



# Seasonal contrasts in clouds and aerosols during ACE-ENA

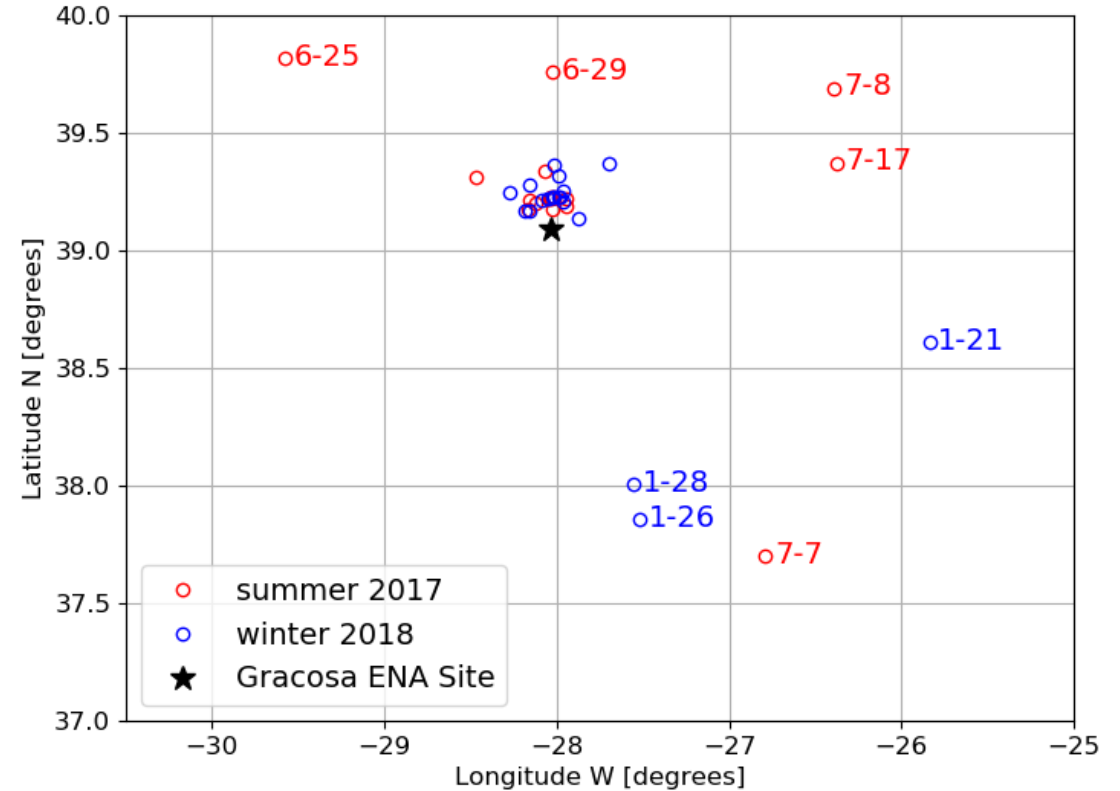
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# Key points

- Summer has 2-3 times more aerosols and CCN than winter near the surface
- Summertime  $N_d$  is only about 20-40% higher than winter  $N_d$ .
- Difference in aerosol activation efficiency related to:
  - Weaker PBL decoupling in winter
  - Stronger turbulence in winter

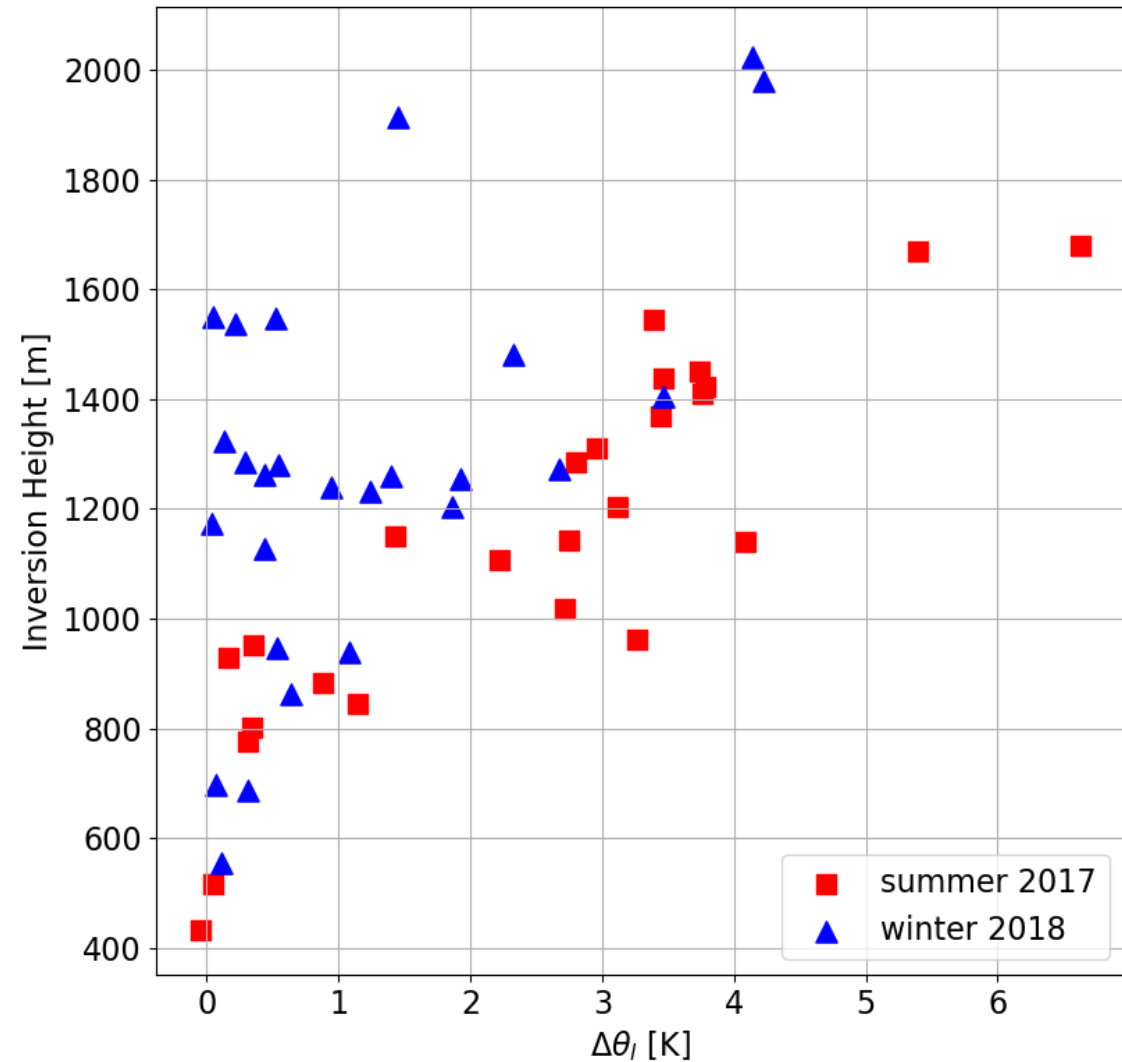
# G-1 Flight Data

- Two periods: June-July 2017, Jan-Feb 2018
- About 20 flights each period
- ~10am – 2pm local time
- Mostly near the ENA site

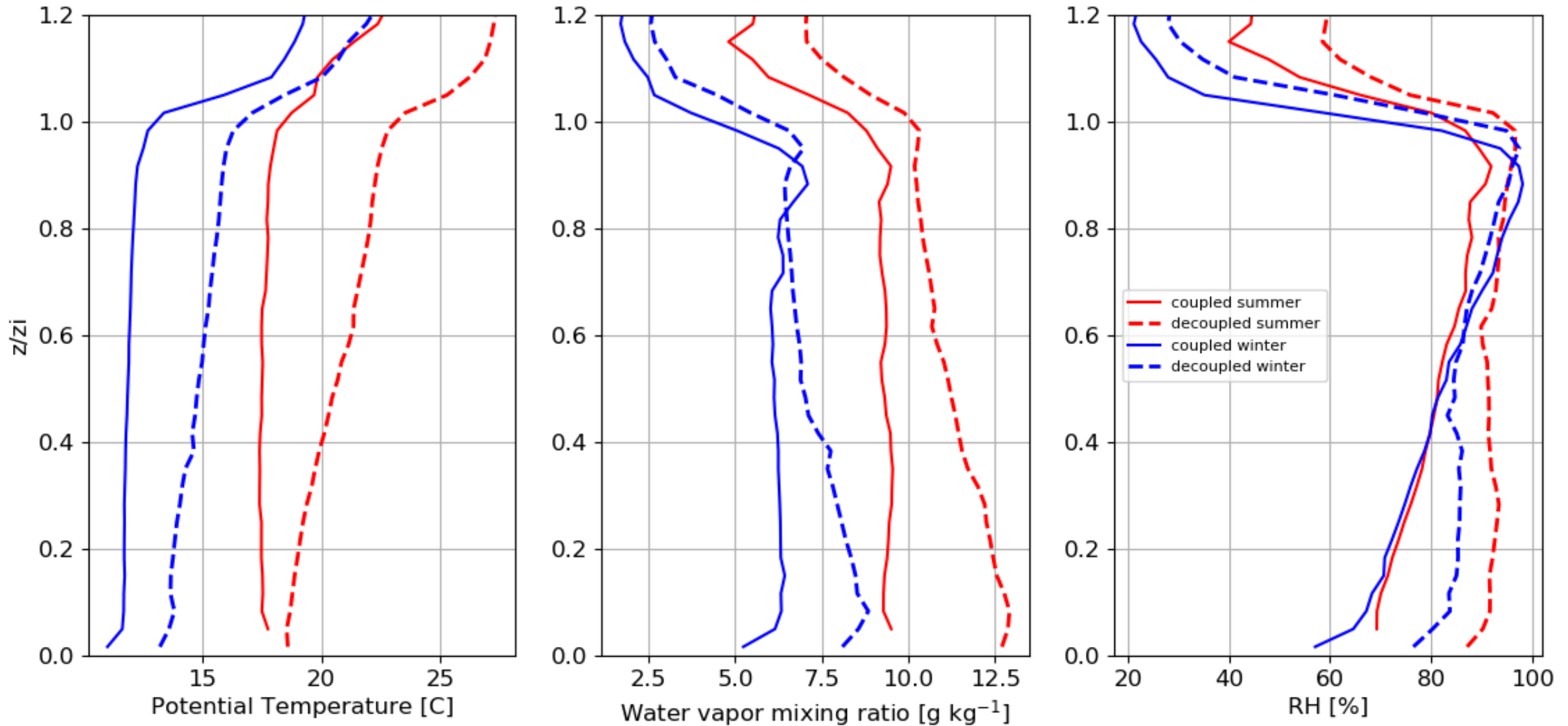


# Decoupling Estimate

- Coupled and decoupled boundary layers are common in both seasons.
- Winter 2018 had more deep well-coupled cases.

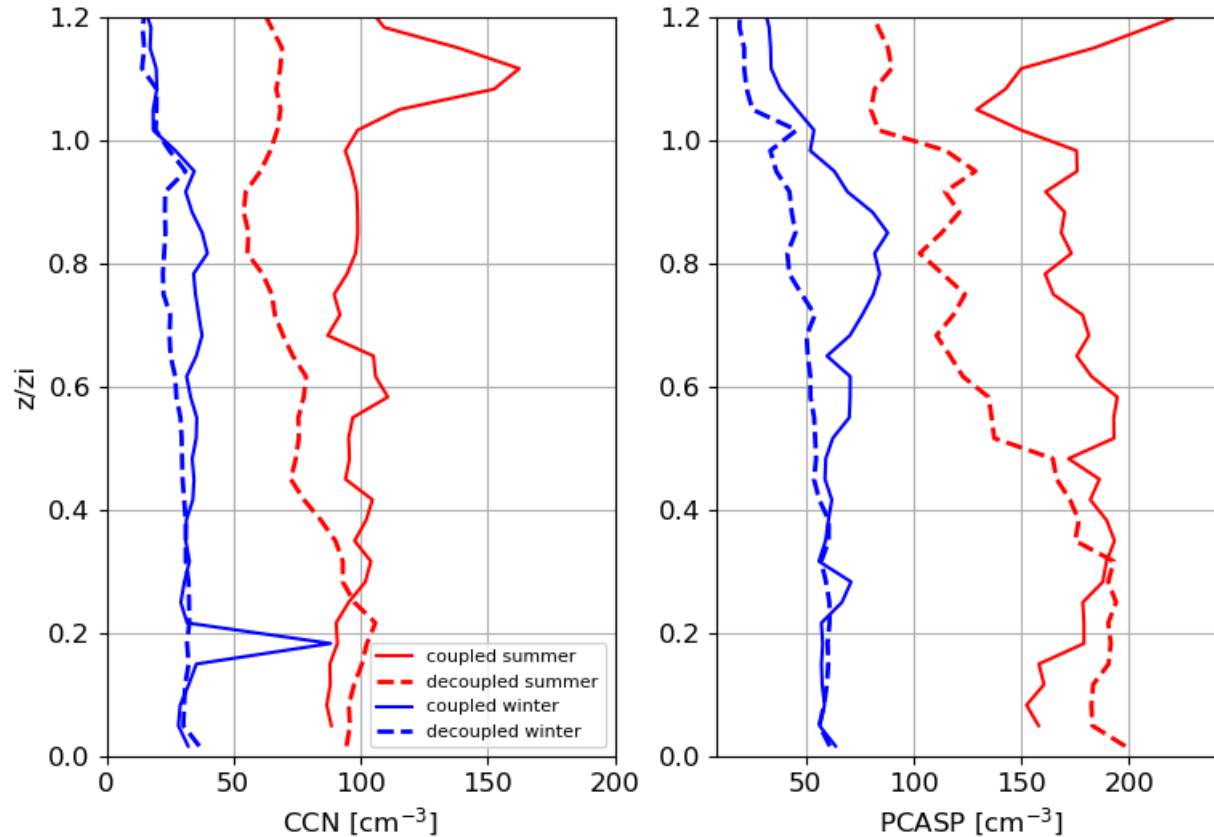


# Seasonal sounding contrasts

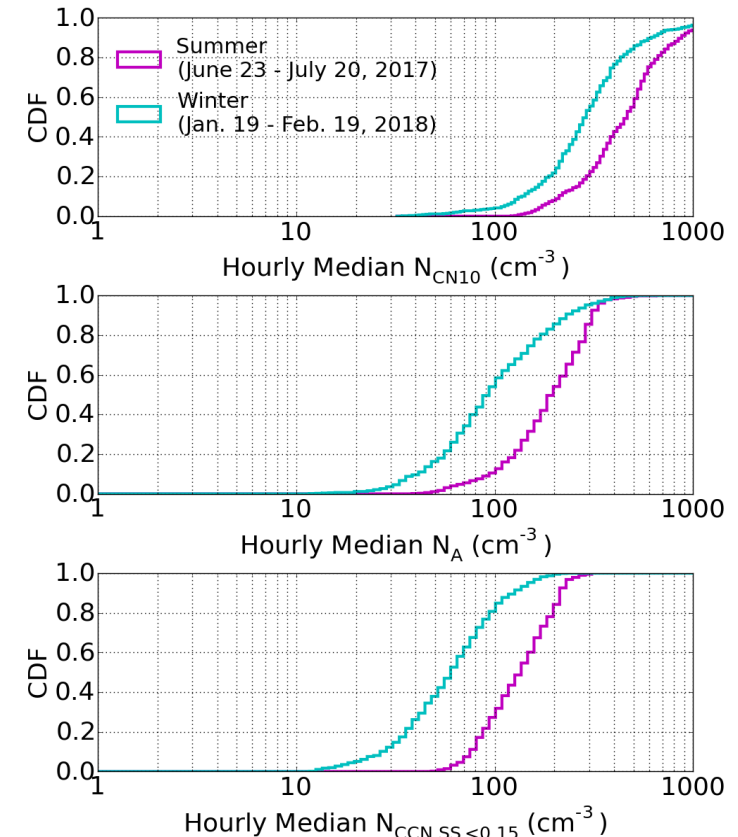


# Aerosol contrasts

G-1 Flights



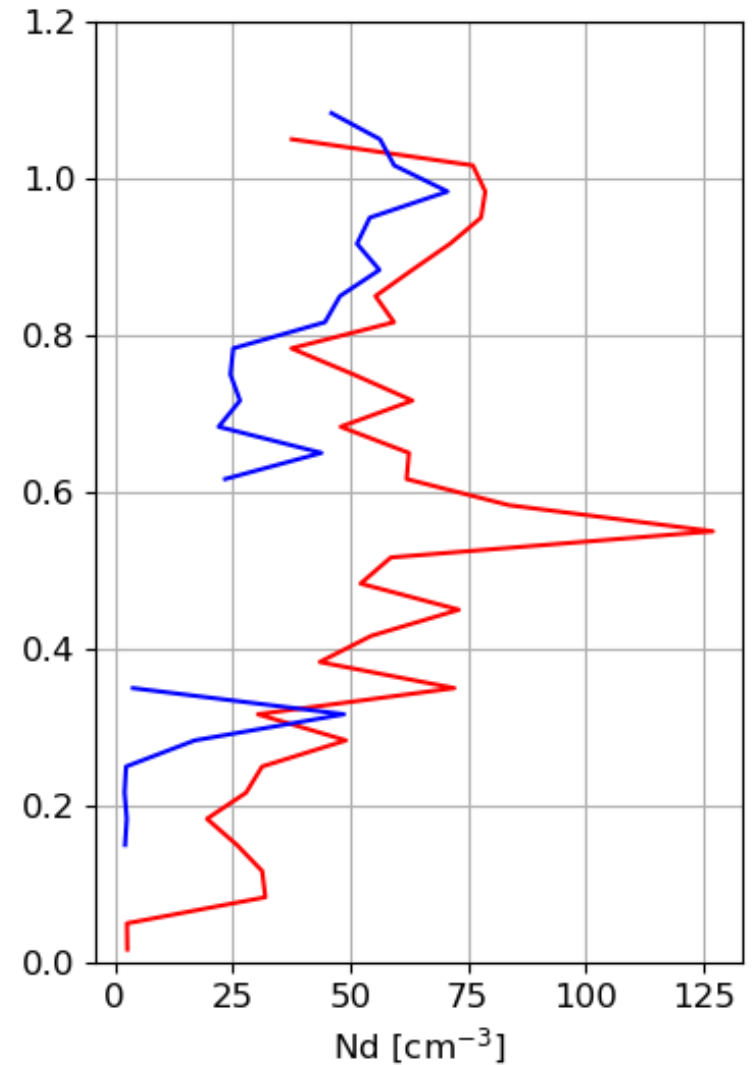
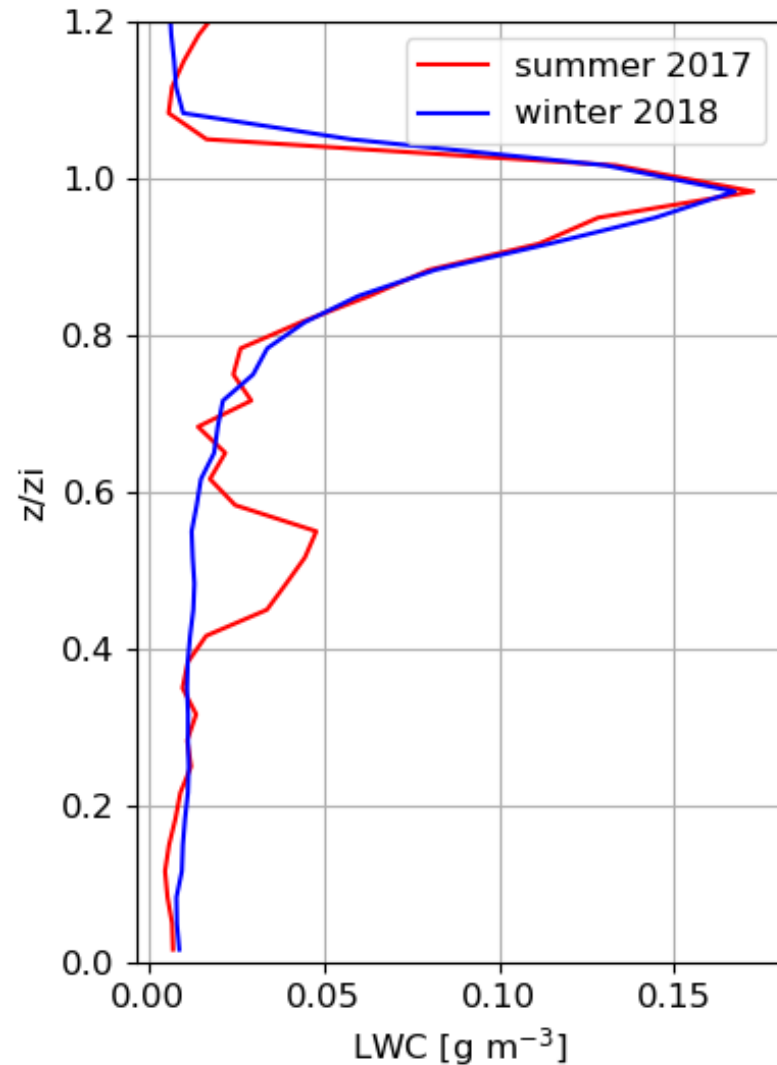
ENA Site



- CCN and accumulation mode aerosol concentrations 2-3 times higher near the surface during summer; seasonal contrasts weaker in upper PBL

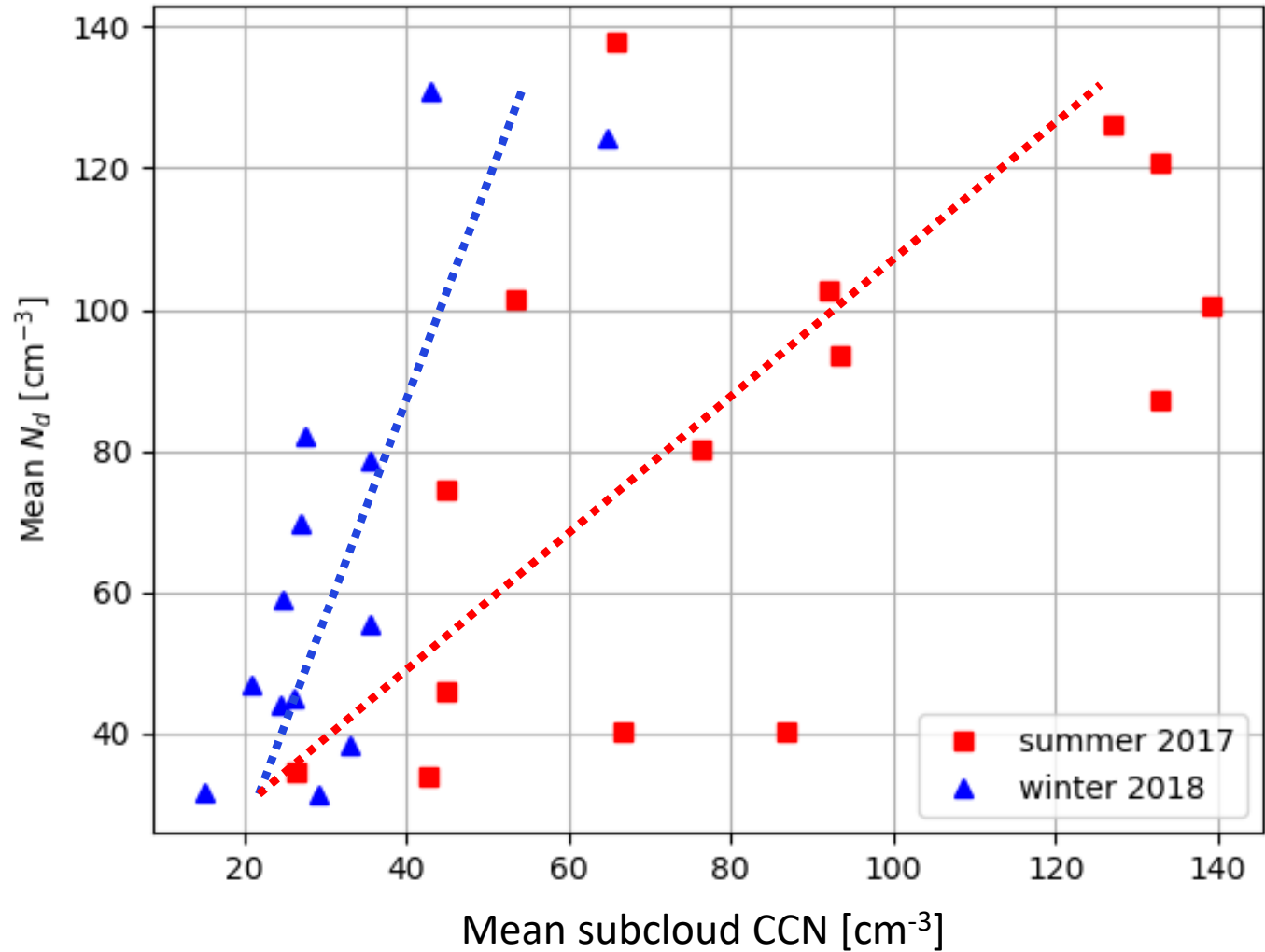
# Mean cloud properties

- Mean LWC profiles (and LWP) very similar in summer and winter
- Cloud droplet concentrations are 20-40% higher in summer



# Differences in activation efficiency

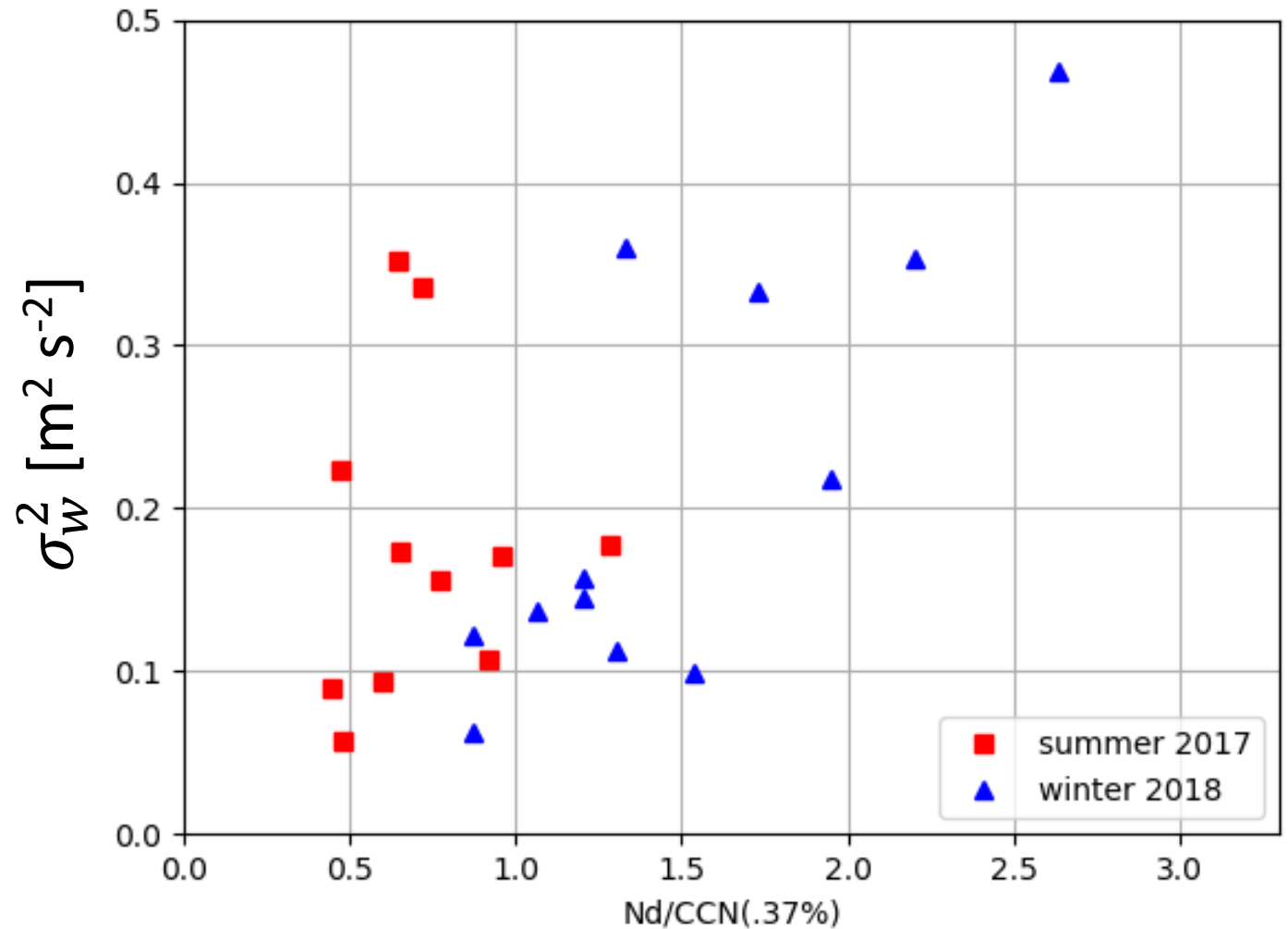
- Higher  $N_d$  for a given CCN concentration in winter





# Turbulence and aerosol activation

- Higher activation “efficiency” in winter partly explained by stronger updrafts



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- Difference in aerosol activation efficiency related to:
  - Stronger turbulence in winter
  - Weaker PBL decoupling in winter
- Upcoming paper (Wyant et al., 2020) also investigates impacts on precipitation susceptibility

Extra slides

# TwoDS V

