

WACCM & CARMA at CU/LASP

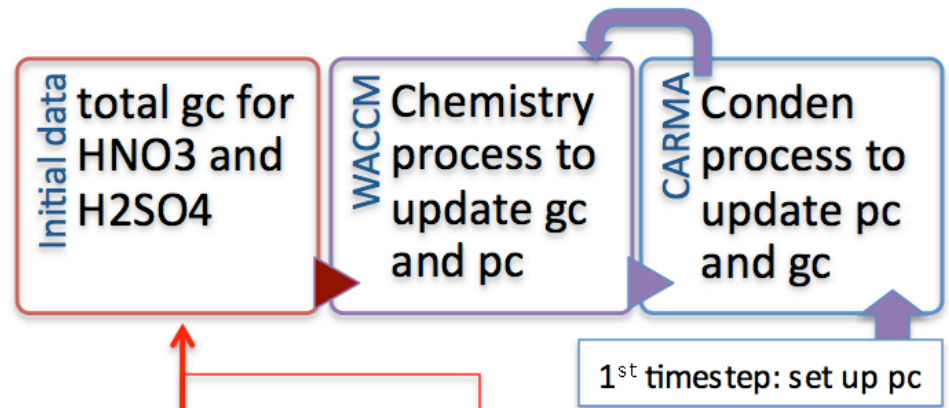
- WACCM/CARMA
 - Volcanic clouds (R. Neely)
 - *PSCs (Y. Zhu)
 - *Early earth haze (E. Wolf)
 - *Sulfate nucleation (J. English)
- CAM/CARMA
 - Tropospheric dust (L. Su)
 - Sea salt (T. Fan)
 - Mars (R. Urata)
 - Titan (E. Larson)

Microphysical Modeling of Polar Stratospheric Clouds Using the WACCM/CARMA Model

Yunqian Zhu, Brian Toon

CARMA: condensation, nucleation (freezing), and evaporation

MOZART: simulate the heterogeneous reactions on PSC particles

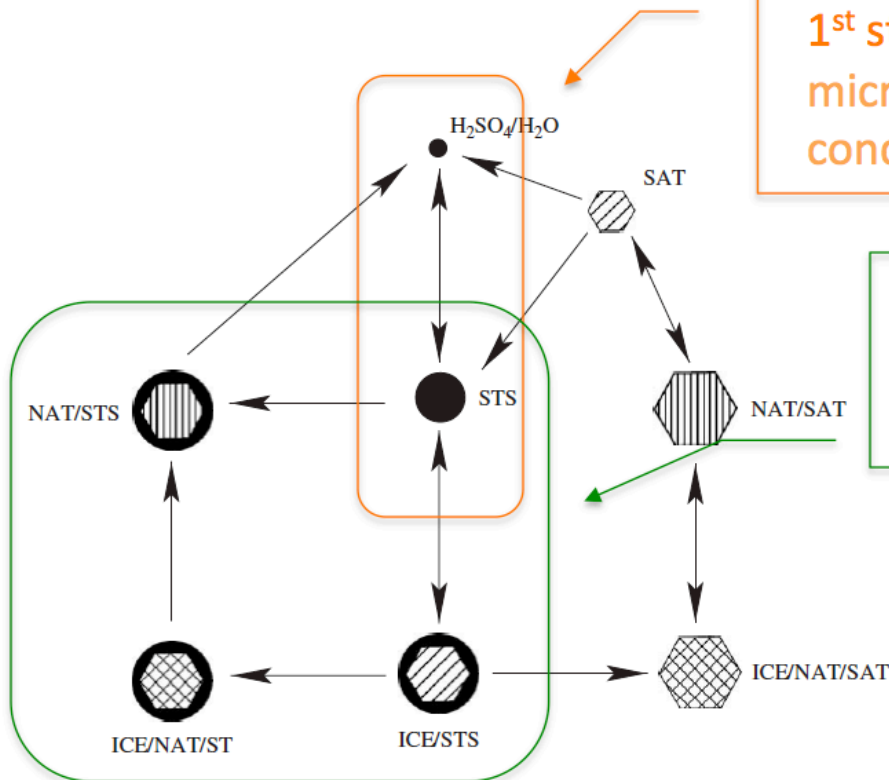


Right now!

1st step: building the STS-PSC microphysics model with condensation/evaporation

2nd step: Add nucleation/freezing processes into the model (i.e. NAT and ice particles) step by step

3rd step: Comparison with MOZART parameterization results; CALIPSO data.



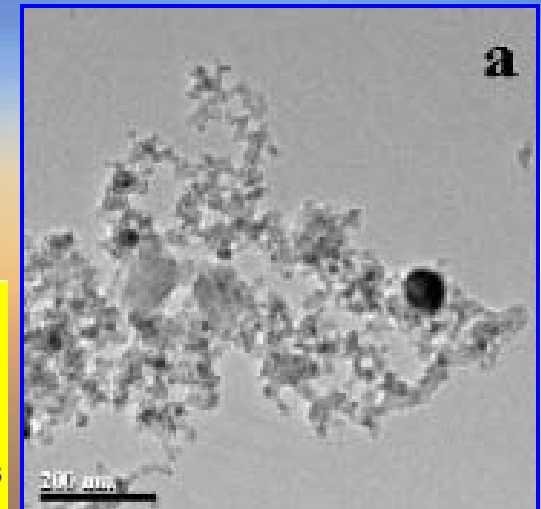
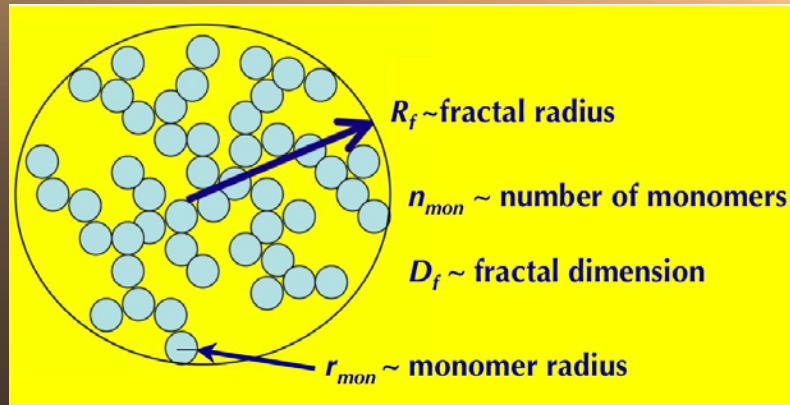
Fractal aggregate hazes provide an ultraviolet shield for early Earth.

Titan-like photochemical hazes likely enshrouded the Earth during the Archean period (3.8 - 2.5 Ga).

Haze particles form loose aggregate structures that can be modeled using fractal geometry.

$$n_{mon} = \alpha \left(\frac{R_f}{r_{mon}} \right)^{D_f}$$

(Mandlebrot, 1977)

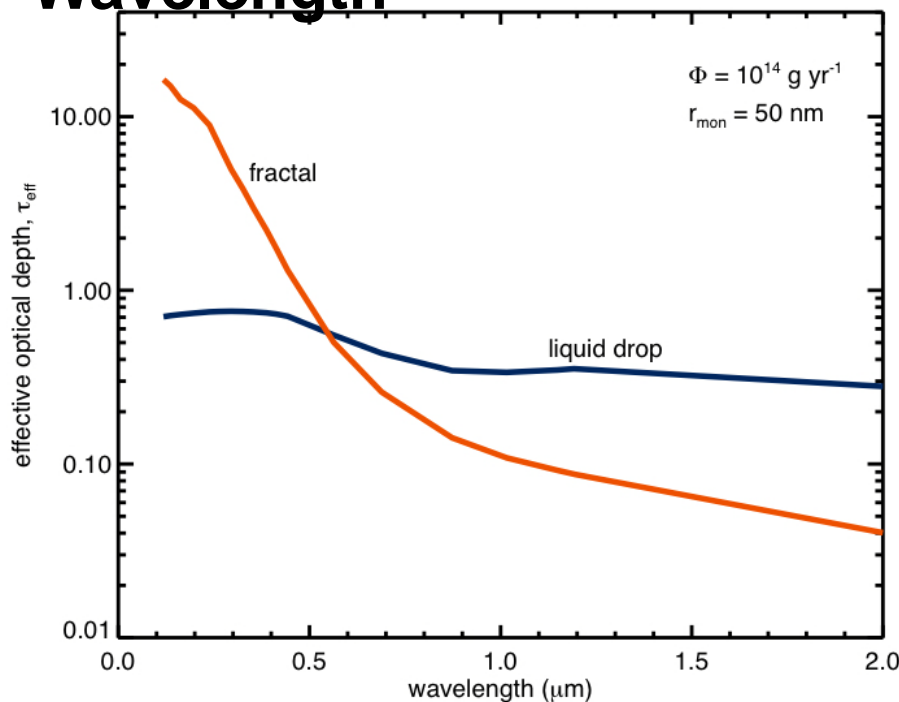


Fractal aggregate hazes provide an ultraviolet shield for early Earth.

Hazes Modeled Using WACCM/CARMA*

*modified for fractal aerosols

Optical Depth vs. Wavelength



(Wolf & Toon, 2010 in press))

Fractal aggregates are strongly absorbing in the UV

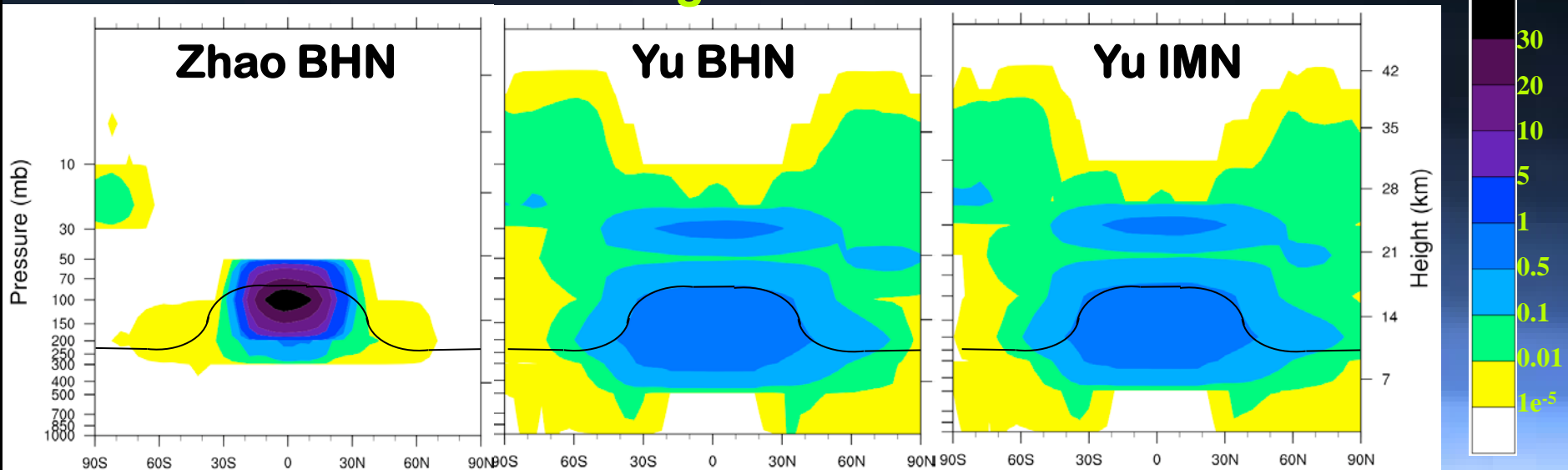
Early Earth haze...

- protects young life from harsh UV of young Sun.
- allows photochemically unstable reduced gases to accumulate (NH_3), warming Earth despite faint young Sun.

Sulfate nucleation differs 100x; ions insignificant

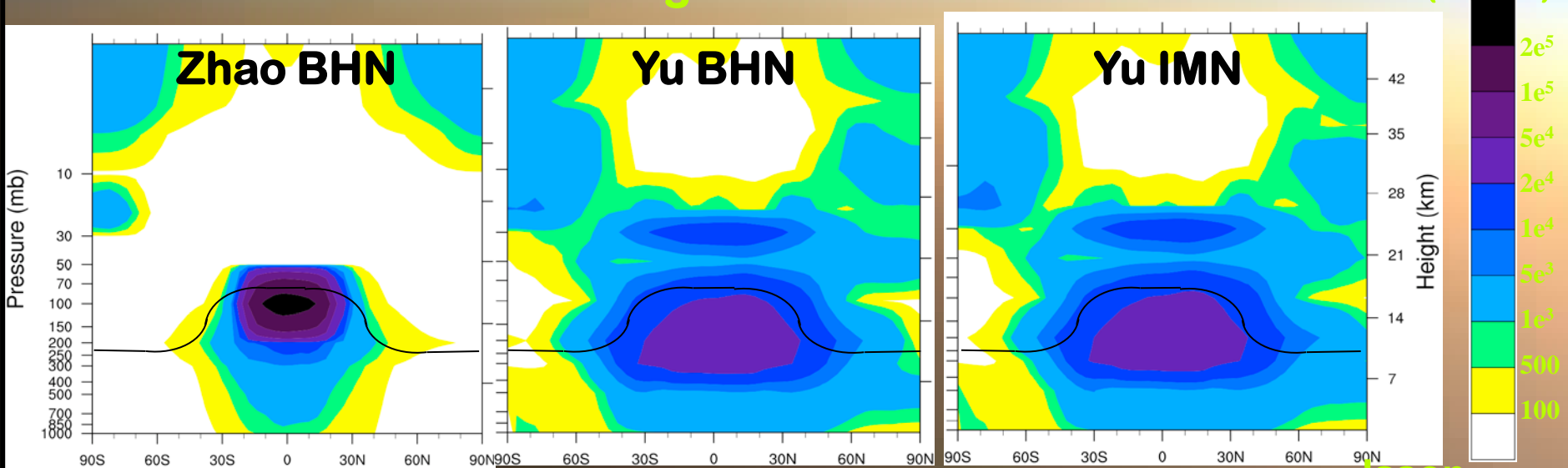
Annual average nucleation rate

(# cm⁻³ s⁻¹)



Annual average number concentration

(# cm⁻³)



Peak # compares well to obs in upper troposphere; stratospheric numbers a little high

