

# CAM<sup>3</sup>

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A multi-model study of parameterization and  
Climate Sensitivity

Ben Sanderson

QuickTime™ and a  
decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

# Ensemble Design

## Parameters

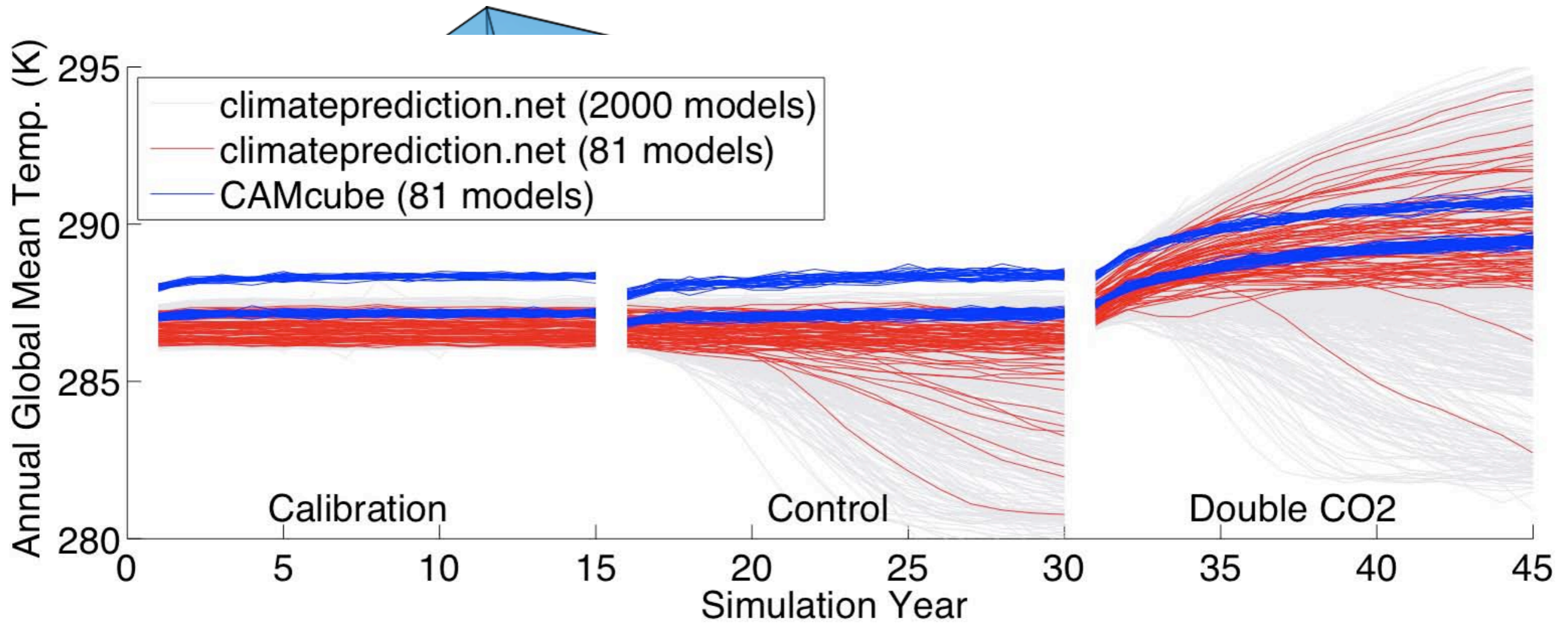
- fractional mass entrainment rate
- threshold for ice conversion
- ice fall velocity scaling
- minimum RH for stable cloud



# Ensemble Design

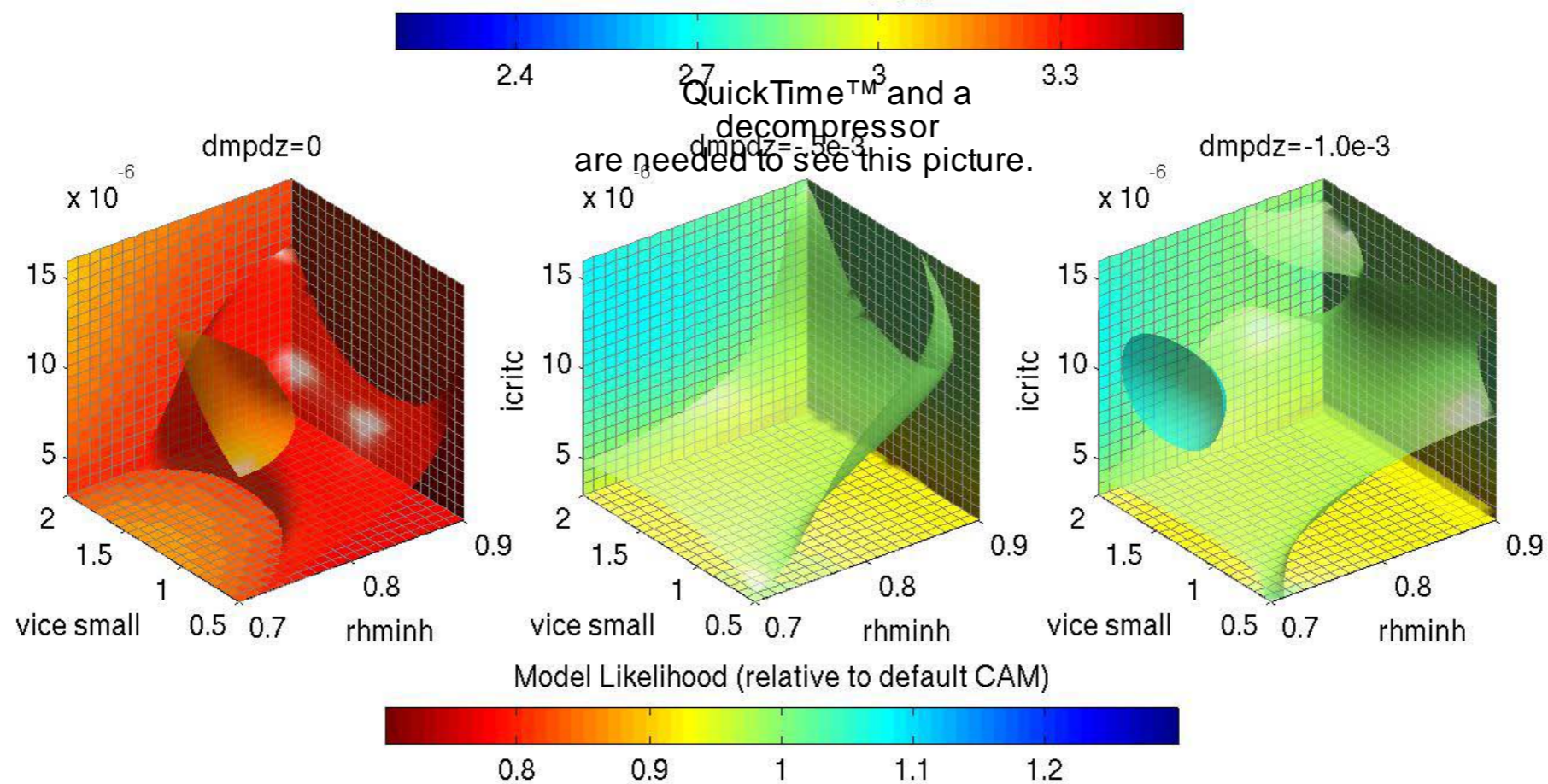
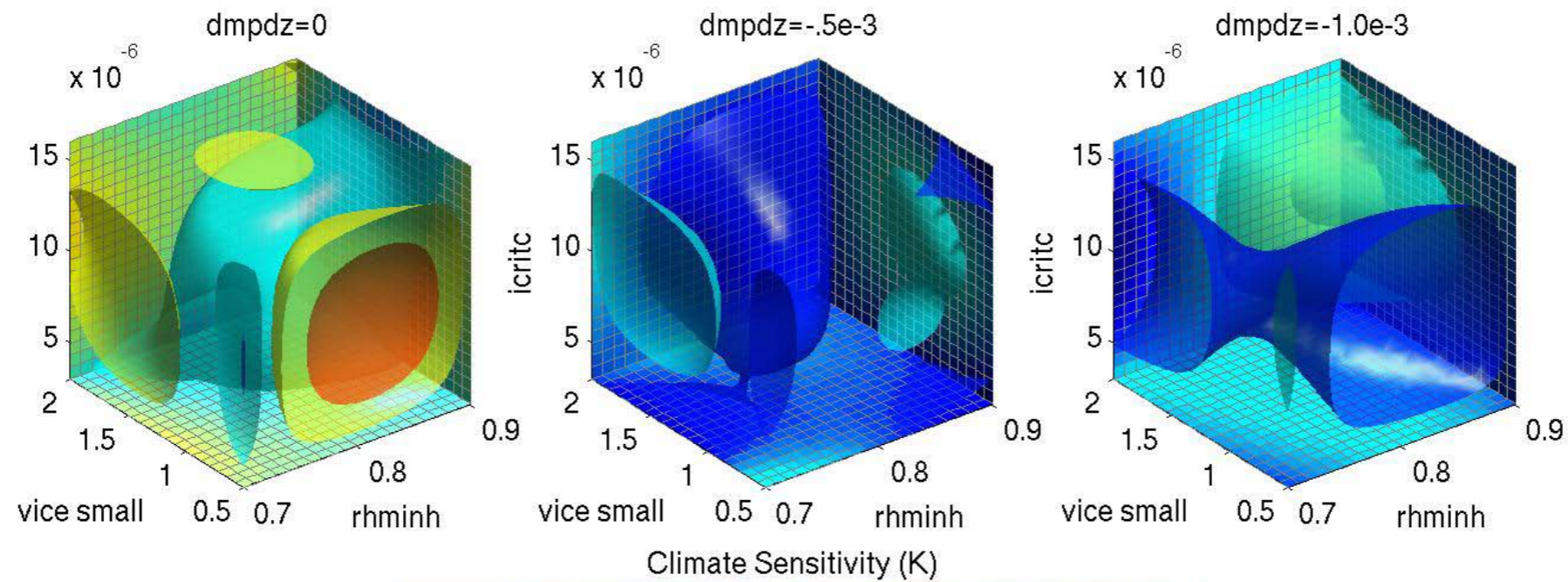
## Stage 1

- Hypercube parameter sampling
- Slab sensitivity experiments

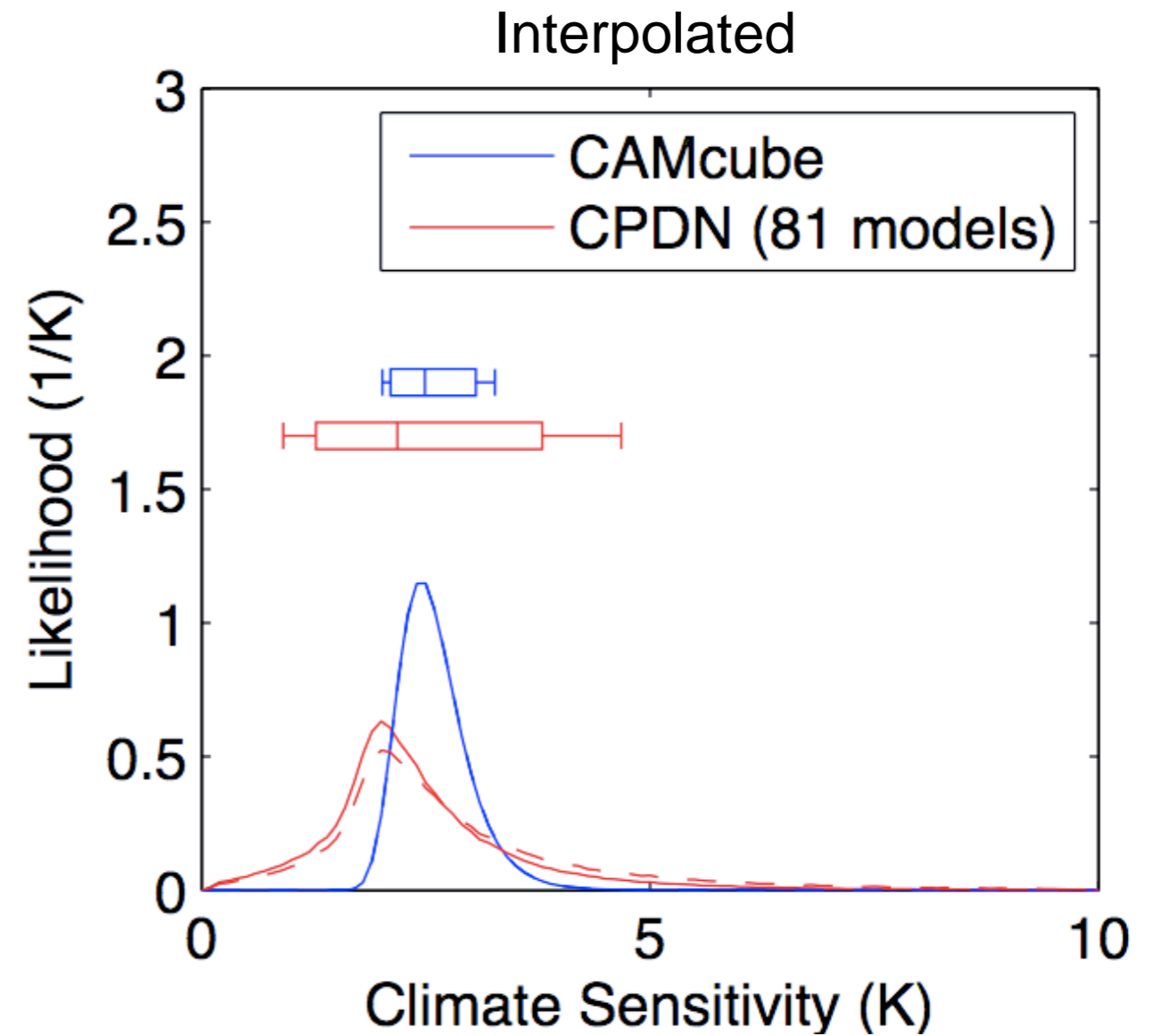
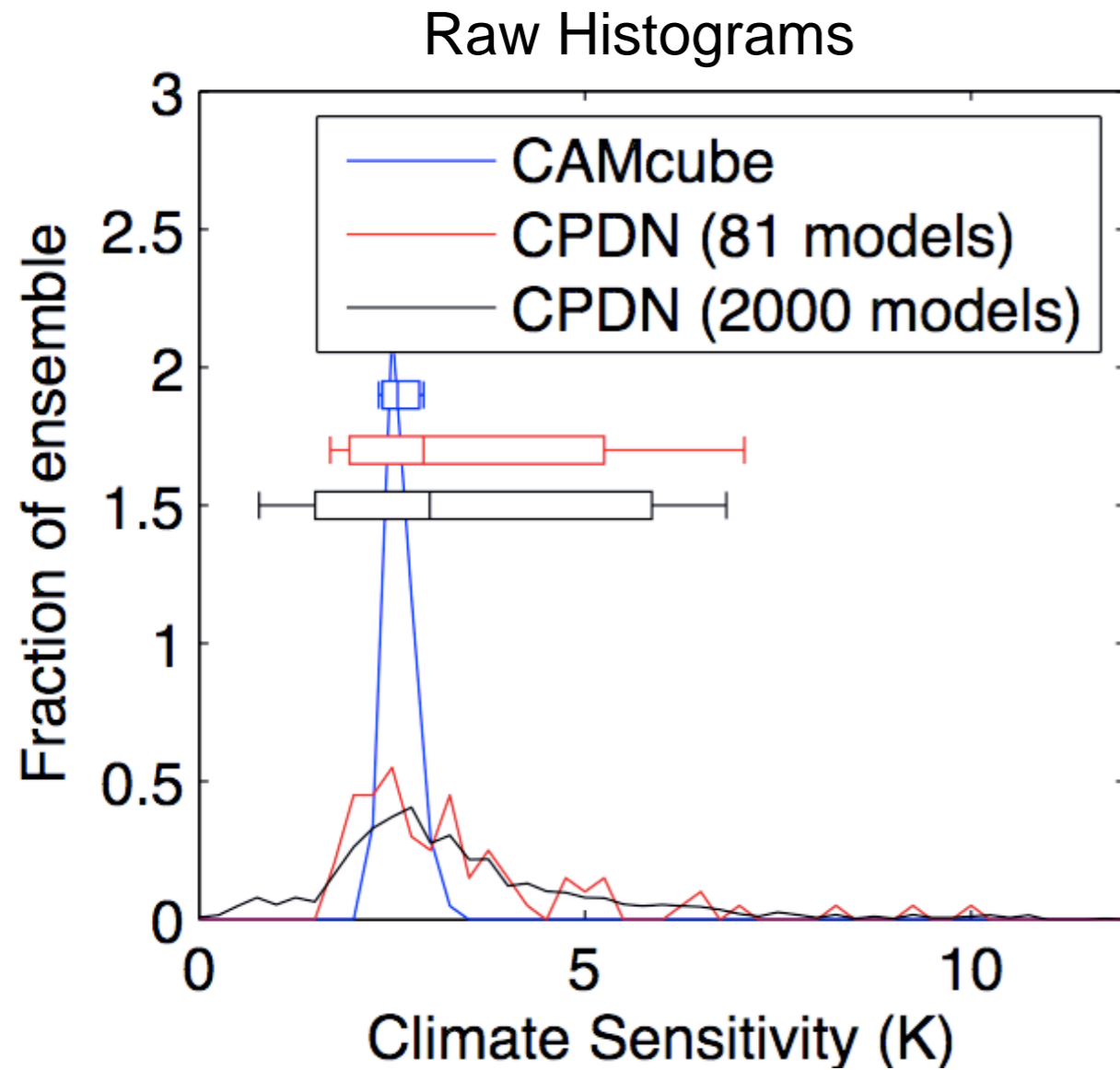




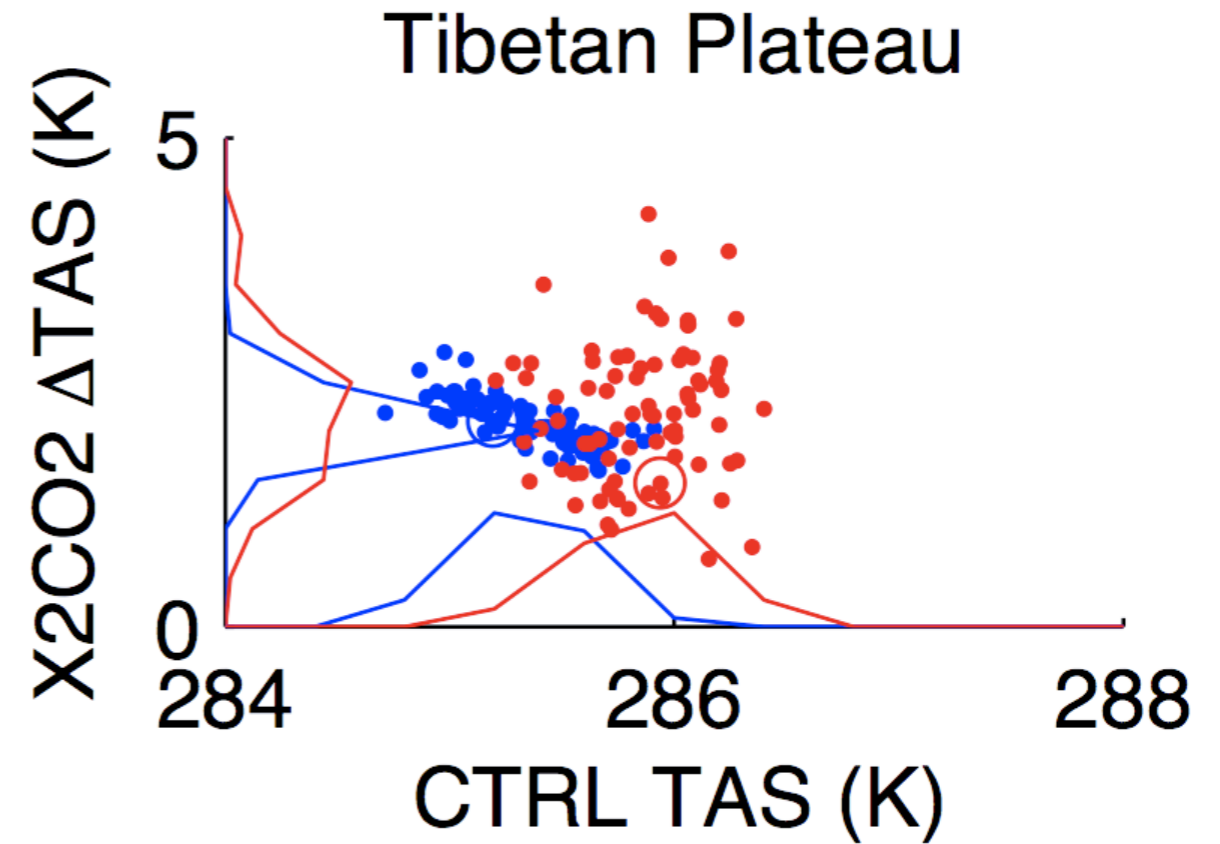
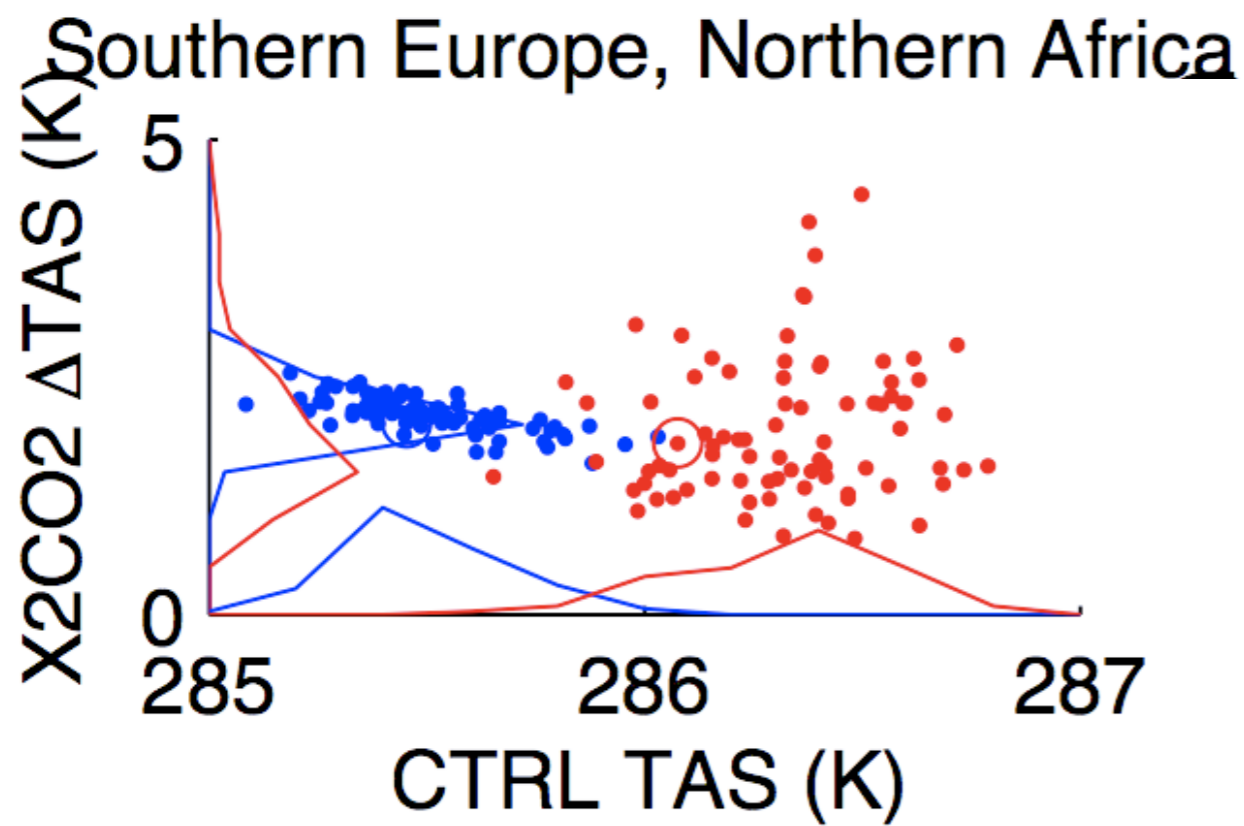
# Interpolated Parameter Space



# Climate Sensitivity Distributions



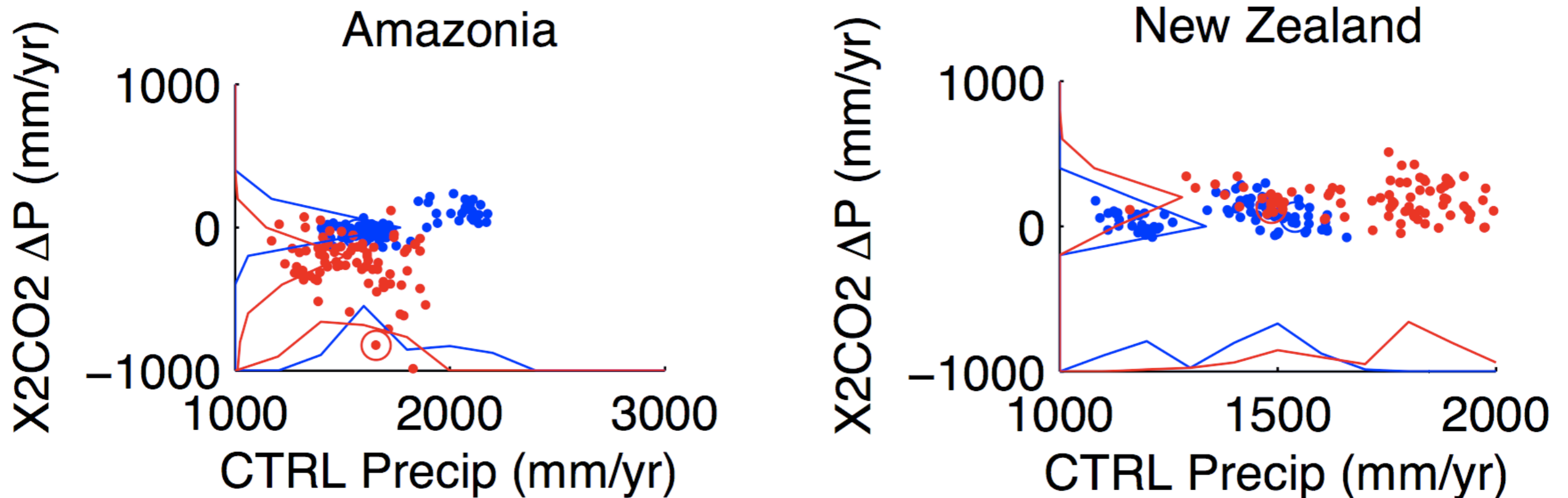
# Regional Temperature Response



- CAMcube
- CPDN

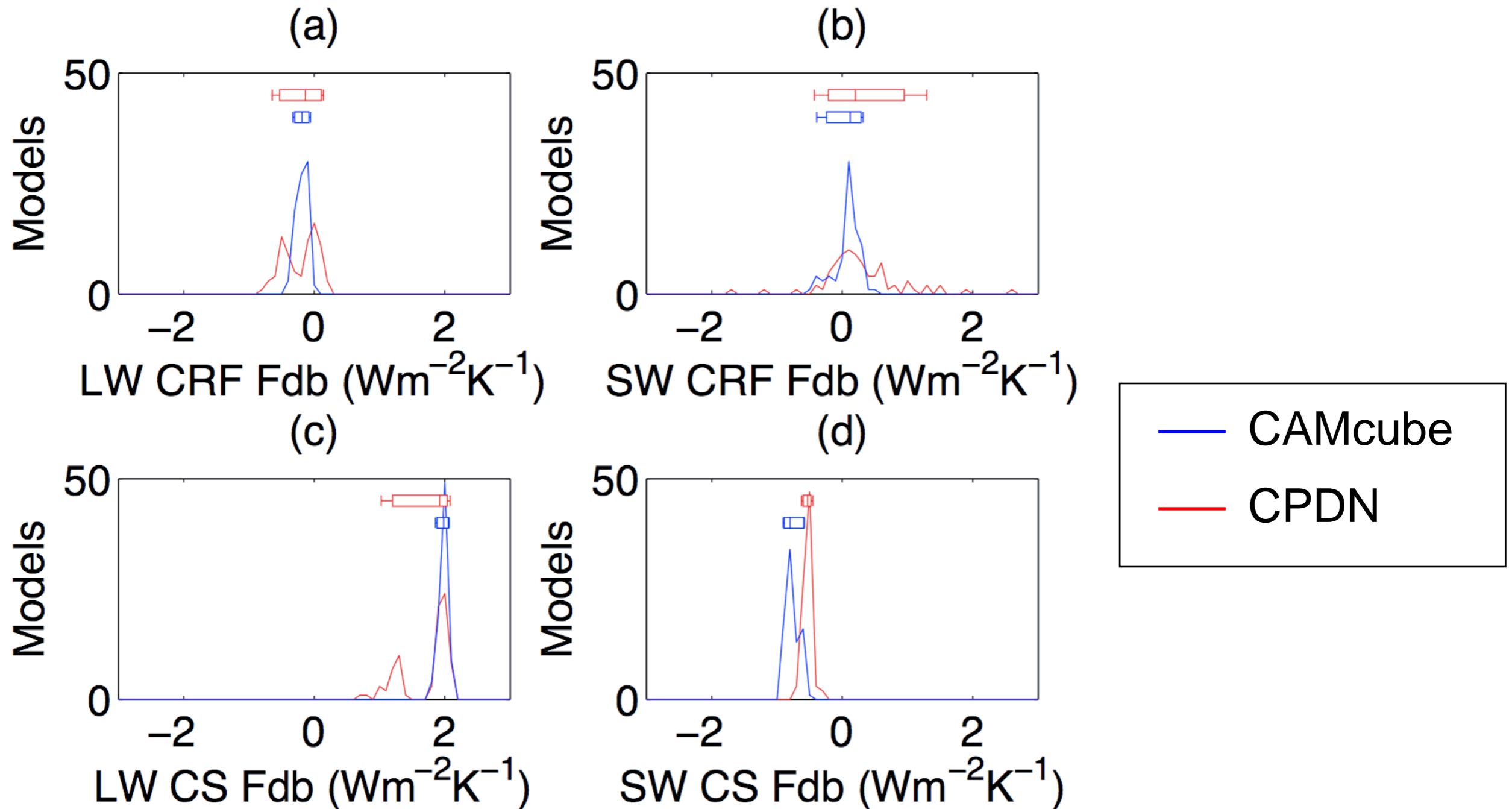


# Regional Precipitation Response



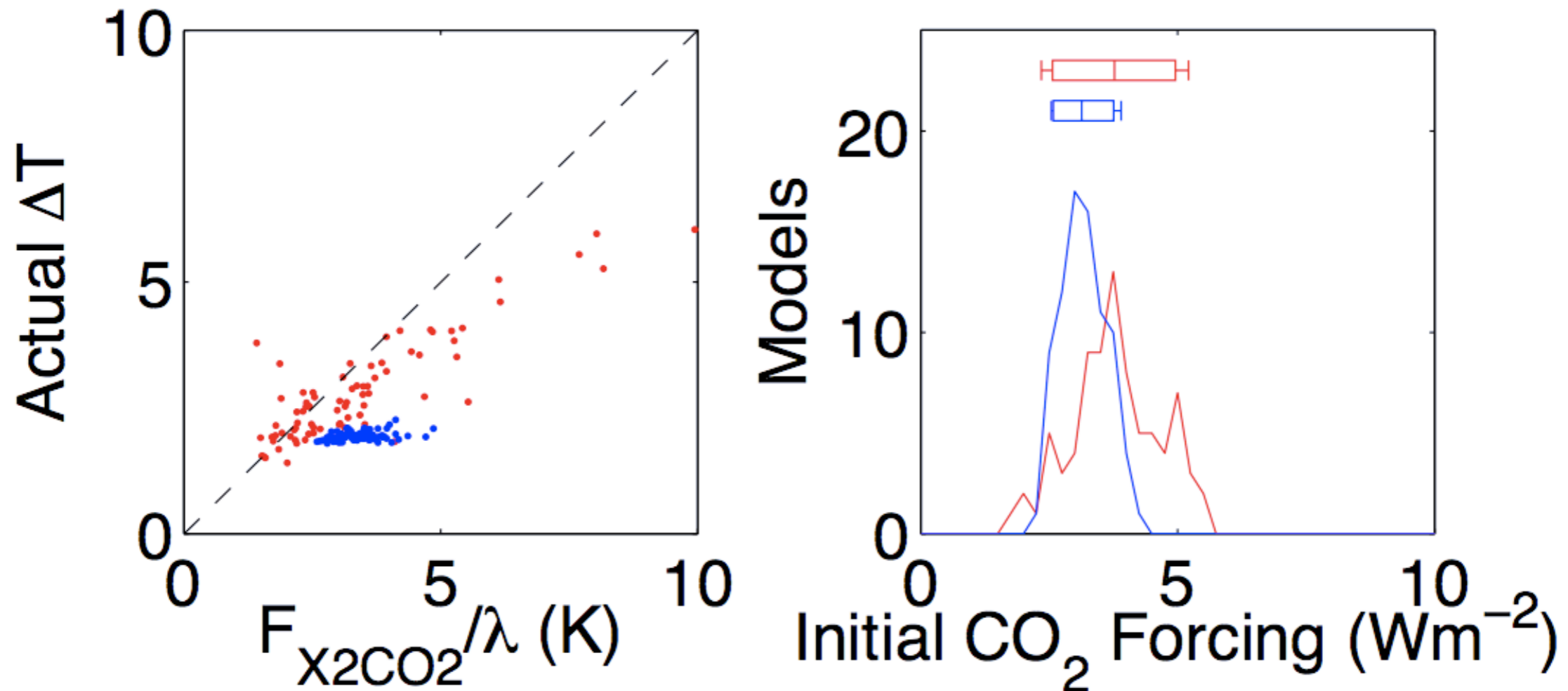
- CAMcube
- CPDN

# Top of Atmosphere Global Feedbacks





# Top of Atmosphere Global Feedbacks



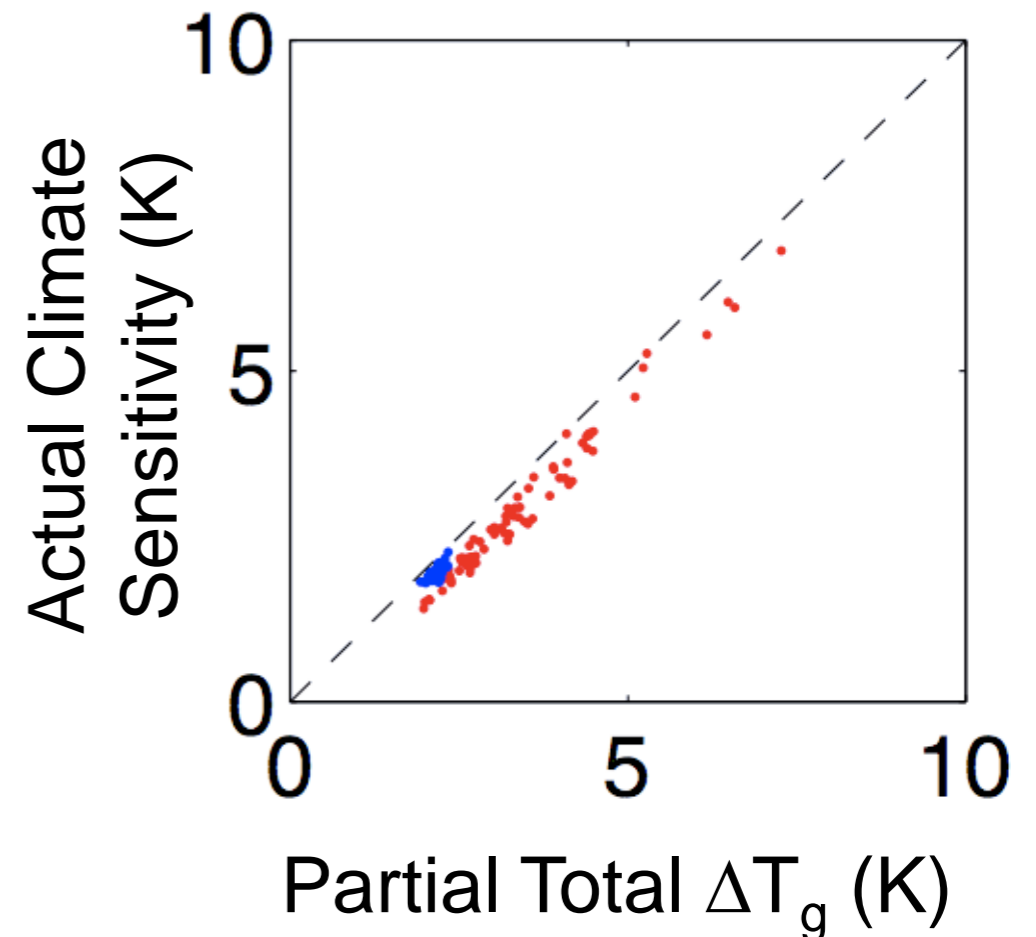
$$\Delta T_{\text{g}} = \frac{F_{X2CO_2}}{\lambda_{LWCS} + \lambda_{LWCLD} + \lambda_{SWCS} + \lambda_{SWCLD}}$$

# Partial Surface Temperature Response

$$\sigma T_g^4 = \frac{S_o(1 - \alpha)}{\gamma}$$

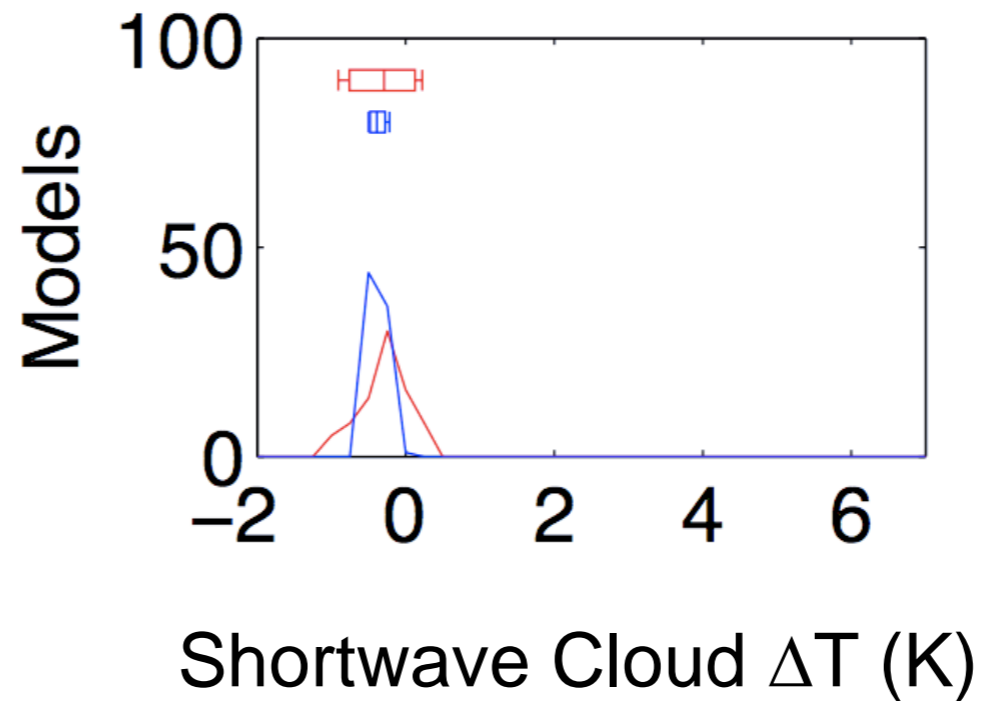
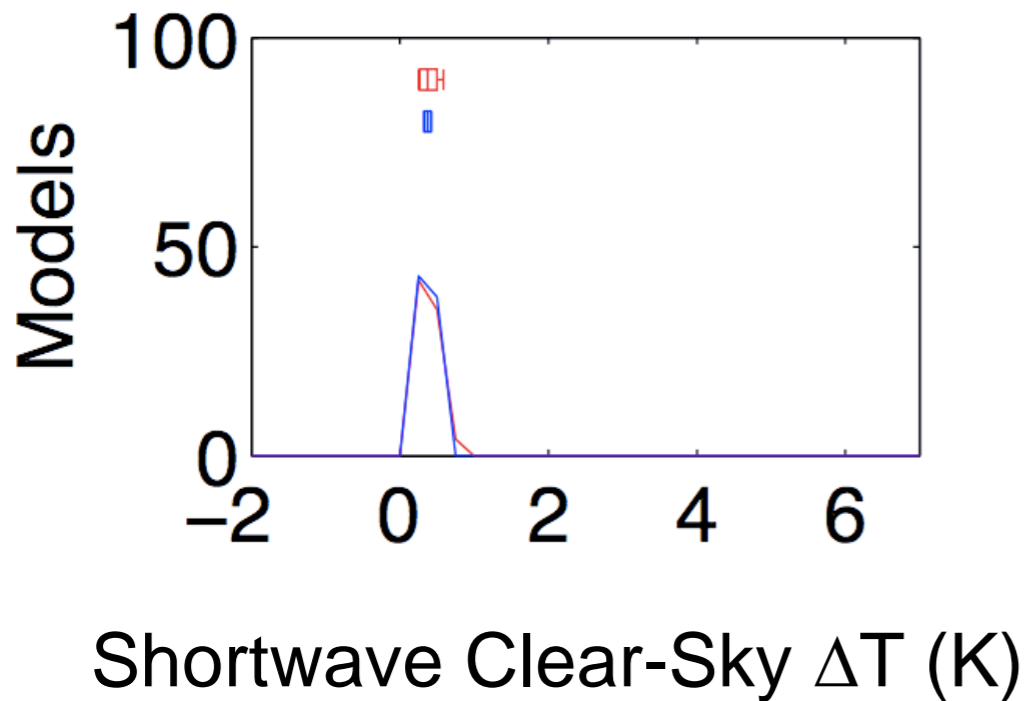
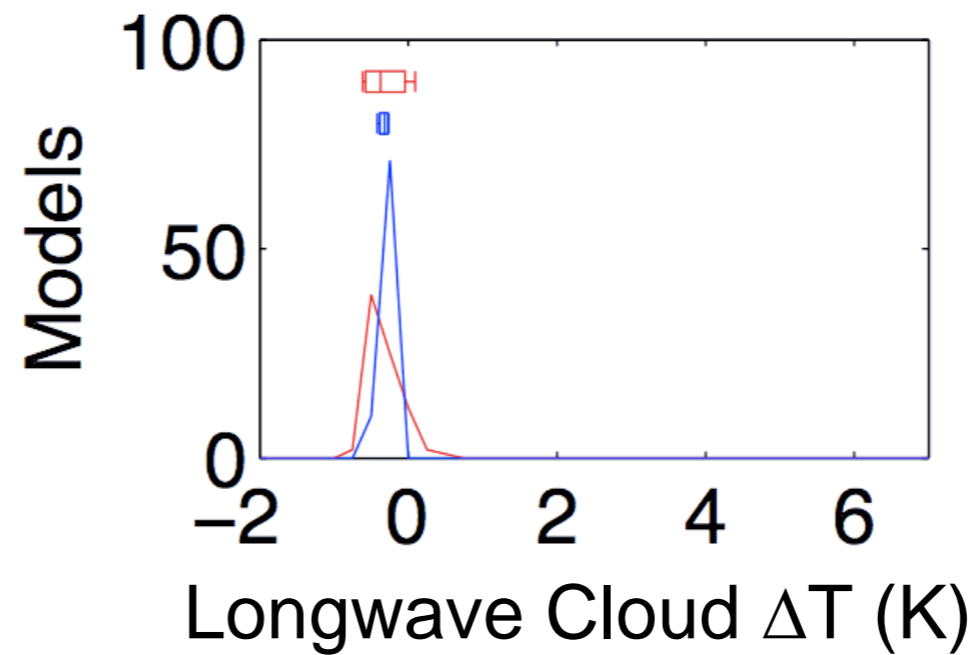
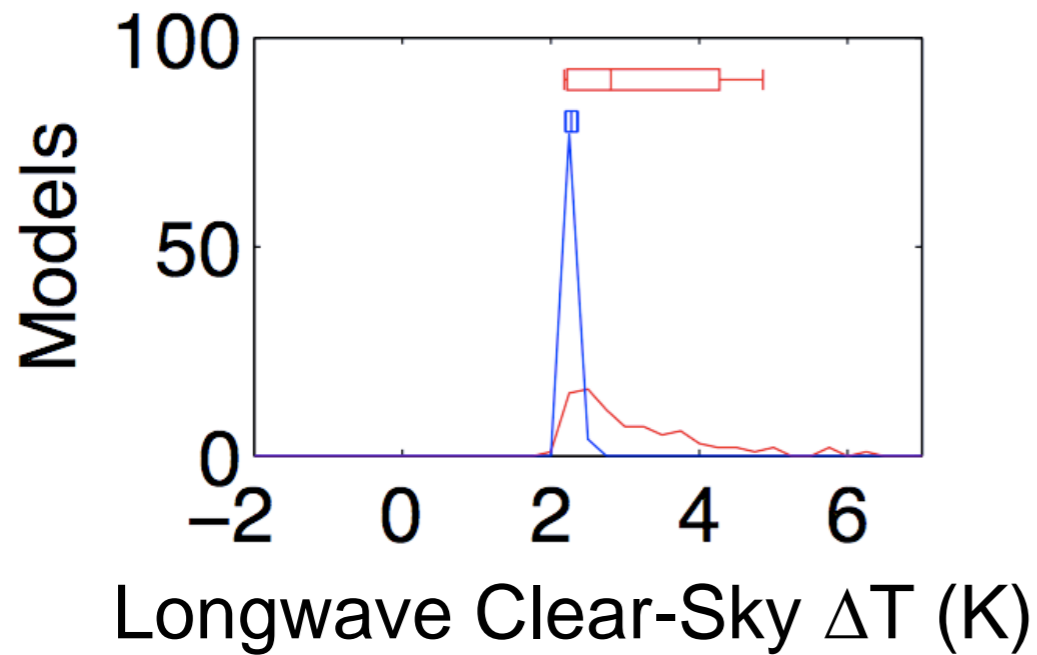
$$\gamma = \gamma_{cs} + \gamma_{cld}$$

$$(1 - \alpha) = (1 - \alpha_{cs})(1 - \alpha_{cld})$$



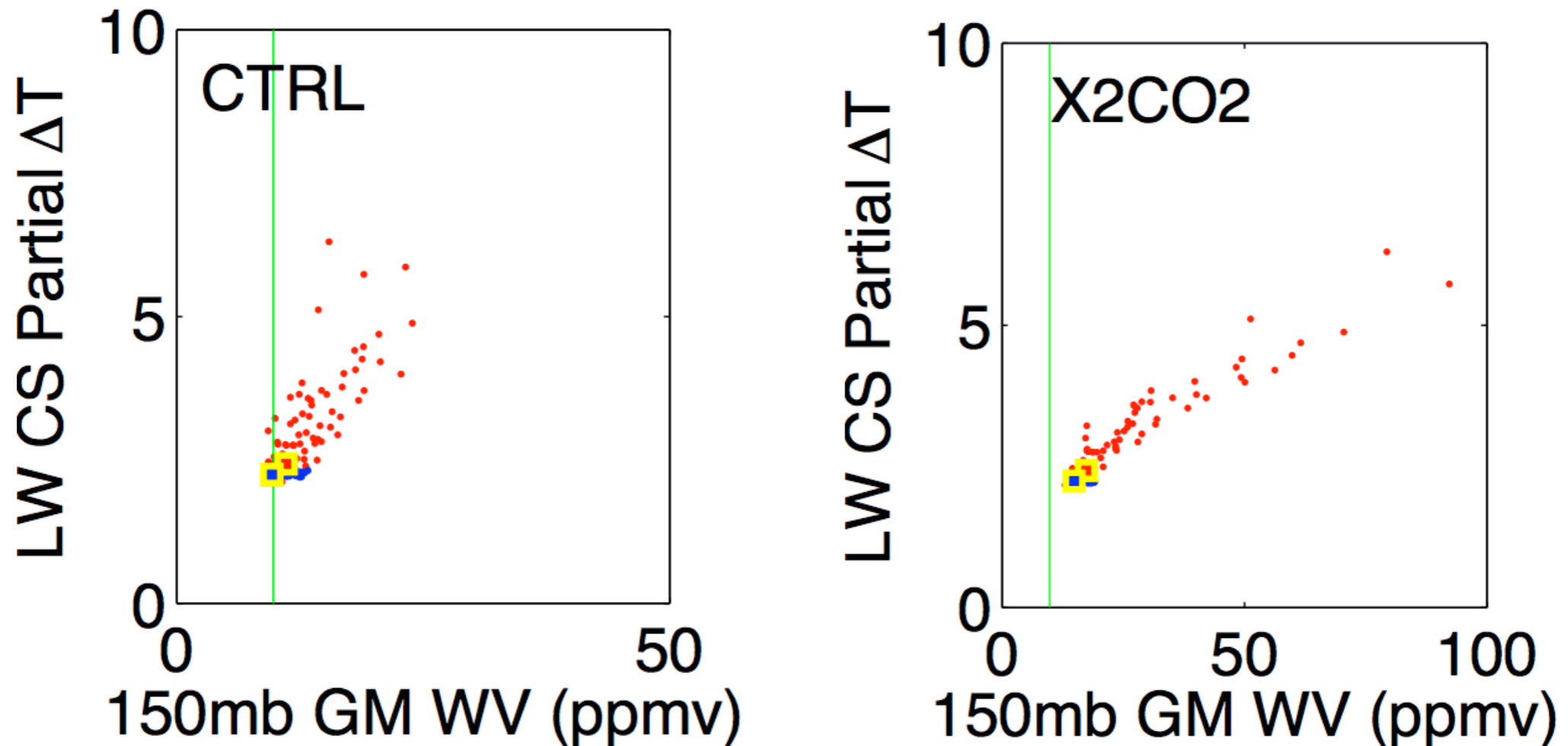
$$\Delta T_g \approx \frac{T_g}{4} \left( \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \gamma_{cs}}{\gamma_{cs} + \gamma_{cld}}}_{\text{Longwave Clear-Sky}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \gamma_{cld}}{\gamma_{cs} + \gamma_{cld}}}_{\text{Longwave Cloud}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \alpha_{cs}}{(1 - \alpha_{cs})}}_{\text{Shortwave Clear-Sky}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \alpha_{cld}}{(1 - \alpha_{cld})}}_{\text{Shortwave Cloud}} \right)$$

# Partial Surface Temperature Response



— CAMcube  
— CPDN

# Upper Tropospheric Humidity



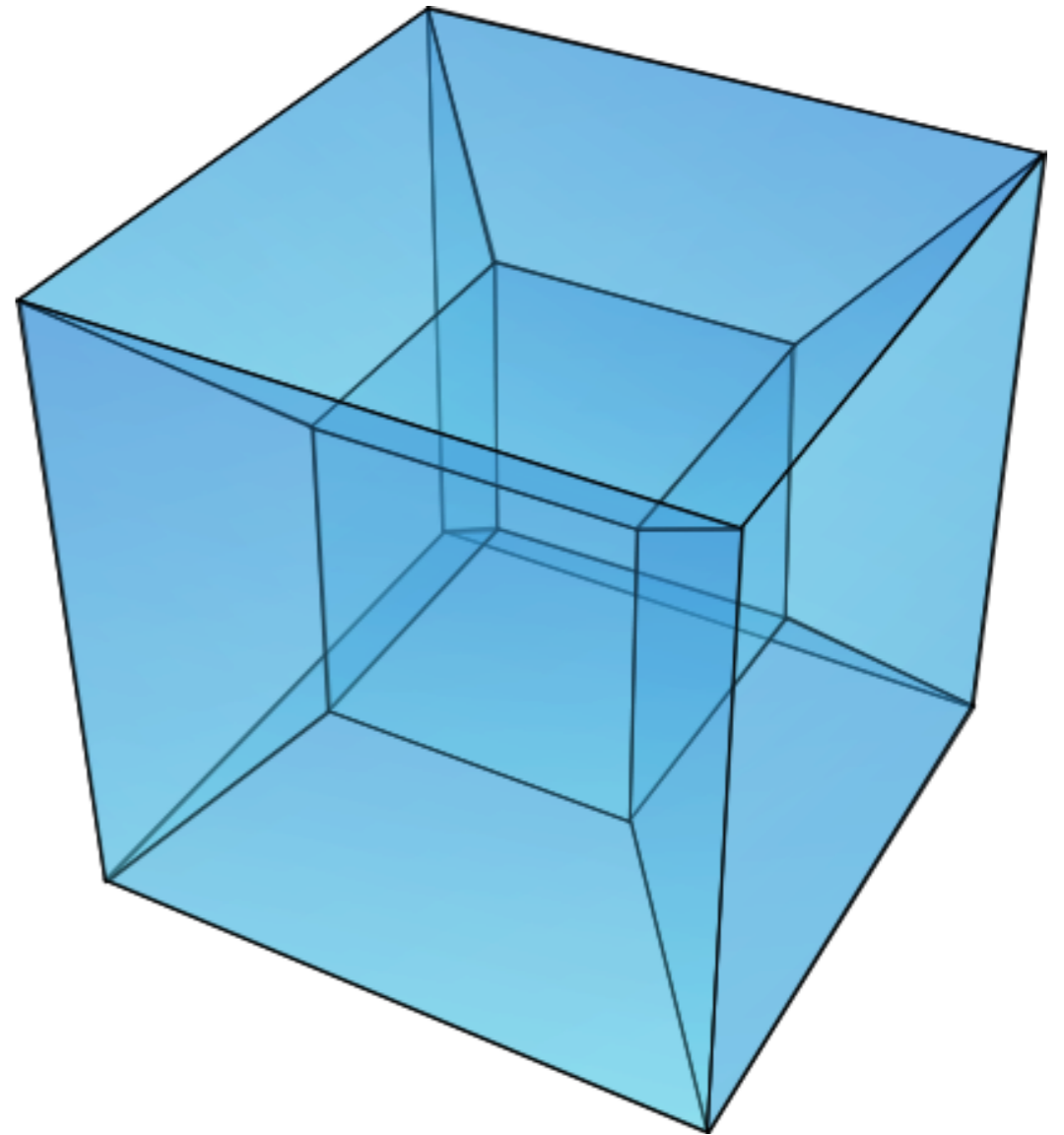
- CAMcube
- CPDN
- Gettelman *et al.* (2006)
- Default CAM
- Default HadAM3



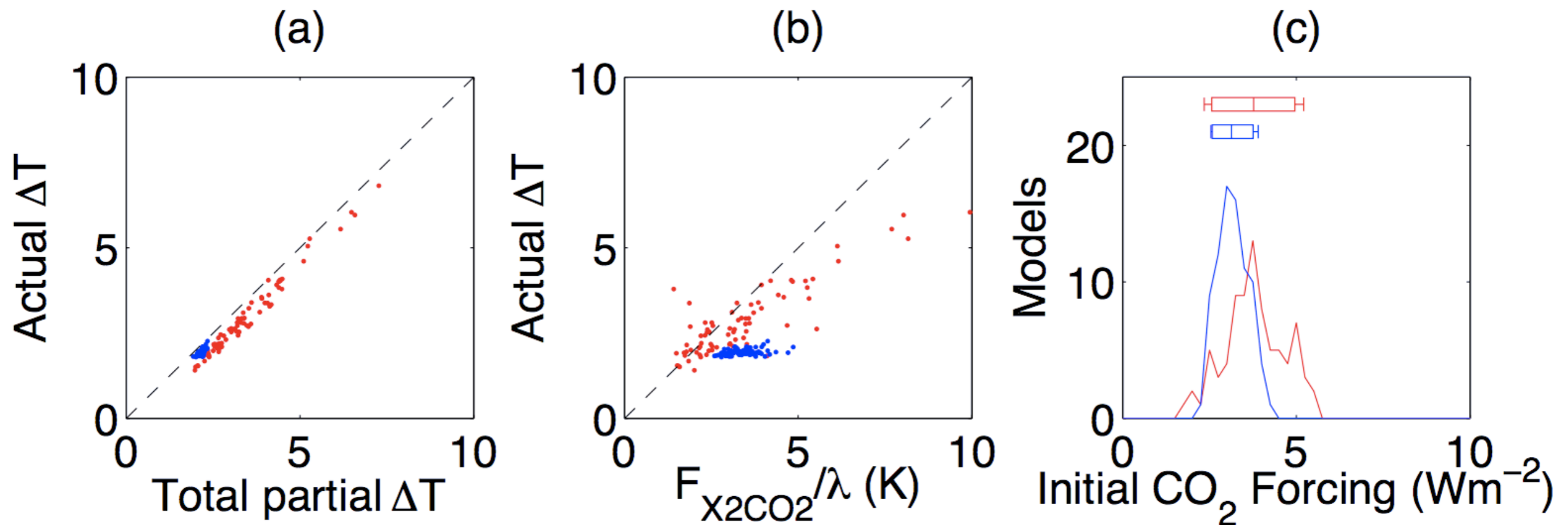
# Conclusions

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- Climate Sensitivity in CAM 3.5 is relatively insensitive to commonly used tuning parameters as compared with HadAM3
- Upper tropospheric humidity is robust to parameter changes in CAM, but not in HadAM3 where high UT humidity in some models may to very strong clear-sky feedbacks.
- Single column simulations will verify efficacy of high UT water vapor as a mechanism for high Climate Sensitivity



# Partial Surface Temperature Response



$$\Delta T_g \approx \frac{T_g}{4} \left( \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \gamma_{cs}}{\gamma_{cs} + \gamma_{cld}}}_{\text{Longwave Clear-Sky}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \gamma_{cld}}{\gamma_{cs} + \gamma_{cld}}}_{\text{Longwave Cloud}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \alpha_{cs}}{(1 - \alpha_{cs})}}_{\text{Shortwave Clear-Sky}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Delta \alpha_{cld}}{(1 - \alpha_{cld})}}_{\text{Shortwave Cloud}} \right) \quad (1)$$

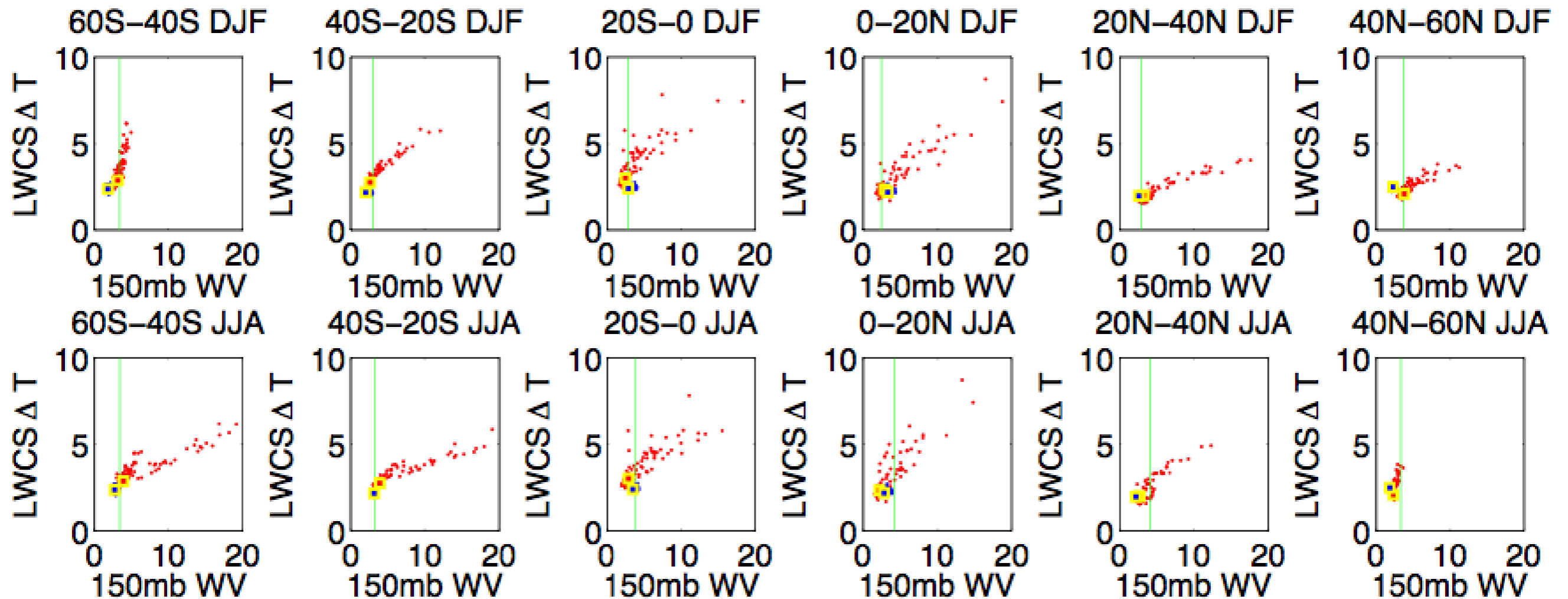
# Partial Surface Temperature Response

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$$CRF_{LW} = \gamma_{CLD} \sigma T_g^4$$

$$\frac{dCRF_{LW}}{dT} = \Delta\gamma_{CLD} \sigma T_g^4 + 4\gamma_{CLD} T_g^3 \Delta T$$

# Partial Surface Temperature Response





# Partial Surface Temperature Response

