## **ARM Cloud and Precipitation Measurements and Science Group**

https://www.arm.gov/publications/programdocs/doe-sc-arm-19-001.pdf

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- The CPMSG ... is charged with working together to provide constructive recommendations regarding the operation, characterization, and development of instruments providing cloud and precipitation measurements along with the development of data products derived from these instruments and the identification of measurement gaps
- A driving consideration for the group should be how resources can best be applied to measurements of cloud and precipitation properties and the development of associated data products to increase the scientific impact of these measurements

# Leading questions

- Given scientific focus areas that are important to DOE objectives and relevant to ARM measurements, are there subtopics where ARM has strong potential to contribute but is not reaching that potential for various possible reasons?
- Are there specific barriers to progress over a five-year time frame that key investments could feasibly address?
- Are *you* encountering any specific barriers to progress?
- Do you see areas where you could be engaged in lowering barriers?
- Feedback welcomed
  - http://bit.ly/tellarm talk to any of us

## Wednesday breakout discussion of focus areas / subtopics

- Boundary layer structure and near-cloud dynamics
  - Valuable to observe 3D sub-cloud structure (e.g. w/DL)
- Shallow-warm cloud precipitation formation and structure
  - Again, 3D structure important ( $\rightarrow$  scanning); benefit from more than 1 radar frequency
  - Calibrated ceilometers could provide information about precipitation
  - Aerosol profiles also important

### • Hydrometeor phase evaluation in climate models

- Discussion of importance of instrument simulators
- Valuable to have open-source code to combine measurements (eg. Radar/lidar)
- Need uncertainties

#### • Ice properties and processes

- Need more in situ observations (mass size distribution would be useful at surface)
- Retrievals should identify more than one habit (for comparison with models)
- Include mixed-phase
- Consider potential of multi-wavelength zenith measurements

#### Coupled dynamics and microphysics in deep convection

- Consideration of special scan operations (radar and lidar) along with baseline
- Need 3D thermodynamic structure and vertical profiles of aerosols; satellite also useful
- Benefit from multiple disdrometers (one baseline and others for statistical sampling)
- Need to implement certain datasets so more scientists can engage, would be useful to get a short period for exploration
- Is there a place for lab studies? potentially through ASR or EMSL
- Cirrus dynamics and microphysics