



Retrievals of aerosol humidification factors by lidar during CHARMS

(Combined HSRL and Raman Measurement Study)

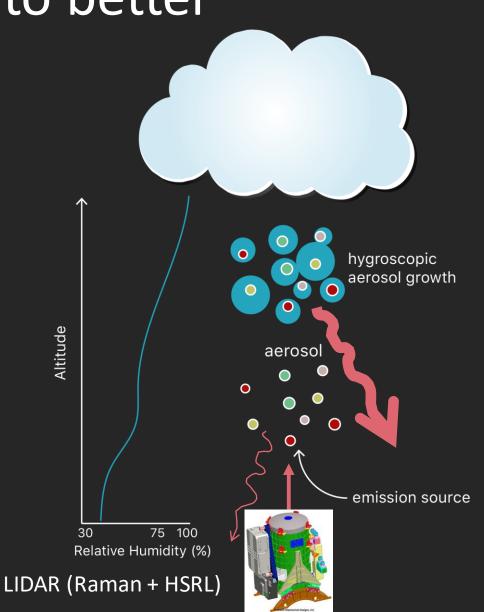
Kyle Dawson^{1,2}, Rich Ferrare¹, Rich Moore¹, Tyler Thorsen¹, Sharon Burton¹, Chris Hostetler¹, Marion Clayton¹, Ed Eloranta³, John Goldsmith⁴

> DOE ARM Meeting 10-June-2019, Bethesda MD

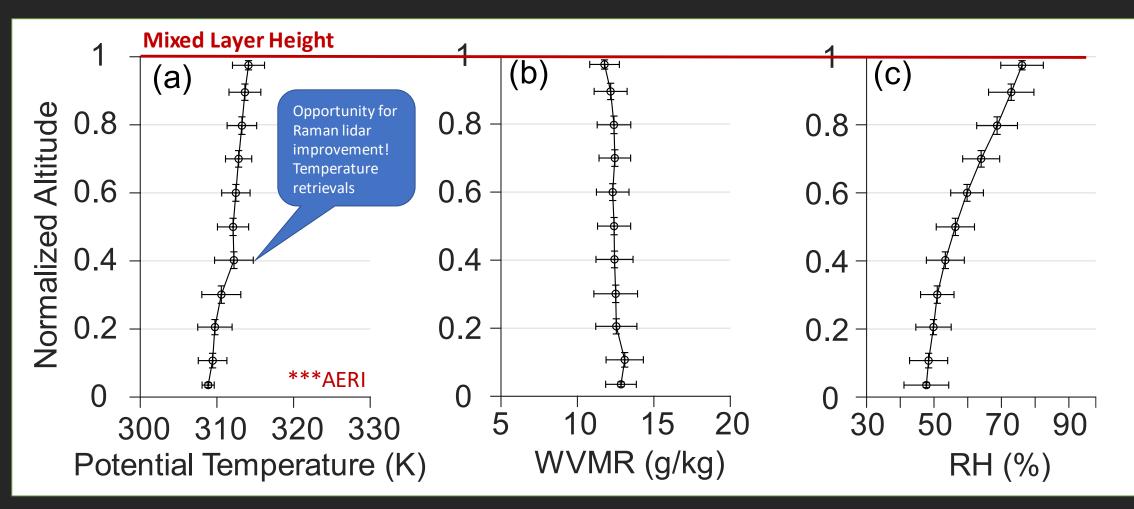
¹NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton VA ²Universities Space Research Association, Columbia MD ³University of Wisconsin, Madison WI ⁴Sandia National Labs

How can lidar *f*(RH) help us to better understand climate?

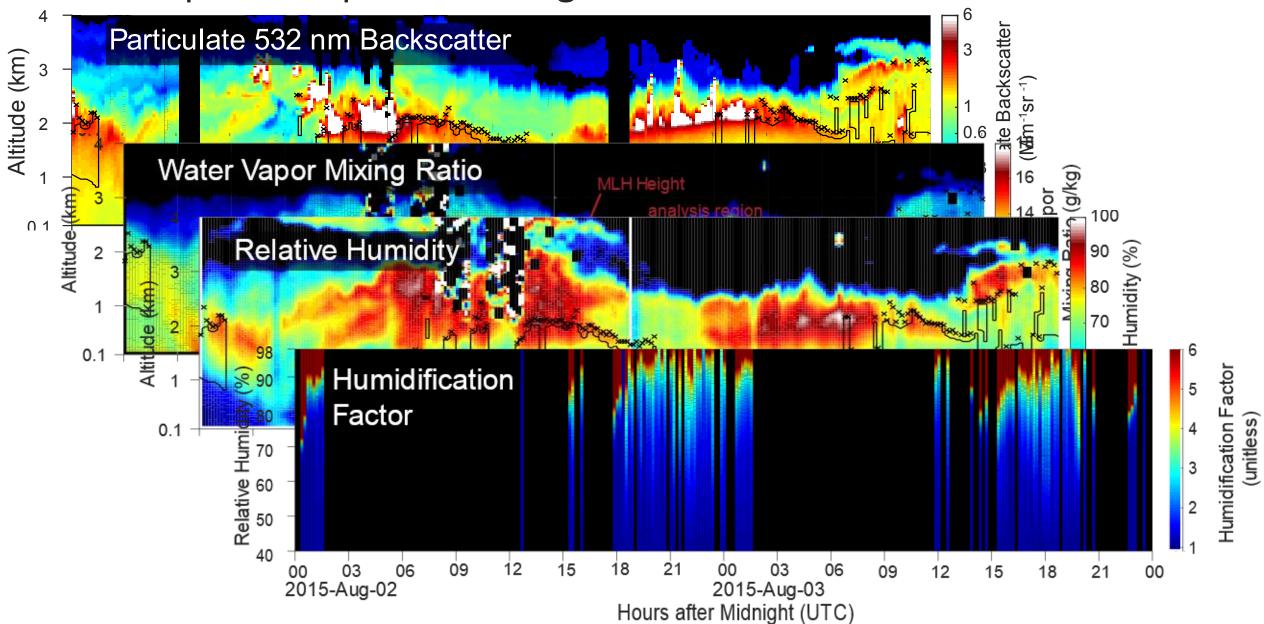
- Produce a data record of *f*(RH) at or near cloud base
- Model improved by more accurate hygroscopicity parameterizations
- Reduced uncertainty on indirect effect



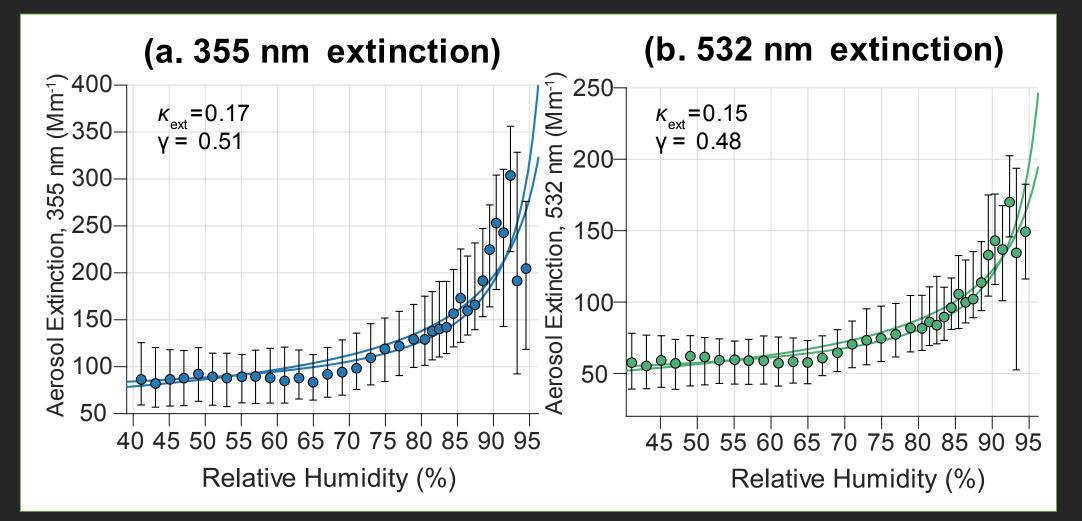
Raman water vapor channel adds essential meteorological information



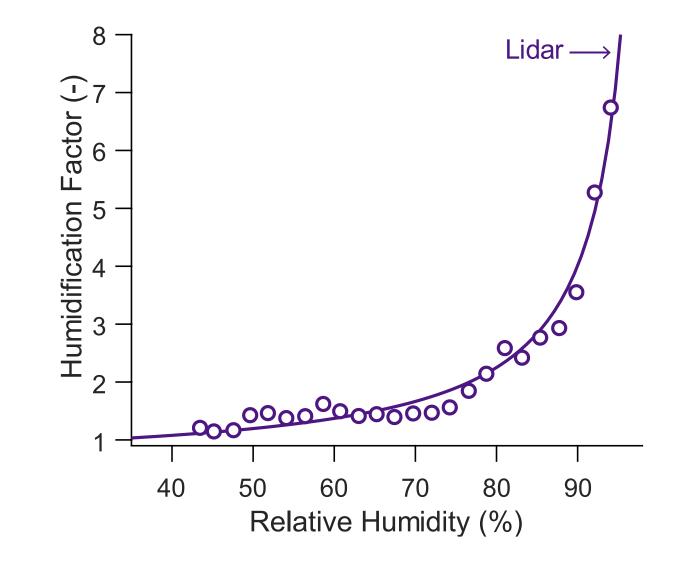
Time series of lidar-retrieved humidification factors could dramatically increase spatiotemporal coverage

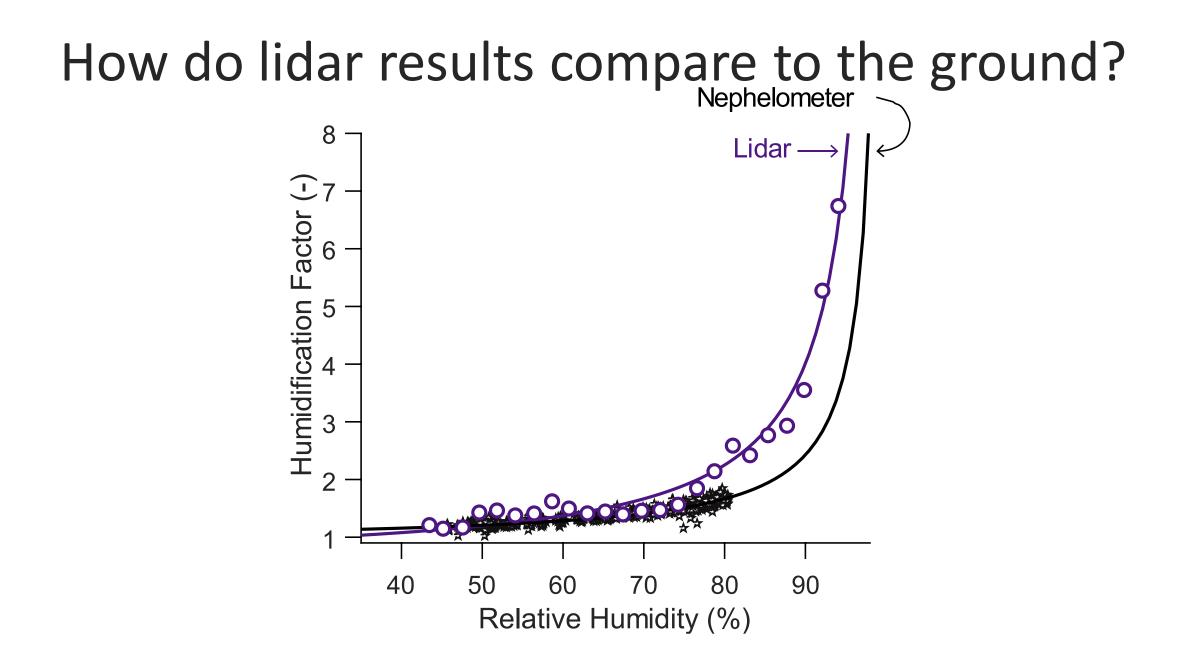


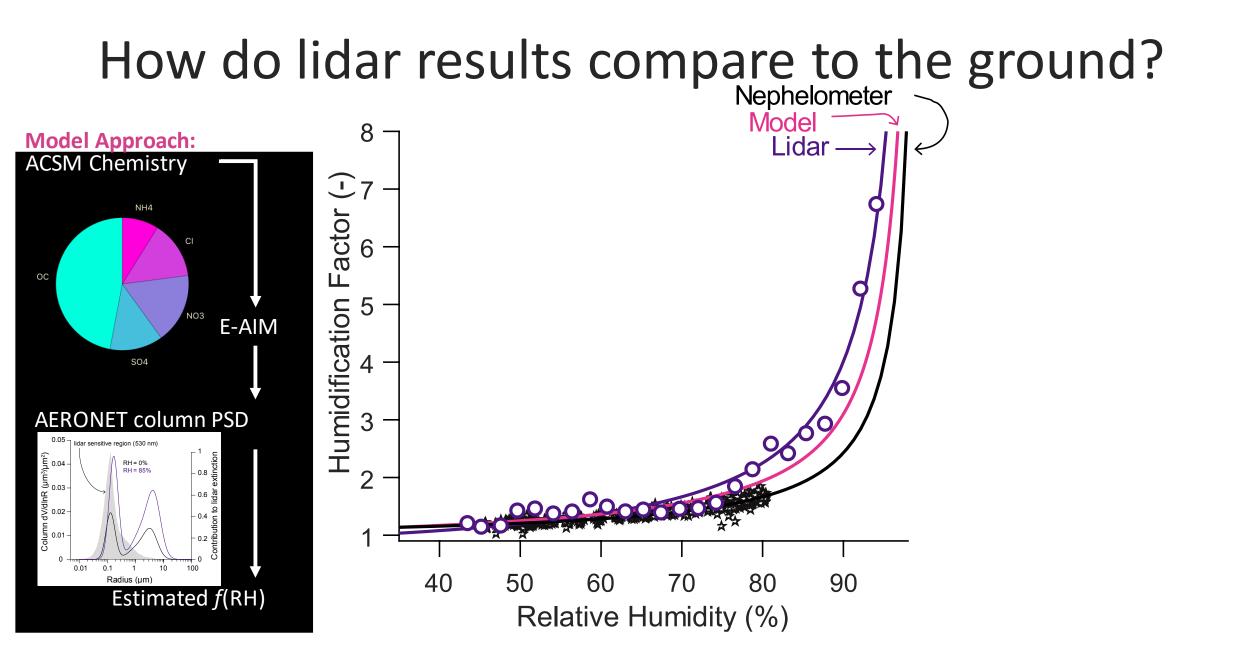
Combining with Raman and HSRL extinction gives desirable humidification factor retrieval



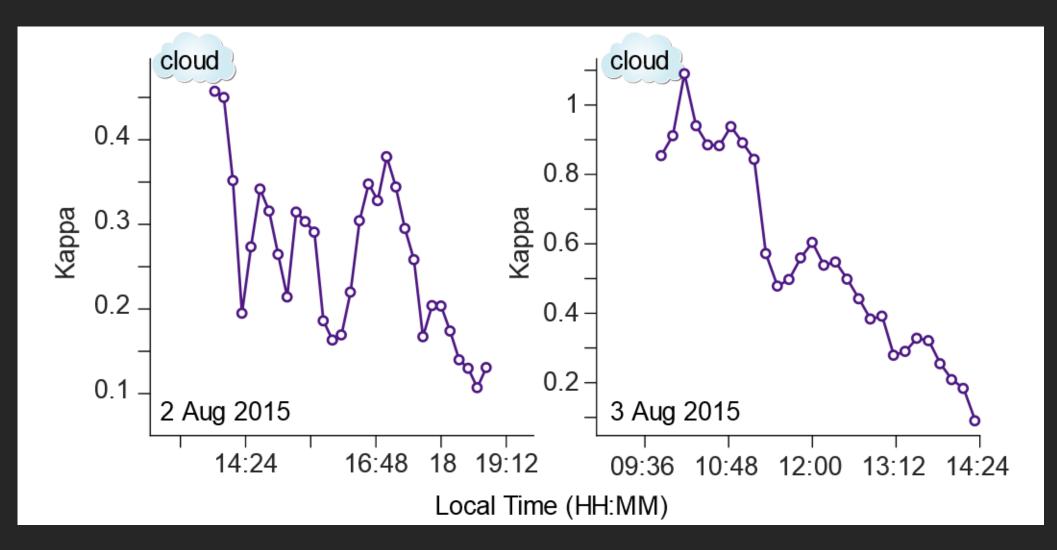
How do lidar results compare to the ground?







Time series of fit parameters makes sense with cloud humidity halo observations (Rauber et al., 2013)



Take Home Messages

- 1. Lidar can retrieve aerosol humidification factors *f*(RH)
- 2. These f(RH) are retrieved near cloud base or at the top of the mixed layer where it is important for aerosol-cloud interactions
 *** note 3beta + 2alpha → volume concentrations → kappa as in Petters and Kreidenweis, 2007 ***
- 3. Lidar f(RH) aloft > f(RH) from surface nephelometer measurements (i.e. surface PSDs and surface chemistry; reiterating take home message #1). Don't forget about cloud proximity and ACI!
- 4. Surface chemical composition combined with ambient column PSD retrievals compares better to lidar retrievals (reiterating take home message #1 and #2)
- 5. CHARMS 2.0???

For more, see poster:

Β1

Acknowledgements

- Ed Eloranta for his HSRL
- John Goldsmith for helping to organize CHARMS
- Tyler Thorsen and Rich Ferrare for data processing
- NASA LaRC HSRL team for additional data processing
- Department of Energy for ARM facilities and datasets
- USRA and NASA for NPP opportunity

*** This research was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy's Atmospheric System Research, an Office of Science, Office of Biological and Environmental Research program, under Grant No. DE-SC0016274. We thank Rick Wagener, Laurie Gregory and Lynn Ma for their efforts in establishing and maintaining the SGP AERONET site. We also thank Robert Holz, Willem Marais, and Rob Newsom for their efforts in collecting the CHARMS data.***

Questions?

For more, see poster:

Β1