

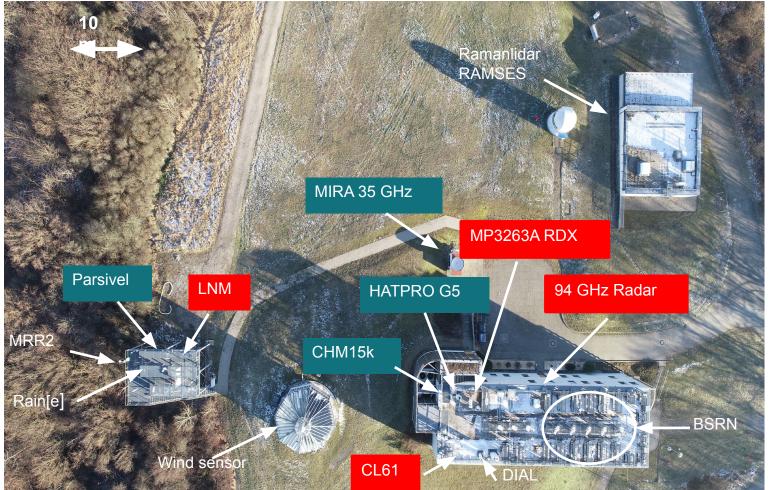
# ACTRIS CCRES

Updates and new developments at NF Lindenberg

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## Operation of two cloudnet stations since March 2024





## **Objective**

To study the reproducibility of the Cloudnet products depending on the use of various cloud remote sensors

#### Station 1 (NF):

35 GHz radar MIRA35 HATPRO G5 CHM15k Parsivel

#### Station 2:

94 GHz radar RPG MP3263A RDX CL61 LNM





# Status of instruments (2024)



## Station 1 (NF)

- MIRA 35 GHz, continuous operation, renewal in November/December 2024, Delivery date 13.12., Main radar parts have now
  arrived Metek from Ukraine
- **HATPRO G5**, continuous operation, LN2 calibration (July 2024)
- CHM15k, continuous operation, replacement of processor board

#### Station 2

- 94 GHz Radar, continuous operation, LN2 calibration, replacement of Radoms (July 2024)
- MP3263 RDX, continuous operation, new firmware with automated (absolute) calibration, no LN2 calibration required
- **CL61**, continuous operation

## **Supplementary instruments**

- Parsivel
- LNM
- Rain[e]

repeated problems with data acquisition, change to pyAtmosLogger for all systems, adaptation also to Lambrecht rain[e] (Ronny Leinweber)

### **Evaluation of new instruments**

Vaisala DIAL DA10 since 28 November 2023











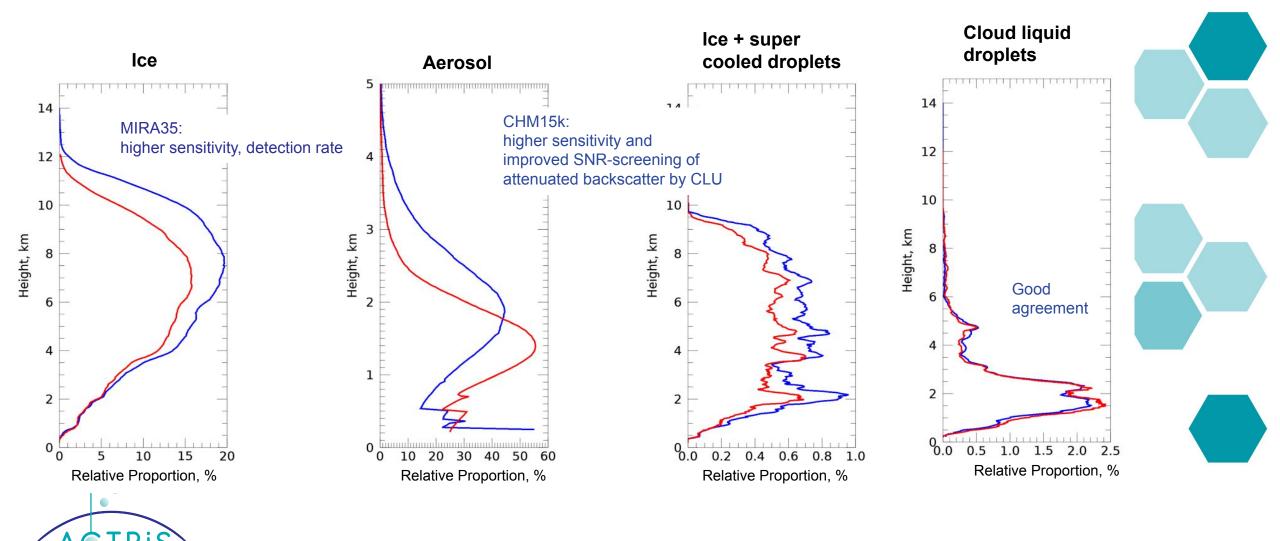
# Comparison of Cloudnet Products generated by Station 1 and Station 2

## Methodology

- Independent processing for both stations at DWD server with CloudnetPy v1.65.8
- Using level1b instrument data processed by CLU and ECMWF model data as input
- Comparison based on the daily files only if the number of profiles of both stations agree
- Period March September 2024
- Target classification: Calculation of the proportion of the target type to the total number of measurements (profiles)
- LWC and IWC: Calculation of 2d- and 1d histograms and of mean vertical profiles for all time-height pixels with retrieval\_status = "reliable"

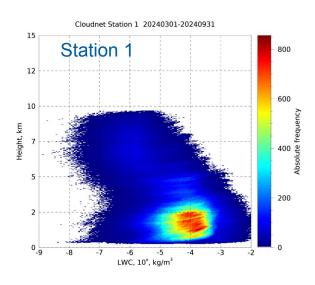
# Mean vertical profiles of various target types for Station 1 (blue) and Station 2 (red)



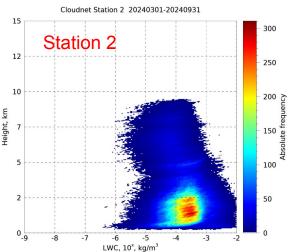


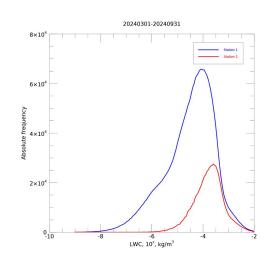
# **Comparison of LWC**

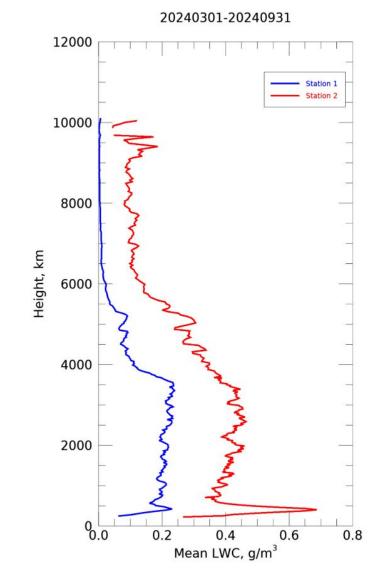




- Mean: LWC<sub>ST2</sub> > LWC<sub>ST1</sub> (Factor 2)
- Var: LWC<sub>ST2</sub> < LWC<sub>ST1</sub>
- Cause: LWP from MWR(RDX) twice as large as LWP from HATPRO











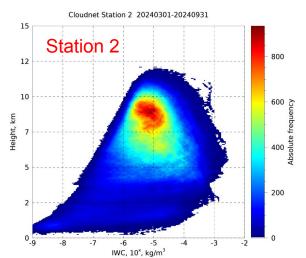
## **Comparison of IWC**



- Different calibration of both radars
- Empirical equation (Hogan 2006) not suitable (different equations for 35 GHz

 $log_{10}(IWC)=(0.000242)ZT+0.0699Z-0.0186T-1.63$ and 94 GHz:

 $log_{10}(IWC)=(0.000580)ZT+0.0923Z-0.00706T-0.992$ 



IWC, 10<sup>x</sup>, kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Cloudnet Station 1 20240301-20240931

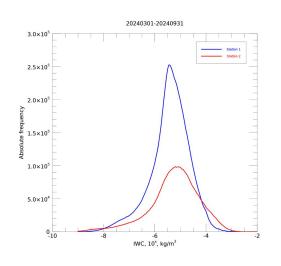
1500

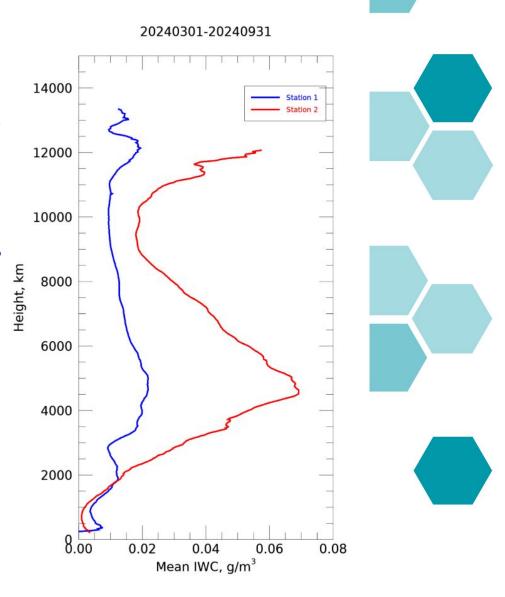
1000

500

Station 1

10

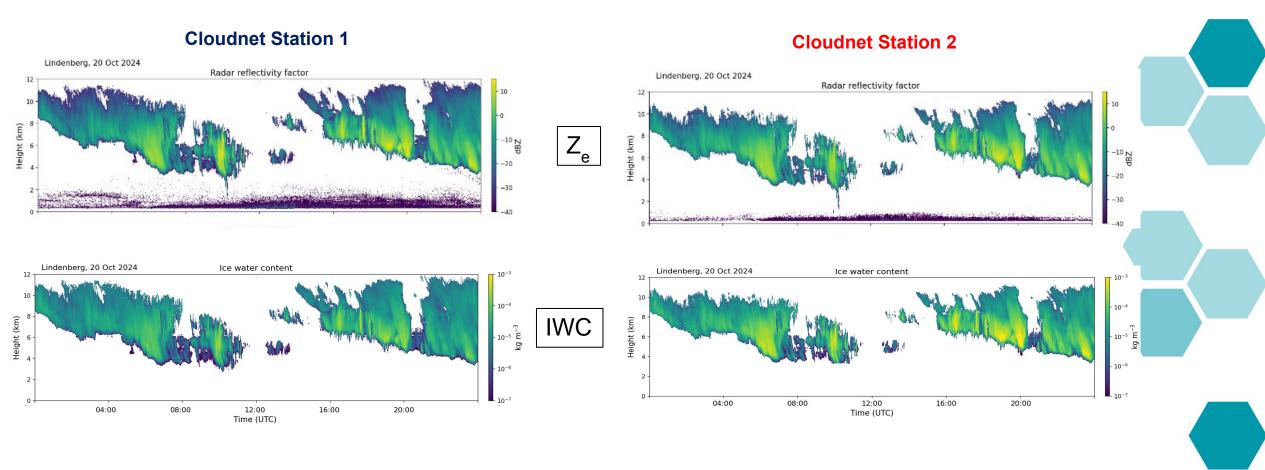






# Case study, Cirrus without liquid water clouds below 20.10.2024

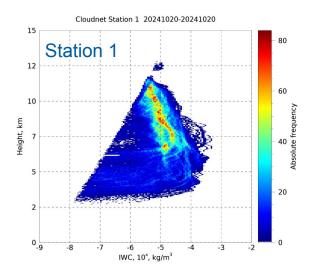






## Comparison of IWC for 20.10.2024

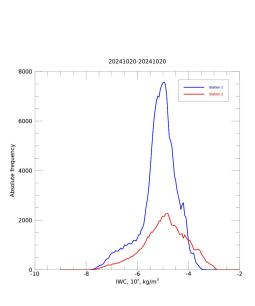


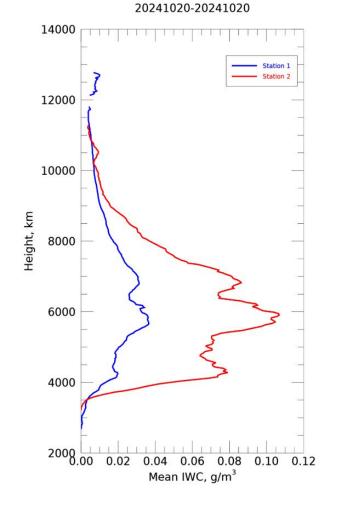


Cloudnet Station 2 20241020-20241020

Station 2

Same behaviour of IWC between station 1 and 2 as for half-year statistics



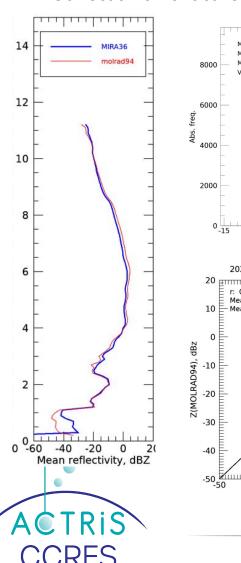


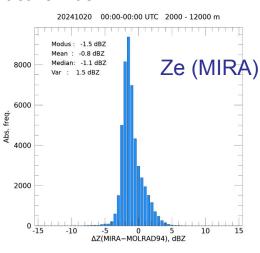


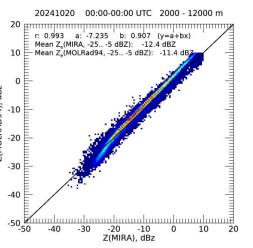


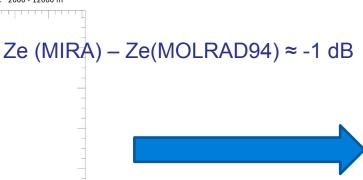
# Comparisons of Z<sub>e</sub> between 35 GHz and 94 GHz radar

- Attenuation correction regarding atmospheric gases
- Mie correction for 94 GHz
- Correction of refractive index

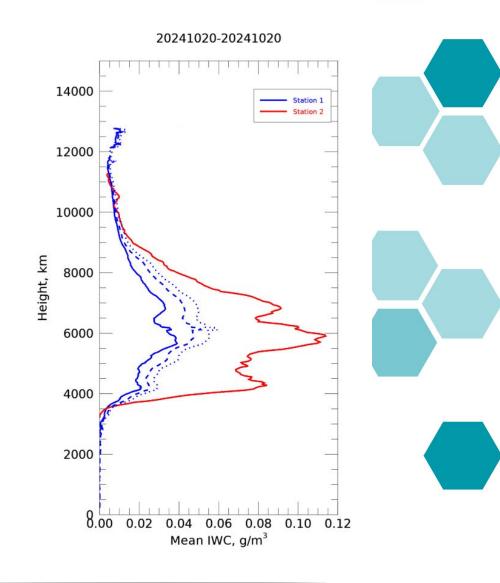








Reprocessing IWC with Z<sub>e</sub> (MIRA) + 1dB + 2 dB



## **Summary**

- Cloudnet products LWC and IWC of the two co-located stations show significant differences
- Some of these differences can be easily explained by different instrument characteristics (e.g. radar sensitivity), others need more investigations (IWC)
- Further analysis planned regarding
  - Independent IWC estimation by Raman-lidar spectrometer,
  - LWC calculation using homogenized LWP retrieval (CCRES MWR unit DE),
  - Cloud base and cloud top
  - MWR (RDX) included in MWR unit ?, bias correction ??















Thank you

