



Cloud properties during marine cold air outbreaks in COMBLE: a preliminary survey



Bart Geerts¹, Yazhe Hu¹, Yonggang Wang² Zachary J. Lebo¹, Yishi Hu¹

¹University of Wyoming ²Texas Tech University

COMBLE break-out session, 6/25/2020

COMBLE Objectives

In a nutshell:

What is the role of marine boundary layer clouds during cold-air outbreaks over open water in the Arctic climate system?

<u>Context</u>: the COMBLE campaign addresses fundamental questions related to aerosolcloud-precipitation feedbacks in the Arctic climate system. The campaigns focus on a cloud regime that remains poorly understood: shallow convection in the marine boundary layer during cold air outbreak events.

... how to define cold-air outbreaks (CAOs)?





voyage of the Polarstern in *MOSAiC*

Bjornoya \rightarrow

AMF1

(Nordmela,

Andoya)

COMBLE

North

Pole

4:00 pm

looking NE



CAO conditions

Andoya (M1)

- 1. M > 0 K 2.
 - U₁₀ > 10 kts (5 m/s)
- 3. Wind direction: as below:



Data sources: radiosonde (hourly interpolated at M1, 3-6 hourly WMO soundings at S2), MET, NOAA SST

 $M \equiv \theta_{SST} - \theta_{850 \ hPa}$



Bjornoya (S2)

- 1. M > 1 K
- 2. U₁₀ > 10 kts
- Wind direction: as below: 3.







surface temperature during CAOs



BL thermal instability

during CAOs

climatological frequency of M values







Papritz and Spengler 2017

sensible heat flux during CAOs

latent heat flux during CAOs



expected values in CAOs: 100-600 Wm⁻² (Brummer et al. 1997; Papritz et al. 2015; Papritz and Spengler 2017)





liquid water path during CAOs



cloud base height during CAOs







Cloud vertical structure during CAOs

KAZR



Some good CAO cases



MODIS image (data source: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/) MET Norway radar mosaic (data source: https://thredds.met.no) 15



(data source: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/)

(data source: https://thredds.met.no) 16