

Simulating specific clouds: Evaluating CAM6 Microphysics using in situ aircraft observations

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Thanks to: H. Morrison (NCAR), J. Kay, J. English (NCAR, U. CO)



Outline

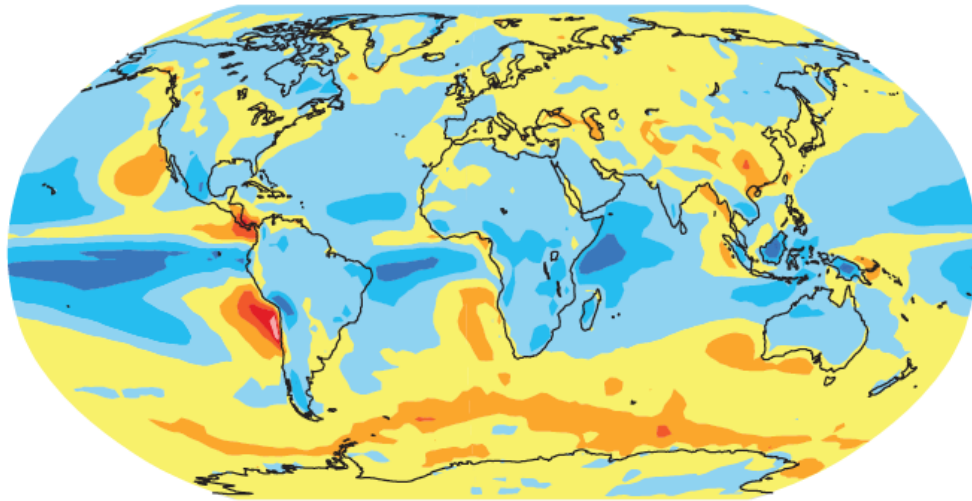
- Motivation:
 - S. Ocean Climate Model Biases
 - Greenland surface energy balance
- Key processes: super-cooled liquid
- Observations and comparisons:
 - Satellites, Aircraft, in-situ Data
- Perturbation Experiments
- Summary/Future directions

Note: work is 'in process', working towards a paper

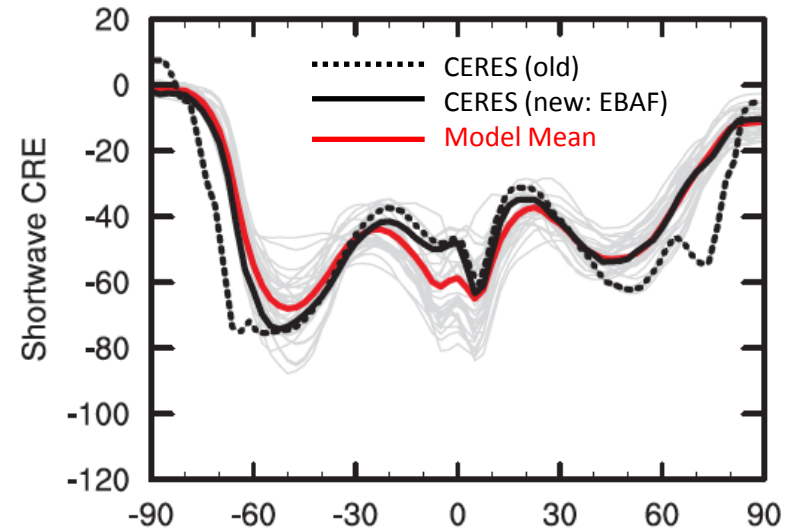
S. Ocean Cloud Biases: CMIP5

Multi-Model

(a) Shortwave cloud radiative effect - MOD-OBS



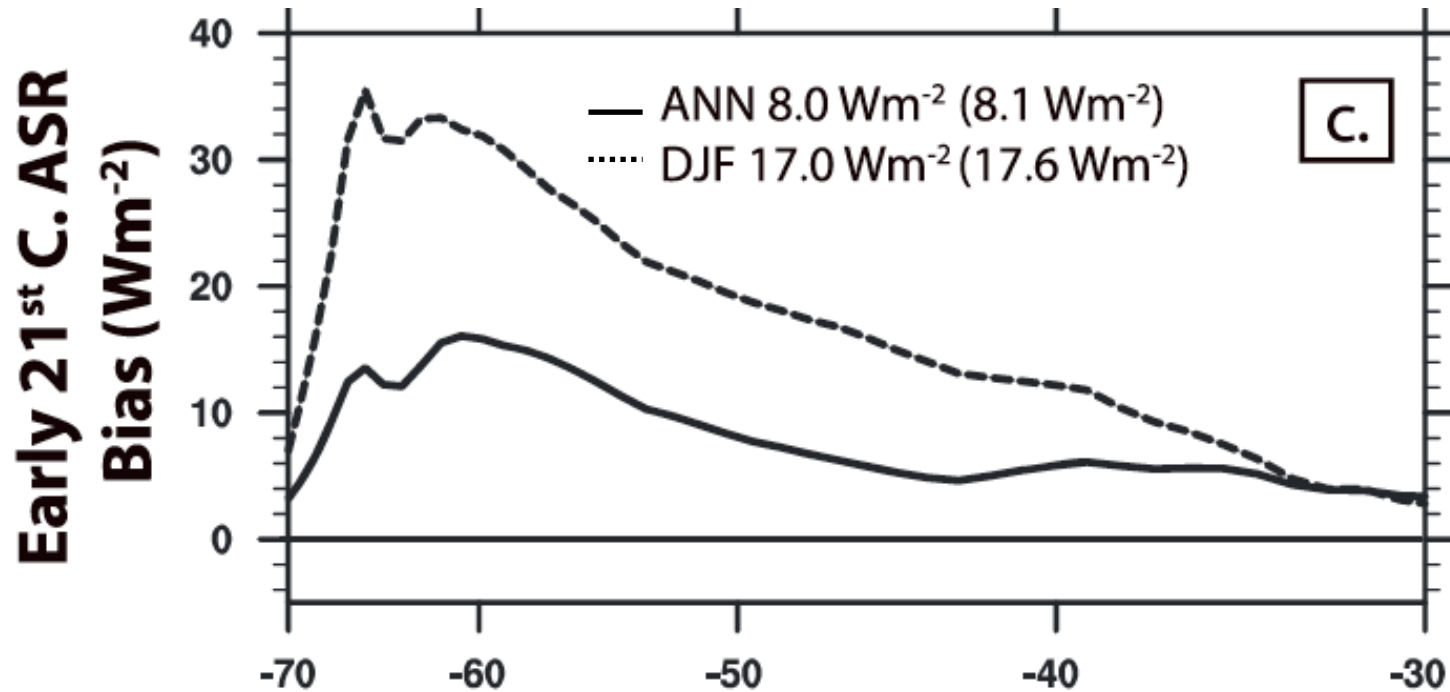
(d) zonal average of shortwave CRE



IPCC AR5, 2013: Fig 9.5

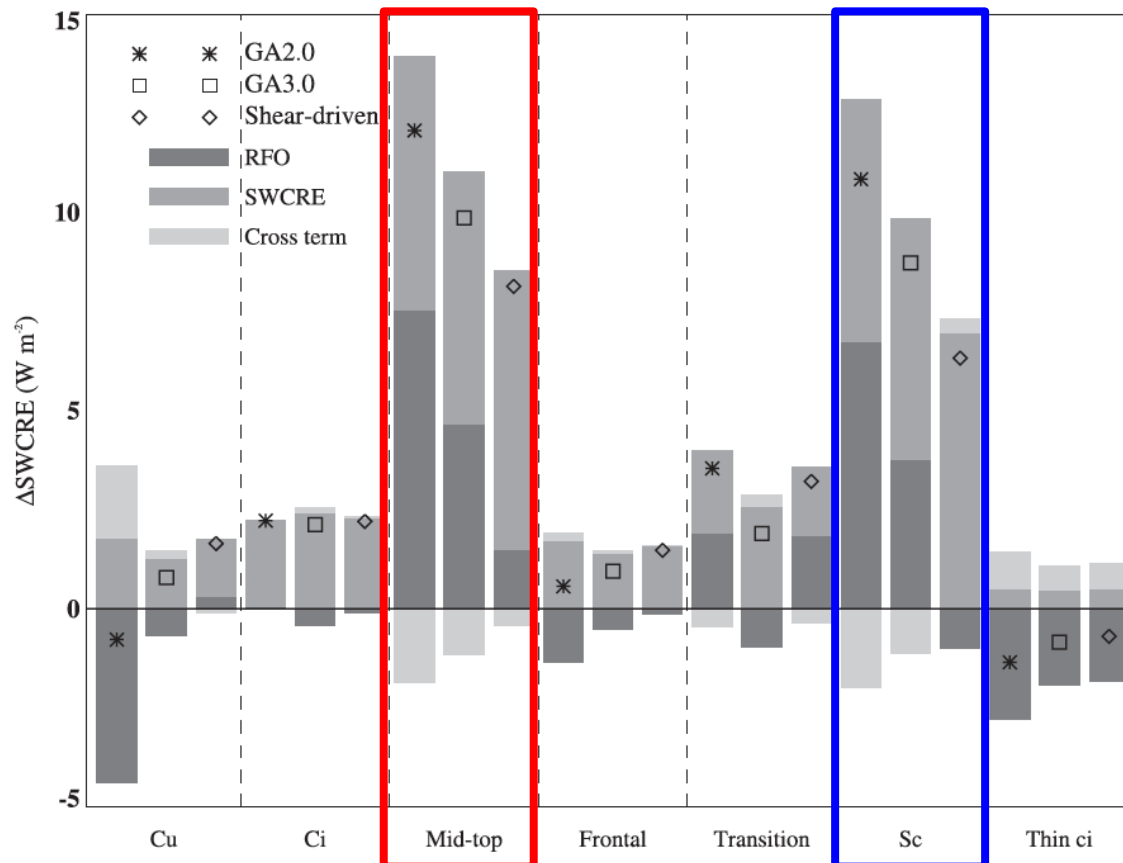
S. Ocean Cloud Biases: CESM

CESM has the same problem



Where does Cloud Bias come from?

Met Office Model: **Mid level** and **Strato-Cumulus** Clouds are 'mixed phase'



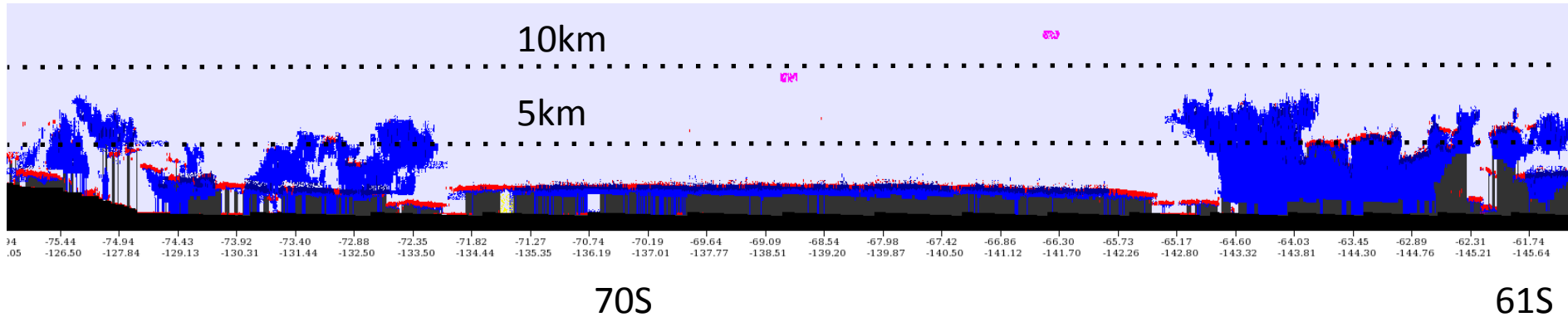
Satellite Super-cooled Liquid

Most thin layers of super-cooled liquid over ice

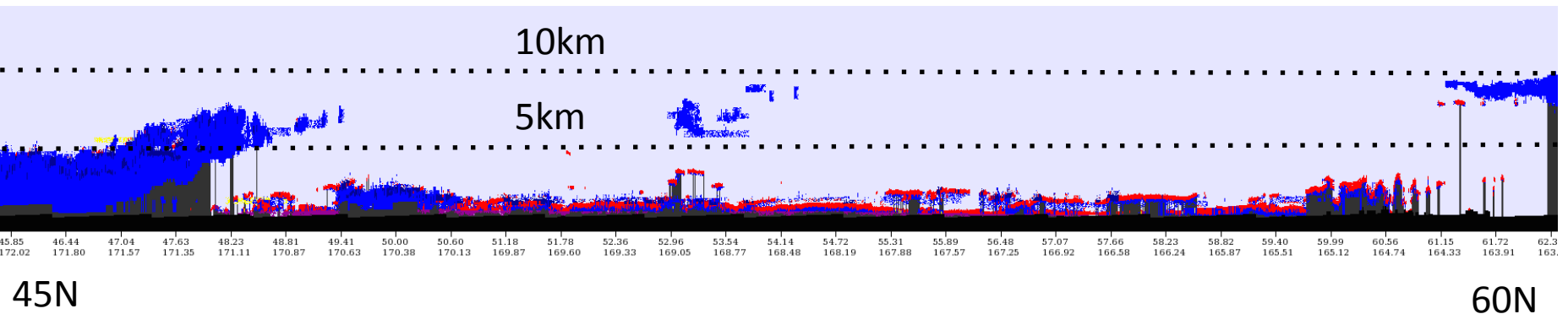
Radar & Lidar (CloudSat + Calipso) product DARDAR

Delanoë and Hogan 2010, Huang et al 2012

2013-01-01 S. Ocean (S. Of Pacific)



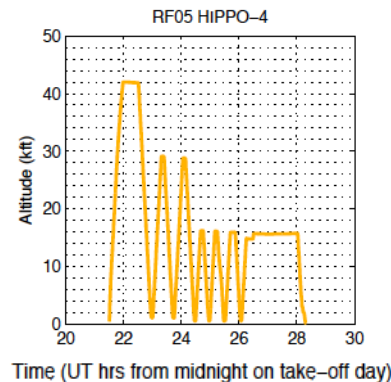
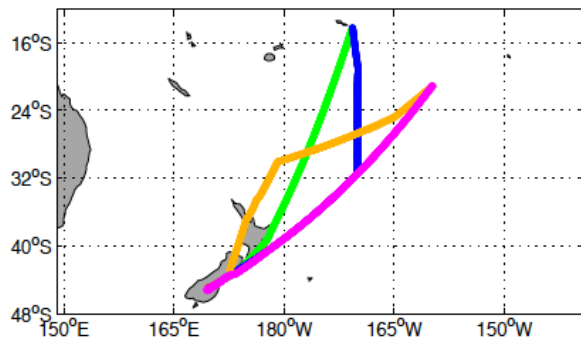
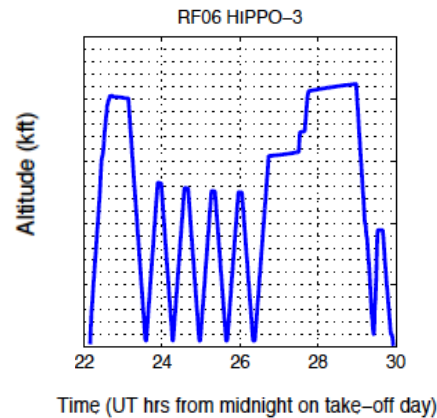
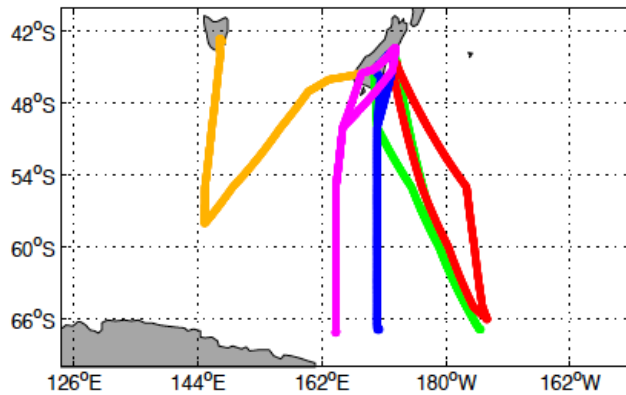
2014-02-07 N. Pacific



NSF G-V HIPPO Experiment

‘HIAPER Pole to Pole Observations’: multiple deployments (different seasons)

- Mostly a carbon cycle experiment.
- Some deployments had cloud microphysical probes
- Measured mass of liquid & ice and particle number concentrations

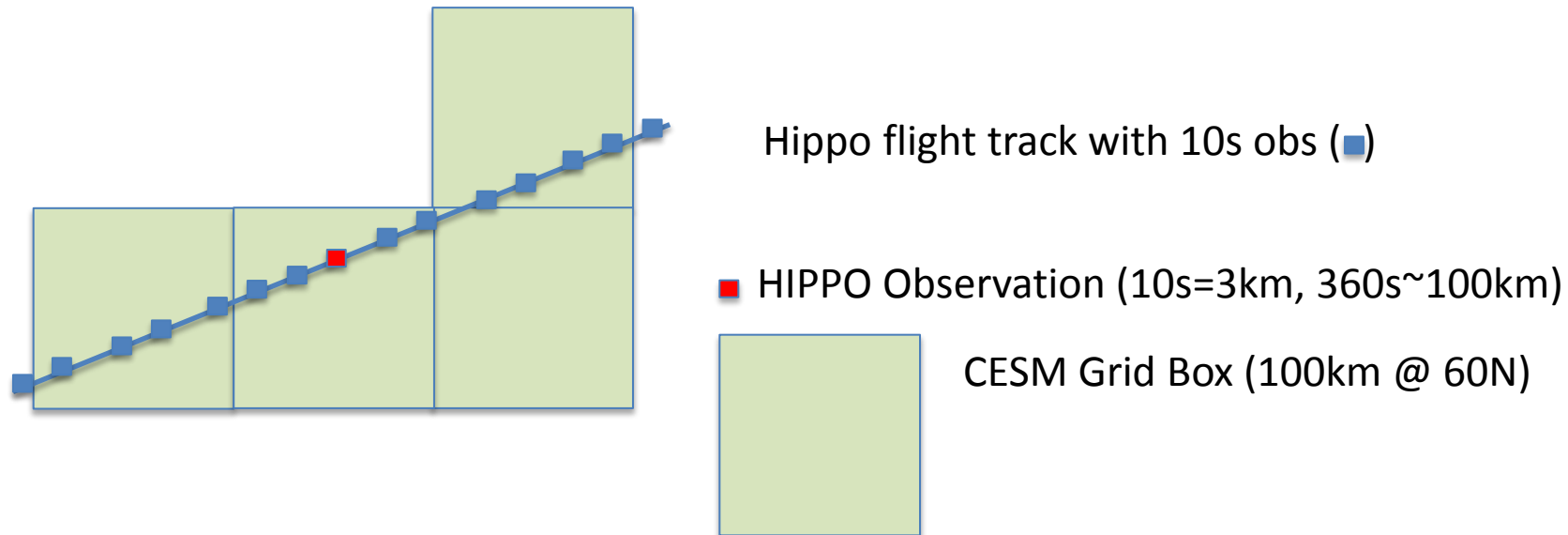


Selected 2 flights
with microphysics
data in S. Ocean or
S. Pacific

Now: simulate these cases with
CESM

CESM Co-location Strategy

- Specified Dynamics simulation: 2008-2011
- CESM1.2: GEOS-5 Meteorology, 200km resolution (equator)
 - Winds and Temps forced
 - Water species (q, clouds, aerosols) model calculated
 - Climate is reasonably in balance (-1.6 Wm^{-2} TOA)
- Output columns along (and around) HIPPO flight tracks
- Sample CESM box containing point & adjacent grid boxes
- Do every 10s. Model timestep is 1800s (oversample model)



Section along H4RF05 (Jun) Flight Track

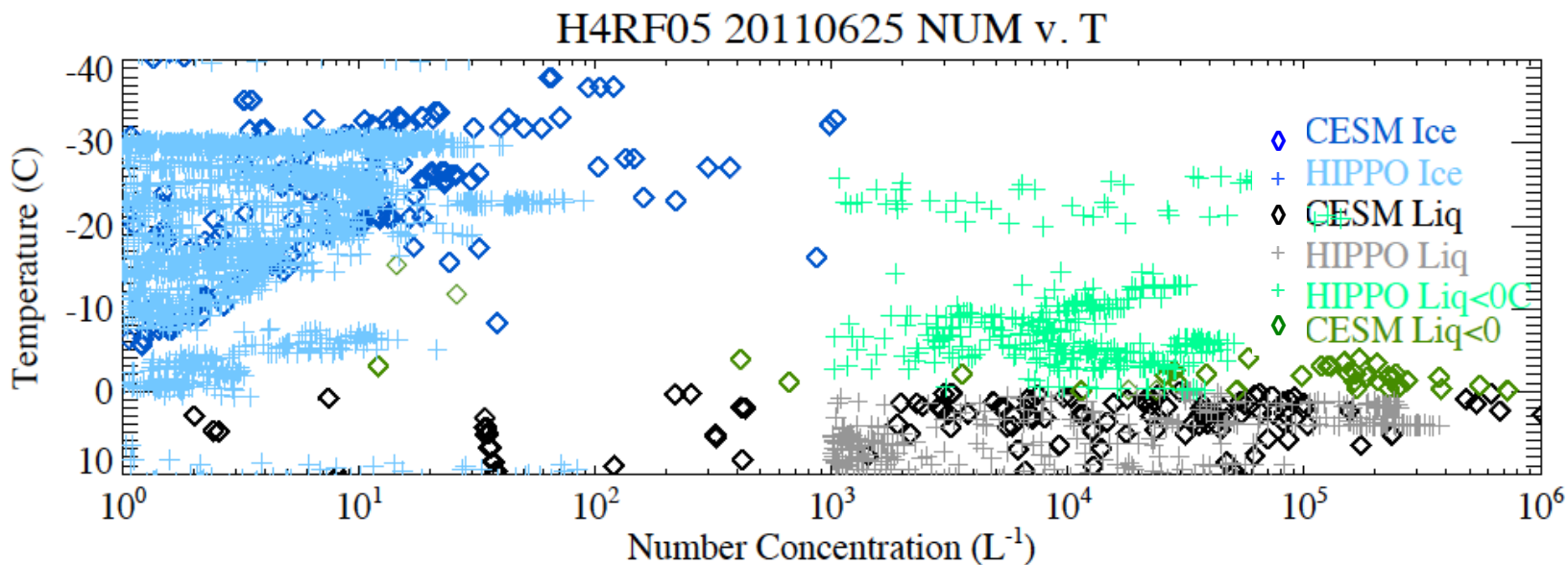
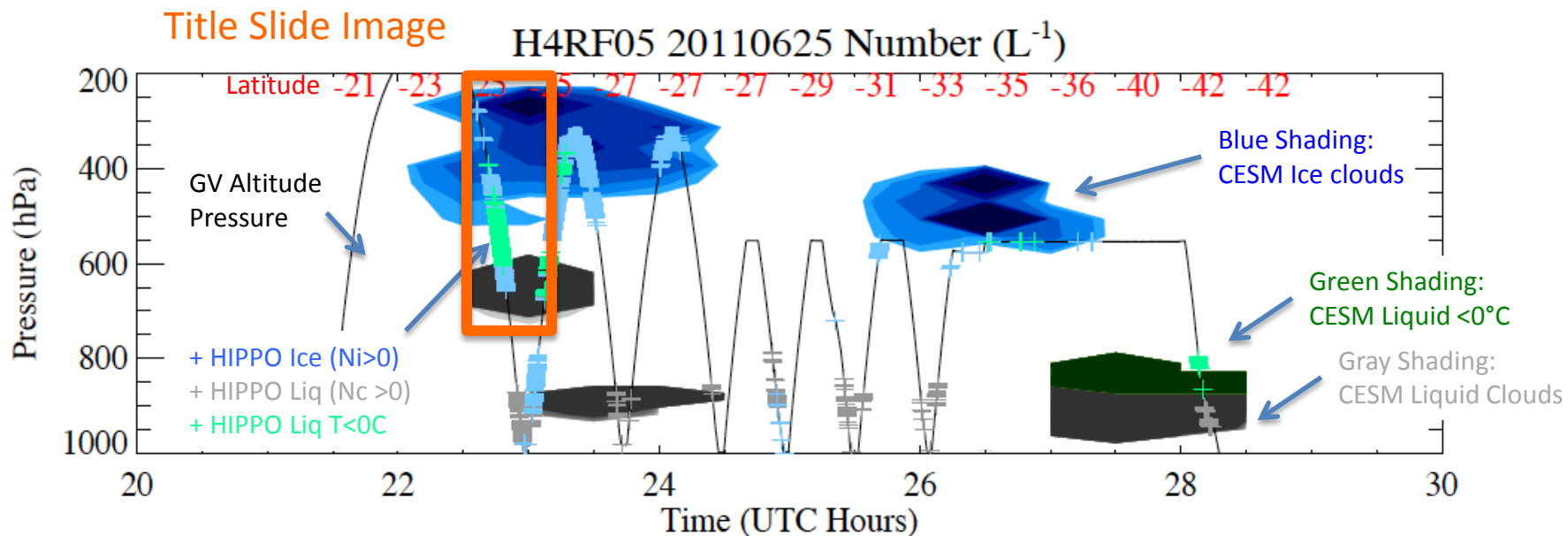


Image of selected clouds



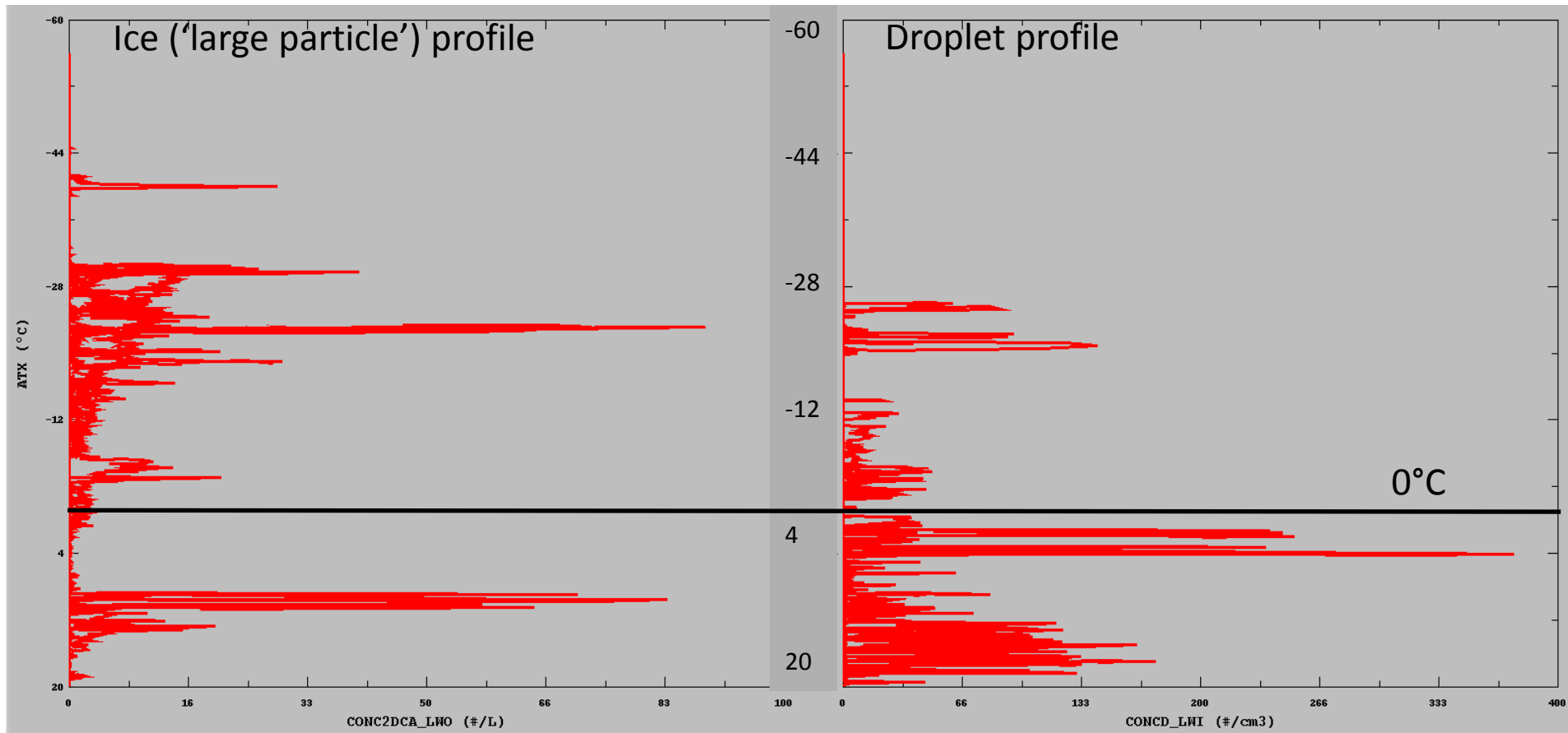
rf05
06/25/2011

Date	2011-06-25
Start.UTC	22:39:04
GGALT	8884.333984
GGLAT	-25.450125
GGLON	-166.541122
ATX	-29.393610
DPIC	-32.631737
PSIC	331.821869
RHUM	73.464317
TASX	237.843719
THDG	251.549698
PITCH	0.668893
ROLL	0.278141
WSC	33.624100
WDC	280.748627
DP_VXL	-32.631737
VMR_VXL	1193.928711

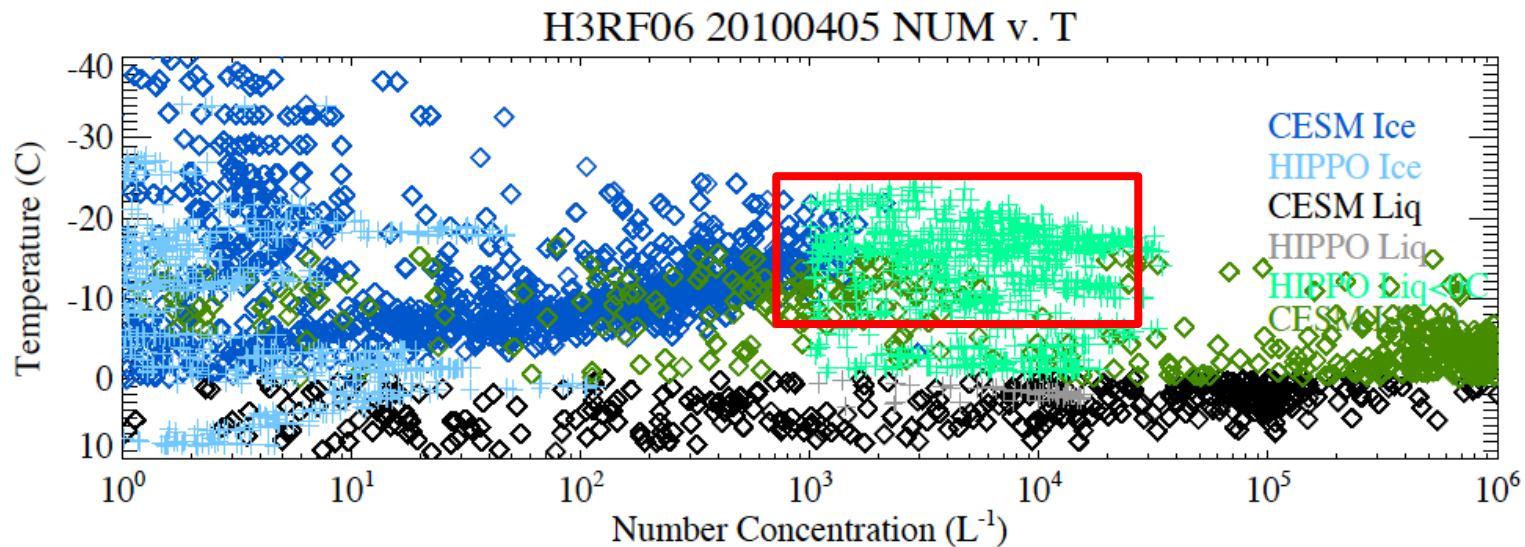
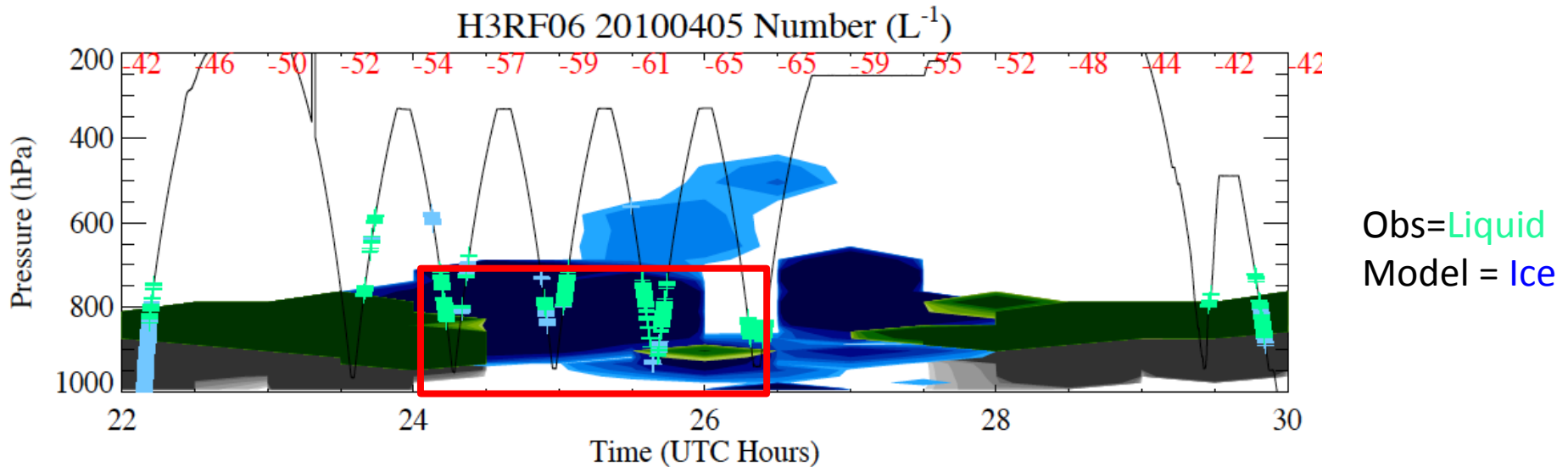
25°S, -30°C, 300hPa, Winter

Cloud Number Concentrations

- Super-cooled liquid missed in CESM between 7.7 km (-22°C) & 4 km (0°C)
- Relatively high ice concentrations also evidence for active rime-splintering process at lower levels.



Across S. Ocean (H3RF06) April

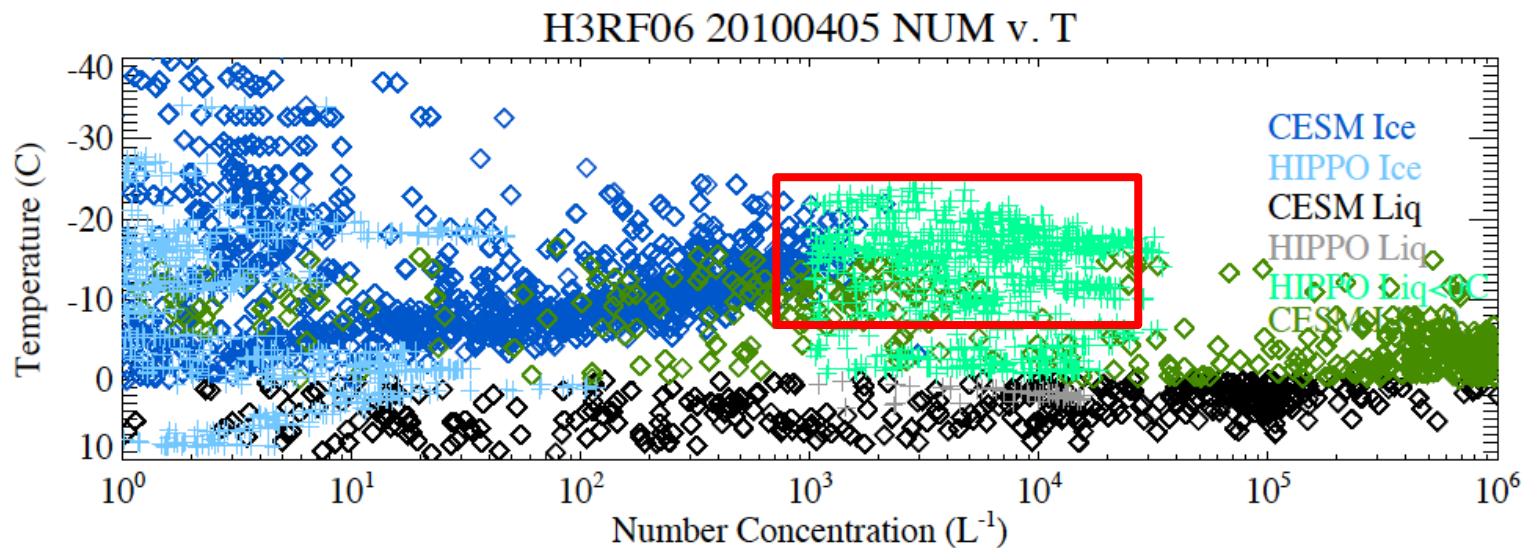
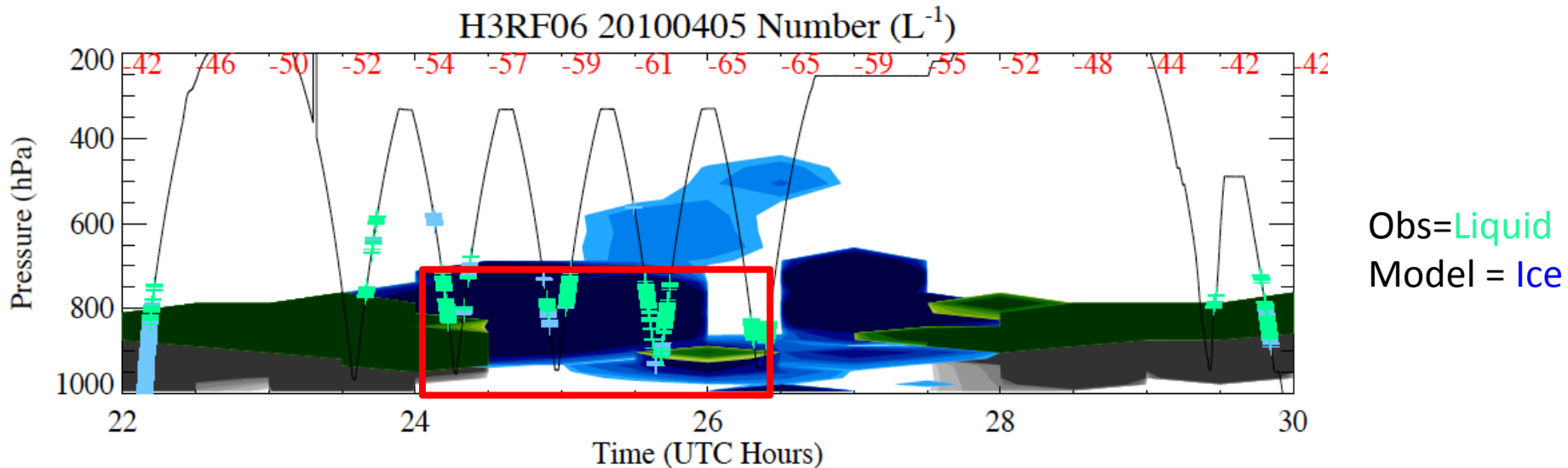


Summary

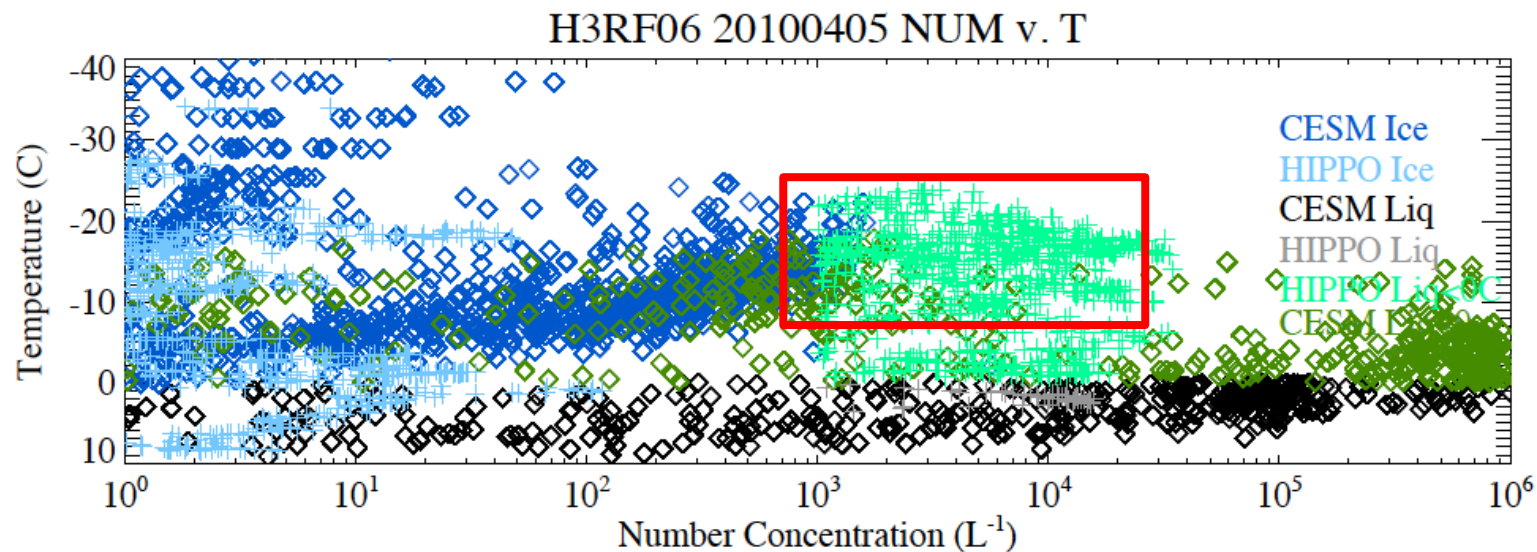
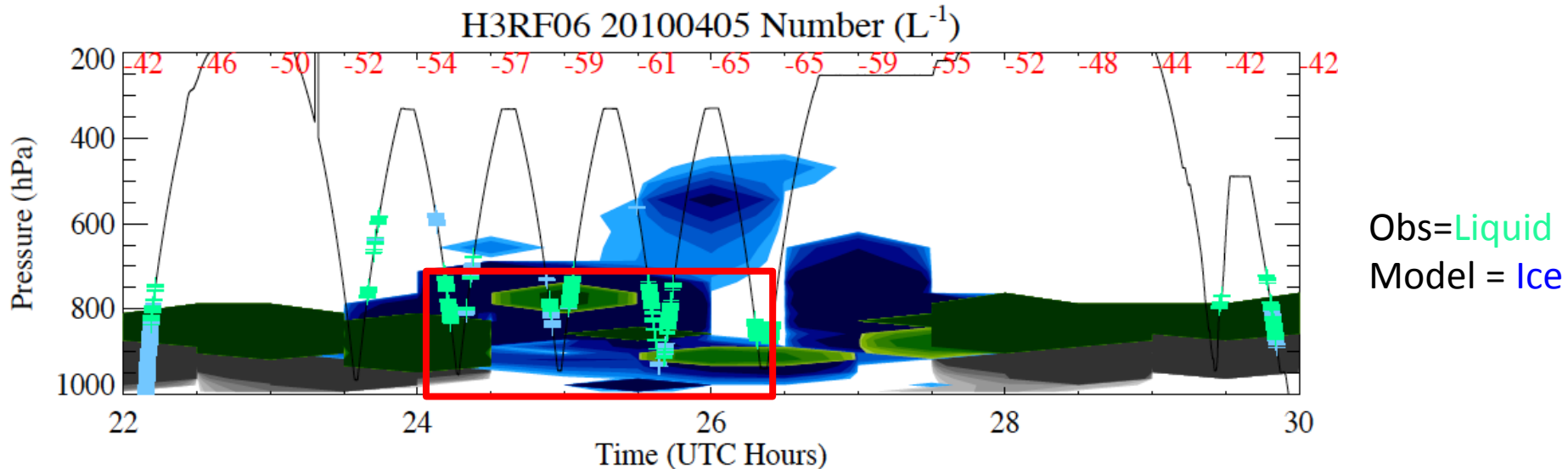
- Can simulate particular events (down to cloud system level) with a coarse resolution global model
- Compare cloud microphysics
- CESM missing super-cooled liquid (25°S-60°S)
 - Down to -25°C

CESM1.2

Across S. Ocean (H3RF06) April



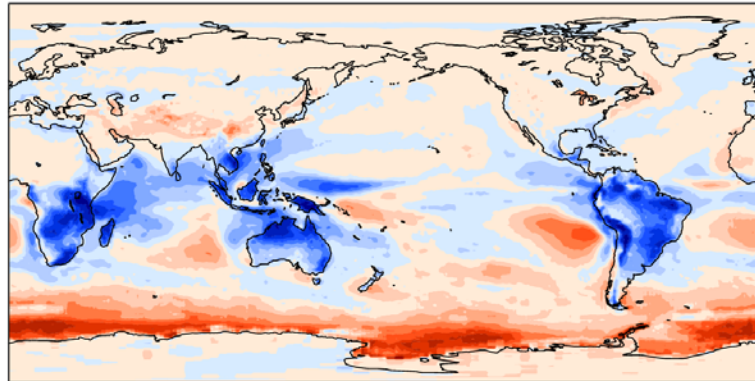
CESM1.2+ New Mixed Phase Ice Nucleation (Hoose et al. 2010) Across S. Ocean (H3RF06) April



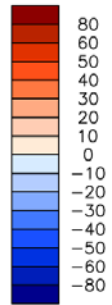
CESM2 development

DJF SW Cloud Radiative Effect
Bias v. Satellite (CERES)
Bias = too much Absorbed Solar (ASR)
Free running (Fixed SST) simulations
Current (CESM1.2)

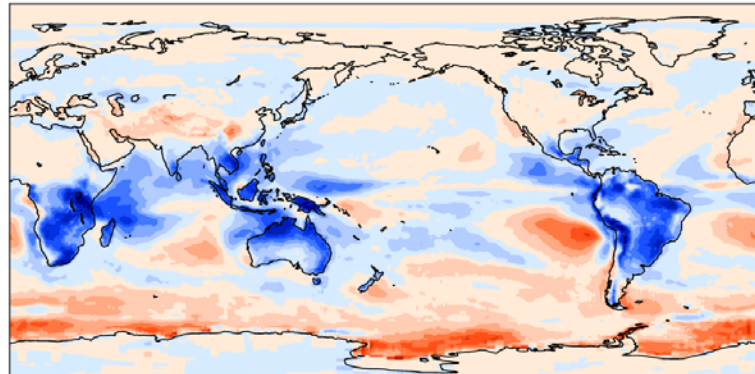
mean = -0.91 rmse = 18.62 W/m²



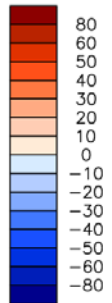
Min = -115.77 Max = 114.74



mean = -3.02 rmse = 17.23 W/m²

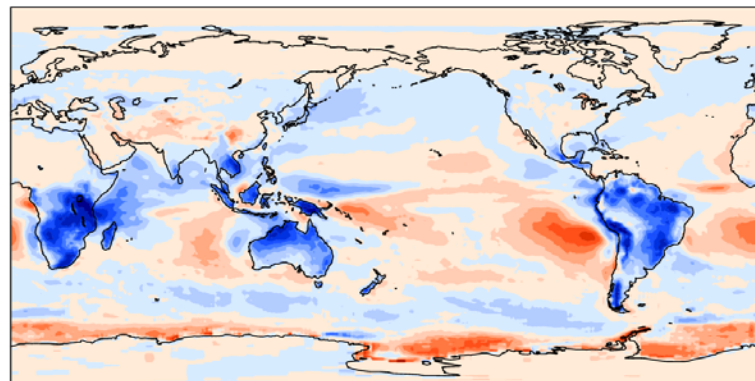


Min = -116.20 Max = 106.75

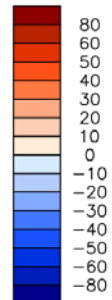


CESM1.2+New Ice Nucleation

mean = -1.28 rmse = 15.59 W/m²

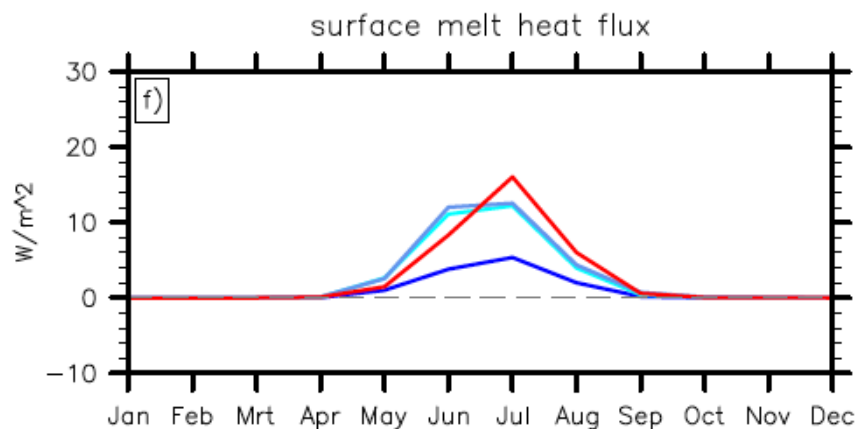
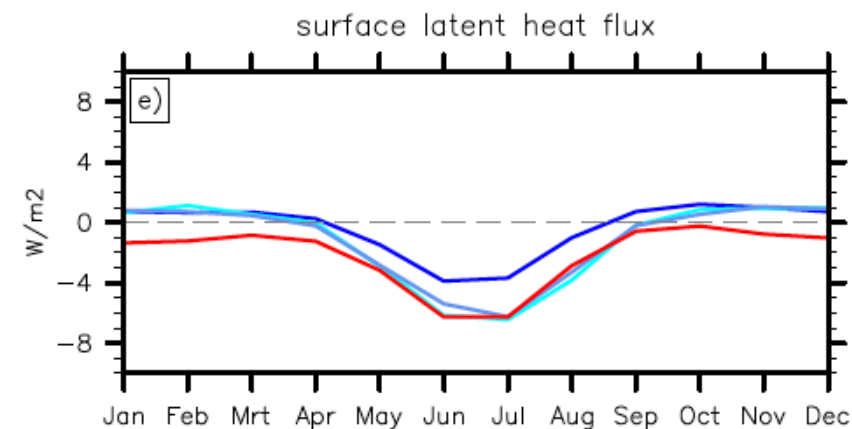
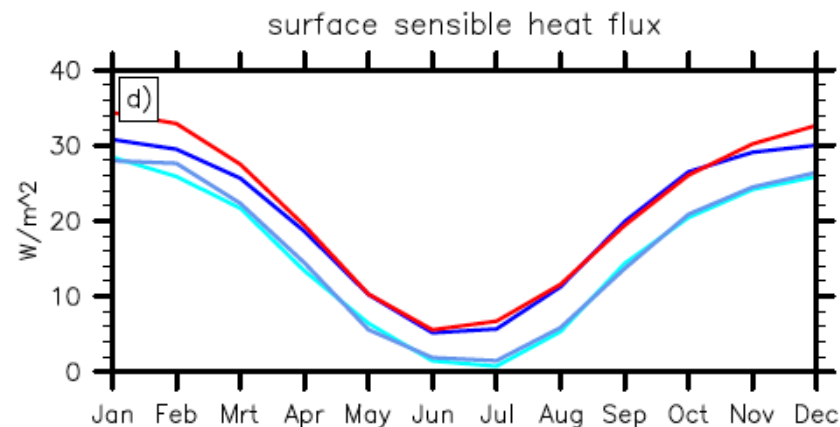
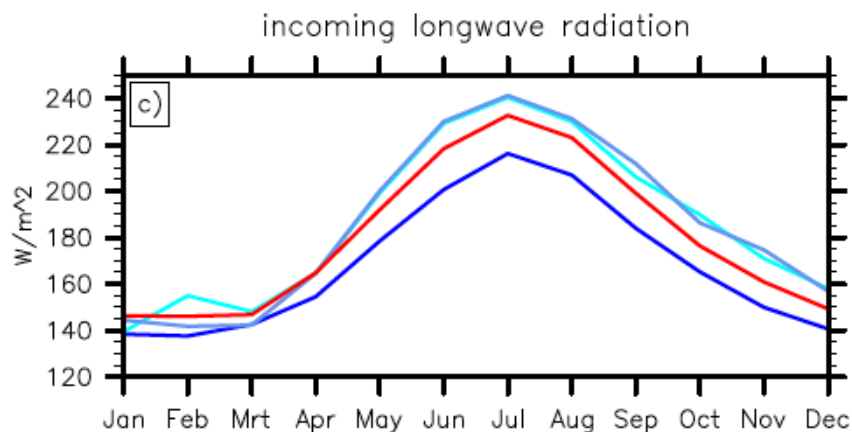
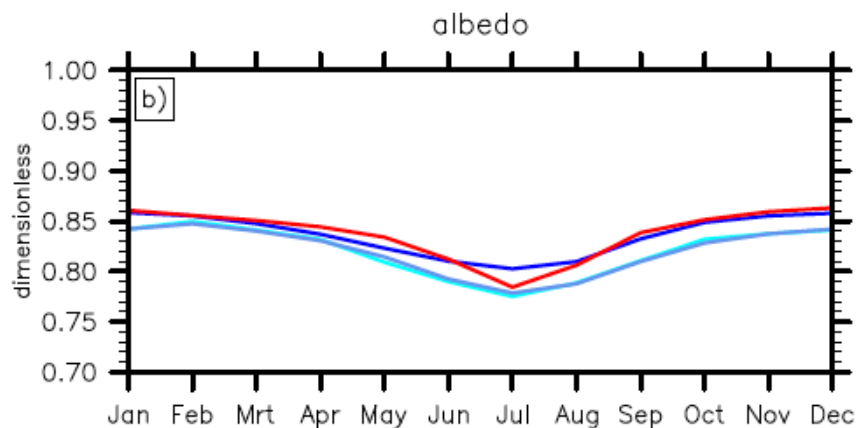
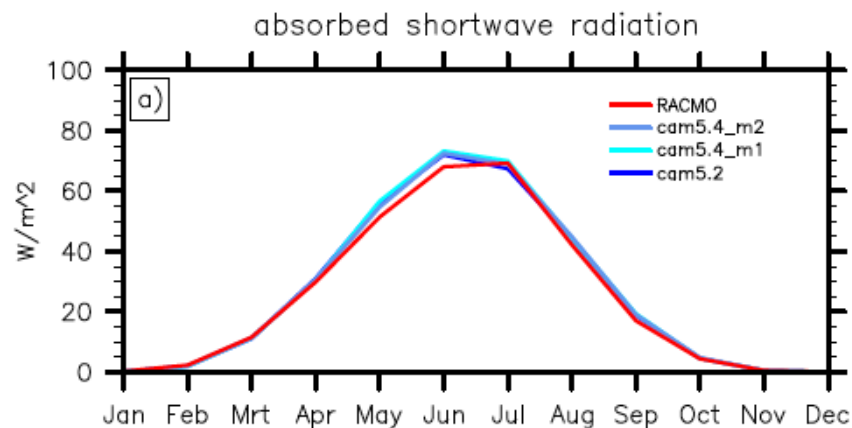


Min = -108.56 Max = 107.62



CESM1.2 + New Microphysics

mean surface energy balance



Conclusions

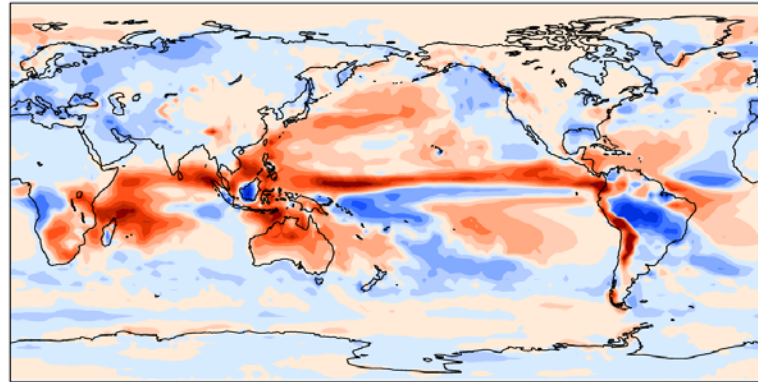
- New ways of setting up climate models to get closer to observations (in-situ, aircraft) can reproduce observations
 - Can go from obs → climate
 - These tools are part of public CESM releases
- ‘Mixed phase’ clouds with super-cooled liquid are important
- Critical: mixed phase ice nucleation, new microphysics
 - Reduces SH ASR bias significantly, also
- Working also on vapor deposition
- Next Steps:
 - detailed case studies with perturbed physics
 - Comparison of super-cooled liquid with satellites

ITCZ Shift?

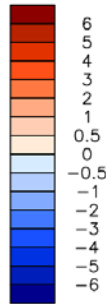
DJF precip bias from GPCP

Current (CESM1.2)

mean = 0.35 rmse = 1.49 mm/day

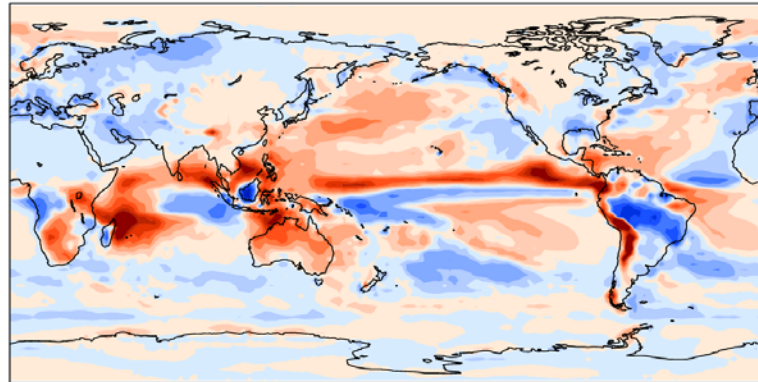


Min = -5.40 Max = 16.70

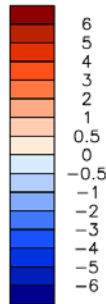


+New Ice Nucleation

mean = 0.32 rmse = 1.47 mm/day

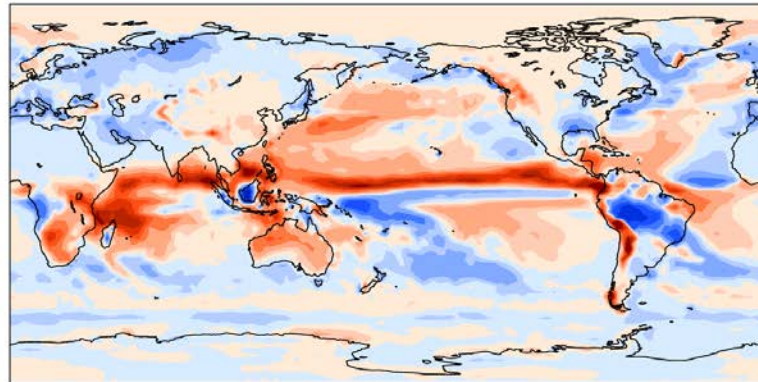


Min = -5.71 Max = 18.56

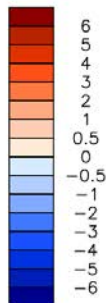


+ New Microphysics

mean = 0.33 rmse = 1.47 mm/day



Min = -5.62 Max = 15.24



Small S. Shift when ASR bias reduced

