Parameterizations of HIWC/HAIC PSDs for modeling

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OUTLINE

1. **Use of gamma functions in numerical models**
2. **Techniques to fit HIWC/HAIC size distributions as gamma functions**
   - **Volume of equally realizable solutions**
3. **Complications with multiple modes during HIWC/HAIC**
4. **Implications for model studies**
5. **Shapes of small particles & radiative impacts**

Gamma Functions

- **Gamma functions used to characterize N(D)**

$$N(D) = N_0 \; D^{\mu} \exp(-\lambda D)$$

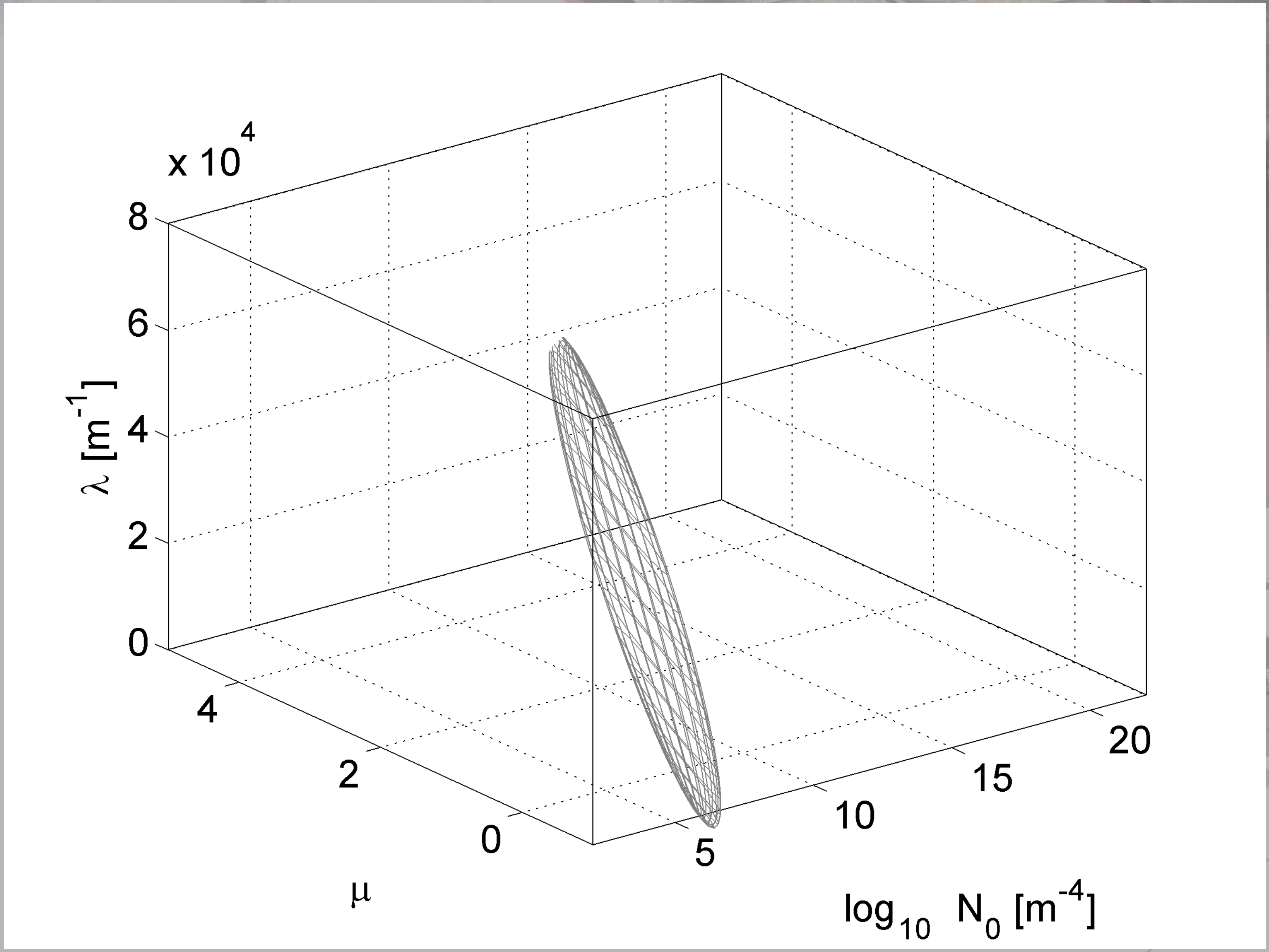
with N_0 intercept, λ slope and μ shape

- **N_0, μ, and λ determined from observed size distributions (SDs)**
- **Little attention placed on uncertainty in N_0, μ and λ**

Determining N_0, μ and λ

- N_0, μ, and λ calculated through Incomplete Gamma Fit (IGF) developed at UI that minimizes χ^2 difference between fit and observed moments (any 3 moments can be chosen)
  - Accounts for fact measured SDs do not cover complete range of particle sizes
  - Any (N_0,μ,λ) within $\Delta\chi^2$ of minimum χ^2 regarded as equally realizable solution
  - $\Delta\chi^2$ determined from statistical uncertainty on measured moments on which fit based
  - $\mu > -1$ and $\lambda > 0$ are forced

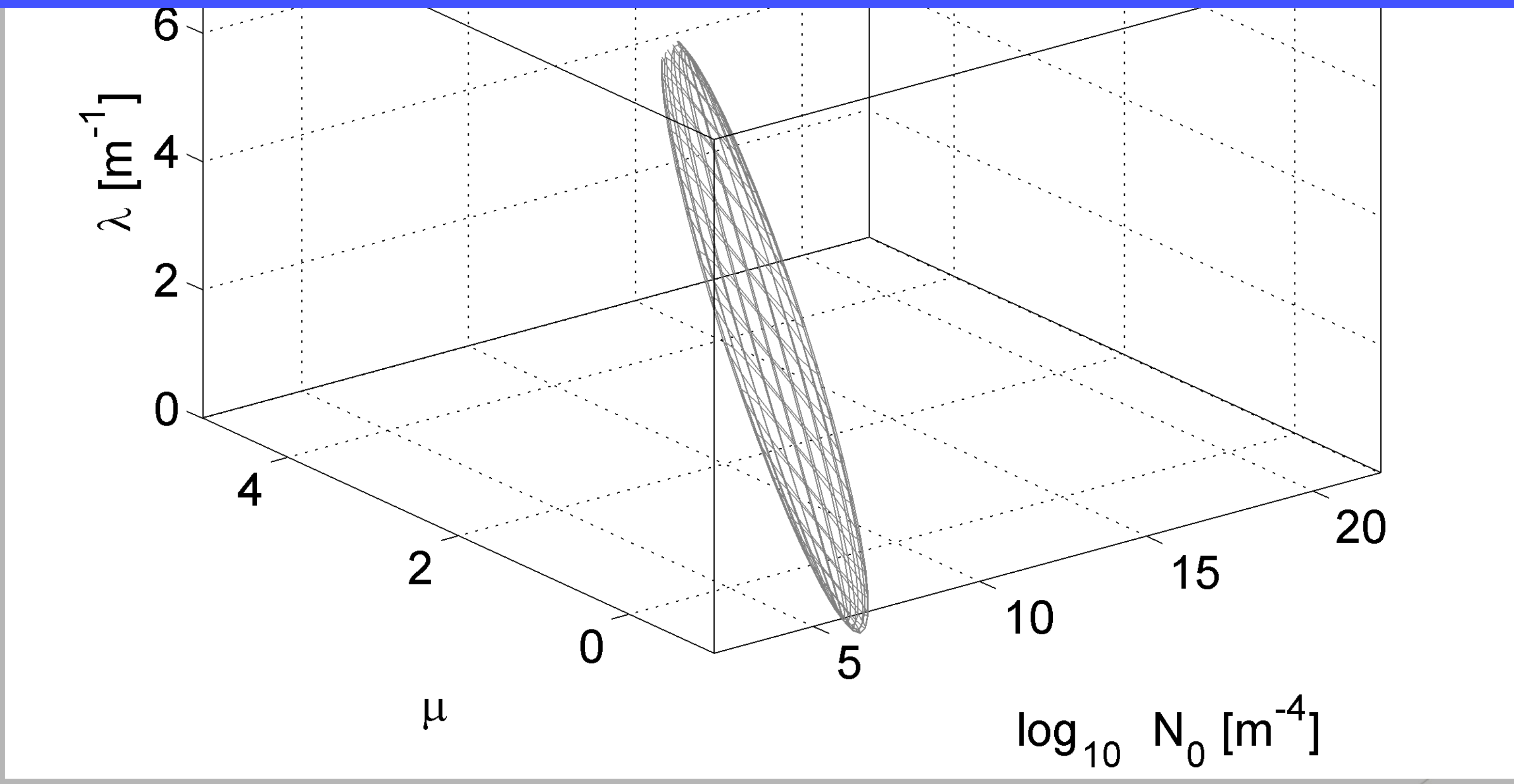
Volume of Equally Realizable Solutions



Volume of Equally Realizable Solutions

Broad range of $N_0/\mu/\lambda$ that fit SD well within allowed tolerance

→ Tolerance determined by uncertainty in measured SD



Apply to HIWC Project

- Phase I of High Ice Water Content (HIWC) conducted out of Darwin, Australia
- HIWC designed to investigate high IWCs in convective clouds over tropical oceans occurring in absence of radar echoes > 20 dBZ
  - Lots of small ice crystals; what causes them?
- Models will play critical role in hypothesis testing:
  - Are parameterizations based on data collected in conventional conditions appropriate for such model simulations?

HIWC Data

- Size distributions measured by 2DS (25 μm < D < 1 mm) & PIP (D > 1 mm), bulk water content measured by Isokinetic Evaporator Probe (IKP) installed on French Falcon
- Examine a PSD from flight on 18 Feb 2014

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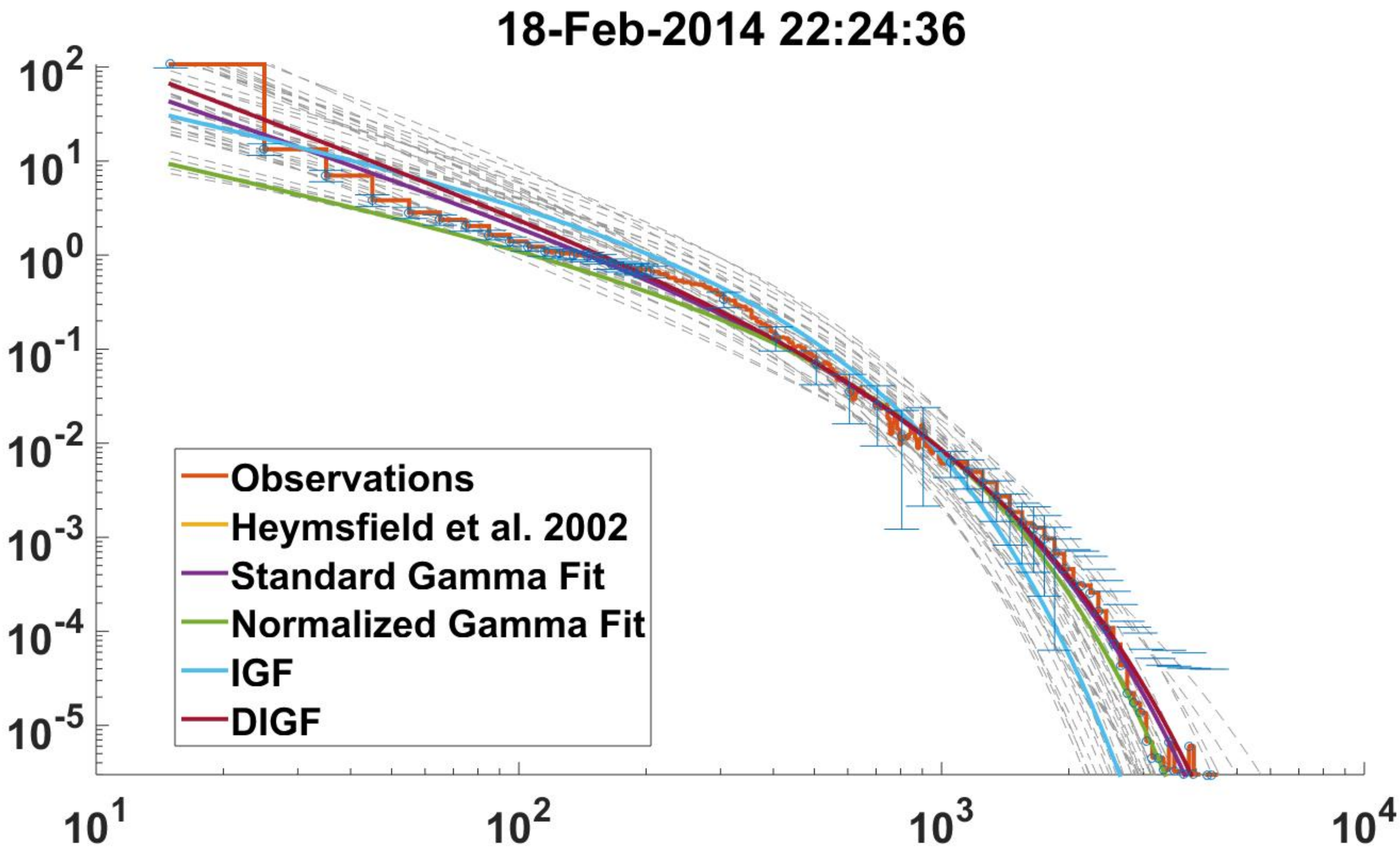
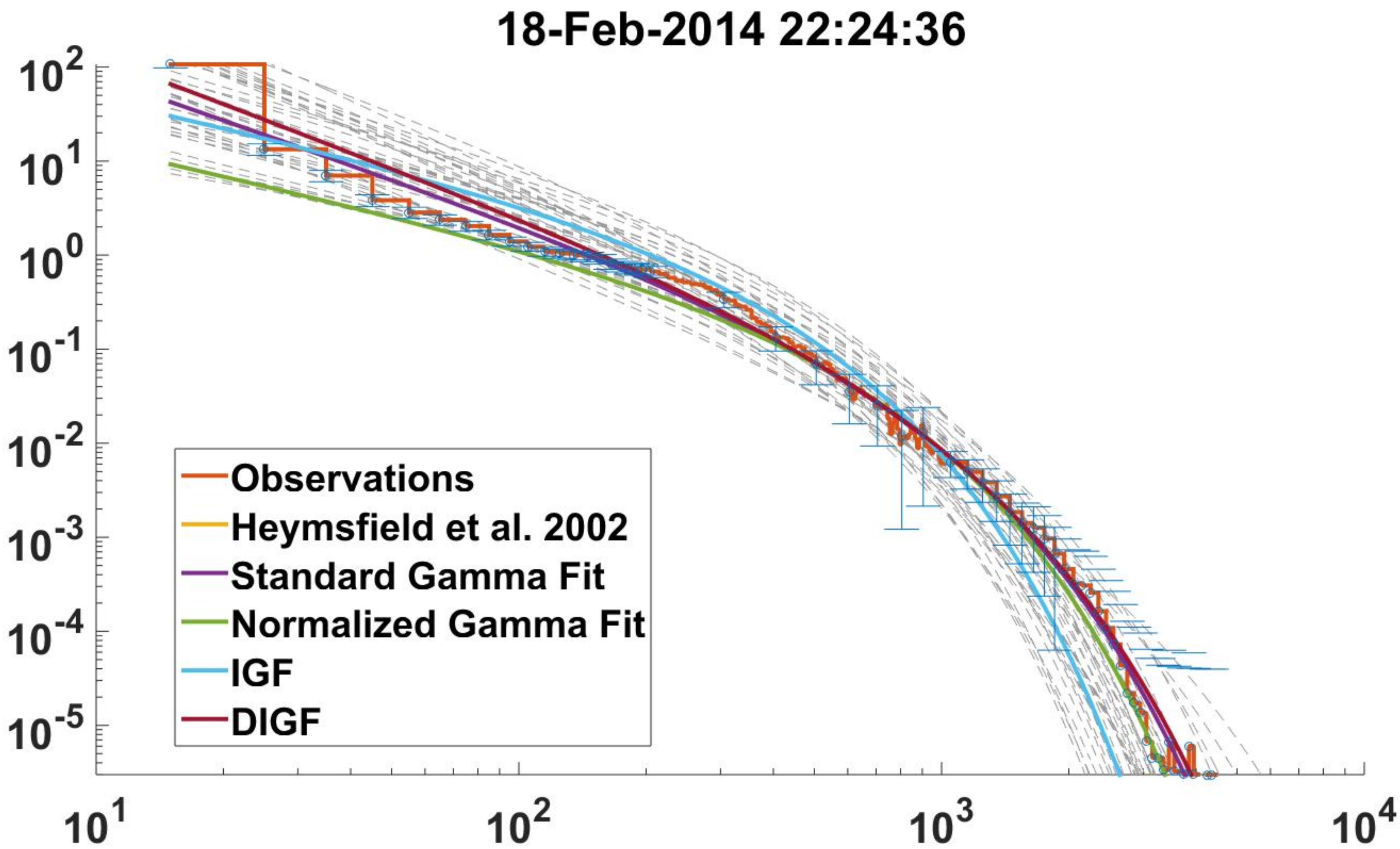


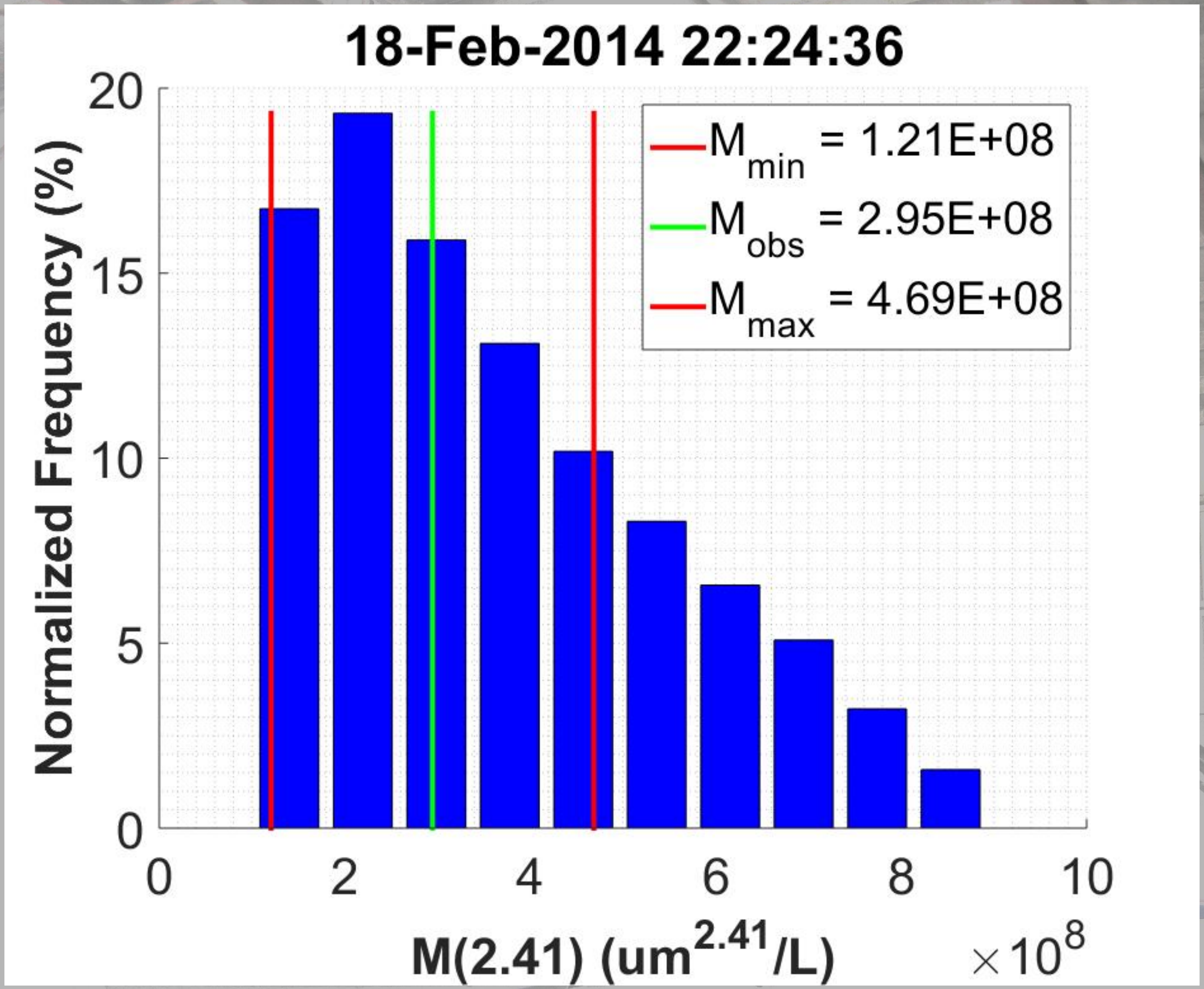
Look at single SD from HIWC, and apply IGF to generate volume of equally realizable N_0, λ, μ

Volume of Equally Realizable Solutions



Randomly select $N_0/\mu/\lambda$ value from volume

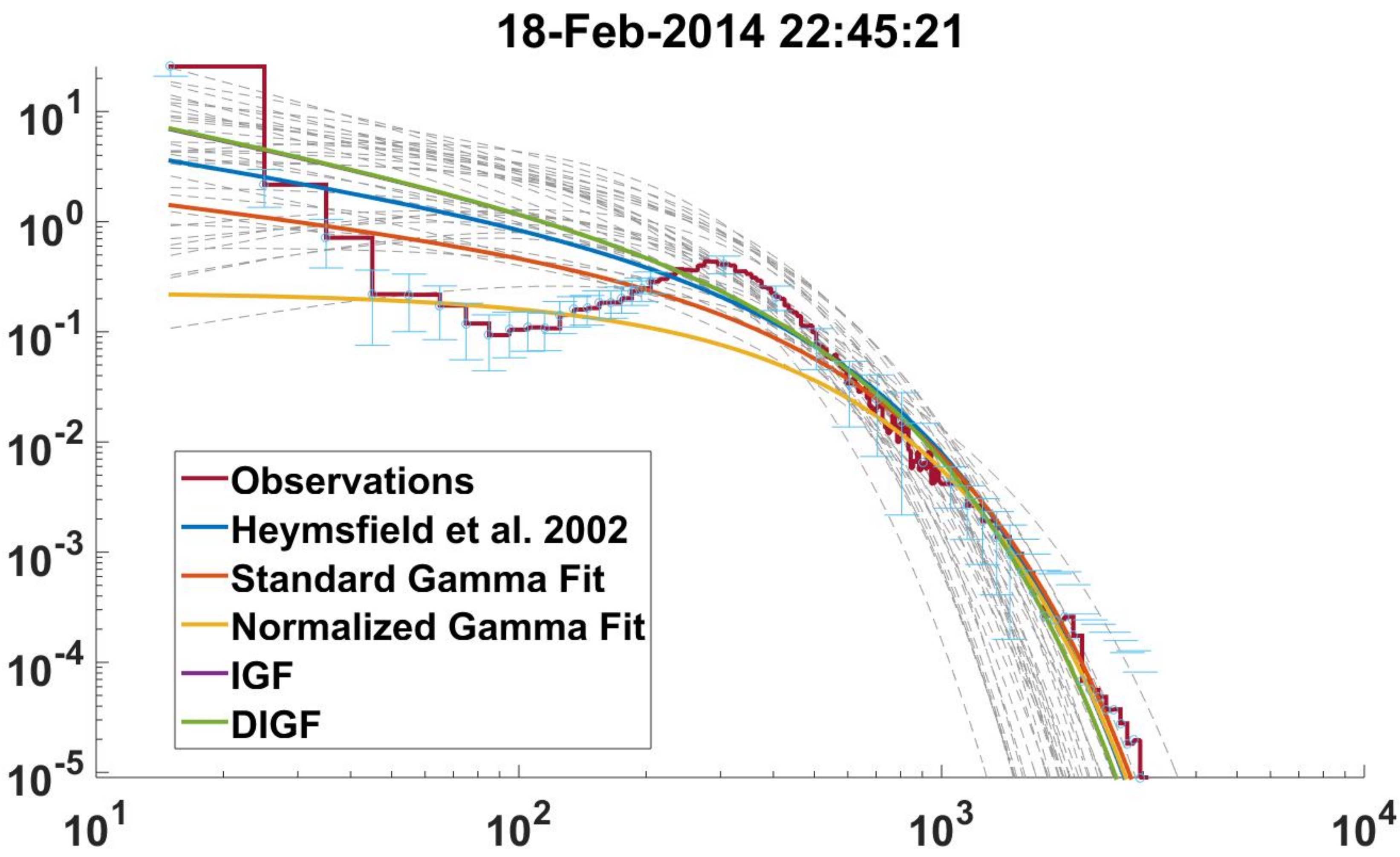
- large spread especially for D < 150 μm



Distribution moments related to μphysics process rates

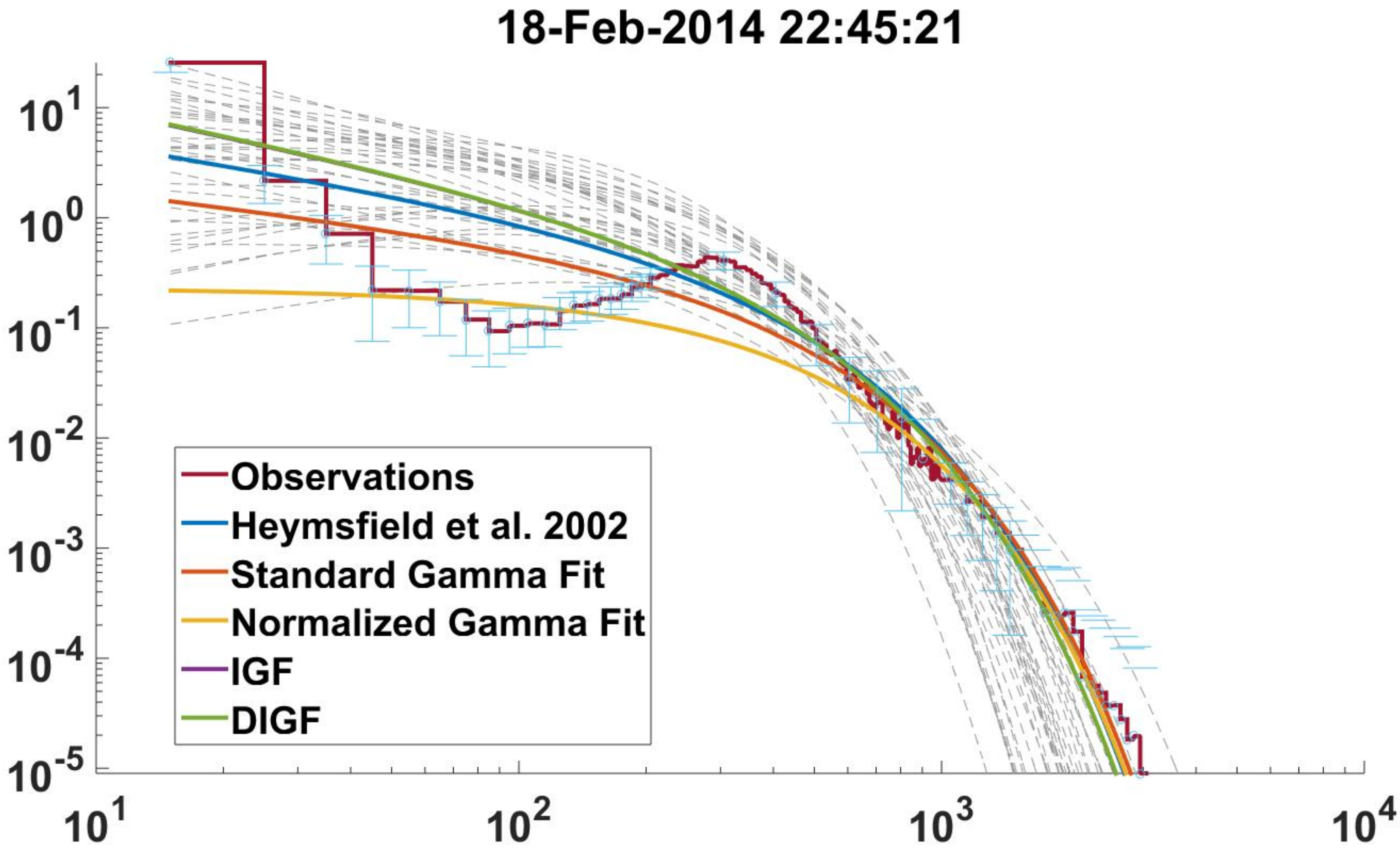
- calculate M(2.41) by randomly choosing values from N_0-μ-λ volume
- calculated moments match observed moments

HIWC SDs



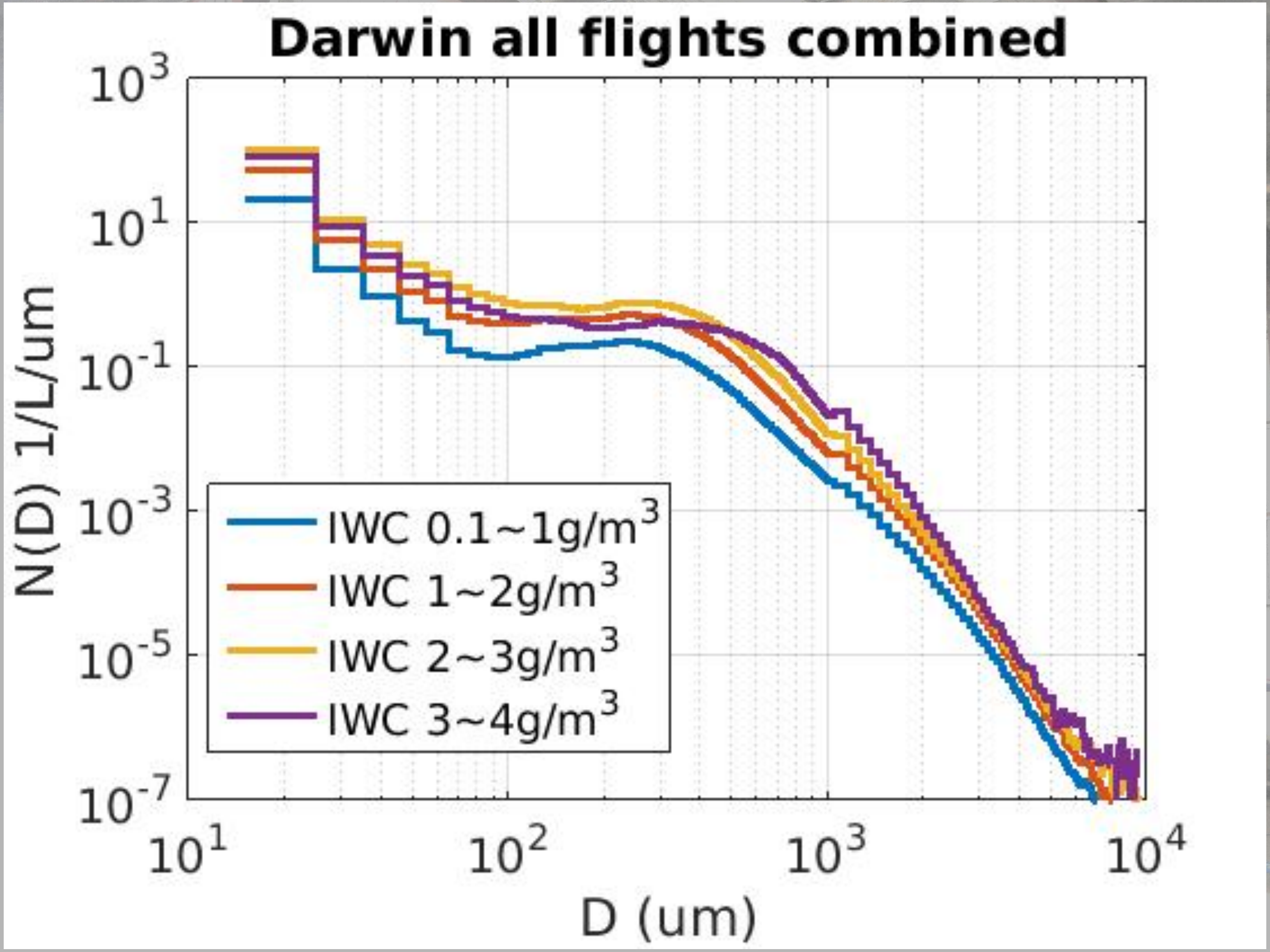
- But, many of the HIWC SDs have multiple modes!
-

HIWC SDs



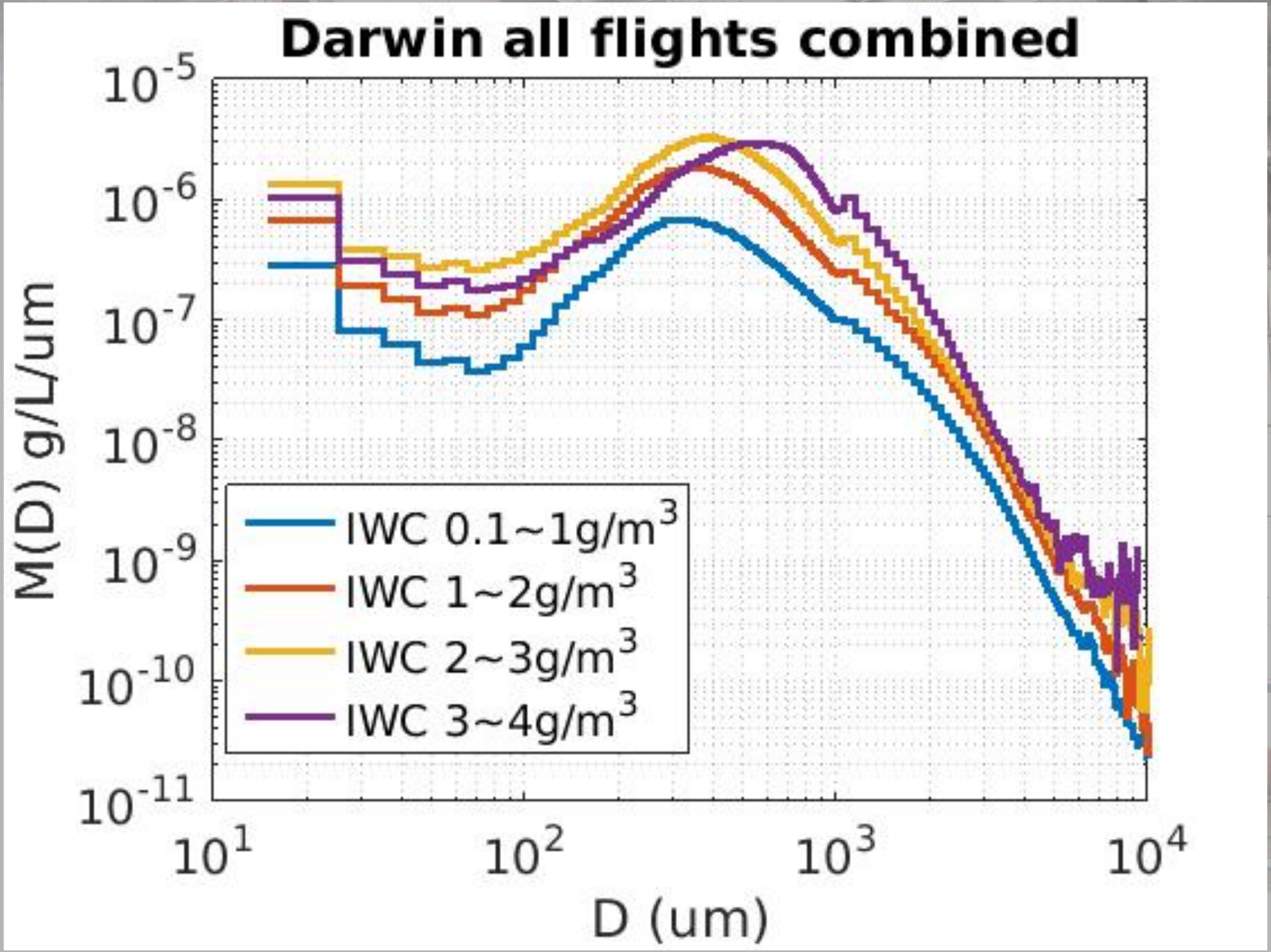
- But, many of the HIWC SDs have multiple modes!
- Gamma fit does not fit data well

HIWC SDs



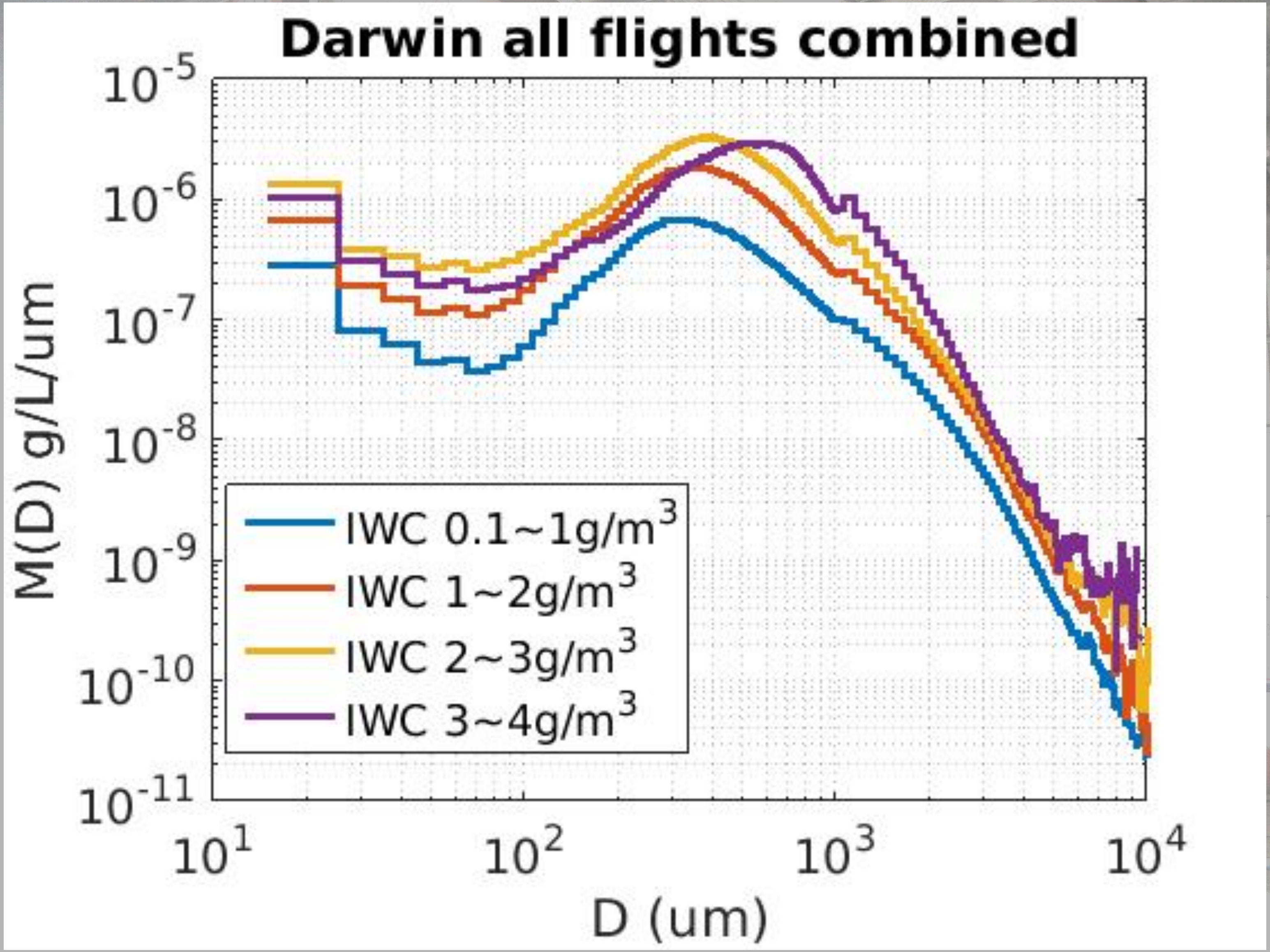
- SDs from HIWC have frequent multiple modes → application of IGF difficult

HIWC SDs



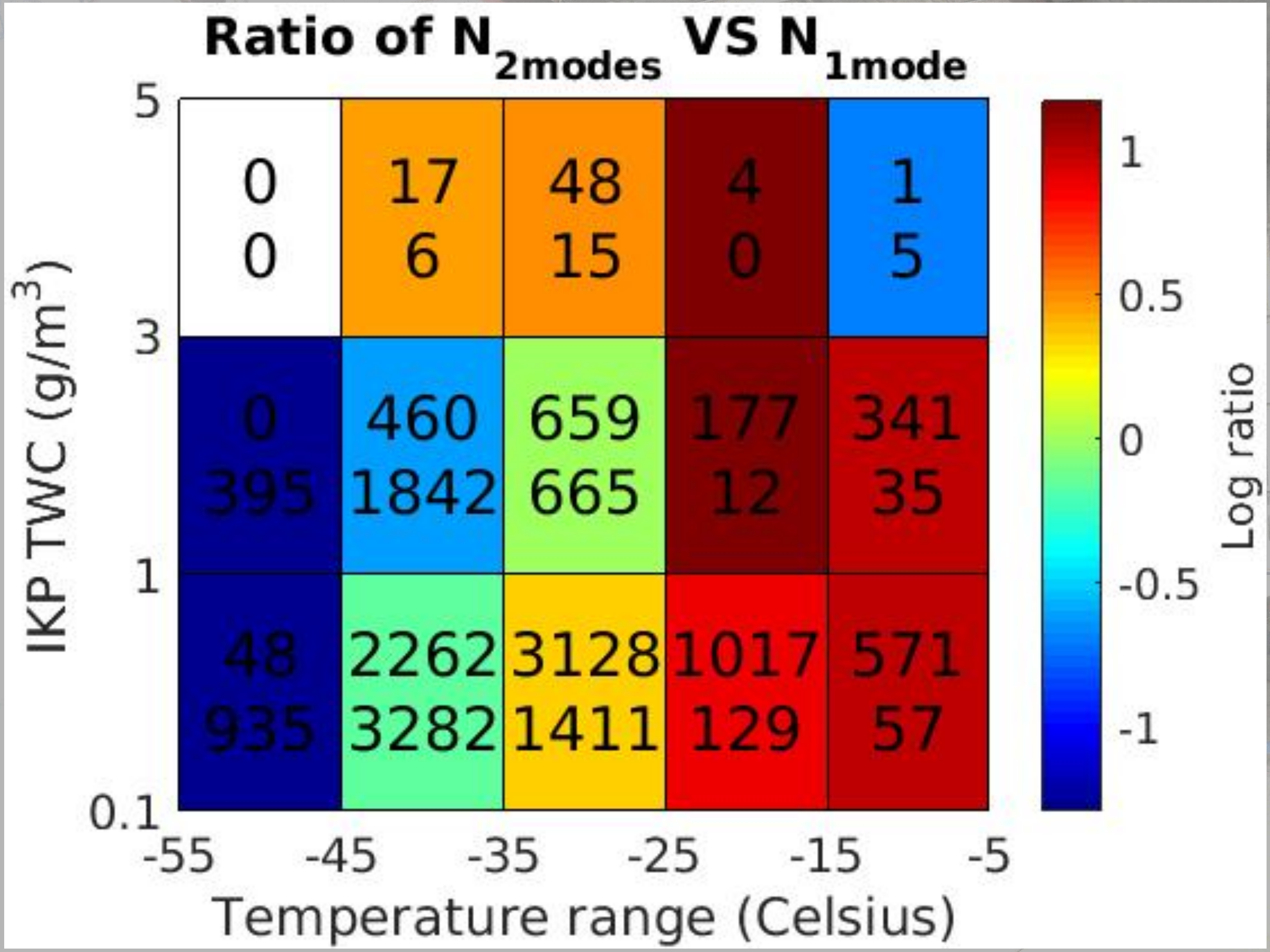
- Peaks in mass distributions are especially prominent

HIWC SDs

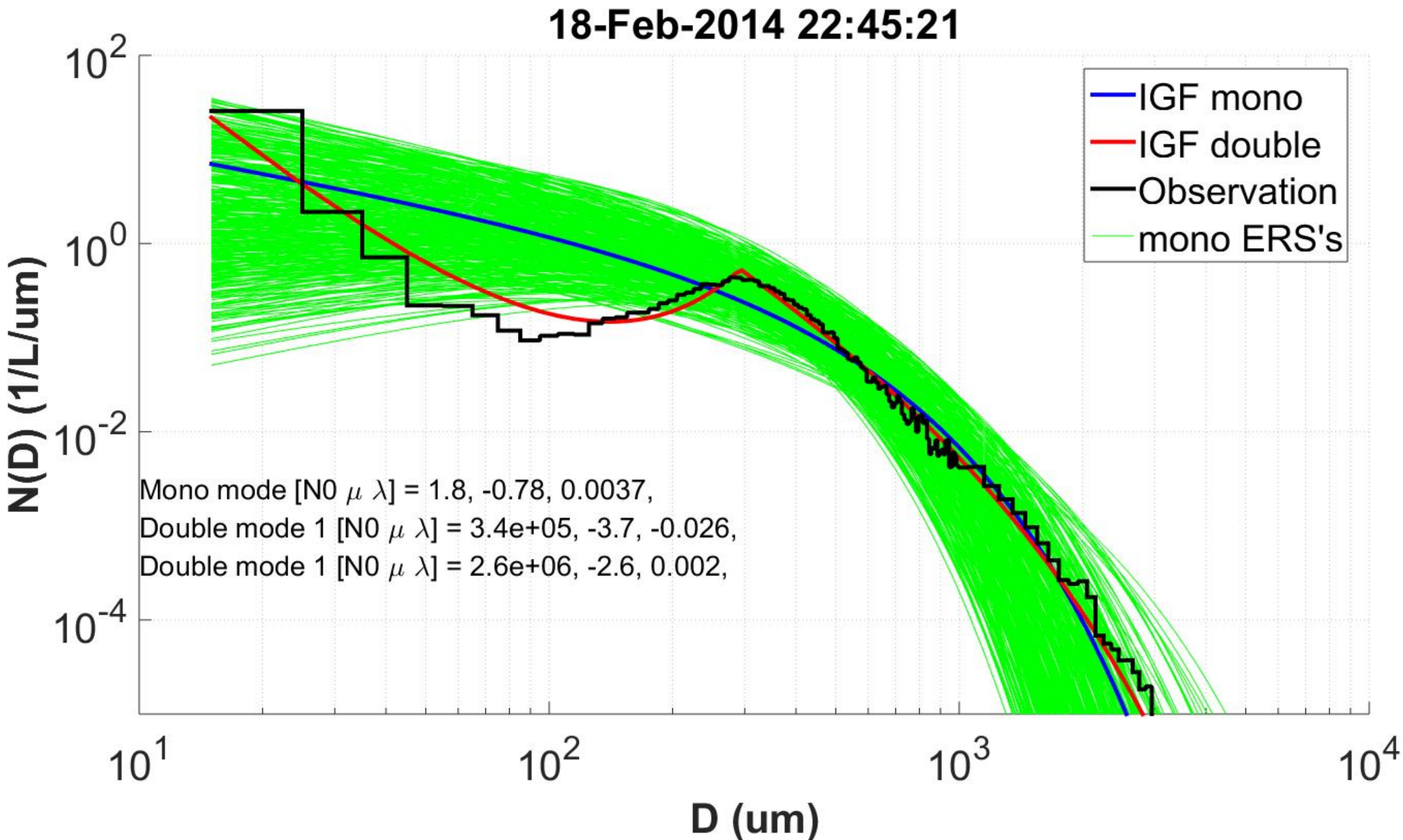


- Peaks in mass distributions are especially prominent→ apply IGF to modes separately

Frequency of Multi-mode distributions

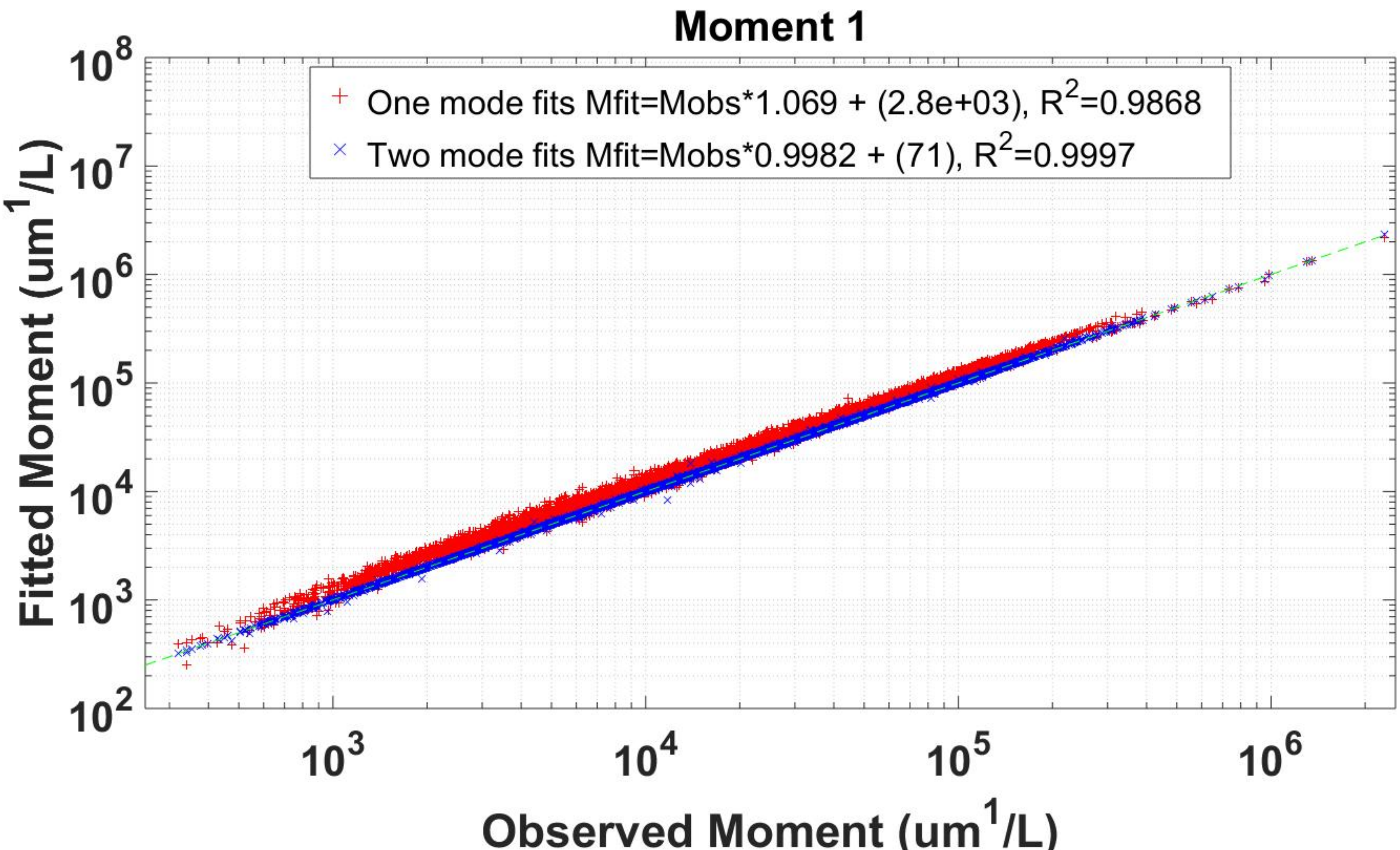


Fits to Multiple Modes



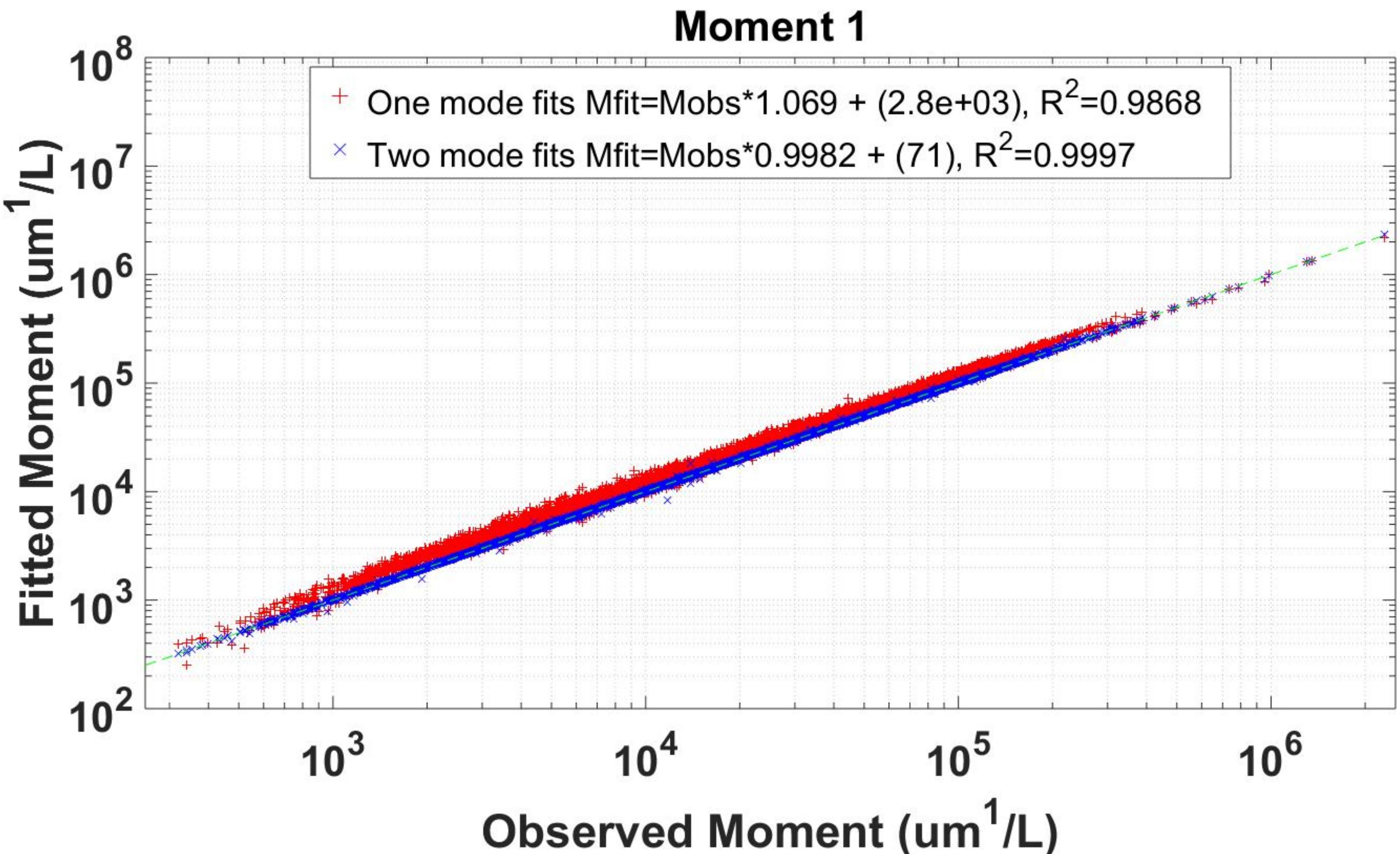
- 2-mode fit visually provides better match to observed SD

Fits to Multiple Modes



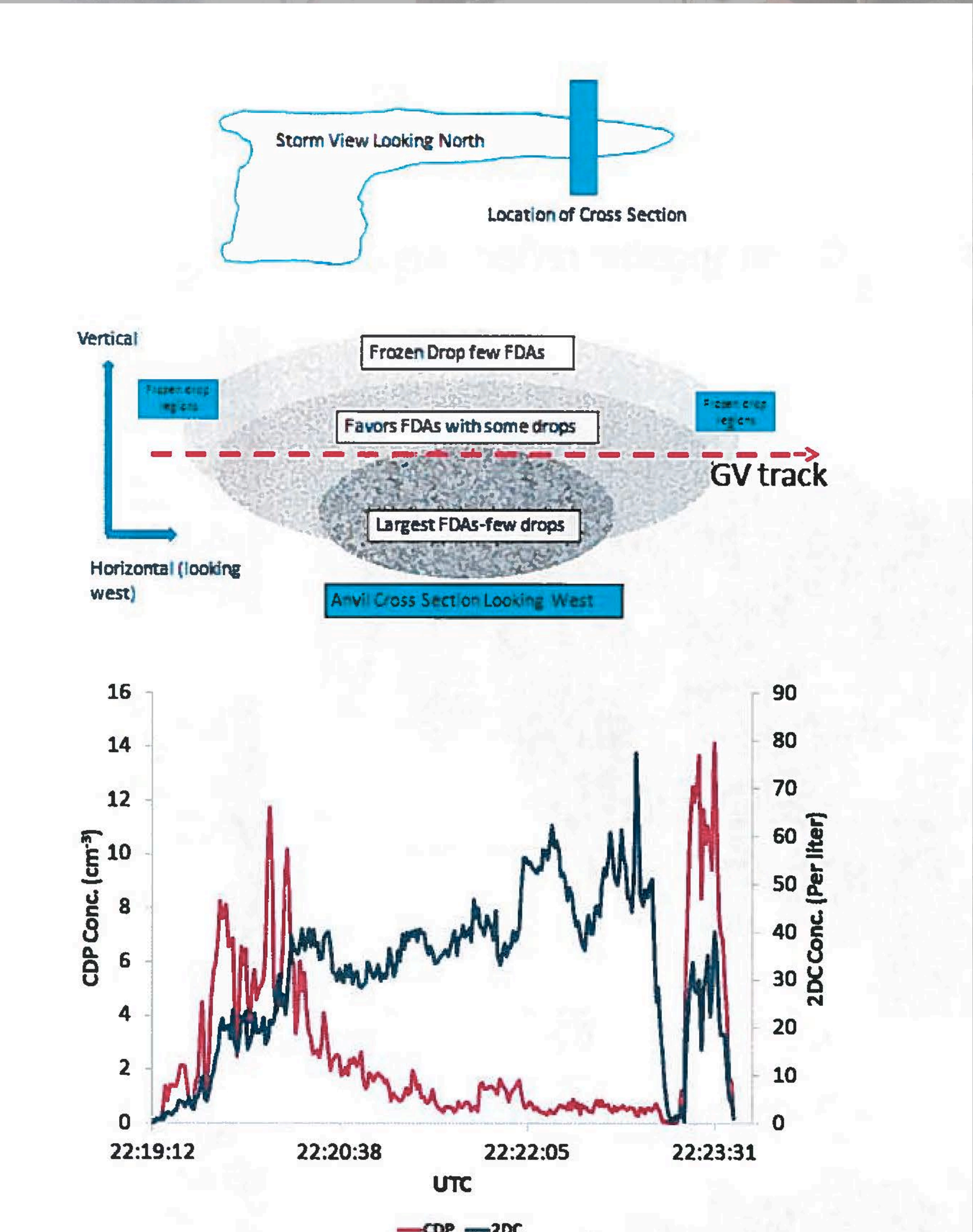
- 2-mode fit does better job than 1-mode fit representing some moments of PSD

Fits to Multiple Modes

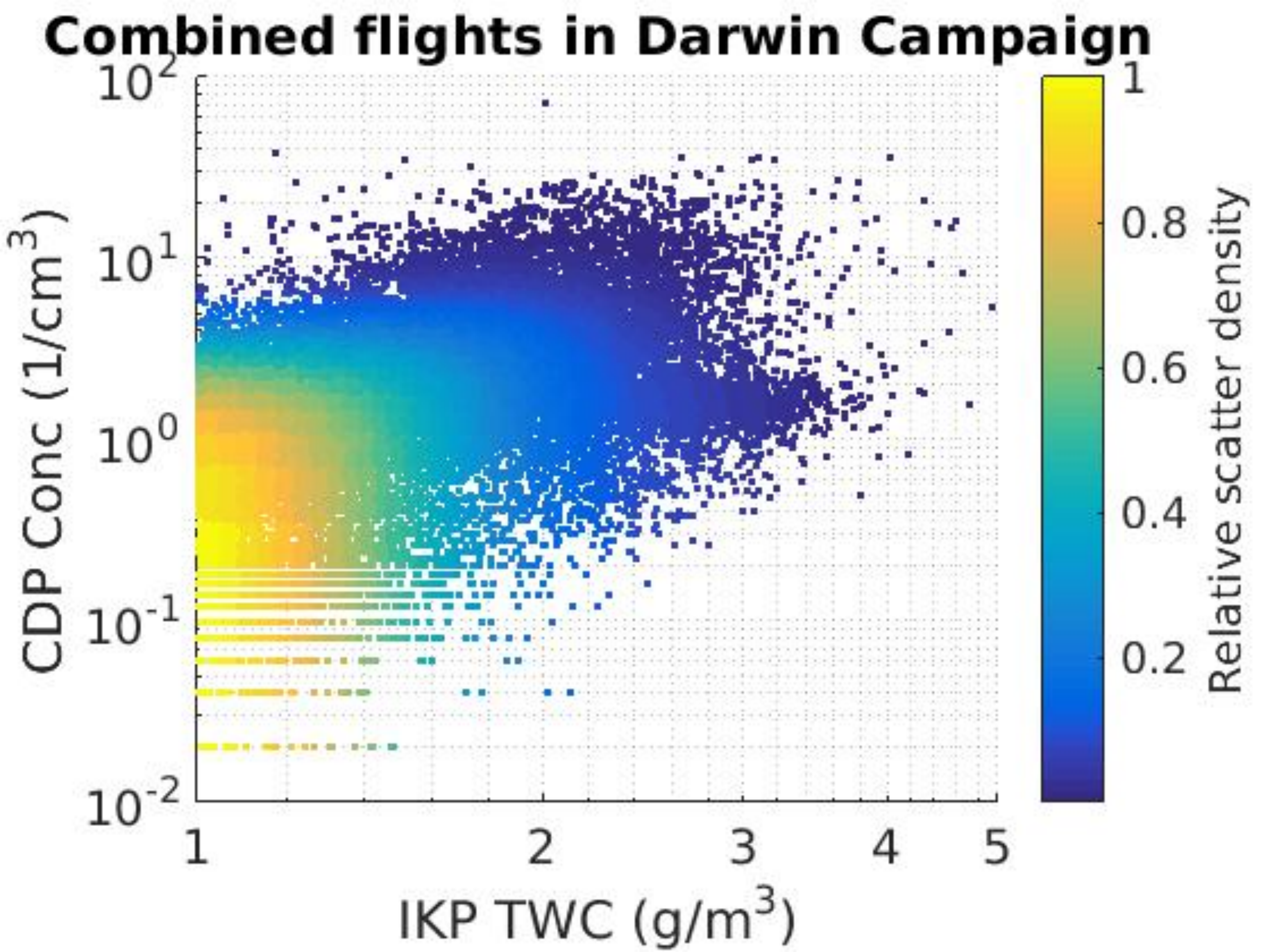


- 2-mode fit does better job than 1-mode fit representing some moments of PSD

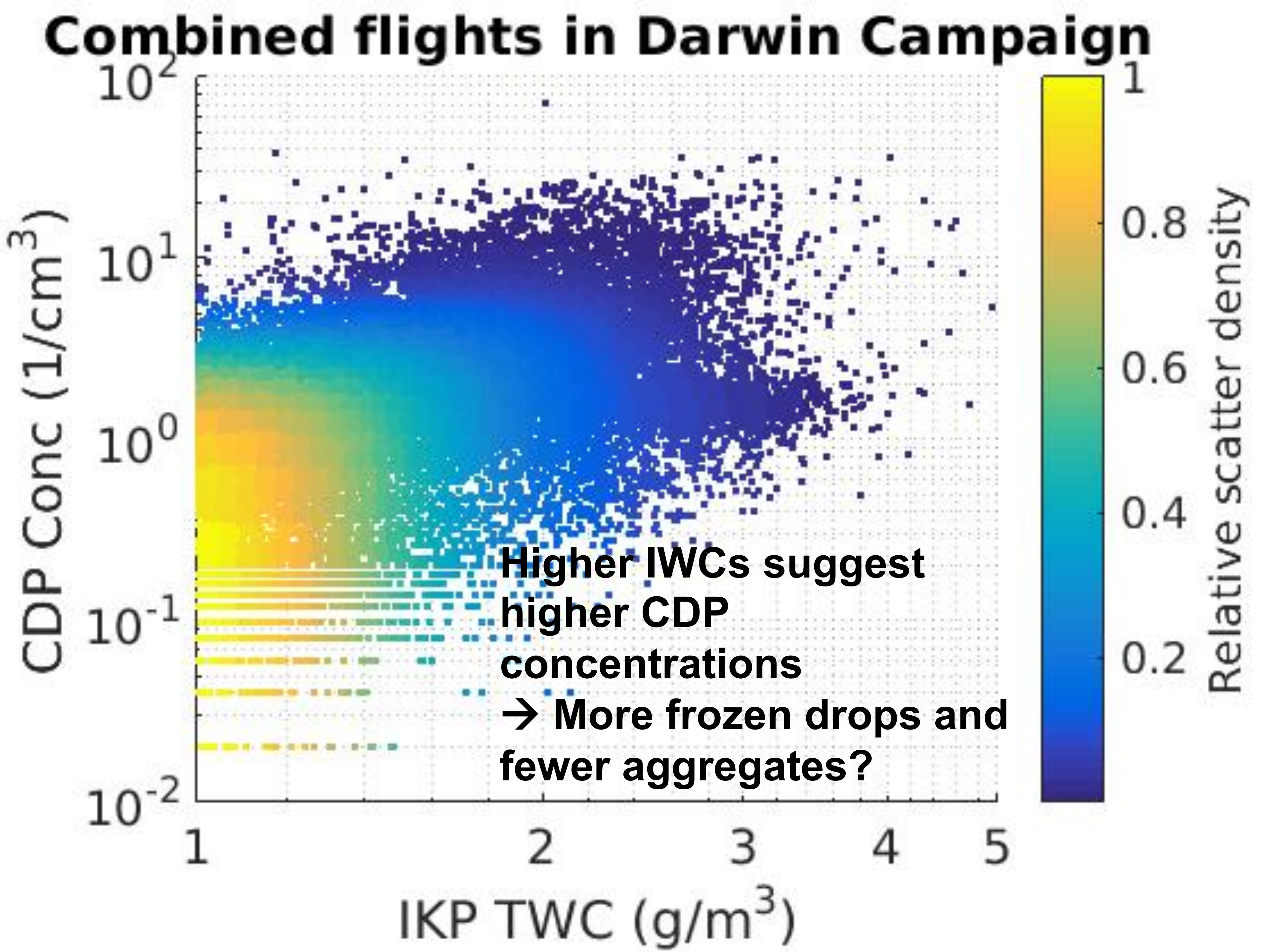
Radiative Impact of Small Particles

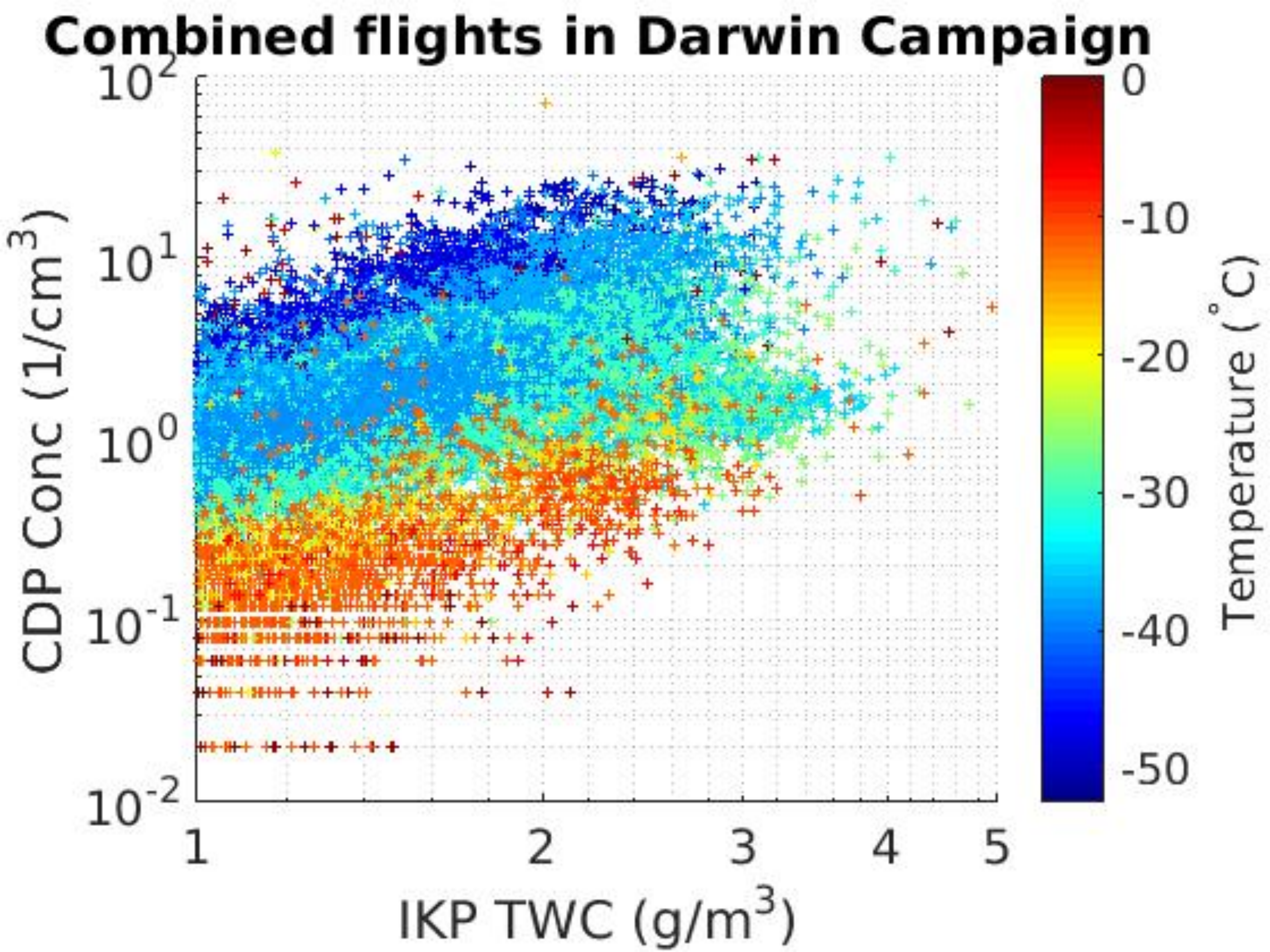


- DC3 observations (Stith et al. 2015) show aggregates of frozen drops in anvil surrounded by frozen drops
  - What does HIWC data show?
  - What are radiative impacts of different shapes?

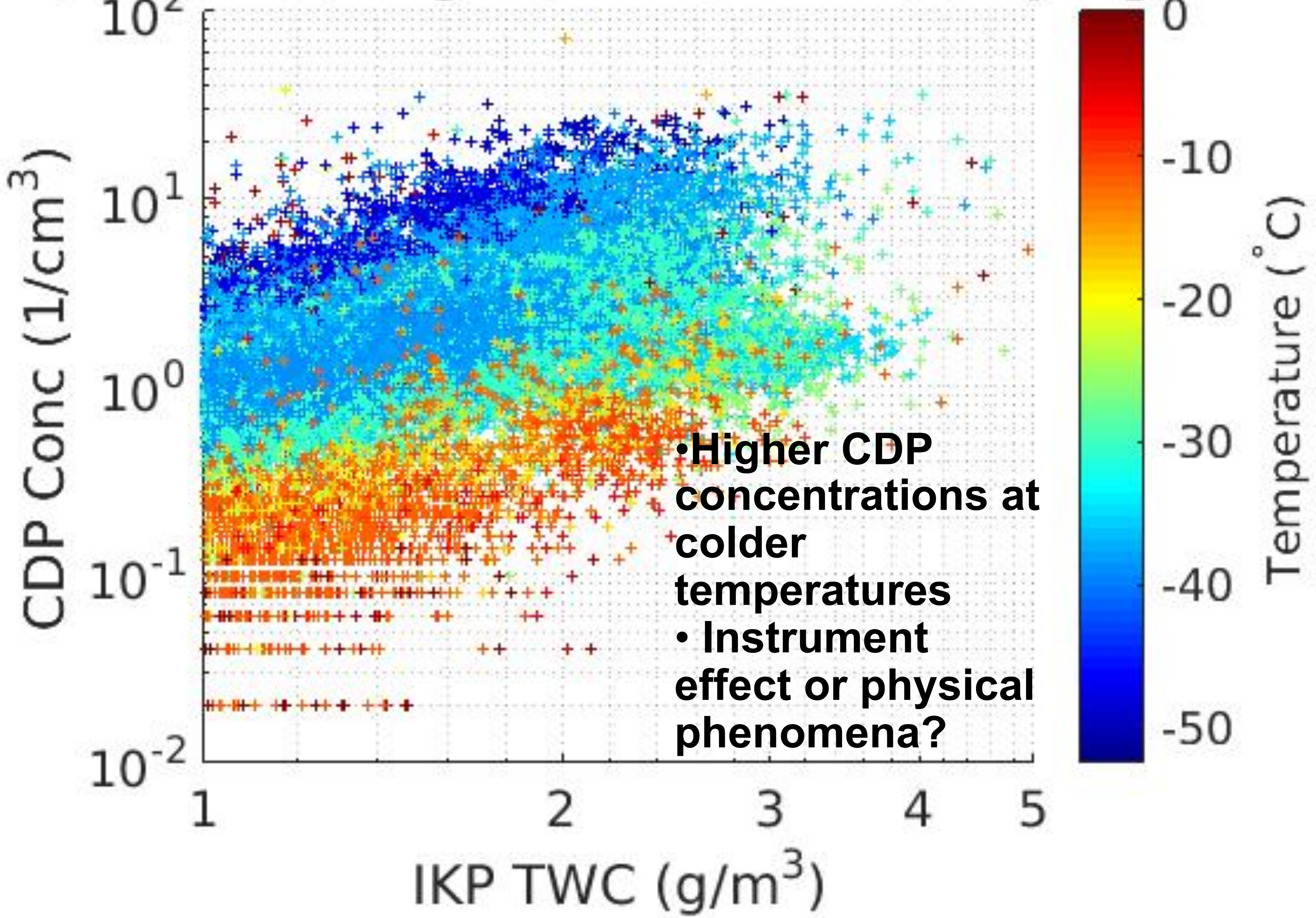


Combined flights in Darwin Campaign
CDP Conc (1/cm^3)
IKP TWC (g/m^3)
Relative scatter density
10^2
10^1
10^0
10^-1
10^-2
1
2
3
4
5
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2


Combined flights in Darwin Campaign
CDP Conc (1/cm^3)
10^2
10^1
10^0
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
1
2
3
4
5
IKP TWC (g/m^3)
Relative scatter density
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
Higher IWCs suggest
higher CDP
concentrations
→ More frozen drops and
fewer aggregates?

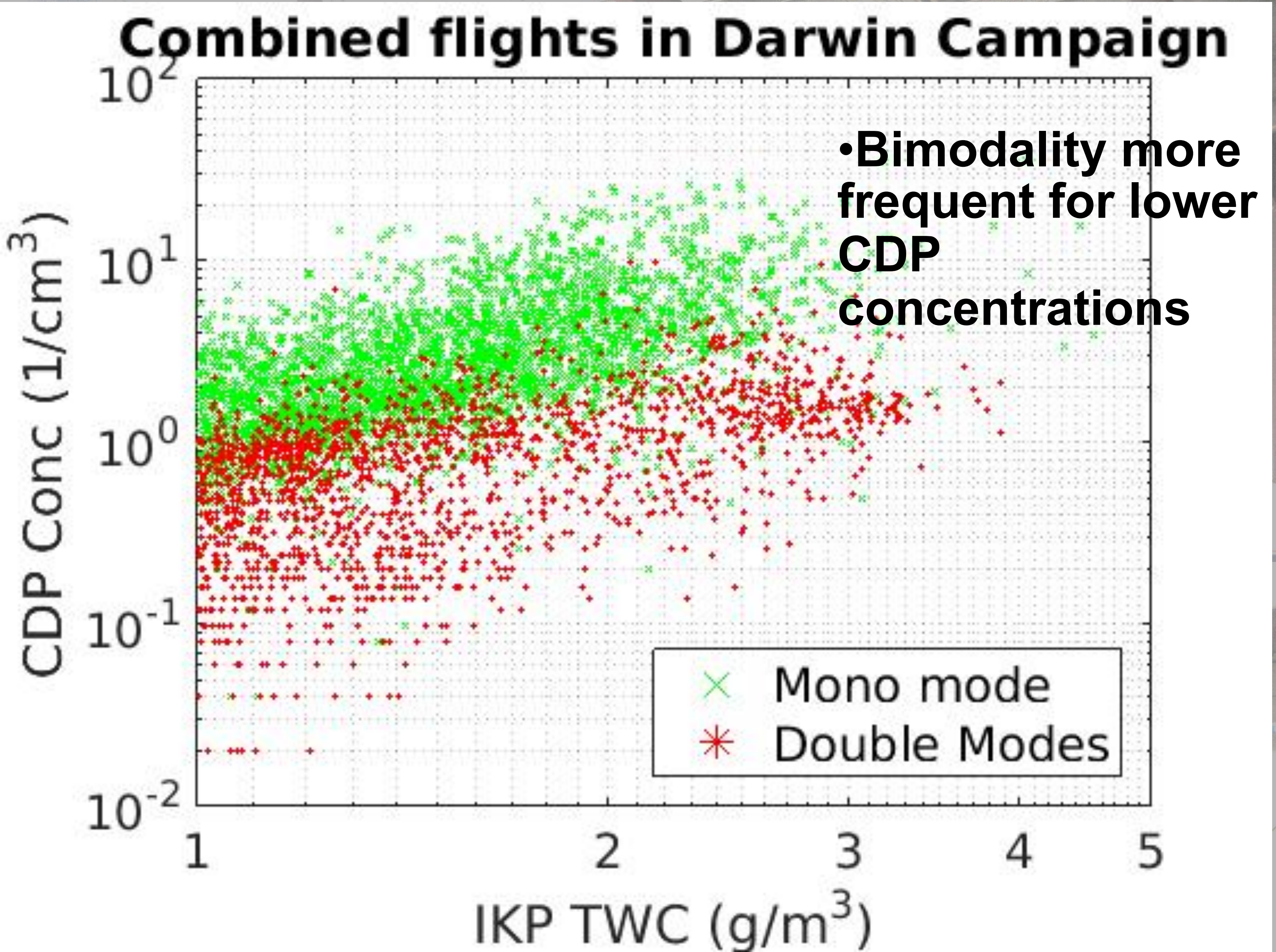

Combined flights in Darwin Campaign
CDP Conc (1/cm3)
IKP TWC (g/m3)
Temperature (°C)
10^2
10^1
10^0
10^-1
10^-2
1
2
3
4
5
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50

Combined flights in Darwin Campaign



- Higher CDP concentrations at colder temperatures
- Instrument effect or physical phenomena?

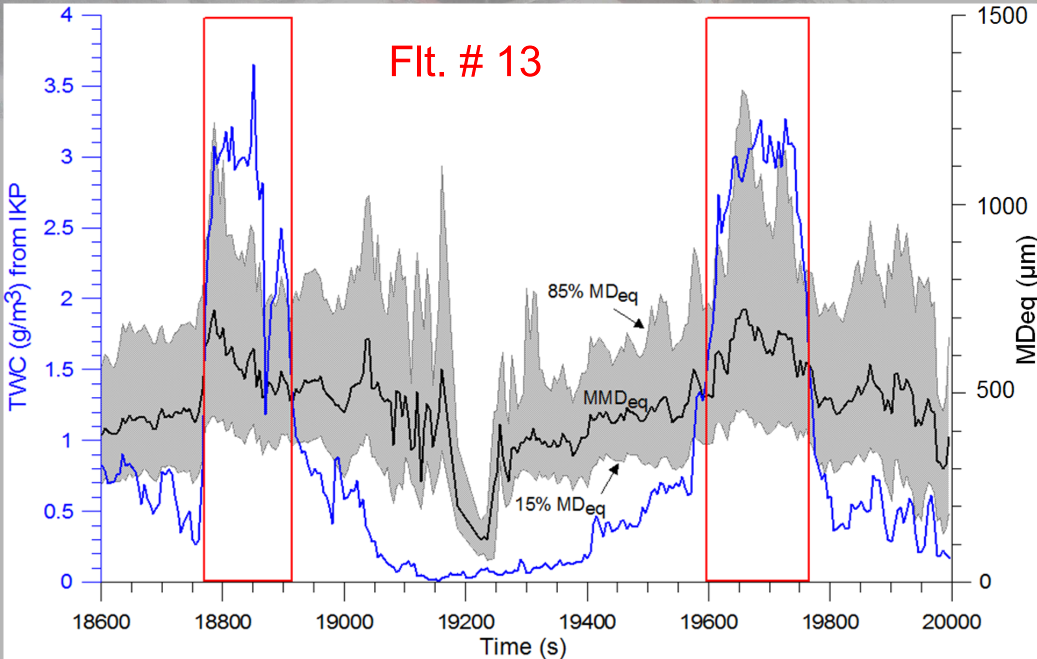
Relation to Larger Crystal PSDs



- Bimodality more frequent for lower CDP concentrations

Summary

- Developed technique for representing *N(D)* as gamma function as volume of equally realizable solutions in N_0, λ and μ phase space
- Modified to account for multi-modal HIWC SDs → don't need to separate snow & graupel
- Can be applied in Monte Carlo parameterization to see how uncertainties cascade up to model predicted parameters
- Looking at small particles and their radiative impact (comparison with DC3 data)
-



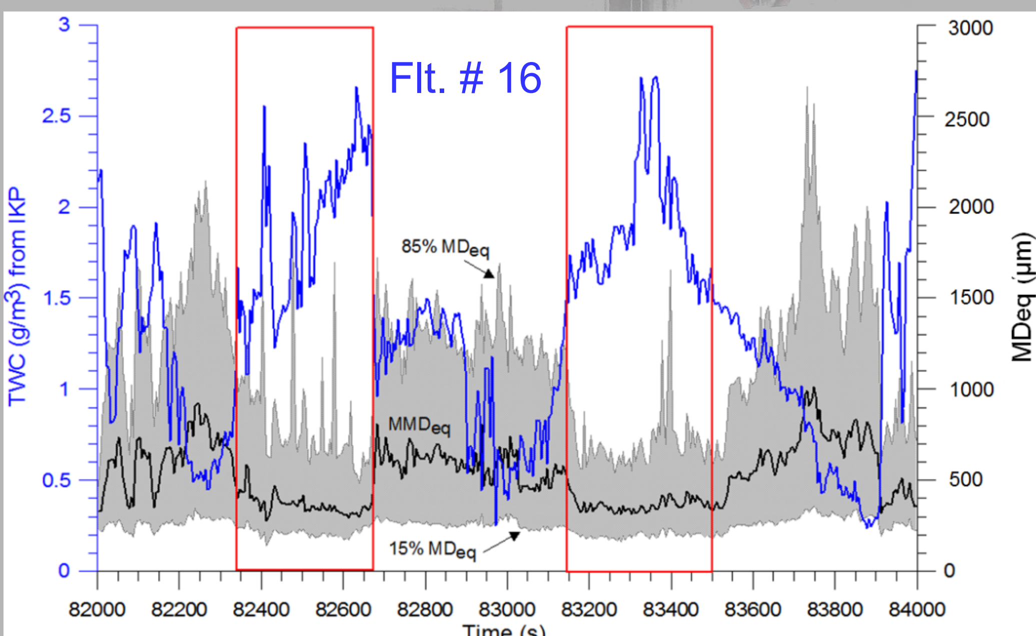
- **Leroy et al. (2015, part 2)**

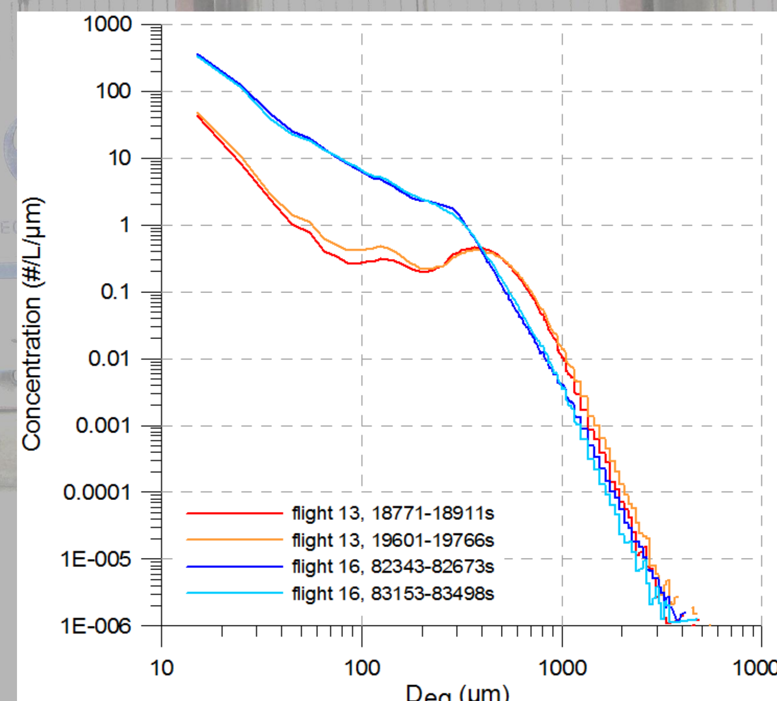
increasing MMD with HIWC for flt. #13

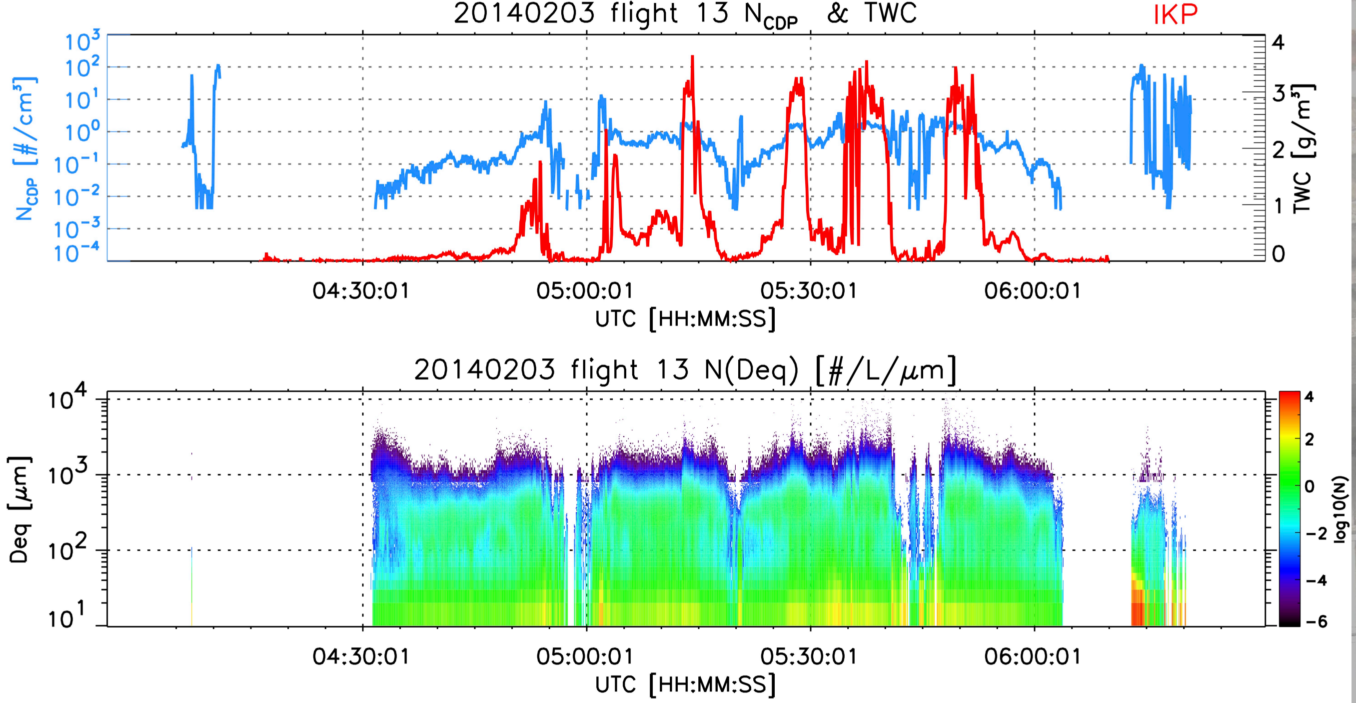
- **higher contribution of larger particles**

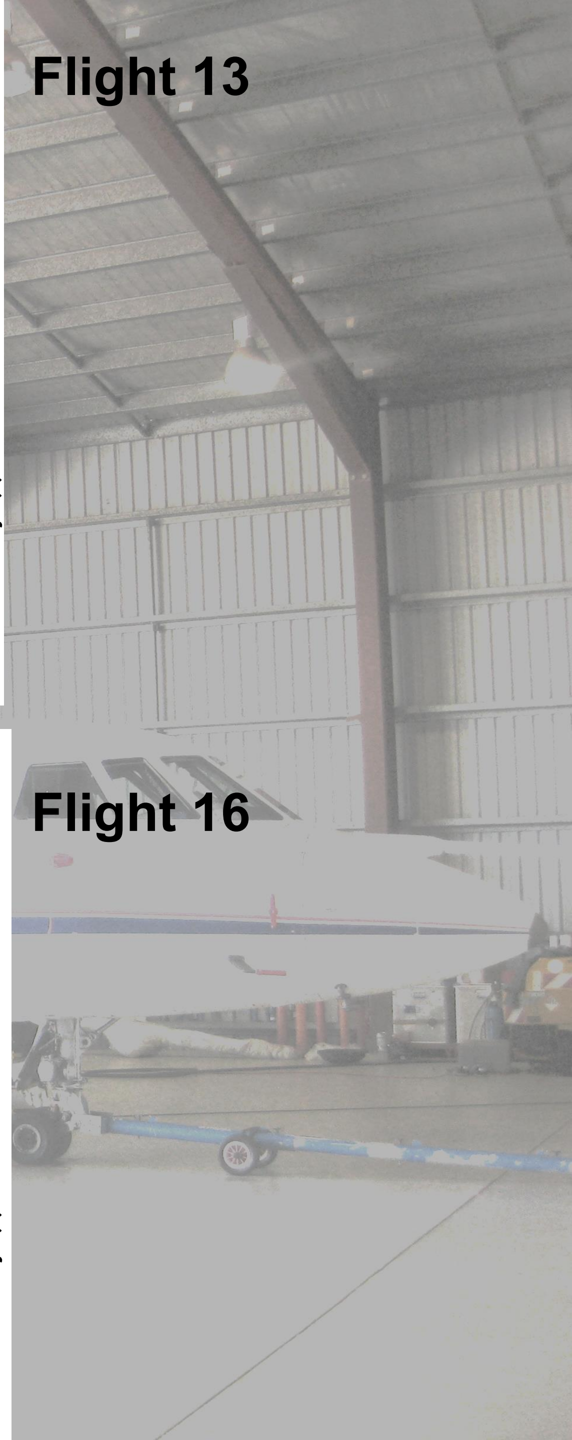
decreasing MMD with HIWC for flt. #16

- **higher contribution of smaller particles**

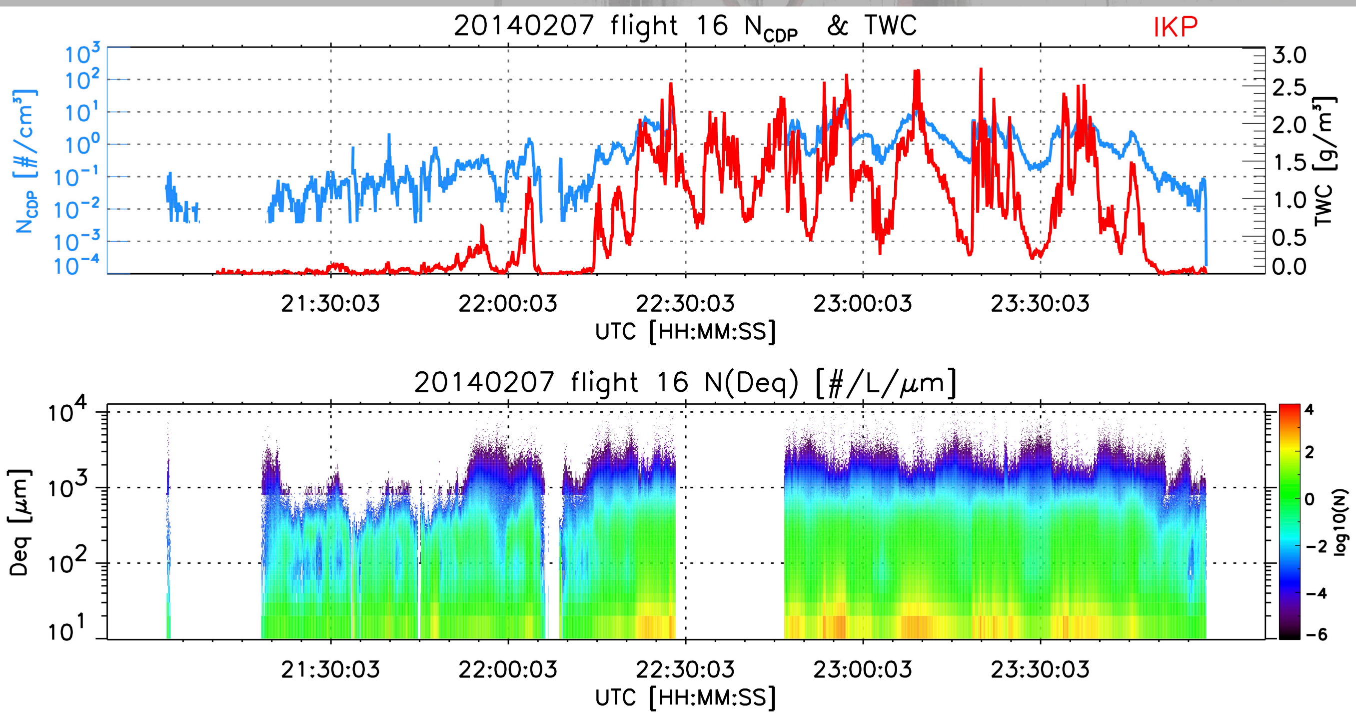




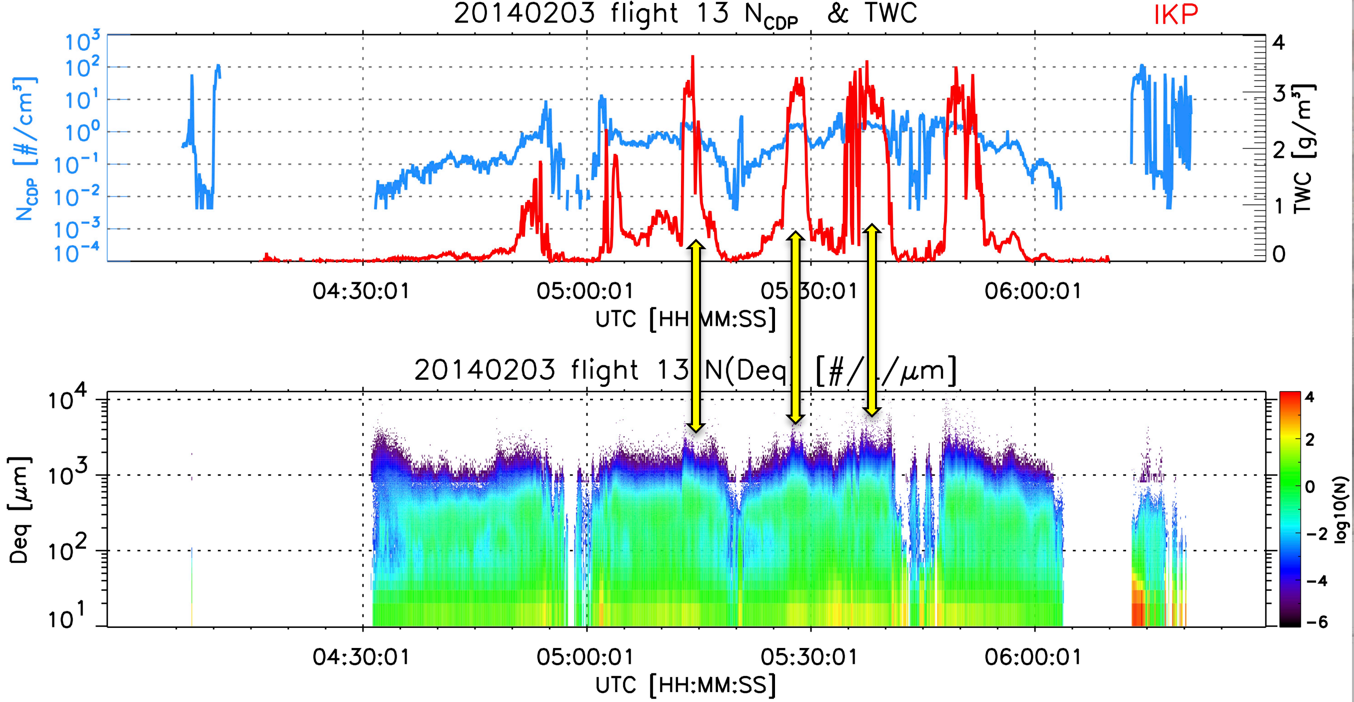




Flight 13



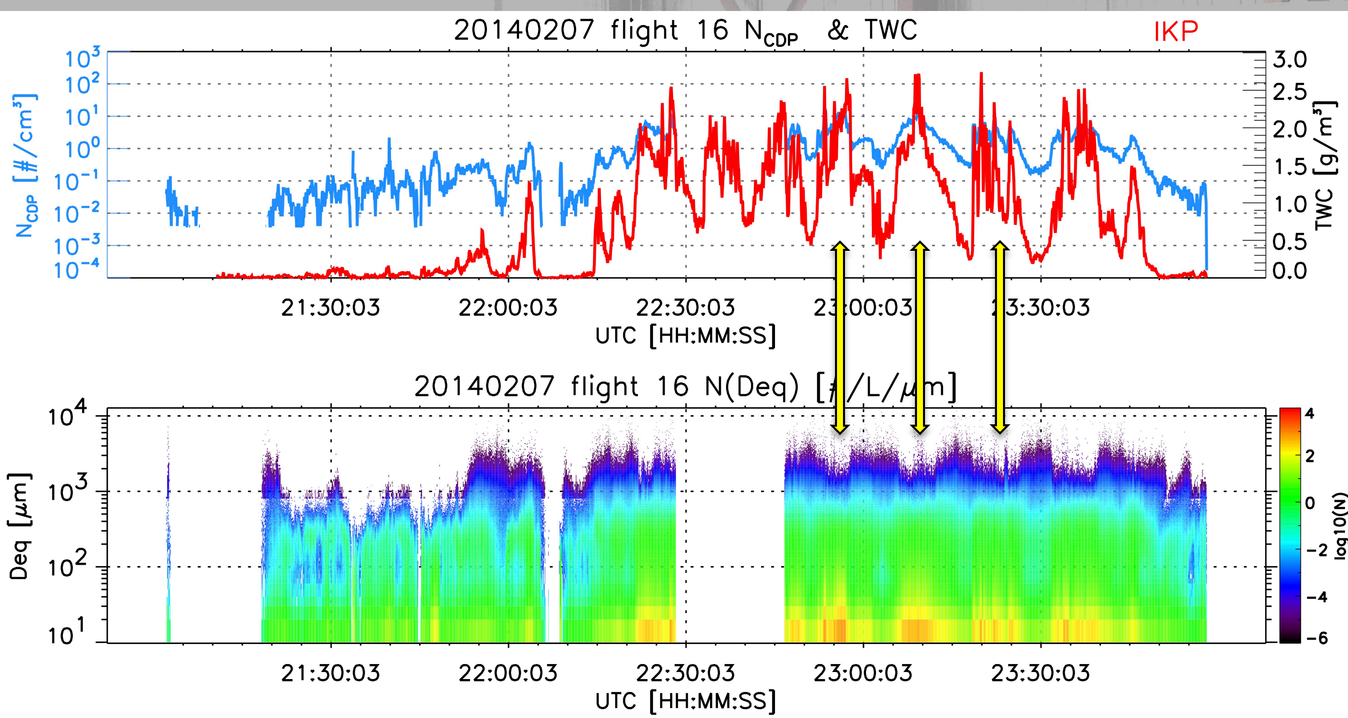
Flight 16



Flight 13

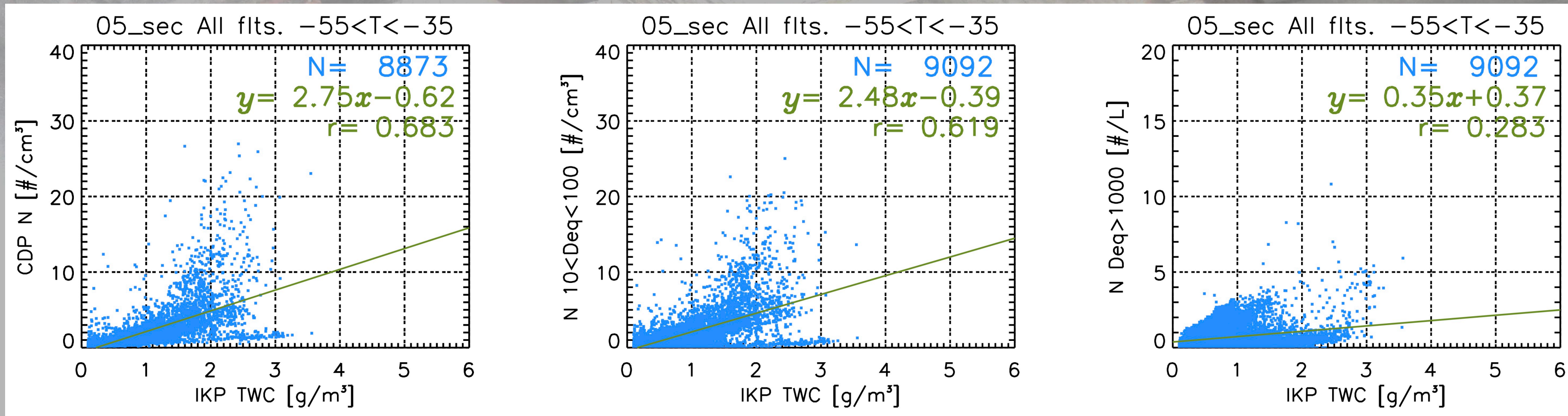
Presence of larger particle with HIWC

Increase/decrease rate of CDP N with TWC diff. for flights



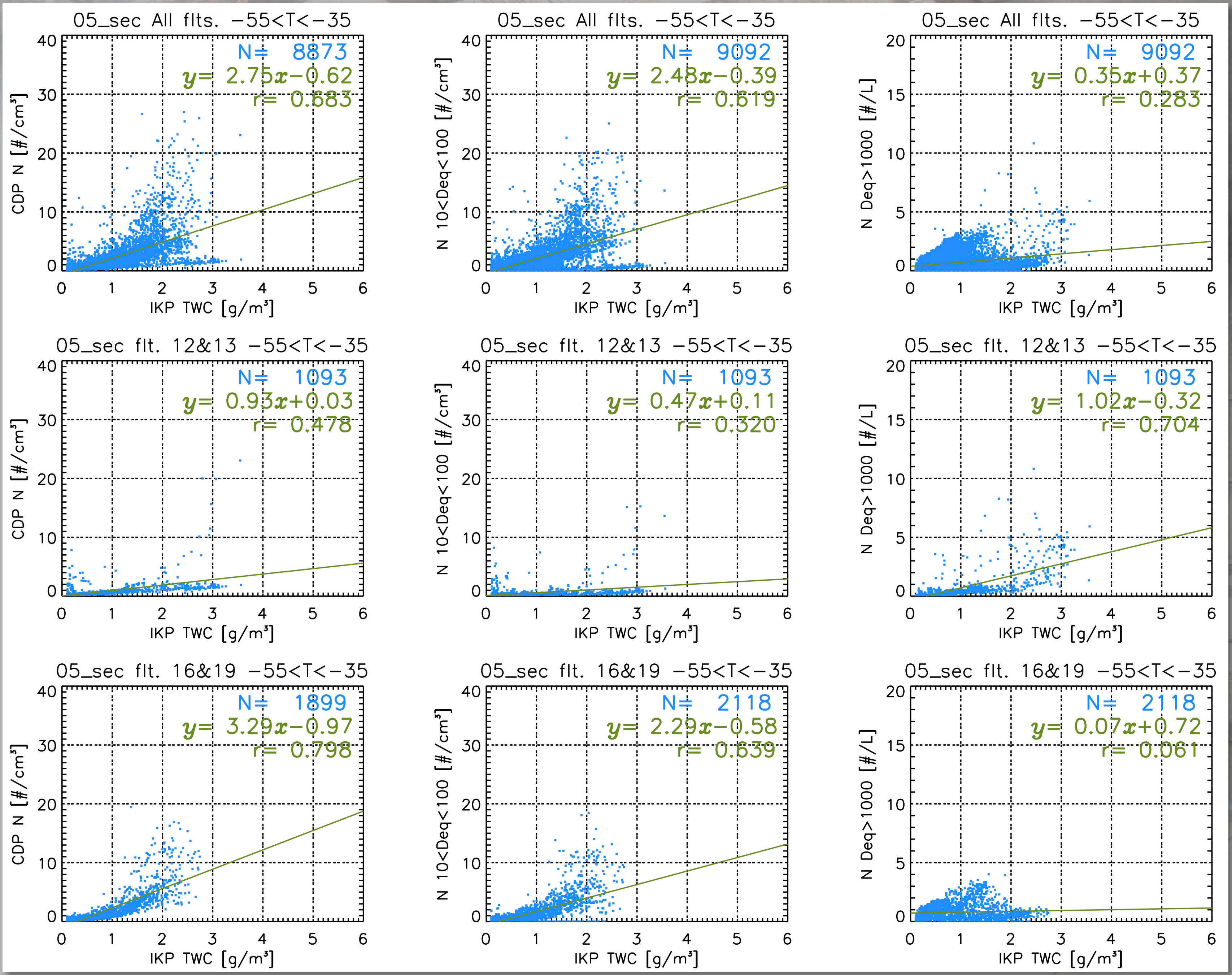
Flight 16

Absence of larger particle with HIWC



N CDP **N 10 < Deq < 100 μm** **N 1000 μm < Deq**

- IKP TWP > 0.1 g/m^3, -55 < T < -35 °C
- Relative contribution of # particles in diff. size range to HIWC
- Classify each flight into two groups
  i. higher contributions of smaller particles to HIWC
  ii. higher contributions of larger particles to HIWC


05_sec All flts. −55<T<−35
N= 8873
y= 2.75x−0.62
r= 0.683
CDP N [#/cm³]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec All flts. −55<T<−35
N= 9092
y= 2.48x−0.39
r= 0.619
N 10<Deq<100 [#/cm³]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec All flts. −55<T<−35
N= 9092
y= 0.35x+0.37
r= 0.283
N Deq>1000 [#/L]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec flt. 12&13 −55<T<−35
N= 1093
y= 0.93x+0.03
r= 0.478
CDP N [#/cm³]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec flt. 12&13 −55<T<−35
N= 1093
y= 0.47x+0.11
r= 0.320
N 10<Deq<100 [#/cm³]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec flt. 12&13 −55<T<−35
N= 1093
y= 1.02x−0.32
r= 0.704
N Deq>1000 [#/L]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec flt. 16&19 −55<T<−35
N= 1899
y= 3.29x−0.97
r= 0.798
CDP N [#/cm³]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec flt. 16&19 −55<T<−35
N= 2118
y= 2.29x−0.58
r= 0.639
N 10<Deq<100 [#/cm³]
IKP TWC [g/m³]
05_sec flt. 16&19 −55<T<−35
N= 2118
y= 0.07x+0.72
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N Deq>1000 [#/L]
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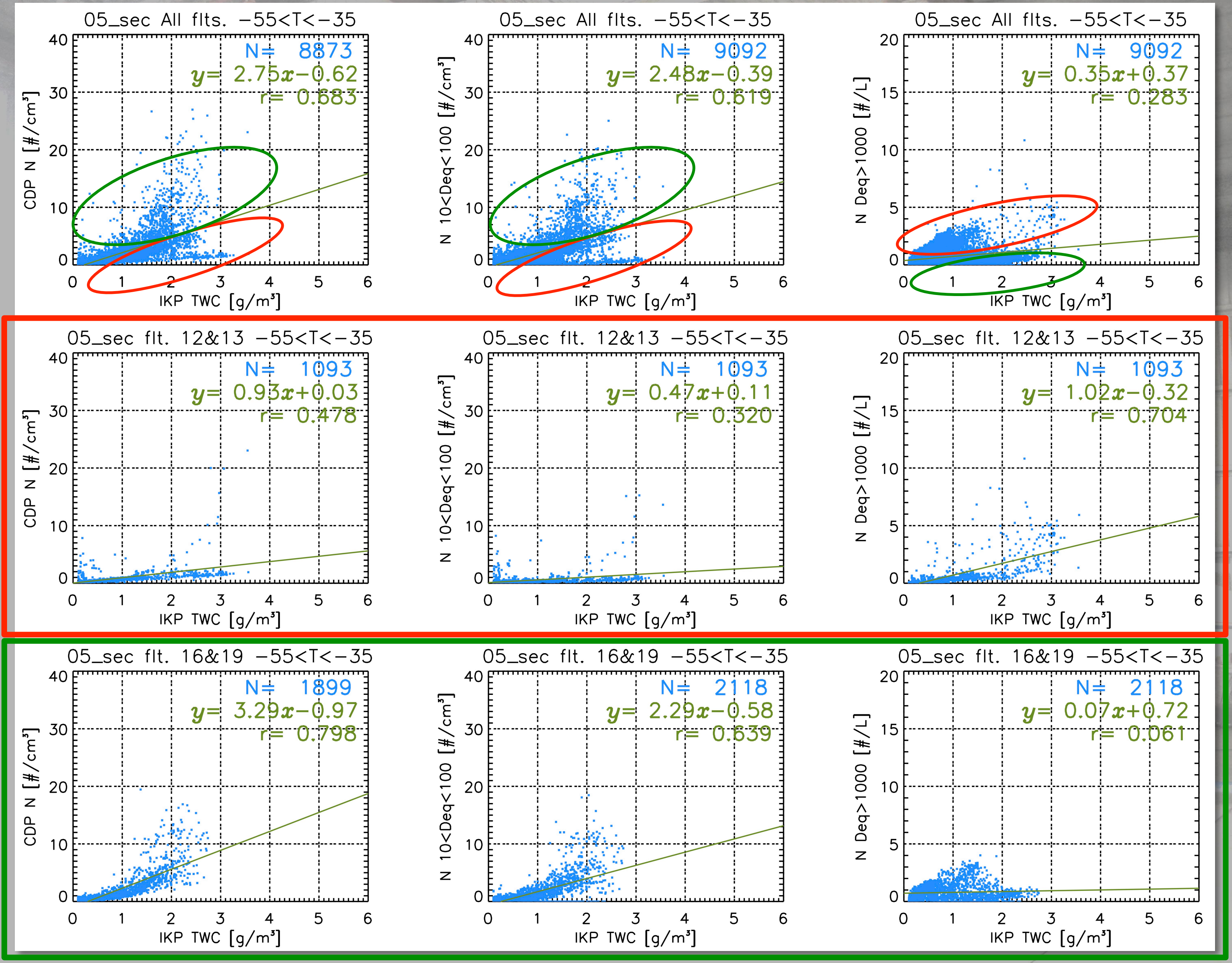
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N 10<Deq<100 [#/cm³]
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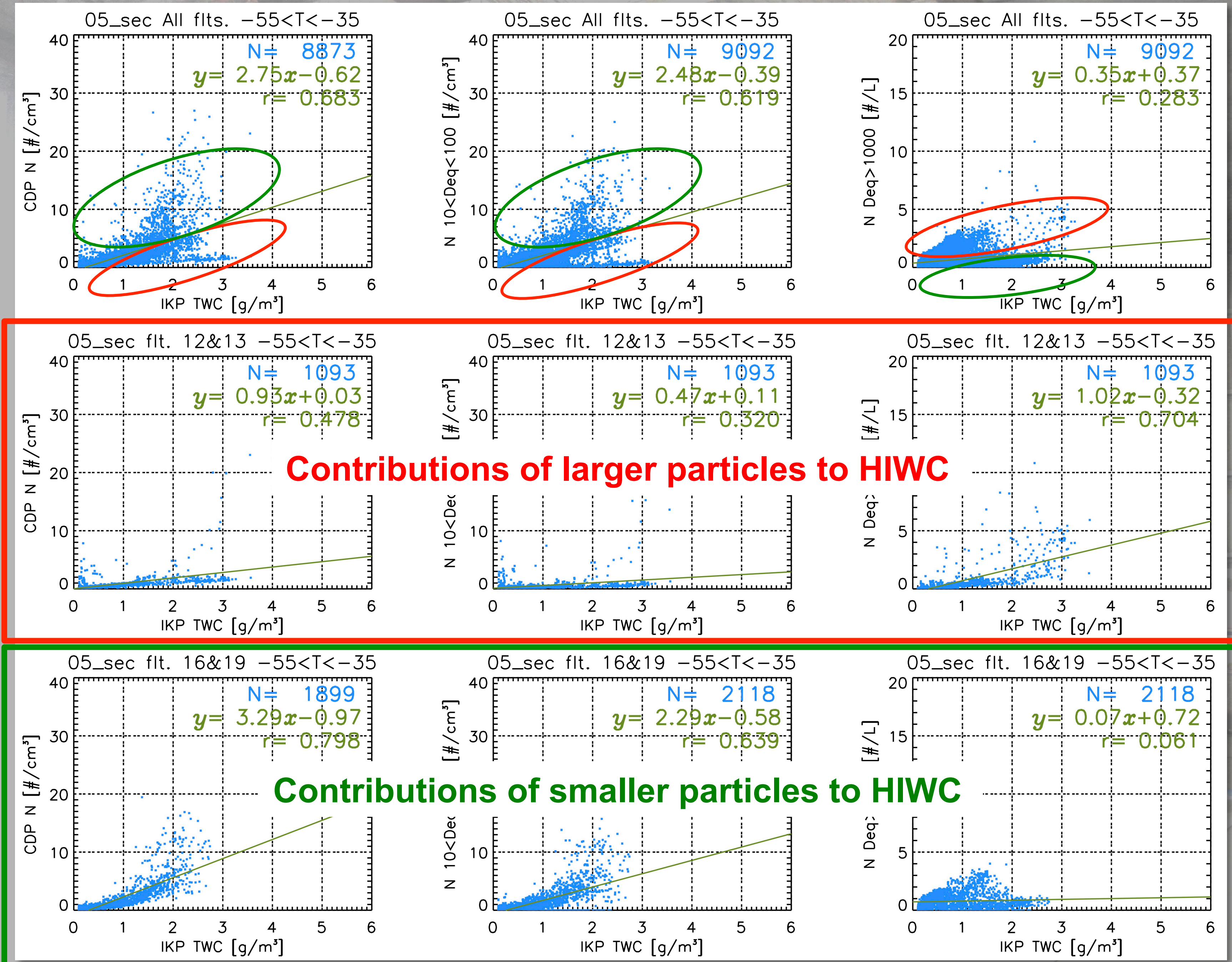
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Contributions of larger particles to HIWC
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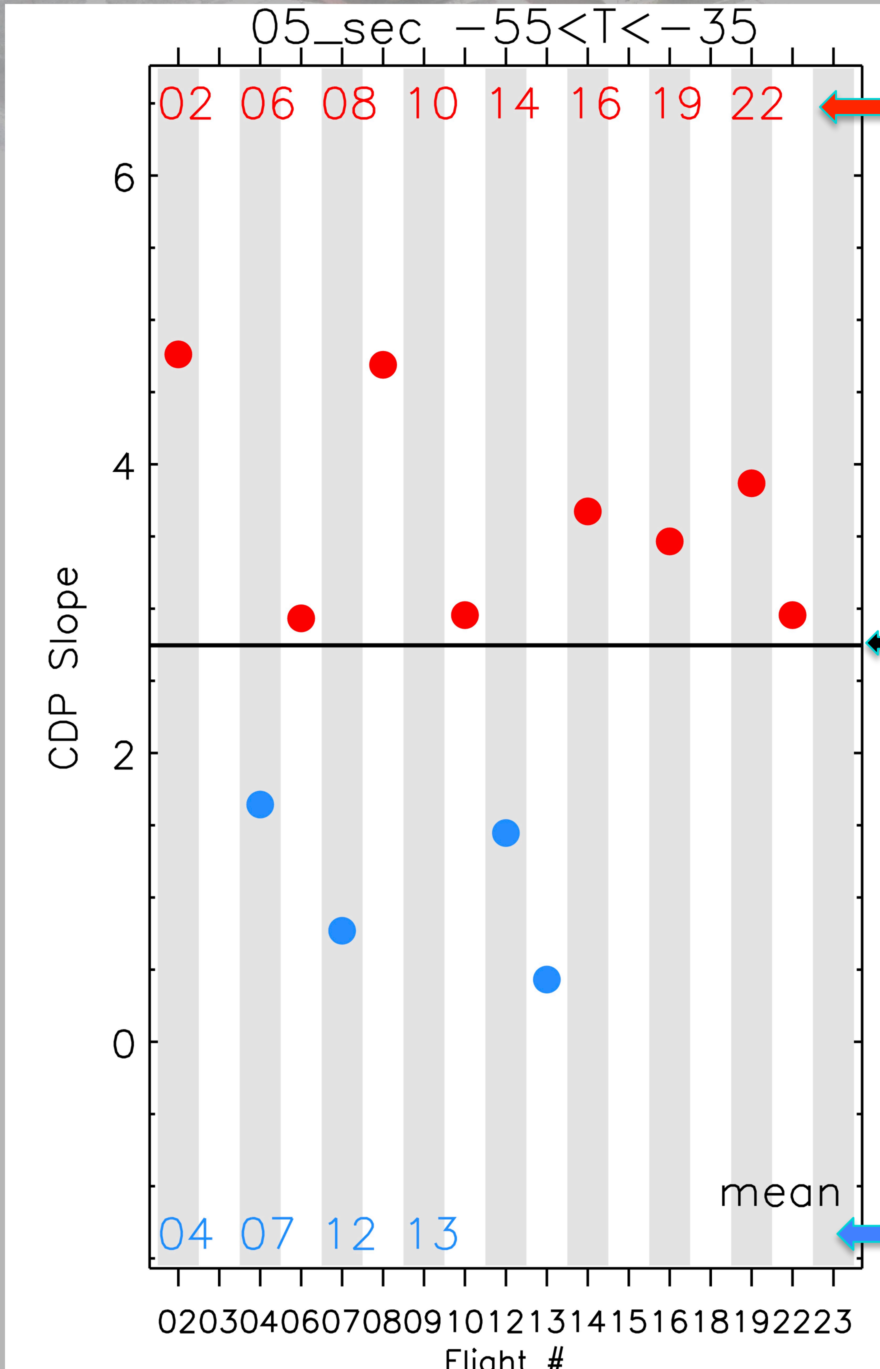
Contributions of smaller particles to HIWC



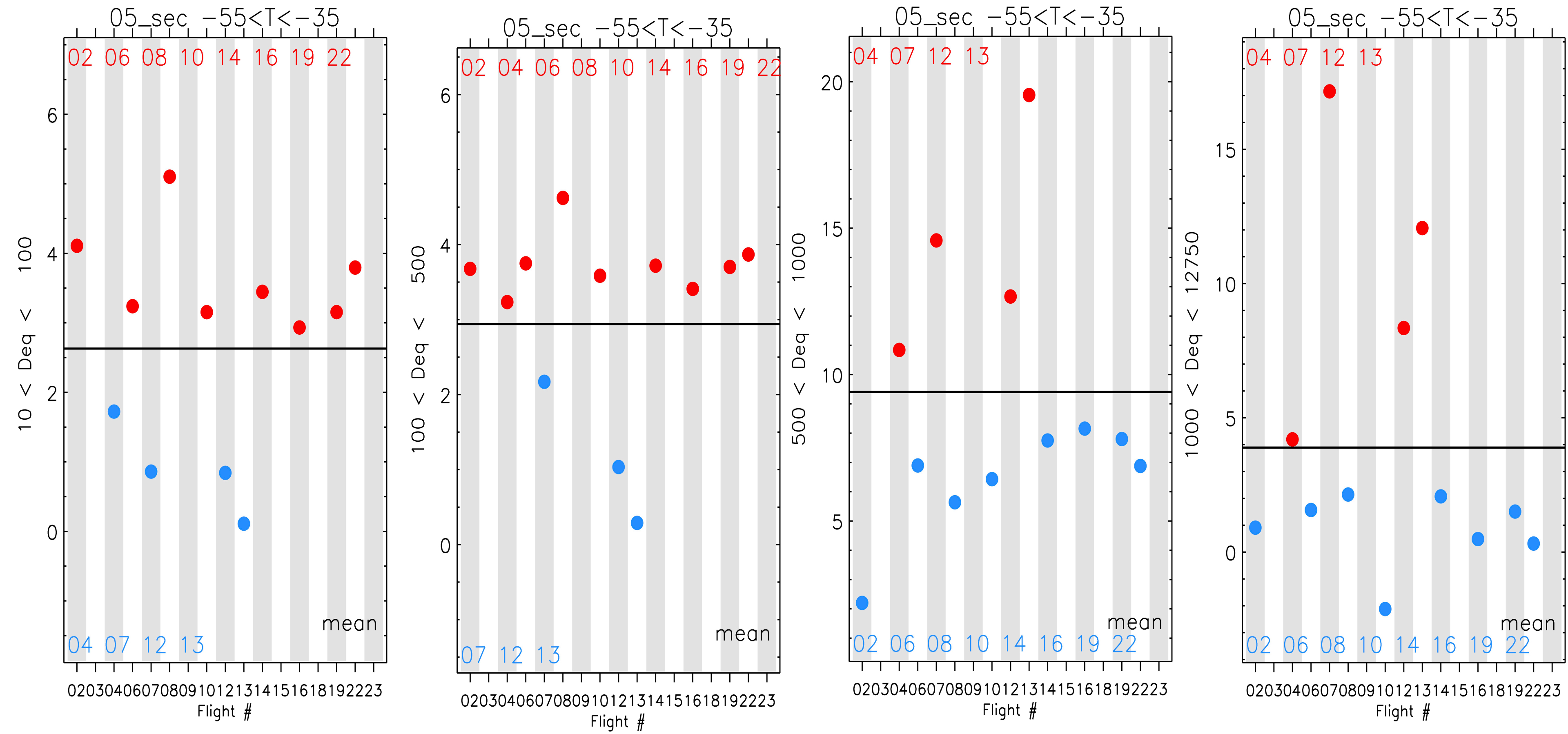
Flight #, slope of best fit line larger than mean

Contributions of particle to TWC increase with TWC

Slope of best fit line for all flights

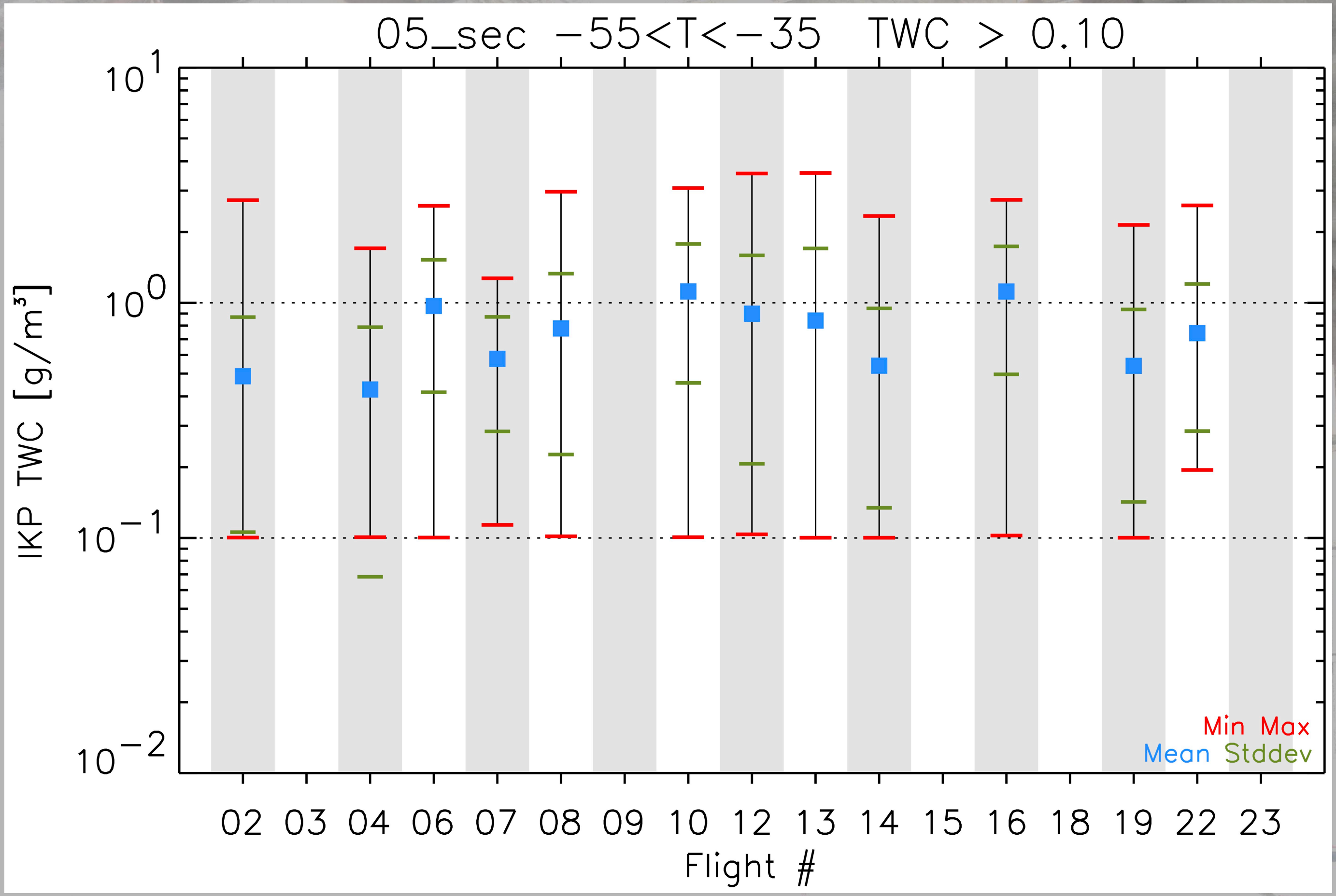
Flight #, slope of best fit line smaller than mean

Contributions of particle to TWC decrease with TWC



10 < Deq < 100 μm **100 < Deq < 500 μm** **500 < Deq < 1000 μm** **1000 < Deq**

- **Trend change @~ 500 μm**
- **Group 1 (4, 7, 12, 13) distinct from group 2 (2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 22)**
- **Group1: Contrib. # large particle (Deq>500) to TWC increase with TWC**
- **Group2: Contrib. # small particle (Deq<500) to TWC increase with TWC**
- **Related to multiple mode of PSDs, MMD**



- Group 1 (4, 7, 12, 13) distinct from group 2 (2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 22)
- Relatively lower TWC sampled for flight 4 & 7
- Flight 12 & 13 distinct from other flights
- Diff. formation mechanism? Diff Freezing? Aerosols?
- Further analysis...