Using ARM Data to Evaluate and Improve Climate Model Parameterizations:

A Demonstration

(SCM ◊ CAPT ◊ GCM)

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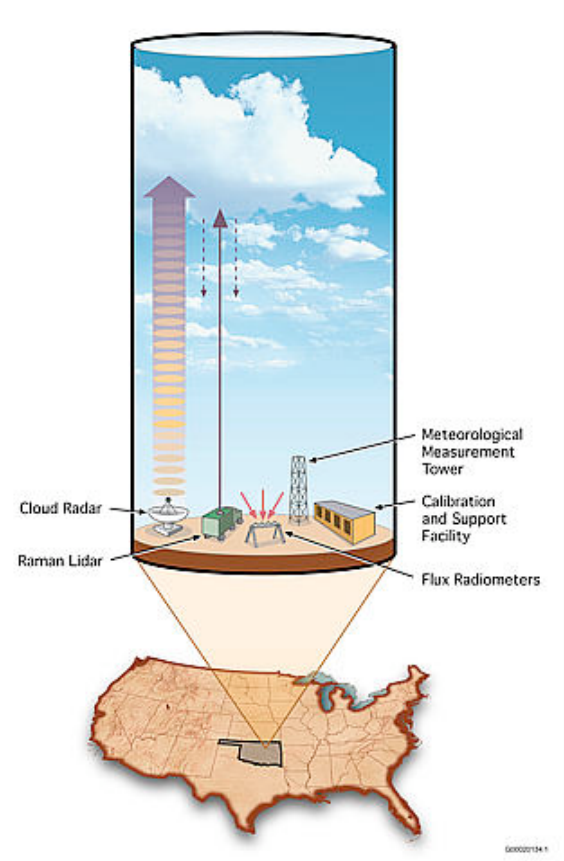
ARM CPMWG/CERES/GCSS WG 4 Joint Meeting, Williamsburg, VA, 1-4 November, 2004

ARM Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Program

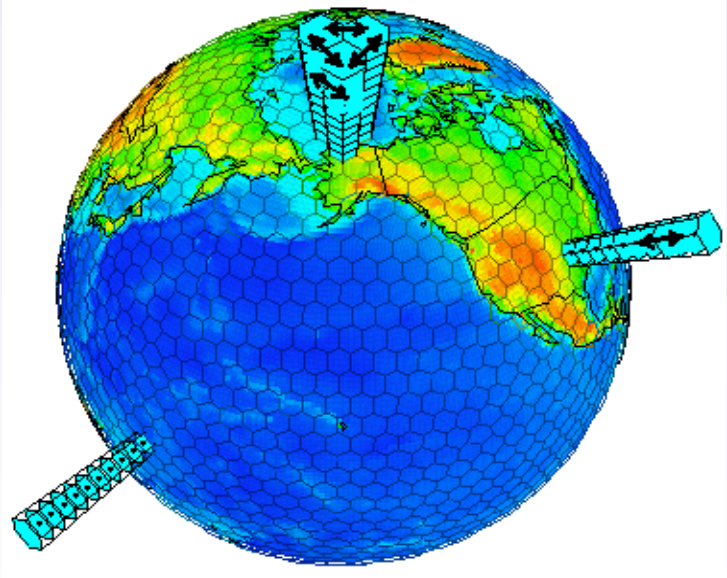
The DOE Largest Program for Climate Changes

- *1990 ------*
- *Collecting field data to validate and develop new parameterizations of clouds and radiation*

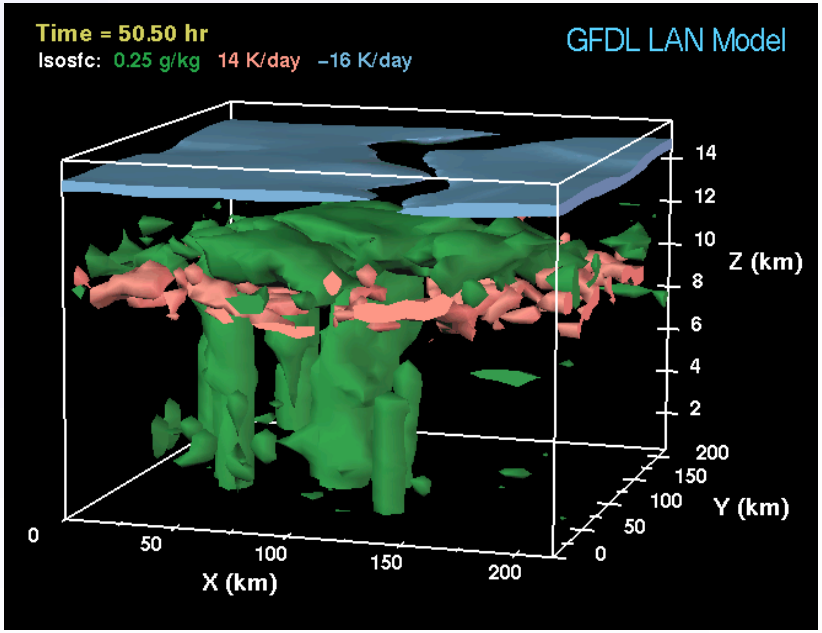


Modeling Approach used in ARM

Single Column Model (SCM)

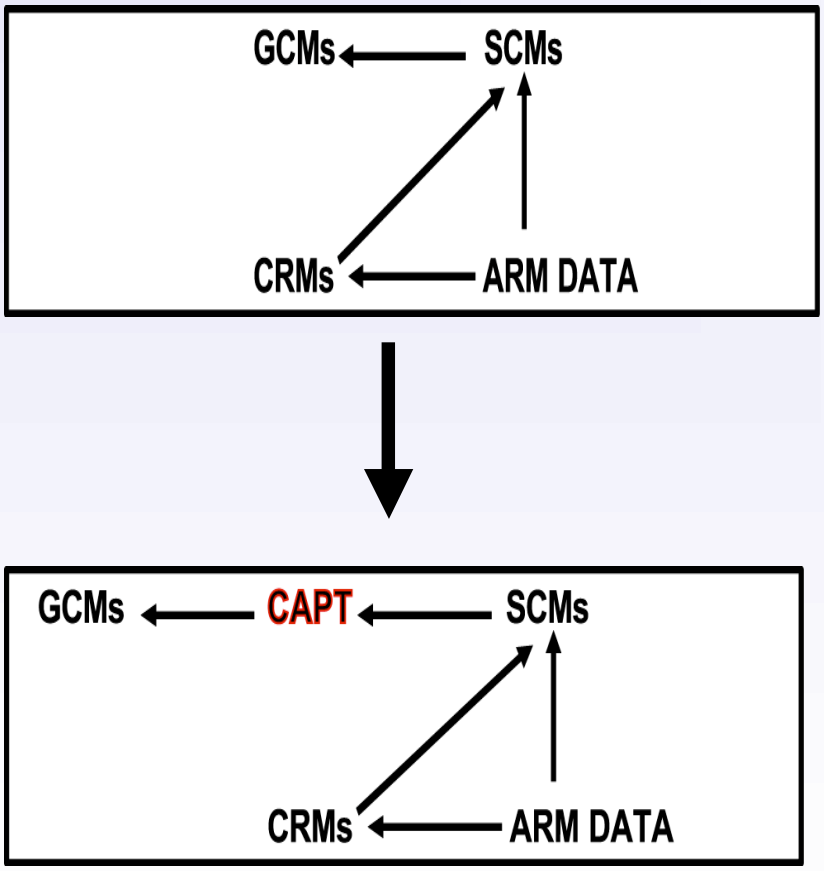


Cloud Resolving Model (CRM)



Details please see Randall et al. 1996 (J. Climate)

Approach to Improve Model Parameterizations: Model + Data



The modeling strategy has been changed slightly in recent years

Diagram From Randall et al. 1996 with modifications

DOE CAPT Project (*Led by PCMDI/LLNL)*

CAPT **==** ***CCPP-ARM Parameterization Testbed***

CCPP+ARM ~ Model +Data

CAPT **provides a flexible user environment for running climate models in NWP 'forecast' mode**

Comparing climate simulations and SCM tests:

- **More evaluation data**
- **Allows systematic errors to be identified before multiple errors compensated**
- **Be able to link deficiencies with atmospheric processes through case study**
- **Include all feedbacks**
- **Effectively transfers improvements from SCM tests into its parent GCM.**

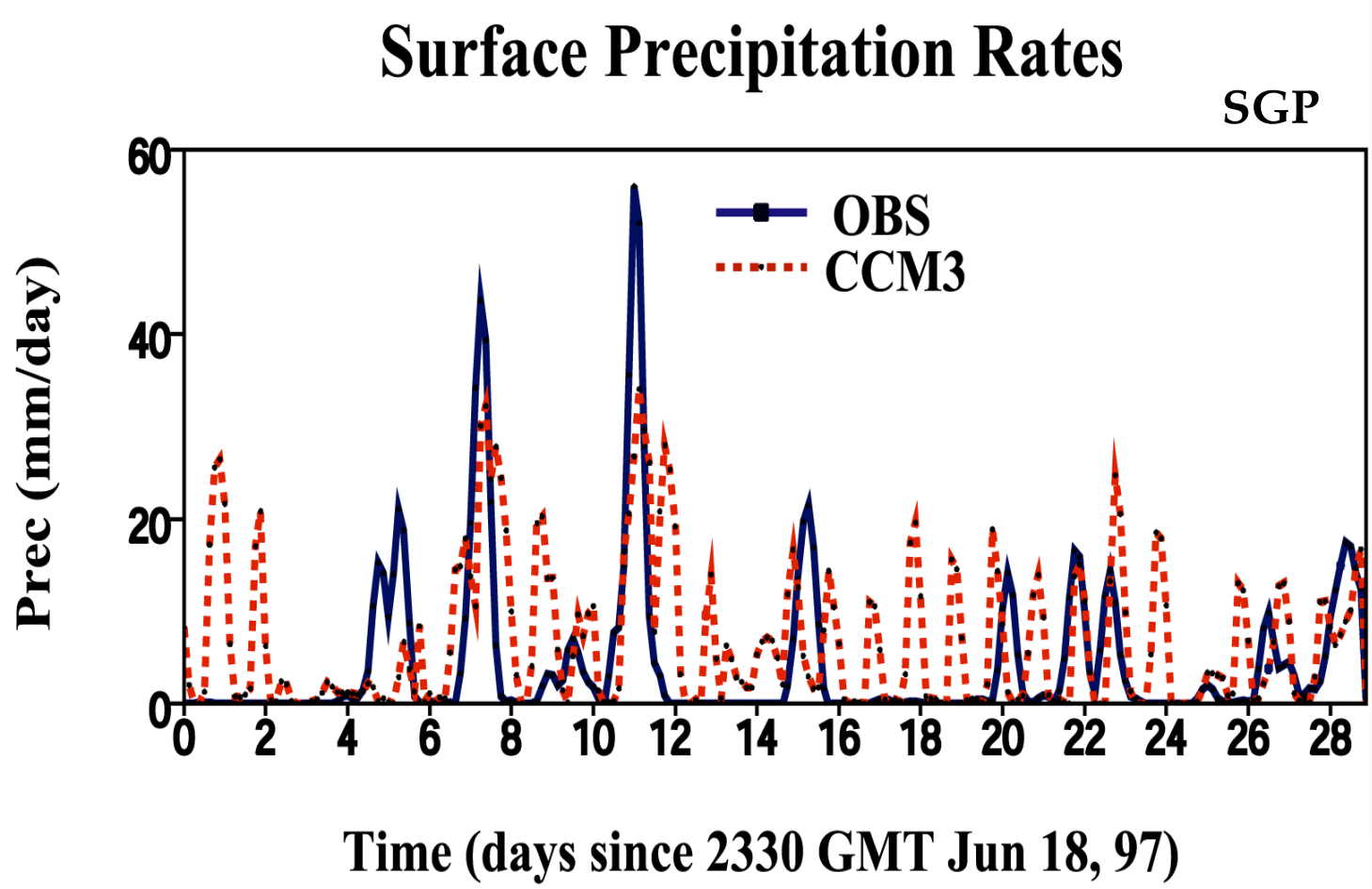
A DEMO

Using the approach "SCM◊CAPT◊GCM" to Improve Cumulus Parameterization in NCAR Climate Model

SCM Tests

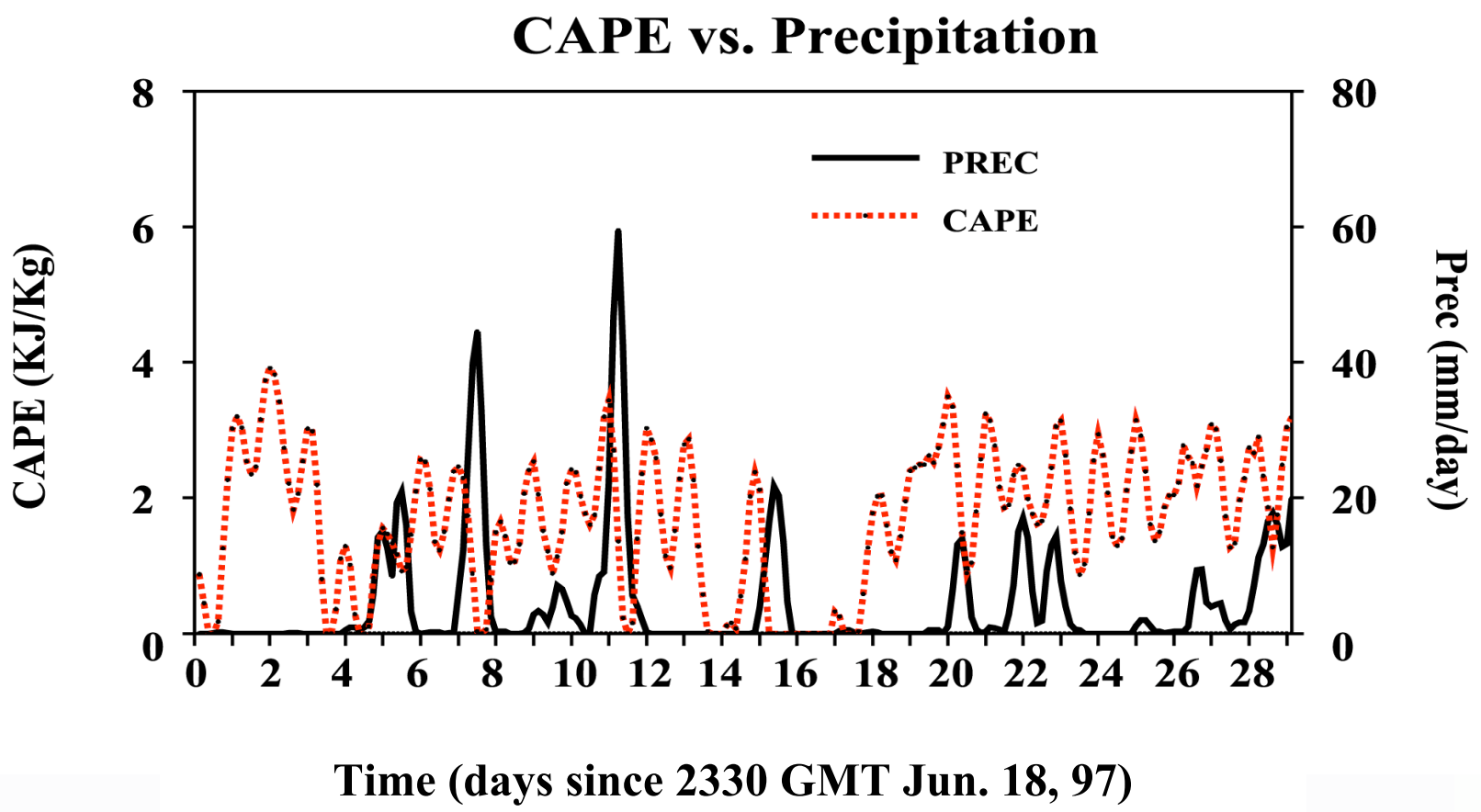
Problem in CCM3-Produced Surface Precipitation

Convection over land is triggered too often during the day in warm season



Problems with the Original Trigger (CAPE>0)

Strong diurnal variations in CAPE over land in warm season



ARM 97 Summer IOP

Convective Triggering Mechanisms

An air parcel is energetic enough to penetrate the layer of convection inhibition == > Convection Occurs

- ***Large-scale upward motion***
- ***Lifting associated with fronts and orography***
- ***Pre-existing convection***
- ***Subgrid-scale dynamic instability***
- ***Surface heterogeneity***
- ***Growth of the boundary layer***

A Revised Trigger (*DCAPE >0*) for CAM2

Xie and Zhang (2000) introduced a positive dynamic CAPE generation rate (DCAPE) that describes a combined measurement of lifting and inhibition effects to control the onset of deep convection.

$$DCAPE = \{CAPE^*(T^*, q^*) - CAPE(T,q)\}/\Delta t$$

Where

$$T^* = T + (\partial T/\partial t)_{adv} * \Delta t$$

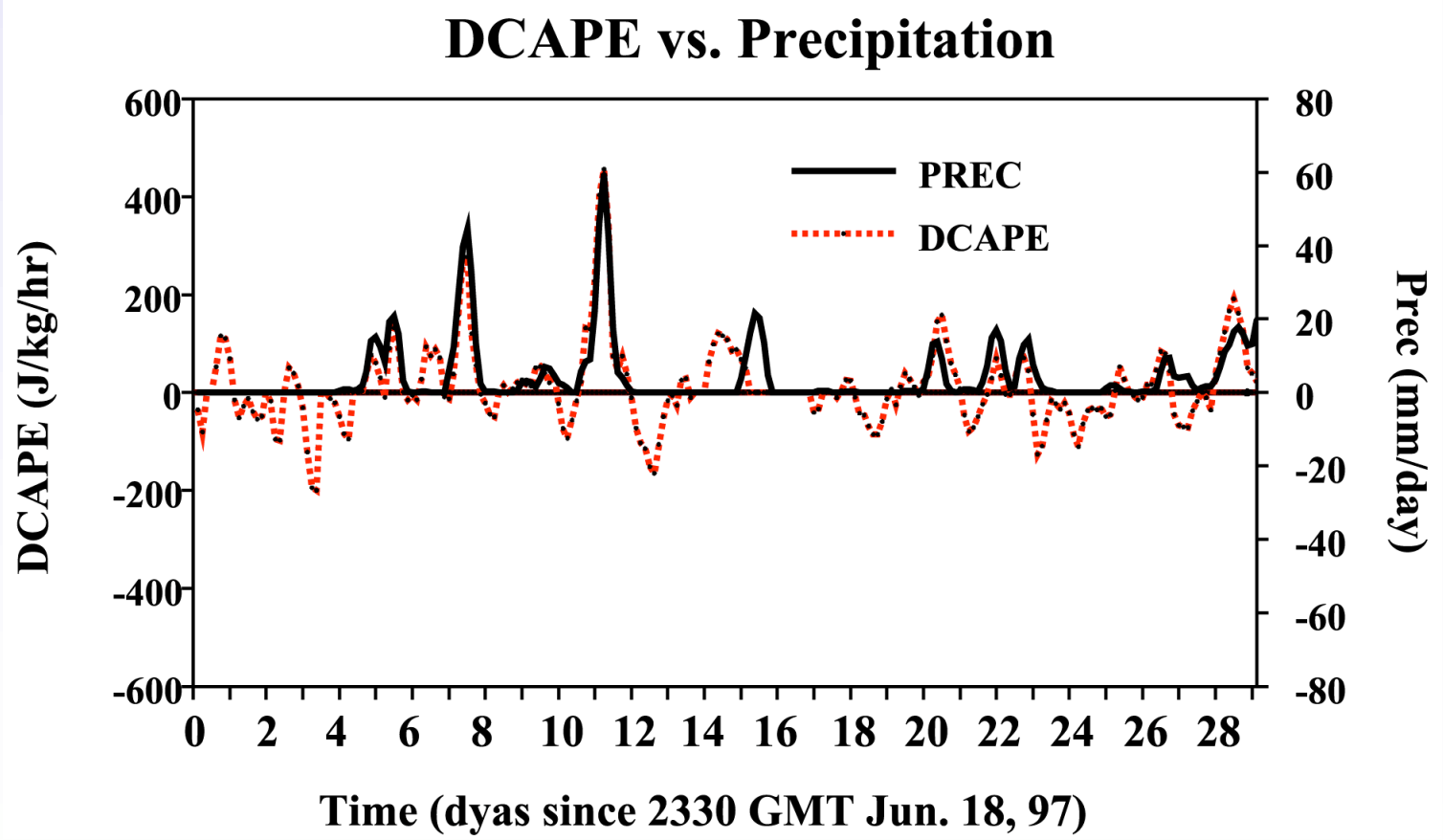
$$q^* = q + (\partial q/\partial t)_{adv} * \Delta t$$

New Trigger: CAPE>0 & DCAPE>0

The new triggering function links cumulus convection directly to the large-scale dynamic forcing, such as lower level convergence.

A Revised Trigger (*DCAPE >0*)

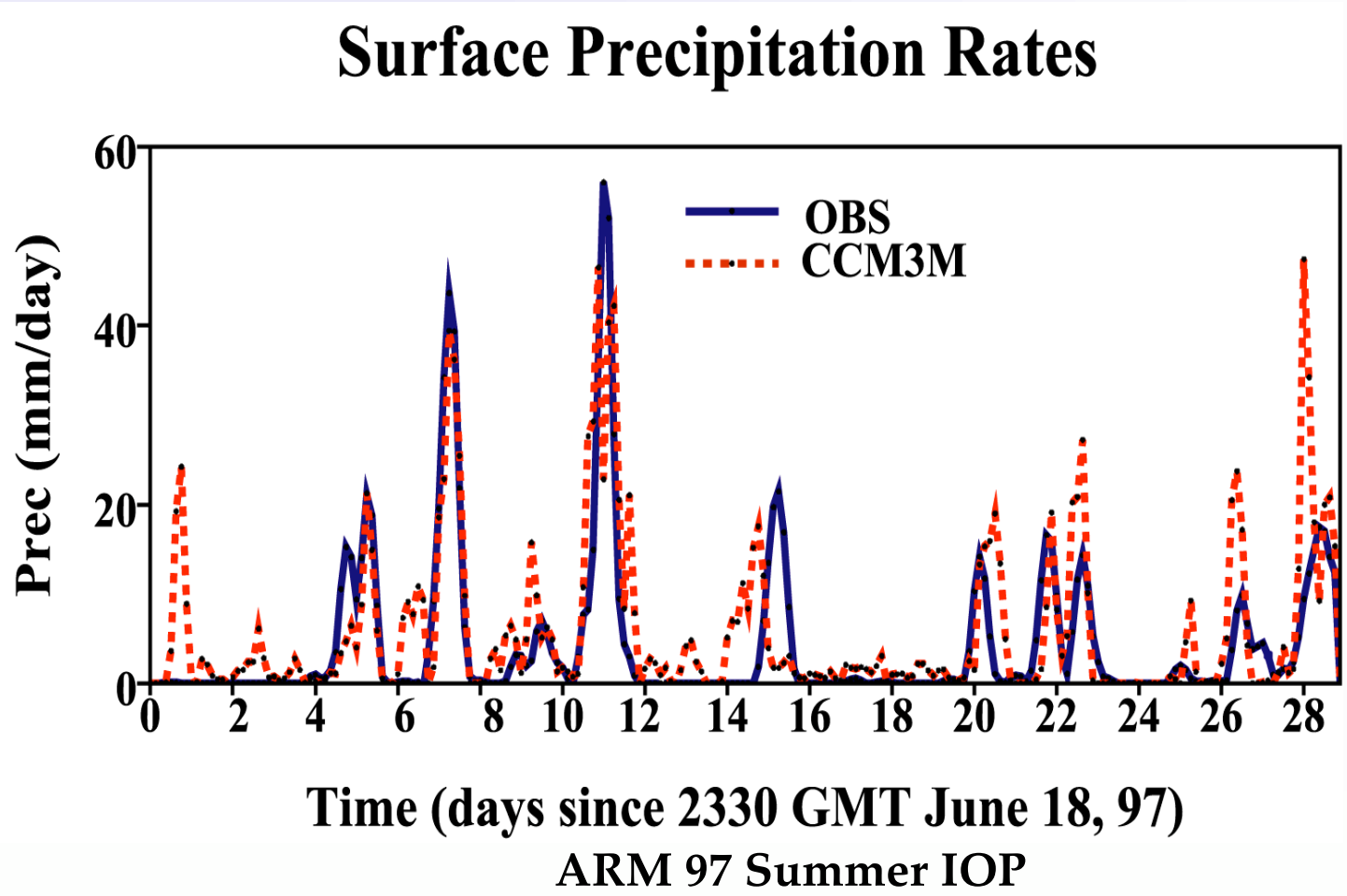
Observations show a strong correlation between positive DCAPE and convection (and associated precipitation).



ARM 97 Summer IOP

CCM3 SCM Tests

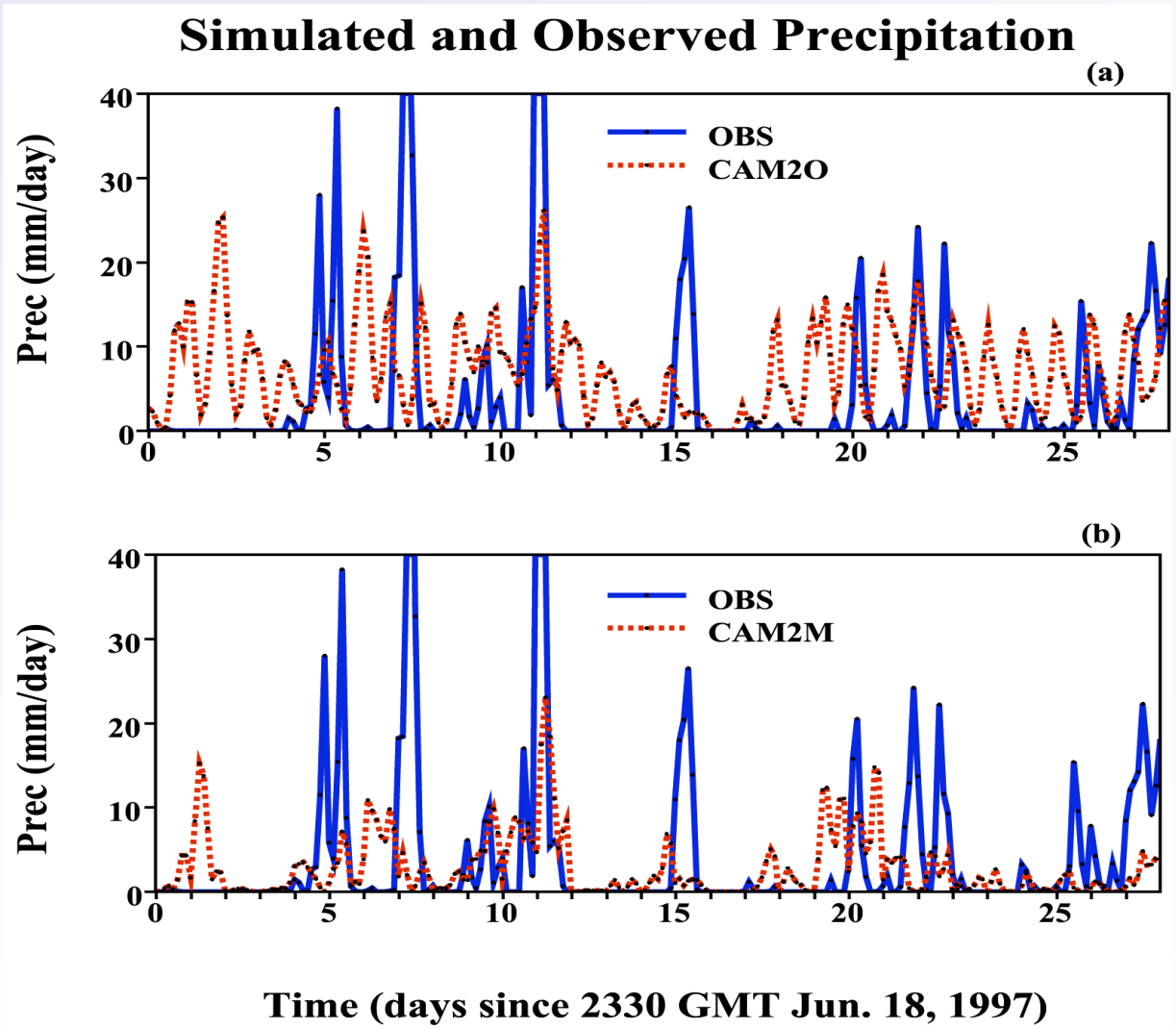
The new trigger largely reduces the effect of the strong diurnal variations in the surface isolation on the initiation of convection.



CAPT Tests

CAM2 initialized with ERA40 reanalyses

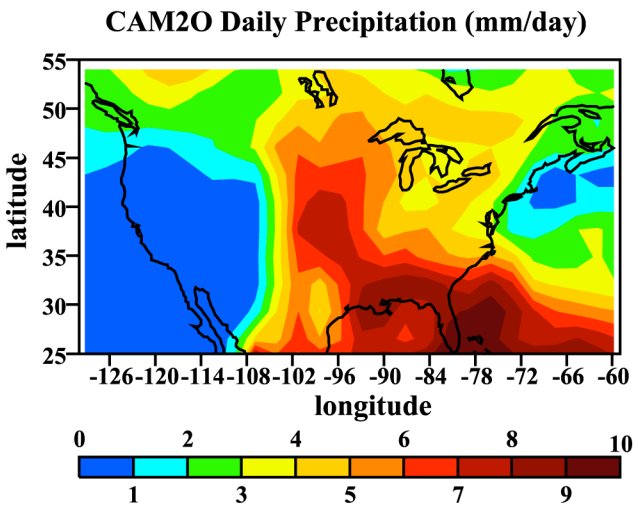
CAM2 CAPT Tests (SGP Site)

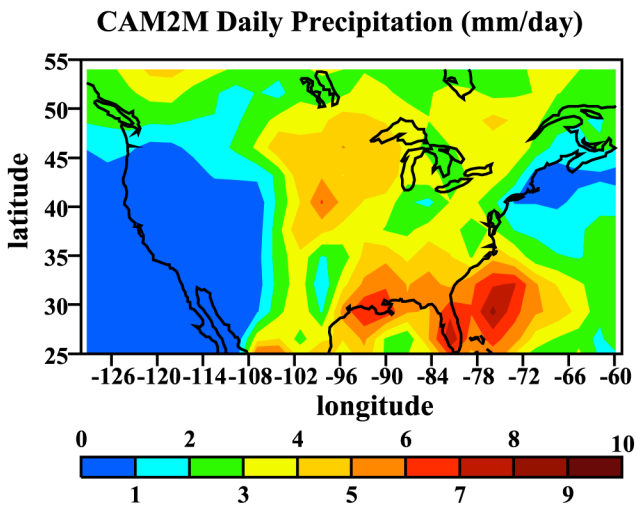


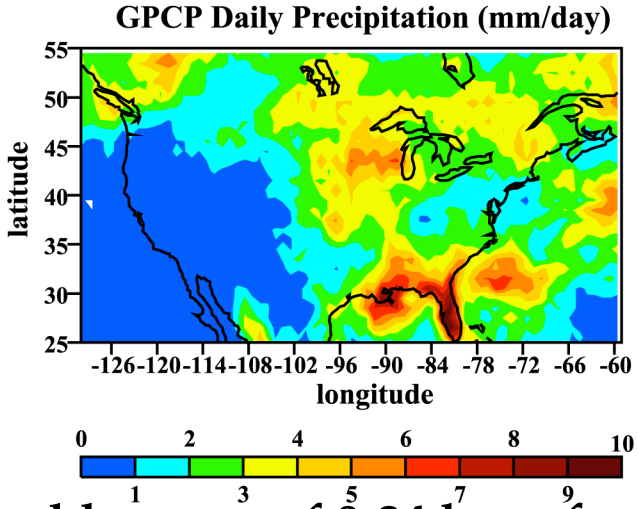
ARM 97 Summer IOP

The new trigger produces less frequent precipitation.

CAM2 CAPT Tests (United States)





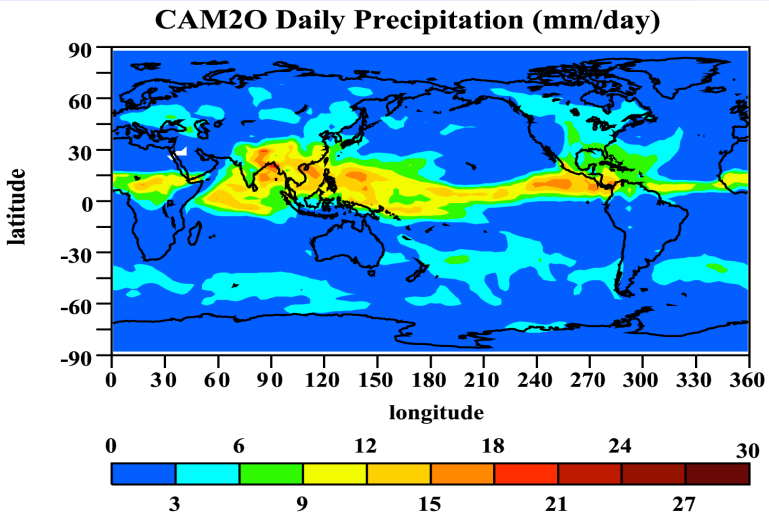


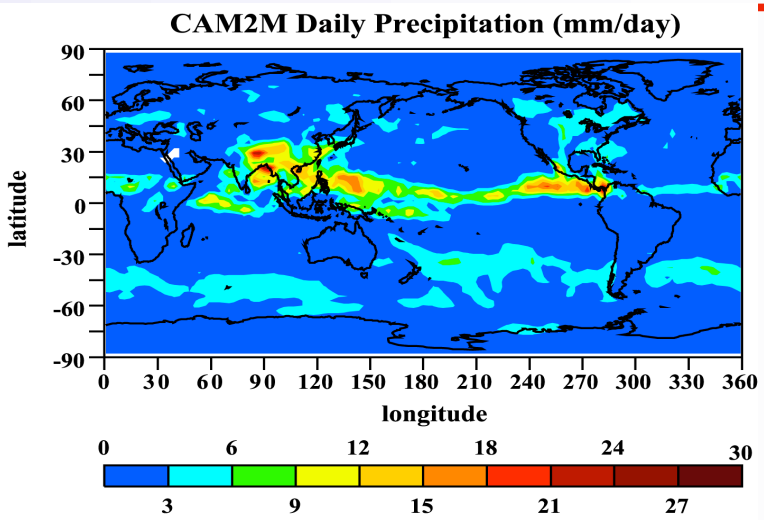
Daily Precipitation Rates (mm/day)

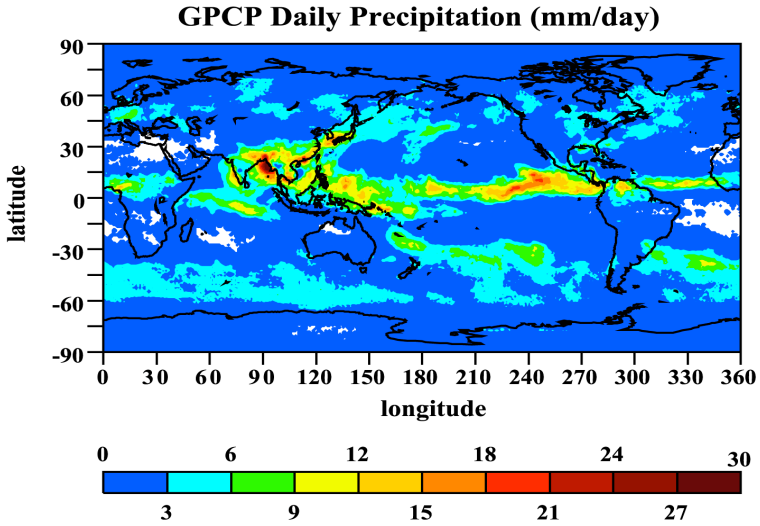
The original model overestimates the observed precipitation in most parts of the United States while the excessive precipitation is clearly reduced using the new trigger

30-day ensemble mean of 0-24 hour forecasts (June 18 – July 17, 1997)

CAM2 CAPT Tests (the Globe)



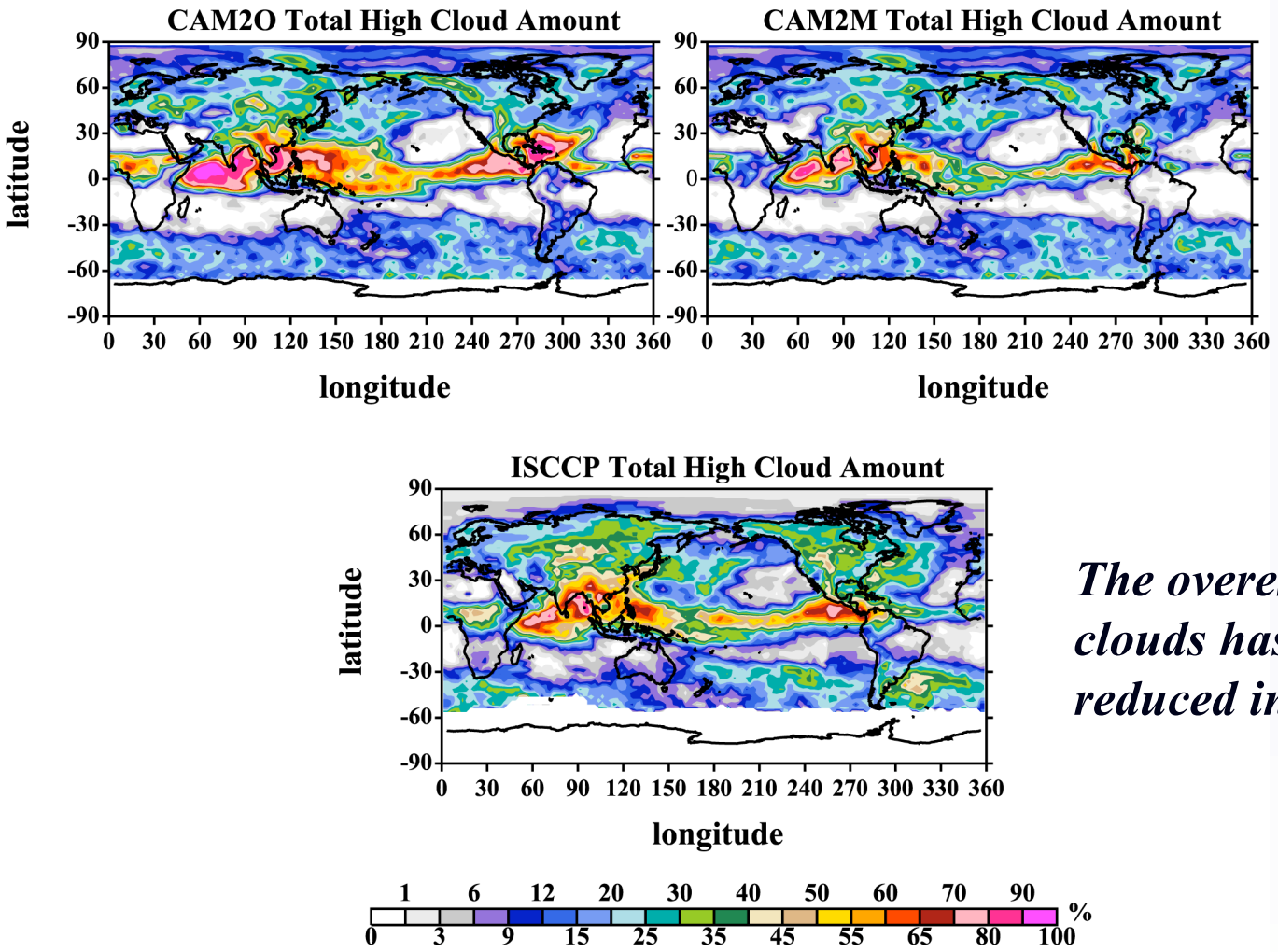




The new trigger gives a more realistic spatial pattern of precipitation in the tropics

30-day ensemble mean of 0-24 hour forecasts (June 18 – July 17, 1997)

CAM2 CAPT Tests (the Globe)



The overestimation of high clouds has been noticeably reduced in CAM2M

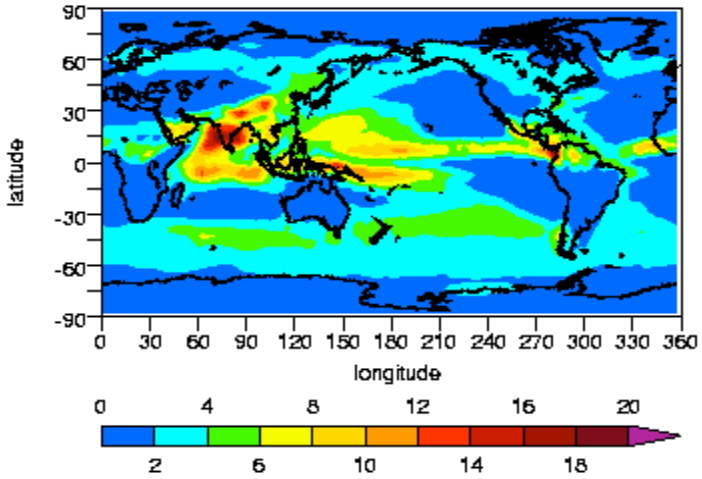
30-day ensemble mean of 0-24 hour forecasts (June 18 – July 17, 1997)

Climate Simulations (AMIP run)

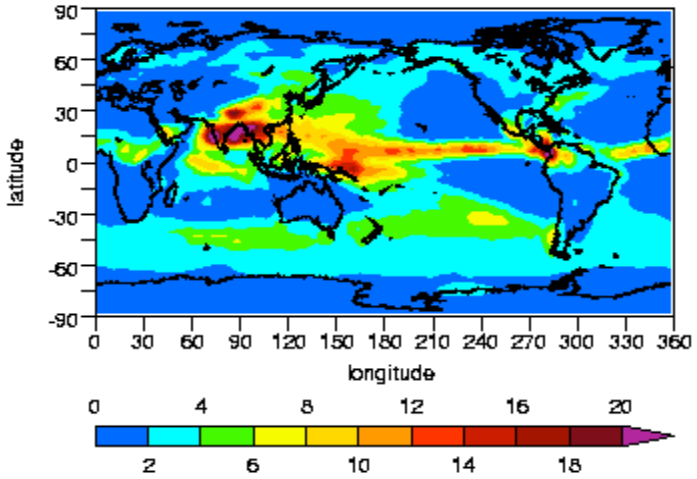
CAM2 Climate Simulations (10 yr AMIP run)

Precipitation Rates (mm/day)

CAM2O

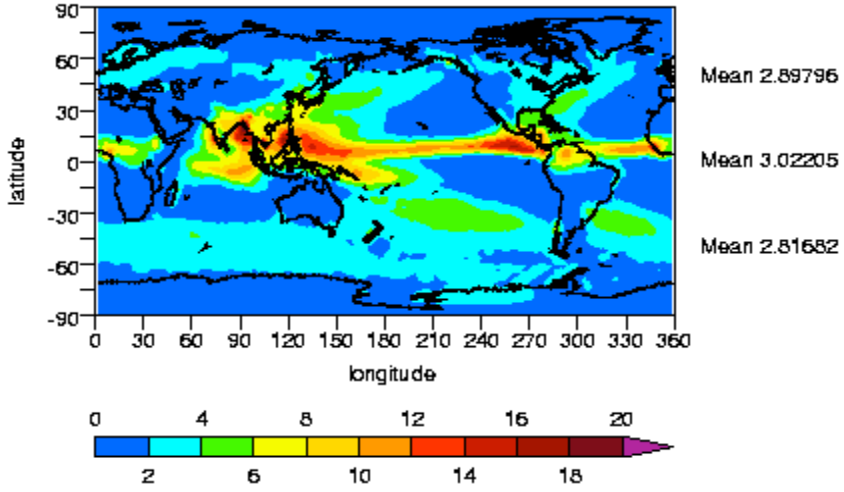


CAM2M



JJA

Xie-Arkin

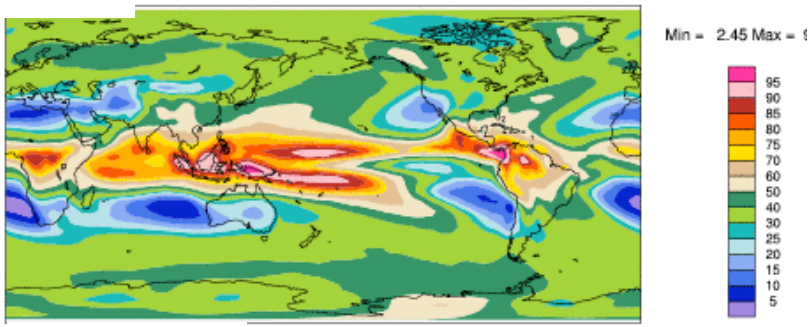


Double ITCZ has been noticeably reduced

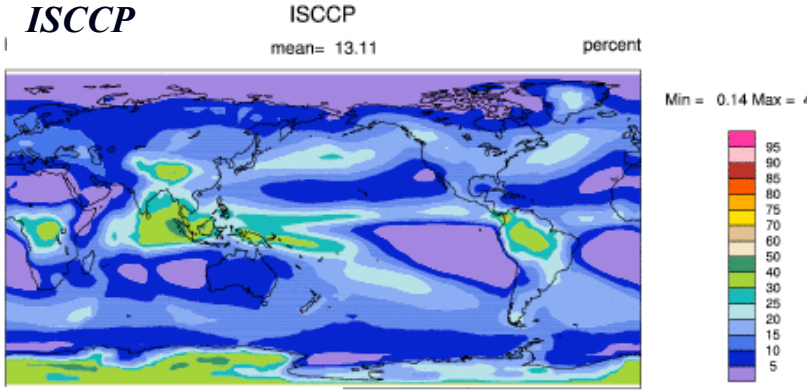
newsstamip06

High Clouds (ANN)

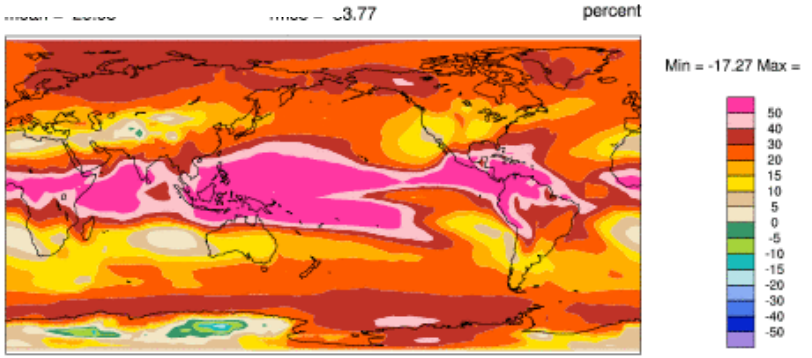
CAM2



ISCCP



CAM2 –ISCCP



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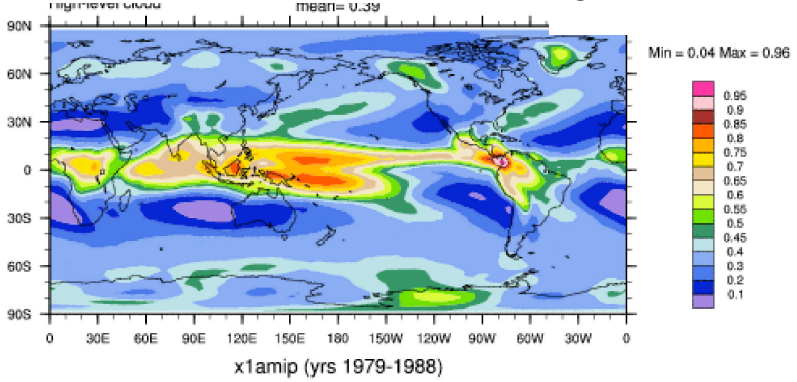
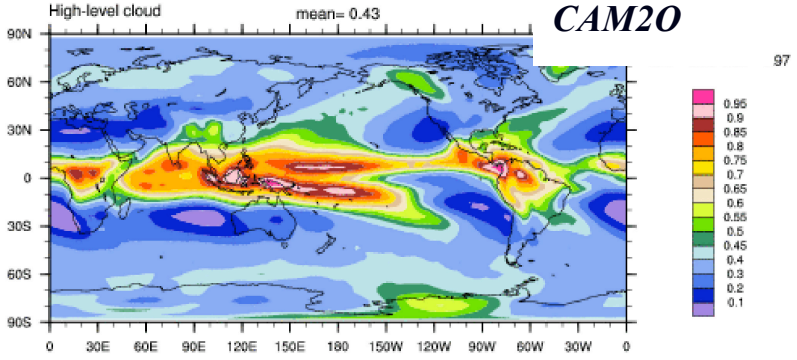
DIAG Ver

CAM2M



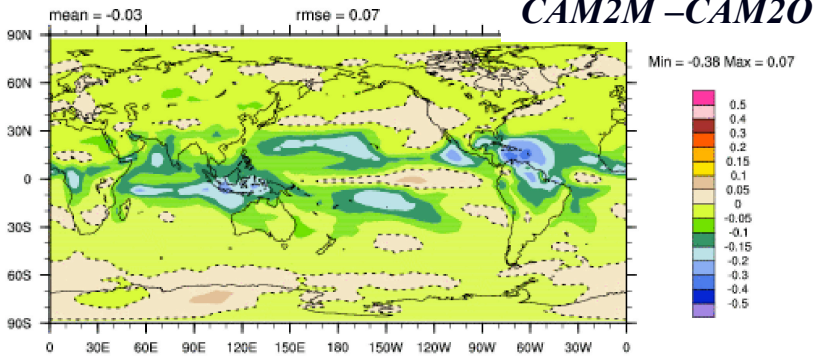
x1amip (yrs 1979-1988)

CAM2O



x2amip - x1amip

CAM2M –CAM2O

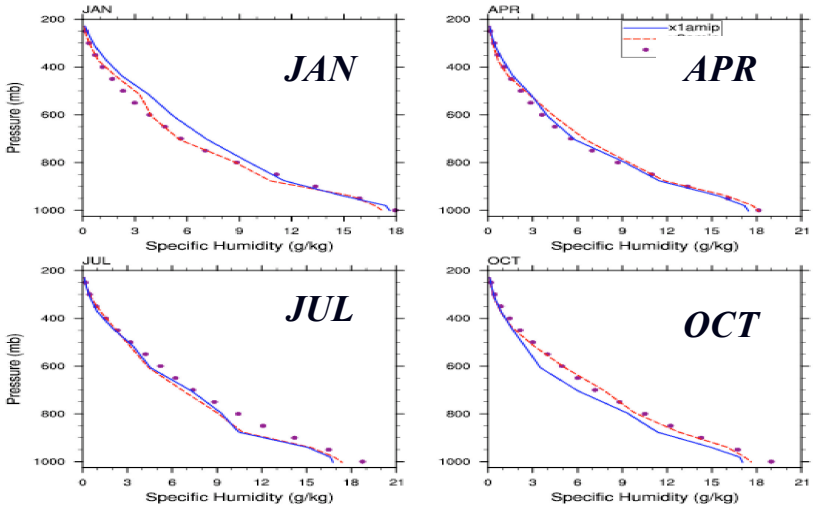


High Clouds are considerably reduced, especially in the tropical and sub-tropical regions.

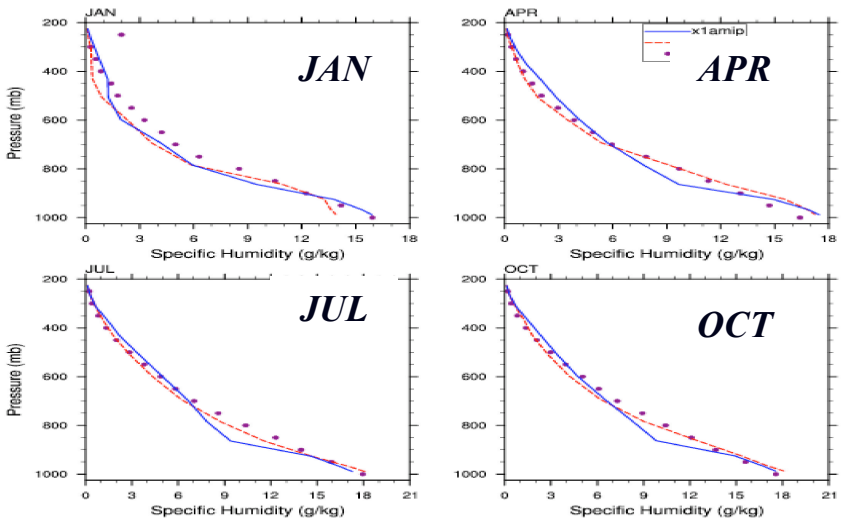
Specific Humidity

CAM2O
CAM2M

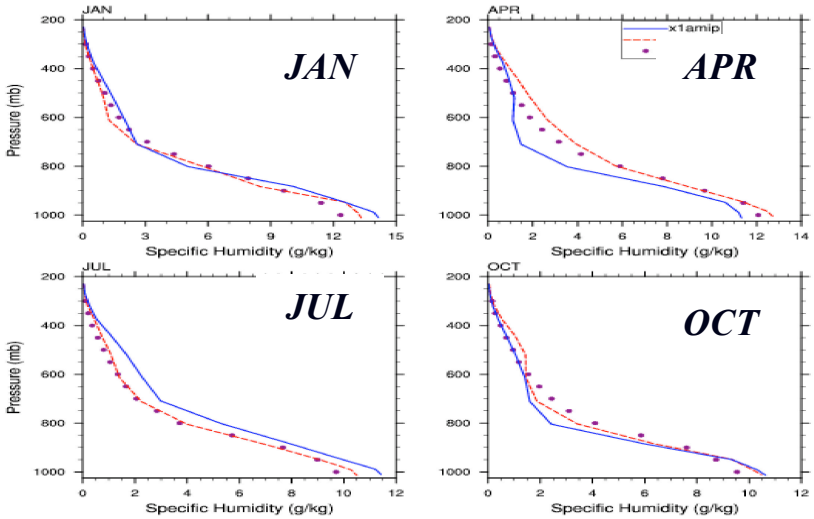
Yap (9.4N, 138.1 E)



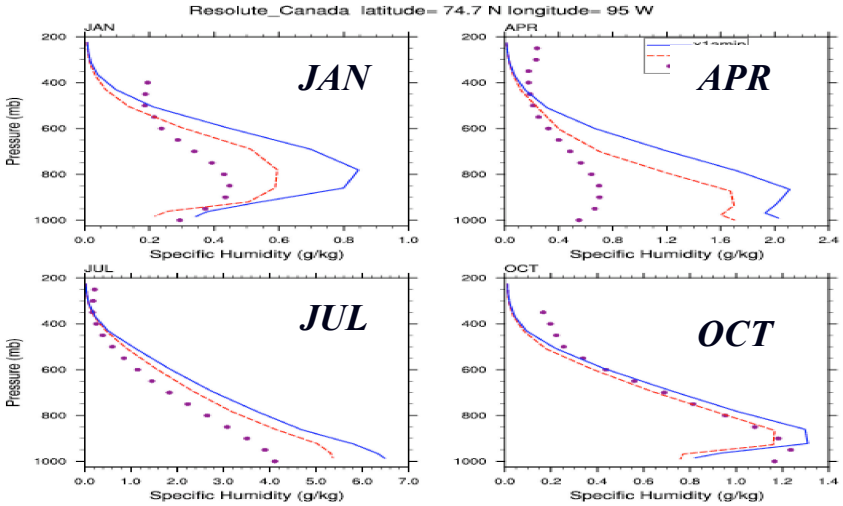
Panama (9N, 79W)



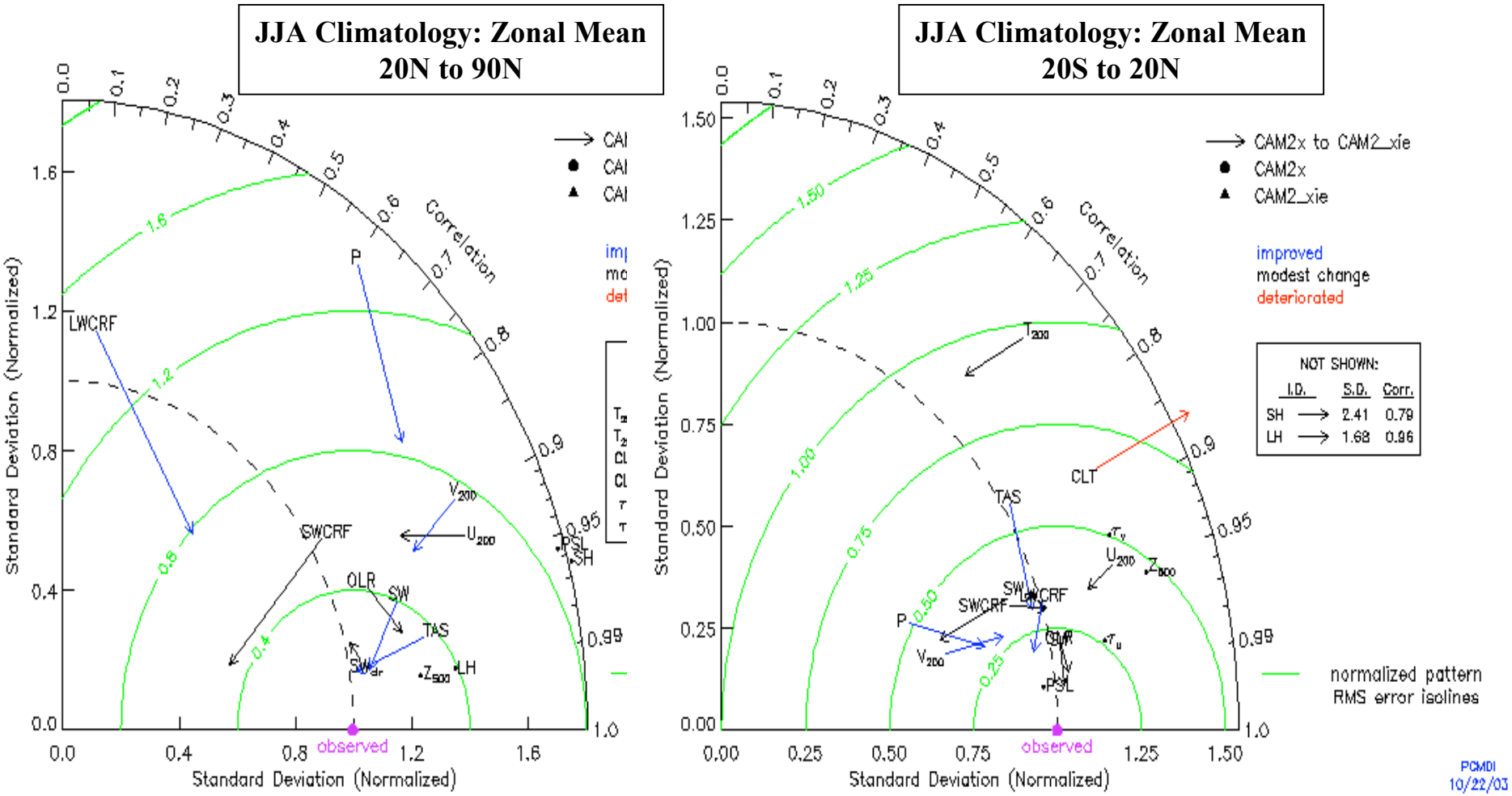
Easter Island (27S, 110W)



Resolute_Canada (74.7N, 95W)



Taylor Diagram (10 yr AMIP run)



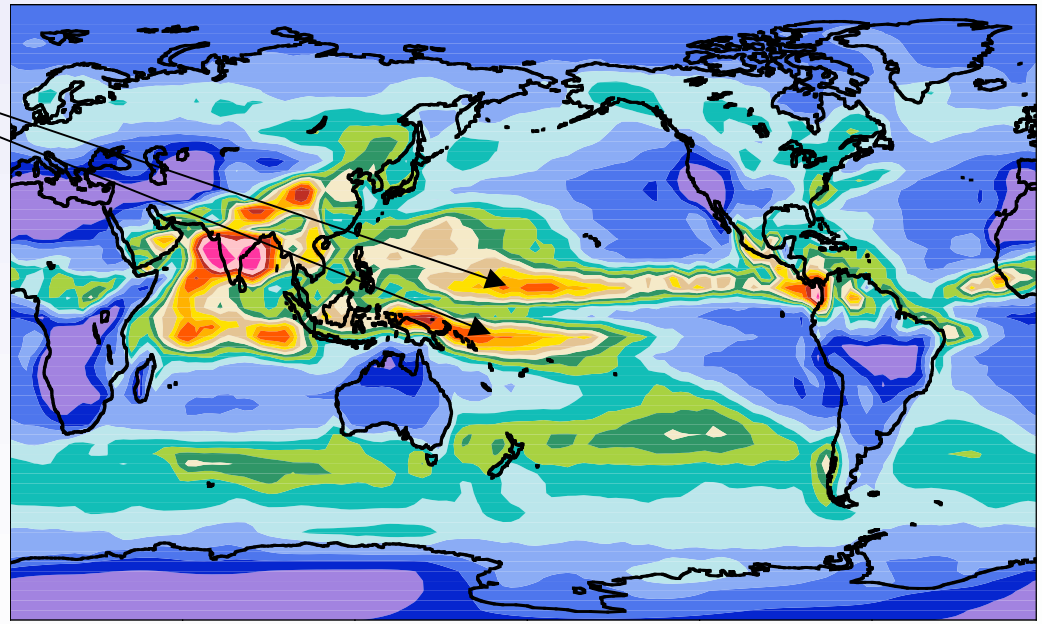
The End

Example 1: Double ITCZ in Climate Simulations

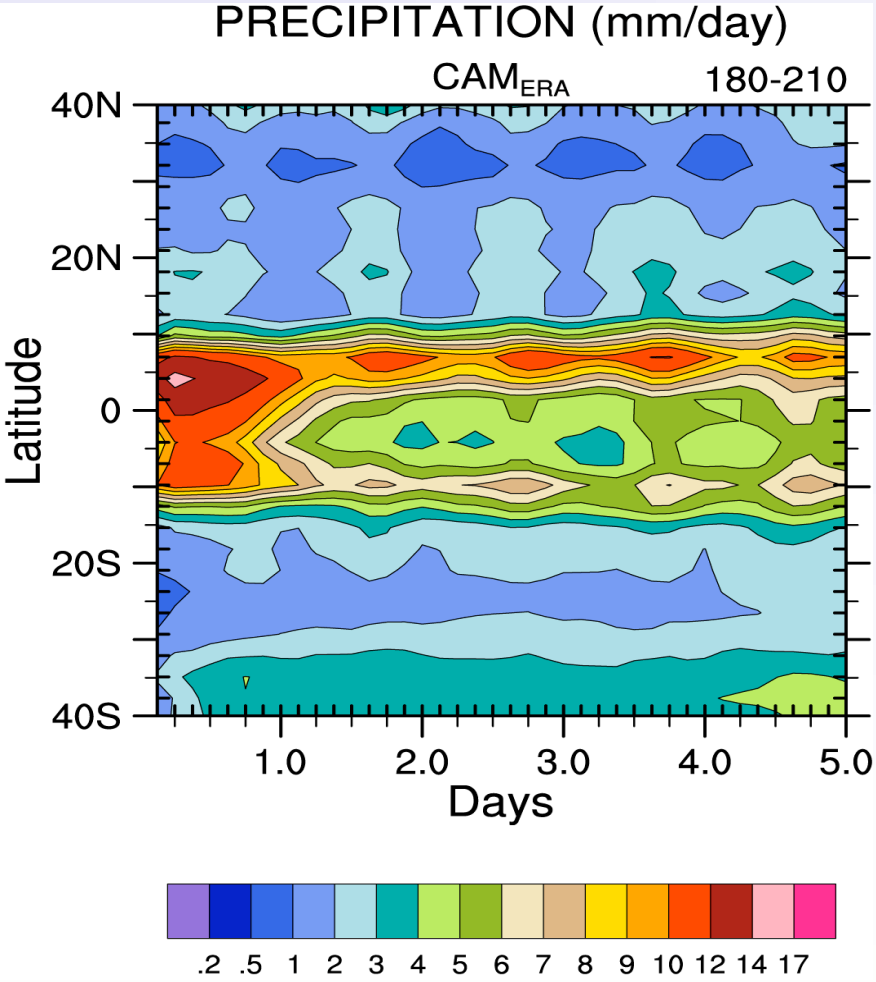
An endemic problem in CAM2 (and many other GCMs) is the presence of a spurious split ITCZ in the Western Tropical Pacific.

A little background…

CAM2 Mean July Precipitation



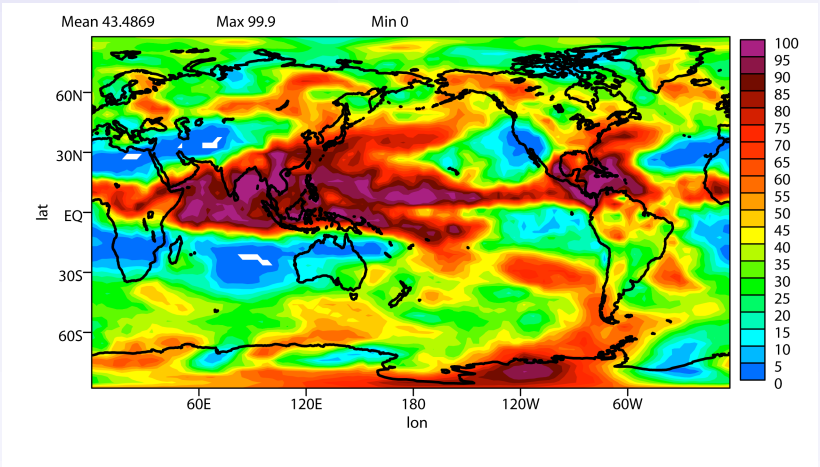
CAPT Test: CAM2 5-day forecasts



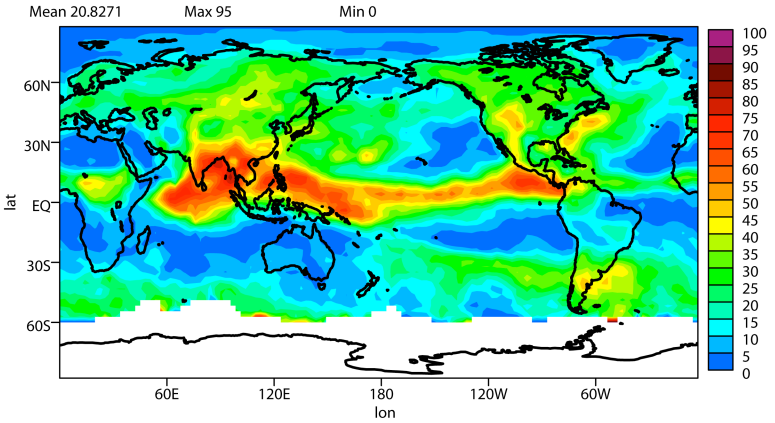
The Split ITCZ Also Seen in the CAM2 5-day forecasts

Example 2: High Clouds

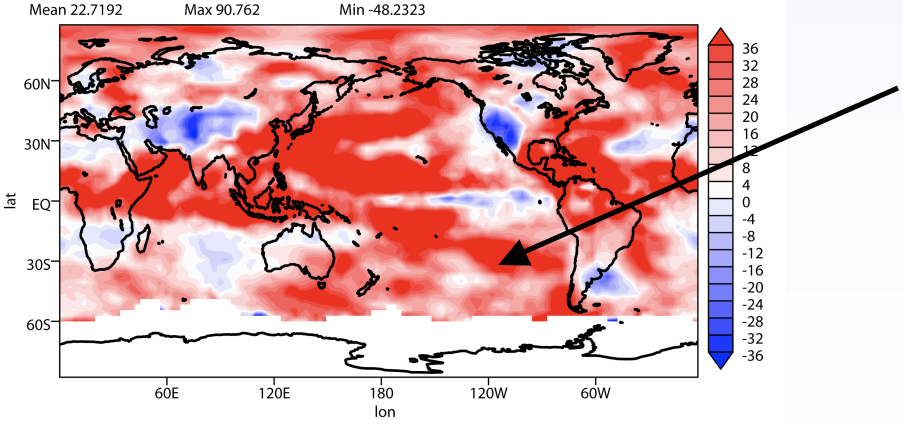
CAM2



ISCCP

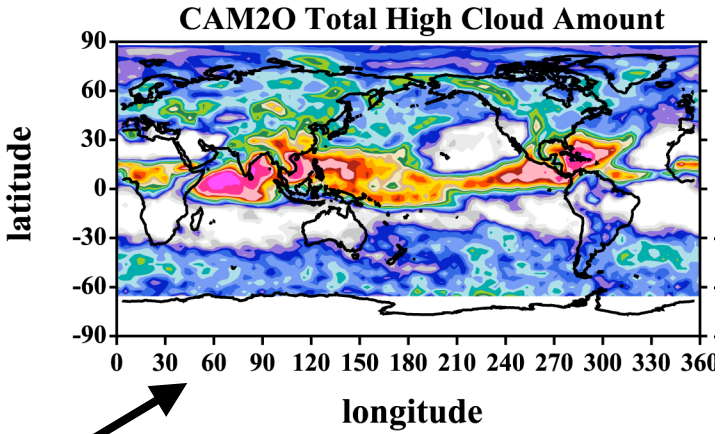


CAM2 - ISCCP

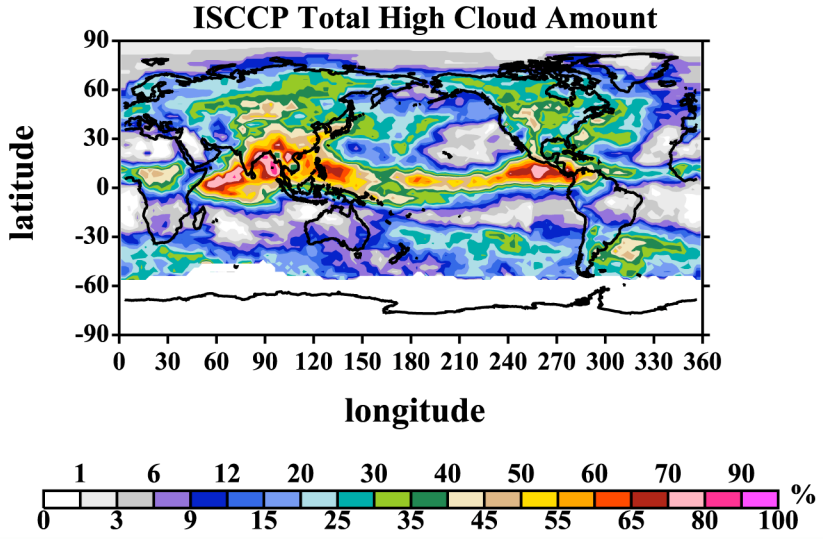


CAM2 produces too much high clouds in its climate simulations

CAM2 CAPT Tests : High Clouds



The overestimation of high clouds is also seen in 24 hours forecasts



30-day ensemble mean of 0-24 hour forecasts (June 18 – July 17, 1997)

Are there any links between these systematic biases in the climate simulations and the short-range weather forecasts?

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CAPT **==** ***CCPP-ARM Parameterization Testbed***

CCPP+ARM ~ Model +Data

CAPT **provides a flexible user environment for running climate models in NWP 'forecast' mode:**

- **global initialization data sets**
- **processed global and local observations**
- **diagnostic analysis and visualization tools**
- **experienced scientific staff to collaborate with parameterization developers**

Why Do We Need CAPT?

SCM/CRM

- Results are highly dependent on quality of large-scale forcing
- No internal feedback from dynamic processes
- Improvements are not guaranteed to be transferable to its parent GCM

Climate Simulations

- Complicated and expensive
- Results depend on all aspects of the model;
- Multiple errors compensated
- Not able to link to particular synoptic process, only statistical comparison

CAPT

- More evaluation data
- Allows systematic errors to be identified before multiple errors compensated
- Be able to link deficiencies with atmospheric processes through case study
- Effectively transfers improvements from SCM tests into its parent GCM.

Impact of An Revised Convection Triggering Mechanism on CAM2 Model Simulations

Shaocheng Xie, Gerald L. Potter, Richard T. Cederwall, and James S. Boyle
Atmospheric Science Division
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