

Arctic and Antarctic Sea Ice State in CESM2 and the impact of clouds

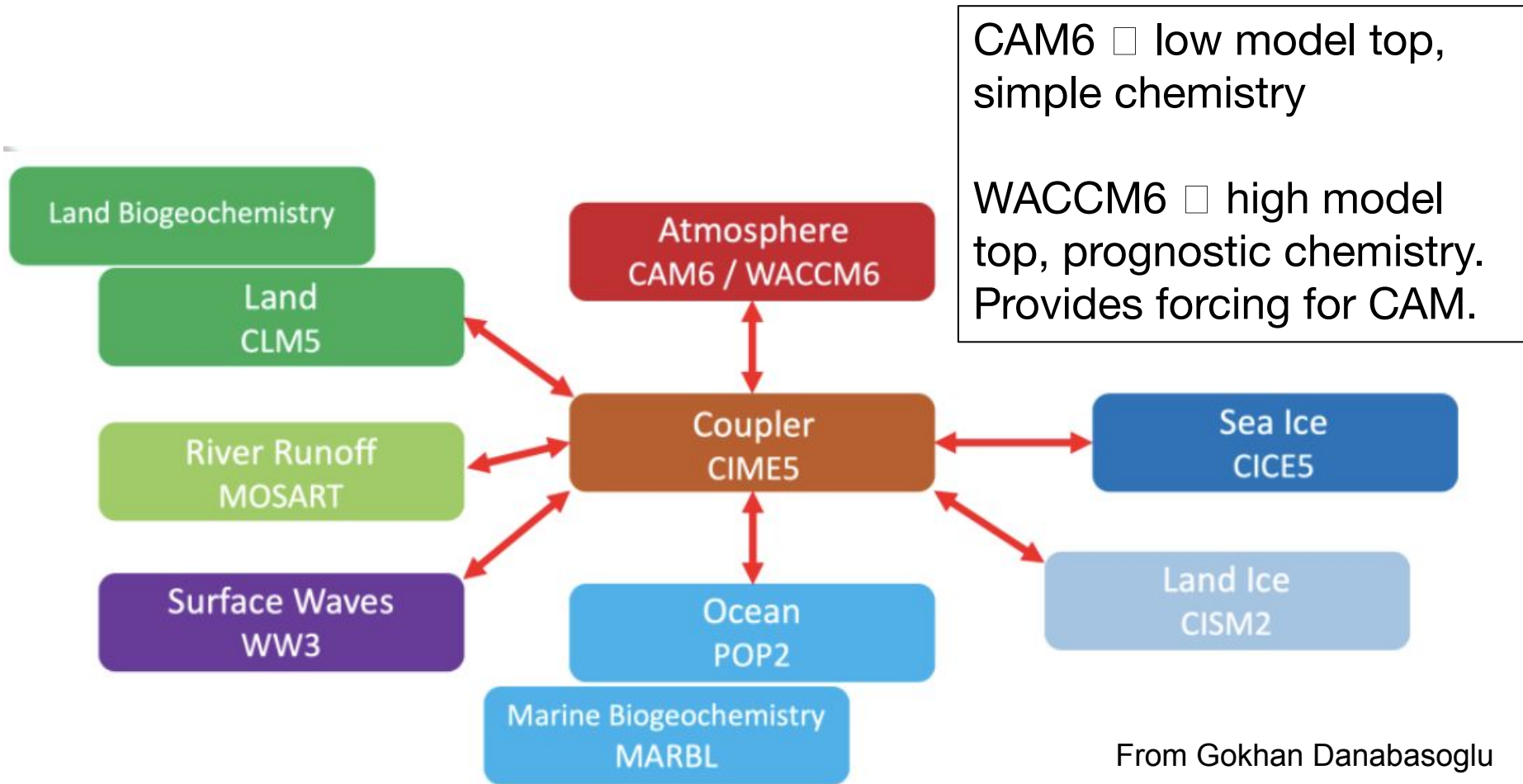
PCWG Winter Working Group Meeting
February 6, 2020

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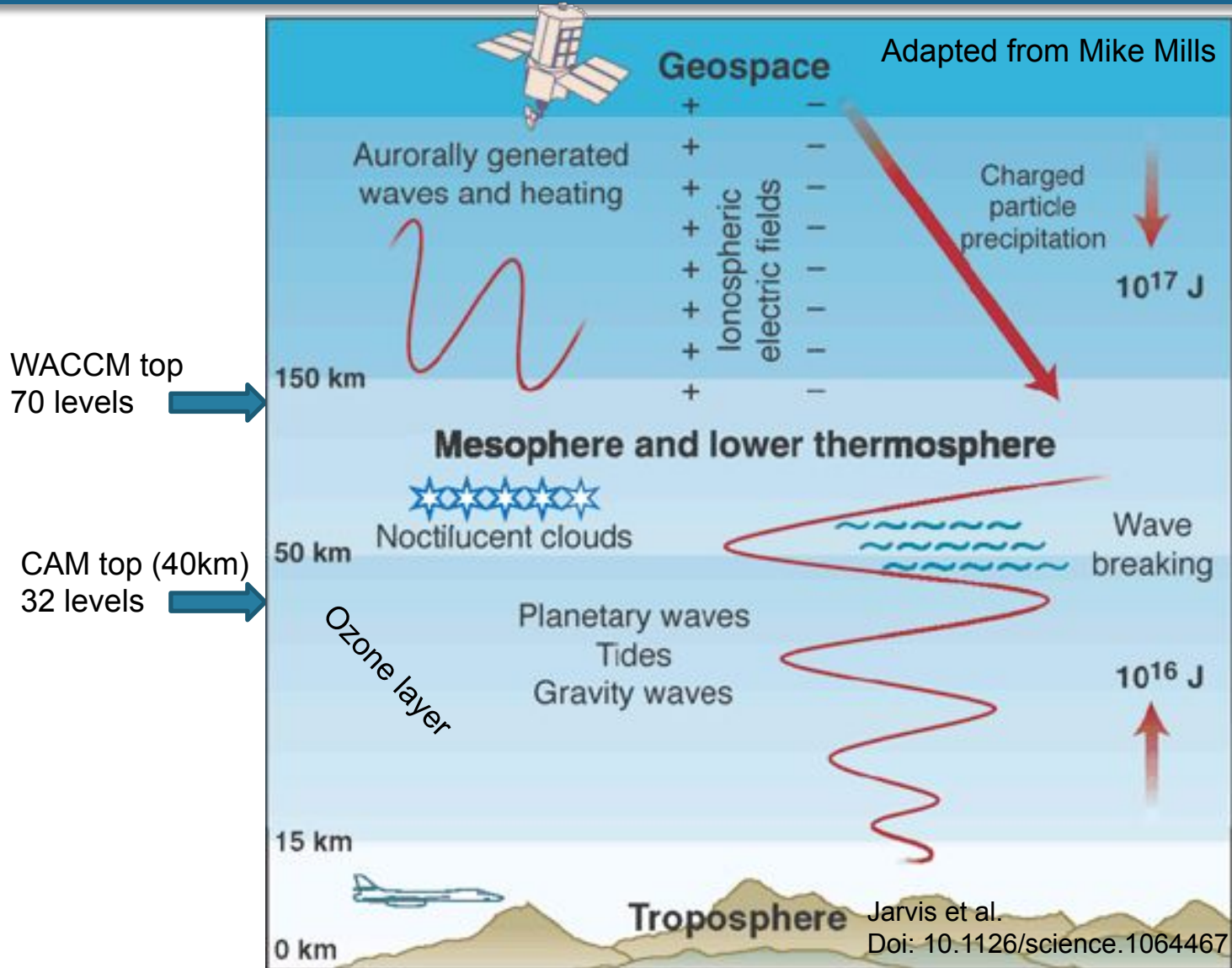


CESM2 configuration



From Gokhan Danabasoglu

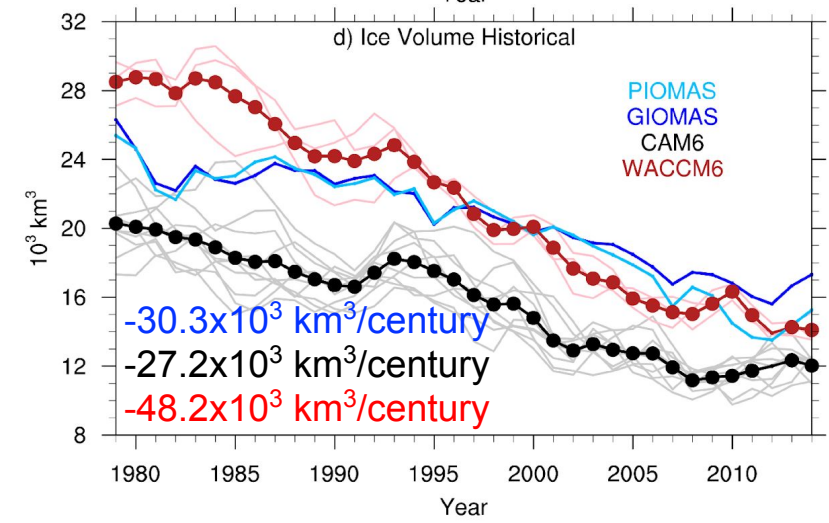
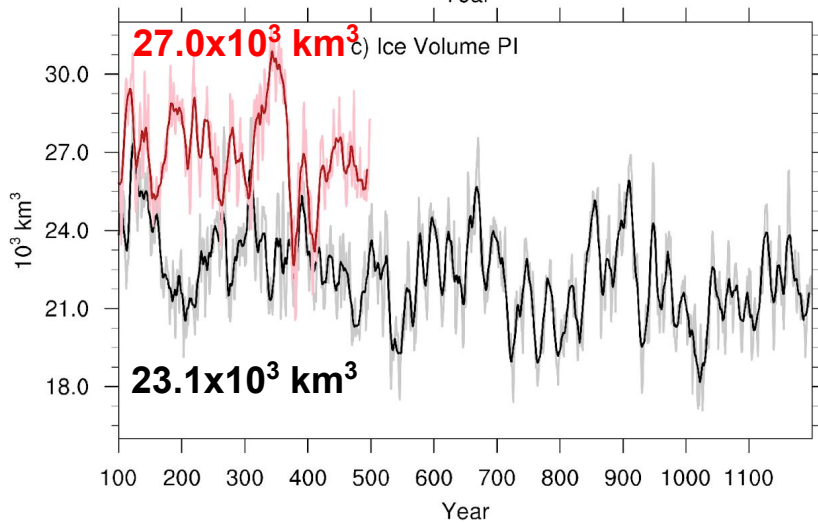
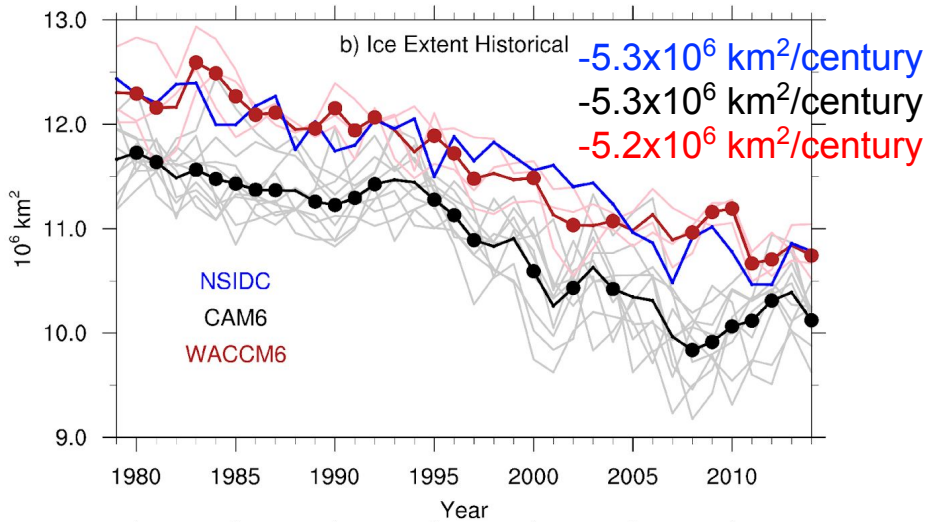
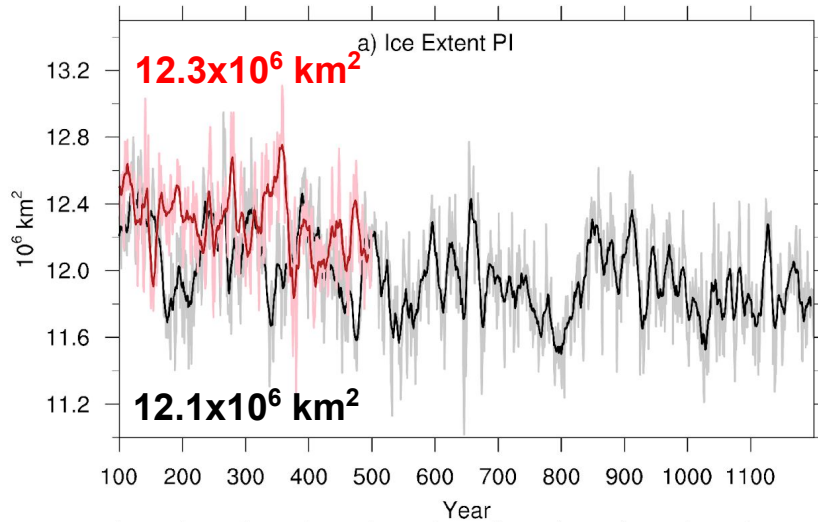
Atmospheric Structure



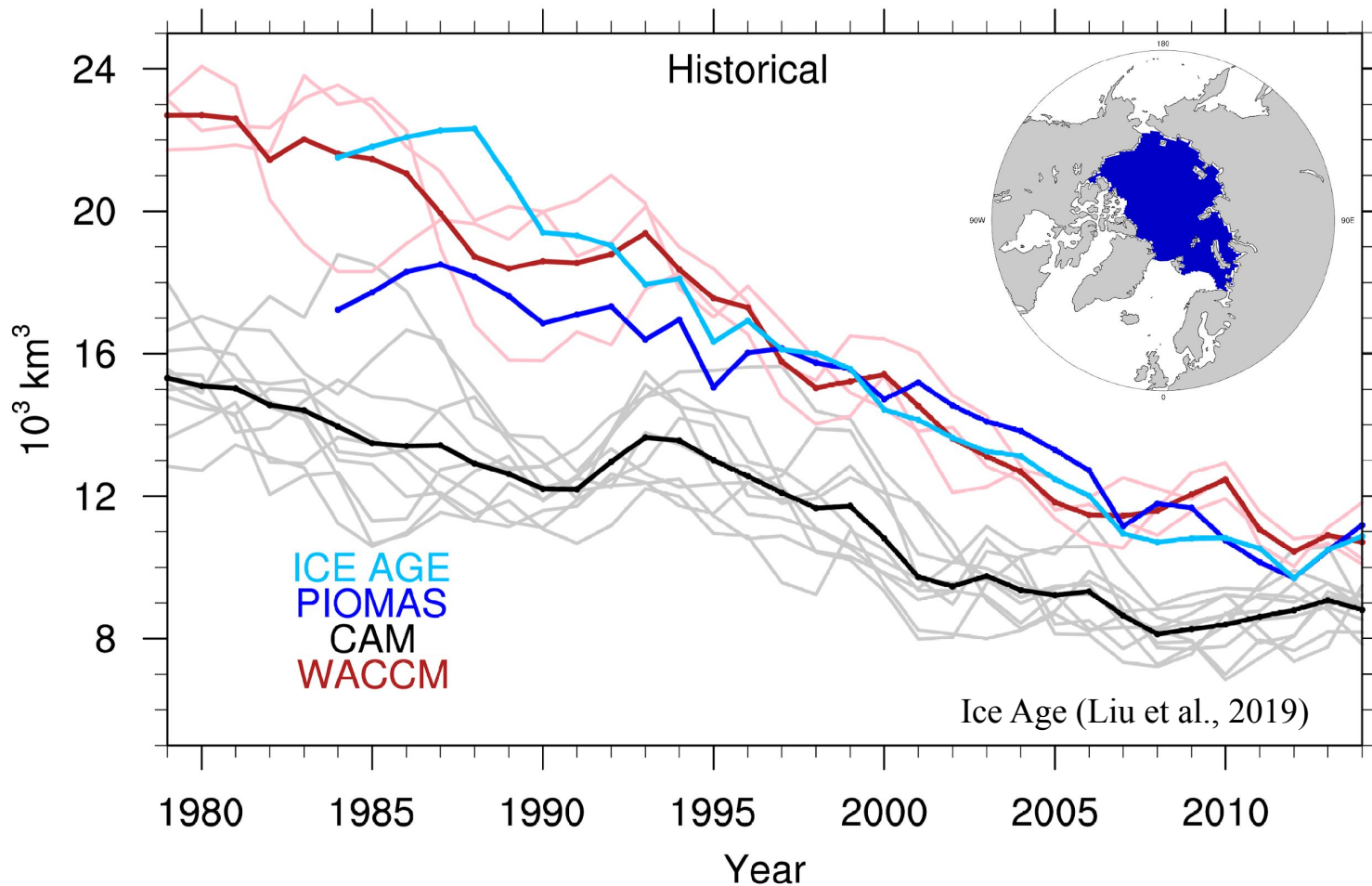
ARCTIC



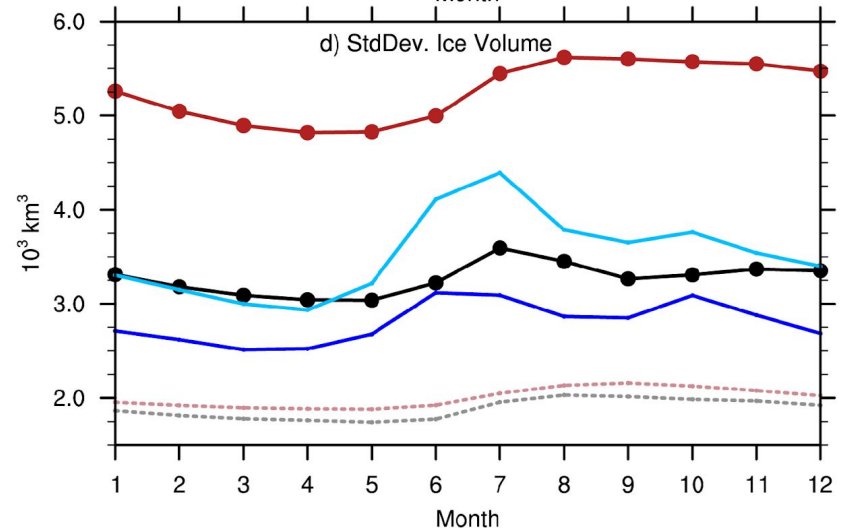
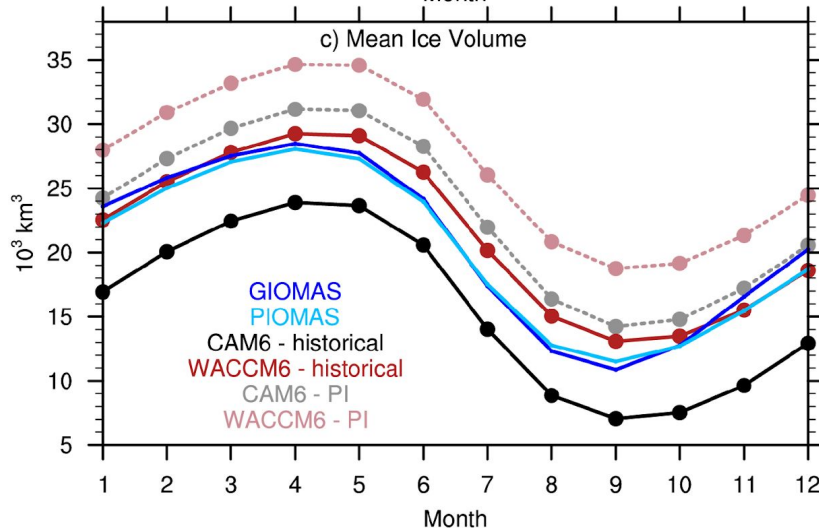
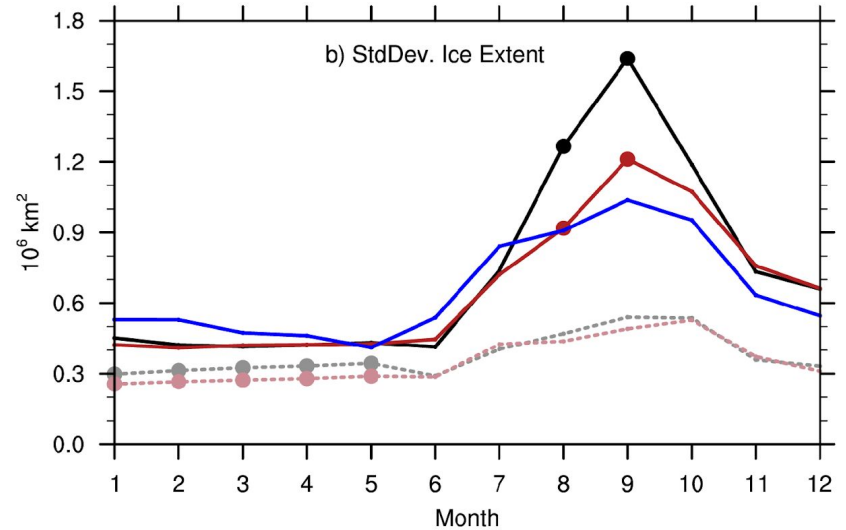
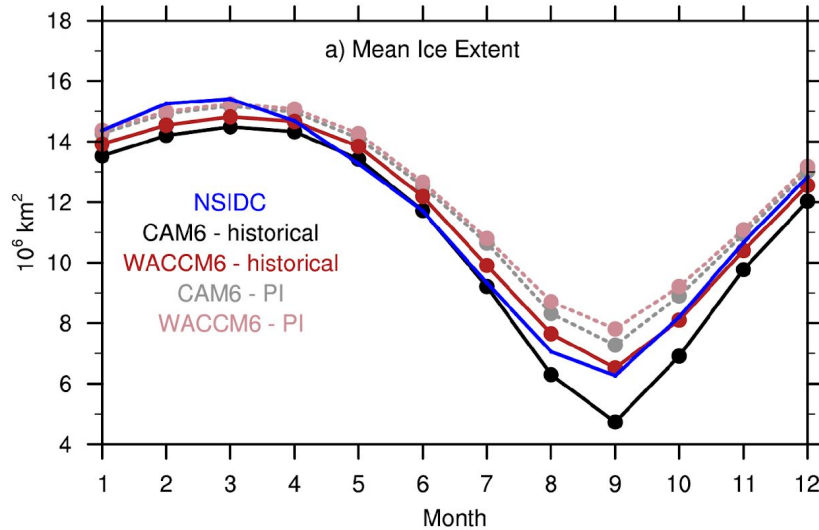
Arctic mean sea ice extent and volume differ



Compared to new Ice Age derived volume, WACCM fits well

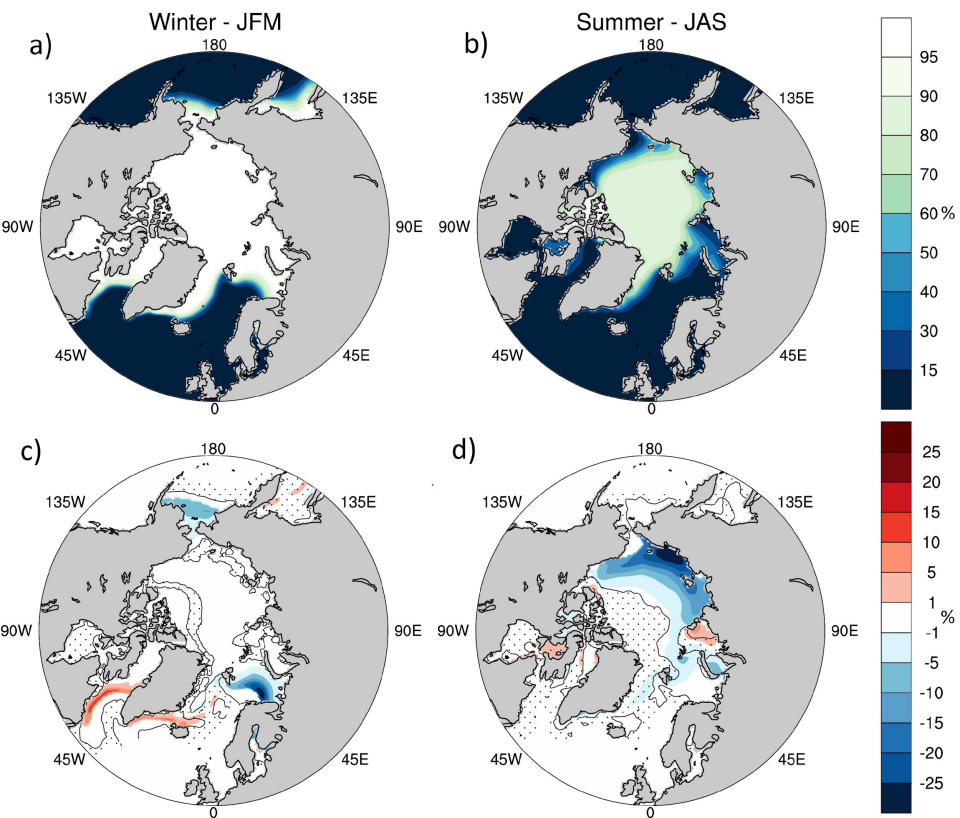


Arctic seasonal cycles



Sea ice summer concentration differences are largest near Siberian Sea

Preindustrial (years 100-500)

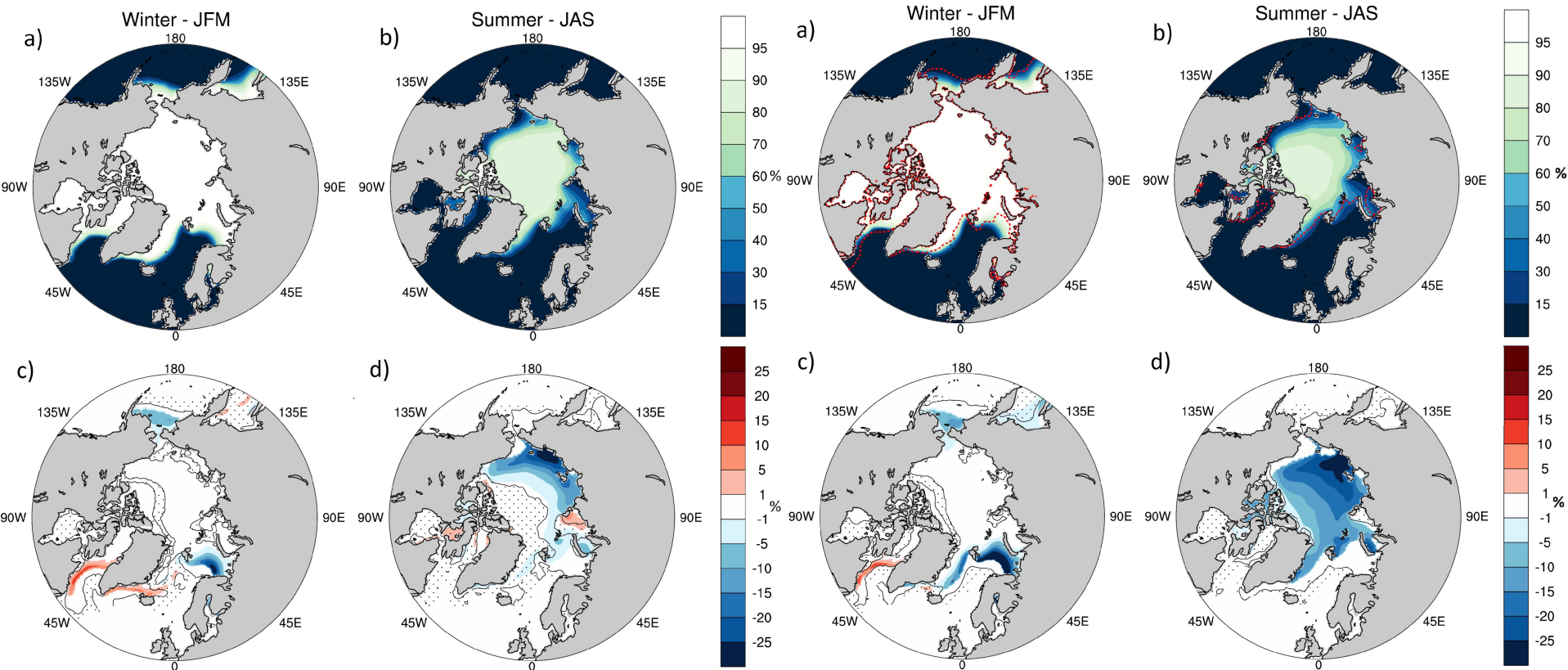


Top: WACCM
Bottom: CAM-WACCM

Sea ice summer concentration differences are largest near Siberian Sea

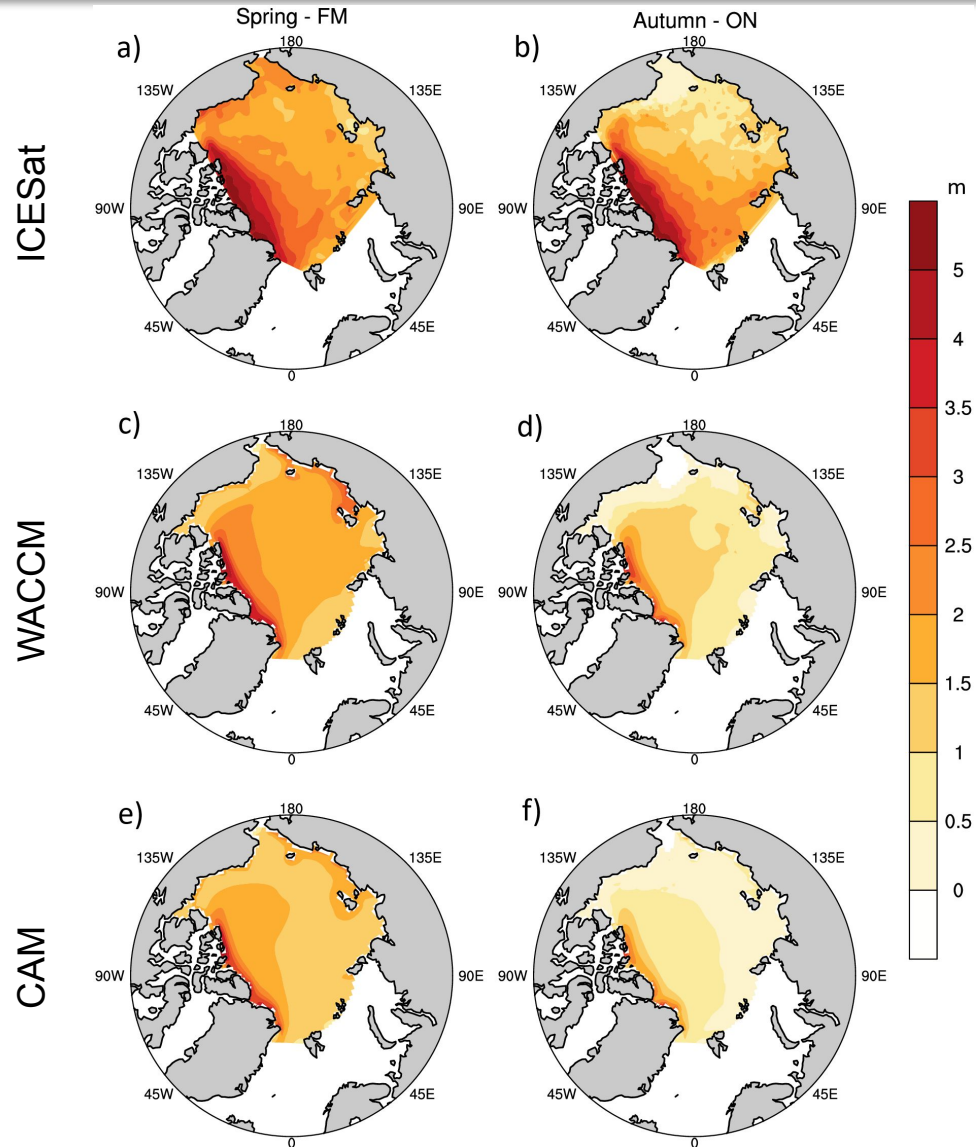
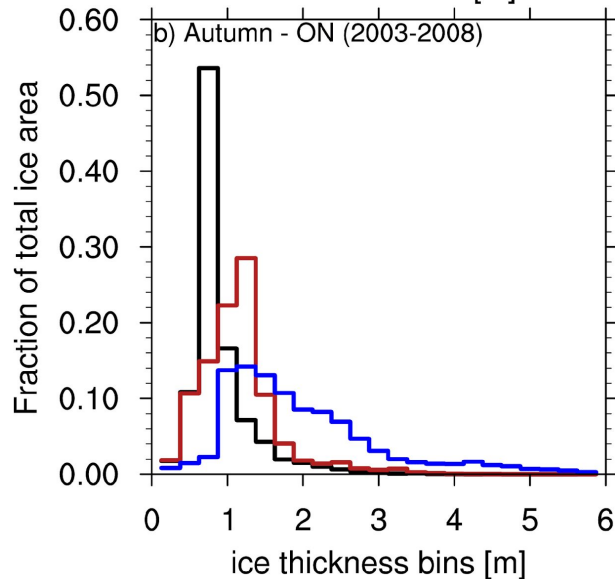
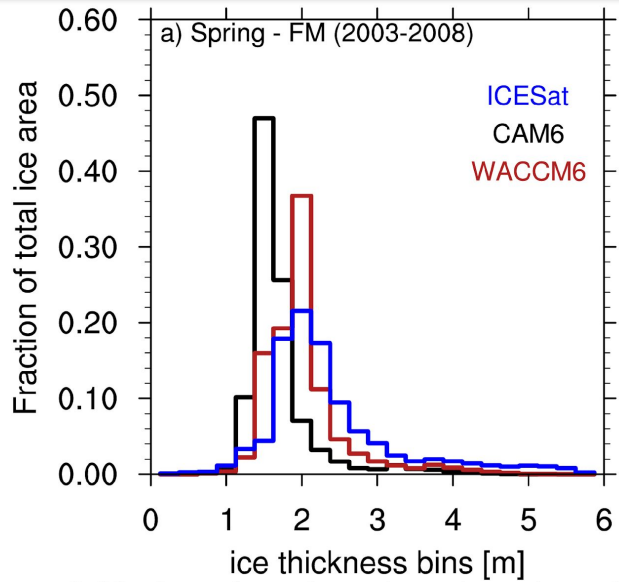
Preindustrial (years 100-500)

Historical (1979-2014) ensemble mean



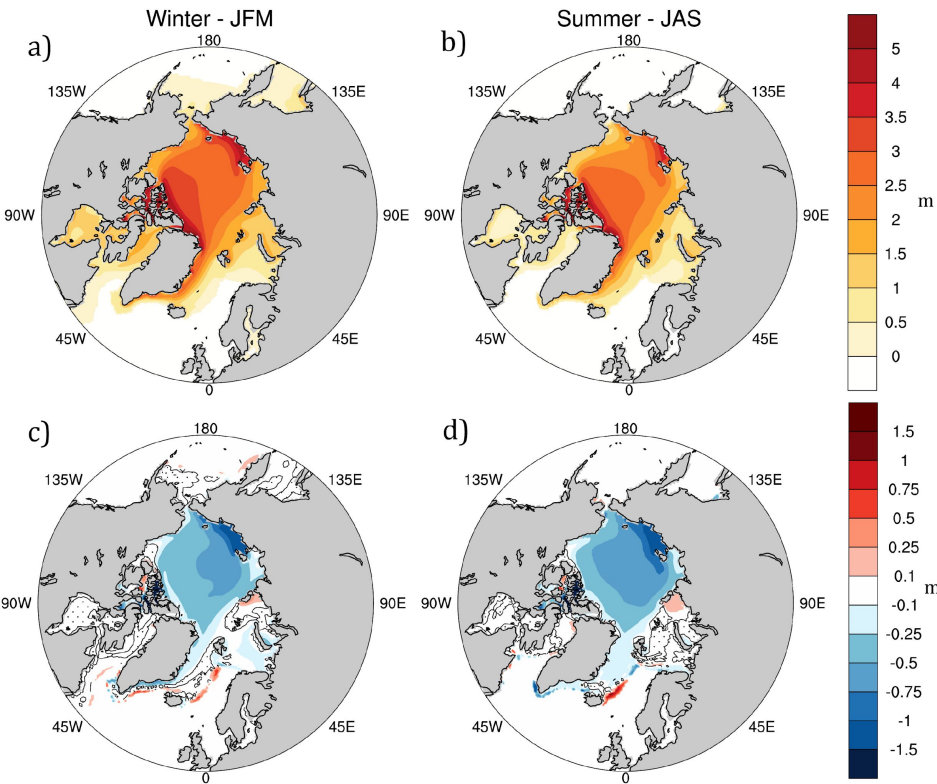
Top: WACC
Bottom: CAM-WACC

Sea ice thickness differences



Sea ice thickness differences across whole basin and persist year-round.

Preindustrial (years 100-500)

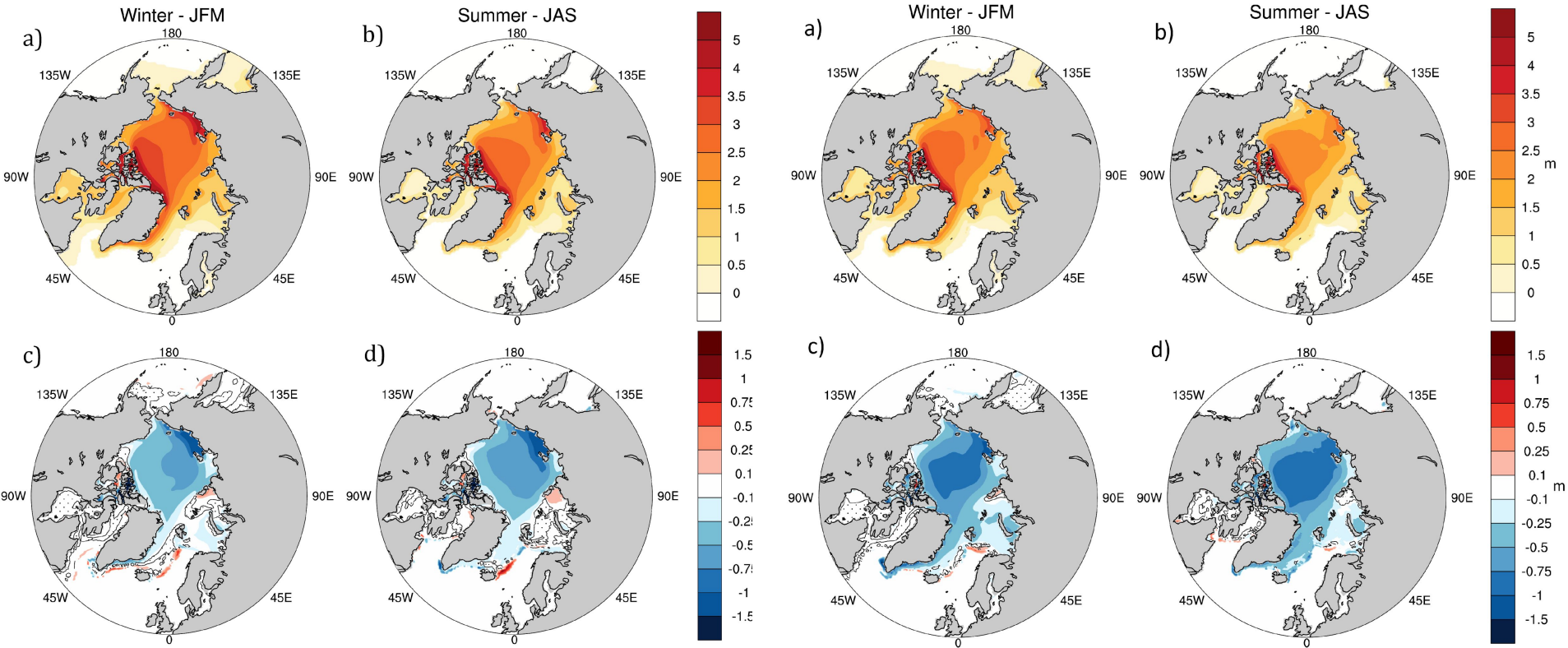


Top: WACCM
Bottom: CAM-WACCM

Sea ice thickness differences across whole basin and persist year-round.

Preindustrial (years 100-500)

Historical (1979-2014) ensemble mean

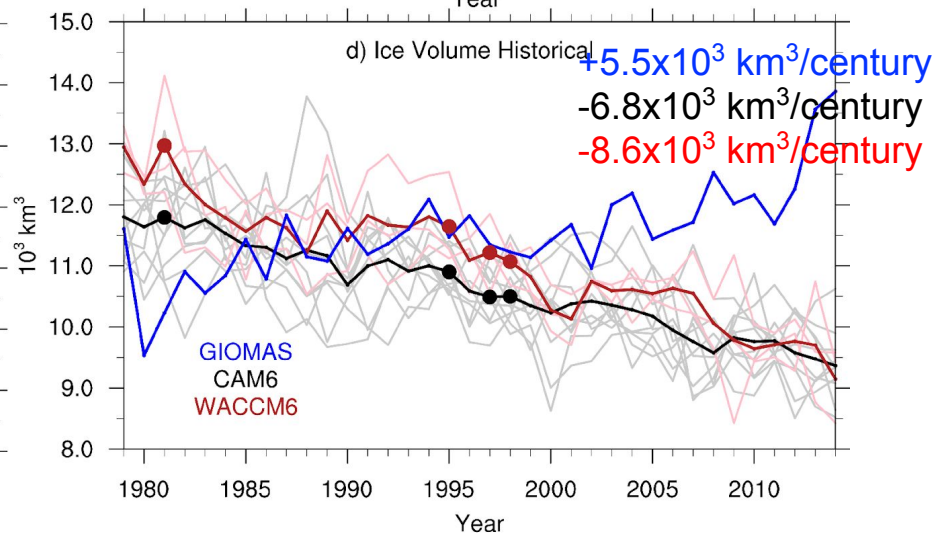
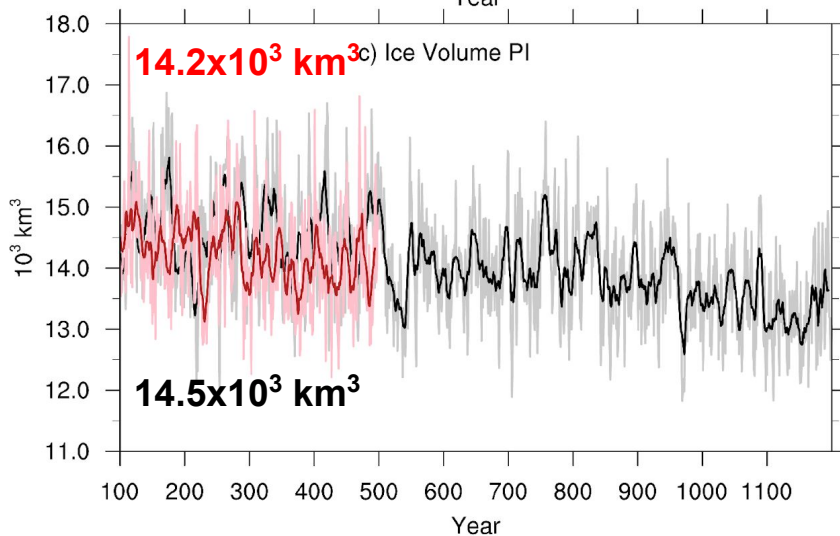
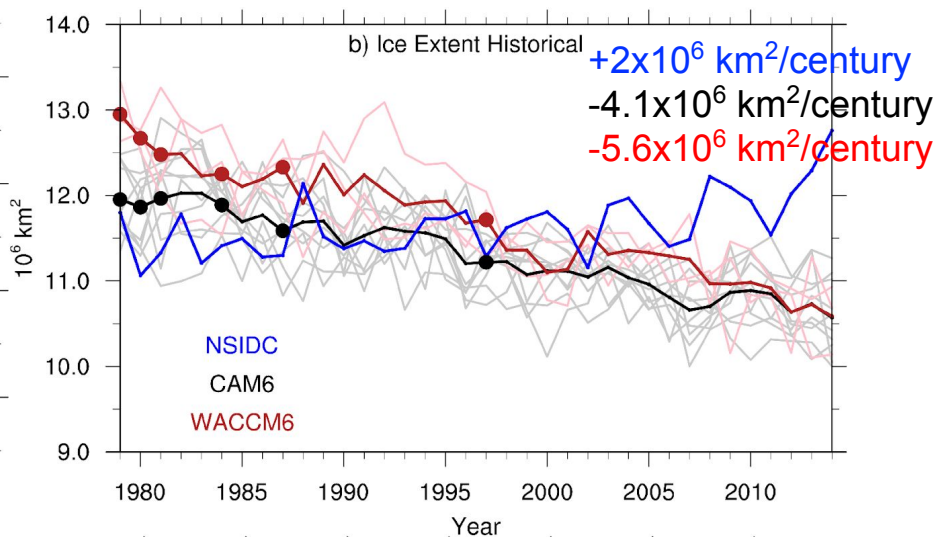
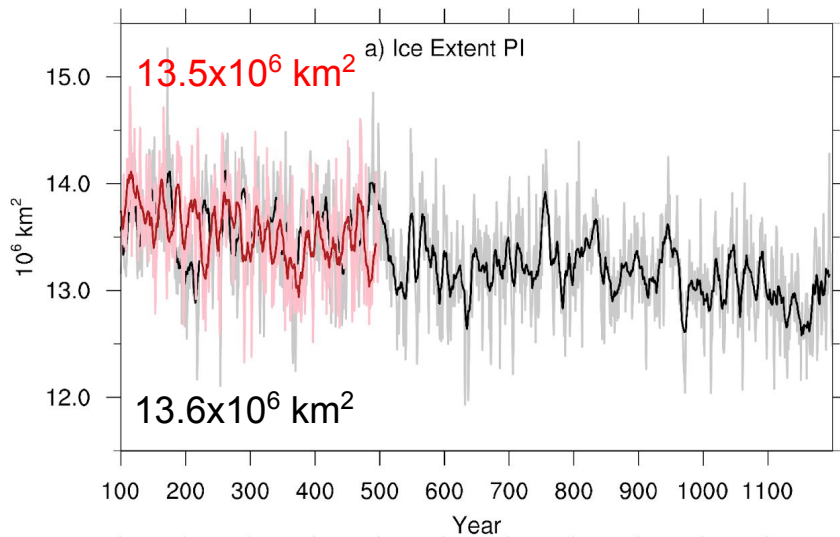


Top: WACCM
Bottom: CAM-WACCM

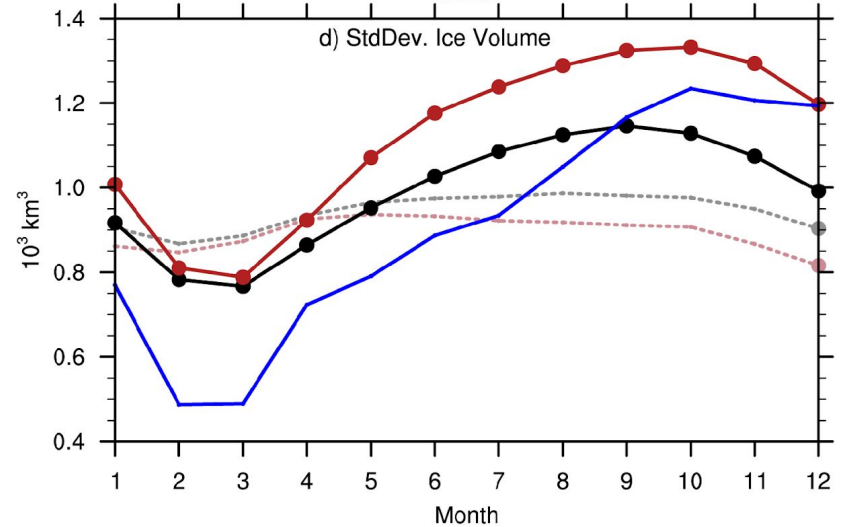
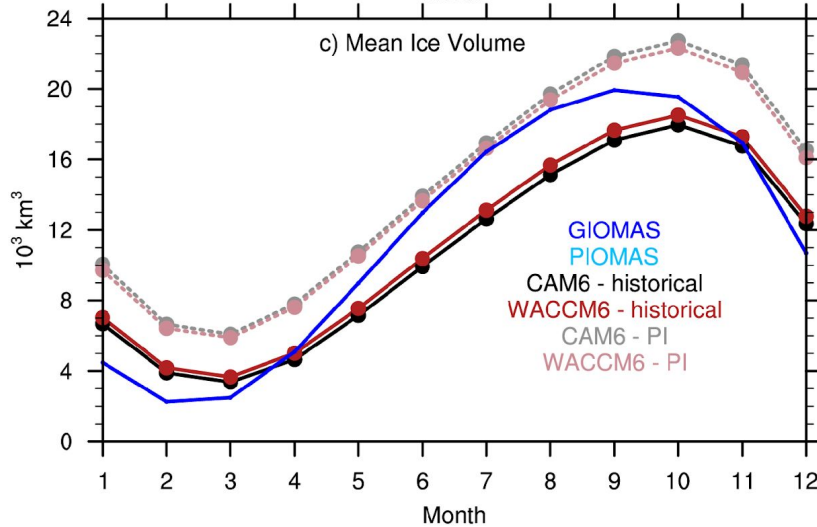
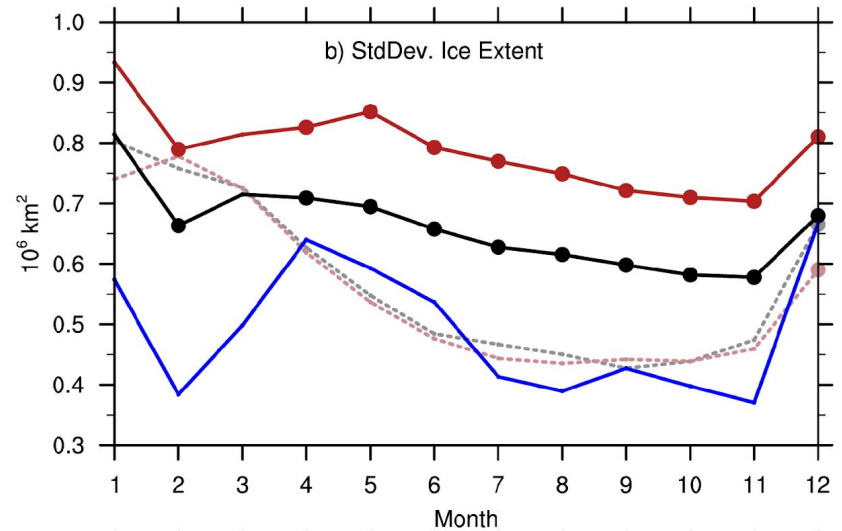
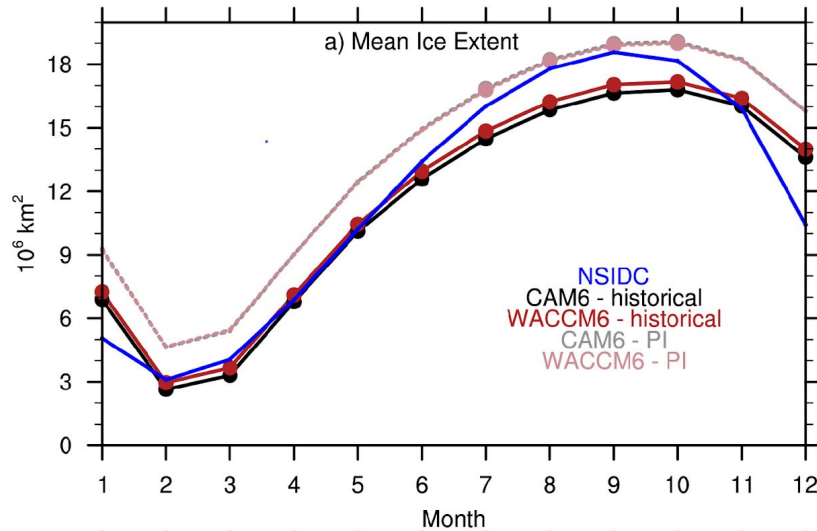
ANTARCTIC



Antarctic mean sea ice extent and volume are similar



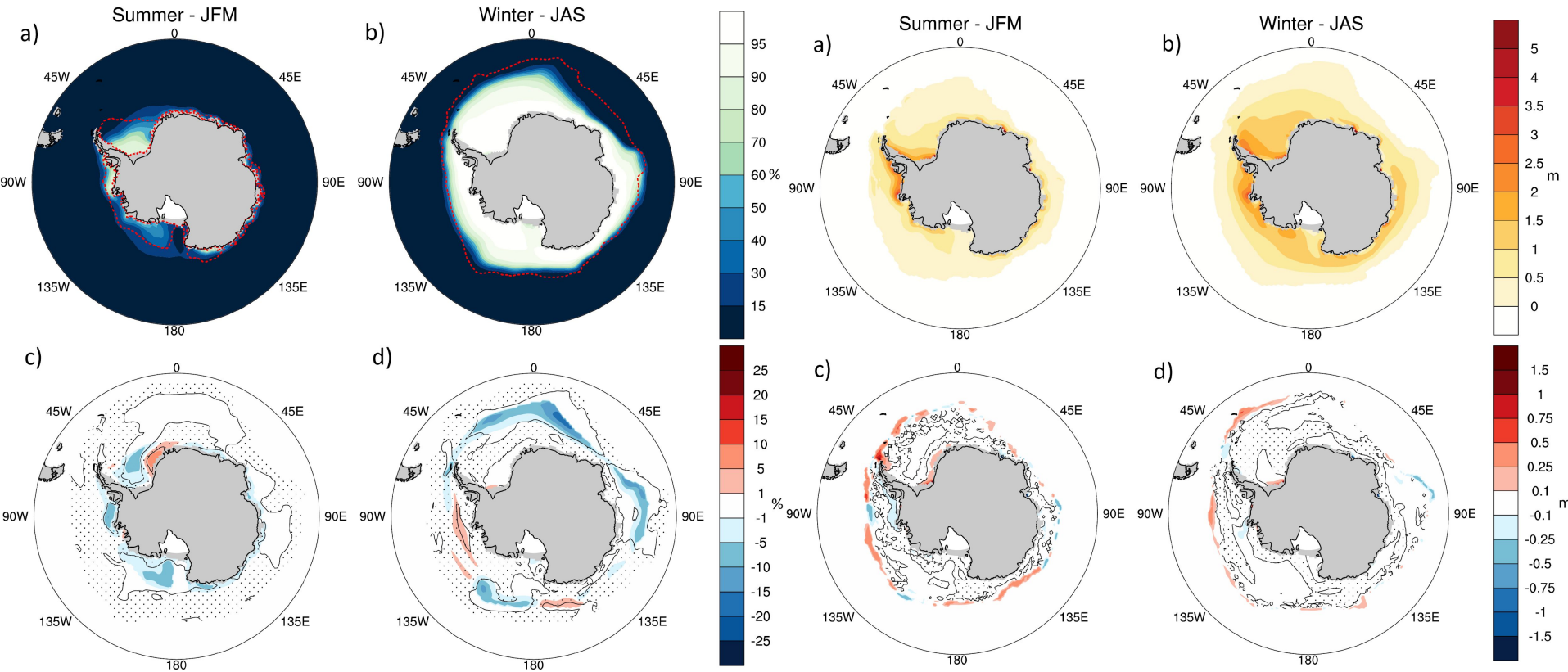
Antarctic seasonal cycles are very similar



Antarctic Spatial Differences

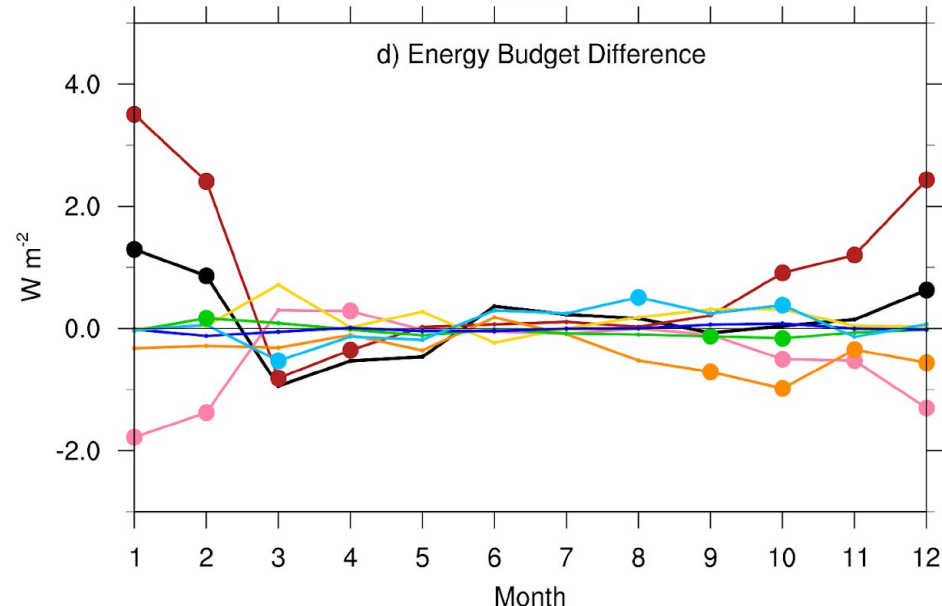
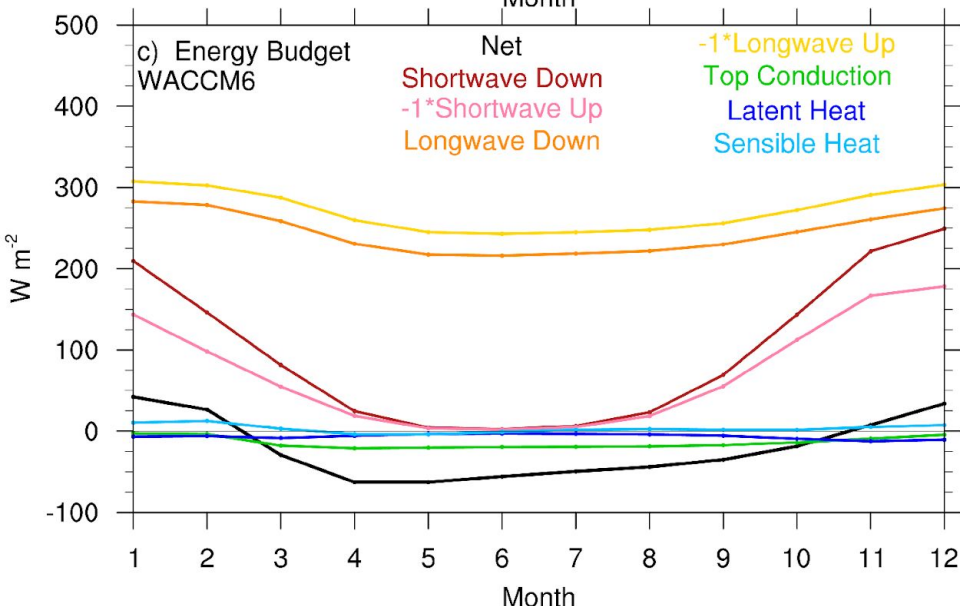
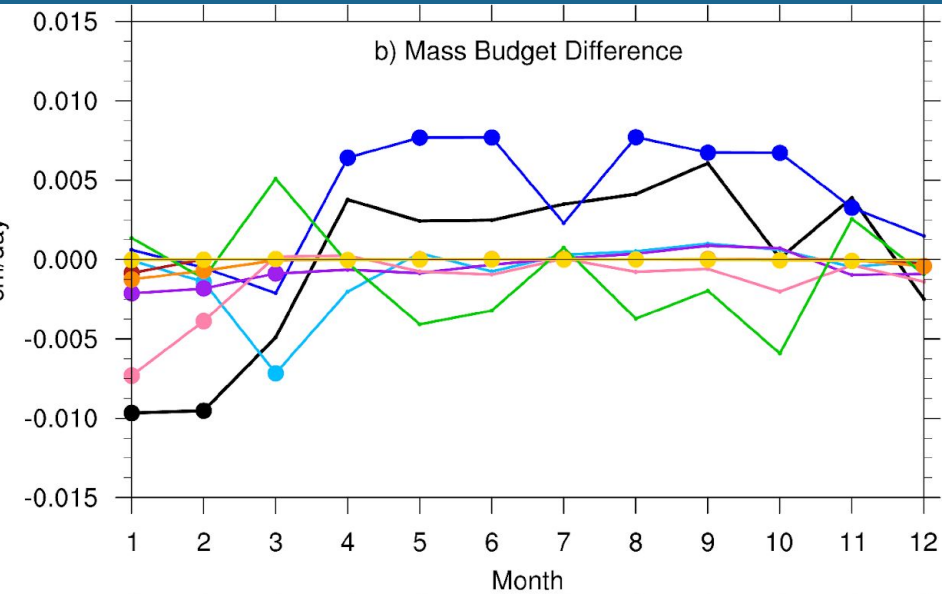
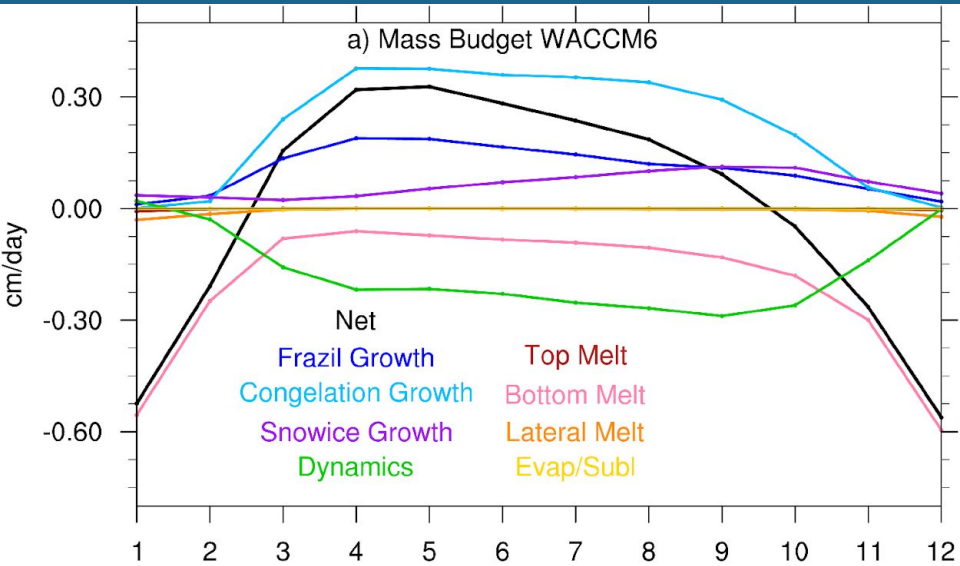
Sea Ice Concentration Preindustrial (years 100-500)

Sea Ice Thickness Preindustrial (years 100-500)

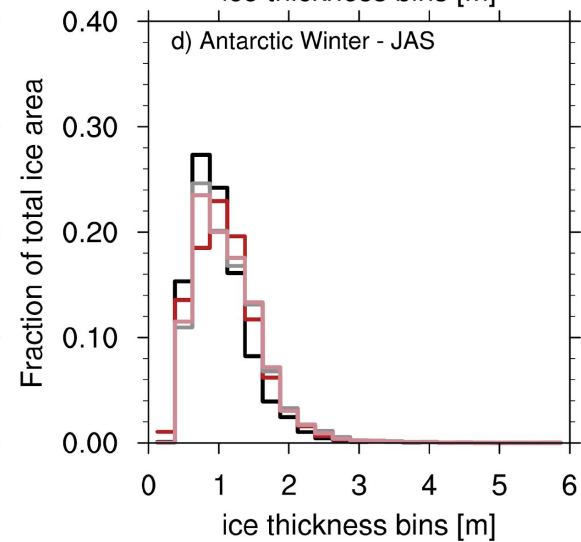
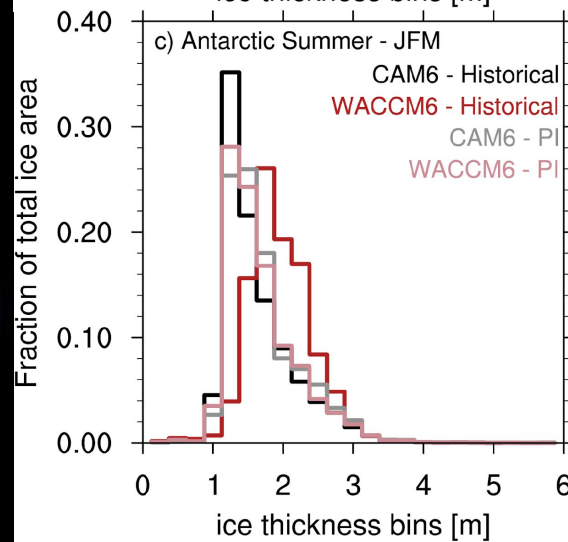
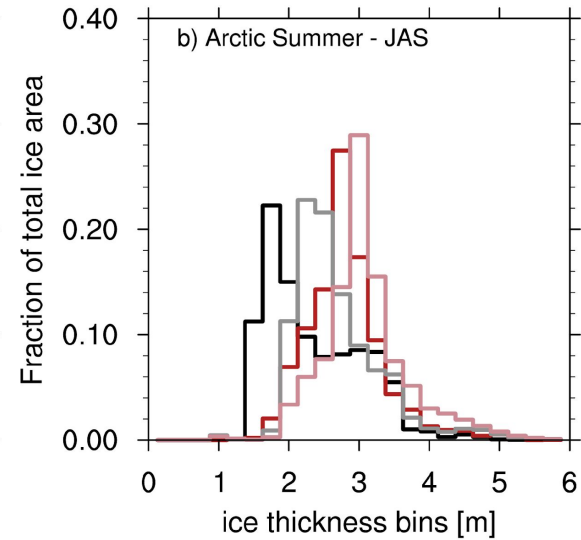
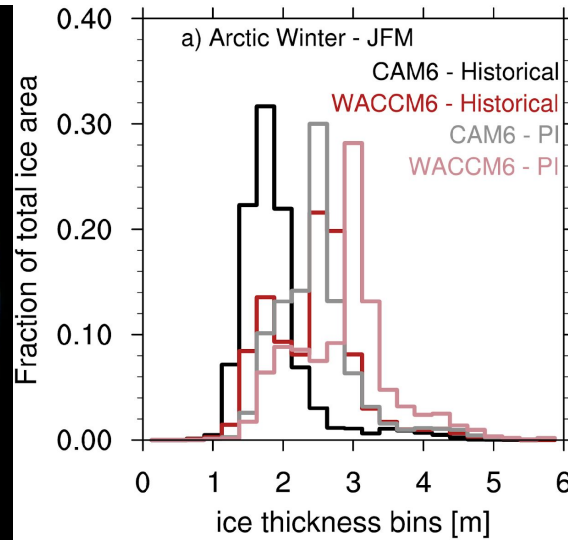
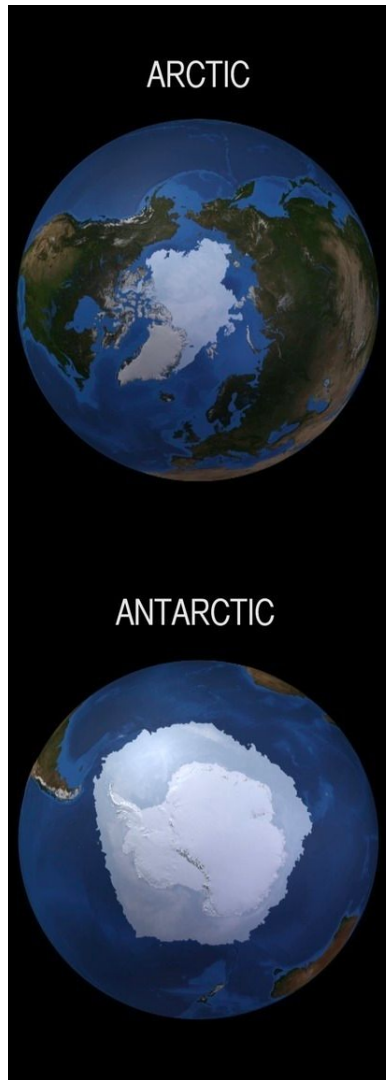


Top: WACCM
Bottom: CAM-WACCM

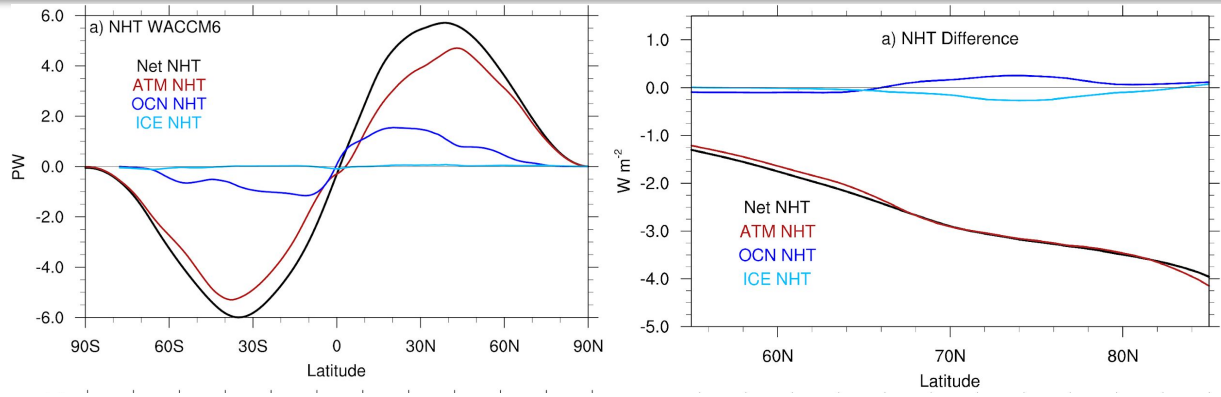
There are some differences in Antarctic mass and energy budget



Why is the Arctic sea ice thickness so different in CESM2 configurations while the Antarctic thickness is not?



Northward Heat Transport is not significantly different

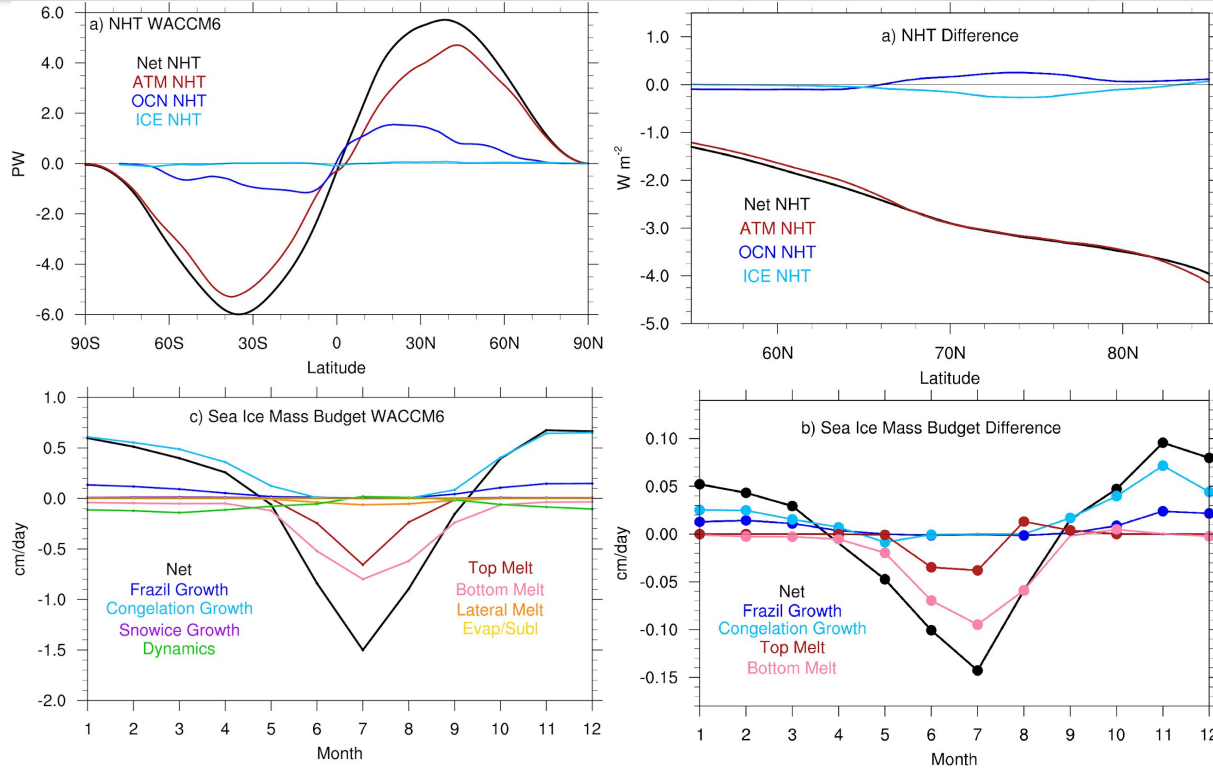


Left:
WACCM

Right:
CAM-WACCM



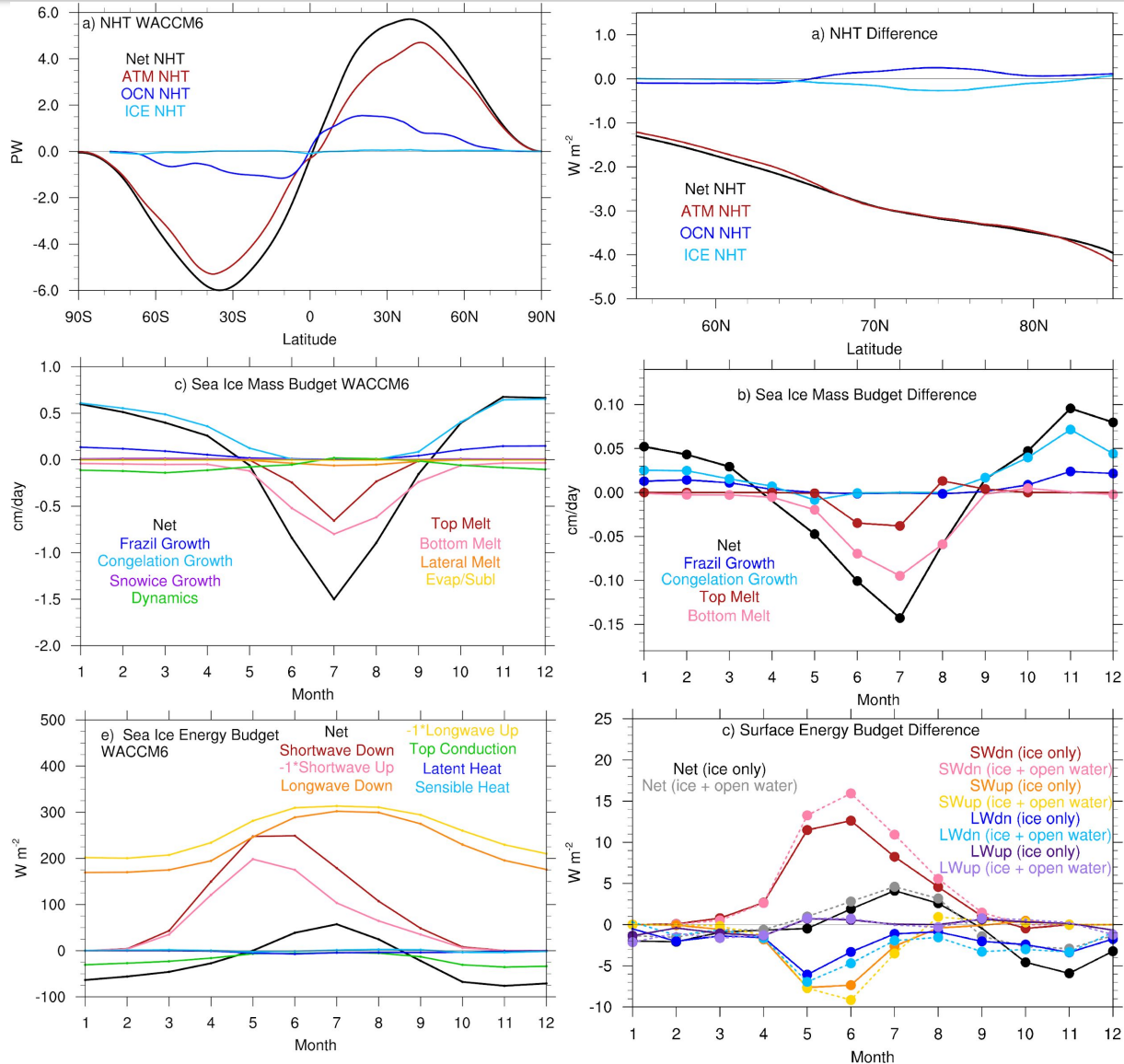
Ice Mass budget differs significantly



Left:
WACCM

Right:
CAM-WACCM

Shortwave radiation differs significantly

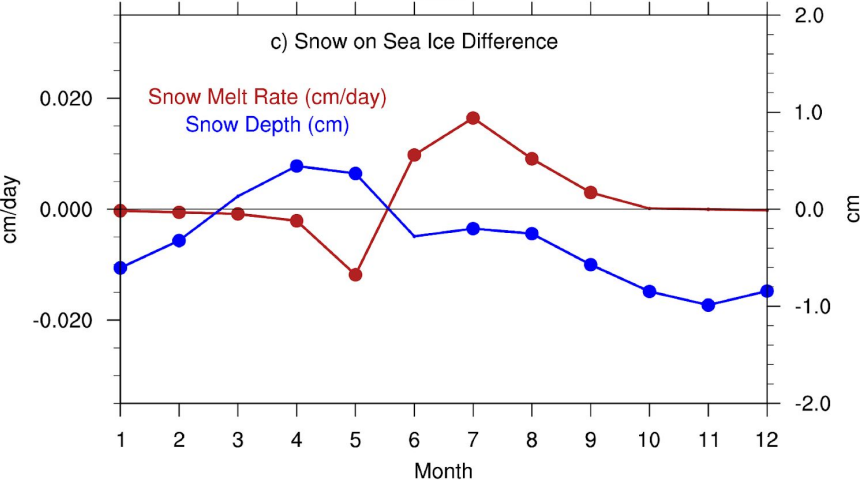
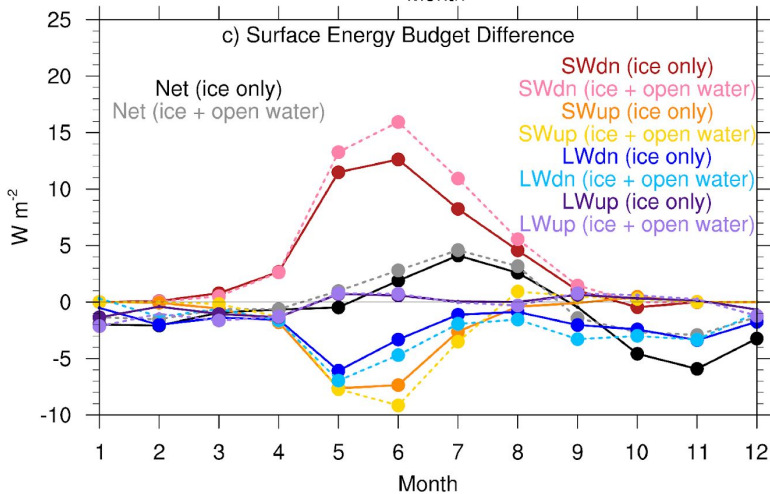
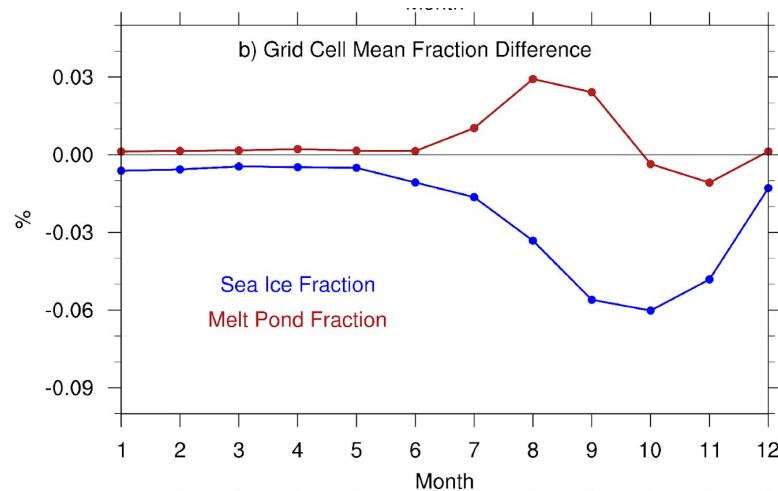
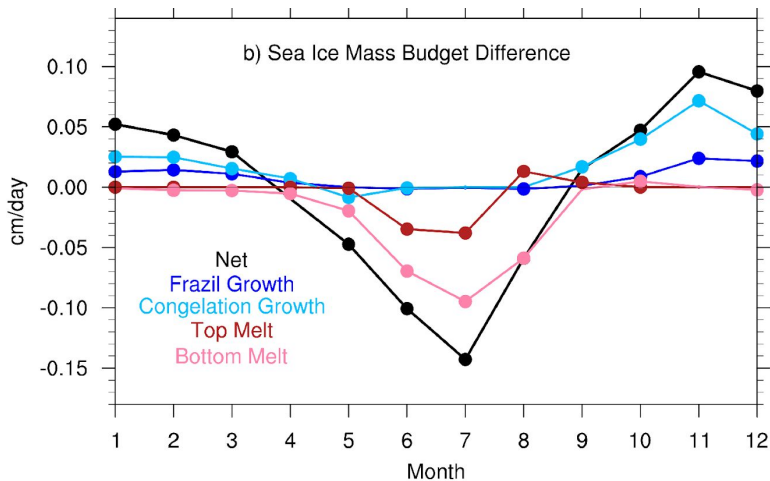


Left:
WACCM

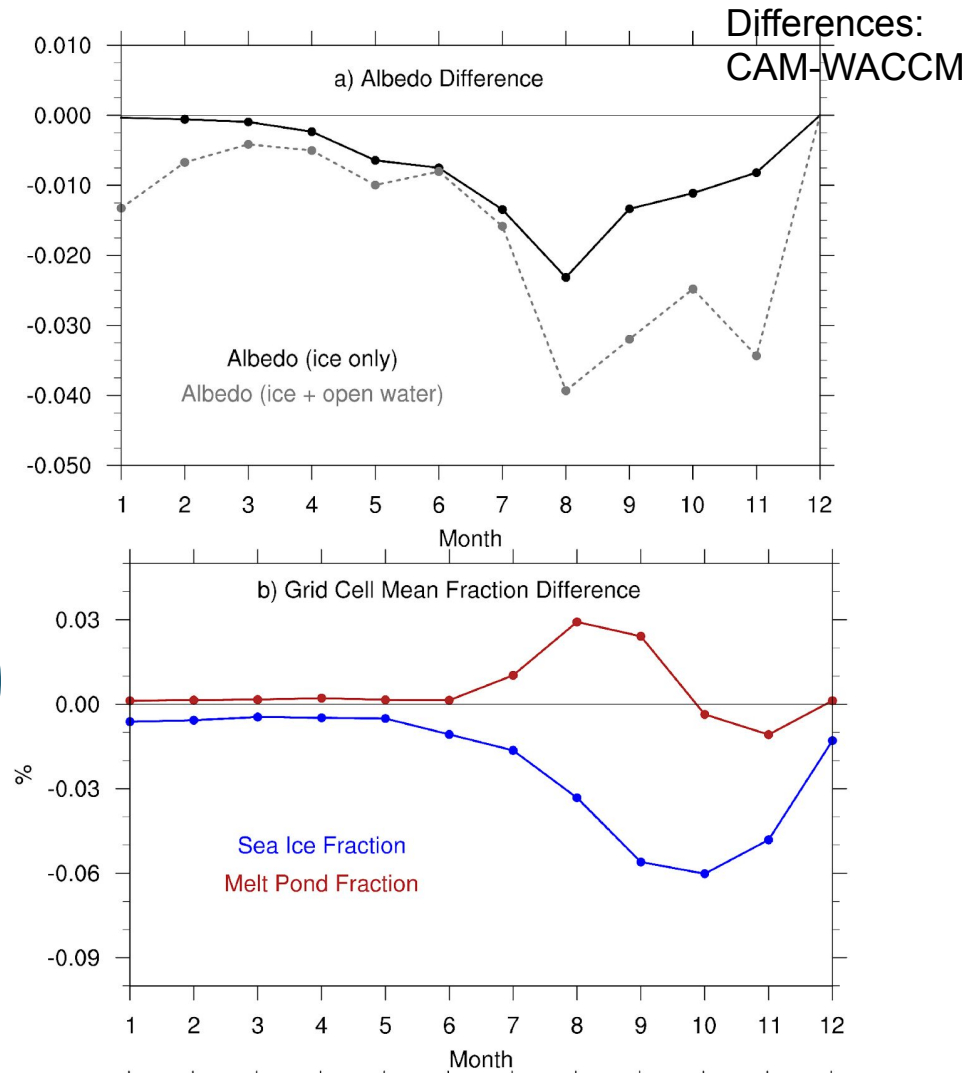
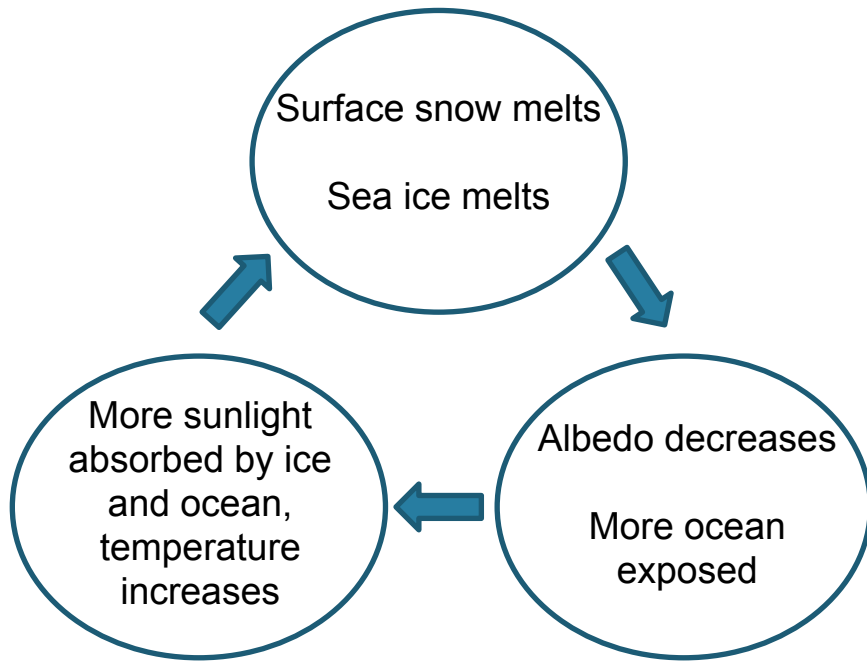
Right:
CAM-WACCM

Spring radiation differences to to surface snow melt, then differences in sea ice melt trigger albedo feedback.

Differences:
CAM-WACCM



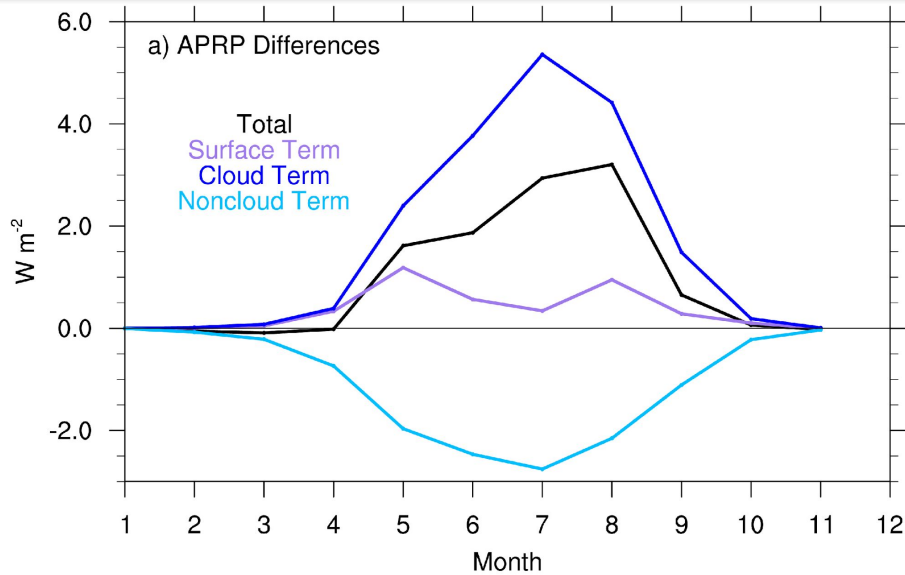
The surface albedo feedback begins to diverge



The cloud differences are larger than the surface albedo differences

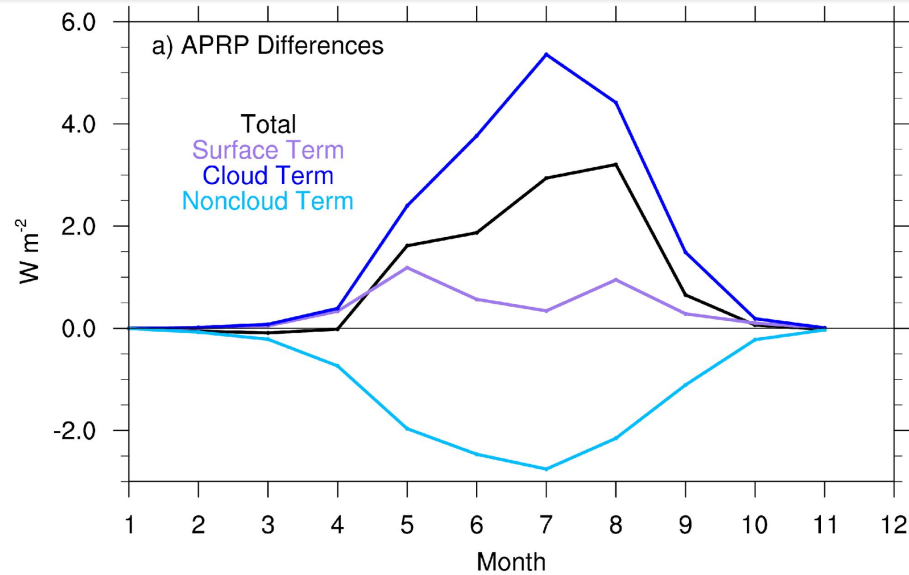
Surface albedo feedback +
☐ CAM has larger surface albedo feedback

Cloud feedback –
☐ CAM has smaller cloud feedback

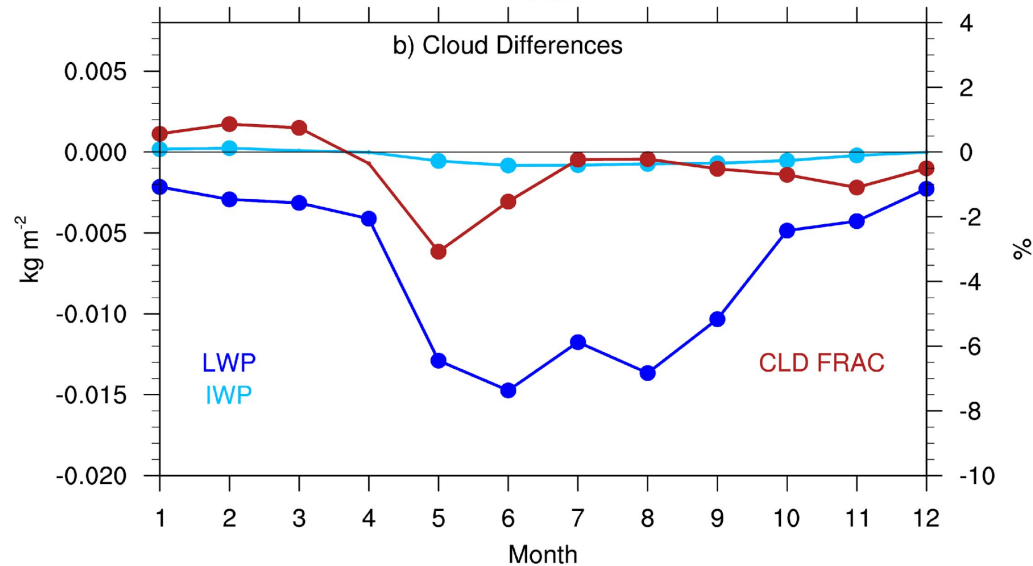


Differences:
CAM-WACCM

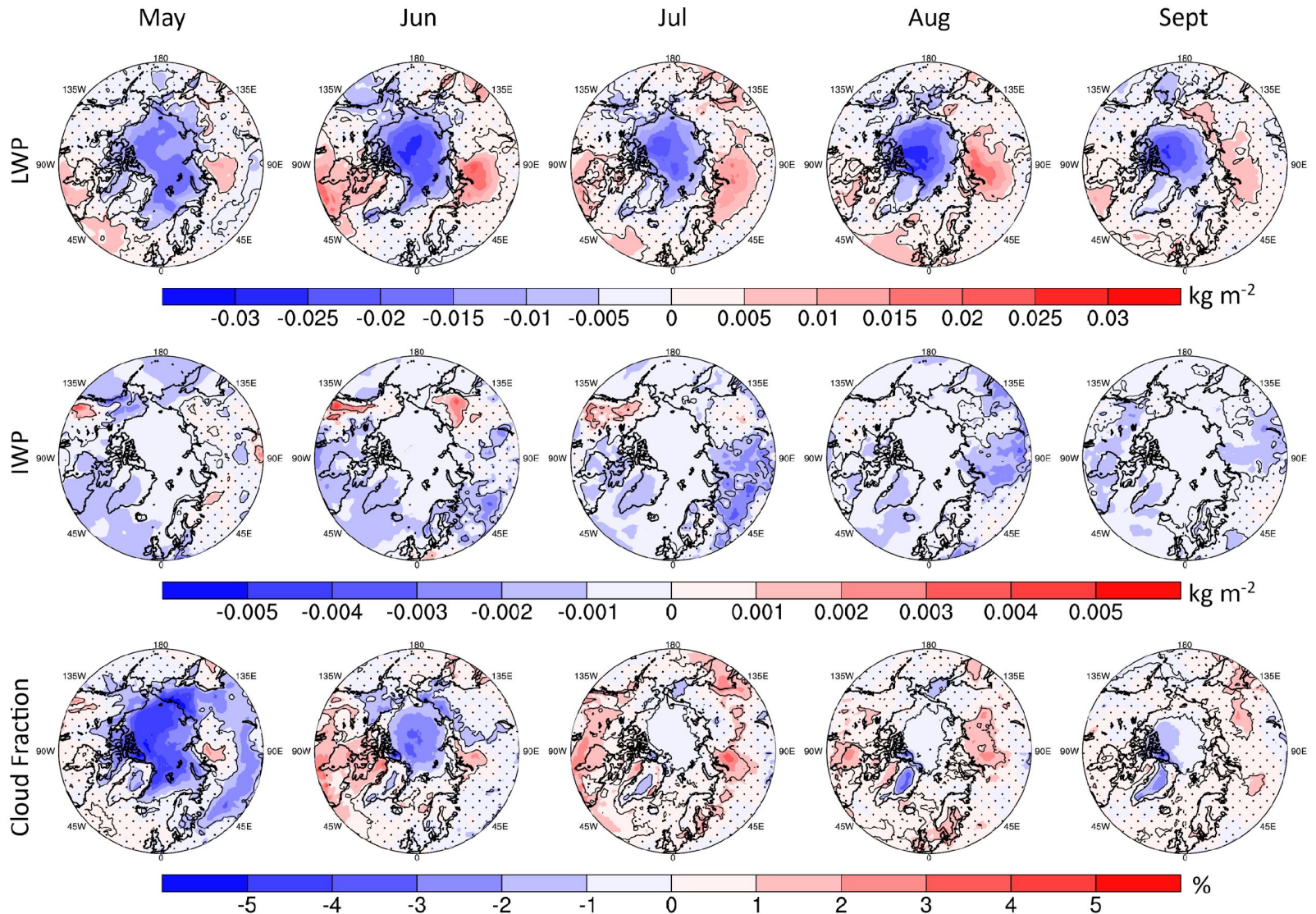
The liquid cloud differences are large in spring and summer



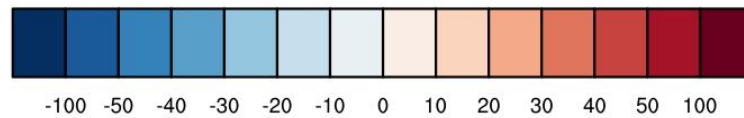
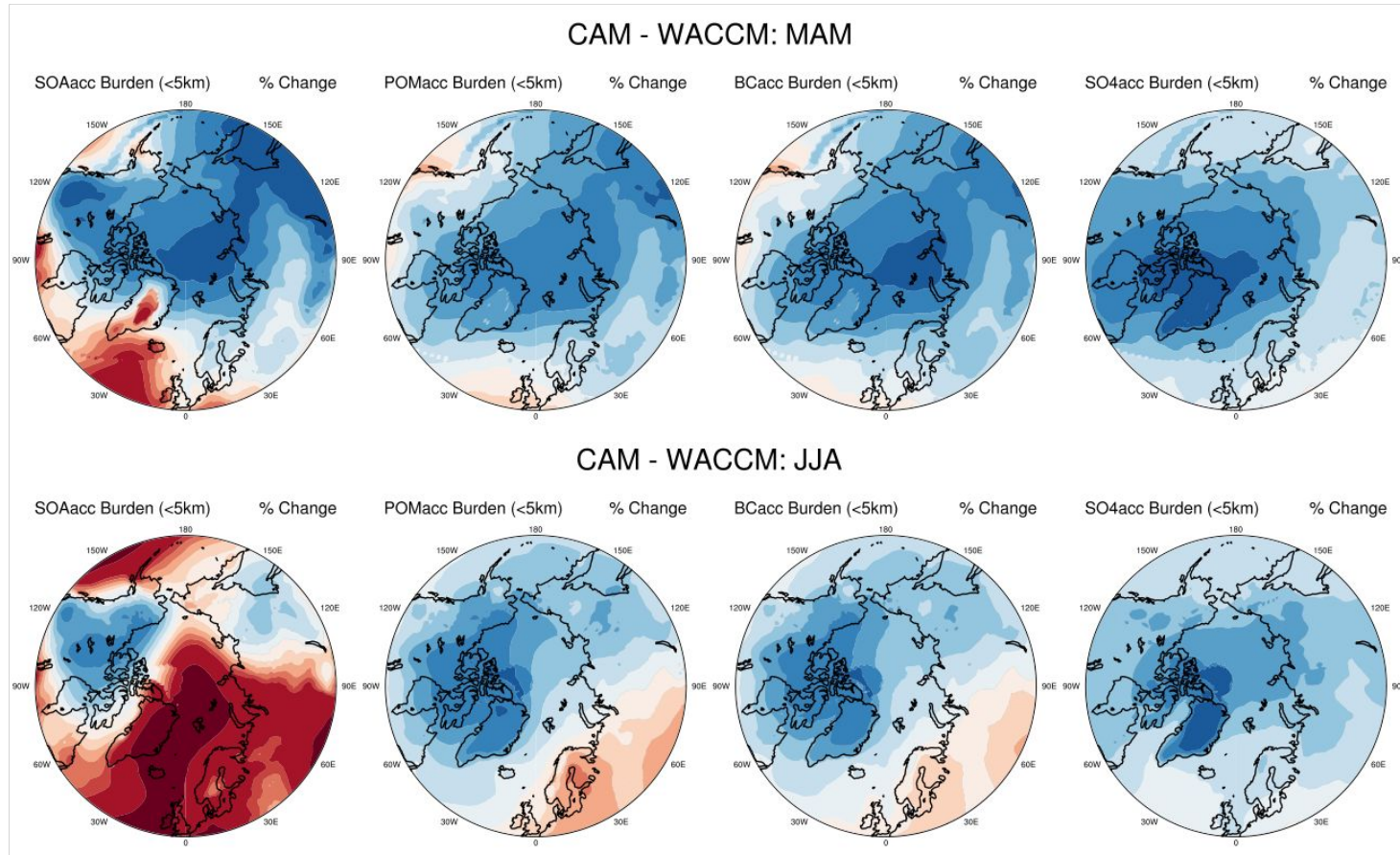
Differences:
CAM-WACCM



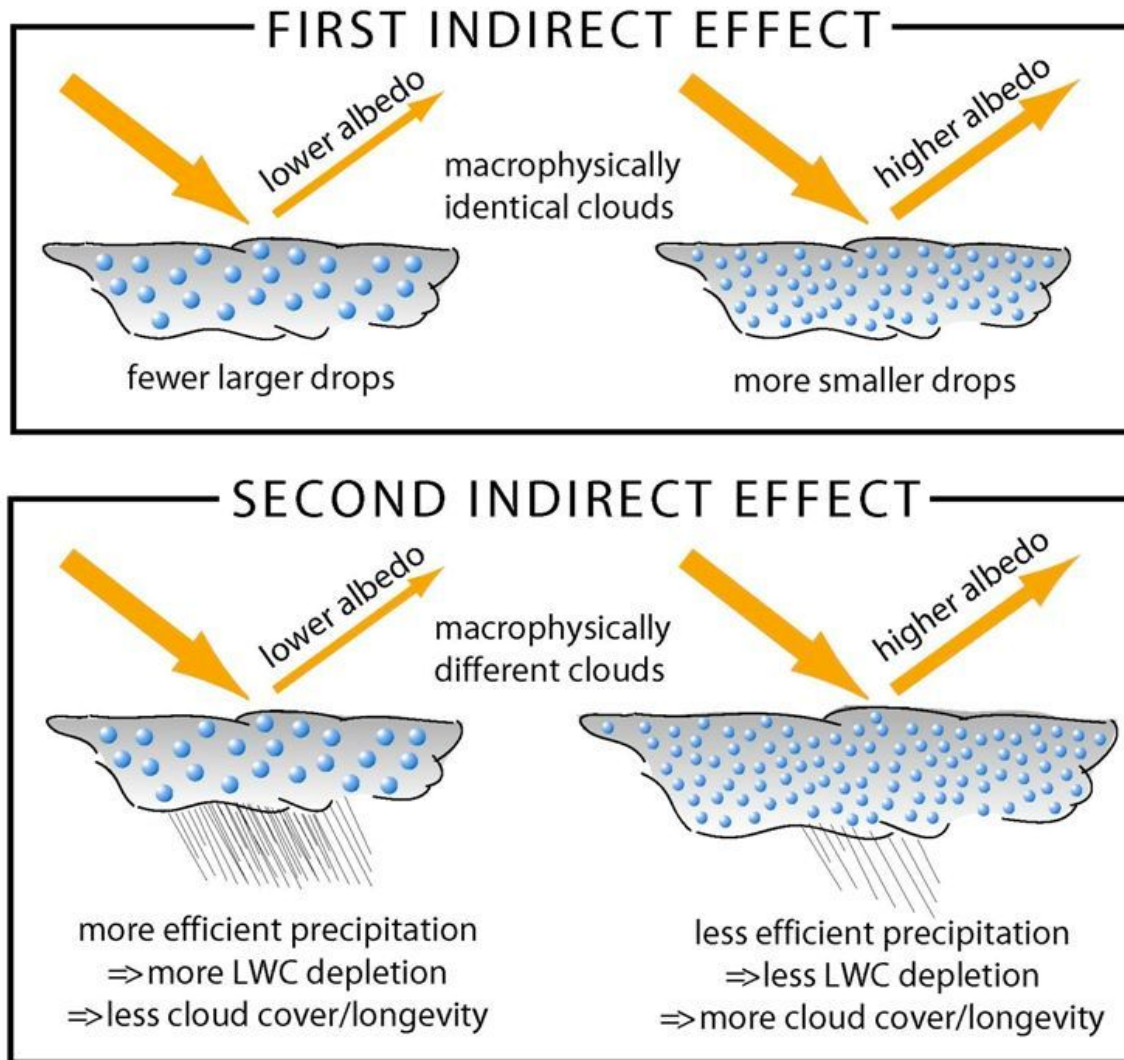
Cloud differences are largest over the sea ice



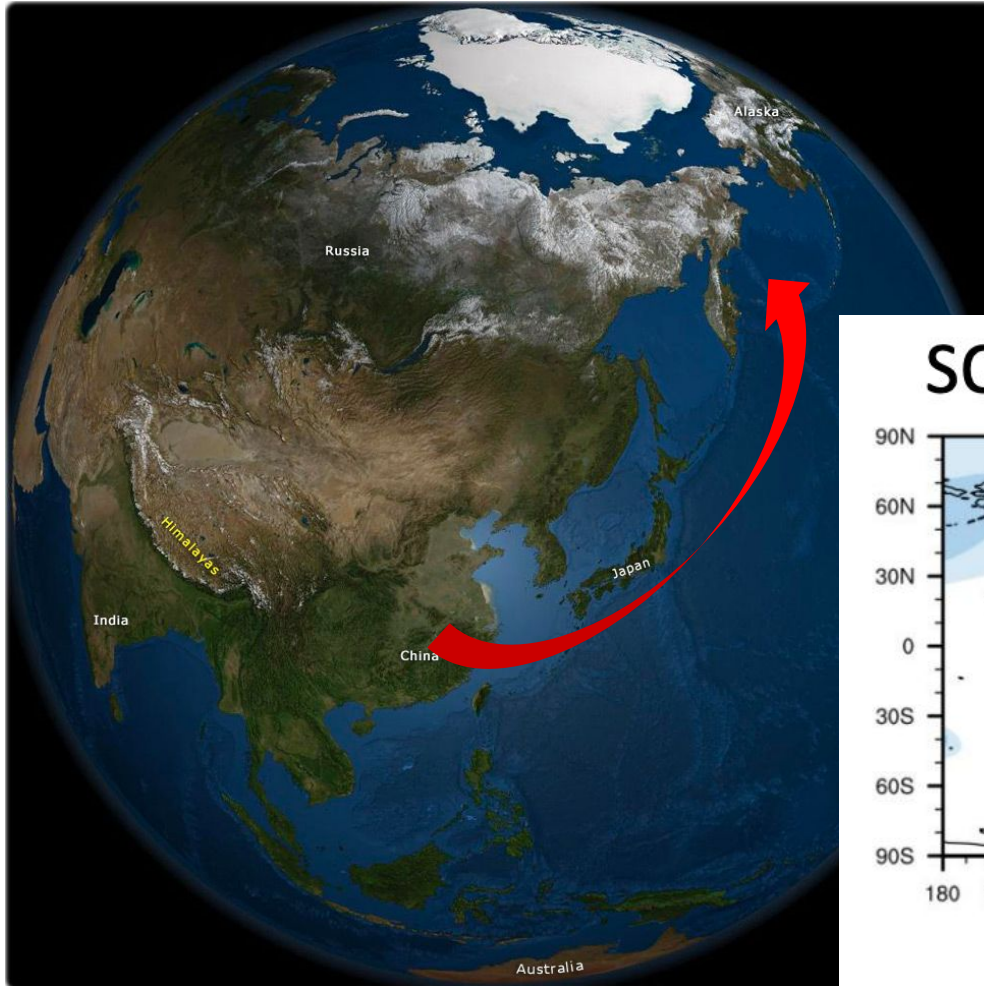
CAM has fewer aerosols



More aerosol lead to more CCN and cloud particles, which affects clouds

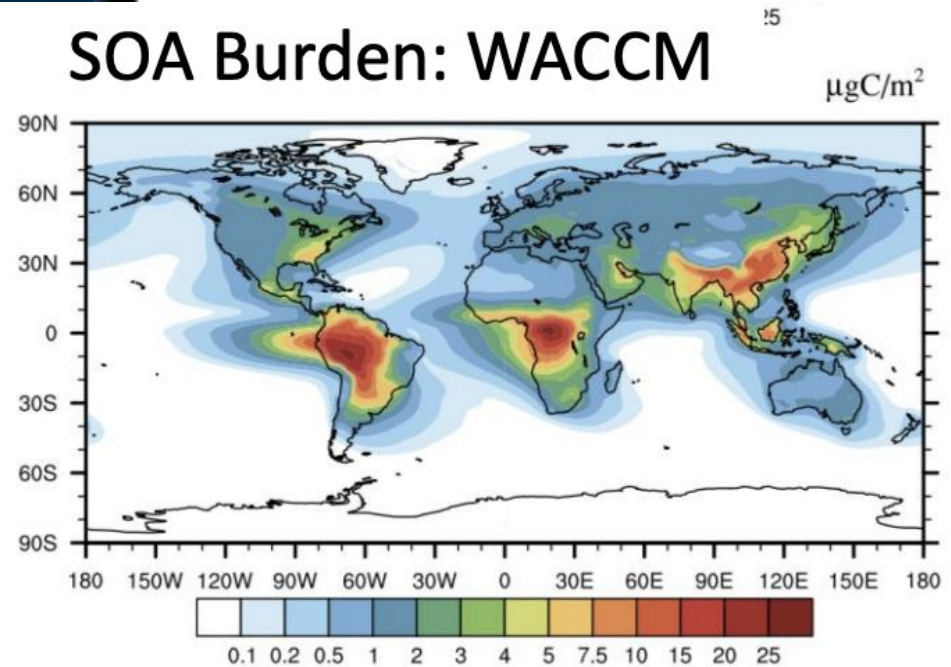


Aerosols are primarily produced outside the Arctic and transported there, where they are CCN



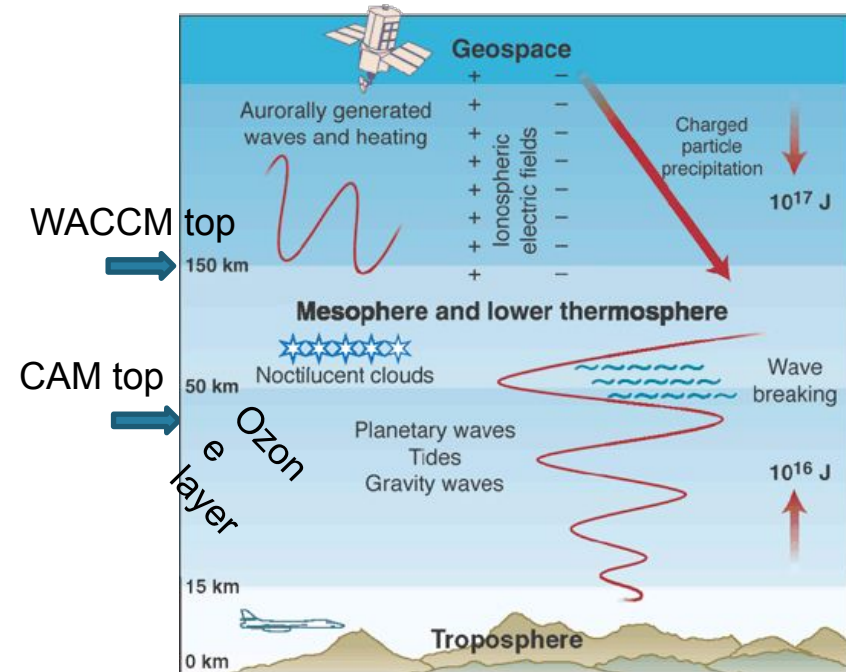
Antarctic is more pristine environment, so differences in aerosols are smaller and lead to similar atmospheric forcing for sea ice.

SOA Burden: WACCM



Some outstanding questions

- Subsequent tests with WACCM and SOA scheme turned off show similar results to CAM. Is there a way to run the low top model with important prognostic chemistry?
- What are the transport pathways and mechanisms for the aerosols?
- How realistic are the clouds? Are WACCM liquid cloud thicknesses reasonable?
- How realistic is this aerosol burden? Are there other aerosols (e.g. from biomass burning?) that might be missing or also important in Arctic clouds?
- Analysis is for Preindustrial how do aerosols, clouds, and the resulting sea ice mass and energy budgets differ in historical or future scenarios?



Conclusions

Thank you!

Questions?

The CESM project is supported primarily by the National Science Foundation (NSF). This material is based upon work supported by the National Center for Atmospheric Research, which is a major facility sponsored by the NSF under Cooperative Agreement No. 1852977. Computing and data storage resources, including the Cheyenne supercomputer (doi:10.5065/D6RX99HX), were provided by the Computational and Information Systems Laboratory (CISL) at NCAR.

