

# Biases in means, variability, and trends of air-sea fluxes and SST in the CCSM4

**J. Climate Special Issue Paper**

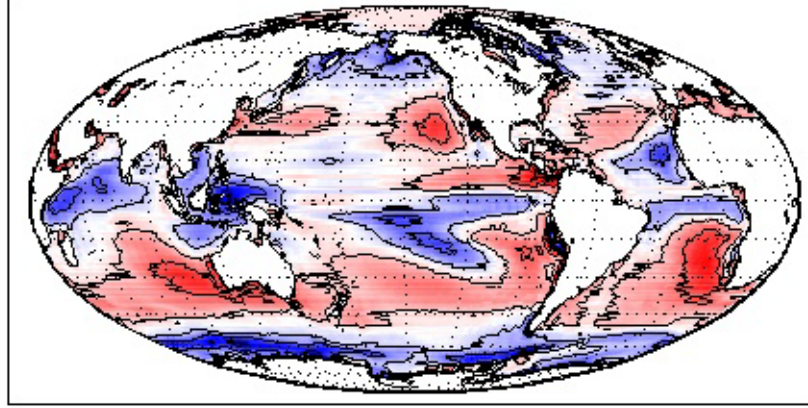
**S. Bates, W. Large, and S. Yeager (NCAR)**

**B. Fox-Kemper and S. Stevenson (UC-Boulder/CIRES)**

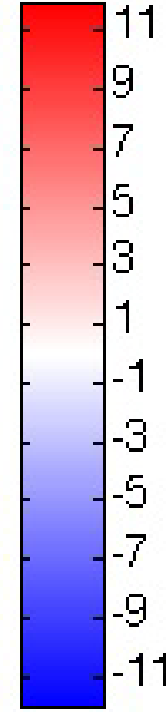
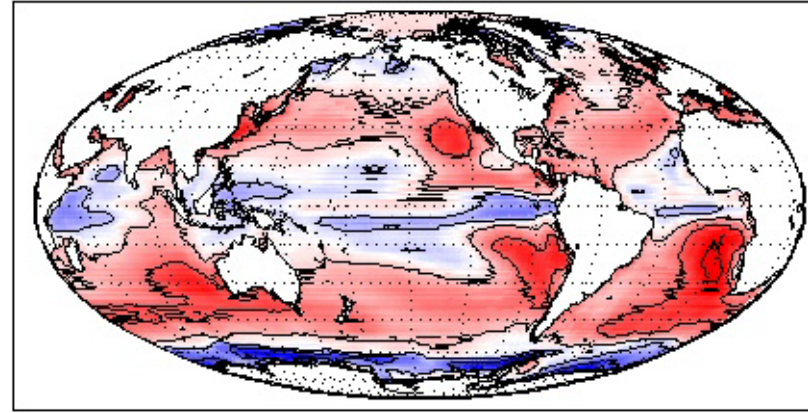
**S. Jayne (WHOI)**

# Shortwave radiation bias relative to CORE (W/m<sup>2</sup>)

CCSM3-CORE  
(1980-1999)



CCSM4-CORE  
(1986-2005)

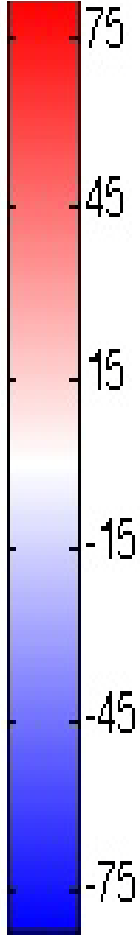
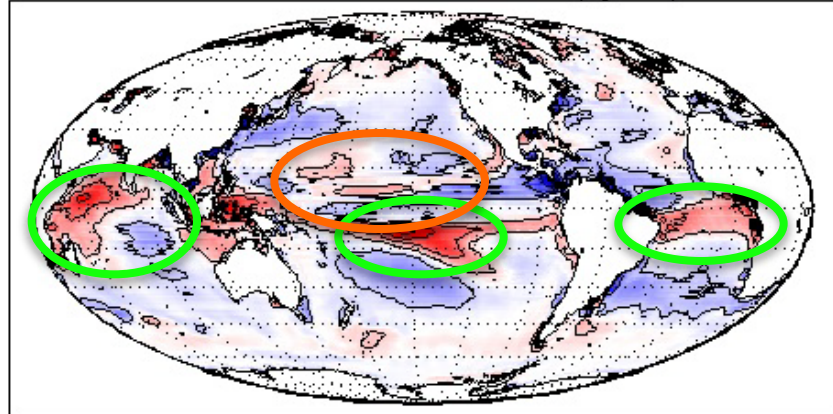
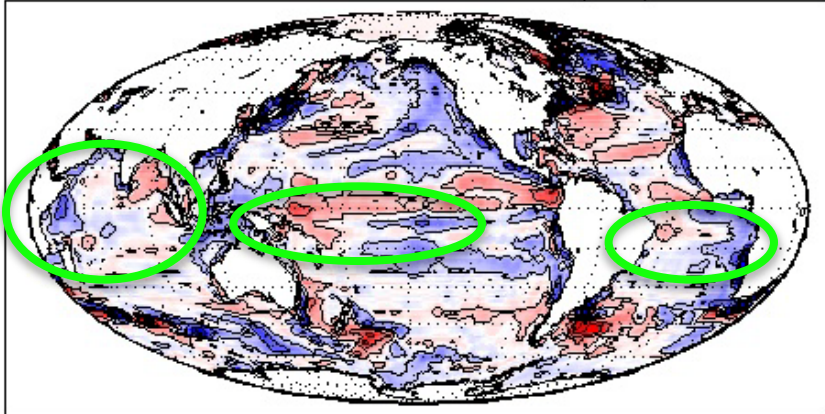


# Net flux biases relative to CORE

Net heat flux bias  
( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )

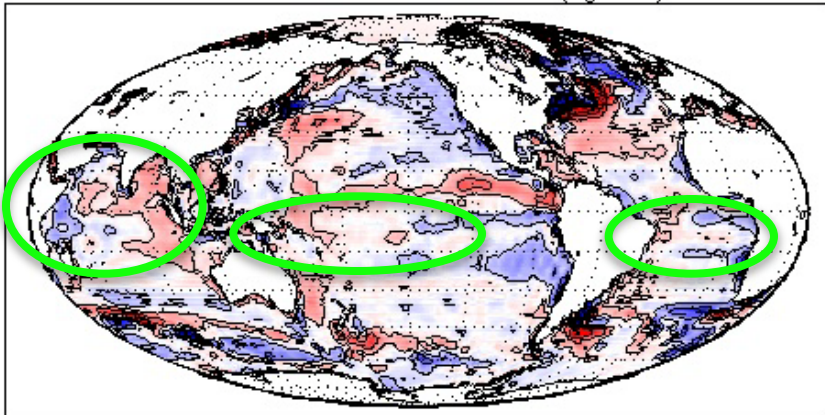
Net freshwater flux bias  
( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )

CCSM3-CORE

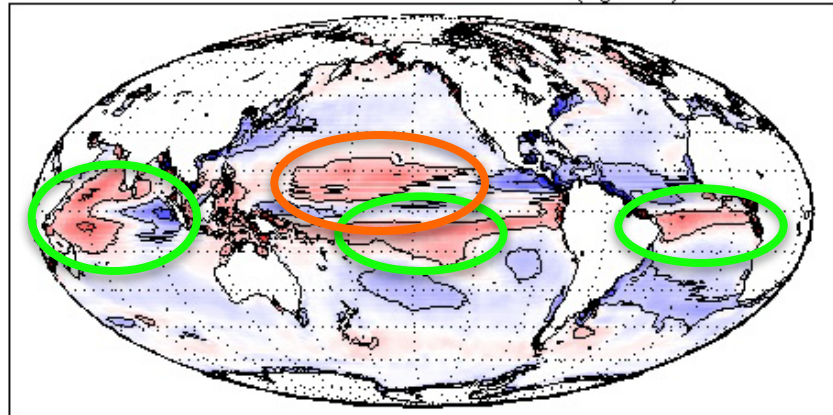


CCSM4-CORE

1986-2005 CCSM4-CORE net heat flux bias ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )



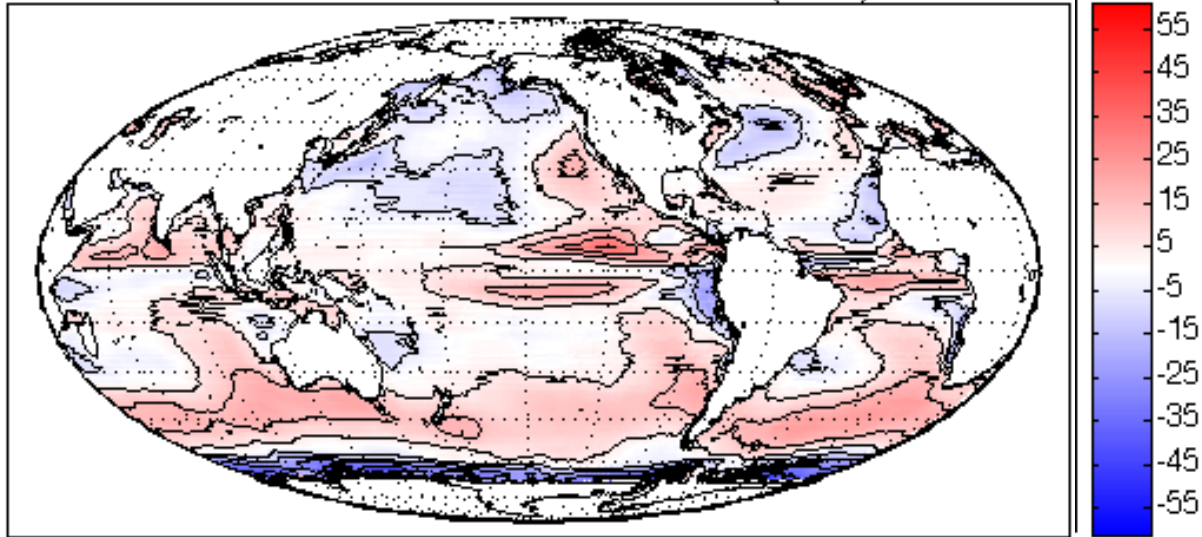
1986-2005 CCSM4-CORE freshwater flux bias ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )



# CCSM4 Shortwave Variability Bias Standard Deviation Bias ( $W/m^2$ )

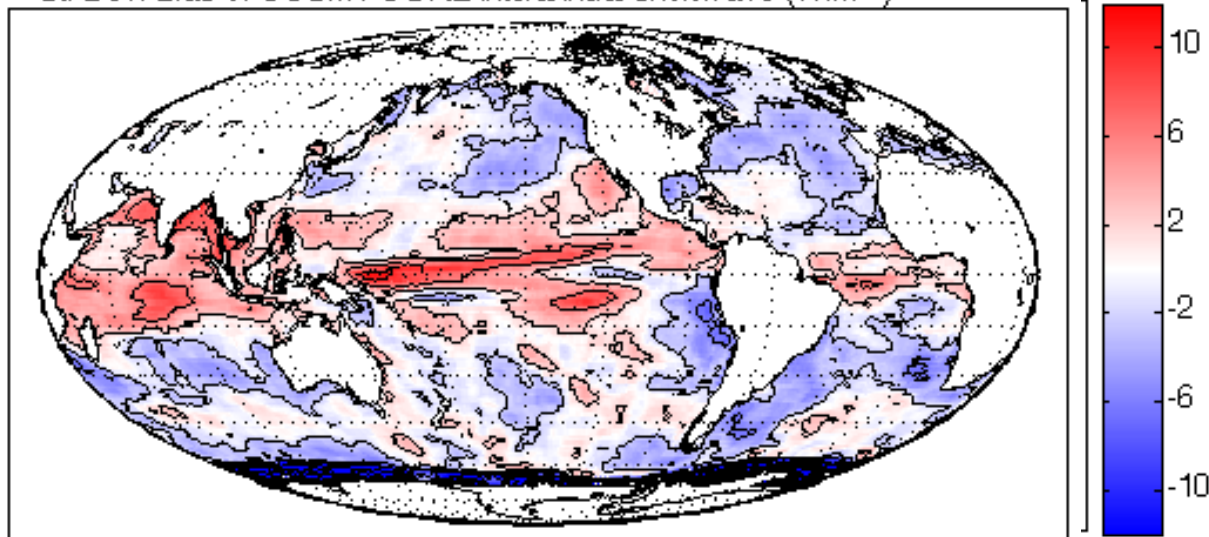
St. Dev. Bias of CCSM4-CORE annual shortwave ( $W/m^2$ )

Annual

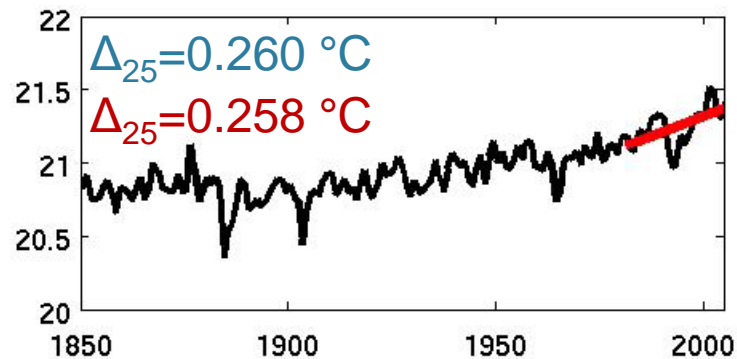


St. Dev. Bias of CCSM4-CORE interannual shortwave ( $W/m^2$ )

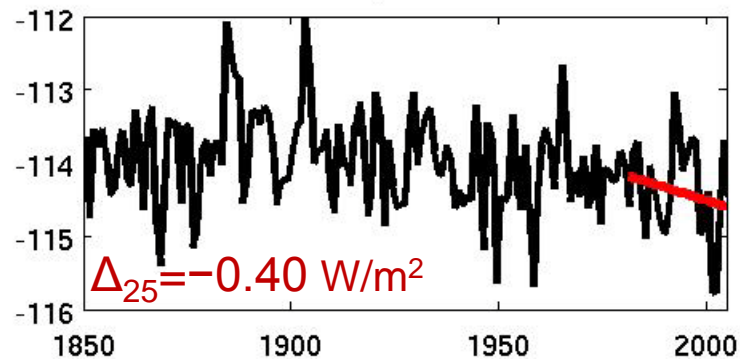
Interannual



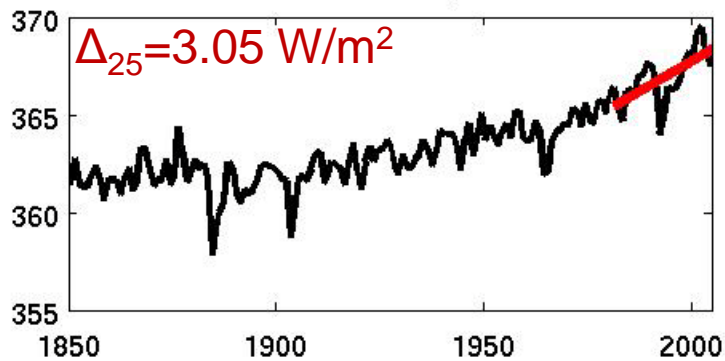
SST



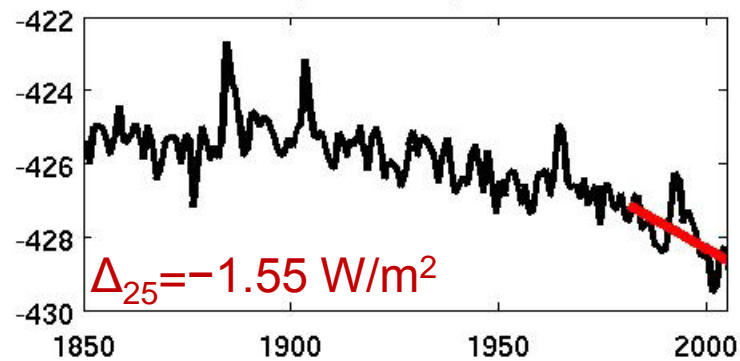
Evaporation



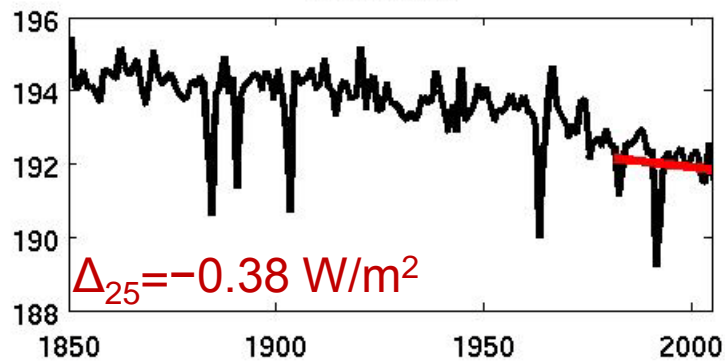
Downward Longwave



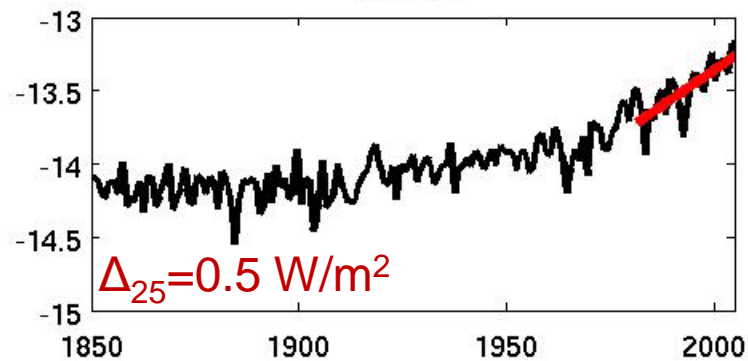
Upward Longwave

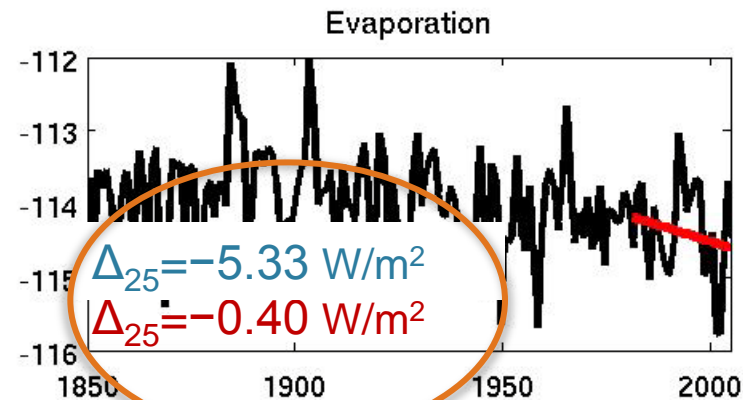
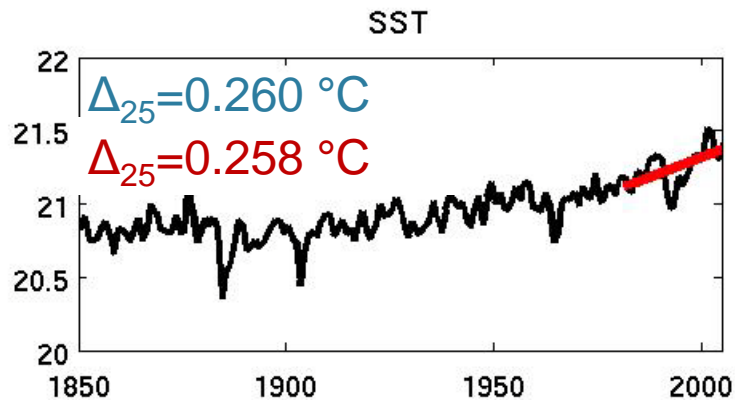


Shortwave



Sensible



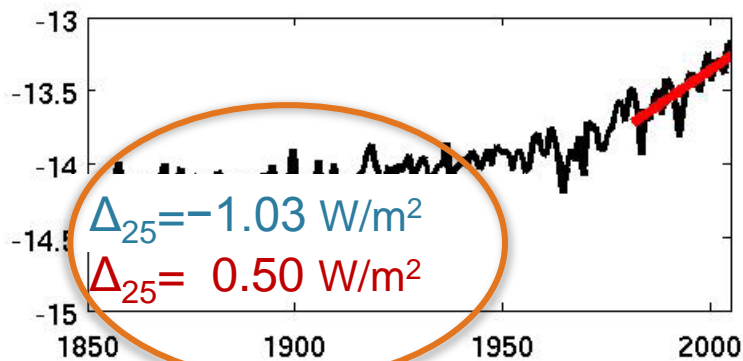
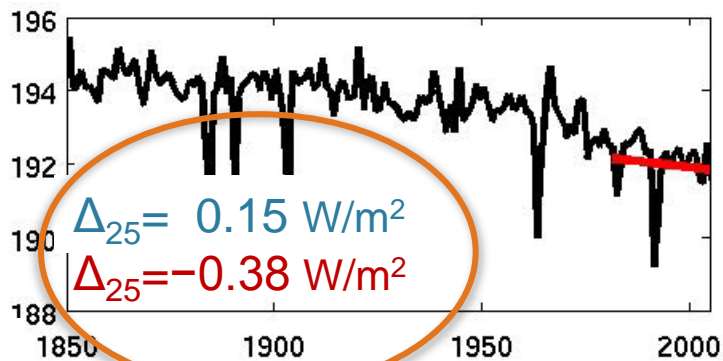


CORE  
 CORE

$\Delta_{25} Q_{pbl} = - 7.88 \text{ W/m}^2$

CCSM4  
 CCSM4

$\Delta_{25} Q_{pbl} = -1.48 \text{ W/m}^2$



CORE  
 CCSM4

# Boundary Layer Processes

$$Q_E + Q_H = \rho C_{10} U_{10} (C_p \Delta_T + \Lambda \Delta_q)$$

$Q_E$  = latent heat flux

$C_{10}$  = transfer coefficient

$Q_H$  = sensible heat flux

$U_{10}$  = 10m wind speed

$$\Delta_T = T_{\text{air}} - \text{SST}$$

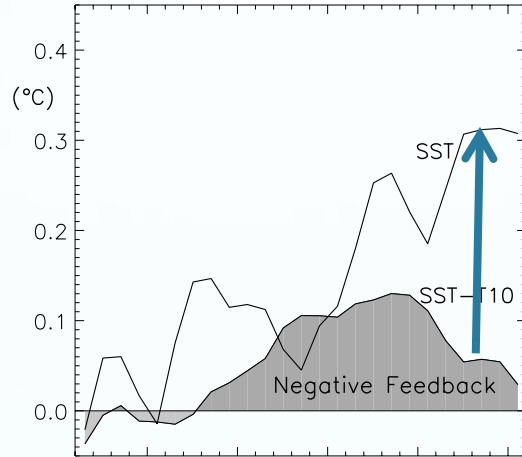
$$\Delta_q = q_{\text{air}} - \text{SSq}$$

Considering wind speed, there is still have a 3.3 W/m<sup>2</sup> discrepancy

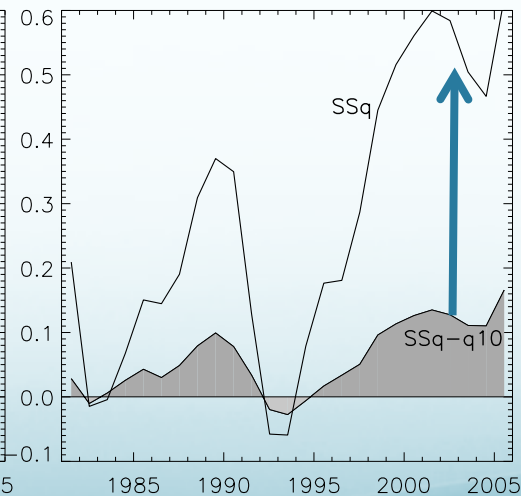
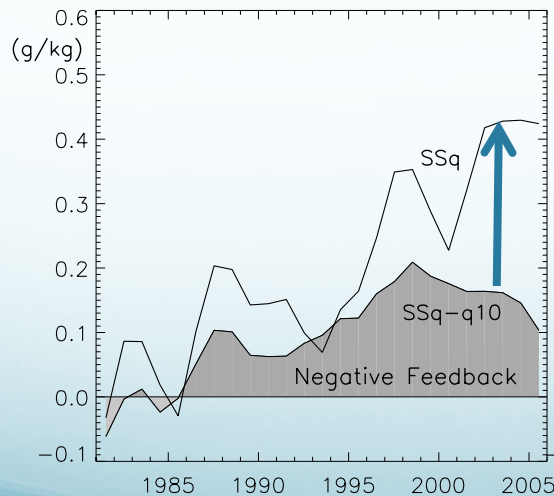
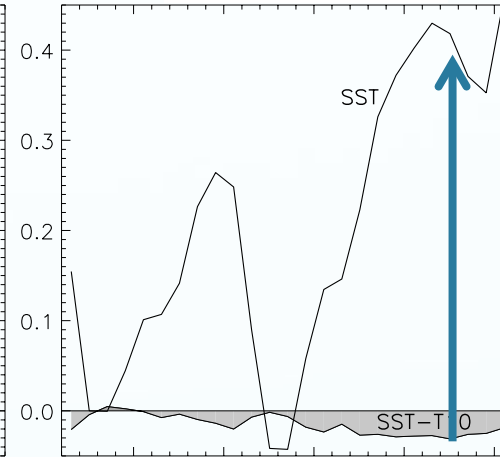
# SST and Sea-Air Temperature Difference Between 40°N and 40°S

Why is CCSM4 behavior so different from "Observations" ?

CORE



CCSM4





- Mean biases
  - Solar radiation bias is larger in higher latitudes
  - Net bias is smaller: improvements due to improved precipitation and evaporation biases
- Variability
  - Patterns of bias in mean, annual, and interannual are different
  - Annual bias leaves room for improvement
- Trends
  - The late 20<sup>th</sup> Century trends are not analogous to CORE.
  - The forcing of SST and the flux response during this time period behave differently from CORE.
  - $C_{pbl}$  as a metric for assessing a model's boundary layer

	CCSM4	CORE
$\Delta_{25} Q_{\text{pbl}}$	$-1.48 \text{ W/m}^2$	$-7.88 \text{ W/m}^2$
$\Delta_{25} U_{10}$	$O(10^{-4})$	$0.13 \text{ m/s}$
$Q_{\text{pbl}} \text{ change}$		$-3.1 \text{ W/m}^2$
$Q_{\text{pbl}} \text{ remaining}$	$-1.48 \text{ W/m}^2$	$-4.78 \text{ W/m}^2$

# Boundary Layer Processes

$$Q_{pbl} = LW_{up} + Q_E + Q_H$$

$$C_{pbl} = \frac{\Delta Q_{pbl}}{\Delta SST}$$

Geographical Region	CORE $C_{pbl}$	CCSM4 $C_{pbl}$	Ratio
Global	-28	-14	2
North Atlantic	-18	-7	2.6
Equatorial Atlantic	-29	-14	2.1
Indian	-46	-9	5.1
North Pacific	-18	-6	3
Equatorial Pacific	-35	-8	4.4
South Pacific	-33	-9	3.7

Water Flux Differences ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )

