

Process-evaluation of tropical and subtropical tropospheric humidity simulated by general circulation models using water vapor isotopic measurements

Camille Risi

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Uncertainties in humidity change projections

- ▶ tropical and subtropical free tropospheric relative humidity strongly impacts
 - ▶ water vapor feedback (*Soden et al 2008*)
 - ▶ clouds feedbacks (*Sherwood et al 2010*)
 - ▶ deep convection (*Derbyshire 2004*)

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 - ▶ for present day, with a moist bias in the mid and upper troposphere (*John and Soden 2005*)
 - ▶ for climate change projections (*Sherwood et al 2010*)

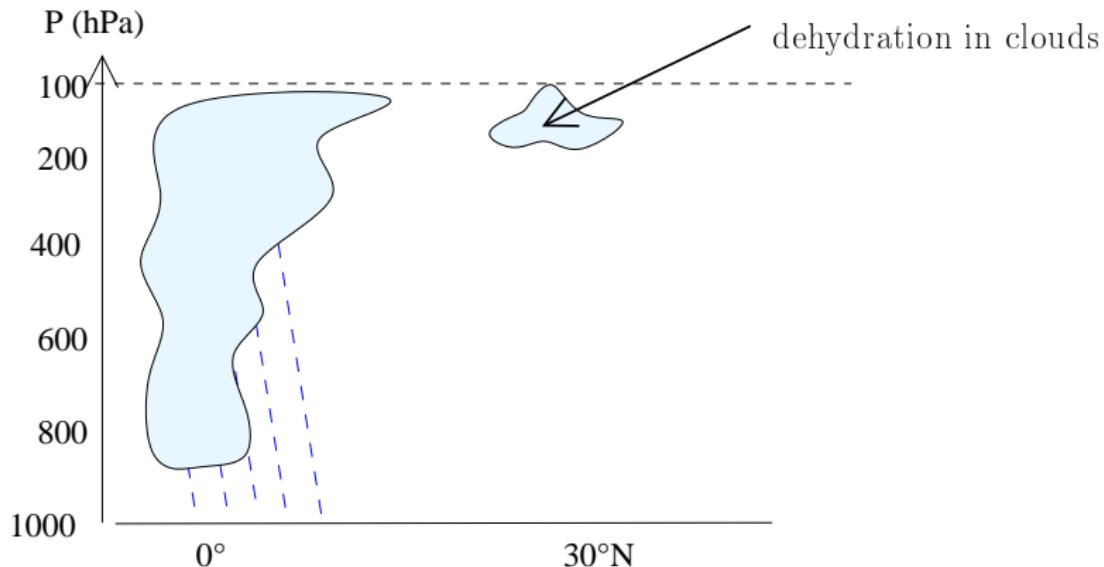
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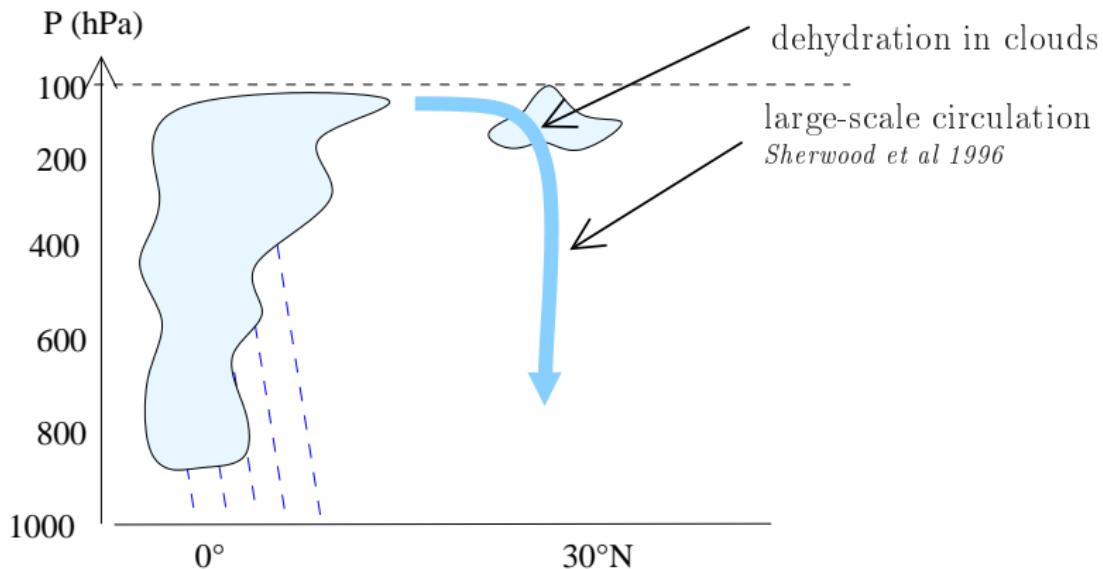
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- ⇒ Goal: design observational diagnostics to evaluate processes controlling relative humidity, detect and understand biases?

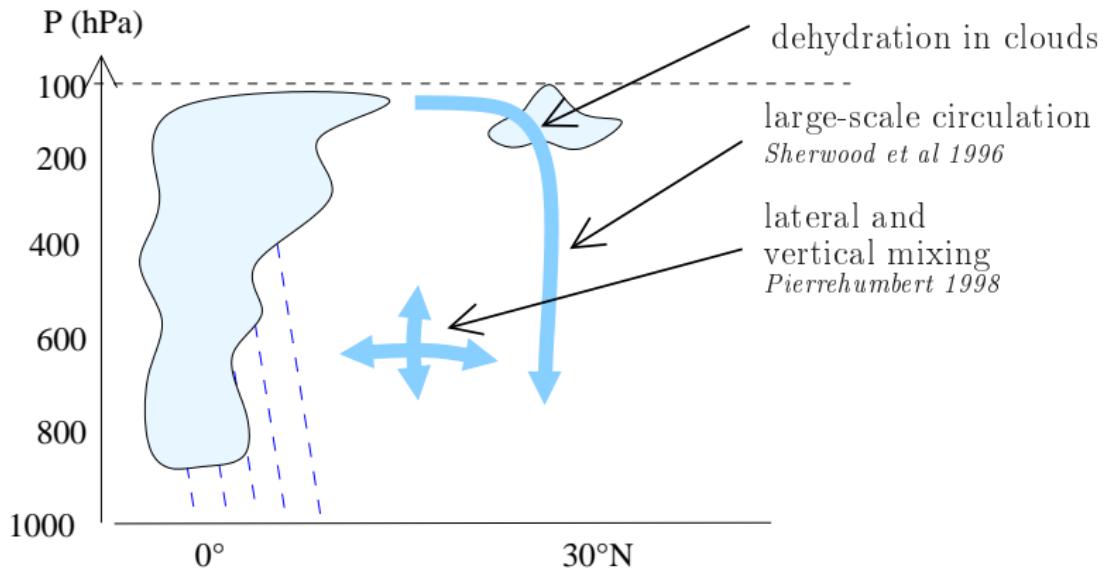
Processes controlling relative humidity



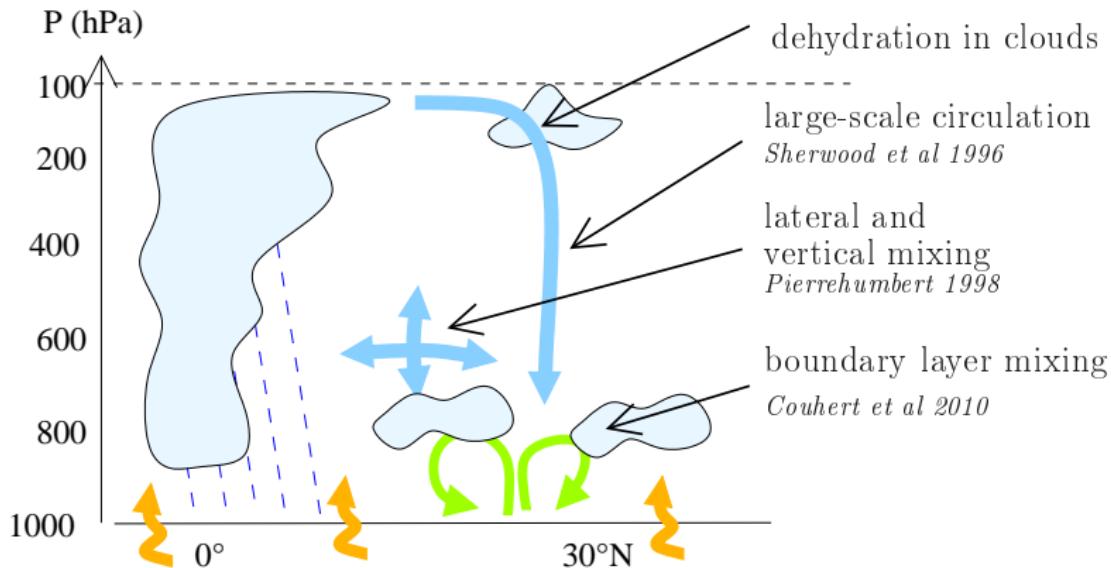
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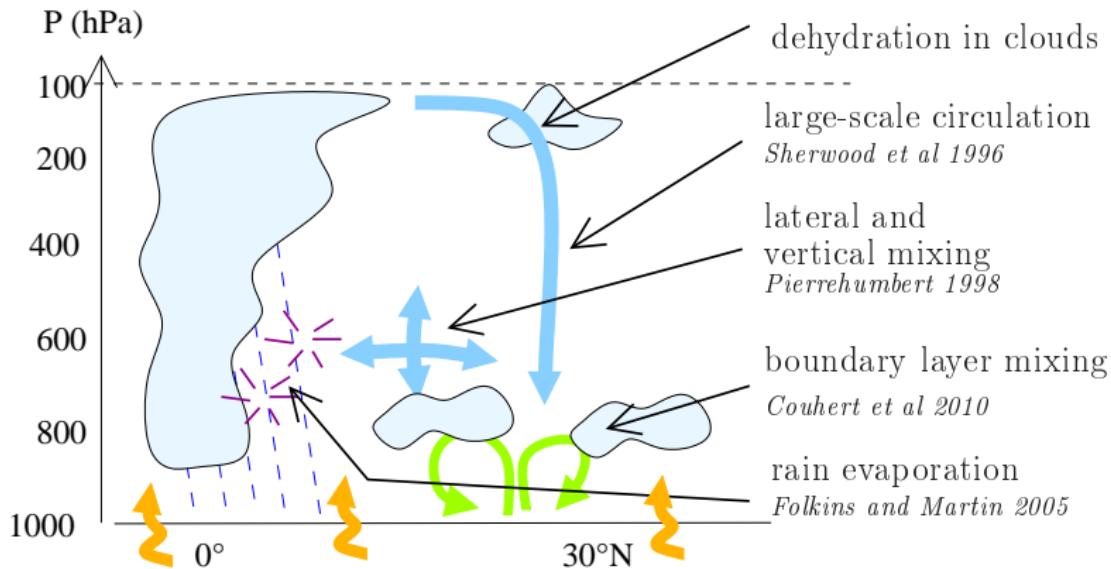
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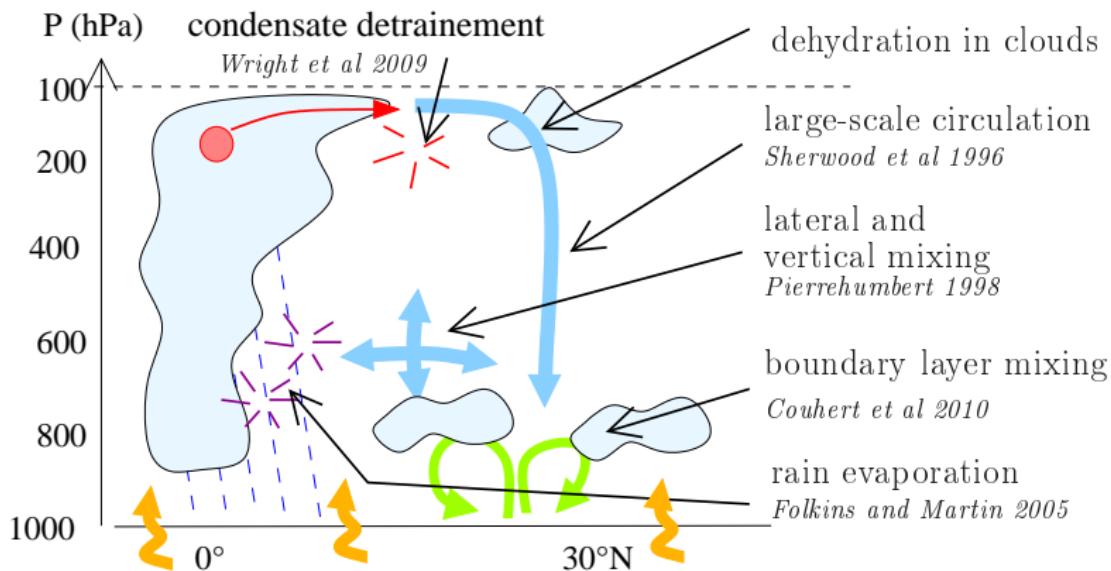
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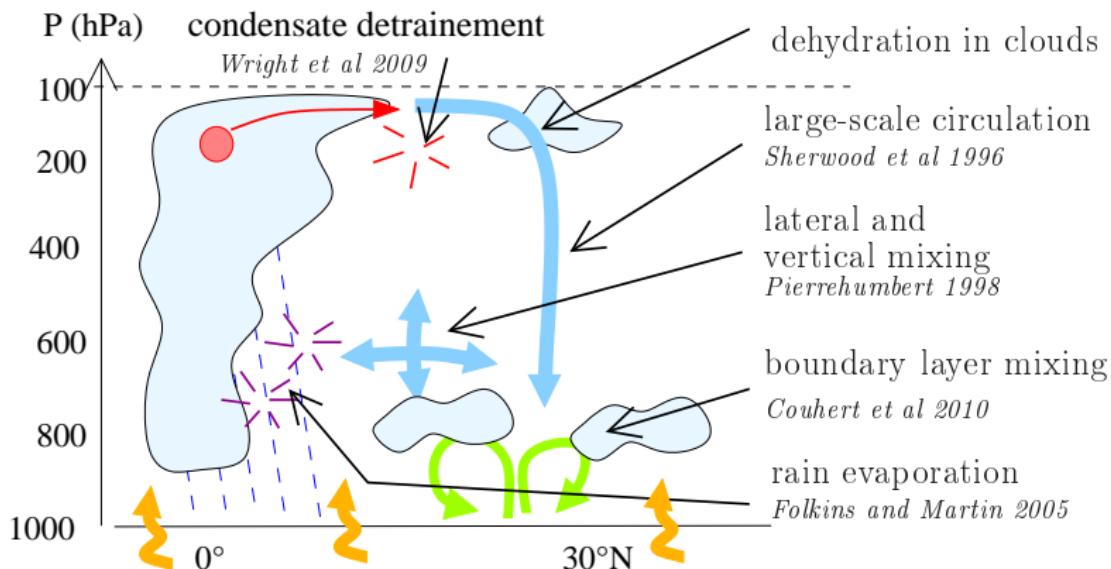
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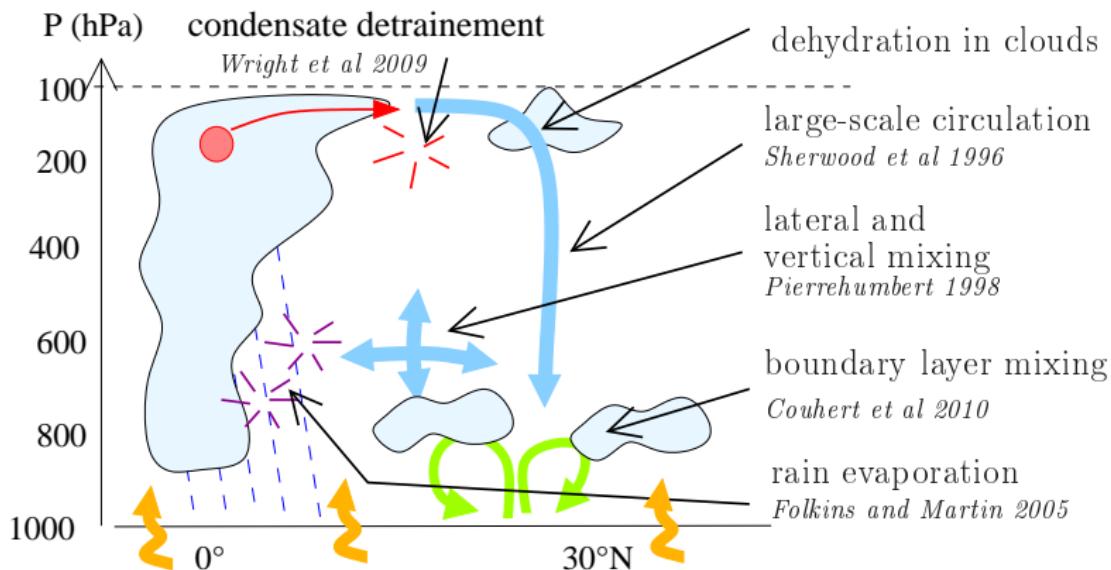


Processes controlling relative humidity



- ▶ Water vapor isotopes are sensitive to these processes

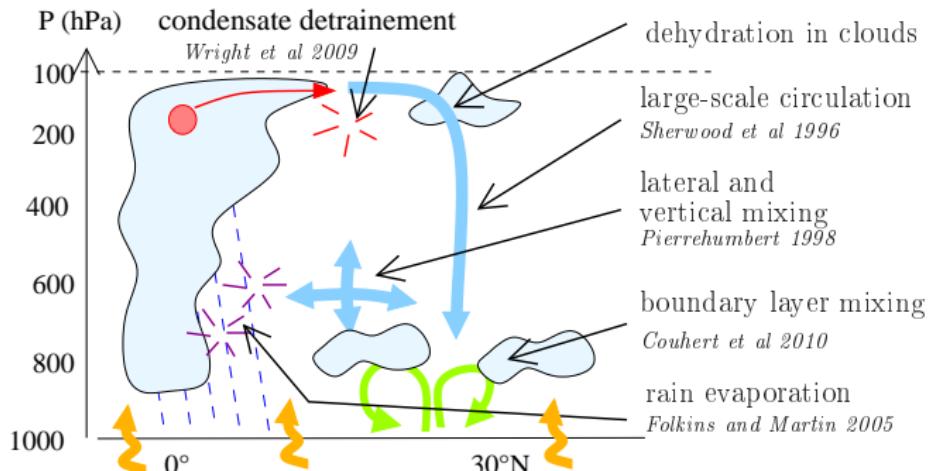
Processes controlling relative humidity



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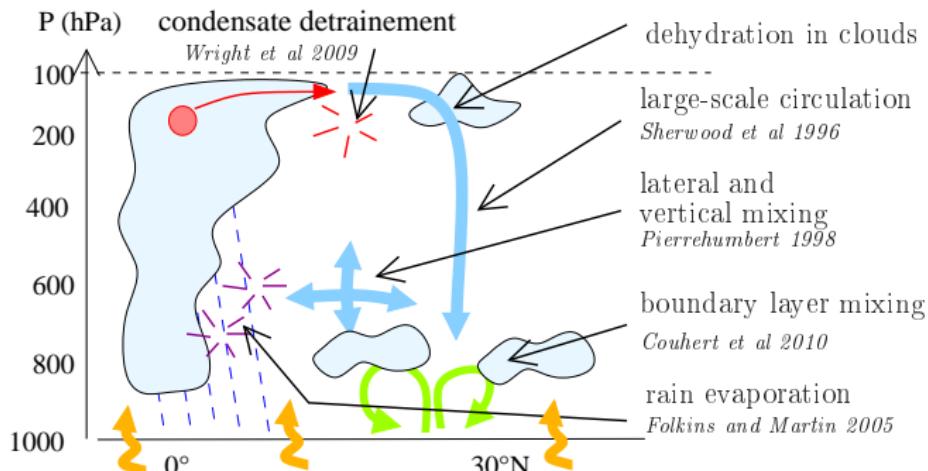
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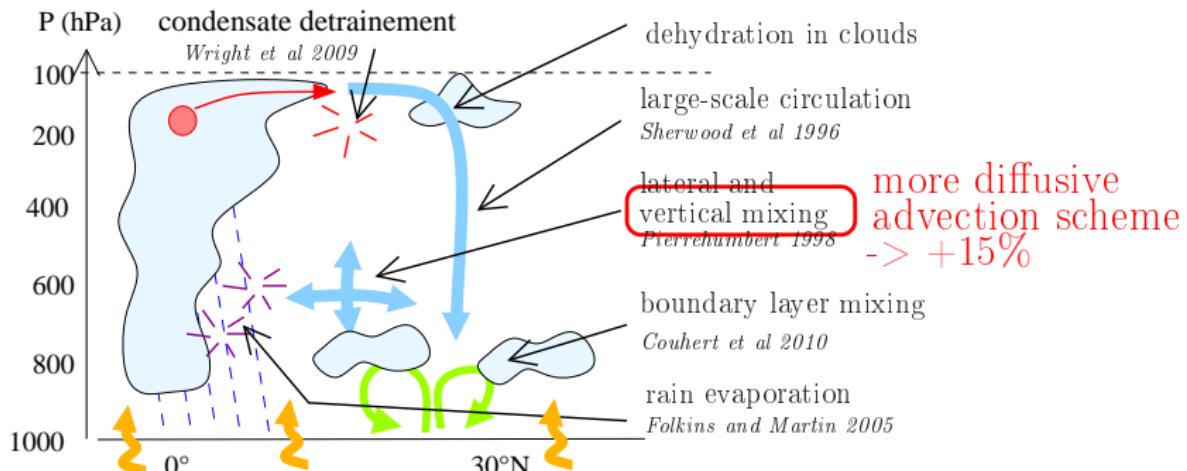
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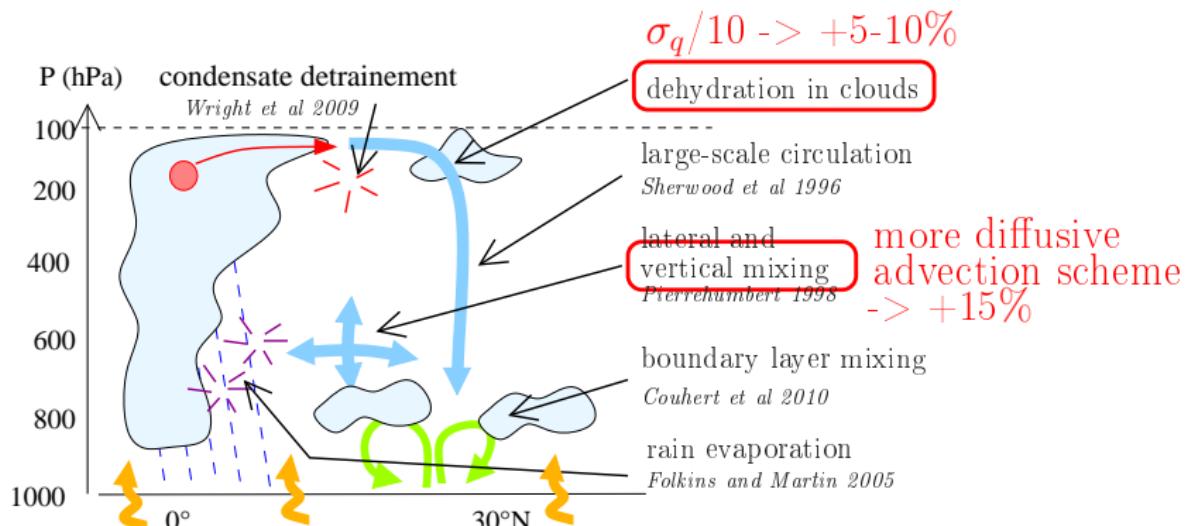
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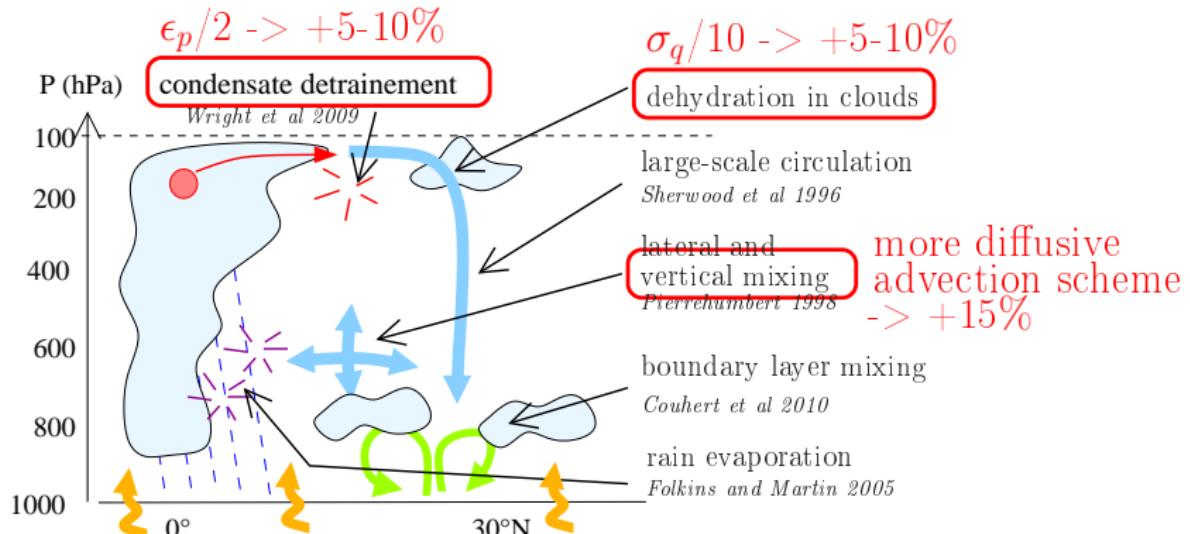
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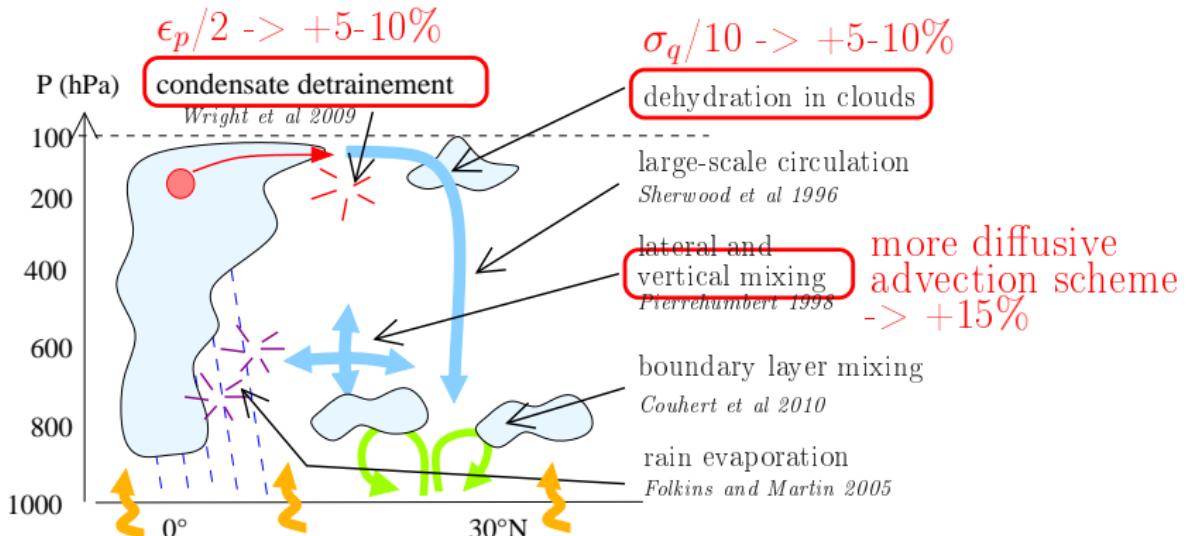
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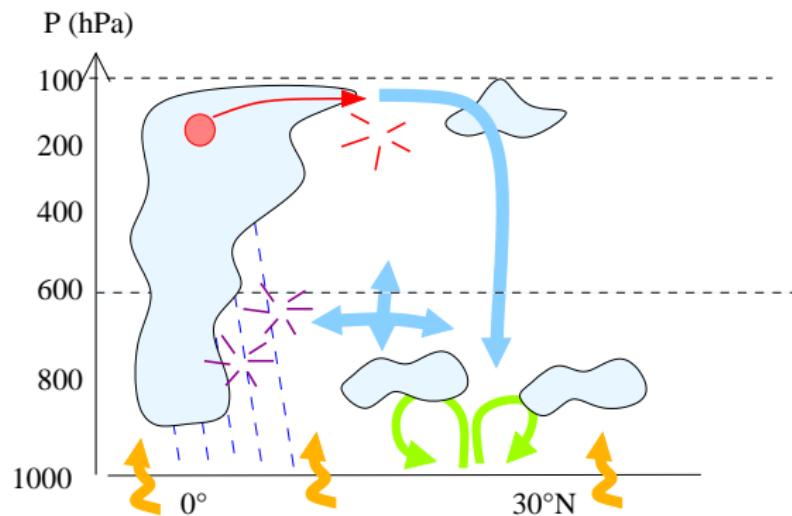
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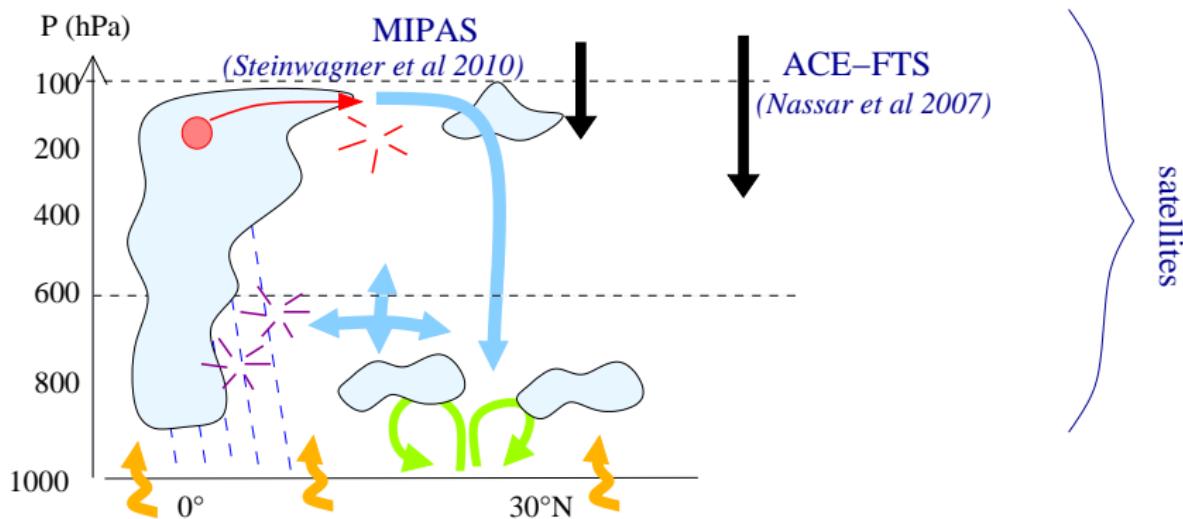


⇒ water isotopes to detect these different reasons for moist bias?

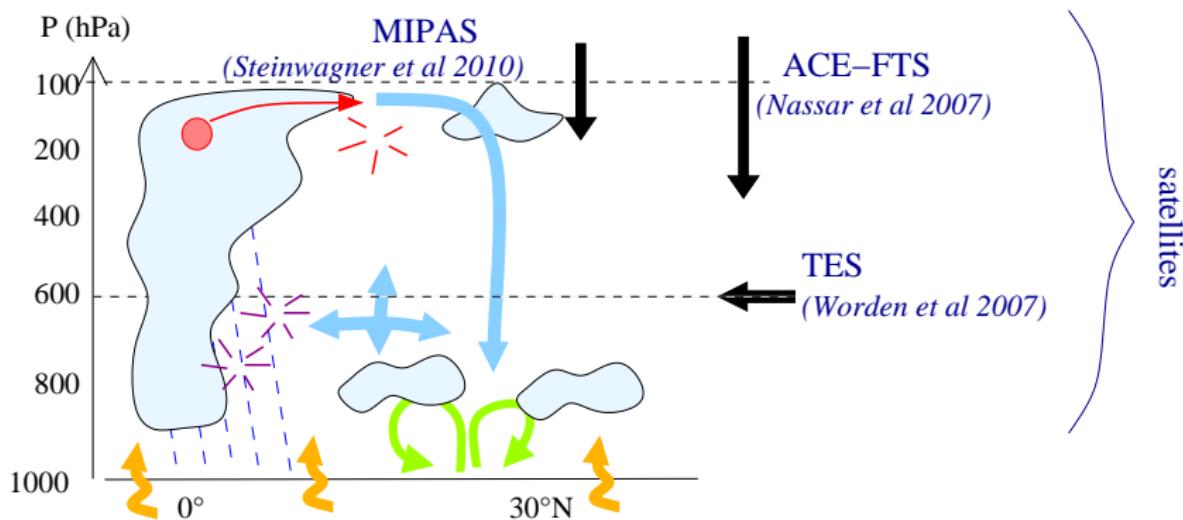
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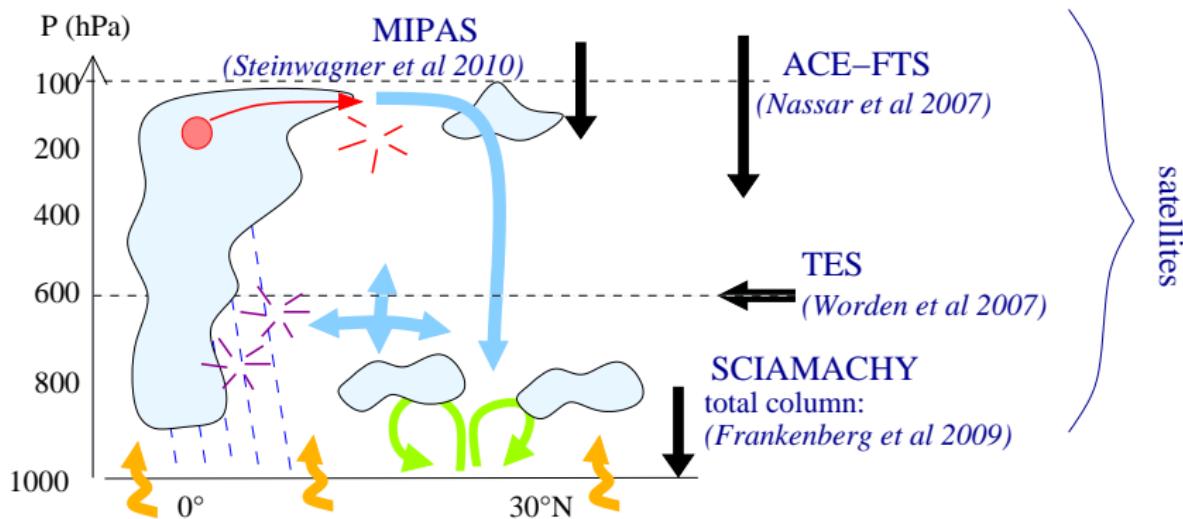
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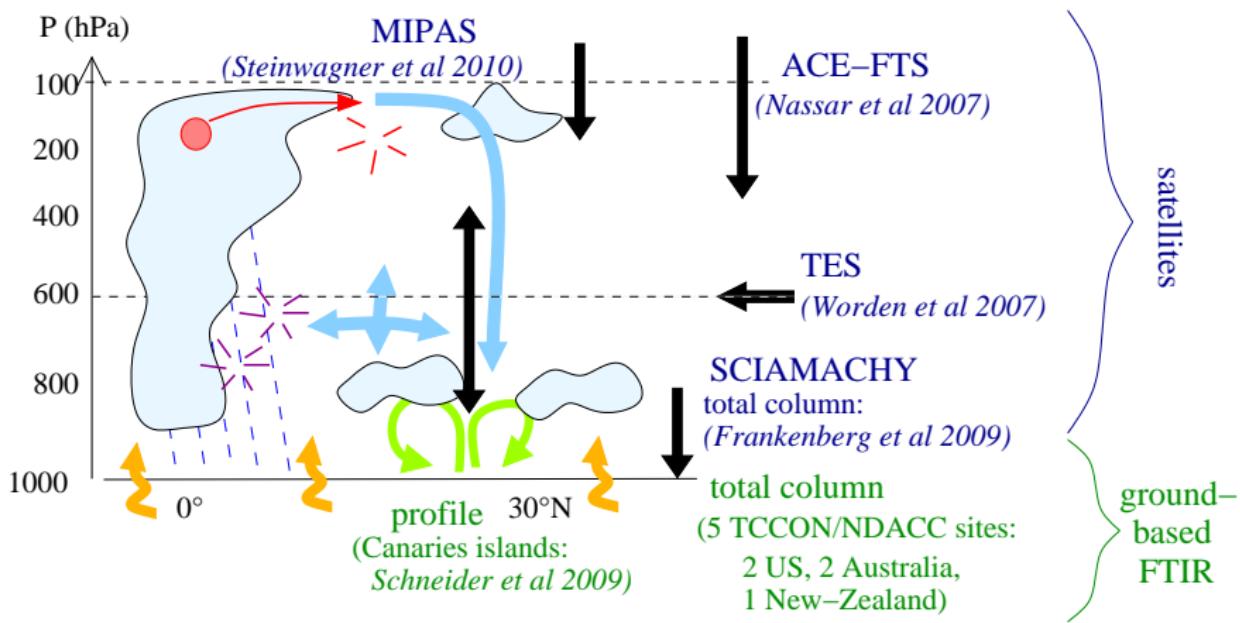
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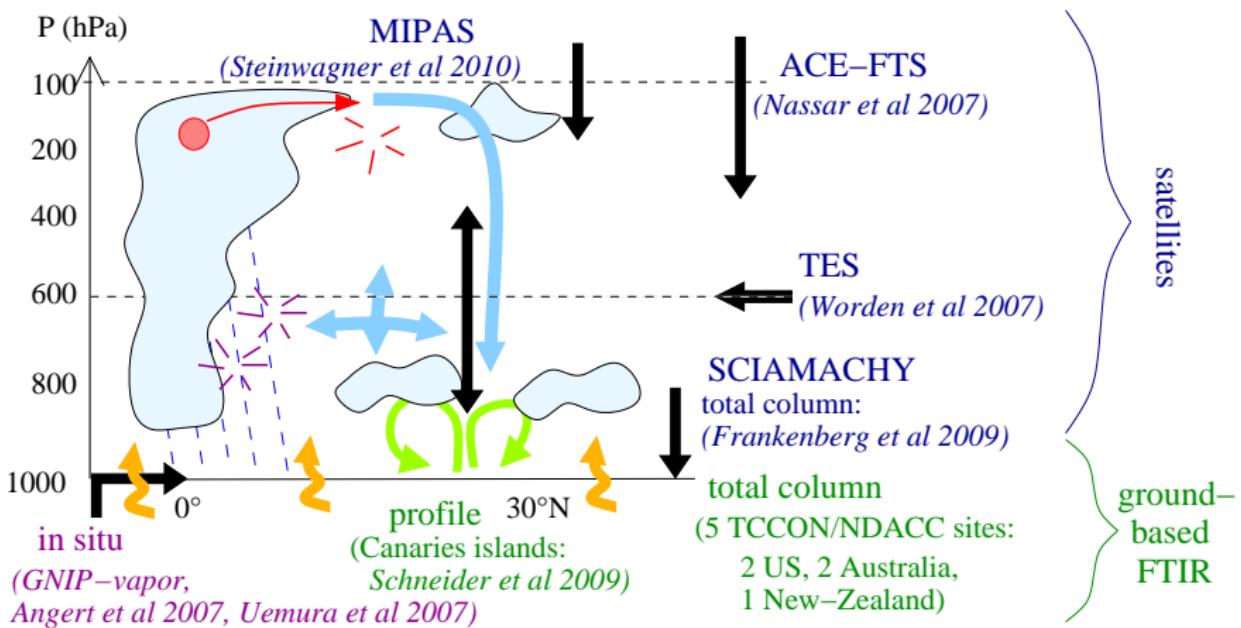
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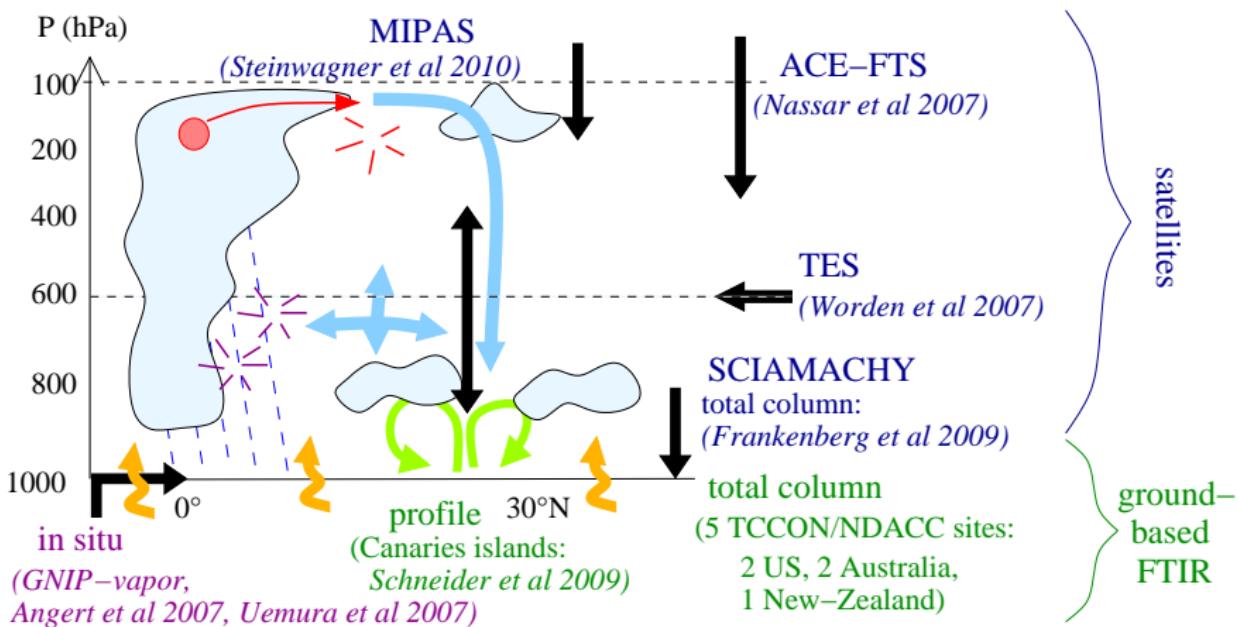
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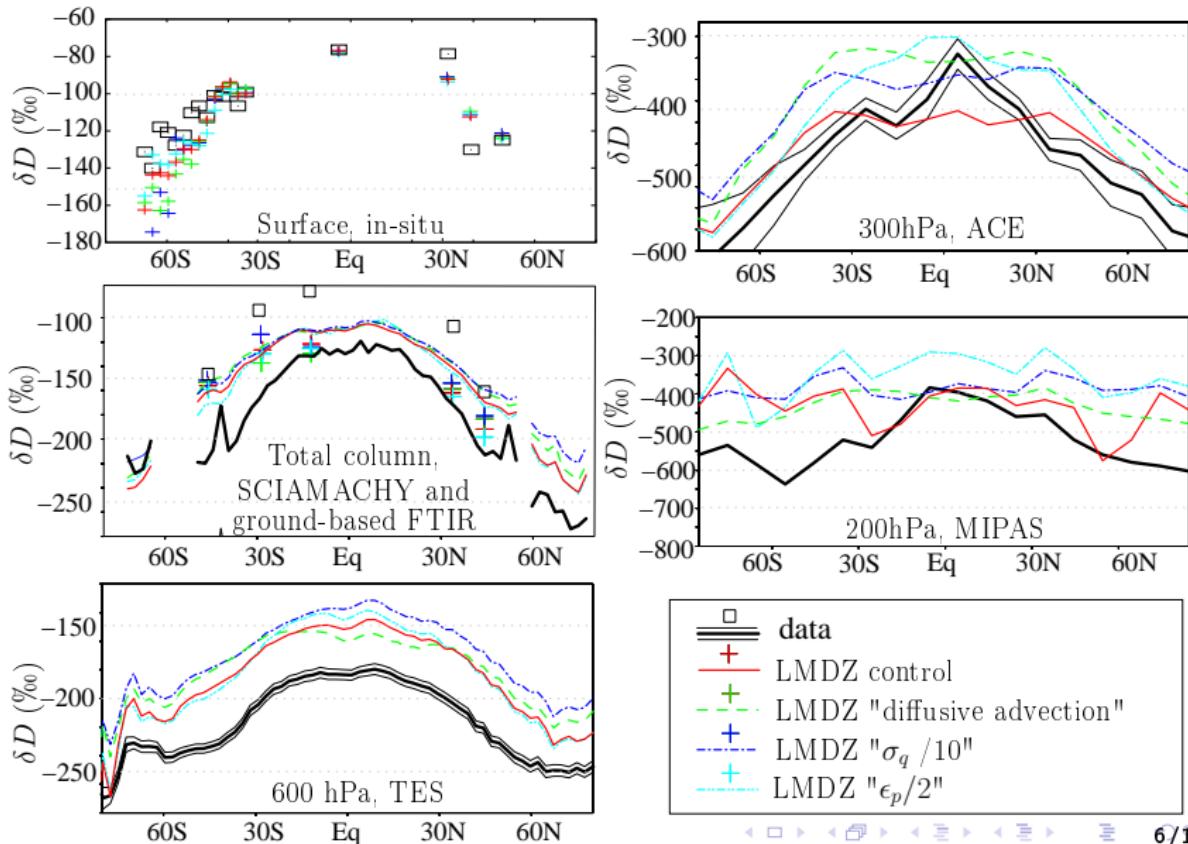


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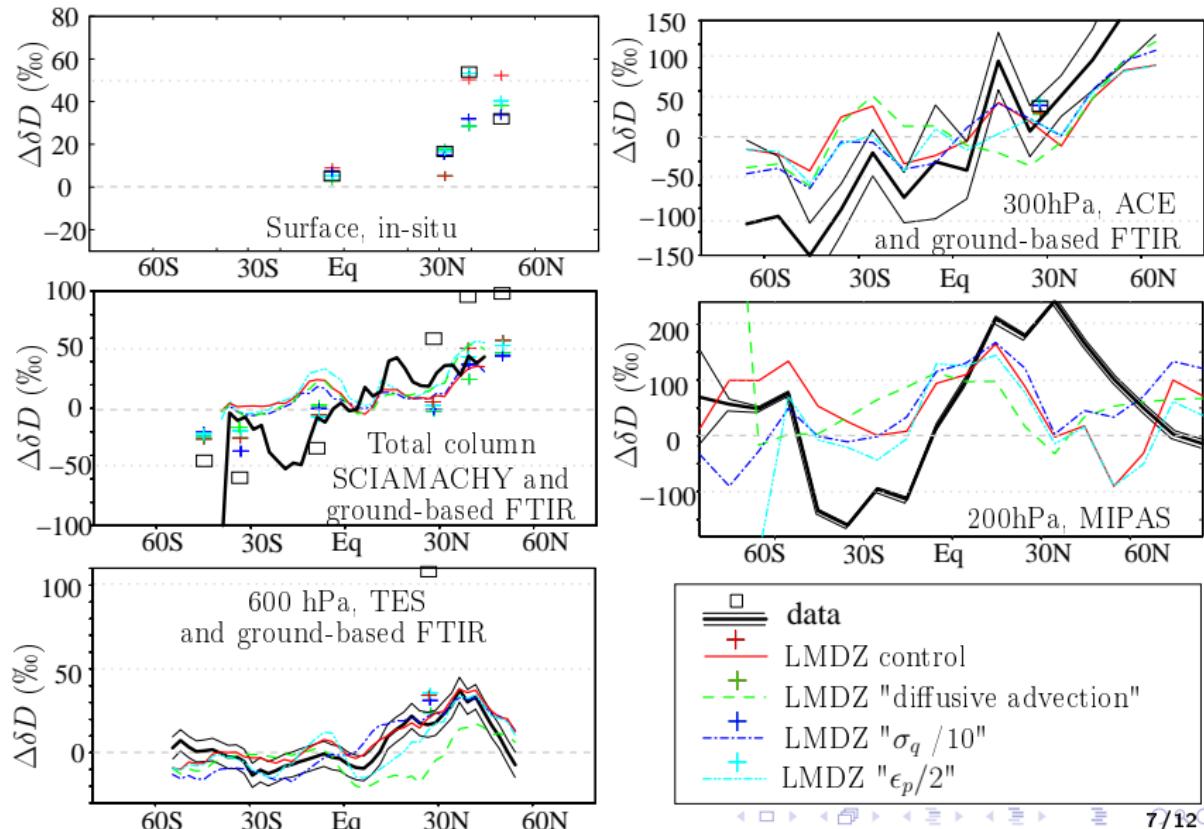


- ▶ model-data comparison: collocation; simulations nudged by ECMWF; averaging kernels

Multidataset evaluation: annual zonal mean



Multidataset evaluation: seasonal (JJA-DJF)



Summary: isotope diagnostics for moist bias

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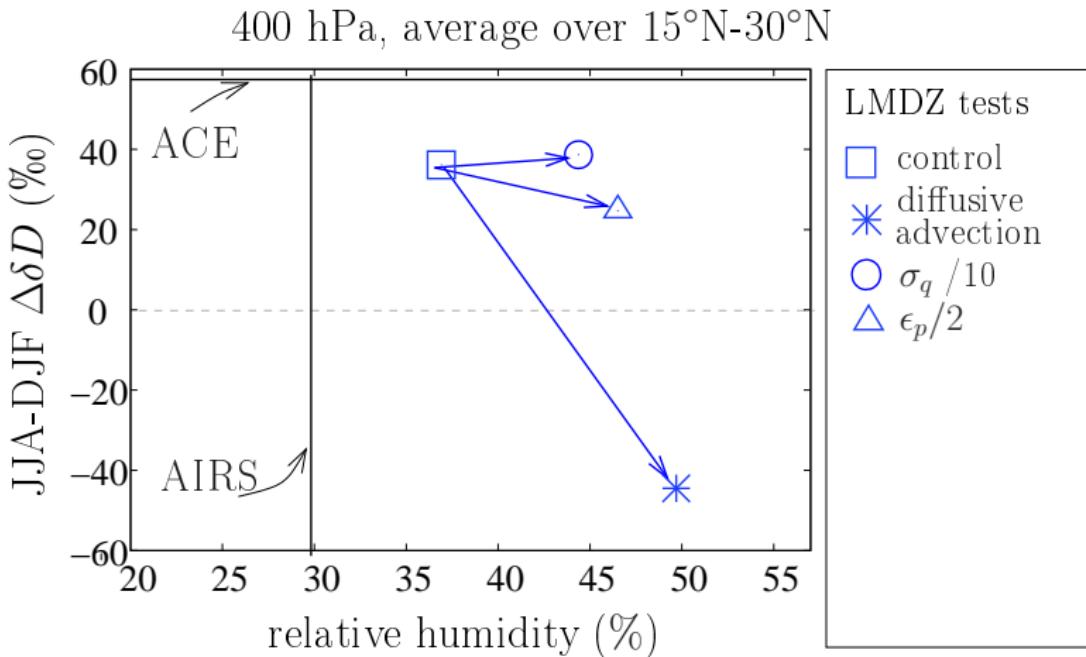
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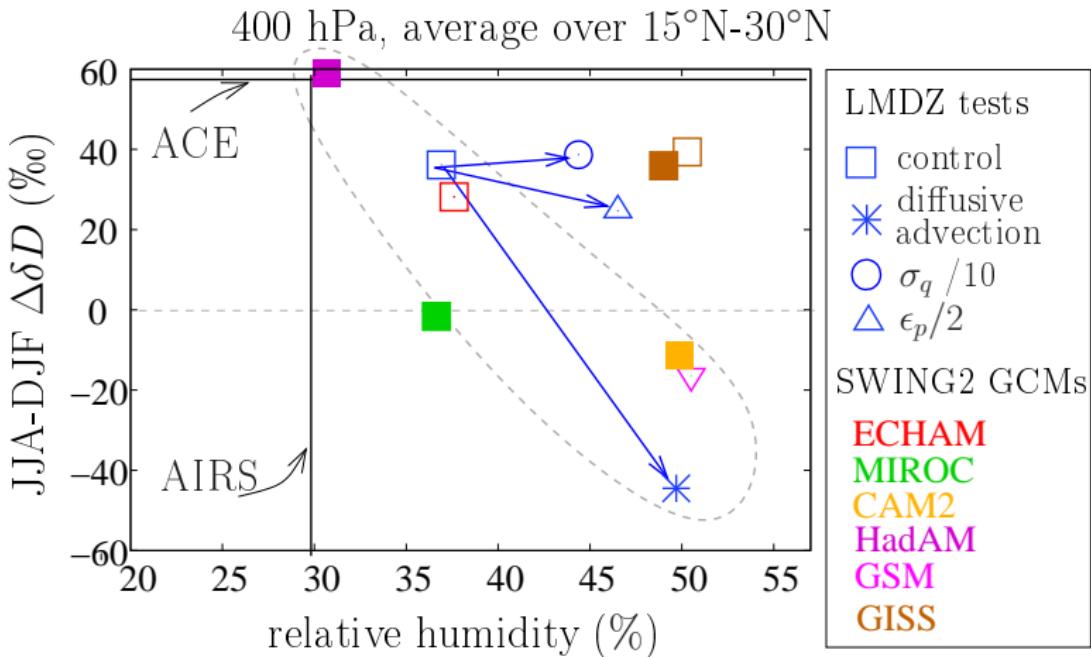
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δD intra-seasonal variability in subtropics too low, RH variability too high	subgrid-scale water vapor variability too low
δD is too high in upper troposphere	condensate detrainement too strong

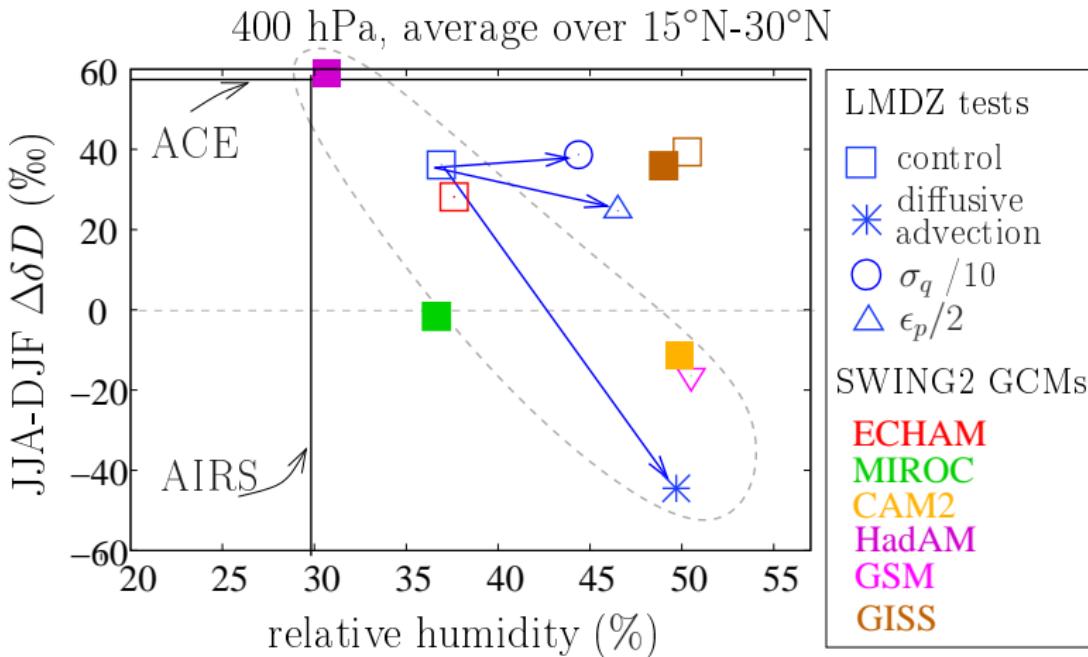
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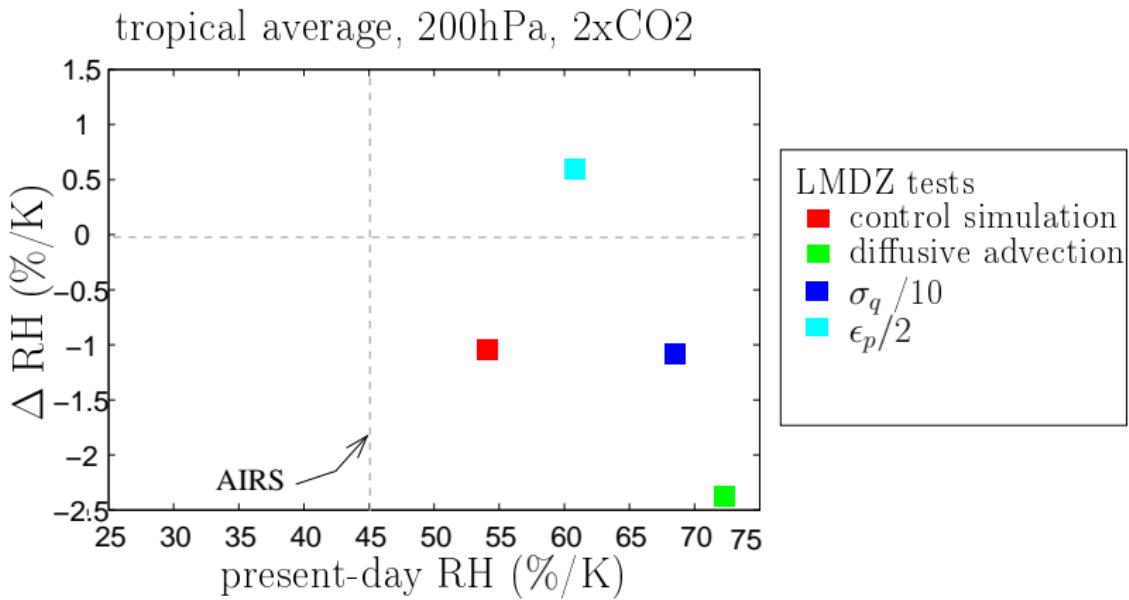


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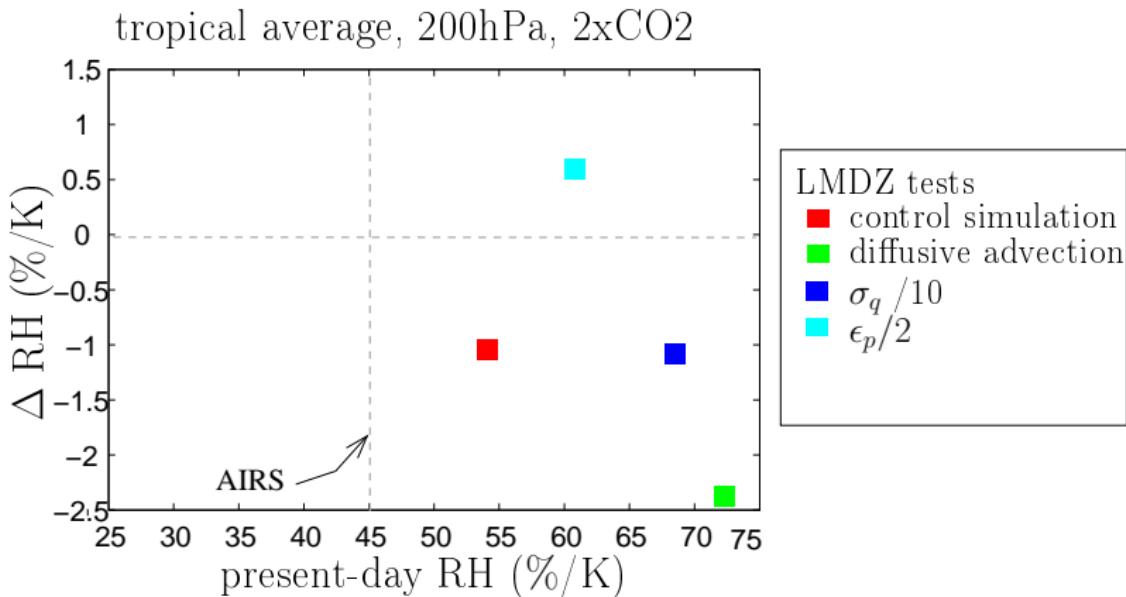


- excessive vertical diffusion during water vapor transport is a widespread cause of moist bias in atmospheric models

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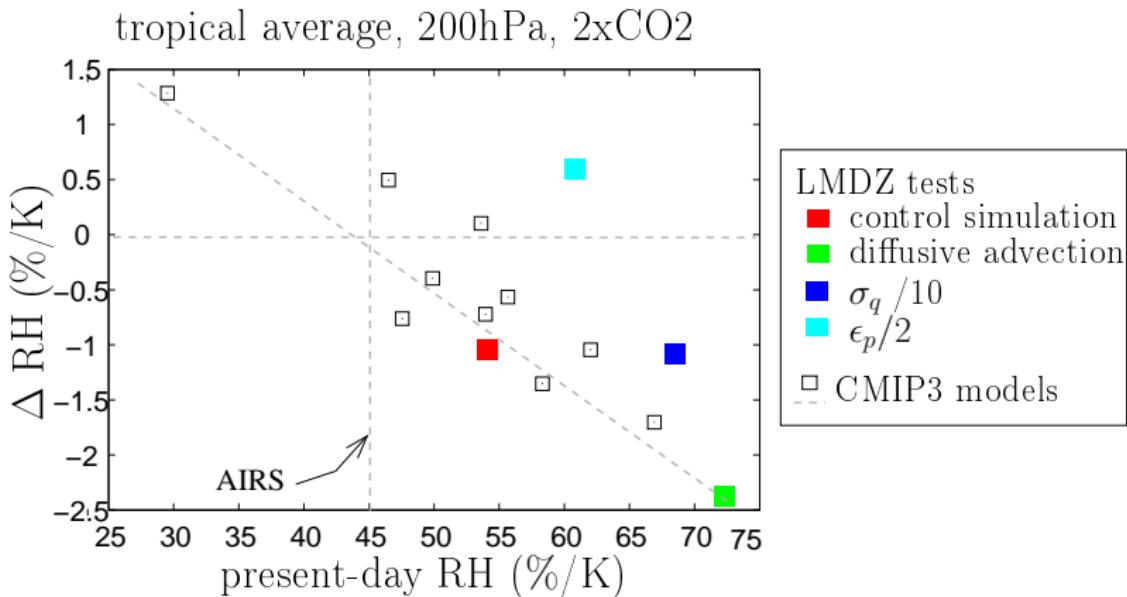


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- ▶ Improving/extending isotope diagnostics

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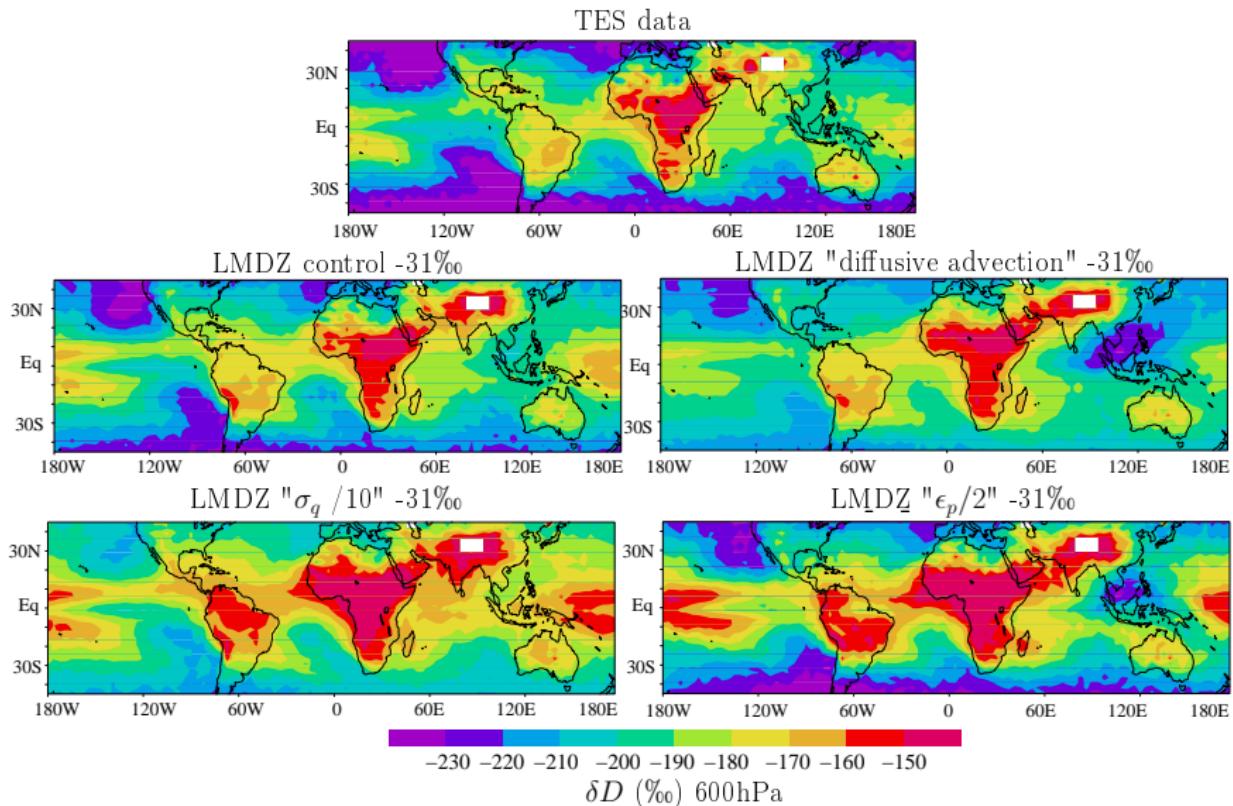
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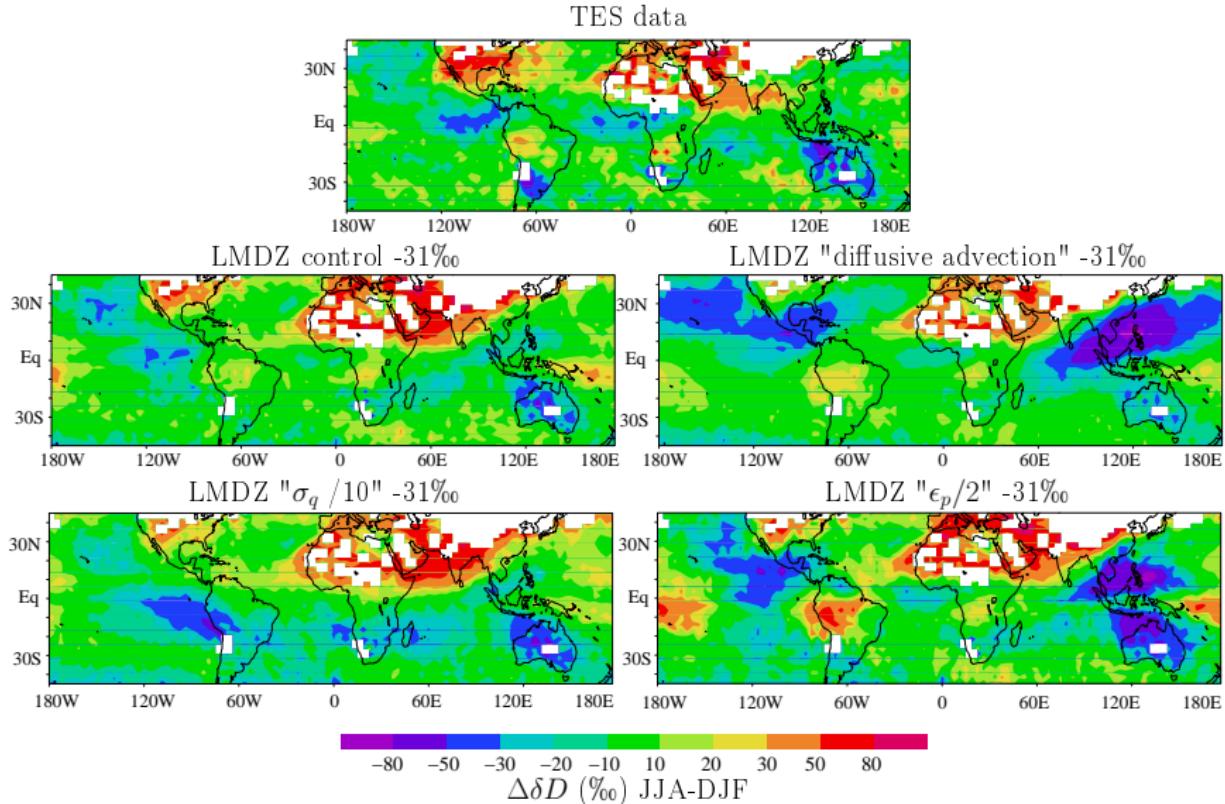
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 - ▶ Water isotopes in CMIP?

Supplementary material

Annual mean δD in TES at 600hPa

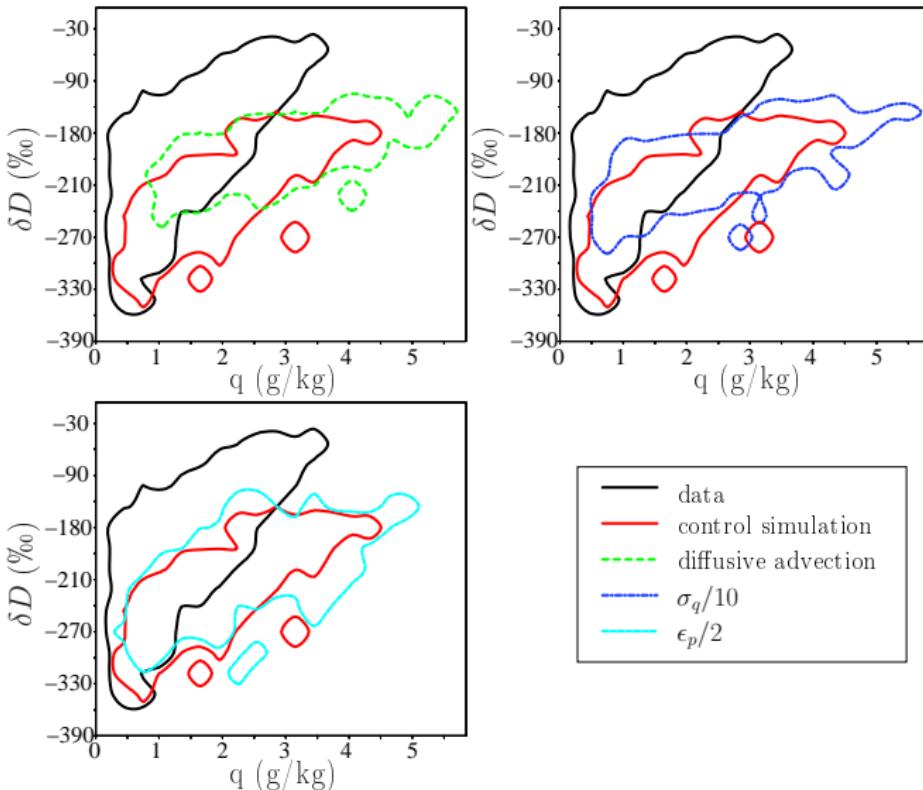


Seasonal variations in TES

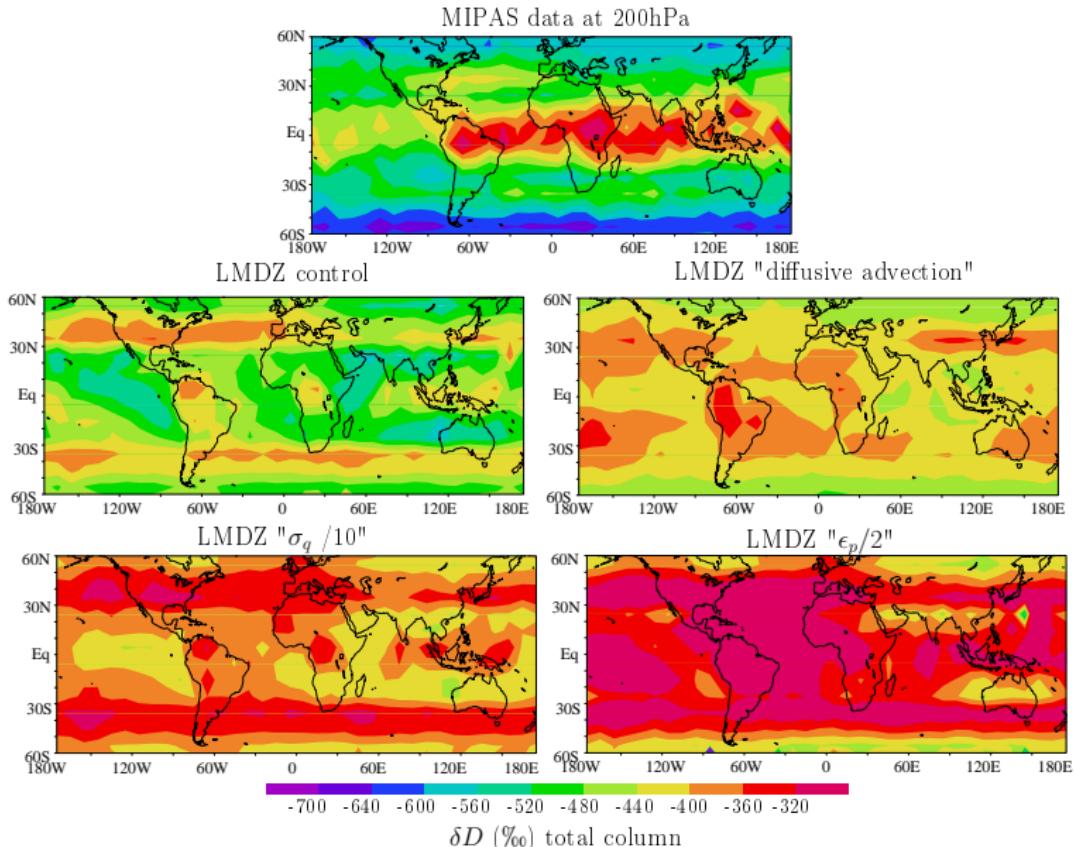


Dehydration pathways to the subtropics

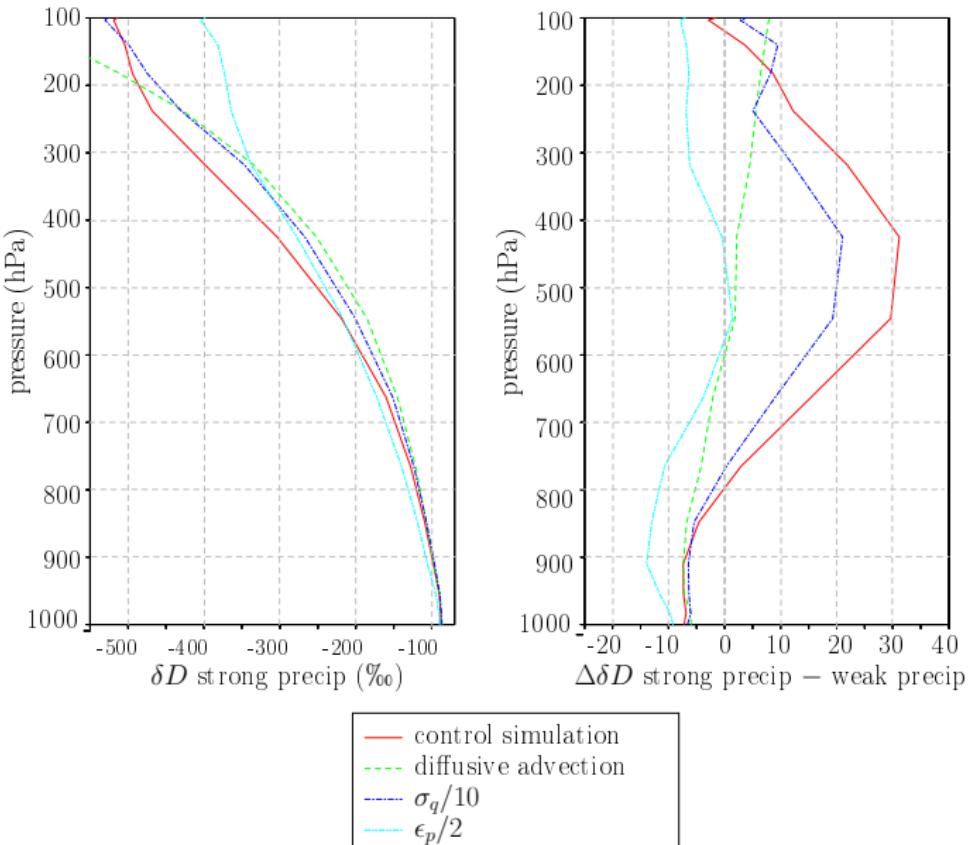
- ▶ Daily ground-based FTIR data at Izana at 4.2km over 5 years



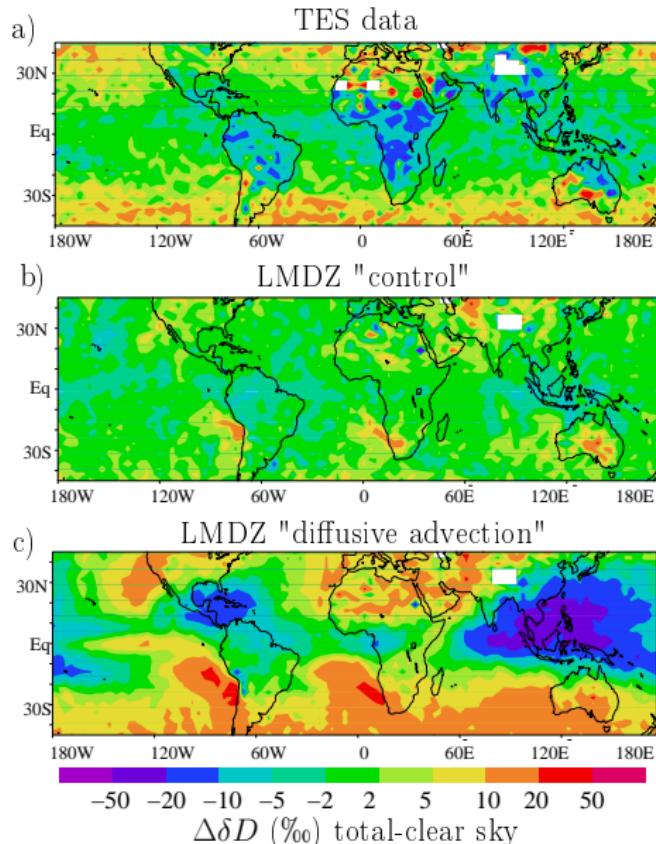
Annual mean in MIPAS



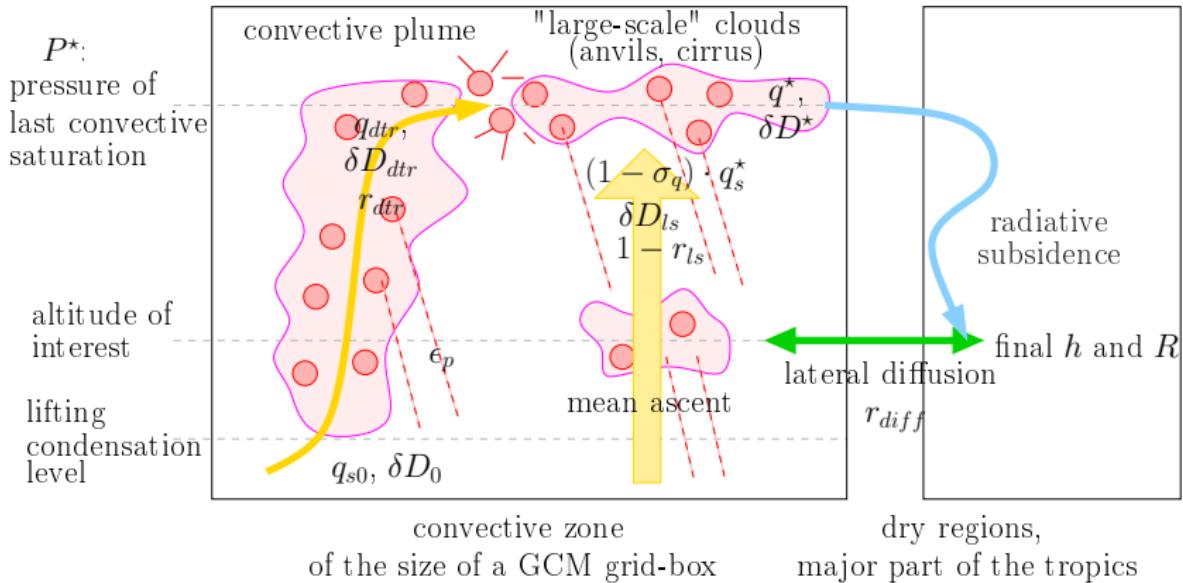
Effect of convection on isotopic profiles



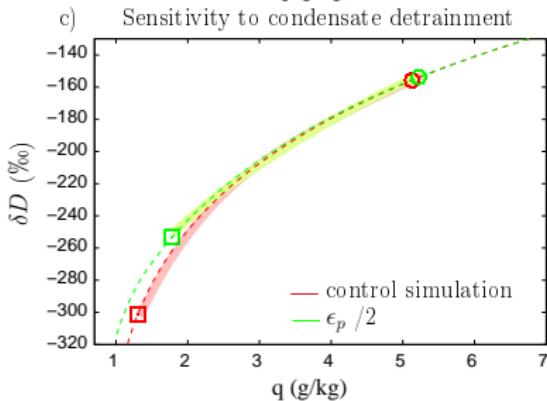
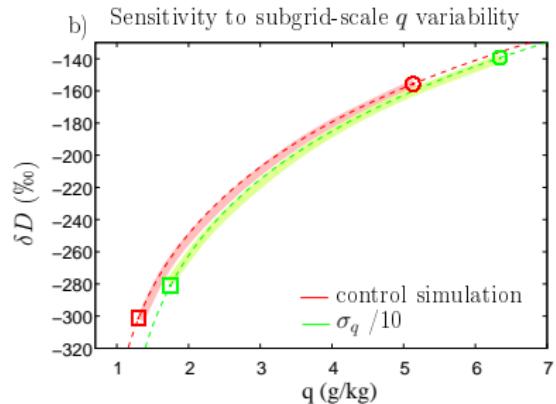
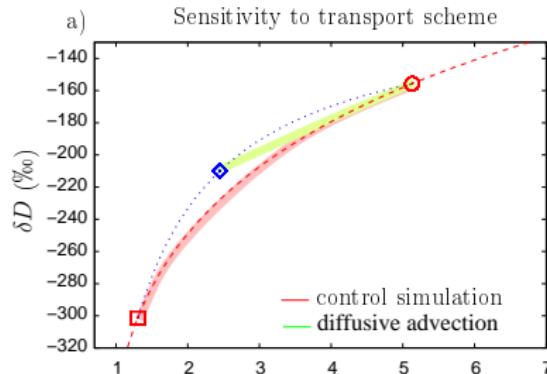
Evaluation of the link δD -cloud cover in TES



Theoretical framework



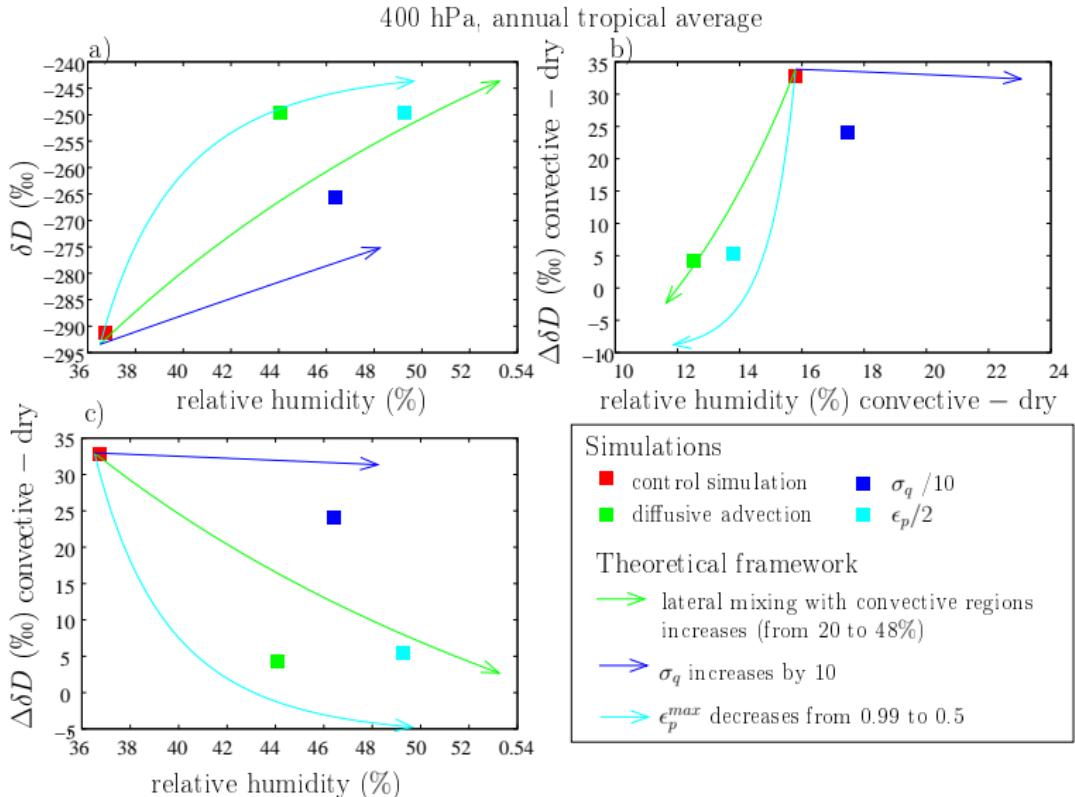
Interpretation of the sensitivity tests



Symbols and line styles:

- convective region at 500hPa
- - convective region profile
- air mass having last saturated at 290 hPa
- mixing line representing lateral diffusion
- ◇ mixture between dry and convective regions
- range of values at 500hPa across different dynamical contexts

Validation of the theoretical framework



Uncertainty due to parameterizations vs large-scale circulation

