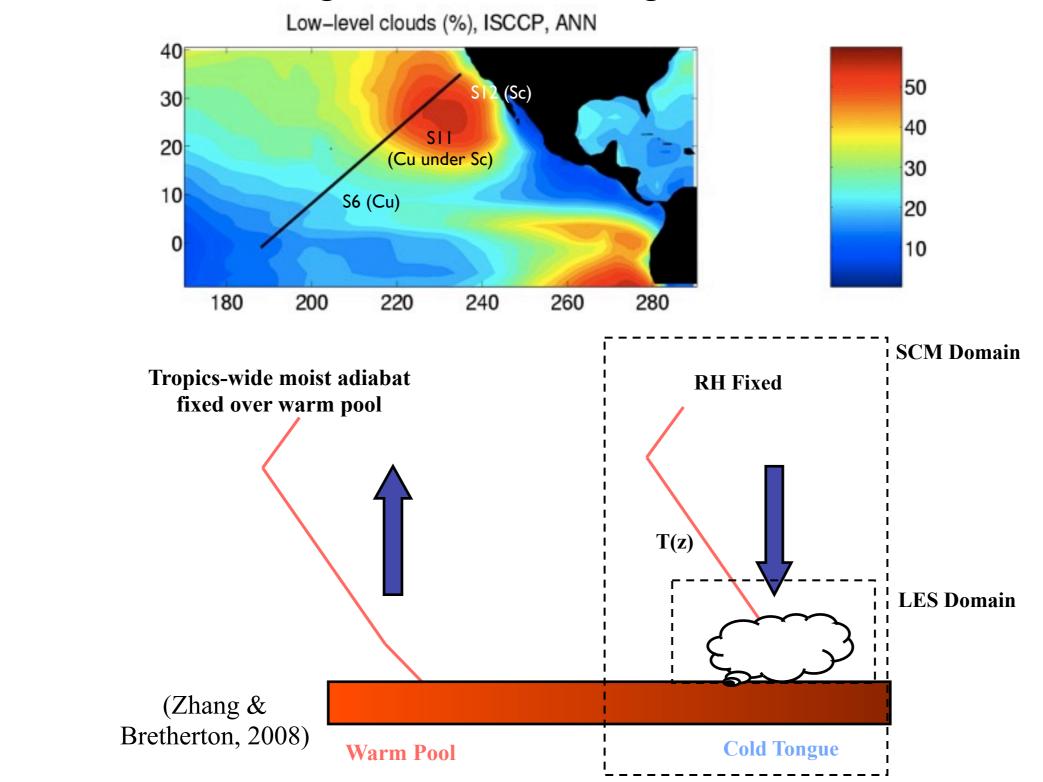
# CGILS Update

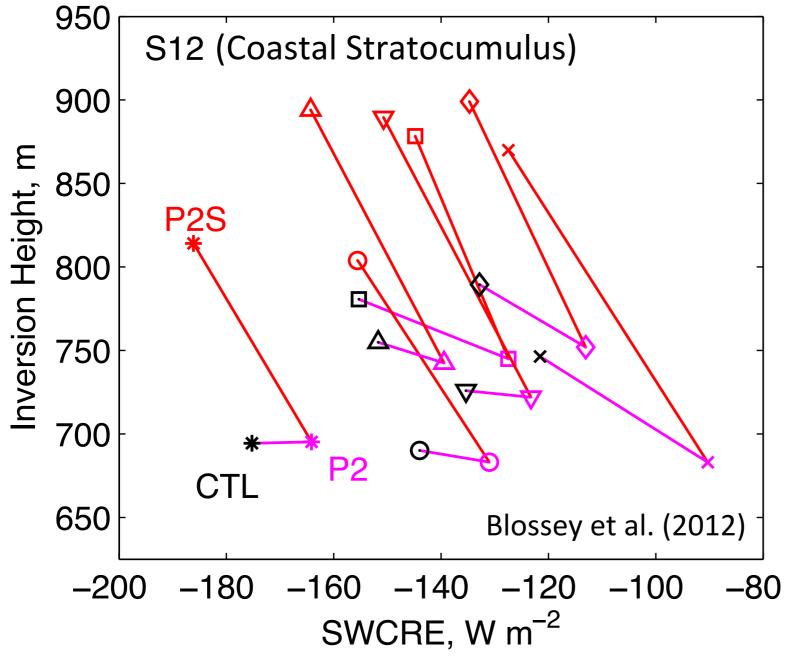
Peter Blossey & Chris Bretherton (UW)
Minghua Zhang (StonyBrook)
CGILS Collaborators

## Background: CGILS

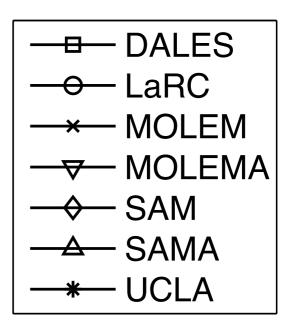
 Recently, CGILS, an intercomparison effort, looked at cloud feedbacks in three low cloud regimes in LES and single-column models.



### **CGILS LES: Response to warming and subsidence**

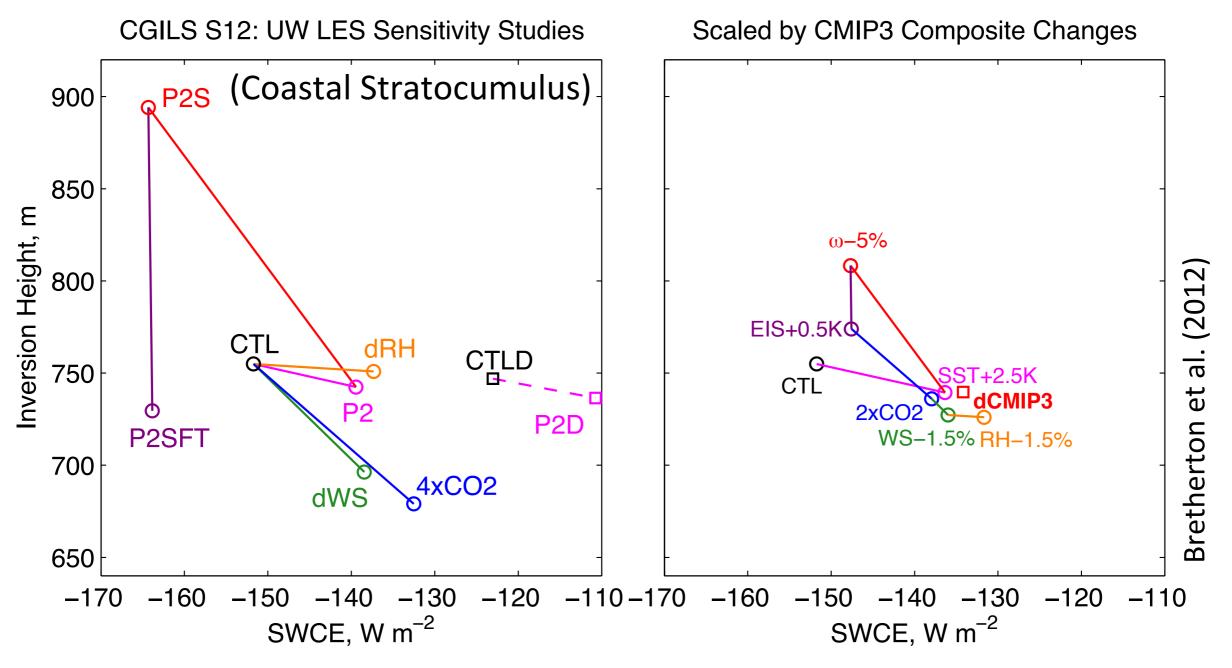


SWCRE = Shortwave
Cloud Radiative Effect
= SWCF = Shortwave
Cloud Forcing



- Reasonable agreement on control cloud SWCRE
- With moist adiabatic warming (CTL→P2), all LES thin cloud layer.
- A reduction in subsidence leads to a thicker cloud (P2→P2S). Also seen in observations by Myers & Norris (2012, submitted).
- ∆SWCRE for composite climate change (CTL→P2S) has uncertain sign.

#### **UW LES: Response to a variety of climate perturbations**



- Explore the cloud response to individual climate perturbations.
- Note that response to warming similar with or without diurnal cycle.
- Then, evaluate response to CMIP3 2xCO₂ multi-model mean perturb.
- •A lot of cancellation, but net 20 W m<sup>-2</sup> reduction in SWCRE for CMIP3 perturbations.

## Mechanisms of Sc Cloud Response

#### **Turbulence driving**

More emissive FT (more  $CO_2$  or  $H_2O$ )

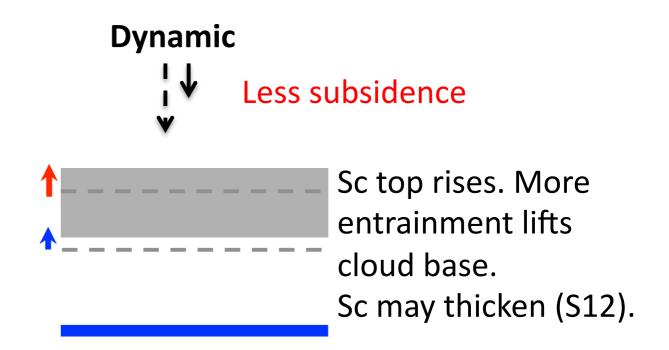


Less turbulence production by top cooling or sfc flux. or lower wind speed Less entrainment. Sc lowers, thins.

#### **Moisture gradient**

Drier RH or warmer SST

Larger surface – FT moisture difference allows thinner cloud to sustain same entrainment. Sc thins.



#### **Inversion strength**

FT warms more than SST



Stronger inversion reduces entrainment. Sc top and base lower. Sc may thicken (S11).

## Taking next steps from CGILS

- I. Have LES models all run cases (\$12,\$11,\$6) with 4xCO2 and with composite changes based on the CMIP3 multi-model mean.
  - Steady forcings w/diurnally-averaged insolation.
- 2. Have a few LES models and the SCMs run longer (multi-month) simulations at trade cumulus location (S6) using transient forcings (ECMWF July).
  - SCM simulations with steady forcings suffered from grid-locking, making interpretation of climate sensitivity quite difficult.
  - Transient forcing (e.g., Brient & Bony, 2012) can produce a cloud climatology similar to model and may make comparison between LES and SCM easier.
  - May also facilitate comparison to observations.

