Introduction of old & new experiments Radiative Forcing Working Group

AeroCom Workshop 23/09/2013

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Hamburg

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Radiative Forcing Experiments The old…

AeroCom Phase II radiative forcing (Myhre et al., 2013):

Radiative Forcing Experiments The old…

AeroCom sensitivity of BC forcing to height (Samset et al., 2013):

 0.6

 0.2

Radiative Forcing Experiments The old…

AeroCom offline radiative transfer experiment (Randles et al., 2013):

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Radiative Forcing Experiments $\overline{}$ at the old…

Attribution of inter-model forcing variability to host model effects tion of inter-model forcing variability to host model effects condition of model the decomposition of the host model α

AeroCom Prescribed: constant aerosol radiative properties (Stier et al., 2013) $\overline{0}$ and $\overline{0}$ Com Prescribed: constant aerosol radiative properties (Stier et al., 2013)

AeroCom Prescribed: Attribution to Host Model Effects t sent model. Depending on the grid point under consideration, \mathcal{E} 425 To absence of the absen with prescribed changes in cloud or surface prescribed changes in cloud or surface properties, we have properties, we hav tive forcing between experiments FIX2 and FIX0 with AOD=0.2 ects the lowest two kilometers over the lowest two kilometers, \sim with prescribed changes in cloud or surface properties, we can expect properties, we can expect properties, we $t₁$ and $T₂$ and $T₂$ and Ettects the lowest two kilometers over the lowest two kilometers and all a

including cloud properties, after a rotative forcing α

 ∂D

@*Acld*

 $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A}$

 ∂ \boldsymbol{D} $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ all ∂RF^{all}_{TOA}

 ∂A_{cld}

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| a ; ; a|; ; ; ; A || b a a|| a Albedo

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i$ $Cloudy$ A

 ∂ \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{L} all $\frac{\partial RF^{all}_{TOA}}{\partial A}$ $\overline{\partial A_{sur}}$ $\overline{\partial A_{cld}}$ $\frac{\text{S1.01 } TCA}{24}$ $_{all}$ $\frac{dl}{QA}$ @*Asur* $\frac{\text{OICL } TOA}{24}$ $\frac{\text{OICL } TOA}{24}$ $\partial RF^{all}_{TOA} \qquad \qquad \partial RF^{all}_{TOA}$

nitude of the individual host model effects:

including cloud properties, after a final time forcing α

| {z } rface Albedo ${\wedge}$ lleede lbedo **albedo** Cloudy albedo is defined here as the TOA albedo due to \mathcal{C} albedo is defined here as the TOA albedo due to TO

Slope [Wm²] All-Sky RF vs surface albedo (FIX3-FIX0)

clouds, we decompose the host model error *RFall* nitude of the individual host model of the individual host model effects: \mathcal{F}_max clouds, we decompose the host model error *RFall* nitude of the individual host model effects:

 $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\n\hline\n2.2 & 1.6 & 2.0 & 2.4\n\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}\n\hline\n0.4 & 0.8 & 1.2 & 1.6 \\
\hline\n\end{array}$

Inevnlained inad where indicate the inter-model variabilities, *RFall* **Unexplained**

 Mm° 1 All-Skv RF (FIX3-FIX0) not significantly all-Sky RF (FIX3-FIX0)
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ent model. Depending on the grid point under consideration, ent model. Depending on the grid point under consideration,

 $\frac{OIII}{A}$ ll @*RFall TOA* @*Asur Asur* $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A} \Delta A_{sur}$ $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A} \Delta A_{cld}$ ∂ \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{L} all ∂RF^{all}_{TOA} ∂A_{sur} ΔA_{sur} $\left| \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \right|$ $\frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{24} \Delta A_{sur}$ $\frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{24} \Delta A_{cld}$

 ∂ \boldsymbol{D} $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ all $\overline{\partial A_{cld}}$ ∂D @*RFall TOA*

⁴³⁰ clouds:

Radiative Forcing Experiments The new...

Ongoing and proposed work on radiative forcing:

- Semi-direct effects (Nicolas Bellouin)
- Black carbon forcing efficiency from HIPPO1-5 (Bjorn Samset)
- Effect of RH on sulfate radiative forcing (Bjorn Samset)

Fast adjustments to aerosolradiation interactions (semi-direct effect)

- Previous estimates as residual: ERF RFari RFaci
- But the signal is small compared to internal variability.

Ghan et al. (2012). White areas are not significant at the 95% confidence level.

Bauer and Menon (2012) Global average, green bar is for all aerosol sources, error bars indicate interannual variability

Fast adjustments to aerosolradiation interactions (semi-direct effect)

- Proposition: Dedicated GCM simulations
- **Short** simulations
	- Spin up model to **1 September** to produce initial aerosols/clouds.
	- Then run for **15 days** with:
		- 1. Control aerosols;
		- 2. Aerosol scattering and absorption efficiencies set to zero;
		- 3. Aerosol single-scattering albedo set to 1.
- Diagnostics focused on the **fast** response
	- Diagnostics on radiation timesteps;
	- Vertical distributions of thermodynamics, aerosols, clouds.
- Allow comparison against LES/CR modelling, and aircraft observations of biomass-burning aerosols overlying stratocumulus (2015: ORACLES, ONFIRE, CLARIFY)

Comparison of industrial and remote region BC RF between AeroCom and flight campaigns

Ongoing study (see talk by B. Samset Thursday): Schwarz et al. 2010 showed that AeroCom Phase 1 overestimates the HIPPO1 BC MMR Pacific dataset. A submitted paper updates this to AeroCom Phase 2 and HIPPO1-5. In this study we use BC forcing efficiency profiles to estimate BC RF from four flight campaigns in both industrial and remote regions, and evaluate both the absolute burden and RF representation and their vertical profiles.

Effect of model variability in relative humidity on sulphate RF

Ongoing study: What drives the multimodel variability in sulphate RF? (a, from Myhre et al, ACP, 2013) AeroCom models have significant differences in relative humidity (b), which can influence the forcing efficiency of sulphate (c), significantly increasing the impacts of burden variations.

We aim to quantify this effect, using methods similar to those employed for BC in Samset et al., ACP, 2013.

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Radiative Forcing Experiments <u>The new…</u>

Discussion

Will we learn from the past?

Low(er) hanging fruit: surface albedo

• Views on new experiments?

General feedback and suggested timelines

- We may want to consider to merge experiments *At least consider common baseline*
- The AeroCom Phase II data is underexplored *Potential for many follow up studies*

