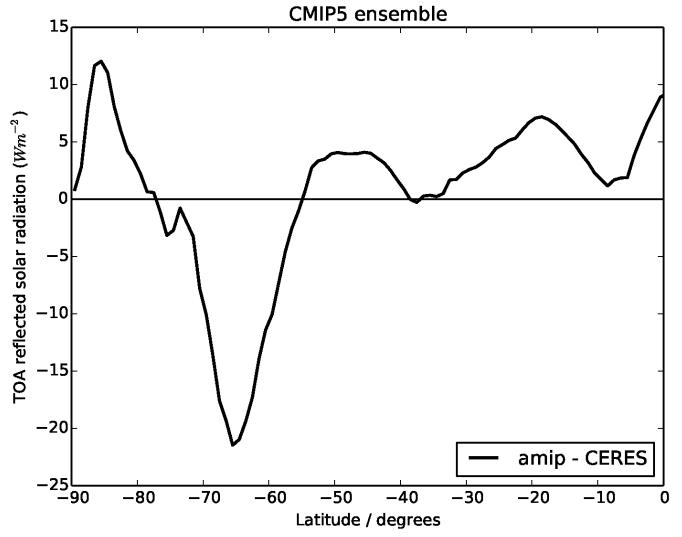


# The Southern Ocean radiation budget: the role of cloud phase and vertical structure

**A. Bodas-Salcedo**, P. G. Hill, K. Furtado, T. Andrews, A. Karmalkar, K. Williams, P. Field, M. A. Ringer, J. Manners, P. Hyder, and S. Kato (NASA Langley)

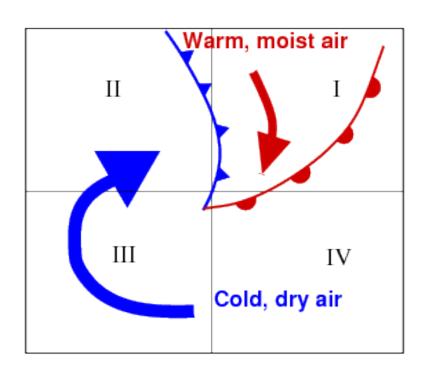


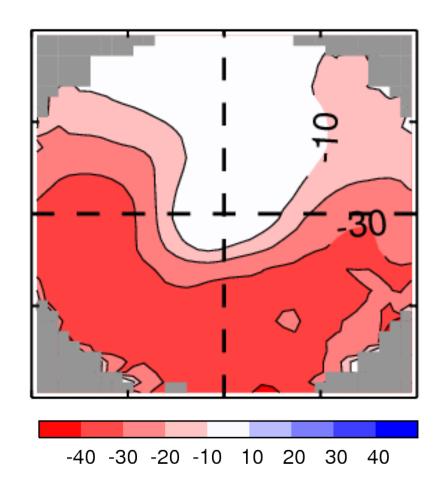
### Large SW biases over the Southern Ocean





### Which clouds contribute most to the error?





(Bodas-Salcedo et al., J. Climate, 2014)



#### Methodology

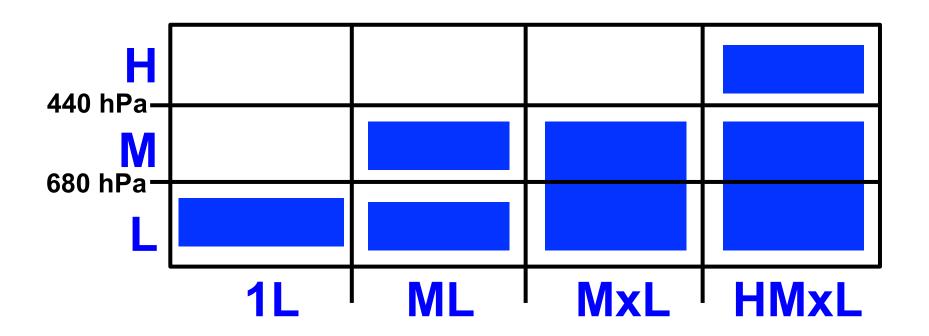
RT calculations with full description of cloud vertical structure:

- CERES/CloudSat/CALIPSO/MODIS (Kato, JGR, 2011)
- Edwards-Slingo RT code
- 5 DJF seasons (2006-2010)
- 40S to 70S



# Cloud vertical structure (CVS)

- We reduce dimensionality by using CVSs and cloud top phase classification
- •A CVS is a combination of layers that contain cloud





### Contribution to TOA SW DJF, 40S to 70S

• L: ~30%

M\*: ~18%

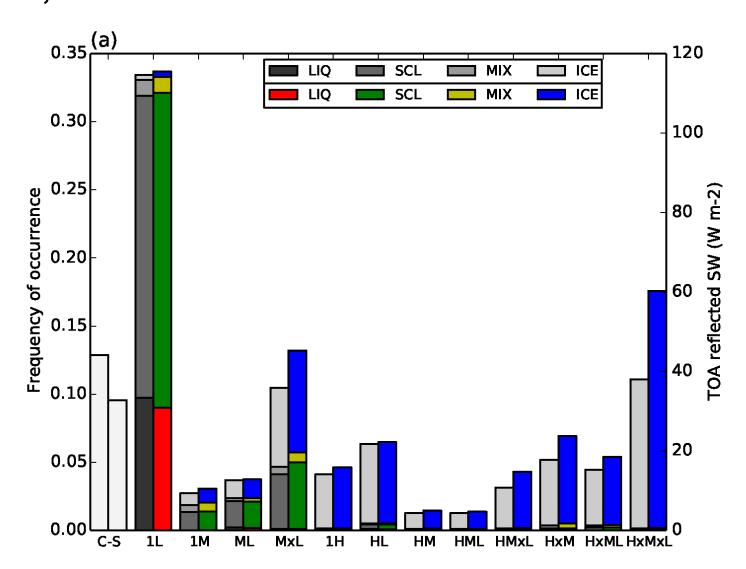
H\*: ~43%

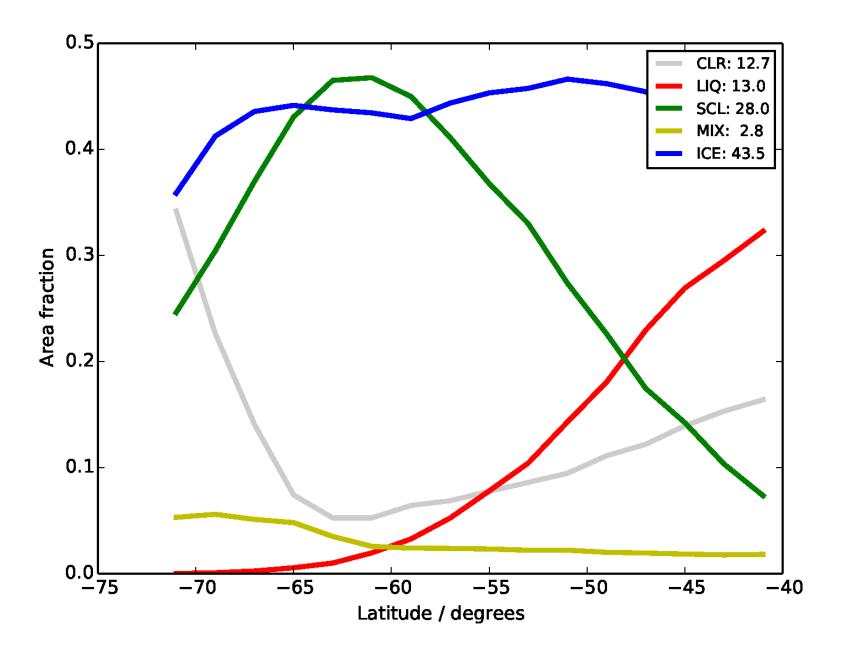
• ICE: 45%

• SCL: 30%

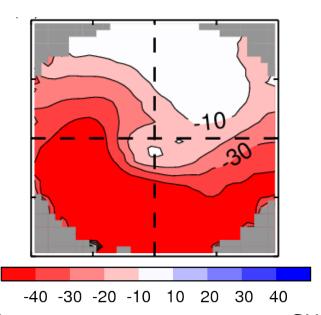
LIQ: 11%

MIX: 6%



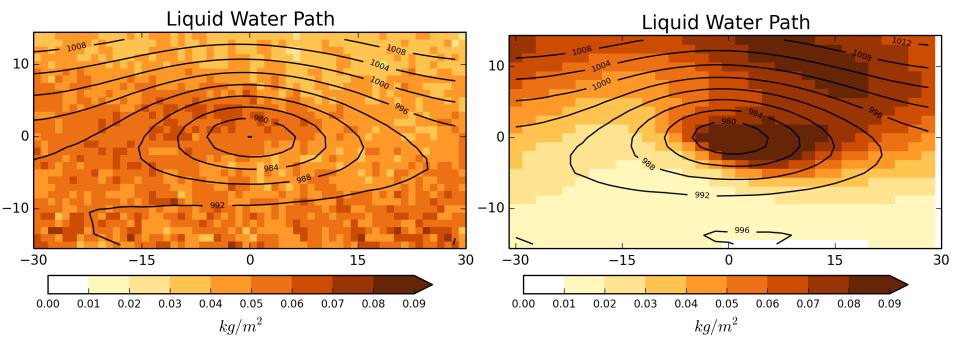






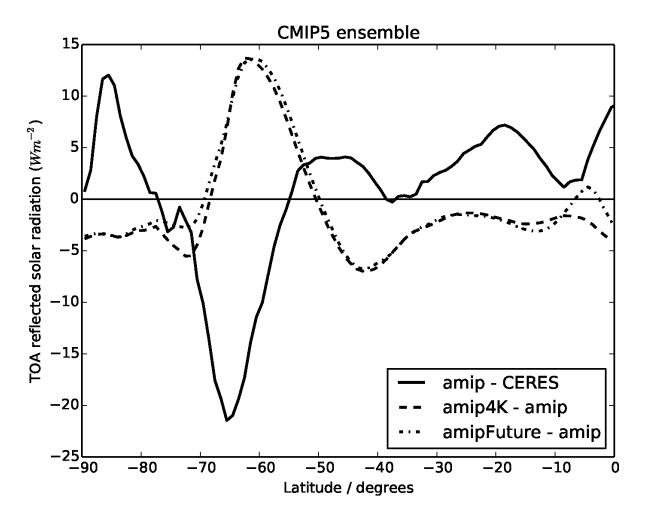
SH DJF - CCCM

SH DJF - HadGEM2-A

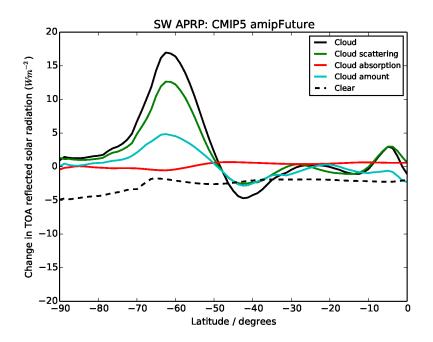


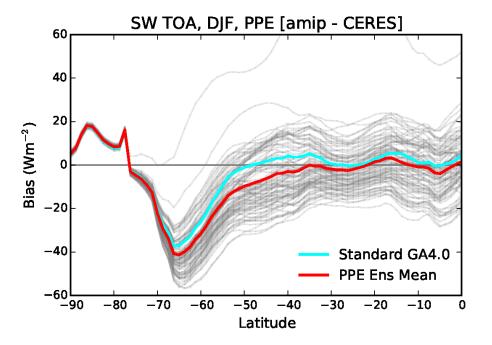


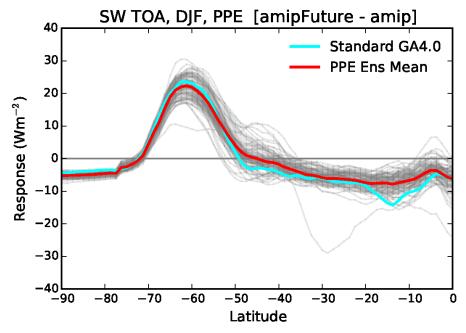
# Negative SW feedback where large biases exist













- Supercooled liquid clouds contribute 30% of the DJF reflected SW
- Supercooled liquid clouds are at the root of radiation biases
- Strong negative SW feedbacks where supercooled liquid clouds dominate TOA radiation => negative feedbacks over the Southern Ocean may not be credible
- Need to improve understanding of processes that control supercooled clouds

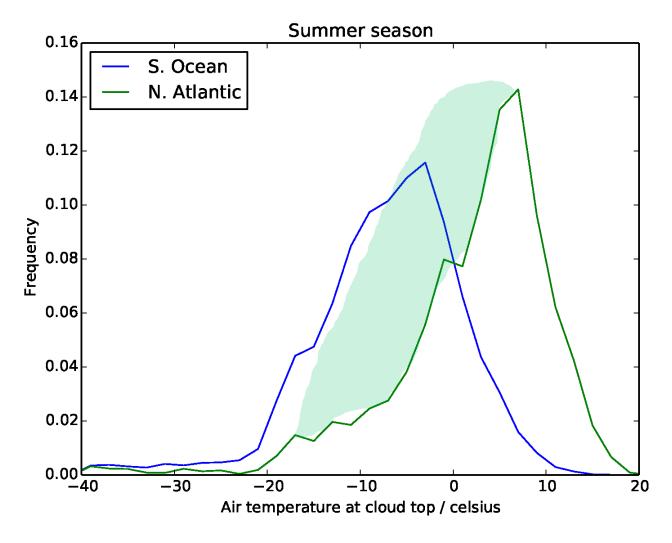
**Hadley Centre** 



#### Thanks!

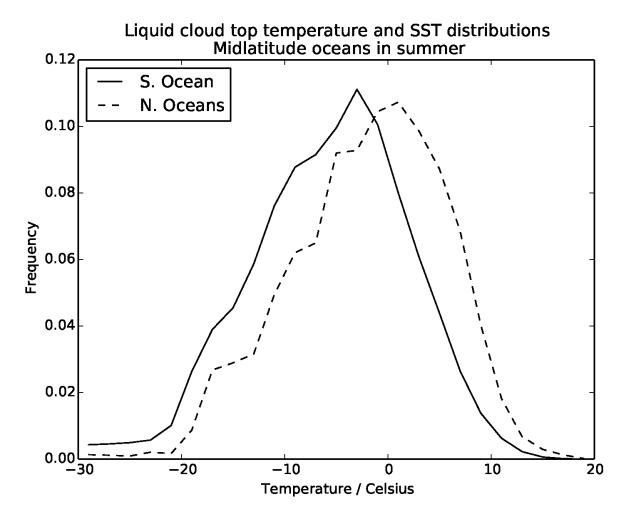


#### The North-South divide



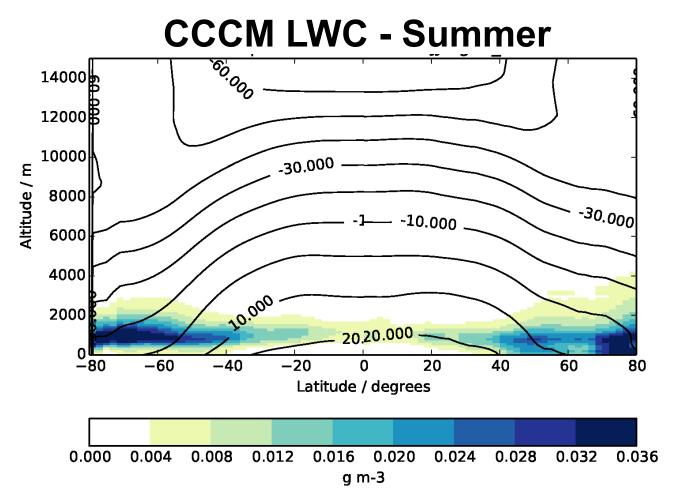


### What controls the N-S differences?



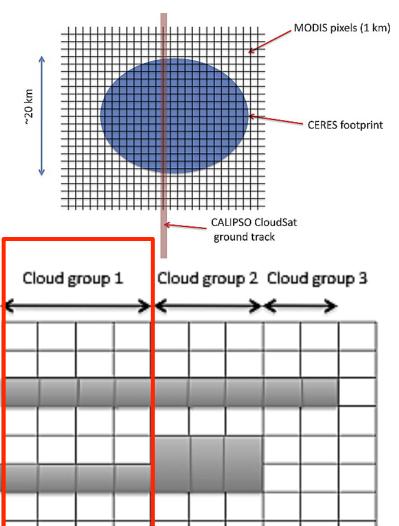


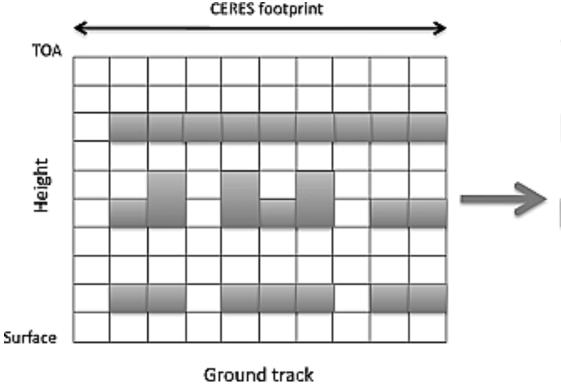
## Is the Northern Hemisphere like the Southern Ocean?





#### Methodology





(Kato et al., *JGR*, 2010 and 2011)

**RT** calculations



## **Evaluation of radiative transfer calculations**

- 5 DJF seasons
- · [40S, 70S]
- ~15 million profiles

