



CERTAINTY:

Cloud-aERosol inTeractions & their impActs IN The earth sYstem

Jennie Thomas, CNRS/IGE (coordinator) Harri Kokkola, FMI (scientific coordinator)



Consortium

18 partners from 10 countries



































Imperial College London









Overarching objective





The overarching objective of CERTAINTY is to

deliver the knowledge and models that provide improved confidence and representation of the role of cloud–aerosol-radiation interactions in climate and weather.

This translates to better understanding and predictions of extreme events and facilitates planning climate mitigation/adaptation strategies for the good of European citizens and global society.

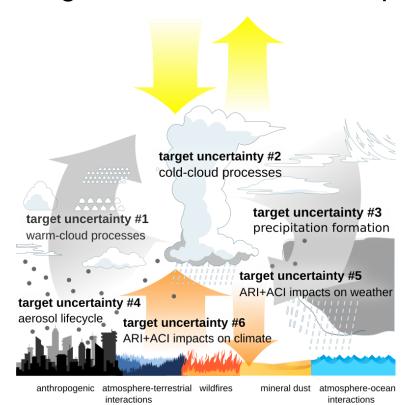
Total EU budget requested/granted: 8 million EUR (UK partners are now being moved out of this total) **Project duration:** 1 January 2024 - 1 January 2028





Target ACI uncertainties & processes

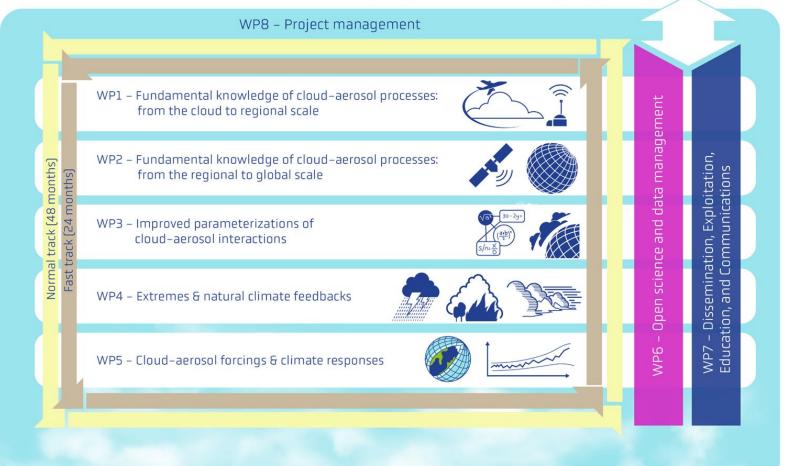




Specific Objectives (SOs)

- SO#1-#6: address the six target uncertainties
- SO#7: Early adoption of EarthCARE and Metop-SG data into ACI science
- SO#8: Train the next generation of multidisciplinary, diverse ACI scientists
- SO#9: Use EU infrastructures to deliver FAIR and open science







Leadership team



WP1: Fundamental knowledge of cloud-aerosol processes: from the cloud to regional scale

Leads: Hugh Coe (Univ Manchester), Silke Gross (DLR)

Link to EarthCARE: Constraining the radiative effects of ACI using observational synergies, achieve radiative closure with irradiance observations from ground (e.g. ACTRIS, WMO-GAW, BSRN), air (e.g. HALO) or satellite (e.g. EarthCARE).

WP2: Fundamental knowledge of cloud-aerosol processes: from the regional to global scale

Leads: Angela Benedetti (ECMWF), Ed Gryspeerdt (Imperial College London)

Link to EarthCARE:

- Use of ACTRIS and other ground based Observations to validate and calibrate newly online EarthCARE observations.
- CERTAINTY will assimilate EarthCARE lidar particle backscatter to constrain the vertical distribution of aerosol and clouds simultaneously.





Leadership team



WP3: Improved parameterizations of cloud-aerosol interactions

Leads: Carlos Perez (BSC), Zamin Kanji (ETH Zürich)

Link to EarthCARE: use of observations in evaluating model parameterizations

WP4: Extremes and natural climate feedbacks

Leads: Annele Virtanen (UEF), Ilona Riipinen (Stockholm Univ)

 Link to EarthCARE: use of observations together with models to estimate climate feedbacks

WP5: Cloud-aerosol forcings and climate responses

Leads: Twan van Noije (KNMI), Moa Sporre (Lund Univ)

- **Link to EarthCARE:** use of observations to evaluate improved ESMs





Leadership team



WP6: Open science and data management

Leads: Anca Hienola (FMI), Jennie Thomas (CNRS/IGE)

 Link to EarthCARE: Establishing pathways for effective workflow, storage, distribution, and availability of data

WP7: Dissemination, Exploitation, Education, and Communications
Leads: Jennie Thomas (CNRS/IGE), Harri Kokkola (FMI)
Link to EarthCARE: stakeholder interactions that feedback through the continuous process via implementation of our international advisory committee (IAC). This task also coordinates CERTAINTY activities with the Validation
Programmes of EarthCARE/MetOp-SG.





Consortium expertise









Consortium Links with EarthCARE





Assimilation of EarthCARE cloud radar and lidar observations; EarthCARE JMAG Lidar data assimilation (new observation operators; backscatter and extinction) & cloud doppler radar data for assimilation within ECMWF's IFS to constrain the vertical distribution of aerosol and clouds *simultaneously*.



Scientific coordinator for the EarthCARE (lidar and aerosol related) Cal/Val & key partner in ground based observations (ACTRIS)

Use of ASKOS/JATAC campaign and the ACROSS Mediterranean experiment for EarthCARE in CERTAINTY. Achieve ACI radiative closure with irradiance observations from ground, air or satellite using observational synergies. Reducing uncertainties in aerosol optical properties to improve aerosol assimilation, focusing on particle depolarization.



Science and Cal/Val Campaigns; EarthCARE JMAG

Synthesizing aircraft observations to quantify ACI processes & Preparing for the use of EarthCARE EarthCARE validation using ground-based observations and products from airborne EarthCARE-like instrumentation.

Use of campaign data: Earth Care Validation; Tropical Oceans and Organized Convection (EC-TOOC; 2024)



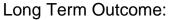
CARDINAL L2 project lead & ATLID L2a and L1b processor development; EarthCARE JMAG EarthCARE product knowledge for EarthCARE Cal/Val and lidar assimilation Cloud-aerosol forcings and climate responses



Key links to EarthCARE

Provide:

- L1b & L2 Data
- Instrument and product knowledge



- new products and collections
- Improved predictions of precipitation assessed using satellite observations (EarthCARE) and reanalysis/analysis.
- EarthCARE and Metop-SG data and methods will be an integral part of ACI studies and model evaluation
- Improved quantification and actions that consider the role of ACI in weather/climate new higher-level (combined) products



- Independent evaluation and validation of the EarthCARE products.
- 3 new products for EarthCARE (dust, CCN, IN concentration profiles)
- 5 satellite products validated via Cal/Val activities (EarthCARE and MetOp-SG missions)
- 2 validation studies on EarthCARE
- 1 model on aerosol radiative properties
- 1 new product for data assimilation (particle depolarization for EarthCARE)
- 3 new observation operators (backscatter, extinction and depolarization) for data assimilation









CERTAINTY International Advisory Committee



Representing	Organization	Position	IAC member
CMIP7	WCRP Coupled Model Intercomparison Project	Director	Eleanor O'Rourke
	(CMIP) International Project Office		
EarthCARE	European Space Agency (ESA), EO Programme	Senior Engineer	Rob Koopman
	Department		
METOP-SG	European Organisation for the Exploitation of	Project Scientist	Thierry Marbach
	Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)		
ACTRIS	The Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases Research	Scientific chair	Paolo Laj
	Infrastructure		
C3S	Copernicus Climate Change Service	Senior Scientist	William Bell
CAMS	Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service	Principal Scientist	Johannes Flemming
WMO	World Meteorological Organization	Scientific Officer	Sara Basart



Discussion Points & Questions



- EarthCARE Cal-Val specialists (e.g. NOA, DLR, UHEL), assimilation (ECMWF) and EarthCARE L2 products (KNMI) are involved on CERTAINTY & EarthCARE. Are any additional steps needed for our interactions?
- How should we set up communications between CERTAINTY and EarthCARE team beyond the commissioning phase?
- Topics for future focused discussions: EarthCARE Cal/Val activities in CERTAINTY & coordination with groundbased observations (ACTRIS (EARLINET/CLOUDNET), PollyNet , ARM)
- CERTAINTY and CleanCloud (upcoming presentation) projects collaborate via the ESA-AIRSENSE project to leverage advancements achieved by both initiatives.
- Upcoming events
 - EarthCARE meetings/conferences: EGU-2024, ILRC-2024 & Launch May 2024!
 - O CERTAINTY kick off (2024)
- The KNMI position, focusing 40% on EarthCARE cal/val and 60% on aerosol model improvements, will be advertised in December. Inform us if you know candidates!!





Extra slides





Coordination team







Institut des Géosciences de l'Environnement





Jennie Thomas, CNRS Researcher + Adeline Suppo, Communications Officer







Harri Kokkola, FMI Research Professor





EU Europe call, duration, and budget



Selected highlights from the Call: Improved knowledge in cloud-aerosol interaction

Project results are expected to contribute to following outcomes:

- Enhanced large community effort in Europe around ACI
- Improved Earth systems models
- Reduced uncertainties in climate models through a better representation of cloud formation, aerosol-cloud interaction, and their combined radiative properties.

The projects should address this challenge through:

- Enhancing the systematic and coordinated collection and use of ground-based or airborne observing systems
 from relevant existing networks (e.g. Earlinet, Aeronet, ACTRIS). These datasets will also be critical to enhance
 satellite retrievals and validation of cloud and aerosols parameters.
- Establishing in the course of the projects wide-open access to the observation data produced within relevant measurement network databases (e.g. ACTRIS).

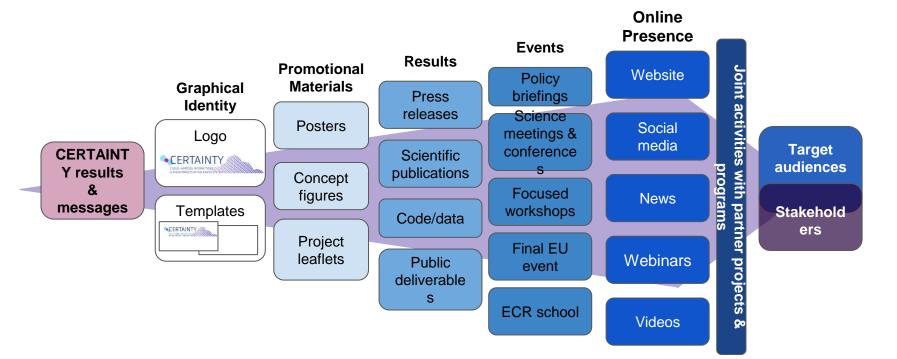
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Methods for reaching audience







Stages of dissemination

Early in the

Establish IAC

(stakeholder

engagement);

communications

partnerships with

ongoing initiatives

channels: formalize

project:

establish



SERTAINTY Impact

During the project:

Get feedback from stakeholders, proactively communicate results in communication channels; maximize impact through communication and engagement activities; make results public and reproducible

End of project:

Establish project legacy through open access publications, data, model code, and deliverables; transfer next steps to new initiatives and projects; transfer knowledge to climate and weather services; communicate

weather services; communicate projects; ensure uptake Grant duration (4 years) mmendations to EU and Lastinguis pact wider international climate policy for accommunity

After the project:

Communicate research beyond the lifetime of the project; ensure dissemination and communication of final outcomes; further the project legacy through ongoing work in other projects; ensure uptake

