

Evaluating aerosols, clouds, and their interactions in three global climate models using COSP and satellite measurements



ASR meeting - FASTER breakout
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Collaborators: Ralf Bennartz, Xiaohong Liu, Yi Ming, Jonathan Jiang

Research goals (for work presented here)

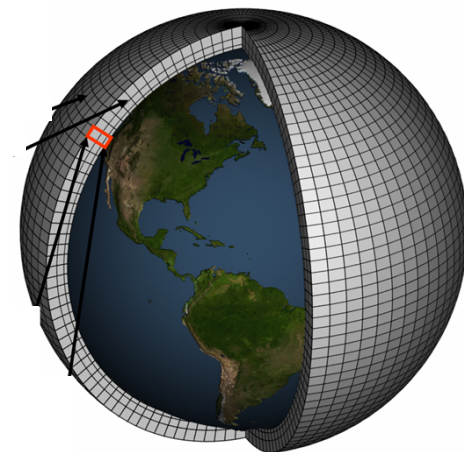
- (1) Evaluate global distributions of aerosols and clouds in three global climate models by comparing to satellite observations
 - Aerosol optical depth
 - Cloud properties (cloud optical depth (COD), droplet effective radius (R_e), cloud droplet number concentration (CDNC))
- (2) Compare signatures of aerosol-cloud interactions in three global climate models and satellite products
 - Focusing on regional analysis with specific cloud regimes
- (3) Develop statistical techniques to evaluate various cloud regimes in global climate models (and satellite observations)
 - Trying to keep in mind the idea of choosing regimes like in RACORO
 - Keeping in mind the need for testing new parameterizations (developed in FASTER) in GCMs

GCM simulation details

- Simulation period: 1997-2010
- CMIP5 emissions
- To maximize comparability of GCM and observations:
 - Prescribed sea surface temperatures
 - Nudged horizontal winds
 - CFMIP Observation Simulator Package (COSP)
 - High frequency (3 hourly) GCM output
 - Extract satellite overpass times

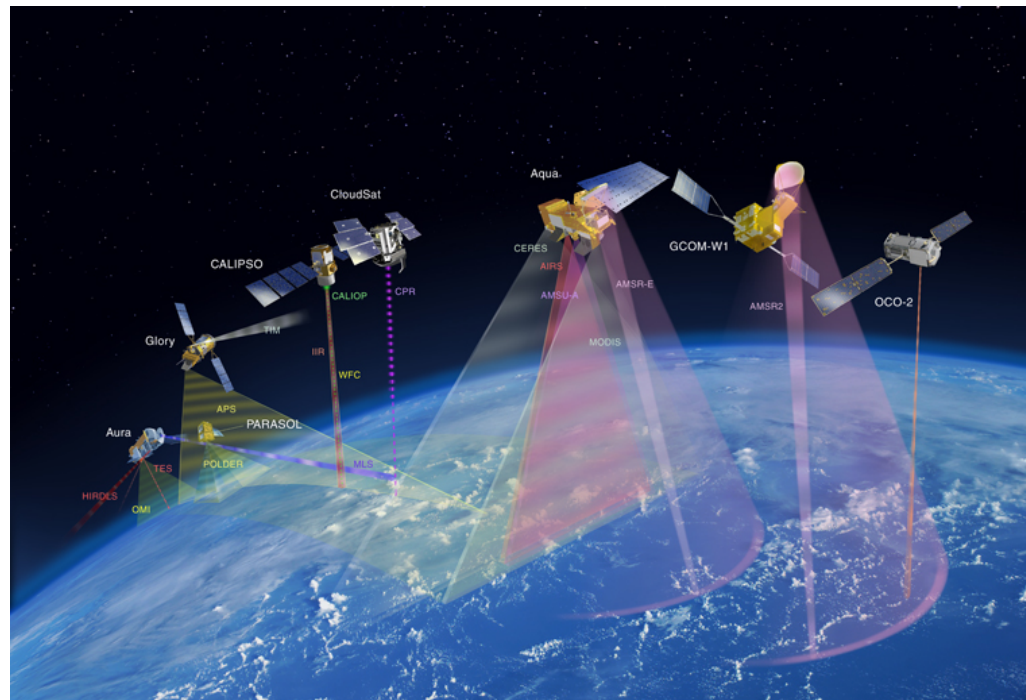
Global Climate Models

- GISS Model-E ($2^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$)
(Susanne Bauer – NASA)
- CAM5 ($1.9^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$)
(Xiaohong Liu - PNNL)
- GFDL AM3 ($2^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$)
(Yi Ming - GFDL)



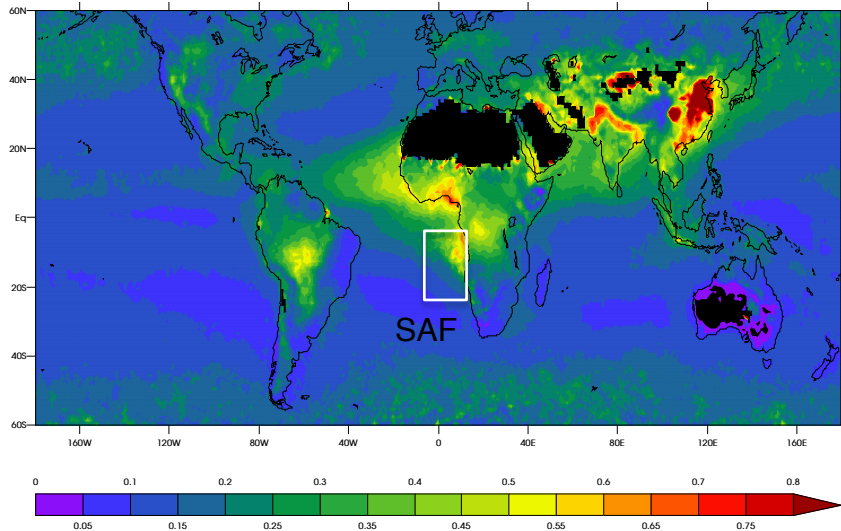
Satellite products

- MODIS L3C5
- Univ. of Wisconsin CDNC & LWP (Bennartz, 2007)
- Calipso, Cloudsat, CERES

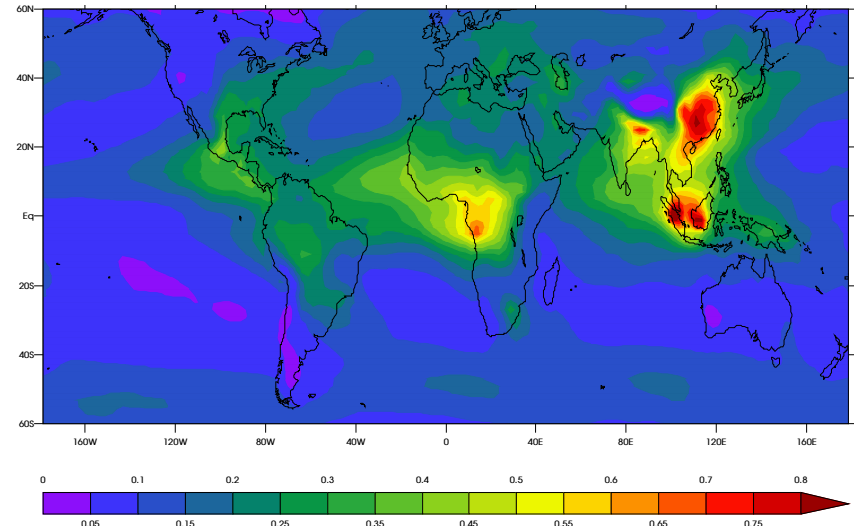


Aerosol optical depth – annual mean

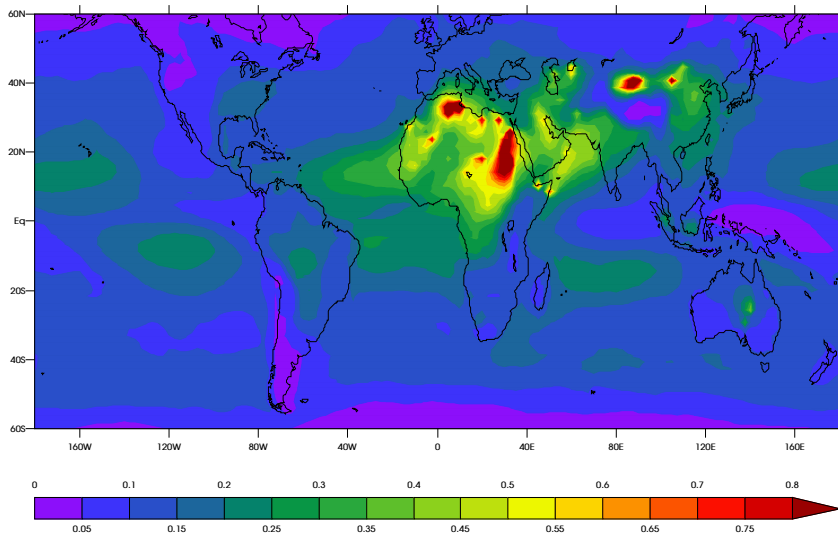
MODIS (observation)



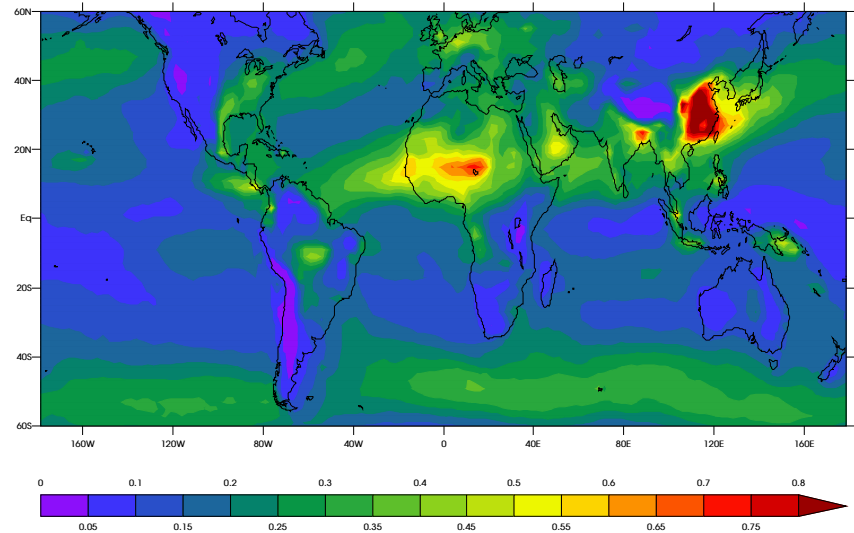
GFDL (model)



CAM5 (model)



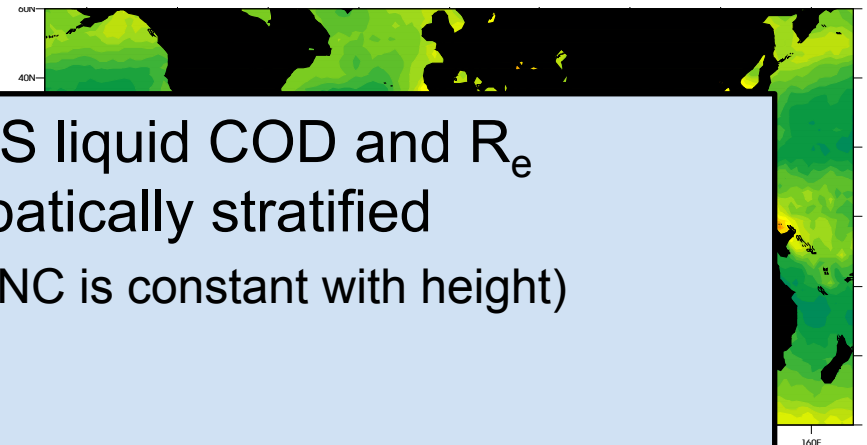
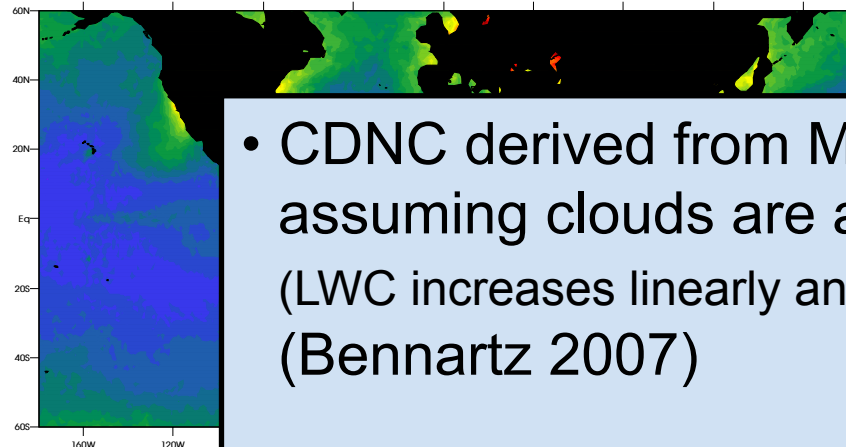
GISS (model)



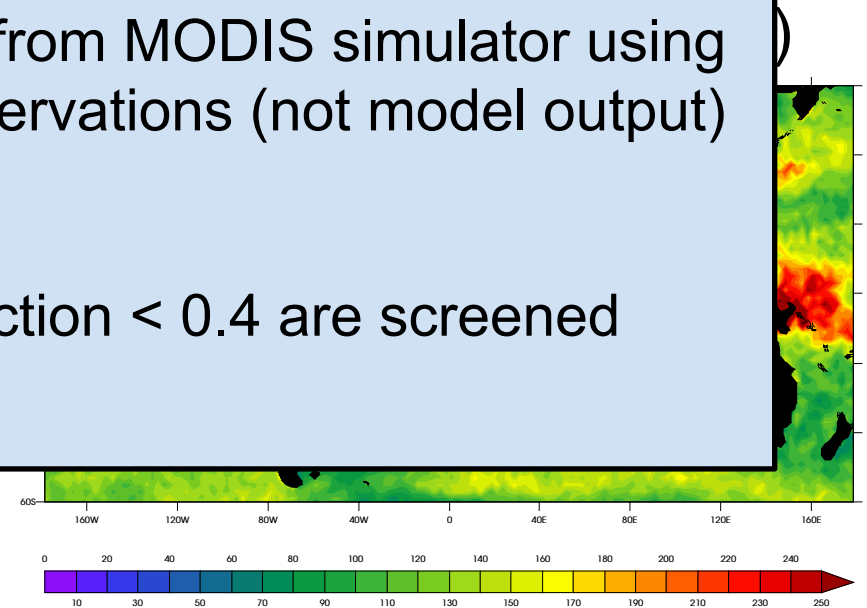
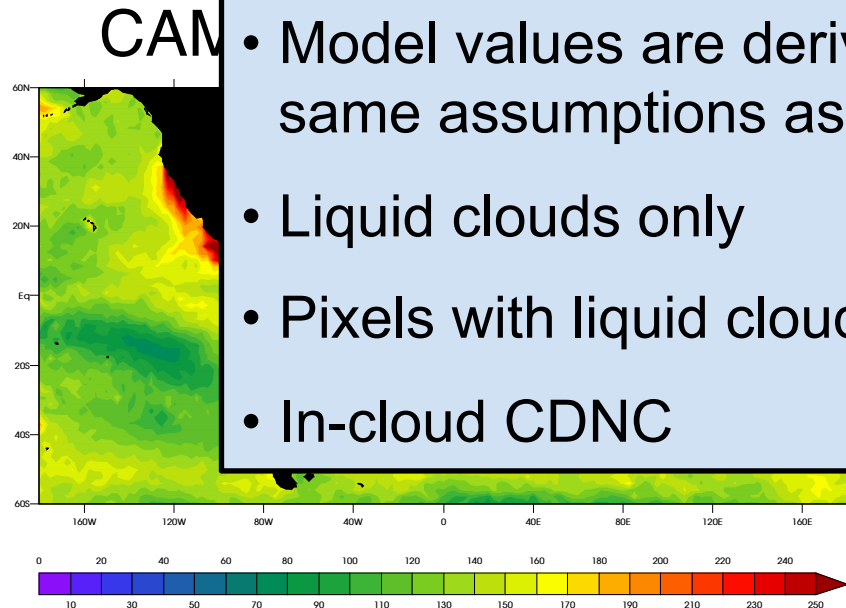
Cloud droplet number concentration (# cm⁻³)

MODIS (observation)

GFDL (MODIS simulator)

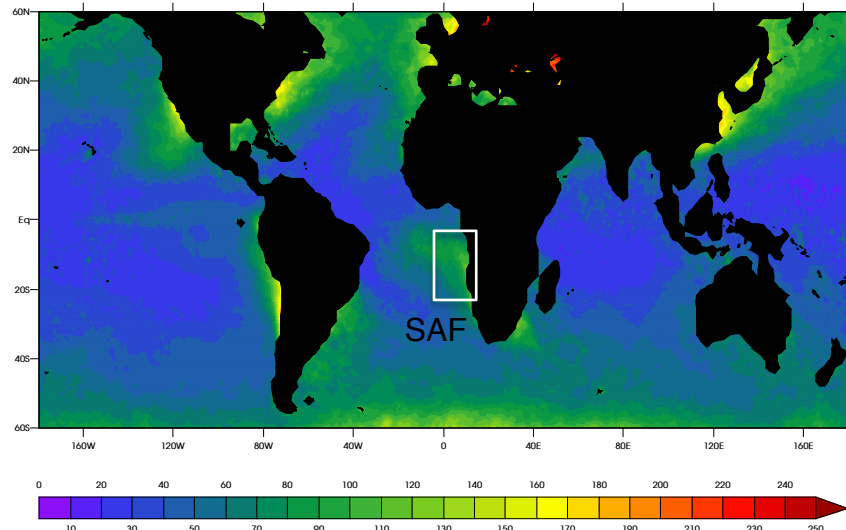


- CDNC derived from MODIS liquid COD and R_e assuming clouds are adiabatically stratified (LWC increases linearly and CDNC is constant with height) (Bennartz 2007)
- $CDNC \sim COD^{1/2} R_e^{-5/2}$
- Model values are derived from MODIS simulator using same assumptions as observations (not model output)
- Liquid clouds only
- Pixels with liquid cloud fraction < 0.4 are screened
- In-cloud CDNC

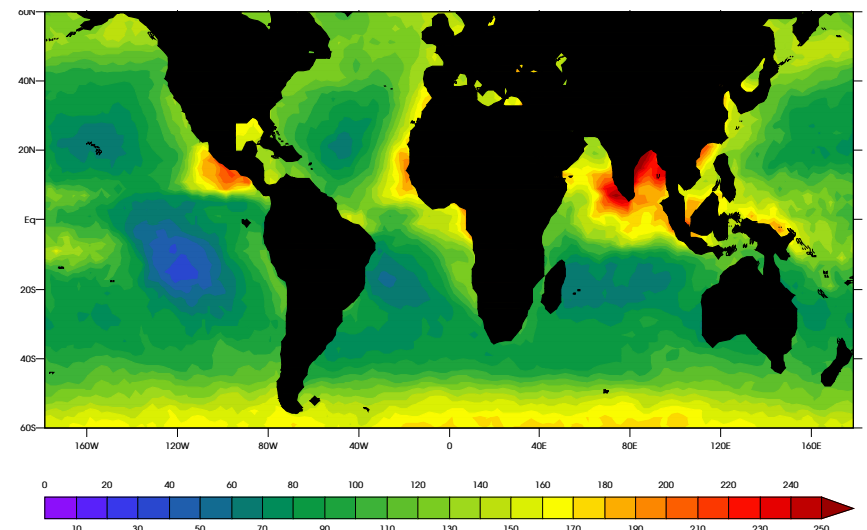


Cloud droplet number concentration (# cm⁻³)

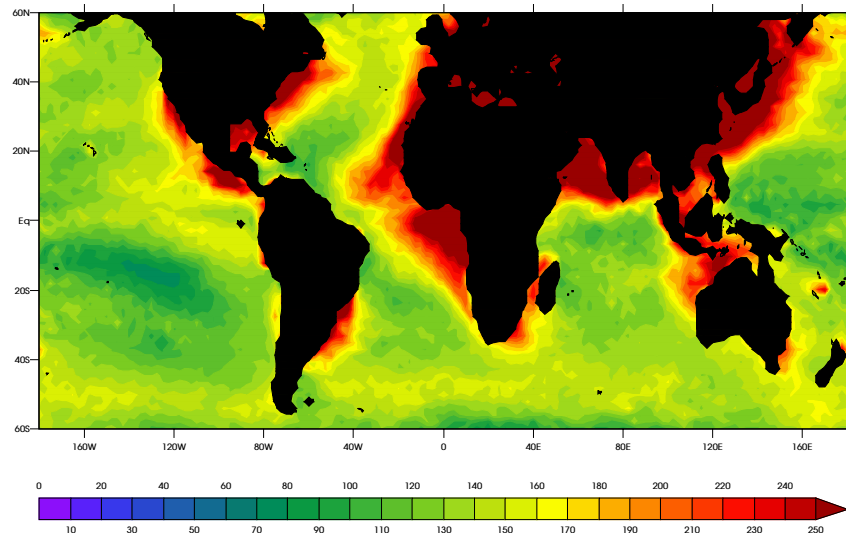
MODIS (observation)



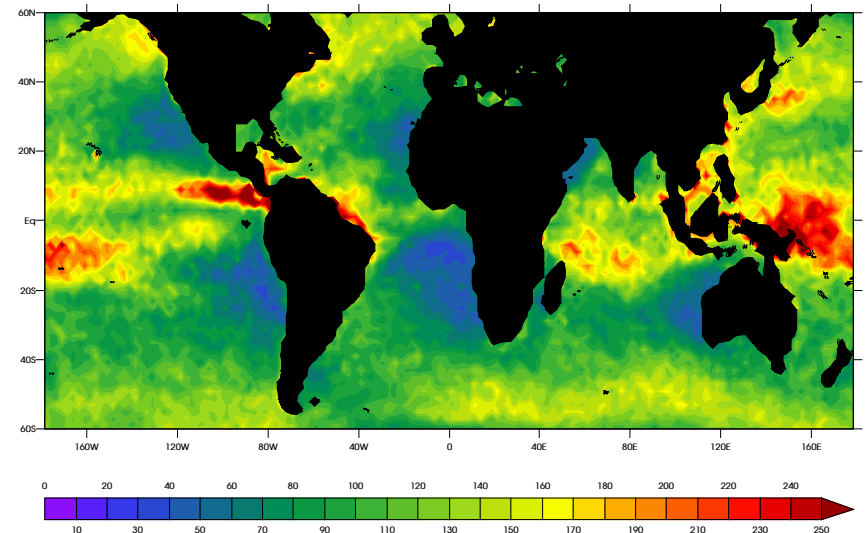
GFDL (MODIS simulator)



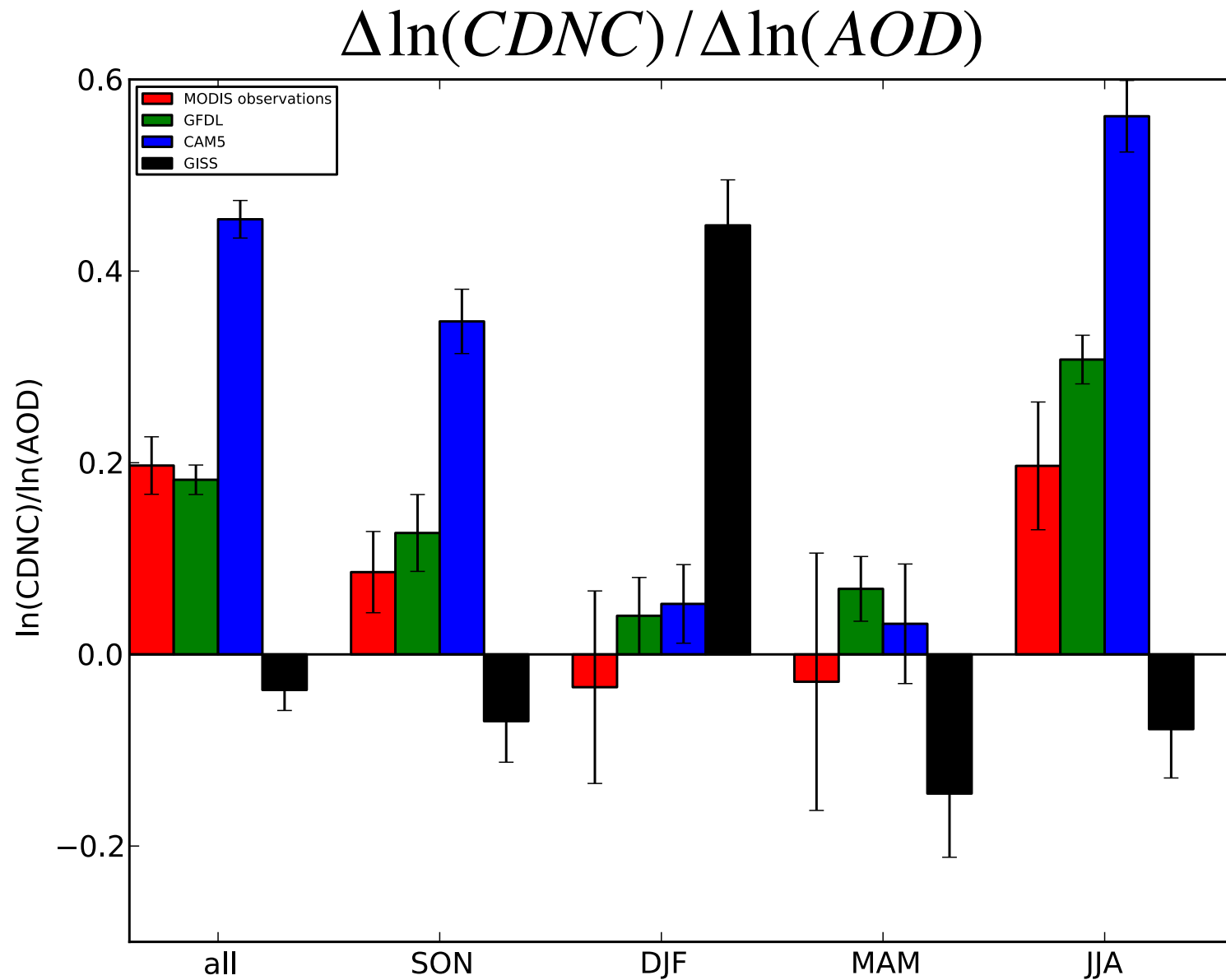
CAM5 (MODIS simulator)



GISS (MODIS simulator)



Sensitivity of CDNC to AOD in SAF region



Current work

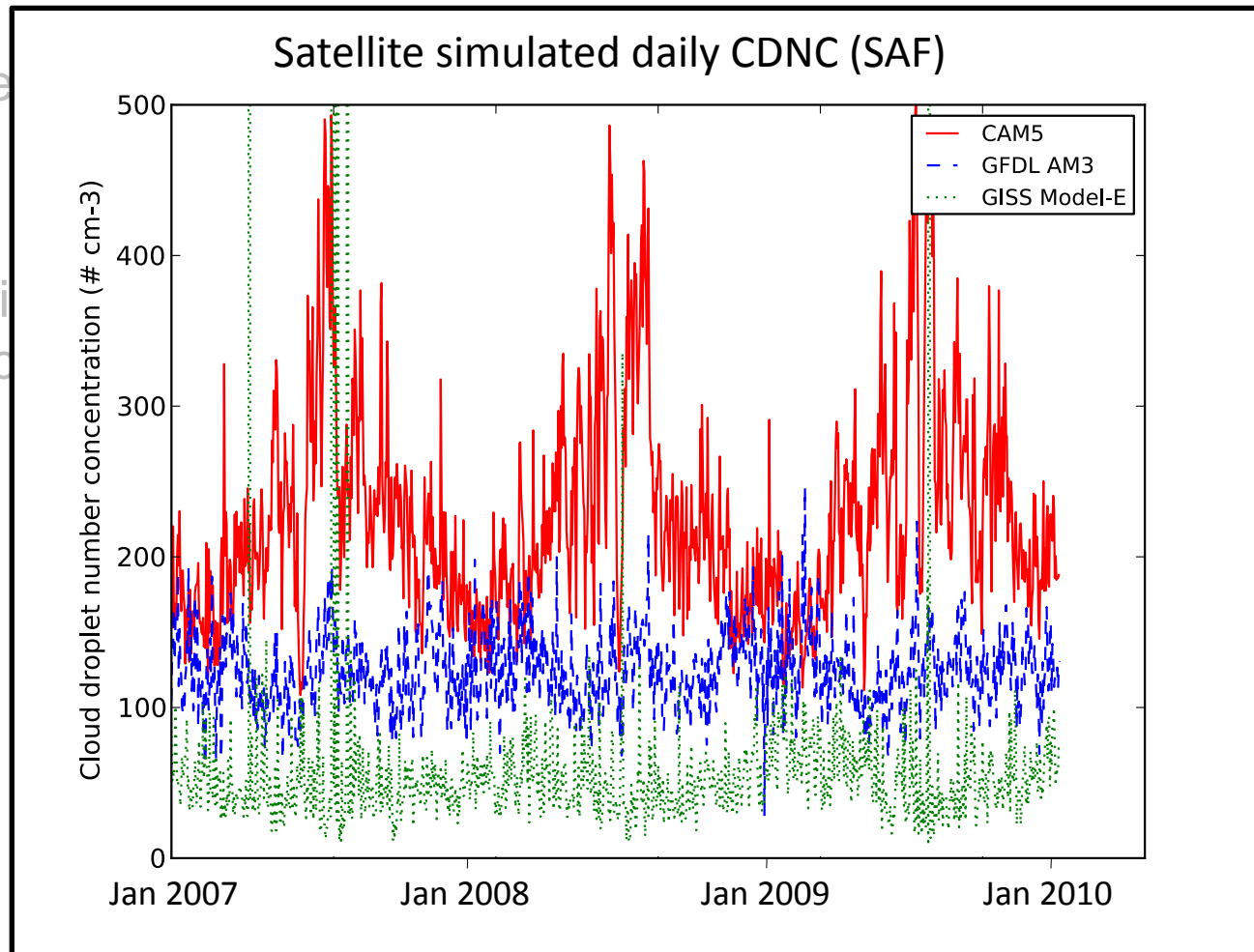
- Regional analysis
 - Time series analysis so we can do better than $\Delta \ln(CDNC) / \Delta \ln(AOD)$
 - Partial correlation analysis (removing co-variation due to weather), principle component analysis
 - Marine stratocumulus areas for now (will add continental areas to be more consistent with RACORO in future)
 - Conditional sampling to extract meteorological regimes (could try to pick regimes as has been done with RACORO)

Current work

- Regional analysis

- Time

- Particulate
principles



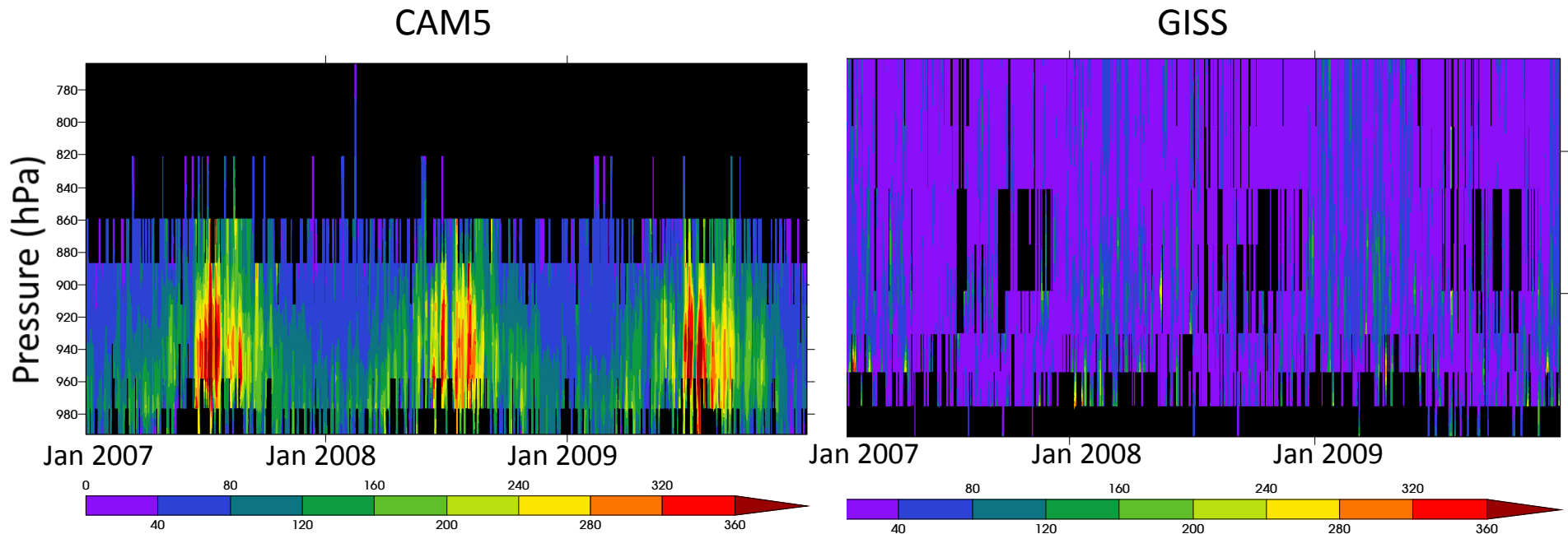
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Current work

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 - Conditional sampling to extract meteorological regimes (could try to pick regimes as has been done with RACORO)
 - Time series of spatial-mean vertical profiles from model output (not satellite simulated) to further understand differences in model results

Cloud droplet number concentration (# cm⁻³)

Model output (not satellite simulated)
SAF (spatial mean)
Daily vertical profiles (satellite overpass times)



Future work

- Focus on satellite simulated vertical profiles of clouds and aerosols
 - GCMs outputting 3-hourly vertical profiles (including COSP)
 - CALIPSO / CloudSat
- Use model to understand collocation of aerosols/CCN/CDNC in the vertical column. What fraction of aerosols in the vertical column are satellites missing?