

AEROSOL-CLOUD INTERACTIONS AT JOYCE USING ACTRIS DATA

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Motivation

Today the physical mechanisms of Aerosol-Cloud Interaction (ACI) are well known (Twomey, 1977). Nevertheless, the magnitude of ACI and the scales on which it acts in radiative transfer are still reasons of uncertainty in climate models (IPCC, 2022). A method for the calculation of ACI-metrics, using ground-based cloud remote sensing and the backscatter signal of a ceilometer, already exists (Sarna et al., 2015). A multi-year application and a detailed analysis of this method is still missing. The JOYCE site allows the use of a unique data set of collocated aerosol in-situ and cloud remote sensing observations.

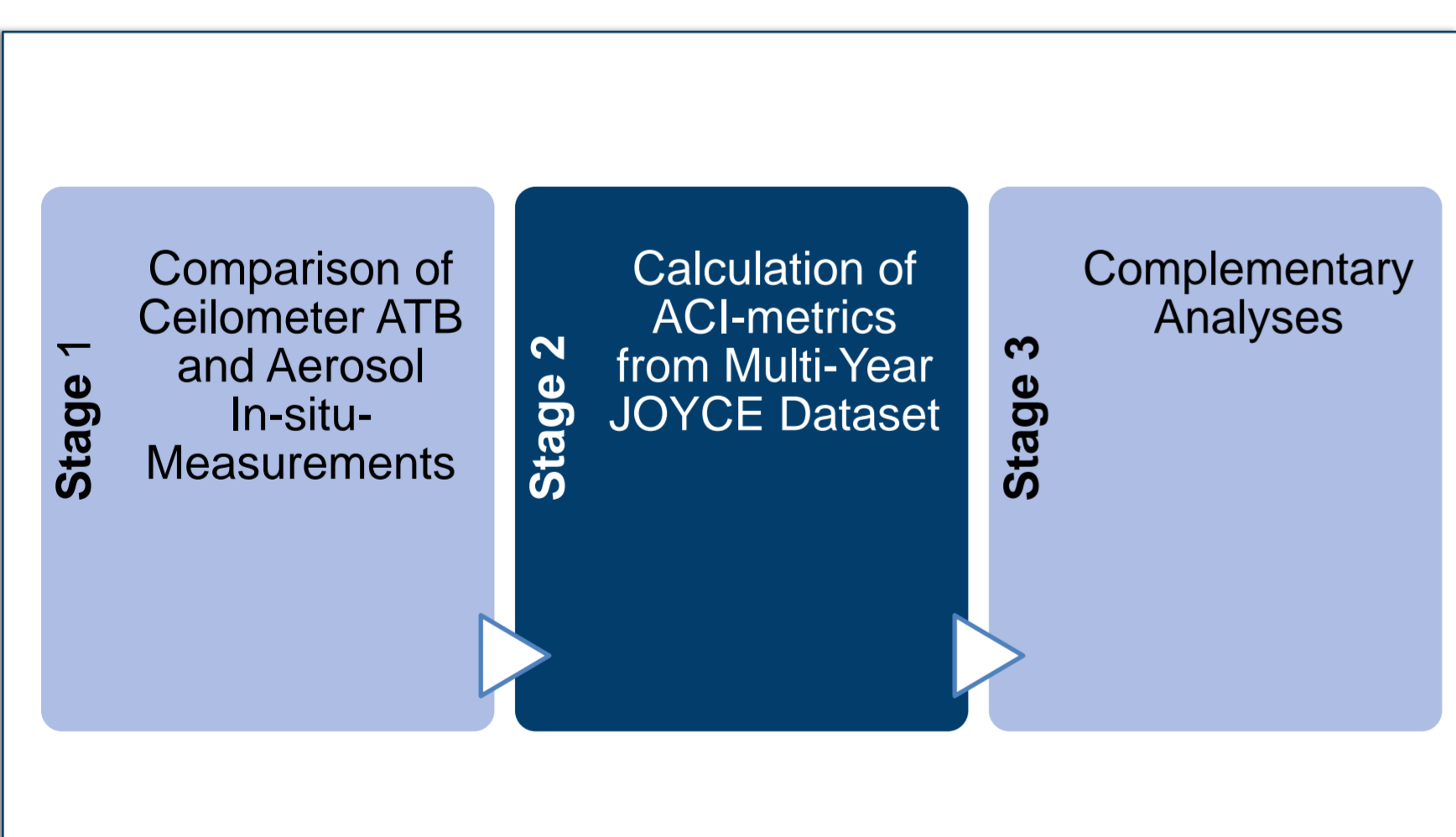
Research Questions

1. Is the attenuated backscatter signal (ATB) of a ceilometer suitable to represent aerosol concentration?
2. Is it possible to confirm and quantify ACI-effects on a long-term JOYCE dataset?

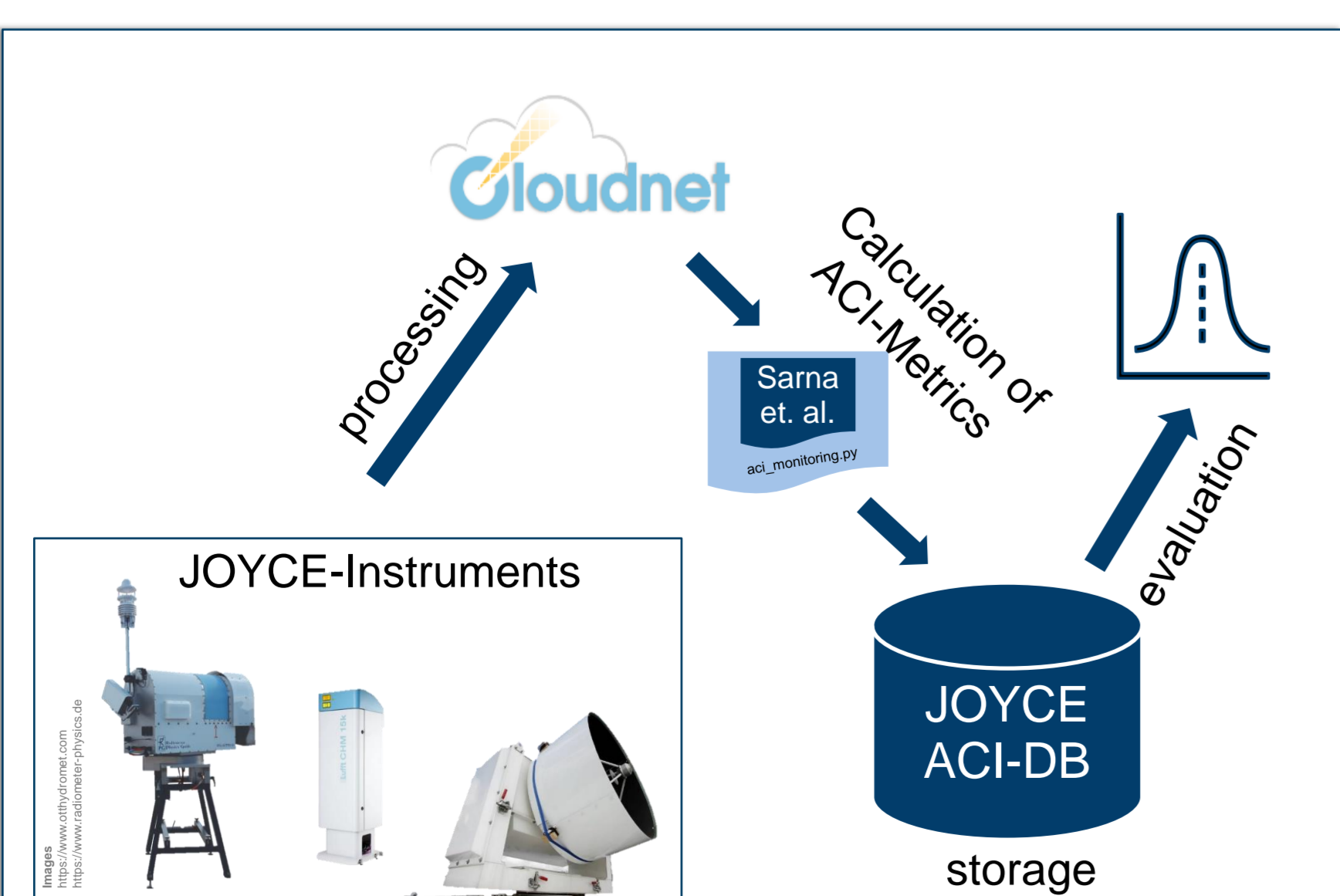
Goals

- Adapt the method (Sarna et al., 2015) and apply it to long-term JOYCE data.
- Compare the ceilometer attenuated backscatter signal to in-situ aerosol-measurements to verify the applicability of the method.
- Integrate a Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL) classification (Manninen et al., 2018).
- Set ACI-metrics in context to environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, pressure, weather type classification).

Schedule



Concept



JOYCE

- Jülich ObservatorY for Cloud Evolution
- Multi-year tower measurements of aerosol
- Cloud & aerosol remote sensing
 - Ceilometer
 - Cloud Radars
 - Microwave Radiometer
 - Sun Photometer

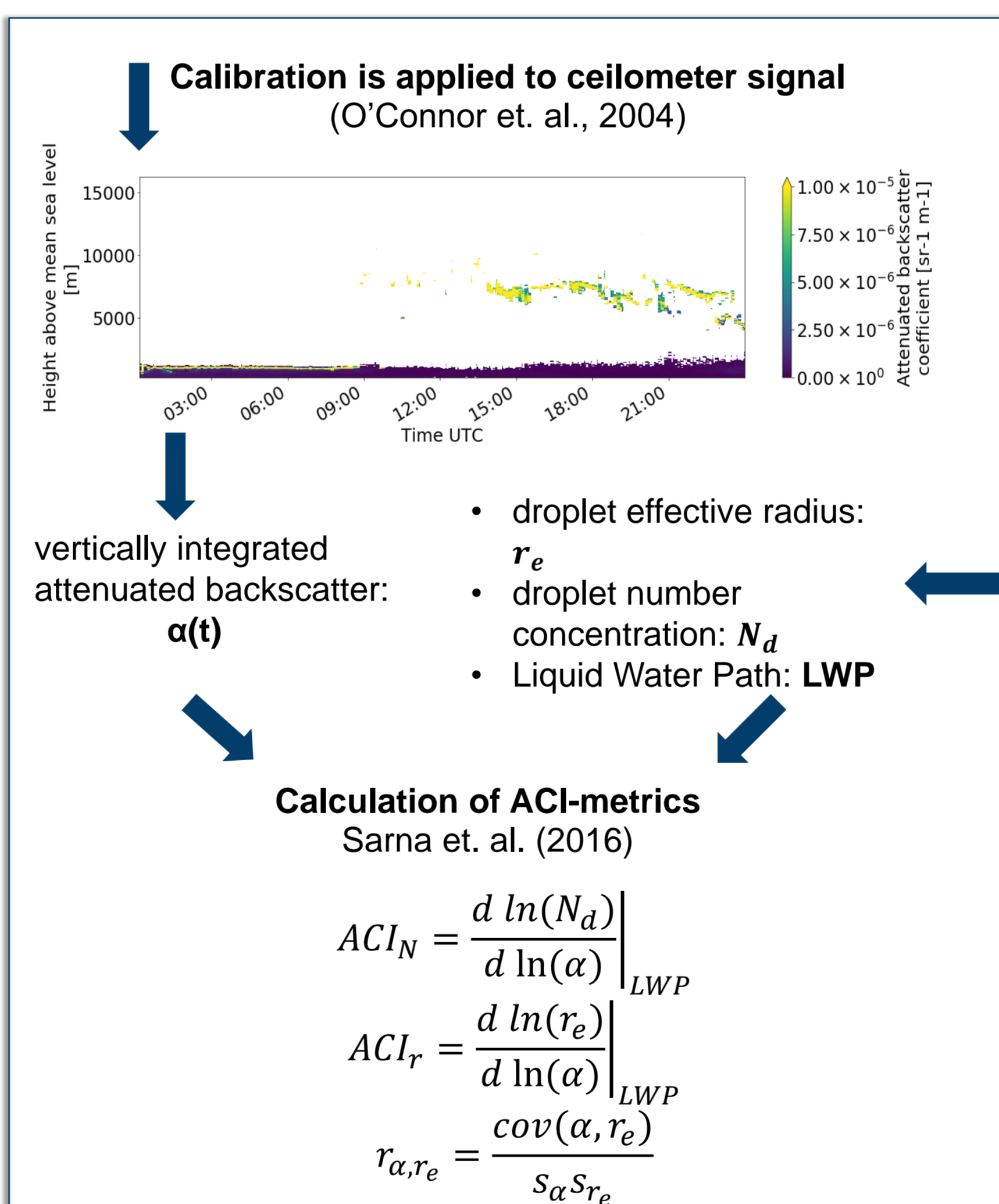


Data Selection

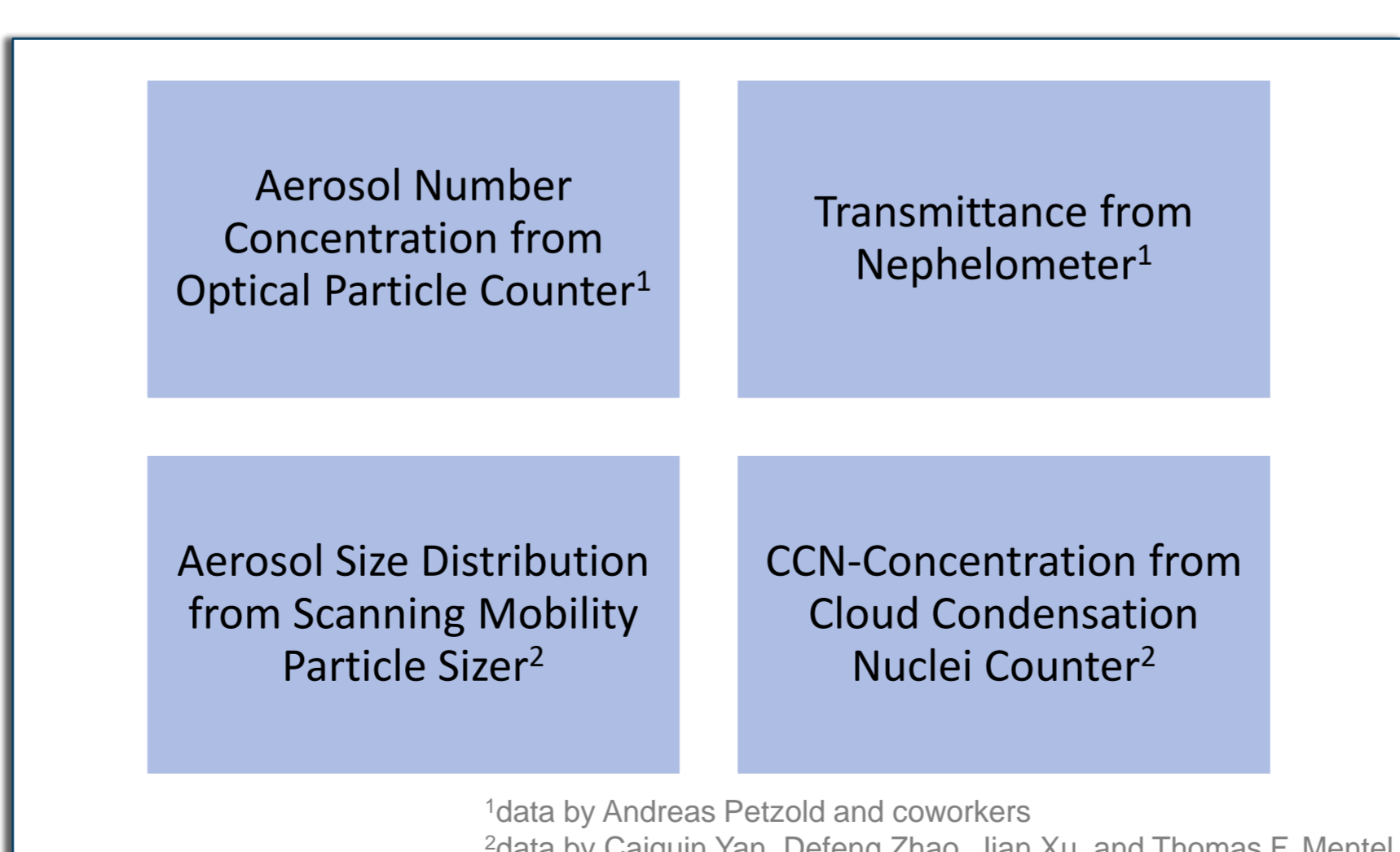
The ACI algorithm (Sarna et al. 2015) will be applied to data characterized by:

- Low-level liquid water clouds
- Well mixed conditions (Manninen et al., 2018)
- Cloud base in range 500 m – 2000 m AGL
- Only profiles with liquid cloud droplets and aerosols (based on Cloudnet classification)

ACI Metrics

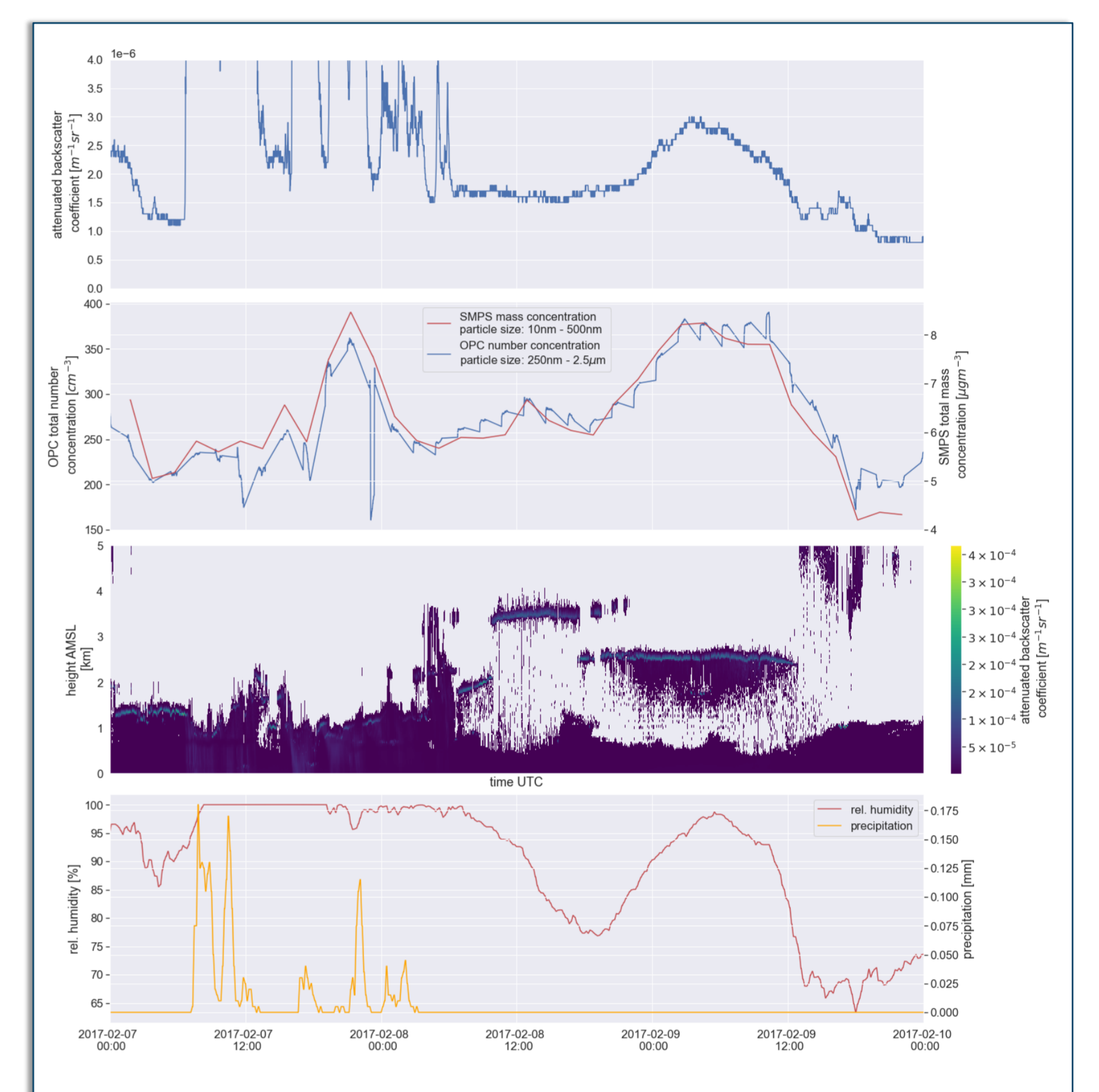


In-situ Observation



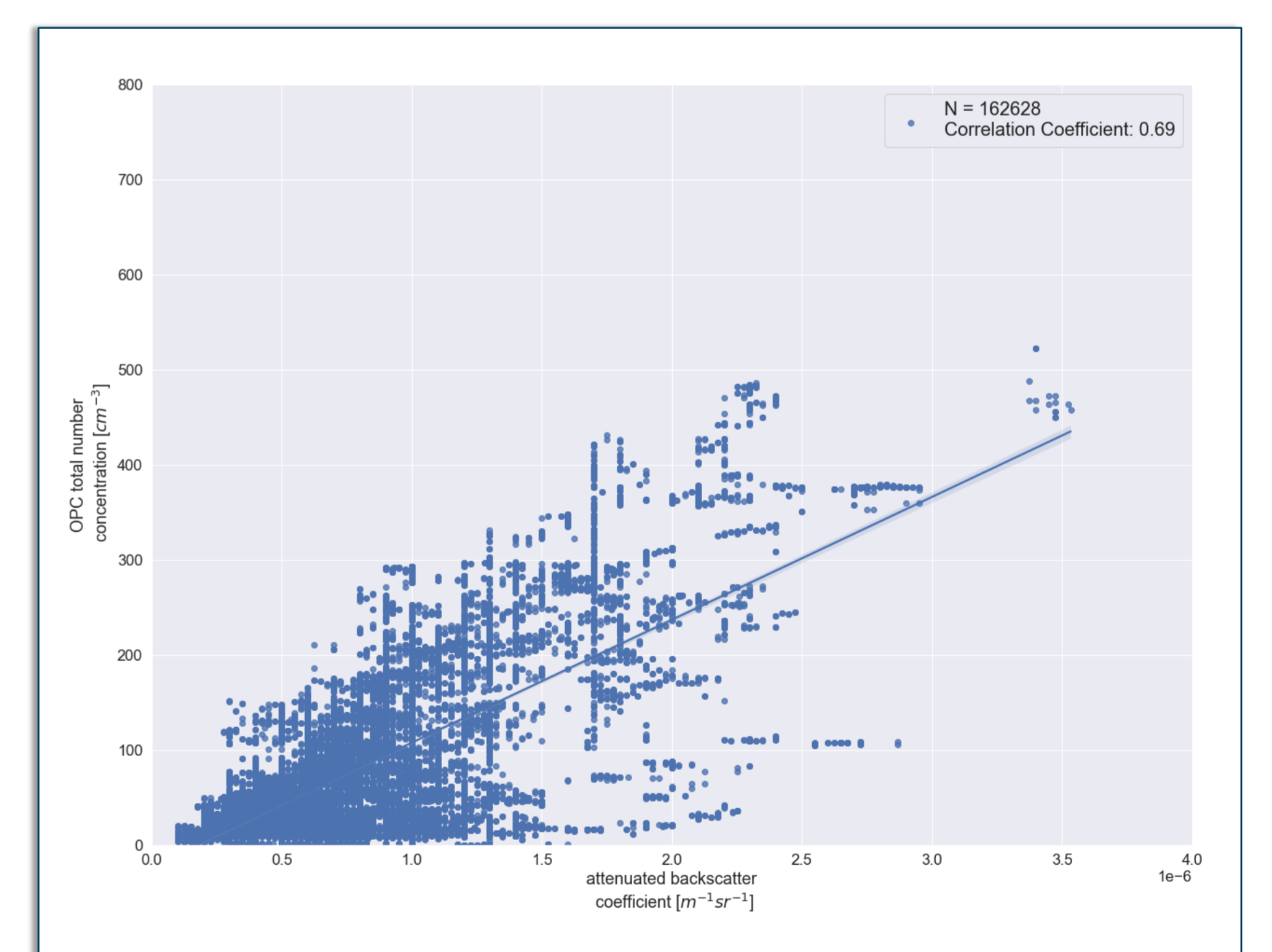
Case Study

Comparison of aerosol in-situ and remote sensing measurements in the period 2017-02-07 to 2017-02-10 at JOYCE (120 m AGL)



OPC Comparison

Comparison of aerosol in-situ (total number concentration) and remote sensing (ATB) measurements in the year 2017 at JOYCE (120 m AGL). Only data, where the rolling STD is smaller $8 \cdot 10^{-8} m^{-1} sr^{-1}$, are shown.



References

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