ARM 2003

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WARNING!

Today is April 1

But that has NO bearing on this message



Two Topics

Status of ARM (quick overview)

Science plan – ARM in the next 5 years



ARM Status - Science

- Steadily increasing productivity
 - Poster session over 220 posters (may need to do something about submissions next year)
 - Peer-reviewed articles: 2.5 to 3 per year per funded grant
 - Increasing presence at radiation and cloud meetings
- Quality
 - How to measure?
 - Gradual shift from technique development to applications in physics and modeling

Remember: Please send

- Illustrative slides
 - Simple
 - Effective
 - Digital (color)
- Journal articles when submitted
- Journal reprints when published
- Annual reports
- ARM Extended Abstracts: HARD DEADLINE of June 30!

ARM Status - Science Team Structure

Working Groups

- Functioning well (from my perspective)
- Discontinued separate group on data integration (subsumed back into CPM)
- Cross-working group issues becoming more important; how does that affect our current structure?



ARM Status - STEC

- Bob Ellingson (Chair, IRF)
- Tony Delgenio (CPM)
- Steve Klein (CPM)
- Rich Ferrare (Aerosol)
- Greg McFarquhar (CP)
- Pete Lamb (SGP)
- Chuck Long (TWP)
- Hans Verlinde (NSA)

- Tom Ackerman
- Wanda Ferrell
- Ted Cress
- Raymond McCord
- Doug Sisterson
- Jimmy Voyles



ARM Status - Value Added Products (VAP)

- Increasing importance to program legacy data set
- Increasing level of effort limited by available funds
- Key scientists: Ric Cederwall, Connor Flynn, Chuck Long, Mark Miller
- Further discussion in later talks this AM



ARM Status – Data

 Archive statistics courtesy of Raymond McCord





ARM Status - Sites

- Fixed instrument complement and operations budget
- Signs of instrument fatigue in radars and lidars => too much down time
- No funds available for new instrument development and/or purchase
- Darwin site officially dedicated in 2002



ARM Status – IOP activity

- Last large IOP: 2000 Cloud IOP and ARESE II
- FY03 Aerosol experiment
- FY04 Proposed NSA experiment on mixed phase clouds
- FY05 Proposed TWP Darwin experiment on monsoon clouds
- UAV participation in NSA and TWP experiments planned



ARM Status - Collaborations

- GCSS working group involvement*
- Two ARM post-doc positions being advertised at NCEP and ECMWF
- GEWEX Working Group on Atmospheric Profiling ground-based sites in France, the Netherlands, Britain, Germany
- CRYSTAL-FACE participation in NASA campaign
- NASA Global Precipitation Mission working on agreement to put precip instruments at SGP
- Water cycle initiative hydrologic community
- CAPT



ARM - Overall Status

- Mature program
 - Scientifically productive and respected
 - Well functioning infrastructure
 - Fixed budget in dollar amount (eroding via inflation)
 but expect a \$4M/year user facility increment
 - Key component of the US climate research program

• Where do we go from here?



A New ARM Science Plan

- Completed prior to next Science Team Meeting
- Authors
 - Coordinating author: Chief Scientist
 - Contributing authors: STEC members
- ARM science team contributions
 - Input to STEC members during next 1-2 months
 - Input to Chief Scientist at any time
 - Opportunity to review draft plan near end of this calendar year

Science Plan Outline

- Accomplishments
 - What problems have we solved?
- The Future of ARM Three Foci
 - Cloud and radiation physics building on our past successes
 - The ARM Mebile Facility
 - Climate Physics Simulation Project

Requires new money!



Existing Sites

- Site Vision for each existing locale
 - What are the science questions that will drive site operations?
 - What are the implications for operations: maintain, increase or decrease operations?
 - More on this tomorrow morning
- Improve reliability of MMCR and MPL at all sites
- Restore instrument development program

Radiative Transfer and Aerosols

- 3D radiative transfer
 - Can we measure 3D cloud geometry and radiative transfer simultaneously?
 - How important are 3D cloud effects in large scale models?
- Aerosol effects
 - Can we measure and model the indirect aerosol effect? How important is the effect?
 - How important is black carbon in clouds?

Clouds

- Improved retrievals
 - Can we create a set of algorithms that provide bulk microphysical information for all cloud types?
 - How do we do retrievals in mixed phase clouds?
- Carry out IOP's targeted at validating new retrieval schemes
- Create new data streams for microphysics in the archive



Cloud Modeling

- Forcing fields for SCM and CRM studies
 - Can we create continuous forcing fields at the SGP?
 - Are NWP fields adequate at the remote sites? If not, what alternatives do we have?
- Cloud resolving models develop an operational CRM at the SGP to study cloud life cycle and produce statistics for parameterization development
- Build on CAPT project (initial condition CAM) to evaluate and improve cloud and radiation processes

Parameterization

- Support parameterization development and implementation
 - GFDL, Canadian climate model, ECMWF, NCEP, GISS, NCAR

 Create a software library of standard routines and models that can be used by the science community



Focus 2. ARM Mobile Facility

- Needed to address science questions beyond those addressed by current fixed sites
- Instrumentation similar to ARM remote sites in NSA and TWP
- Mobile envision deployments on the timescale of 6 to 18 months
- Synergistic operations with other programs (national and international) likely

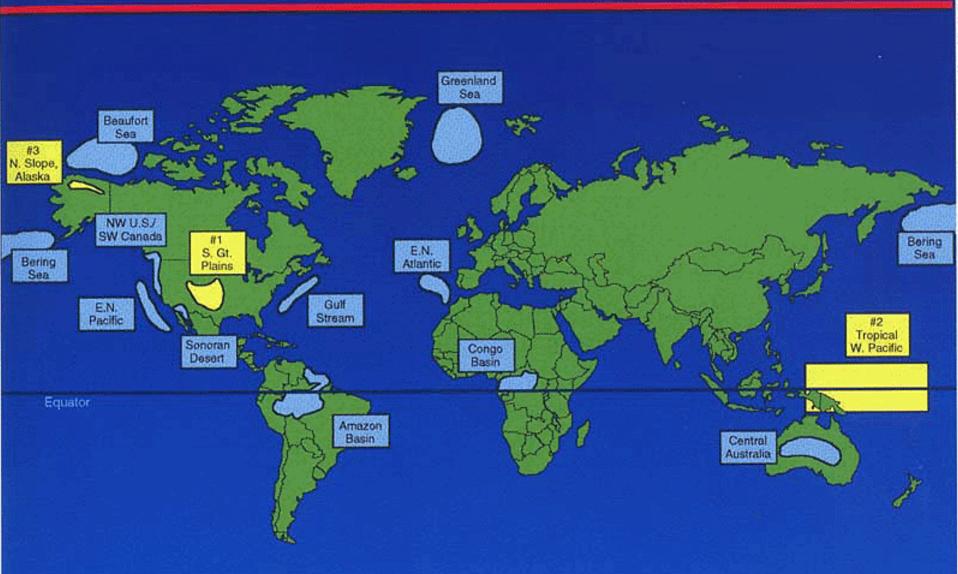
Some suggested science targets

- Marine stratus and stratocumulus
- North Atlantic and southern ocean storm tracks
- Aerosol properties (multiple locations)
- Representative nature of current sites
- Validation of satellite cloud products
- Tropical forests
- Antarctic South pole
- Monsoon climate
- Anthropogenically polluted



1993 ARM siting strategy. Fixed sites are in Yellow; temporary deployment sites in Blue





What will we measure?

- Surface radiation fluxes (broad band and narrow band
- Cloud properties (occurrence, height, microphysics)
- Aerosol optical depth (composition?)
- Standard meteorology (surface and profiles)
- Surface latent and sensible heat
- Additions?



Timeline

- Revised due to FY03 budget follies
- Have 1st phase of AMF completed in FY04
- Deploy in USA with "rented" radar in FY05
- Complete Basic configuration in FY05 (add radar and AERI)
- Deploy full system in FY06 in location to be determined



Expected benefits

- New datasets from other climatic regimes
- Improved understanding of cloud physics and radiation interactions through testing and comparison in other regimes
- New science questions and drivers
- Expanded interaction with other programs, both national and international



AMF Breakout Discussion*

- Climatic regimes of interest
- Priorities
- Possible interactions with other programs
- Science management

*Tomorrow afternoon



Focus 3: Climate Physics Simulation Project

Despite the ARM successes in understanding physics and developing new parameterizations,

The ARM Program has not had the breakthrough success in climate model improvement that we had hoped for!



Why not? (Straight-forward answer)

- Mismatch between ARM data and GCM needs
 - ARM not producing all the required quantities routinely (e. g., IWC, microphysical retrievals)
 - Climate modelers don't know how to use singlepoint, time series data
 - Research on aggregation of ARM data to GCM scale
 - ISCCP simulator may provide a key to improvement
 - Cloud information not linked to dynamics
 - Improving at SGP (continuous forcing fields)
 - Need to solve this problem for the remote sites

Why not? (More complex answer)

- No "unified theory" of cloud parameterization
 - Inputs and outputs vary substantially from one mode to the next
 - Models often contain multiple parameterizations connected by assumptions
- Parameterization components are often not directly relatable to observables
- No easy way to include incremental improvements in knowledge of physics



Proposed extension to ARM: Climate Physics Simulation Project

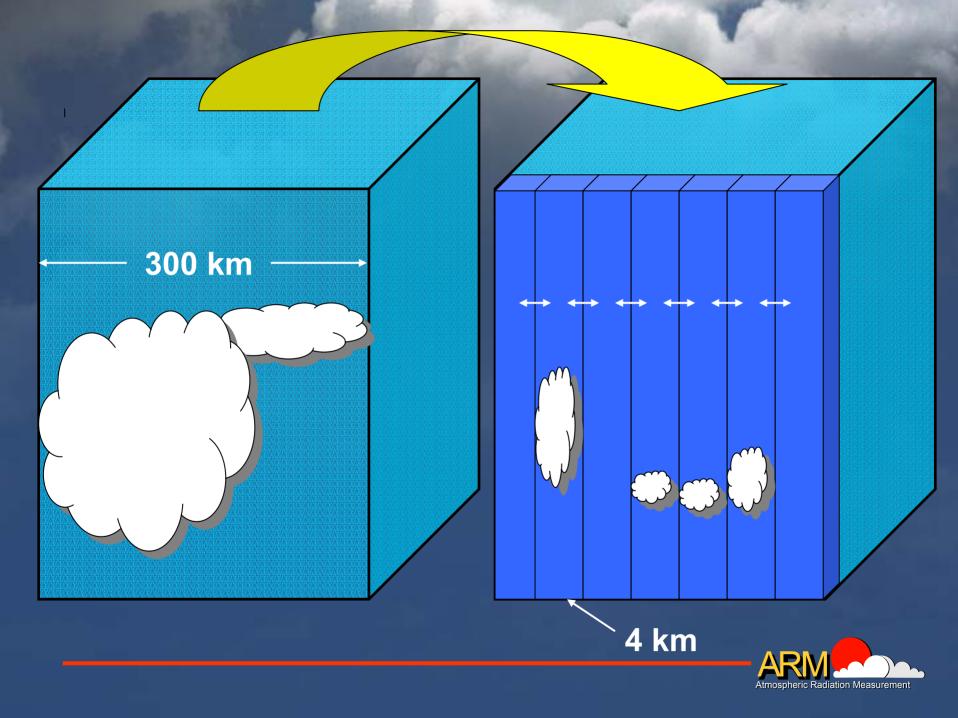
- 1. Enhanced focus on matching data to GCMs
 - Developing an ARM Simulator (will require cooperation with GCM'ers – different model output strategy)
 - Merging satellite and ground-based data for limited areas
- 2. Increase use of new modeling tools
 - Initial condition framework (CAPT) to test parameterizations
 - Use cloud resolving models to bridge scale between observations and GCM (operational CSRM?)
- 3. New project on Super-parameterization

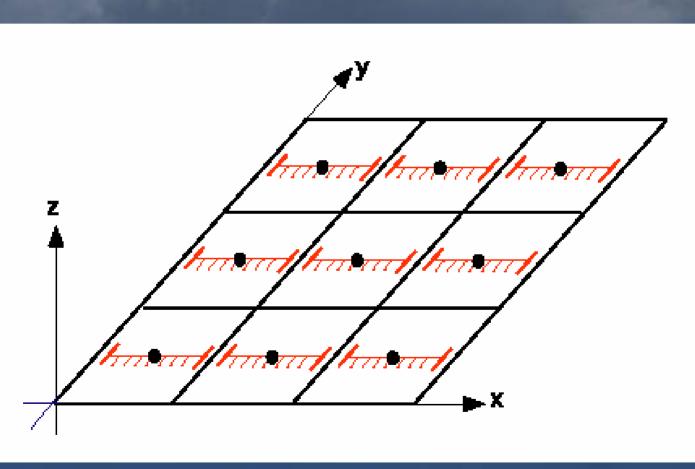


What is Superparameterization?

- Based on pioneering work by W.
 Grabowski (NCAR) and D. Randall (CSU)
- Replace cloud parameterization scheme in a GCM with a 2-D cloud-resolving model.
- Result
 - Computation of cloud properties on the cloud scale (4 km horizontal scale)
 - Computer intensive model





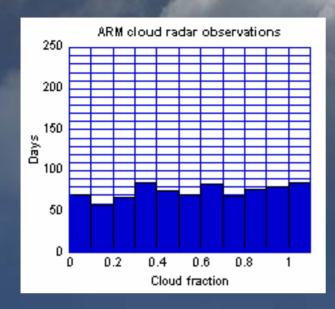


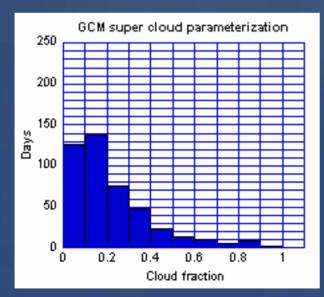


Why Focus on Super-parameterization?

- Calculation of cloud properties on cloud scale
- Much easier to relate components to observables
- Can test incremental improvements in knowledge of physics
- Scale of model matches scale of observables

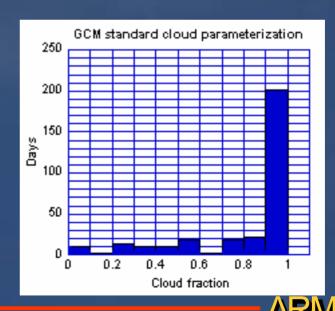


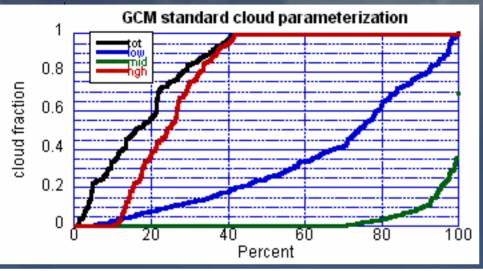




Histograms of cloud fraction

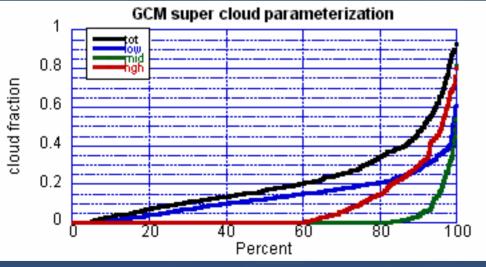
- ARM Nauru observations
- GCM Superparameterization
- Standard GCM

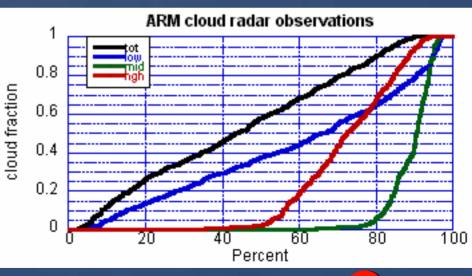




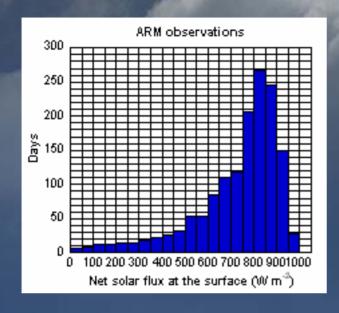
Cumulative frequency of cloud fraction

- Standard GCM
- GCM Superparameterization
- ARM Nauru observations



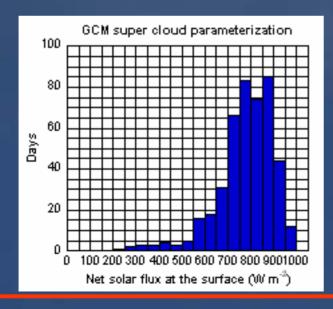


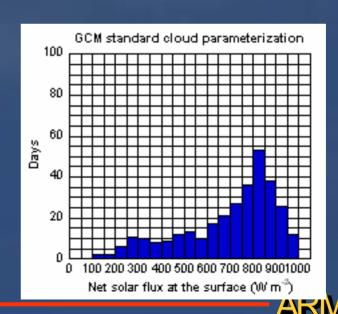


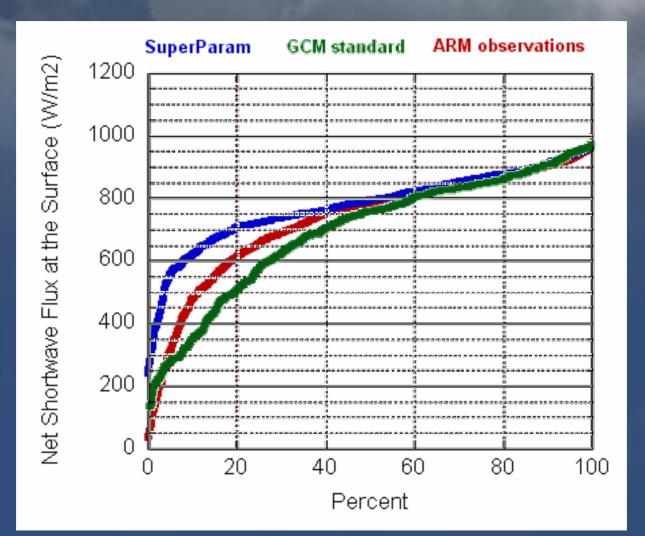


Histograms of solar flux transmitted to the surface

- ARM Nauru observations
- GCM Superparameterization
- Standard GCM







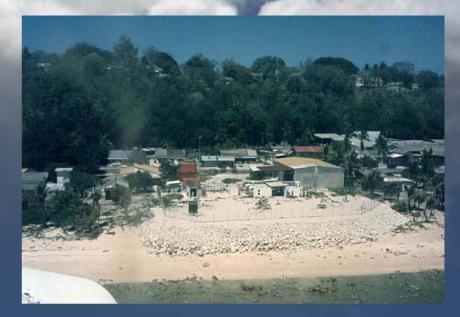


Expected Benefits of Climate Physics Simulation Project

- Significant improvement in the match between data and GCM output (working on both traditional GCM scale and SP)
- Focus on the physical processes important to parameterizations through use of initial condition model, CSRM, and SP
- Use SP and coincident data to test the processes most relevant to cloud feedback and climate sensitivity



Thanks for your attention!



Tropical Western Pacific

Southern Great Plains



North Slope of Alaska

