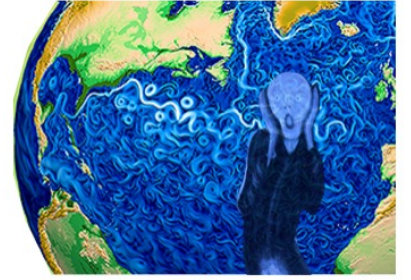


THE
SCREAM
PROJECT

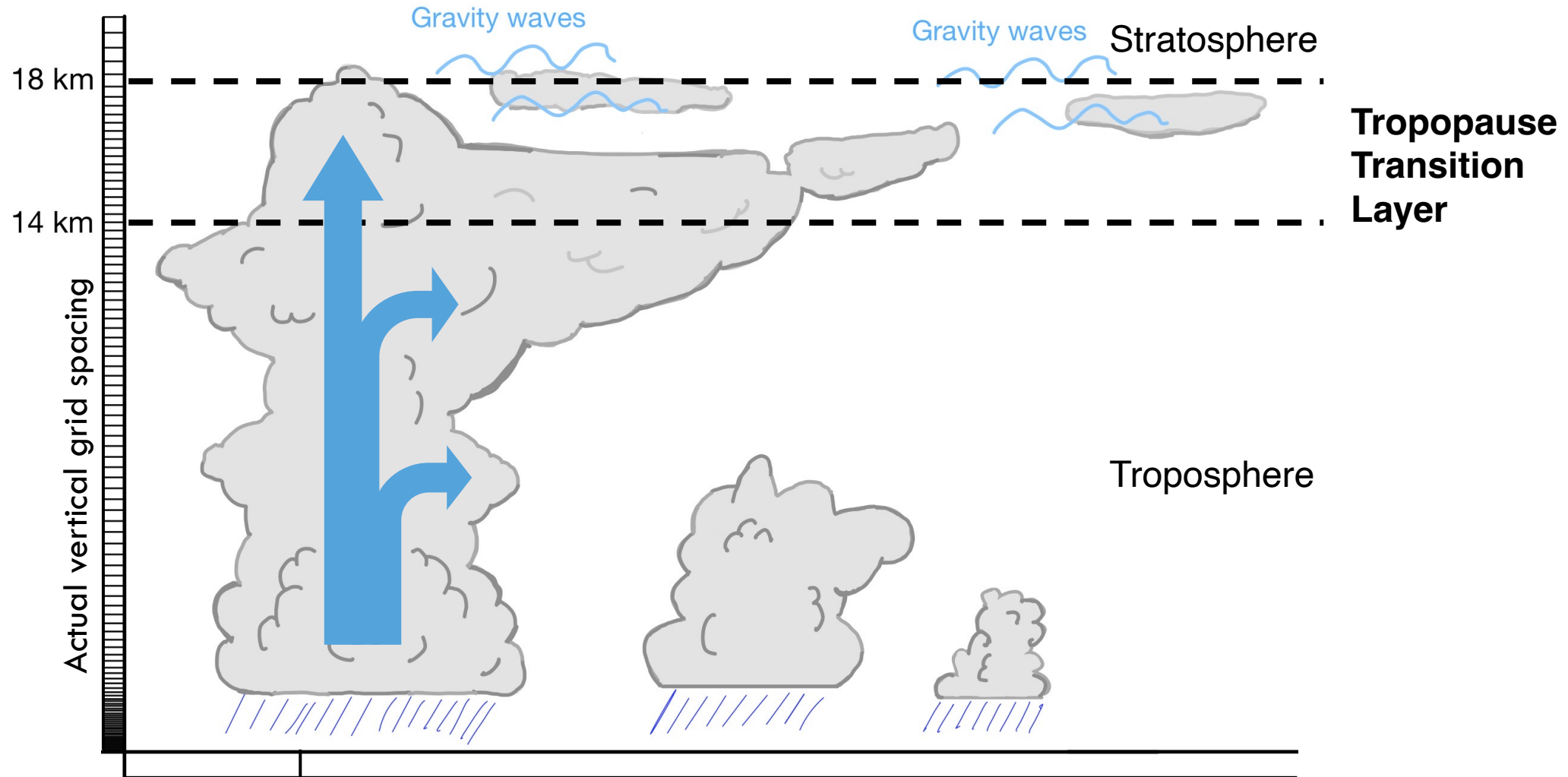


How microphysical changes affect cirrus properties in P3 in SCREAM

Sami Turbeville, Peter Blossey, Tom Ackerman, Blaž Gasparini, Ben Hillman

CFMIP-GASS
July 14, 2023

Anvil and TTL cirrus occur across a range of scales

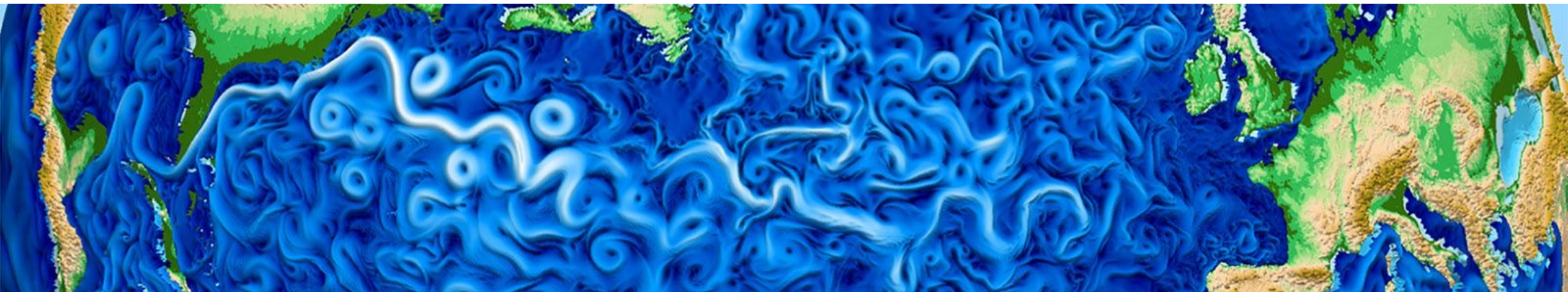


Microphysics Sensitivity Study Using SCREAM

3.3 km horizontal resolution

128 vertical levels (17 in the TTL)

P3 microphysics (Morrison & Milbrandt, 2014)



P3 Microphysics: old vs new

Standard ice_nucleation scheme

1. Default freezing mechanism
(Cooper 1986)
2. Options for using predicted
or prescribed CCN and
number concentration

New ice_nucleation scheme

New ice nucleation scheme is more complex

Standard ice_nucleation scheme

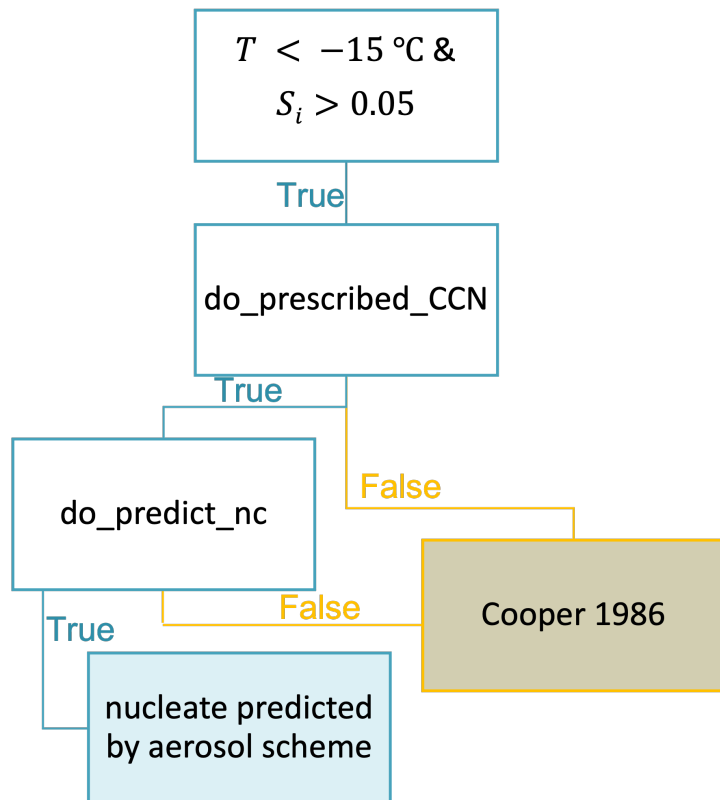
1. Default freezing mechanism (Cooper 1986)
2. Options for using predicted or prescribed CCN and number concentration

New ice_nucleation scheme

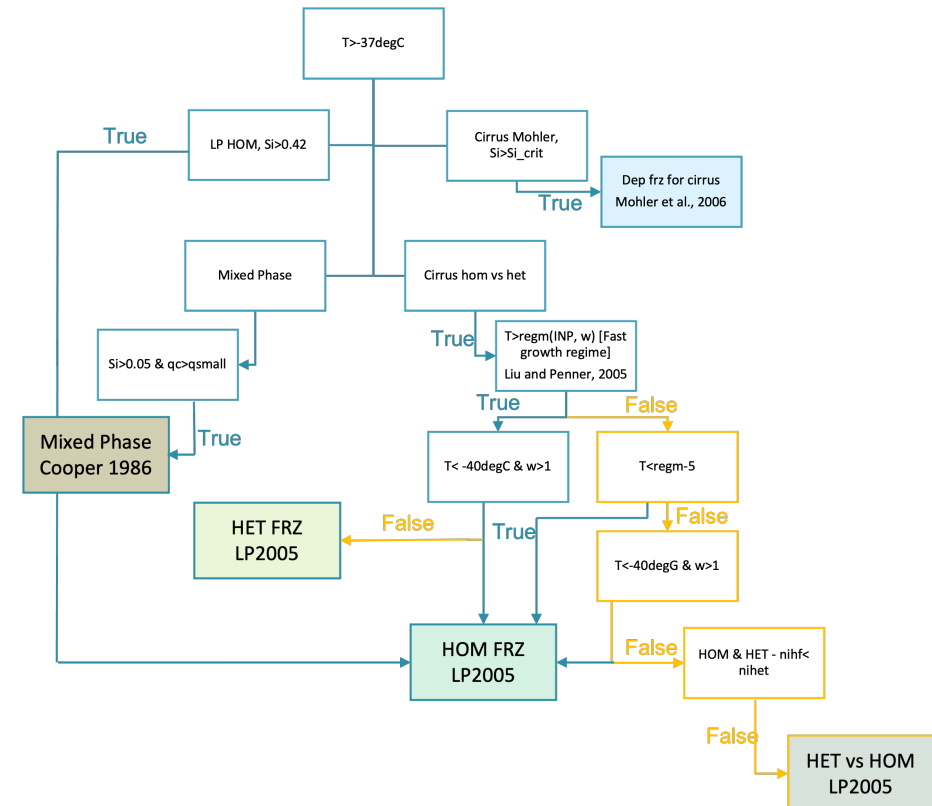
1. Freezing for mixed phase (Cooper 1986)
2. Allows for deposition freezing in cirrus (Mohler et al., 2006)
3. Allows for heterogeneous vs homogeneous competition (Liu & Penner, 2005)

New ice nucleation scheme is more complex (and hopefully more physical)

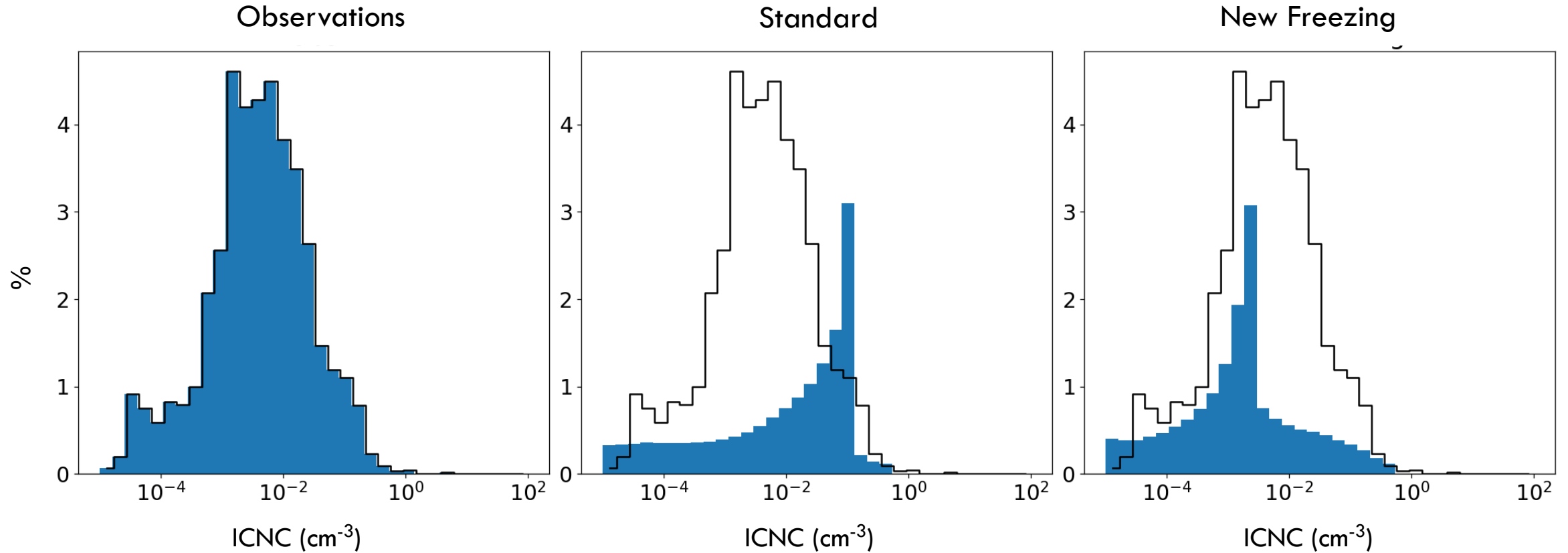
Standard ice_nucleation scheme



New ice_nucleation scheme



Microphysical changes in new freezing scheme

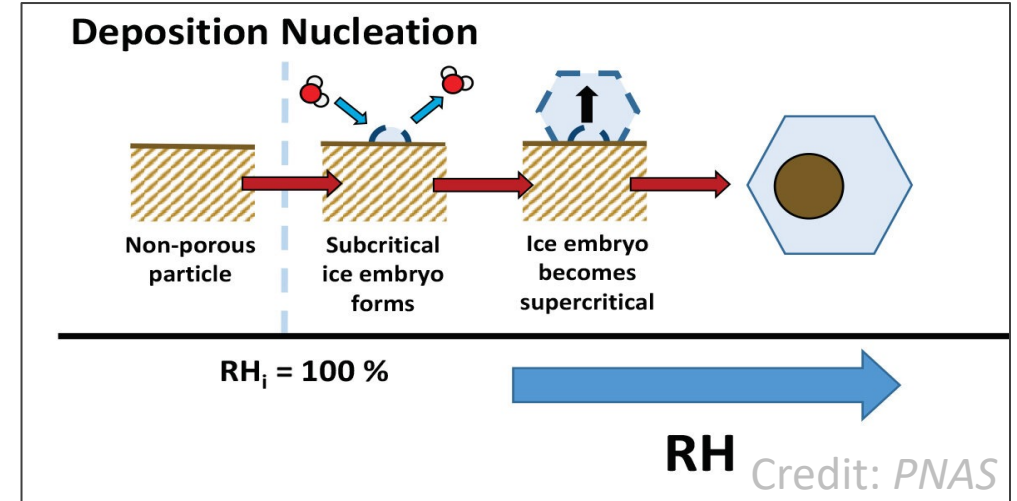


ICNC = Ice crystal number concentration

Sensitivity Study

Vapor deposition `ice_deposition_sublimation`

Scaling by $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 x for
average grid box ice mass
with $R_{eff} < 25 \mu\text{m}$

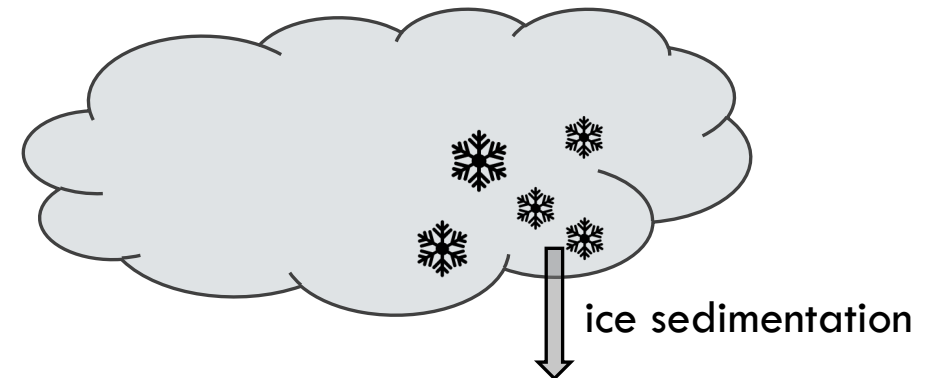
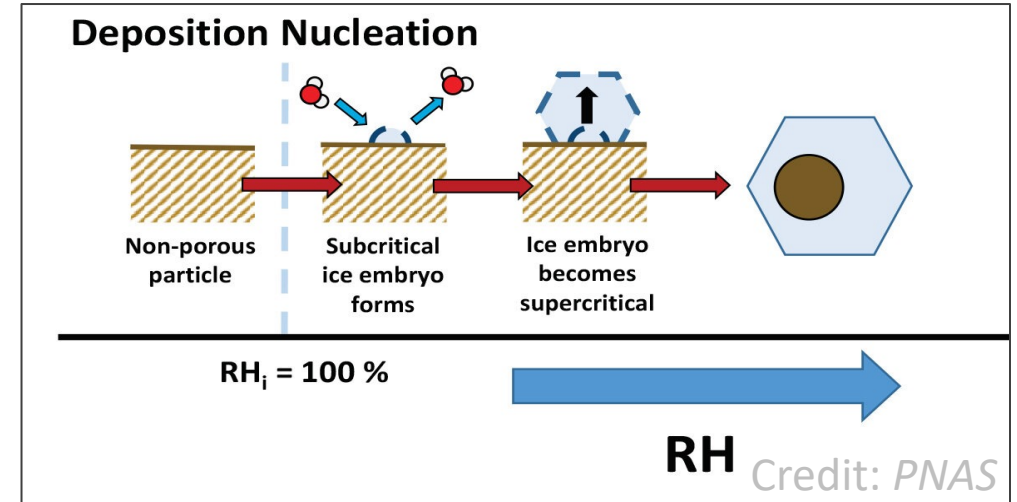


Sensitivity Study

Vapor deposition `ice_deposition_sublimation`

Scaling by $\frac{1}{2} - 2 \times$ for
average grid box ice mass
with $R_{eff} < 25 \mu\text{m}$

Ice sedimentation `ice_sedimentation`

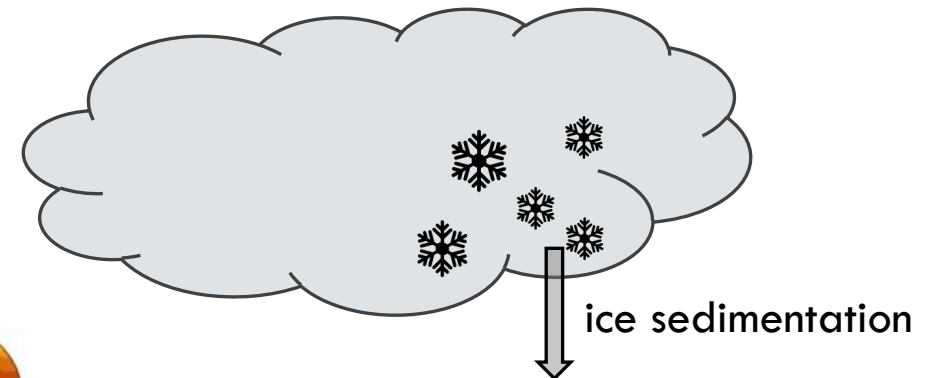
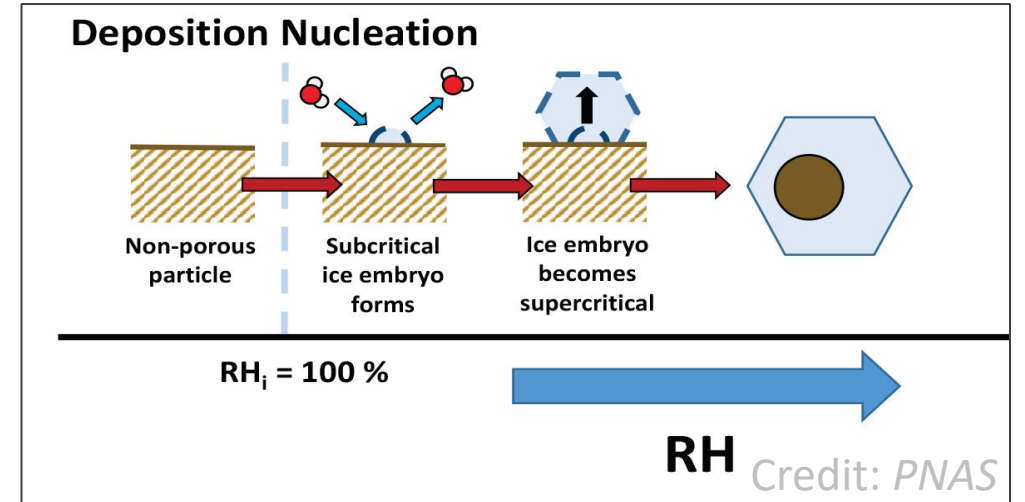
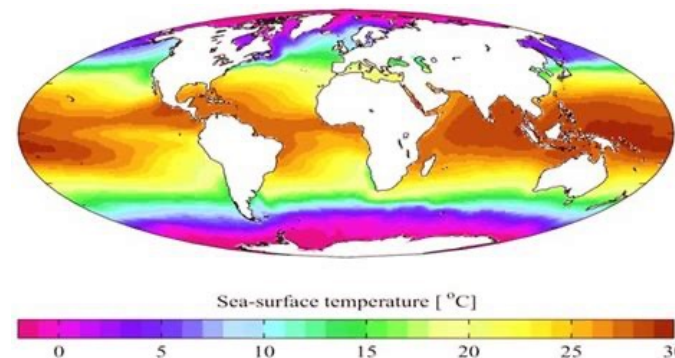


Sensitivity Study

Vapor deposition `ice_deposition_sublimation`

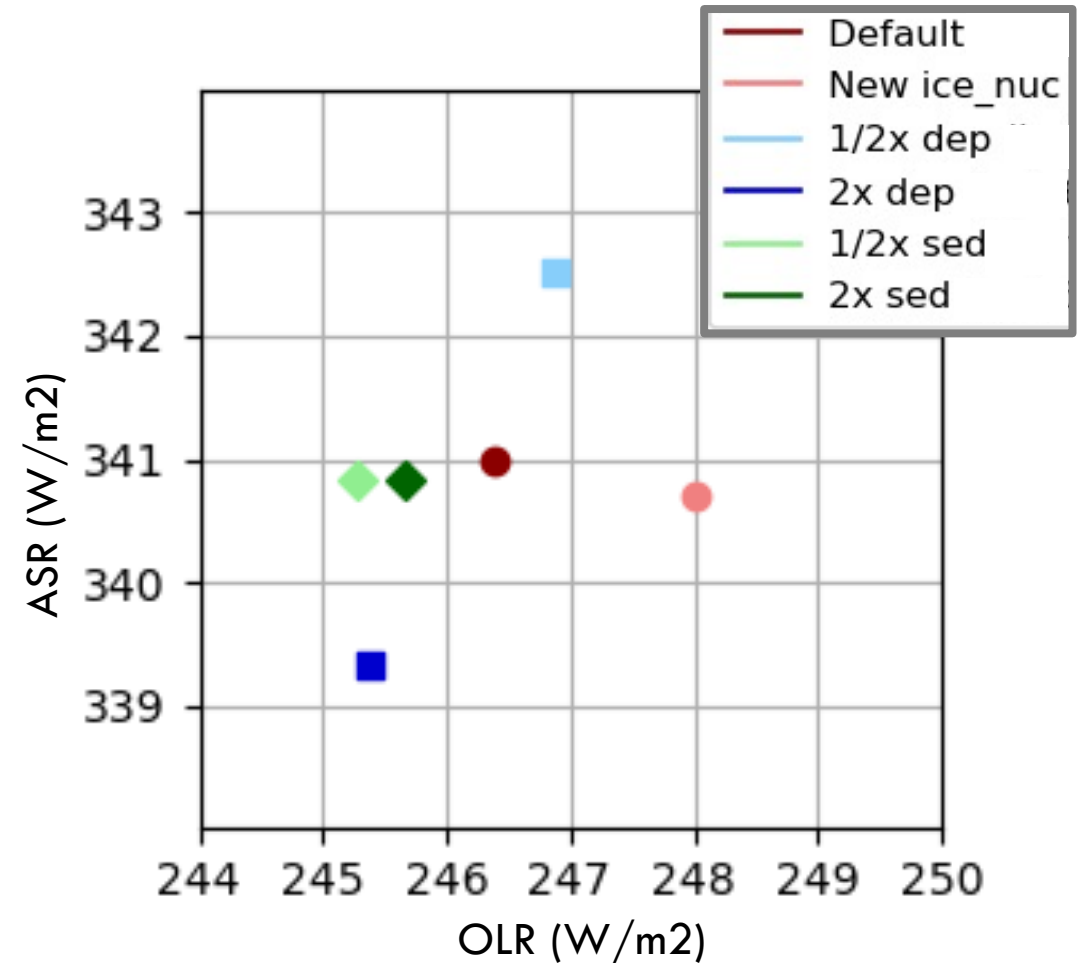
Scaling by $\frac{1}{2} - 2 \times$ for
average grid box ice mass
with $R_{eff} < 25 \mu\text{m}$

Ice sedimentation `ice_sedimentation`



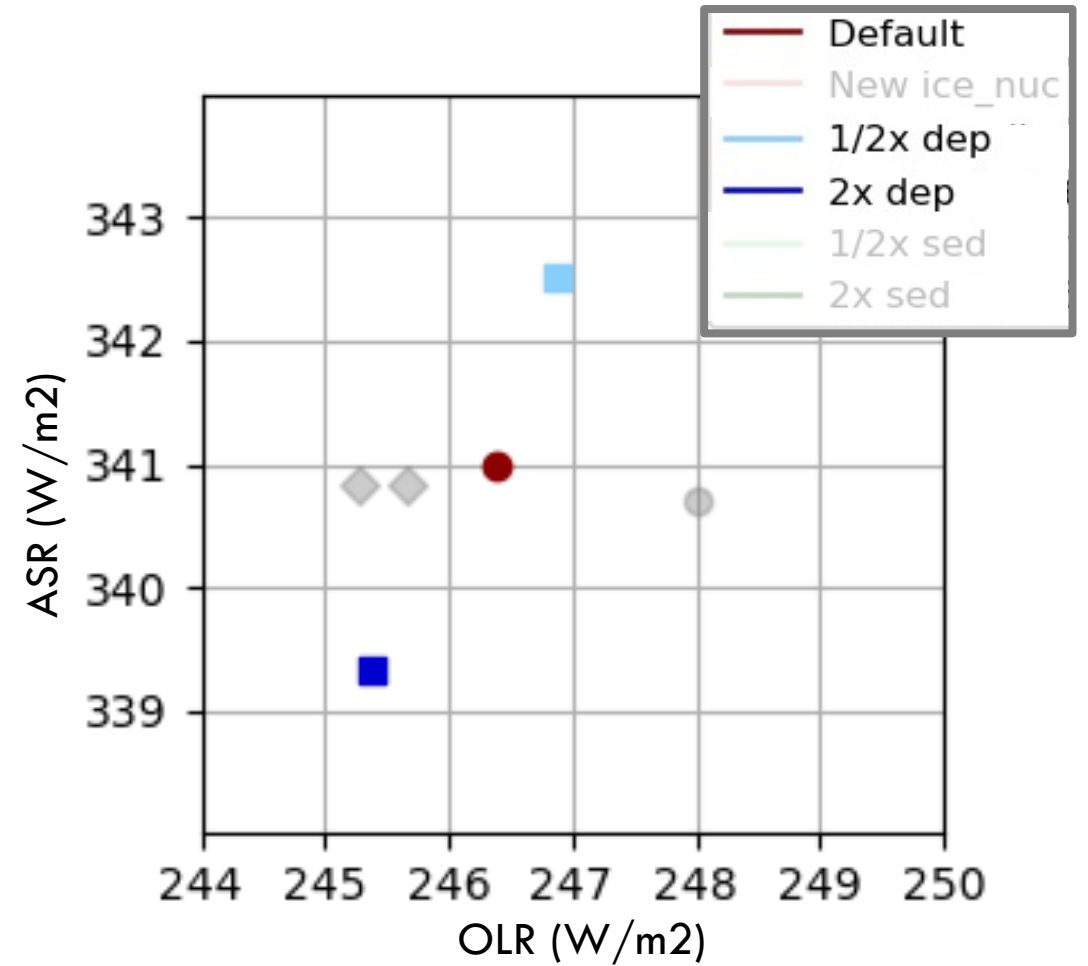
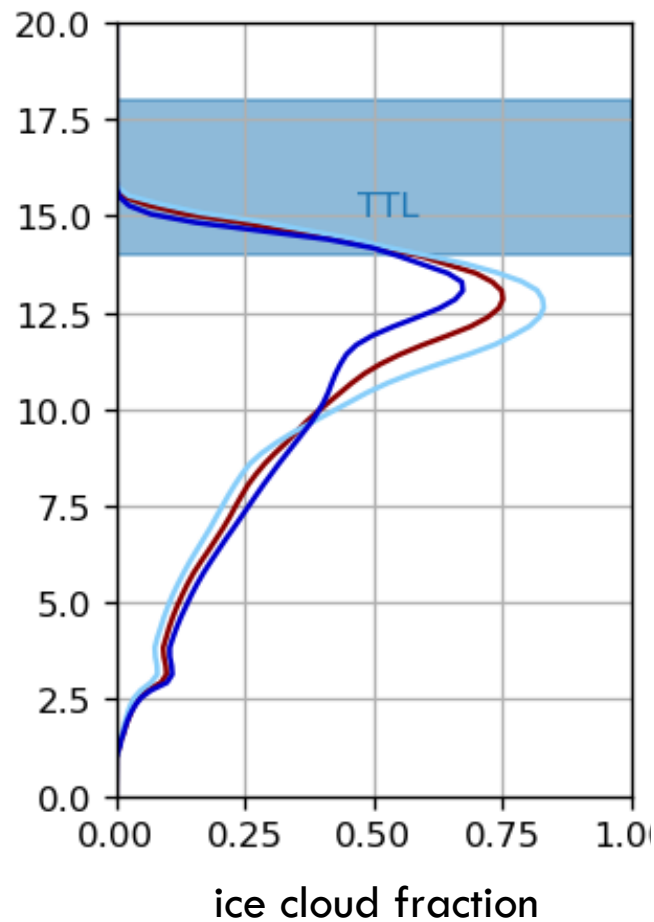
Microphysical changes affect top-of-atmosphere radiation

DYAMOND models had a standard deviation of 10 W/m² in OLR

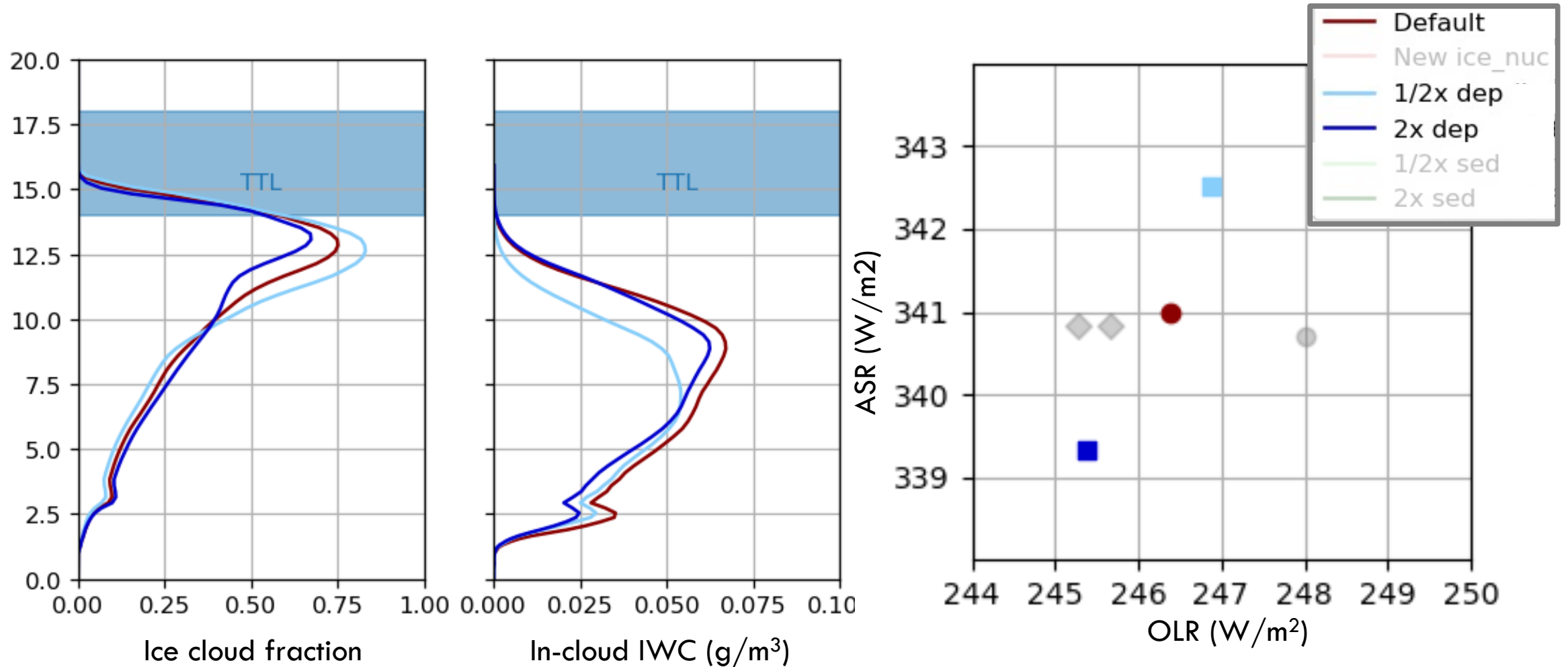


OLR = Outgoing longwave radiation
ASR = Absorbed shortwave radiation

Corresponding impacts on vertical distribution of clouds

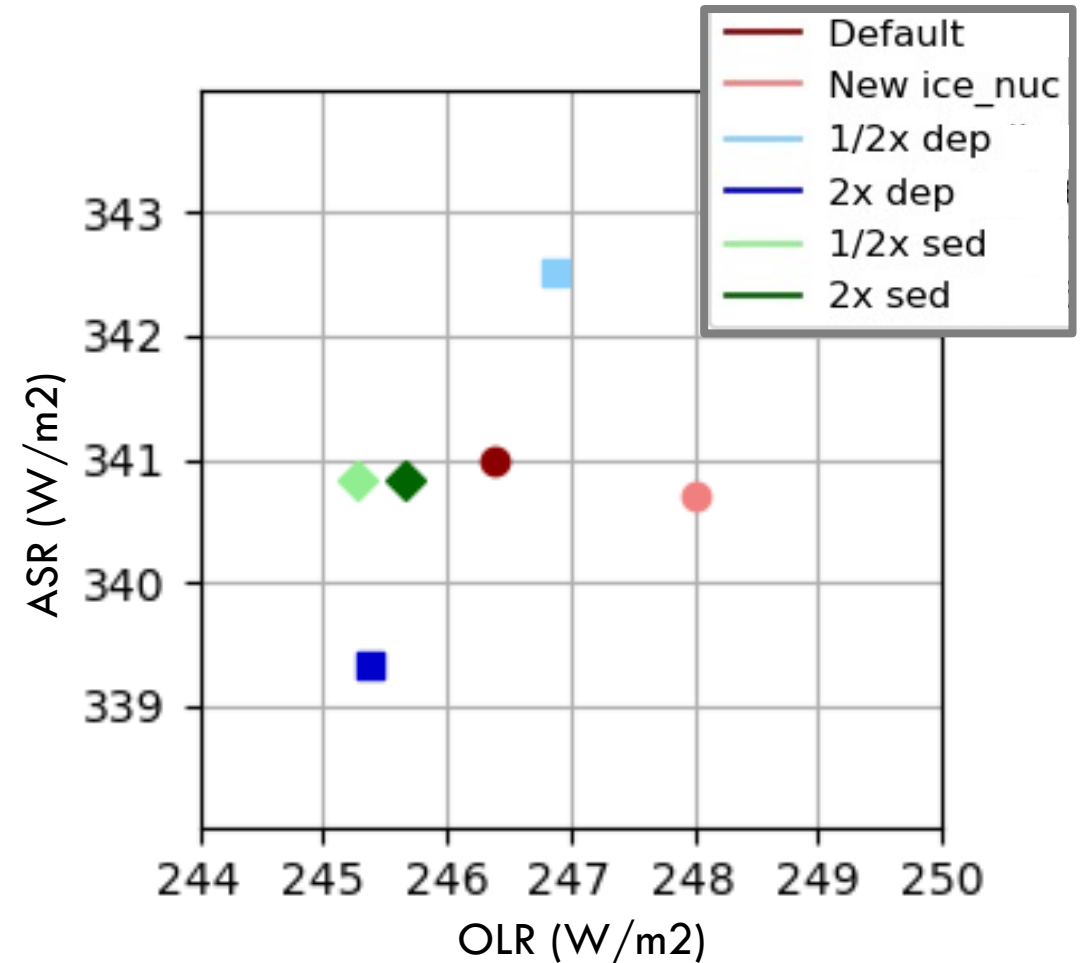


Corresponding impacts on vertical distribution of clouds



Microphysical changes affect top-of-atmosphere radiation

Vapor deposition seems to be the strongest influence on thin cirrus clouds and TOA radiation



OLR = Outgoing longwave radiation
ASR = Absorbed shortwave radiation

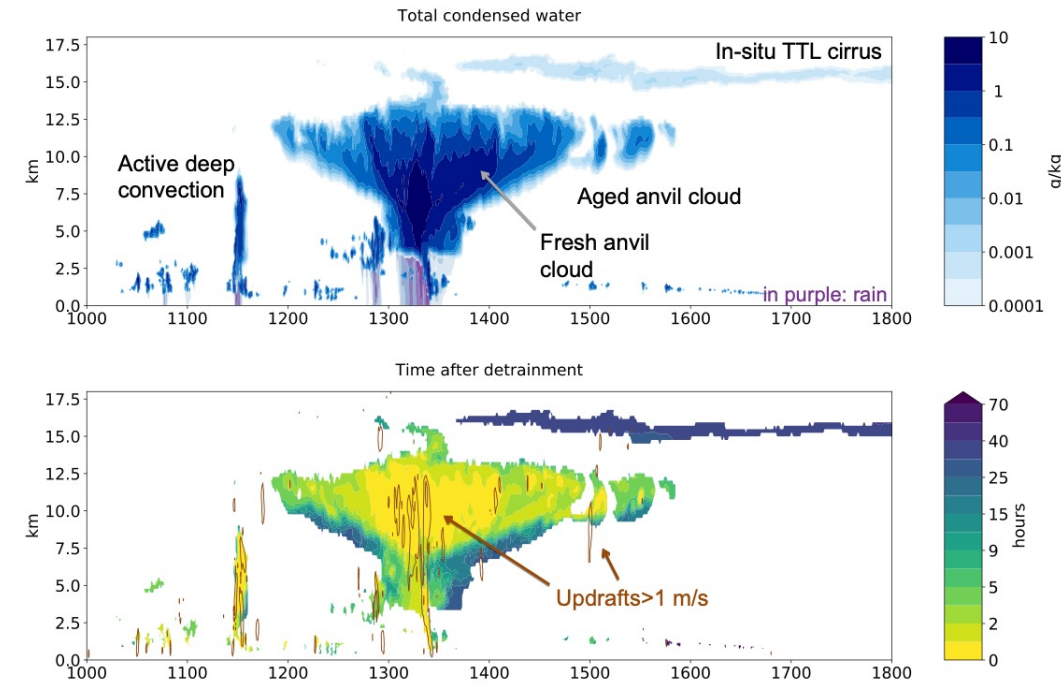
Summary

- New freezing scheme allows for more natural nucleation of ice
 - Better ICNC compared to observations
- Deposition $>$ sedimentation sensitivity for cirrus clouds
- Microphysics is important for TOA radiation and macrophysics



Future plans

- Add tracers for time since convection & nucleation
- Include L.S. ascent for more realistic TTL
- Run in large domain (bowling alley/variable resolution global configuration) to allow for self-aggregation
- Horizontal grid spacing (1 km)
- Update microphysics to include...
 1. New results from Kärcher, 2022 (JGR)
 2. Pre-existing ice option



Gasparini

Summary

- New freezing scheme allows for more natural nucleation of ice
 - Better ICNC compared to observations
- Deposition $>$ sedimentation sensitivity for cirrus clouds
- Microphysics is important for TOA radiation and macrophysics

smturbev@uw.edu

Acknowledgements:



Model:



Computing resources:

