Evaluation and improvement of the parameterization of aerosol hygroscopicity in global climate models using in-situ surface measurements

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AeroCom/AeroSAT meeting – 10rd October, 2017

- Introduction: Aerosols and Hygroscopicity in GCM's
- Field Observations and Previous Work
- DoE Project: Goals, Sites and Database
- Work Package 1 and Planned AeroCom activities





- Size, composition and RH determine the amount of water that a particle will take up
- Aerosol optical properties, such as the scattering coefficient, will vary
- Relevance of hygroscopic growth to:
 - Calculate radiative forcing
 - Validate remote sensing data
 - Improve Climate Models



Hygroscopicity in GCM's



Figures from Mian Chin (NASA Goddard)

Fraction of aerosol optical depth (AOD) due to water in different models

Global annual average: ECHAM5 -> 76% GOCART -> 40%



Hygroscopicity in GCM's

OPAC: Optical Properties of Aerosol and Clouds (Hess et al., 1998)

• Modular database of microphysical and optical properties of aerosols and clouds

Figures from Zieger et al., 2013



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- OPAC generally higher than measurements especially for low-medium RH
- Reason: Growth factors too high for sea salt and sulfate components



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Tandem Humidified Nephelometer



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Previous work

Zieger et al.: Effects of relative humidity on aerosol light scattering: results from different European sites, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 2013







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DoE project:

"Evaluation and improvement of the parameterization of aerosol hygroscopicity in global climate models using in-situ surface measurements" (2016-2019)



Project Goals

- 1) Can a **climatology of humidity-dependent aerosol properties** be developed as a function of aerosol type and/or source región?
- 2) Can a **simplified parameterization of aerosol growth** be formulated for all common aerosol types using aerosol optical properties or other measurements as proxies for f(RH)?
- 3) How well do climate models represent aerosol hygroscopic growth and do observed biases suggest improvements in parameterization choices to improve climate simulations?





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WP1: Data harmonization and reliability

• Data treatment:





Stockholm University





We have been working on a **harmonized and reliable database** composed of measurements from more than 25 sites around the world...

After studying the **RH for dry and wet** conditions and how the **scattering coefficient** changes as a function of RH...

Next Steps...

• Optical closure studies will help us to check for consistency in measurements:



• WP2: Climatology and Analysis: Extract information from the data set in order to compare with simulated data



Planned AeroCom activities...

WP3: Model evaluation and recommendations

- 1. Intercomparison of model predictions of σ (scattering coefficient) across the globe:
 - a. Objective: quantify diversity among models
 - b. Necessary to understand different assumptions and choices of individual models
 - 2. Combined analysis of model and measurement data
 - a. Quantify how well models do at simulating observed hygroscopicity
 - b. Diagnose whether discrepancies/patterns are attributable to assumptions about hygroscopicity or other issues



Planned AeroCom activities...

Questionaire to AeroCom modelling community to collect metadata and a description of growth parameterization Variables requested: Please participate! Aerosol extinction, 550 nm, 40%, 55%, Description of data request can be 65%, 75%, 85% RH + ambient found at: Aerosol absorption, 550 nm, 40%, 55%, 65%, 75%, 85% RH + ambient https://wiki.met.no/ media/aerocom AOD speciated /INSITU AeroComPIII description.pdf Years of simulation/emission:

- 2010
- Optimal: 2000-2014

WP3: Model evaluation and recommendations

We encourage you to provide model data!!



