

Preliminary Analysis of Uncertainties in Current Boundary Layer Clouds Retrievals over ARM Sites

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Overview

- Cloud Retrieval Ensemble Data (CRED)
- Retrieval Techniques
 - Boundary Layer Clouds Retrieval
 - Uncertainty related Technique issues
- Boundary Cloud Properties and Uncertainties
 - SGP
 - NSA
- Summary

1. Data: Cloud Retrieval Ensemble Data (CRED) over ARM Sites

SITE	RETRIEVALS	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SGP	MACE	Purple												
	MICROBASE		Yellow	Purple										
	CLOUDNET								Purple			Purple		
	DENG	Purple										Yellow		
NSA	MICROBASE						Purple							
	SHUPE_TURNER								Yellow	Purple	Yellow		Yellow	
	WANG			Purple										
	DENG						Yellow	Purple	Yellow					
TWP C1	COMSTOCK						Purple							
	MICROBASE				Yellow	Purple	Yellow	Purple	Yellow					
	DENG		Yellow	Purple										
TWP C2	COMSTOCK						Purple							
	MICROBASE						Purple	Yellow	Purple					
	DENG		Yellow	Purple										
TWP C3	COMSTOCK										Purple			
	MICROBASE							Yellow		Yellow		Purple		
	CLOUDNET										Purple			
	DENG									Yellow	Purple			

Note that Purple bar means whole year, yellow bar means partial year.

2. Retrieval Techniques – Boundary Clouds (H<2 km)

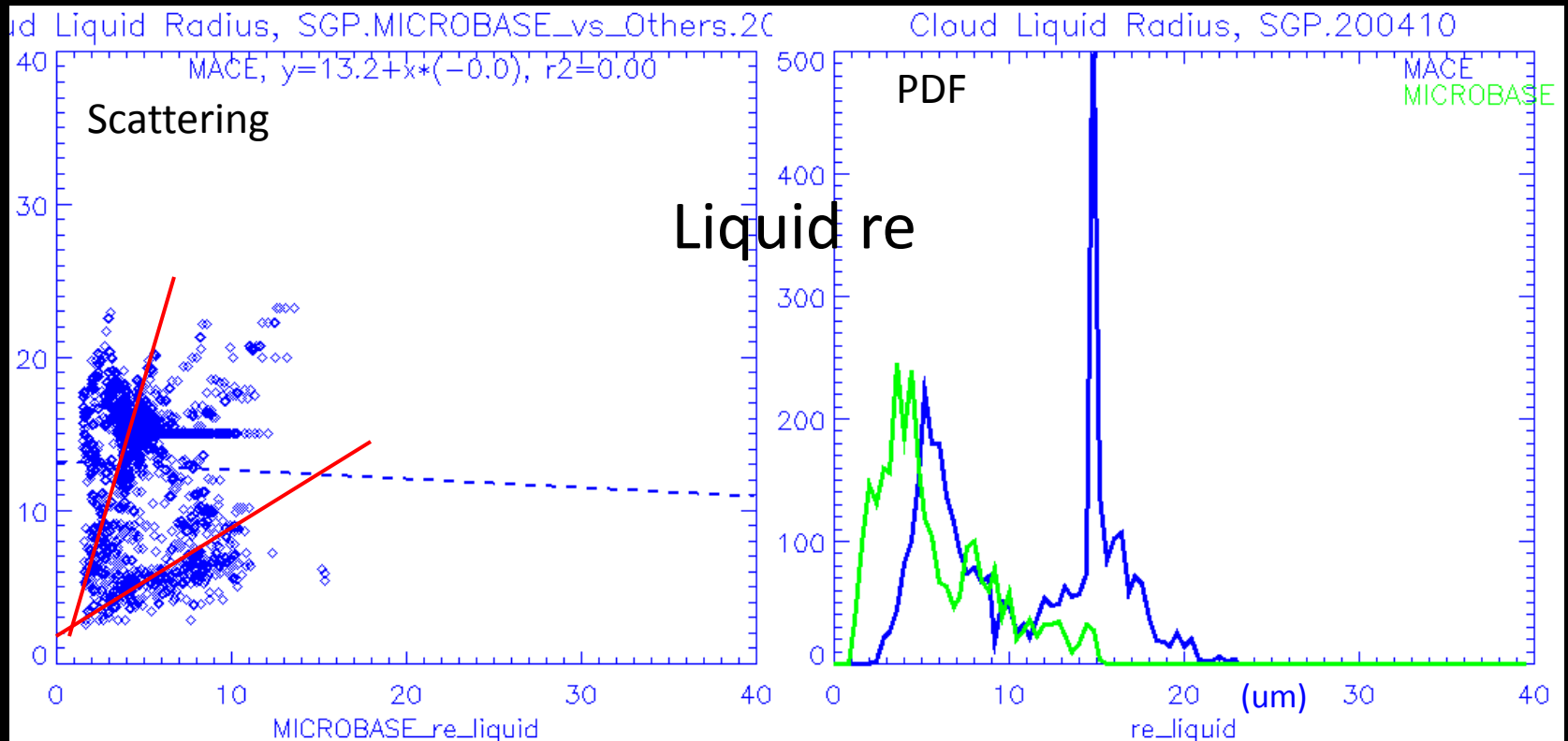
Method	Include Refs	Clouds	PSD	Measure	Comments
MACE	Mace1998	Thin Stratus	Modified Gamma ($\alpha=1$)	Z, R	Iteration method to converge ϵ using DISORT; Sensitive to ΔH and T
	CCM3 (Kiehl1998)	All clouds	-	T, P	Diagnostic Parameterization; limited sizes ranges (L: 5-30 μm ; I: 10-30 μm)
	Dong1998	boundary layer stratus	log-normal ($\sigma=0.35$)	MWR, T, R	Regression parameterization; Thin: D97; thick: big uncertainty;
	Dong&Mace2001	boundary layer stratus	Log-normal	MWR, Z	LWC(h) $\sim F(Z, \text{LWP})$ (F98); Re(h) $\sim F(Z, \text{re}_m)$ or Re(h)= $ae^{0.0394dBZ(h)}$; re_m from D98;
	Frisch1998	stratus	-	MWR, Z	Regression method LWC(h) $\sim F(Z, \text{LWP})$; Assuming $\langle r^6 \rangle \sim \langle r^3 \rangle^2$
MICROBASE (JENSEN)	Liao&Sassen1994 - LWC; Frisch1995 - re	Liquid	Log-normal ($\sigma=0.35$)	Z, MWR	Regression Method: $Z=3.6\text{LWC}^{1.8}/N$; re $\sim F(\text{LWC}, N)$; (Z-LWC) vapor/droplet competition restricts large sizes;
	Liu&Illingworth2000 - iwc; Ivanova2001- re	Ice	Exponential	Z, T	Empirical/regression relationships : IWC=0.097Z ^{0.59} g m ⁻³ ; re=(75.3+0.5895T)/2
	see above	Mixed	above	Above	Liquid_Z=(1-T/16)*Z; Ice Z=(T/16)*Z; above
CLOUDNET (HOGAN)	Provide by Ewan O'Connor	Liquid part (LWC)	-	T, P, MWR	Adiabatic profiler with MWR scaling Sensitive to cloud boundaries.
	Hogan2006	Ice Part (IWC)	-	T, P, Z, MWR	Regression Empirical Equation
SHUPE_TURNER	Frisch1995	Liquid only clouds	Log-normal ($\sigma=0.30$)	MWR, Z	Adjust N to match MWR LWP $Z=2^6 N r_0^6 \exp(18\sigma_x^2)$ $q_i=0.30 p_w Z^{1/2} N^{1/2}$
	Turner2005	Liquid (thin Mixed)	-	R	optimal iteration estimate (LBLRTM and DISORT)
	Shupe2005	Ice clouds	exponential	Ze	Tuned regression approach
WANG	Wang2004	Liquid (thin Mixed)	-	MWR, R	Iteration optimal estimation (DISORT); Ice habit is hexagonal.
	Wang&Sassen2002; Wang2004	Ice (Mixed) or Ice only	Modified Gamma	Z, σ	Parameterization of lidar-radar method

Uncertainty Related Technique Issues

- Theory Basis
 - Equations, Parameters; (Z-r, V-r, M-r)
 - Radiation Closure
- Input Data/Data Process
 - Cloud Boundaries/detections
 - Liquid Water Path from MWR
 - Cloud Classifications/Categories
- Assumptions
 - Particle Habit
 - Particle Size Distribution (PSD)
 - Vertical/Horizontal Distribution

3.1 SGP Boundary Layer Clouds – Liquid re

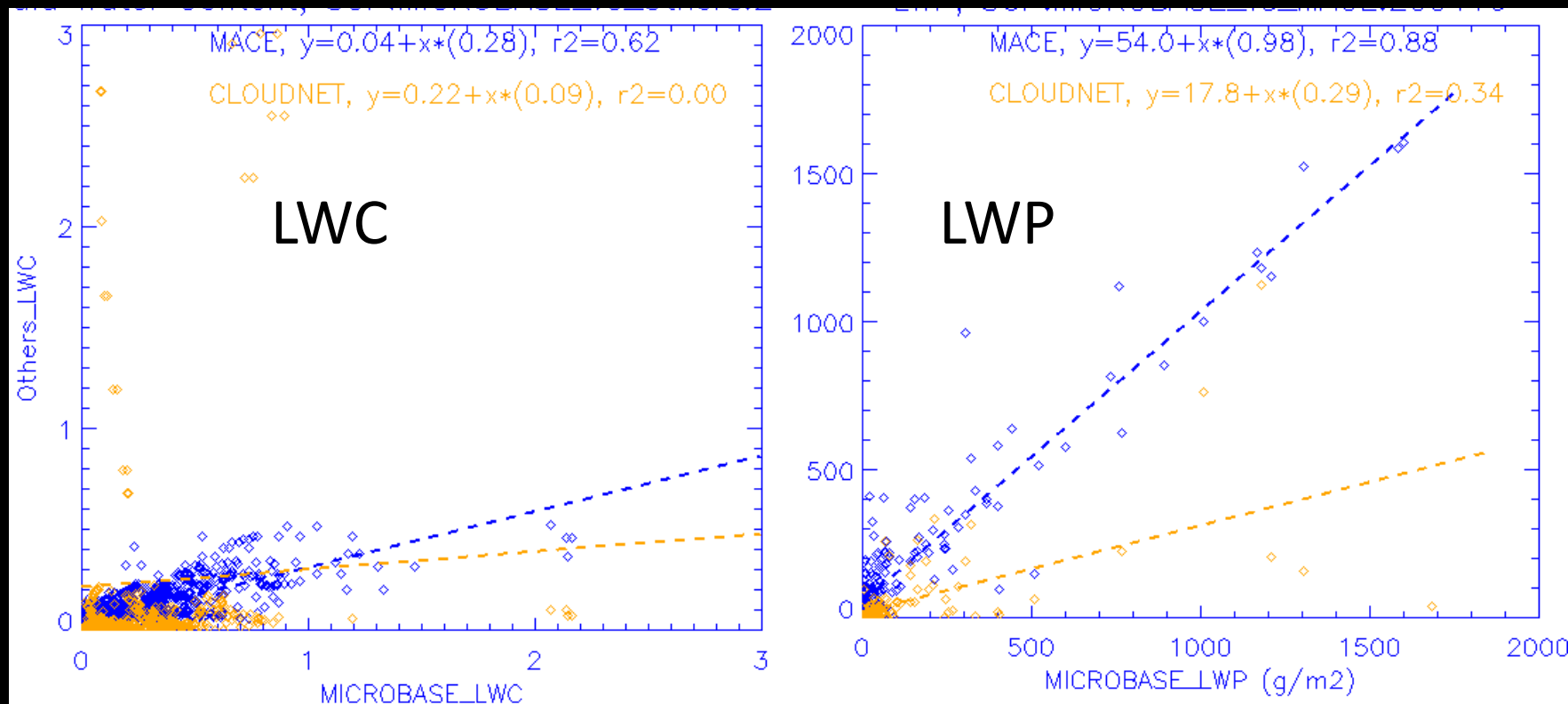
200410



- MICROBASE (Water/vapor competition) < MACE (6th relationship Z-r)
- Difference in LWC/LWP (MICROBASE: $Z \sim LWC^{1.8}/N$; $re \sim N^{-1/3}$)

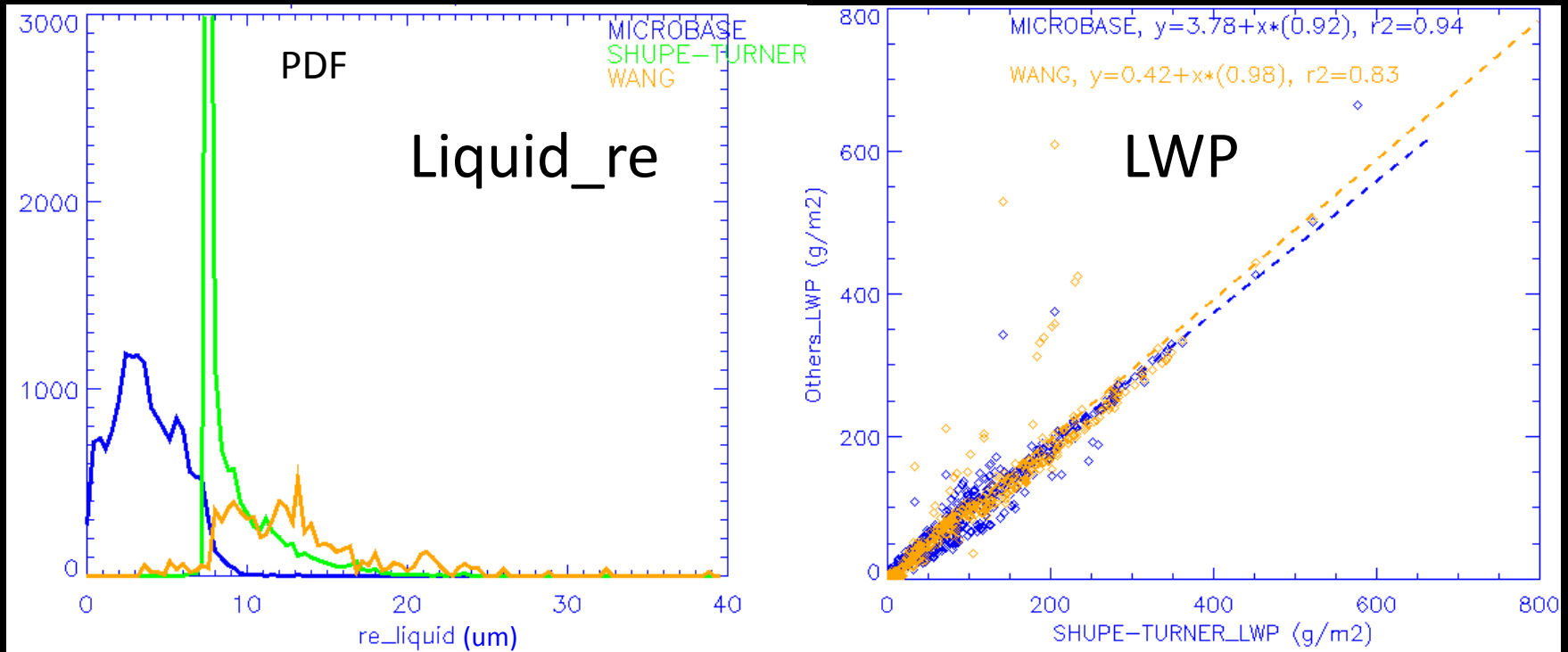
SGP Boundary Layer Clouds - LWC

200410



- Method difference?
- Cloud detection/Cloud boundaries?
- LWP constrain? (Different Data Version or Process?)

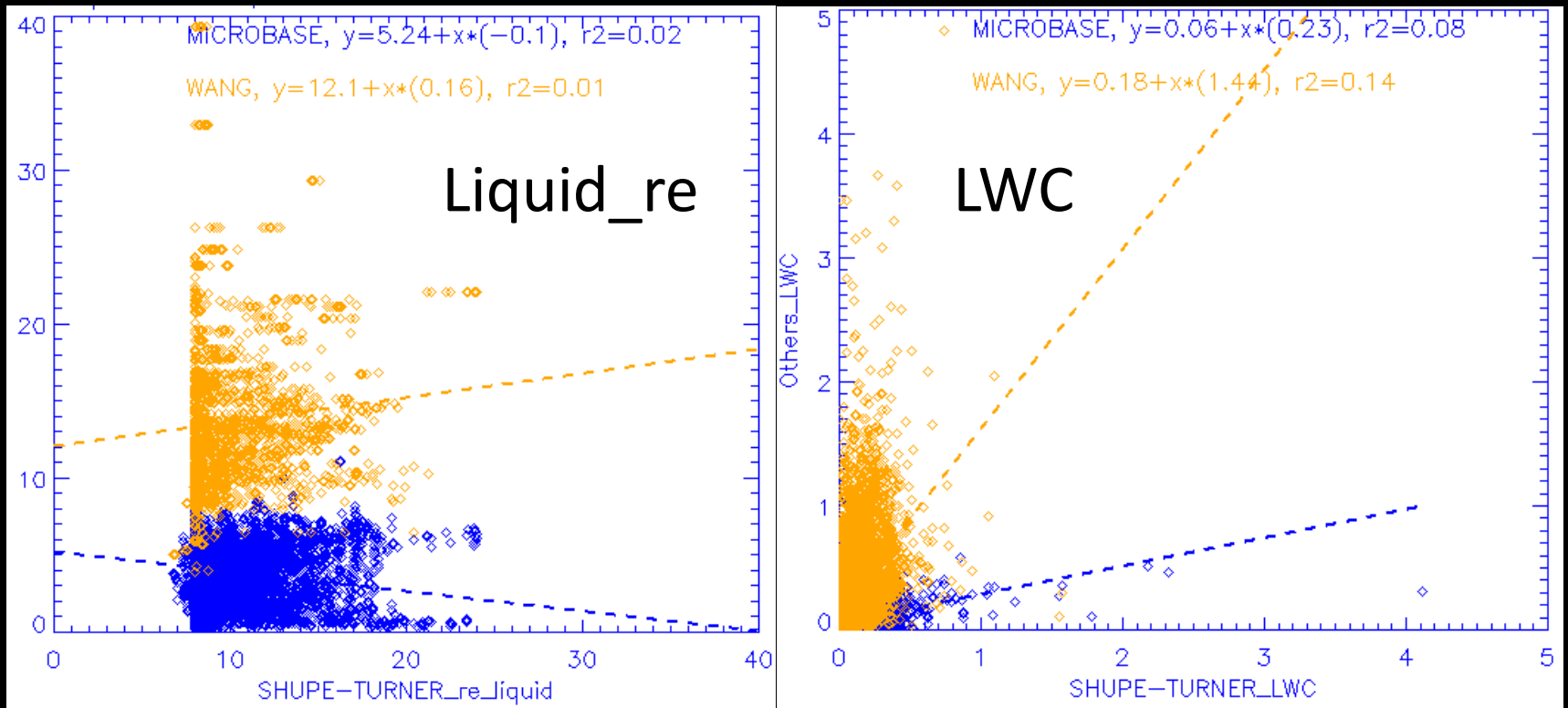
3.2 NSA Boundary Layer Clouds -liquid part



M-PACE Period: 2004.10

- re difference:
 - MICROBASE: Water/vapor competition mechanism
 - LWP difference (NO) (LWP Constrain!!)

NSA Boundary Layer Clouds -liquid part

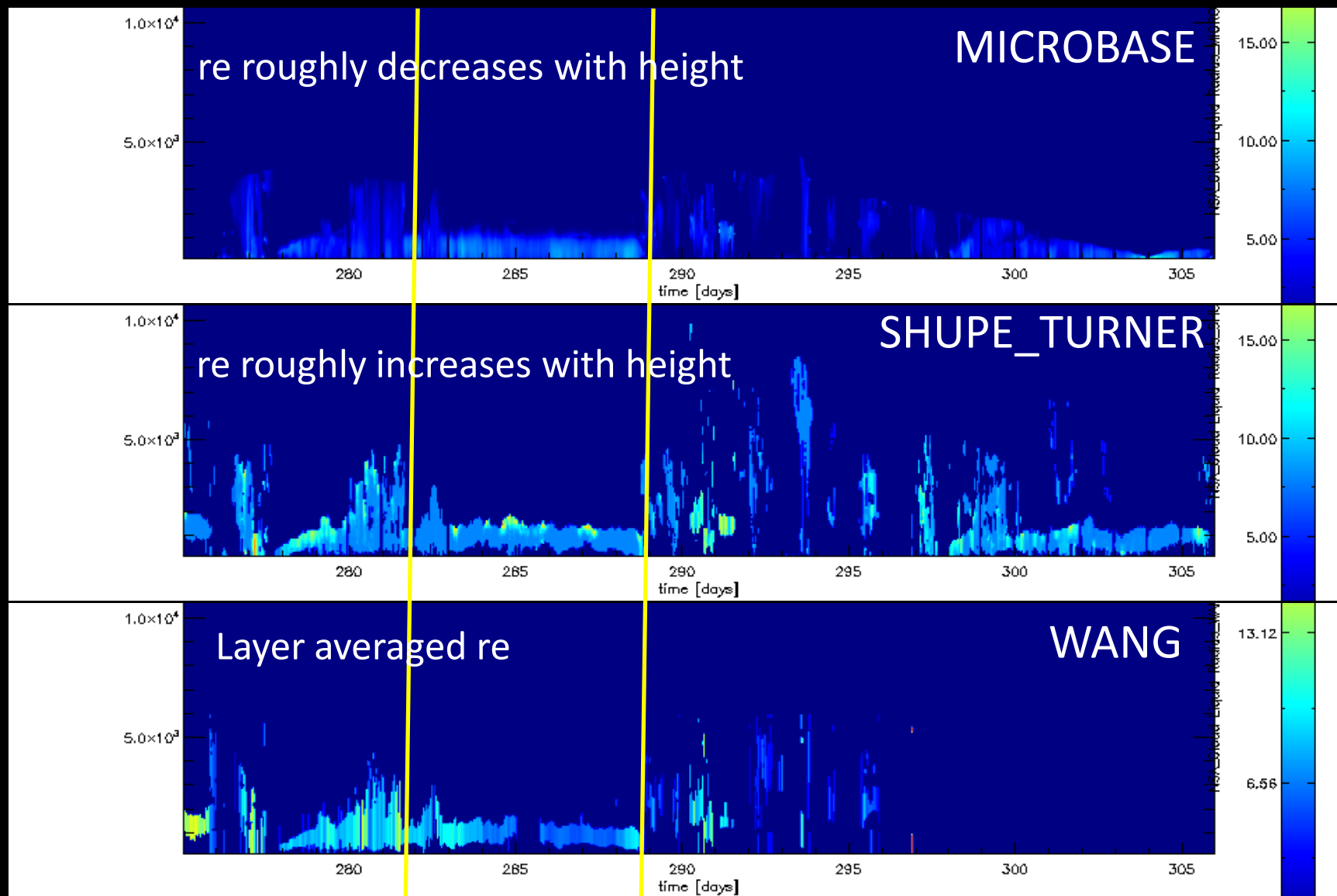


Big scattering (no correlation) (even LWP similar)?

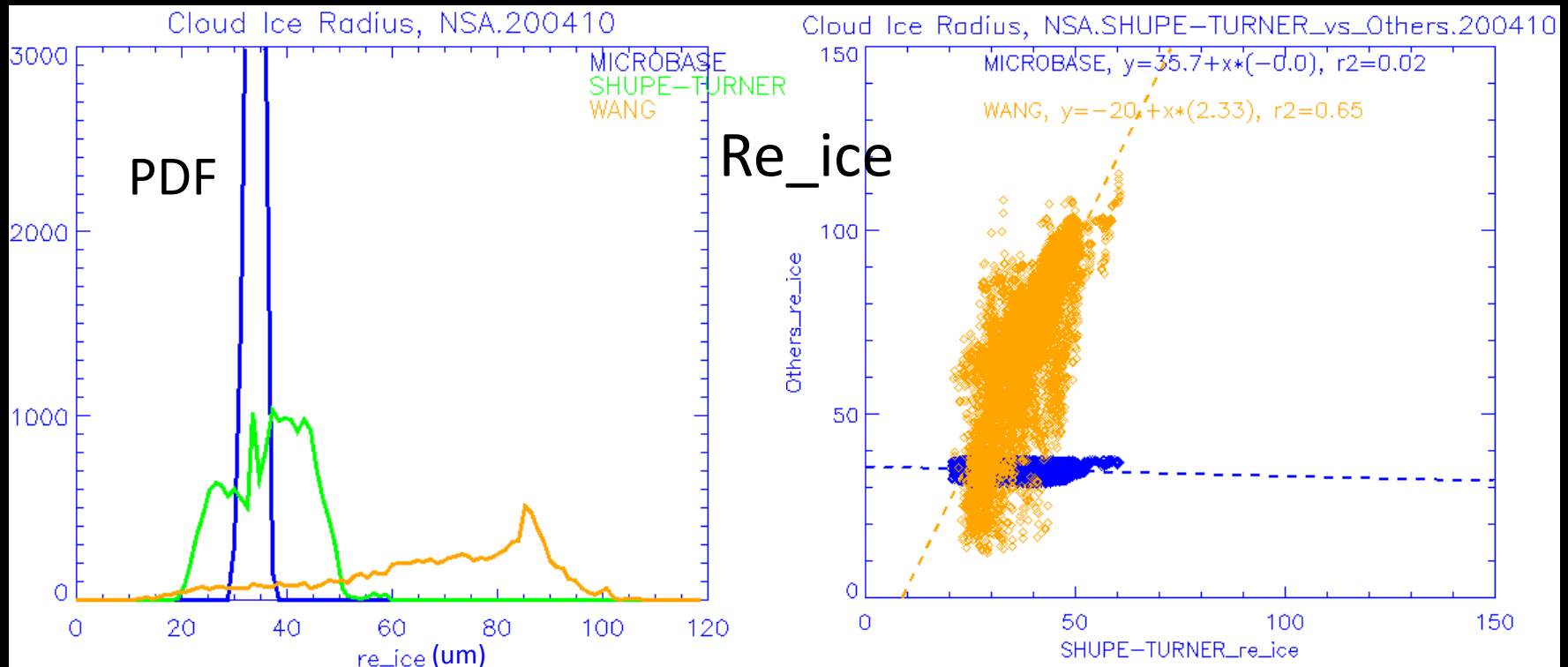
- Method difference (γ , WV, T, etc.): vertical distribution

NSA Site re_liquid Different Vertical Pattern

2008.10



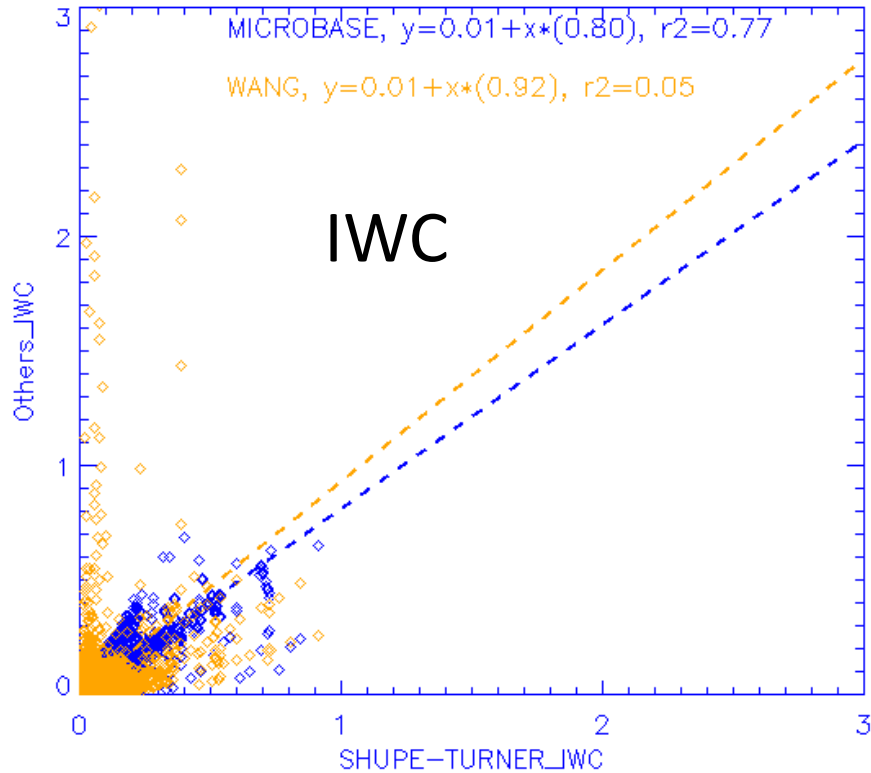
NSA Boundary Layer Clouds – Ice Part



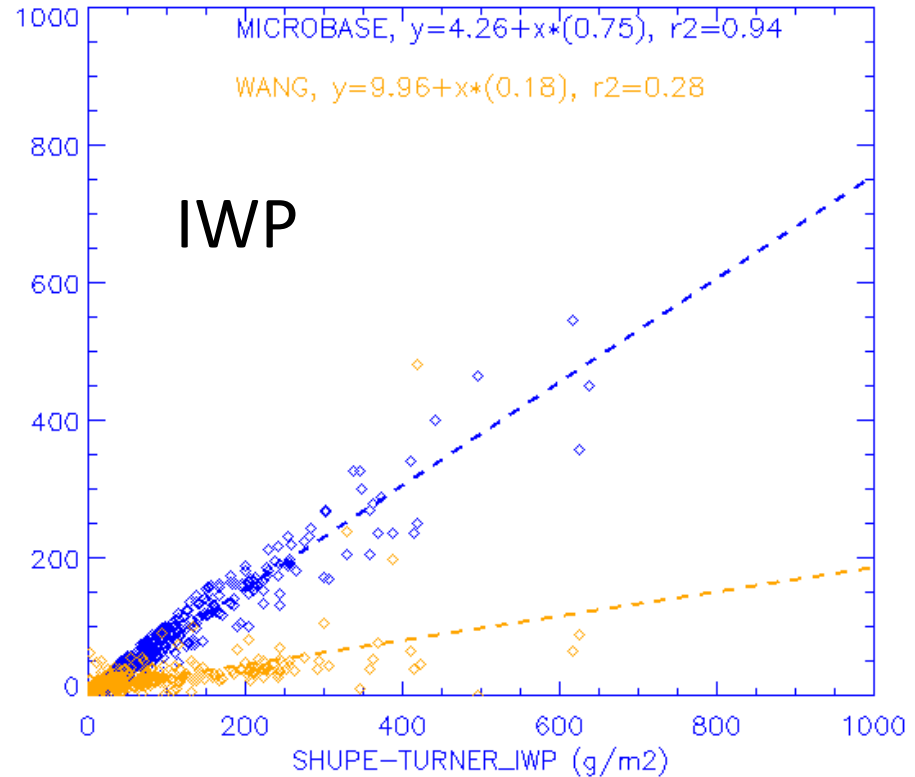
- Different Parameterization!
 - MICROBASE: T-based
 - SHUPE_TURNER: Tuned regression with exponential PSD
 - WANG: Parameterization of Z- σ with modified Gamma PSD
- PSD difference! re (exponential) < re (gamma)

NSA Boundary Layer Clouds – Ice Part

Ice Water Content, NSA.SHUPE-TURNER_vs_Others.200410



IWP, NSA.SHUPE-TURNER_vs_MICROBASE.200410



Parameterization!

- SHUPE_TURNER: $IWC = a(\text{time}) Z_e^{0.63}$

- MICROBASE: $IWC = 0.097 Z_e^{0.59}$

- WANG: $IWC \sim F(\sigma, Z_e)$, $D_{ge} \sim F(\sigma, Z_e)$;

4. Results Summary

Theory Understanding for discrepancies in Boundary cloud properties from 5 methods:

1. Principle (like Z and R); e.g. MICROBASE and MACE (liquid re)
2. Basic equations/parameterization; e.g. empirical regression between MICROBASE and SHUPE_TURNER (Ice re)
3. PSD; e.g. exponential (SHUPE_TURNER) vs gamma (WANG) (Ice re)
4. Vertical Distribution; e.g. NSA site (liquid re, lwc)
5. Input Measurements (like Cloud Detection/boundary, time resolution); e.g. CLOUDNET and MACE (LWP);
6. Others (not discussed here); e.g. ice particle habit, ice density.

5. What These Results Suggest? (Future)

- Discrepancies in different retrievals can, at least partly, be explained from their methods, assumptions and inputs;
- Worthwhile to figure out/understand likely tendency/biases of every method for easy use (Much longer period statistics)
- Using same inputs and assumptions (like cloud H and LWP), an Inter-comparison study might help understand performance of current inversion techs and bring insights to best estimates.
- Necessary for uniform evaluation of uncertainties/biases
- With uncertainties, all retrievals will provide a suggestable range; and could be combined together.

Thank you!