

Using prescribed aerosol from MACv2-SP for assessing uncertainty in radiative forcing

Stephanie Fiedler

Contributions to MACv2.0-SP:

Bjorn Stevens, Thorsten Mauritsen, Stefan Kinne, Karsten Peters,
Sebastian Rast, Jobst Müsse, Steven Smith

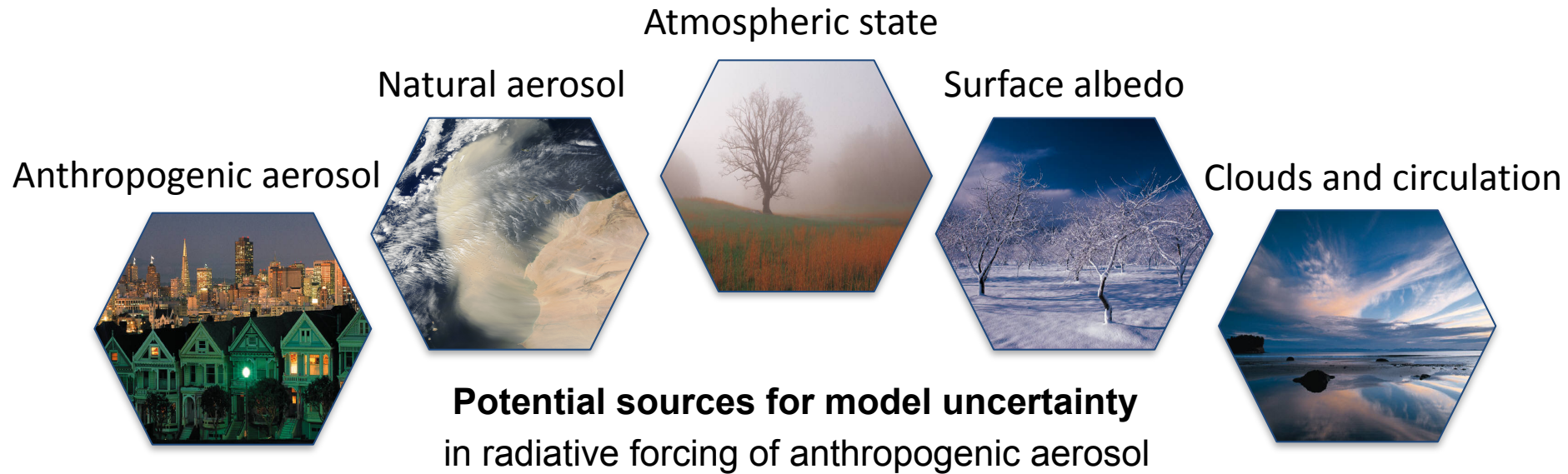
9th ICAP Meeting

Lille, 27 June 2017

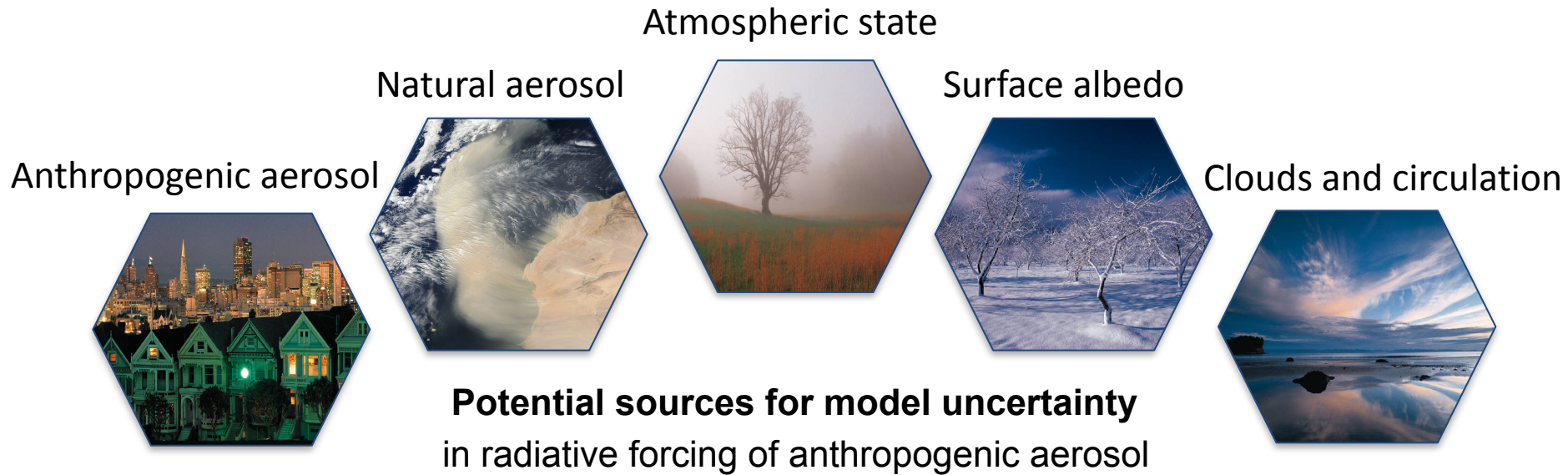


Max-Planck-Institut
für Meteorologie

Uncertainty in aerosol forcing

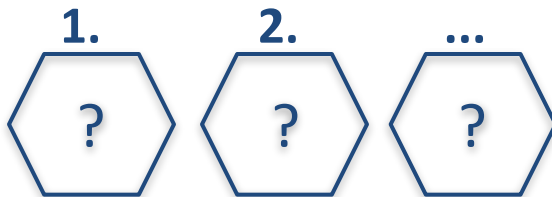
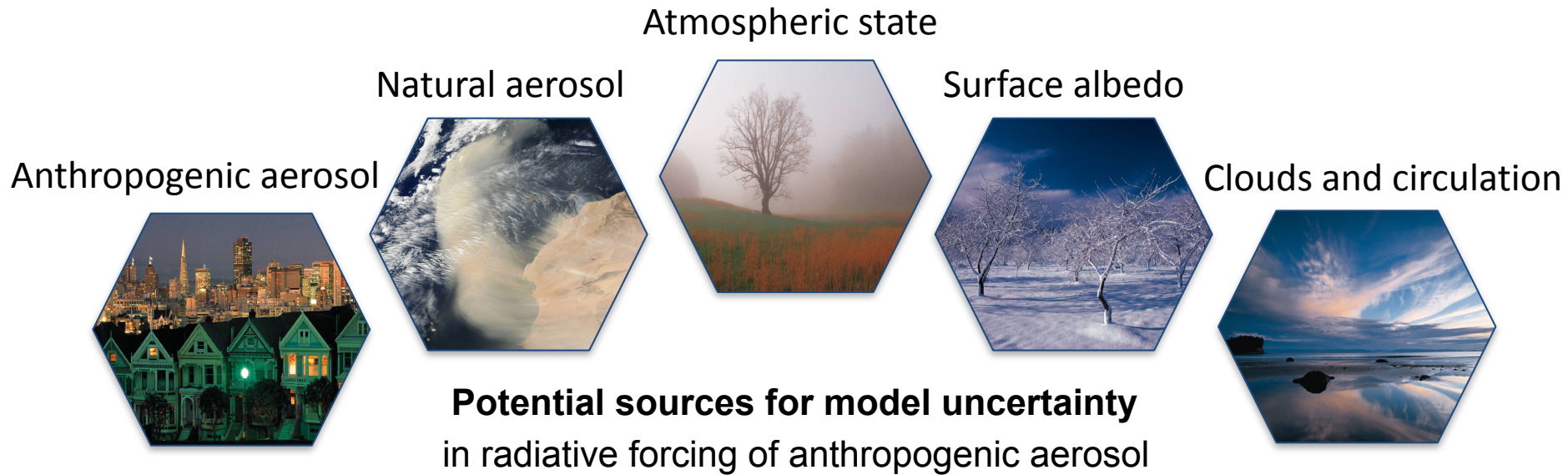


Uncertainty in aerosol forcing



Need for **systematic assessment**
of their relative importance

Uncertainty in aerosol forcing



Need for **systematic assessment** of their relative importance

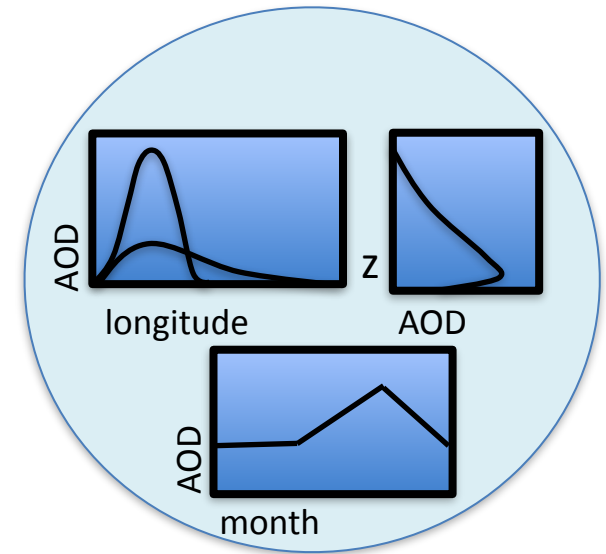
New parameterisation
MACv2.0-SP

Prescribe same anthropogenic aerosol properties to study sensitivity

MACv2.0-SP as top-down approach to estimate radiative forcing associated with anthropogenic aerosol

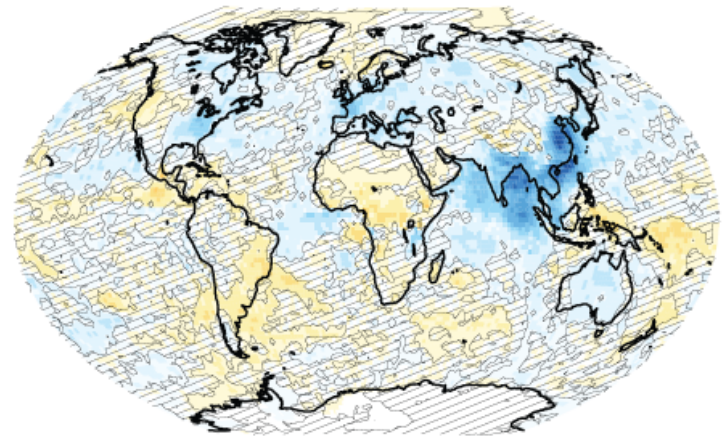
1. Introduction of MACv2.0-SP

A simplified parameterization.



2. Application in MPI-M model

Radiative forcing estimates




INTRODUCTION OF MACv2.0-SP

A Simplified parameterization

Anthropogenic aerosol optical properties and associated change in cloud droplet number concentration



Constrained by
observations



Computationally
fast



Flexible
application



Easy to use

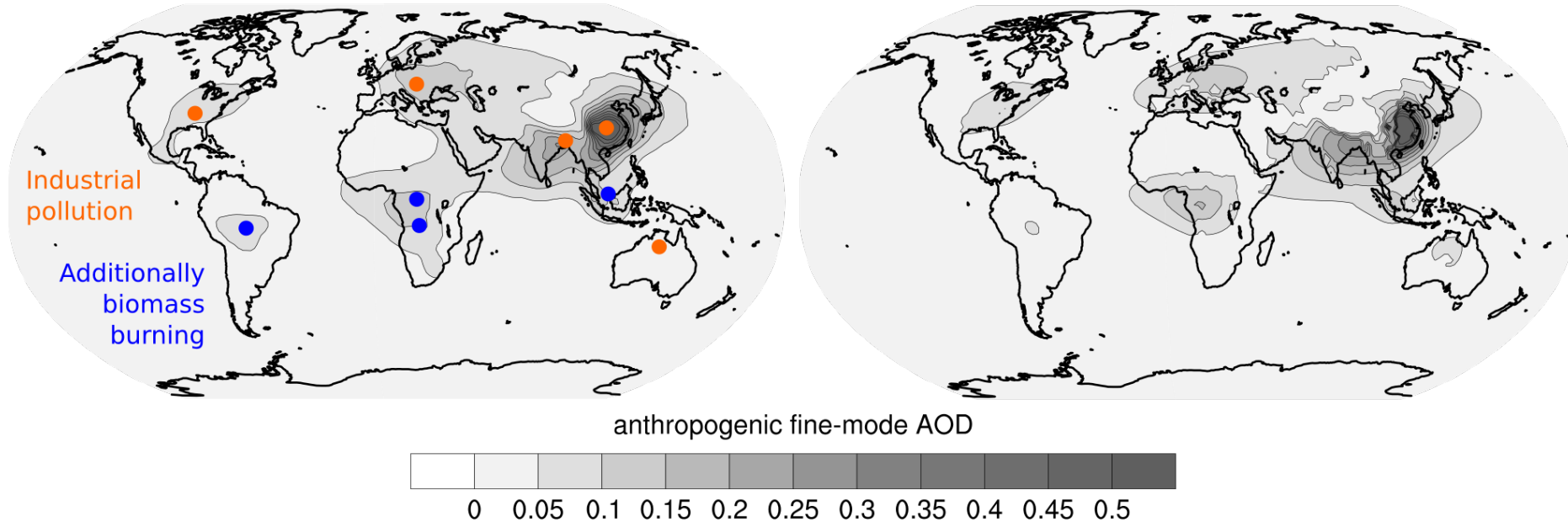
Constrained by observations



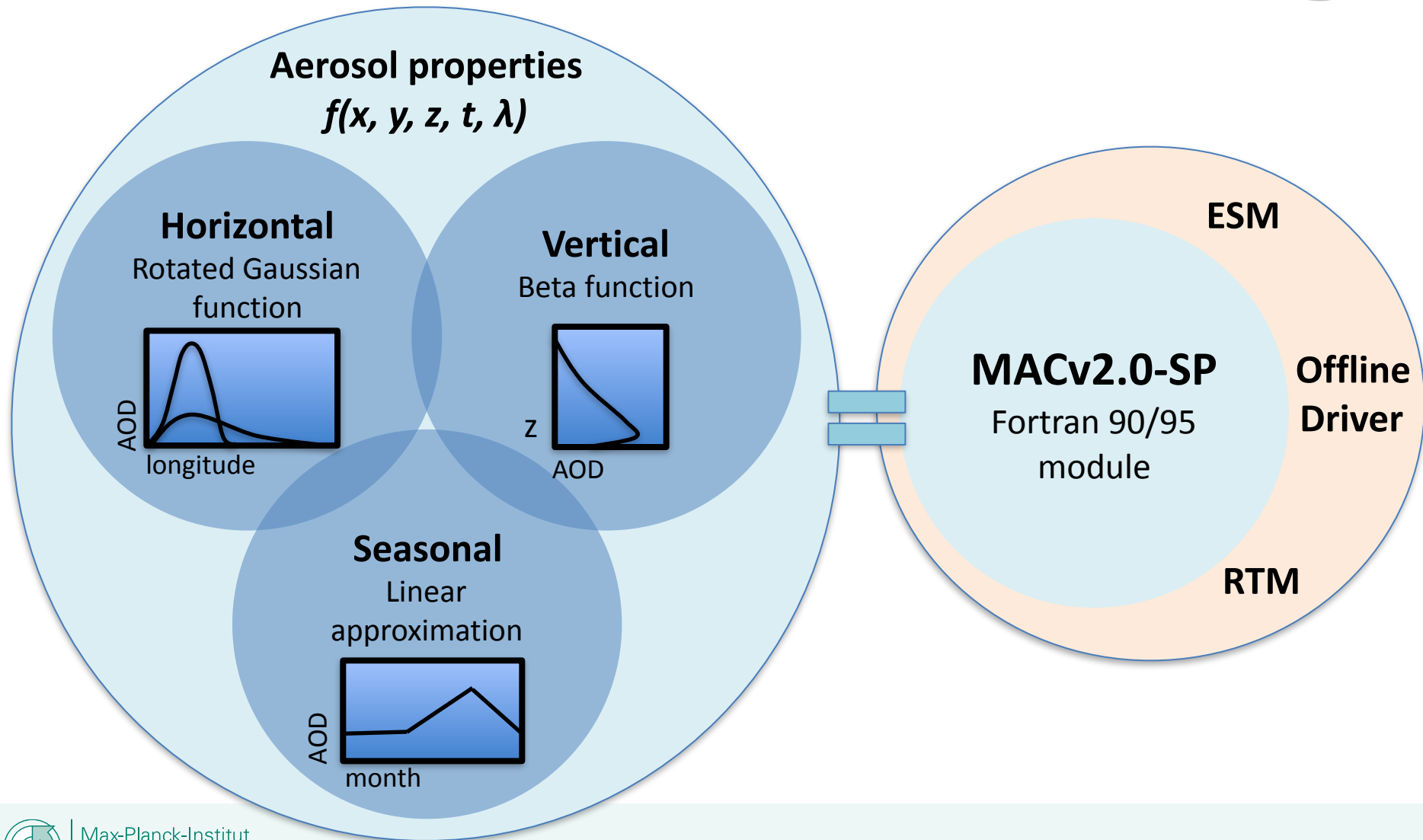
Annual mean anthropogenic AOD for present

MACv2.0

MACv2.0-SP



Fast and flexible design

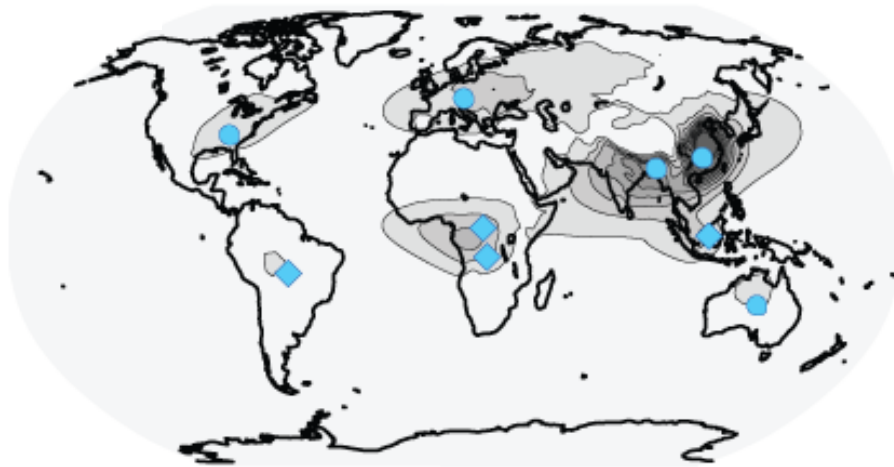


Scaling for historical period

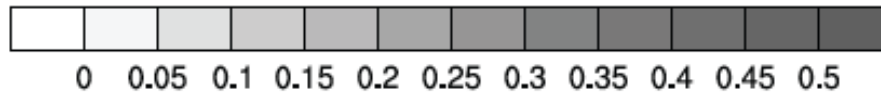
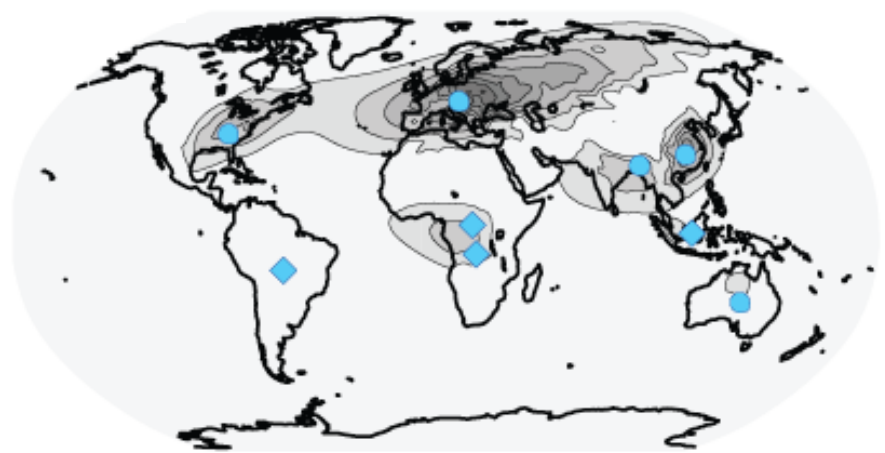


Annual mean anthropogenic aerosol optical depth

2005



1975



Biomass burning

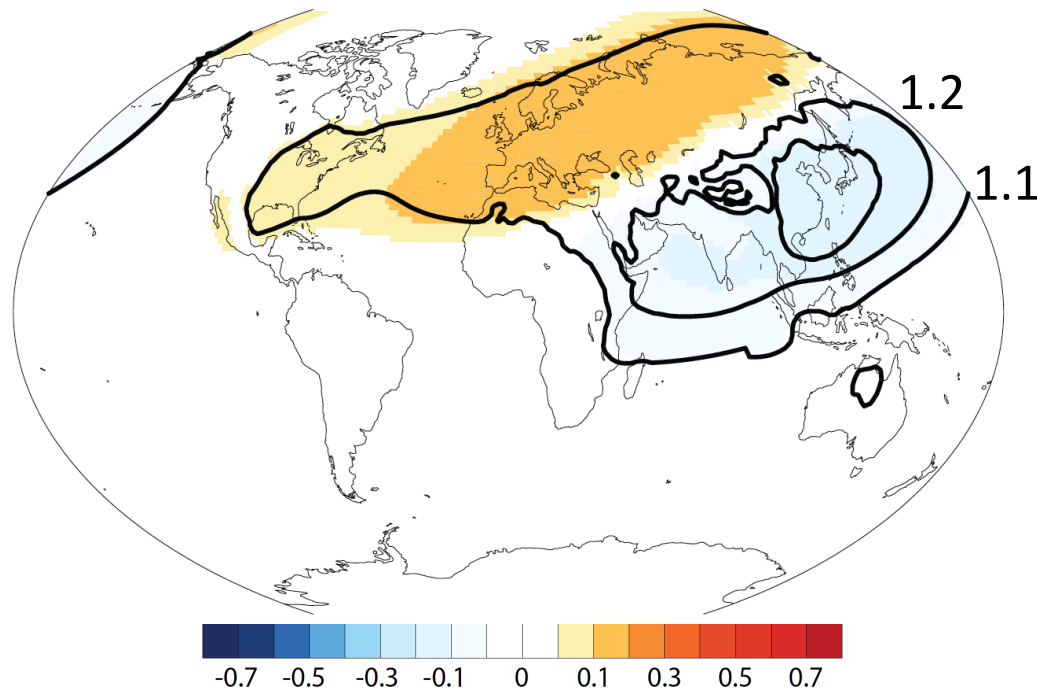


Industrial pollution

Parameterization of Twomey effect



Annual mean difference in η_N for 1975 - 2005



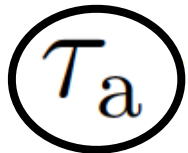
$$\eta_N = 1 + \frac{dN}{N} = \frac{\ln [1000 (\tau_a + \tau_{bg}) + 1]}{\ln [1000 \tau_{bg} + 1]}$$

Multiplied with CDNC to be used in radiation calculation

APPLICATION OF MACV2.0-SP IN ECHAM6.3



The sensitivity of forcing estimates.



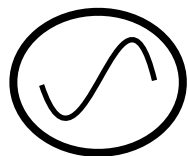
Spatial patterns of anthropogenic aerosol



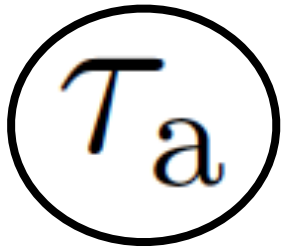
Formulation of Twomey effect



Strength of Twomey effect / Natural aerosol background



Natural atmospheric variability

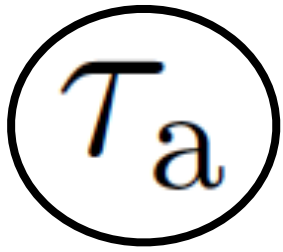


MACv2.0-SP in ECHAM6.3

PRESENT-DAY EFFECTIVE RADIATIVE FORCING

Ensembles of AMIP simulations for 2001-2010:

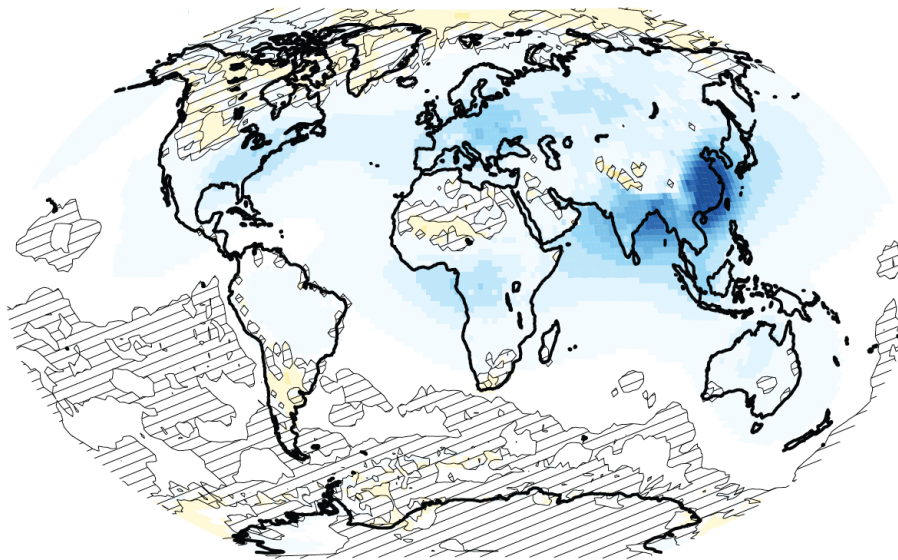
- pre-industrial aerosol (natural only), 6 members
- present-day aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members



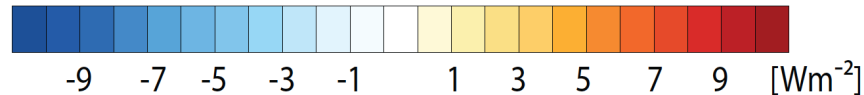
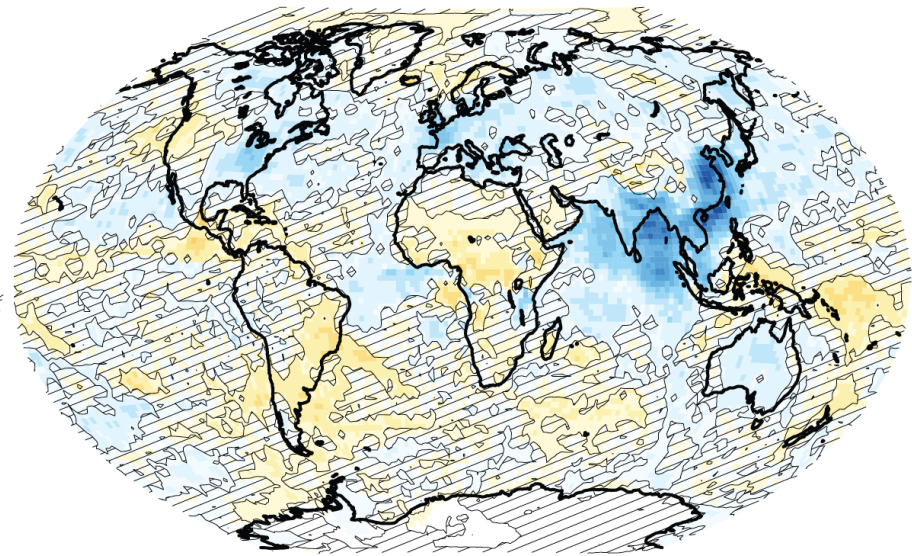
Present-day effective radiative forcing


Annual ensemble average for present-day
(SW, TOA, 180 years)

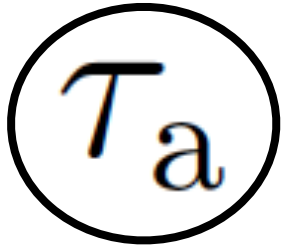
Cloud free -0.67 Wm^{-2}



All sky -0.49 Wm^{-2}



 Not statistical significant

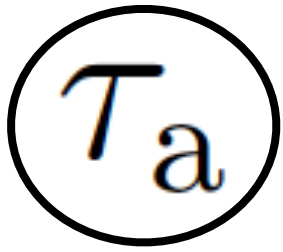


MACv2.0-SP in ECHAM6.3

DOES THE AEROSOL PATTERN AFFECT THE GLOBAL MEAN FORCING?

Ensembles of AMIP simulations for 2001-2010:

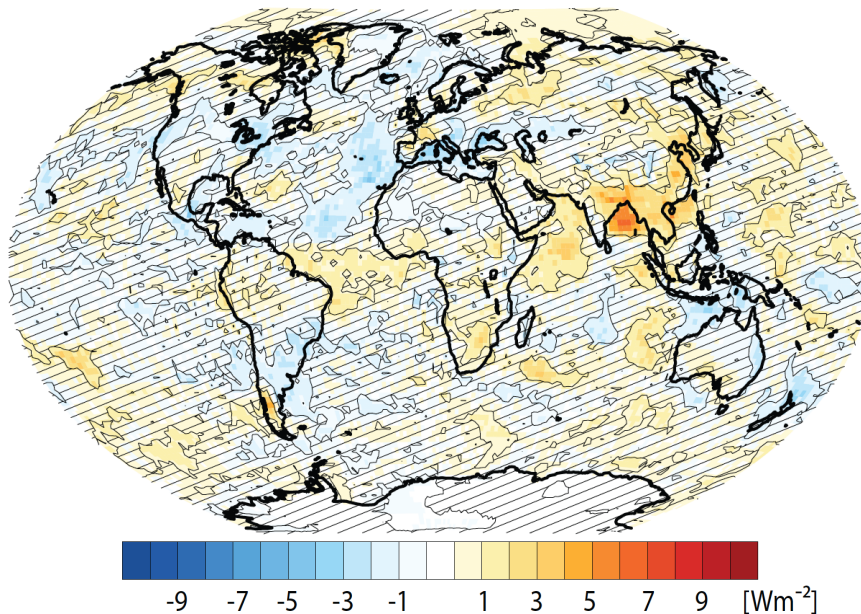
- pre-industrial aerosol (natural only), 6 members
- present-day aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members
- mid-1970s aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members




Sensitivity of ERF to spatial pattern of anthropogenic aerosol

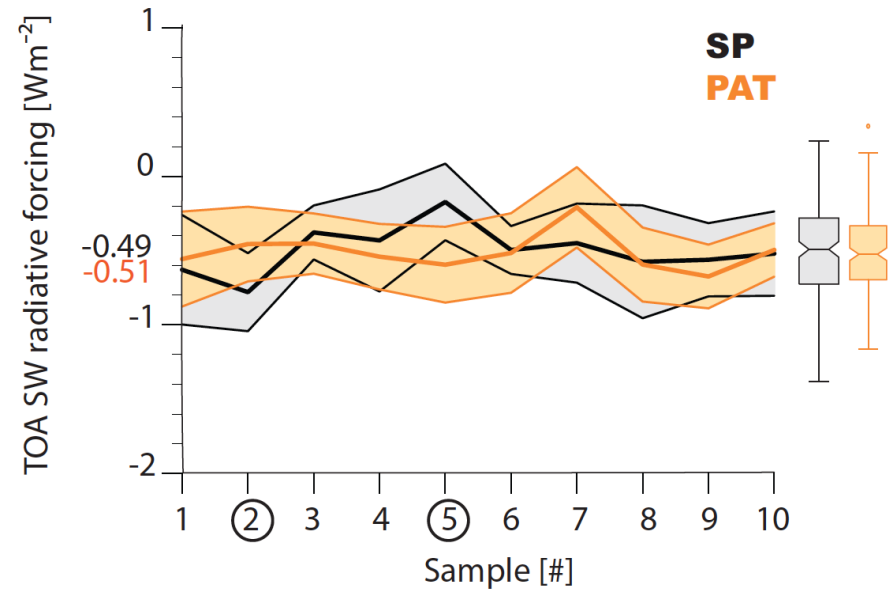
Annual ensemble averaged all-sky ERF (SW, TOA)

PAT (mid-1970s) - SP (present-day)
(180 years)



 Not statistical significant

Sub-sampling global means
(18 years each)



 Statistical significant



MACv2.0-SP in ECHAM6.3

HOW COULD THE AEROSOL PATTERN AFFECT GLOBAL MEAN FORCING?

Ensembles of AMIP simulations for 2001-2010:

- pre-industrial aerosol (natural only), 6 members
- present-day aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members
- mid-1970s aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members
- alternative parameterisation of Twomey effect, 3 members



Formulation of Twomey effect

QTE

$$\frac{\exp [5 + 0.3 \ln (\tau_a + \tau_{bg})]}{\exp [5 + 0.3 \ln \tau_{bg}]}$$

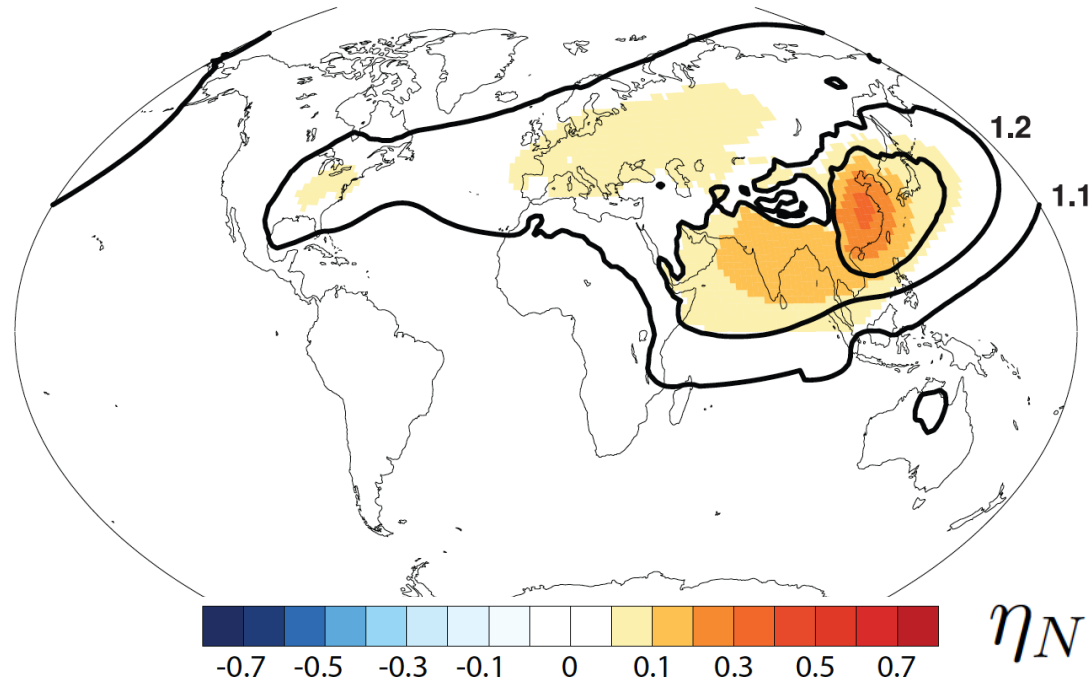
following Quaas et al. (2006)

SP

$$\frac{\ln [1000 (\tau_a + \tau_{bg}) + 1]}{\ln [1000 \tau_{bg} + 1]}$$

Stevens et al. (2017), Fiedler et al. (2017)

QTE – SP



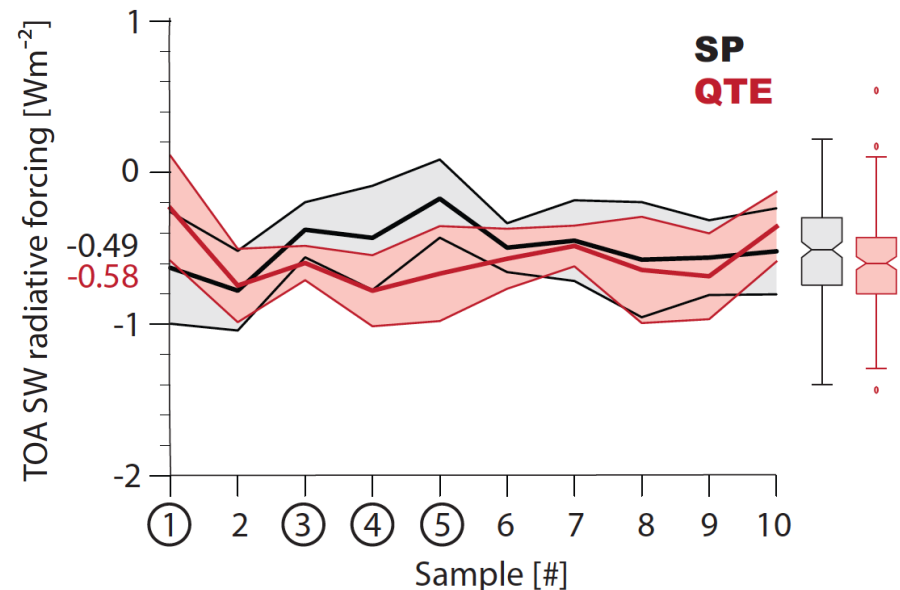
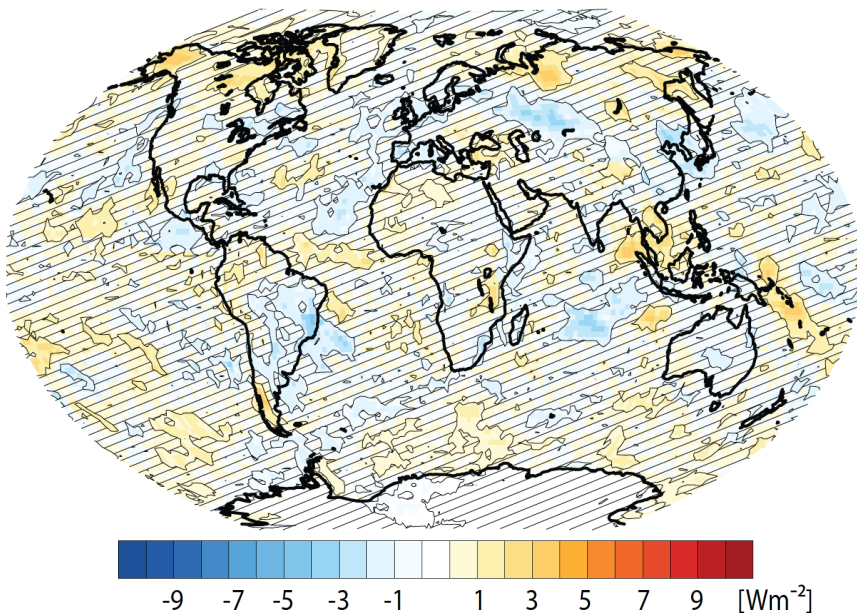



Sensitivity to formulation of Twomey effect


Annual ensemble averaged all-sky ERF (SW, TOA)

QTE - SP (present-day)
(180 years)

Sub-sampling global means
(18 years each)



 Not statistical significant

 Statistical significant



MACv2.0-SP in ECHAM6.3

HOW COULD THE AEROSOL PATTERN AFFECT GLOBAL MEAN FORCING?

Ensembles of AMIP simulations for 2001-2010:

- pre-industrial aerosol (natural only), 6 members
- present-day aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members
- mid-1970s aerosol (natural plus anthropogenic), 3 members
- induce stronger Twomey effect, 3 members



Decreased natural background aerosol

$$\tau_{bg} = \tau_{bg,plumes} + \tau_{bg,global}$$

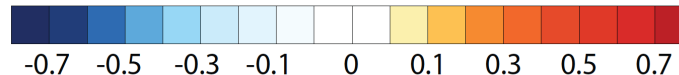
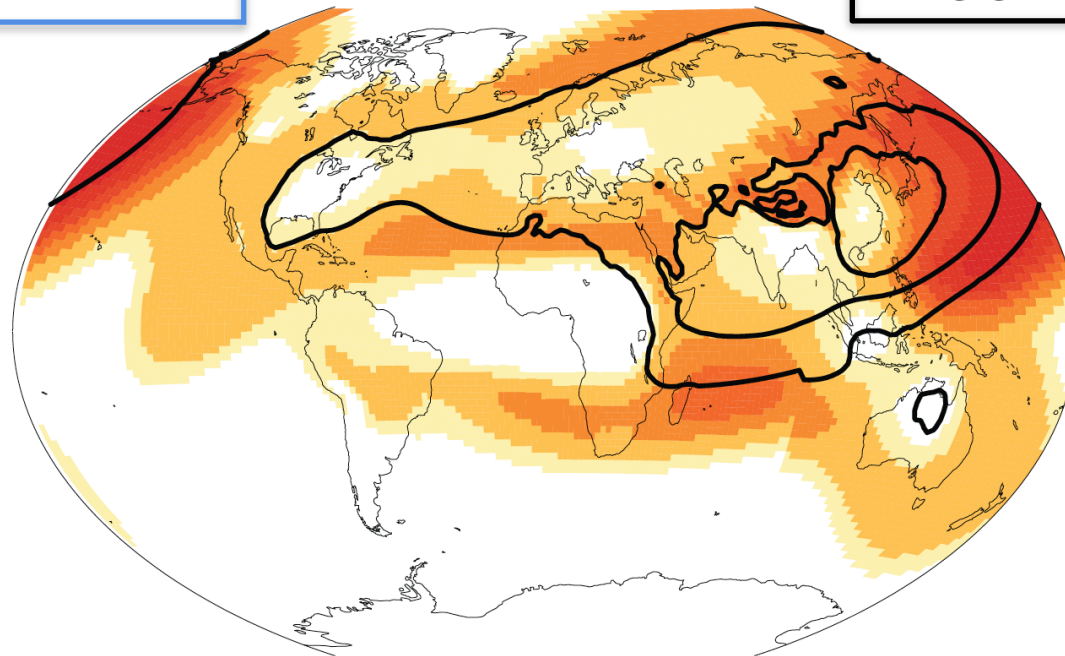
LBG

$$\tau_{bg,global} = 0.002$$

SP

$$\tau_{bg,global} = 0.02$$

LBG – SP



η_N

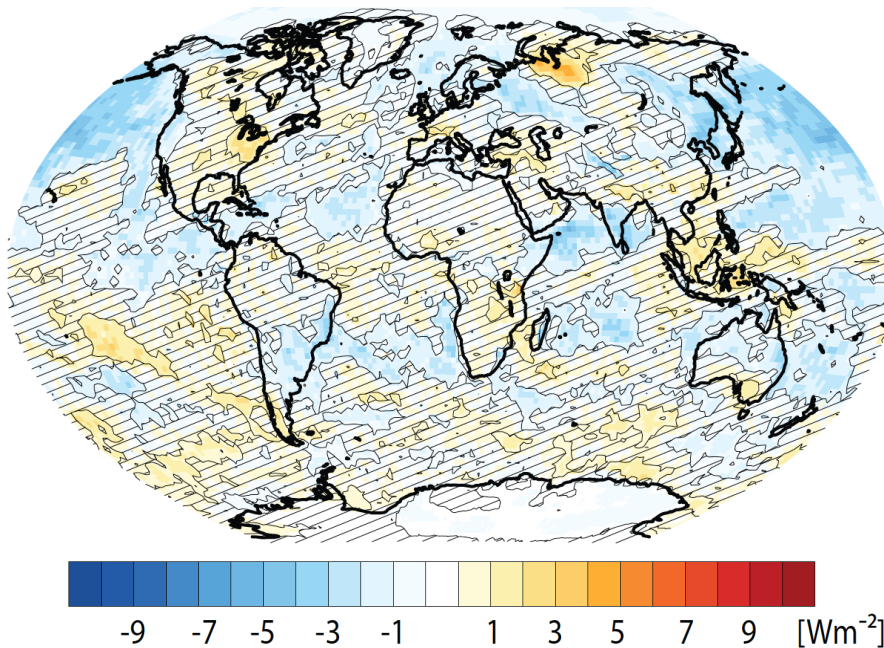



Sensitivity to natural background in Twomey effect

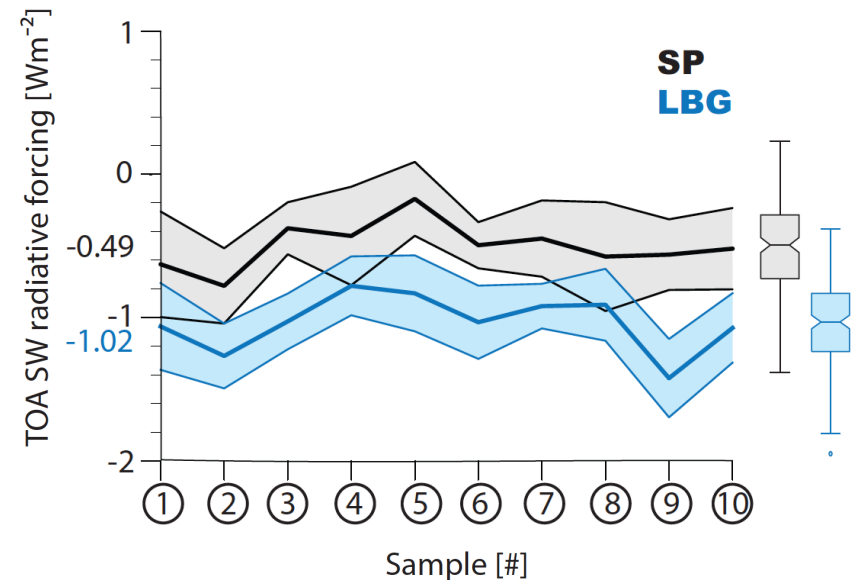
Annual ensemble averaged all-sky ERF (SW, TOA)

LBG - SP (present-day)
(180 years)

Sub-sampling global means
(18 years each)



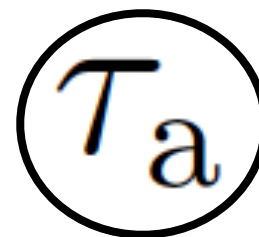
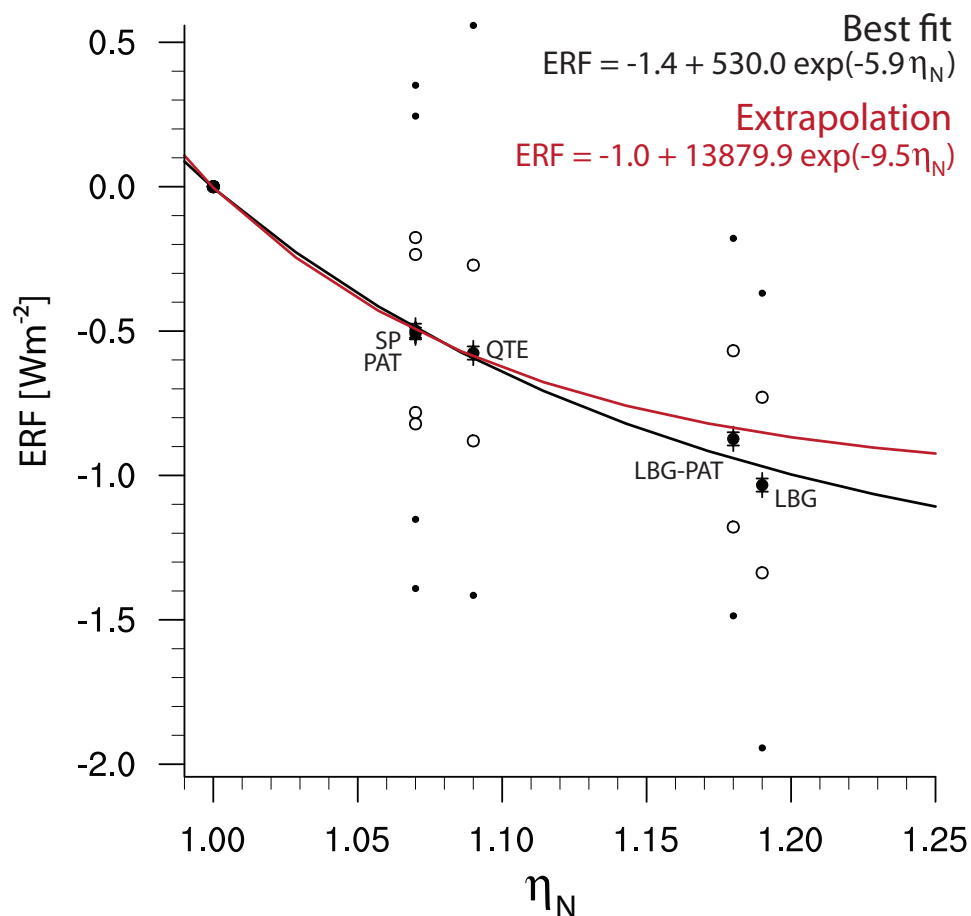
 Not statistical significant



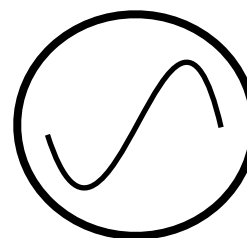
 Statistical significant

In a nutshell

180-years of ERF estimates with ECHAM6.3 AMIP ensembles and MACv2.0-SP aerosol



Pattern has **small effect** on global mean all-sky ERF, unless we mimic a strong Twomey effect



Atmospheric **variability** has a **strong impact** on ERF estimate

Outlook and discussion

- Future model inter-comparison works with MACv2-SP:

RFMIP (CMIP6) and within EU project BACCHUS

- More information:

Stevens et al. (2017, GMD): Technical description
Fiedler et al. (2017, JAMES): Sensitivity of forcing

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- Discussion item:

Inter-comparison of ICAP models using
MACv2-SP anthropogenic aerosol?

Feedback and questions welcome.
(stephanie.fiedler@mpimet.mpg.de)

Thanks.

