Numerical Uncertainities in Cloud Climate Feedbacks: Lessons from CGILS Intercomparision Study!

Suvarchal Kumar Cheedela

De Bilt, 30 September





The story so far

Low cloud-climate feedbacks play a key role in determining climate sensitivity of a general circulation model (GCM).

Single column modeling is a popular strategy used by the community to understand and develop these low cloud regimes in a GCM.







Outline:

- Nature of solutions produced by a single column model.
- How sensitive are low-cloud feedbacks to numerical formulation of a model?
- > (missing?)Links between a single column model and a GCM.





The game plan

Low-level clouds (%), ISCCP, ANN



- $\begin{array}{l} CGILS \ case \ study \\ \mbox{Idealized} \\ \rightarrow \ \mbox{Control(ctl) Climate} \end{array}$
- \rightarrow Perturbed(p2k) Climate







The standard way



CRF ~ Net radiation change at top of the atmosphere due to presence of clouds.



More negative CRF means more cooling





The standard way





Cloud radiative forcing - S6 0 -30 s6p2k CRF (W/m2) -60 s6ctl -90 -120 -150 -180 20000 0 40000 60000 80000 Hours







Twist in the tale...



Multiple equilibrium!



Ergodicity works!





Summary

Solutions of a single column model(read ECHAM) are not necessarily unique(read simple)! Ensembles may be needed to quantify solutions.









Sensitivity to temporal resolution : at s6









Cloud feedbacks do converge to temporal resolution, but we are too far from the convergent regime.











Cloud regimes in the GCM?



Extratropics

Tropics

*Swati Gehlot





Climate sensitivity of a GCM

*Daniel Klocke



Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie



Summary

Climate sensitivity of ECHAM5 GCM shows strong sensitivity to the timestep size used.

Understanding from the single column model can be useful.









