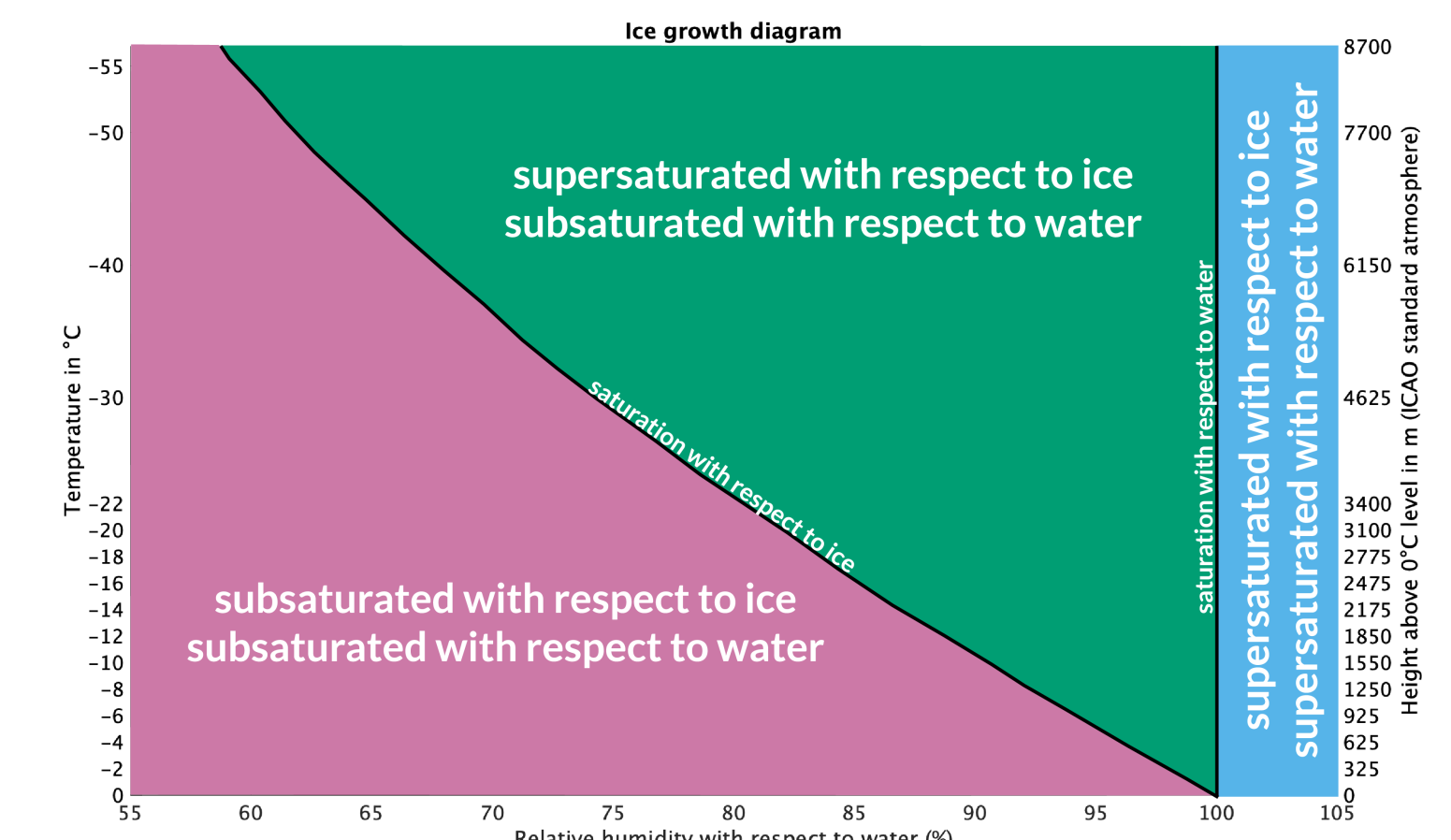


Ambient Environments for Ice Mass Growth and Shrinkage in the Context of Winter Storm Structure

Luke Allen, Laura Tomkins, Sandra Yuter, Matthew Miller, Toby Peele, Daniel Hueholt, Robert Harley III
North Carolina State University

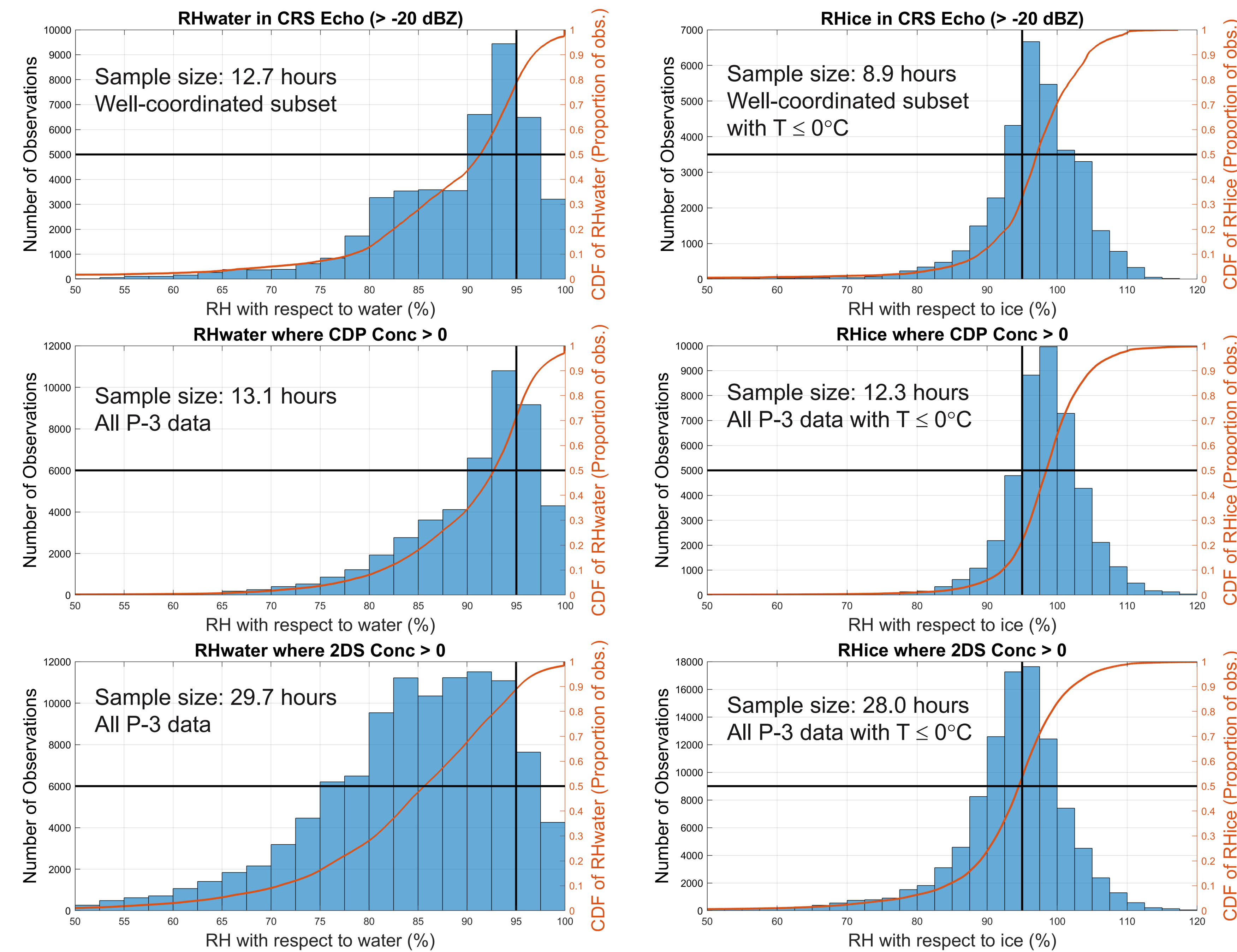
With data sets from Matt McLinden, Lihua Li, Melissa Yang-Martin, Ryan Bennett, Lee Thornhill, and Mike Poelott



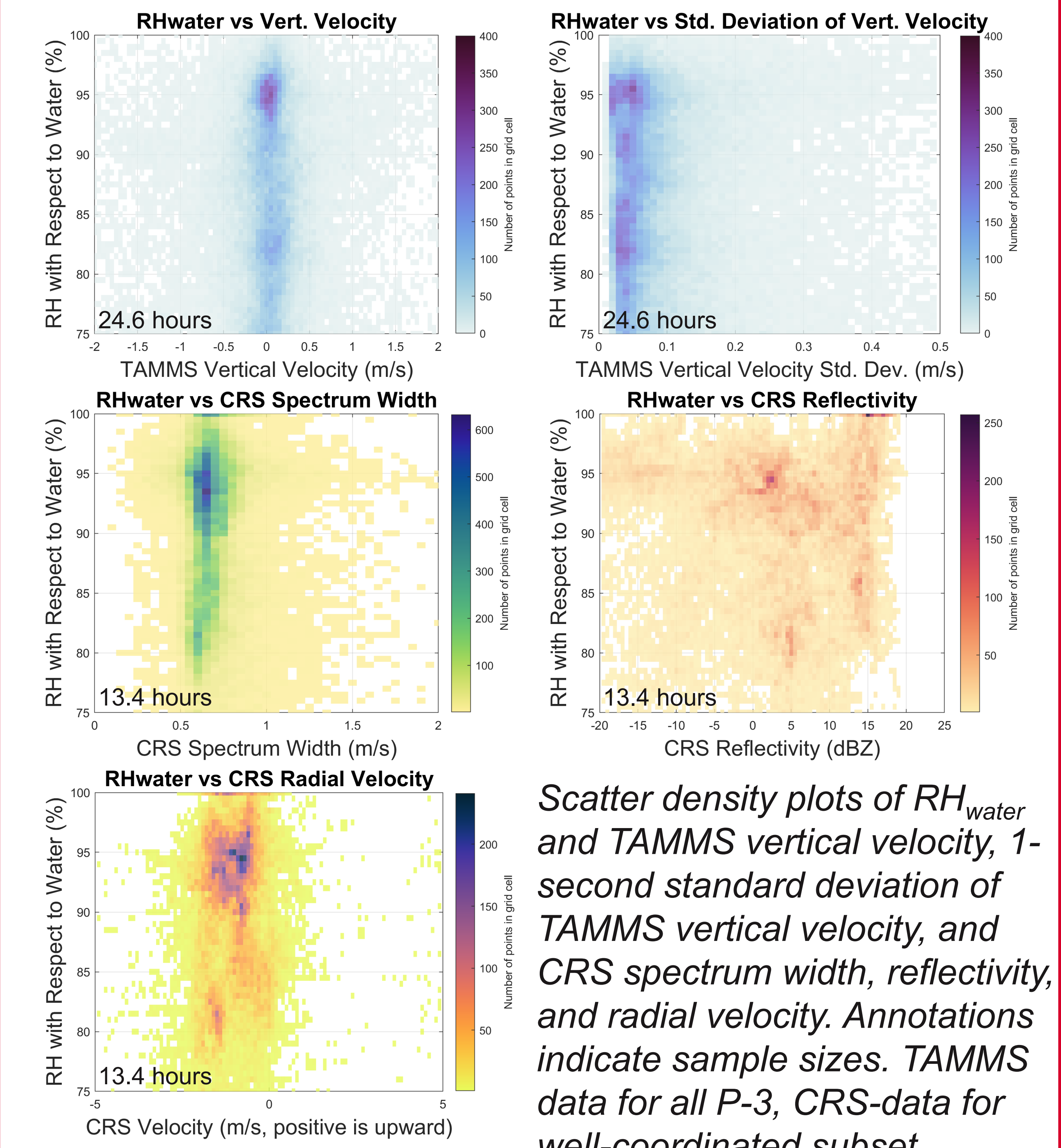
Methods and Findings

We focus on winter 2020 IMPACTS data when the NASA ER-2 was well coordinated with the NASA P-3. We define these conditions as when P-3 was located within ± 3 km horizontal distance and within ± 5 minutes of a given point on the ER-2 track.

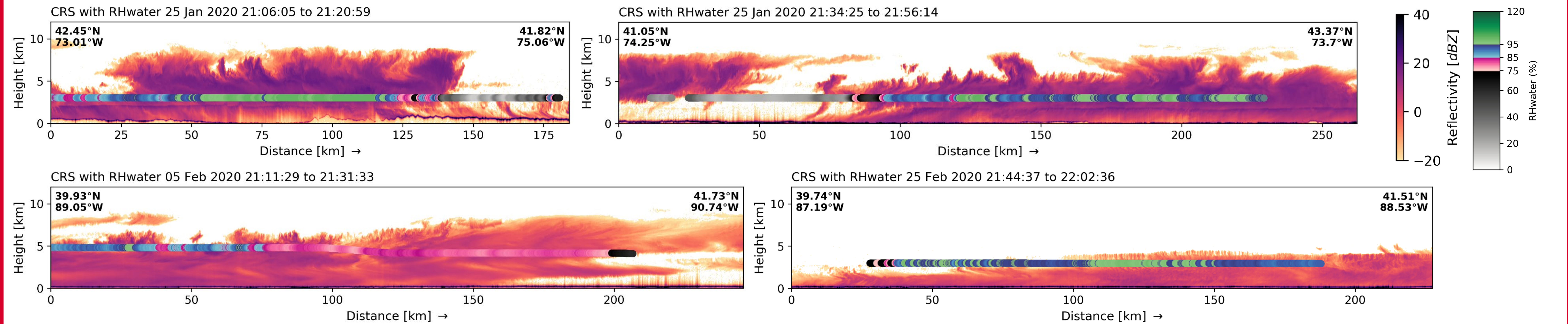
- Within CRS echo (> -20 dBZ), around 33% of P-3 samples were subsaturated with respect to ice, and around 80% were subsaturated with respect to water.
- No obvious correlation between RH_{water} and TAMMS vertical velocity, vertical velocity variance, CRS spectrum width, reflectivity, or radial velocity was found.
- Regions of saturation with respect to water do not appear to systematically coincide with repeatable CRS-detected features.



Histograms of RH_{water} (left column) and RH_{ice} (right column) for points in CRS echo (top row), where the CDP detected any particles (middle row), and where the 2D-S detected any particles (bottom row). CDFs of RH_{water} overlaid in orange. Solid black lines indicate 95% RH_{water} and 50th percentile. Annotations indicate sample sizes.



Scatter density plots of RH_{water} and TAMMS vertical velocity, 1-second standard deviation of TAMMS vertical velocity, and CRS spectrum width, reflectivity, and radial velocity. Annotations indicate sample sizes. TAMMS data for all P-3, CRS-data for well-coordinated subset.



Subset of well-coordinated flight legs between ER-2 and P-3. CRS reflectivity is overlaid with P-3 RH_{water} measurements along P-3 flight track altitude.