Arctic and Antarctic Stratiform Mixed-phase Cloud Properties

Poster #5 [B2]

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Motivation

- Stratiform mixed-phase clouds (SMCs) are prevalent at high latitudes and greatly impact radiative fluxes.
- Climate models underestimate supercooled liquid fraction in SMCs.
- Governed by factors that are poorly understood.
- Observational analyses are required to reduce model uncertainty



NSA Barrow	2011.07-2016.07
AWARE McMurdo	2015.12-2017.01

Property Retrievals for Stratiform Mixed-Phase Clouds

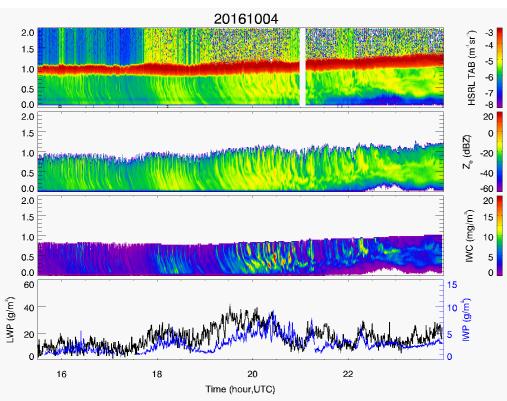
Retrieval algorithm inputs:

- MPL backscatter
- KAZR Z_e
- MWR
- Sounding measurements

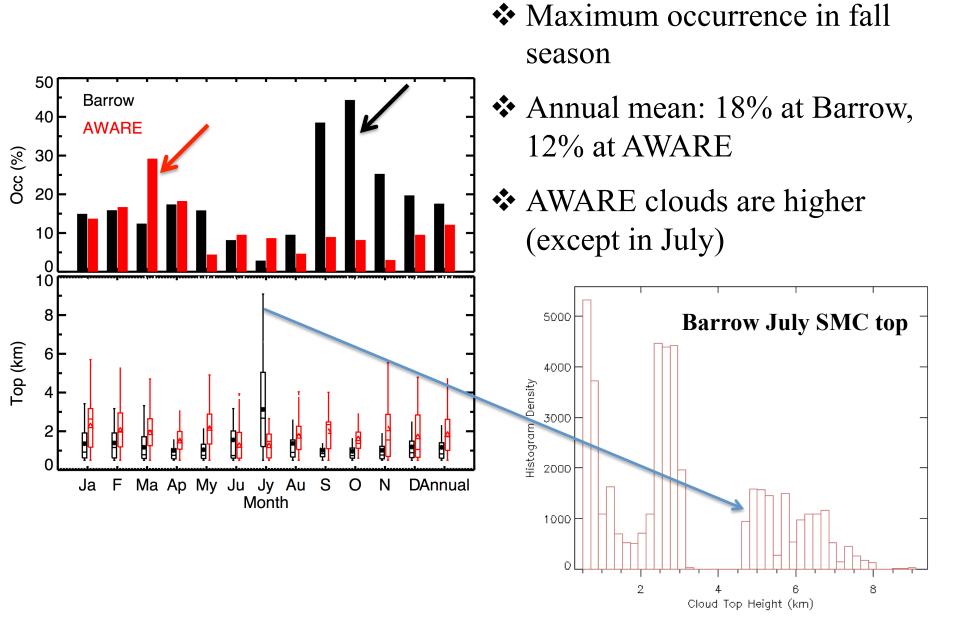
Retrieved properties used:

- SMC identification
- SMC top height and T
- MWR LWP
- IWC/P profiles using Z_e-Temperature-IWC (Hogan et al., 2006)
- (Also water and ice particle size, N_w, N_i)

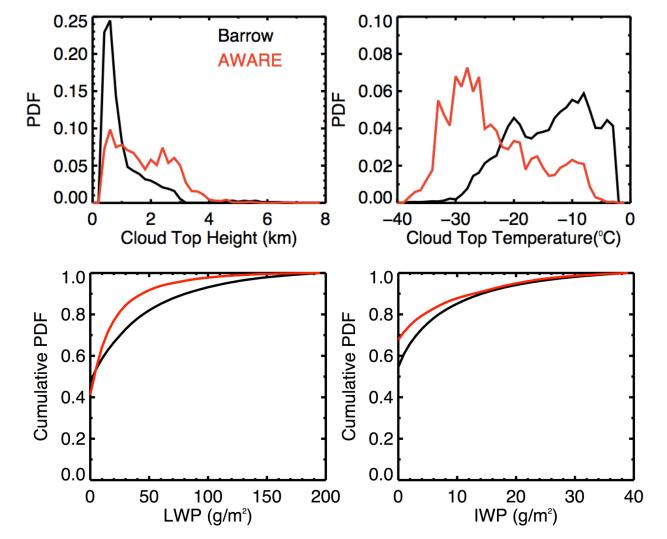
AWARE HSRL + KAZR + Retrievals



Macrophysical Properties for Stratiform Mixed-Phase Clouds



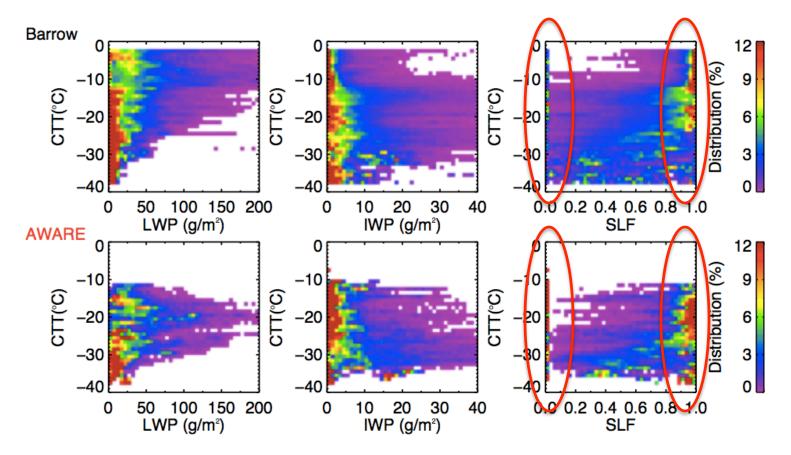
Macrophysical Properties for Stratiform Mixed-Phase Clouds



AWARE SMCs are higher and colder

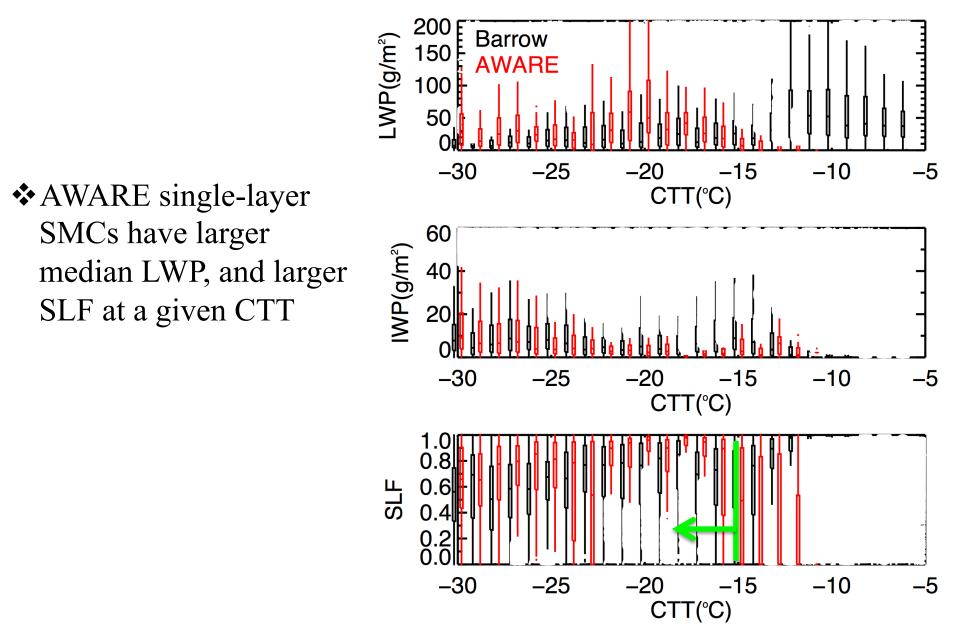
Barrow SMCs have larger LWPs

Microphysical Properties for Stratiform Mixed-Phase Clouds

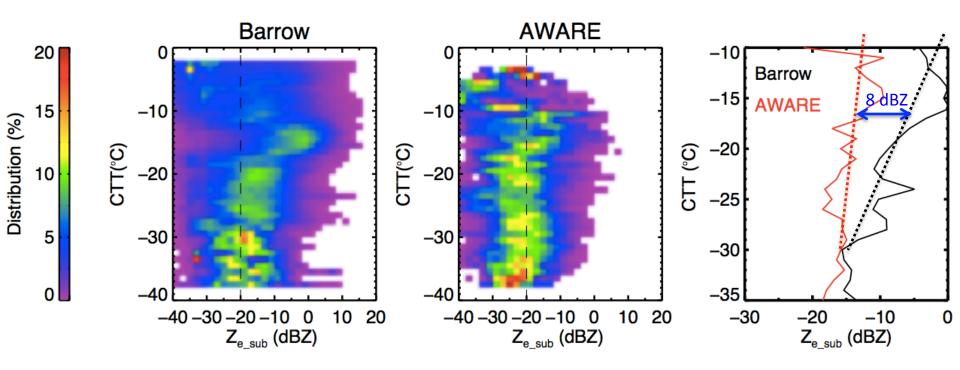


- Focus on single-layer SMCs
- Supercooled Liquid Fraction (SLF) = LWP/(LWP + IWP)
- Statistically SMCs are always either liquid-dominated or icedominated

Microphysical Properties for Stratiform Mixed-Phase Clouds Single Layer (only)



Microphysical Properties for Stratiform Mixed-Phase Clouds Single Layer only



- $\mathbf{E}_{e \text{ sub}}$: radar Z_e between the liquid-dominated cloud layer base and 100 m below.
- ✤ Barrow SMCs have up to 8 dBZ larger $Z_{e_{sub}}$ at a given CTT, which indicates a factor of ~ 6 higher ice number concentration (Zhang et al., ACP, 2018)

Summary and Future Plan

- Comprehensive datasets of stratiform mixed-phase clouds (SMCs) using remote sensing measurements at NSA Barrow and AWARE are built.
- SMCs occur 18% and 12% at Barrow and AWARE, with maximum occurrences in fall season.
- AWARE SMCs have higher cloud top heights and colder cloud top temperatures (CTT).
- ✤ At a given CTT, AWARE single-layer SMCs have larger median LWP, and larger SLF.
- ✤ Barrow SMCs have up to 8 dBZ larger $Z_{e_{sub}}$ at a given CTT, indicating a factor of ~ 6 higher ice number concentration.
- Investigation of other microphysical properties such as particle size and concentration will be conducted.