

Marek Ratajczak

AOD biases in climate models

- Group 2
- Assistant (and my saviour): Jonas Gliß
- Work connected to Ingeborg R. Julsrud



UiO : **Universitetet i Oslo**

Methods

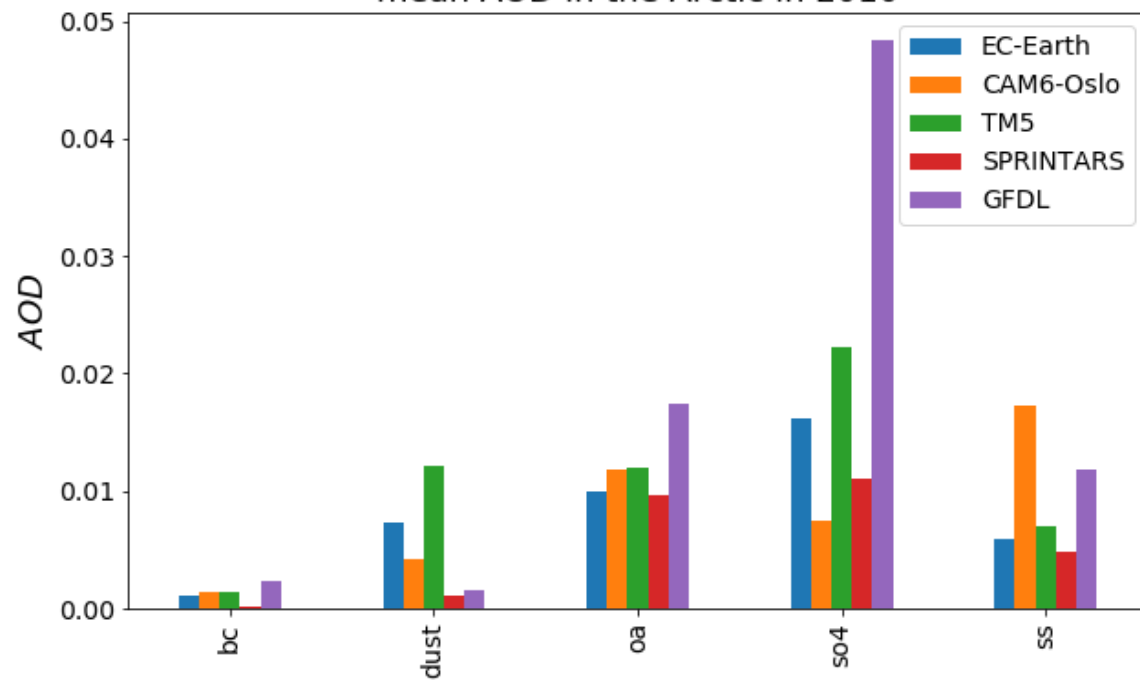
- Model data from AeroCom CTRL 2019: GFDL, NorESM (CAM6-Oslo), EC-Earth, SPRINTARS, TM5
- Observation data from EBAS (surf. Conc. SO₄, SS)
- Aerosol species: sea salt (ss), sulfate (SO₄), black carbon (bc), organic aerosols (oa), dust
- Variables: optical depth at 550 nm (od550), mass load in a column, mass mixing ratio (mmr), surface concentrations



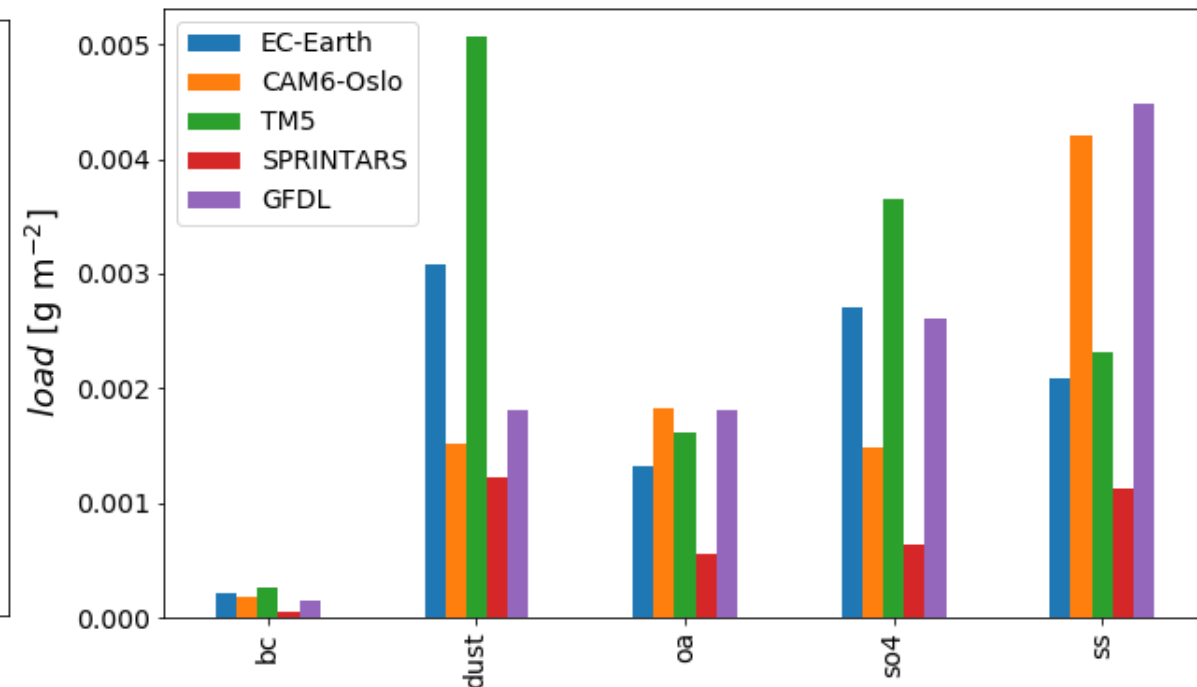
Methods

- Mass extinction coefficient: $MEC_i = \frac{AOD_i}{load_i}$
- Modelled mass mixing ratio to surface concentration: $c_i = MMR_i \times \rho_{air}$
- Density of air: `geonum.atmosphere.density` using station altitude and $T=273\text{ K}$
- Arctic > 66°N

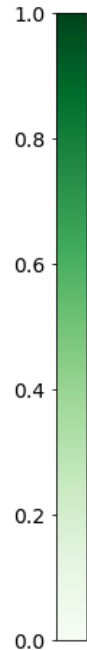
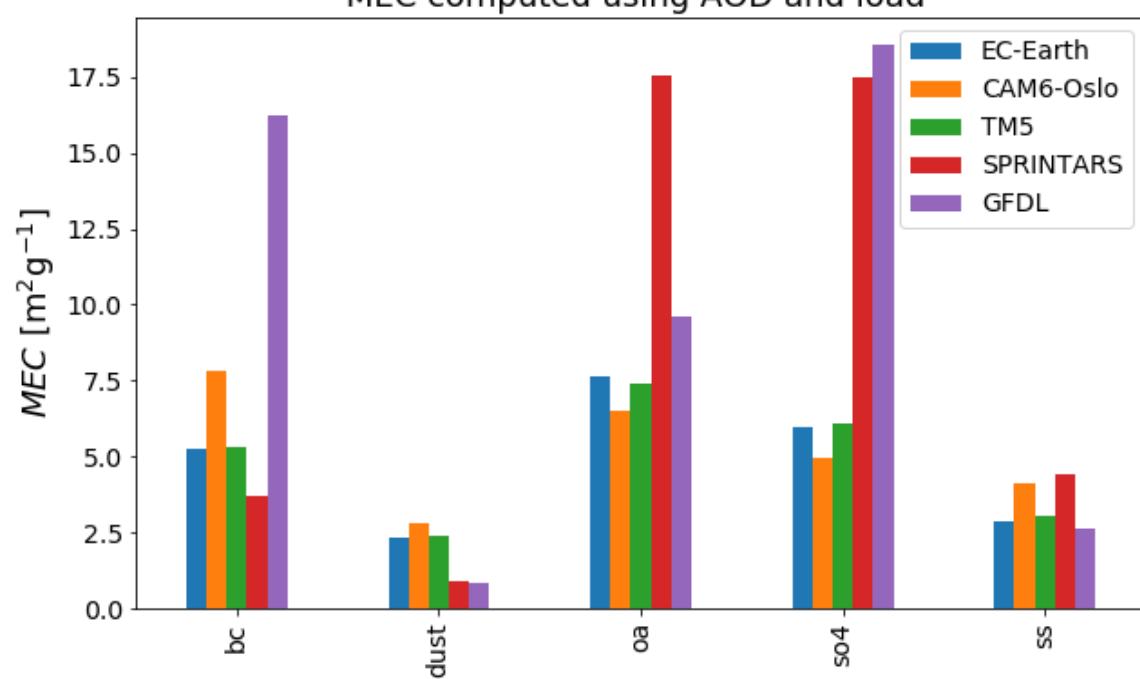
mean AOD in the Arctic in 2010



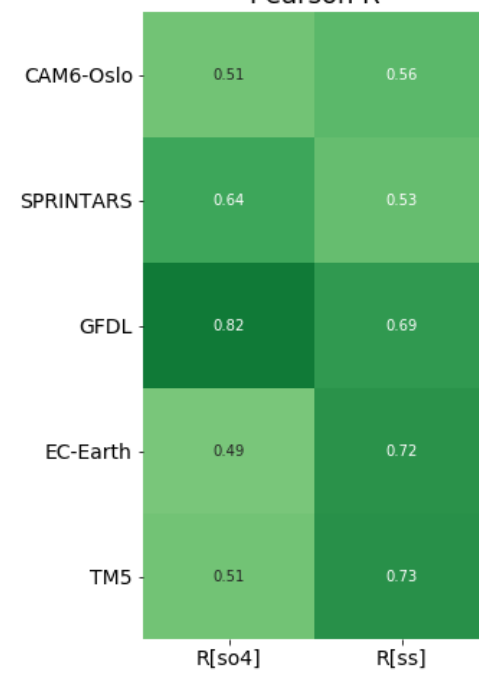
mean load in the Arctic in 2010



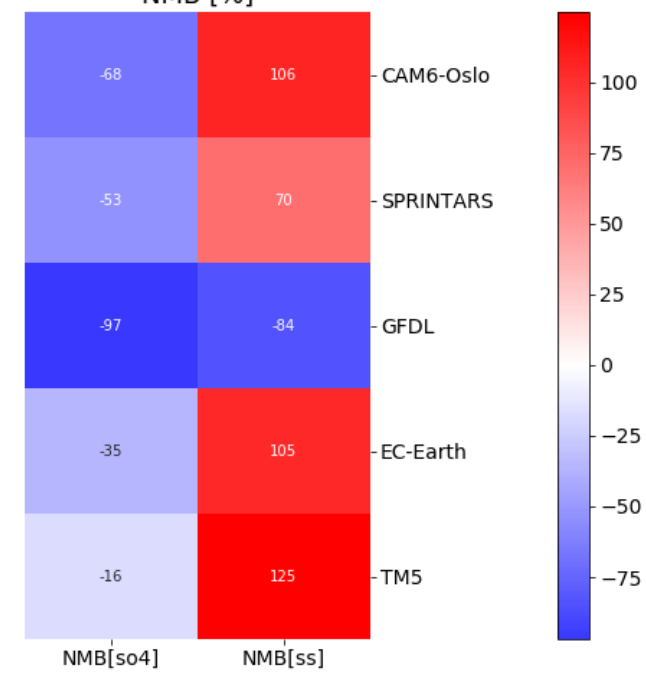
MEC computed using AOD and load



Pearson R



NMB [%]



Summary & Conclusions

- CAM6-Oslo: 100% positive bias in SS conc.
 - Known problem: model was tuned such that it has more seasalt
- Sprintars: lowest load in all variables but high MEC OA, SO₄ and SS
 - Still, lowest AODs (-> cf. Ingeborg)
 - BUT: SPRINTARS surface SS concentrations overestimated (+70% bias)
- GFDL:
 - Underestimates SS and SO₄ conc. against EBAS (~ -90%) but high correlation
- EC-Earth & TM5 higher correlation in SS than SO₄

What have I learned

- Working with climate models
- Many methods for getting and visualizing data in Python

Further research needed...

- Stations representative for the Arctic?
- Is modelled AOD better in some weather conditions?
 - Modelled relative humidity vs. observed?
 - Modelled Hygroscopic growth? -> enhances the light scattering!
- Height distribution of modelled mass / light extinction (-> Goutan)