

A SHEBA Testbed for Evaluating the Simulation of High-Latitude Atmospheric and Cryospheric Processes

Gijs de Boer



Introduction to SHEBA



Introduction to SHEBA

SHEBA Objectives:

- Support the analysis and interpretation of physical processes that control the surface heat and mass balance and contribute to ice-albedo and cloud-radiation feedback mechanisms,
- Construct and test realistic models and parameterizations of these physical processes on the local and aggregate scales, and
- Provide initial condition, boundary conditions, forcing functions, and test data to support SHEBA modeling efforts.

(Uttal et al., 2002 [BAMS])

Introduction to SHEBA

SHEBA Measurements:

(Uttal et al., 2002 [BAMS])

Atmosphere: Surface meteorology (T, RH, wind, cloud fraction, pressure, precipitation), 10m and 20m tower meteorology, surface fluxes (radiative, heat), cloud properties (height, thickness, phase, water path), radiosondes for upper air soundings, tethered balloon soundings*

Ice: Ice thickness, snow depth, ice stress, thickness distribution*, soot content*, spatial snow cover*, albedo*, ice motion*, melt pond fraction

Ocean: Temperature, salinity, conductivity, density, current, salinity flux, turbulent heat flux, lead temperature*, lead salinity*, optical properties*

*Seasonal only

Additional Datasets:

Reanalysis products: ERA-40, ERA-Interim, JRA, NCEP1, NCEP2 -- interpolated to the SHEBA ship location for the entire year.

Satellite products

Previous SHEBA Model Studies

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 106, NO. D14, PAGES 15,345–15,355, JULY 27, 2001

Applications of SHEBA/FIRE data to evaluation of snow/ice albedo parameterizations

J. A. Curry and J. L. Schramm

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J. O. Pinto

Program in Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, Department of Aerospace Engineering Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder

J. Adv. Model. Earth Syst., Vol. 3, Art. M06003, 23 pp.

Intercomparison of cloud model simulations of Arctic mixed-phase boundary layer clouds observed during SHEBA/FIRE-ACE

Hugh Morrison^{1*}, Paquita Zuidema², Andrew S. Ackerman³, Alexander Avramov^{3,4}, Gijs de Boer⁵, Jiwen Fan⁶, Ann M. Fridlind³, Tempei Hashino⁷, Jerry Y. Harrington⁸, Yali Luo⁹, Mikhail Ovchinnikov⁶ and Ben Shipway¹⁰



JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH, VOL. 108, NO. C4, 3107, doi:10.1029/2002JC001557, 2003

Michael Tjernstrom, Mark Žagar and Gunilla Svensson

Model Simulations of the Arctic Atmospheric Boundary Layer from the SHEBA Year

An improved single-column model representation of ocean mixing associated with summertime leads: Results from a SHEBA case study

Marika M. Holland

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Terr. Atmos. Ocean. Sci., Vol. 21, No. 1, 1-15, February 2010

doi: 10.3319/TAO.2009.03.20.01(IWNOP)

One-Dimensional Sea Ice-Ocean Model Applied to SHEBA Experiment in 1997 - 1998 Winter

Wen-Yih Sun^{1,2,3,*} and Jiun-Dar Chern^{4,5}

A FIRE-ACE/SHEBA Case Study of Mixed-Phase Arctic Boundary Layer Clouds: Entrainment Rate Limitations on Rapid Primary Ice Nucleation Processes

ANN M. FRIDLIND,^{*} BASTIAAN VAN DIEDENHOVEN,⁺ ANDREW S. ACKERMAN,^{*} ALEXANDER AVRAMOV,⁺ AGNIESZKA MROWIEC,⁺ HUGH MORRISON,[#] PAQUITA ZUIDEMA,[@] AND MATTHEW D. SHUPE[&]

Planned Simulations

As part of the PCWG CSL Proposal:

- 2 degree FV CESM CAM5 DART for entire SHEBA year
- 1 degree FV CESM CAM4 DART for entire SHEBA year

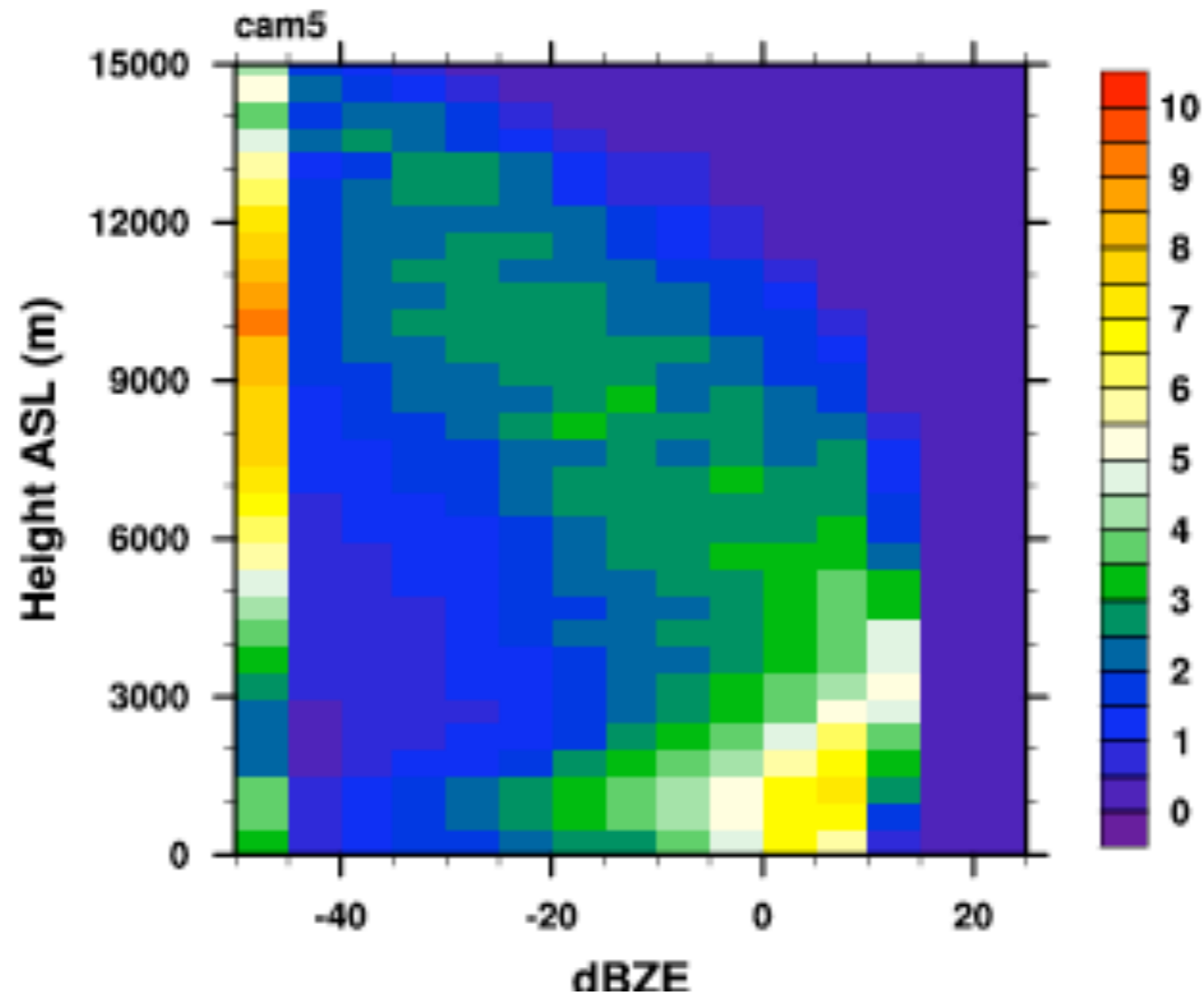
Outside of the PCWG CSL Proposal:

- Single column CICE simulations driven by atmospheres from CAM4/5, reanalyses and observations
- WRF LES simulations of limited cases to evaluate transitions between cloudy and clear states



Processes Of Interest

Ice Cloud Macrophysics:



(Figure courtesy of J. Kay)

Processes Of Interest

Ice Cloud Macrophysics:

(Park et al., 2010 [J. Clim.])

In CAM5, macroscale ice cloud fraction diagnosed separately from liquid cloud fraction. For initially clear sky, ice cloud fraction within the grid box:

$$CF_i = \min(1, RH_d^2)$$

Where:

$$RH_d = \max\left(0, \frac{RH_{ice} - 0.8}{0.3}\right)$$

For Liquid:

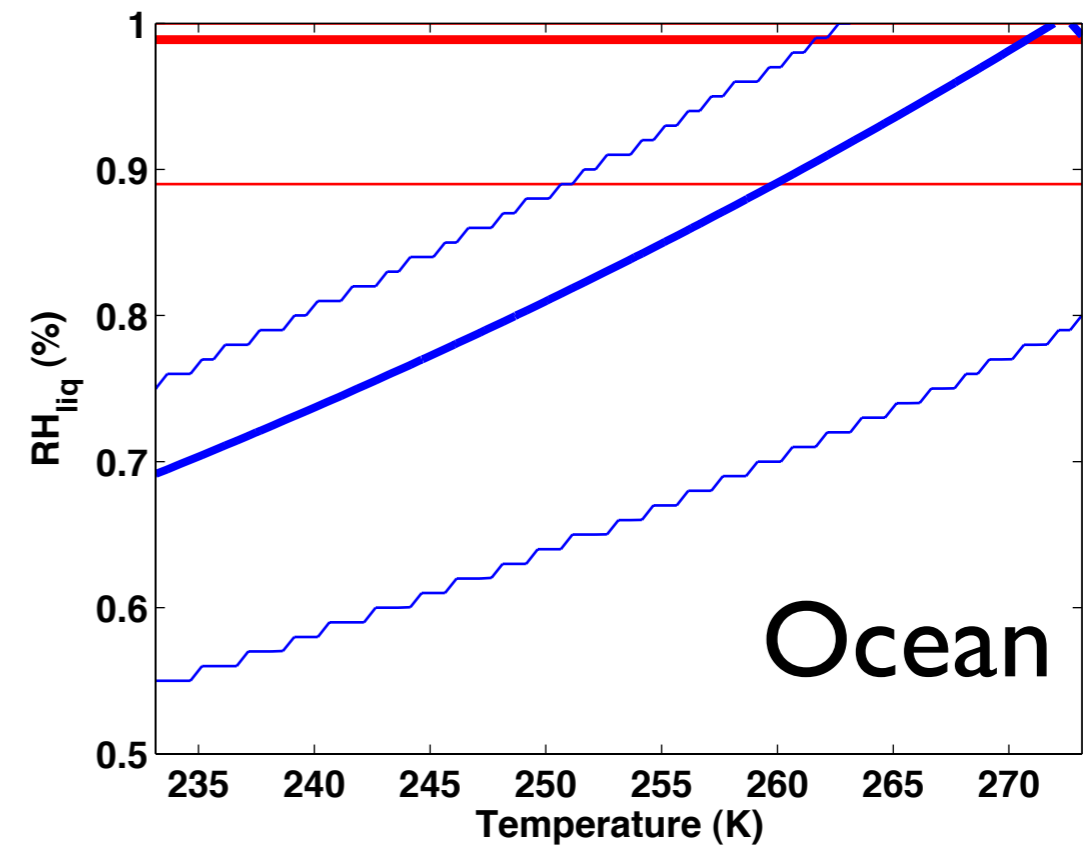
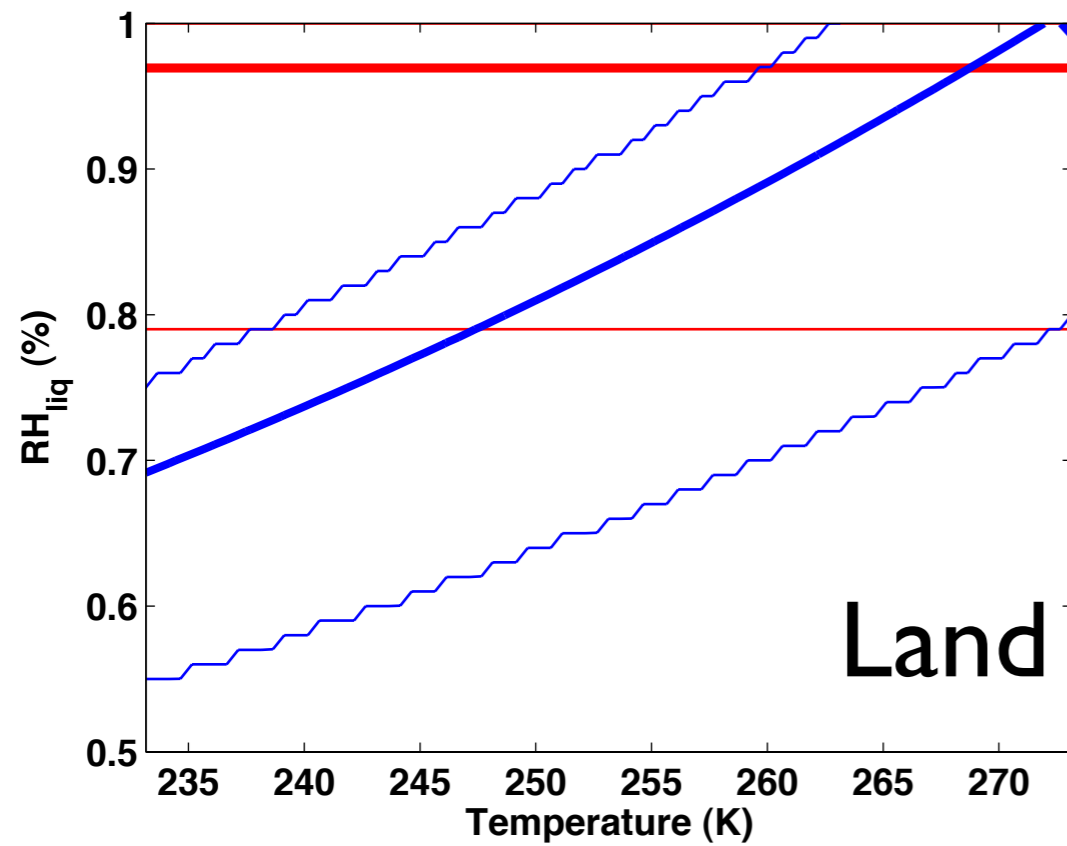
$$CF_{liq,st} = \begin{cases} 1 & RH_{liq} \geq 1 \\ 1 - \left[\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{RH_{liq} - RH_{cl}}{1 - RH_{cl}} \right) \right]^{2/3} & \frac{1}{6} (5 + RH_{cl}) \leq RH_{liq} \leq 1 \\ 4 \cos \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\arccos \left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{RH_{liq} - RH_{cl}}{1 - RH_{cl}} \right) \right) - 2\pi \right) \right] & RH_{cl} \leq RH_{liq} \leq \frac{1}{6} (5 + RH_{cl}) \\ 0 & RH_{liq} \leq RH_{cl} \end{cases} \quad \text{if}$$

Processes Of Interest

Ice Cloud Macrophysics:

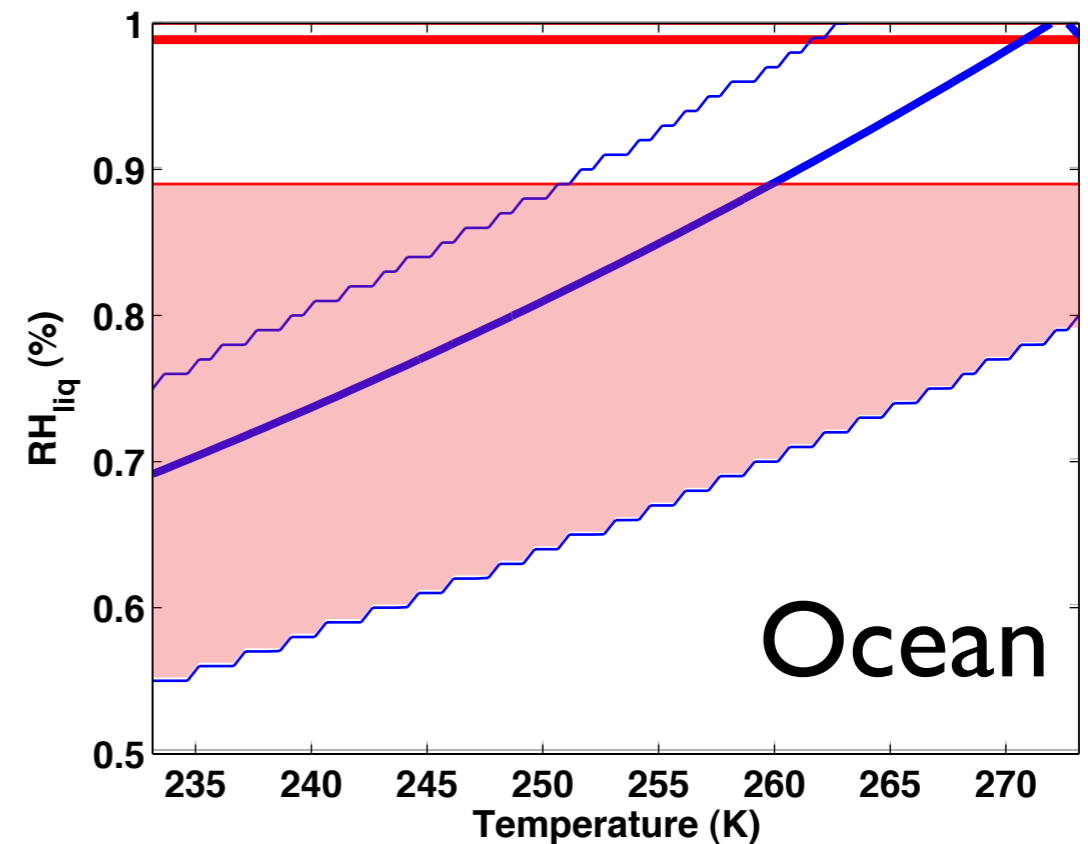
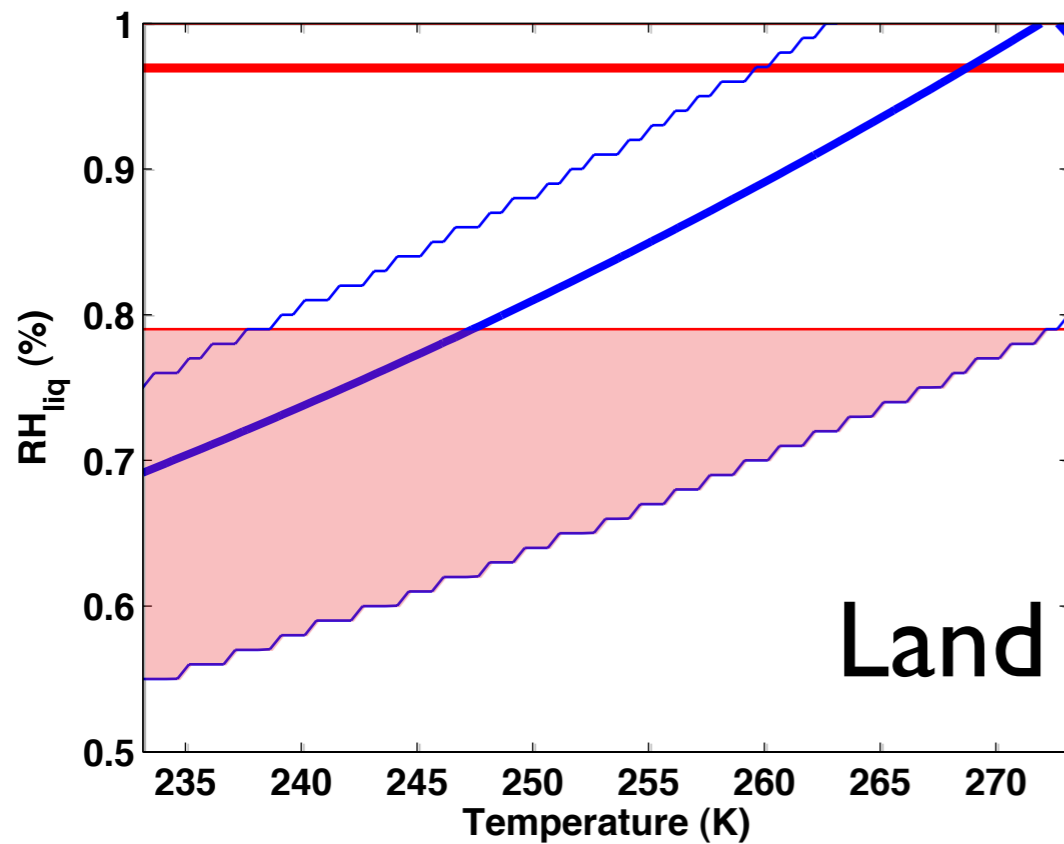
Processes Of Interest

Ice Cloud Macrophysics:



Processes Of Interest

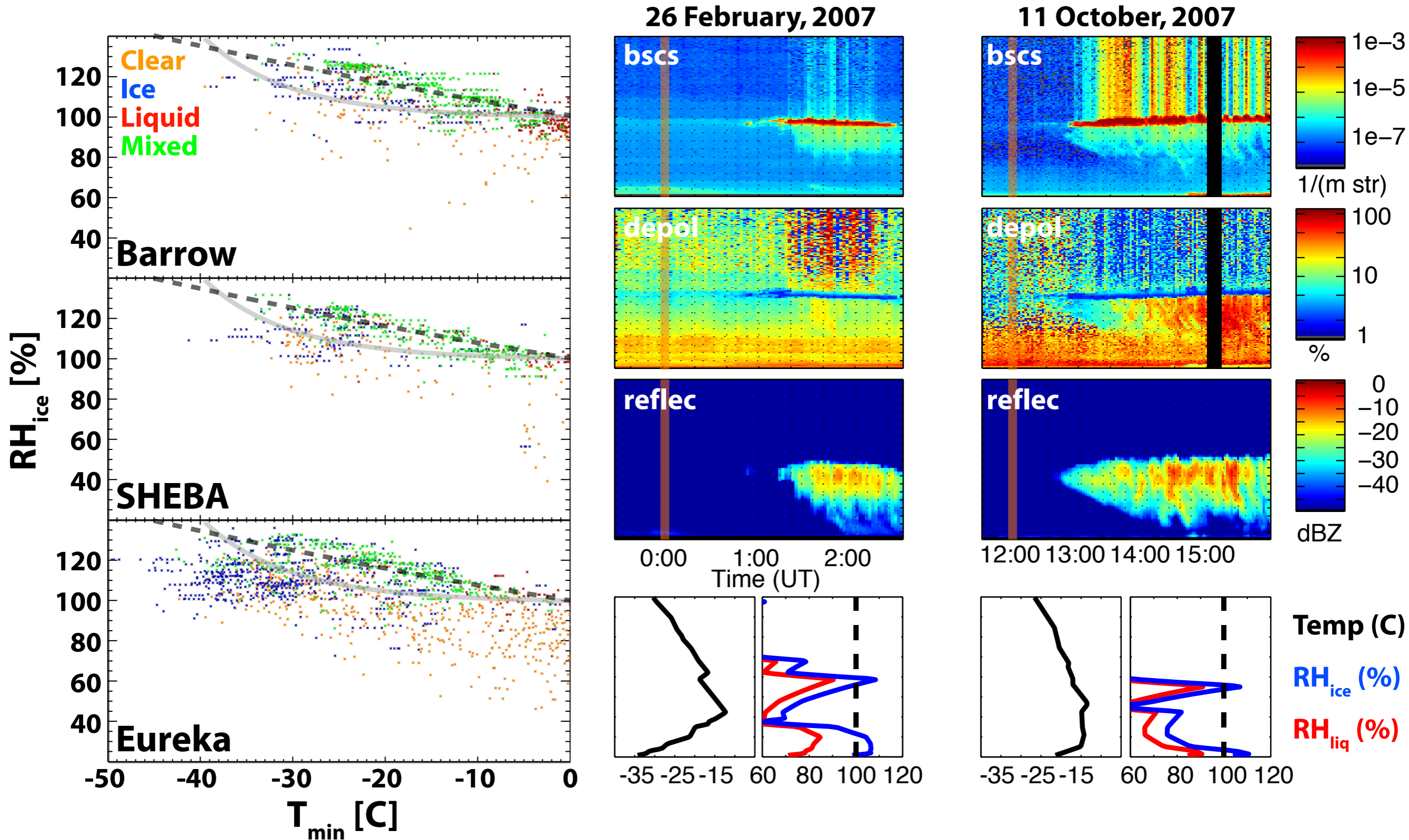
Ice Cloud Macrophysics:



Processes Of Interest

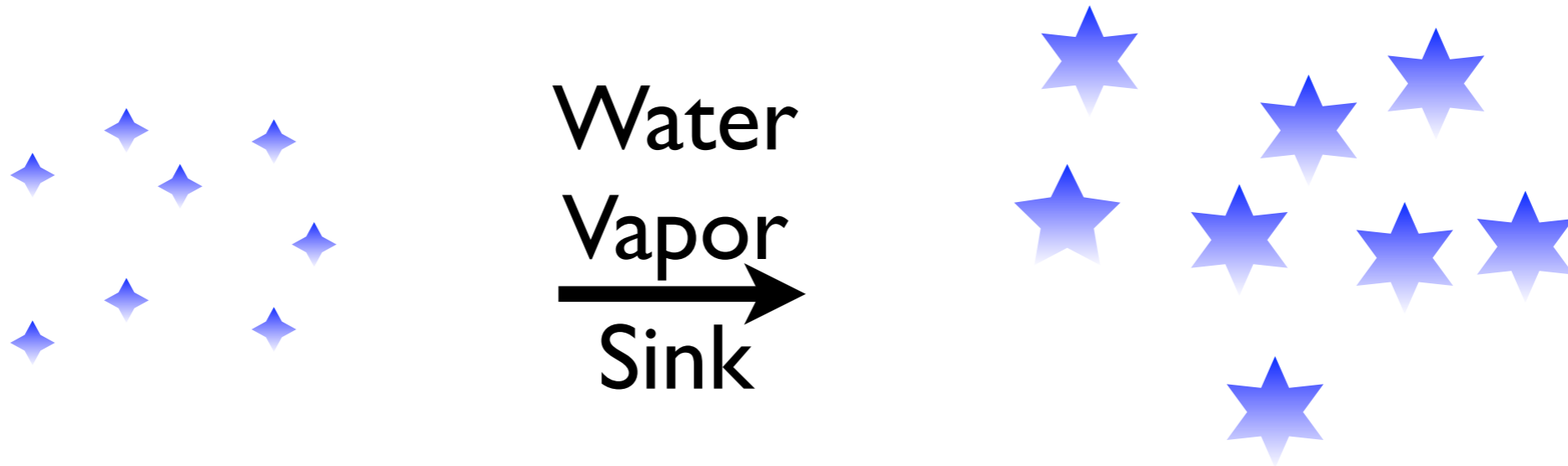
Ice Macrophysics:

(de Boer et al., 2010b [GRL])



Processes Of Interest

Ice Macrophysics:

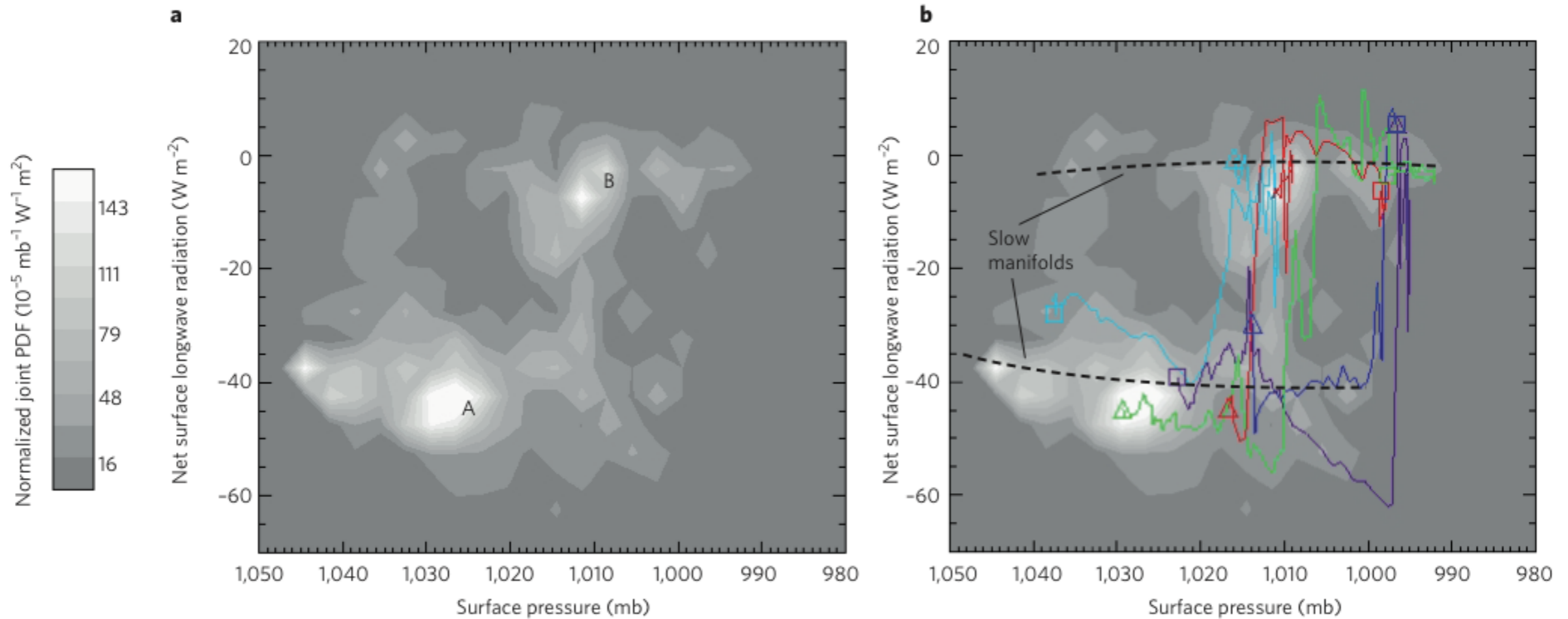


For **liquid formation**, either water vapor supply rate (from surface or large scale advection) or large scale temperature advection must be large enough to overcome sink of water vapor due to depositional growth of ice clouds.

At moderate ($-25\text{C} < T < -5\text{C}$) temperatures, this does not appear to happen in observations.

Processes Of Interest

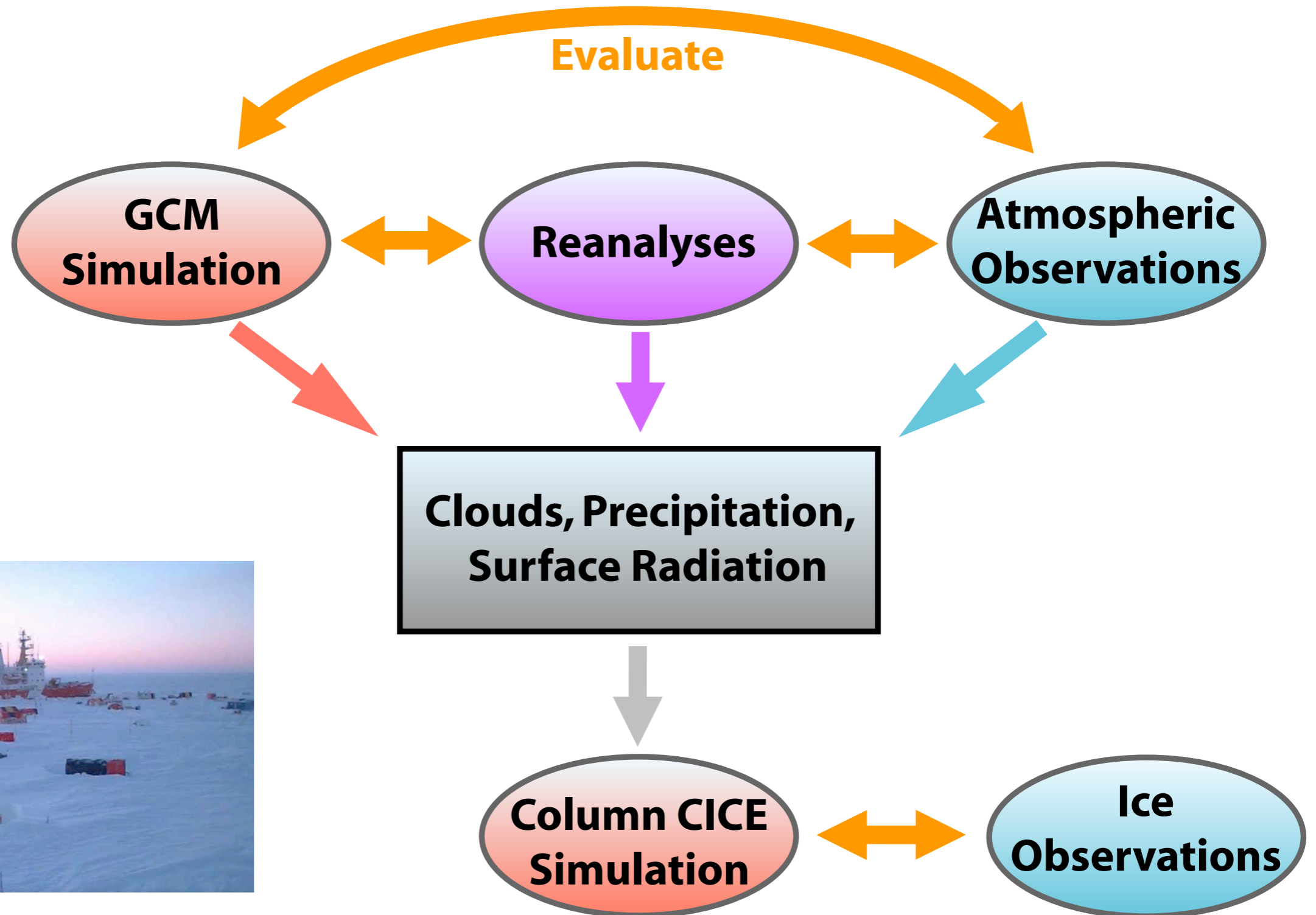
Atmospheric State Analysis



(Morrison et al., 2011 [Nature Geosci.]

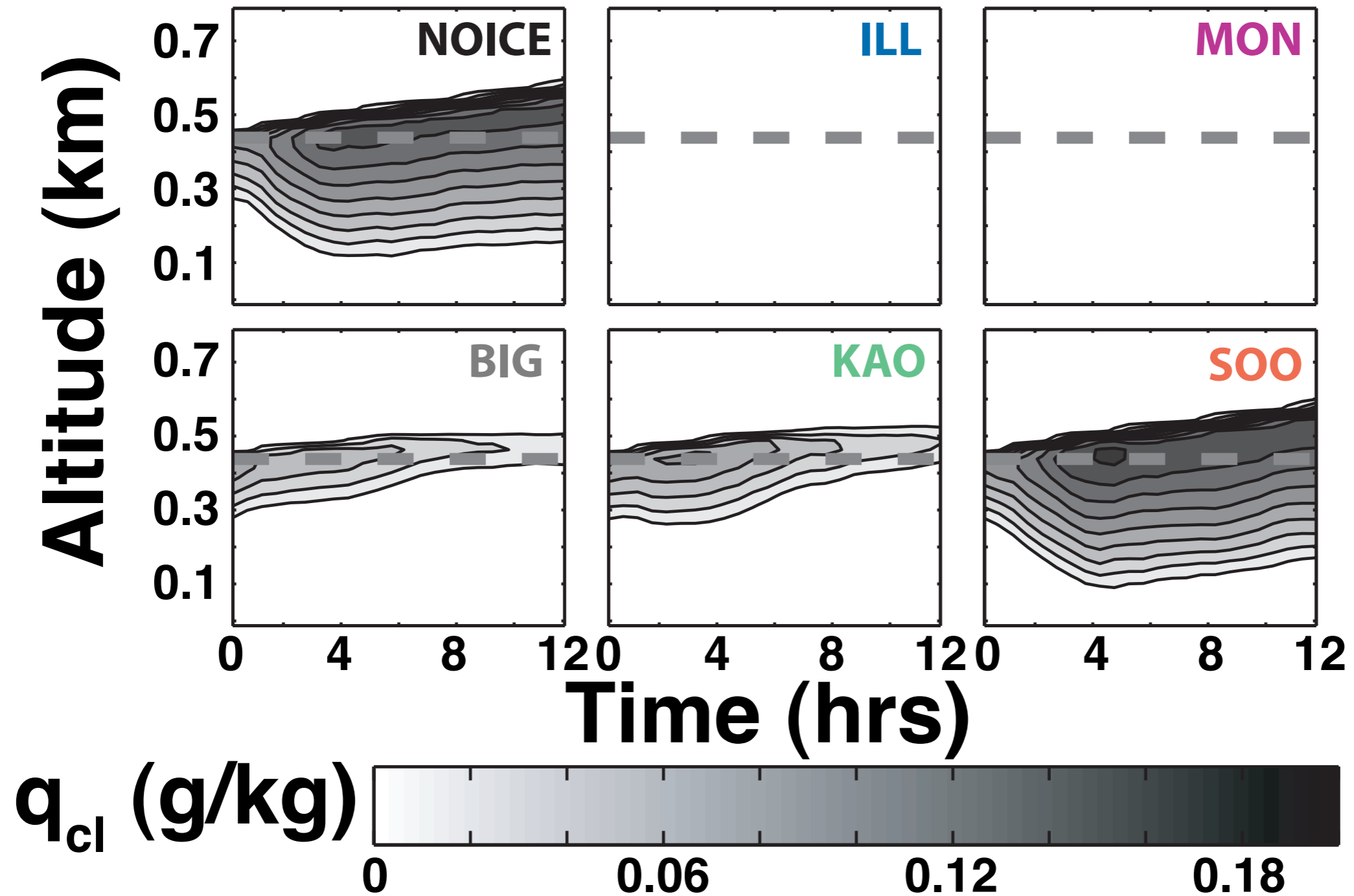
Processes Of Interest

Atmosphere-Ice Interaction



Processes Of Interest

Aerosol Cloud Interactions



(de Boer et al., 2012 [ACPD])

Discussion

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- Integrated effort within the PCWG
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- Process understanding vs. climate understanding
- Representativeness of SHEBA year
- Lack of Aerosol Measurements
- Others?

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Ideas for other process evaluations?

- Cryosphere?
- Ocean?(?)
- Atmosphere?

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- Ocean?(?)
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Integration into funded research projects (current or future)?

- DOE Cryosphere (funded)
- EaSM RFP on Decadal and Regional Climate Prediction using Earth System Models (Deadline 5/11/12)
- Others?

References

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