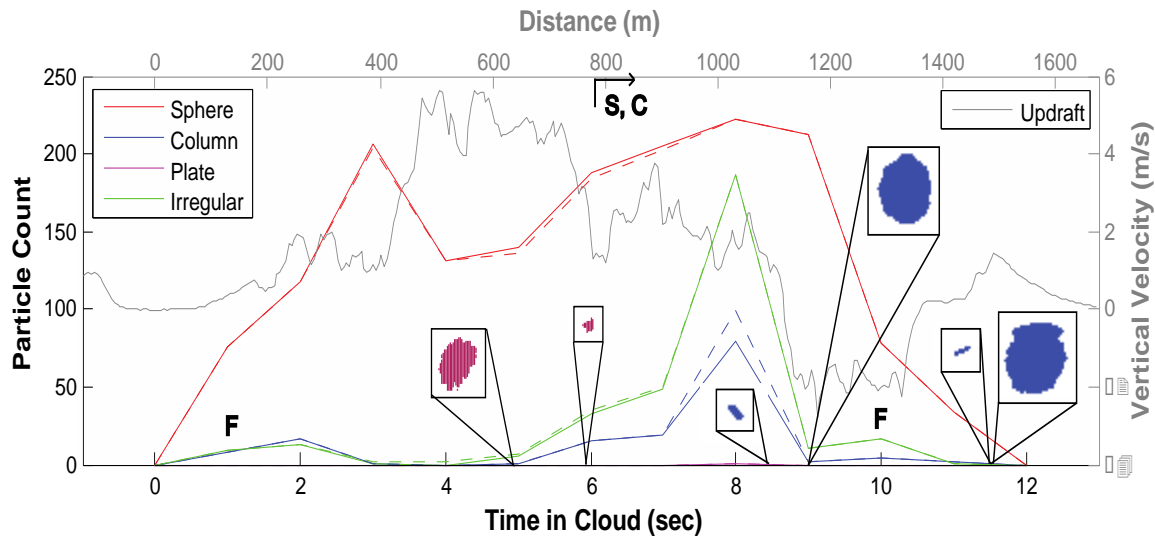


LDR of -19 dB would imply most 2DP particles are frozen.

Given LDR ~ -25 dB, implies ~ 26% of dBZ (< 1/L) of these are frozen.

So total frozen on 2DC & 2DP < 6 /L.

# What Does SID-2H See?

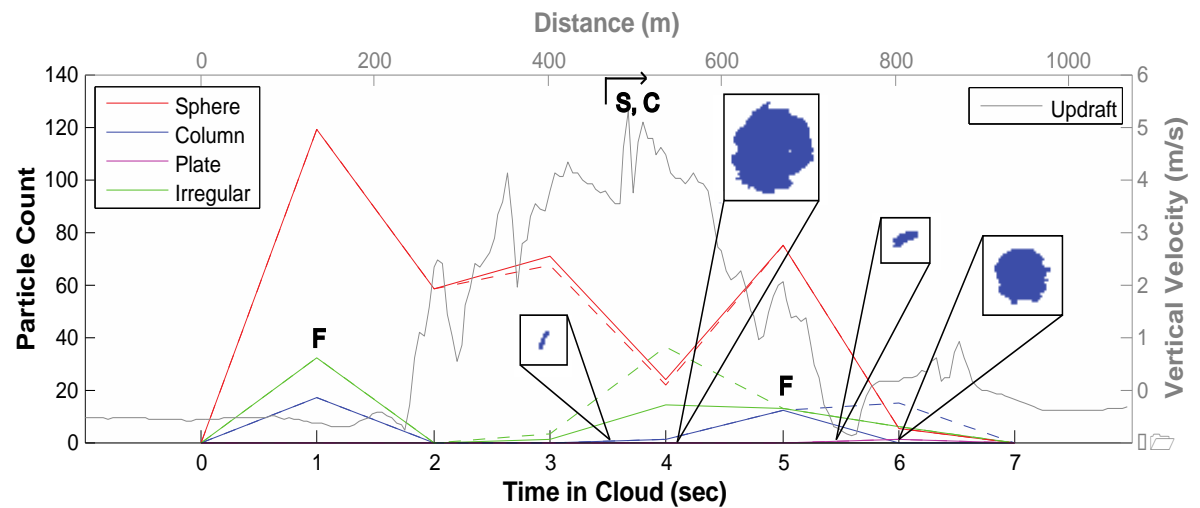


12 July 2011, starting  
at 181843 UTC

$T = -6/-7C$

*from Johnson et al., in revision for J. Tech.*

30 July 2011,  
starting at  
162725 UTC  
 $T = -5/-6C$





# Observational Summary

- We've found graupel ascending near cloud top at temperatures as warm as  $-5$ , on the order of  $0.1 \text{ L}^{-1}$ .
- For colder cloud tops at  $-10\text{C}$ , we have found on the order of  $1 \text{ L}^{-1}$ .

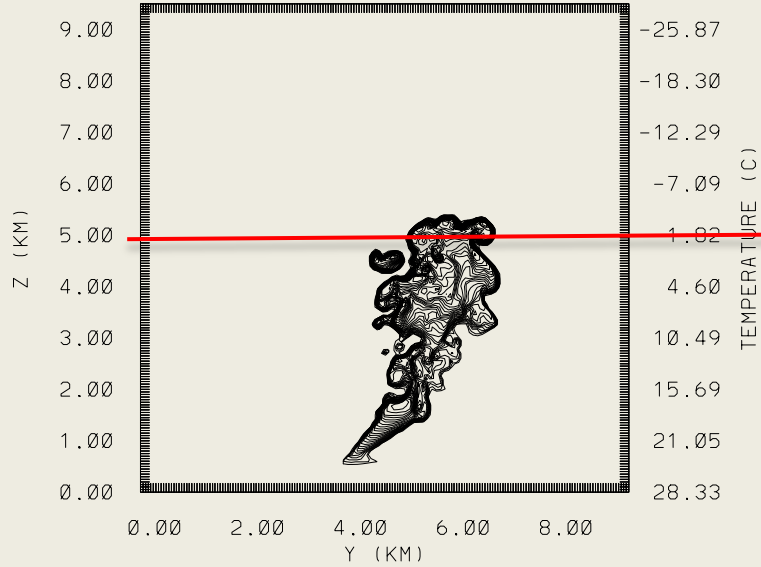
*QUESTIONS: Is this the H-M process producing this increase in graupel, or primary nucleation?*

*How important is the WRP to getting the HM process started (ascent vs descent)?*

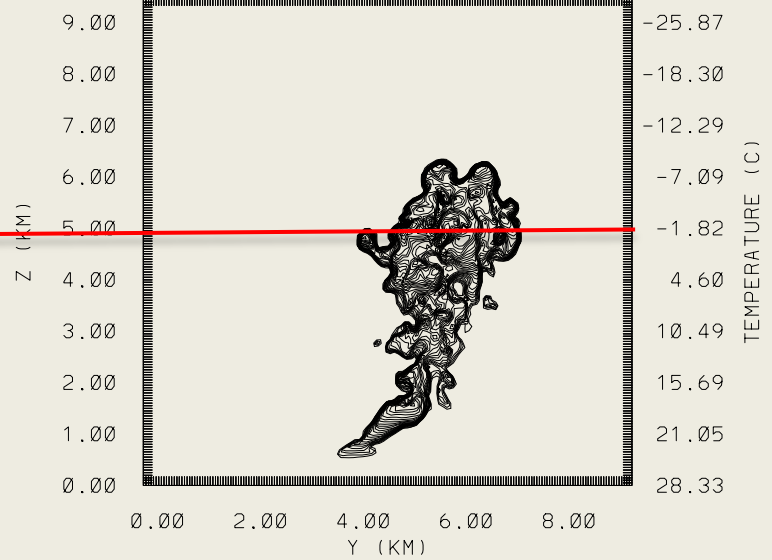
*How few graupel are needed?*

# Numerical Modeling

hicet18H4  
TIME(SEC) = 1200.00  
Y-Z SLAB  
TOTAL CLOUD G/KG  
x(km) = 4.75 mx/mn = 3.34 / 0.00  
cntr interval = 0.10 min cntr = 0.10



hicet18H4  
TIME(SEC) = 1320.00  
Y-Z SLAB  
TOTAL CLOUD G/KG  
x(km) = 4.75 mx/mn = 3.11 / 0.00  
cntr interval = 0.10 min cntr = 0.10



# Hallet-Mossop Splinters

hicet18H4

TIME(SEC) = 1320.00

X-Y SLAB

FROZEN RAIN G/KG

H-M SPLINTERS \*100 G/KG

z(km) = 5.48

mx/mn = 3.02 / 0.00

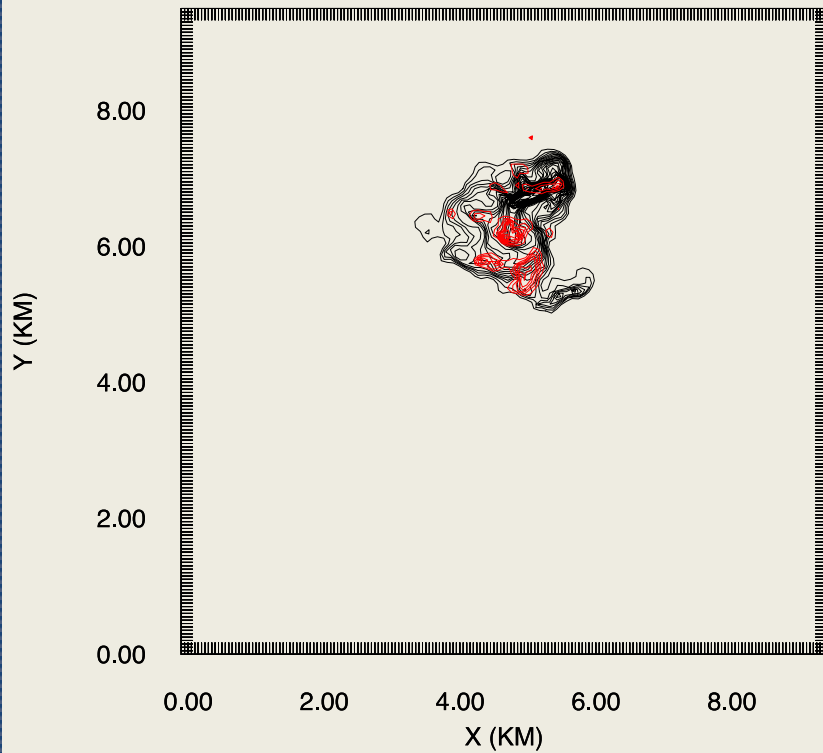
mx/mn = 0.51 / 0.00

cntr interval = 0.10

min cntr = 0.00

cntr interval = 0.05

min cntr = 0.00



hicet18H4

TIME(SEC) = 1320.00

X-Y SLAB

H-M SPLINTERS \*100 G/KG

W-WIND M/S

z(km) = 5.48

mx/mn = 0.51 / 0.00

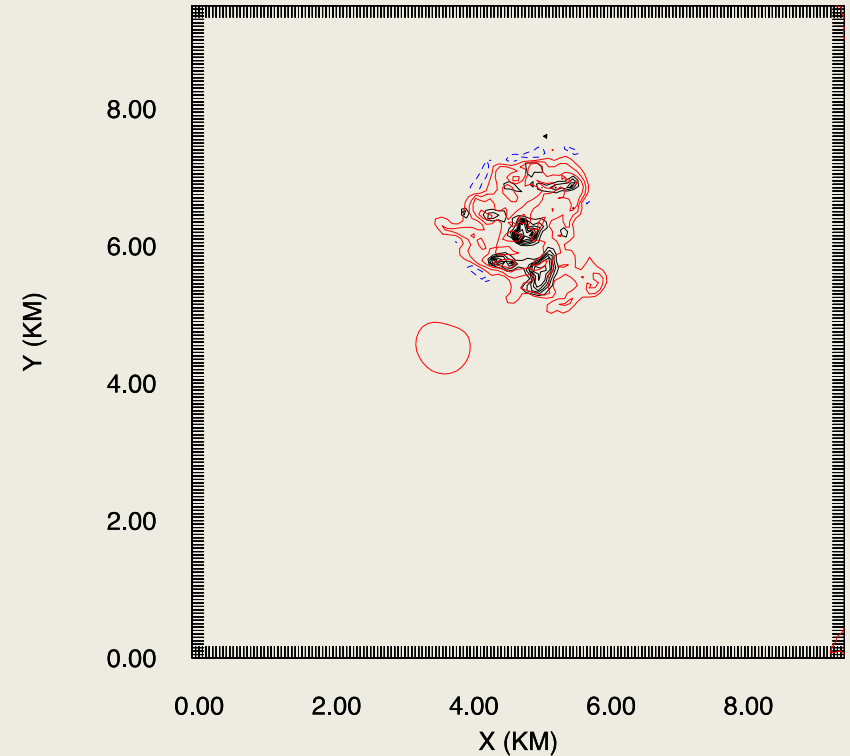
mx/mn = 19.86 / -7.19

cntr interval = 0.05

min cntr = 0.00

cntr interval = 5.00

min cntr = -5.00



# If I slow down the Warm Rain Process...

hicet18A0

TIME(SEC) = 1320.00

FROZEN RAIN G/KG

z(km) = 5.48

cntr interval = 0.10

cntr interval = 0.05

X-Y SLAB

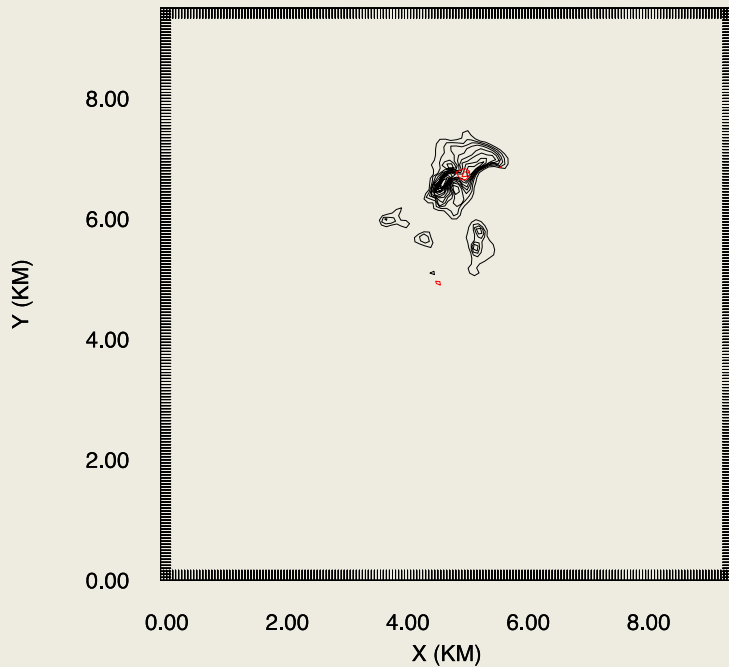
H-M SPLINTERS \*100 G/KG

mx/mn = 1.36 / 0.00

mx/mn = 0.15 / 0.00

min cntr = 0.00

min cntr = 0.00



hicet18H4

TIME(SEC) = 1320.00

FROZEN RAIN G/KG

z(km) = 5.48

cntr interval = 0.10

cntr interval = 0.05

X-Y SLAB

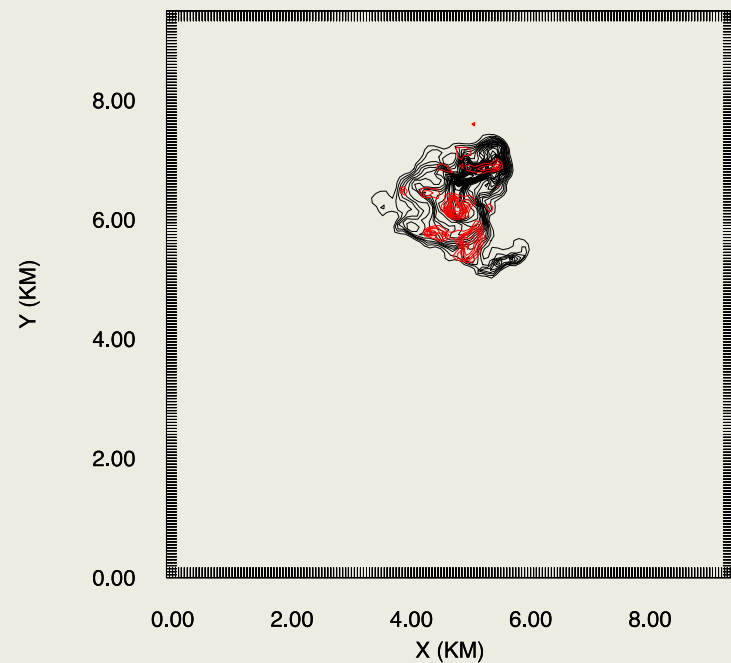
H-M SPLINTERS \*100 G/KG

mx/mn = 3.02 / 0.00

mx/mn = 0.51 / 0.00

min cntr = 0.00

min cntr = 0.00



# If I decrease the amount of IN acting for $T > -10^{\circ}\text{C}$

hicet18G0

TIME(SEC) = 1320.00

FROZEN RAIN G/KG

z(km) = 5.48

cntr interval = 0.10

cntr interval = 0.05

X-Y SLAB

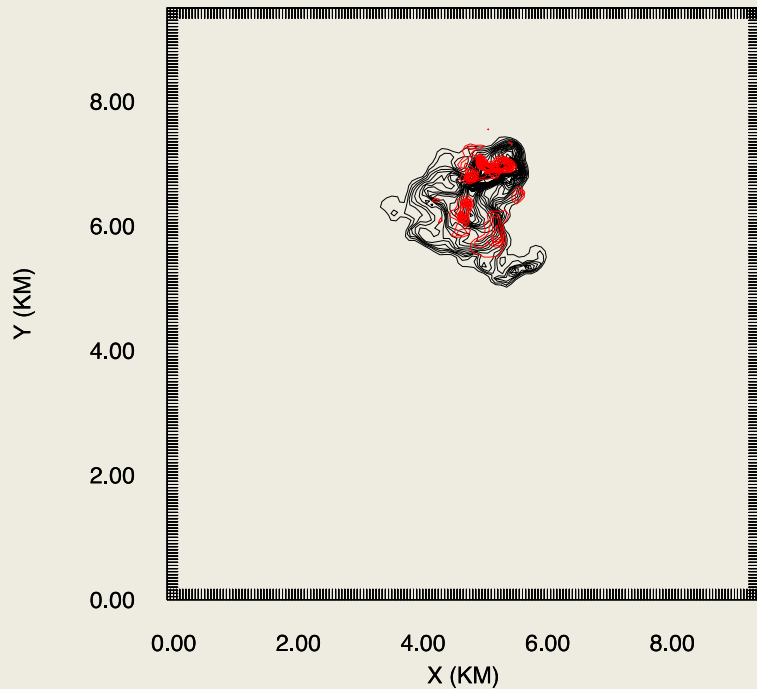
H-M SPLINTERS \*100 G/KG

mx/mn = 3.04 / 0.00

mx/mn = 0.87 / 0.00

min cntr = 0.00

min cntr = 0.00



hicet18H4

TIME(SEC) = 1320.00

FROZEN RAIN G/KG

z(km) = 5.48

cntr interval = 0.10

cntr interval = 0.05

X-Y SLAB

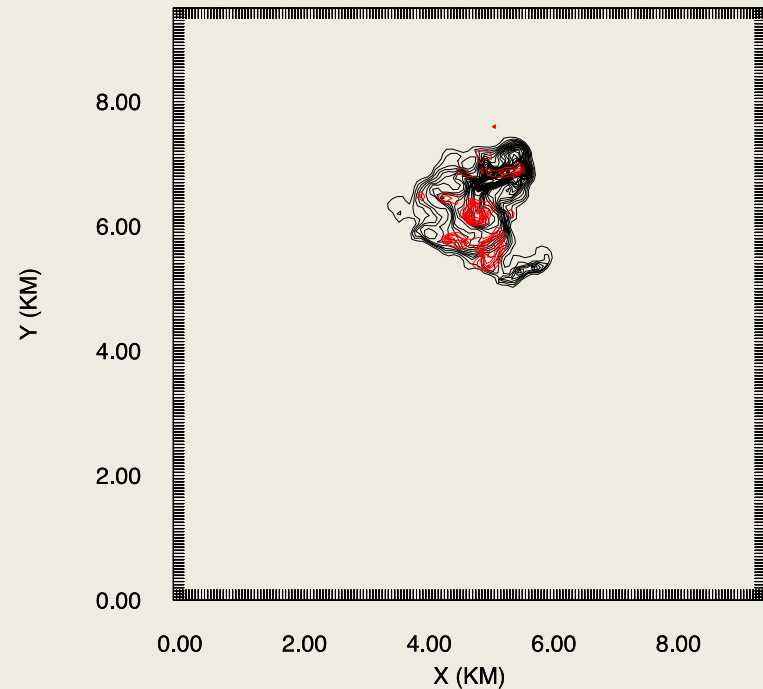
H-M SPLINTERS \*100 G/KG

mx/mn = 3.02 / 0.00

mx/mn = 0.51 / 0.00

min cntr = 0.00

min cntr = 0.00



# What Holes Can be Filled in Here with Aerosol/IN Data?

- Can we identify what might be acting as IN at very high T, on the order of  $0.1/L$  (or maybe fewer)?

# Proposed Papers

- Leon et al. Importance of Warm Rain Process to Ice Formation in ICE-T Clouds Part I: Observations
- Lasher-Trapp et al. Part II: Modeling
- Lasher-Trapp et al. First Graupel in Tropical Maritime Cumuli
- Johnson, A., S. Lasher-Trapp, A. Bansemer, Z. Ulanowski and A. J. Heymsfield, 2013: Detection and Quantification of Ice with the Small Ice Detector 2 HIAPER (SID-2H). *J. Atmos. Ocean. Tech.*, accepted.
- Johnson et al. 2014: Modeling paper