

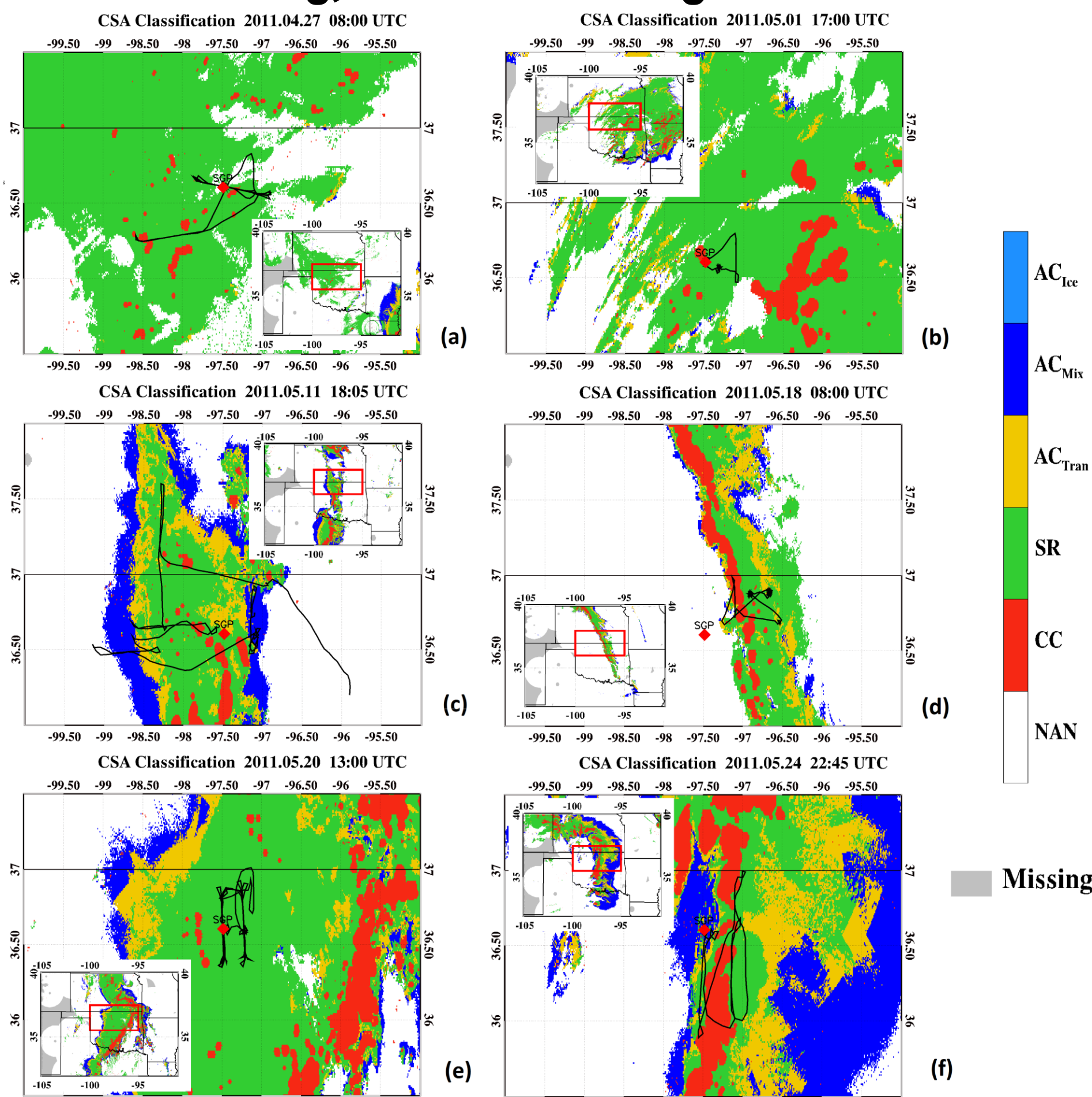
# Investigation of Ice Cloud Microphysical Properties of DCSs Using Aircraft in Situ Measurements



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## Data and results available for ARM/ASR

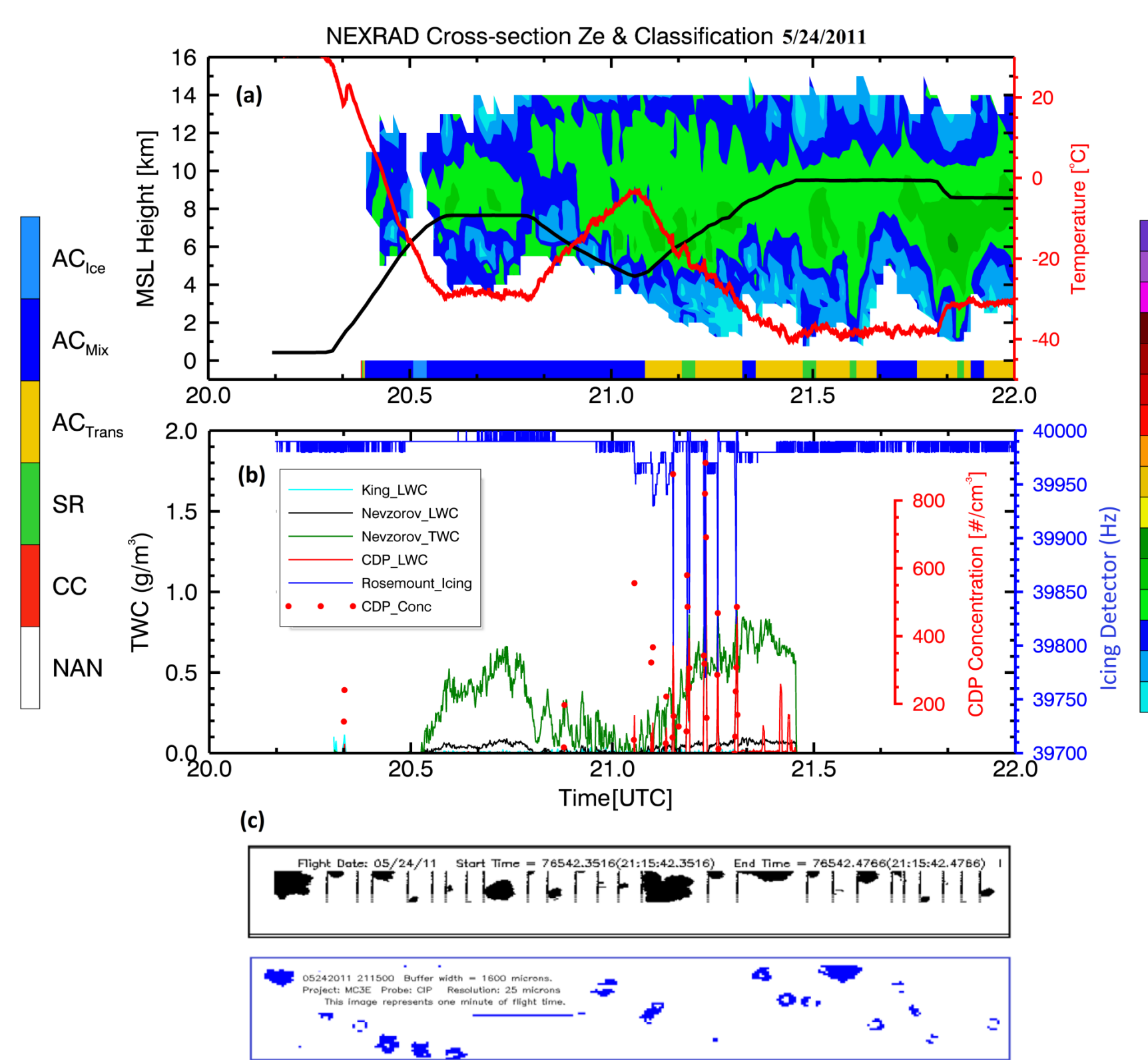
1. Correction of NEVZOROV TWC probe in IWC measurements
2. Gamma fitted ( $N=N_0 D^\mu e^{-\lambda D}$ ) parameters observed Particle Size Distribution (PSD)
3. Best-estimated ice cloud microphysical properties: IWC,  $D_m$ ,  $N_c$ .
4. New empirical relationships for remote sensing, such as  $\lambda$  and  $Z_e$ , IWC and  $Z_e$



**6 selected DCS cases**  
**04/27/2011**  
**05/01/2011**  
**05/11/2011**  
**05/18/2011**  
**05/20/2011**  
**05/24/2011**

## Correction of NEVZOROV IWC measurement

### Step 1. Using multi-sensor measurements to determine ice phase of a DCS

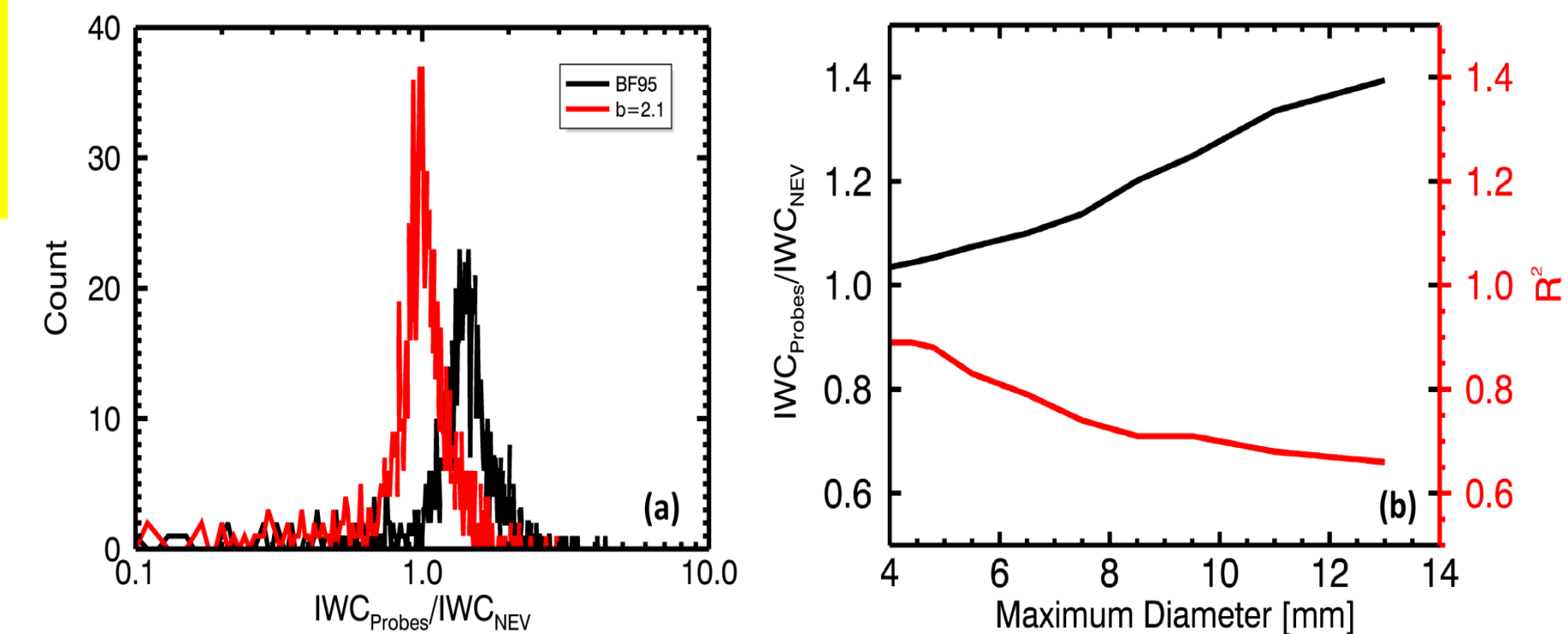


**A Rosemount Icing Detector (RID, a sudden drop in frequency due to SLWC occurrence), by King Probe (high LWC), and CDP probe (high LWC), accounting for particles with  $D < 50 \mu\text{m}$ .**  
**More than 16,000 ZDC and CIP images were manually examined to support the detection of SLWC**

### Step 2. Determination of size threshold and exponent

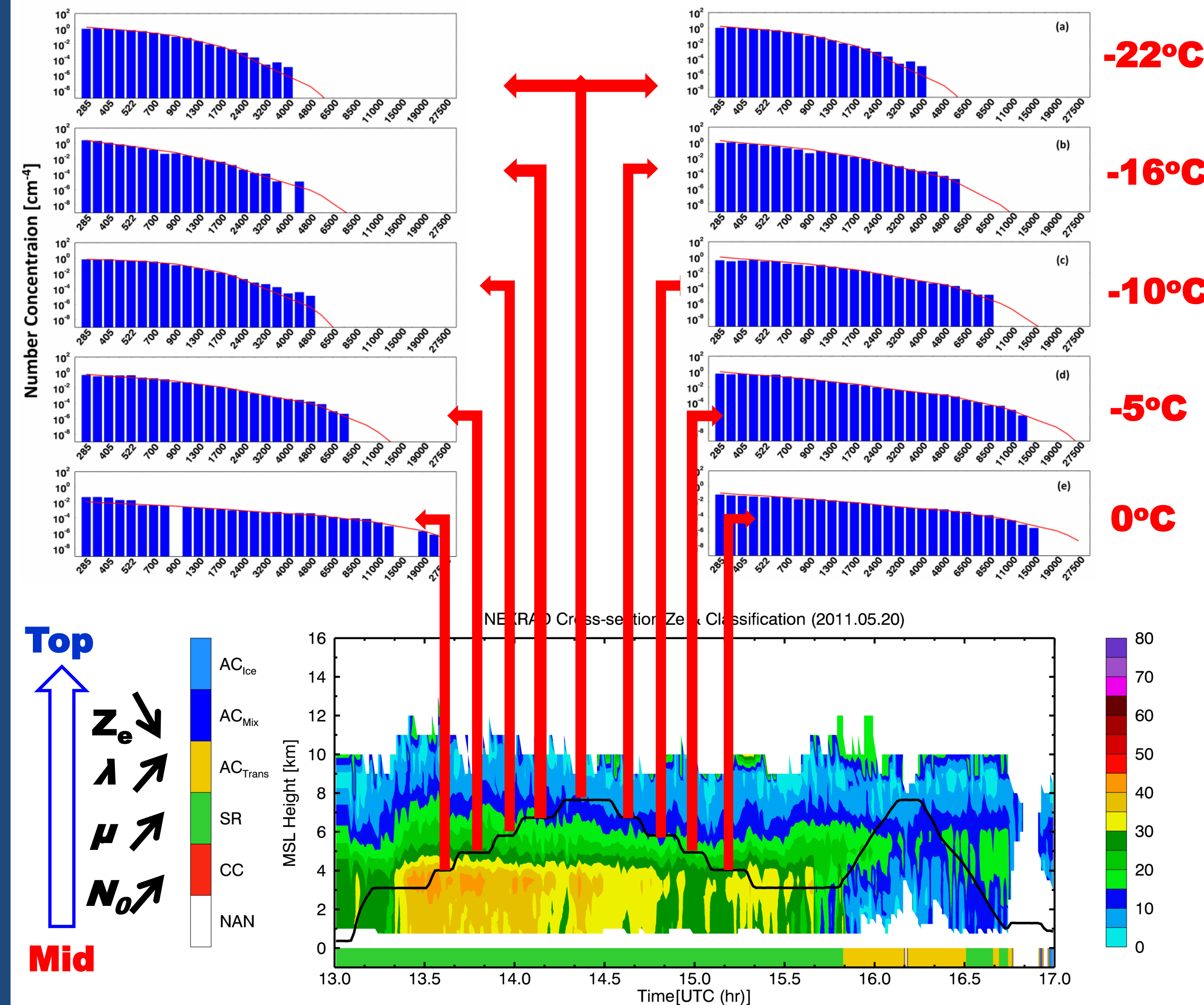
**NEVZOROV deep cone is accurate when  $D < 4000 \mu\text{m}$  [Korolev, et al. 2013]**

**$b=2.1$  is the optimal exponent for mass-dimensional relationship [Heymsfield, et al. 2010]**

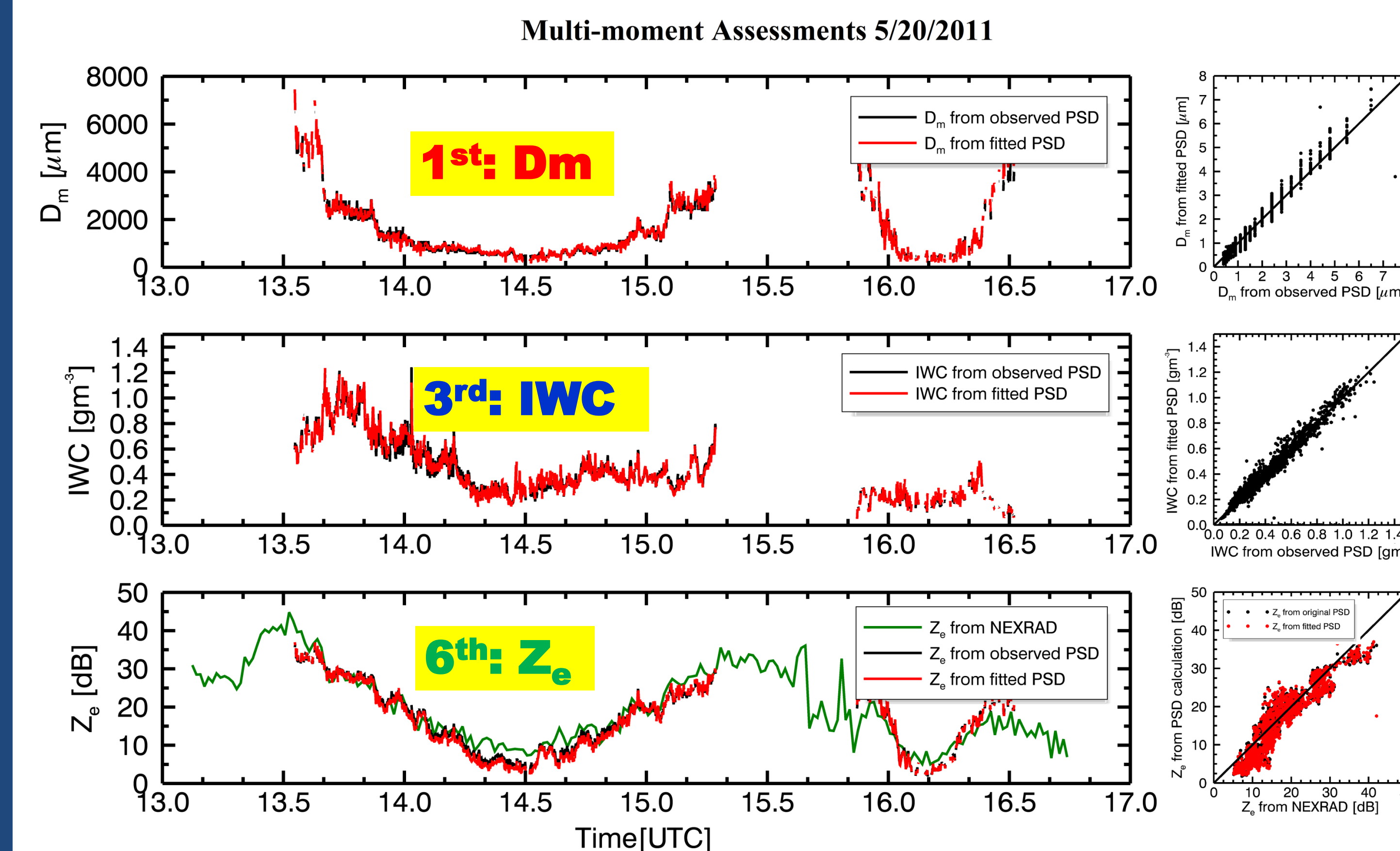


## Gamma fitting to observed PSD

The maximum diameters decrease from 27,500  $\mu\text{m}$  to 4,000  $\mu\text{m}$ , whereas the total number concentrations increase about 100 times when the aircraft ascended from 4 km to 8 km



## Multi-moment assessments of Gamma fitting scheme

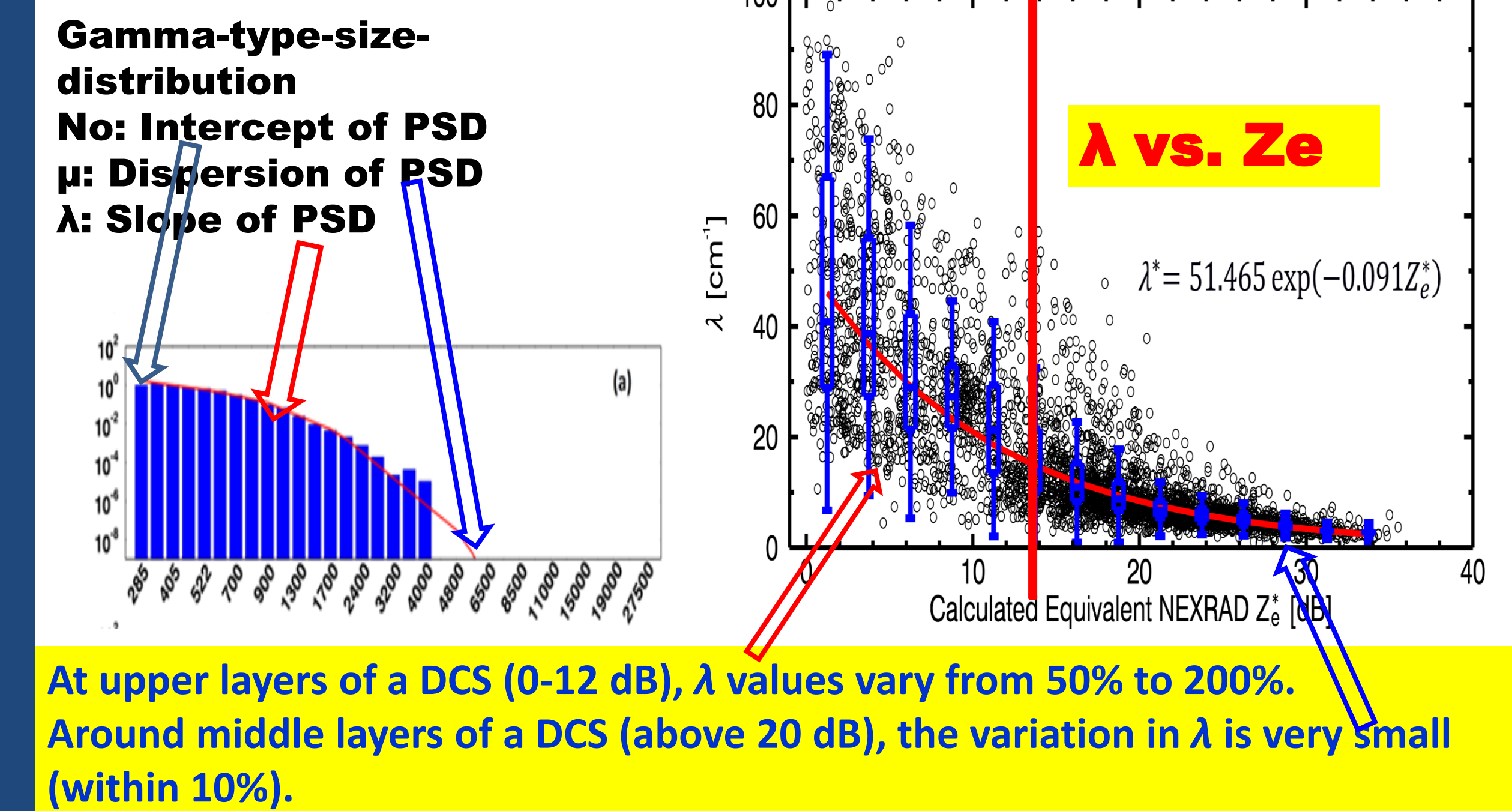


Moments	Observed PSD	Gamma Para
<b>1<sup>st</sup>: <math>D_m</math></b>	$\int_0^{D_{max}} n(D) a D^b = \frac{IWC}{2}$	$D_m = \frac{b + \mu + 0.67}{\lambda}$
<b>3<sup>rd</sup>: IWC</b>	$IWC = \sum_{i=D_{min}}^{i=D_{max}} N_i \times 0.00365 \times D_i^{2.1}$	
<b>6<sup>th</sup>: <math>Z_e</math></b>	$Z_e = \frac{\lambda^{1.4}}{\pi^{0.5}  K_w ^2} \int_0^\infty \sigma(D) N(D) dD$	

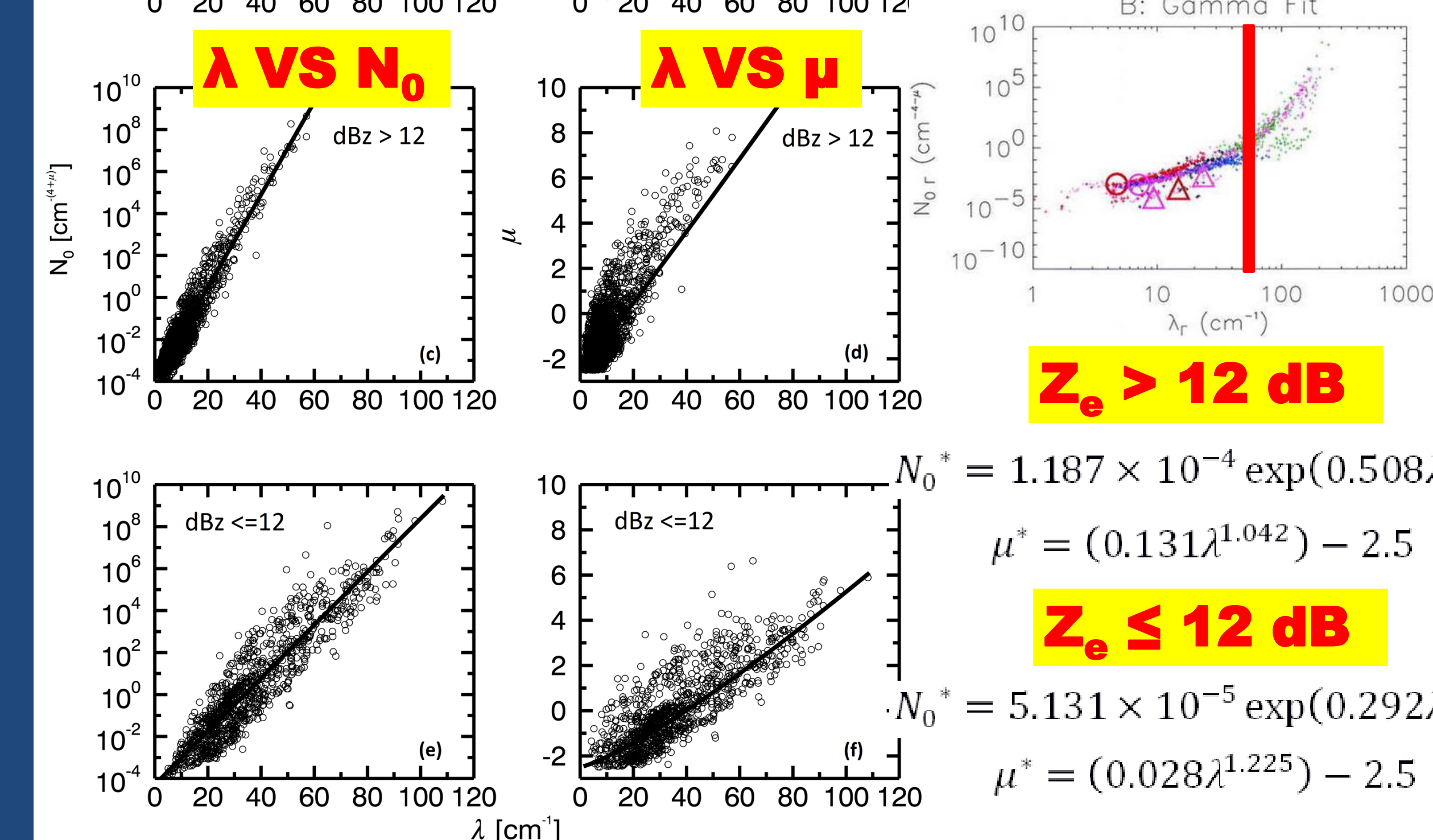
$\sigma$ - $D$  ( $\sigma=sD^t$ ) relationships for different ice crystal habits were tested to calculate  $Z_e$ . Finally bullet-rossette showed the best performance and consistency in parameterization was achieved based on data provided by two separate research groups (Hong:  $s=1.02 \times 10^{-9}$ ,  $t=4.6$ ; Liu:  $s=1.66 \times 10^{-9}$ ,  $t=4.6$ .  $D$  in mm)

## Empirical relationships between $\lambda$ and $Z_e$ , $N_0$ and $\lambda$ , $\mu$ and $\lambda$ , IWC and $Z_e$

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



At upper layers of a DCS (0-12 dB),  $\lambda$  values vary from 50% to 200%.  
 Around middle layers of a DCS (above 20 dB), the variation in  $\lambda$  is very small (within 10%).



## Summary

- 1) Multi-sensor detection has been adopted to eliminate the super-cooled liquid water (SLW) in the ice dominated cloud layers of DCSs
- 2) Based on the conclusions of Heymsfield et al. [2010] and Korolev et al. [2013], the MC3E mass-dimensional relationship was developed:  $a=0.00365$ ,  $b=2.1$ .
- 3) Gamma fitting to observed PSDs was carried out, and the accuracy of fitted parameters is guaranteed by multi-moment assessments (1<sup>st</sup>:  $D_m$ , 3<sup>rd</sup>: IWC, 6<sup>th</sup>:  $Z_e$ ).
- 4) Empirical relationships were established for  $\lambda$ - $Z_e$ ,  $N_0$ - $\lambda$ , and  $\mu$ - $\lambda$ . The transition happened at 12 dB indicates changes in microphysical processes, which has been noticed by Heymsfield et al. [2002], McFarquhar et al. [2007] and Smith et al. [2009].

**Future Work:** Better parameterizations taking into account the large variability in different habits to calculate  $Z_e$ .  
**Reference:** Wang J., X. Dong, and B. Xi (2015), Investigation of Ice Cloud Microphysical Properties of DCSs Using Aircraft in Situ Measurements, J. Geophys. Res., under revision  
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