

The seasonal contrast of aerosols that can seed ice formation in central Arctic clouds

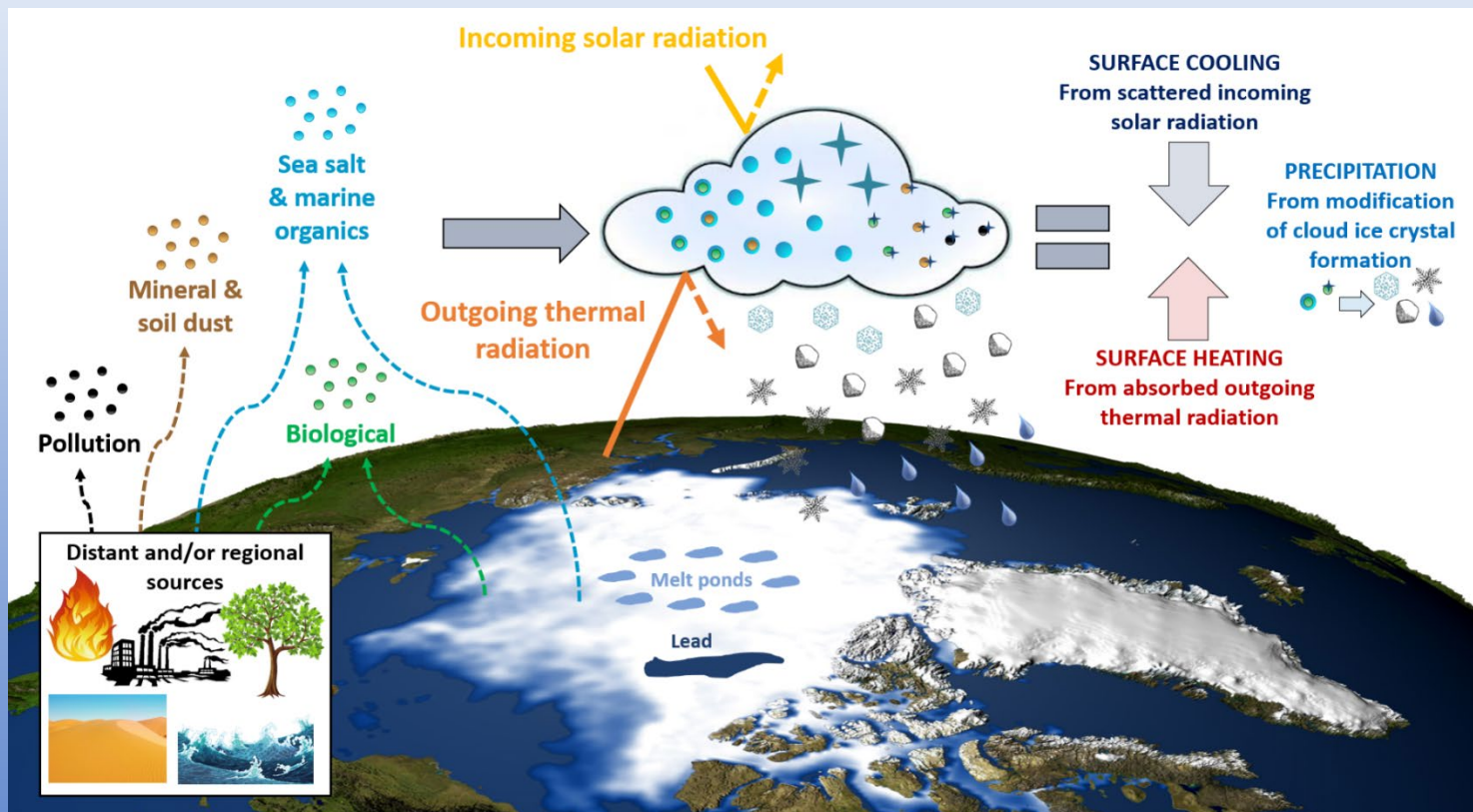
Jessie Creamean

Kevin Barry, Thomas Hill, Carson Hume, Paul DeMott, Matthew Shupe, Sandro Dahlke, Sascha Willmes, Julia Schmale, Ivo Beck, Clara Hoppe, Allison Fong, Emelia Chamberlain, Jeff Bowman, Randall Scharien, Ola Persson, and the MOSAiC field team

Colorado
State
University



Importance of Arctic aerosols

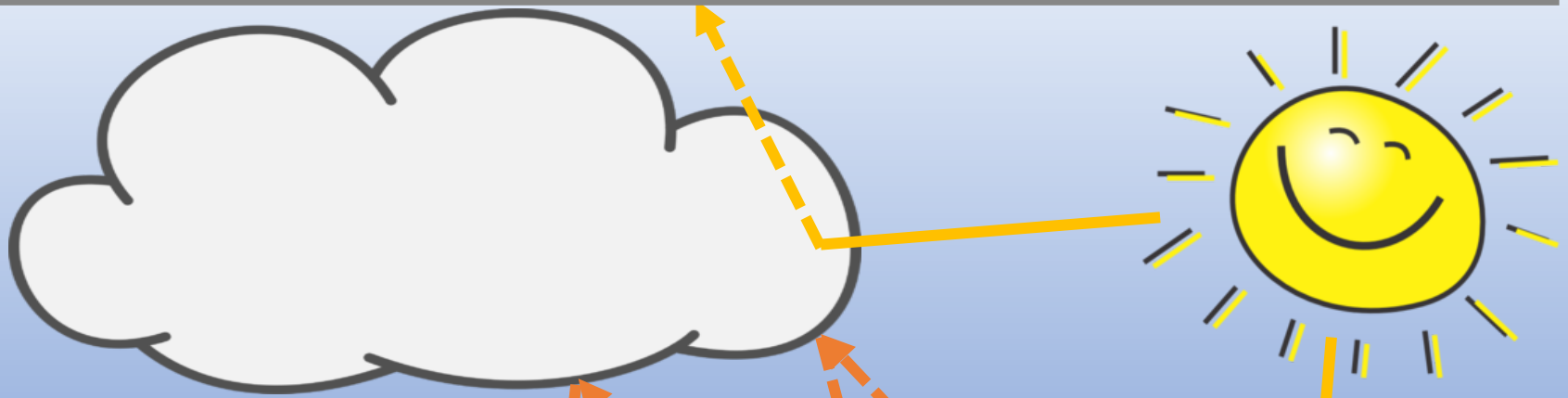


Aerosols impact cloud formation and energy budget globally.

Important for light and heat reaching frozen Arctic surfaces, especially over the declining sea ice.

Observations are limited in the central Arctic directly over sea ice pack and particularly of ice nucleating particles (INPs).

Biology impacts cloud formation



Marine algae & bacteria

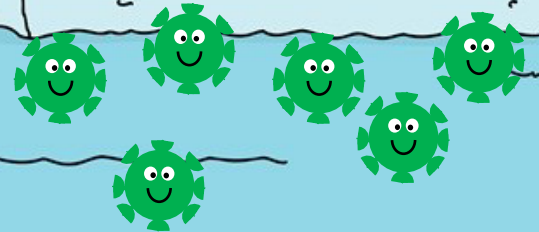
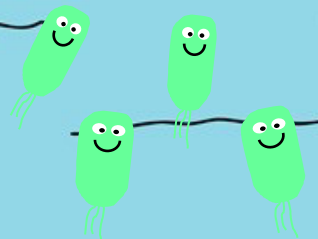


A microscopic view showing various colorful spherical and rod-shaped organisms, including green, blue, purple, and yellow spheres, and some rod-shaped structures with flagella.

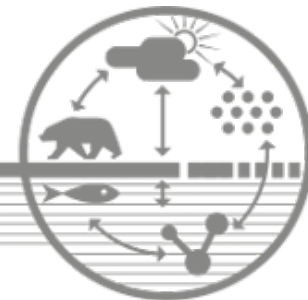
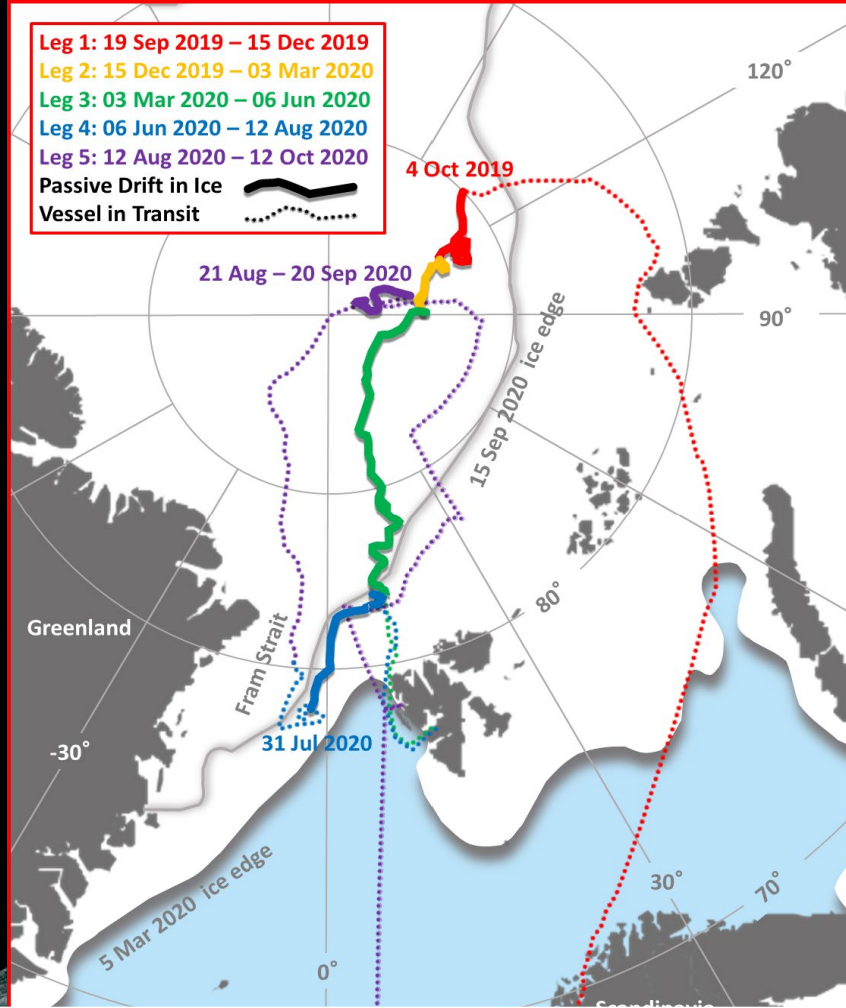
Sea ice algae & bacteria



A microscopic view showing green, rod-shaped organisms with flagella, likely representing sea ice algae and bacteria.



MOSAIC: Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate



Largest polar expedition IN HISTORY

No INP annual cycle in the central Arctic before MOSAiC

Overarching objective: Improve understanding of the sources, efficiency, and abundance of INPs in the central Arctic over a full annual cycle.

Targeted questions:

1. How do seasonal changes in sea ice and air masses influence INPs?
2. Is marine and sea ice biology a significant source of INPs vs. terrestrial sources?
3. Are leads and melt ponds viable sources of INPs and do they exchange INPs with the atmosphere?



Discrete sample collection

~5000 samples of...

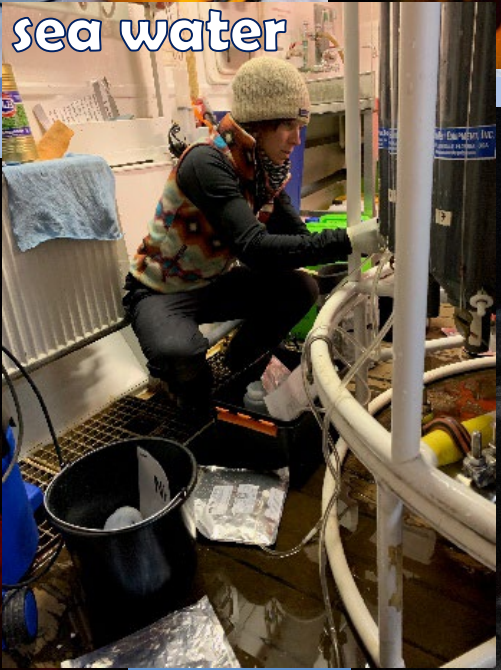
on-ice aerosols



daily aerosols



sea ice cores



sea water

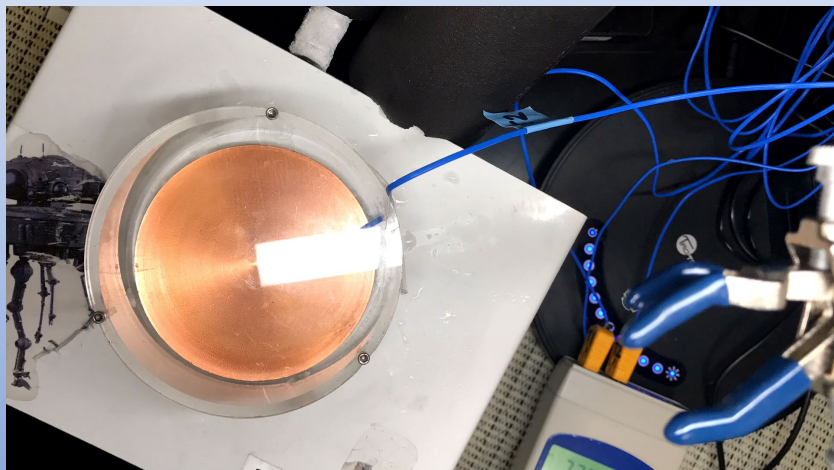


lead + melt pond
water



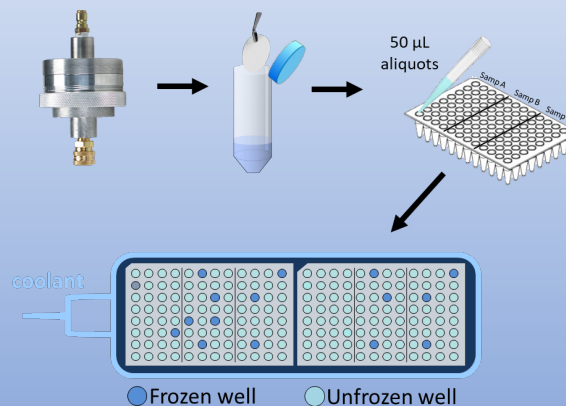
snow

1. Cold plate

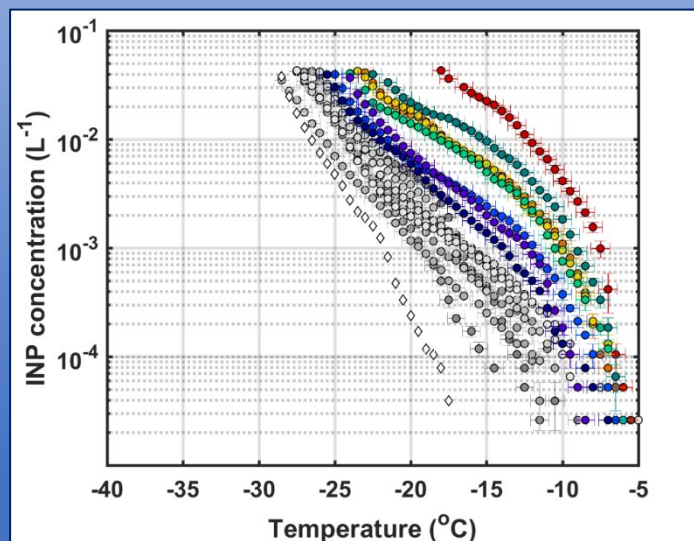


Aerosols collected
on filters, seawater,
melted sea ice,
melted snow

2. Ice spectrometer



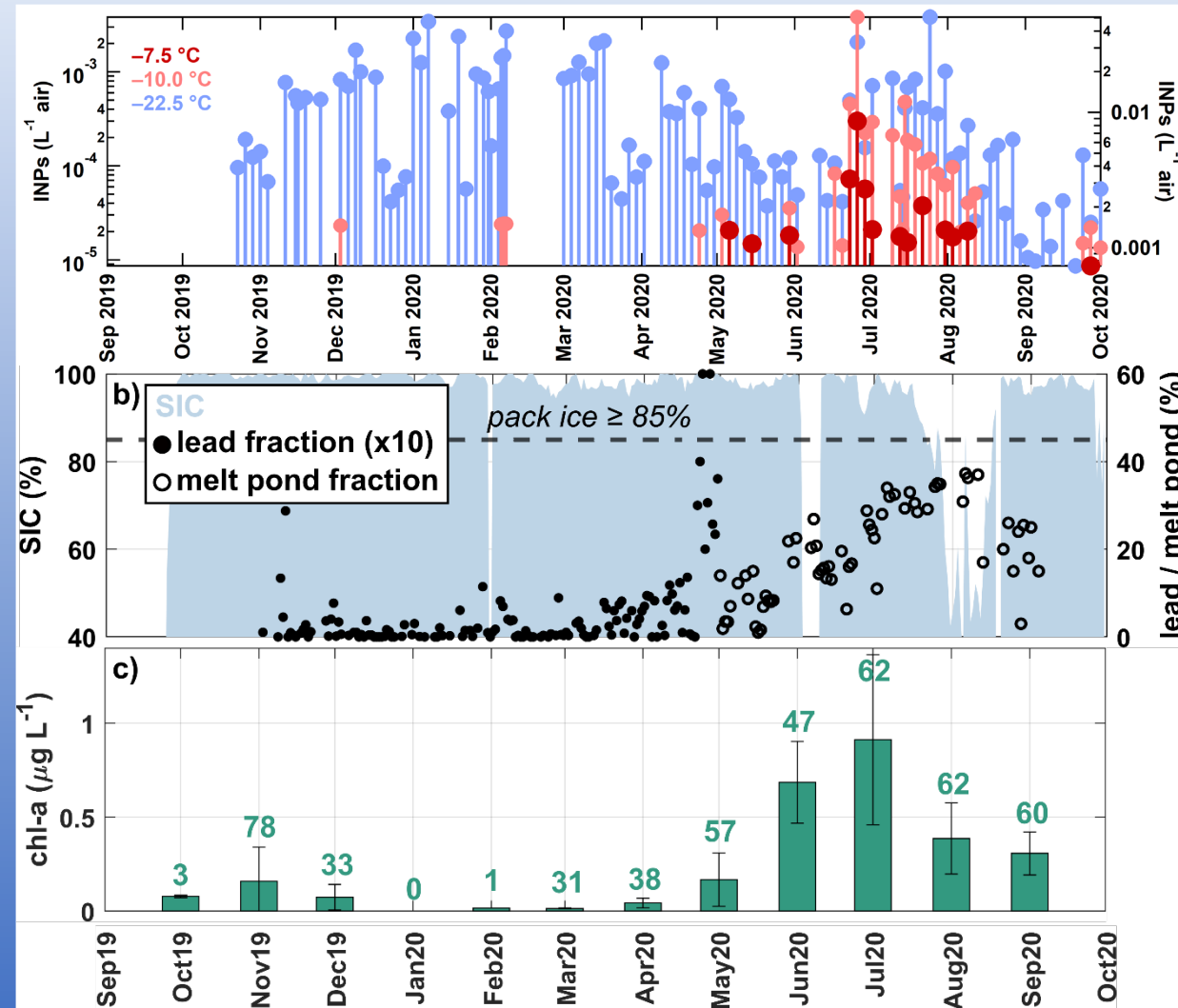
Processing
schematic
cred: Kevin
Barry

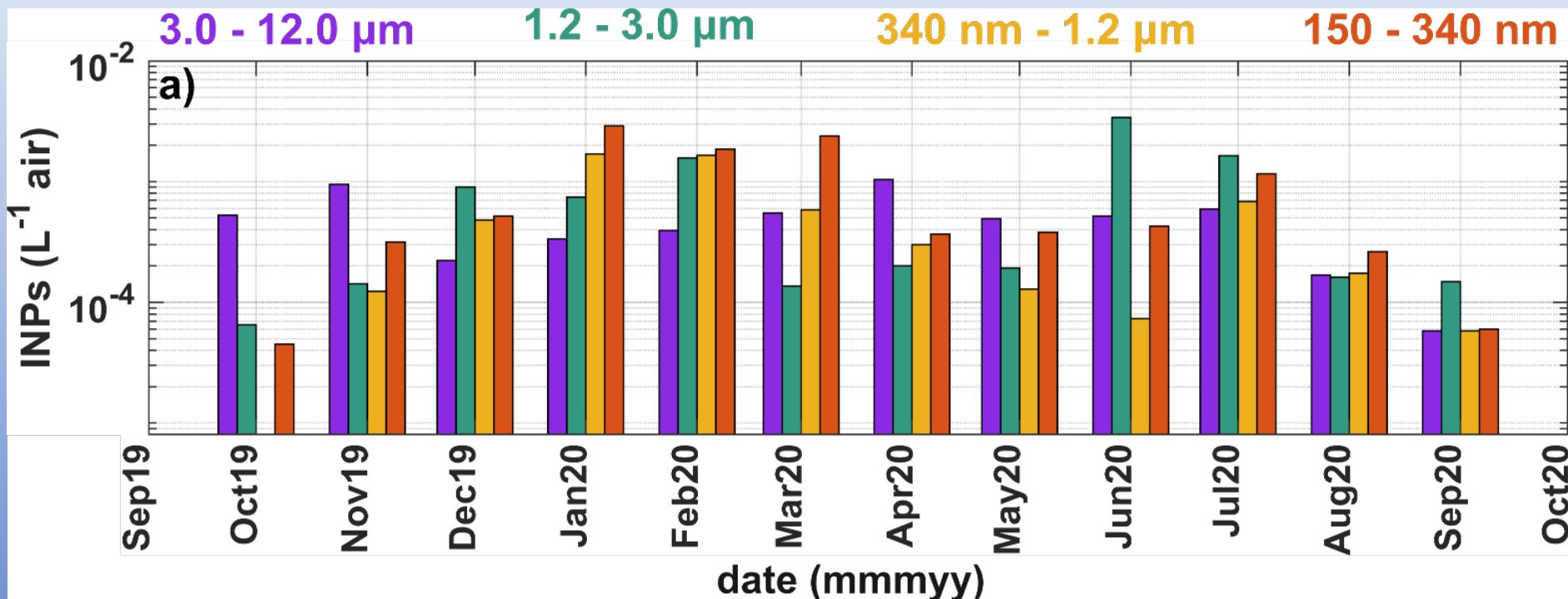


The MOSAIC INP annual cycle

INPs were generally **colder** during fall/winter & **warmer** in the summer.

Warmer INPs were observed during more open water with **more biological activity**.



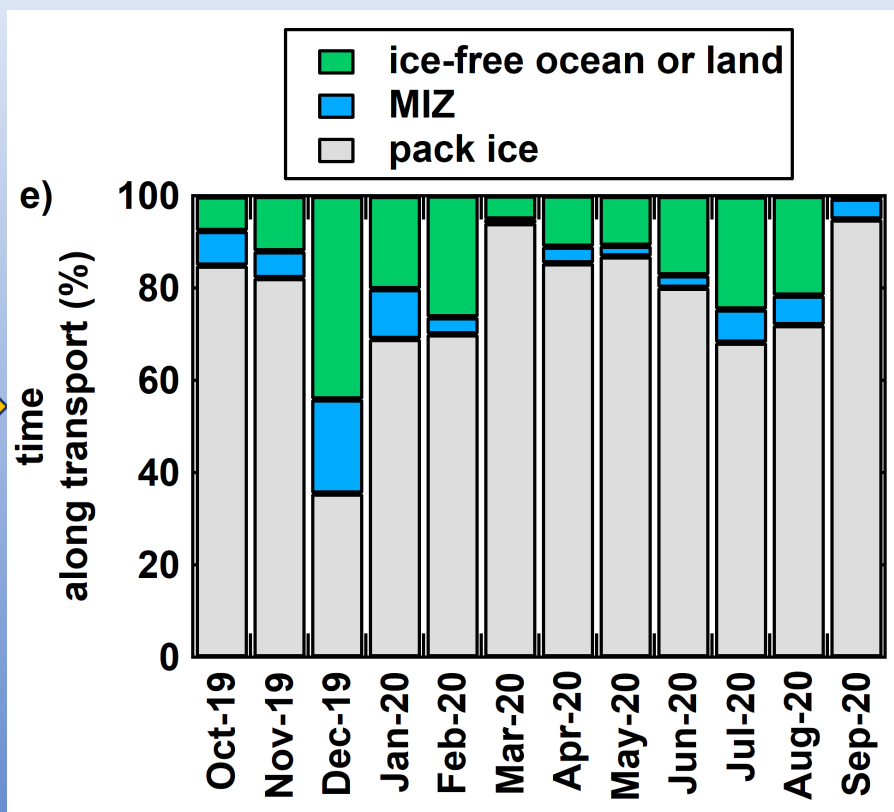
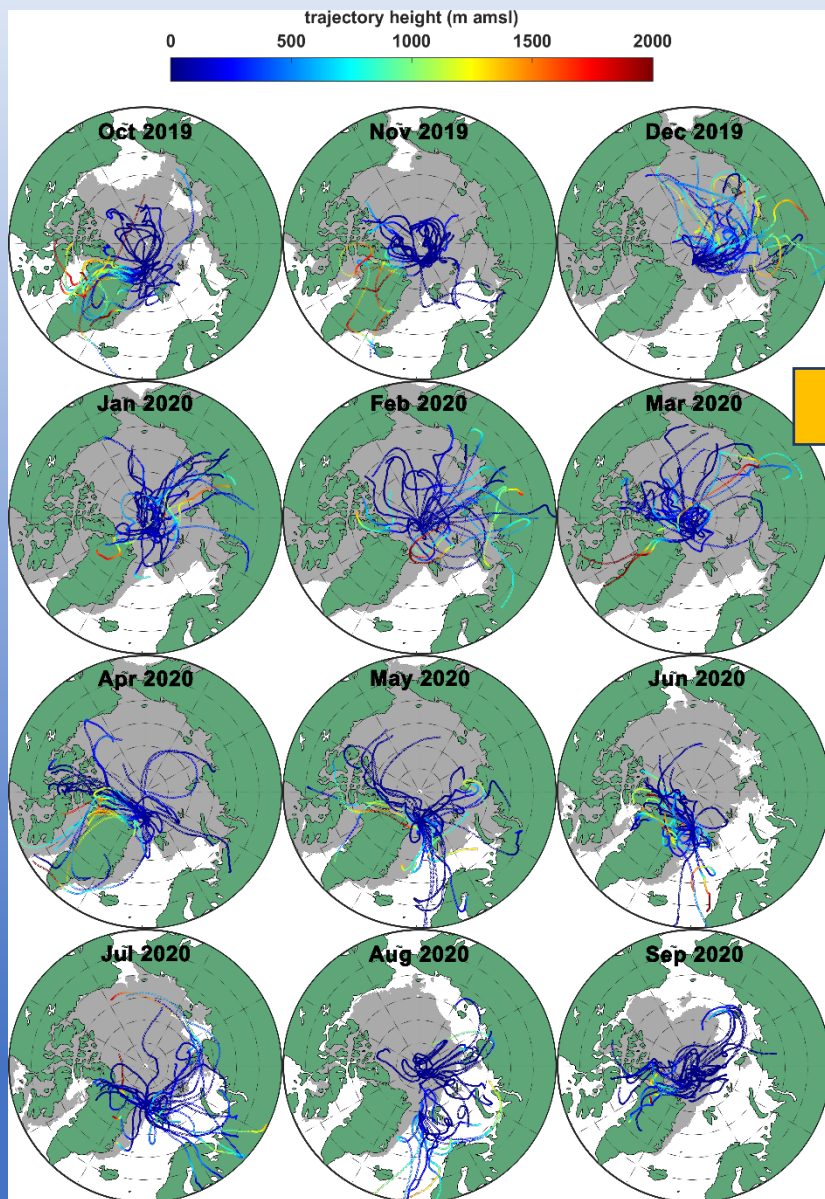


Autumn / spring: coarse INPs ($>3 \mu m$)

Winter: submicron INPs ($< 1 \mu m$)

Summer: supermicron INPs ($1-3 \mu m$)

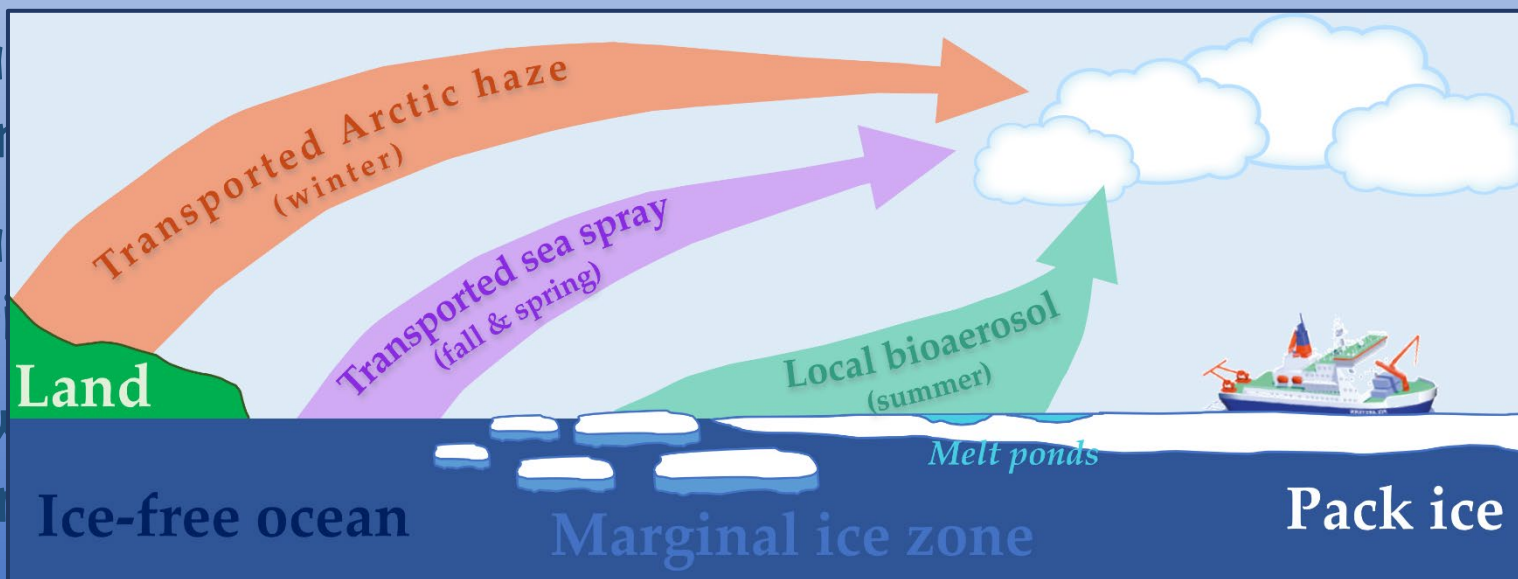
Validating sources with transport



Most transport from over the pack ice, except during Arctic haze.

- Combo of data corroborate that INPs were likely...
 - Coarse sea spray from lower latitudes in autumn & spring
 - Submicron haze from continental sources in winter
 - Supermicron biogenic materials from local open water in summer

- Gra
- Gra
- Nev
- Kerr



- aerosol
- es
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Thanks for
funding &
logistics:



New INP data available through ARM!



Jessie Creamean



Tom Hill



Carson Hume



See Tom's poster on Thu morning (session 3)!

	2020					2021							2022															
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
SGP																												
Oliktok																												
SAIL																												
TRACER																												
SGP TBS																												
SAIL TBS																												

data available

data pending/some analysis complete

sample analysis pending



Scan for direct link to data OR go to ARM Data Discovery and search for "Measurement: Ice Nucleating Particle (INP) Concentration"



Scan for link to our Ice Nucleation Spectrometer (INS) ARM instrument page