

Testing cloud microphysical parameterizations in CAM5 with ISDAC observations

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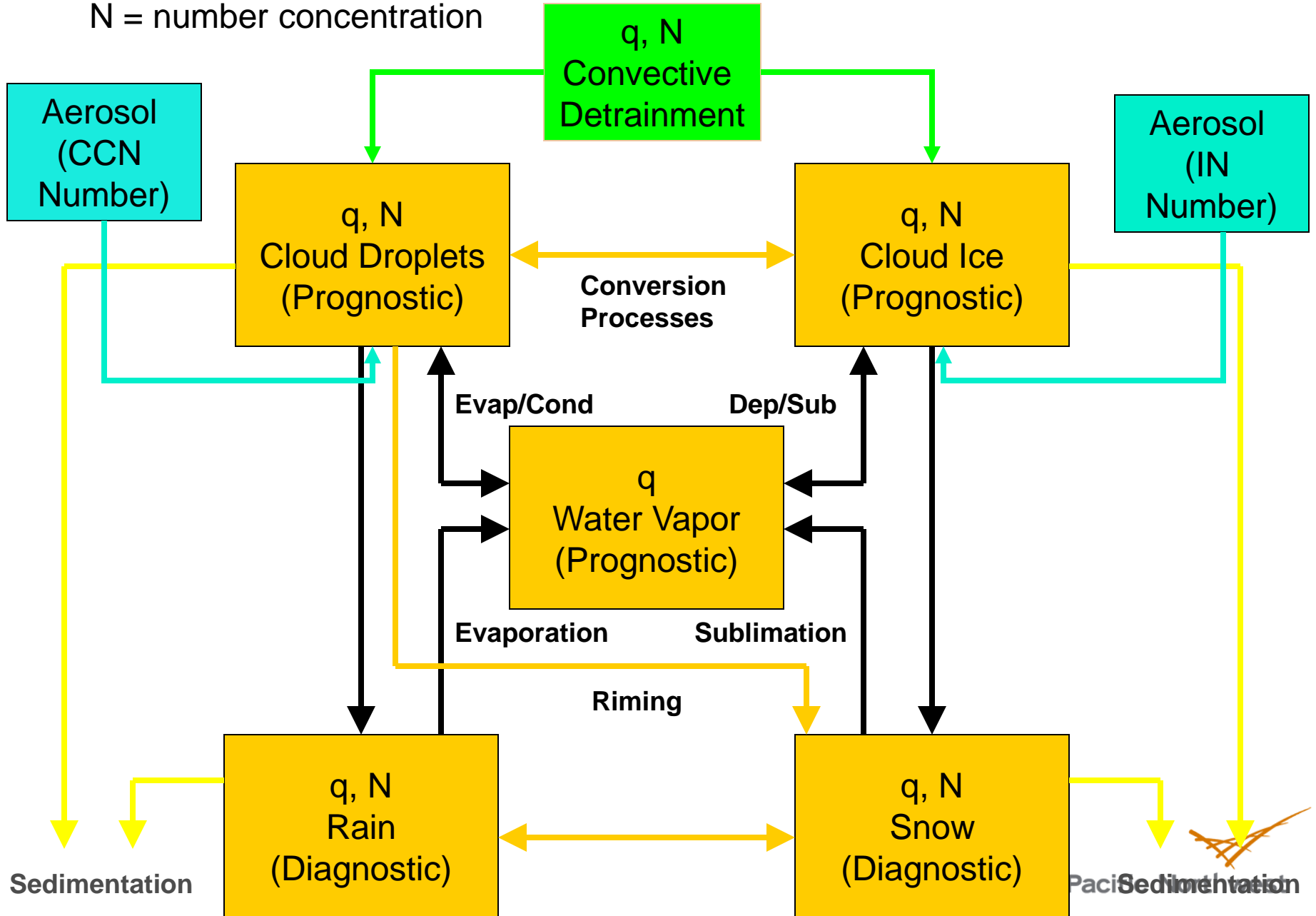
M. Earle, P. Liu (EC)

CAM5 Cloud Microphysical Scheme

- ▶ **Two-moment stratiform microphysics** (*Morrison & Gettelman 2008; Gettelman et al. 2010*)
 - ❑ Prognostic ‘*cloud mass*’ and ‘*cloud droplet number*’ (Γ -function size distributions)
 - ❑ Diagnostic ‘*precipitation mass*’ and ‘*precipitation droplet number*’
- ▶ **Cloud liquid droplet activation** (*Abdul-Razzak & Ghan 2002*)
- ▶ **Cloud ice crystal nucleation** (*Liu & Penner 2005; Liu et al. 2007*)
 - ❑ Homogeneous freezing on sulfate & heterogeneous nucleation on dust in cirrus (ice) clouds
 - ❑ Meyers et al. (1992) for deposition/condensation in mixed-phase clouds

q = mixing ratio

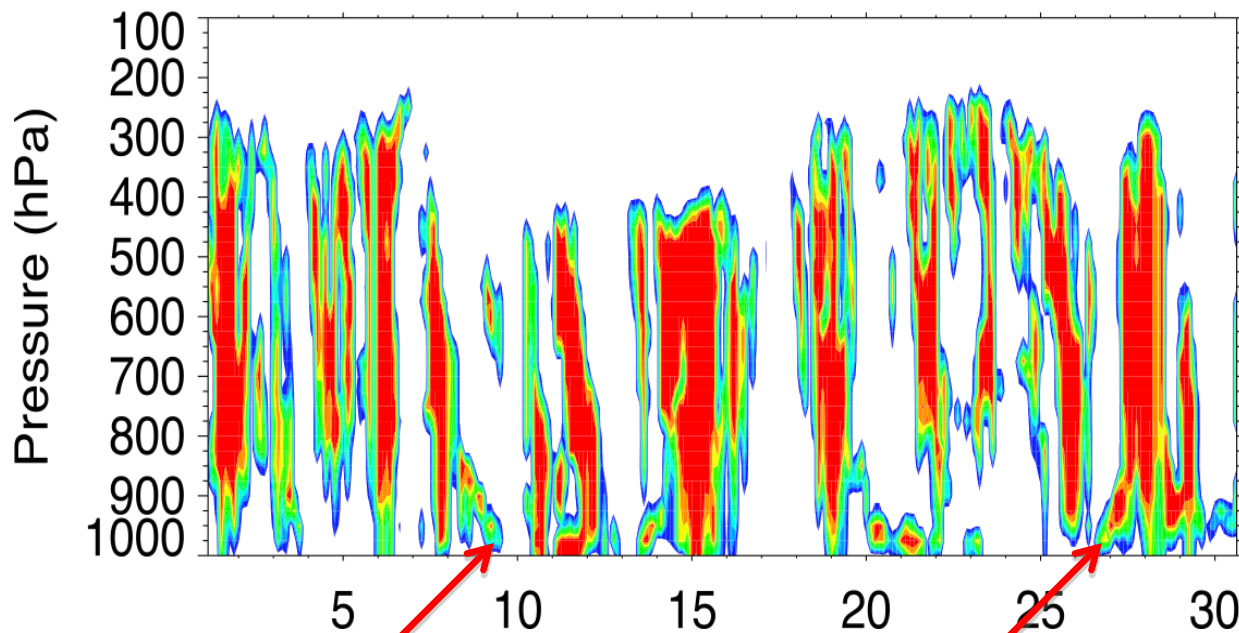
N = number concentration



**DOE Cloud-Associated Parameterization
Testbed (CAPT) Forecasts
(ISDAC, April 2008)**

The ARM NSA Indirect and Semi-Direct Aerosol Campaign (ISDAC) April, 2008

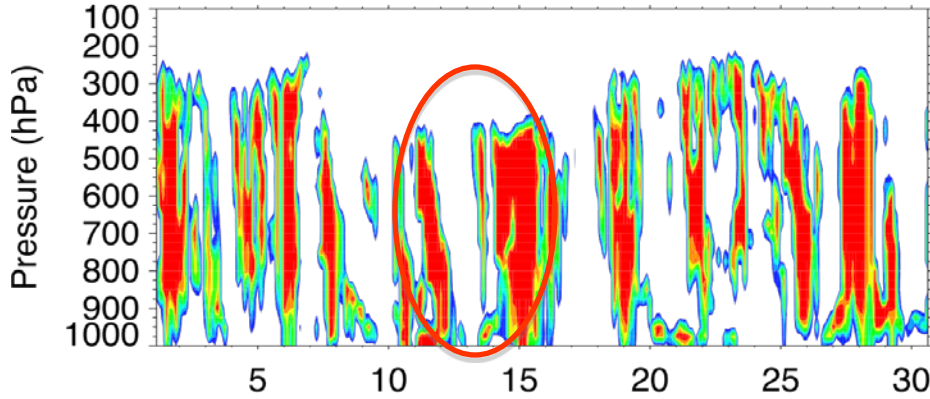
Radar Clouds at Barrow



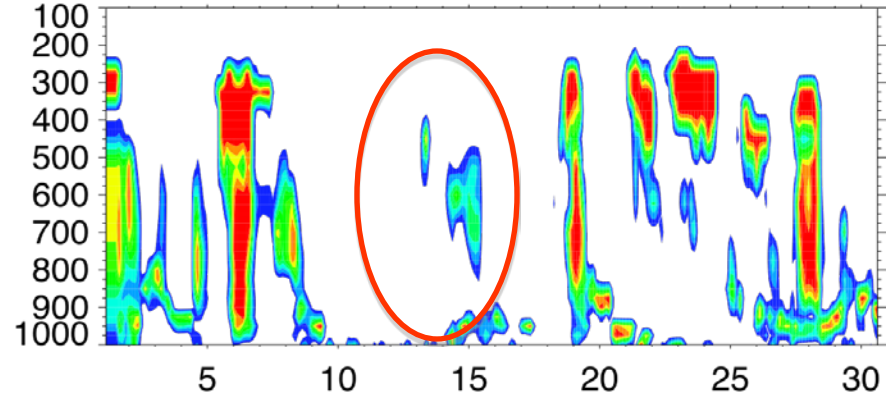
April 8-9th and 26th: single-layer mixed-phase boundary layer clouds

Cloud Fraction

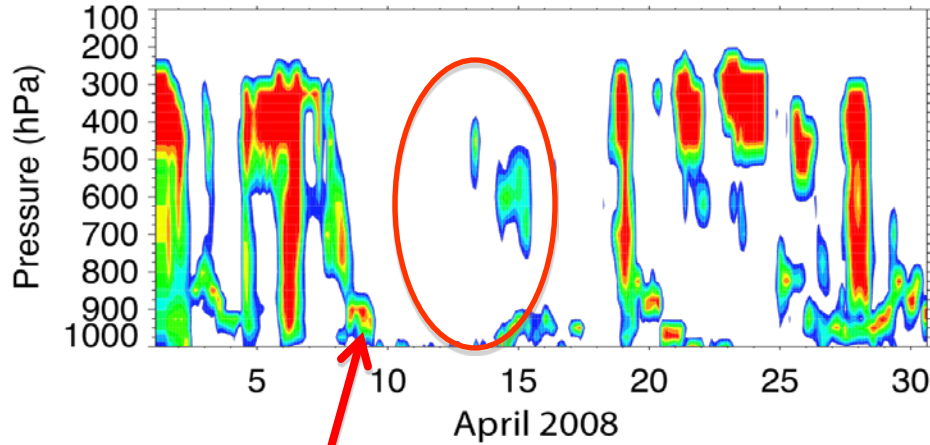
(a) ARSCL



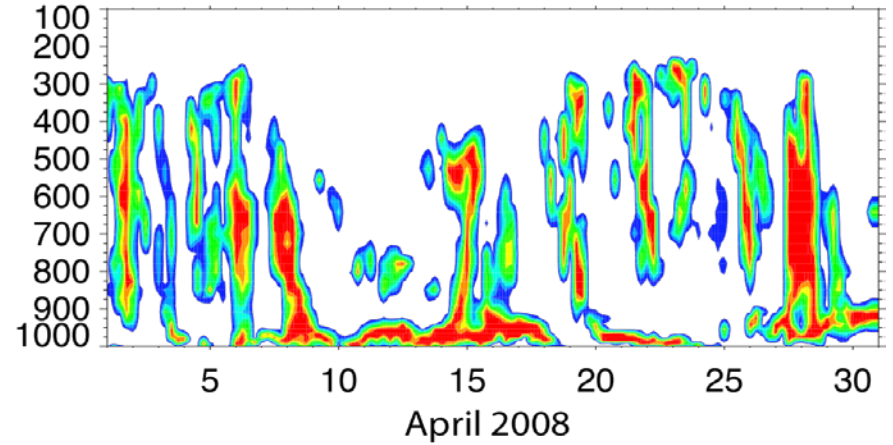
(b) CNTL



(c) Phillips

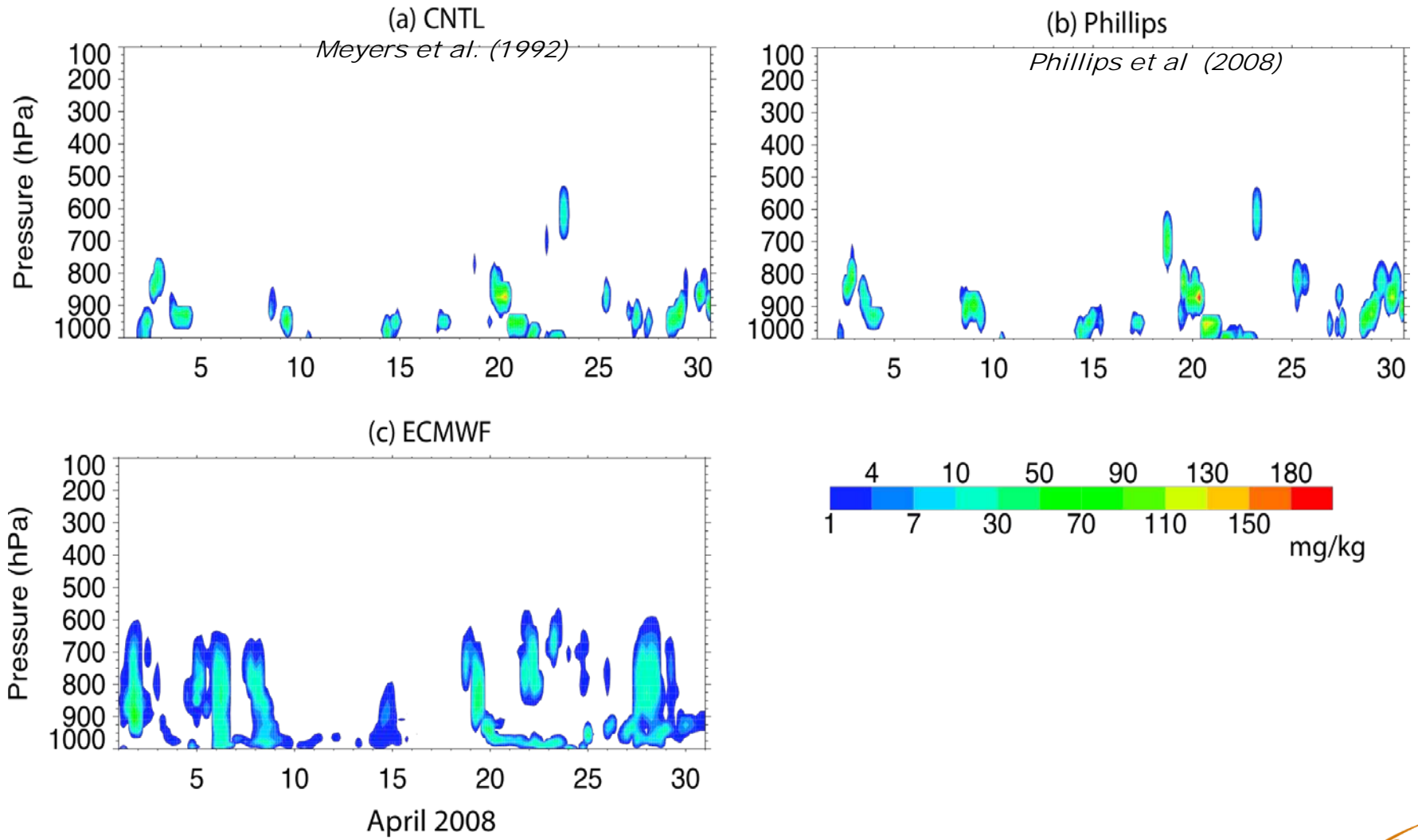


(d) ECMWF



12-36hr forecasts: fewer IN → larger cloud fraction

Liquid water



12-36hr forecasts: fewer IN → more Liquid

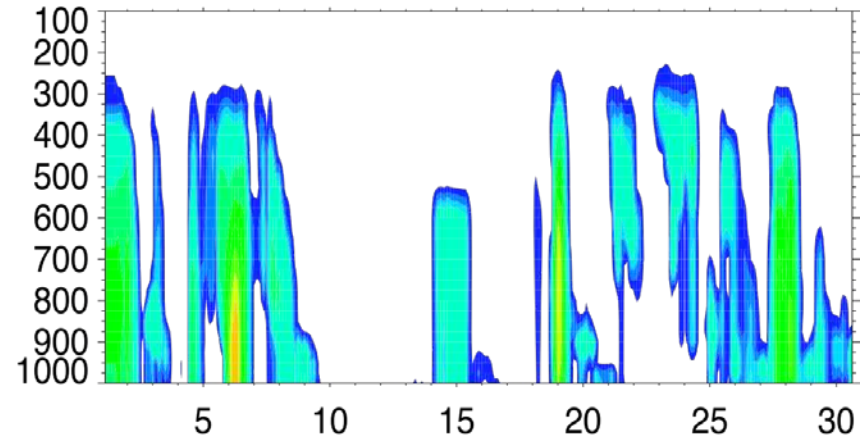
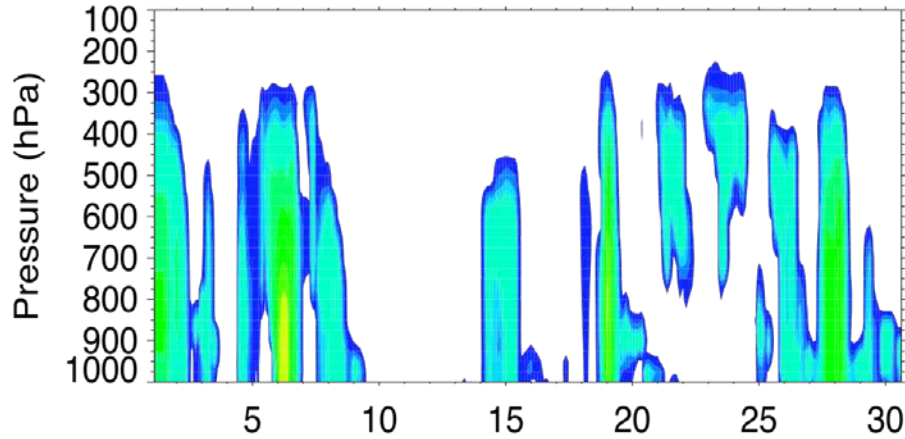
Cloud Ice (+ Snow) Water

Meyers et al. (1992)

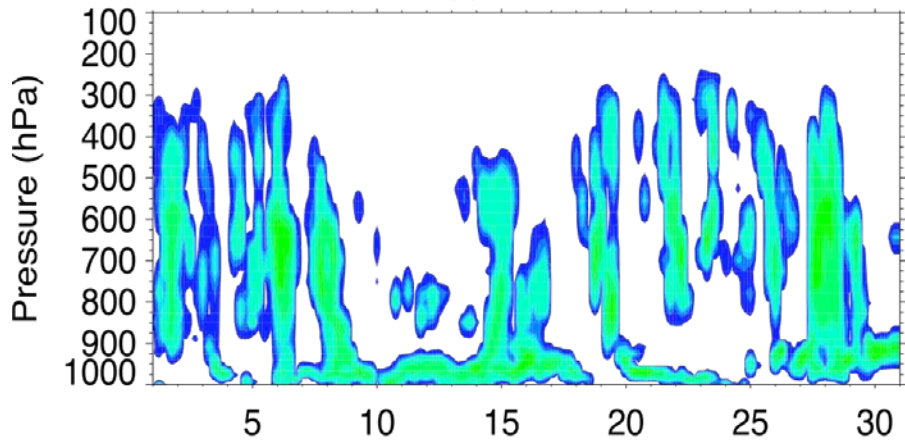
Phillips et al (2008)

(a) CNTL

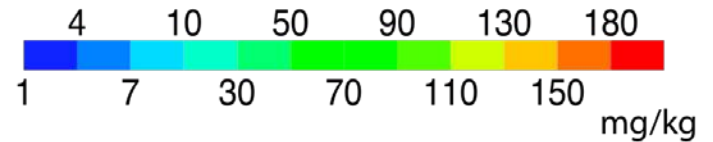
(b) Phillips



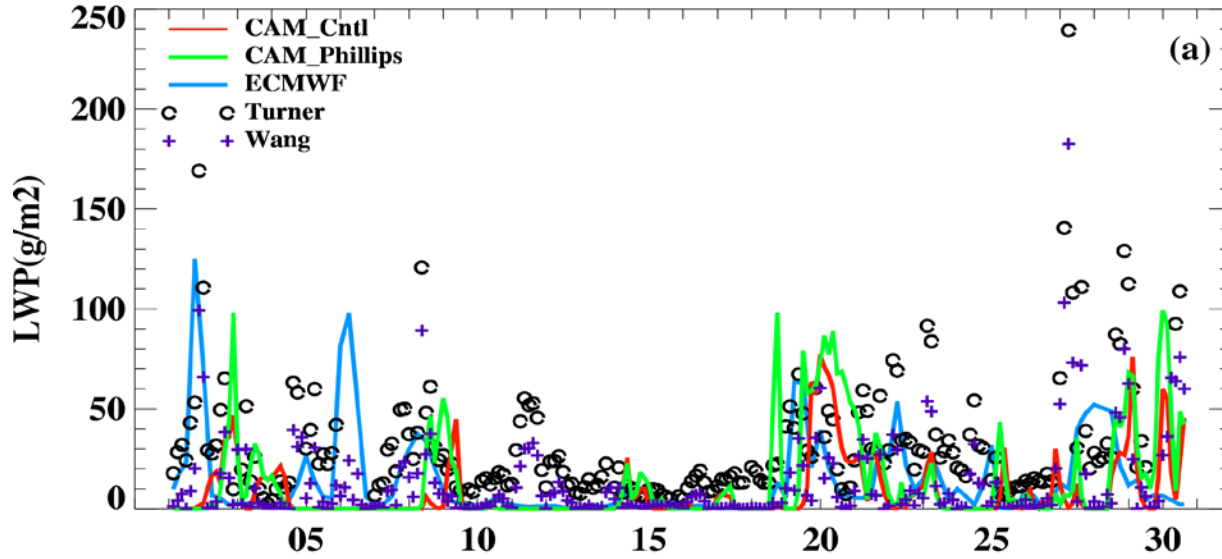
(c) ECMWF



April 2008

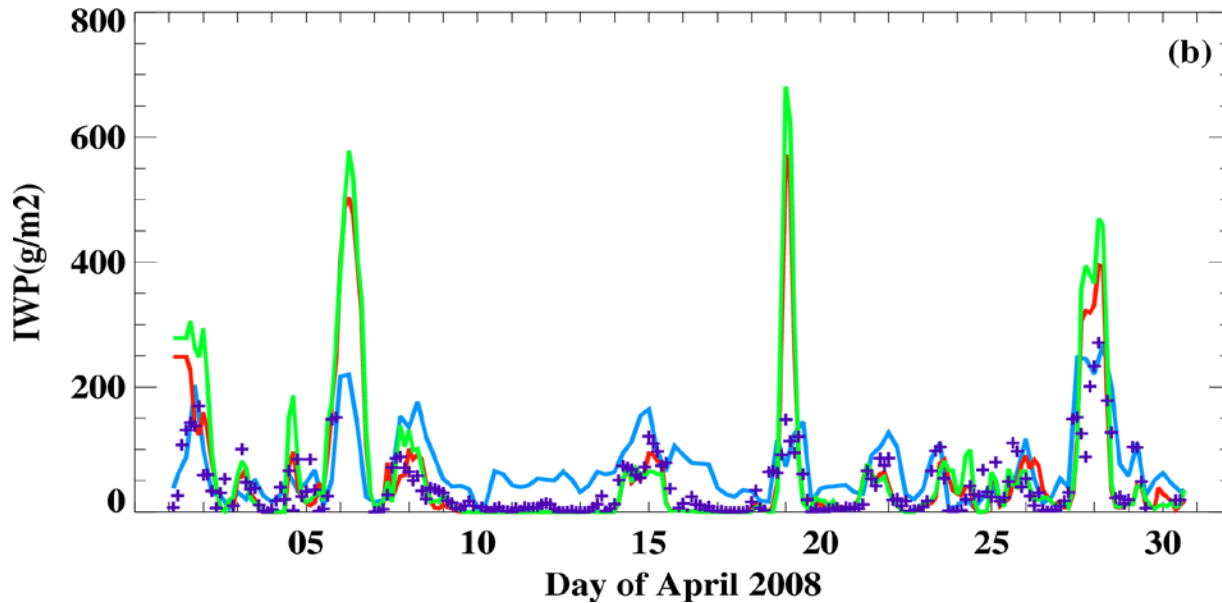


Cloud Liquid Water Path



Liquid Water Path

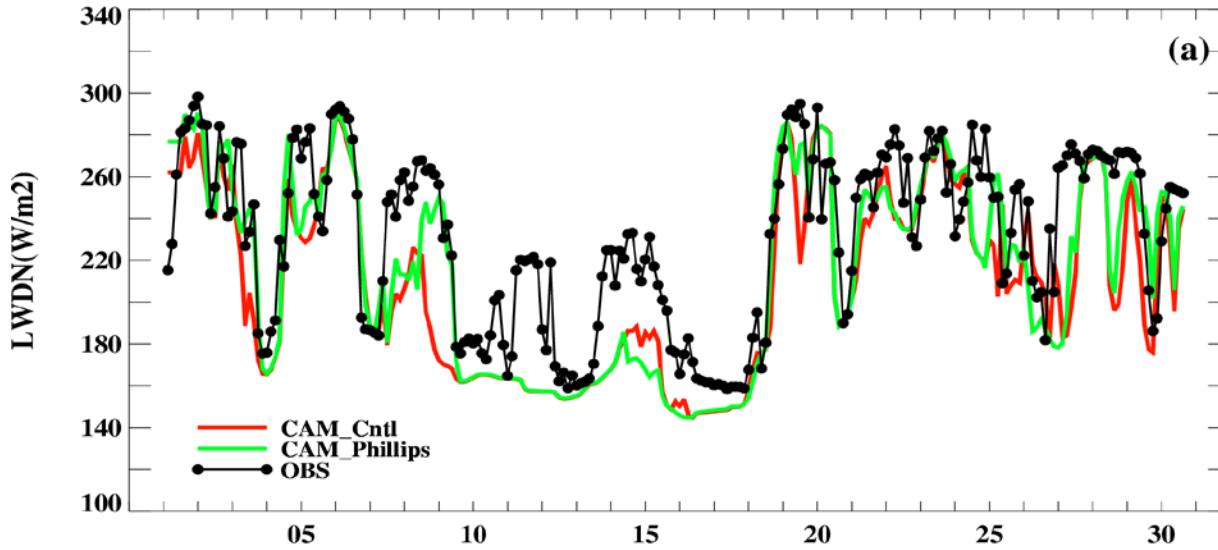
Cloud Ice Water Path



Ice Water Path

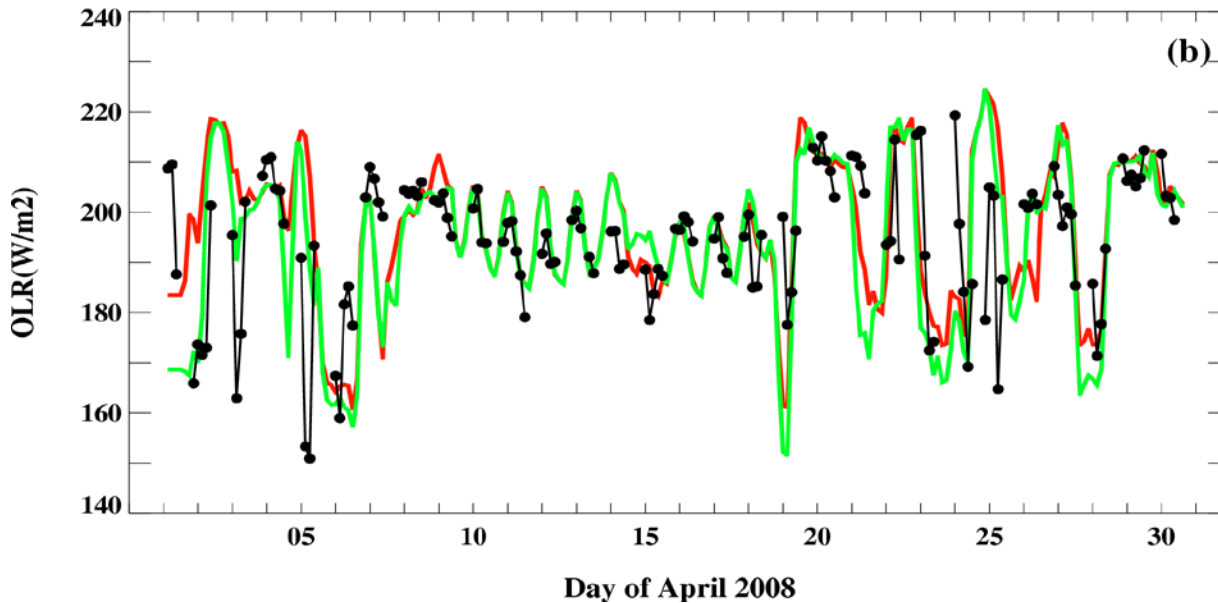
Impact on LW radiation

Surface Downward Longwave Radiative Fluxes



Downward LW

TOA Outgoing Longwave Radiative Fluxes



Outgoing LW

Summary

- CAM5 simulates single-layer boundary-layer cloud fraction reasonably well. However, it may underestimate multi-layer clouds.
- CAM5 underestimates LWC and LWP, while total ice water content and IWP relatively well predicted.
- CAM5 underestimates downward LW flux at surface by 20 W/m².