

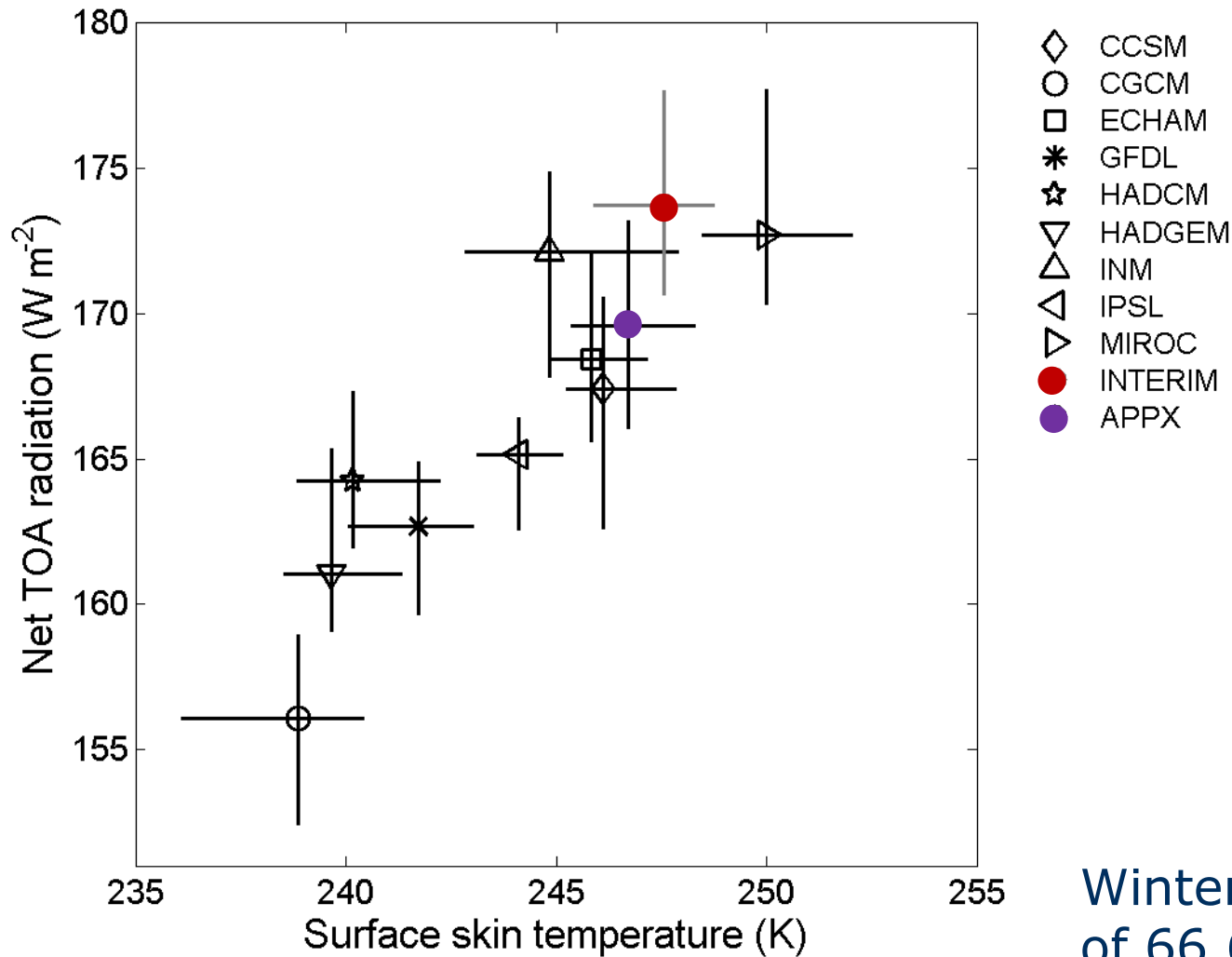
Arctic clouds and their role for the *wintertime* surface energy balance

Gunilla Svensson and Johannes Karlsson

**Department of Meteorology
and
Bert Bolin Centre for Climate Research**

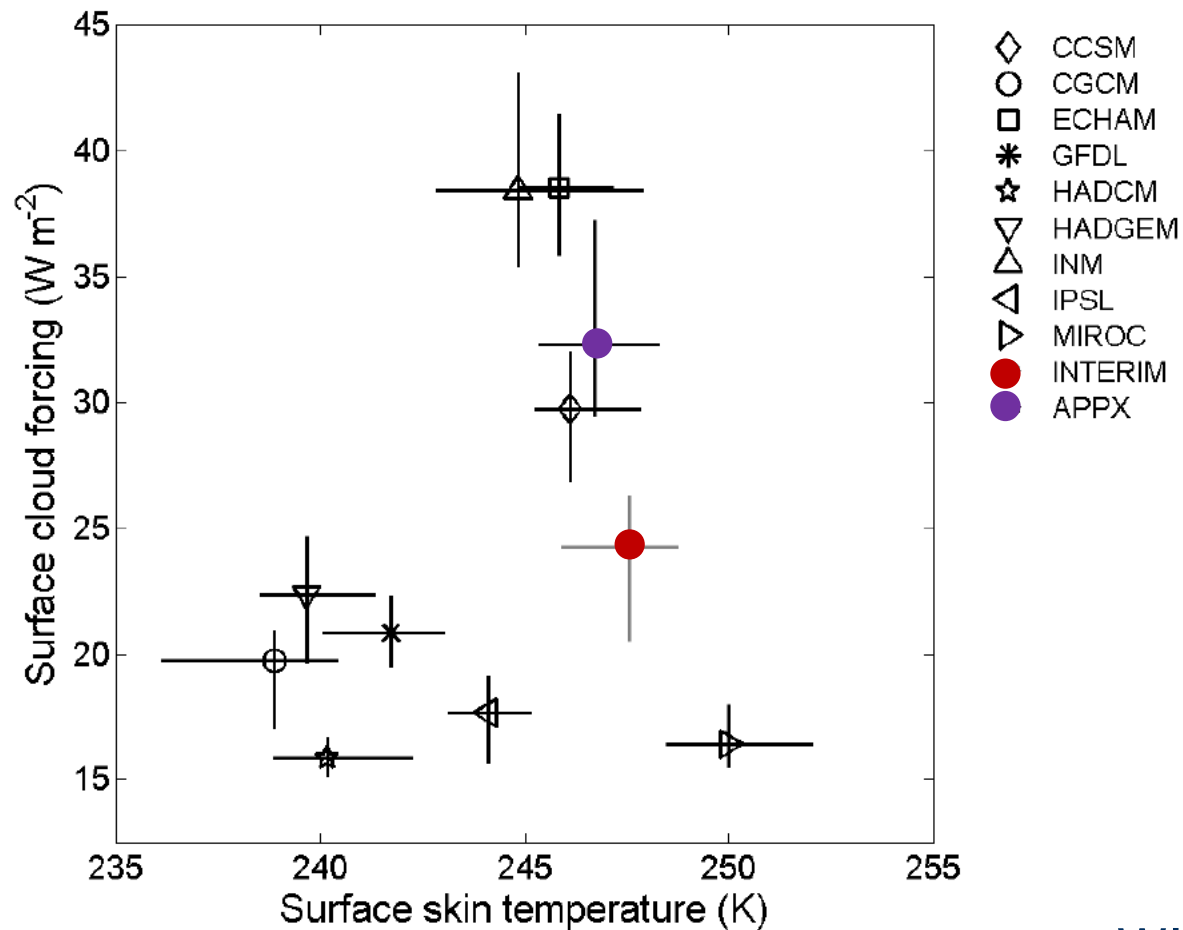
**and many others as Jen Kay, Michael Tjernström, Anders
Engström, Joe Sedlar, ...**

Arctic clouds in the CMIP3 models



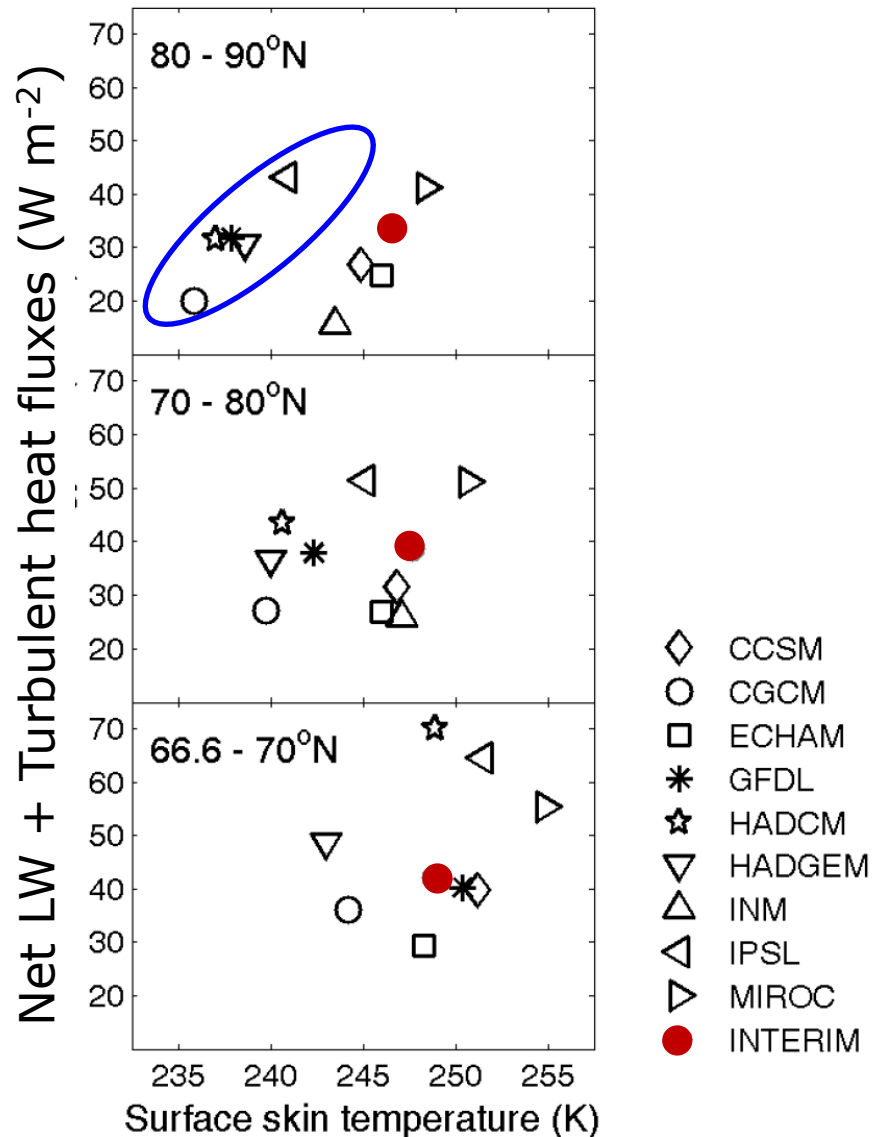
Wintertime (DJF) north
of 66.6°N

Arctic clouds in the CMIP3 models



Wintertime (DJF) north
of 66.7°N

CMIP3 results: Surface energy flux

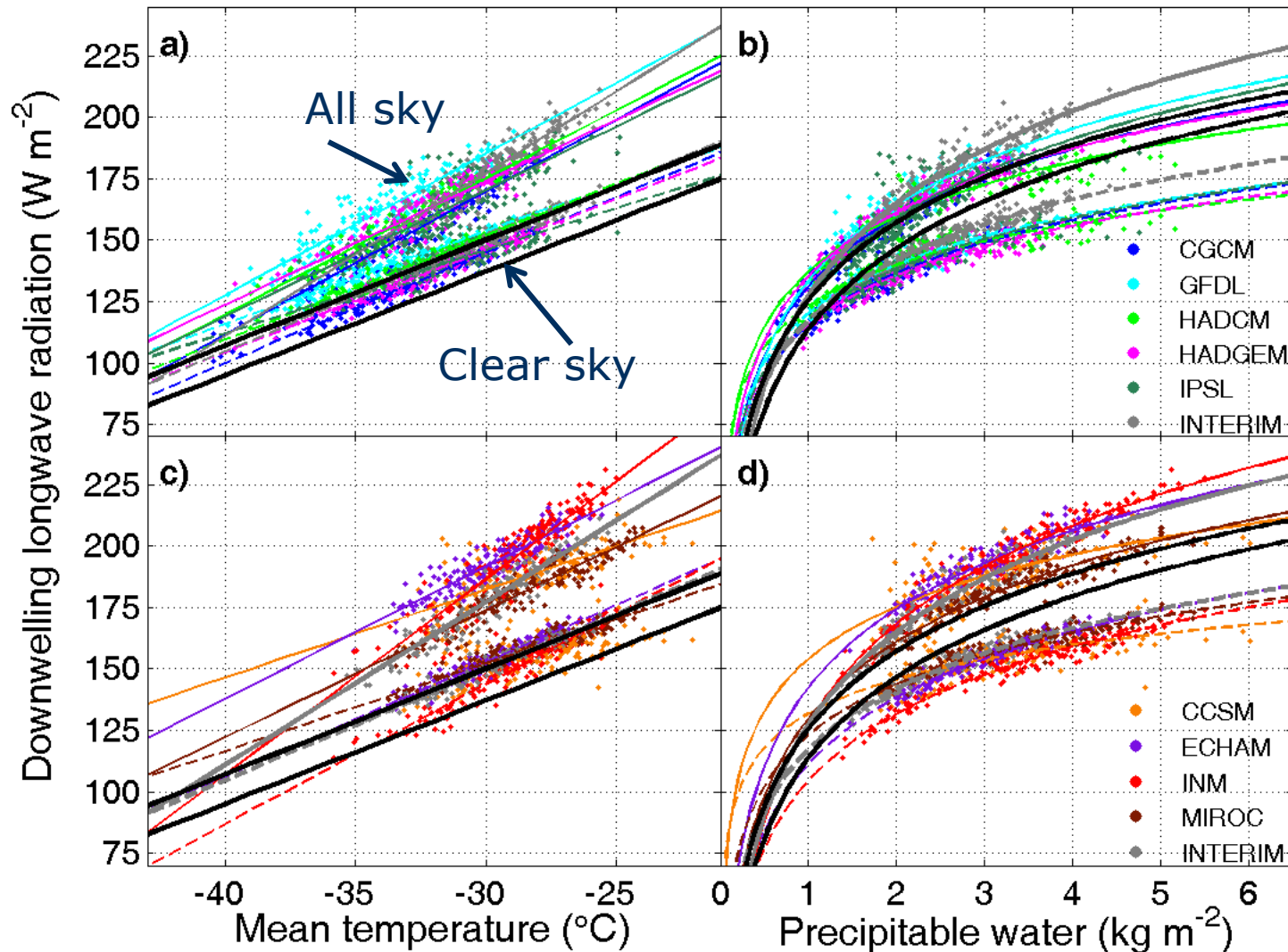


Wintertime (DJF) over
sea-ice north of 66.7°N

Downwelling long-wave radiation



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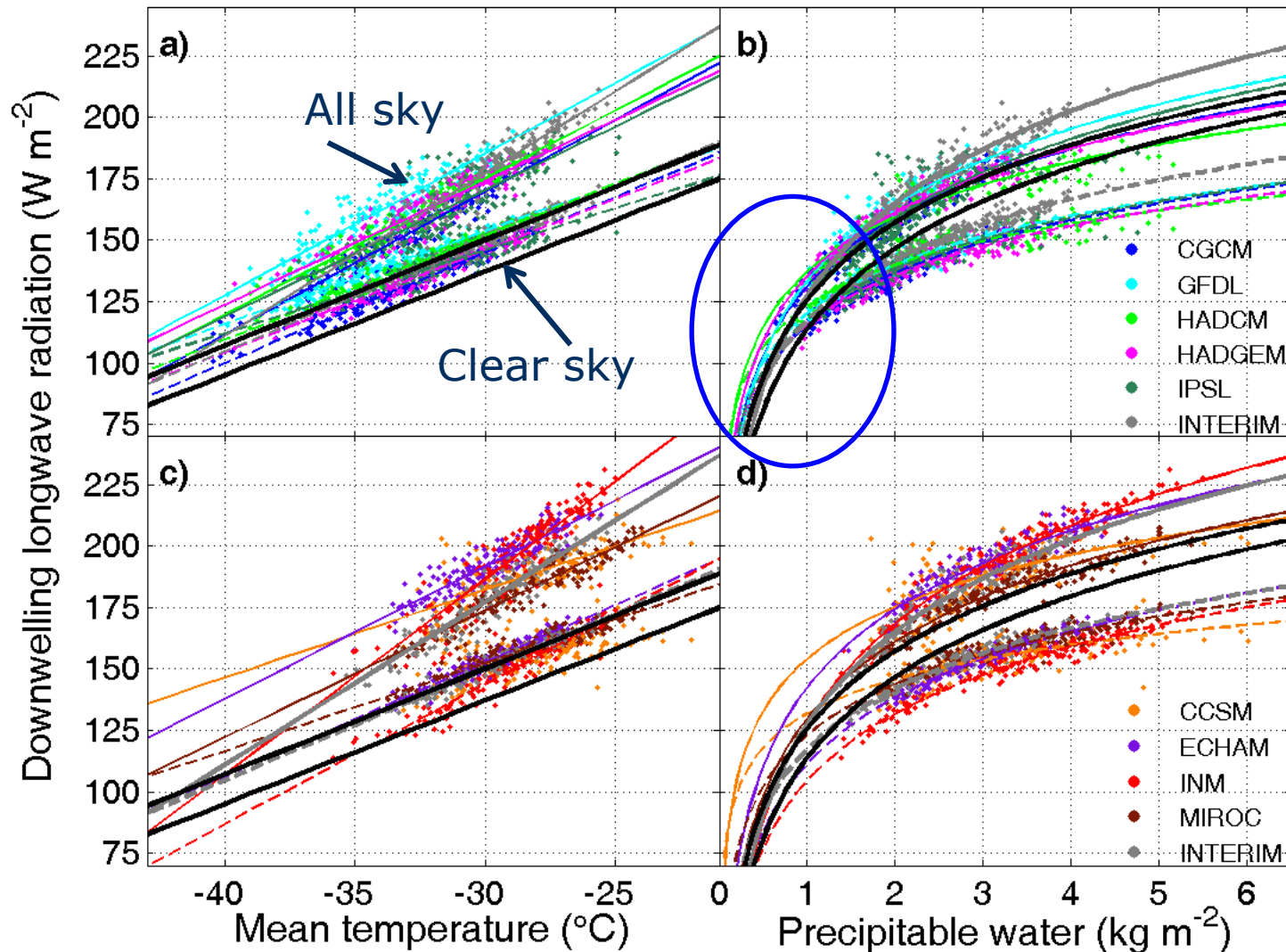
"Bad models"

"Good models"

Downwelling long-wave radiation



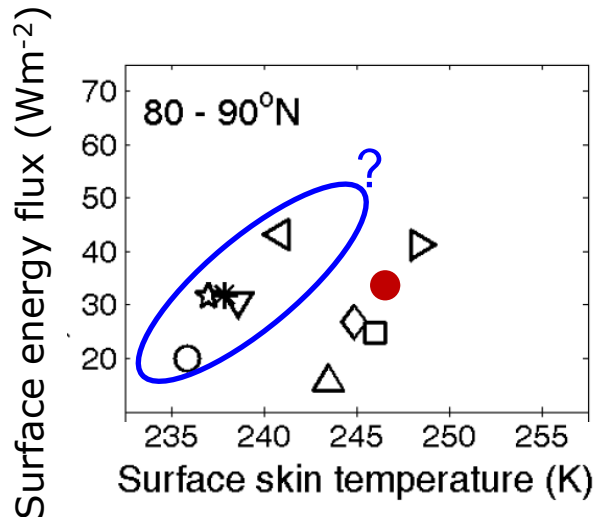
Stockholm
University



"Bad models"

"Good models"

CMIP3 results: Surface energy flux



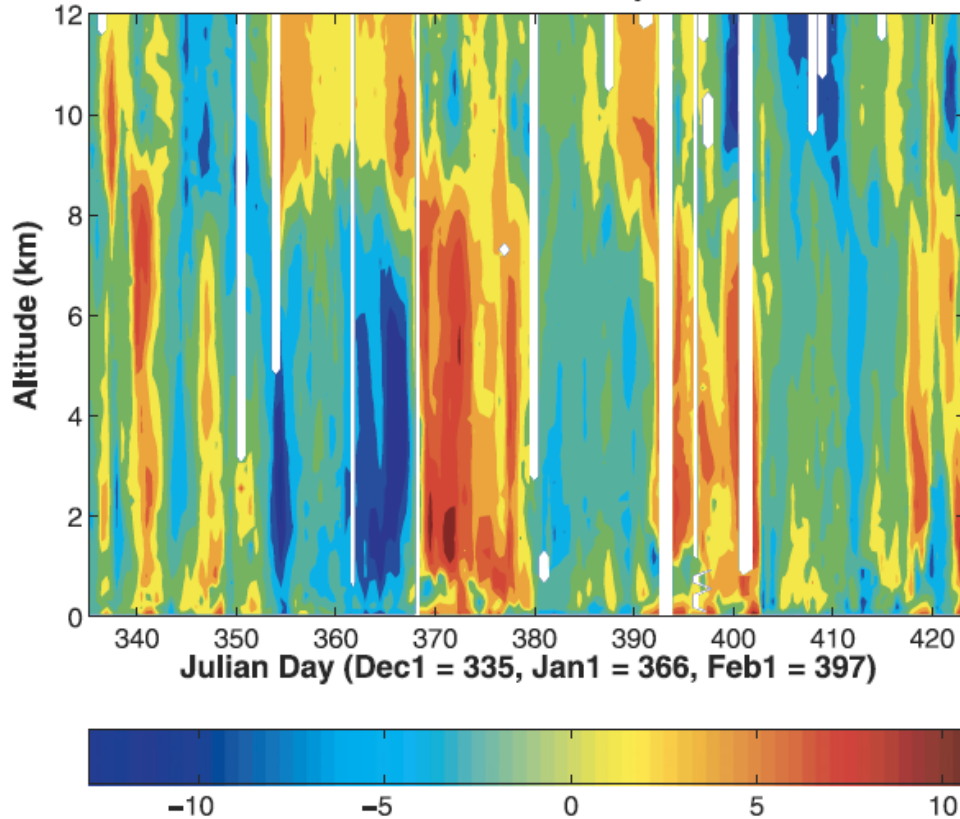
- Too little downwelling long-wave radiation to the surface – properties of the airmass (temperature, humidity, clouds) important
- Clouds could play a role in cooling the atmosphere/changing it's properties too quickly or too little exchange of airmasses (too few baroclinic storms)
- CMIP3 monthly mean data not enough to investigate this



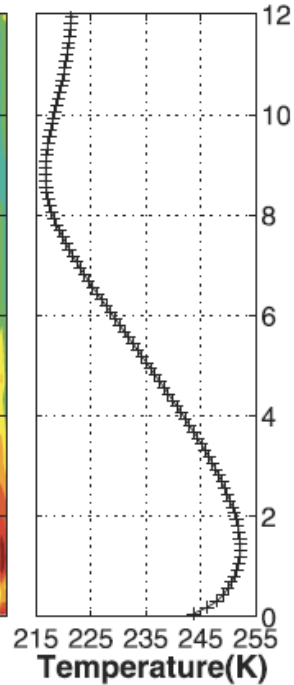
Wintertime (DJF) over
sea-ice north of 66.6°N

SHEBA data

SHEBA Winter Rawinsonde Temperature Anomalies



Mean Profile

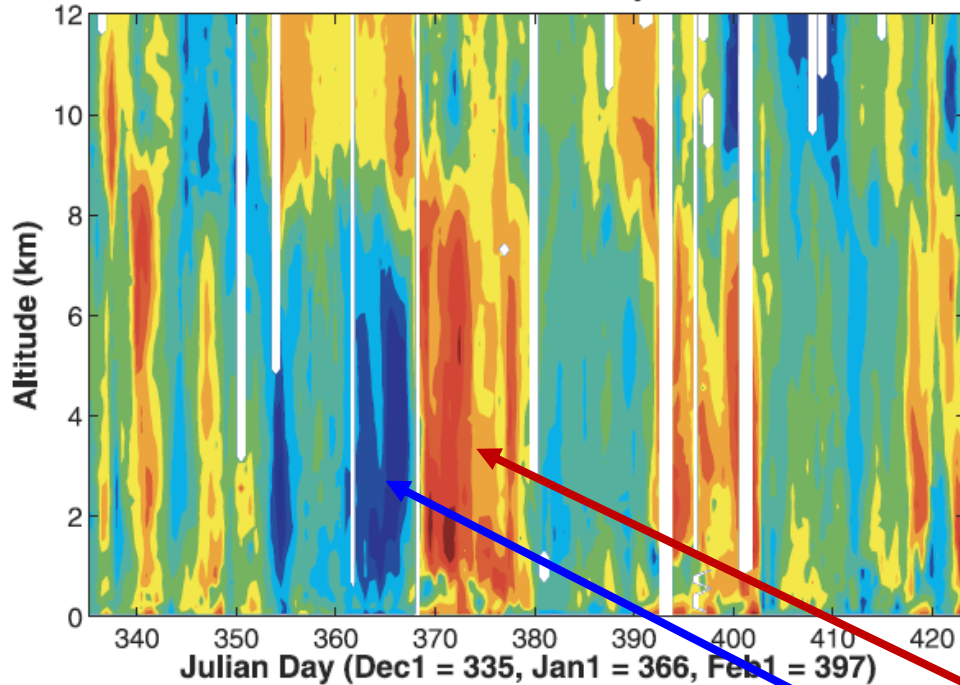


SHEBA data

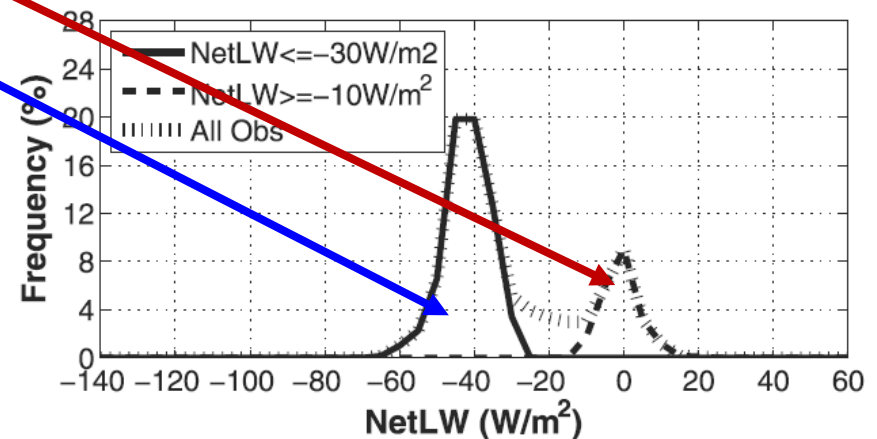
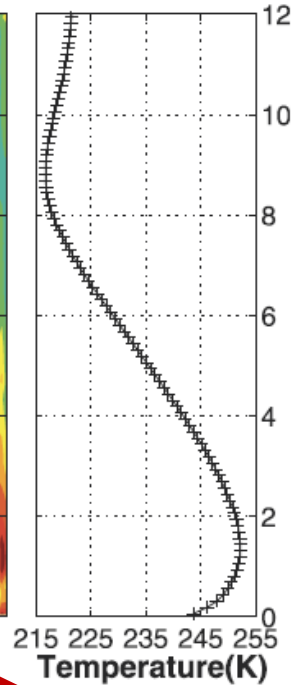


Stockholm
University

SHEBA Winter Rawinsonde Temperature Anomalies

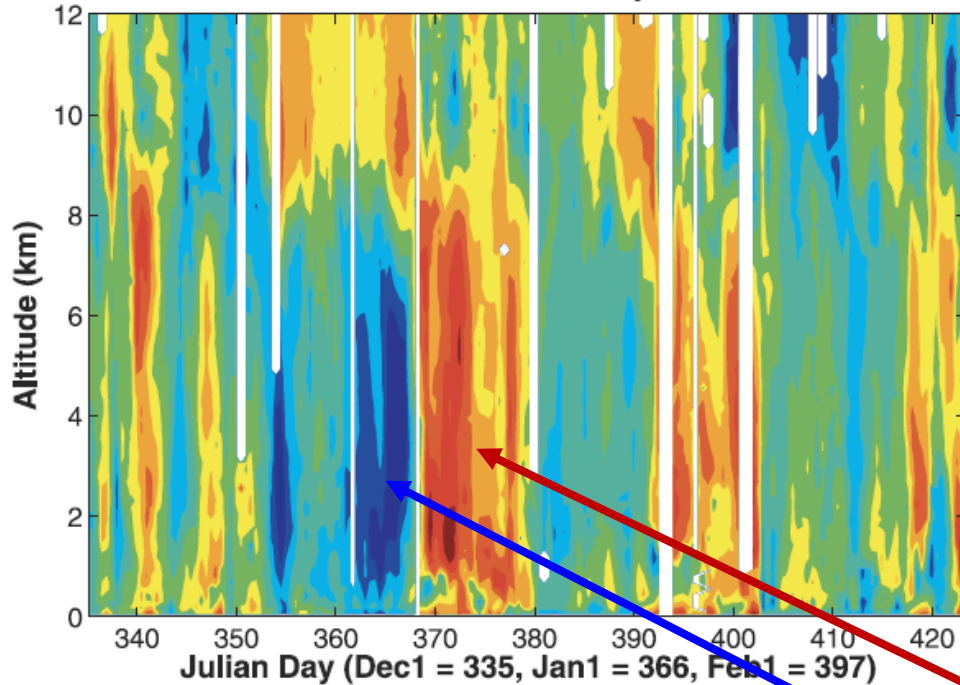


Mean Profile

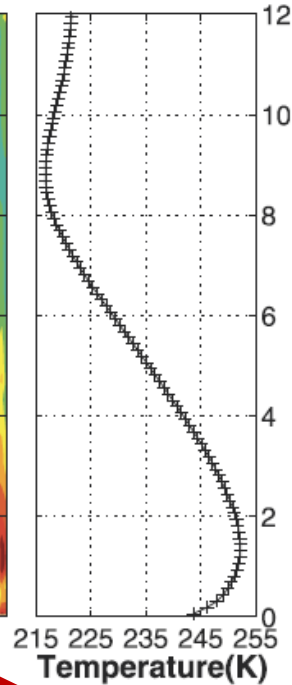


SHEBA data

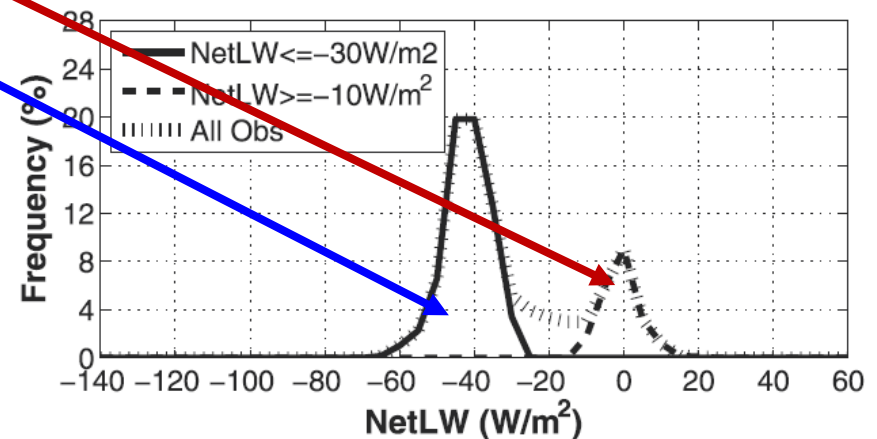
SHEBA Winter Rawinsonde Temperature Anomalies



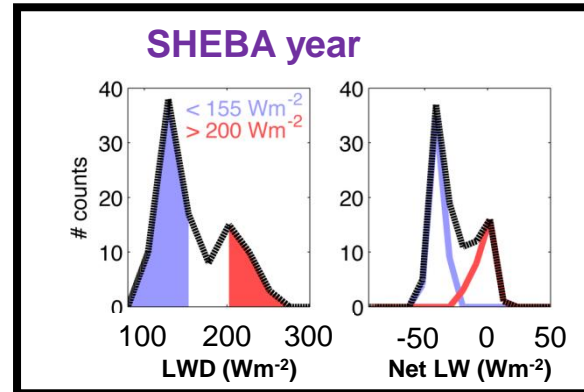
Mean Profile



**Can we see this in
CMIP5 models?**

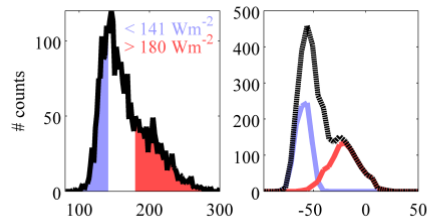


CMIP5 models – SHEBA location

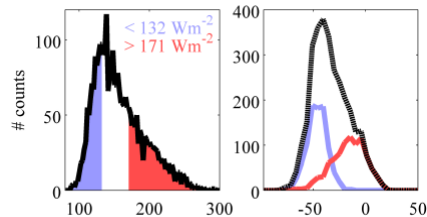


CMIP5 models – SHEBA location

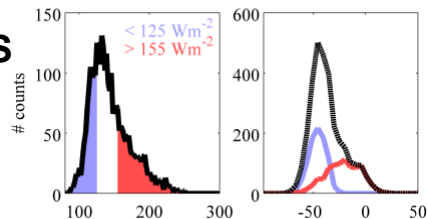
INTERIM



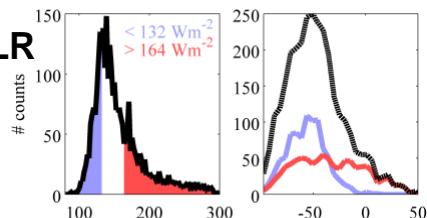
CanESM2



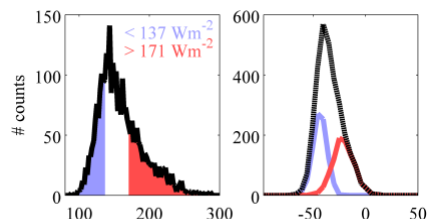
HadGEM2-ES



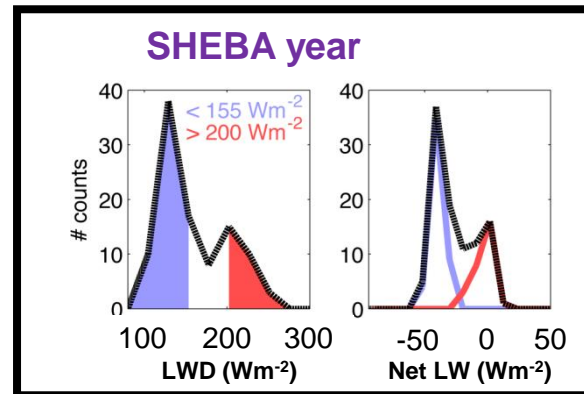
IPSL-CM5A-LR



MIROC5



LWD (Wm^{-2}) Net LW (Wm^{-2})



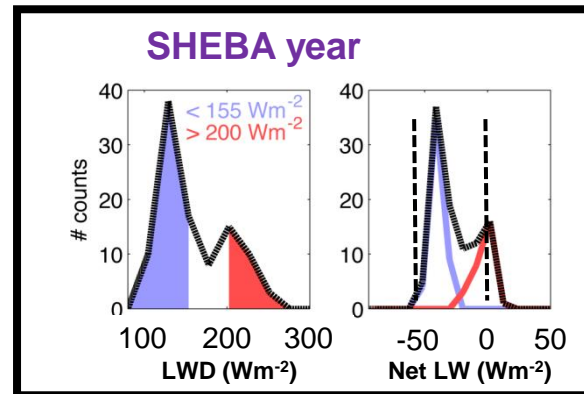
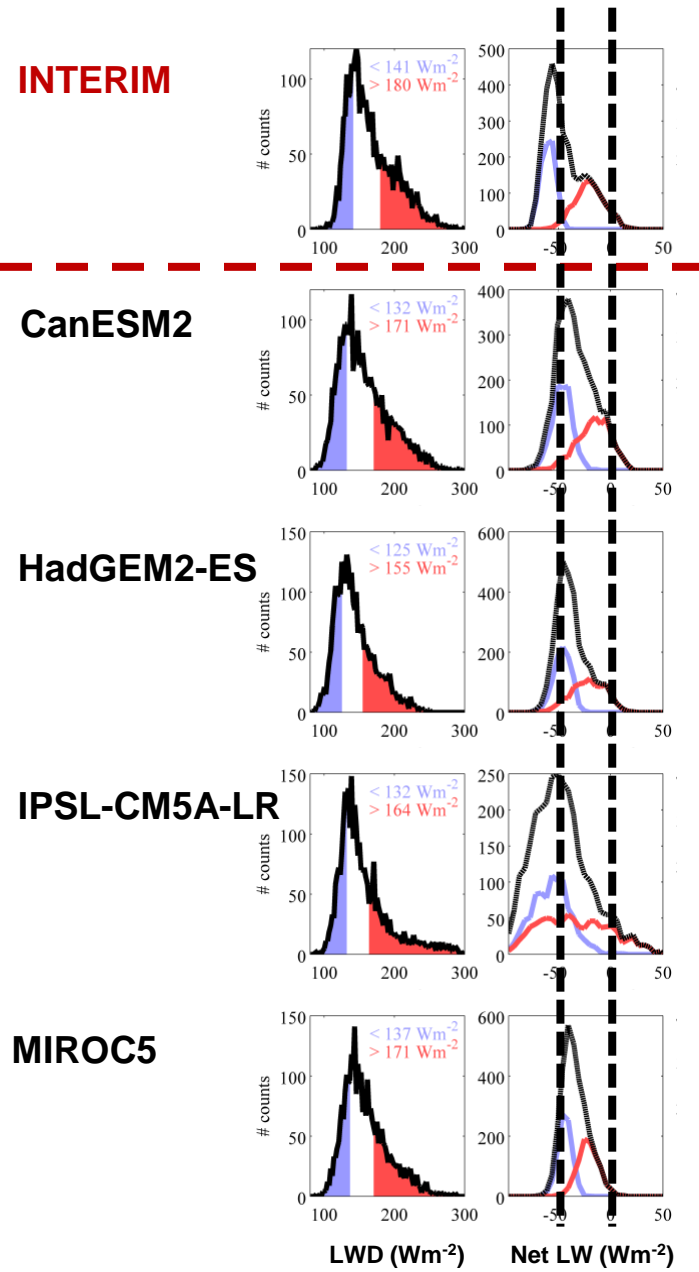
CMIP5 (Historical) statistics
based on daily averages for
DJFM 1980-2004

30% lowest
LW down

30% highest LW
down



CMIP5 models – SHEBA location



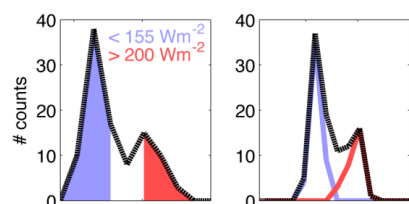
CMIP5 (Historical) statistics
based on daily averages for
DJFM 1980-2004

30% lowest
LW down

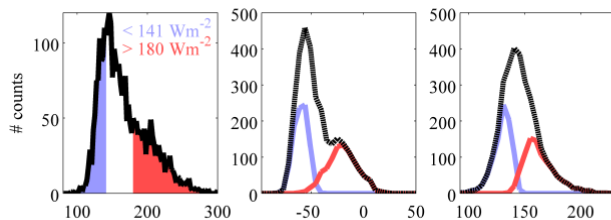
30% highest LW
down



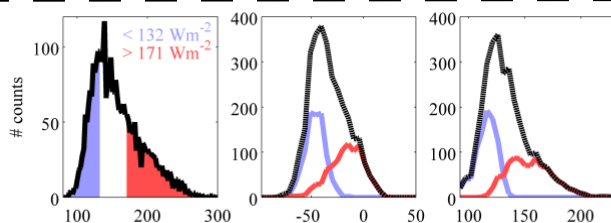
SHEBA



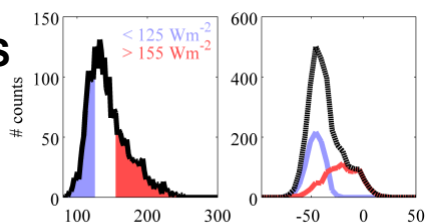
INTERIM



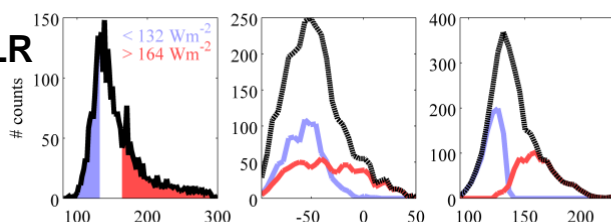
CanESM2



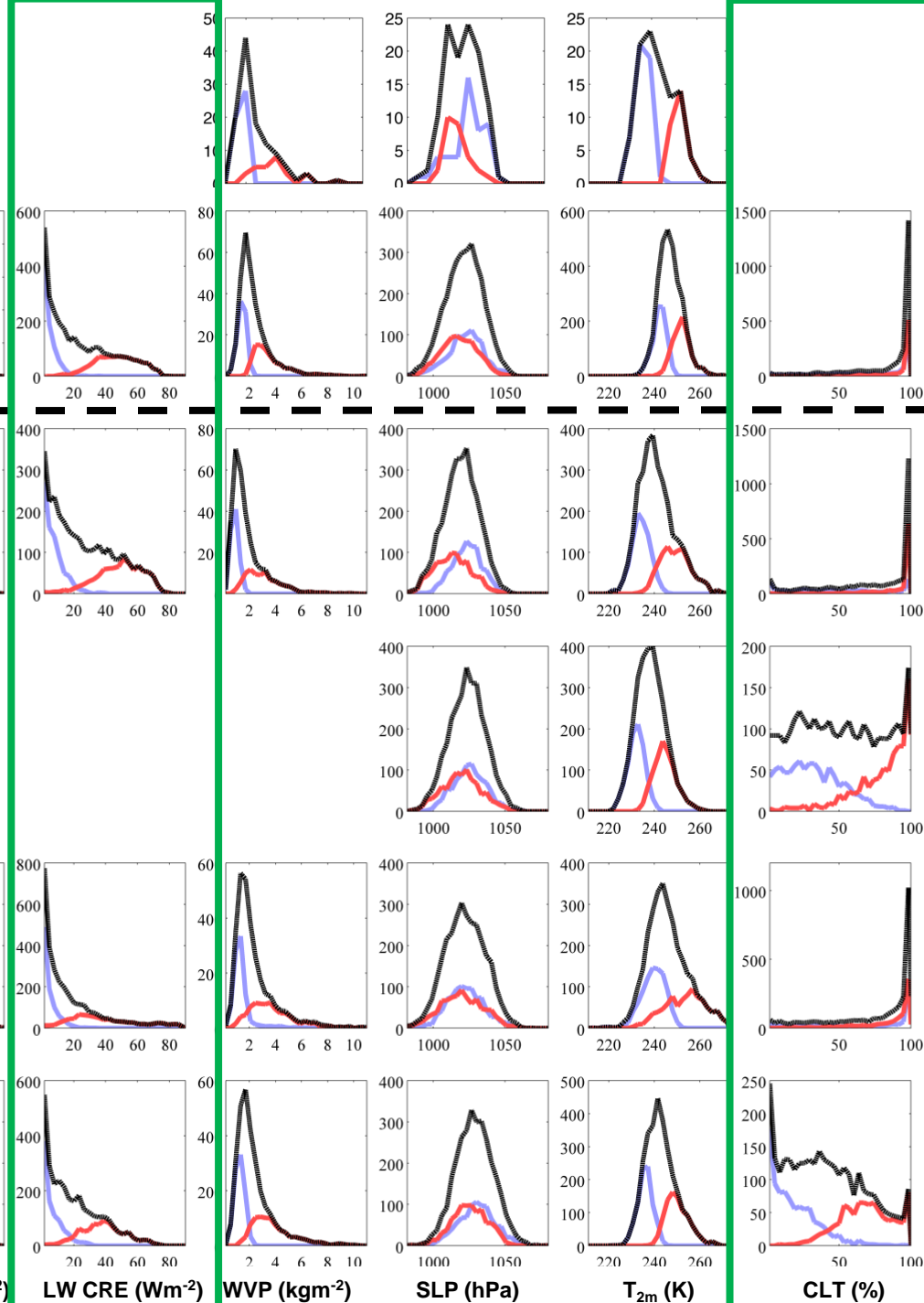
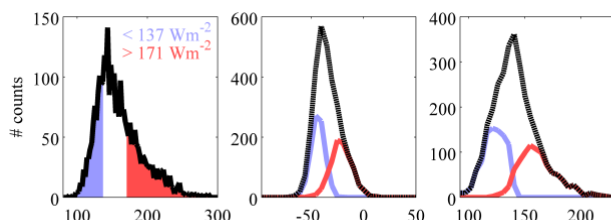
HadGEM2-ES



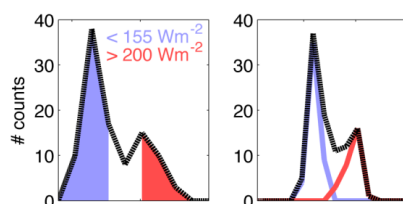
IPSL-CM5A-LR



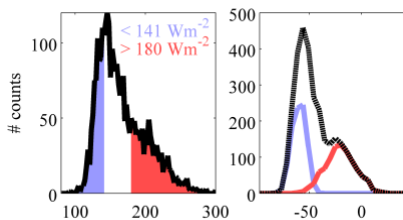
MIROC5



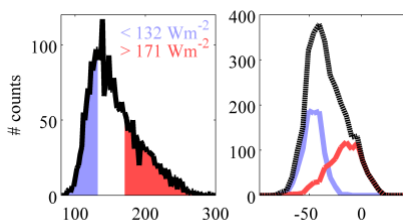
SHEBA



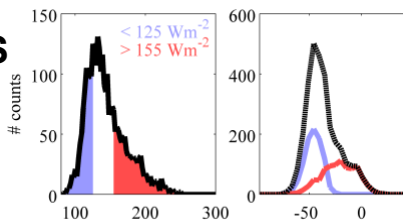
INTERIM



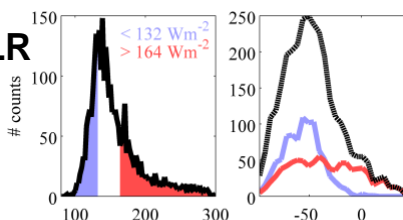
CanESM2



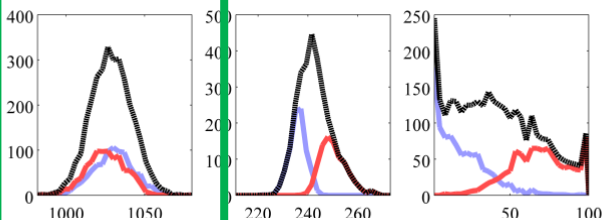
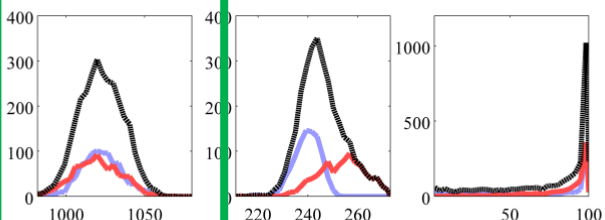
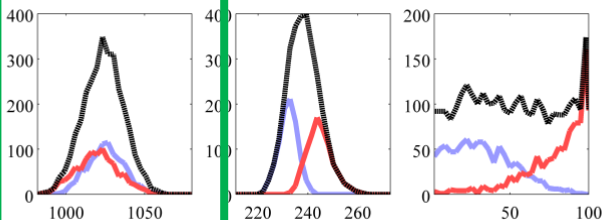
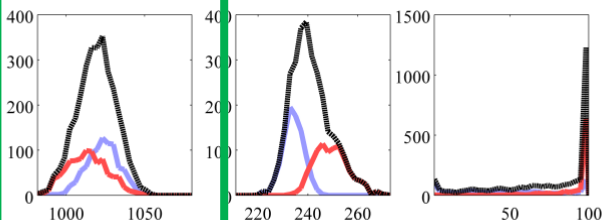
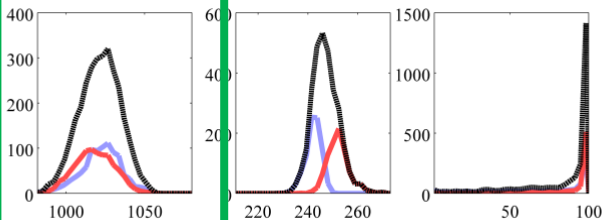
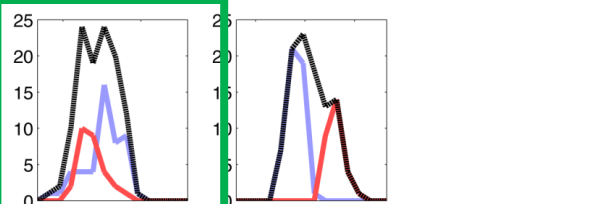
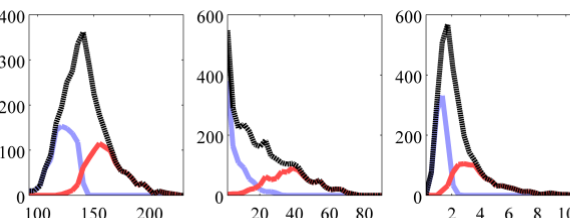
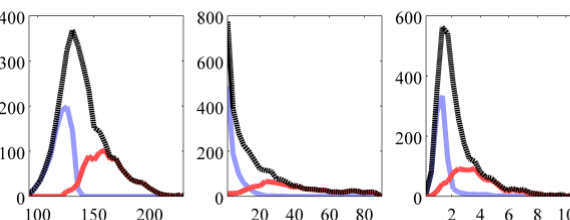
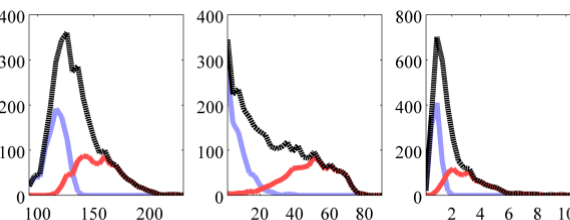
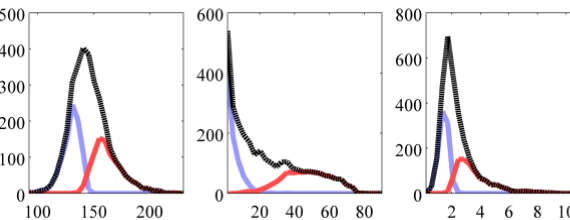
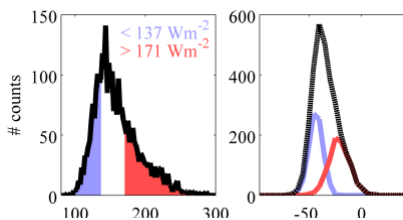
HadGEM2-ES



IPSL-CM5A-LR



MIROC5



LWD (Wm^{-2})

Net LW (Wm^{-2})

LWD CS (Wm^{-2})

LW CRE (Wm^{-2})

WVP (kgm^{-2})

SLP (hPa)

T_{2m} (K)

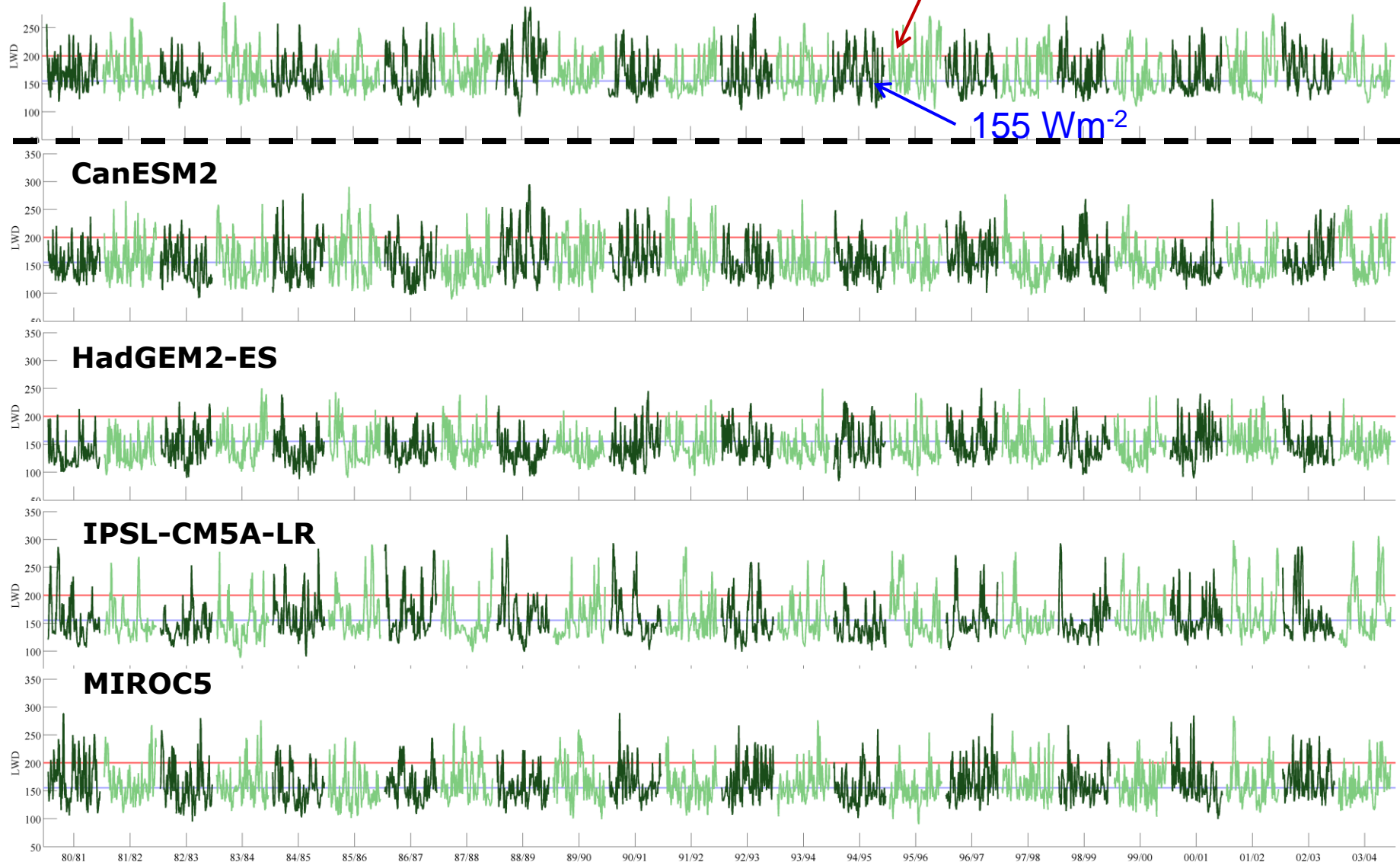
CLT (%)

LWD for winterseasons (DJFM, 1980-2004)

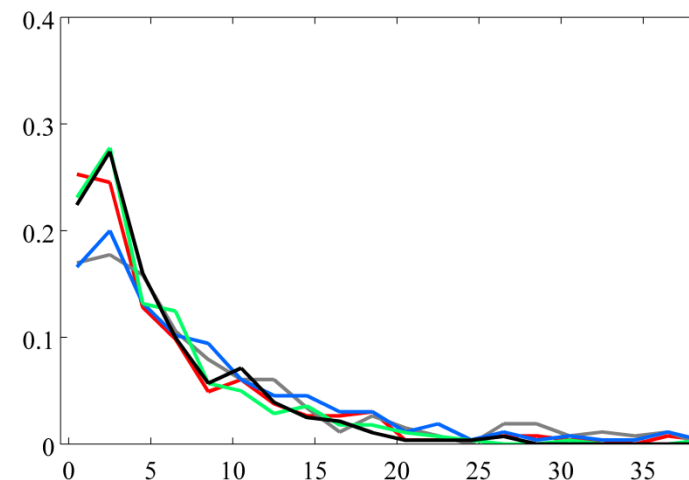
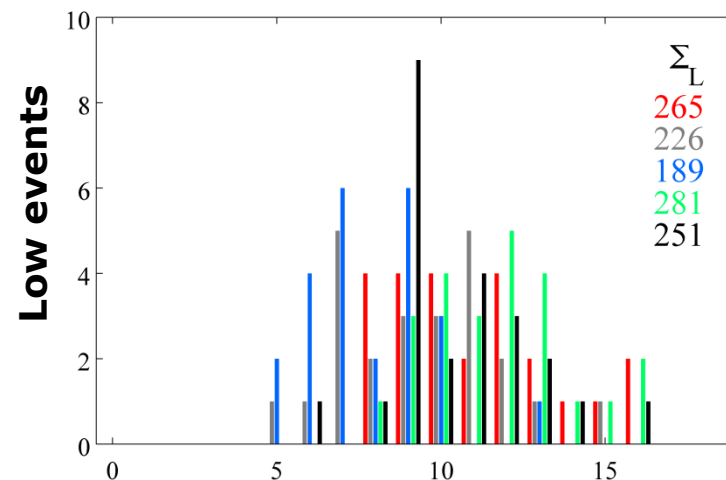
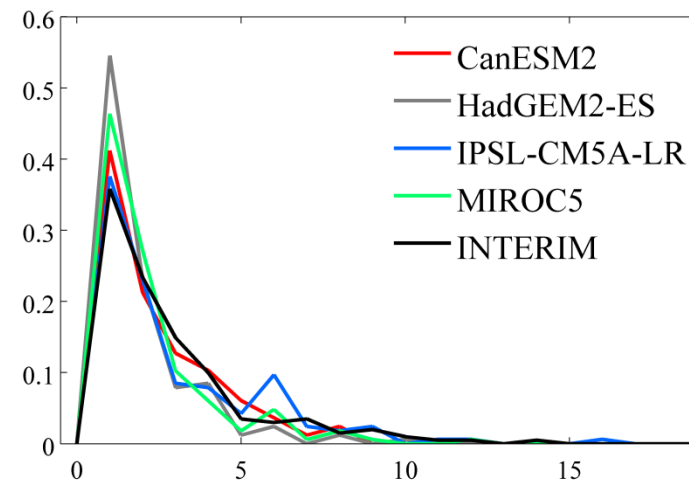
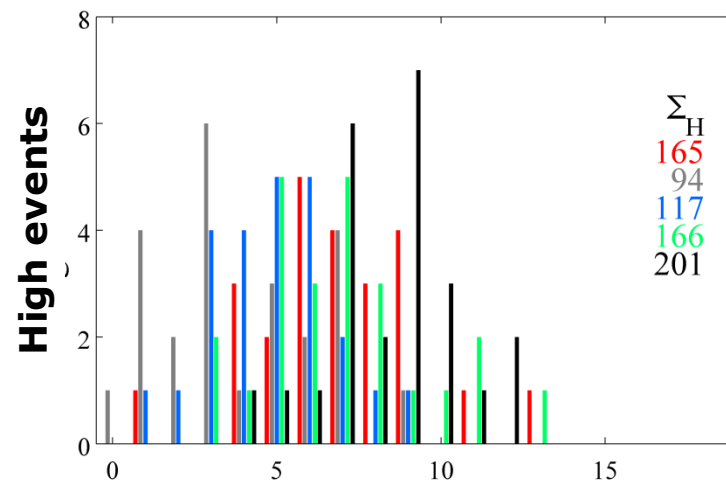
INTERIM

200 Wm⁻²

155 Wm⁻²



High and low LWD events



Events per winter season

Persistence (days)

Summary

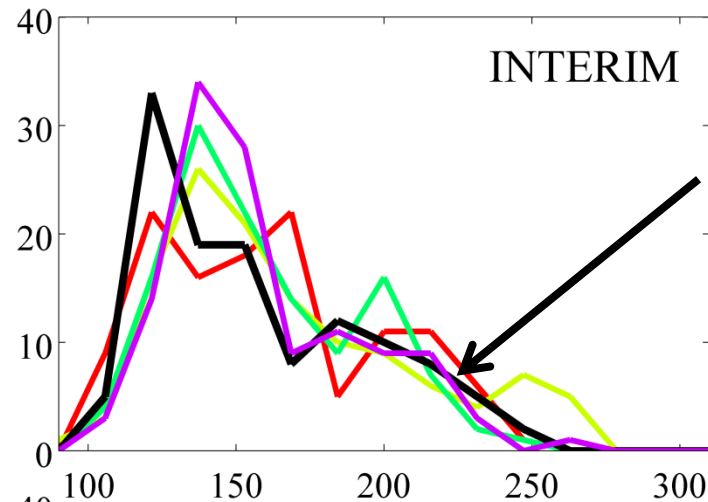
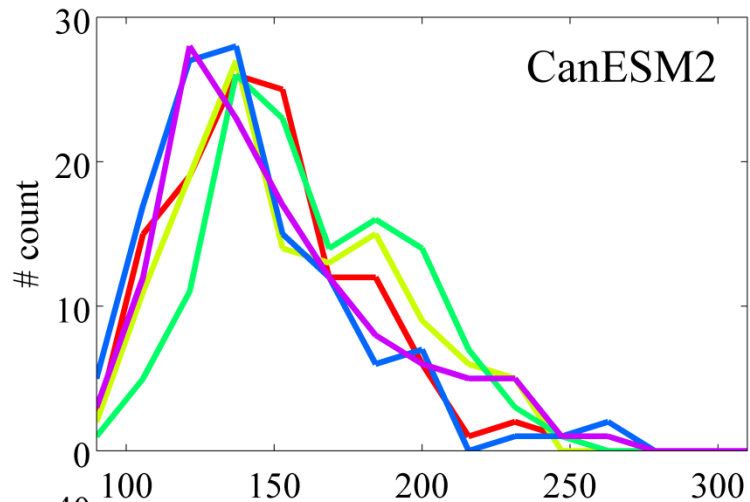
- CMIP3 and CMIP5 models show large variations in surface temperature of the sea-ice covered wintertime Arctic
- Properties of the airmass (temperature, humidity and clouds) are important for the downwelling radiation – and thus for the surface temperature
- Preliminary analysis of a few CMIP5 models show:
 - a skewed and not a double-peak distribution of downwelling long-wave radiation
 - different CRE and no clear relation to SLP for the warm/cold days
 - too few and too short events of high LWD
- More analysis needed to understand the reason why models tend to underestimate the LWD, clearly a strong coupling to large-scale circulation



**Thanks to all model groups providing
data for CFMIP/CMIP and the
observational groups for SHEBA**

Photo: M. Tjernström

LWD at the SHEBA location



SHEBA winter
97/98

