



# NWP model evaluation using ACTRIS cloud profiling

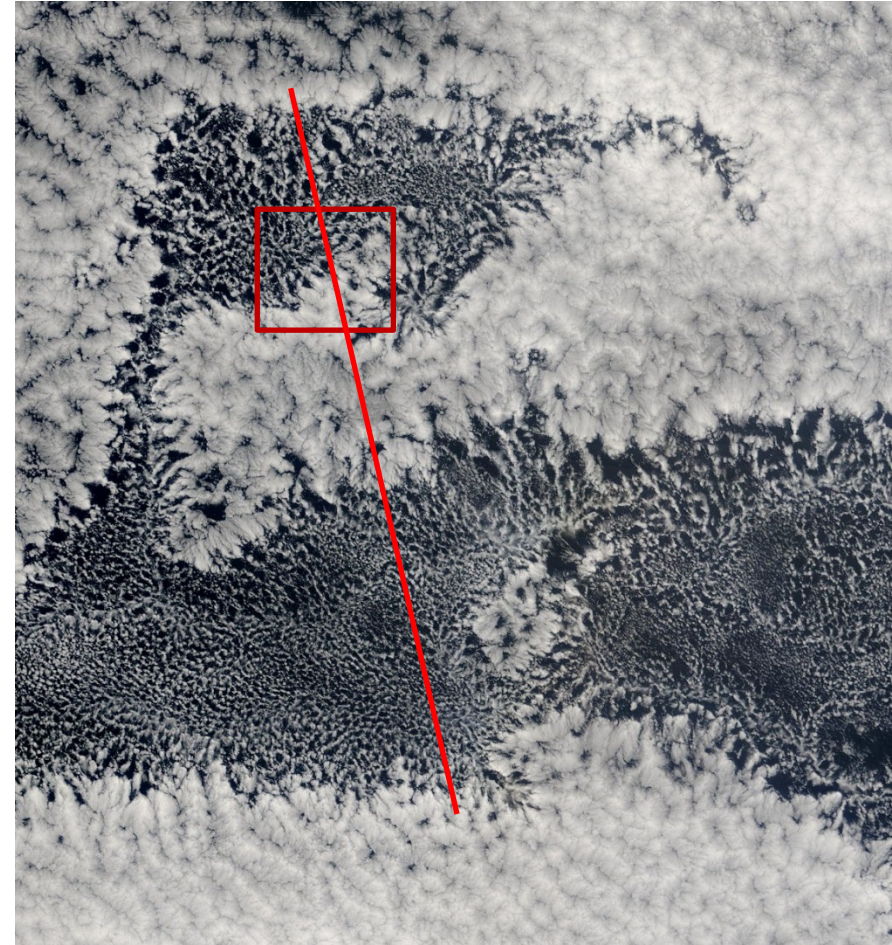
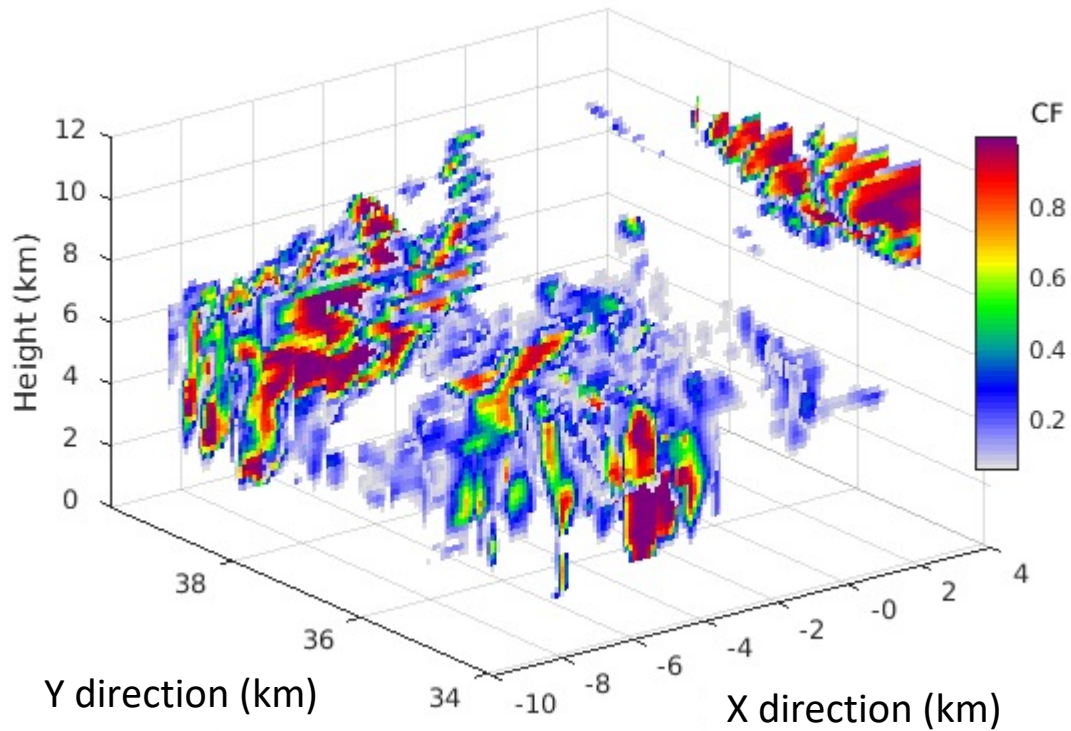
Ewan J. O' Connor  
(FMI, Finland)

*EARTHCARE 2<sup>nd</sup> Validation Workshop*  
*online*  
*25-28 May 2021*



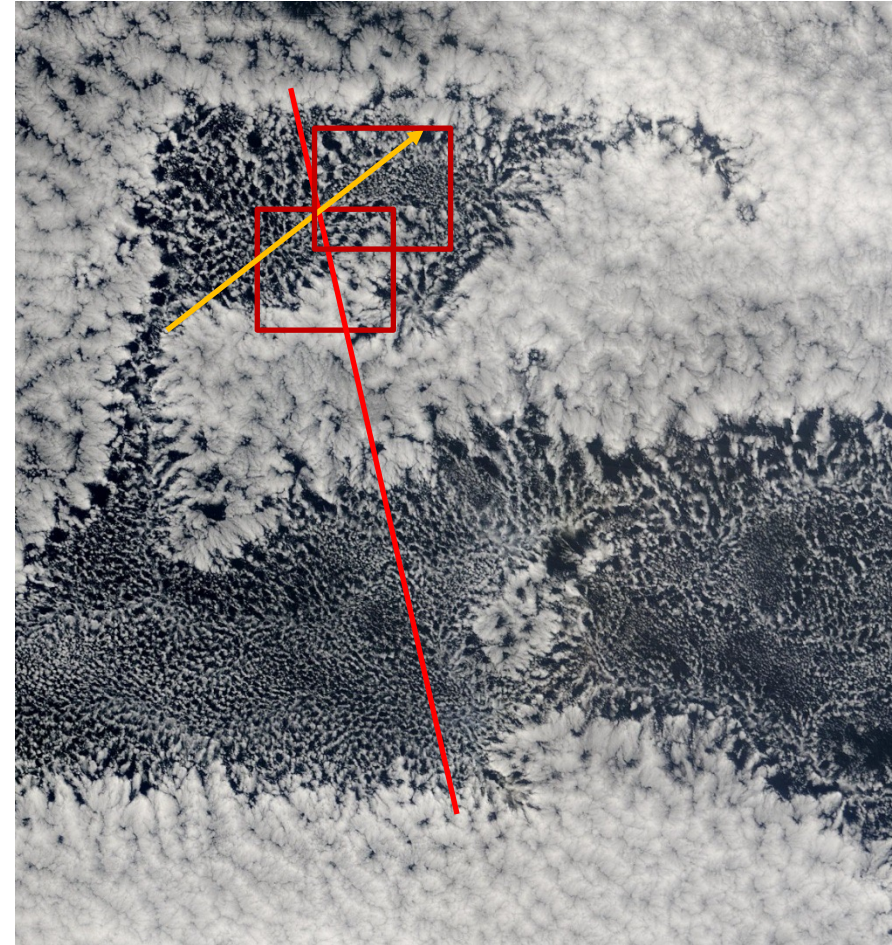
# Climate and NWP Model Evaluation

- Challenge: Compare 3D volume to 2D slice
  - Satellite
    - 2D slice in space



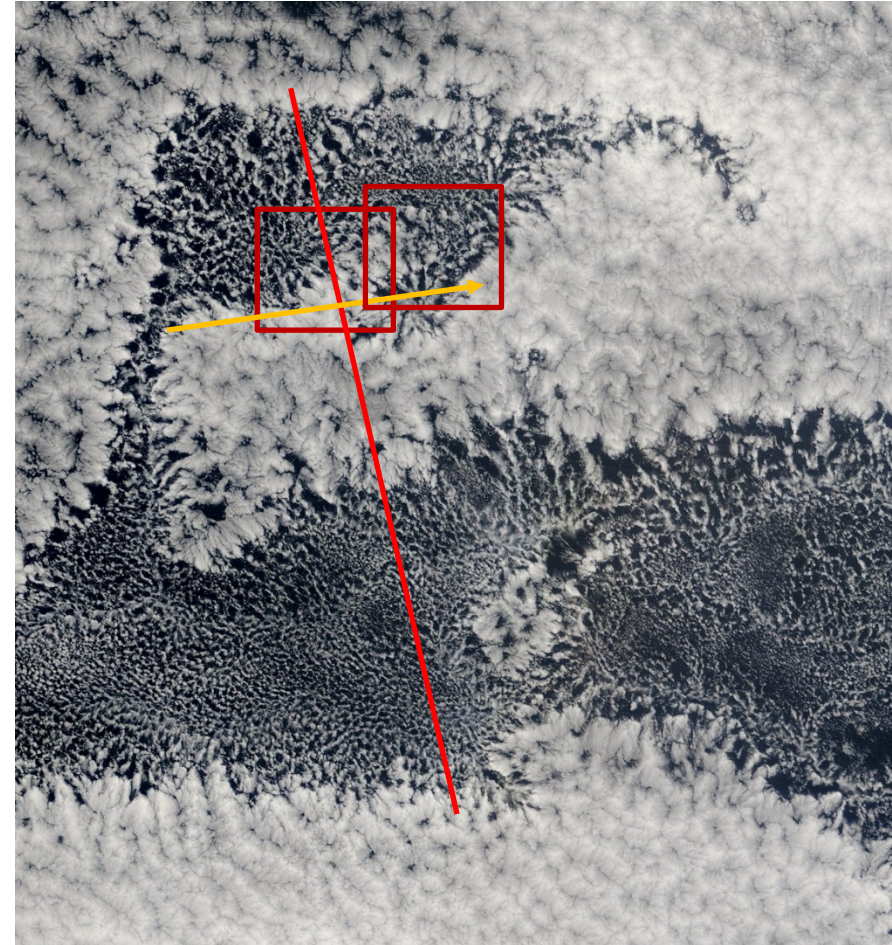
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    - 1D – use winds to advect -> 2D



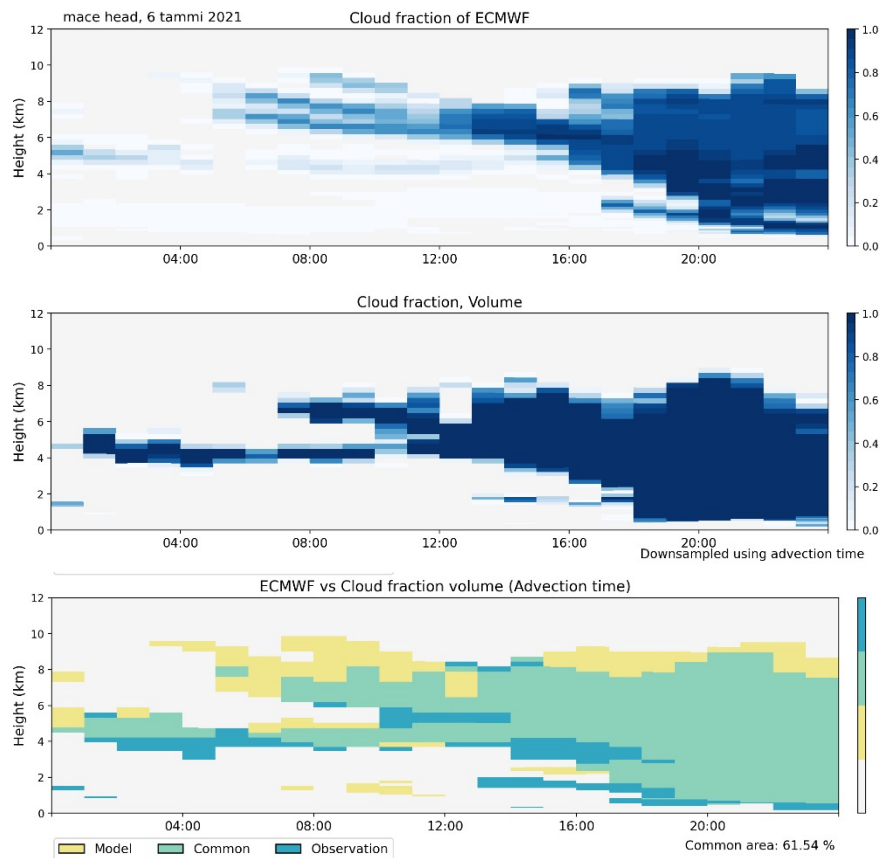
# Climate and NWP Model Evaluation

- Challenge: Compare 3D volume to 2D slice
  - Satellite
    - 2D slice in space
  - Ground-based
    - 1D – use winds to advect -> 2D
    - Re-bin to model grid
    - Always along-wind



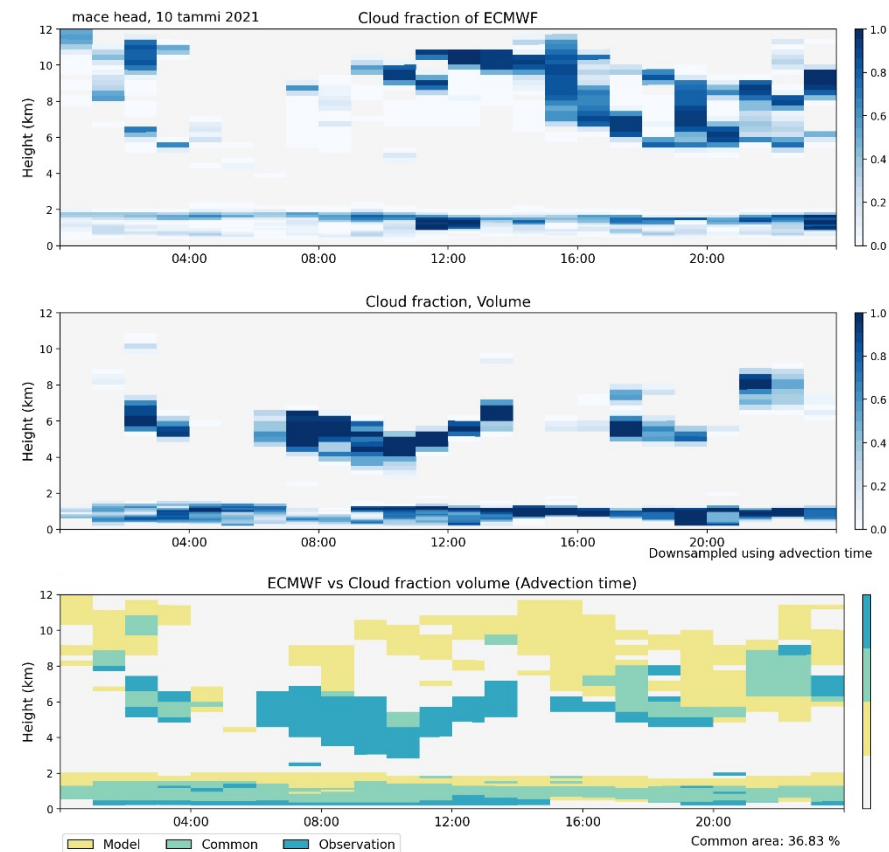
# Climate and NWP Model Evaluation

- Challenge: Compare 3D volume to 2D slice



Model

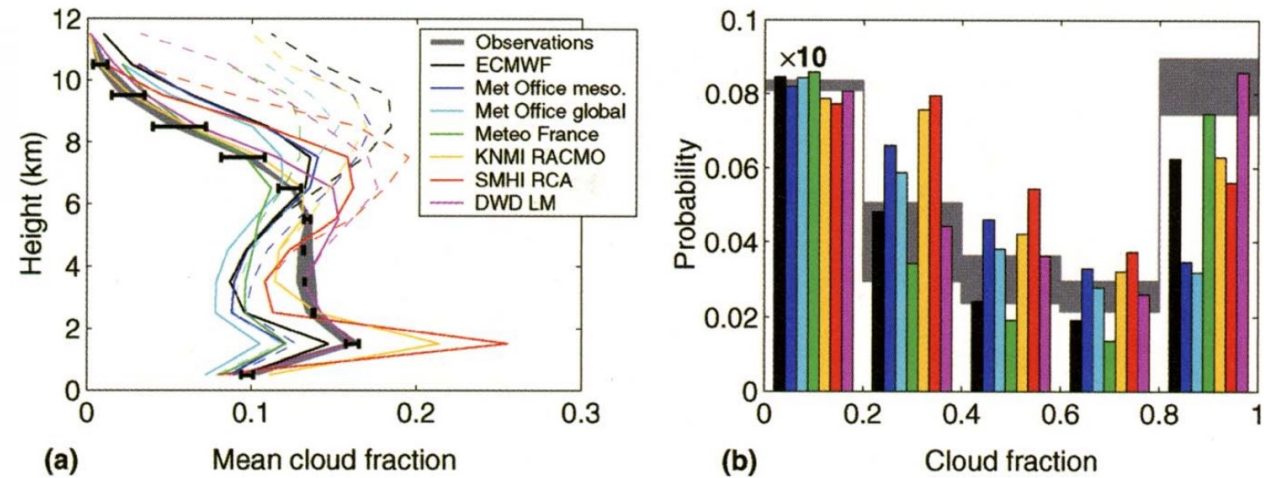
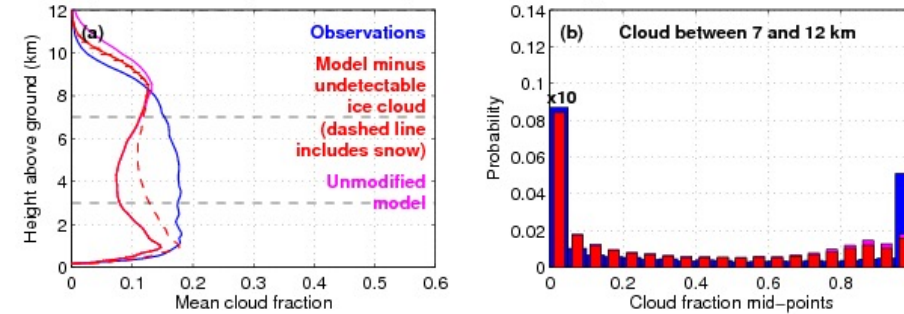
Obs



# Climate and NWP Model Evaluation

- Challenge: Compare 3D volume to 2D slice
  - Options are:
    - Statistical
    - Probabilistic
  - Climatologies
    - Mean profiles, distributions

Evaluation of ECMWF cloud fraction at Lindenberg between 1 Jan 2015 and 31 Dec 2015  
Equivalent of 274.6 days of data (12–35 hour forecasts)



## CLOUDNET

Continuous Evaluation of Cloud Profiles in Seven Operational Models Using Ground-Based Observations

BY A. J. ILLINGWORTH, R. J. HOGAN, E. J. O'CONNOR, D. BOUNIOL, M. E. BROOKS, J. DELANOE, D. P. DONOVAN, J. D. EASTMENT, N. GAUSSIAT, J. W. F. GODDARD, M. HAEFFELIN, H. KLEIN BALTINK, O. A. KRASNOV, J. PELON, J.-M. PIRIOU, A. PROTAT, H. VV. J. RUSSCHENBERG, A. SEIFERT, A. M. TOMPKINS, G.-J. VAN ZADELHOFF, F. VINIT, U. WILLEN, D. R. WILSON, AND C. L. WRENCH

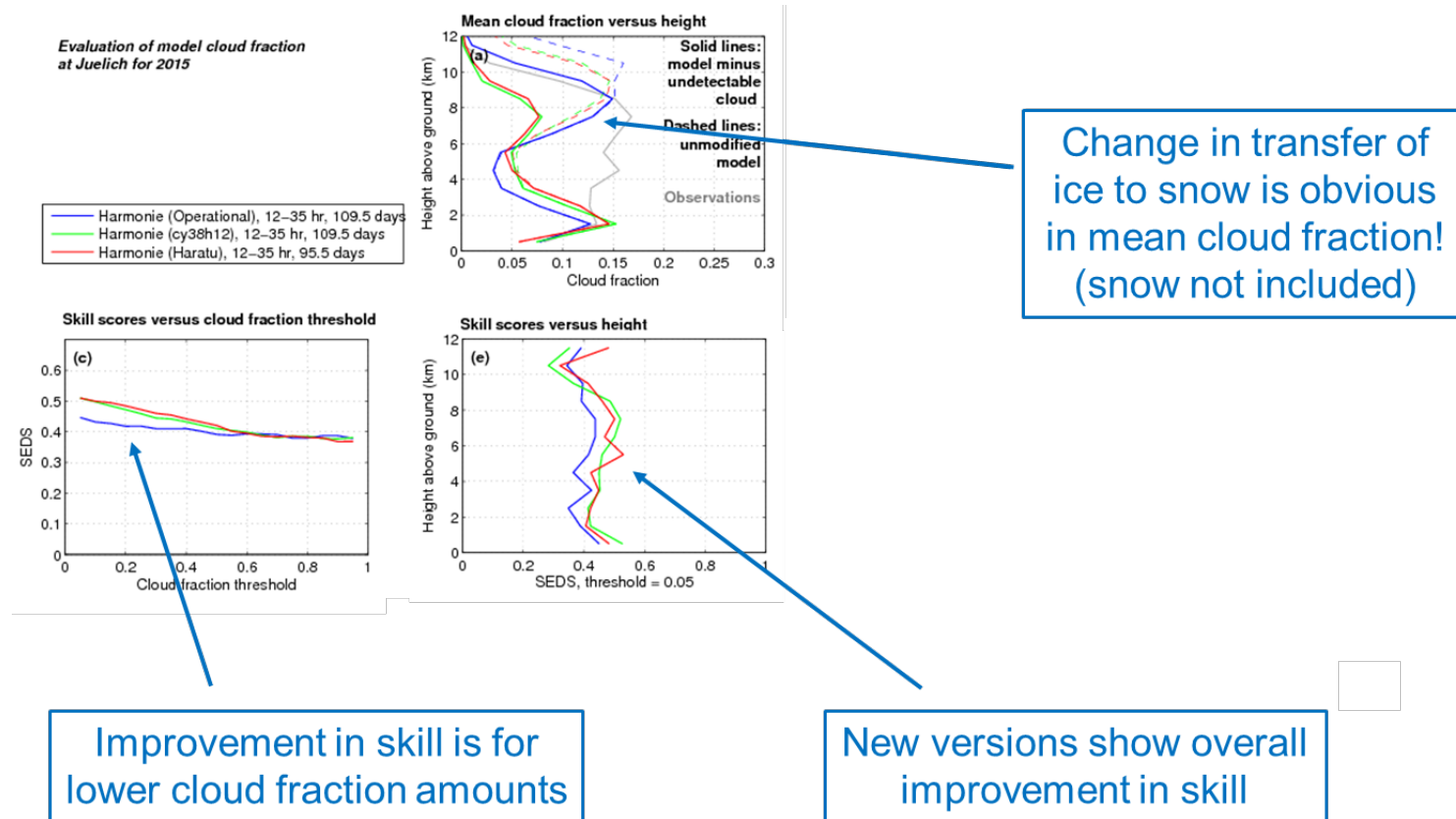
Cloud fraction, liquid and ice water contents derived from long-term radar, lidar, and microwave radiometer data are systematically compared to models to quantify and improve their performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-88-6-883>



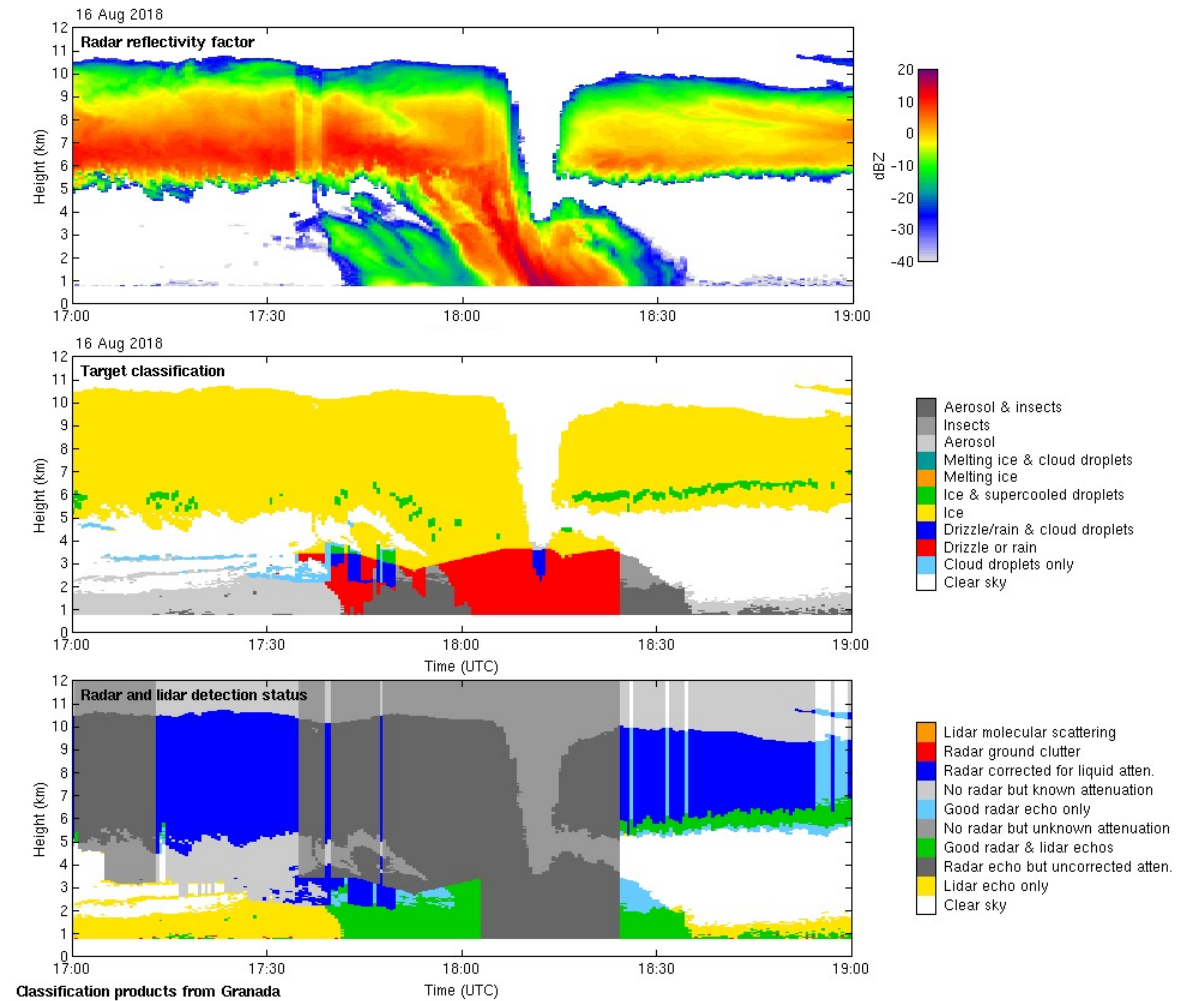
# New NWP models

- HARMONIE NWP model data from KNMI and SMHI
  - Multiple versions to test different parametrizations



# Conditional sampling

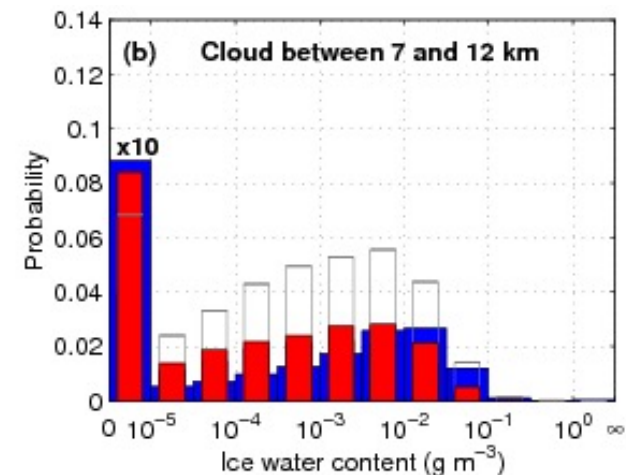
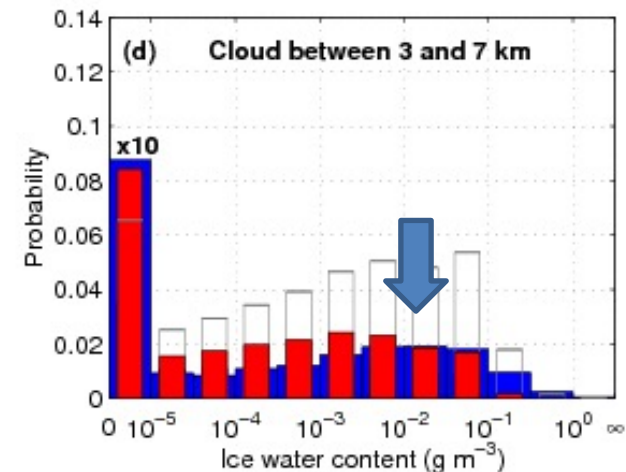
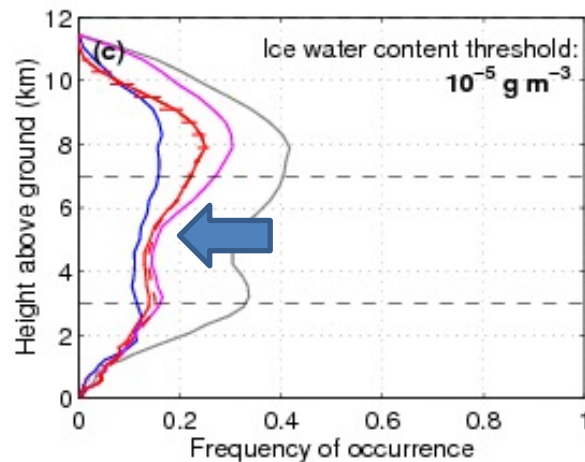
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  - Options are:
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    - Probabilistic
  - Climatologies
    - Mean profiles, distributions
  - Issues:
    - Conditional sampling
      - Varies with parameter of interest





# Conditional sampling

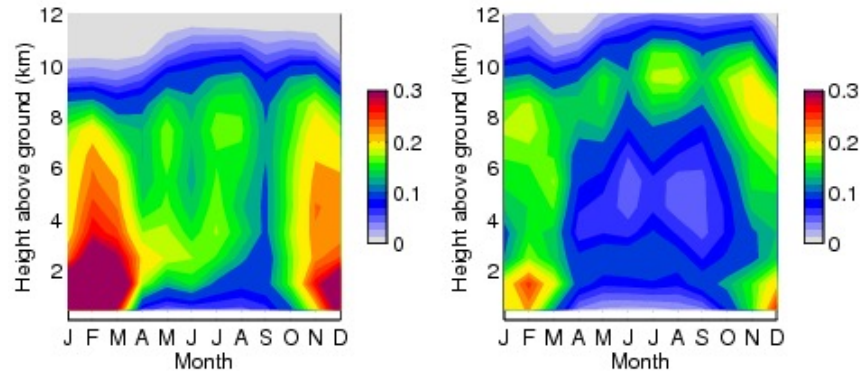
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      - Varies with parameter of interest
  - Treat model in a similar manner



## Observation

## Model

## Composites: ECMWF, Lindenberg

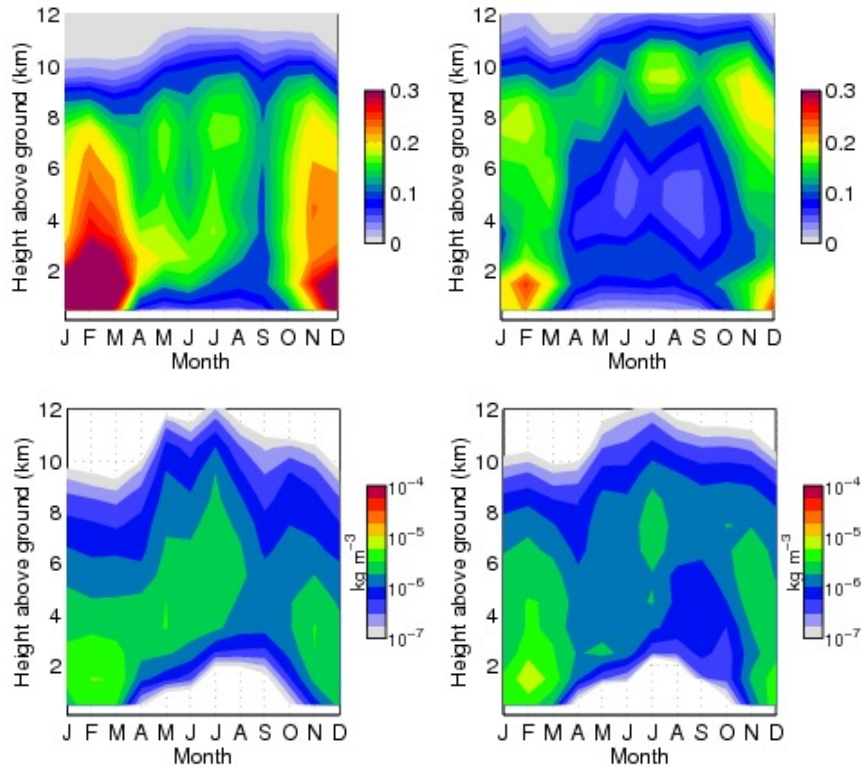


Cloud fraction

## Observation

## Model

## Composites: ECMWF, Lindenberg



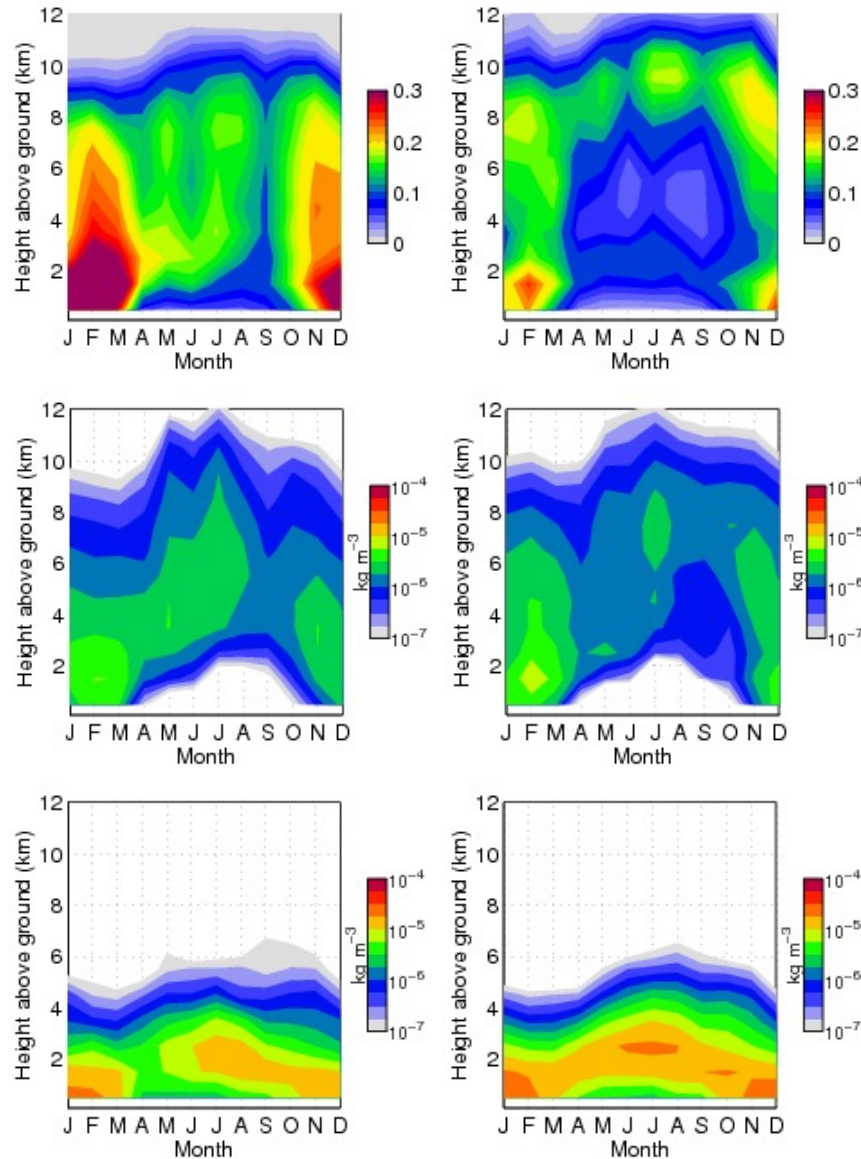
Cloud fraction

Ice water content

## Observation

## Model

## Composites: ECMWF, Lindenberg



Cloud fraction

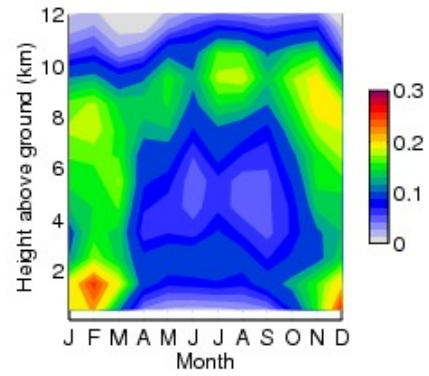
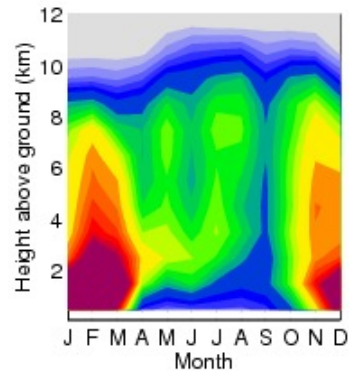
Ice water content

Liquid water content

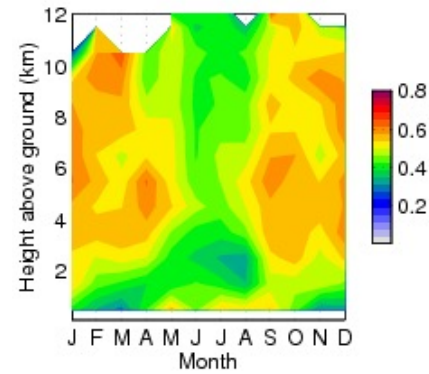
## Observation

## Model

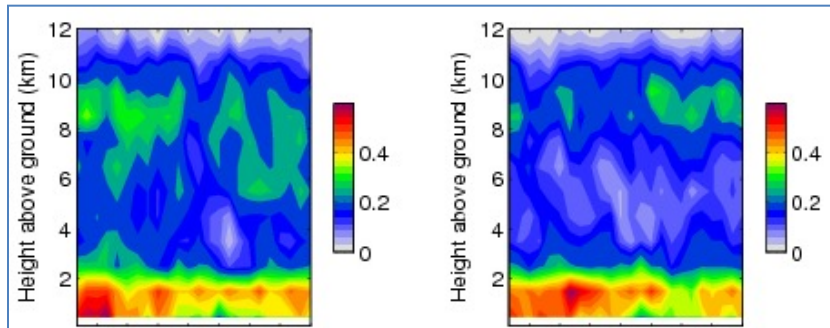
## Composites: ECMWF, Lindenberg



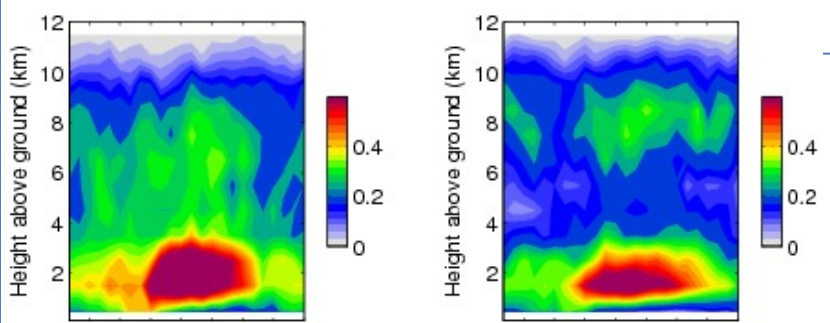
Cloud fraction



Skill score SEDI

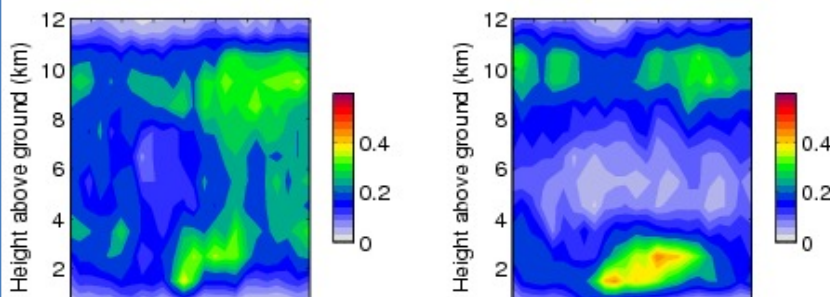


Mace Head



Chilbolton

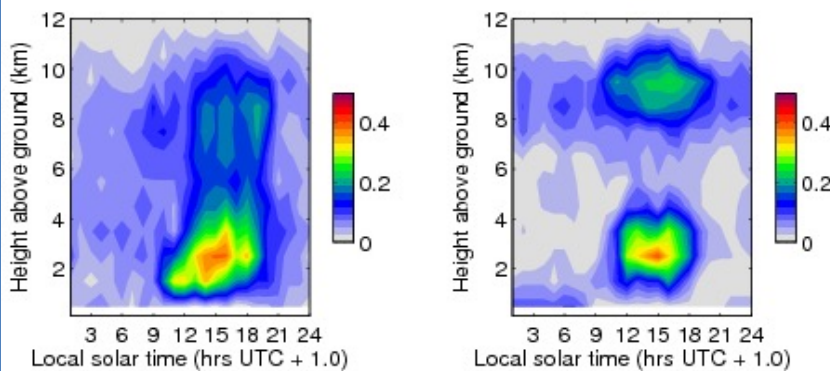
Diurnal composite of cloud fraction in summer



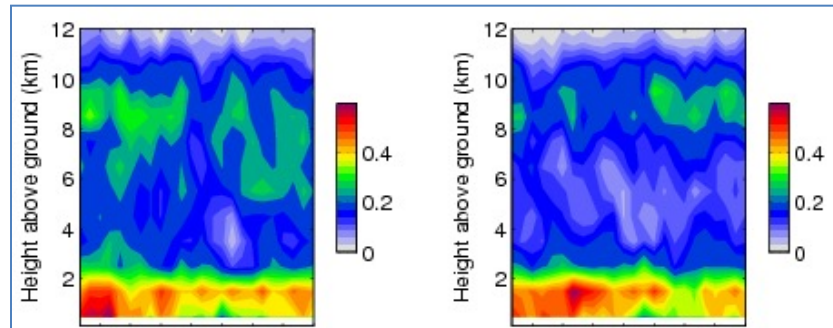
Lindenberg

ECMWF model (on the right) now has a good representation of the diurnal cycle.

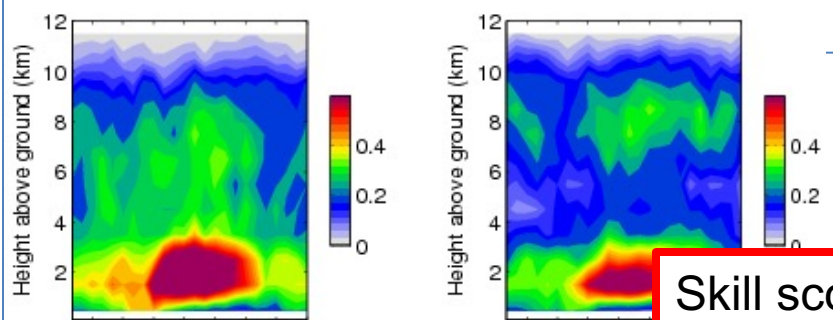
Still not enough mid-level cloud



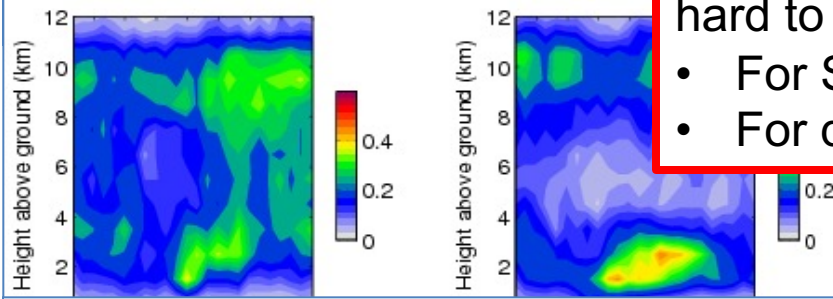
Potenza



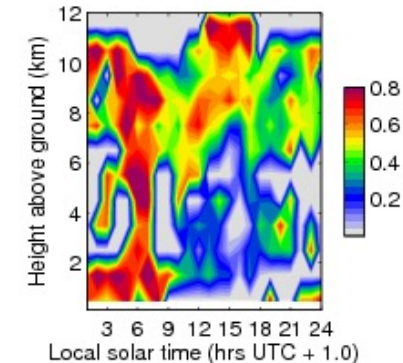
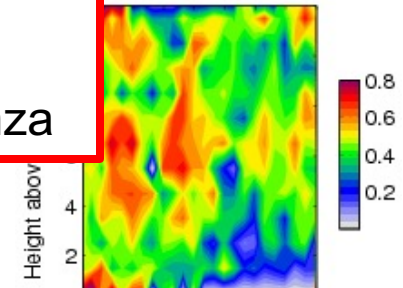
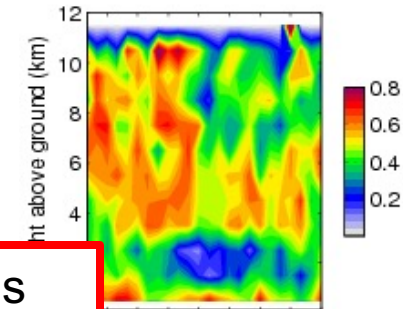
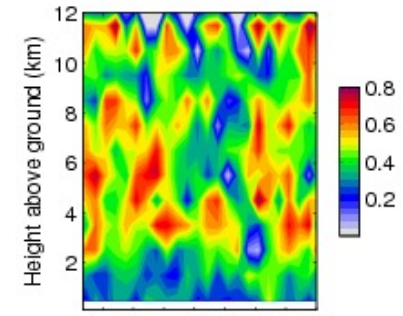
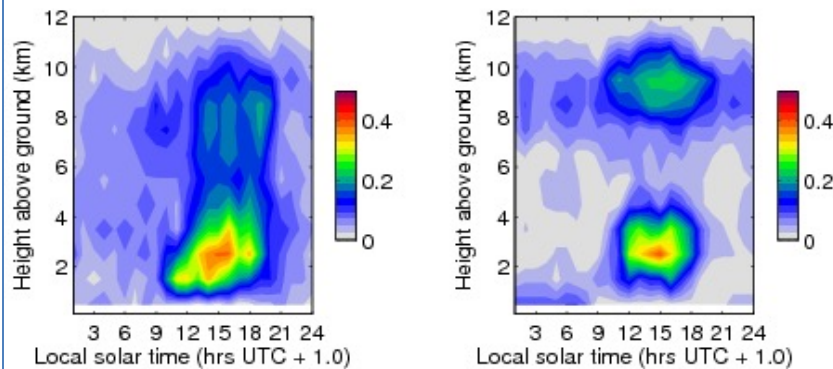
Mace Head



Chilbolton



Potenza



Skill scores show that convection is hard to forecast:

- For Sc/Cu at the top of the BL
- For deeper convection at Potenza

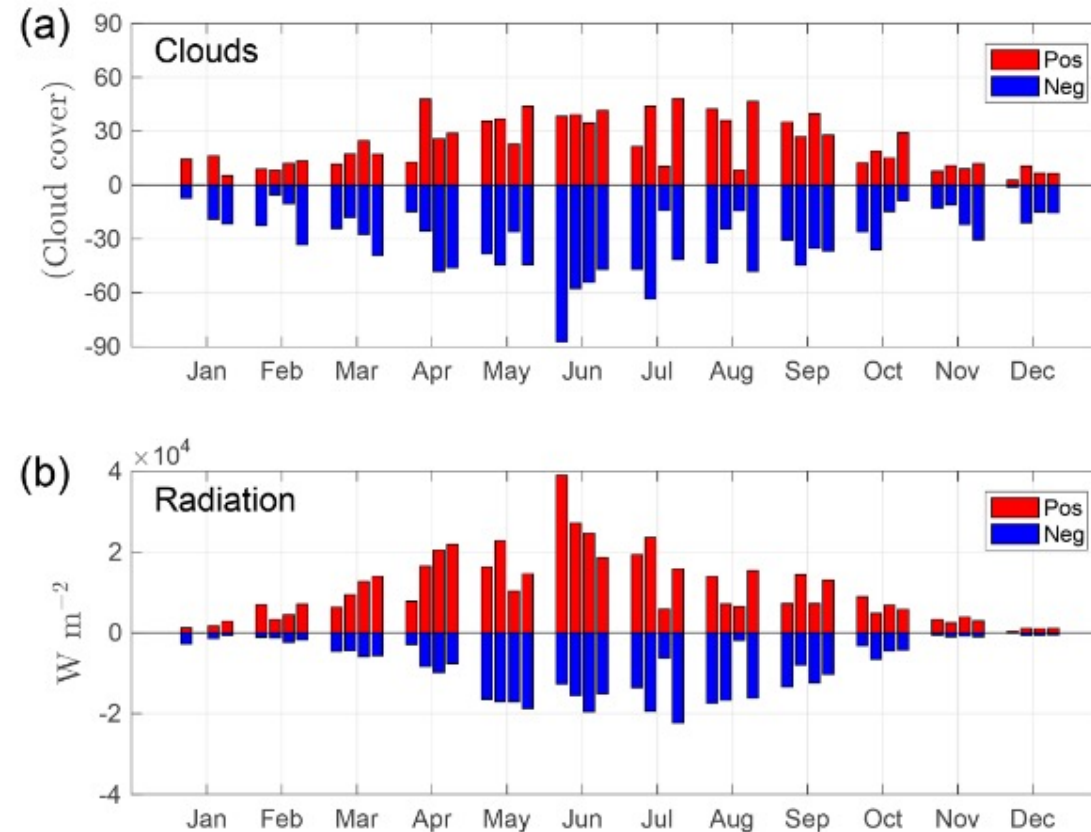
# Climate and NWP Model Evaluation

- Routine metrics for evaluating clouds in Climate and NWP models
  - Climatologies
    - Mean profiles, distributions
  - Evaluate NWP forecast skill
    - Forecast the correct cloud at the right time
- Progress during ACTRIS
  - Annual composites
    - Can be on height or temperature grid
  - Diurnal composites
    - Can be on height or temperature grid
    - Seasonal comparisons (Define your season or regime)
  - Extend skill score comparison
    - Long-term (interannual variability)
    - Forecast lead time
    - Model version



# Solar forecast uncertainty

Impact of ECMWF cloud forecast on solar radiation forecast

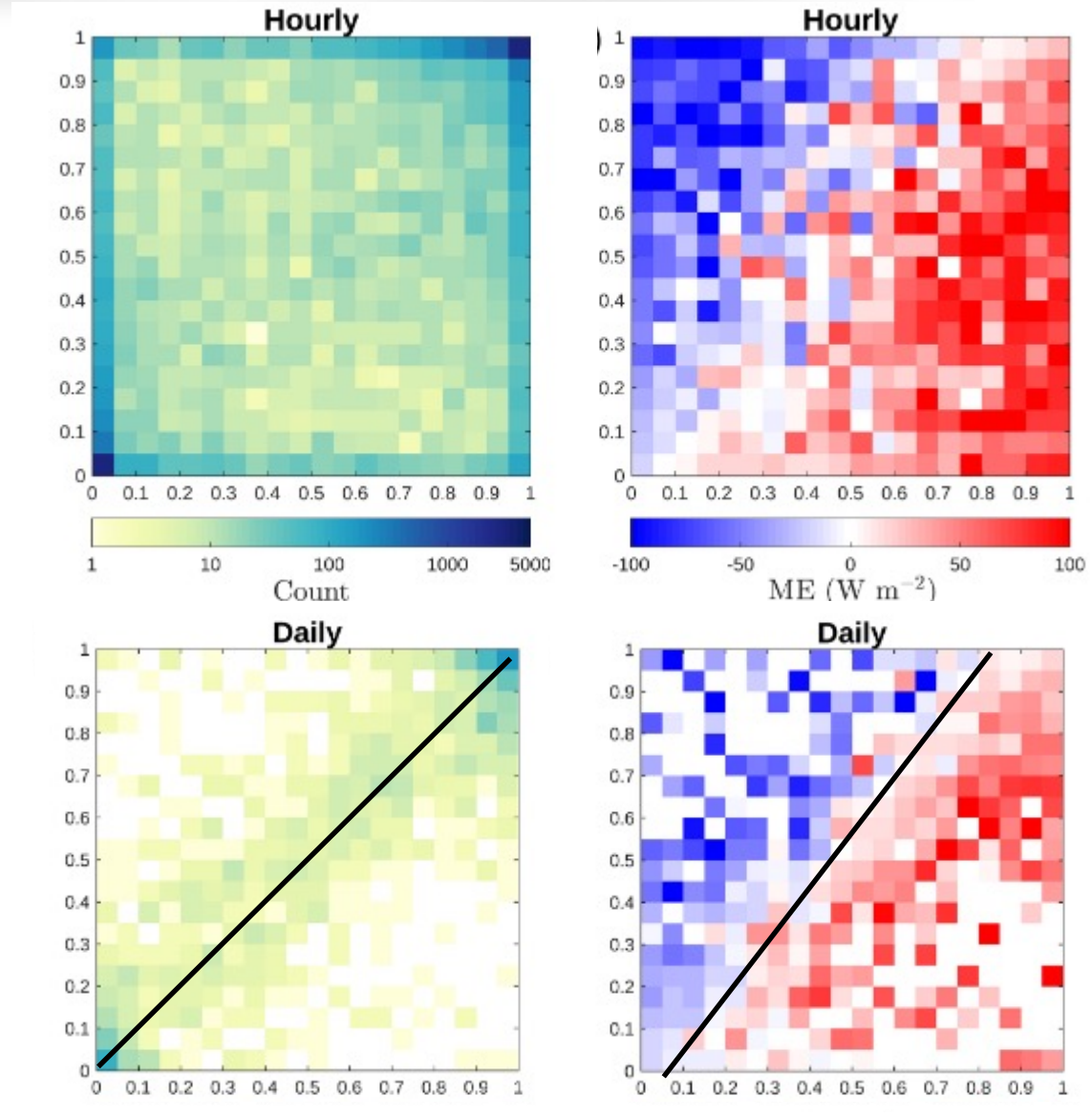
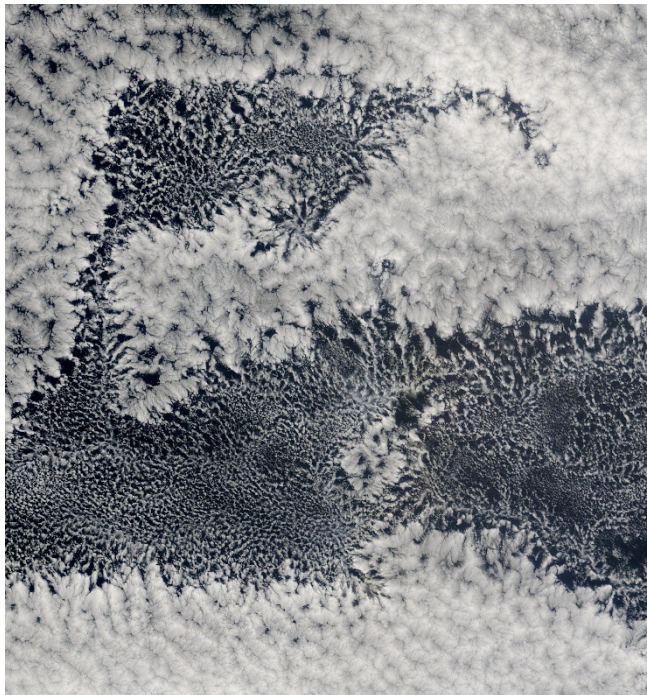


Tuononen, M., O'Connor, E. J., and Sinclair, V. A. (2019): Evaluating solar radiation forecast uncertainty, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 19, 1985-2000, doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-1985-2019, 2019

# Solar forecast uncertainty

Impact of ECMWF cloud forecast on solar radiation forecast

Expected to be noisy – low clouds are inhomogeneous

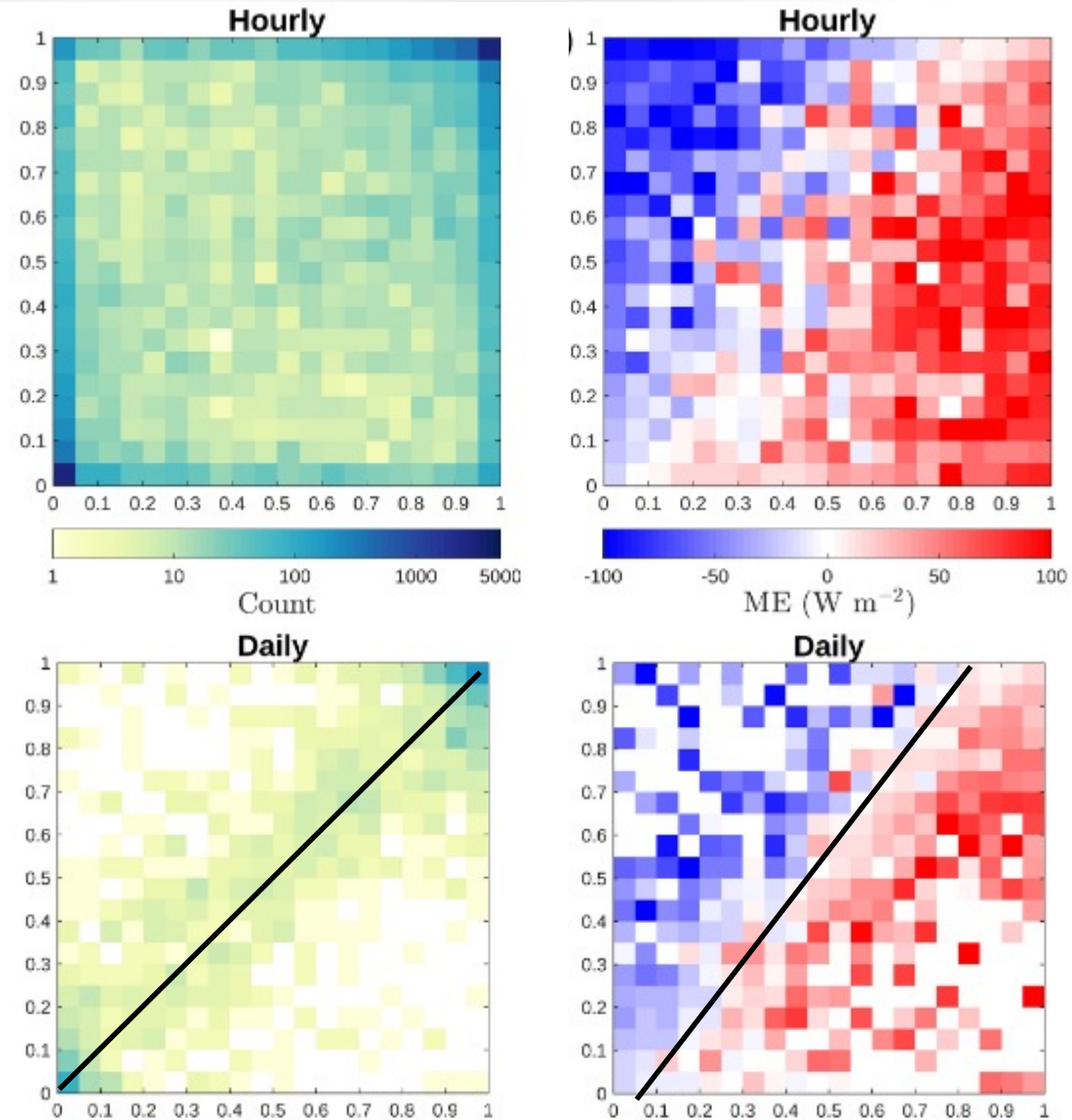


# Solar forecast uncertainty

Impact of ECMWF cloud forecast on solar radiation forecast

Expected to be noisy – low clouds are inhomogeneous

However bias in clear sky and when fully overcast. Why?



# Solar forecast uncertainty

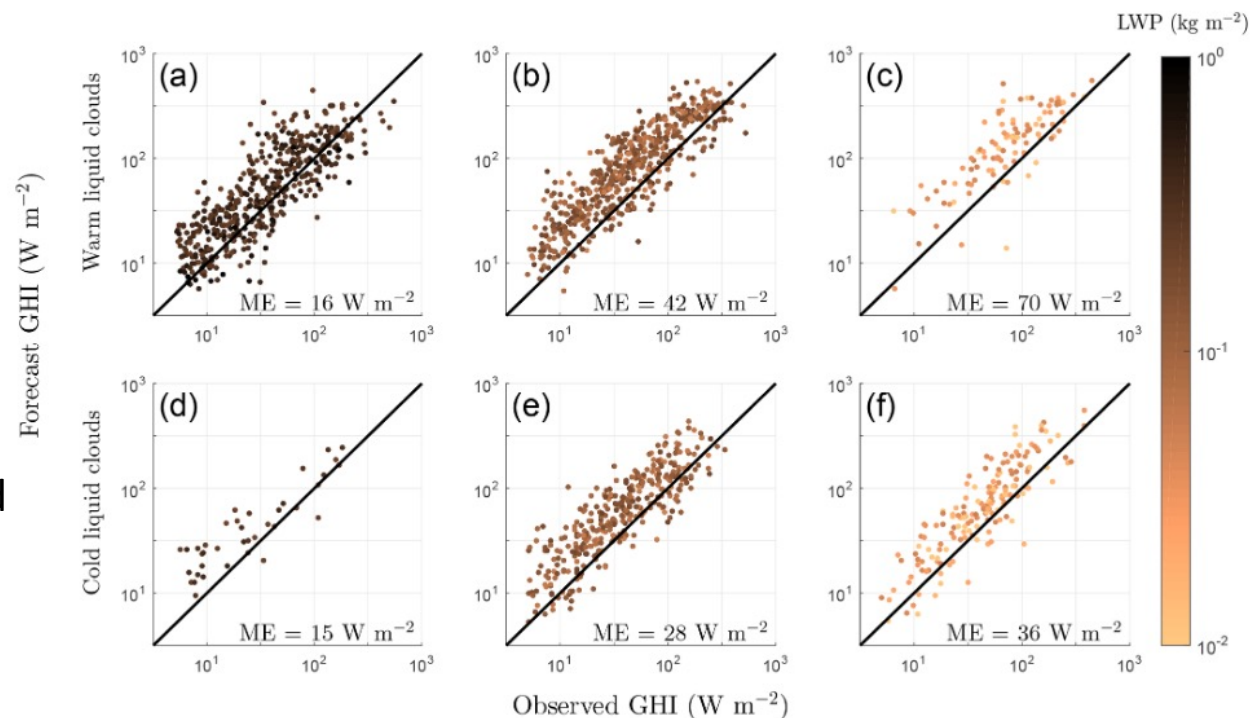
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Clear sky -> aerosol climatology

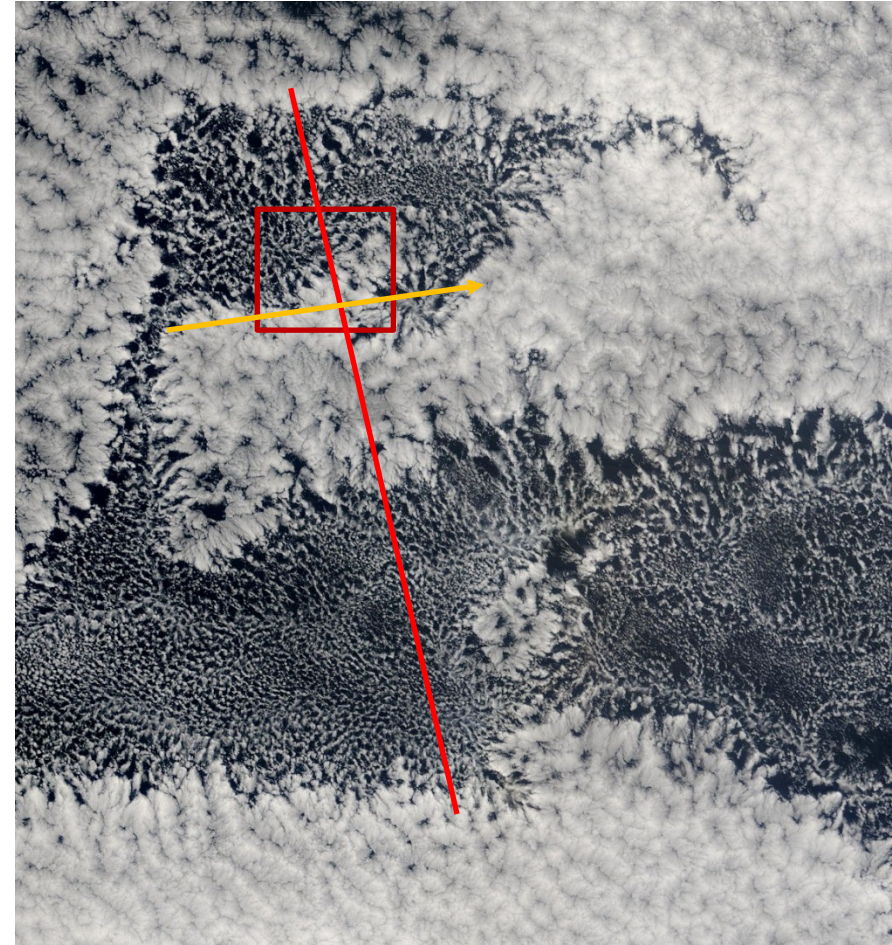
Overcast -> thin clouds have wrong LWP



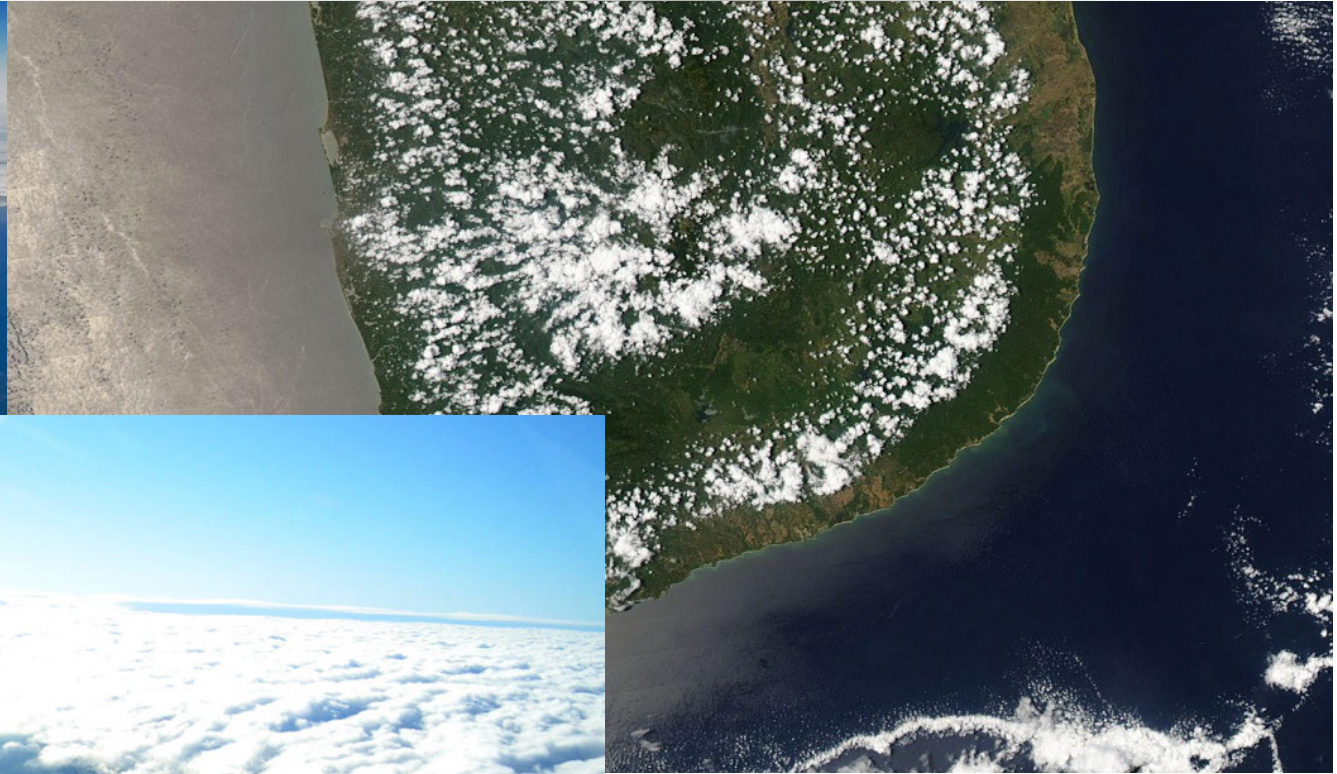
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# Persistent cloud features



# EARTHCARE Validation

- Challenge: Compare 1D profile to 1D profile
  - Colocation issue
- Evaluation:
  - Options are:
    - Statistical (CFADs etc)
    - Probabilistic
  - Issues:
    - Conditional sampling different
    - Spatial vs temporal sampling
      - aircraft
- Check meteorological input data



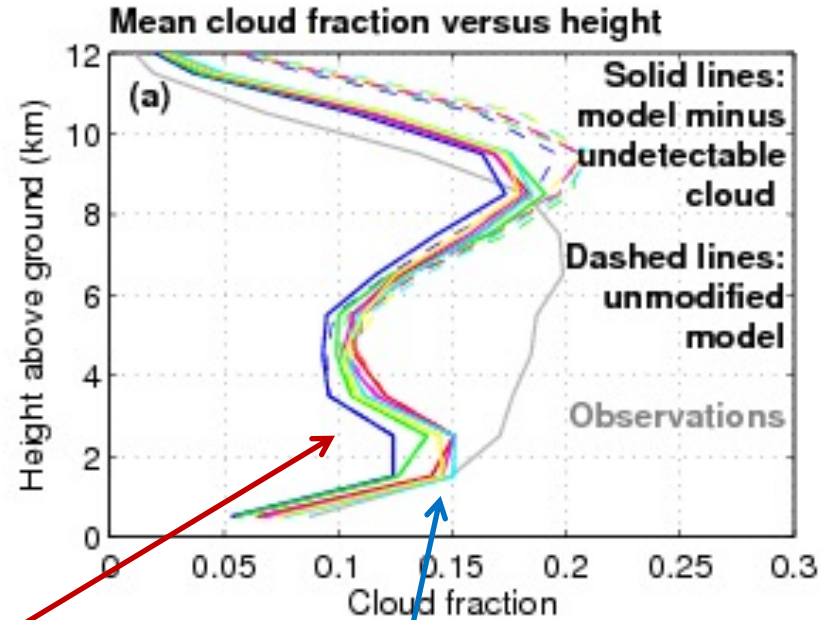




# Forecast lead-time

*Evaluation of model cloud fraction at Lindenberg for 2014*

- KNMI RACMO, 0–11 hr, 269.5 days
- KNMI RACMO, 12–23 hr, 261.0 days
- KNMI RACMO, 24–35 hr, 251.0 days
- KNMI RACMO, 36–47 hr, 251.3 days
- KNMI RACMO, 48–59 hr, 251.1 days
- KNMI RACMO, 60–71 hr, 250.5 days



Model spin up  
Assimilation preferred state

Model preferred state