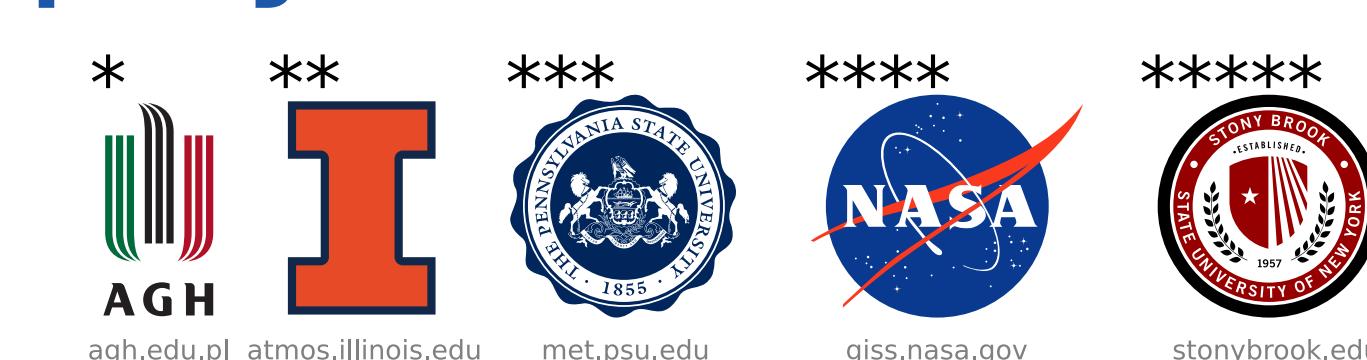


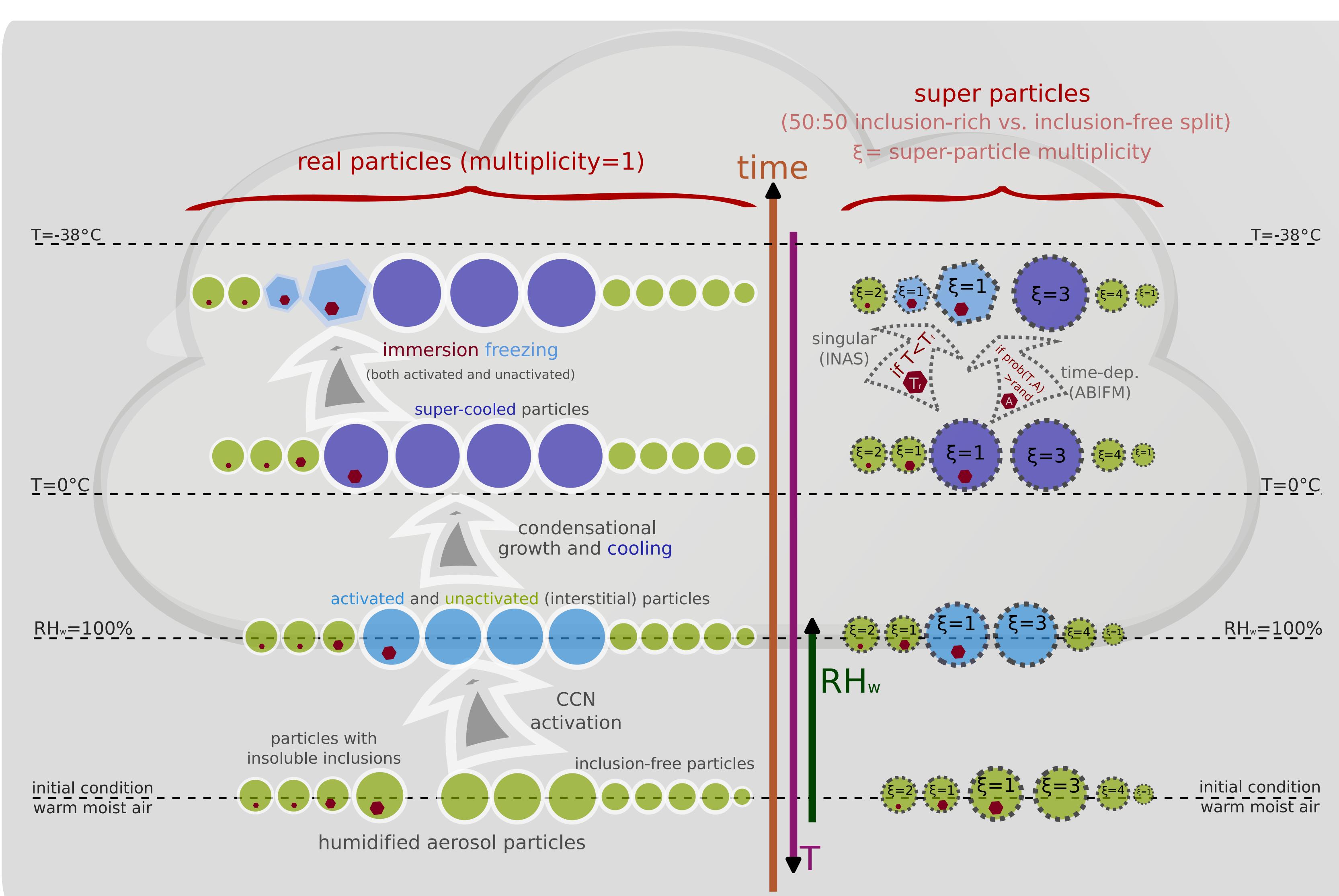
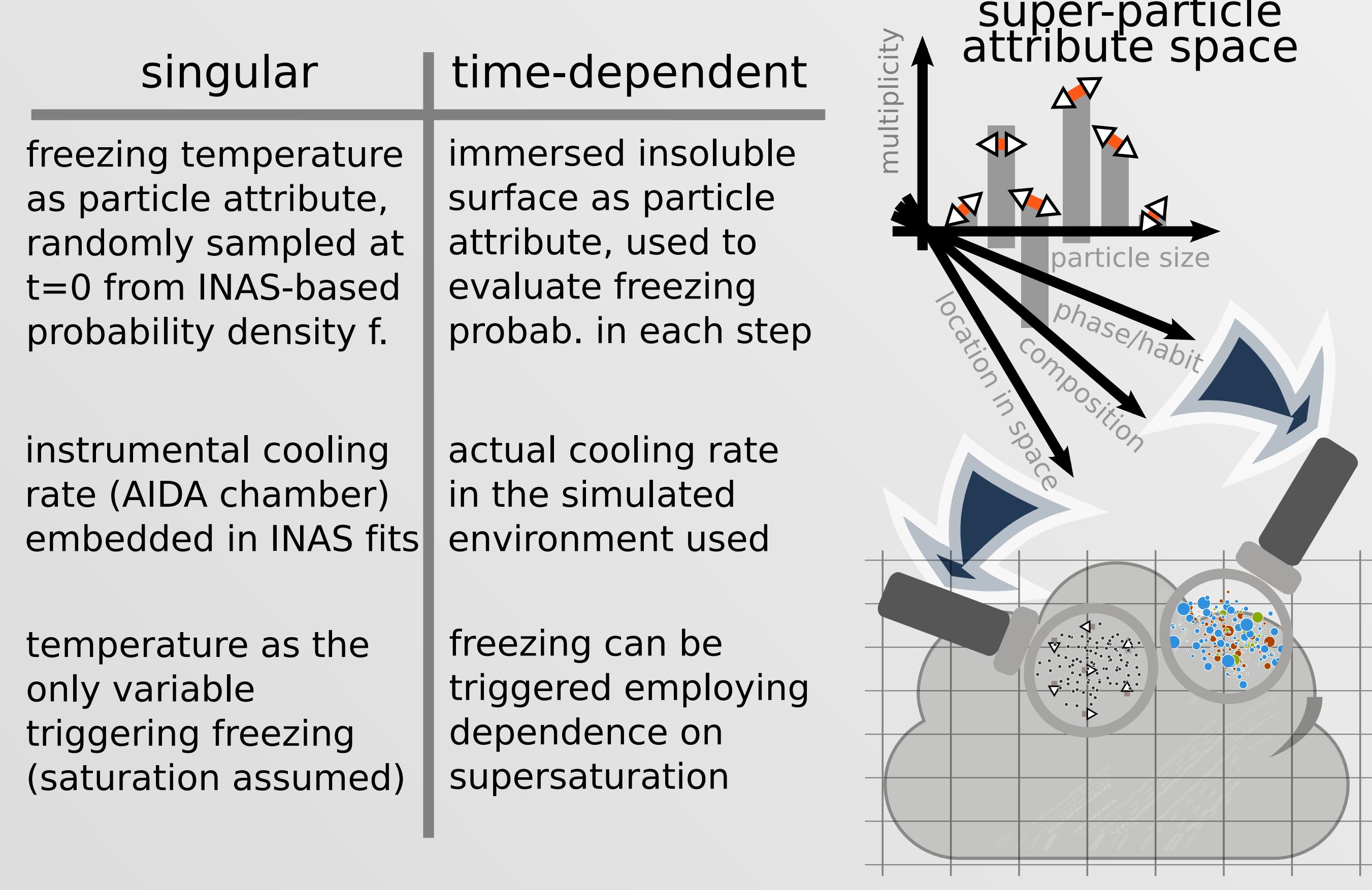
Immersion freezing in particle-based aerosol-cloud microphysics models: comparing singular and time-dependent schemes



Sylwester Arabas*, J. Curtis**, I. Silber***, A. Fridlind****, D. Knopf****, M. West, & N. Riemer**

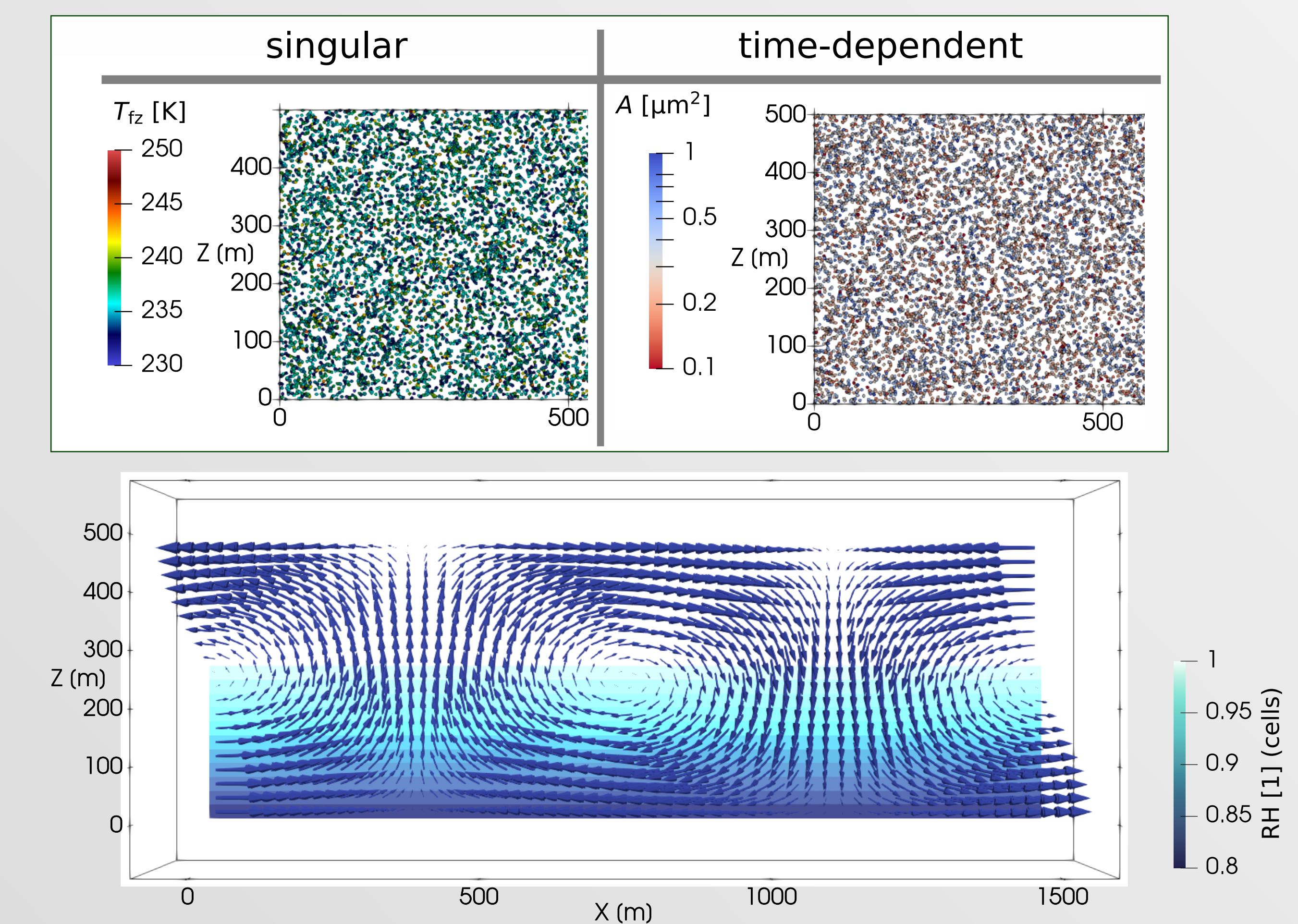
Key concepts

- aerosol particles, water droplets and ice crystals modelled with super-particles (each representing a large multiplicity of real-world particles)
- immersion freezing using stochastic Monte-Carlo schemes:
 - singular (INAS): as in Shima et al. 2020
 - time-dependent (ABIFM): as in Alpert & Knopf 2016

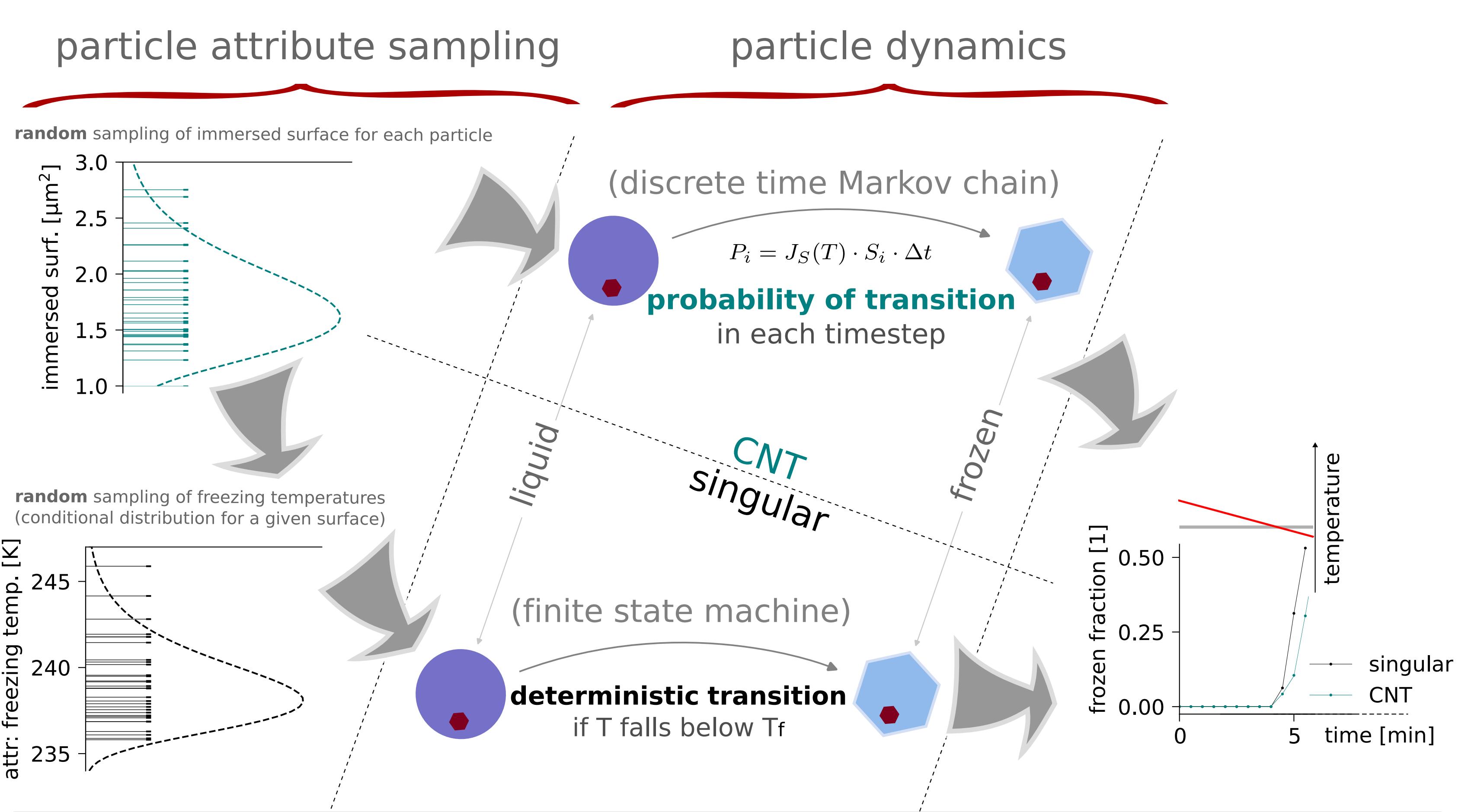
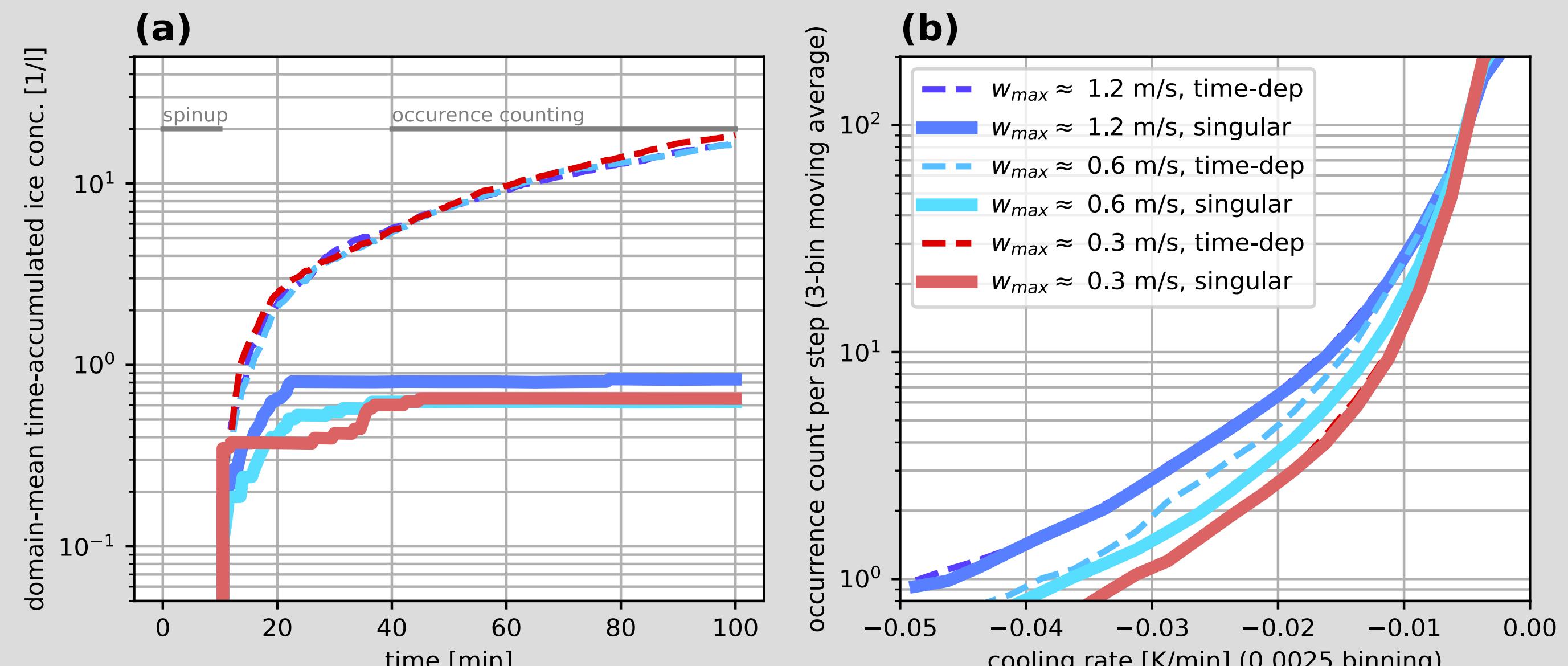


2D flow-coupled simulations: setup

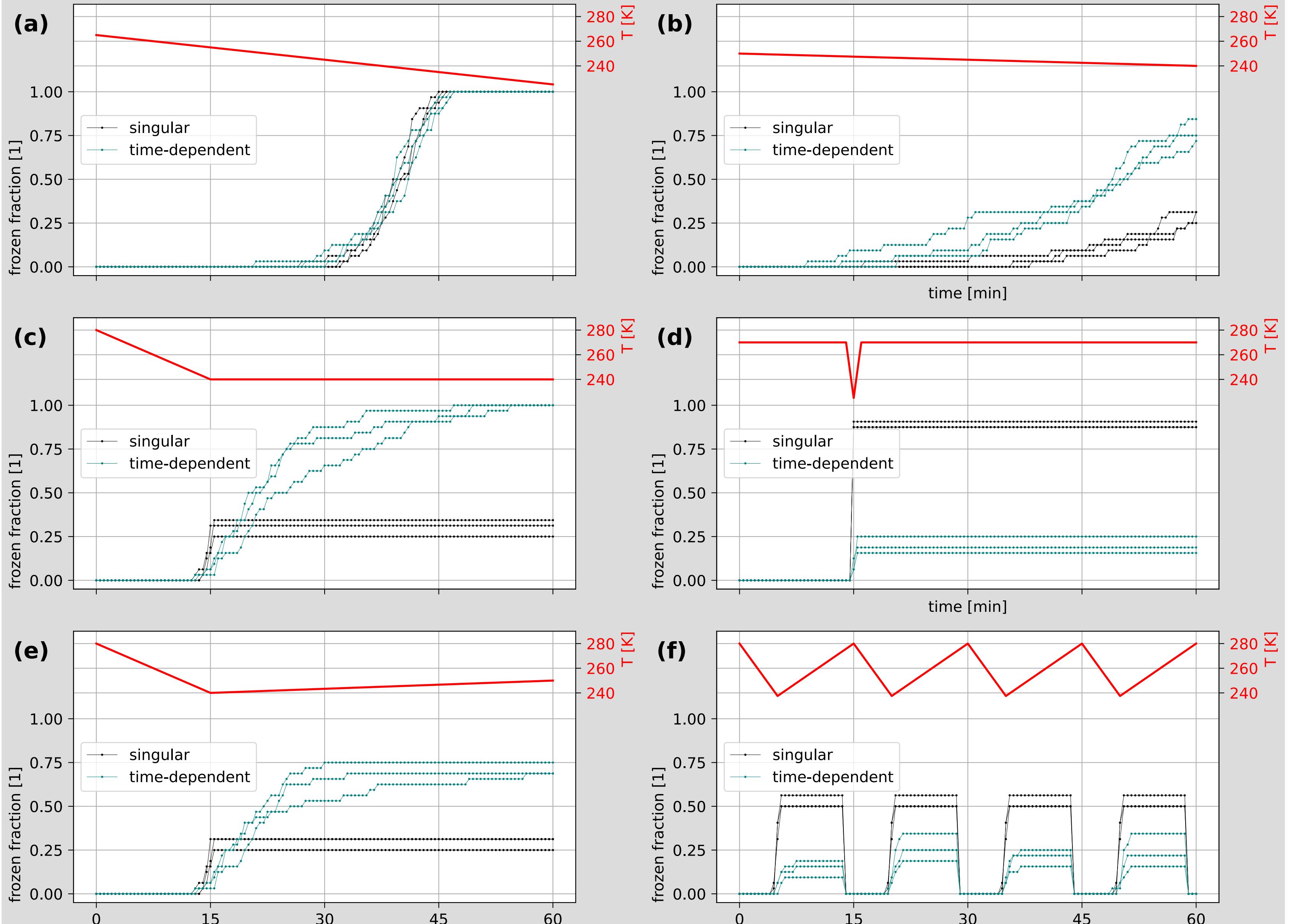
- prescribed-flow setup (Morrison & Grabowski '07)
- stratiform cloud deck, periodic boundary conditions
- 16 inclusion-rich + 16 inclusion-free super-particles per 25 m \times 25 m cell (on average, random positions at $t=0$)
- Niemand et al. 2012 AIDA-based dust params for INAS and ABIFM



2D flow-coupled simulations: domain-wide statistics



0D box-model simulations



Key takeaways:

- both singular and time-dependent immersion freezing models cast in particle-based and probabilistic simulation framework
- models tested using 2D prescribed-flow simulation setup
- ice concentrations obtained with time-dependent model are robust to flow regime, order of magnitude higher than from singular scheme, and do not feature an a priori bound
- particle-based schemes by-design resolve INP-reservoir dynamics

References:

- probabilistic singular INAS-based scheme: Shima et al. 2020, doi:10.5194/gmd-13-4107-2020
- probabilistic time-dep. ABIFM-based scheme: Alpert & Knopf 2016, doi:10.5194/acp-16-2083-2016
- 2D kinematic modelling framework: Morrison & Grabowski 2007, doi:0.1175/JAS3980
- mineral dust parameters from AIDA measurements: Niemand et al. 2012, doi:10.1175/JAS-D-11-0249.1
- PySDM microphysics package extended & used herein: Bartman et al. 2022, doi:10.21105/joss.03219