

Open Sourcing Radar Simulators: Efforts and Challenges

Mariko Oue

Stony Brook University

Aleksandra Tatarevic

McGill University

Pavlos Kollias

Stony Brook University, Brookhaven National Laboratory

Discussion at the Past Forward Simulators Breakout Sessions...

- Radar forward simulators are useful to bridge a gap between observations and models.
- Quantify and report uncertainties in forward space.
- Need for open source of simulators.
- Need for communication between developer and user, and observation and model communities.
- Building a place to communicate developer – user and observation – model communities (e.g., websites)

Cloud Resolving Radar Simulator (CR-SIM):

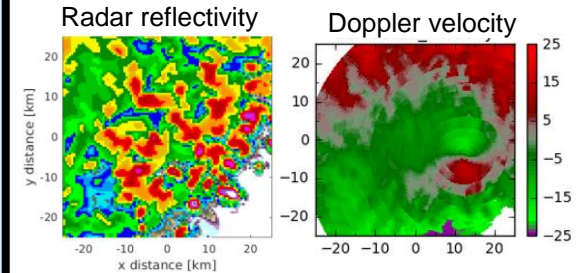
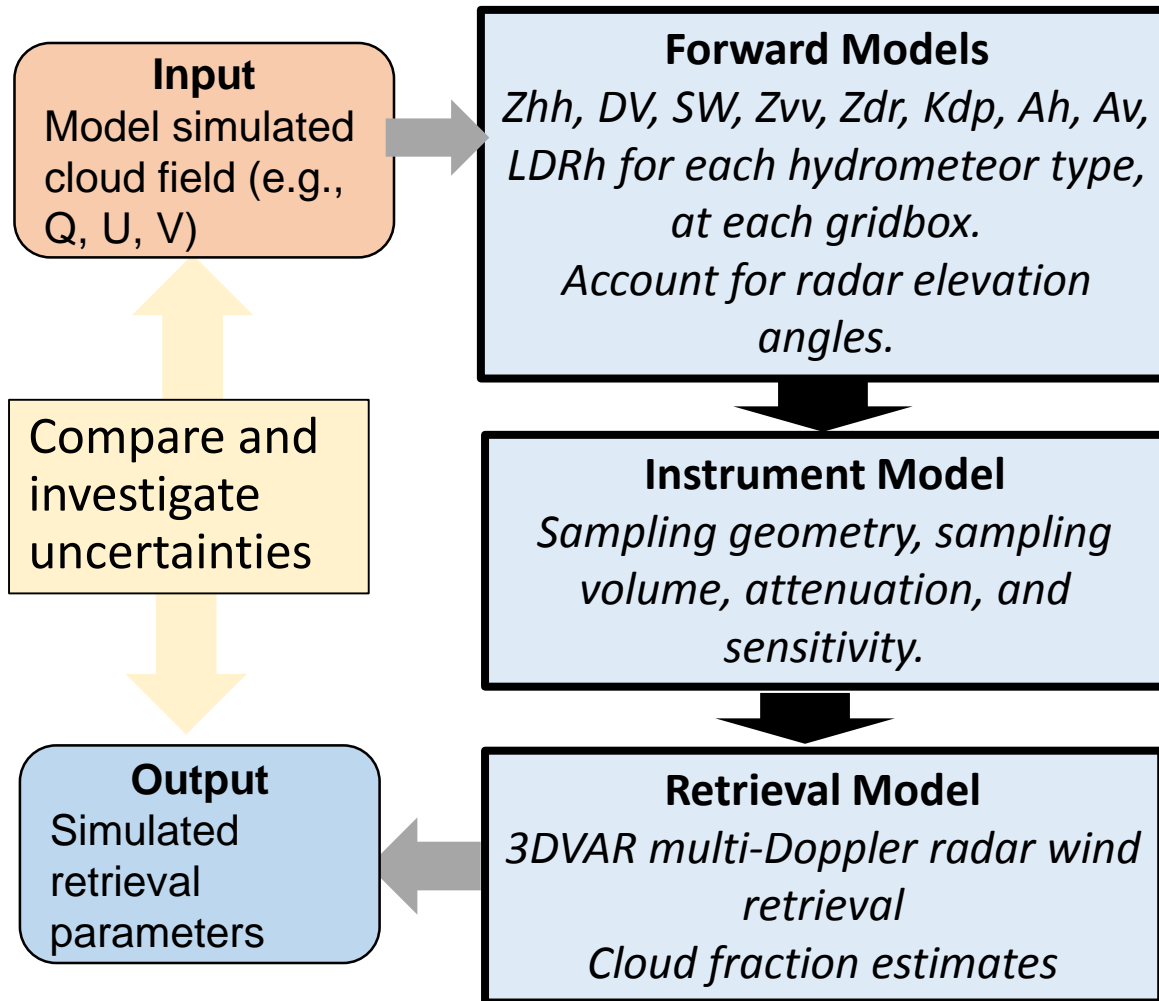
Simulation Parameters Are Being Continuously Added in Response to User's Demands

- Simulate multiple radar observables (reflectivity, Doppler velocity, polarimetric fields, Doppler spectra)
- Simulate multi ARM sensors, such as ceilometer lidar and micro-pulse lidar observables (backscatter, extinction)
- Provide virtual value added product (e.g., cloud base height, ARSCL, MWR LWP)

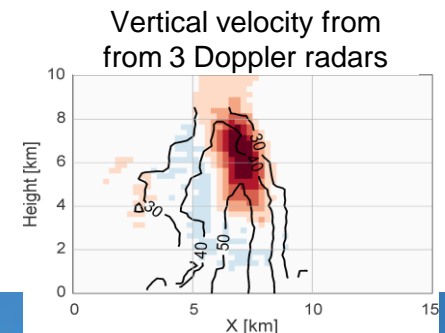
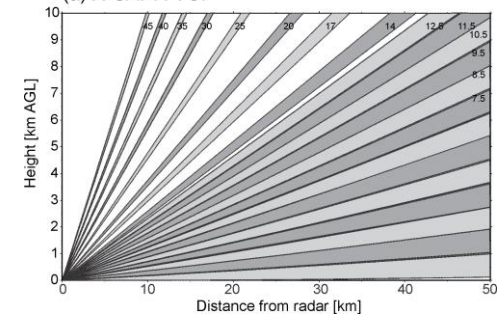
Extended to Input Different CRMs with Several Microphysics Schemes Following User's Demands

- Weather Research and Forecasting Model (WRF)
 - Morrison 2 moments, Milbrandt and Yau multi moments, Thompson single and double moments predicted particle properties (P3) scheme, spectral bin
- Icosahedral Non-hydrostatic general circulation model (ICON)
 - Seifert and Beheng 2-moment
- Regional Atmospheric Modeling System (RAMS)
 - 2 moments
- System for Atmospheric Modeling (SAM)
 - Tel Aviv University (TAU) 2-moment bin, Morrison double moments

Applications to Investigate Uncertainties in Observations

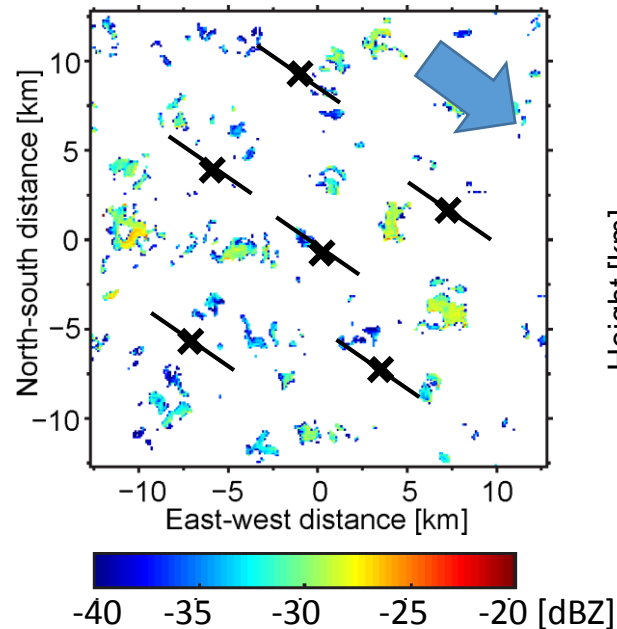


Radar volume coverage pattern (VCP)
(a) X-SAPR VCP

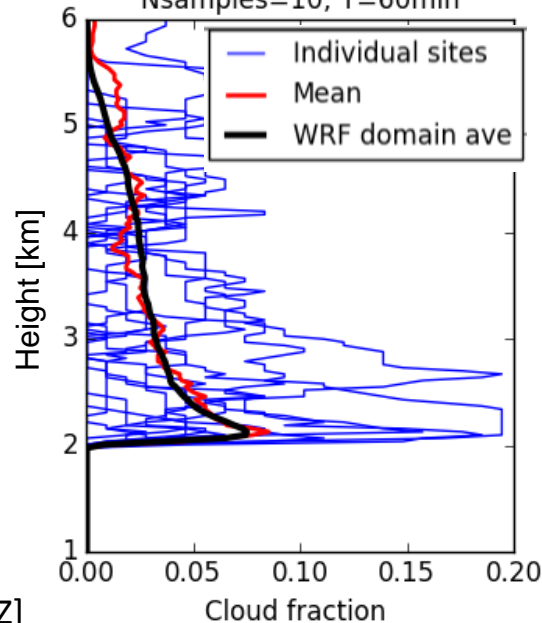


How many sites, how long integration are needed to estimate domain wide cloud fraction?

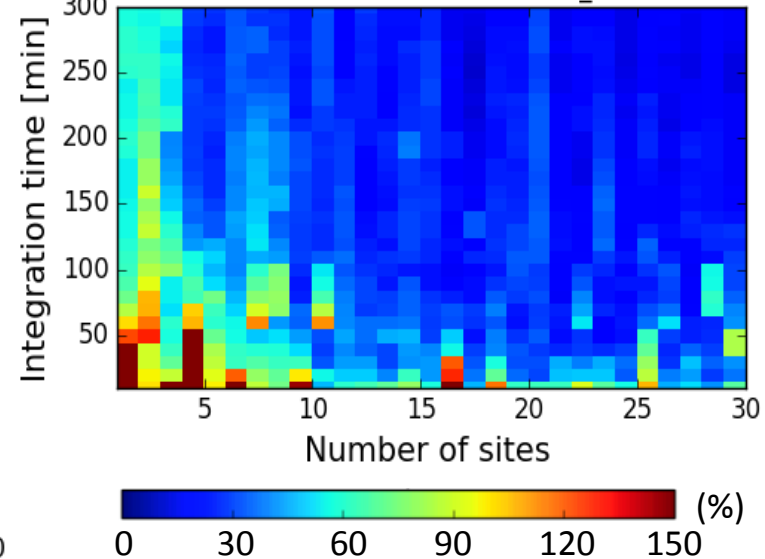
Simulated KAZR reflectivity



Cloud fraction profiles
Nsamples=10; T=60min



Mean absolute percentage error
MAPE CFP % sim0007 20160611_210000

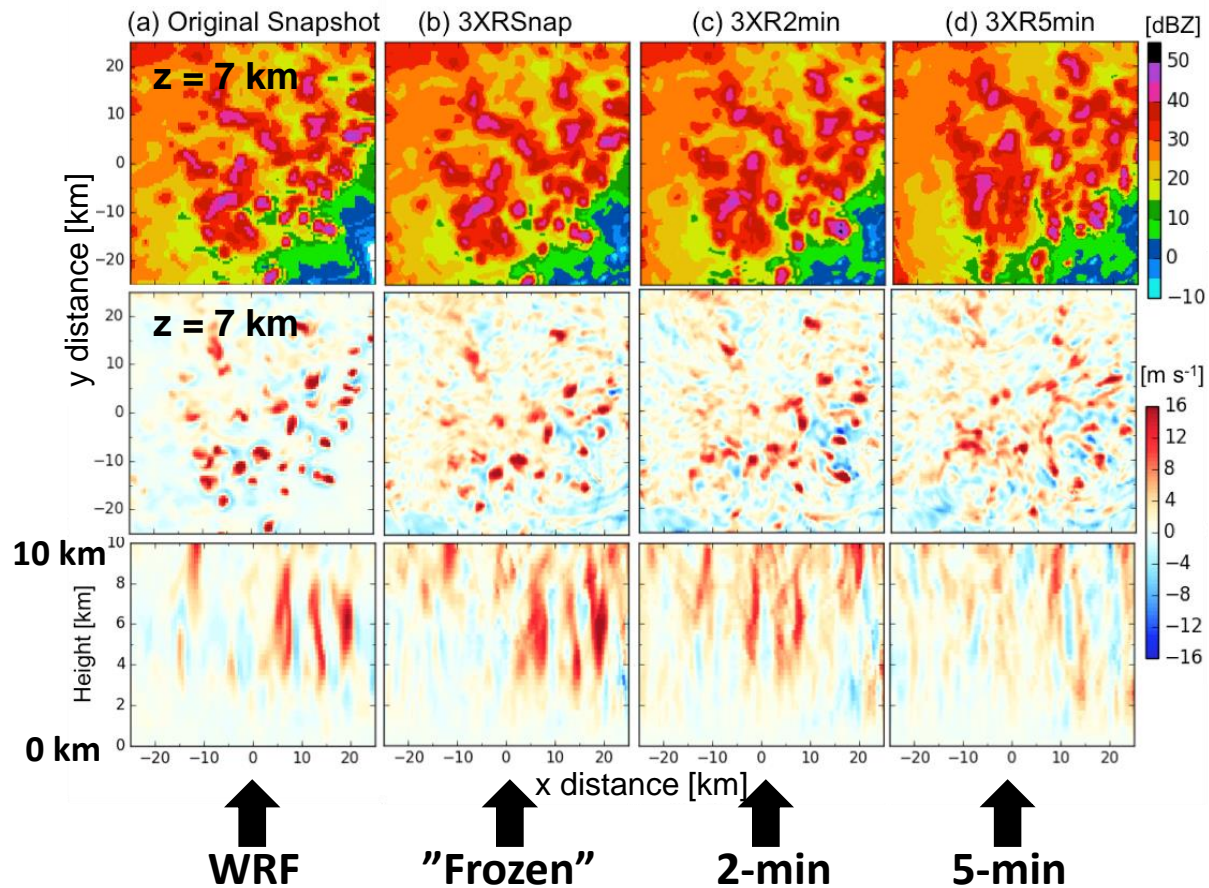


- Profiling radar sites were randomly selected.
- Cloud fraction was integrated over time and averaged over sites.
- Time integration >2 hours from >4 sites would be needed for better estimates.

Investigation of effect of VCP strategies on multi-Doppler radar wind retrieval

- Simulated snapshot, 2-min VCP, and 5-min VCP, different number of elevation angles in VCP, and different number of radars.
- The VCP elevation strategy and sampling time have a significant effect on the retrieved updraft properties above 6 km altitude.
- 2-min or shorter VCPs have small impacts.
- Increasing the density of elevation angles is more effective to reduce the uncertainty.

Simulated radar reflectivity and vertical velocity retrieval



Oue, M., P. Kollias, A. Shapiro, A. Tatarevic, and T. Matsui, 2019: Investigation of observational error sources in multi-Doppler-radar three-dimensional variational vertical air motion retrievals, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, **12**, 1999-2018, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-12-1999-2019>.

Open Source

RADAR SIMULATORS

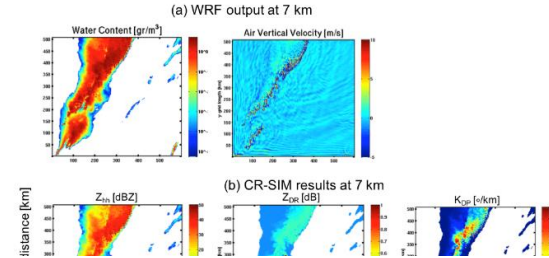
Research Thermodynamic Structure Cloud Life Cycle EarthCARE Ice/Snow Microphysics Radar Technology Turbulence Vertical Velocity

Cloud Resolving Model Radar Simulator (CR-SIM)

Version 3.21 is now available (April 10, 2019).

General description

The idea behind CR-SIM is to create an accurate radar forward model operator consistent with several microphysics schemes that converts the model variables into the form of radar and lidar observables and thus to enable the direct comparison between numerical weather model output and radar/lidar observations. The CR-SIM can be applied in order to reproduce characteristic signatures commonly found in scanning (or vertical-pointing) polarimetric Doppler radar and profiling lidar observations, investigate uncertainties in the radar/lidar observation products, and examine the performance of different microphysical schemes and the assumptions related to scattering characteristics of observed cloud and precipitation systems.



➤ Available at

- <https://www.bnl.gov/CMAS/cr-sim.php>
- <https://you.stonybrook.edu/radar/research/radar-simulators/>

➤ Under the GNU General Public License (GNU GPL)

- Note: earlier CR-SIM versions were licensed under GNU LGPL

➤ Contact:

- Mariko Oue, mariko.oue@stonybrook.edu
- Aleksandra Tatarevic, aleksandra.tatarevic@mcgill.ca

Future Work Toward More User-Friendly CR-SIM

- Create a platform to interact between developers and users (e.g. e-mailing list, website)
- Frequent updates and organizing versions
 - Stable version and buggier version
 - Separate source code and lookup tables
 - Utilize development tools (e.g. Git, Github)
- Develop visualization tools which will help to improve the CR-SIM and maintenance activities

Summary

- CR-SIM package is a useful tool to evaluate cloud model simulations and observation-based retrievals, and also can be used to assess the effectiveness of new observation strategies.
- Wide user community (it is used by more than 9 institutions)
- Open source: Available under GNU GPL license at
<https://www.bnl.gov/CMAS/cr-sim.php>
<https://you.stonybrook.edu/radar/research/radar-simulators/>
- Being continuously improved by interacting with users
- Can be easily extended to different CRMs and LESs with various microphysical schemes