

Calculation of Aerosol Forcing in Coupled Models

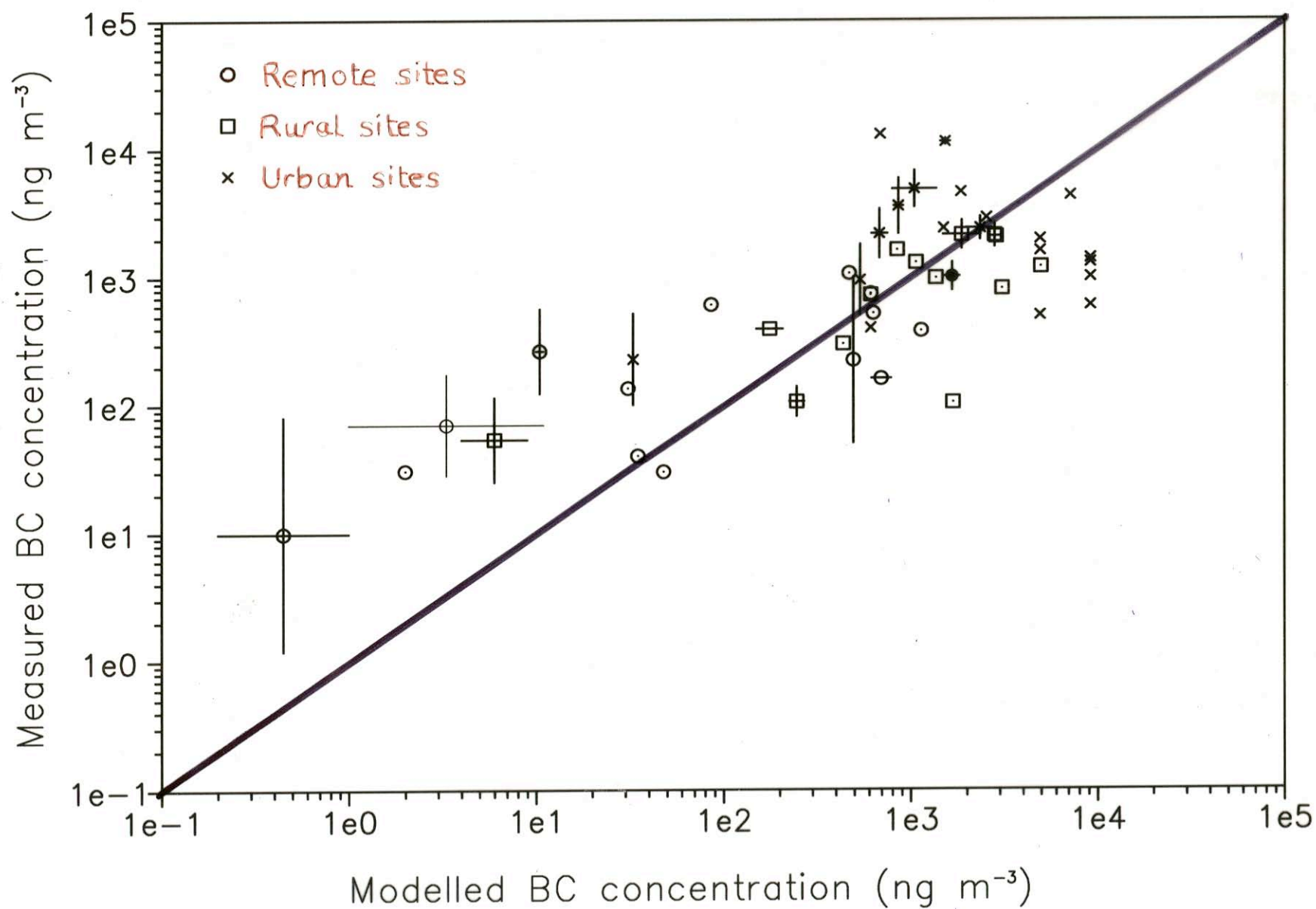
V. Ramaswamy

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Laboratory, Princeton University

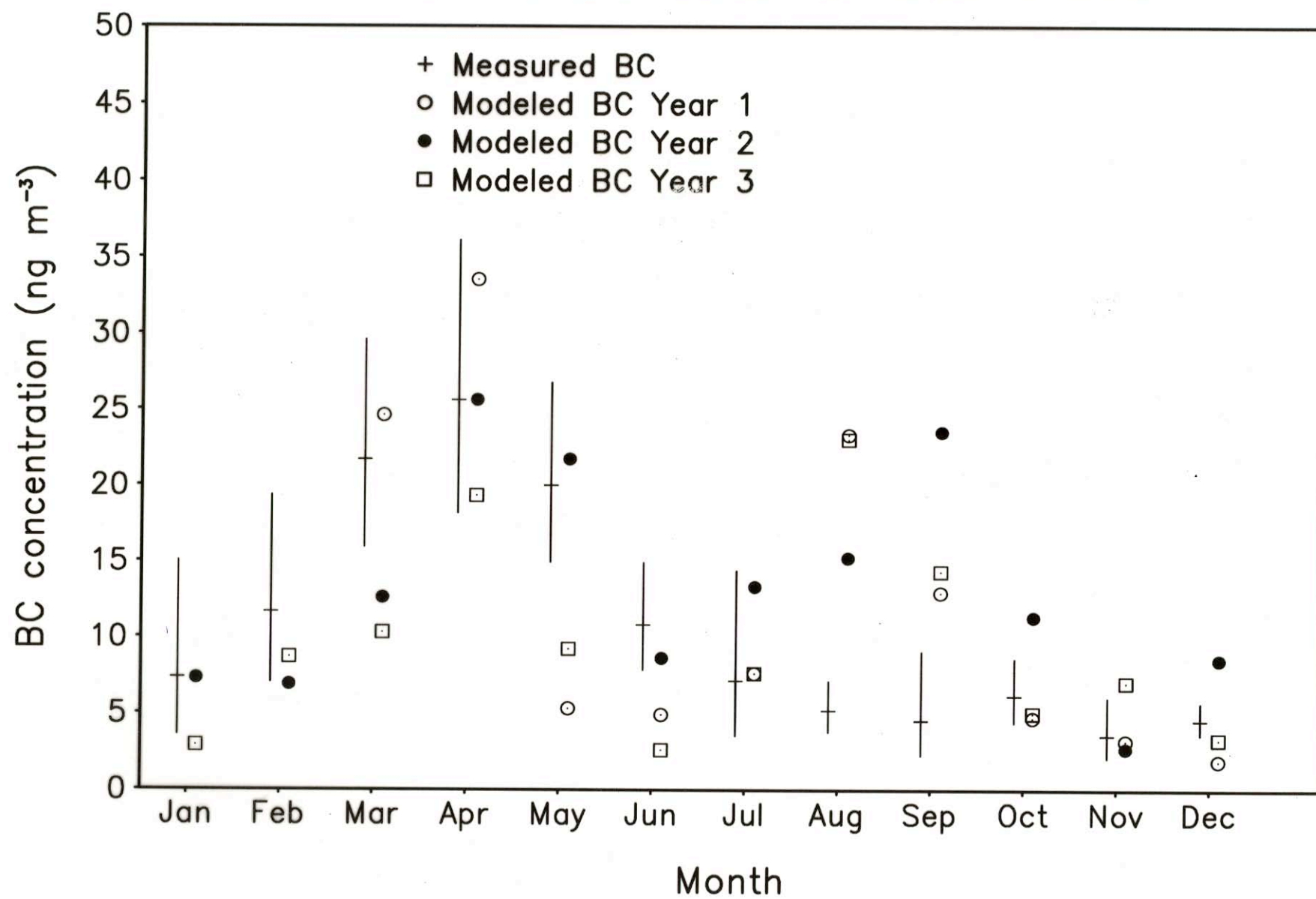
Sensitivity of simulated BC concentrations

(Cooke, Ramaswamy, Kasibhatla, JGR 2002)

Modelled versus measured BC



Measured BC data for Mauna Loa



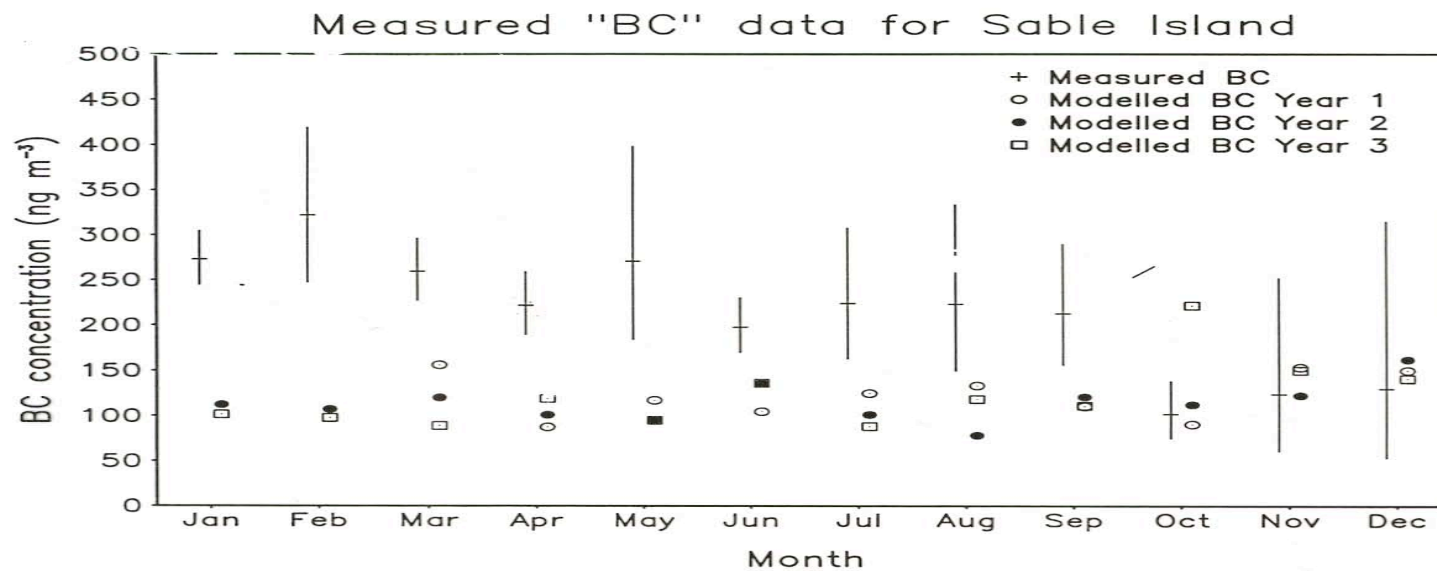


Figure 2. Comparison of modeled (3 years of data) and measured black carbon at Sable Island (60°W , 43.9°N). The mean and geometric deviation of the observations is shown, while , for the model, the values for each of the 3 years of simulation are plotted.

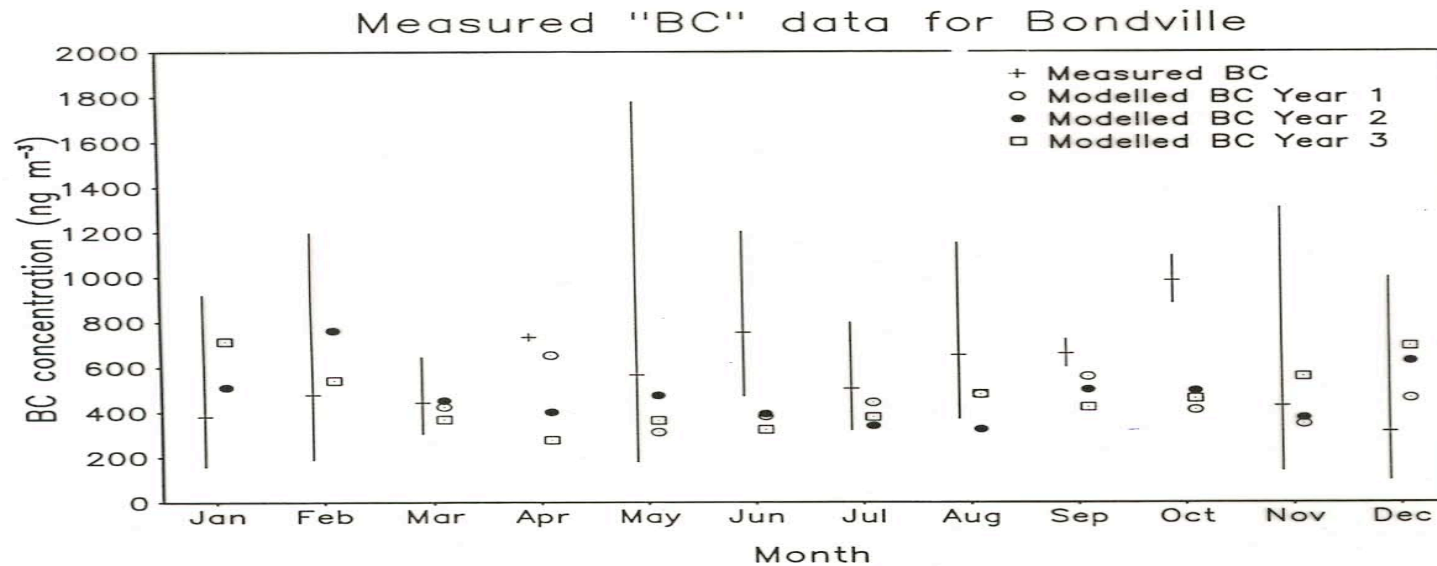


Figure 3. Same as Figure 2 except at Bondville (88.4°W , 40.1°N).

Figures

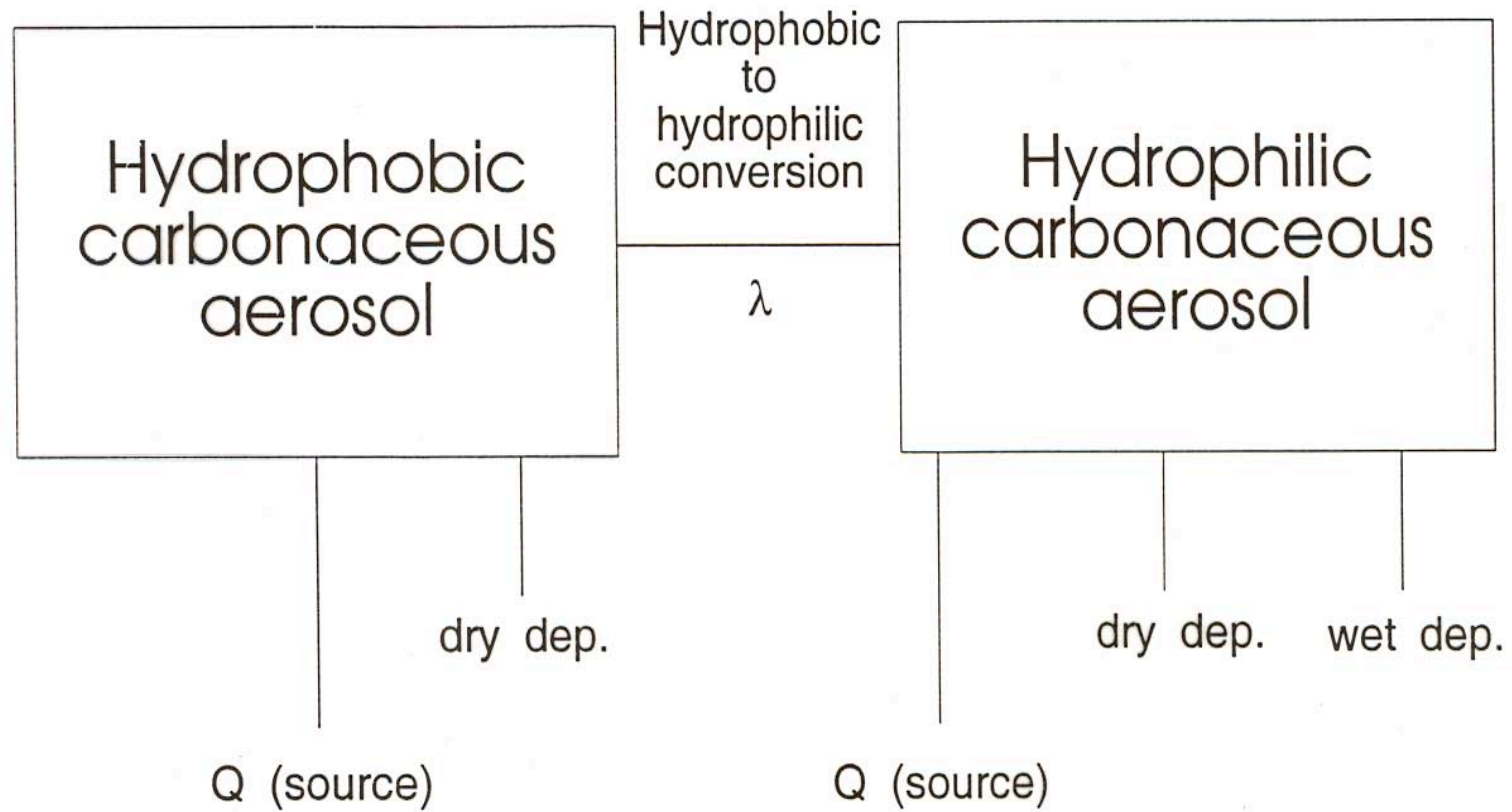


Figure 1. Emission and transformation scheme for carbonaceous aerosol as implemented in the GCM.

Ratio of column burdens for half transformation time

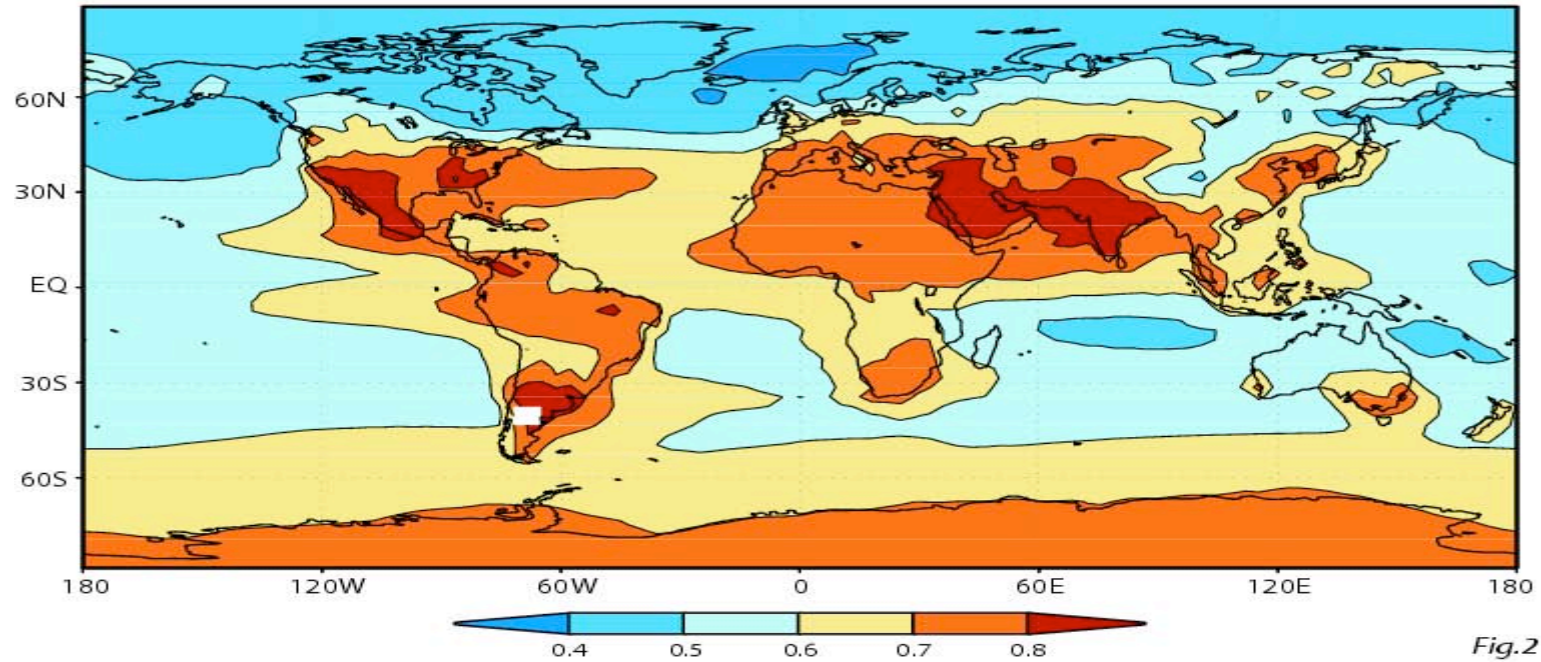


Fig.2

Ratio of column burdens for double transformation time

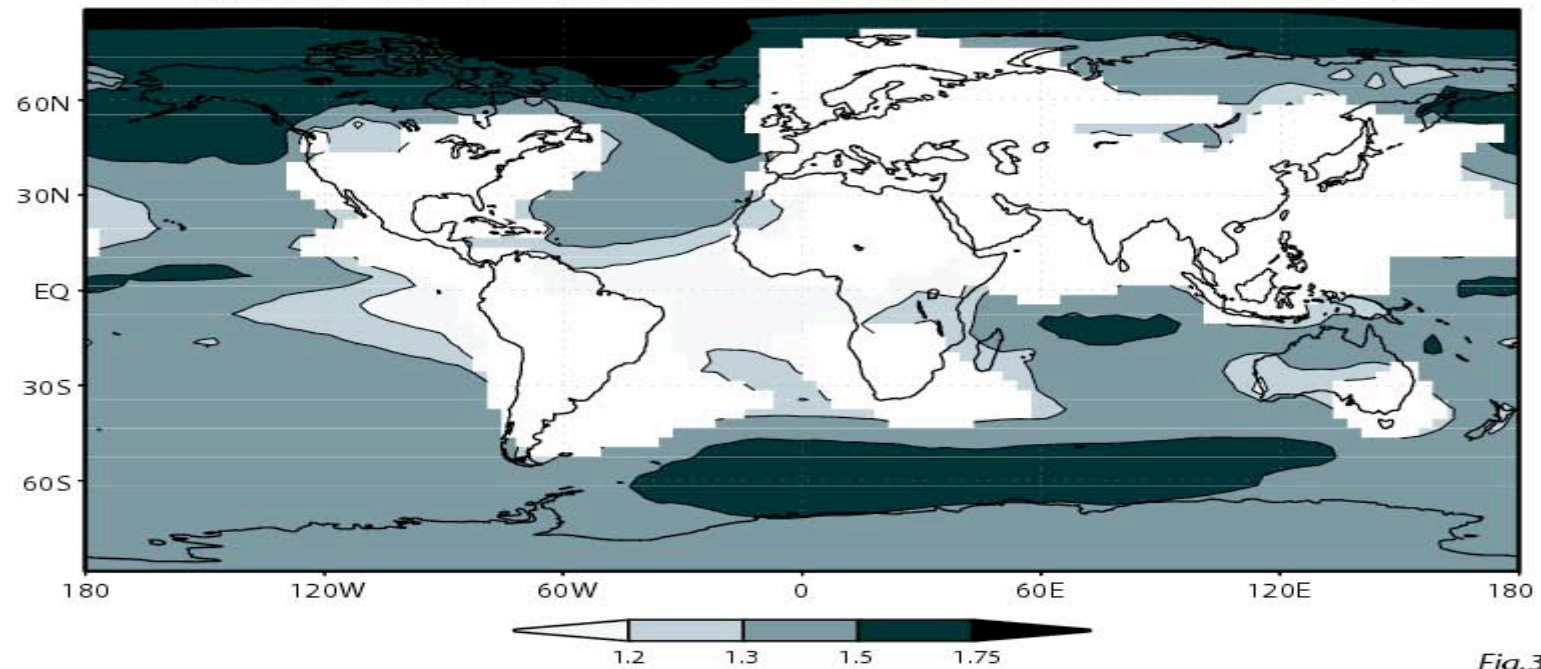


Fig.3

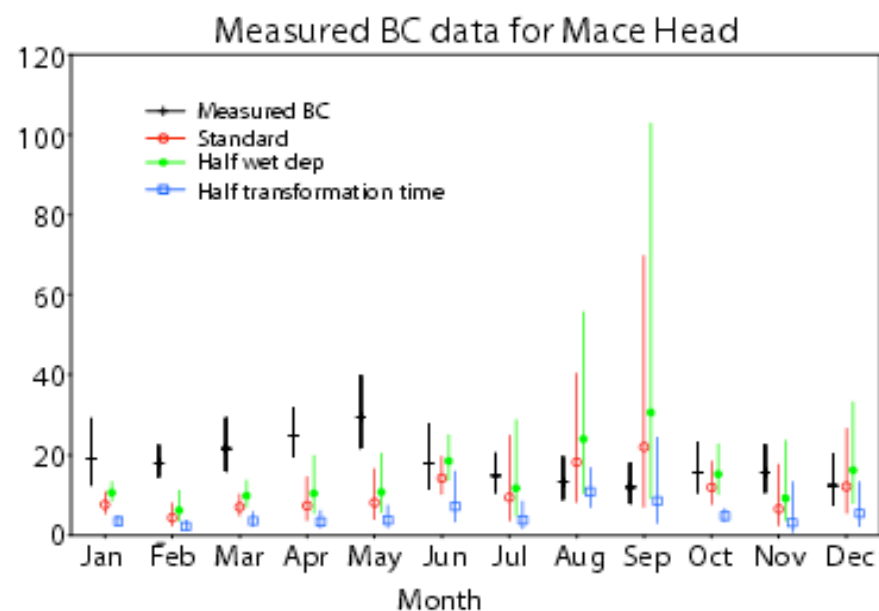
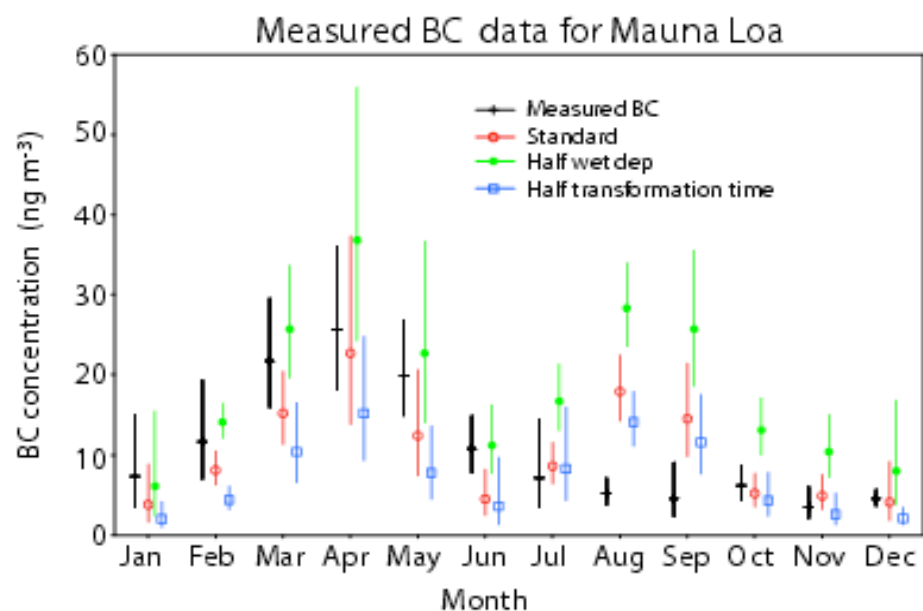
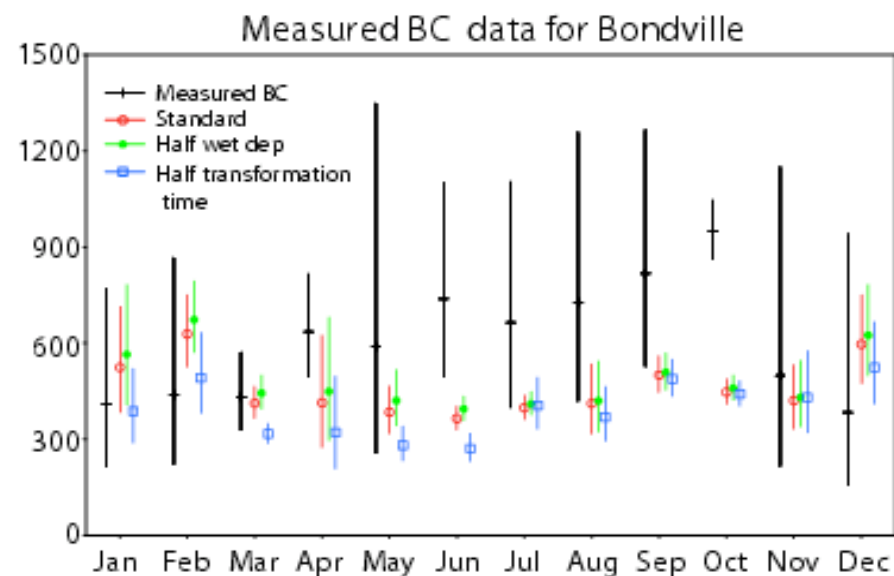
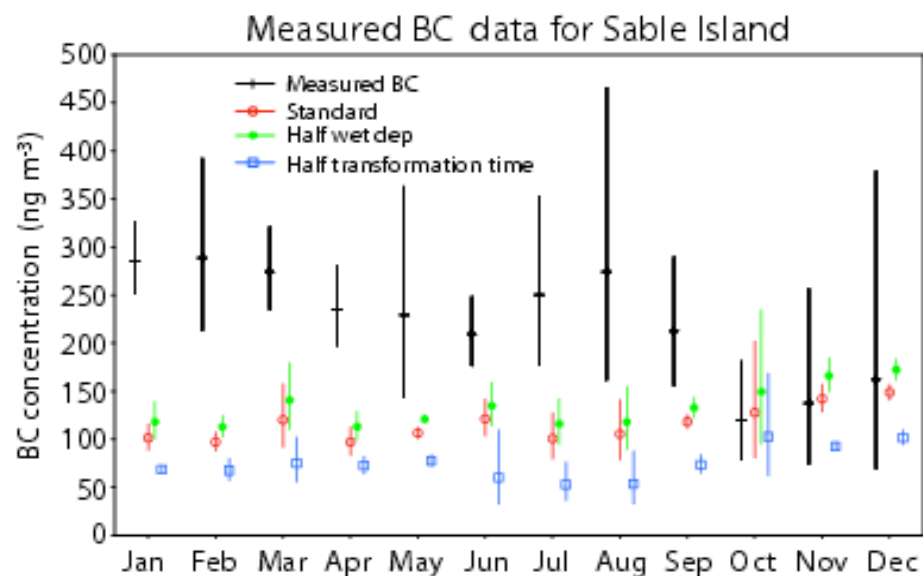


Fig.4

**Sensitivity of global-mean forcing of
black carbon aerosol from fossil-fuel
combustion to aerosol microphysics.**

Parameter

FACTOR DIFFERENCE

STANDARD

1

Transformation time halved

0.8

Transformation time doubled

1.1

100% hydrophobic emission

1.2

100% soluble aerosol

0.6

Wet deposition rate halved

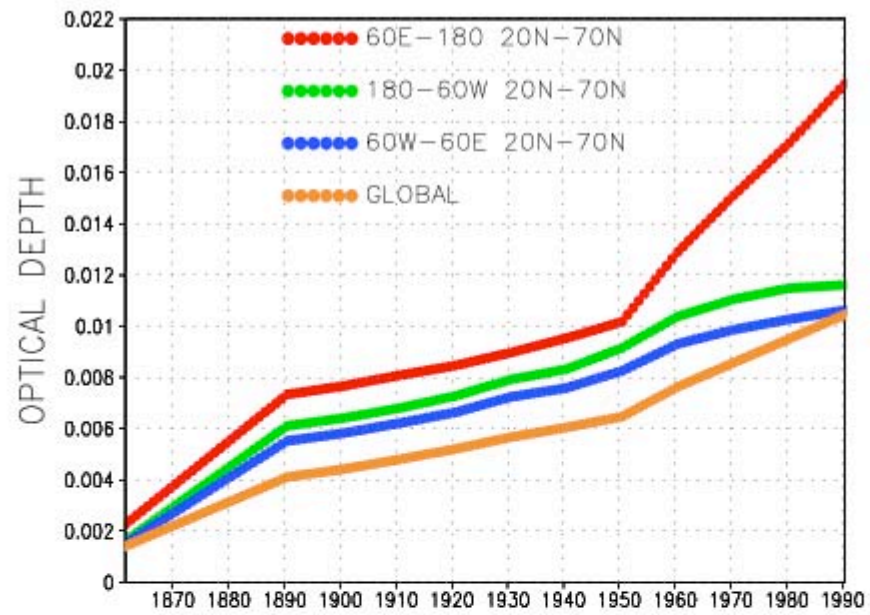
1.3

OVERALL SENSITIVITY

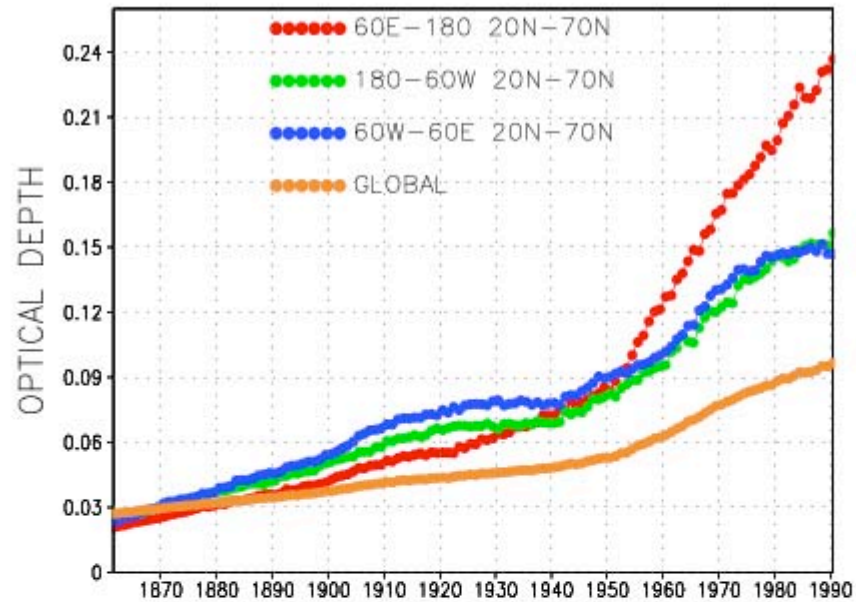
~2x

Aerosol Forcing for the GFDL IPCC simulations

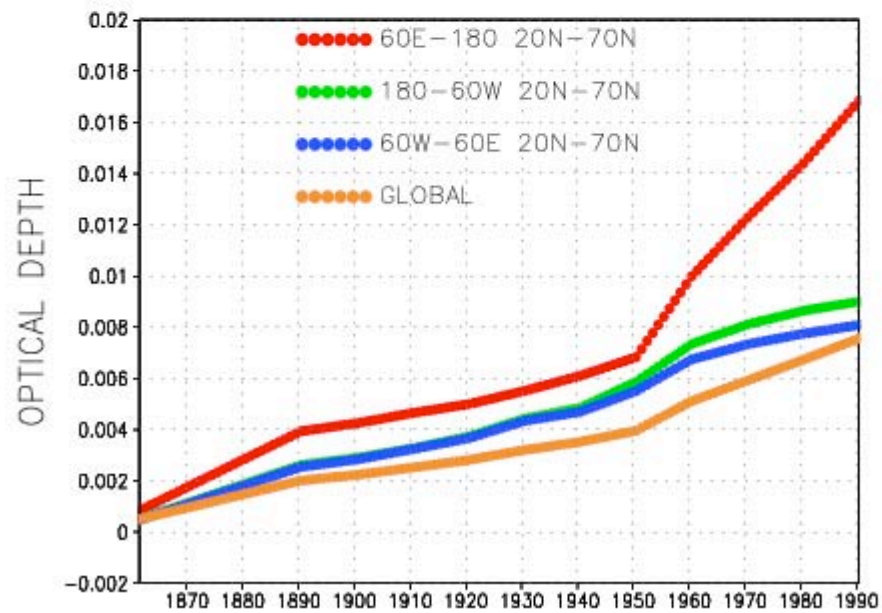
ORGANIC CARBON AEROSOL



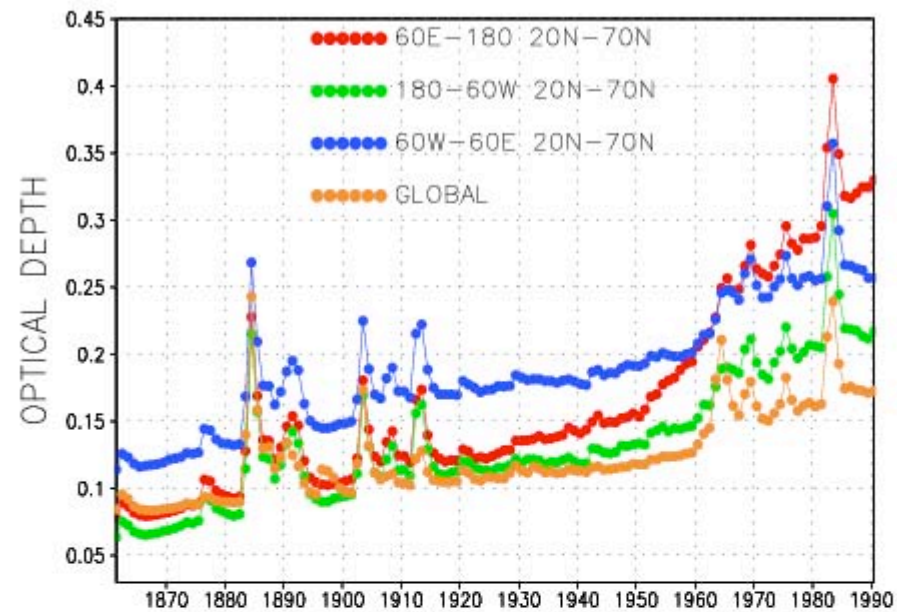
SULFATE AEROSOL



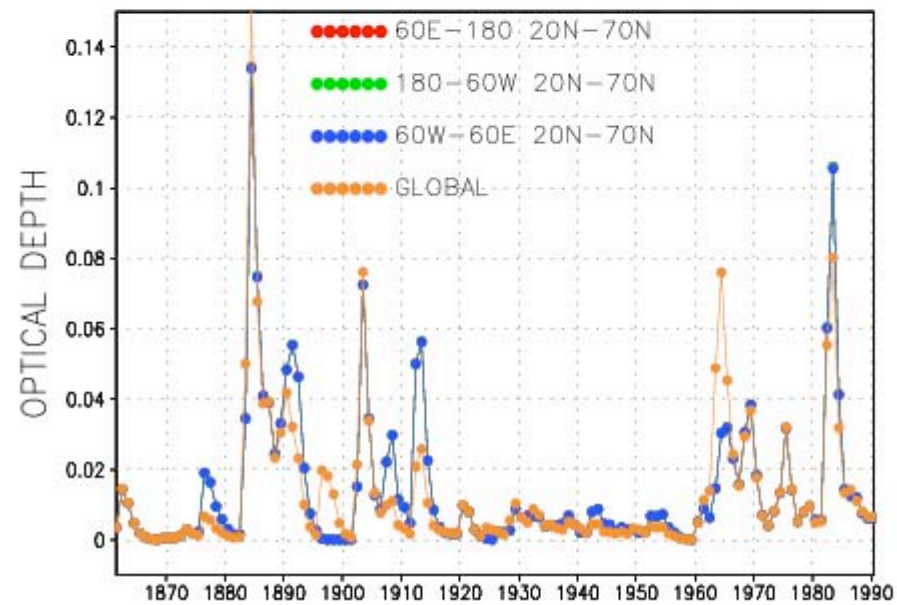
BLACK CARBON AEROSOL

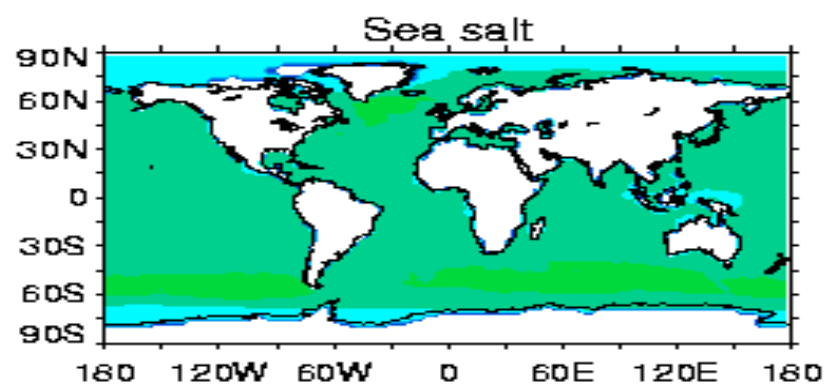
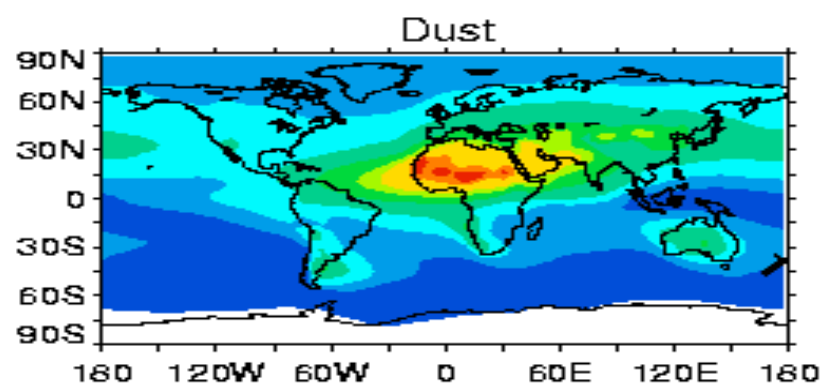
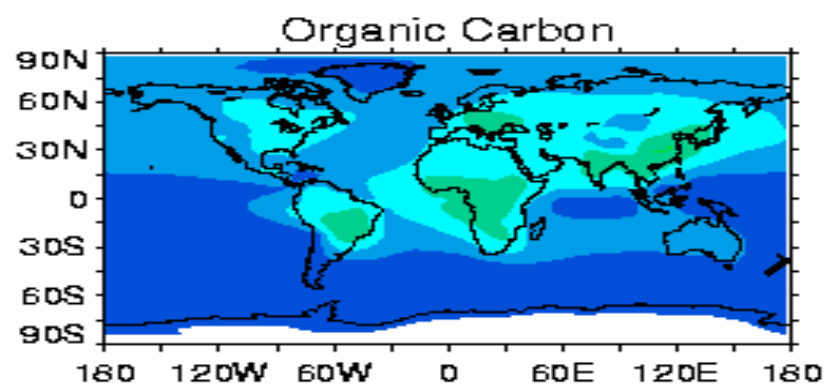
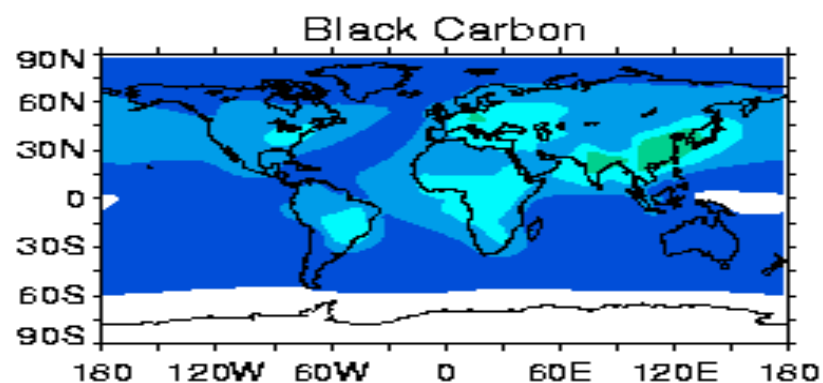
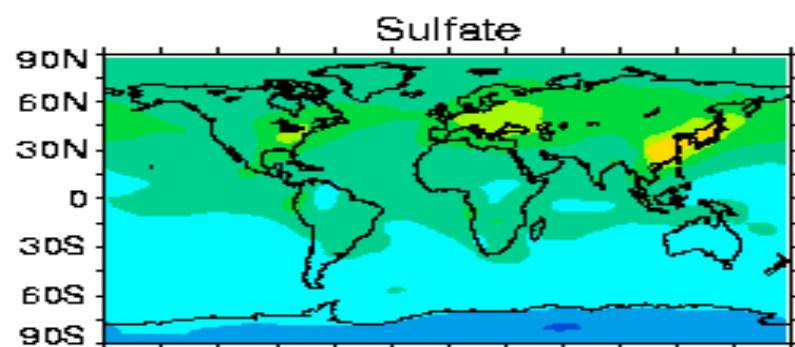


TOTAL AEROSOL

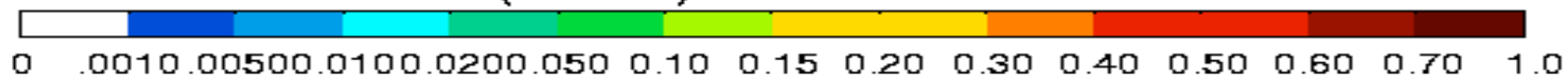


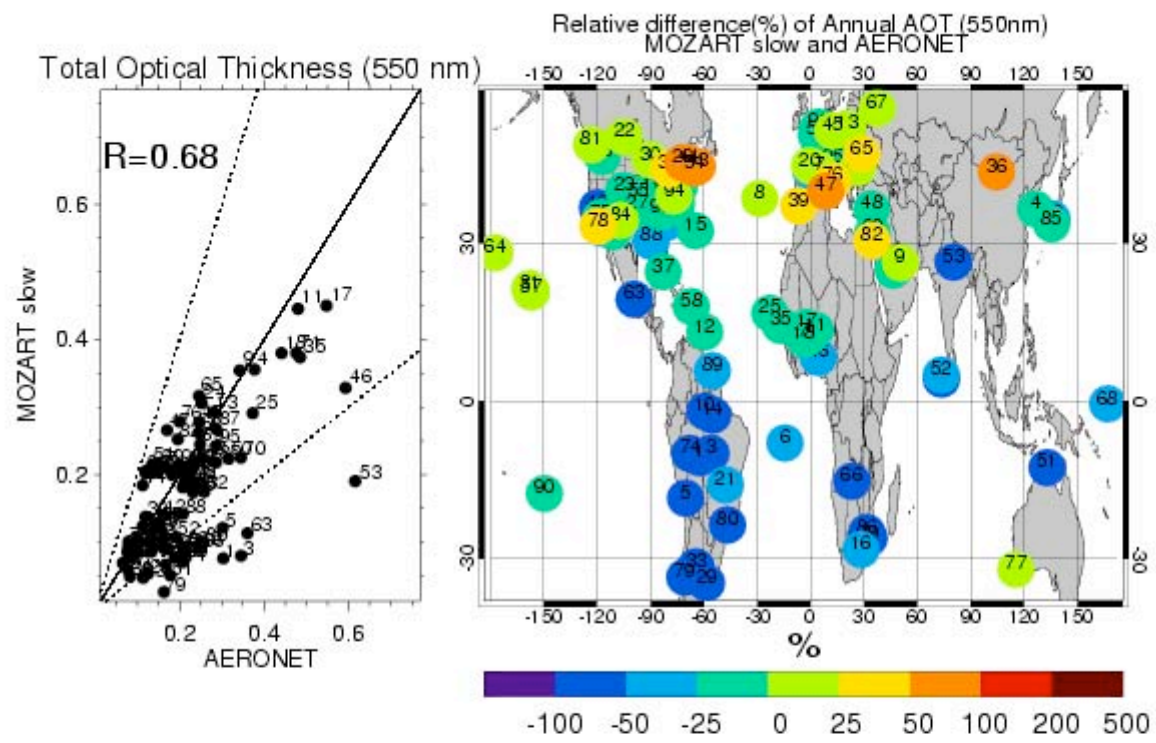
VOLCANIC AEROSOL

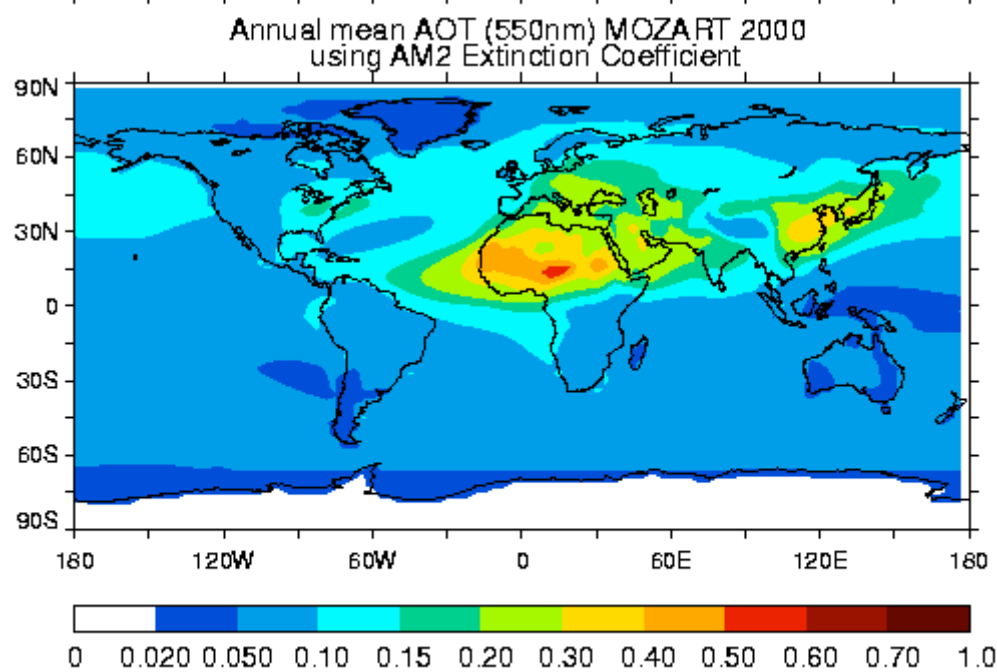
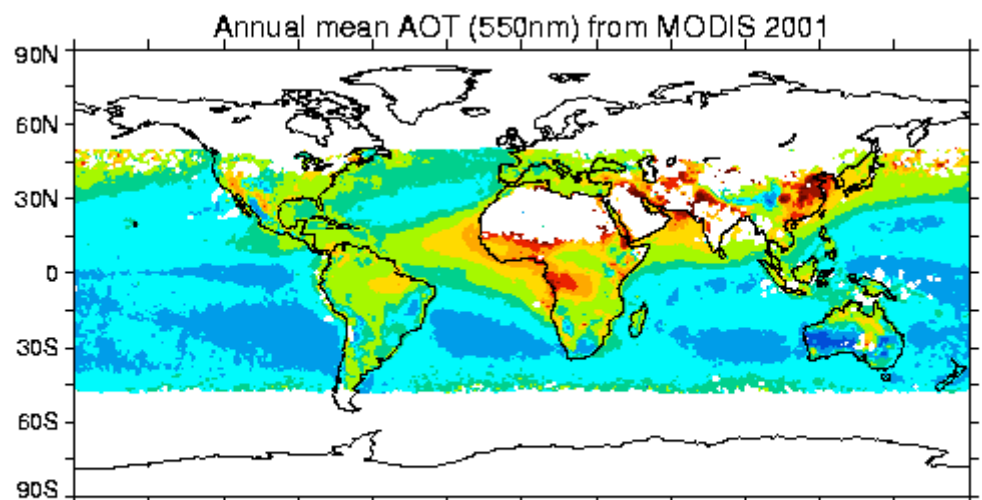


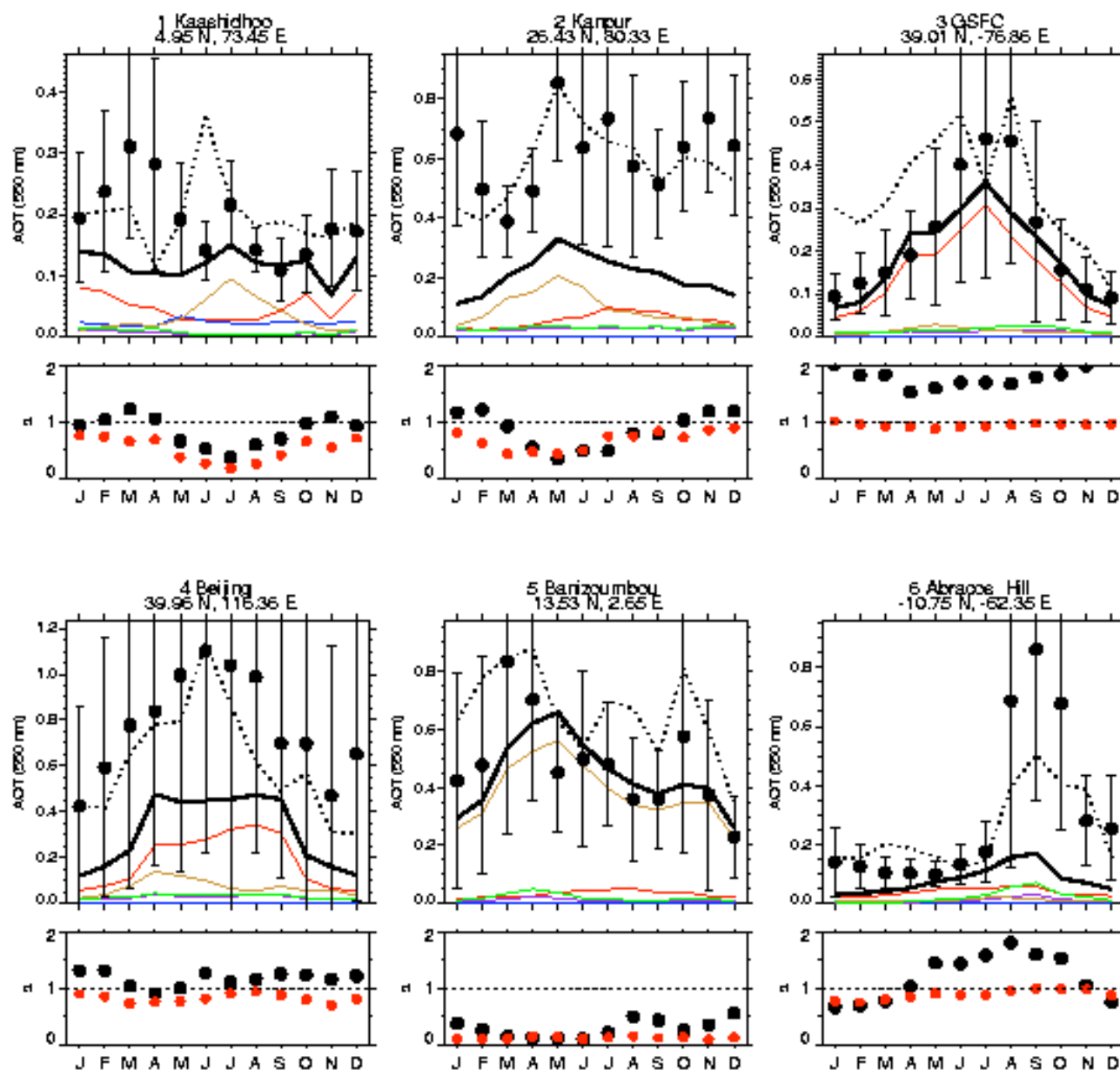


AOT (550nm) from MOZART 2000

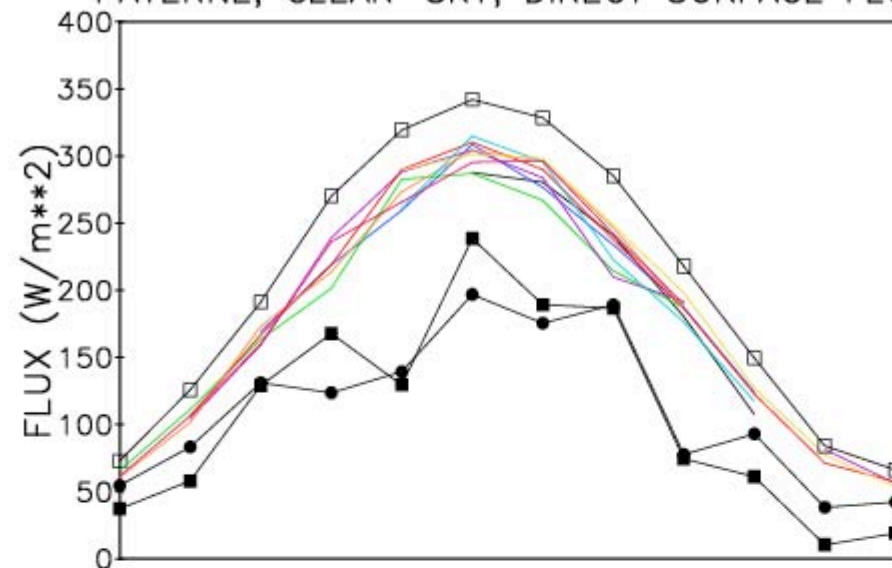




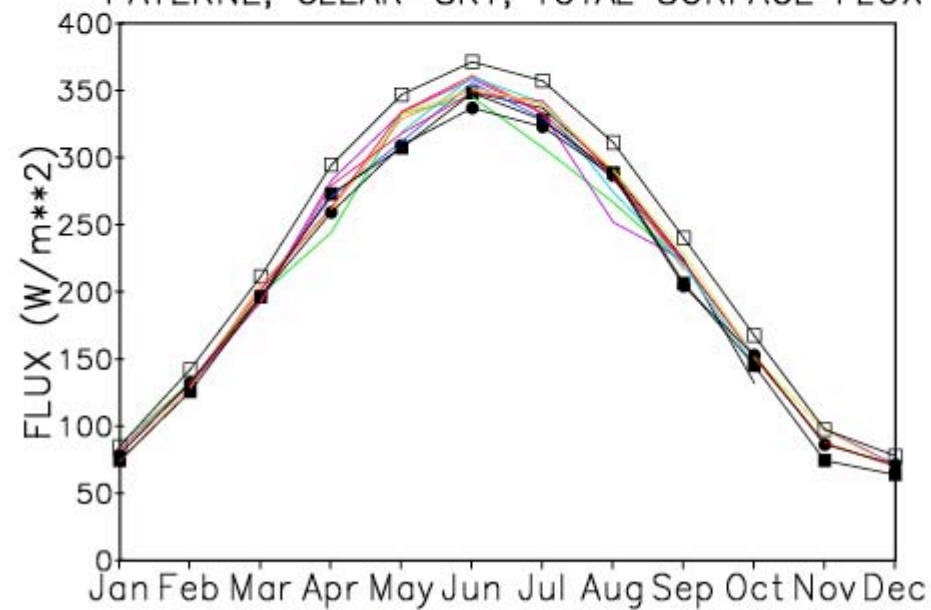




PAYERNE, CLEAR-SKY, DIRECT SURFACE FLUX

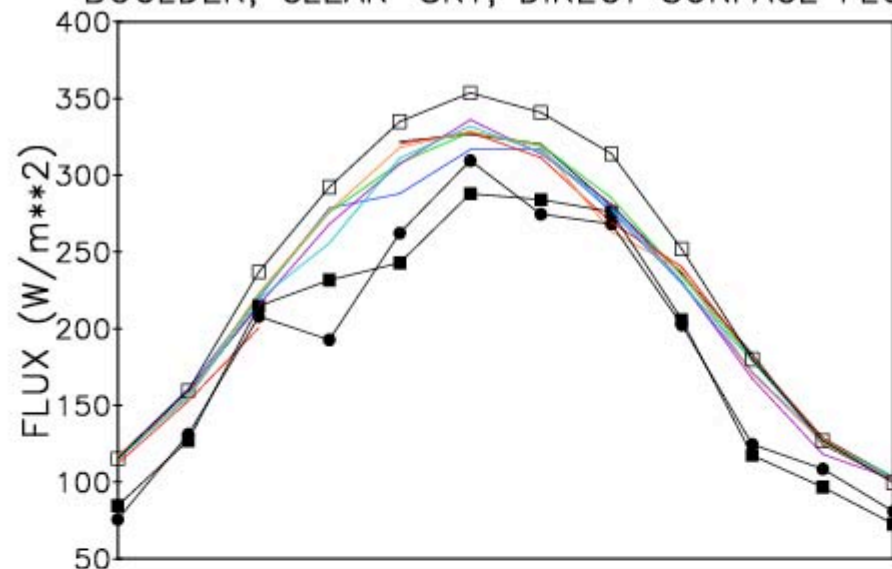


PAYERNE, CLEAR-SKY, TOTAL SURFACE FLUX

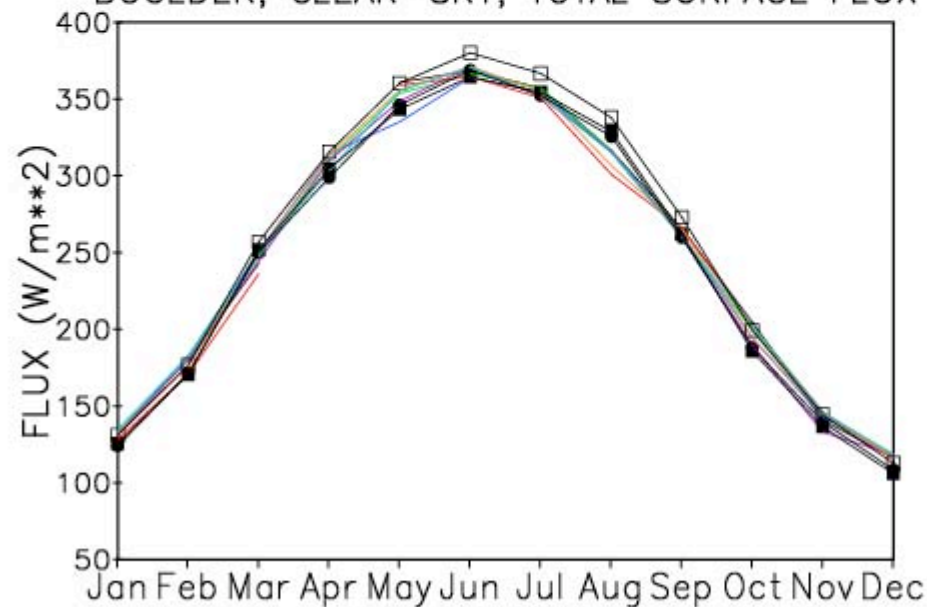


— OBSERVED 1993	— OBSERVED 1998	● FMS MOZ 1990
— OBSERVED 1994	— OBSERVED 1999	□ FMS NO AERO
— OBSERVED 1995	— OBSERVED 2000	
— OBSERVED 1996	— OBSERVED 2001	
— OBSERVED 1997	■ FMS HAYWOOD	

BOULDER, CLEAR-SKY, DIRECT SURFACE FLUX

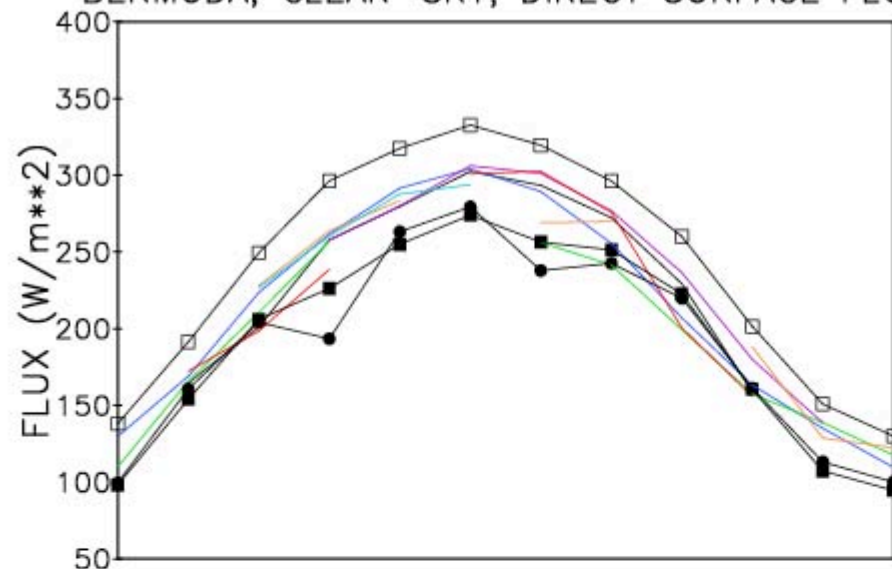


BOULDER, CLEAR-SKY, TOTAL SURFACE FLUX

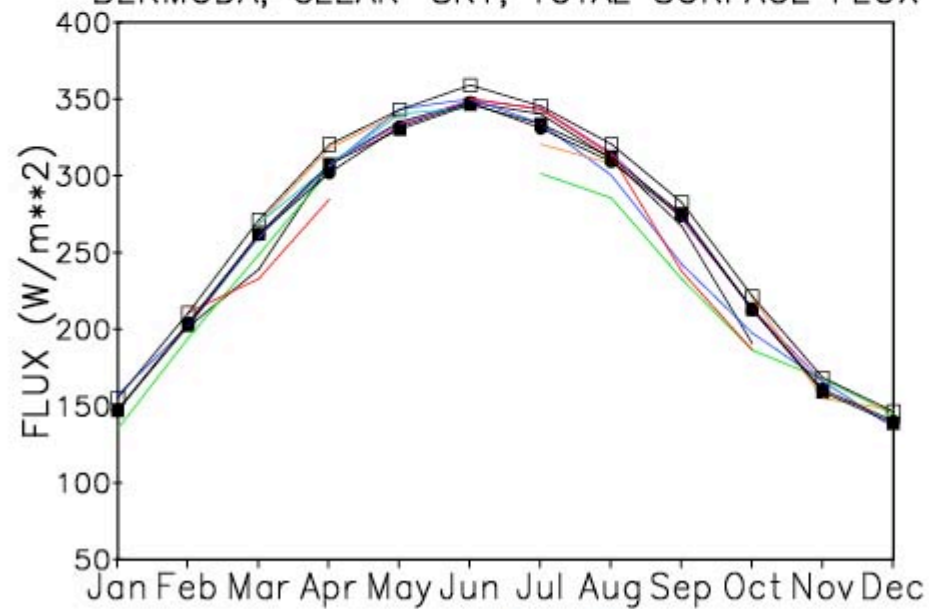


— OBSERVED 1995	— OBSERVED 2000
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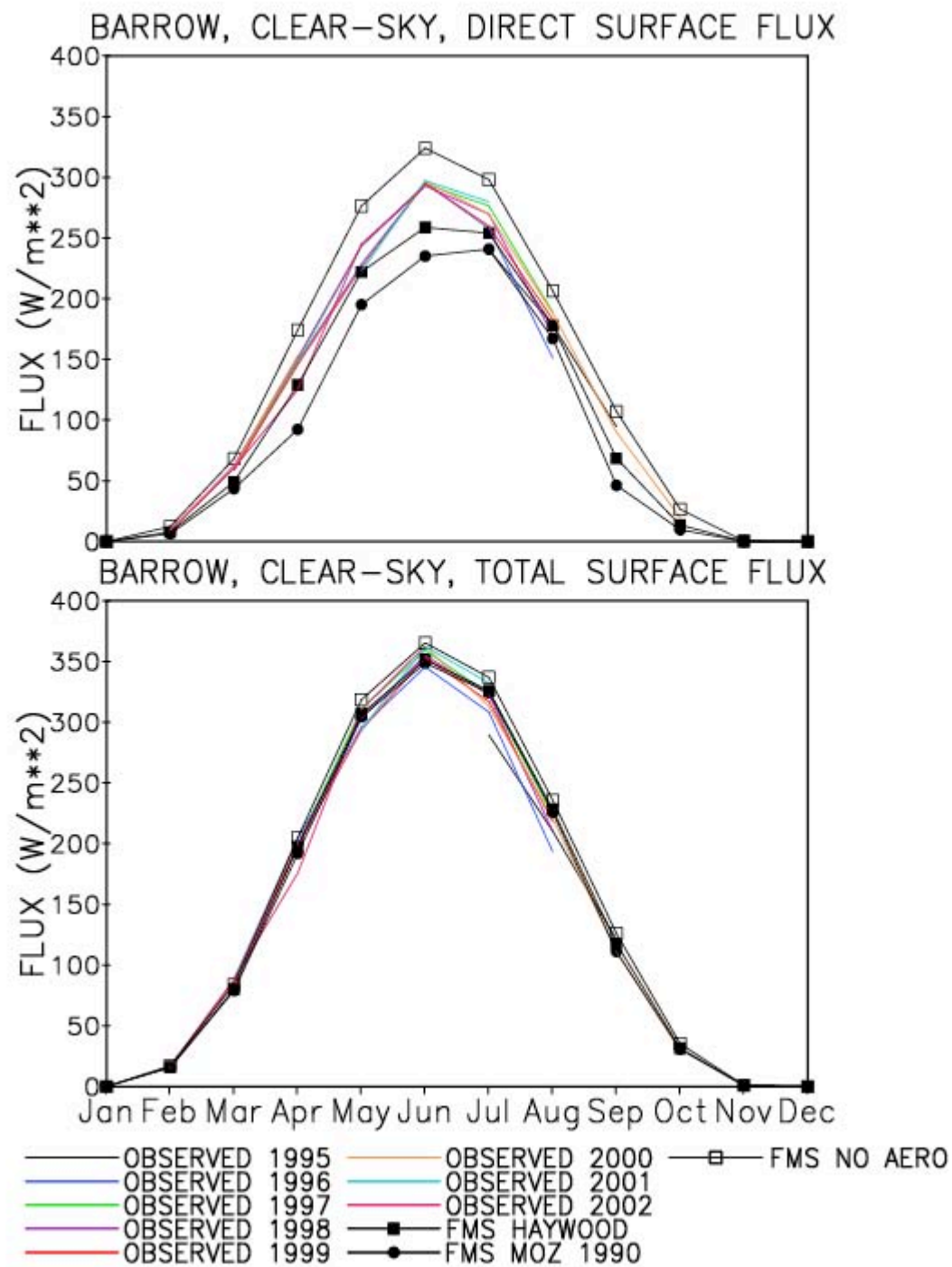
BERMUDA, CLEAR-SKY, DIRECT SURFACE FLUX



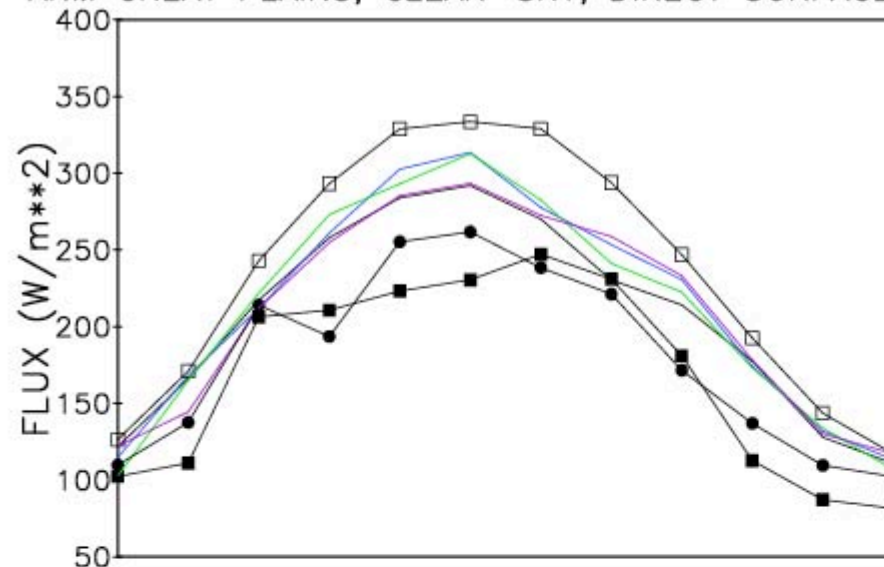
BERMUDA, CLEAR-SKY, TOTAL SURFACE FLUX



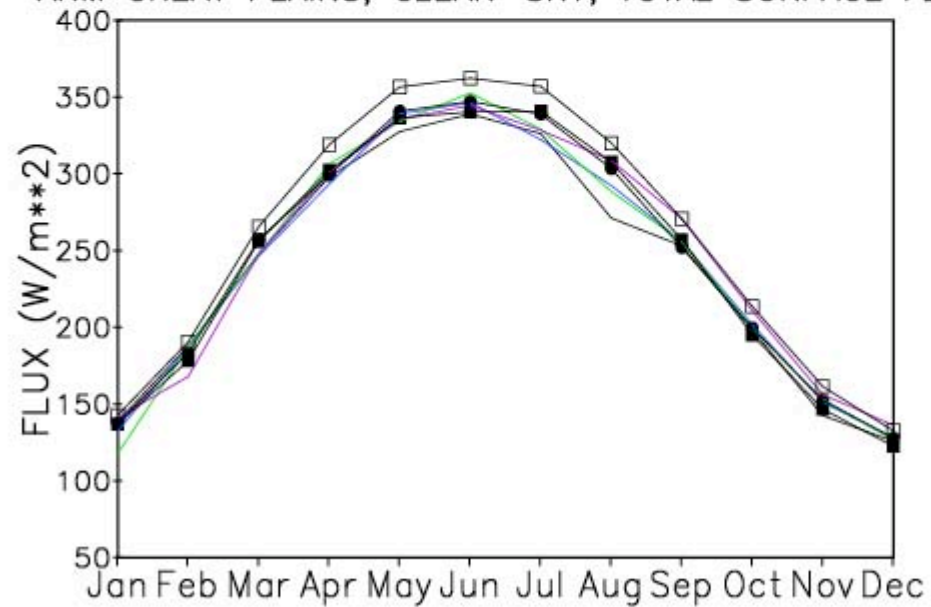
— OBSERVED 1996	— OBSERVED 2001
— OBSERVED 1997	— OBSERVED 2002
— OBSERVED 1998	■ FMS HAYWOOD
— OBSERVED 1999	● FMS MOZ 1990
— OBSERVED 2000	□ FMS NO AERO



ARM GREAT PLAINS, CLEAR-SKY, DIRECT SURFACE FLUX

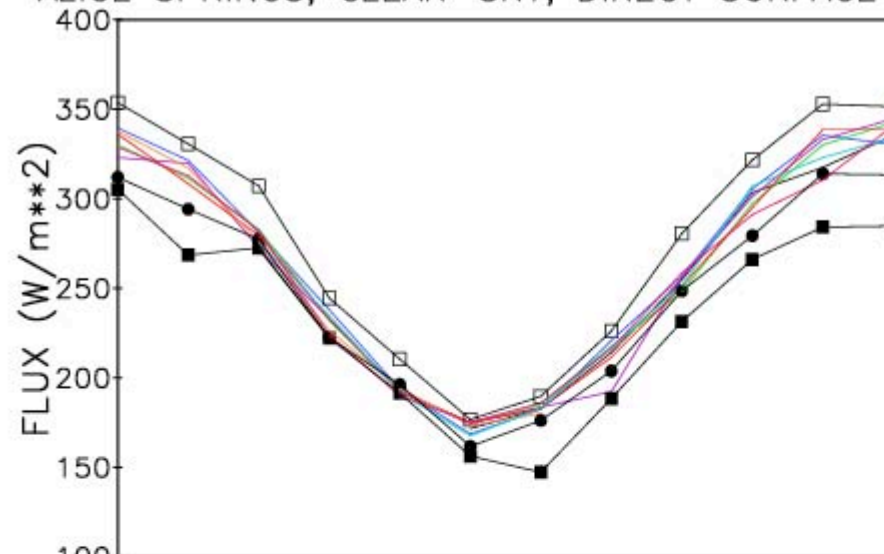


ARM GREAT PLAINS, CLEAR-SKY, TOTAL SURFACE FLUX

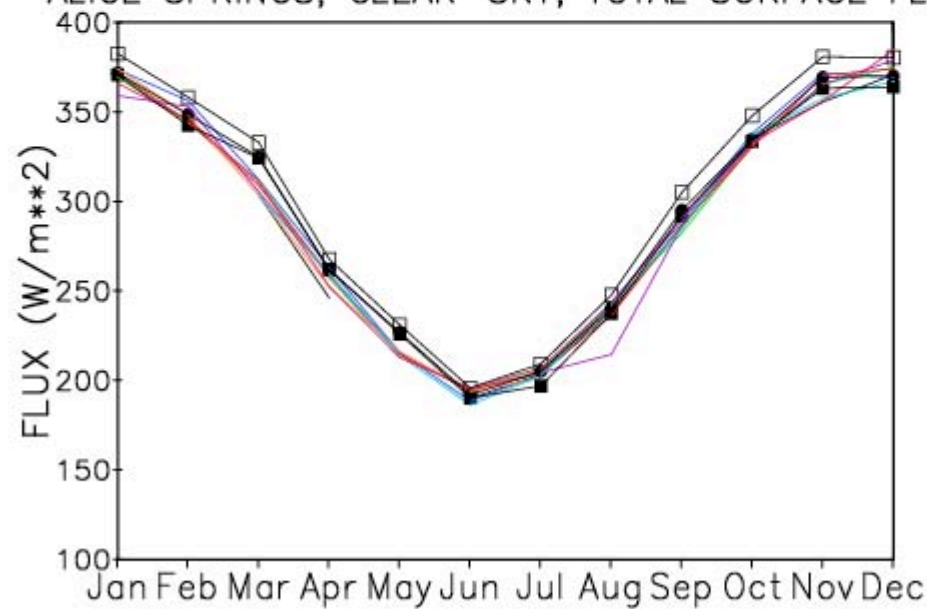


— OBSERVED 1998	—●— FMS MOZ 1990
— OBSERVED 1999	—□— FMS NO AERO
— OBSERVED 2000	
— OBSERVED 2001	
—■— FMS HAYWOOD	

ALICE SPRINGS, CLEAR-SKY, DIRECT SURFACE FLUX



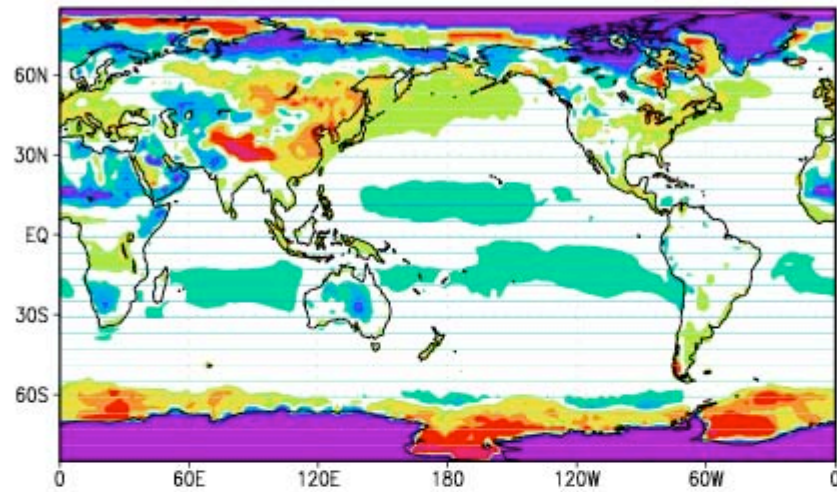
ALICE SPRINGS, CLEAR-SKY, TOTAL SURFACE FLUX



— OBSERVED 1995	— OBSERVED 2000	—□— FMS NO AERO
— OBSERVED 1996	— OBSERVED 2001	
— OBSERVED 1997	— OBSERVED 2002	
— OBSERVED 1998	—■— FMS HAYWOOD	
— OBSERVED 1999	—●— FMS MOZ 1990	

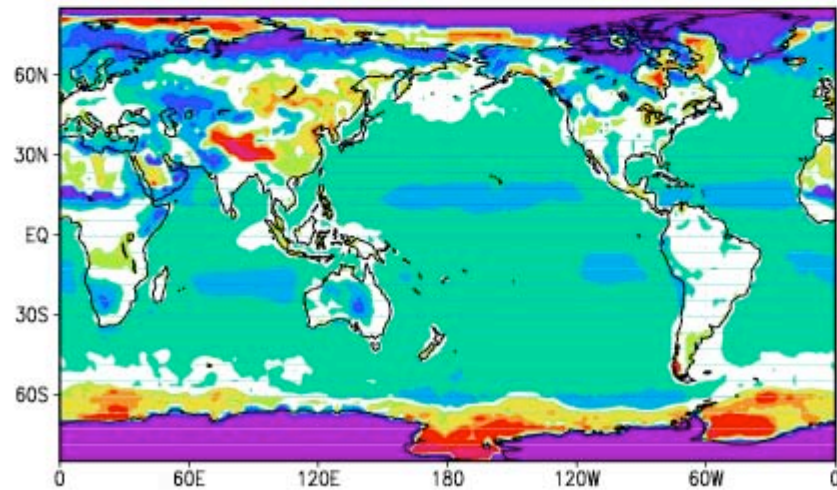
CLEAR-SKY REFLECTED AT TOA, MODEL-ERBE

WITH AEROSOLS (MOZART 1990, SLOW WET DEP)

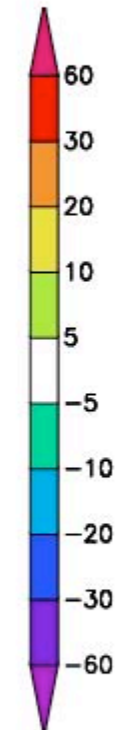


GLOBAL = -2.86 W/m^2

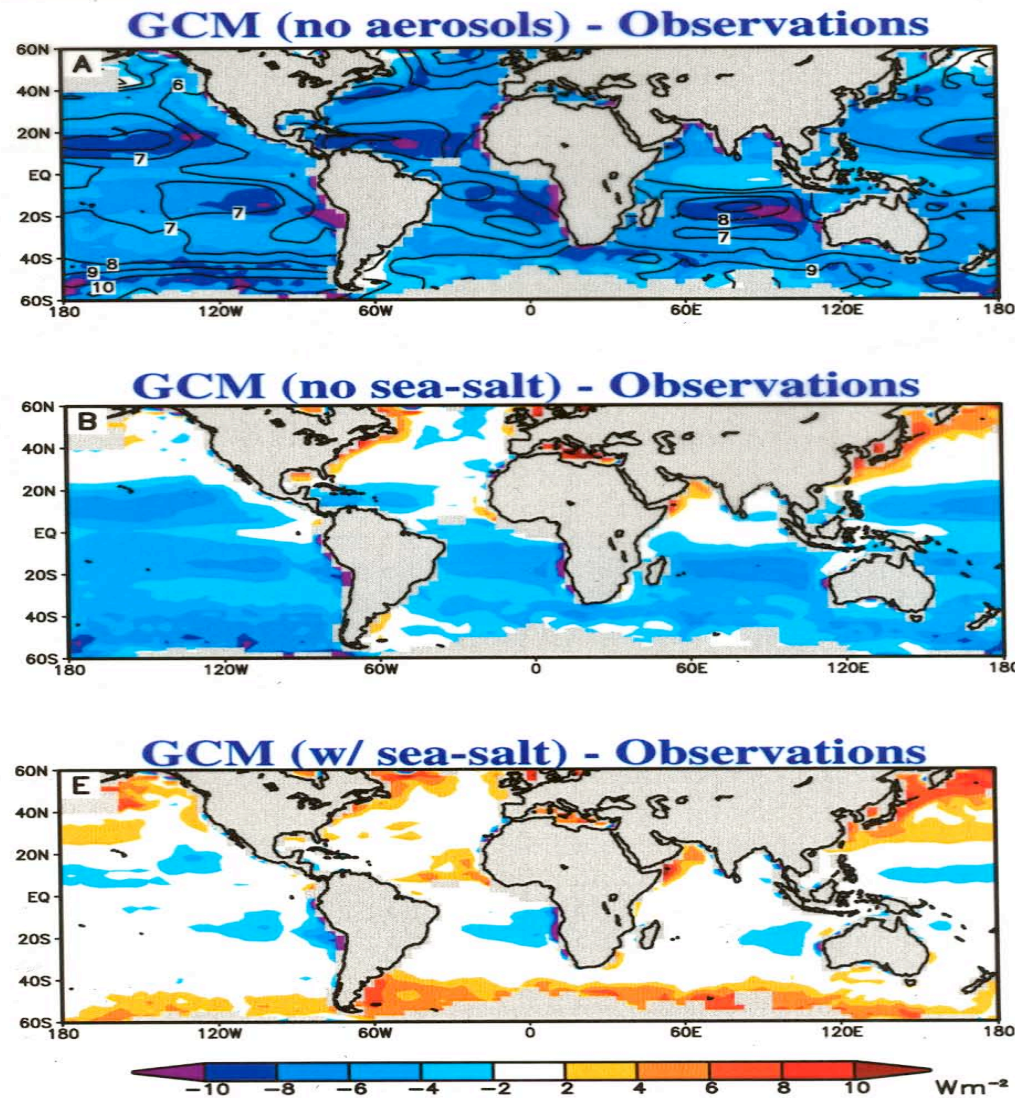
WITHOUT AEROSOLS



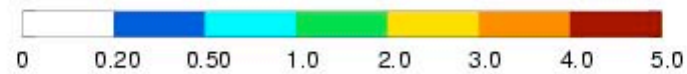
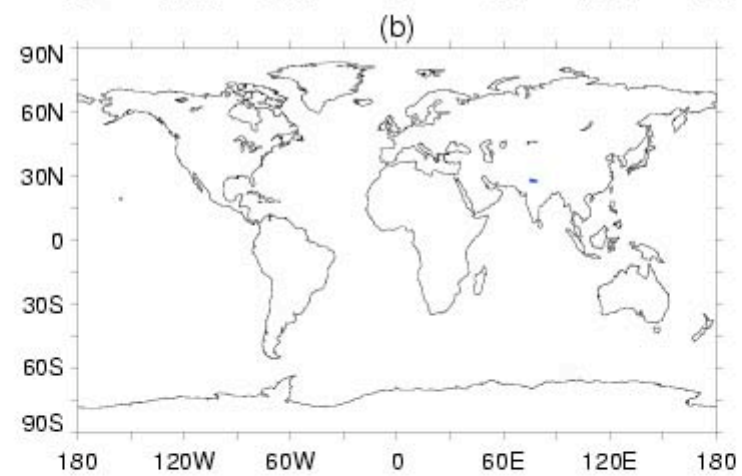
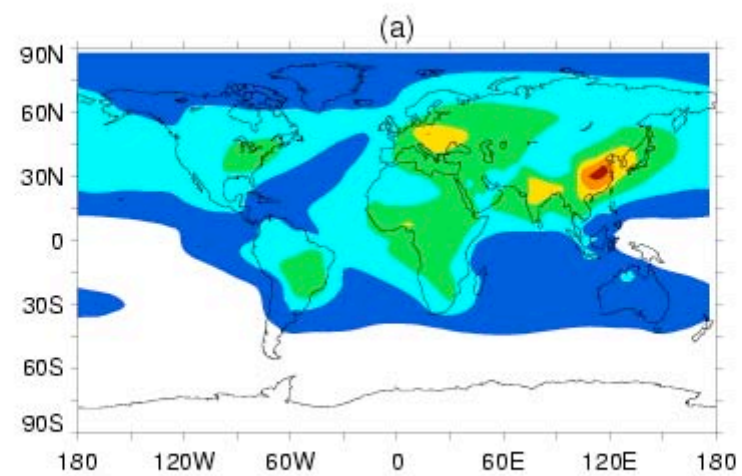
GLOBAL = -7.63 W/m^2

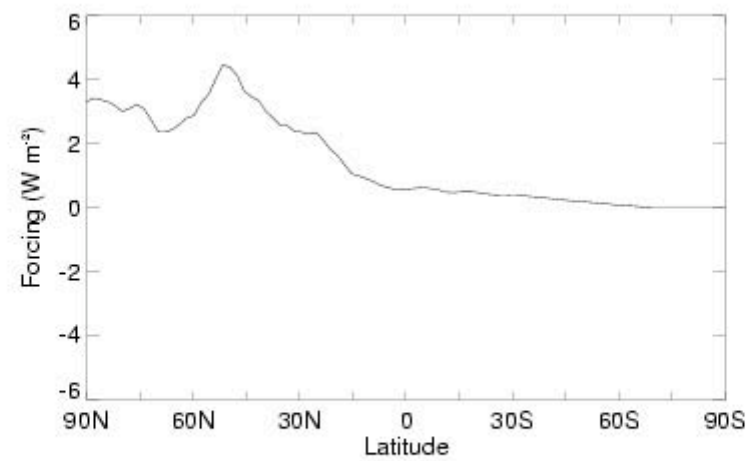
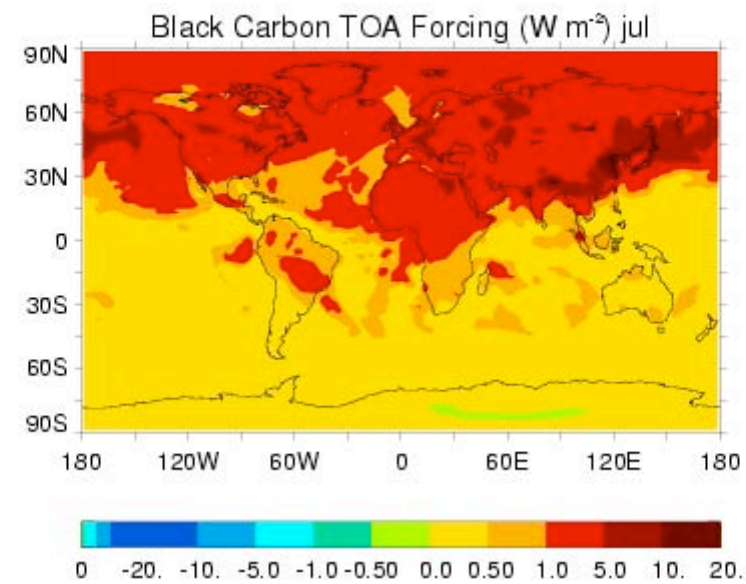


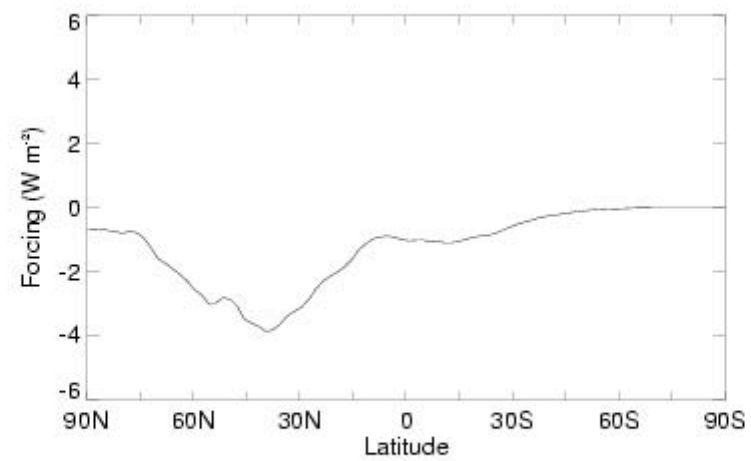
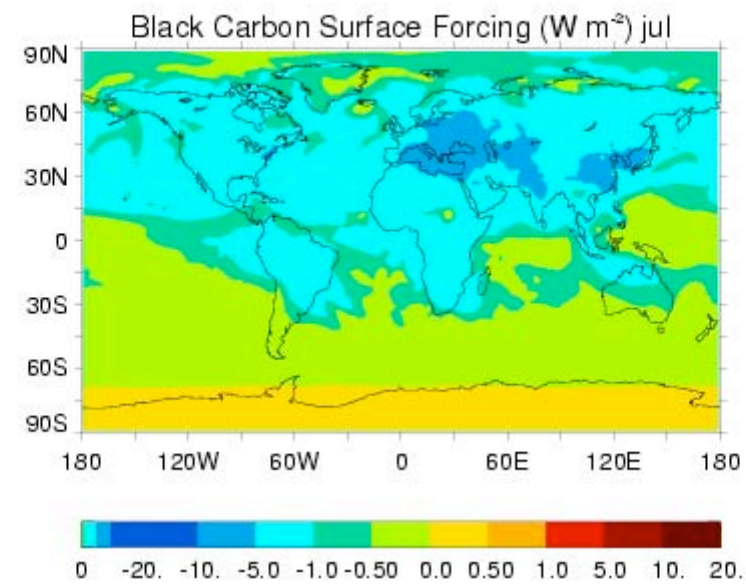
Tropospheric Aerosol Climate Forcing in Reflected Solar Radiation: A Comparison of Observations and GCM Simulations

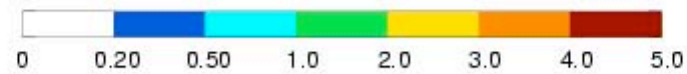
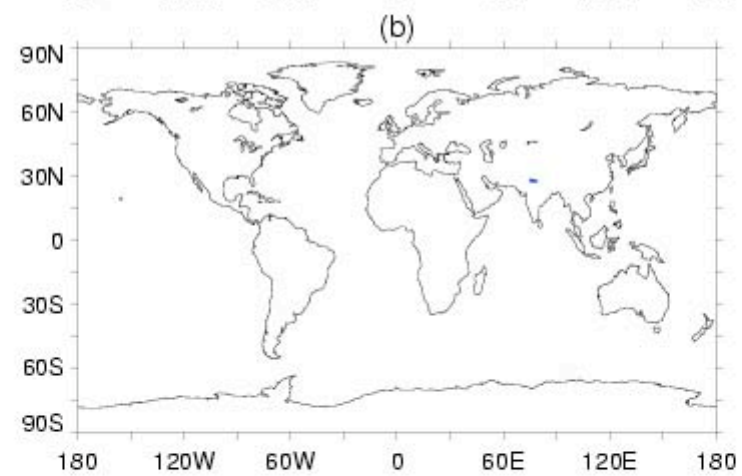
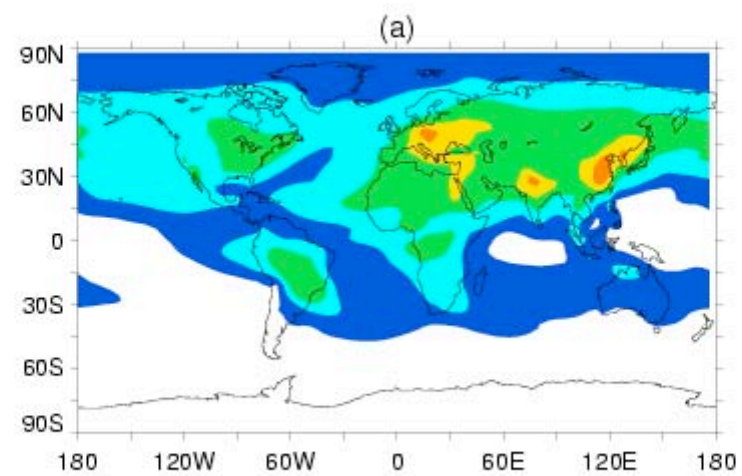


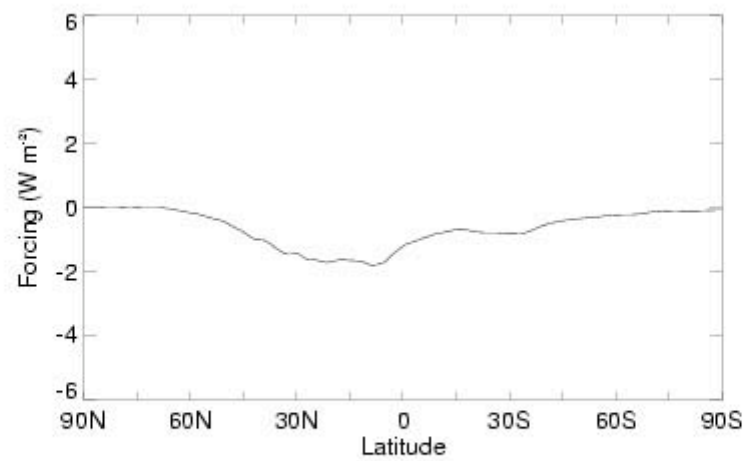
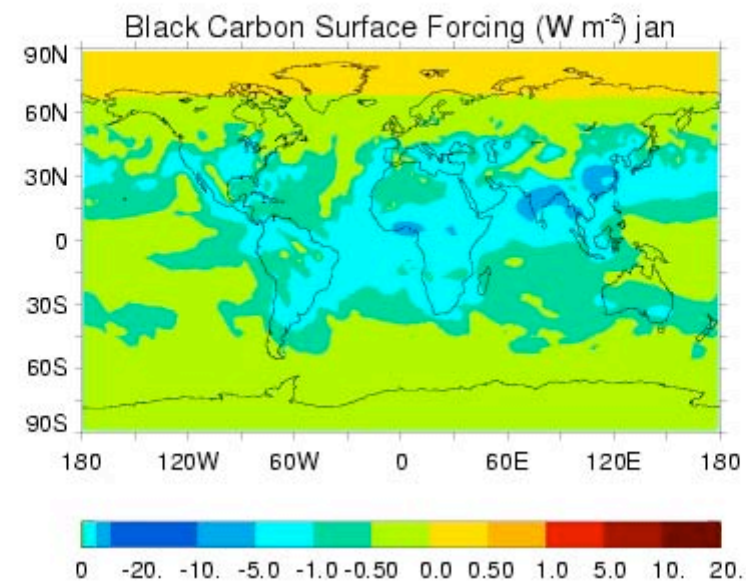
➡ Spatial signatures and magnitude of clear-sky aerosol radiative forcing identified through satellite/model comparison. Sea-salt is a leading contributor.

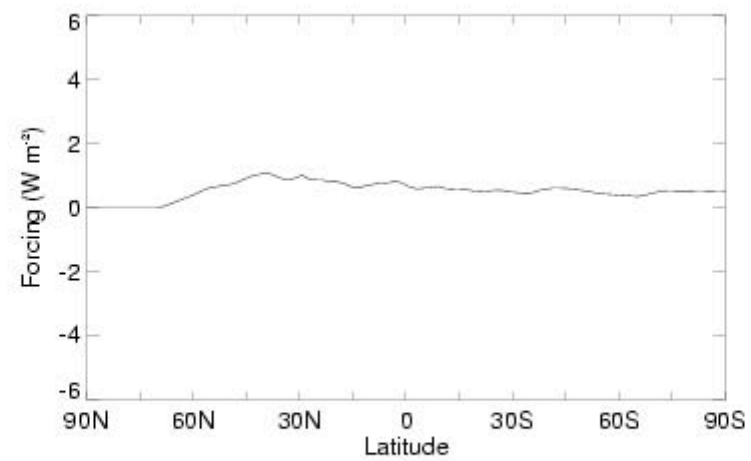
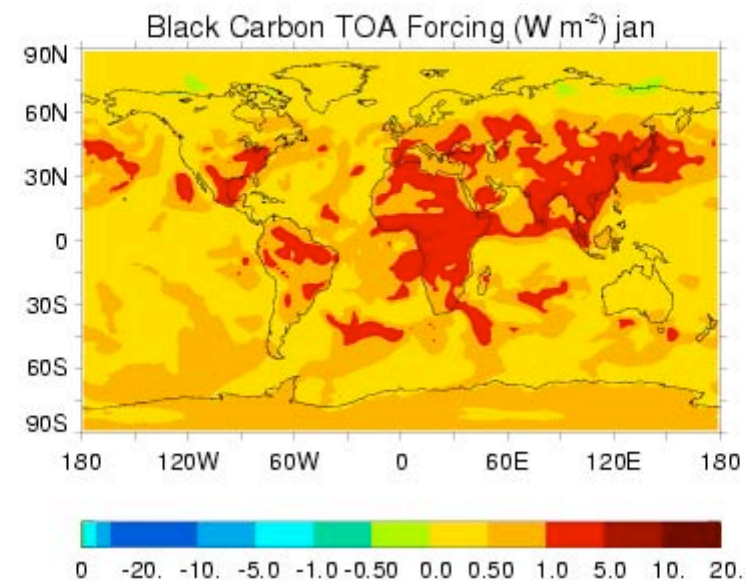




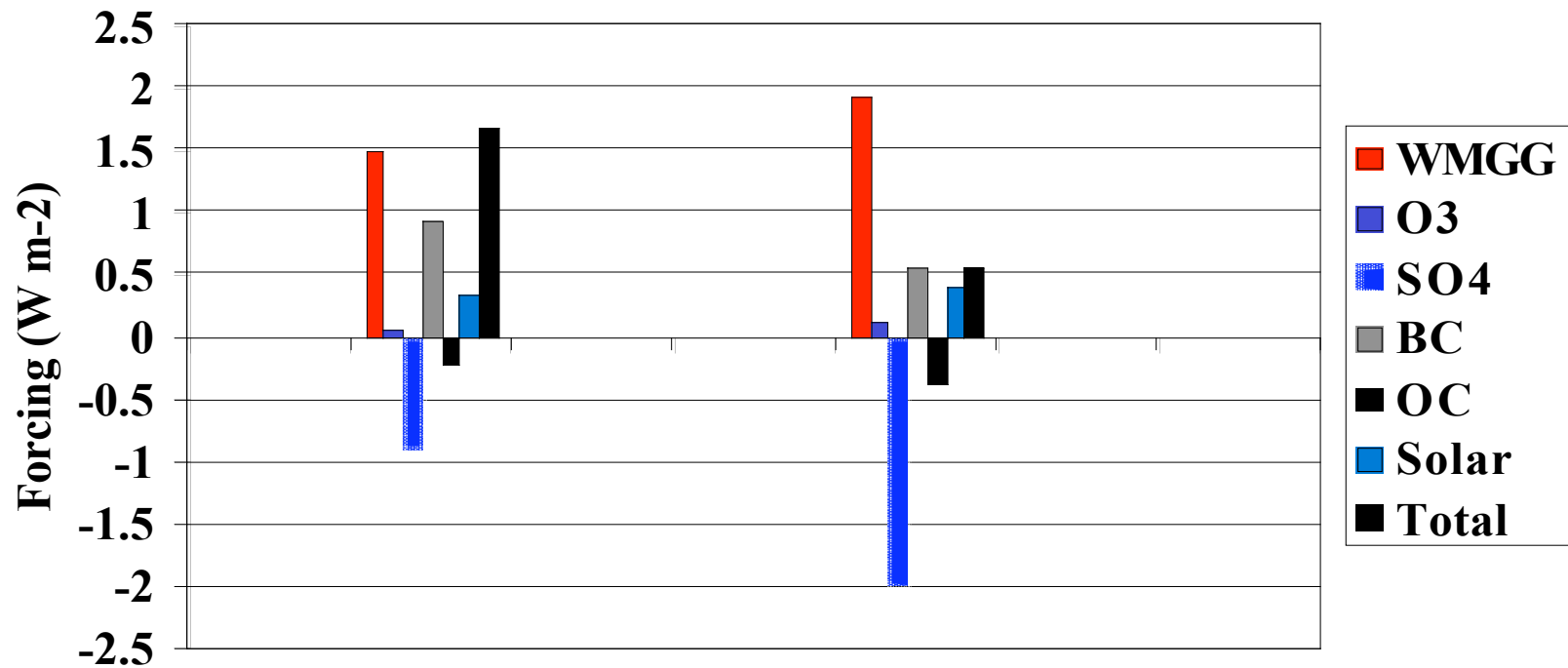




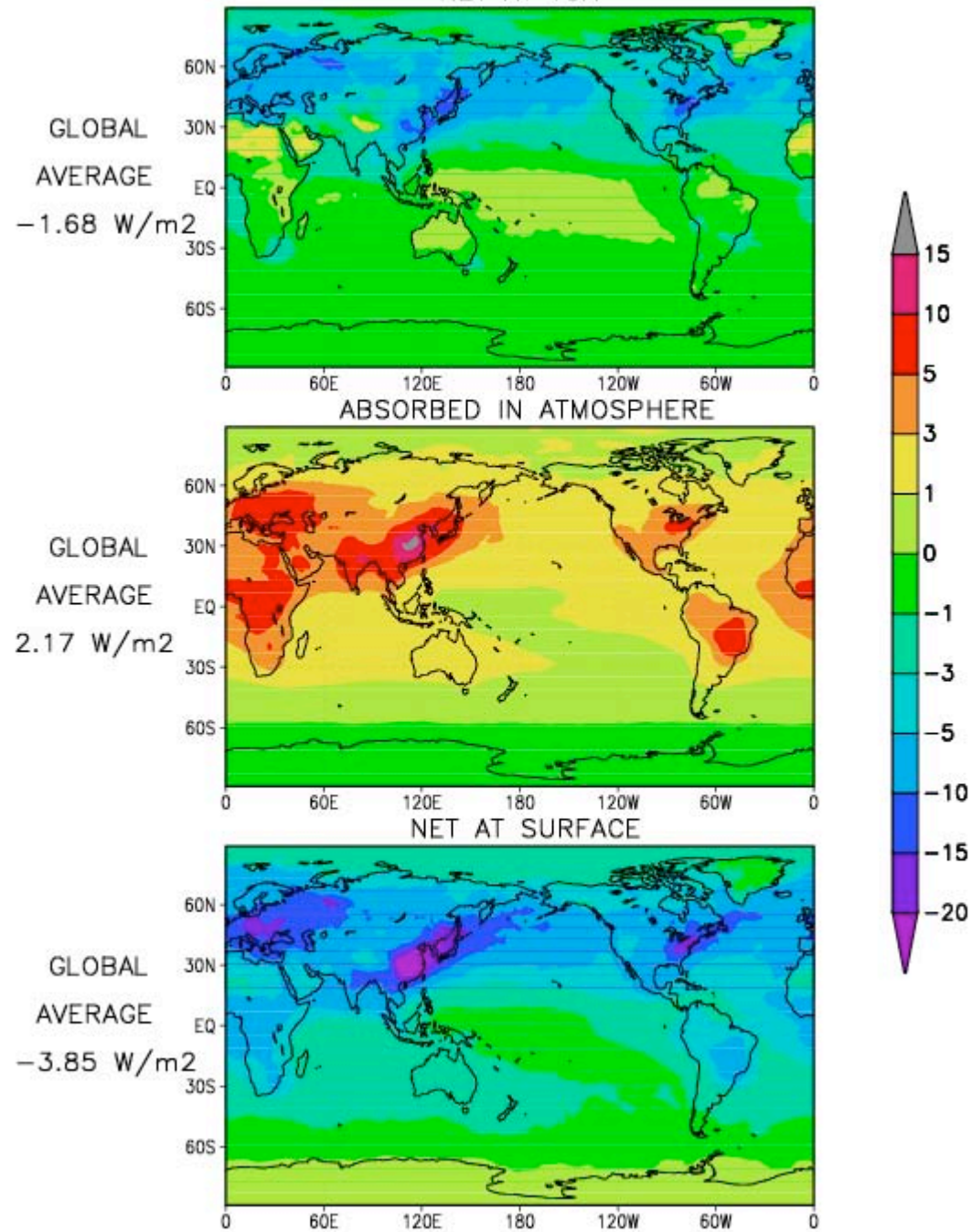




Global-annual-mean forcing TOA [1990 – 1860]

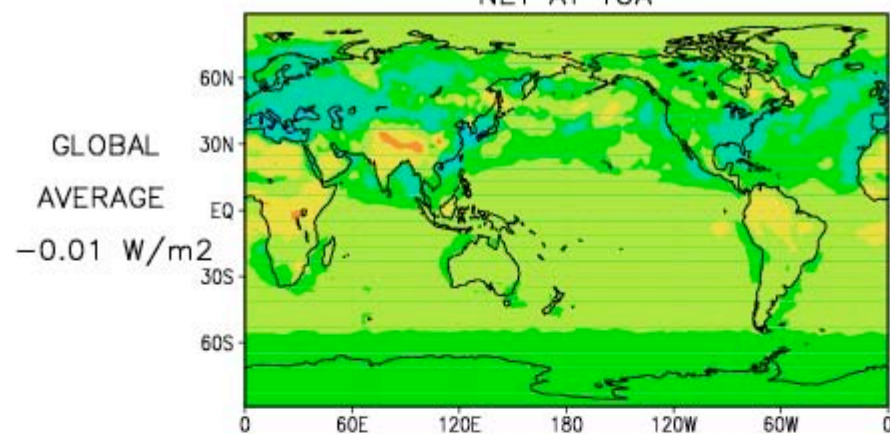


CLEAR-SKY SW FLUX, 1990 – 1860
NET AT TOA

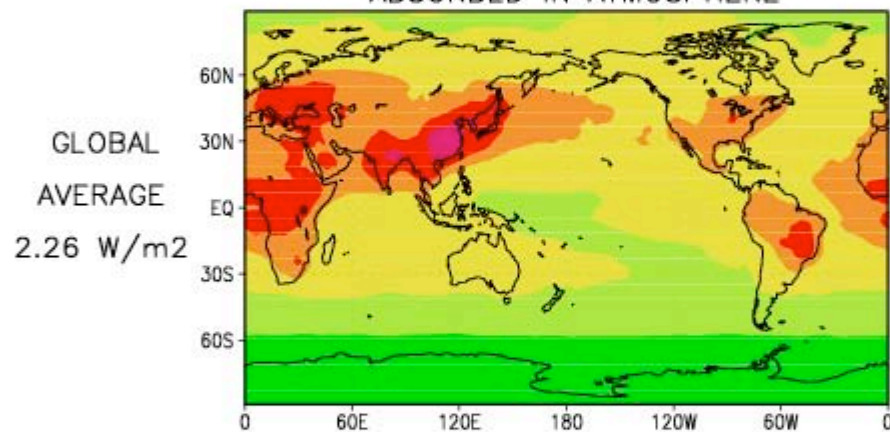


TOTAL-SKY SW FLUX, 1990 - 1860

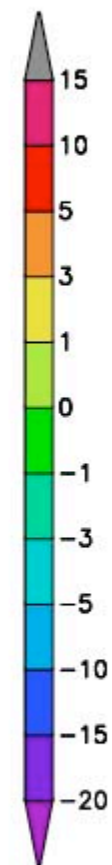
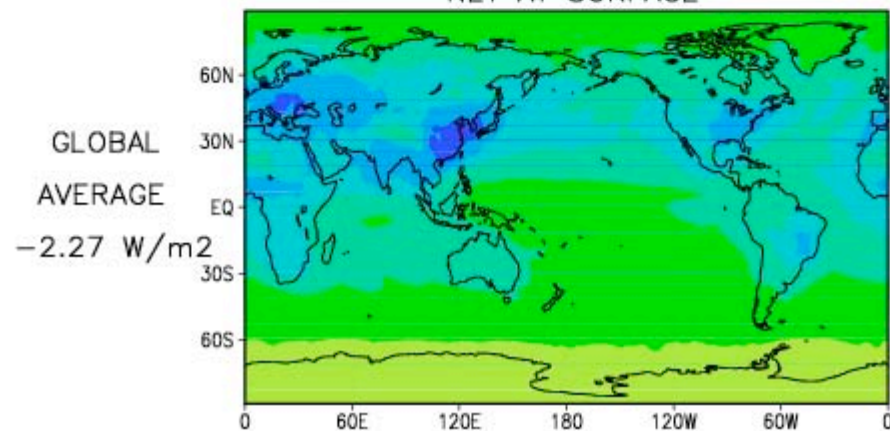
NET AT TOA



ABSORBED IN ATMOSPHERE

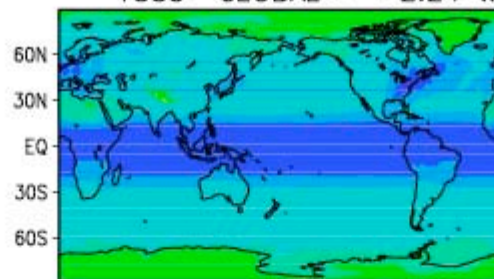


NET AT SURFACE

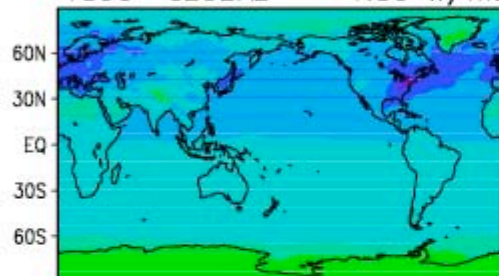


NET CLEAR-SKY SW FLUX AT TOA, YEAR - 1860

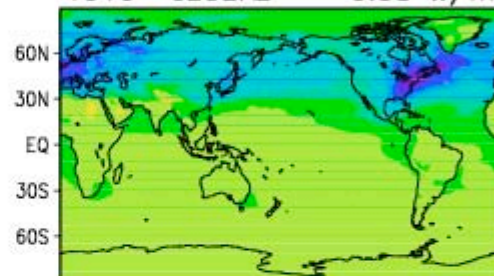
1883 GLOBAL = -2.24 W/m^2



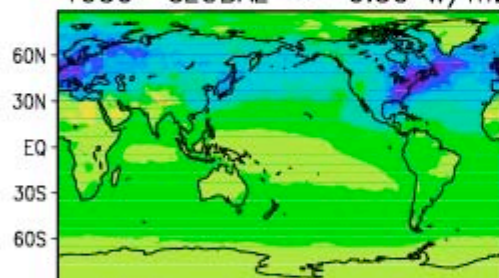
1890 GLOBAL = -1.80 W/m^2



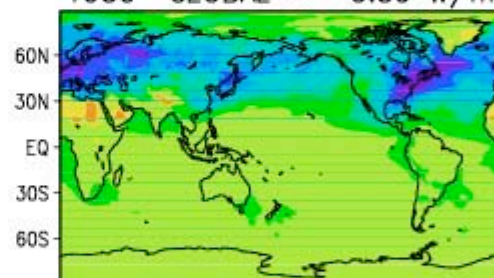
1910 GLOBAL = -0.38 W/m^2



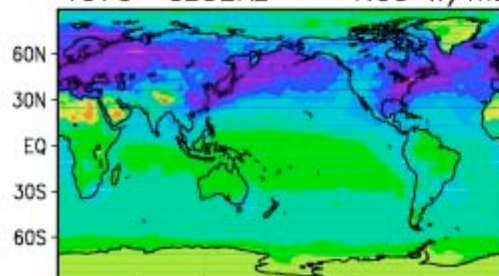
1930 GLOBAL = -0.50 W/m^2



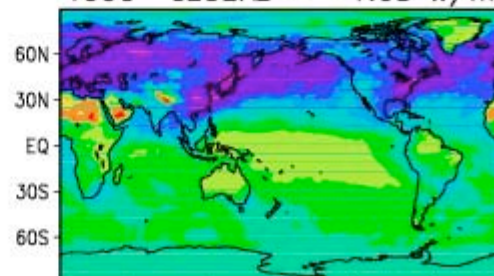
1950 GLOBAL = -0.39 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -1.60 W/m^2



1990 GLOBAL = -1.68 W/m^2

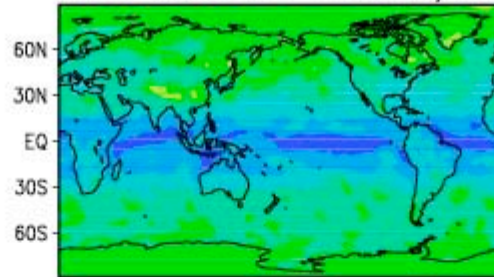


0 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 0

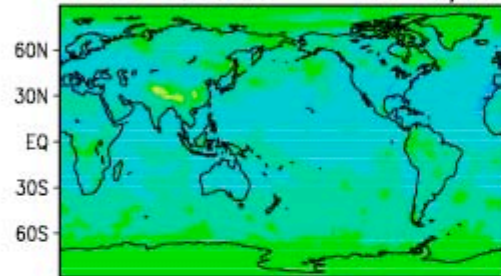


NET TOTAL-SKY SW FLUX AT TOA, YEAR - 1860

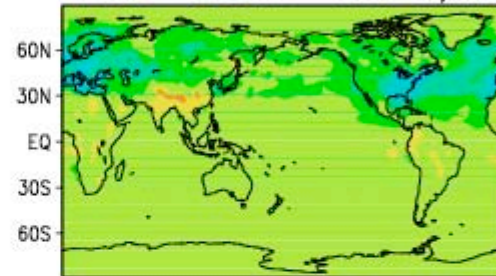
1883 GLOBAL = -1.31 W/m^2



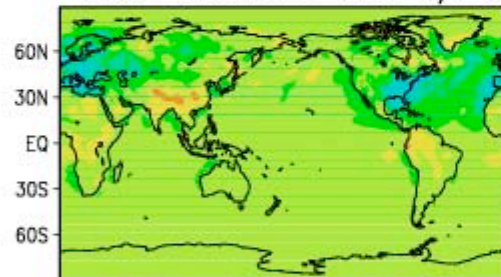
1890 GLOBAL = -0.96 W/m^2



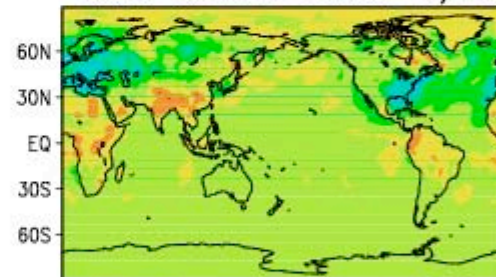
1910 GLOBAL = 0.07 W/m^2



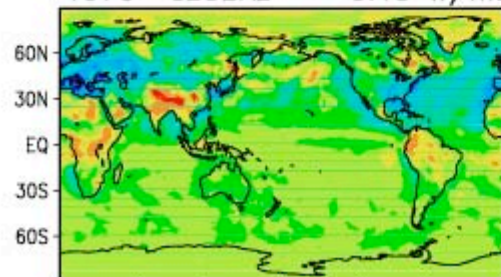
1930 GLOBAL = 0.11 W/m^2



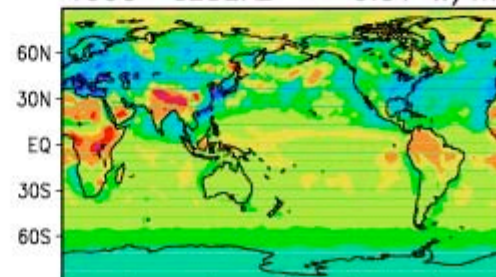
1950 GLOBAL = 0.31 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -0.13 W/m^2



1990 GLOBAL = -0.01 W/m^2

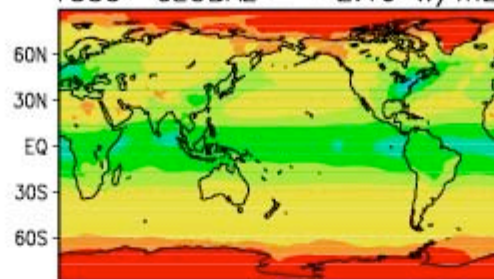


0 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 0

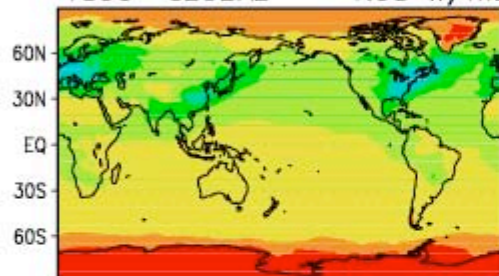


NET CLEAR-SKY SW FLUX AT SFC, YEAR - 1860

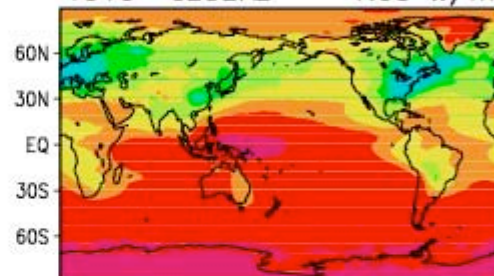
1883 GLOBAL = -2.19 W/m^2



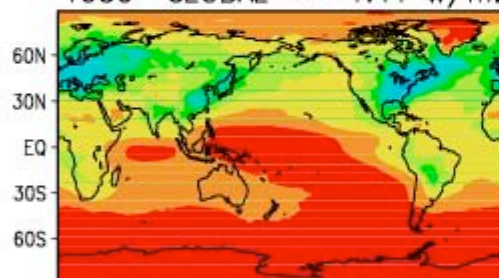
1890 GLOBAL = -1.98 W/m^2



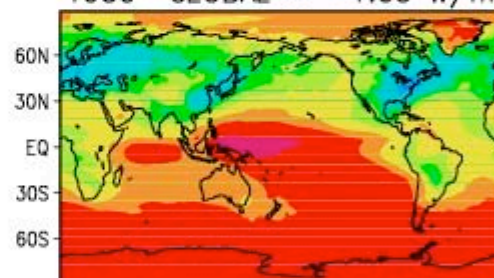
1910 GLOBAL = -1.05 W/m^2



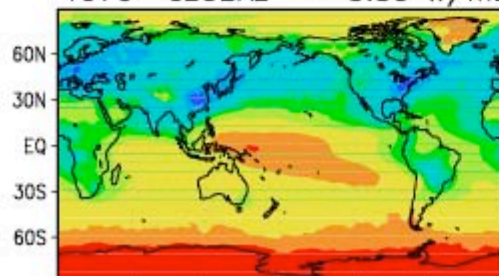
1930 GLOBAL = -1.41 W/m^2



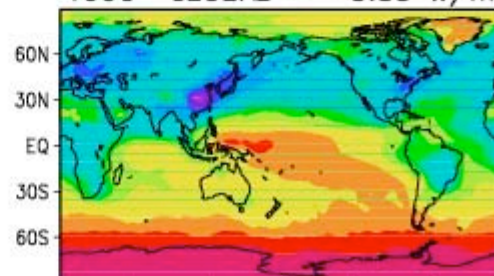
1950 GLOBAL = -1.60 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -3.30 W/m^2



1990 GLOBAL = -3.85 W/m^2

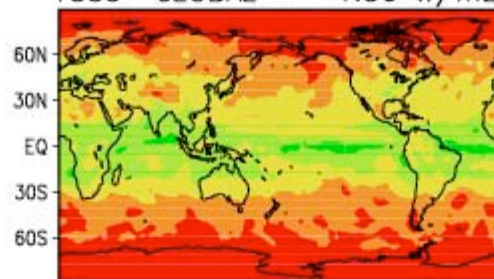


0 60E 120E 180 120W 60W 0

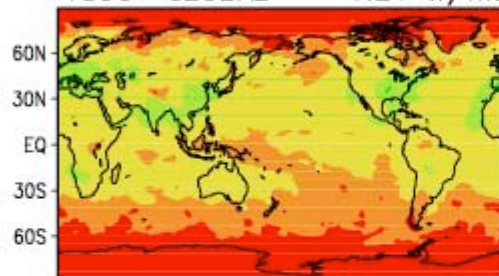


NET TOTAL-SKY SW FLUX AT SFC, YEAR - 1860

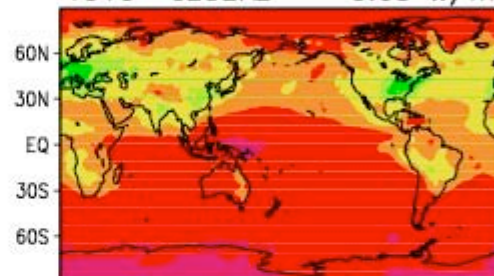
1883 GLOBAL = -1.36 W/m^2



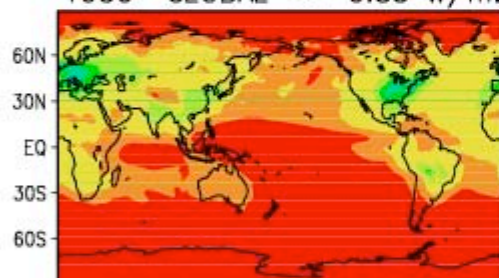
1890 GLOBAL = -1.21 W/m^2



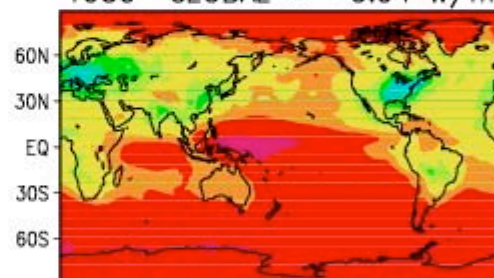
1910 GLOBAL = -0.63 W/m^2



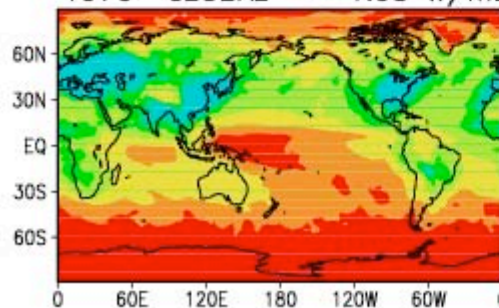
1930 GLOBAL = -0.85 W/m^2



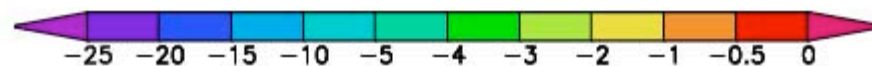
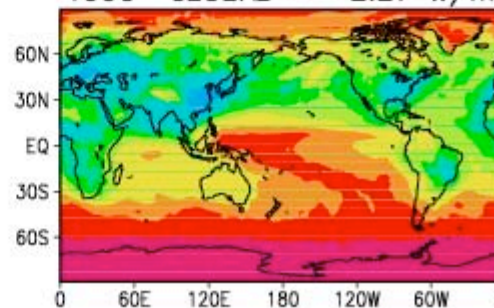
1950 GLOBAL = -0.94 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -1.93 W/m^2

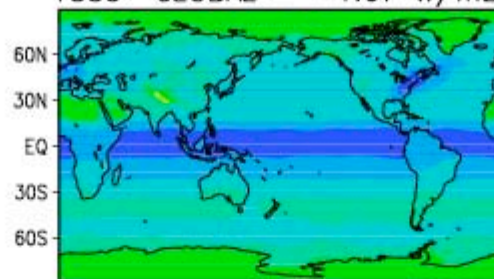


1990 GLOBAL = -2.27 W/m^2

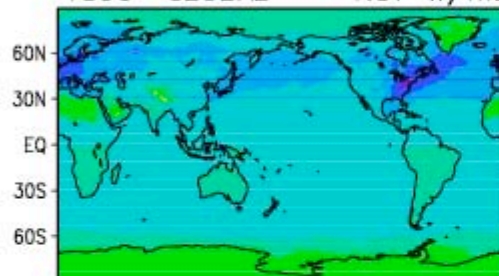


NET CLEAR-SKY SW+LW FLUX AT TOA, YEAR - 1860

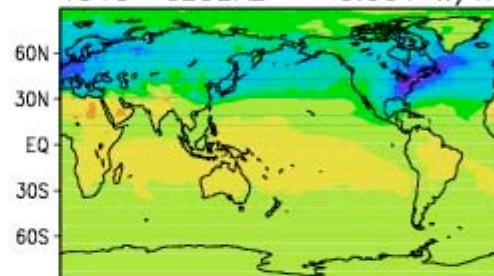
1883 GLOBAL = -1.67 W/m^2



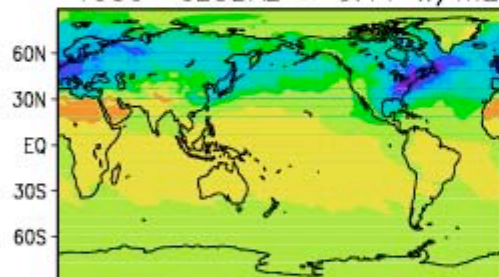
1890 GLOBAL = -1.37 W/m^2



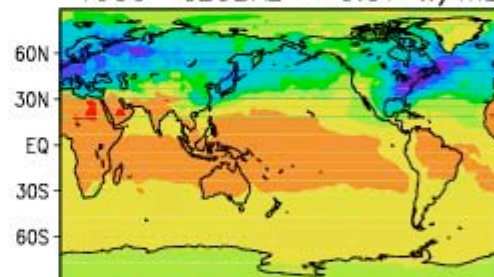
1910 GLOBAL = 0.001 W/m^2



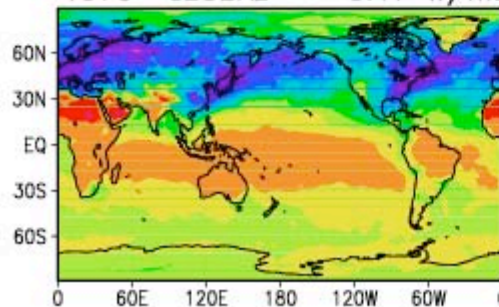
1930 GLOBAL = 0.11 W/m^2



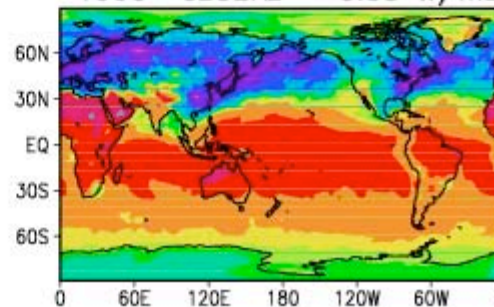
1950 GLOBAL = 0.37 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -0.17 W/m^2

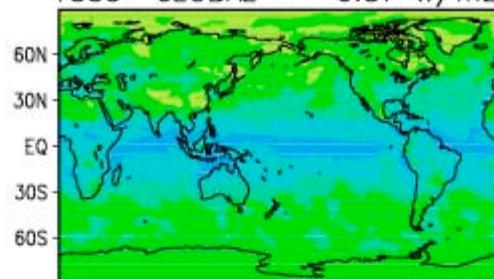


1990 GLOBAL = 0.55 W/m^2

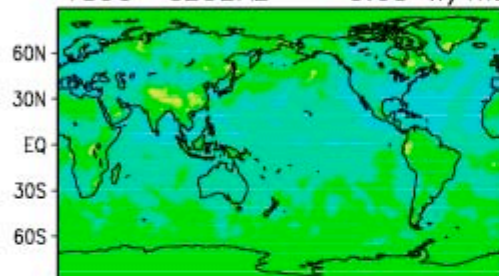


NET TOTAL-SKY SW+LW FLUX AT TOA, YEAR - 1860

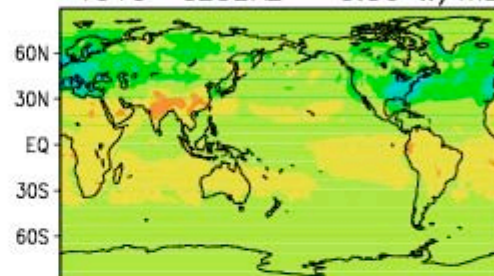
1883 GLOBAL = -0.87 W/m^2



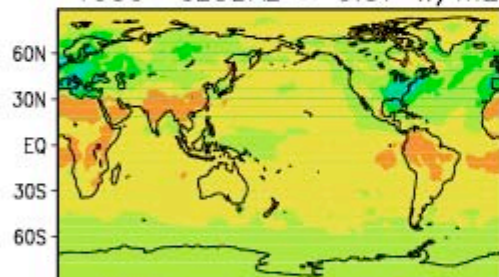
1890 GLOBAL = -0.63 W/m^2



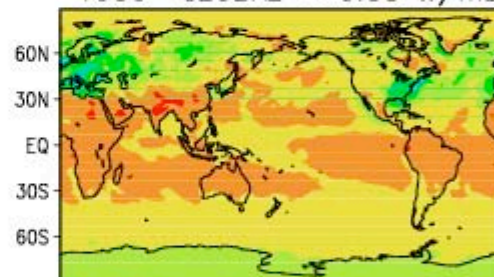
1910 GLOBAL = 0.36 W/m^2



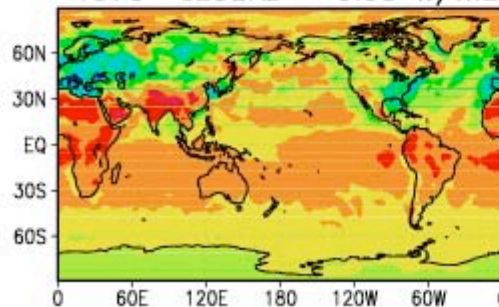
1930 GLOBAL = 0.57 W/m^2



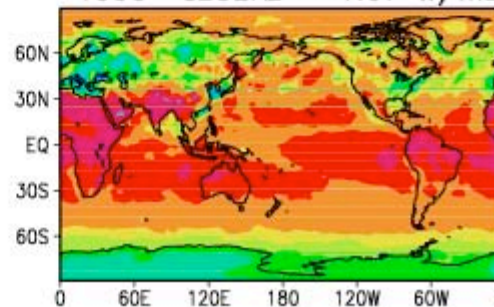
1950 GLOBAL = 0.88 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = 0.95 W/m^2

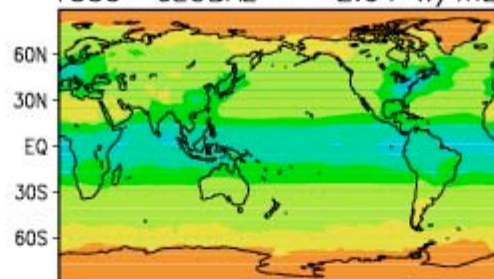


1990 GLOBAL = 1.67 W/m^2

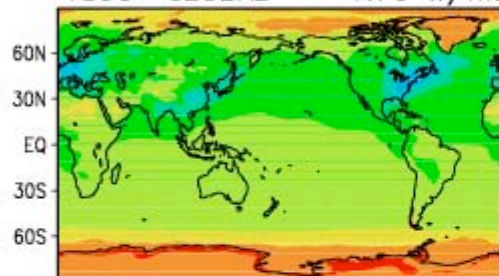


NET CLEAR-SKY SW+LW FLUX AT SFC, YEAR - 1860

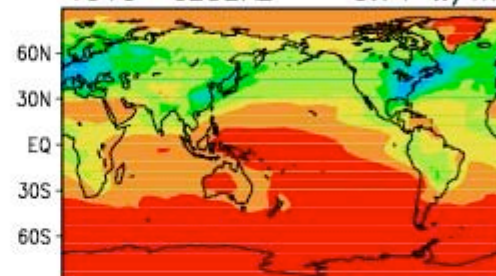
1883 GLOBAL = -2.04 W/m^2



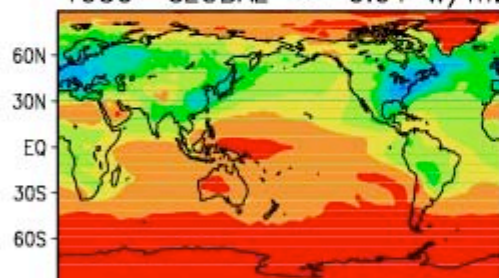
1890 GLOBAL = -1.76 W/m^2



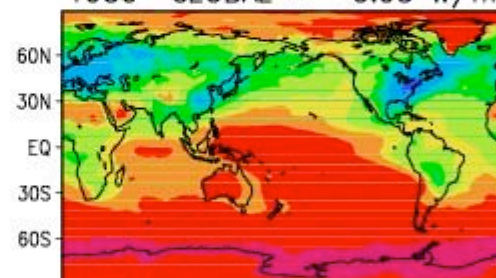
1910 GLOBAL = -0.71 W/m^2



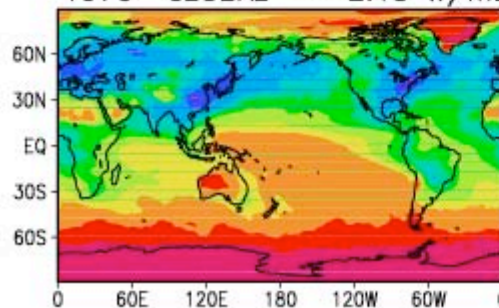
1930 GLOBAL = -0.91 W/m^2



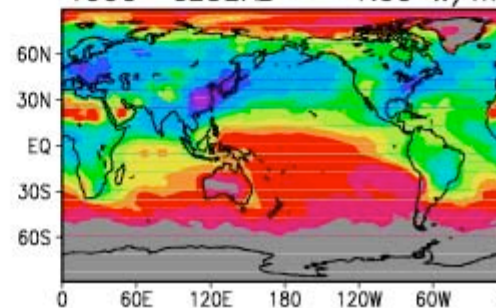
1950 GLOBAL = -0.95 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -2.15 W/m^2

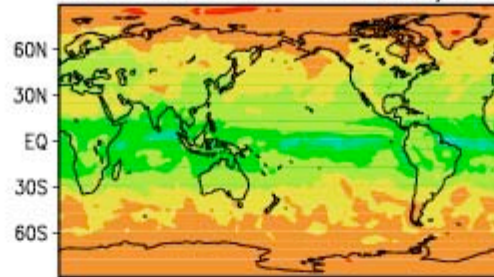


1990 GLOBAL = -1.99 W/m^2

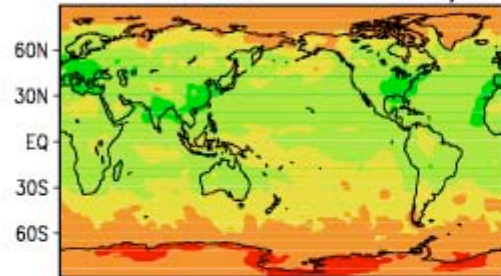


NET TOTAL-SKY SW+LW FLUX AT SFC, YEAR - 1860

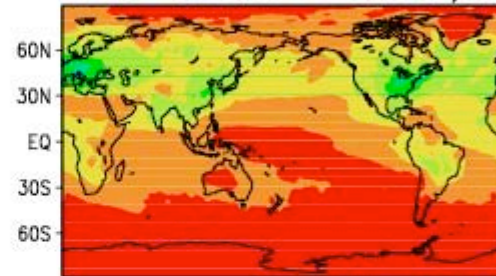
1883 GLOBAL = -1.27 W/m^2



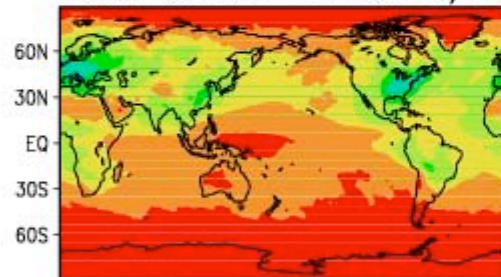
1890 GLOBAL = -1.08 W/m^2



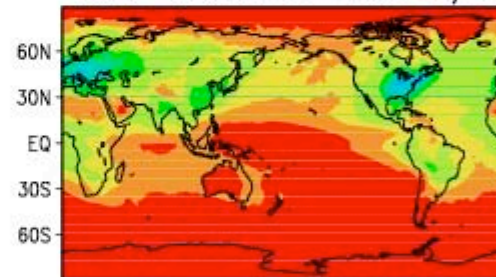
1910 GLOBAL = -0.42 W/m^2



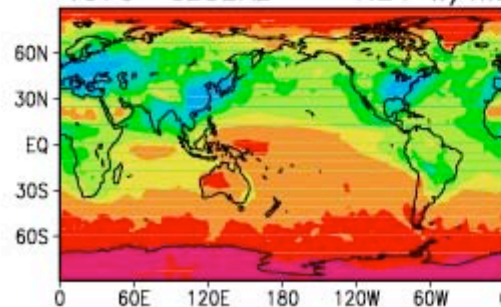
1930 GLOBAL = -0.54 W/m^2



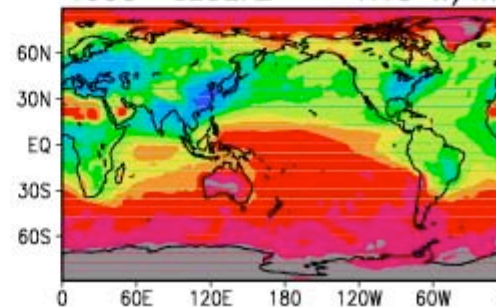
1950 GLOBAL = -0.54 W/m^2



1970 GLOBAL = -1.24 W/m^2

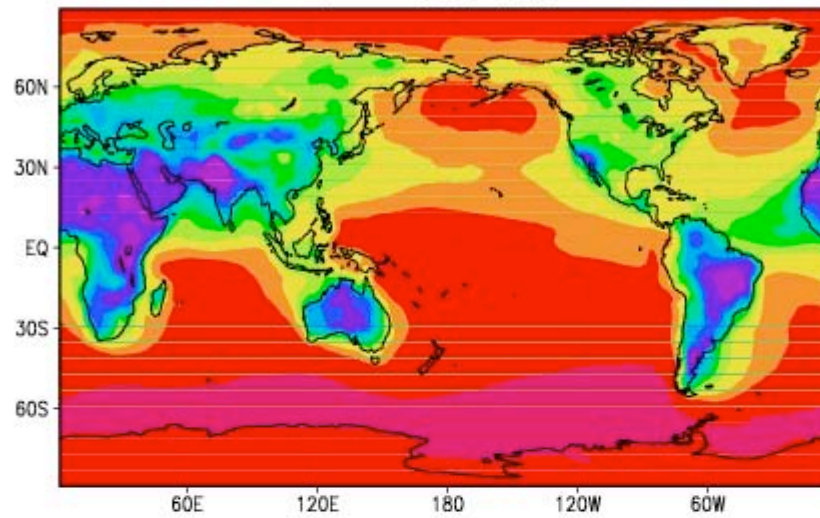


1990 GLOBAL = -1.13 W/m^2

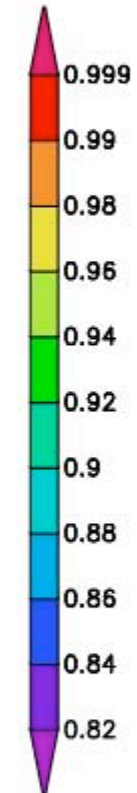
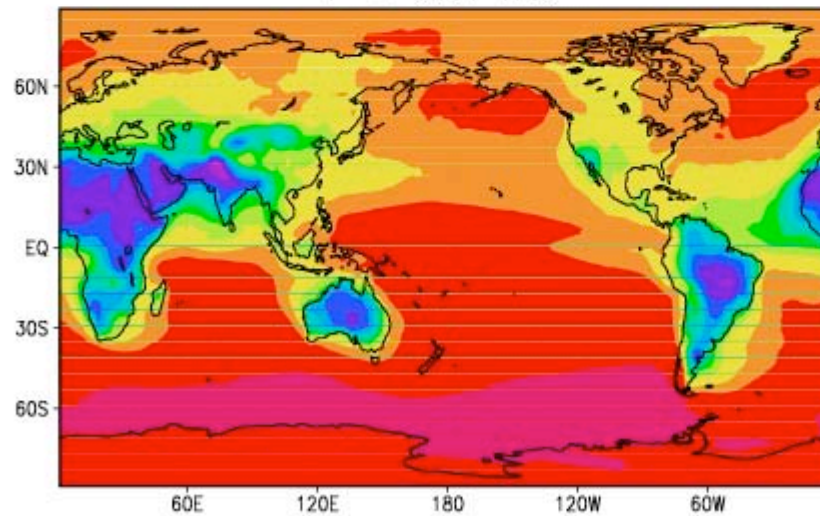


MODEL TOTAL AEROSOL SINGLE SCATTERING ALBEDO

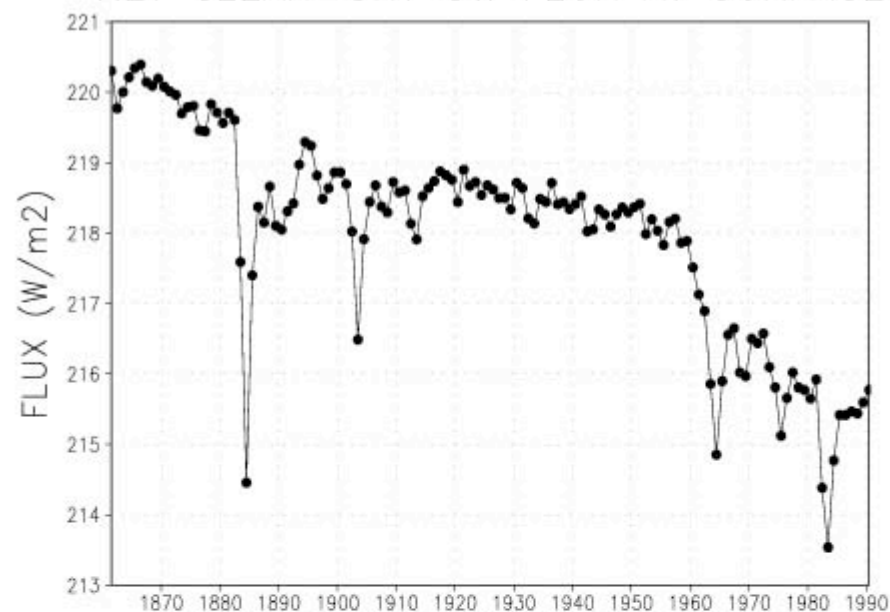
P = 987 mb



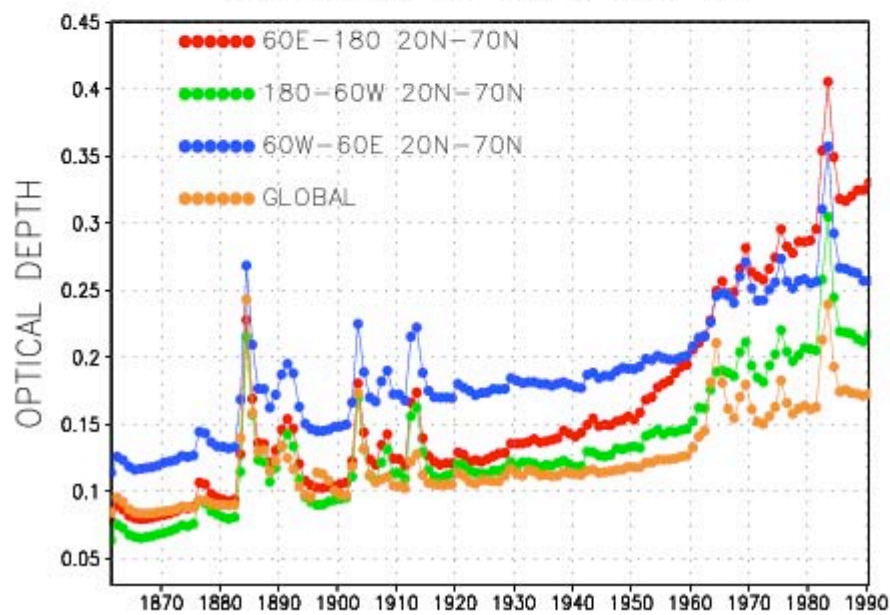
P = 904 mb

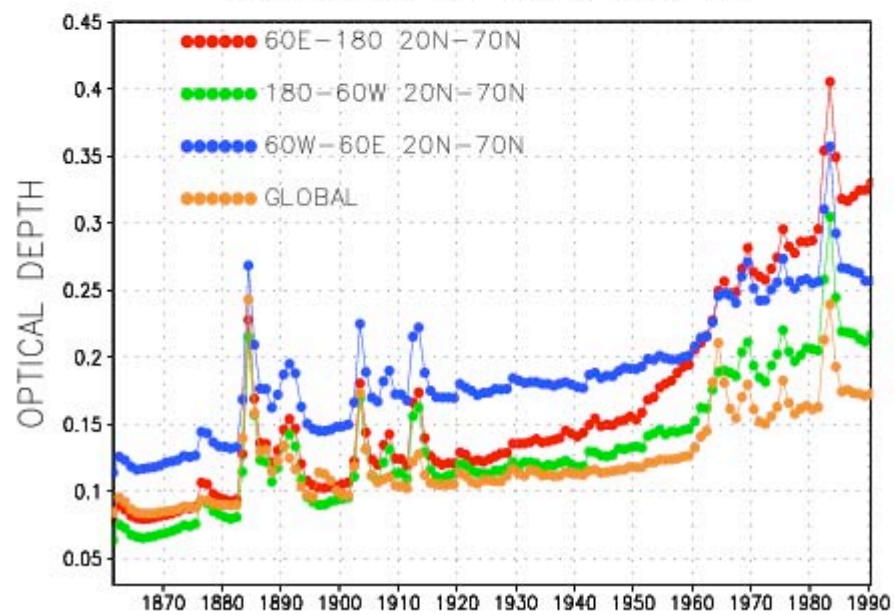
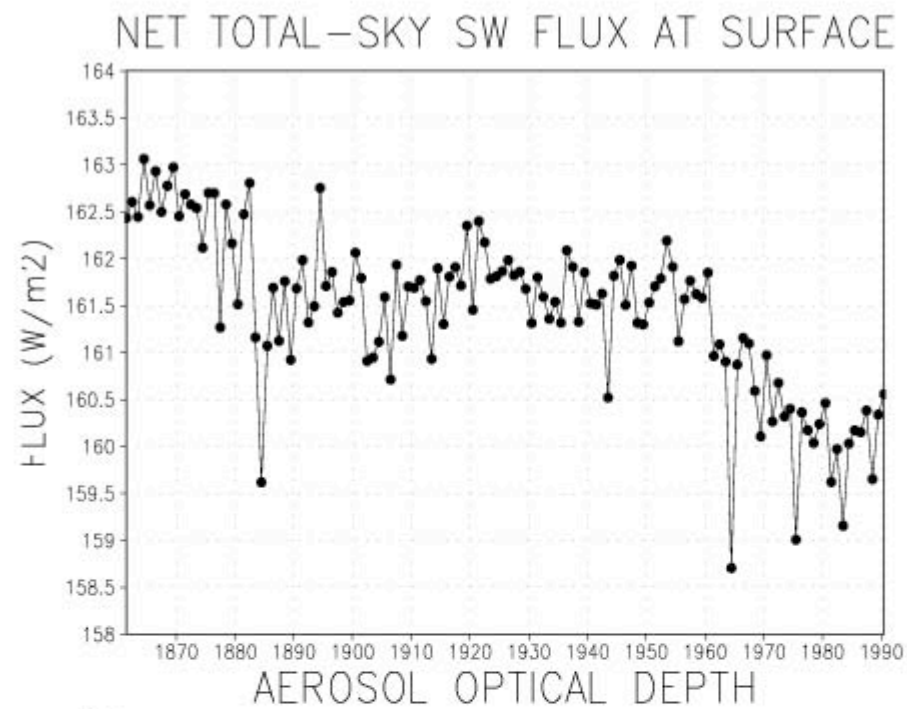


NET CLEAR-SKY SW FLUX AT SURFACE



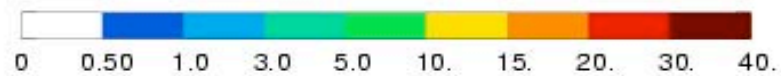
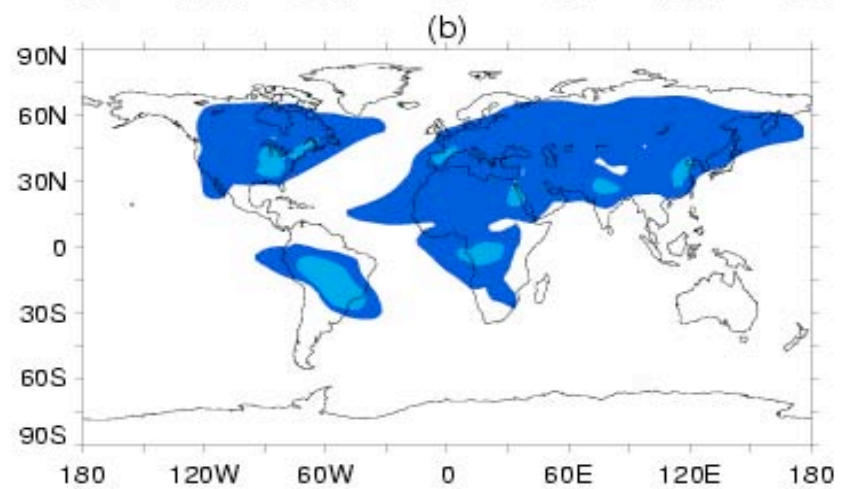
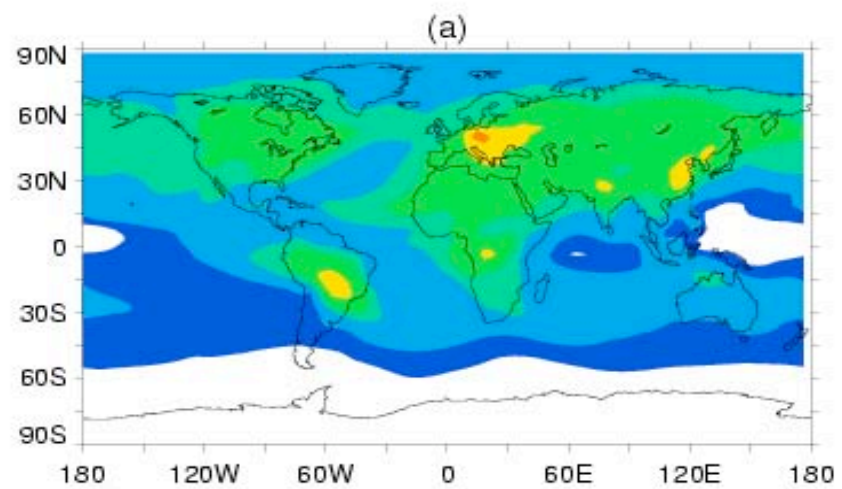
AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH

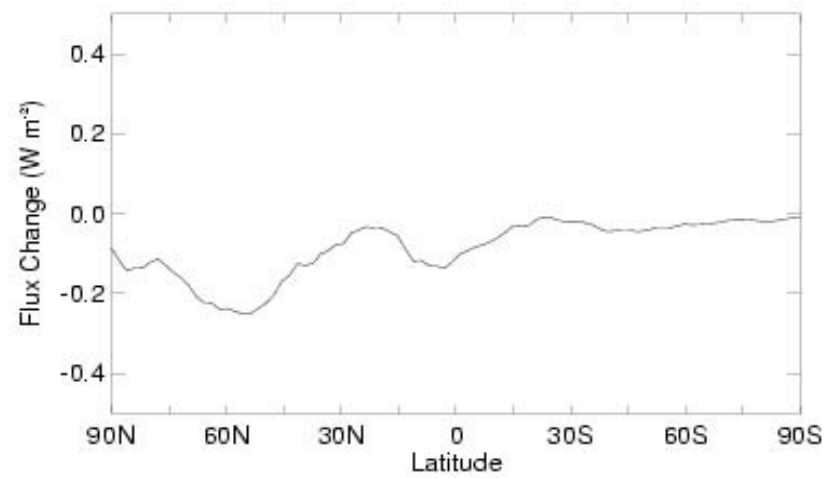
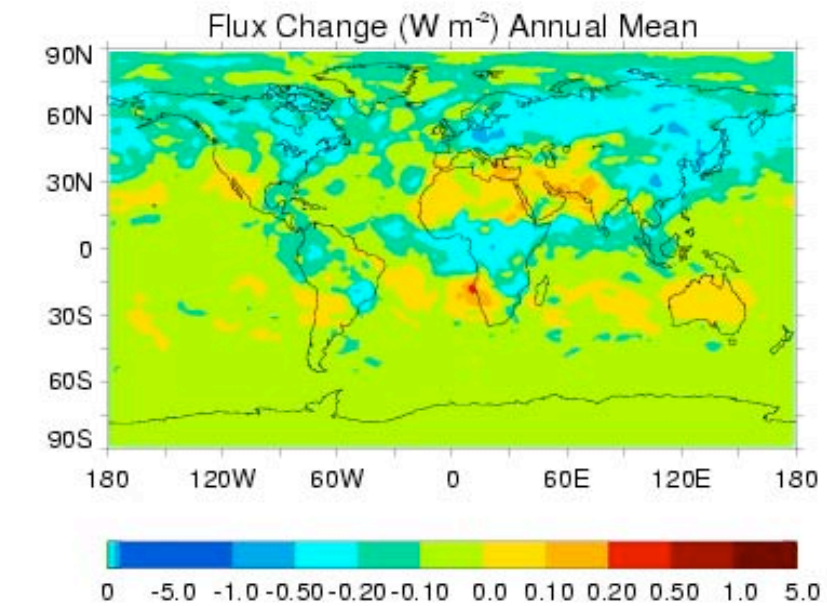




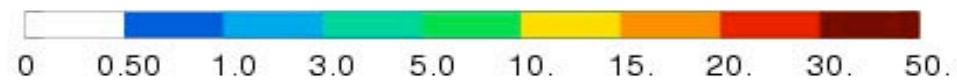
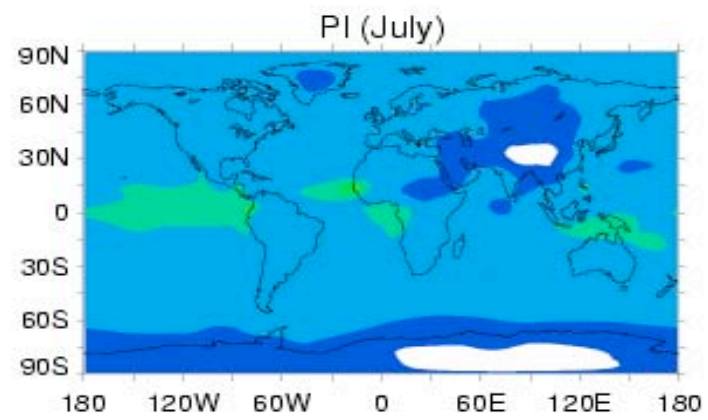
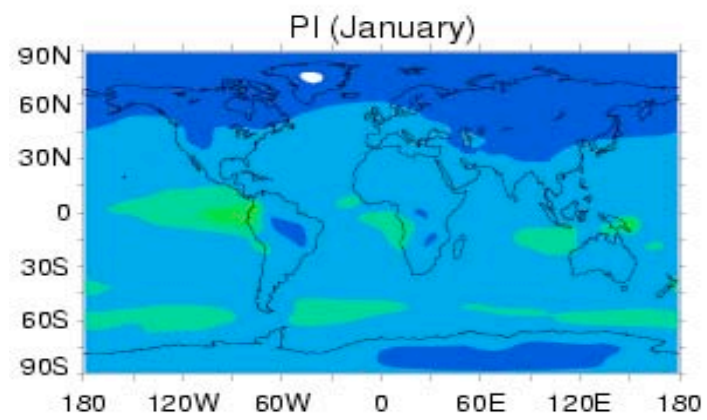
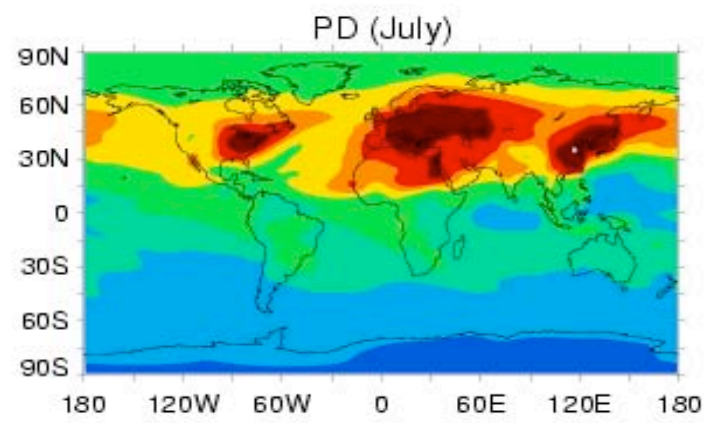
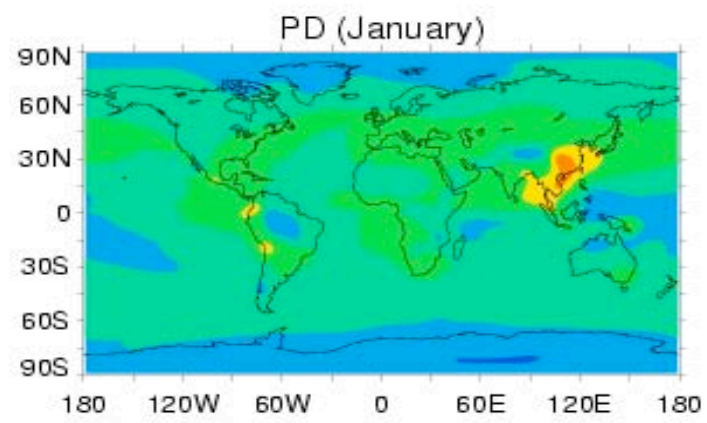
SUMMARY

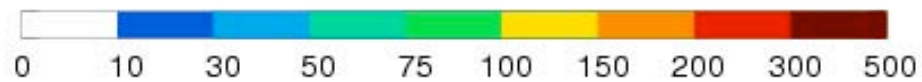
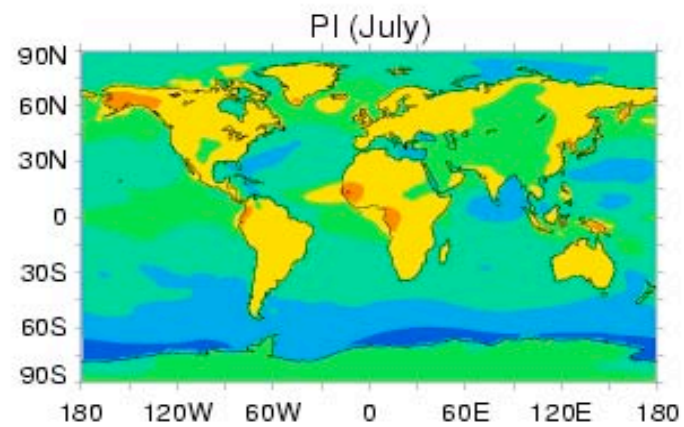
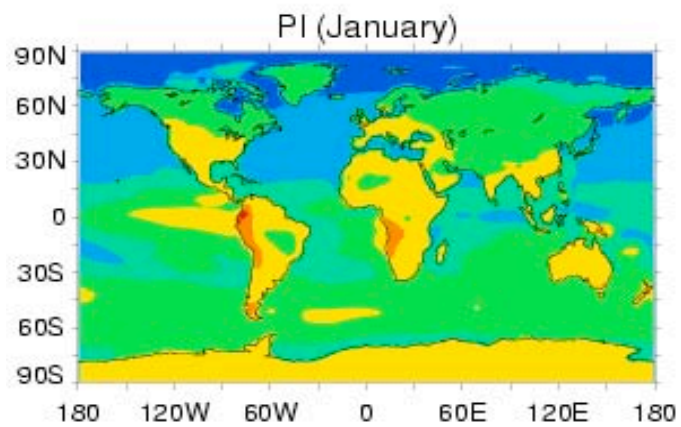
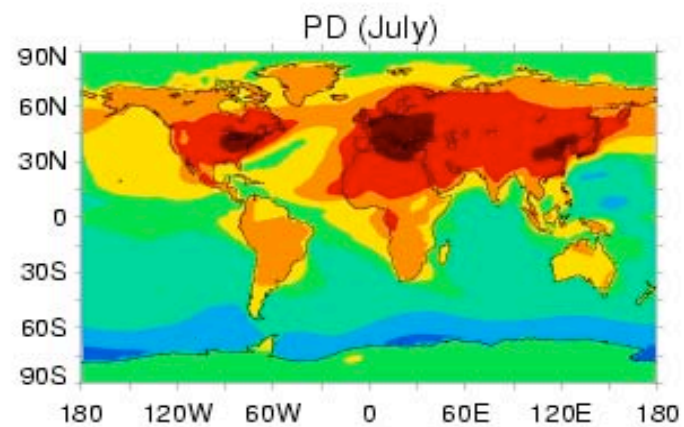
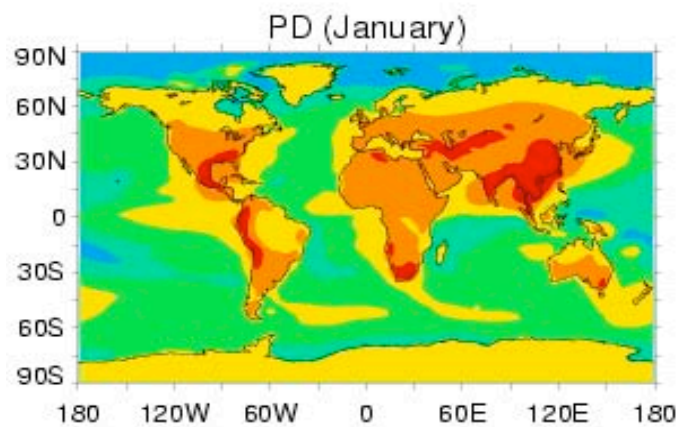
- Sensitivity of BC burden to microphysics and transport. Both are significant.
- BC surface concentration observations can have a substantial interannual variability.
- Sensitivity of BC burden to frequency and intensity of precipitation especially in the travel to distant regions.
- Aerosol properties for GFDL IPCC runs simulated using MOZART-2. Comparisons with observed surface concentrations, optical depths, TOA and surface fluxes indicate a reasonable basis for use in historical forcing runs

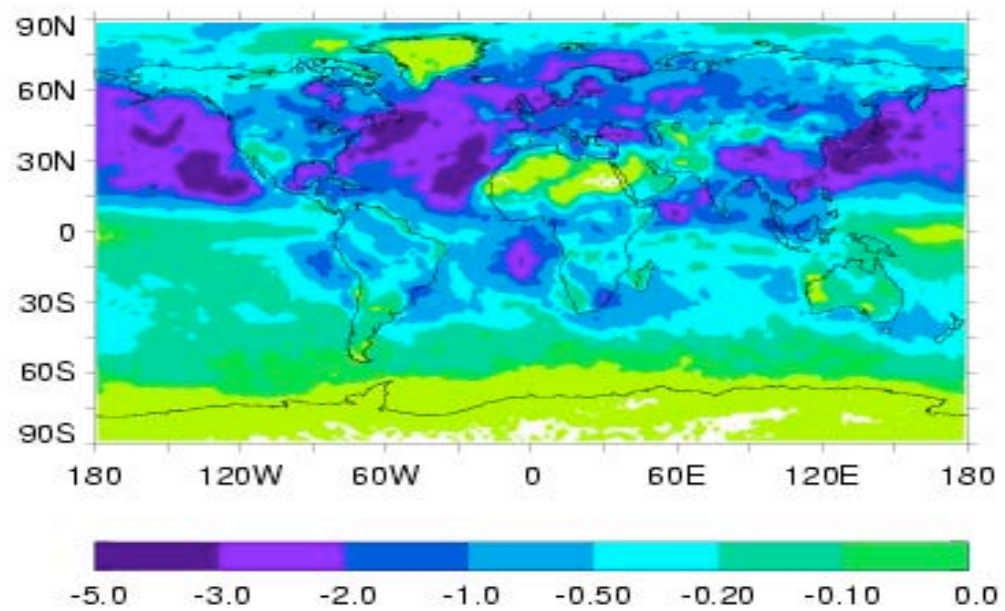


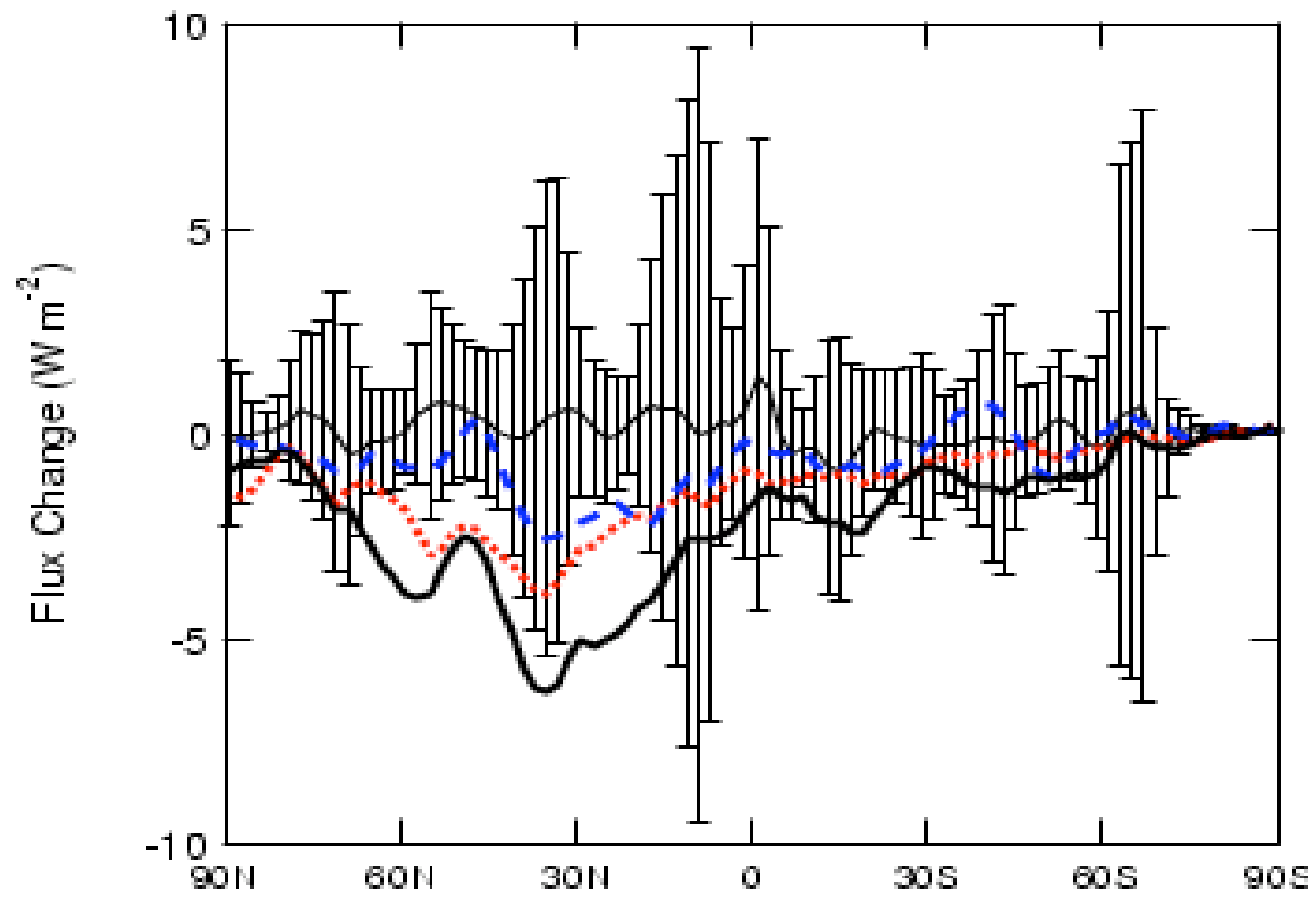


Flux changes due to aerosol-cloud interactions
(anthropogenic sulfate aerosols)







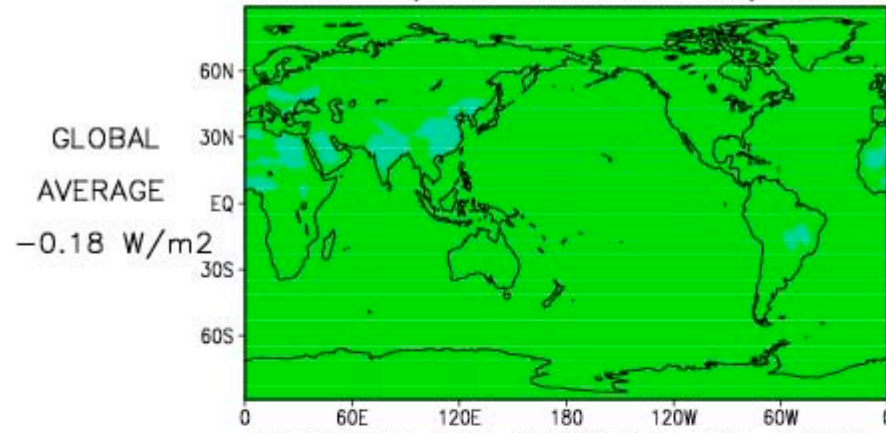


SUMMARY (contd.)

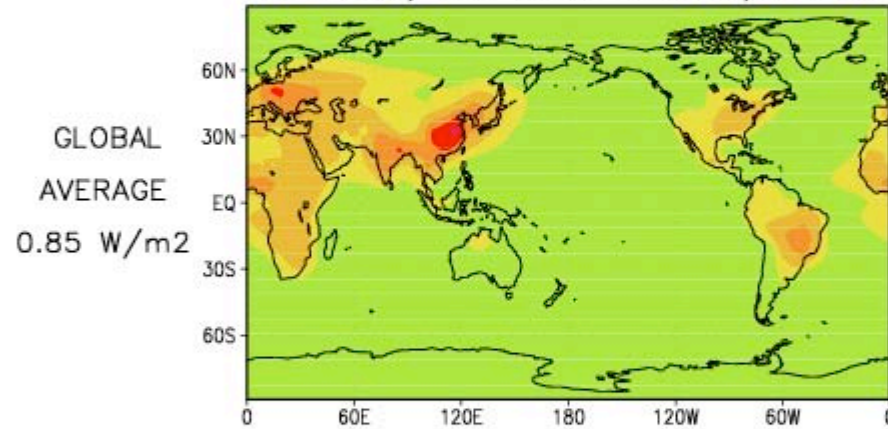
- Change in global-mean forcing due to consideration of OC hygroscopicity and mild absorption effects small, but regional effects can be notable.
- 1st and 2nd indirect effects arising due to aerosol-cloud interactions = -1.6 W/m².

CLEAR-SKY, WITH-WITHOUT AEROSOLS

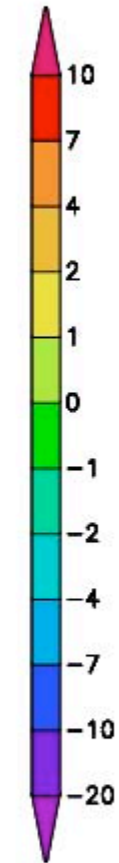
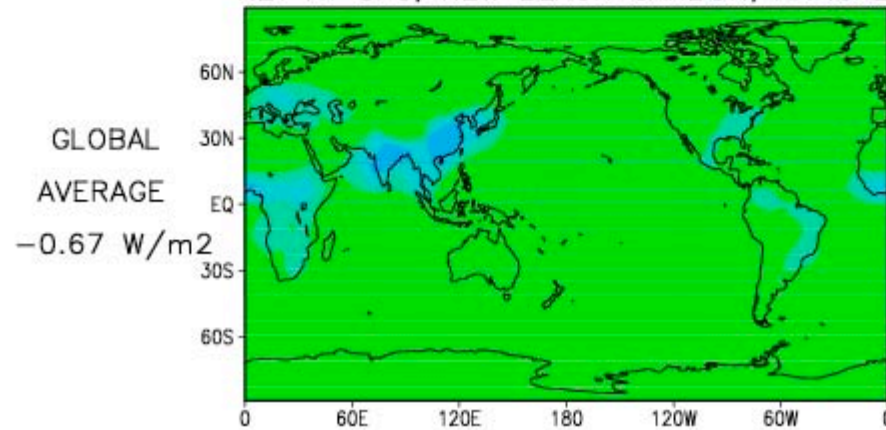
REFLECTED, NEW BLACK CARBON, ANNUAL



ABSORBED, NEW BLACK CARBON, ANNUAL

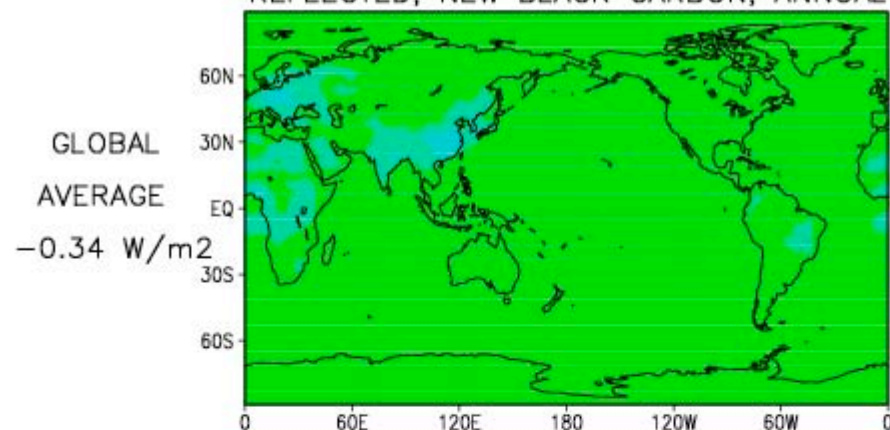


NET AT SFC, NEW BLACK CARBON, ANNUAL

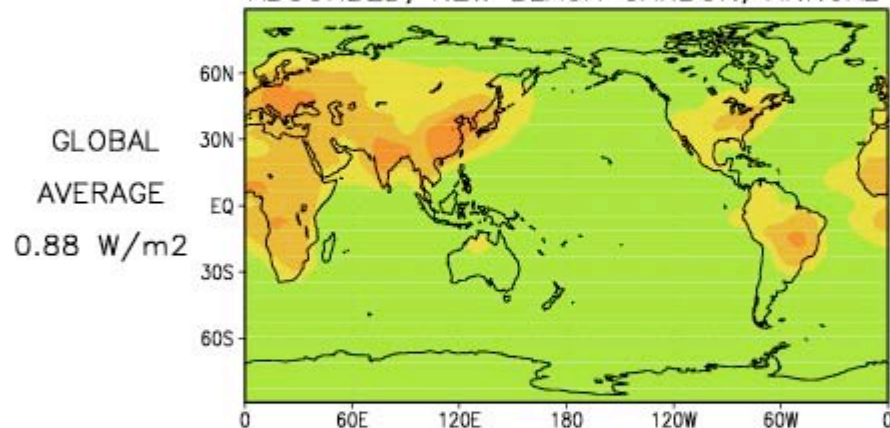


TOTAL-SKY, WITH-WITHOUT AEROSOLS

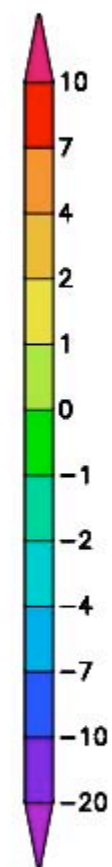
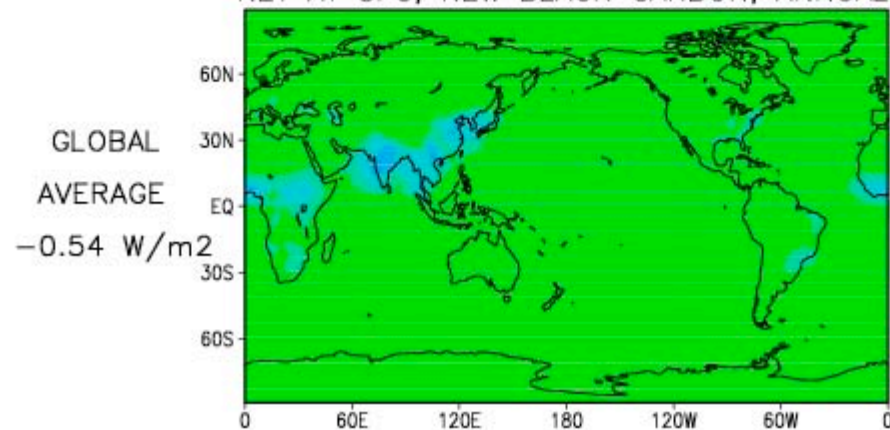
REFLECTED, NEW BLACK CARBON, ANNUAL

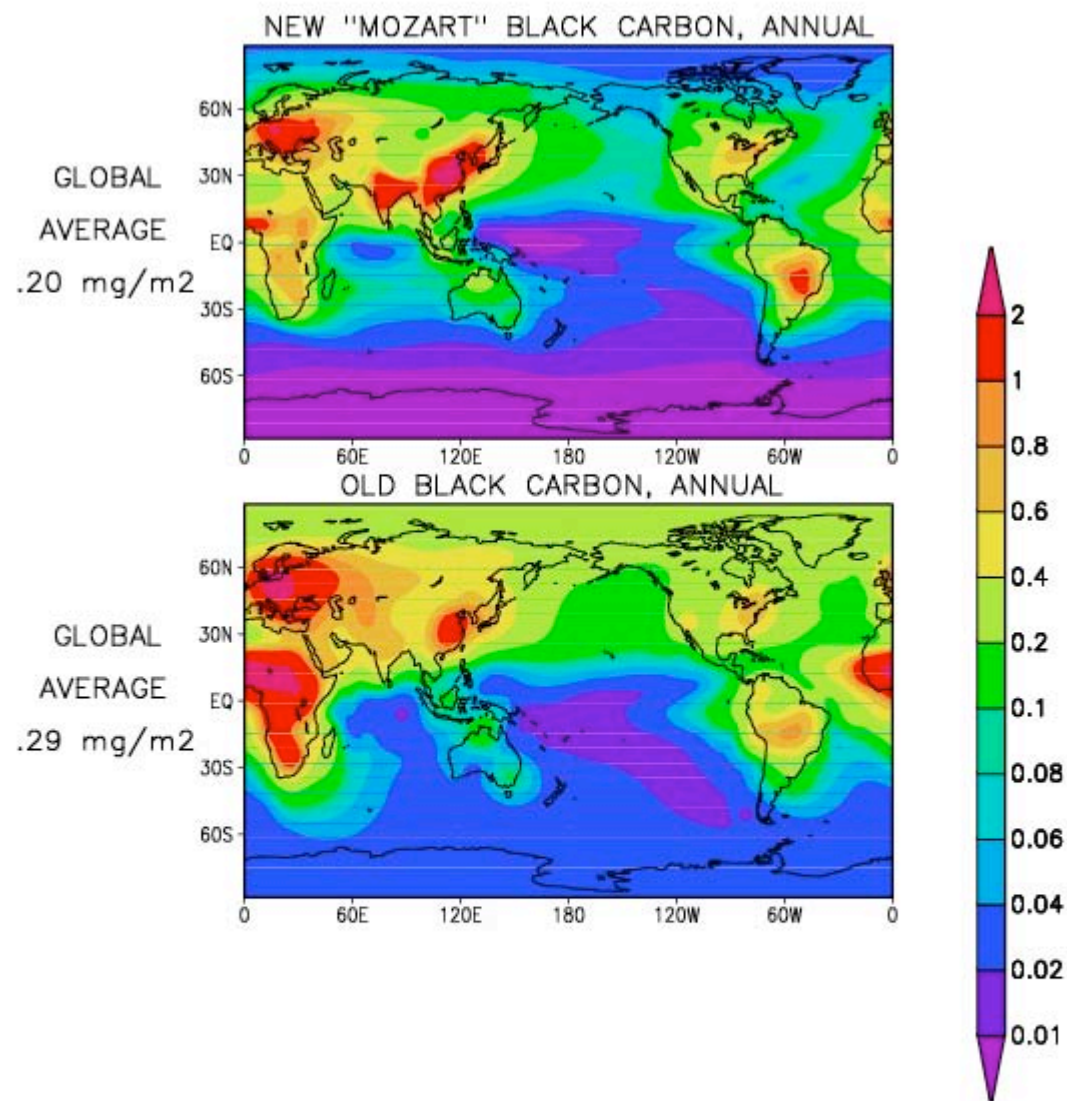


ABSORBED, NEW BLACK CARBON, ANNUAL



NET AT SFC, NEW BLACK CARBON, ANNUAL



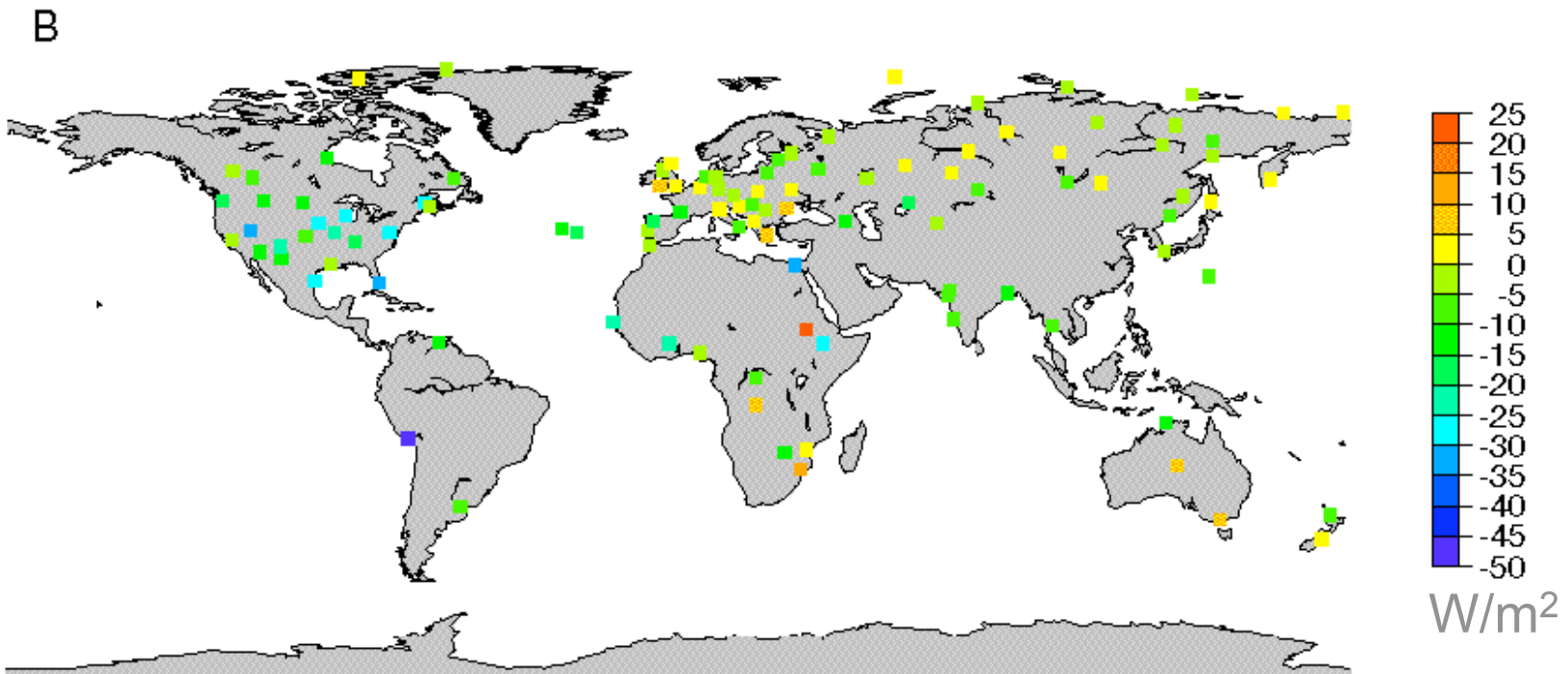


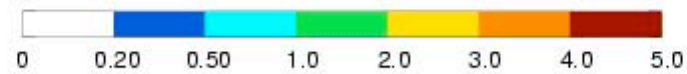
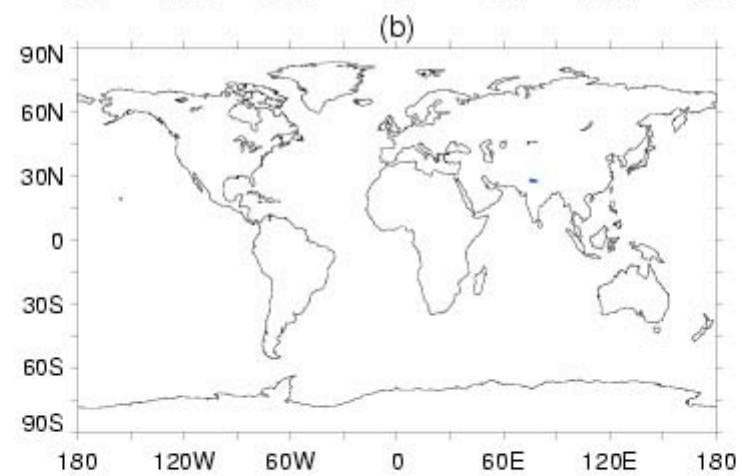
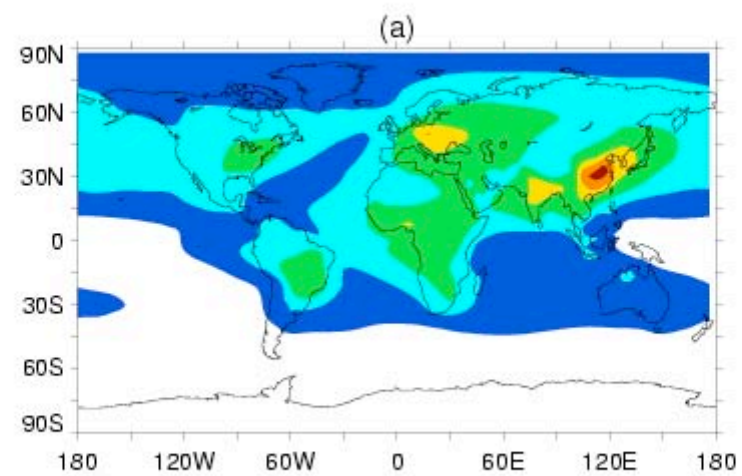
Changes of Decadal Mean Surface Solar Radiation:
1981 - 1990 minus 1961-1970 (Liepert, *GRL*, 2002)

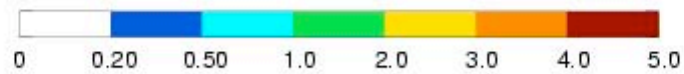
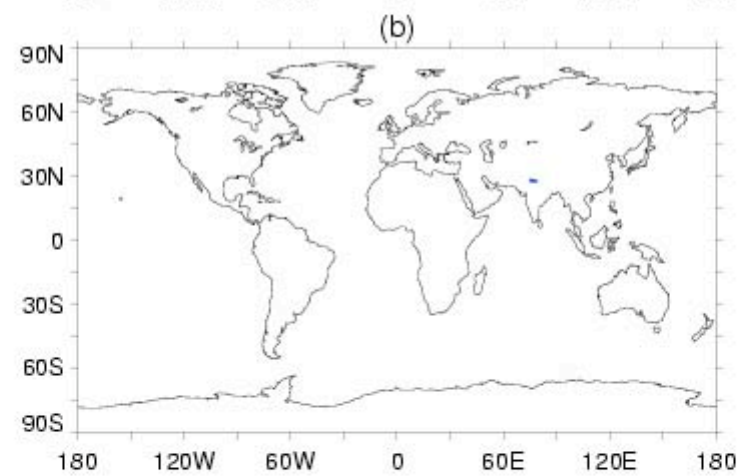
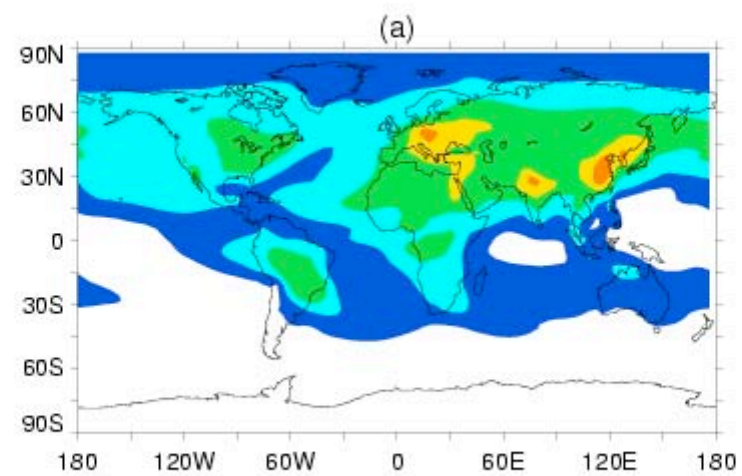
Stanhill and Cohen, 2001: -10% ; 1950 to 1990

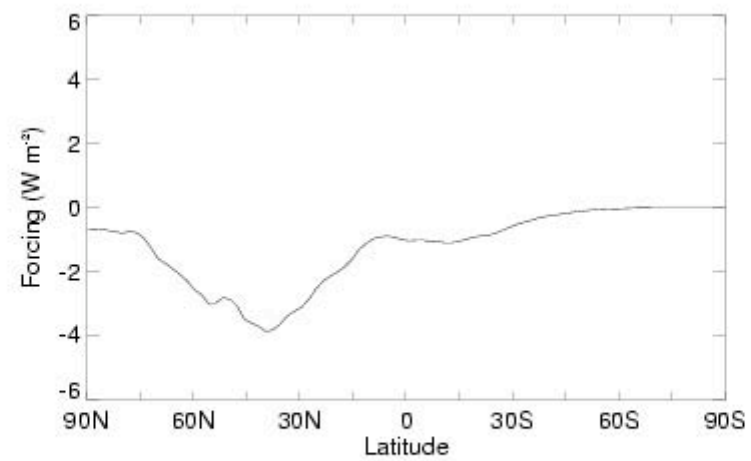
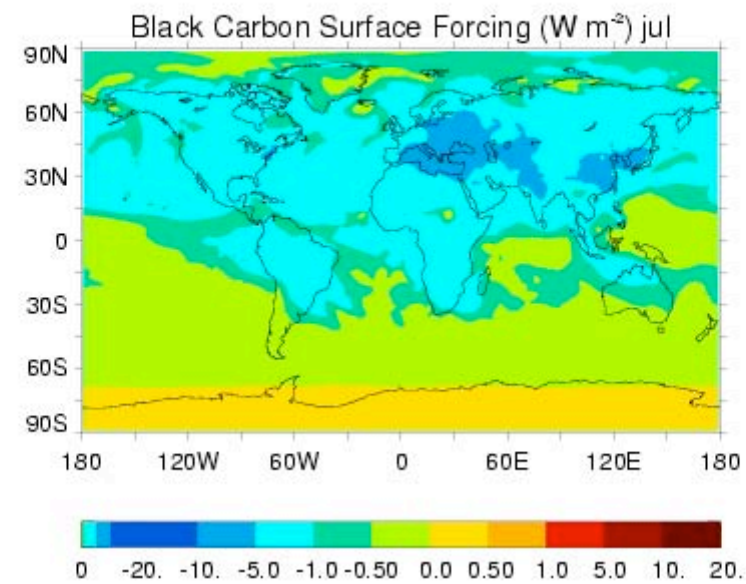
Ohmura and Gilgen: 5% to 10%; 1960 to 1990

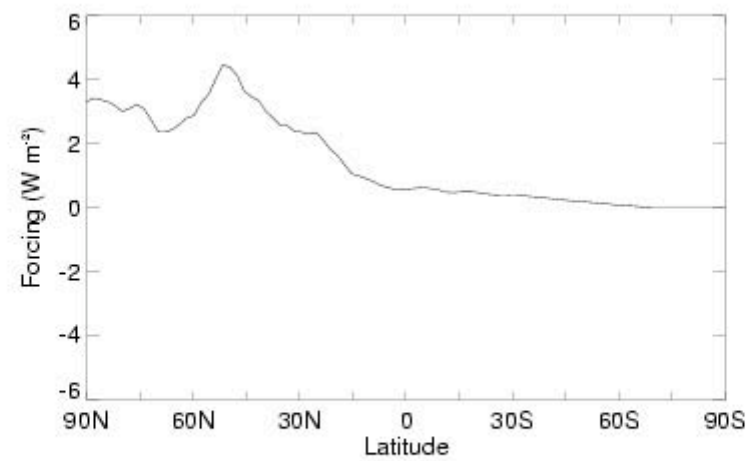
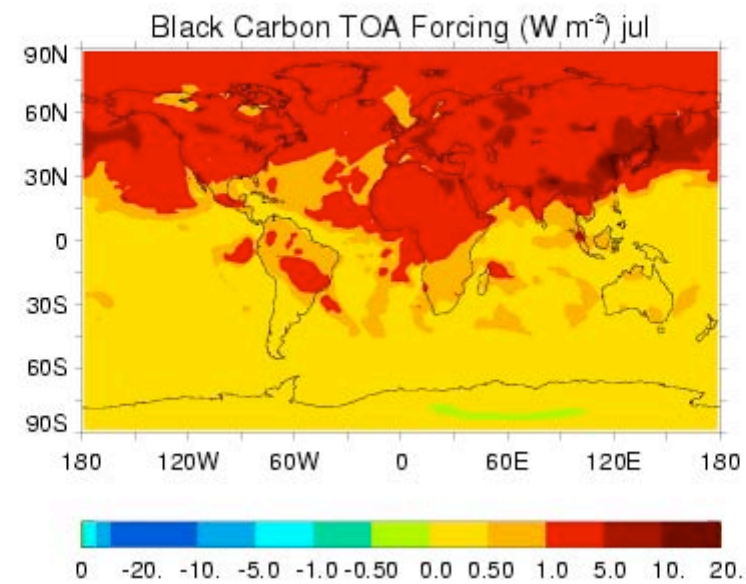
Liepert , GRL, : -4%



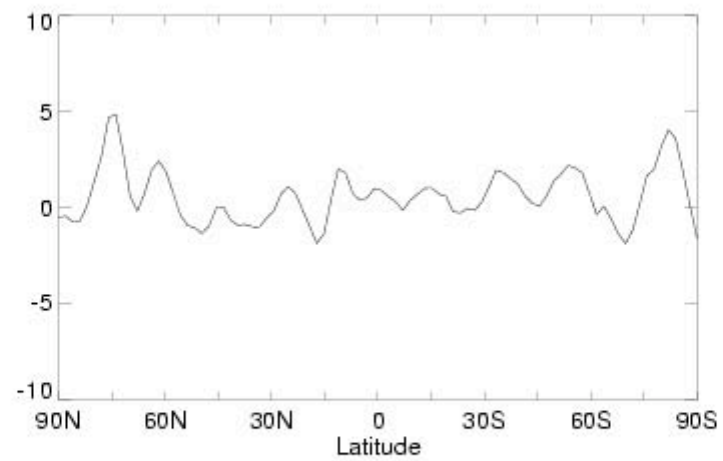
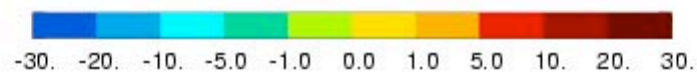
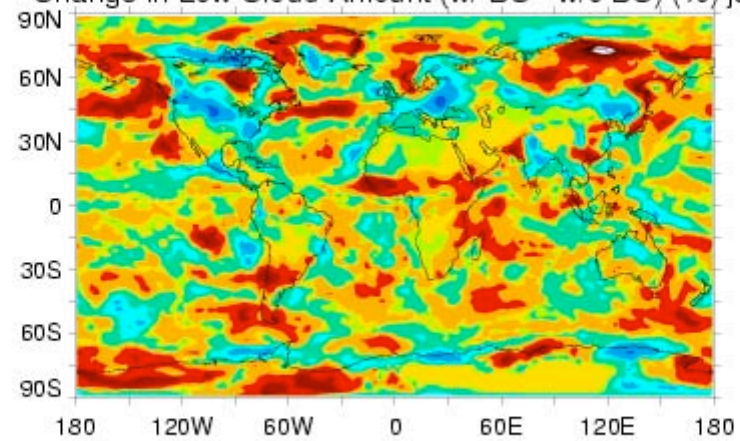


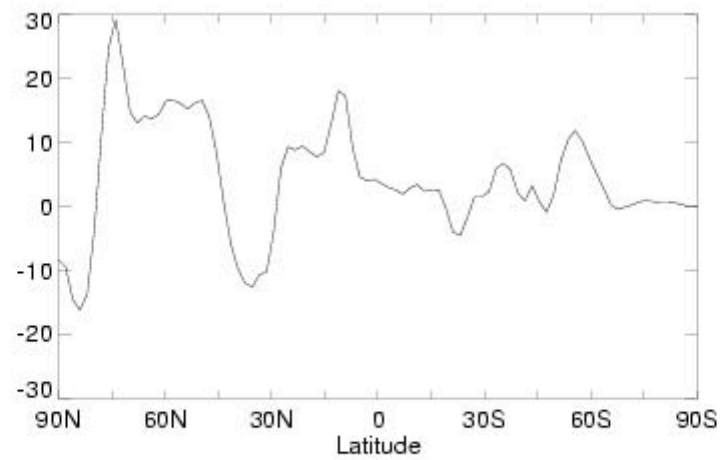
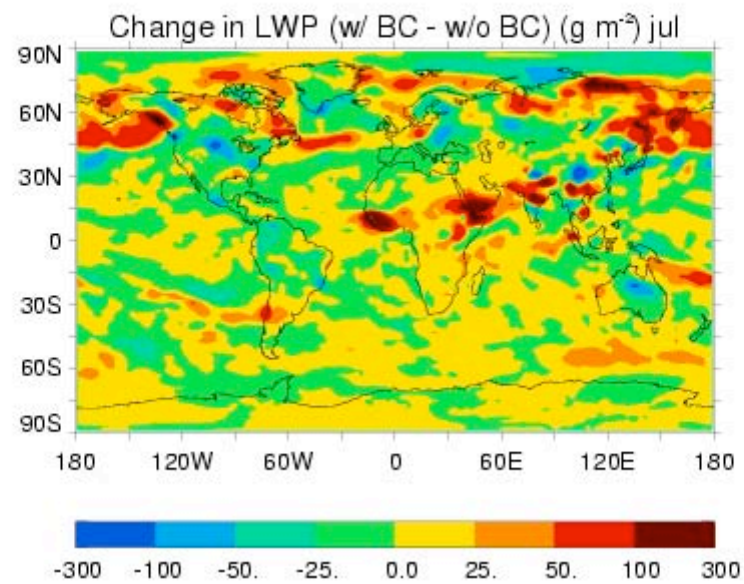


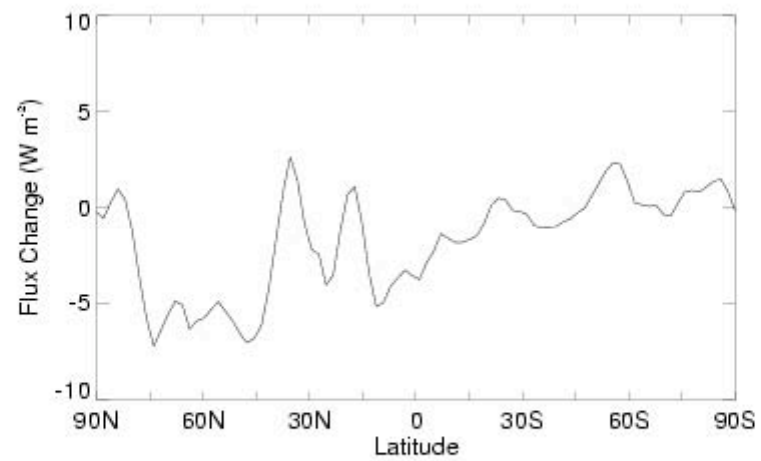
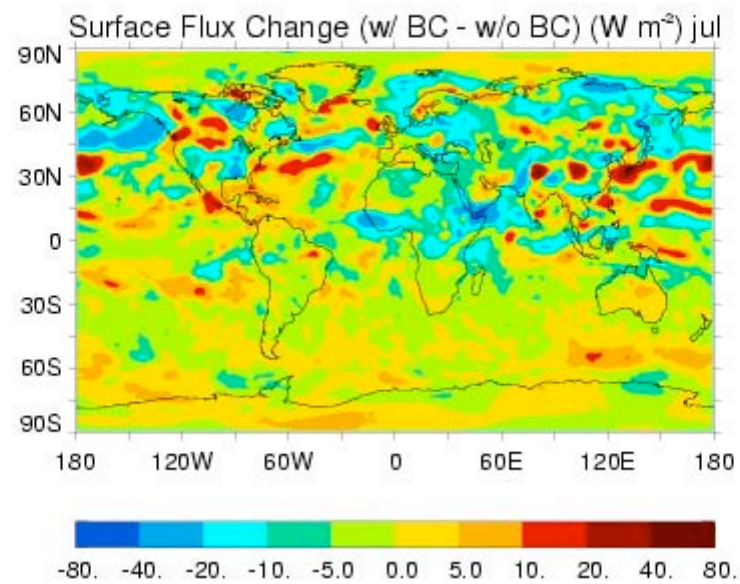


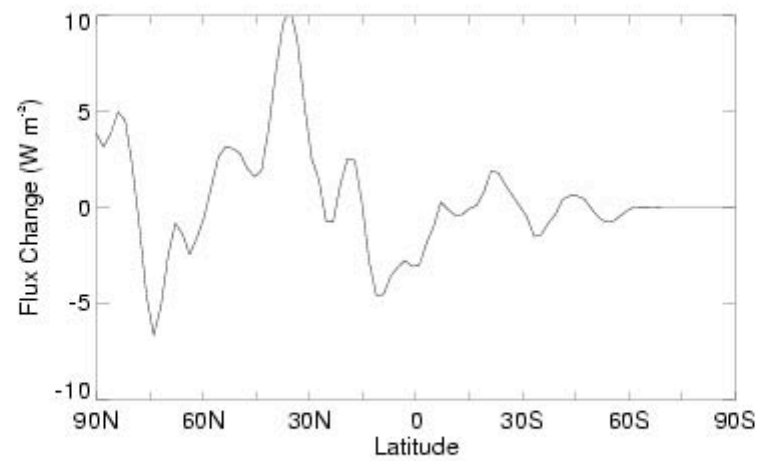
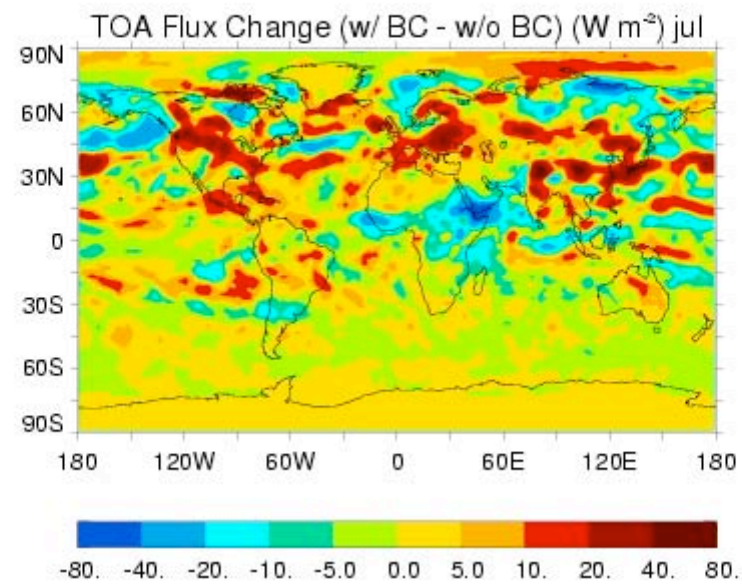


Change in Low Cloud Amount (w/ BC - w/o BC) (%) jul

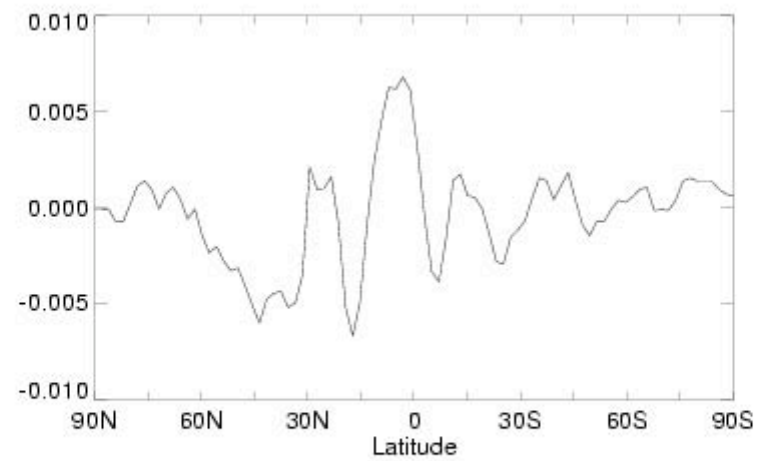
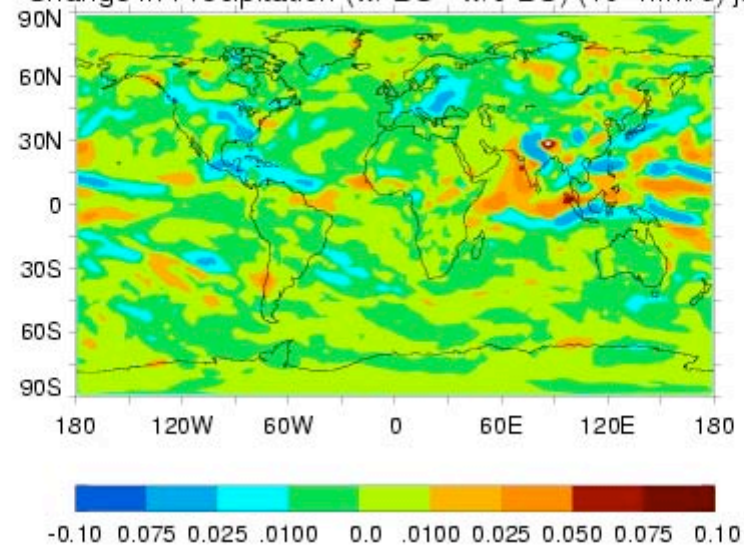




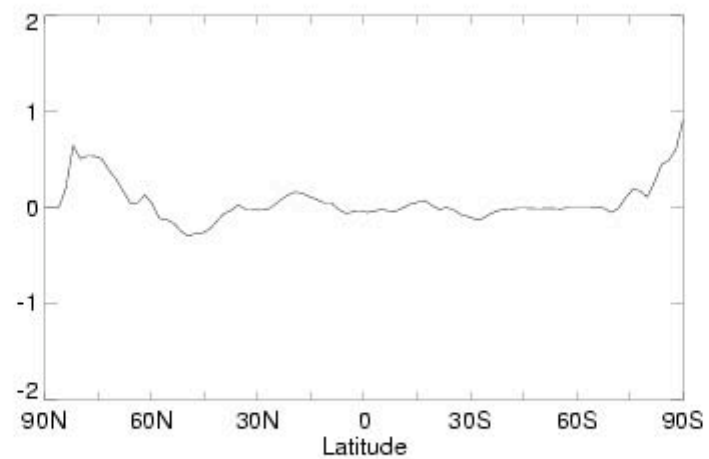
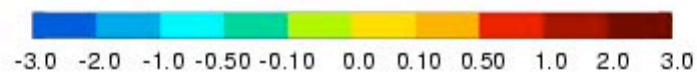
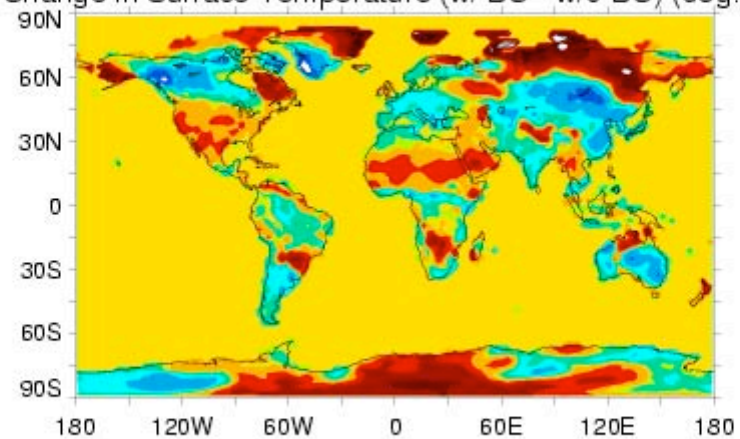


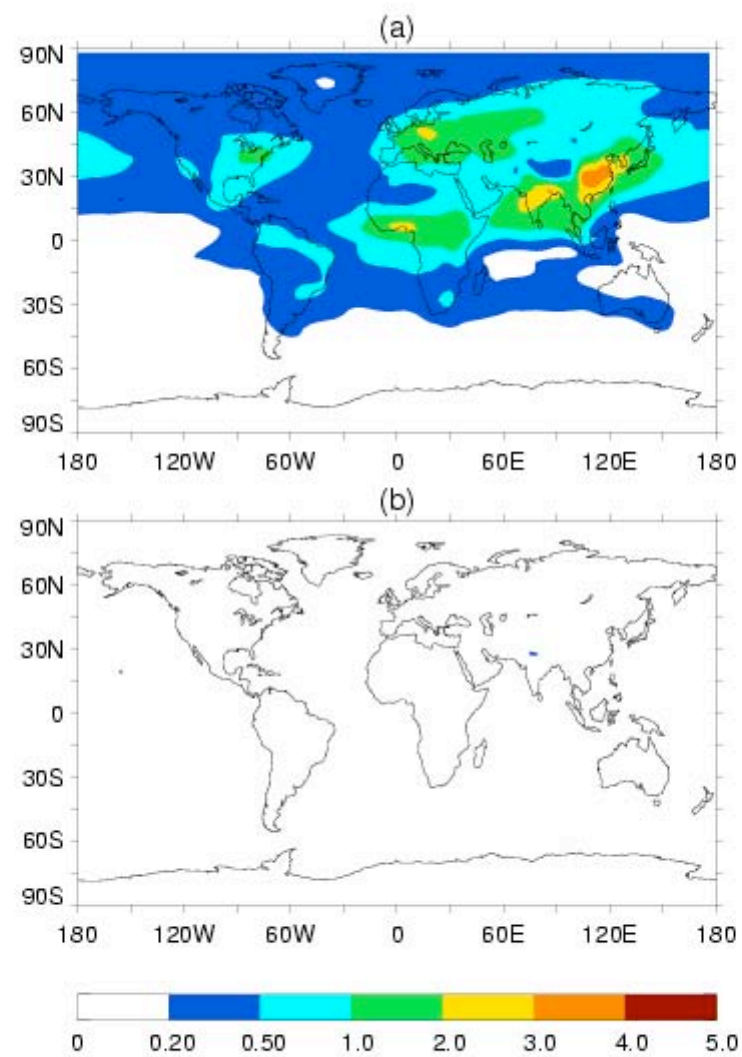


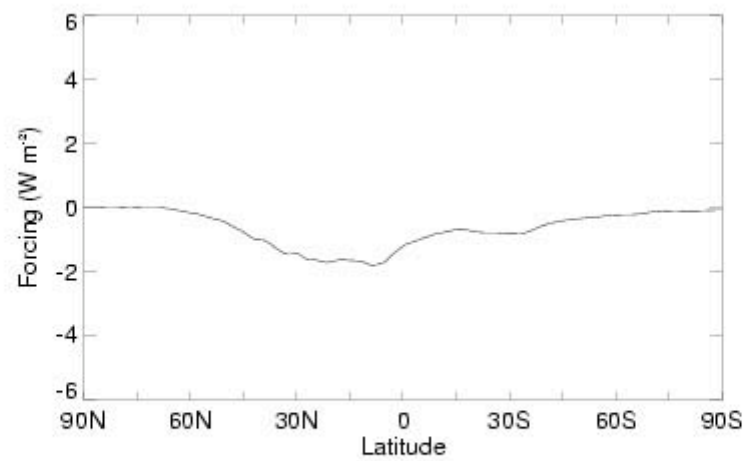
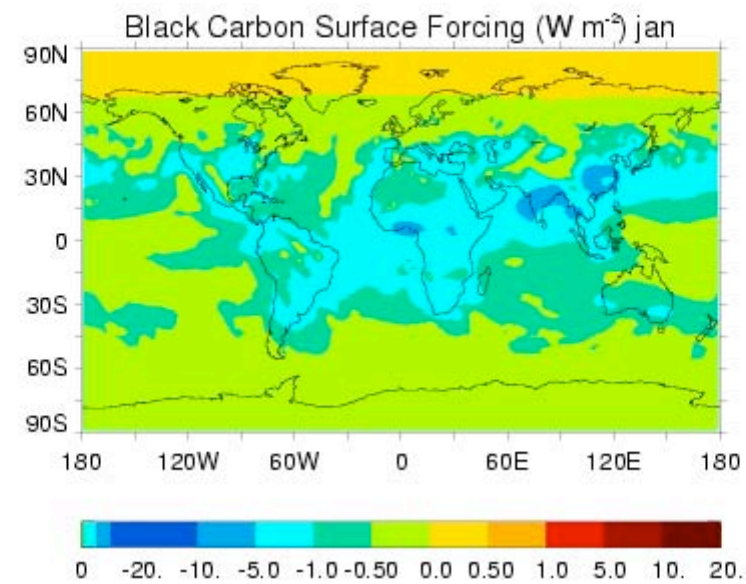
Change in Precipitation (w/ BC - w/o BC) (10^{-3} mm/d) jul

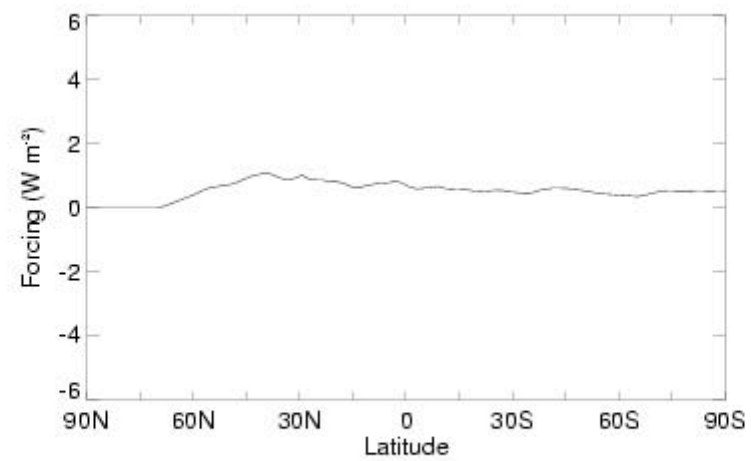
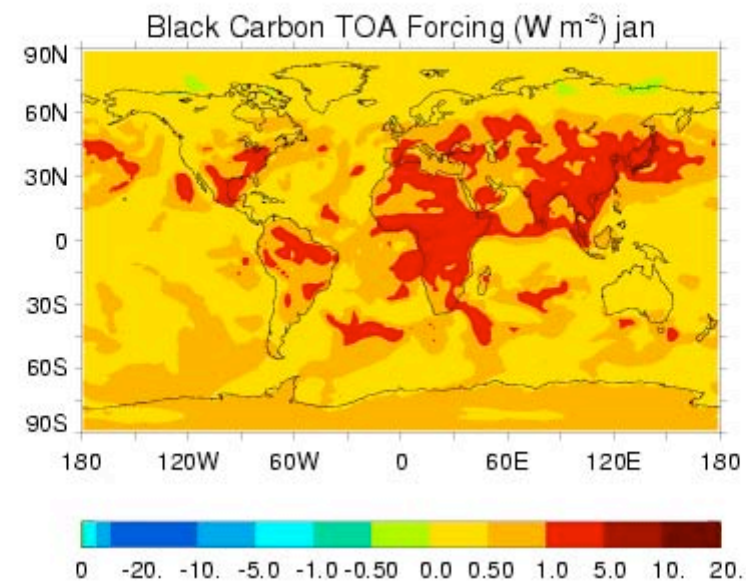


Change in Surface Temperature (w/ BC - w/o BC) (deg.) jul

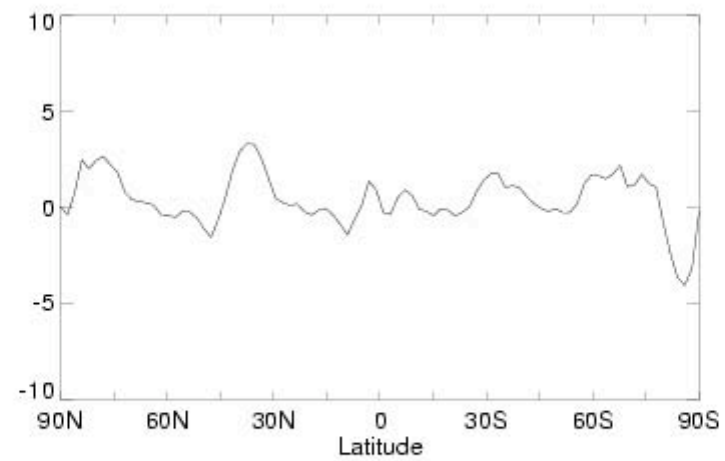
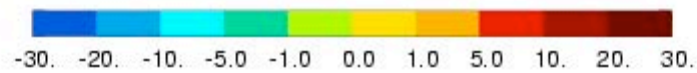
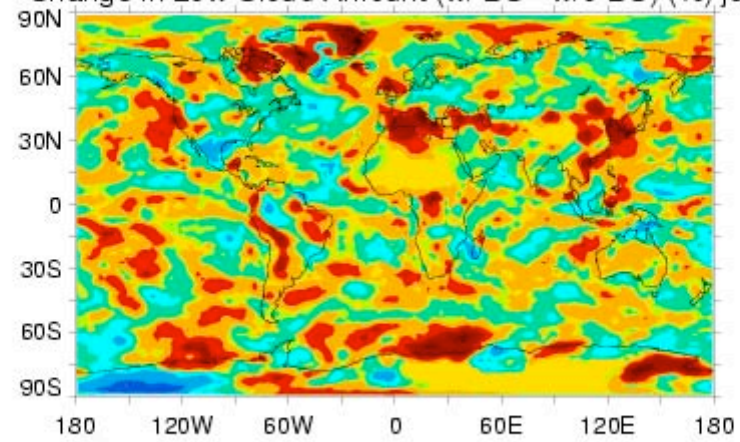


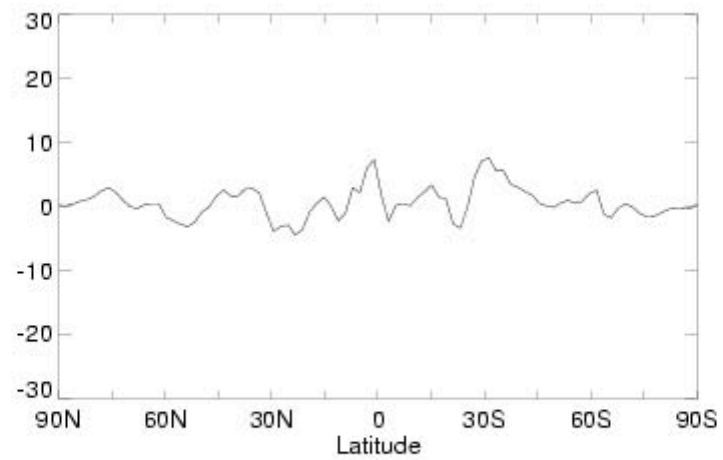
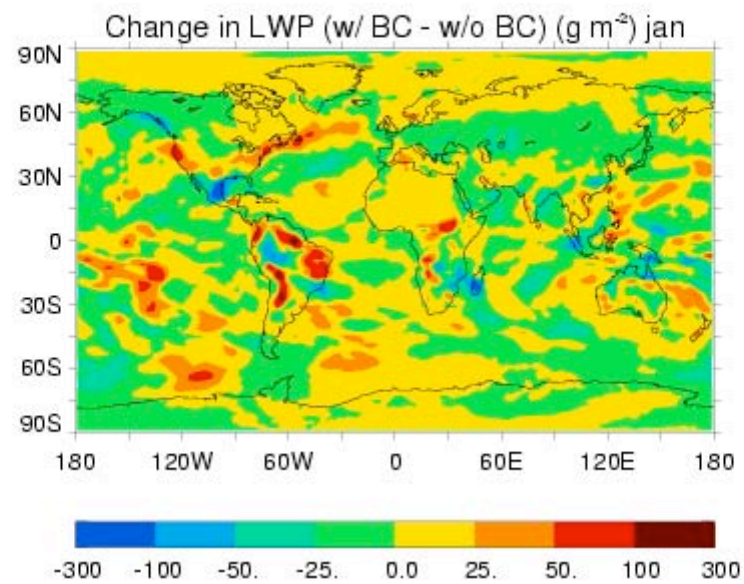


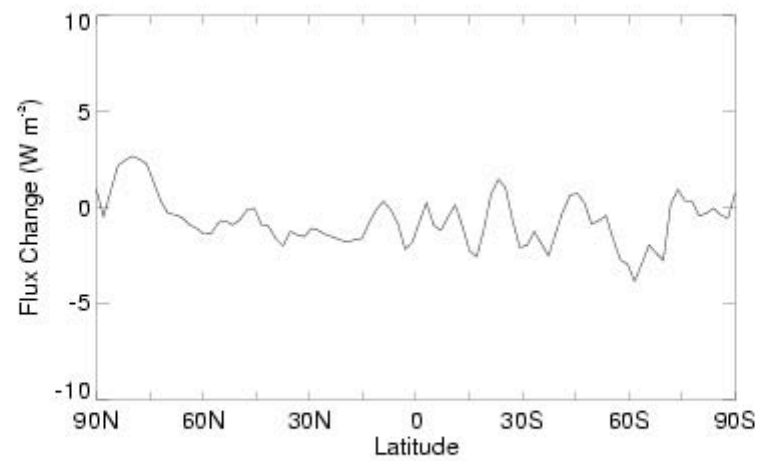
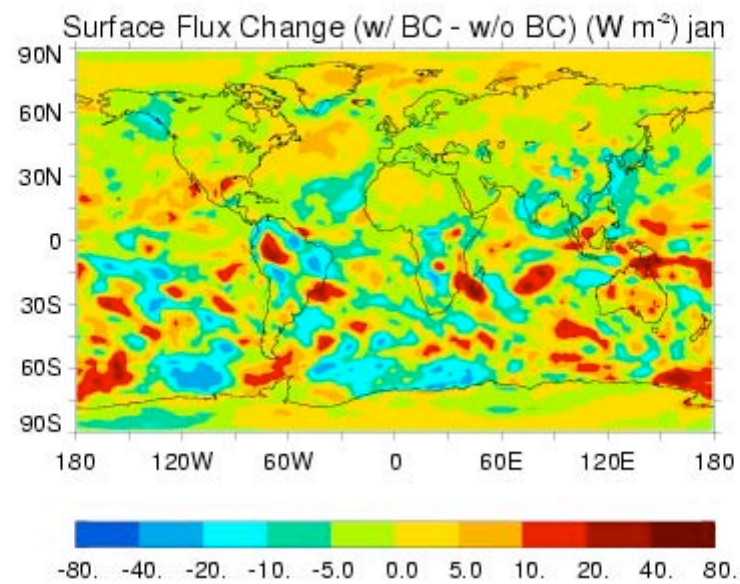


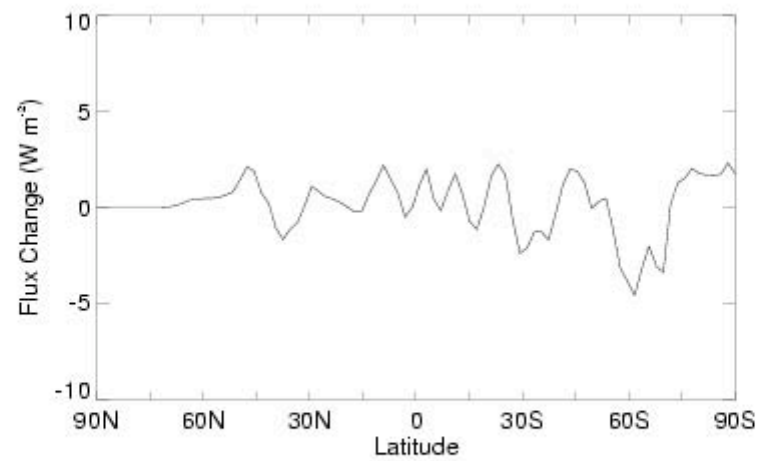
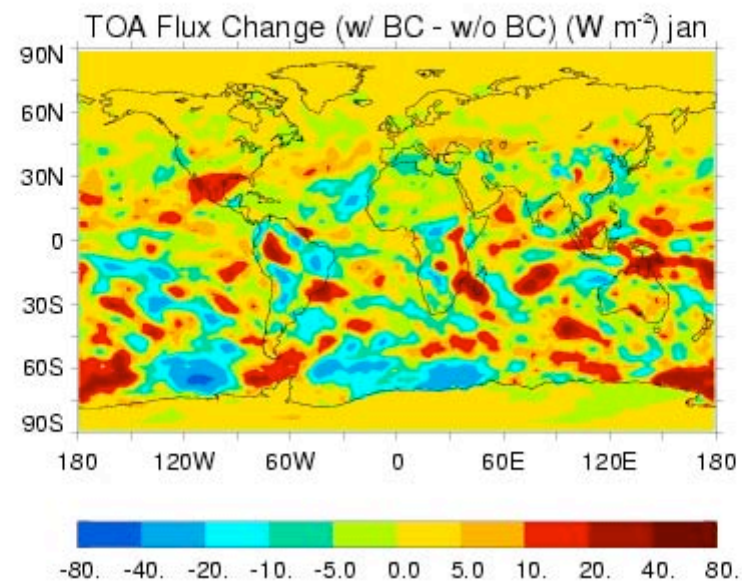


Change in Low Cloud Amount (w/ BC - w/o BC) (%) Jan

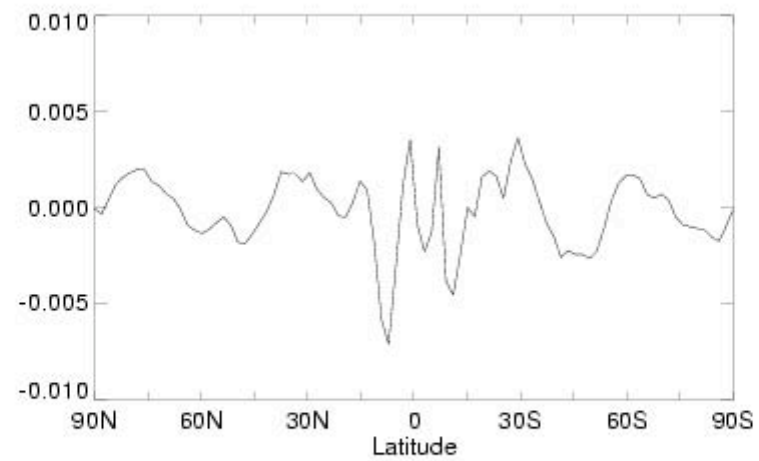
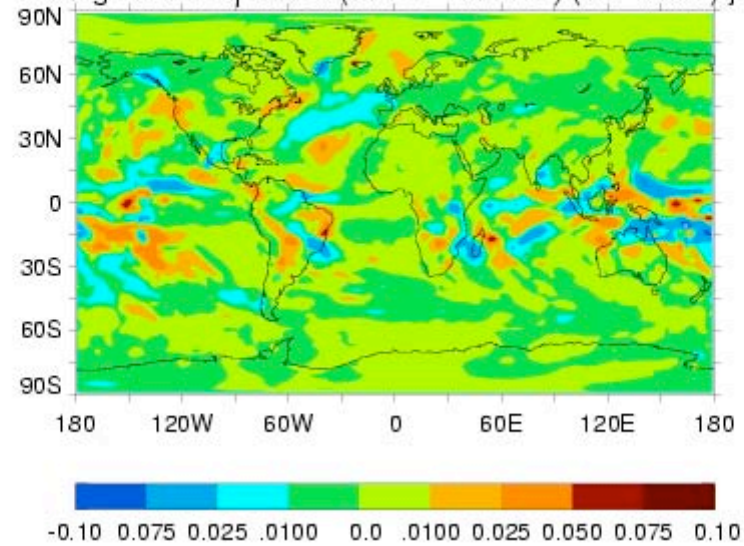








Change in Precipitation (w/ BC - w/o BC) (10^{-3} mm/d) jan



Change in Surface Temperature (w/ BC - w/o BC) (deg.) jan

