



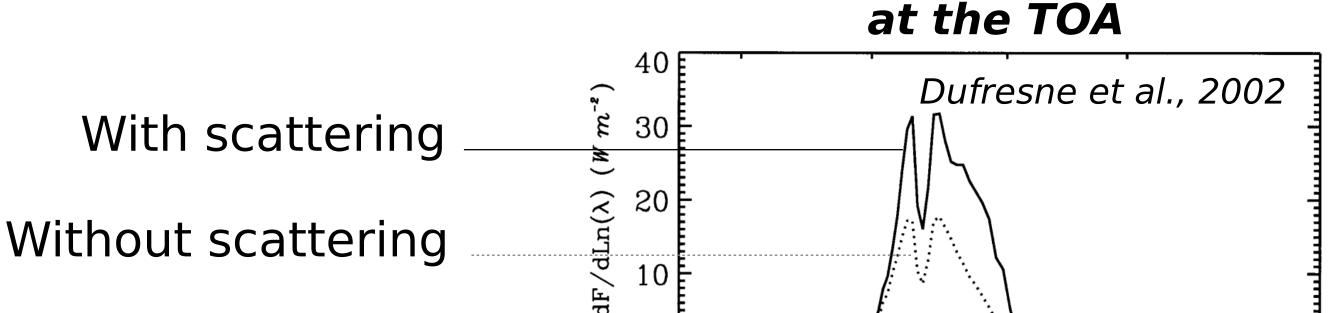
# Evaluation of coarse aerosol scattering in the longwave spectrum through the use of ecRad with the ARPEGE-Climat 7.0 CNRM atmospheric model

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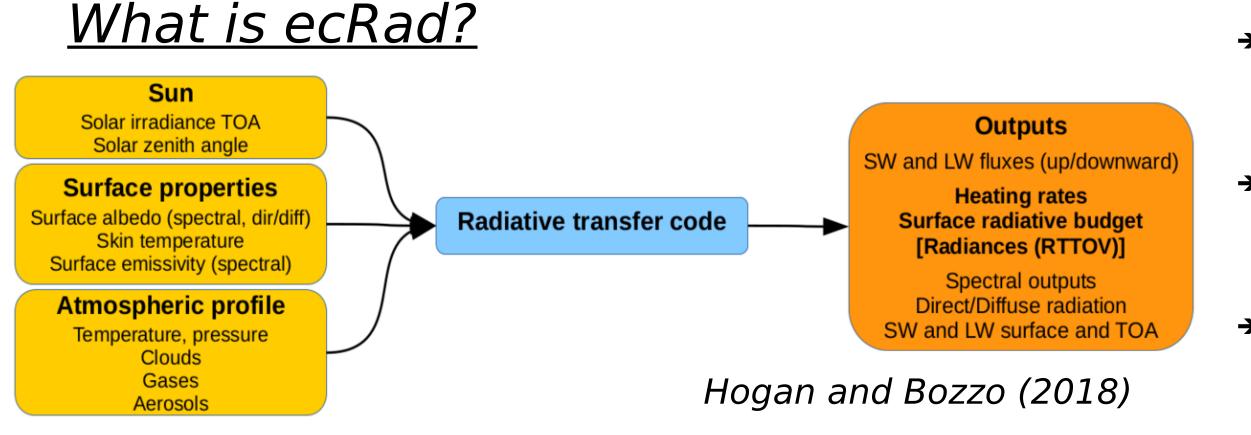
# 1 | A process often neglected in climate models

- LW coarse aerosols scattering could increase the LW DRE at the TOA by 50 % (Dufresne et al., 2002 ; Osipov et al., 2015 ; Sicard et al., 2014)
- But most global and regional models do not include it in their radiative scheme (Di Biagio et al., 2020)



Few studies try to account it by artificially augmenting the retrieved TOA DRE (Miller et al., 2006; Kok et al., 2017)

#### Methodology 2



#### 13 20 8 -5 4 $\lambda \ (\mu m)$

Aerosol radiative forcing

Dry tropical atmospheric profile, homogeneous aerosol layer between the surface and 3km (effective radius : 2 µm, optical thickness at 500 nm : 1)

- A radiative code dedicated to atmospheric models (rather large scale) operational for instance in the ECMWF NWP model
- A library gathering many possible parameterizations and databases (optical properties of aerosols and clouds)
- → A well organized code: separation of parameterizations into distinct routines

- > Ability to activate or not the LW scattering process

### ARPEGE-Climat Model

TACTIC climatological aerosols

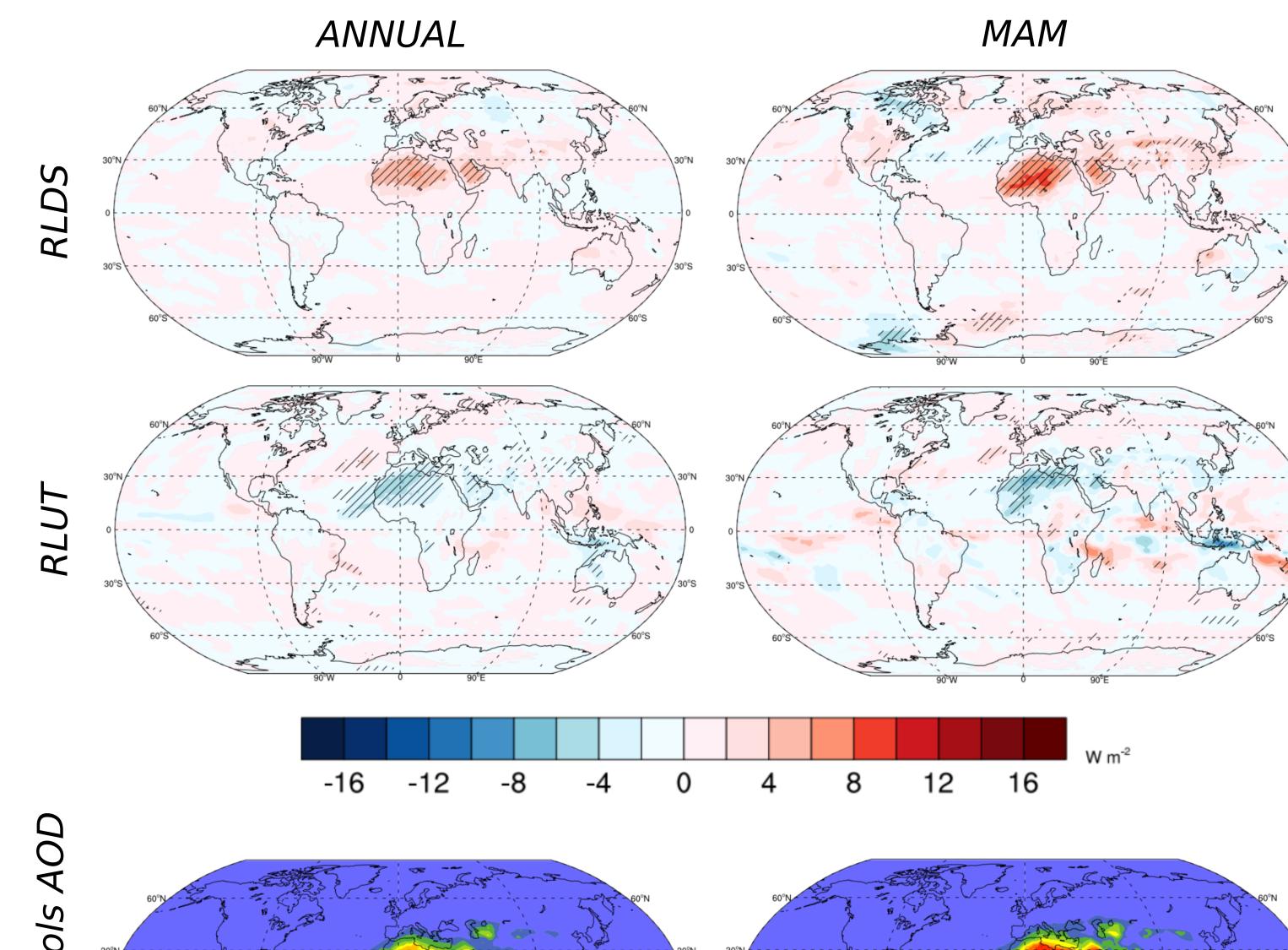
- ARPEGE-Climat 7.0 (closely linked to the ARPEGE/IFS NWP model cycle 48) → Use of ecRad Atmospheric model
  - Simulations with and without LW scattering over the 1985-2014 period

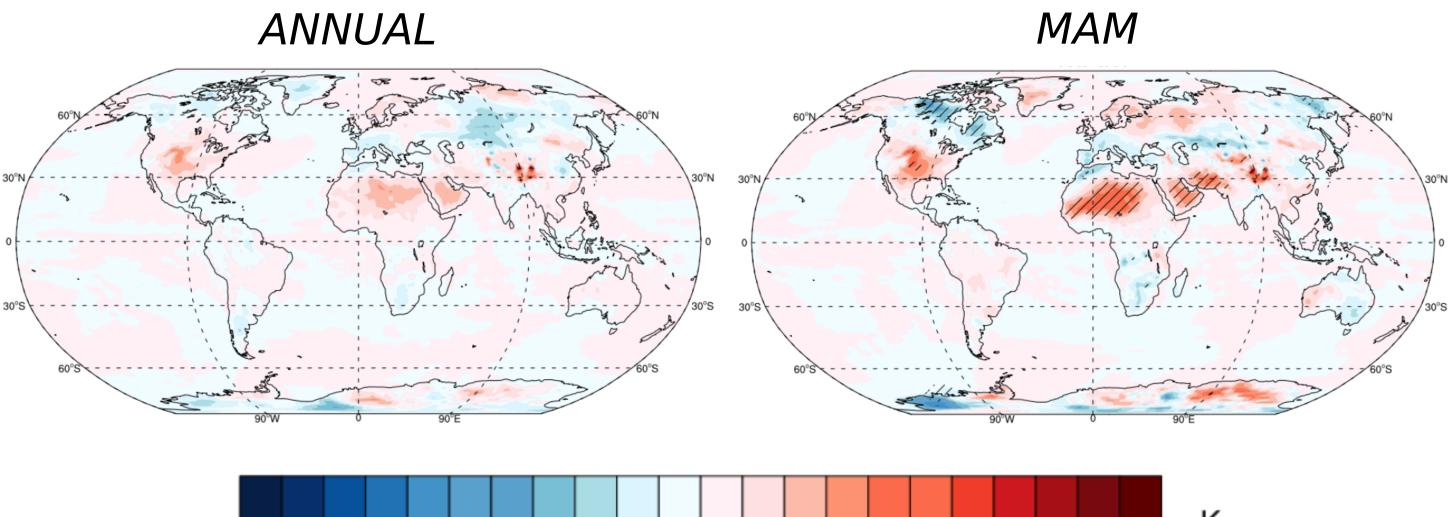
# 3 Radiative and climatic impact of the LW coarse aerosol scattering (1985-2014 average)

Difference, with - without LW scattering, of the downward LW

## radiation at surface (RLDS) and upward LW radiation at TOA (RLUT)

### LW radiation impact on surface minimum temperature



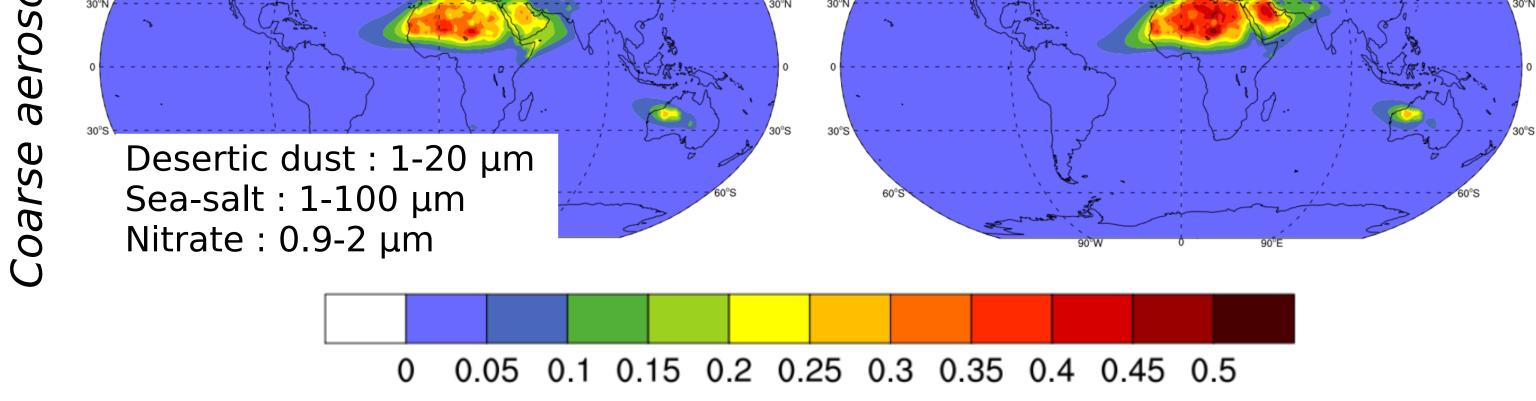


-1.6 -1.2 -0.8

Significant minimum temperature increase of about 1.2 degrees during the spring over North Africa

# 4 | Conclusion and perspectives

First encouraging results on the importance of taking into account the coarse aerosol scattering in the longwave spectrum but need to go further:



- Significant annual and spring increase (decrease) of the downward LW radiation at the surface (upward LW radiation at TOA) due to the LW aerosols scattering
- Well localized with coarse aerosols AOD maximums

- Coarse aerosol AOD evaluation with different AERONET stations over North Africa and Middle-East
- LW radiation comparison with different satellite data (CERES, ...)
- Analysis of the impact of the aerosol LW scattering process on other climate parameters
- Jse of interactive aerosols
- → Further literature analysis



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