

# The impact of giant aerosols on drizzle formation

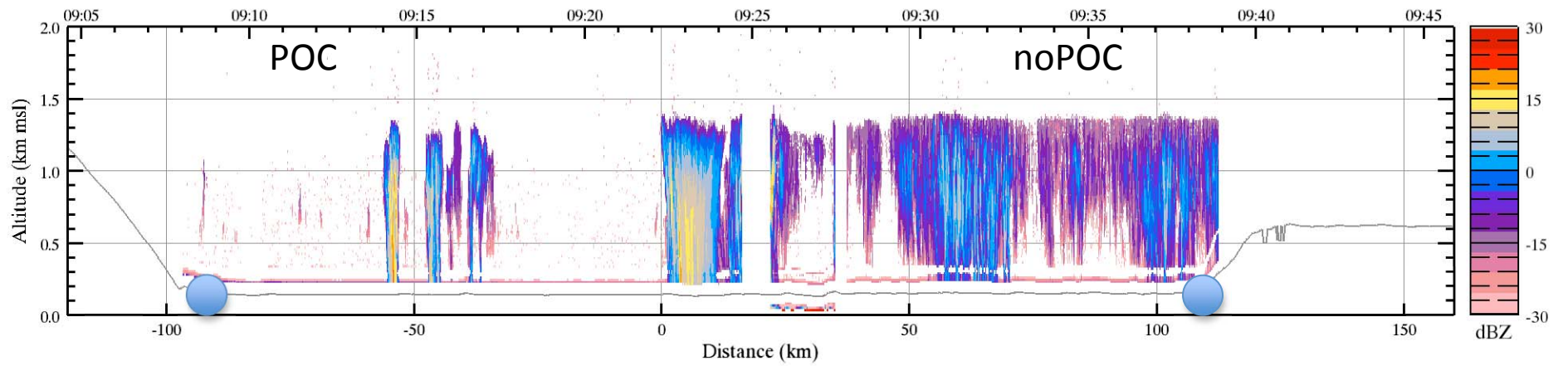
Jorgen Jensen (NCAR/EOL), Jeff Snider (Uwyo) and Dave Leon (Uwyo)

Question:

Are giant sea-salt aerosols (GSA) important for the precipitation formation?

This is relevant, as most models (and observations) focus on the total drop concentration (determined largely by smaller aerosol particles) when describing a cloud's ability to precipitate by warm processes.

# Giant Aerosol Slide exposures

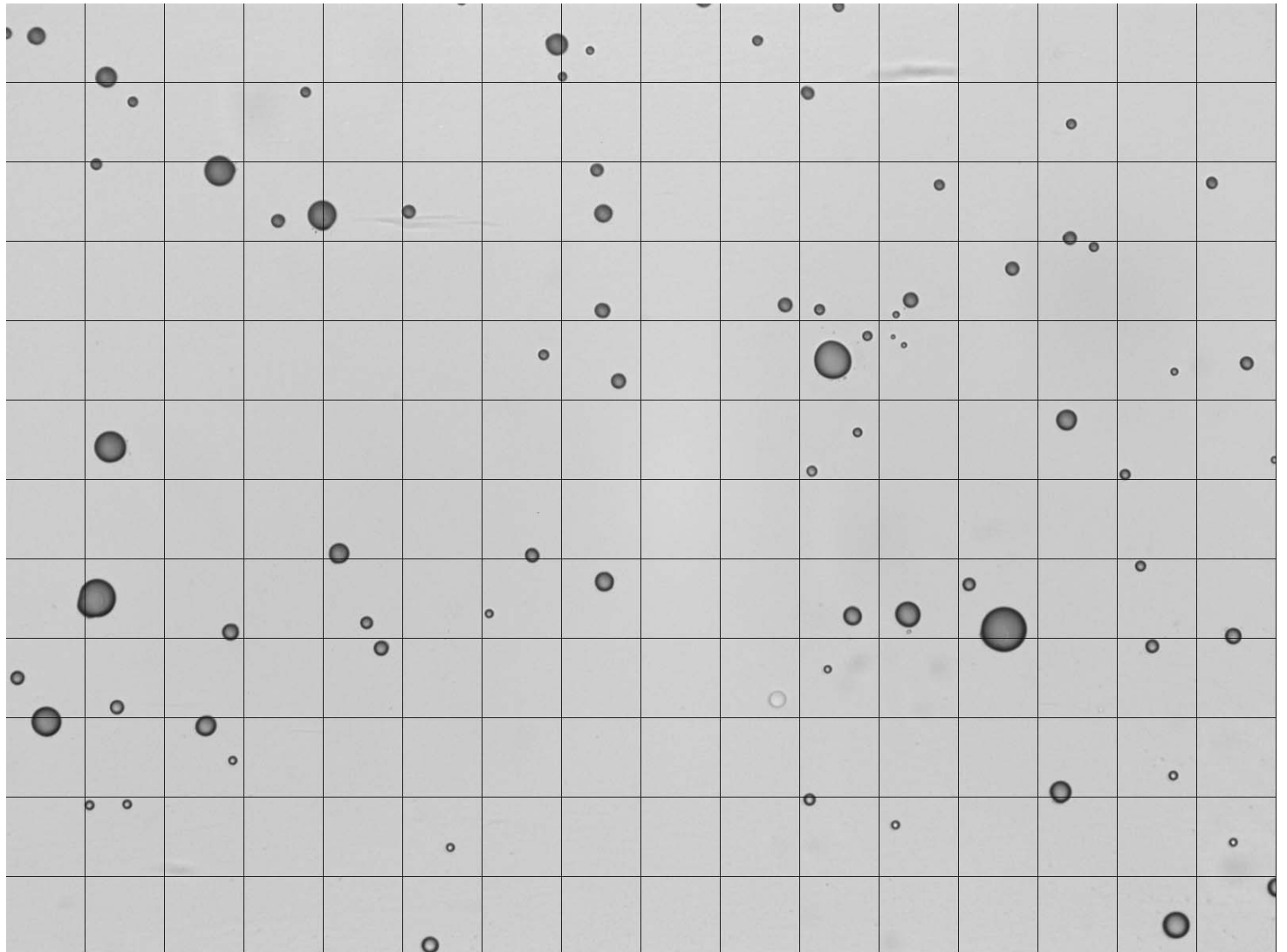


Microscope  
image of GNI  
slide

Dark lines  
separated by  
37 micron,  
slide in  
humidified  
air (92% RH).

Contact-  
angle from  
side-looking  
camera.

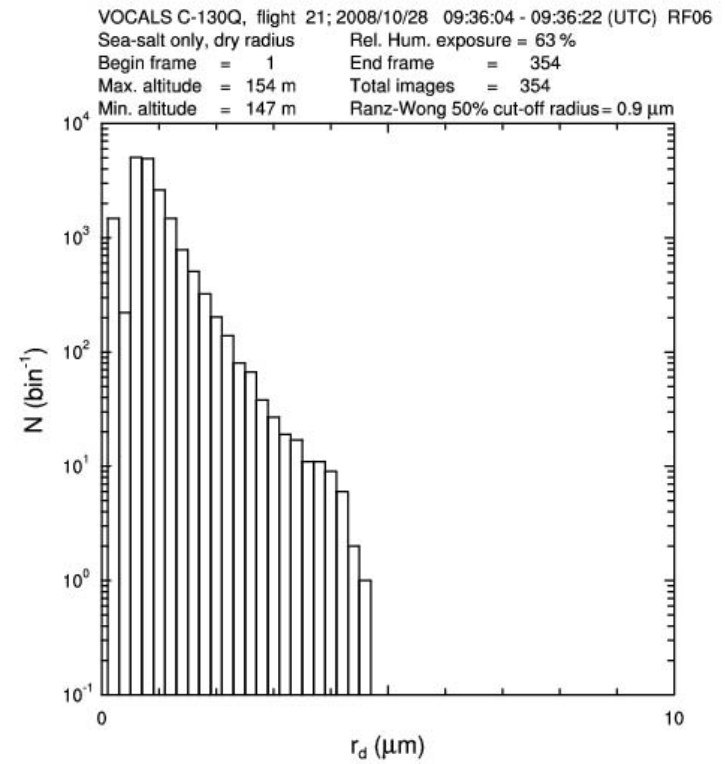
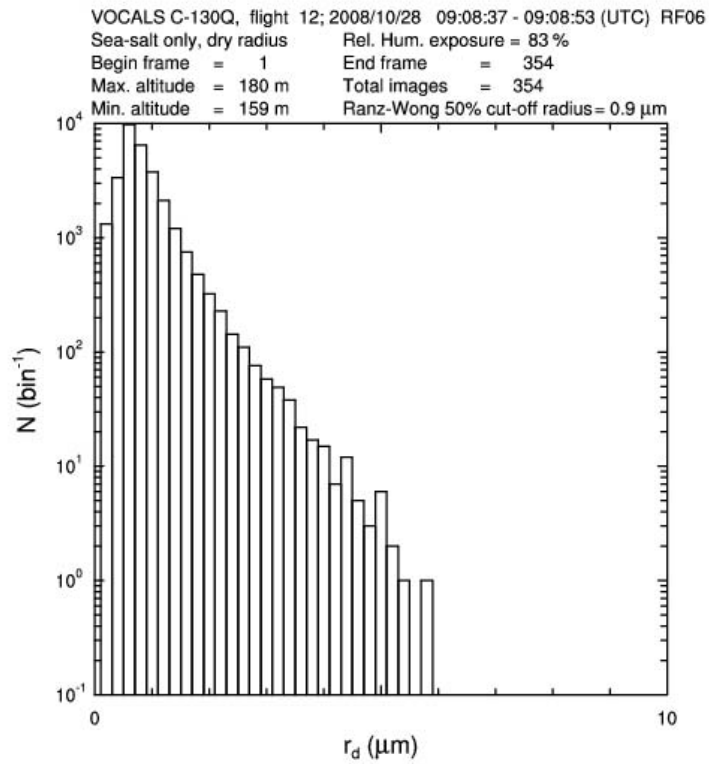
Kohler theory  
to calculate  
dry salt size  
(assume  
NaCl).



# Giant aerosol measurements

POC

noPOC



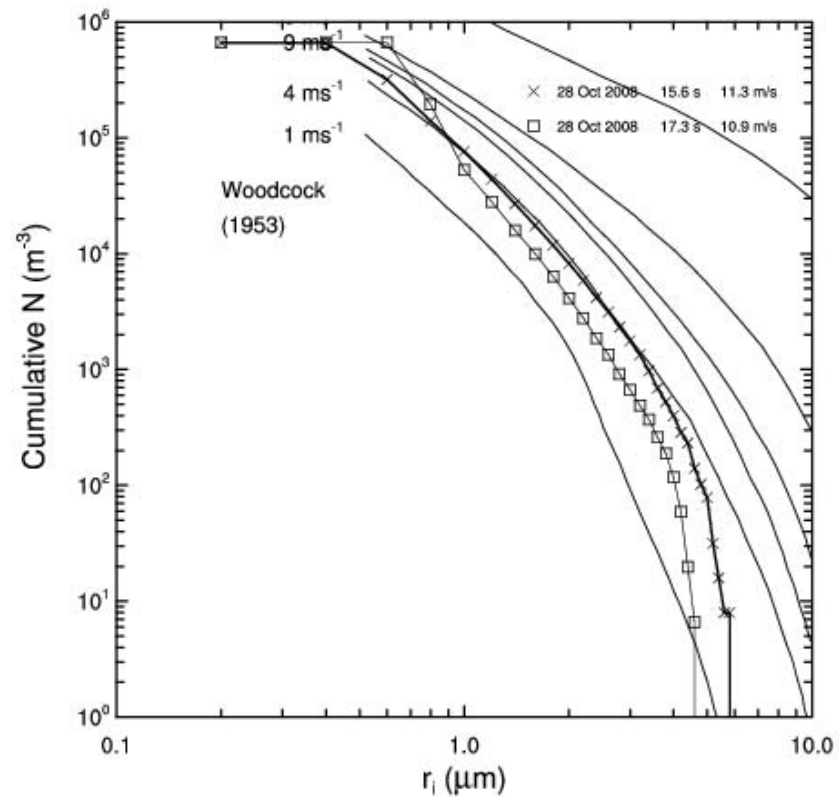
Comparison of cumulative spectra with Woodcock (1953).

VOCALS has smaller salt particles!

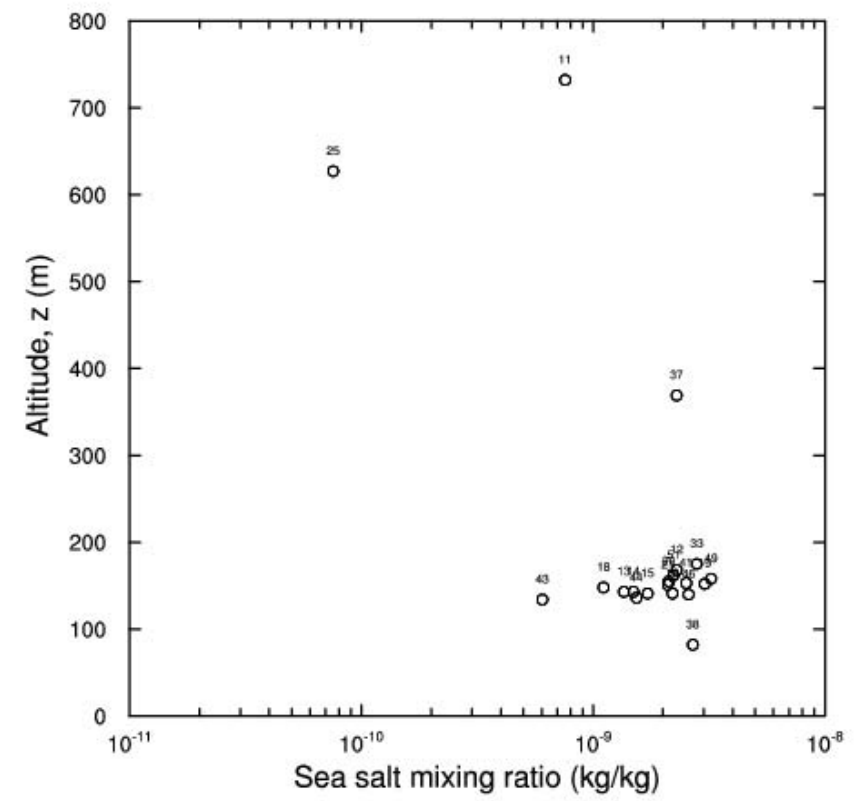
Why?

Drizzle removal?

RF06 had surface wind speeds of 8 – 14 m/s.



### Sea-Salt loading (RF06)



## Gillespie (1973) Stochastic Coalescence Model

Monte-Carlo model for coalescence (no numerical broadening)

Condensation from near sea-surface (50 m) through cloud base (380 m) to cloud top (1450 m)

Initiated with particles from

Uwyo CCN

NCAR C-130 PCASP

NCAR Giant Nuclei Impactor (GNI)

Use Cloud Base conditions from first RF06 POC flight

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4 cases:

POC CCN with Giant Aerosols

POC CCN without Giant Aerosols

noPOC CCN with Giant Aerosols

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## Evolution of rain rates

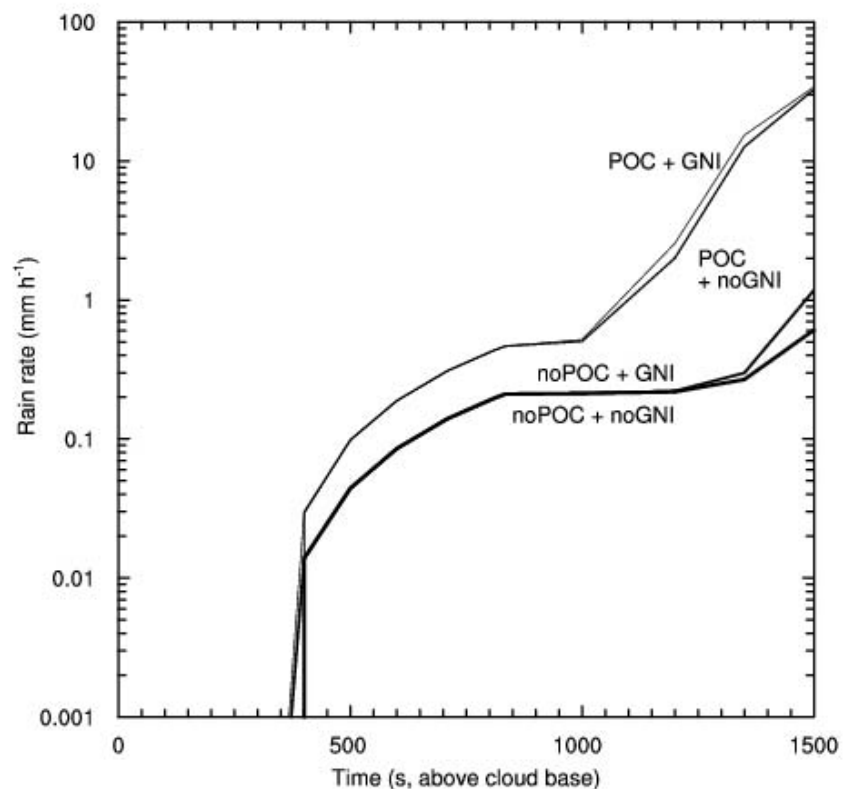
383s = cloud base (386 m)

850s = cloud top (1450 m,  
LWC=1.8 g/m<sup>3</sup>)

1500 s = stop model

2 m/s from cloud base to top,  
then 0 m/s thereafter

POC has about 60 CCN/cc  
noPOC has about 190 CCN/cc



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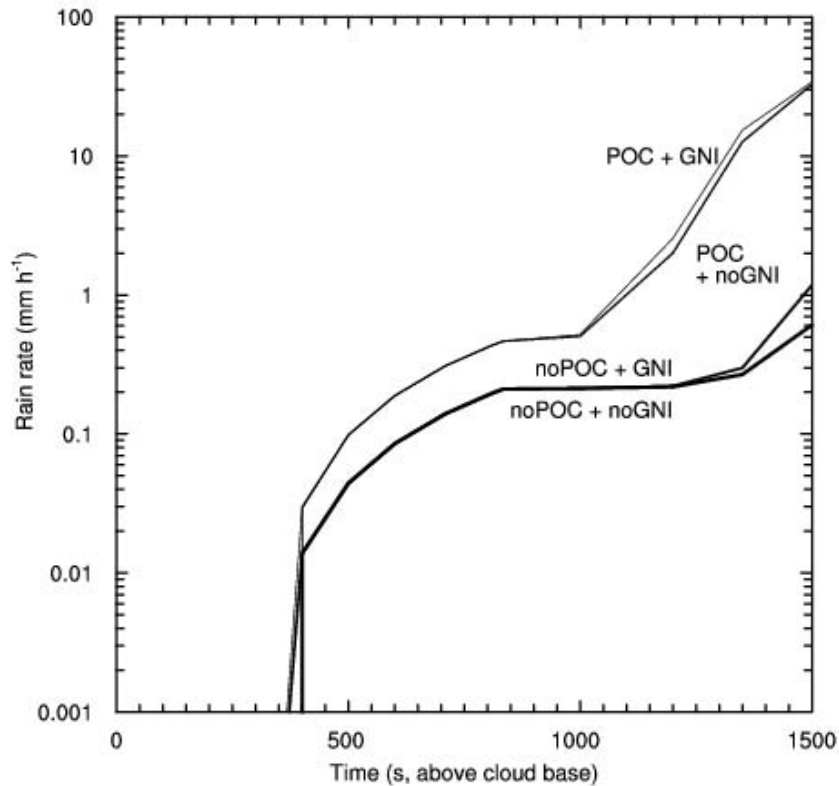
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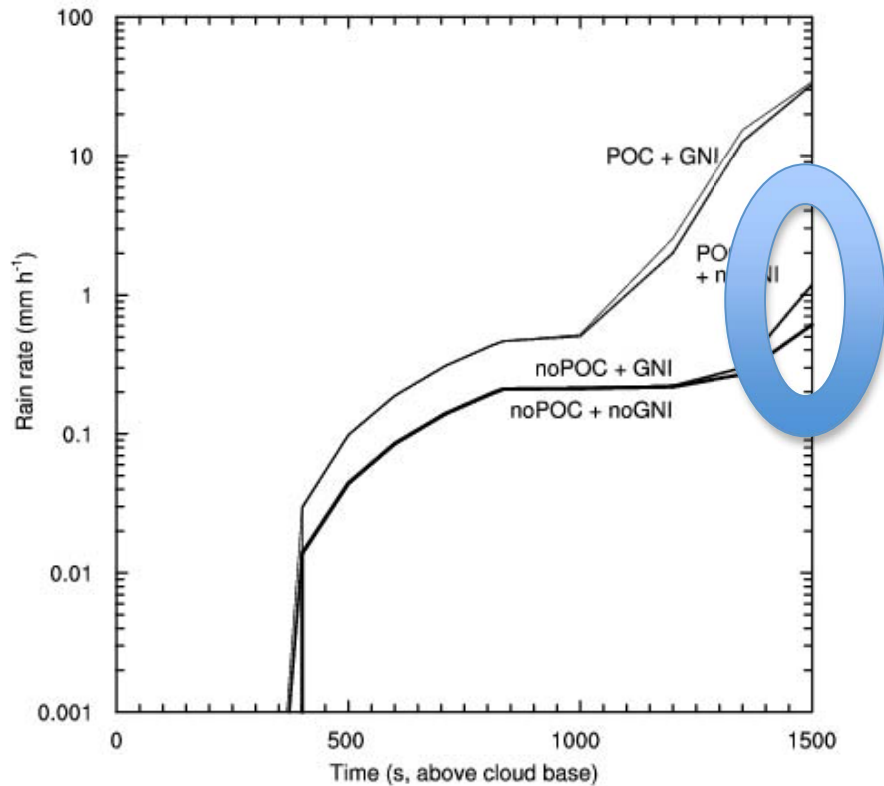
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Outside POC, giant aerosols  
contribute to rain rate by a factor 3  
(mean radius is 16 micron)

Likely an underestimate (more time)



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Are Giant Sea-Salt Aerosols (GNI) important for the precipitation formation?  
Qualified yes.

## Implications:

It is possible for large scale models to generate drizzle, and maybe even the correct amount of drizzle – without considering giant aerosols.

In that case, model-calculated drizzle rates may be a result of numerical diffusion in coalescence scheme or initialization scheme or other causes.

However, what happens when the GNI concentrations are different in other circumstances? - This may be a problem for GCM and other models.

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The End