Transregional Collaborative Research Centre TR172

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



PLIFICATIO

SPORT

Measurements in the Atmospheric Boundary Layer during HALO-(AC)³ with the AWI Research Aircraft Polar 5 and 6 based in Longyearbyen

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ΦΛΛ





Polar Boundary Layer Processes





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Abb. 7-1: Illustration wichtiger Prozesse in der polaren Grenzschicht (aus: www.awi.de/forschung/klimawissenschaften/meteo rologie-der-polargebiete.html).

Goals of Boundary Layer Research During HALO-AC3

Investigate

- air mass transformation in the ABL during CAOs and WAIs, evolution of clouds and fluxes along trajectories
 (Polar aircraft: focus on short range (MIZ); HALO: focus on long range)
- impact of sea ice characteristics versus impact of clouds (single layer and multilayer clouds) on the mean ABL structure and vertical transport
- radiation-turbulence interaction in the (cloudy) ABL
- ABL free troposphere interaction
- → generate a large data base with airborne in-situ measurements of turbulence and radiation in, below, and in between polar clouds

Research in the lower ABL (transfer coefficients, lead impact) only possible with T-Bird (autumn campaign)



Yesterday, first successful flight

Previous (AC)³ Aircraft campaigns



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General Strategy for combined flights P5, P6, HALO







HALO: Drop sondes and remote sensing P5, P6: Small scale in situ pattern

Flights along trajectories (2 left panels)

but independent on trajectories different air masses can be studied (right panel)

Impact of multi-layer clouds on the radiative energy budget in the atmospheric boundary layer Sebastian Becker

- radiative flux and heating rate profiles
- CRF between cloud layers (impact of clouds on each other)
- →Improved representation of cloud and surface properties in radiative transfer models



Example of MOSAiC ACA: effect of mid-level clouds



Example of ACLOUD: warm air intrusion of 25 June 2017

