Polluted cloud tracks across spatial and temporal scales



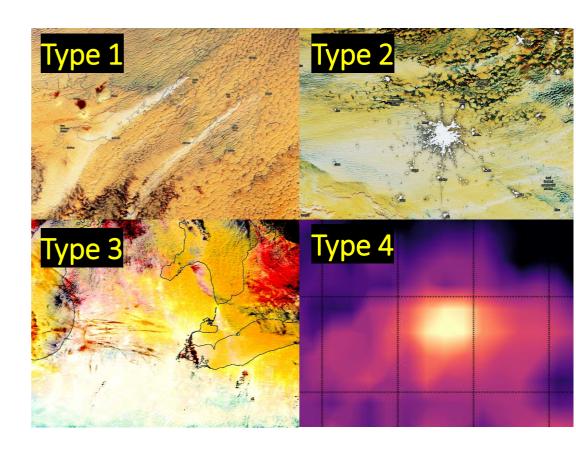
Velle Toll velle.toll@ut.ee

Thanks to:

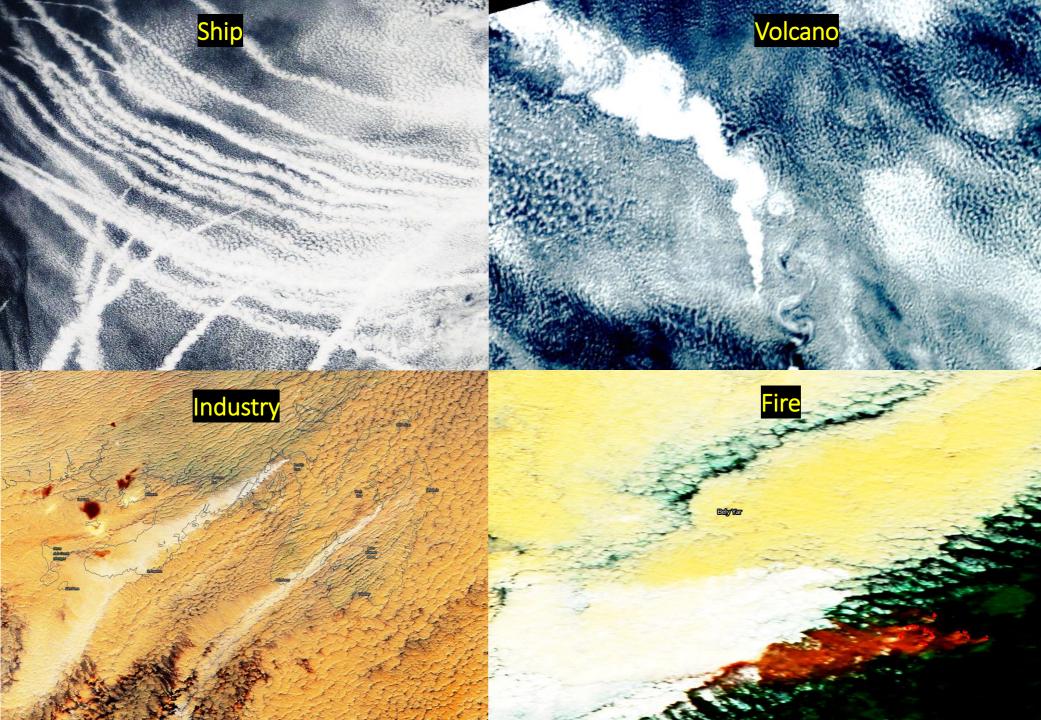
Nicolas Bellouin, Reading Matt Christensen, Oxford Johannes Quaas, Leipzig Santiago Gassó, Maryland

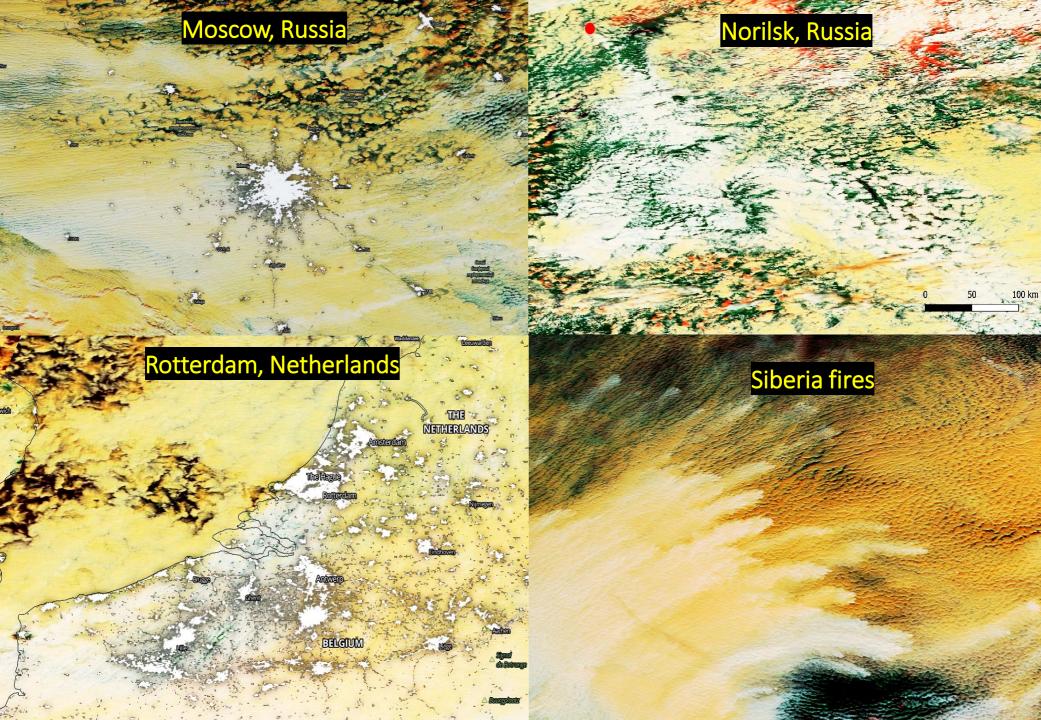
Heido Trofimov, Tartu

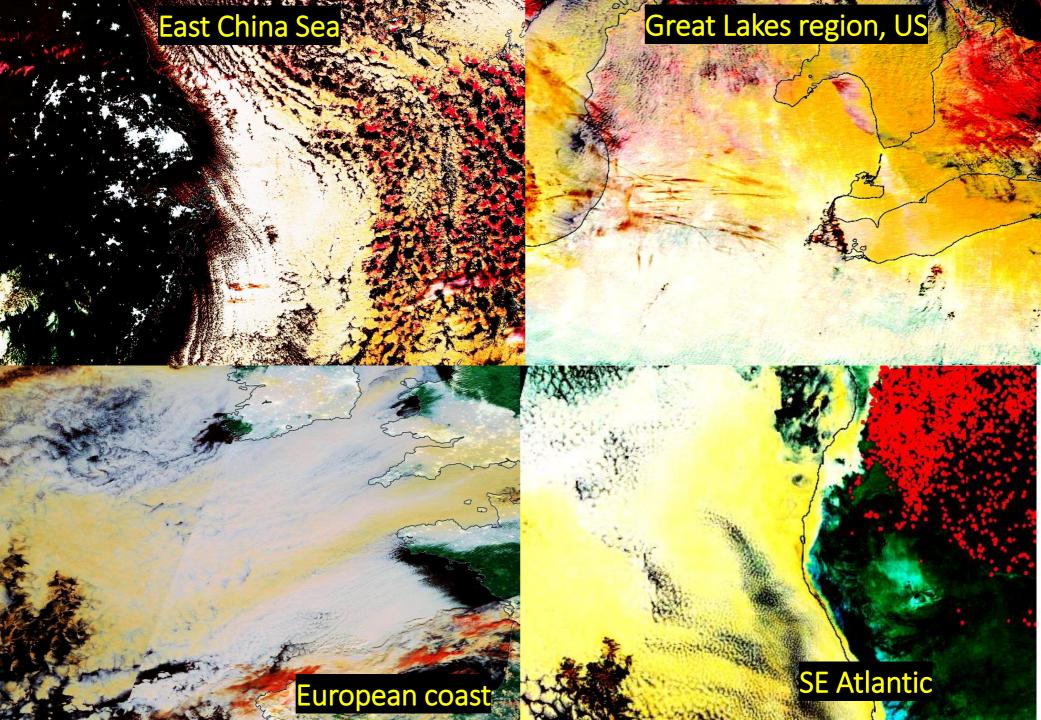
Jorma Rahu, Tartu



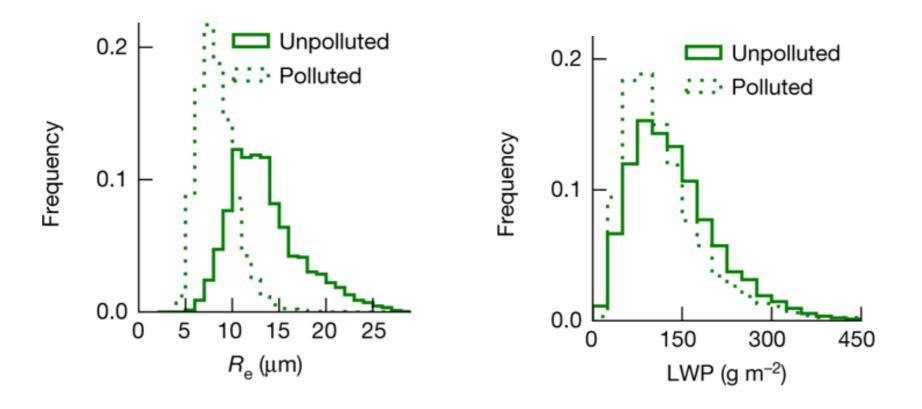






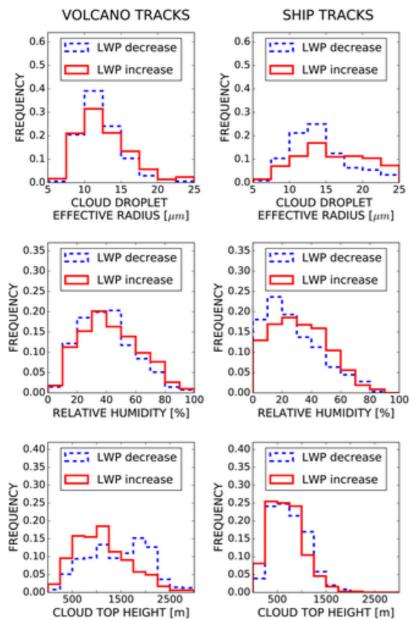


Cloud water increases are compensated by decreases



Comparison between polluted and unpolluted clouds

Meteorological dependence of cloud water response



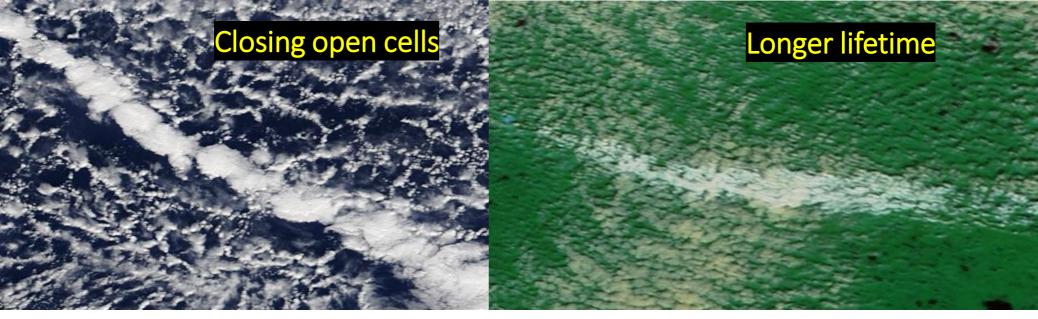
LWP response dependence on cloud droplet size supports suppression of precipitation.

LWP response dependence on relative humidity supports aerosol-enhanced entrainment.

There is a lot of variability in the responses under all conditions: processes controlling LWP increases and decreases need to be better understood.

(Toll et al 2017 *GRL*)

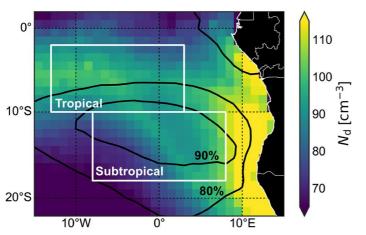
Increased cloud fraction



Decreased cloud fraction



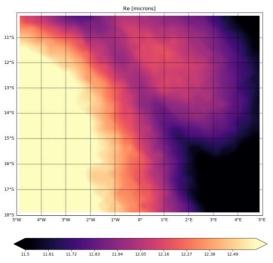
Polluted cloud tracks recorded in longterm average cloud properties



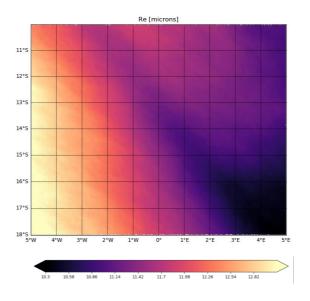
Shipping corridor seen in the South-East Atlantic MODIS CDNC,

1 deg resolution

(Diamond et al 2020 AGU Advances)

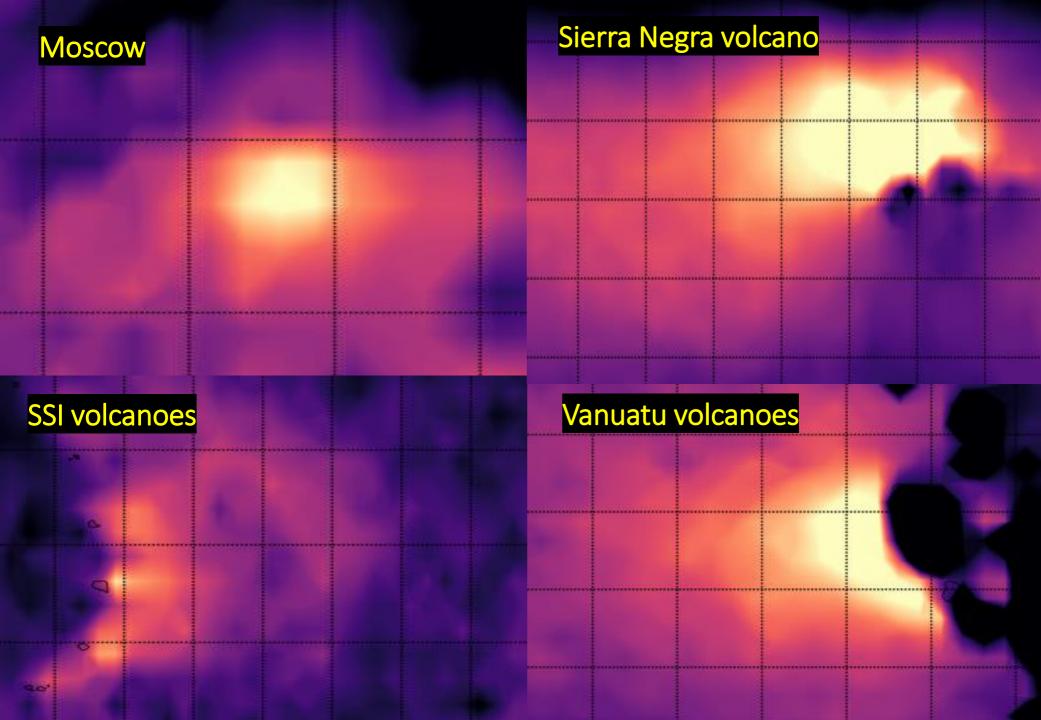


AVHRR Re data 1982-2015, at 0.25 deg resolution



SEVIRI Re data 2004-2015, at 0.05 deg resolution

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What can polluted cloud tracks tell us?

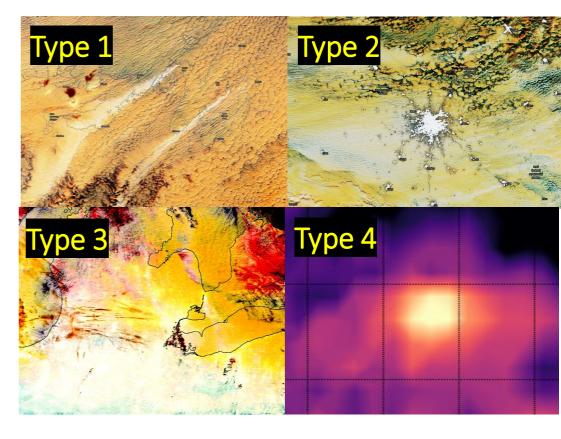
1) Local CDNC response $\Delta \ln(\text{CDNC})/\Delta \ln(\text{SO}_4)$ Type 4

2) Local LWP, CF response Δln(LWP)/ Δln(CDNC) Δln(CF)/ Δln(CDNC)

3) Meteorological dependence of aerosol indirect forcing, processes-level understanding

Type **1,2**

4) Additional ideas?



By sampling local cloud responses via natural experiments for many regions and cloud types (ocean, land, Sc, low-level Cu etc), we can estimate global aerosol indirect radiative forcing more reliably.