

Use of isotopes for process-oriented diagnostics

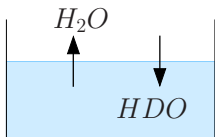
Camille Risi and Obbe Tuinenburg

LMD/IPSL/CNRS

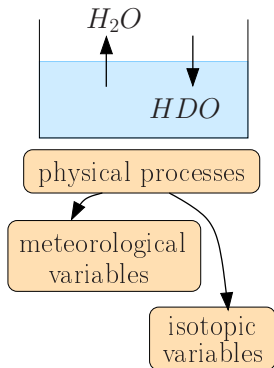
Contributors: John Worden, Jean-Lionel Lacour, Gaele Benoit, Catherine Rio

Macao, October 27, 2013

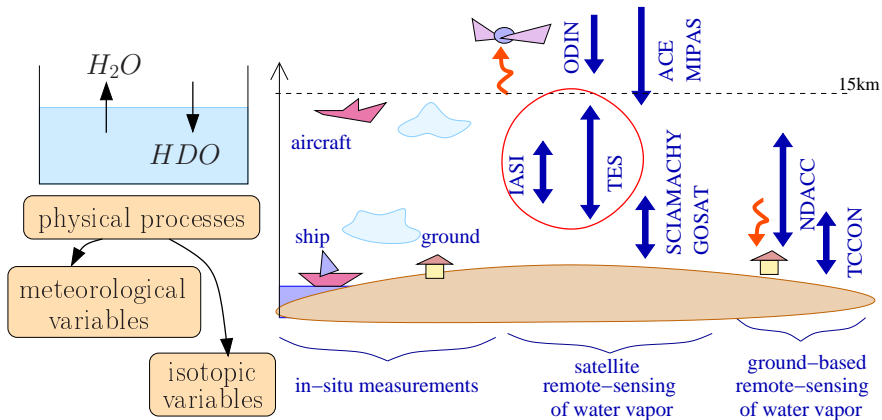
Added value of water isotopes



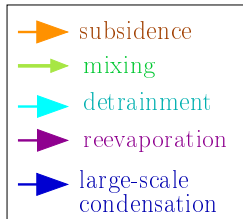
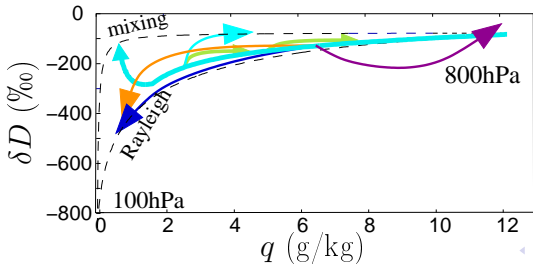
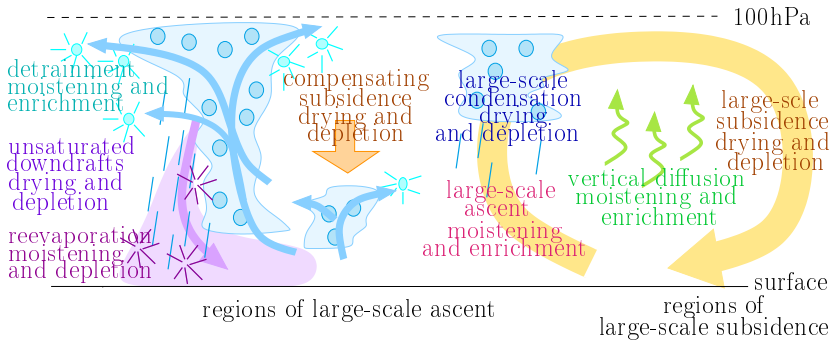
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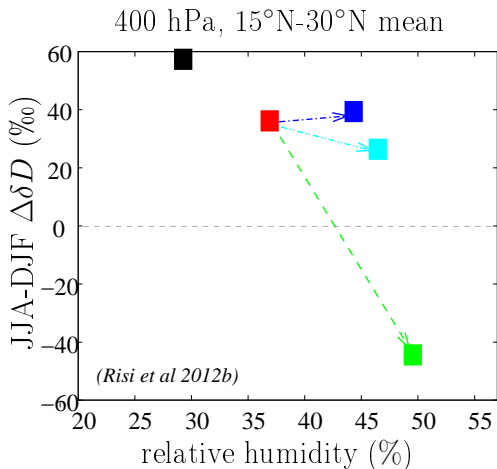
Controls on water vapor isotopic composition



Example: cause of moist bias in GCMs?

Sensitivity tests:
with LMDZ:

- Control
- Excessively diffusive vertical advection
- Excessive condensate detrainment
- Insufficient in-situ condensation
- AIRS/ACE data



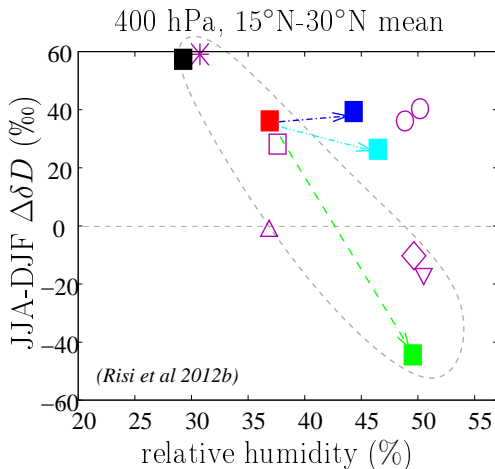
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SWING2 models:

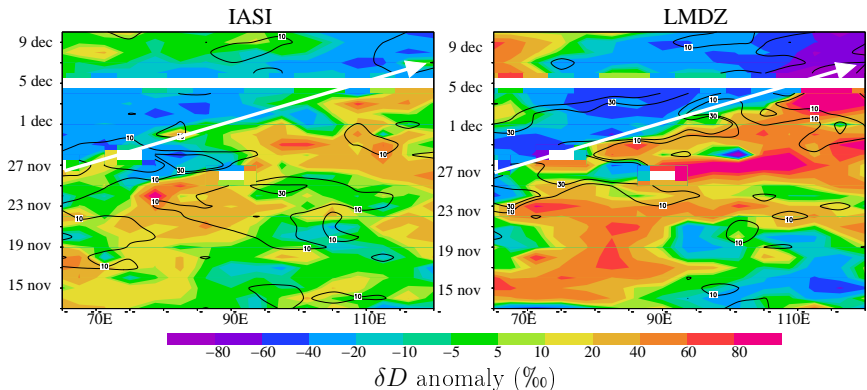
- ECHAM
- ◇ CAM2
- △ MIROC
- GISS
- ✱ HadAM
- ▽ GSM



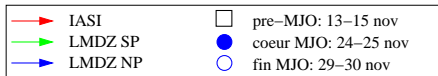
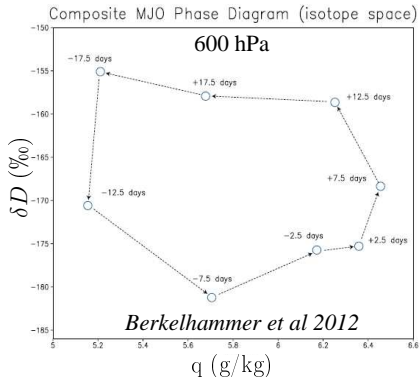
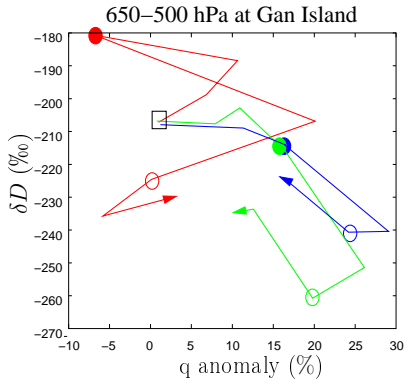
► frequent reason for moist bias=excessively diffusive advection

Water isotopes during Cindy Dynamo

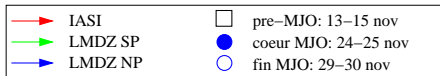
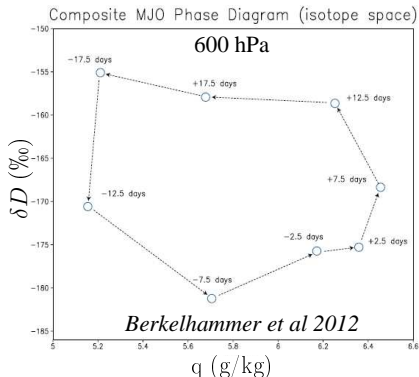
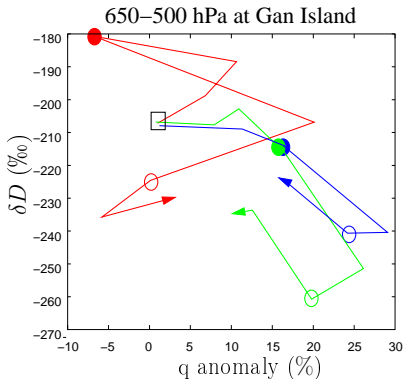
- ▶ Hovmuller diagrams at 500hPa, 10°S-10°N average



Cycles q - δD

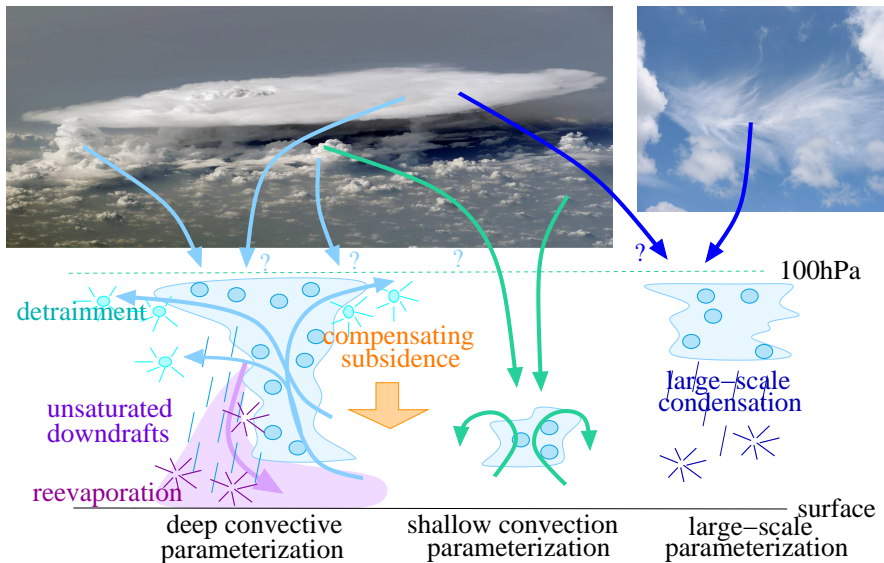


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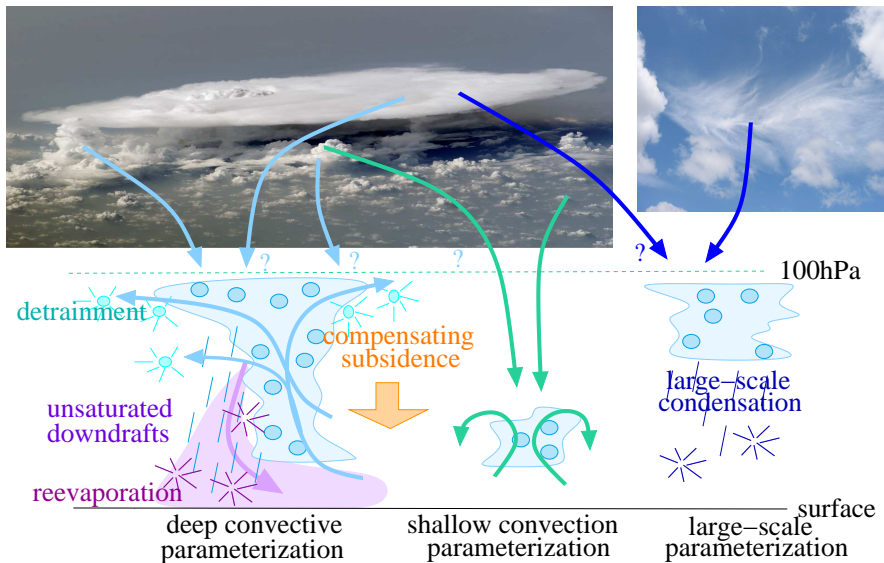


- ▶ depends on location/season? altitude? type of event?
- ▶ use sign/shape as a process-oriented diagnostic?

Convection vs large-scale schemes



Convection vs large-scale schemes



► conv vs large-scale precip arbitray

Why is the conv vs LS partitioning important?

arbitrary but affects:

- ▶ simulated climate and variability
 - ▶ heating rate large-scale circulation
 - ▶ cloudiness radiative effects
 - ▶ intra-seasonal variability (Kim et al)
 - ▶ humidity transport

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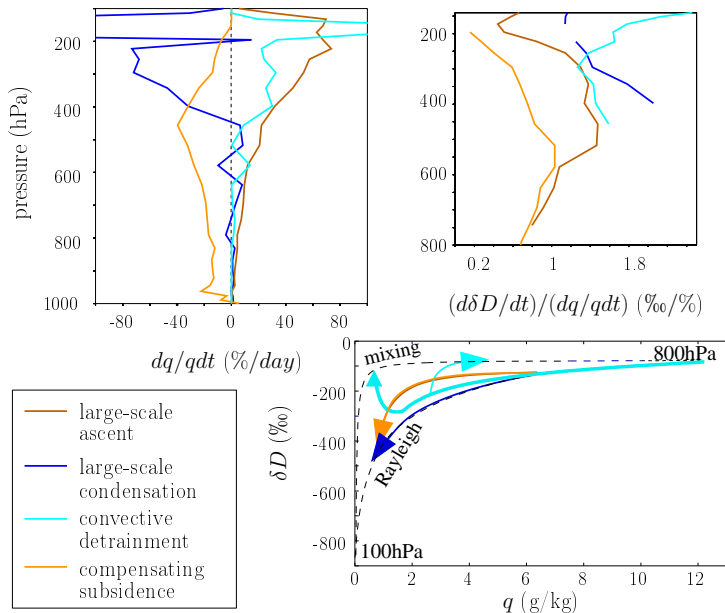
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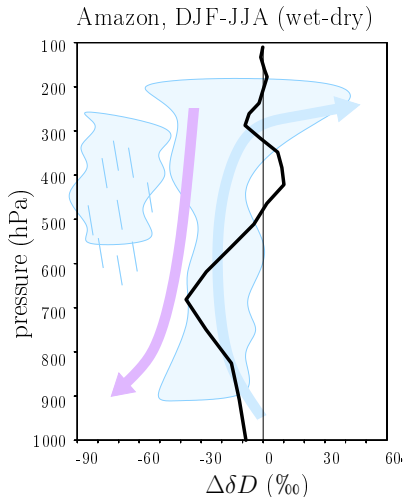
⇒ difficult to evaluate directly or too many factors at play

- ▶ things that can be used for model evaluation
 - ▶ chemical tracer transport
 - ▶ water isotopes

Tendencies from conv. vs large-sc. precip



Sensitivity tests in LMDZ



— TES data

■ control

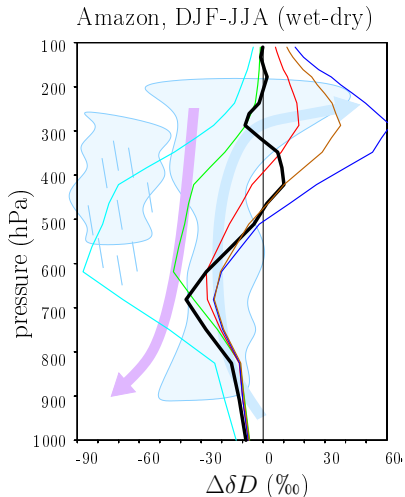
■ vertical advection more diffusive

■ stronger condensate detrainment

■ less in-situ condensation

■ less in-situ precipitation

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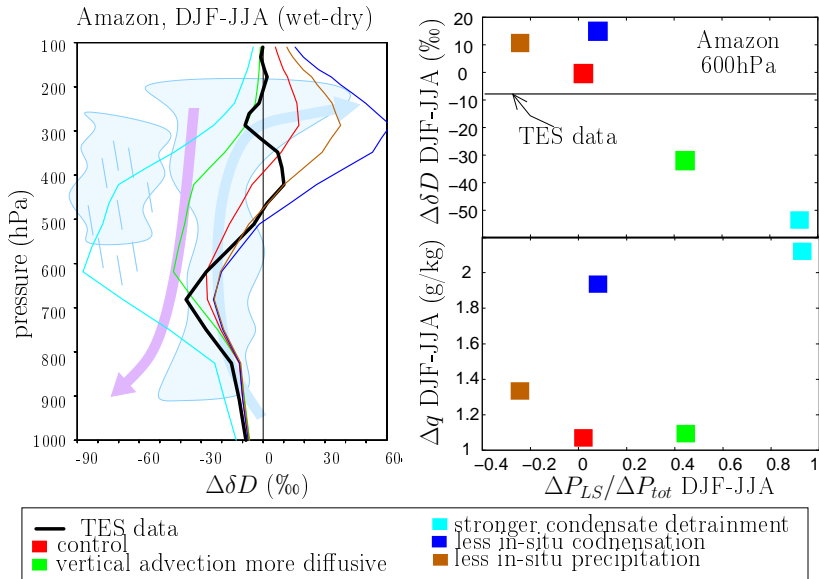
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Sensitivity tests in LMDZ



Conclusion

Summary

- ▶ δD informs about moistening and dehydrating processes
- ▶ $q - \delta D$ during MJO informs about relative timing of processes
- ▶ precipitating events deplete the tropospheric vapor all the more as it is associated with large-scale precipitation
⇒ use it more quantitatively to evaluate conv vs large-scale precip partitioning and underlying heating profiles

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- ▶ lots of measurements exist but are still under-exploited
- ▶ progress in understanding what controls tropospheric isotopic composition, but still work before we can reverse this understanding to use isotopic measurements quantitatively

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Perspectives

- ▶ Link with degree of organization?
- ▶ Combine q , δD + cloud ⇒ better constrain large-scale precip
- ▶ Combine q , δD + chemical tracers: CO, O₃, ¹⁰Be ⇒ fluxes
- ▶ Comparisons with CRMs