Transregional Collaborative Research Centre TR 172

ArctiC Amplification: Climate Relevant Atmospheric and SurfaCe Processes, and Feedback Mechanisms (AC)³

Welcome

AFLUX—Airborne measurements of radiative and turbulent FLUXes of energy and momentum in the Arctic boundary layer

18 March 2019

Longyearbyen, Spitzbergen









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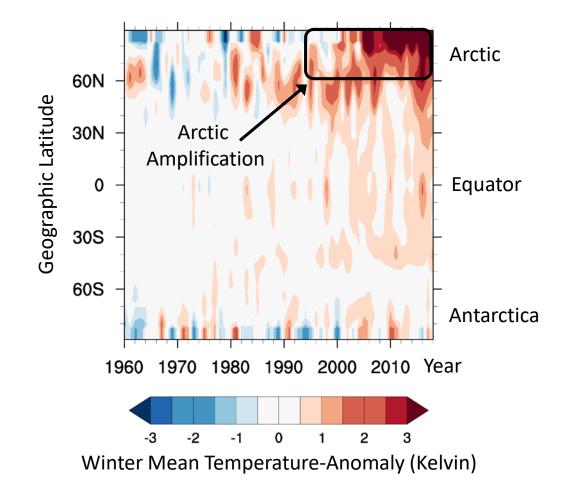


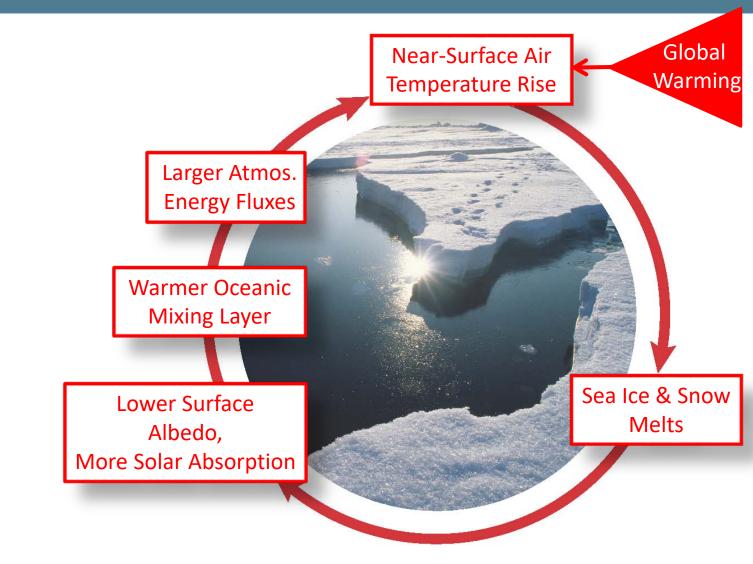
Clouds over Fram Strait.

ACLOUD 2017 campaign with Polar 5 & 6.

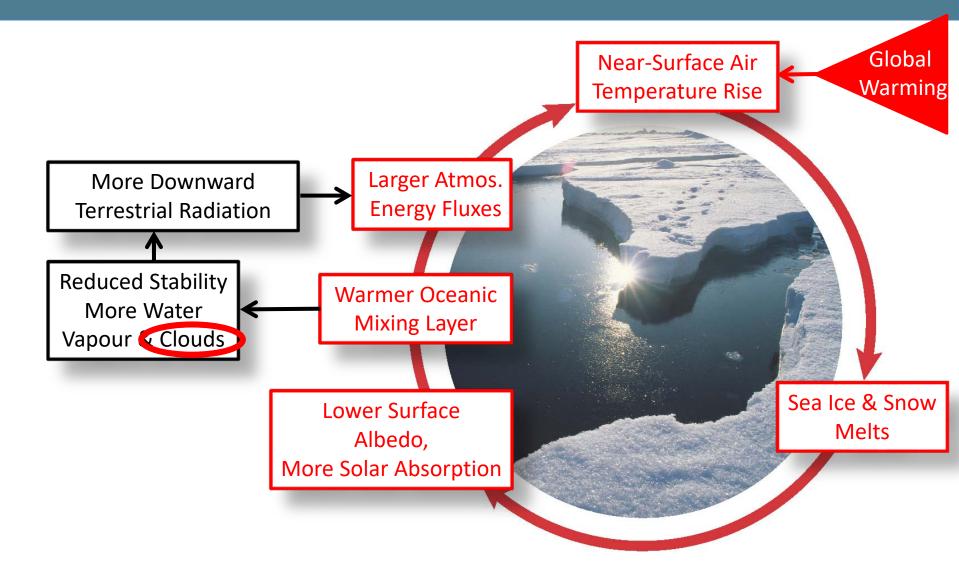
- 1. Why are we here?
- 2. What do we want to do?
- 3. How do we organize ourselves?



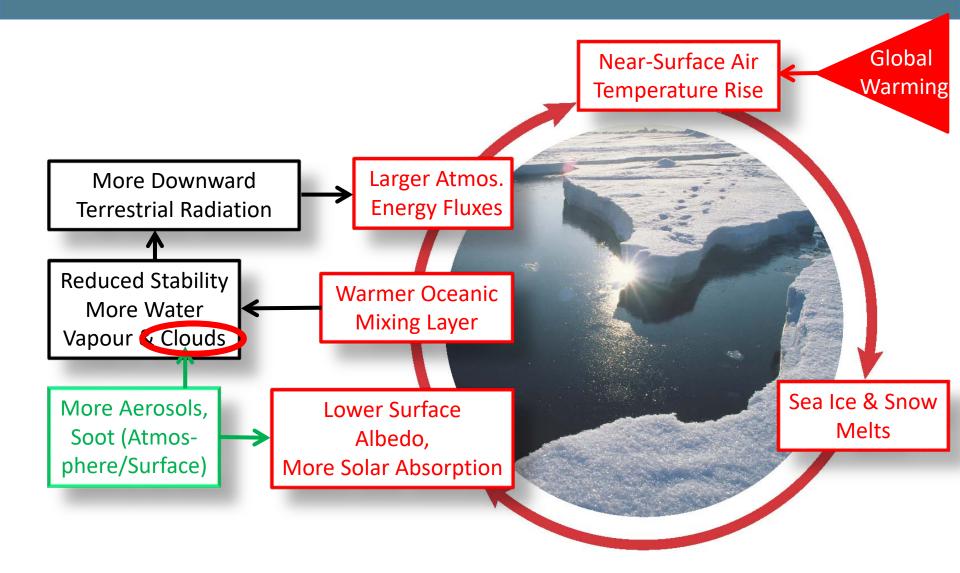




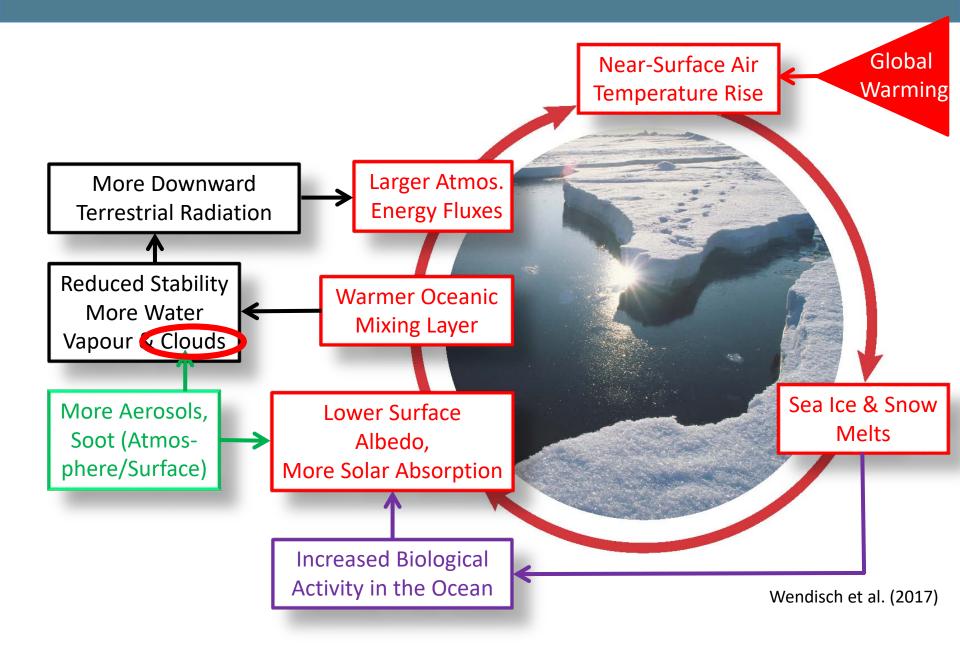
Wendisch et al. (2017)

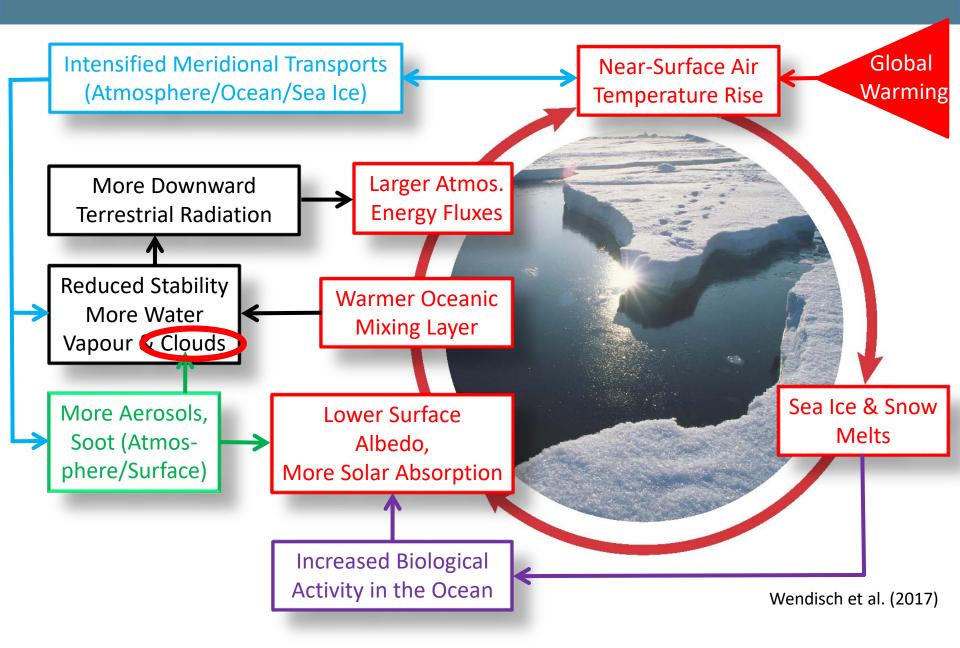


Wendisch et al. (2017)



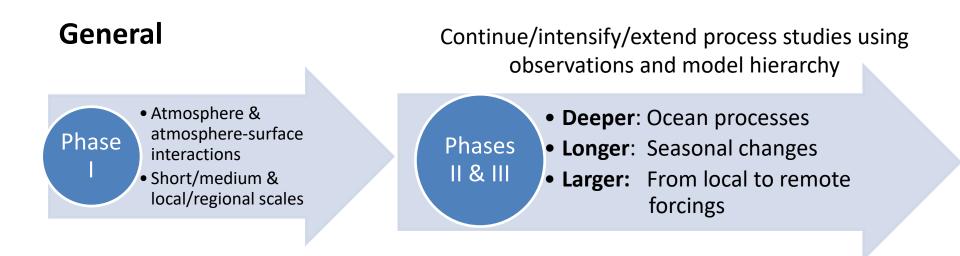
Wendisch et al. (2017)







Outlook into the 2^{nd} Phase of $(AC)^3$



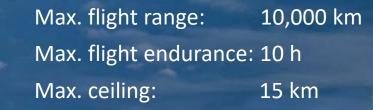
Observational Tools

- <u>Deeper & Longer</u>: MOSAiC (Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate)
- Larger: HALO-(AC)³ (High Altitude and Long Range Research Aircraft)



HALO— $(AC)^3$: Sampling of Moving/Transforming Air Masses in the Arctic

HALC









Helmholtz-Zentrun

GFZ

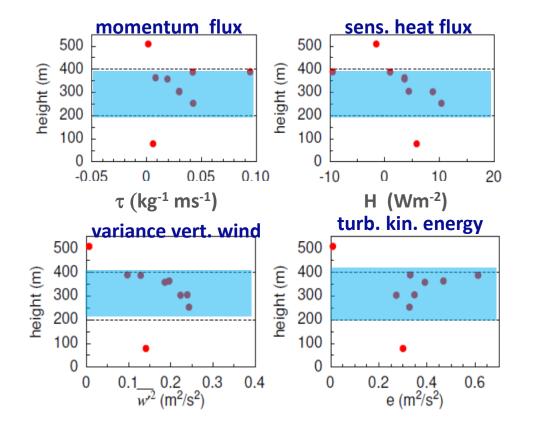
D-ADLR



TROPOS Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research

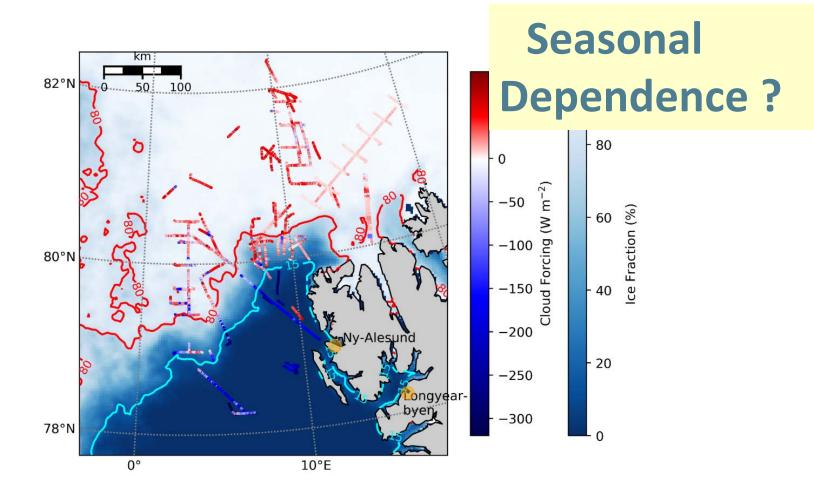


Study the effects of clouds during another season! **Cloud and surface generated turbulence Effects of clouds and surface on radiation Cloud inhomogeneities** (three-dimensional radiative effects) **Multilayer clouds Cloud effects and remote sensing over bright** surfaces **Cloud evolution/persistence**



Seasonal Dependence ?

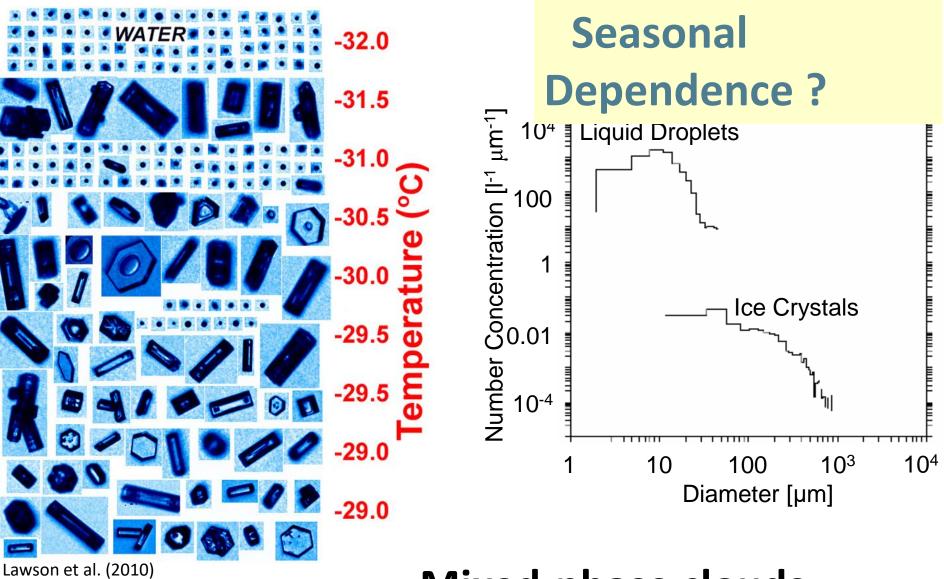
Cloud effect on atmospheric boundary layer turbulence Result from ACLOUD



Cloudy radiative efdfects:

- Sea ice: +28 Wm⁻²
- \rightarrow WARMING
- Open Water: -170 Wm⁻² → COOLING

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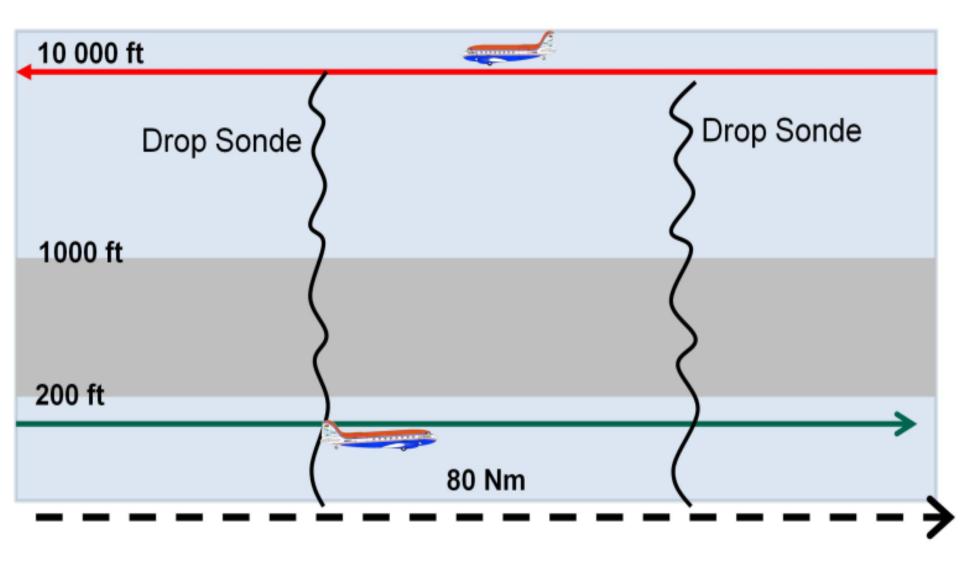
Mixed-phase clouds

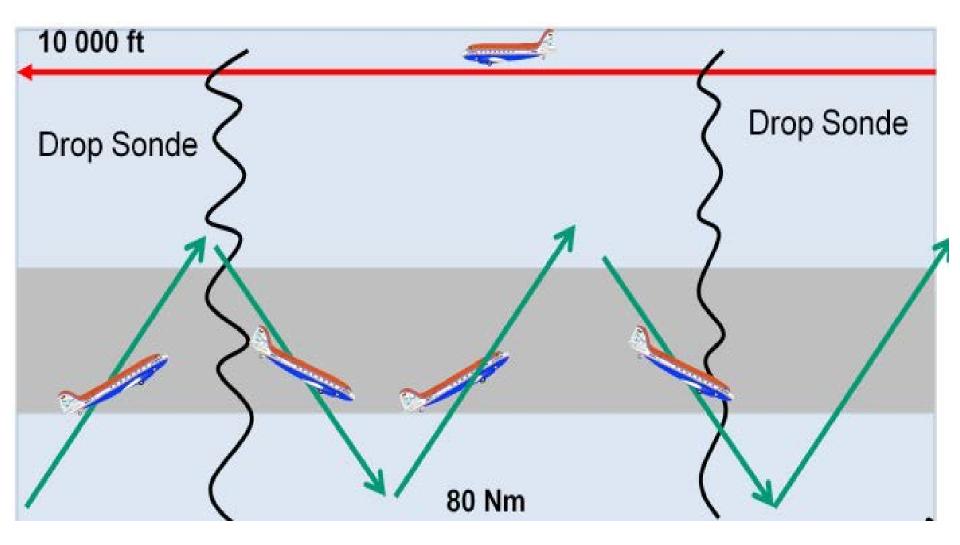
No Cirrus, ideally!

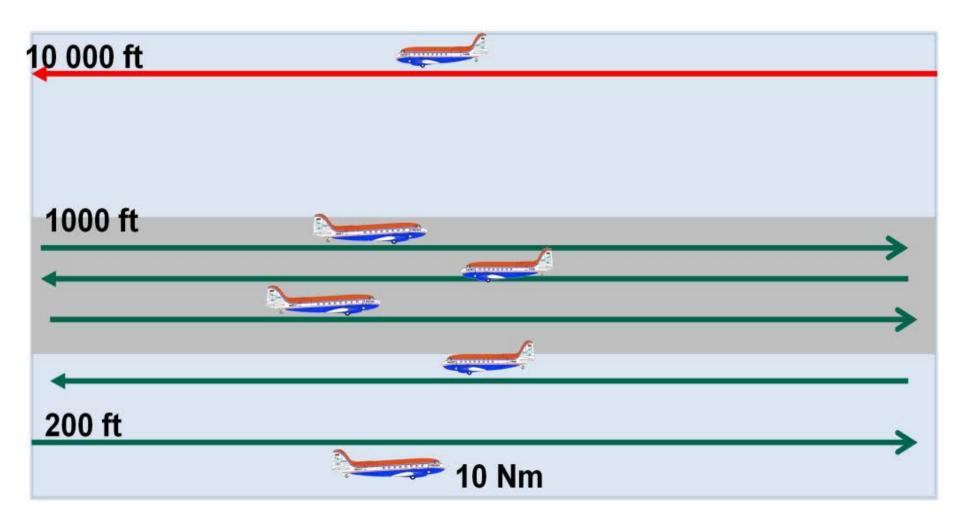
Radiation + Turbulent Fluxes + Drop Sondes + Radar + MW Radiometer + Lidar + Microphysical Probes

80 flight hours ≈ 5 hours We can expect during one month about 12-14 flights



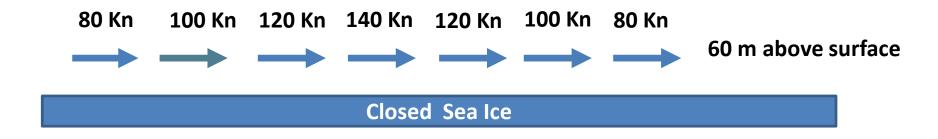






To be flown only one time during the campaign:

2 min-legs with different speed (TAS) (parallel to wind)



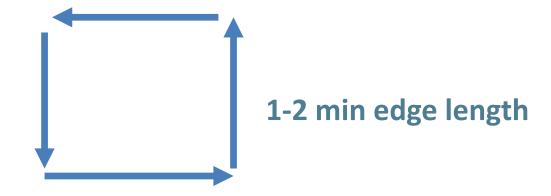
During each flight there should be one section where the same Leg of 5 min length is flown in opposite direction.

More such legs \rightarrow better accuracy of our wind measurement



This can be flown below clouds, or in clouds Also possible at high levels (e.g. 10.000 ft) on our way home





First leg should be oriented towards the sun

Temp (fast): ascend from the lowest level to e.g. 3000 ft with 1000 ft/min or, vice versa, descend

Temp (slow): ascend/descend rates of 100-200 ft/min

A temp should always reach the lowest possible height above the surface



- Teamwork! Christof is the boss!
- We are flexible!
- Three regular meetings per day are suggested
 - ✓ 08:00 <u>All</u>: Brief Met, Go/NoGo
 - ✓ 13:00 <u>Mostly for PIs</u>: Met, flight planning
 - ✓ 18:00 <u>All</u>: De-briefing, Met, Next day/flight
- One major PI for each mission
 - ✓ Rotating: Christof, Dmitry, Michael, Mario, André, ...
 - ✓ Responsible to manage the mission

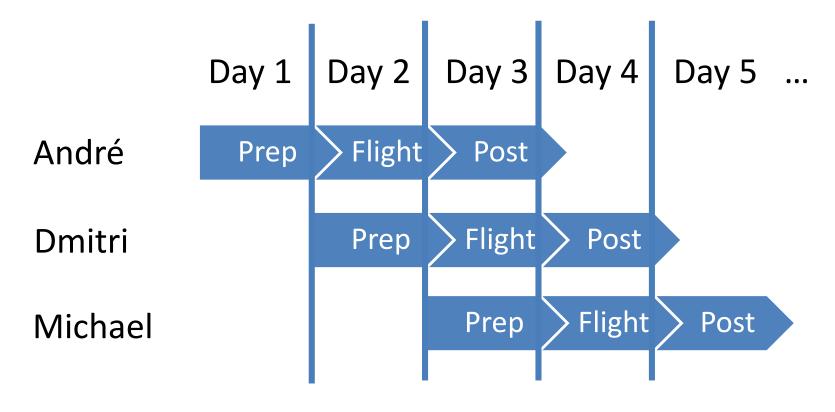
A mission includes ...



- 13:00 Met
- Then PI meeting (maybe not all)
- of plans with all

- 08:00 Met
 - \rightarrow Go/NoGo
- Flight
- 18:00 Discussion 18:00 De-briefing meeting

Flight report -



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- Day off
 No official meeting
- The day after day-off
 No flight
 Morning: Quicklooks/science
 Afternoon: Usual prep day

Good luck to all of us During the AFLUX campaign