Introduction of old & new experiments Radiative Forcing Working Group

AeroCom Workshop 23/09/2013 Max Planck Institute for Meteorology Hamburg

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





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

0.6

0.2









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



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Attribution of inter-model forcing variability to host model effects

AeroCom Prescribed: constant aerosol radiative properties (Stier et al., 2013)





AeroCom Prescribed: Attribution to Host Model Effects

 $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A_{sur}}$

Surface Albedo

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







 $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A_{cld}}$

Cloudy Albedo

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







Unexplained

Unexplained error [Wm²] All-Sky RF (FIX3-FIX0)



0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0



Radiative Forcing Working Group

Sensitivity

Forcing Error

FIX3-FIX0

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Case

Absorbing

 $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A_{sur}}\,\Delta A_{sur}$

 $\frac{\partial RF_{TOA}^{all}}{\partial A_{cld}}\,\Delta A_{cld}$

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)



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



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Reading

Nicolas Bellouin

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)



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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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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*

