

Water vapor, ice supersaturation, and stratospheric mixing in TORERO

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Stuart Beaton, NCAR EOL

Ru-Shan Gao, NOAA – preliminary data

Teresa Campos, NCAR – preliminary data

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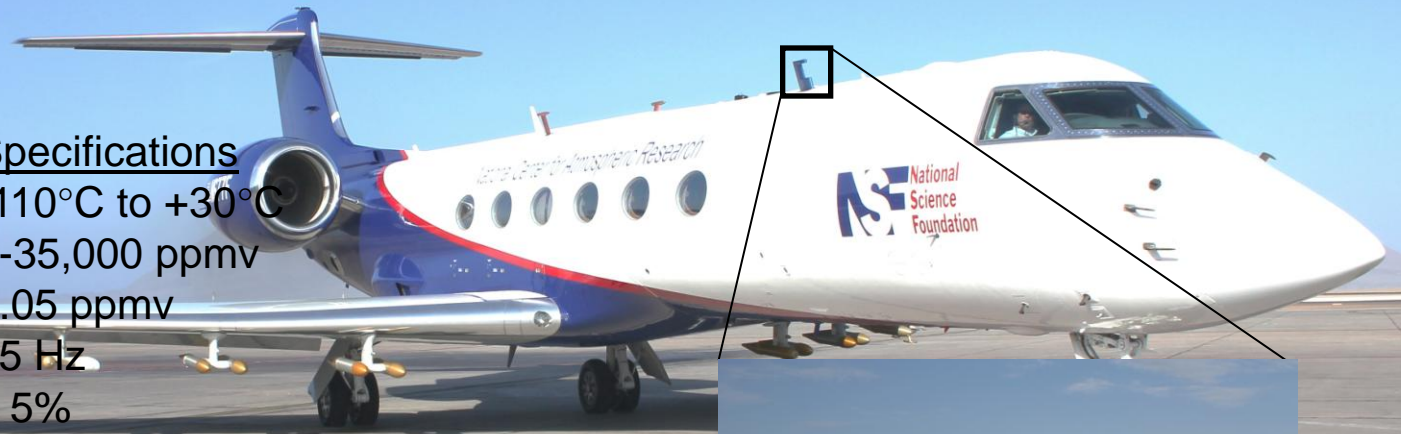
NSF Gulfstream-V VCSEL hygrometer in TORERO

VCSEL = vertical cavity surface emitting laser hygrometer for NSF Gulfstream-V
(Zondlo et al., 2010)

1854 nm fiberized VCSEL, located on top, right aperture plate in TORERO

Open-path avoids sampling biases (moderate/heavy icing can be an issue)

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Specifications</u>
Dew point range	-110°C to +30°C
Mixing ratio range	1-35,000 ppmv
Sensitivity (SNR=1)	0.05 ppmv
Frequency	25 Hz
Accuracy	≤ 5%
Precision	≤ 3%
Power	10 W
Weight	5 kg
Size	25 cm × 16 cm × 5 cm
Operation	unattended



Beer-Lambert law

$$\frac{I(\lambda)}{I_0(\lambda)} = \exp(-\alpha(\lambda))$$

where: $I(\lambda)$ is light intensity after absorption

$I_0(\lambda)$ is incident light intensity

$\alpha(\lambda)$ is absorbance

$$a(\lambda) = S(T) g(\lambda, T, P) N l$$

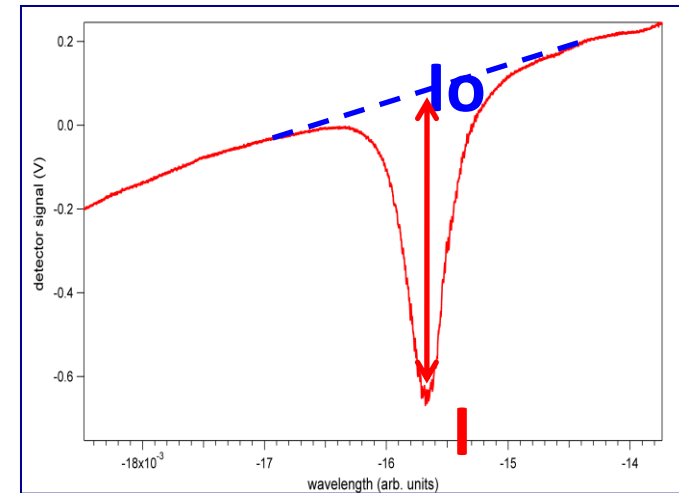
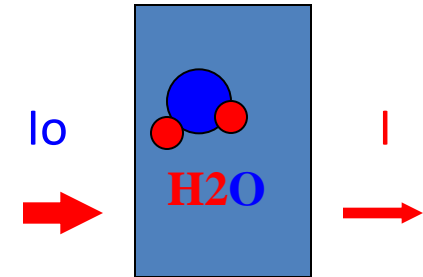
where: $S(T)$ is the linestrength

$\sigma =$ cross section

$g(\lambda, T, P)$ is the normalized Voigt lineshape function

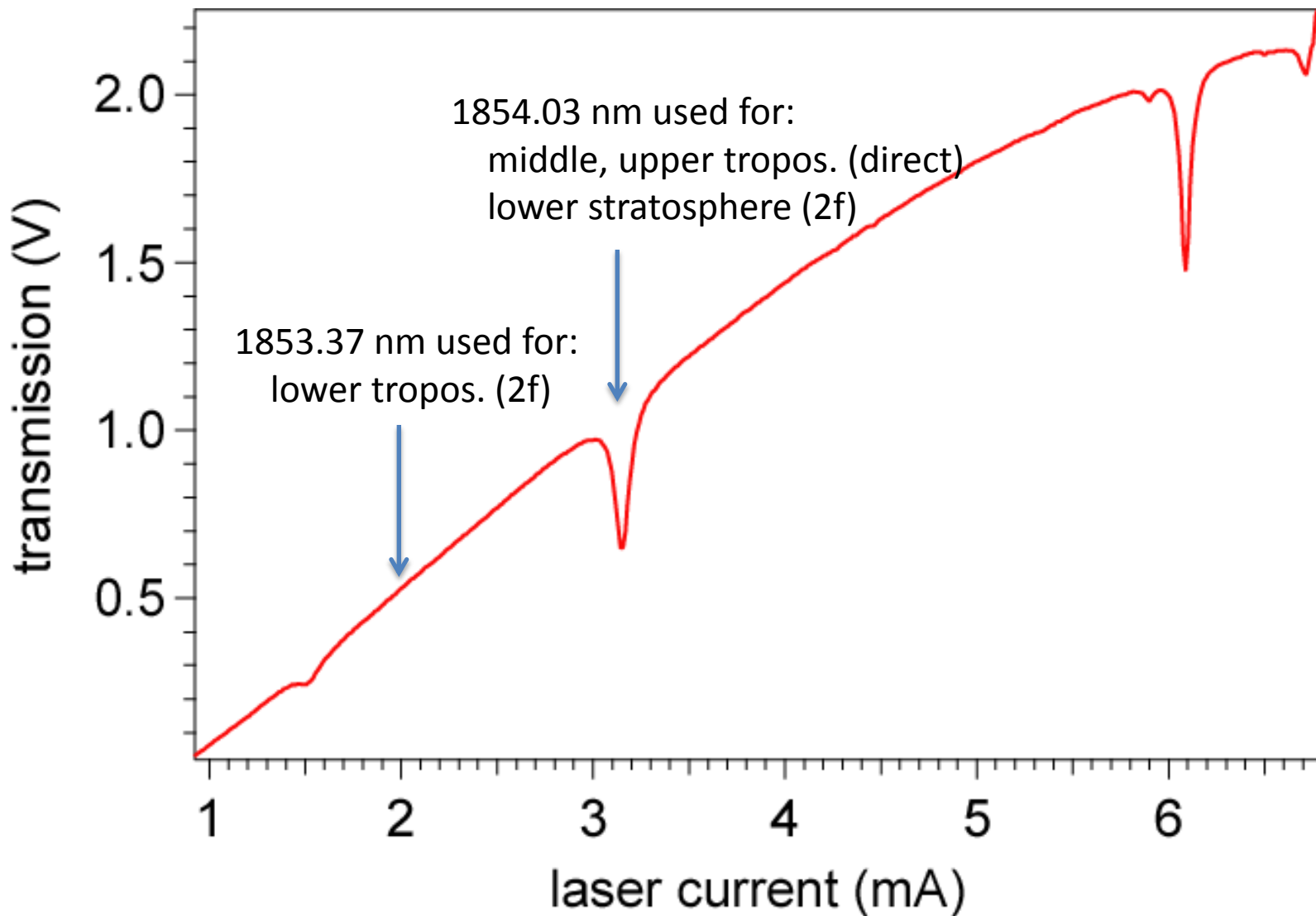
N is the absolute concentration

l is the pathlength

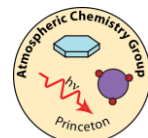


We use direct absorption and a derivative technique, wavelength modulation spectroscopy, for high sensitivity

current tuning capabilities

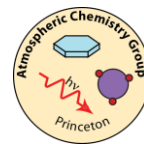


Switch absorption lines around -15° to -30°C dewpoints (1000-3000 ppmv) depending upon pressure and temperature

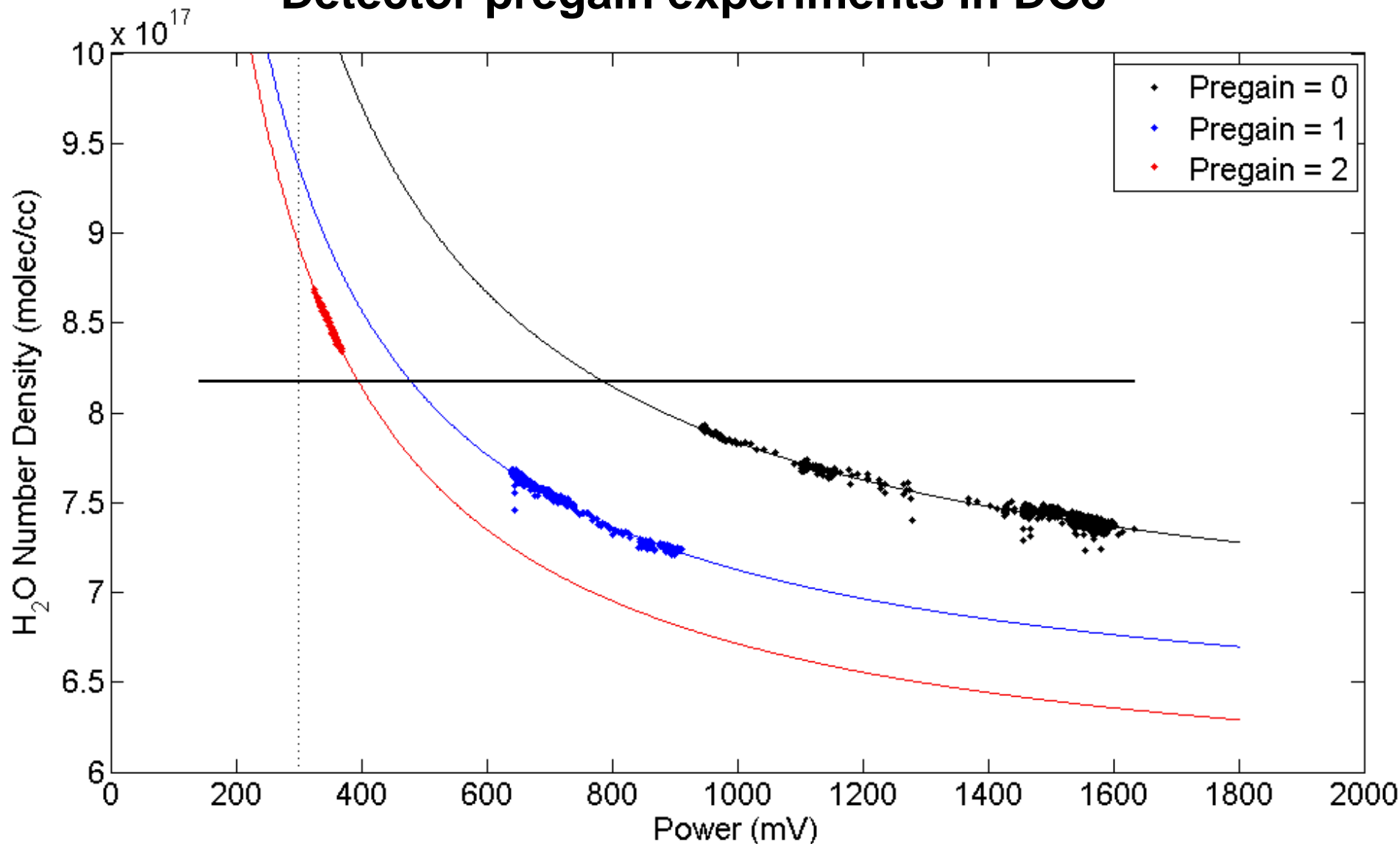


VCSEL status in TORERO

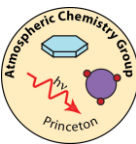
- Performed well for all flights, >98.5% data coverage
- QC/QA of data ongoing, expected by end of August (final accuracy $\pm 5\%$)
(possible high bias in submitted data at dewpoints $> -20^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Accuracy of raw data $\pm 20\%$
- Normal data anomalies (transitions between absorption lines, icing, linelocking issues) will be removed in final dataset
- No obvious problems occurred during TORERO



Detector pregain experiments in DC3

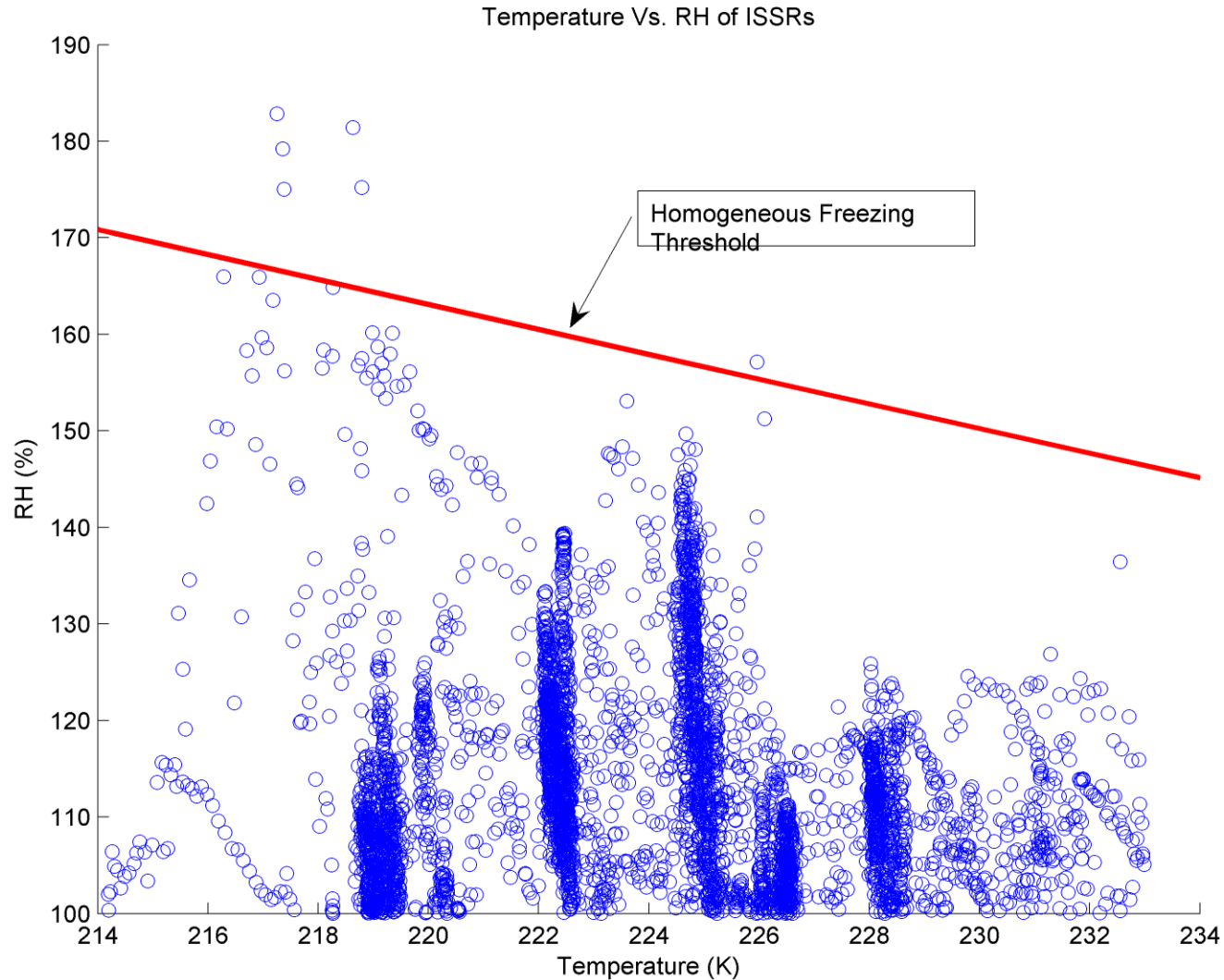


Uncertain if these data (gain problems) impact TORERO
Need to examine pre-, post- calibrations and compare to DC3 results
Well-defined response if this requires correction

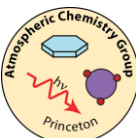


Ice supersaturation in TORERO

(all analyses shown herein are restricted to $T \leq -40^\circ\text{C}$ to ensure ice phase)

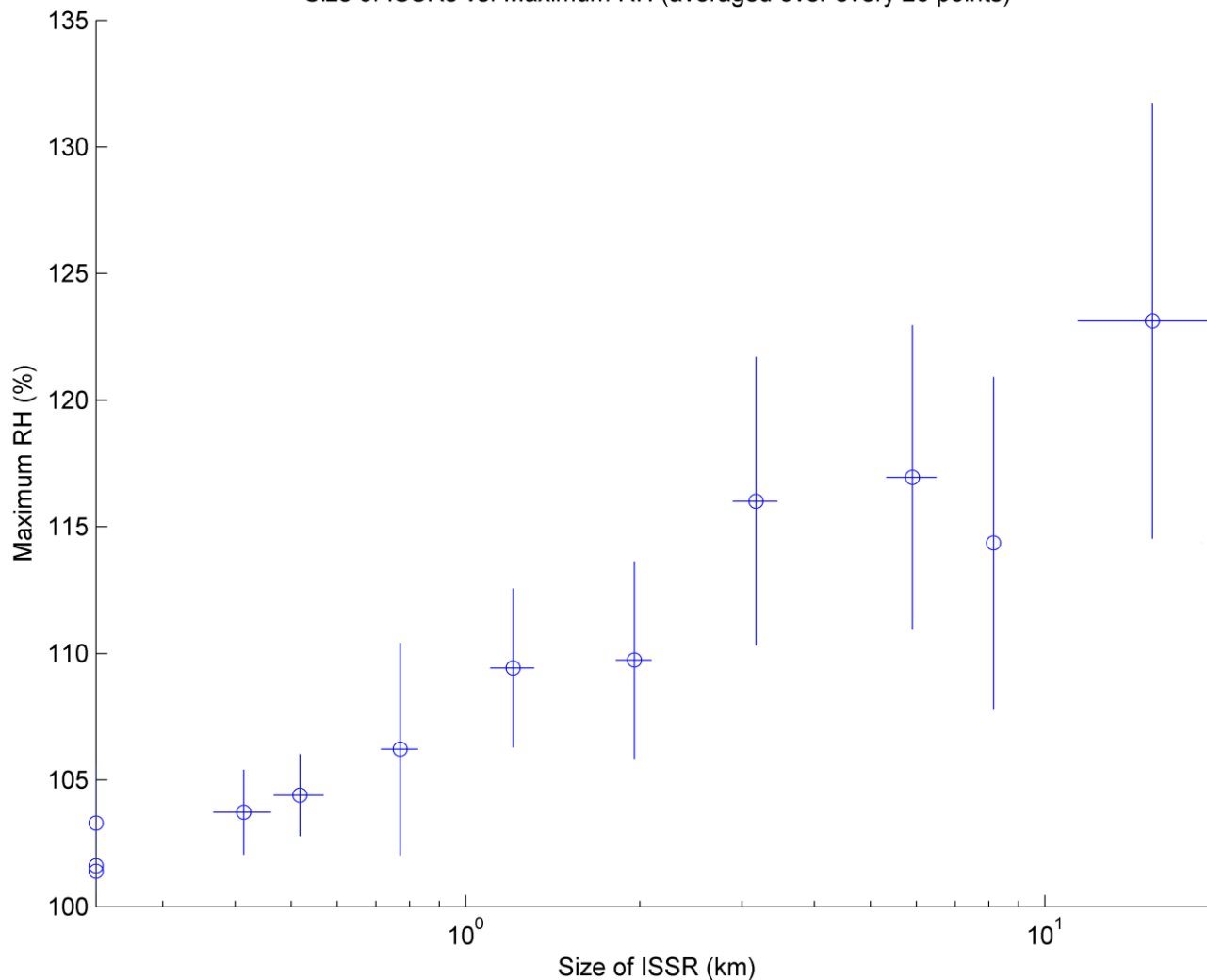


N=235 ice supersaturated regions in TORERO at $T \leq -40^\circ\text{C}$
Most well below the homogeneous ice nucleation (Koop et al., 2000)



Horizontal chord lengths of ISSRs in TORERO

Size of ISSRs vs. Maximum RH (averaged over every 20 points)



Median ISSR lengths:

TORERO: 1.0 km

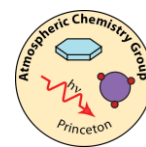
Compare to:

PREDICT: 0.7 km
(tropical, western Atl.)

HIPPO: 0.9 km
(Pacific, 67°S to 87°N)

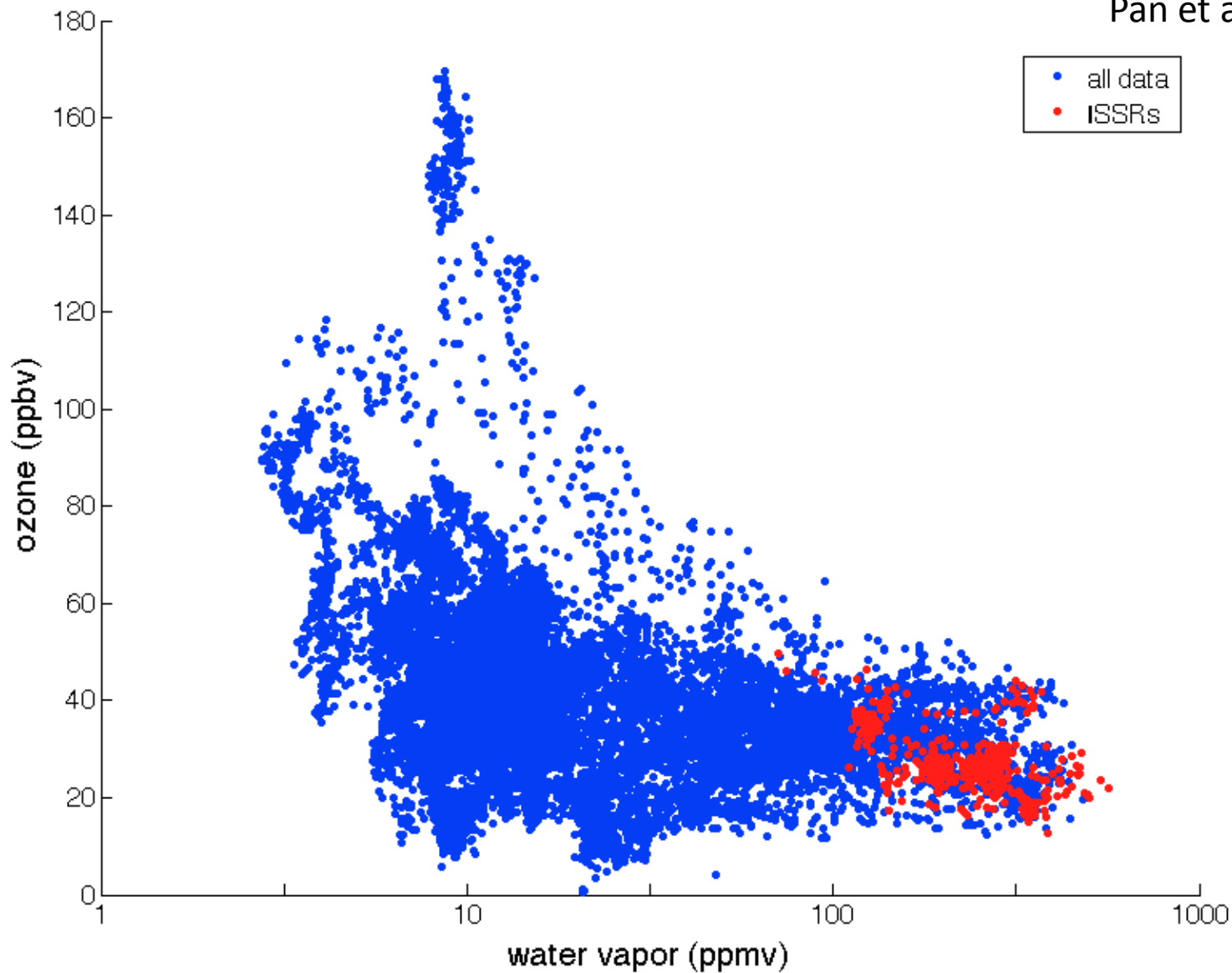
START08: 0.9 km
(North America)

Higher max (mean) RH_i observed as ISSR horizontal length increases
Sizes very consistent with previous field campaigns

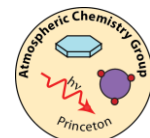


Strat.-trop. mixing: Ozone vs. H₂O

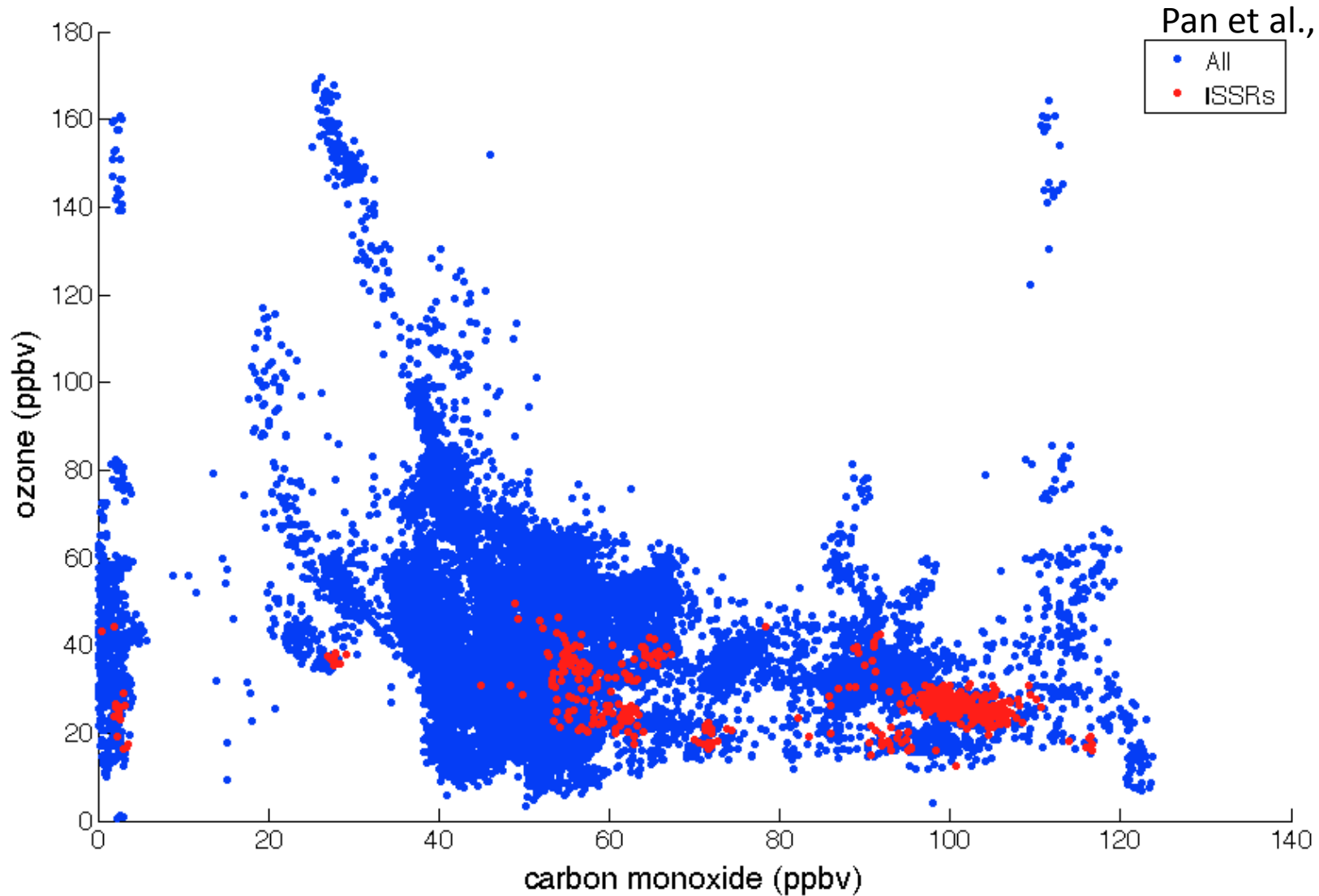
Pan et al., 2007



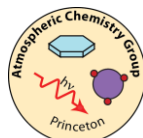
ISSRs largely forming along tropospheric-tropospheric mixing lines



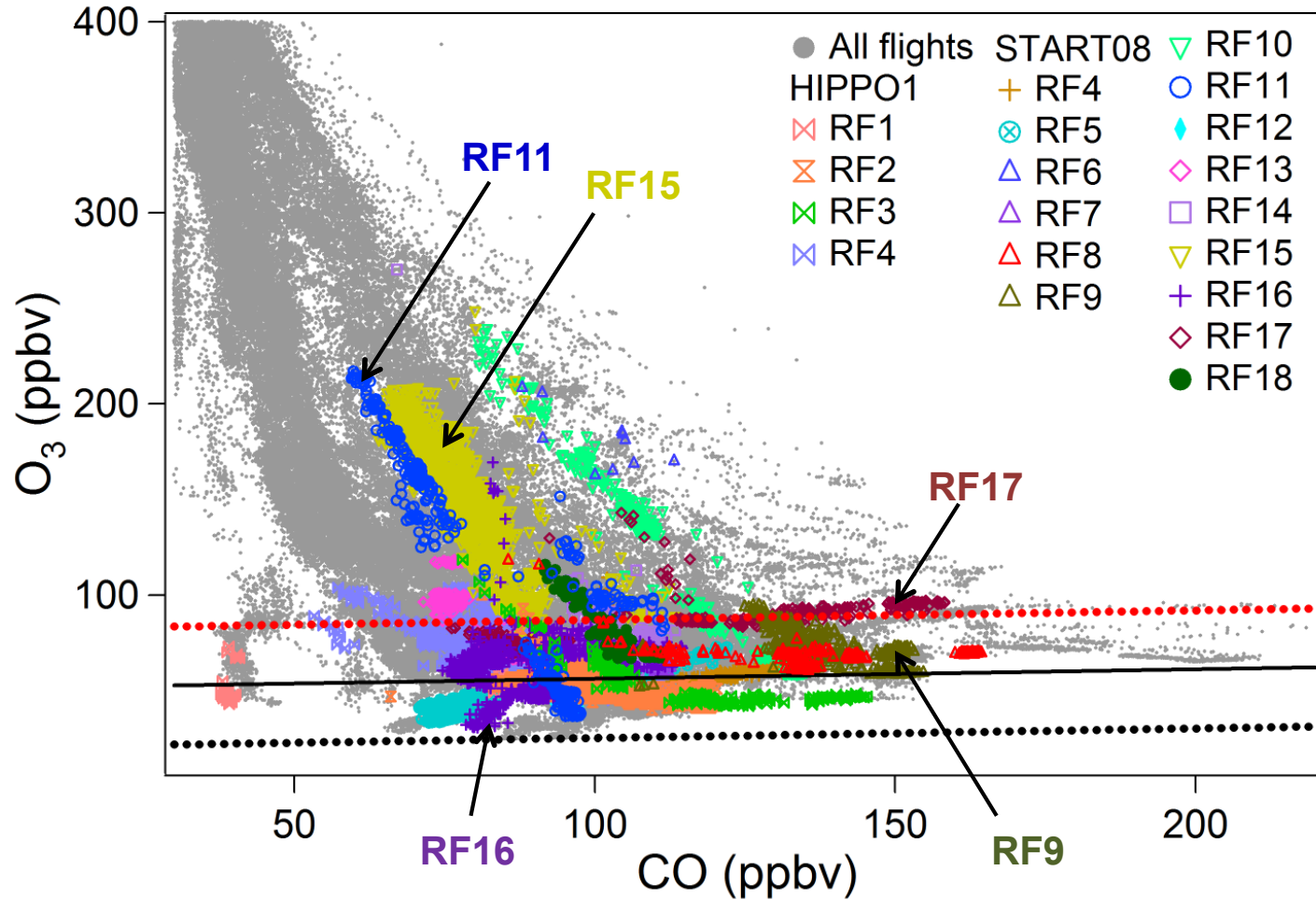
Strat.-trop. mixing: Ozone vs. CO



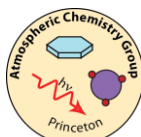
ISSRs largely forming along tropospheric-tropospheric mixing lines



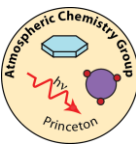
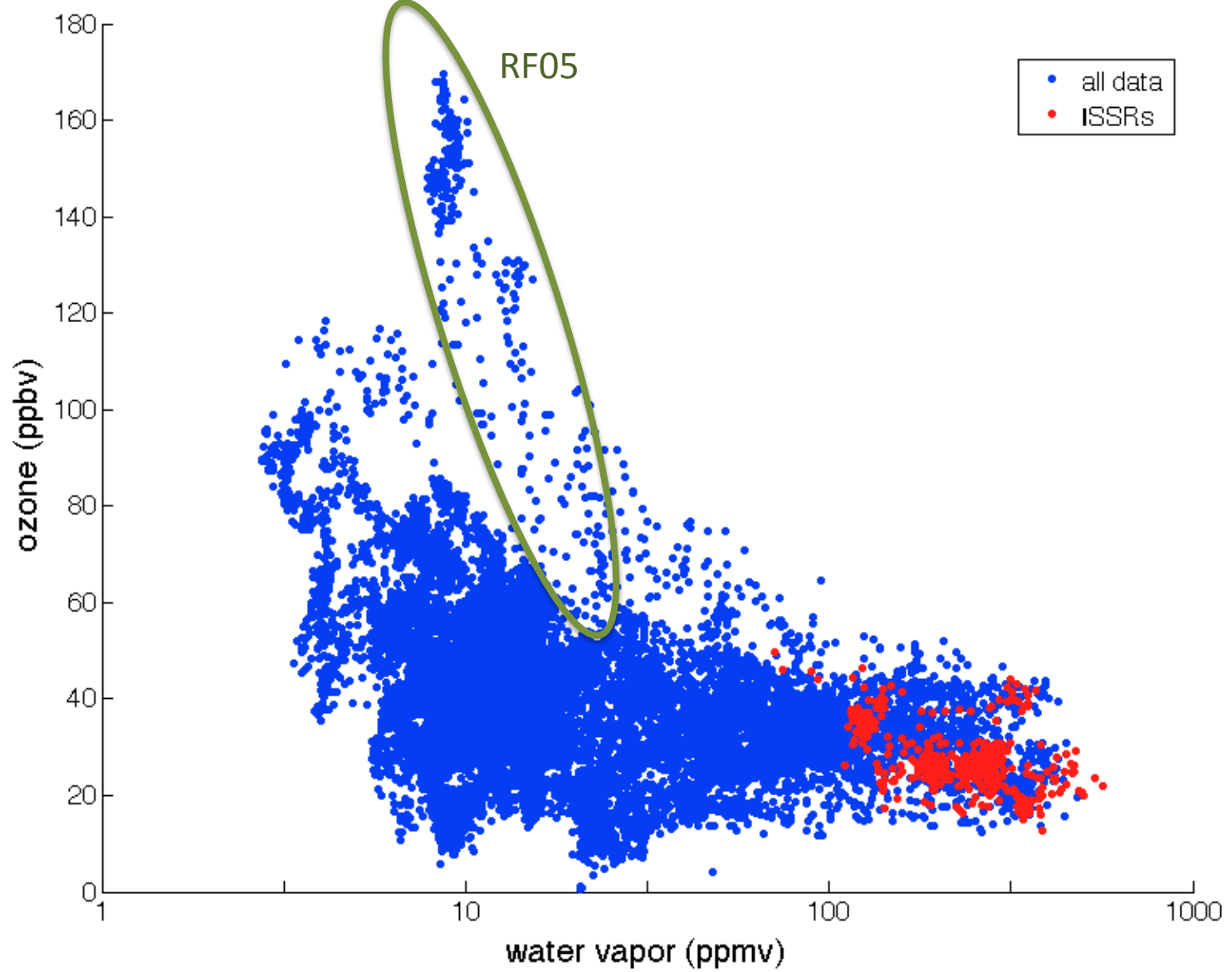
START08: ISSRs also along strat.-trop. mixing lines



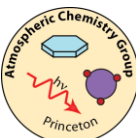
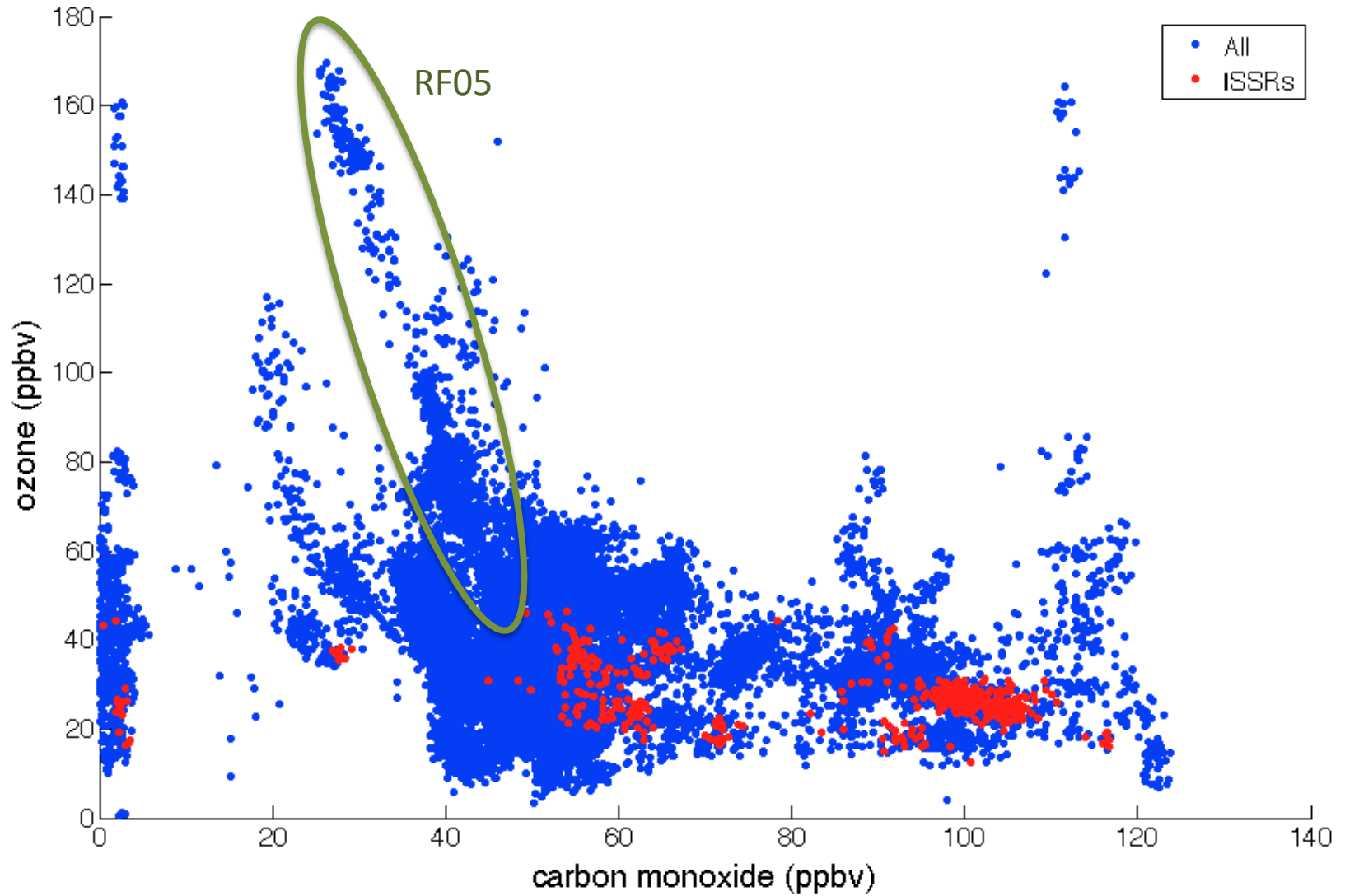
Ice supersaturated regions in extratropics often seen along stratosphere-troposphere mixing lines



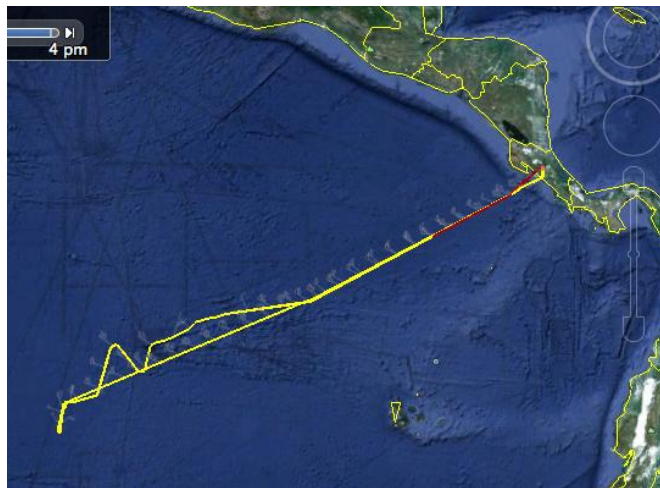
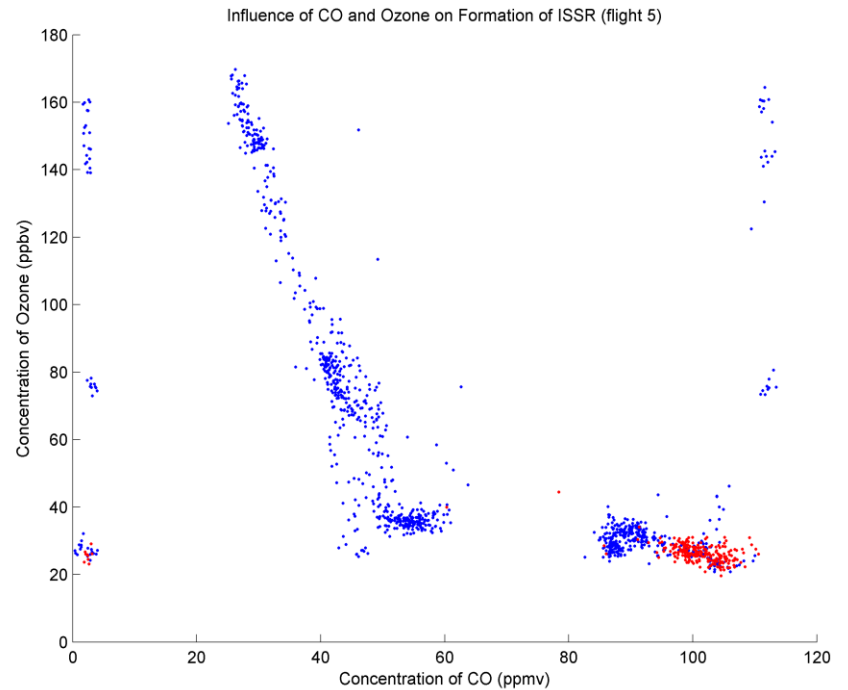
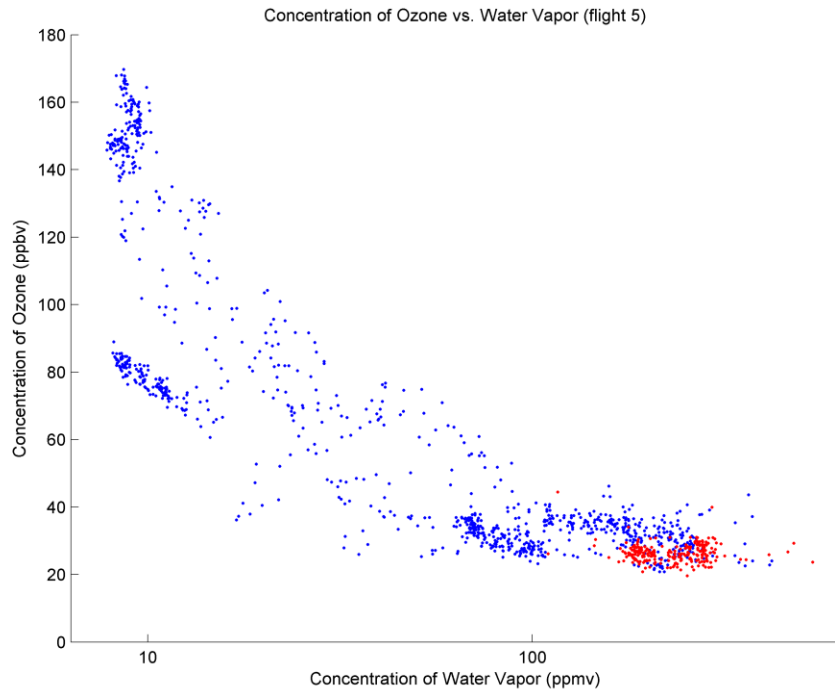
Ozone vs. H₂O: TORERO



Ozone vs. CO: TORERO



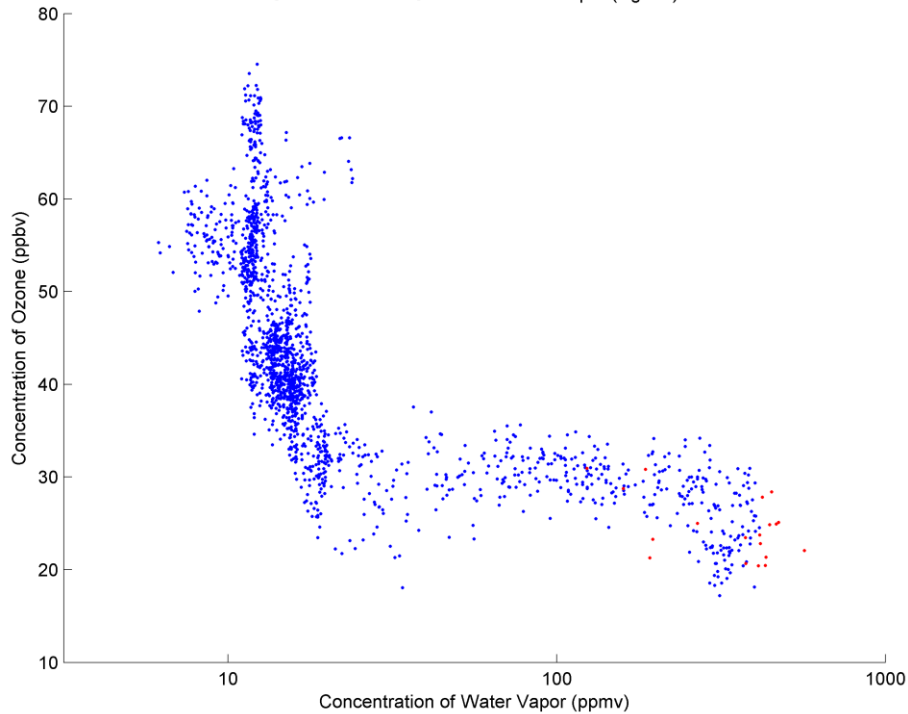
Stratosphere-troposphere tracers: RF05



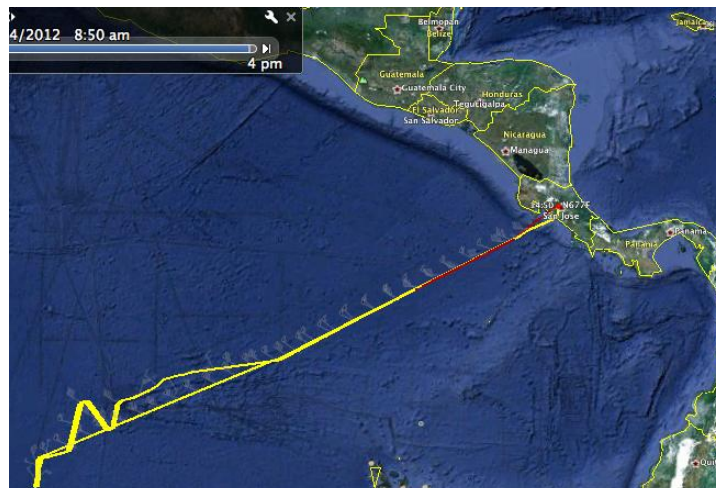
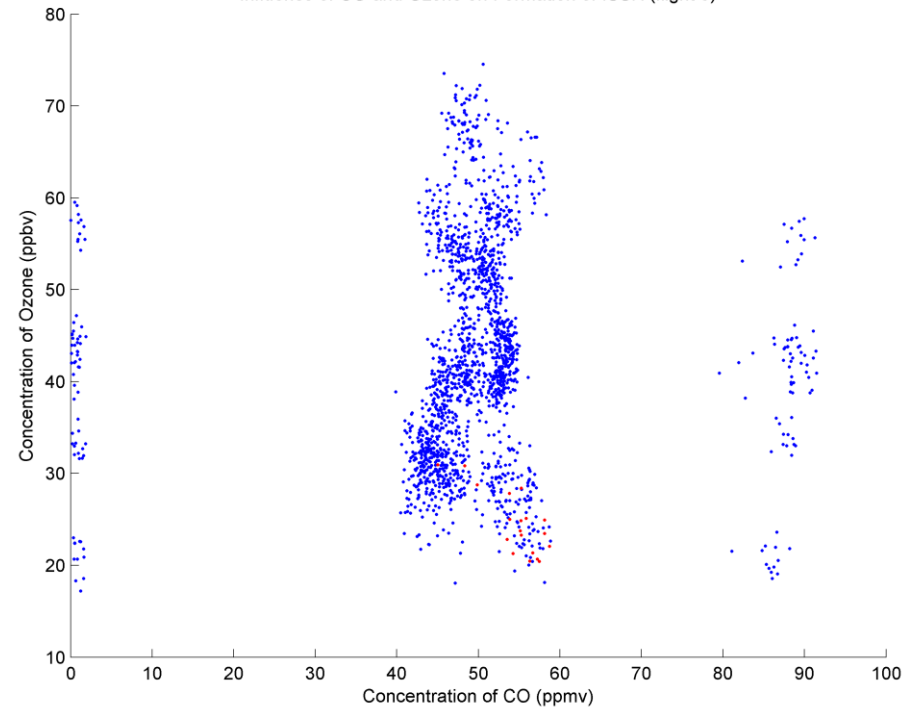
Both pairs of tracers show evidence of strat.-trop. mixing

Stratosphere-troposphere mixing: RF08

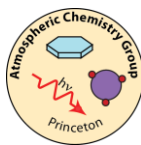
Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 8)



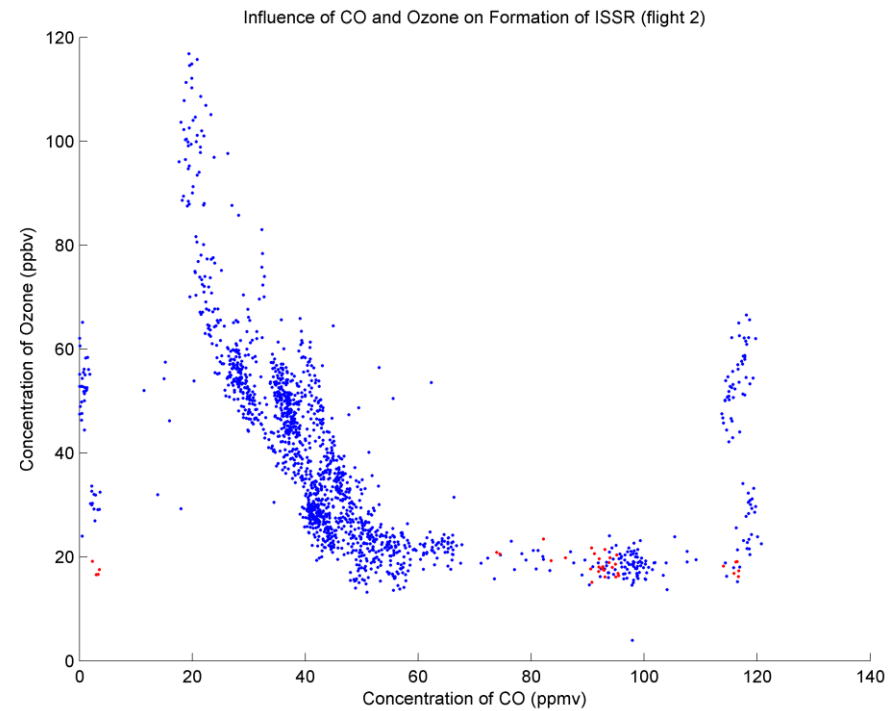
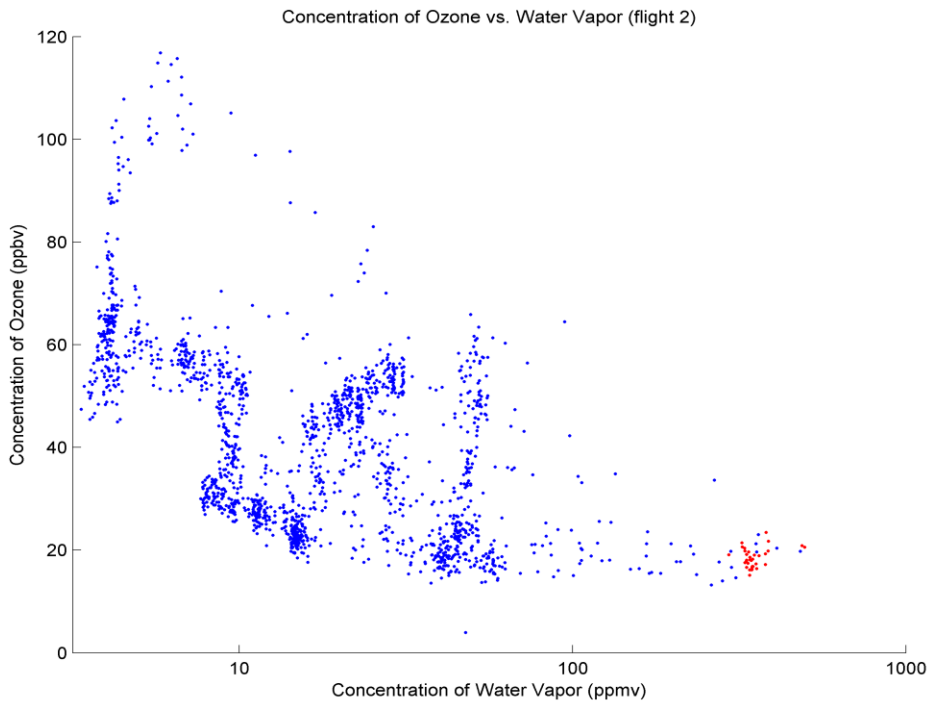
Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 8)



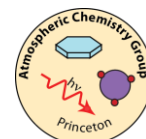
O_3/H_2O more clearly shows evidence of stratospheric influence



Stratosphere-troposphere mixing: RF02

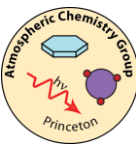


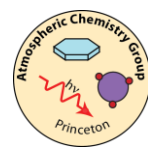
O_3/CO more clearly shows evidence of mixing than O_3/H_2O



Summary

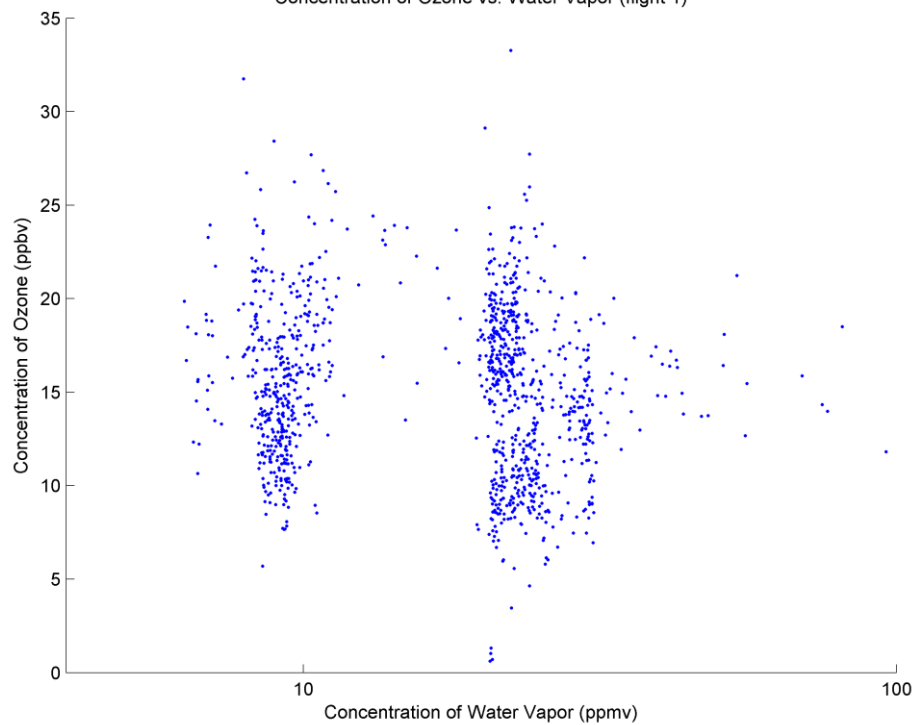
- VCSEL performed well in TORERO, need to analyze esp. low/mid tropospheric data for potential biases in calibrations
- Ice supersaturated regions in TORERO:
 - small median size (1 km)
 - larger sized regions also have higher humidities
 - ISSRs mostly intra-tropospheric mixing (entrainment/detrainment?)
- Examine both O_3/H_2O and O_3/CO tracers to assess stratospheric influence
- Most evident strat.-trop. mixing observed in:
RF 02, 03, 04, 05, 07, 08, 09, 15, 17
- Future work: deep convection/entrainment/detrainment processes through tracers and moist adiabatic ascent / adiabatic descent model



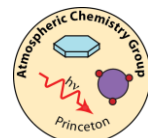
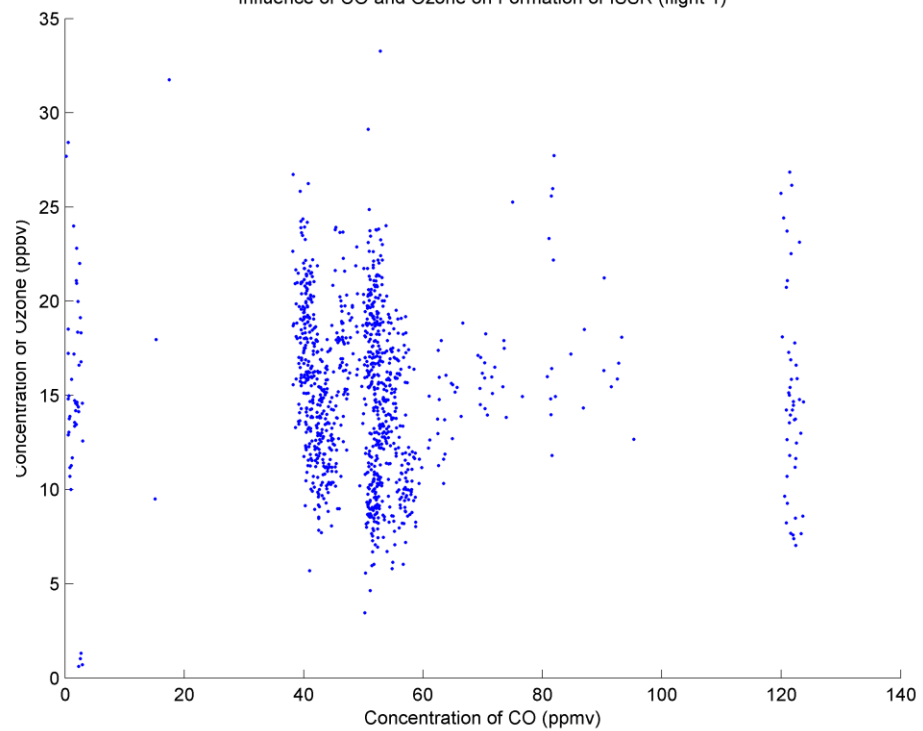


RF01

Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 1)

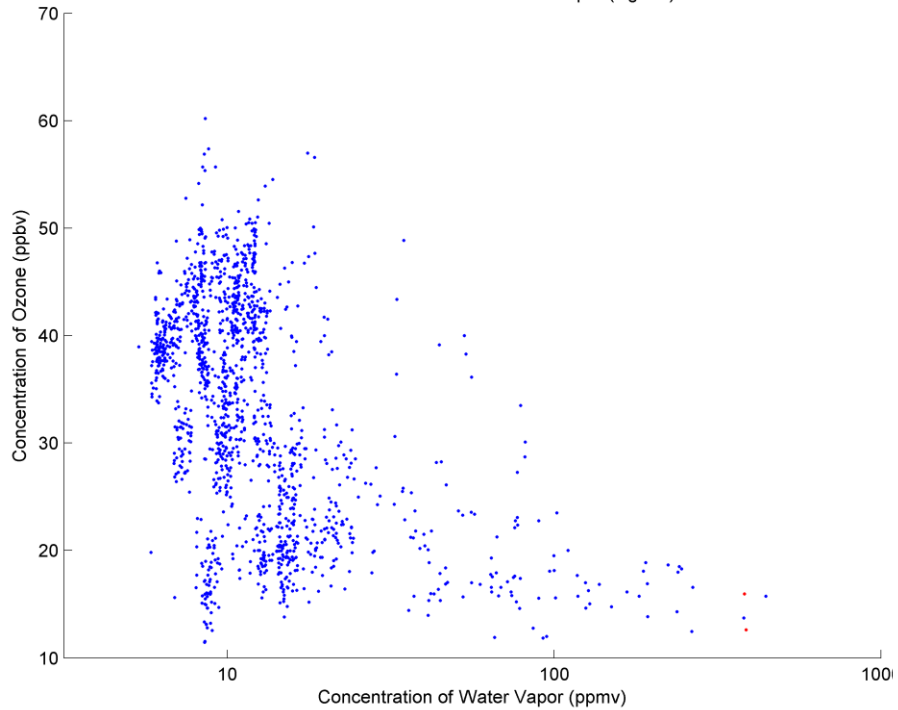


Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 1)

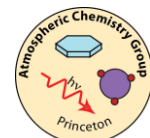
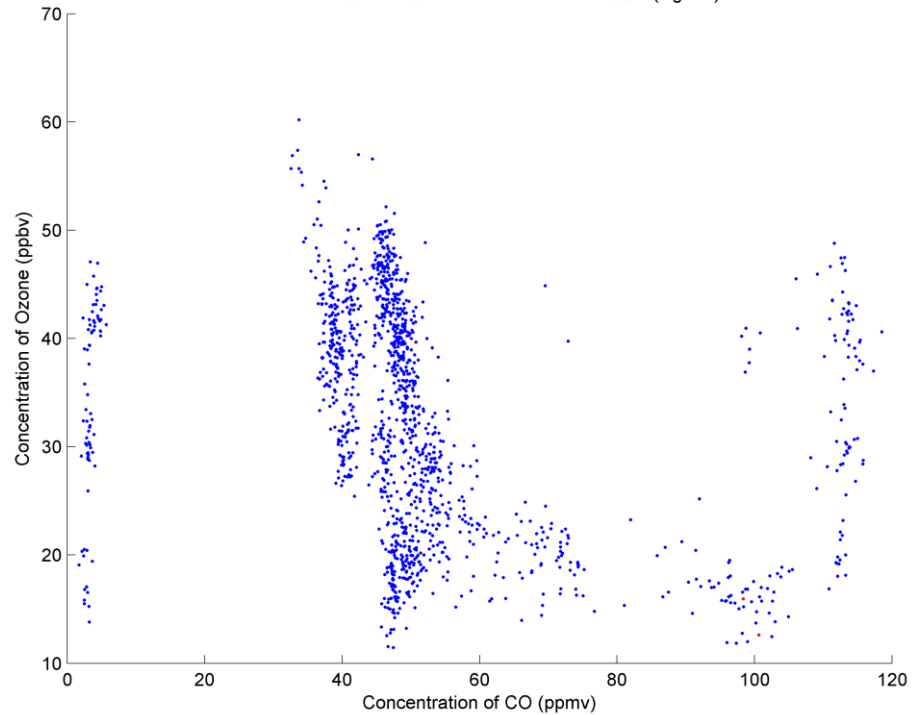


RF03

Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 3)

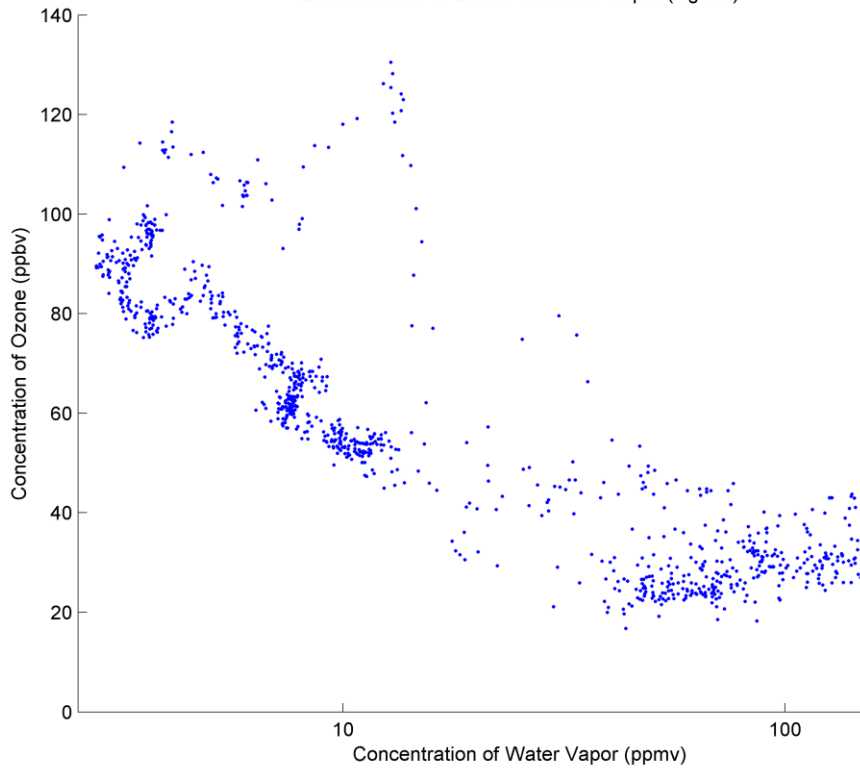


Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 3)

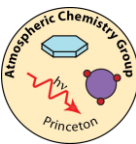
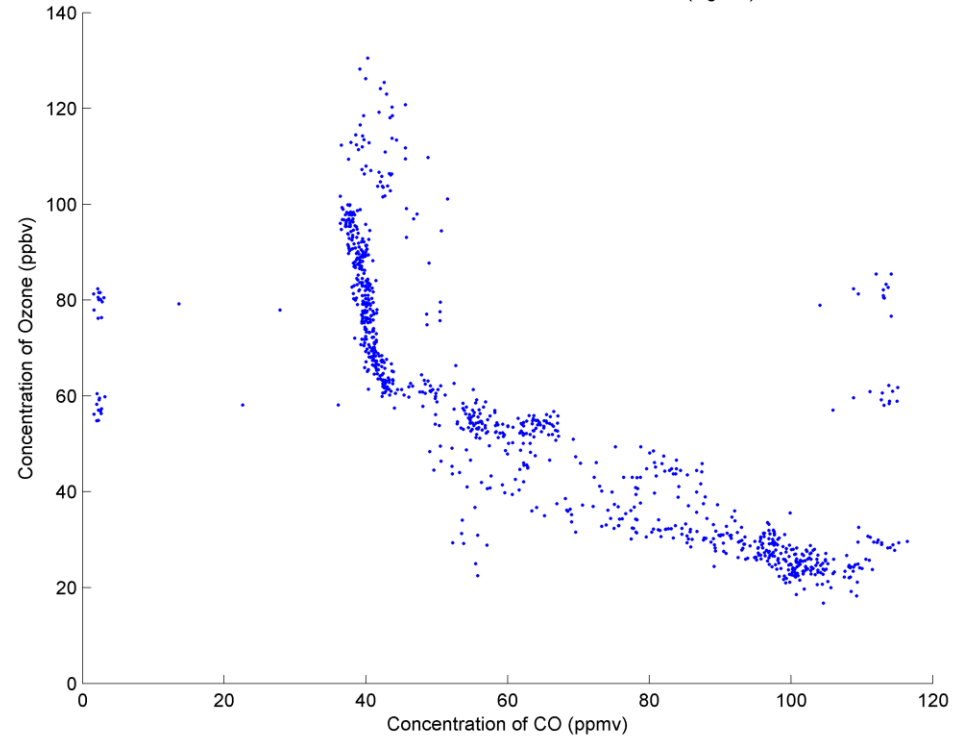


RF04

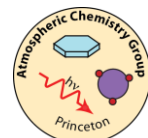
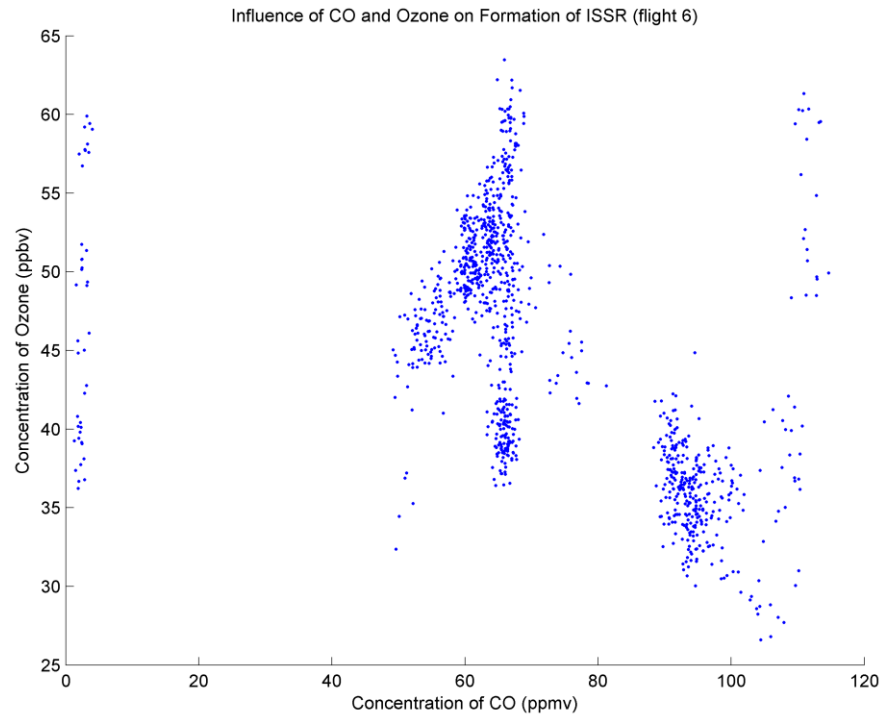
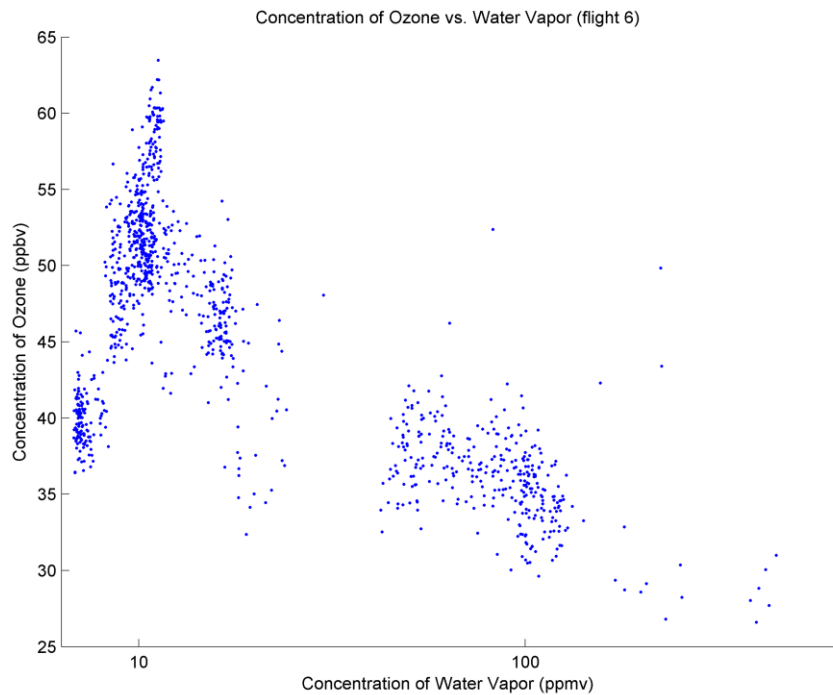
Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 4)



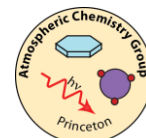
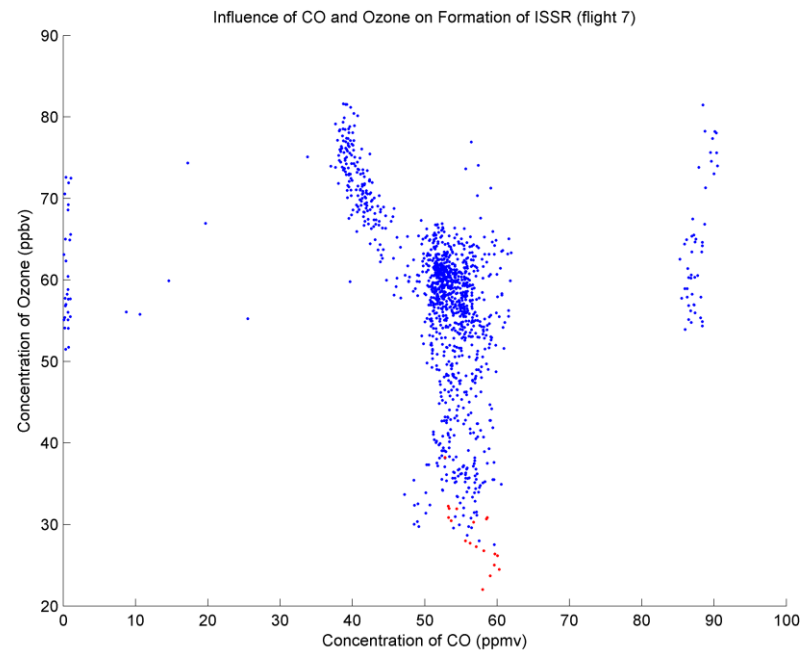
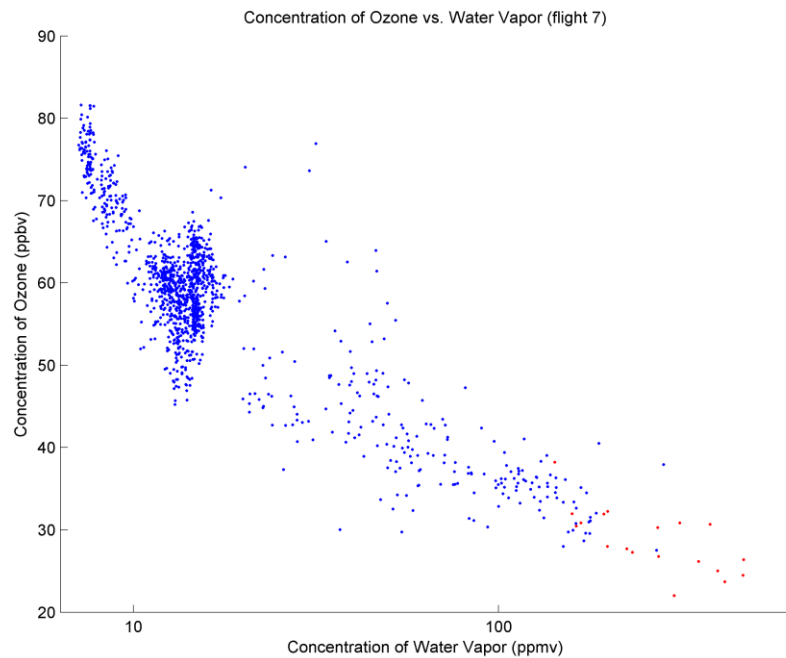
Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 4)



RF06

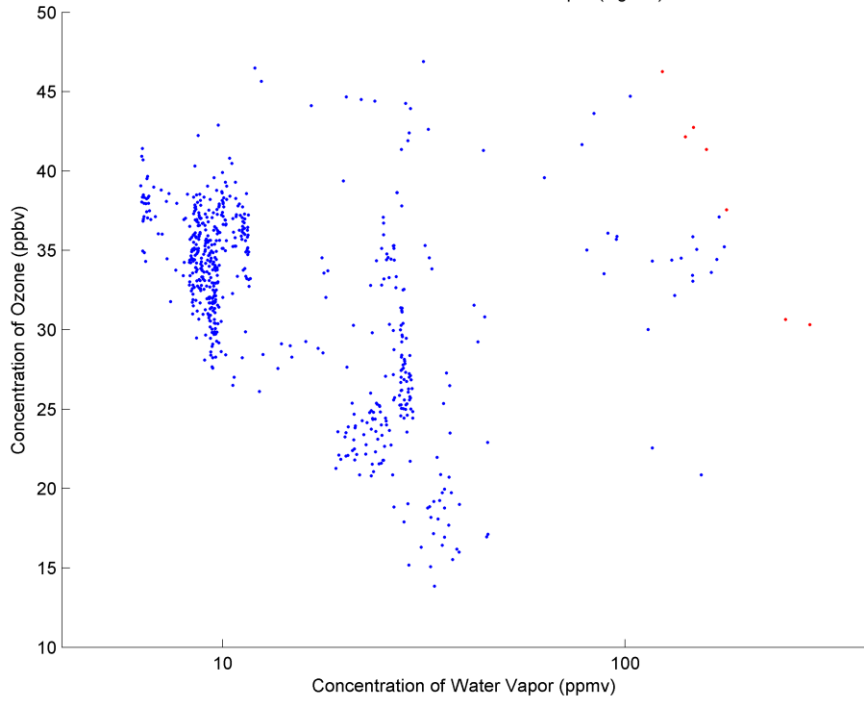


RF07

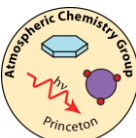
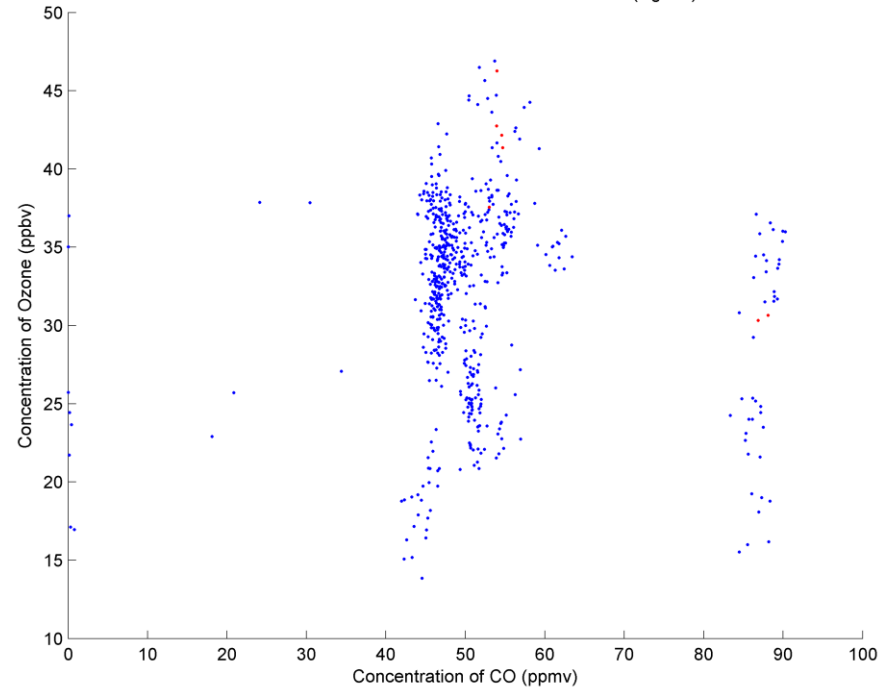


RF09

Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 9)

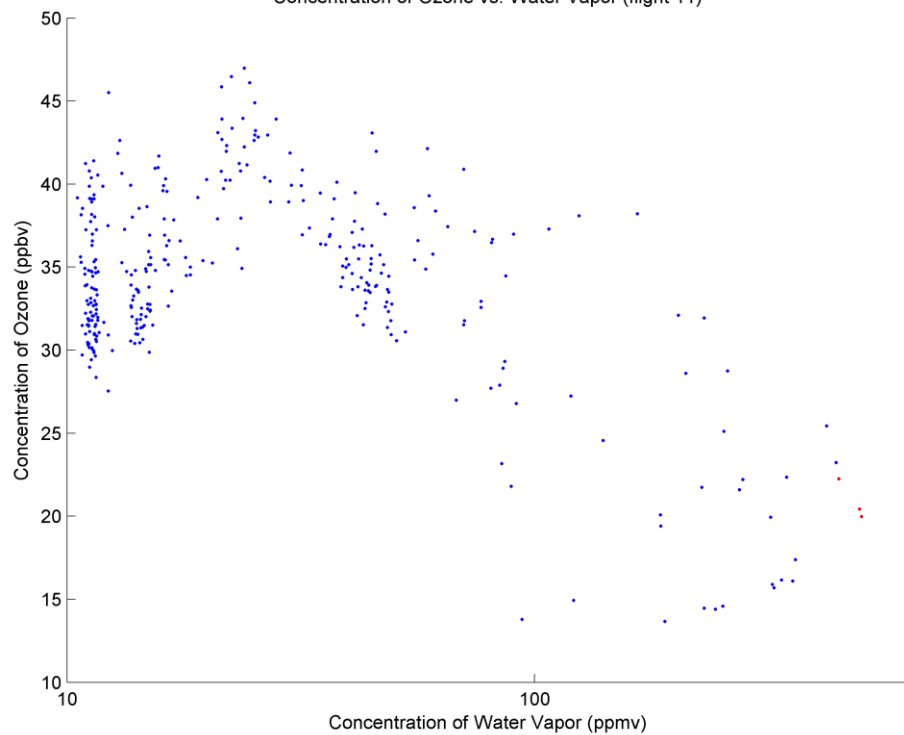


Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 9)

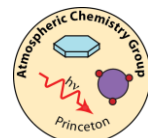
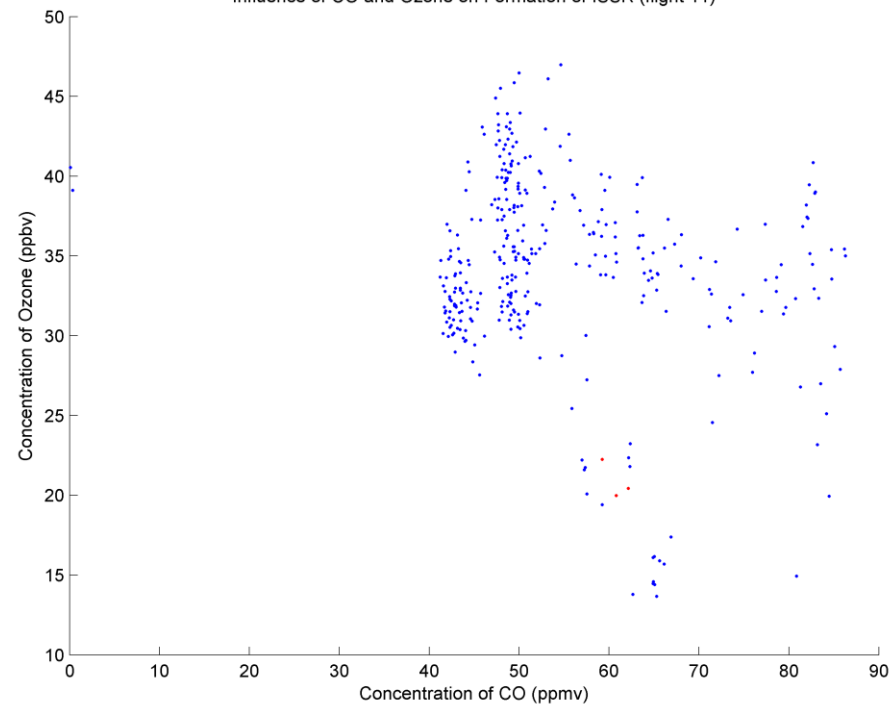


RF11

Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 11)

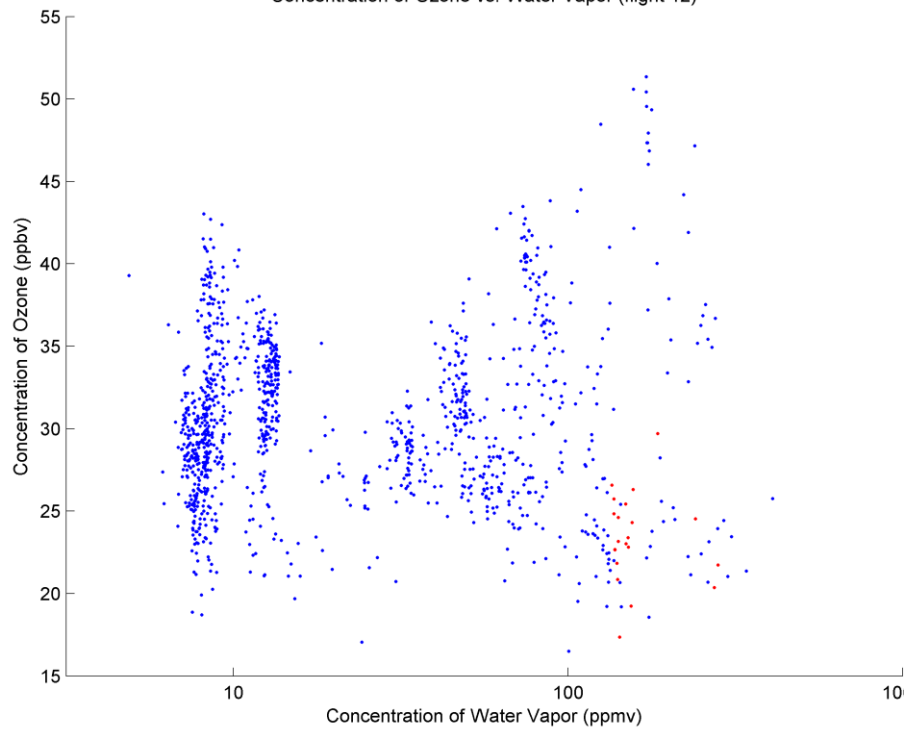


Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 11)

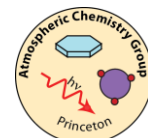
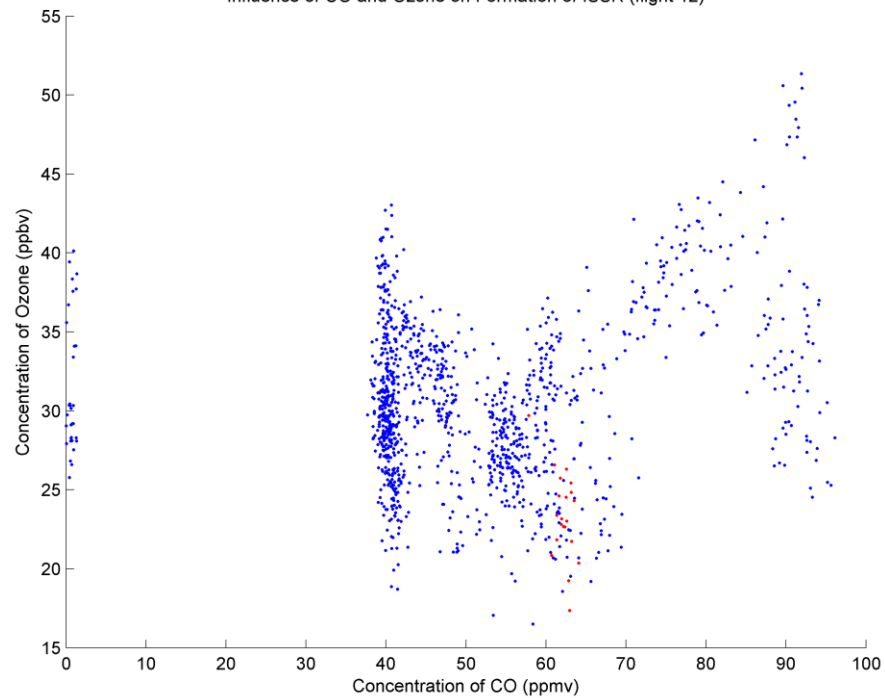


RF12

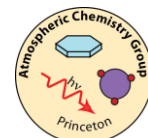
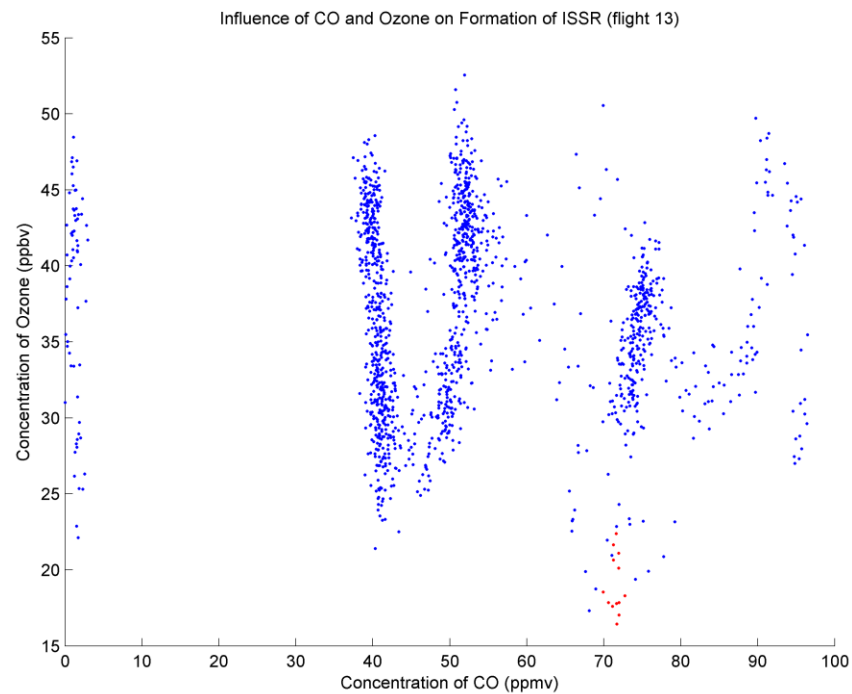
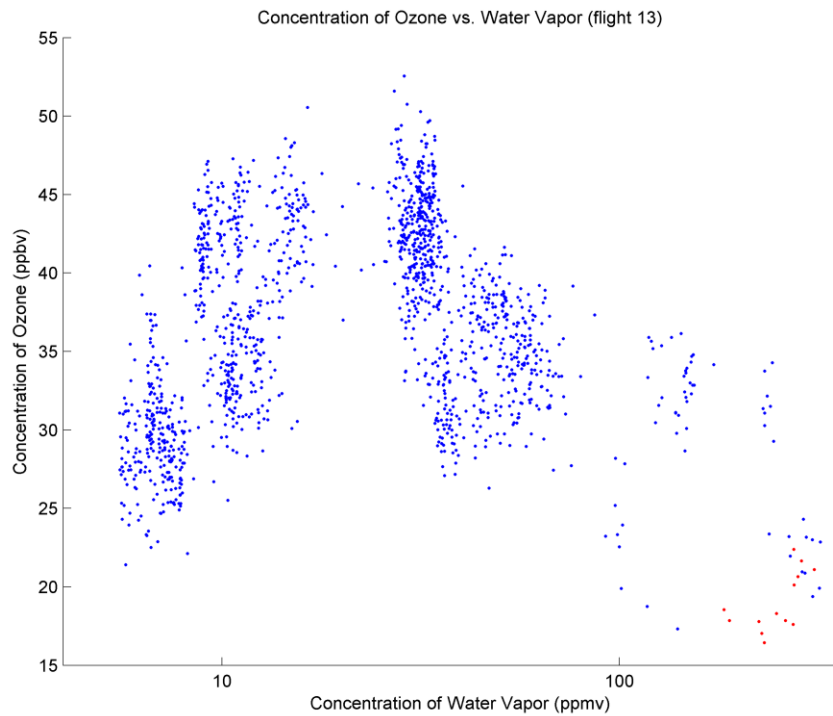
Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 12)



Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 12)

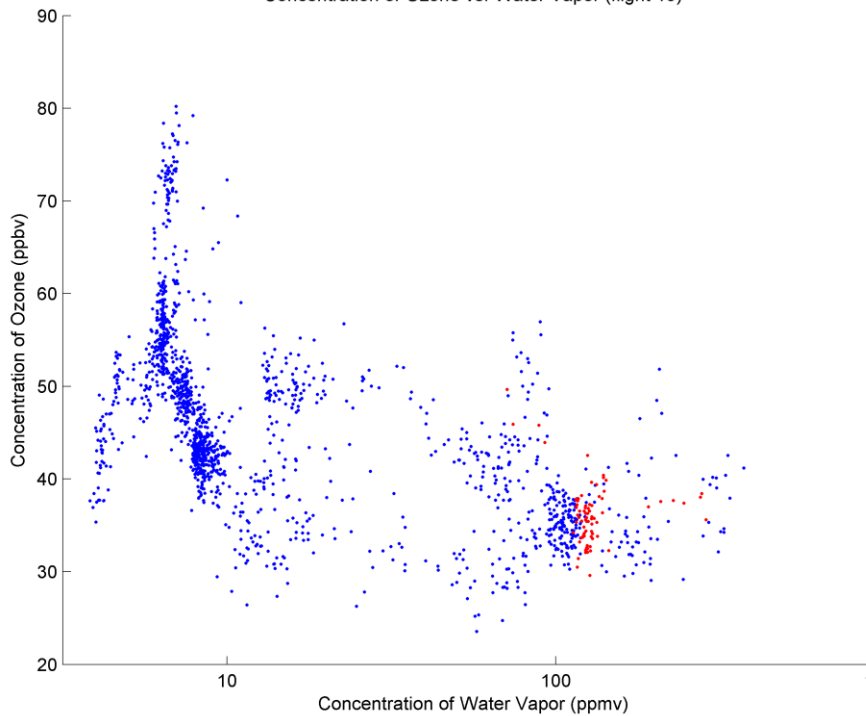


RF13

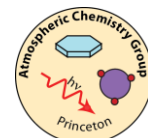
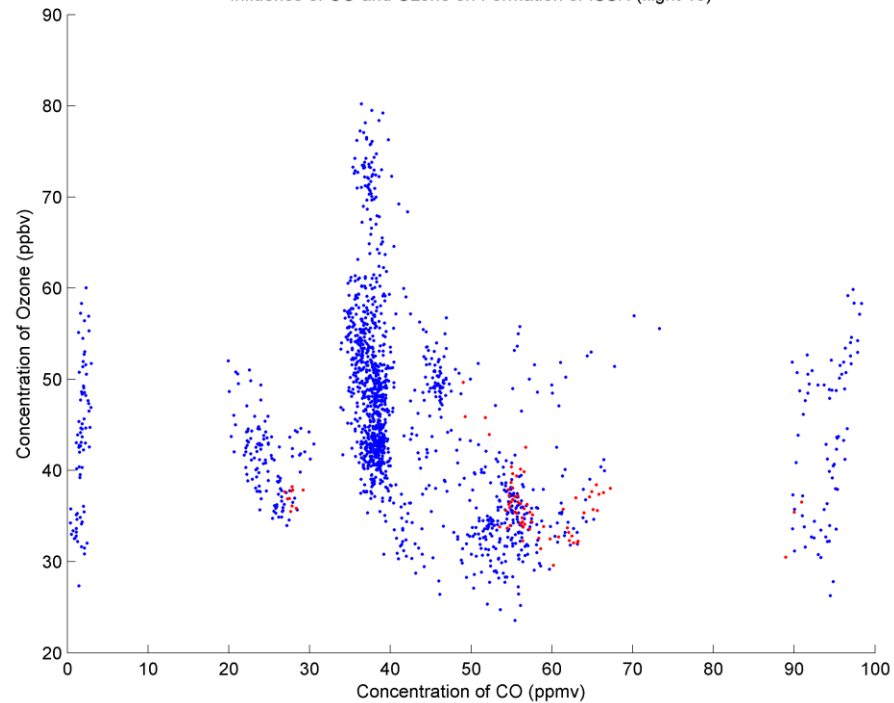


RF15

Concentration of Ozone vs. Water Vapor (flight 15)



Influence of CO and Ozone on Formation of ISSR (flight 15)



RF17

