

SCILLA: Southern California Interactions of Low cloud and Land Aerosol

Mikael Witte, Naval Postgraduate School

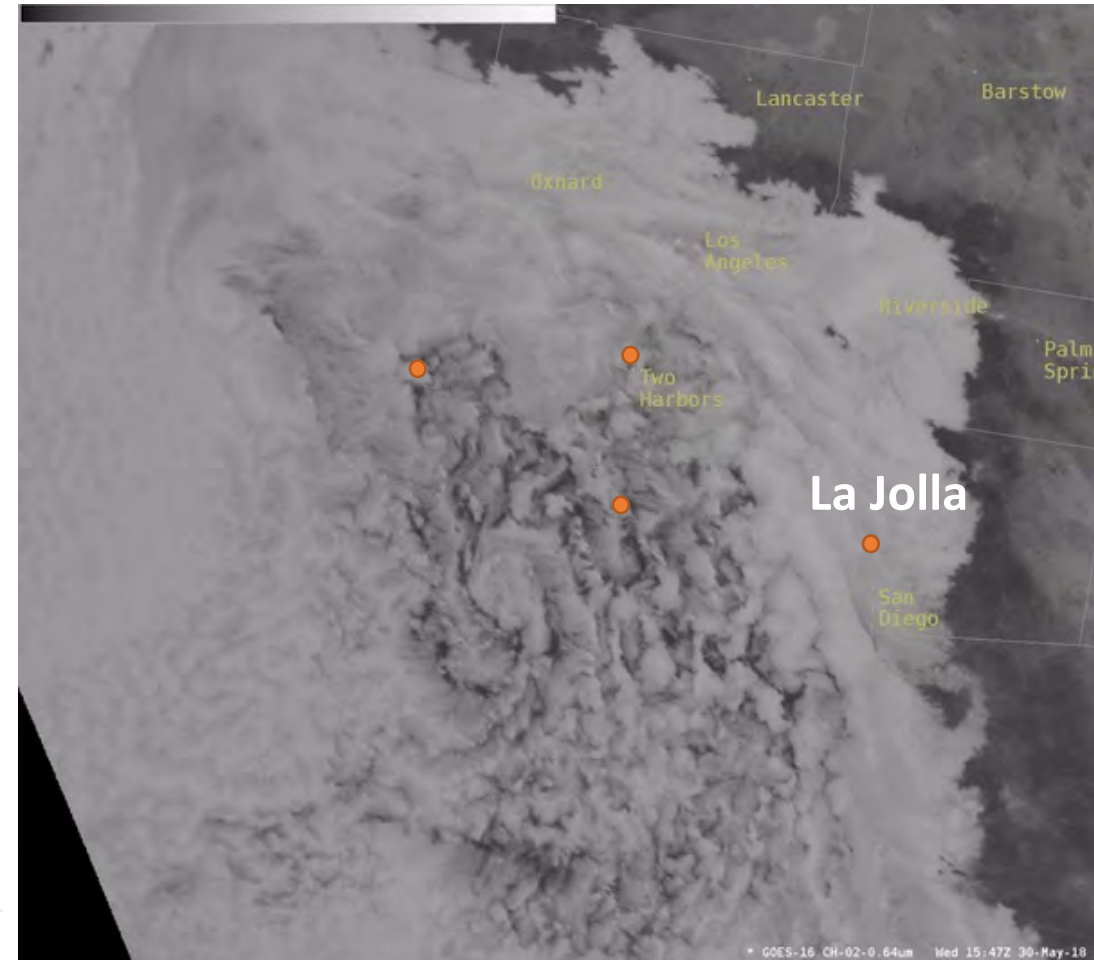
Don Collins, UC Riverside

Patrick Chuang, UC Santa Cruz

Roya Bahreini, UC Riverside

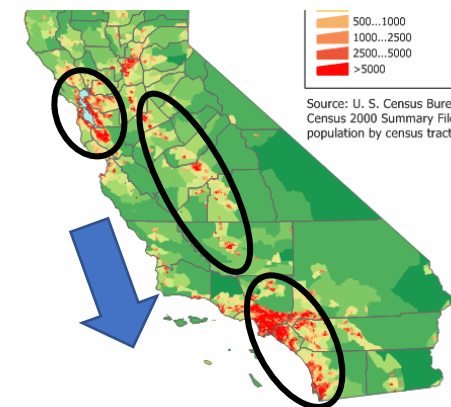
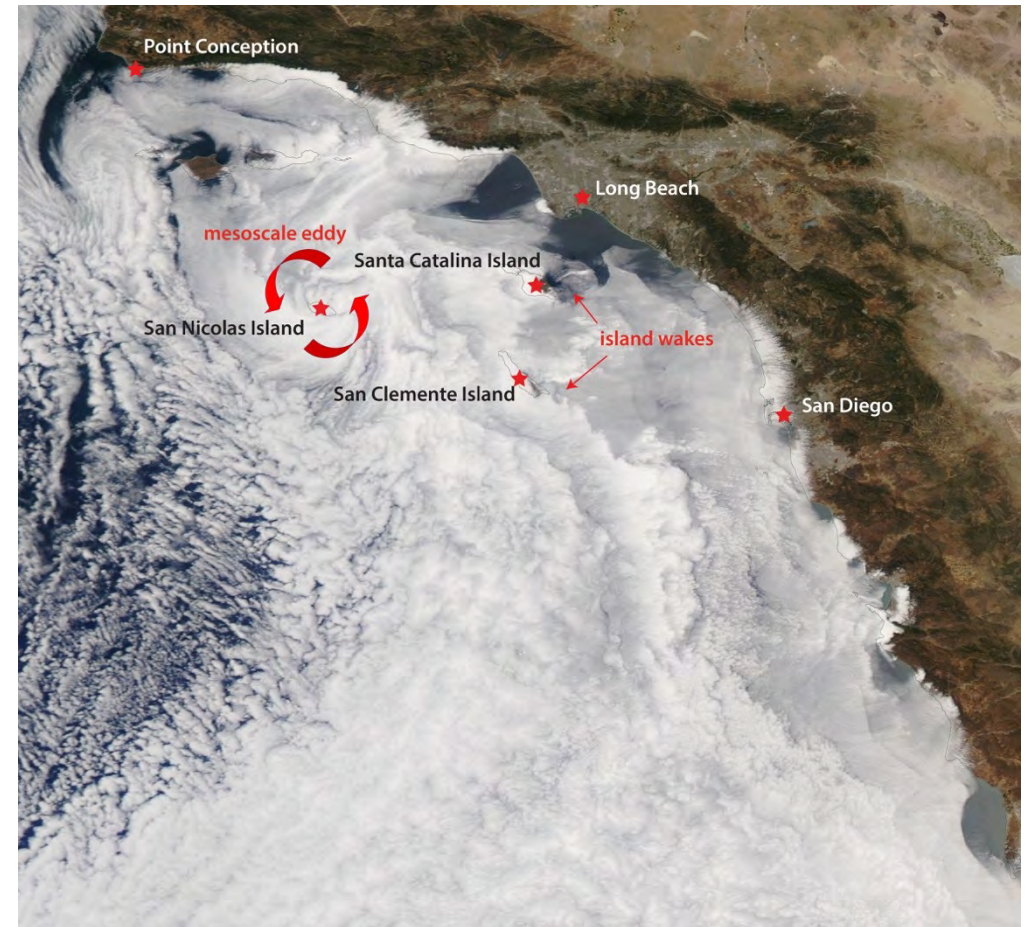
Andrew Metcalf, Clemson

Joe Galewsky, U New Mexico



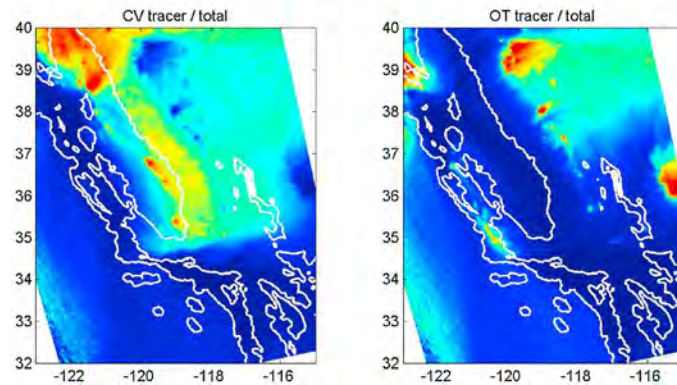
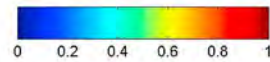
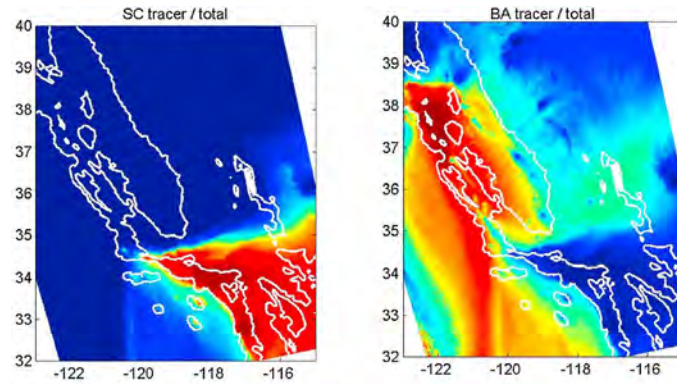
Motivation

- Above the Southern California Bight, the lower troposphere has complicated dynamics with “action” at all scales, synoptic to micro:
 - Large-scale surface flow in spring typically NNW-ly
 - Flow and shape of coastline interact to form:
 - Hydraulic jump @ Point Conception
 - **Mesoscale “Catalina” eddies over Bight**
 - Highly correlated with onshore clouds
 - Also results in tilt in PBL, deeper toward coast
 - Island wakes
 - Land-sea breeze circulation at coast
- Major pollution sources in close vicinity (LA/LB, SD, points inland) and farther afield (Bay Area, Central Valley)
- Important area for air quality control, visibility impacts on maritime & aviation operations, coastal solar forecasting, etc.



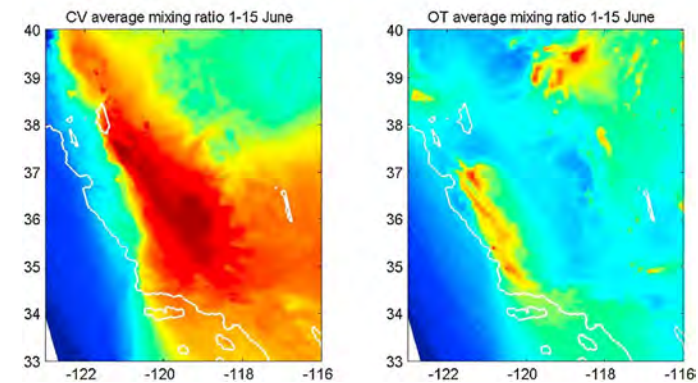
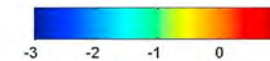
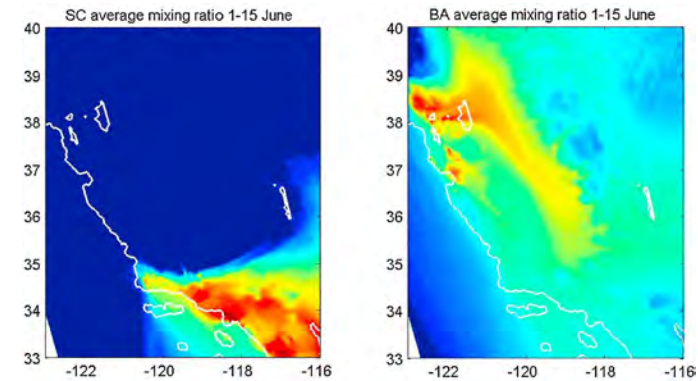
Simulated pollutant dispersion over the Bight

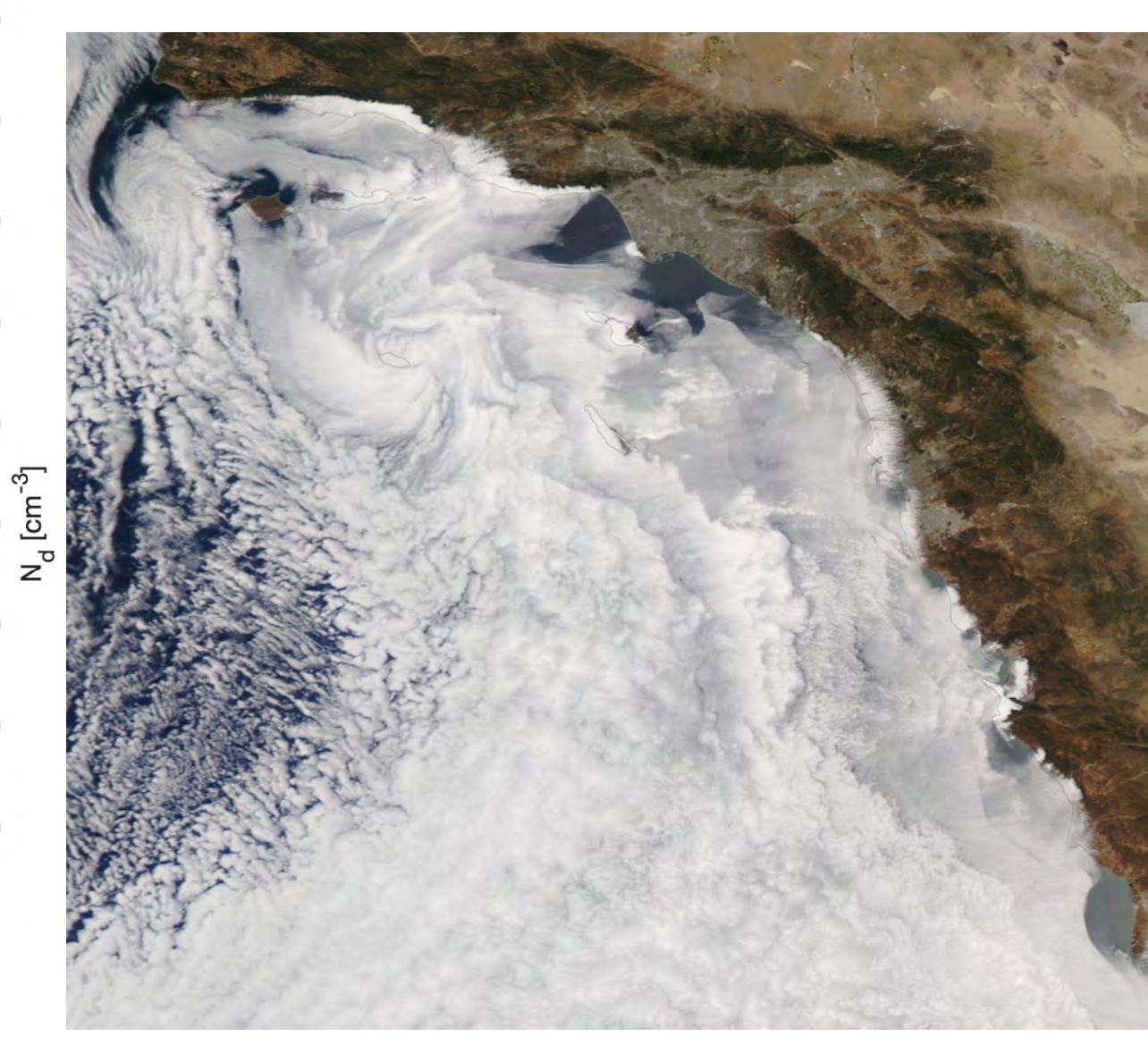
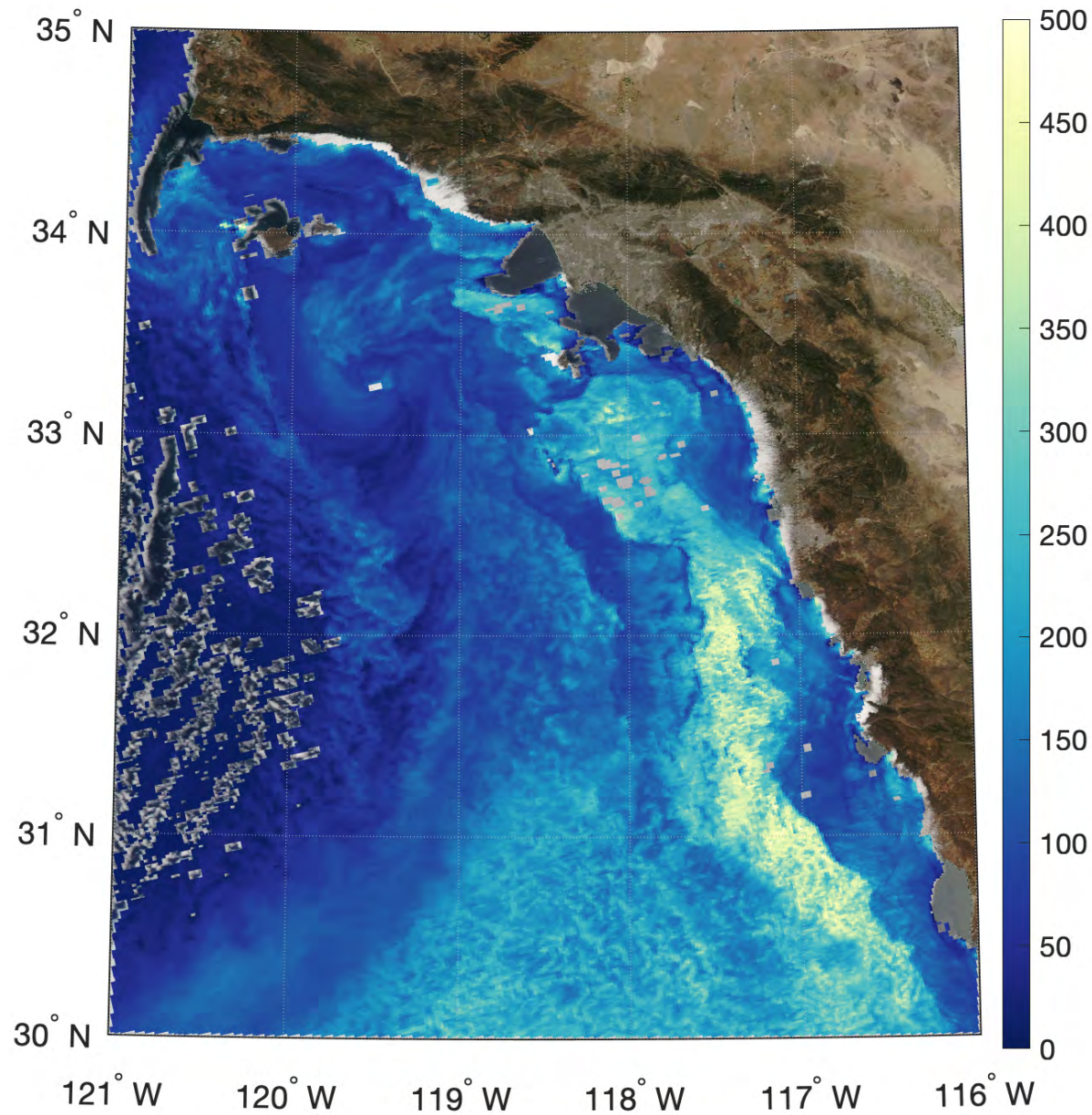
CO (relative)



SC = SoCal
BA = Bay Area
CV = Central Valley
OT = Other

NH₃ (log₁₀(ppb))





Platform and instrumentation

- Naval Postgraduate School (formerly CIRPAS) Twin Otter aircraft
 - Facility director: Anthony Bucholtz

PI operated instrumentation

Measurement	Twin Otter
Aerosol concentration	
CN concentration	2 x CPC
CCN concentration	2 x CCN-100
Size distribution	SMPS + PCASP + PDI
Optical properties	
Light scattering	3- λ Nephelometer (dry)
Light absorption	1- λ PSAP
Black carbon	SP2
Aerosol composition	
Non-refractory	mAMS
Other	
Trace gases	O ₃ , CO, NO _x , CO ₂ , isotopes of H ₂ O*
OH chemistry	Oxidation flow reactor
Droplet size distribution	PDI (2 μ m-1mm) + CDP
Cloud droplet residuals	CVI



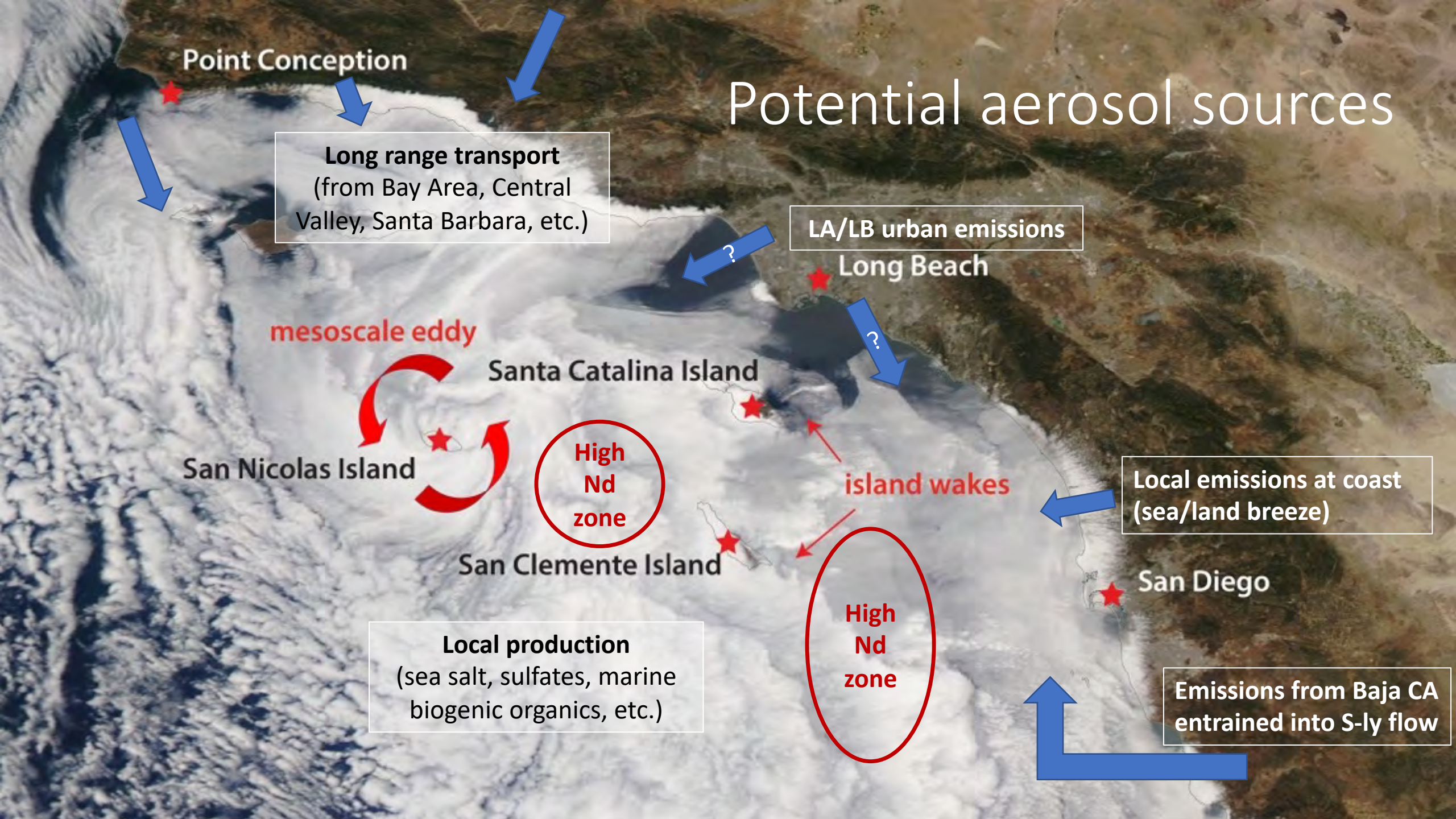
Facility standard instrumentation

Instrument	Measurement
Thermometer	Temperature
Chilled mirror	Dew point temperature
Pressure transducers	Atmospheric pressure
Radome & flow angle probe	Winds
Particulate volume monitor	Bulk cloud liquid water content
Pyrometer	Sea surface temperature
Pyranometer	Solar irradiance (upwelling & downwelling)
Pyrgeometer	Infrared irradiance (upwelling & downwelling)

Scientific Objectives

- Investigate the dynamical controls on aerosol transport into, and distribution within, the SoCal Bight
- Quantify the impact of aerosol-cloud interactions on PBL structure and evolution
- Characterize gradients in atmospheric properties across the inversion to constrain mixing/turbulent transport hypotheses

Potential aerosol sources



Point Conception

Long range transport
(from Bay Area, Central Valley, Santa Barbara, etc.)

LA/LB urban emissions

Long Beach

mesoscale eddy

Santa Catalina Island

San Nicolas Island

High Nd zone

island wakes

Local emissions at coast
(sea/land breeze)

San Clemente Island

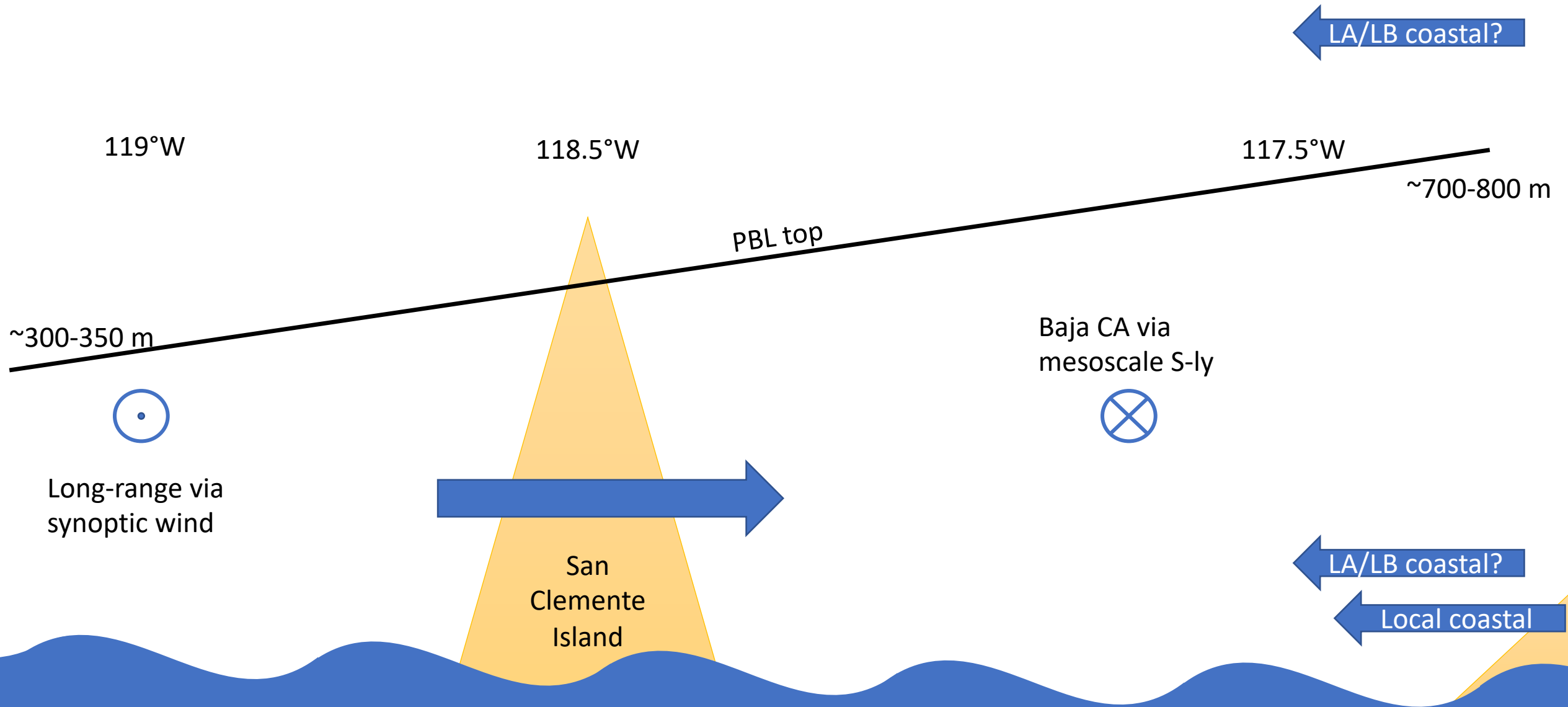
High Nd zone

San Diego

Local production
(sea salt, sulfates, marine biogenic organics, etc.)

Emissions from Baja CA
entrained into S-Iy flow

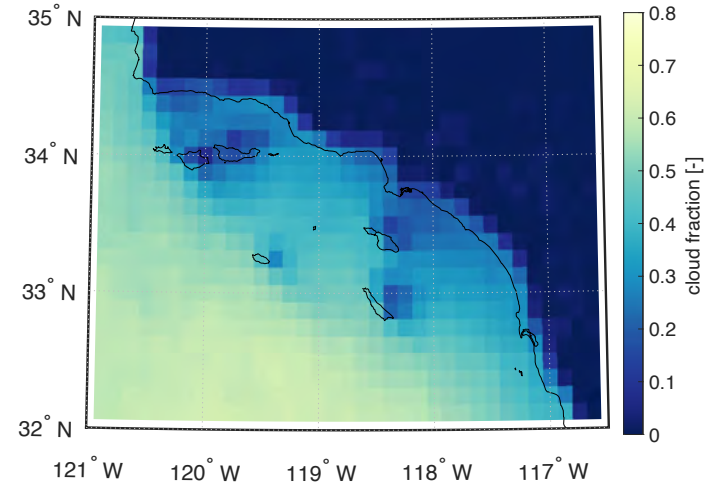
Transect along $\sim 33^\circ\text{N}$ during a Catalina eddy viewed from the south



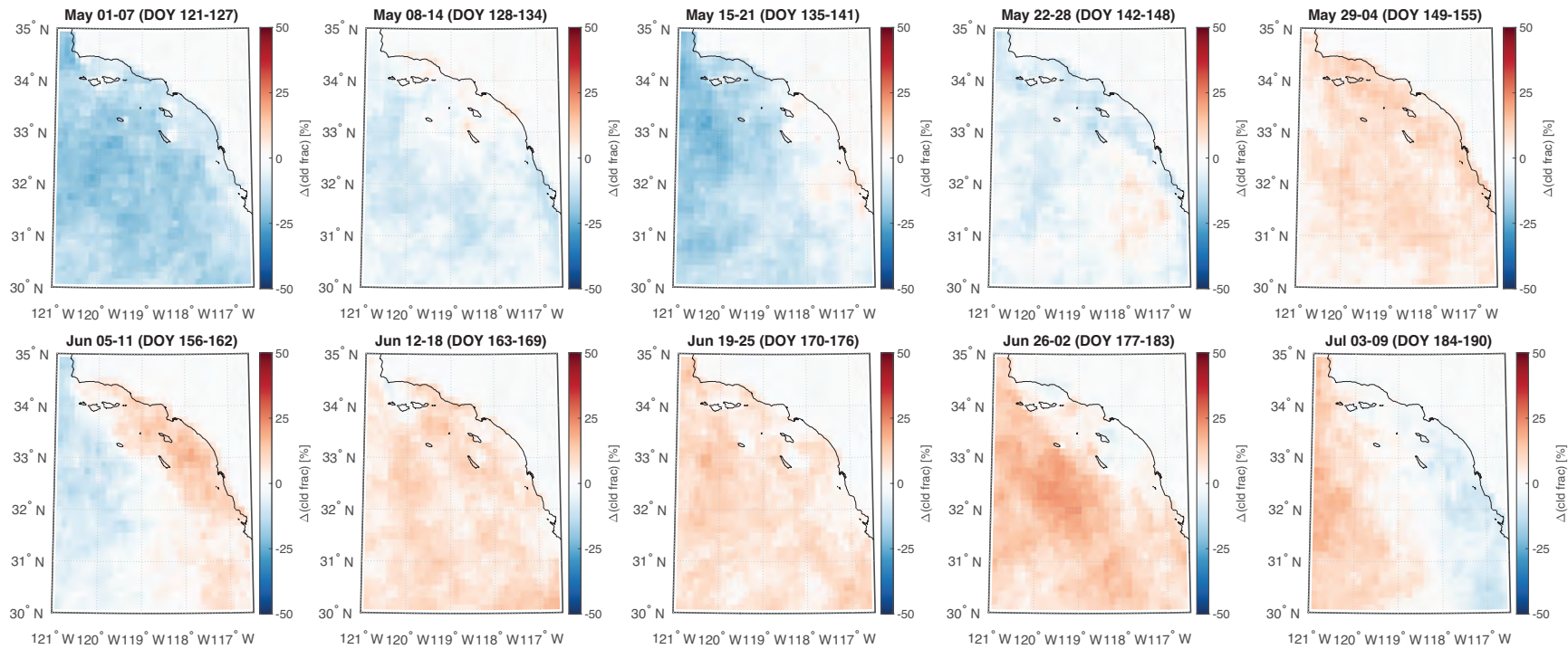
Sampling objectives

- Characterize vertical and horizontal structure of PBL (dynamics, thermodynamics, microphysics, aerosol, trace gases...)
- Quantify aerosol/drop size distribution, composition, proxies for processing/aging
- Establish “end members” for mixing analysis (i.e., surface vs. free troposphere)

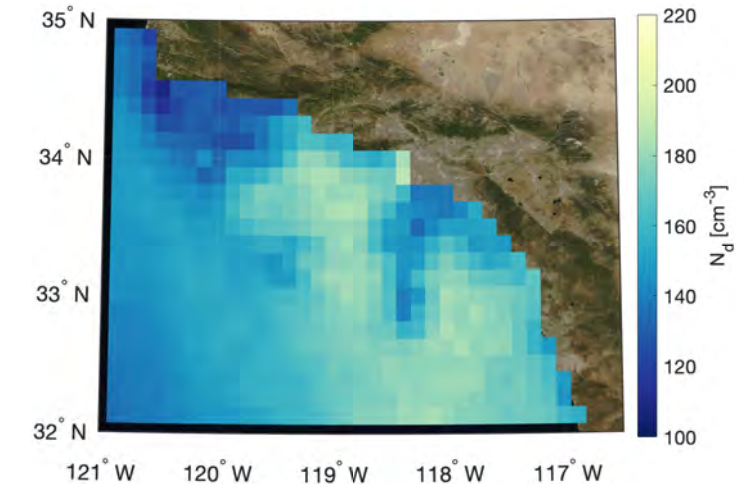
Aqua MODIS mean cloud fraction,
1/8°, May 1-July 15, 2008-2022



Perturbation MODIS low cloud fraction from 15-year gridded mean



Aqua MODIS mean N_d ,
1/8°, May 1-July 15, 2008-2022





CONTROL AREA PACIFIC LOW
5500 MSL

WARNING W-532S

MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURE IS BELIEVED NOT TO EXCEED 400 FEET

5500 MSL 1200 AGL

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-537

MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURE IS BELIEVED NOT TO EXCEED 400 FEET

5500 MSL 1200 AGL

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289S

PACIFIC OCEAN

34° 12' 17"

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289S

MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURE IS BELIEVED NOT TO EXCEED 400 FEET

5500 MSL 1200 AGL

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289W

Flight Following Services are available on request and highly recommended in all uncontrolled Class B, C, and FUA areas.

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289S

MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURE IS BELIEVED NOT TO EXCEED 400 FEET

5500 MSL 1200 AGL

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289W

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289S

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5500 MSL 1200 AGL

CONTROL AREA 1318L

WARNING W-289W

CAUTION: Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) may be approved to operate above critical infrastructure including stadiums and linear features such as high-voltage powerlines and railways. Check NOTAMS and use AIM for details.

FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE (FIS) is available on 120.0 MHz. This service is provided to pilots of aircraft operating in Class E airspace and is not intended to replace ATIS, Tower, or Unicom. Pilots should use the appropriate frequency for the type of service required. For more information, refer to the Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM) and the Pilot/Controller Handbook (PCH).

EXAMPLES OF CLASS B ALTITUDES
70 - Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL
30 - Floor in hundreds of feet MSL

EXAMPLES OF CLASS C ALTITUDES
70 - Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL
30 - Floor in hundreds of feet MSL

EXAMPLES OF CLASS E ALTITUDES
70 - Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL
30 - Floor in hundreds of feet MSL

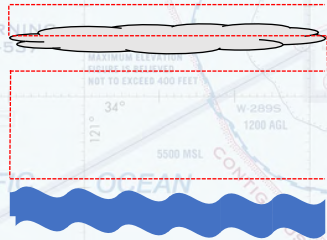
EXAMPLES OF CLASS E ALTITUDES
70 - Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL
30 - Floor in hundreds of feet MSL

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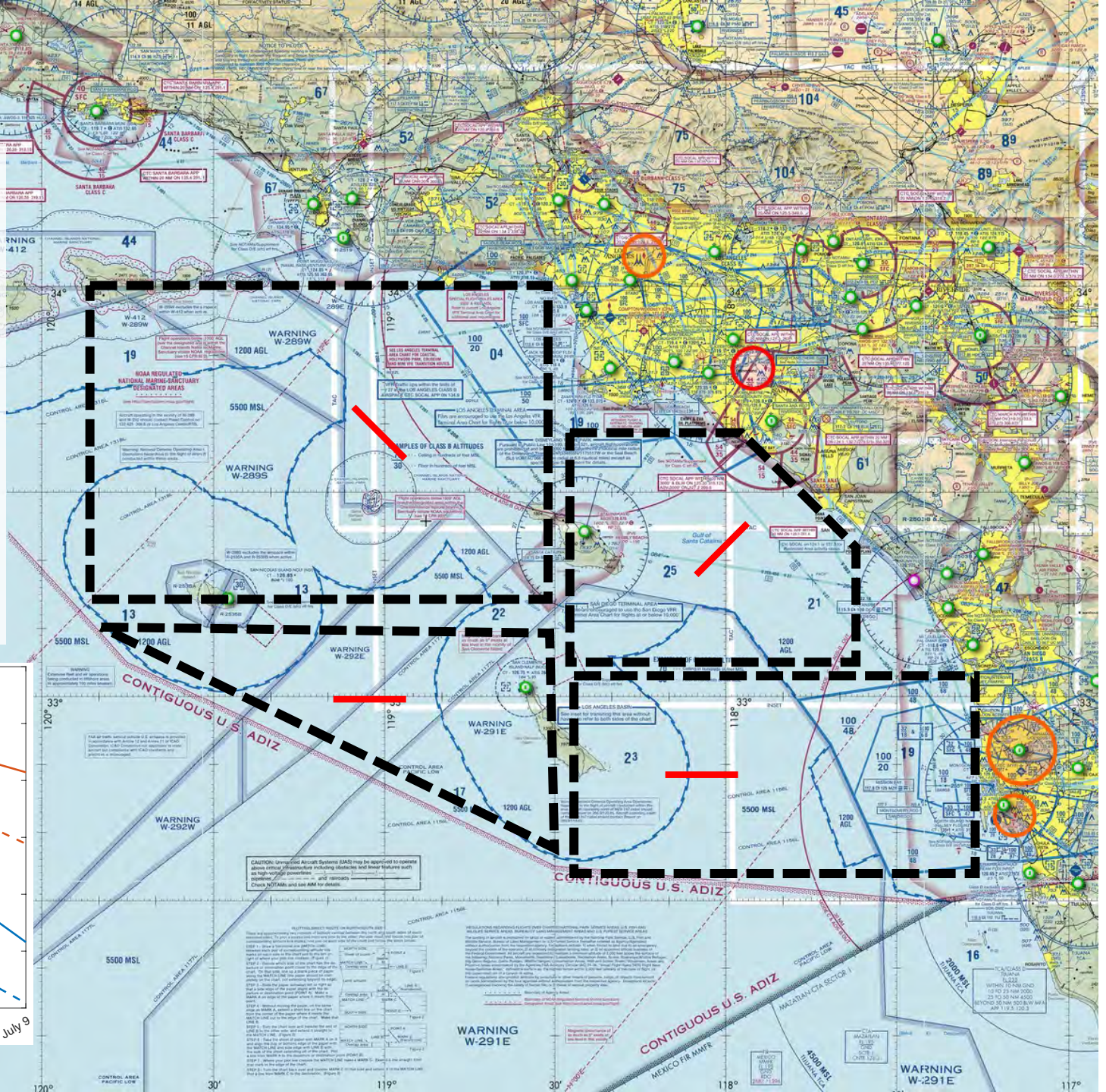
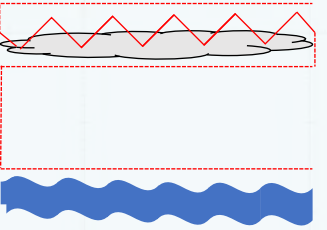
EXAMPLES OF CLASS E ALTITUDES
70 - Ceiling in hundreds of feet MSL
30 - Floor in hundreds of feet MSL

Vertical sampling strategies:

- Level legs



- Slow sawtooth/porpoise



GOES Loops: June 2020

- Day/night cloud cover only: <https://youtu.be/IRcKVmFAo9M>
- With microphysical retrievals: <https://youtu.be/d-rWFFjdRfA>

Thank you!

- Interested in coordinating? Drop me a line: mikael.witte@nps.edu

