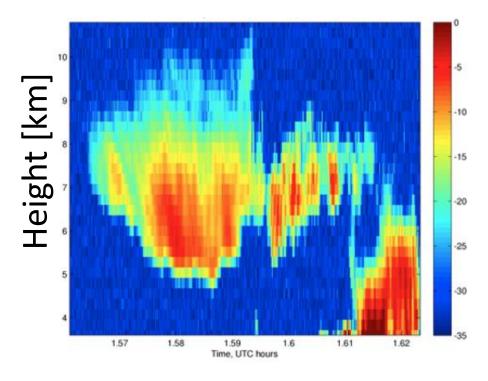


#### CloudSat mission

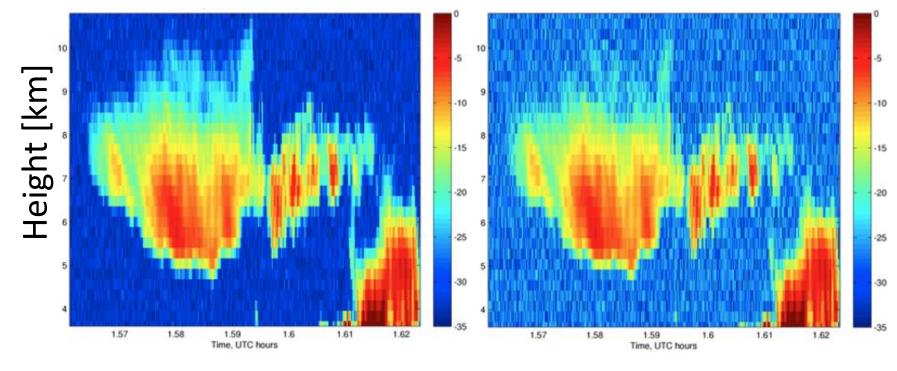
# A climate-stable record of upper-tropospheric cloud changes from CloudSat 2006—2018

Mark Richardson<sup>1</sup>, Hanii Takahashi<sup>1</sup>, Matthew D. Lebsock<sup>1</sup>, Roger Marchand<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology <sup>2</sup>University of Washington



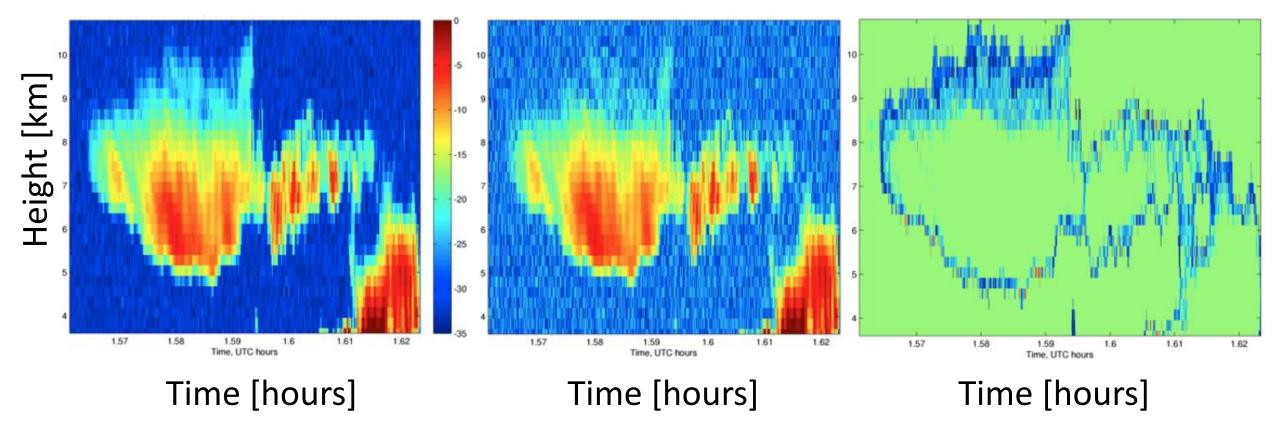


Time [hours]

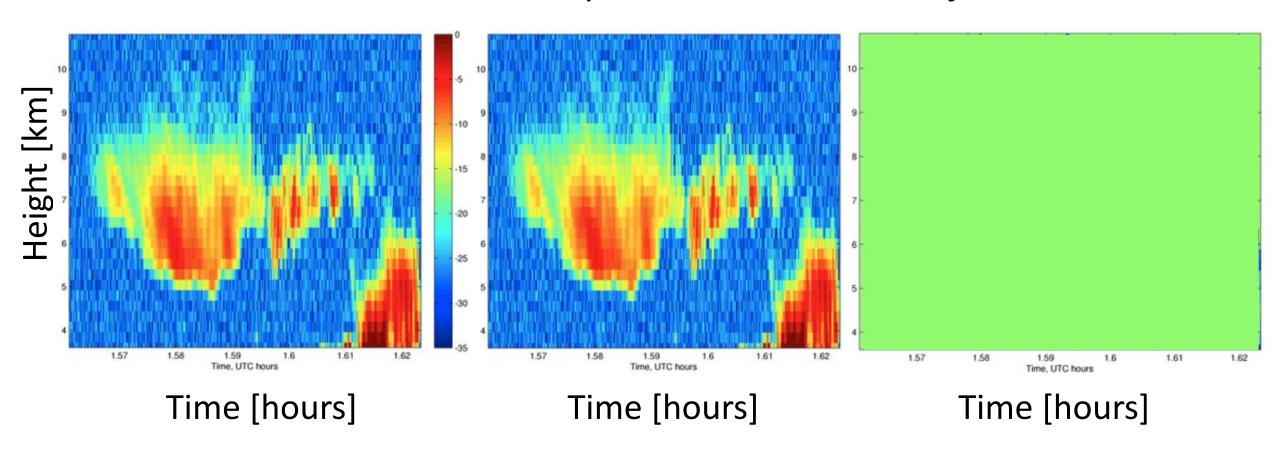


Time [hours]

Time [hours]

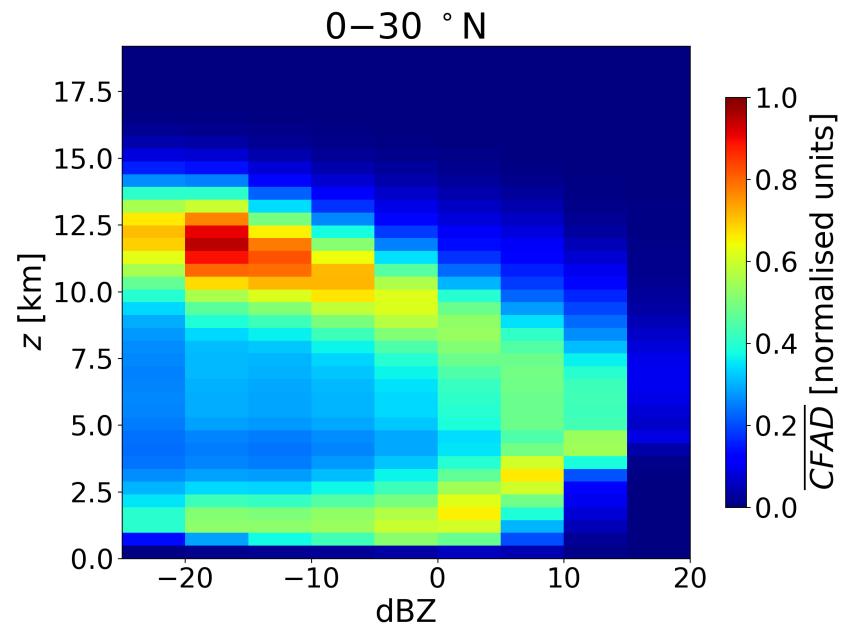


### Solution: add time-varying noise through mission to ensure consistent interpretation of cloud objects

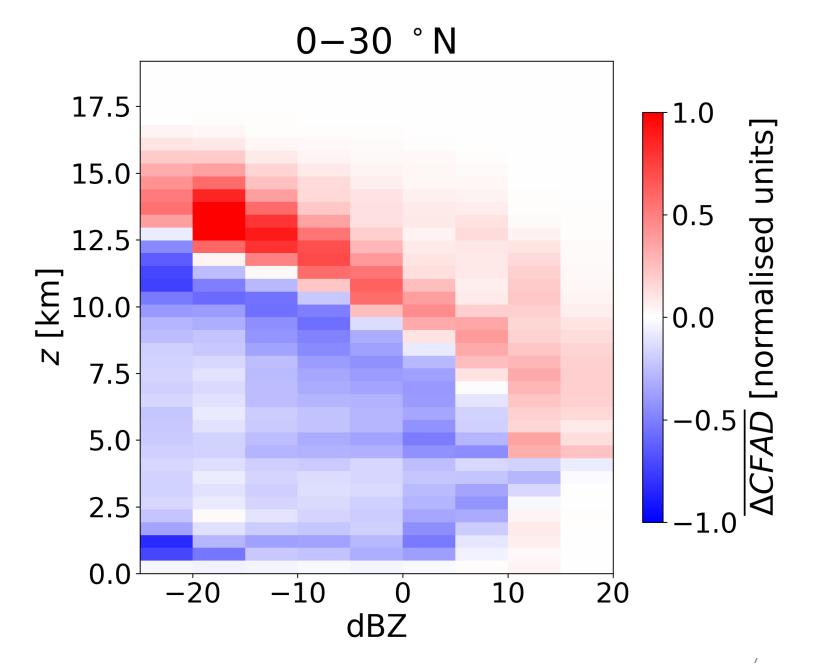


Contoured
Frequency (by)
Altitude
Diagram

Histogram of many radar beams over time/place (here: 0—10 °N, 2006--2015)

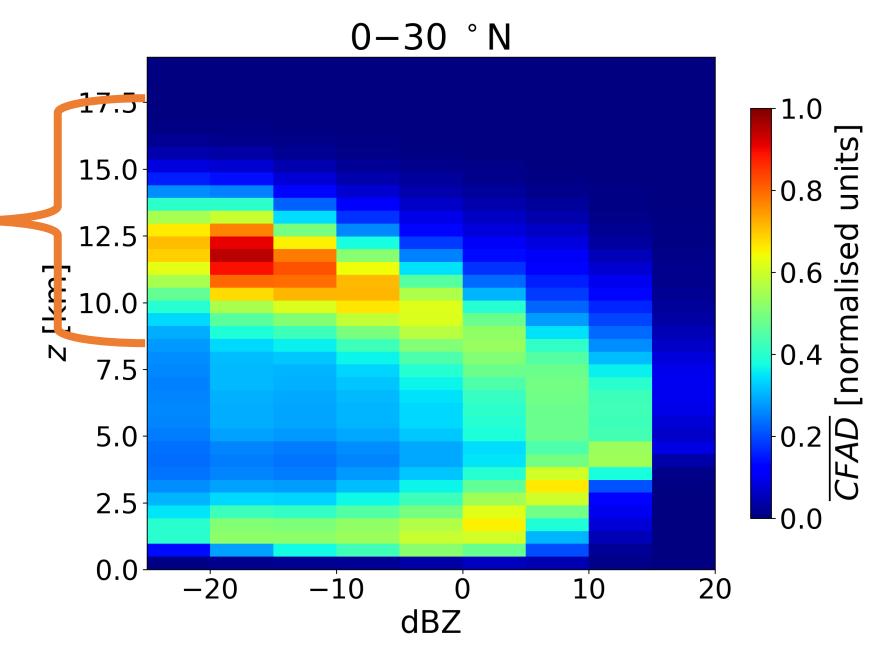


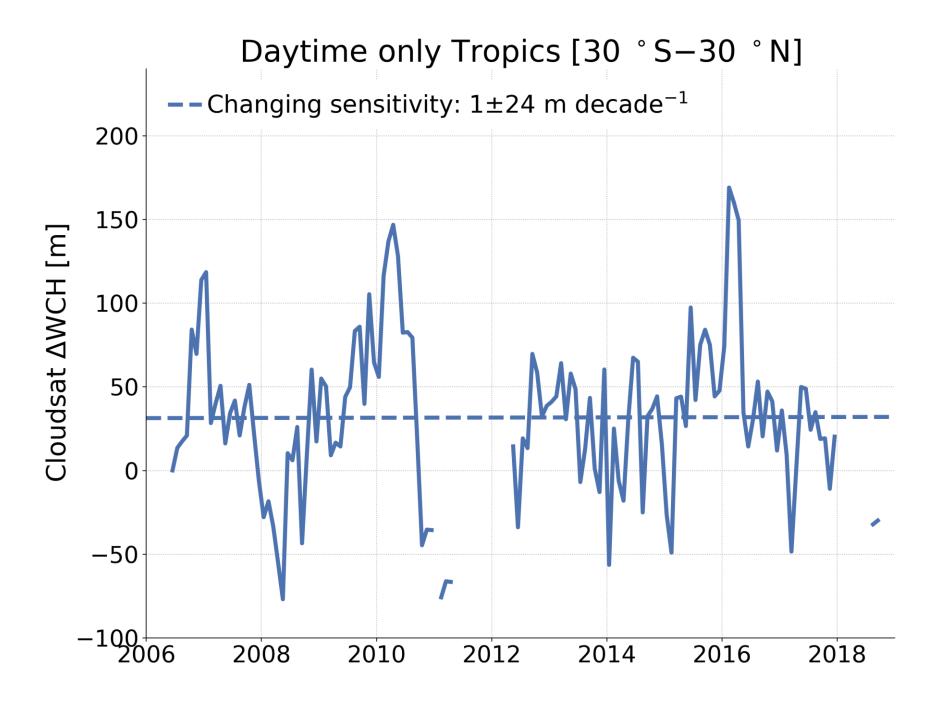
Changes between first and second half of CloudSat Record

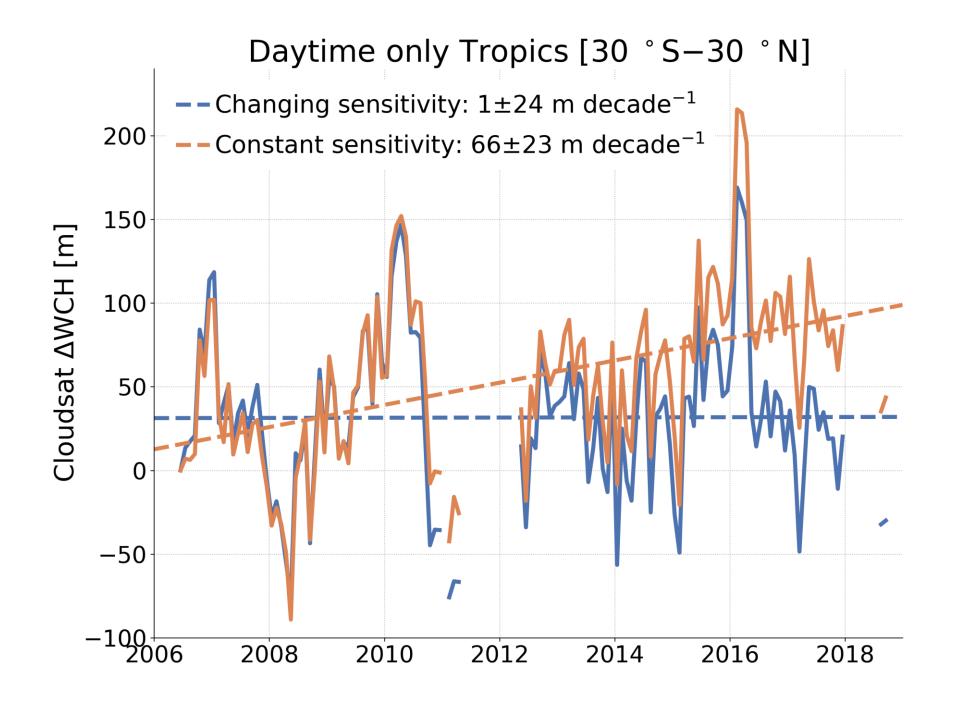




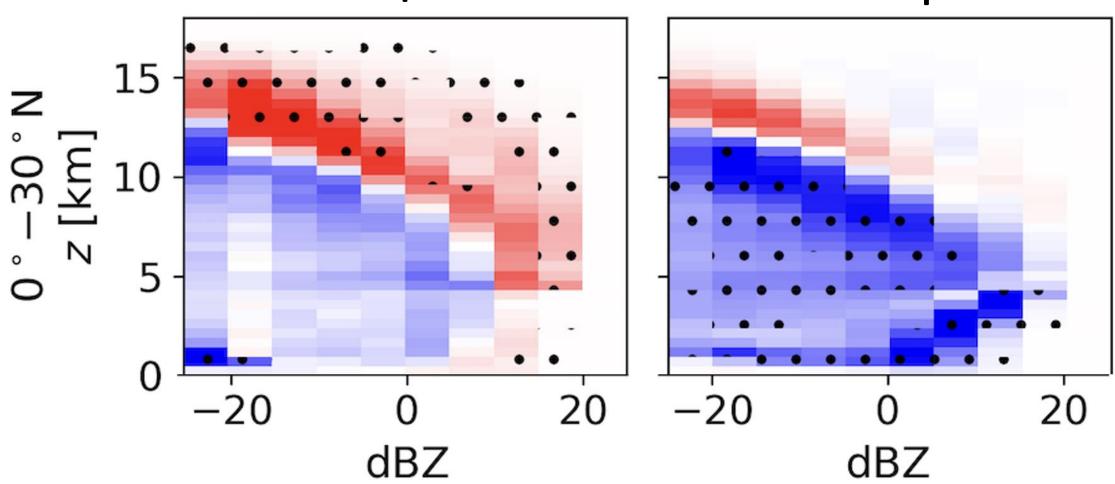
Average height of the upper-troposphere part of this histogram



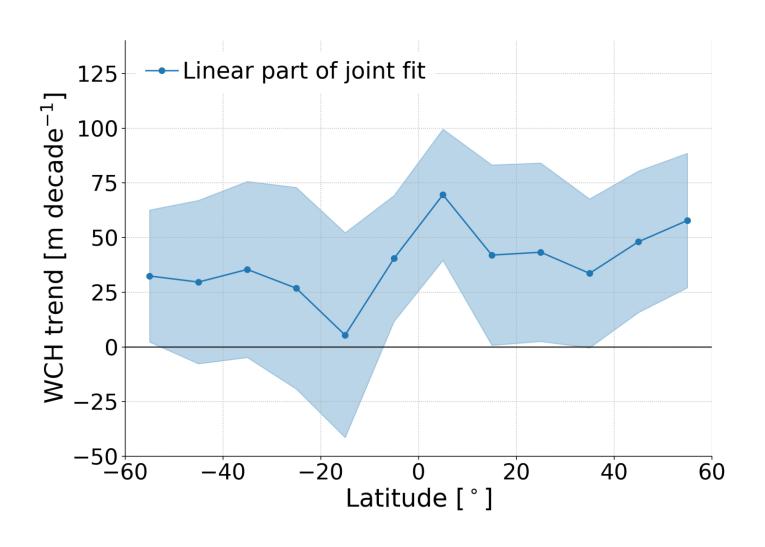




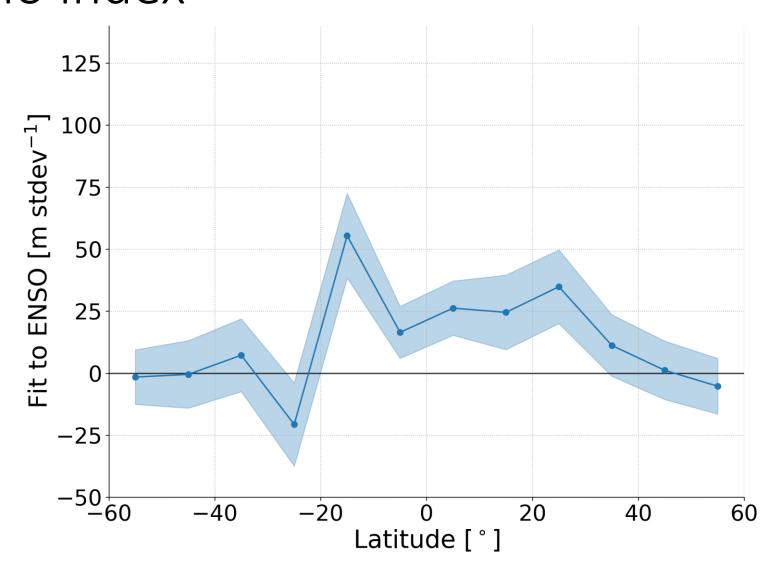
0—30 °N daytime only
Slope ENSO response



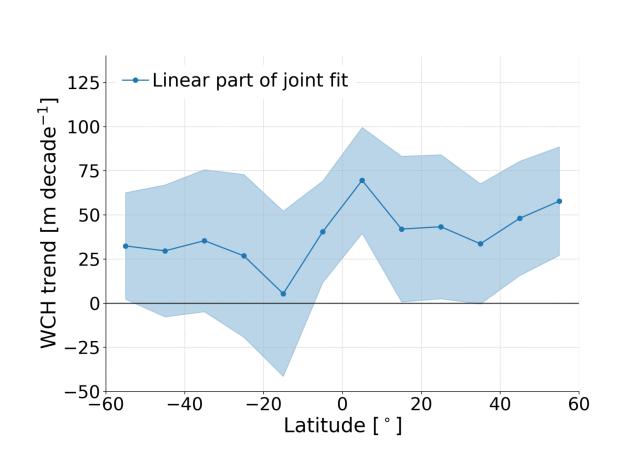
## Linear fit by latitude $\pm 2\sigma$ $\Box$ blue line is what you get when also fitting to an El Nino index

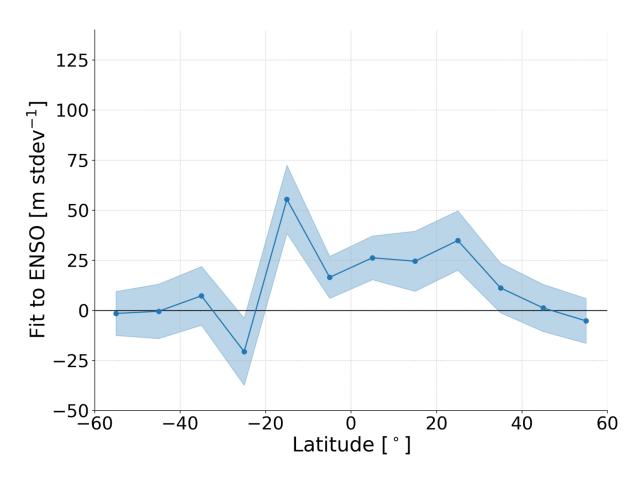


### Latitude response to 1 stdev change in El Nino index



### Possibly interesting – NH extratropics show significant trend and barely any ENSO response





#### Conclusions

CloudSat constant sensitivity is coming, thanks to Roj Marchand!

 Can now do consistent analysis across the full CloudSat mission (2006—2020)

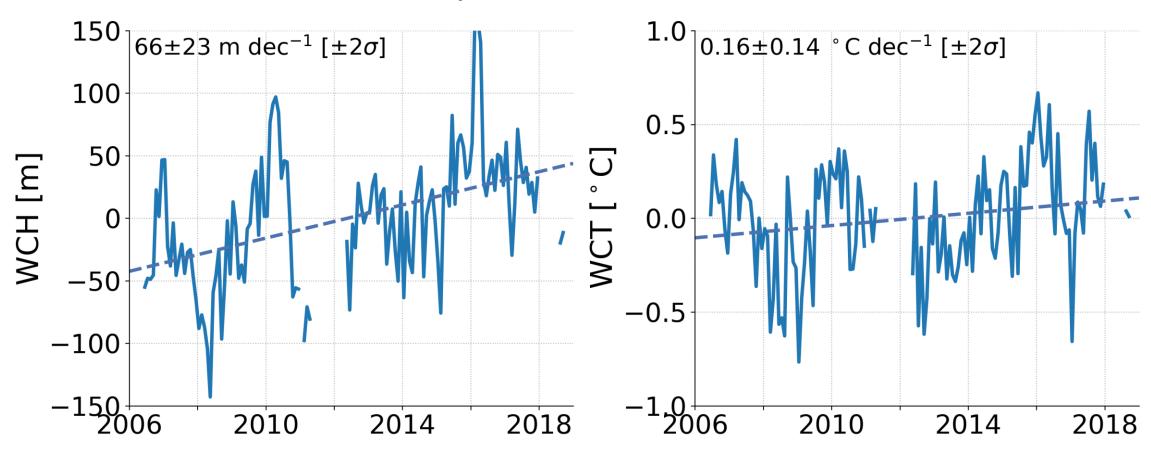
Efforts to continue through EarthCARE products would be helpful

 CloudSat's weighted cloud height trends are positive when sensitivity drift is removed

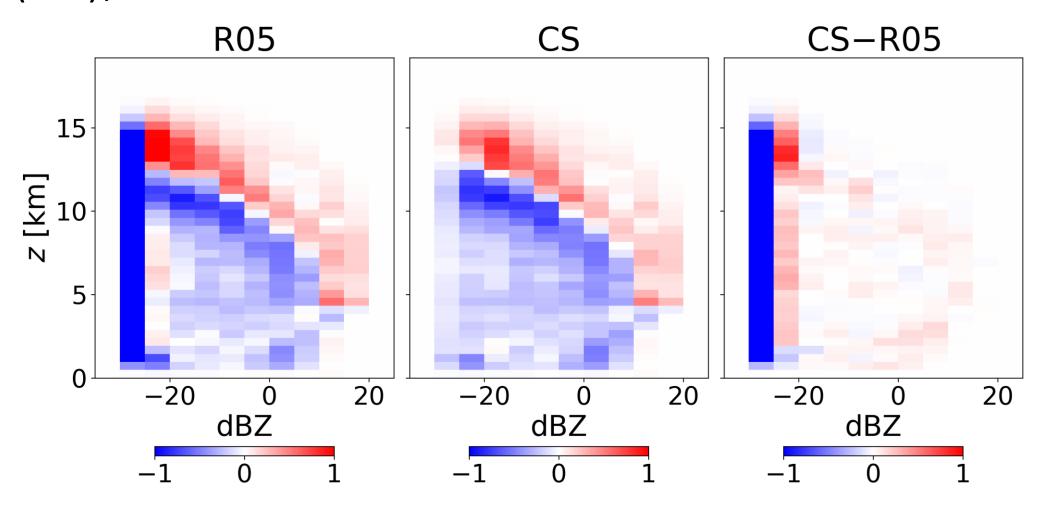
#### **HEIGHT**

#### **TEMPERATURE**

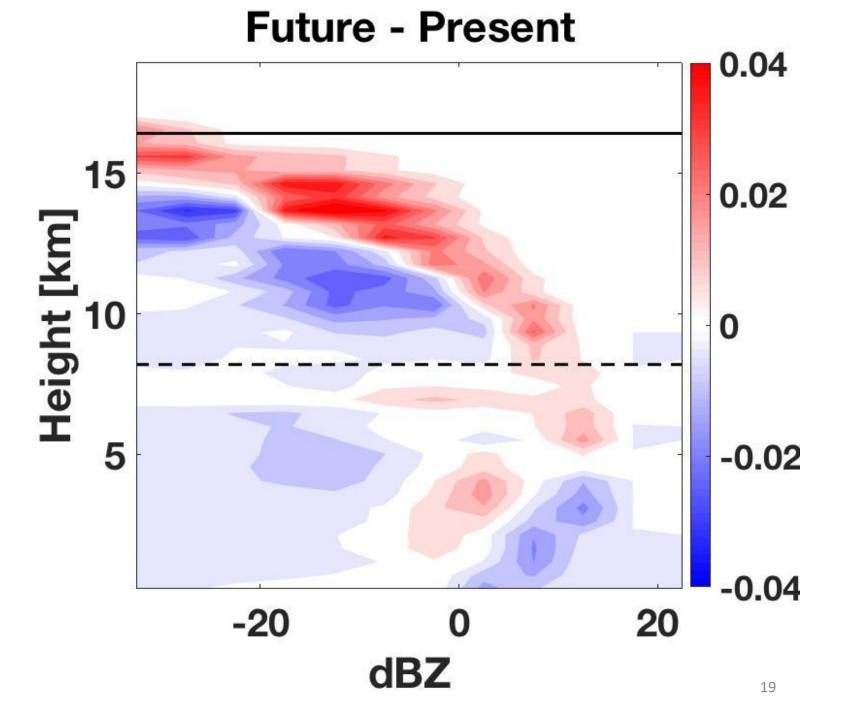
Tropics [30 ° S-30 ° N]



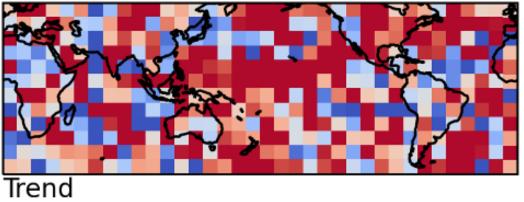
## CFAD bin trends for R05, constant sensitivity (CS), and difference

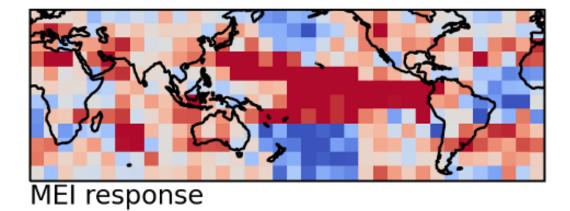


RCP8.5 change 2005—2016 to 2086—2095



#### Spatial responses





50 -50 $\Delta WCH$  [m]