Simulations Of Mesospheric **Clouds & Aerosols Using** WACCMARMA the state of the second s

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WACCM/CARMA



CARMA

Community Aerosol and Radiation Model for Atmospheres



- *Turco et al.* [1979], *Toon et al.* [1988], Jacobson et al. [1994], ...
- Sectional (Bin) Microphysics
- Flexible and Extensible
 - Sedimentation
 - Coagulation
 - Nucleation
 - Growth & Evaporation
 - Brownian Diffusion
 - Wet & Dry Deposition
 - Particle Swelling
 - Optical Properties (Mie)

WACCM/CARMA PMC Microphysical Model



Meteoric Dust Distribution

Dust MMR

, 19Jan1998 00:00, Ion average



WACCM/CARMA & SOFIE : Dust

Vertical Profile, 65.2S

SH Seasonal Cycle



[Hervig et al., 2009]

[Hervig et al., 2009]

WACCM/CARMA & SOFIE : PMC



Summary

	SOFIE v1.01		WACCM/CARMA	
Events	1432		1432	
Clouds	1130	78.9%	959	66.9%
Zmax < 79 km	88	6.2%	0	0.00%

Seasonal Mean

	Units	SOFIE	WACCM	Difference
Height	km	83.53	83.26	-0.27 km
Base	km	80.16	80.78	0.62 km
Тор	km	87.01	87.69	0.68 km
Thickness	km	6.85	6.92	0.96%
Column IWC	ug m-2	36.65	30.32	-17.26%
B(3.064)	km⁻¹	4.36E-05	4.54E-05	4.18%
Re	nm	35.68	42.43	18.91%
Mass	ng m-3	13.45	13.68	1.69%
Number	cm-3	406.68	75.95	-81.33%
Water Vapor	ppmv	4.35	4.90	12.53%

[Bardeen et al., JGR, In Press]

PMCs vs. SOFIE: T, H₂O, B



[Bardeen et al., JGR, In Press]

PMCs vs. SOFIE: M, Re, N



[[]Bardeen et al., JGR, In Press]

Number Density Details



Gravity Wave Tuning Summer Temperatures, 70°N



Gravity Wave Tuning July Average



Meteoric Dust near the Summer Polar Mesopause



Subgrid Scale Gravity Waves



Rapp et al. [2002]

Gravity Wave Experiment 417 Minute Period $\Delta T = T_0(m)\sin(mz + \phi_m - \omega t)e^{z/D}$

- $\Delta T = 0.5 * \Delta T_{Rapp}$
- Propagate waves in time with a period of 417 minutes, the average period from Rapp et al. [2002]
- Randomly pick m, Φ_m every 417 minutes in every column
- D = 14 km

Periodic Waves, Period = 417 min M, Re, N & Frequency



Periodic Waves, Period = 417 min Number Density



WACCM5/CARMA



CARMA/F90 Enhancements

- Software Engineering
 - Written in Fortran 90
 - Code Simplified (Single Column Only)
 - Integrated into CAM Build Structure
 - Supports OPEN/MP & Hybrid (Thread Safe)
 - Same Answers Across Restarts & Decomposition
 - Dynamic Allocation of CARMA Variables
 - Includes a Configuration Interface
 - Uses CAM Constants

Physics

- Several CARMA 2.3 Bugs Fixed
- Improved Substepping Performance (Retry)
- Prognostic & Diagnostic Groups
- Particle Swelling (Gerber, 1985; Fitzgerald, 1975)
- Integrated with CAM Radiation Code (Mie, RRTMG)

CARMA Projects

• CAM/CARMA

- TTL Cirrus (Bardeen)
- Dust (Su)
- Sea Salt (Fan)
- Smoke (Smith)

WACCM/CARMA

- Meteoric Smoke Particles (Bardeen)
- Stratospheric Soot Particles (Mills)
- Polar Mesospheric Clouds (Bardeen, Mills, Benze)
- Sulfate Aerosols (Mills, English)
- Early Earth Haze (Wolf)
- Polar Stratospheric Clouds (Zhu)
- Meteor Impact (Bardeen, Mills)

Gravity Wave Tuning Seasonality of the Source Strength



The Viability of Sulfates in the Mesosphere



In the PMC region, MH2SO4 ~ 1 pptv MH2O ~ 4 ppmv

Flux rates to a 1-nmradius aerosol:

√_{H2SO4} ~ 5x10⁻⁶ molec/s ⇒ > 2 days/molec

√н20 ~ 5 molec/s

WACCM/CARMA dust-sulfate microphysics



The Kelvin Effect for Water

The model currently limits the water composition of aerosols to no more than 70.5% by weight, due to the lack of vapor pressure data for more dilute solutions.

T = 142 K



Post-Pinatubo, June 1, 1992, 86° N, 83 km



July 1992 Average #/cm³, r>1 nm



July 1992 Average #/cm³, r>0.5 nm

