

# Assessment of ice cloud - aerosol interactions from satellite observations

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# Aerosols & ice clouds in a combined satellite - reanalysis

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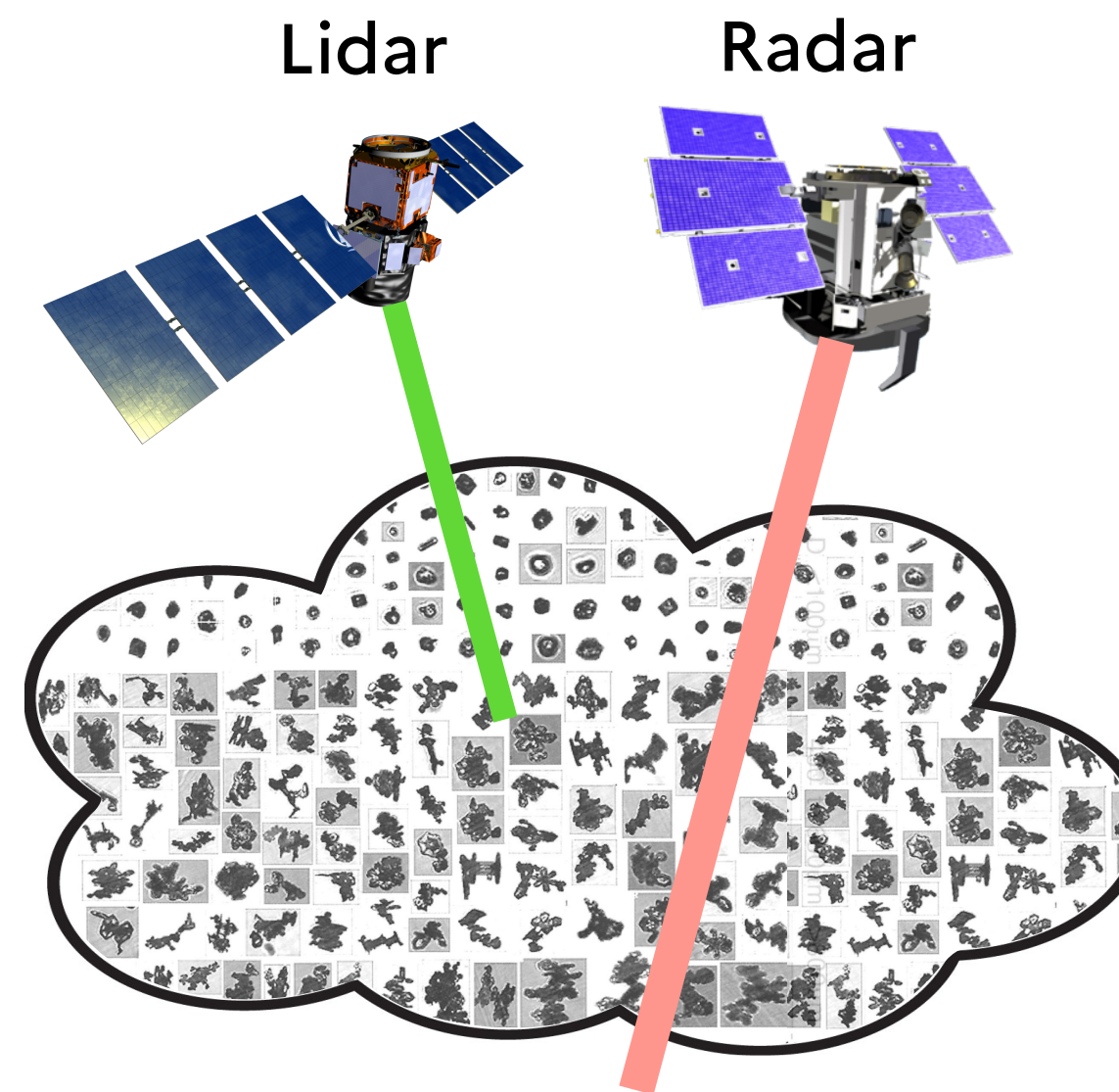
- ▼ **Interactions between aerosols and ice clouds** remain poorly understood and quantified from obs.
- ▼ This study aims to quantify the **sensitivity of ice clouds to aerosols** (and infer a radiative forcing).

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- ▼ **Combined satellite - reanalysis framework**

## Cloud information

- Ice cloud properties (Ni, IWC) from **DARDAR-Nice** (Sourdeval et al, 2018)
- Ice cloud classification from **IC-CIR** (Gryspeerdt et al, 2018)

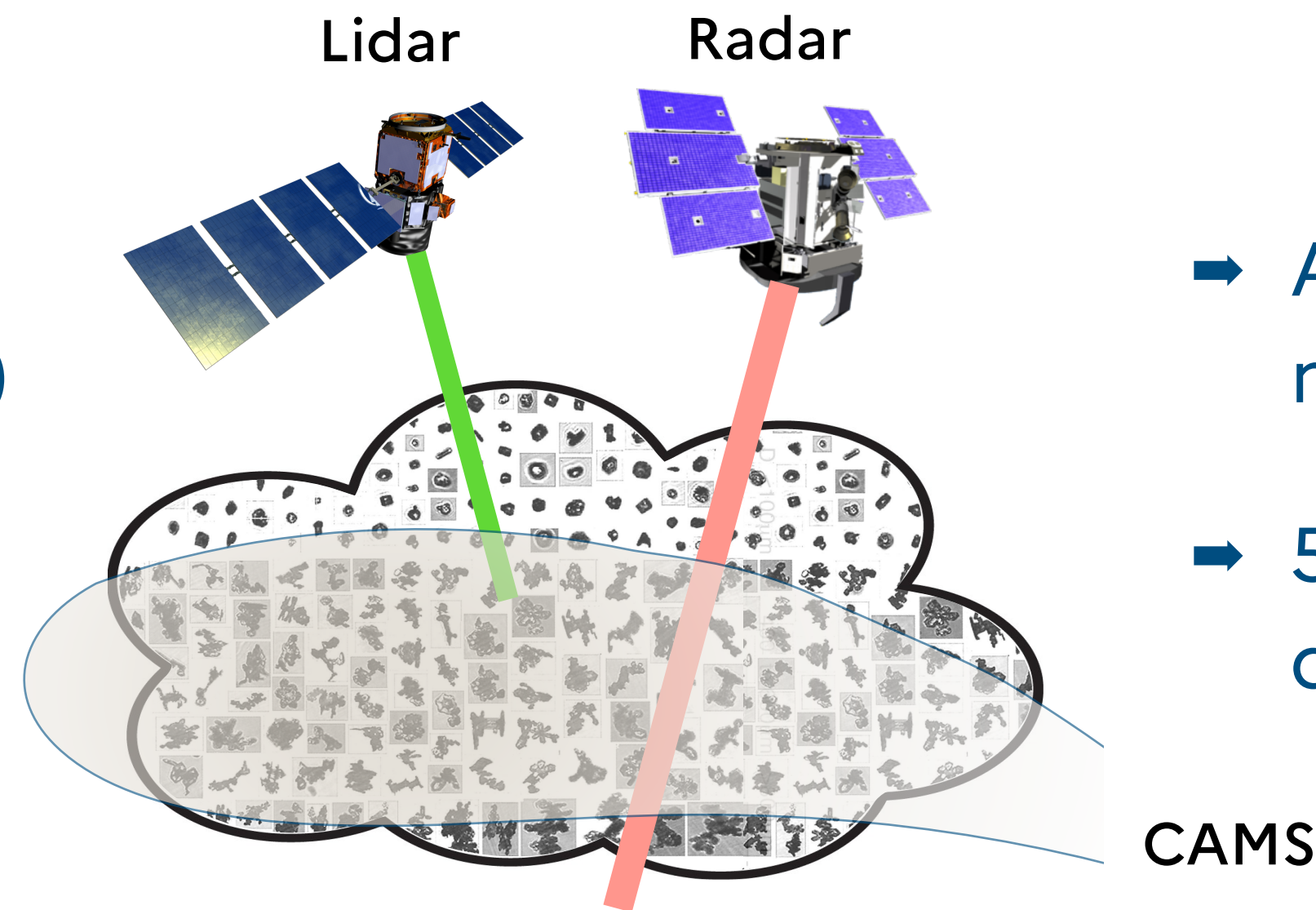


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- 5 aerosol classes (sulfate, BC, OM, dust, sea-salt)

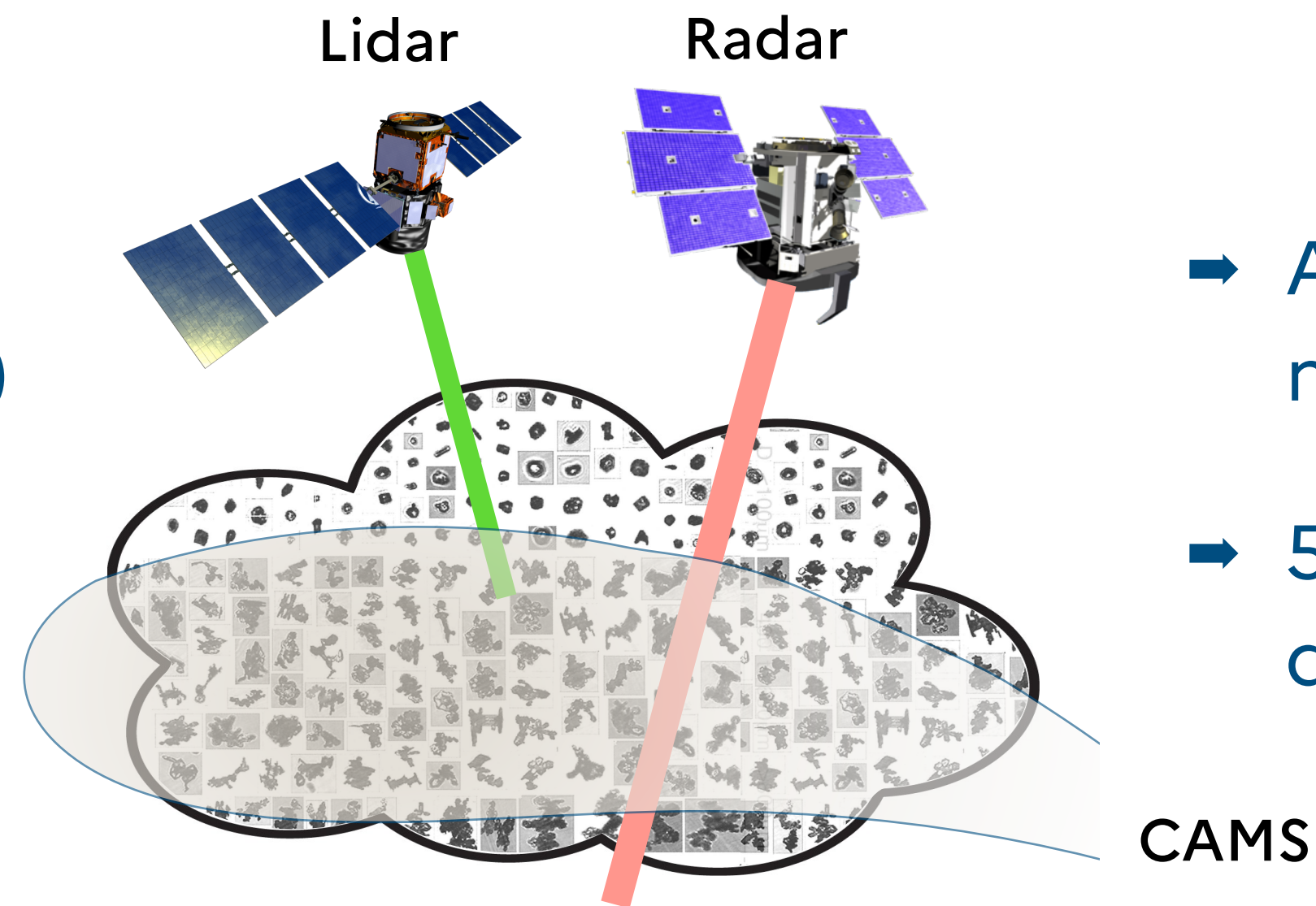


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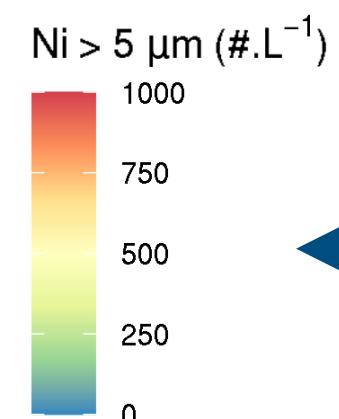
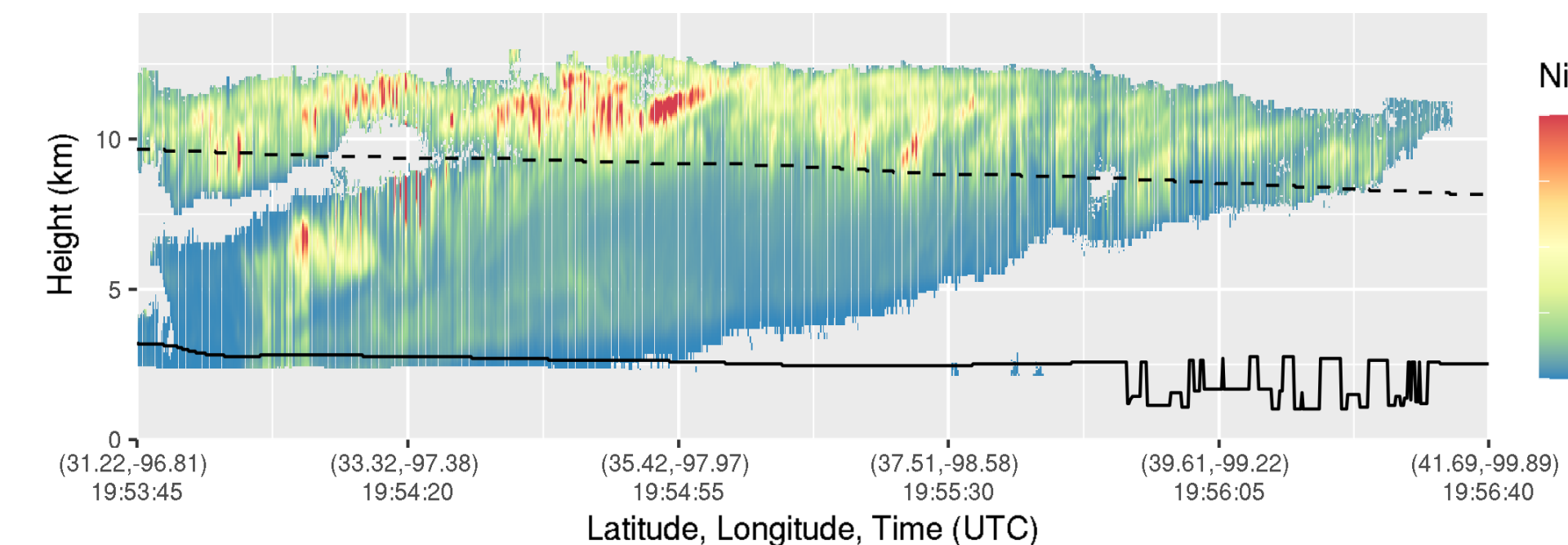
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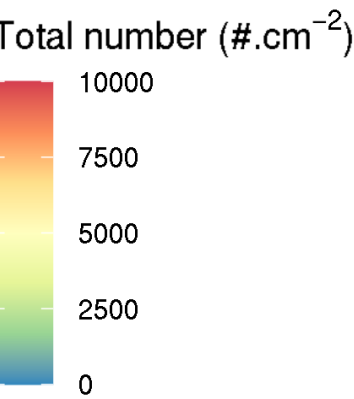
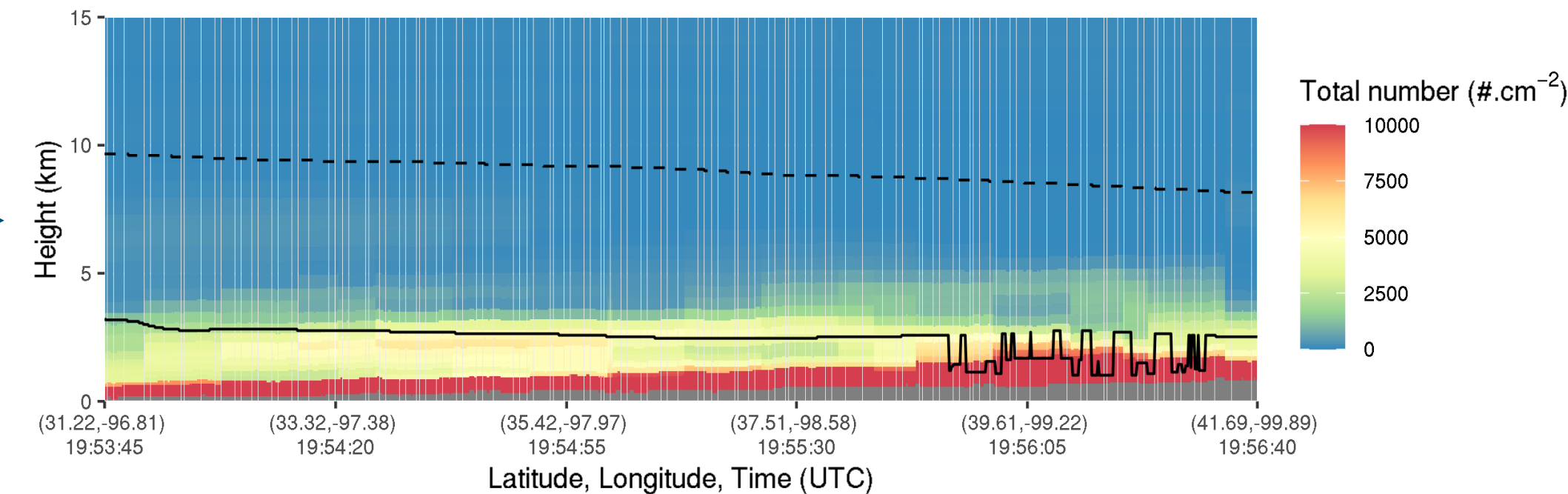


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Collocation along  
lidar track  
2006-2016



# Obtaining aerosol - cloud sensitivities

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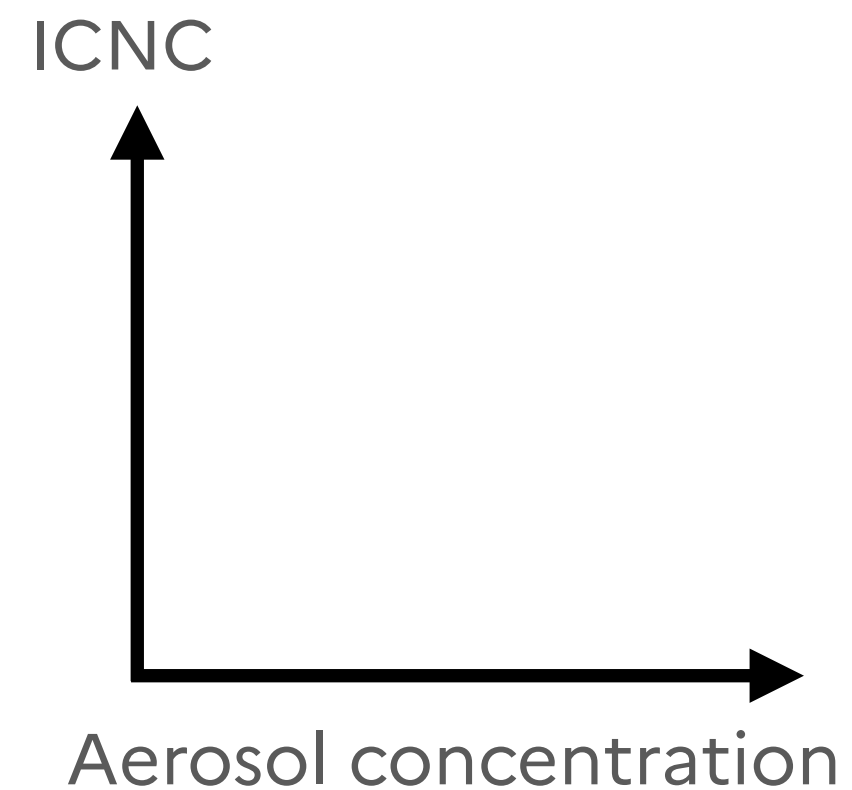
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  - ▼ Bins of temperatures and distance from cloud top
  - ▼ Season and region; Precipitation

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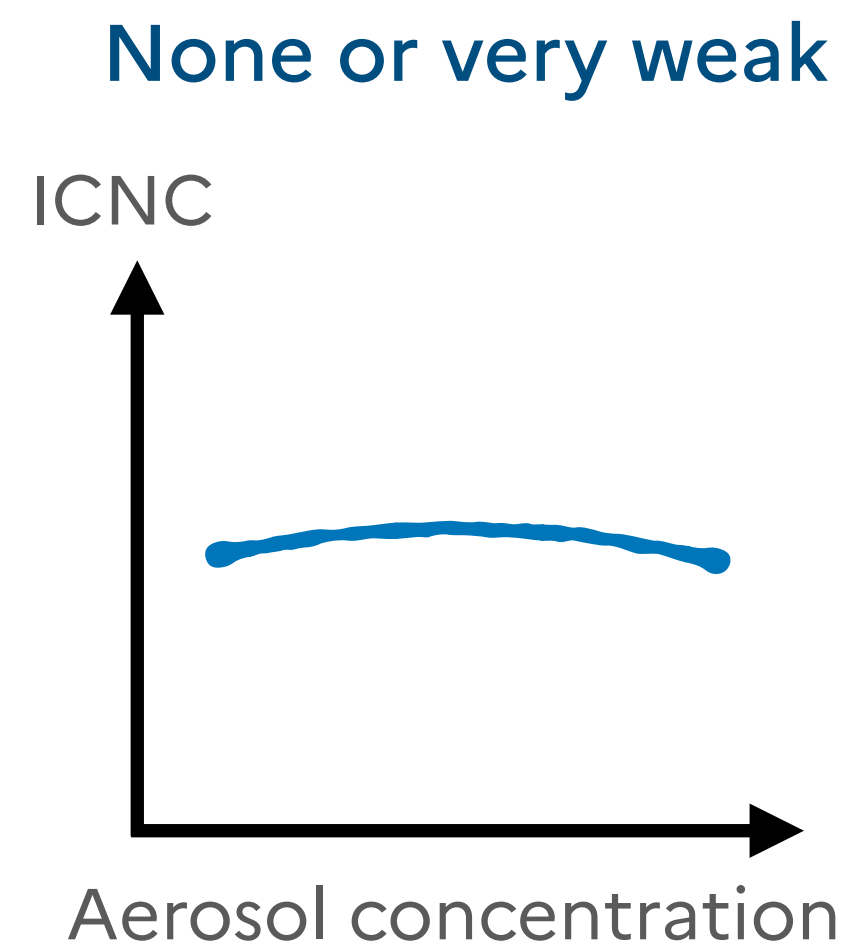
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Expected sensitivity scenari:



*Aerosols not a significant driver for that cluster. Or too small for satellite.*



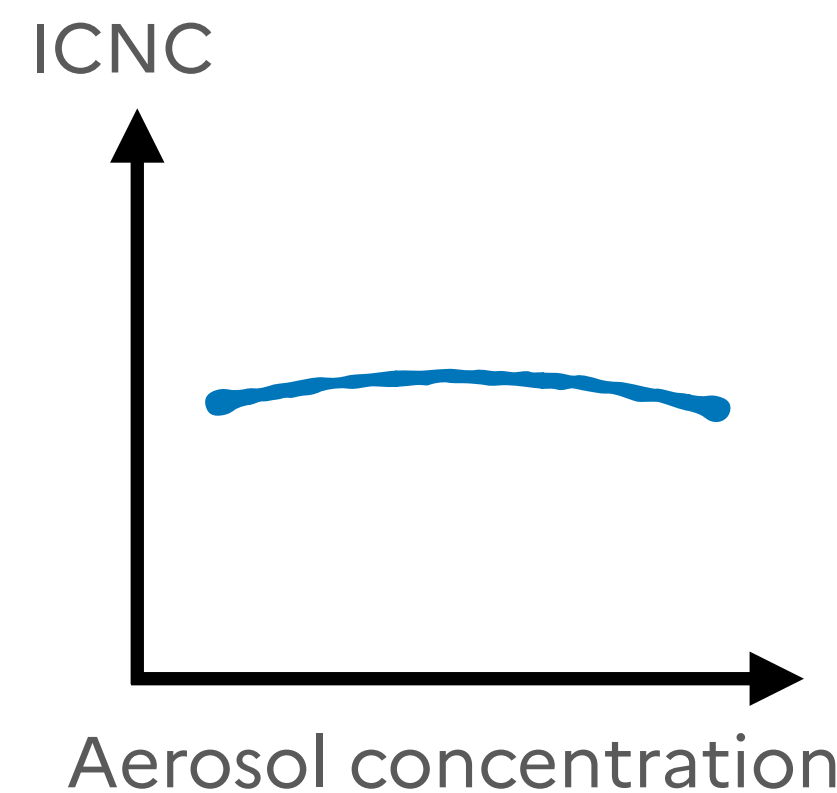
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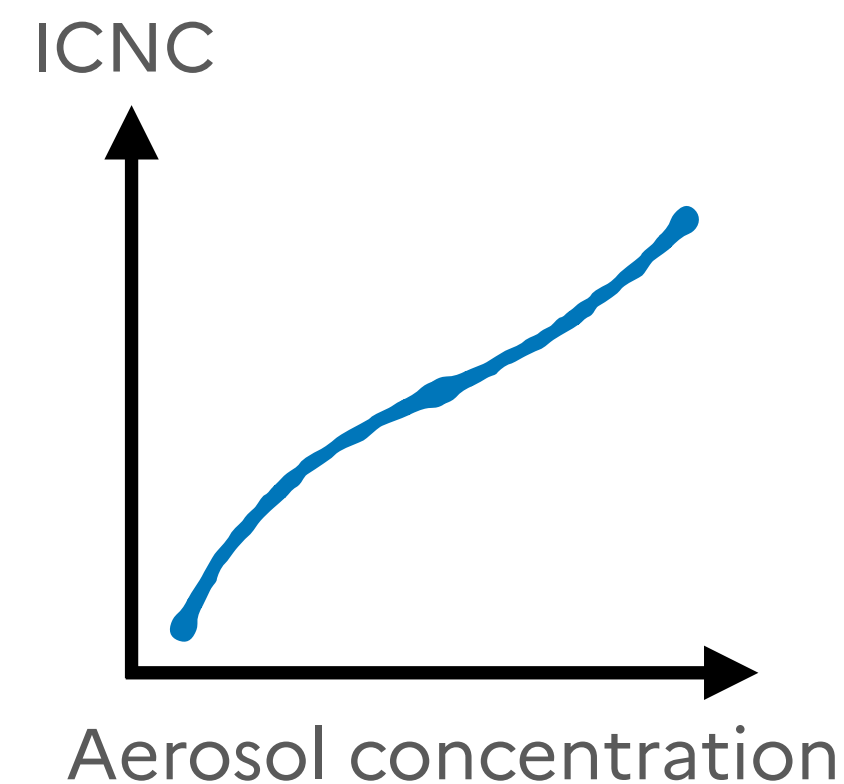
Expected sensitivity scenari:

None or very weak



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Positive



*"Twomey effect", expected in homogeneous nucleation regimes or liquid origin*

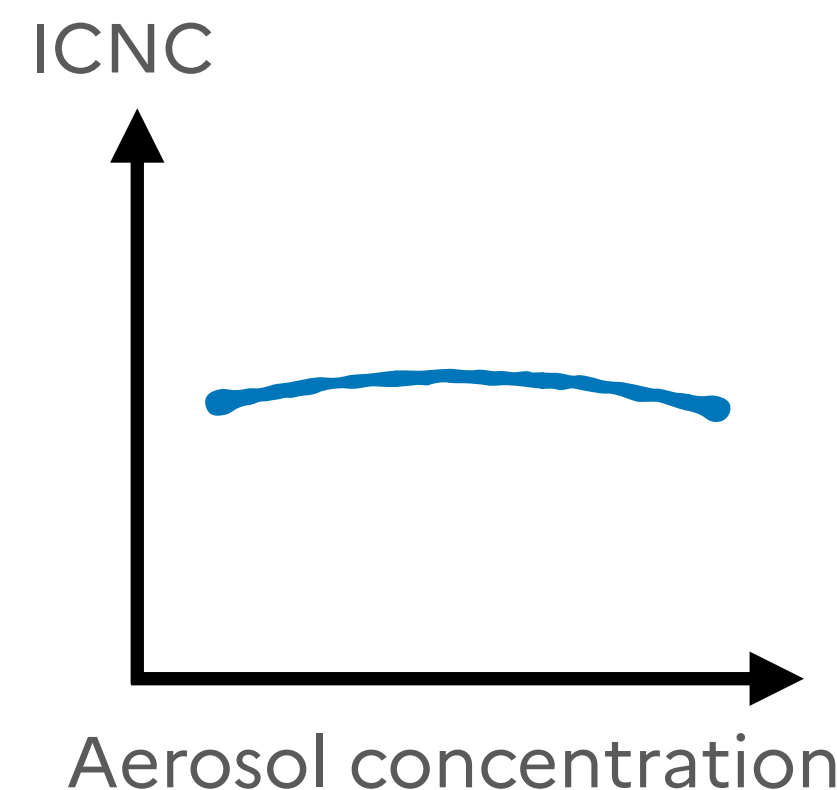
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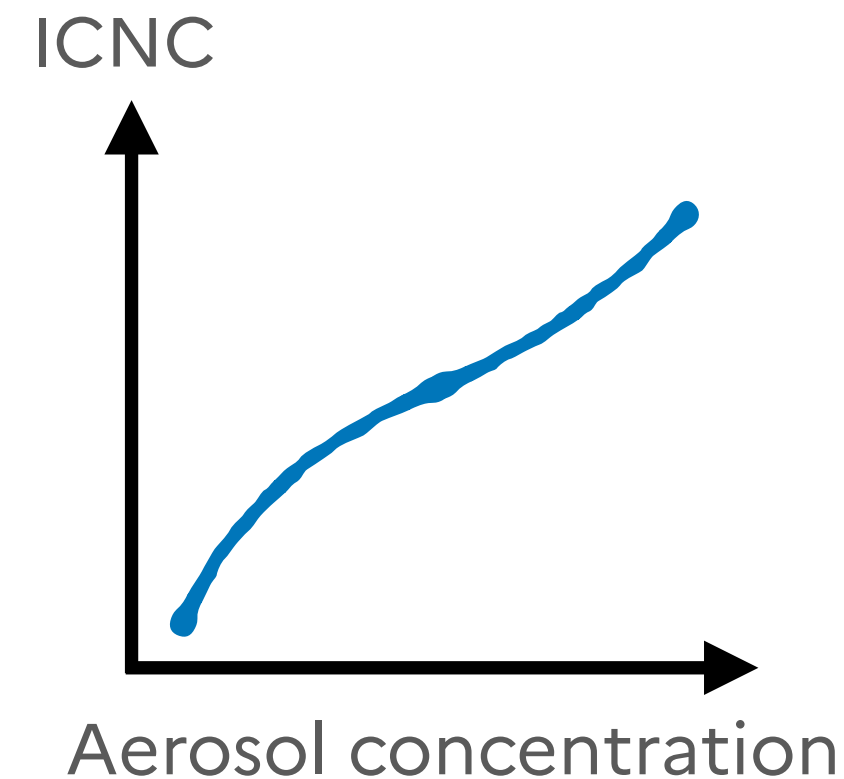
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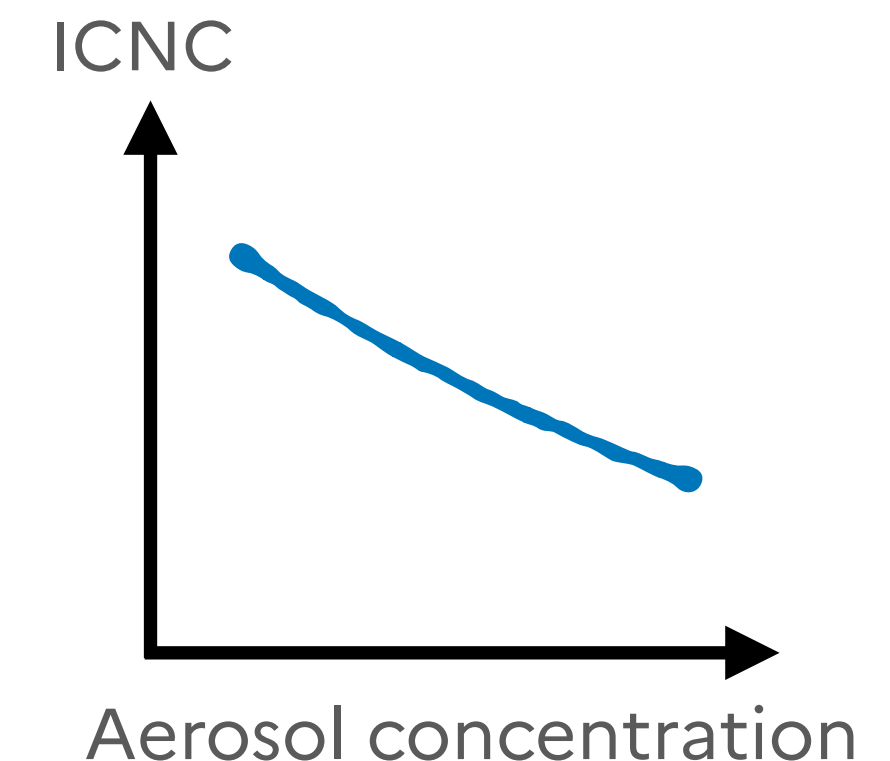
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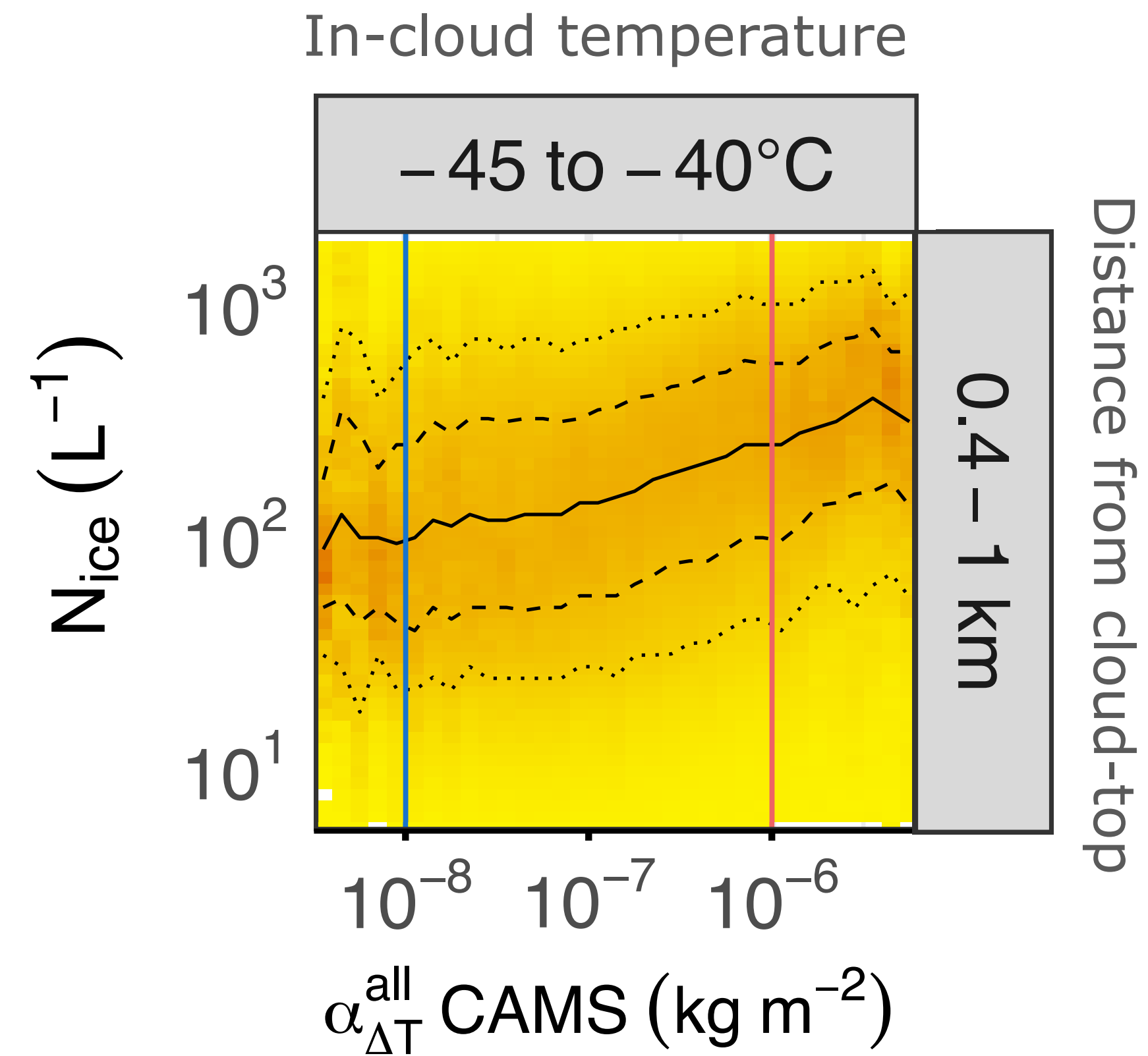
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Negative

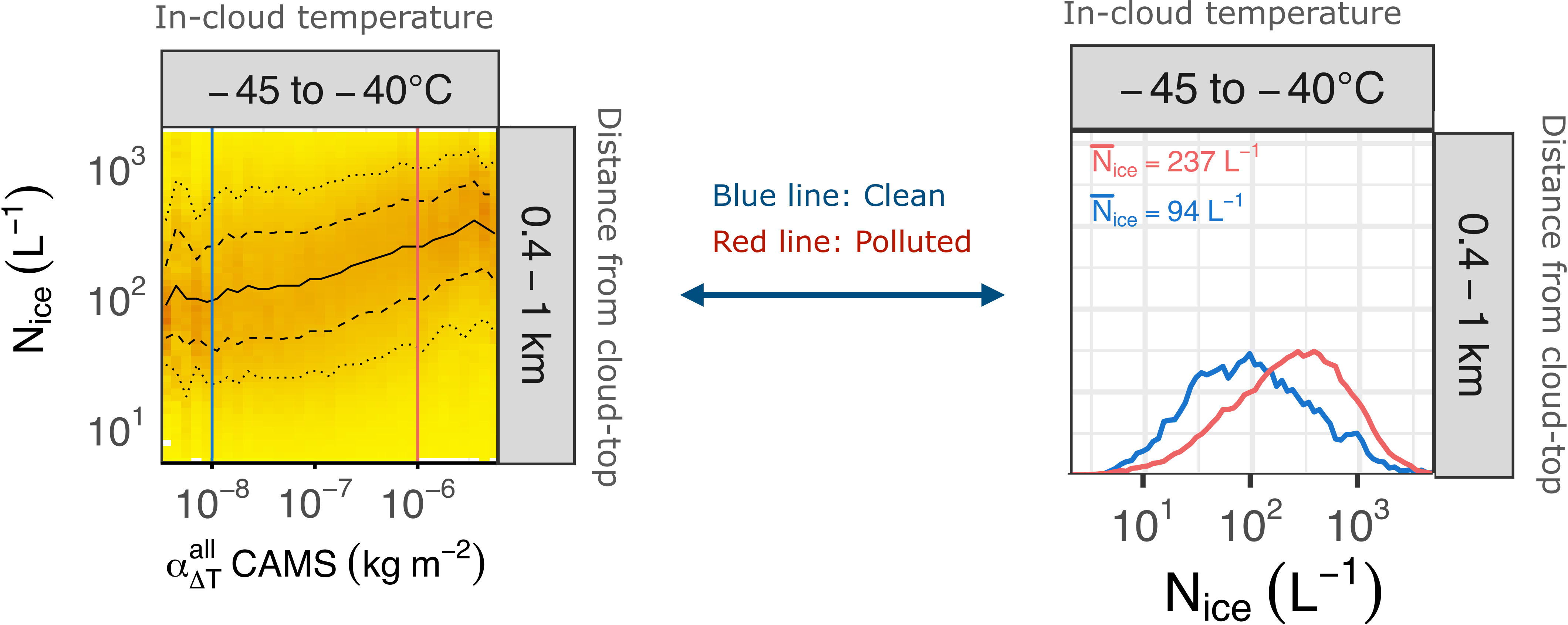


*Reported (e.g. Zhao et al, 2018) for drier conditions (vapour modulation)*

# Example for frontal cirrus (mid-latitudes; DJF)

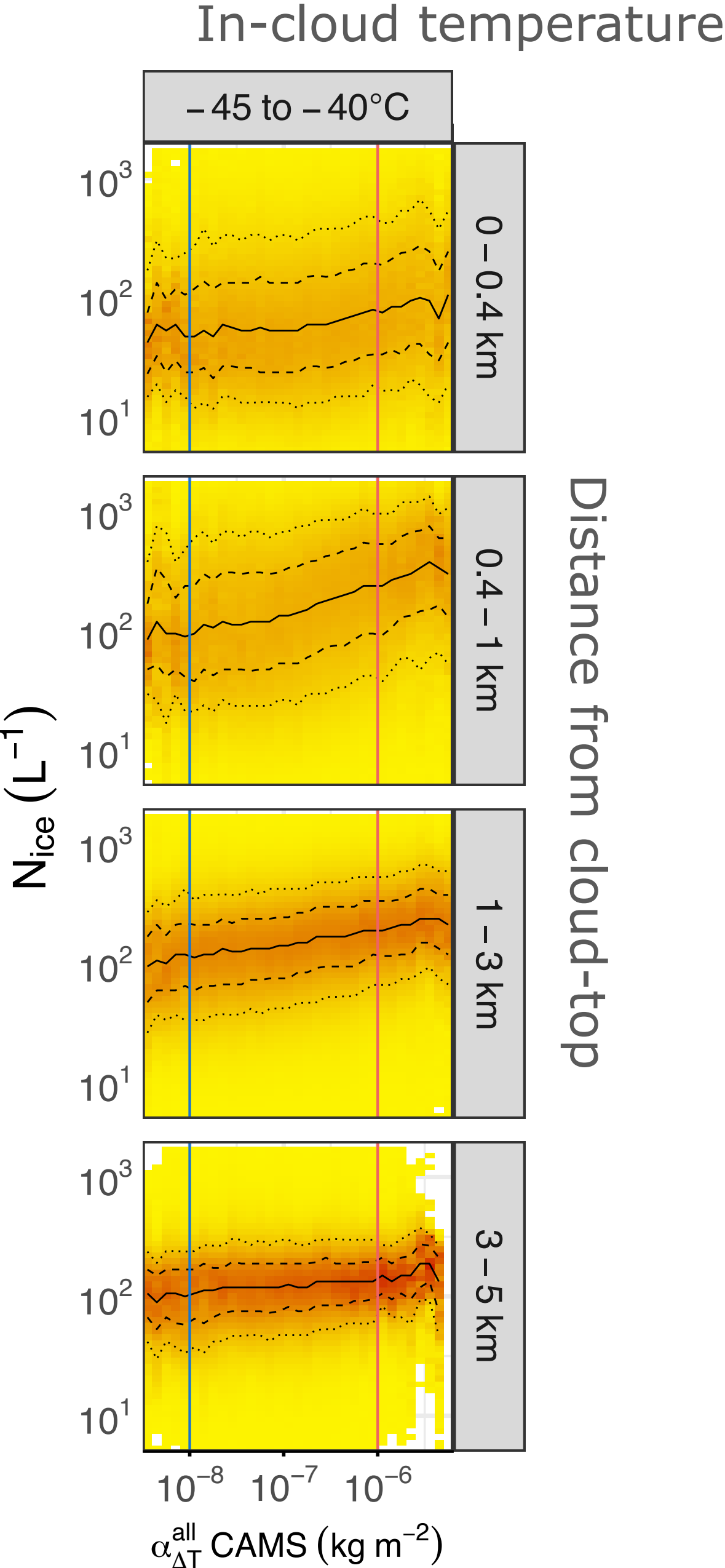


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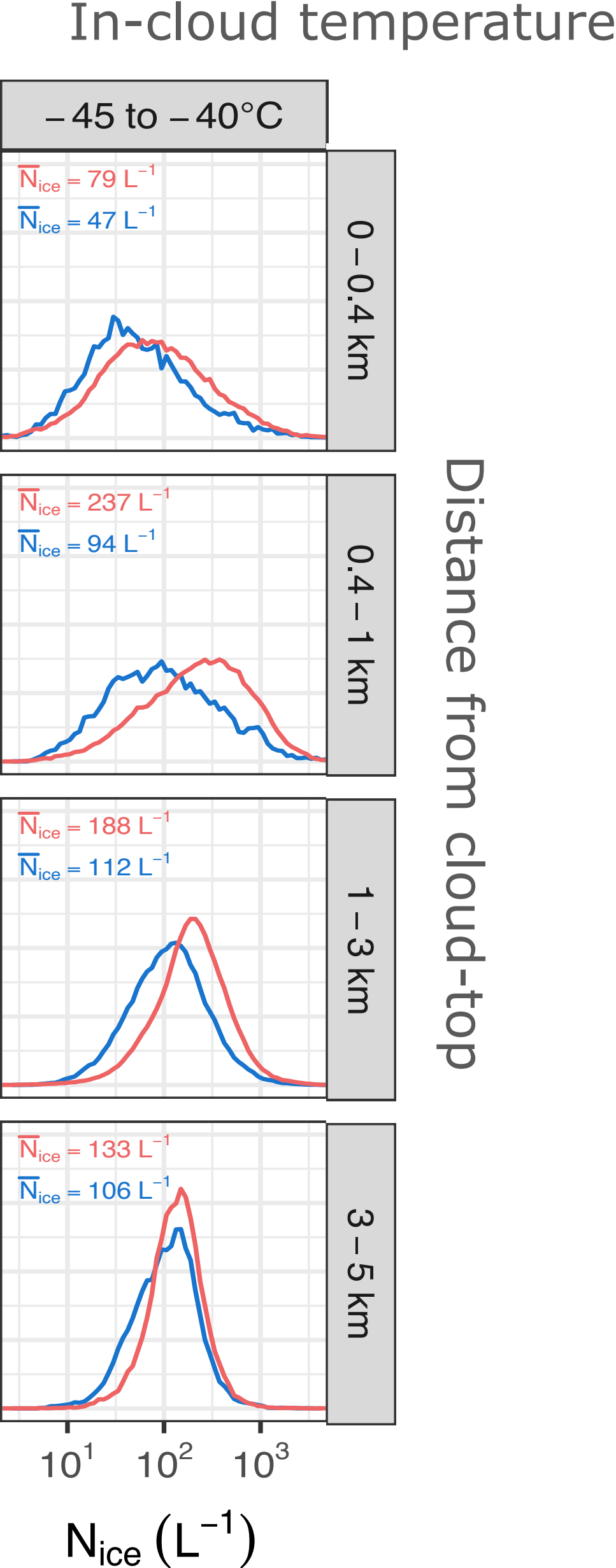




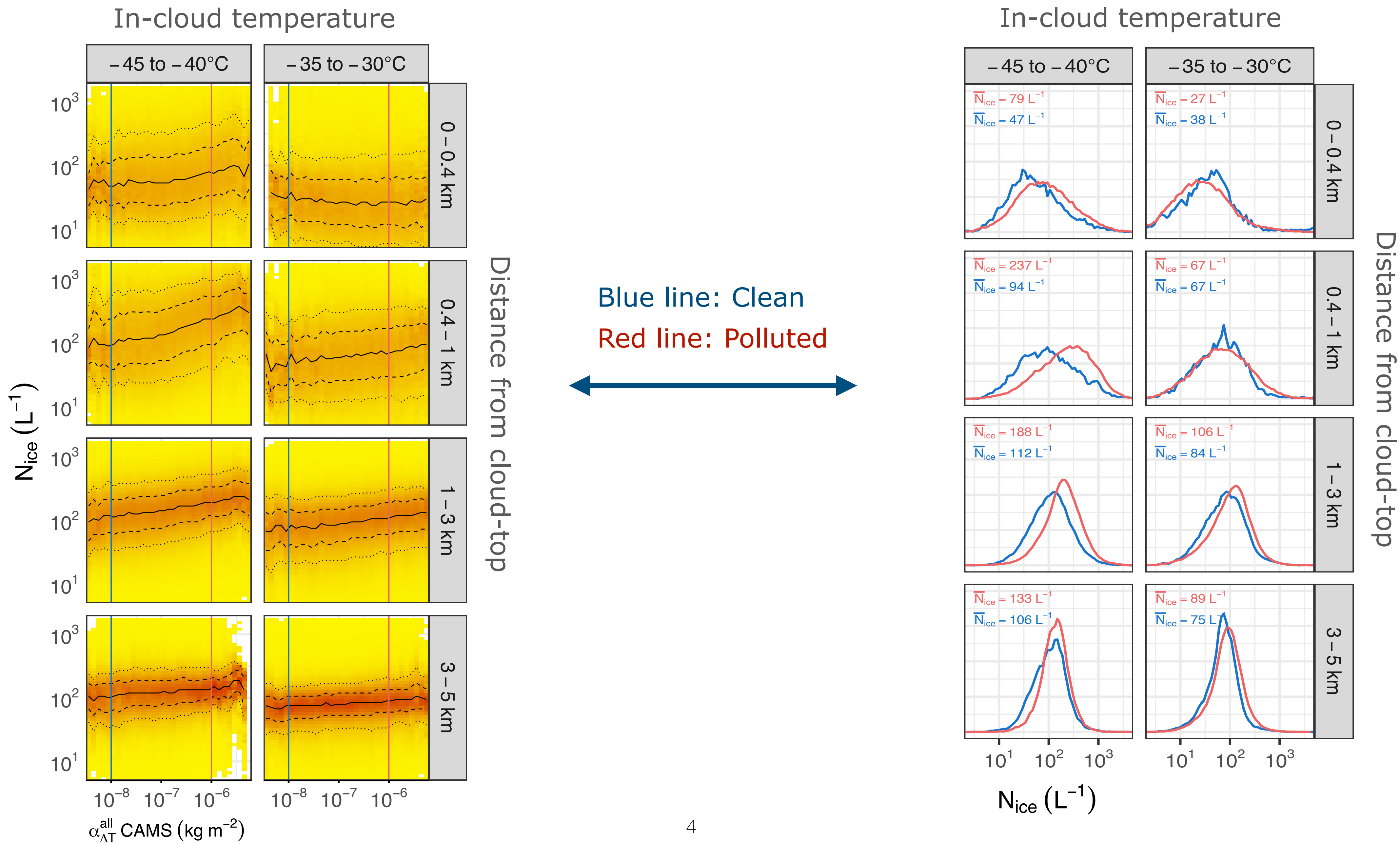
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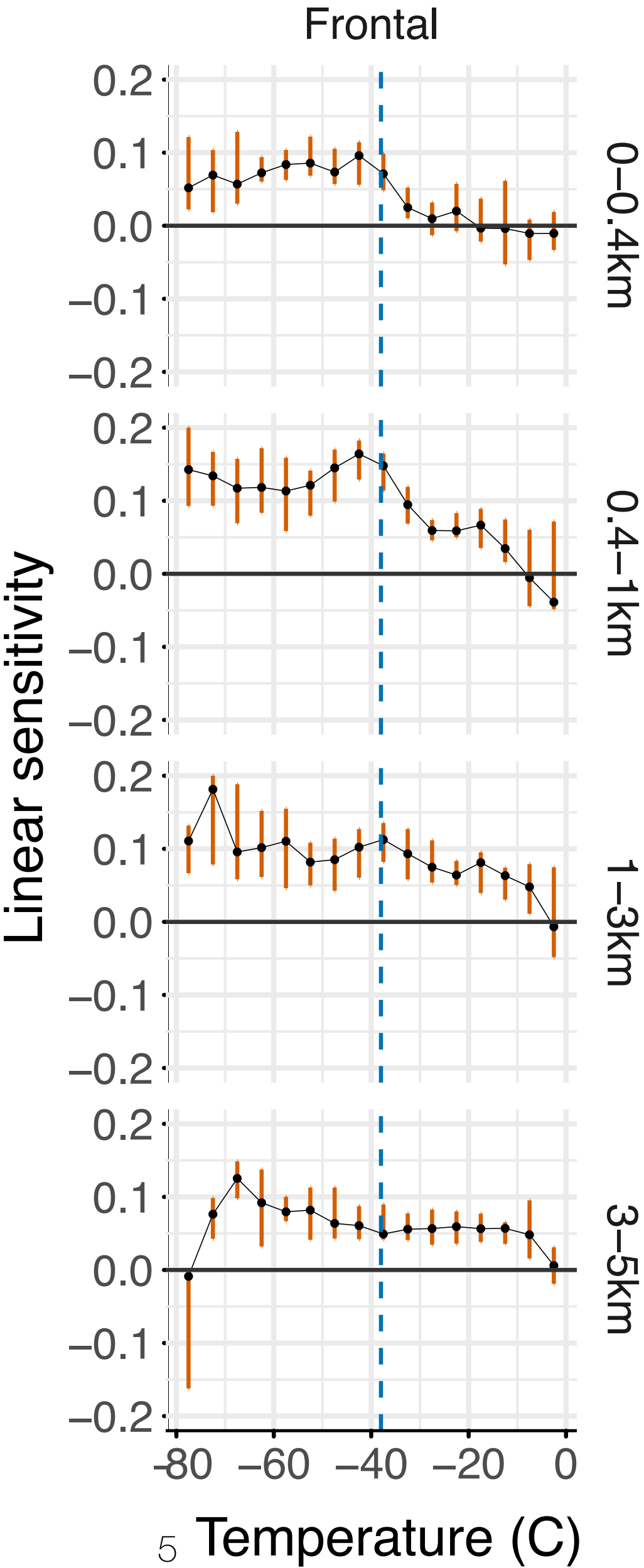
Blue line: Clean  
Red line: Polluted



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# Overview of the sensitivity for multiple cloud types



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