

CCSM4-CAM4 (Track 5) Coupled Simulations

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+ many others



Coupled Model Versions

- CCSM3.5 (CCSM3+...)
 - Undilute -> dilute CAPE calculation
 - Convective momentum transport
 - Freeze drying cloud
- CCSM4-CAM3.5.1 (Track I)
 - New surface components (cice, pop2, clm4)
 - ~CAM3.5 atmosphere
- CCSM4-CAM4 (Track 5)
 - New surface components (cice, pop2, clm4)
 - CAM4 atmosphere
 - MG microphysics
 - RRTM radiation
 - Modal aerosol model
 - UW PBL/Sh Convection
 - Macrophysics updates



Coupled Model Simulations

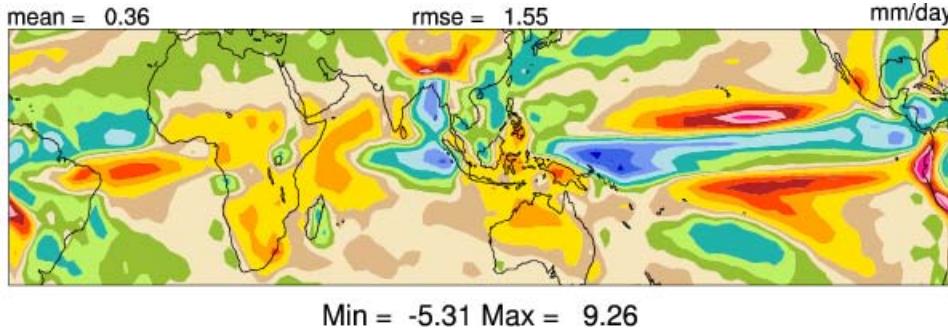
- CCSM3.5
 - 1990 Control simulation (100 years)
- CCSM4-CAM3.5.1 (Track I)
 - 1850 Control simulation (100 years)
 - 2000 Control simulation (100 years)
 - Prescribed aerosol burdens
- CCSM4-CAM4 (Track 5)
 - 1850 Control simulation (100 years)
 - 2000 Control simulation (100 years)
 - Prescribed aerosol emissions



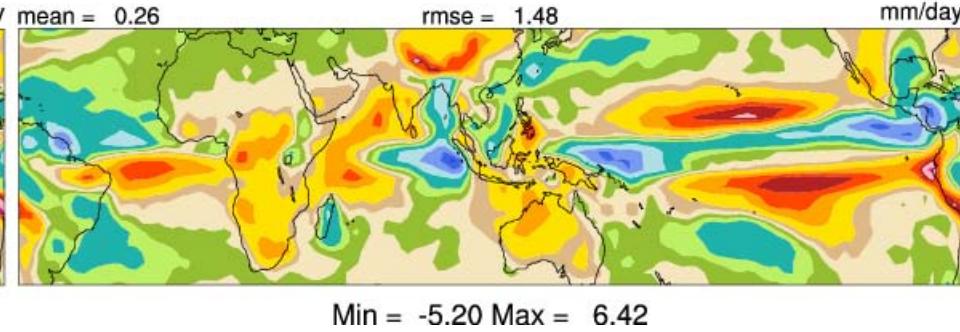
Rainfall

mm/day

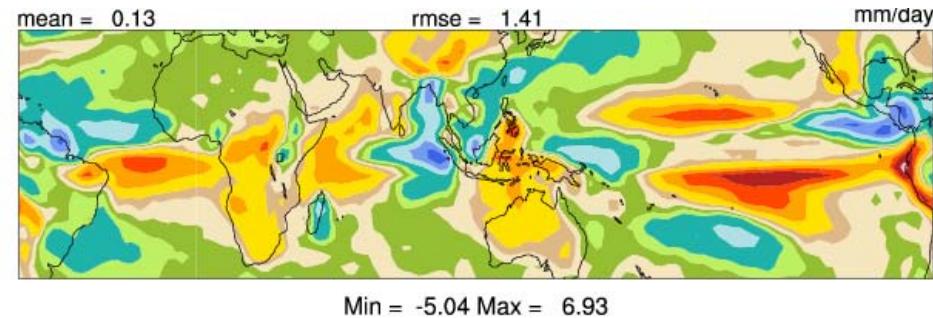
CCSM4-CAM4



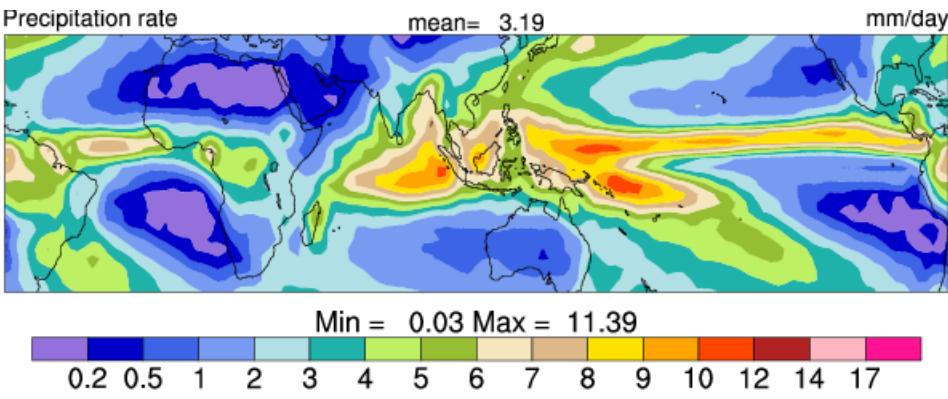
CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



CCSM3.5



CMAP (Obs.)



SST error

CCSM4-CAM4

mean = 0.41

rmse = 1.21

Bias and RMSE

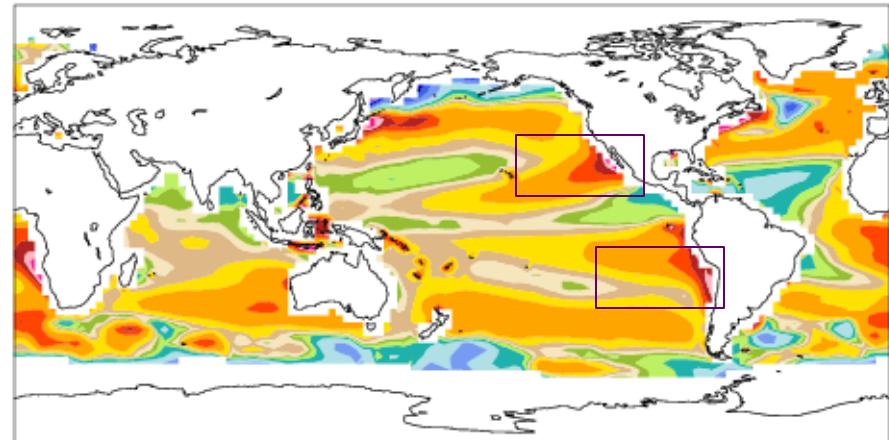
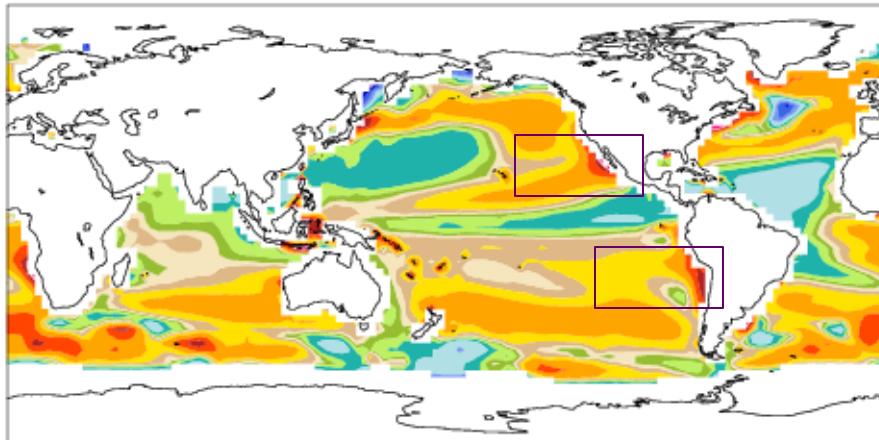
CCSM4-CAM3.5.1

C

mean = 0.63

rmse = 1.40

C

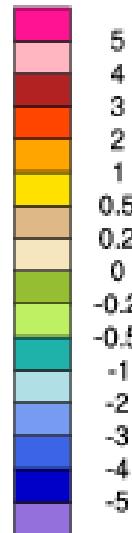
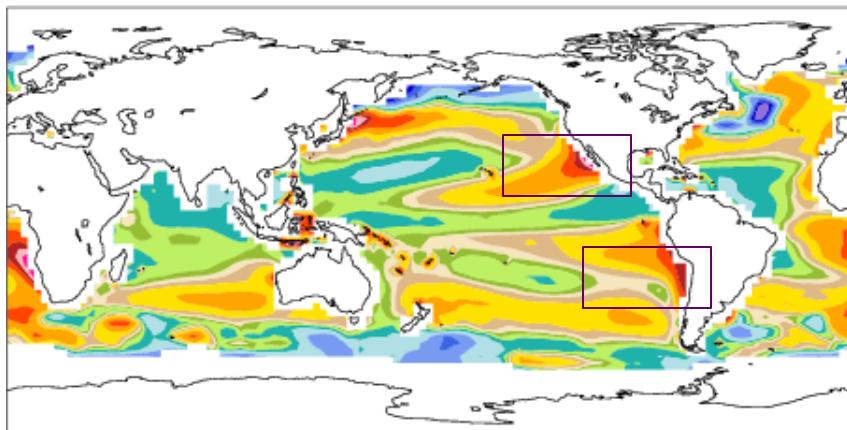


CCSM3.5

mean = 0.13

rmse = 1.23

C



Stratocumulus SW cloud forcing

JJA W/m²

CCSM4-CAM4



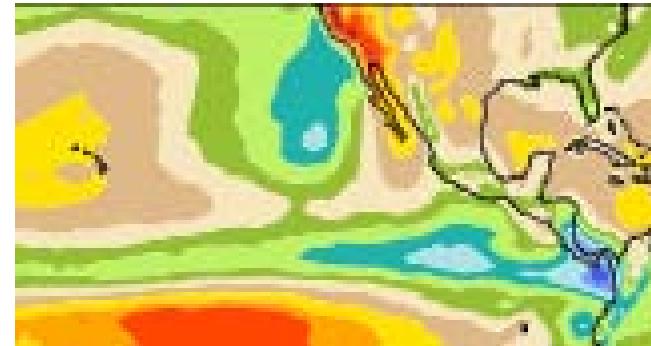
CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



CCSM3.5



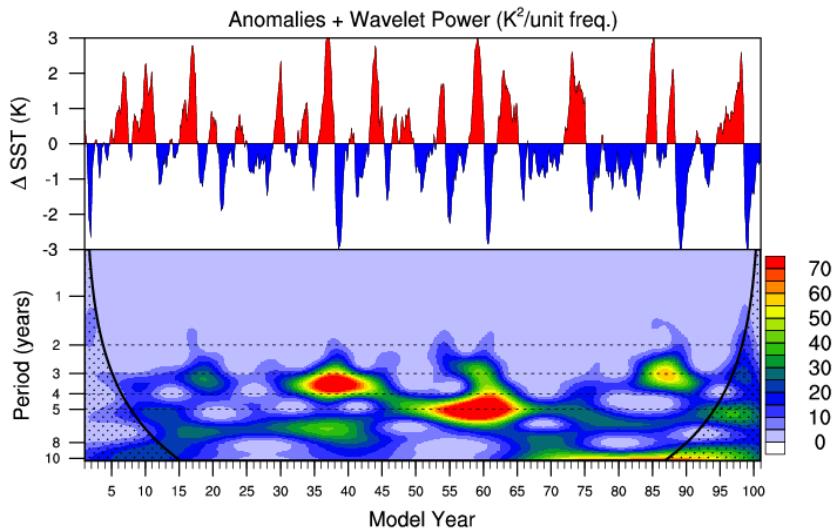
CERES-EBAF (Obs.)



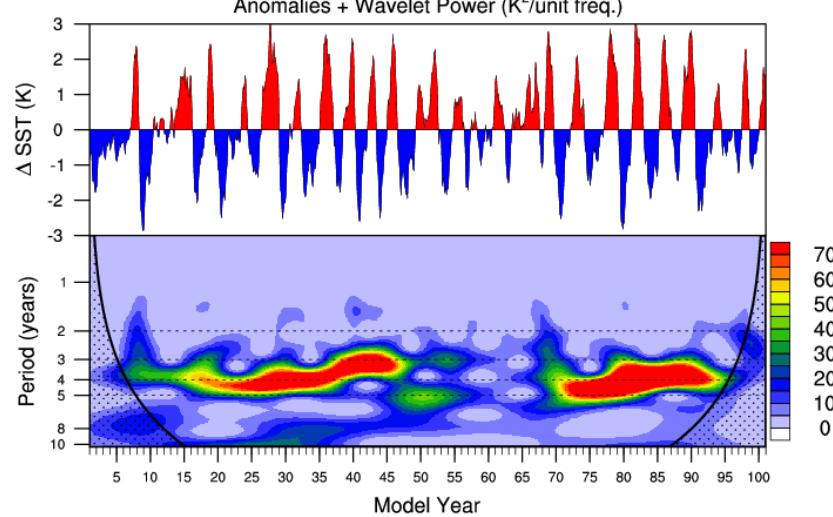
ENSO Variability

nino3.4 SST anomalies

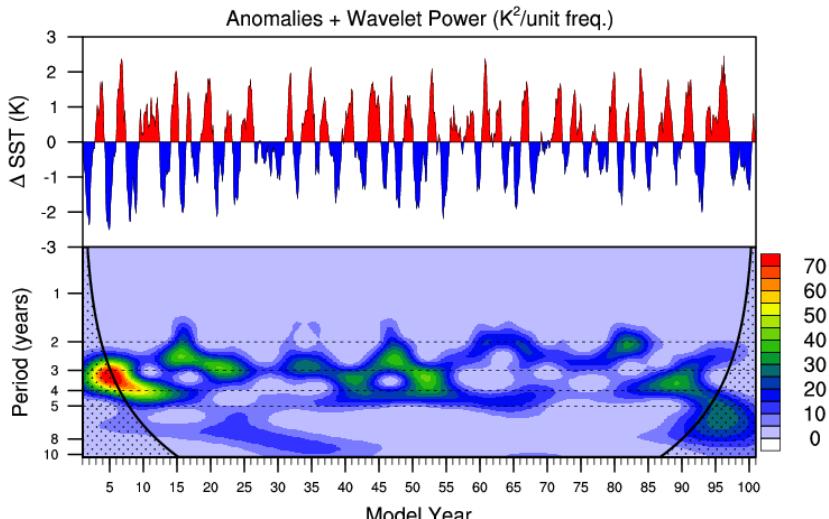
CCSM4-CAM4



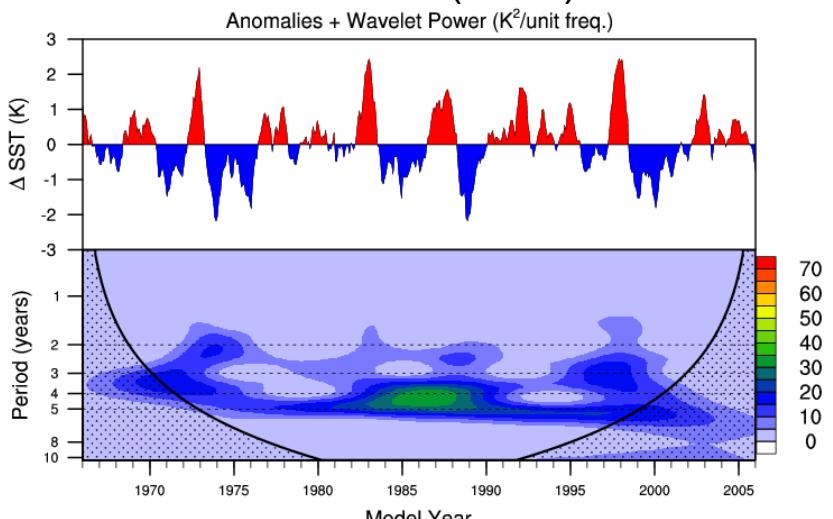
CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



CCSM3.5



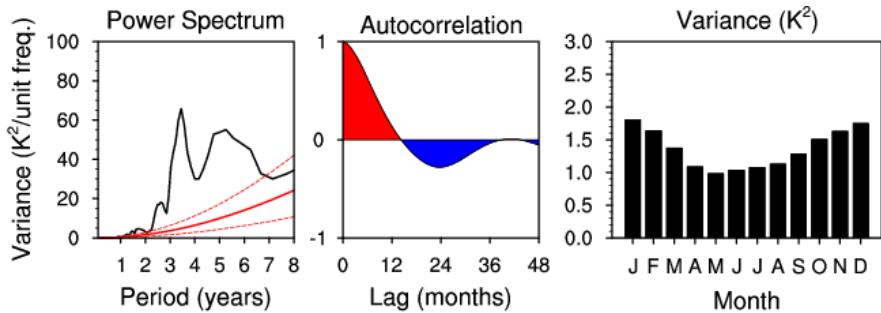
HadISST (Obs.)



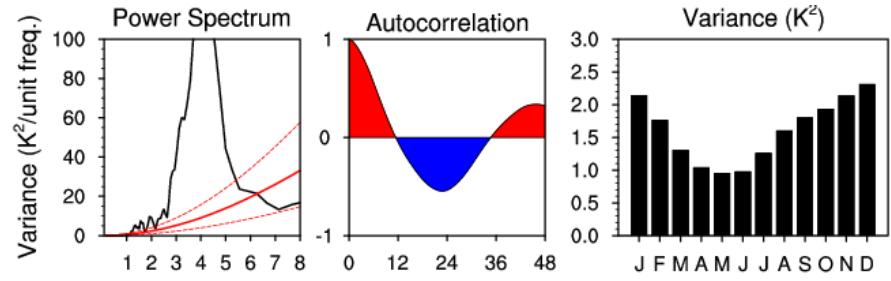
ENSO Period

nino3.4 SST anomalies

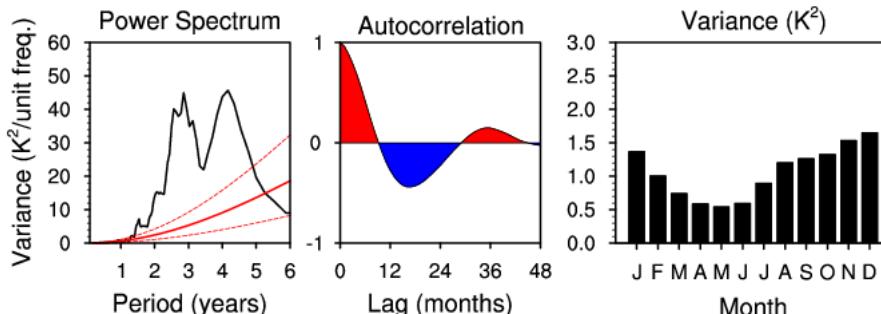
CCSM4-CAM4



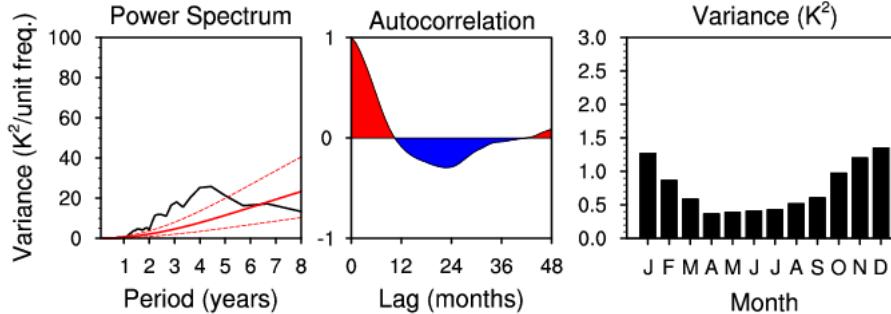
CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



CCSM3.5



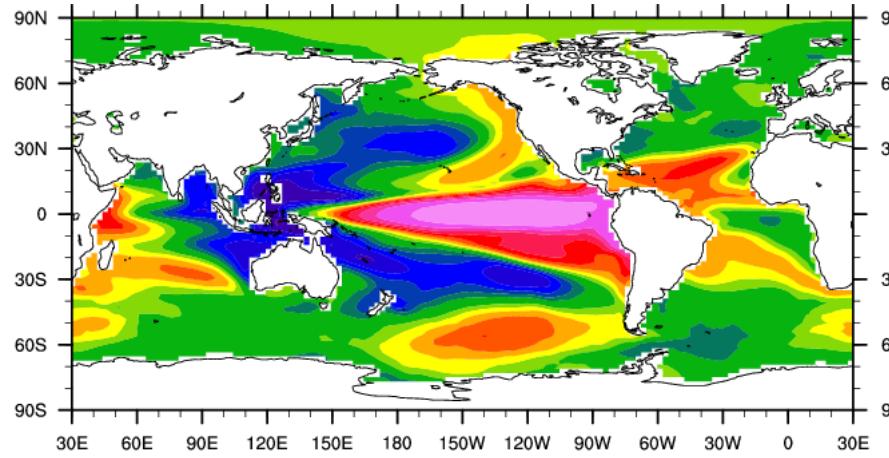
HadISST (Obs.)



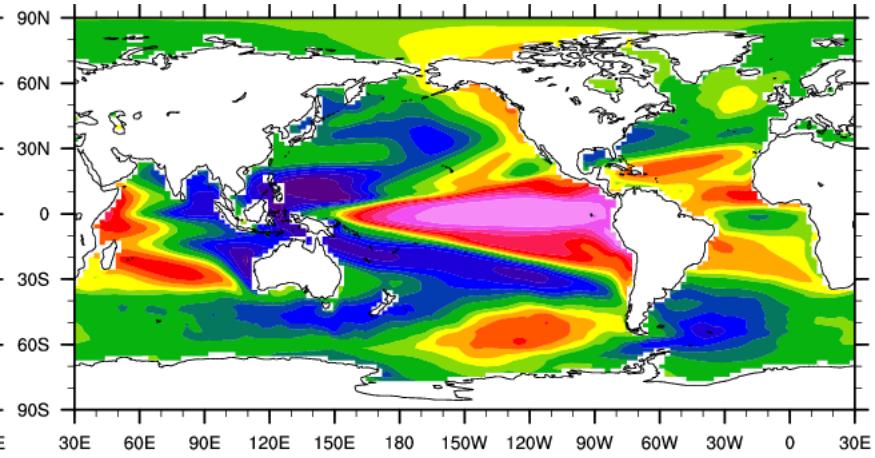
ENSO Teleconnections

lag-0 SSTA correlations

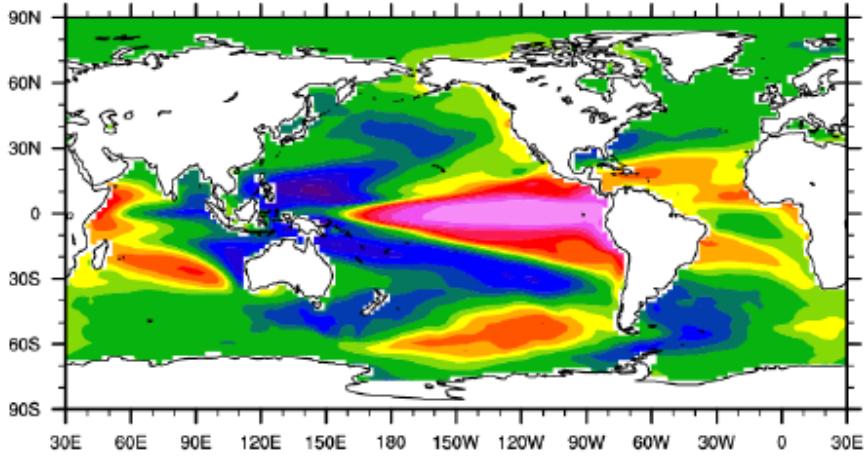
CCSM4-CAM4



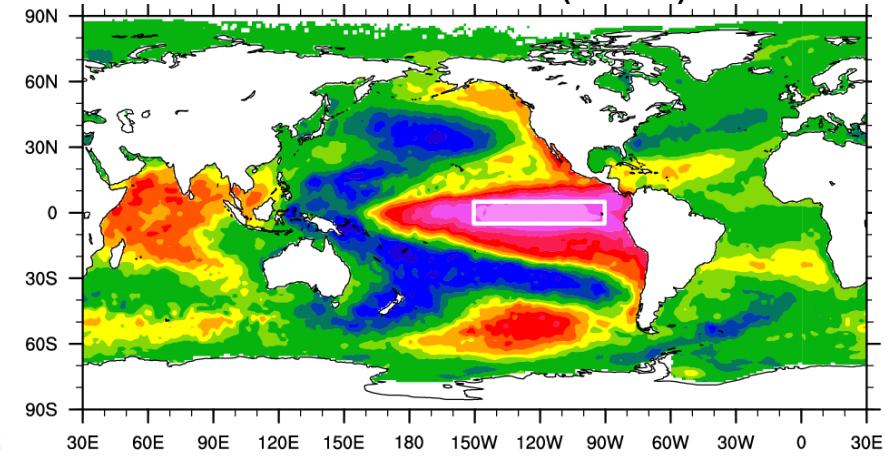
CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



CCSM3.5



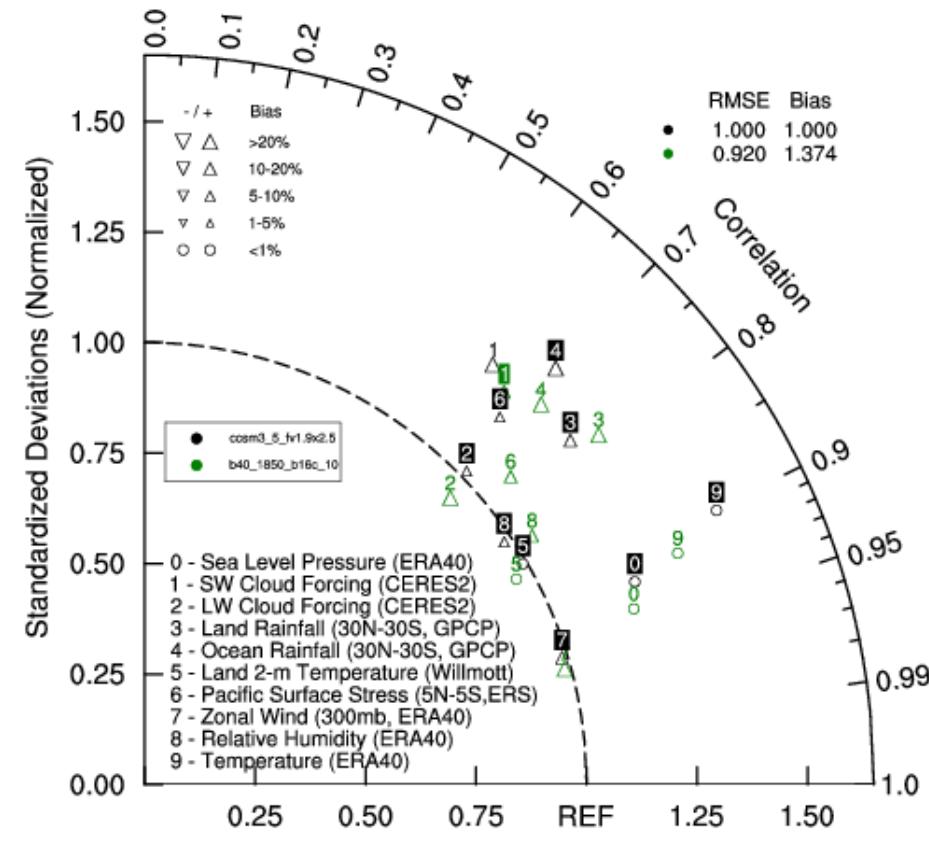
HadISST (Obs.)



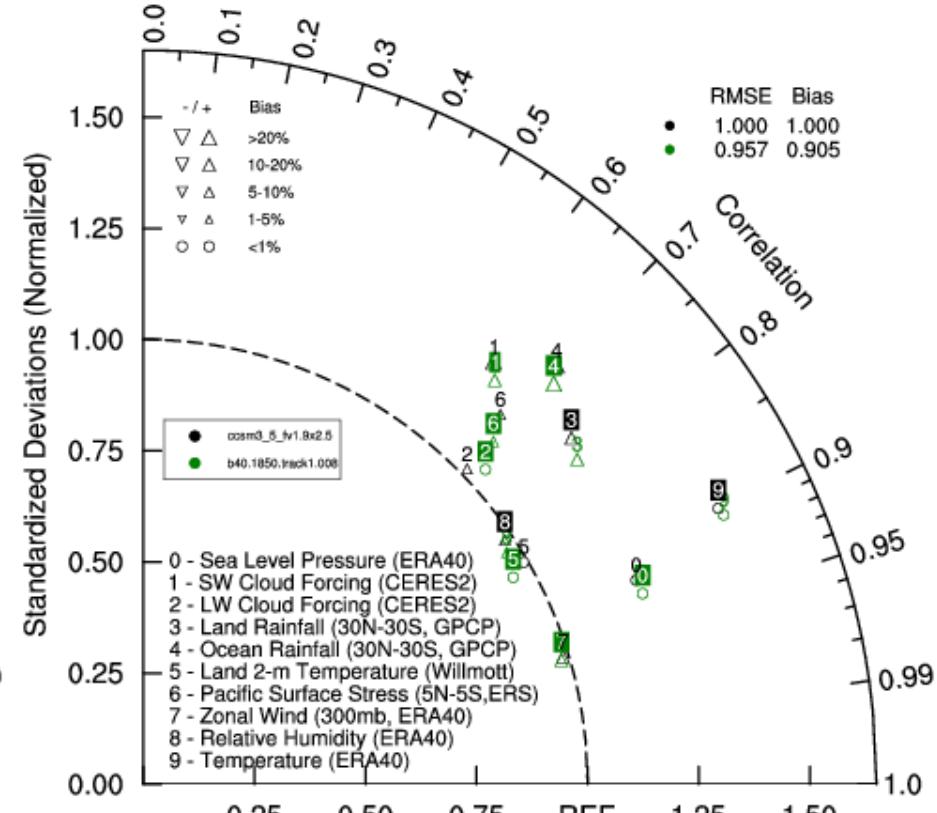
Climate Summary

Taylor Diagram

CCSM4-CAM4



CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



0.920 RMSE improved
1.374 Bias poorer

0.957
0.905

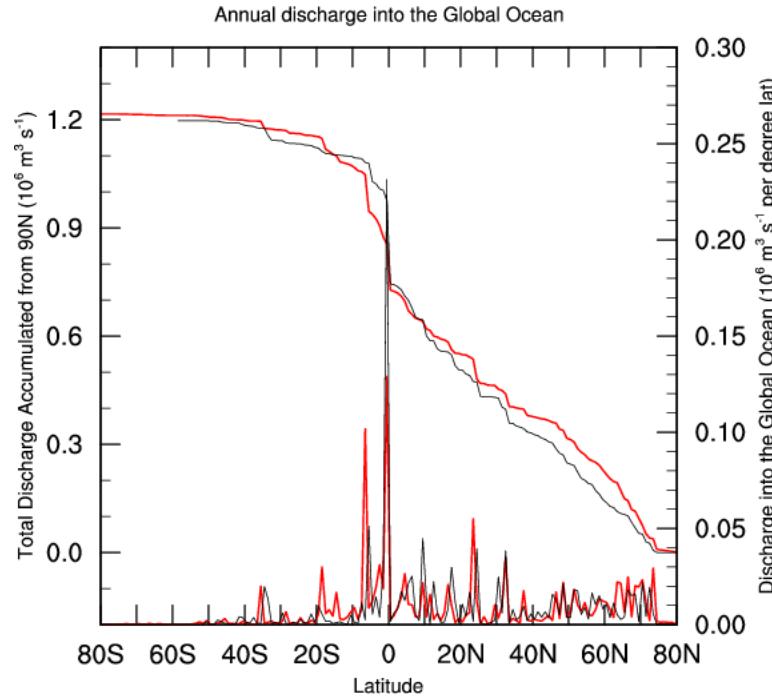
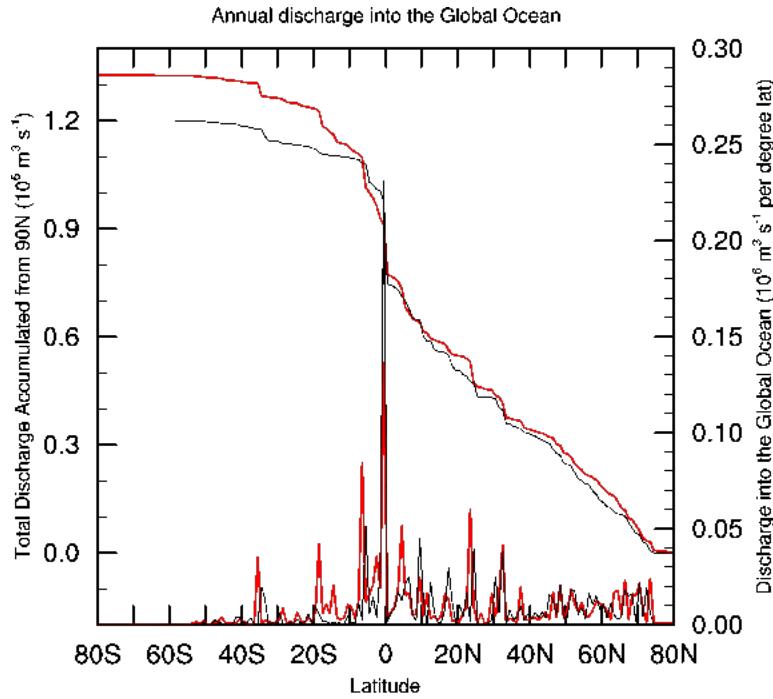
Problems are LW Cloud Forcing, Land Rainfall

Surface Components

Land (CLM4)

CCSM4-CAM4

CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



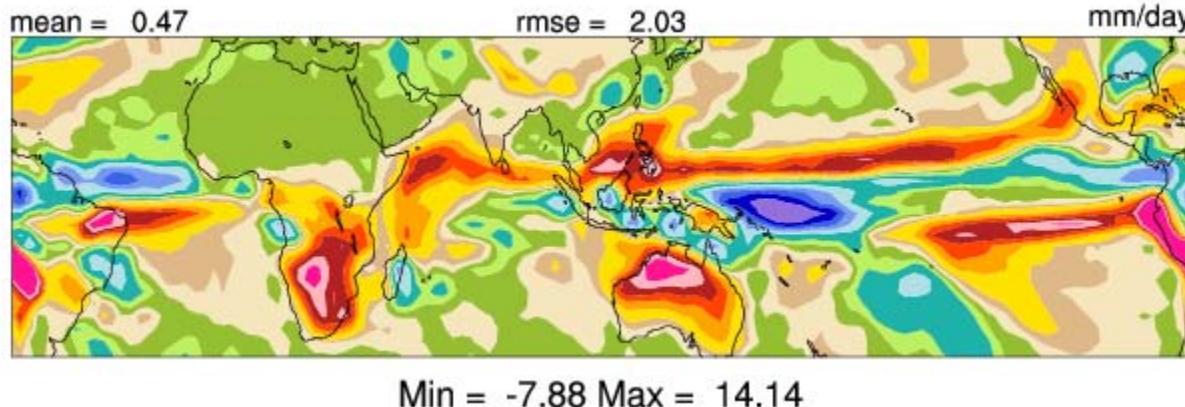
Integrated river discharge
MODEL/OBS



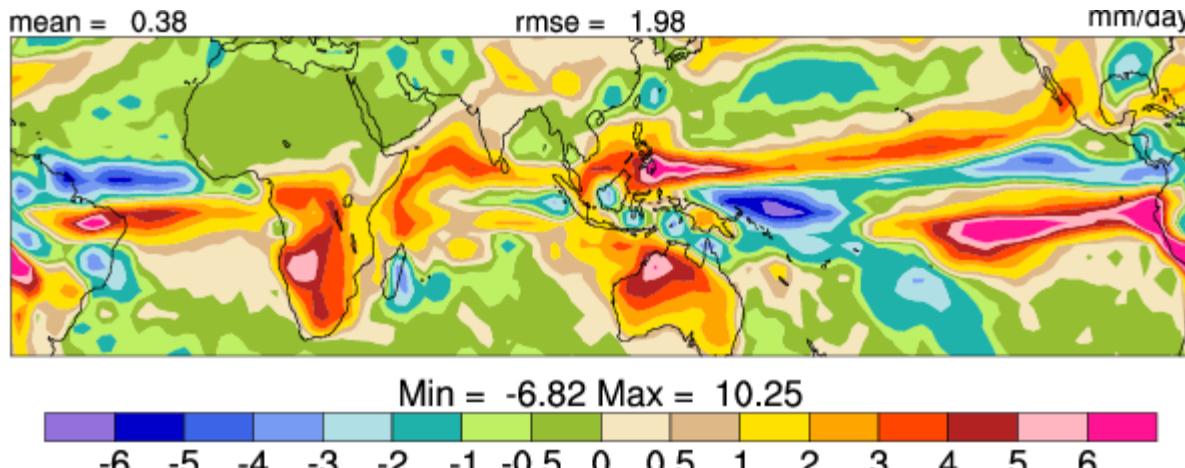
Rainfall Over Land

DJF

CCSM4-CAM4

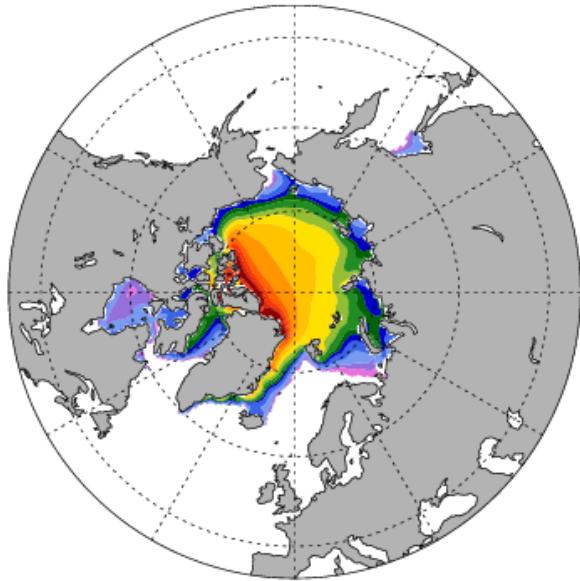


CCSM4-CAM3.5.1

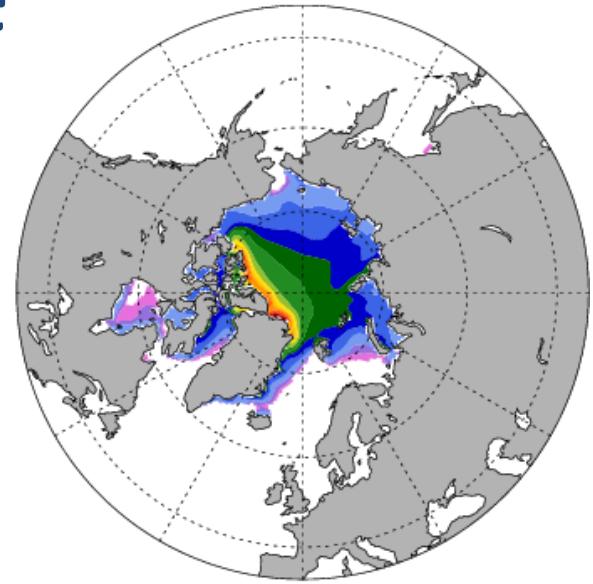


Arctic Sea Ice

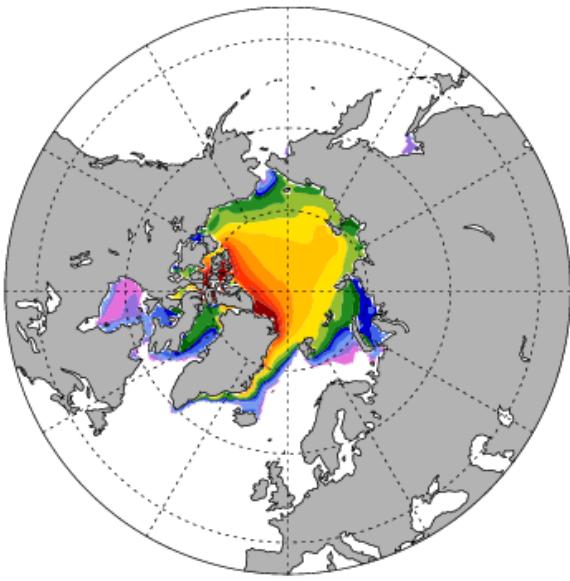
JAS thickness



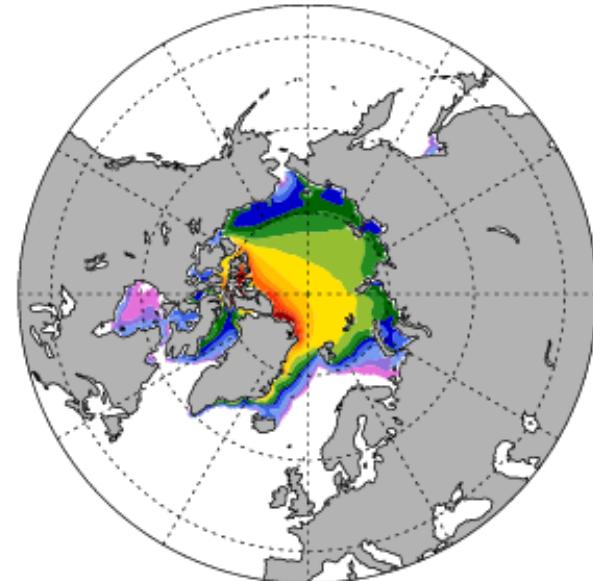
1850



2000

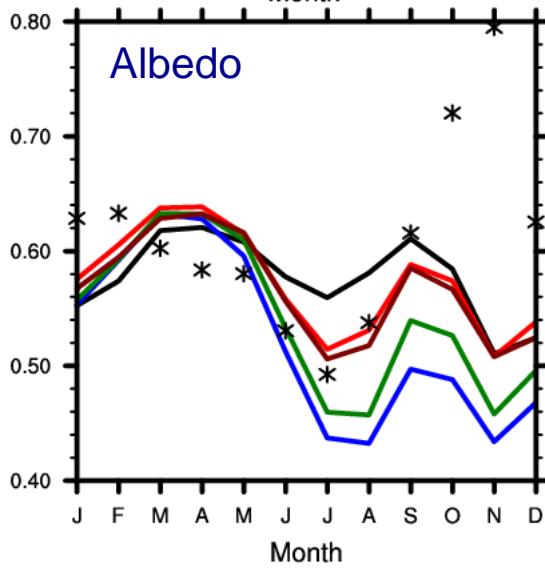
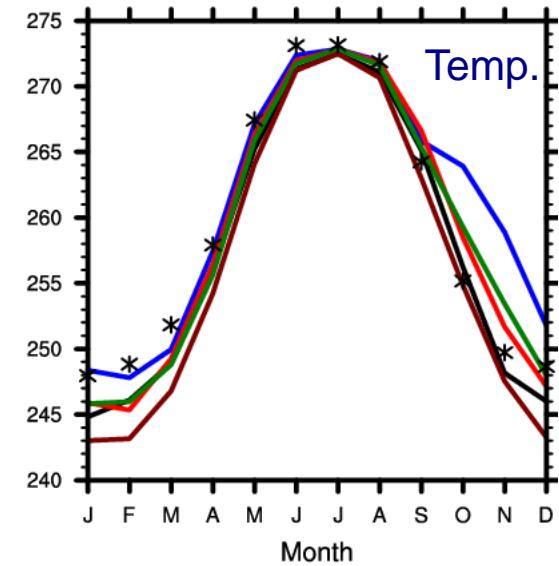
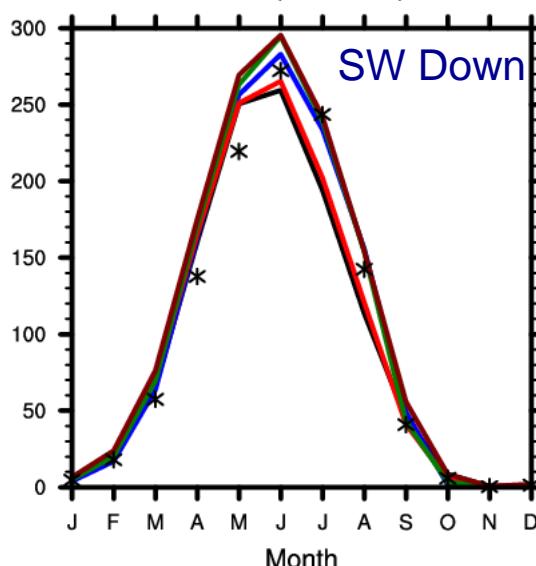
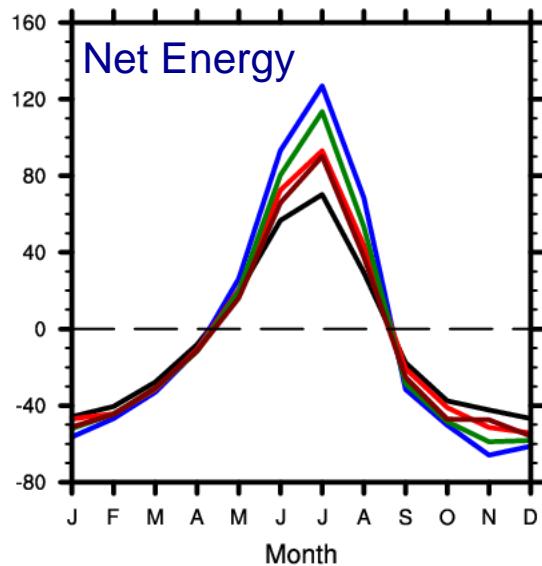


CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



Arctic Surface Forcing

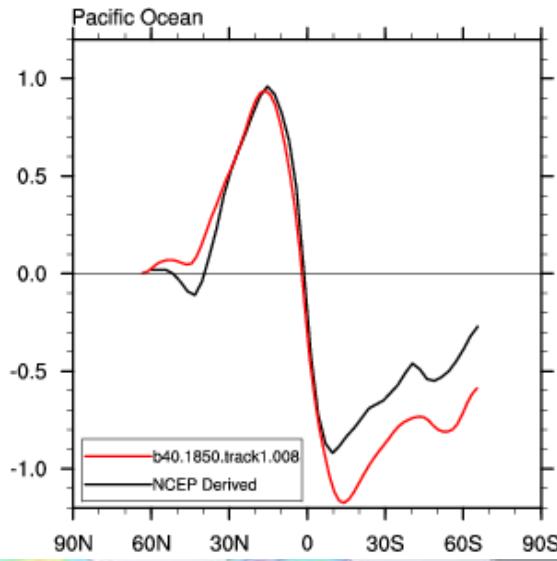
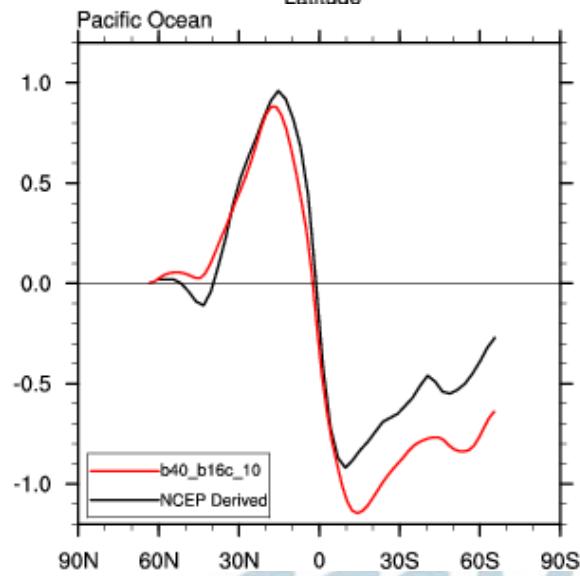
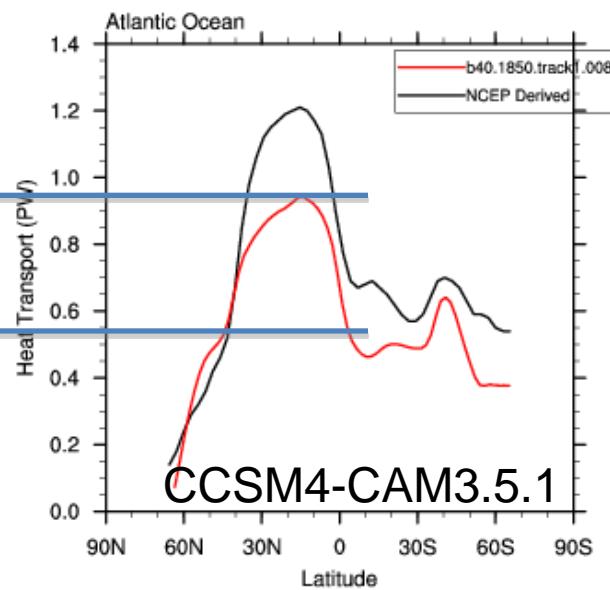
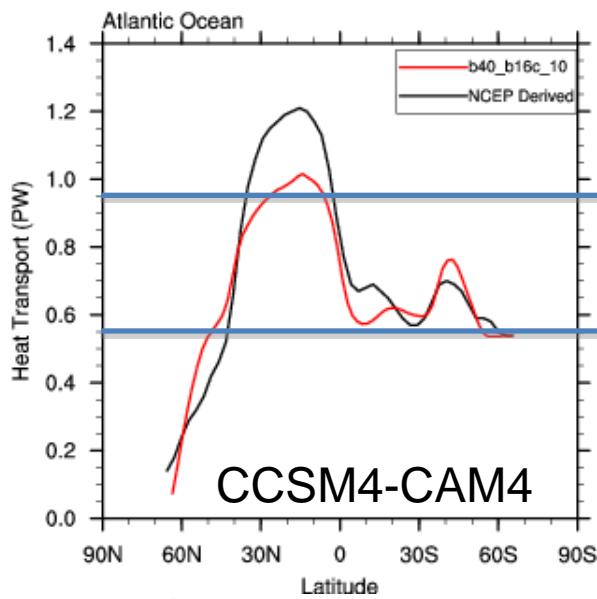
Surface > 50% ice



- Observed
- * CCSM4-CAM4 (1850)
- * CCSM4-CAM4 (2000)
- * CCSM4-CAM4-drop limiter (2000)
- * CCSM4-CAM4-alpha (2000)
- * CCSM4-CAM3.5.1 (1850)

Ocean Heat Transport

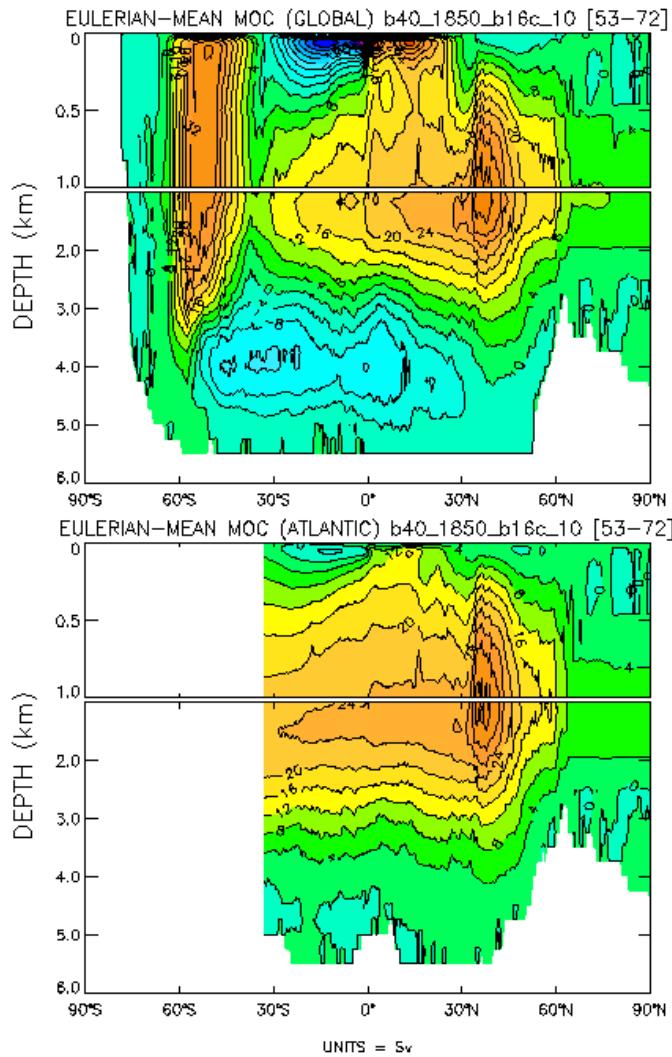
Pacific, Atlantic



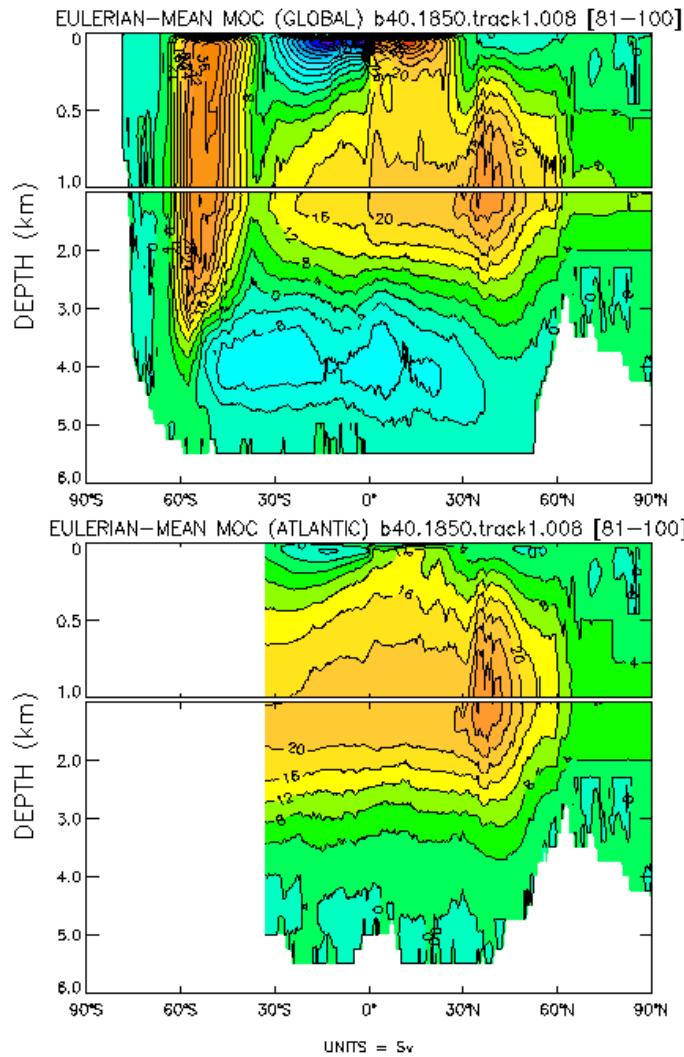
Meridional Overturning Circulation

Sv

CCSM4-CAM4

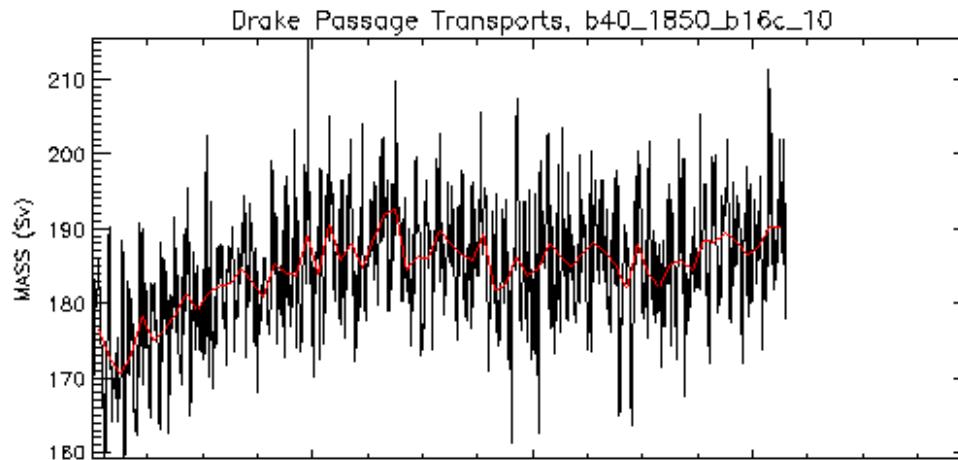


CCSM4-CAM3.5.1

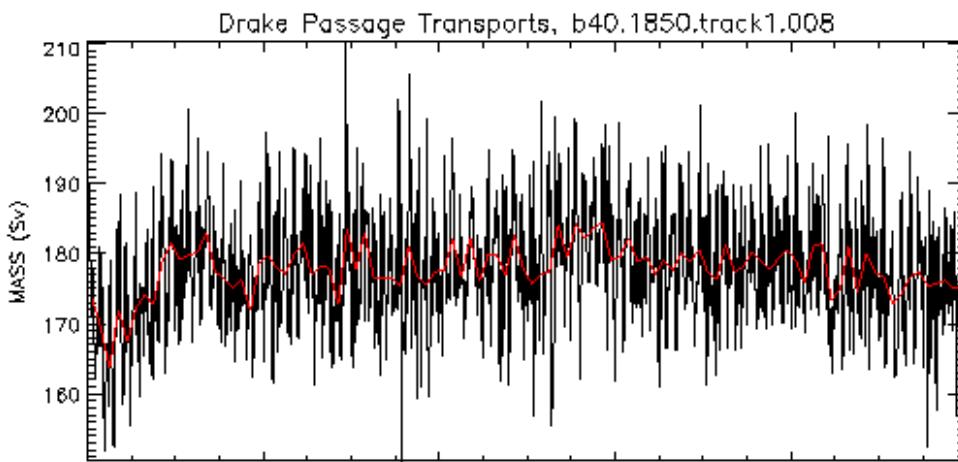


Drake Passage Transport

CCSM4-CAM4



CCSM4-CAM3.5.1



Summary

- CCSM4-CAM4 (Track V)
 - Stable coupled simulation
 - Competitive with CCSM4-CAM3.5.1
 - Improved SST and low cloud response
 - ENSO characteristics maintained
 - Excessive winter sea-ice problem contained
 - Low summer sea-ice problem to be addressed
 - Corrected SW bias, high ocean heat transport
 - Excessive land precipitation impacts SH river runoff
 - Ocean heat transport, MOC, ACC higher
- Climate sensitivity
 - Early indications are good for reproducing the 20thC climate
 - RFP is 0.5-0.7 W for 2000 minus 1850 controls
 - Indirect effect compensated by ‘low cloud feedbacks’ (SW)

