

# Accuracy of Radiative Transfer Schemes in Global Modeling: The AeroCom A2 TROP/ARCTIC Experiment

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# Motivation

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- ❖ Assess solar radiative transfer schemes in AeroCom global models; solar radiation is the principal determinant of atmospheric state between  $\sim 0.3$  to  $5 \mu\text{m}$  [*Halthore et al.* 2005]
- ❖ Inter-compare AeroCom model solar radiative transfer schemes without aerosols or clouds given standard atmospheres and surface albedo.
- ❖ Useful to see how each model treats Rayleigh scattering, ozone absorption, and water vapor absorption.
- ❖ Will facilitate analysis of AeroCom Prescribed Forcing Experiments (i.e. A2 CTRL, A2 ZERO, A2 FIX, A2 PRE)
- ❖ We encourage models, particularly those participating in the above experiments, to submit to this experiment!

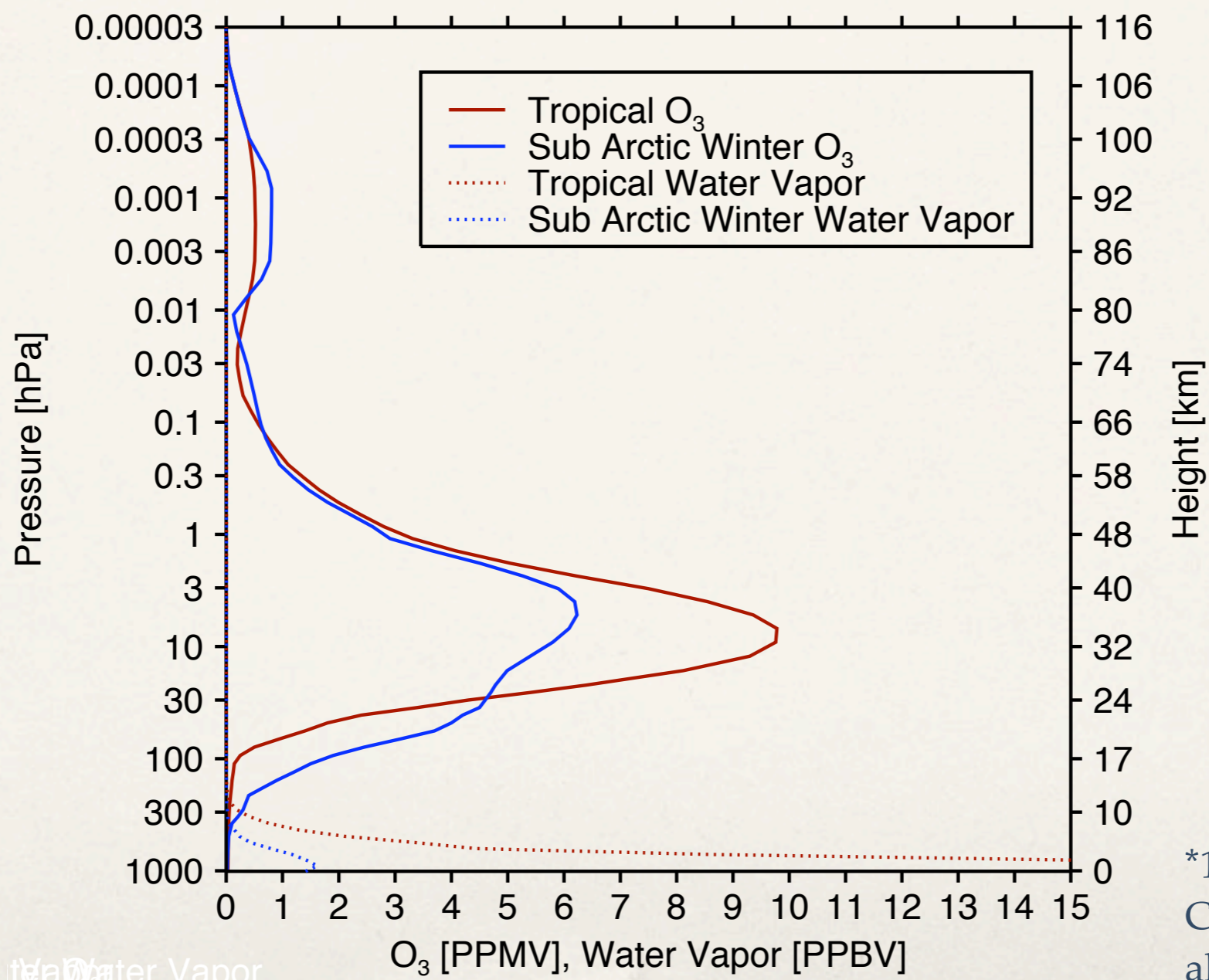
# A2 TROP/ARCTIC Setup

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- ❖ Use the same GCM/CTM as set up for the AeroCom A2-ZERO experiment.
- ❖ Protocol following *Halthore et al.* [2005]:
  - ❖ Prescribe O<sub>3</sub> and water vapor profiles from provided AFGL standard atmospheres.
  - ❖ Prescribe surface albedo at (wavelength-independent, Lambertian) 0.2 globally.
  - ❖ Vertical resolution as in host model
- ❖ Run 2 one-day (01 Jan 2006) simulations with instantaneous output at **one** model time-step for:
  - ❖ Tropical AFGL standard atmosphere (high humidity)
  - ❖ Sub-arctic Winter AFGL standard atmosphere (low humidity)

# AFGL Profiles\*

AFGL Standard Atmospheres



\*1-km Resolution: 0-120 km  
Corresponding pressure levels  
also given.

# Diagnostics

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- ❖ These 4 diagnostics are also diagnostics for the A2-ZERO experiment (DIRECT FORCING diagnostics package).
- ❖ 4 2D global diagnostic fields for the aerosol-free, clear-sky atmosphere:
  - ❖ Broadband shortwave downwelling (*direct + diffuse*) flux at the top of the atmosphere in clear sky.
  - ❖ Broadband shortwave downwelling (*direct + diffuse*) surface flux in clear sky
  - ❖ Broadband shortwave downwelling *diffuse* surface flux in clear sky
  - ❖ Visible (0.2-0.7  $\mu\text{m}$ ) downwelling (*direct + diffuse*) surface flux in clear sky
- ❖ Diagnostics should be instantaneous at one model time-step.
  - ❖ This could be the first time step, but at noon UTC is preferred.
- ❖ Data should be in netCDF format following the CF convention
  - ❖ Summary of diagnostics via AeroCom website under DIRECT FORCING diagnostics package ([http://nansen.ipsl.jussieu.fr/AEROCOM/AEROCOM\\_diagnostics.xls](http://nansen.ipsl.jussieu.fr/AEROCOM/AEROCOM_diagnostics.xls))
  - ❖ CMOR rewriting tool (<http://www-pcmdi.llnl.gov/software-portal/cmor/>)
  - ❖ AeroCom A2 Experiment CMOR tables (<http://www-lscedods.cea.fr/aerocom/CMOR>)
- ❖ In total, report only 8 numbers (4 TROP, 4 SAW)!

# Analysis

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- ❖ Following: *Halthore et al.* [2005], Intercomparison of shortwave radiative transfer codes and measurements, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 110, D11206, doi:10.1029/2004JD005293.
- ❖ We will examine provided global results at two chosen sun elevations (solar zenith angles of 30° and 75°) for each of the two standard atmospheres.
- ❖ Interest from DOE ARM program to archive these results along with the *Halthore et al.* [2005] results as well as other model inter-comparison results (Warren Wiscombe and Alice Cialella, ARM EXternal Data Center (XDC), *personal communication*)
- ❖ Ideal time frame for submission: December 2009.

# Preliminary Results: ECHAM5 (offline)

\*Courtesy Daniel Klocke (MPI) (% change relative to Halthore et al. [2005])

AFGL Tropical Profile	ECHAM5*		<i>Halthore et al. [2005]</i> (Table 2**)	
	SFC Broadband SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]	VIS SFC SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]	SFC Broadband SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]	VIS SFC SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]
$\mu_0$	0.185 / 0.25-4.0 $\mu\text{m}$	0.185 / 0.25-0.68 $\mu\text{m}$	0.28-5.0 $\mu\text{m}$	0.2-0.7 $\mu\text{m}$
75°	205.3 (8%)	71.5 (12%)	222 ( $\pm 5.8\%$ )	81.3 ( $\pm 1.9\%$ )
30°	916.3 (-0.4%)	409.2 (0.1%)	912.5 ( $\pm 2.9\%$ )	413.3 ( $\pm 0.4\%$ )

\*\*Average irradiance of 16 radiation codes, including LBL codes ( $\pm$  % STD of mean); best agreement broadband and VIS 30° cases

# Committed Models

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- ❖ HADGEM
- ❖ SPRINTARS
- ❖ INCA
- ❖ ECHAM5



# Preliminary Results: ECHAM5 (offline)

	ECHAM5*		<i>Halthore et al. [2005]</i> (Table 2**)	
AFGL Tropical Profile	Direct SFC Broadband SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]	VIS SFC SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]	Direct SFC Broadband SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]	VIS SFC SW Down [W m <sup>-2</sup> ]
$\mu_0$	0.68-4.0 $\mu\text{m}$	0.185 / 0.25-0.68 $\mu\text{m}$	0.28-5.0 $\mu\text{m}$	0.2-0.7 $\mu\text{m}$
75°	133.8	71.5	184.8 ( $\pm 1.89$ )	81.7 ( $\pm 10.78$ )
30°	507.1	409.2	848.5 ( $\pm 0.68$ )	425.1 ( $\pm 3.59$ )

\*Courtesy Daniel Klocke (MPI)

\*\*Average irradiance of 16 radiation codes, including LBL codes ( $\pm$  Std. Dev. as a % of Mean)