Update on LLNL ARM Value-Added Products and Tools for Cloud/Climate Modeling Studies

Introduction

The goal of the ARM Infrastructure project at LLNL is to develop necessary Value-Added Products (VAPs) and tools from ARM observations to support cloud/climate modeling studies. This poster presents new additions, updates, and future plans on the VAPs and tools being developed by the LLNL ARM Infrastructure team.

Data/Tool Availability

Data Products	Period and Site
Sounding Based forcing	 All the ARM major IOPs (~20) at SGP, NSA, Darwin, and the DYNAMO site
Continuous Forcing	 SGP: 1999 – 2014, summer 2015/2016 Darwin: wet seasons 2004-2006 AMIE-GAN: Oct 2011 – March 2012 GOAmazon: 2014 – 2015 AMF-HEF: Nov 2008
ARMBECLDRAD, ARMBEATM	SGP: 1993 – 2016 TWP: 1996 – 2011 NSA: 1998 – 2011
ARMBELAND	SGP: 1993 – 2016
ARMBE2DGRID, ARMBESTNS	SGP: 2011-2015
ACRED (cloud retrievals)	Multiple years at SGP, NSA, and TWP
ARM - CFAD	Multiple years at SGP, NSA, and TWP
QCECOR (ECOR fluxes)	SGP: 2003 – 2016, all AMF sites

Diagnostic tools:

- ARM diagnostics package: v0 available based on request
- ARM radar simulator: v0 available based on request
- (contact Shaocheng Xie <u>xie2@llnl.gov</u>)

Ongoing Activities



20 30 40 Feature

Sensitivity of the features (D_s)

Data/feature deviation

(E_d) from the mean

Continuous Forcing for GoAmazon 2014/15

The large-scale forcing data for the entire GoAmazon 2014/5 experiment are derived using the ECMWF analysis that were subsequently constrained with the surface rainfall rate derived from the System for the Protection of Amazonia (SIPAM) S-band radar operated at the Ponta Pelada airport using the variational analysis method of Zhang and Lin [1997] (Tang et al. 2016).





The ARM Best Estimate (ARMBE) data are created specifically tailored to climate modelers for use in the evaluation of global climate models and are formerly known as the Climate Modeling Best Estimate (CMBE) data.





The ARMBE data products are extended to 2016 including the new ARM KAZR cloud radar after 2011.

ARMBE Over the SGP Domain (ARMBE2DGRID, ARMBESTNS)

201107		
38°30'N -		
38°N -		
37°30'N -		
37°N -		
36°30'N -		
36°N -		
35°30'N -	— 1	
35°N -		
9:	5 VV	



(bottom) are displayed for May 16, 2009.

34 0.36 0.38 0.40 0.42 0.44 0.46 0.49 0.34 0.36 0.38 0.40 0.42 0.44 0.46

Error bars $F(E_d, D_s)$

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Data Product Highlight

GoAmazon Domain

- Precipitation from SIPAM radar at Ponta Pelada
- Other required fluxes are from the ECMWF analysis
- Analysis domain is in 110km radius centered at Ponta Pelada airport (location of SIPAM radar).

ARM Best Estimate Data Products

• ARMBE-CLDRAD, -ATM, and –LAND at Central Facility



Soil moisture (m³/m³, volumetric)

ARM Radar Reflectivity-Height Joint Histograms

ARM Diagnostics/Tools

ARM Metrics and Diagnostics Package

The goal is to make ARM data more accessible and useful for model developers and the community

• Provide process-oriented diagnostics to help understand model errors and improve physical parameterizations Integrated into the Community Diagnostic Package platform to effectively interact with the PCMDI and ACME Diagnostics Packages.



Summer Precip Diurnal Cycle



New Diagnostic for L-A coupling strength

The goal is to Provide a robust observation-based estimation of LA coupling strength at the SGP for model evaluation Considers impacts from both land surface and soil moisture Quantifies relative contributions from land surface and soil moisture

New Diagnostic Method:

EF = b(0) + b(1)*SMI + b(2)*LAI



Tang, Q., S. Xie, Y. Zhang, et al. (2017), Land-atmosphere coupling strength at the ARM SGP: A new Diagnostic. In Preparation.

ARM Radar Simulator for GCMs

- Bridge the gap between detailed ARM cloud observations and GCM clouds
- was generated from ARM cloud radar observations • Merge ARM cloud radar simulator into COSP for climate model applications



The framework effectively bridges several model diagnostics efforts in DOE Components required by Diagnostics are modular

in design

Flexible to implement new diagnostics

Monthly Climatology of Clouds

Multiple linear regression is performed for EF with respect to SMI and LAI

Modify the COSP radar simulator to mimic the way how cloud mask

Applications

Observed Clouds and Their Associated Structures During the GOAmazon 2014/5 Exeperiment



Tang, S., S. Xie, Y. Zhang et al. (2016), Large-scale vertical velocity, diabatic heating and drying profiles associated with seasonal and diurnal variations of convective systems observed in the GoAmazon2014/5 experiment, ACP., 16(22), 14249-14264, doi: 10.5194/acp-16-14249-2016.





Tang, S., M. Zhang, and S. Xie (2017), Investigating the Scale Dependence of SCM Simulated Precipitation and Clouds by Using Gridded Forcing Data at SGP. JGR, Submitted.

Diagnosis of Summertime Warm Bias at SGP



Zhang C., S. Xie, S. Klein, H. Ma, et al. (2017), Diagnosis of the Summertime Warm Bias in Climate Models at the ARM Southern Great Plains Site. In Preparation.

Validating ACME Clouds with the ARM Simulator



Zhang, Y., S. Xie, S. Klein, et al., 2017: ARM Cloud Radar Simulator for Global Climate Models – A New Tool for Bridging Field Data and Climate Models. BAMS, submitted.

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SCM w/ 3D Forcin Precip J J A S O N Month ΙH

Non-precipitating clouds Precipitating

clouds