

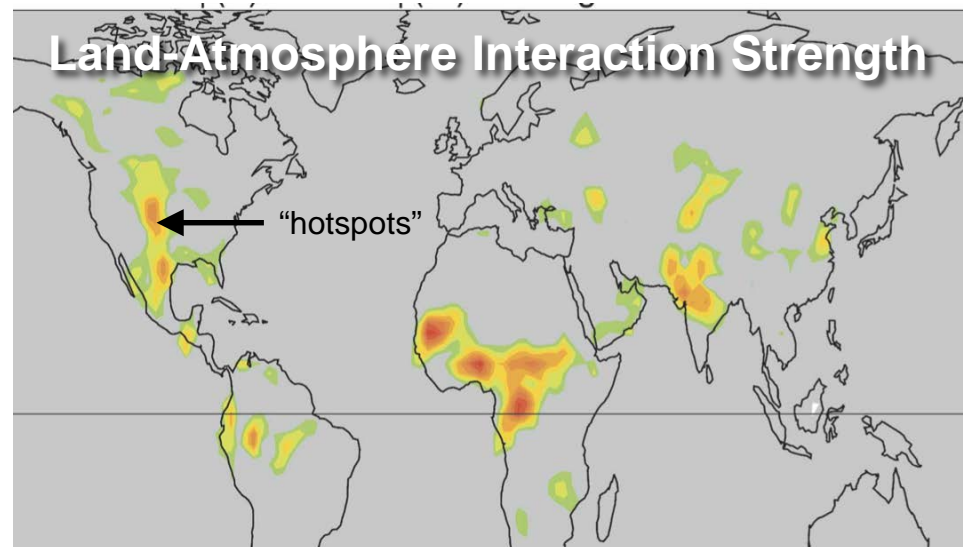
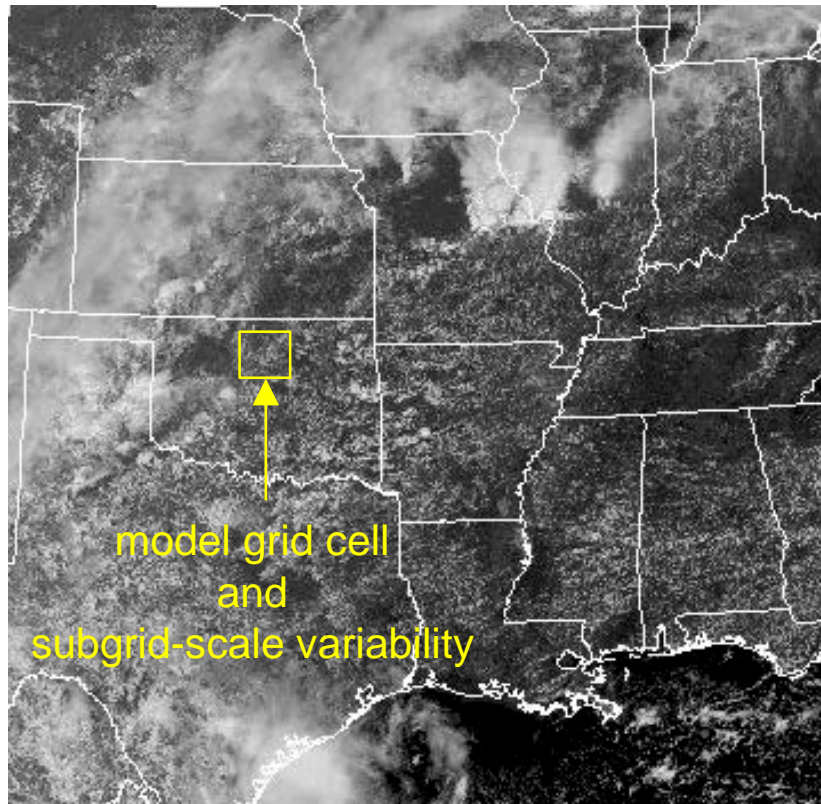
# Preliminary Findings from the Recent Holistic Interactions of Shallow Clouds, Aerosols, and Land-Ecosystems (HI-SCALE) Field Campaign:

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*<sup>1</sup>Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, <sup>2</sup>Brookhaven National Laboratory, <sup>3</sup>University of Washington, <sup>4</sup>University of California - Irvine*

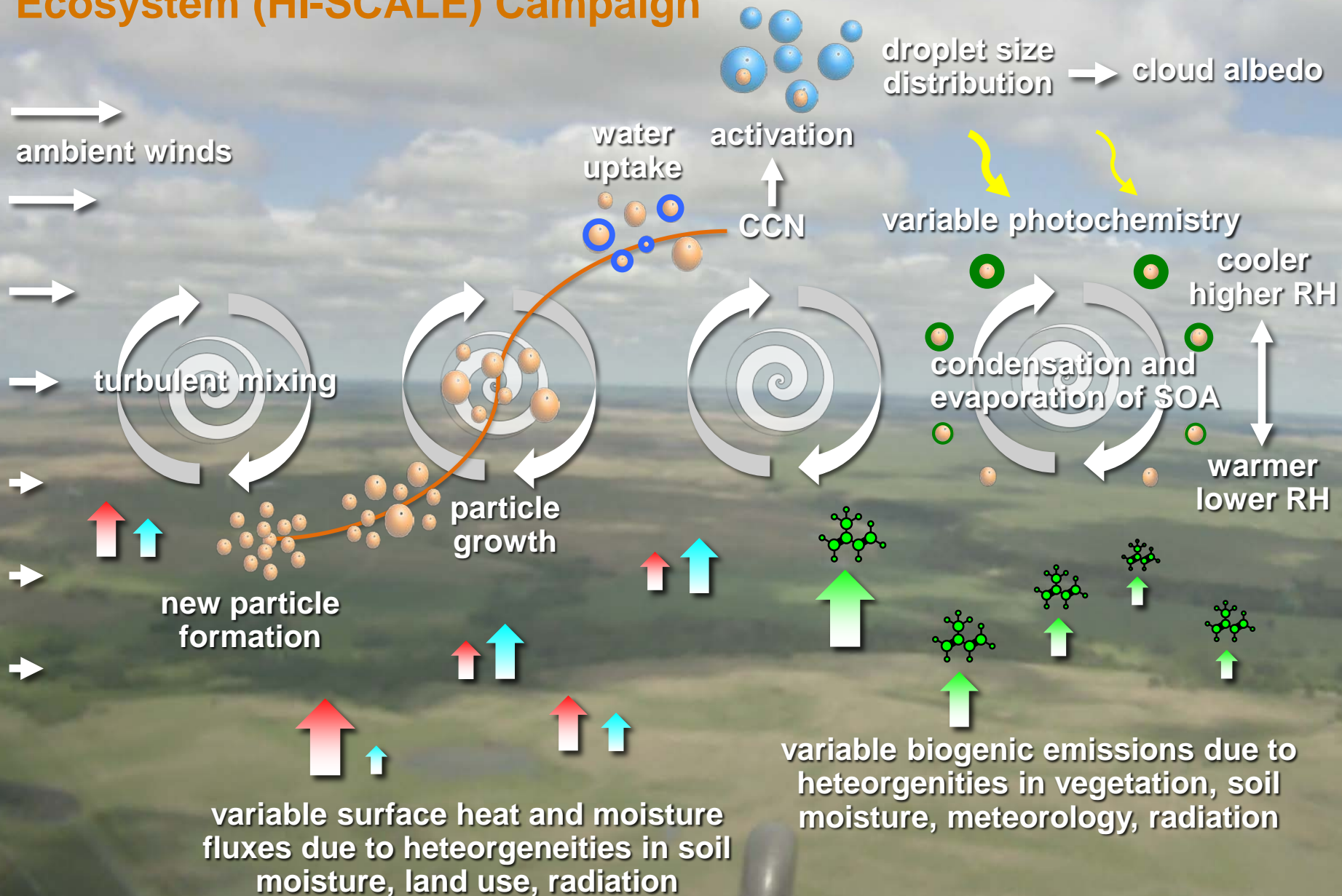


- ▶ **Cumulus convection** is an important component of the **radiation budget and hydrologic cycle** over many regions of the world, but ...
- ▶ Convective **cloud parameterizations contain uncertainties** due partly to insufficient coincident data coupling cloud macro- and microphysical properties to inhomogeneities in boundary layer and aerosols.



Average relative **coupling of land-surface processes to precipitation** for a suite of 12 global climate models (after Koster et al., 2006).

# Holistic Interactions of Shallow Clouds, Aerosols, and Land-Ecosystem (HI-SCALE) Campaign





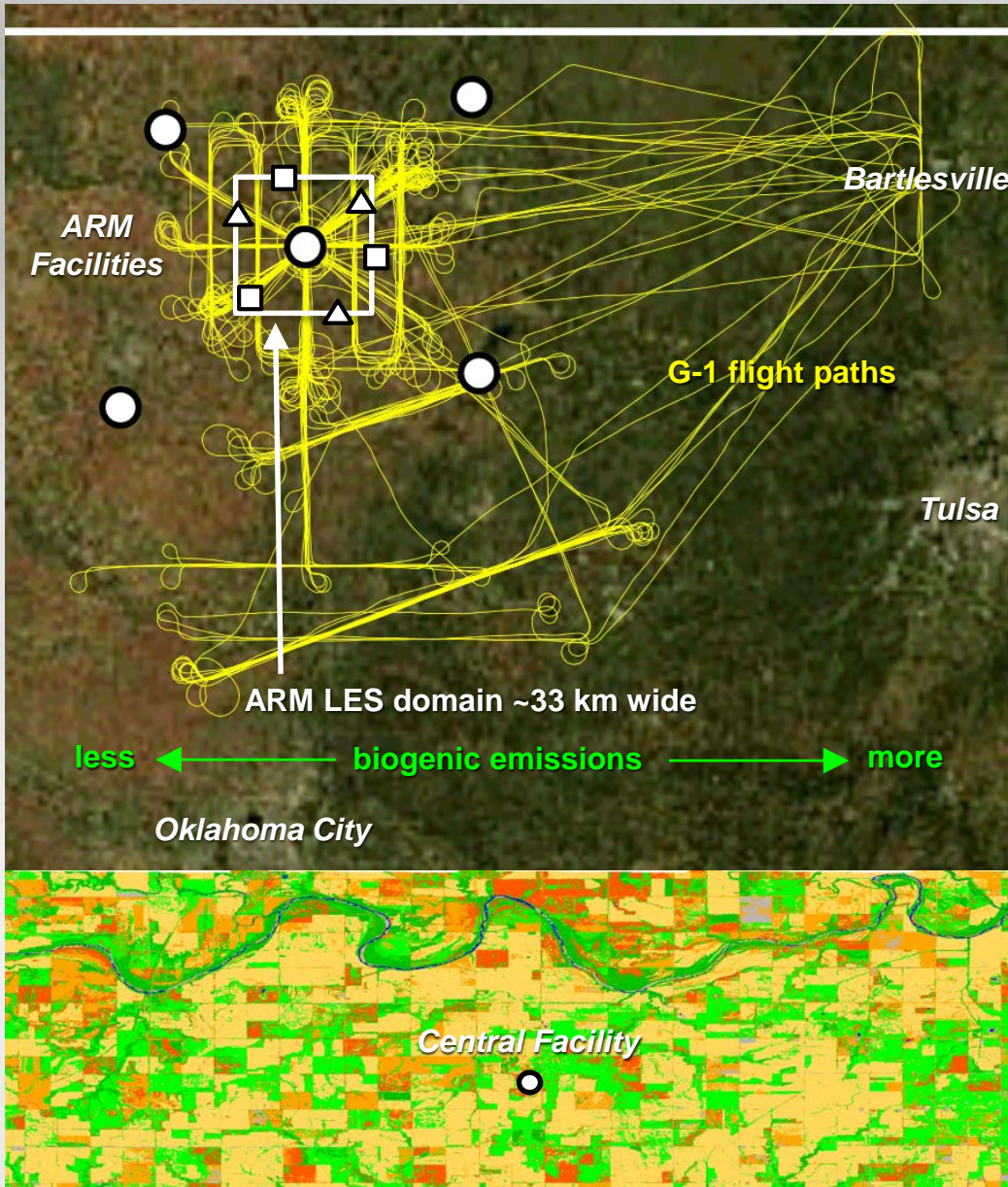
# Aircraft Instrumentation



- ▶ Meteorology, gust probe, infrared thermometer, video
- ▶ Upwelling and downwelling radiation
- ▶ Droplet size distribution, CDP (2-50  $\mu\text{m}$ ), 2D-S (10 – 3000  $\mu\text{m}$ ), HVPS-3 (400 – 50,000  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- ▶ Liquid and ice content (WCM-2000, CSI)
- ▶ CCN concentrations at various supersaturations
- ▶ Trace gases:
  - $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ , CO, NO,  $\text{NO}_2$
  - **CIMS** for a range of VOCs, e.g. isoprene, isoprene products
- ▶ Aerosols:
  - Number from CPC 3010 and 3025
  - Size from **FIMS**, PCASP, UHSAS, CAS
  - Composition from **HR-ToF-AMS**
  - Single particle information from **miniSPLAT**
  - Isokinetic and CVI (sampling droplet residuals) inlets



# Aircraft Operations



from  $\Delta x = 1$  m land-use dataset (Alice Ciallea, BNL)

## Phase 1: April 24 – May 20

- ▶ 17 flights, 57.8 hours total
  - 9 in clouds, 6.5 hours total (~11%)
  - 3 < 5 min in cloud
  - 5 clear sky
- ▶ 3.4 h average duration

## Phase 2: Aug 28 – Sept 23

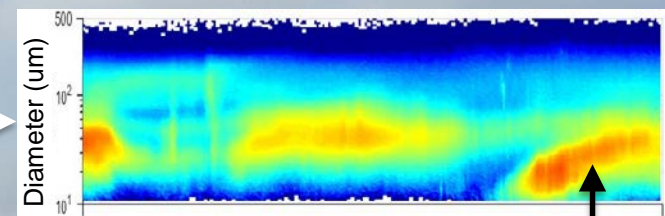
- ▶ 21 flights, 47.8 hours total
  - 9 in clouds, 1.1 hours total (~2.3%)
  - 8 < 1 min in cloud
  - 4 clear sky
- ▶ 2 flights / day on 5 days



# SGP Site Enhanced Instrumentation during HI-SCALE

## Phase 1 and 2

- ▶ SMPS, nano-SMPS, size distribution
- ▶ PTR-MS, VOCs
- ▶ HR-ToF-AMS, bulk particle composition
- ▶ SPLAT II, single particle information



new particle formation and growth

## Phase 2 only

- ▶ TDCIMS & NO<sub>3</sub> CIMS - nanoparticle composition and precursors
- ▶ Cluster CIMS, inorganic and organic acids and HOMS
- ▶ Amine CIMS & Amp-MS – gas-phase amines
- ▶ Api-LTOF – ambient ions
- ▶ Sequential Spot Sampler – aerosol bulk chemistry



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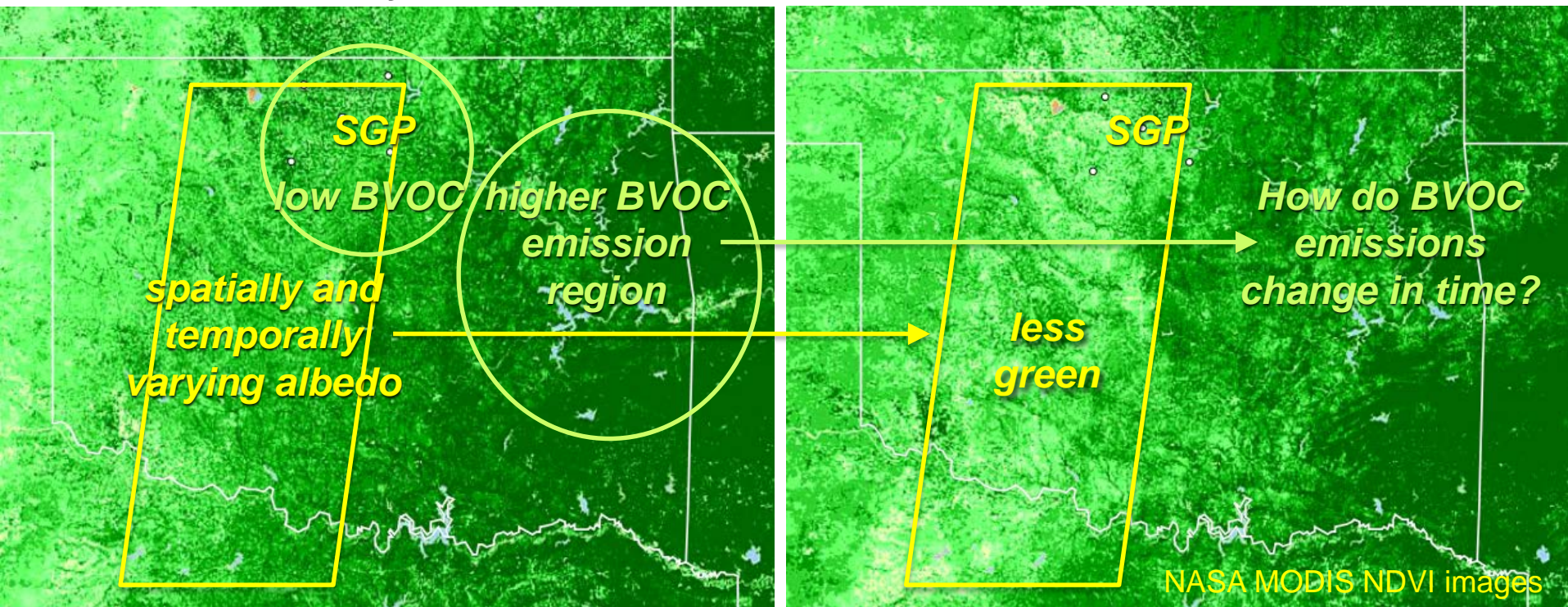
# Overall Conditions



# Changes in Vegetation Greenness

May 4

September 11



spring sampling period

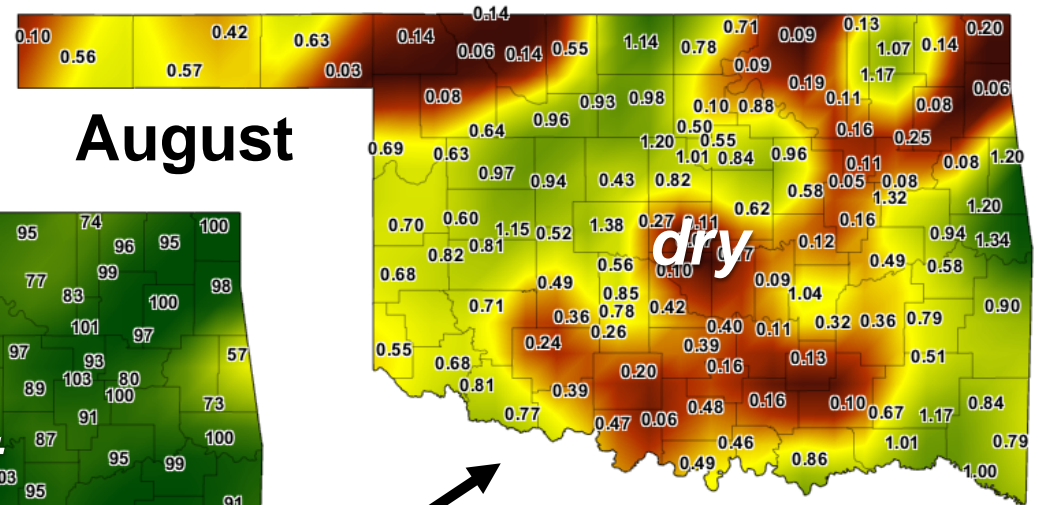
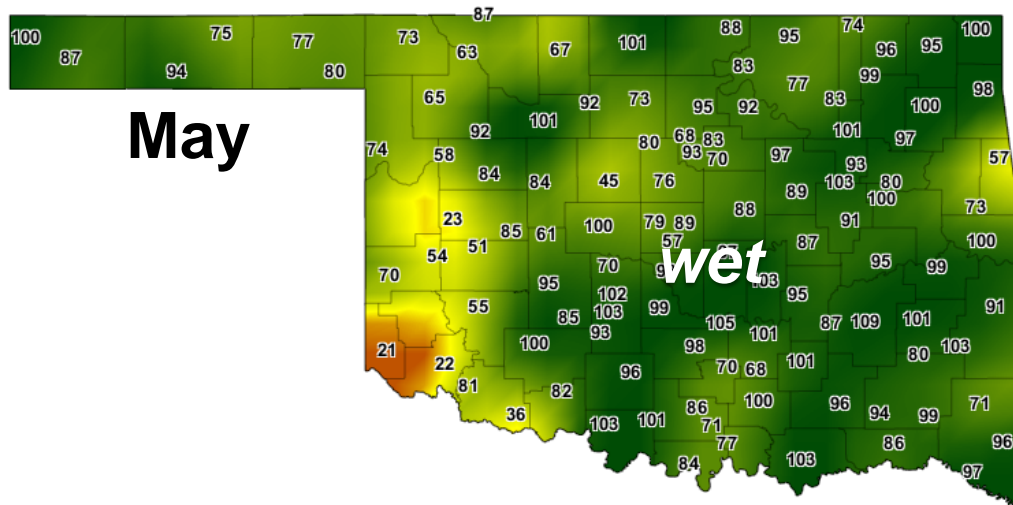
late summer sampling period

- ▶ Spatial and temporal variability in albedo affects sensible heat fluxes
- ▶ Spatial and temporal variability in vegetation affects biogenic volatile organic compound (BVOC) emissions ➡ SOA ➡ CCN



# Changes in Soil Moisture

## 4-Inch Percent Plant Available Water



*courtesy Oklahoma Mesonet*

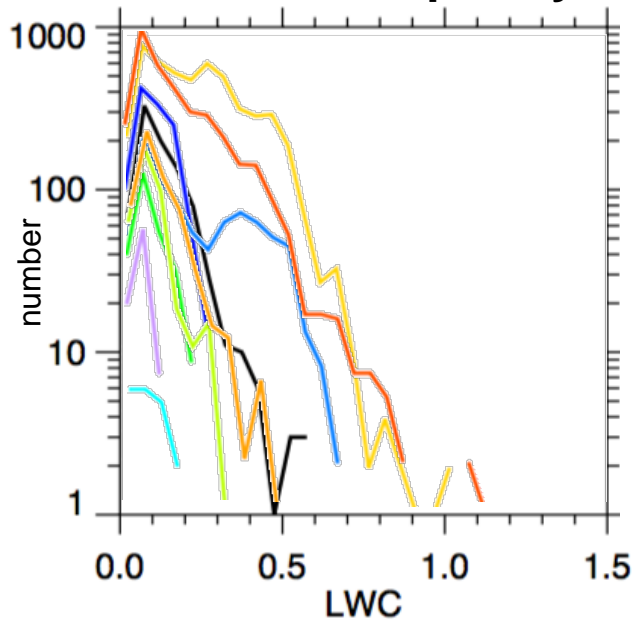


- ▶ Spatially and temporally varying soil moisture affects latent heat fluxes
- ▶ April - May, wetter and cooler than average ➡ weaker PBL
- ▶ August – September, drier and warmer than average ➡ stronger PBL

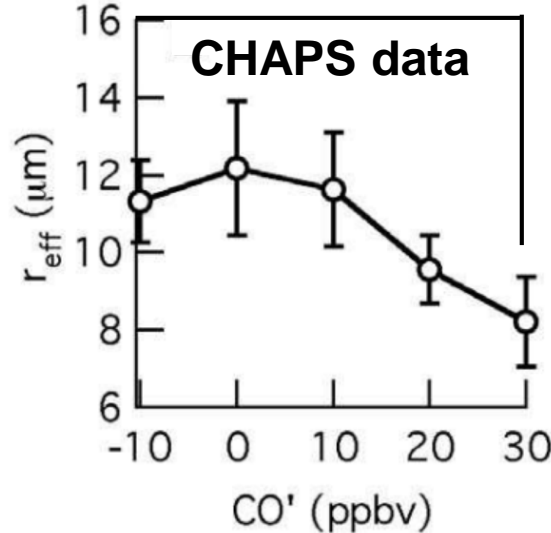
# Cloud Statistics - Phase 1



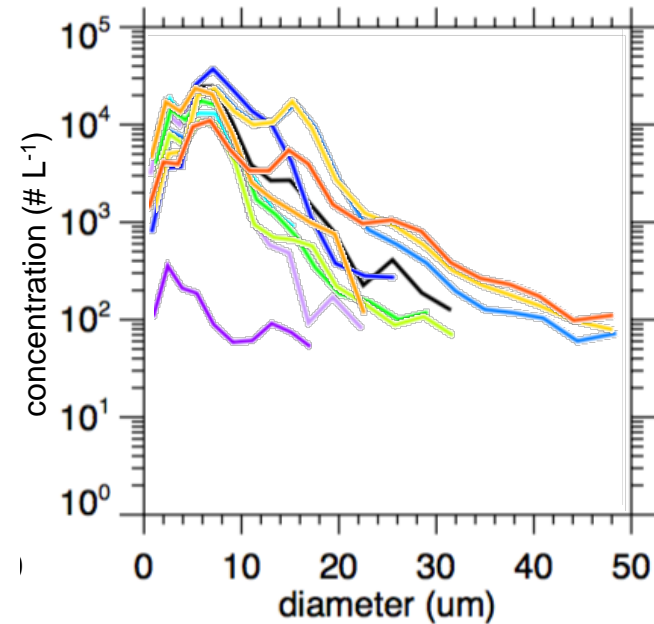
## Liquid Water Content Frequency



## ? for HI-SCALE



## Average Droplet Size Distribution



April 25 April 27 April 28 May 1 May 2 May 3 May 8 May 11 May 16 May 18 May 19

- ▶ Day-to-day variability reflects range of cloud type and size sampled
- ▶ Still need to correlate droplet size distribution to anthropogenic trace gases (e.g. CO) to identify the first indirect effect, as had been shown by previous shallow cloud experiments (Berg et al. 2011)





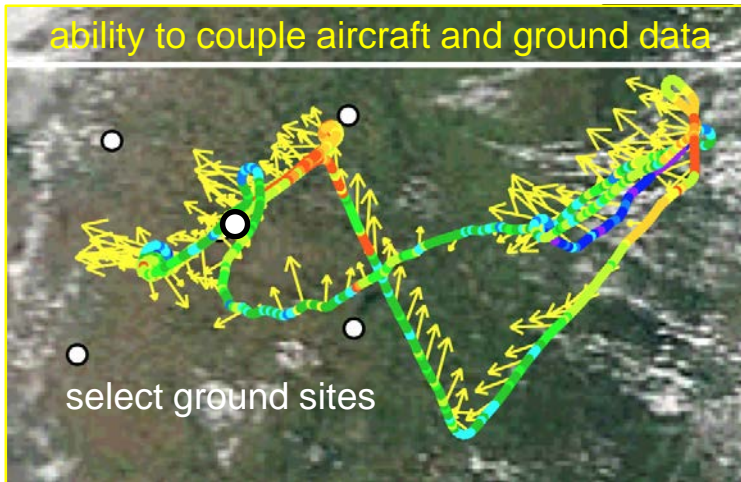
## **Specific Example – August 30**

# Transitions to Deep Convection: August 30 AM



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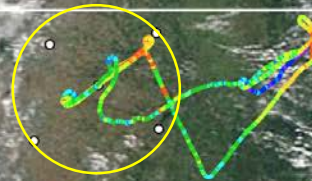


color dots = particle  
number concentrations

low ↔ high

~correlates with CCN

SGP



1435-1726 UTC

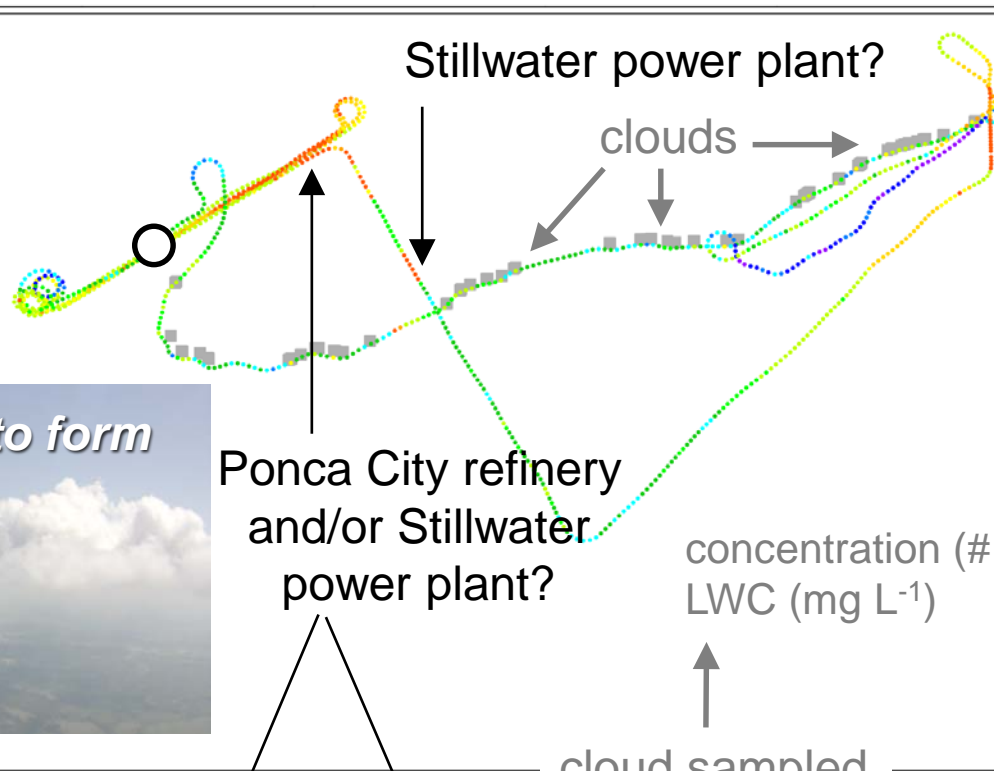
MODIS Terra ~1630 UTC



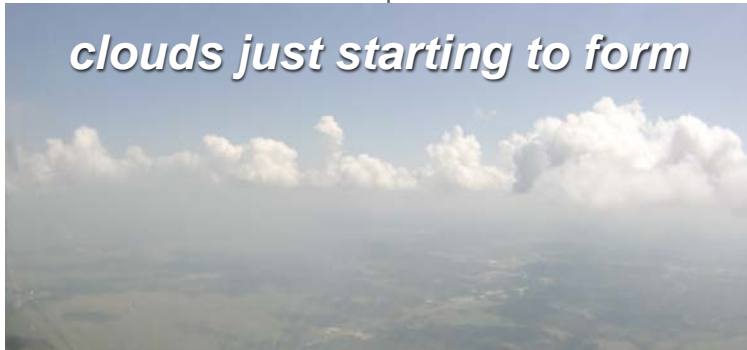
# Transitions to Deep Convection: August 30 AM



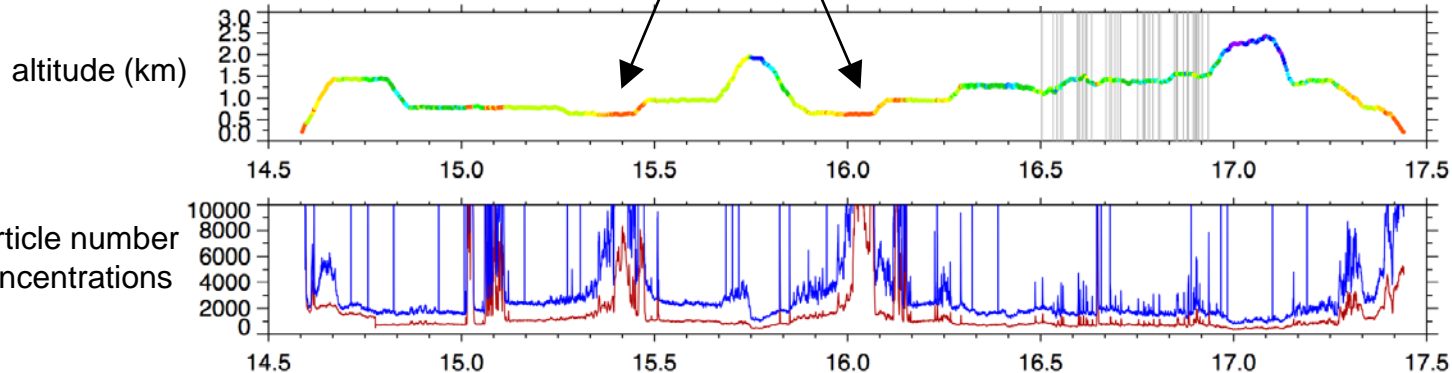
color dots = particle  
number concentrations  
low  $\longleftrightarrow$  high  
~correlates with CCN



*clouds just starting to form*



	Ave	Max
concentration (# cc <sup>-1</sup> )	145	392
LWC (mg L <sup>-1</sup> )	0.10	0.36



CPC 3010  
CPC 3025

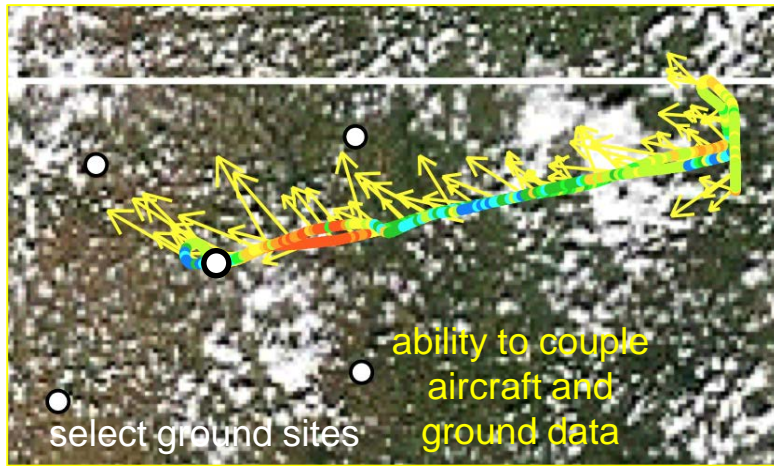


# Transitions to Deep Convection: August 30 PM



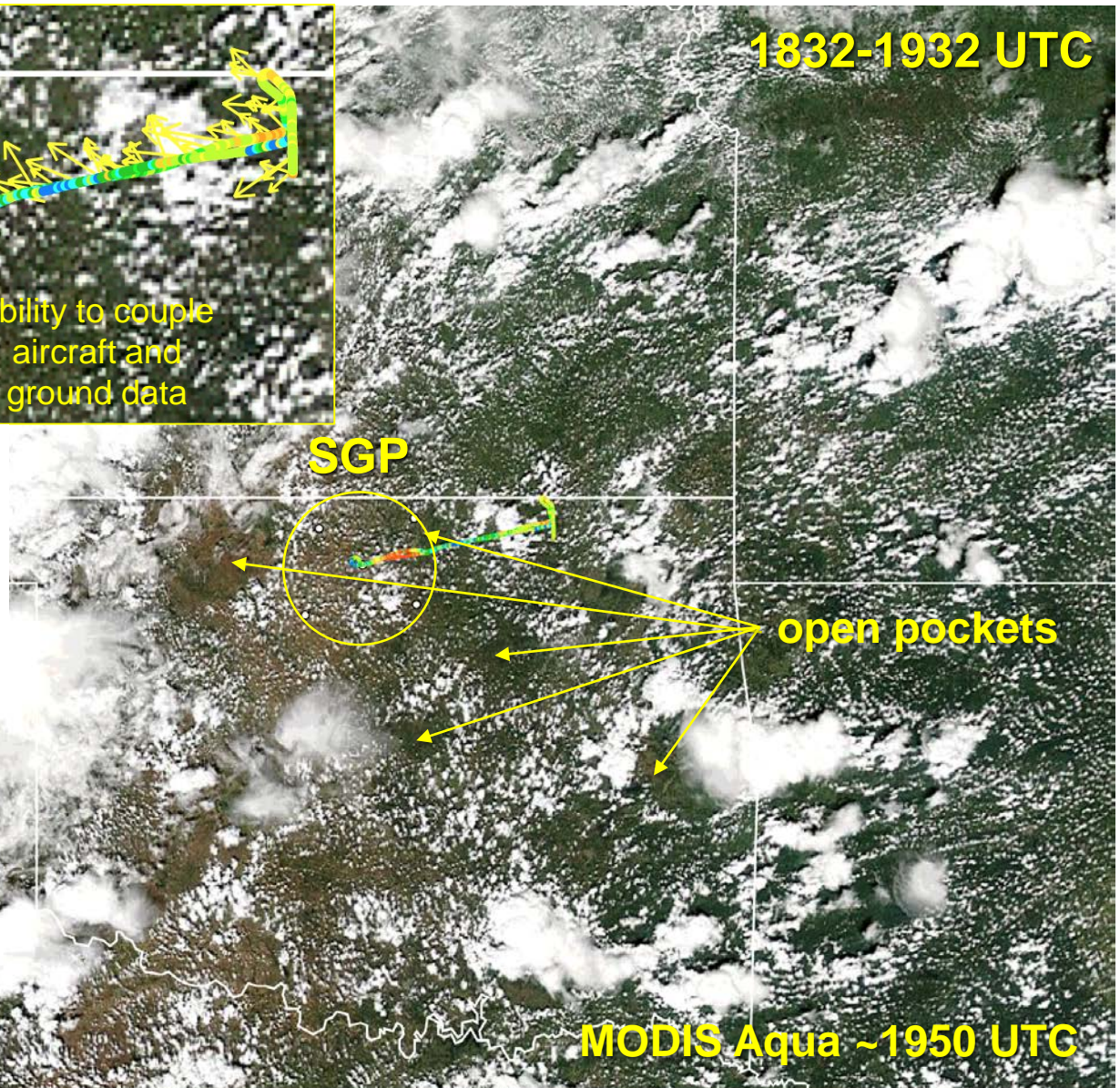
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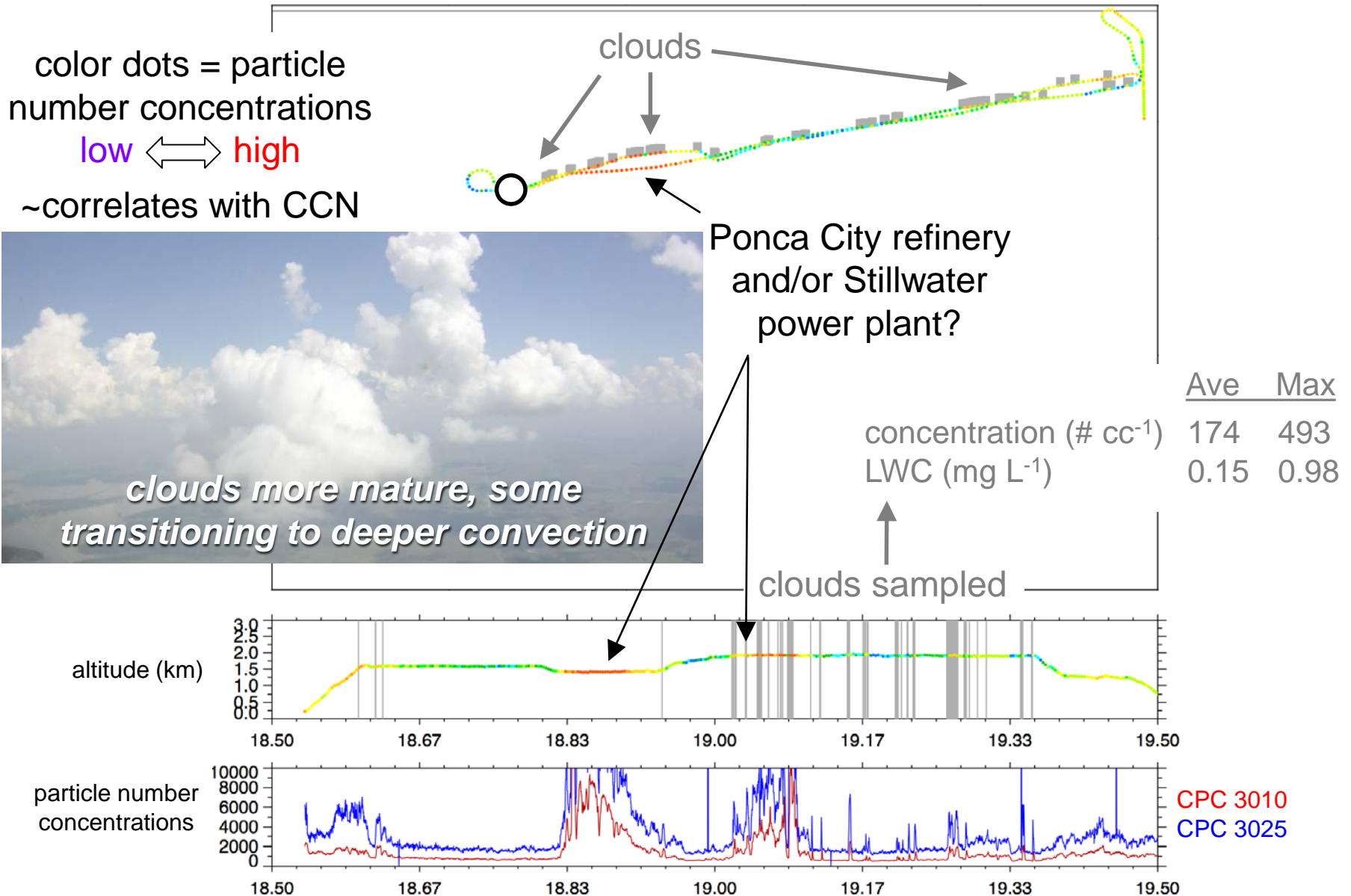
1832-1932 UTC

color dots = particle  
number concentrations  
low ↔ high  
~correlates with CCN



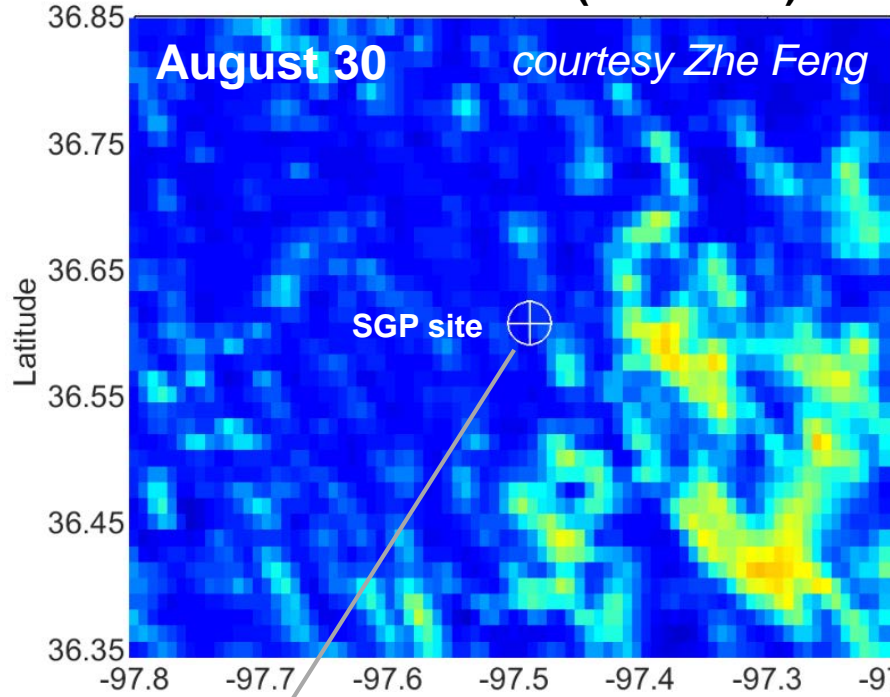


# Transitions to Deep Convection: August 30 PM

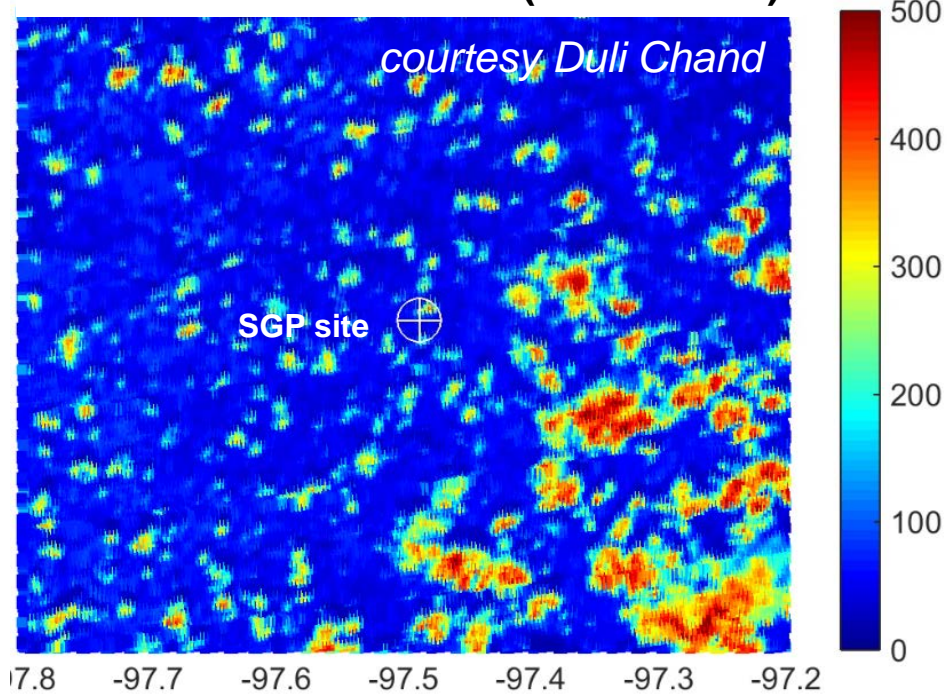


# Representations of Cloud Populations: Satellite versus Ground View

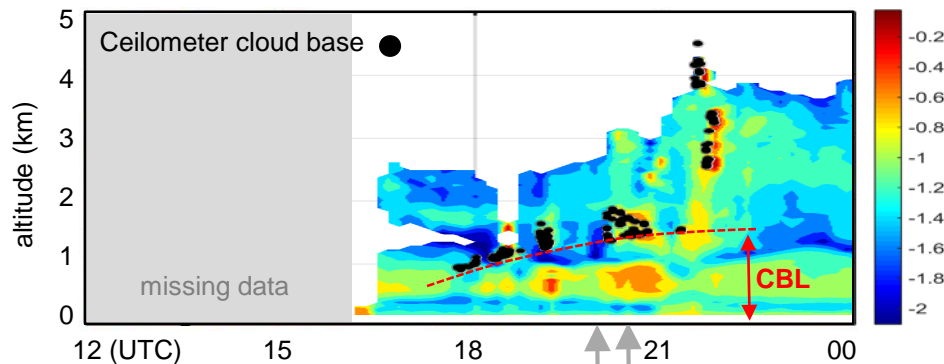
**GOES 1955 UTC ( $\Delta x \sim 1$  km)**



**MODIS AQUA 1950 UTC ( $\Delta x \sim 0.5$  km)**



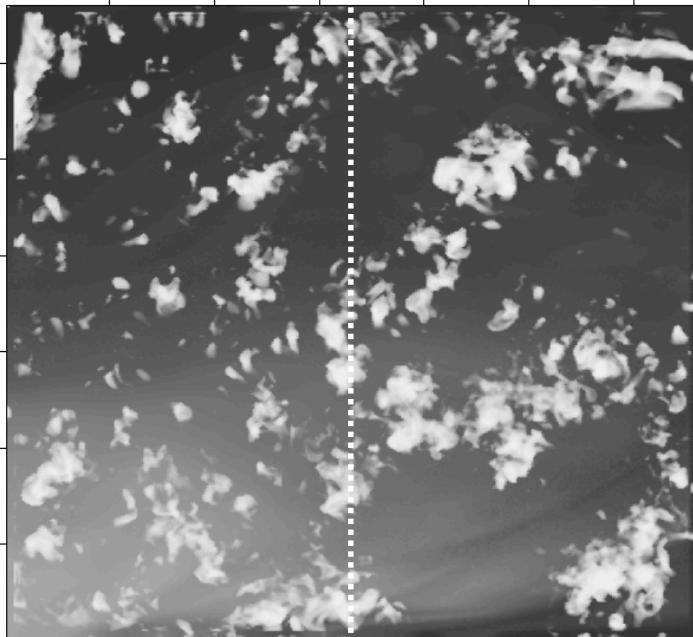
**Raman Lidar Exinction Coefficient (color, 10-min average)**



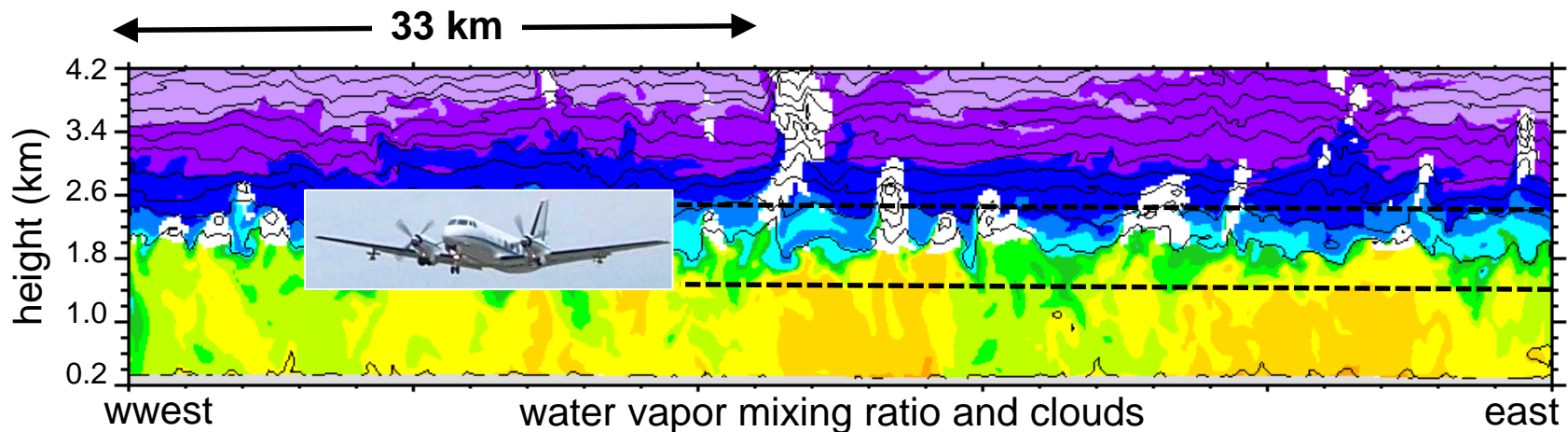
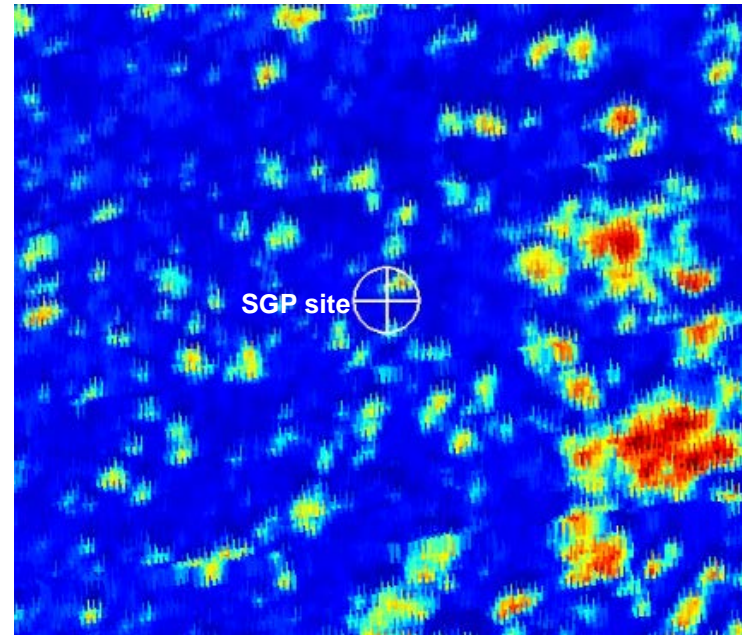


# Evaluation of LES Representation of Clouds

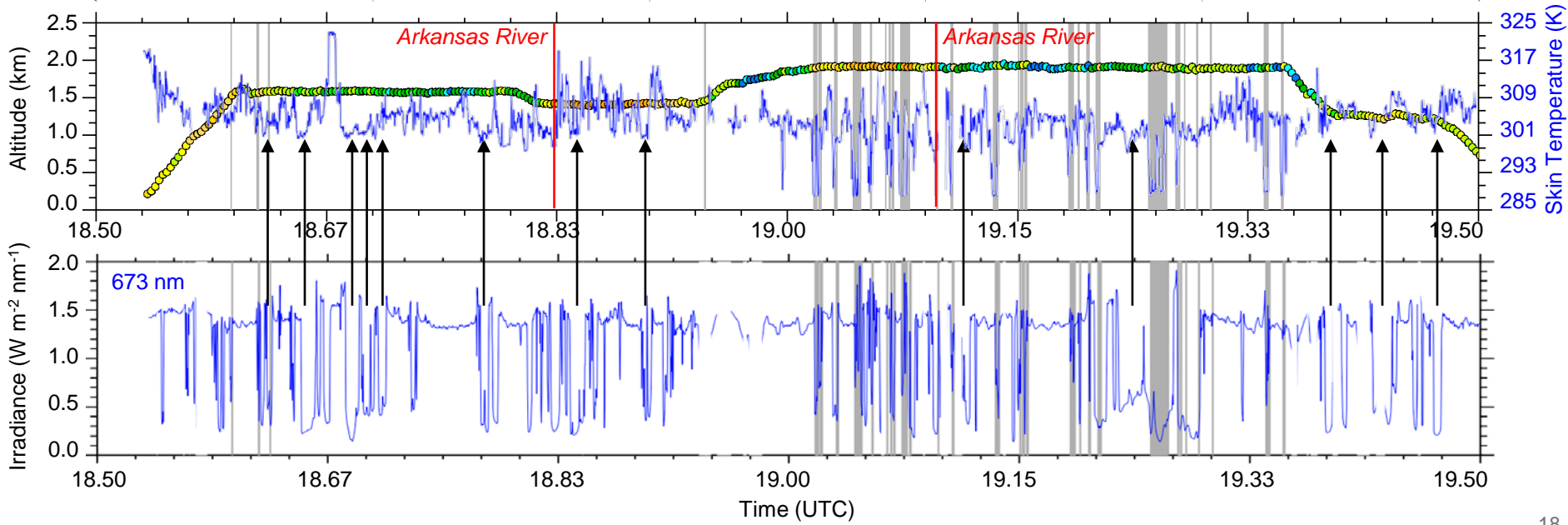
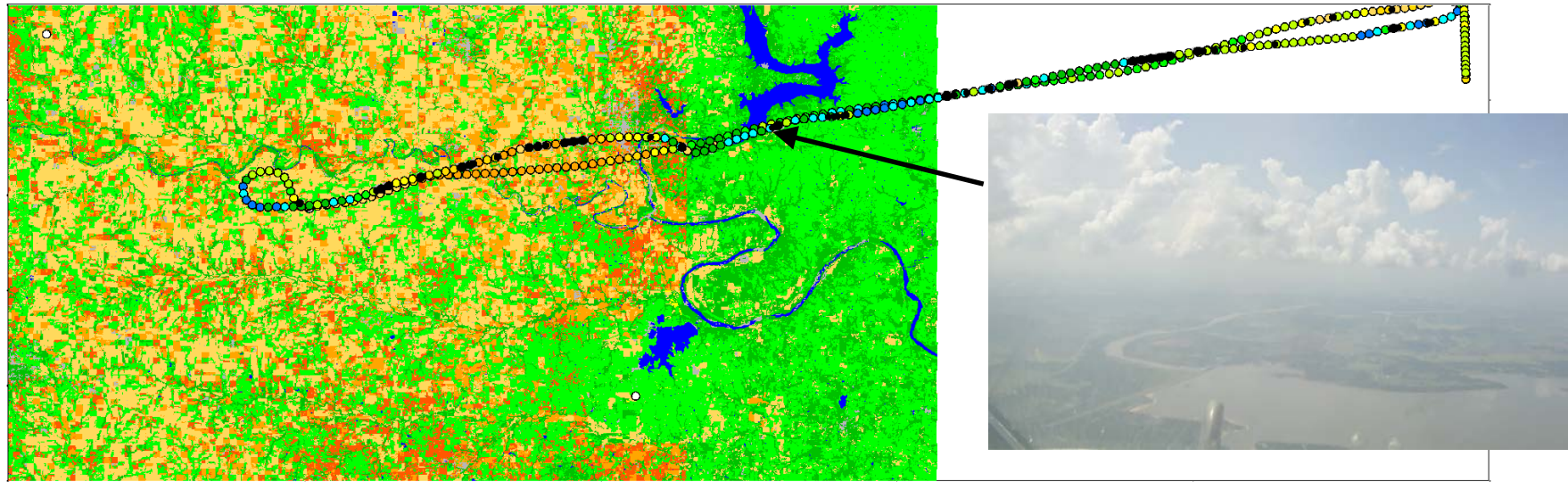
WRF LES 1950 UTC ( $\Delta x = 100$  m)



MODIS AQUA 1950 UTC ( $\Delta x \sim 1$  km)



# Coupling Clouds, Radiation, Surface Temperature, and Land Use

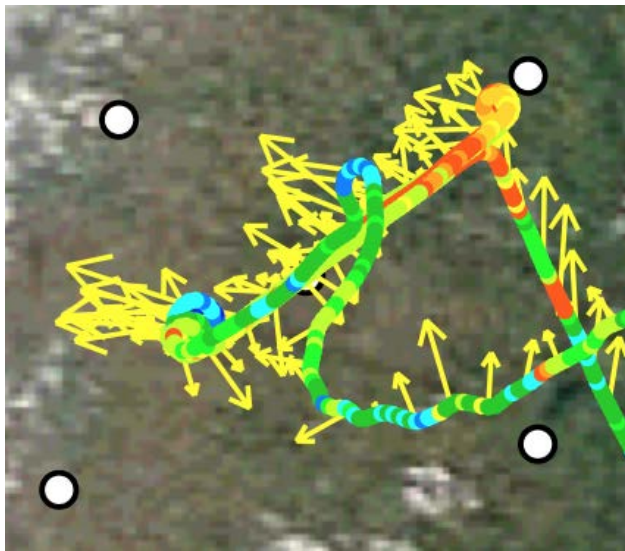




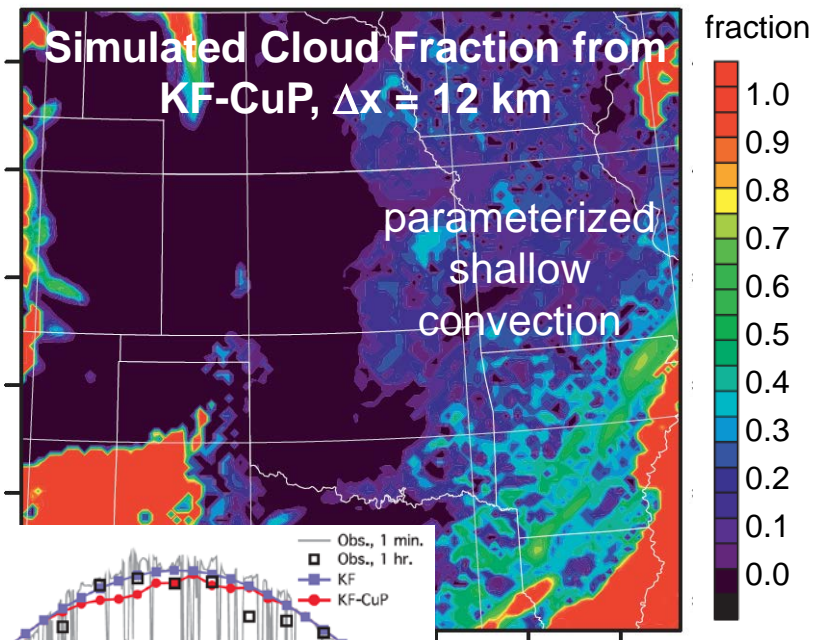
HI-SCALE campaign recently completed this summer with a new dataset:

- ▶ **New insights into coupling** of land-atmosphere interactions, turbulent boundary layer mixing, secondary organic aerosols, convective initiation and development, and their interactions
- ▶ **Evaluate and improve** LES (explicit) and mesoscale (parameterized) representations of cloud population

Larger LES Domain



100 km



from Berg et al. 2013