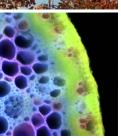


Atmospheric System Research Science Plan

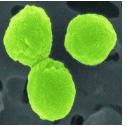
(http://www.sc.doe.gov/ober/Atmospheric System)





2010 ASR Science Team Meeting North Bethesda Marriott Hotel Bethesda, MD March 16, 2010

Research Science Plan.pdf)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

Ashley Williamson, Ph.D. Program Manager, Atmospheric System Research Climate and Environmental Sciences Division

> Office of Science

Office of Biological and Environmental Research

Acknowledgments and Thanks

"This document identifies research needs, gaps, opportunities, and challenges captured from numerous discussions at scientific workshops, ARM Research and Atmospheric Science working group meetings, and from the scientific literature. BER is grateful to the many scientists who have shared their knowledge and insights with special thanks to ..."

- Dave Turner
- Matt Shupe
- Allison McComiskey
- Ann Fridlind
- Bob McGraw
- Tony Del Genio
- Bob Ellingson

- Steve Schwartz
- Warren Wiscombe
- Steve Klein
- Steve Ghan
- Jeff Gaffney
- Many others via WG interactions, meetings, etc.

Atmospheric System Research

- New program by combining Atmospheric Science Program (ASP) and the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) science program
- Focuses on process research needed to improve the representation of clouds and aerosols in the climate models
- New ARM instruments open new research
 opportunities for ASR
- Program Managers Kiran Alapaty and Ashley Williamson
- Teamed with ARM Facility Program Managers, Wanda Ferrell and Rick Petty

ASR Science Plan Overview

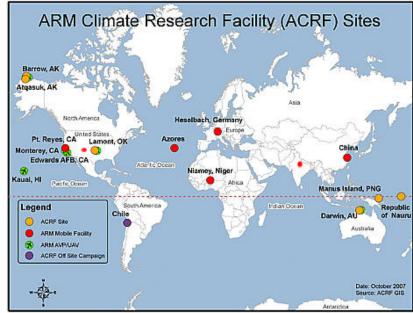
- 1.0 Introduction (who we are and what we're about)
 - 1.1 Historical Background
 - 1.2 Scientific Motivation
 - 1.3 Programmatic Strategy
- 2.0 Process Research (what we study)
 - 2.1 Aerosol Life Cycle
 - 2.2 Cloud Life Cycle
 - 2.3 Aerosol-Cloud-Precipitation Interactions
- 3.0 Measurement and Process Modeling Research (*how* we do it tools and techniques)
 - 3.1 Observational Methods and Tools
 - 3.2 Process Modeling Methods and Tools
- 4.0 Future Directions
- Appendix A ARM Instrumentation
- Appendix B Accomplishments of the ARM and ASP Programs

Goal of Atmospheric System Research

The goal of ASR, in partnership with the enhanced ARM Facility, is to quantify the interactions among <u>aerosols</u>, <u>clouds</u>, <u>precipitation</u>, <u>radiation</u>, <u>dynamics</u>, and thermodynamics to <u>improve</u> fundamental <u>process-level understanding</u>, with the ultimate goal to <u>reduce the uncertainty in global and</u> regional <u>climate simulations</u> and projections.

Accomplishing the Mission (1)

Maintain and augment the collection of comprehensive and continuous long-term datasets that provide measurements of radiation, aerosols, clouds, precipitation, dynamics, and thermodynamics over a range of environmental conditions at several fixed and mobile sites situated in climatically diverse locations



Accomplishing the Mission (2)

Supplement the long-term datasets with laboratory studies and shorter-duration field campaigns, both ground-based and airborne, to target specific atmospheric processes under a diversity of locations and atmospheric conditions

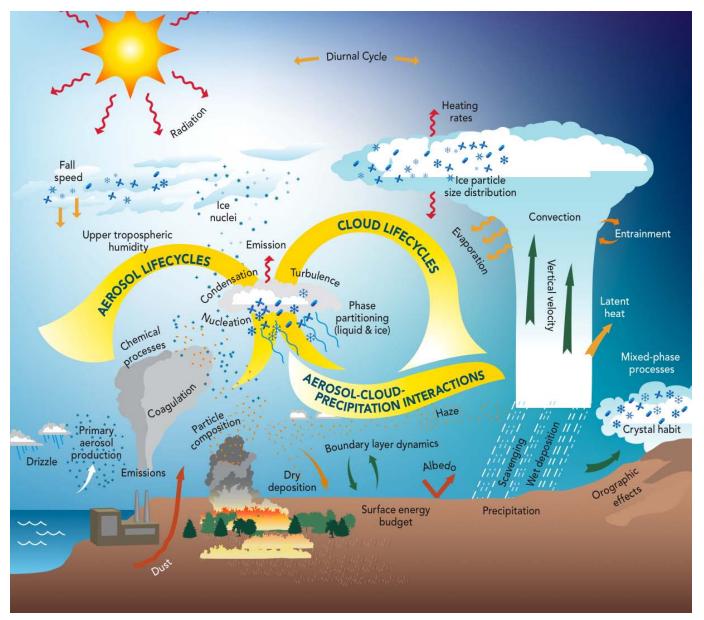


Accomplishing the Mission (3)

- Use these data, together with models, to understand and parameterize the processes that govern the atmospheric components and their interactions over all pertinent scales
- Develop integrated, scale-bridging testbeds for model parameterizations that incorporate this process-level understanding of the life cycles of aerosols, clouds, and precipitation in numerical models

Microphysical / **Global Climate Cloud System** Parcel Large Eddy Model Model **Resolving Model** Simulation Model **Chemical Models** 10,000 km 1,000 km 100 km 10 km 1 km 100 m 10 m 1 m 10 cm

One Subset of Important Atmospheric Processes



Program Focus and Directions

- Process-related research (*what we study*)
- Measurement and process-modeling related research (*how we do it – tools and techniques*)

Sections 2 and 3, respectively

Overarching Objectives – Process Research

- Determine the properties of, and interactions among, aerosols, clouds, precipitation, and radiation that are most critical to understand in order to improve their representation in climate models
- <u>Ascertain the roles of atmospheric dynamics,</u> thermodynamic structure, radiation, surface properties, and chemical and microphysical processes in the life cycles of aerosols and clouds, and <u>develop and</u> evaluate models of these processes
- Identify and quantify processes along the aerosolcloud-precipitation continuum that affect the radiative fluxes at the surface and top of the atmosphere and the radiative and latent heating rate profiles

Section 2, p 14

Process Grouping & ASR Working Groups

Cloud-Aerosol-Precipitation Interactions

Section 2.3

- Cloud particle formation
- Cloud processing of aerosol/
- Precipitation
- Radiative impacts

Cloud Lifecycle

Section 2.2

- Dynamics
- Microphysics
- Radiation

Aerosol Lifecycle

Section 2.1

- New particle formation
- Aerosol aging and mixing state
- Aerosol direct radiative forcing
- Natural vs. anthropogenic
 influences

Approach – Observations and Modeling (1)

- Determine the essential characteristics of the coordinated laboratory and field measurements necessary to understand aerosol and cloud life cycles and aerosol-cloud-precipitation-radiation interactions (e.g., variables measured, measurement accuracy, sampling strategies)
- Develop research strategies to create the integrated data products necessary to improve the understanding of aerosol-cloud-radiationprecipitation interactions (e.g., retrieval development, uncertainty analysis, data product collation, quality control)

Approach – Observations and Modeling (2)

- Utilize the integrated data products to evaluate, and ultimately improve, the parameterization of aerosolcloud-precipitation-radiation processes in models over a range of scales (e.g., what data products are needed, what metrics are used to evaluate model improvement)
- Evaluate the tradeoff between the minimum level of model complexity and model accuracy required to represent the range of atmospheric conditions that determine climatically relevant aerosol and cloud properties and aerosol-cloud-precipitation-radiation interactions

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Measurement and Process Modeling Research

Observational methods and tools

- > Aerosol observations
- Cloud observations
- > Precipitation observations
- Radiation observations
- Dynamics and thermodynamics observations

Process modeling methods and tools

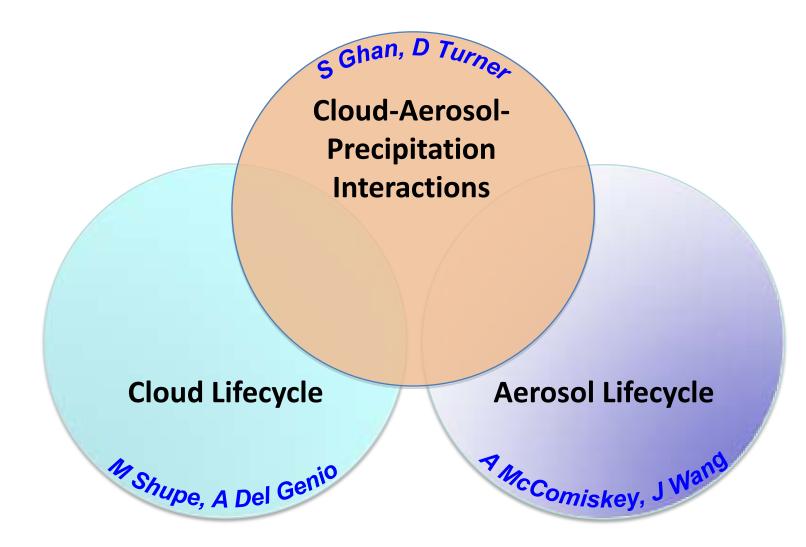
- > Model development
- > Model evaluation

Looking to the Future

- Recommend climatic locations that need further investigation (i.e., with either fixed ACRF sites or AMF deployments)
- Expansion of the aerial facility
 - Better sampling of the modes of variability (e.g., diurnal, synoptic, seasonal)
 - Develop new in-situ instrumentation to measure variables not measured or not well measured
- Develop new remote sensing capabilities to measure geophysical variables that are currently only made in-situ or not at all
- Laboratory facility to study aerosol and cloud processes in a controlled environment

Section 4

ASR Working Groups



Working Groups are where the science comes together – participate!

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