

Active and Passive Radiative Transfer Modeling of the Olympic Mountains Experiment

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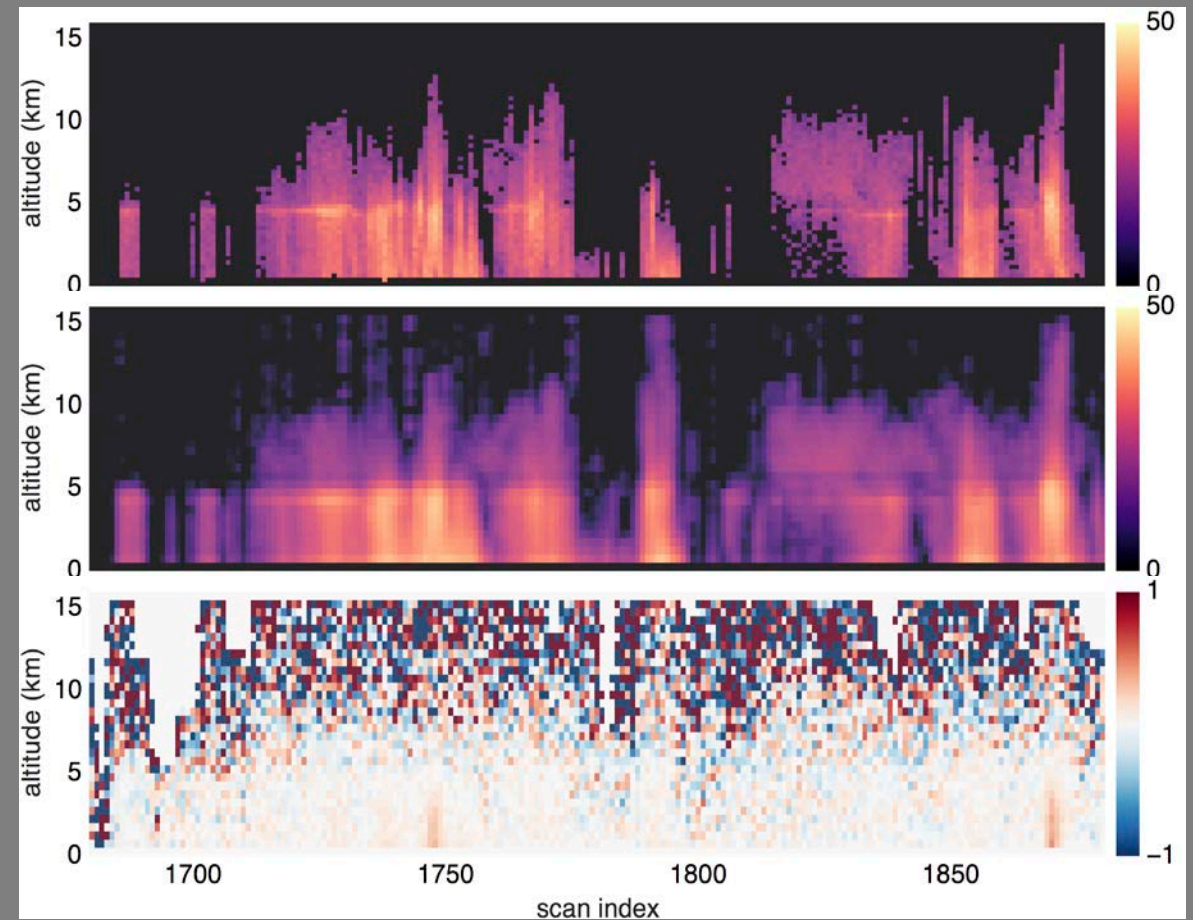


MIIST 3D Forward Model

The Multi-Instrument Inverse Solver Testbed (MIIST) uses the Atmospheric Radiative Transfer Simulator (ARTS) for solving the vector radiative transfer (RT) equation in up to three spatial dimensions within a spherical geometry

- Gas absorption
 - Line-by-line calculations
 - Fast transmittance tables
- Hydrometeor scattering solvers
 - Discrete ordinate
 - RT4 (Evans, 1D)
 - Radar Single Scattering (1D or 3D)
 - Monte Carlo (3D)

TRMM Overpass of Tropical Cyclone Asma

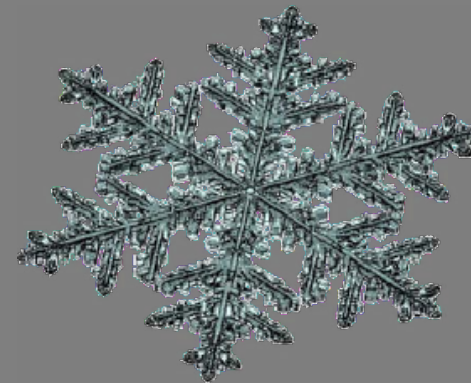
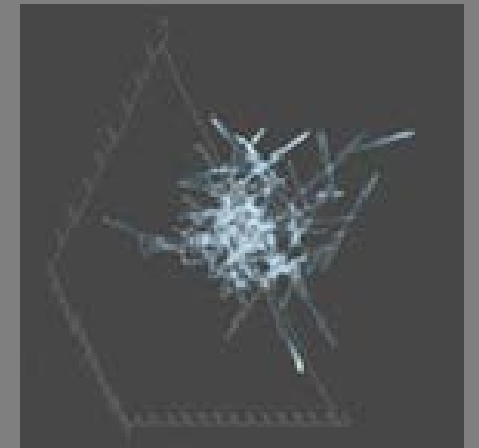


Scattering Tables

<https://storm.pps.eosdis.nasa.gov/storm/OpenSSP.jsp>

High-fidelity hydrometeor scattering tables are necessary for accurate and consistent forward modeling of multi-frequency observations

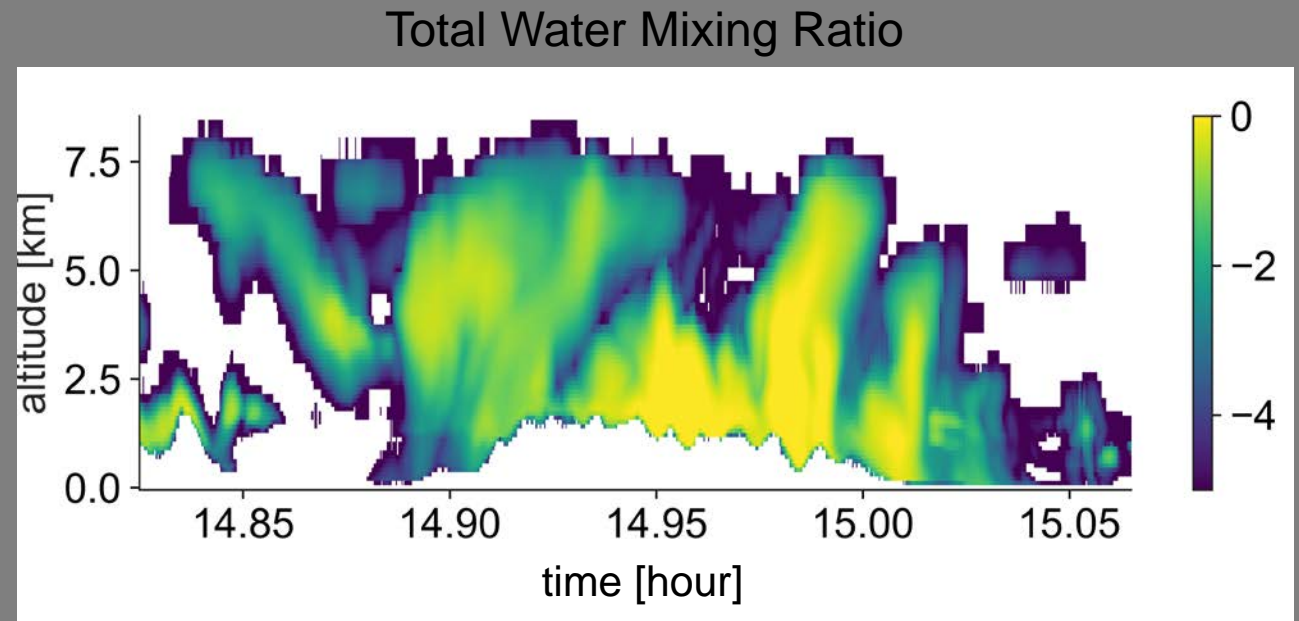
- Requires full Stokes matrices
 - And absorption vector
- Randomly oriented particles
 - Discrete Dipole Approximation
 - Characteristic Basis Function Method (coming soon)
- Horizontally-oriented plates
 - Invariant Imbedding T-matrix Method



Cloud Resolving Simulations

Cloud resolving simulations (e.g., NU-WRF) supply output consistent with ARTS needs

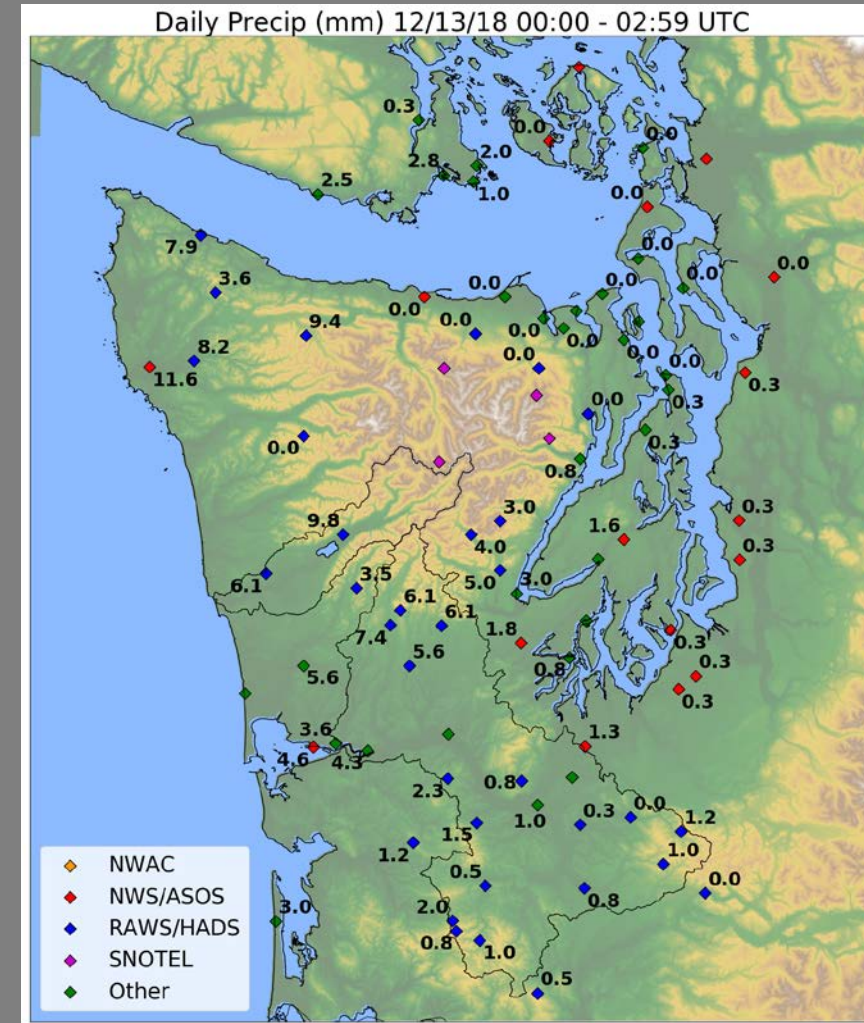
- Atmospheric Information
 - Temperature
 - Pressure / height
 - Water vapor
- Hydrometeor Profiles
 - ARTS architecture ripe for explicit bin microphysics
- Examples use Morrison 2M scheme



The Olympic Mountains Experiment (OLYMPEX)

Validation for GPM of mid-latitude frontal systems approaching near-coastal mountains from the ocean

- Large collection of ground-based and airborne sensors
 - Radars
 - Radiometers
 - In situ
- Contemporaneous with RADEX
 - Two sets of radar at same frequencies



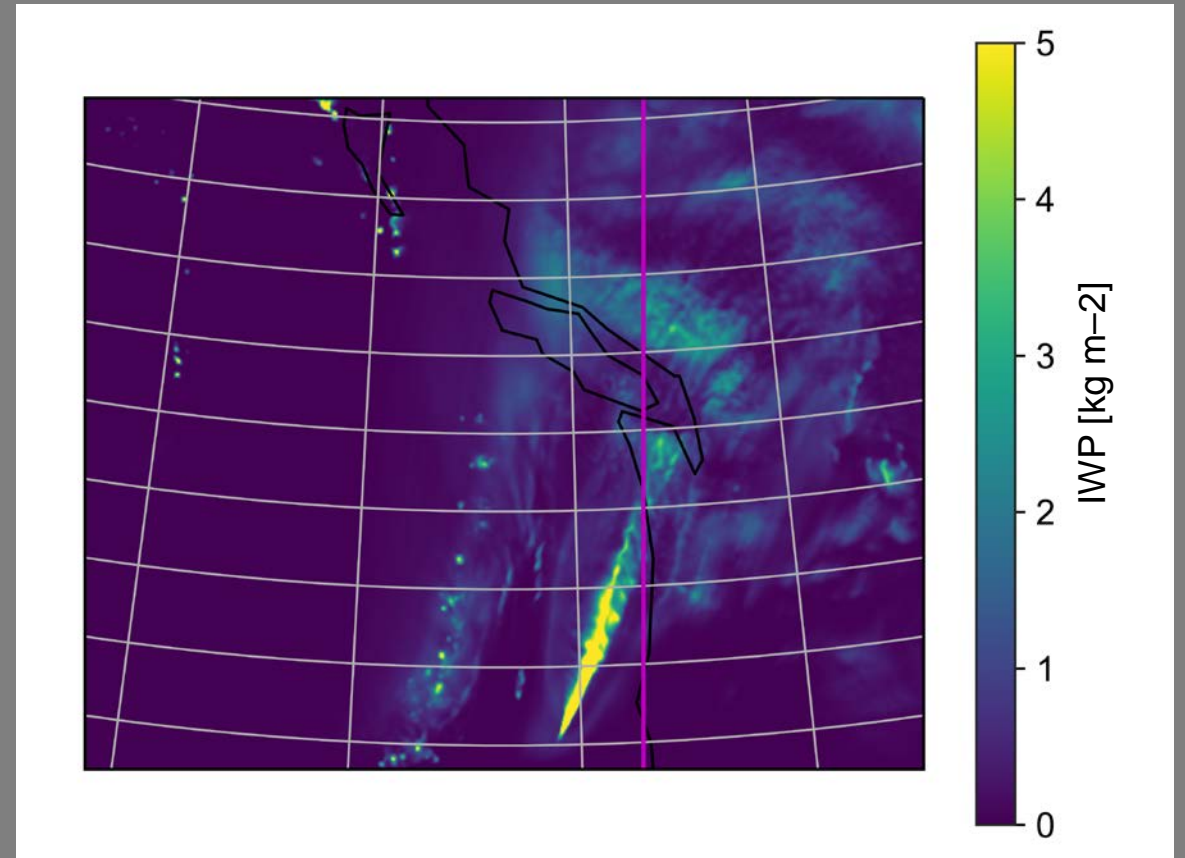
Olympic Mountains Experiment (OLYMPEX)

DC-8	Citation	ER-2 (Radar Definition Experiment)
CoSMIR 50, 89, 165, 183 +/- 1, 3, 8 GHz Conical and cross track scans Fixed polarization basis	King Hot Wire Probe LWC	AMPR 10.7, 19.35, 37.1, 85.5 GHz
	CDP Cloud droplet size distribution	HIWRAP Ku, Ka bands; Nadir pointing
	2D-S Particle images	CRS W band; Nadir pointing
APR-3 Ku, Ka, W bands (dual polarization) Cross-track scan	HVPS-3 (x2) Particle images	EXRAD X band; Nadir pointing; Conical scan
	Cloud Particle Imager (CPI)	AirMSPI 8 bands (355-935 nm)
	CSI Cloud water content	CPL 355, 532, 1064 nm
Dropsondes Pressure Temperature Relative humidity Wind	2DC Particle images	eMAS 38 bands (0.4-15 μm)
	Nezvorov Total water content	
	Rosemonunt Icing Probe	

Radiometer Simulation (3 km NUWRF, 20151203, 15:00)

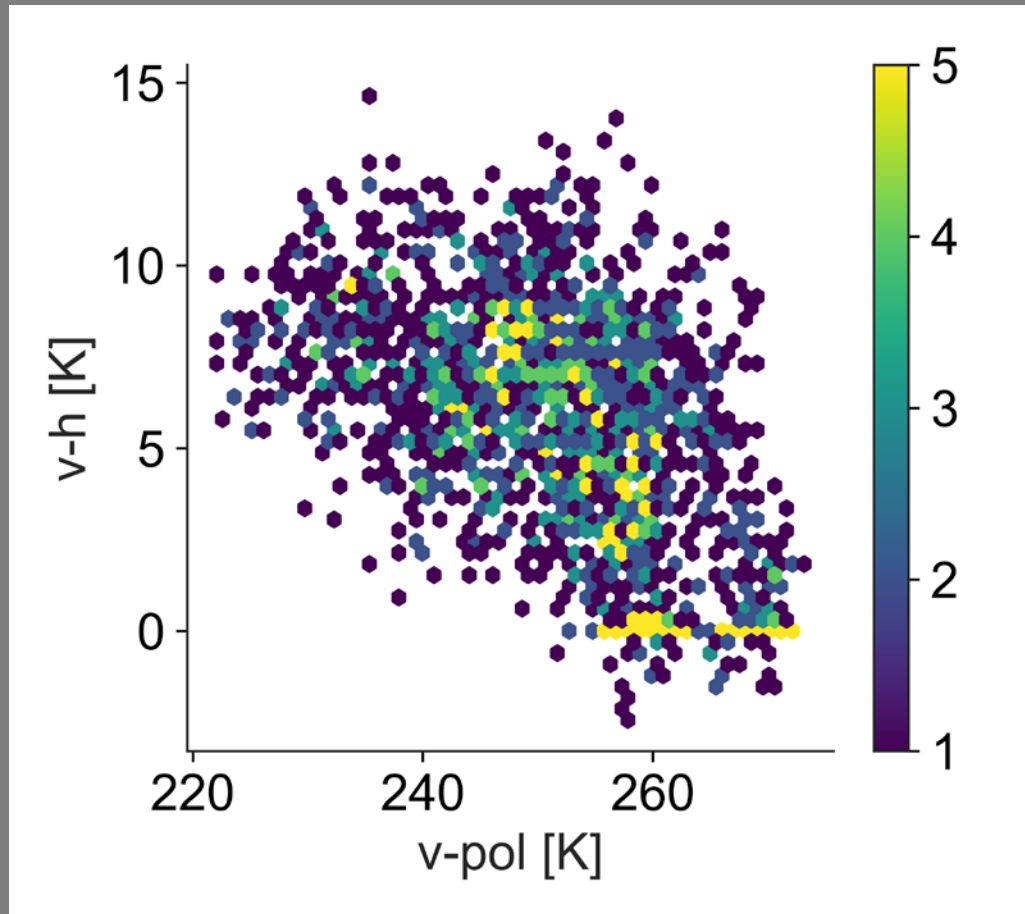
Simulate 166 GHz polarization difference

- Corresponds to the presence of aligned ice crystals
- Look at trends for both simulations and observations
- Simulations can tolerate lower resolution
 - Larger domain

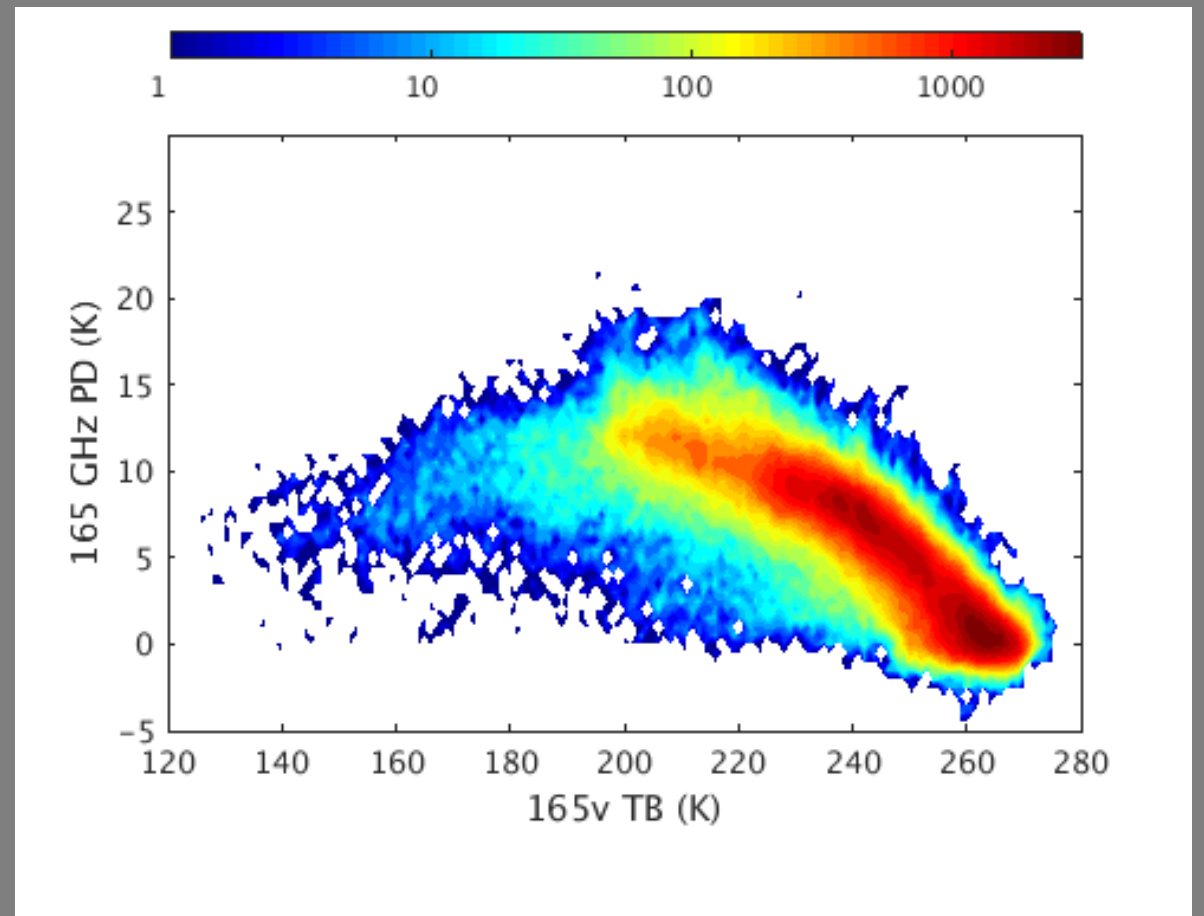


Radiometer Simulation (3 km NUWRF, 20151203, 15:00)

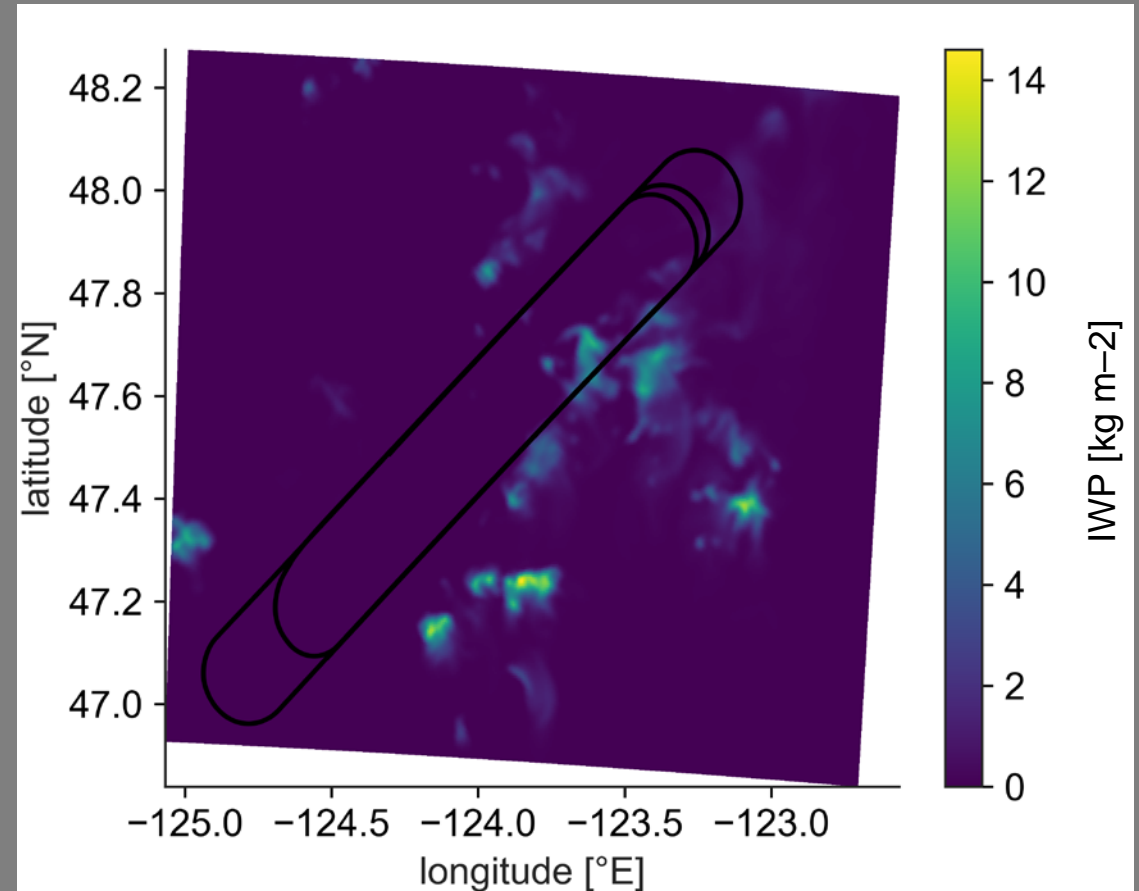
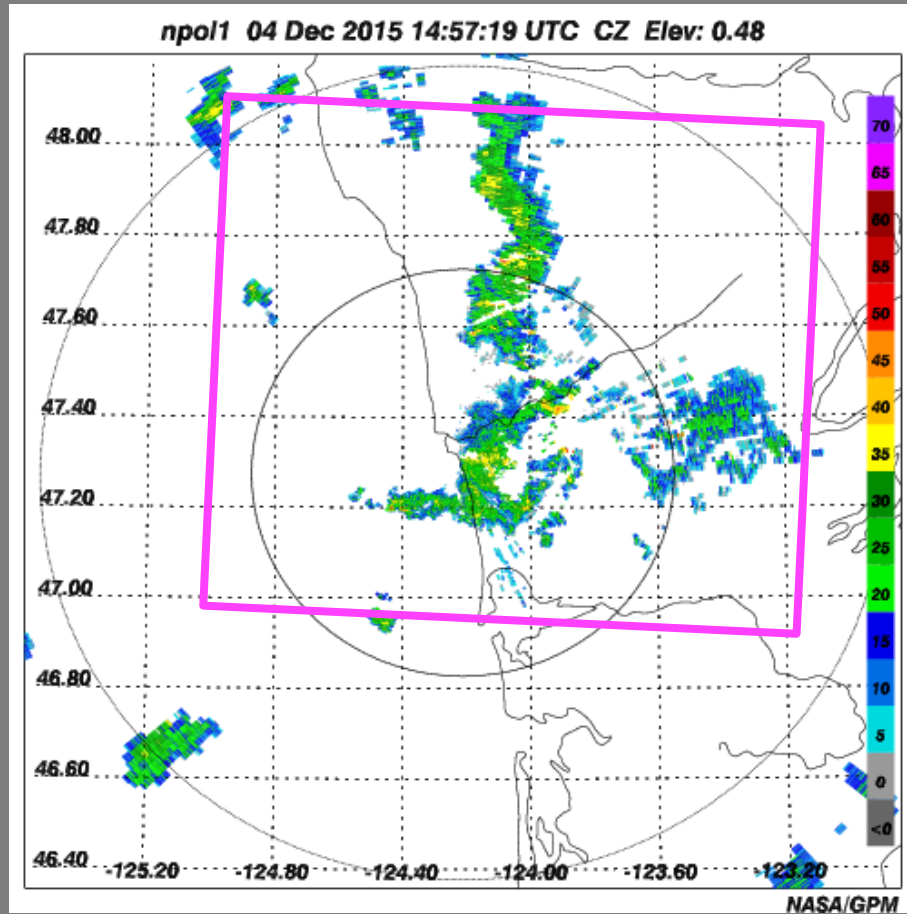
Simulations



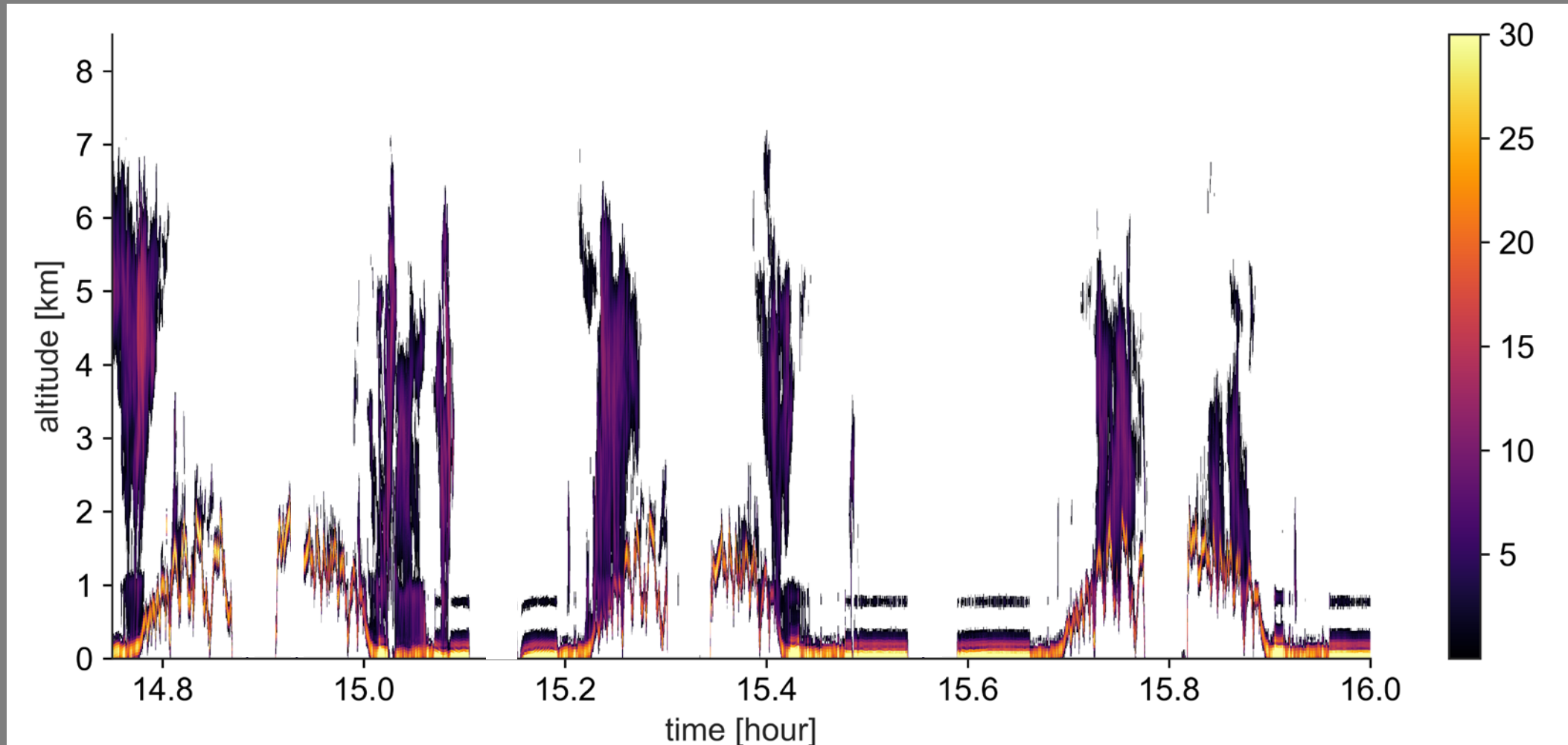
CoSSIR Observations (Entire Campaign)



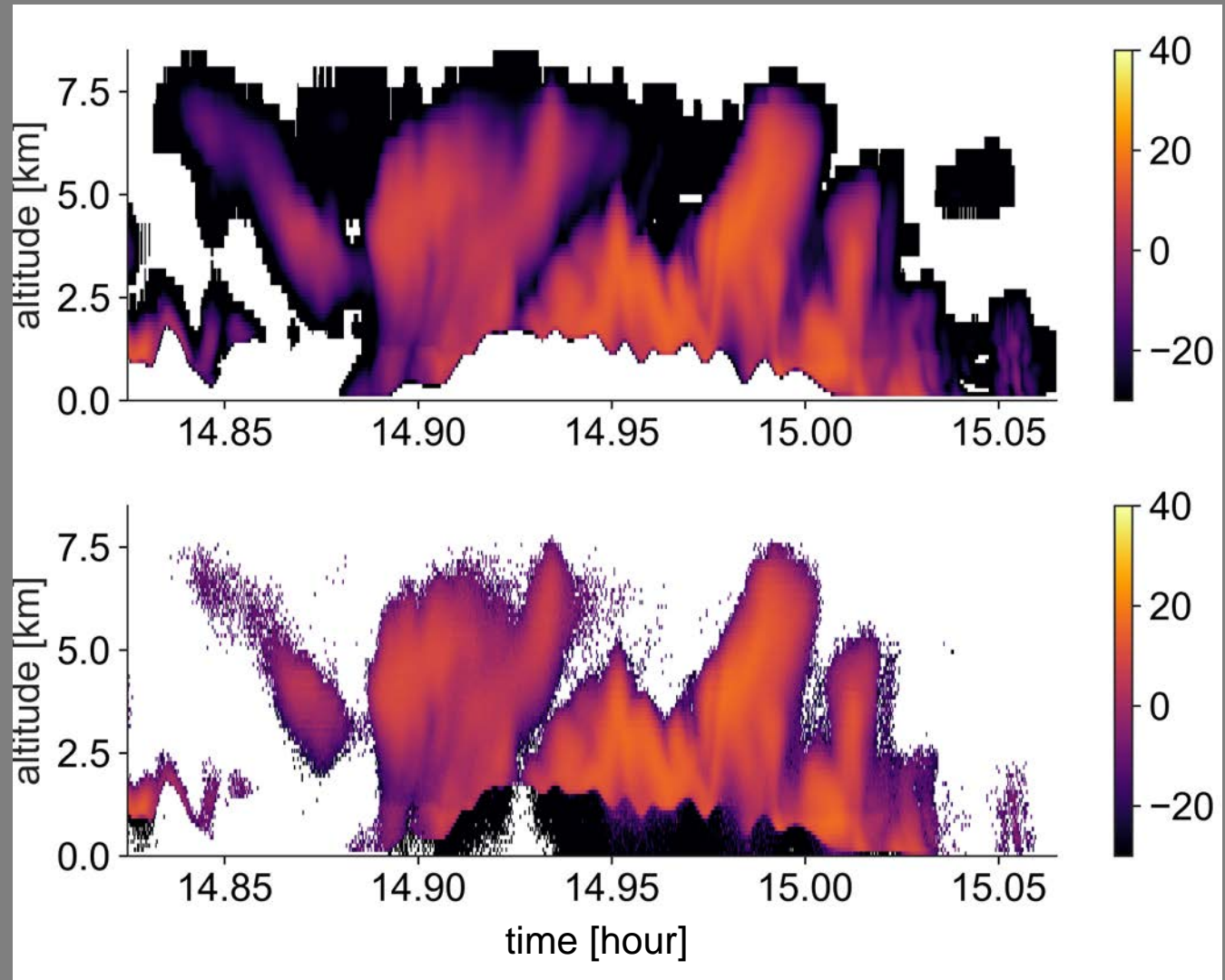
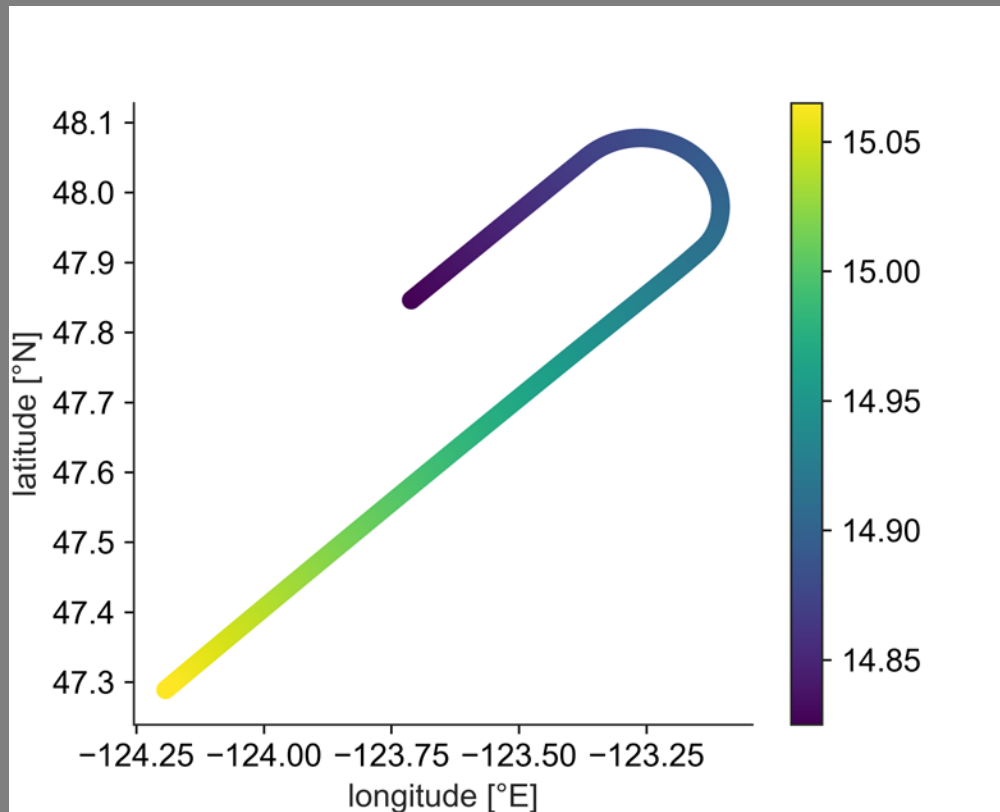
Radar Simulation (0.5 km NUWRF, 20151204, 15:00)



Cloud Radar System Observations

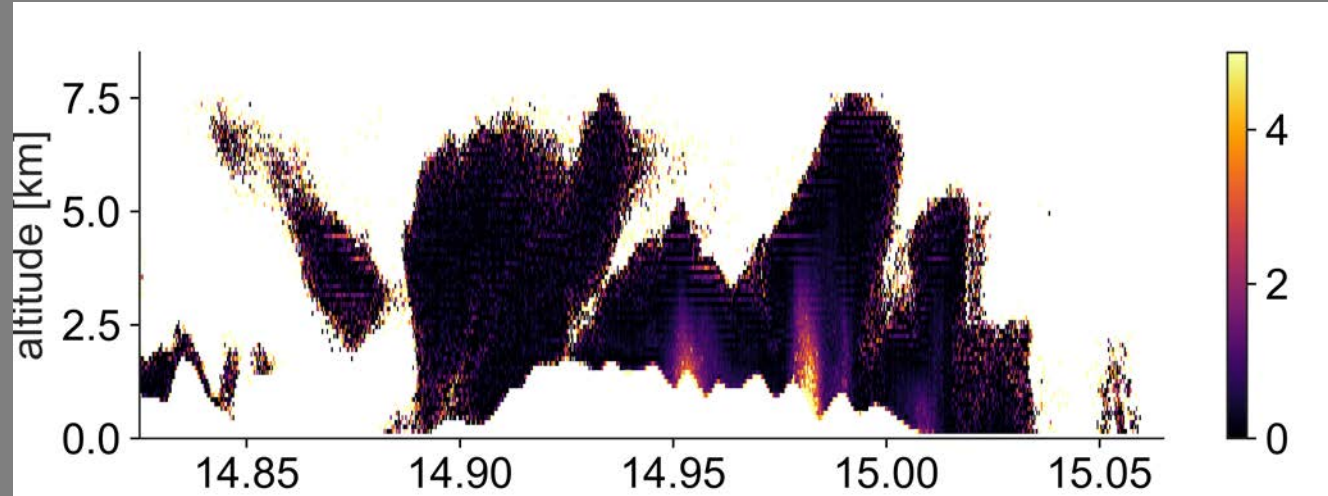


W-band Simulation

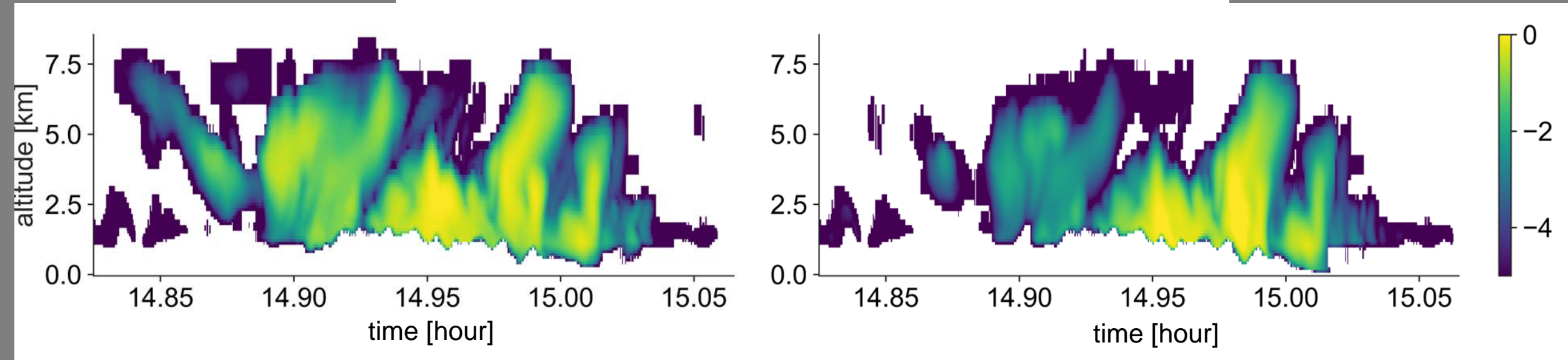


Multiple Scattering Enhancement

Snow Mixing Ratio



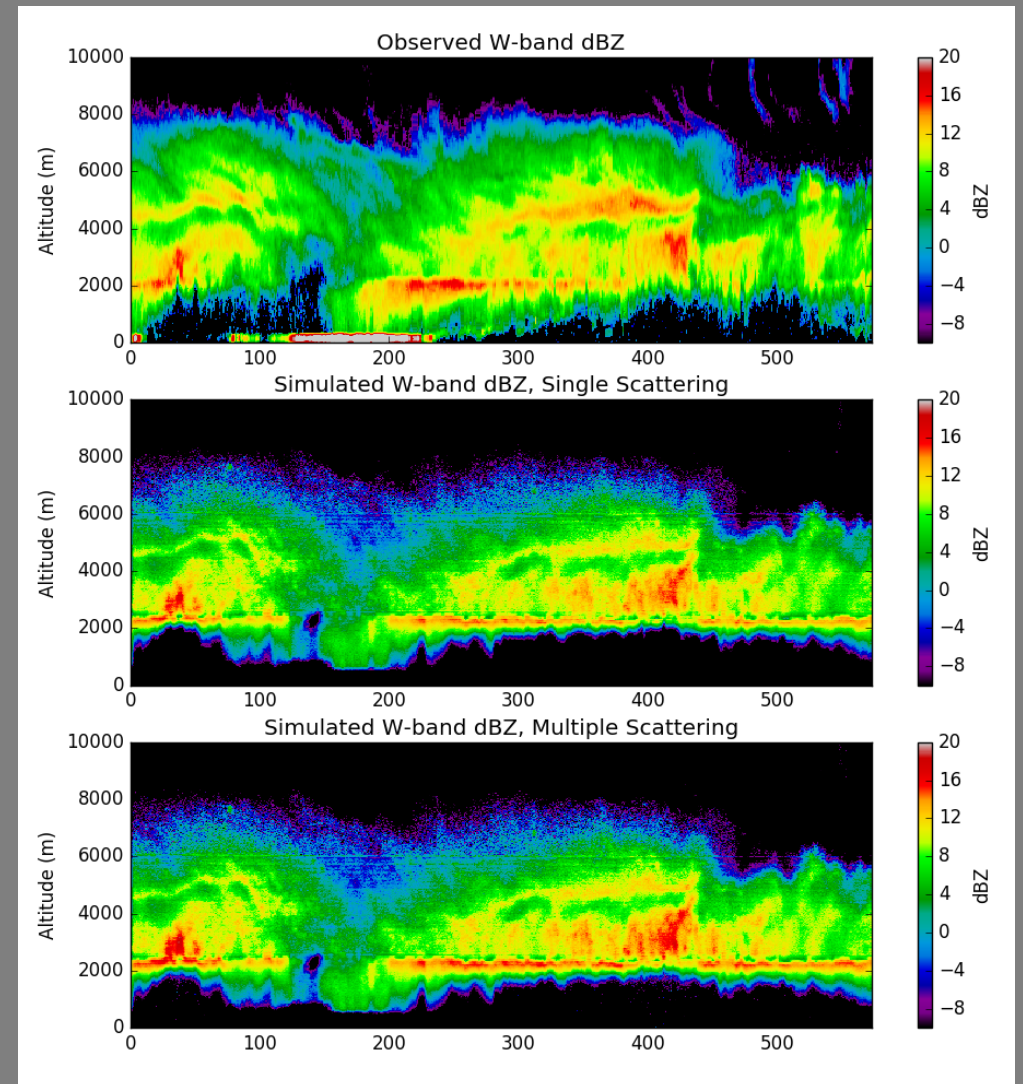
Graupel Mixing Ratio



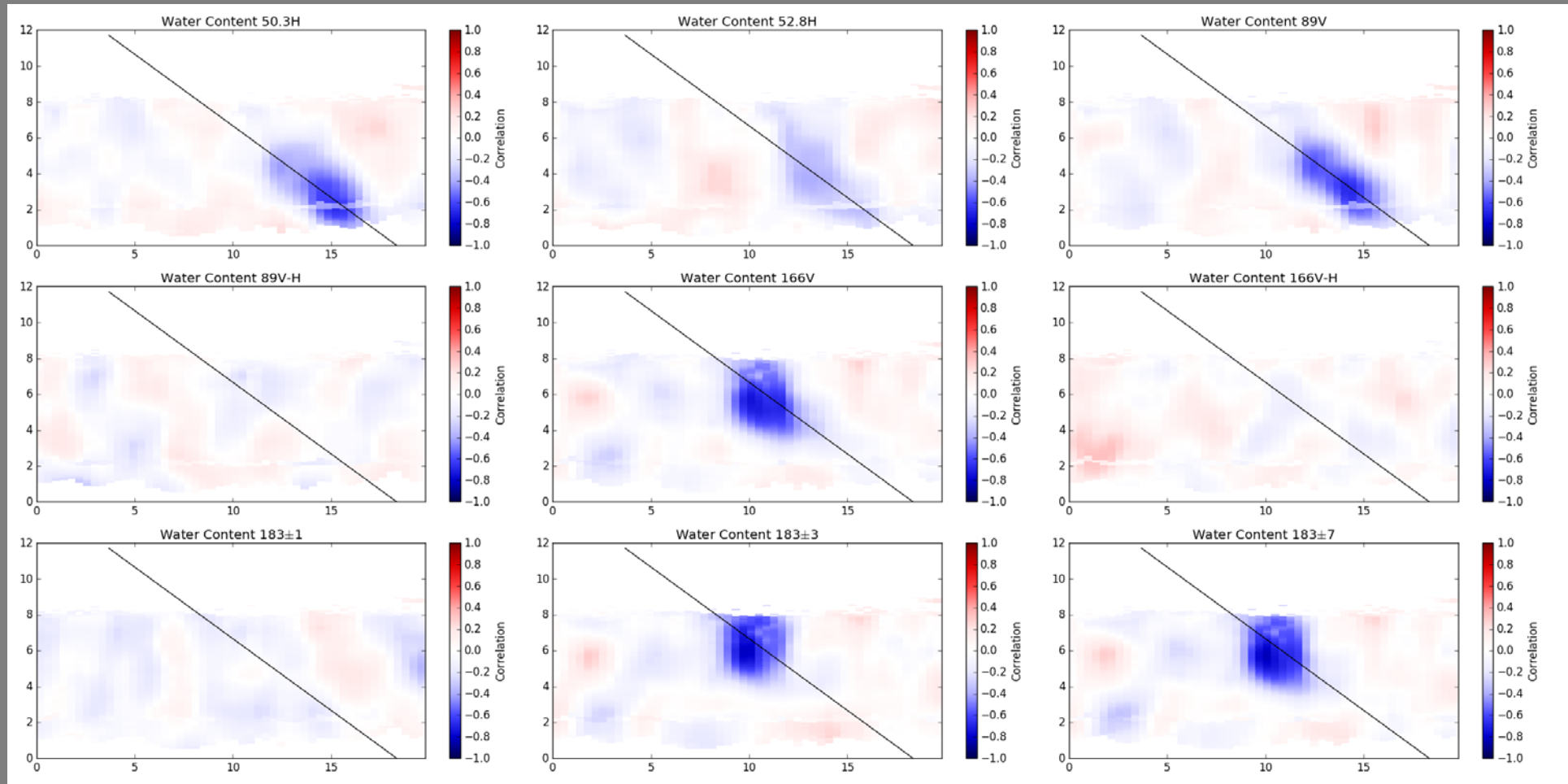
Simulations from Observations: OLYMPEX

Simulate sensor response using geophysical retrievals as input

- Single frequency radar retrievals
- Multiple scattering enhancement apparent at W band
- Spatially dependent phenomenon



Sensitivity Study (CoSMIR in OLYMPEX)

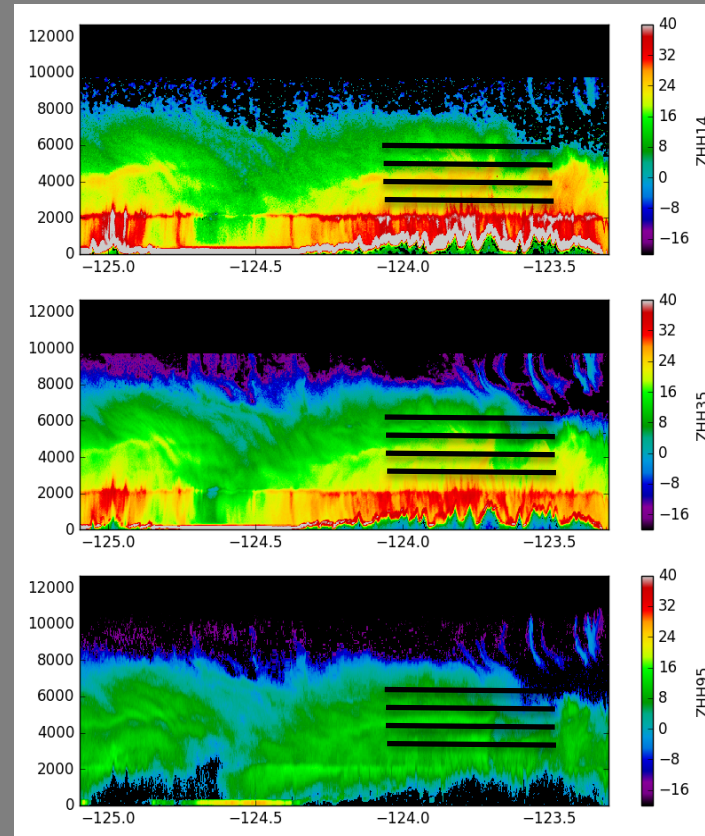


Modeling Application: 1D Retrievals

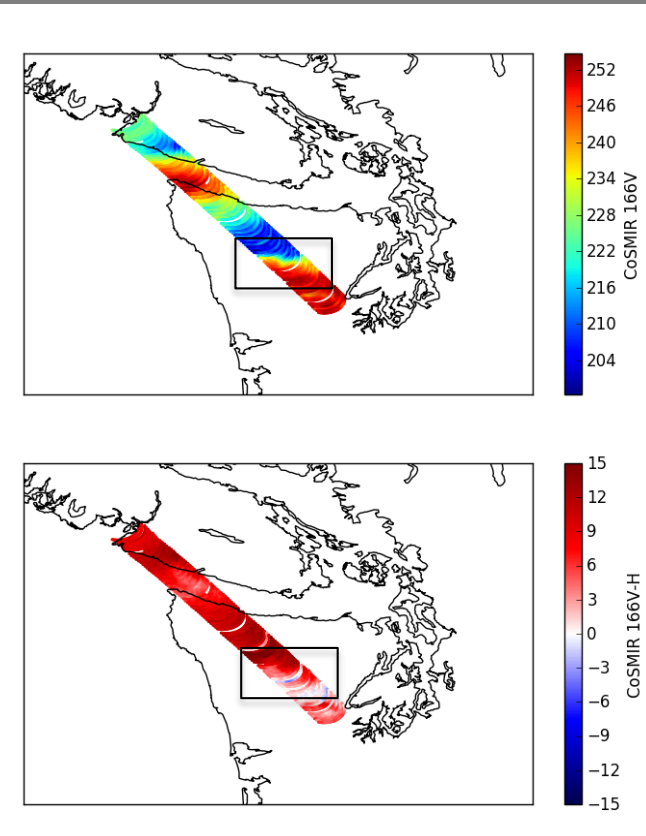
03 December 2015

- DC-8 and ER-2 flights
 - Focus on APR-3 (DC-8)
- Citation
 - Stacked microphysics legs
 - Qualitative comparisons
 - Range of frozen habits
 - Presence of supercooled liquid clouds

APR-3

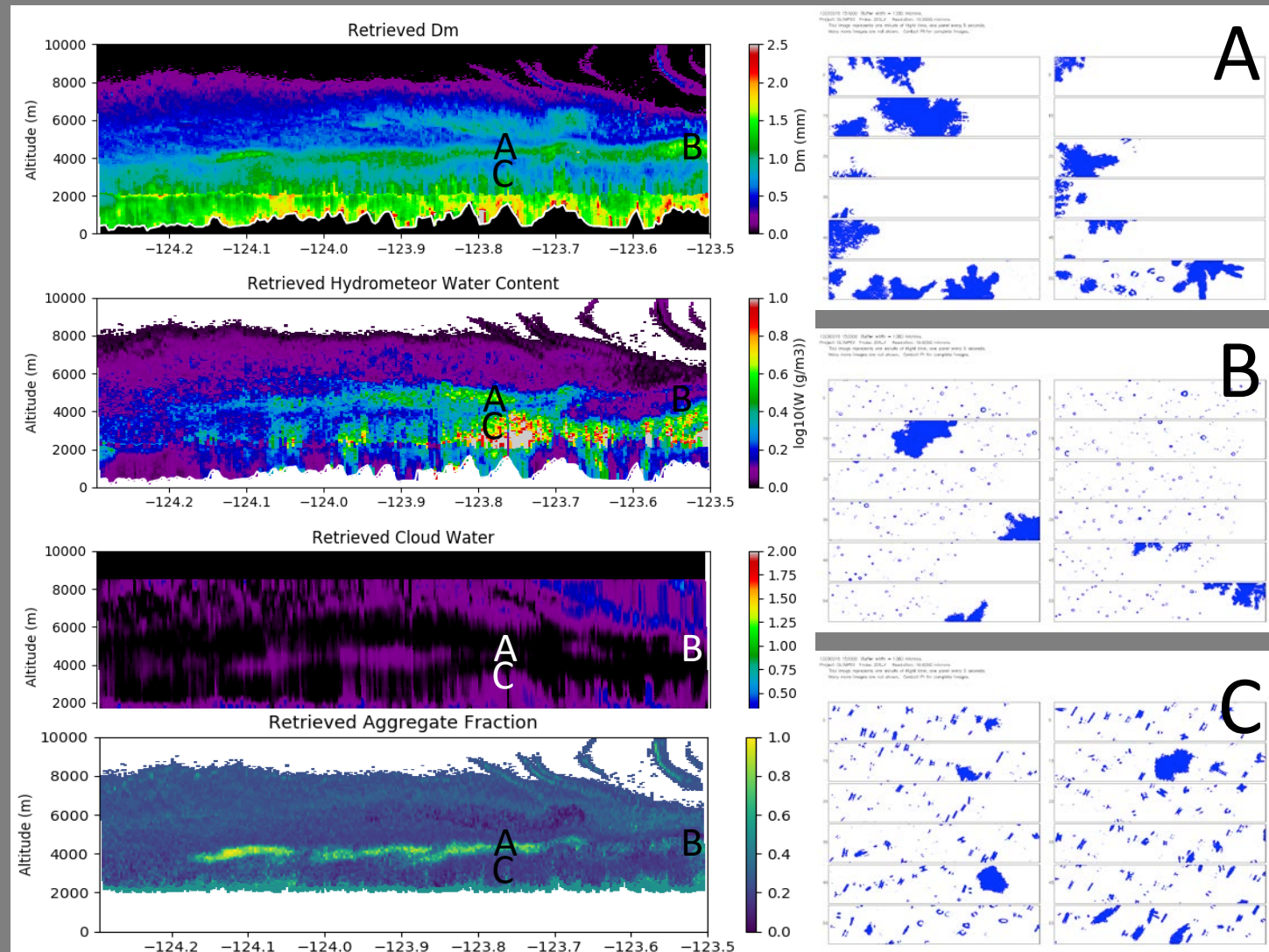


CoSMIR



Results

- Retrievals match probes
 - Good qualitative match
- Bands of increased reflectivity correspond to large D_m and high aggregate fraction
- Significant amounts of supercooled liquid water



Future Work

- Interesting microphysics
 - Riming
 - Polycrystals
- Incorporate Inversions
 - 3D Estimation
 - Multi-sensors retrievals
- Extend polarization statistics
 - Full dynamic range
- Melting particles
- More aligned ice
 - Scattering using IITM

