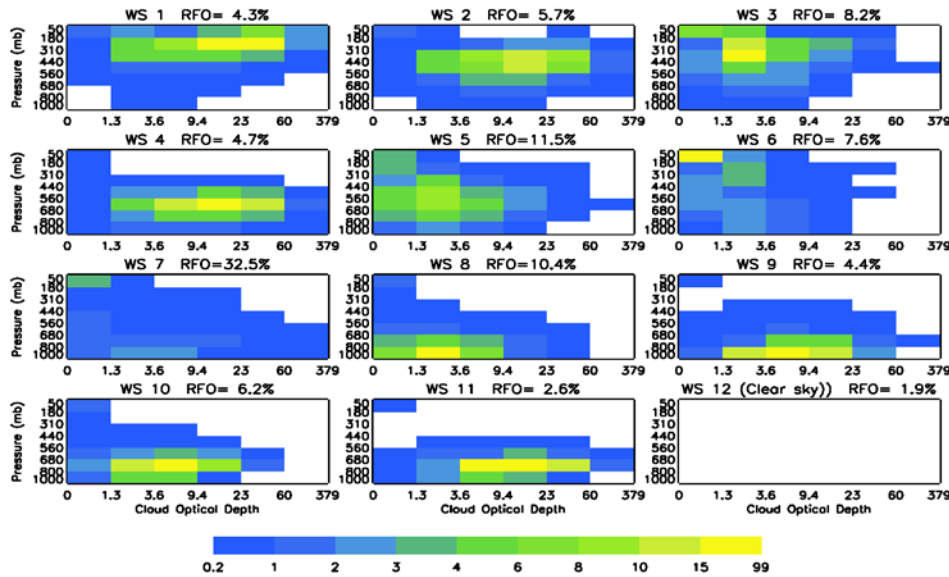


*Weather State Variability at the Azores Site and the
Relevance to Climate Model Evaluation*

*George Tselioudis, Jasmine Remillard, Andy Ackerman, Ann Fridlind
NASA/GISS – Columbia University*



Global Weather States (WS) derived through cluster analysis of ISCCP TAU-PC histograms:

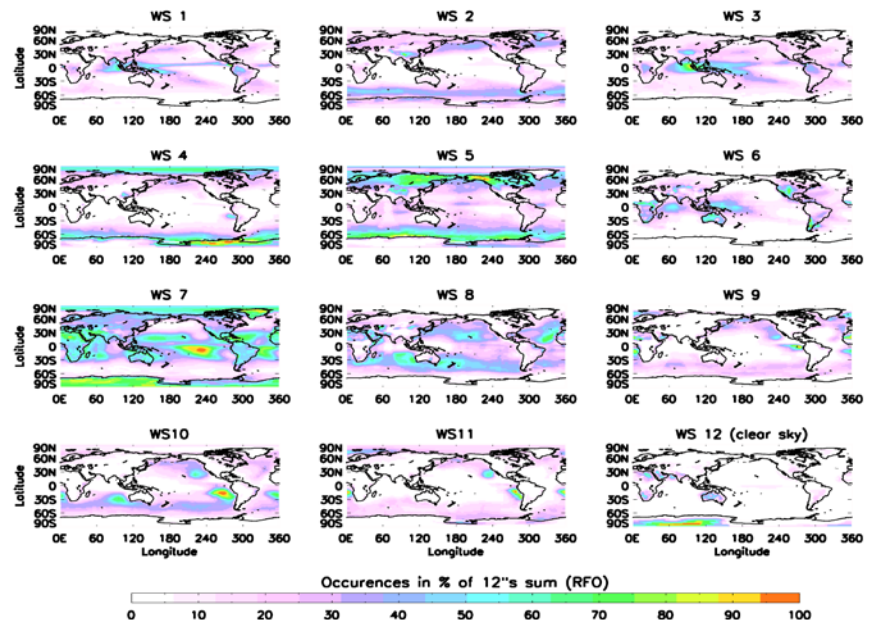
11 WS going from deep convective to stratocumulus clouds

Fair-weather WS7 most frequent one

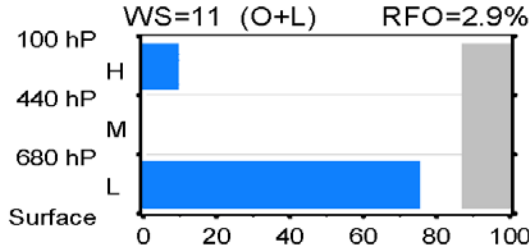
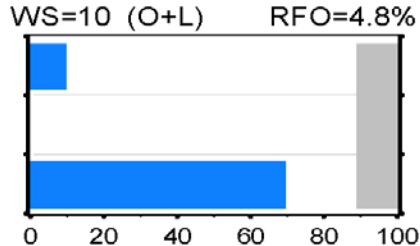
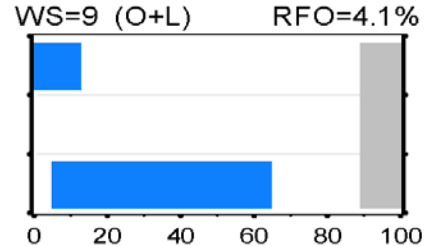
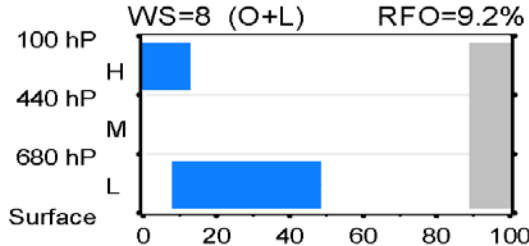
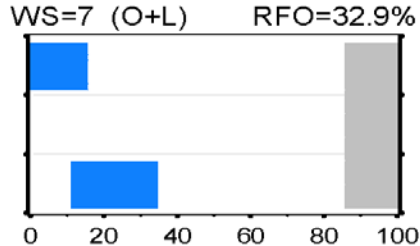
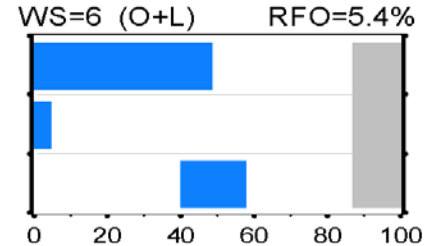
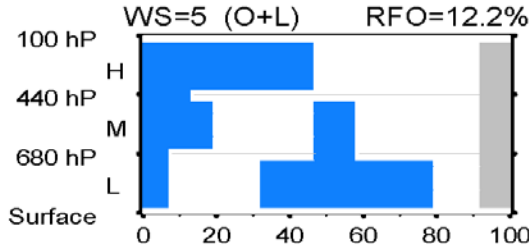
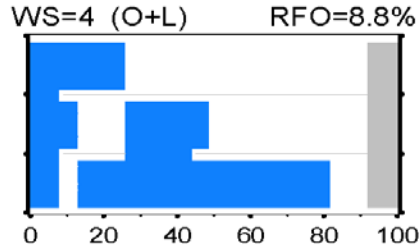
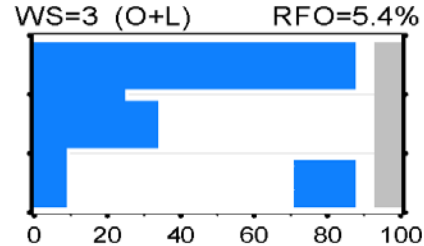
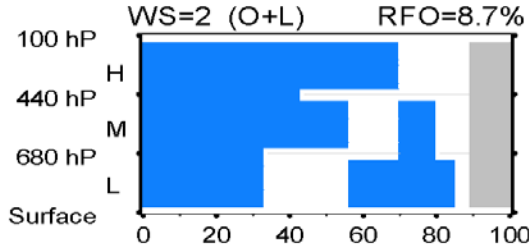
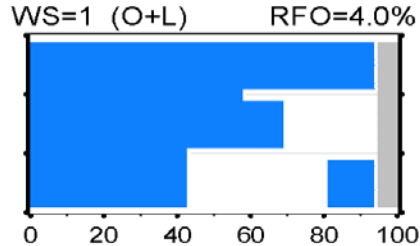
Separation of tropical and midlatitude convective clouds

Tropical-subtropical region shows a stratocumulus-shallow cumulus-fair weather balance

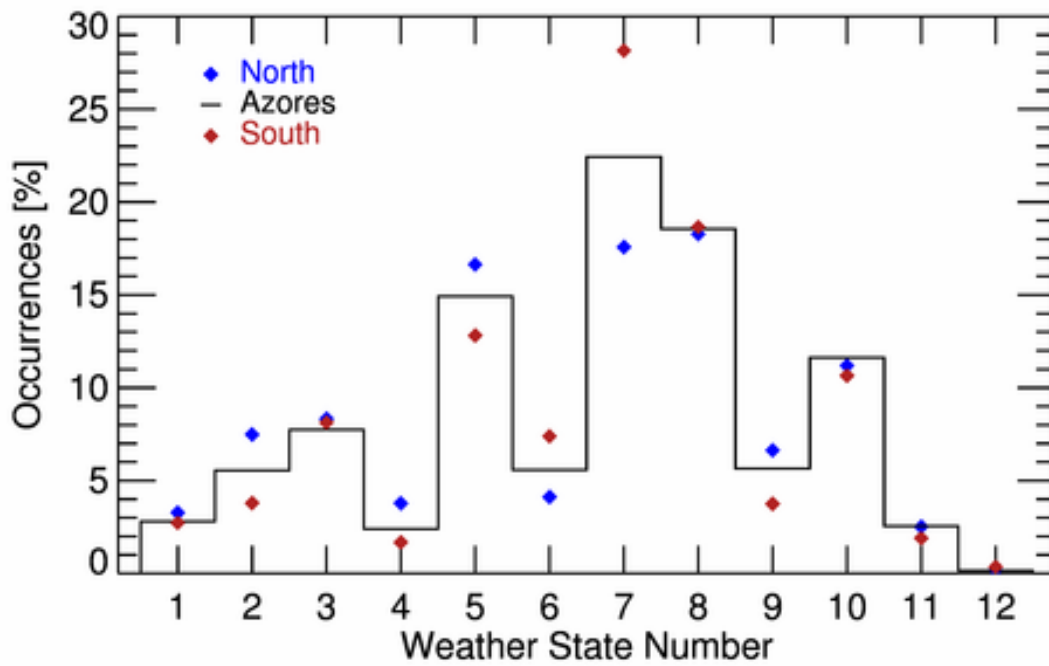
[Tselioudis et al. 2013](#)



Cloud Vertical Structure (CVS) of the ISCCP WS derived from CloudSat-CALIPSO retrievals



CVS RFO (%; Grey is sum of all < 5.0%)



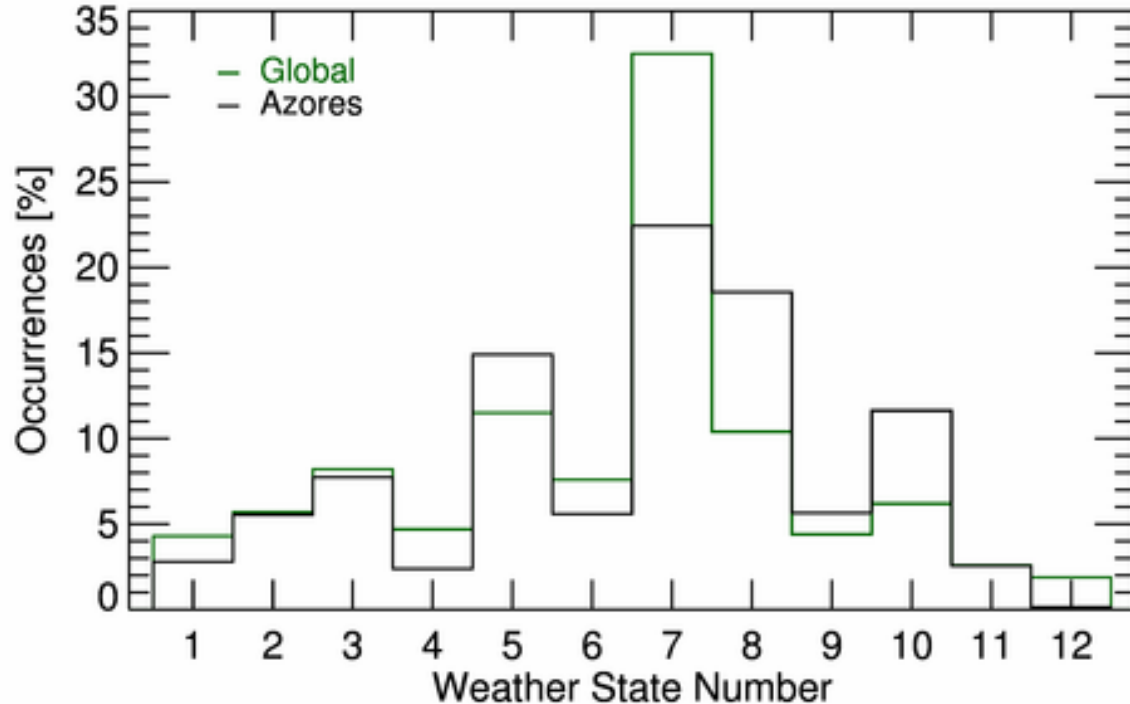
Weather States in the Azores

Fair-weather most frequent but significant amounts of shallow cumulus, stratocumulus, and storm clouds

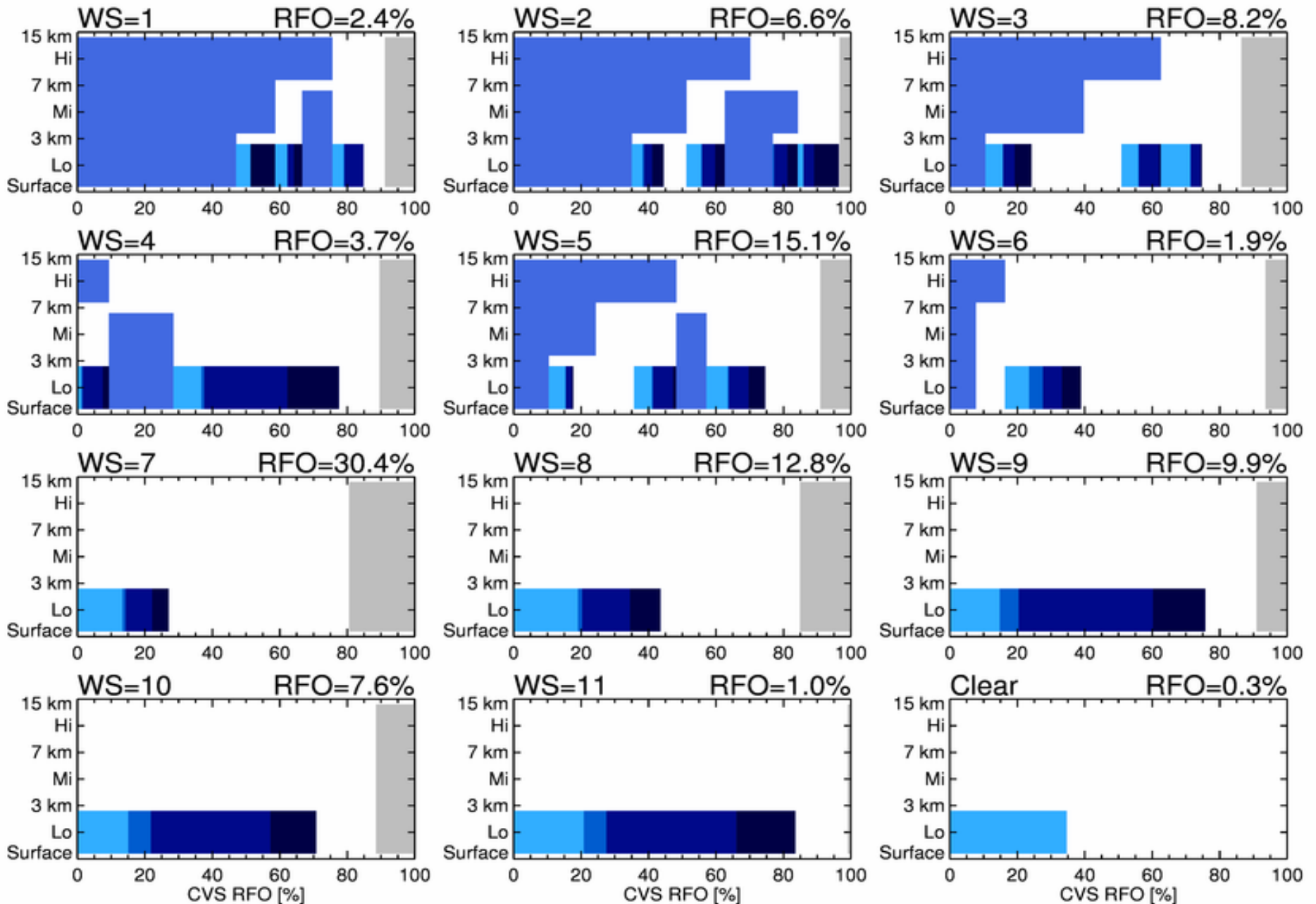
Fair-weather increases southward and storm clouds northward of the Azores grid box.

Azores vs Global WS

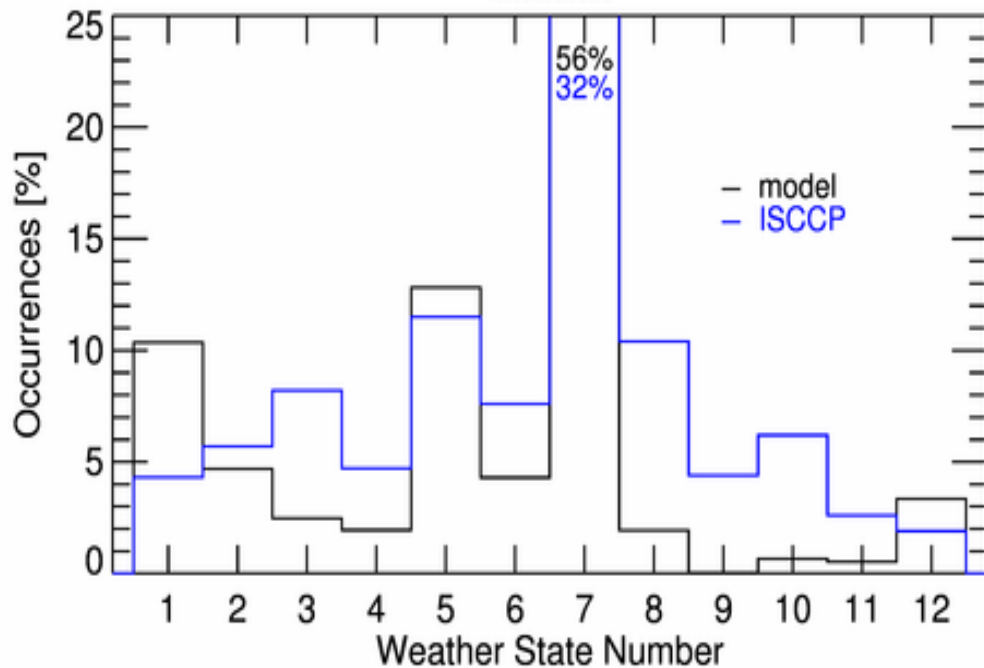
Lower fair-weather and deep convection frequency and higher frequency of shallow cumulus and stratocumulus clouds



Cloud Vertical Structure (CVS) of the Azores WS derived from AMF retrievals



Global



Weather States in the GISS GCM

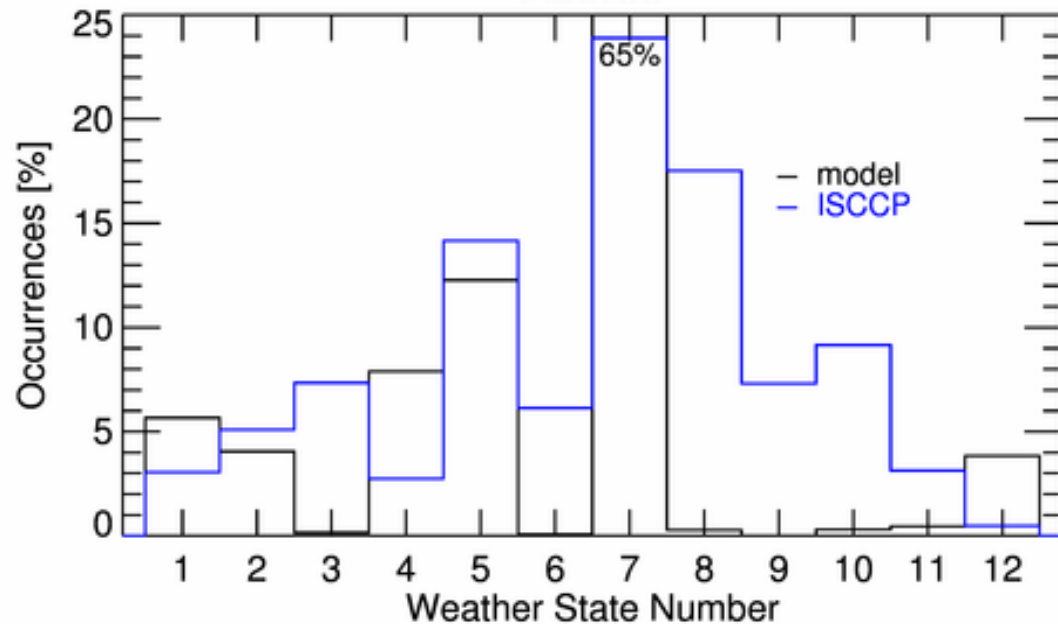
Model severely overpredicts the fair-weather WS and underpredicts the low cloud WS

Tropical convection is overpredicted in the model

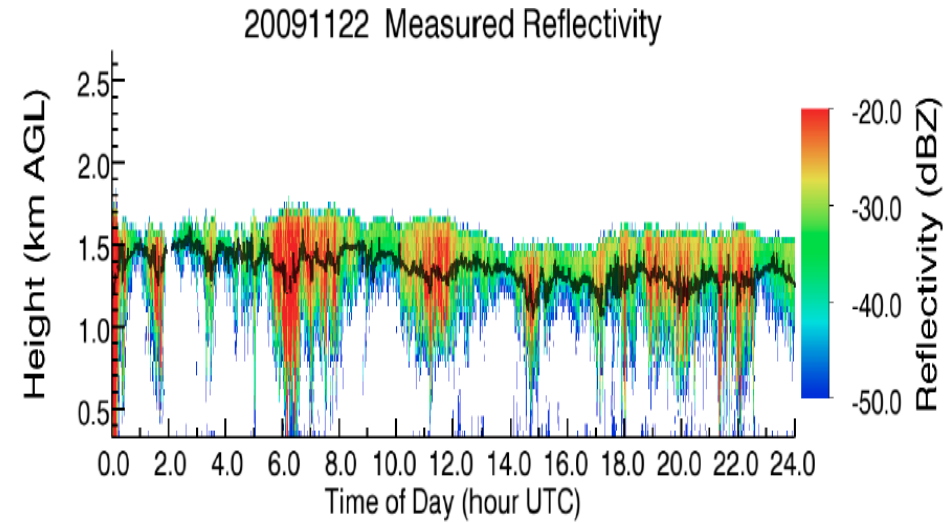
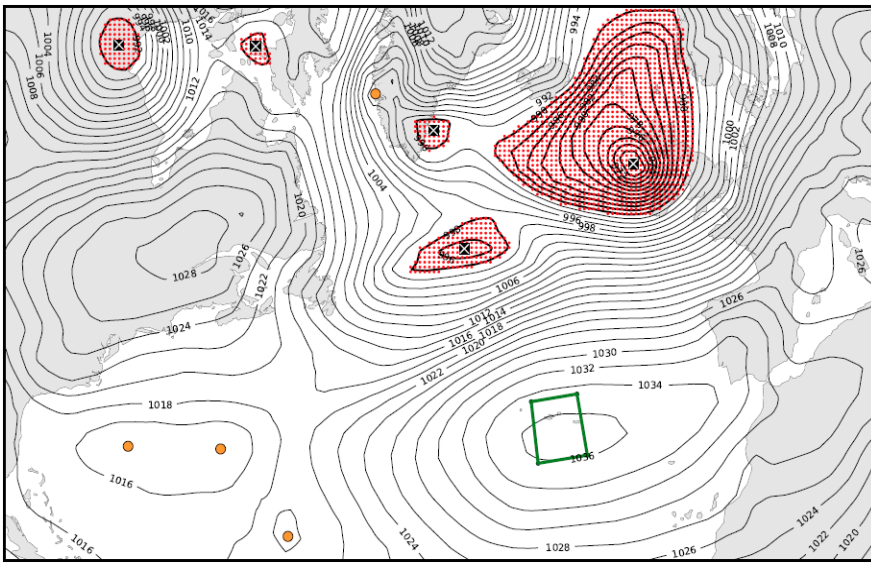
GISS GCM WS in the Azores

Most GCM WS deficiencies in the global domain are present in the Azores analysis

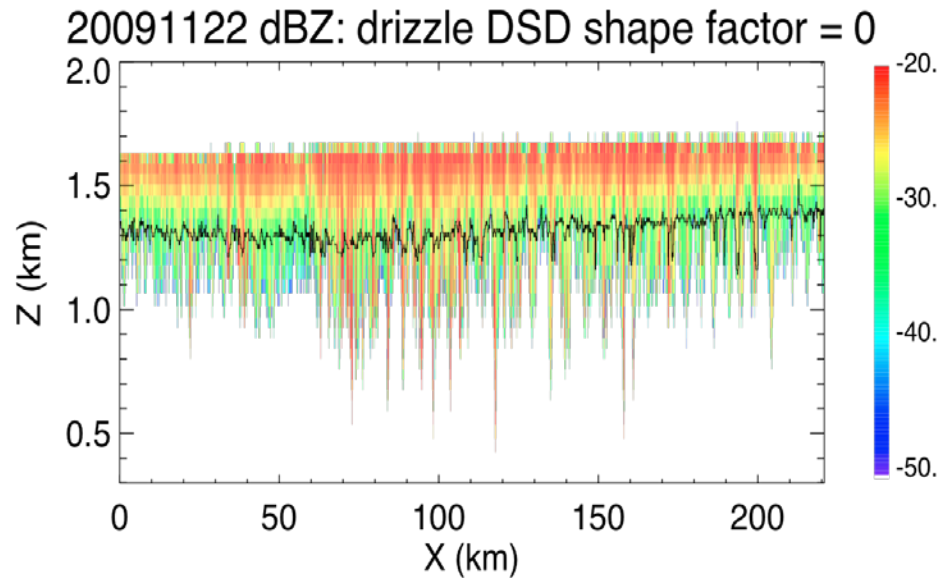
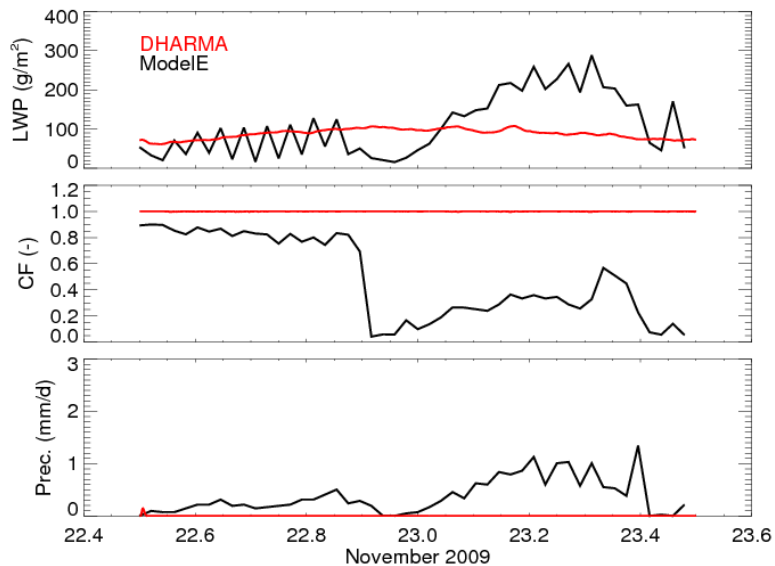
Azores



The case of Nov. 22, 2009: WS11 at 12z, WS10 at 15z



Model simulations using the GISS SCM and the Dharma LES

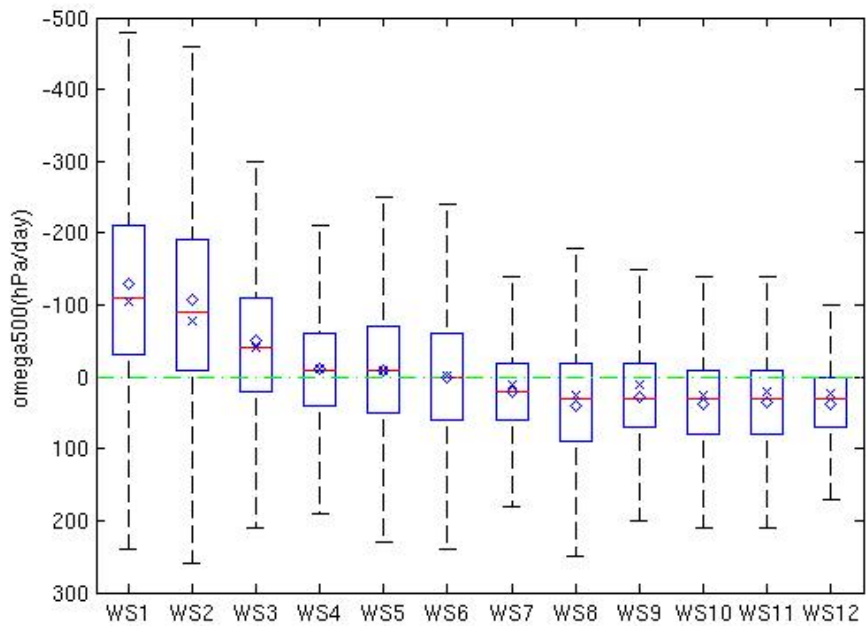


Summary

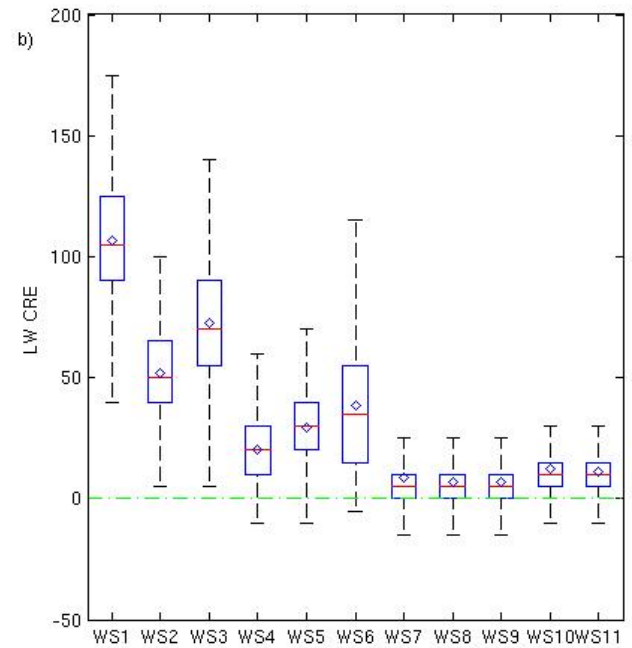
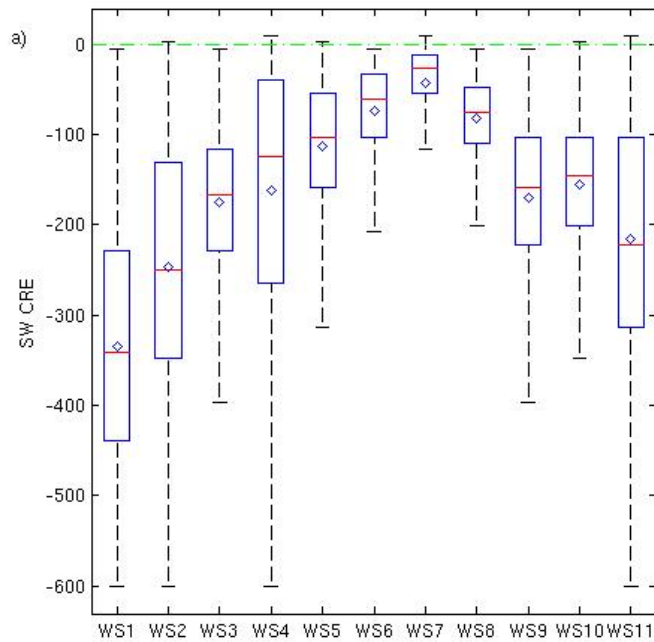
Weather State analysis shows Azores to be a good lab to study major deficiencies in GISS GCM cloud property simulations

Tools are in place to allow us to slide back and forth between global and local scale observations and model simulations.

The strategy is to use case study SCM and LES simulations constrained by AMF observations to understand model deficiencies in simulating cloud processes and attribute them to forcing field inadequacies or parameterization problems, and then use the satellite and GCM analysis to understand the relevance of those deficiencies to the global model climate simulations.



500mb vertical velocity for the 12 WS



SW and LW
Cloud Radiative
Effect (CRE) for
the 11 WS

