

# What controls cloud droplet number concentration of trade wind cumuli?

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Member of

*Leibniz*  
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**TROPOS**  
Leibniz Institute for  
Tropospheric Research

# Motivation

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Quantification of the sensitivity of the droplet  
number concentration towards changes in the  
aerosol microphysical properties

# Airborne Cloud Turbulence Observation System



## Aerosol microphysics:

- particle number size distribution, ( $6 \text{ nm} < D_p < 2.6 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ; SMPS, OPC)
- particle number concentration ( $D_p > 6 \text{ nm}$ ; CPC, fast CPC)
- CCN concentration ( $0.1\% < S < 0.67\%$ ; miniature CCNC, G. Roberts)

## Cloud microphysics

- liquid water content (PVM)
- cloud droplet size, velocity and number concentration (PDI)
- ..

## Meteorology

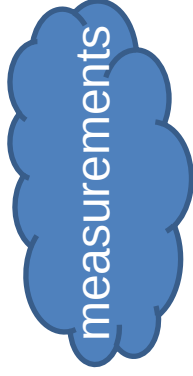
- 3d wind vector, temperature, humidity, pressure, ..

# Two different approaches

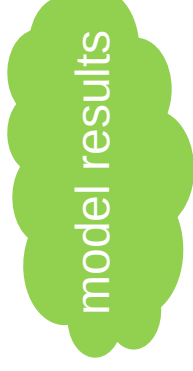
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Two different approaches to quantify the sensitivity of the CDNC towards changes in the aerosol

properties:

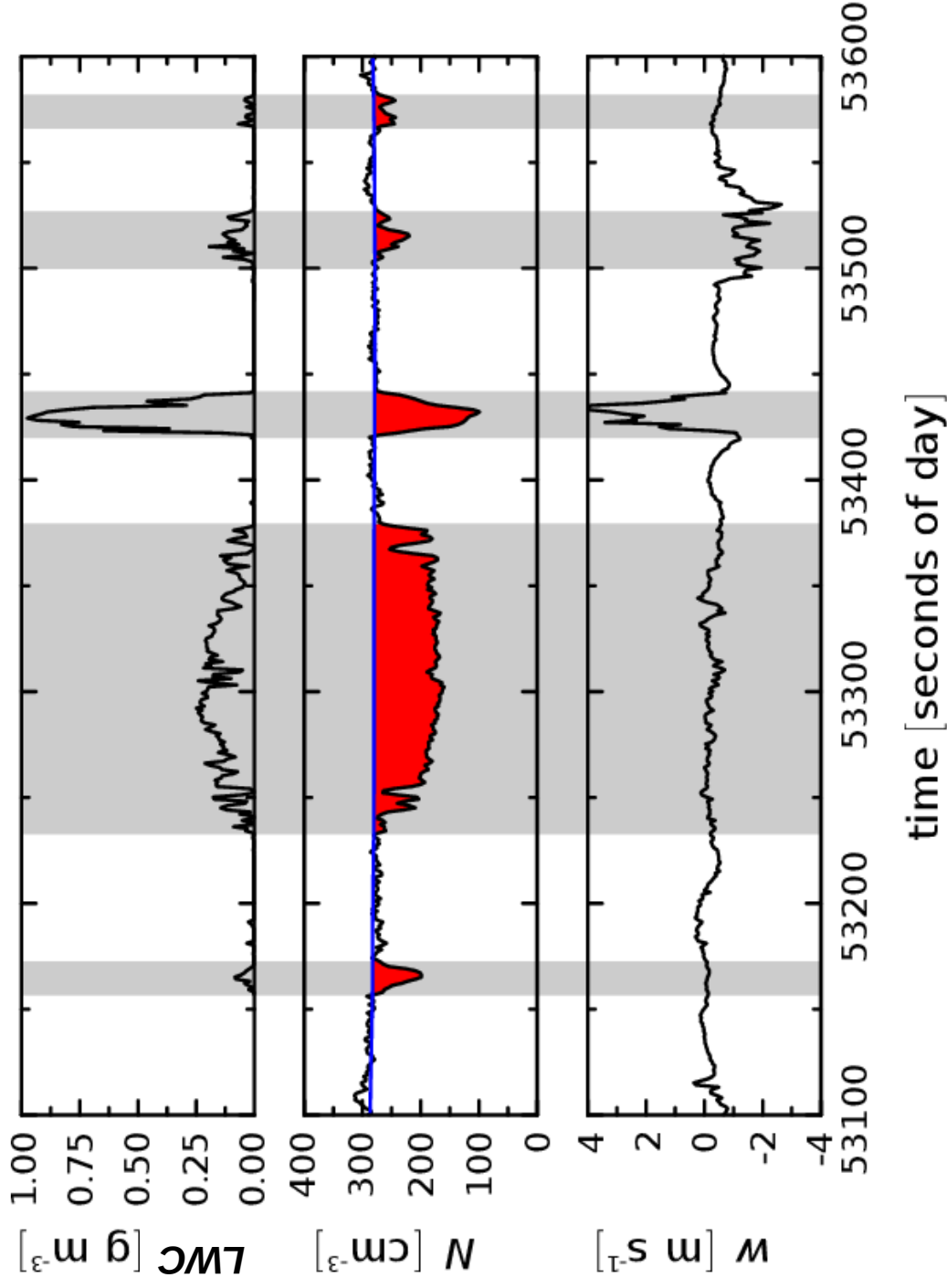


statistical analysis of almost 700 individual clouds during 10 research flights

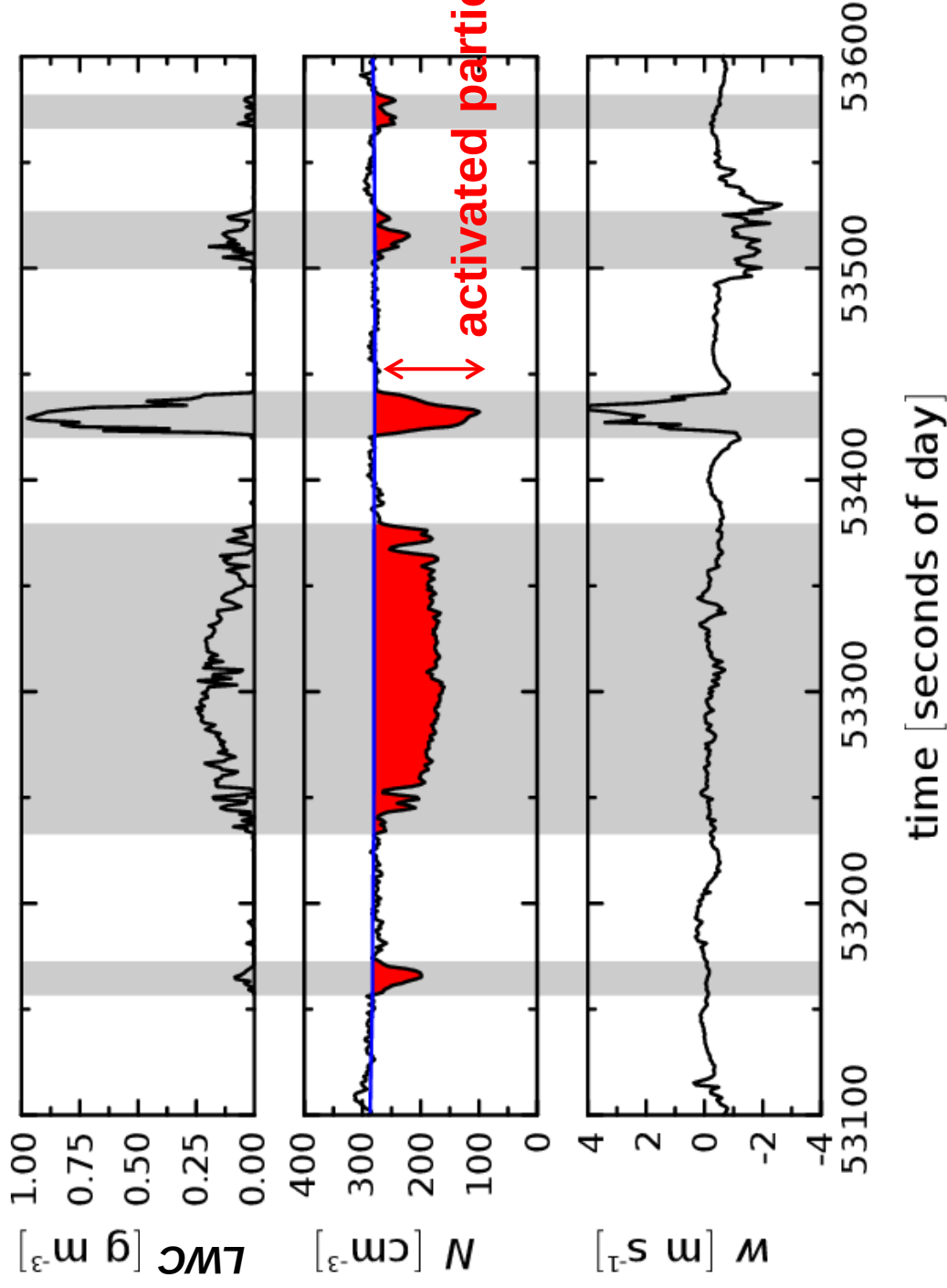


comprehensive sensitivity study using a cloud microphysical parcel model

# Measurements at cloud level



# Measurements at cloud level



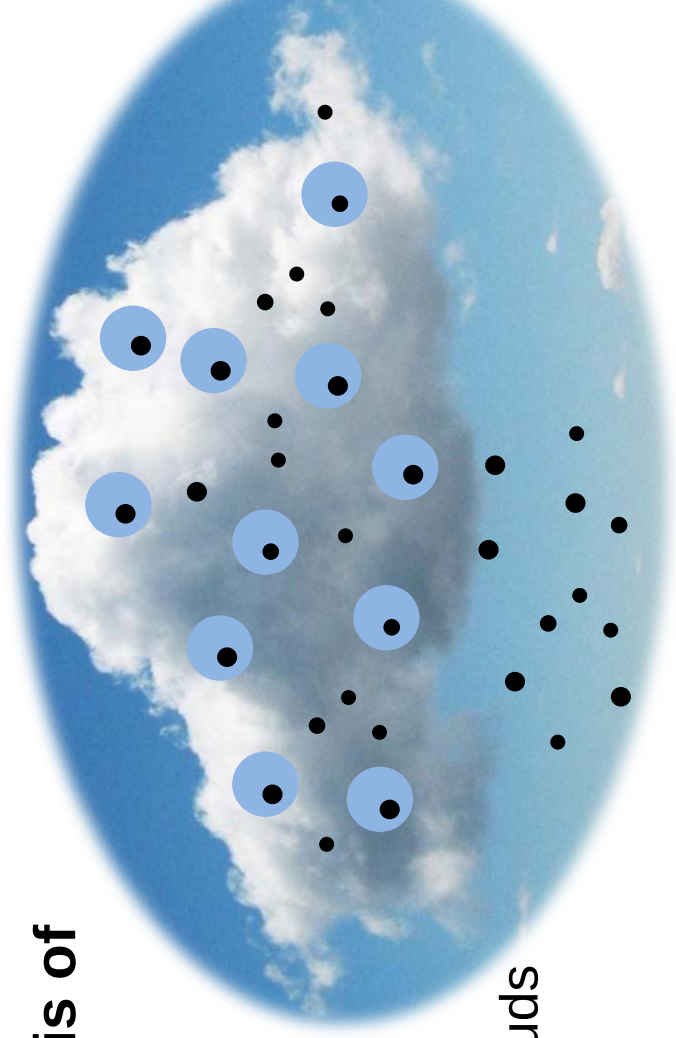
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# Cloud statistics

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**Multivariate statistical analysis of  
687 individual clouds  
(10 research flights):**

- cloud microphysics
- meteorological parameters
- activated particles inside clouds
- aerosol microphysics below clouds

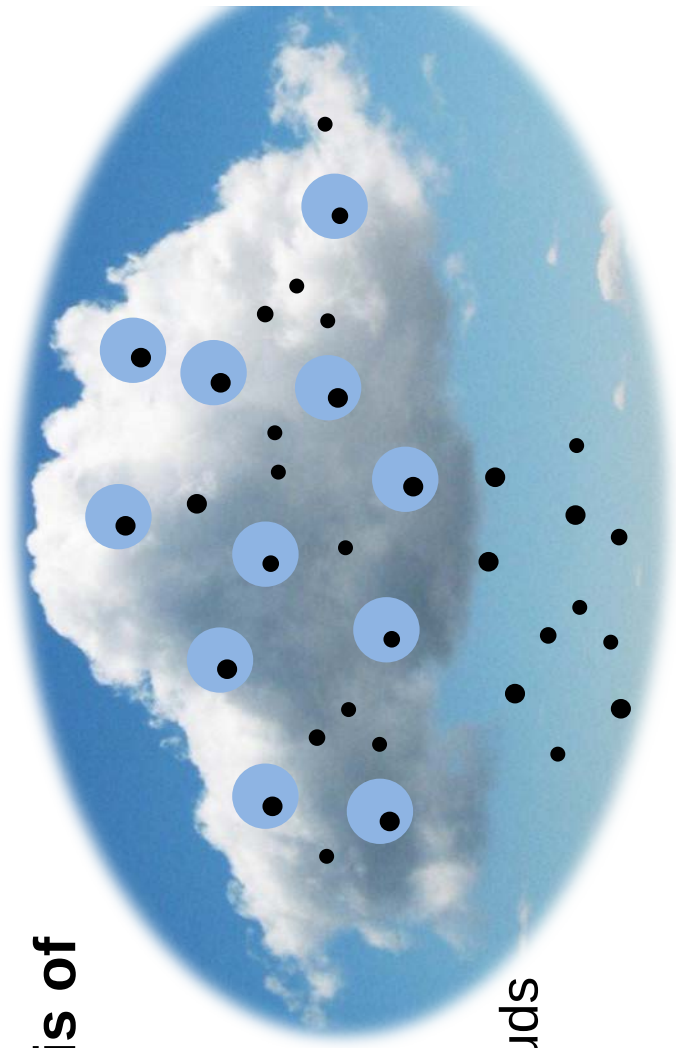


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**measured clouds at different evolution stages  
(actively growing, decelerated, dissolving)  
→ J. Katzwinkel et. al 2014, JAS, in review**



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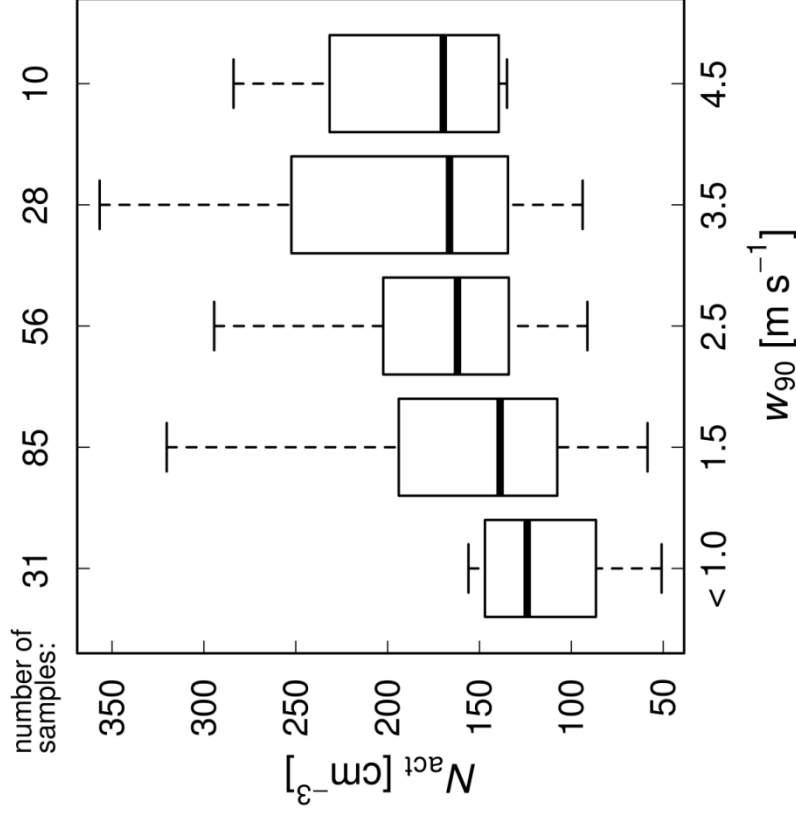


**30% most active clouds  
(defined by LWC and  
updraft velocity)**

# What controls CDNC?

**30% most active clouds**

measurements

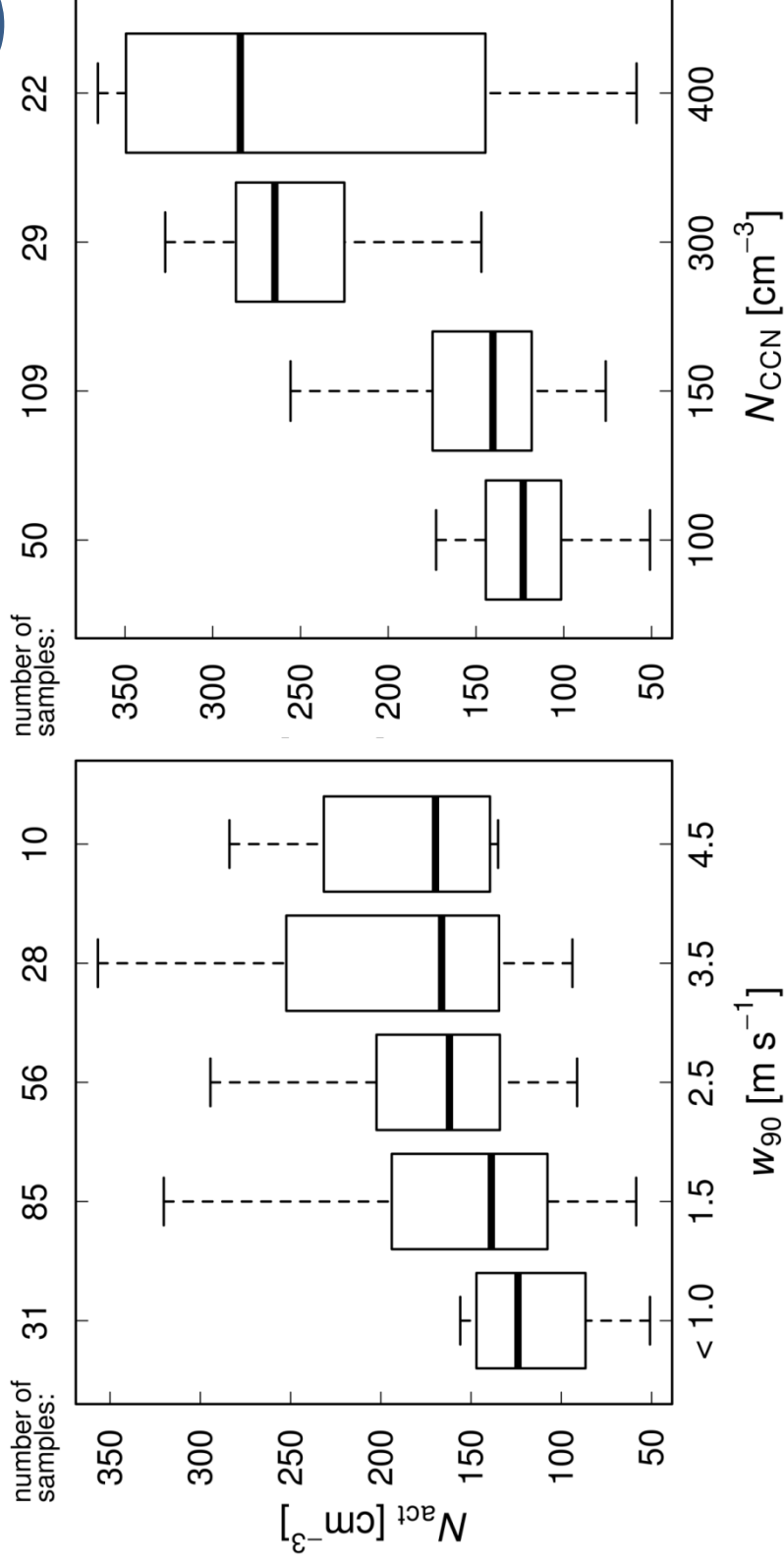


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# What controls CDNC?

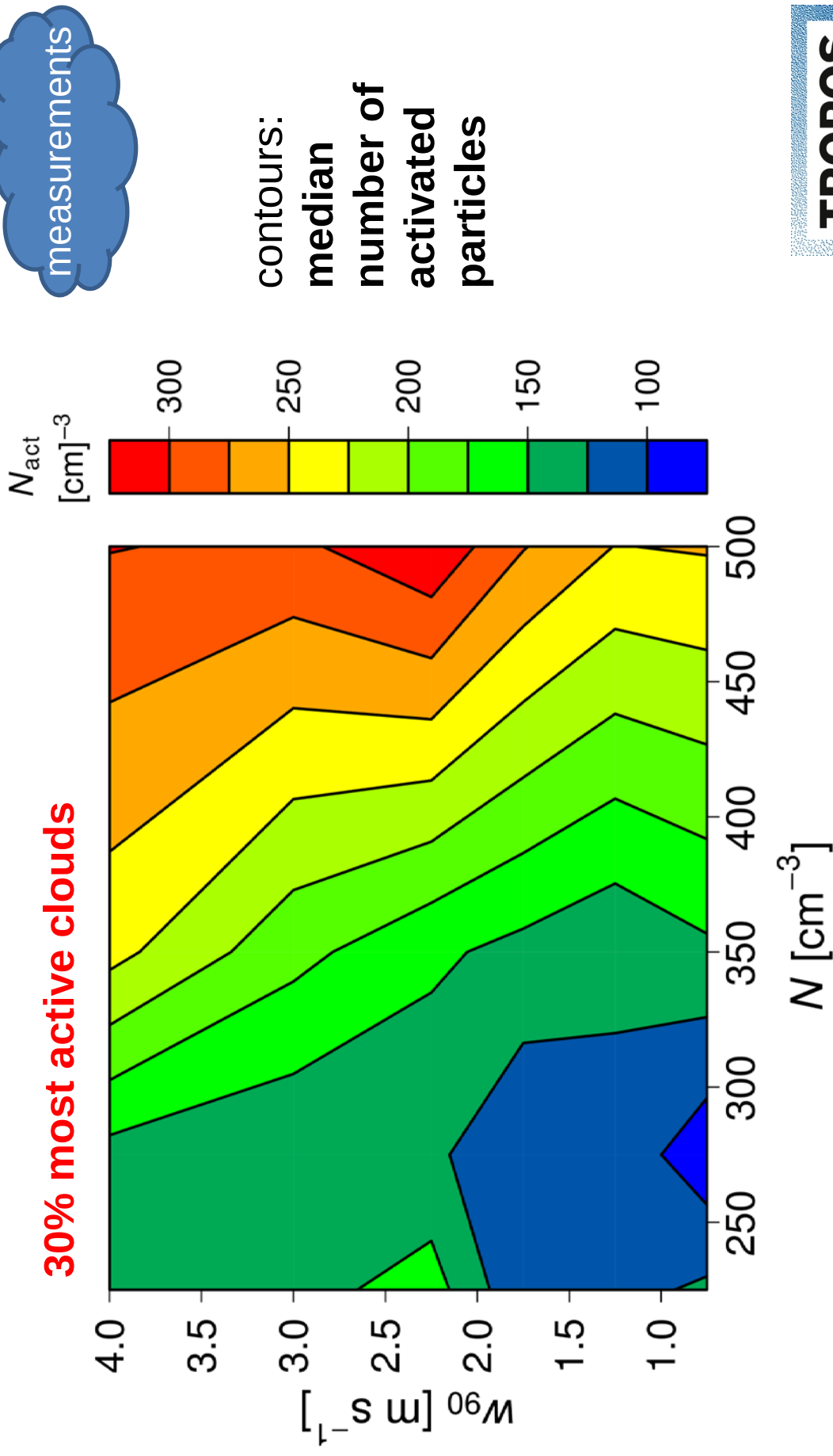
**30% most active clouds**

measurements



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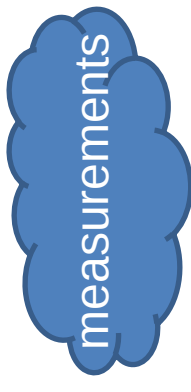
# What dominates? $w$ or $N$ ?



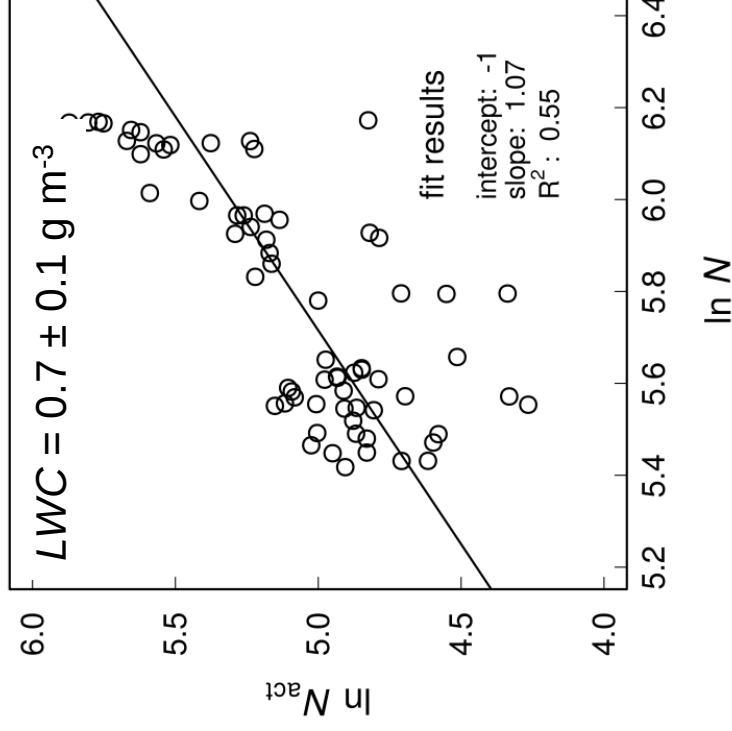
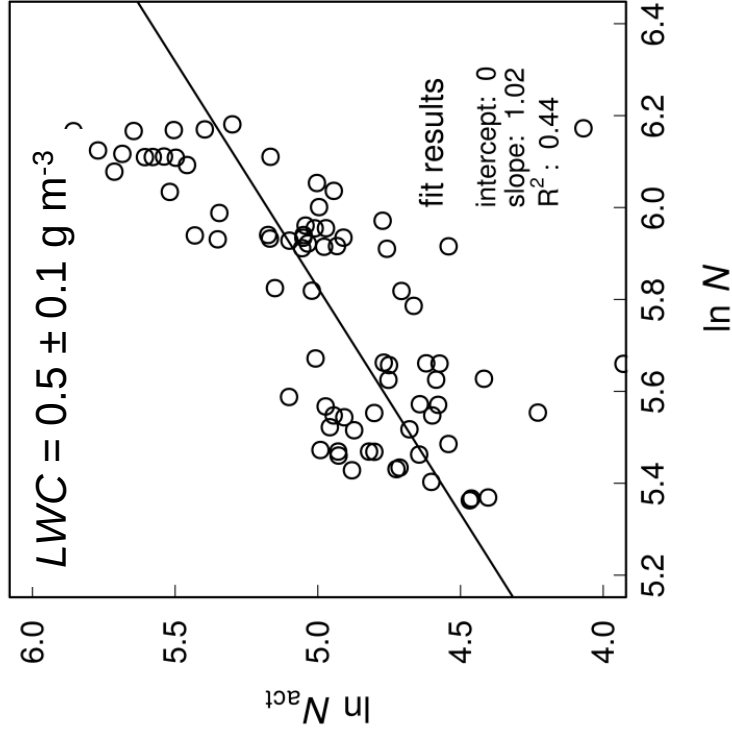
# Aerosol cloud interaction metric

$ACI = d \ln N_{act} / d \ln N$  (Feingold, 2001, JGR):

for different LWC bins



**30% most active clouds**



**$ACI \approx 0.8 \dots 1$**



# Sensitivity study

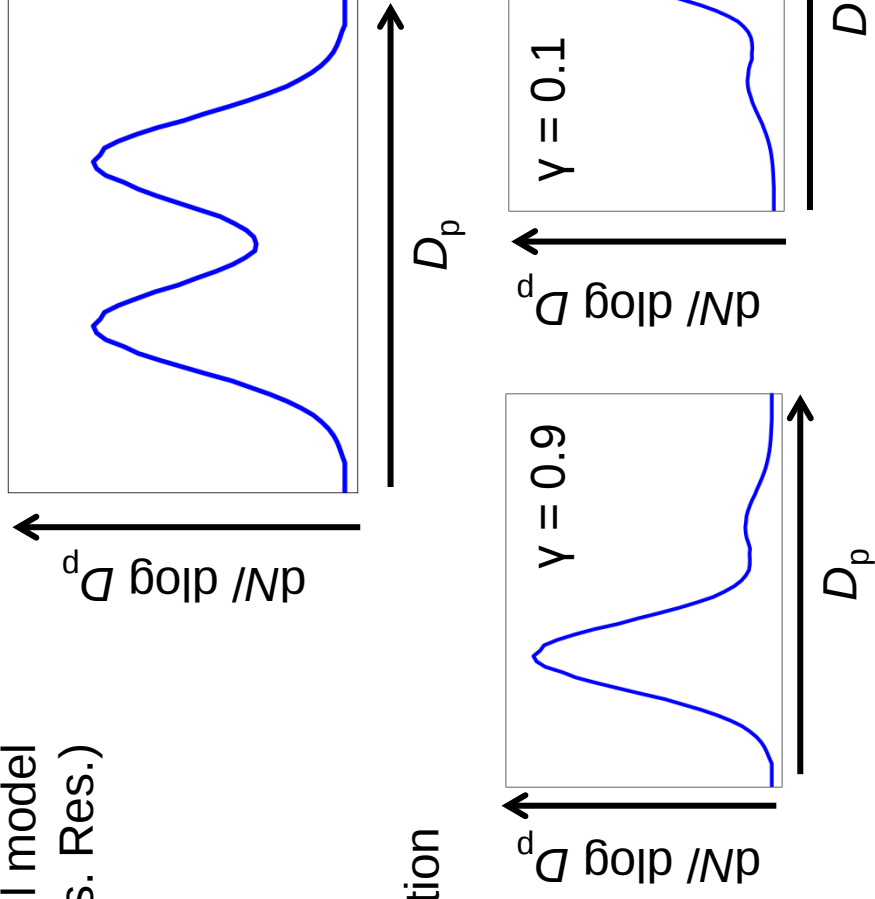
## Sensitivity study for trade wind conditions:

sensitivity study using cloud parcel model  
(Simmel and Wurzler, 2006, Atmos. Res.)

Input: bimodal particle NSD

variable parameters:

- updraft velocity (0.5 ... 5 m/s)
- total particle number concentration (100 ... 1000  $\text{cm}^{-3}$ )
- ratio between Aitken mode particles and total particle concentration ( $\gamma$ )
- hygroscopicity parameter  $\kappa$  (0.1 ... 0.9)



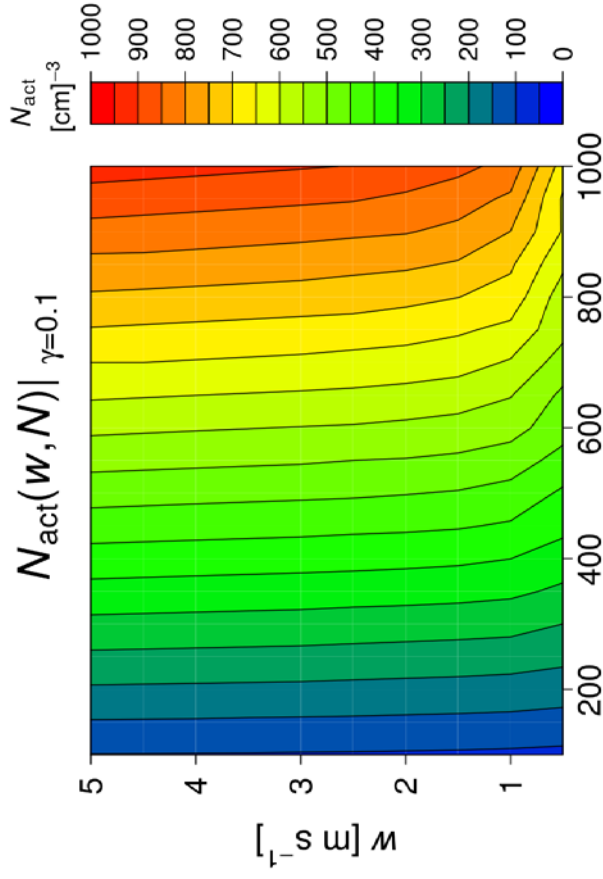
comparable to Reutter et. al, 2009, ACP

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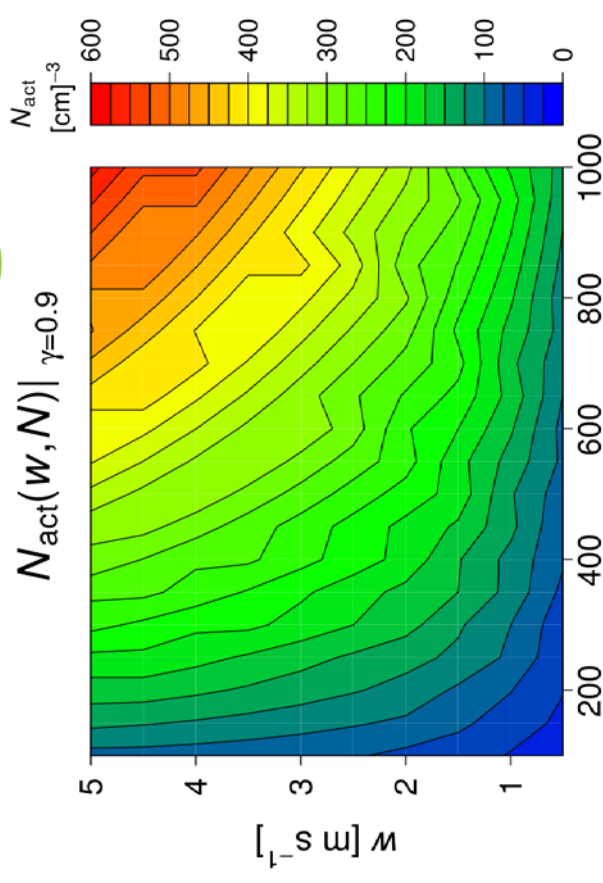
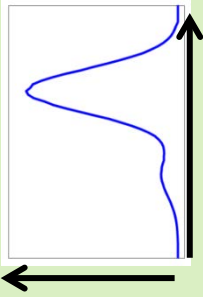
# Sensitivity study

## Sensitivity study using parcel model:

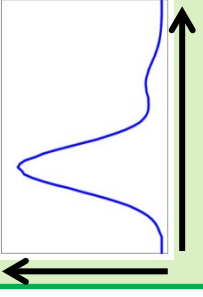
model results



accumulation mode dominated



Aitken mode dominated

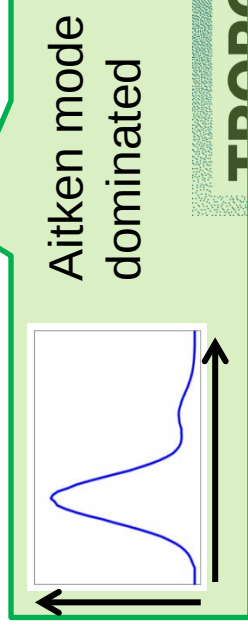
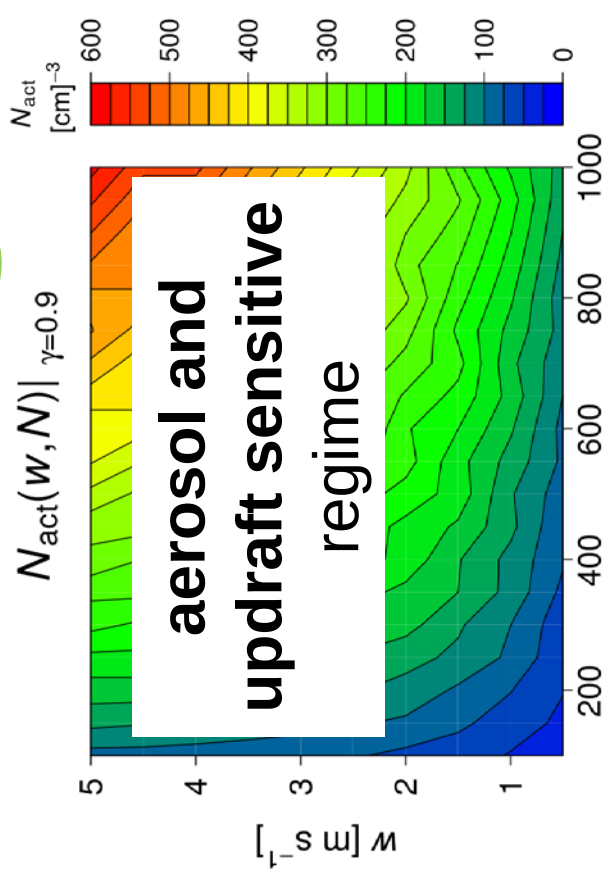
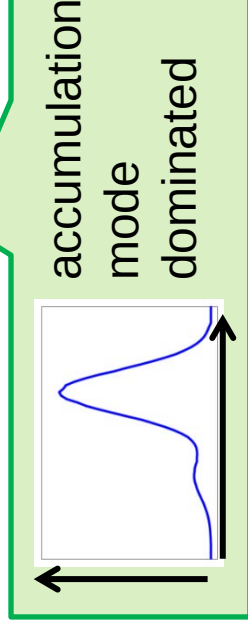
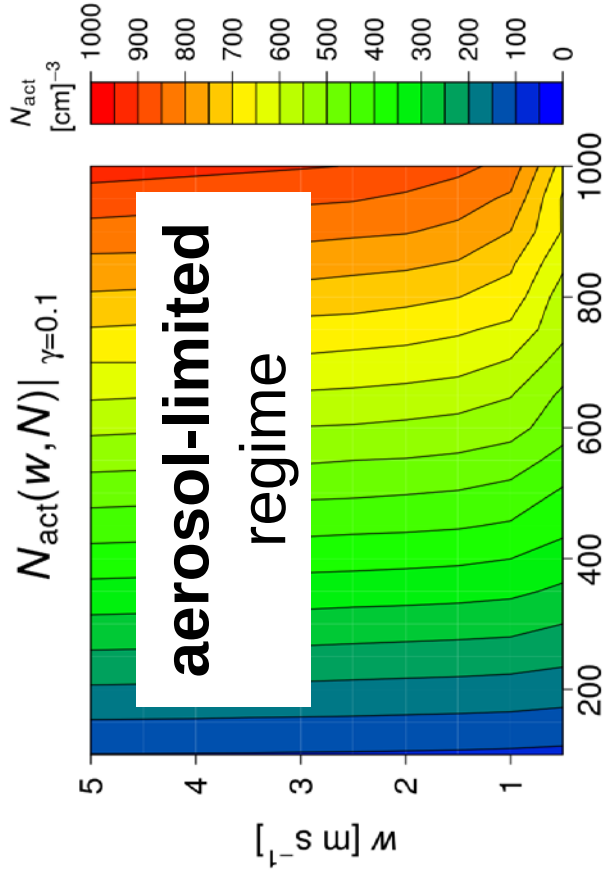


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# Sensitivity study

## Sensitivity study using parcel model:

model results



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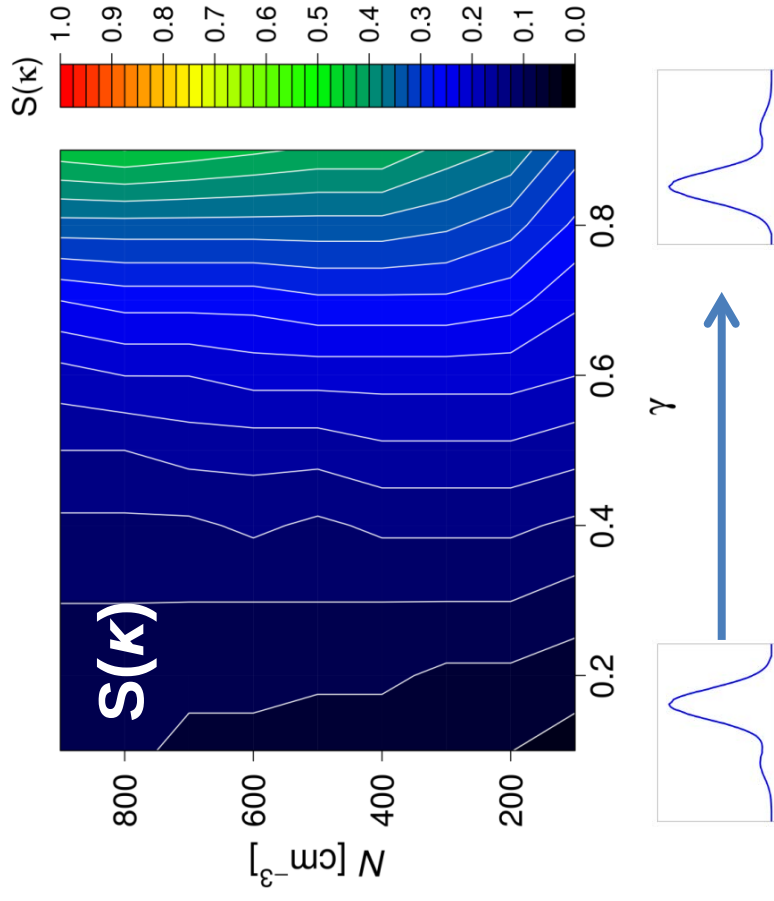


# Influence of particle hygroscopicity ( $\kappa$ )

Susceptibility of  $N_{\text{drops}}$  towards changes in  $\kappa$ ,

$$S(\kappa) = d \ln N_{\text{drops}} / d \ln \kappa$$

model results

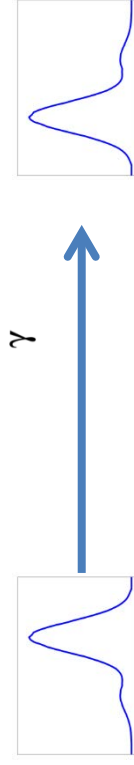
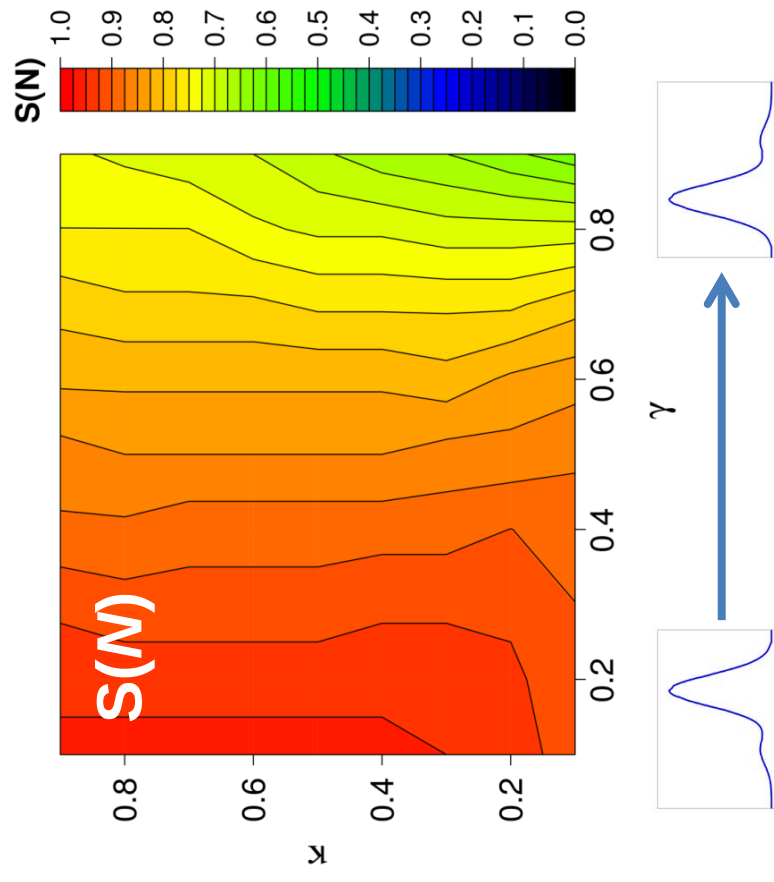
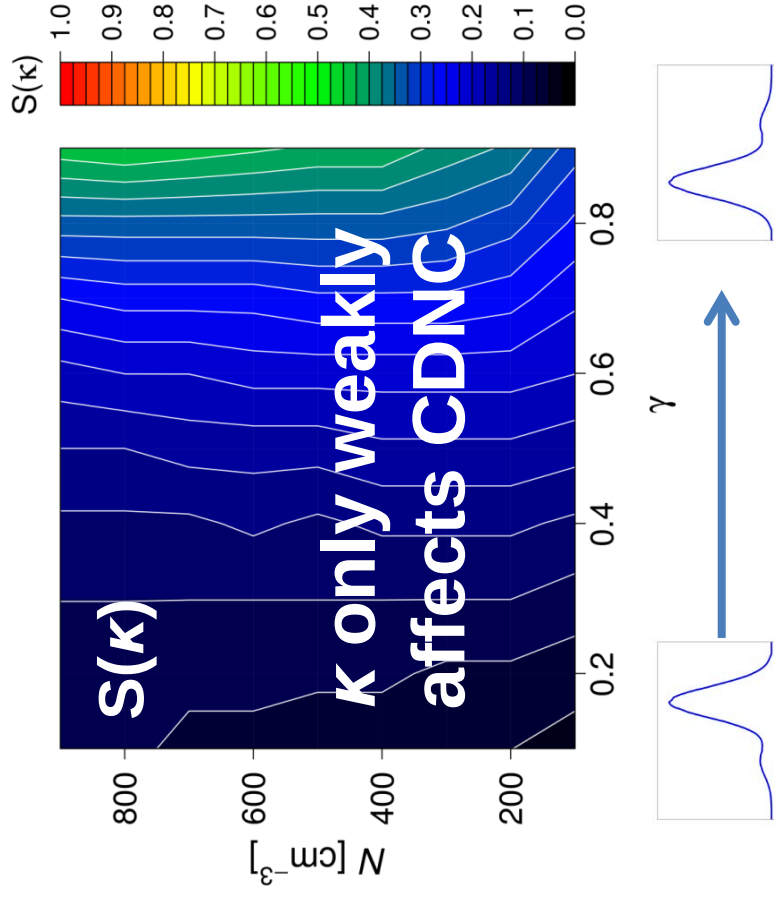


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$$S(\kappa) = \frac{d \ln N_{\text{drops}}}{d \ln \kappa}$$

model results



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# Conclusions

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## **in the trade wind regime:**

- CCN concentration defines CDNC (aerosol-limited regime)
- ACI metrics close to 1 (physically meaningful maximum)
- cloud base updraft becomes important for
  - large total particle number concentration (e.g.,  $N > 1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ )
  - Aitken mode dominated particle number size distributions
- $\kappa$  weakly affects CDNC

# Thank you

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Thank you for your  
attention!

contact: [ditas@tropos.de](mailto:ditas@tropos.de)

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