Science and Deployment Plan for the DOE 3rd Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Mobile Facility:

Coupled Observational-Modeling Studies of Land-Aerosol-Cloud Interactions in the Southeastern United States

Chongai Kuang¹, Shawn Serbin¹, Scott Giangrande¹, Thijs Heus², and contributions from the Site Science Team

¹Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA

²Cleveland State University, USA







Presentation Outline



- Background: ARM and the Southeast United States
- Science Drivers: Convective Onset and Development
- Pre-deployment Activities: Science-Driven Siting and Instrumentation Planning
- Engaging with our Science Team



Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM): DOE User Facility

• Strategically located atmospheric observatories to improve scientific understanding of clouds, aerosols, precipitation, and radiation and their interactions with the Earth's surface to improve Earth System Models.

 Comprehensive measurements: atmospheric state, surface mass and energy exchanges, albedo/net radiation, aerosol, cloud/precipitation - PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.

 Fixed-location and ARM Mobile Facilities (AMF) in diverse climate regimes.

• **AMF3: SEUS**, March 2023





ARM

ARM: Comprehensive Sets of Surface and Atmospheric Measurements





Background Atmospheric State



Surface Energy Balance



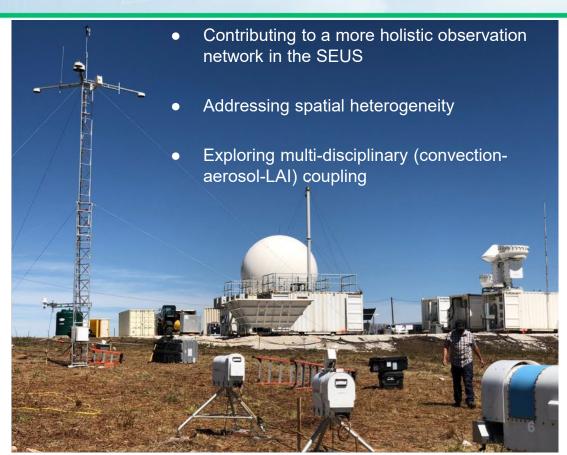
Aerosol and Hydrometeor Profiles



Near-Surface Aerosol Properties



Aerial Measurements



Relocation of the 3rd ARM Mobile Facility to the Southeastern U.S. - AMF3 SEUS



- Motivators for going to the SEUS:
 - Large amount of vegetative-driven biogenic emissions
 - Abundant locally-forced shallow to deep convection
 - Strong local coupling of land surface with atmospheric processes
- Expected 5 year deployment, with operations beginning March 2023.

- Specifics on site location, configuration, instrumentation to be determined in part through a DOE supported Site Science Team:
 - Chongai Kuang (aerosol)
 - Scott Giangrande (convection)
 - Shawn Serbin (land-atmosphere interactions)







AMF3 SEUS: Convective Cloud Science Drivers

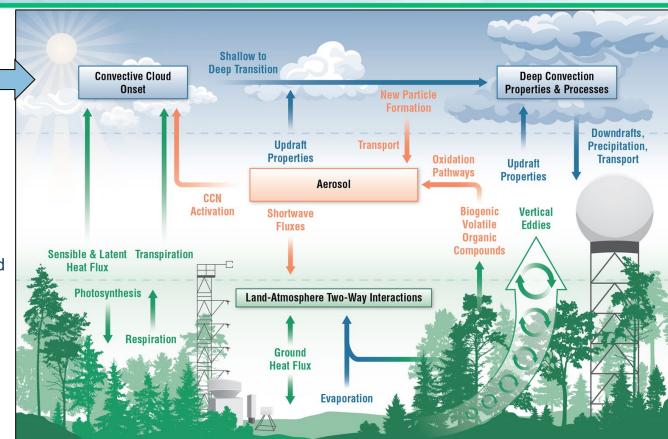


Onset of Convective Clouds:

- Large-scale vs. meso-scale thermodynamic perturbations
- Processes that regulate shallow-to-deep convective transitions
- Role of moist thermals

Convective Cloud Processes:

- Relationship between PBL and coverage of convection
- Nature of convective updrafts, including intensity/size
- Convective organization and stratiform precipitation

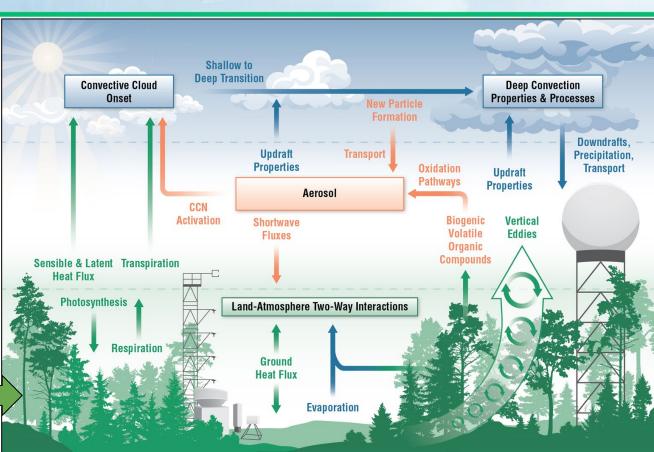




AMF3 SEUS: Land-Atmosphere Interactions (LAI) Science Drivers



- Process-level local coupling between land and atmosphere
- Impacts of surface heterogeneity on coupling
- Identifying the land-surface biotic and abiotic controls on:
 - fluxes, energy budget, partitioning & closure
 - shallow-to-deep convection processes and spatio-temporal patterns
 - aerosol formation and regional distribution
- Turbulence and boundary layer measurement & modeling
- Two-way interactions between plants and cloud/aerosol radiative impacts



AMF3 SEUS: Timeline and Deliverables



- March 2021: Deliver a site "shortlist" potential sites, site configurations, and instrument priorities
- September 2021: Site identified
- March 2023: Site operational
- Develop and apply science-driven (aerosol, convection, LAI) criteria for:
 - Potential site locations
 - Site configurations
 - Instrument prioritization and sampling considerations



Preferred Siting Criteria for Effective AMF3 SEUS Deployment



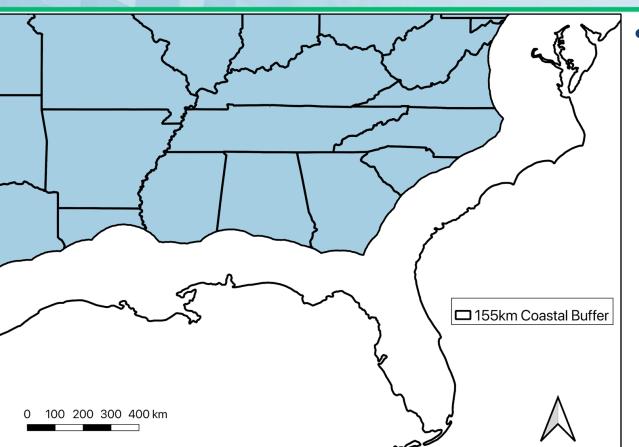
- avoid coastal regions
- representative (and low complexity) terrain
- representative forested sites
- representative air mass sampling
- representative cloud frequency/diversity

allowable air-space for aerial observations

proximity to partner facilities

Preferred Siting Criteria: Avoid Coastal Regions

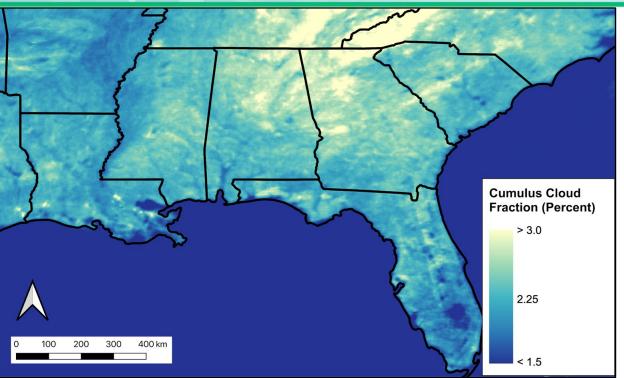




- science drivers prioritize:
 - day-time convection
 - surface-driven cloudaerosol processes
 - convective cloud transitions
 - synoptically driven deep convection

Preferred Siting Criteria: Representative Cloud Frequency/Diversity



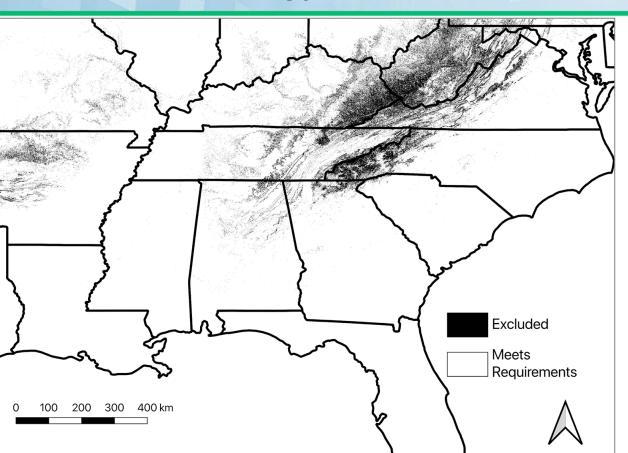


 June through August 'cumulus' cloud fraction (% of time over a 24 hour period) as derived from GOES satellites



Preferred Siting Criteria: Representative (and Low Complexity) Terrain

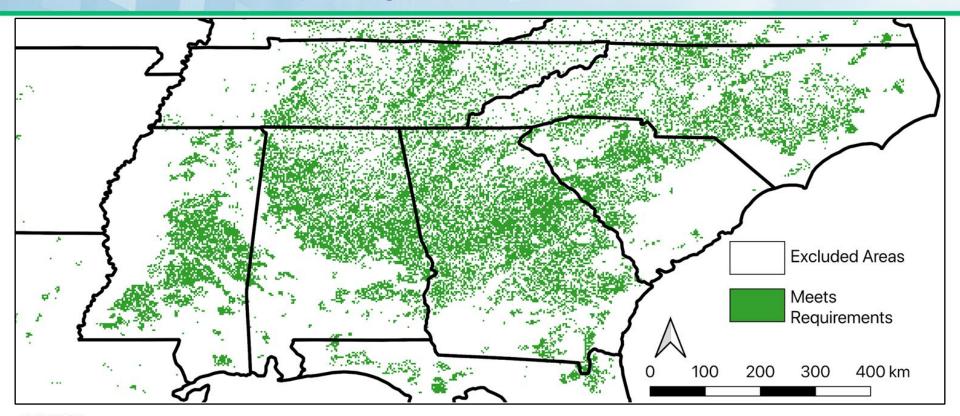




- Digital Elevation Model derived terrain roughness
- priority for sites in relatively flat locations (low slope, low roughness)

Preferred Siting Criteria Composite: Terrain + Convective Frequency

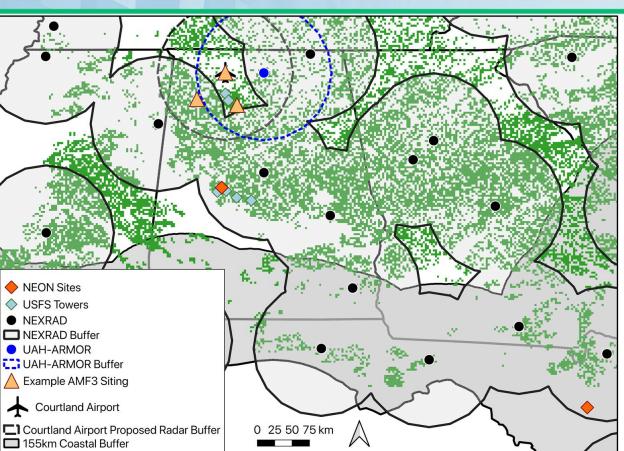






Example Siting and Configuration Map





- overview SEUS map after applying several filters
- green regions potentially suitable for coupled-science siting
- proximity to potential partner facilities

Key Measurement Recommendations





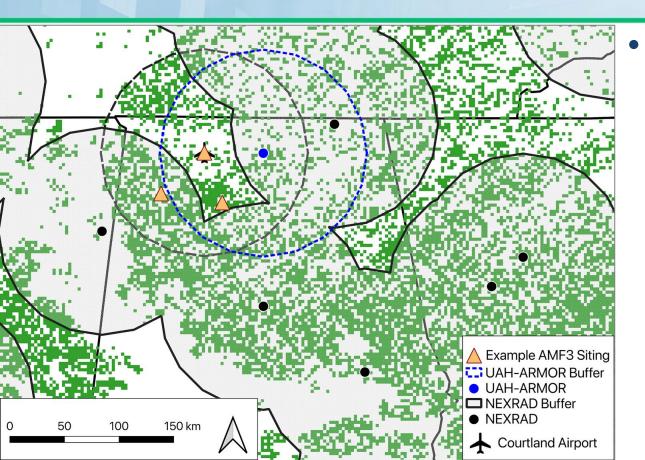




- advanced lidar
- multi-sensor atmospheric thermodynamic profiling
- cloud sampling, imaging (column)
- cloud and precipitation (scanning/surveillance radar)

Spatially Distributed Observational Network





- recommendations:
 - ≥ 3 non-collinear profiling facilities
 - example triangle of supplemental sites with the center at the main AMF3 facility
 - coupled atmospheric aerosol, cloud and LAI profiling

Engaging with our Science Team



- ARM has always sought community feedback -- continuous improvement, flexibility to identify high priority science needs -- often gathered through workshops, Working Groups, Field Campaign Pls, and other mechanisms.
- We strive for a very active community outreach. This includes outreach to:
 - o ARM, ASR
 - Environmental System Science
 - Improvement and calibration of clouds in models (You!)
 - Relevant multi-agency SEUS Field Campaigns
 - SEUS experts, partners, and measurement networks
- Slack channel amf3seus.slack.com
- email list: <u>seusteam@arm.gov</u>
- webpage: https://www.arm.gov/capabilities/observatories/amf/locations/seus



Thank You!

For further campaign information:

https://www.arm.gov/capabilities/observatories/amf/locations/seus

