Over the edge: Semi-Lagrangian cloud phase changes in mixed-phase clouds across the marginal sea ice zone

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Cloud phase influences radiative effect, precipitation formation, and cloud lifetime.





How does cloud phase change with warming?



Ice formation Ice-nucleating particles (INPs) needed for initial ice to form (e.g., Mineral dust, Marine organics)

Objective:

How does sea ice influence cloud phase?

Cold Air Outbreaks (CAOs) provide us with a natural laboratory. To disentangle the surface influence, we use semi-Lagrangian cloud tracking from satellite.

Methods: cloud tracking

Data: Winter (JJA 2007-2010)

- Cloud phase (liquid, mixed, ice)
- Cloud top temperature
- Cloud top height
- Precipitation flag

strong CAO +

• Sea ice concentration (Spreen et al., 2008)

Semi-Lagrangian tracking:

CloudSat/CALIPSO overpasses that were aligned within +-20° of mean wind





Eulerian approach (Carlsen and David, 2022)





strong CAD

Track-by-Track: CAO case June 2007



Top: Satellite track, MCAO index, and Cloud top height (CTH) for CAO case in June 2007 **Bottom: first ice** in cloud 15.2 km from sea ice edge, **first precipitation** after 167 km

In a nutshell

Carlsen and David (2022): Sea ice acts as a lid and limits availability of marine organic INPs. But how important is secondary ice?







Statistics of first ice and first precipitation in clouds for all CAOs in winter (JJA):

- only weak dependence of cloud phase evolution on CAO index
- weak dependence of precipitation formation on CAO index

This study: Semi-Lagrangian cloud tracking of CAOs with satellite reveals only weak (?) dependence of cloud phase evolution on CAO index. Do INPs control cloud phase?

What will happen in a warming world with retreating sea ice?

We are happy to discuss our results offline, please contact us! <u>E-Mail:</u> tim.carlsen@geo.uio.no r.o.david@geo.uio.no



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