Evaluating cloud parameterizations using SCAM and ARM TWP-ICE measurement



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Objective

Evaluate convection and microphysics schemes in NCAR SCAM



Model forcing data from variational analysis (Xie)

Cloud fraction -- ARSCL

■ LWP from MWRRET (Turner) & radar/lidar retrievals (McFarlane)

■ LWC from radar/lidar retrievals (McFarlane)

■ IWC from radar/lidar retrievals (McFarlane) & Satellite data (G. Liu) averaged over 200X200 km² centered at Darwin

Mode

Current standard single column CAM (SCAM_std)

SCAM with inclusion of ice microphysics

(SCAM_ice) (Liu et al., 2007, J Climate)

■ A series of 36 hour forecasts were performed with the model initialized at 03 Z every day for the entire period of TWP-ICE, 12-36 hour forecasts are analyzed.





 Comparison of LWP and IWP under non-precipitating conditions 			
	SCAM_std	SCAM_ice	OBS
LWP (g/m ²)	162	160	42 (MWR) 165 (radar/lidar)
IWP (g/m²)	11	13	66 (Satellite) 64 (radar/lidar)





models, particularly at high levels

Conclusion

■ With ice microphysics, LWC and IWC are improved

Problems: overestimated cloud fraction, too strong deep convection,

Ongoing and future work: convection triggering function; cloud fraction parameterization, microphysics

