# **Evaluation of Clouds and Radiation in a High- Resolution Climate Model using CMSAF-Information**

Kwinten Van Weverberg<sup>1</sup>, Erwan Brisson<sup>2</sup>, Martin Stengel<sup>3</sup>, Matthias Demuzere<sup>4</sup> and Nicole van Lipzig<sup>4</sup>

CMSAF User Workshop Grainau, 10 March 2014

<sup>1</sup>TECLIM, UCLouvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium (now at Met Office, Exeter, UK)

<sup>2</sup>Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

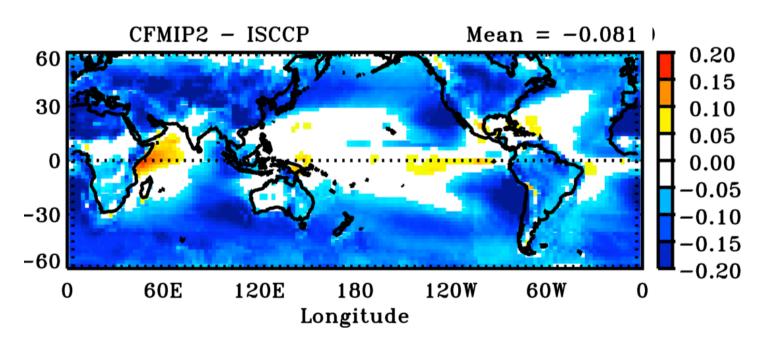
<sup>3</sup>Deutsche Wetterdienst, Frankfurt, Germany

<sup>4</sup>KULeuven, Leuven, Belgium

kwinten.vanweverberg@uclouvain.be

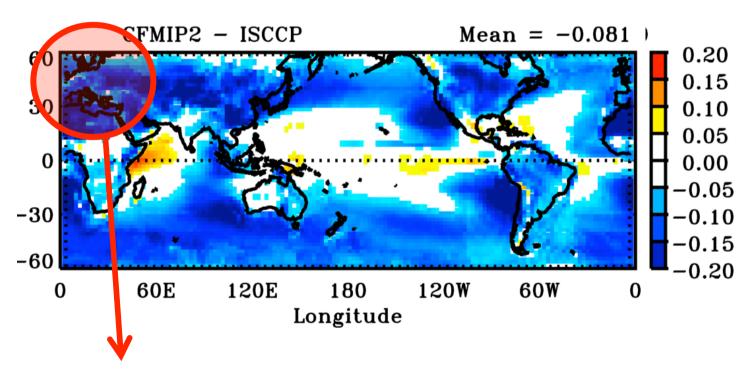
# **Uncertainty in Climate Models**

#### Bias in global cloud cover against observations (ISCCP)



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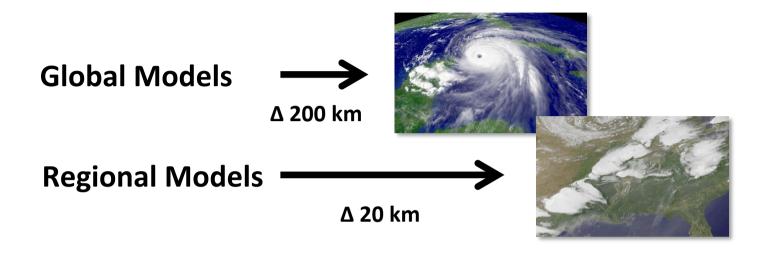
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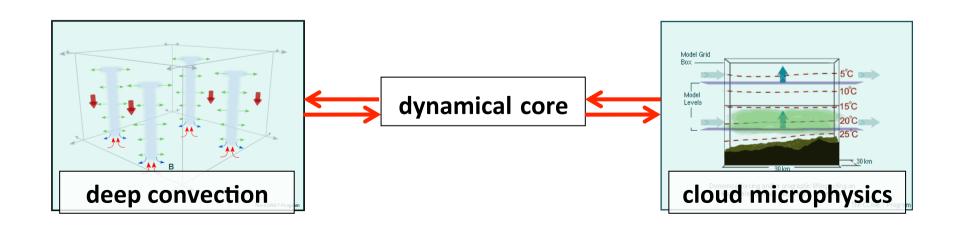


Severe underestimation of cloudiness in global models

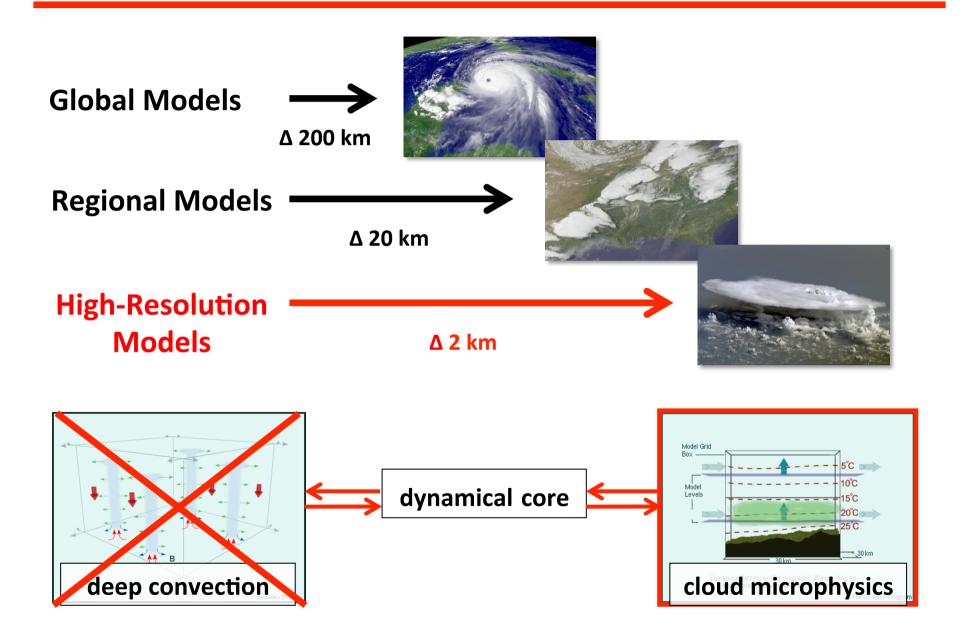
Klein et al. 2013

# **Does Higher Resolution Help?**





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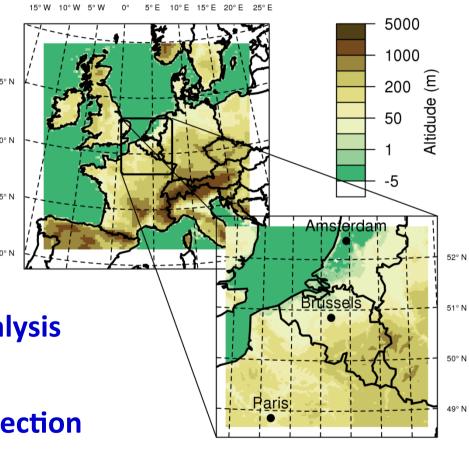


## 10-year High-Resolution Climate Simulation

- Cosmo CLM (CCLM) model
- Limited Area (500<sup>2</sup> km<sup>2</sup>)
- High Resolution (Δx ~ 3km) 50°N
- Run for 2000-2010



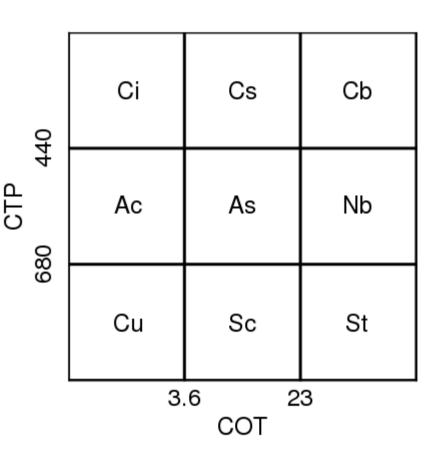
- Three nesting levels
- No parameterization of convection



## **Evaluation – ISCCP approach**

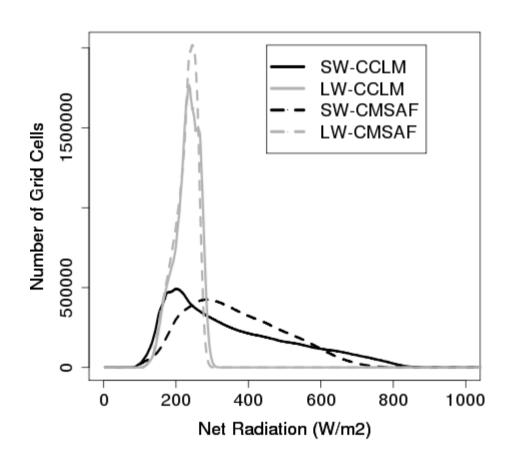
- Focus on Clouds and Radiation
- Using CMSAF data from 2004-2010
- Hourly CMSAF COT, CTP and TOA regridded to CCLM grid

ISCCP classification approach:9 cloud classes based on COT and CTP



#### **Top-of-the-Atmosphere Radiation**

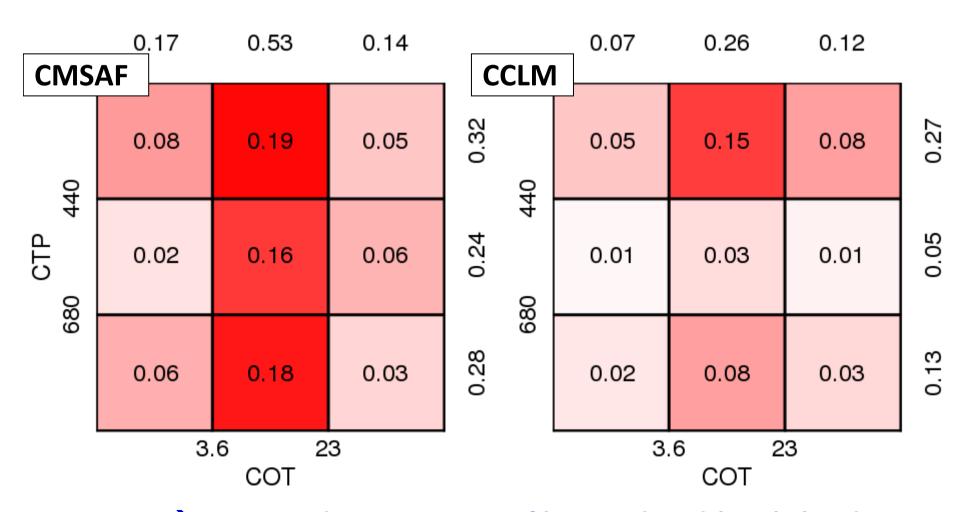
Histograms of summer TOA radiation fields in CCLM and CMSAF (7 years of data)



→ Mean TOA radiation is well captured, but CCLM is too binary in the shortwave

#### **ISCCP Cloud Classes**

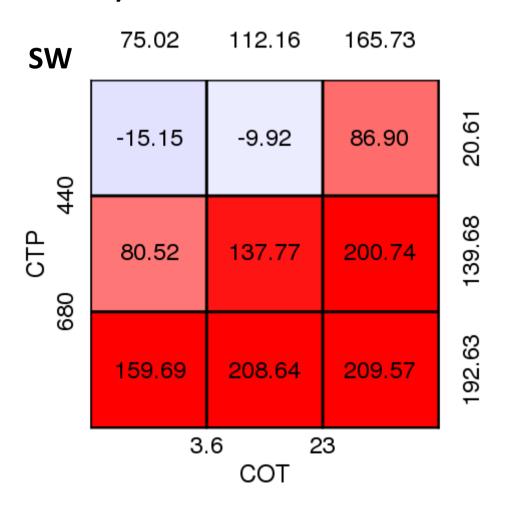
# Mean summer cloud fraction in CMSAF and CCLM for all 9 ISCCP cloud classes



→ Huge underestimation of low and mid-level clouds

#### **ISCCP Cloud Classes**

Bias in mean summer TOA SW net radiation (W/m²) by all 9 cloud classes (CCLM-CMSAF)



... lack of clouds compensated by too reflective clouds!

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- → Long-term and high-resolution satellite data are indispensable to measure progress in climate models!

