

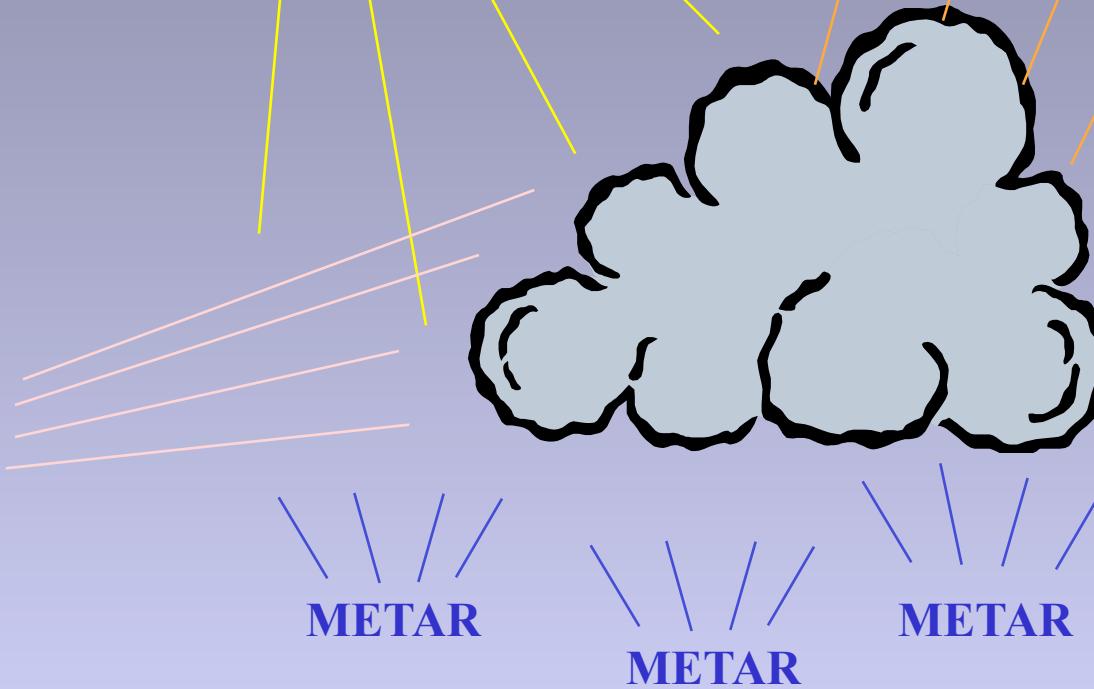
Cloud / Solar Analysis and Forecasting with LAPS

Steve Albers, Zoltan Toth, Yuanfu Xie, Hongli Jiang, Paul Schultz
NOAA/ESRL/GSD/FAB & CIRA

2nd LAPS User Workshop
October, 2012

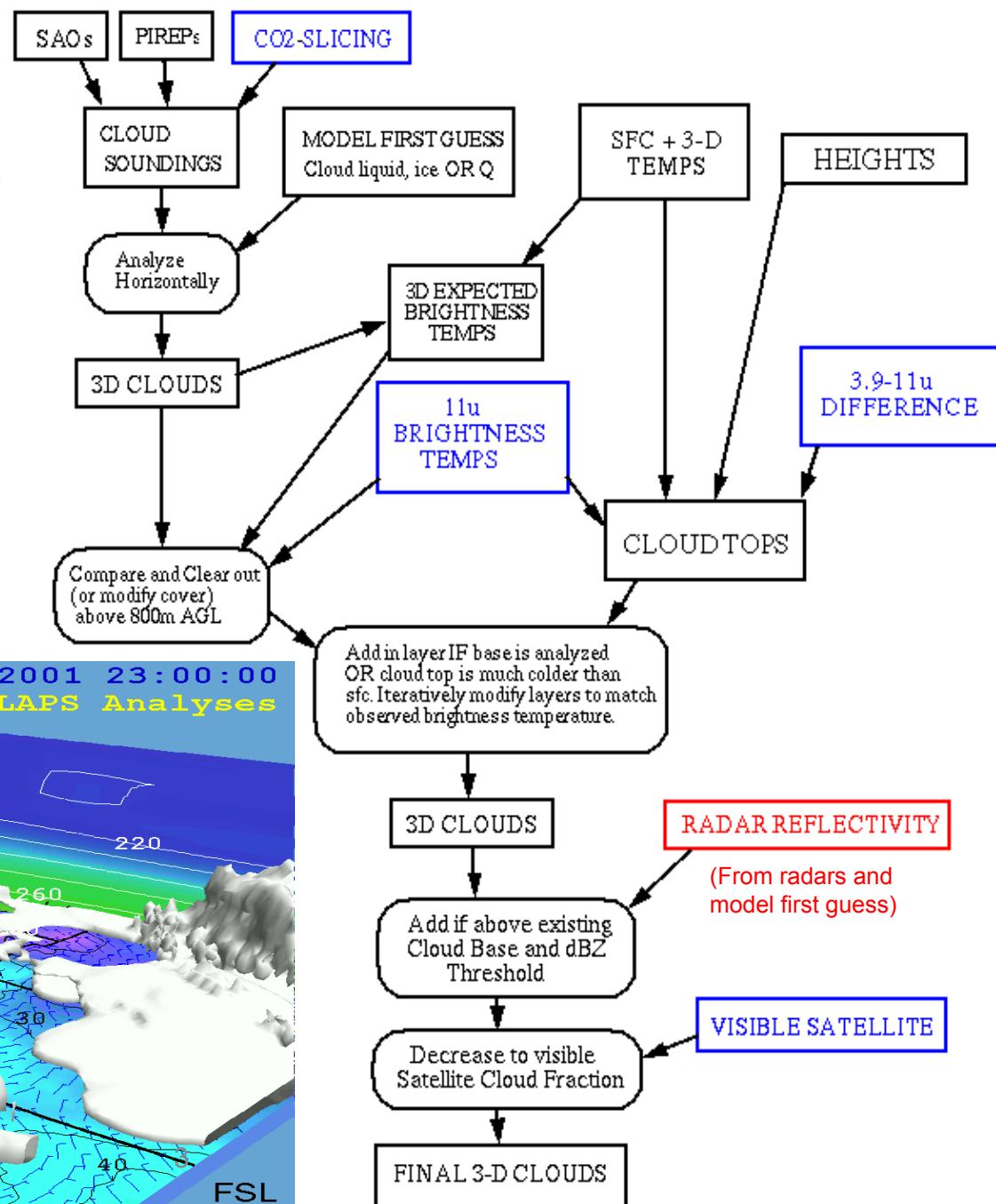
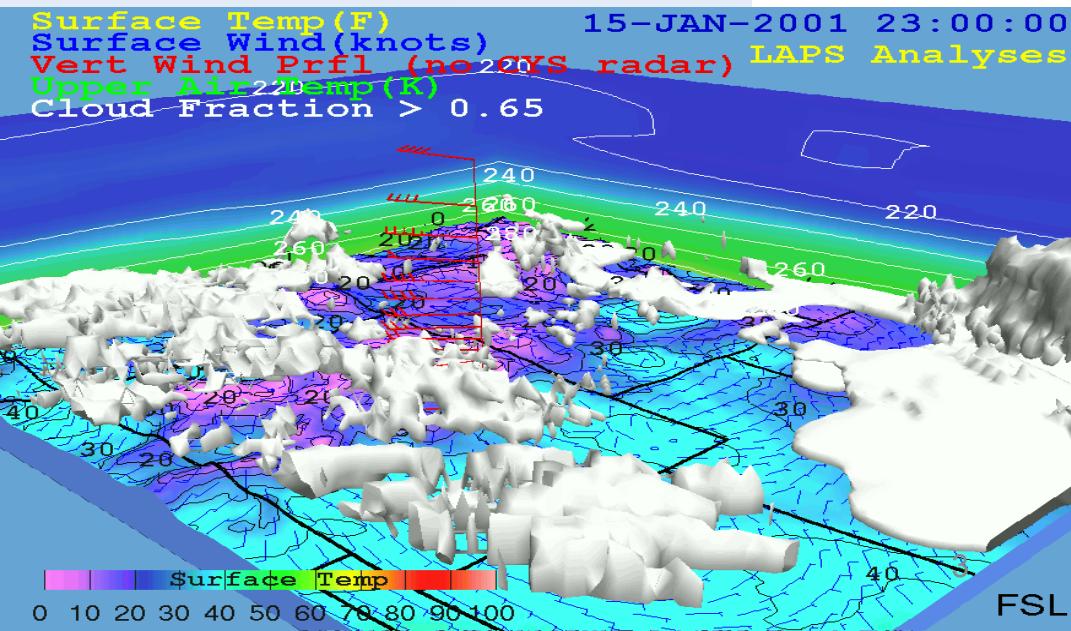
LAPS Cloud analysis

First Guess →



Cloud Analysis Flow Chart

Cloud Fraction 3-D Isosurface

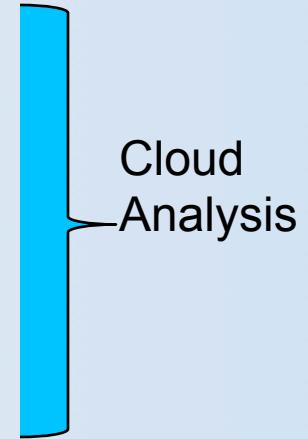


Satellite use in LAPS / STMAS

(GOES / SEVIRI*)

- 11 micron IR (Imager)
- 3.9 micron data (Imager)
- Visible (Imager - with terrain albedo database)
- CO₂-Slicing method (Cloud-top pressure)

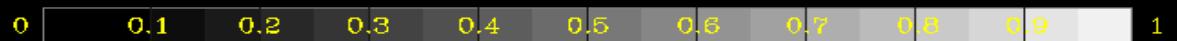
**2010 Paper with Italian Collaborators*



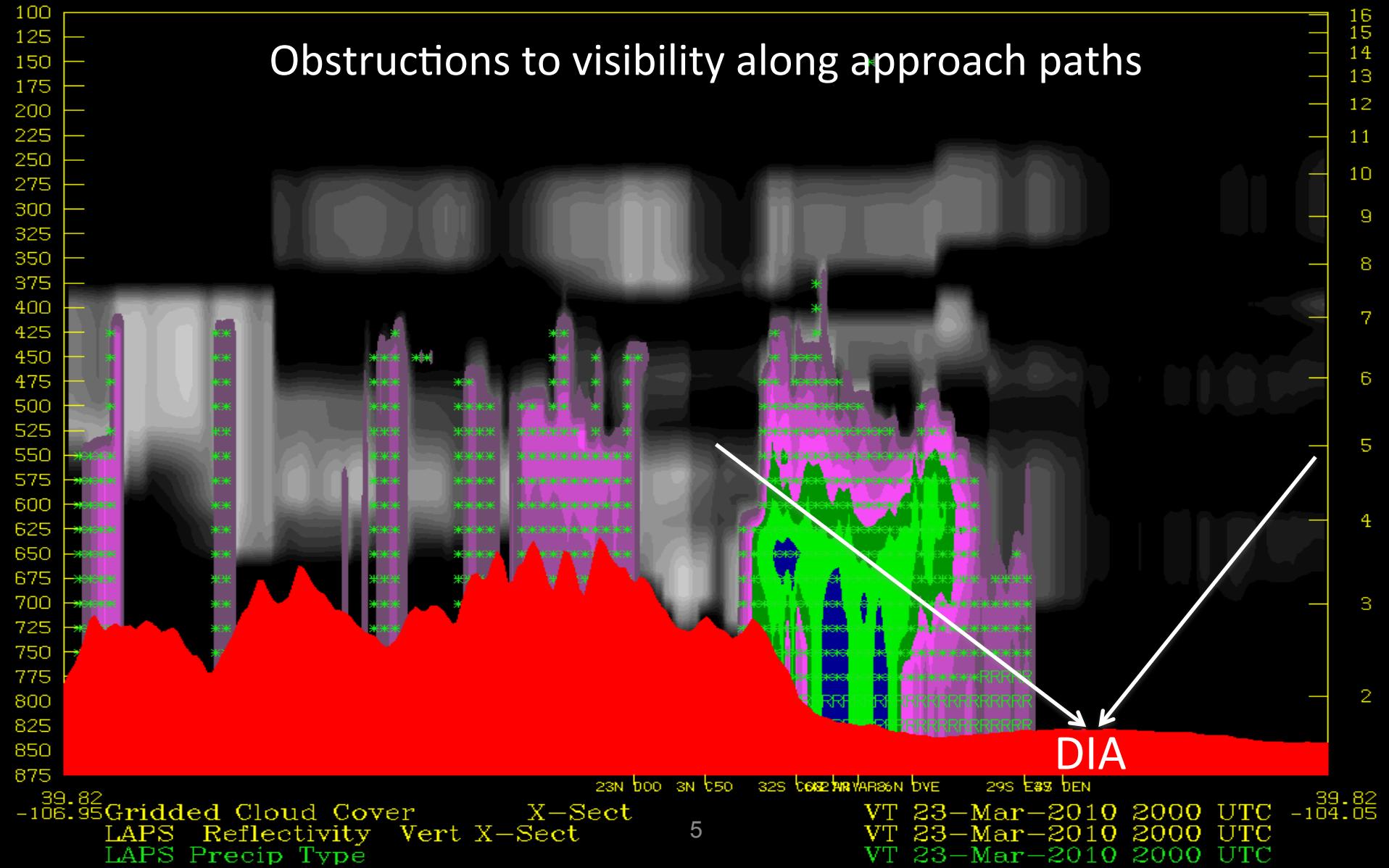
- Cloud-Drift Winds
- Retrieved Soundings (T, Td)

Cloud / Reflectivity / Precip Type (1km 15-min analysis)

NOAA/ESRL LAPS

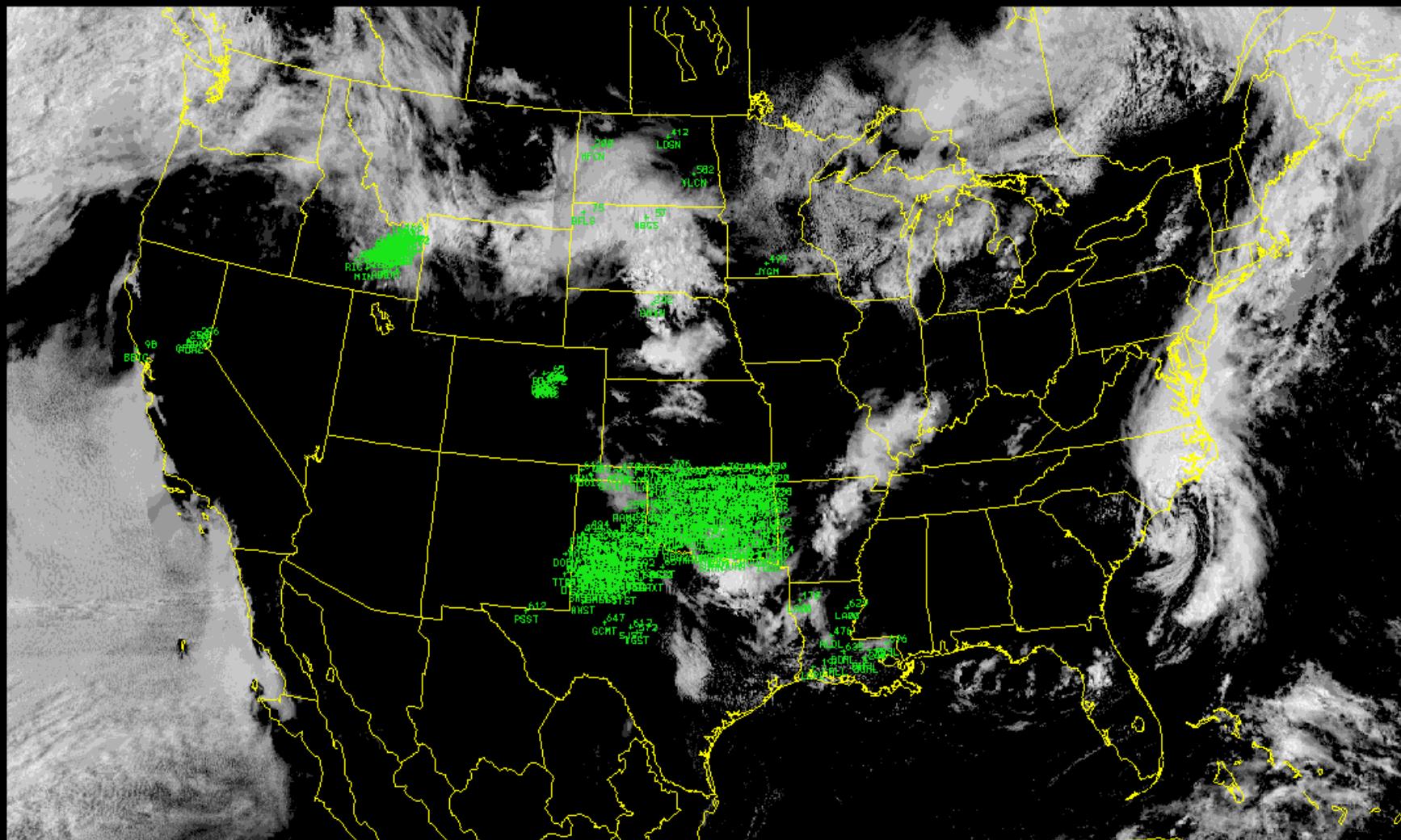
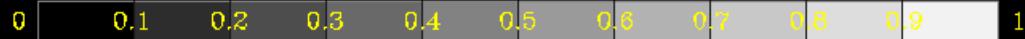


Obstructions to visibility along approach paths



MADIS Solar GHI Obs (<= 15min, Defined in Metadata)

NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



VT 30-May-2012 1500 UTC

VT 30-May-2012 1500 UTC

Solar Radiation Web Page

Verified at station locations
measuring global solar radiation
on time scales $\leq 15\text{min}$

Mean Analyzed / Forecast

Mean Observed

RMS differences

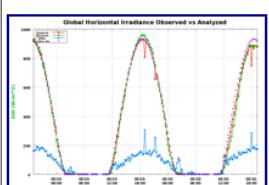
laps_hwt domain

latest initialization: 121511200

~150 Oklahoma/Texas mesonet stations

Analysis

Global Horizontal Irradiance



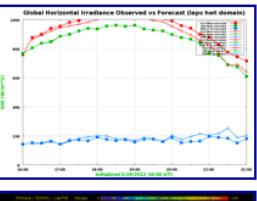
1500 UTC run

GHI Forecast



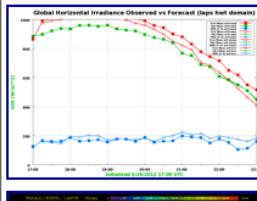
1600 UTC run

GHI Forecast



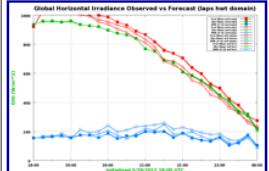
1700 UTC run

GHI Forecast



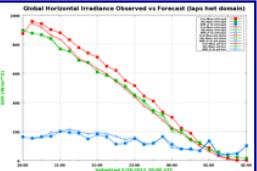
1800 UTC run

GHI Forecast



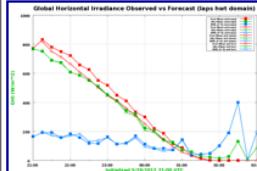
1900 UTC run

GHI Forecast



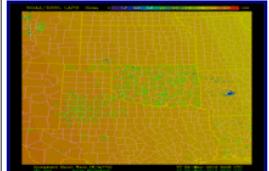
2000 UTC run

GHI Forecast

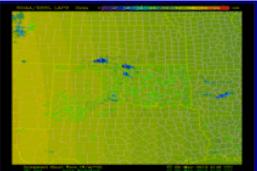


2100 UTC run

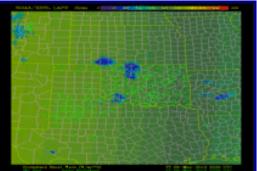
GHI Forecast



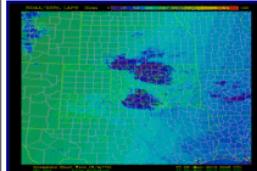
Montage



Montage



Montage



Montage

Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) Analysis

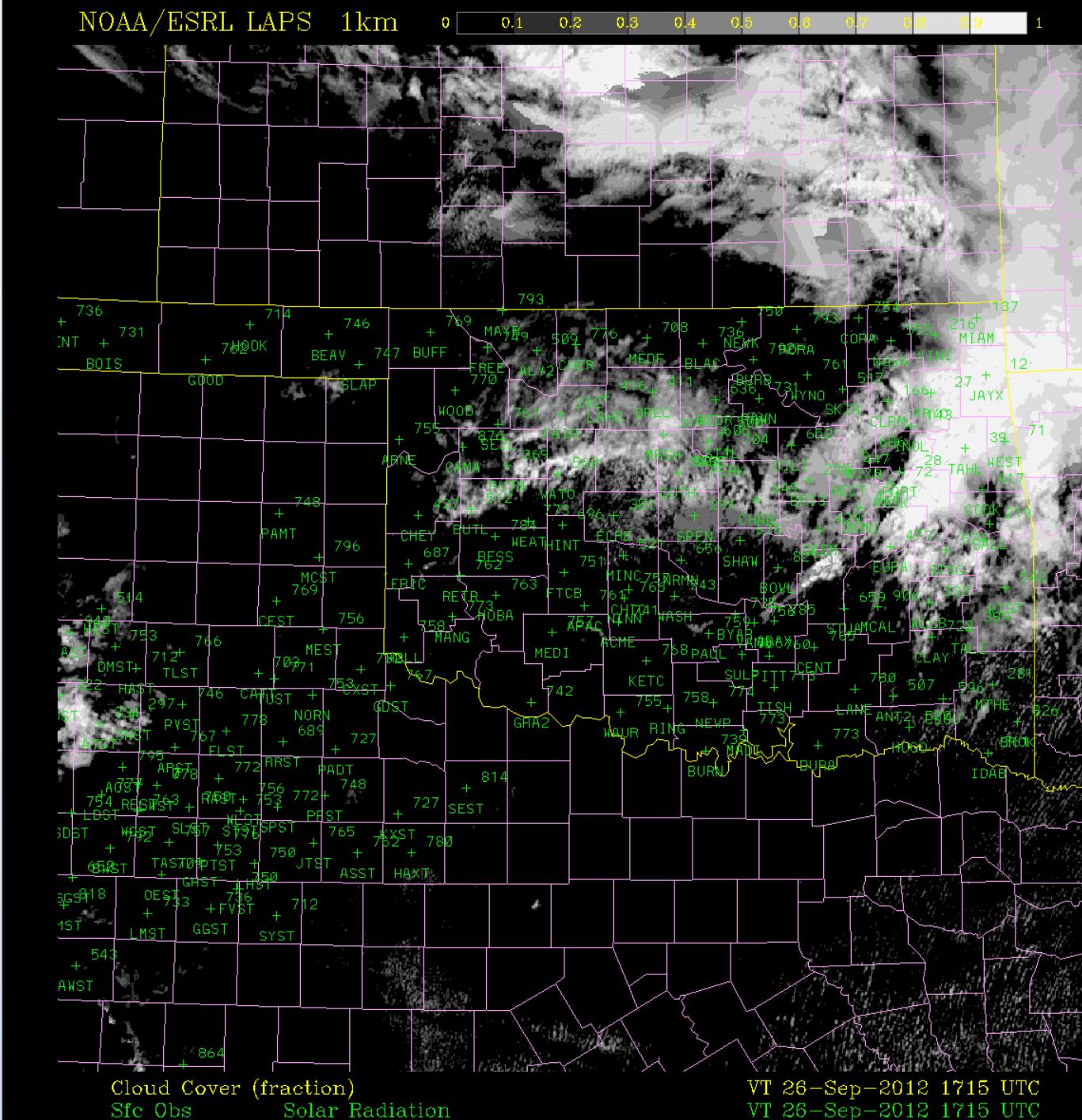
- ❑ Derived from 3-D cloud fraction analysis and simple clear-sky solar radiation calculation
 - High Resolution (e.g. 1km)
 - Rapid Update (e.g. 15min)
 - Compares well with independent observations

- ❑ $\text{GHI} = I_o t a f$
 - I_o = Top of Atmosphere Normal Incident Radiation
 - T = Overall Transmittance (0.73)
 - $a = 0.9 * \sin(\text{altitude}) + 0.1 * \sin^2(\text{altitude})$
 - f = cloud fraction term

LAPS 1-km Cloud Fraction Analysis with Independent GHI Obs. Overlay

3-Frames at
15-minute
interval

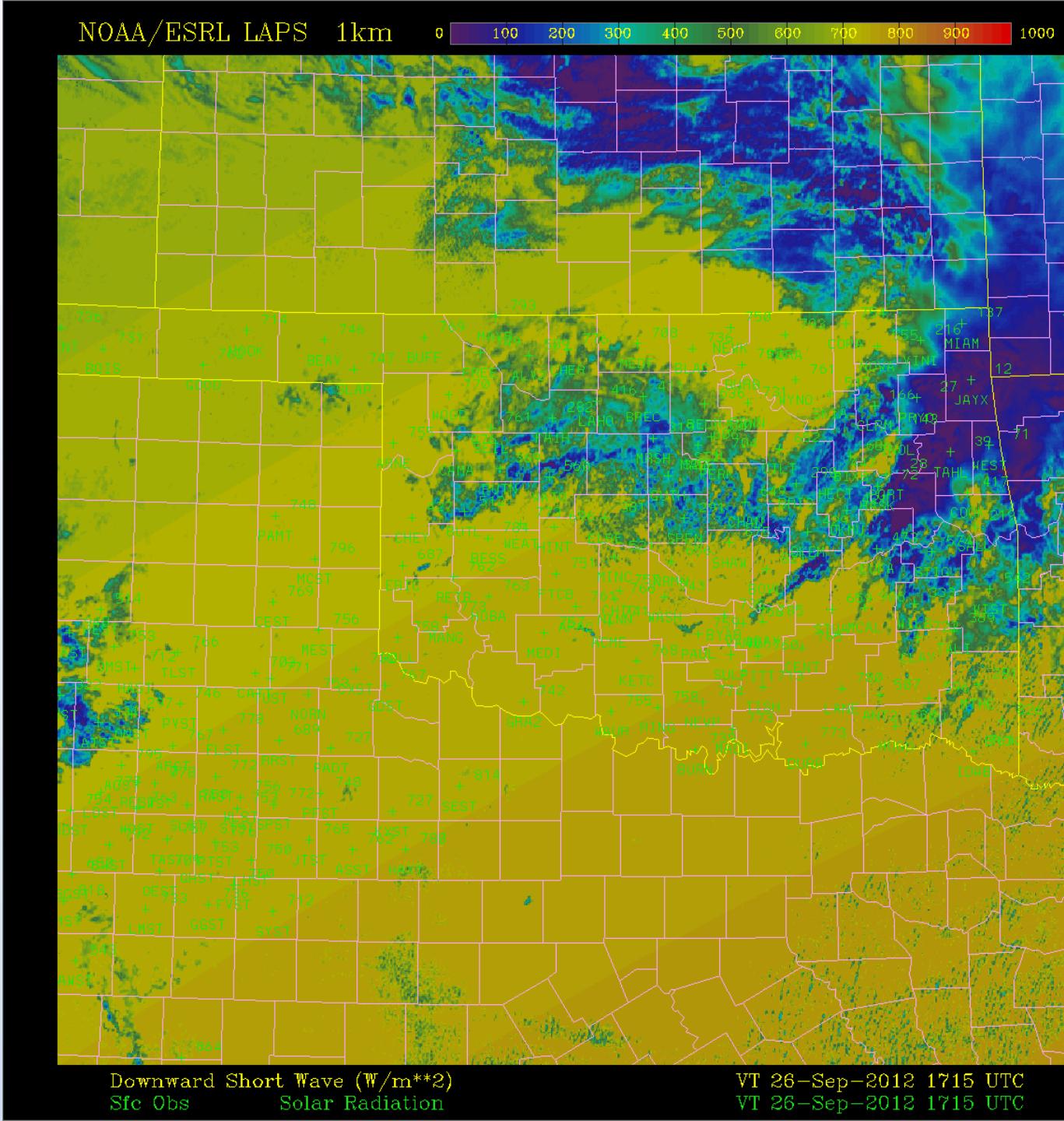
Utilizes GOES imagery
and other data allowing
rapid 1km resolution
update



Global Horizontal Irradiance Analysis + Observations

3-Frames at
15-minute
interval

Utilizes GOES imagery
and other data within
3-D cloud analysis
allowing rapid 1km
resolution update

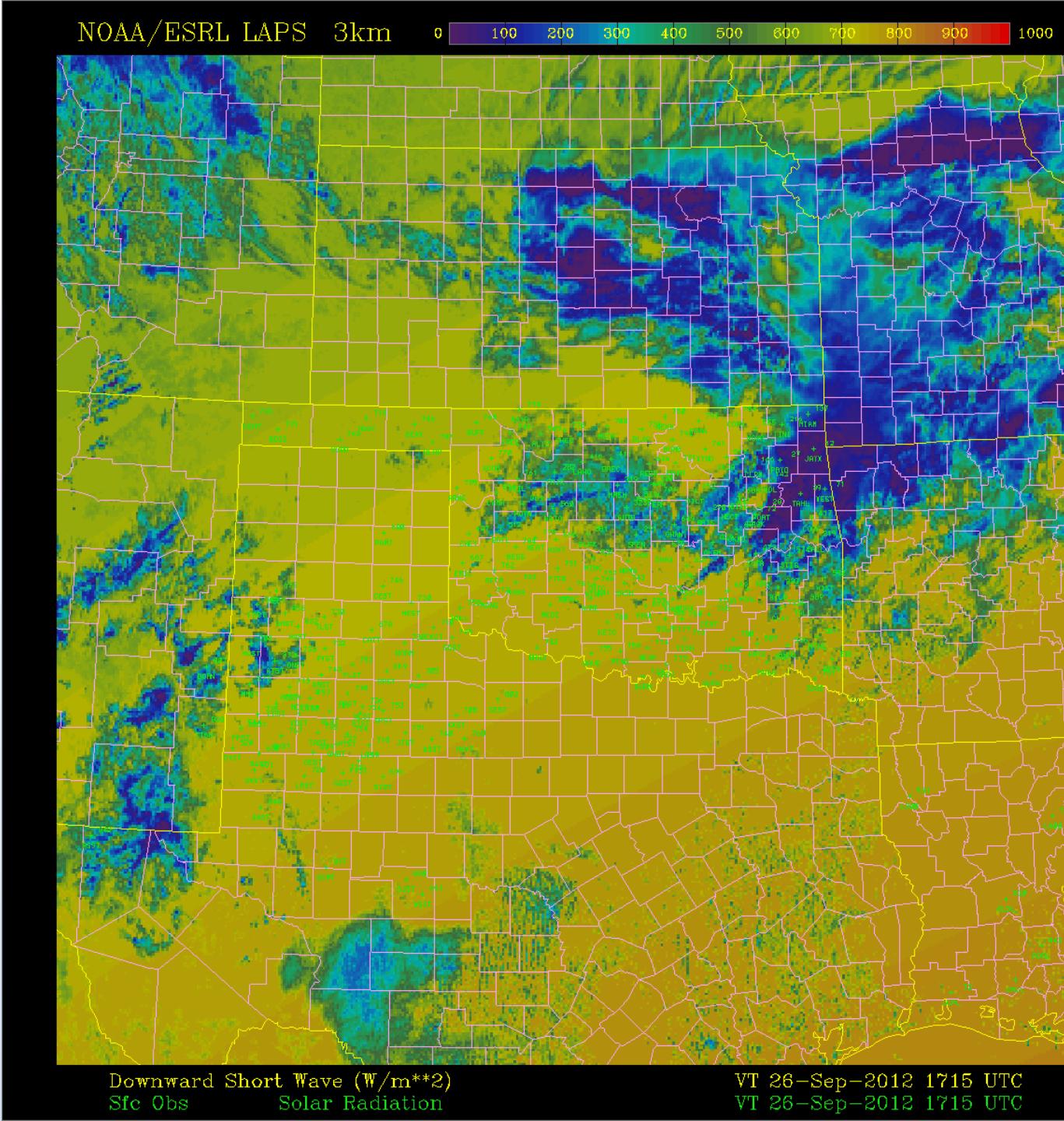


Global Horizontal Irradiance Analysis + Observations

Partly Cloudy Case

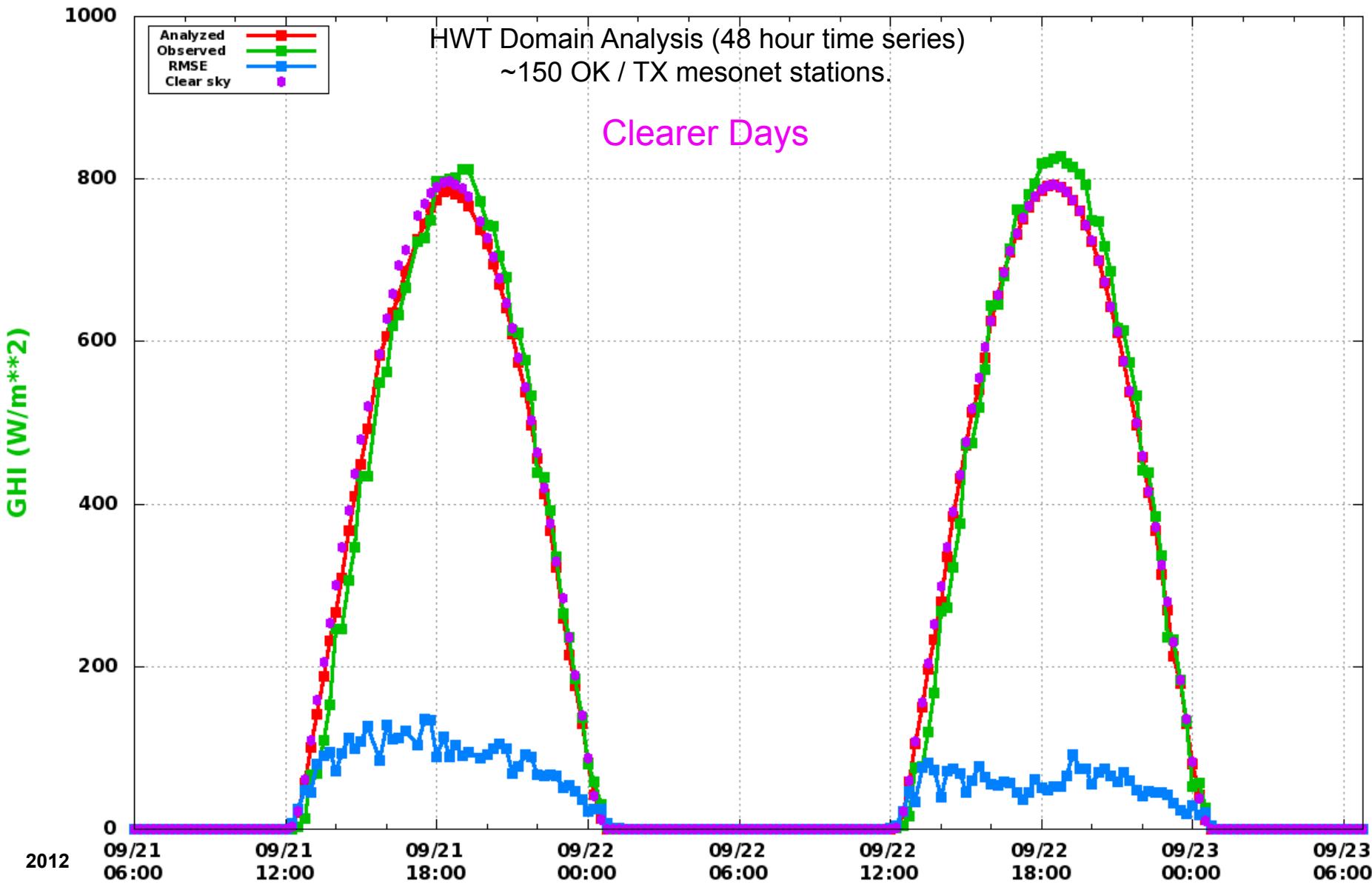
3-Frames at
15-minute
interval

Utilizes GOES imagery
and other data within
3-D cloud analysis
allowing rapid 1km
resolution update



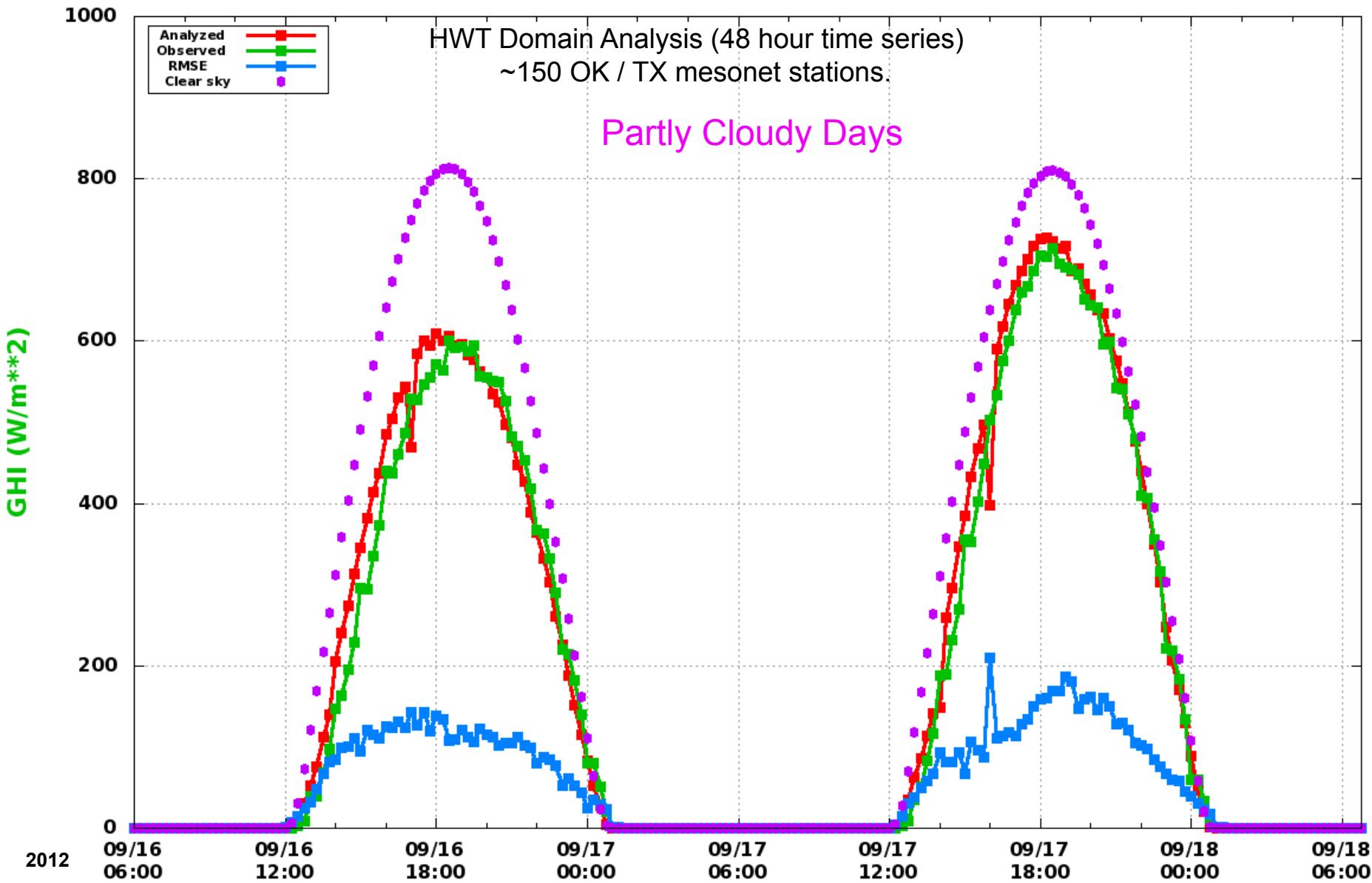
Solar Radiation Analysis (GHI) Verification

Global Horizontal Irradiance Analyzed vs Obs. (stmas hwt domain)



Solar Radiation Analysis (GHI) Verification

Global Horizontal Irradiance Analyzed vs Obs. (stmas hwt domain)



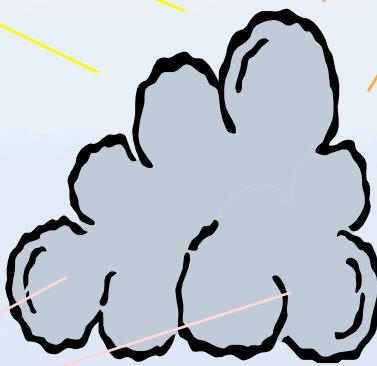
Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) Forecast

- **Generated from LAPS initialized WRF model**
 - Uses WRF Downward Short-Wave Radiation Output
 - Dudhia Short-Wave Scheme
 - Thompson Microphysics

- **“Hot-Start” procedure used to help get clouds into model**
 - Vertical Velocity / Horizontal Divergence
 - Temperature / Height Adjustment
 - Hydrometeor Assimilation
 - Consistent Water Vapor Fields

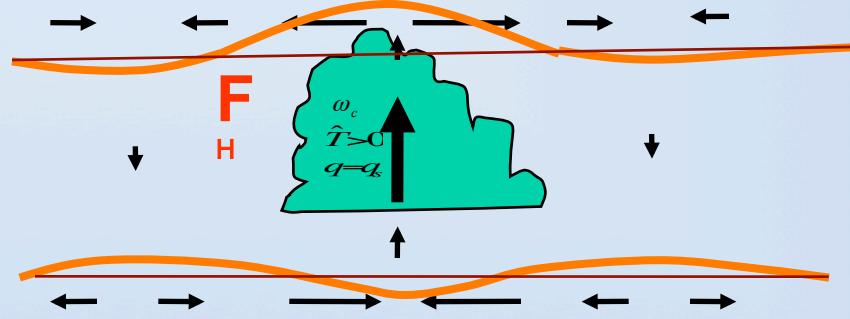
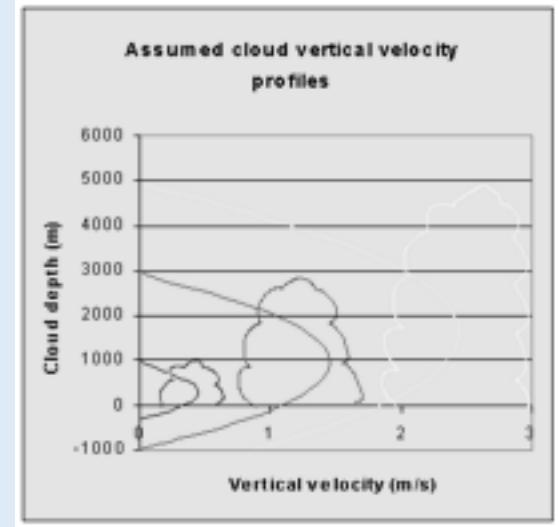
LAPS HOT START INITIALIZATION

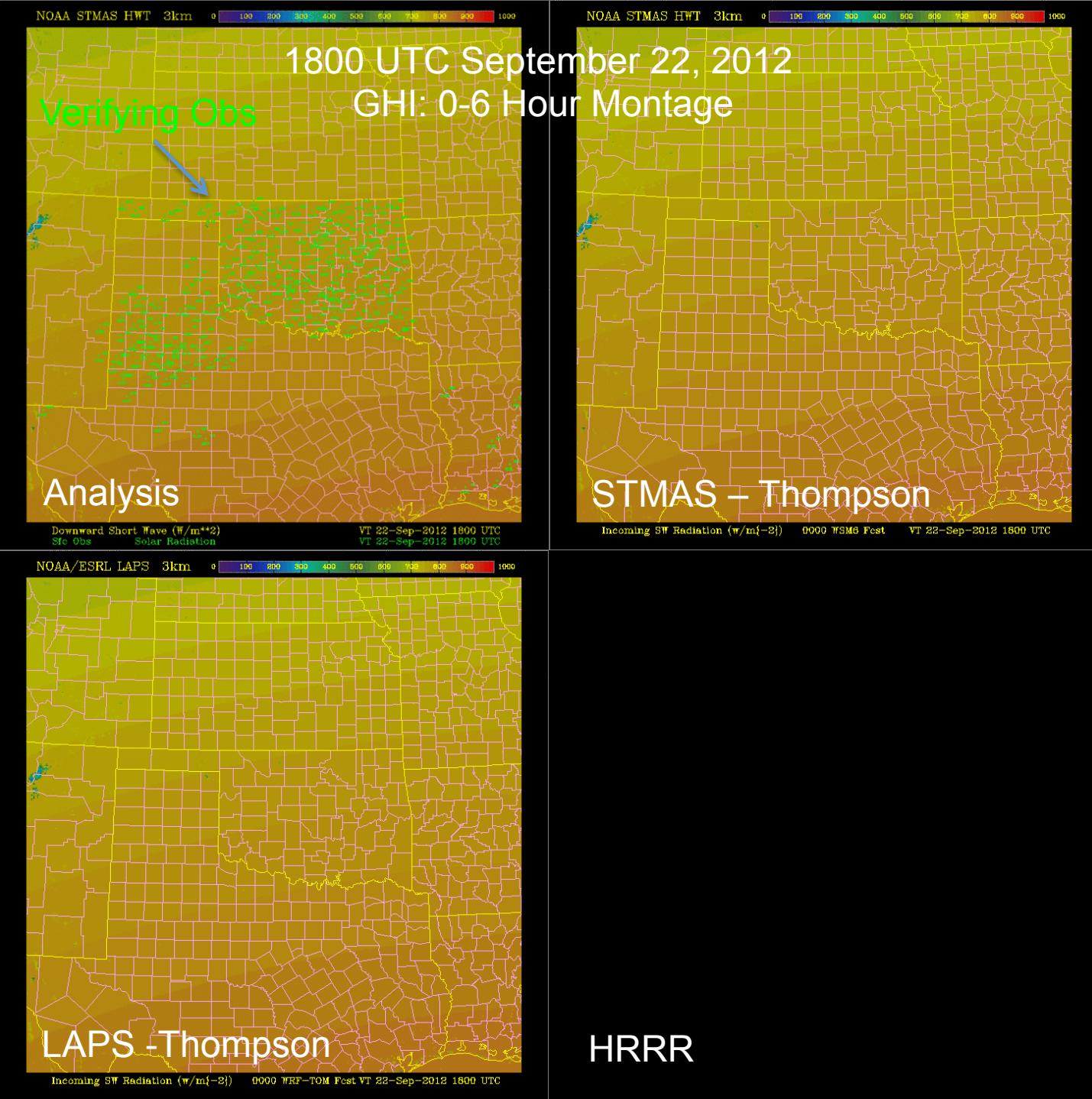
Three-Dimensional Cloud Analysis



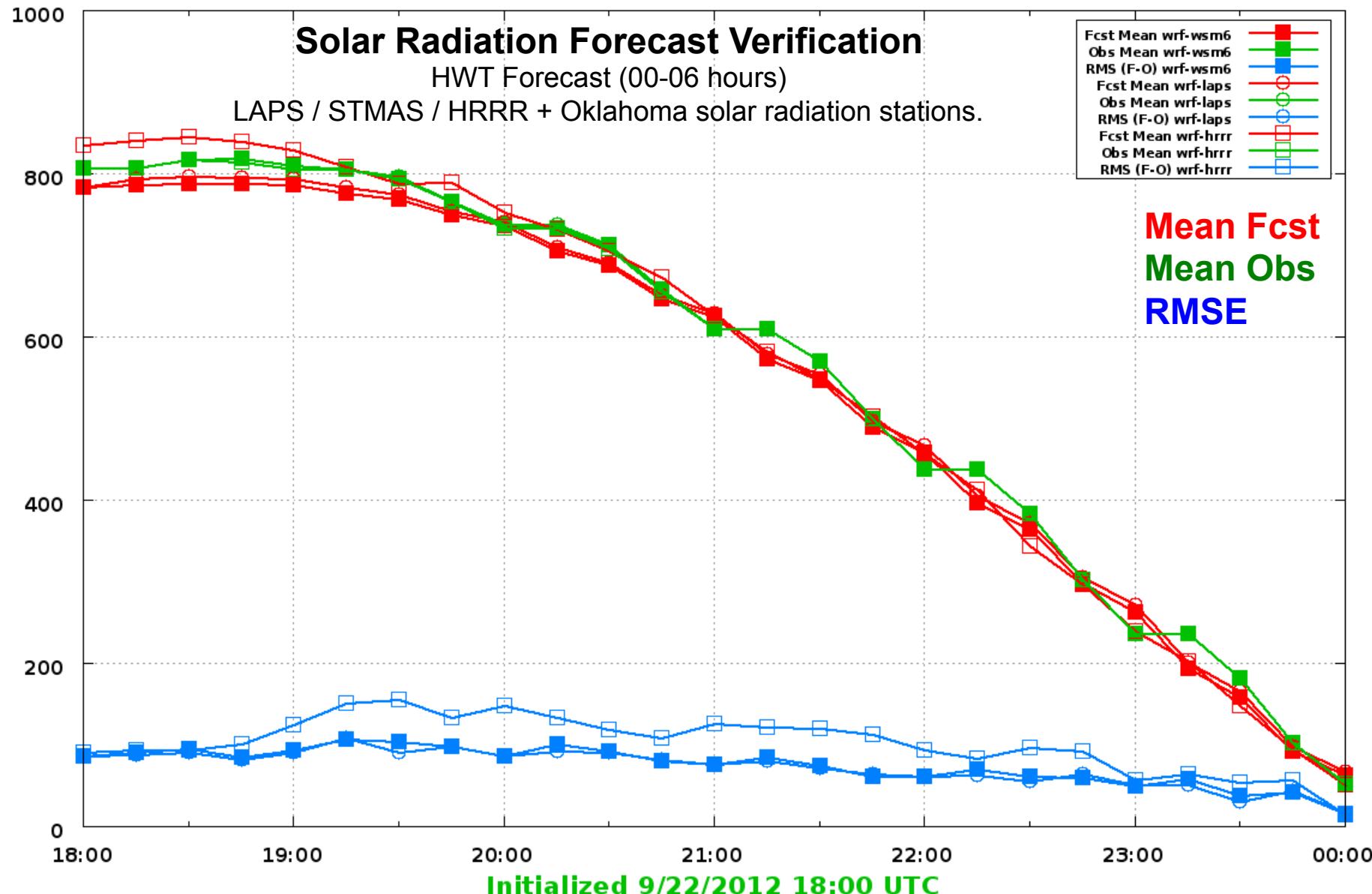
METAR

+ FIRST GUESS

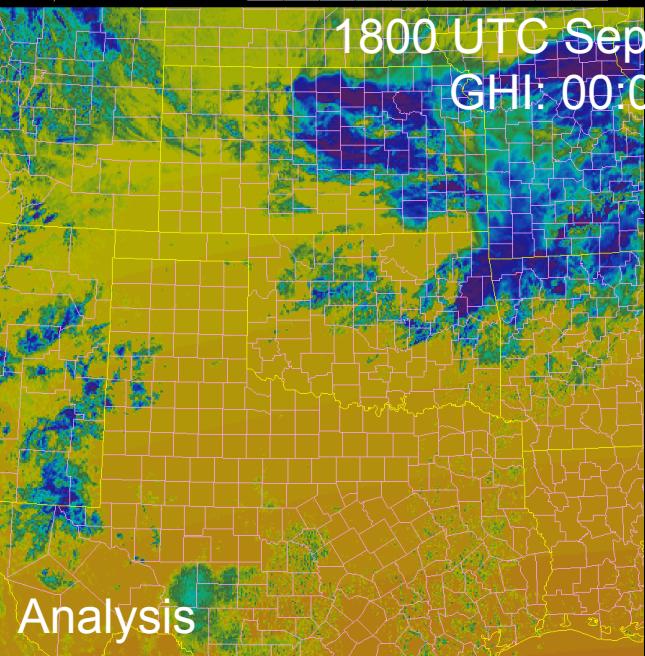
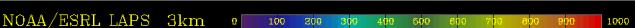




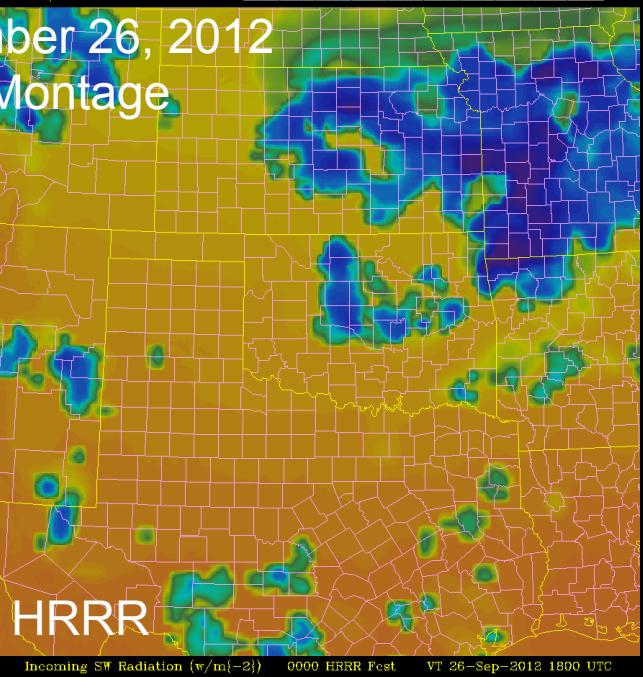
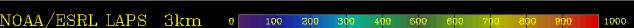
Global Horizontal Irradiance Observed vs Forecast (stmas hwt domain)



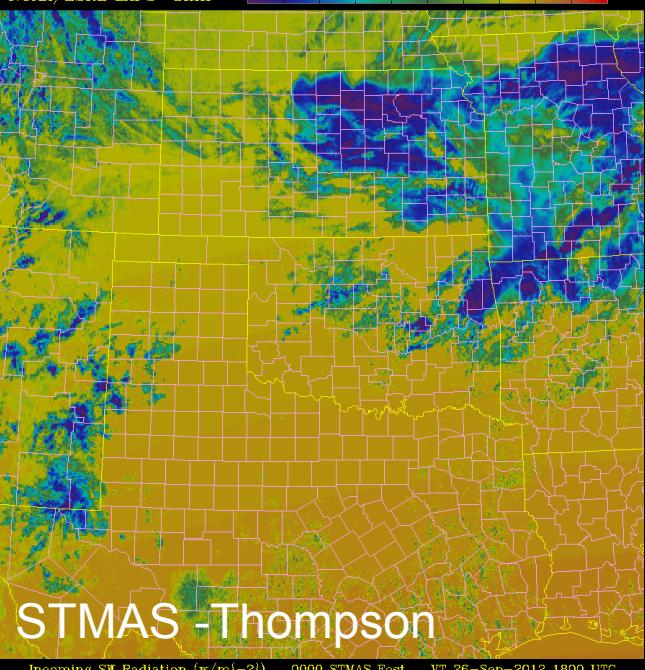
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



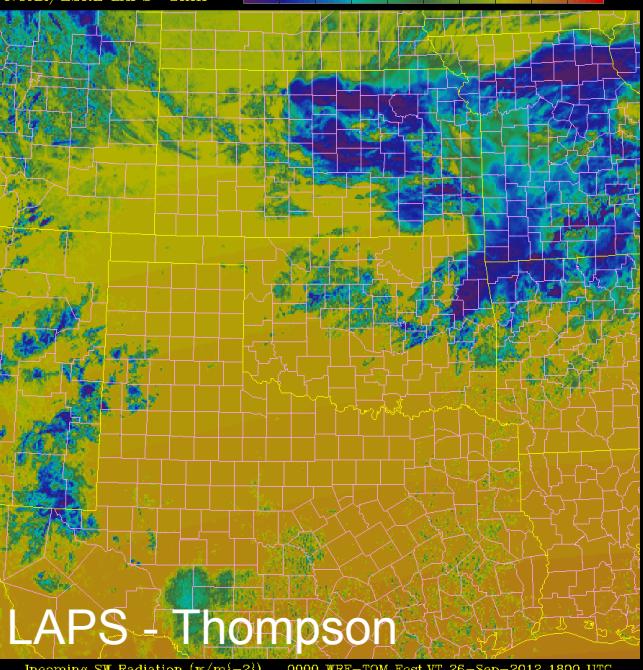
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



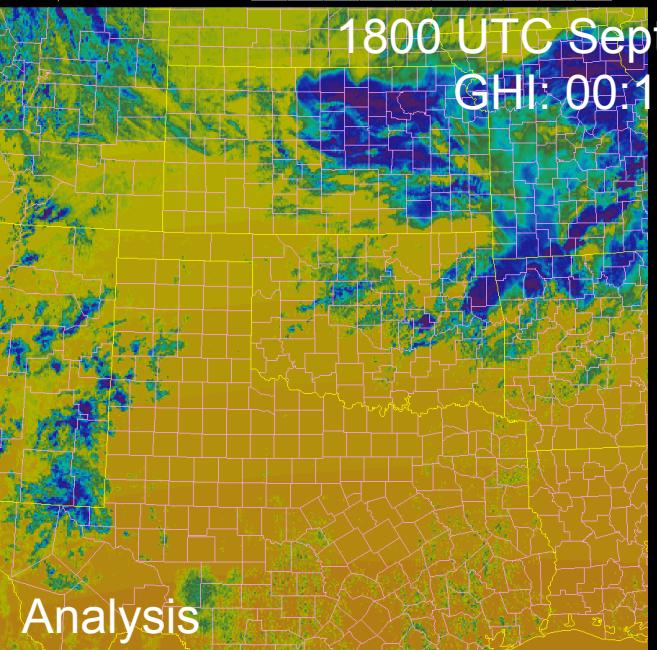
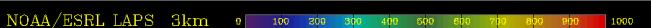
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



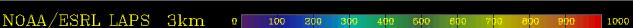
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



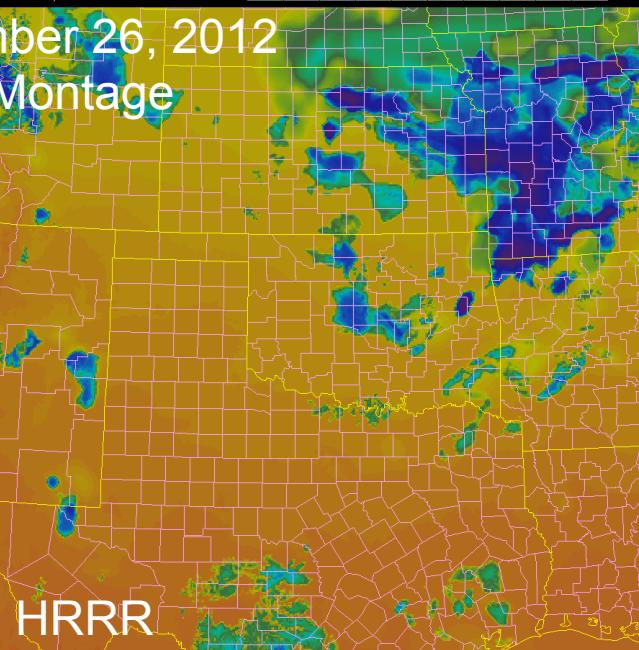
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



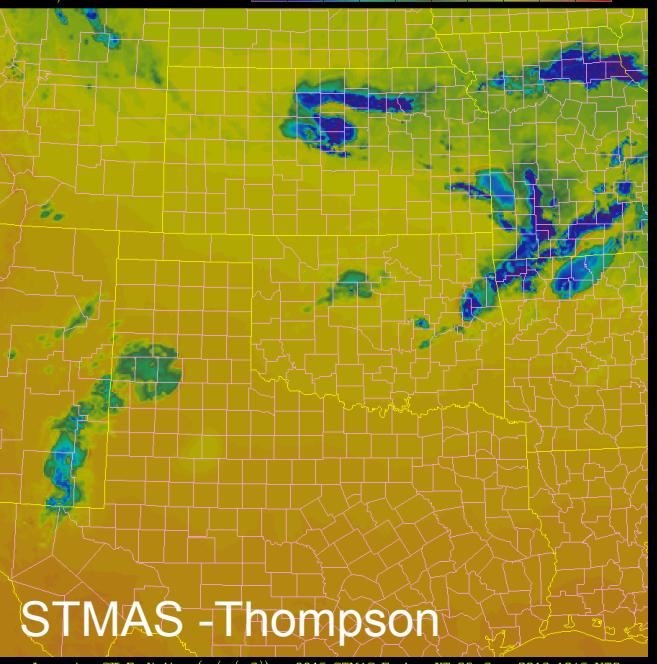
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



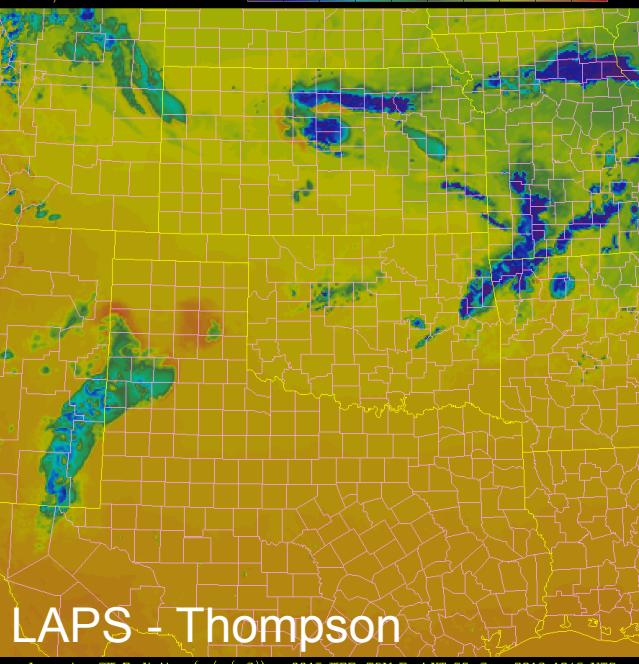
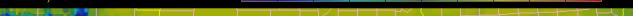
1800 UTC September 26, 2012
GHI: 00:15 Montage



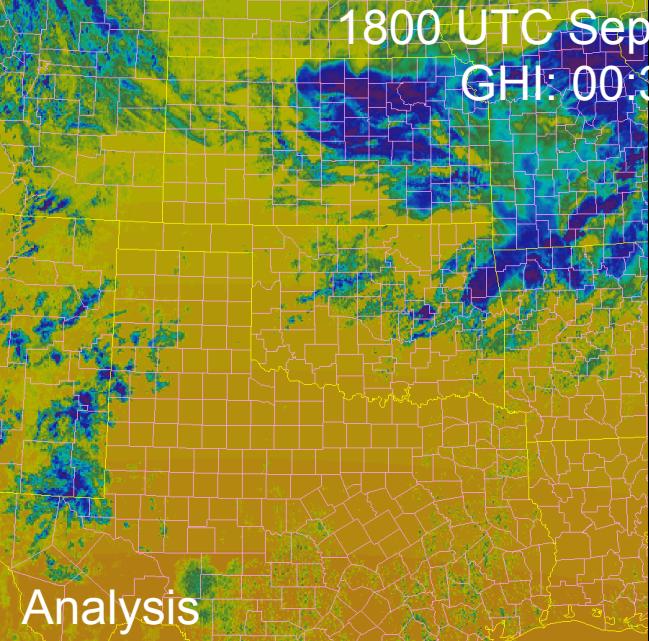
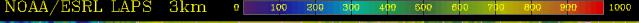
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km

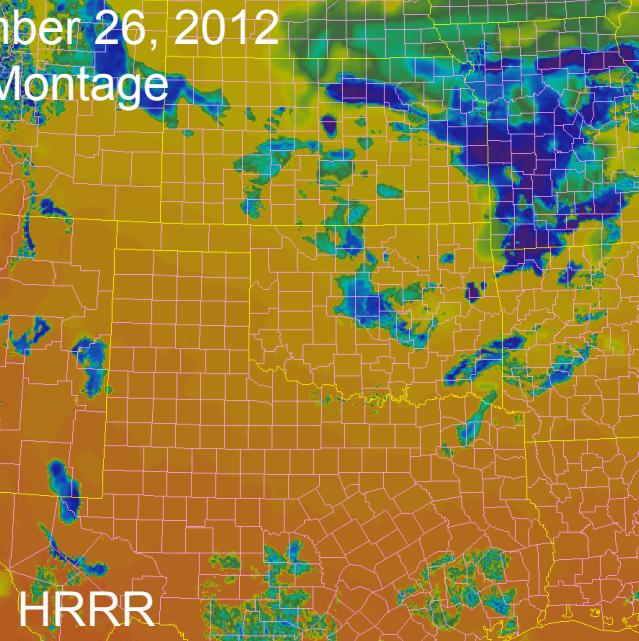


Analysis

Downward Short Wave (w/m^{-2})

1800 UTC September 26, 2012
GHI: 00:30 Montage

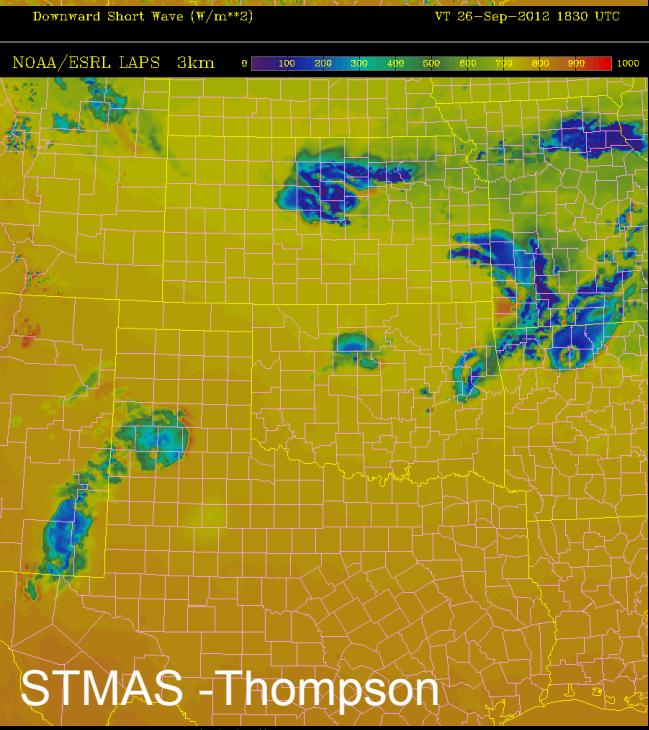
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



HRRR

Incoming SW Radiation (w/m^{-2}) 0030 HRRR Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 1830 UTC

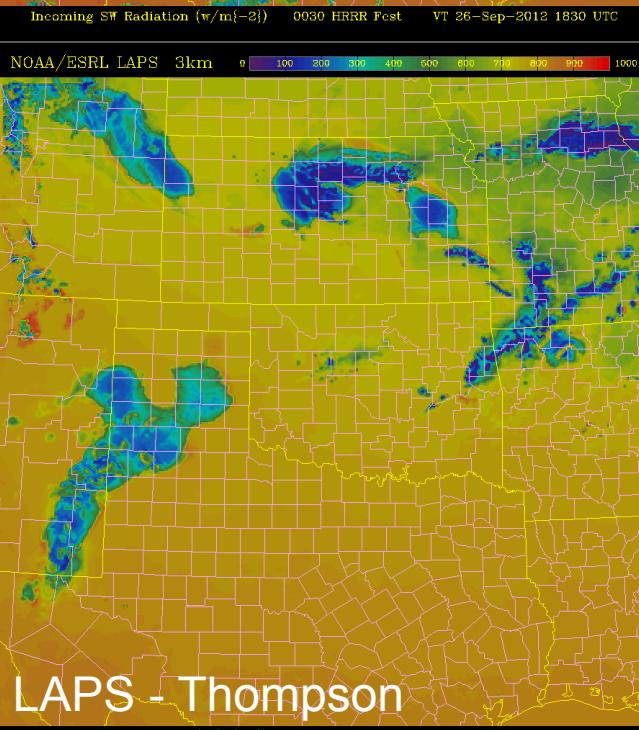
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



STMAS - Thompson

Incoming SW Radiation (w/m^{-2}) 0030 STMAS Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 1830 UTC

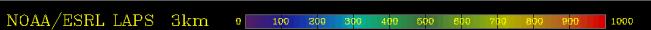
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



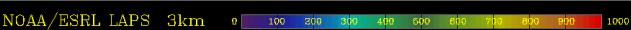
LAPS - Thompson

Incoming SW Radiation (w/m^{-2}) 0030 WRF-TOM Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 1830 UTC

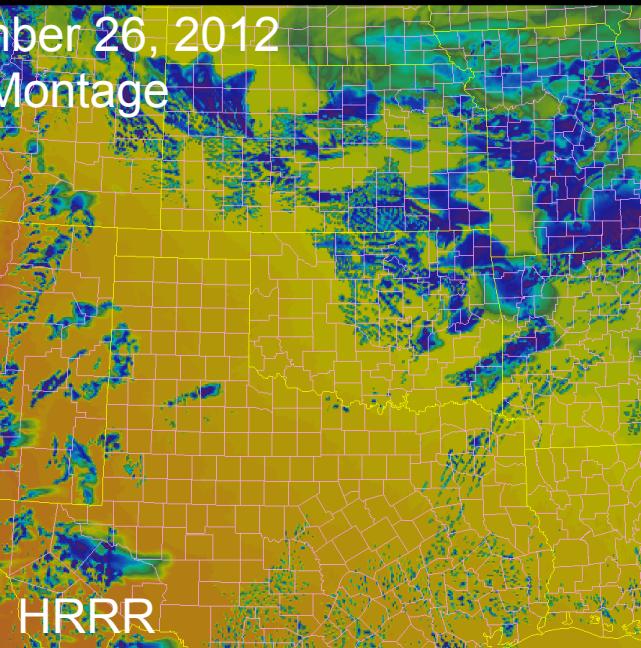
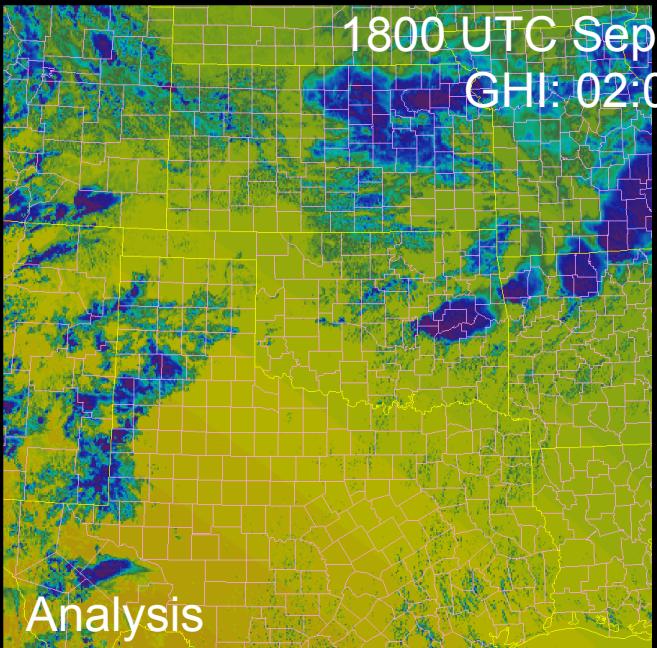
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



1800 UTC September 26, 2012
GHI: 02:00 Montage



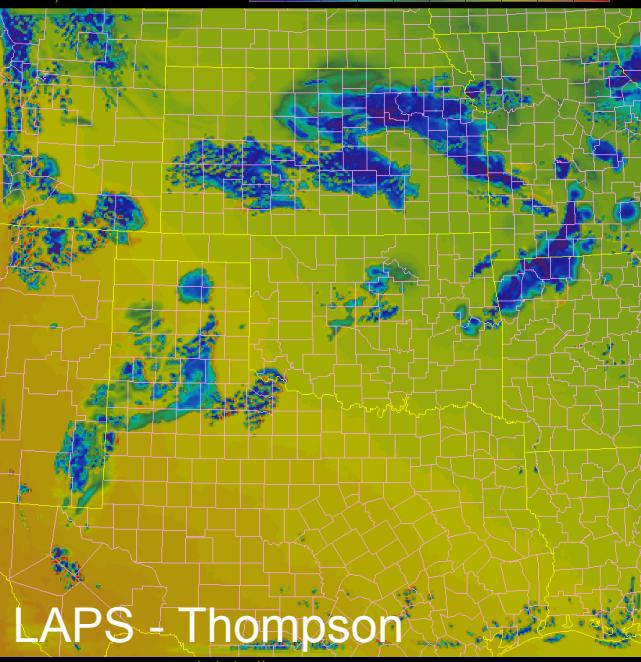
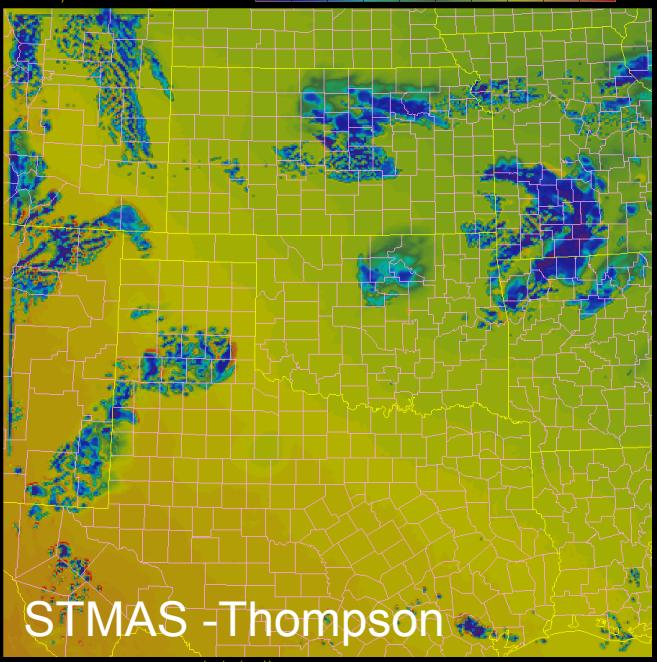
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



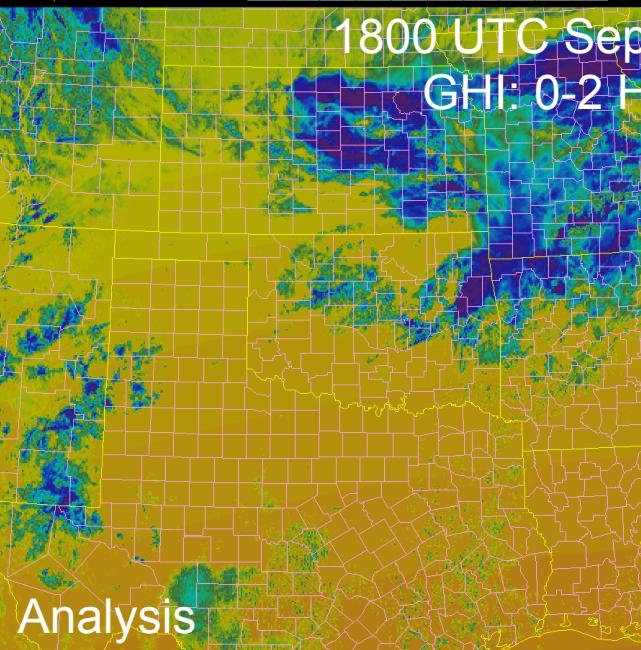
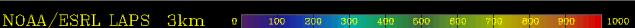
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km

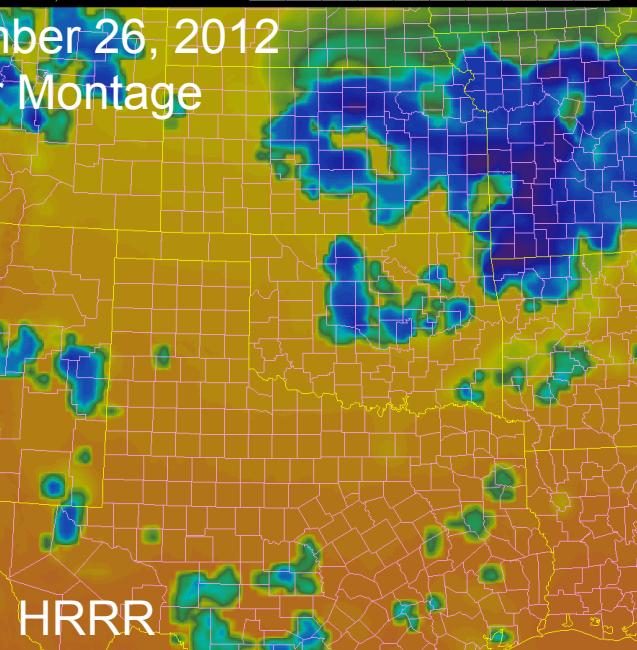


Analysis

Downward Short Wave (w/m^{-2})

1800 UTC September 26, 2012
GHI: 0-2 Hour Montage

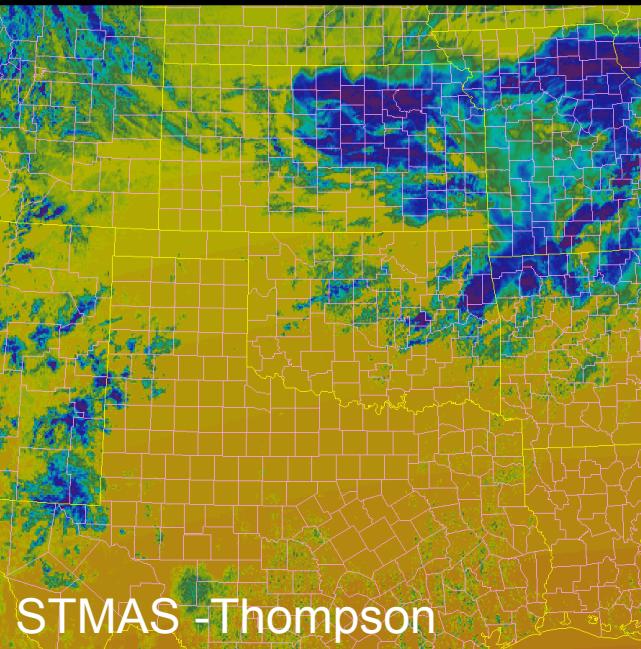
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



HRRR

Incoming SW Radiation (w/m^{-2}) 0000 HRRR Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 1800 UTC

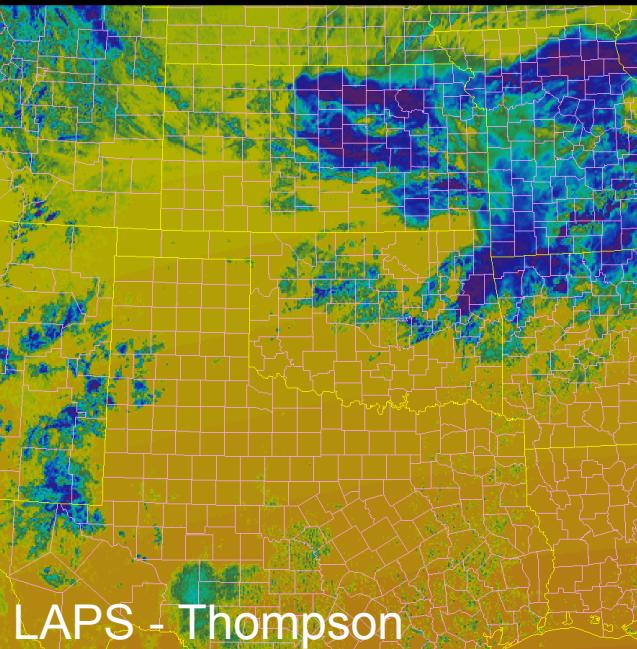
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



STMAS - Thompson

Incoming SW Radiation (w/m^{-2}) 0000 STMAS Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 1800 UTC

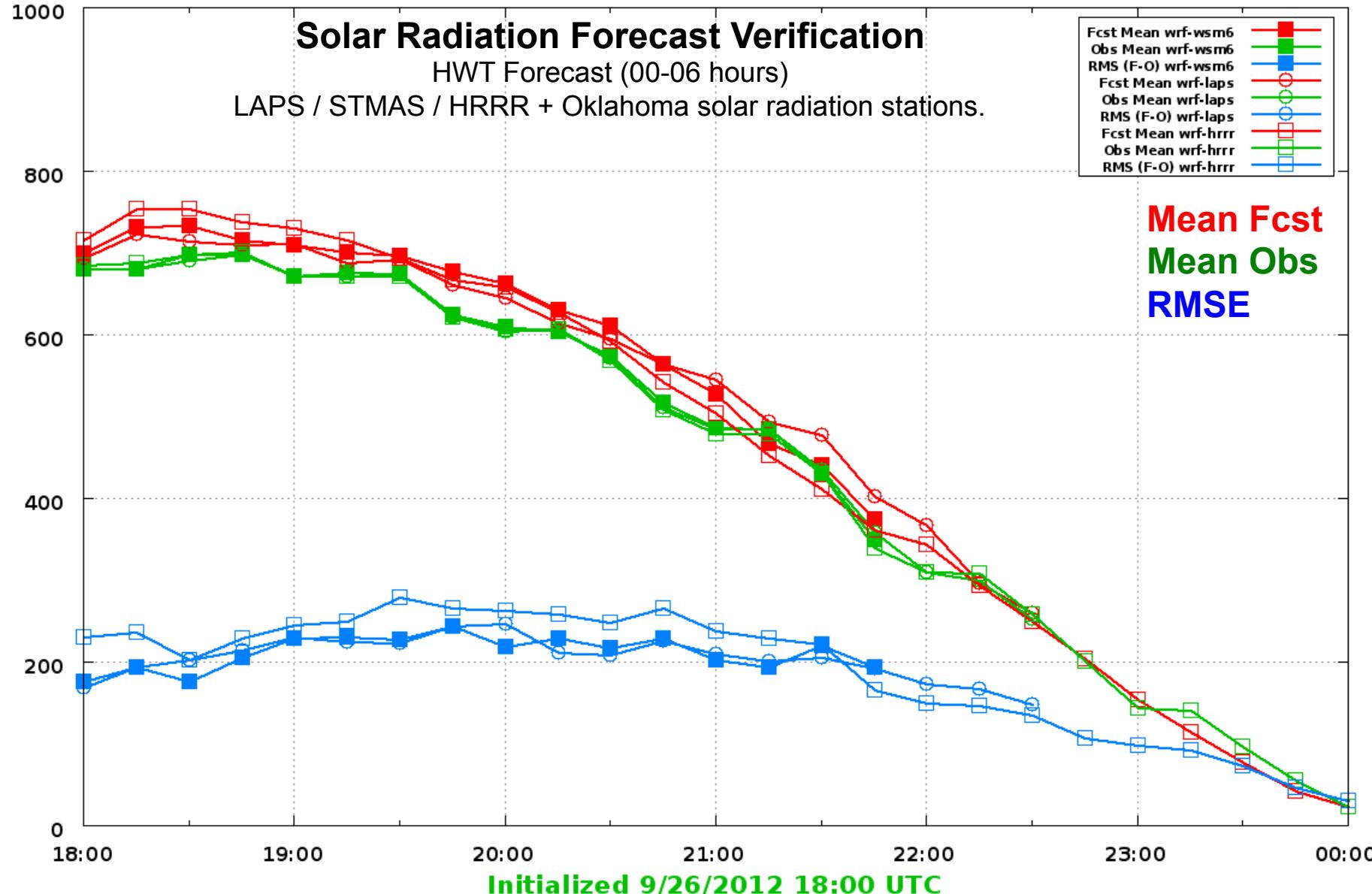
NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km



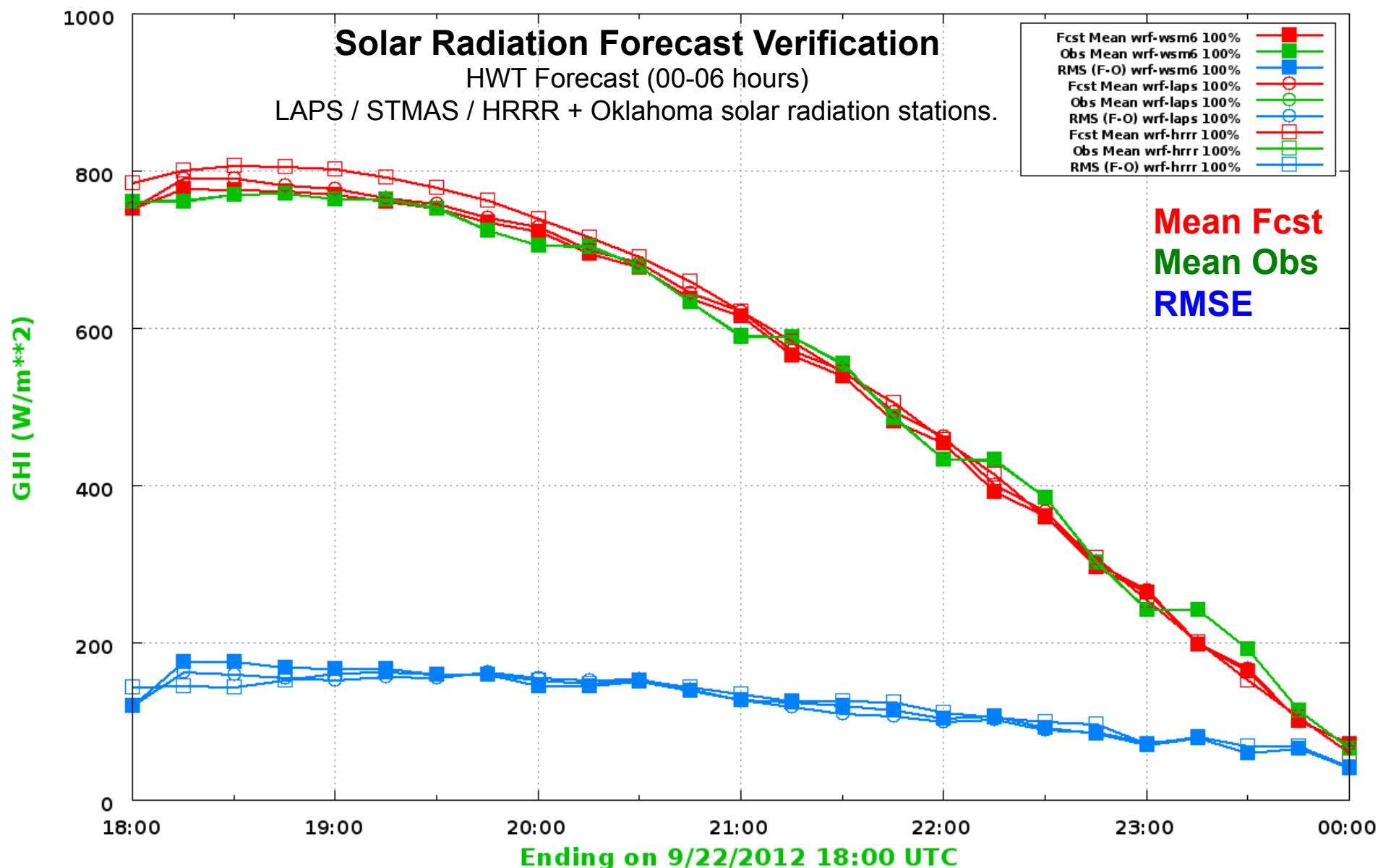
LAPS - Thompson

Incoming SW Radiation (w/m^{-2}) 0000 WRF-TOM Fcst VT 26-Sep-2012 1800 UTC

Global Horizontal Irradiance Observed vs Forecast (stmas hwt domain)



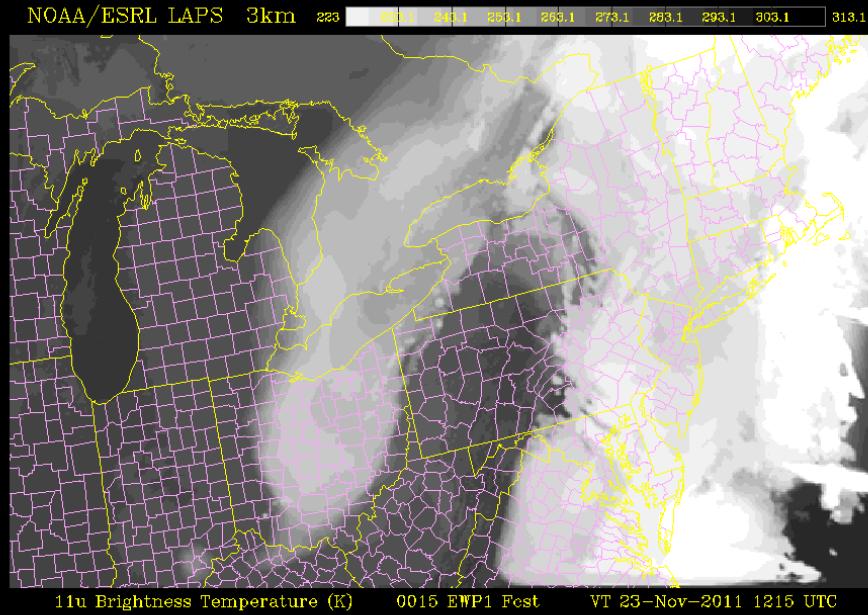
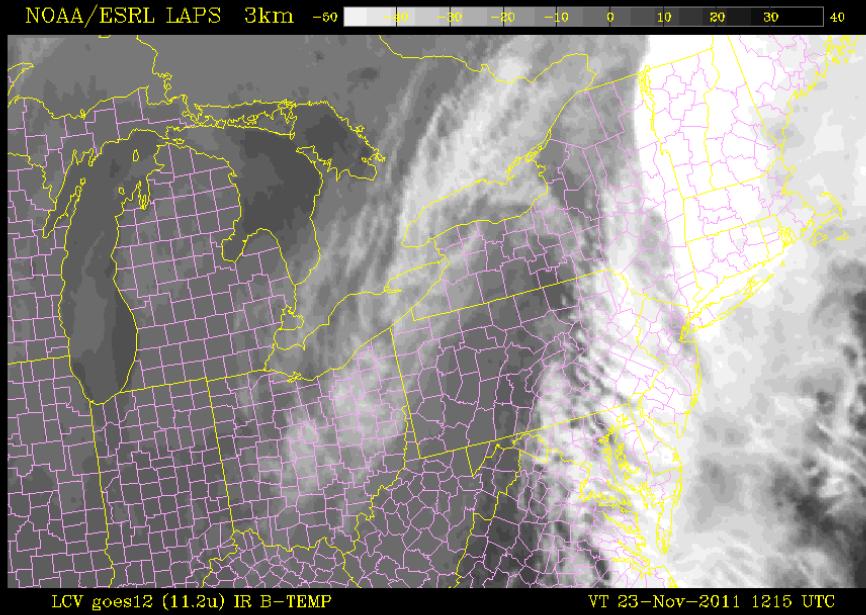
GHI Observed vs Forecast 7-day (stmas hwt domain)



Forecast - Preliminary Results

- ❑ Clear sky cases are now being corrected for a high forecast bias in LAPS
 - Empirically determined bias correction from clear sky cases
- ❑ Cloudy cases sometimes show evidence of low bias from clouds that are too thick – this might also be bias corrected
- ❑ LAPS analysis can be utilized to provide a “zero-hour” forecast

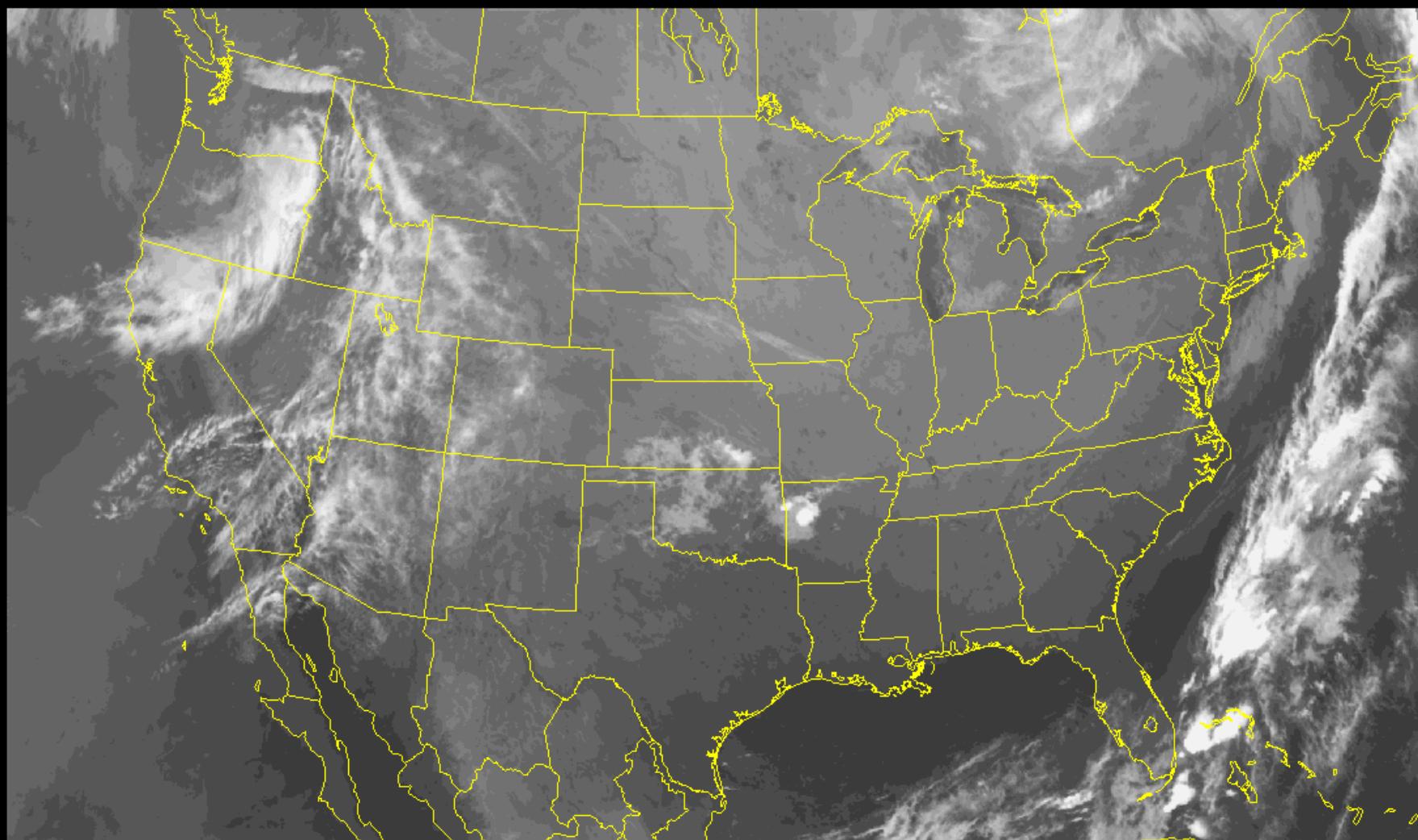
Simulated IR Satellite Forecast



- Simulated VIS also available – derived from cloud amount
- Forecasters are naturally familiar with satellite images
- Objective cloud forecast verification in place for IR sat

Simulated IR Satellite LAPS / WRF 6-Hr Forecast Verification

NOAA/ESRL LAPS 3km -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40



LCV goes11 (11.2u) IR B-TEMP

VT 23-Sep-2012 1200 UTC

Forecast high clouds tend to be too thick

Cloud / Radiation Plans - Analysis

- Develop forward models for all data sources being used to more fully implement a variational approach
 - Set up constraints based on model microphysics and radiation packages (e.g. CRTM)
 - Will allow assimilation of pyranometers
 - May require improved consistency between these packages
 - Test using present algorithm as a benchmark
- Improve analysis radiation model to handle direct radiation
 - Start with simple model that can use clouds and aerosol optical depth (if available)
- Consider wavelengths of solar radiation measurements and PV arrays

Future Cloud / Radiation Plans - Forecast

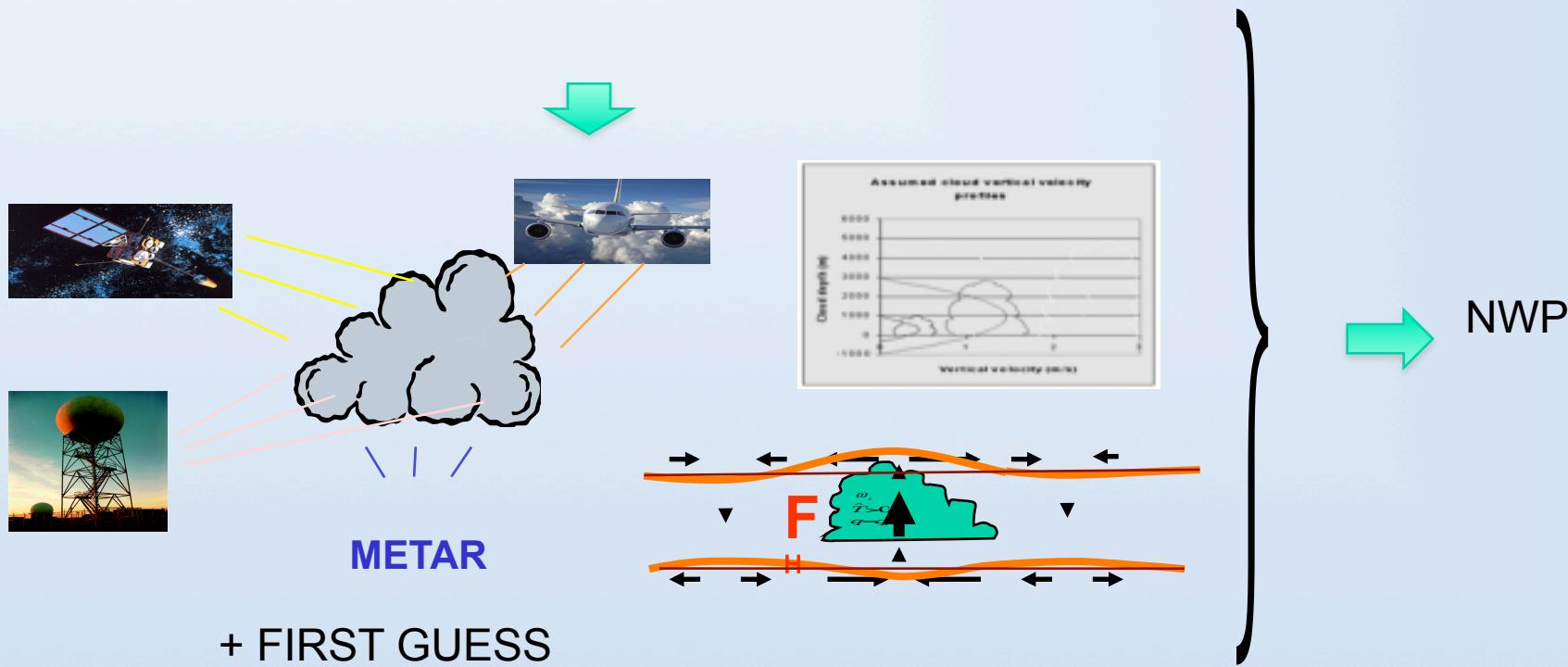
- ❑ Test at 1km horizontal resolution and more vertical levels
- ❑ Improve Hot-Start Elements and model microphysics
 - More Variational Cloud / Moisture Analyses
 - Examine various WRF short-wave radiation options
 - Improvements in WRF Aerosols
 - Allow partial clouds with sub-saturation in model
- ❑ Add direct radiation forecast

Cloud / Radiation Plans - Verification

- Implementing 7 & 30 day verification scores with matched model runs
- Additional models for comparison / verification?
- Verify against various 2-D fields (in addition to IR sat)
 - Visible imagery and/or cloud fraction
 - Solar Radiation Analysis

VARIATIONAL HOT-START INITIALIZATION

- Minimization of LAPS variational cost function
(simultaneous analysis of multiple variables)
- Currently under development (see “Variational LAPS” talk by Yuanfu Xie)
- Subject to dynamical constraints and appropriate forward models



Thanks!

Questions?

More info online at...

<http://laps.noaa.gov/solar>