

# What do precipitation forecast tell us about the second aerosol indirect effect?

**Olivier Boucher**, Met Office, Now at Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, Paris

**Marie Doutriaux-Boucher**, Met Office, Now at EUMETSAT, Darmstadt, Germany

**Sean Milton**, Met Office, Exeter, U.K.

**Jean-Jacques Morcrette**, **Angela Benedetti**, ECMWF, Reading, U.K.

**Nicolas Huneeus**, Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, IPSL, Gif



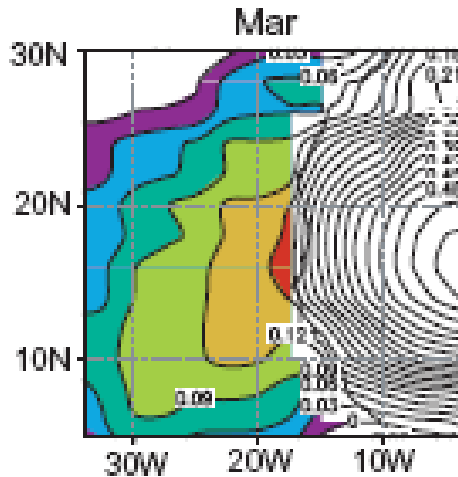
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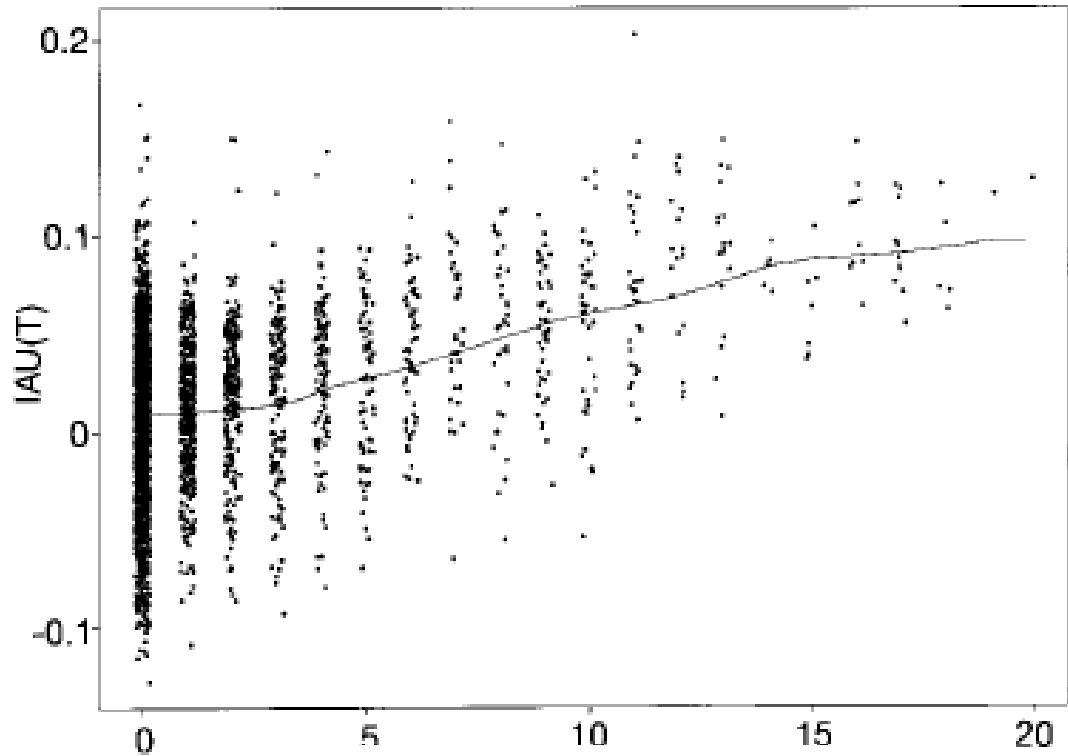
**UPMC**  
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# Inspiration for the study



Monthly mean  
incremental analysis  
update in atmospheric  
temperature (K)



Number of dusty in months

“a GCM without aerosol  
physics within a data  
assimilation system”

# MACC aerosol forecast and monitoring system

(refer to J.-J. Morcrette's presentation on Monday)



# MAACC aerosol forecast and monitoring system

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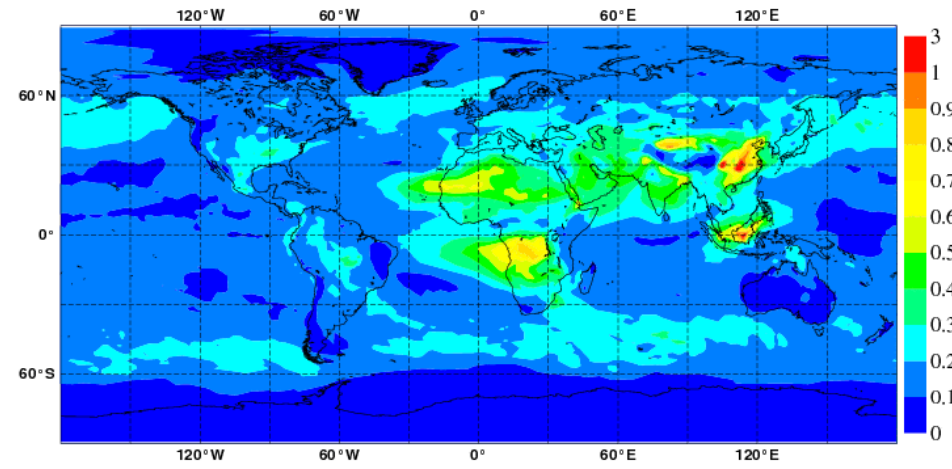
Aerosol model in the ECMWF IFS

Observation error covariance matrix

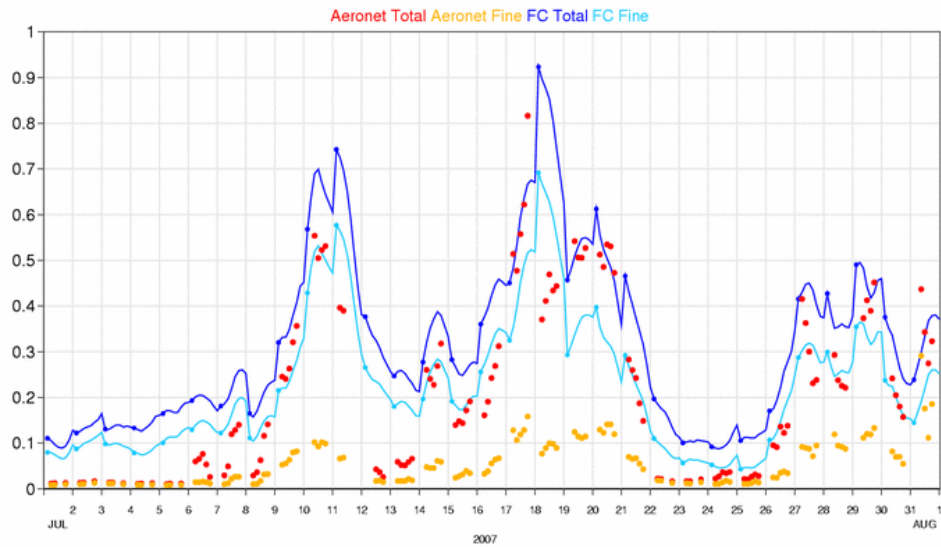
MODIS total AOD

Background error covariance matrix

**4  
D  
-  
V  
A  
R**



Comparison of model (fe00) AOT at 550nm and L1.5 Aeronet AOT at 500nm over Izana (28.31°N, 16.5°W). Model: 00UT, 1-31 Jul 2007, T+3 to T+24.



# Experimental setup

**CTRL** control experiment, no aerosol direct and indirect effects

**DIR**: aerosol direct effect, no aerosol indirect effect

**IND**: no aerosol direct effect, aerosol indirect effect

**DIR+IND**: aerosol direct and indirect effects

==> One year (2003) of daily 72h weather forecasts initialised from 00Z with the full-ECMWF 4D-VAR extended to the aerosol state at T255 resolution

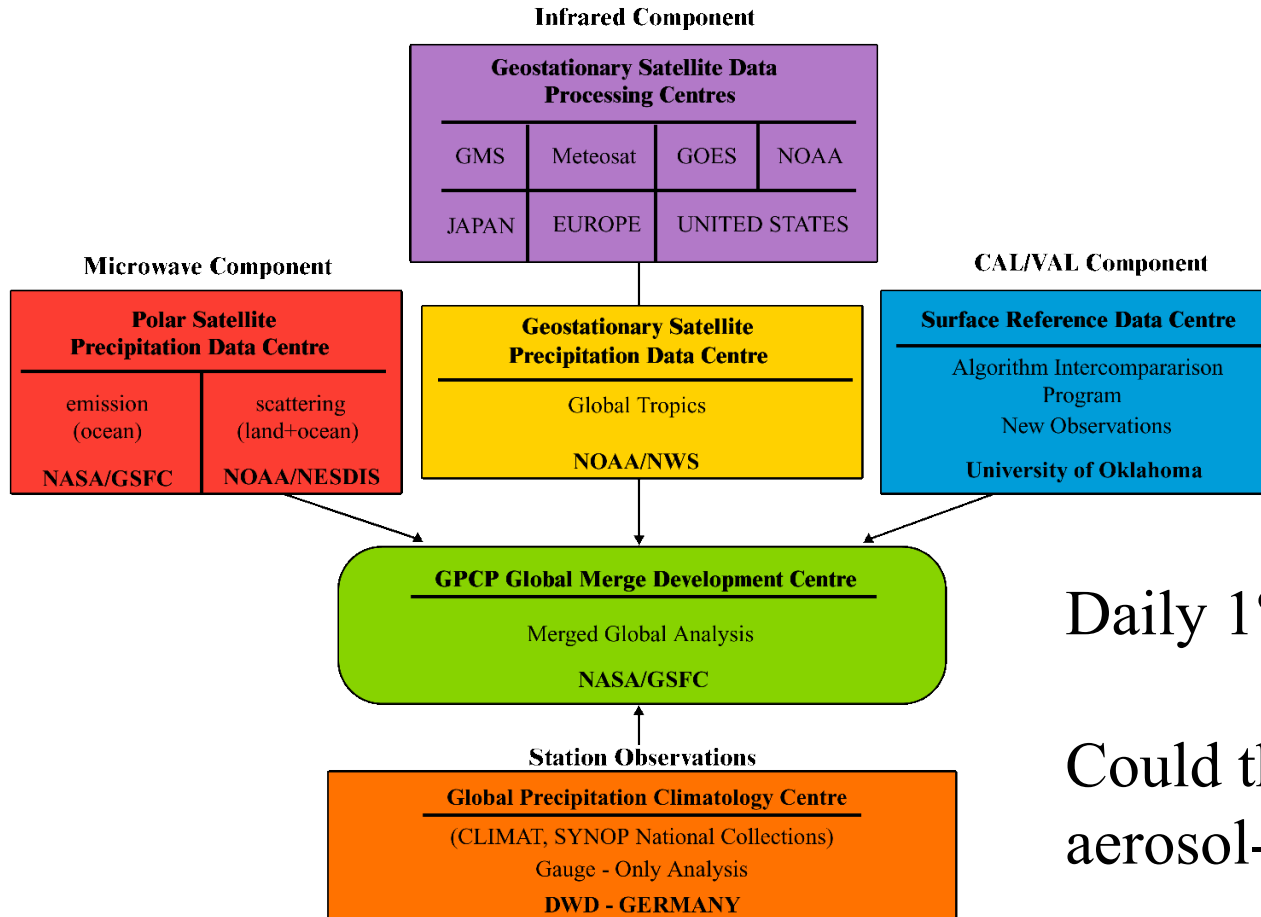
==> CTRL=aerosol climatology

==> DIR=aerosol radiative effects switched on

==> IND=CCN number from sea-salt, sulfate and OM aerosols

# Precipitation data: GPCP

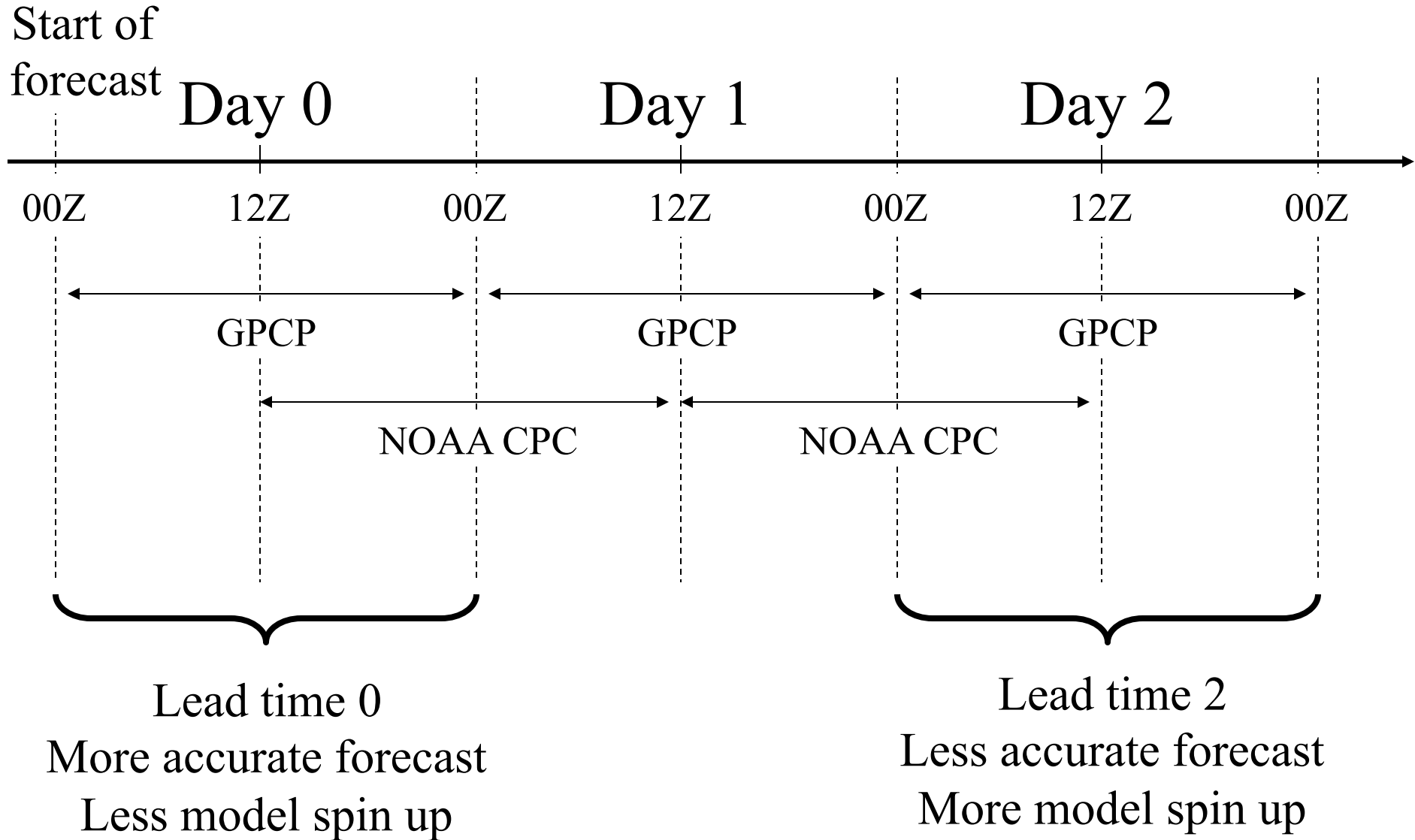
## Global Precipitation Climatology Project



Daily  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$  resolution

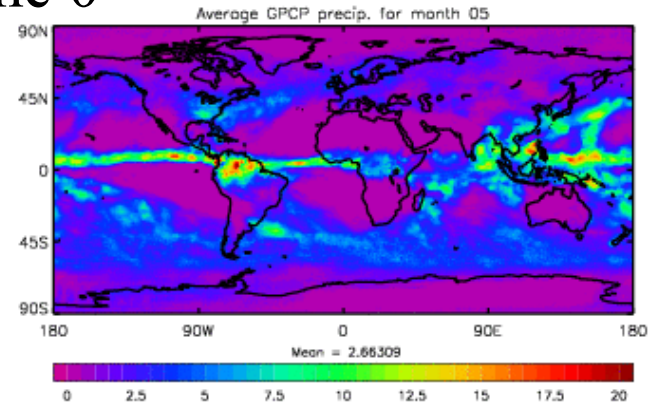
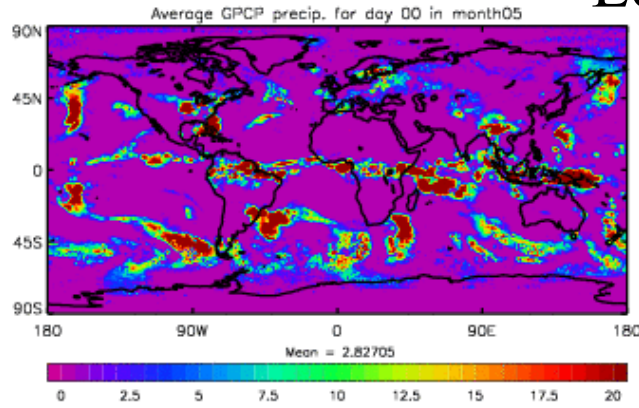
Could there be any aerosol-related bias?

# Precipitation data

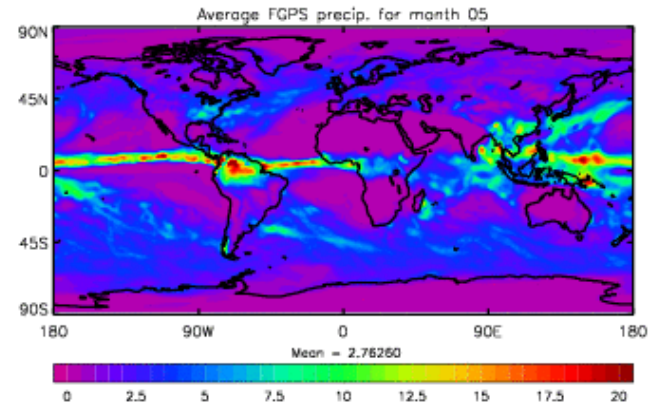
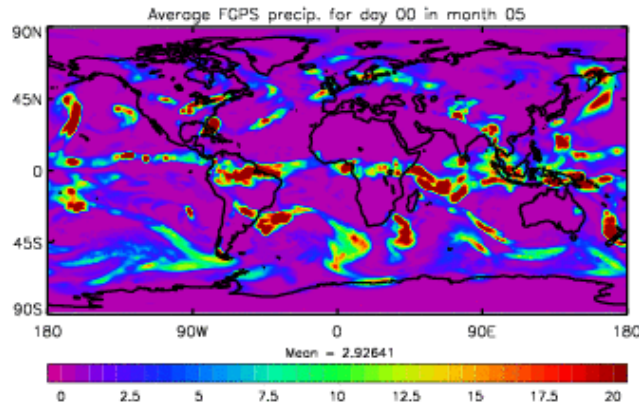


Lead time 0

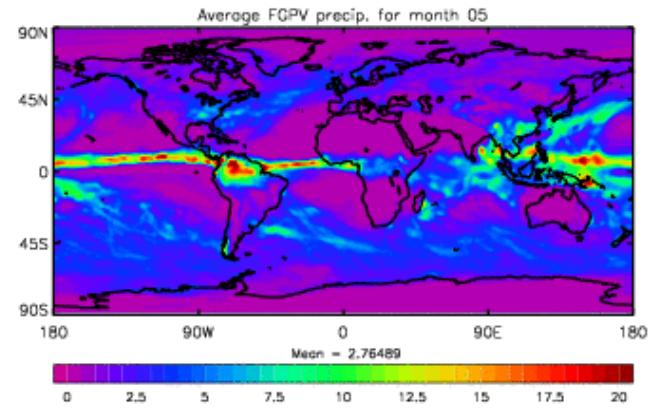
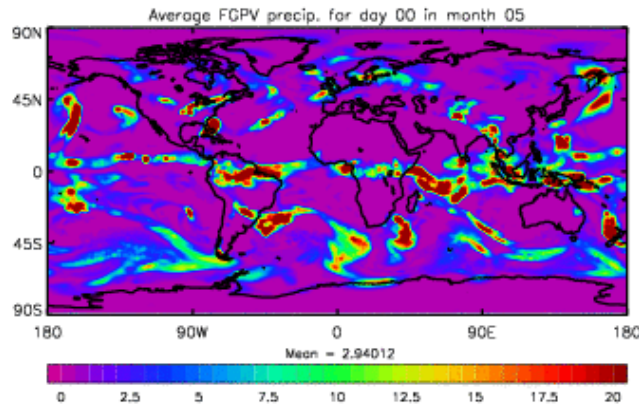
GPCP



CTRL



DIR+IND



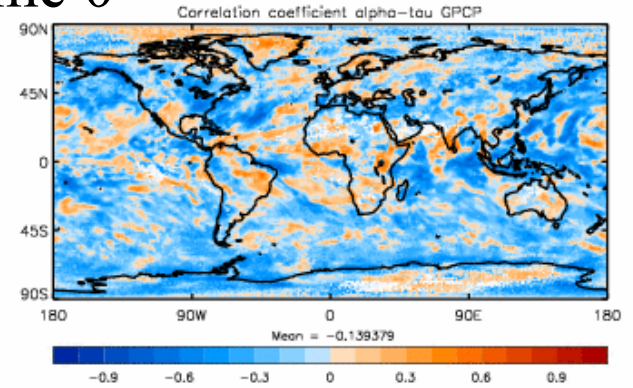
1 May 2003

May 2003

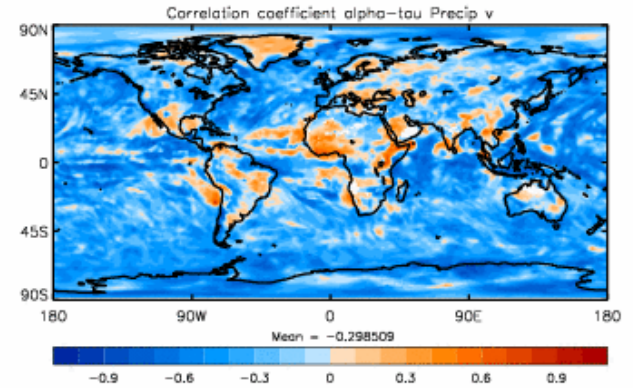


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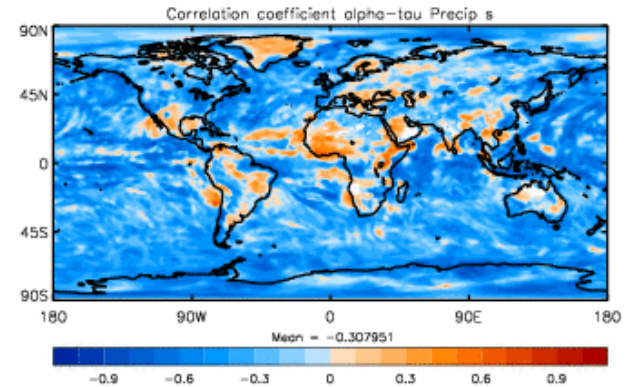
GPCP



CTRL



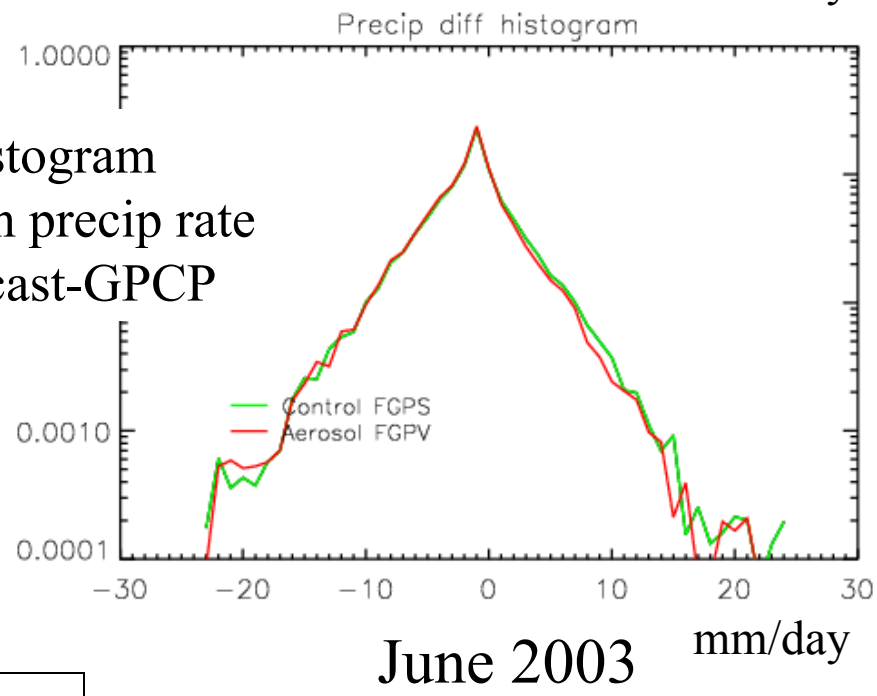
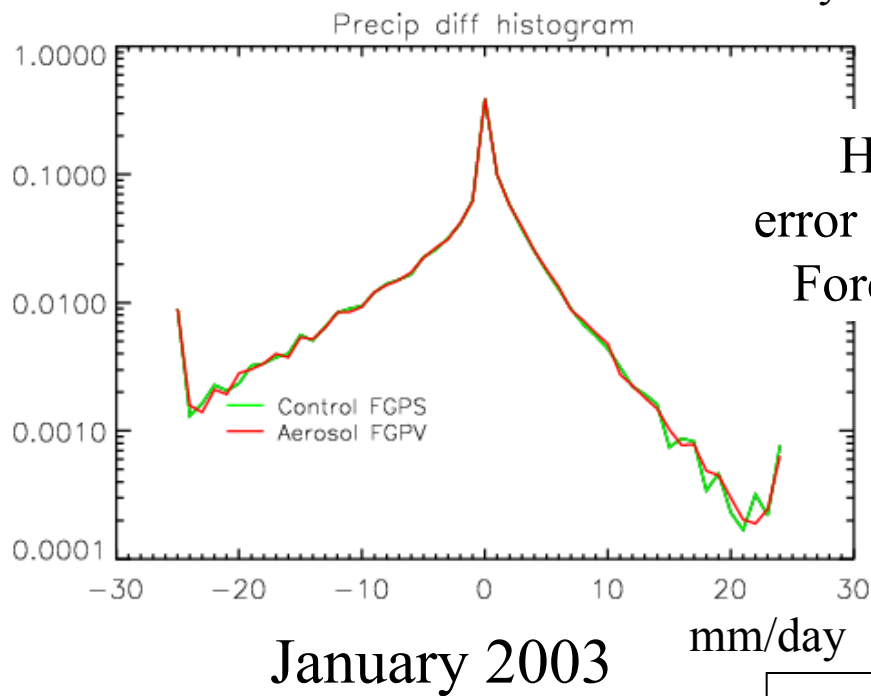
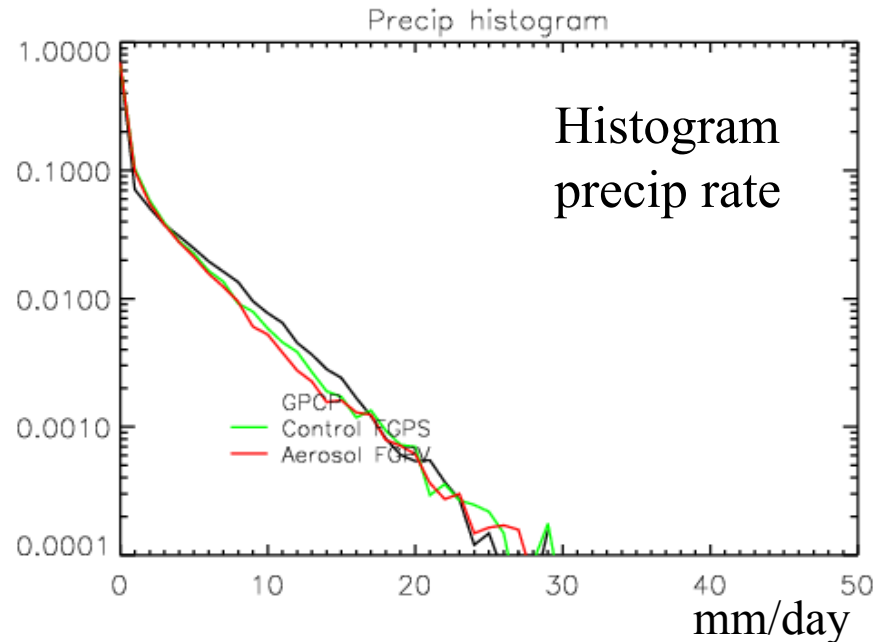
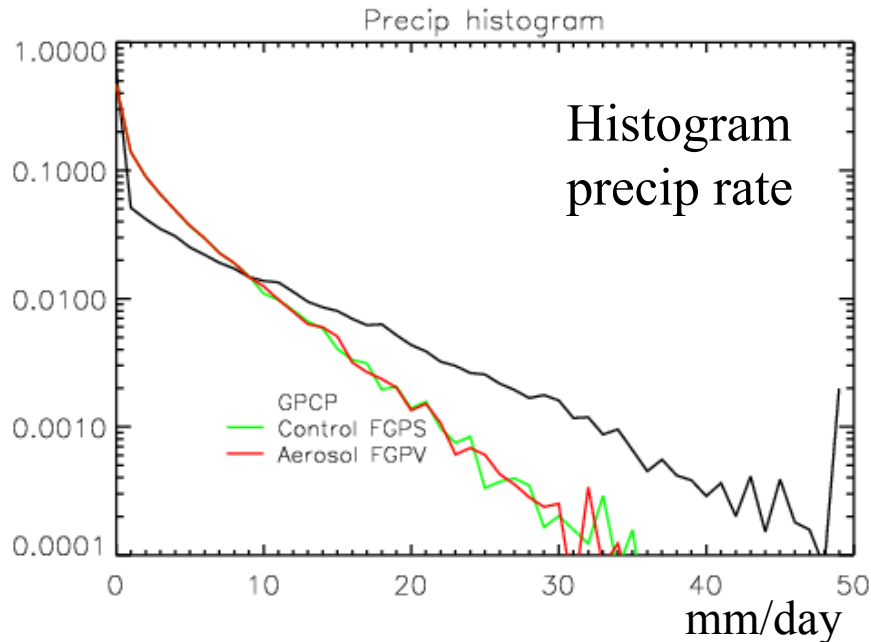
DIR+IND



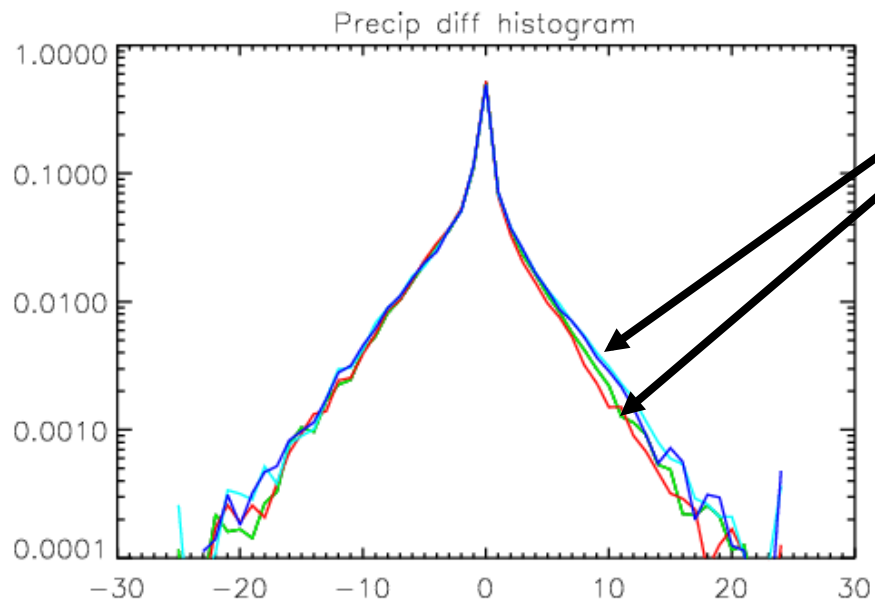
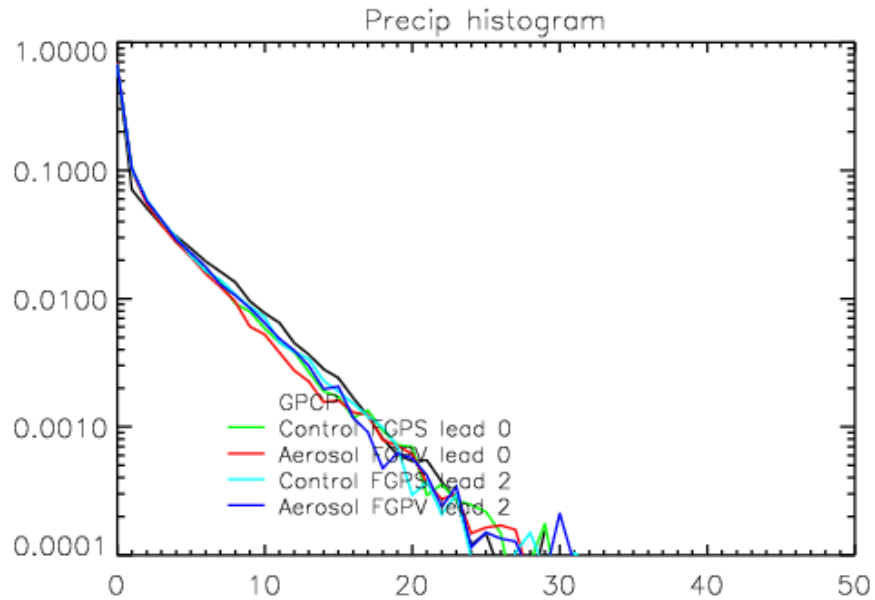
$R(\tau, \text{precip})$

May 2003

$R(\alpha\tau, \text{precip})$



Europe

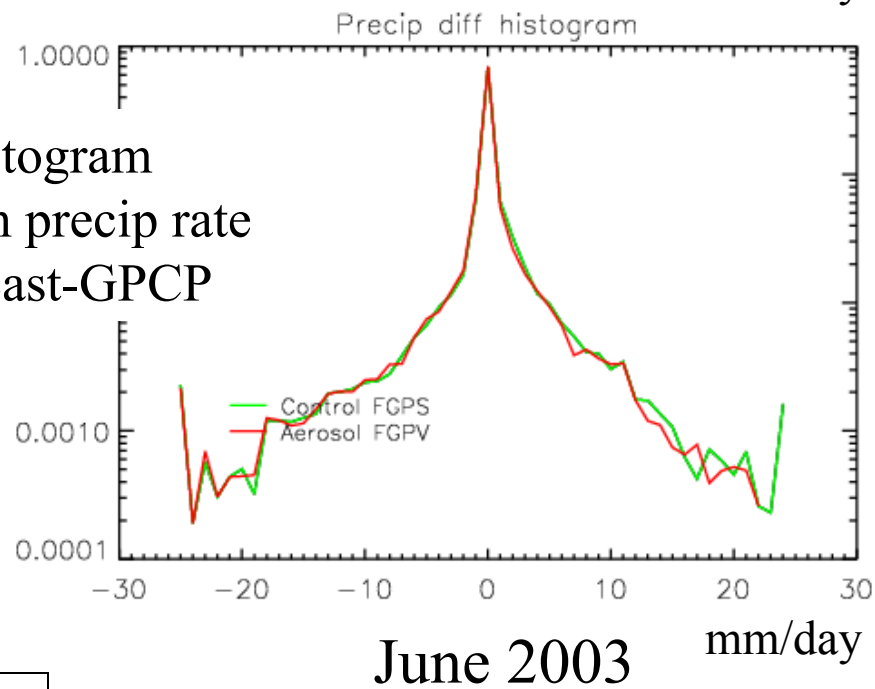
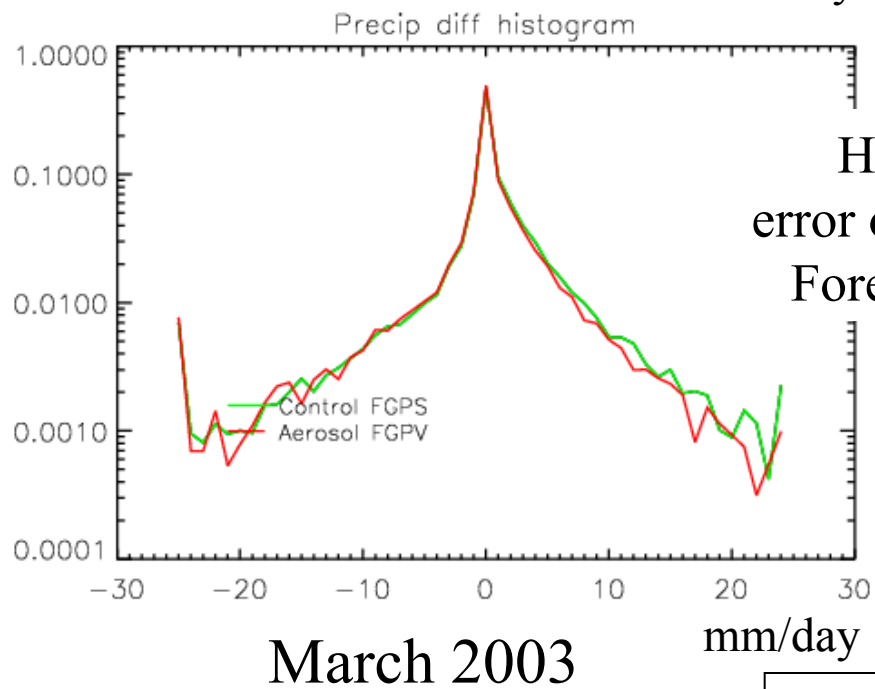
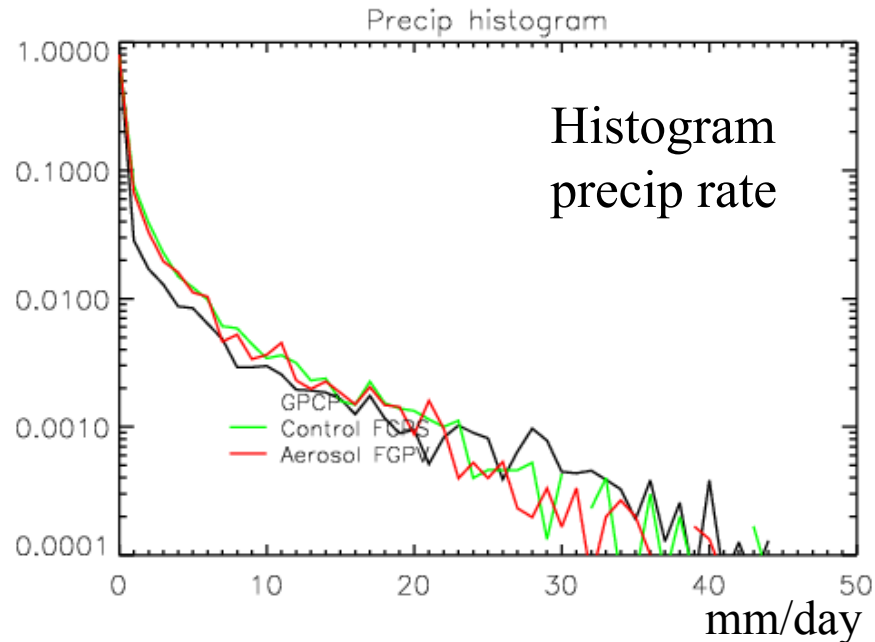
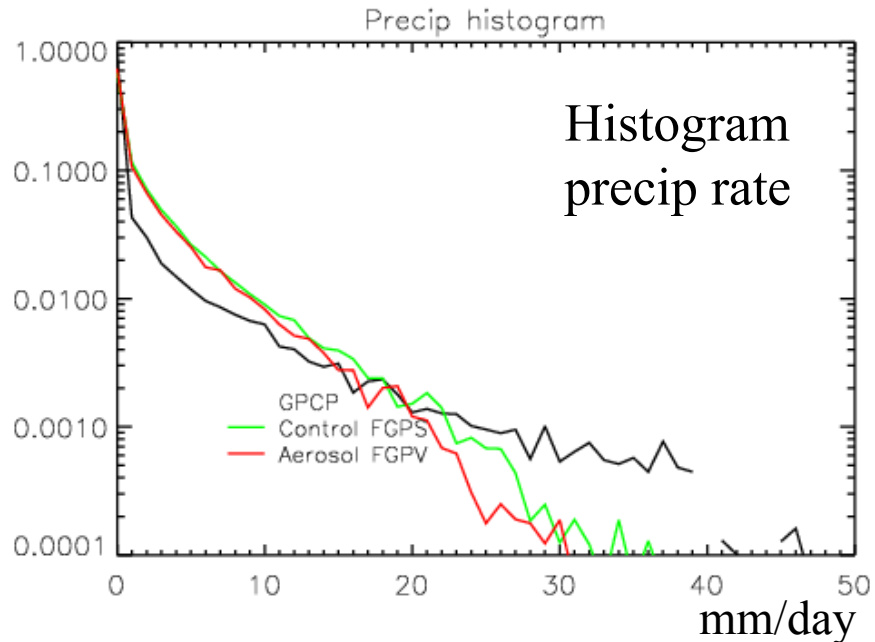


Histogram  
Forecast – GPCP  
Error on precip rate

Slightly better  
forecasts for a lead  
time of 0 day as  
compared to a lead  
time of 2 days ...

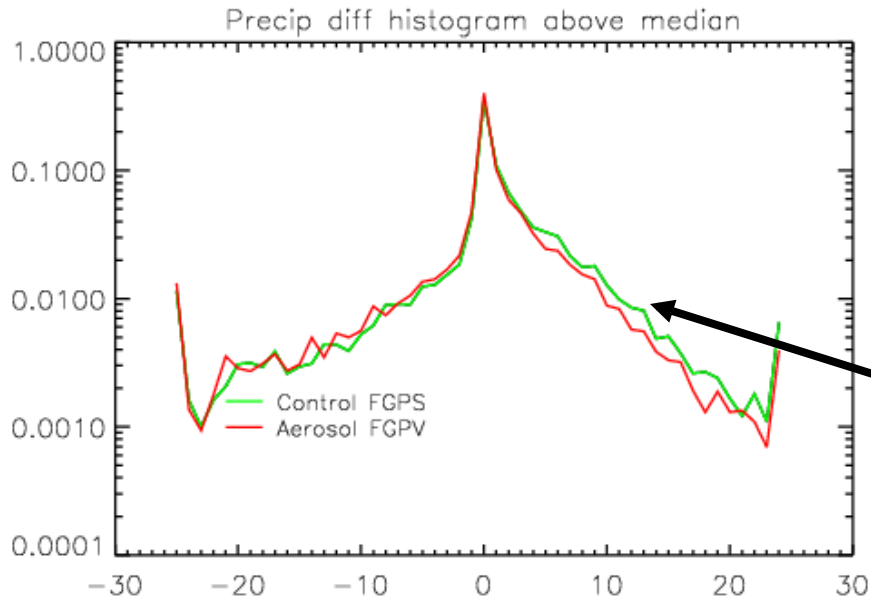
... but no impact of the  
aerosol indirect effect

Europe - June 2003

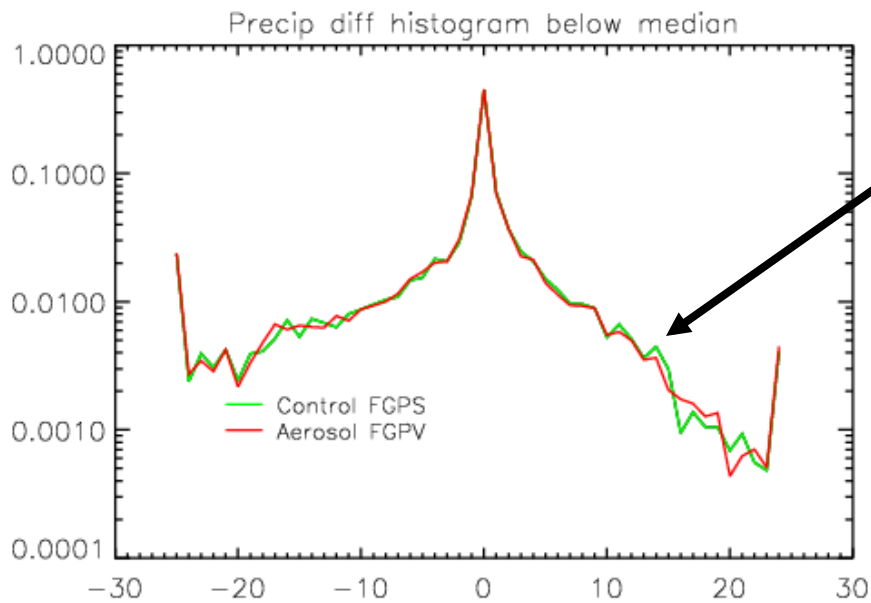


China

# Histogram Forecast - GPCP



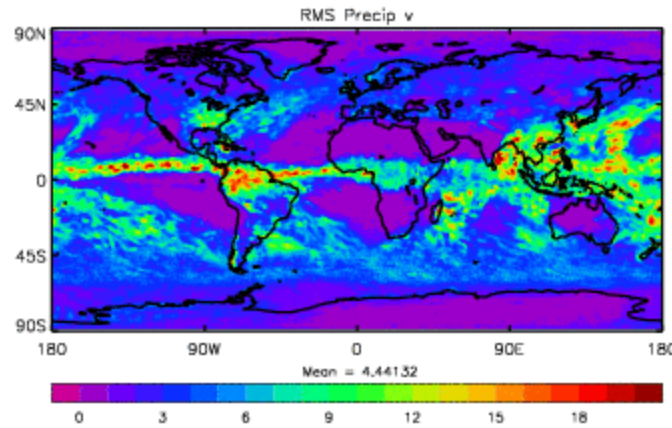
Slightly smaller  
large deviations to  
the observations when  
aerosol content is above  
the median as compared  
to below the median



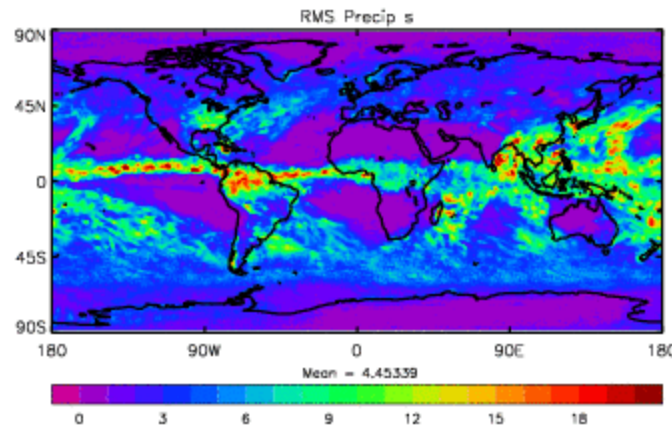
Is this significant?

China - September 2003

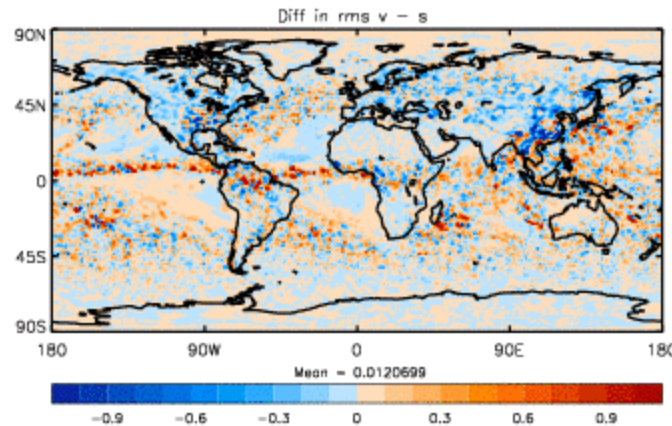
CTRL



DIR+IND



DIR+IND  
- CTRL



Root mean square error of the precipitation forecast

(Very small) positive impact over the NH continents. Is it real?

May 2003

This discussion paper is/has been under review for the journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP). Please refer to the corresponding final paper in ACP if available.

## Aerosol-cloud-precipitation effects over Germany as simulated by a convective-scale numerical weather prediction model

A. Seifert<sup>1</sup>, C. Köhler<sup>1,2</sup>, and K. D. Beheng<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Deutscher Wetterdienst, Offenbach, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, Karlsruhe, Germany

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Correspondence to: A. Seifert (axel.seifert@dwd.de)

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Discussion Paper

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**Aerosol-cloud-precipitation effects over Germany**  
A. Seifert et al.

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 Tables Figures


◀ ▶  
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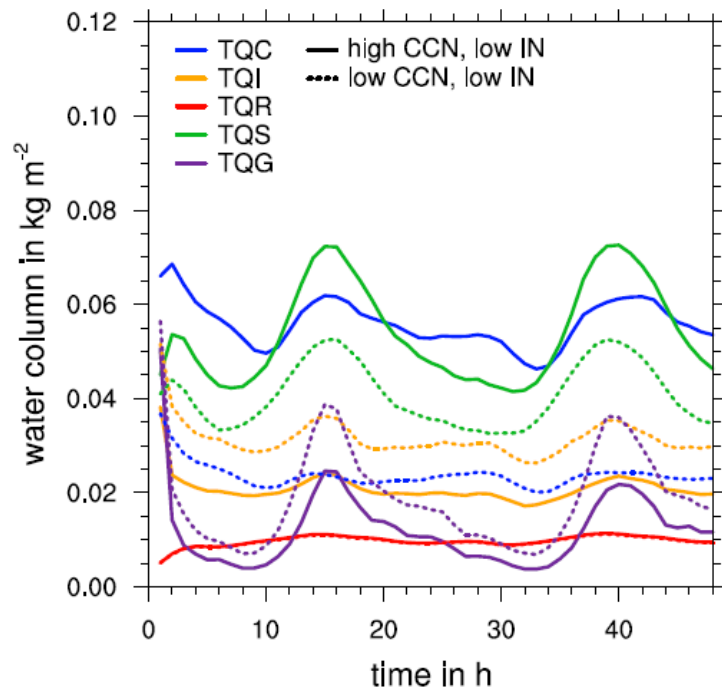
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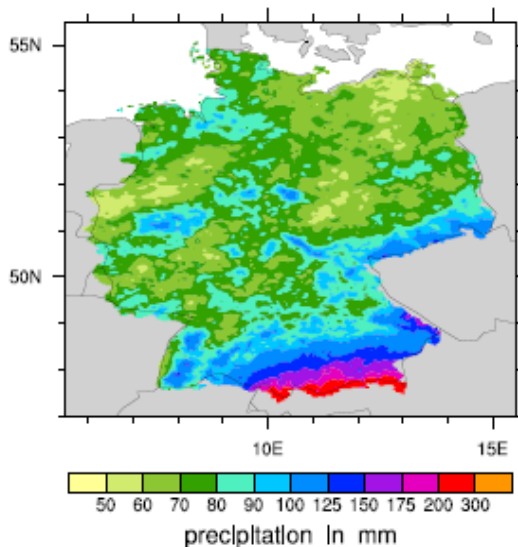
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Interactive Discussion

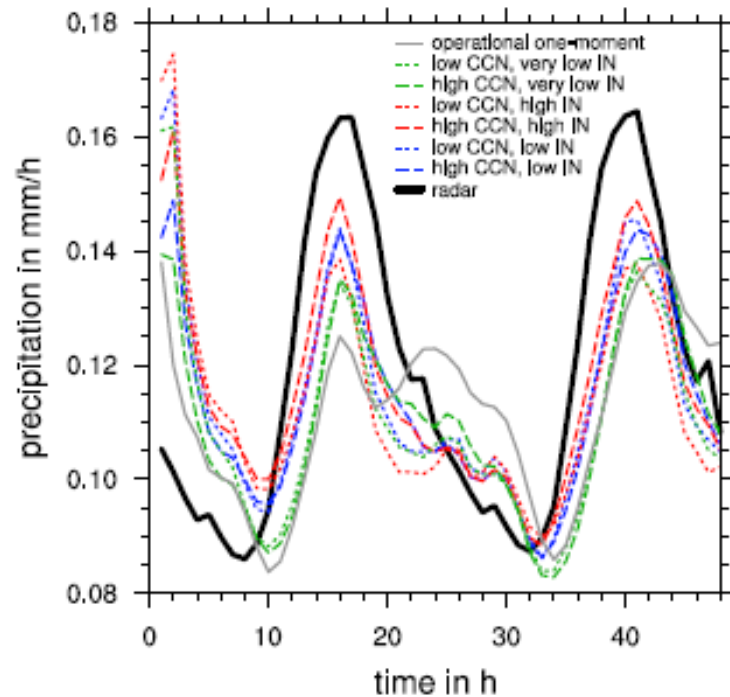
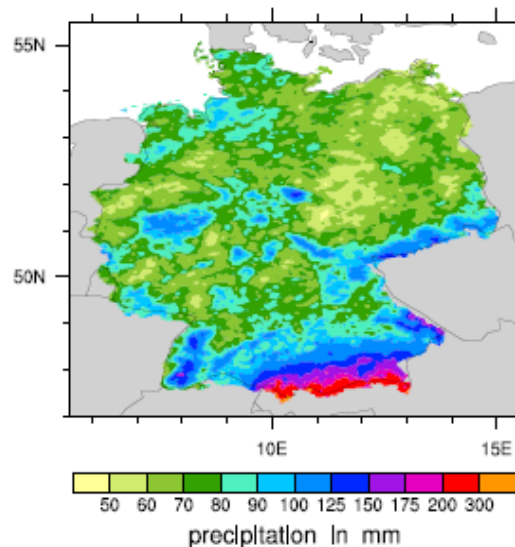




a) Experiment 1: high CCN, low IN



b) Experiment 2: low CCN, low IN



# Conclusions

- We have performed a series of global weather forecasts with and without interactive aerosols as part of the MACC project.
- There is very little impact of having interactive aerosols when it comes to forecasting precipitation on the large-scale ( $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ ). Effects could be larger at the smaller scale, and in the case of orographic precipitation.
- Possibly very small positive impact (as compared to GPCP) over the continents (rms error) and over China in particular (less large positive errors).
- More sophisticated precipitation skill score needed.
- Try other parametrisations of the aerosol indirect effect?



Thank you for your attention

Questions?

