



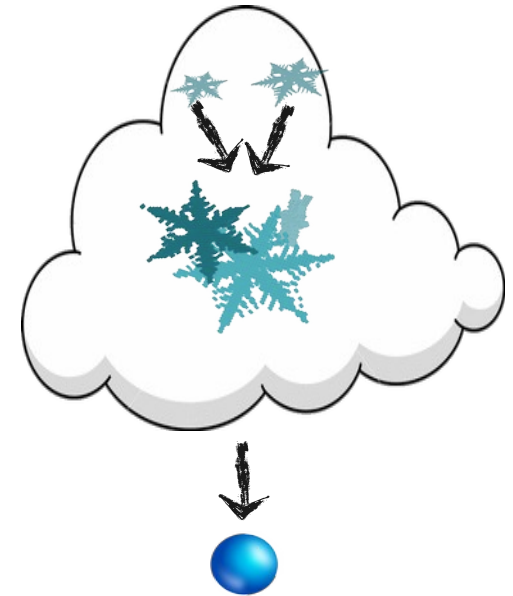
Improved Ice Aggregation Formulation in a Two-Moment Microphysics Scheme

Markus Karrer, Davide Ori, Stefan Kneifel
University of Cologne (UoC)

Axel Seifert
German Weather Service (DWD)

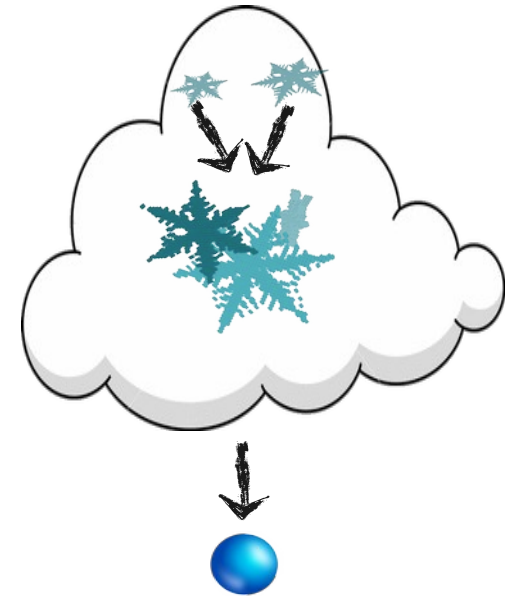
Motivation

- **Aggregation** is important for **precipitation** formation
- Aggregation is **difficult to simulate** because of:
 - not well-known parameters
 - simplified description necessary



Motivation

- **Aggregation** is important for **precipitation** formation
 - Aggregation is **difficult to simulate** because of:
 - not well-known parameters
 - simplified description necessary
- we need **cloud observations**



How can we use **cloud radar** observations to ...

1) **evaluate**

2) **improve**

... the **simulation of aggregation?**

Methods (1)

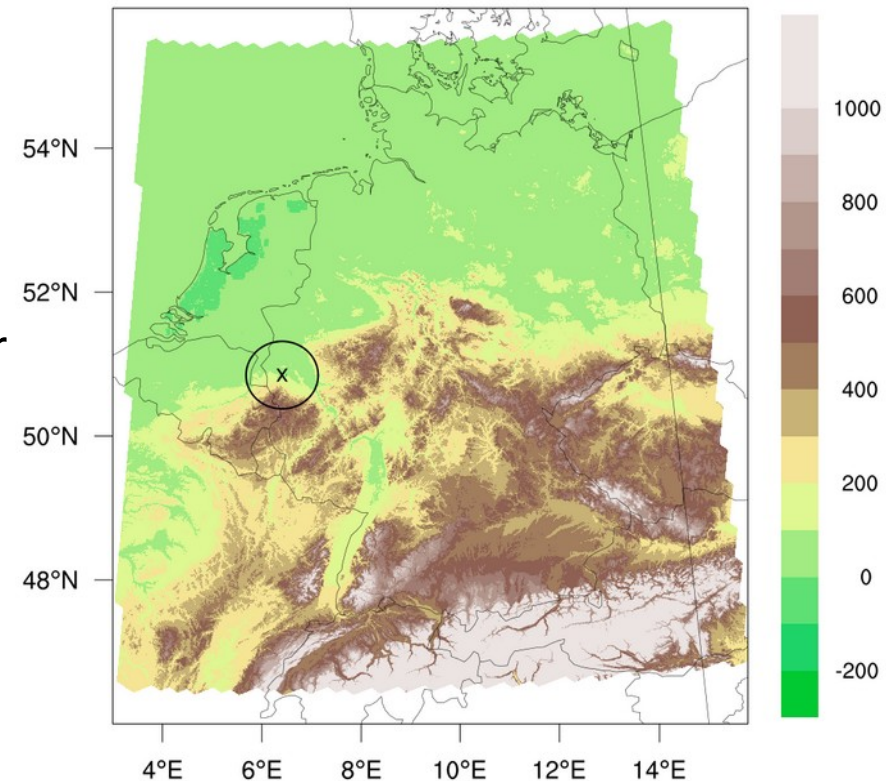
2-moment microphysics scheme
(*Seifert&Beheng 2006*) as part of:

- **simple 1D model**
- **ICON-LEM** (LES version of the ICOSahedral Non-hydrostatic model)

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2-moment microphysics scheme (Seifert&Beheng 2006) as part of:

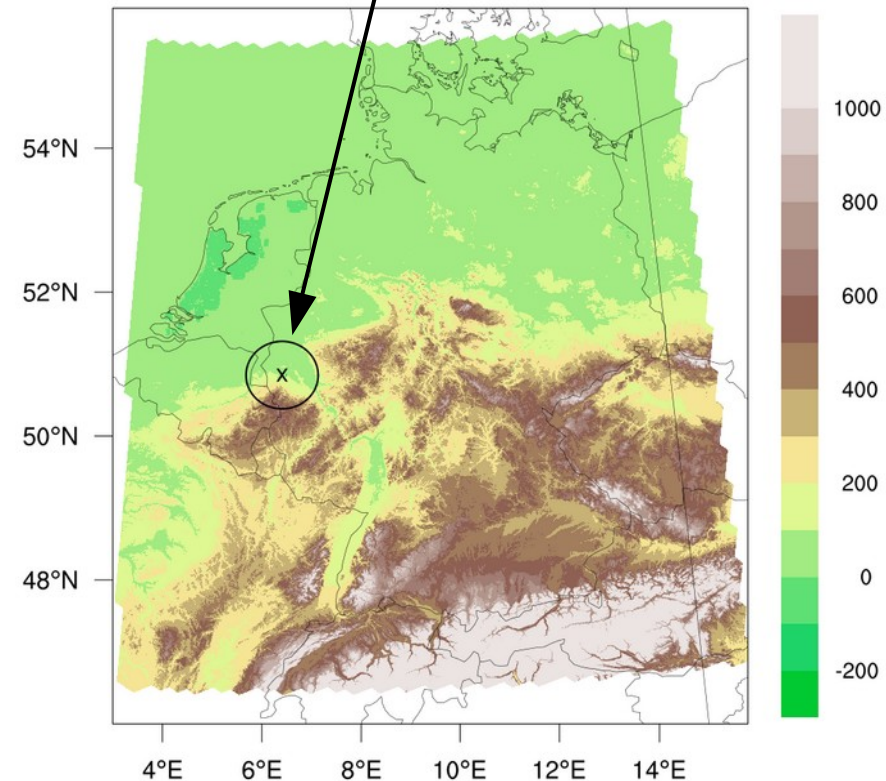
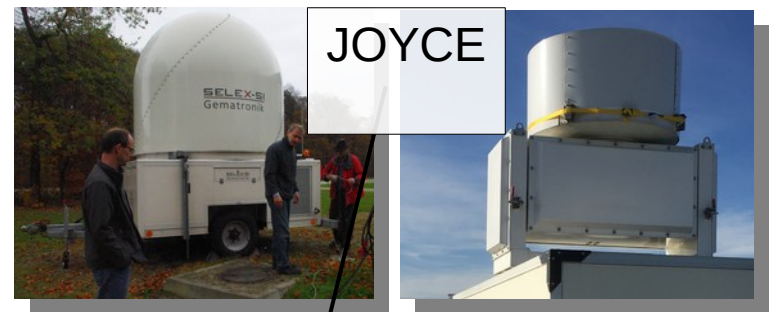
- simple 1D model
- **ICON-LEM**
 - Small domain; 600m resolution (Schemann *et al.*, 2020)
 - 47 stratiform cases in winter → Multi-month dataset (Dias Neto *et al.*, 2019, ESSD)



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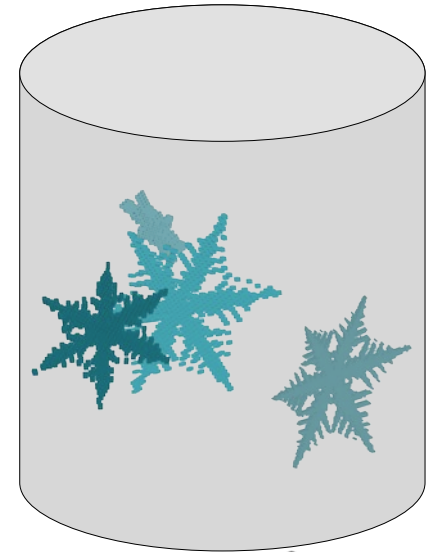
- **simple 1D model**
- **ICON-LEM**
 - Small domain; 600m resolution (*Schemann et al., 2020*)
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 - Radar forward simulations with **PAMTRA** (*Mech et al., 2020*)



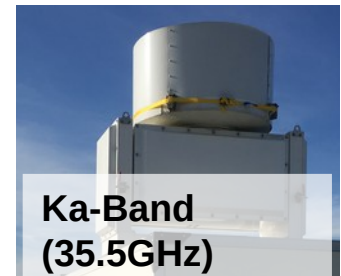
Methods (2): Multi-frequency Doppler Radars

- Mean Doppler velocity (MDV)
~ terminal velocity v_{term}

$$\text{MDV} \sim v_{\text{term}}$$



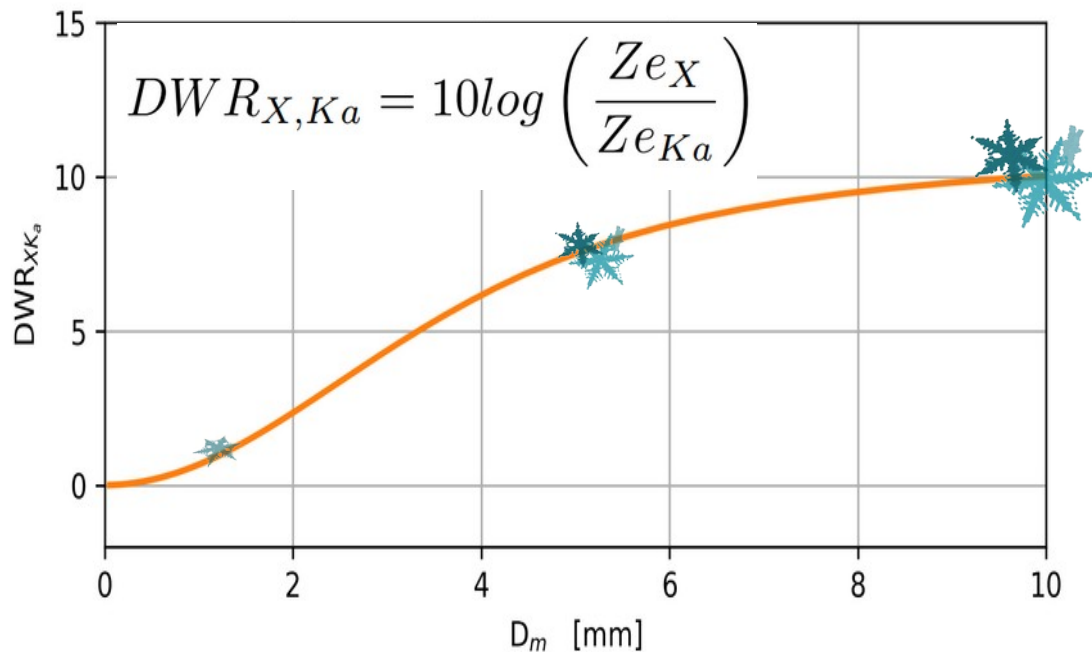
zenith-pointing 



**Ka-Band
(35.5GHz)**

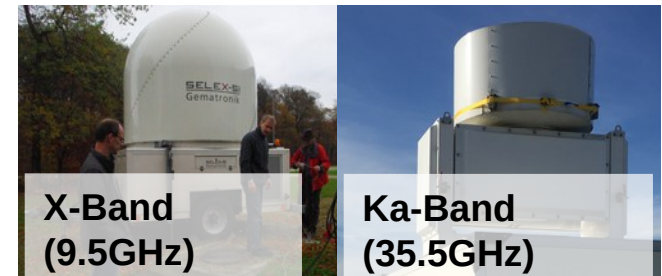
Methods (2): Multi-frequency Doppler Radars

- Mean Doppler velocity (MDV)
~ terminal velocity v_{term}
- Dual-wavelength ratio ~ mean particle size



$$MDV \sim v_{\text{term}}$$

$$DWR_{X,Ka} \sim D_m$$



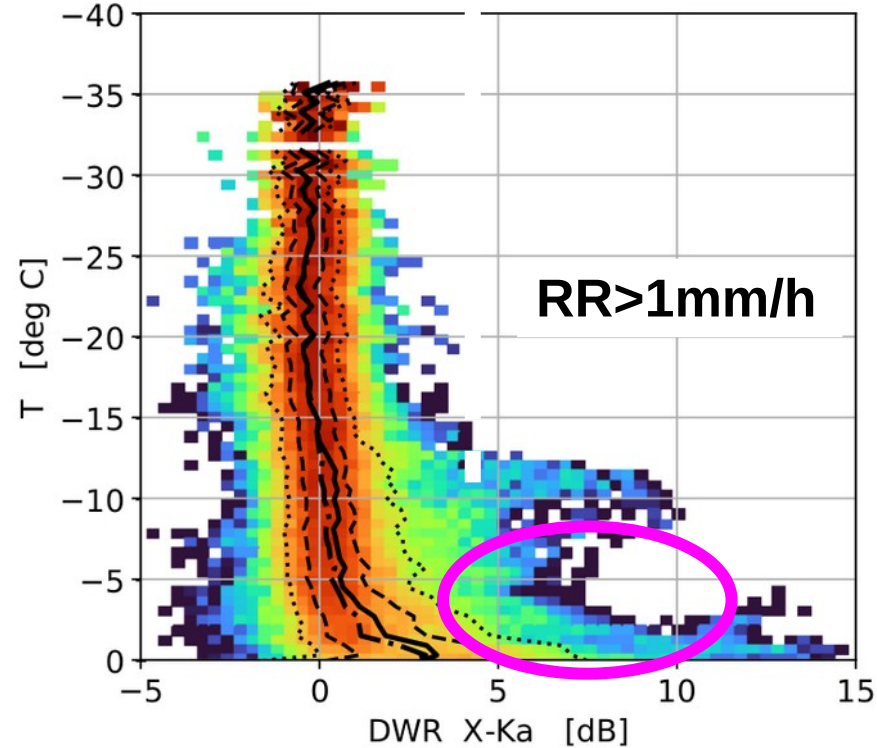
Statistical Comparison

Ori et al. (2020, QJRMS)

$$\text{DWR} \sim D_{\text{mean}}$$

DWR: dual-wavelength ratio
 D_{mean} : mean diameter

Observation



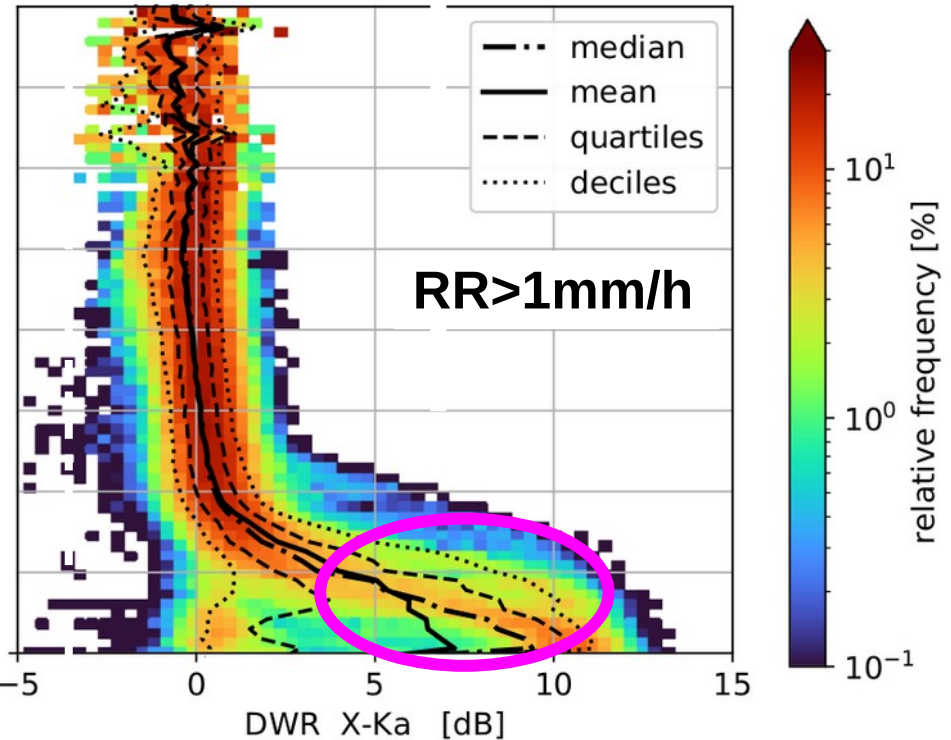
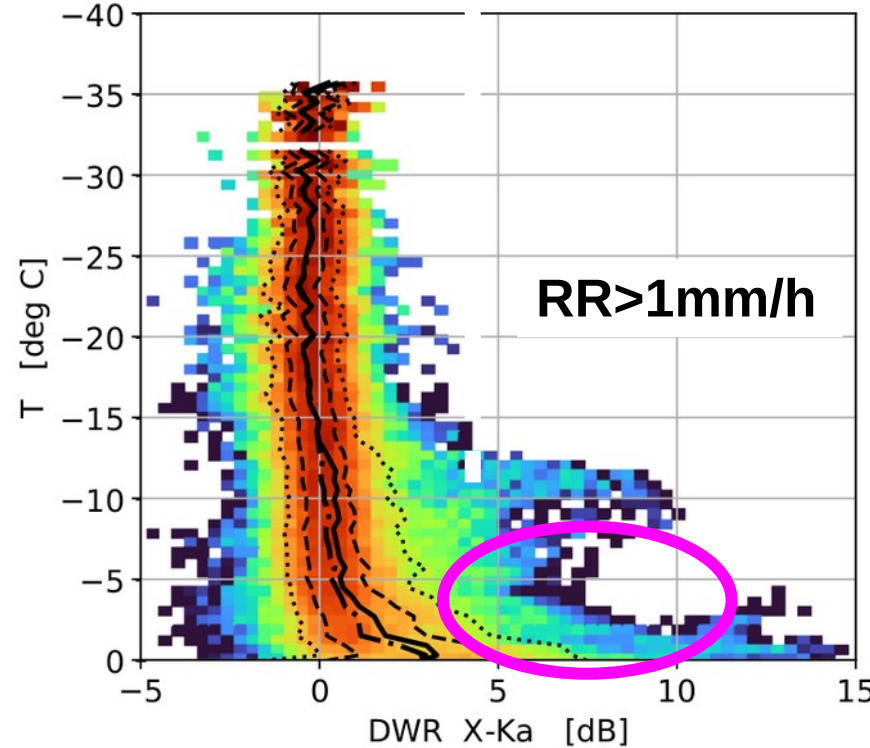
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ICON (default 2mom-micr.)



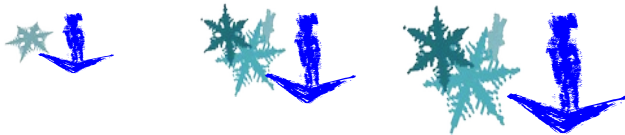
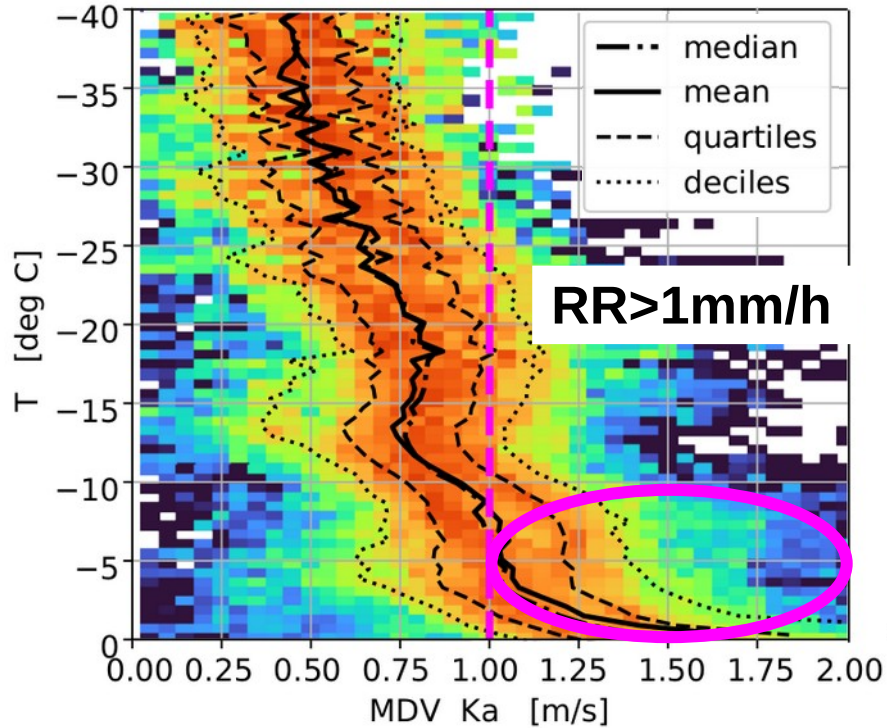
Overestimation of particle sizes

Statistical Comparison

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MDV: mean Doppler velocity
 v_{term} : terminal velocity

Observation

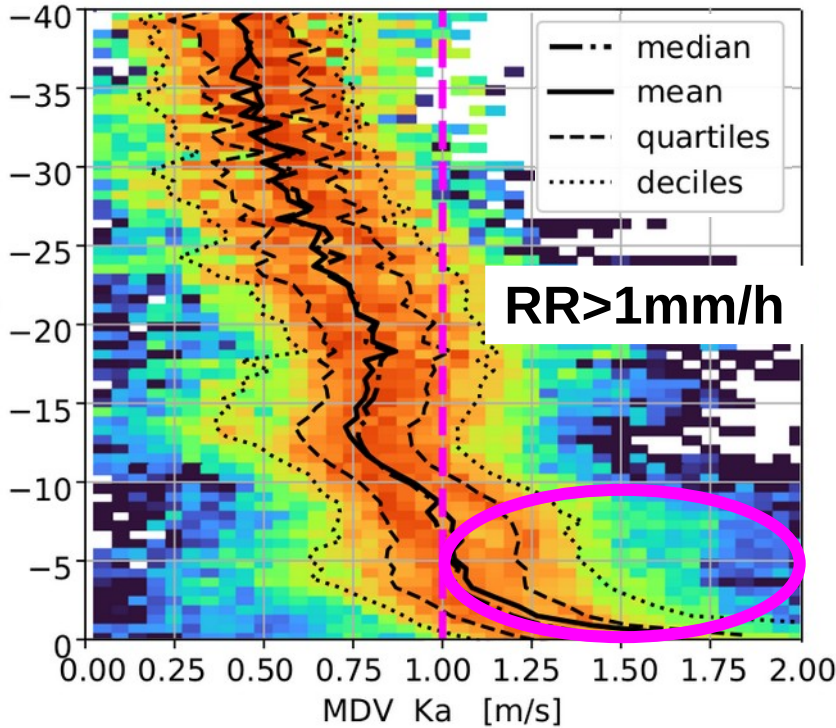


Statistical Comparison

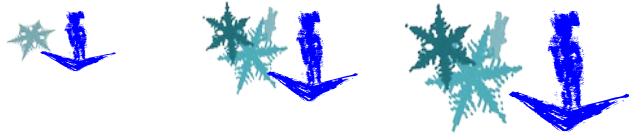
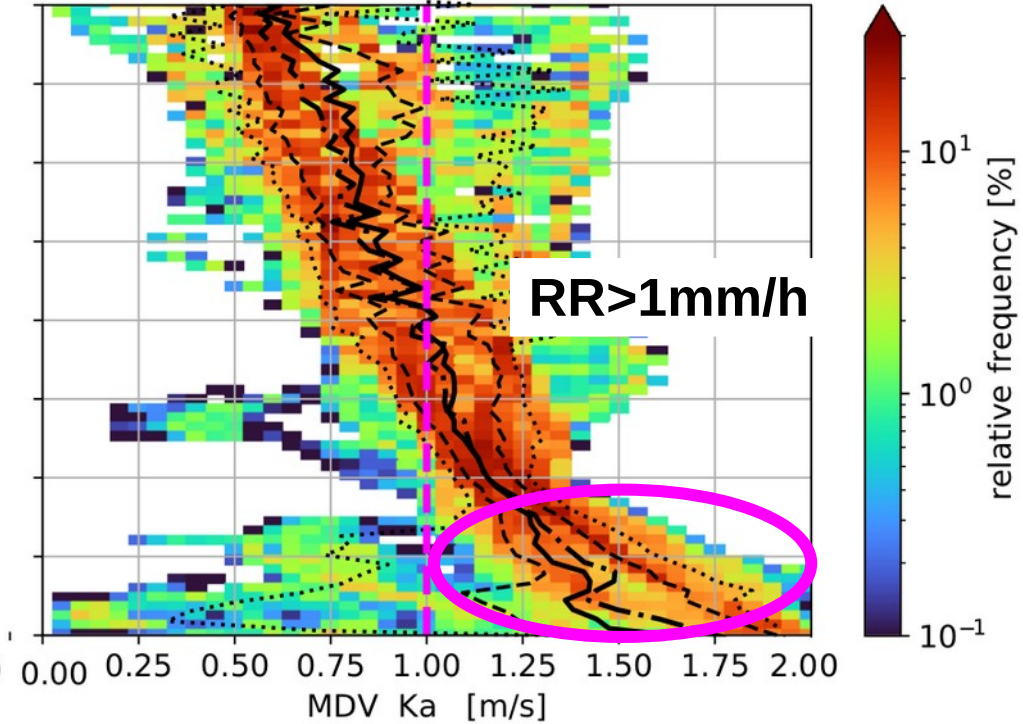
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Overestimation of Doppler velocity

Wrap-up Part I: Evaluation

Evaluated aggregation in 2mom scheme by
statistics of multi-frequency Doppler radar observations:

overestimated particle **velocity & size**

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Part II: Improvements

How can we **improve** the simulation of aggregation?

Aggregation: what matters?

Aggregation rates:

f : size distribution
 m_i, m_j : particle masses

$$\left. \frac{\partial f(m_i)}{\partial t} \right|_{\text{aggregation}} = - \int K_{i,j} f(m_i) f(m_j) dm_j$$

$K_{i,j}$: aggregation kernel
 A_{coll} : collision cross-section
 Δv_{term} : differential sedimentation
 E_{stick} : sticking efficiency

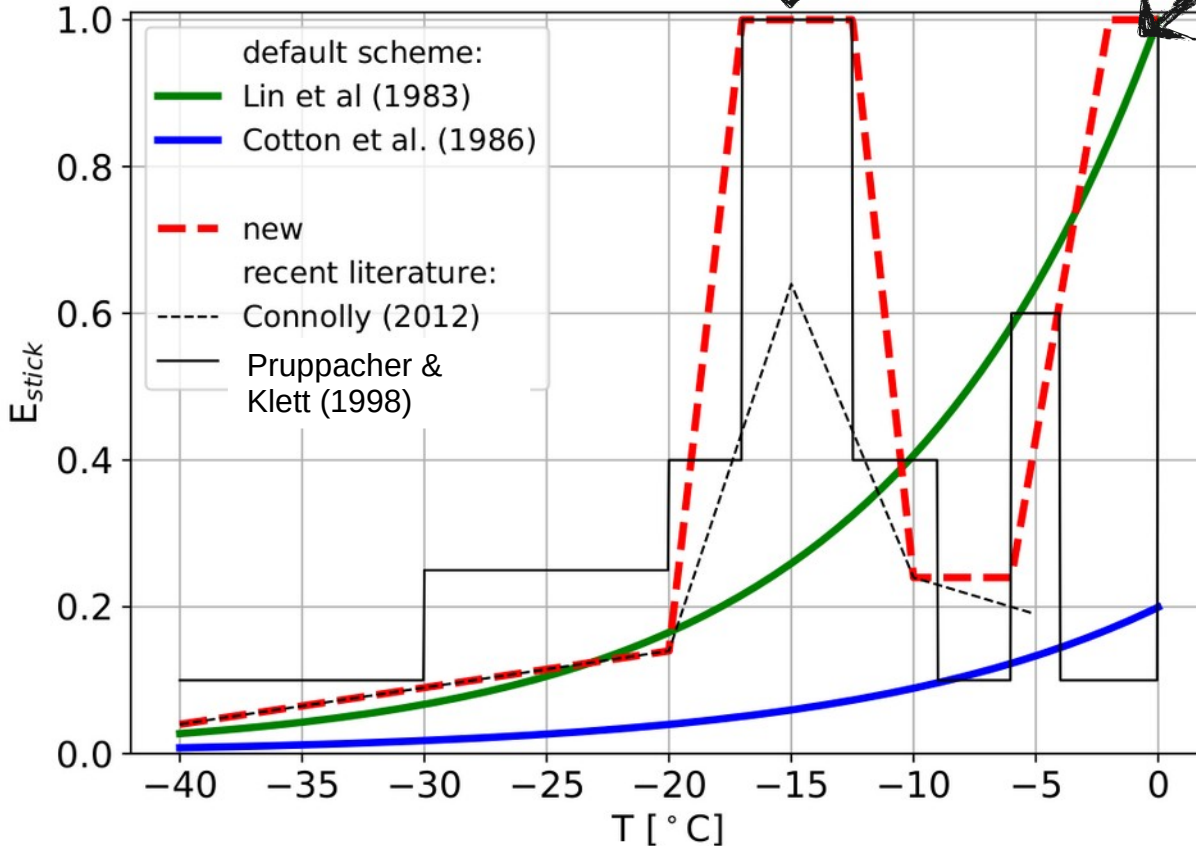
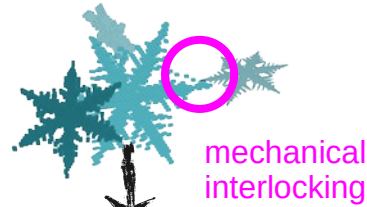
Aggregation kernel:

$$K_{i,j} = A_{\text{coll}} \Delta v_{\text{term}} E_{\text{stick}}$$

Sticking efficiency

$K_{i,j}$: aggregation kernel
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$$K_{i,j} = A_{coll} \cdot \Delta v_{term} \cdot E_{stick}$$



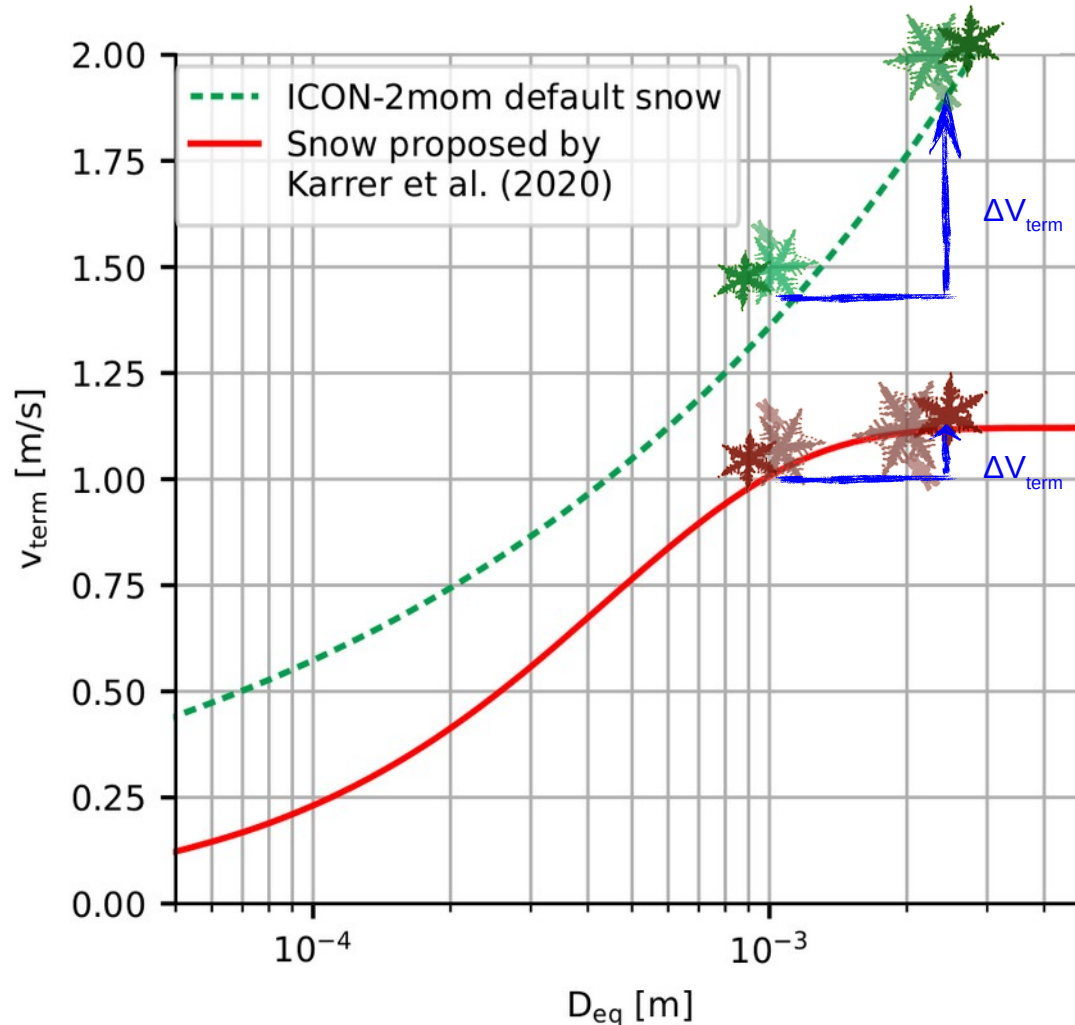
New E_{stick} formulation considers maximum at $\sim -15^\circ\text{C}$

Terminal velocity

$K_{i,j}$: collection kernel
 A_{coll} : collision cross-section
 Δv_{term} : differential sedimentation
 E_{stick} : sticking efficiency

$$K_{i,j} = A_{coll} \Delta v_{term} E_{stick}$$

Karrer et al. (2020, JAMES)

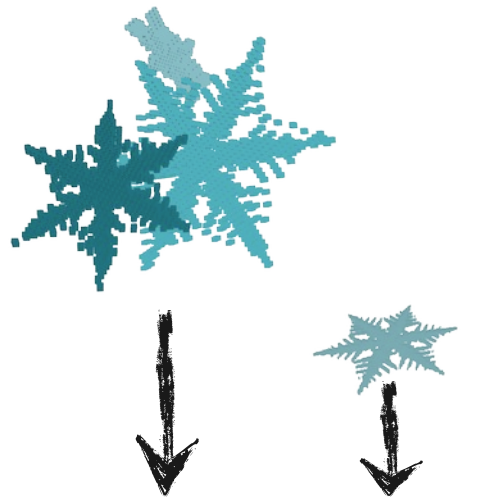


Smaller slope of v_{term}
 at large sizes reduces
 Δv_{term}

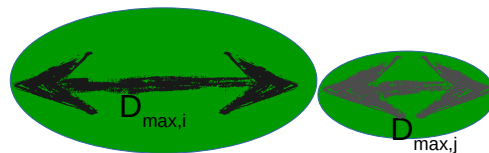
Collision cross-section

$K_{i,j}$: aggregation kernel
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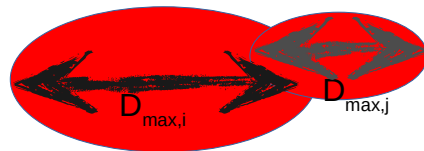


default



A_{coll} : collision cross section

new



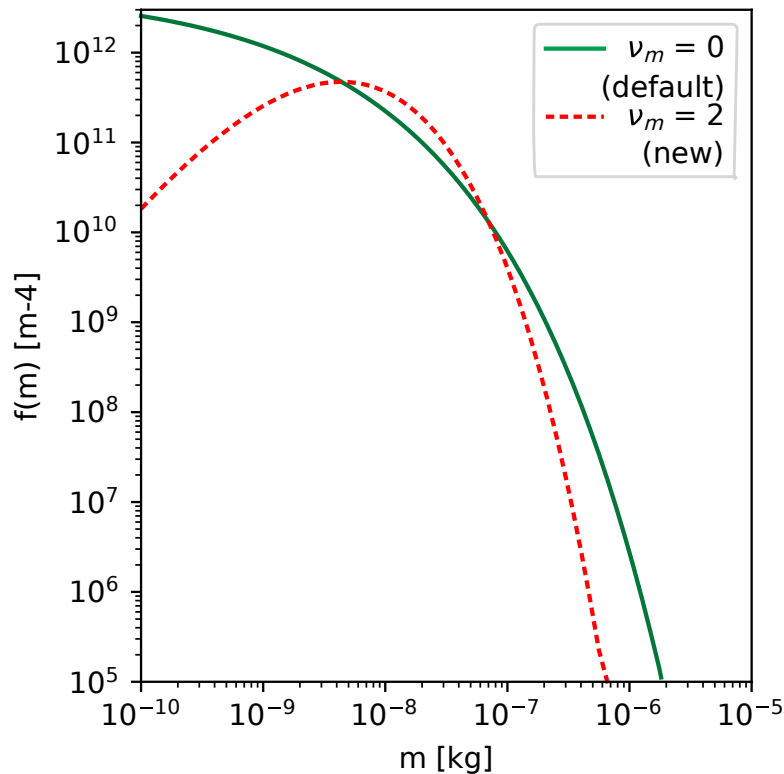
Collision cross-section A_{coll}
of snowflakes is smaller than
circumscribing circles

Size distribution shape

Aggregation rates:

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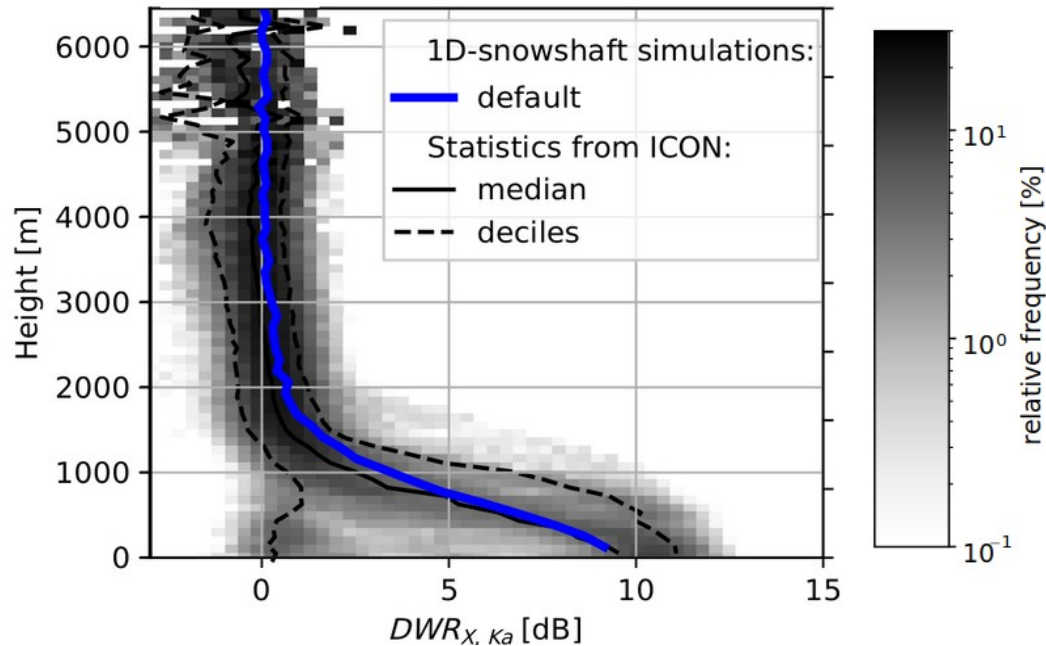


Narrower size distribution

- less diversity
- smaller Δv_{term}

„Snowshaft“ simulations

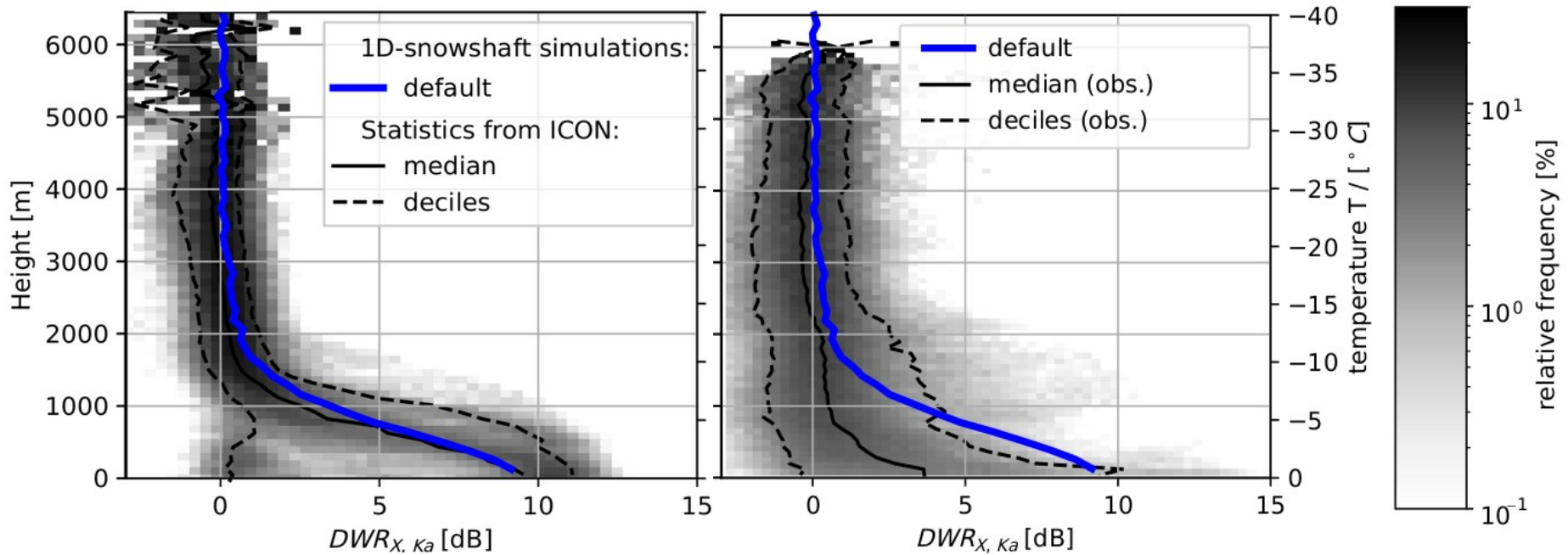
a) Setup idealized simulations (constant T,RH profile; no nucleation or advection)



„Snowshaft“ simulations can reproduce characteristics of ICON simulations

„Snowshaft“ simulations

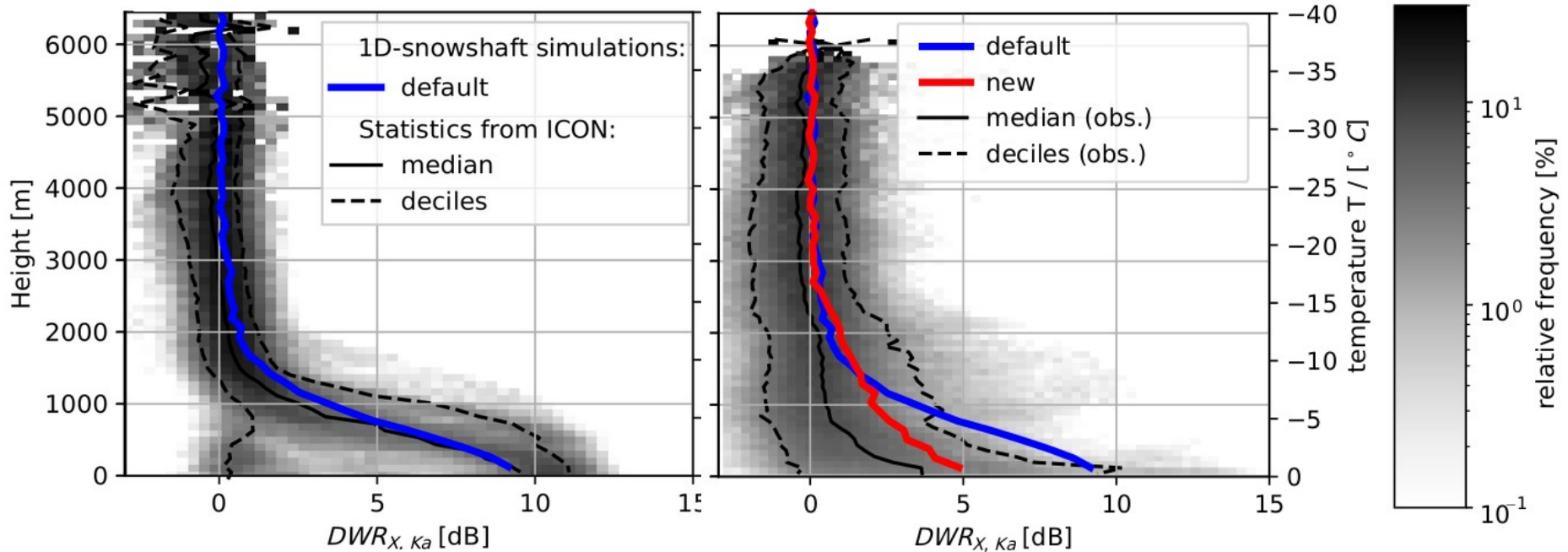
a) Setup idealized simulations b) Compare with observed CFADs



„Snowshaft“ simulations can reproduce characteristics of ICON simulations

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a) Setup idealized simulations b) Compare with observed CFADs



„Snowshaft“ simulations can reproduce characteristics of ICON simulations

New setup fits several observables (Ze, MDV, DWRs) well

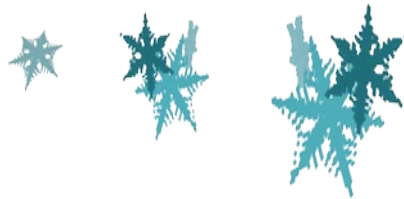
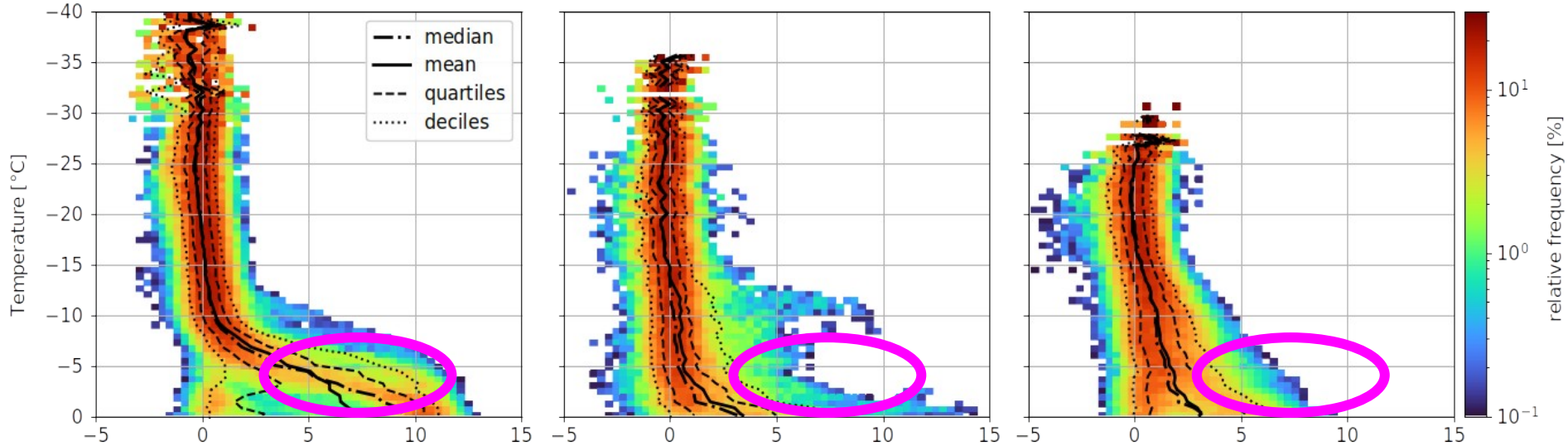
Statistical comparison including new setup

Karrer et al. (in preparation)

ICON (default
2mom-micr.)

Observation

ICON (new ice
setup)



Too large particles removed by new ice setup

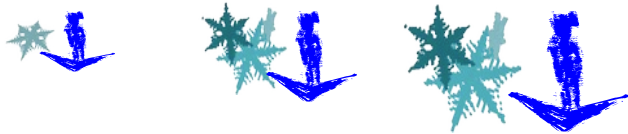
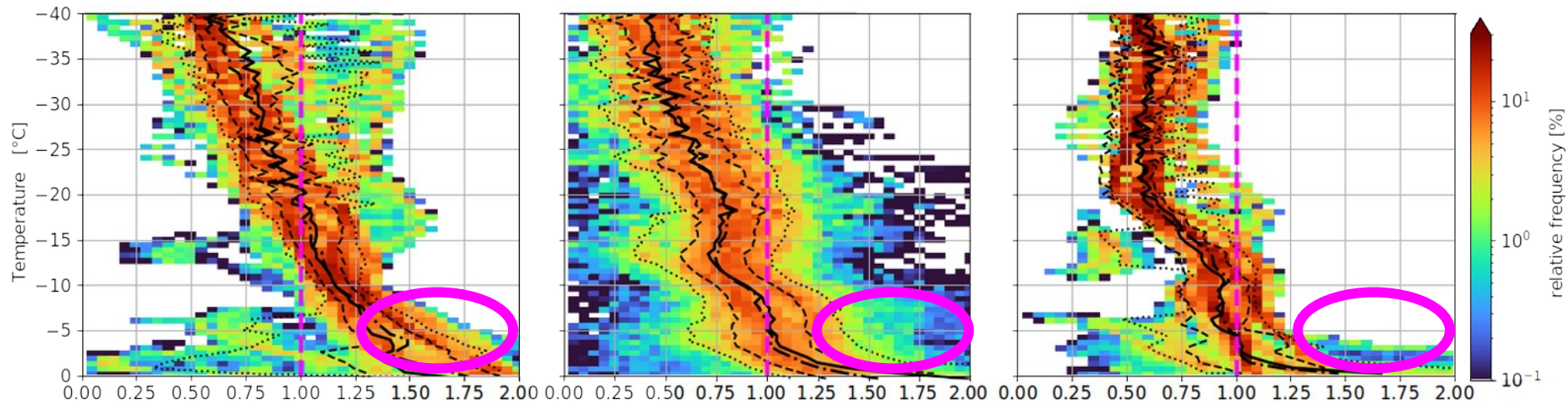
Statistical comparison in new setup

Karrer et al. (in preparation)

ICON (default
2mom-micr.)

Observation

ICON (new ice
setup)



Too fast particles removed by new ice setup

Now slightly too slow (too weak riming?)

Summary

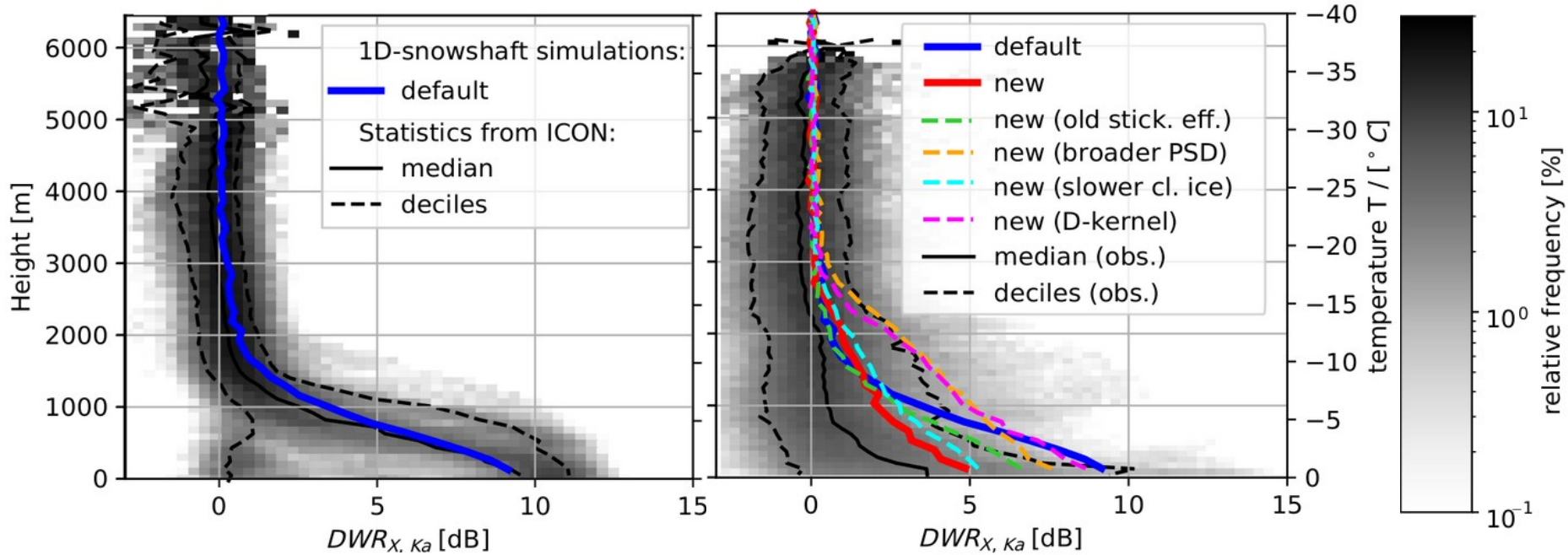
- **Evaluated and improved** the simulation of **aggregation with:**
 - **statistics of multi-frequency Doppler** radar observations
 - **simple 1D model** setup
- reduced biases in **particle velocity & size** in ICONs 2mom scheme

Outlook

- investigate connection of **ice and rain particle sizes**

„Snowshaft“ simulations

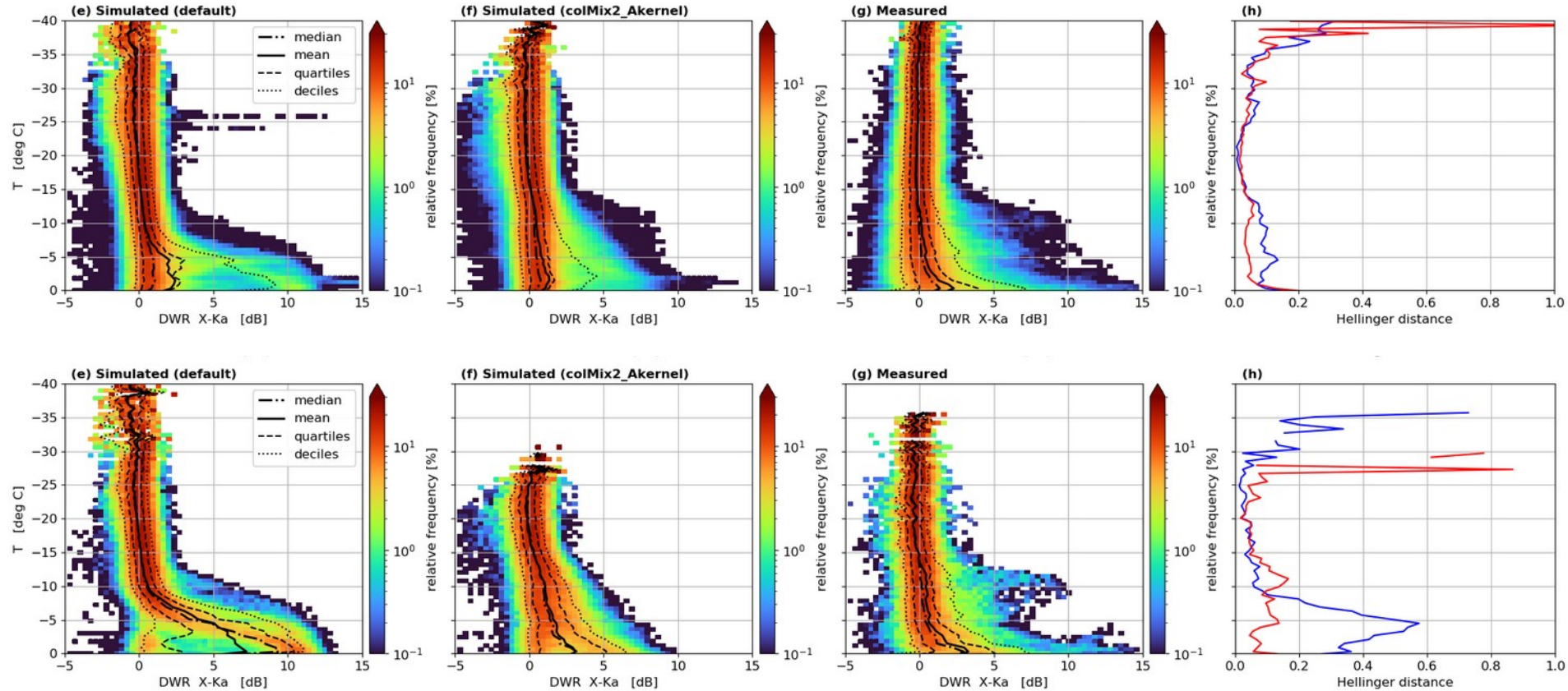
a) Setup idealized simulations b) Sensitivity analysis



„Snowshaft“ simulations can reproduce characteristics of ICON simulations

PSD width and A- vs. D-kernel matters must

DWR_{xk}-T (top: full statistics, bottom: RR>1mm)



Precipitation statistics at JOYCE

