ENHANCEMENTS TO CLOUD OVERLAP RADIATIVE EFFECTS FOR WEATHER FORECASTING AND TROPICAL CYCLONE PREDICTION





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Cloud Overlap Background

Definition: Vertical orientation of sub-grid fractional clouds specified for calculations of radiative fluxes and heating rates in a column.

Investigation: Cloud overlap method can significantly affect radiative fluxes and heating rates. Does this effect noticeably influence tropical cyclone and global weather predictions?

Cloud Overlap Methods:

- Random
- Maximum
- Maximum-Random (MR)
- Exponential (EXP)
- Exponential-Random (ER)

New Cloud Overlap Testing in HWRF and GFS:

EXP and ER require a decorrelation length defined as a constant (EXPcon, ERcon) or varying by latitude and day of year (EXPlat, ERlat)

Accomplishments:

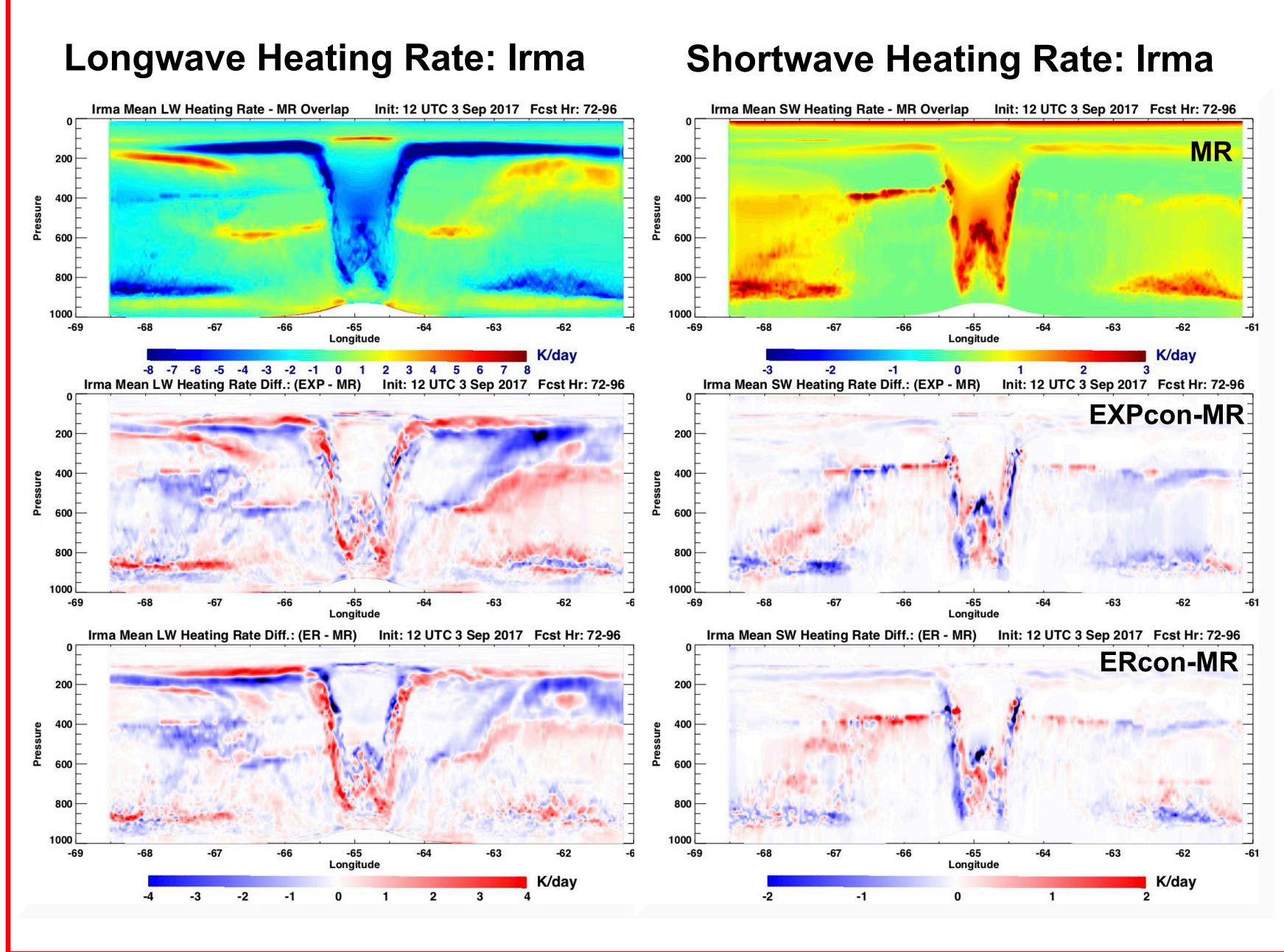
- EXPcon adopted by NOAA in operational 2018 HWRF
- Testing of other methods for HWRF 2020 and GFS/UFS is ongoing

Project support:

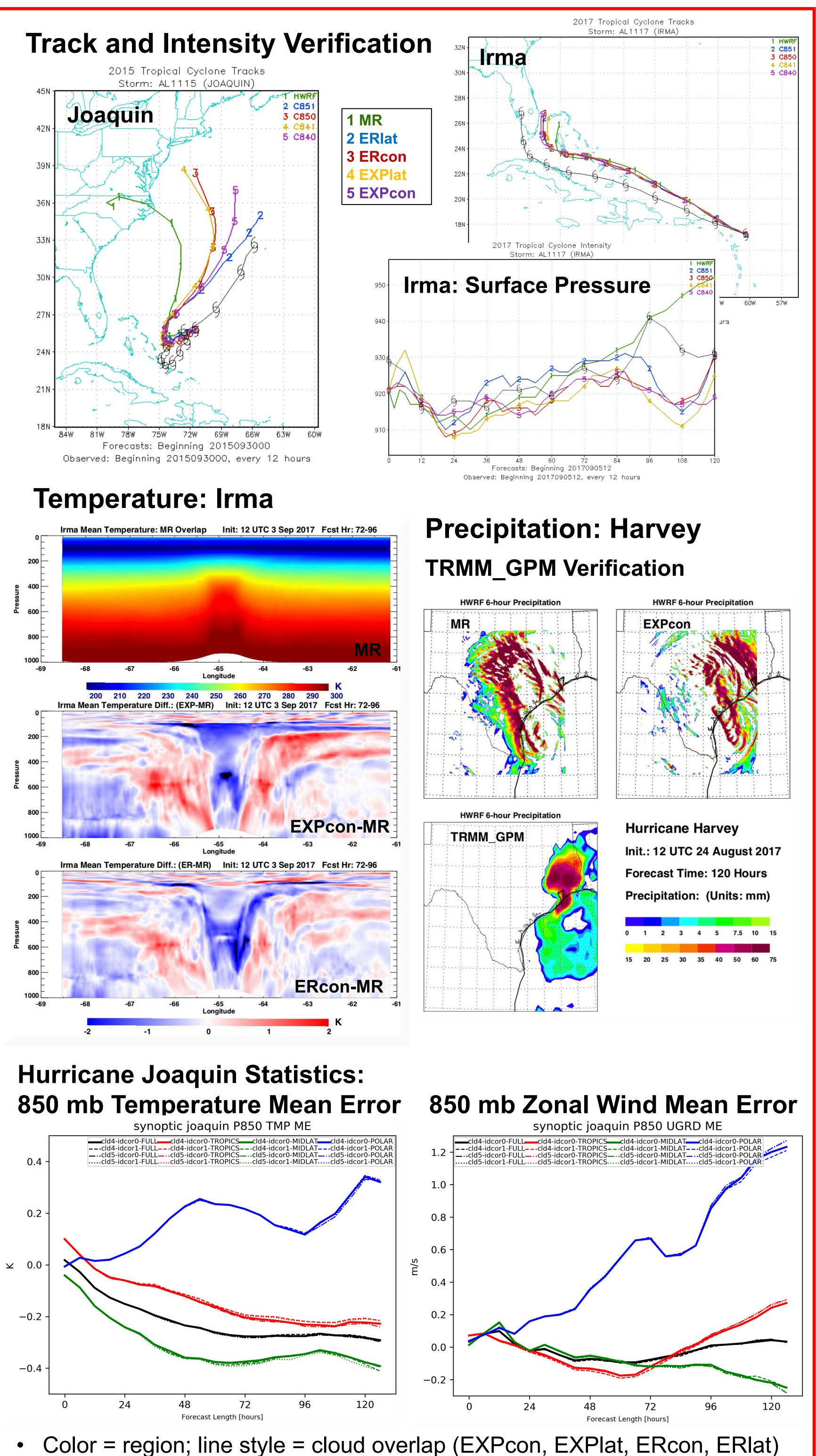
- HWRF: Developmental Testbed Center (DTC) Visitor Program
- GFS: NOAA NGGPS Research to Operations (R2O) Program

HWRF Tropical Cyclone Prediction Impacts

HWRF Testing: Several tropical cyclone cases over multiple forecast cycles, including Hurricanes Joaquin (2015), Harvey (2017) and Irma (2017)



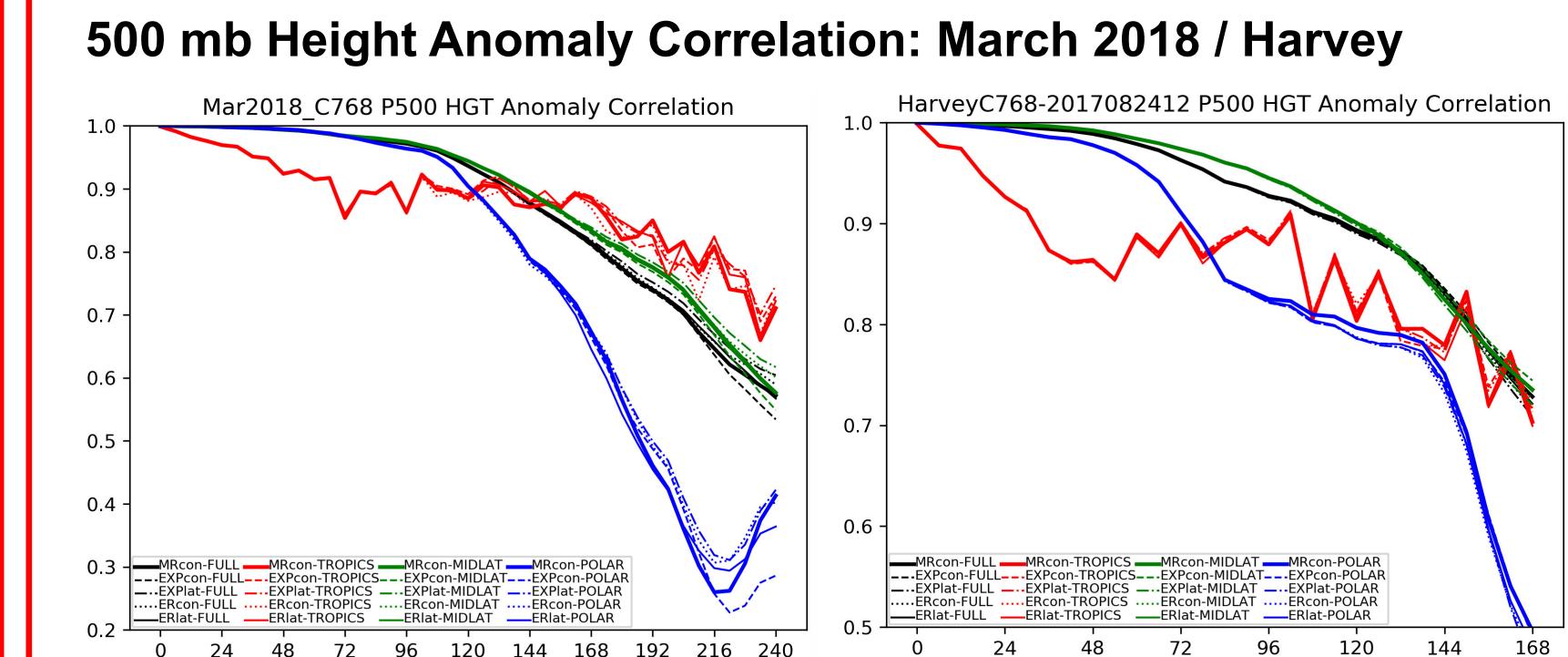
HWRF Tropical Cyclone Prediction Impacts



Means are over multiple forecast cycles and over the synoptic domain

Errors are relative to 0.25-degree GFS analysis

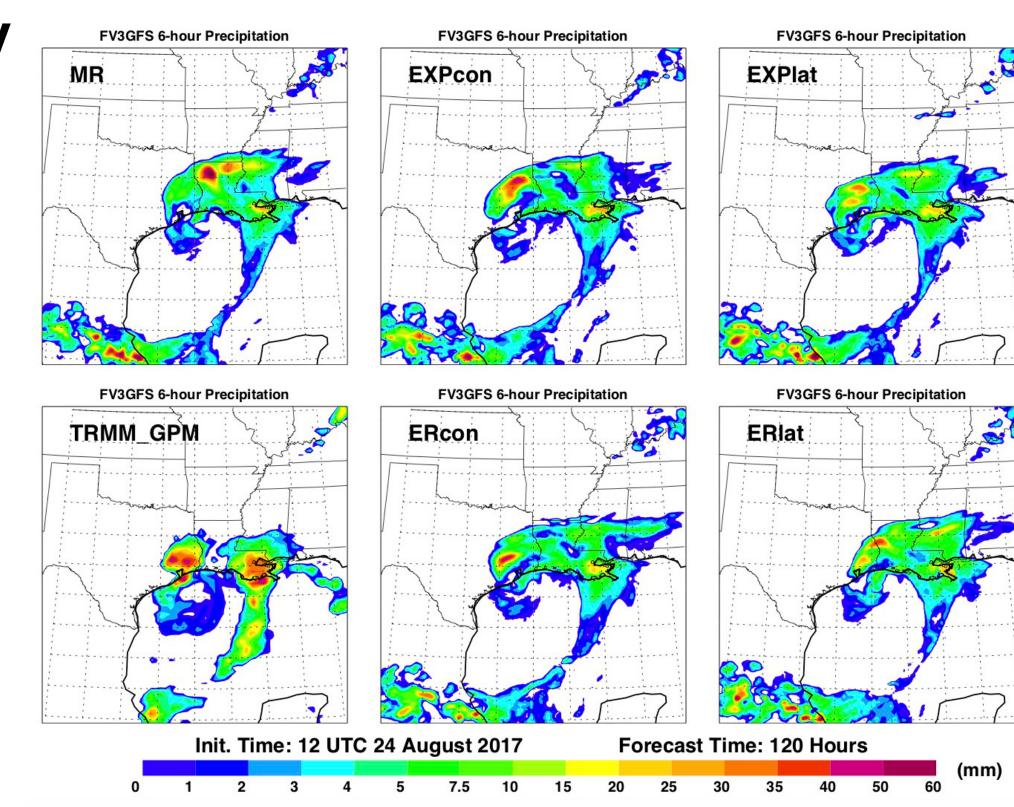
FV3GFS Global Weather Forecast Verification



Precipitation: Harvey

TRMM GPM Verification

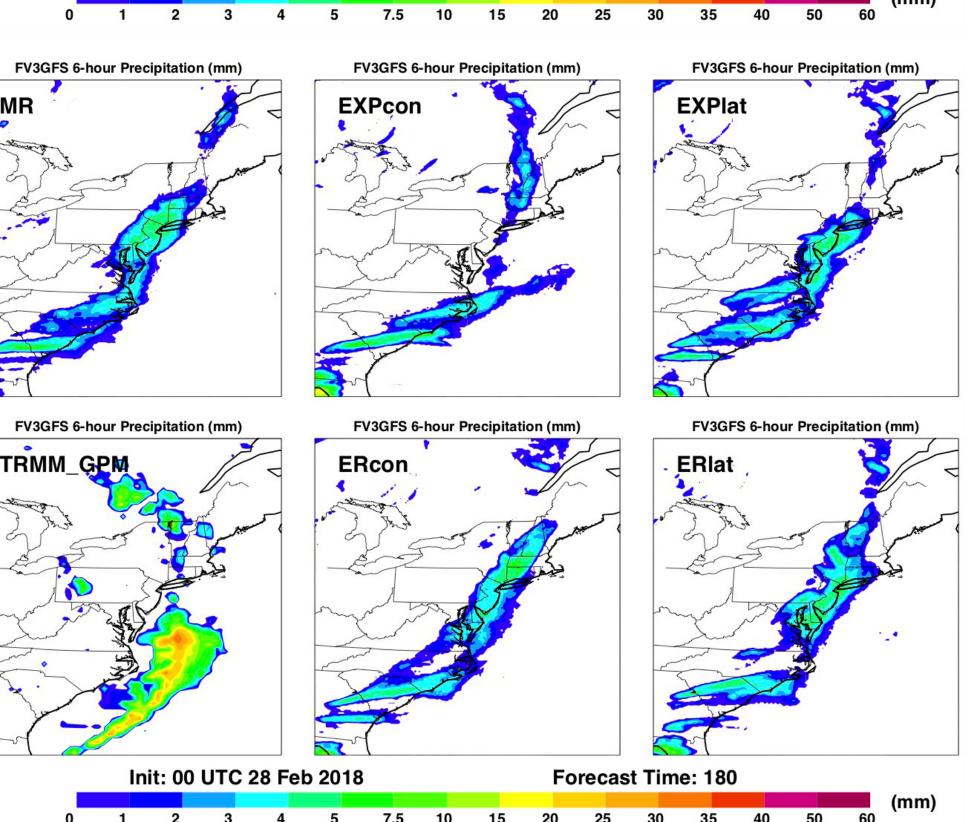
- Forecast hour 120 and ~72 hours after landfall
- Cloud overlap begins to affect precipitation after 48-72 hours
- Some improvement over eastern Texas using EXP and ER



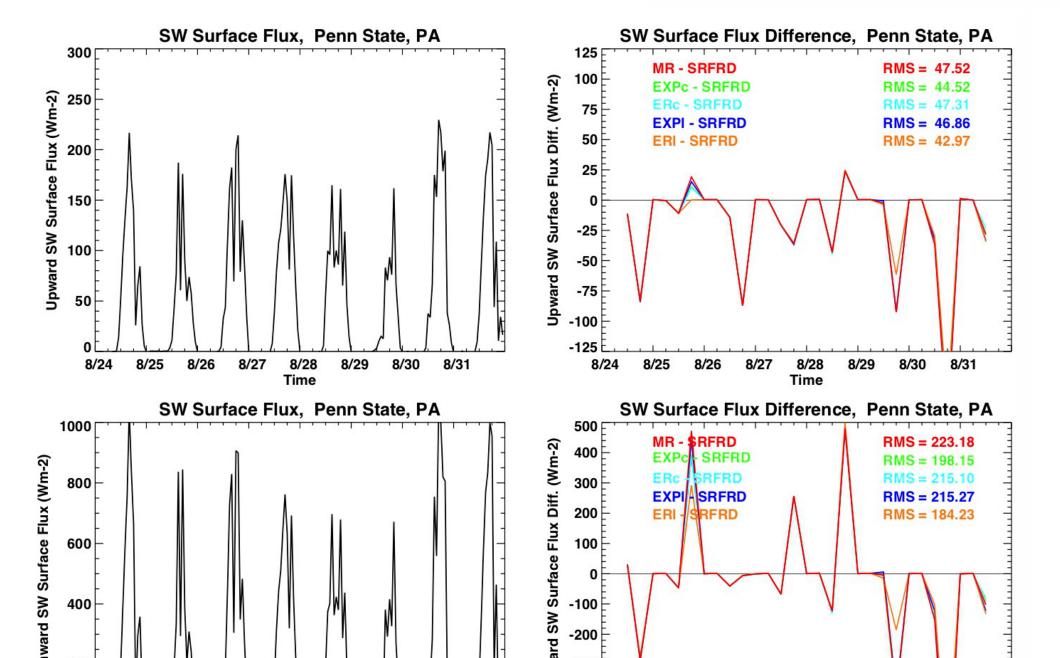
Precipitation: Mar2018

TRMM_GPM Verification

- Forecast hour 180 at 12 UTC 7 March 2018
- Some improvement over Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern U.S. using EXPcon



Surface Radiation



SURFRAD Validation

- Hurricane Harvey case
- PSU SURFRAD site
- Upward and downward shortwave surface fluxes
- Some improvement in RMS flux differences due to EXP and ER cloud overlap methods