

Importance of secondary ice production over a large temperature range in Arctic mixed-phase clouds



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Outstanding Student & PhD
candidate Presentation contest

EGU General Assembly

26/05/2022

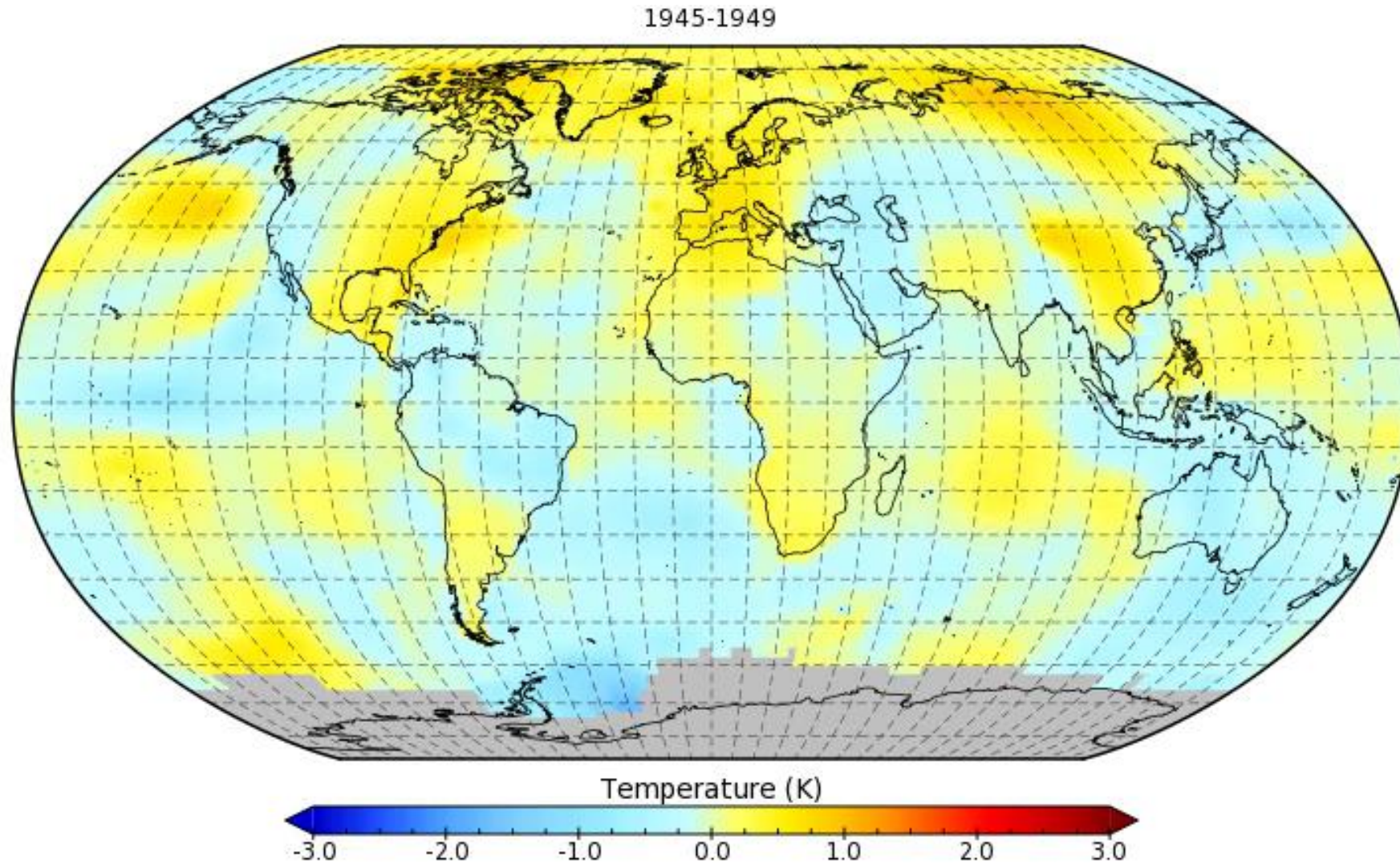
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J. Henneberger, F. Ramelli,
A. Lauber, R. O. David, J.
Wieder, T. Carlsen,
R. Gierens, M. Maturilli,
and U. Lohmann



Arctic amplification



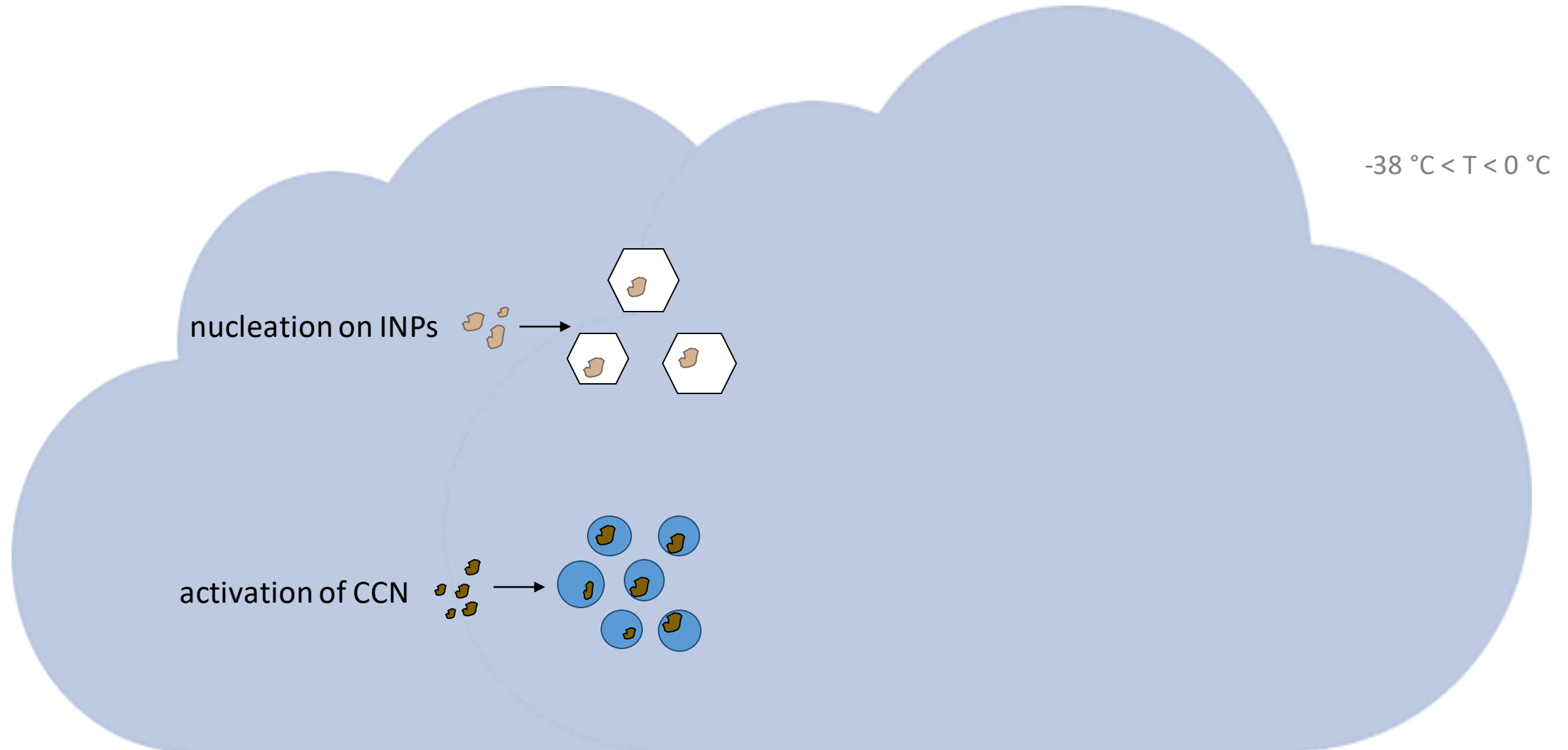
Annual Surface Temperature Anomaly
(Base 1951 – 1980)

“Cloud feedbacks are the most uncertain of all the radiative feedbacks in the polar regions...”

Goosse et al., Nature communication, (2018)

Cloud particle formation in mixed-phase clouds

Formation on aerosols



INPs: ice nucleating particles

CCN: cloud condensation nuclei

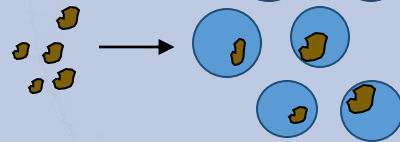
Cloud particle formation in mixed-phase clouds

Formation on aerosols

nucleation on INPs

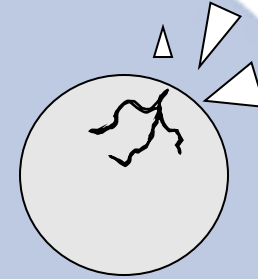


activation of CCN

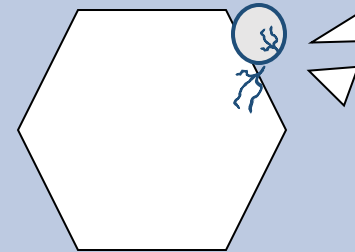


Secondary ice production

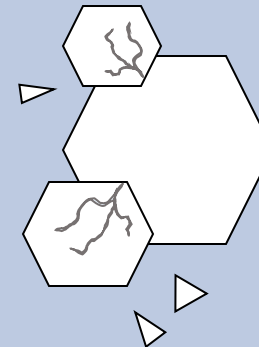
droplet shattering



rime-splintering



ice-ice collision



$-38\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

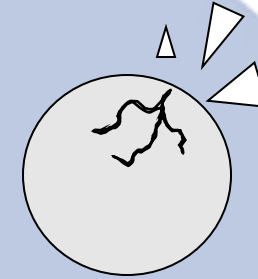
INPs: ice nucleating particles CCN: cloud condensation nuclei

Secondary ice production (SIP) in Arctic mixed-phase clouds

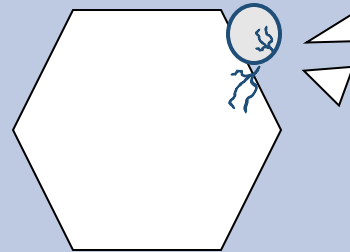
- How frequent is SIP in Arctic mixed-phase clouds?
- Under which conditions does SIP occur in Arctic mixed-phase clouds?

Secondary ice production

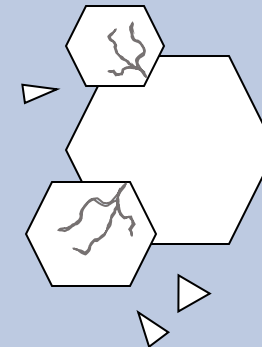
droplet shattering



rime-splintering



ice-ice collision

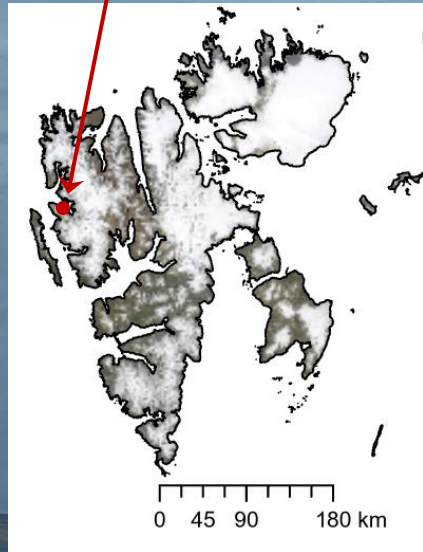


The Ny-Ålesund AeroSol Cloud Experiment



Overview paper:
Pasquier et al., BAMS,
in revision

Ny-Ålesund (79°N, 12°E)

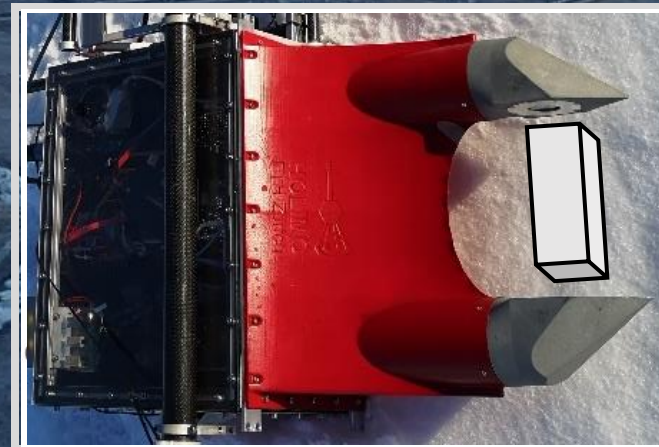


AWIPEV Observatory



Cloud radar

Radiosondes



HoloBalloon

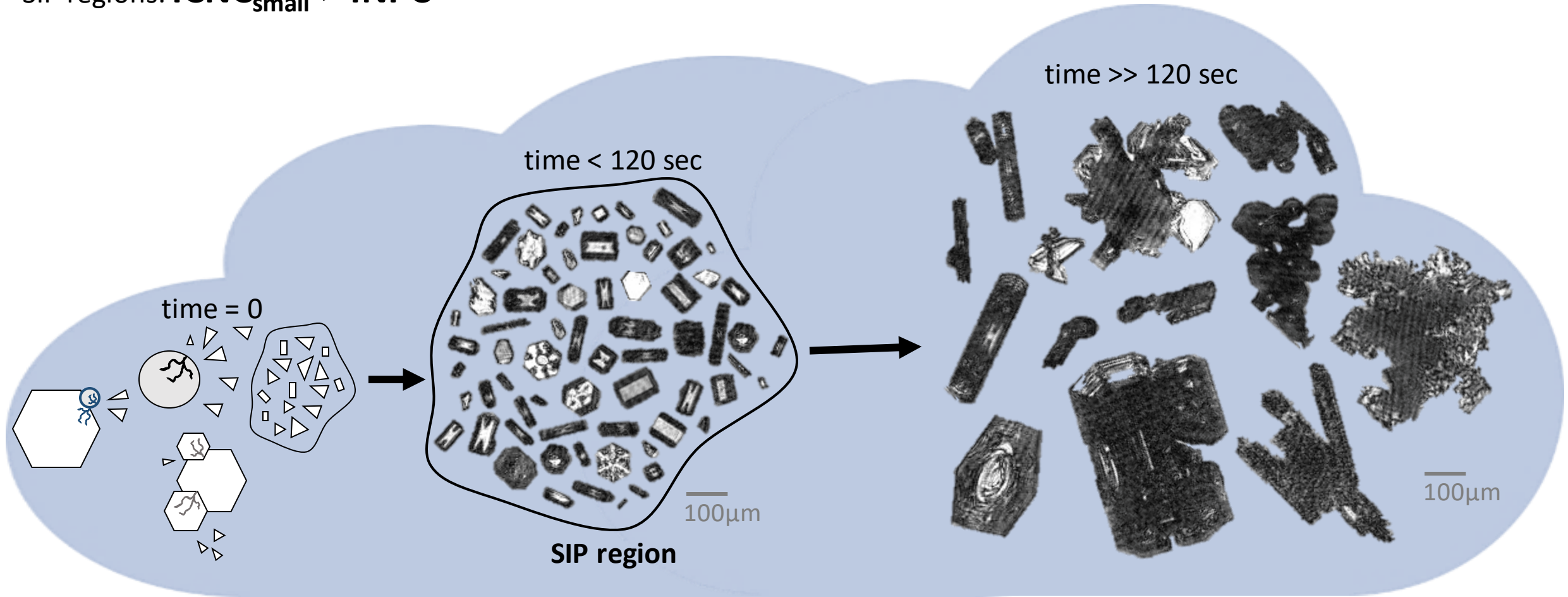


Aerosol container

October – November 2019
March – April 2020

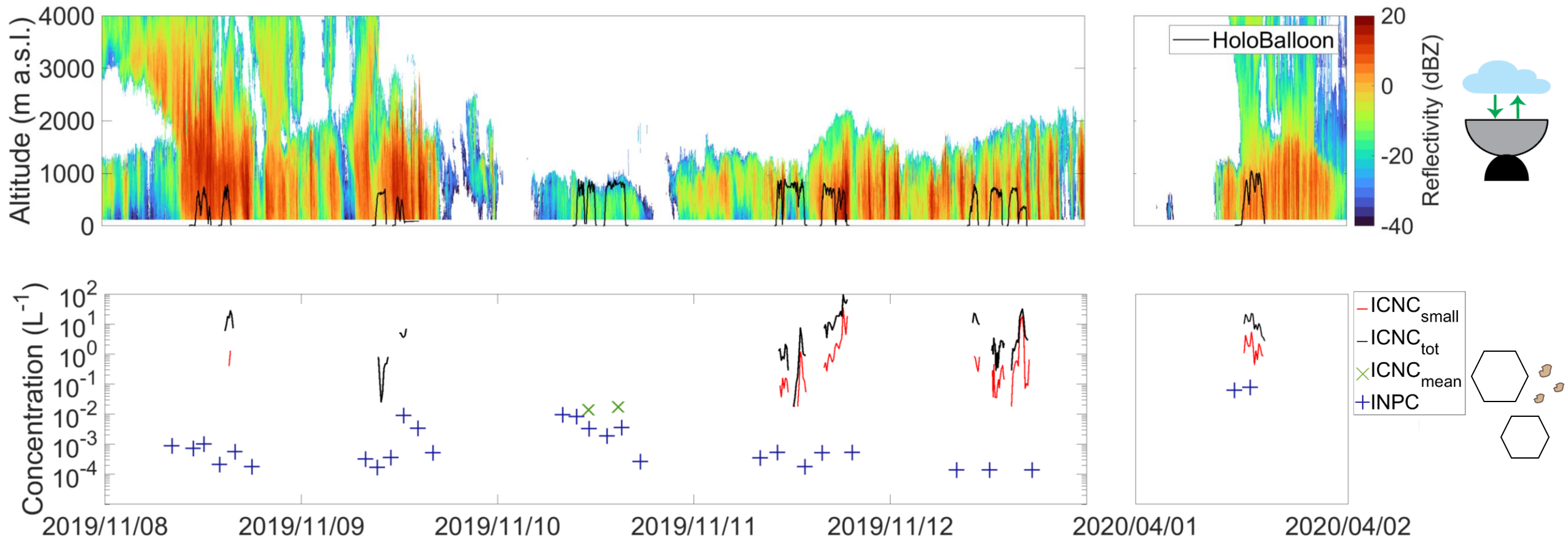
Identification of regions with SIP

- SIP regions: $\text{ICNC}_{\text{small}} > \text{INPC}$

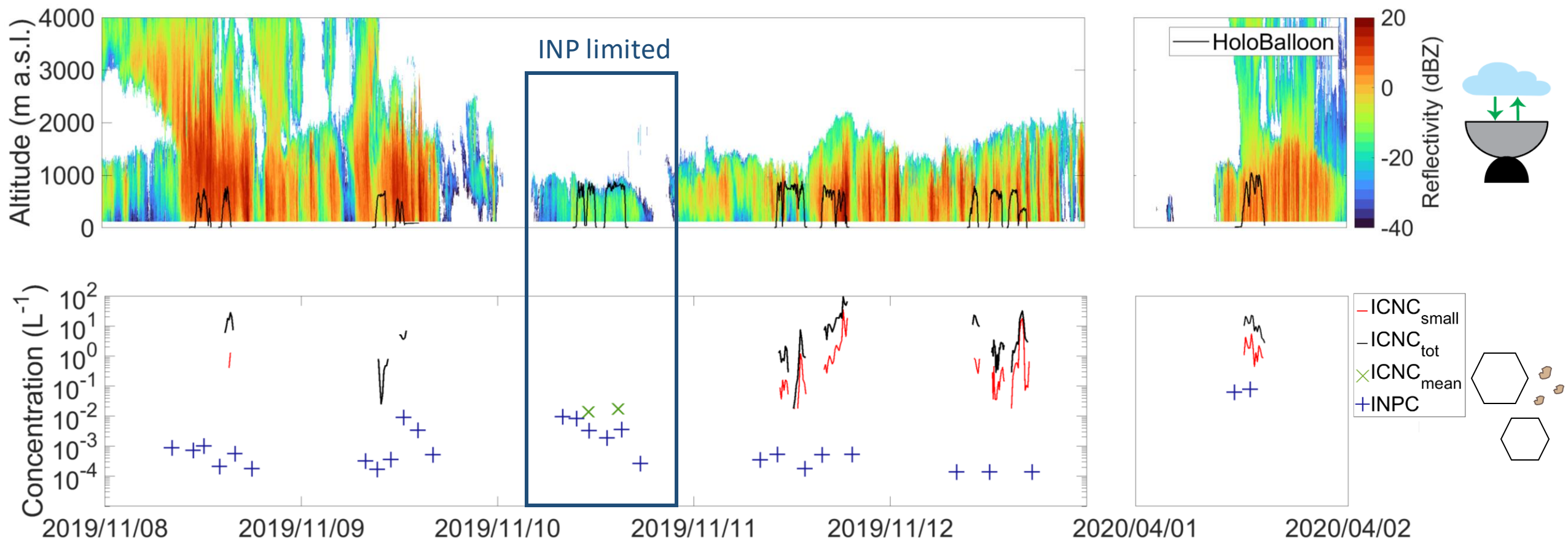


SIP: secondary ice production INPC: ice nucleating particle concentration $\text{ICNC}_{\text{small}}$: ice crystal number concentration of ice particles smaller $100\mu\text{m}$

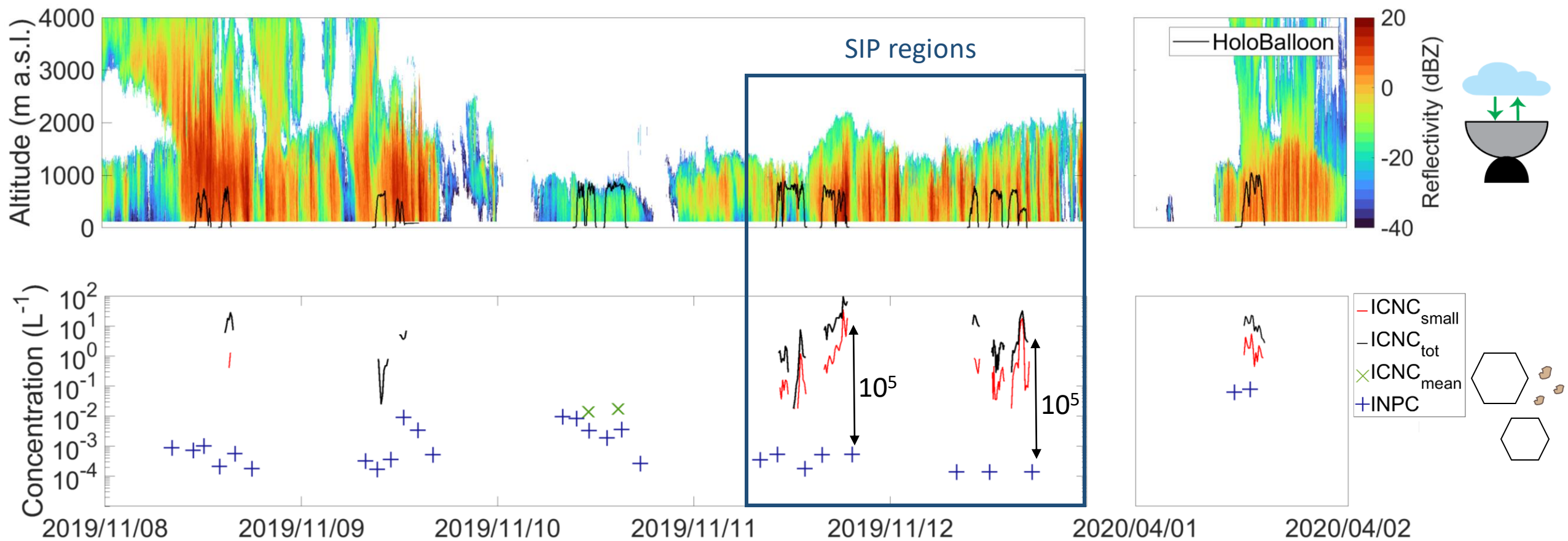
Measurements in mixed-phase clouds



Primary ice formation dominates



Secondary ice formation dominates

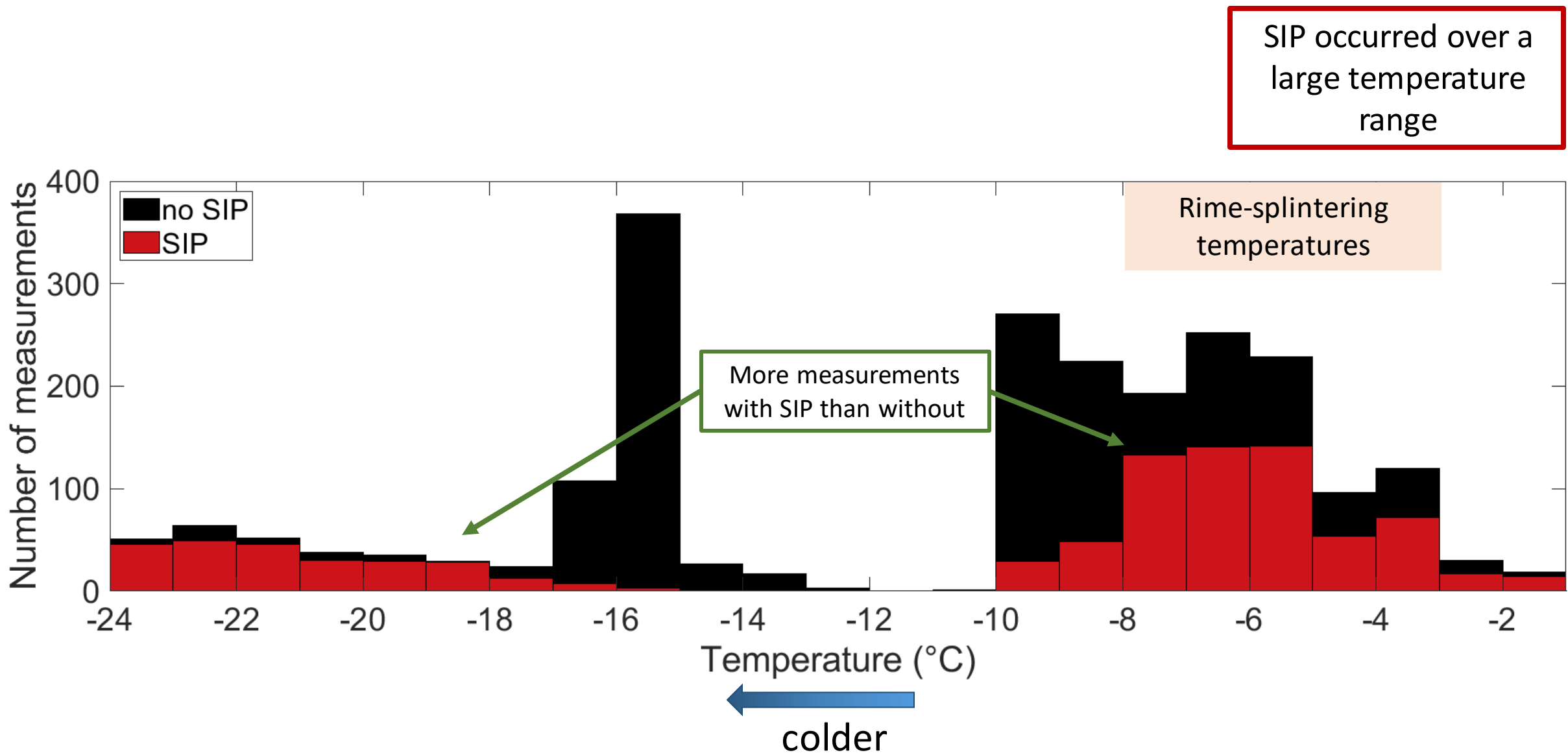


How frequent is SIP in Arctic mixed-phase clouds?

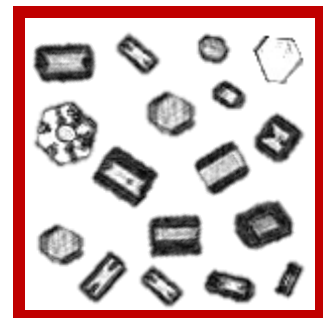
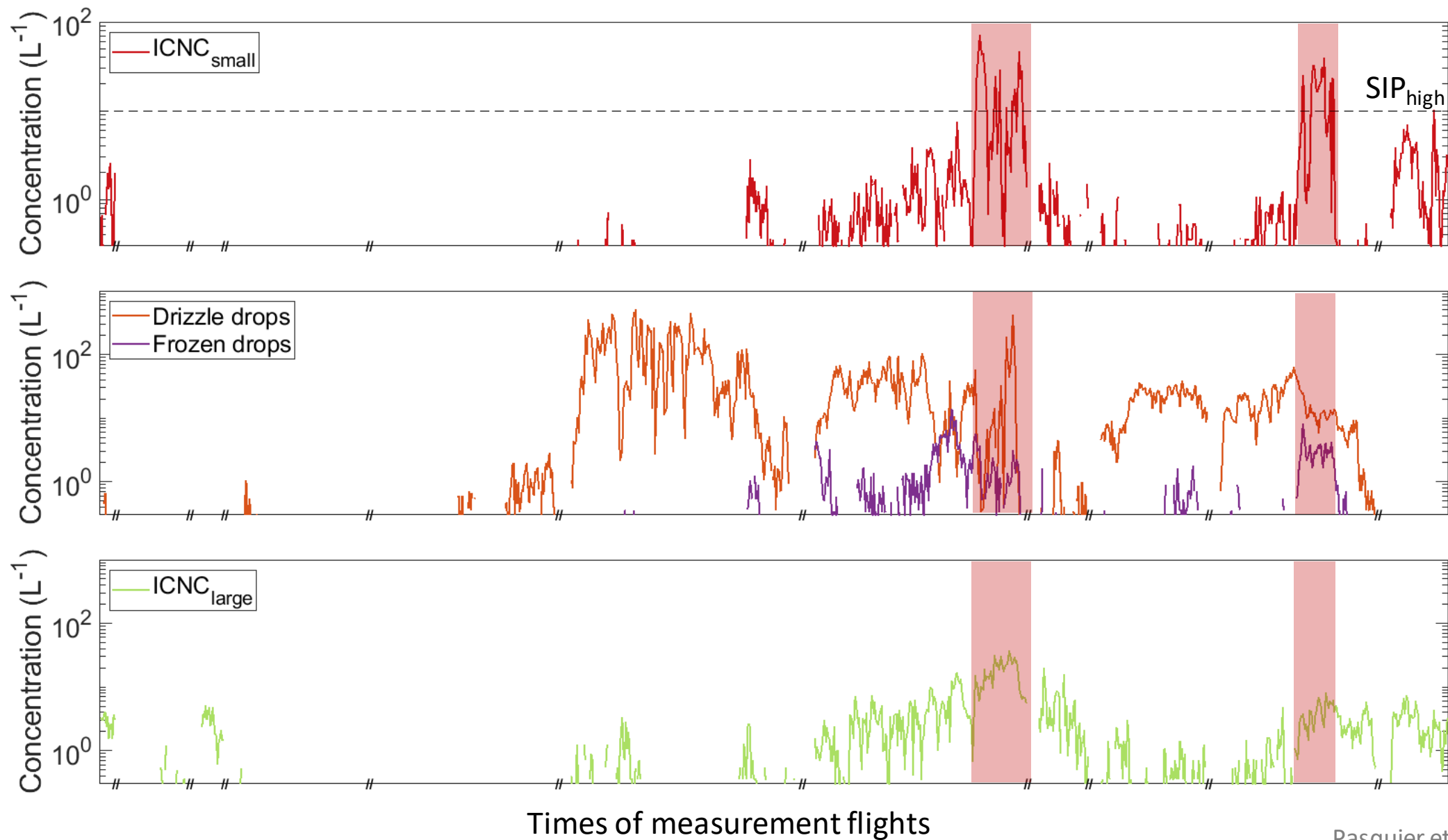
Evidence for secondary ice production was observed in **40%** of the in-cloud measurements

**Under which conditions does SIP occur in
Arctic mixed-phase clouds?**

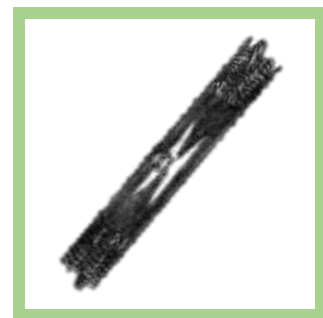
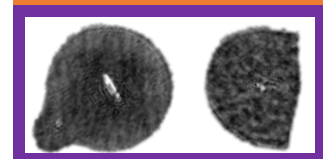
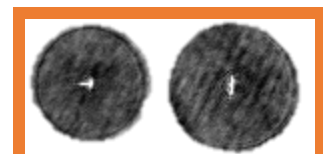
Ambient temperature during SIP



SIP from droplet shattering

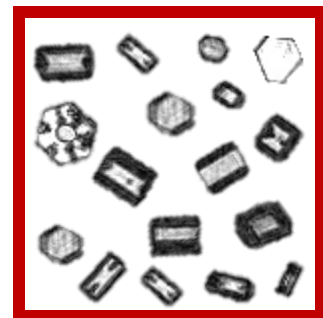
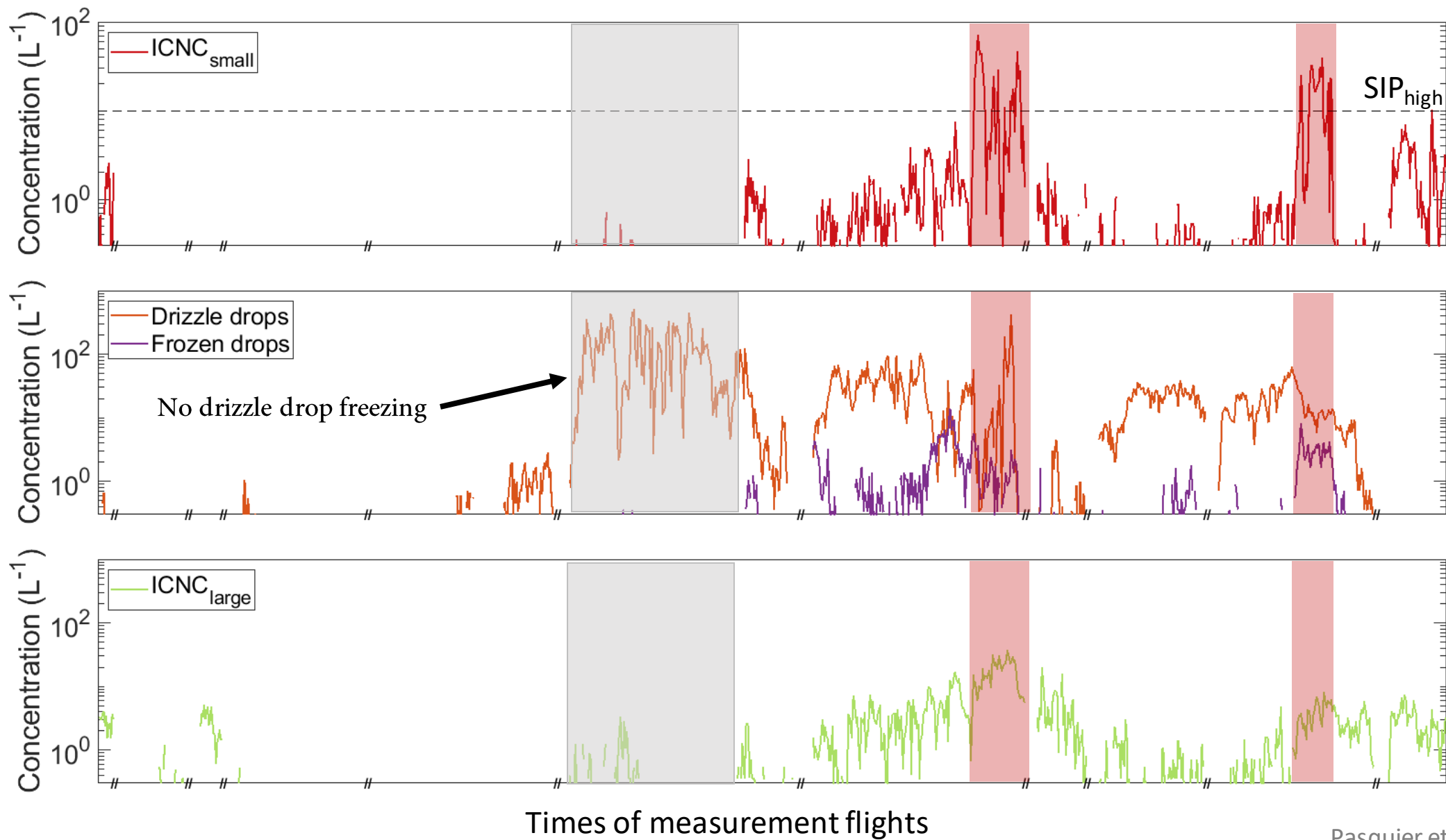


< 100 μm

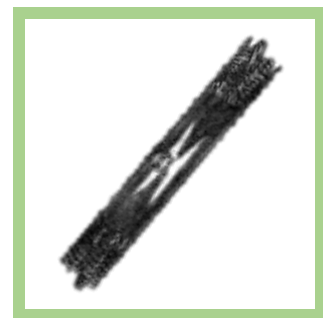
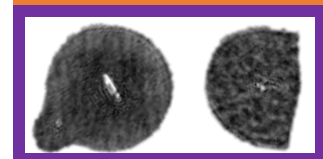
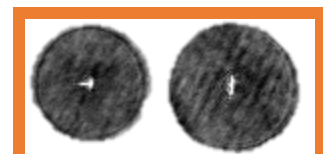


> 300 μm

SIP from droplet shattering

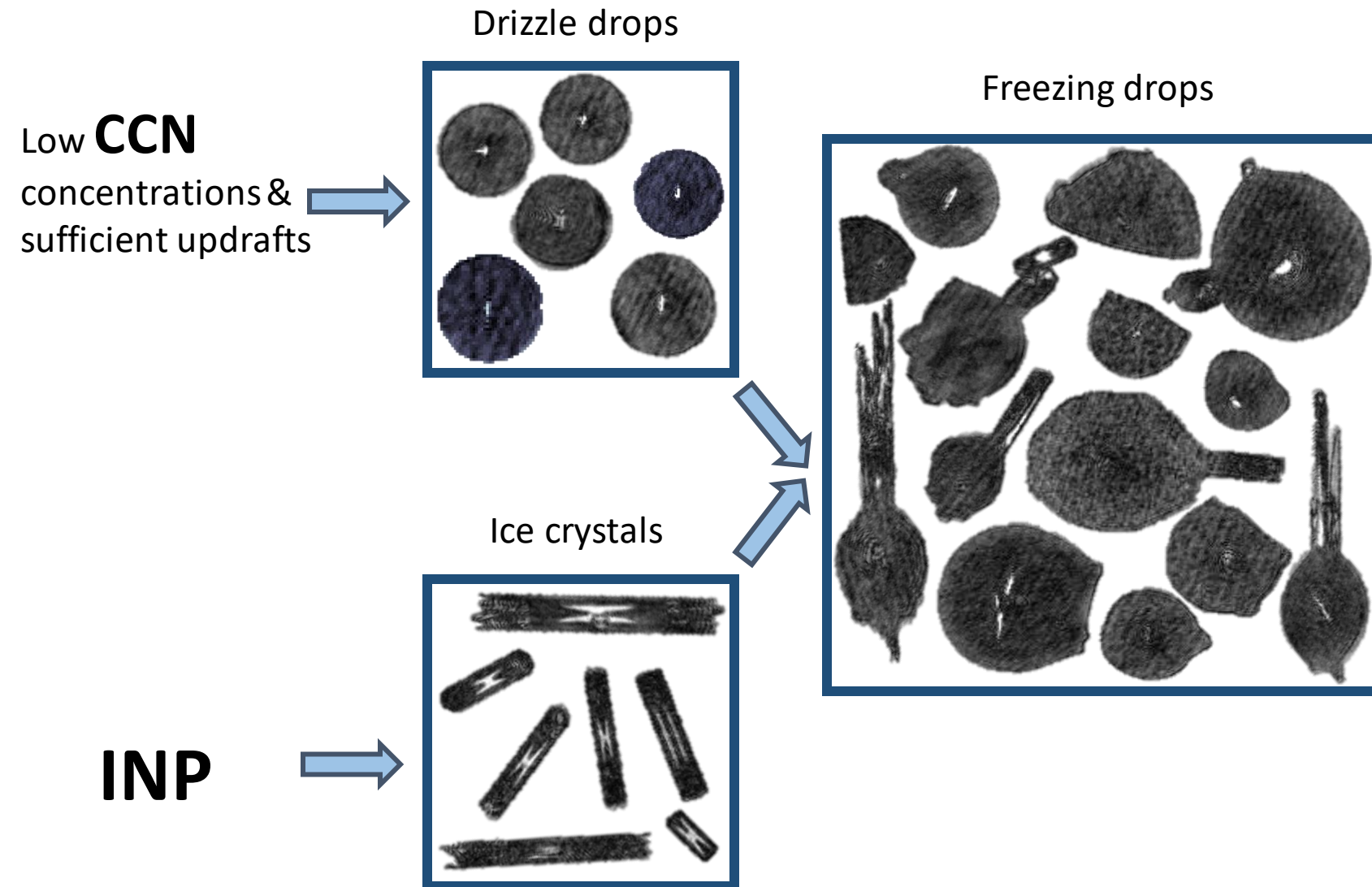


< 100 μm

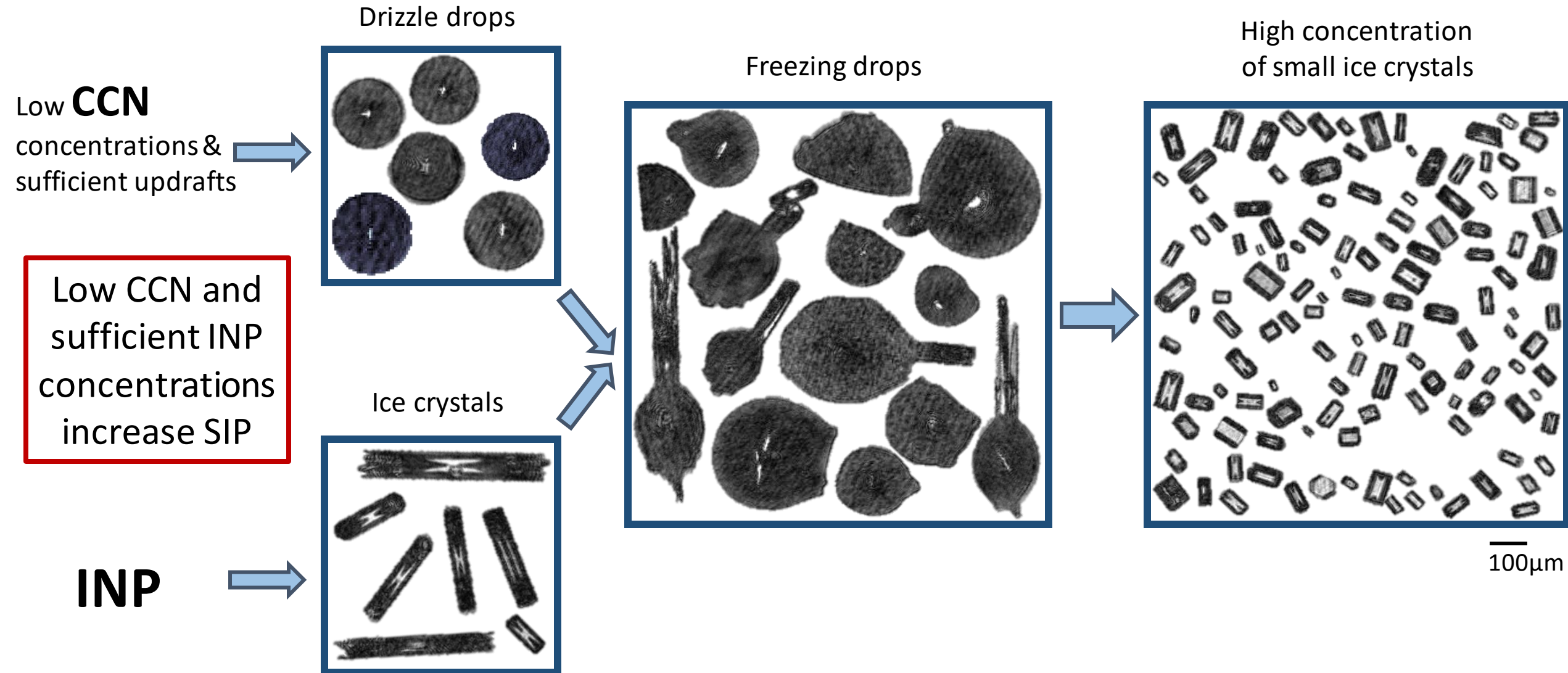


> 300 μm

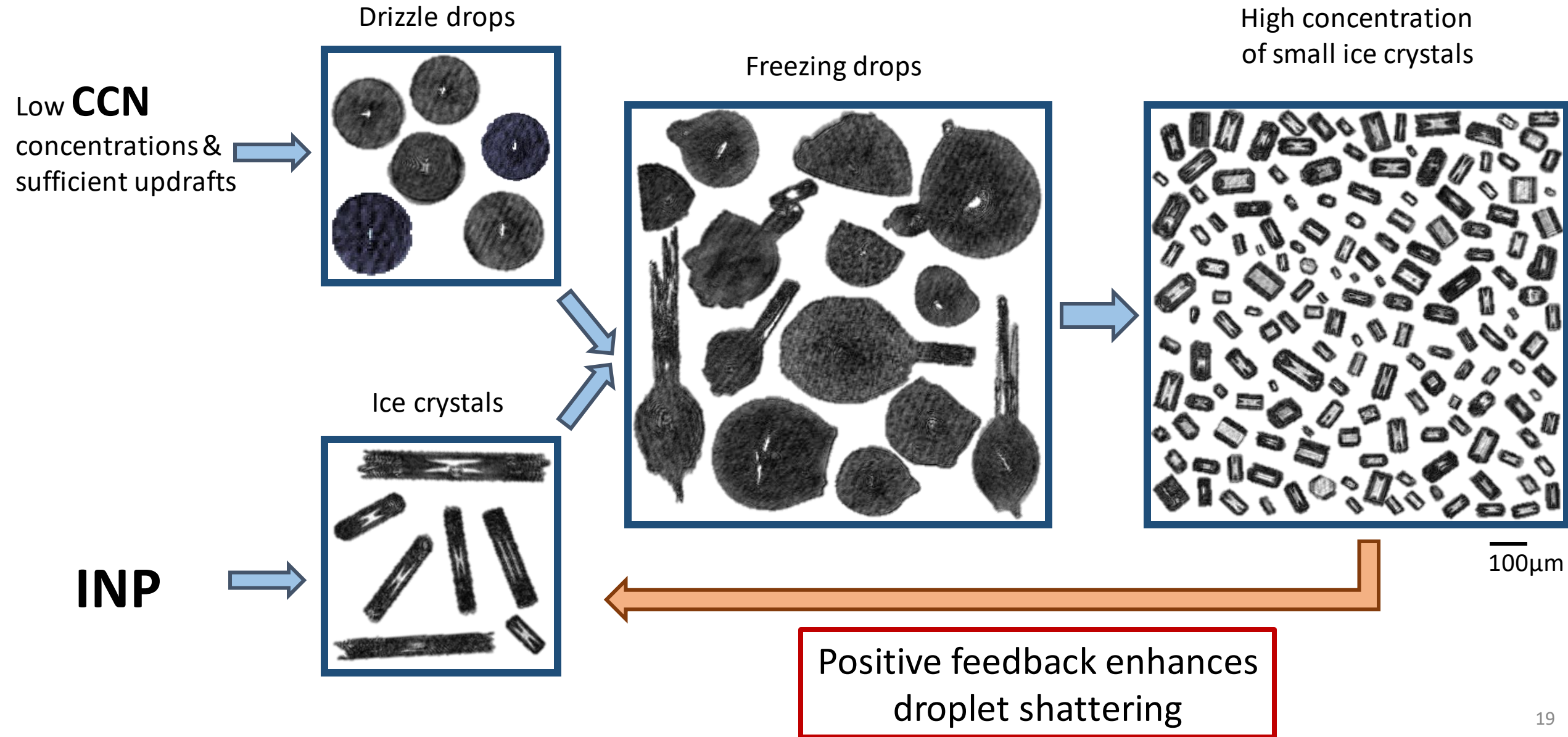
A roadmap for high SIP in Arctic mixed-phase clouds



A roadmap for high SIP in Arctic mixed-phase clouds



A roadmap for high SIP in Arctic mixed-phase clouds



Conclusions

How frequent is SIP?

- Evidence for secondary ice production was observed in **40%** of the measurements in the Arctic mixed-phase clouds



Which conditions are favorable for SIP?

- SIP occurred over a temperature range between **-1 °C** and **-24 °C**
- **Droplet shattering** was found to be responsible for the high SIP



Thank you for your attention



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