

Concentration of Cloud Condensation Nuclei Before and After Convective Storms

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Objective

- Determine how the concentration of Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN) change during the summer and fall in North Dakota
- Determine the magnitude of changes that in CCN after a rain event.



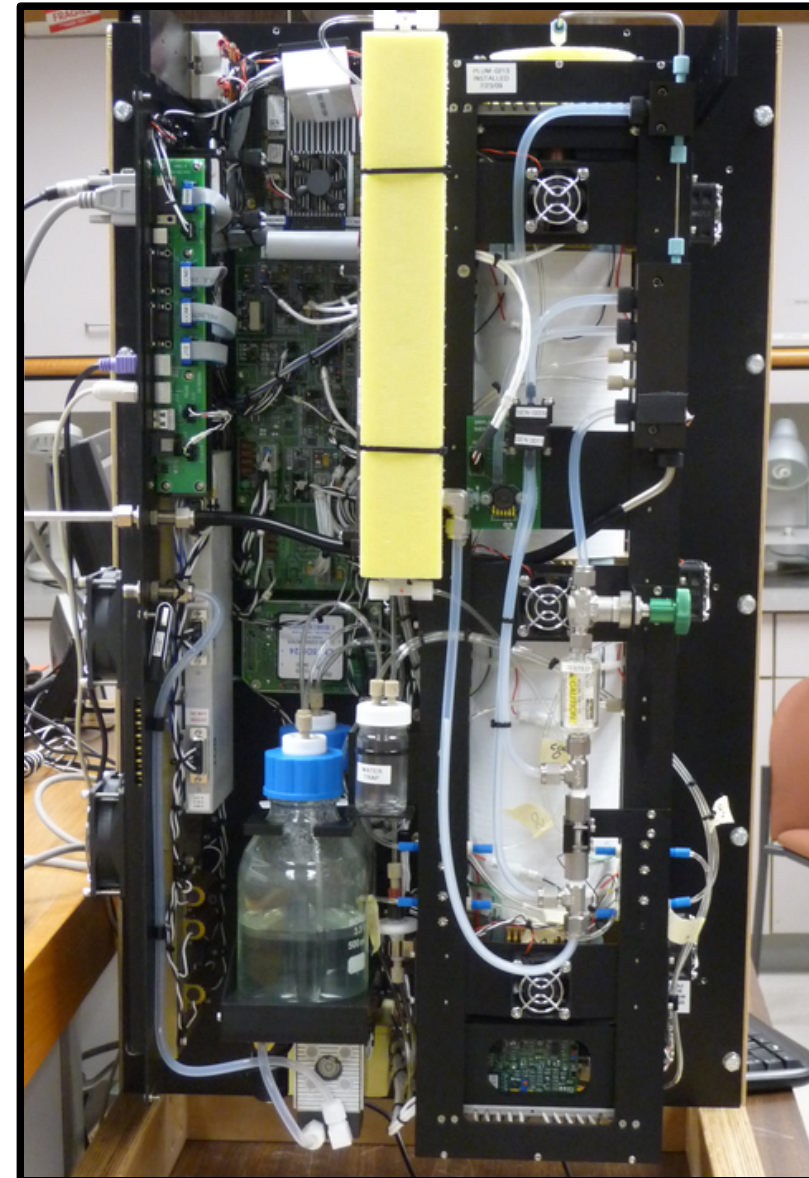
View of Rain from Aircraft on July 8, 2012



View of Rain on July 12, 2012

Aerosol Importance

- Scatter and Absorb Radiation
- Media for Chemical Reactions
- **Serve as Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN)**



Grow Aerosols to Detectable Size

Supersaturated Water Vapor Environment

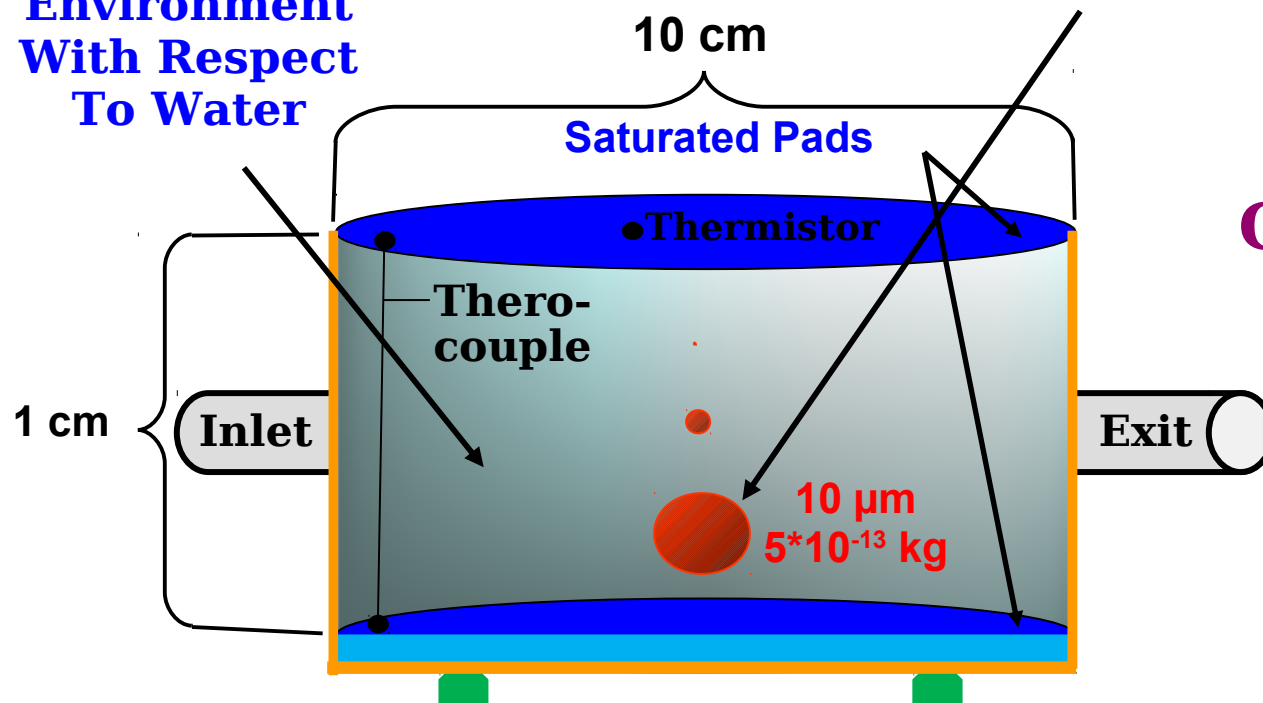
Undetectable
Particle

Relative Humidity
> 100 %

Detectable
Particle

Supersaturated
Environment
With Respect
To Water

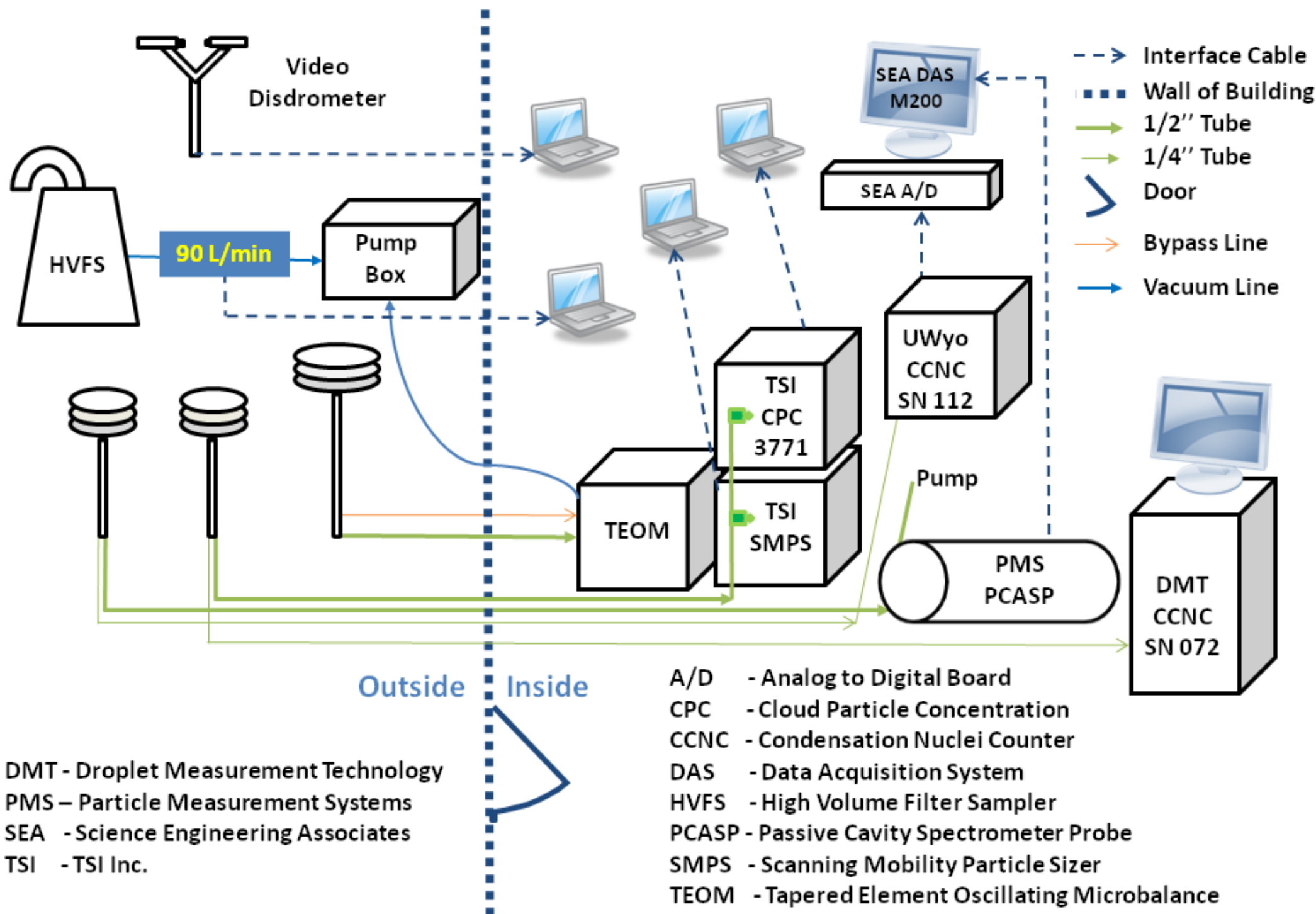
Grow to Form Droplet



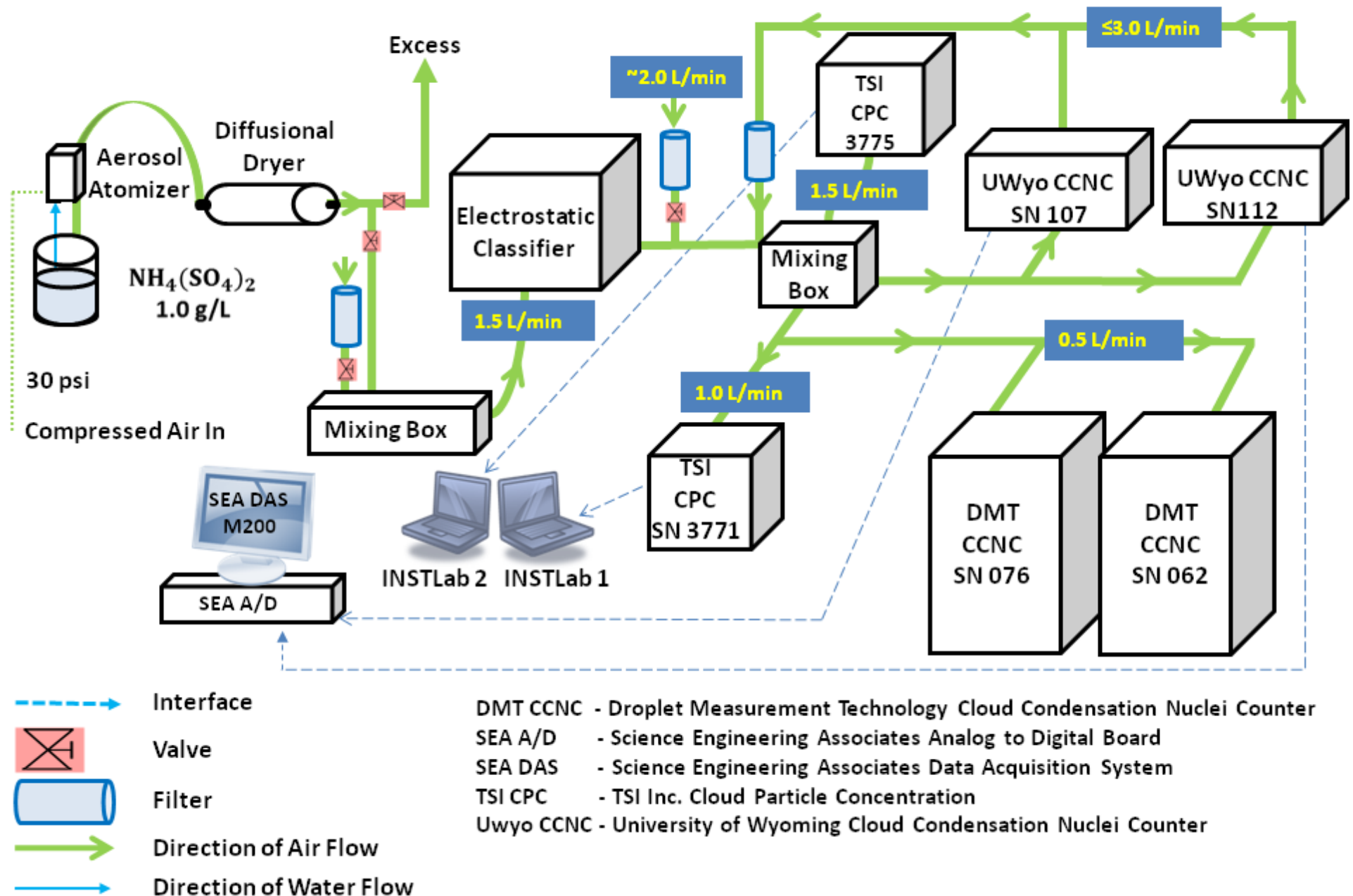
Diffusion Chamber
of a
Cloud Condensation
Nuclei Counter

Determines the
number of particles in
air that cloud droplets
form on.

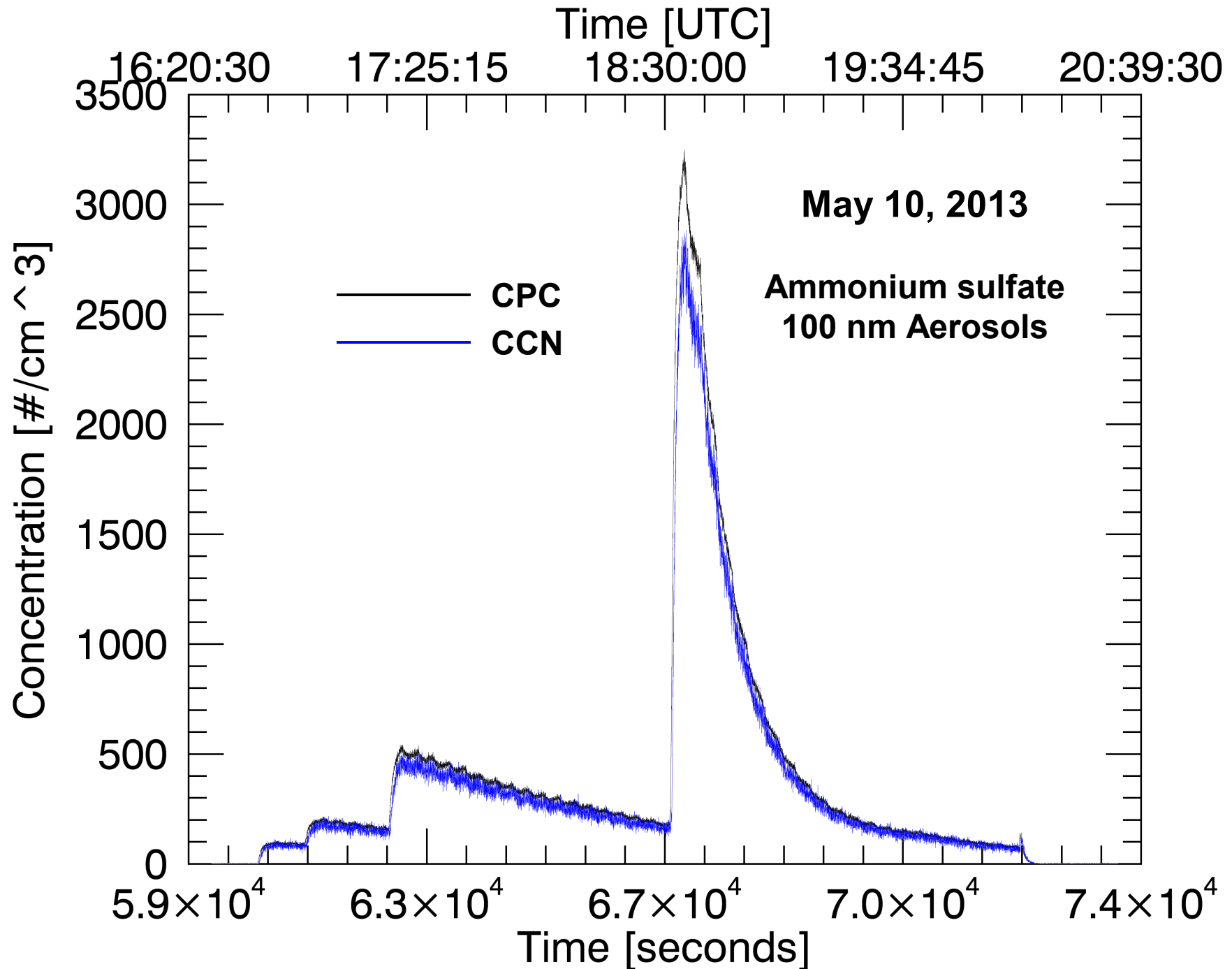
POLCAST4 Surface Measurements: Clifford Hall 601



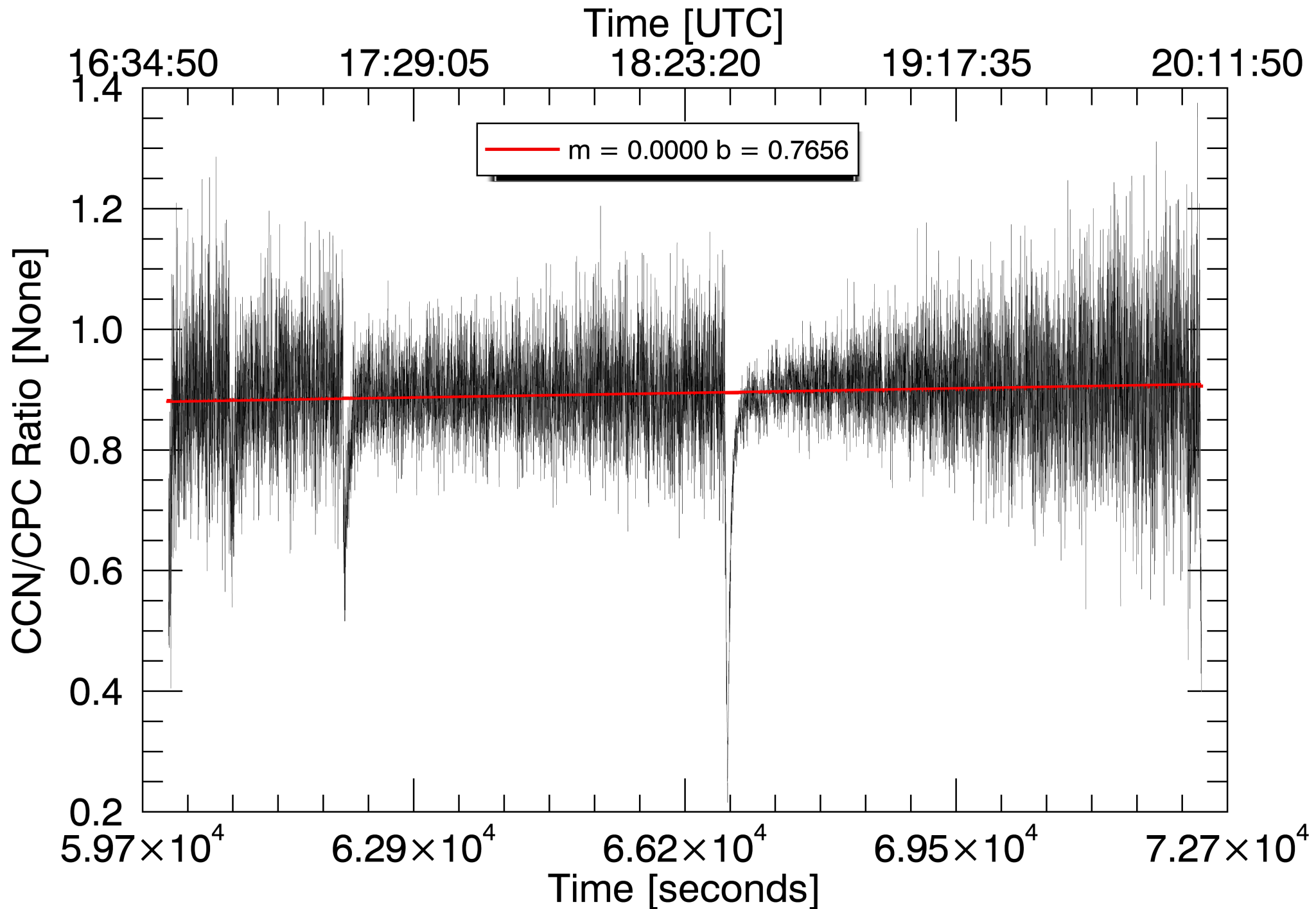
CCN Counter Lab Calibration Setup



CCN Counter Performance Check

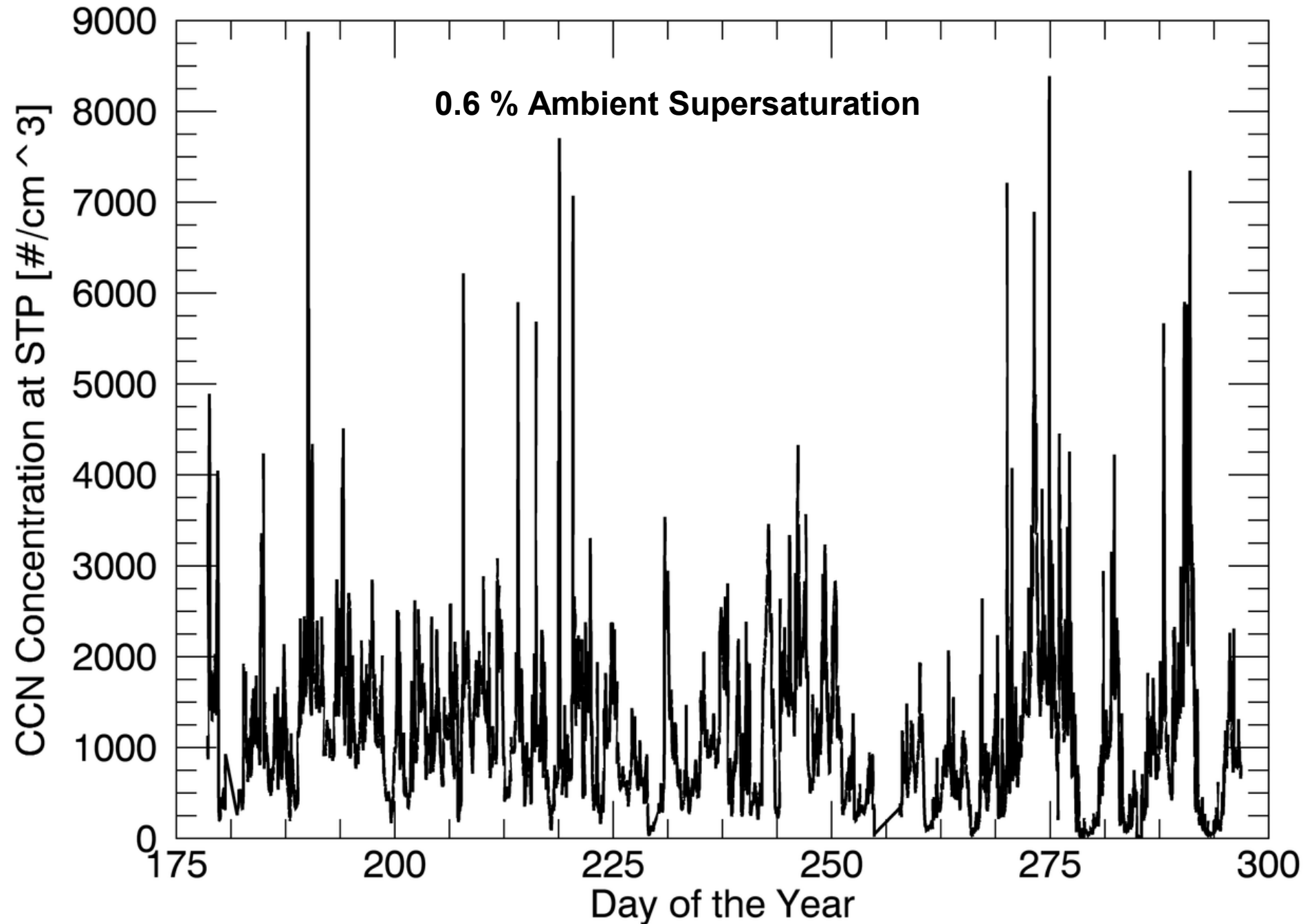


CCN Counter Performance Check



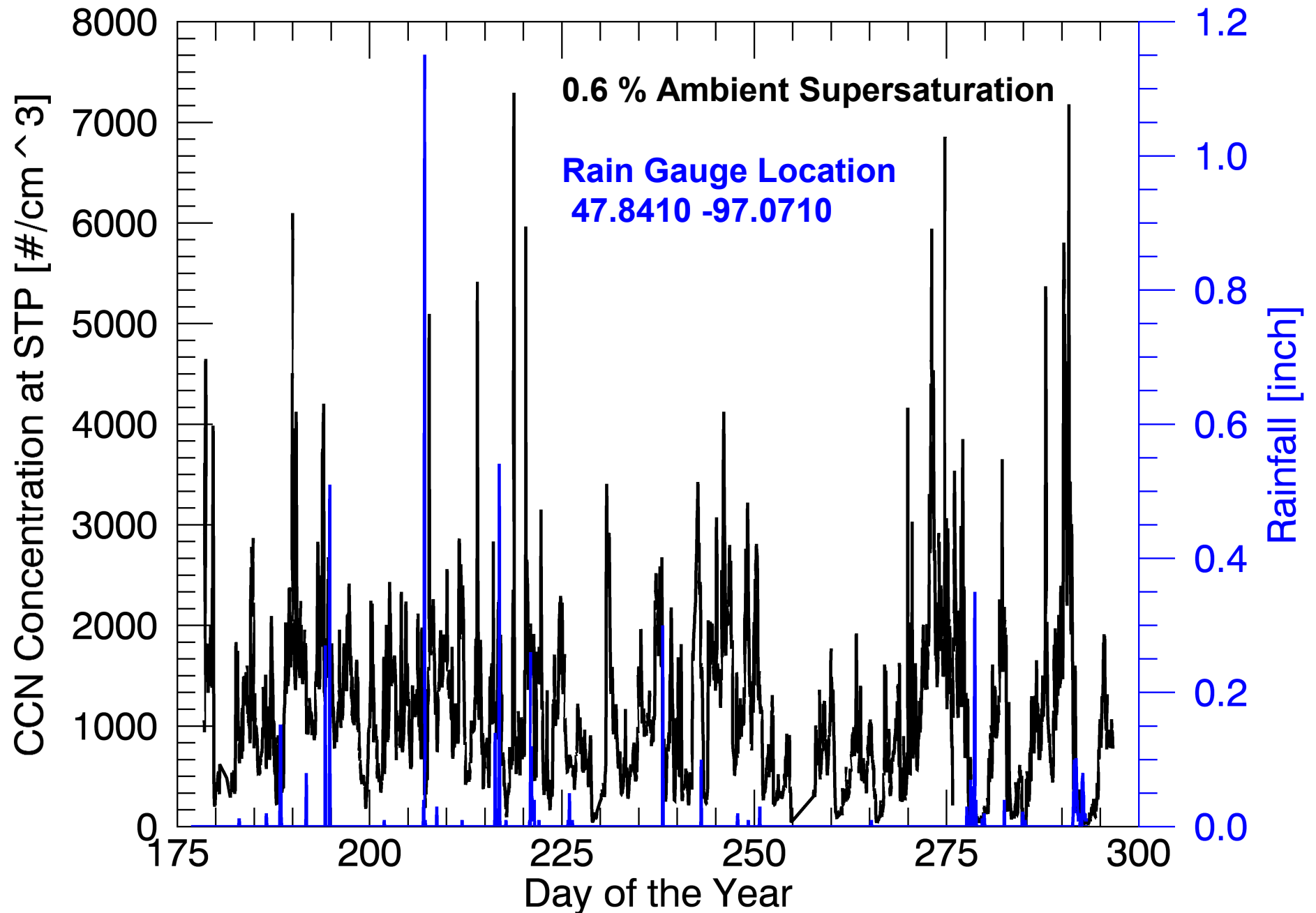
DMT CCN Surface Measurements

Grand Forks, ND: 10 min Samples in 2012

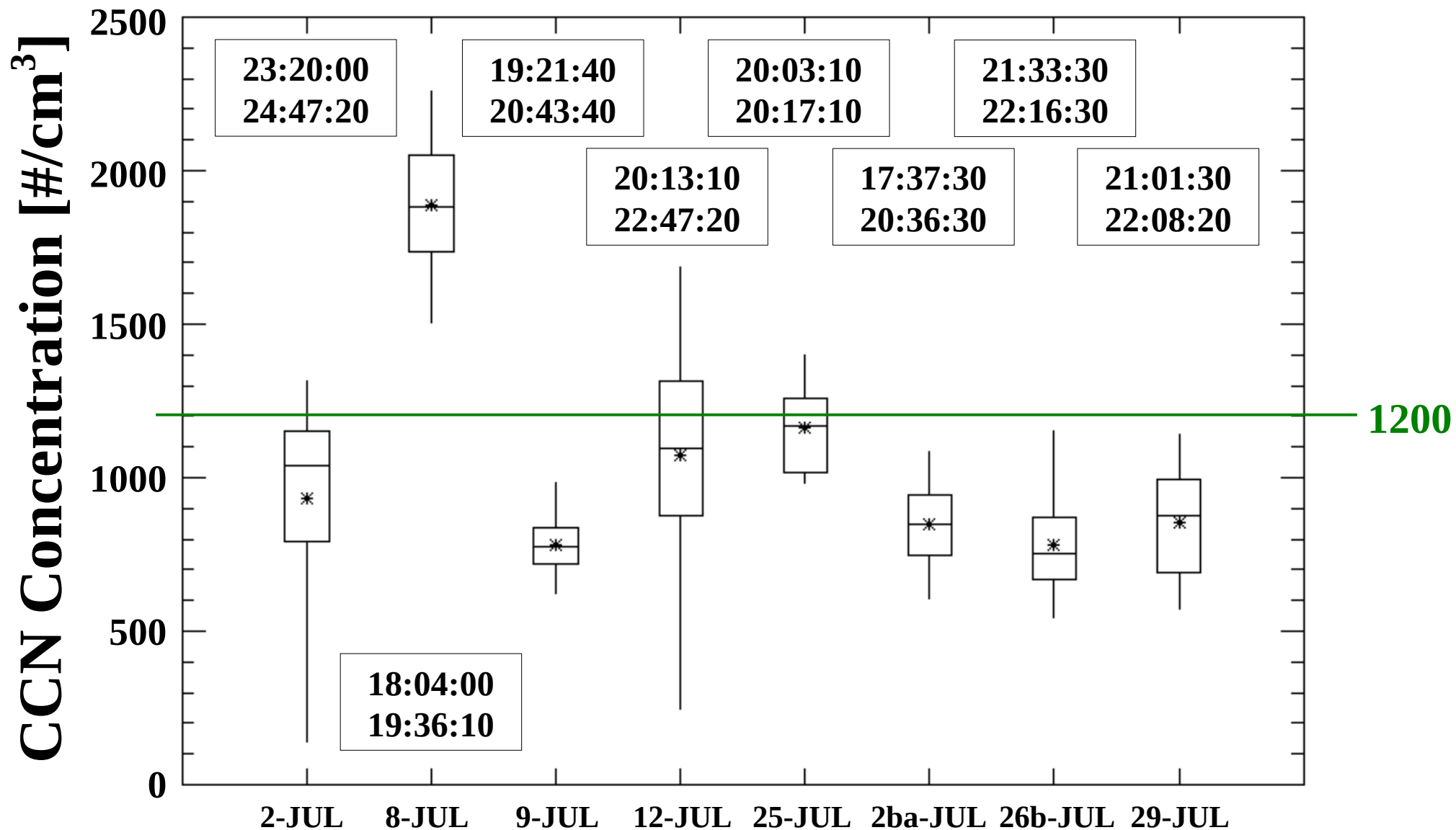


Surface Measurements: Grand Forks, ND

30 min CCN, 1 hr Rain Fall



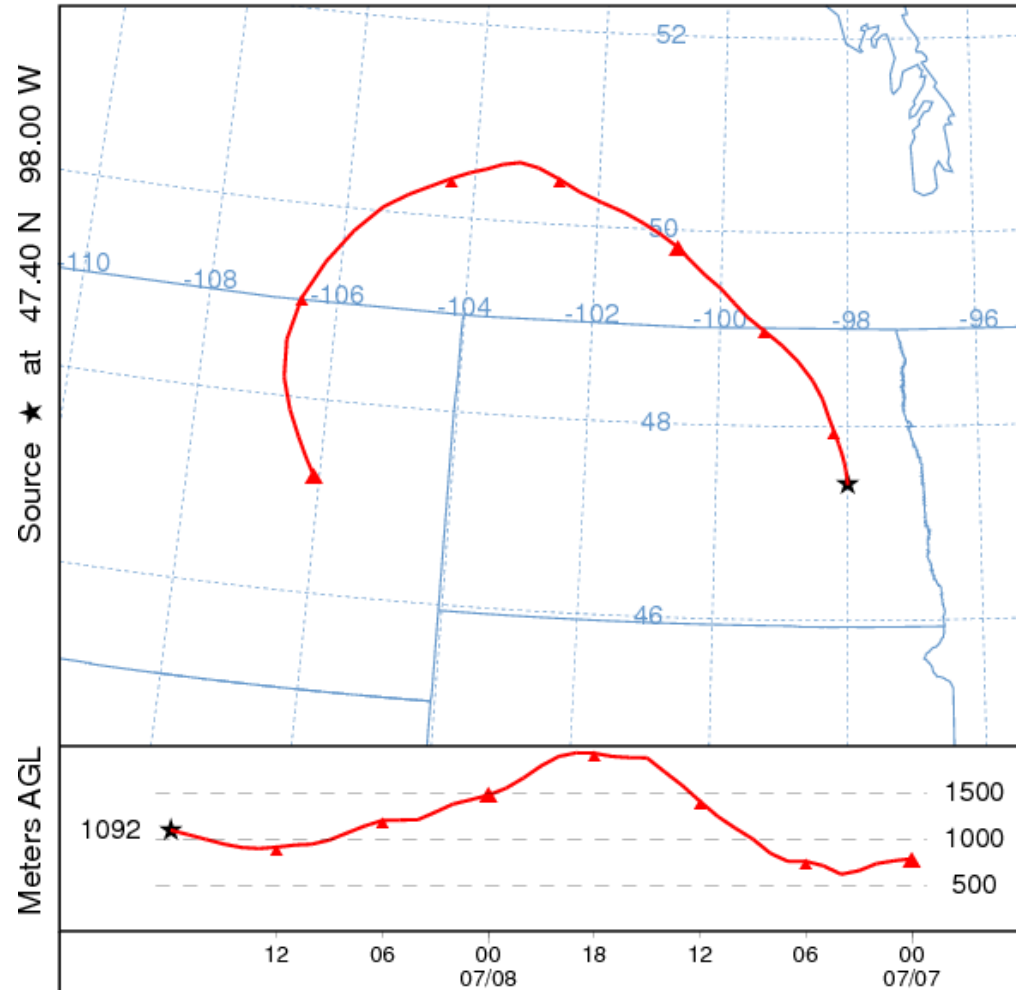
Cloud Base: 2012



Statistical distributions near cloud base of 30 s 1 % supersaturation (counter's theoretical value) Cloud Condensation Nuclei (CCN) adjusted to standard temperature and pressure during the 2010 POLCAST3 field project. The solid circle is the mean value, the horizontal line is the 50th percentile, the top of the box is the 75th percentile, the bottom is the 25th percentile, and the top and bottom of the whiskers are the 95th and 5th percentiles, respectively.

8 July 2012 (190 DOY - Case 1)

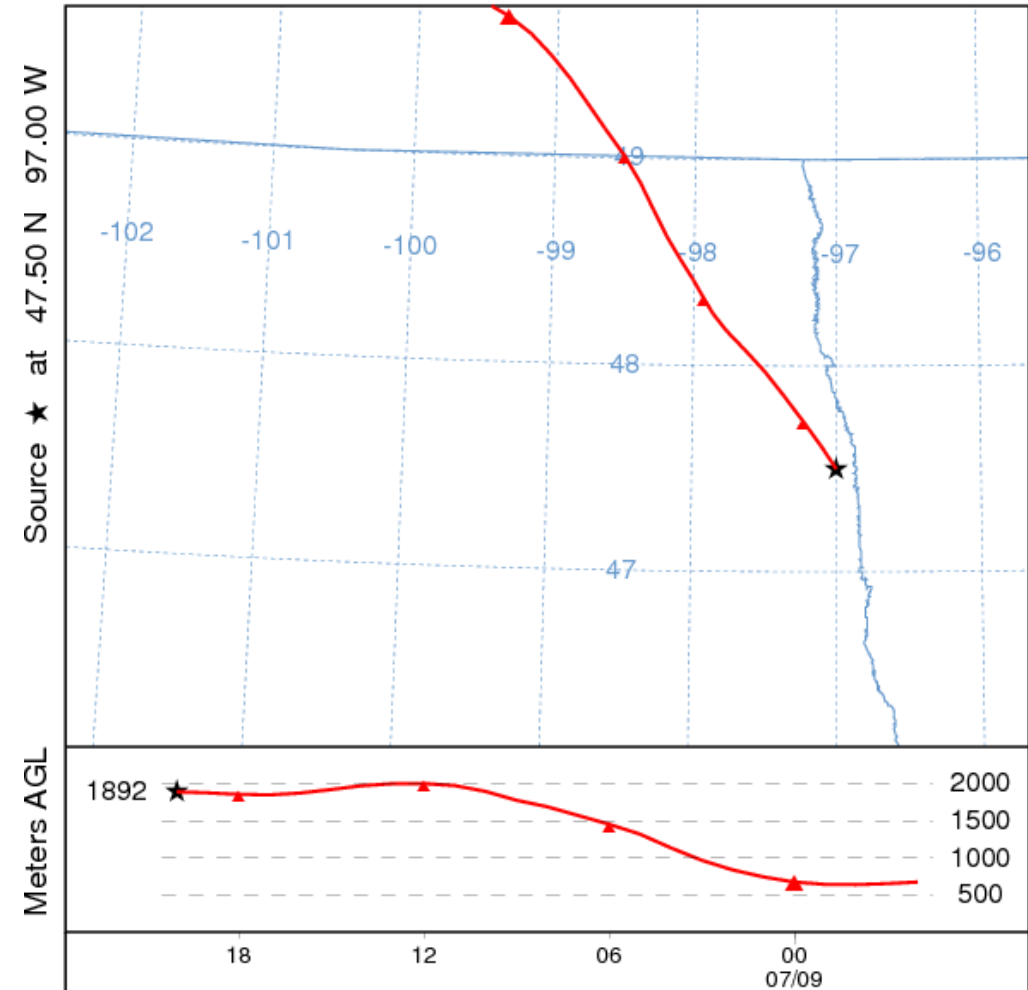
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectory ending at 1800 UTC 08 Jul 12
NAM Meteorological Data



This is not a NOAA product. It was produced by a web user.
Job ID: 39227 Job Start: Tue Feb 26 01:44:50 UTC 2013
Source 1 lat.: 47.4 lon.: -98 height: 1092 m AGL
Trajectory Direction: Backward Duration: 72 hrs
Vertical Motion Calculation Method: Model Vertical Velocity
Meteorology: 0000Z 08 Jul 2012 - NAM12

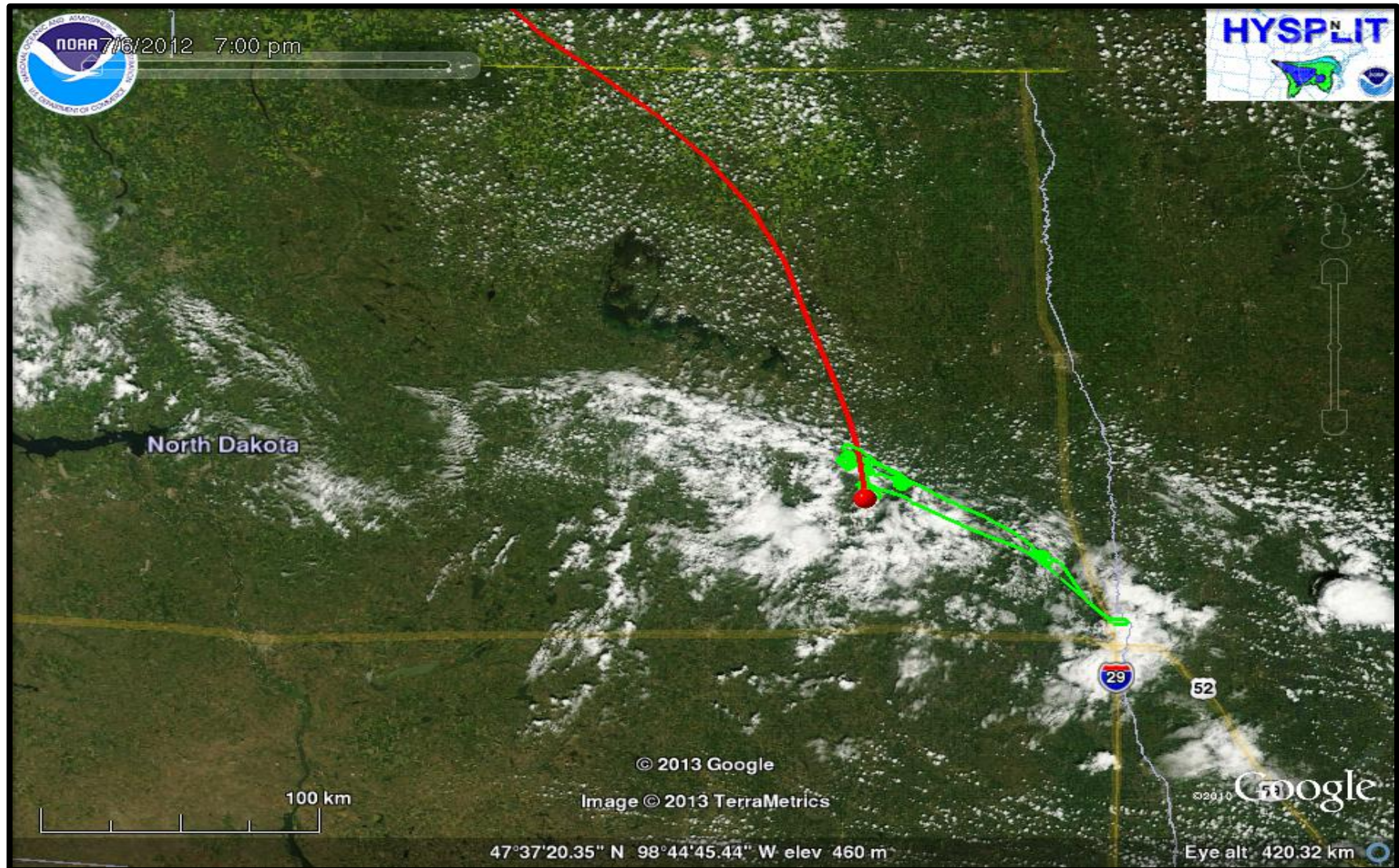
9 July 2012 (191 DOY - Case 1)

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectory ending at 2000 UTC 09 Jul 12
NAM Meteorological Data

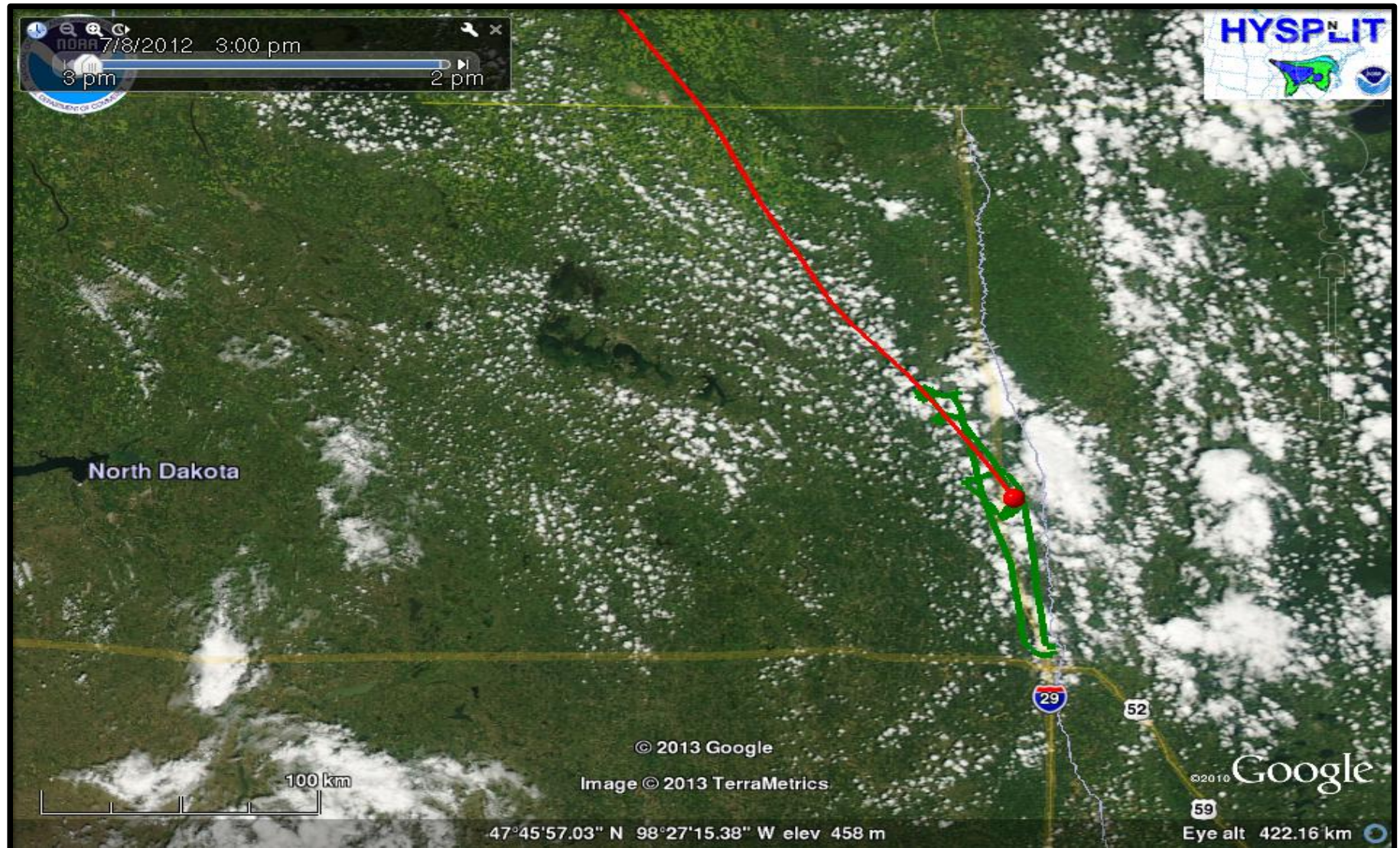


This is not a NOAA product. It was produced by a web user.
Job ID: 31308 Job Start: Tue Feb 26 02:12:35 UTC 2013
Source 1 lat.: 47.5 lon.: -97 height: 1892 m AGL
Trajectory Direction: Backward Duration: 24 hrs
Vertical Motion Calculation Method: Model Vertical Velocity
Meteorology: 0000Z 09 Jul 2012 - NAM12

MODIS Terra Visible Image July 8, 2012 with Flight Track and Hysplit Backtrajectory

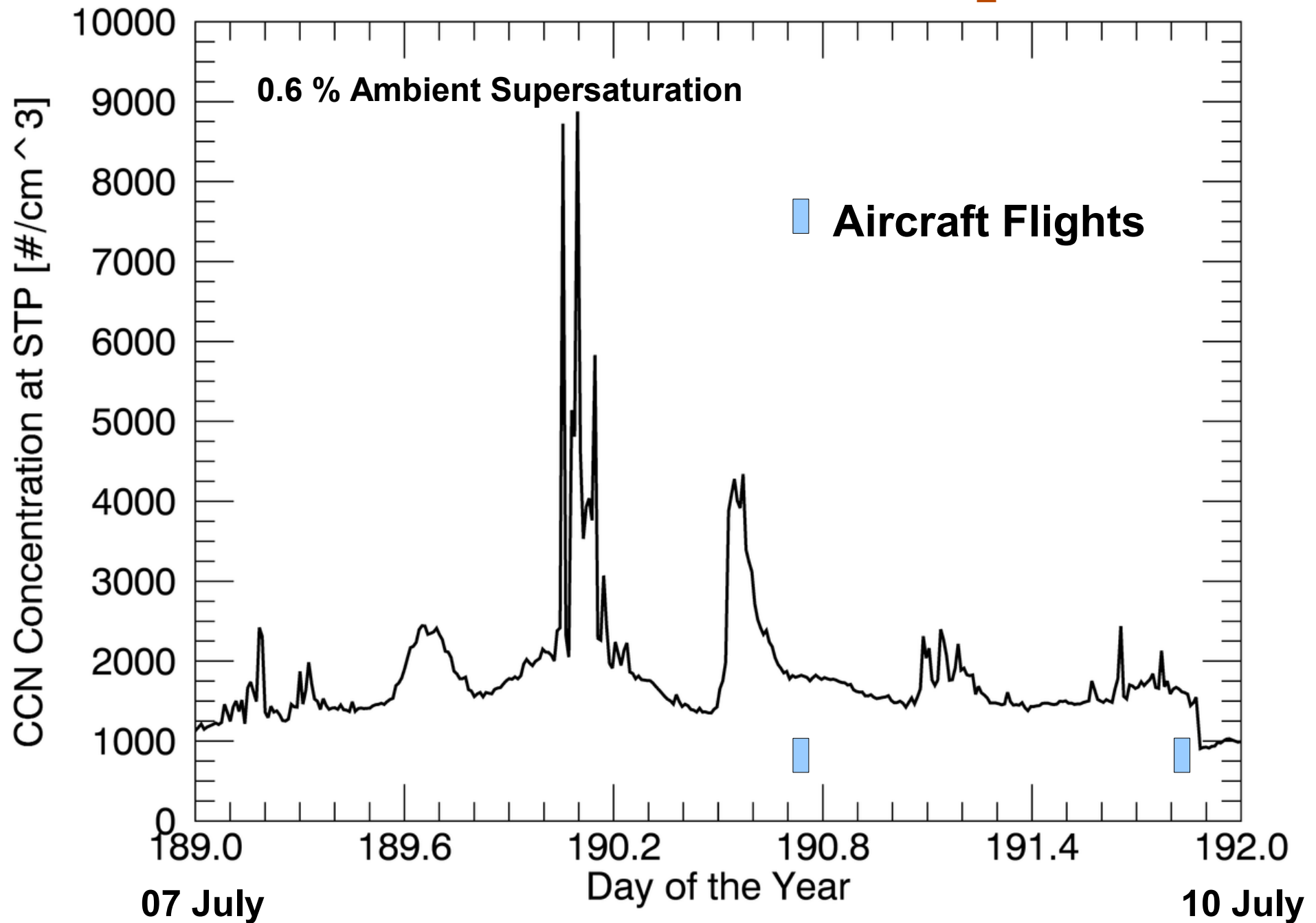


MODIS Aqua Visible Image July 9, 2012 with Flight Track and Hysplit Backtrajectory



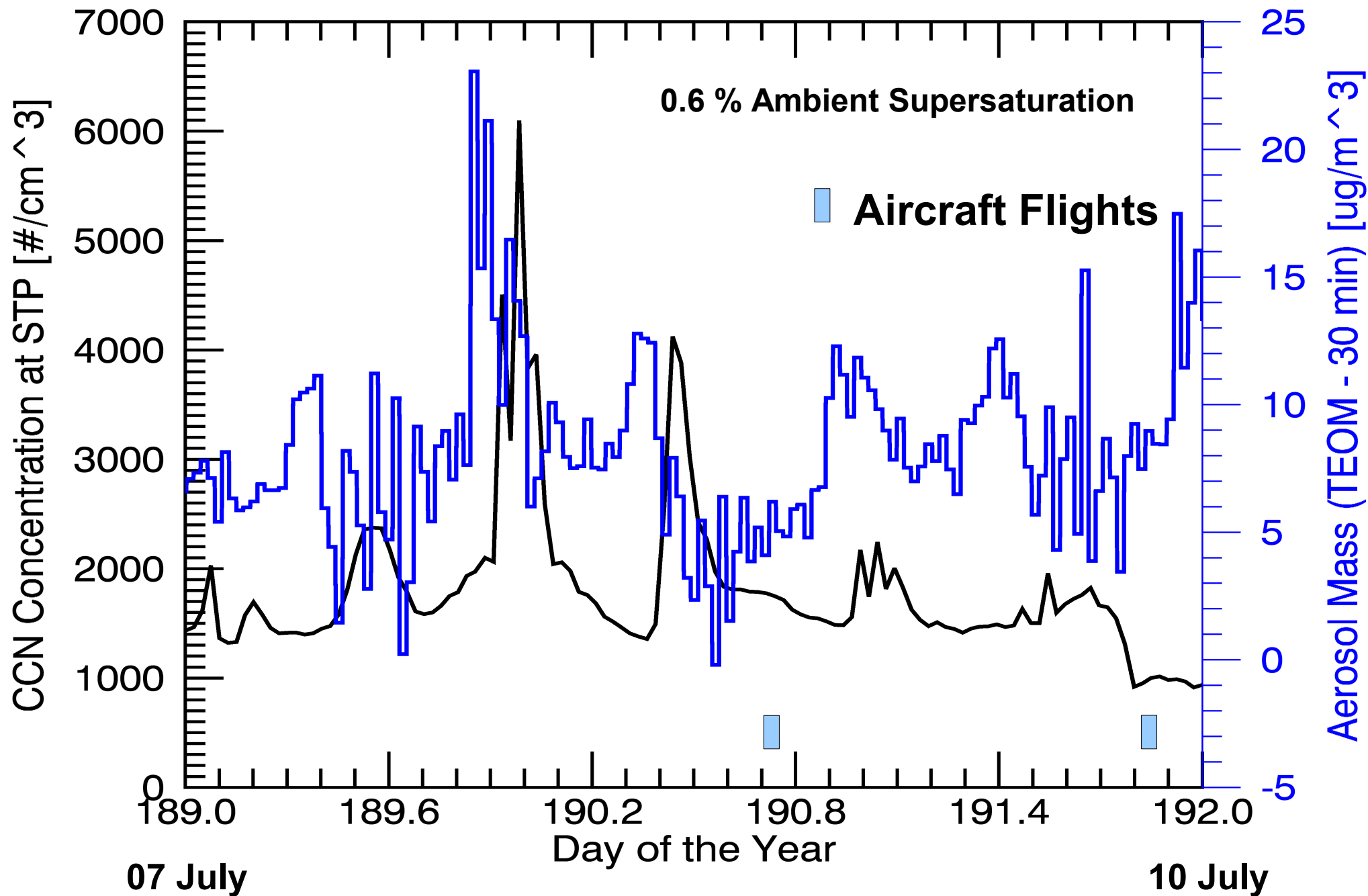
DMT CCN Surface Measurements

Grand Forks, ND: 10 min Samples in 2012



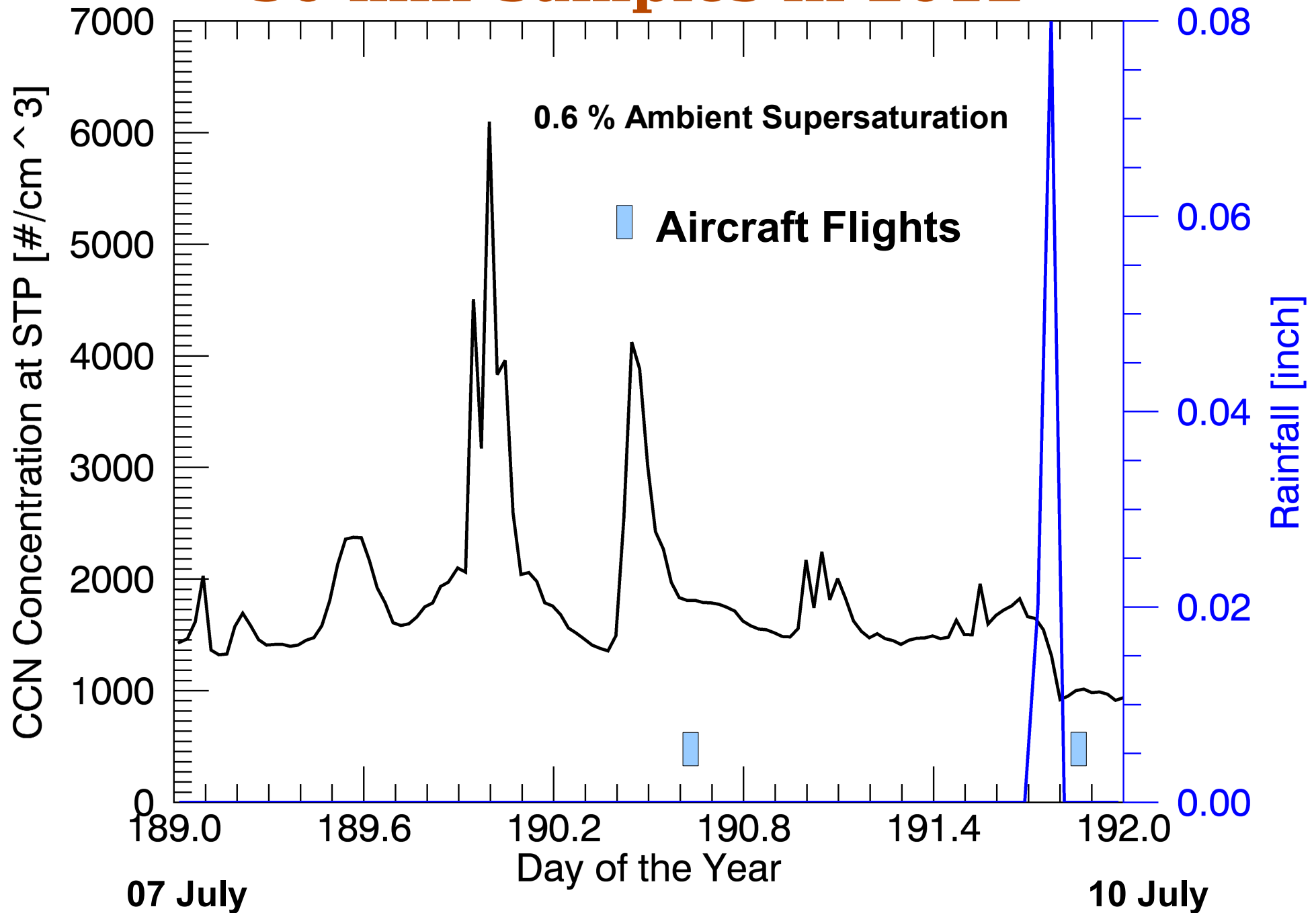
Surface Measurements: Grand Forks, ND

30 min Samples in 2012

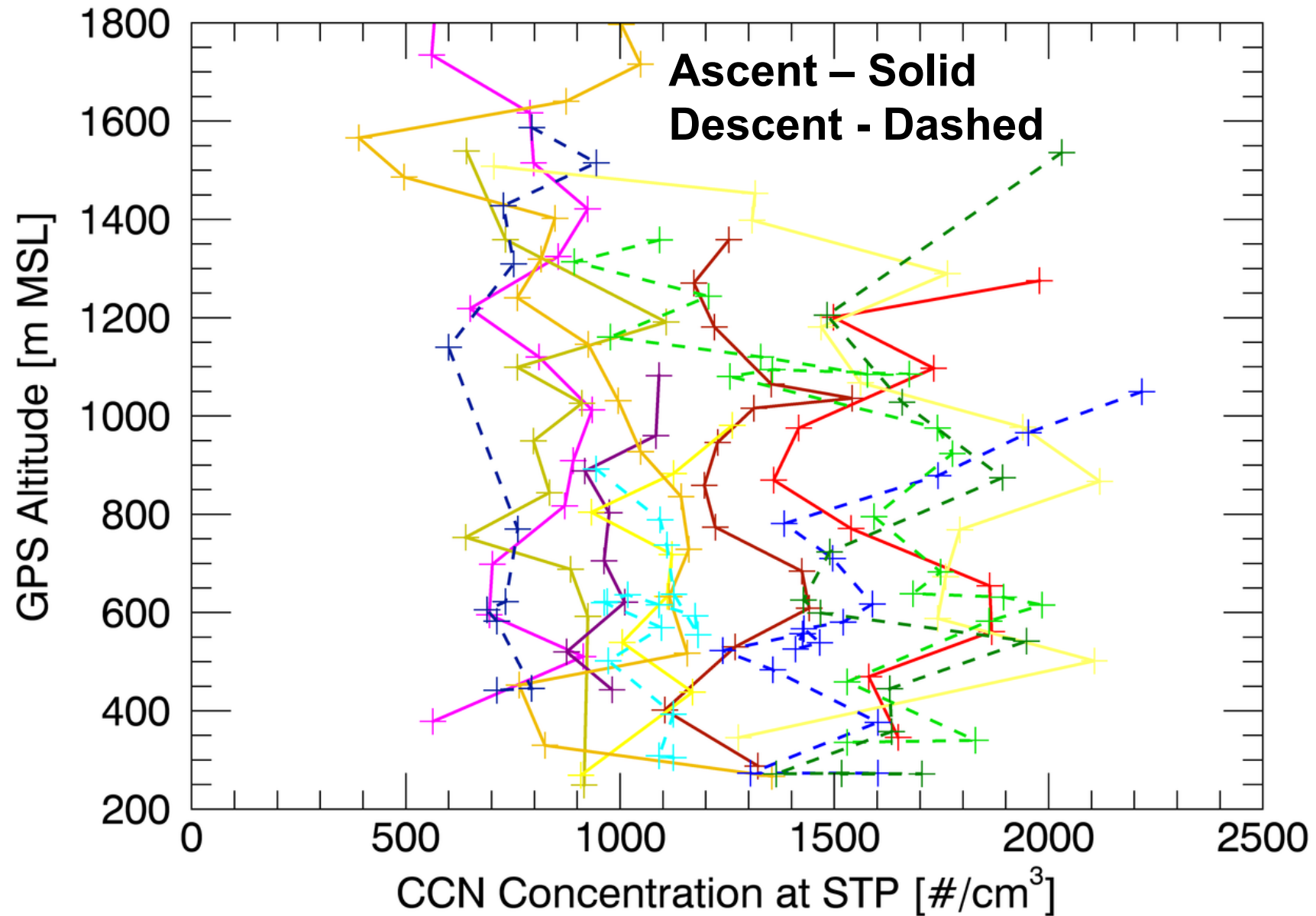


Surface Measurements: Grand Forks, ND

30 min Samples in 2012

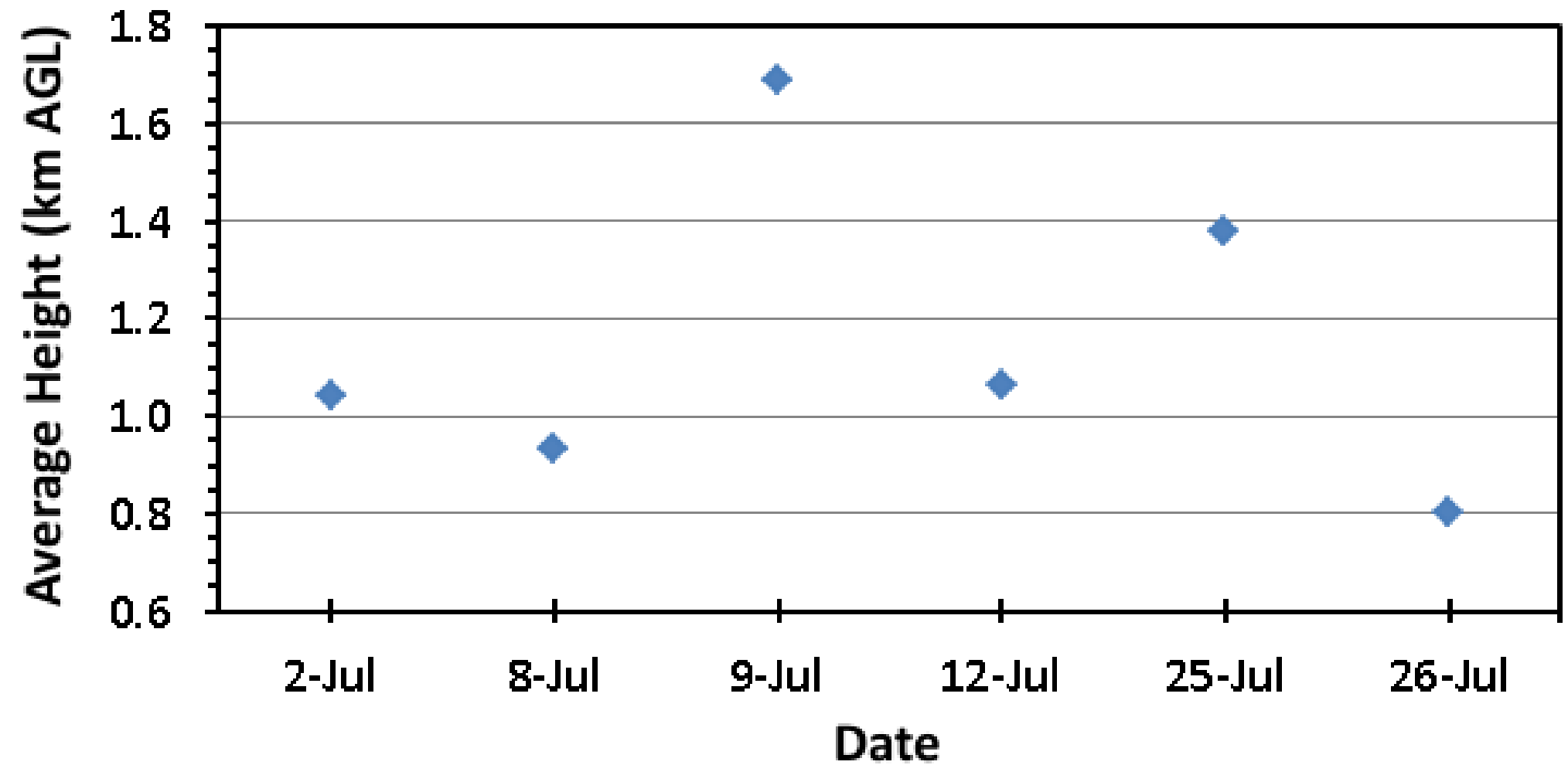


North Dakota: 2012



For individual profiles see, Bart, N. and D. J. Delene, North Dakota Aircraft and Surface CCN Measurements during the Summers of 2010 and 2012, Poster presented at the 93rd Annual Conference of the American Meteorological Society, January 6, 2013 in Austin, Texas.

North Dakota 2012



Conclusions

- Day-to-day variations in CCN concentrations are larger than regional scale changes.
- The below cloud base atmosphere is well-mixed so surface CCN measurements can be used to determine cloud base measurements
- Not clear the what is the cause of the observed day-to-day CCN changes; however, rainfall likely cause reduced CCN concentration.

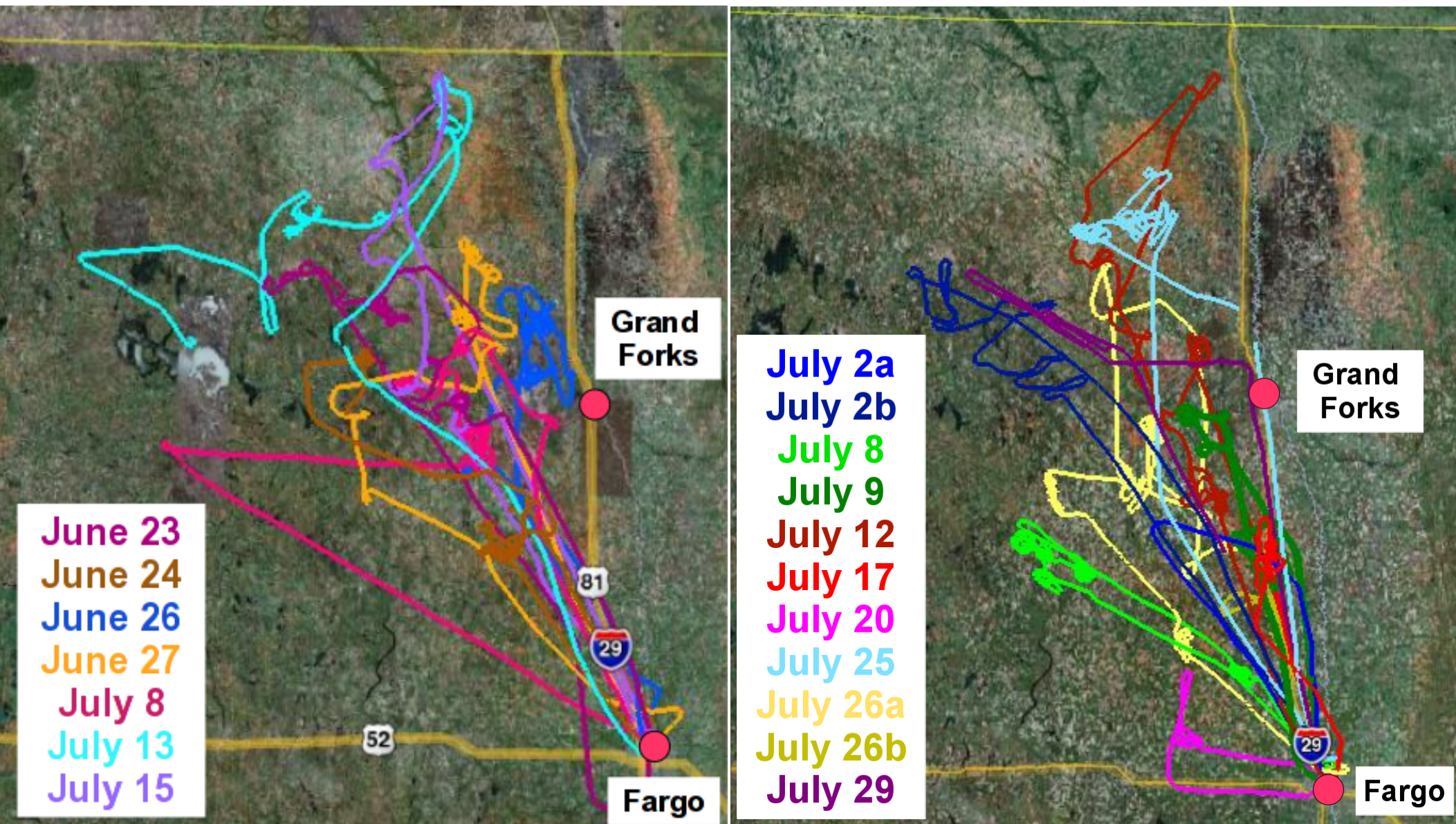
Future Work

- Finish software development work for processing surface aerosol measurements.
- **Analyze season long surface measurement statistics and compare with rainfall throughout the region.**
- Compare changes in CCN concentration to changes in aerosol chemistry.
- Investigate how changes in CCN concentration affect model predictions of precipitation.

Questions:
Short Ones Now,
Long Ones During Tour



Cessna 340 Flight Tracks



Aircraft flight paths during the 2010 POLCAST3 (left) and 2012 POLCAST 4 (right) field project.