

Application of ARM Ground-Based Simulator to GCMs

SHAOCHENG XIE AND YUYING ZHANG

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY

Cloud Processes Research and Modeling/Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

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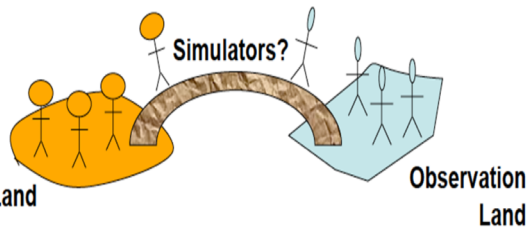
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ARM Cloud Radar Simulator for GCMs

Zhang, Y., S. Xie, et al., 2017: BAMS.



- Bridge the gap between detailed ARM cloud OBS and GCM clouds



- It has been merged into COSP v2 for climate model applications

ARM Radar Simulator Homepage

ARM
CLIMATE RESEARCH FACILITY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Office of Science

DATA CAPABILITIES RESEARCH NEWS & EVENTS ABOUT

Data Discovery Data Sources Work with ARM Data Understanding Data Quality

DATA > DATA SOURCES

RADARCFAD

BROWSE DATA

RADARCFAD: ARM RADAR CONTOURED FREQUENCY BY ALTITUDE DIAGRAM (CFAD) DATA PRODUCTS

TYPE: EVALUATION VAP

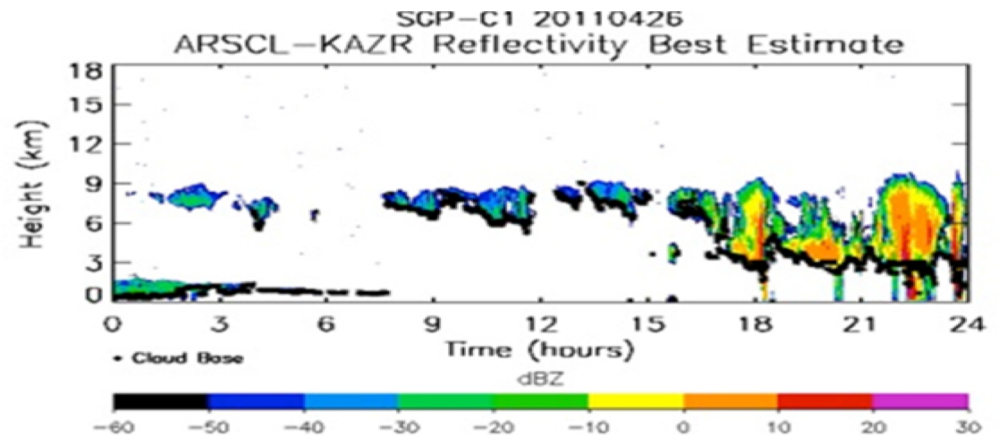
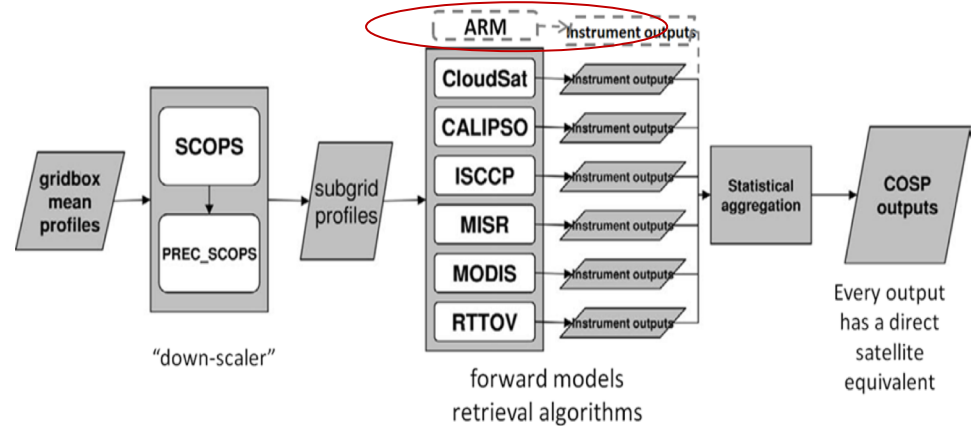
The data products are generated from the ARM Active Remote Sensing of Clouds (ARSCL) value-added products. Radar reflectivity profiles are generated with 100 meter vertical resolution and at the original temporal resolution. The profiles of minimum detectable signal and maximum record signal are applied to the original radar reflectivity. The hourly radar CFADs are generated from the processed radar reflectivity with 100 meter resolution.

PURPOSE

The goal of this task is to create a Contoured Frequency by Altitude Diagram (CFAD) from ARM measurements for evaluating ARM radar simulator output generated from climate model outputs.

MEASUREMENTS

Radar reflectivity



Support Cloud Evaluations



- Create CFAD with calibrated MMCR/KAZR data for both ARM permanent sites and selected AMF sites
- Assist major modeling centers to implement ARM radar simulator to their models in support of cloud parameterization development and evaluation
 - E3SM, CAM5, ECMWF, MIROC, Metoffice
 - GFDL, Tsinghua, GEM (Canada NWP)
- Assist ASR scientists to apply the ARM radar simulator in cloud research using detailed ARM cloud observations
 - Larry Berg - ECMWF clouds with TCAP
 - Xue Zheng – E3SM SCM for MAGIC

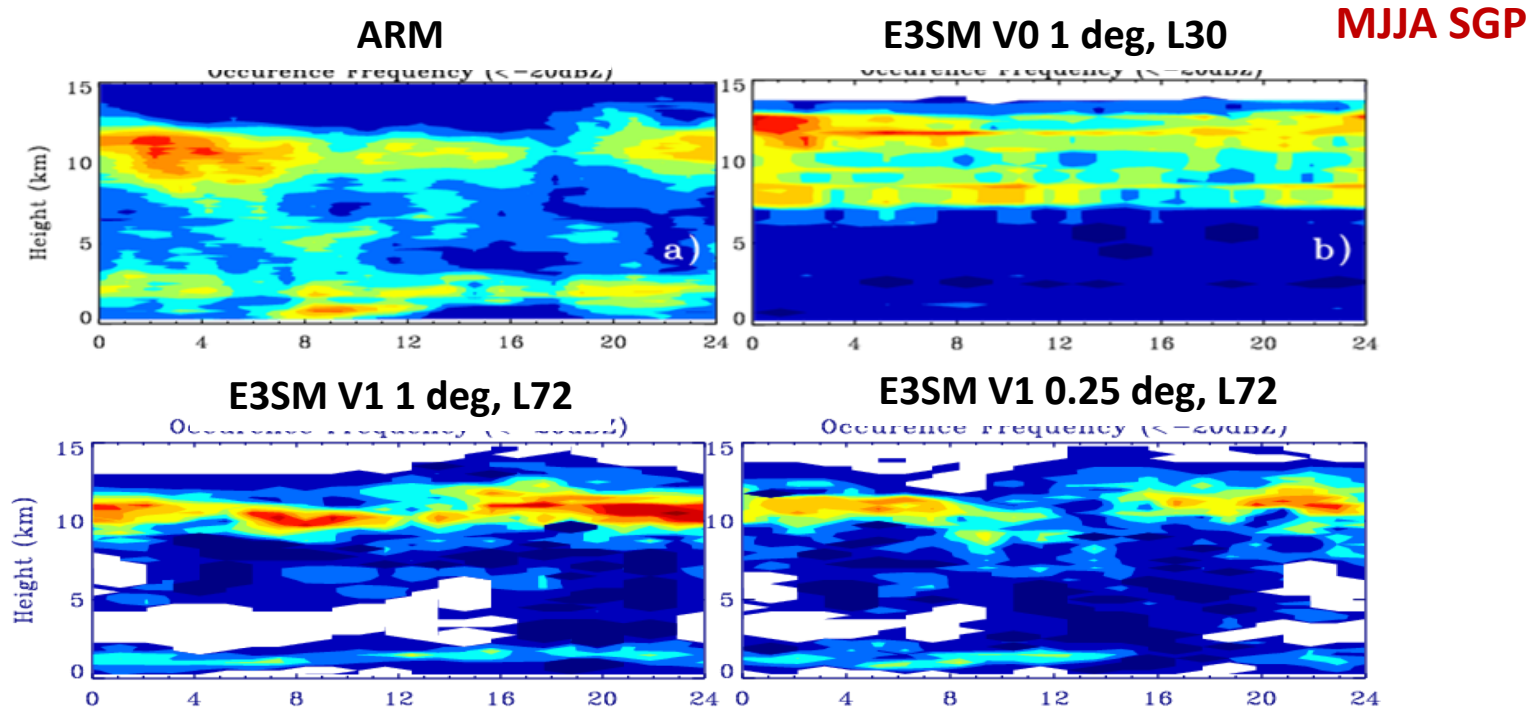
ARM Cloud Simulator in E3SM

ARM

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Zhang, Y, S. Xie, W. Lin et al.. (2018), to be submitted to JAMES

Diurnal cycle of no-precipitating clouds (<-20 dBZ)



- Lack of shallow non-precipitation clouds in E3SM v0
- Notable improvements seen in E3SM v1 for both low and high clouds. Likely due to the use of CLUBB and increase of vertical levels
- The high-res E3SM captures the diurnal variability very well

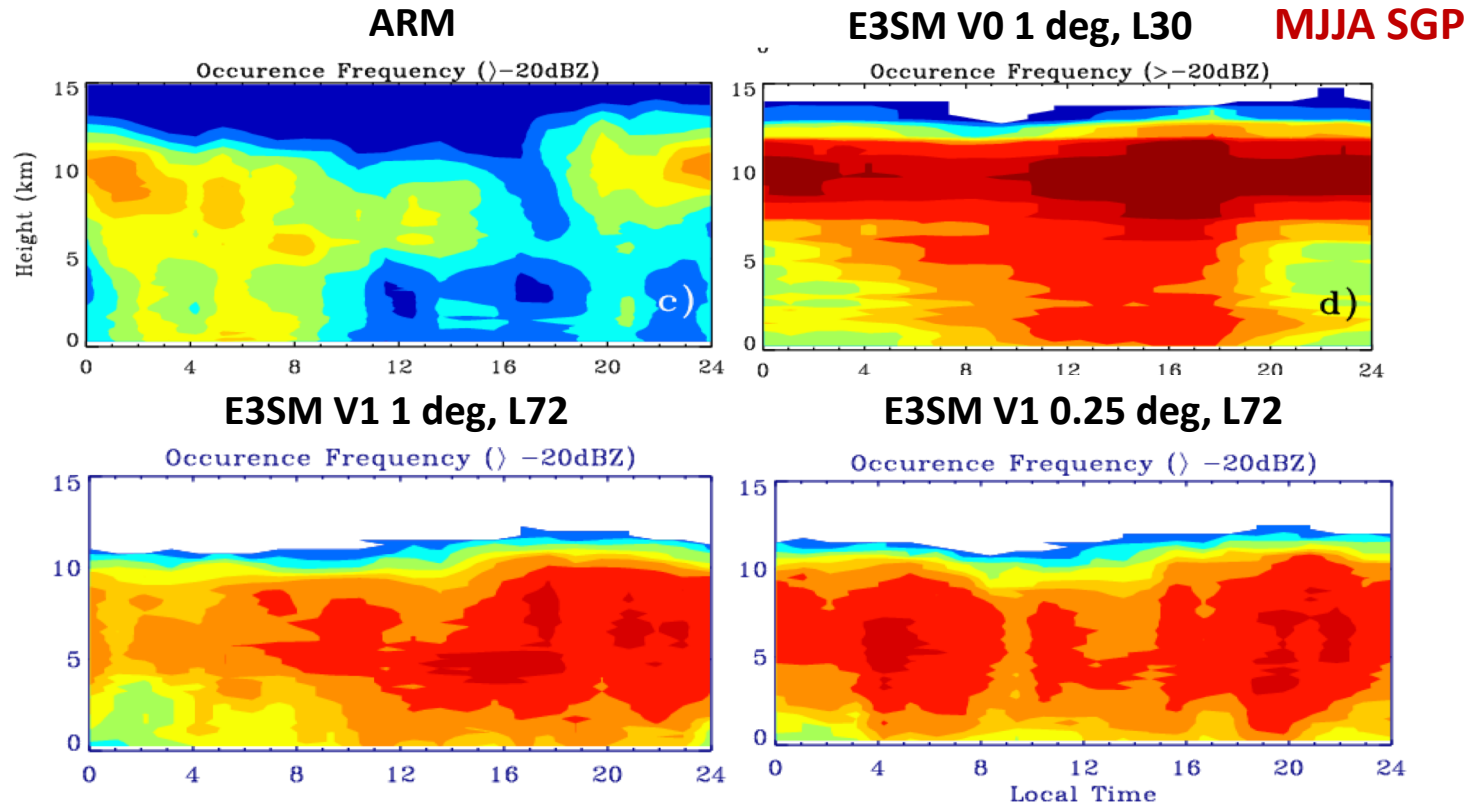
ARM Cloud Simulator in E3SM

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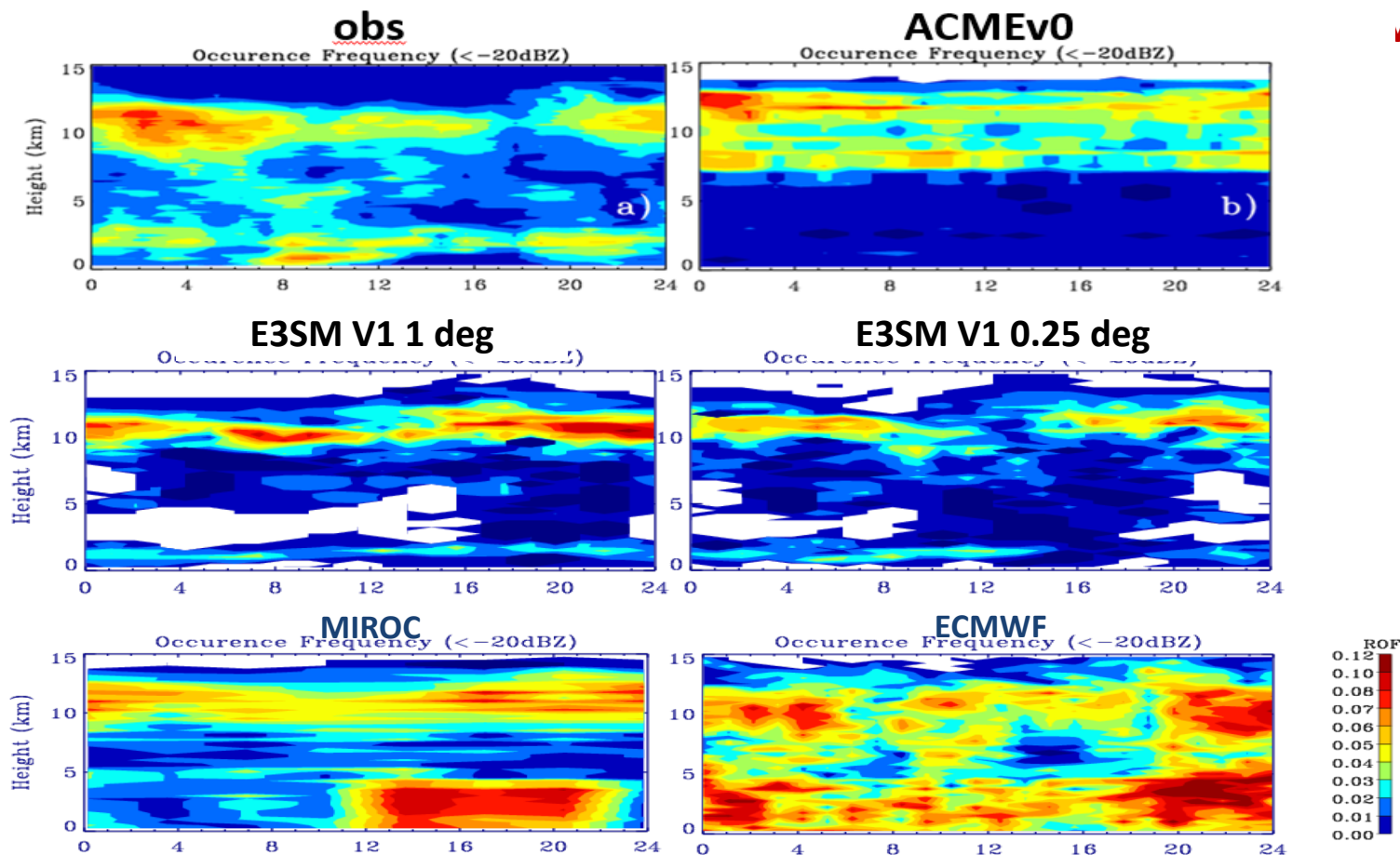
Diurnal cycle of precipitating clouds (>20dBZ)



- Models overestimate the precipitating clouds and have difficulty in capturing the diurnal cycle.
- Less high cloud over 8km in E3SM v1 and better diurnal cycle in the high-res model.

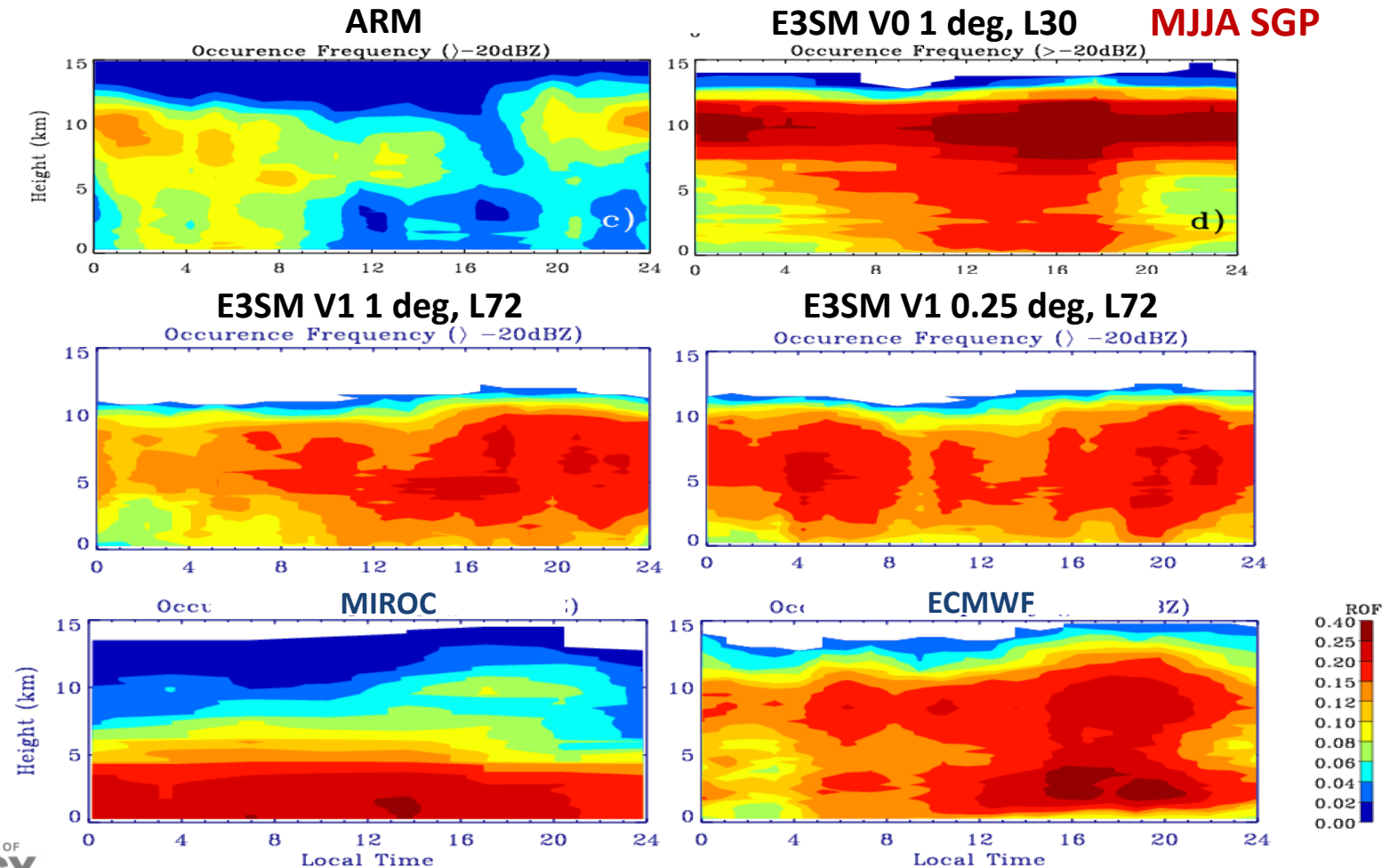
Apply the ARM Cloud Simulator to GCMs in Major Modeling Centers

Diurnal cycle of no-precipitating clouds



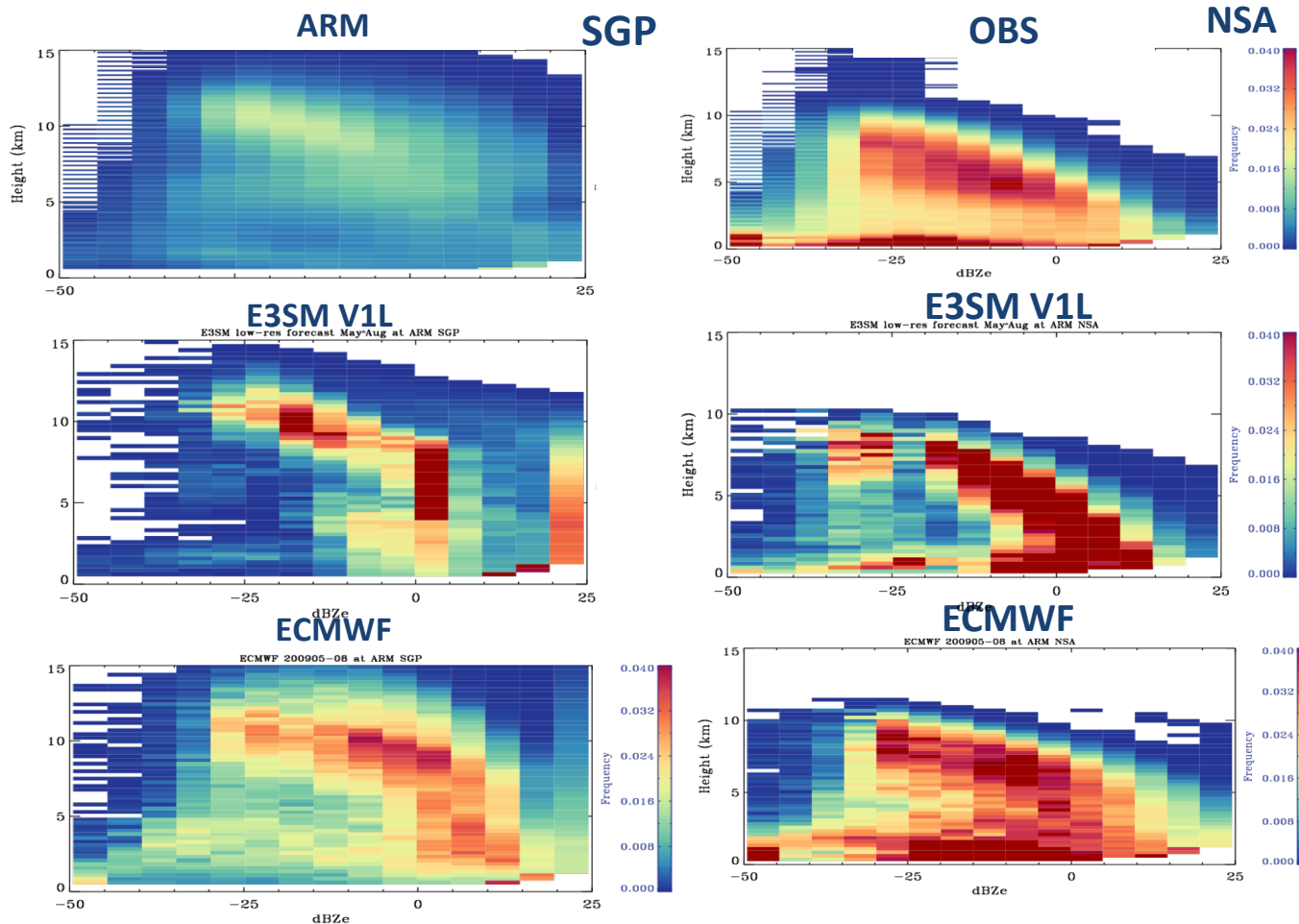
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Diurnal cycle of precipitating clouds (>20dBZ)



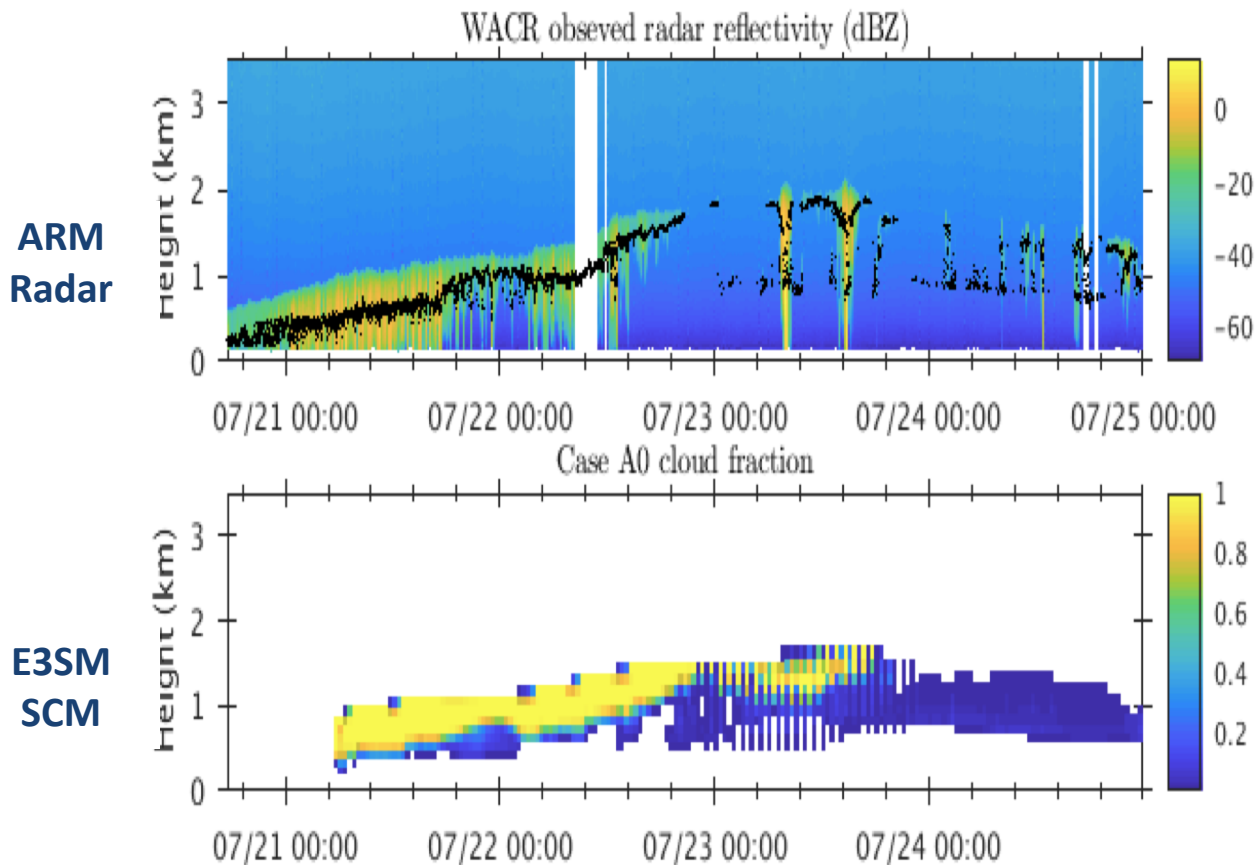
Test Model Clouds over Different Climate Regimes

Radar CFAD – Joint histogram of the radar reflectivity and altitude



Assist ASR scientists to improve cloud evaluation with the ARM radar simulator

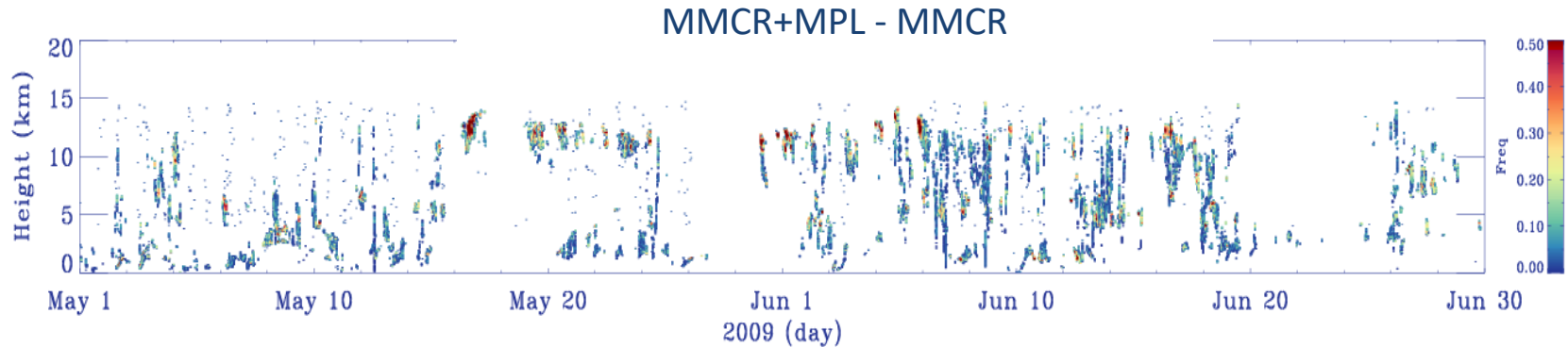
Evaluate E3SM simulation of marine BL clouds



Use the ARM cloud radar simulator to better constrain model precipitation

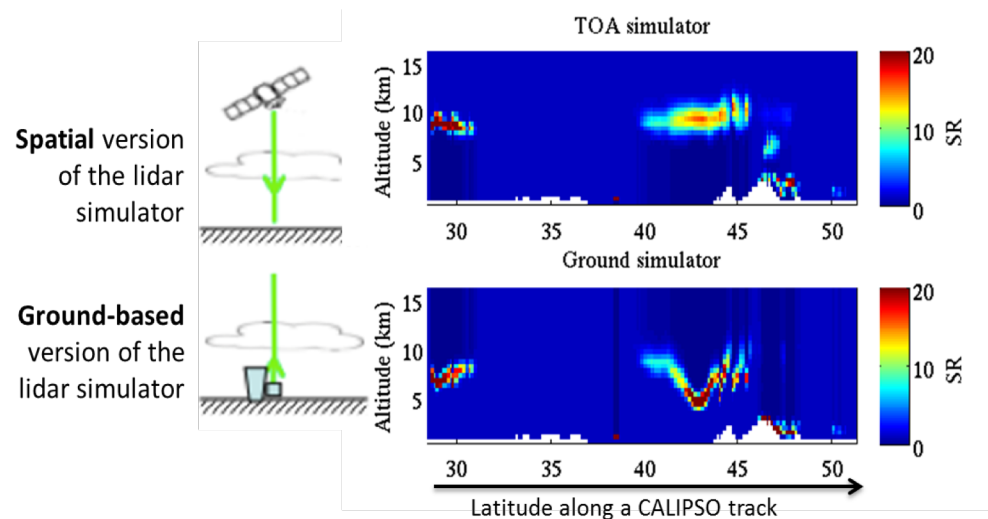
- ARM radar simulator code will be released with COSP2.0 in 2018
- Create CFAD with calibrated MMCR/KAZR data for both ARM permanent sites and selected AMF sites
- Assist major modeling centers to implement ARM radar simulator to their models in support of cloud parameterization development and evaluation
 - E3SM, CAM5, ECMWF, MIROC, Metoffice
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- Address both simulator and data uncertainties
 - Data uncertainties (Radar calibration, Clutter, Radar changes (MMCR vs. KAZR, ...))
 - Vertical resolution, Subcolumn #, etc.
 - Particle size distribution of hydrometeors (Lognormal, exponential, gamma)
 - Precipitation area fraction (***) (most models do not have the information)

An ARM Cloud Lidar Simulator for GCMs?



- ARM Ground-based cloud radars have difficulty detecting the small cloud particles present at the top of many high altitude cirrus clouds.
- Need to address issues associated with lidar attenuation by low clouds and aerosols
- A ground based lidar simulator has been created at Institute of Pierre Simon Laplace (IPSL)

An ARM Lidar Simulator?



The END