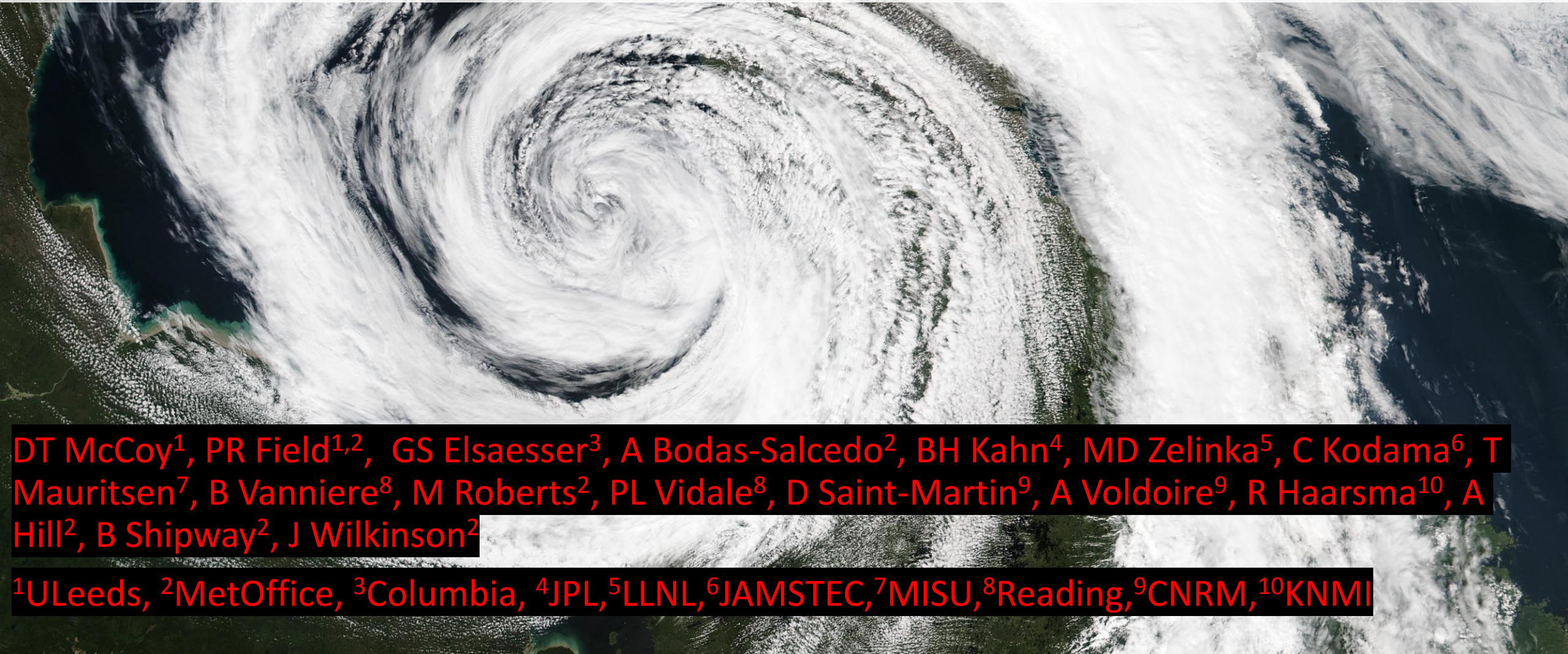


Extratropical cloud feedbacks across model resolutions

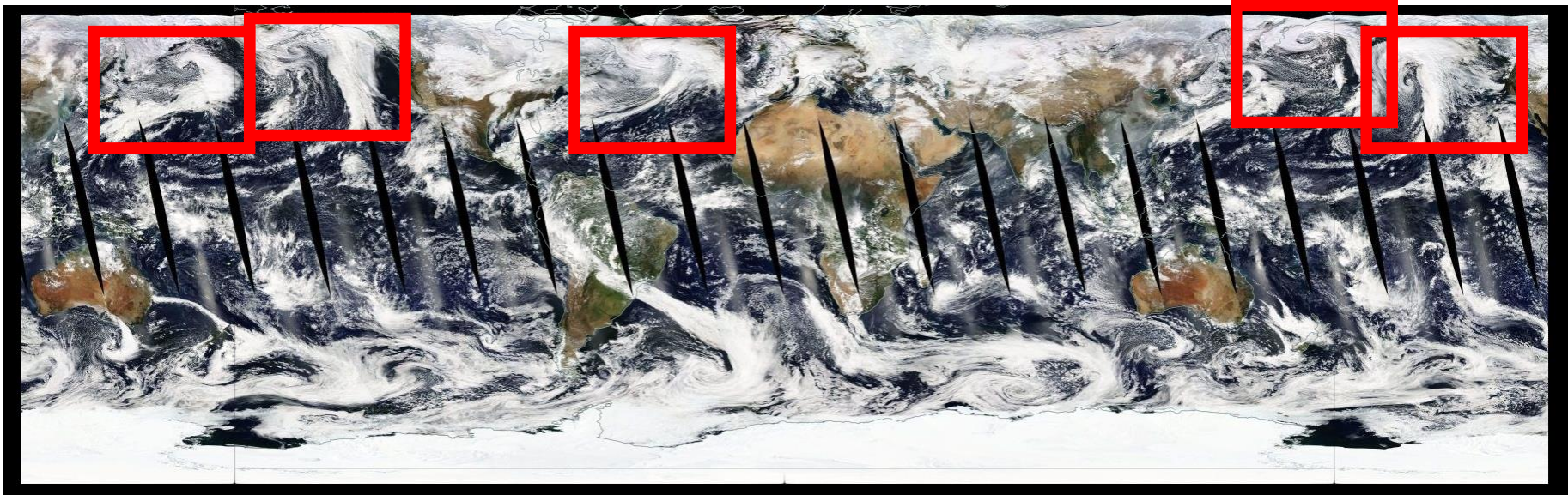
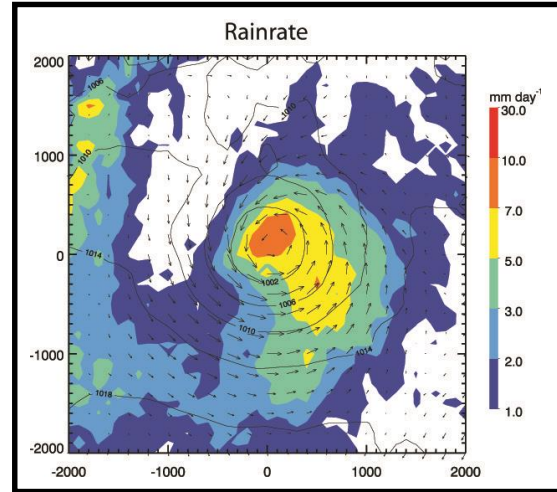


DT McCoy¹, PR Field^{1,2}, GS Elsaesser³, A Bodas-Salcedo², BH Kahn⁴, MD Zelinka⁵, C Kodama⁶, T Mauritsen⁷, B Vanniere⁸, M Roberts², PL Vidale⁸, D Saint-Martin⁹, A Voldoire⁹, R Haarsma¹⁰, A Hill², B Shipway², J Wilkinson²

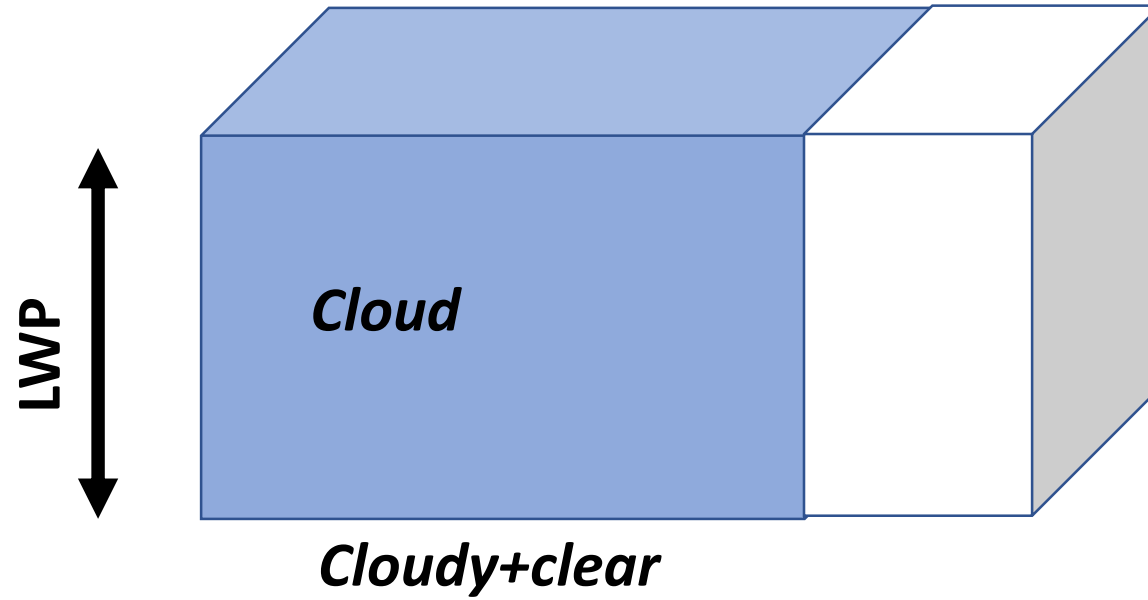
¹ULeeds, ²MetOffice, ³Columbia, ⁴JPL, ⁵LLNL, ⁶JAMSTEC, ⁷MISU, ⁸Reading, ⁹CNRM, ¹⁰KNMI

Mid-latitude cyclone compositing

Cyclone compositing algorithm from Field and Wood 2007 based on sea level pressure.



Some nomenclature

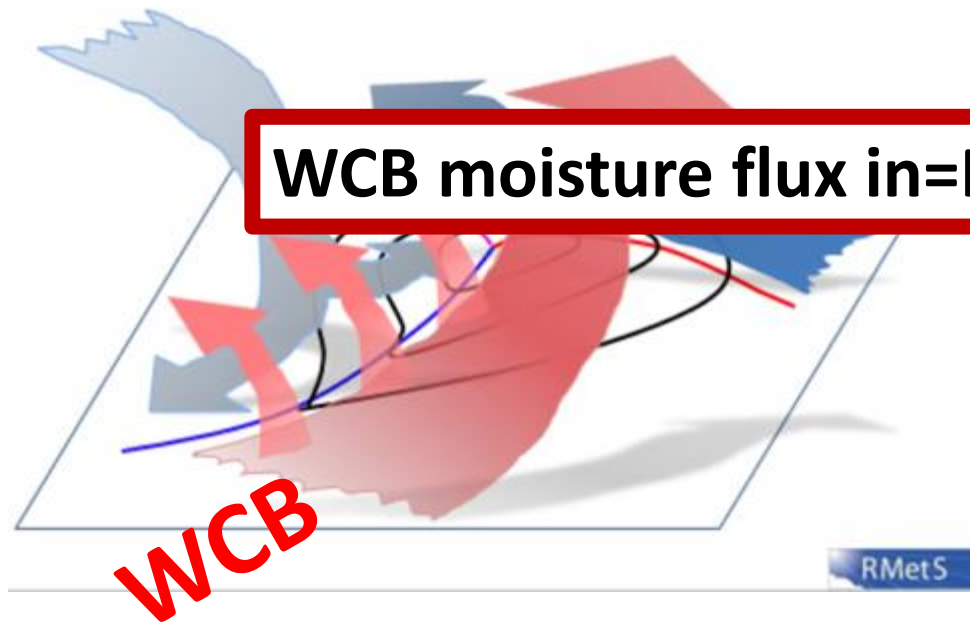


Stratify by meteorological set up

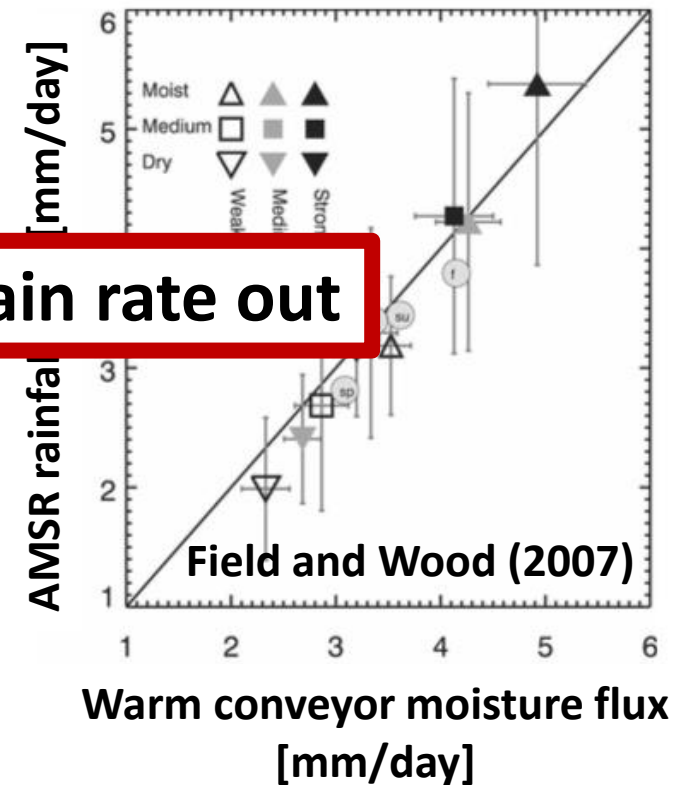
- Warm conveyor belt (WCB) moisture flux a good predictor of rain rate in observations where

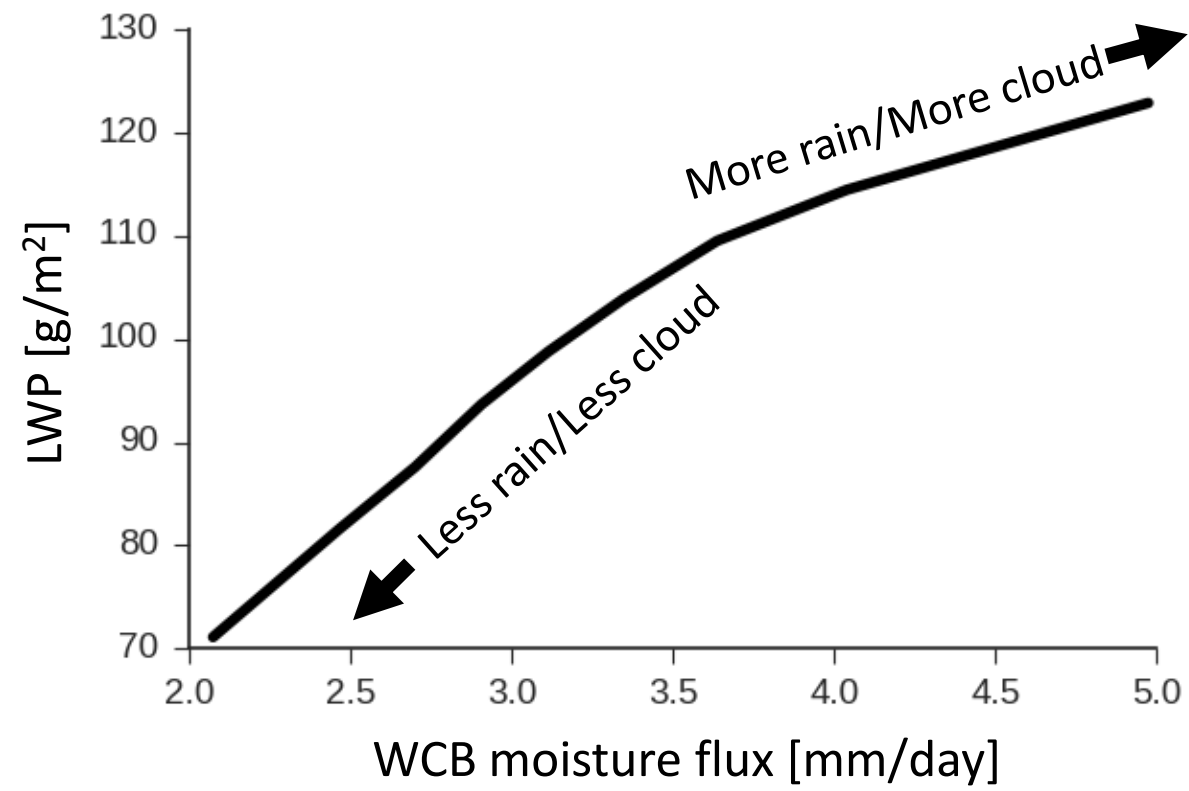
$$\text{WCB}_{flux} = \text{WS}_{10m} \times \text{WVP} \times \text{const}$$

(quantities are cyclone-mean, e.g. within 2000km of cyclone center)

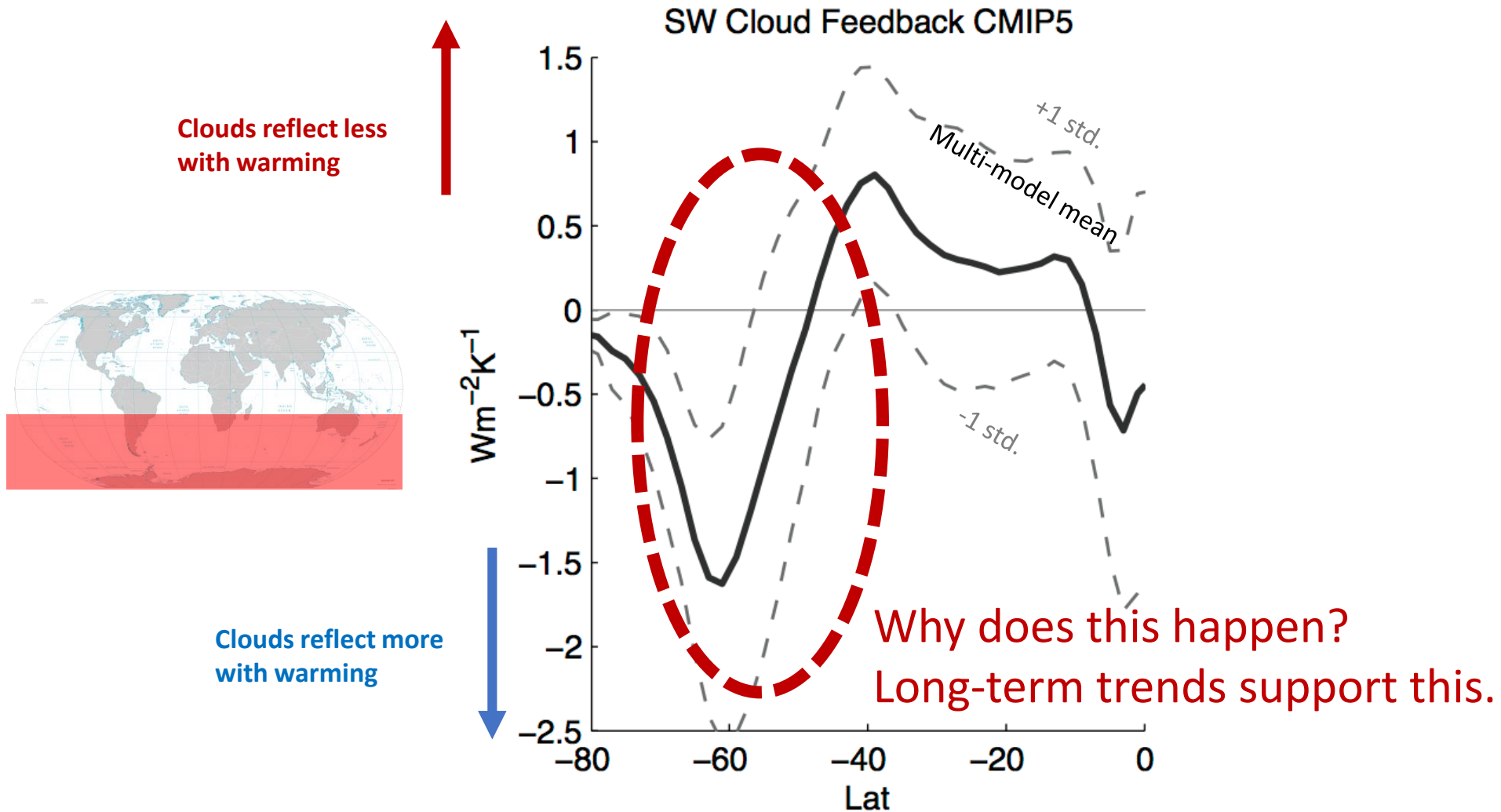


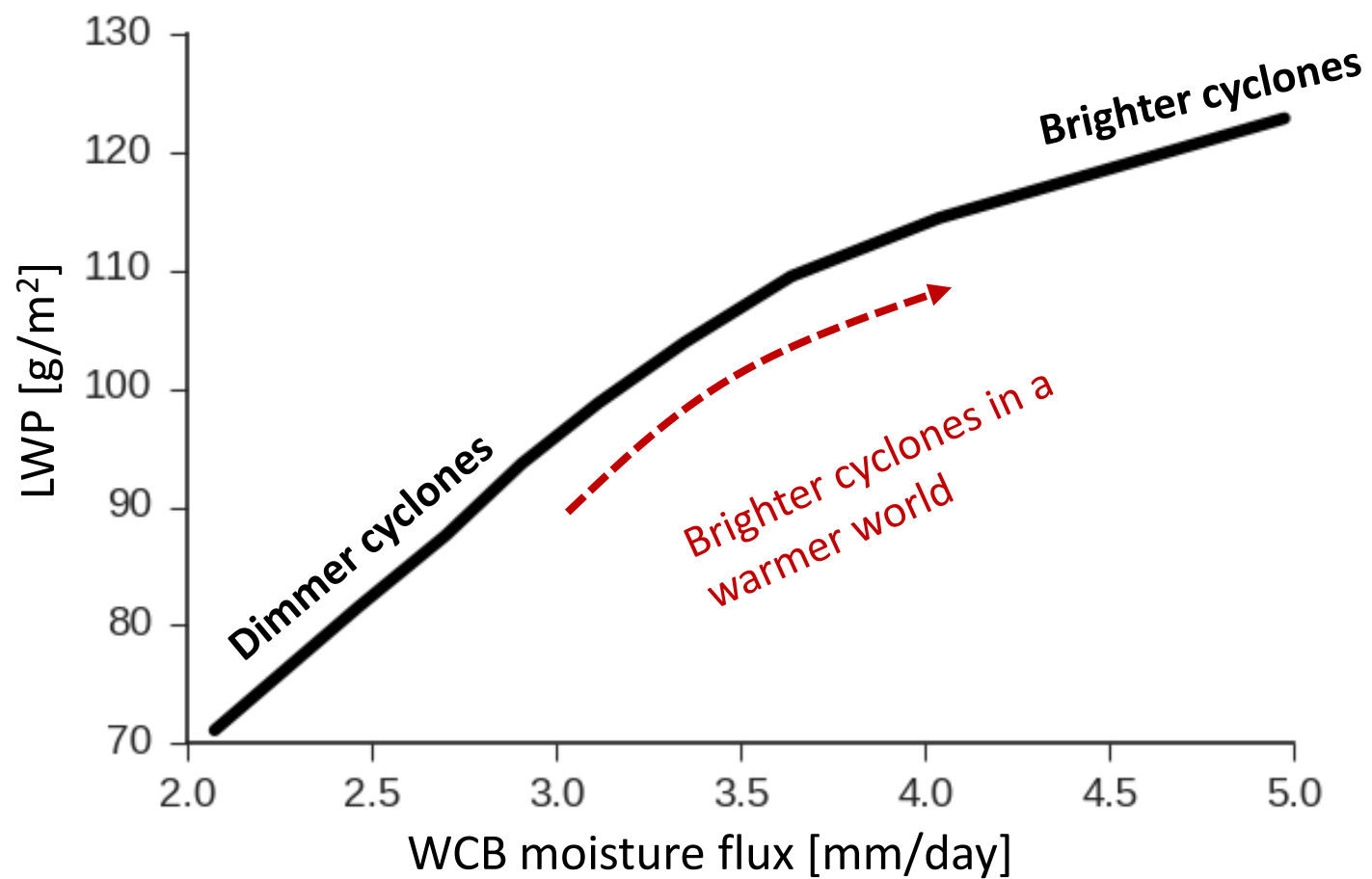
WCB moisture flux in=Rain rate out





Motivation: the shortwave cloud feedback dipole

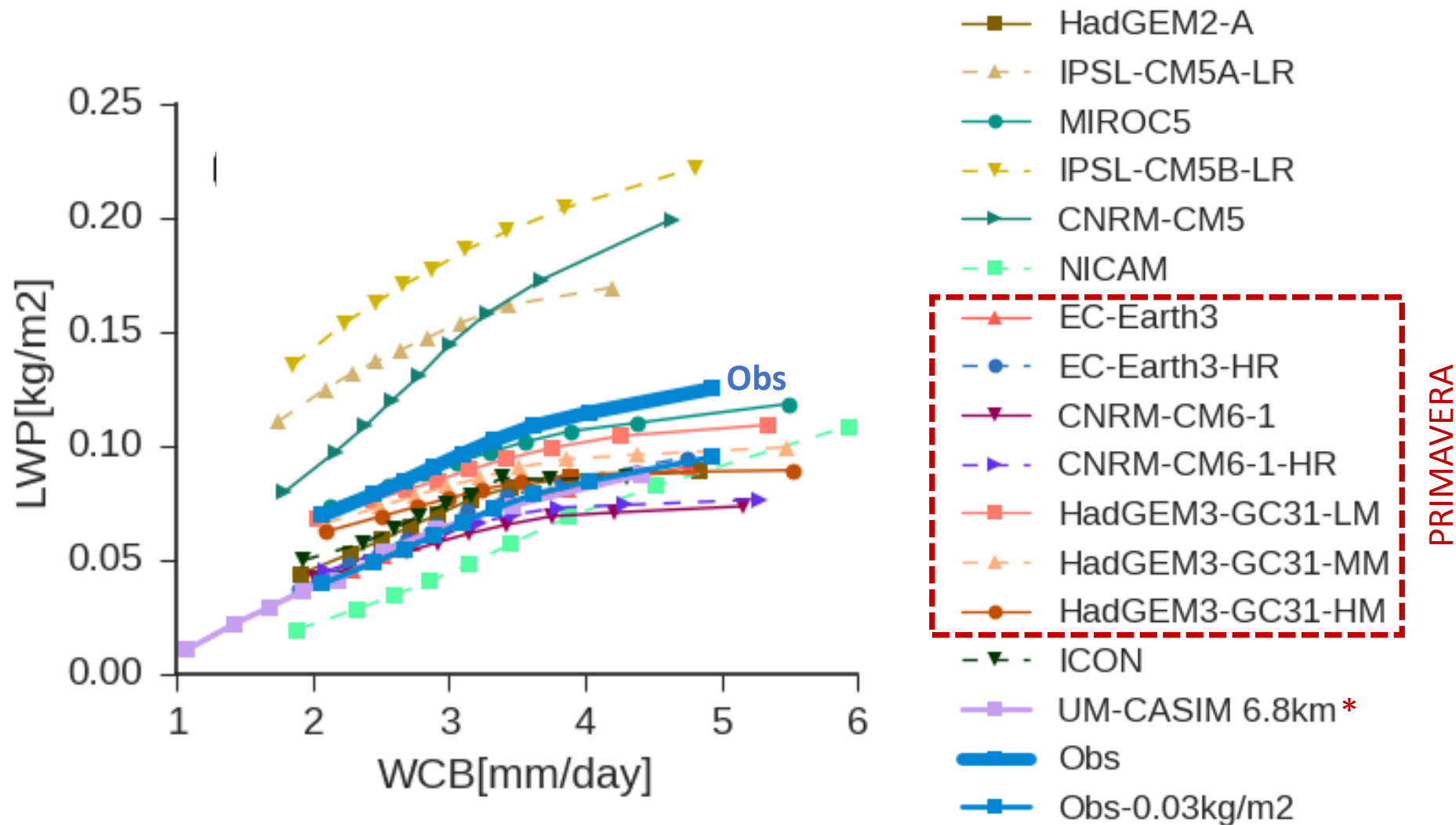




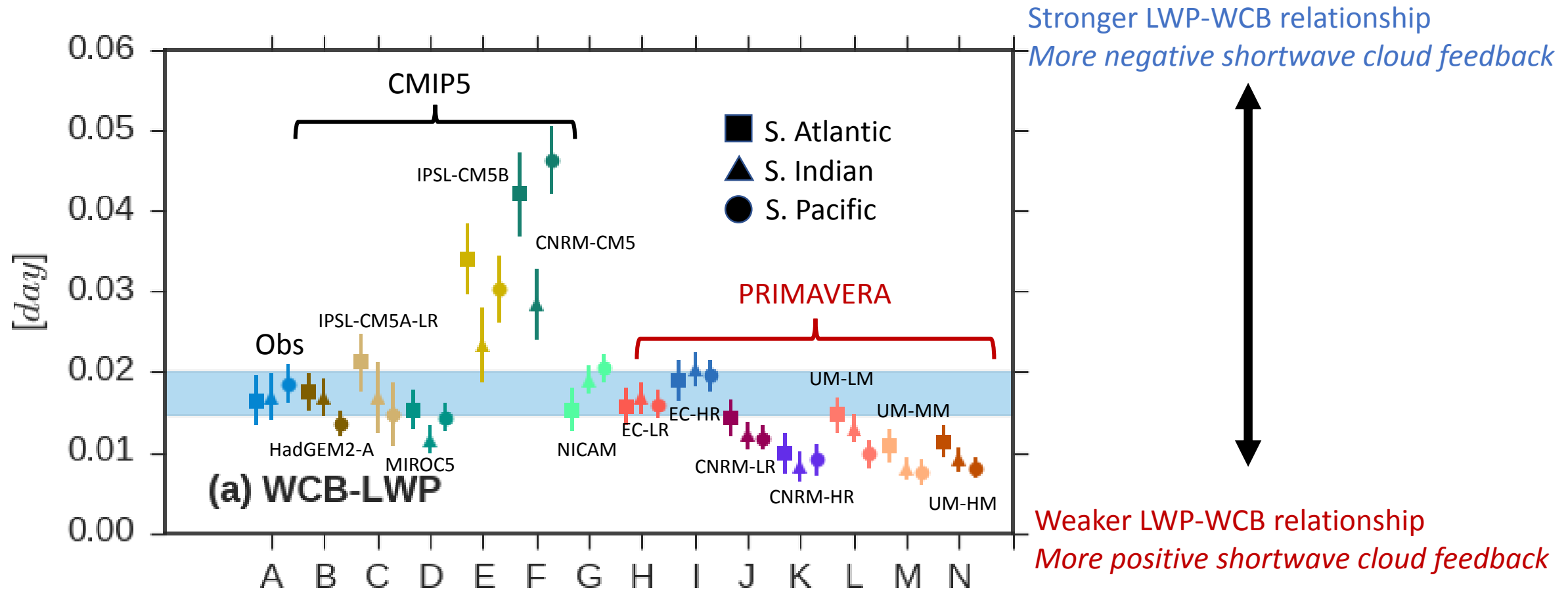
$$\text{WCB}_{flux} = \text{WS}_{10m} \times \text{WVP} \times \text{const}$$

$$\text{WVP} \propto T \text{ Clausius-Clapeyron}$$

What do the models look like?



Linearized relationship between WCB and LWP



Results:

- WCB moisture flux can be used to predict the change in LWP in cyclones between the current climate and a warmed climate (see paper). A negative feedback.
- Model resolution doesn't appear to have a significant impact on this feature, although WCB-LWP relationship tends to become shallower as resolution increases in a given model.
- Bonus: cyclone wind speed always underrepresented in models regardless of resolution. Possibly due to not capping surface drag over oceans (see paper).

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