

# Testing cloud microphysics schemes in CAM5 During M-PACE and ISDAC

Xiaohong Liu<sup>1</sup>, S. Xie<sup>2</sup>, J. Boyle<sup>2</sup>, S. Klein<sup>2</sup>, X. Shi<sup>1</sup>, S. Ghan<sup>1</sup>, P. DeMott<sup>3</sup>, A.J. Prenni<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>PNNL, <sup>2</sup>LLNL, <sup>3</sup>CSU (email: xiaohong.liu@pnl.gov)



Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY

## Objectives

- Evaluate cloud microphysics schemes in NCAR Community Atmospheric Model version 5 (CAM5) with ARM M-PACE and ISDAC data
- Investigate effects of ice nuclei (IN) parameterization on mixed-phase clouds and climate forcing in CAM5

## Conclusions

- CAM5 successfully reproduces mixed-phase cloud microphysics structures in the Arctic. Predicted liquid amount is too small and total ice amount is dominated by snow.
- IN number can significantly impact mixed-phase cloud microphysics, cloud radiative forcing and global climate.

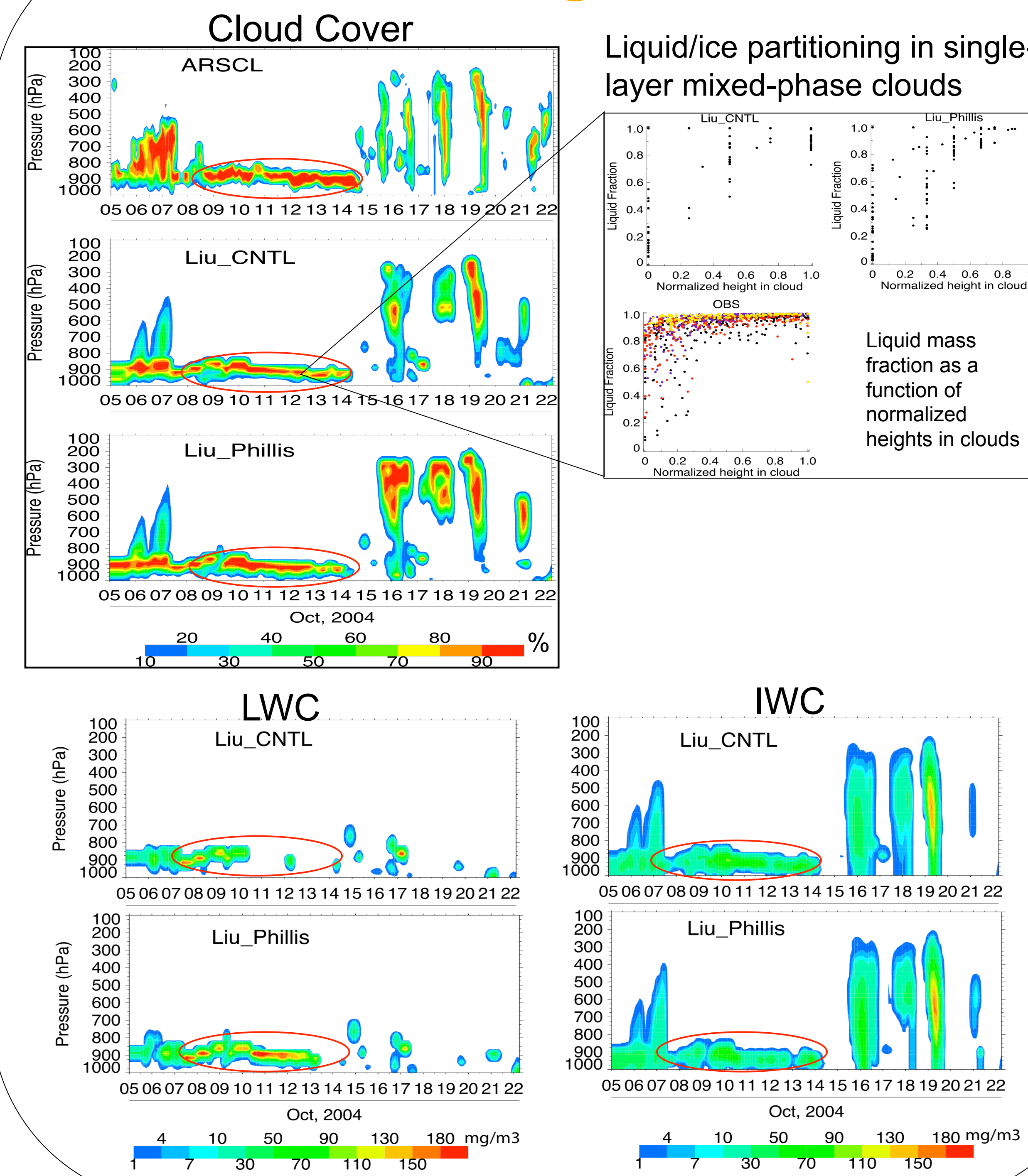
## M-PACE vs. ISDAC

- M-PACE:** The ARM NSA Mixed-Phase Arctic Cloud Experiment in October, 2004 (Arctic clean season)
- ISDAC:** Indirect and Semi-Direct Aerosol Campaign and ISDAC in April, 2008 (Arctic polluted season)
- ARM data:** Cloud fraction – ARSCL; Radar/lidar retrievals; in-situ aircraft

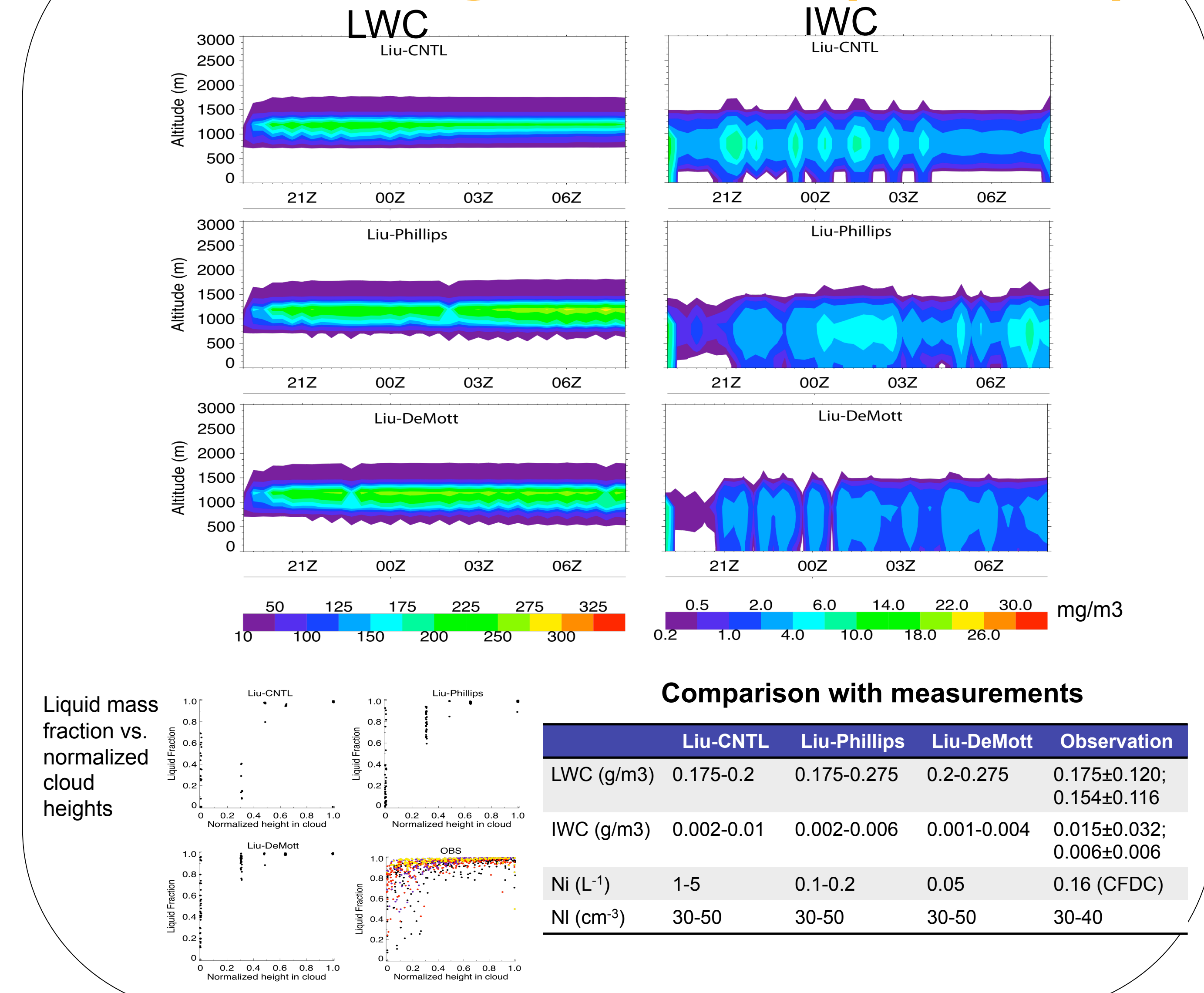
## CAM5

- New Physics:** MG cloud microphysics; PNNL modal aerosol module (MAM); UW shallow cumulus and cloud macrophysics; RRTM radiation.
- Test CAM5 (camdev32\_cam3\_6\_57) under DOE CCPP-ARM Parameterization Testbed (CAPT) and under single column model (SCM)
- Test different IN parameterizations:
  - Liu-CNTL: Meyers et al. (1992)'s
  - Liu-Phillips: Phillips et al. (2008)'s
  - Liu-DeMott: DeMott et al. (2009)'s

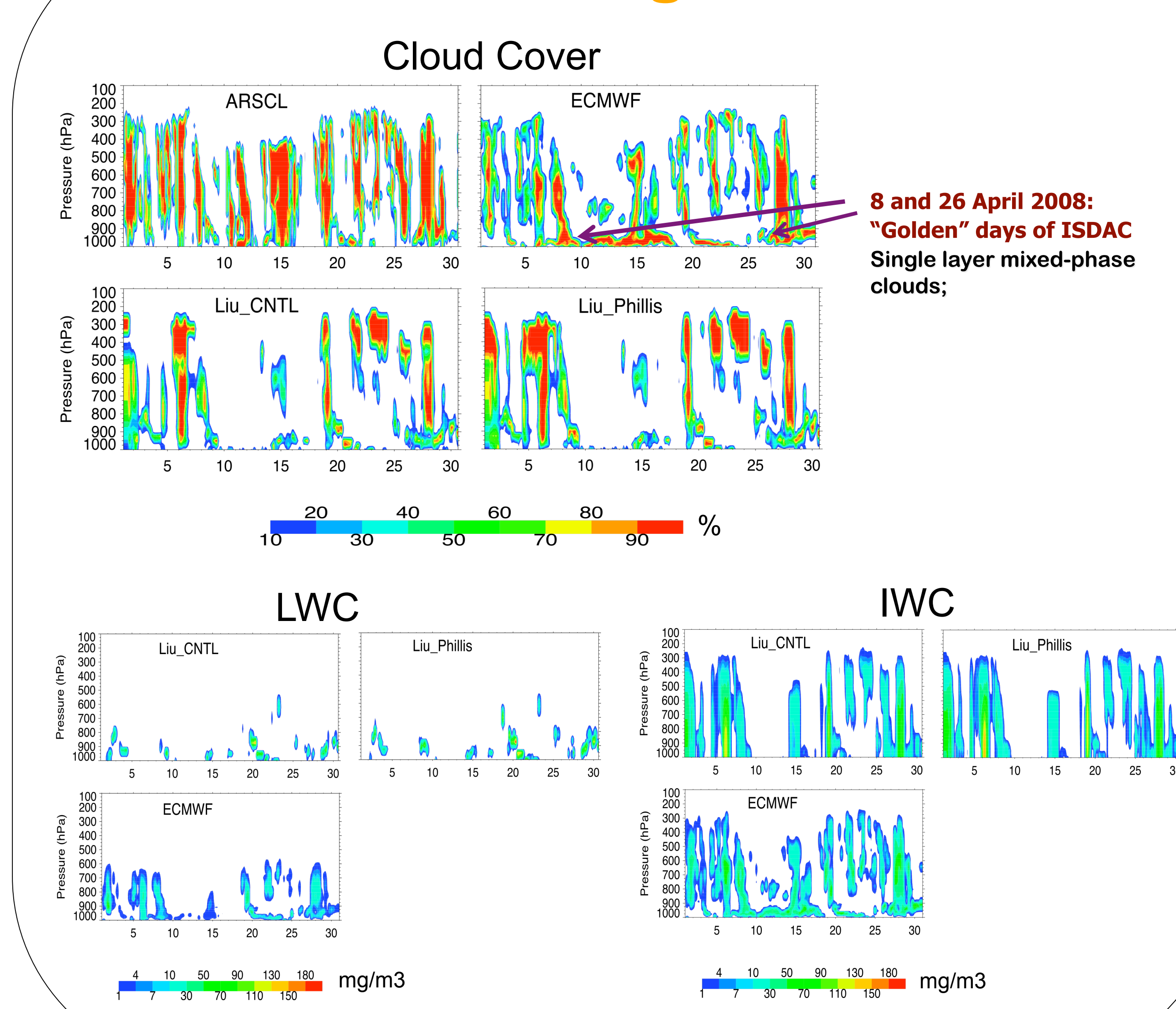
## CAPT Testing of M-PACE



## SCM Testing of M-PACE (Oct.9-10)



## CAPT Testing of ISDAC



## Climate Forcing with CAM5

