UKCA

Stratosphere and whole atmosphere modelling

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Structure

- The base model: the new dynamics Unified Model
- The stratospheric UKCA (with background troposphere)
- Science examples:
 - Climatological validation (Morgenstern et al., GMD(D), 2008)
 - Process-oriented validation (e.g. N₂O PDFs)
 - UKCA constrained by the "real world" (Telford et al., ACP, 2008)
 - The "world avoided" simulation (Morgenstern et al., GRL, 2008)
- Summary
- Outlook: comprehensive whole atmosphere chemistry



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The base model

- The new dynamics Unified Model:
 - Solves the 3d equations of (air) motion and does not use the hydrostatic approximation → the vertical velocity is a prognostic variable
 - Horizontal Arakawa-C grid, hybrid geometric height coordinate
 - The model uses a corrective (mass) conservative, offcentred, semi-implicit, semi-Lagrangian transport scheme (Priestly, 1993) → total mass conservation is guaranteed, but "elemental" conservation not necessarily
 - Here: UM6.1, N48L60
 - N48: 3.75[°] in longitude x 2.5[°] in latitude (N96 possible)
 - L60: surface to slightly above 80km
 - For any problems not entirely constrained by surface emissions a stratospheric model should be used. STE!



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The stratospheric UKCA

- The stratospheric UKCA :
 - Solves the chemical equations using a Newton-Raphson solver for individual species (no family approach, hourly time step possible)
 - Controls "elemental" conservation (idea: e.g. total chlorine is transported, and checked against the individual species)
 - Results shown here follow largely CCMVal Ref1 and Ref2 recommendations
 - Sea-ice coverage and sea-surface temperatures are prescribed from HadISST (present day) or from coupled AO integrations with the UM (thanks to the Hadley Centre and BADC)



The stratospheric UKCA

- Comprehensive stratospheric chemistry (incl. Cl/Br) …
 - Lumped source gases (CFCl₃, CF₂Cl₂, CH₃Br)
 - Prescribed sulphate aerosol layer
 - Heterogeneous / PSC processes, denitrification
- ... background tropospheric chemistry (CH₄, CO, NO_x).
 - Dry & wet deposition of tropospheric species
 - Surface, lightning & aircraft emissions (NO, CO, CH₂O)
- Individual species (40+, no families!)
- Halogen compounds, N₂O and CH₄ prescribed at the surface
- Water vapour can be prescribed in tropical UTLS region
- Off-line photolysis or Fast-J2 implementation
- Ozone, etc. are used in the radiative transfer calculation

Climatological validation

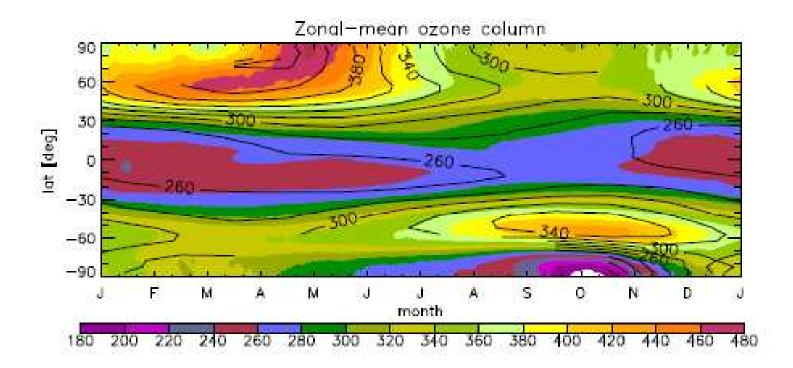


Fig. 9. Multiannual- and zonal-mean ozone column (Dobson Units). Colours: Strat-UKCA, with daily resolution. Contours: TOMS/SBUV climatology, with monthly resolution.

www.geosci-model-dev-discuss.net/1/381/2008/gmdd-1-381-2008.html



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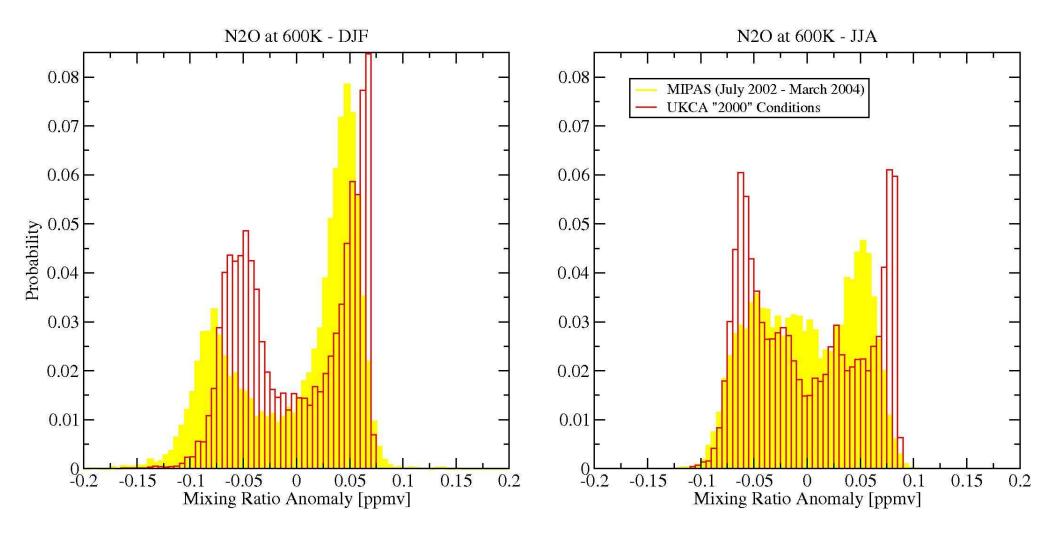
Process-oriented validation using N₂O PDFs

- Why are they useful?
 - A simple means of assessing the upwelling branch of the BDc and the existence of a surf zone (in models and data)
- What lessons can be learned?
 - Isolation of different latitude regimes; do we find two distinct peaks in the distribution?
 - How does the QBO affect inter-annual variability of the upwelling BDc branch (up and down of "high value peak" during summer)?



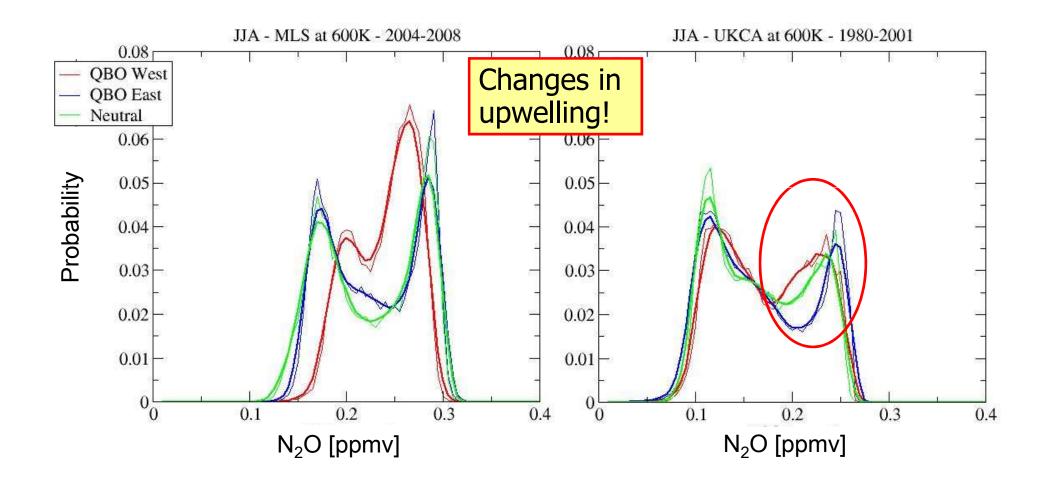
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Recent N2O PDFs



Snapshot NH PDFs between 10S and 40N

N2O JJA QBO Modulation



UKCA constrained by the "real world"

(Telford et al., ACP, 2008)

Experimental setup to estimate ozone loss due to Pinatubo aerosol in the 1990s:

- Two nudged UKCA runs:
 - Best guess: nudged with ERA-40, observed surface aerosol density (SAD) monthly means
 - Background: nudged with ERA-40, background SAD only
- Observational data:
 - Assimilated total ozone data (originator: NIWA, Greg Bodeker)



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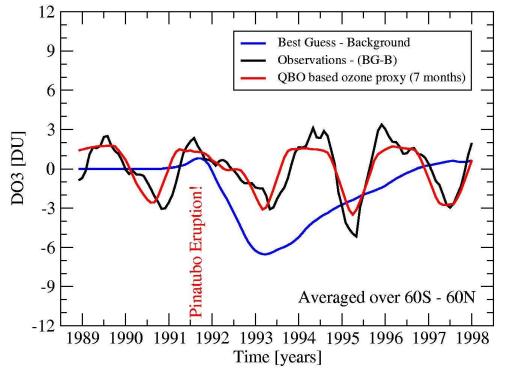
Pinatubo June 12, 1991 Three days before major eruption of June 15, 1991

(hijacked from Alan Robock's volcano lecture)



Quantifying Pinatubo

"Global Ozone" (60S-60N)



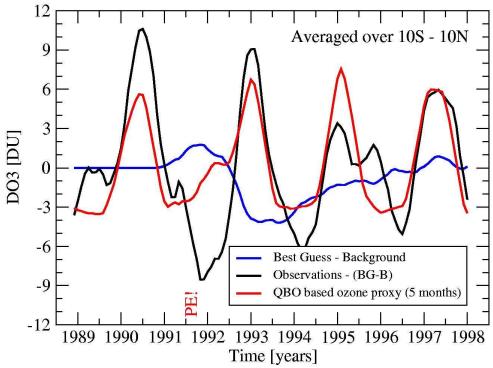
~70% of residual variability is explained the QBO

Ozone lost due to chemistry on aerosols (model only). Residual (dynamical) ozone variation (observation and model). QBO proxy (can account for most of the residual).

Quantifying Pinatubo

Significant amount of residual variability is explained by QBO; amplitude modulation of the residual is caused by ENSO

"Tropical Ozone" (10S-10N)



Ozone lost due to chemistry on aerosols (model only). Residual (dynamical) ozone variation (observation and model). QBO proxy (can account for most of the residual).

The "world avoided" simulation (Morgenstern et al., GRL, 2008)

- UKCA has been used to study a world without the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.
- A business as usual scenario would have meant 9ppbv of total chlorine before 2030.
- Two time slice runs with 3.5ppbv and 9ppbv under "present day" boundary conditions are compared.



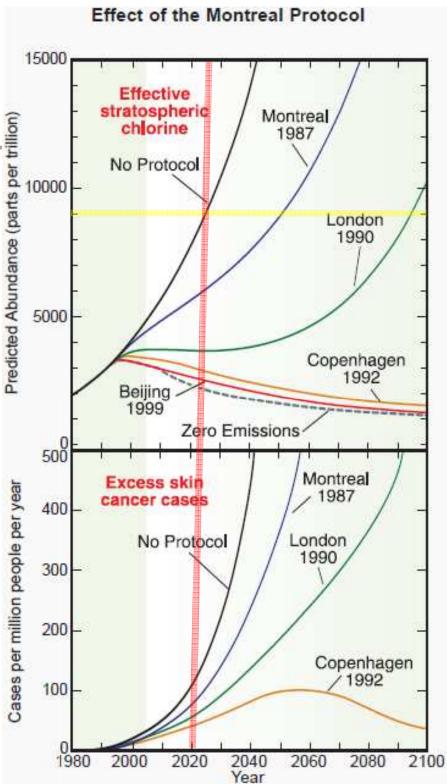


What would have happened without the Montreal Protocol and its amendments?

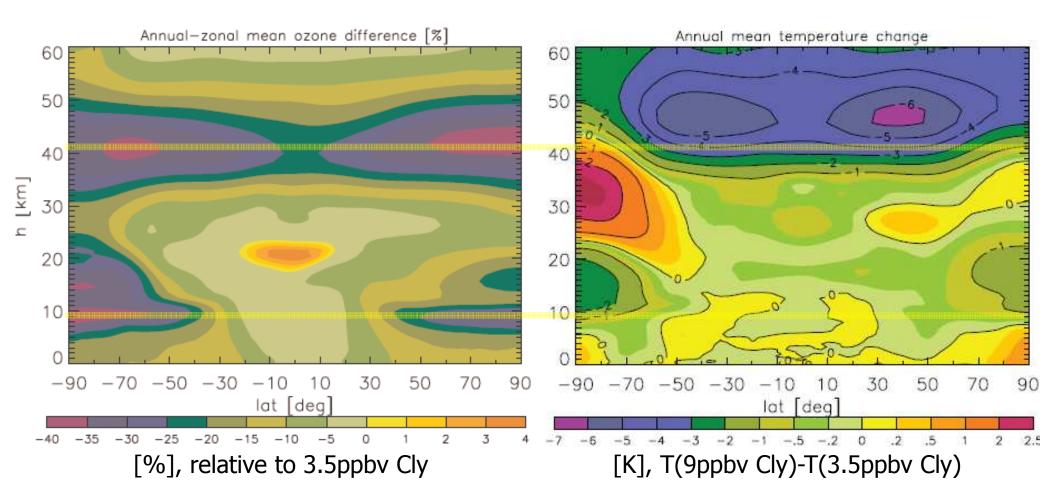
Here:

We study the impact of the avoided ozone changes only!

(Additional GHG impacts are not considered!)

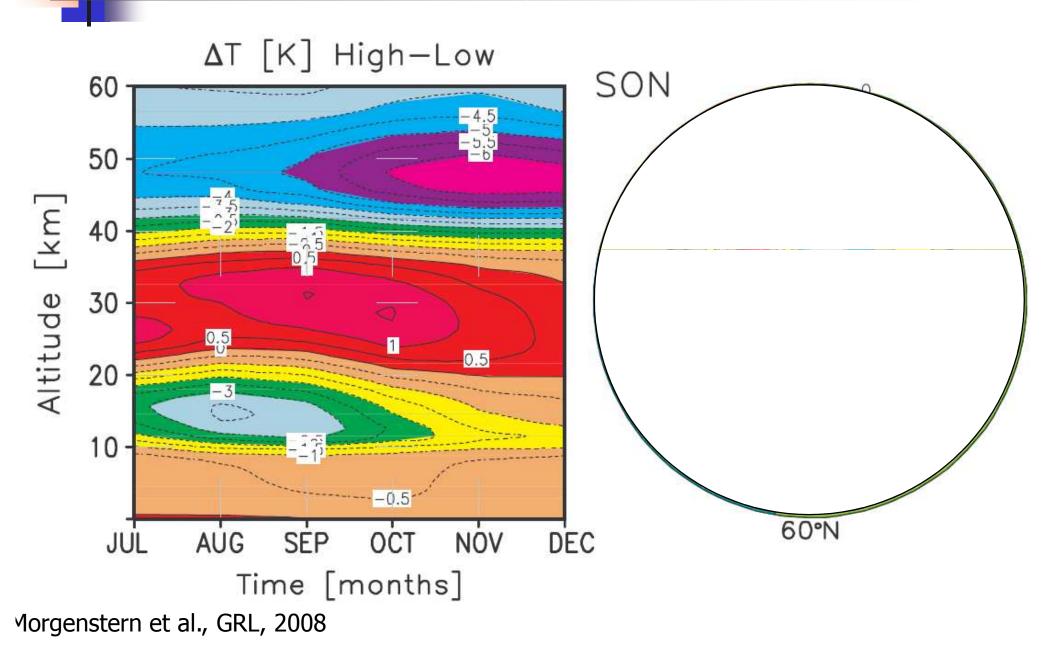


WA global mean

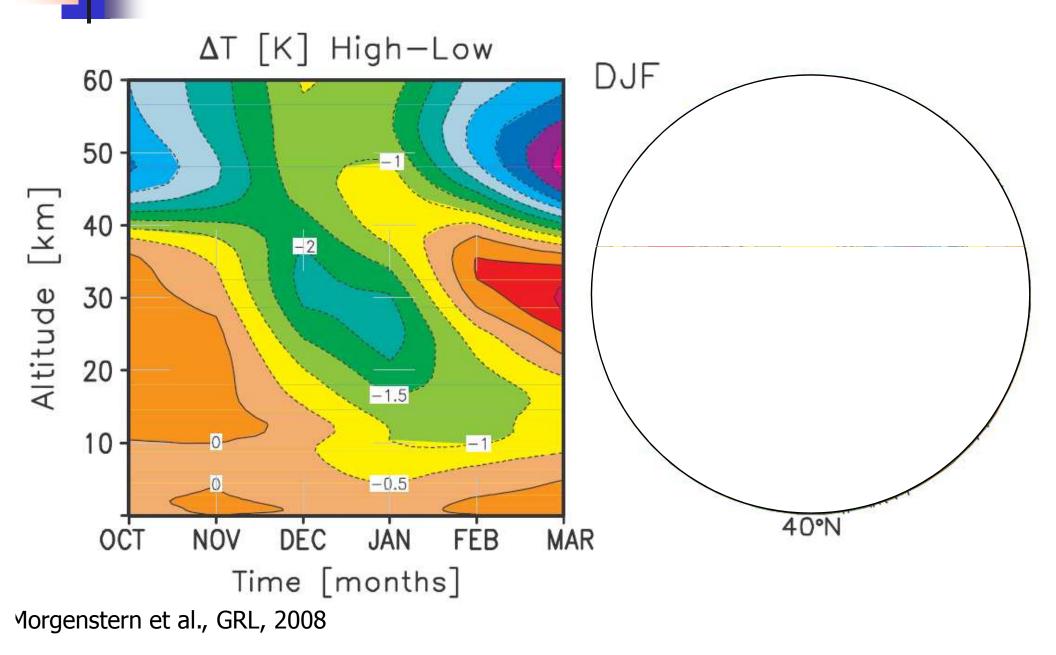


Morgenstern et al., GRL, 2008

"World Avoided" on the SH



"World Avoided" on the NH







GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH LETTERS, VOL. 35, L16811, doi:10.1029/2008GL034590, 2008

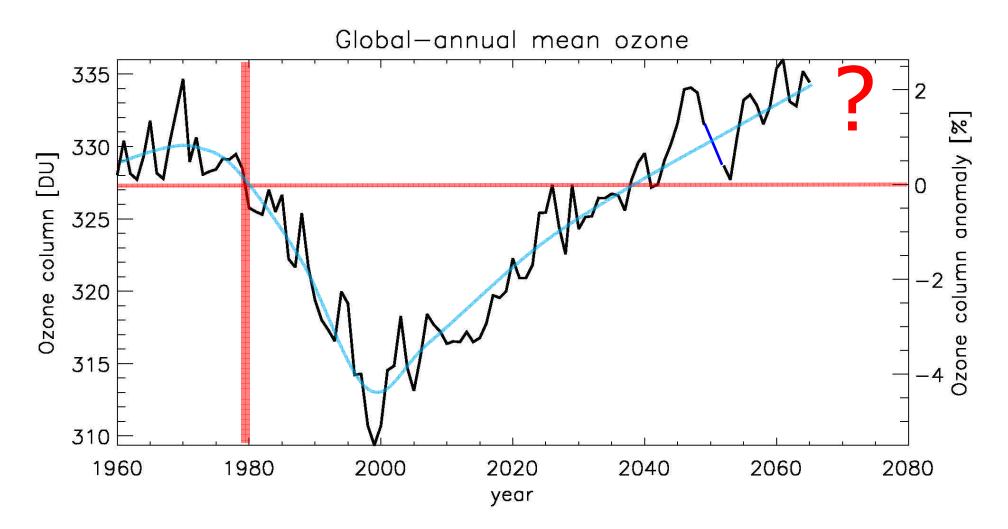
The World Avoided by the Montreal Protocol

Olaf Morgenstern,¹ Peter Braesicke,¹ Margaret M. Hurwitz,^{2,3} Fiona M. O'Connor,⁴ Andrew C. Bushell,⁵ Colin E. Johnson,⁴ and John A. Pyle¹

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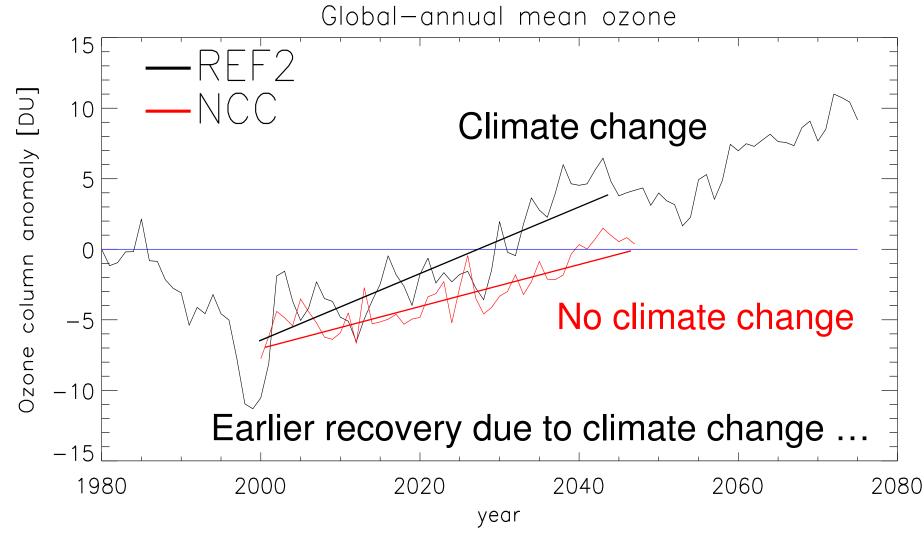
Nonetheless, we conclude that the Montreal Protocol has provided an enormous benefit not only to the stability of the stratospheric ozone layer but also to surface climate.

UKCA Ref2 Ozone Evolution



NCAS integration

O3 recovery + climate change



Met Office integration

Summary and outlook

- The stratospheric UKCA has a competitive performance (model validation)
- The nudging ability is useful for relating model results to real data (Pinatubo example)
- Assessment of coupled chemistry-climate change problems is possible ("world avoided")
- Forthcoming results will be contributed to CCMVal
- Whole atmosphere chemistry
 - merging of UKCA troposphere and stratosphere
 - straightforward, but some informed choices required
- Move to UM7.1 (straightforward, but work)
- Challenges: Resolution, Ocean



Un Chemistry Aerosol Community Model

funded by the UK Meteorological Office and NERC Centres for Atmospheric Sciences developed in collaboration with the UK Universities of Cambridge and Leeds

www.ukca.ac.uk







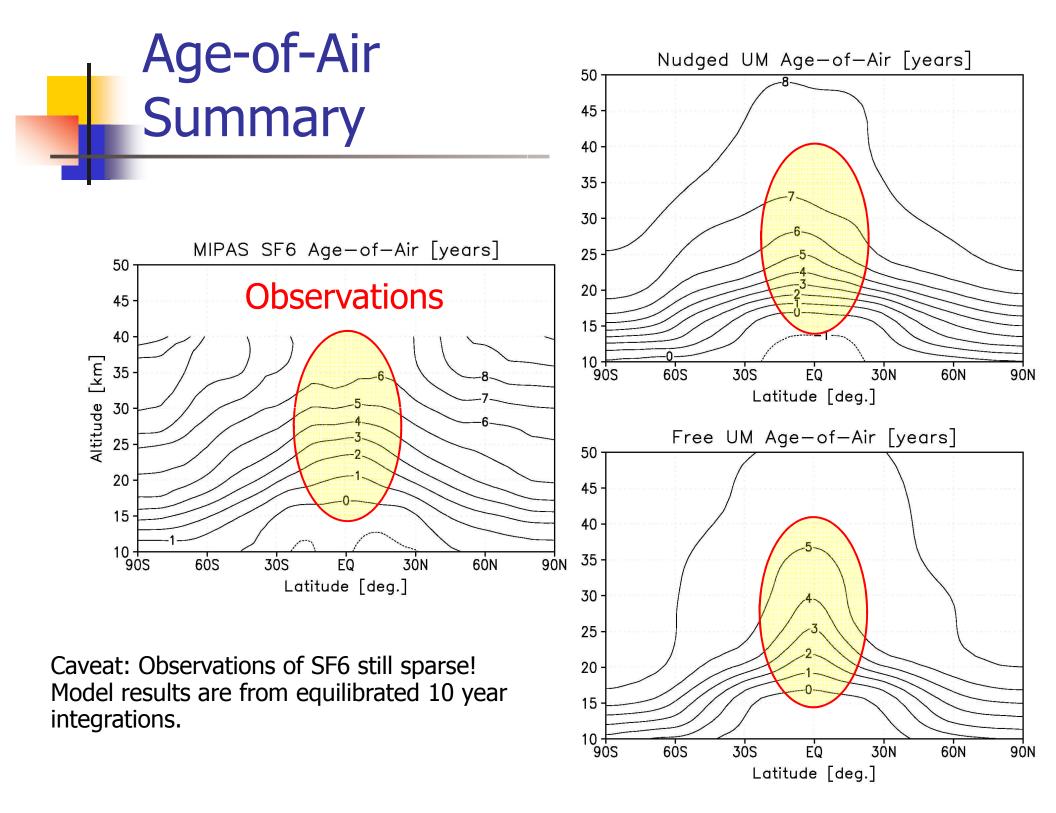
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http://www.ncas.ac.uk

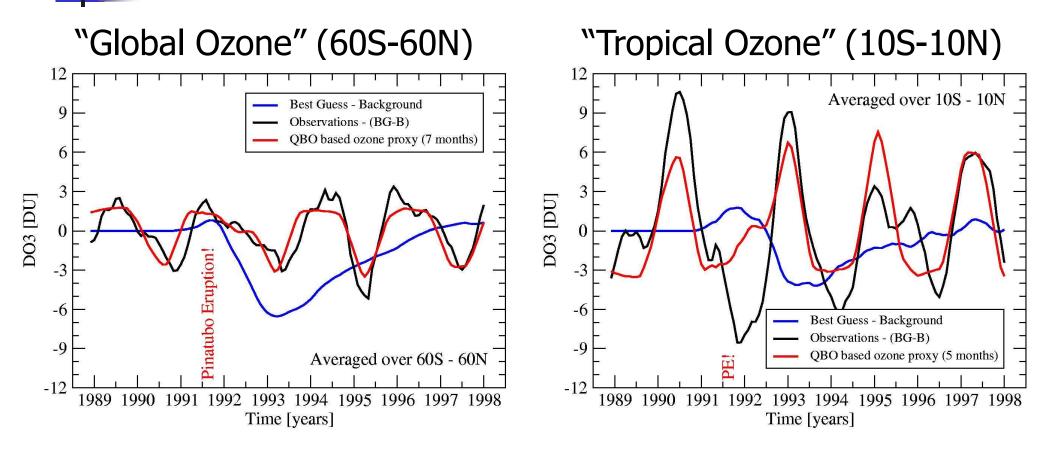
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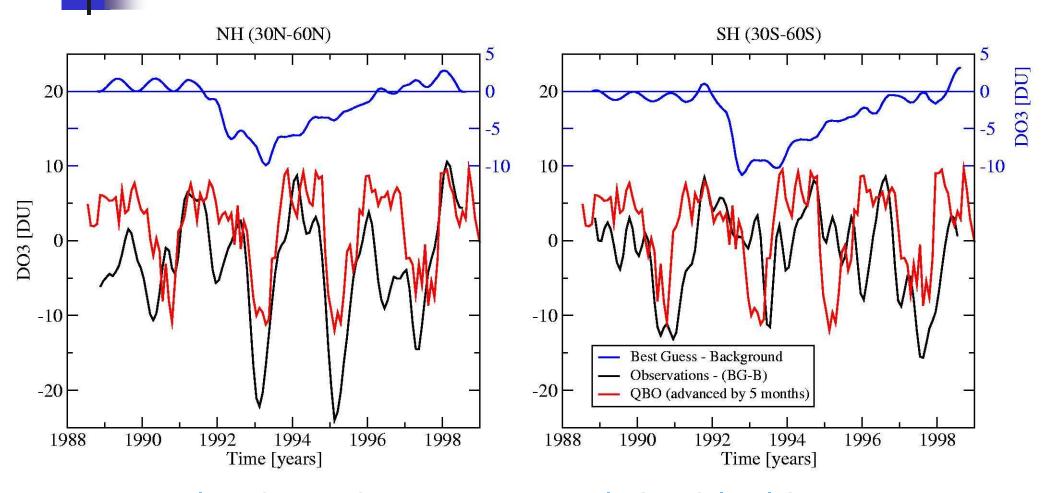


Quantifying Pinatubo



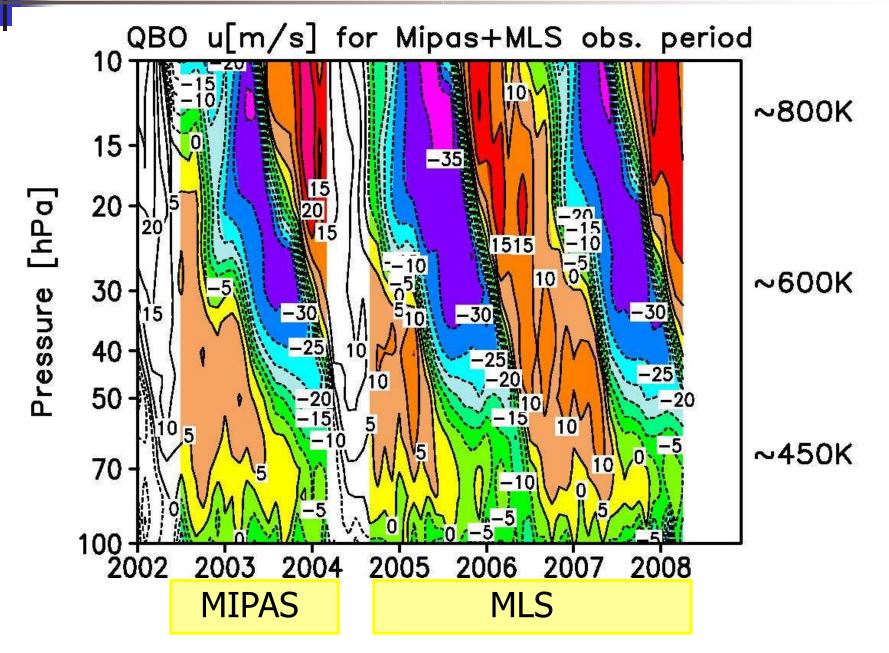
Ozone lost due to chemistry on aerosols (model only). Residual (dynamical) ozone variation (observation and model). QBO proxy (can account for most of the residual).

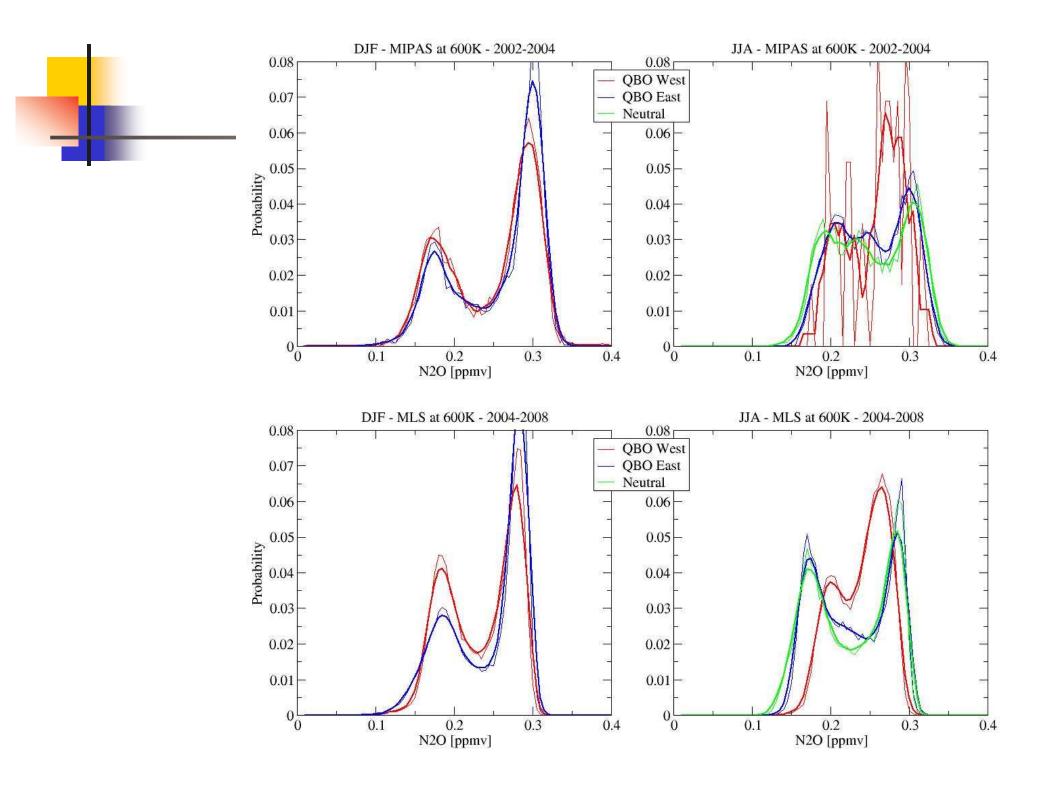
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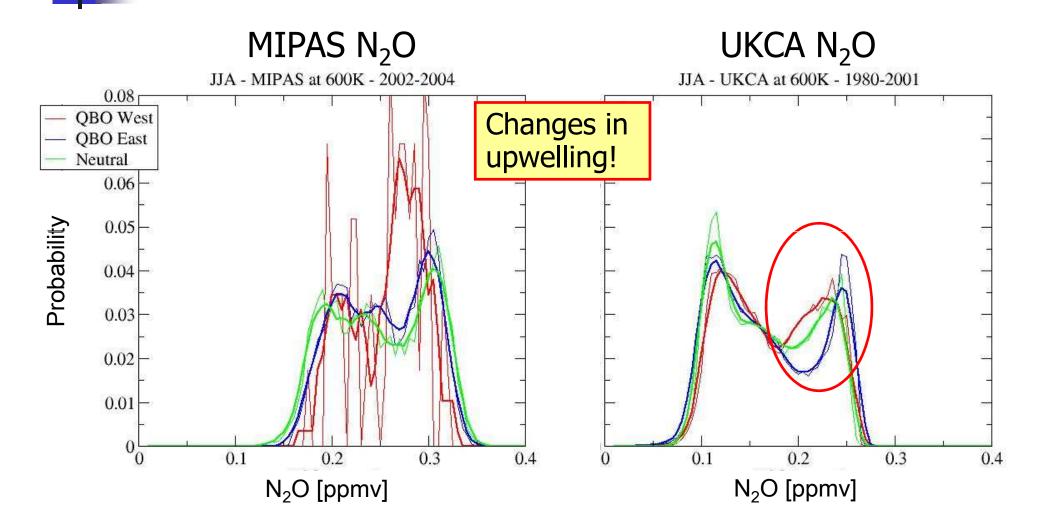
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QBO during N2O observations





N2O JJA QBO Modulation



Snapshot versus 22 year climatology!