

_awrence _ivermore National _aboratory

Attribution of Surface Radiation Biases in NWP and Climate Models near the US Southern Great Plains

Kwinten Van Weverberg, Cyril Morcrette, Hsi-Yen Ma, J. Petch, S.A. Klein, C. Zhang, S. Xie, Q. Tang, W.I. Gustafson Jr., Y. Qian, L.K. Berg, Y. Liu, M. Huang, M. Ahlgrimm, R. Forbes, E. Bazile, R. Roehrig, J. Cole, W. Merryfield, W.-S. Lee, F. Cheruy, L. Mellul, Y.-C. Wang, K. Johnson, M. Khaiyer



CAUSES Breakout 2018 ARM/ASR PI Meeting 21 March 2018, Tysons, VA

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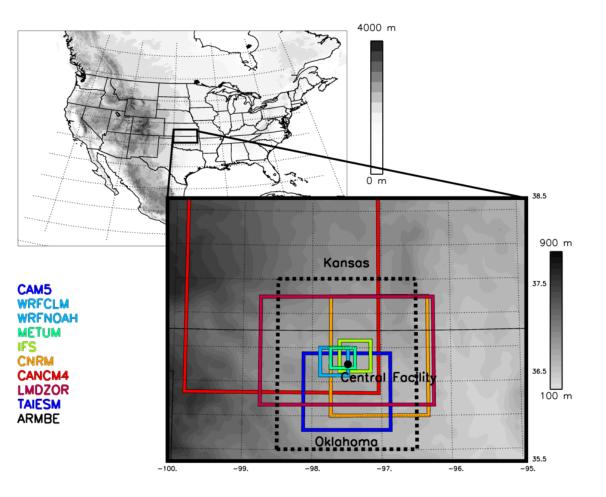
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ECMWF



CAUSES: Radiation Attribution

<u>C</u>louds <u>Above the US</u> and <u>Errors at the Surface</u>



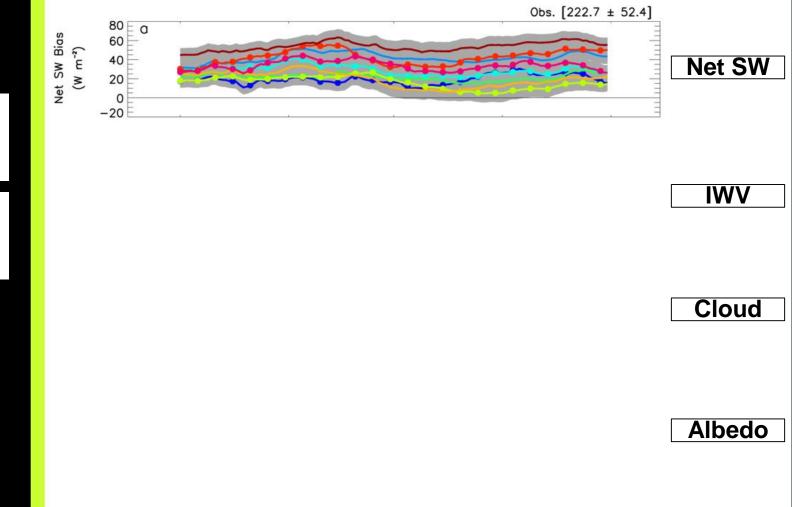


WRFCLM METUM CNRM LMDZOR

CAM5 WRFNOAH IFS CANCM4 TAIESM

CAUSES: Radiation Attribution

\underline{C} louds \underline{A} bove the \underline{US} and \underline{E} rrors at the \underline{S} urface





WRFCLM

METUM

LMDZOR

CNRM

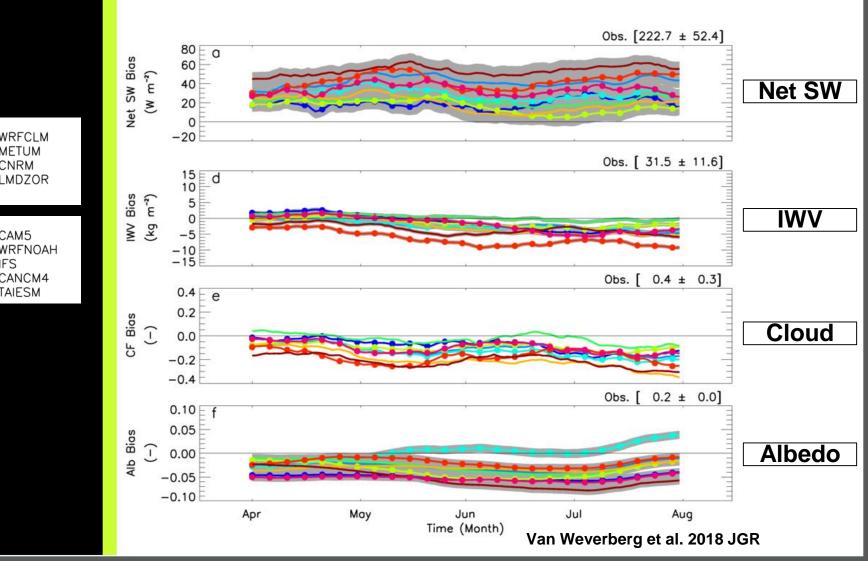
CAM5

TAIESM

IFS CANCM4

CAUSES: Radiation Attribution

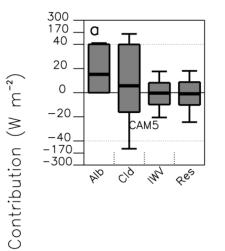
<u>Clouds Above the US and Errors at the Surface</u>





CAUSES: Radiation Attribution

Attribution of Shortwave bias to surf albedo, clouds and IWV



Bias

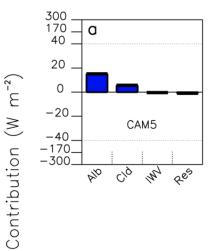
Shortwave

Net



CAUSES: Radiation Attribution

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Bias

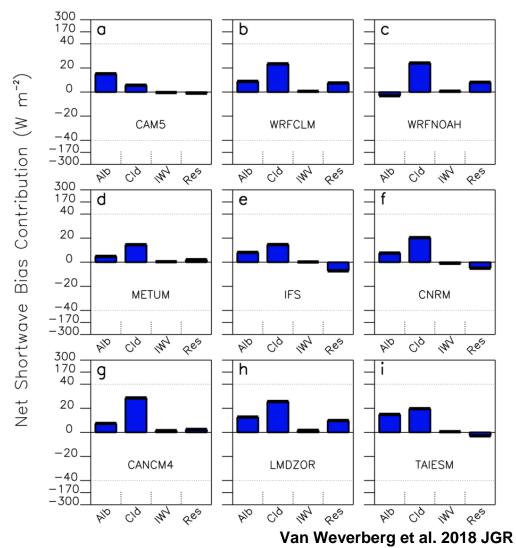
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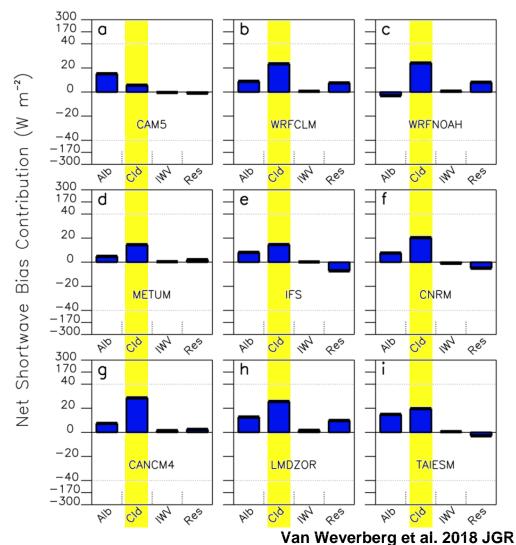
Attribution of Shortwave bias to surf albedo, clouds and IWV





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Radiation Attribution: Clouds dominate





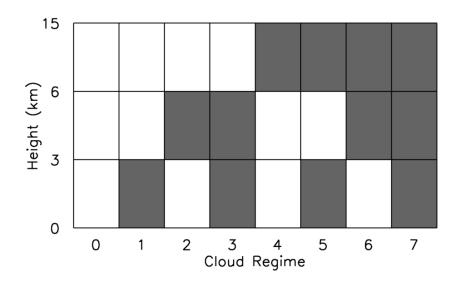
CAUSES: Cloud Regime Definition

Which cloud regimes are responsible for this bias?





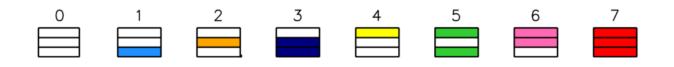
Cloud regimes, based on cloud occurrence at three levels of the atmosphere (Obs from ARSCL-Value Added Product)

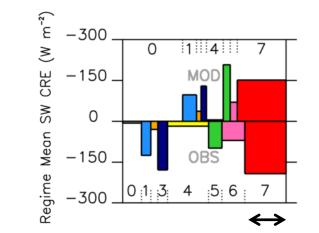






Composite cloud-related radiation bias into cloud regimes

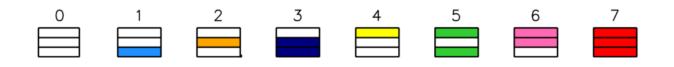


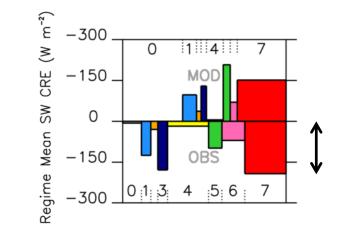


Width of the bars: Frequency of occurrence of regime



Composite cloud-related radiation bias into cloud regimes



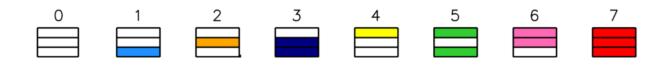


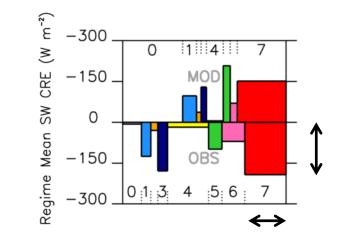
Width of the bars: Frequency of occurrence of regime Height of the bars: Mean cloud radiative effect

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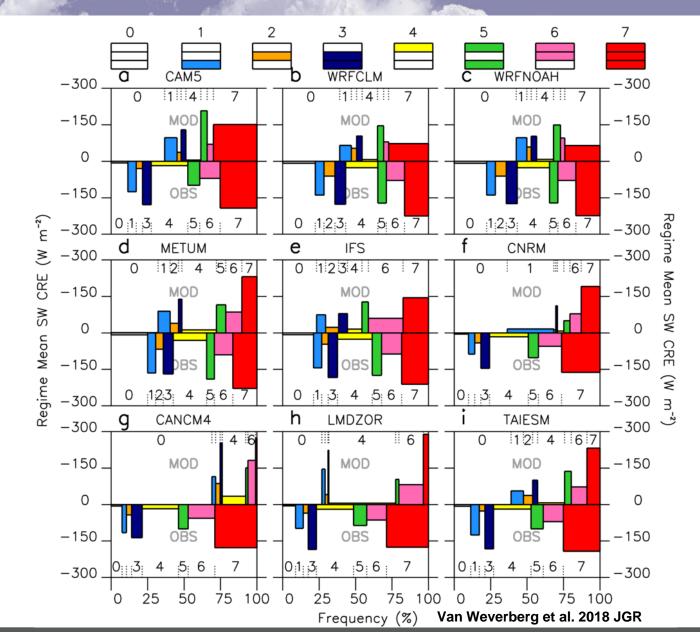
CAUSES: Cloud Regime Analysis

Composite cloud-related radiation bias into cloud regimes

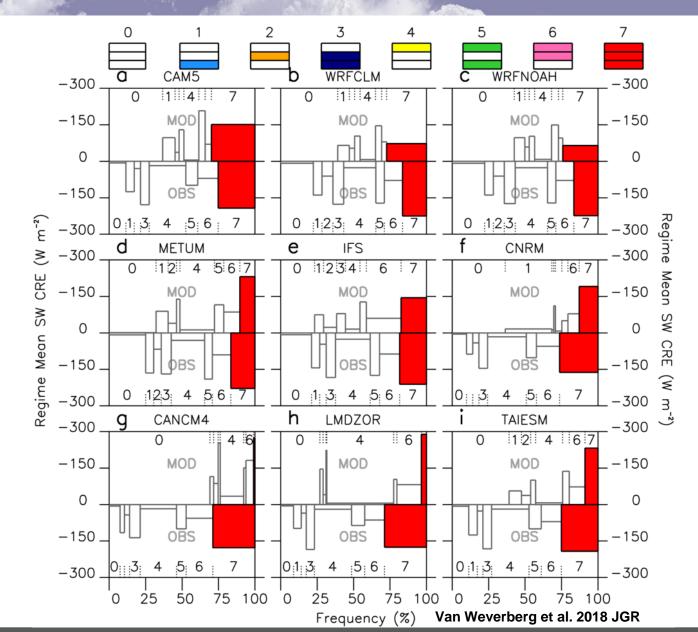




Width of the bars: Frequency of occurrence of regime Height of the bars: Mean cloud radiative effect of regime Surface area: Total cloud radiative effect of regime











 \rightarrow **Deep cloud** regime problematic in most models, due to:

- <u>Too small SW cloud radiative effect</u> or
- <u>Too small frequency</u>



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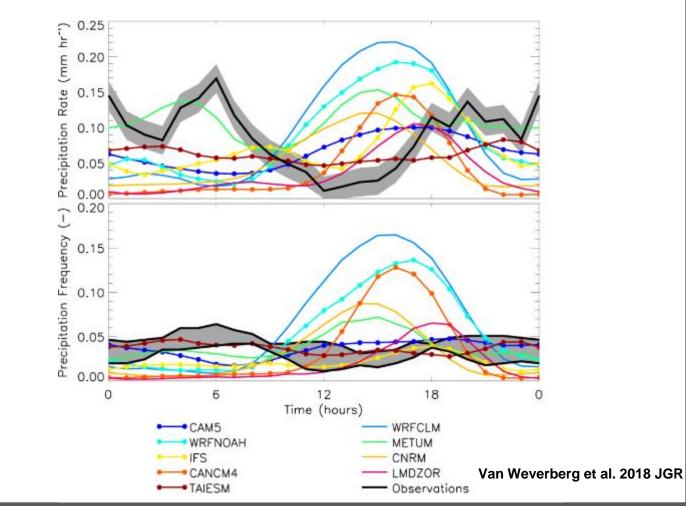
 \rightarrow Suppressed convective activity during daytime?



CAUSES: Surface Rain Analysis

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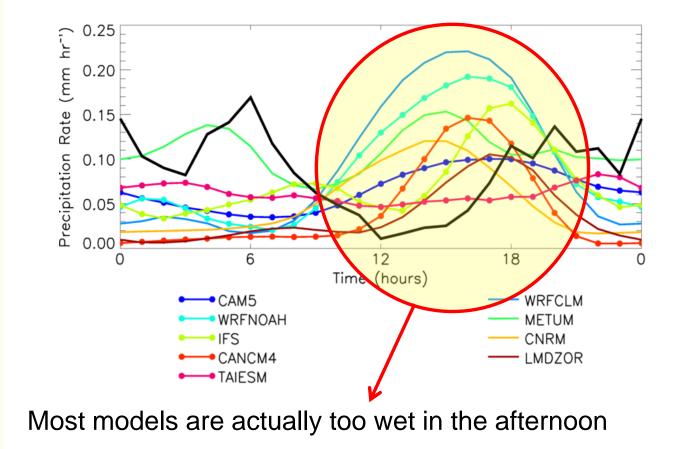
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CAUSES: Surface Rain Analysis

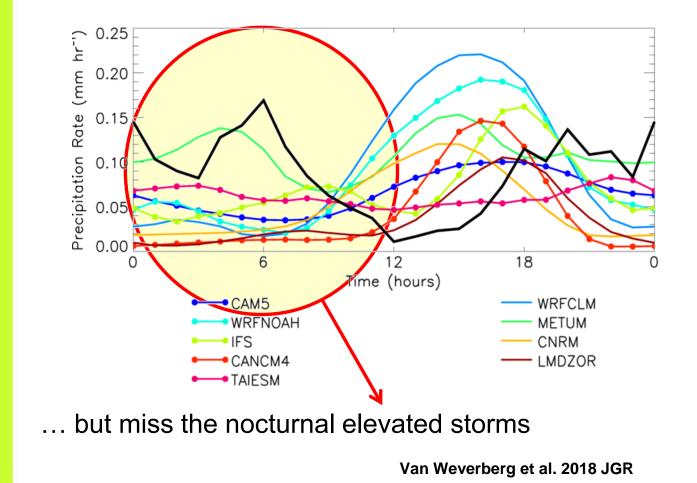
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CAUSES: Surface Rain Analysis

- \rightarrow **Deep cloud** regime problematic in most models.
- → Suppressed convective activity during daytime?





Recommendations to developers

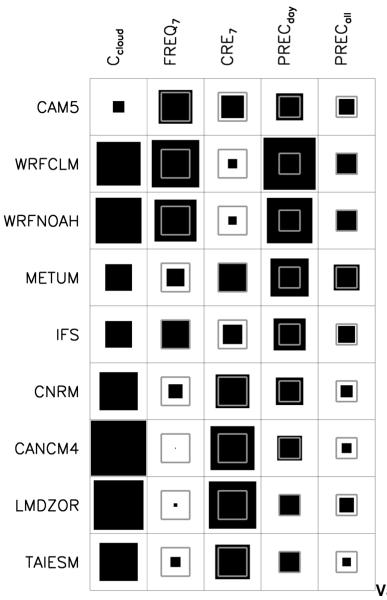
- All models suffer from <u>excess shortwave</u> at the surface
- Mainly because of too infrequent or too transparent
 <u>deep cloud</u>
- Daytime <u>precipitation</u> rates/frequency actually <u>overestimated</u>, so not an issue of insufficient convective triggering



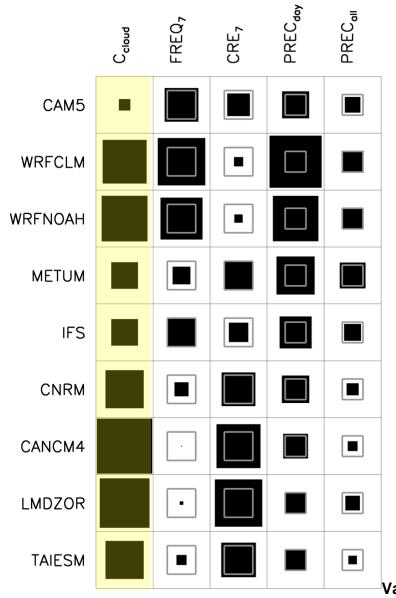
Recommendations to developers

- All models suffer from <u>excess shortwave</u> at the surface
- Mainly because of too infrequent or too transparent
 <u>deep cloud</u>
- Daytime <u>precipitation</u> rates/frequency actually <u>overestimated</u>, so not an issue of insufficient convective triggering
- → Possibly need to tune down <u>precipitation</u> <u>efficiencies</u> in midlatitudes to retain more cloud aloft and reduce rain rates
- → Needs to be concerted with better captured <u>elevated</u> <u>nocturnal convection</u>, otherwise too dry overall, leading to too small evaporative fraction and maintaining or enhancing the warm bias



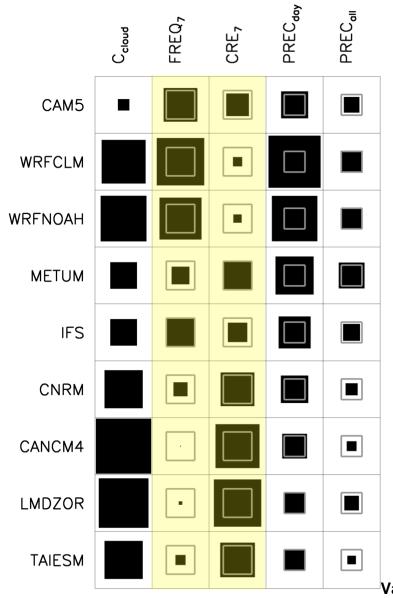






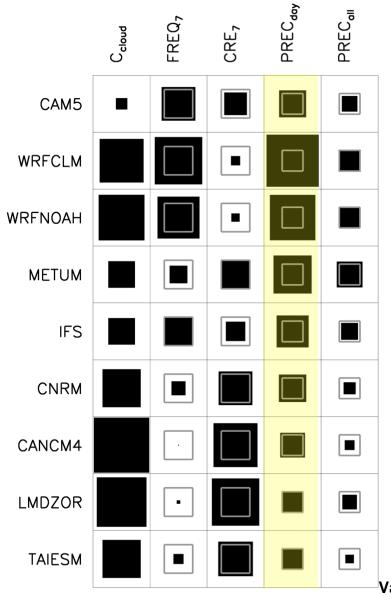
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- Main contribution from deep clouds (regime 7)





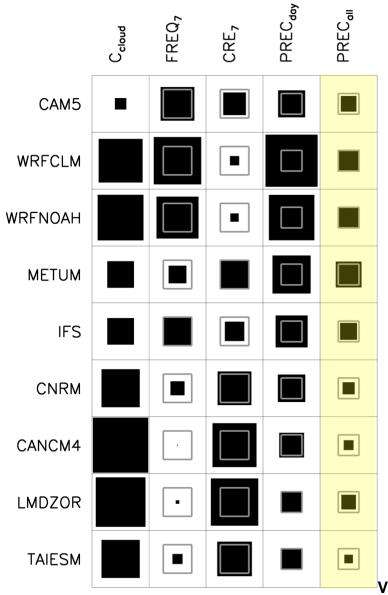
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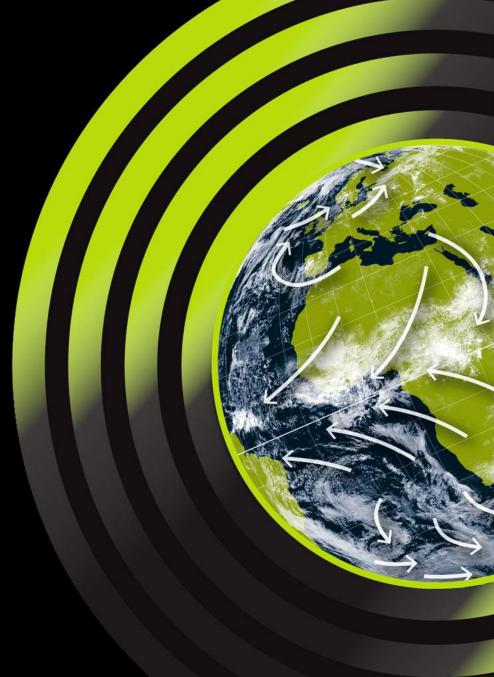




- All models suffer from cloud-related radiation bias
- Main contribution from deep clouds (regime 7)
 - Deep clouds too infrequent or too transparent to SW
- Models too wet during daytime
- ... but since nocturnal elevated storms are missing, too dry overall

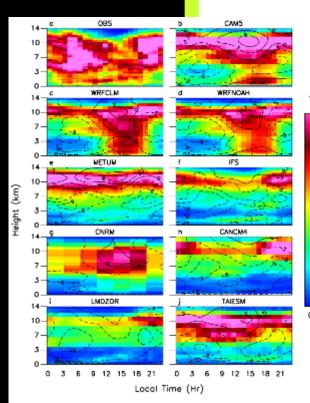


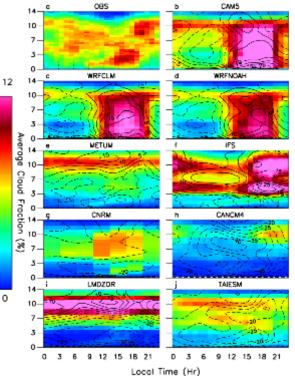
Questions?

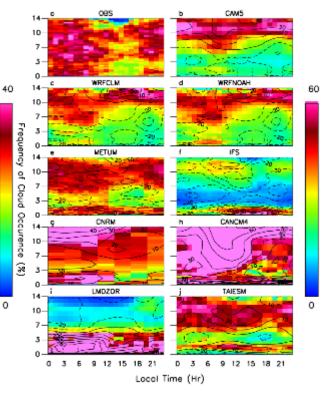


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CAUSES: Summary



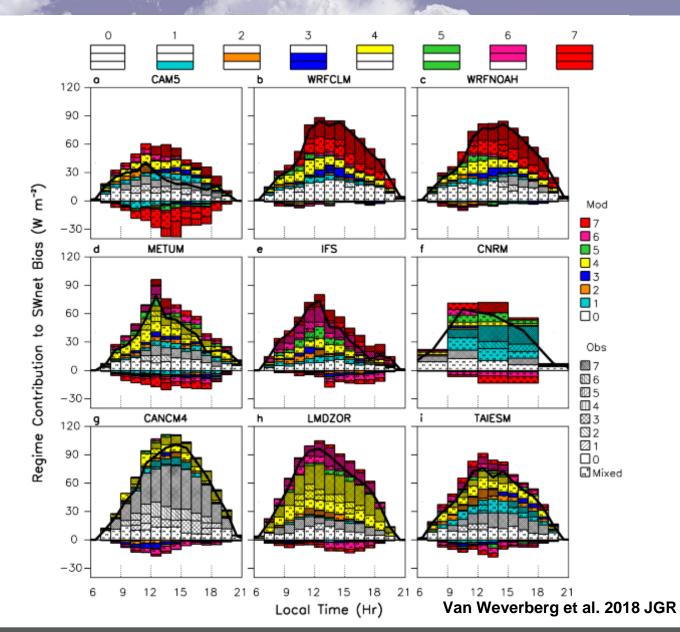




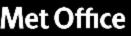
Amount of Cloud When Present (%)

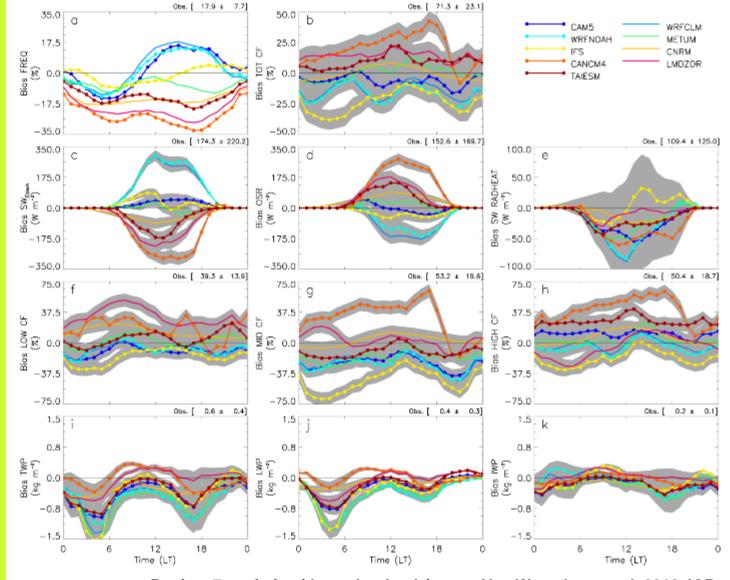


CAUSES: Summary









Regime 7 statistics (deep cloud only)