



A sensitivity study with WRF/chem on the impact of aerosol-radiation feedback on regional pollutant distributions and meteorological fields

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Model Setup



- Model: WRF/chem 3.3 (April 2011)
- RADM2 gas phase chemistry
- > MADE/SORGAM modal aerosol module
 - Nucleation mode < 0.1μm; accumulation mode 0.1-2 μm; coarse mode >2 μm
- Summer episode: 2 months June / July 2006
- ➢ Free development of feedback effects → no FDDA
- → Hourly AQMEII 'standard' emissions → TNO
- \succ Biogenic emissions online \rightarrow Guenther et al., 1994
- > Sea salt emissions \rightarrow Ginoux et al., 2001



Definitions



- Direct effect
 - \rightarrow solar radiation
- Semi direct effect
 - → change of cloud properties, e.g. "burning off", liquid water path, temperature, boundary layer and subsequent effect on radiation
- Indirect effect
 - → radiation properties of clouds (e.g. cloud albedo, lifetime, cloud droplet number)



6 October 4th, 2011 – Peter Suppan



Cos Island, Greece, 2 -6 October 2011



Cos Island, Greece, 2 -6 October 2011

Temperature





9 October 4th, 2011 – Peter Suppan





11 October 4th, 2011 – Peter Suppan



Cos Island, Greece, 2 -6 October 2011



- ➤ snapshot of investigation → episode of a specific meteorological situation
- Further investigations are necessary (e.g. higher horizontal resolution, cloud resolving resolution)
- semi direct effects (temperature, boundary layer, clouds) dominated the direct effect
- > Development of semi direct effects become more dominant in July
- Indirect effects result in a decrease of up to 70 % cloud water content and higher precipitation over parts in the Northern Atlantic
- better agreement for cloudy conditions by considering indirect effects

Thank you very much for your attention



Publication

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