

Sensitivity of AOT calculation to relative humidity

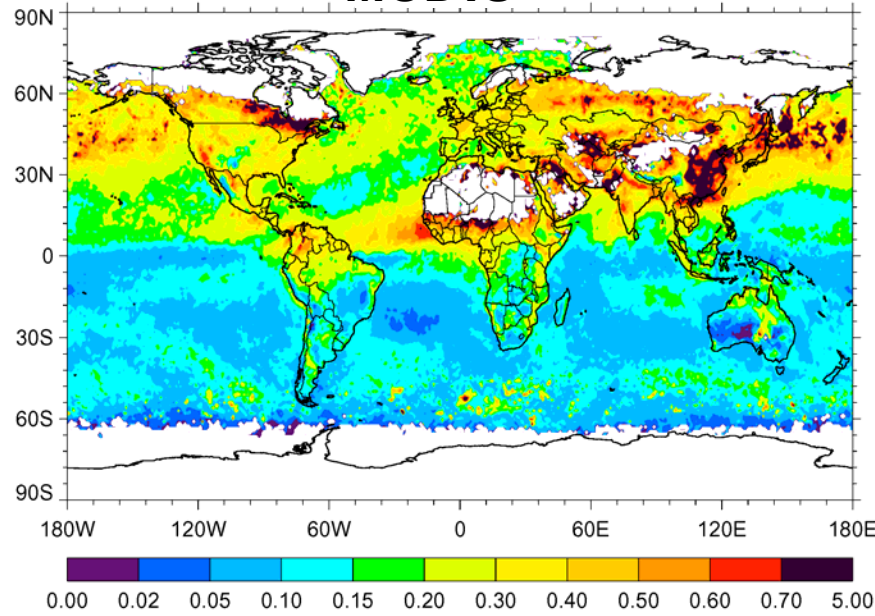
Huisheng Bian, Hongbin Yu, Susan Strahan
Univ. of Maryland Baltimore County

Mian Chin, Jose Rodriguez
NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center

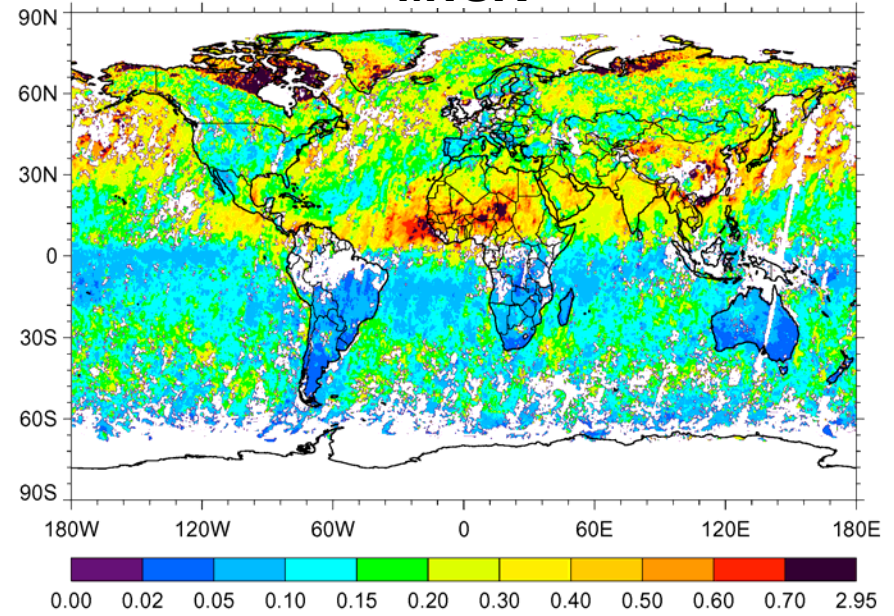
Joyce Penner
Michigan University

HTAP meeting
October 17, 2007

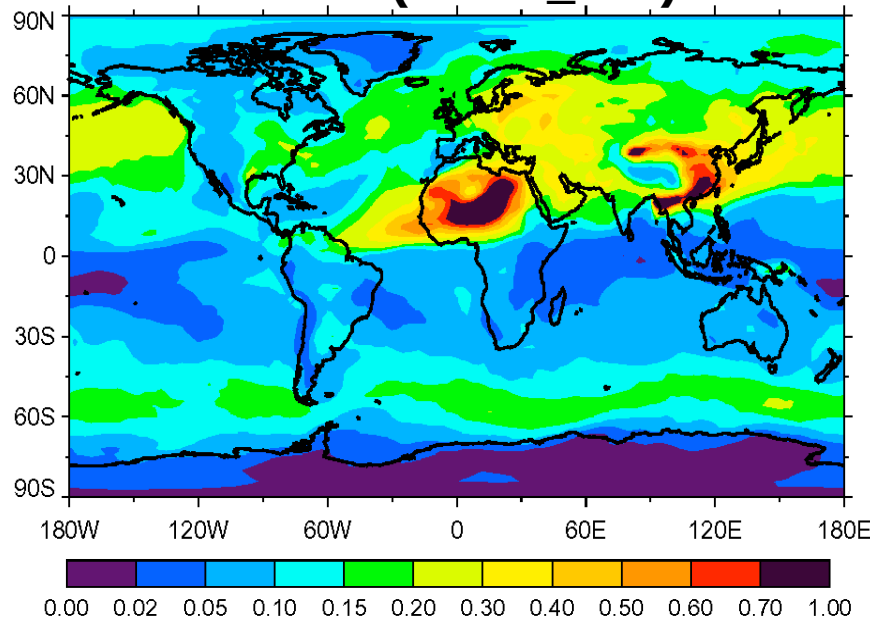
MODIS



MISR



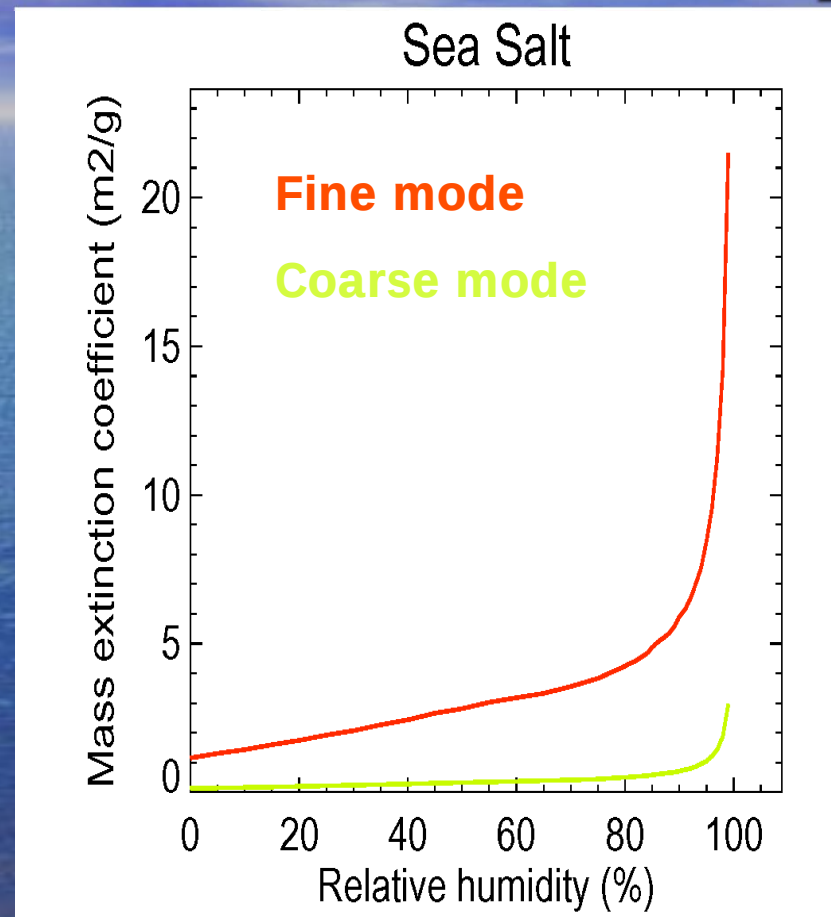
GMI (2x2.5_3hr)



AOT (550 nm) at April 2001

GMI: Global Modeling Initiative,
an off-line model driven by
GEOS-4 assimilation
meteorological data at **2°**
latitude x **2.5°** longitude and
3-hr time interval

Mass Extinction Efficient (MEE) vs Relative Humidity (RH)



$$\text{AOT} = \text{dry_mass} \times \text{MEE (RH)}$$

Motivation

- A small change in RH creates very large uncertainty in MEE
- Support inter-model comparison

Kinne et al., 2003

ECHAM4	GOCART	MIRAGE	GISS	Sprintars	Grantour	ULAQ
3.8 x 3.8	2.0 x 2.5	2.8 x 2.8	4.0 x 5.0	1.1 x 1.1	5.6 x 5.6	10 x 22.5

Textor et al., 2006

16 models, 2 close to 1 x 1, 11 to 2 x 2.5, 2 to 4 x 5, and 1 to 10 x 22.5

Kinne et al., 2006

20 models, 1 close to 1 x 1, 13 to 2 x 2.5, 4 to 4 x 5, and 1 to 10 x 22.5

Schulz et al., 2006

9 models, 1 close to 1 x 1, 7 to 2 x 2.5, 1 to 4 x 5, and 1 to 10 x 22.5

HTAP (*jüelich*)

12 models, 3 close to 1 x 1, 6 to 2 x 2.5, 3 to 4 x 5

Goal

- What is the AOT variation in terms of RH variation due to using different model spatial resolution or using GCM meteorological field averaged over different time interval?
- Where and when is the AOT most sensitive to changes in RH?

Approach

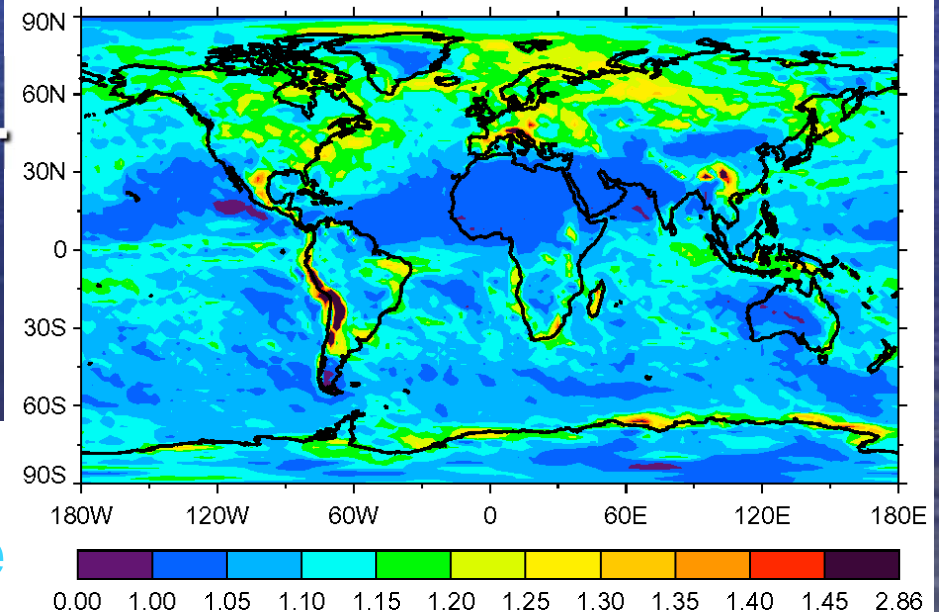
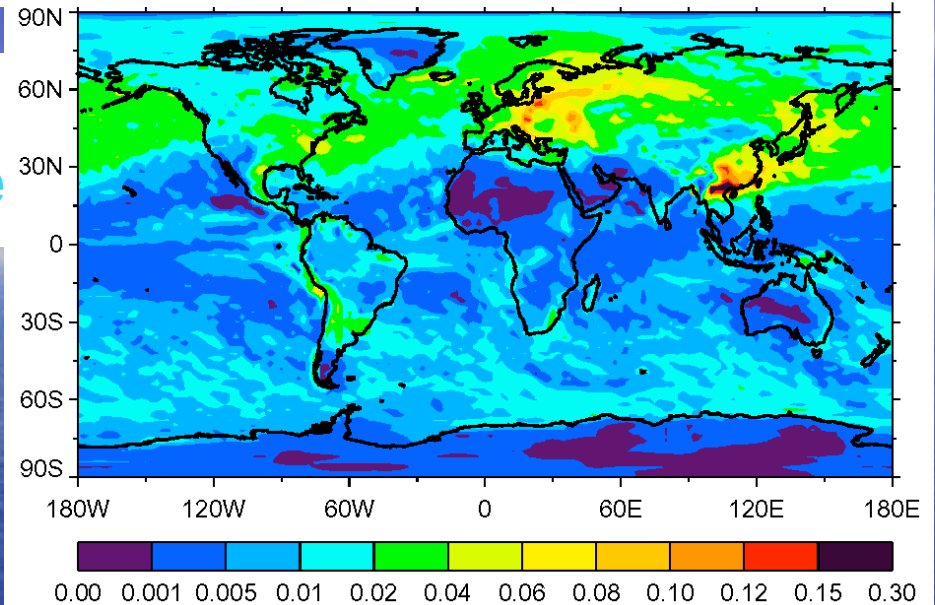
- Base case (2x2.5_3hr):
2° (latitude) x 2.5° (longitude),
3 hour averaged RH
- Control cases:
 - 1 ° x1.25 °, 3 hours (1x1.25_3hr)
 - 2 ° x2.5 ° , 6 hours (2x2.5_6hr)

AOT(1x1.25_3hr) vs AOT(2x2.5_3hr)

Absolute Difference

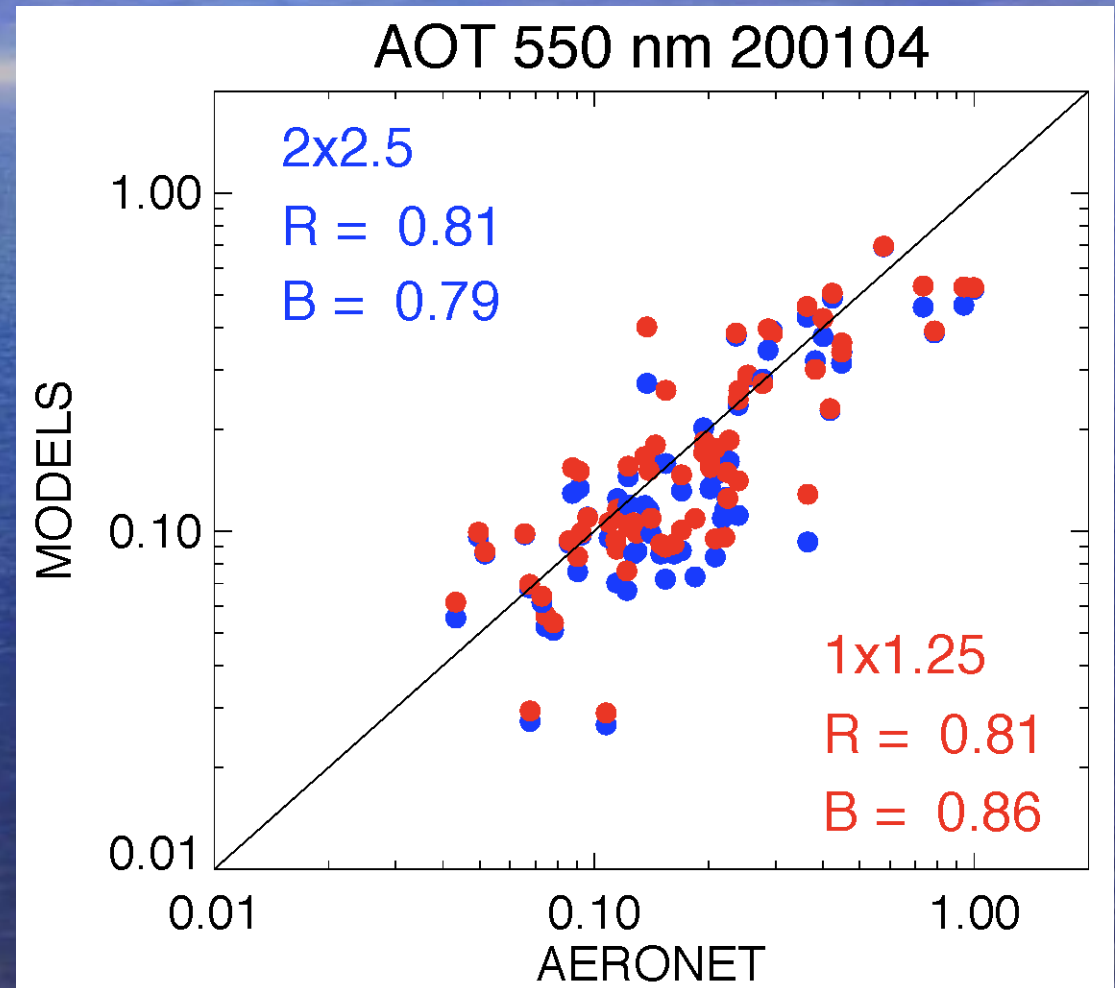
- High difference occurs over :
 1. high hygroscopic aerosol areas;
 2. surface escarpment;
 3. land-ocean boundary.

Relative Difference



Comparison of AOT between model and observation

- GMI AOT(1x1.25_3hr) is closer to AOT(AERONET) than that of GMI AOT(2x2.5_3hr)

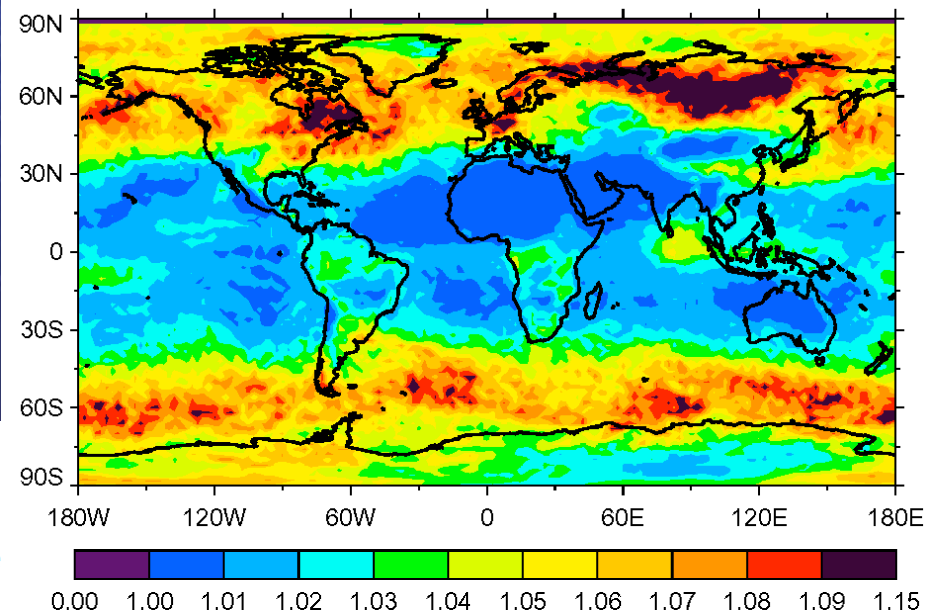
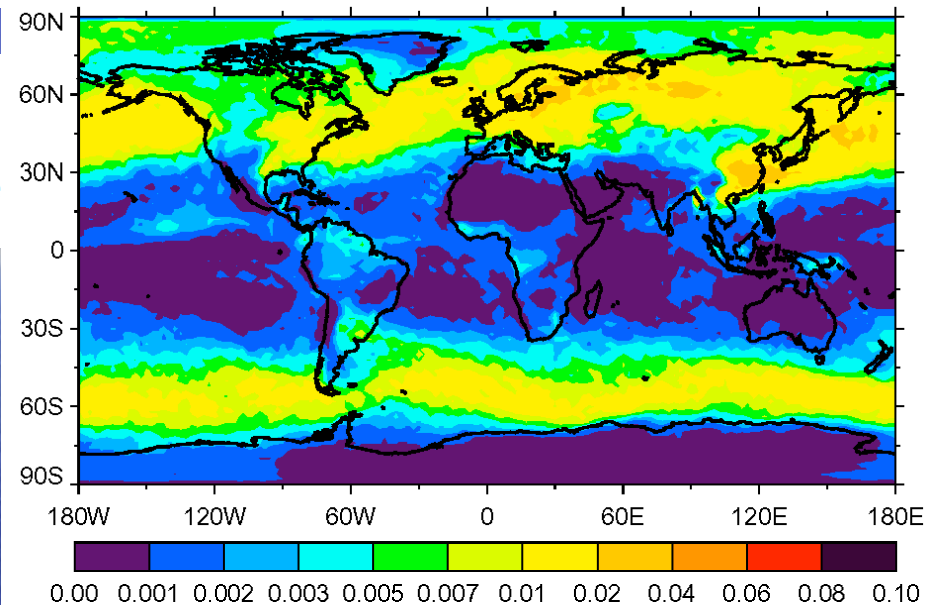


AOT(2x2.5_3hr) vs AOT(2x2.5_6hr)

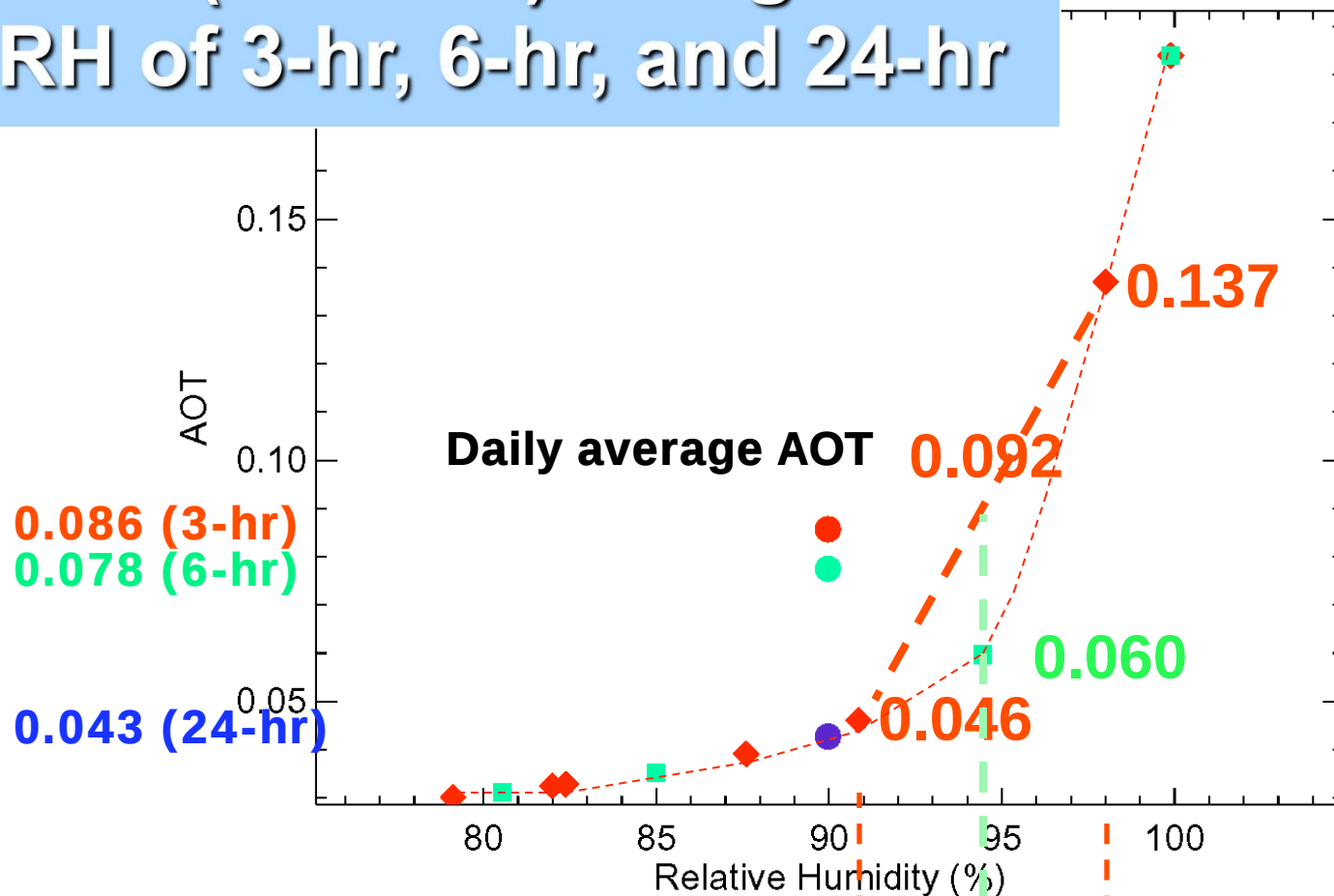
**Absolute
Difference**

- High difference occurs over middle latitudes

**Relative
Difference**



AOT (sea salt) using mean RH of 3-hr, 6-hr, and 24-hr

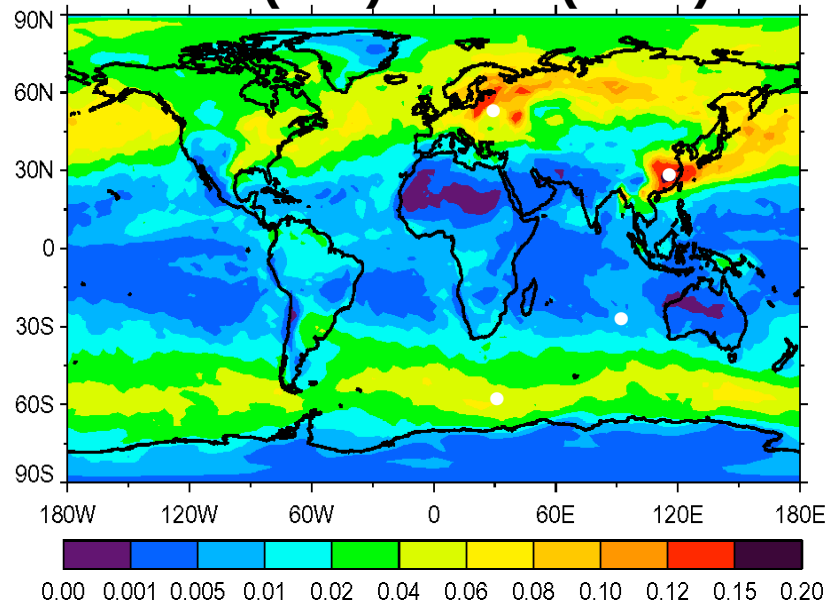


Calculate AOT first and then average > average RH first and then calculate AOT

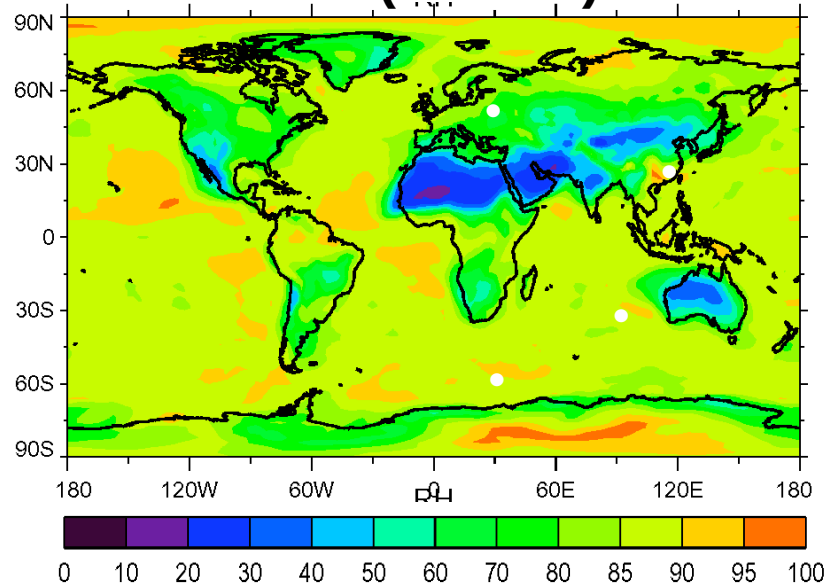
April 1, 2001
at 30E, 60S

April 2001

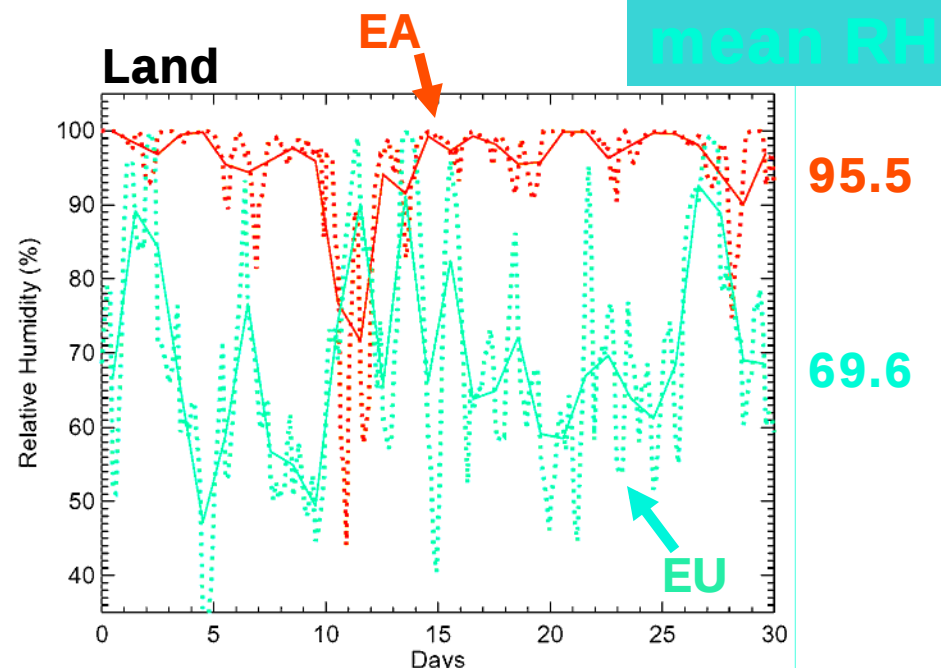
AOT (3hr) – AOT (24hr)



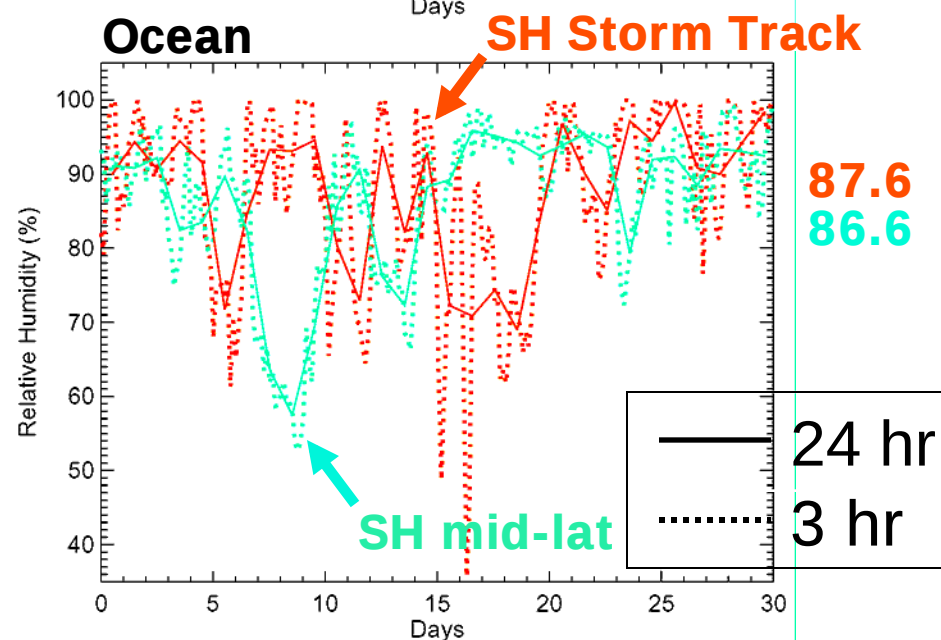
RH (930 mb)



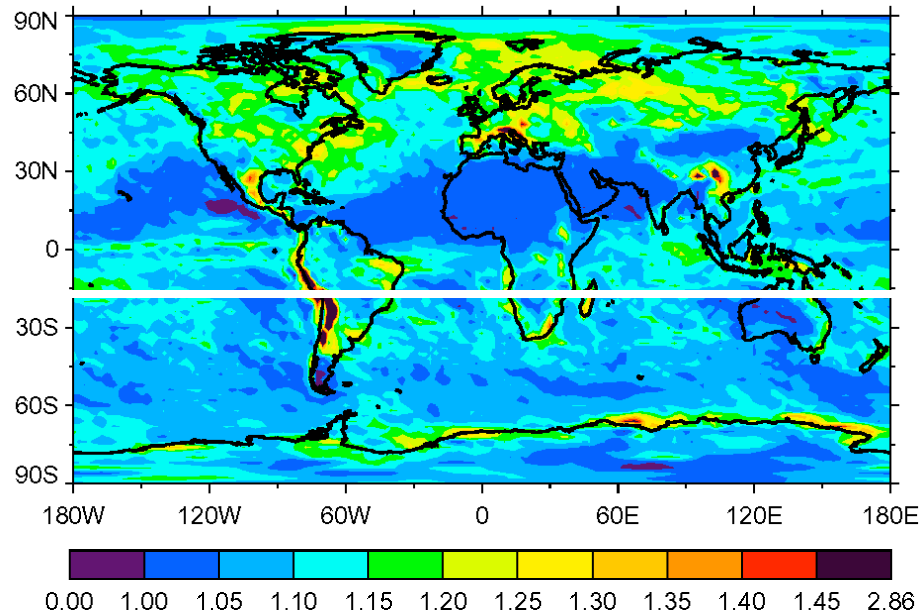
Land



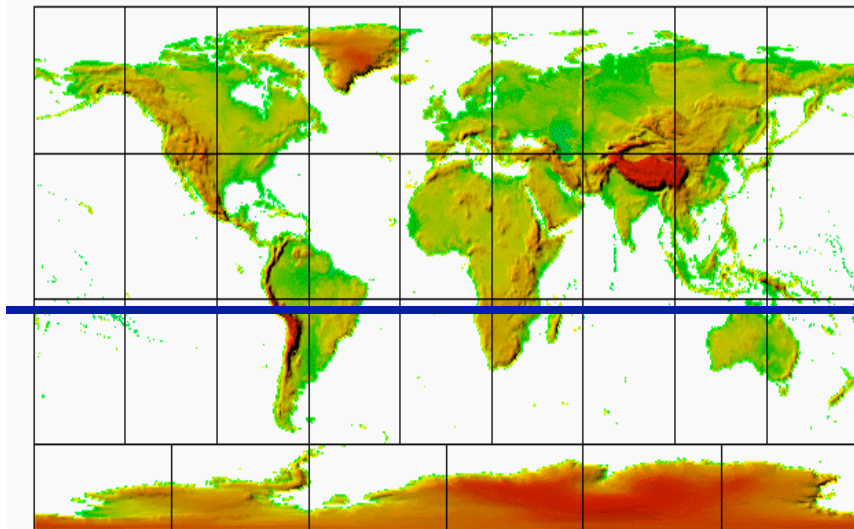
Ocean



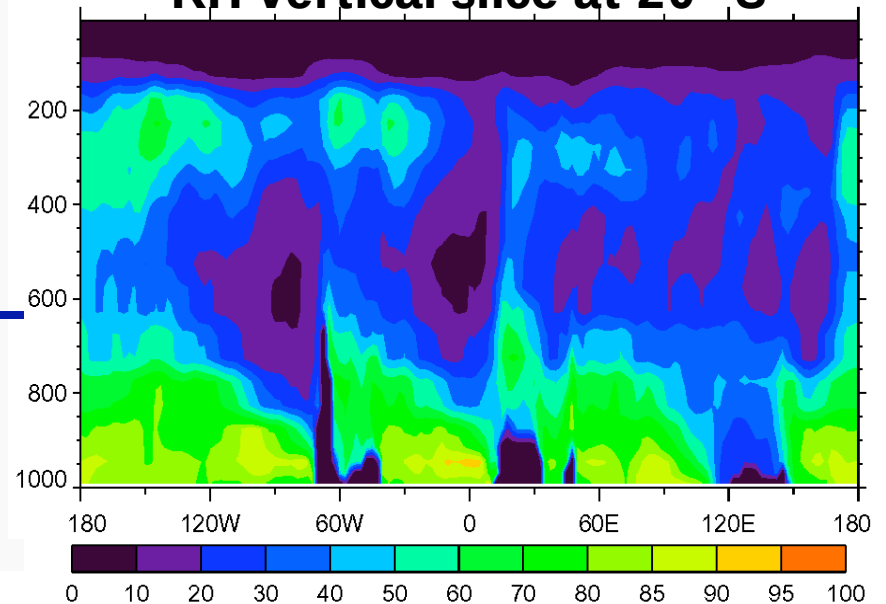
AOT (1x1.25) / AOT (2x2.5)



Look at Mountain
Andes and Southern
Africa !!!

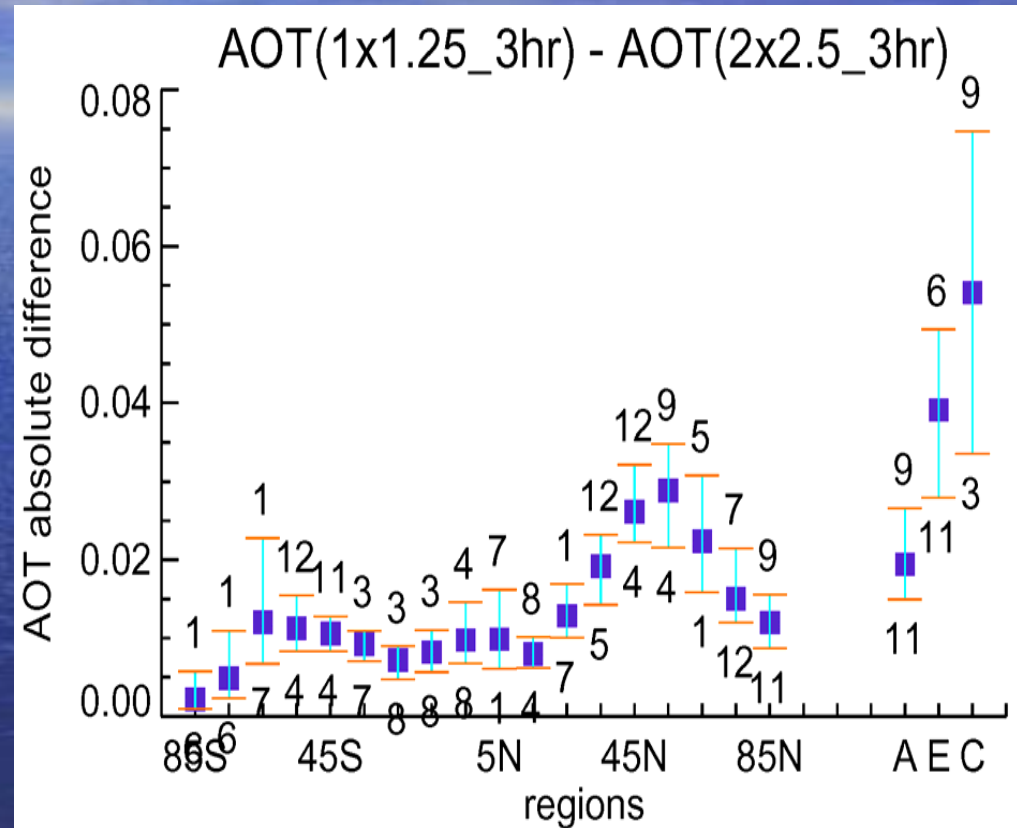


RH vertical slice at 20° S



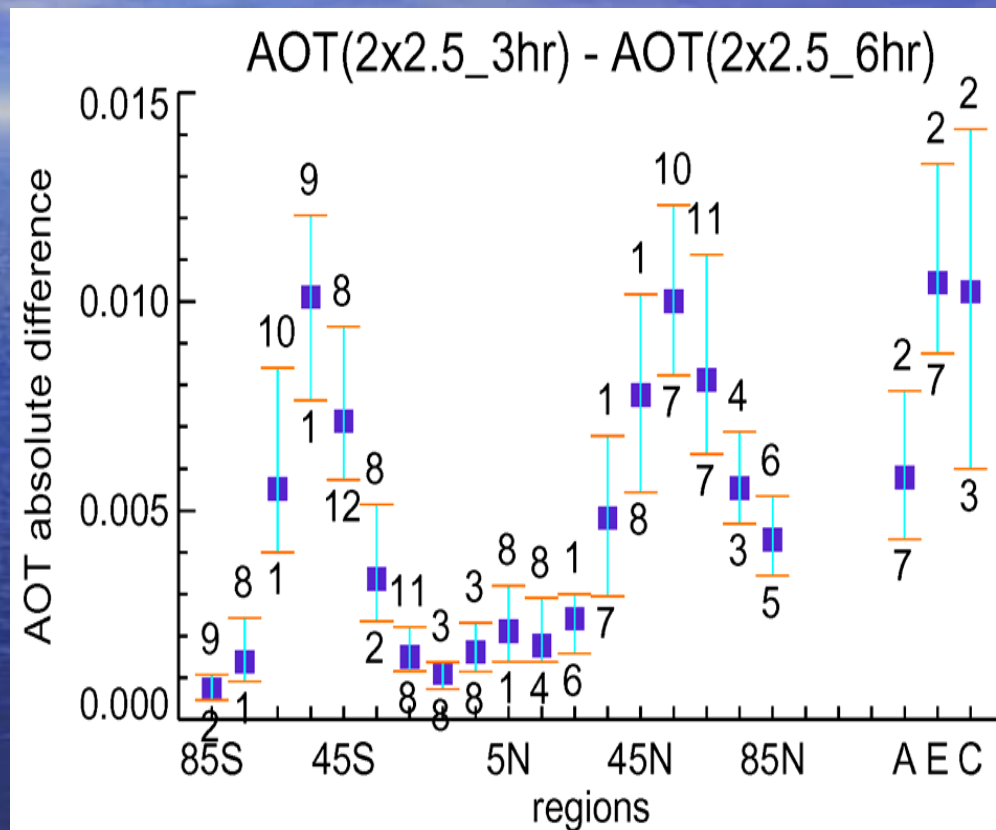
Where and When is the AOT most sensitive to changes in RH?

- Middle Northern Hemisphere
- No apparent time pattern



Where and When

- Middle Northern and Southern Hemisphere
- Southern Hemisphere: Aug - Oct
- Northern Hemisphere: Oct - Apr



Relative change in TOA direct radiative effect (DRE) due to RH at 1x1.25 vs 2x2.5 resolution



Ocean global DRE: MODIS/GOCART/GMI(2x2.5)/GMI(1x1.25)
(Wm⁻²) -5.9 / -4.1 / -4.8 / -5.3

Yu et al.,
2006 (ACP)

Land global DRE: MO_MI_GO/GOCART/GMI(2x2.5)/GMI(1x1.25)
(Wm⁻²) -4.4 / -4.1 / -4.0 / -4.5

Relative change in TOA direct radiative effect (DRE) due to RH averaged over 3-hr vs 6-hr

Ocean	6	5	2	6
Land	6	6	3	4
	2	1	1	2
	3	1	1	3
	2	2	1	2
		2	1	1
		6	Global mean	3
		5		3

Ocean global DRE: MODIS/GOCART/GMI(3hr)/GMI(6hr)
(Wm⁻²) -5.9 / -4.1 / -4.8 / -4.7

Yu et al.,
2006 (ACP)

Land global DRE: MO_MI_GO/GOCART/GMI(3hr)/GMI(6hr)
(Wm⁻²) -4.4 / -4.1 / -4.0 / -3.9

Conclusions

- Global AOT is increased by using RH at higher model spatial resolutions, as well as by using mean RH at shorter periods.
- There are two RH features (mean and variability) which influence the AOT change when resolution changes.

Conclusions

- Global AOT is **11%** higher by using RH in spatial resolution 1° by 1.25° instead of 2° by 2.5° . Accordingly, the TOA DRE increases by **10%** and **14%** over ocean and land respectively.
- The AOT is most sensitive to middle NH and surface escarpment regions when RH spatial resolution doubles. No apparent time pattern is found.

Conclusions

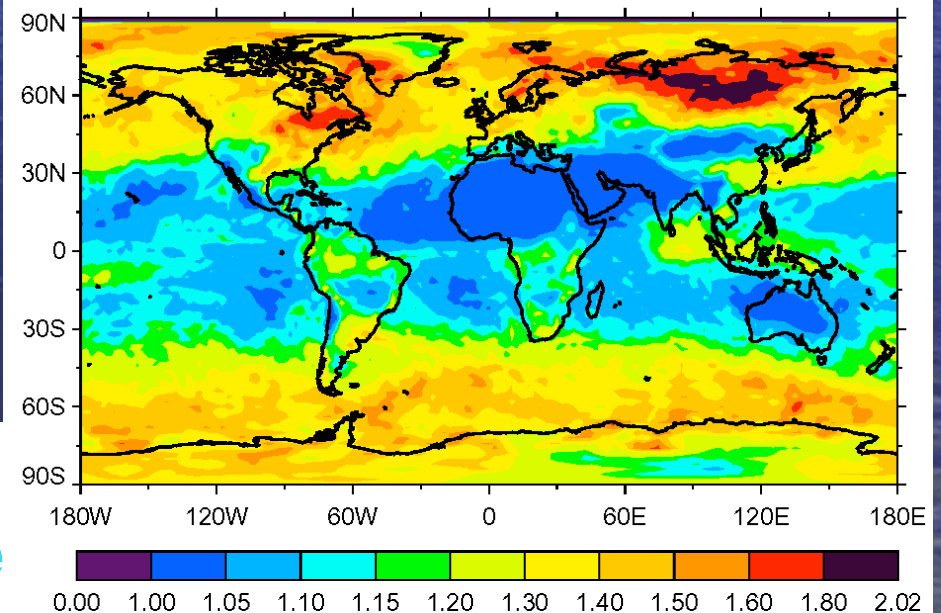
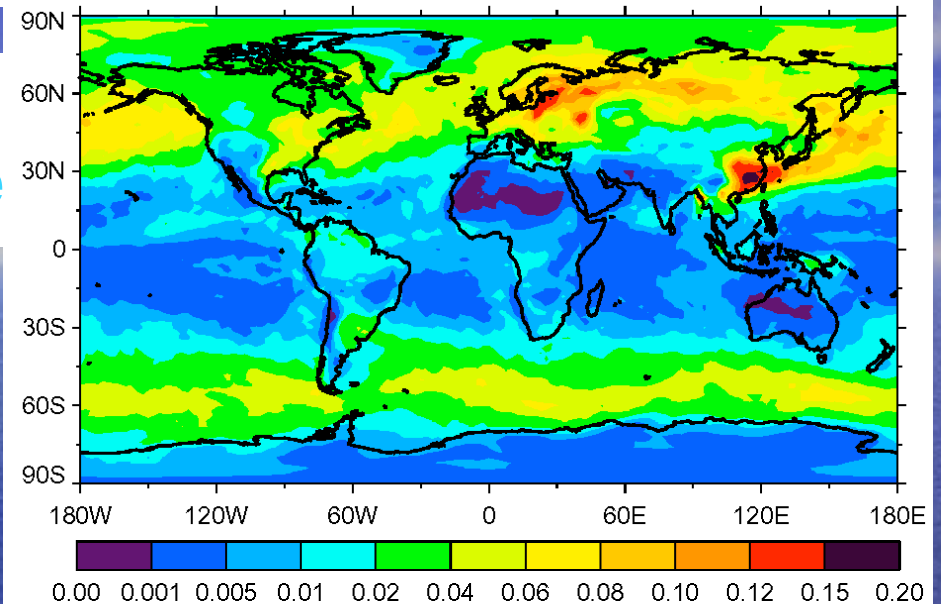
- **4%** higher global AOT is derived from using mean RH over 3-hr period instead of 6-hr period and the corresponding TOA DRE is **3%** higher globally.
- The AOT is most sensitive to middle latitudes of both hemispheres. The maximum AOT change occurs during August-October in the SH and October-April in the NH.

AOT(2x2.5_3hr) vs AOT(2x2.5_24hr)

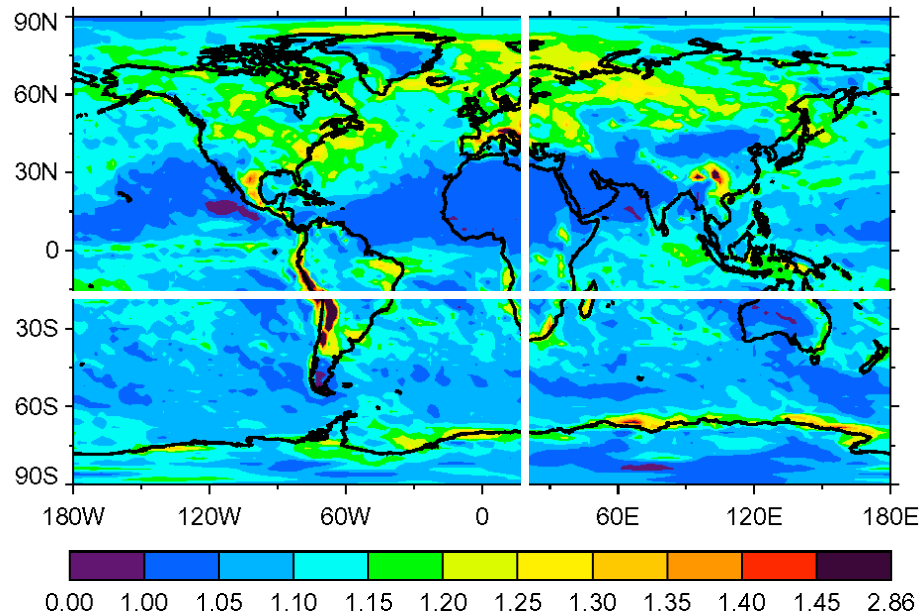
**Absolute
Difference**

- **High difference occurs over middle latitudes**

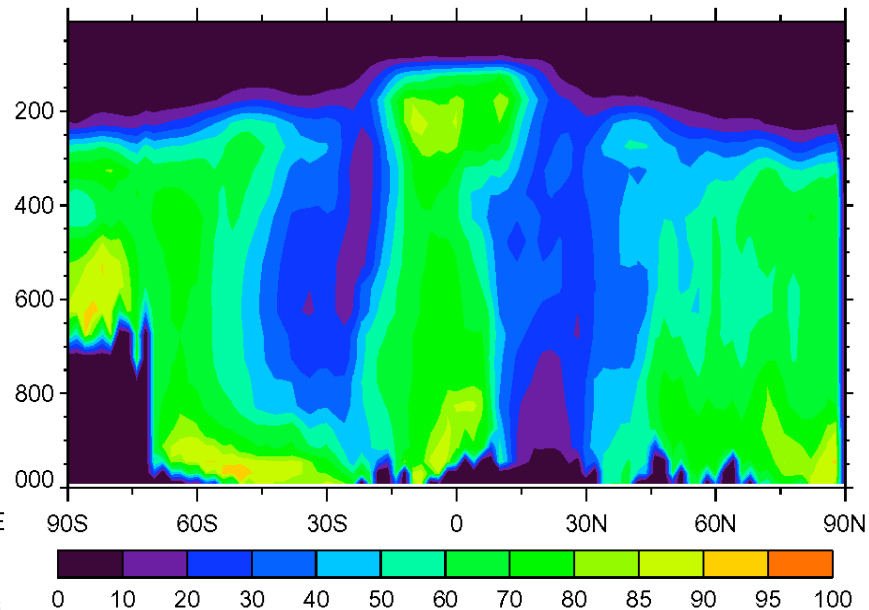
**Relative
Difference**



AOT (1x1.25) / AOT (2x2.5)



RH vertical slice at 15° E



RH vertical slice at 20° S

