

AEROCOM Intercomparison

Aerosol Effects on Cirrus Clouds (IND-ICE)

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(University of Wyoming & Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)

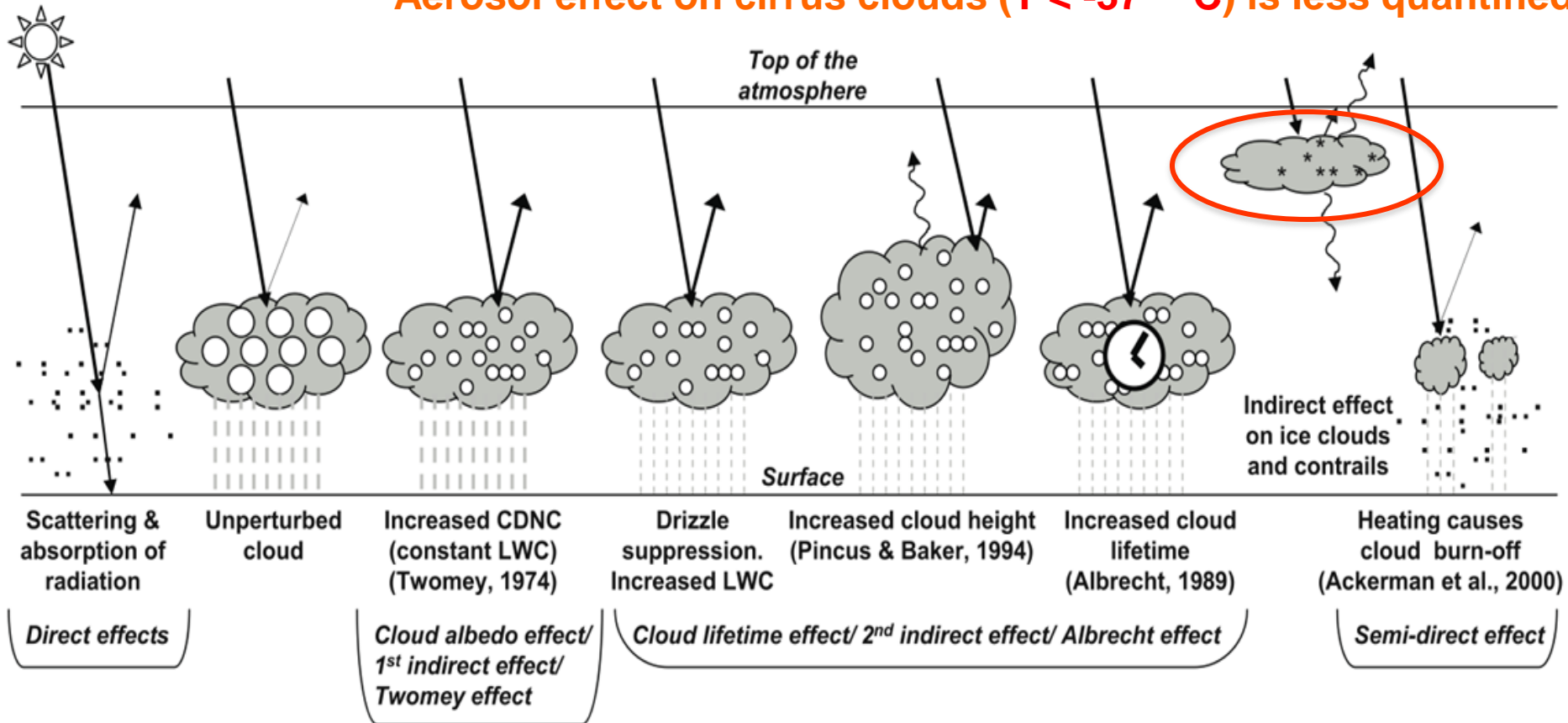
D. Neubauer, U. Lohmann

(ETH, Zurich)

Climatic effects of atmospheric aerosols

Aerosols strongly impact the Earth's energy budget through modifying the properties of clouds

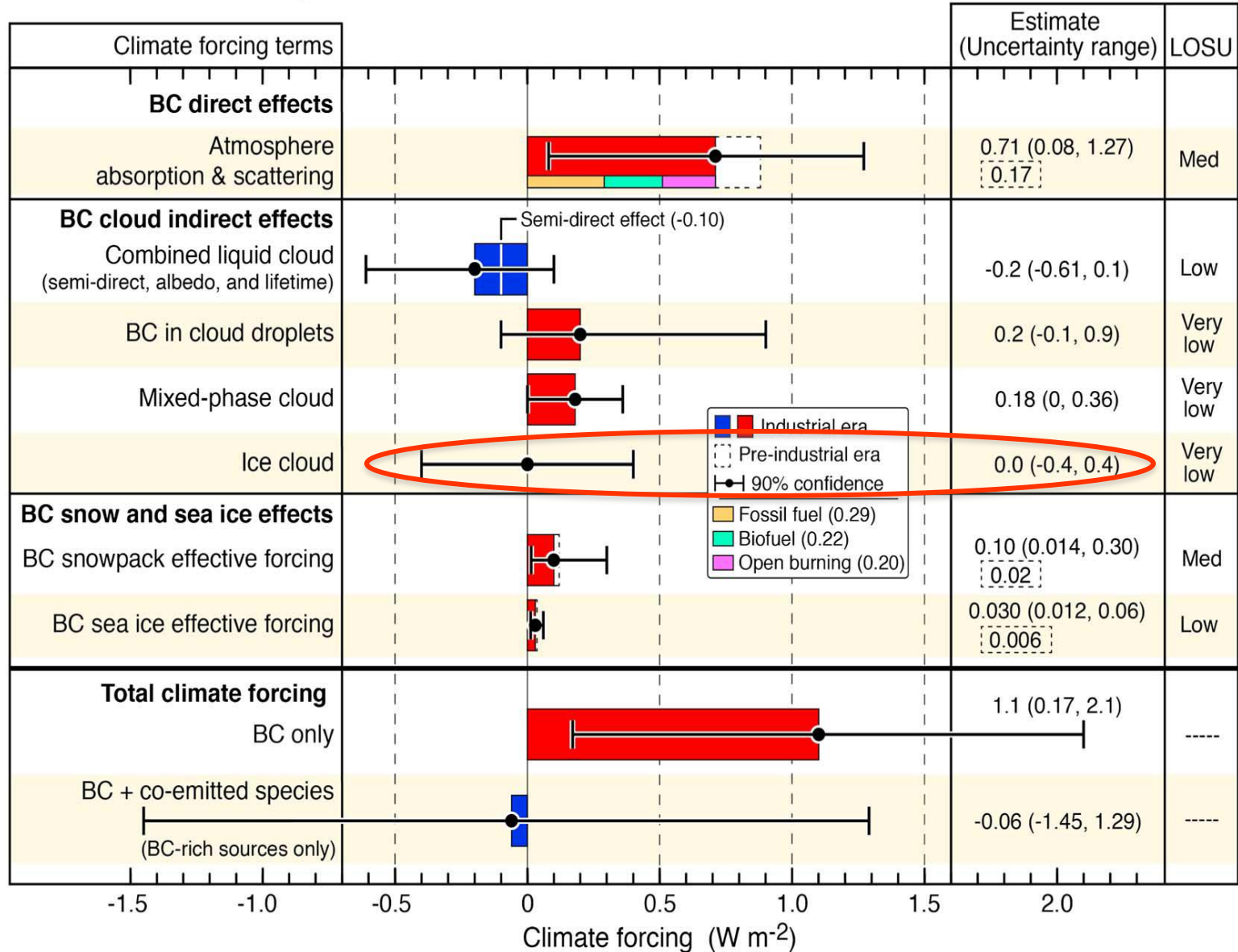
Aerosol effect on cirrus clouds ($T < -37^\circ \text{C}$) is less quantified



Global Mean Black Carbon Radiative Forcing from 1750 to 2005

Bond et al. (2013)

Global climate forcing of black carbon and co-emitted species in the industrial era (1750 - 2005)

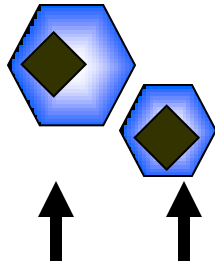
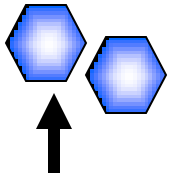


Motivation

- ▶ Global climate models have started to include the treatment of ice nucleation linked to aerosols
 - Homogeneous nucleation on sulfate aerosol
 - Heterogeneous nucleation on dust and/or black carbon (BC)
 - Competition between homogeneous vs. heterogeneous
- ▶ The goal of this AeroCom intercomparison (IND-ICE) is to more systematically assess the impact of aerosols on cirrus clouds and to estimate associated anthropogenic aerosol forcing.

Ice Nucleation in Cirrus (Ice)

Ice Crystal
Population



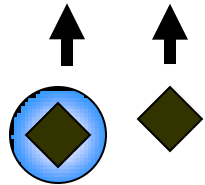
**Homogeneous
Freezing**

Mainly depends
on RH_i and T

**Heterogeneous
Freezing**

(Immersion,
deposition, ...)

Also depends on
the material and
surface area



Wet aerosol
particles

+ Insoluble Material
("Ice Nuclei")

Multiple mechanisms for ice
formation can be active.

<http://www.alanbauer.com>



AEROCOM Intercomparison (IND-ICE)

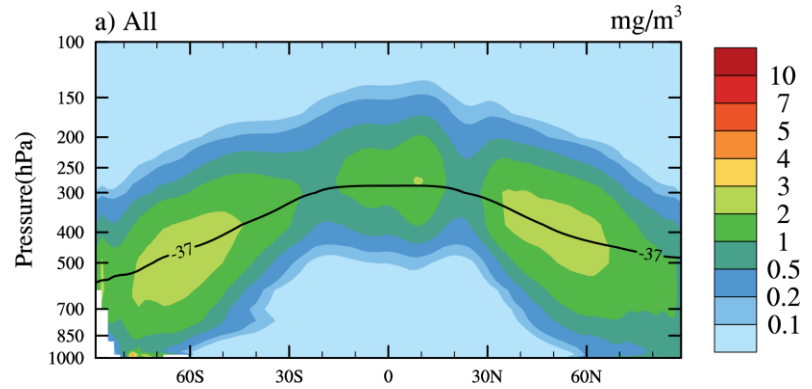
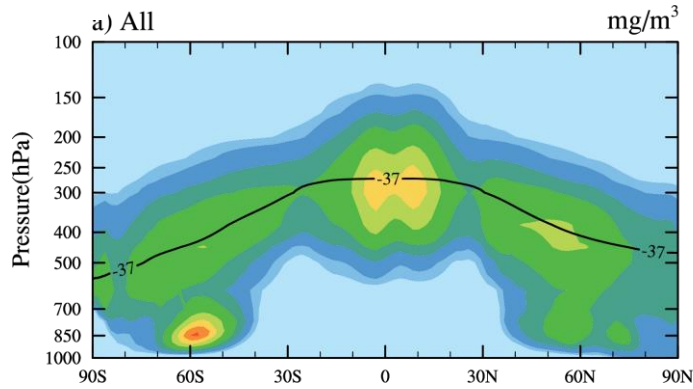
- GCM simulations with configuration:
 - Prescribed SST
 - Nudged with reanalysis data (wind, T)
 - IPCC AR5 emissions
- Three sets of simulations (PD & PI) :
 - Homogeneous and heterogeneous combined (**ALL**)
 - Homogeneous nucleation only (**HOM**)
 - Fixed ice nucleation in cirrus clouds (**FIX**)
- Analysis of variables:
 - IWC, Ni, Rieff, clouds, Qv, TOA SW/LW flux, aerosols
- Participating models:
 - CAM5, ECHAM6-HAM2 (**submitted**)
 - CAM3-IMPACT, GEOS-5, CAM3-Oslo,...(expected)

Ice Water Content

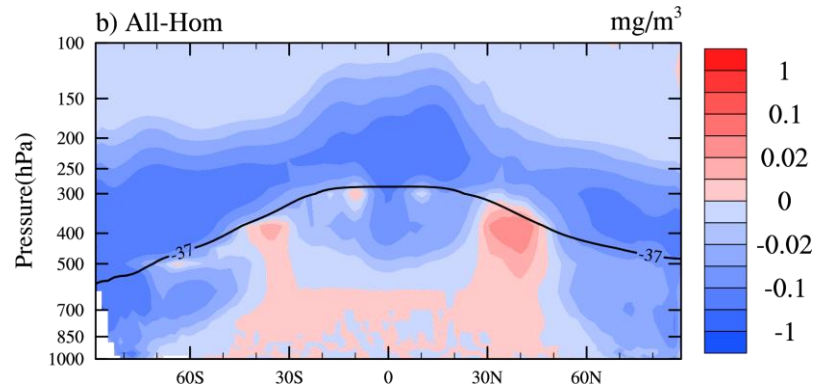
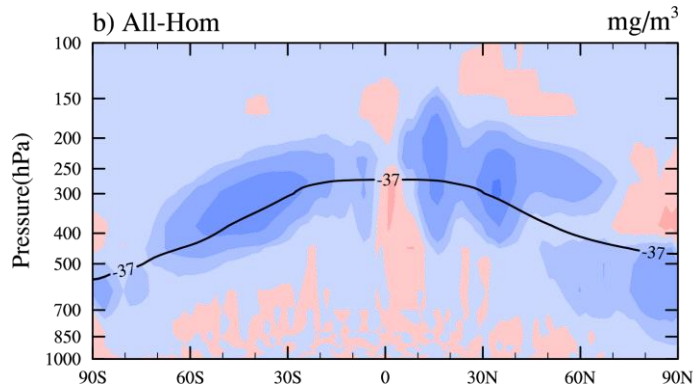
ALL

CAM5

ECHAM6



ALL - HOM



IWP = 15.8 g/m^2 (CAM5), 8.8 g/m^2 (ECHAM6)

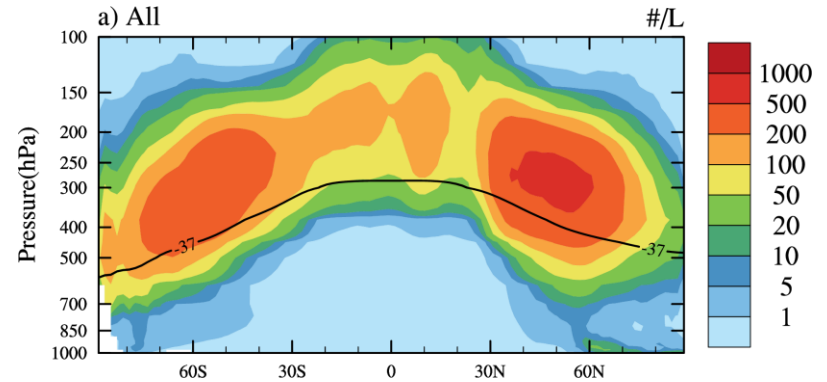
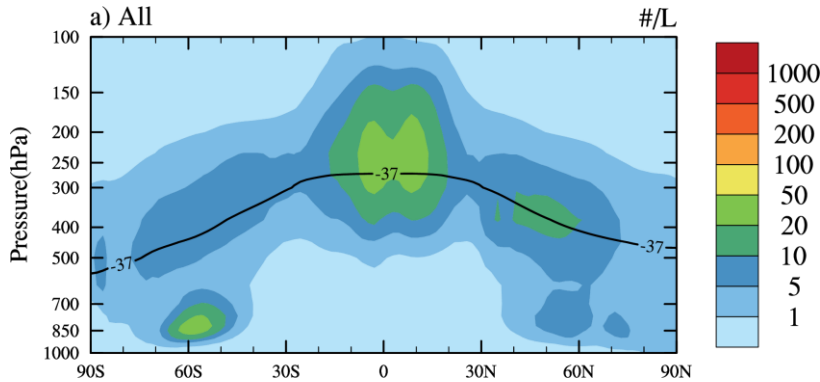
$\Delta(\text{IWP}) = -0.16 \text{ g/m}^2$ (CAM5), -0.54 g/m^2 (ECHAM6)

Ice Crystal Number Concentration

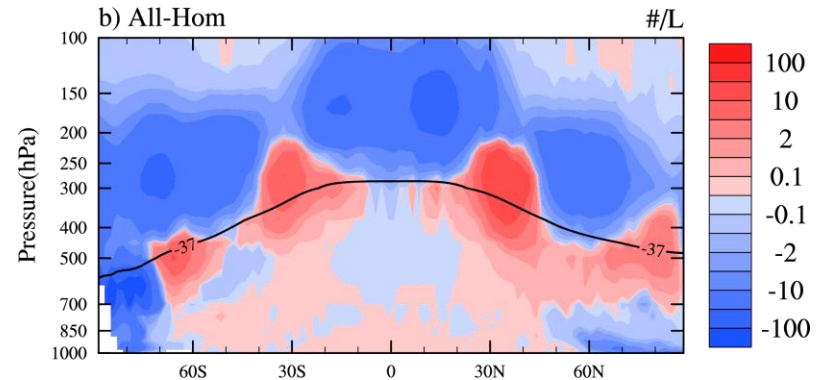
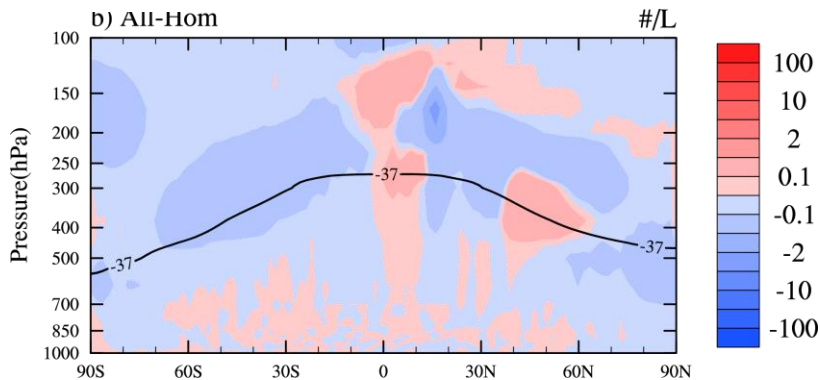
ALL

CAM5

ECHAM6



ALL - HOM



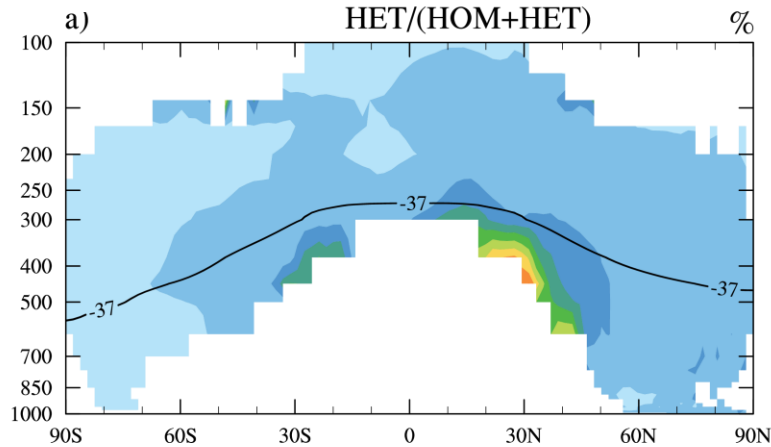
Coarse mode dust as heterogeneous IN in CAM5

Accumulation/coarse mode dust and BC as heterogeneous IN in ECHAM6

Relative Contribution of Ni from HOM and HET, HET/(HOM+HET)

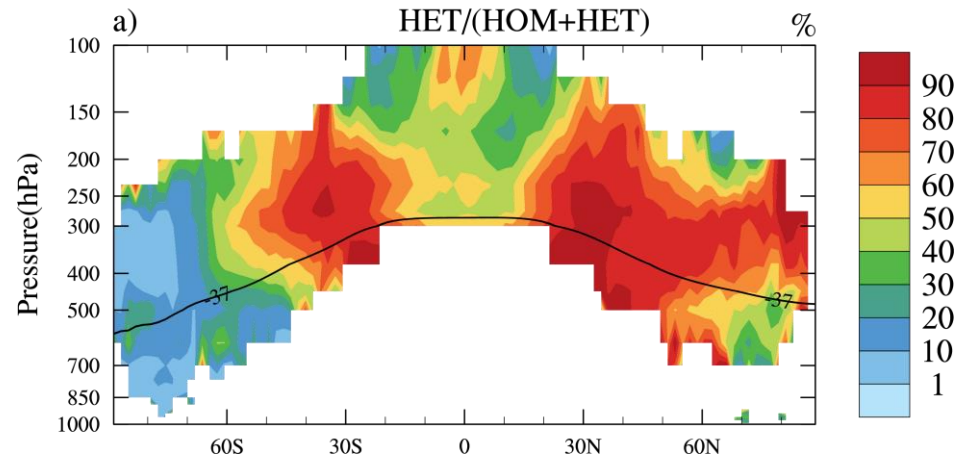
CAM5

ALL



Coarse mode dust as heterogeneous IN in CAM5

ECHAM6



Accumulation/coarse mode dust and BC as heterogeneous IN in ECHAM6

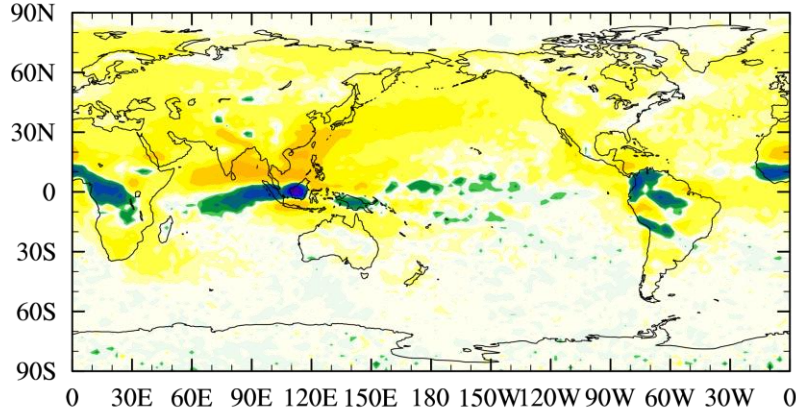
TOA Net LW Flux Change (PD-PI)

CAM5

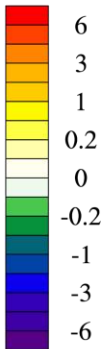
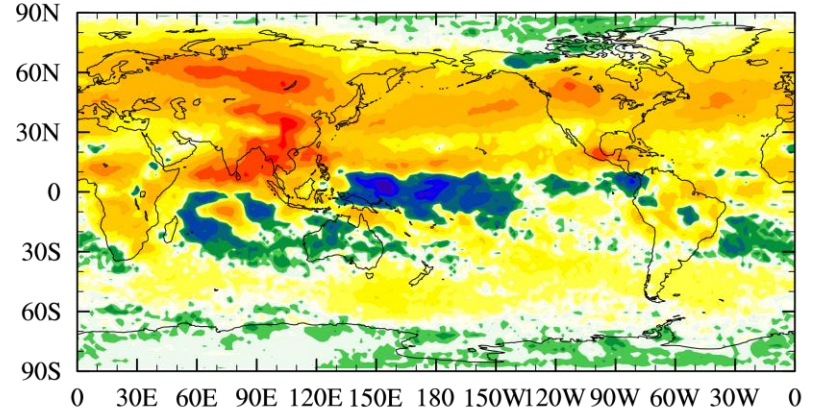
ECHAM6

ALL

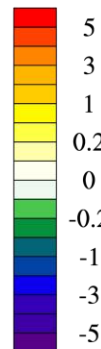
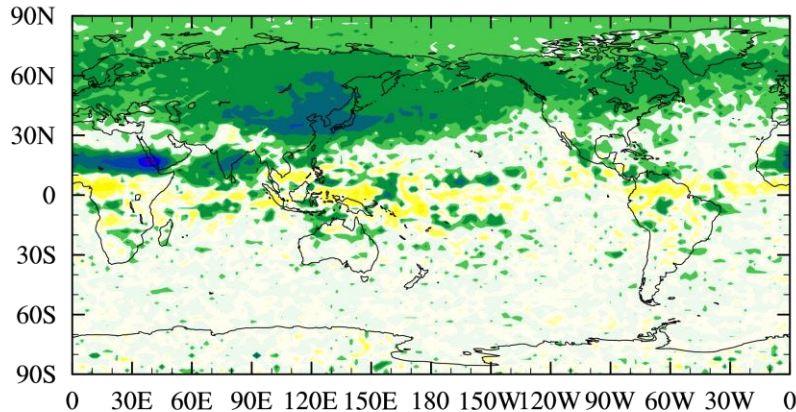
mean: 0.21 A)All W/m²



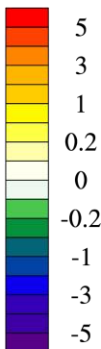
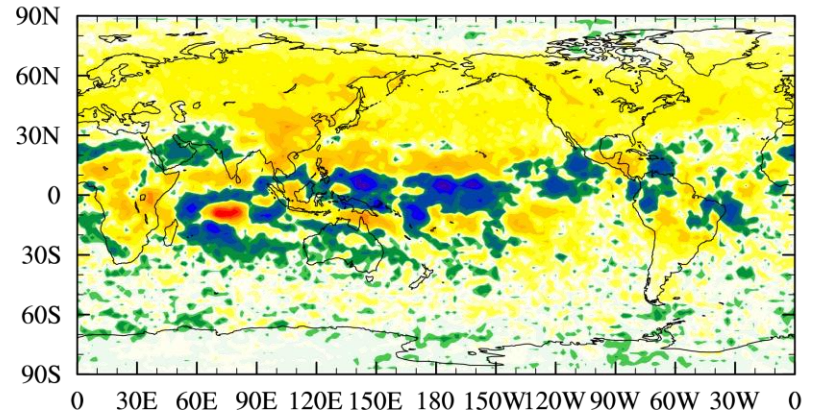
mean: 0.85 A)All W/m²



mean: -0.09 B)All-Hom W/m²



mean: 0.23 B)All-Hom W/m²



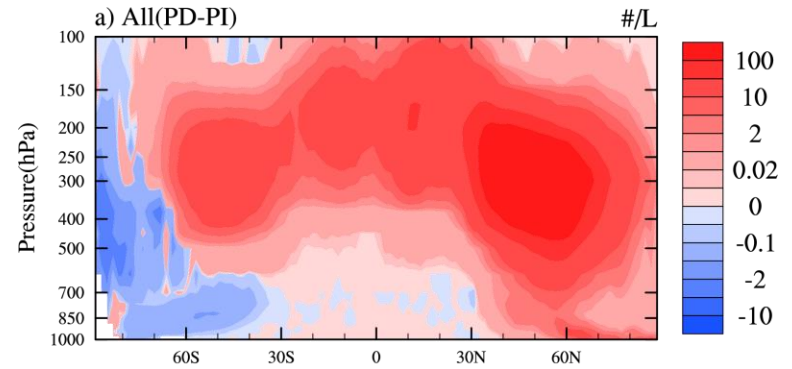
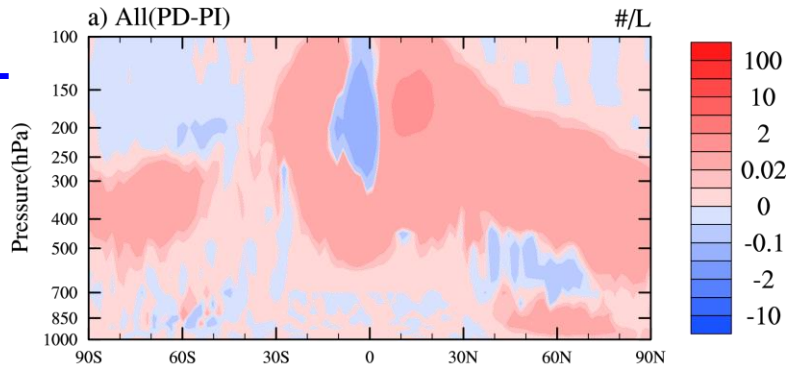
ALL - HOM

Ice Number Change (PD-PI)

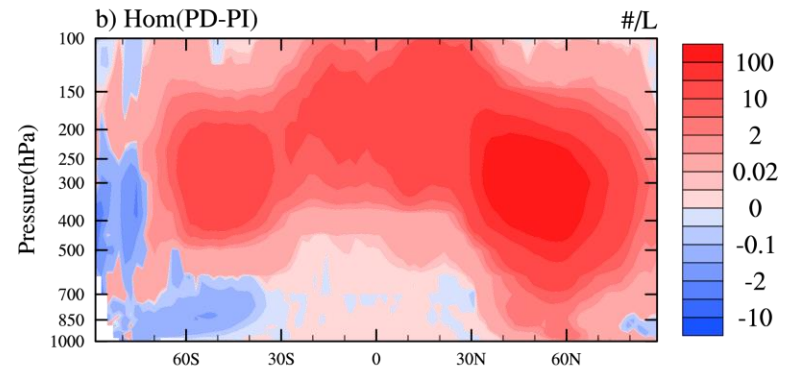
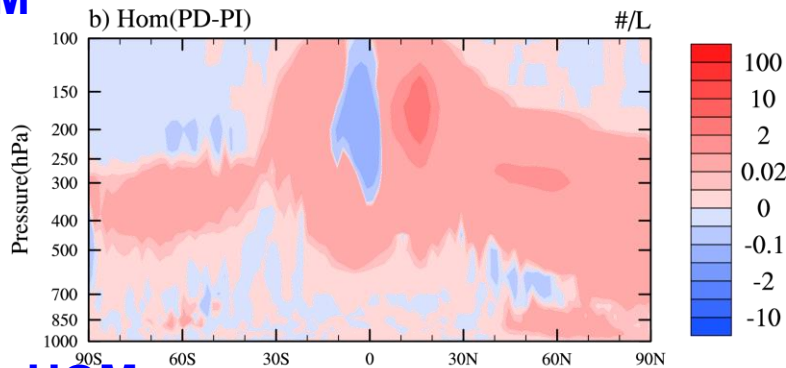
CAM5

ECHAM6

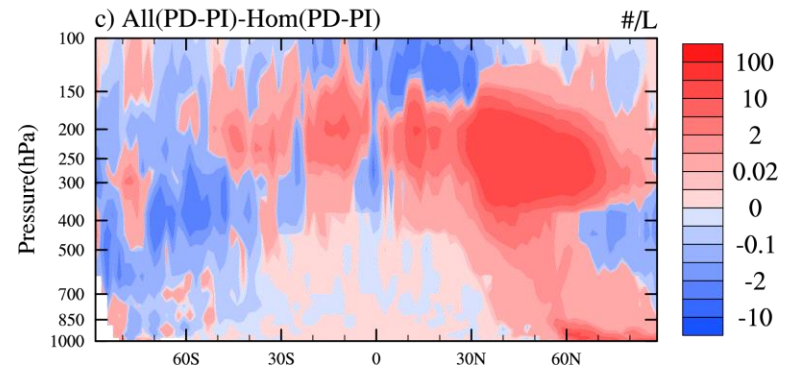
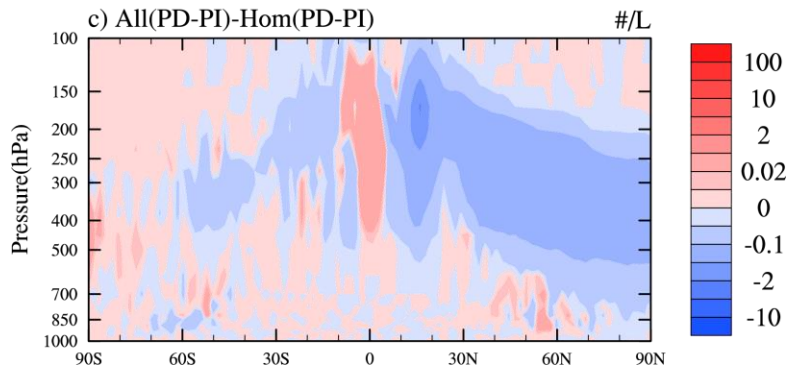
ALL



HOM



ALL-HOM



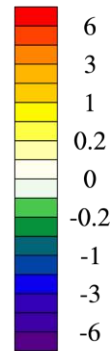
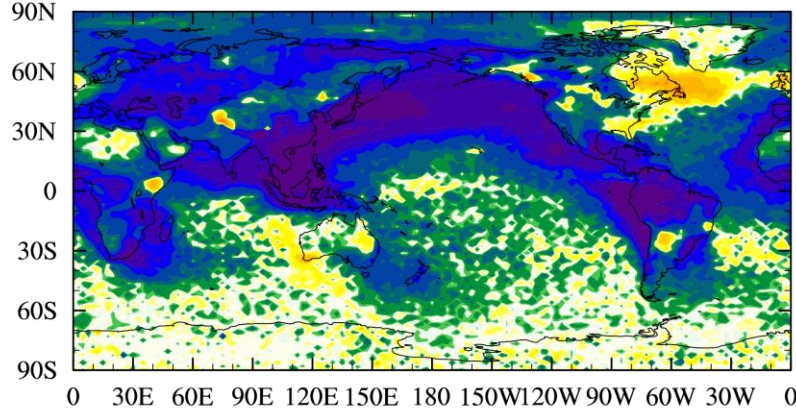
TOA Net SW Flux Change (PD-PI)

CAM5

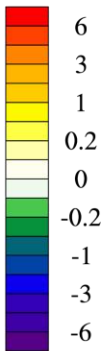
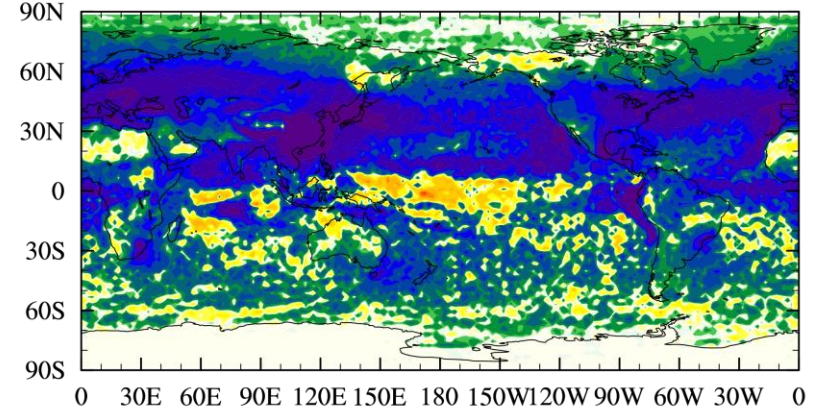
ECHAM6

ALL

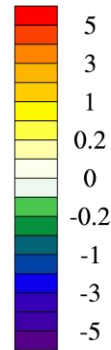
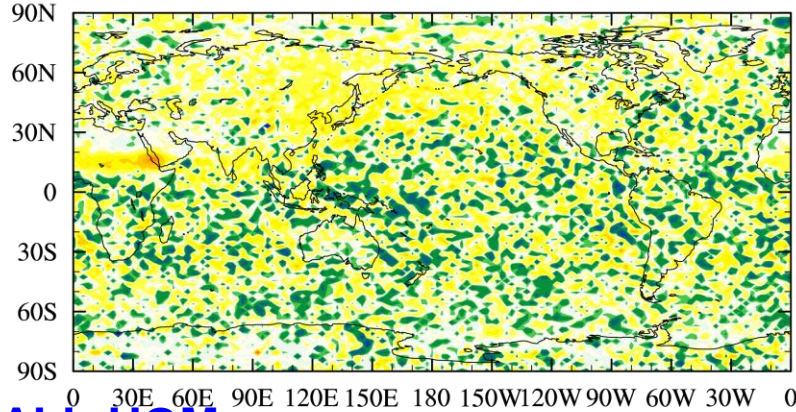
mean: -1.69 A)All W/m²



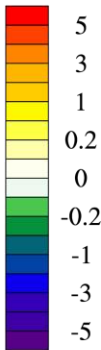
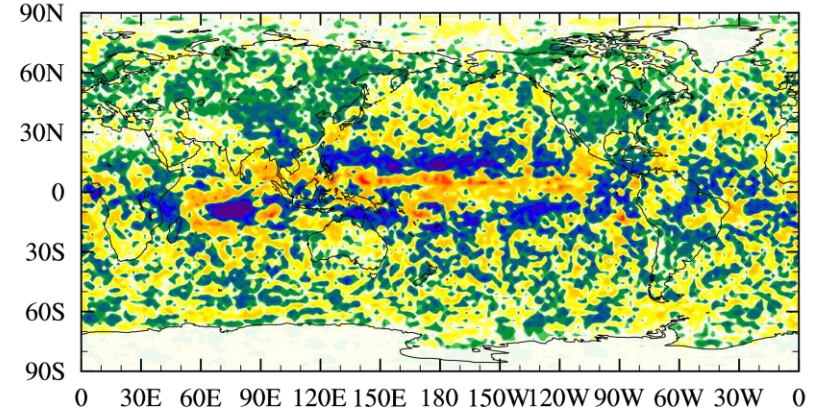
mean: -1.59 A)All W/m²



mean: 0.06 B)All-Hom W/m²



mean: -0.08 B)All-Hom W/m²



ALL-HOM

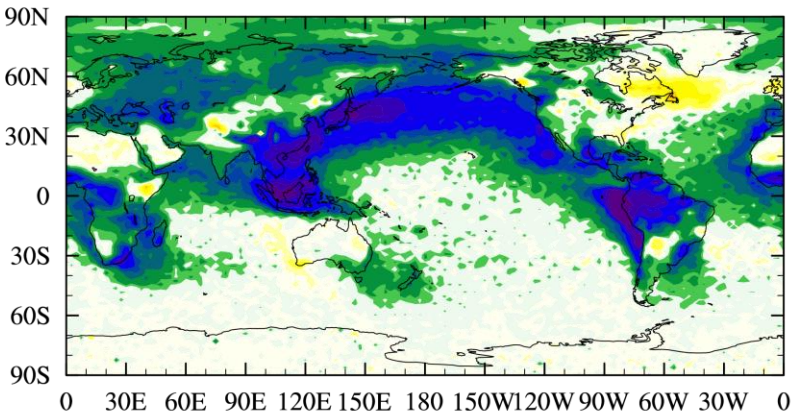
TOA Net Flux Change (PD-PI)

CAM5

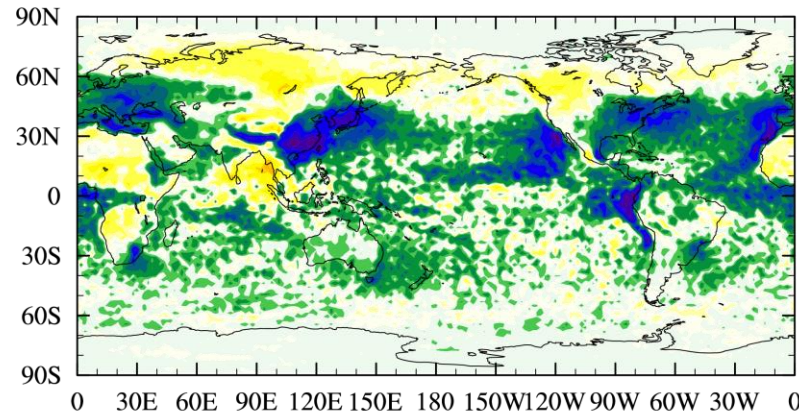
ECHAM6

ALL

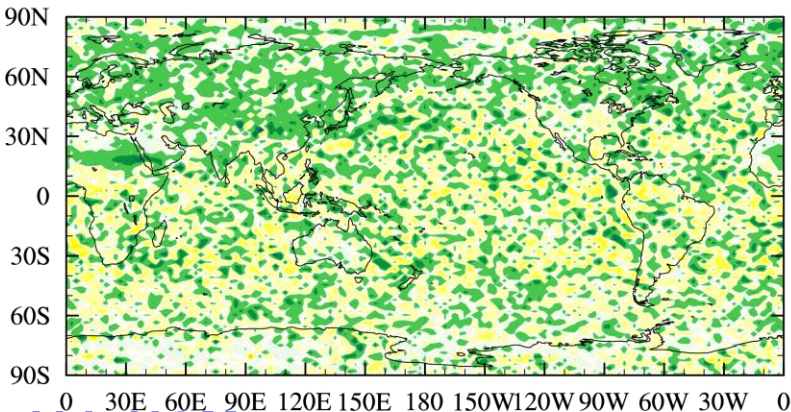
mean: -1.48 A)All W/m²



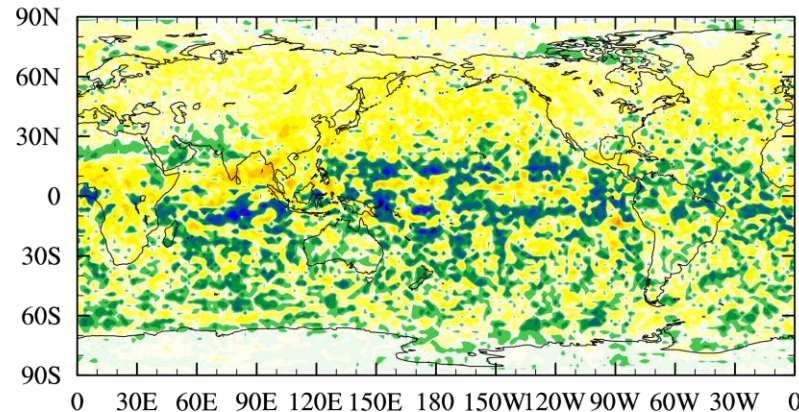
mean: -0.74 A)All W/m²



mean: -0.03 B)All-Hom W/m²



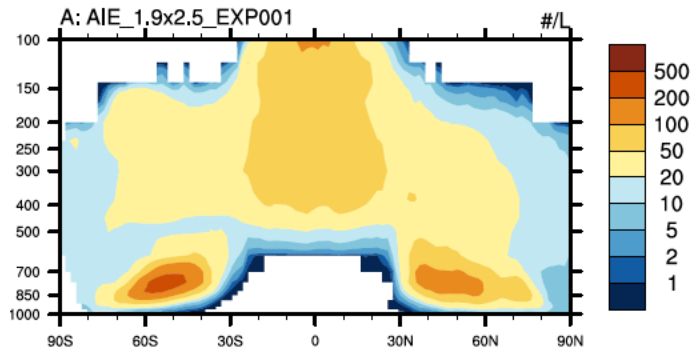
mean: 0.15 B)All-Hom W/m²



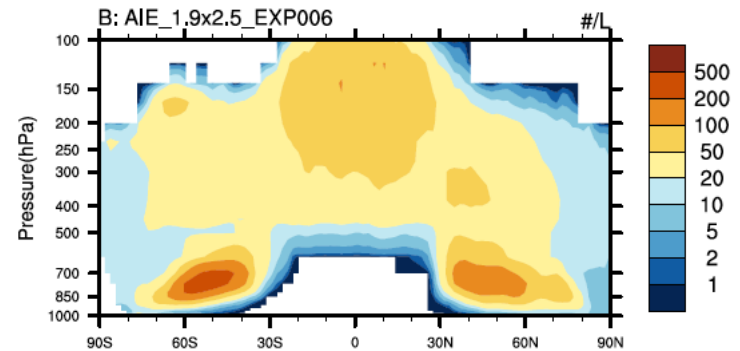
ALL-HOM

Impact of Nudging on Ice Number (CAM5)

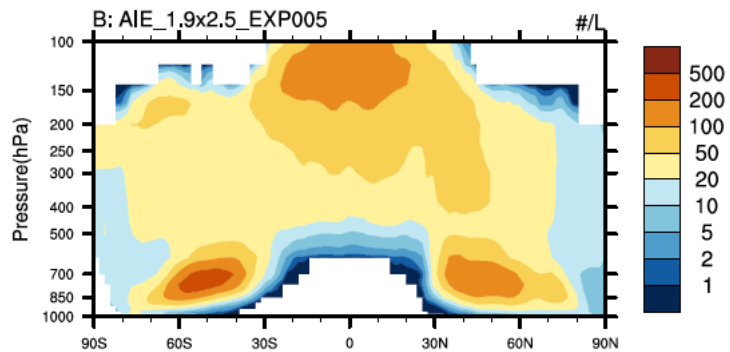
T 6H



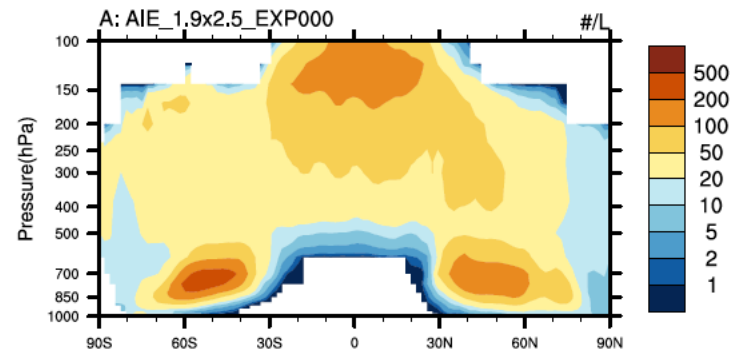
T 24H



T not nudged



Climatological run



Summary

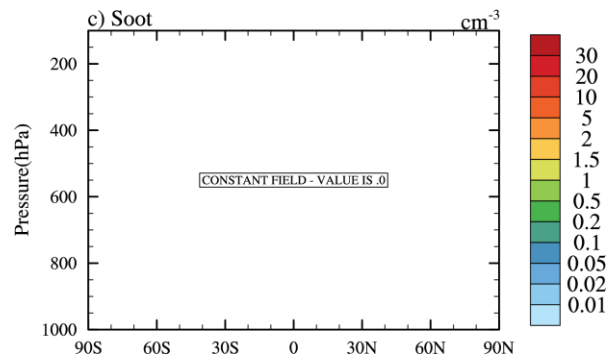
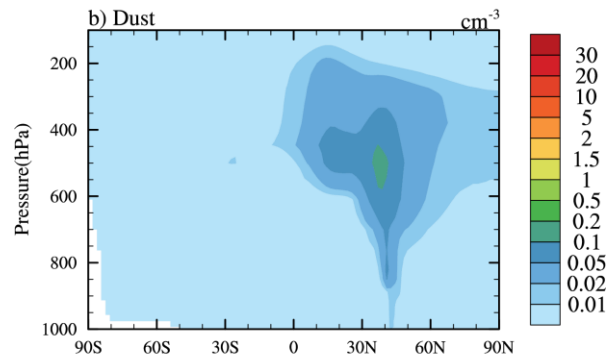
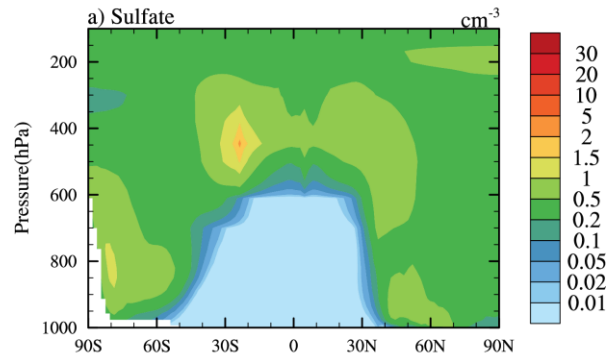
- ▶ While the global mean IWC differ by a factor of 2, the difference in ice number concentration is much larger (by ~ one order of magnitude) between CAM5 and ECHAM6-HAM2;
- ▶ The one major source of differences in ice number concentration is related to heterogeneous ice nucleation, especially the role of BC;
- ▶ An unexpected result of nudging (of temperature) on upper tropospheric water vapor and ice clouds (through detrainment of deep convection);
 - Only nudge to wind speed?

Future Work

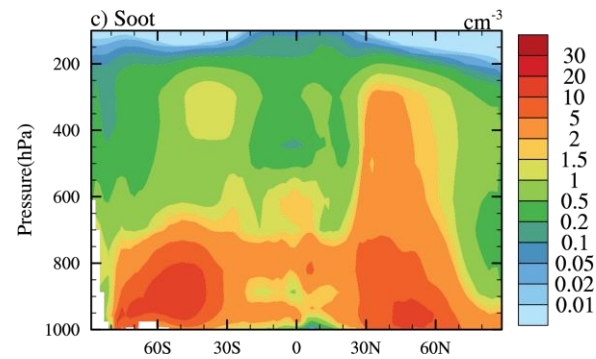
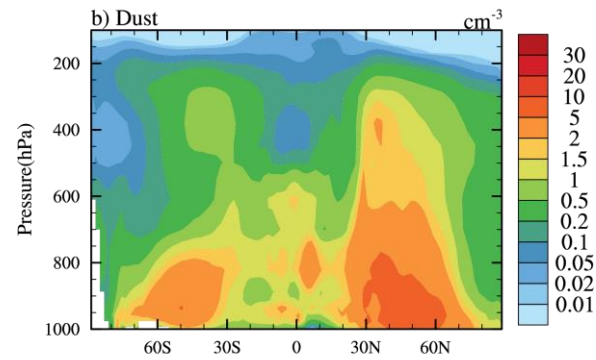
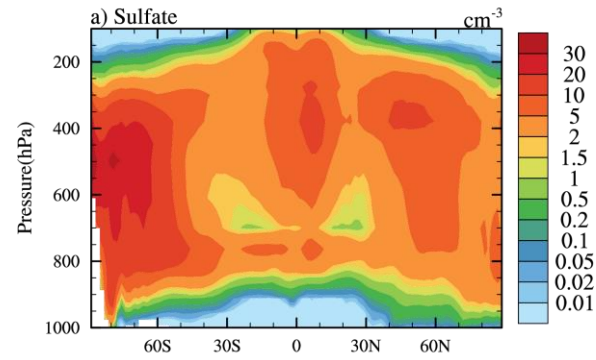
- ▶ Analyze the simulation of fixed ice nucleation (FIX), and estimate anthropogenic aerosol effect on cirrus clouds through *homogeneous and heterogeneous* nucleation: $\Delta(\text{ALL} - \text{FIX})$
- ▶ Analyze results from more models;
- ▶ Compare models with more observation data.

Aerosols

CAM6

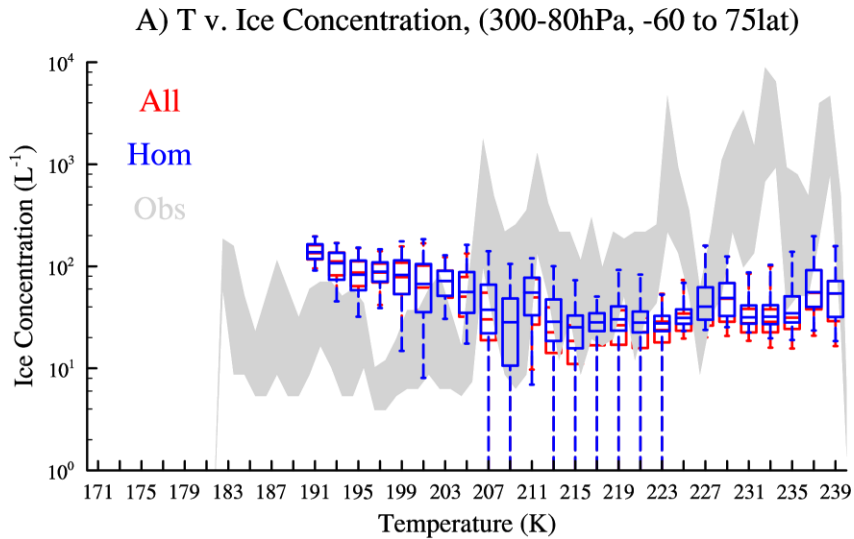


ECHAM6

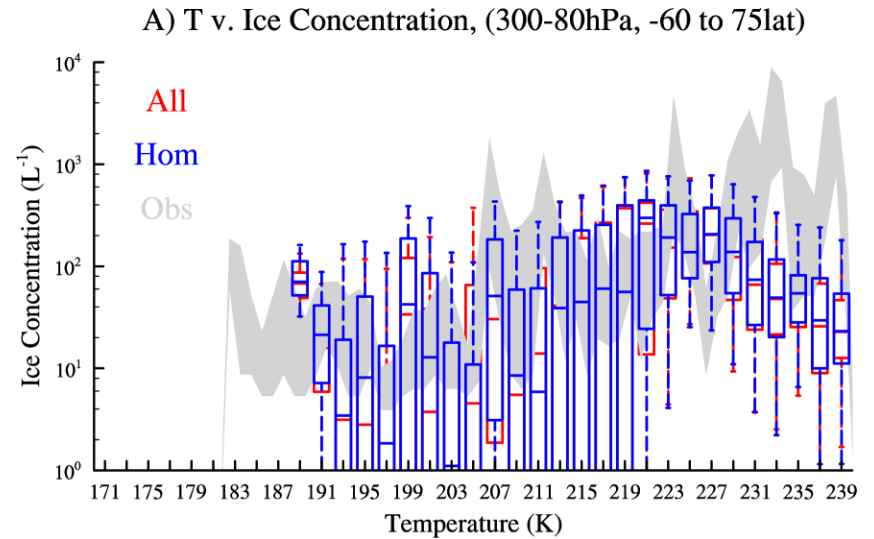


Ice Number vs. Krämer Data

CAM5



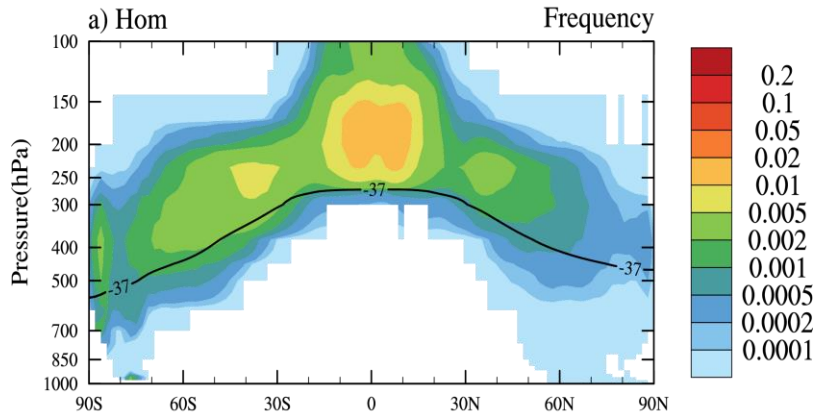
ECHAM6



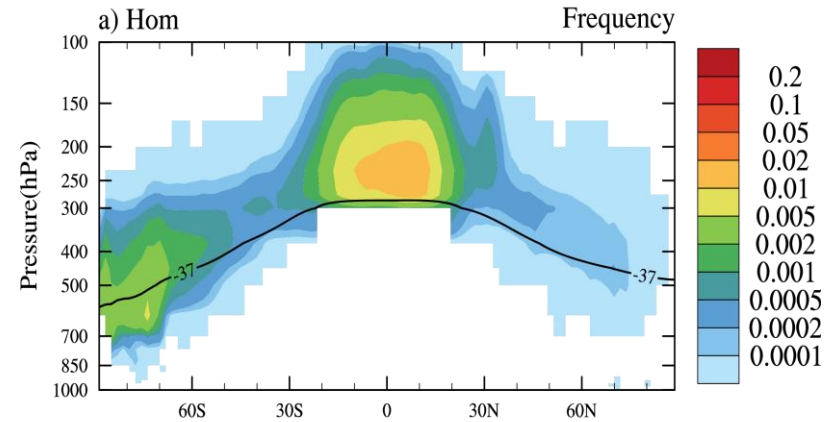
Frequency Occurrence of Nucleation Events

HOM

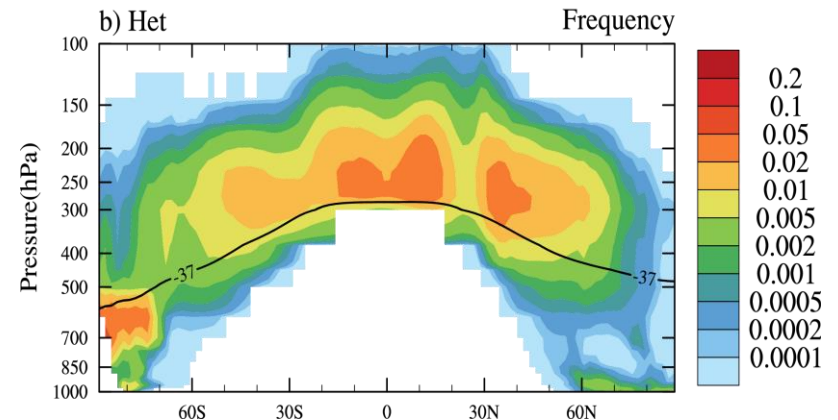
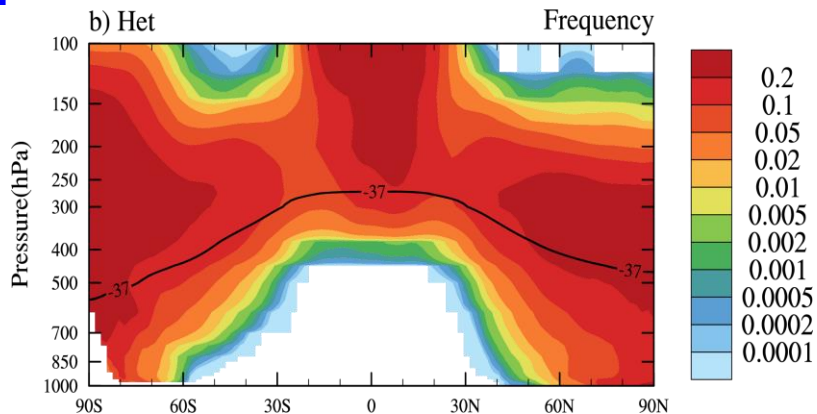
CAM5



ECHAM

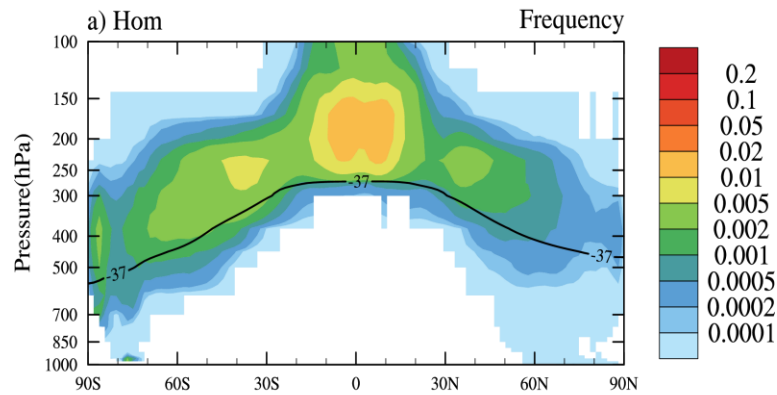


HET

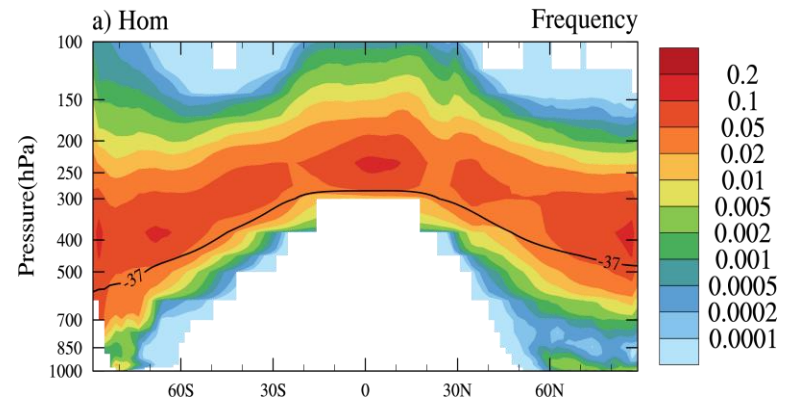
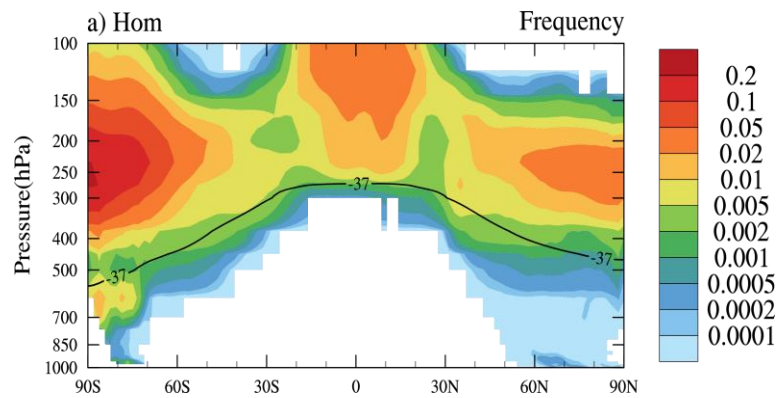
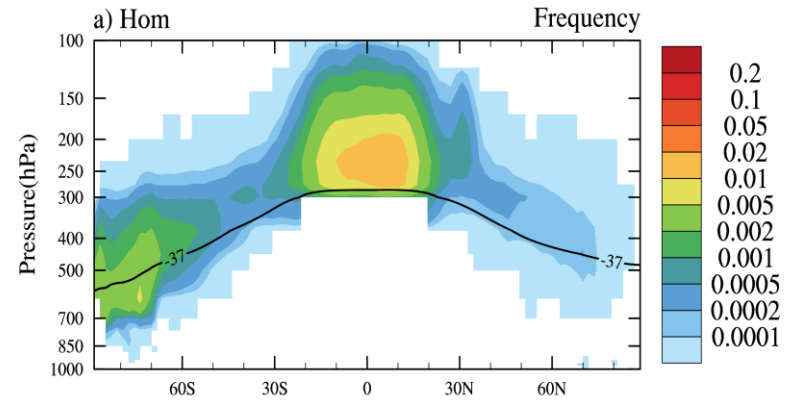


Frequency Occurrence

CAM



ECHAM



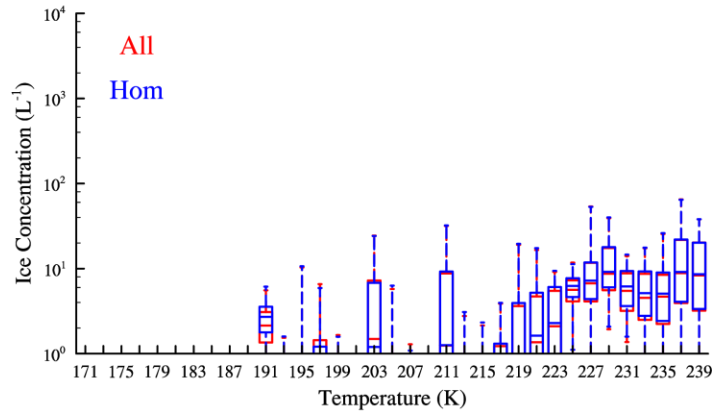
Ice Number and Size vs. Krämer Data

CAM5

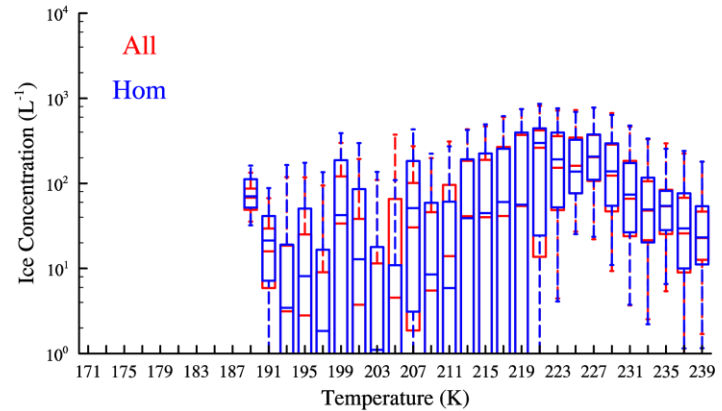
ECHAM

Ni

A) T v. Ice Concentration, (300-80hPa, -60 to 75lat)

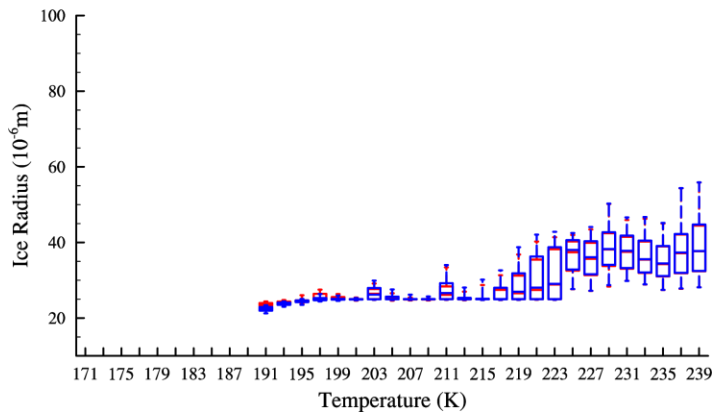


A) T v. Ice Concentration, (300-80hPa, -60 to 75lat)



Reff

B) T v. Ice Radius, (300-80hPa, -60 to 75lat)



B) T v. Ice Radius, (300-80hPa, -60 to 75lat)

