Imperial College London



CIRCCREX – A new cirrus dataset for model evaluation

Cathryn Fox, Juliet Pickering Jon Murray, Alan Last

c.fox11@imperial.ac.uk



The University of Manchester







Campaign overview

<u>Cirrus</u> Coupled Cloud-Radiation Experiment

Aims:

- to understand the link between cirrus microphysical properties and macrophysical radiative signatures
- to obtain, through collaboration, an accurate parameterisation of cirrus optical properties in global climate modelling and Numerical Weather Prediction.

Motivation & Background

Radiative effect of cirrus = cooling/warming, depending on:

• altitude

particle size

location

particle shape

optical thickness

• particle complexity



Dependence of FIR Brightness Temp on (L) cirrus optical thickness; (R) particle effective size (Yang et al. 2003)

• WINTEX UK 2005 (Cox et al 2010)

- first high resolution far-infrared study of cirrus
- inadequate sampling of cloud and atmosphere
- •RHUBC Alaska 2007 (N Humpage PhD 2010)
- •CAESAR UK 2006-08



Cox et al. (2010)

•WINTEX UK 2005 (Cox et al 2010)

<u>RHUBC Alaska 2007 (N Humpage PhD 2010)</u>

- ground-based cirrus observations, instrument intercomparison
- no in-situ particle measurements

•CAESAR UK 2006-08



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•<u>CAESAR UK 2006-08</u>

- measurements of broadband radiances
- particle shattering, some noise issues



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No campaign dataset currently exists combining broadband radiances with accurate cloud microphysics and detailed atmospheric state measurements

Campaign details

Radiative closure cirrus cloud-radiation experiments in northern and mid latitudes

- 3 campaigns:
 - Prestwick Nov 2013 & winter 2014 Goose Bay spring 2015



Measurements:

- radiances 0.2-125 µm above, below and within an extensive layer of well developed cirrus
- Relative Humidity (RH) and temperature profiles of column above and below cirrus
- ice crystal particle size distribution, habit and crystal complexity (including roughness, concavity) within cirrus layer

Instrumentation



TAFTS

<u>Tropospheric Airborne Fourier Transform Spectrometer</u>

- Dual-input Martin-Puplett polarizing FTS
- Spectral range: 80-800 cm⁻¹ (12-125 μm)
- Resolution: 0.12 cm⁻¹
- Observes both nadir and zenith radiation
- Scan time: 2 seconds
- 4 on-board calibration BBs





Scattering, Clouds & Climate Workshop

NAE op Cloud amount Friday 1200Z 29/11/2013 (†+36h)



MO cloud forecast model 1200Z



SEVIRI satellite images



dropsonde T and RH profiles



radiance measurements above& below cirrus (TAFTS & ARIES)



radiance measurements above & below cirrus (TAFTS & ARIES)

Scattering, Clouds & Climate Workshop

Particle Size Distribution

Measured

•	2DC	100-800 μm
•	CIP100	400-6400 μm
•	2DS	40-1280 μm
•	SID2	10-150 μm
•	CDP	< 50 μm

Composite PSDs derived from all probes, taking into account error estimates

Anti-shattering tips reduce small ice error



Measured PSD from WINTEX (Cox et al. 2010)



Ensemble model for ice crystals (Baran & Labonnote 2007)

Simulated

- Field et al. (2007) moment estimation parameterization
- Single scattering functions
- Ensemble model (Baran & Labonnote 2007)

Radiance simulation



Summary & Looking Forward

CIRCCREX provides a new cirrus dataset, with the capability to take <u>better in-situ measurements of</u> <u>radiances and particle properties</u> than any previous campaign.

- Current work ongoing collation and analysis of measurements taken during 1st campaign
- Instrument updates in preparation for 2nd & 3rd campaigns in Winter 2014 and Spring 2015

Questions?

