

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Mid-Term Exam in: GEF 4310 Cloud Physics
Examination Date: 31 March 2009
Time of examination: 15:00-18:00
The examination set is 5 pages long
Attachments: None
Permitted aids (textbook, calculator, etc.) : None

Please make sure that the examination set is complete before you start solving the problems.

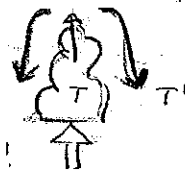
les mer en luv for rett i egne notater!

The first 7 problems are multiple choice problems. Write an "x" or a tick mark in front of the correct answer. There is only one correct answer for each problem. In problems 8 - 9, detailed responses are required. Problems 1 - 7 count 10% each, while each of the problems 8 - 9 count 15% of the total.

Problem 1 T : temperaturen i skyen
 T' : temperaturen i omgivelsene

\Rightarrow Stor diff $T - T'$ gir mye oppdrift

Snakker om:



Compensating downward motions mainly influence parcel buoyancy by: \rightarrow Stør entrainment!

nei a) Cooling and drying the cloudy air, thus reducing $T - T'$.

No, but cloud-top entrainment can do this to in-cloud air.

nei b) Evaporating cloud water near cloud top, hence generating downward acceleration.

nei c) ~~Evaporating cloud water at the edges of the cloud, thus reducing $T - T'$.~~

X d) Warming the air in the surroundings, thus reducing $T - T'$. T' blir varmere pga. adiab. oppv. når \bullet synker \Rightarrow mindre $T - T'$ og redusert oppdrift.

nei e) Strengthening aerodynamic resistance, hence suppressing the buoyancy of the parcel.

Problem 2 Se fig. 4.15 s. 968 i W&H

maritime: $r \sim 30 \mu\text{m}$

Some characteristic values for droplet size (radius, r), cloud droplet number concentration (N_c) and liquid water content (LWC) in moderate, non-precipitating, continental, convective clouds are:

nei a) $r = 20 \mu\text{m}$, $N_c = 50 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\text{LWC} = 1.5 \text{ g m}^{-3}$.

nei b) $r = 5 \mu\text{m}$, $N_c = 500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\text{LWC} = 5.0 \text{ g m}^{-3}$.

nei c) $r = 10 \mu\text{m}$, $N_c = 1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\text{LWC} = 1.0 \text{ g m}^{-3}$.

nei d) $r = 10 \mu\text{m}$, $N_c = 100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\text{LWC} = 0.1 \text{ g m}^{-3}$.

X e) $r = 10 \mu\text{m}$, $N_c = 500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\text{LWC} = 0.5 \text{ g m}^{-3}$.

1) Se fig. 5.9 s. 73: typiske r i kontinentale skyer er $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

2) Fra forelesningene: konvektive skyer har $\text{LWC} \sim 1 \text{ g m}^{-3}$, så utelukker d).

3) Se fig. 5.7 s. 69: typiske $N \sim 500 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ skulle velge tall for en moderat sky, så utelukker c)

Problem 3

Where do we usually draw the line between cloud droplets and rain drops, and what is that division based on?

- nei a) $r = 100 \mu\text{m}$, based on the fact that rain drops are slightly flattened at the base
- nei b) $r = 1 \text{ mm}$, based on the fact that rain drops are slightly flattened at the base
- nei c) $r = 4 \text{ mm}$, based on the fact that rain drops are slightly flattened at the base
- ~~x~~ d) $r = 100 \mu\text{m}$, based on the ability of falling particles to avoid evaporation before reaching the ground. $\rightarrow = 0.1 \text{ mm}$, s. 105 tab. 7.3
- nei e) $r = 1 \text{ mm}$, based on the ability of falling particles to avoid evaporation before reaching the ground.

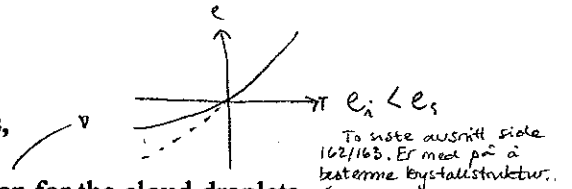
\rightarrow terminalhastigheter øker med r^2
 \rightarrow avstander dråper faller øker med r^4 !
 Tabell 7.3 s.105

Problem 4

Comparing the growth of ice crystals and cloud droplets in clouds,

- ~~x~~ a) the diffusional growth is much larger for the ice crystals than for the cloud droplets.
- nei b) kinetic effects are much more important for the cloud droplets than for the ice crystals.
- nei c) precipitation is initiated more rapidly in the case of cloud droplets than ice crystals.
- nei d) stochastic effects are crucial in the case of ice crystals, but not cloud droplets.
- nei e) ice crystals grow most rapidly in maritime air, cloud droplets in continental air (for the same updraft speed).

Kan bremse dråpevekst ved kondensering for inngår i vannren som korreksjonsmedel, $\rho \approx 10^{-114}$



$$r(t) = \sqrt{r_0^2 + 2St}$$

Jo, avgjørende for å få sparket igang koalesens
 Kondensering \rightarrow dråper opp til $10 \mu\text{m}$
 Koalesens \rightarrow effektivt fra $20 \mu\text{m}$

Problem 5

Most CCN in nature are:

+ ca 5% av alle aerosoler er CCN
 (hav: 10%, land: 1%)

- nei a) Hydrophobic. \rightarrow En CCN kan per def. ikke være hydrofobiske!
- ~~x~~ b) Accumulation mode particles ($0.1 \mu\text{m} < D < 1 \mu\text{m}$).
- nei c) Giant sea salt particles.
- nei d) Good ice nuclei. Iskjerner er veldig mye mer sjeldne enn CCN, og er dessuten ofte dårlige CCN
- nei e) Coarse mode particles ($10 \mu\text{m} < D < 20 \mu\text{m}$). Få av disse, faller ut fort..

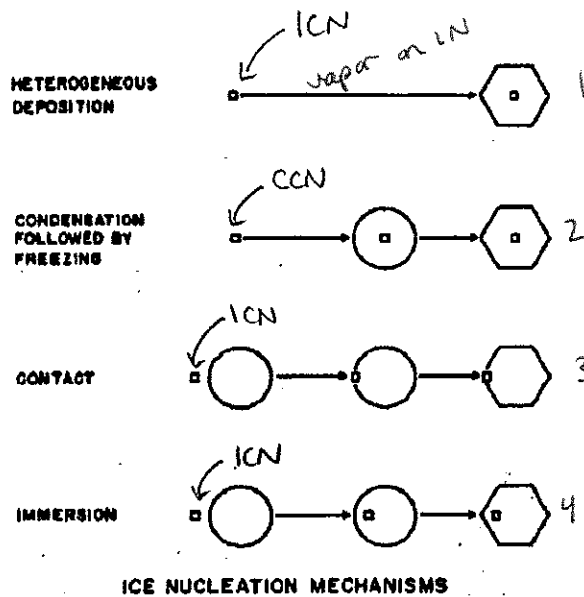
Problem 6
5.139

Fra den stokastiske koalesensmodeller

In the equation $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} n(v)dv = \frac{1}{2} dv \int_0^v H(\delta, u) n(\delta) n(u) du - n(v) dv \int_0^\infty H(V, v) n(V) dV$

- nei a) the first term on the right represents growth by auto-conversion.
 - nei b) the factor $\frac{1}{2}$ in the first term on the right is due to competition for available vapour.
 - ~~x~~ c) the deterministic solution corresponds to an average value of $n(v, t)$ over many realizations.
 - nei d) the second term on the right represents accretion and self-collection.
 - nei e) statistical / stochastic effects are ignored.
- Antall koalesenser per tidsenhet som de små dråper opplever, reduserer dråpeantallet i $v, v+dv$ på virkelige tidstidspunkt $v, v+dv$
- Kollisjon bare mellom små dråper, se 2. fig s.142
- Uttrykker hvor mange små dråper med volum v som blir skutt av store dråper per tidsenhet per volumenhet. 2
- kolleksjoner mellom to dråper skal ikke telles to ganger, derfor $\frac{1}{2}$
- første leddet på høyre side uttrykker ending/økning i dråpekonsentrasjonen av dråper i intervallet $[v, v+dv]$ pga koalesens mellom par av mindre dråper som tilsammen blir i $(v, v+dv)$

Problem 7



1, 3, 4 vigtige: ark av skyers historie og udliggende forhold. Dertil lejet hva som dannerer når

ICE NUCLEATION MECHANISMS
Fig 9.1 p 152

The above figure shows schematically the different ways in which atmospheric ice nuclei can account for ice formation. How important are these mechanisms in nature?

- nei a) None of the 4 mechanisms shown here are important, because ice crystals usually form by homogeneous freezing. → men gjør det for $T < -40^\circ\text{C}$
- nei b) The first mechanism (heterogeneous deposition) is not important, because a droplet has to form before freezing can take place.
- X c) The second mechanism (condensation followed by freezing) is not important, because good CCN are usually not good IN, and vice versa.
- nei d) The third mechanism (contact freezing) is not important, because a high energy barrier must be overcome for contact freezing to take place.
- nei e) The fourth mechanism (immersion freezing) is not important, because it is highly unrealistic that ice nuclei can become immersed in cloud droplets.

The ICN have properties that makes freezing onto them easy, e.g. crystalline ice-like molecular structure.

$$CKE = \frac{1}{2} M (u(R) - u(r))^2, \quad H = \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_L \frac{R}{1+\gamma^3}, \quad \gamma = \frac{R}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho_L \frac{R^3}{1+\gamma^3} (\Delta u)^2$$

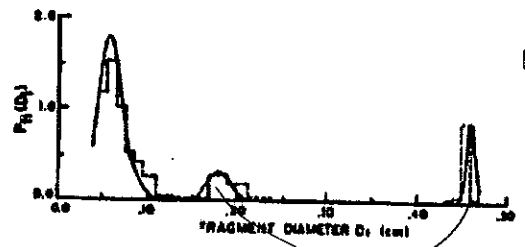
$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho_L \frac{R^3}{1+\gamma^3} (\Delta u)^2$$

rekombinering gir A.4:5
 Store dråper dannes pga kollisjoner og koalesens av mindre dråper.
 Når så store dråper kolliderer med andre dråper blir den kollisjons-kinetiske energien (CKE) så stor at dråper sprekker opp via prosessene beskrevet av Law and List (1982).
 Eller spontan oppsplitting når luftmotstand > overflatespenning
 Rayleigh-Taylor instabilitet

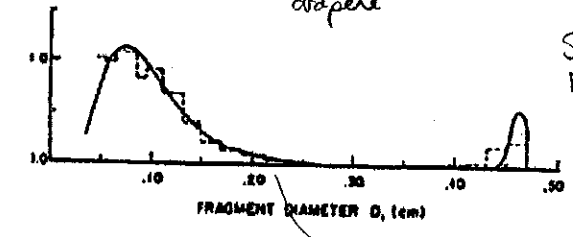
Problem 8

a) Rain drops up to about 10 mm in diameter have been observed, but larger sizes are very infrequent. What is the main reason for that?

b) What does the figure below show?

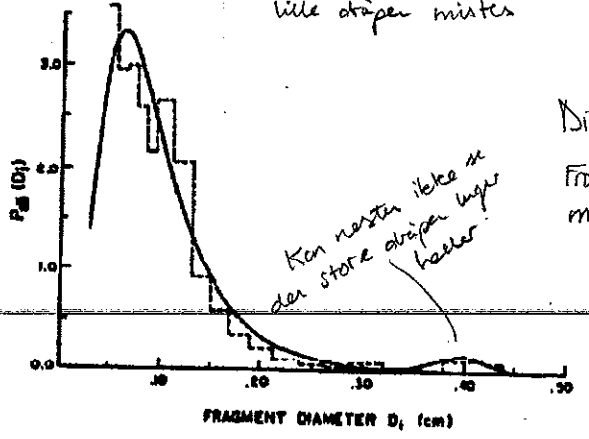


Dråpefordelingen etter ulike typer (kollisjoner) vi starter med én stor og én liten dråpe.. for de ulike prosessene beskrevet av Law og List.



Halsoppsplitting
 Stryker bort i hverandre, halsen går i oppløsning og smådråper lages..

Neck/filament breakup, takes place in glancing collisions. The identity of both the original drops (D=0.46 cm and D=0.18 cm) is intact, but in addition we get a large number of smaller droplets.



Skiveoppsplitting
 De ene dråpen river et stykke av den andre s.a. en stor dråpe frittsatt blir riper. Høye CKE.

Sheet breakup, which involves more CKE than neck breakup. The identity of the large drop is intact, while the identity of the small drop is lost. A number of smaller drops is formed.

Diskoppsplitting
 Frontkollisjon, treffer midt på hverandre

Disk breakup, 'head on' collisions. The identity of both the original drops are lost and a large number of small droplets with differing sizes is formed

c) Explain all the symbols in the following equation:

$$E_T \equiv CKE + 4\pi\sigma(r^2 + R^2) - 4\pi\sigma(r^3 + R^3) / 2/3$$

E_T : total energi
 CKE: kollisjons-kinetisk-energi
 σ : overflatespenning - surface energy per unit area.
 R, r: radius på to kolliderende dråper

d) What does this equation express (physically)?

Høy CKE gir høy E_T , som gir rater koalesens-effektivitet ϵ , s. 177

e) What is the relationship between the equation and the figure?

- Veldig små CKE: koalesens
 - "Midd" CKE og små γ : filament breakup
 - Høy CKE: alle typer kan inntreffe avh. av punkt of impact.
- overskudds-overflateenergien pga. reduksjon i overflateareal når to dråper slår seg sammen
 [Energi frigjøres når det totale overflatearealet reduseres]

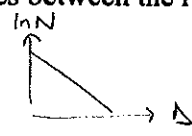
Stor CKE: alle typer oppsplitting kan forekomme
 Mindre CKE: kun halsoppsplitting + liten γ
 Veldig liten CKE: koalesens såfremt E_T kan dissiperes via vannets bevegelser inni dråpe

E_T omgir som ledd av koalesensfraksjonen/effektivitet. Denne må være lav om vi ikke skal ha oppsplitting. (Høy = oppsplitting). Hvilken type oppsplitting vi får avh. av CKE og $\gamma = \frac{R}{r}$

Om E_T kan dissiperes via osillasjoner og deformering av total dråpe og intern sirkulasjon og derfor E_T .

Problem 9

- a) What is meant by "a Marshall-Palmer distribution"? Set up the equations that define this distribution. Explain all the terms in the equations.
- b) When is the Marshall-Palmer distribution applicable?
- c) What are the main similarities and differences between the results of Marshall & Palmer (1948) and of Gunn & Marshall (1958)?



a) Når størrelsesfordelingen av nedbørspartikler har en negativ eksponentielle form har vi en M-P fordeling. Empirisk.

$$N(D) = N_0 e^{-\Lambda D}$$

D : partikkelens diameter

$N_0 = 0.08 \text{ cm}^{-4}$ (empirisk, skjæringspunktet i figuren). Konstant!

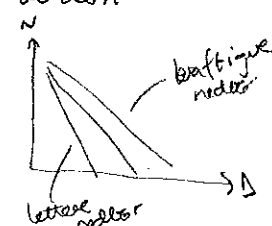
$\Lambda(R) = 4.7 R^{-0.21}$, hvor R : nedbørsintensitet i mm/h

$N(D)$: antall dråper per enhets volum

slope factor, enhet: cm^{-4}

b) For kontinental luft med stratiform nedbør kontinuerlig

Λ : jo større dråpediameter, des færre er det av dem
 Λ : jo mer intens nedbør, des flere større dråper..



c) G&M fant en liknende eksponentiell avh. mellom Λ og R , men dette var en størrelsesfordeling av snøflate og ikke regndråper..

diameter til smeltet snøflate

Fant $\Lambda(R) = 25.5 R^{0.48}$
 $N_0(R) = 0.038 R^{-0.87}$

- 1) Høyere en for regn så større avh. av R -intensiteten (flattere kurve). For f.eks. $R=1 \text{ mm/h}$ gir G&M største partikler.
- 2) No er ikke konst. for snø, men avhenger også av R ... (avtar med R så bli veldig liten for kraftig nedbør)

Similarities:

- in both cases the number of particles falls rapidly with increasing size.
- in both cases approximately straight lines are obtained when the spectra are displayed in a semi-logarithmic plot, i.e. $\log N$ vs D . p 172.

Diff:

- intercept parameter is constant in Marshall-Palmer, but decreasing function of precip rate in the Gunn & Marshall formulation, yielding a smaller number of very small particles in the latter case.
- Slope parameter more sensitive to the precip rate in Gunn & Marshall, meaning that for a given precip rate (e.g. 1 mm/h) the particles are generally somewhat larger in the G&M formulation for snow than in M&P for rain.

