

Constraining Estimates of Aerosol Effects on Clouds Simulated by Global Climate Models

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Factorization

$$\Delta R = R \frac{d \ln R}{d \ln \tau} \frac{d \ln \tau}{d \ln N_d} \frac{d \ln N_d}{d \ln CCN} \frac{\Delta \ln CCN}{\Delta \ln E} \Delta \ln E$$

R : “clean-sky” shortwave cloud forcing

ΔR : aerosol indirect forcing, aka ERF_{aci}

τ : cloud optical depth N_d : cloud droplet number

CCN : CCN at 1 km (0.1% supersaturation)

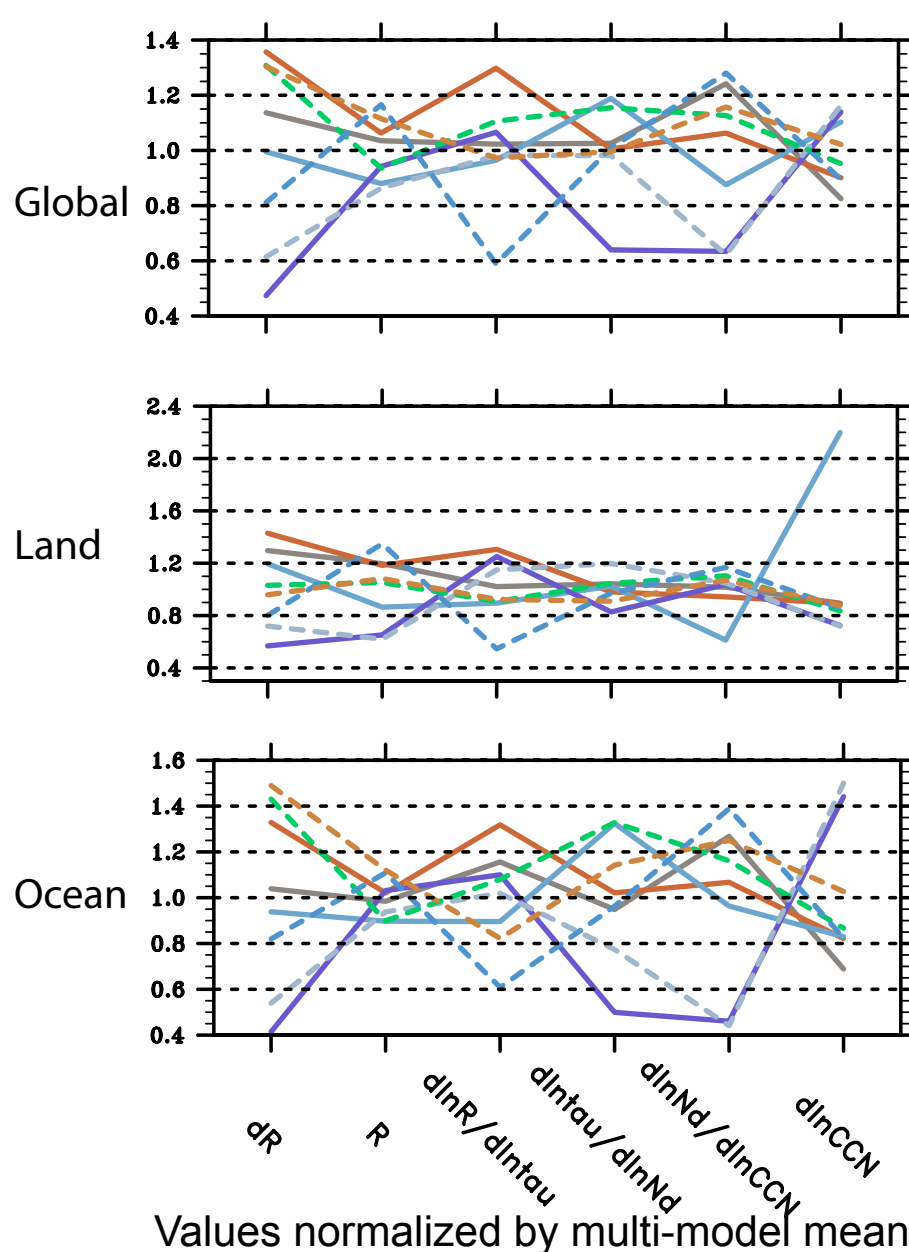
E : anthropogenic emission

L : liquid water path r_e : droplet effective radius

$$\frac{d \ln \tau}{d \ln N_d} = \frac{\partial \ln \tau}{\partial \ln r_e} \frac{\partial \ln r_e}{\partial \ln N_d} + \frac{\partial \ln \tau}{\partial \ln L} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \ln N_d}$$

$$\simeq -\frac{\partial \ln r_e}{\partial \ln N_d} + \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \ln N_d} \quad \leftarrow \quad \tau \propto \frac{L}{r_e}$$

Factorization



- CAM5.3_CLUBB_MG2
- CAM5.3_MG2
- CAM5.3_CLUBB
- SPRINTARSKK
- SPRINTARS
- ECHAM6
- CAM5.3_PNNL
- CAM5.3

dR: ERFaci

R: “clean-sky” shortwave cloud forcing

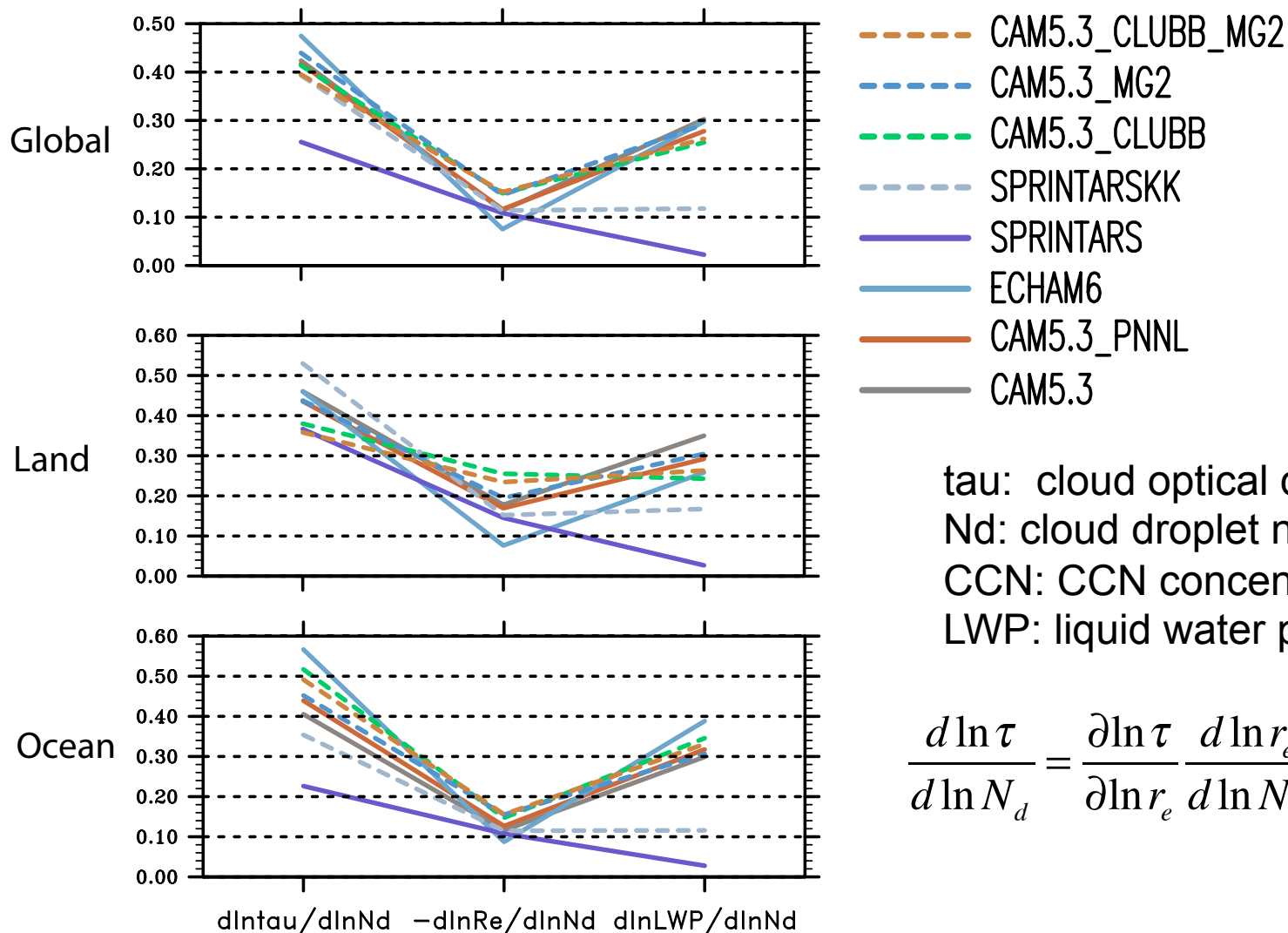
tau: cloud optical depth

Nd: cloud droplet number

CCN: CCN concentration

$$\Delta R = R \frac{d \ln R}{d \ln \tau} \frac{d \ln \tau}{d \ln N_d} \frac{d \ln N_d}{d \ln CCN} \Delta \ln CCN$$

Decomposition: $d\ln\tau/d\ln N_d$

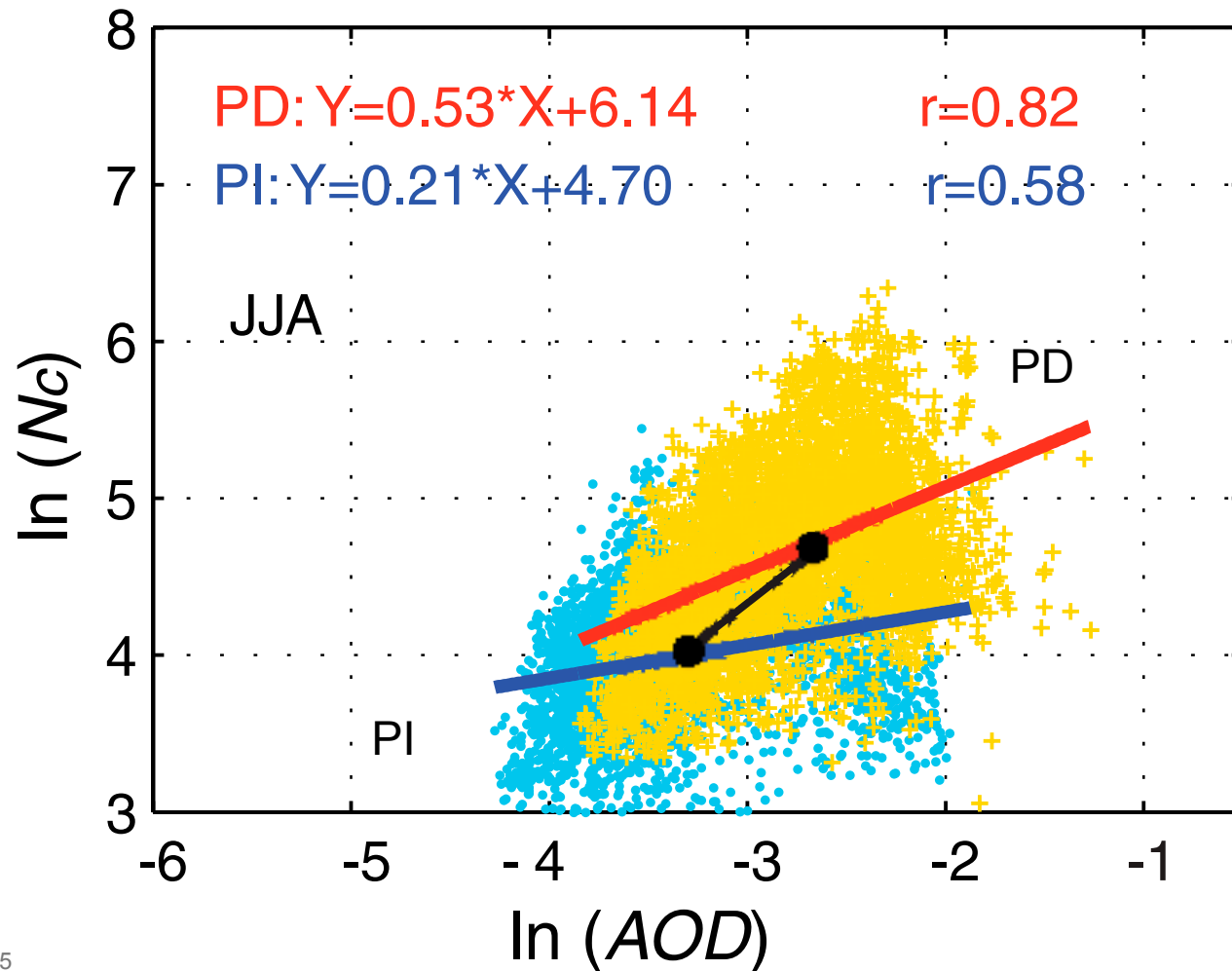


τ : cloud optical depth
 N_d : cloud droplet number
 CCN : CCN concentration
 LWP : liquid water path

$$\frac{d\ln\tau}{d\ln N_d} = \frac{\partial\ln\tau}{\partial\ln r_e} \frac{d\ln r_e}{d\ln N_d} + \frac{\partial\ln\tau}{\partial\ln L} \frac{d\ln L}{d\ln N_d}$$

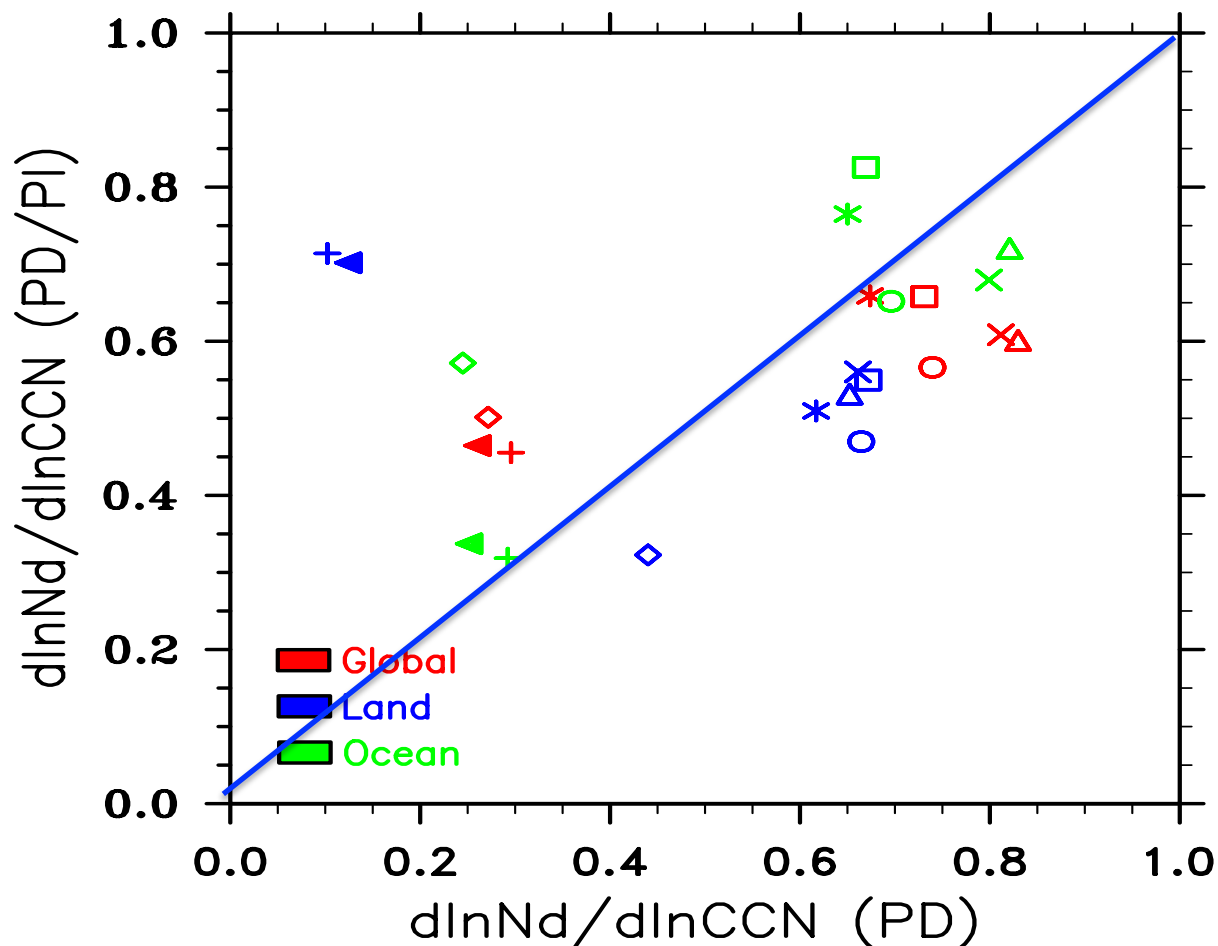
Values NOT normalized by multi-model mean

Constraints from present day variability might not apply to pre-industrial to present day changes



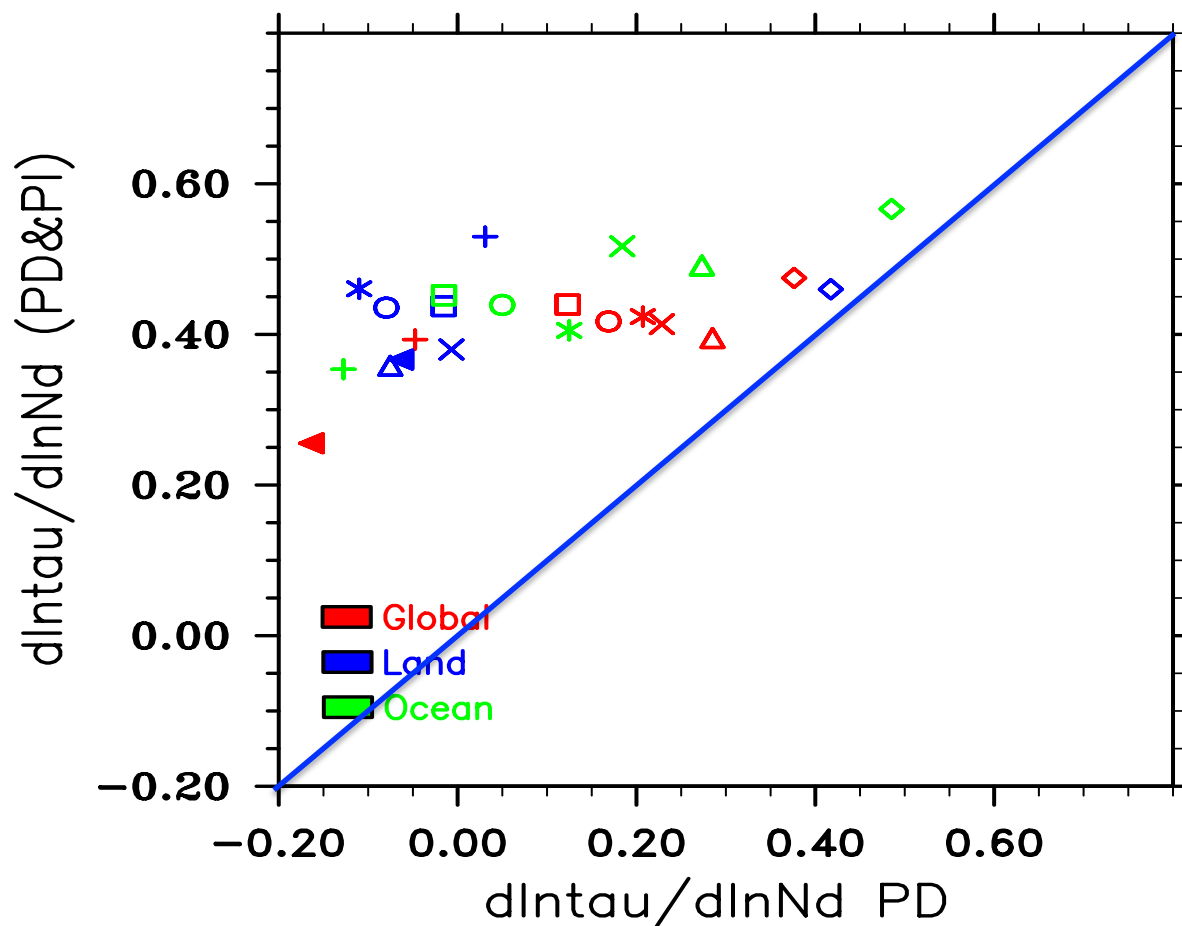
Penner et al., PNAS
(2011)

$d\ln Nd/d\ln CCN$ (PD) vs. $d\ln Nd/d\ln CCN$ (PD-PI)



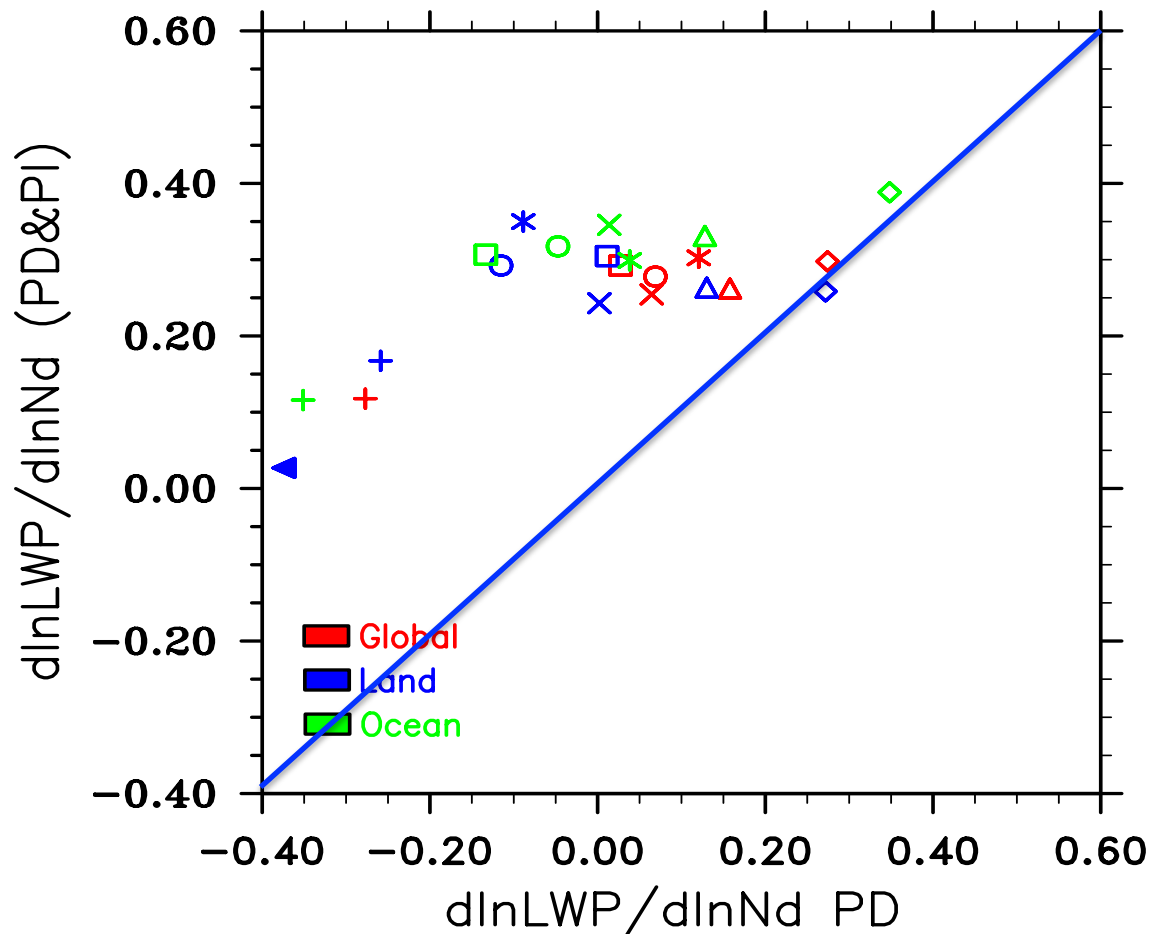
* CAM5.3 × CAM5.3_CLUBB □ CAM5.3_MG2 △ CAM5.3_CLUBB_MG2
 ◀ CAM5.3_PNNL ○ ETHZ-ECHAM6 ◇ SPRINTARS + SPRINTARSKK

DIntau/dlnNd (PD) vs. dIntau/dlnNd (PD-PI)



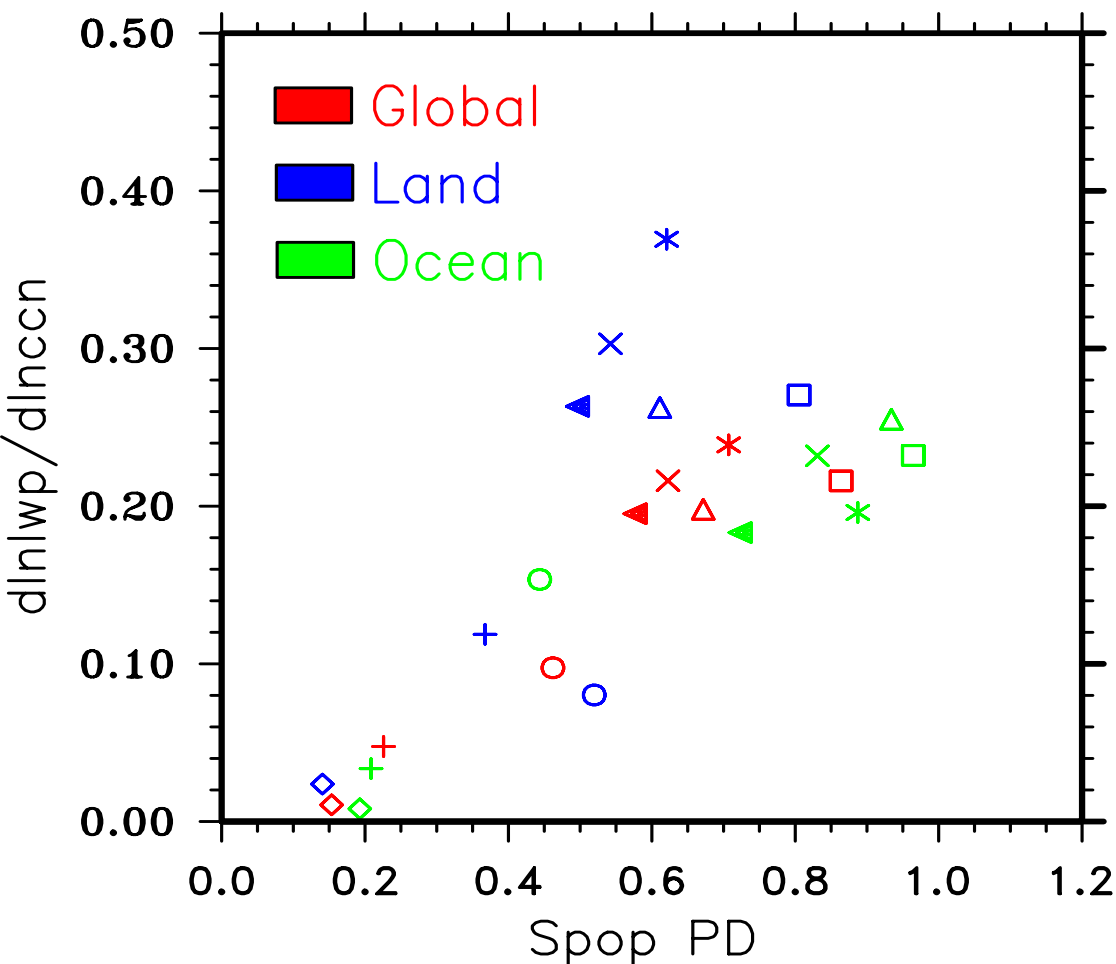
* CAM5.3 × CAM5.3_CLUBB □ CAM5.3_MG2 △ CAM5.3_CLUBB_MG2
 ◀ CAM5.3_PNNL ○ ETHZ-ECHAM6 ◇ SPRINTARS + SPRINTARSKK

$d\ln LWP/d\ln Nd$ (PD) vs. $d\ln LWP/d\ln Nd$ (PD-PI)

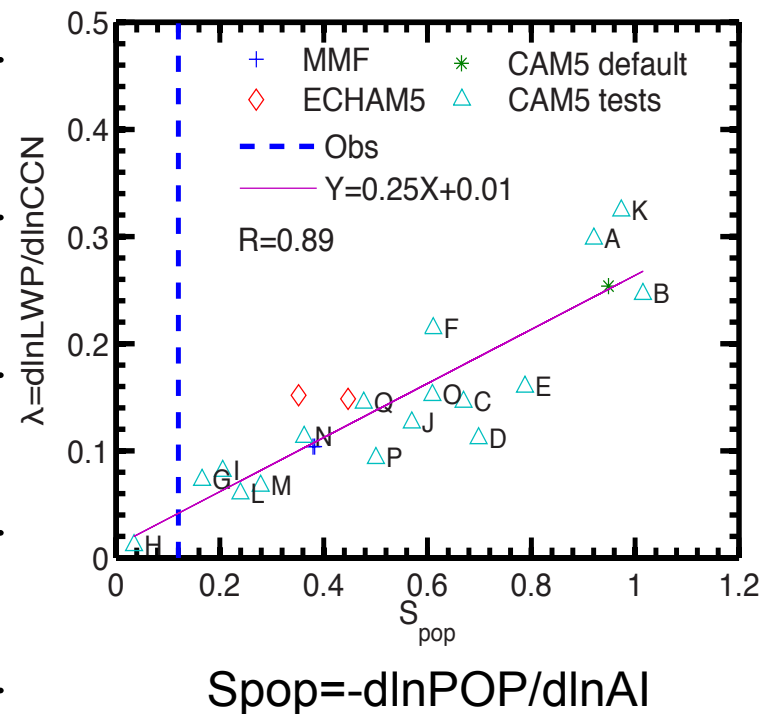


* CAM5.3 x CAM5.3_CLUBB □ CAM5.3_MG2 △ CAM5.3_CLUBB_MG2
 ◄ CAM5.3_PNNL ○ ETHZ-ECHAM6 ◇ SPRINTARS + SPRINTARSKK

Spop vs. dlnLWP/dlnCCN (Pd-PI)



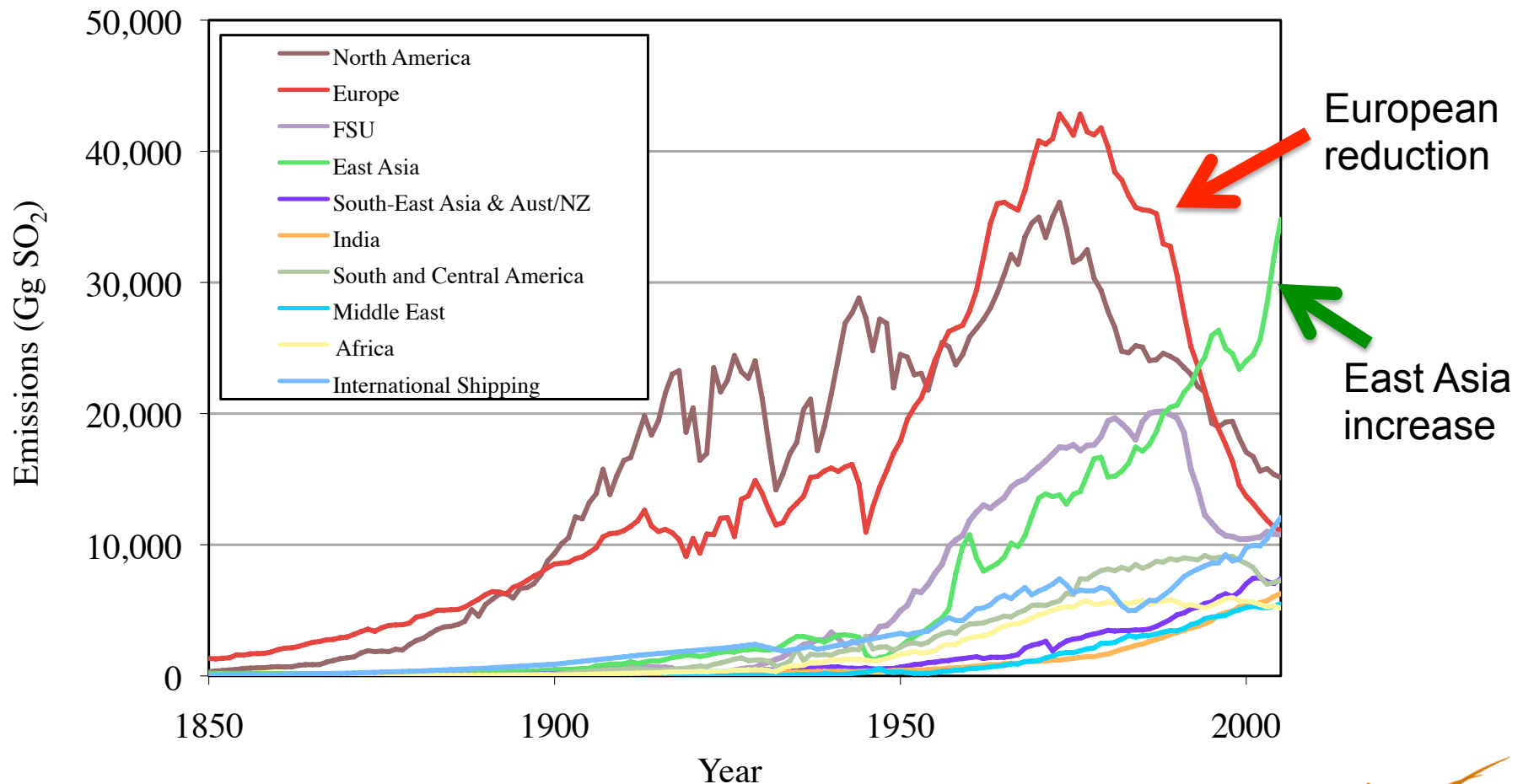
Over ocean
(Wang et al., 2012, GRL)



* CAM5.3 × CAM5.3_CLUBB □ CAM5.3_MG2 △ CAM5.3_CLUBB_MG2
◄ CAM5.3_PNNL ○ ETHZ-ECHAM6 ◇ SPRINTARS + SPRINTARSKK

Opportunities from Recent Regional Changes in Emissions

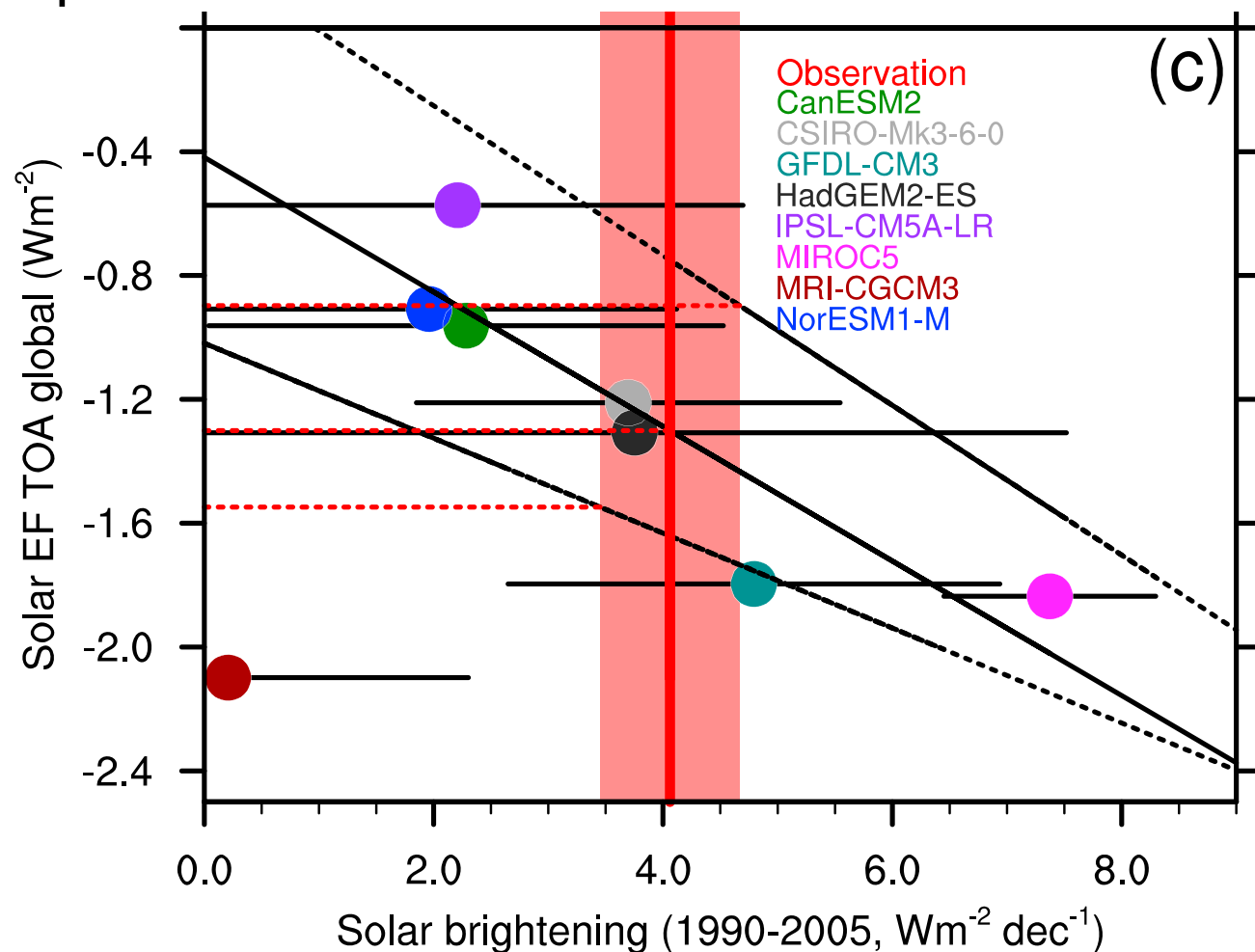
Global Anthropogenic SO₂ Emissions



Smith et al., ACP (2011)

Constraining Forcing with Recent Changes

- Satellite data not available to constrain factors during this period

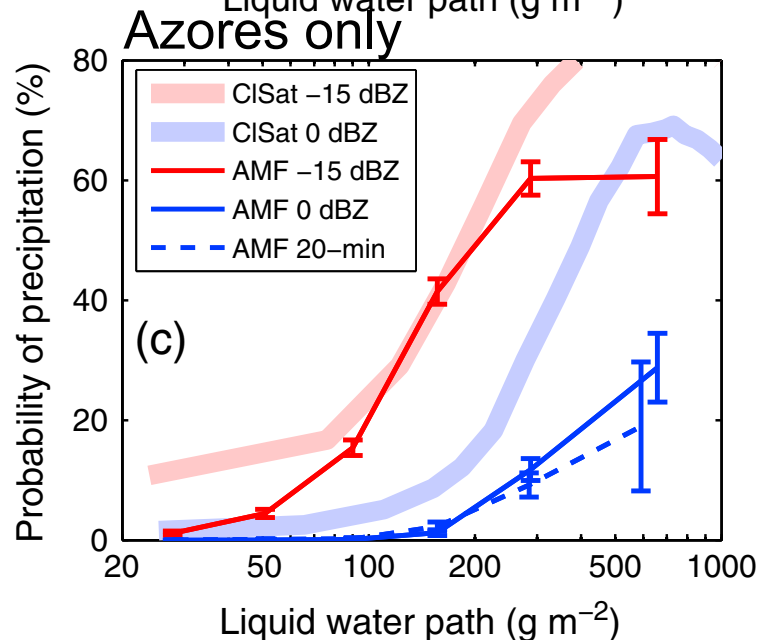
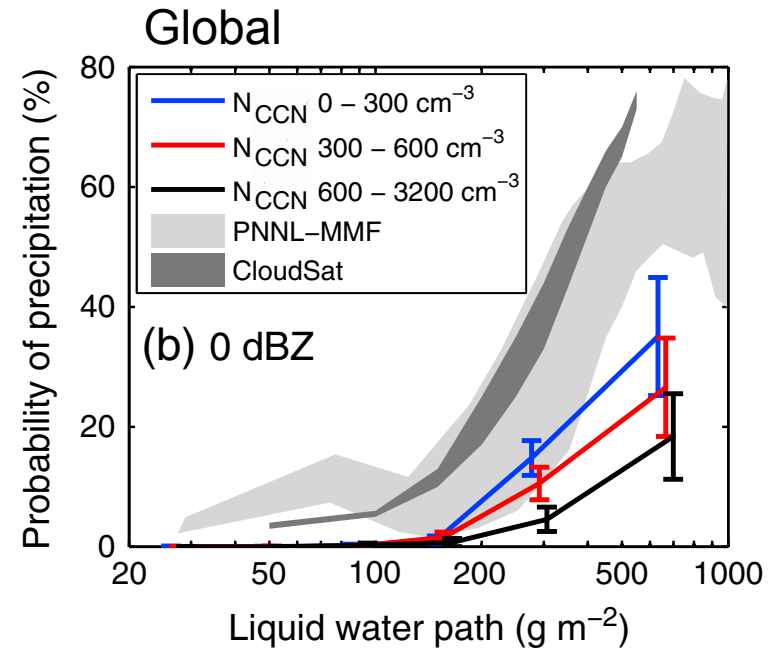
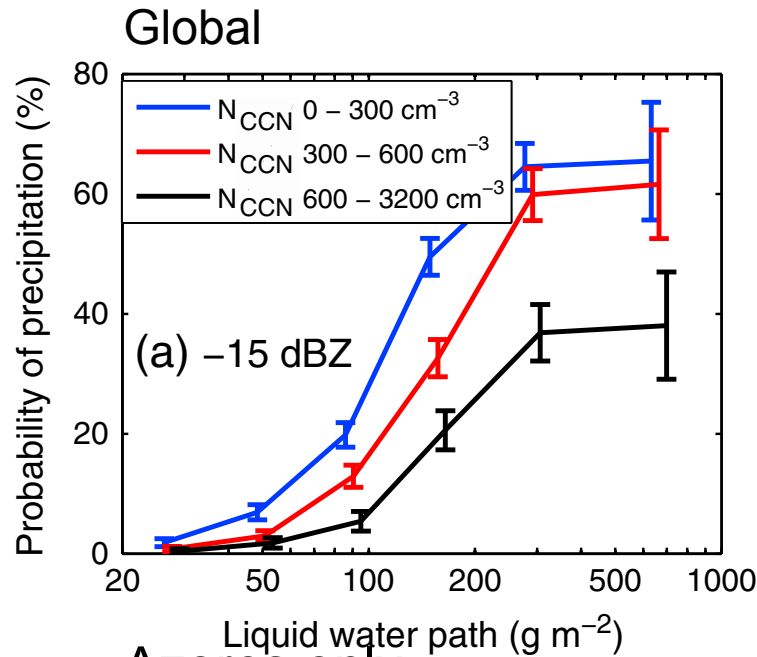


Conclusions

- ▶ Diversity in estimated effective radiative forcing through aerosol effects on clouds is driven by diversity in several factors, particularly
 - Sensitivity of droplet number to CCN
 - Sensitivity of liquid water path to droplet number
- ▶ Constraints on anthropogenic aerosol effects are needed
- ▶ Constraining susceptibilities using data from present day variability not sufficient to constrain anthropogenic aerosol effects
- ▶ New present day metrics are needed to constrain anthropogenic aerosol effects
- ▶ Regional trends for selected periods could be helpful
- ▶ Global data availability limits trend analysis to post 2002

THANKS!

Satellite vs Surface-Based Remote Sensing



Mann et al., JGR (2014)