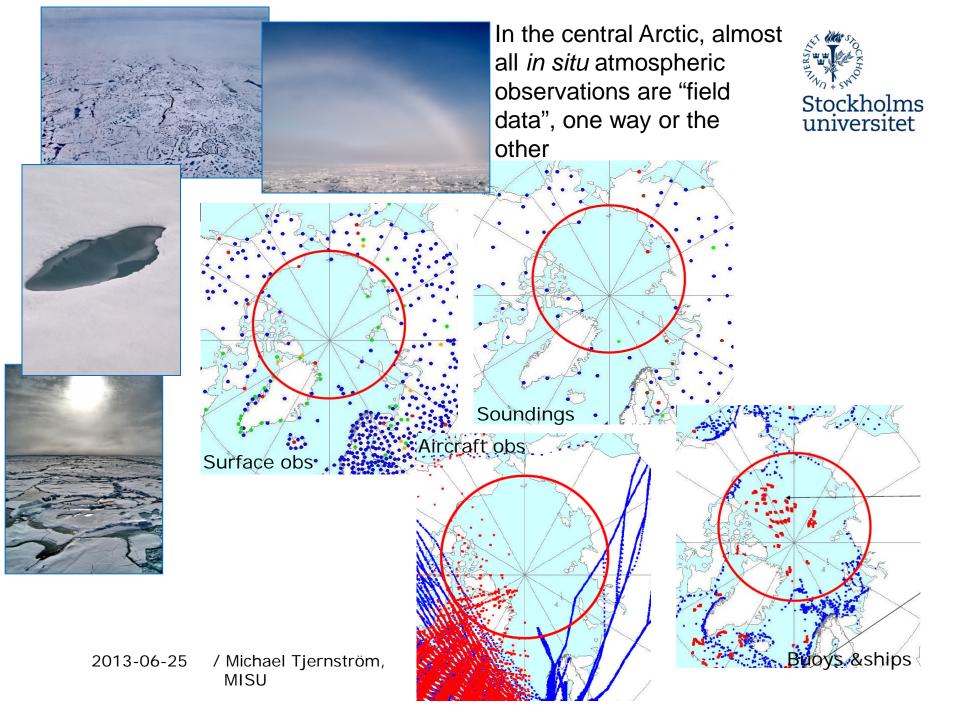


Why modelers should care about field projects

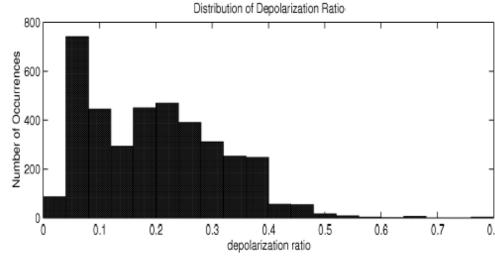
Michael Tjernström
Department of Meteorology & Bolin
Centre for Climate Research
Stockholm University
Sweden

- Expanding our knowledge reveal things we didn't know already
- Reveal process relationships understanding the system to improve model formulations
- Evaluate models in different ways





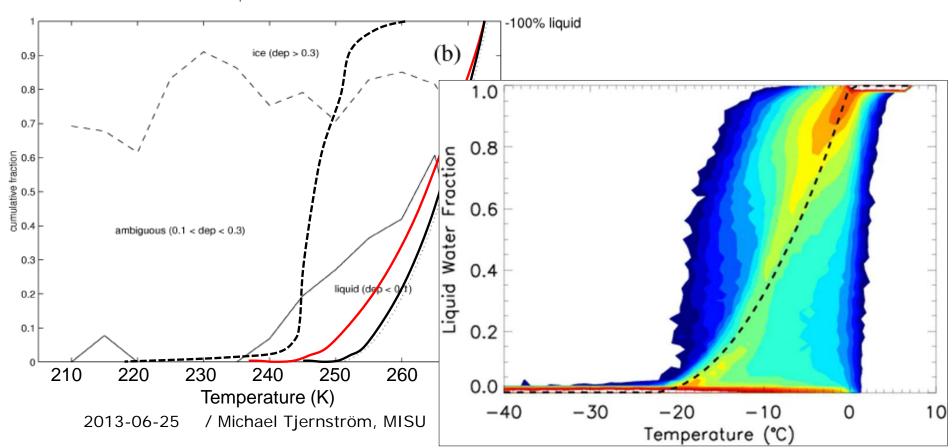
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Expanding knowledge:

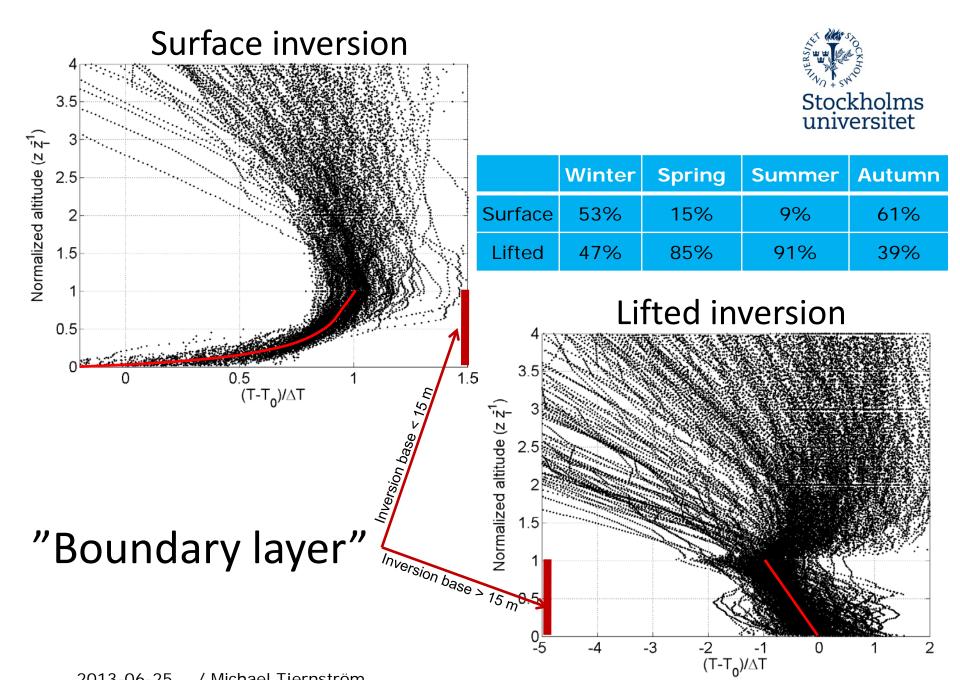


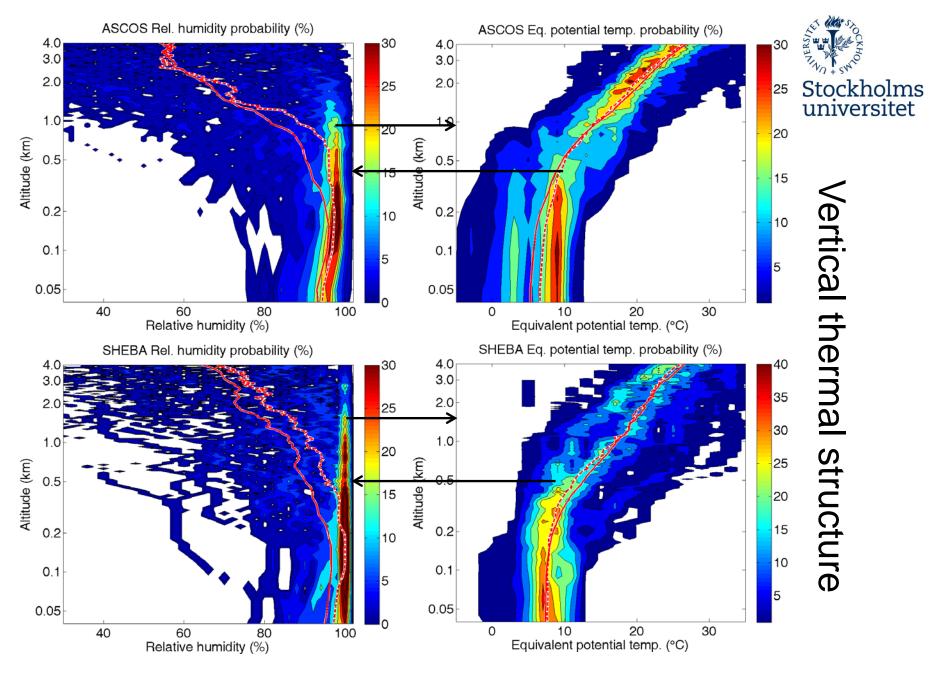
Mixed-phase clouds in cold climates...



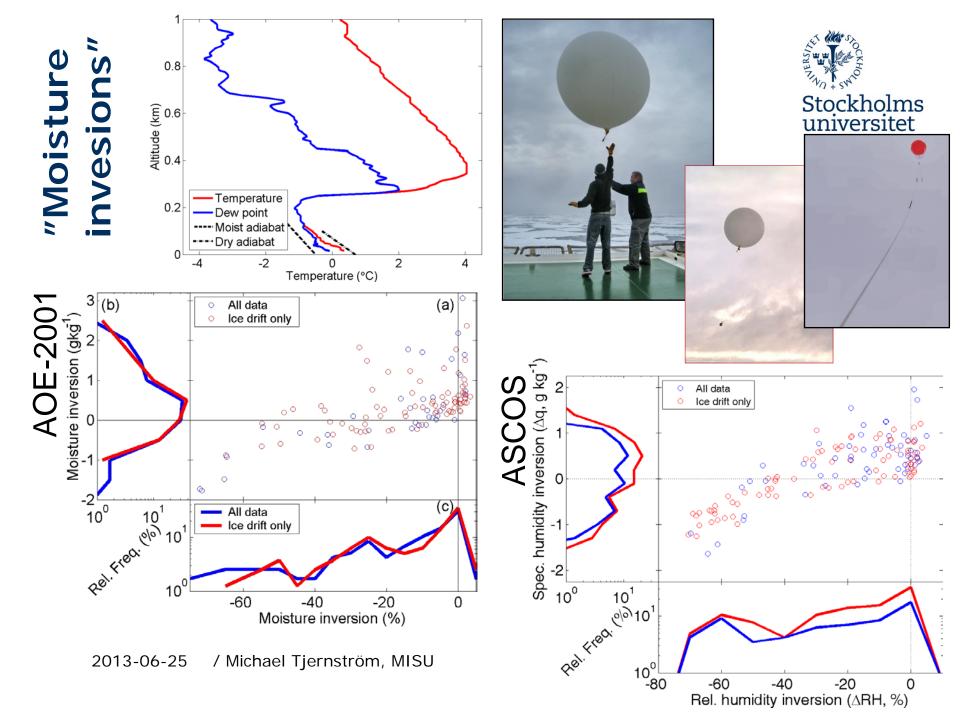
Vertical thermal structure ASCOS Eq. potential temp. probability (%) AOE Eq. potential temp. probability (%) 4.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 Stockholms universitet 35 2.0 2.0 25 30 1.0 1.0 20 Altitude (km) Altitude (km) 25 0.5 15 20 15 0.2 0.2 10 ~300 m ~400 m 10 0.1 0.1 0.05 0.05 30 30 0 Equivalent potential temp. (°C) Equivalent potential temp. (°C) SHEBA Eq. potential temp. probability (%) AOE-96 Eq. potential temp. probability (%) 4.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 35 2.0 2.0 30 30 25 1.0 1.0 25 Altitude (km) Altitude (km) 20 0.5 0.5 20 15 15 0.2 0.2 10 10 ~300 m ~500 m 0.1 0.1 0.05 0.05 30 20 30 0 10 10 20 0 Equivalent potential temp. (°C) Equivalent potential temp. (°C)

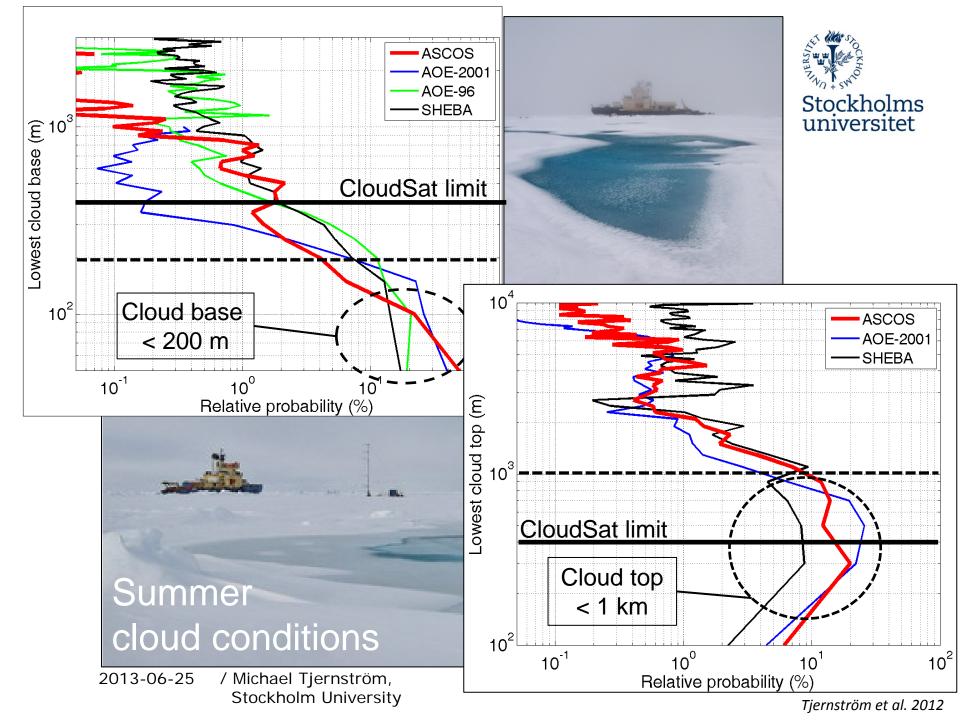
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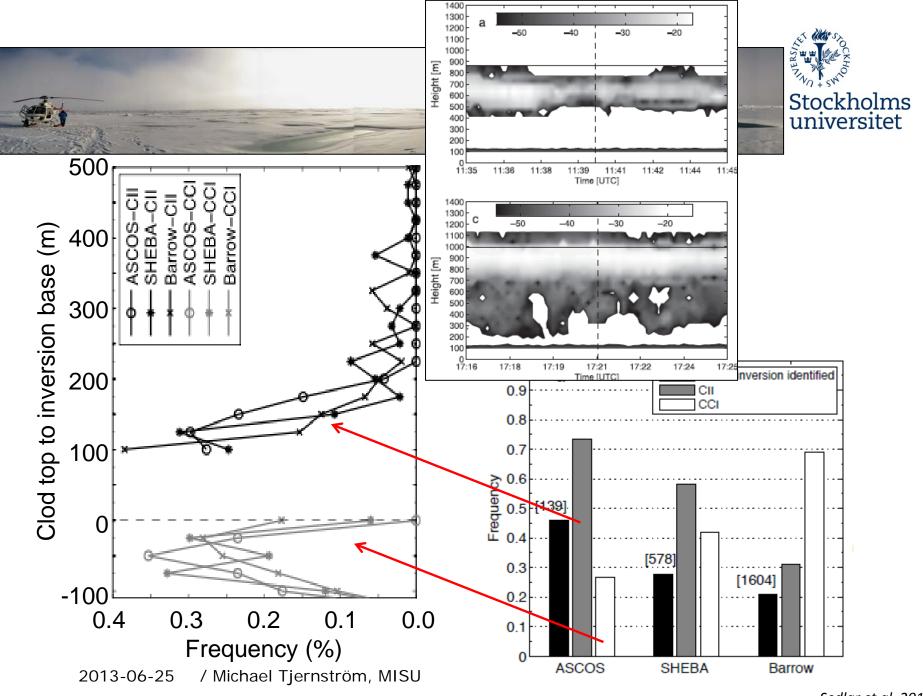


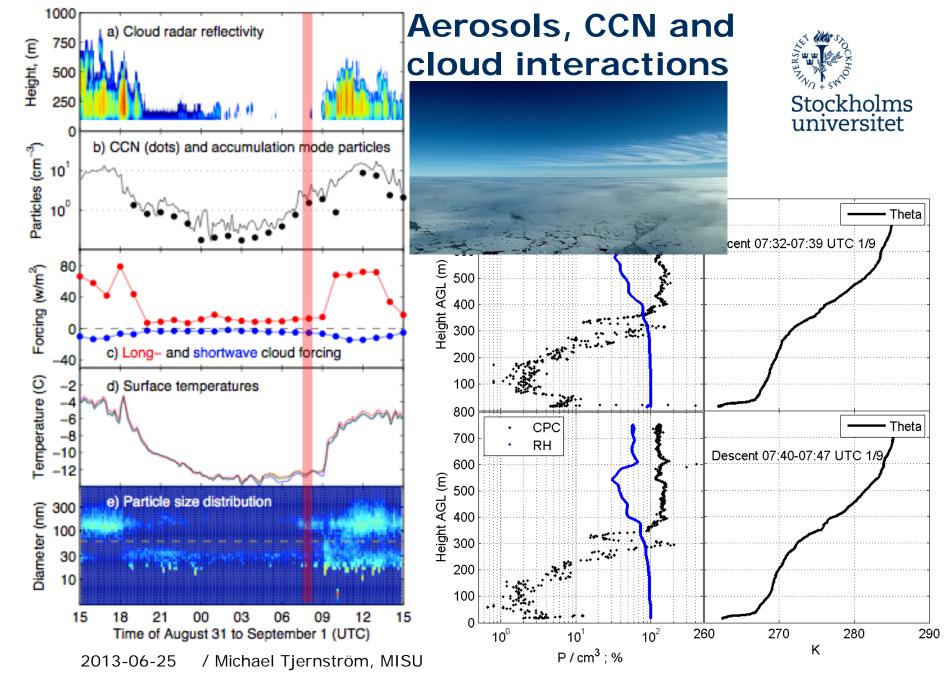


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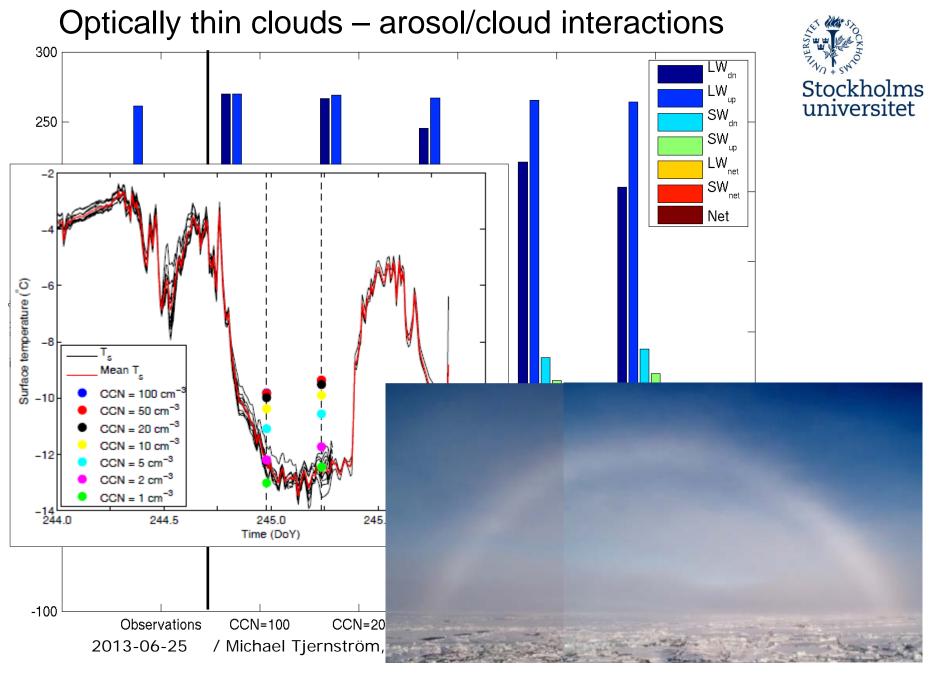


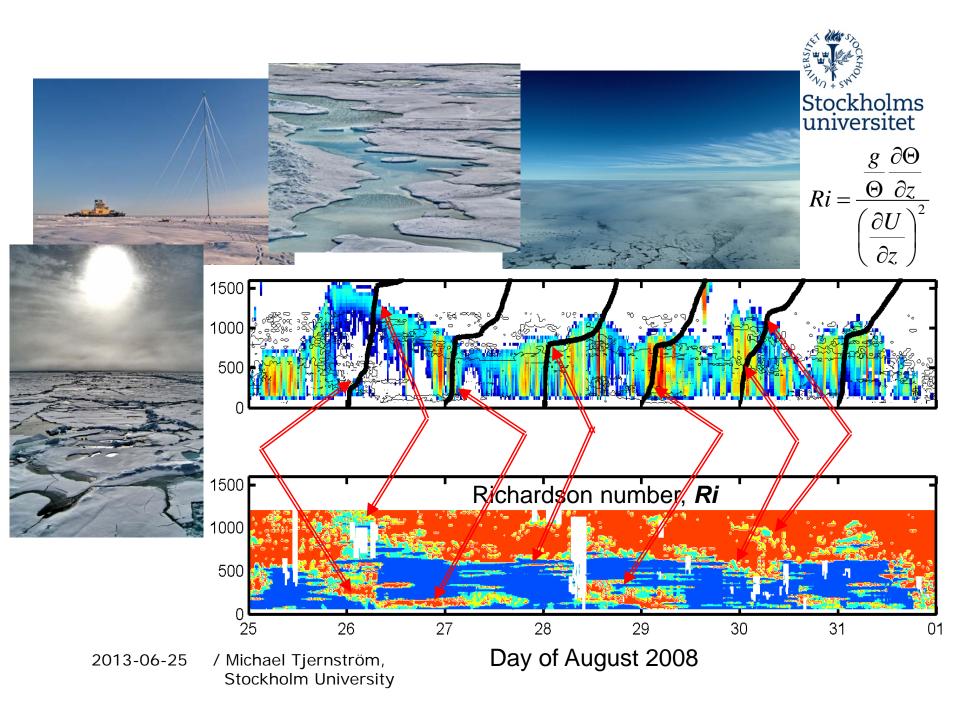


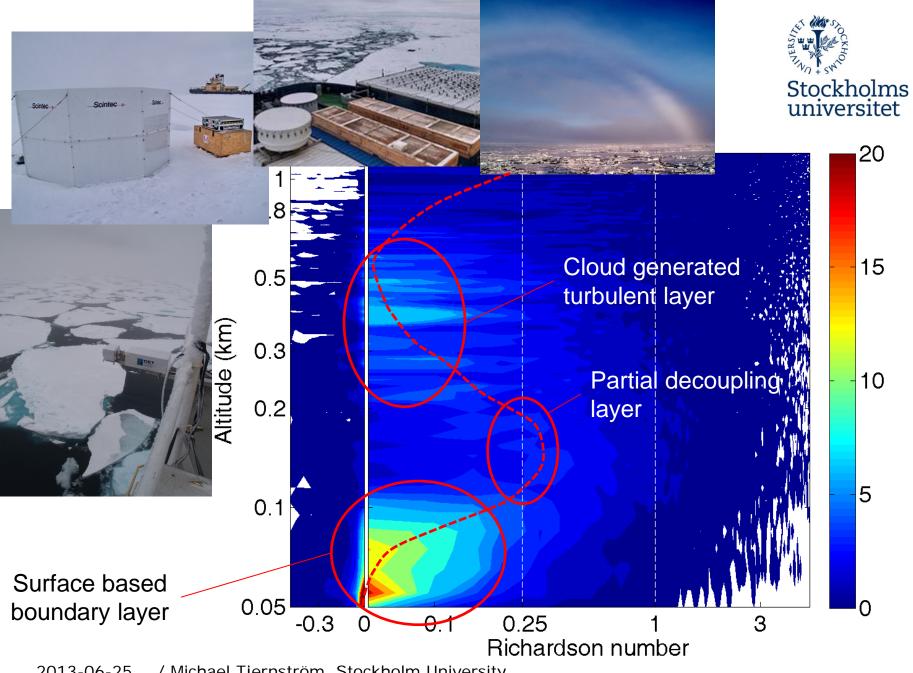




Optically thin clouds Relative probability Cumulative probability (x 10⁻¹) Stockholms universitet Probability (%) 100₁ a) Longwave cloud forcing 80 First indirect effec 60 10³ 10² 10 10 Cloud forcing, (Wm⁻² Relative probability CCN1 Cumulative probability CCN1 (x 10⁻¹) 40 - Relative probability CCN2 Cumulative probability CCN2 (x 10 CN-limited Probability (%) 20 Cirrus cloud -2010¹ -40b) Shortwave cloud forcing Number concentration (cm⁻³) 2013-06-25 / Michael Tjernström, MISU 10⁰ 10¹ 10² 10⁻¹ CCN, (cm⁻³)



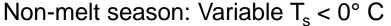


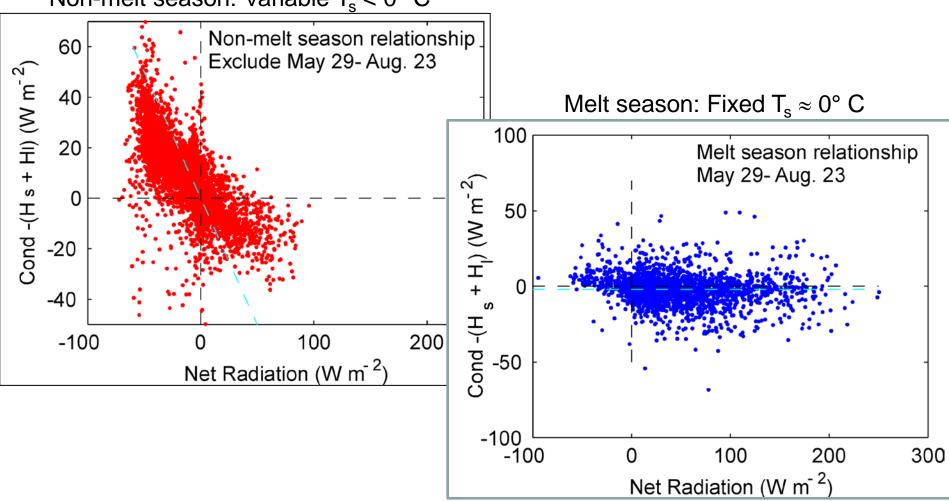


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Process relationships: understanding the system

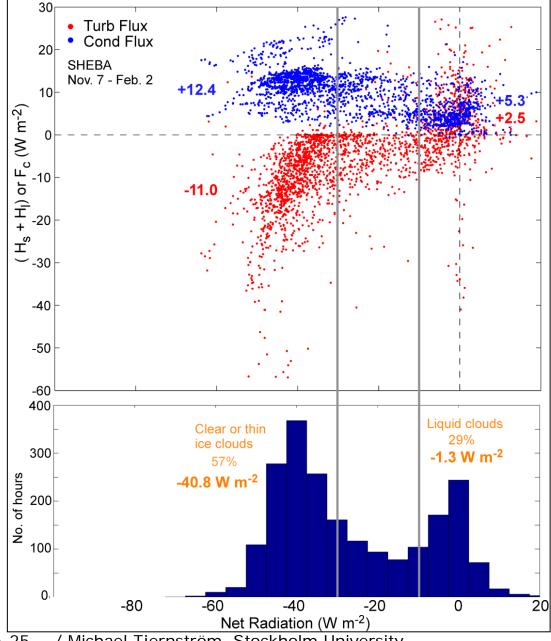






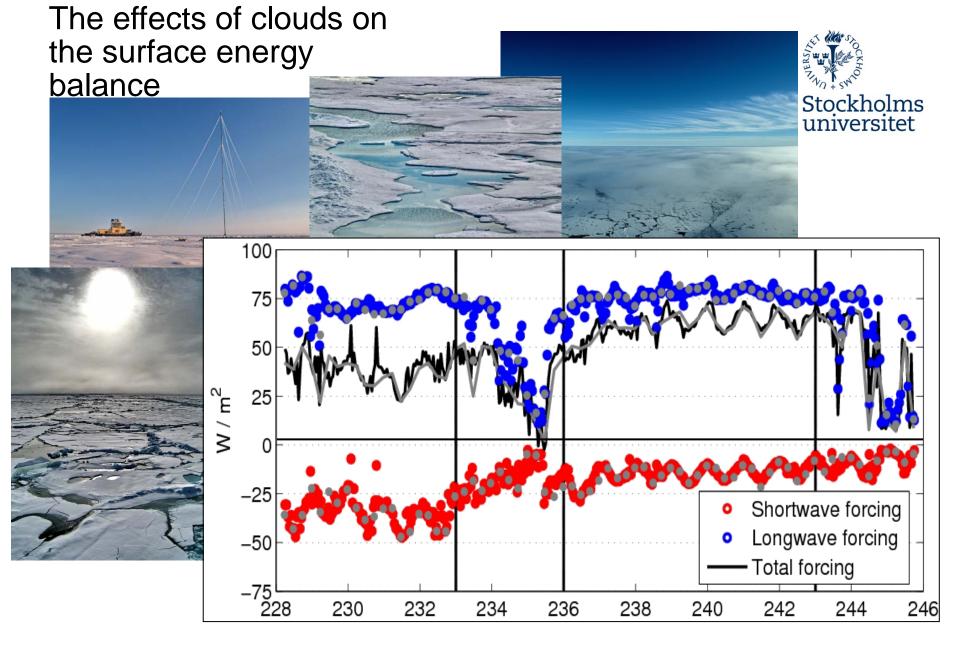
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SHEBA Polar Night

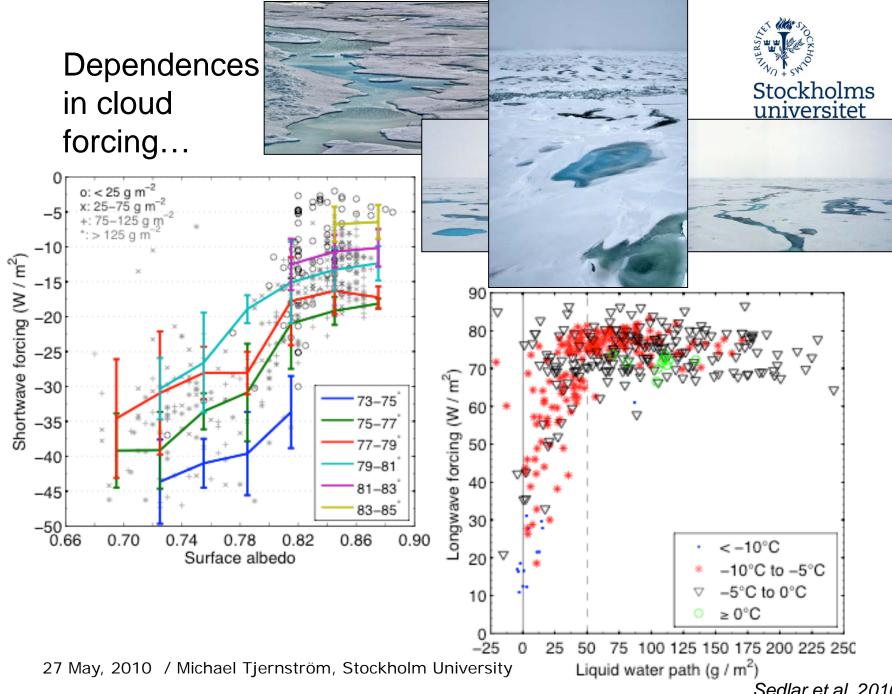




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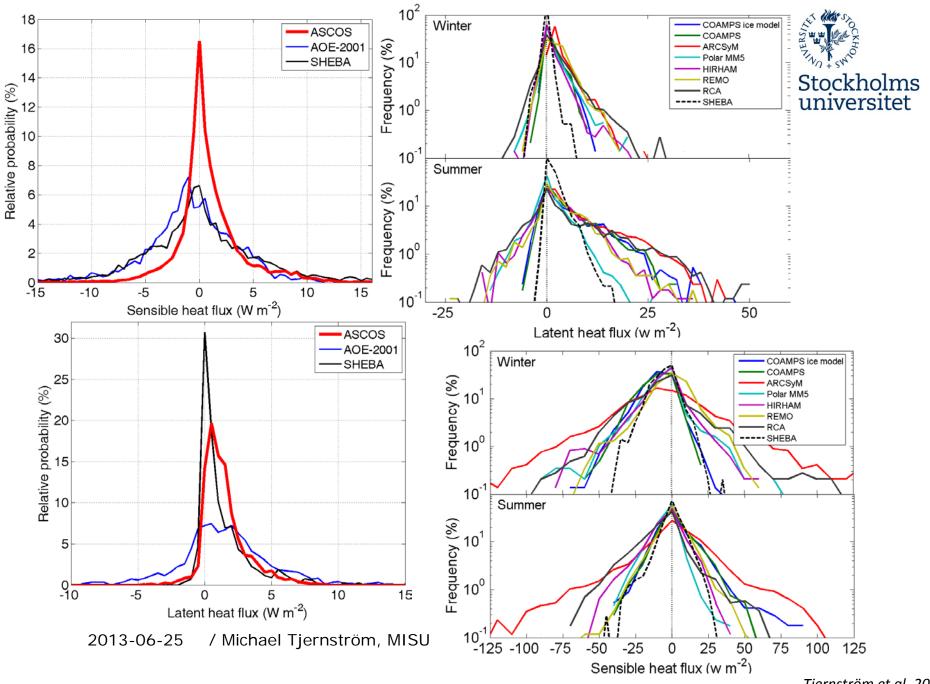


27 May, 2010 / Michael Tjernström, Stockholm University

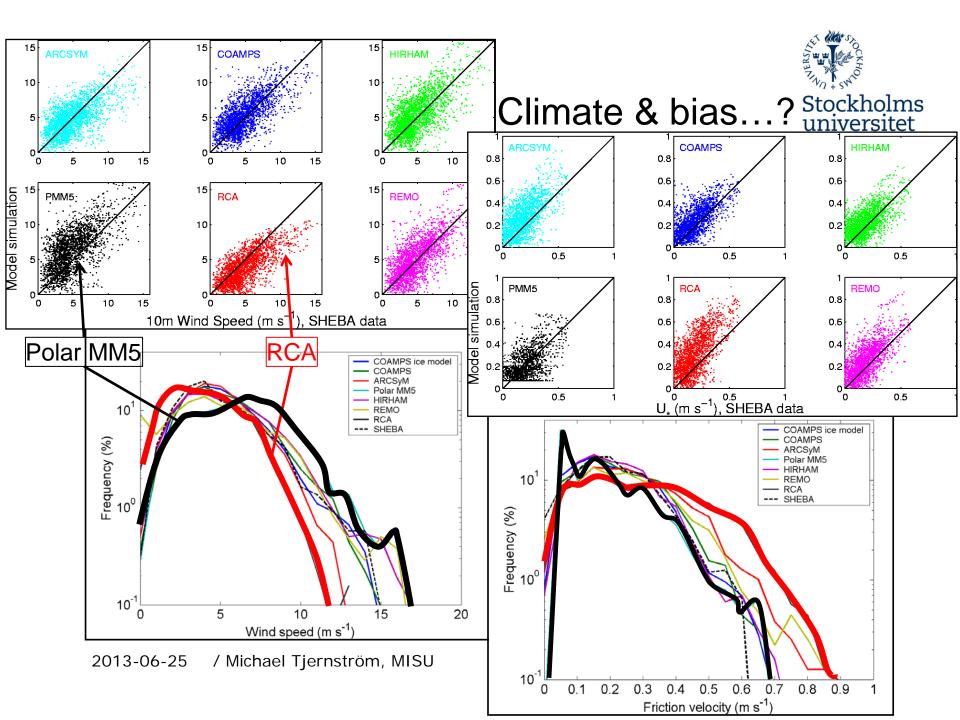


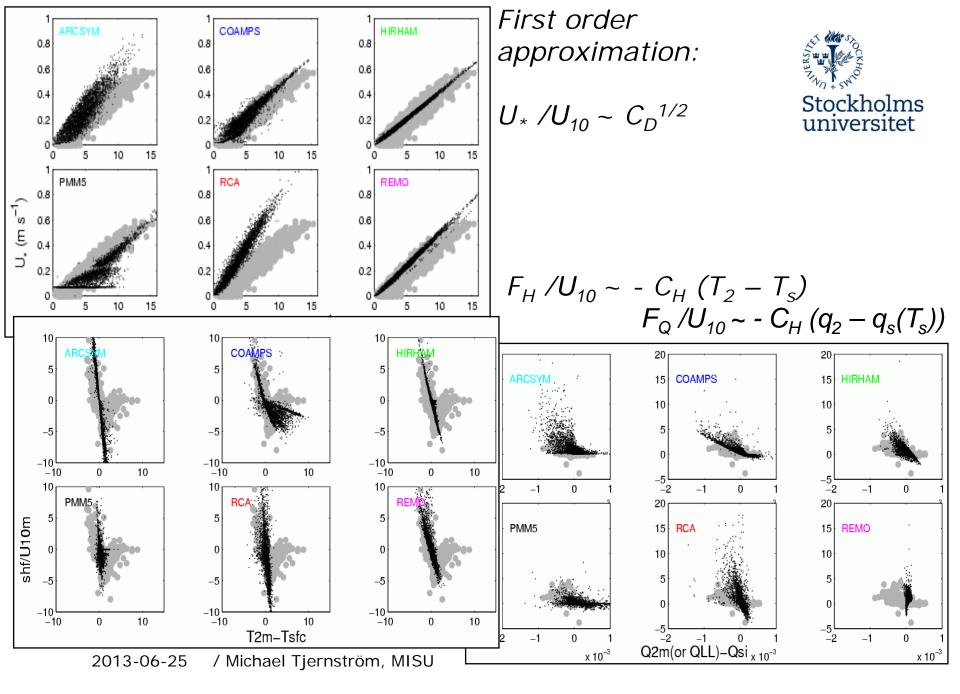
Sedlar et al. 2010

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Tjernström et al. 2012

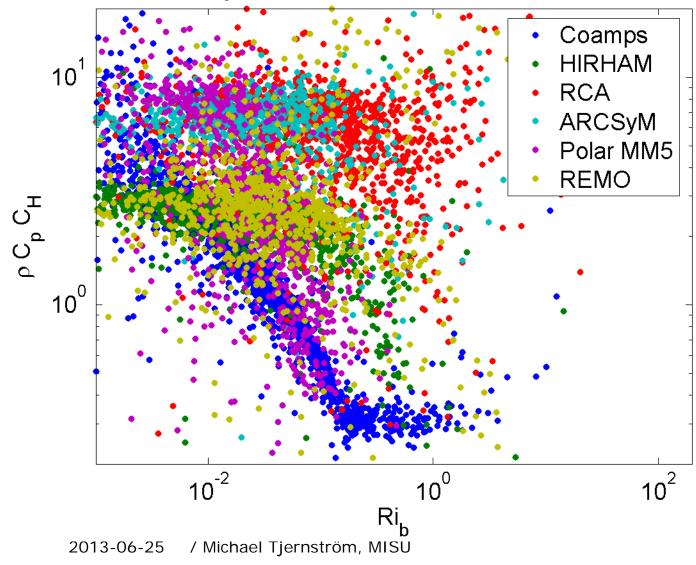


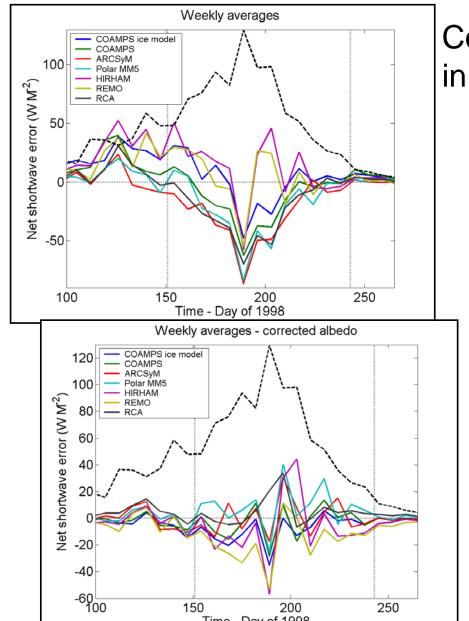


Tjernström et al. 2005



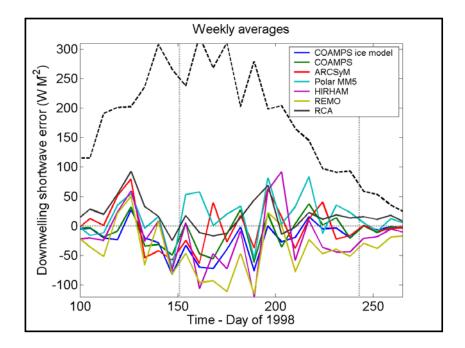
Shit in, shit out...?





Compensating errors in radiation...

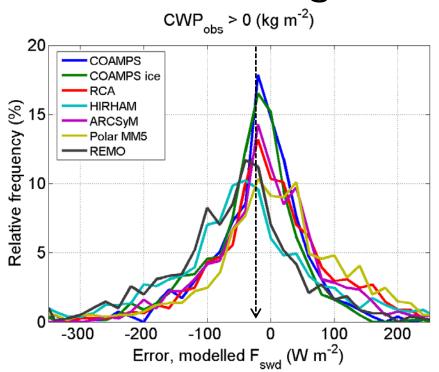




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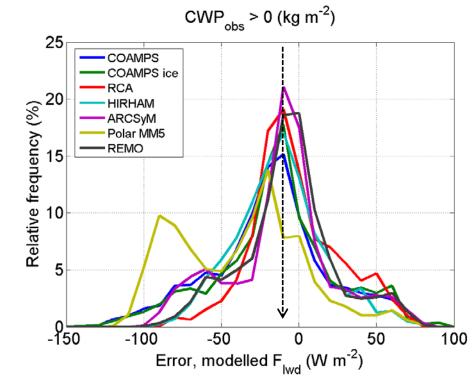
Time - Day of 1998

Clouds in regional models





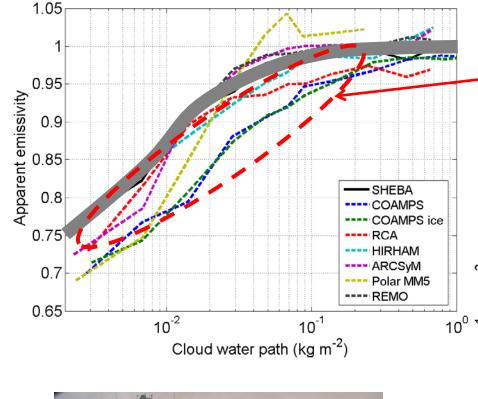




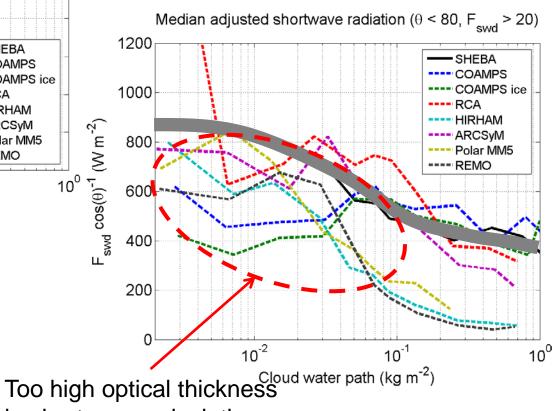
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Clouds in regional models





Too low optical thickness in longwave calculations

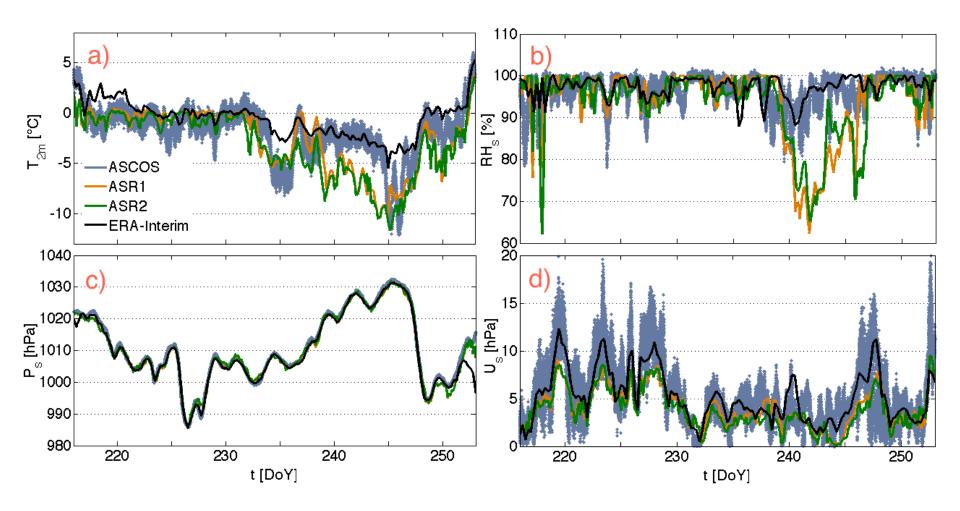


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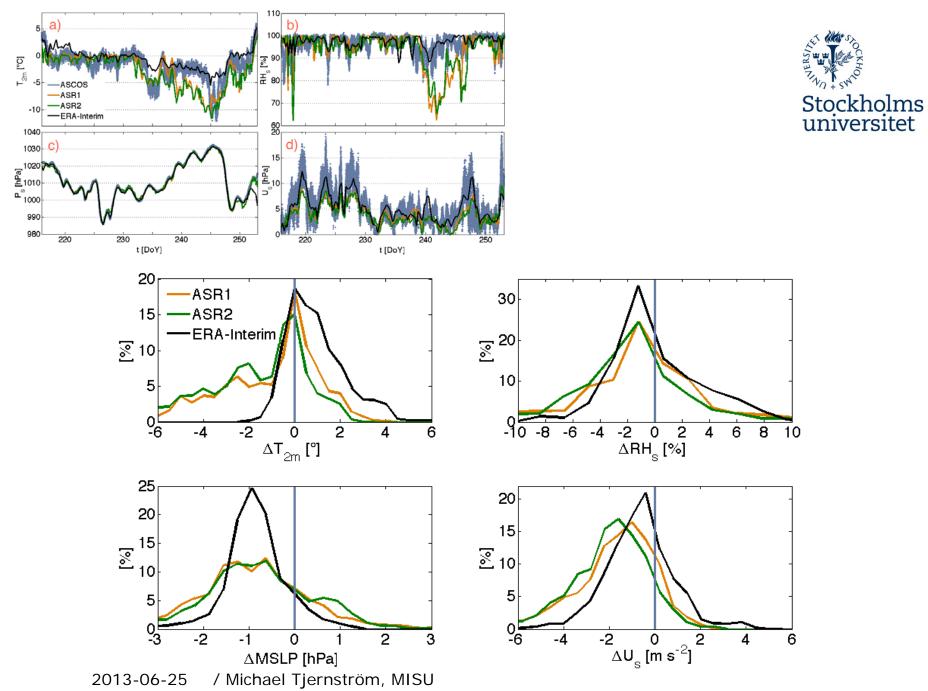
in shortwave calculations

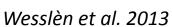
Two versions of the Arctic System Reanalysis, (ASR) Polar-WRF driven by ERA Interim, and ERA-Interim by itself...





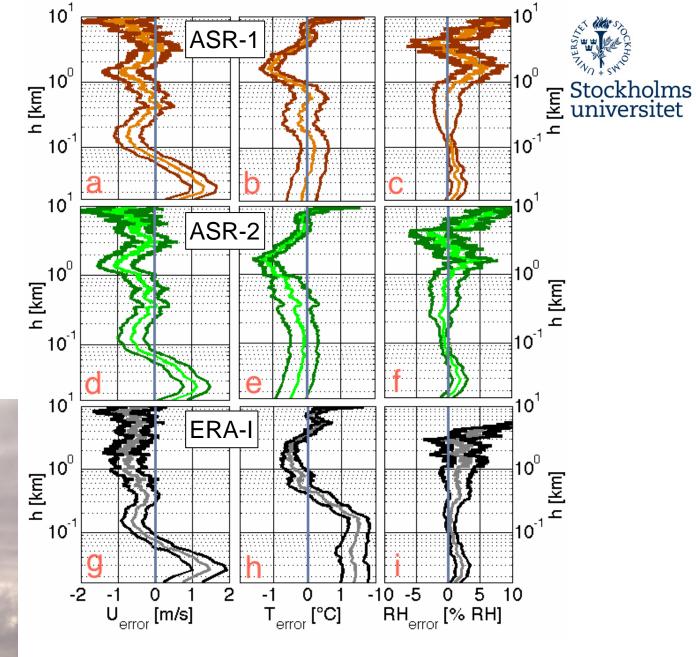
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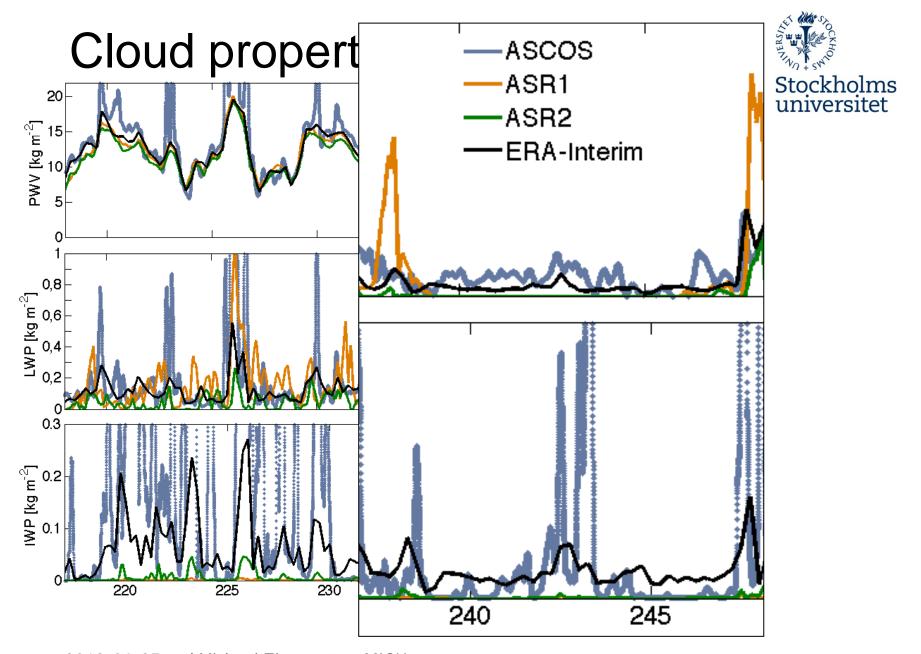




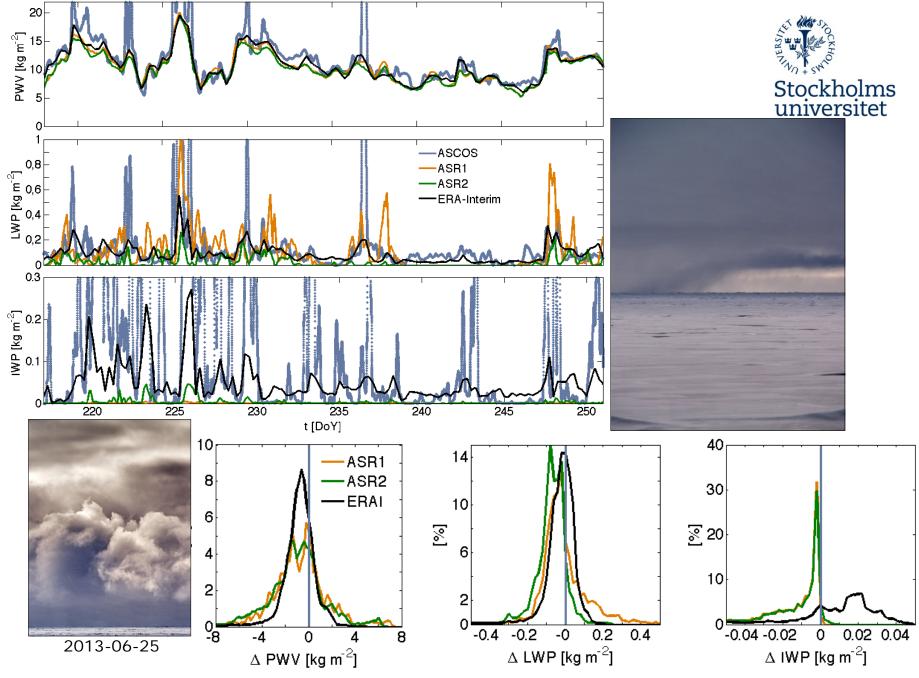
Vertical profiles...





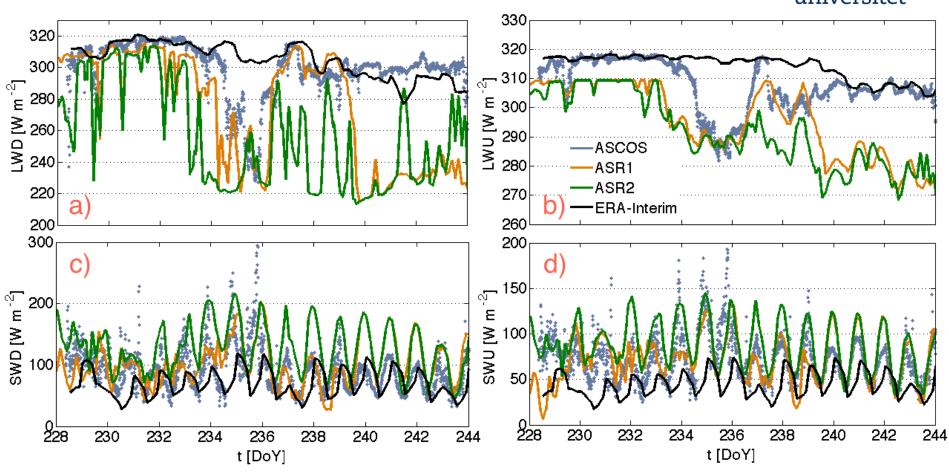


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Wesslèn et al. 2013





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Some thoughts

 A poor model will always be a poor model, no matter how much data assimilation is used. Poor models do poor forecasts – eventually



- A good model is a model with a realistic climate –
 for the right reasons. To make a good model
 requires an inevitable empirical component
- Even if a model can be evaluated against routine observations, a correct result may still come from compensating errors in different processes; hence the need to evaluate processes
- Special Challenges:
 - Stable winter boundary layers
 - Mixed phase clouds
 - Optically thin clouds and aerosols

Some recommendations

- Close collaboration between modeling and
 Stockholms
 universitet
 observational centers and the academic community,
 using the best characteristics of each group
- For the PPP: Start with a canvas of what good field experiment data is already available and set up a series of modeling experiments – do it now!
- Longer term field observations in the Arctic are extremely expensive and very demanding and it is difficult for the academic community to access the levels of policymaking where decisive funding action can be taken; national met centers have a more direct access to government – let's scratch each other's back
- International coordination is key...!