

Mesoscale Modeling of Marine Stratocumulus and Cloud-Aerosol Interactions

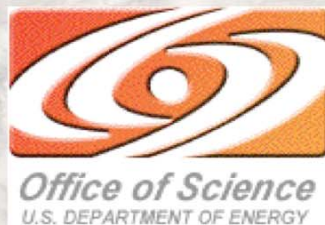
Jerome Fast

• Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington

Second VOCALS Meeting, July 12 – 15, 2009, Seattle, Washington

Thanks to **Alan Brewer** (NOAA), **Chris Fairall** (NOAA), **Patrick Minnis** (NASA), and **Pete Daum** (BNL) for providing VOCALS data, **Greg Thompson** and **Hugh Morrison** (NCAR) for microphysics module development, **William Gustafson Jr.** and **Richard Easter** (PNNL) for WRF-Chem development

With support of DOE's Atmospheric Sciences Program



Objectives

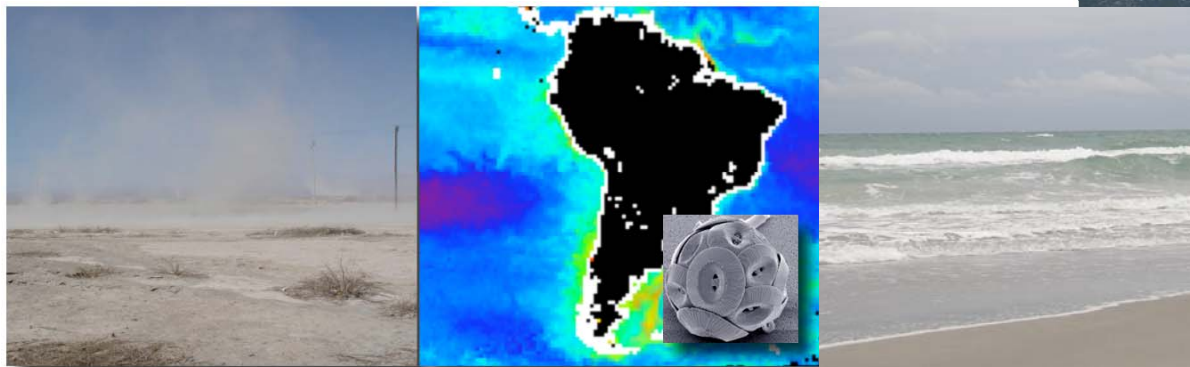
Integrate VOCALS measurements with WRF predictions to examine how particulate properties and aerosol indirect effects evolve

- What are the effects of aerosol chemistry on the evolution of stratocumulus clouds downwind of large anthropogenic point sources along the coast of Chile?
- What is the relative importance of natural and anthropogenic sources of primary particulates and particulate precursors on cloud-aerosol interactions?

anthropogenic sources



natural sources



dust

*DMS via
nhotonlankton*

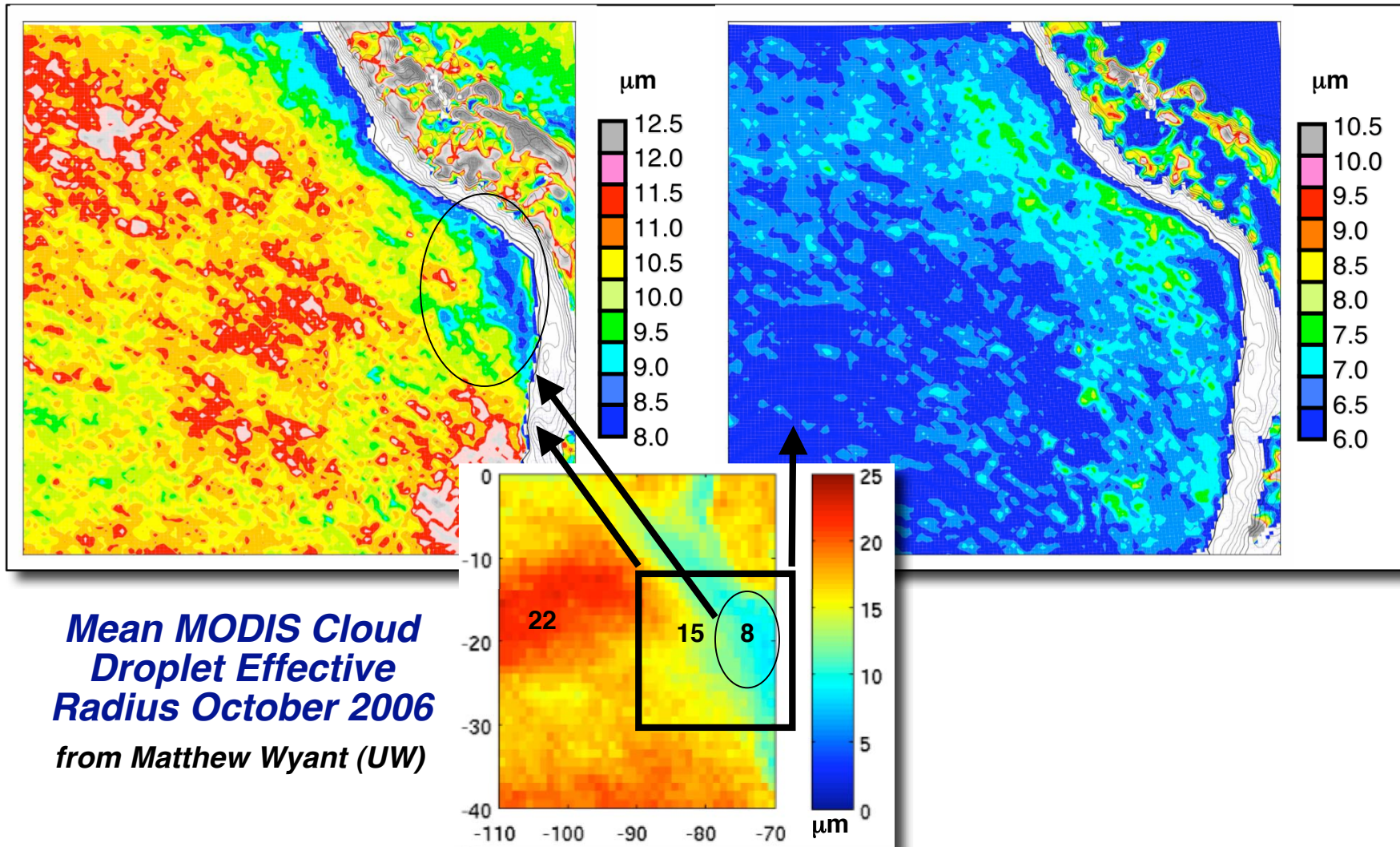
sea-salt

PreVOCA: Predicted Effective Radius

October 2006 Average at 18 UTC

Full Chemistry Simulation

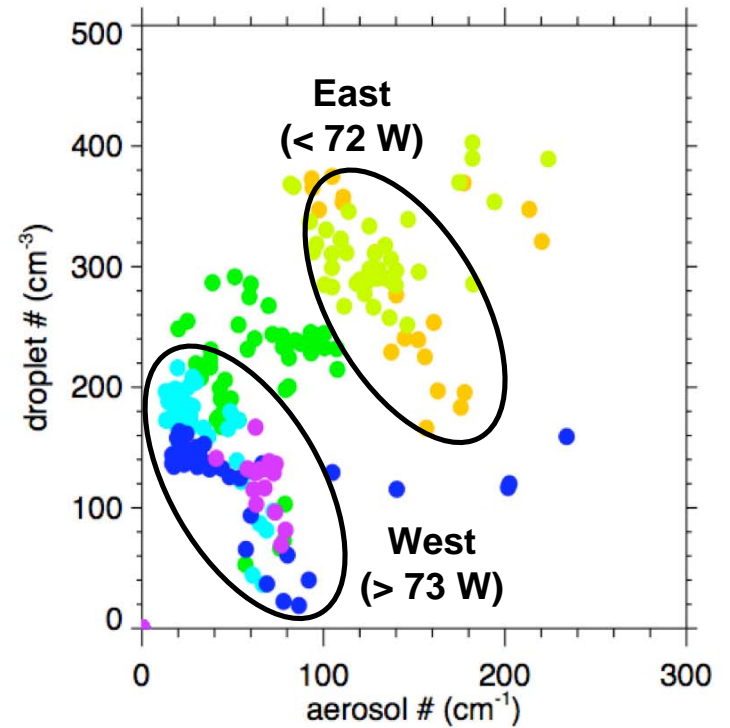
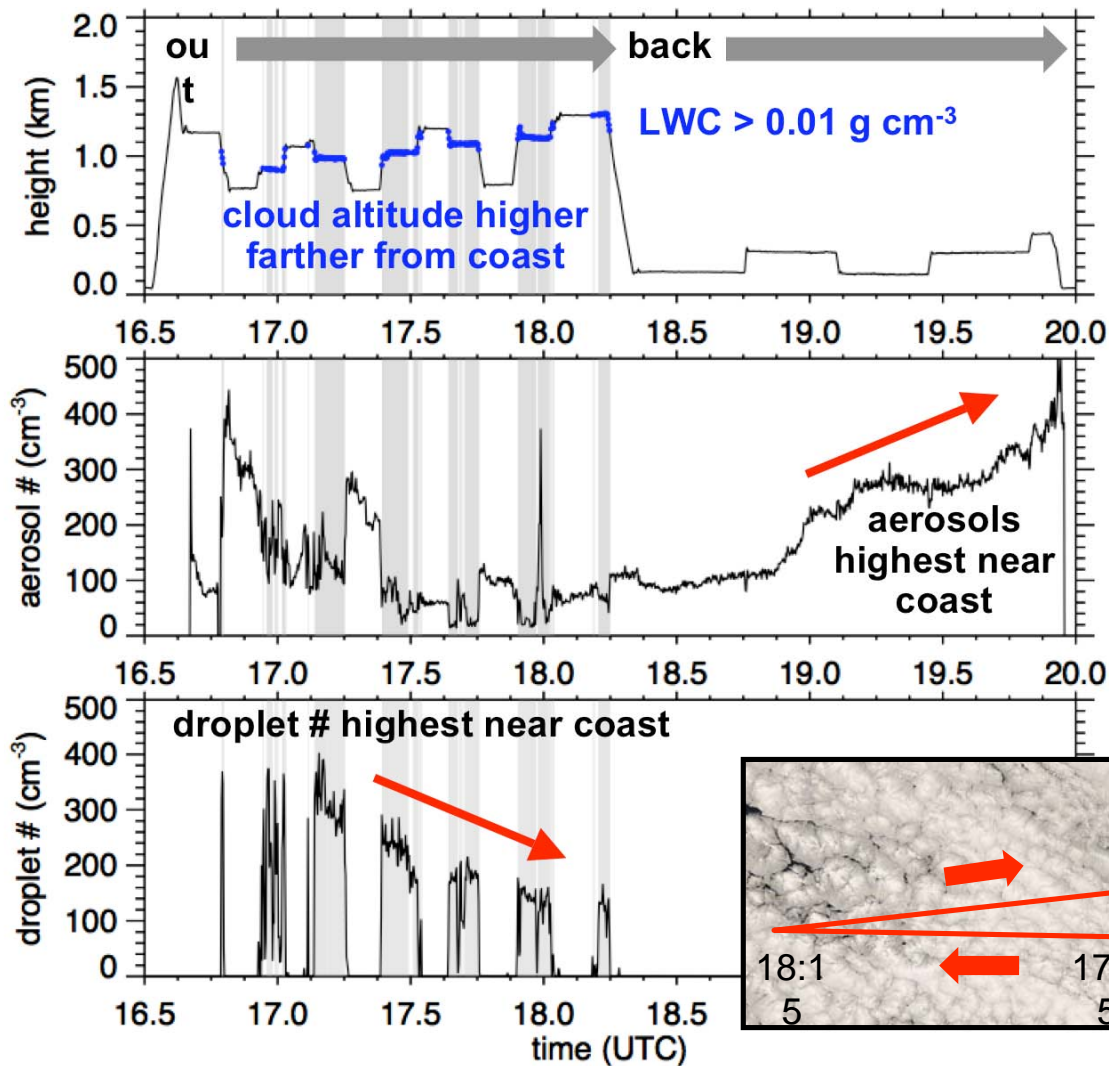
Prescribed Aerosol # Simulation



Mean MODIS Cloud Droplet Effective Radius October 2006 from Matthew Wyant (UW)

Aircraft Observations

G-1 Flight on October 22



Do models replicate this? If not, why?

Configuration of WRF

Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) Model

Our goal is to “*get the right answer for the right reasons*”, therefore:

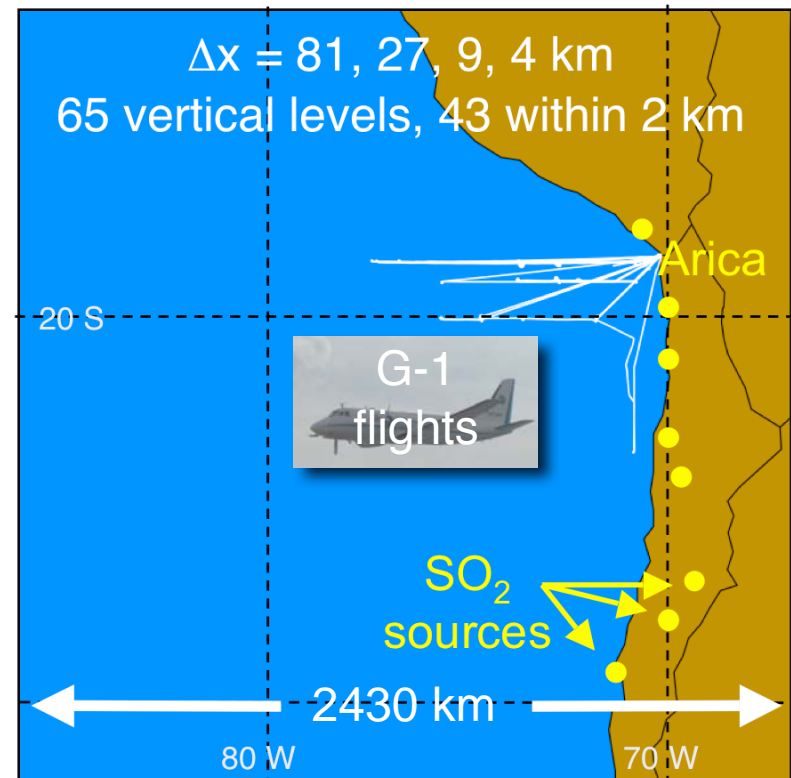
- Examine sensitivity of predicted marine stratocumulus to key PBL, microphysics, and scale issues first (**phase 1**)
- Then, include cloud-aerosol interactions (**phase 2**)

Phase 1

- **Boundary Layer schemes:** 5 - YSU, MYJ, MYNN5, MYNN6, ACM
- **Microphysics schemes:** 4 - Lin, Thompson, Morrison, WDM5, default droplet # set to 250 cm^{-3}
- **Boundary Conditions:** Meteorology and SST from GFS

Phase 2:

- **Chemistry:** CBM-Z photochemistry + MOSAIC aerosols
- **Aerosol-Cloud-Radiation Interactions:** methodology similar to GCMs

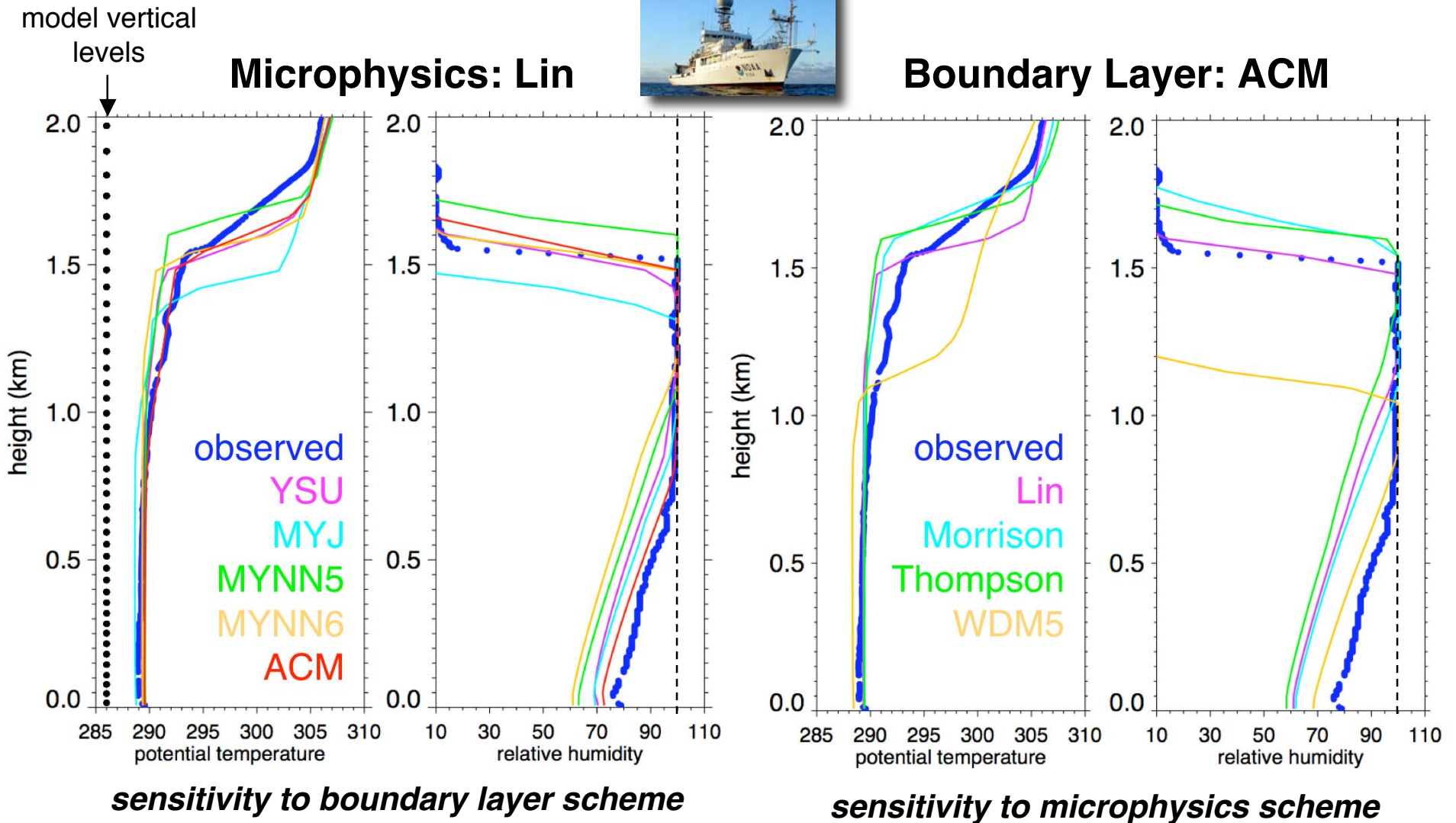




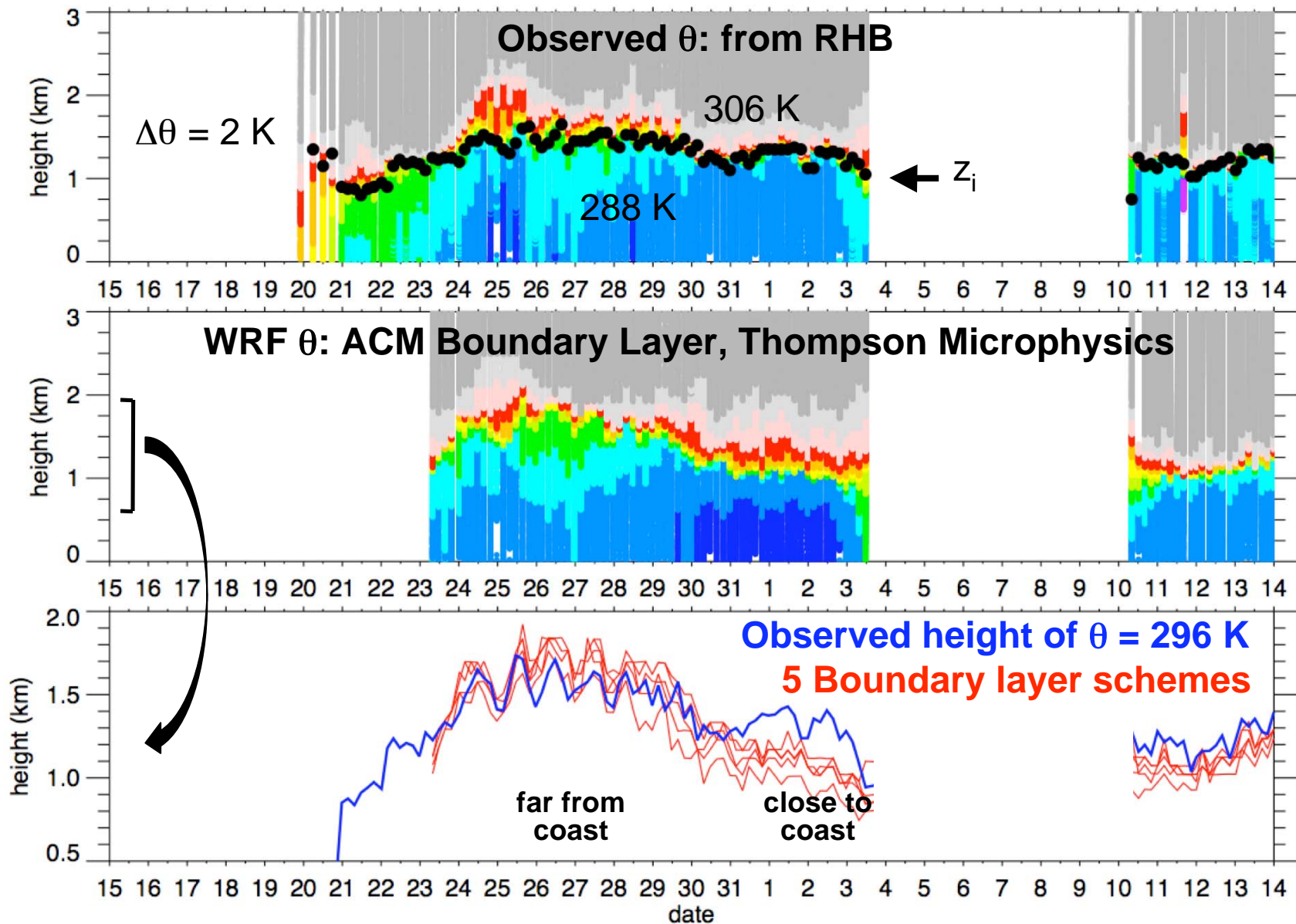
Results: Meteorology

Example Radisonde Profiles

0330 UTC October 28



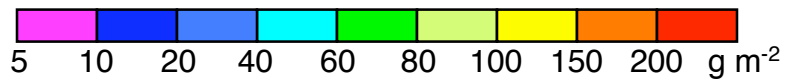
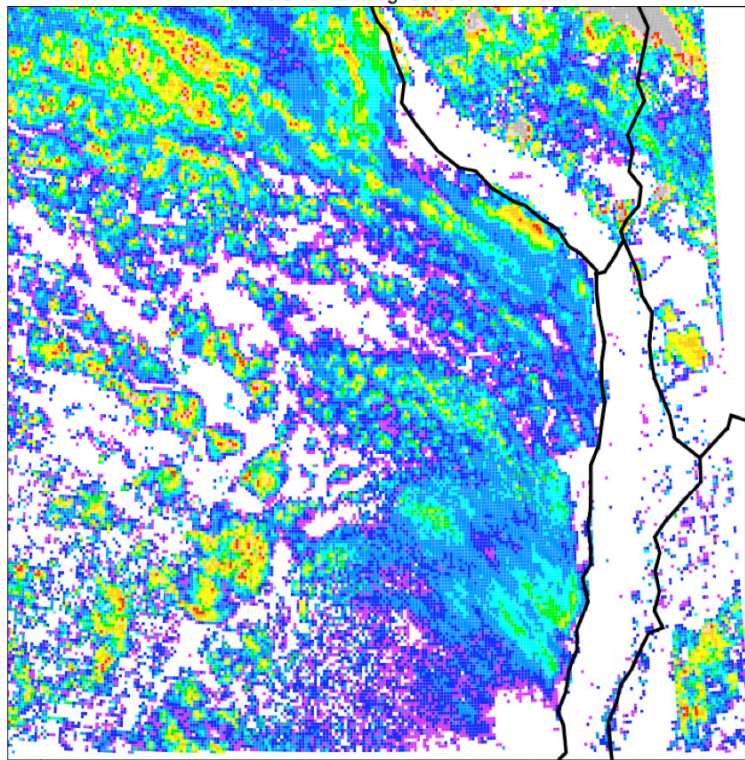
All Radisonde Profiles



Spatial Distribution of LWP

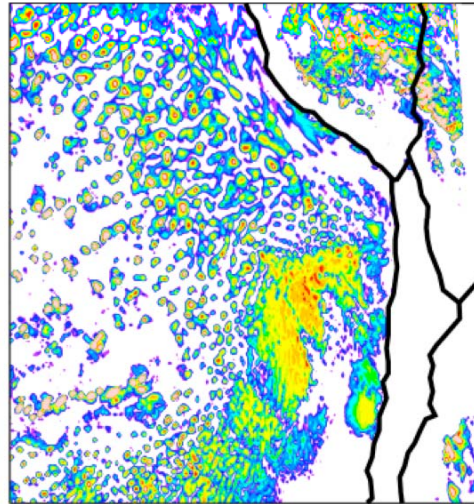
Sensitivity to Microphysics Schemes

**Observed LWP from
GOES
18 UTC October 22**

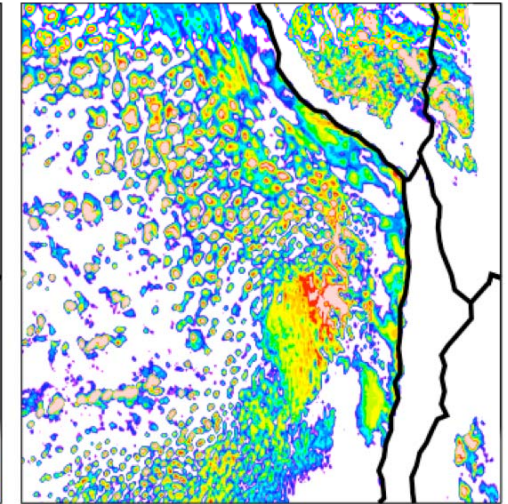


Simulated: ACM Boundary Layer, $\Delta x = 9$ km

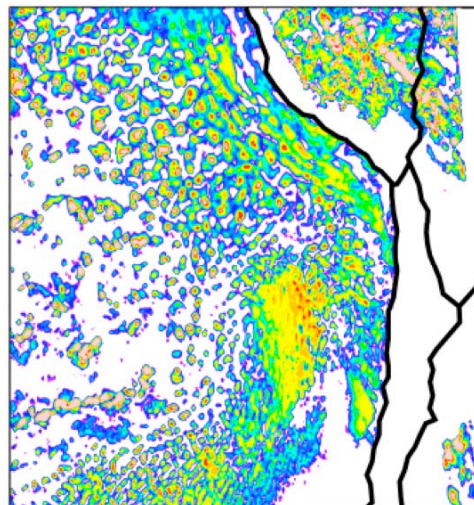
Lin



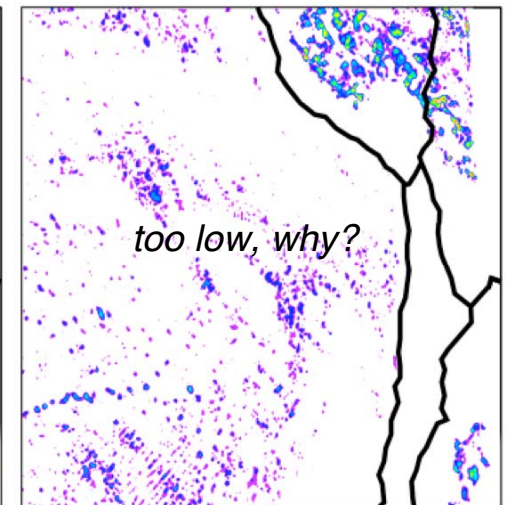
Morrison



Thompson



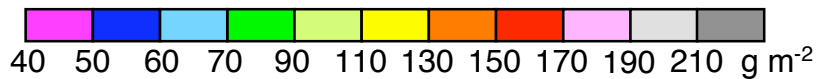
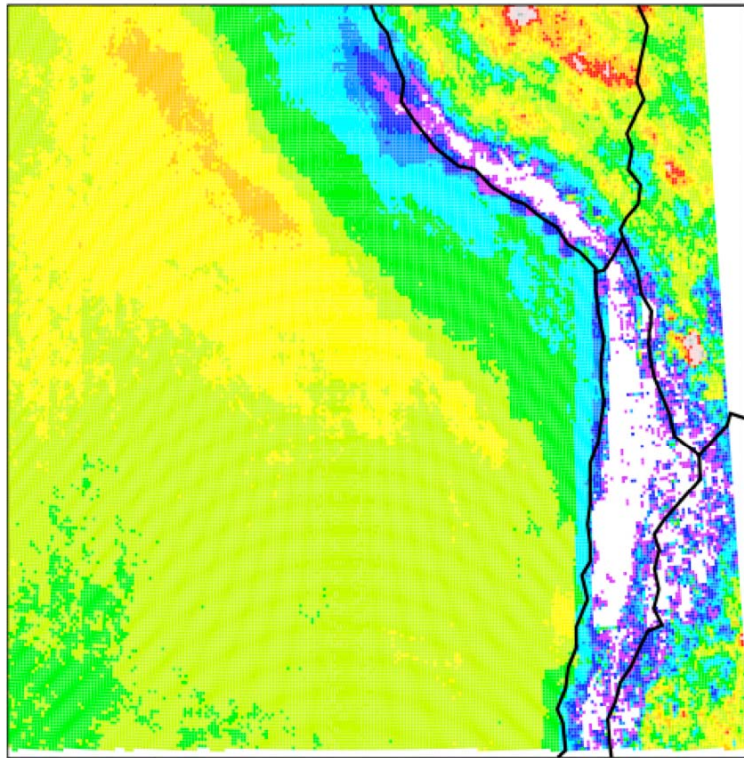
WDM5



Monthly Averaged LWP

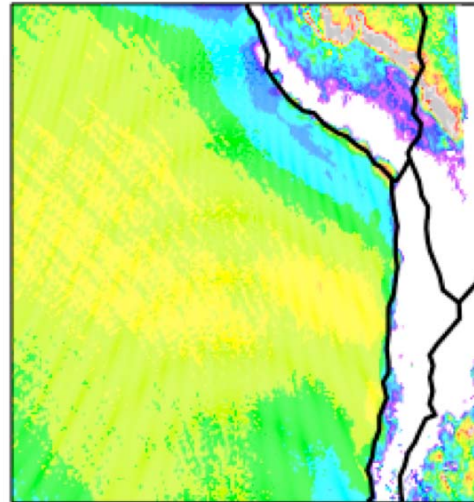
Sensitivity to Microphysics Schemes

**Observed LWP from
GOES
October 15 – November 15**

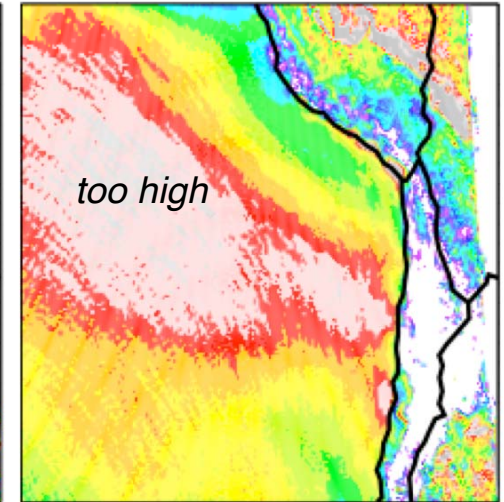


Simulated: ACM Boundary Layer, $\Delta x = 9$ km

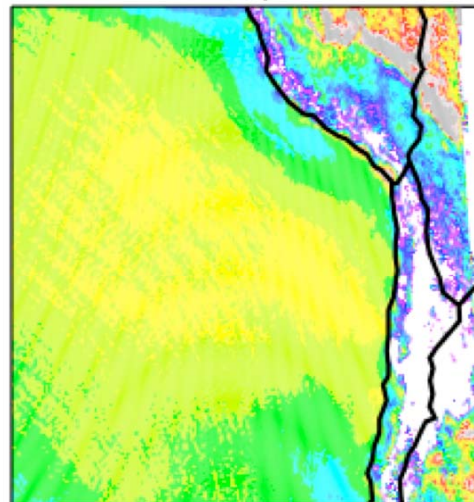
Lin



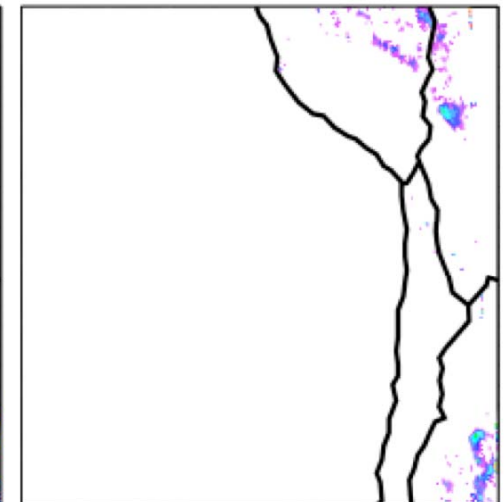
Morrison



Thompson



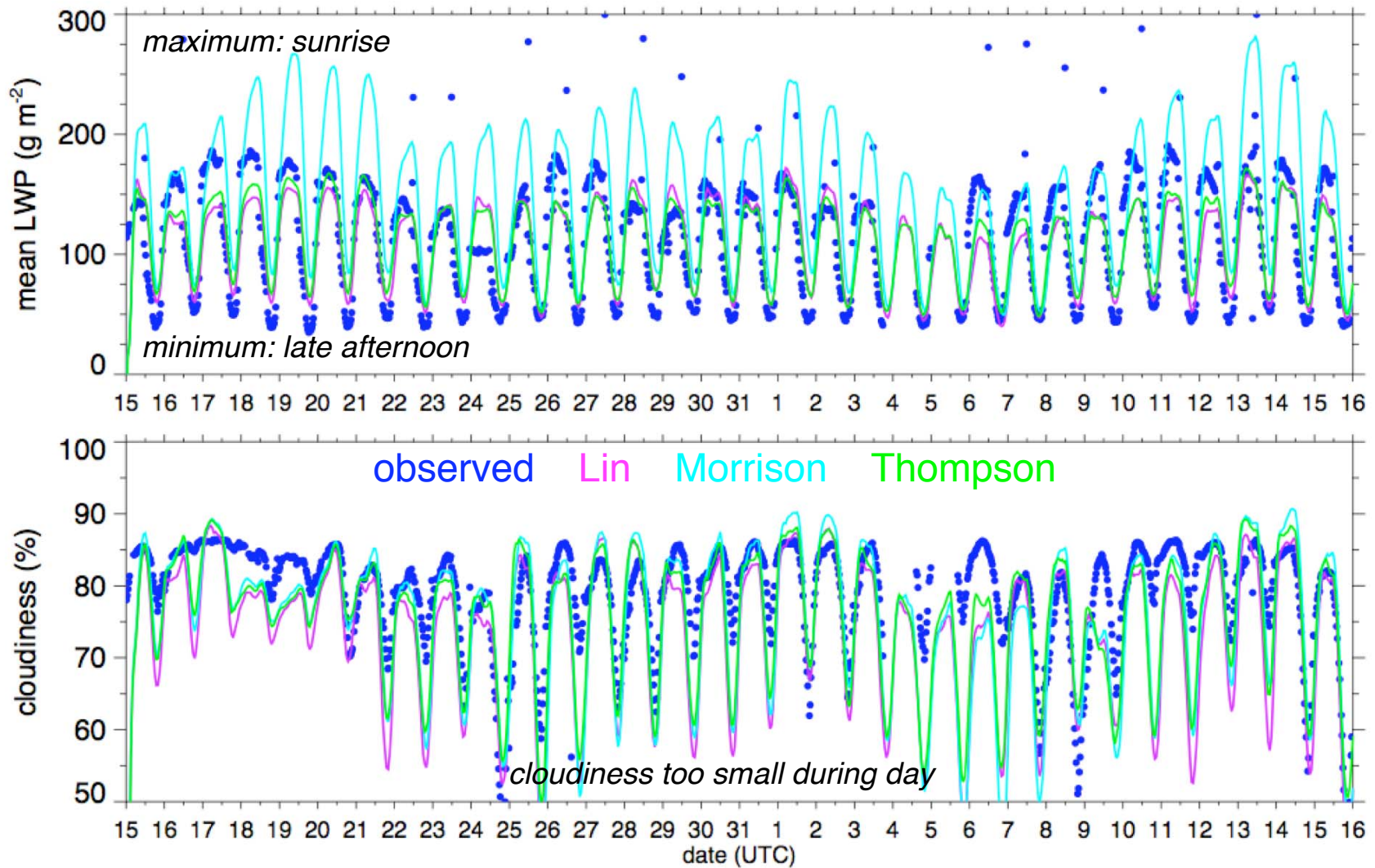
WDM5



Diurnal LWP

Sensitivity to Microphysics Schemes

Domain Averaged LWP over Ocean (ACM Boundary Layer, $\Delta x = 9$ km)



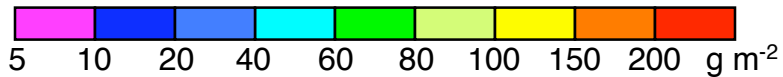
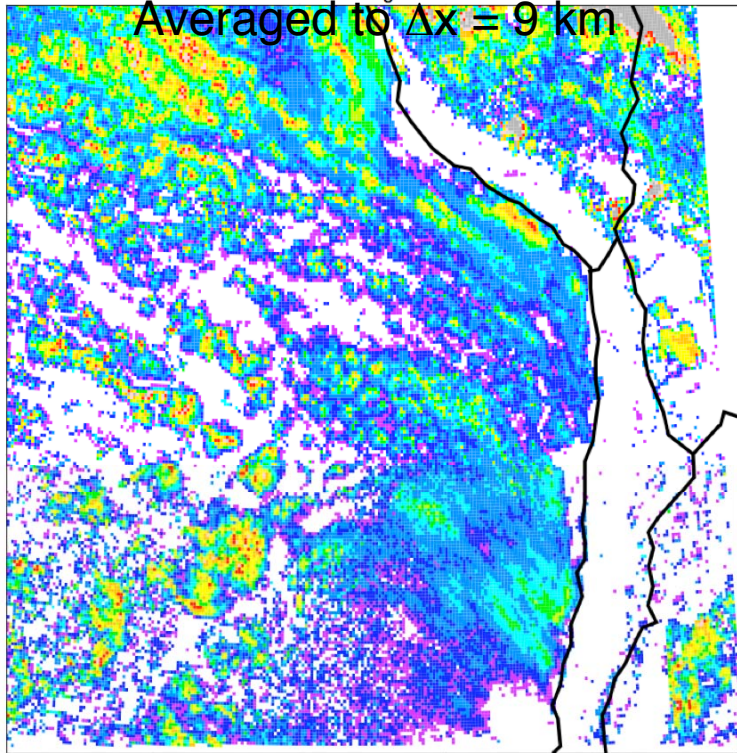
Spatial Distribution of LWP

Sensitivity to Boundary Layer Schemes

**Observed LWP from
GOES**

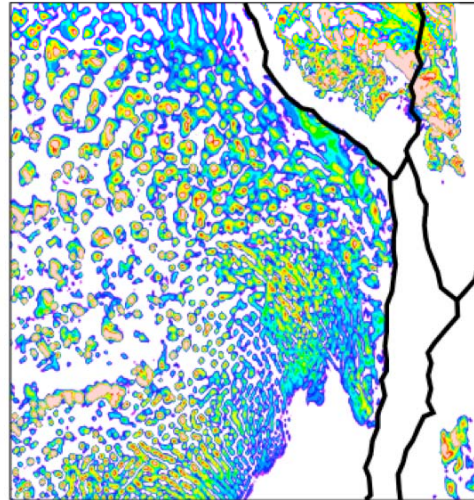
18 UTC October 22

Averaged to $\Delta x = 9$ km

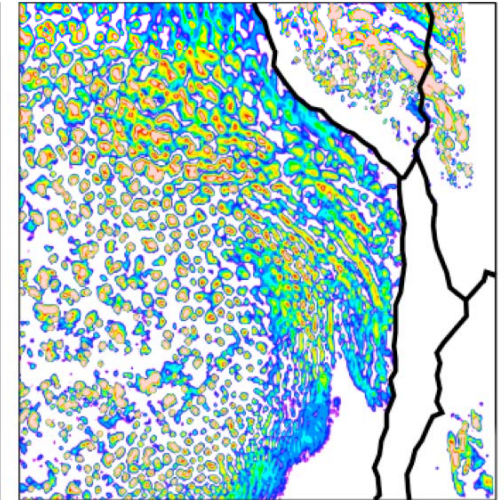


Simulated: Thompson Microphysics, $\Delta x = 9$ km

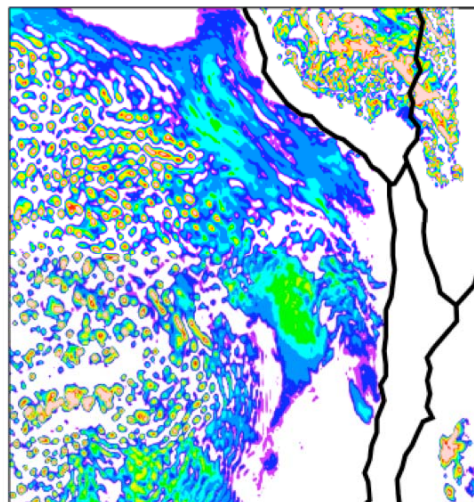
YSU



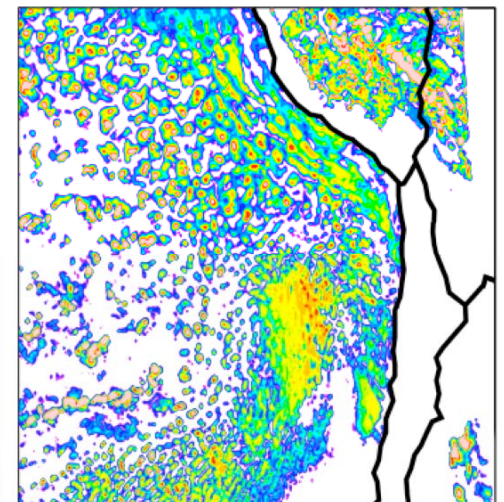
MYJ



MYNN5



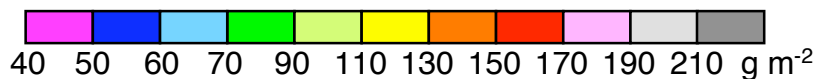
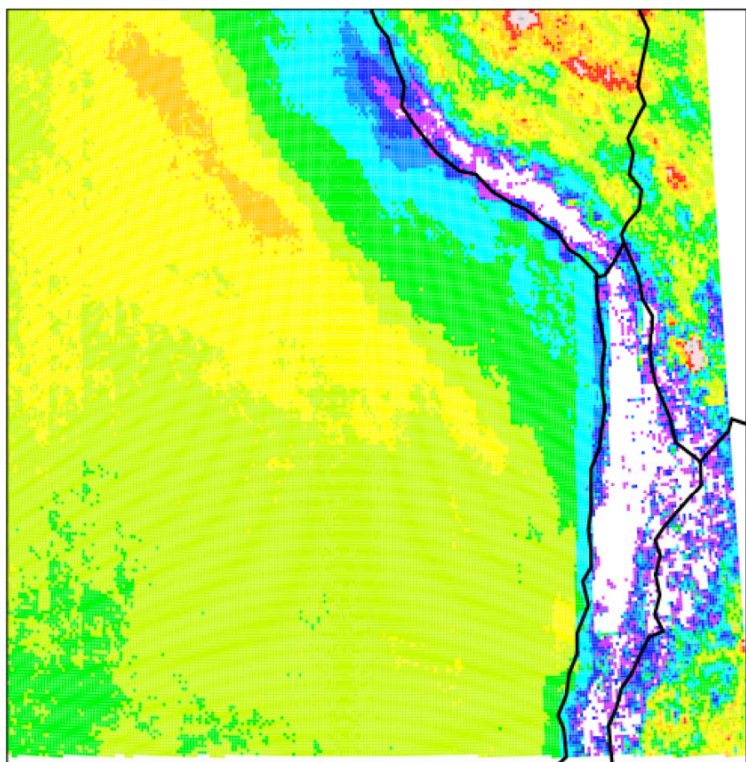
ACM



Monthly Averaged LWP

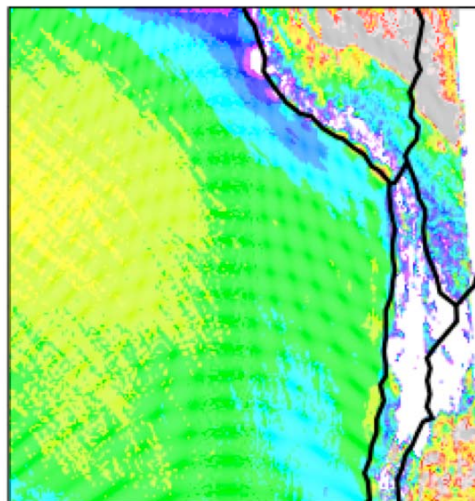
Sensitivity to Boundary Layer Schemes

**Observed LWP from
GOES
October 15 – November 15**

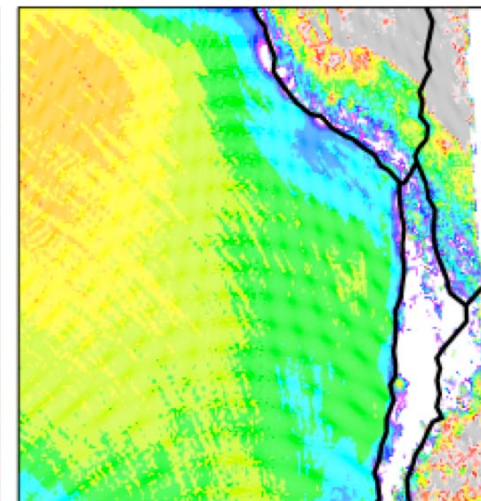


Simulated: Thompson Microphysics, $\Delta x = 9$ km

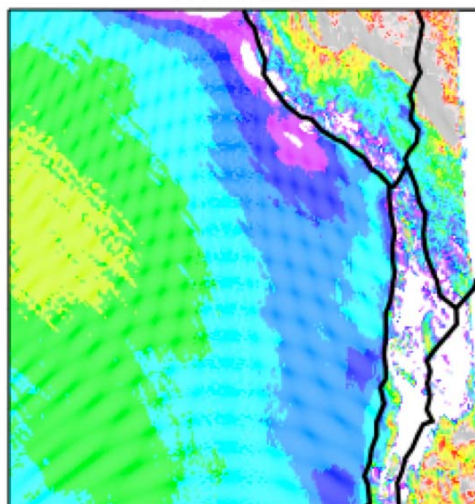
YSU



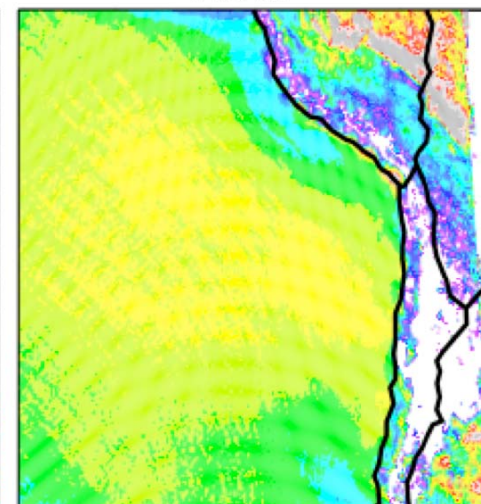
MYJ



MYNN5



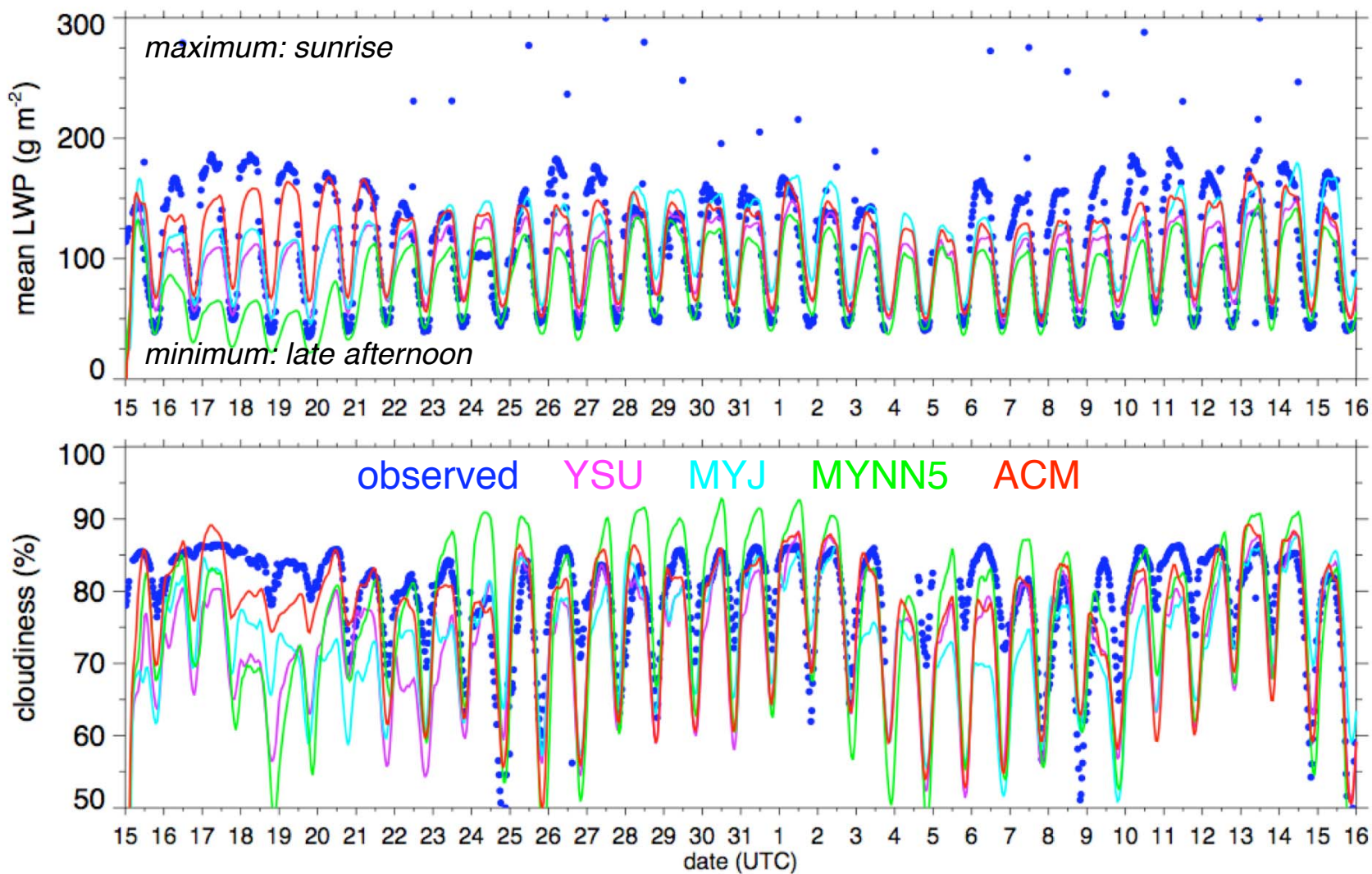
ACM



Diurnal LWP

Sensitivity to Boundary Layer Schemes

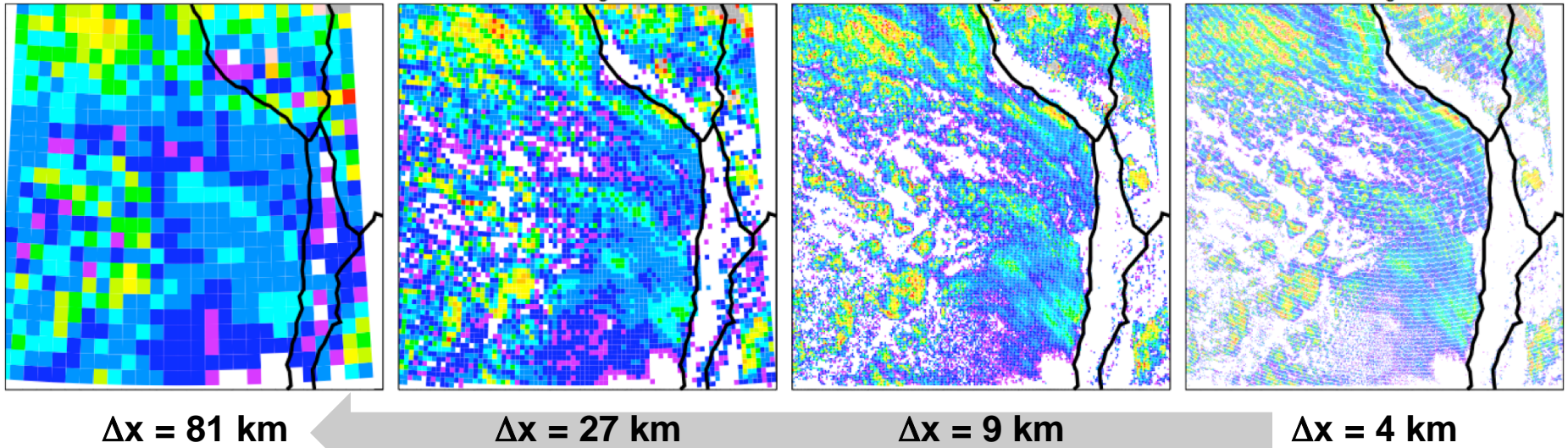
Domain Averaged LWP over Ocean (Thompson microphysics, $\Delta x = 9$ km)



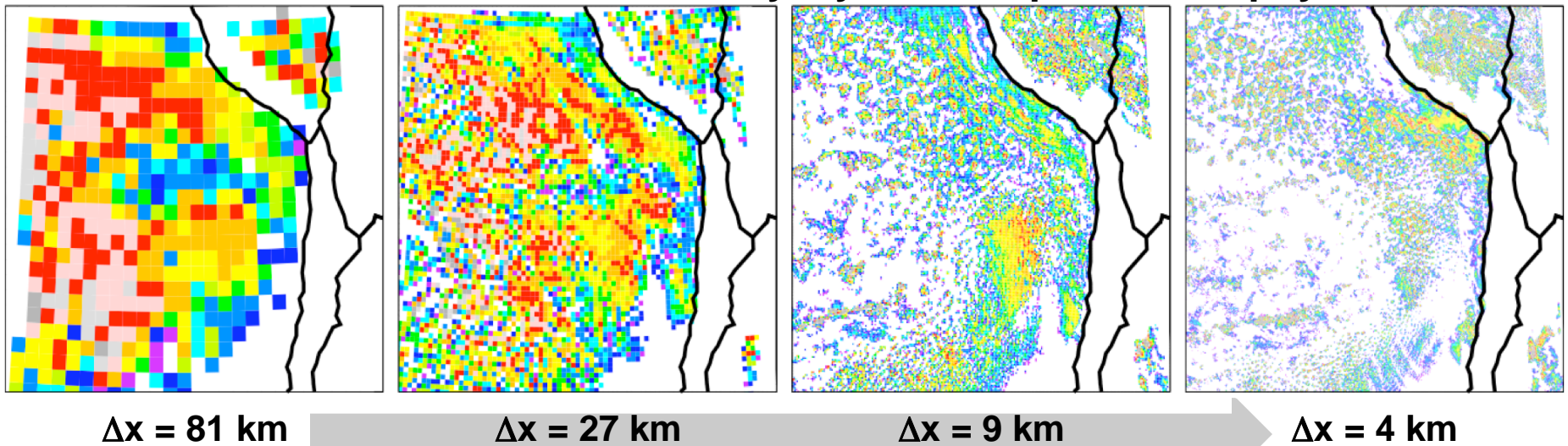
Spatial Distribution of LWP

Sensitivity to Spatial Resolution

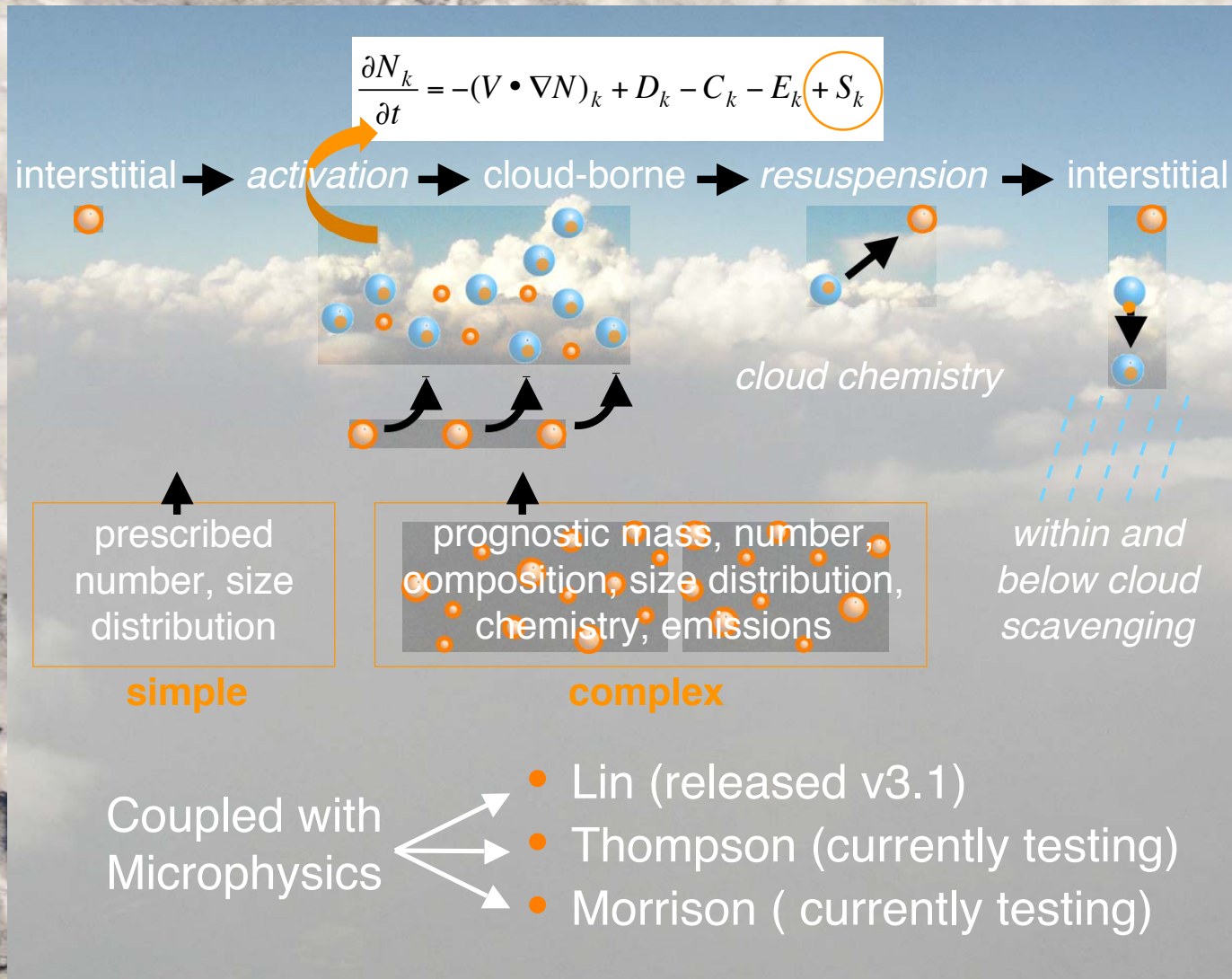
Observed LWP from GOES, 18 UTC October 22



Simulated LWP: ACM boundary layer, Thompson microphysics



Cloud-Aerosol Interactions



Methodology similar to that used in CAM3

Prescribed #
 150 & 600 cm⁻³
 based on G-1 data

Full Chemistry
 Variable aerosols

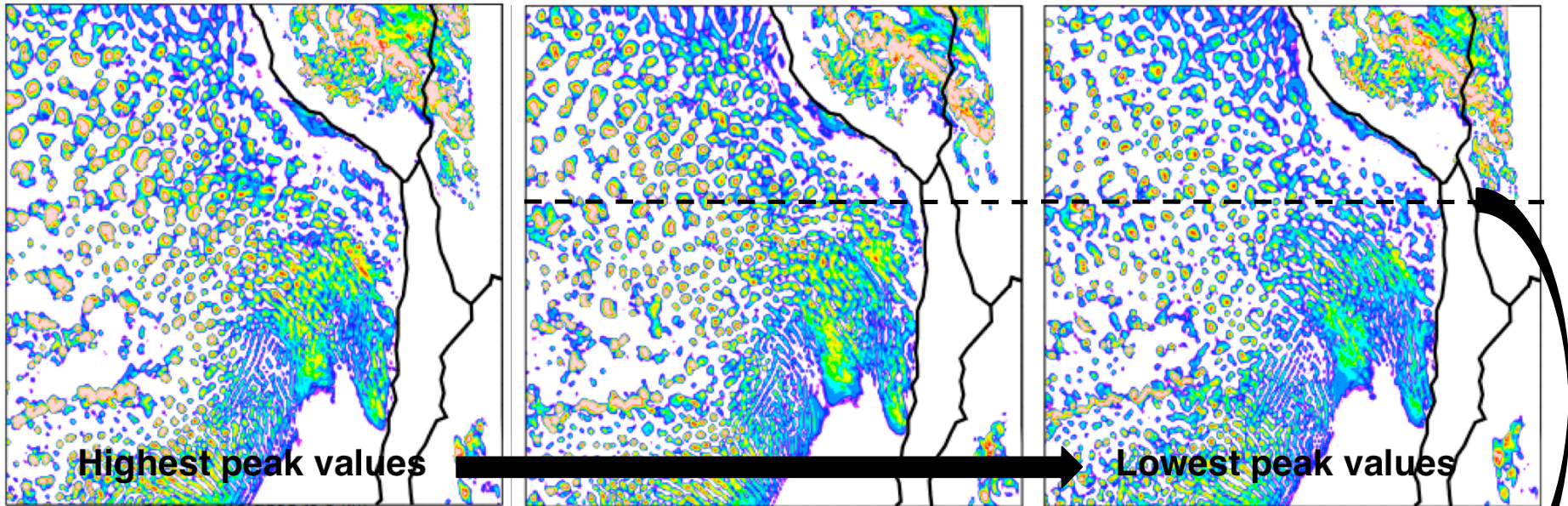
Lin Microphysics + YSU Boundary Layer

Sensitivity to Prescribed Aerosols

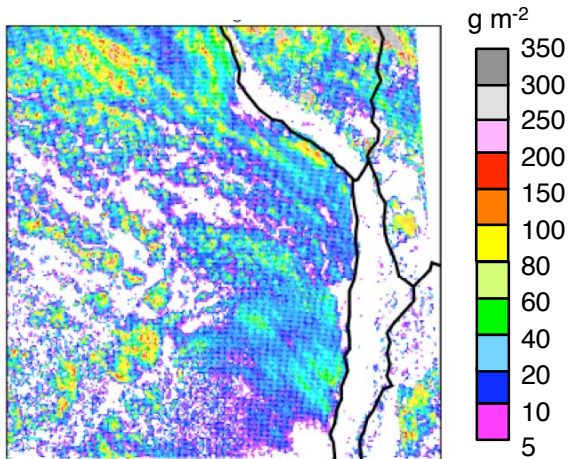
Default

Aerosol # = 600 cm^{-3}

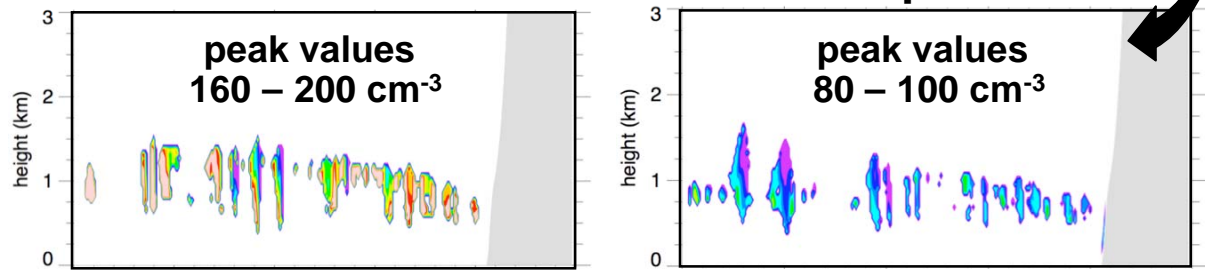
Aerosol # = 150 cm^{-3}



Observed LWP from GOES



Vertical Cross Section of Droplet #



observed peak values
 150 cm^{-3} (west) - 400 cm^{-3} (east)

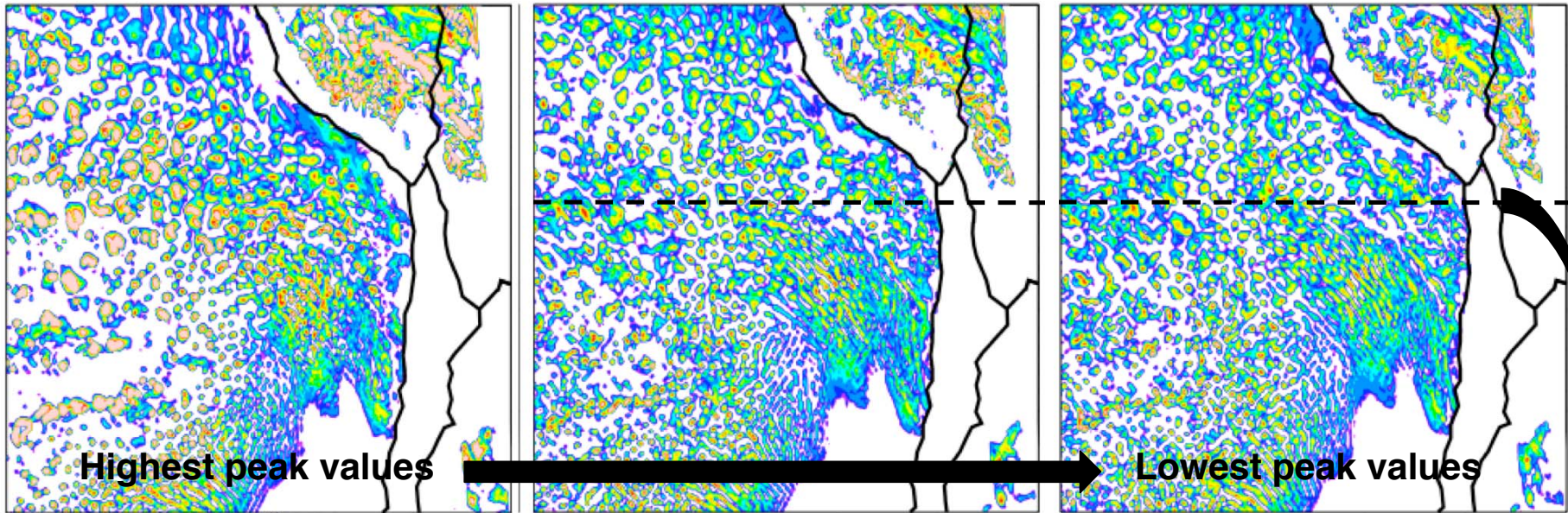
Morrison Microphysics + YSU Boundary Layer

Sensitivity to Prescribed Aerosols

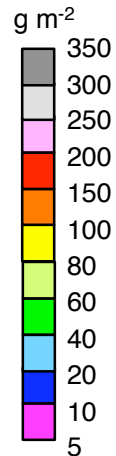
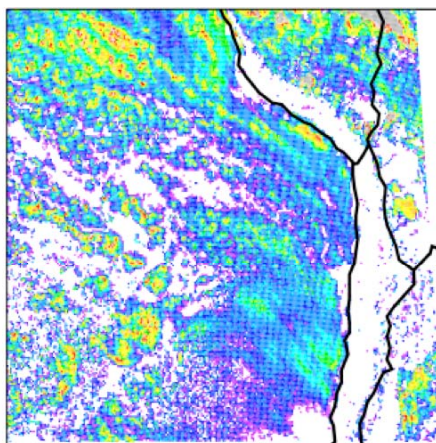
Default

Aerosol # = 600 cm^{-3}

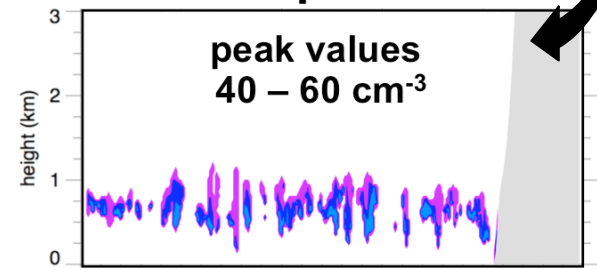
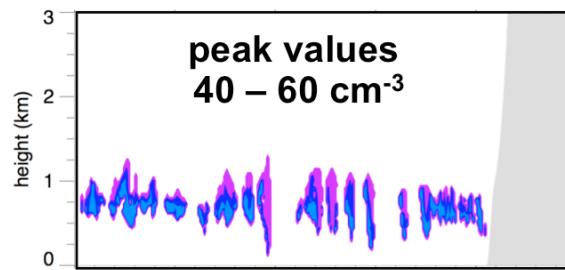
Aerosol # = 150 cm^{-3}



Observed LWP from GOES



Vertical Cross Section of Droplet #



observed peak values
 150 cm^{-3} (west) – 400 cm^{-3} (east)



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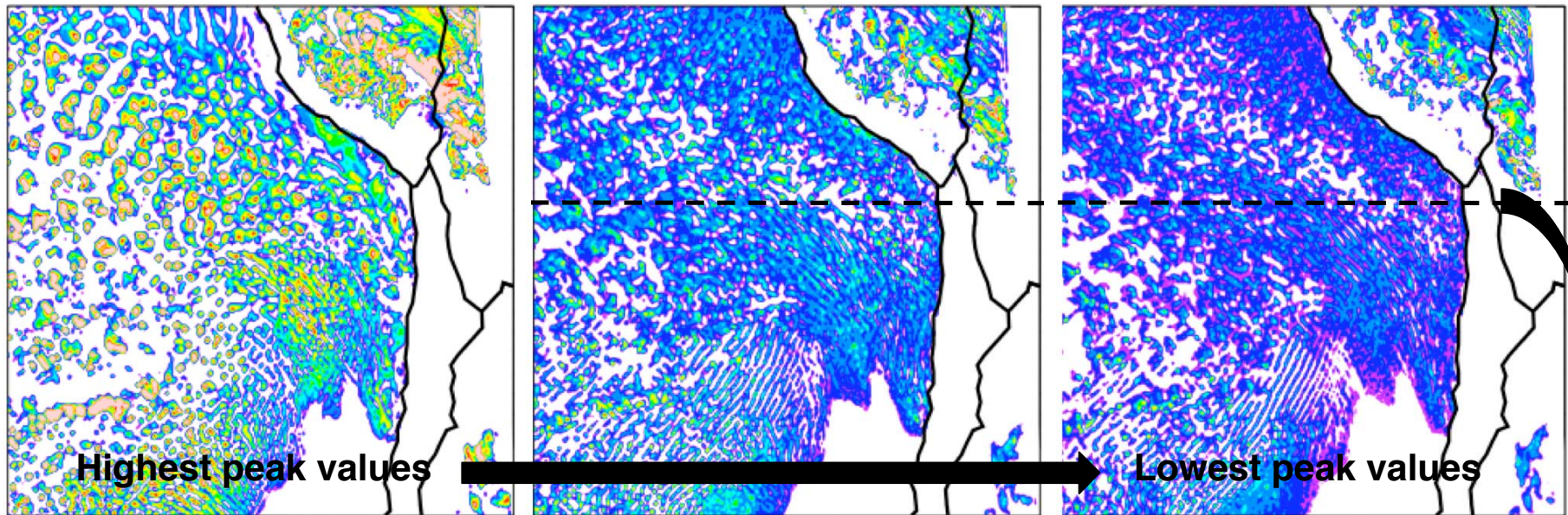
Thompson Microphysics + YSU Boundary Layer

Sensitivity to Prescribed Aerosols

Default

Aerosol # = 600 cm^{-3}

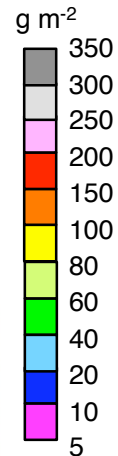
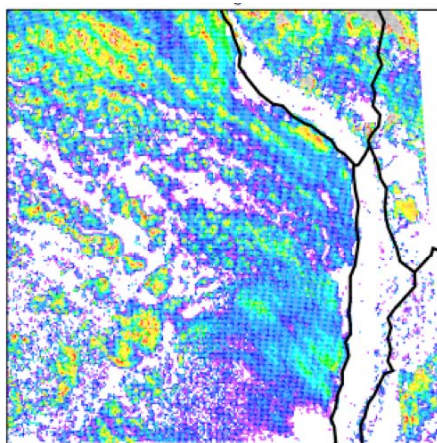
Aerosol # = 150 cm^{-3}



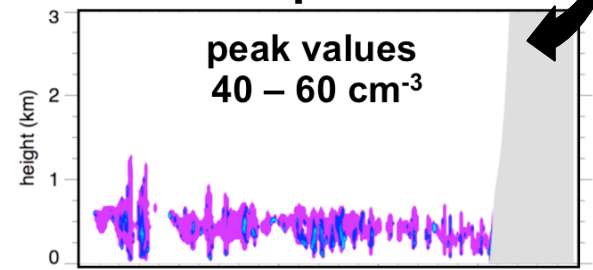
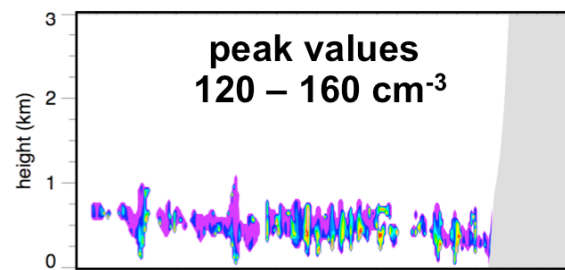
Highest peak values

Lowest peak values

Observed LWP from GOES



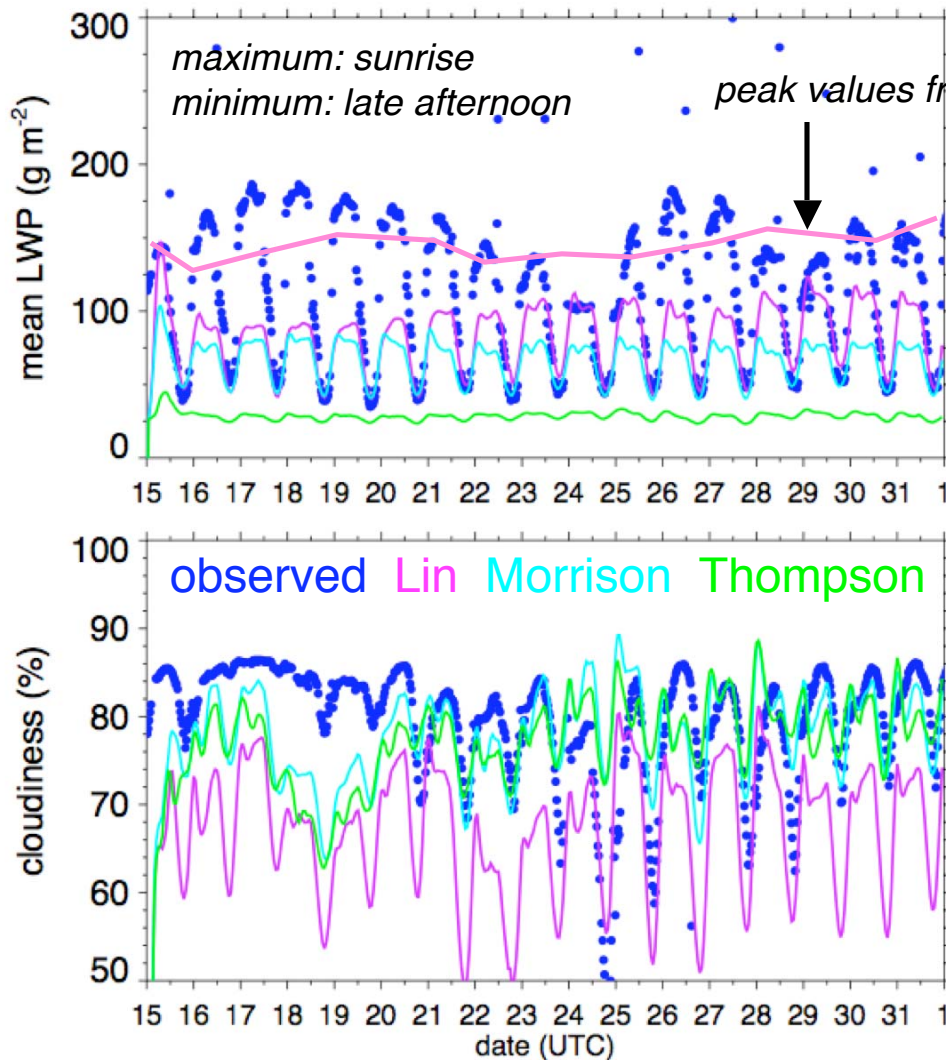
Vertical Cross Section of Droplet #



observed peak values
 150 cm^{-3} (west) – 400 cm^{-3} (east)

Diurnal LWP

Domain Averaged LWP over Ocean (YSU Boundary Layer, $\Delta x = 9$ km)



- Predicted LWP too low, but ...
- Prescribing constant aerosol # over the domain **not realistic**
- Simulations useful to check the sensitivity of cloud-aerosol interactions to microphysics scheme
- Sensitivity likely due to how autoconversion and collision/coalescence is treated
- Need to perform **full-chemistry** simulations next

Summary and Next Steps

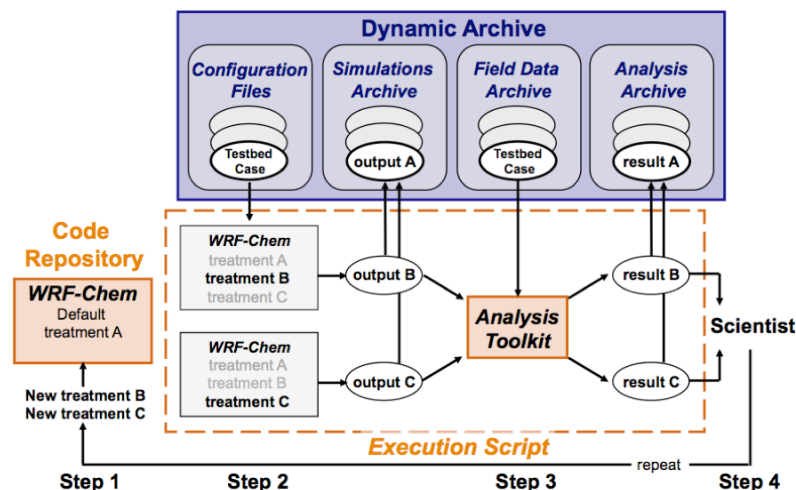
- Results are preliminary - **more statistics** needed to assess predicted PBL structure and cloud properties using in situ and satellite data
- **On-going testing** of cloud-aerosol interactions coupled with Morrison and Thompson microphysics schemes
- **Differing sensitivity to aerosols** among microphysics schemes probably due to varying treatments of drizzle
- Effect of cloud-aerosol interactions on cloud properties **as large as** sensitivity to choice boundary layer and microphysics schemes
- Need to examine details of **vertical mixing within clouds**
 - Small changes in mixing can affect cloud-aerosol interactions
 - Exchange coefficients not yet available for all schemes
- Next steps: **Add full chemistry** to have realistic aerosol distributions

Related Research

- New Project: **“Investigation of Multiple Aerosol-Cloud Equilibrium Regimes during VOCALS”** funded by NOAA Atmospheric Composition & Climate Program, Principal Investigator: William Gustafson Jr.

Examine the plausibility of aerosol-cloud equilibrium states that preferentially lead to open and closed cellular convection and the ability of models to reproduce the resulting radiative effects from global to cloud-resolving scales

- **Aerosol Modeling Testbed**



- Methodology to systematically evaluate aerosol process modules
- Tools to facilitate model evaluation using field campaign data
- VOCALS data currently being ported into the testbed

http://www.pnl.gov/atmospheric/research/aci/aci_proj_testbed.stm