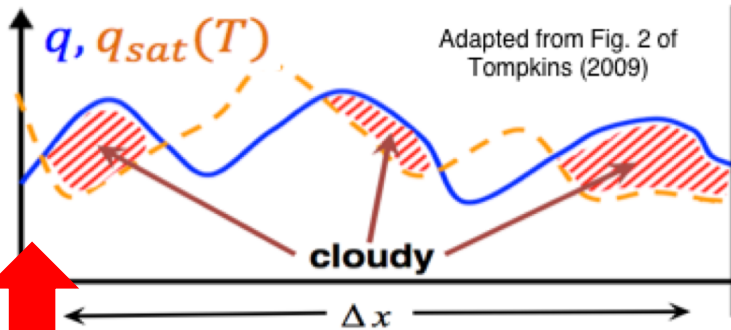
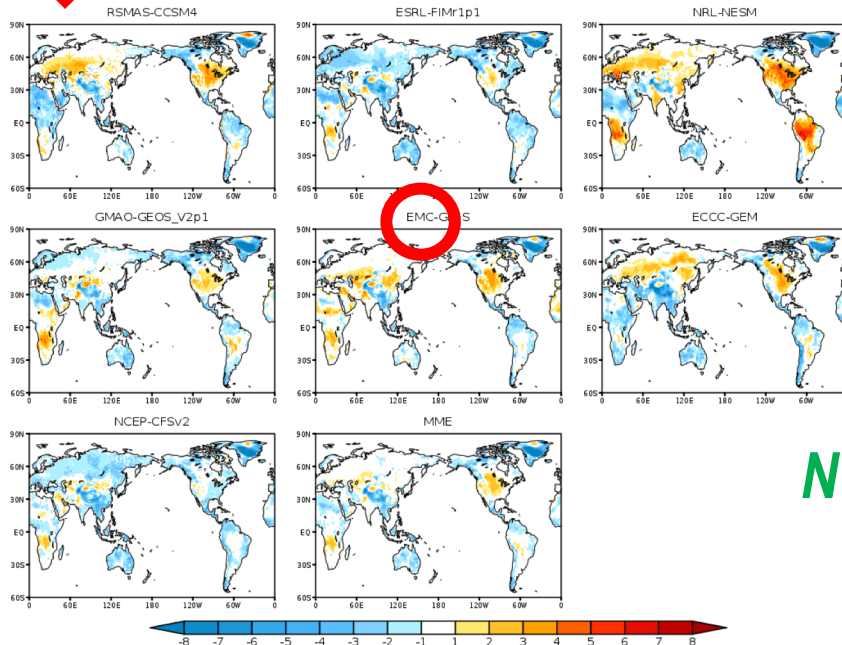


## Sub-Grid (Unresolved) Clouds



SubX Week 3-4 Bias 2m-Temperature (degC) [ JAS 1999-2014]



Toward reducing  
cloud-radiation errors from  
4-hour to 4-week prediction

**Stan Benjamin**

**Shan Sun, Georg Grell,  
Joseph Olson, Ben Green**

**NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory,  
Boulder, CO USA**

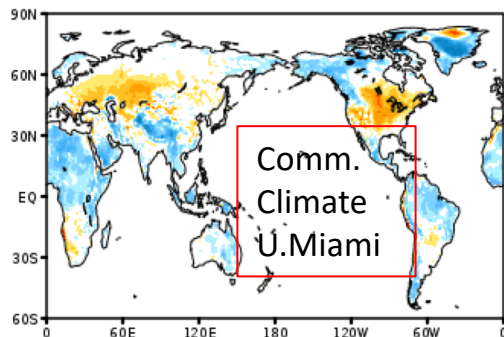
Intl. Confs. on S2S and S2D Prediction  
Boulder, CO USA, 18 Sept 2018



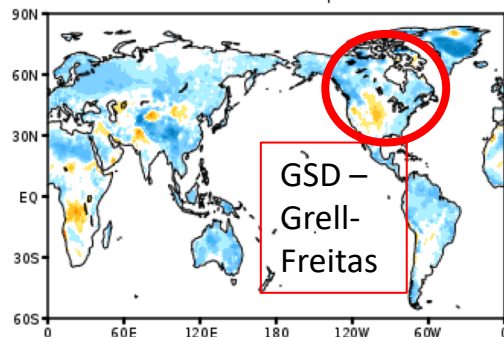
# SubX Week 3-4 Bias 2m-Temperature (degC) [ JAS 1999-2014]

JAS –NH summer  
2m temp bias  
Week 3-4  
1999-2014 - SubX

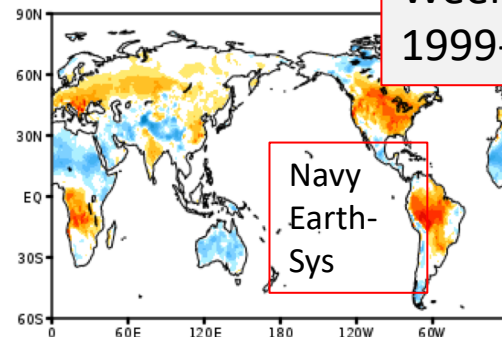
RSMAS-CCSM4



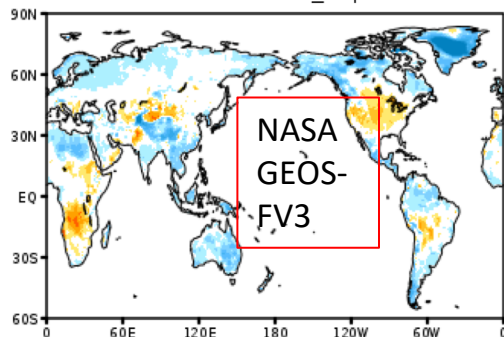
ESRL-FIMr1p1



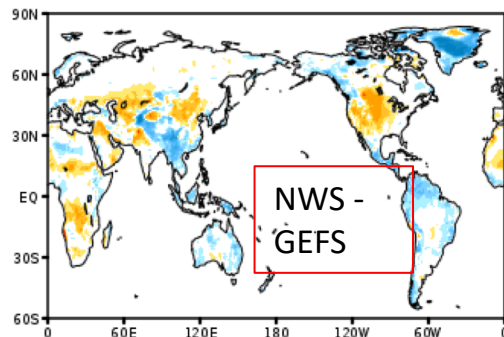
NRL-NESM



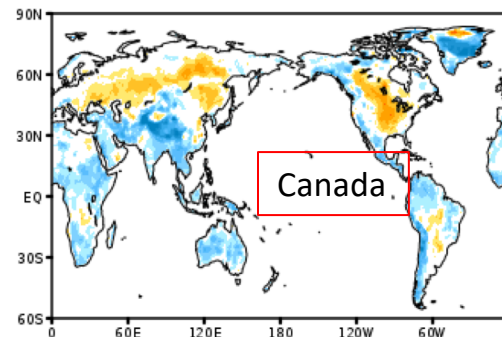
GMAO-GEOS\_V2p1



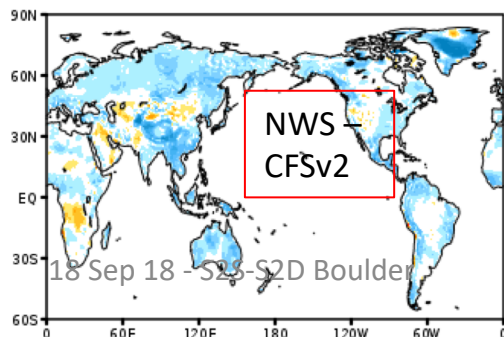
EMC-GEFS



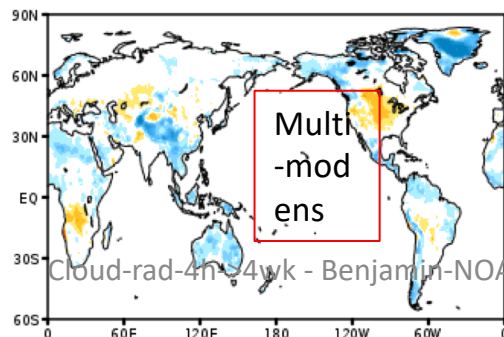
ECCC-GEM



NCEP-CFSv2



MME



*Warm 2m  
bias over  
central  
North  
America in  
summer*

## NOAA SubX subseasonal experiment

Courtesy - Kathy Pegion (Talk 1430 today on SubX)

George Mason Univ.,  
NOAA SubX Project co-lead



# CAUSES - Clouds Above the United States and Errors at the Surface

[About](#)

[Experiment](#)

[Timetable](#)

[News](#)

[Contact](#)

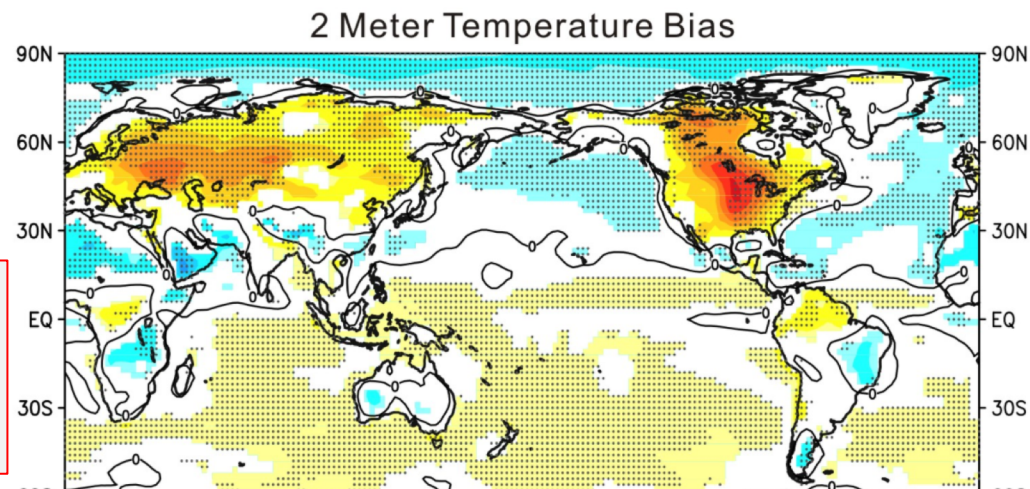
## What is CAUSES?

### Purpose

The Clouds Above the United States and Errors at the Surface (CAUSES) is a joint GASS-RGCM-ASR model intercomparison project with an observationally-based focus, which evaluates the role of clouds, radiation and precipitation processes in contributing to the surface temperature biases in the region of the central United States. These biases are seen in several weather and climate models.



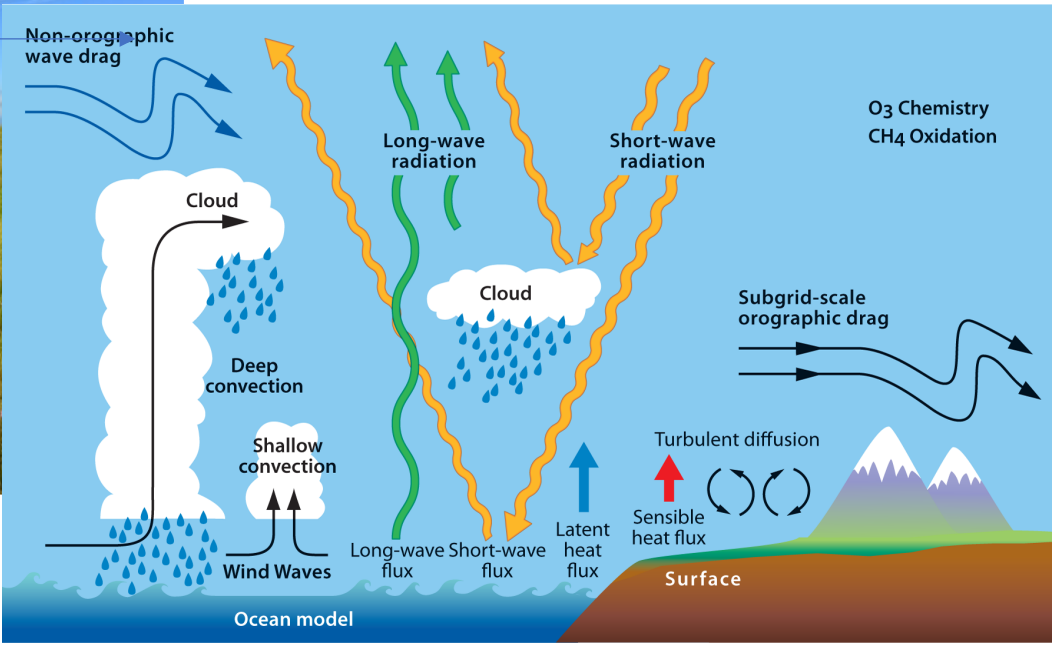
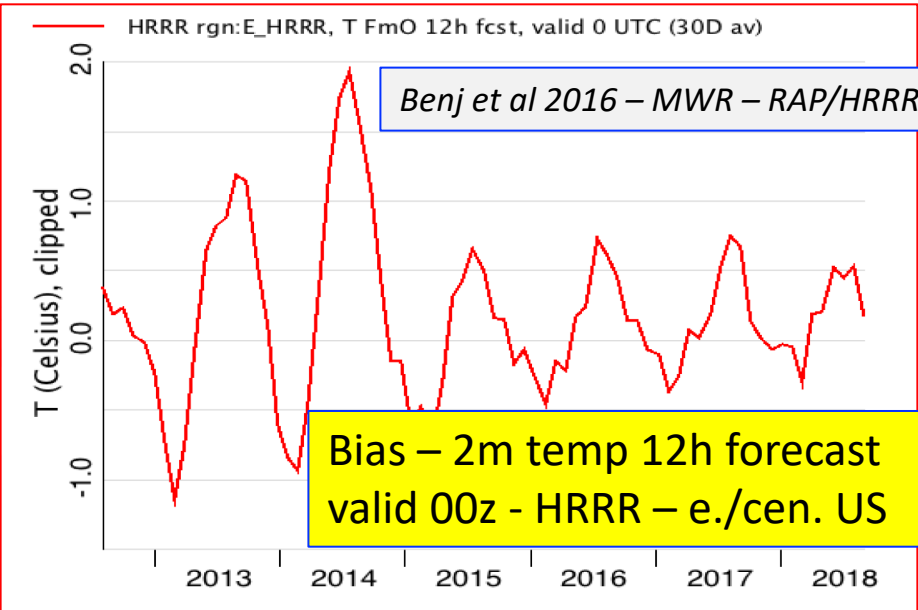
Led by:  
UKMO – Cyril Morcrette  
DOE – US – Steve Klein





# Diagnosing the Warm Bias in the Central United States

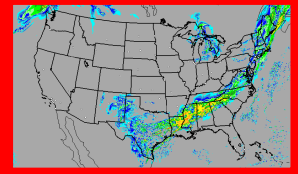
A set of four papers published in *JGR: Atmospheres* present results from a project investigating why models predict warmer surface temperatures than are observed in the central United States.





# Unified model development in NOAA/ESRL

(ESRL divisions: GSD with PSD/GMD/CSD), NCEP, NCAR, etc.)

Spatial resolution Forecast range Domain	3km 1-36h Regional		13km 1-39h Regional	10-15km 1-10 day Global	15-60km Week 2 – 9 month Global
Model development area	HRRR (High-Resolution Rapid Refresh model) –		RAP (Rapid Refresh)	NGGPS – FV3 (current physics testing with FIM and FV3)	SubX – current FIM-HYCOM coupled seasonal (for SubX exper, 2019 switch to FV3)
Data assimilation	Radar/cloud/surface/land, 3km ensemble DA	↔		4D Ensemble DA (Whitaker-PSD, EMC)	→
Dynamic core numerics	Use/refinement of WRF-ARW, hybrid vert coordinate	→		FV3 – cubed sphere, FIM - icosahedral	→
Physical parameterization	PBL/MYNN, cloud microphysics (Thompson), RUC land-surface,		Same as HRRR but with Grell-Freitas scale-aware cumulus	GFS physics + Grell-Freitas cu. Testing full HRRR/RAP suite	1) GFS physics + Grell-Freitas cumulus. 2) Full HRRR suite including Grell-Freitas
Application of inline chemistry	2-aerosol – NCEP, testing of 18-aerosol		+ gas-phase chemistry	18-aerosol and gas-phase chem	18-aerosol only so far
Systematic error investigations	Clouds, precipitation		Clouds	Clouds, blocking, precipitation	Clouds, blocking, precipitation

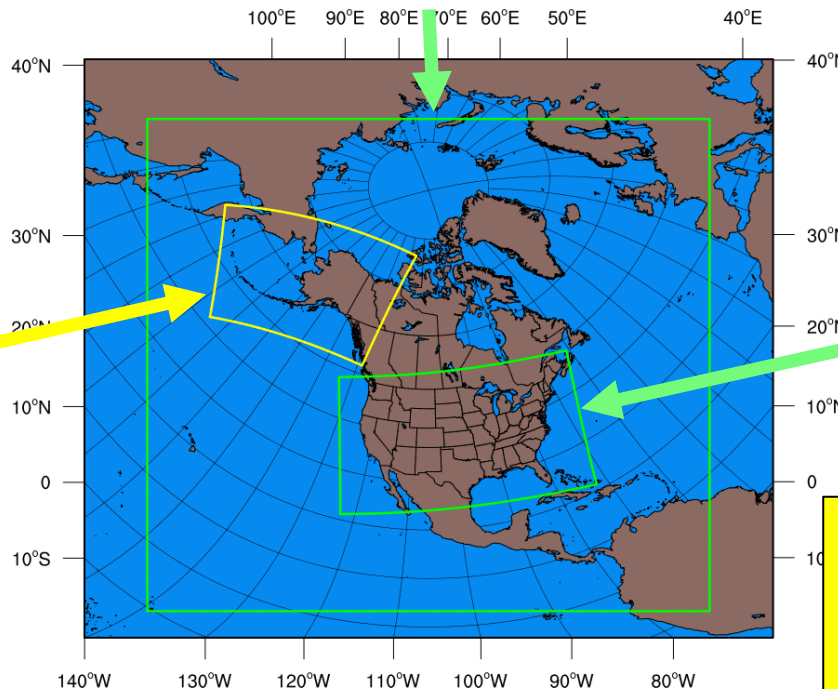
# RAP/HRRR: NOAA Hourly-Updating Weather Forecast Suite

- July 2018 NOAA/NCEP upgrade

**13-km Rapid Refresh  
(RAPv4) – to 39h (July 2018)**

Initial & Lateral  
Boundary Conditions

Initial & Lateral  
Boundary Conditions



**3-km  
High-Resolution  
Rapid Refresh  
Alaska (HRRR-AK)  
36 hr (Jul 2018)**

**3-km  
High-Resolution  
Rapid Refresh  
(HRRRv3) – to 36h  
(Jul 2018)**

## Applications

- Severe weather
  - Aviation/transportation
  - Energy
  - Hydrology/ Nat. Water Model
- All critically dependent on clouds