THE CAUSE OF THE CAM3 SENSITIVITY TO INCREASED VERTICAL RESOLUTION

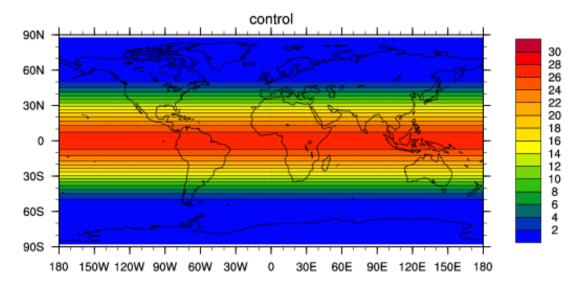
David Williamson National Center for Atmospheric Research

Aqua-planet simulations

Neale, R.B. and B.J.Hoskins, 2000: A standard test for AGCMs including their physical parameterizations. I: The proposal. Atmos. Sci. Lett, Vol.1, No.2, pp. 101-107. (CONTROL experiment)

Atmospheric model with complete parameterization suite

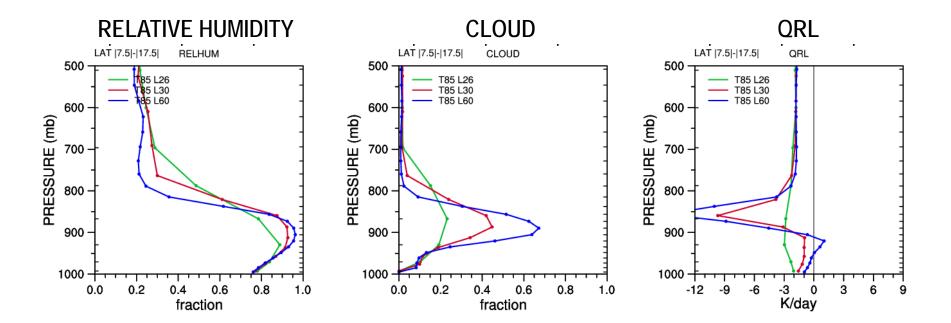
Idealized surface no land (or mountains), no sea ice specified global sea surface temperatures everywhere (zonally symmetric)

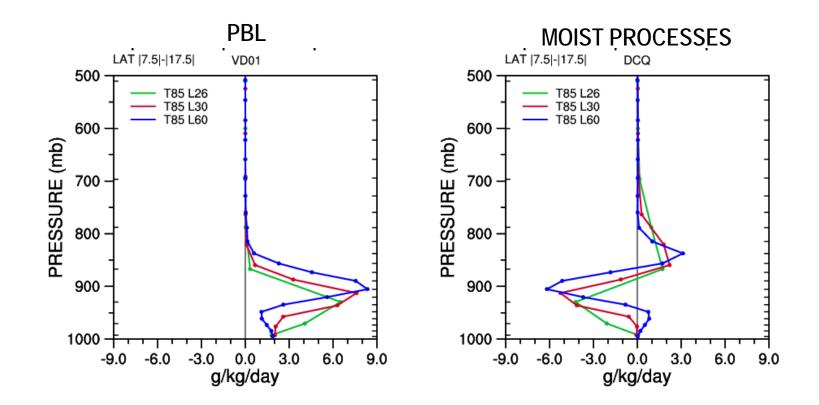


Simulations with CAM3.1 26, 30 and 60 levels

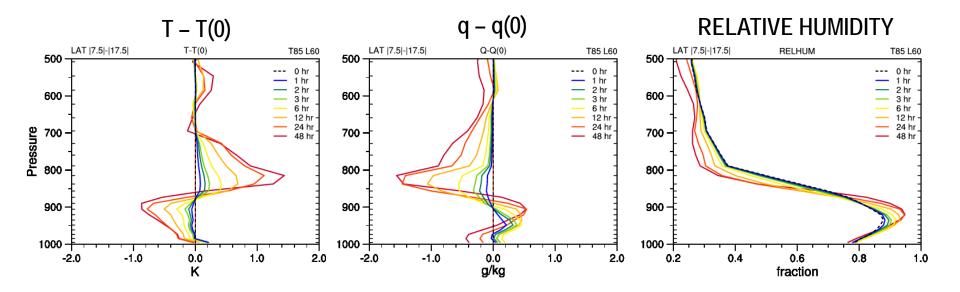
Examine averages over the subsidence region poleward of the upward branch of the Hadley cell

Meridional average [7.5] to [17.5] Zonal average

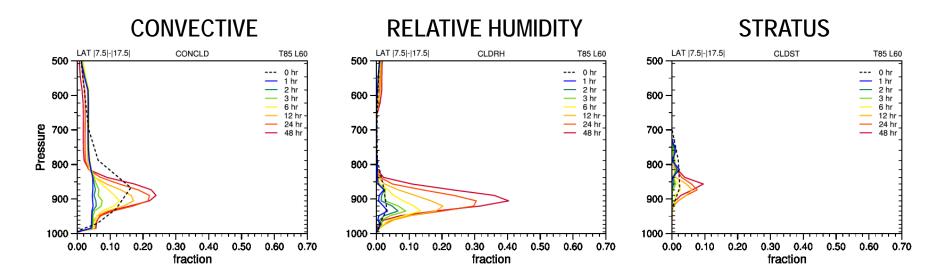




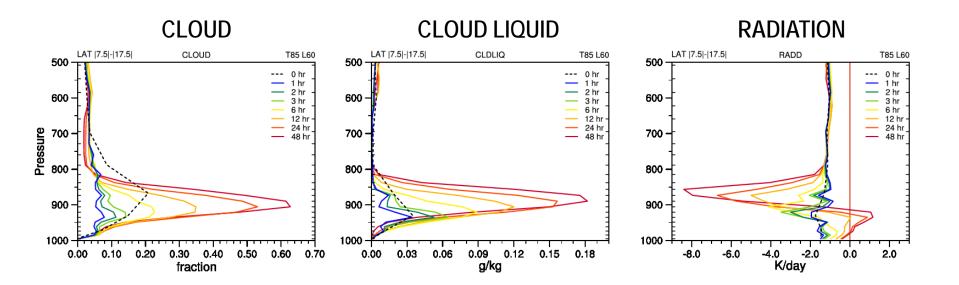
Evolution of 60-level simulation starting from a state from a 26-level simulation

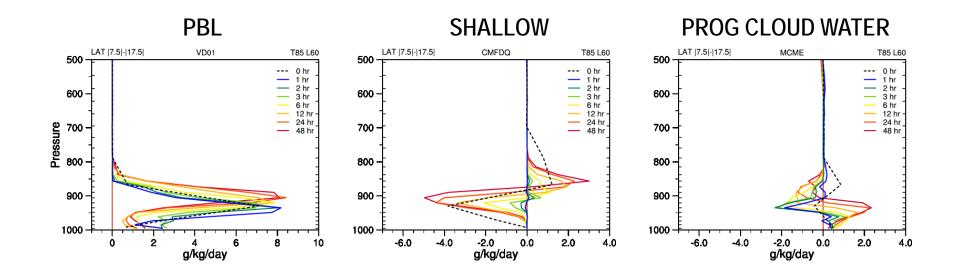


CLOUD FRACTION

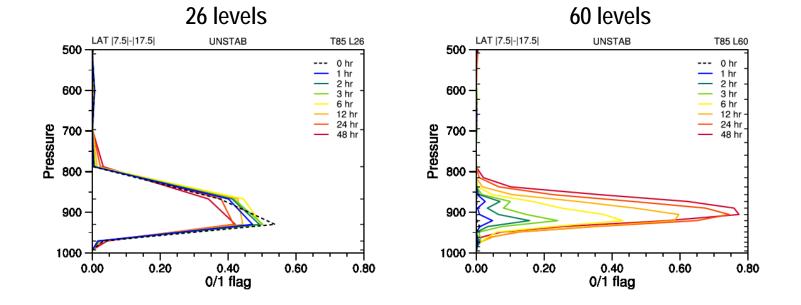


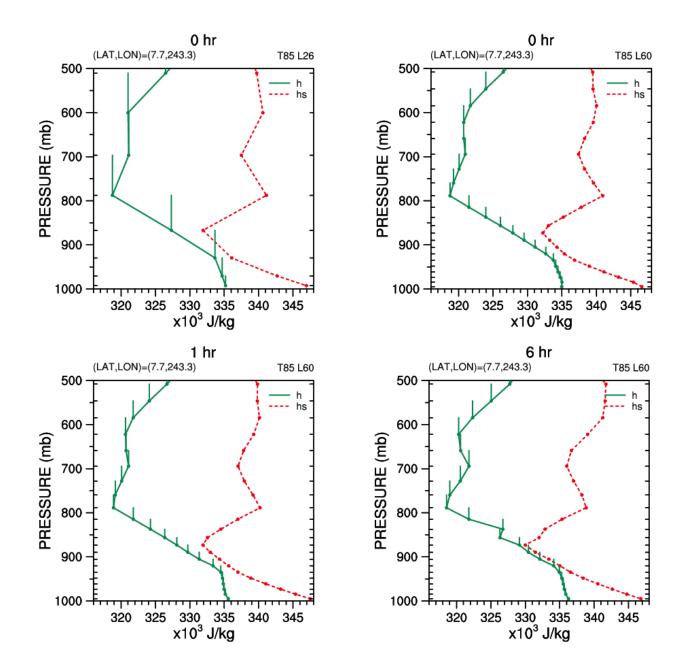
CLOUD = CONCLD + max(CLDRH,CLDST)





 $h_{k+1} + pert > h_k^*$ $h = C_p T + g + Lq$, moist static energy $h^* = C_p T + g + Lq^*$, saturated moist static energy q^* is saturated specific humidity





Evolution of 60-level simulation from a 26-level simulation

Shallow convection initially turns off PBL continues to deposit water vapor between 850 and 900 mb Relative humidity clouds increase between 850 and 900 mb Longwave radiation cooling increases and destabilizes atmosphere Shallow convection turns back on

BUT ATMOSPHERIC STATE NOT REALISTIC CANNOT INCREASE VERTICAL RESOLUTION NEED PARAMETERIZATIONS NOT DEPENDENT ON GRID