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Supplement of

Why do general circulation models overestimate the aerosol cloud lifetime effect? A case study comparing CAM5 and a CRM

Cheng Zhou and Joyce E. Penner

Correspondence to: Cheng Zhou (zhouc@umich.edu)

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- Figures S1,S2,S3,S4

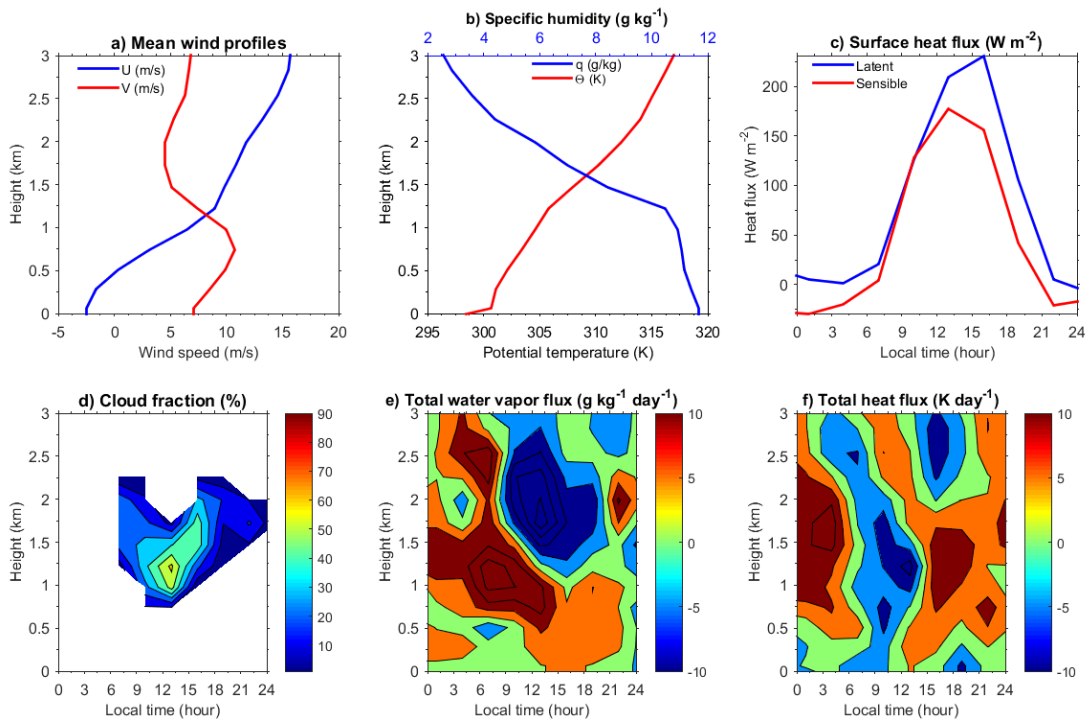


Figure S1. (a) Mean observed wind profiles from 10:00-19:00 (local time) on May 27th, 2011. (b) Mean observed potential temperature and specific humidity profiles from 10:00-19:00 (local time) on May 27th, 2011. (c) Observed surface latent and sensible heat fluxes. (d) Observed cloud fractions. (g) Total advected (horizontal+vertical) water vapor flux and (f) heat flux from the objective variational analysis (Xie *et al.* 2014).

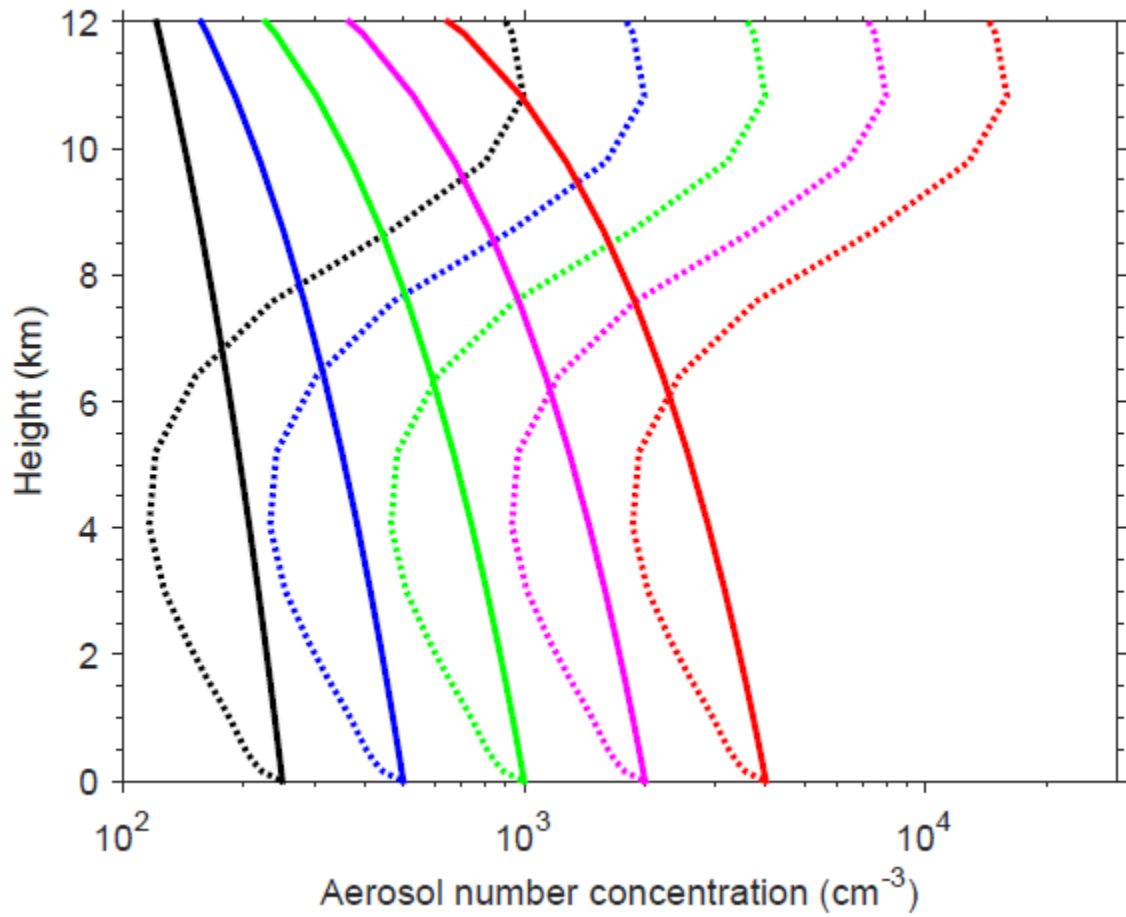


Figure S2. Profiles of aerosol number concentration used in the CRM (solid) and CAM (dotted) with five different surface number concentrations (250 cm⁻³, 500 cm⁻³, 1000 cm⁻³, 2000 cm⁻³ and 4000 cm⁻³).

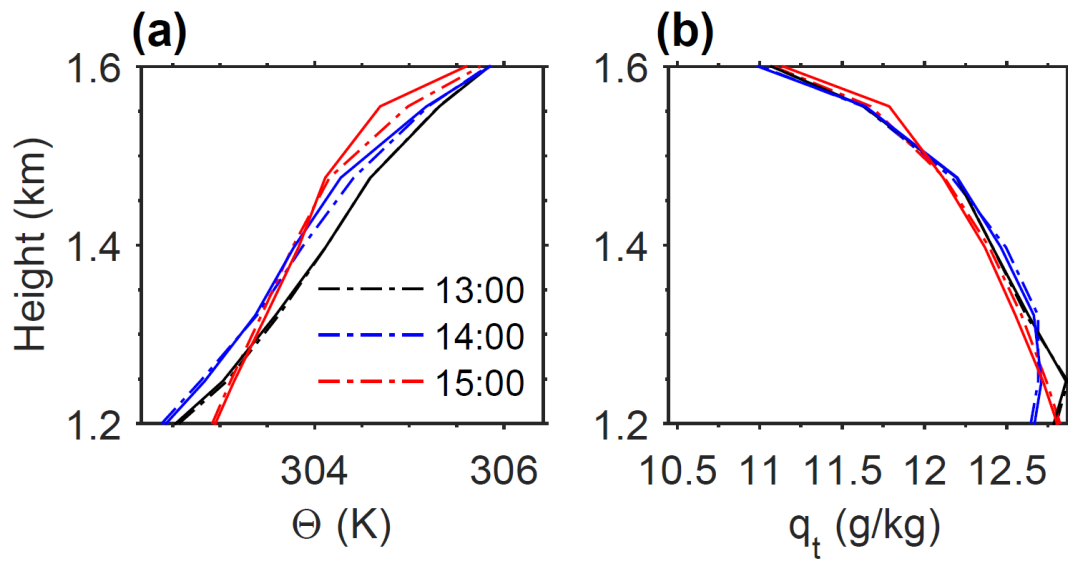


Figure S3. An enlarged portion of Fig 2a and 2b showing the (a) domain averaged potential temperatures (θ) and (b) total water specific humidity (q_t).

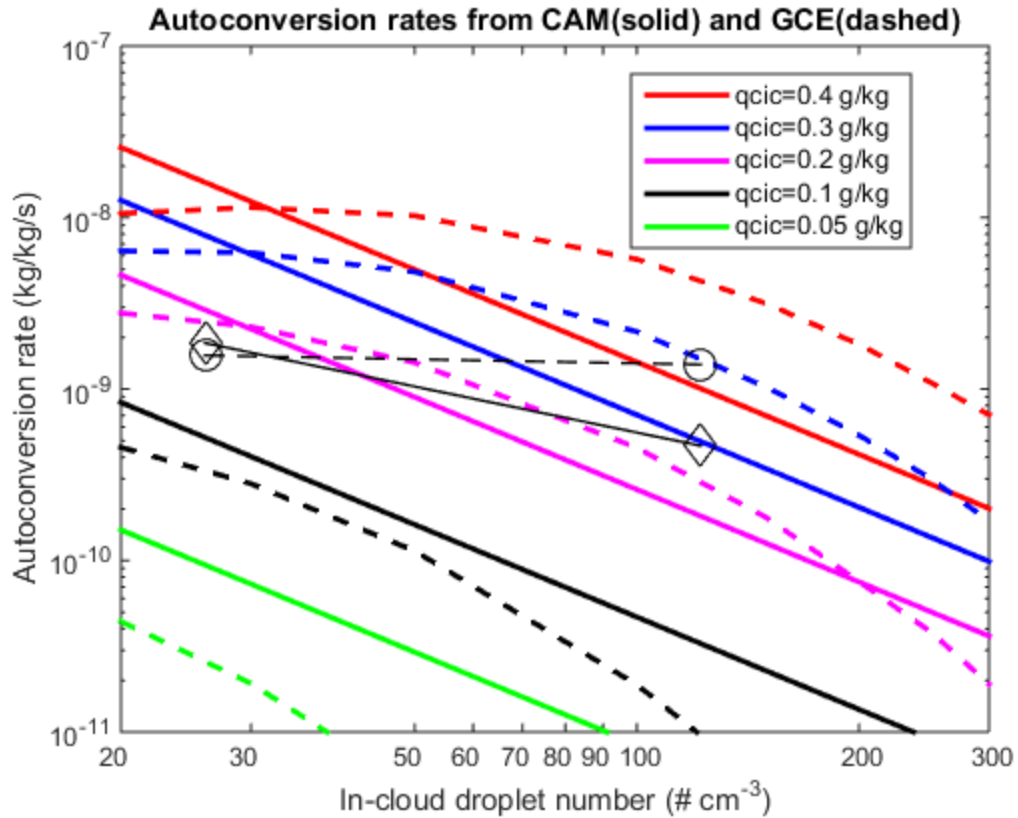


Figure S4. Autoconversion rates from the Khairoutdinov and Kogan [2000] scheme used in CAM (solid curves) and from the stochastic collection equation solutions used in GCE (dashed curves) as functions of in-cloud cloud mass mixing ratio and number mixing ratio. An air density of 1.0 kg/m³ is used. The two pairs of diamond and circle points are autoconversion rates from the two different schemes (diamond: CAM, circle: GCE) using simulated in-cloud droplet number/mass mixing ratios ([26 cm⁻³, 0.167 g/kg] and [122 cm⁻³, 0.293 g/kg]) which are extracted from the center layer of clouds at the 11:30 hour from the two CAM cases with surface aerosol number equal to 250 cm⁻³ and 1000 cm⁻³, respectively.

References are listed in the manuscript.