NASA Participation in the International Collaborative Experiment for the PyeongChang Olympics and Paralympic Winter 2018 Games (ICE-POP)

Walter A. Petersen¹, *Jonathan L. Case², Jayanthi Srikishen³, Roger E. Allen⁴, Paul J. Meyer¹, J. Brent Roberts¹, Wei-kuo Tao⁵, Takamichi Iguchi⁶, Matthew R. Smith⁷, Frank J. LaFontaine⁴, Emily B. Berndt¹, Andrew L. Molthan¹, and Bradley T. Zavodsky¹

¹NASA Marshall Space Flight Center; ²ENSCO, Inc.; ³USRA; ⁴Jacobs ESSCA; ⁵NASA Goddard Space Flight Center; ⁶University of Maryland; ⁷University of Alabama – Huntsville

















ICE-POP 2018



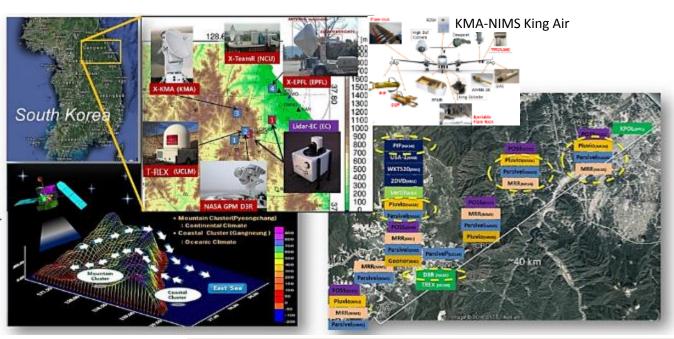
- KMA-led, WMO WWRP-sponsored winter precipitation project (Jan-Mar. 2018)
- Objective: Improve understanding and prediction of orographic falling snow

NASA Objective(s): Collaborate with interagency/international partners to:

- Evaluate and improve GPM estimates of orographic snow
- Test and improve NWP, cloud model orographic snow physics
- Serve/test new satellite products in a decision support environment

Coast to mountain SW-NE instrument transect/clusters

Addressing larger synoptic scale cyclone and cold-air northeasterly oceanmountain snow events

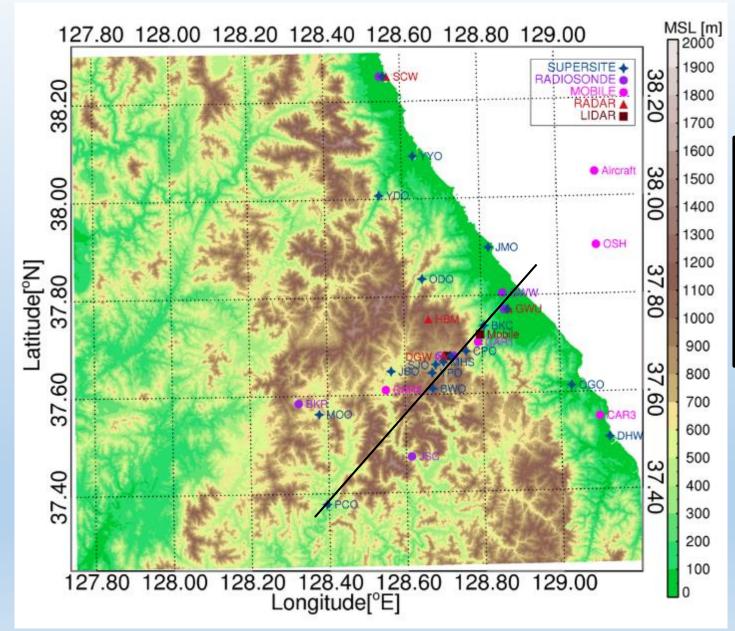


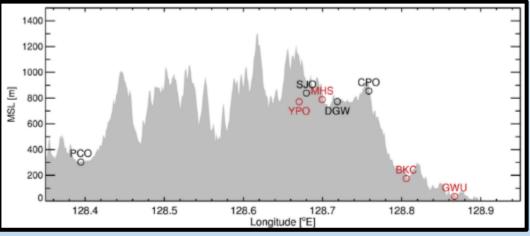
NASA Contributions:

- GPM GV Instruments- D3R, MRRs, PIPS, Pluvios, Parsivels
- <u>SPORT</u> GPM products (including NRT surface SH/LH fluxes)
- NU-WRF model forecasts/research

Network, aircraft images courtesy Korean Meteorological Administration

Ocean to Summit Instrument Transects





Courtesy: G. Lee

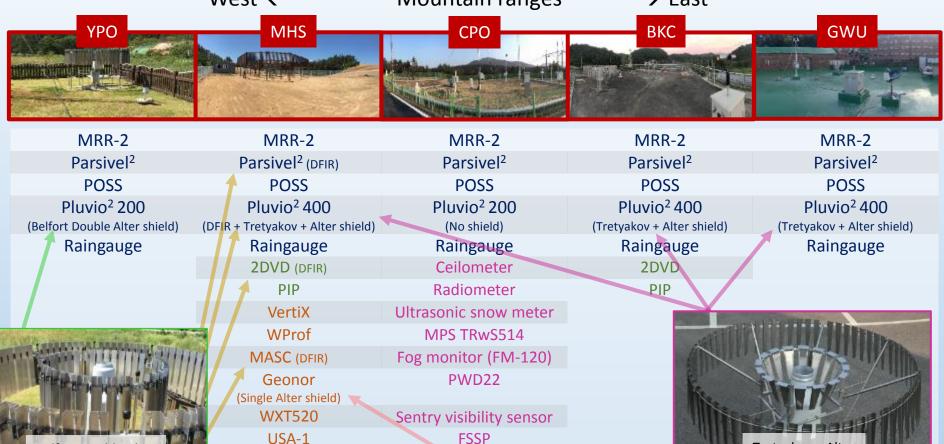
Ground Instrument Supersites

West ←

Parsivel¹

Mountain ranges

 \rightarrow East



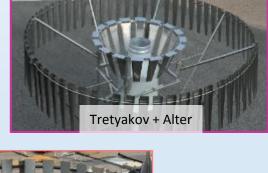
Automatic cloud

observation system **AWS**



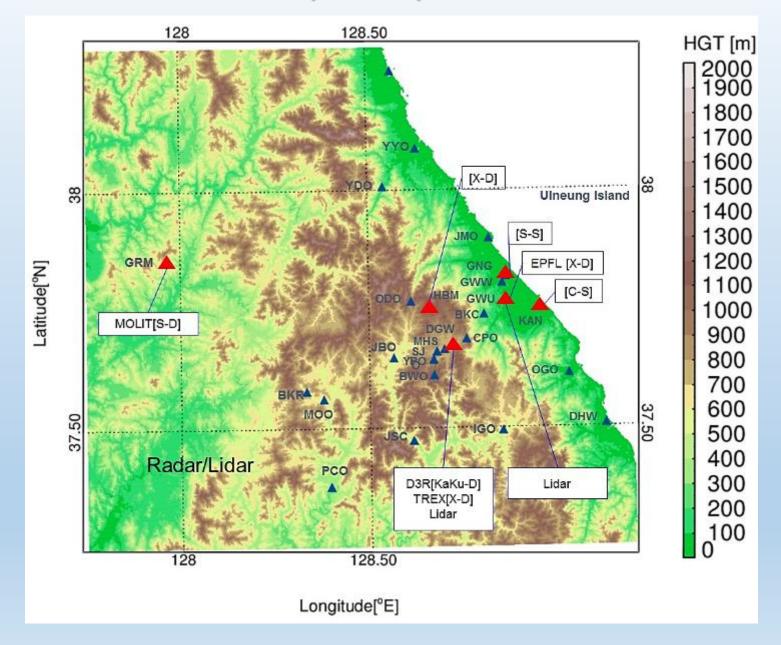
Belfort Double Alter

Images Courtesy G. Lee, KNU, Korea



Single Alter

Multi-frequency, Polarimetric Radar Coverage



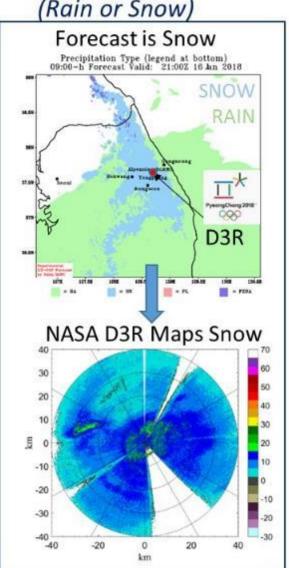
S--band (S), X-band (X), Ka-Ku, C-band (C), D= Dual-Pol, S=Single pol



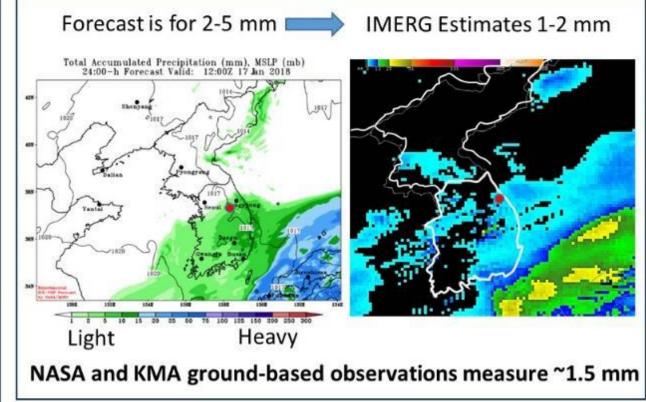
ICE-POP Campaign examining agreement between forecast and remote/in situ snowfall observations over complex terrain



Precipitation <u>Type</u> (Rain or Snow)



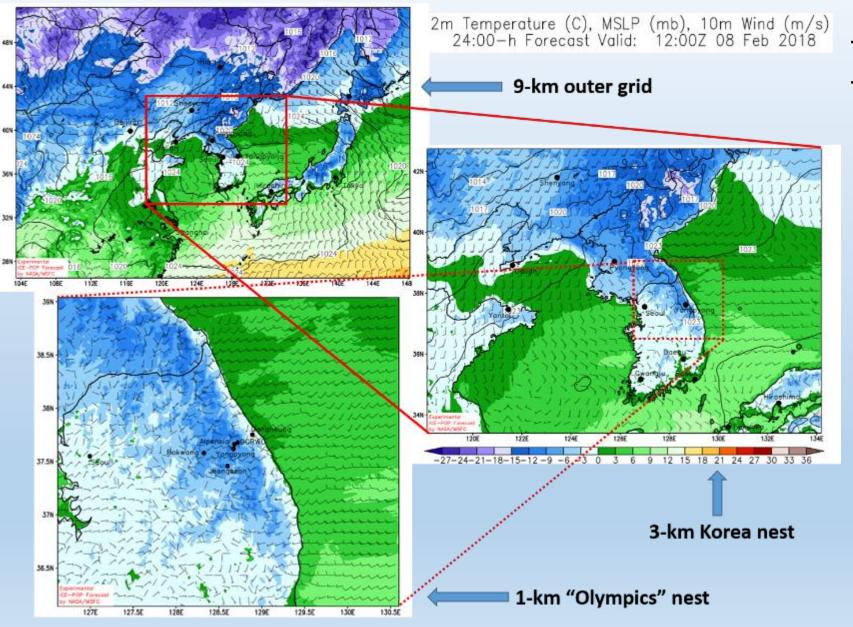
Precipitation Amount (24-hr estimate)



Forecast, GPM IMERG, and ICE-POP observations agree on precipitation type and amount for an early ICE-POP snow event near PyeongChang.

These comparisons will continue as ICE-POP progresses

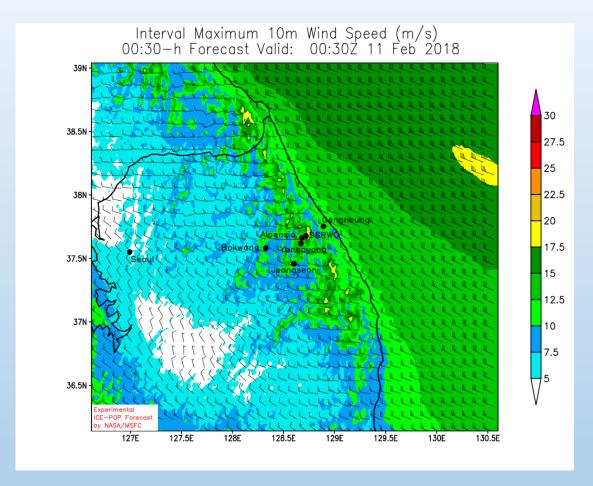
NU-WRF Real-time Model Configuration for ICE-POP



NASA Unified-WRF (NU-WRF) Model Features:

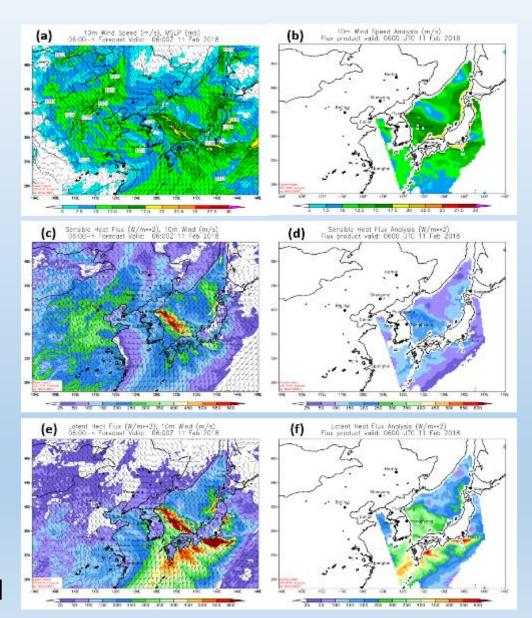
- 4x daily 24-hour forecasts
- Initialized 00/06/12/18z
- Half-hourly output on nests
- 62 vertical levels
- PBL: MYJ; LSM: Noah
- SW/LW Radiation: NASA/GSFC schemes within NU-WRF
- Microphysics: NASA/GSFC4-ice graupel+hail
- <u>Cumulus</u>: Grell-Freitas (9km only)
- <u>ICs/BCs</u>: NCEP/EMC GFS
- SSTs: 2-km NASA SPORT MODIS+VIIRS product

11 February High Winds Delayed Mens' Downhill

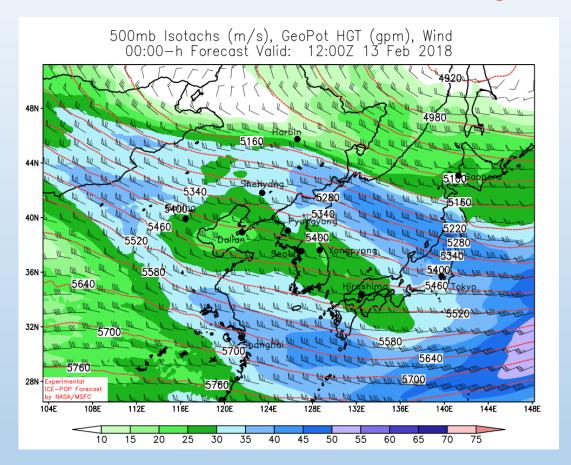


(above) Animation of 30-min interval maximum 10m wind speeds from NU-WRF 1km nested grid.

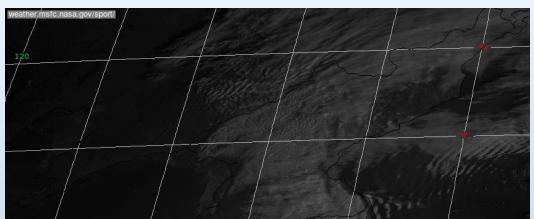
(right) Comparison between NU-WRF 9-km grid [left column] 10m winds, sensible, & latent heat flux to passive microwave oceanic retrievals [right column]

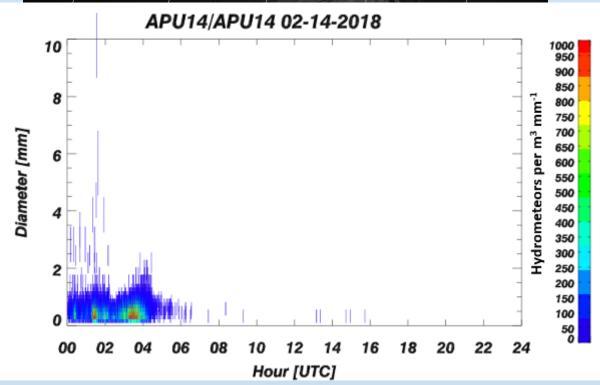


14 Feb Shallow Snow & High Winds Disrupted Skiing on Jeongseon Hill

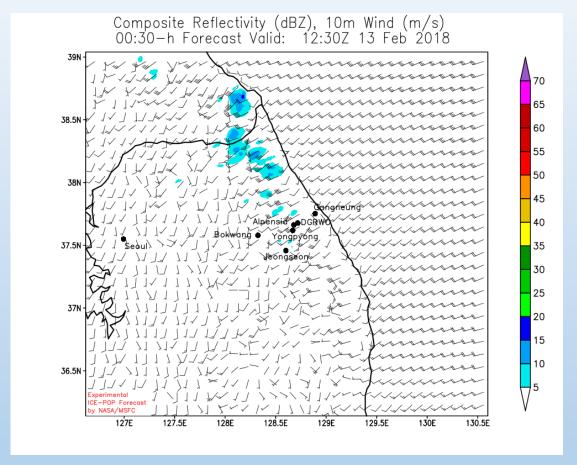


(above) Animation of 3-hourly 500-mb isotachs from NU-WRF 9km grid (right) Animation of visible satellite imagery from JMA Himawari (bottom-right) Disdrometer measurements, showing high concentration of primarily small hydrometeors between 01-04z

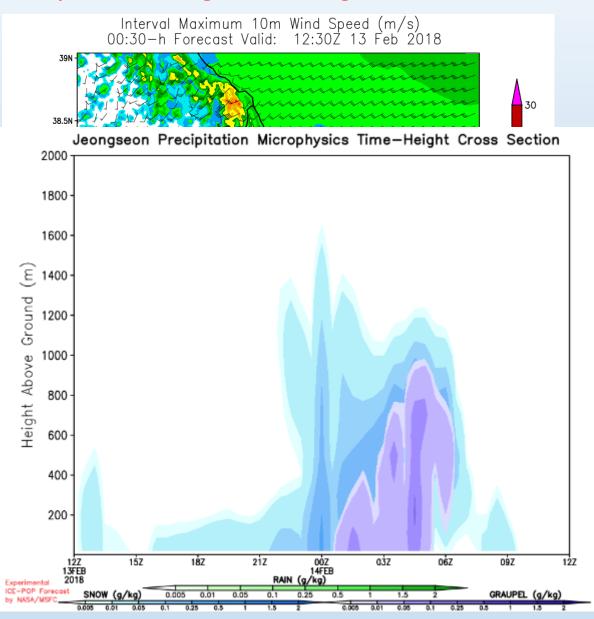




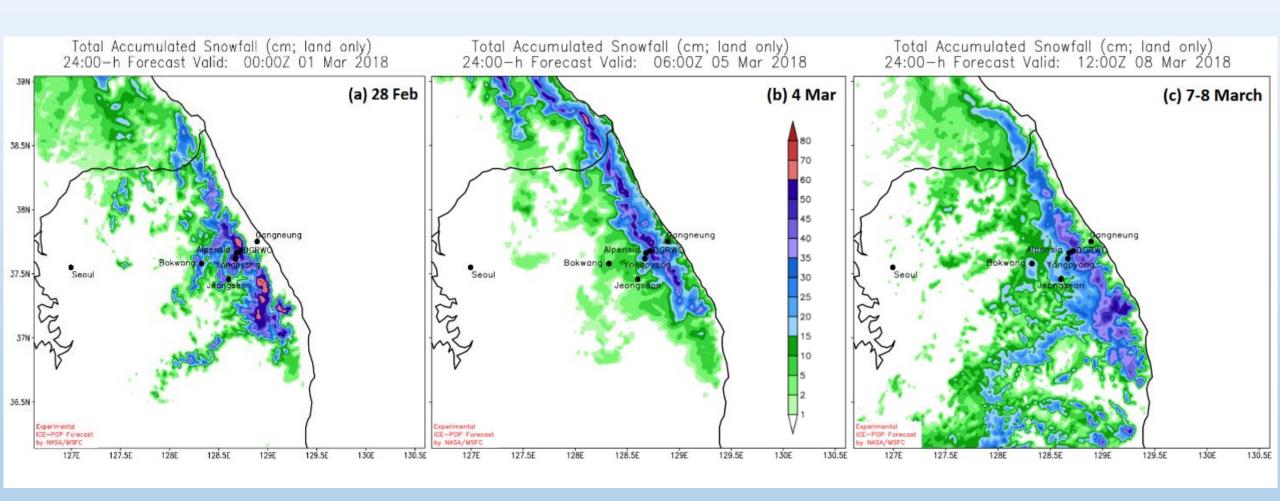
14 Feb Shallow Snow & High Winds Disrupted Skiing on Jeongseon Hill



(above) Animation of 30-min Comp. reflectivity from 1-km grid (right) Animation of 30-min interval maximum 10m wind speed (bottom) Time-height cross section in lowest 2km AGL of precipitation microphysical mixing ratios



Three Significant Snowstorms between Olympics (Feb) and Paralympics (Mar)



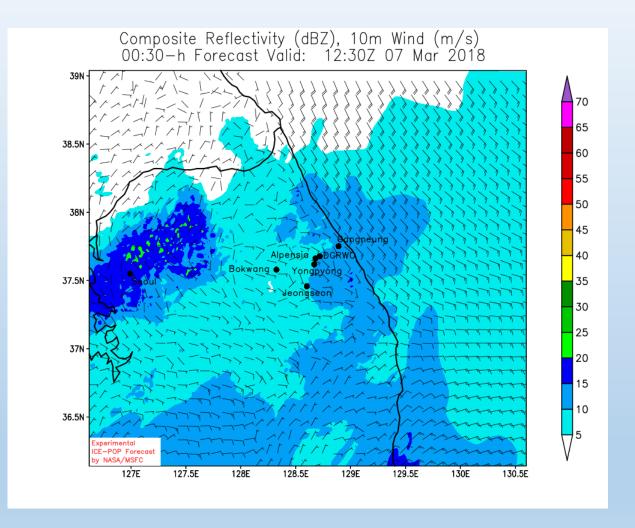
Twenty four-hour simulated snow accumulation [in cm] from the NU-WRF 1-km grid for snowstorm events on (a) 28 February, (b) 4 March, and (c) 7-8 March 2018.

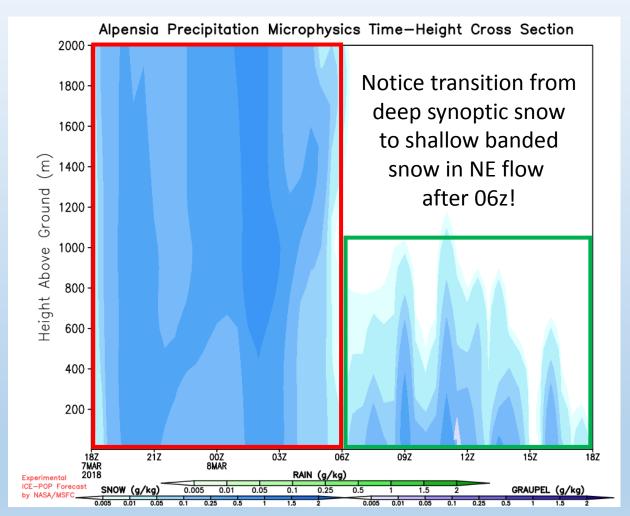
Three Significant Snowstorms between Olympics (Feb) and Paralympics (Mar)



NASA Precipitation Imaging Package (PIP; left) and PIP observations of 2.5+ cm diameter snowflakes, associated with 28 February snowstorm (courtesy: Kwonil Kim, KNU)

Three Significant Snowstorms between Olympics (Feb) and Paralympics (Mar)





(left) Animation of NU-WRF 1-km grid simulated composite reflectivity, and (right) Time-height cross section in lowest 2km AGL of precipitation microphysical mixing ratios

Future Research: ICE-POP Flux Product Data Assimilation

Objective: Conduct data assimilation of retrieved surface temperature, moisture, and wind speed product from L1C GPM data; to assess the data impact on snowstorm forecast through case studies observed by ICE-POP.

Approach: NU-WRF 9 km + 3 km resolution with 62 vertical levels; Community GSI v3.6

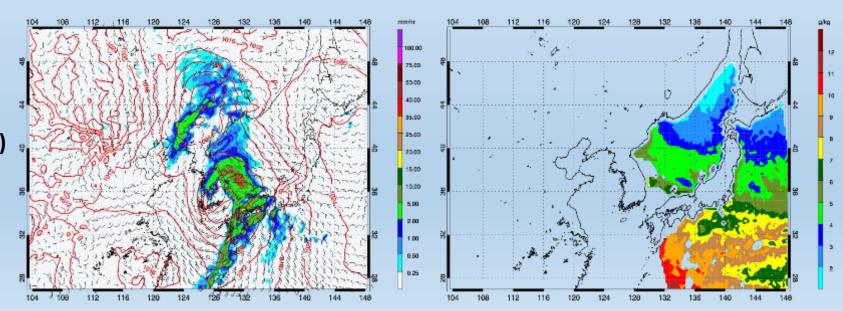
Cases: Sea of Japan-effect snow in Japan 15-17 February 2018; Snowstorm in Korea 27-28 February 2018

DA Experiments: Cycled assimilation of the retrieved products every 6 hours;

3D-VAR vs. Ensemble Kalman Filter;

Sensitivity studies and data denial experiments

36-h forecast of precip rate (mm/hr), SLP (hPa) and 10-m wind valid at 1200 UTC 28 Feb 2018



Sample data: retrieved 2-m specific humidity at 0600 UTC 28 Feb 2018

Thank you!!

Questions and Comments Welcome

NASA/SPoRT web: https://weather.msfc.nasa.gov/sport/

Twitter: @NASA_SPoRT

Facebook: NASA.SPoRT

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