

Impacts of recent decadal changes in Asian aerosols on the East Asian summer monsoon: Roles of aerosol-radiation and aerosol-cloud interactions.

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- Aerosols emissions changes from 1970s to 2000s
- > Model experiments
- Responses to changes in Asian aerosol emission changes
- Relative roles of ARI and ACI
- > Summary





Time evolutions of regional aerosol emissions





Decreased emissions over Europe and North America from 1970s to 2000s and increased emissions over East and South Asia





MetUM-GOML1 modelling framework





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Met Office Unified Model (MetUM) global atmosphere

OASIS coupler 3 hourly exchanges

Multi-Column KPP one-dimensional ocean mixed-layer (vertically resolved) Key advantages:

- Cheap: < 5% of the cost of AGCM, allowing high (1m) ocean vertical resolution
- Controllable: Easily constrainable to any desired ocean state (small SST biases)

Flexible: Air-sea coupling can be applied selectively in space & time to explore role of coupling in a range of phenomena

 Adaptable: Works easily with any GCM grid

Climatological three-dimensional heat and salt tendencies are applied to represent

- (a) the mean advection in the ocean
- (b) corrections for biases in atmospheric surface fluxes (Klingaman et al. 2011).

E1: 1994 to 2010 mean AA forcing. E2: 1970-1981 AA forcing over Asia. E1ARI, and E2 ARI. Same GHG forcings in all experiments.

32 yrs with last 28 yrs used for analysis.



Changes in CDNC, CDER, and sulphate AOD due to changes in Asian emissions





 $\sim 20-40\%$ increase in cloud droplet number concentration (CDNC) and ~5-10% decrease in cloud droplet effective radius (CDER) over Asia and surrounding regions due to the increase in AA emissions over Asia from 1970s to 2000s

Increase in local sulphate AOD by 0.2-0.4 Walker

University of Clear seasonal evolutions despite seasonal cycle Reading of emissions are very weak

Processes in response to changes in AA emissions over Asia and adjacent oceans in JJA





(d) CRE SW in JJA (Asia AA)







(e) Water vapor in JJA (Asia AA)

60E

60E

-1.6

-1.6

-3.2

90E

90E

-0.2

-0.8

-0.4

120E

0.2

120E

0.1

(h) surface temp in JJA (Asia AA)

150E

150E

0.4

0.8

180

180

1.2

2.4



60E

-8

90E

(c) total cloud in JJA (Asia AA)

120E

0.5

150E

180

Contrast of SST change between the western North Pacific and Maritime continent

Increased Asian AA emissions

Increased AOD, CDNC & decreased CDER

Decreased Surface SW over Asia

Surface cooling over Asia and weakened EASM

Reduced precipitation, cloud, and soil moisture

Negative feedbacks on cooling

Weak local SAT change Walker

Responses to Asian AA changes in pre-summer



seasons



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Changes SW CRE on cooling over the western North Pacific

Role of increased water vapor for the warming over Maritime continent



Changes in circulation and precipitation in summer in response to Asian AA changes













Changes in moisture transport convergence (divergence) responsible for increased (decreased) precipitation



Dynamical component related to circulation change dominates





Processes in response to changes in AA emissions over Asia and adjacent oceans in JJA with only ARI





Very different SST responses over the Western North Pacific and the Maritime continent with including ARI only in comparison with total response





Contrasted changes in SST in total responses and responses through ARI



Very different SST responses over the Western North Pacific and the Maritime continent with including ARI only ^{University of} in comparison with total response **Reading**



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Changes in circulation and precipitation in summer in Stational Centre for Atmospheric Science response to Asian AA changes with including only ARI ARI Atmospheric Science Natural Environment Research COUNCIL



Generally weak changes in circulation, moisture transport convergence (divergence), and precipitation



Implied changes in circulation and precipitation through ACI and total responses



ACI (b) JJA SLP and 850 hPa wind (Asia ACI)





-3.2 0.2 0.8 2.4 -1.6 -0.4



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dominate role of ACI in shaping the total responses of circulation and precipitation to Asian **AA emission increases**



Processes in response to changes in AA emissions over Asia and adjacent oceans in JJA with only ARI





Very different SST responses over the Western North Pacific and the Maritime continent with including ARI only in comparison with total response





Role of SST anomalies over the Maritime continent





AA changes induced **SST** anomalies over the Maritime continent play an important role in circulation and precipitation responses



Schematic of major processes in response to Asian AA emission increases













- Increased AA emissions over Asia from 1970s to 2000s lead to decreased precipitation in boreal summer over East Asia, mainly resulted from anomalous moisture divergence related to anomalous circulation.
- The resulted changes in SSTs over the western Pacific in pre-monsoon seasons, including the western North Pacific (damped in summer by negative feedbacks) and the Maritime continent (amplified in summer by positive feedbacks) are important for changes in circulation in summer.
- With ARI only, SST responses over the MC and WNP are very weak. Weak changes in circulation and precipitation. This indicates a dominate role of ACI in shaping the total responses to Asian AA emission increases over adjacent ocean and land in East Asia.
- A sensitivity experiment with prescribed SST changes over the Maritime continent further supports that remote response of SSTs over the tropical western Pacific to Asian AA change plays a role in circulation and precipitation responses in boreal summer over East Asia.



