

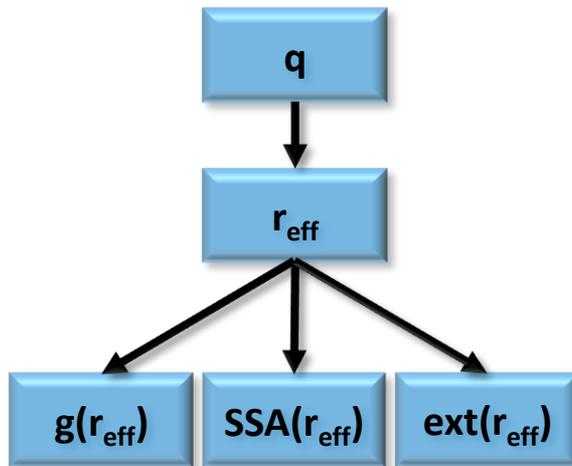
New Cloud Optical Properties in ICON

S. Gruber¹, M. Köhler², U. Blahak², H. Muskatel³, P. Khain³, B. Vogel¹

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Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

- old
- lookup-tables of $r_{\text{eff}}(q)$
- cloud ice, cloud droplets



Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

- Fu, 1996; Fu et al., 1998; Fu, 2007

- effective radius

$$r_e = \frac{\int V(L)n(L)dL}{\int \bar{A}(L)n(L)dL}$$

- aspect ratio

$$AR = \frac{\int \frac{D}{L} \bar{A}(L)n(L)dL}{\int \bar{A}(L)n(L)dL}$$

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- optical properties of hydrometeors for RRTM (Fits by U. Blahak and H. Muskatel)

- extinction coefficient

$$ext = \frac{\sum_i c_i r_e^i}{\sum_j c_j r_e^j}$$

- single-scattering-albedo

$$SSA = \frac{\sum_i b_i r_e^i}{\sum_j b_j r_e^j}$$

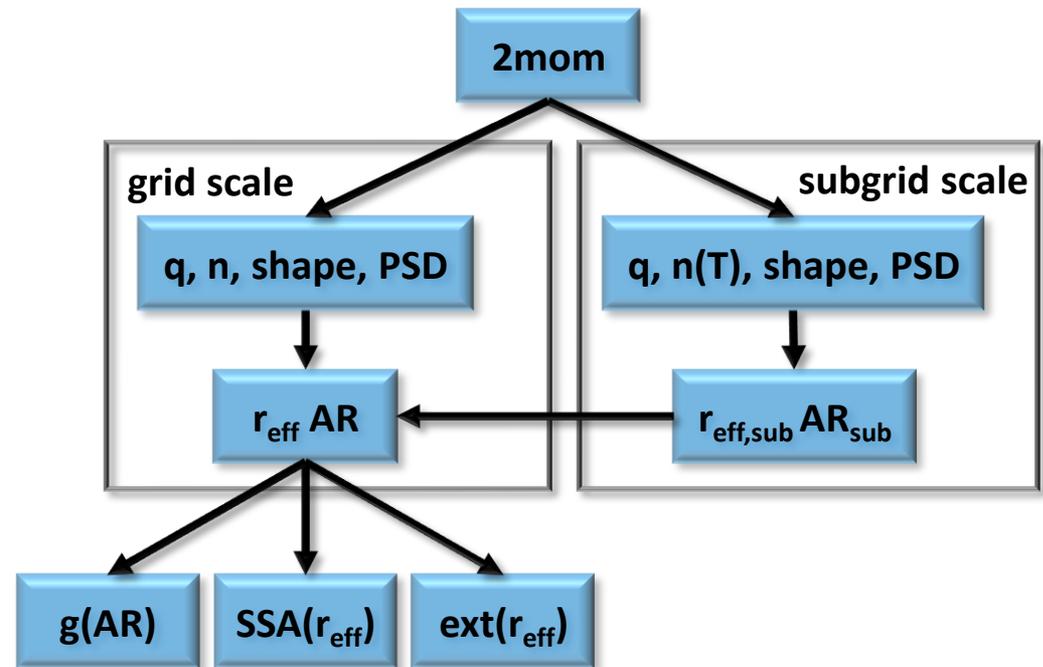
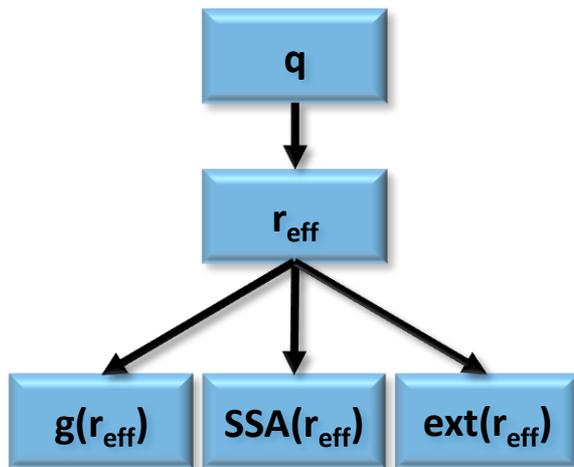
- asymmetry parameter

$$g = \frac{\sum_i a_i r_e^i}{\sum_j a_j r_e^j}$$

Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

- old
- lookup-tables of $r_{\text{eff}}(q)$
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- new
- explicitly consider number conc.
- cloud ice, cloud droplets, rain, snow, graupel



Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

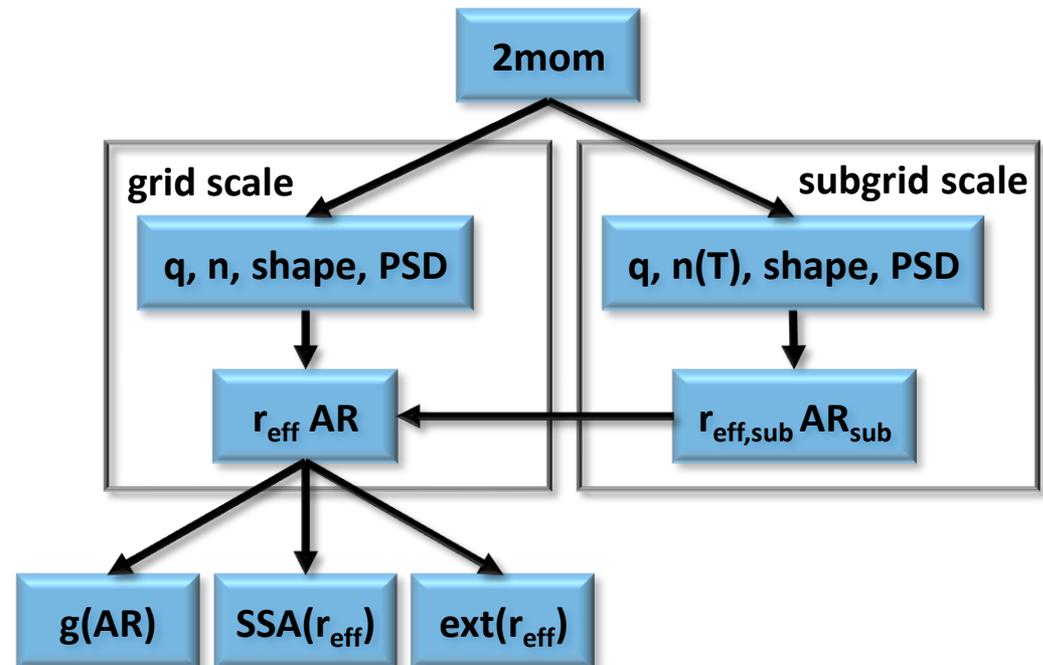
- new
- explicitly consider number conc.
- cloud ice, cloud droplets, rain, snow, graupel

$$x = \frac{q}{n}$$

$$L = ax^b$$

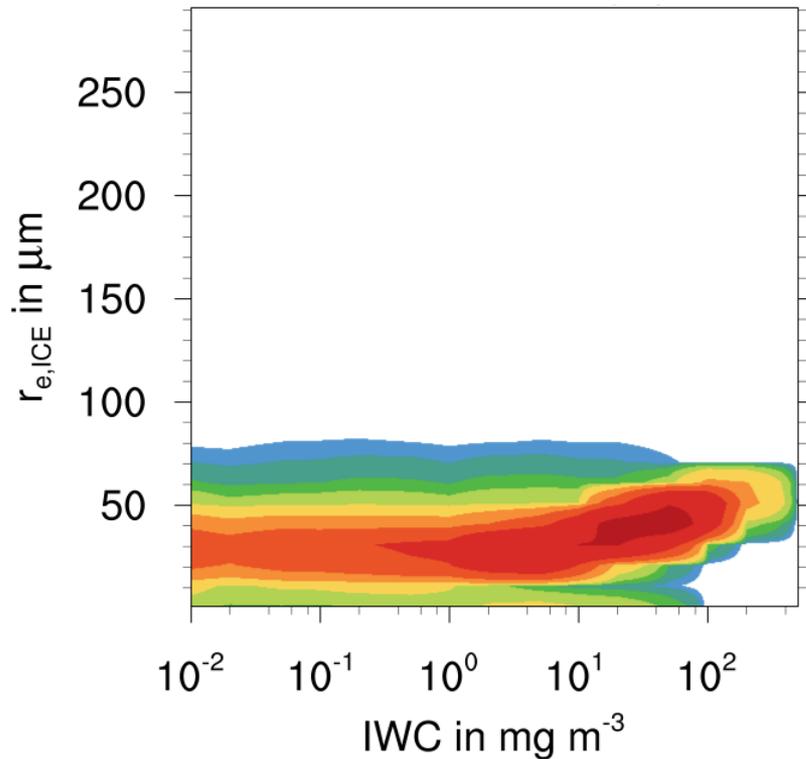
$$r_e = \frac{\int V(L)f(L)dL}{\int \bar{A}(L)f(L)dL}$$

$$r_e = \alpha x^\beta$$

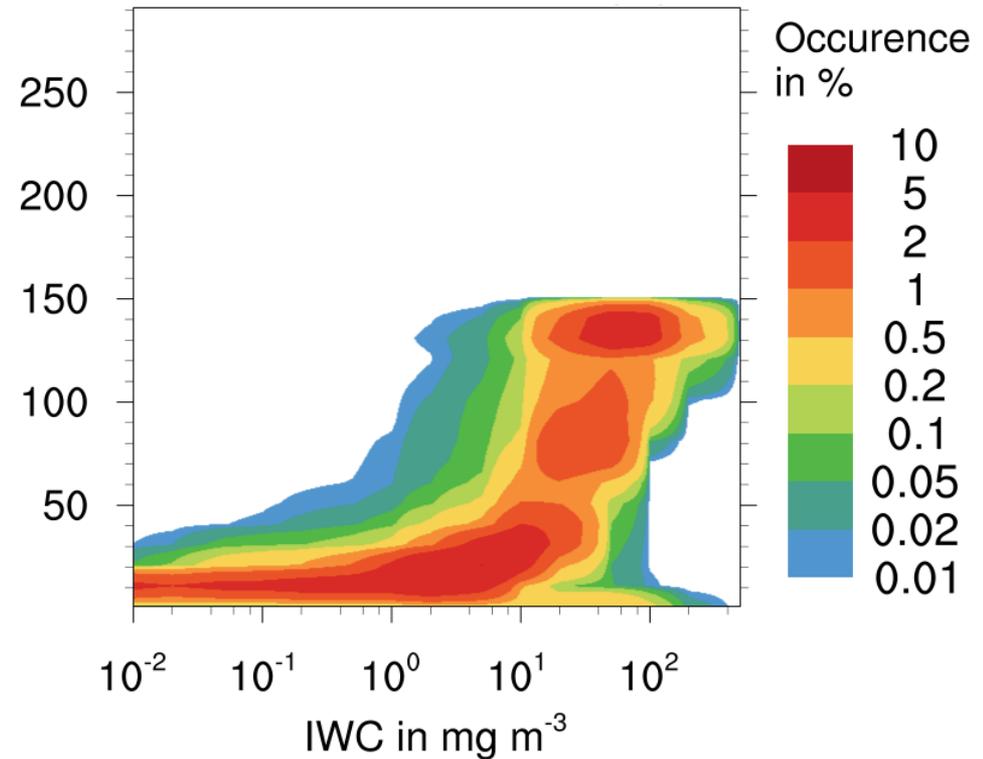


Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

old

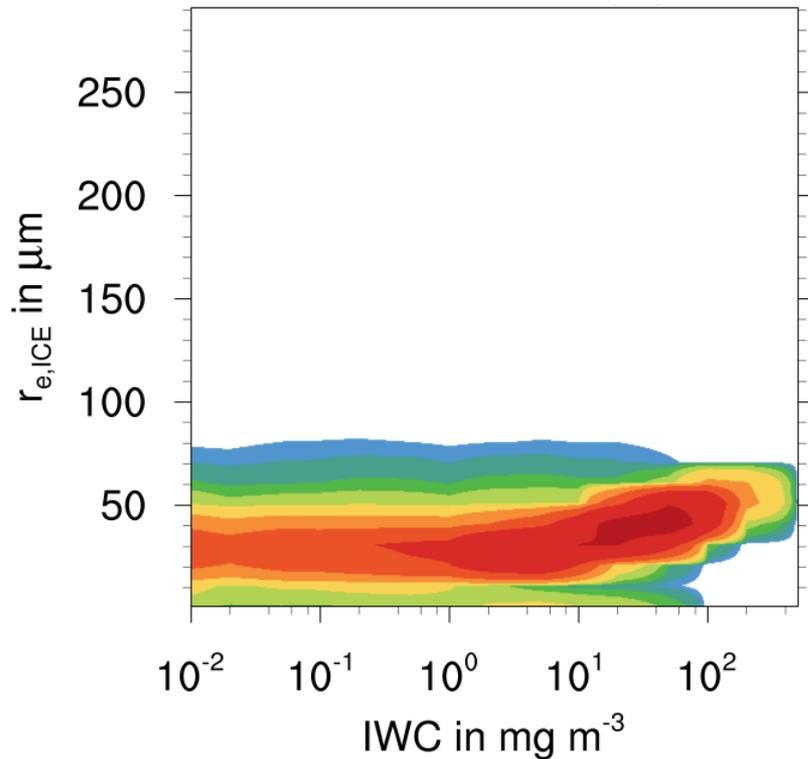


new, 1mom

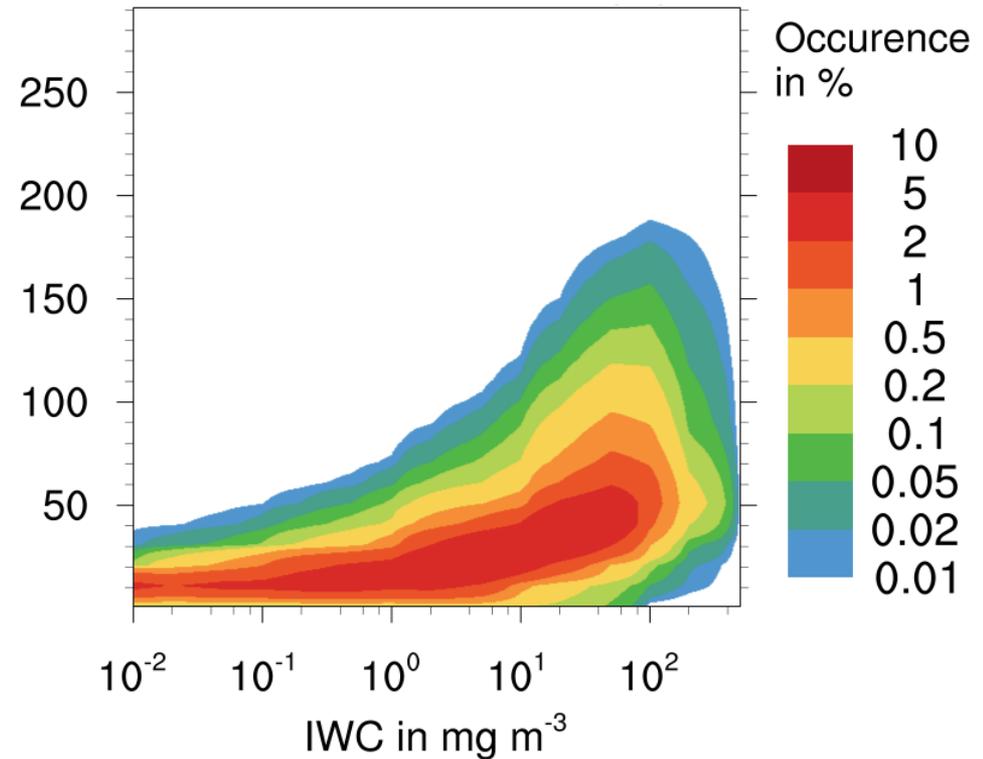


Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

old

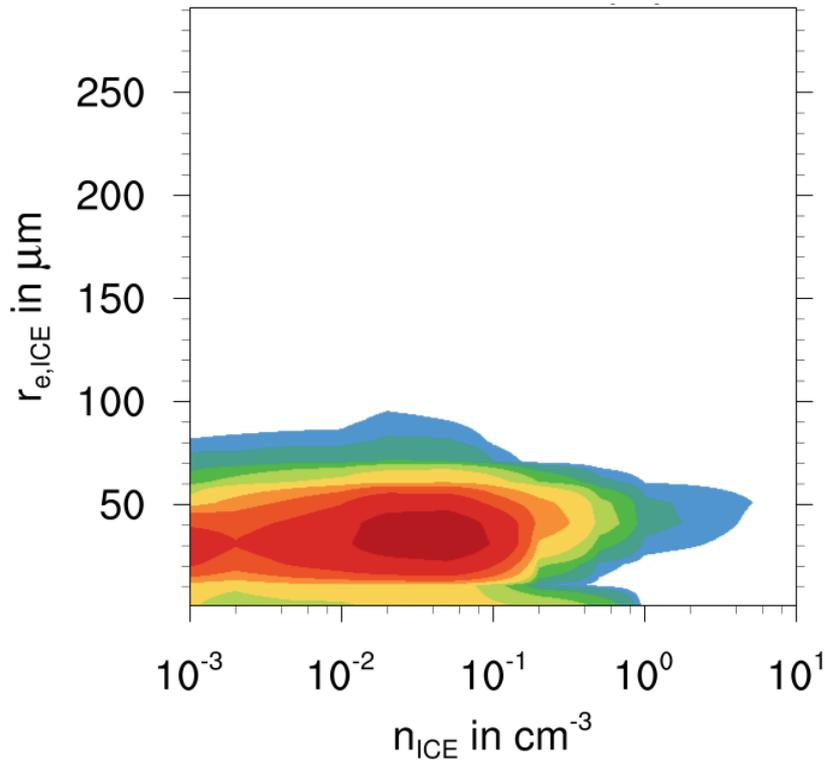


new, 2mom

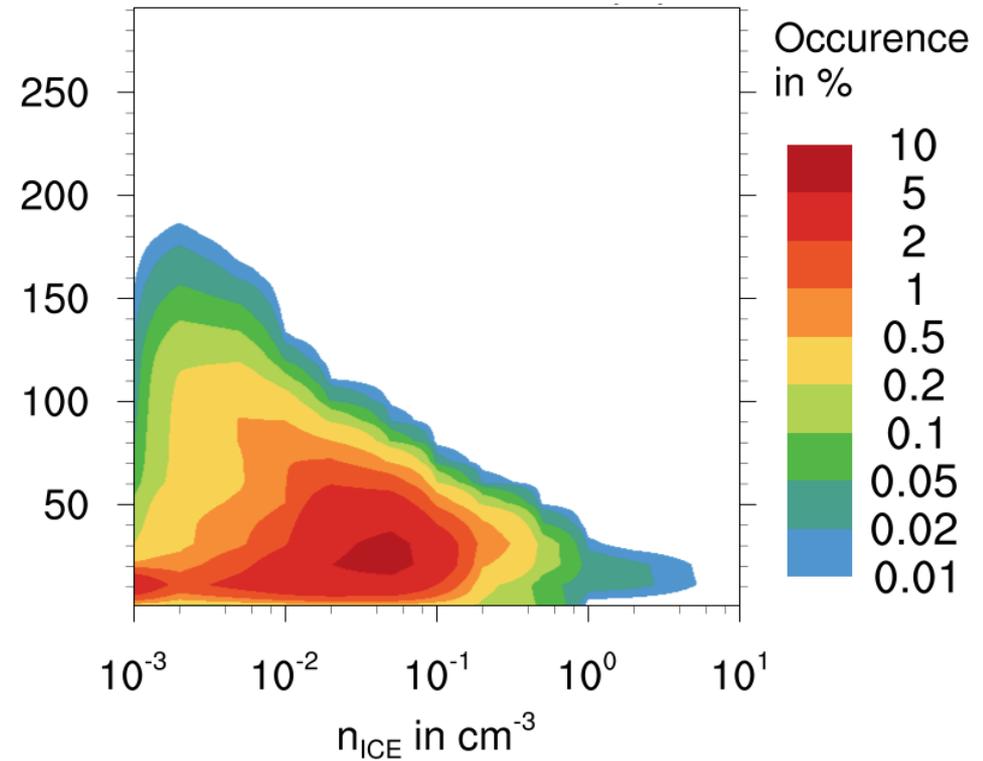


Optical Properties of Hydrometeors

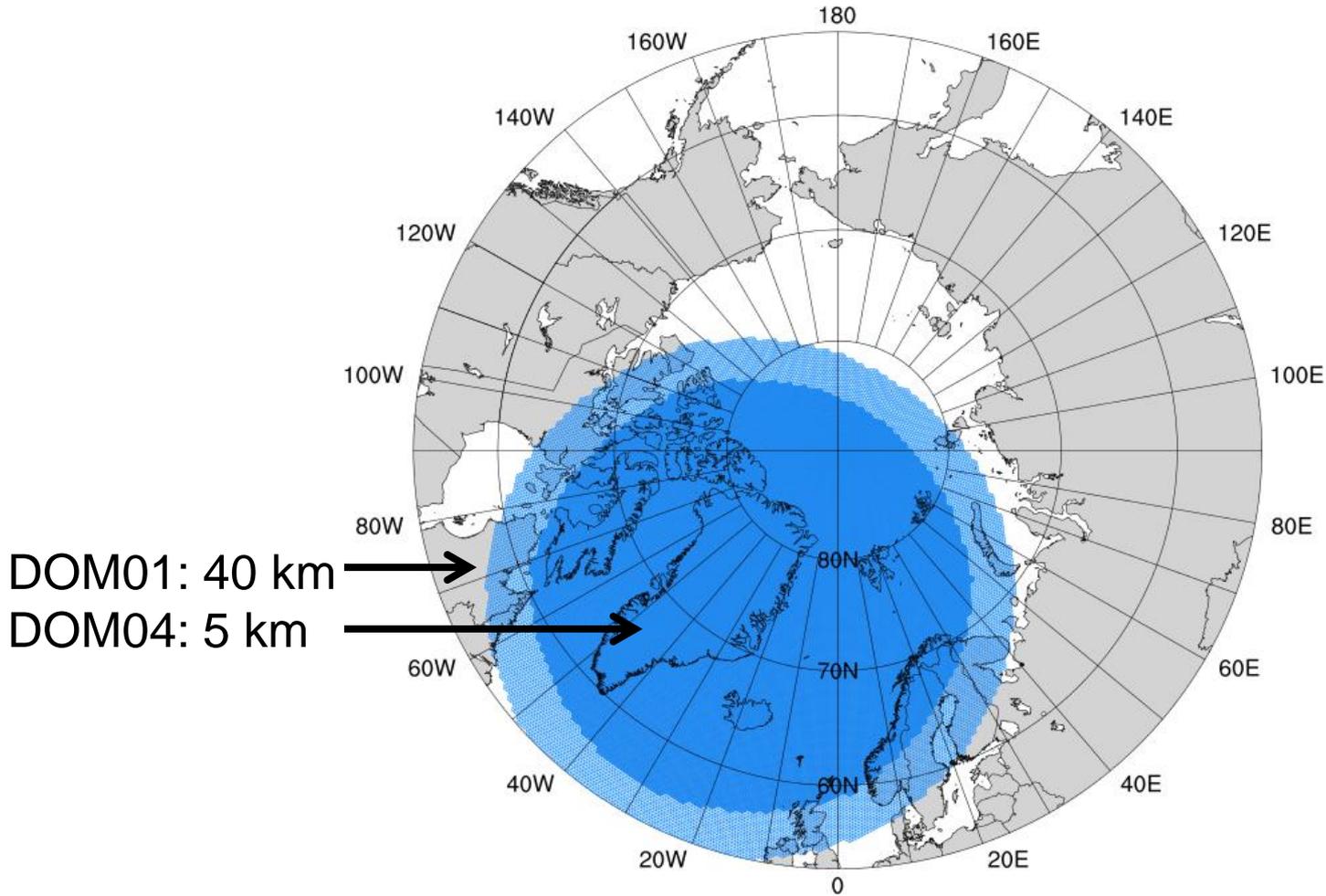
old



new, 2mom



Case study I: Model Setup

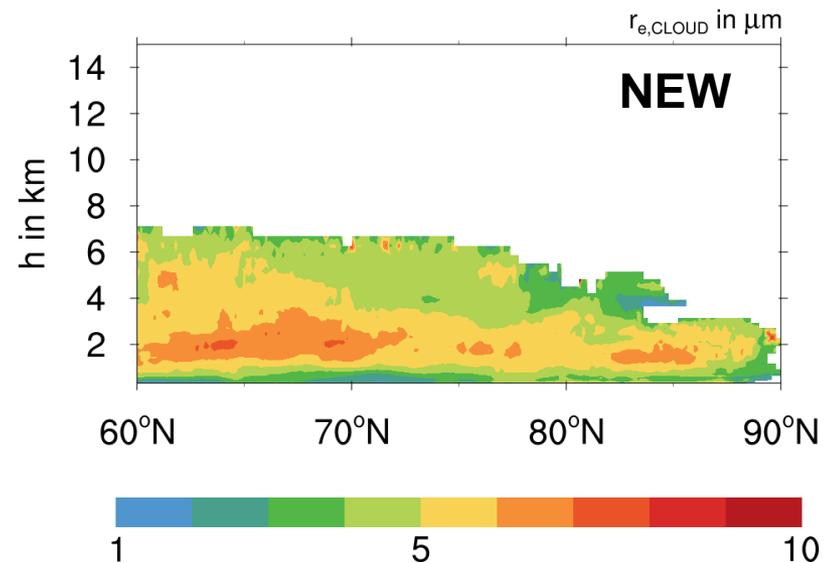
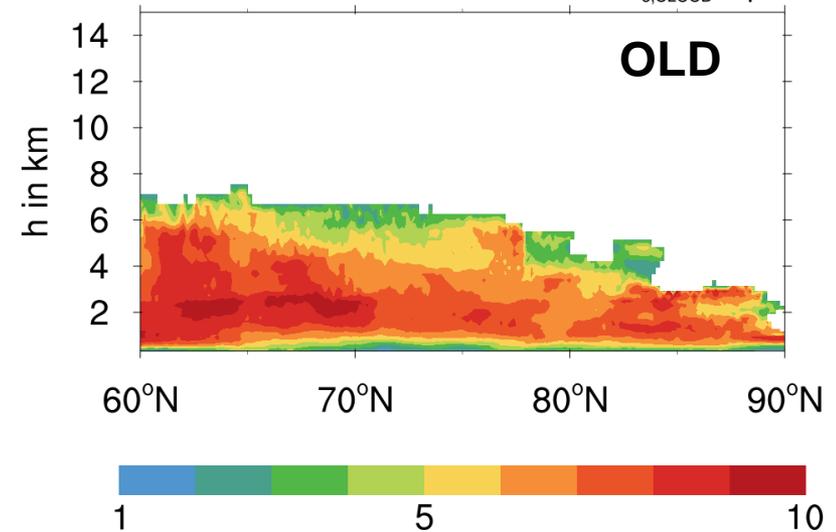
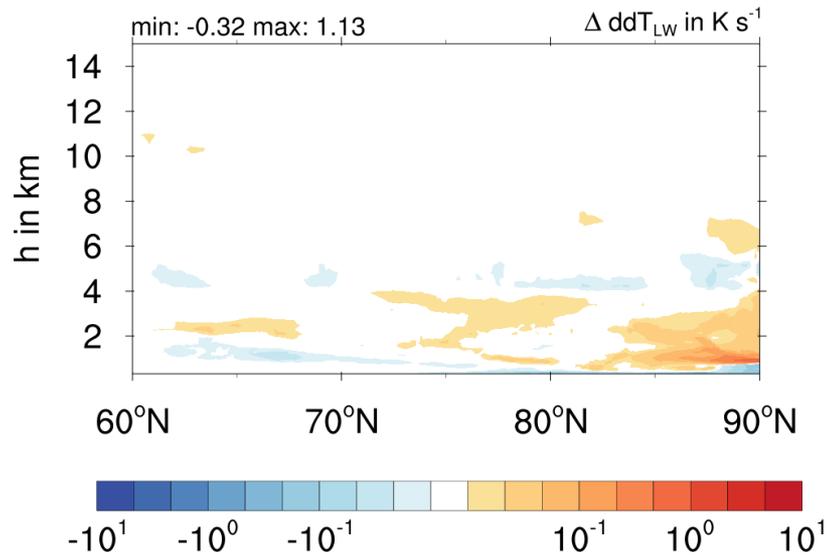


Case study I: Model Setup

- Arctic winter 2015 / 2016
- two-moment bulk microphysics: Seifert and Beheng, 2006
- improved calculation of cloud optical properties: Fu, 1996; Fu et al., 1998; Fu, 2007
- cirrus nucleation: Barahona and Nenes, 2008
heterogeneous nucleation: Philips et al., 2013
- activation of CCN: Barahona et al., 2009
- prognostic aerosol: mineral dust, sea salt

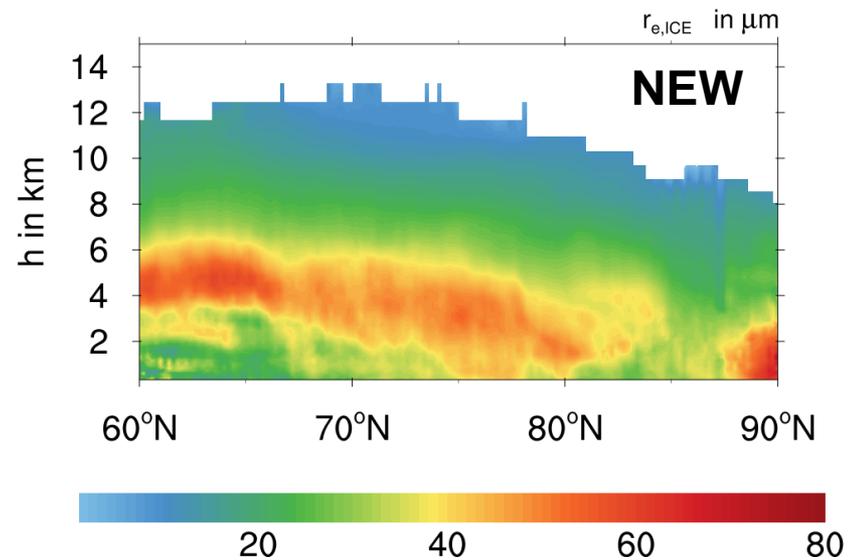
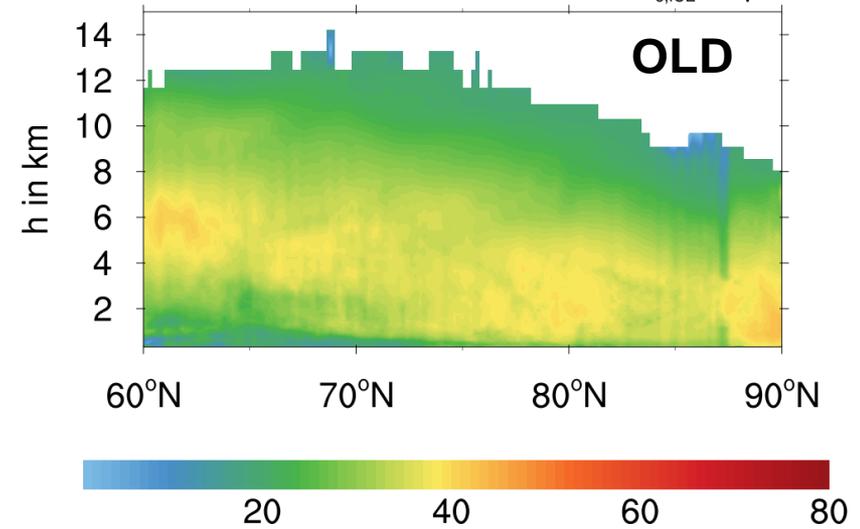
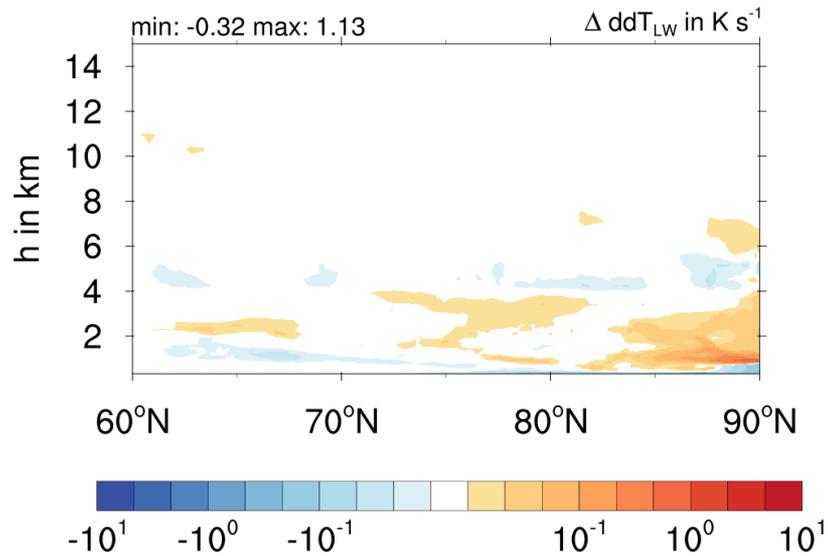
Radiative Temperature Tendency

■ cloud droplets



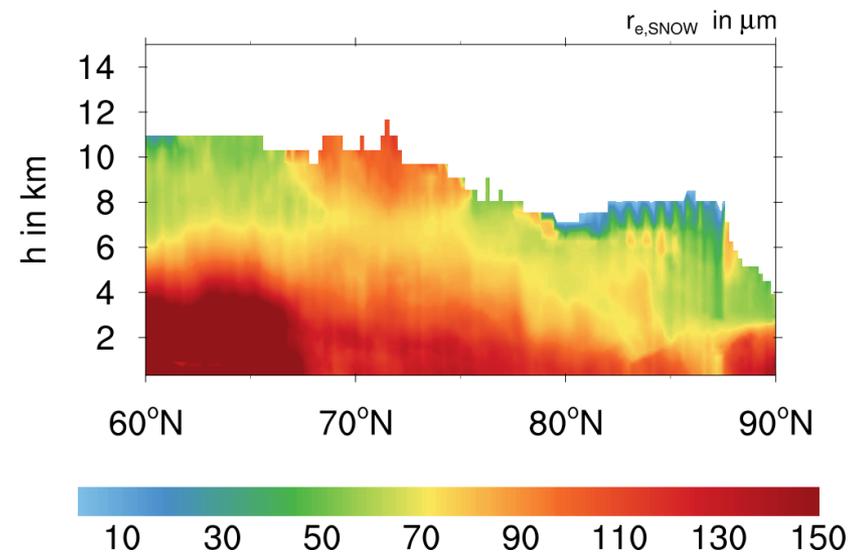
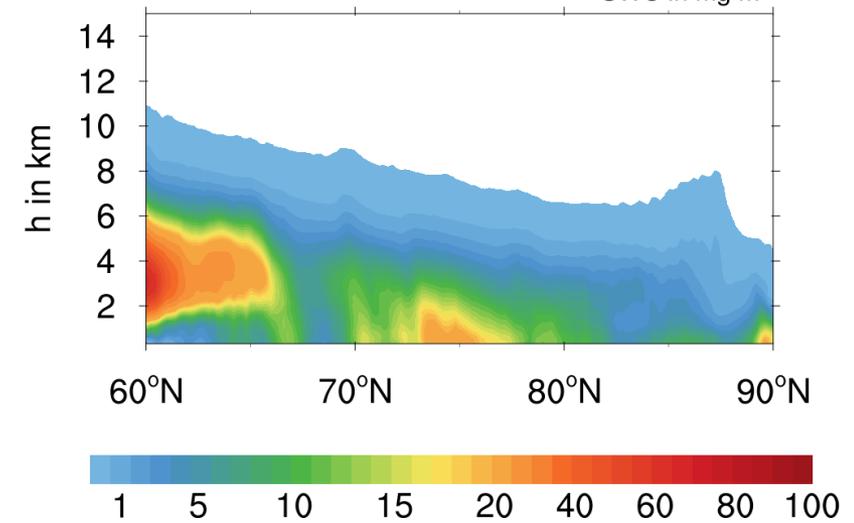
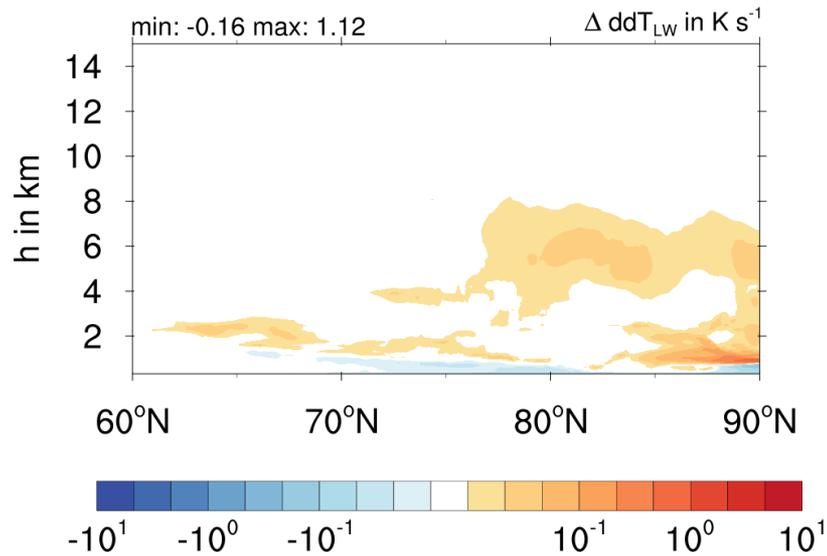
Radiative Temperature Tendency

■ cloud ice

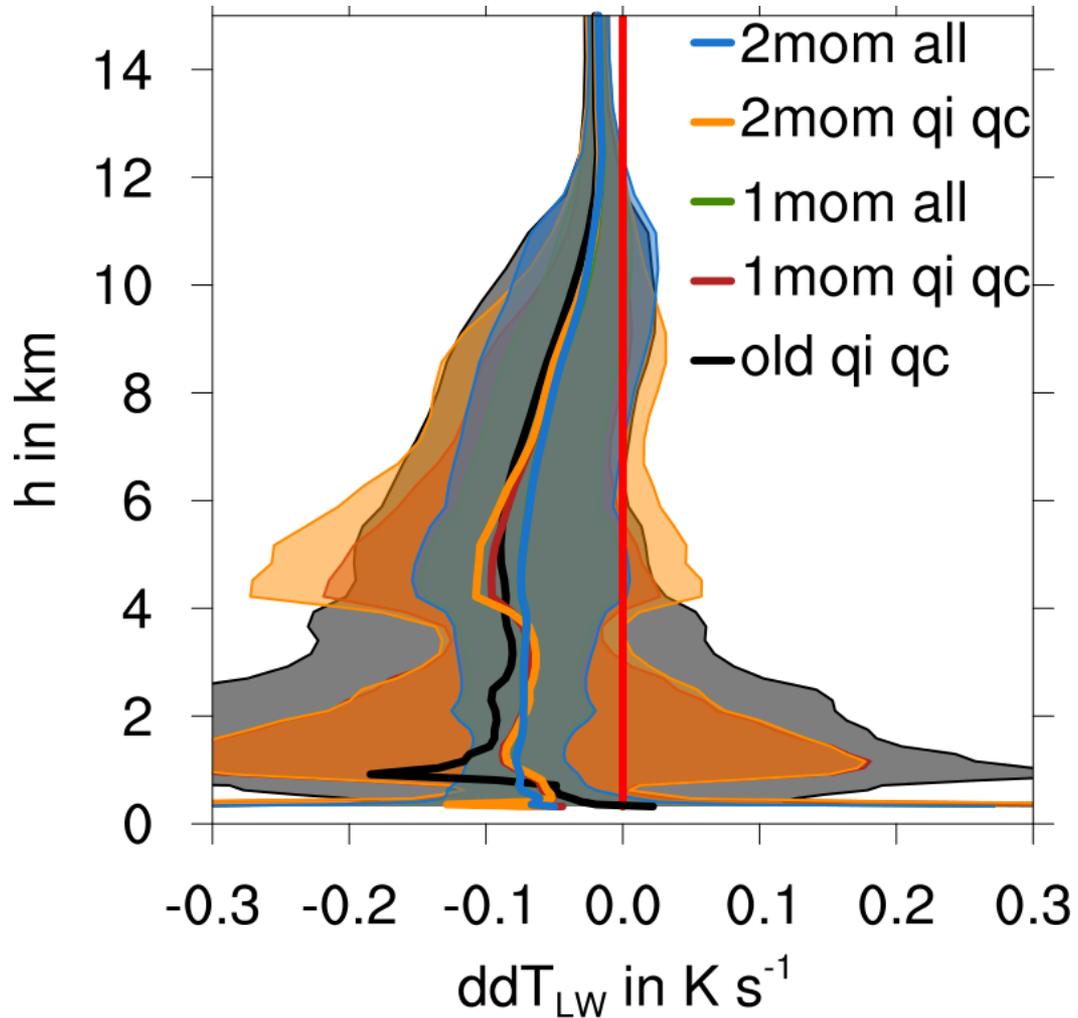


Radiative Temperature Tendency

- cloud droplets, ice crystals, **snow**

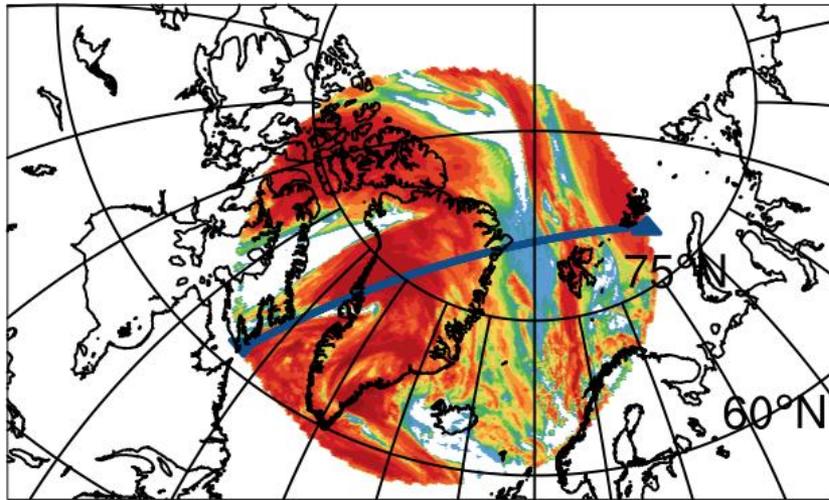


Radiative Temperature Tendency



ICON vs Calipso

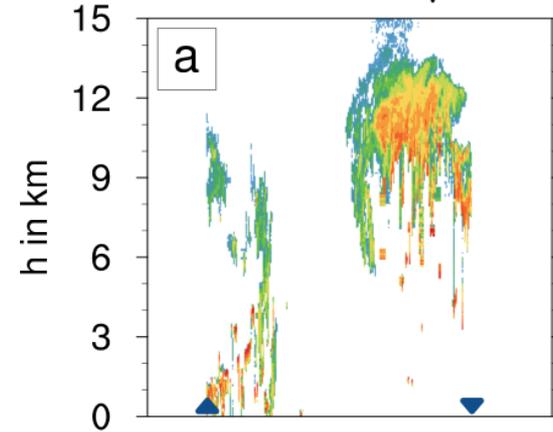
2016.01.19 14 UTC



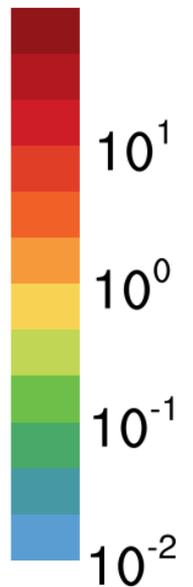
60°W 30°W 0° 30°E



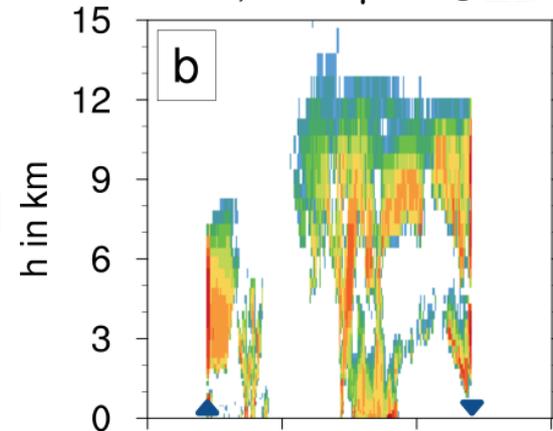
CALIPSO, 0.532 μm



Ext. Coeff
in km^{-1}



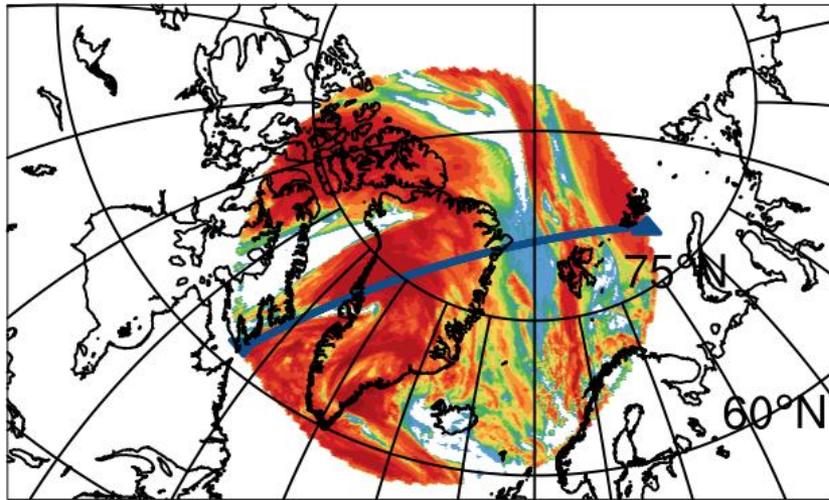
ICON, 0.550 μm **OLD**



74.4N 80.8N 66.9N 50.1N
82.7E 4.6W 49.1W 60.1W

ICON vs Calipso

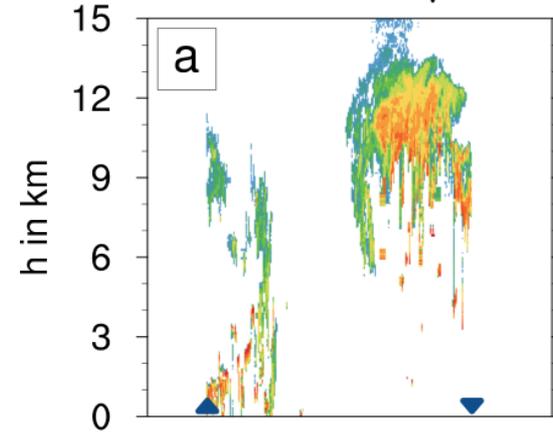
2016.01.19 14 UTC



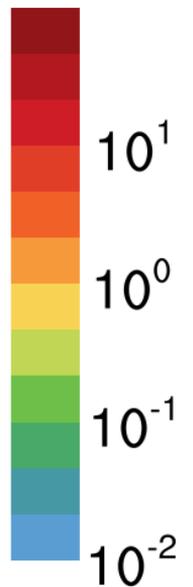
60°W 30°W 0° 30°E



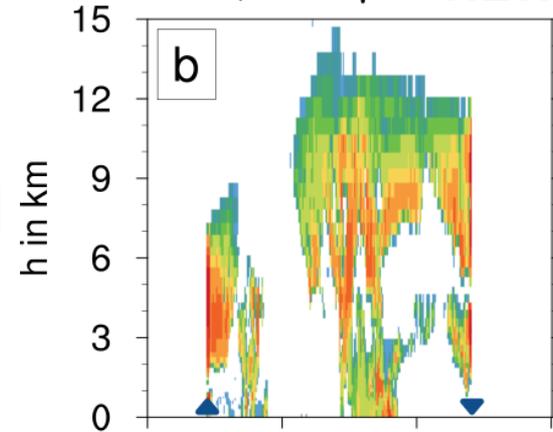
CALIPSO, 0.532 μm



Ext. Coeff
in km^{-1}



ICON, 0.550 μm **NEW**



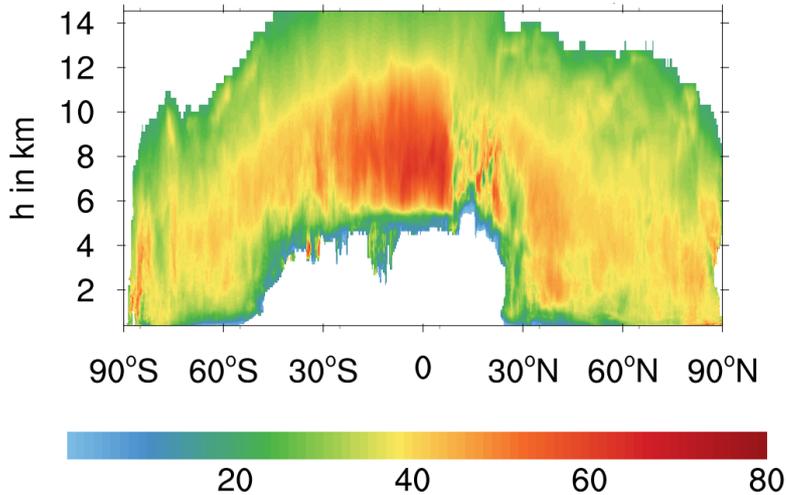
74.4N 80.8N 66.9N 50.1N
82.7E 4.6W 49.1W 60.1W

Case study II: Model Setup

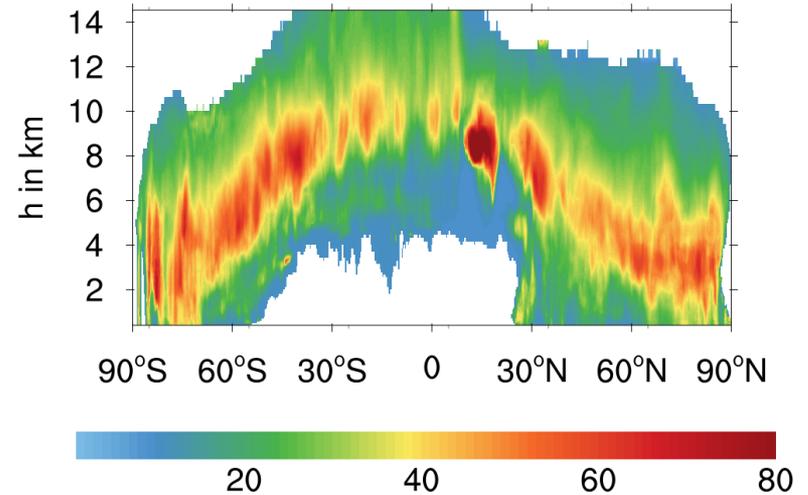
- two-moment bulk microphysics: Seifert and Beheng, 2006
 - sub-stepping for microphysics (150 s \rightarrow 5 s)
- improved calculation of cloud optical properties: Fu, 1996; Fu et al., 1998; Fu, 2007
- cirrus nucleation: Barahona and Nenes, 2008
heterogeneous nucleation: Philips et al., 2013
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r_{eff} and ΔddT

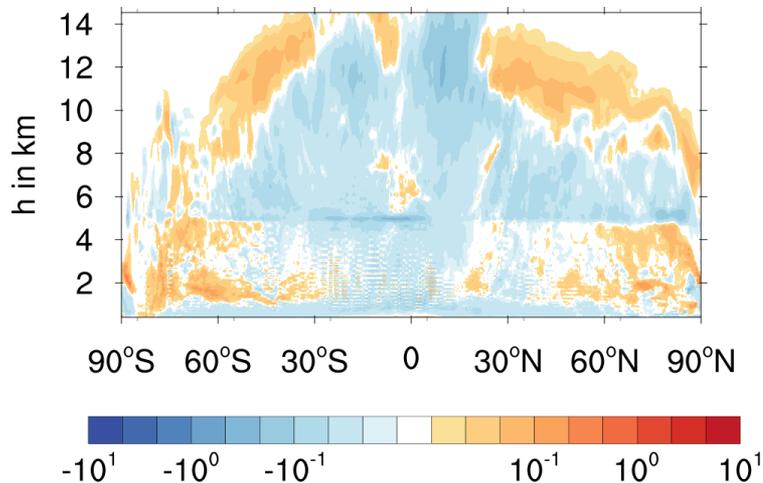
old $r_{\text{eff,ICE}}$ in μm



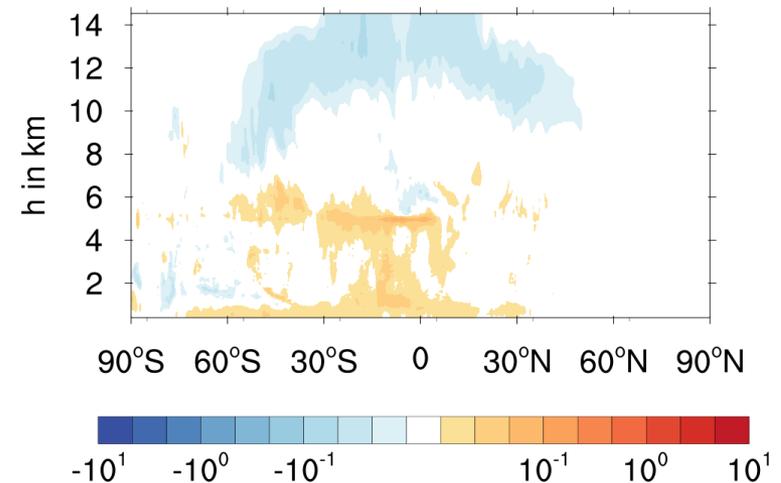
new $r_{\text{eff,ICE}}$ in μm



$\Delta \text{ddT}_{\text{lw}}$ in K h^{-1}



$\Delta \text{ddT}_{\text{sw}}$ in K h^{-1}



ICON vs CERES, January 2016

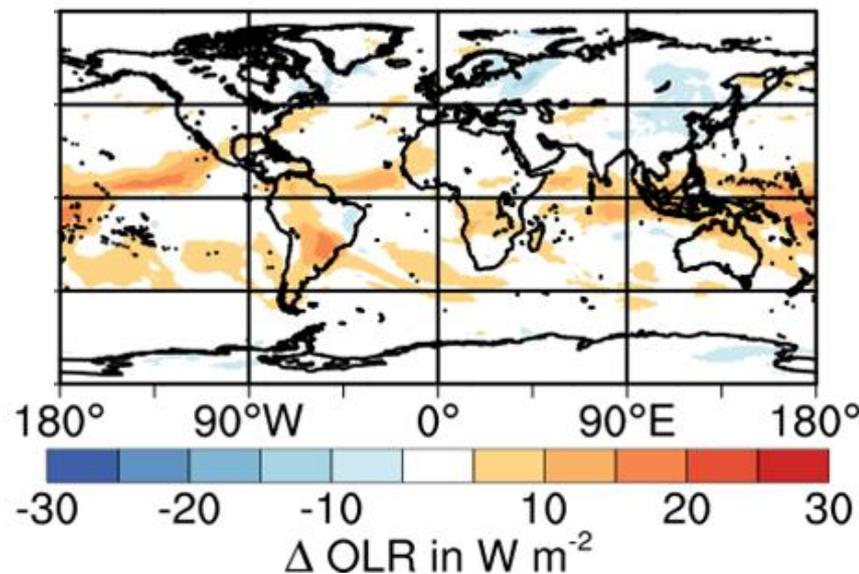
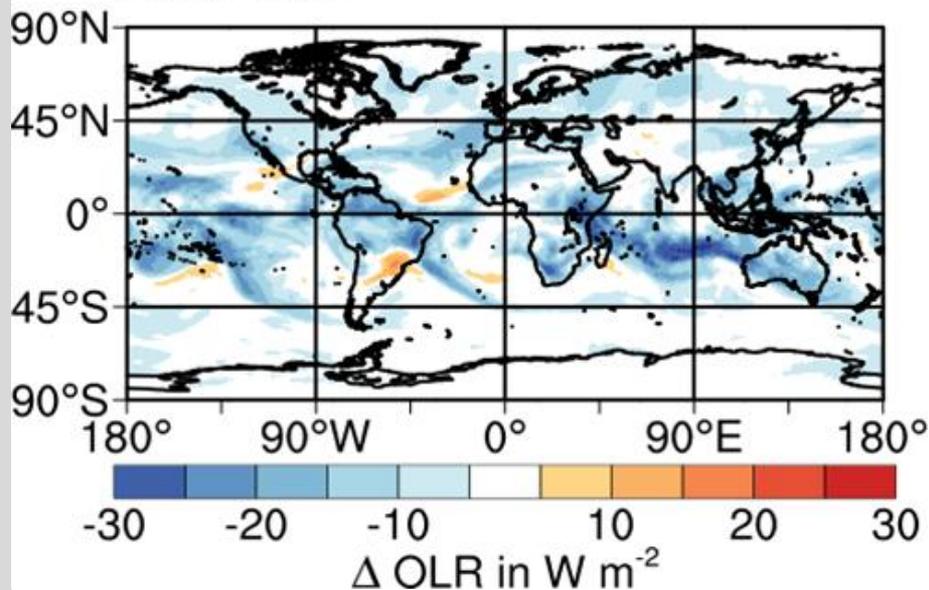
■ OLR

AVG: -5.51

OLD

AVG: 1.65

NEW



ICON vs CERES, January 2016

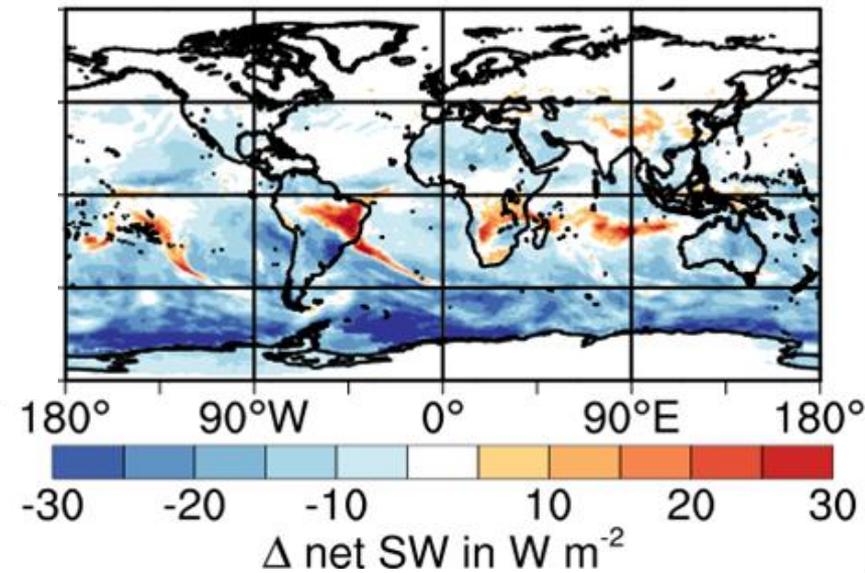
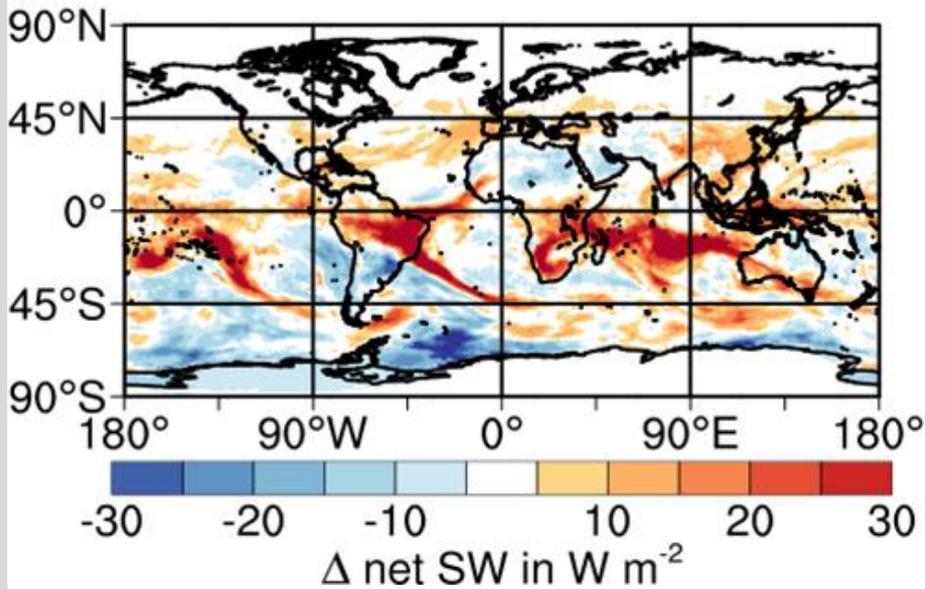
net SW

AVG: 1.79

OLD

AVG: -6.35

NEW

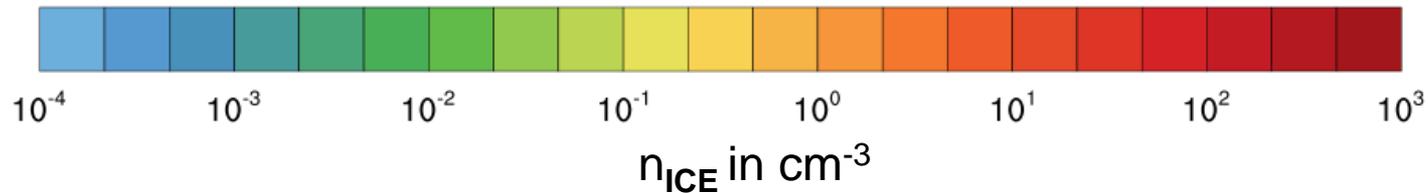
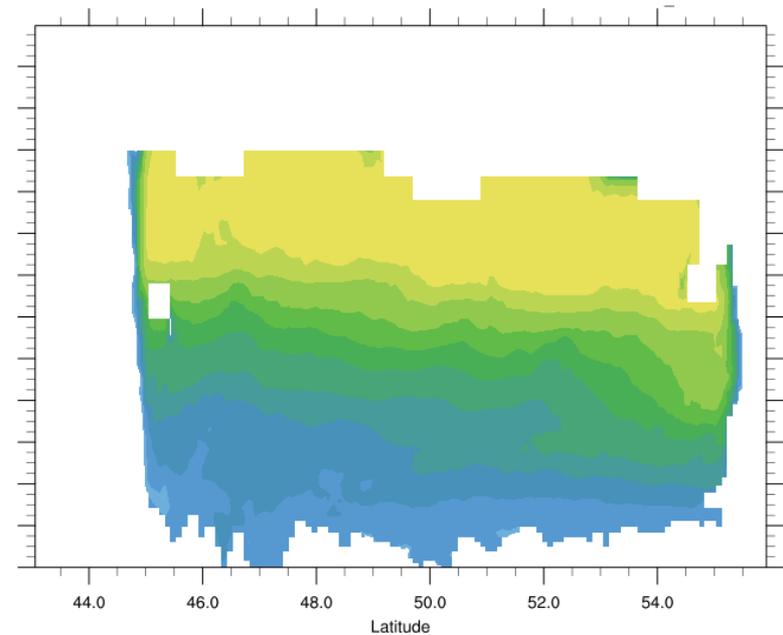
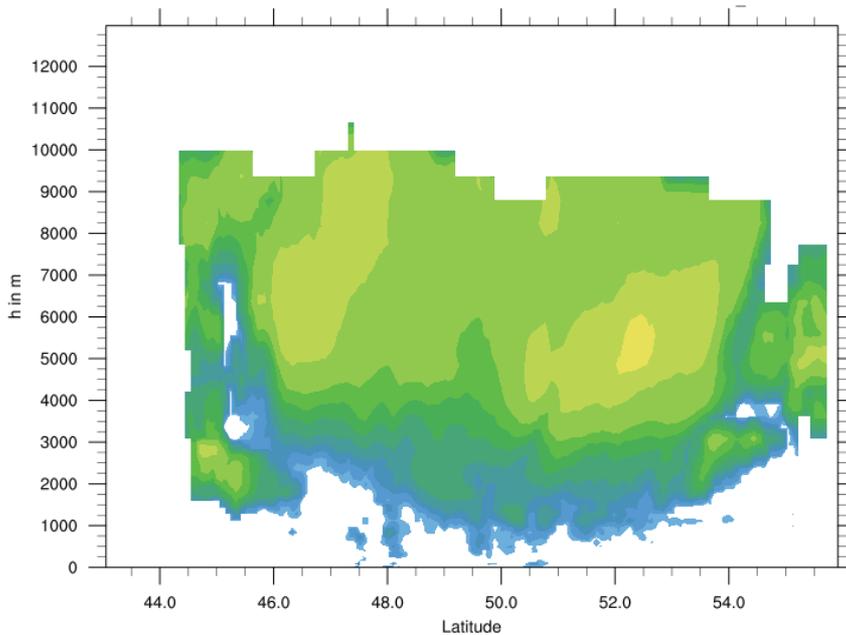


Issue: Diagnostic n_{ICE}

- needed for calculation of $r_{eff,ICE}$
- $n_{ICE}(T)$: number of activated nuclei (Cooper, 1986)

2mom: prognostic

1mom: diagnostic



Current Status

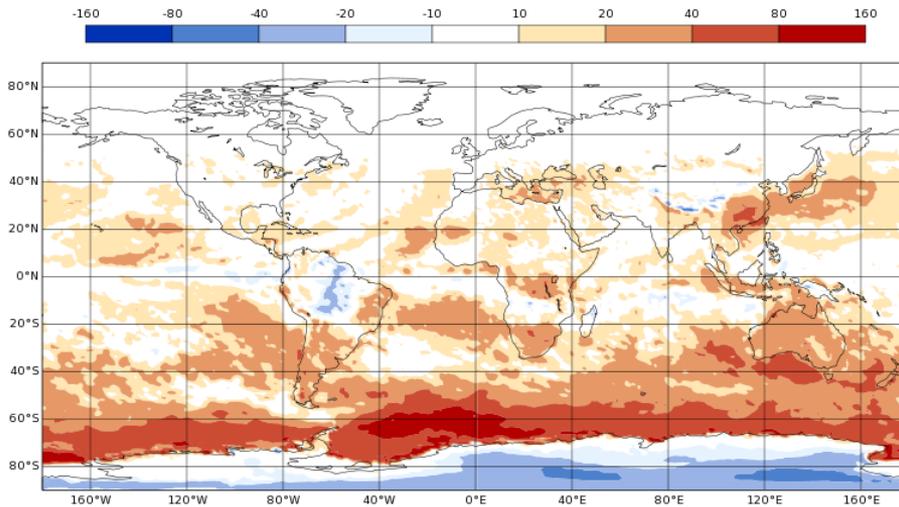
- calculation of r_{eff} / AR based on particle mean mass
- fits for RRTM bands
- used for cloud ice, cloud droplets, rain, snow, graupel
- case study I:
 - new optical properties agree better with Calipso
- case study II
 - change of sign in ICON radiation biases
 - optically thicker in for sw
 - more OLR
- used with 1mom $r_{\text{eff,ICE}}$ become very large

Next Steps

- sub-grid scale clouds / aerosol effect
- new $n_{\text{ICE}}(T)$ only for radiation?
- what about reduced grid / “repartitioned radiation”?

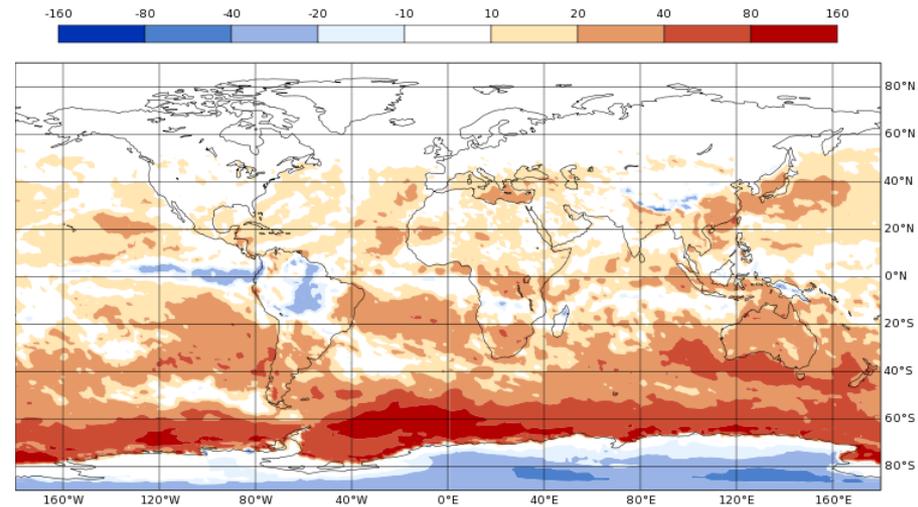
Net. Shortwave at TOA

New opt – CERES



bias: 14.0 W m⁻²

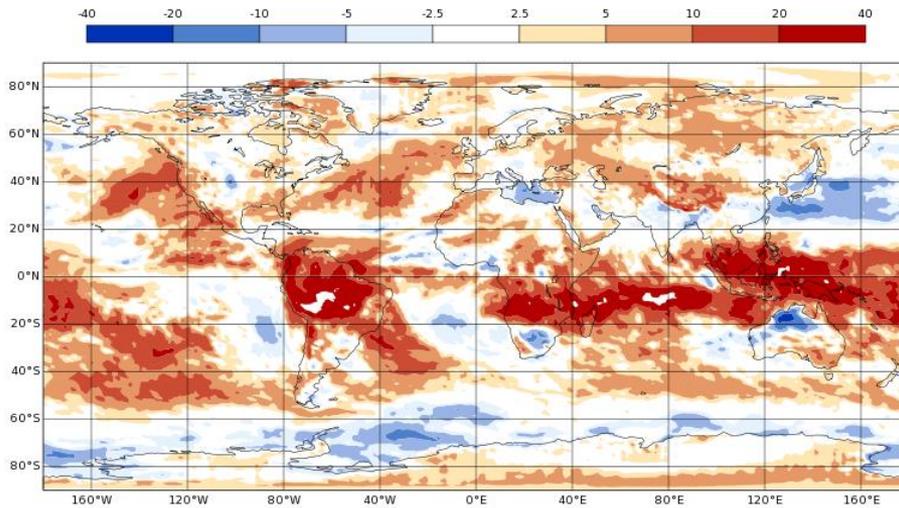
Old opt - CERES



bias: 16.2 W m⁻²

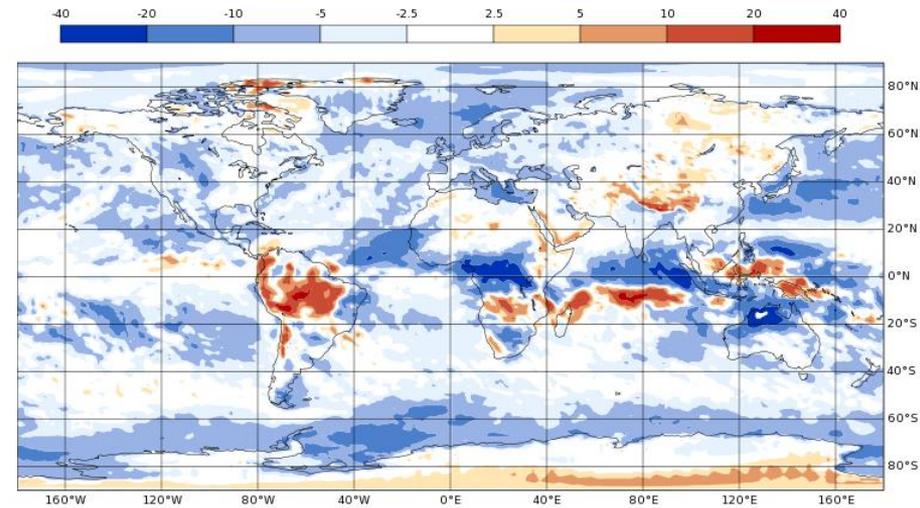
Outgoing Longwave Radiation at TOA

New opt – CERES



bias: 5.1 W m^{-2}

Old opt - CERES

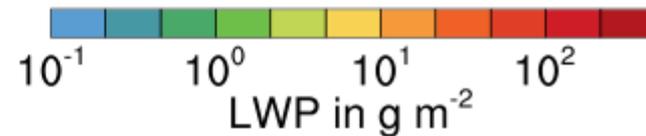
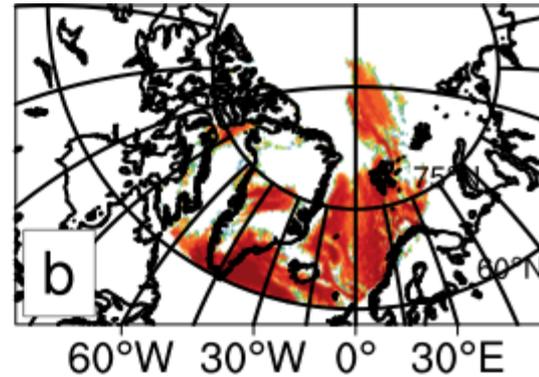
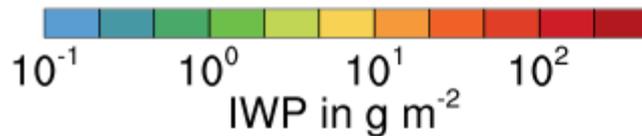
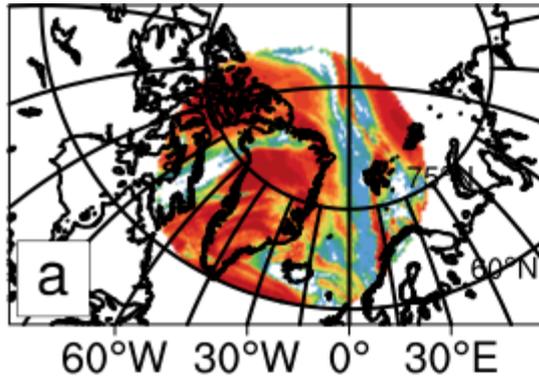
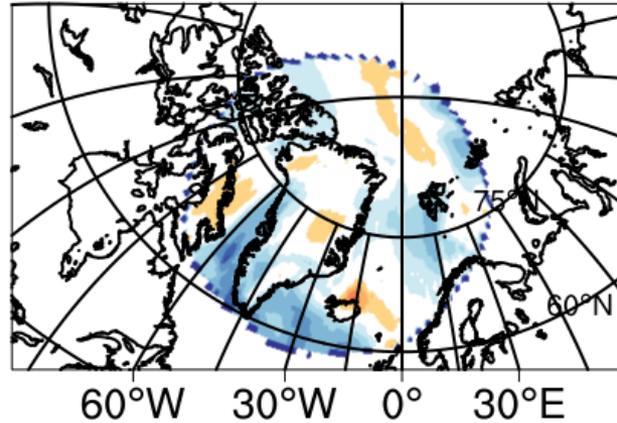


bias: -3.7 W m^{-2}

ICON vs CERES, January 2016

OLD

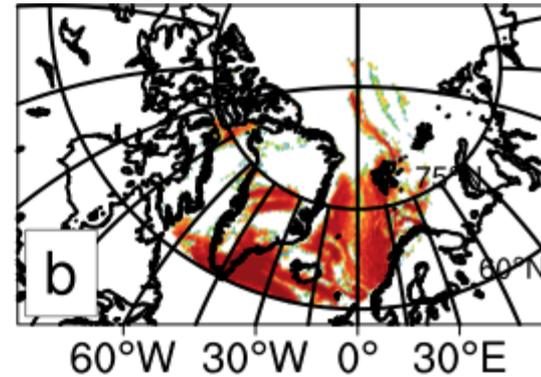
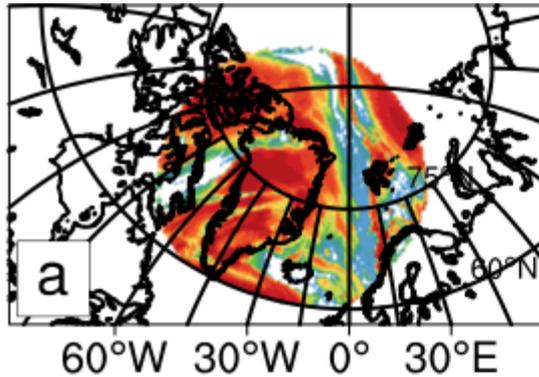
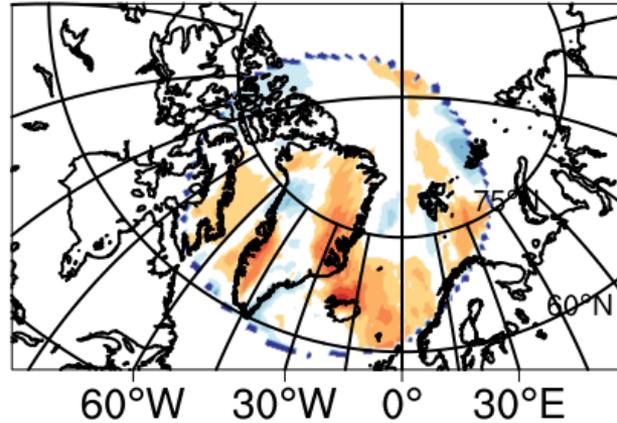
AVG: -5.75 ICON - CERES



ICON vs CERES, January 2016

NEW

AVG: -0.57 ICON - CERES



ICON vs CERES, January 2016

NEW,
incl. snow

