Understanding Aerosol Indirect Effects Using a Simple Model

Steven Ghan, Steven Smith, Minghuai Wang, and Kai Zhang, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Susanne Bauer, Columbia University Kirsty Pringle and Kenneth Carslaw, University of Leeds Jeffrey Pierce, Dalhousie University Peter Adams, Carnegie Mellon University



Model Description

- Natural aerosol from global mean of preindustrial simulations
- Primary and secondary anthropogenic aerosol added to both mass and number of multiple modes
- Prescribed fraction of secondary aerosol mass that forms new particles
- Prescribed aerosol emissions, lifetime and scale height
- Spatial variability in cloud and anthropogenic aerosol
- Adiabatic cloud model with Gaussian thickness PDF
- Mechanistic droplet nucleation
- Droplet effective radius limited by autoconversion
- Two-stream cloud albedo



Aerosol Number Balance

Assuming all particles have the same size distribution

$$N_{PD} = N_N + N_P + f_n q_s \frac{N_{PD}}{q_{PD}}$$
Present Day Natural Primary anthropogenic Secondary anthropogenic

- \blacktriangleright f_n : fraction of secondary mass q_s producing new particles
- If used to diagnose f_n from present day and preindustrial aerosol simulations, f_n is sensitive to assumed N_P
- **Can be used to diagnose** N_{PD} as function of f_n



Importance of primary aerosol and fraction of secondary aerosol forming new particles



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Dependence on size of primary particles



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Dependence on partitioning of secondary aerosol across modes



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Dependence on updraft velocity and partitioning across modes





Second aerosol indirect effect





Preliminary results using PI aerosol from different models





Preindustrial CCN influence on indirect forcing



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Historical and Future Forcing







- Simple forcing model could be used in Integrated Assessment Models
- Model produces parameter dependence similar to that of complex models
- Number of anthropogenic accumulation mode particles is most important parameter
- Indirect forcing is also sensitive to natural aerosol from global aerosol models
- Further work is needed to reconcile differences between simple model and global aerosol model estimates of indirect forcing

