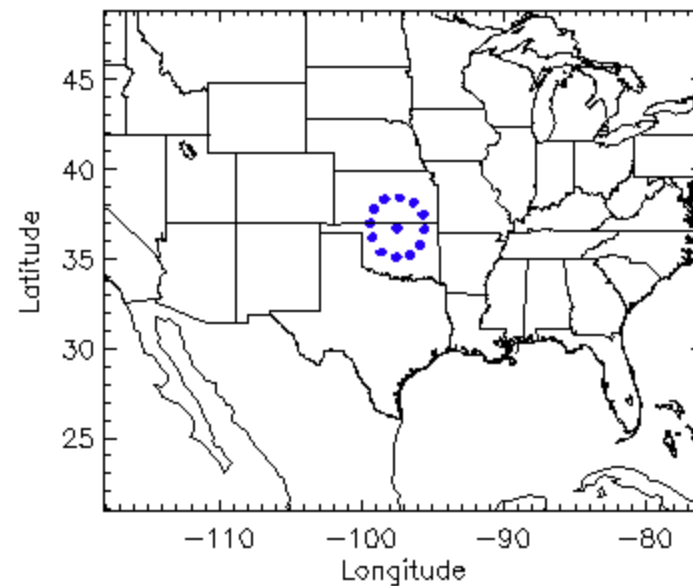
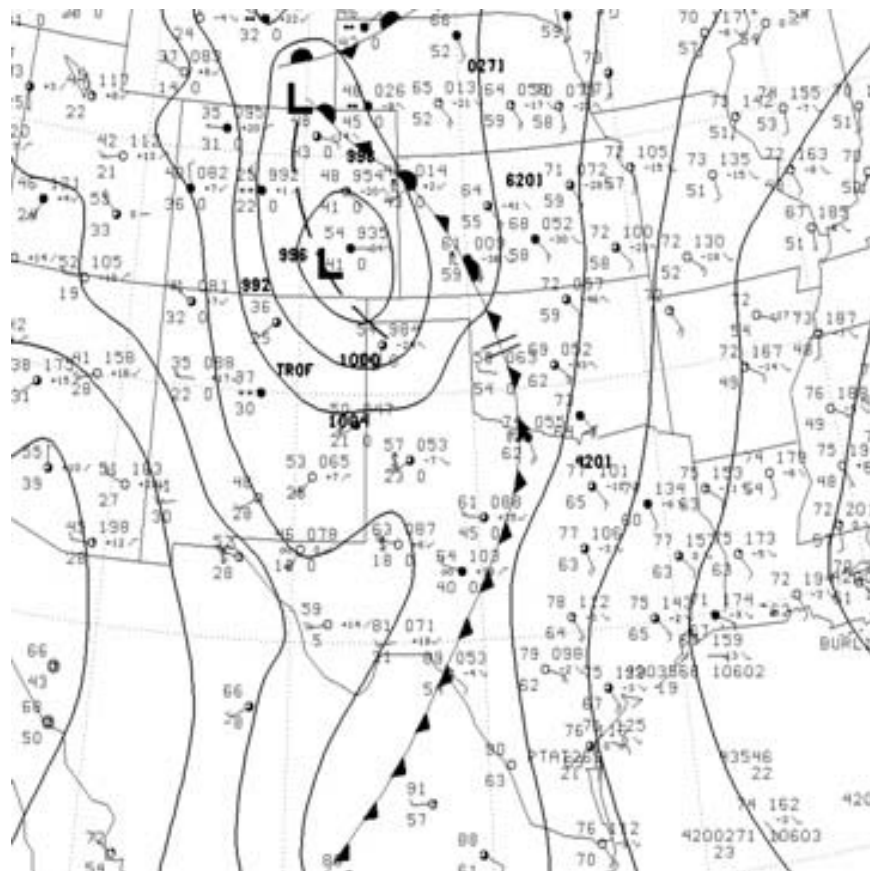


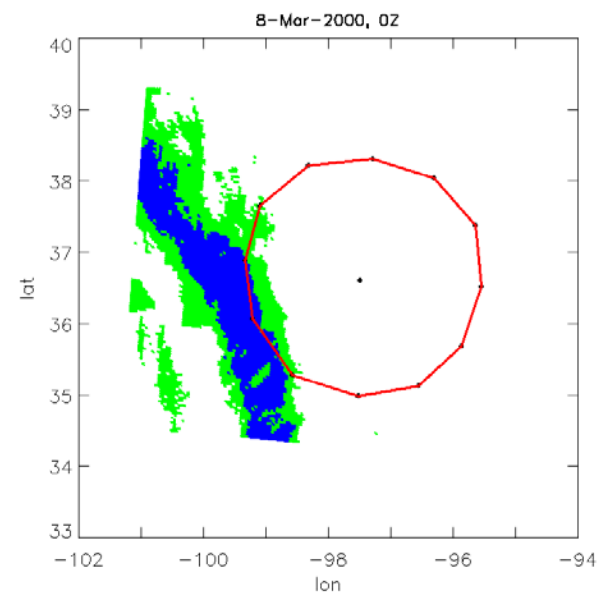
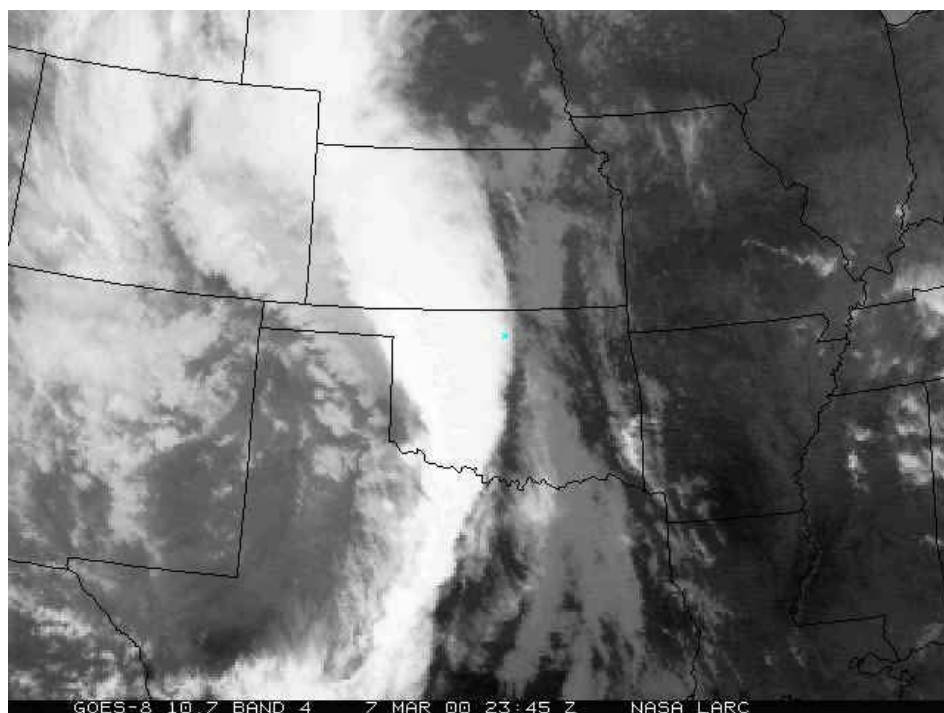
**Clouds Simulated with WRF One-way
Versus Two-way Nesting for a Frontal Event
During the March 2000 ARM Cloud IOP**

Minghua Zhang (Stony Brook University)

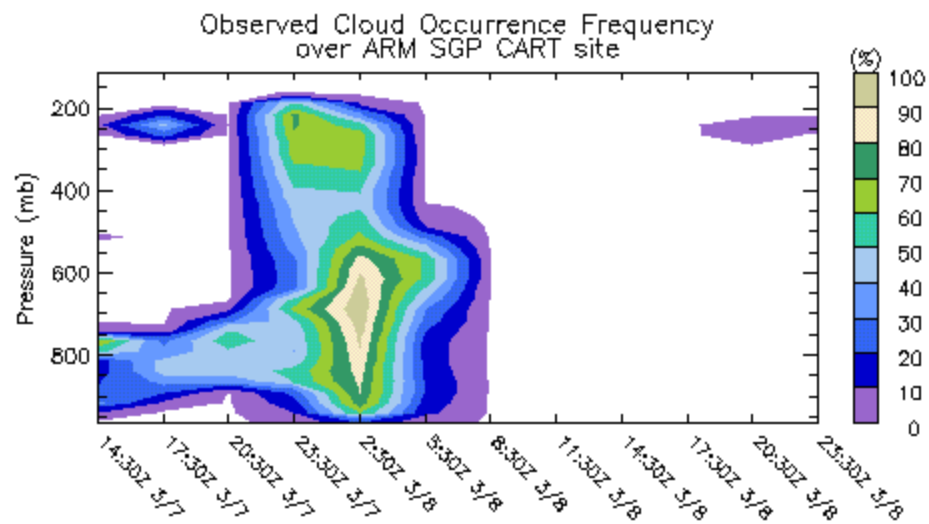
Jingbo Wu (Stony Brook University, GISS/Columbia University)

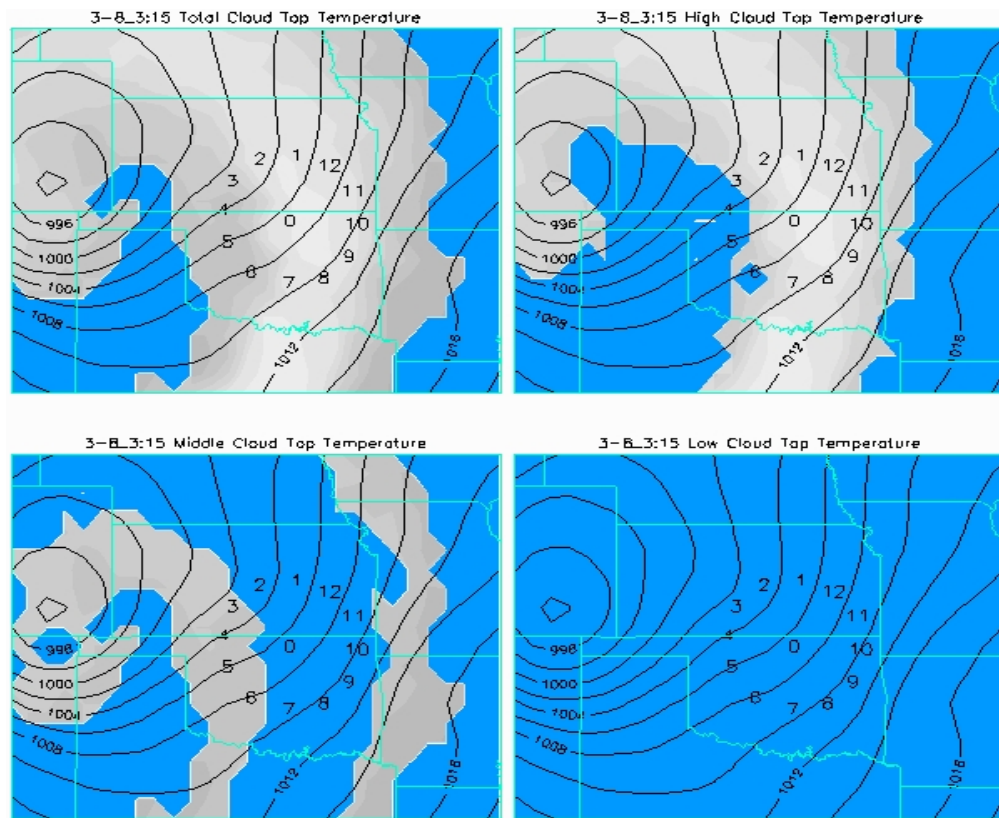


March 8, 2000



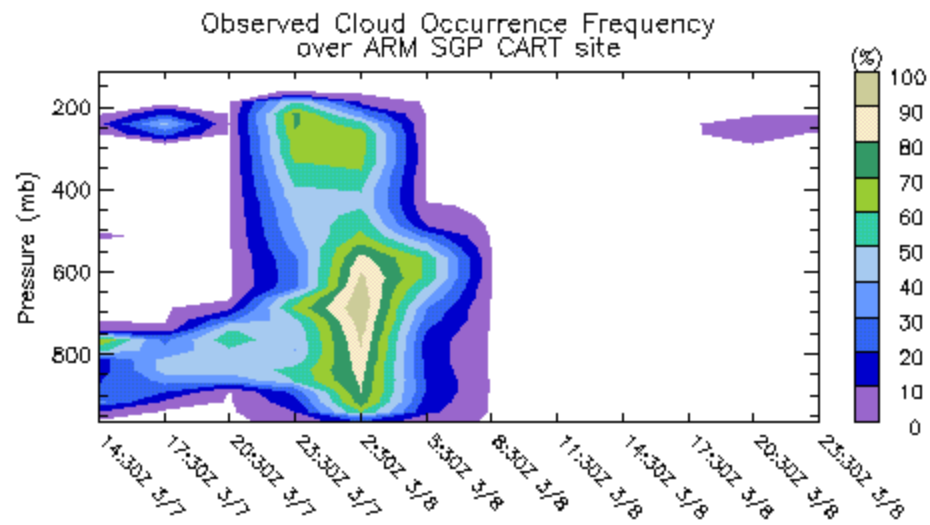
00Z March 8, 2000



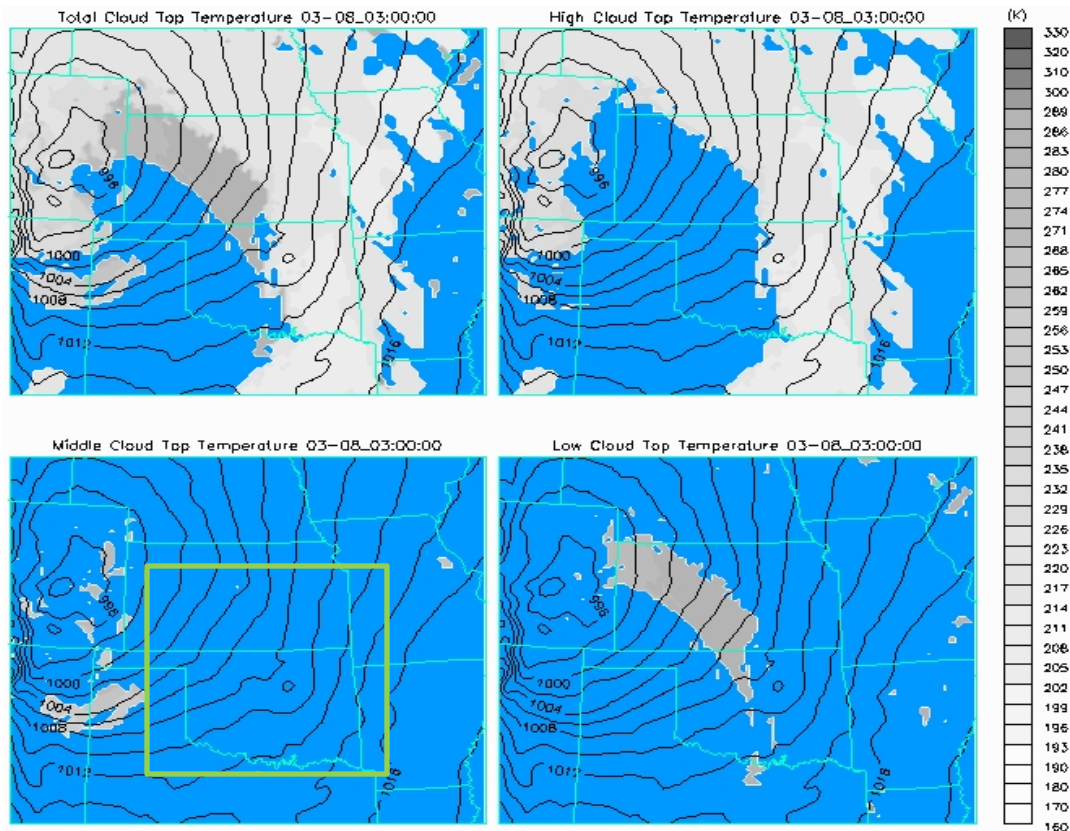


GOES

03Z March 8, 2000

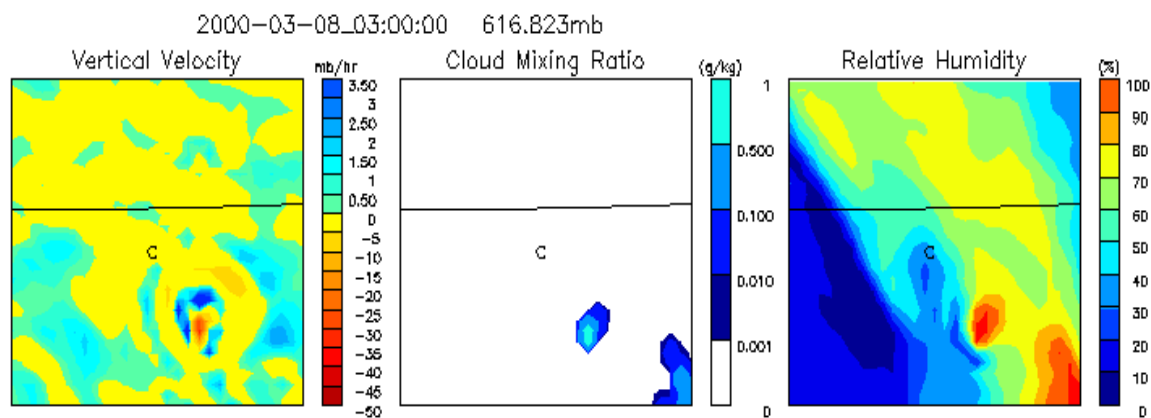


ARSCL

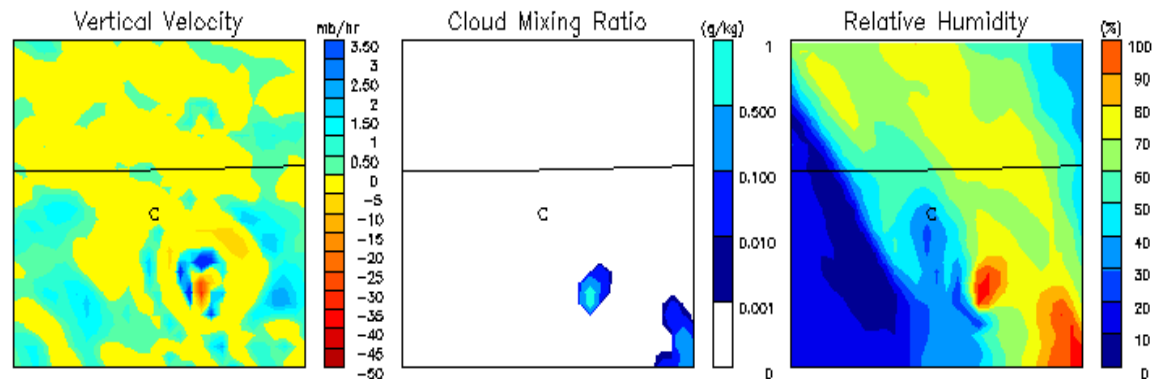


03Z March 8, 2000

WRF 12 km



2000-03-08_03:00:00 616.823mb



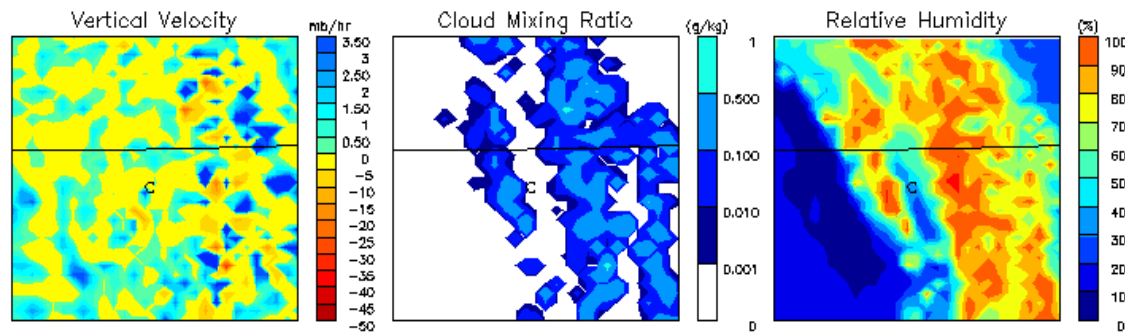
03Z March 8, 2000

WRF 12 km

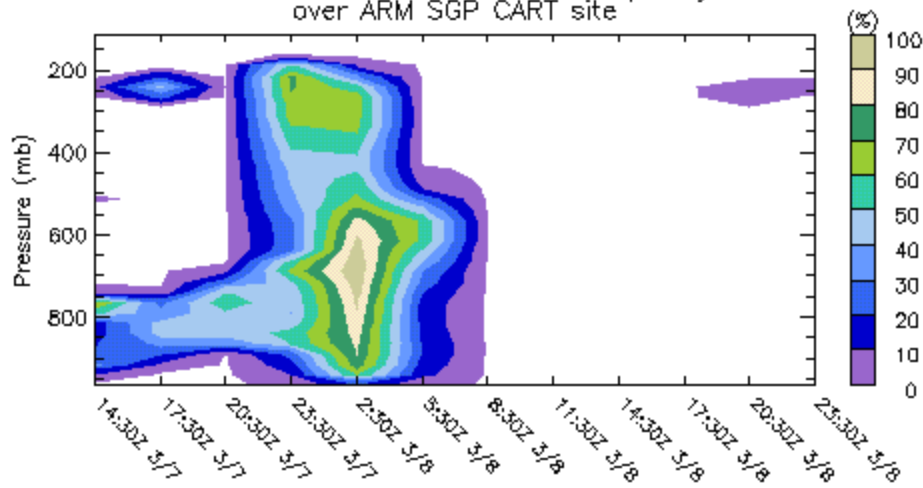
With Feedback to

12 km Scale from 4 km

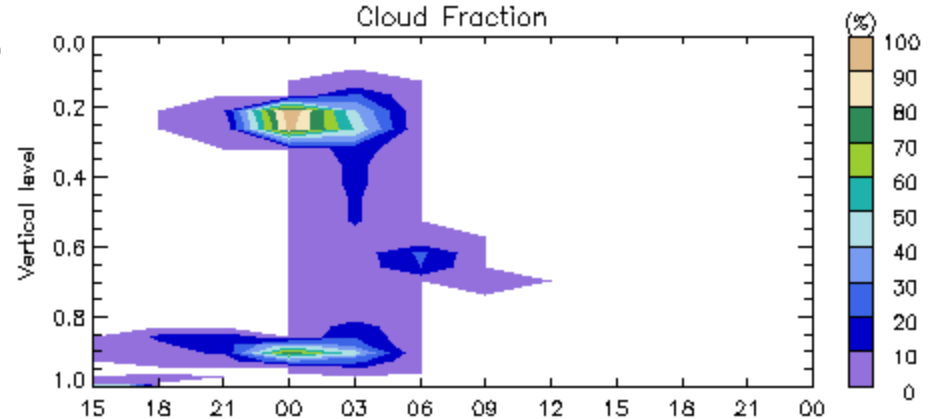
2000-03-08_03:00:00 617.247mb

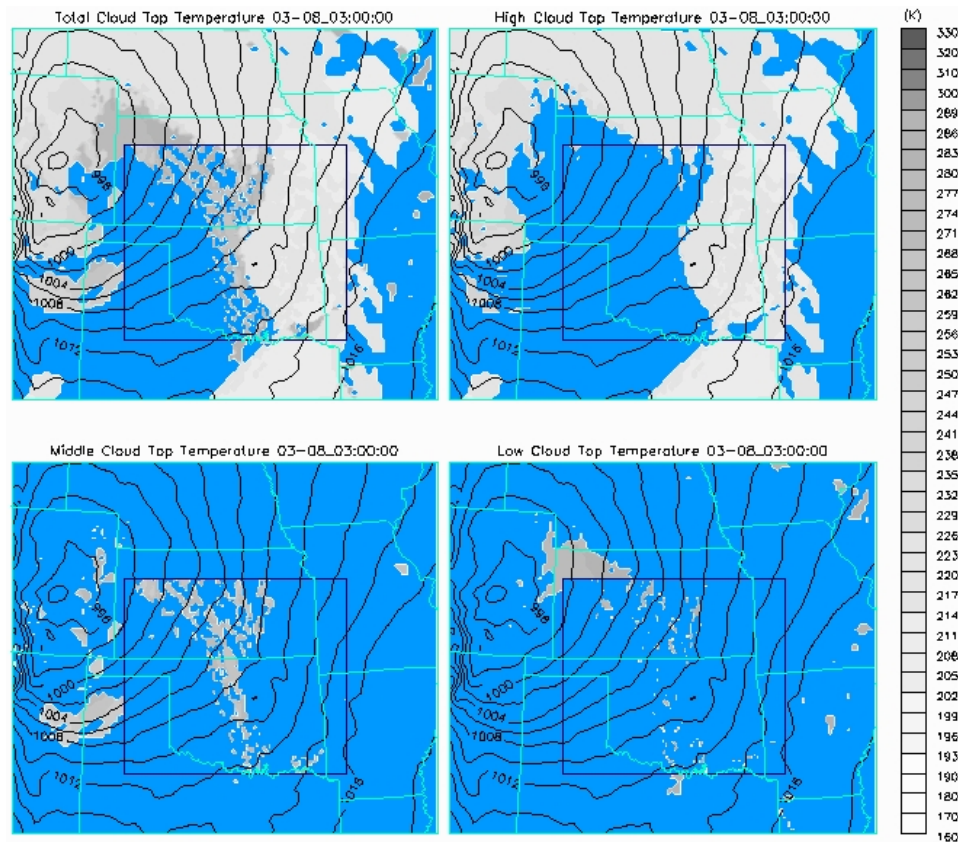


Observed Cloud Occurrence Frequency
over ARM SGP CART site



Cloud Fraction

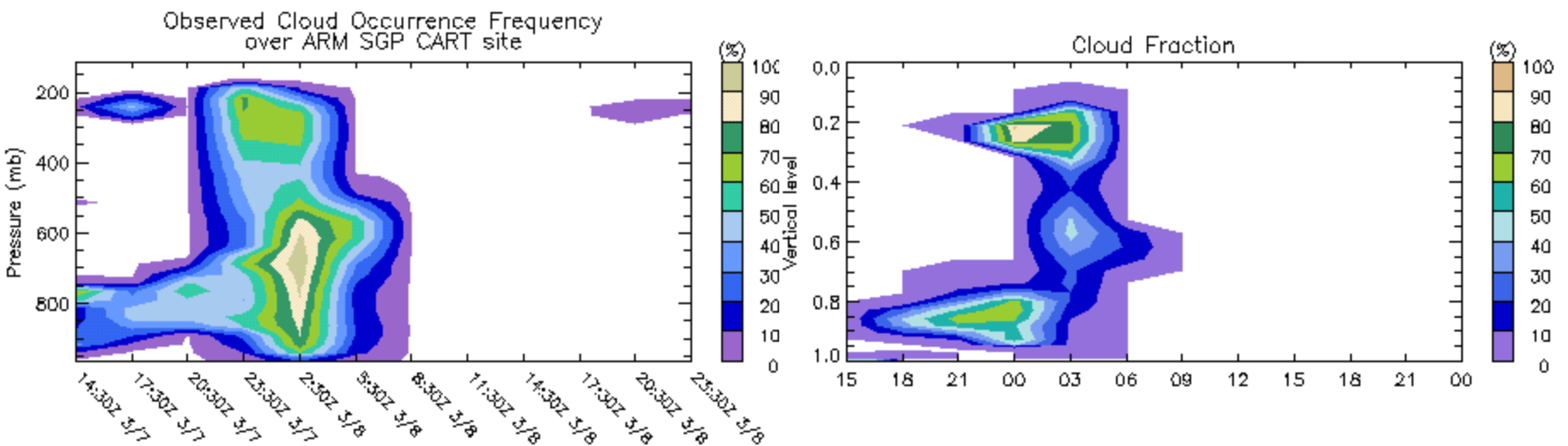


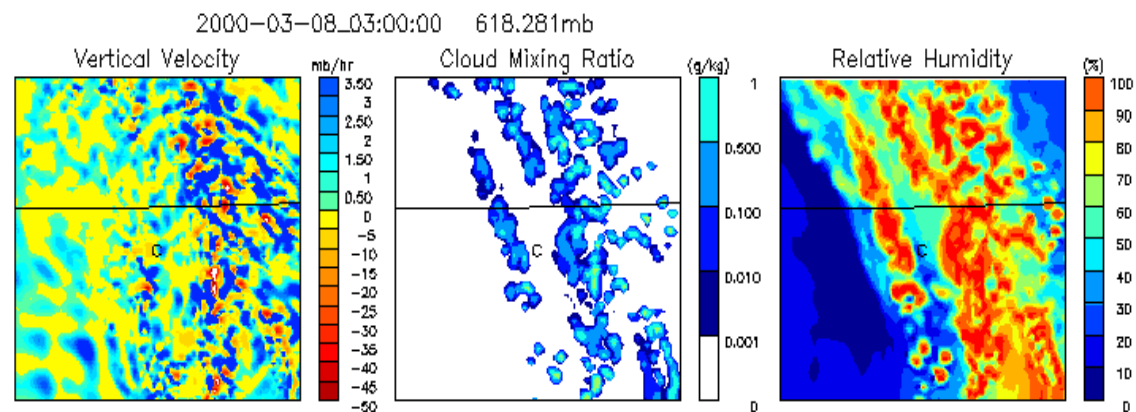


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WRF 12 km + 4km

Two-way

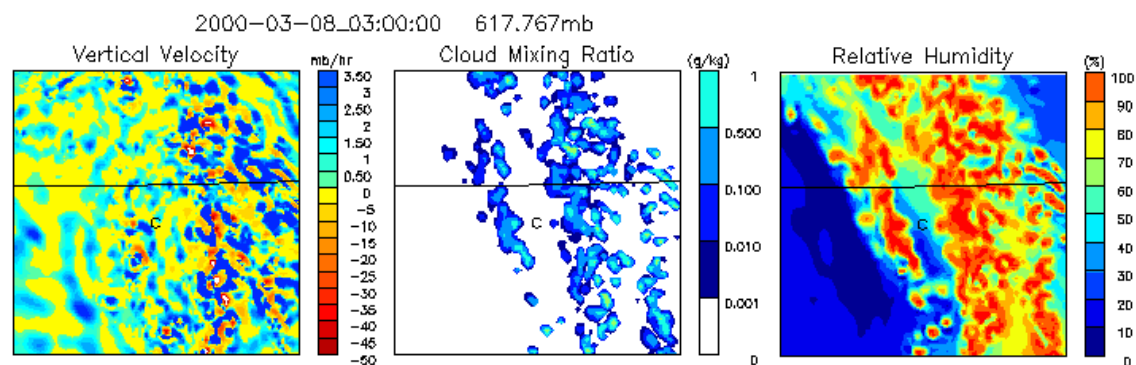




03Z March 8, 2000

4 km

Two-way versus One Way



Summary:

For the March 7-8 event during the ARM 2000 Cloud IOP, the 12 km resolution WRF with parameterized convection cannot simulate middle clouds.

Two-way nesting using 4 km with explicit convection calculation simulated middle clouds, but still underestimated the amount.

If the parameterized convection is taken from the 4 km simulation, i.e., upscale feedback is more realistic, and the coarse resolution simulation is improved to some degree.

For this particular case with convection dominating the event, one-way and two-way nesting with convection-resolving simulation produced similar results.