

Aerosol/Transport issues in VOCALS region

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Perspective

- Global climate modeler, a general rather than detailed perspective on the aerosol or cloud microphysics
 - Deliberate avoidance of discussion of PBL/clouds
- Capabilities and difficulties of models treating these problems.
- Avoid distinction between climate and chemical forecasting issues

Issues

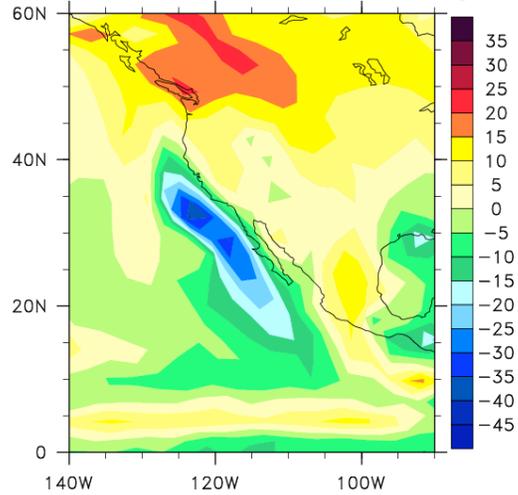
- Understanding is complicated by extremely strong gradients in:
 - Topography => wind fields, clouds, precipitation
 - SSTs, land/sea contrasts
- Uncertainties in Sources of constituents
 - Natural (SOA from VOC, DMS, Biomass burning)
 - Anthropogenic (Fossil fuel, Biomass burning, biofuel)
 - Choices of emission factors
- Aerosol/transport influenced by resolved meteorology, PBL processes, Clouds
- Sources are combination of
 - local (copper smelting, cities, etc)
 - Regional (e.g sea salt)
 - Remote (Northern hemisphere sources, Brazil)
- Sinks and Chemical transformation largely depend upon clouds and PBL processes

Resolution issues

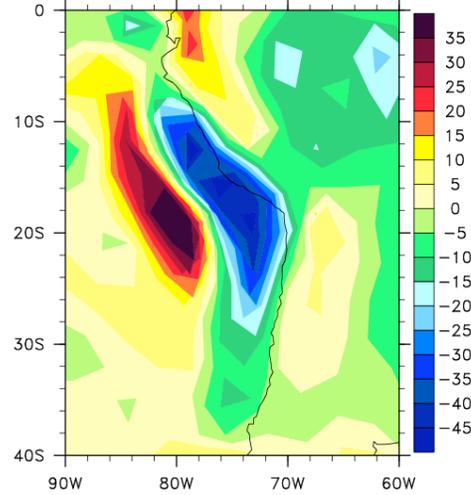
- Climate models typically work at lower resolutions but expect reasonable response of system
 - Systematic exploration of horizontal resolution
 - T31, T42, T85, T170, T341
 - 500km, 300km, 150km, 75km, 30km
 - *clear break point between T85 and T42 spectral truncations*
 - *very modest improvements in mean climate above T85*
- Workhorse Resolution

Resolution signals in CAM3 (T42 \Rightarrow T85)

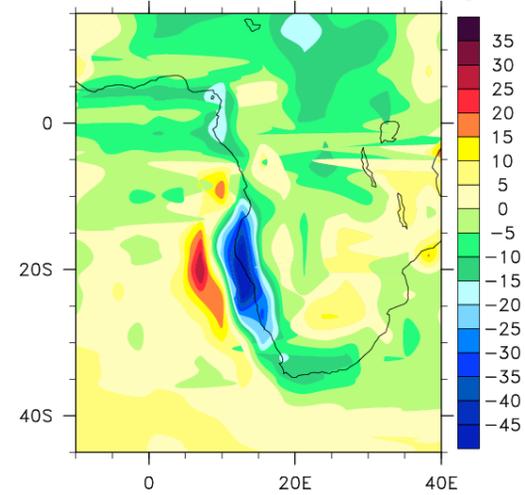
T85-T42 Shortwave Cloud Forcing



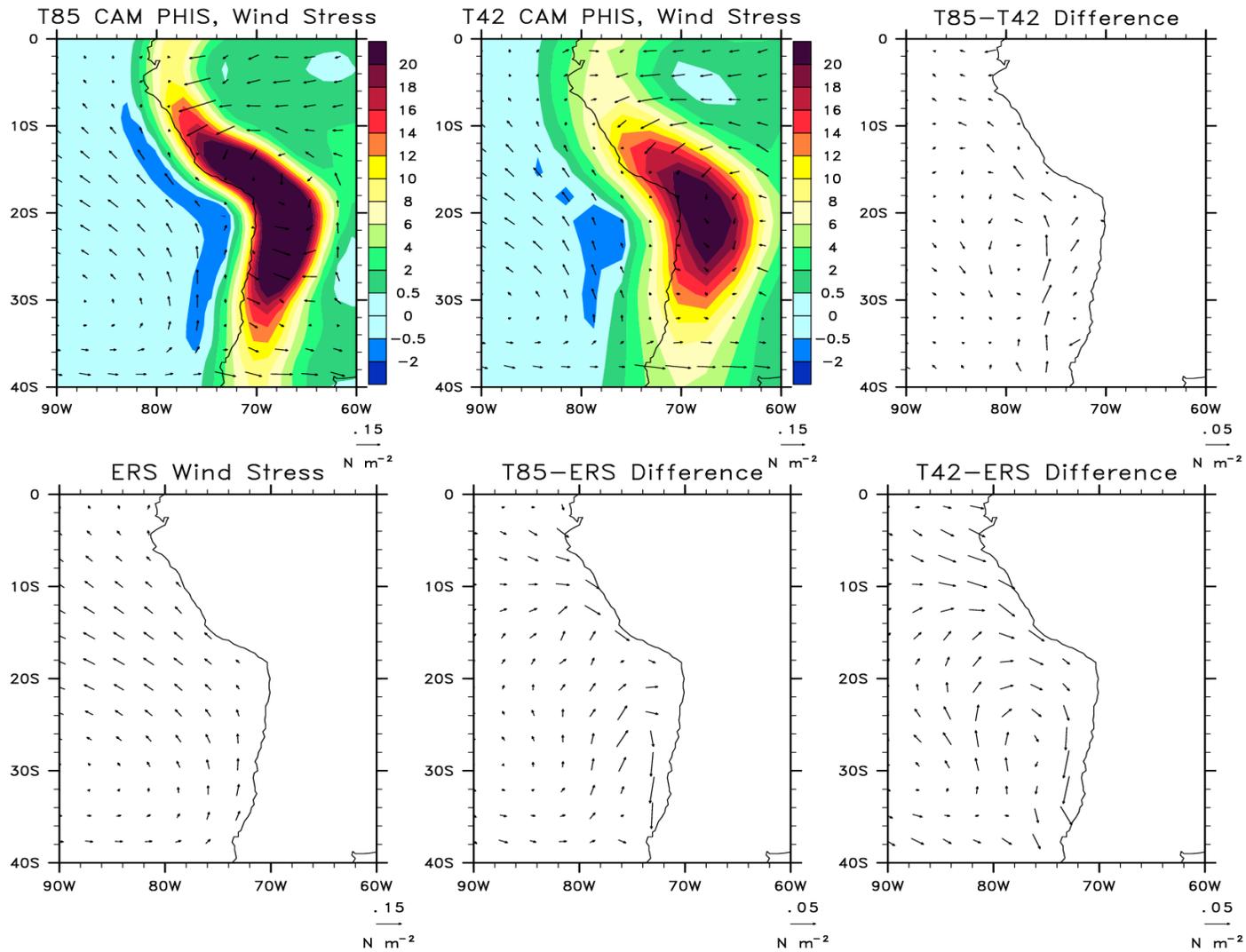
T85-T42 Shortwave Cloud Forcing



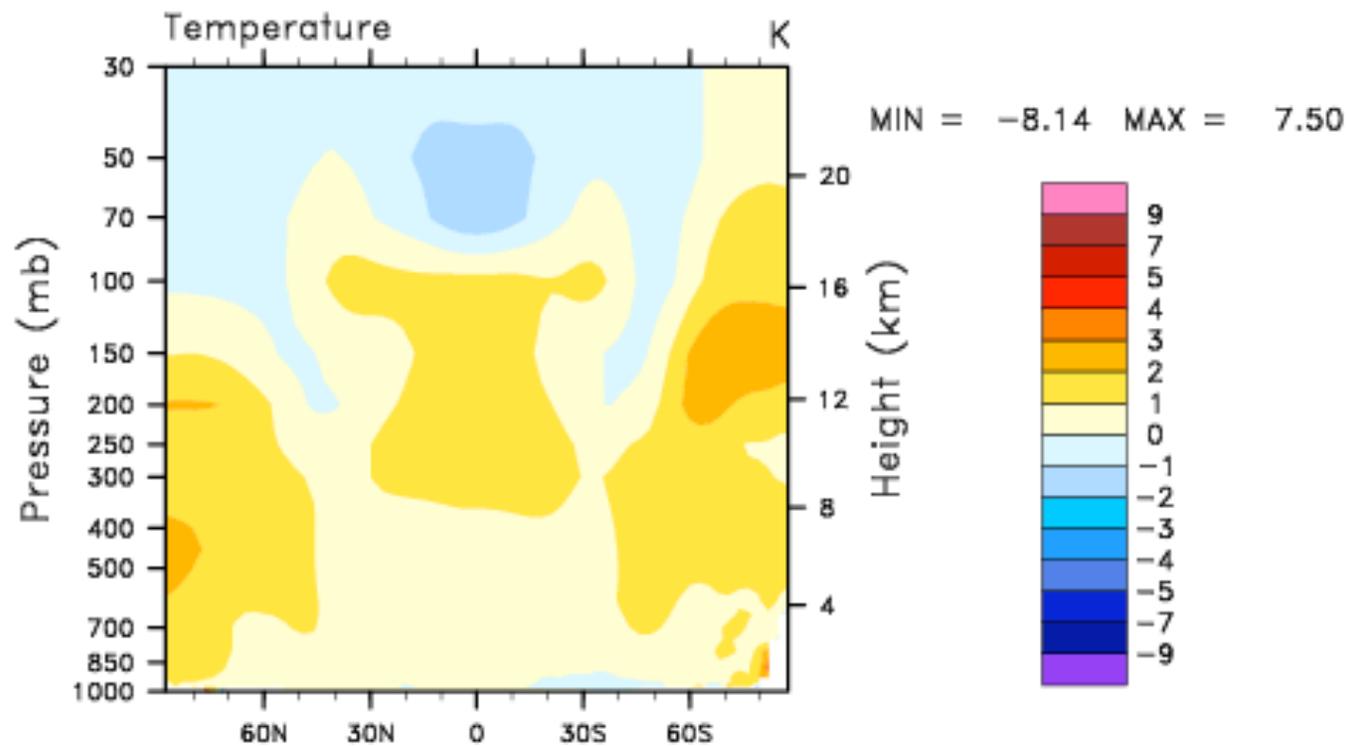
T85-T42 Shortwave Cloud Forcing



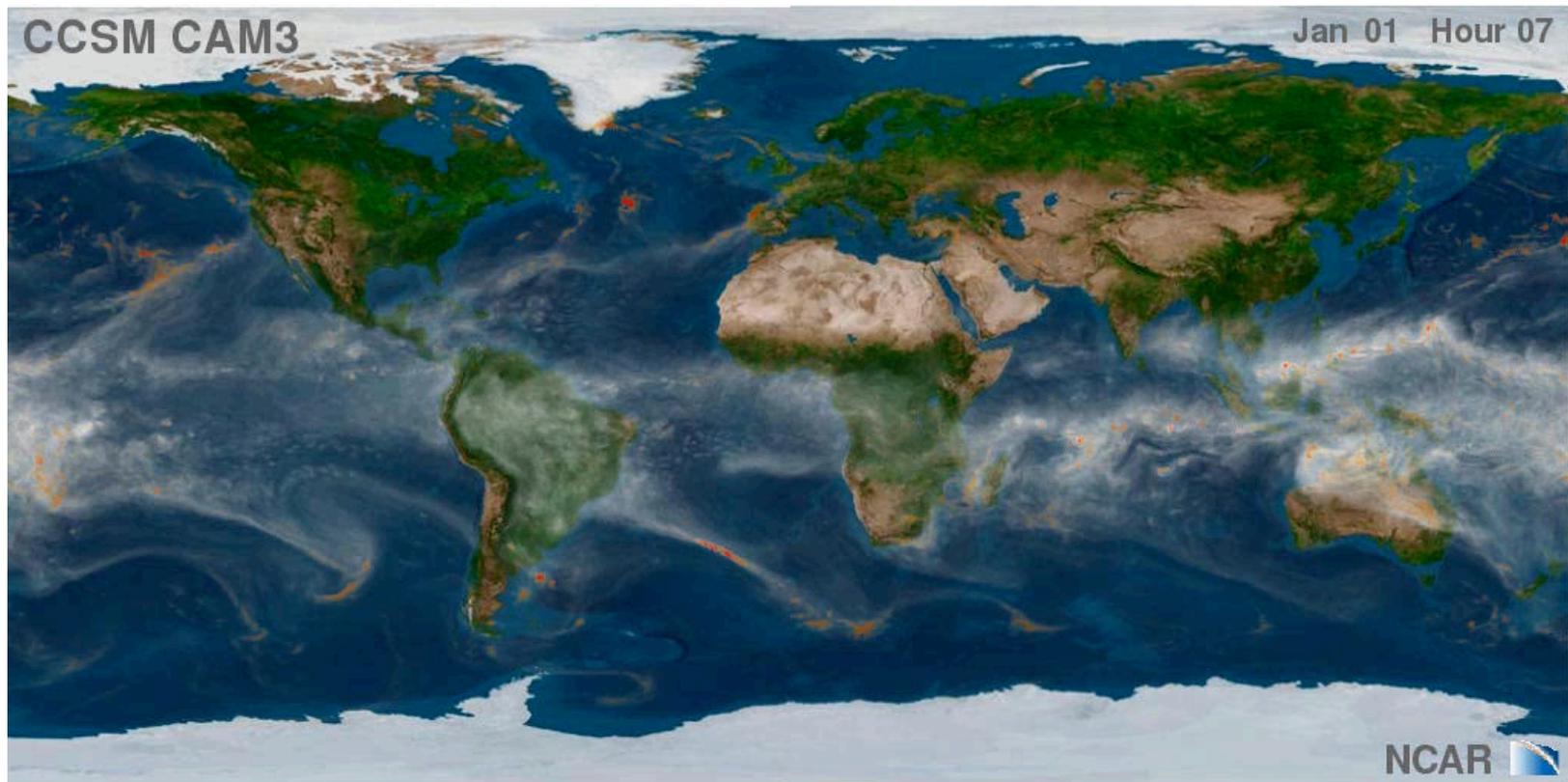
Resolution signals in CAM3 (T42 \Rightarrow T85)



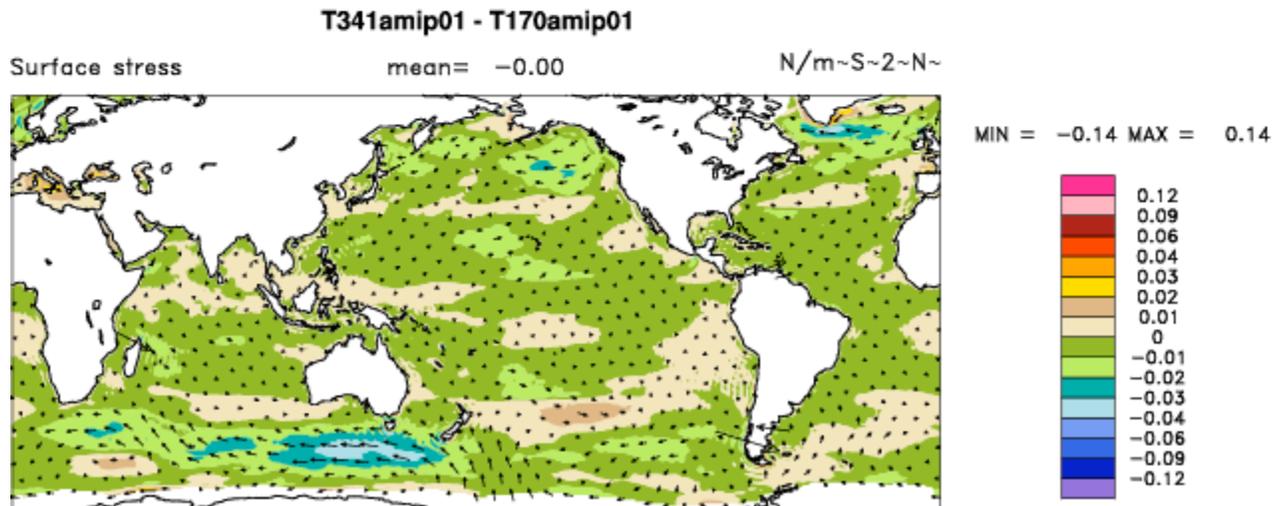
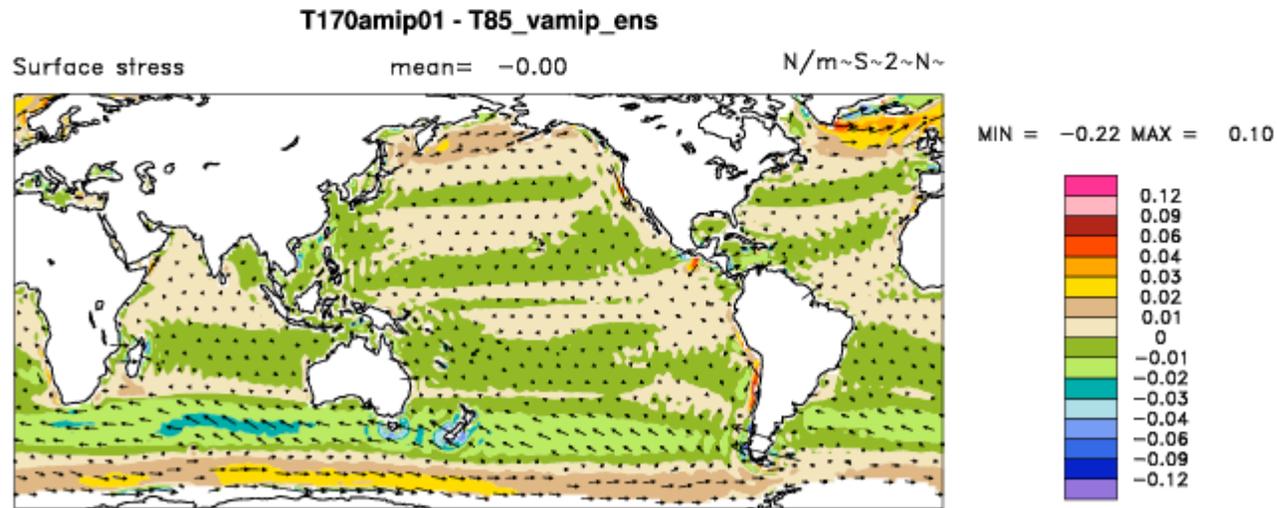
Resolution signals in CAM3 (T42 \Rightarrow T85)



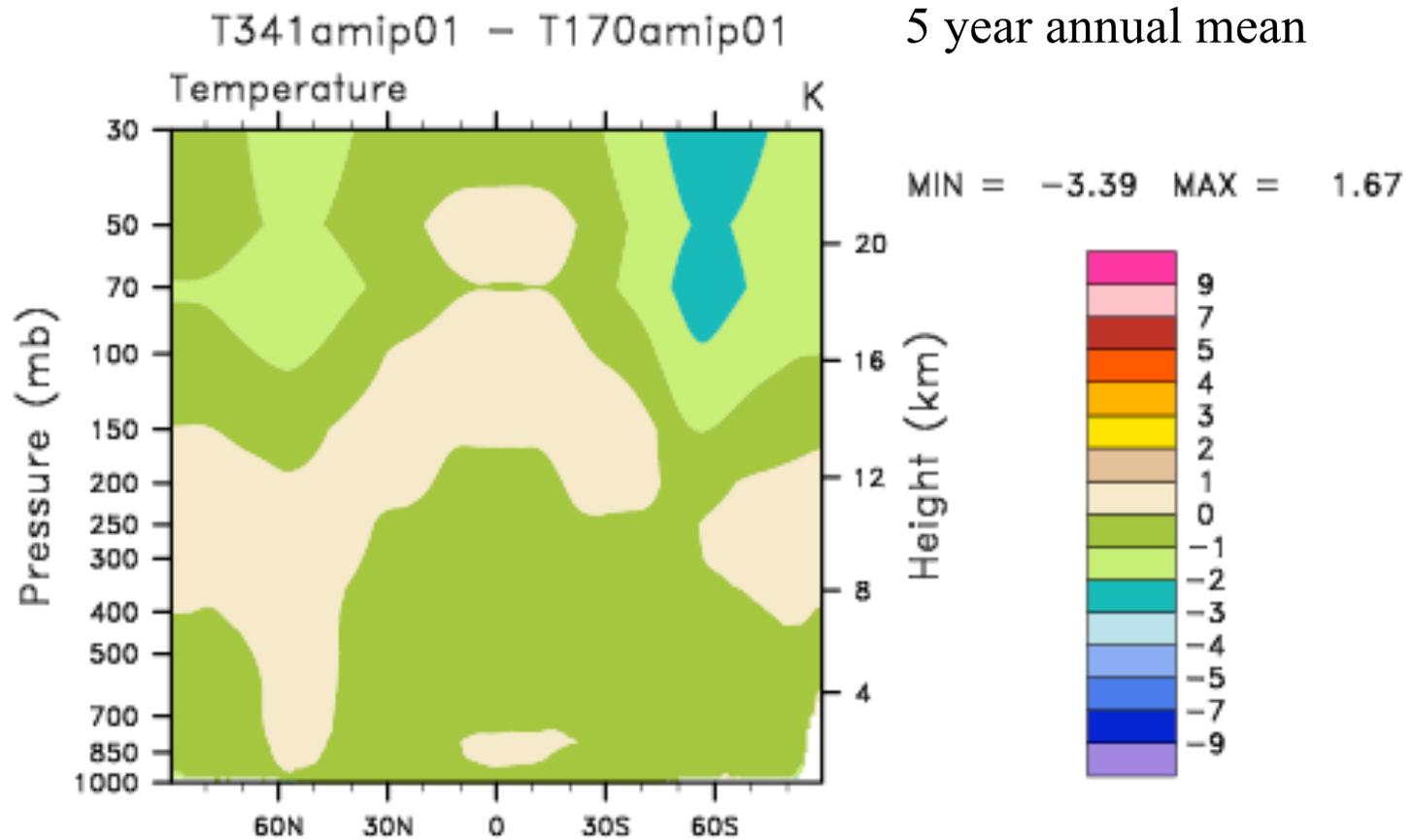
T341 Animation of Precipitable Water and precipitation



Resolution signals in CAM3 (T170 / T341)

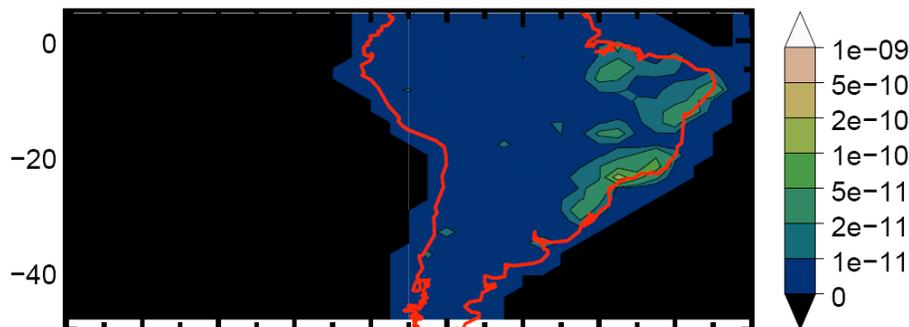


Resolution signals in CAM3 (T170 \Rightarrow T341)

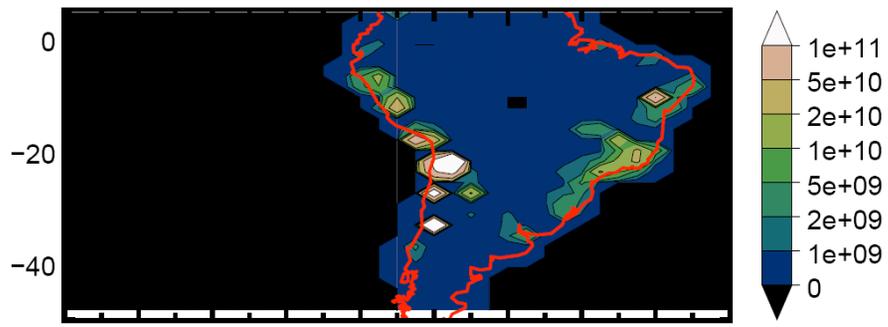


Aerosol Source distributions

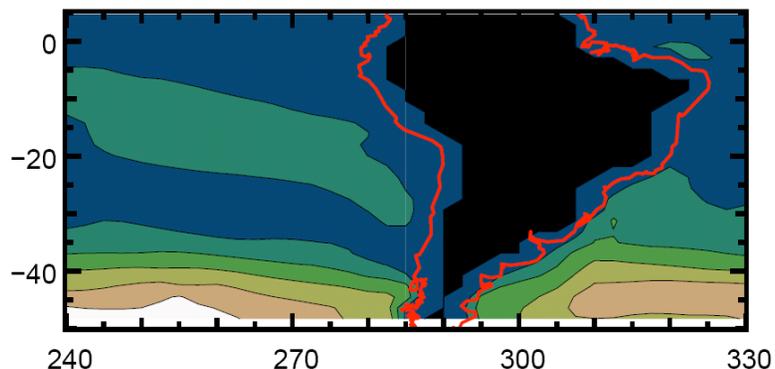
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SFISO2
level stats: min 0 max 1.3217e-10 avg 2.3001e-12



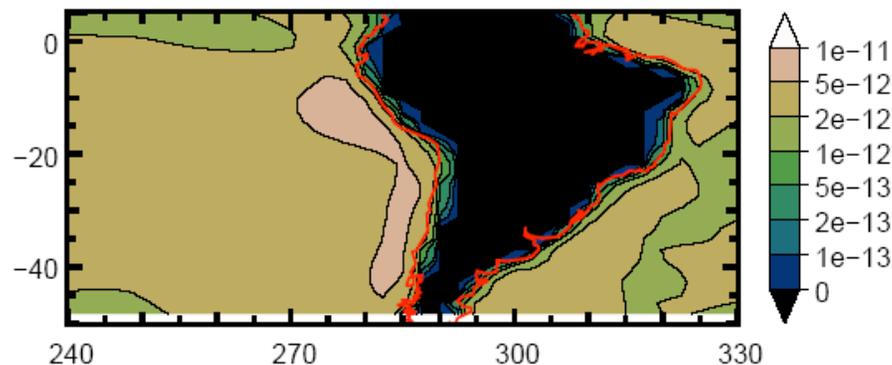
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SO2_COL_XFRC
level stats: min 0 max 3.5362e+11 avg 1.6852e+09



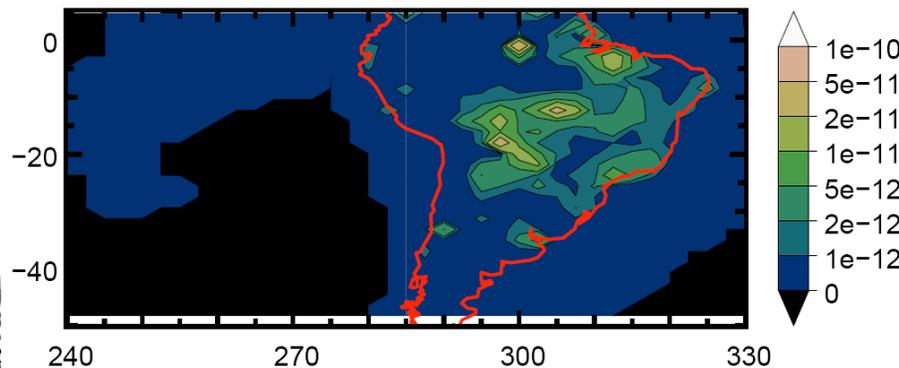
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SSLT01SF
level stats: min 0 max 0.028803 avg 0.0051499



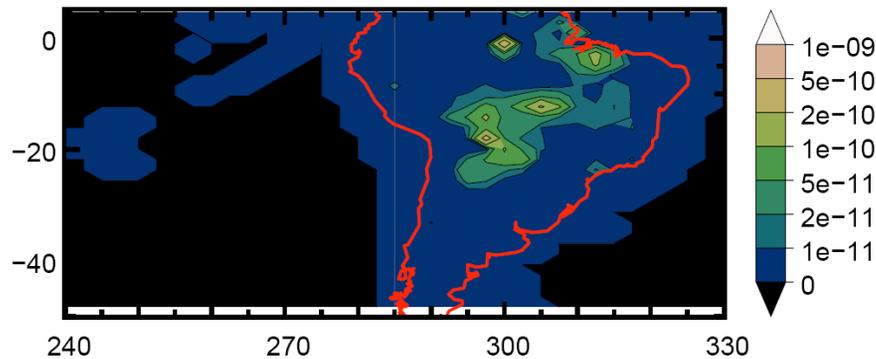
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SFDMS
level stats: min 0 max 7.031e-12 avg 2.0485e-12



fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SFCB1
level stats: min 0 max 3.6495e-11 avg 5.8361e-13



fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SFOC1
level stats: min 0 max 3.0104e-10 avg 3.8449e-12

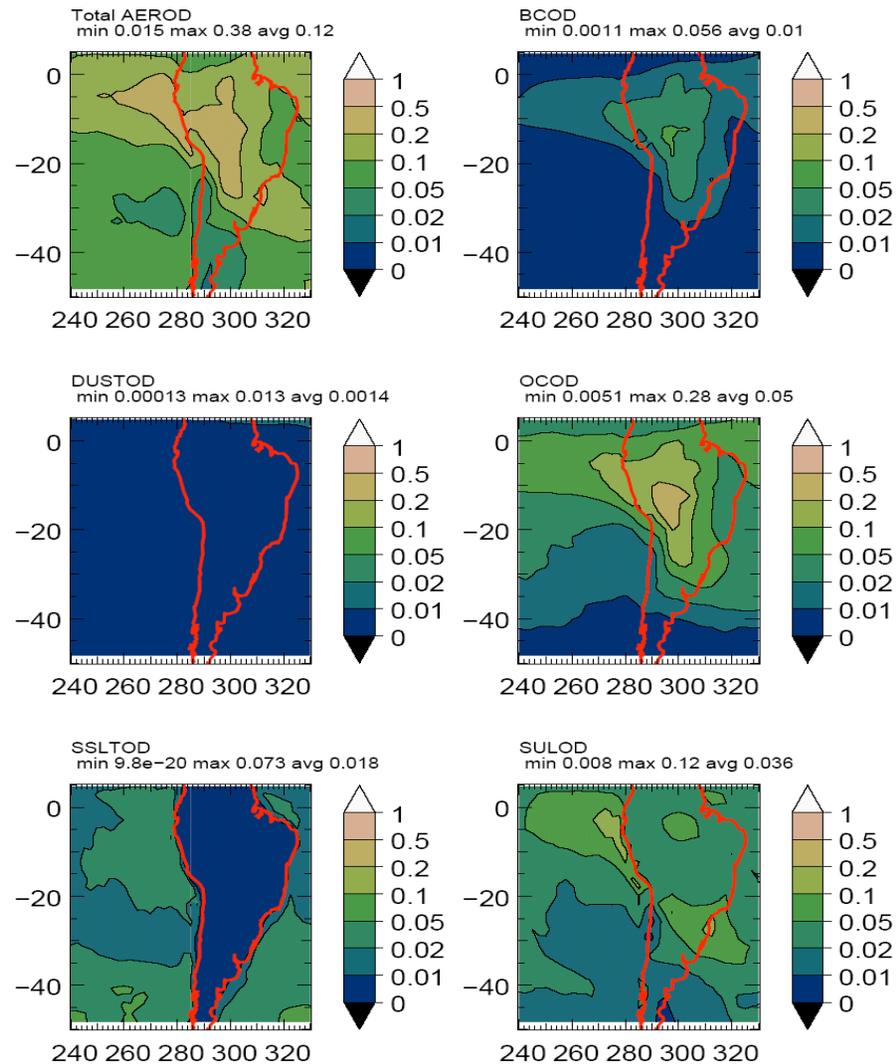


Aerosol Optical depth, total and by constituent type

Oct 1994

cam_fxd_aer_actv_run_1992

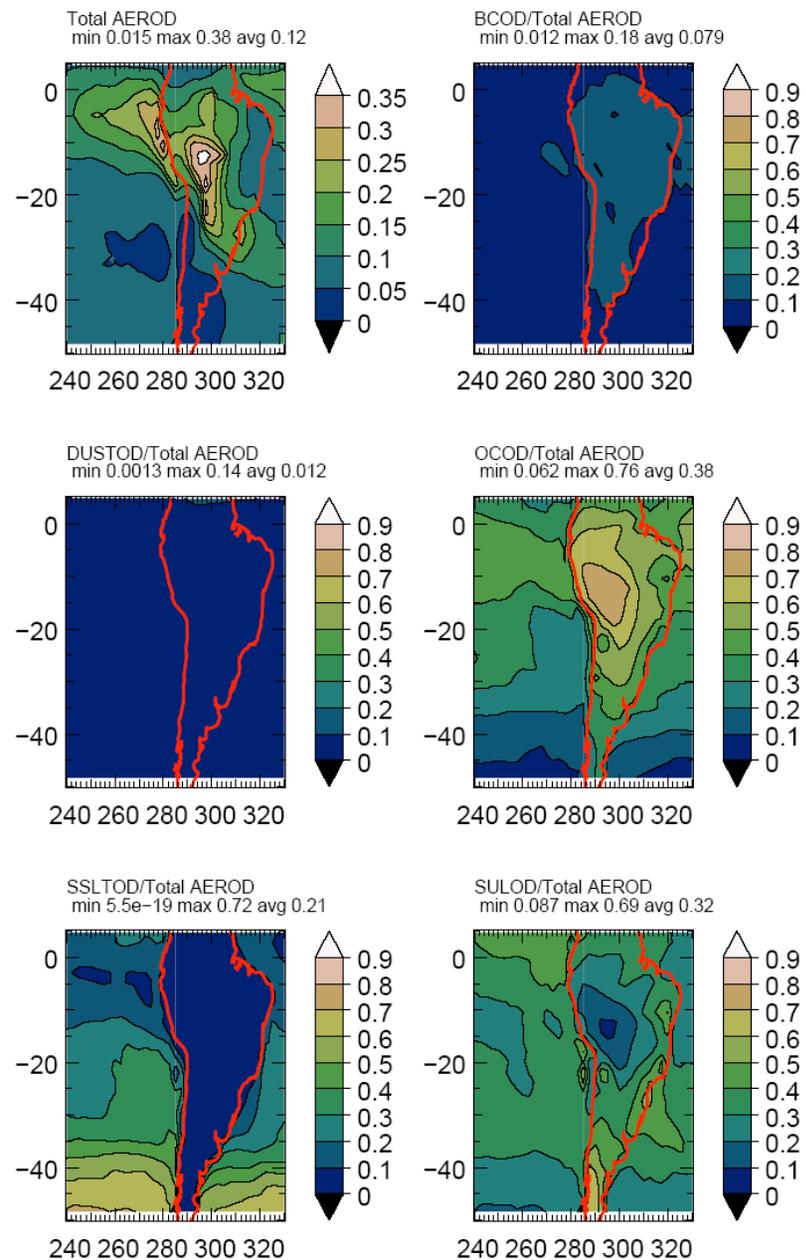
Optical Depths



Ratio of component AOD to total AOD

cam_fxd_aer_actv_run_1992

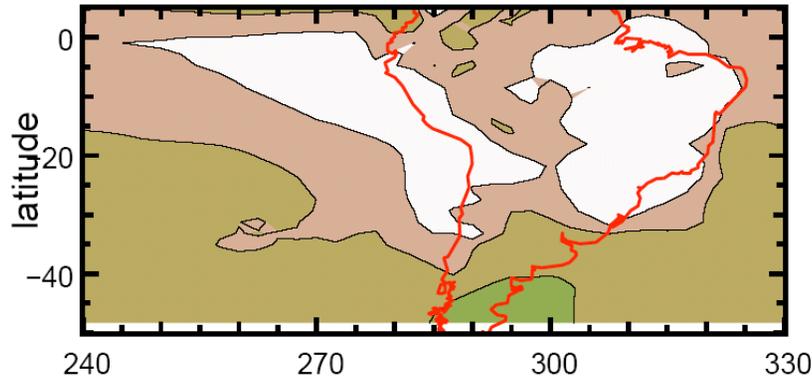
Ratio of OD to Total



Sulfate Concentrations (fixed height above sea level)

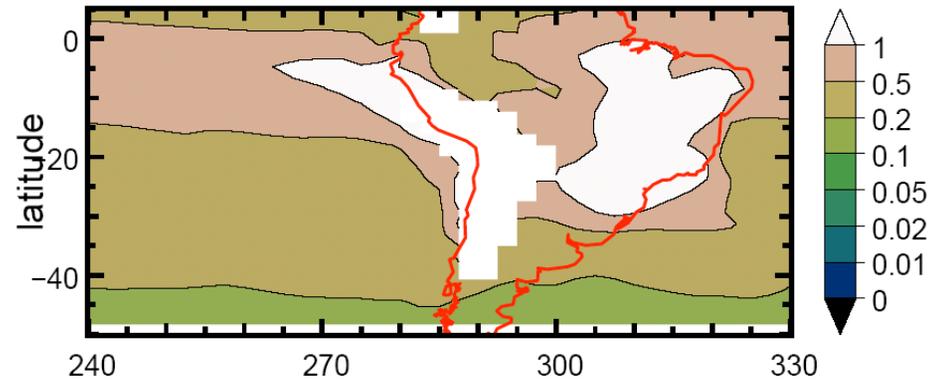
SO4 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$\cdot 1\text{e}+09 \cdot 96/29$]) surface

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SO4
level stats: min 0.11527 max 6.854 avg 0.7992



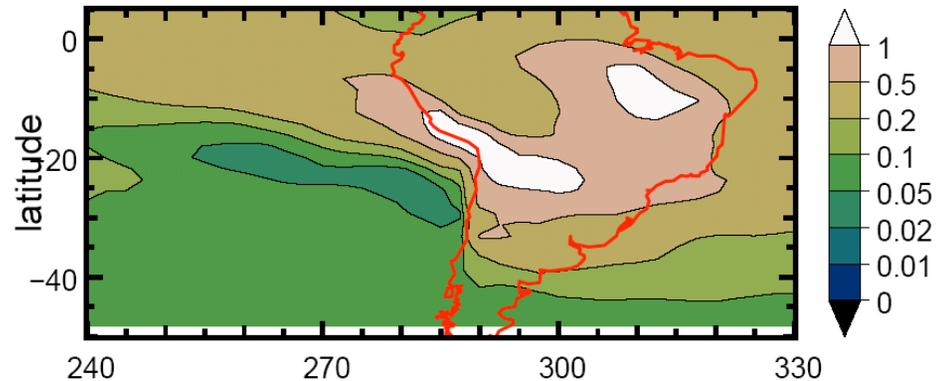
SO4 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$\cdot 1\text{e}+09 \cdot 96/29$]) 1.0 km

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SO4
level stats: min 0.10887 max 3.7095 avg 0.58482



SO4 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$\cdot 1\text{e}+09 \cdot 96/29$]) 3.0 km

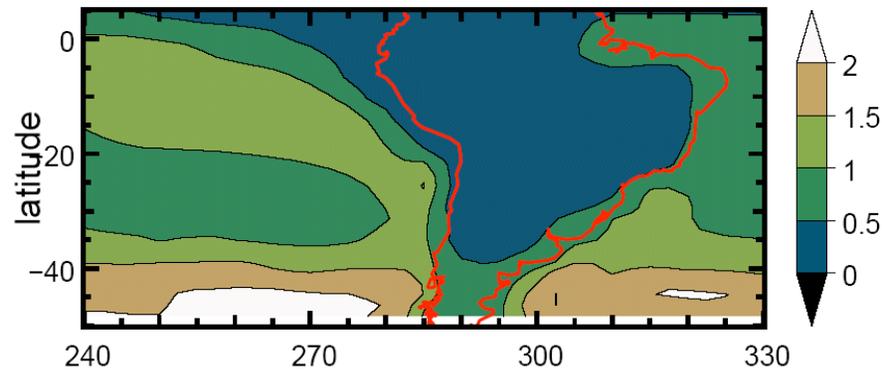
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SO4
level stats: min 0.035645 max 2.3273 avg 0.31062



Submicron Sea Salt at fixed altitude above sea level (note diffs in contour interval)

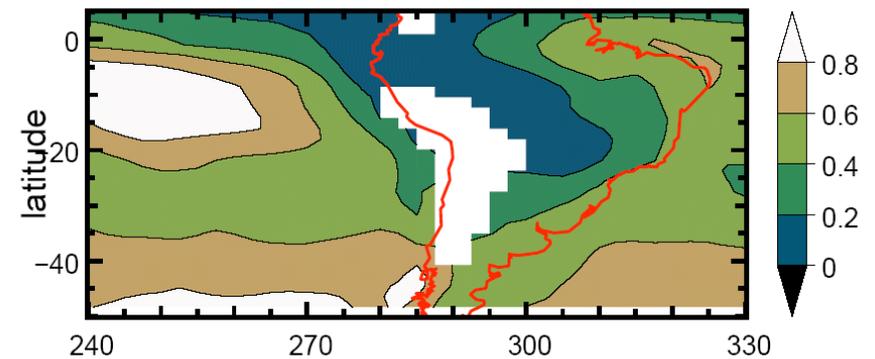
SSLT01 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) surface

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SSLT01
level stats: min 0.033236 max 2.3319 avg 0.83103



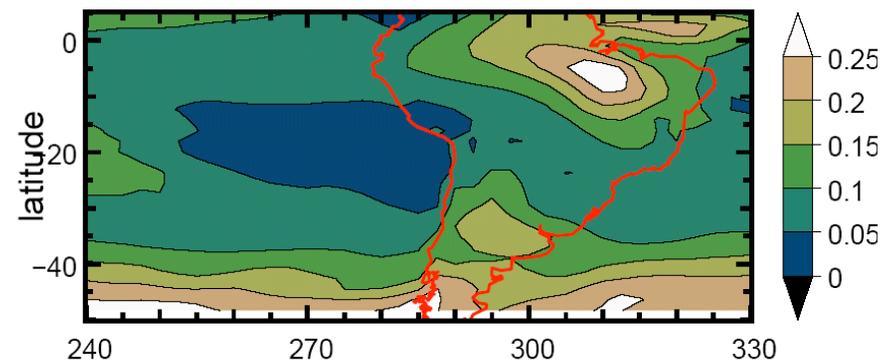
SSLT01 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) 1.0 km

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SSLT01
level stats: min 0.052396 max 0.95596 avg 0.48694



SSLT01 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) 3.0 km

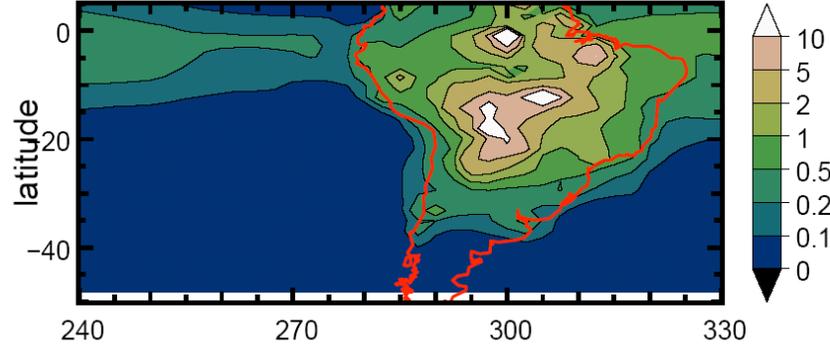
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: SSLT01
level stats: min 0.027256 max 0.28067 avg 0.1062



Organic Carbon at fixed height above sea level

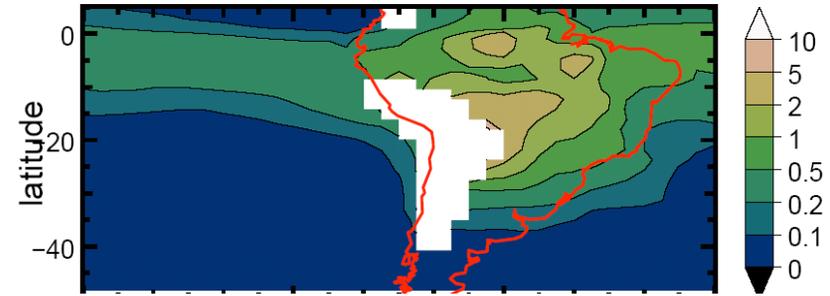
OC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$*1\text{e}+09*12/29$]) surface

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: OC1+OC2
level stats: min 0.0022257 max 32.222 avg 0.65122



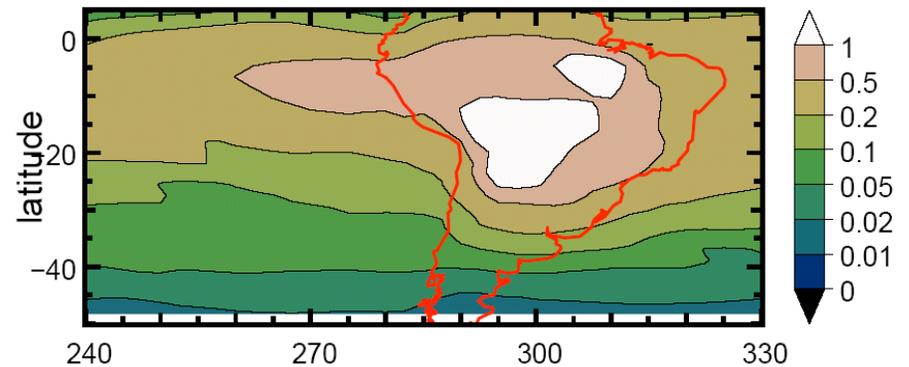
OC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$*1\text{e}+09*12/29$]) 1.0 km

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: OC1+OC2
level stats: min 0.0029388 max 11.514 avg 0.39262



OC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$*1\text{e}+09*12/29$]) 3.0 km

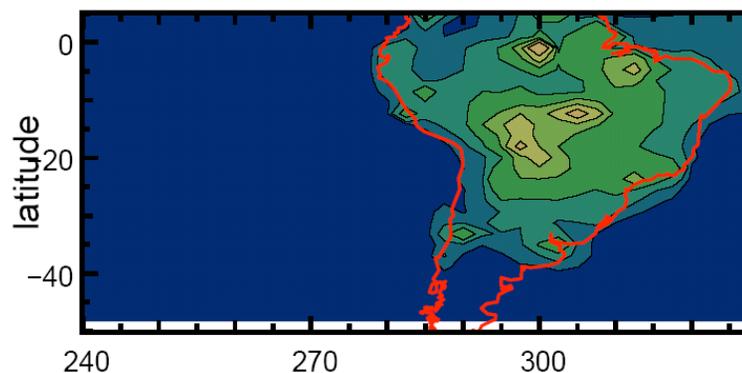
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: OC1+OC2
level stats: min 0.011414 max 2.0947 avg 0.33504



Black Carbon at fixed height above sea level

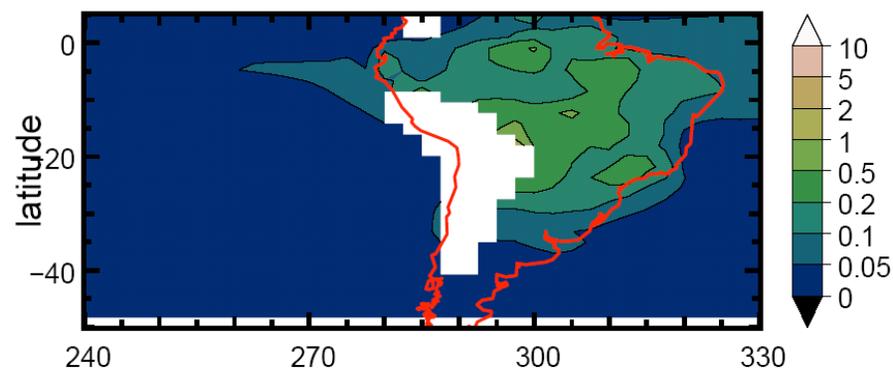
CB ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$*1\text{e}+09*12/29$]) surface

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: CB1+CB2
level stats: min 0.00039693 max 3.9206 avg 0.098228



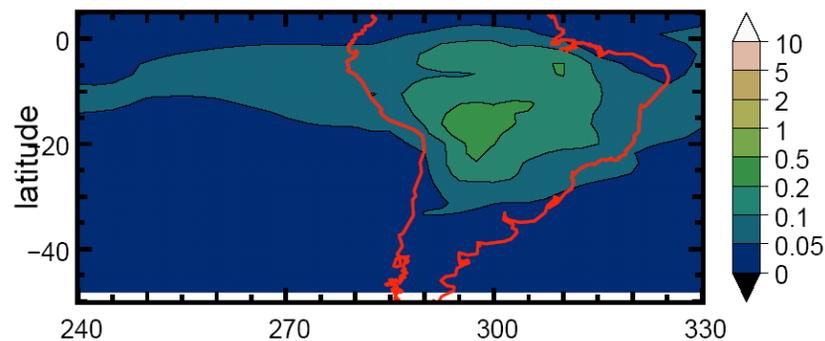
CB ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$*1\text{e}+09*12/29$]) 1.0 km

fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: CB1+CB2
level stats: min 0.00055519 max 1.4537 avg 0.06114

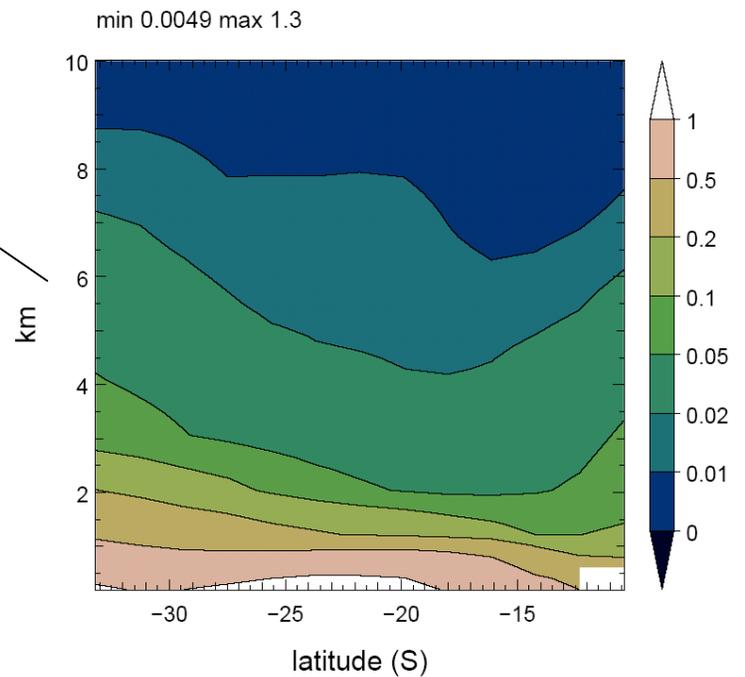
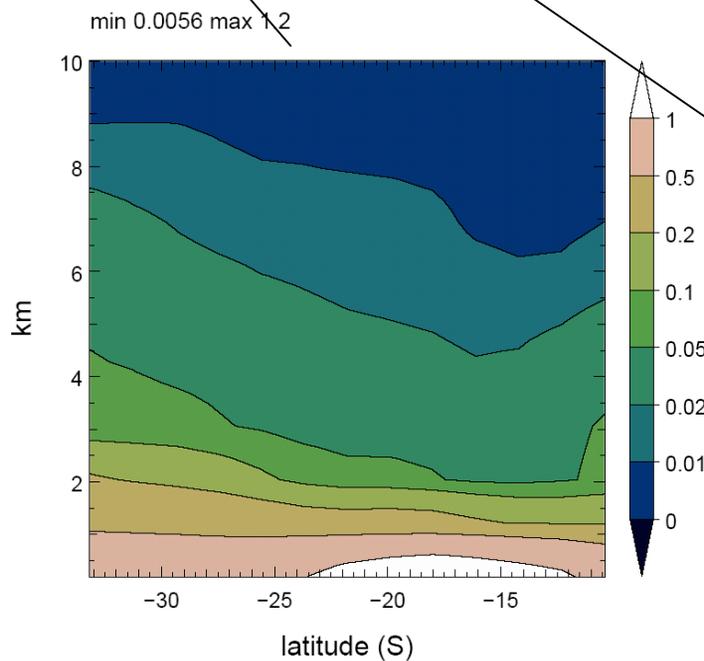
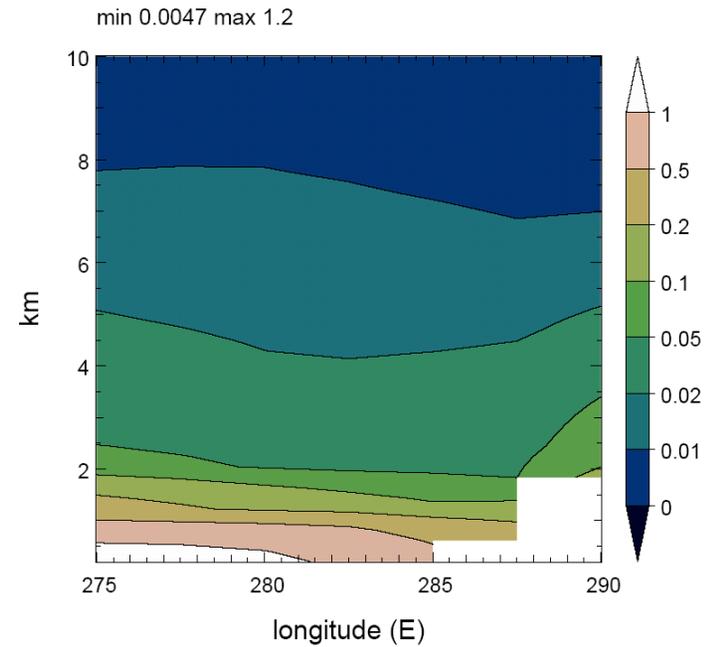
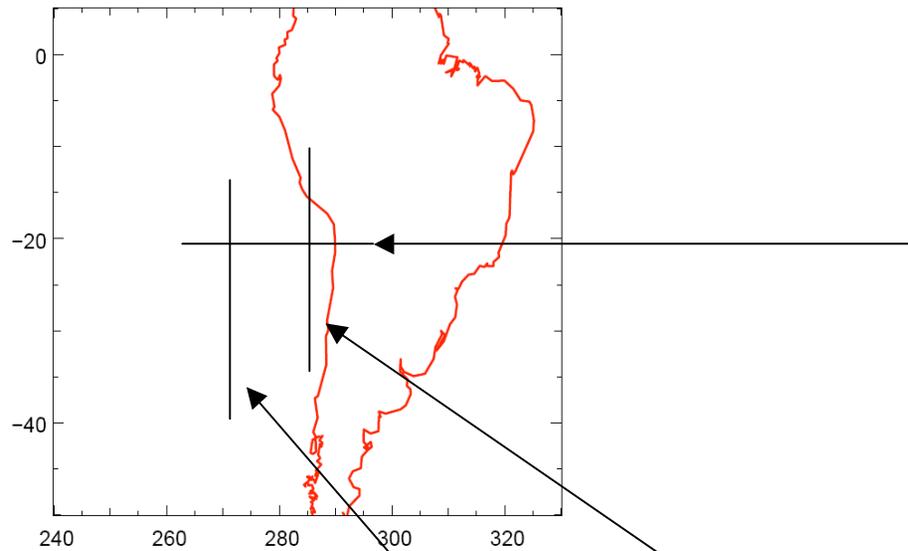


CB ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [$*1\text{e}+09*12/29$]) 3.0 km

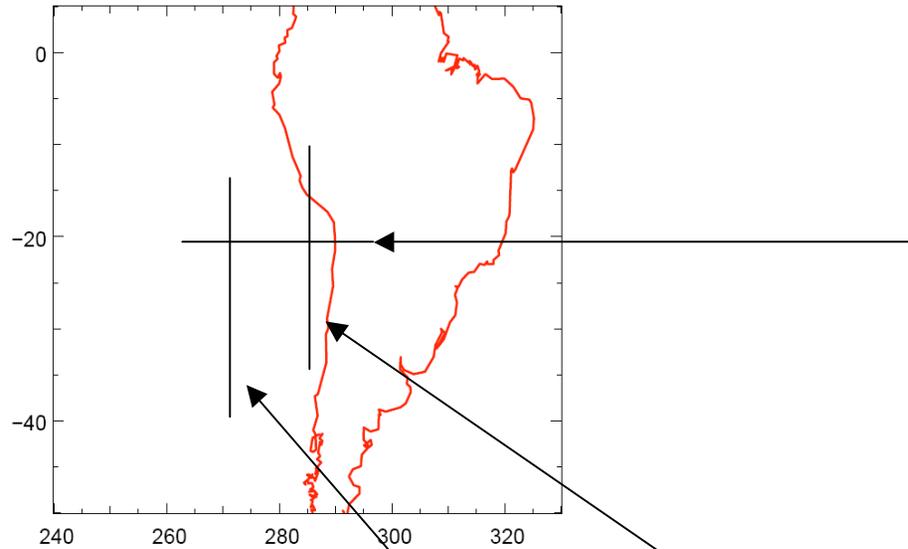
fvitt_aerosol_run_1992, file: cam2.h0, field: CB1+CB2
level stats: min 0.0019891 max 0.26967 avg 0.048169



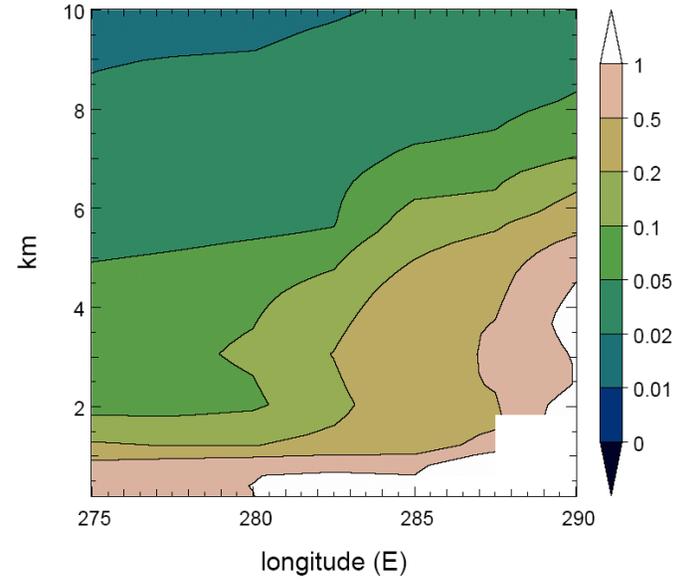
Sea Salt (submicron) Cross-sections



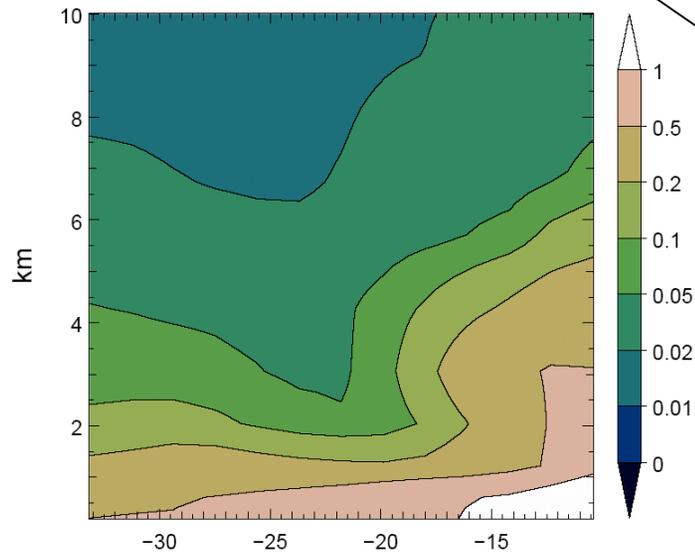
SO₄ cross-sections



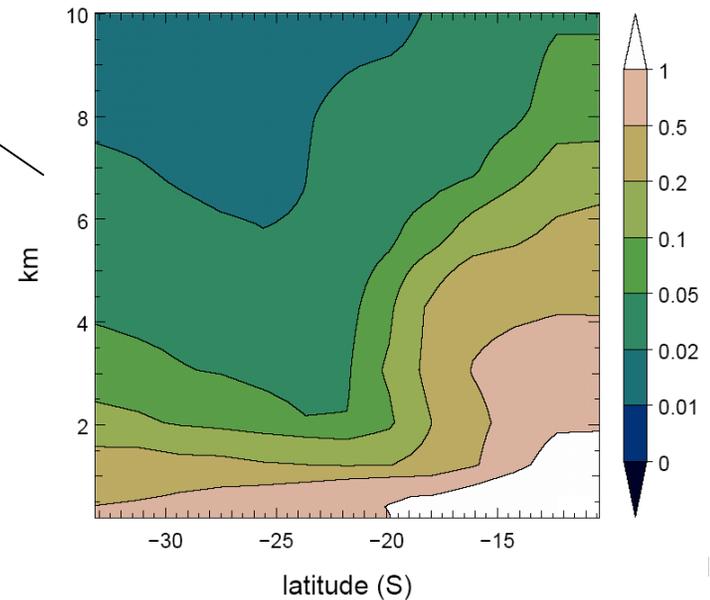
min 0.017 max 2.7



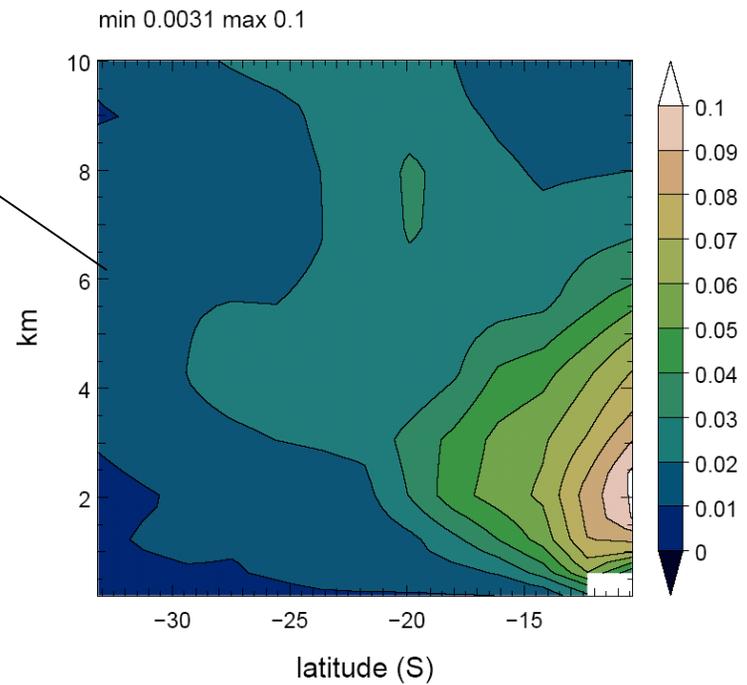
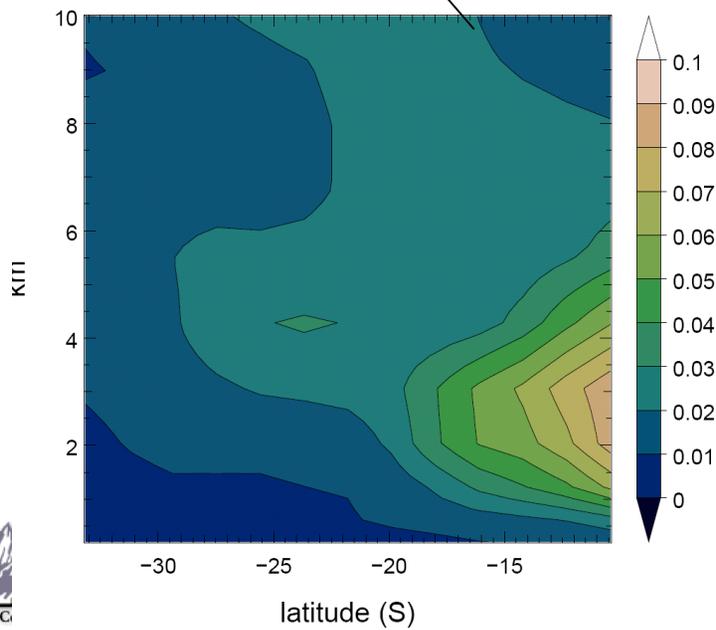
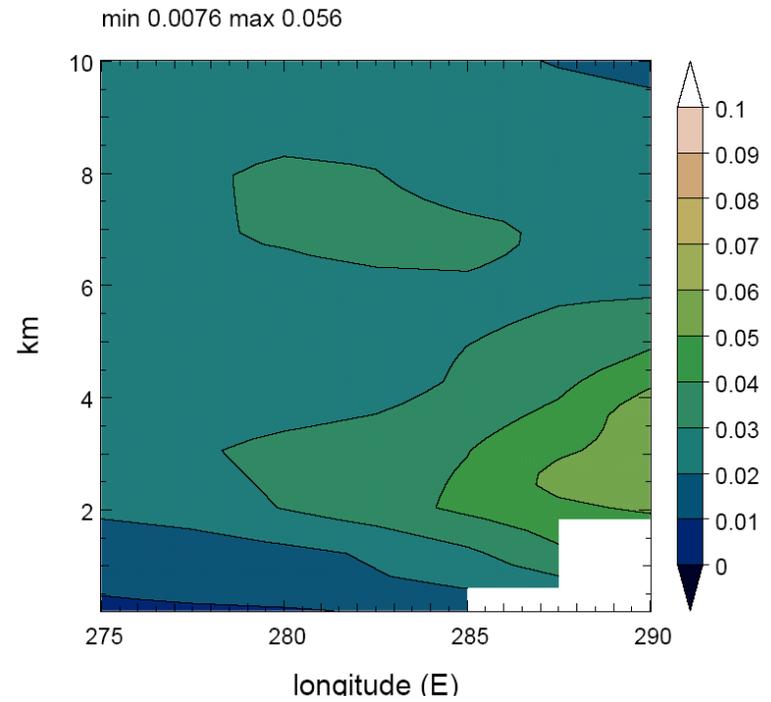
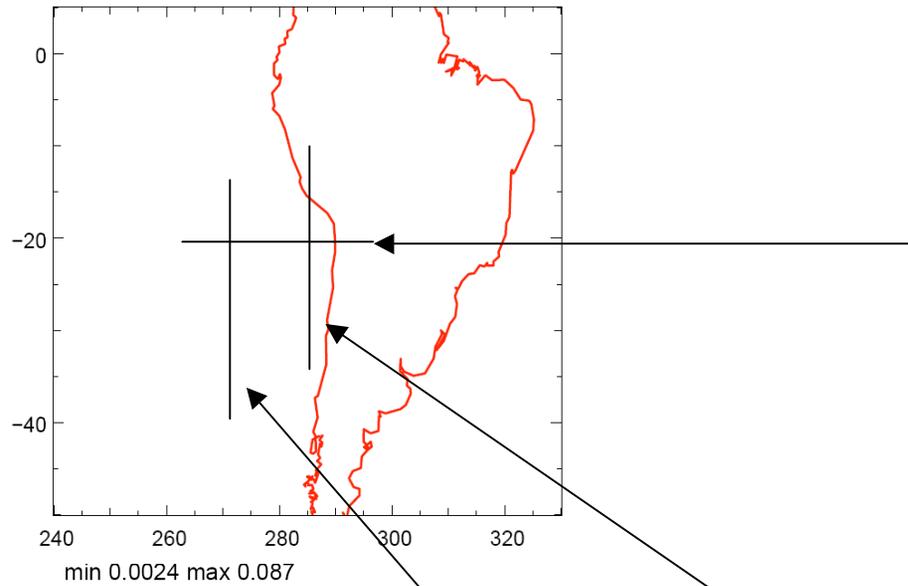
min 0.012 max 1.5



min 0.012 max 2.1

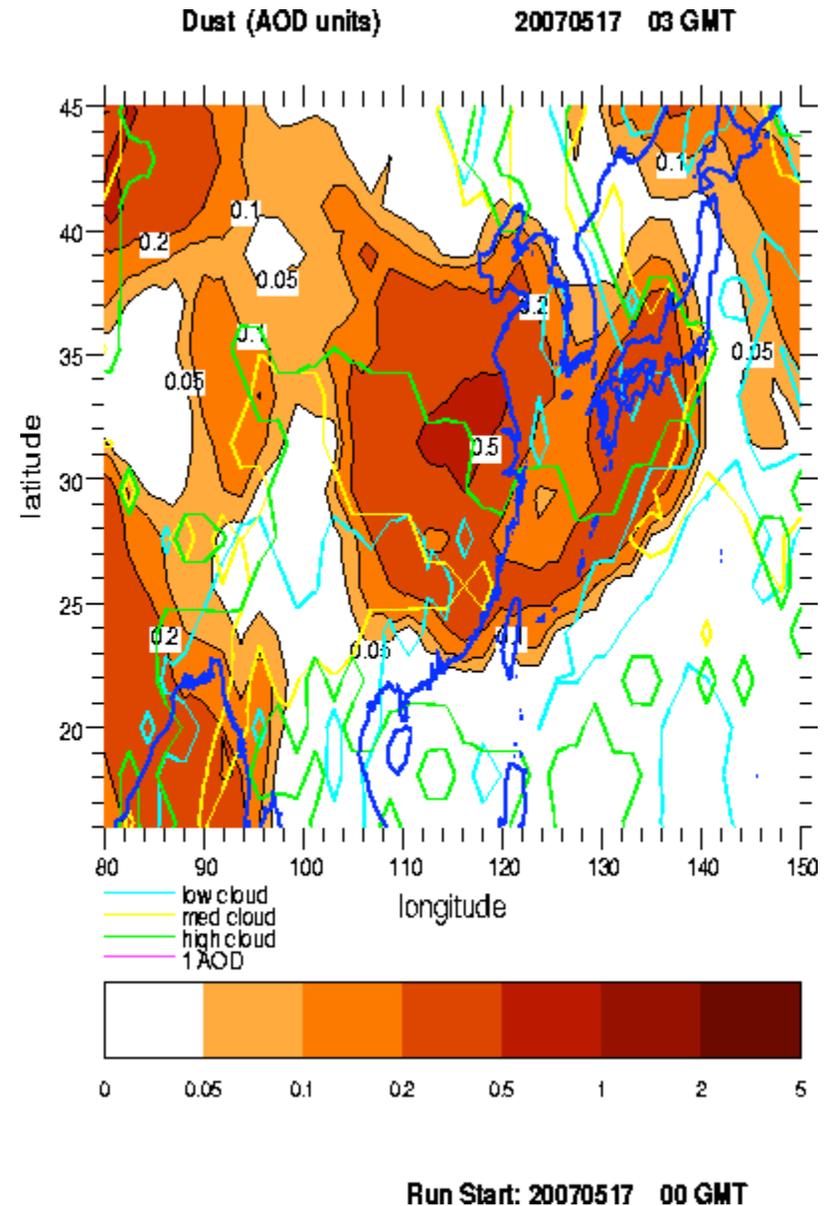


Black Carbon



Aerosol Forecasting

- Can be used to
 - help guide field project
 - help interpret results
- Successful in
 - INDOEX
 - ACE-Asia
 - PACDEX (happening now)

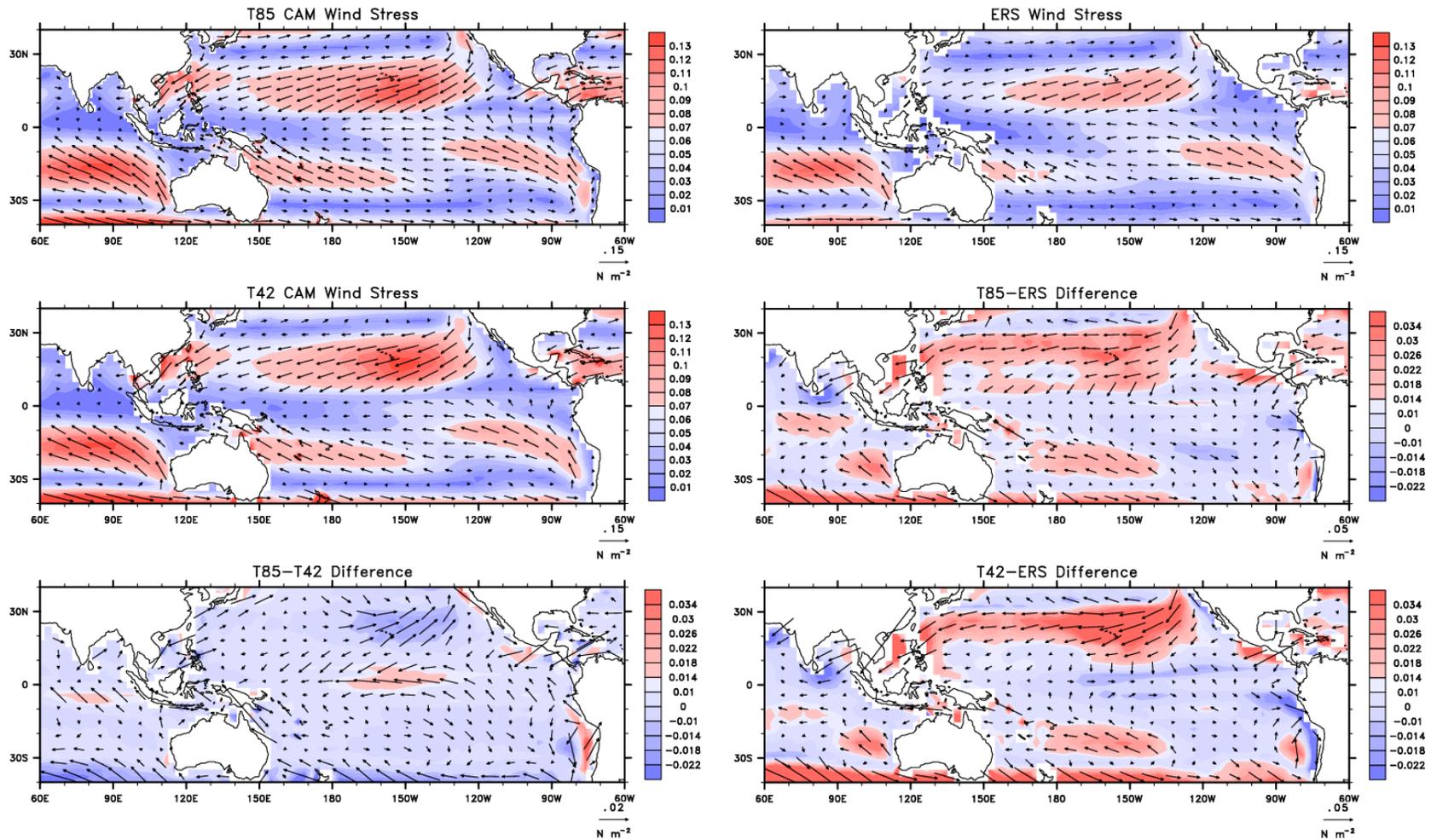


Closing thoughts

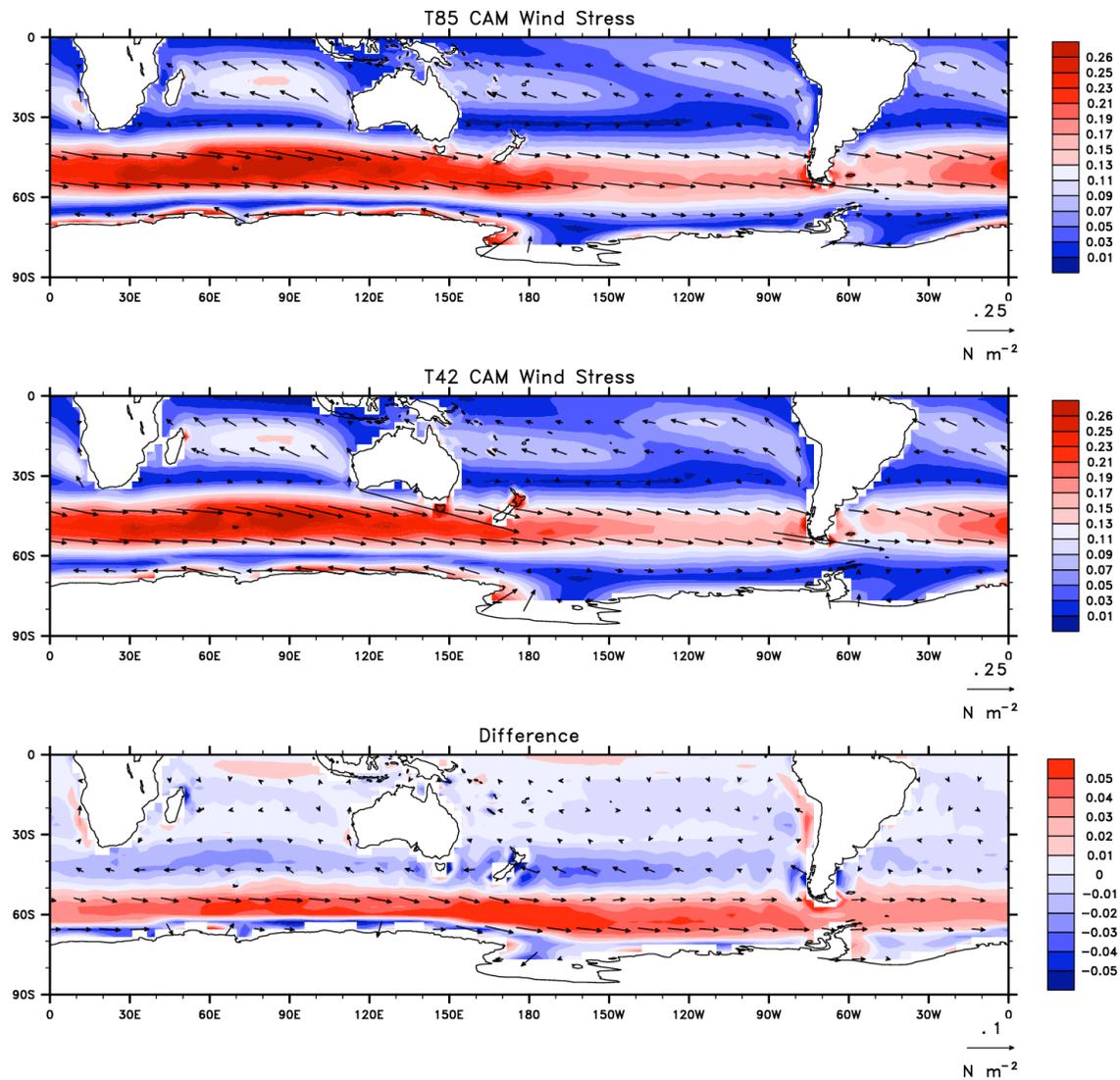
- This is a new regime to challenge aerosol transport and the subsequent impact on climate
 - Resolution/topography
 - Sources
 - Flow around topography
 - Potential for elevated plumes, difficulty for global models
 - Source for aerosols in clouds may be a combination of local and remote sources
 - Source for aerosols in clouds may come from cloud top, rather than from near surface
 - Dependence on ENSO
- Aerosol forecasting may prove useful to VOCALS

The End

Resolution signals in CAM3 (T42 \Rightarrow T85)



Resolution signals in CAM3 (T42 \Rightarrow T85)



Summary

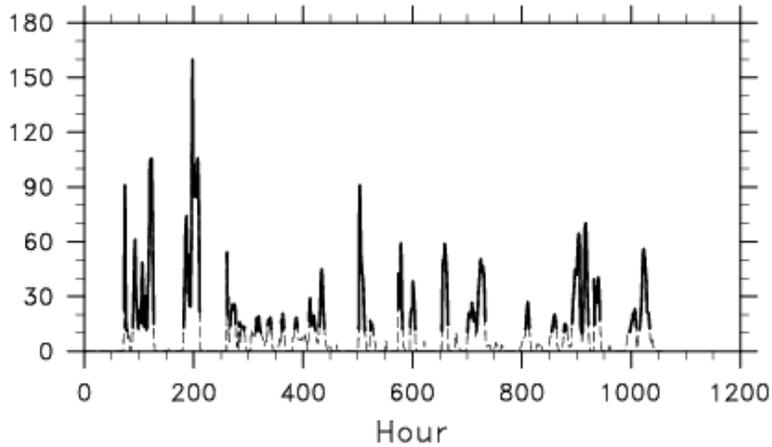
- Horizontal resolution won't solve systematic error problems
 - important scales of motion span > 10 orders of magnitude
 - *clear break point between T85 and T42 spectral truncations*
 - parameterization of physical processes is pacing progress
 - brute force strategy not an immediate 'operational' solution
- Systematically exploring new experimental frameworks
 - techniques to embed mesoscale modeling frameworks
 - *relatively inexpensive way to explore scale interaction questions*
 - *hierarchy of nesting techniques (one-way vs two-way, physics suite,)*

Evaluation of the experimental framework

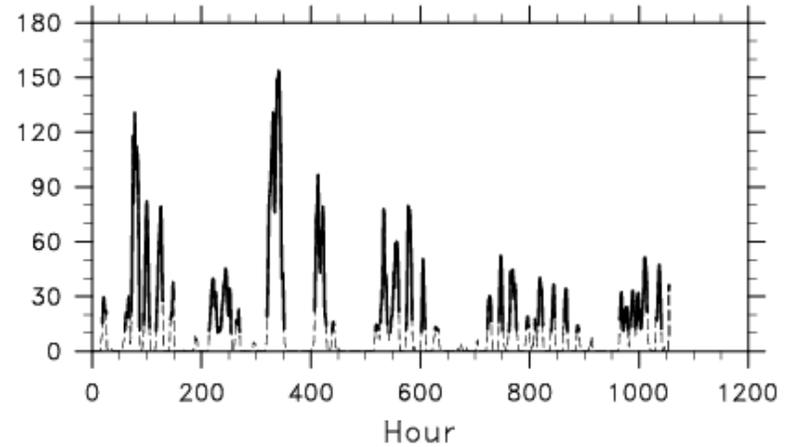
- Analysis of initial experiments underway
 - analysis of climate metrics, both mean and variability
 - analysis of systematic biases imposed by specified lateral forcing
- Analysis of mean quantities in global simulations
 - suggests need to carefully treat lateral boundaries
 - need to specify *ALL* state information
 - need to consider variability properties of the lateral forcing

Example of Cloud Ice Water Loading

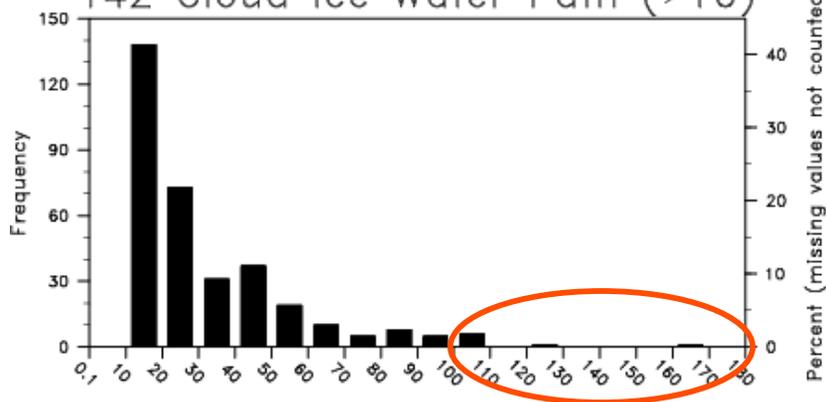
T42 Cloud Ice Water Path



T85 Cloud Ice Water Path



T42 Cloud Ice Water Path (>10)



T85 Cloud Ice Water Path (>10)

