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Cloud-aerosol interactions in ECHAM5-HAM: sensitivity studies

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Glaciation and deactivation effects



This figure and all following ones (excepted when specifically mentionned) from Lohmann & Hoose, ACPD 2009

Model description

• ECHAM-HAM5.5.00_rc2 (rev. 1259):

- 2-moments cloud microphysics in stratiform clouds (Lohmann et al. 2008)
- HAM aerosol scheme (Stier et al. 2005)
- Empirical cloud cover (Sundqvist et al. 1989)
- Aerosol-size dependent below-cloud scavenging (Croft et al 2009)
- Water uptake scheme following Petters & Kreidenweis (2007) (D. O'Donnel & S. Kinne, pers. comm.)
- Nucleation scheme taking into account gal. cosmic rays and org. vapors (J. Kazil)
- Resolution: T42L19, 30min
- Nudged and climatological simulations

Improved modelling of the Bergeron-Findeisen process (1)

- Bergeron-Findeisen process:
 - ice crystals grow at the expense of cloud droplets when:

$$e_s > e > e_i$$

The above equation holds true if (Korolev & Mazin, 2003):

$$u_z^0 < u_z < u_z^*$$

 u_z : updraft velocity



Modified after Storelvmo et al, Env. Res. Letters 2008 Standard version of the Bergeron Findeisen process in ECHAM5-HAM:

- BF if:
$$\begin{cases} -35^{\circ}C < T < 0^{\circ}C \\ e_s > e > e_i \end{cases}$$

Improved BF modeling:

- BF if:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -35^{\circ}C < T < 0^{\circ}C \\ u_z < u_z^* \end{array} \right.$$

where:
$$u_z = \begin{cases} \bar{u}_z + 1.33\sqrt{TKE}, & \text{for stratiform clouds} \\ \bar{u}_z + 1.33\sqrt{TKE} + \sqrt{CAPE}, & \text{for convective clouds} \end{cases}$$

Results: Bergeron-Findeisen process (1)

More stringent Bergeron-Findensen process ...

Occurrence of BF process [%] Ref Ref 8 10 12 14 16 18 6ÒS 3ÓS ΕQ 3ÓN 6ÓN 90N 90S Occurrence of BF process [%] BF- Ref Ref 6 -8 -10-В 12 -14 -16-18 6ÒS 9ÓS 3ÓS ΕQ 3ÓN 6ÓN 9ÓN

... More liquid water content and higher altitude of freezing



Results: Bergeron-Findeisen process (2)



Results: Bergeron-Findeisen process (3)



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Larger cloud forcing

Total anthropogenic effect (not shown here):

BF (PD-PI) yields a reduction by 0.27 W.m⁻² of the tot. anthrop. effect as compared to Ref (PD-PI) (-1.02 W.m⁻²)

Setup of the sulfate coating sensitivity study

M7 model:



- Standard model:
 - 1 mono-layer of SO₄ is sufficient for conversion to internally mixedparticles
- Sensitivity experiment:
 - 10 mono-layers of SO₄ are now required

Comparisons with observations: vertical mmr's in Texas and Costa Rica



Comparison with observations: scavenged fraction at Jungfraujoch



Conclusion

- Bergeron-Findeisen sensitivity experiment (improved modeling):
 - less frequent Bergeron-Findeisen process than in standard exp
 - higher altitude of freezing
 - Reduced total anthropogenic effect by 0.27 W.m⁻²
- Sulfate coating sensitivity experiment:
 - worse agreement with observations when delayed conversion from externally mixed to internally mixed dust and BC particles is imposed

Annexes

Precip vs temperature change at equilibrium (mixed layer ocean)



Model validation and comparison with previous version(1)



Ref	2000, nudged
Clim	2000-2009, clim
E5-2008	Same as clim, older version of ECHAM5-HAM

Model validation and comparison with previous version(2)



Outline

Introduction:

- Glaciation and deactivation effects

Method:

- General model description (short)
- Improved modeling of the Bergeron-Findeisen process
- Setup of the sulfate coating sensitivity study

Results:

- Model validation in comparison with a previous model version
- Sensitivity study of the Bergeron-Findeisen process
- Sensitivity study of the sulfate coating
- Conclusion