

Earth System Model Aerosol-Cloud Diagnostics Package (ESMAC Diags) for High-Res Modeling

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23 August 2023

Enabling Aerosol-cloud interactions at Global convection-permitting scalES (EAGLES)

- Goal: To increase confidence in, and understanding of, the role of aerosols and aerosol-cloud interactions in the evolution of the Earth system in the global convection-permitting E3SMv4.
- **Method**: Rescale observations and model output to be comparable.
- An "aircraft simulator" is used to extract aerosol and meteorological model variables along flight paths (ship tracks) that vary in space and time.





- (right) Regular single-variable diagnostics
- (down) Multi-variable relations for susceptibility processes analysis

 $\frac{dA}{dlnCCN} = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial lnN_d} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial lnLWP}\frac{dlnLWP}{dlnN_d}\right)\frac{dlnN_d}{dlnCCN}$





Time series







Vertical profiles



1d histogram





Evaluating 3km RRM







- **ne30**: default E3SMv2 (1°x1°)
- 3km: RRM with 3km reso mesh
- regrid: average into ne30 grid







Overall, RRM produces more broken clouds than 1° simulation, but has similar performance on aerosols and cloud microphysics properties.



 $dlnN_d$

dlnCCN

Discussions

1. High-res models only run for **short-term** field campaigns, not enough samples for robust ACI diagnostics.



Use all 3km grids within a 1x1 domain for statistics



- How to address the small-sample problem?
- 2. 3km RRM still uses coarse-res emission data, which will degrade the aerosol spatial variation.
- 3. How to make a fair comparison with high-frequency aircraft measurements?
 - How high the model output frequency (vertical resolution) is needed to be comparable with aircraft measurements?
 - What statistics are independent of scale differences?

