

On the Diagnosis of Radiative Feedback in the Presence of Unknown Radiative Forcing

-or -

Theoretical & Observational Evidence that Cloud Feedbacks could be Negative, Not Positive

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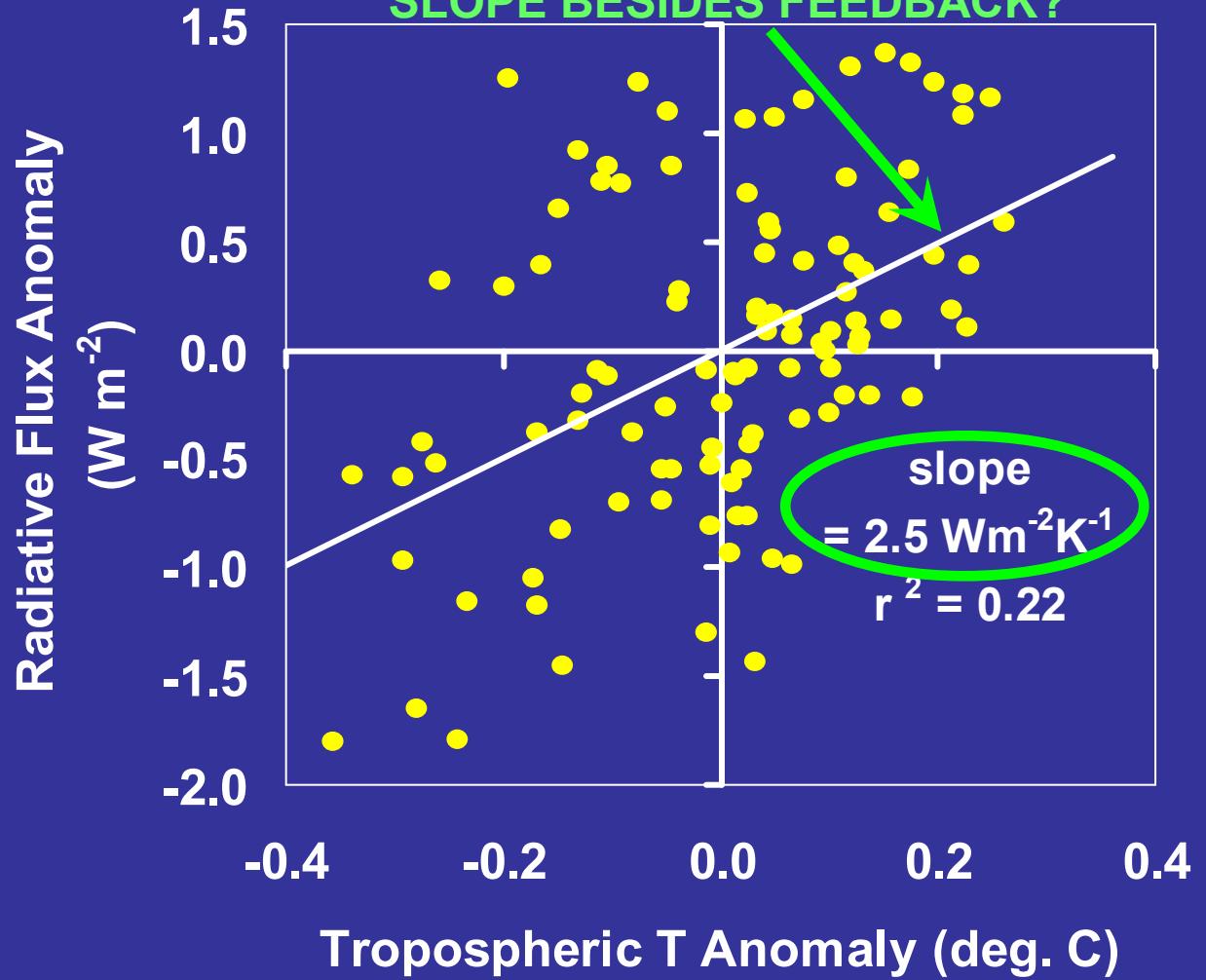
San Francisco, CA

(13 December DRAFT)

Rad. Flux vs. Temperature plots used to estimate feedbacks usually show Strong Decorrelation...

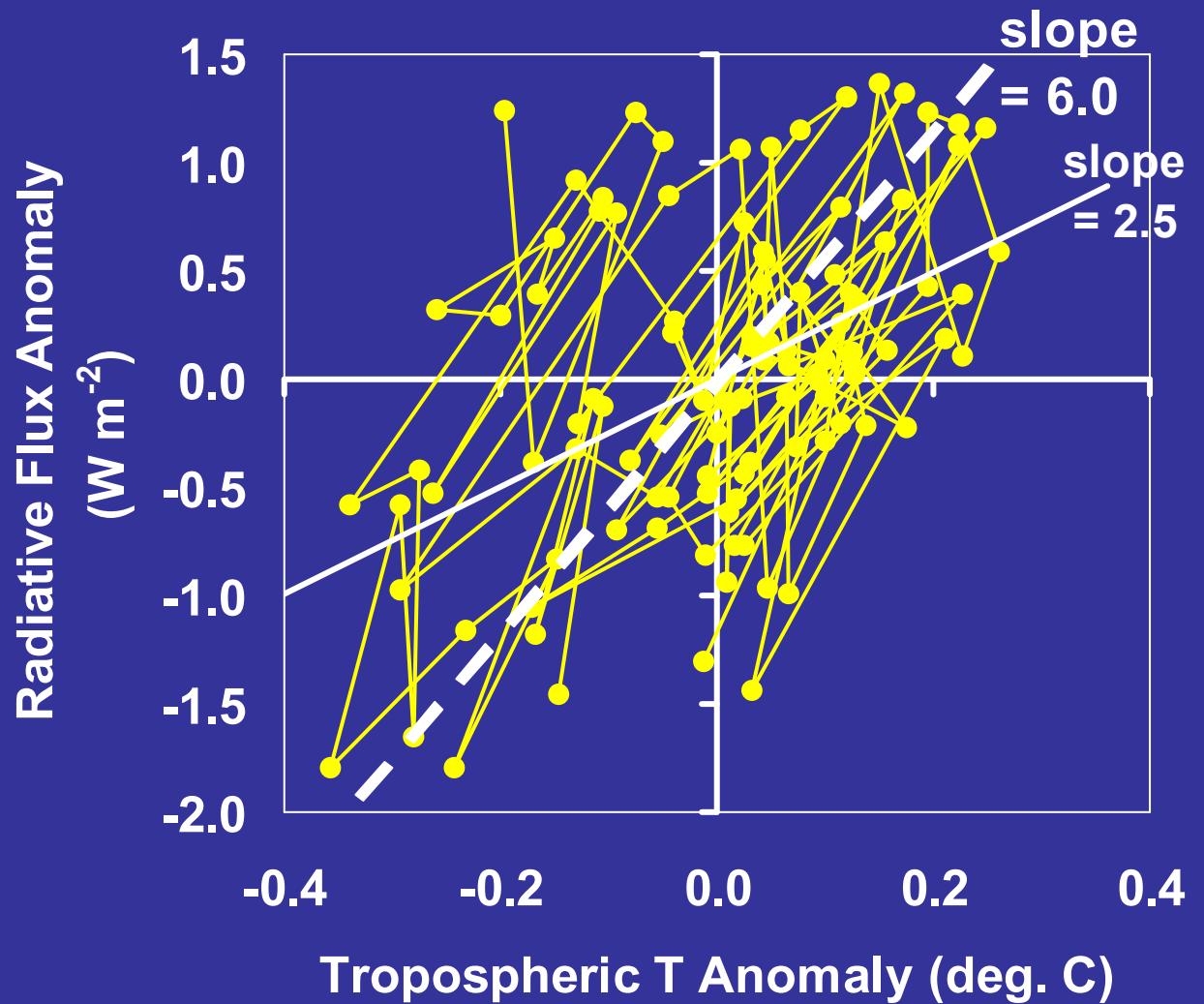
..SO, WHAT AFFECTS THE REGRESSION SLOPE BESIDES FEEDBACK?

Monthly Global
Terra Satellite
CERES ES-4 LW+SW
vs UAH MT (Aqua AMSU)
(Mar. 2000 – Dec. 2008)



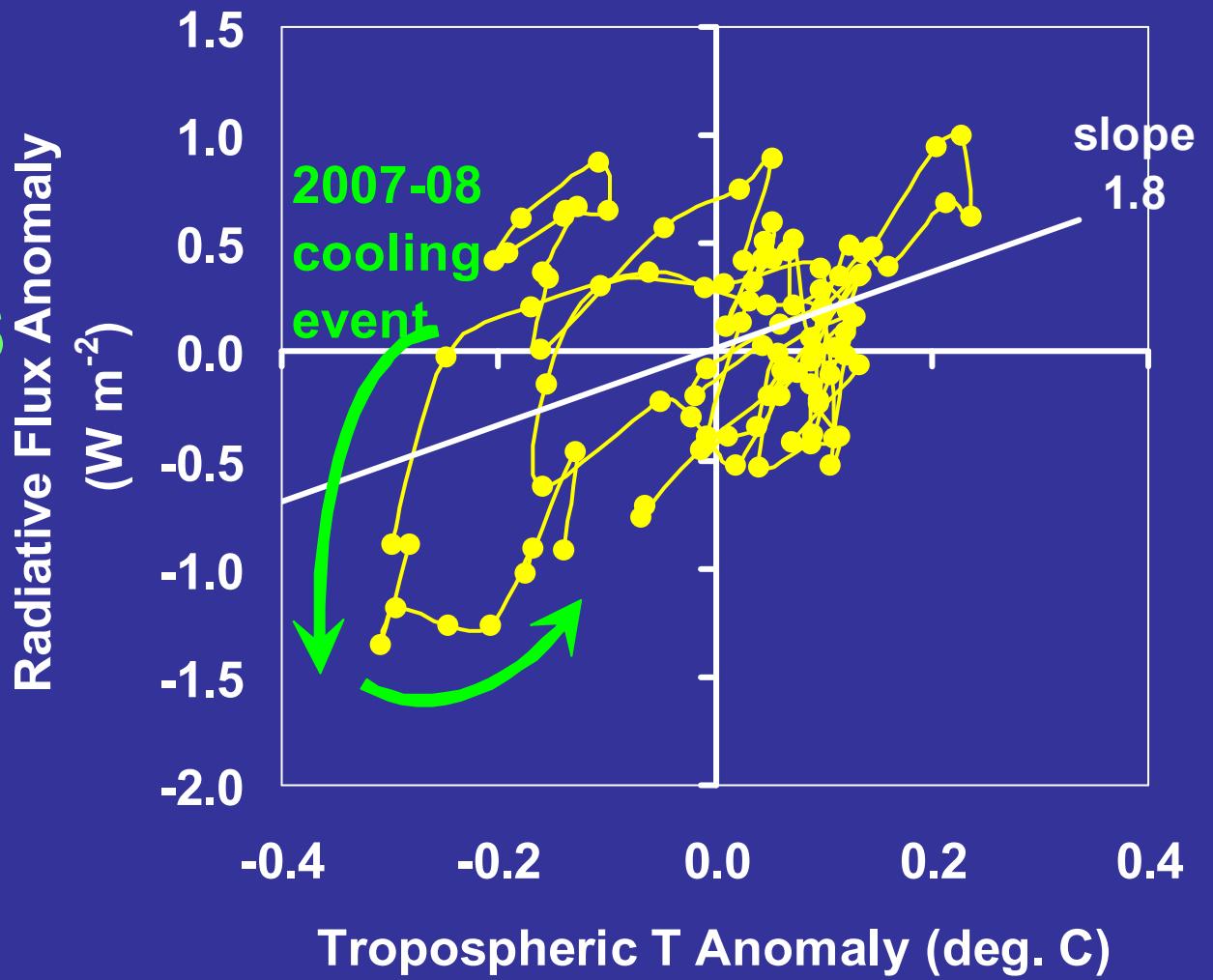
...but PHASE SPACE plotting reveals linear striations with a preferential slope...

DO THESE LINEAR STRIATIONS HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH FEEDBACK?



...& low-pass filtering reveals
Looping Patterns...

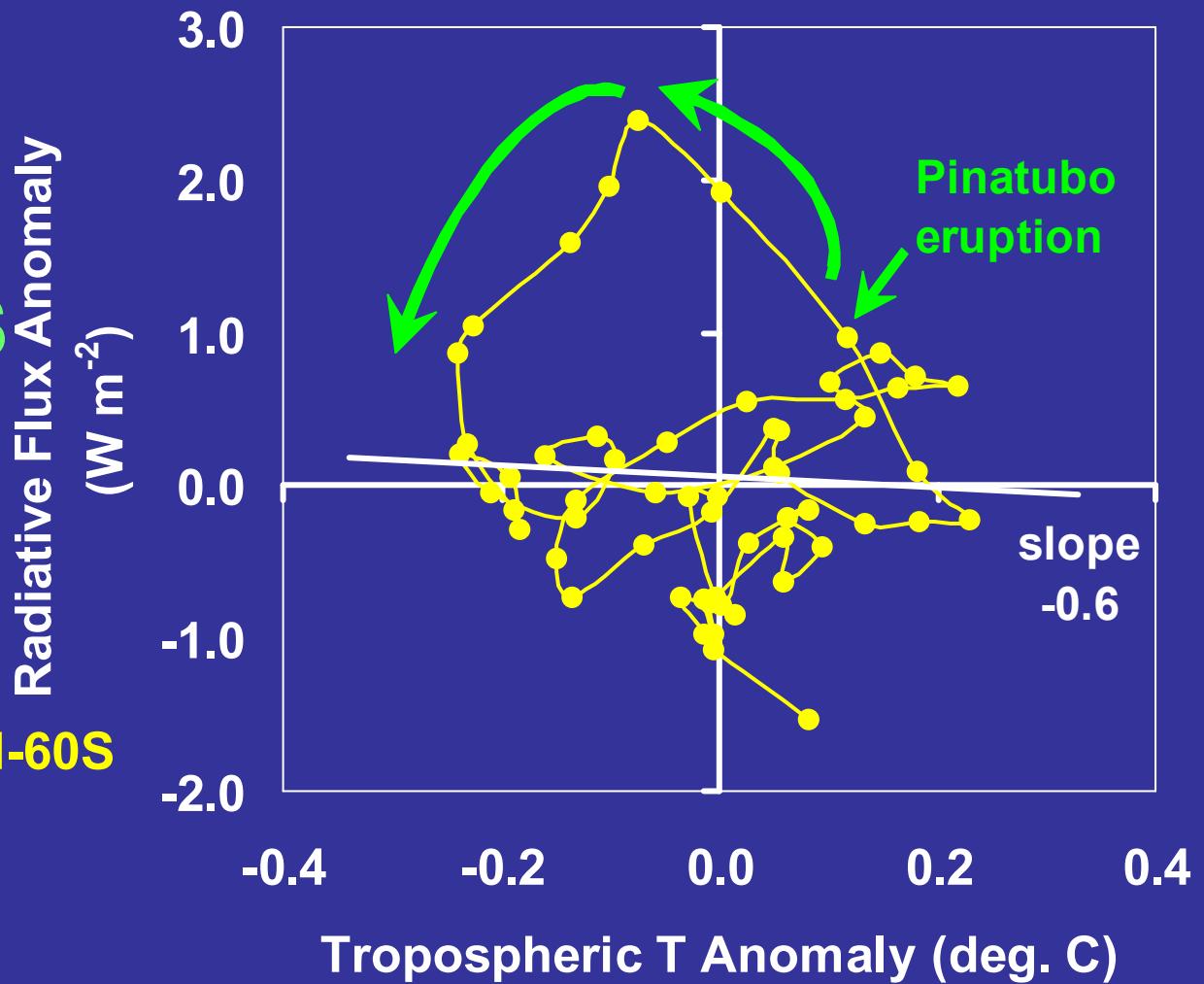
WHAT CAUSES
LOOPING?



& older ERBS data shows similar looping pattern after 1991 Pinatubo eruption.

WHAT CAUSES LOOPING?

72-day “Seasons”, 60N-60S
ERBS Satellite
ERBE LW+SW
vs UAH MT
(1985-1999)



Linear & Looping Features Easily Explained with a Simple Model of Climate Variability:

(Spencer & Braswell, 2008 *J. Climate* [thanks to Isaac Held, *pers. comm.*])

Bulk heat Capacity (mixed layer depth)

$C_p(d\Delta T/dt) = f(t) + N(t) + S(t) - \lambda\Delta T$

CERES measures a combination of these 3 (NOT just feedback)

external radiative forcings
(anthro.; volcanoes; solar)

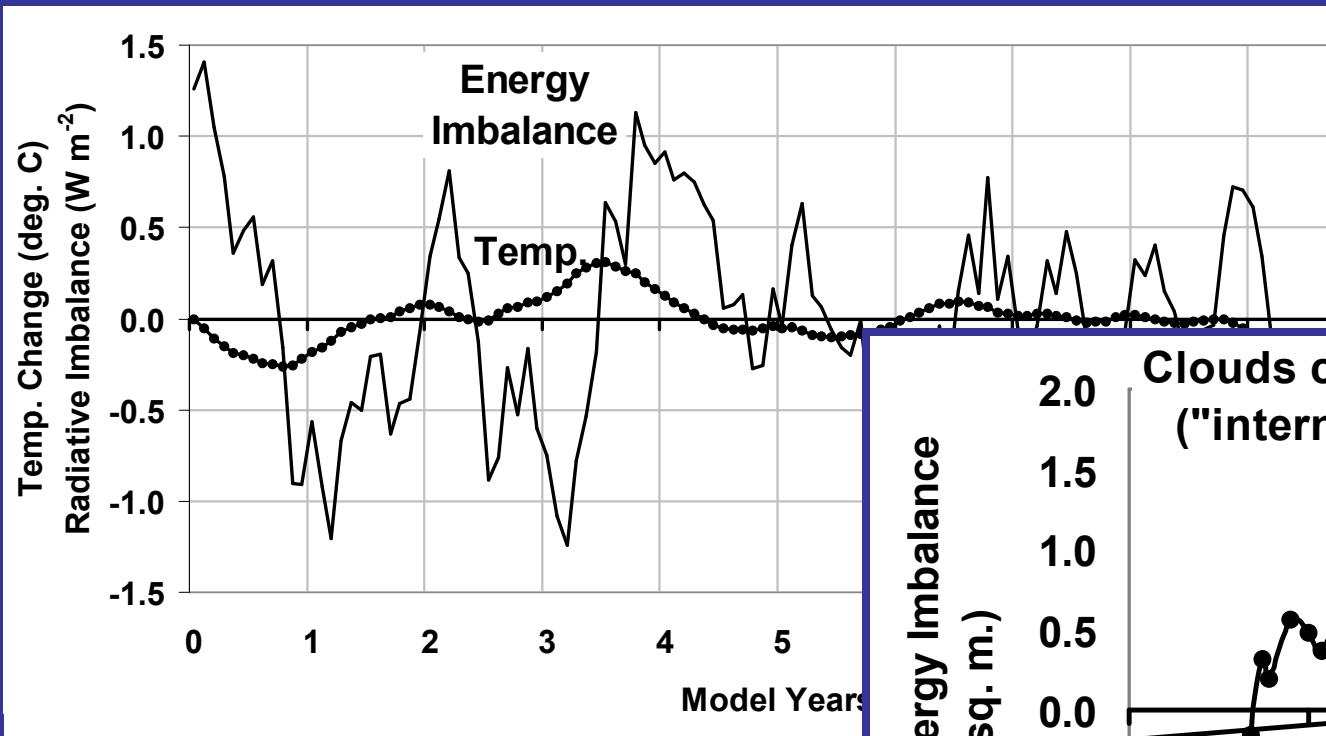
internal radiative forcings
(non-FB vars. in clouds, mostly)

internal NON-radiative forcings
(vars. in ocean => Atmos. heat flux)

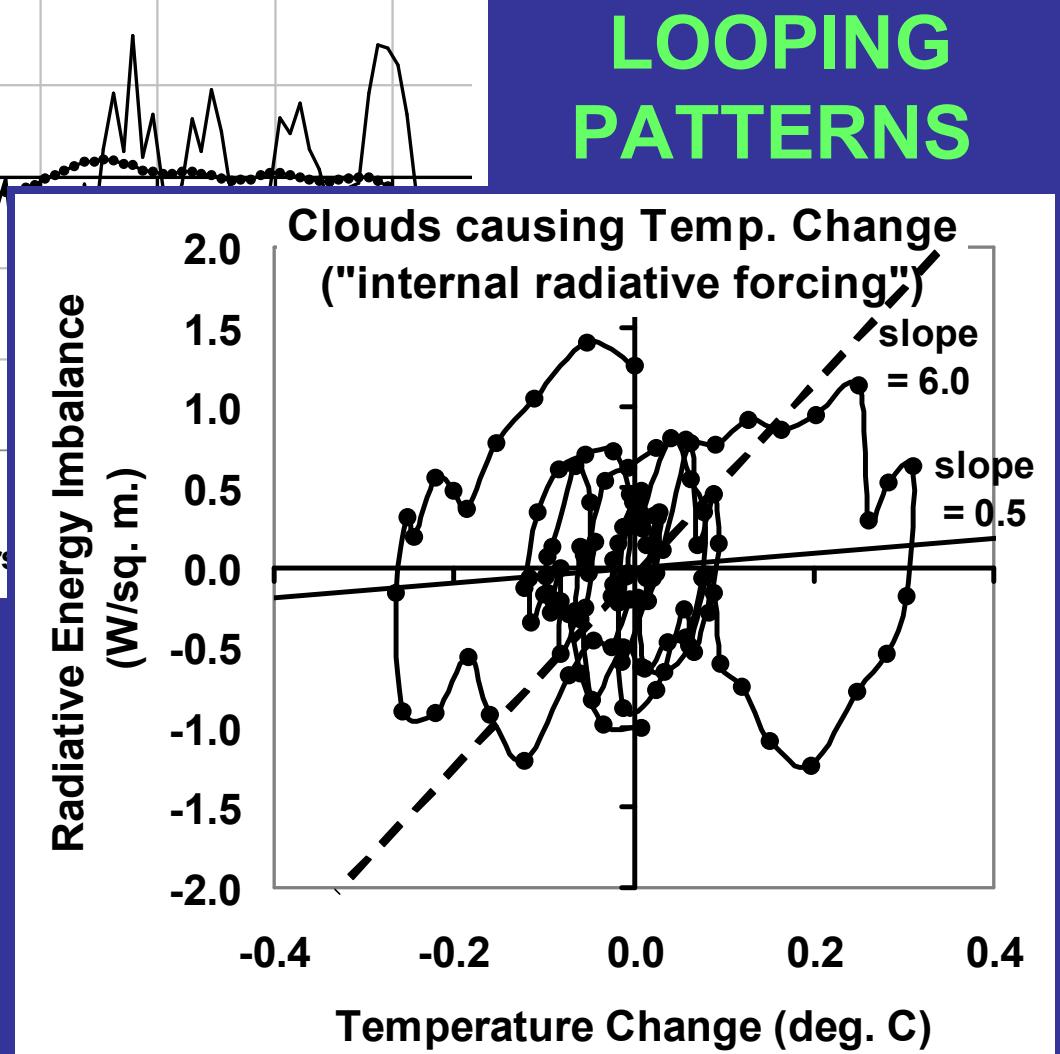
Feedback

The diagram illustrates the components of climate variability measured by CERES. It shows the equation $C_p(d\Delta T/dt) = f(t) + N(t) + S(t) - \lambda\Delta T$. The terms $f(t)$, $N(t)$, and $S(t)$ are grouped together in green circles, with an additional green circle enclosing the term $\lambda\Delta T$. An arrow points from the text 'Capacity (mixed layer depth)' to this final green circle.

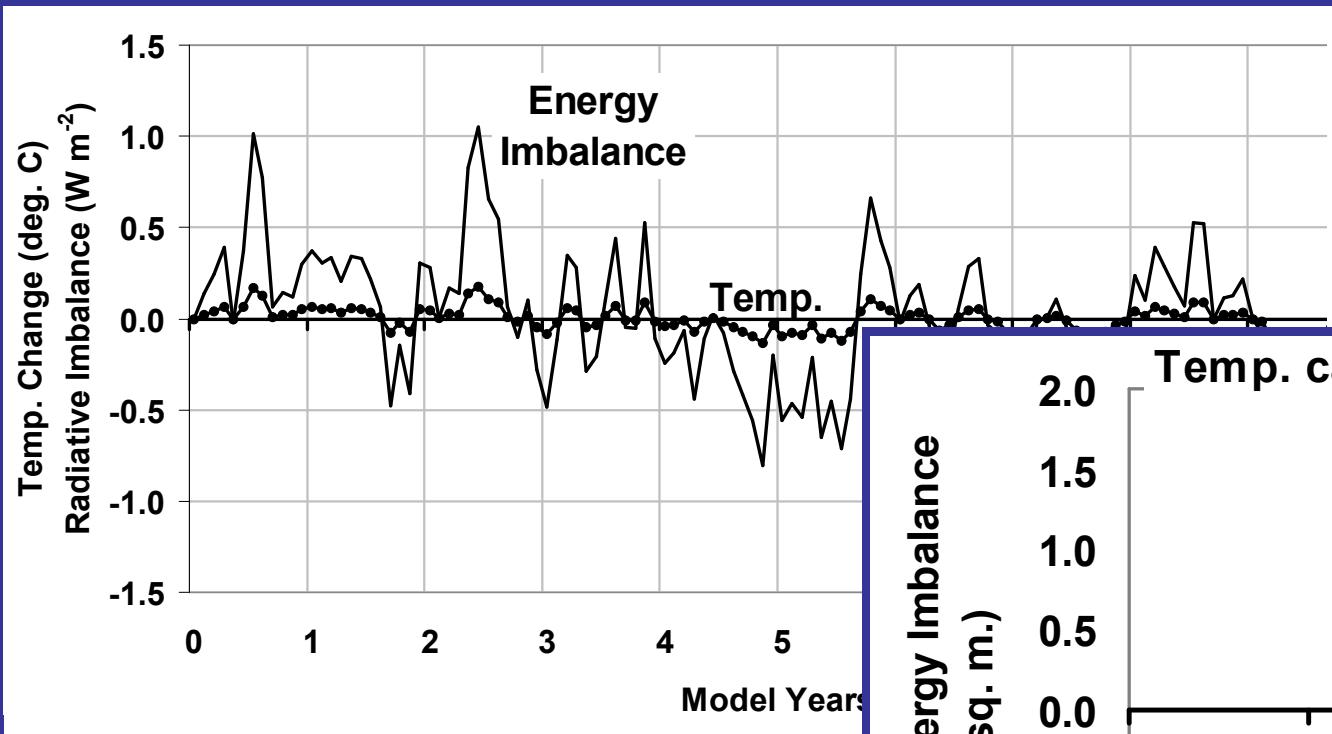
Non-fb Cloud Vars. (N = “internal rad. forcing”) Cause LOOPING PATTERNS...



Model parameters
 15 m mixed layer;
 $\lambda = 6 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$;
 1 month time step;
 forced with low-pass
 filtered random
 cloud variations (“N” term)

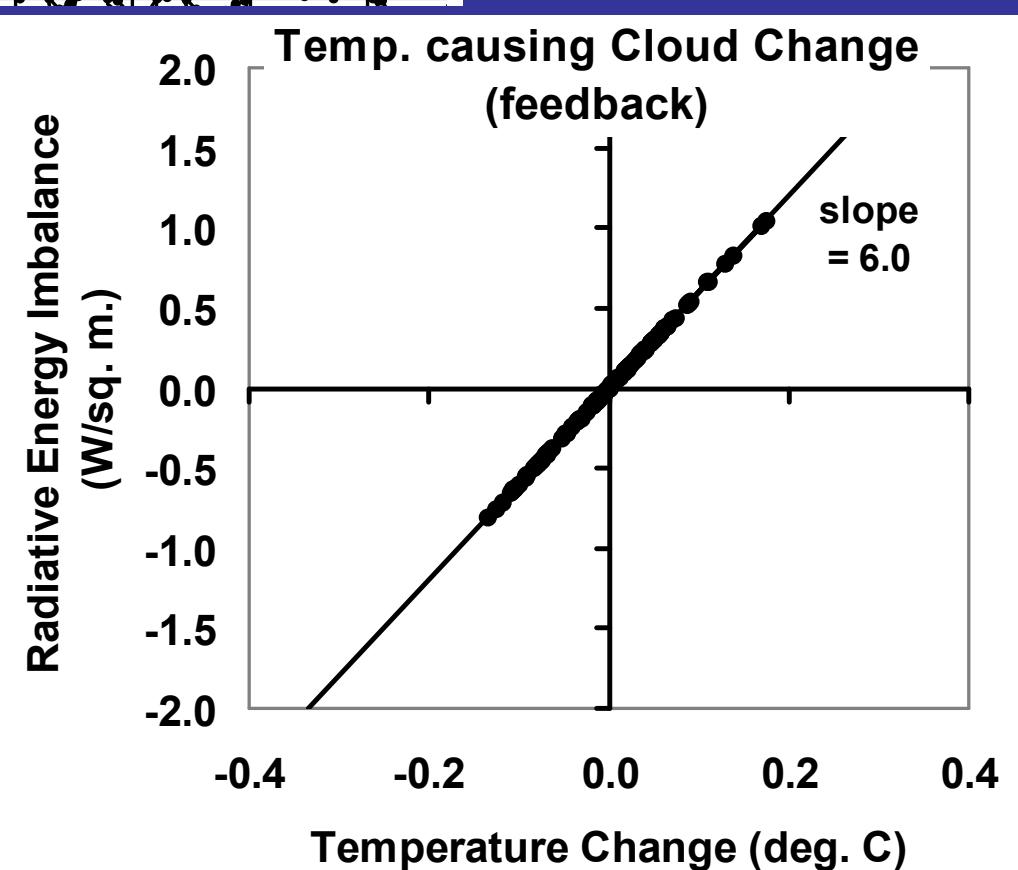


Feedback Upon non-Rad. Forcing of Temp. (*S*) causes LINEAR STRIATIONS.

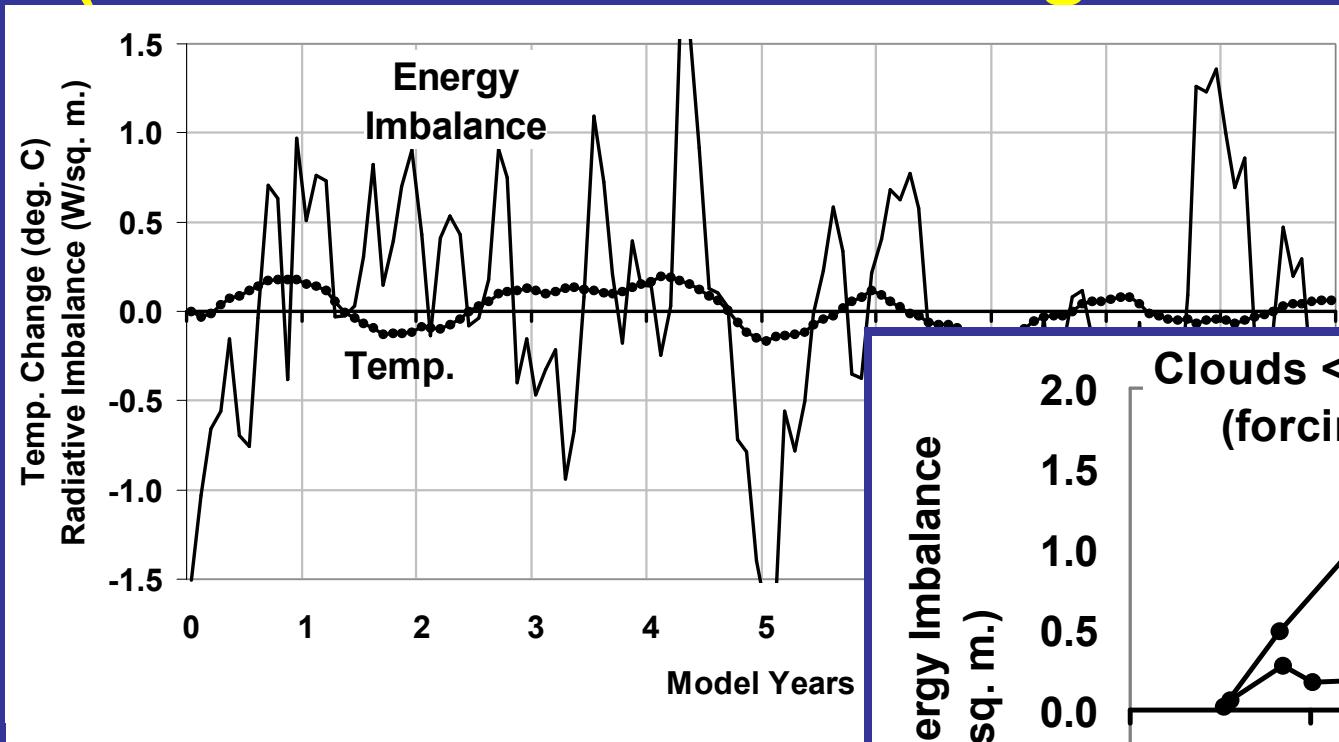


Model parameters
15 m mixed layer;
 $\lambda = 6 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$;
1 month time step;
forced with low-pass filtered
random temp. variations ("S" term)
e.g. chgs. in convective heat flux)

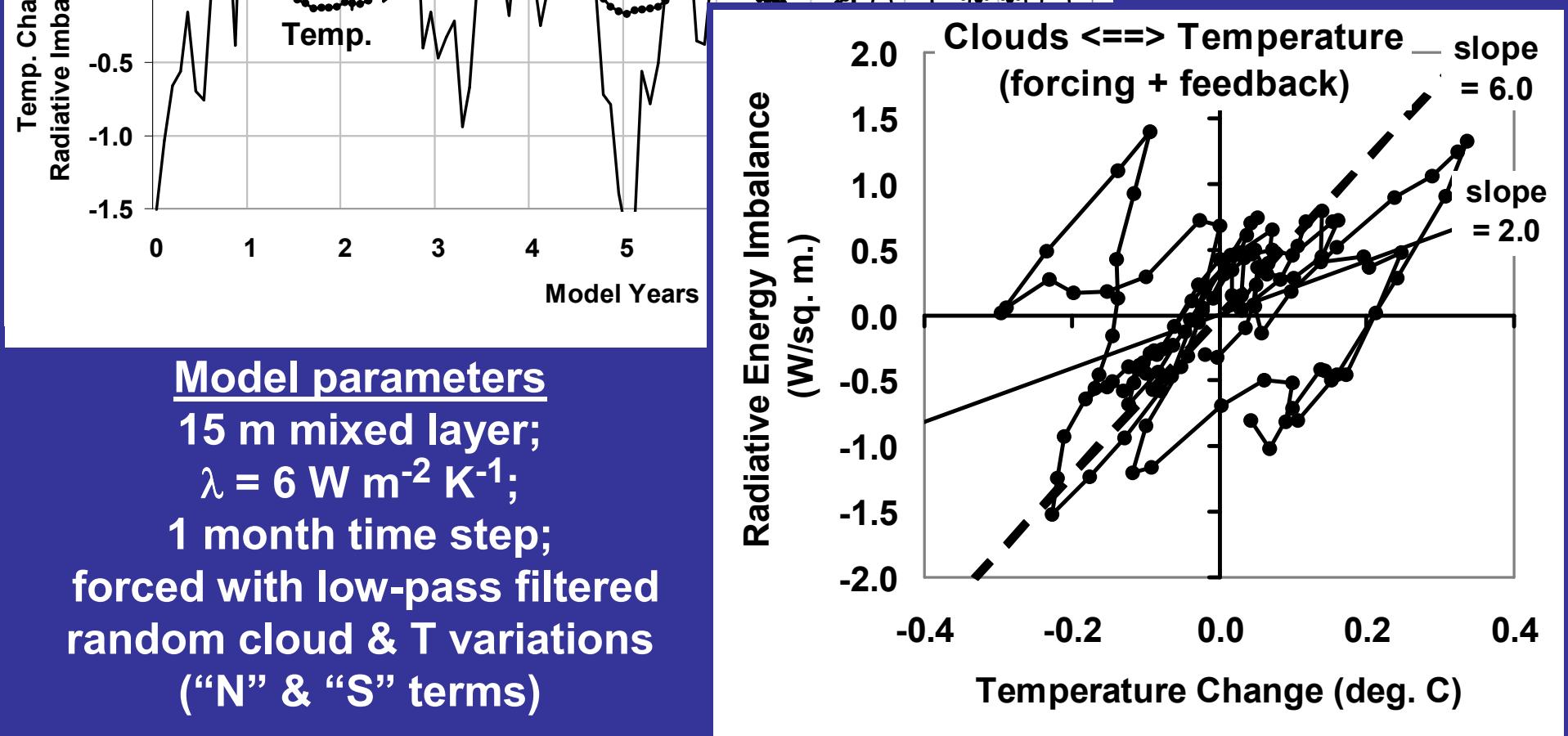
LINEAR
PATTERN



BOTH Forcings Combined (internal radiative forcing + non-rad. forcing)



LINEAR &
LOOPING
PATTERNS



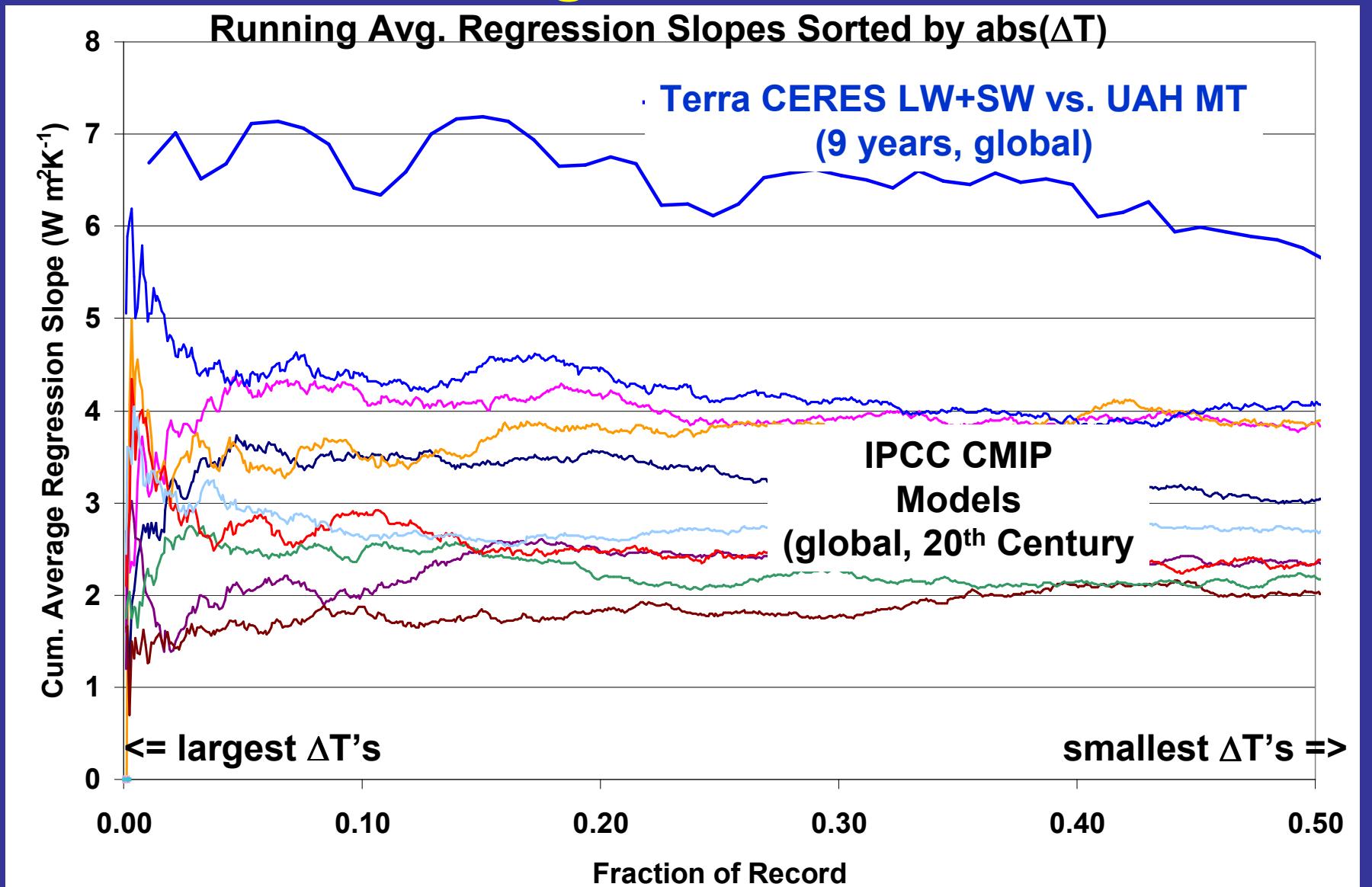
Model parameters

15 m mixed layer;
 $\lambda = 6 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$;
 1 month time step;
 forced with low-pass filtered
 random cloud & T variations
 ("N" & "S" terms)

Implications for Satellite Diagnosis of Feedbacks

- Feedback diagnosis **MUST** account for internal radiative forcing
 - Feedback can **NOT** be measured in response to unknown time-varying radiative forcing of any kind
- Ignoring internal radiative forcing leads to Feedback Parameter Diagnoses that are:
 - Variable (leading to additional uncertainty)
 - Biased Low (usually...depends on length of record)
- Conceptually, this is a “cause vs. effect” issue:
CLOUDS <==> TEMPERATURE

IPCC CMIP Model Behavior vs. Satellite: evidence of negative cloud feedback?



Backup Slides

WHY TROPOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE RATHER THAN SURFACE TEMPERATURE?

At ~1 month time resolution,

Aqua CERES Radiative Flux Anomalies are more closely correlated with tropospheric temperature than with sea surface temperature (SST, from Aqua AMSR-E)

