

# Dust, vapour & cloud in greenhouse Earth

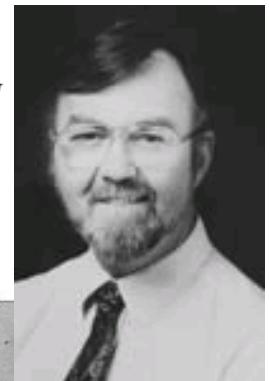
Prof. Richard P. Allan [r.p.allan@reading.ac.uk](mailto:r.p.allan@reading.ac.uk) @rpallanuk

**Department of Meteorology, University of Reading**

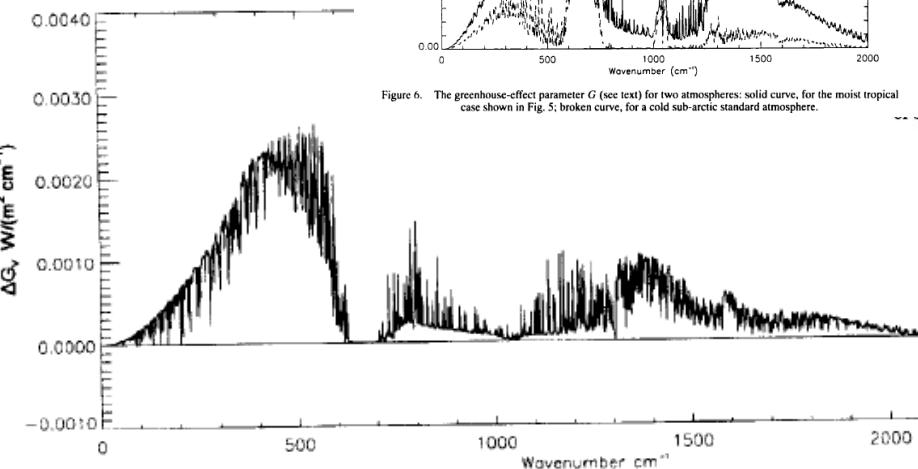
*Homage to Harries event, Imperial College, 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017*

## Atmospheric radiation and atmospheric humidity

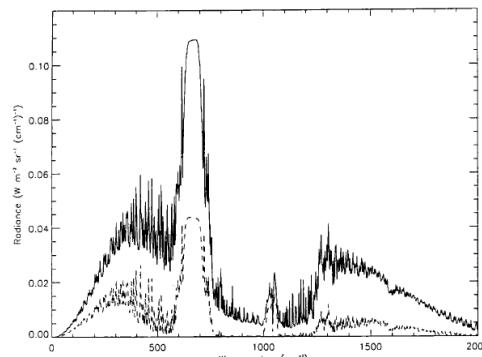
By J. E. HARRIES\*  
Imperial College, UK



### The greenhouse Earth: A view from space



By J. E. HARRIES\*  
Imperial College, UK  
(Presidential address: delivered 21 June 1995)



(Presidential address: delivered 19 June 1996)

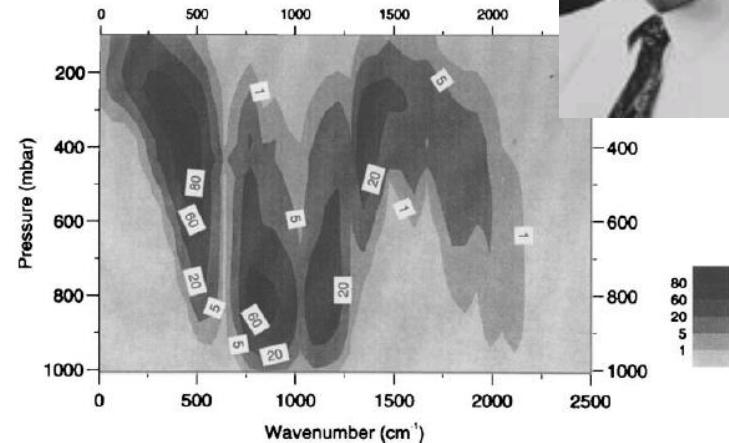
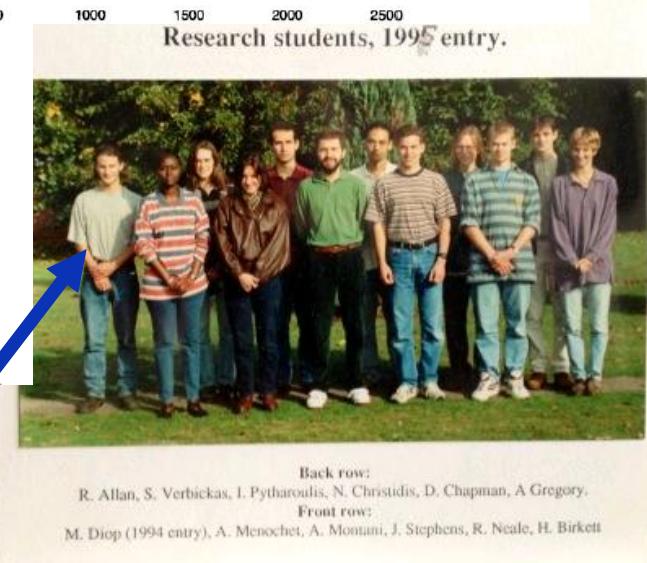


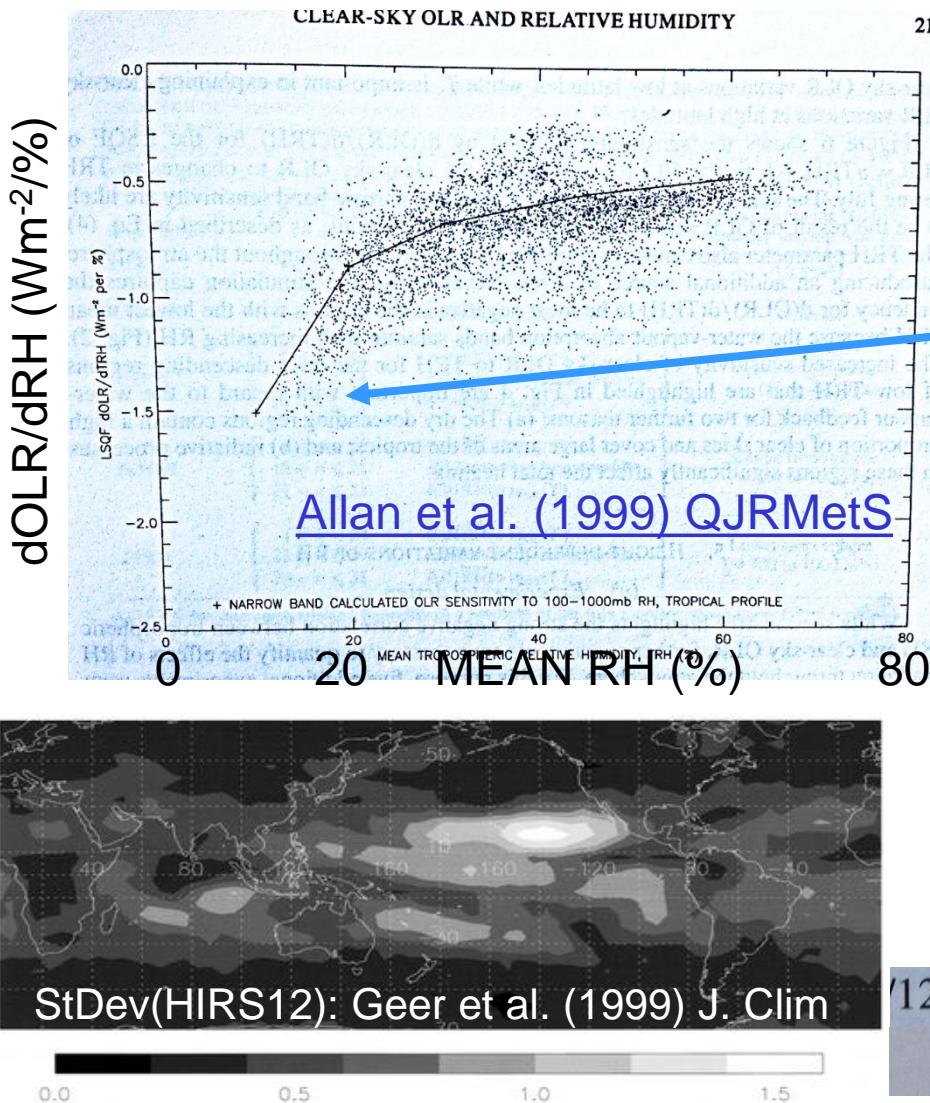
Figure 8. The outgoing long-wave radiation (OLR) calculated using the Shine (1992) model, by removing the vapour from 50 mb thick layers and noting the change in OLR. The units are  $\text{mW m}^{-2}$  per  $10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  interval spectrum. Abscissa gives spectral wave number (= reciprocal of wavelength), and ordinate gives pressure in the atmosphere. Case of a moist tropical standard atmosphere. (Sinha and Harries 1995).

Figure 9. Change in calculated spectral greenhouse parameter,  $G_v$ , due to a 12% increase in specific humidity in

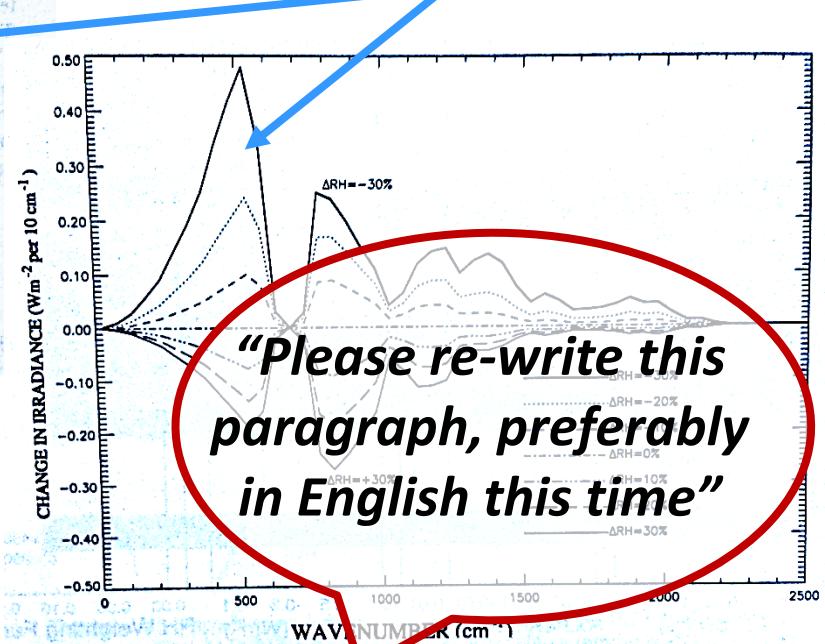
Readily gobbled up by a new PhD student  
working on Earth's energy balance!



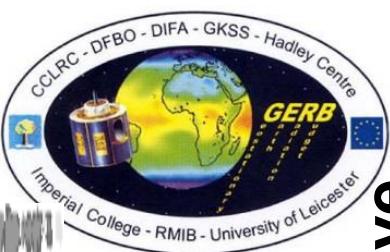
# Role of far infrared in controlling how much water vapour amplifies climate change



Far infrared outgoing radiation highly sensitive to humidity changes in dry regions e.g. Sinha & Harries (1997)



'12/37 The referees and associate editor are thanked for their many helpful comments.



Convective outflow

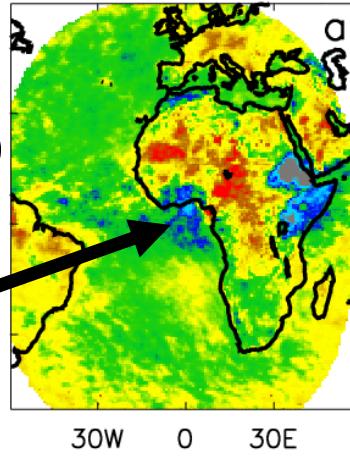
## Exploiting GERB to improve Met Office forecast model physics



Marine stratocumulus

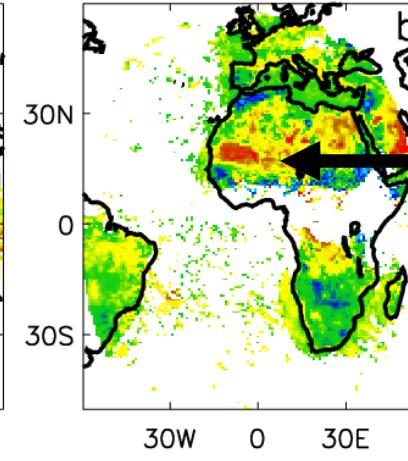
## All-sky

Model-GERB OLR



## Clear-sky

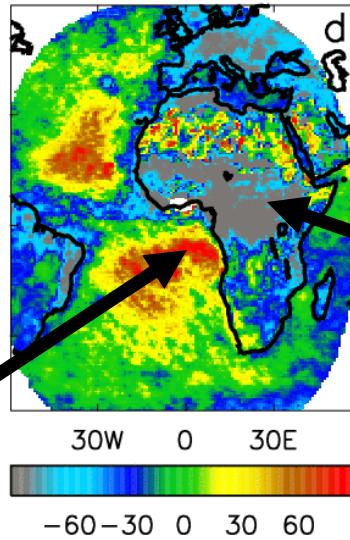
Model-GERB OLRc



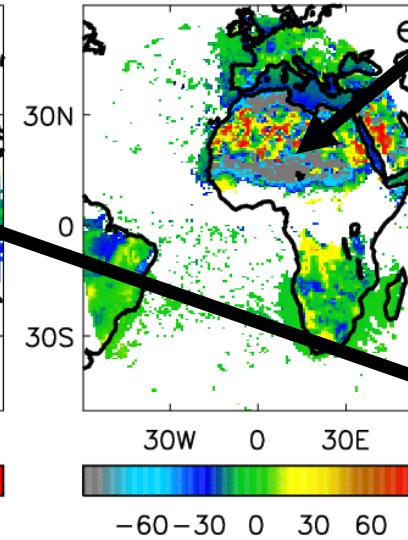
Mineral dust

## Shortwave

Model-GERB RSW



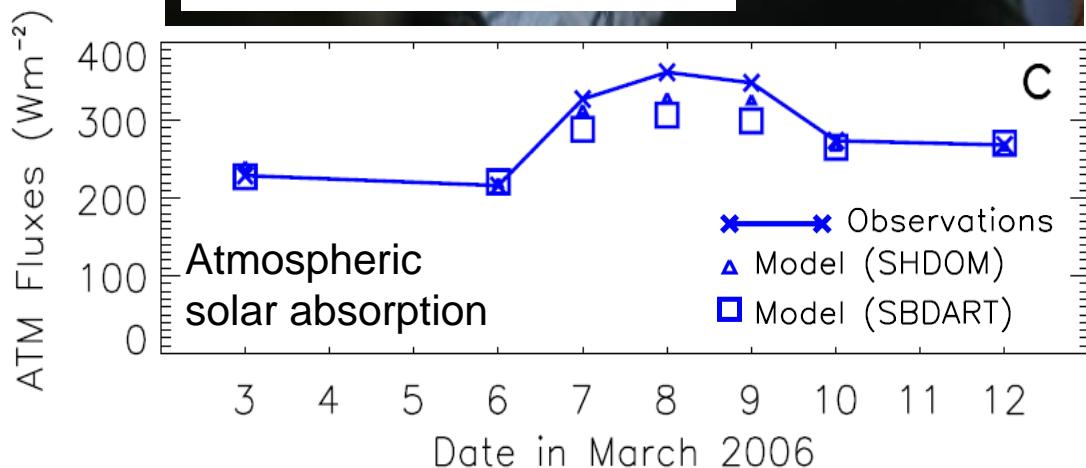
Model-GERB RSWc



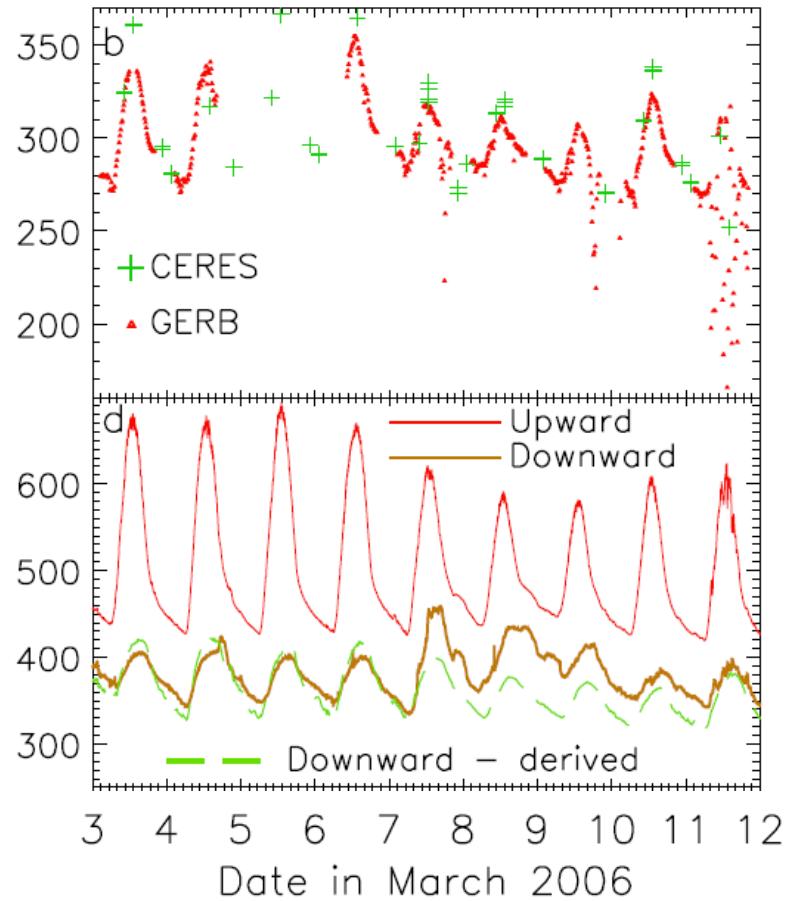
Surface albedo

# Combining surface data with GERB uncovers radiative impact of major Saharan dust storm

- Advances in understanding impact on LW and SW absorption by mineral dust



Thermal Radiative Fluxes





## Climate Change: Overview and Issues

(How do we predict and prepare)

John E Harries  
University of London Professor of Earth Observations  
Blackett Laboratory and Gran  
Imperial College

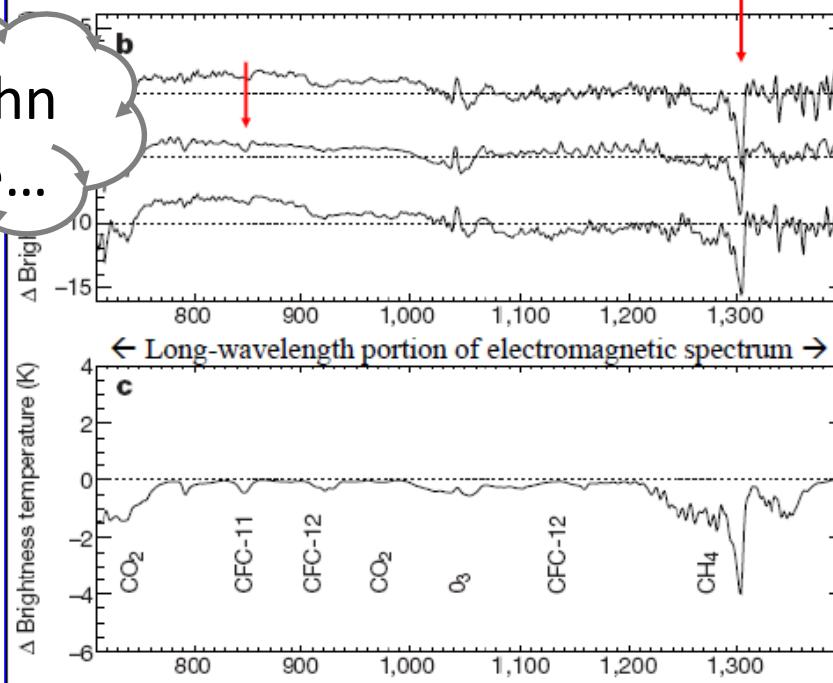


If only John  
was here...

# Public engagement



Satellite observations detect enhanced  
greenhouse effect: 1997-1970 [Harries et al. 2001, Nature](#)

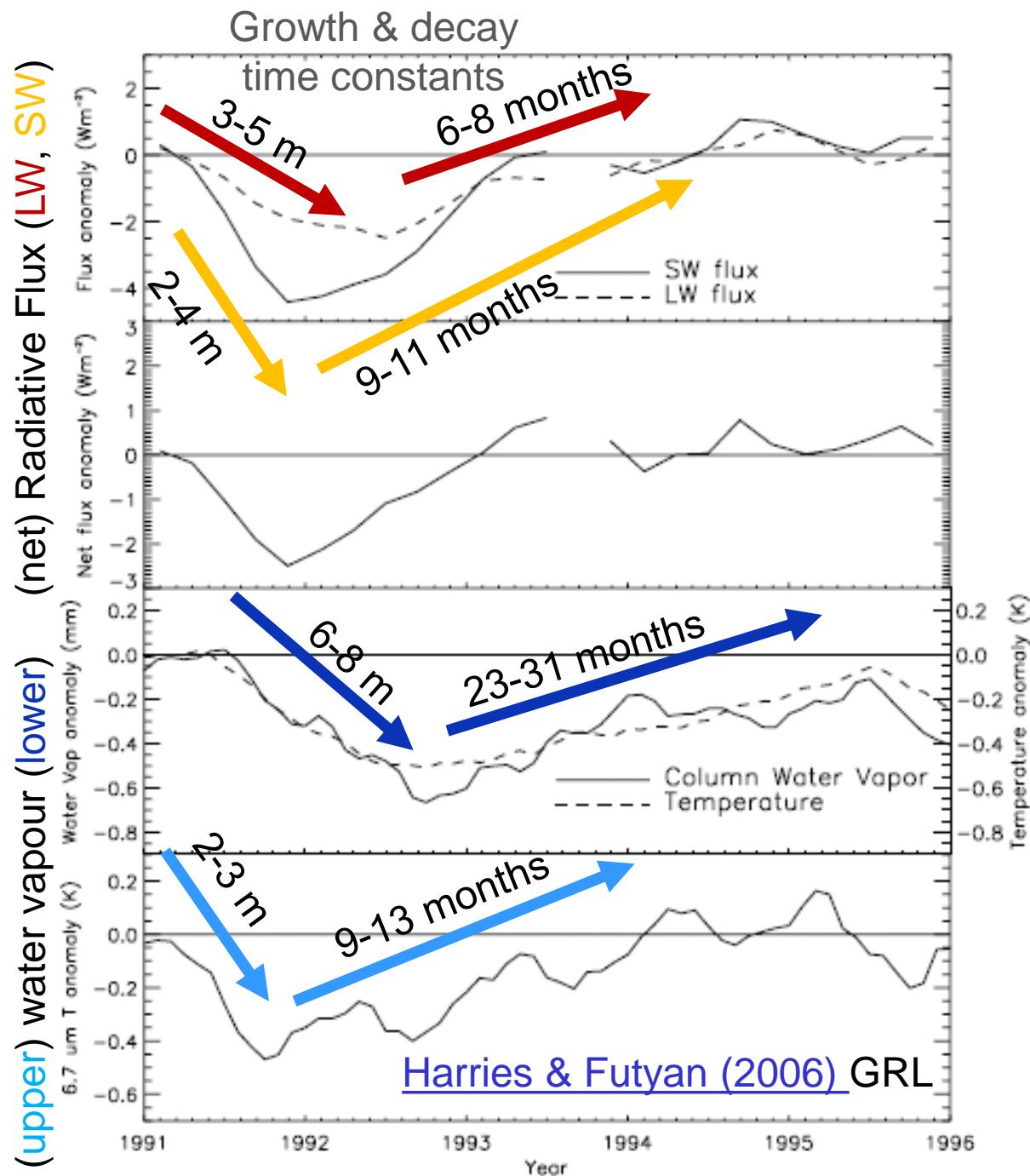


These results showed for the first time experimental confirmation of the significant increase in the greenhouse effect from trace gases such as carbon dioxide and methane

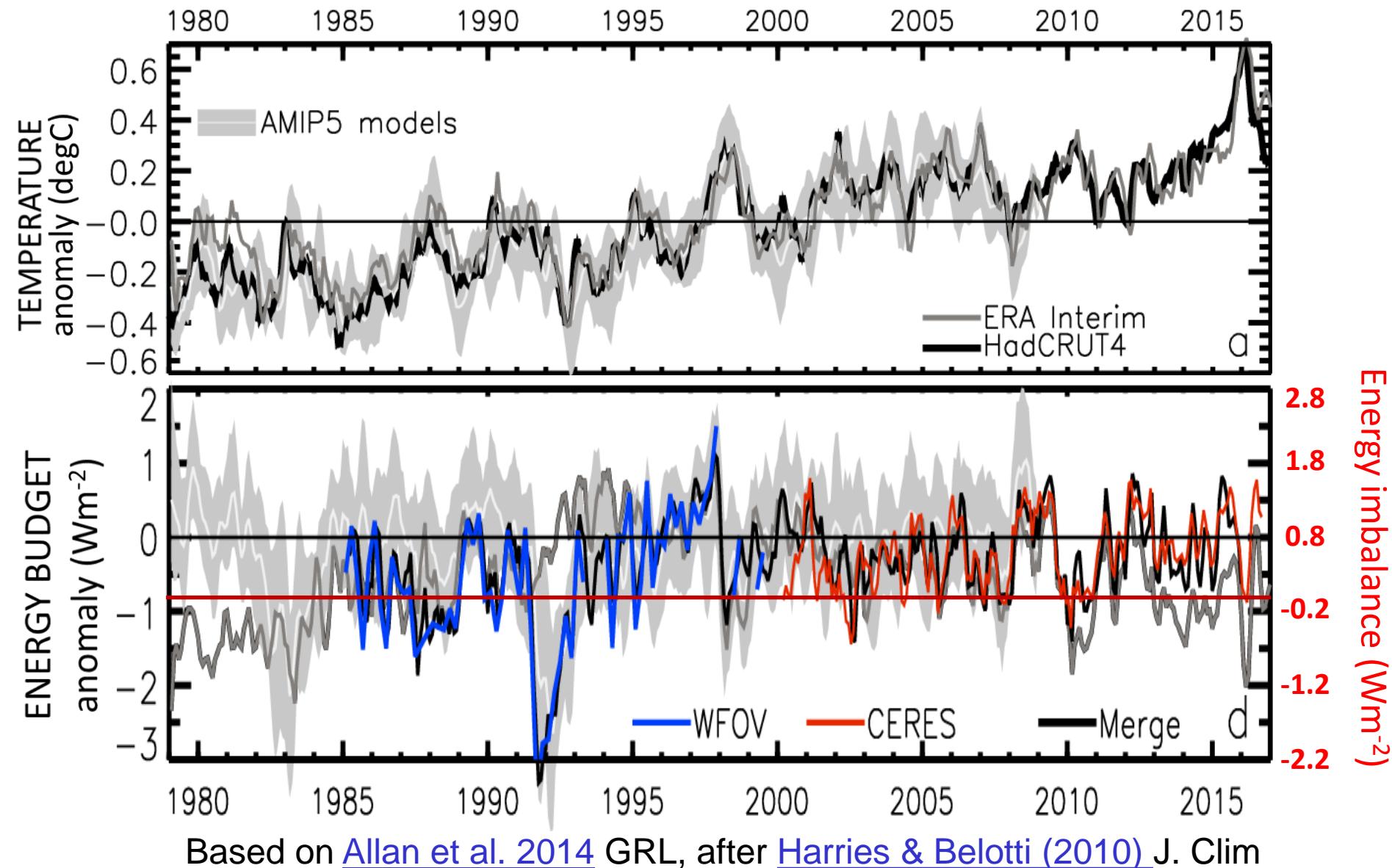
# Fundamental timescales of Earth's energy budget

*"Separating rapid adjustments to radiative forcings from the responses of the climate system involving fast and slow feedbacks is a powerful emerging diagnostic of the Earth system"*

Quote by R. Allan, famous scientist, 24 May 2017



# Earth's global surface temperature & energy imbalance variability since the 1980s



# Outlook: and the work goes on...

- Timescales of climate response and change
  - What determines feedbacks on internal variability and are they distinct to forced response?
  - What are the fundamental time-scales of climate system components?
  - e.g. Harries & Futyen (2005) Stability of the Earth's radiative energy balance..., GRL, 33, doi:[10.1029/2006GL027457](https://doi.org/10.1029/2006GL027457).
- Energy budget and hydrological cycle
  - Can heterogeneous net zero radiative forcing cause responses in global temperature via atmosphere/ocean dynamical responses?
  - e.g. Sinha & Harries (1997) Possible change in climate parameters with zero net radiative forcing, GRL, 24, doi:[10.1029/95GL01891](https://doi.org/10.1029/95GL01891)
- How does cirrus FIR effect influence climate feedbacks?
  - Cox, Harries, et al.(2010) Measurement/simulation of mid/far infrared spectra in the presence of cirrus, QJRMS, 136, doi:[10.1002/qj.596](https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.596)

# Changes in global water cycle

