

Retrieval of cloud droplet size distributions from polarimetric specMACS observations

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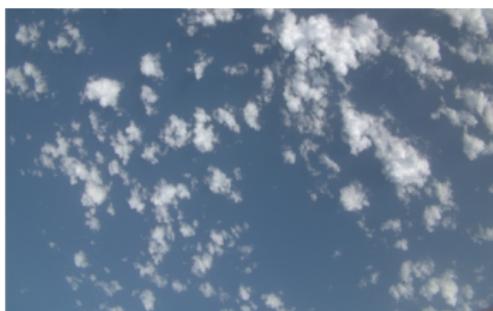
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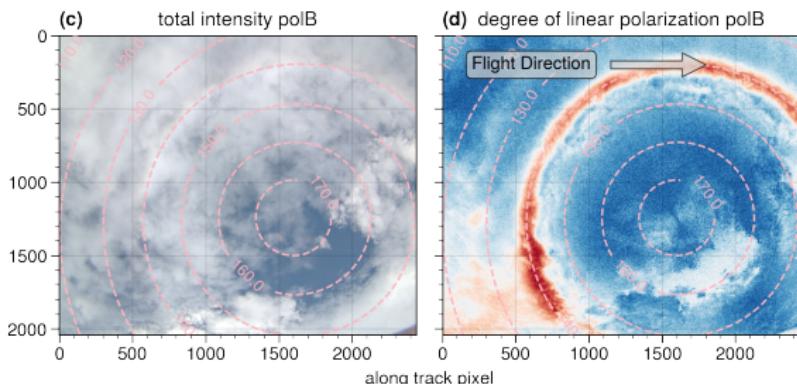
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How big are the droplets
in such clouds?

CAMERA SYSTEM SPECMACS

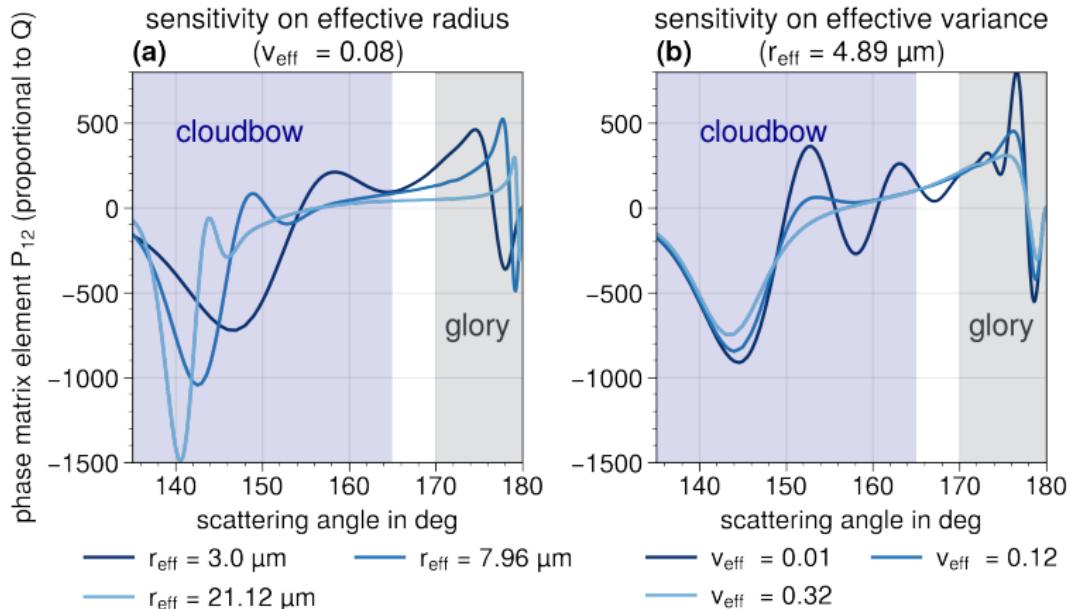
- ▶ two hyperspectral line cameras (400 nm – 2500 nm wavelength range)
- ▶ two polarization resolving 2D cameras
- ▶ mounted onboard German research aircraft *HALO*
- ▶ nadir measurements



Measurement from polarization camera; red circle = cloudbow

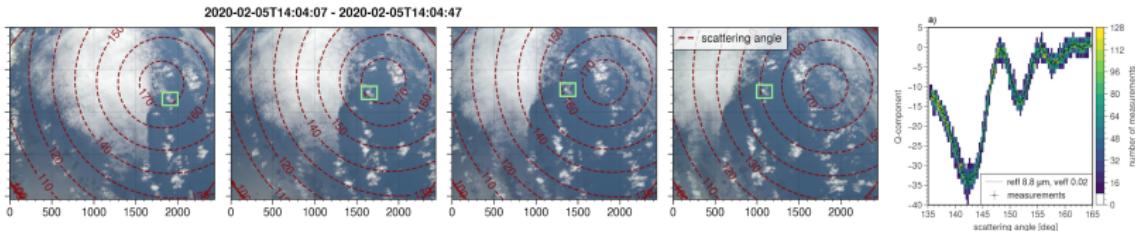
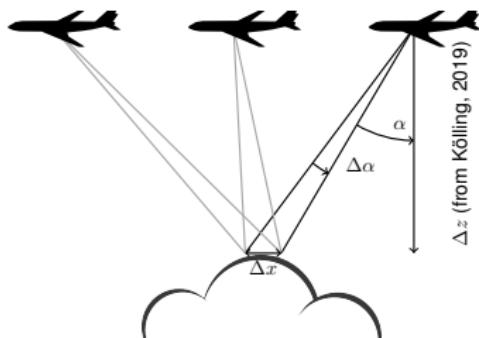
WHY DO WE MEASURE THE CLOUDBOW?

Sensitivity of cloudbow on microphysical parameters



Aggregation of observations

- ▶ observation of same cloud element in successive images
- ▶ cloud element: 100 m by 100 m
- ▶ necessary: cloud top height → stereographic method from Kölling et al. (2019)



Observation of same cloud (green box) from different angles and aggregated angular measurement (right)

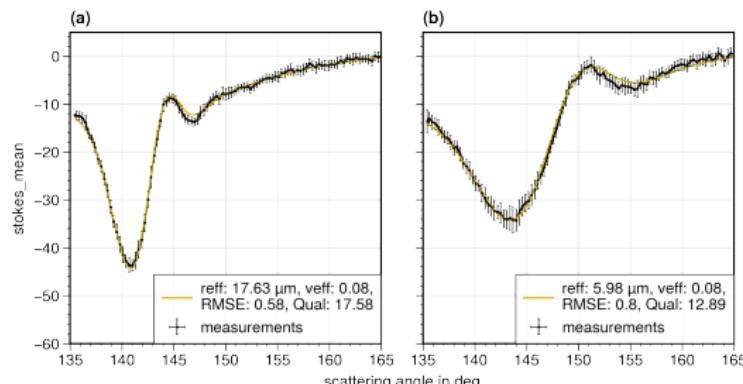
Find matching drop size distribution

- ▶ Look-up table of simulated cloudbow signals for different cloud droplet size distributions (CDSDs)
- ▶ Assumption: CDSD has a gamma distribution shape (defined by effective radius and effective variance)
- ▶ Fit look-up table against observations¹

$$y_{\text{fit}}[r_{\text{eff}}, v_{\text{eff}}](\theta) = \underbrace{a * \cos(\theta)^2 + b}_{\text{multiple scattering residual, Rayleigh scattering...}} + \underbrace{c * P_{12}[r_{\text{eff}}, v_{\text{eff}}](\theta)}_{\text{cloudbow signal (single scattering)}}$$

$y_{\text{fit}}[r_{\text{eff}}, v_{\text{eff}}](\theta)$: fitting function
 θ : scattering angle

P_{12} : polarized phase function
 a, b, c : fitting parameters

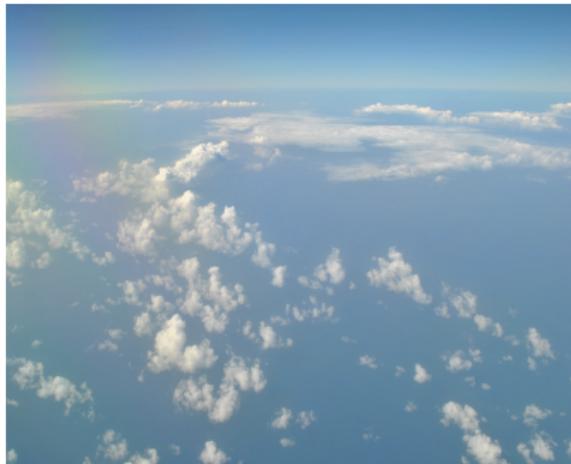


¹see e.g., Mayer et al. (2004); Alexandrov et al. (2012)

CASE STUDY



specMACS measurement

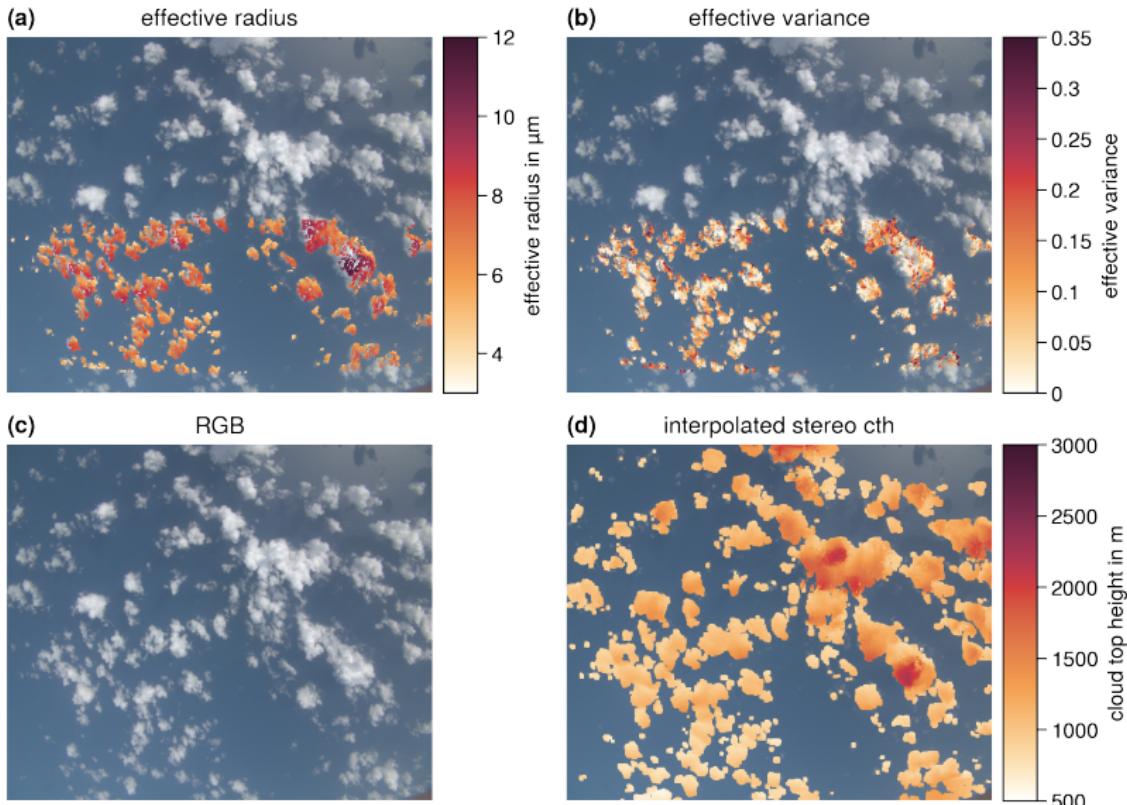


View from aircraft (by Felix Ament)

- ▶ cloud field of small trade wind cumulus clouds
- ▶ diameters typically 1 km to 3 km
- ▶ case study published in Pörtge et al. (2023)

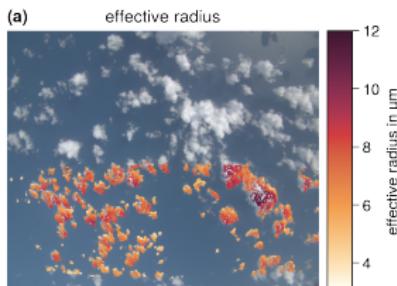
CLOUDBOW RETRIEVAL RESULT

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specMACS retrieves spatial distributions of cloud microphysical properties ...

- ▶ ... at high spatial resolution
- ▶ ... for a very large field-of-view
- ▶ ... even for small cumuli.
- ▶ Published in AMT: Pörtge et al. (2023)



Ongoing work

- ▶ Estimation of retrieval uncertainty based on simulated images
- ▶ Statistical evaluation of all EUREC⁴A measurements
- ▶ Comparison with in-situ data and bi-spectral droplet size retrievals

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EGU abstract QR code



Alexandrov, M. D., Cairns, B., Emde, C., Ackerman, A. S., and van Diedenhoven, B. (2012).

Accuracy assessments of cloud droplet size retrievals from polarized reflectance measurements by the research scanning polarimeter. Remote Sensing of Environment, 125:92–111.

Kölling, T., Zinner, T., and Mayer, B. (2019). Aircraft-based stereographic reconstruction of 3-d cloud geometry. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 12(2):1155–1166.

Mayer, B., Schröder, M., Preusker, R., and Schüller, L. (2004). Remote sensing of water cloud droplet size distributions using the backscatter glory: a case study. Atmospheric chemistry and physics, 4(5):1255–1263.

Pörtge, V., Kölling, T., Weber, A., Volkmer, L., Emde, C., Zinner, T., Forster, L., and Mayer, B. (2023). High-spatial-resolution retrieval of cloud droplet size distribution from polarized observations of the cloudbow. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 16(3):645–667.