

Aerosol, Clouds and the Southern Ocean

From Cape Grim to the RV Investigator

Melita Keywood and Alain Protat 20 May 2015

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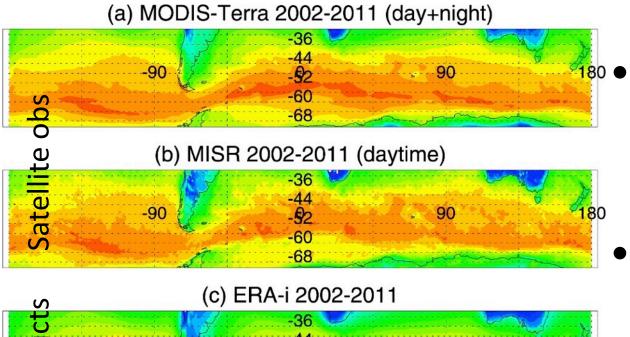


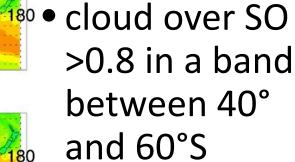




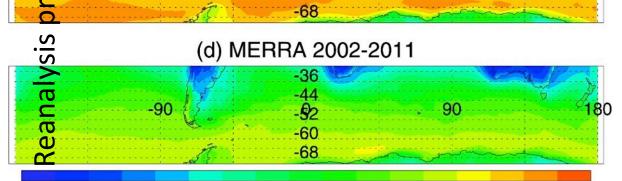


Poor simulation of Southern Ocean Clouds





 reanalysis underestimates cloud cover by about 0.1-0.2



0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.35 0.40 0.45 0.50 0.55 0.60 0.65 0.70 0.75 0.80 0.85 0.90 0.95 1.00 Average of monthly mean cloud cover (unitless)



What's so important about the atmosphere over the Southern Ocean?



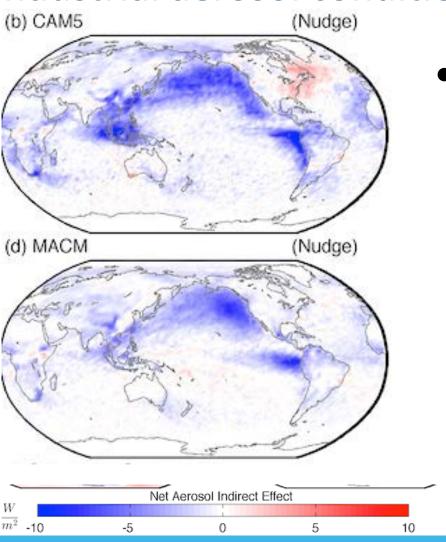
Large radiation bias for Southern Ocean (models overestimate radiation) e.g Trenberth and Fasullo (2010)

Two main cloud regimes affecting the shortwave radiation in the SO

- 1) frontal clouds because they are highly reflective
- 2) low-level clouds because they are ubiquitous (Haynes et al. 2011)



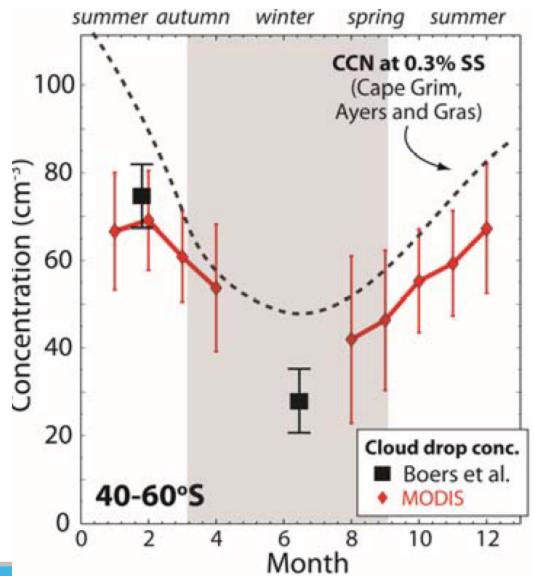
Southern Ocean- modern surrogate for preindustrial aerosol conditions



 aerosol forcing associated with ACI over the SO is small relative to NH



Cape Grim

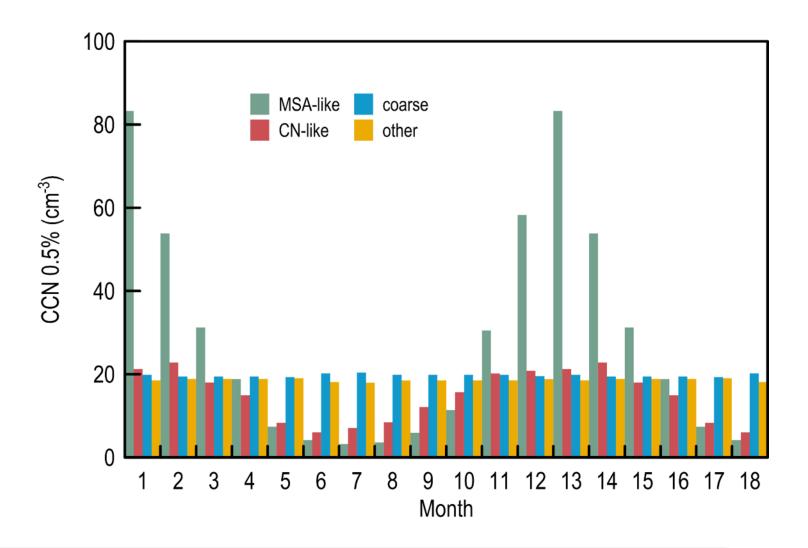


The processes that influence cloud-forming aerosol properties in the remote marine atmosphere such as the SO are poorly understood (Quinn and Bates 2011)

Figure 4: Seasonal cycles of cloud drop concentration (N_d) and CCN concentration over the Southern Ocean. Nd data are derived from passive visible/near-IR data from MODIS (red) and from limited aircraft flights during winter and summer (black squares). The seasonal cycle of CCN at 0.3% supersaturation from measurements at Cape Grim (Ayers and Gras 1991) is also shown, as are cloud droplet concentration measurements from SOCEX campaigns (Table 1).



DMS only important in summer





RV Investigator

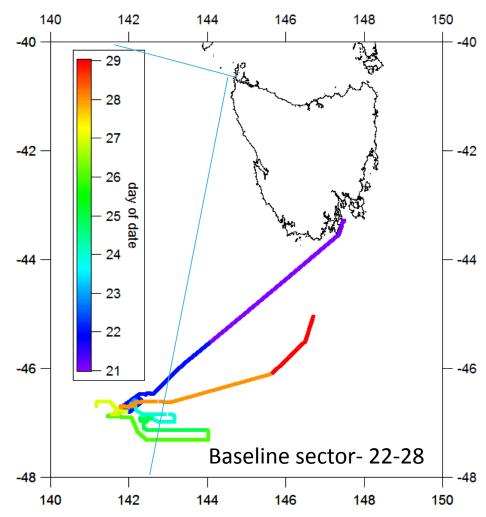




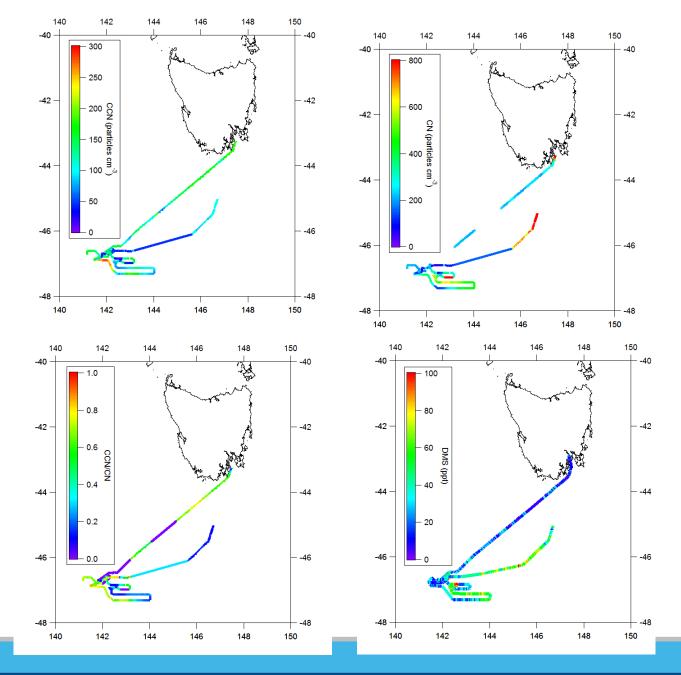
Maiden Science Voyage INV2015-v01

- Piggy backed onto Moorings voyage
- 21-29 March 2015



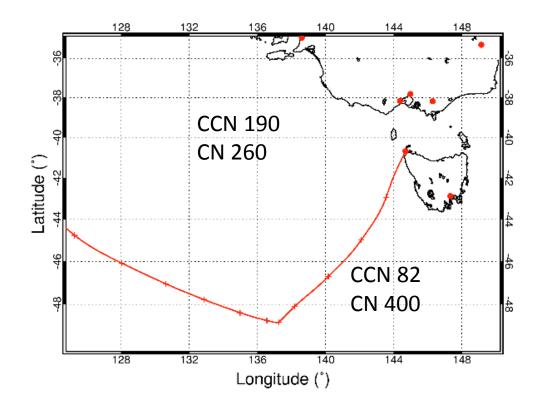








Relationship to Cape Grim

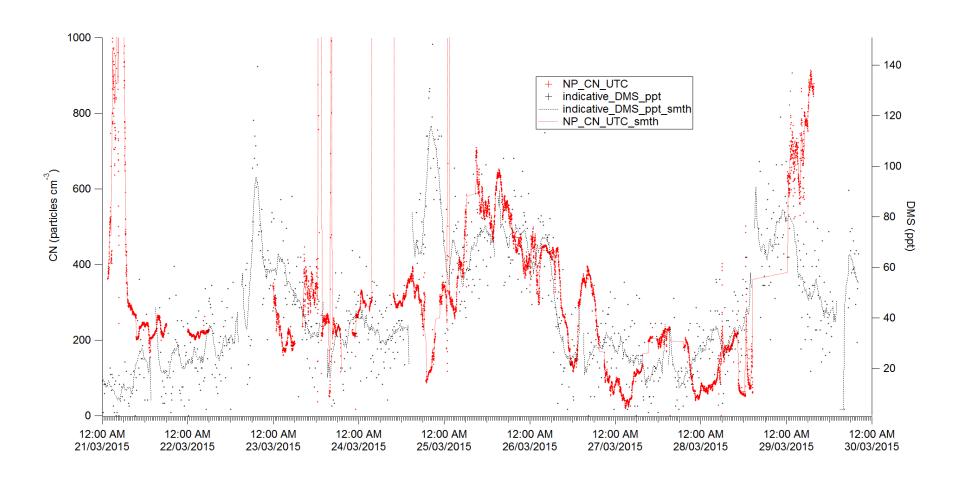


- Ship was in Baseline sector
 22-28 March
- Back trajectories (96 hours) carried out every 6 hours
- 5 cases of back trajectory passing through location of ship (approx.)
- 18 hours behind
- 23 March (no CN data)
- 26 March (CCN and CN data)
- CPC colocation at Cape Grim agreed within 1%
- CCN colocation at Cape Grim agreed within 20%



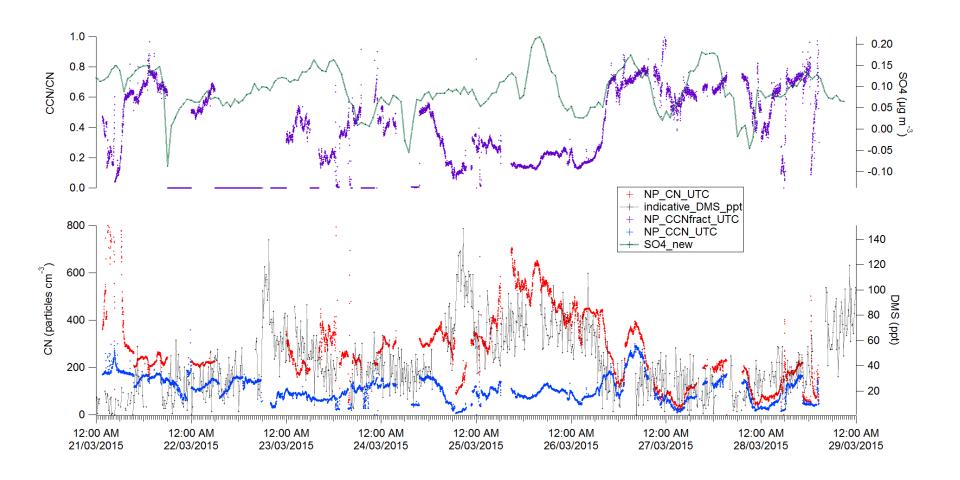


Periodical features



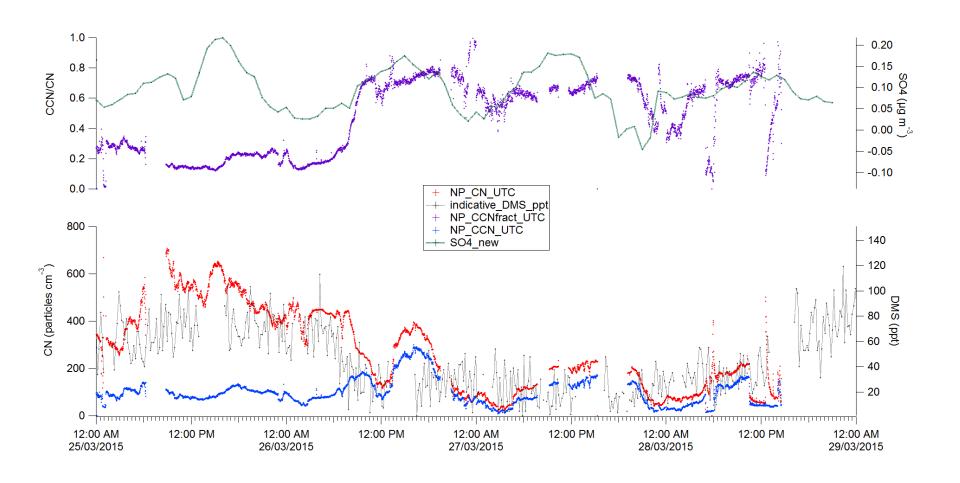


Diurnal features

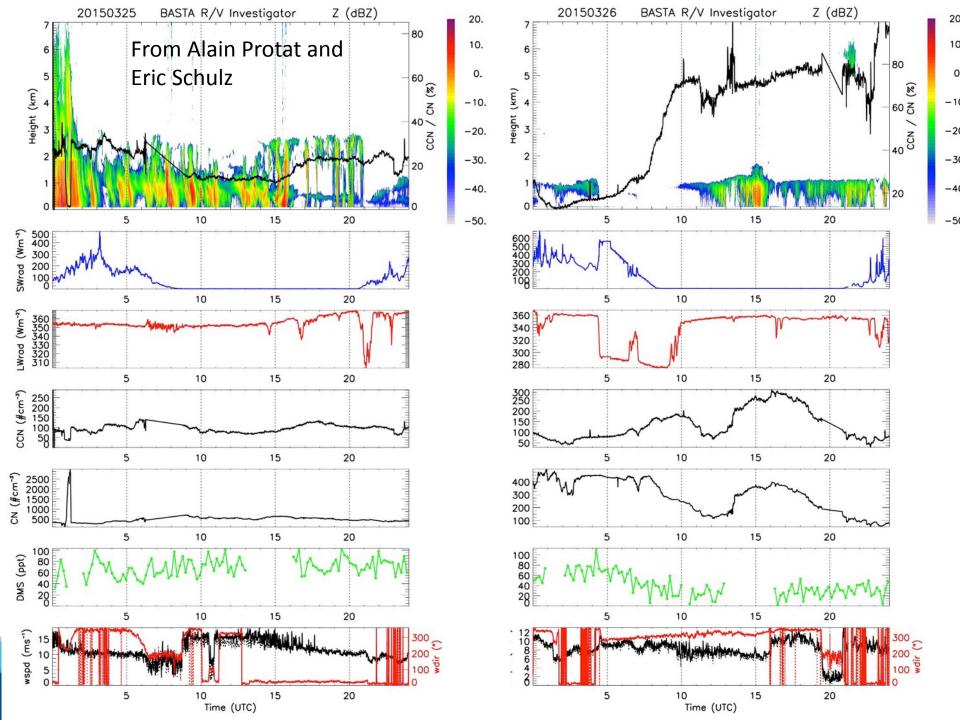




Different patterns







Summary of quick look at data

- Remove smoke plume
- CN concentrations between 100-800 particles cm⁻³
- CCN concentrations 20-200 particles cm⁻³
- CN decreases from SO to Cape Grim; CCN increases
- 5 day cycle CN and DMS (clearer in 2nd half of journey when data set is more complete
- CCN/CCN ratio increases on 26th from 20% to 80% and remains at 80%- after this we see a clear diurnal cycle in CN, CCN, SO4 but not DMS
- Increase in CCN/CN followed by presence of low level clouds (less than 1km)



What next?

More voyages on RV Investigator (for instruments and others)

CAPRICORN- Clouds, Aerosols, Precipitation, Radiation, and atmospheric Composition Over the southern ocean—led by Alain Protat- March 2016

ACRE -Antarctic Cloud and Radiation Experiment led by Simon Alexander (AAD)- Macquarie Island 2016

SOCRATES- proposal- US led-SO Clouds, Radiation, Aerosol Transport Experimental Study (SOCRATES)

CSIRO OCE Post Doc – being advertised now! See CSIRO Careers web site

http://csiro.nga.net.au/?jati=252ba9a8-bac7-16df-b7c4-88cea809bb90



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