

# **The CFMIP-GCSS Column Cloud Feedbacks Study: Overview and Preliminary Results**

**Peter Blossey and Chris Bretherton, UW for:**

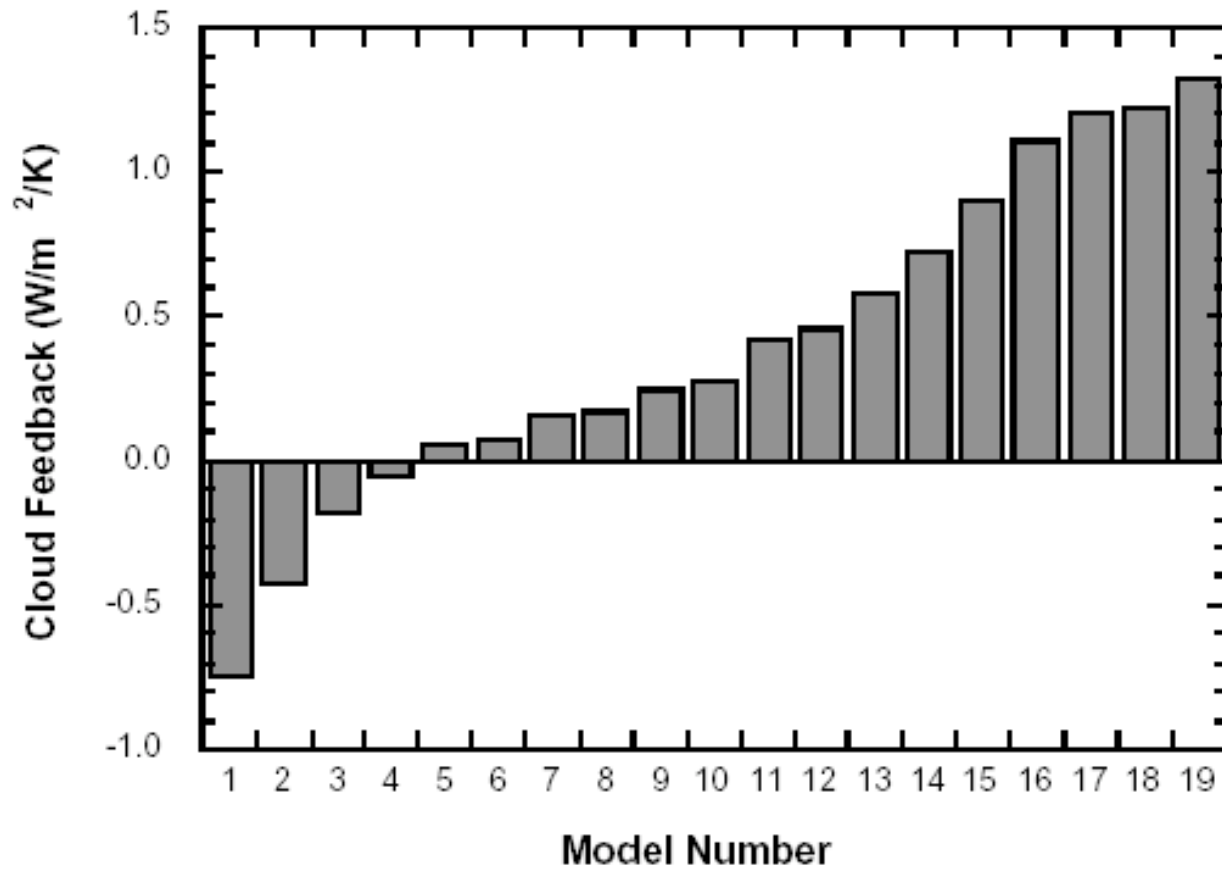
**Minghua Zhang (Stony Brook University - case leader)**

**Chris Bretherton (co- leader),**

**Julio Bacmeister, Sandrine Bony, Florent Brient, Anning Cheng, Charmaine Franklin, Chris Golaz, In-Sik Kang, Martin Koehler Adrian Lock, Ulrike Lohman, Marat Khairoutdinov, Martin Koehler, Roel Neggers, Sing-Bin Park, Pier Siebesma, Colombe Siegenthaler-Le Drian, Kuan-man Xu, Mark Webb, Ming Zhao**

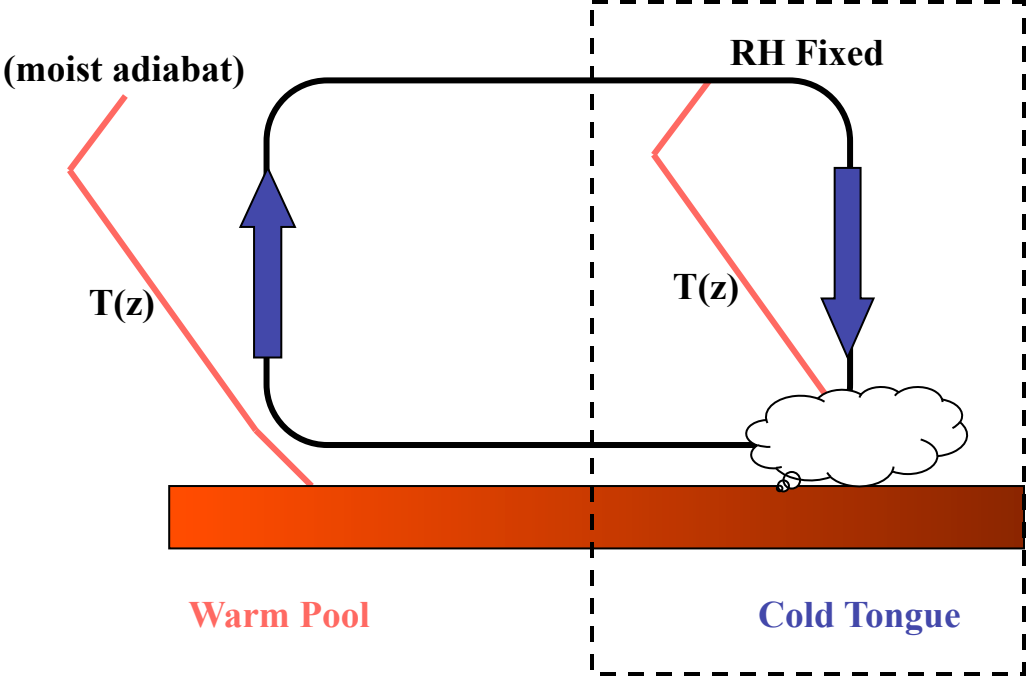
Based on Minghua Zhang's presentation to the GCSS-CFMIP meeting, Vancouver, Jun. 2009.

# Models disagree on cloud response to a global SST increase



(Cess et al. 1990)

# Column framework for assessing subtropical low cloud response (Zhang and Bretherton, 2008)



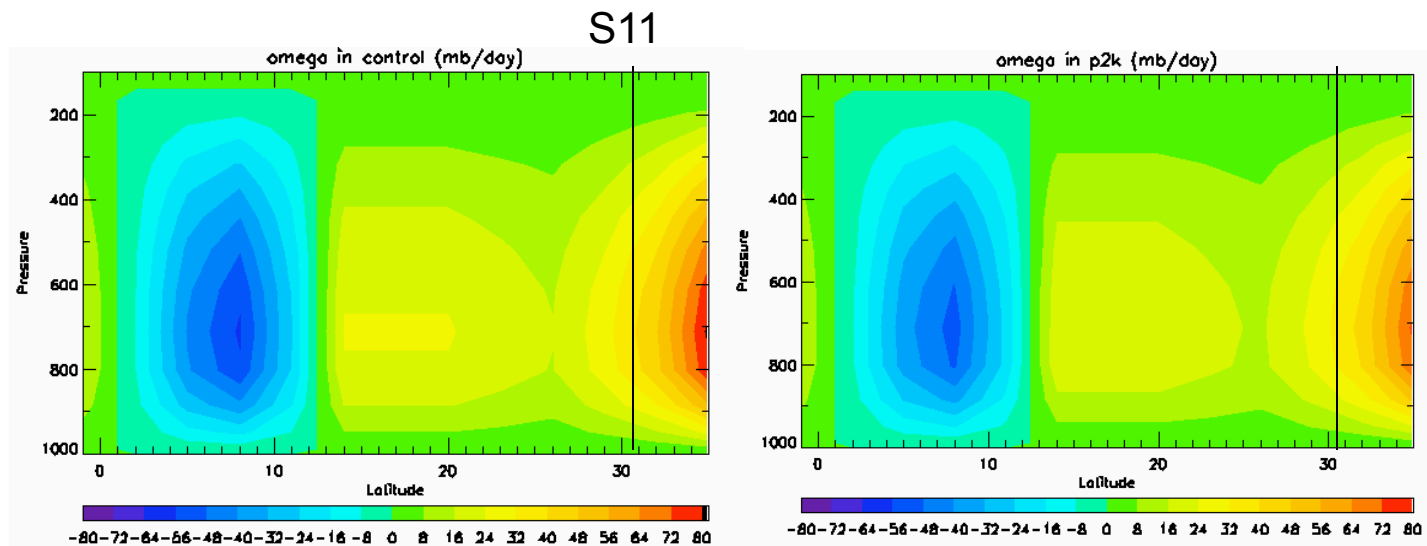
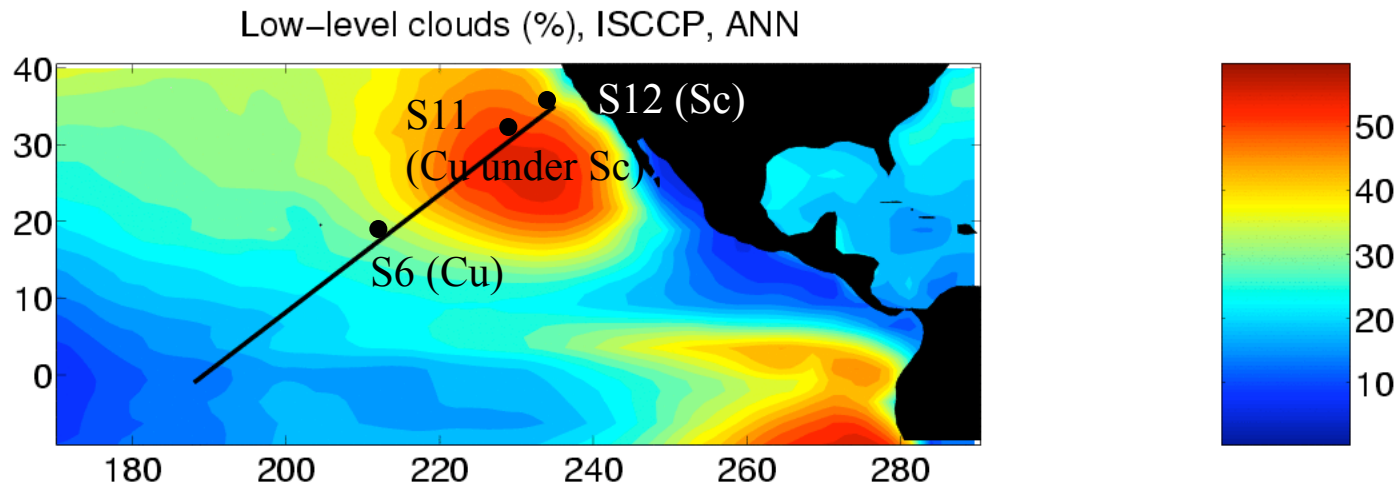
(Zhang and Bretherton, 2008)

# GCSS-CFMIP column cloud feedback intercomparison

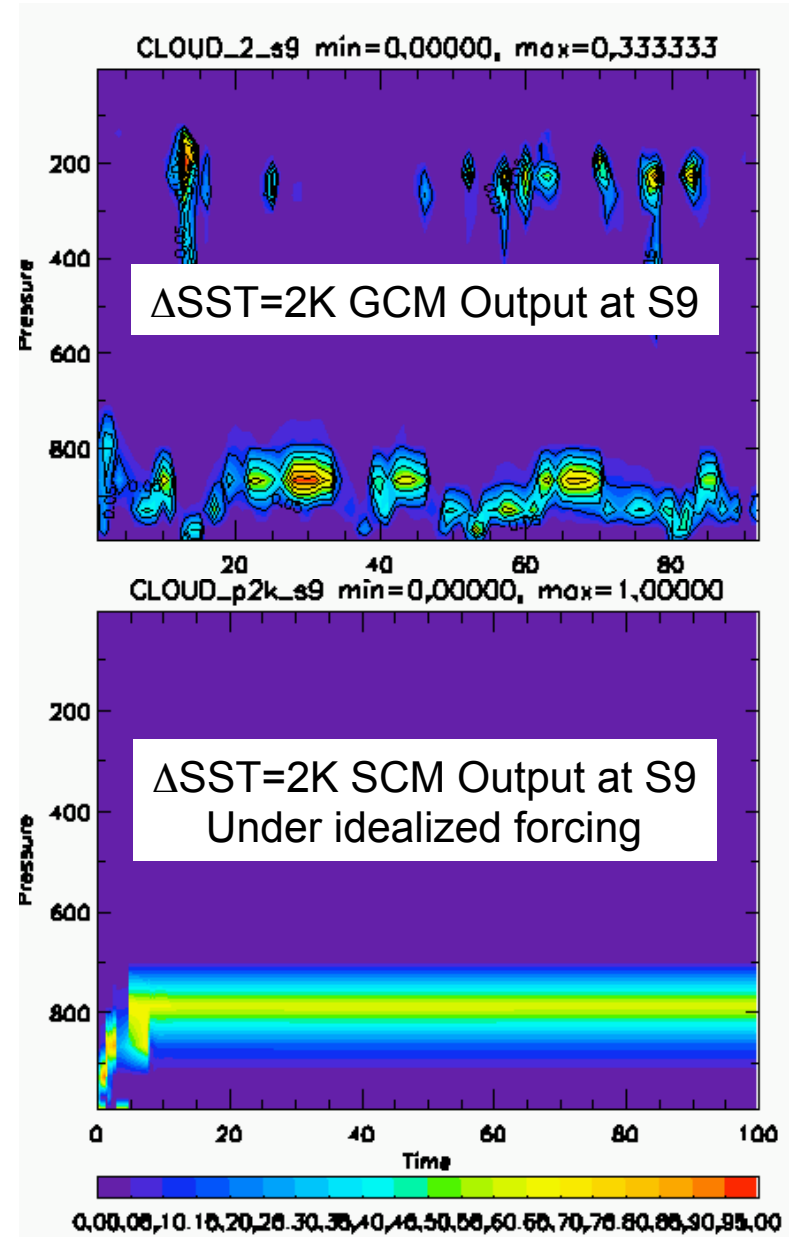
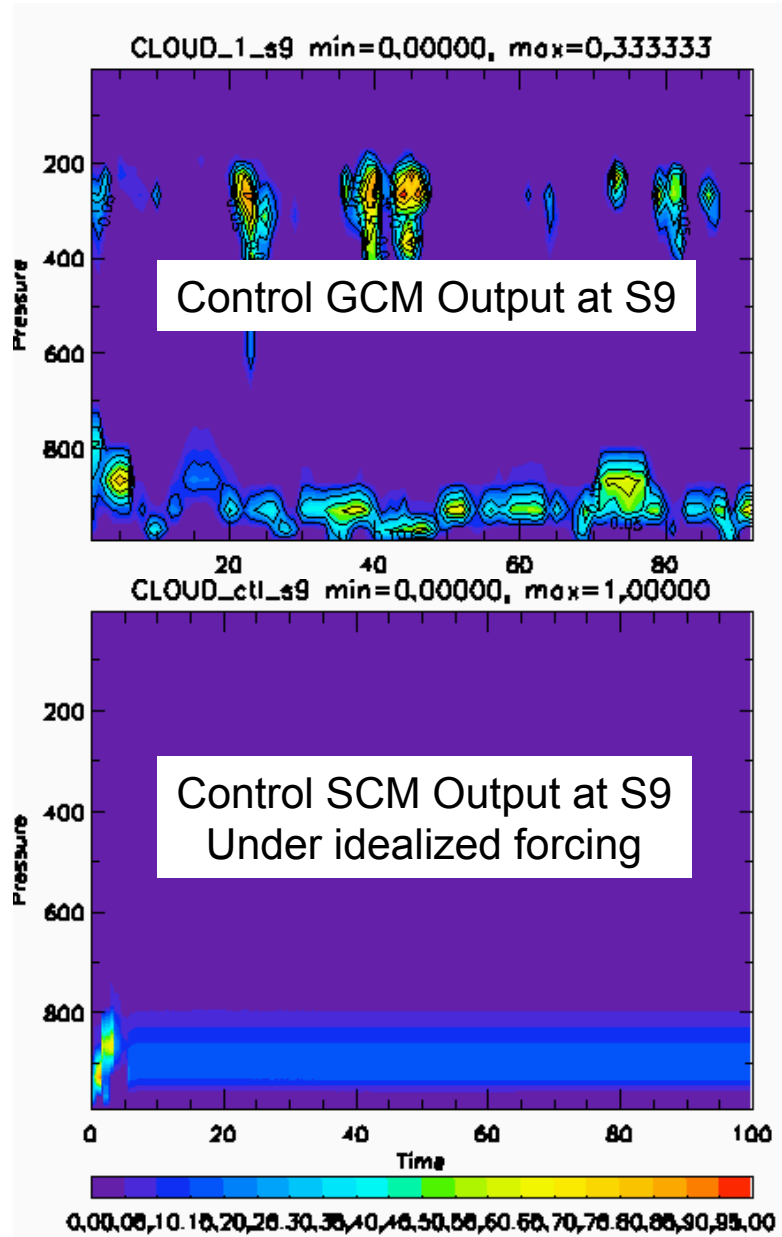
## Objectives:

1. To test whether a column analogue to a climate change (+2K SST) reproduces the intermodel variability in AGCM subtropical cloud response.
2. To understand the low cloud response mechanisms in the column models.
3. To compare SCM with LES/CRM column simulations

Control: Force column models with JJA climo from 3 GPCI points (mainly S11)  
 SST+2K: Start with warmer free-trop moist adiabat, same free-trop RH=30%.  
 Subsidence reduced ~10%, same horizontal T,q advection profiles.



# Cloud Amount from CAM3.5 - GCM vs. steadily forced SCM



**Models WITH Results  
Submitted**

**LES**      LaRC/UCLA  
              SAM  
              UKMO

**CRM**      CAM3.1 (CAM3)  
              CAM3.5 (CAM4)  
              CSIRO  
              ECHAM1  
              ECHAM2  
              ECMWF  
              GFDL  
              GSFC  
              KNMI  
              LMD  
              SNU  
              UKMO-L38  
              UKMO-L63

**Will Submit**

**LES**      UUtah\*  
              UW\*

**CRM**      CCC  
              FranceMet  
              GISS  
              UWisconsin

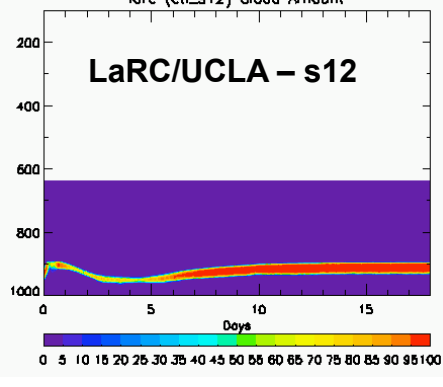
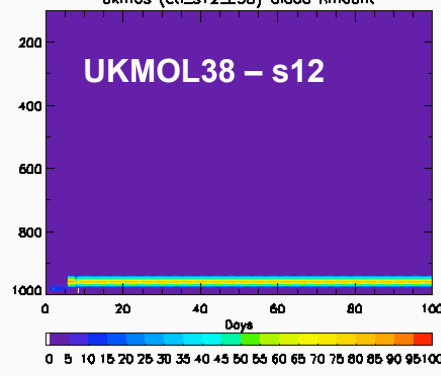
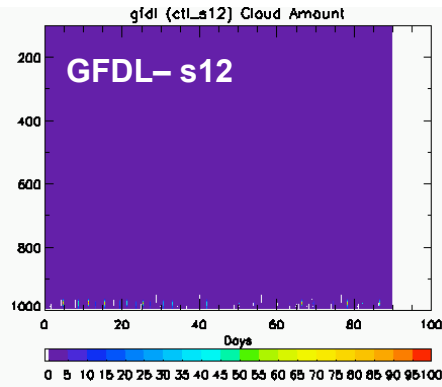
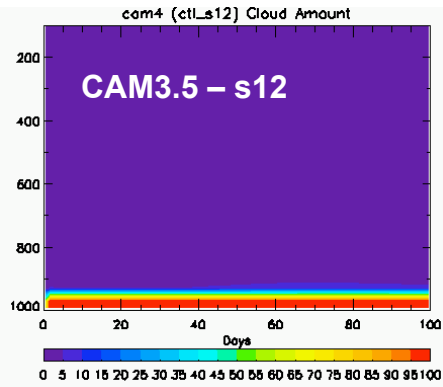
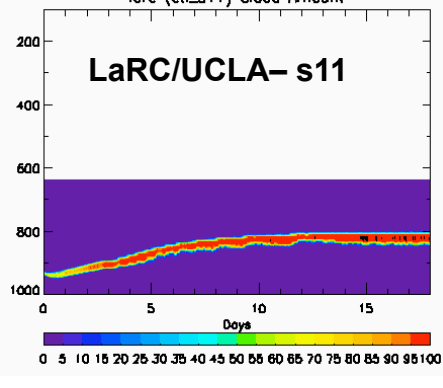
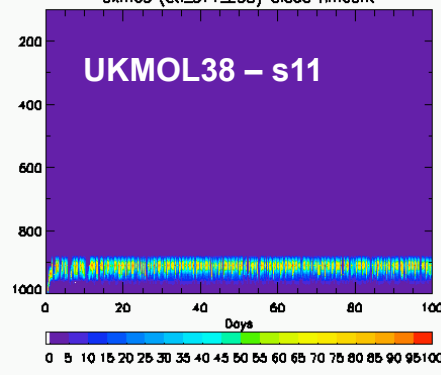
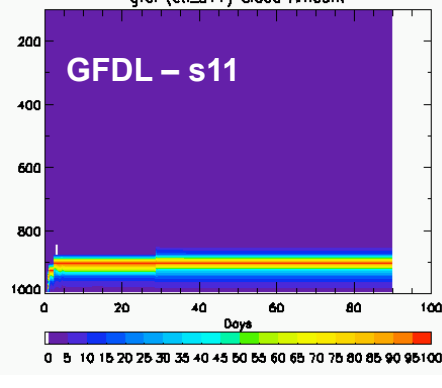
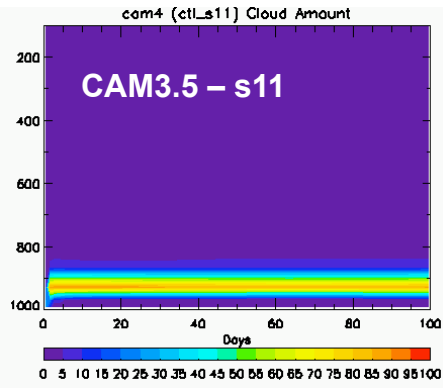
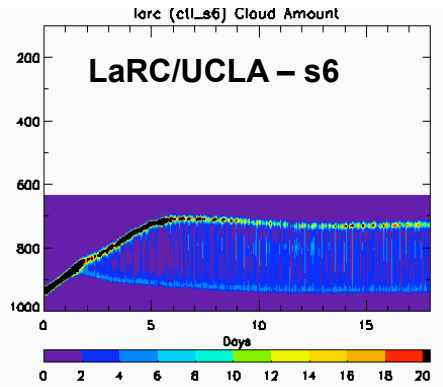
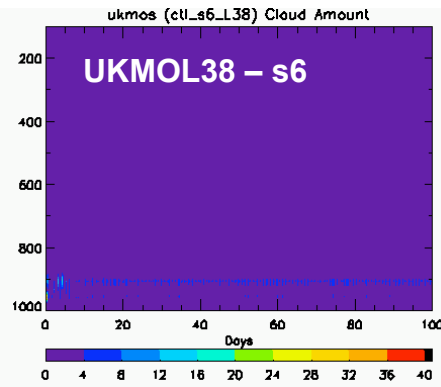
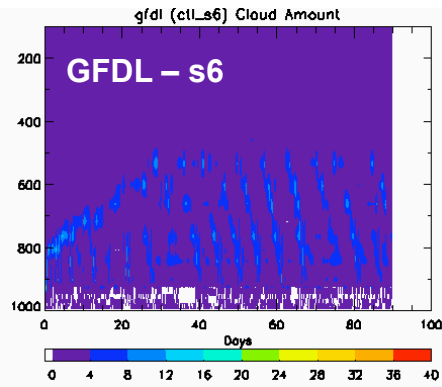
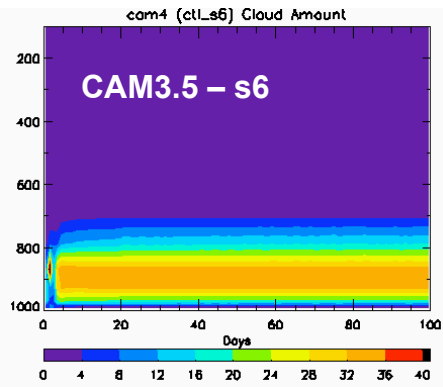
Sample of Simulated Cloud Amount from Control Case  
at s6 (top row), s11 (middle row), and s12 (bottom row)

CAM3.5 (1<sup>st</sup> column), GFDL (2<sup>nd</sup> Column), UKMO L38 (3<sup>rd</sup> Column)  
LaRC/UCLA LES (4<sup>th</sup> Column)

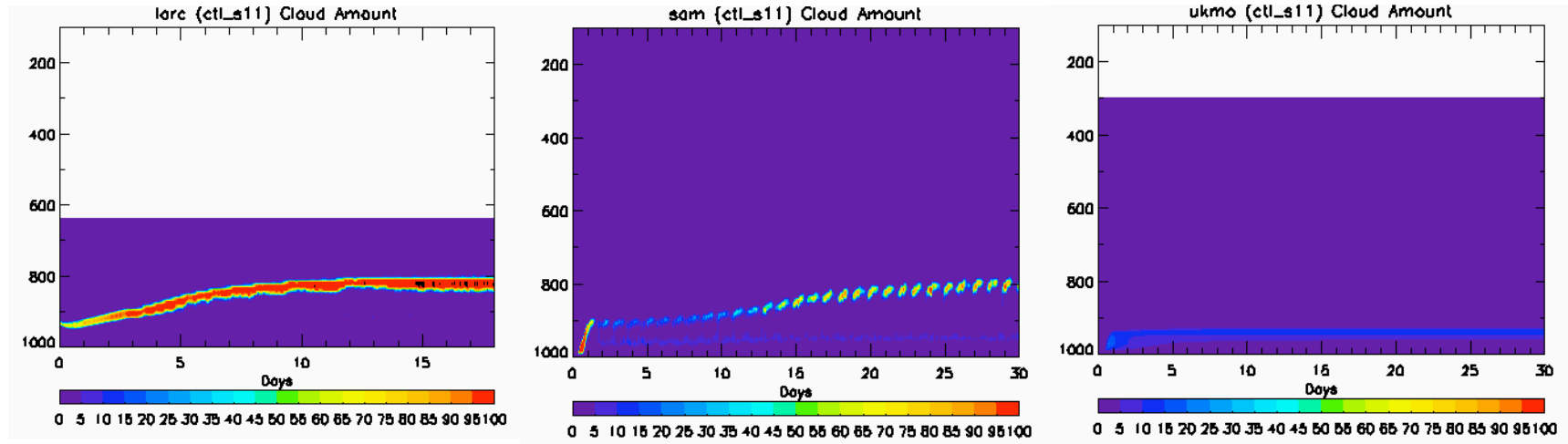
In all 2-D plots that follow,  
the ordinate is pressure, the abscissa is time in days



# Cloud Amount in Control Simulation



# Cloud Amount in Control Simulation at s11: LES results profoundly disagree

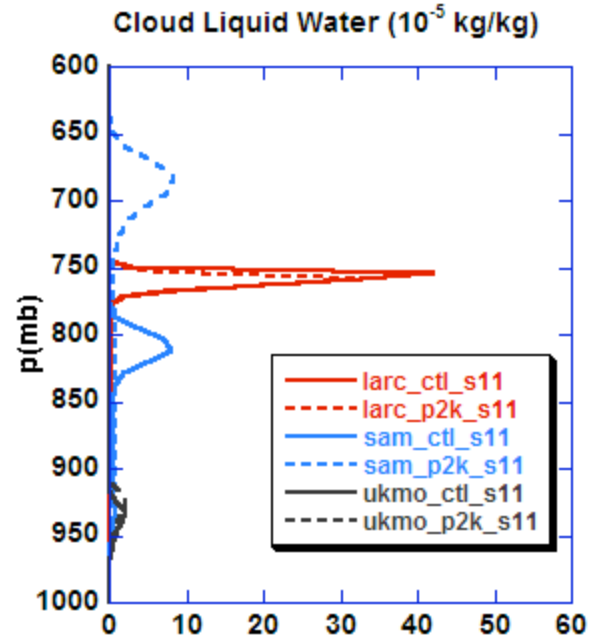
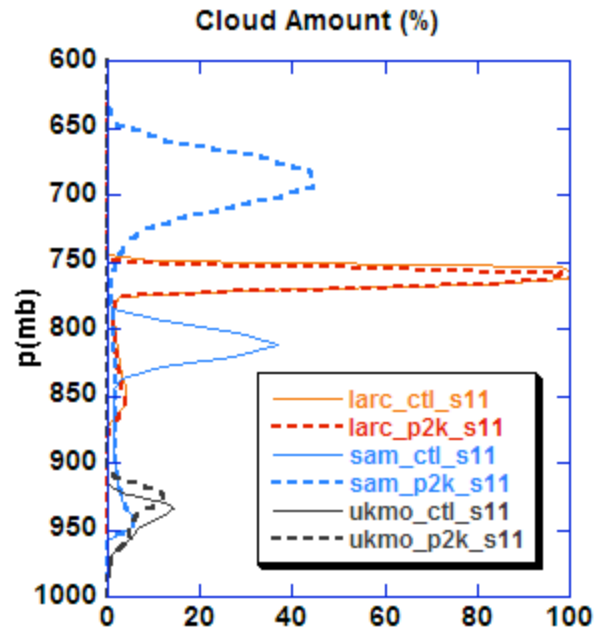


...we still don't really understand why

This is an issue for CMMAP, which is founded on the assumption that LES/CRM can lead to more reliable modeling of cloud/climate interactions.

# LES Vertical Profiles at S11

Control (ctl, solid) and Perturbed (p2k, dashed)



+2K response:

LaRC: No  $z_{inv}$  change, thinner cloud, weak positive  $\Delta$ CRF

SAM: Large  $z_{inv}$  rise, more cloud, negative  $\Delta$ CRF

UKMO: Small  $z_{inv}$  rise, less cloud, positive  $\Delta$ CRF

Thus the LES do not even agree on the sign of the predicted low cloud response

## What's Next?

- New LES participants still welcome.
- Interpretation of the LES results
  - Control slow free-trop T drift ( $\omega$  -feedback?)
  - All use same radiation (RRTM interface - Blossey)
  - Workshop planned at SUNY in November.
- Analyze LES cloud response mechanisms and their observational testability.
- Do SCM/GCM cloud responses reflect same mechanisms?