

Estimating Aerosol Effects on Cloud Radiative Forcing

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Ghan, S., 2013: Technical note: Estimating aerosol effects on cloud radiative forcing. *Atmos. Chem Phys.*, 13, 9971–9974, doi:10.5194/acp-13-9971-2013.

Ghan, S. J., X. Liu, R. C. Easter, R. Zaveri, P. J. Rasch, J.-H. Yoon, and B. Eaton, 2012: Toward a minimal representation of aerosols in climate models: Comparative decomposition of aerosol direct, semi-direct and indirect radiative forcing. *J. Climate*, *25*, 6461-6476, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-11-00650.1.

Distinguishing Direct and Indirect Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965 Effects

Estimating indirect effects I Easy method: $I=\Delta C$

C=F-F_{clear} shortwave cloud radiative forcing

But if total aerosol forcing T is direct D + I, this implies D= ΔF_{clear} which we know is biased cold because over a dark surface

- it overestimates cooling by scattering
- it underestimates warming by absorption





$$D=\Delta (F-F_{clean})$$

$$I=\Delta (F_{clean}-F_{clear,clean})=\Delta C_{clean} \text{ includes semi-direct}$$
effects

Total aerosol forcing T=D+I+S where S= $\Delta F_{clear,clean}$ surface albedo forcing

Diagnostic Requirements



- F whole sky TOA flux with all aerosol
- ► F_{clean} aerosol set to zero for diagnostic radiation
- F_{clear,clean} aerosol & cloud set to zero for diagnostic radiation
- ▶ If model already calculates F_{clear} along with F, just need a 2nd radiation call with aerosol set to zero.

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- Anthropogenic aerosol particles are too small to affect longwave radiation much
- ▶ Difference between $\Delta C_{and} \Delta C_{clean}$ is less than 0.2 W m⁻² locally and 0.01 W m⁻² globally