

# Indirect effect intercomparison

**Johannes Quaas and the AEROCOM team**

Max Planck Institute for Meteorology  
Hamburg, Germany

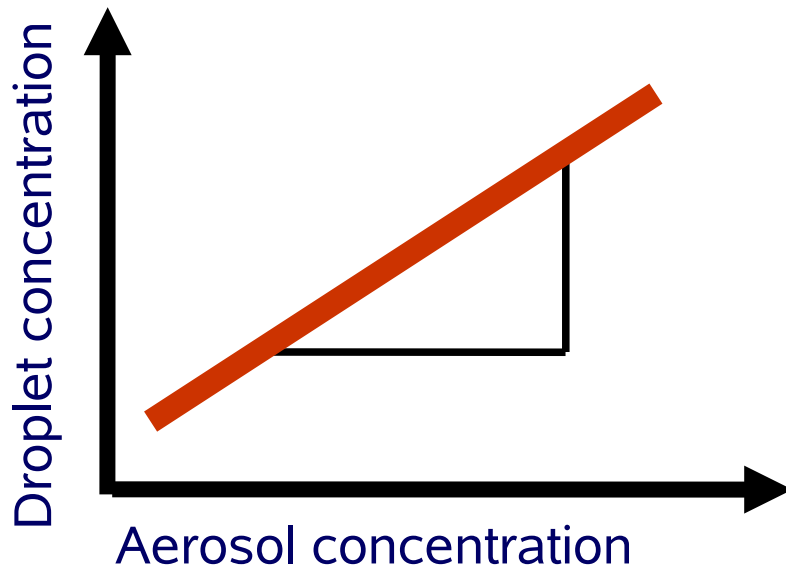
[johannes.quaas@zmaw.de](mailto:johannes.quaas@zmaw.de)  
[www.mpimet.mpg.de/~quaas.johannes](http://www.mpimet.mpg.de/~quaas.johannes)



# Contents

- 1) **Method:** Statistical relationships and satellite data
- 2) **First indirect effect:** Cloud droplet number concentration
- 3) **Second indirect effect:** Liquid water path and autoconversion
- 4) **Scaled forcing estimate**

# Aerosol-cloud interactions



Slopes of the statistical relationship

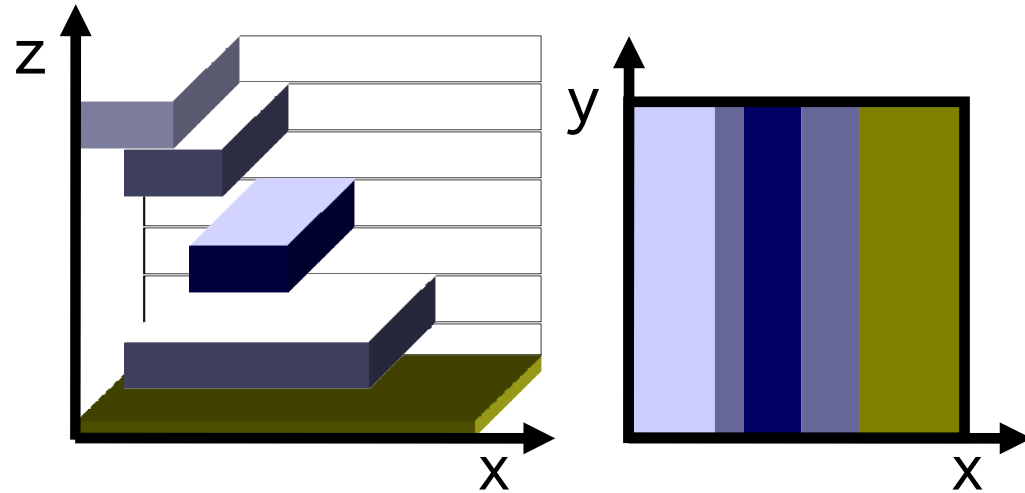
$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\Delta \ln \Phi}{\Delta \ln \tau_a}$$

with  $\tau_a$  aerosol optical depth (AOD) and  $\Phi$  being a cloud or radiation parameter shown.

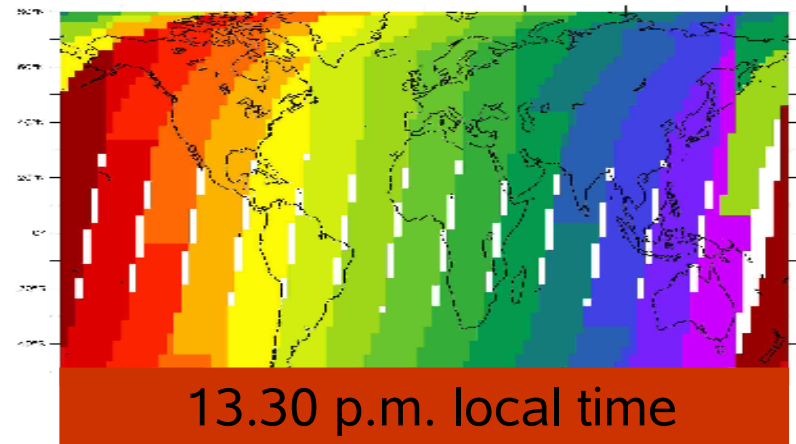
The slopes are computed as a linear regression  $\ln \Phi$  vs.  $\ln \tau_a$  for individual regions/seasons

# Simple “MODIS Simulator”

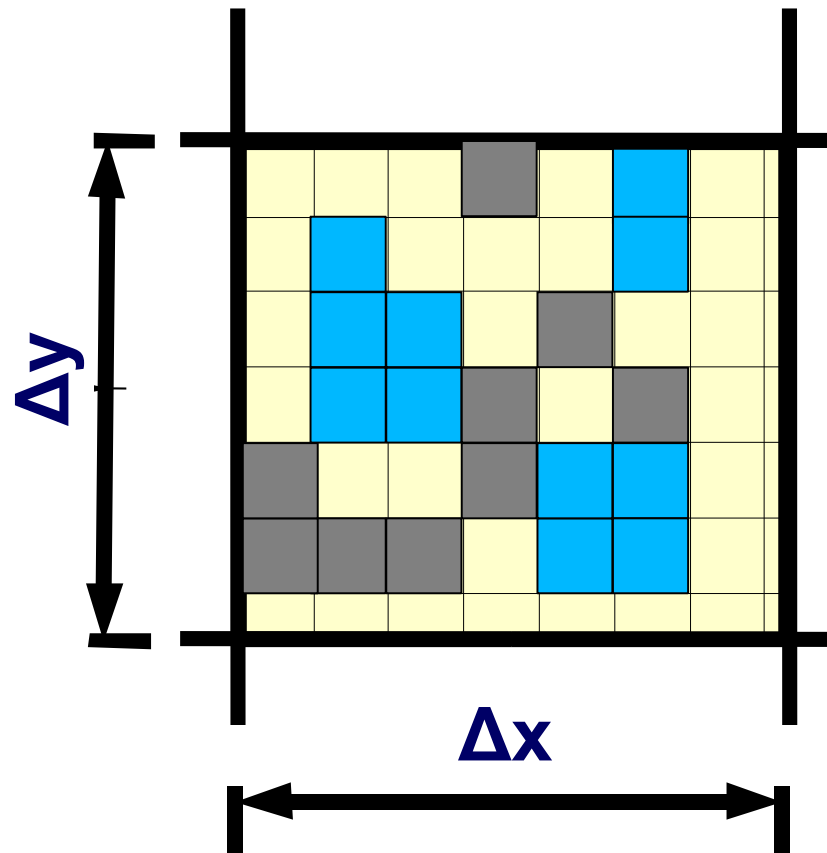
- 2D cloud top quantities from 3D cloud field using overlap assumption






- Sampling of daily fields at satellite overpass time
- Visible clouds only ( $\tau_c > 0.3$ )



# Aerosol-cloud relationship in satellite data



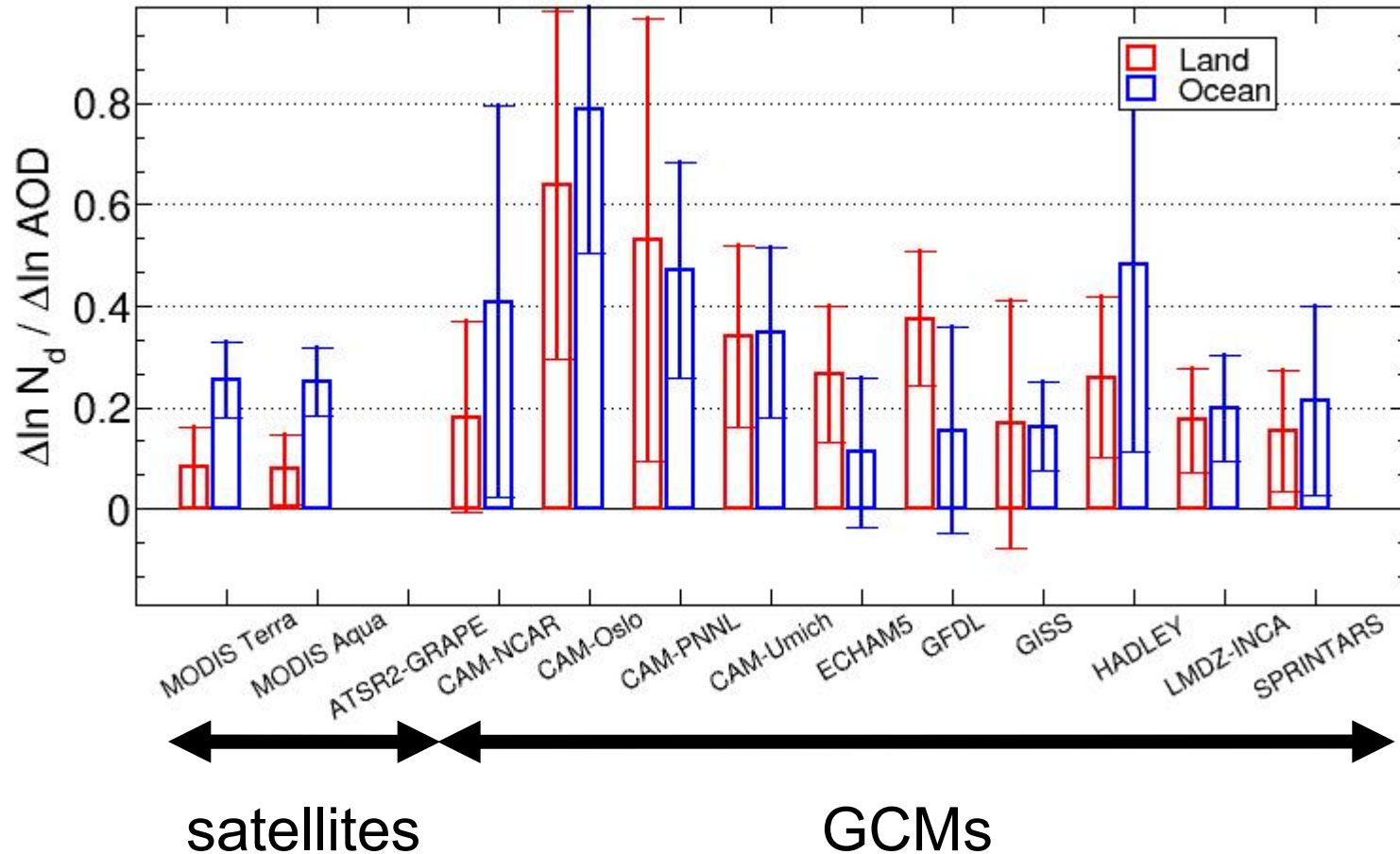
-  Aerosol measurements
-  Cloud measurements
-  No retrieval

**Method adopted:**  
relate aerosol and cloud quantities within a model gridbox (daily values)

$\Delta x / \Delta y$  : model resolution  
here:  $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$

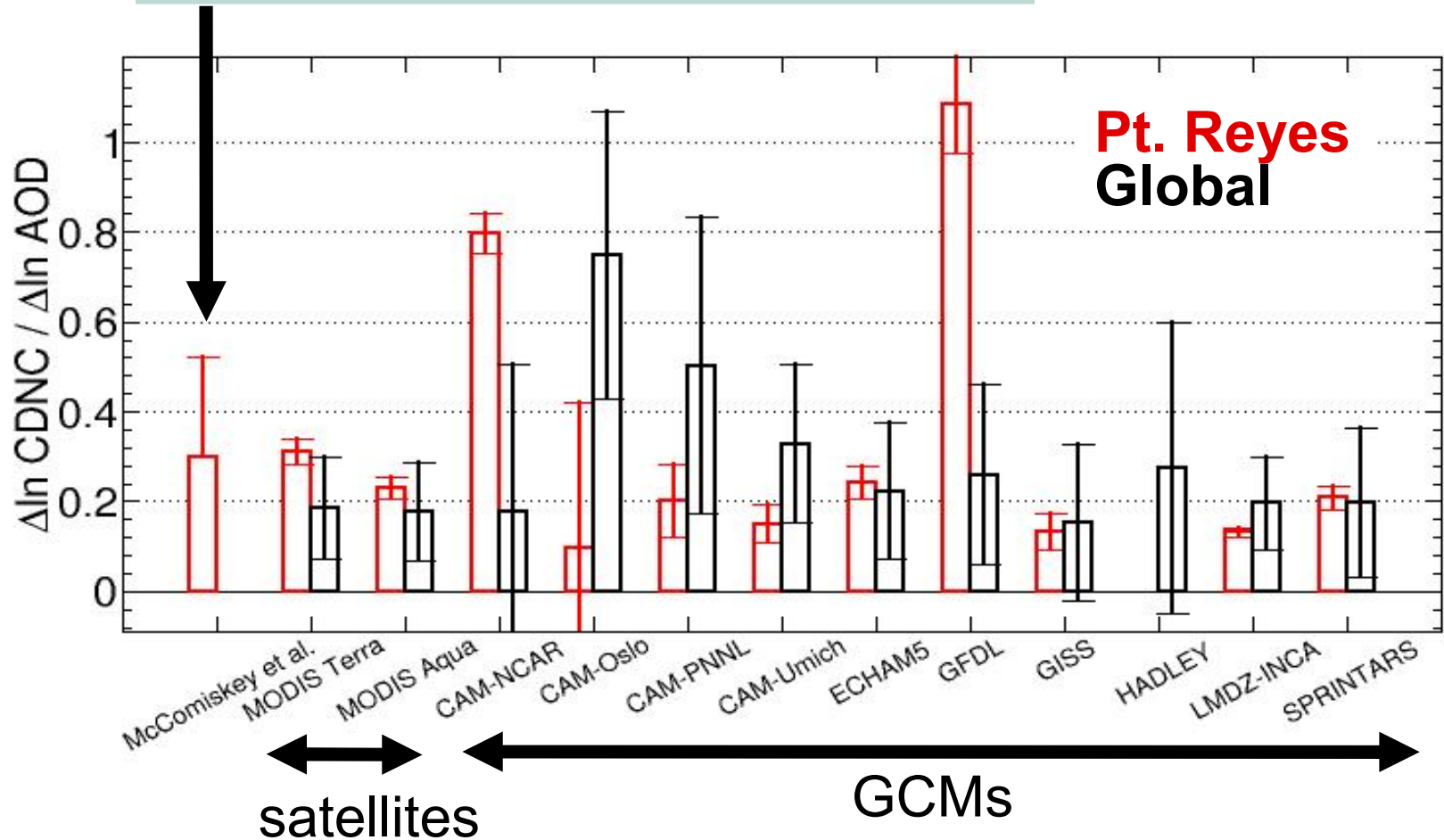
# Aerosol-cloud-radiation interactions

Cloud droplet number concentration ( $N_d$ ) vs. Aerosol optical depth (AOD)



# Aerosol-cloud-radiation interactions

- one season (JJA) of ground-based data
- coastal site in California (stratocumulus)

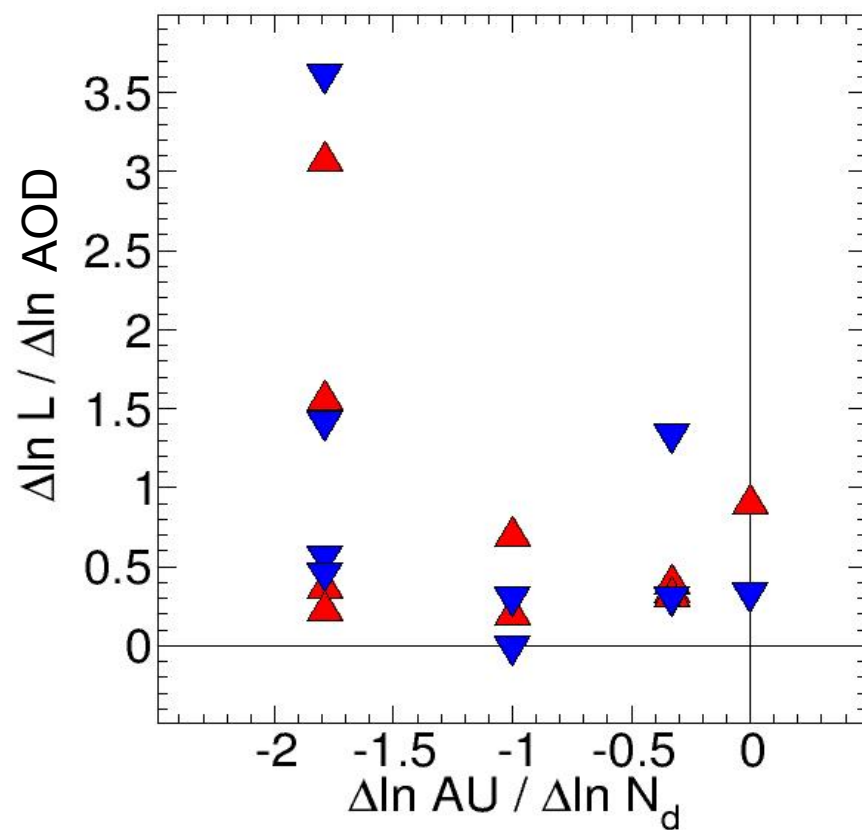






# Aerosol-cloud-radiation interactions

Second aerosol indirect effect implemented  
overly simplistic in GCMs



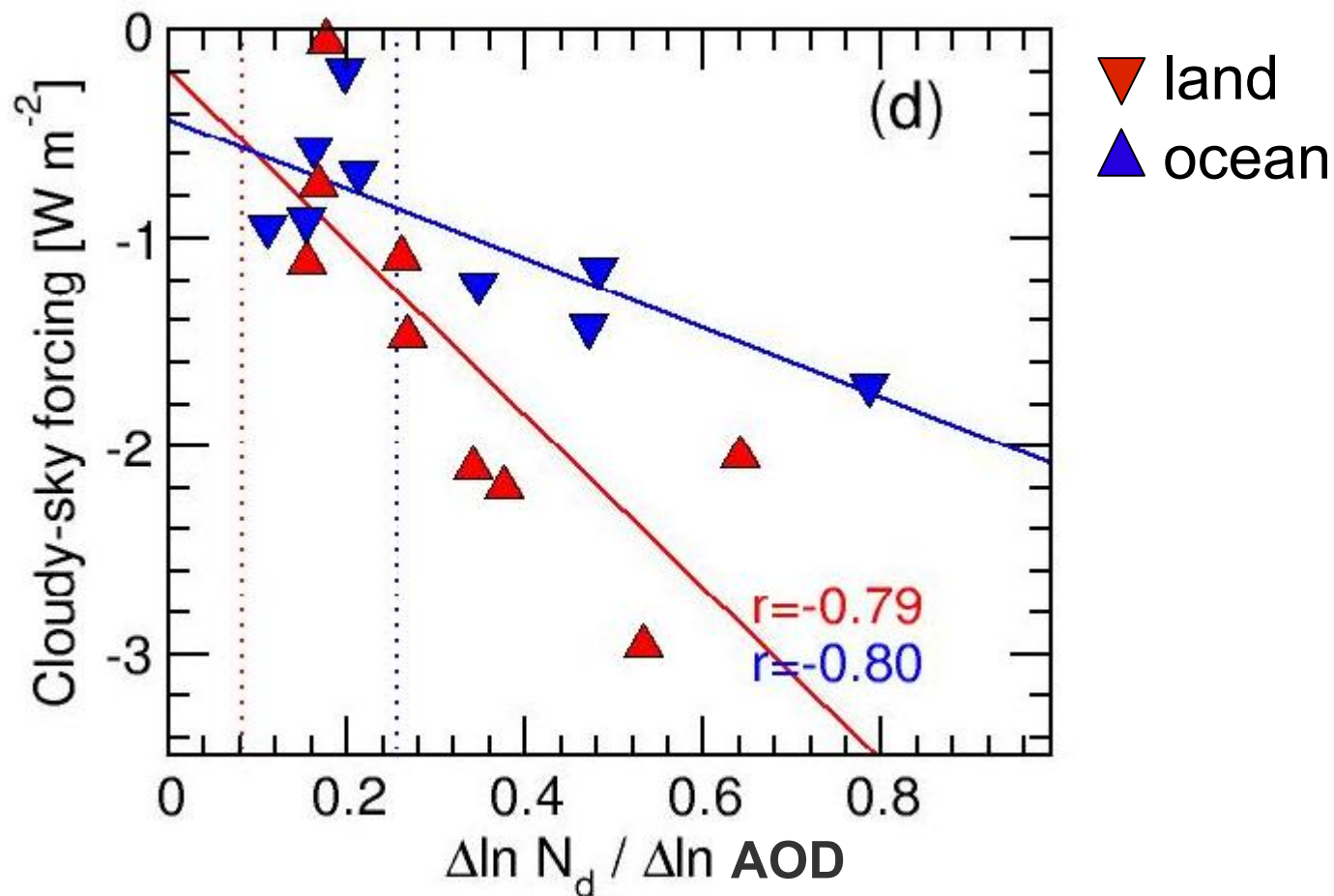
Precipitation by  
autoconversion (AU)  
depends on cloud droplet  
number concentration  $N_d$

$$AU \sim N_d^x$$

$$x \in \{-1.79, -1.0, -0.33, 0\}$$

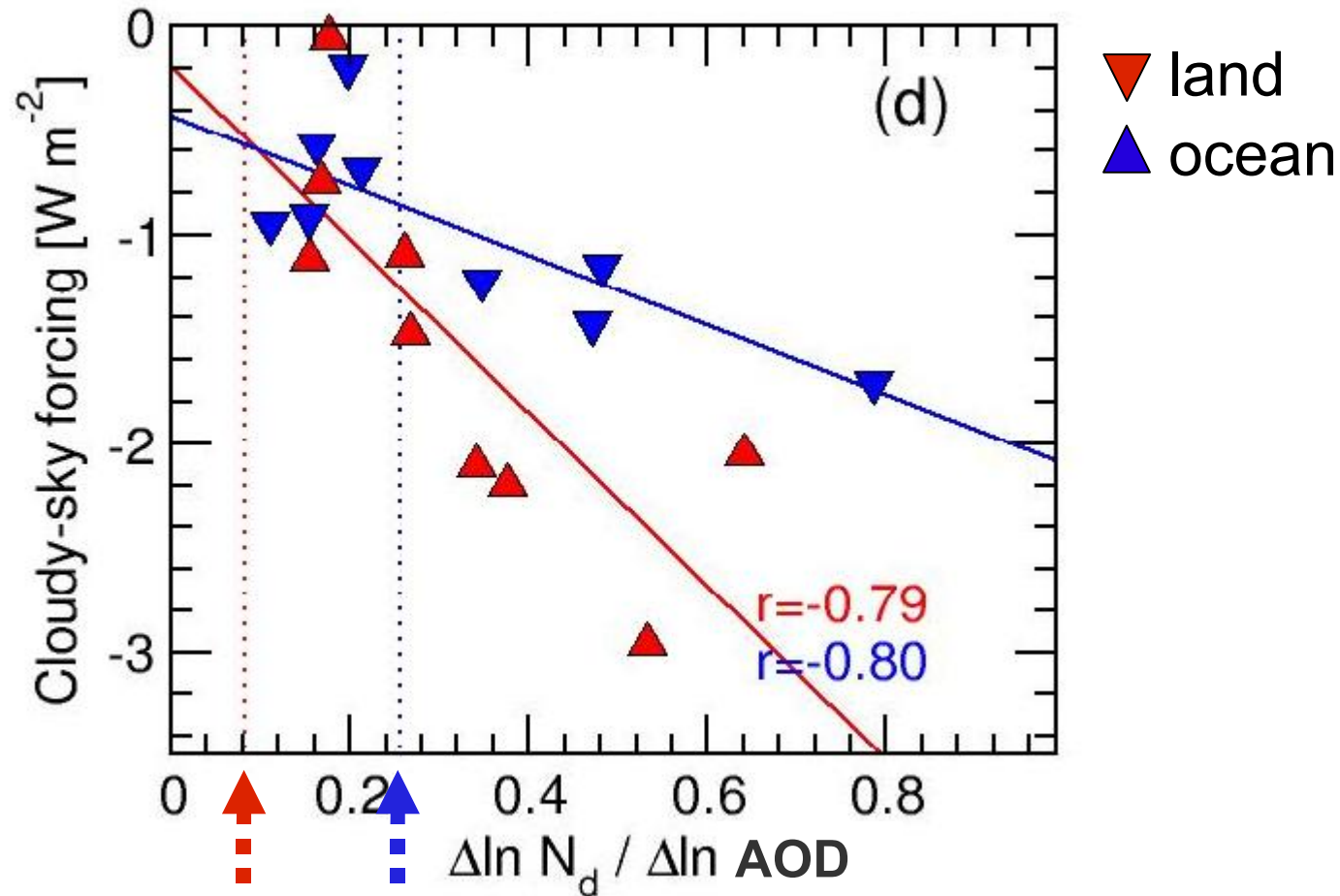
# Aerosol-cloud-radiation interactions

## Constraint on aerosol indirect forcing



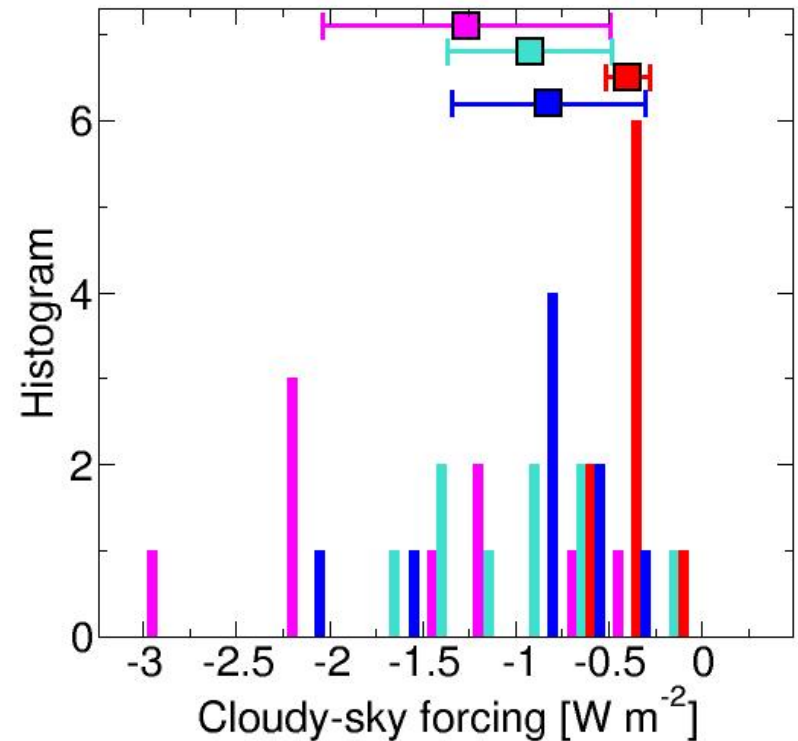
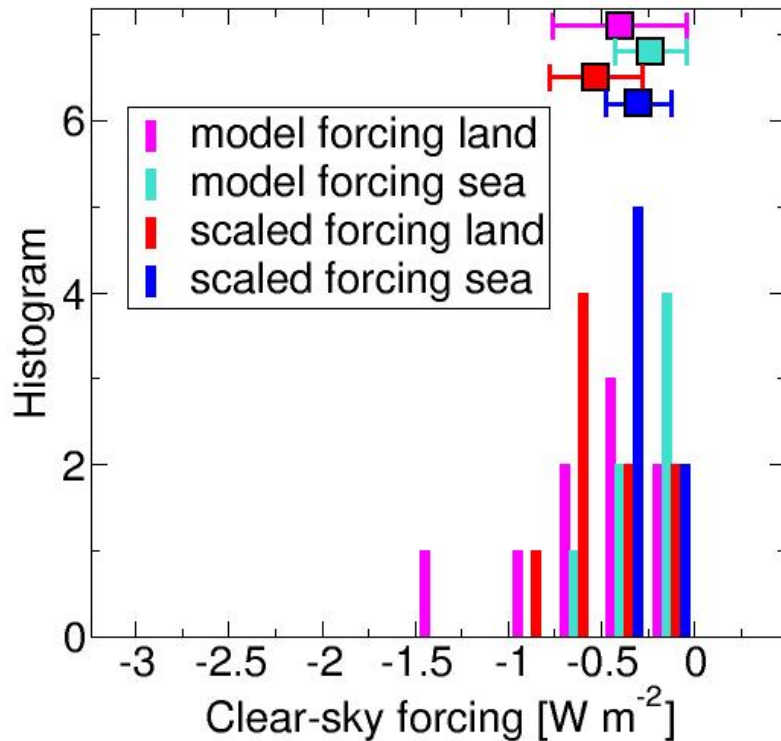
# Aerosol-cloud-radiation interactions

## Constraint on aerosol indirect forcing



Satellite estimates over land and ocean

# Constraint on aerosol forcing



	estimate	modelled	scaled
clear		<b><math>-0.27 \pm 0.23</math></b>	<b><math>-0.38 \pm 0.19</math></b>
cloudy		<b><math>-1.13 \pm 0.51</math></b>	<b><math>-0.70 \pm 0.37</math></b>
total		<b><math>-1.53 \pm 0.60</math></b>	<b><math>-1.15 \pm 0.43</math></b>

# Conclusions

## 1. Evaluation of aerosol-cloud interactions

- a) Droplet number concentration parameterization relatively well over ocean, overestimated over land
- b) Second indirect effect in terms of autoconversion yields a too strong liquid water path – AOD relationship

# Conclusions

## 1. Evaluation of aerosol-cloud interactions

- a) Droplet number concentration parameterization relatively well over ocean, overestimated over land
- b) Second indirect effect in terms of autoconversion yields a too strong liquid water path – AOD relationship

## 2. Scaled forcing estimate

- a) Clear sky (direct effect):  $-0.4 \pm 0.2 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
- b) Cloudy sky (indirect effect):  $-0.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$

# Outlook

Available for all of us on AEROCOM server (\*)

- all data (both satellite and models)
- scripts for regressions and plotting

Ideas:

- Evaluate cloud parameters
- Indirect effects by cloud regimes

\* **Server:** [idefix2.saclay.cea.fr](http://idefix2.saclay.cea.fr)

**Directory:** `/home/aerocom1/IND2_ANALYSIS_QUAAS09`

(see **Readme-file** there for more info)



# AEROCOM project

Johannes **Quaas**, Johann **Feichter**, Stefan **Kinne**, [MPI-M, Hamburg, Germany](#)

Yi **Ming**, Leo **Donner**, [GFDL, Princeton, USA](#)

Surabi **Menon**, Igor **Sednev**, [Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, USA](#)

Toshihiko **Takemura**, [Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan](#)

Minghuai **Wang**, Joyce **Penner**, [University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA](#)

Andrew **Gettelman**, Hugh **Morrison**, Jean-François **Lamarque**, [NCAR, Boulder, USA](#)

Ulrike **Lohmann**, [ETH Zurich, Switzerland](#)

Nicolas **Bellouin**, Olivier **Boucher**, [Met Office Hadley Centre, Exeter, UK](#)

Andrew **Sayer**, Gareth **Thomas**, Philip **Stier**, Don **Grainger**, [University of Oxford, UK](#)

Allison **McComiskey**, Graham **Feingold**, [NOAA, Boulder, USA](#)

Corinna **Hoose**, Jón Egill **Kristjánsson**, Trond **Iversen**, [University of Oslo, Norway](#)

Susanne **Bauer**, Dorothy **Koch**, [NASA GISS, New York, USA](#)

Xiaohong **Liu**, Richard **Easter**, Steve **Ghan**, Phil **Rasch**, [PNNL, Richland, USA](#)

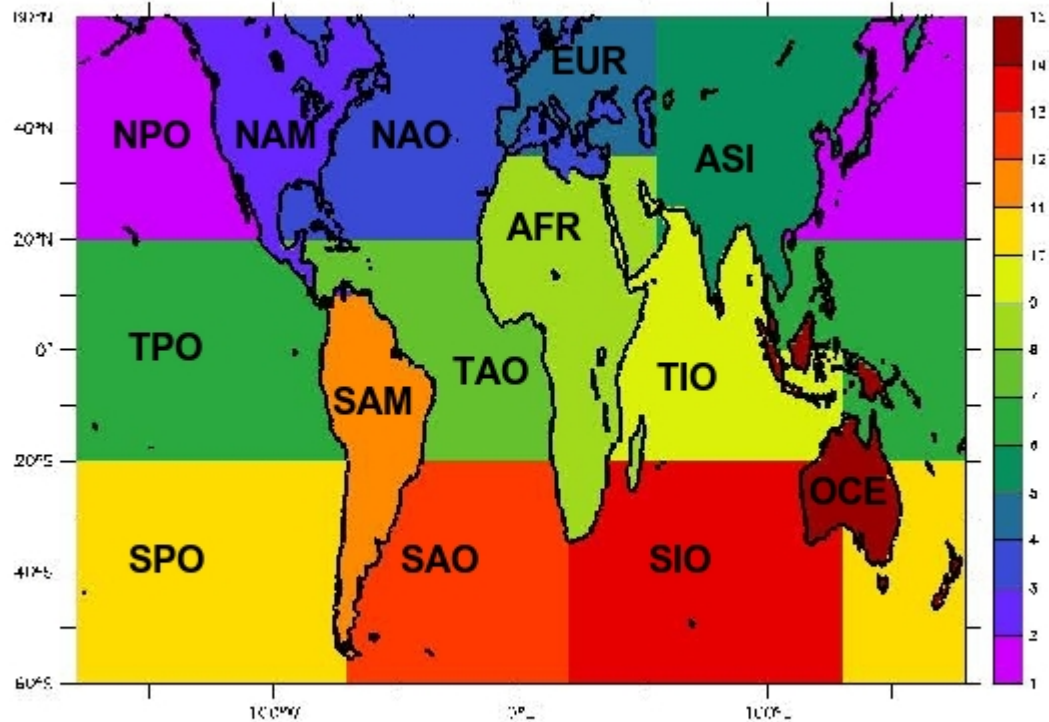
Yves **Balkanski**, Michael **Schulz**, [LSCE / IPSL, Gif-sur-Yvette, France](#)

Alf **Kirkevåg**, Øvind **Seland**, [Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Oslo, Norway](#)

Mike **Iacono**, [AER Inc., Lexington, USA](#)







Analyse separately

- 14 different regions
- 4 seasons (MAM, JJA, SON, DJF)