

# Aerosol impacts on cloud dynamics

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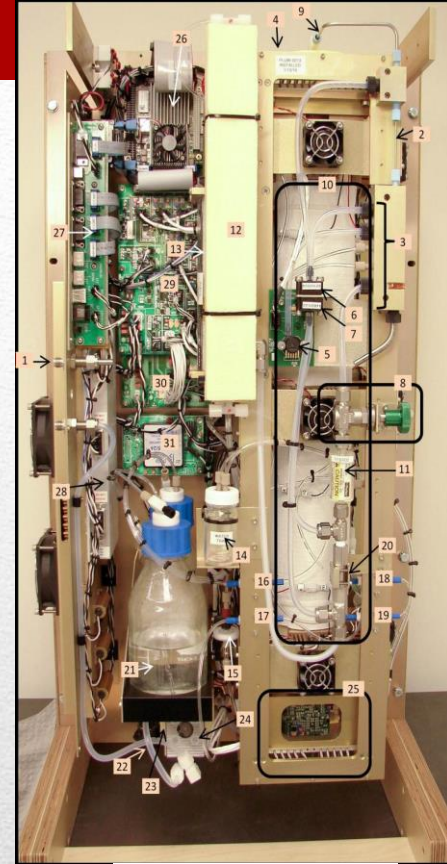
May 2013

- Assess if it's possible to observe aerosols impacts on precipitation characteristics through ground based measurements
- Analyze its significance

# Objectives

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- Measurements site: CHUVA container at IEAv, Vale do Paraíba
- CCNC
- CPC
- Joss
- Meteorological station



# Instrumentation

- Measurement period -> Nov/22/2011 through Jan/10/2012
- DSD parameterization -> Tokay and Short (1996) and Tokay et al. (2001):

- $N(D) = N_0 D^m \exp(-\Lambda D)$

- $m = \frac{11G - 8 + [G(G+8)]^{1/2}}{2(1-G)}, G = \frac{M_4^3}{M_3^2 M_6}$

$$[N_0] = \text{mm}^{-1-m} \text{m}^{-3}$$

$$[m] = []$$

$$[\Lambda] = \text{mm}^{-1}$$

- $N_0 = \frac{\Lambda^{m+4} M_3}{\Gamma(m+4)}$

- $\Lambda = \frac{(m+4)M_3}{M_4} = \frac{(m+4)}{D_m}, D_m = \frac{M_4}{M_3}$

- Where  $M_x = \int_0^\infty D^x N(D) dD$

# Methodology

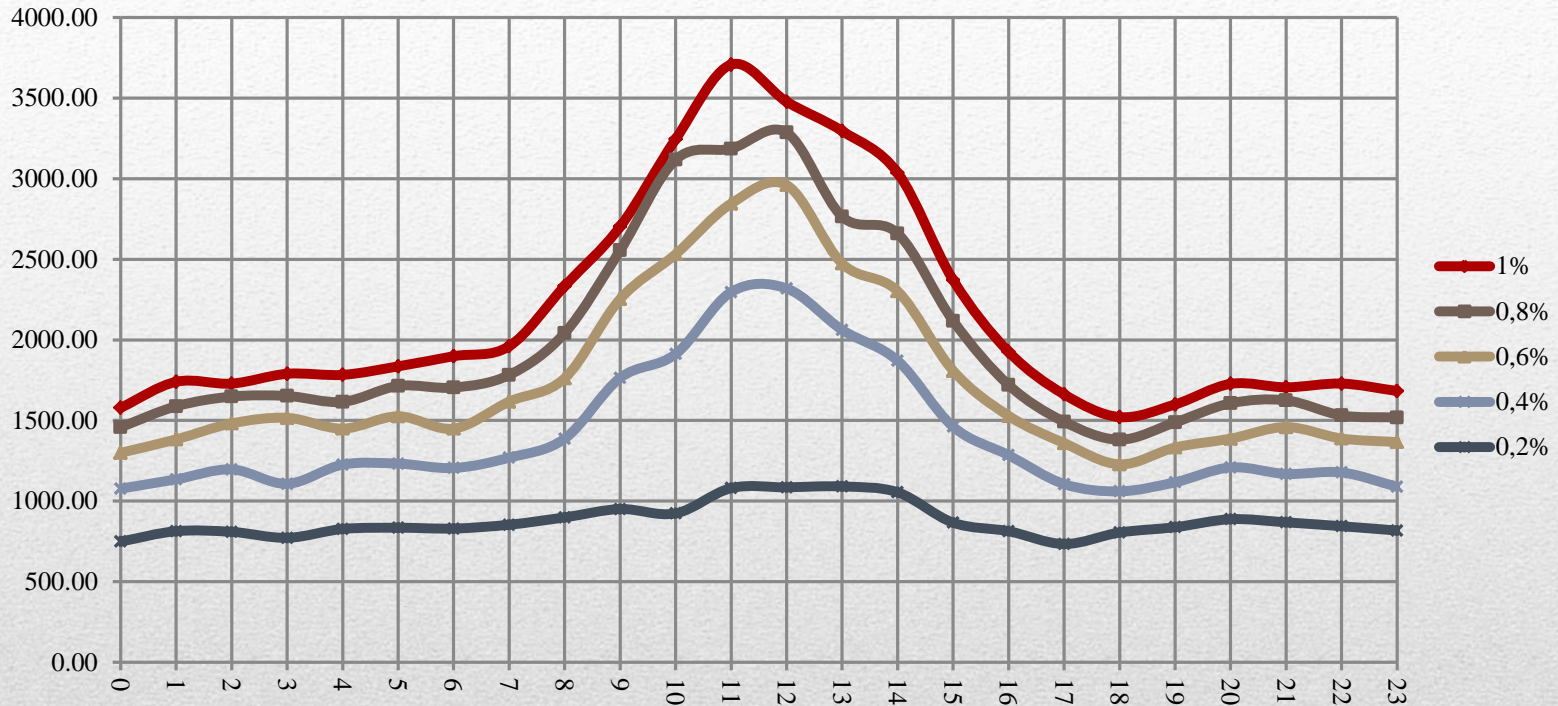
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- Rain Intensity:
- $RI = 6\pi \times 10^{-6} \int_0^{\infty} V(D)D^3 N(D)dD$
- Total droplet concentration:
- $TDC = \int_0^{\infty} N(D)dD$
- Cluster analysis applied to  $m$ ,  $N_0$  and  $\Lambda$ 
  - *k-means* method - Kanungo et. al (2002)

# Methodology

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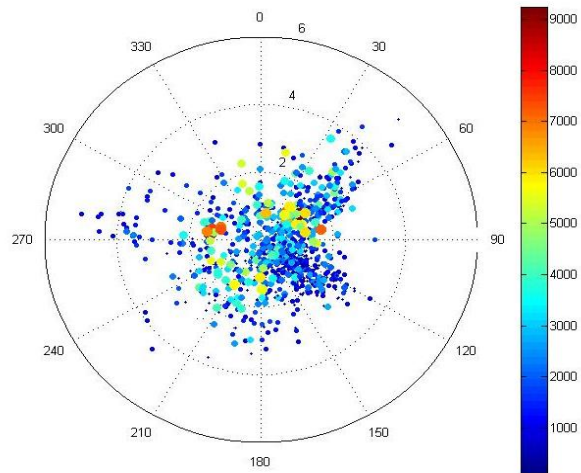
## Mean CCN diurnal cycle (local time)



$CCN_{1.0} \sim 200$  to  $\sim 10.000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

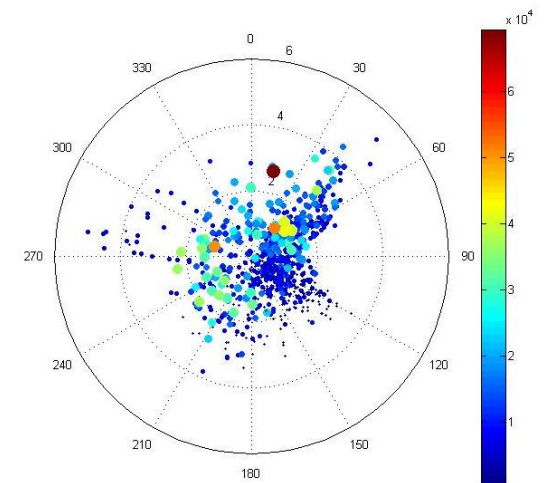
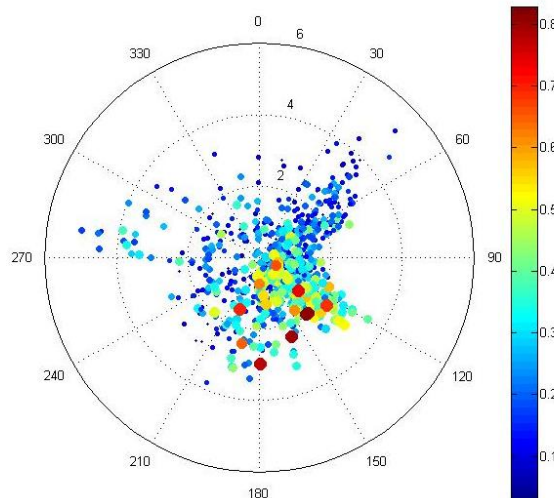
$CN \sim 400$  to  $70.000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

# Results



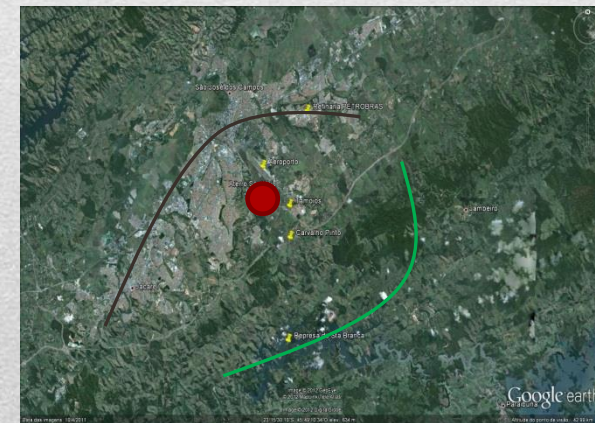
CCN

CCN/CN

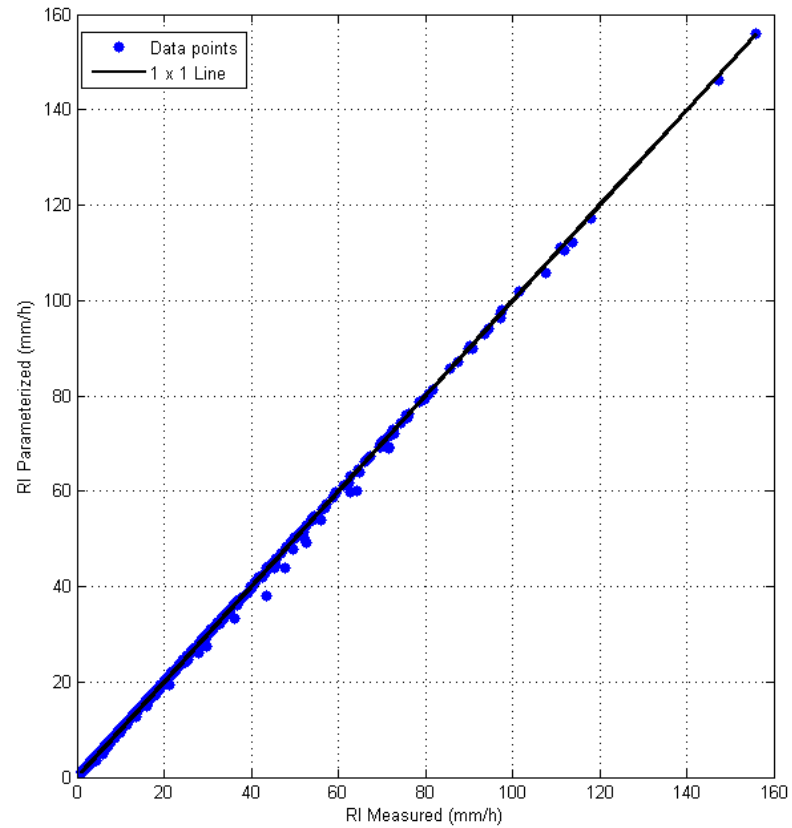


CN

# Results



$R^2 = 0,9996$

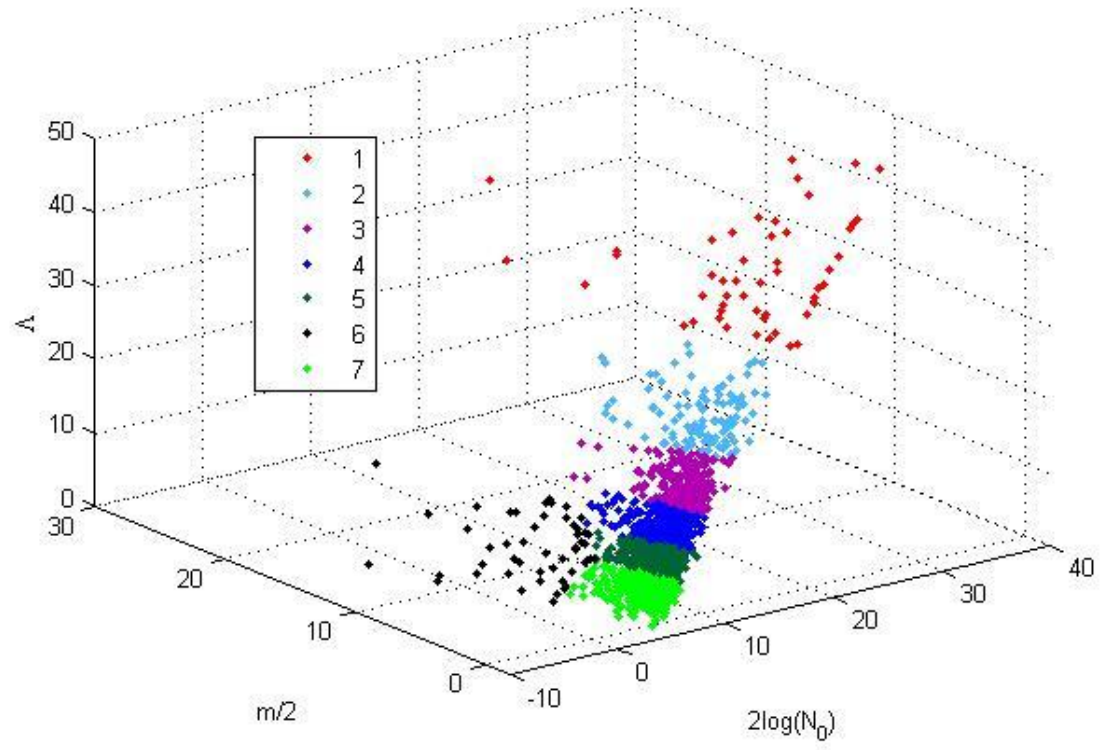


# Results

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- > Adjustments to parameters values ( $m/2$  and  $2 \cdot \log(N_0)$ )
- > supervised *k-means*
- > Centroid number chosen to best represent DSD data



# Results

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# Cluster	$N_0$ ( $\text{mm}^{-1}\text{m}^{-3}$ )	m	$\Lambda$ ( $\text{mm}^{-1}$ )	RI (mm/h)	Rain Accum. (mm)	Frequency (%)
1	1.31E+15	25.63	30.18	0.35	1.62 (0.62%)	2.83
2	9.64E+09	16.40	17.52	1.39	4.59 (1.75%)	5.94
3	2.66E+07	10.63	11.69	1.81	11.21 (4.28%)	13.49
4	6.03E+05	7.78	8.20	2.33	29.14 (11.14%)	21.32
5	3.77E+04	5.18	5.52	3.70	82.38 (31.48%)	30.15
6	4.85E+01	14.65	6.20	2.81	5.87 (2.24%)	2.78
7	2.49E+03	3.25	3.30	6.28	126.86 (48.48%)	23.49

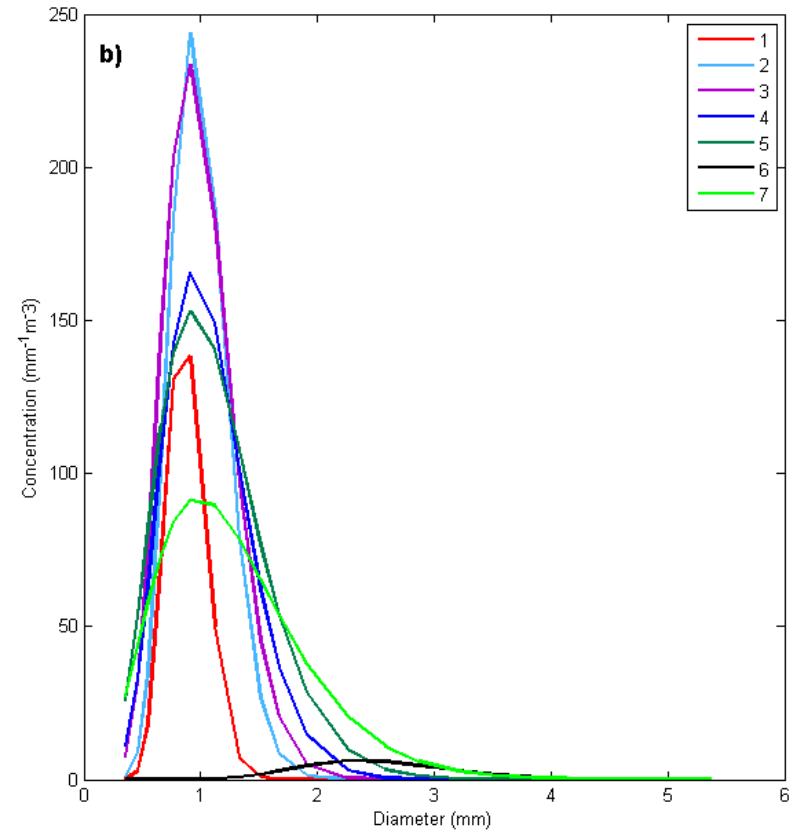
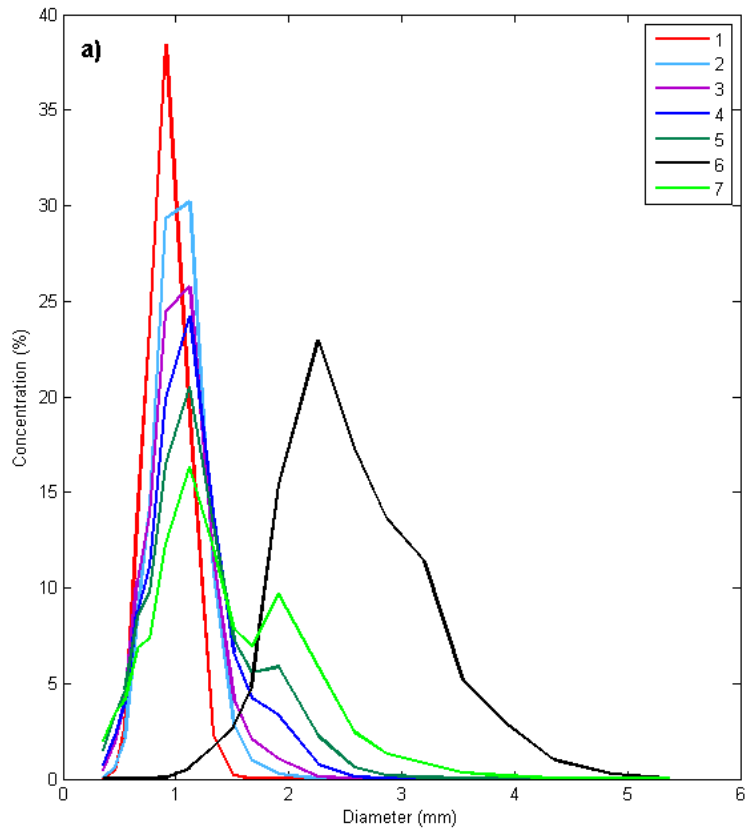
1,2,3 -> Stratiform clusters

4 -> Transition cluster

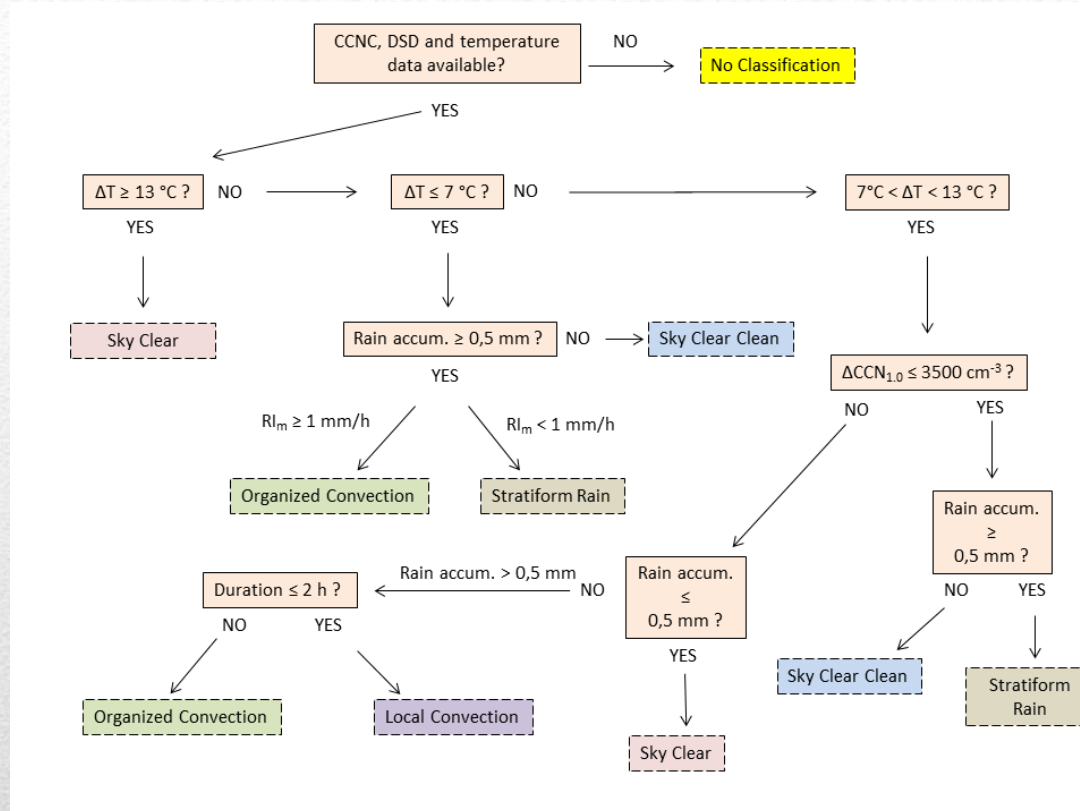
5,6,7 -> Convective cluster

# Results

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# Results



- > Daily pattern classification based on  $\Delta T$ ,  $\Delta CCN_{1,0}$ , rain accumulated,  $Ri_m$  and duration
- > Local Convection, Stratiform Rain and Organized Convection

# Results

Daily Pattern	Cluster Frequency (%) ± Standard Deviation (%)						
	Stratiform Clusters			Transition Cluster	Convective Clusters		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stratiform Rain	21 ± 29	24 ± 11	19 ± 8	13 ± 11	12 ± 12	0 ± 0	11 ± 12
Local Convection	1 ± 2	3 ± 4	11 ± 8	13 ± 8	22 ± 13	7 ± 9	43 ± 17
Organized Convection	4 ± 8	7 ± 7	19 ± 16	19 ± 11	24 ± 15	8 ± 11	19 ± 15

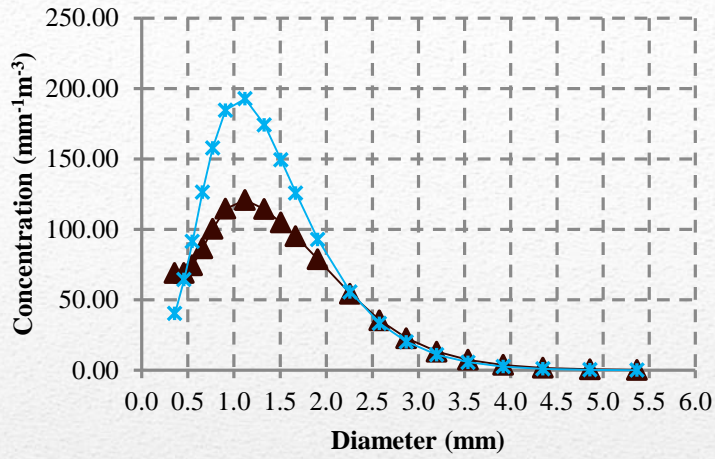
# Results

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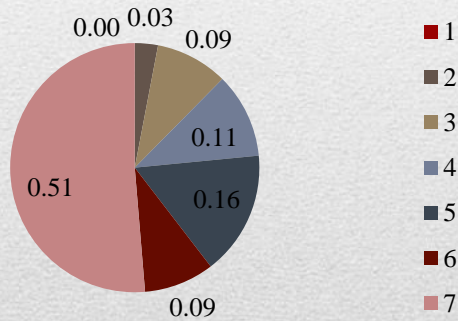
- Events separation:
  - Interval  $\geq 20$  min between two DSD data
  - CCN: 2 hours means, 30 minutes before rain starts
  - Mean DSD calculated for each event
  - Only the first event on each day was selected, avoiding *rainout* and *washout* effects
- 16 events, total
- 5 Local Convection, 5 Stratiform Rain, 6 Organized Convection
- Polluted X pristine pairs

# Results

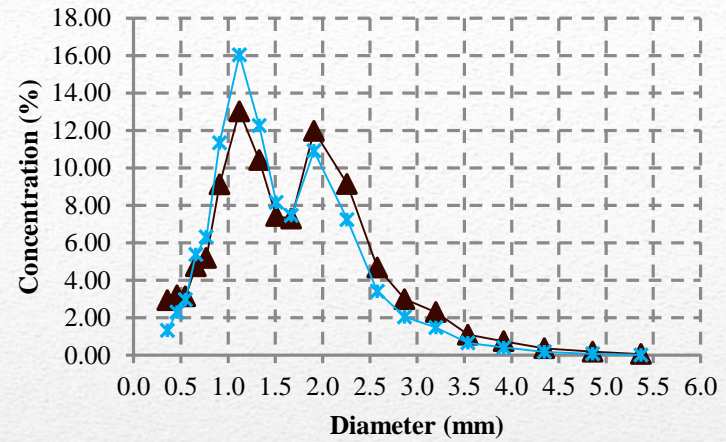
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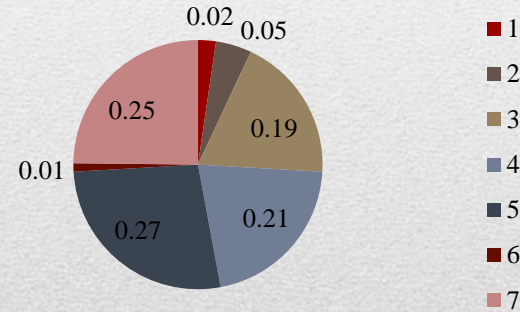
### Polluted



CCN=4156 cm<sup>-3</sup> RI=20.34 mm/h  
**D<sub>m</sub>=2.69 mm** TDC=216 m<sup>-3</sup>



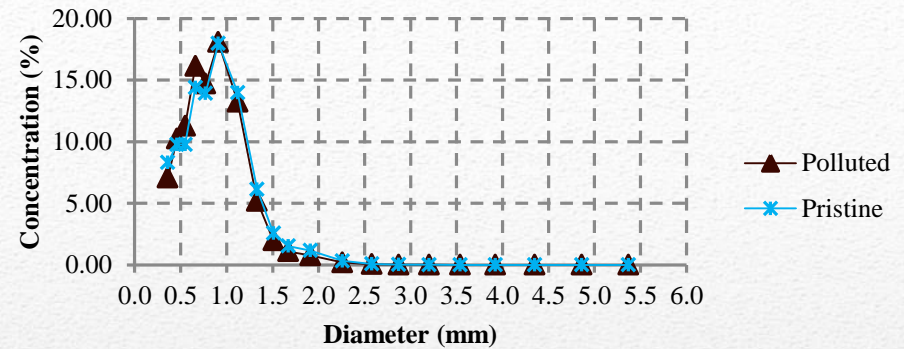
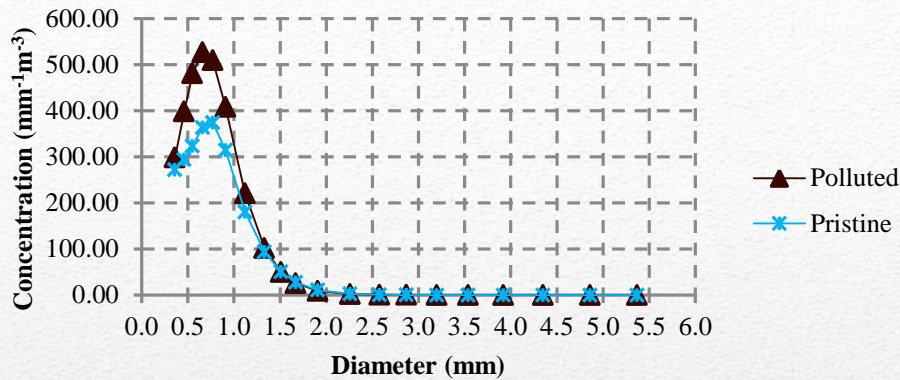
### Pristine



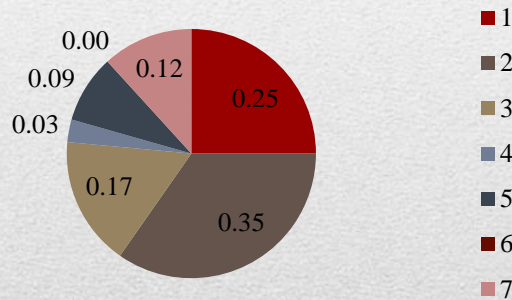
CCN=1849 cm<sup>-3</sup> RI=19.20 mm/h  
**D<sub>m</sub>=2.44 mm** TDC=280 m<sup>-3</sup>

# Results

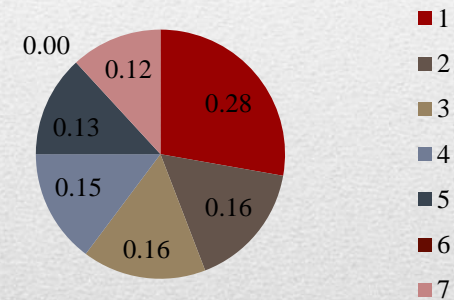
**Bold - Significant (T-Student)**



### Polluted



### Pristine



CCN=2012 cm<sup>-3</sup> RI=2.65 mm/h  
 D<sub>m</sub>=1.22 mm TDC=388 m<sup>-3</sup>

CCN=668 cm<sup>-3</sup> RI=2.45 mm/h  
 D<sub>m</sub>=1.30 mm TDC=301 m<sup>-3</sup>

# Results



- CCN concentrations between rural and urban levels
  - Mean  $CCN_{1.0} \sim 2000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Clear diurnal cycle and dependent on local circulation
- Effective momentum DSD parameterization
- Cluster analysis – DSD patterns identification
- Stratiform rain:  $\uparrow CCN$  (201%)  $\rightarrow$   $\downarrow D_m$  (6%);  $\uparrow TDC$  (29%)
- Local Convection:  $\uparrow CCN$  (125%)  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow D_m$  (10%);  $\downarrow TDC$  (23%)
- CCN favored convective characteristics on Local Convection cases and stratiform features on Stratiform Rain
- CCN x DSD  $\rightarrow$  restrictive analysis, more data needed!

# Conclusions

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