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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTER-ANNUAL AND LONG-TERM GLOBAL CLOUD FEEDBACK

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INTRODUCTION

- It is **impossible** to reliably calculate global **long-term cloud feedback** under climate change from satellite observations. (too short duration, artifacts and spurious trends)
- Alternatively, we may calculate global **inter-annual cloud feedback** (or short-term feedback) in response to climate fluctuations using short-term satellite observations.

What we
can observe

What we
want to know

Inter-annual
cloud feedback

Long-term
cloud feedback

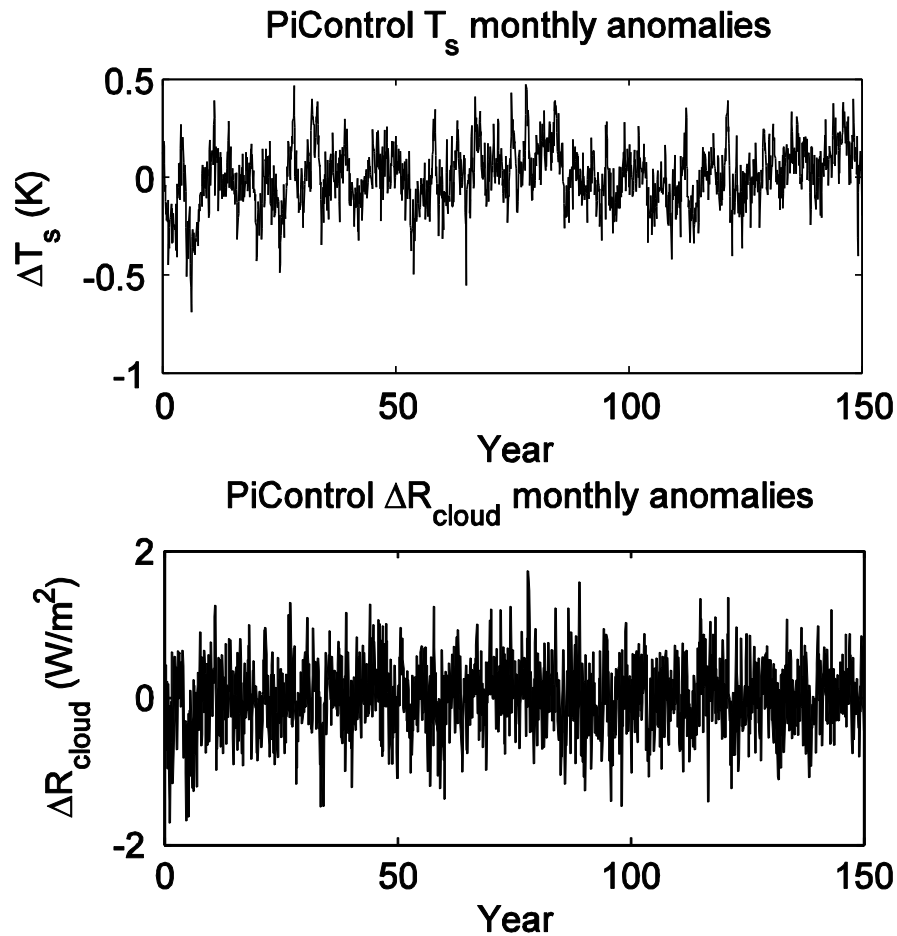
Relationship?

We analyze this relationship with CMIP5 simulations:

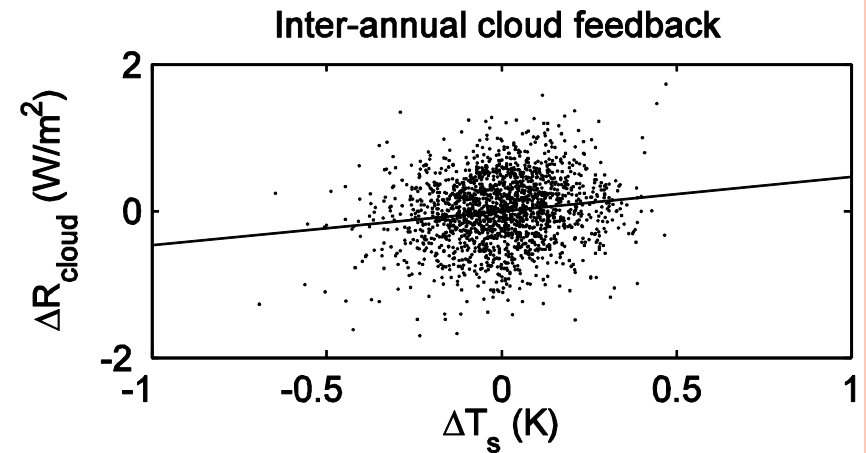
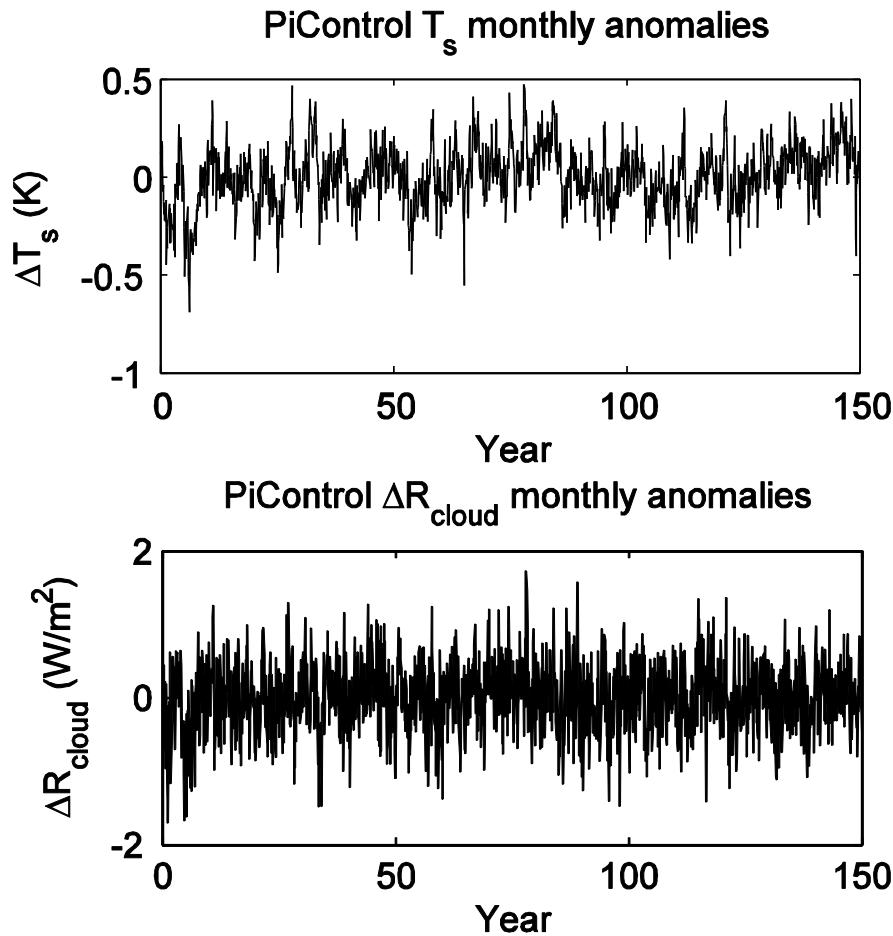
- Long-term cloud feedback is calculated from abrupt4xCO2 experiments, where the change of surface temperature is primarily driven by long-term global warming.
- Inter-annual cloud feedback is calculated from pre-industrial control (PiControl) simulations, where the change of surface temperature is induced by internal climate fluctuations.

$$feedback = \frac{dR_{cloud}}{dT_s}$$

CALCULATION OF INTER-ANNUAL CLOUD FEEDBACK

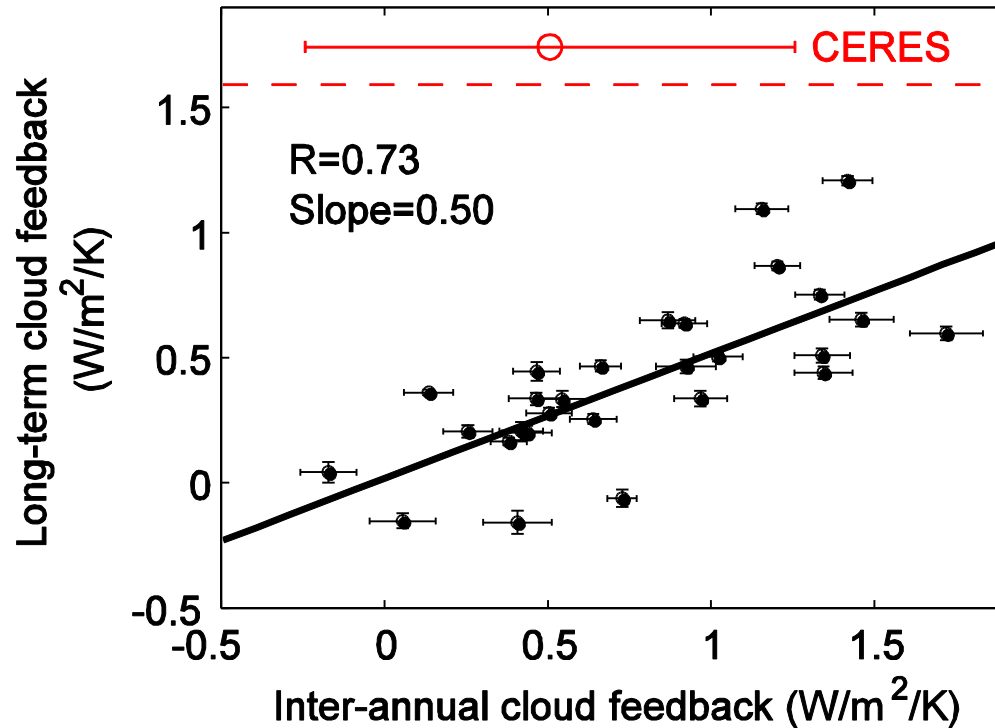


CALCULATION OF INTER-ANNUAL CLOUD FEEDBACK



$$feedback = \frac{dR_{cloud}}{dT_s}$$

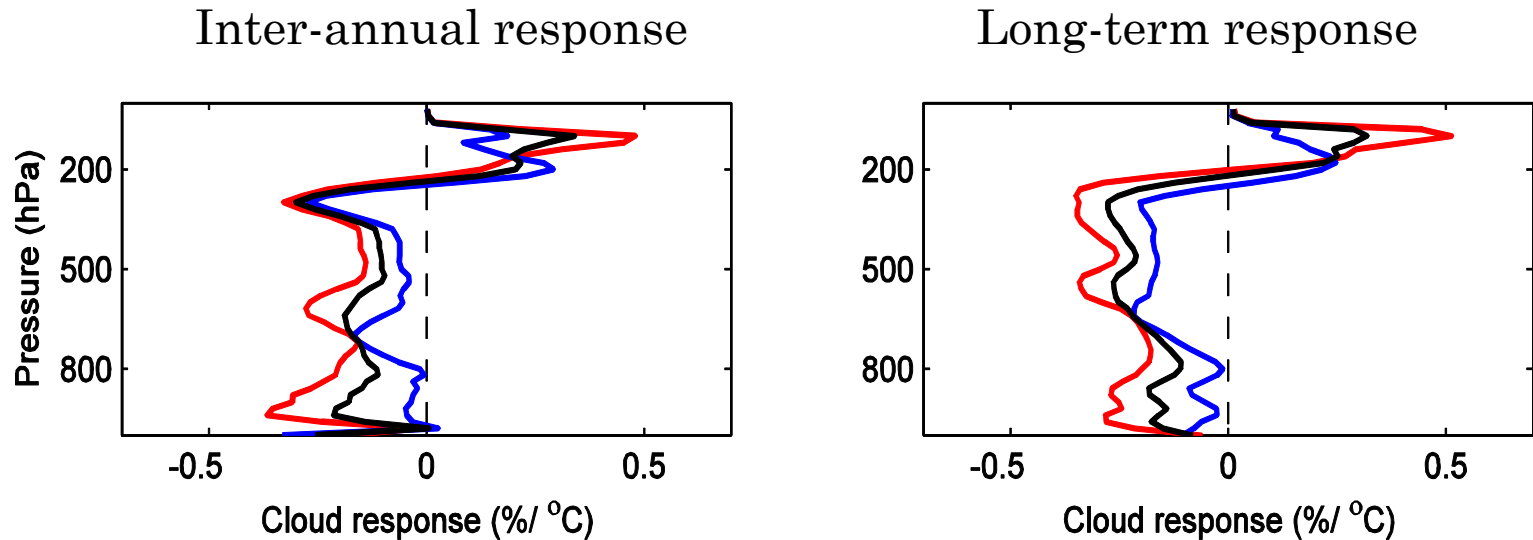
INTER-MODEL CORRELATION



Climate models with **large inter-annual** cloud feedback also show **large long-term** cloud feedback.

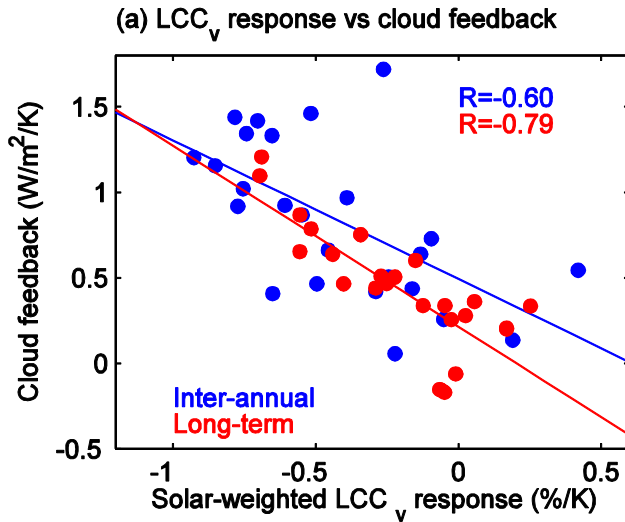
WHY IS THERE A CORRELATION?

VERTICAL PROFILES OF CLOUD RESPONSES TO SURFACE WARMING



1. The vertical profiles look similar on the two timescales.
2. Large long-term cloud feedback models (red) have larger reductions in low/middle cloud fraction than the small long-term cloud feedback models (blue), on both timescales.

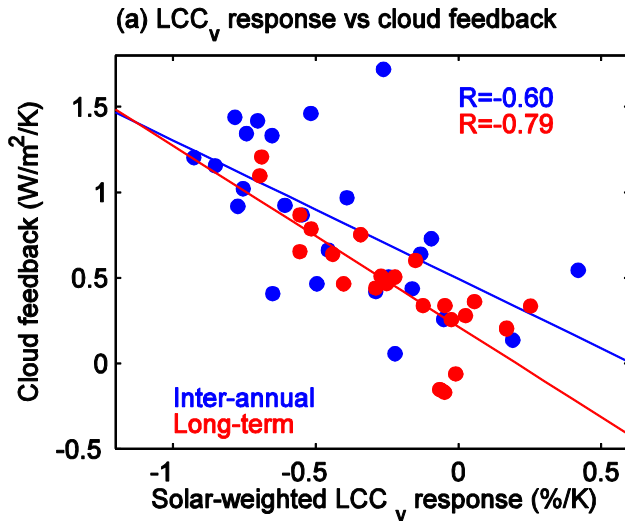
LOW CLOUD COVER (LCC) FEEDBACK



Low cloud cover is most responsible to the inter-model spread of cloud feedback.

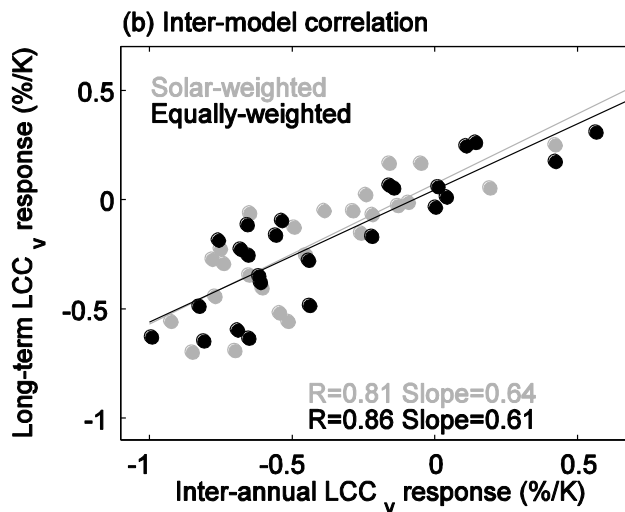
$$LCC_v = \max(\text{cl } 680\text{-}1000\text{hpa})$$

LOW CLOUD COVER (LCC) FEEDBACK

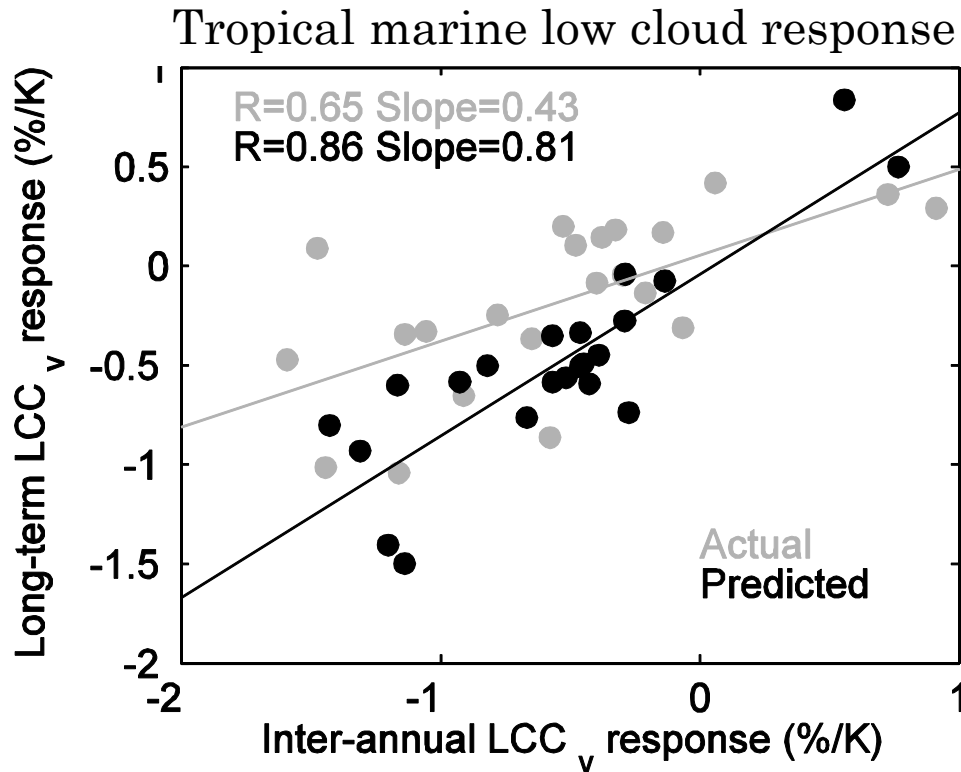


Low cloud cover is most responsible to the inter-model spread of cloud feedback.

$$LCC_v = \max(\text{cl } 680\text{-}1000\text{hpa})$$



Inter-annual and long-term low cloud cover is well correlated across models.



- This relationship can be partially explained by the regional simple model of Qu et al. (2014):

$$\Delta LCC = \frac{\partial LCC}{\partial SST} \Delta SST + \frac{\partial LCC}{\partial EIS} \Delta EIS,$$

Where EIS is estimated inversion strength.

The tropical marine **LCC response predicted by this equation** (black points) is **well correlated** on the two timescales. The predicted correlation is even higher than the actual value (grey points).

QUALITATIVE EXPLANATION

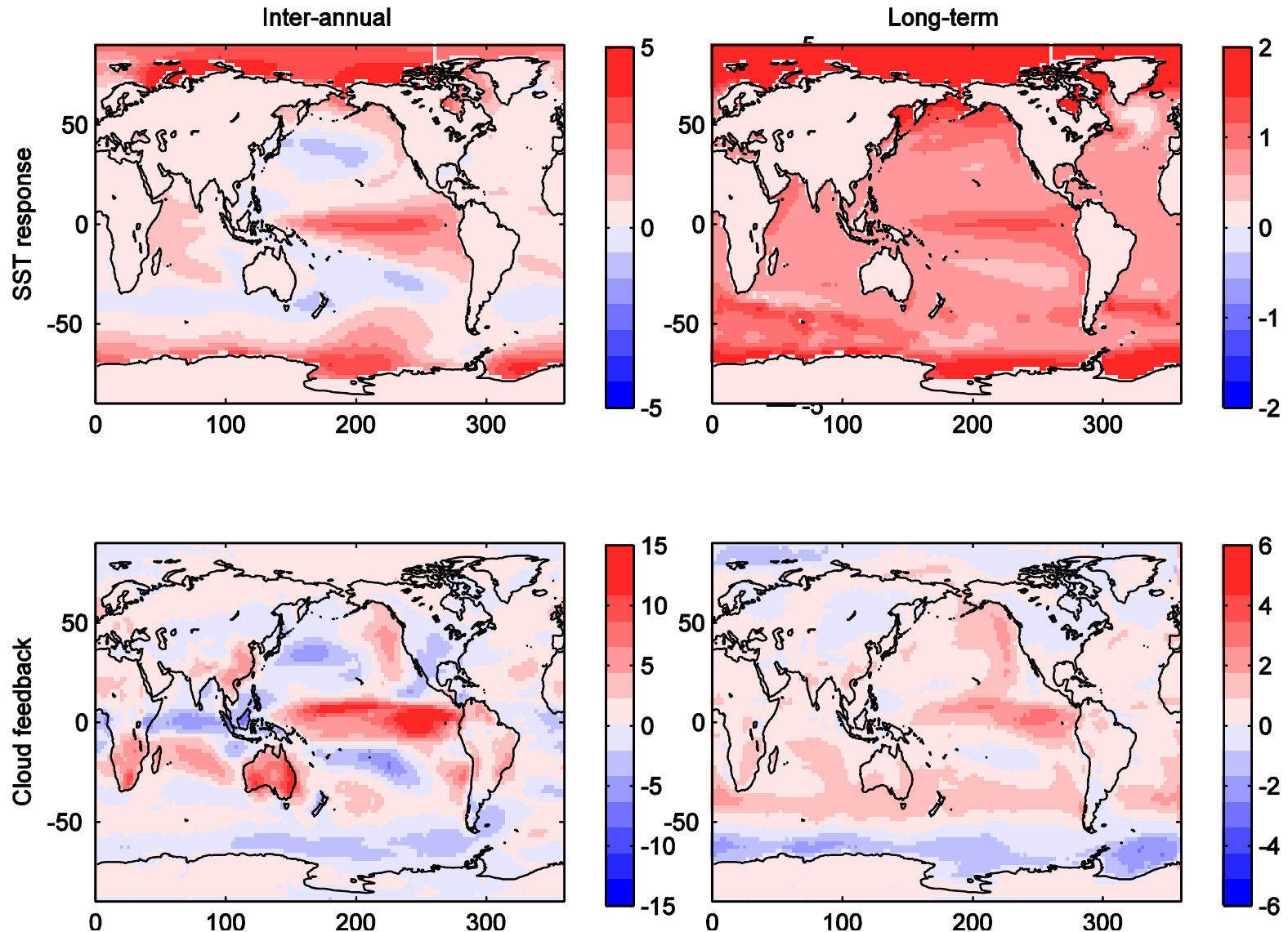
- Both inter-annual and long-term cloud feedback are change of cloud radiative effect in response to global surface warming.
- In the tropics, the **thermo-dynamical changes** are **similar** in response to inter-annual and long-term global surface warming (increasing **SST**, **EIS**, **static stability**, **tropopause height**, etc.), and cloud feedback is primarily determined by these **thermo-dynamical changes**. (Bony et al. 2005)
- Surface warming pattern is different on the two timescales, so cloud feedbacks on the two timescales **also have differences**.

CONCLUSIONS

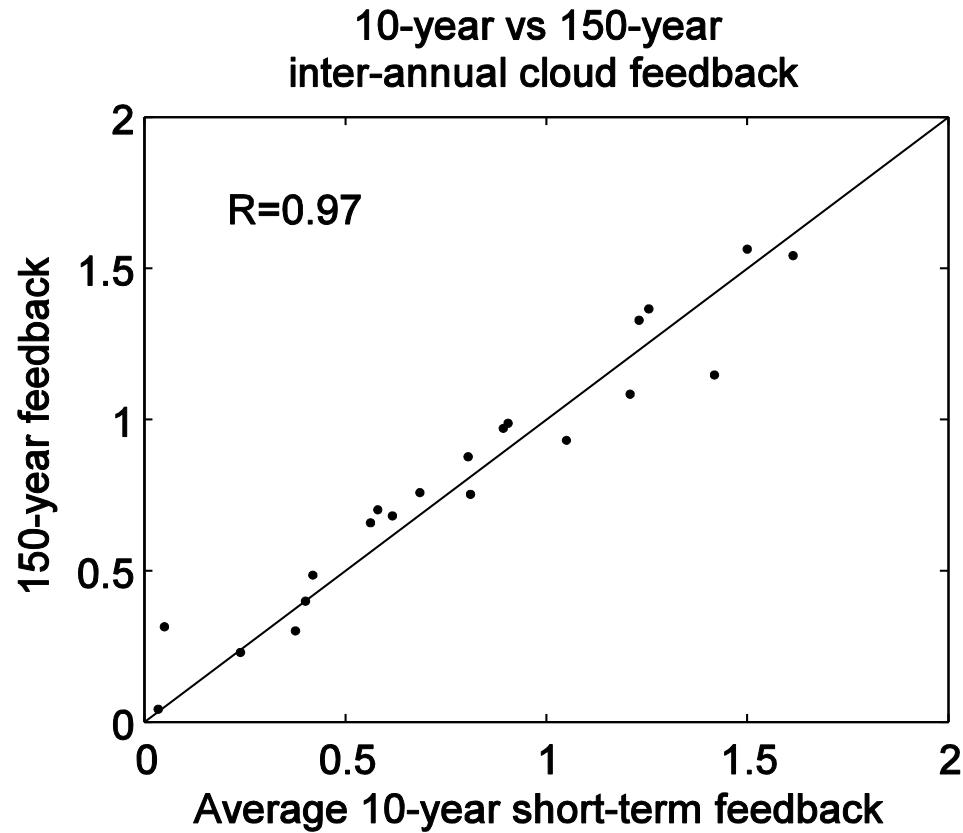
- 1. **Inter-annual cloud feedback** in response to climate variability and **long-term cloud feedback** in response to climate change are **well correlated** across models.
- 2. Cloud response to global surface warming have **similar vertical profiles** on these two timescales.
- 3. **Low cloud cover**, which is most responsible to inter-model spread of cloud feedback, is **well correlated** across models on the two time scales. This relationship can be partially explained by existing theories.
- 4. The magnitude of inter-annual cloud feedback is generally **consistent in models and observations**.

THANKS

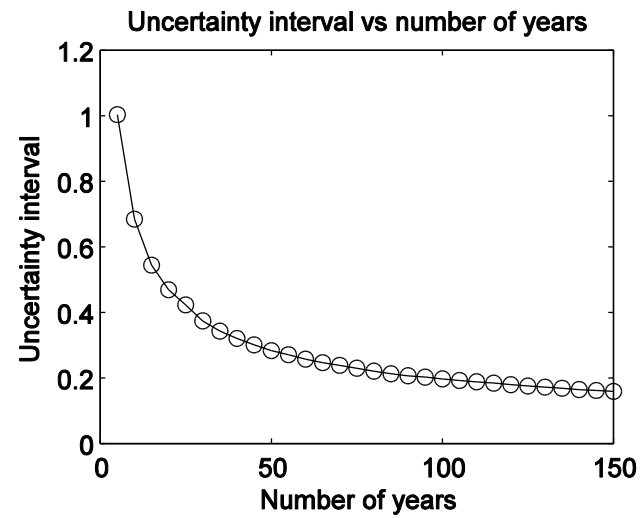
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



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