Let's talk about ... **Cloud Feedbacks Model Inter**comparison Project (CFMIP) and **CFMIP Observational Simulator Package 12:30 pm TODAY Chapman Room**

AGENDA:

Update/Discussion on COSP and CFMIP diagnostics (Jen Kay, AMP)
 Update/Discussion of plans and priorities for completing CFMIP runs (Ben Sanderson, CCR)

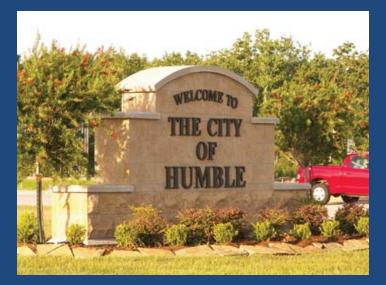
3) Discussion of research plans for COSP and CFMIP runs (all)

Analysis of CAM4 and CAM5 Clouds using COSP

NCAR's CFMIP Contact and the one about to remind/convince you that CFMIP and COSP are very important to the AMWG: Jen Kay

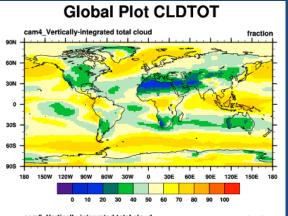
Cloud Colleagues: Yuying Zhang, Steve Klein, Jim Boyle, Brian Eaton, Mat Rothstein, Andrew Gettelman, and CAM developers

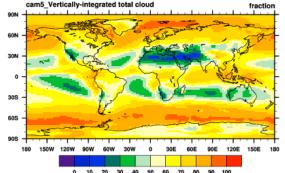
Let me begin with a humbling thought...

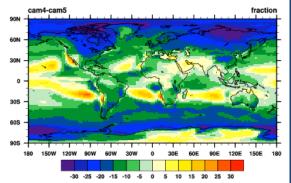


If we can't use observations to evaluate which models have the best clouds, why do we bother making observations?

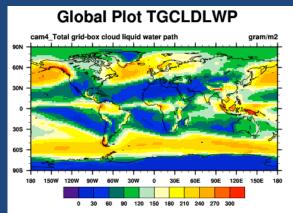
CAM4 and CAM5 clouds are shockingly different!

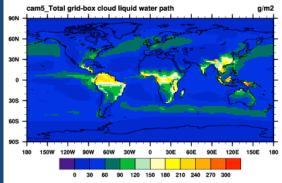


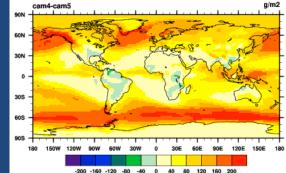




Total Cloud Fraction

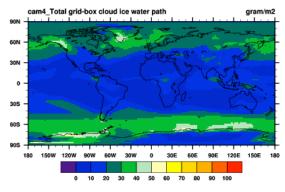


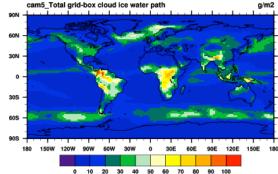


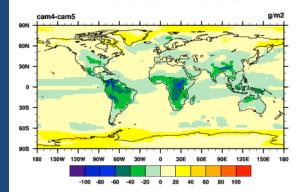


Liquid Water Path

Global Plot TGCLDIWP







Ice Water Path

Cloud feedbacks explain the spread in projected warming in IPCC-class models.

BUT... How do we know if we have the clouds "right"? How can I answer Marcus on the NCAR shuttle – does CAM4 or CAM5 have "better clouds"?



COSP removes a common concern from model vs. observation cloud nparisons...

the (often) unaddressed question: What is a cloud?

The new code on the block... COSP in CAM

../models/atm/cam/src/physics/cosp ../models/atm/cam/src/physics/cam/cospsimulator_intr.F90 + mods for CFMIP diagnostics, to get input for COSP from CAM4/CAM5 physics

Process began in Summer 2009. COSP v1.3 now works with CAM4/CAM5. Code on CAM trunk. CAM4 CFMIP version final this week. CAM5 has snow issues.

Today, results from 2deg 10-year AMIP runs

- CAM TAG: cam5_0_34. (CAM4, CAM5 released code)
- November 1998 October 2009
- Run on bluefire: CAM4 (2:36/yr, 234 GAU/yr), CAM5 (6:36/yr, 584 GAU/yr) (no MODIS simulator)



But... I don't know anything about how clouds are defined... or COSP... and why should I bother with such details?



Because it will give you the truth you seek, and using COSP outputs does not have to be scary with help from cloud friends, so I'm learning...

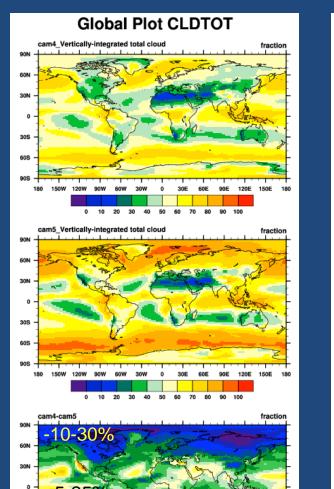
For example, let's start by looking at total cloud fraction.

CLDTOT (our old CLDTOT_CALCS familiar friend) (COSP diagnostic)

605 307

905

150E 120E

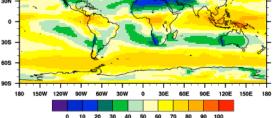


-30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

305

605

Global Plot CLDTOT CALCS cam4_ Lidar and Radar Total Cloud Fraction fraction



70

70 80 90 100

60

10

20

30 40 50

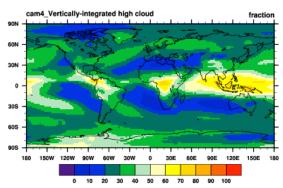
0 10

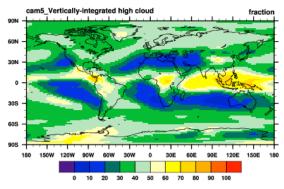
cam5_ Lidar and Radar Total Cloud Fraction fraction 60N 30 305 605 60W 120E

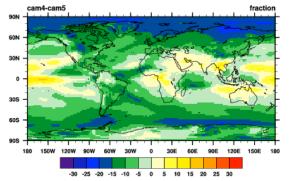
fraction cam4-cam 907 5-20% 60b 30 305 605 0.0347 60W 30W 30E 90E 120E 150E -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

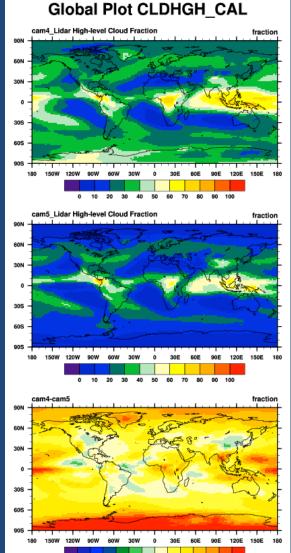
CLDHGH and CLDHGH_CAL (COSP diagnostic)

Global Plot CLDHGH









For CAM4, CLDHGH and CLDHGH_CAL look very similar.

For CAM5, CLDHGH >> CLDHGH_CAL, especially in extratropics. Snow contributions to cloud fraction missing in CLDHGH_CAL.

-30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25

Summary: 1) COSP and CFMIP-requested diagnostics are working in-line within CAM4 and CAM5. 2) Analysis in progress (more welcome!) but the answers and tools are well worth the wait. COSP/CFMIP address a key climate question for AMWG and the larger climate community:

How do we know if we have the clouds "right"?

