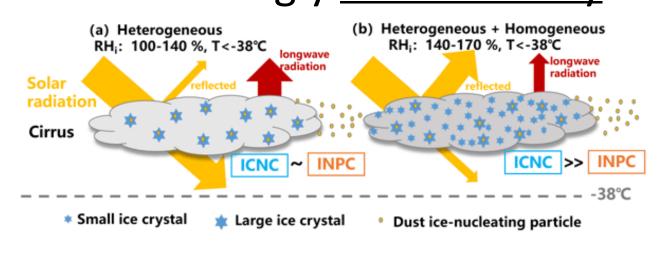
# Impact of cirrus clouds on tropopause structure



Alena Kosareva (GUF), Hannah Bergner (JGU), Ulrich Achatz (GUF), Stamen Dolaptchiev (GUF) and Peter Spichtinger (JGU)

# Motivation

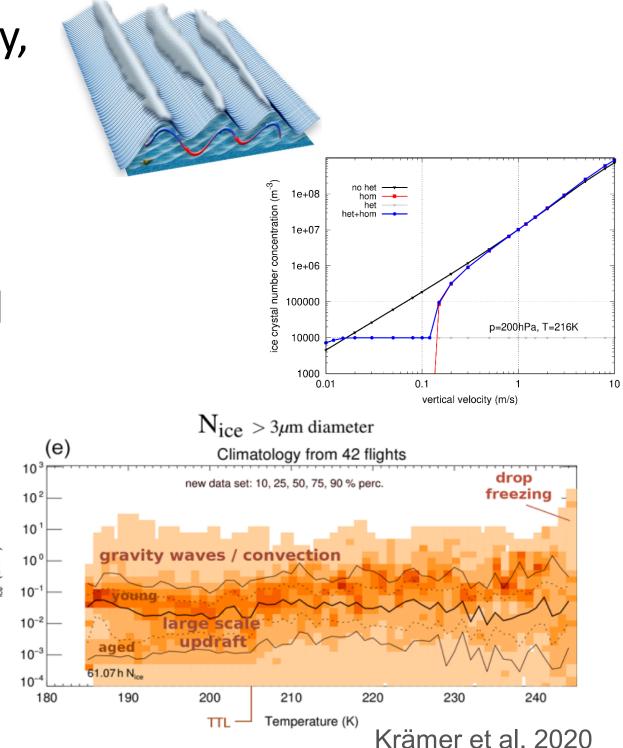
- Cirrus clouds influence the thermal and moisture structure of the UTLS; control stratospheric water vapor through freeze-drying in TTL
- Optical properties and life cycle of cirrus are strongly influenced by
- the small-scale dynamics (GWs, instabilities and turbulence)
- Poor representation of those interactions is a major source of <u>uncertainties</u> in GCMs



Y. He et al. 2022

## **Objectives**

- GW dynamics and ice clouds: theory, validation and implementation of parameterisations in ICON
- Heterogeneous and homogeneous **nucleation competition**: theory and simulation (parcel vs. kinematic framework); dominant nucleation pathways in the UTLS
- Ice clouds and instabilities: development of minimal models as prototype parameterisations



# Collaborations within TPChange

Joint WP, impact of GW dynamics and turbulence on ice clouds, water vapour transport and mixing

Interpretation of measurement data, planning advise

Evaluation of radiosonde data for determining environmental and initial conditions for model simulations

Testing the parameterisation in semi-idealised and/or WCB cases

Investigation of ice supersaturation in the UTLS, comparison of ERA5/IAGOS data and model simulations and theoretical derivations

Z02 Radiosonde data evaluation; theoretically based interpretation of water vapour and ice cloud measurements; benchmark values for ice crystal number concentration

Complete ice cloud parameterisation in ICON coupled to MS-GWaM, provide novel simplified ice cloud parameterisations of instabilities and turbulence

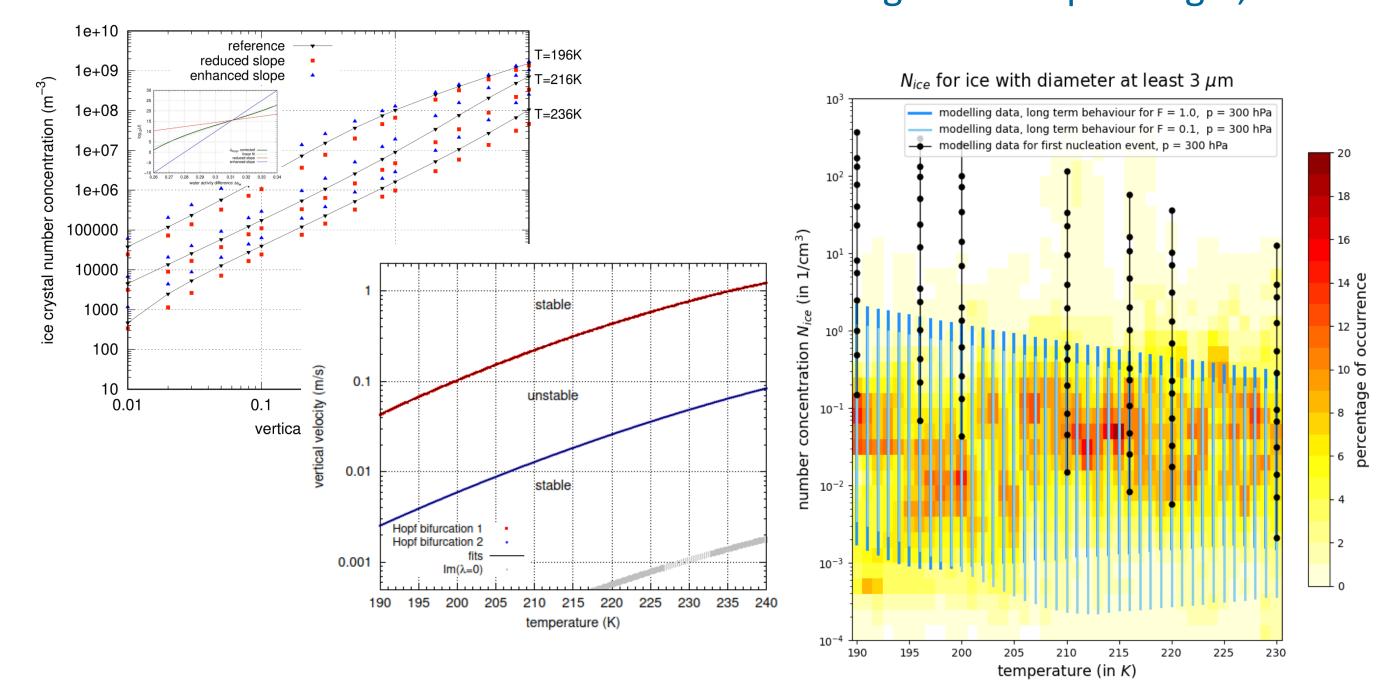
# Results from phase I

# Hierarchy of reduced models describing the relevant ice microphysics processes

Investigation of the nucleation rate formulation

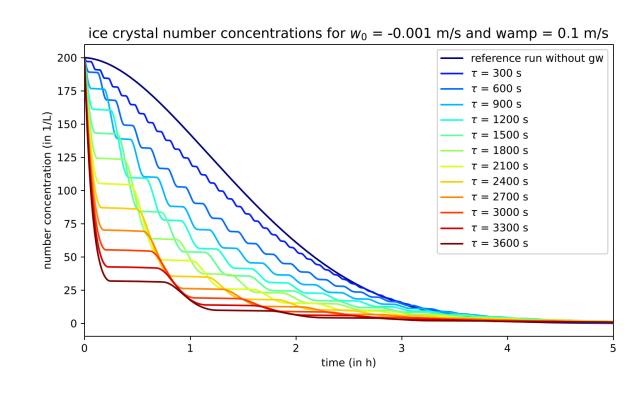
Spichtinger et al., ACP, 2023

 Study the underlying dynamical system properties and comparison with Bergner and Spichtinger, 2025 measurements

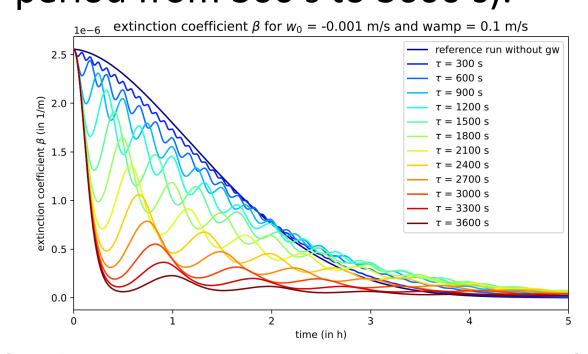


# Framework for the investigation of GW-cirrus interactions

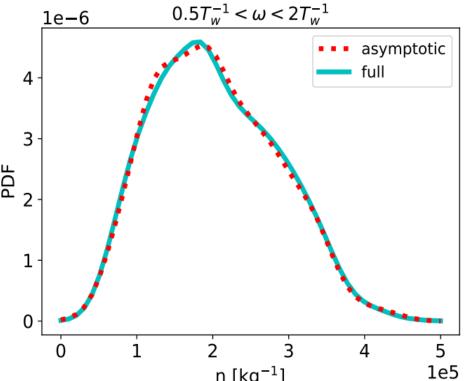
 Coupling of transient 3D GW parameterisation to two moment ice microphysics scheme; study cirrus dissipation due to GWs within parcel model

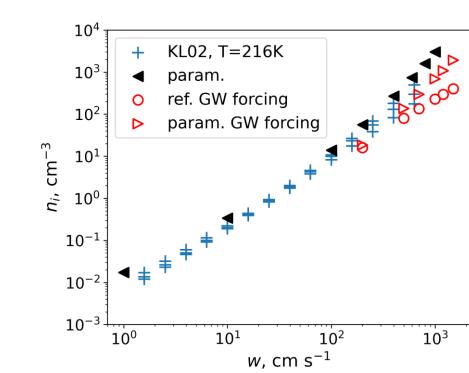


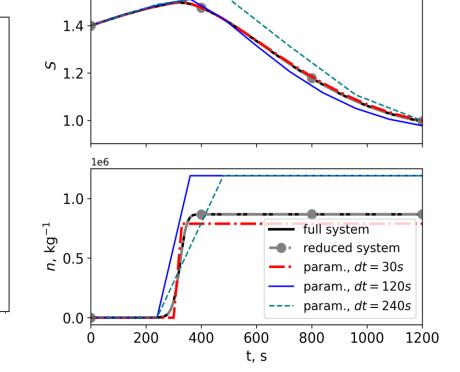
Dissipation of ice clouds driven by a slight downdraft (w =  $-0.001 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ) and monochromatic GWs (no GW, and GW period from 300 s to 3600 s).



 Prototype parameterisations for homogeneous ice nucleation forced by **GWs** Dolaptchiev at al., JAS, 2023 and extension to variable mean mass effects in the deposition Kosareva et al., GMD, 2025







# Research plan phase II

Main goal: determine the impact of local dynamics due to GWs, instabilities and turbulence in the UTLS region on ice clouds; represent those processes in global models

#### WP 1: Theoretical investigations (PostDoc 2, all Pls, PhD from B06)

- Theory for competing nucleation pathways
- Investigation of nonlinear coupling of ice clouds and GWs
- Extension of asymptotic analysis
- Theory for ice clouds and instabilities

#### WP 2: Idealised simulations (PostDoc 1&2, all Pls, PhD from B06)

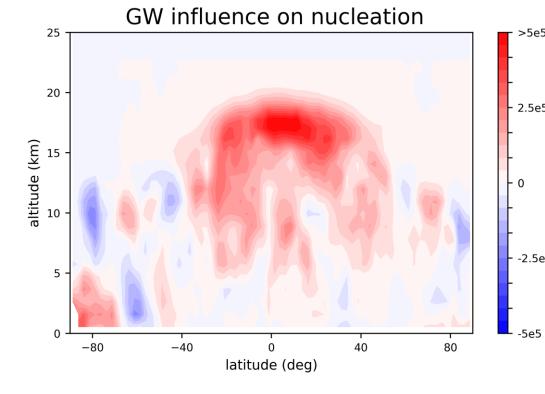
- Parcel simulations
- 2D kinematic framework and radiation calculations
- PinCFlow simulations

#### WP 3: Development of parameterisations and ICON simulations (PostDoc 1&2)

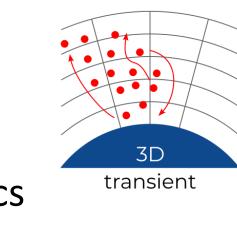
- Coupling of ice parameterisation with MS-GWaM/ICON
- Extension of parameterisation
- Subgrid scale cloud cover and GW fluctuations
- ICON simulations of dynamics ice cloud interactions

## Joint WP 4: GW transport/mixing impact on water vapour & ice (PhD from B06)

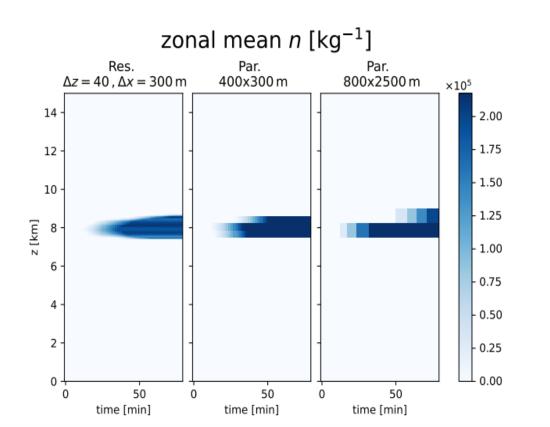
## **Current work and preliminary results**



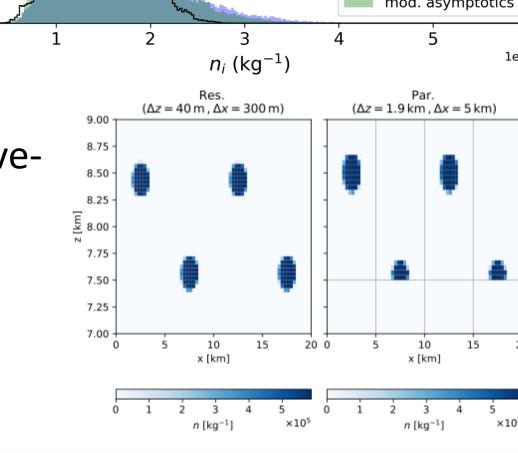
GW dynamics based on MS-GWaM parameterisation coupled to the ice microphysics scheme in ICON



Parameterisation validation against original scheme (Kärcher&Lohmann) and 5 1000 resolved ice physics



Idealised waveresolving and waveparameterised simulations coupled to ice physics



Max per column  $n_i$  between 8 and 25km

















