



EarthCARE 2026 Science and Validation workshop

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Using regime analysis to link cloud macrophysics to atmospheric processes, microphysical retrievals, and cloud radiative effects

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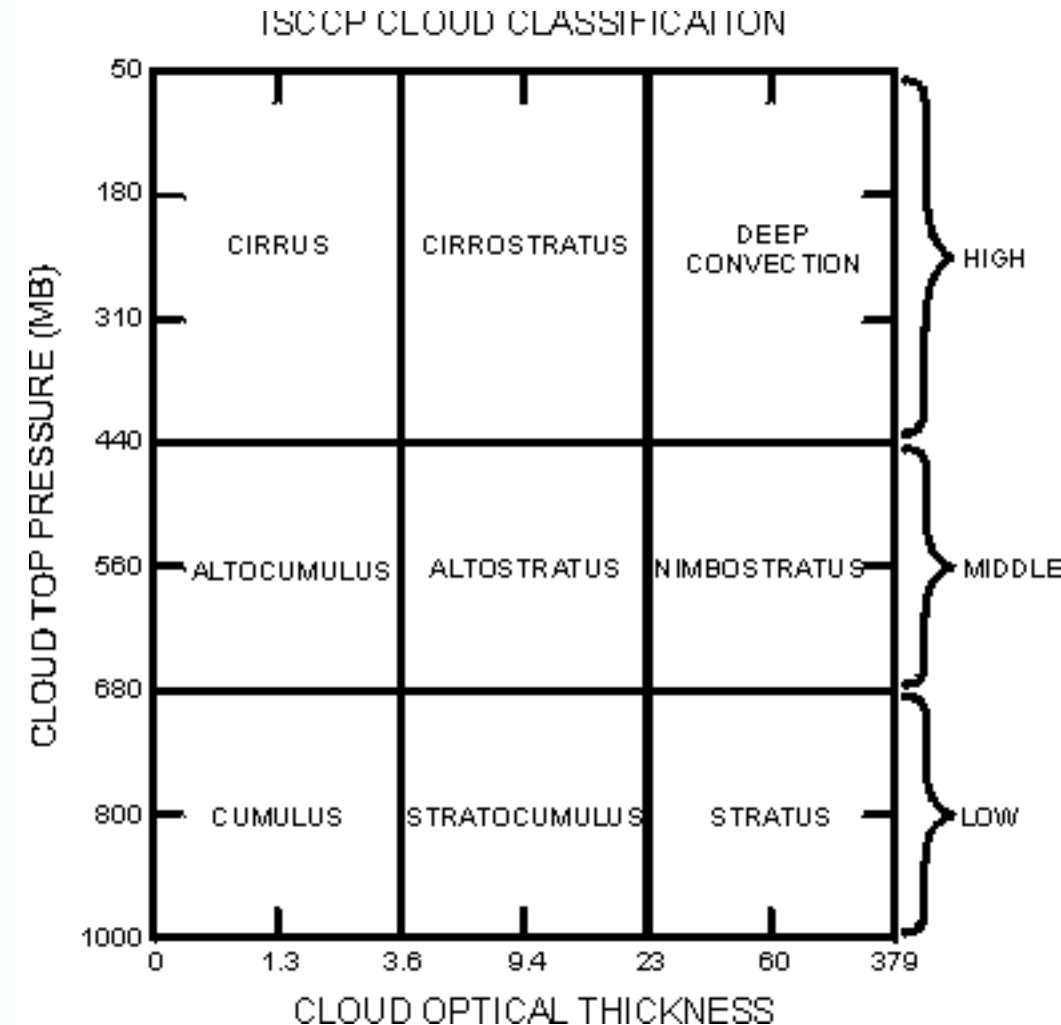
Motivation



Passive "cloud regimes" or "weather states" originally derived using ISCCP (then MODIS) measurements: thermal channels for cloud-top pressure (CTP), and visible channels for cloud optical thickness (τ)

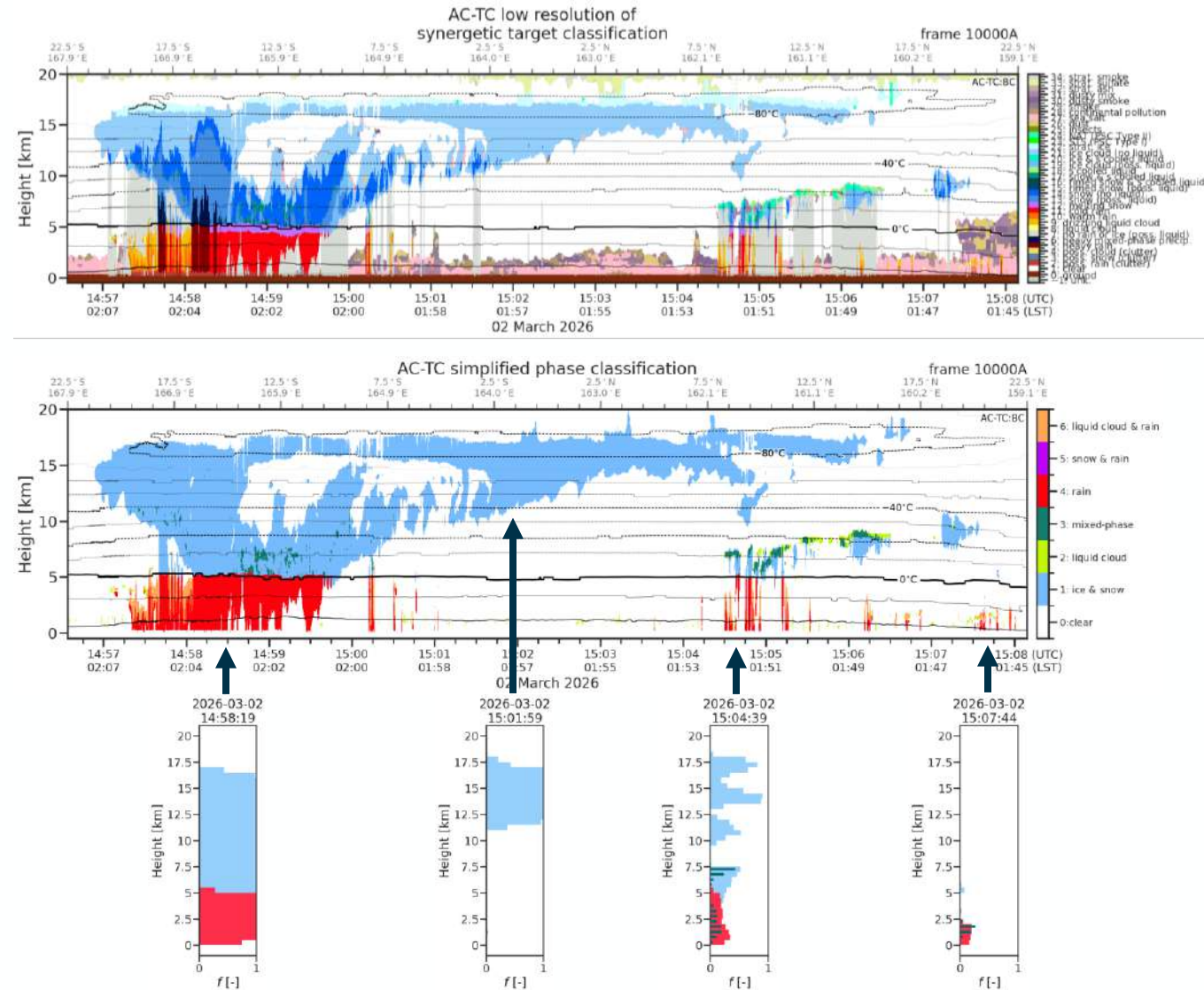
- Uncertainties around thermodynamic phase and in complex/layered scenes
- *Cloud macrophysics indicate atmospheric conditions and cloud and precipitation processes*

With radar-lidar synergy, we have a near-complete profile of cloud & precipitation including thermodynamic phase information (AC-TC product)

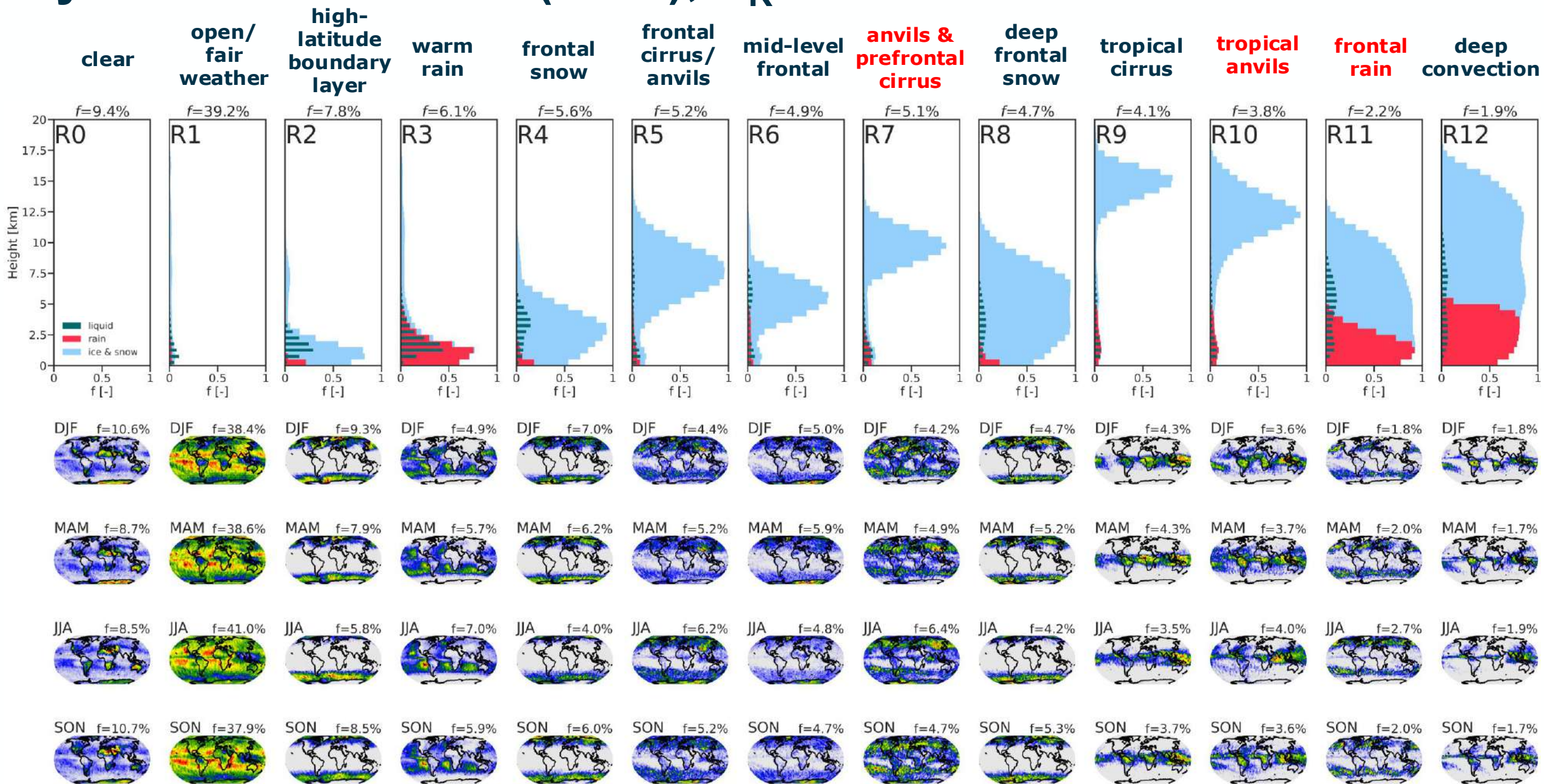


Macrophysical clustering

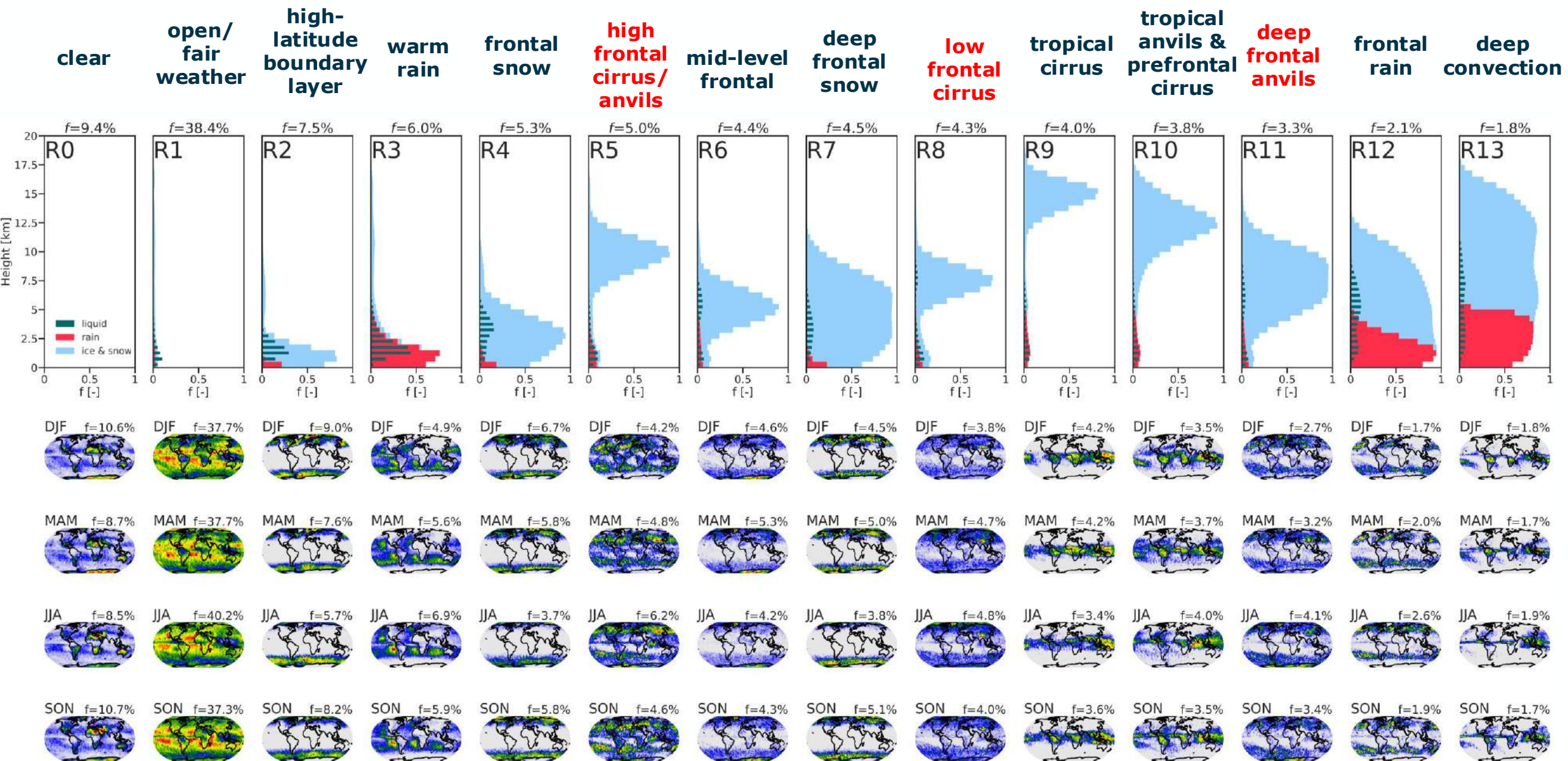
- Based on ATLID-CPR target classification (AC-TC) product
- Clustering over a simplified classification of cloud and precipitation fraction and thermodynamic phase: **ice & snow**, **rain**, **liquid**
- ~20km along-track chunks;
500m vertical bins from 0—20 km
- K-means clustering on profiles of cloud/precipitation fraction:
 - Cluster centroids characterise recurring vertical structures
 - *Need to select number of clusters—subjective*



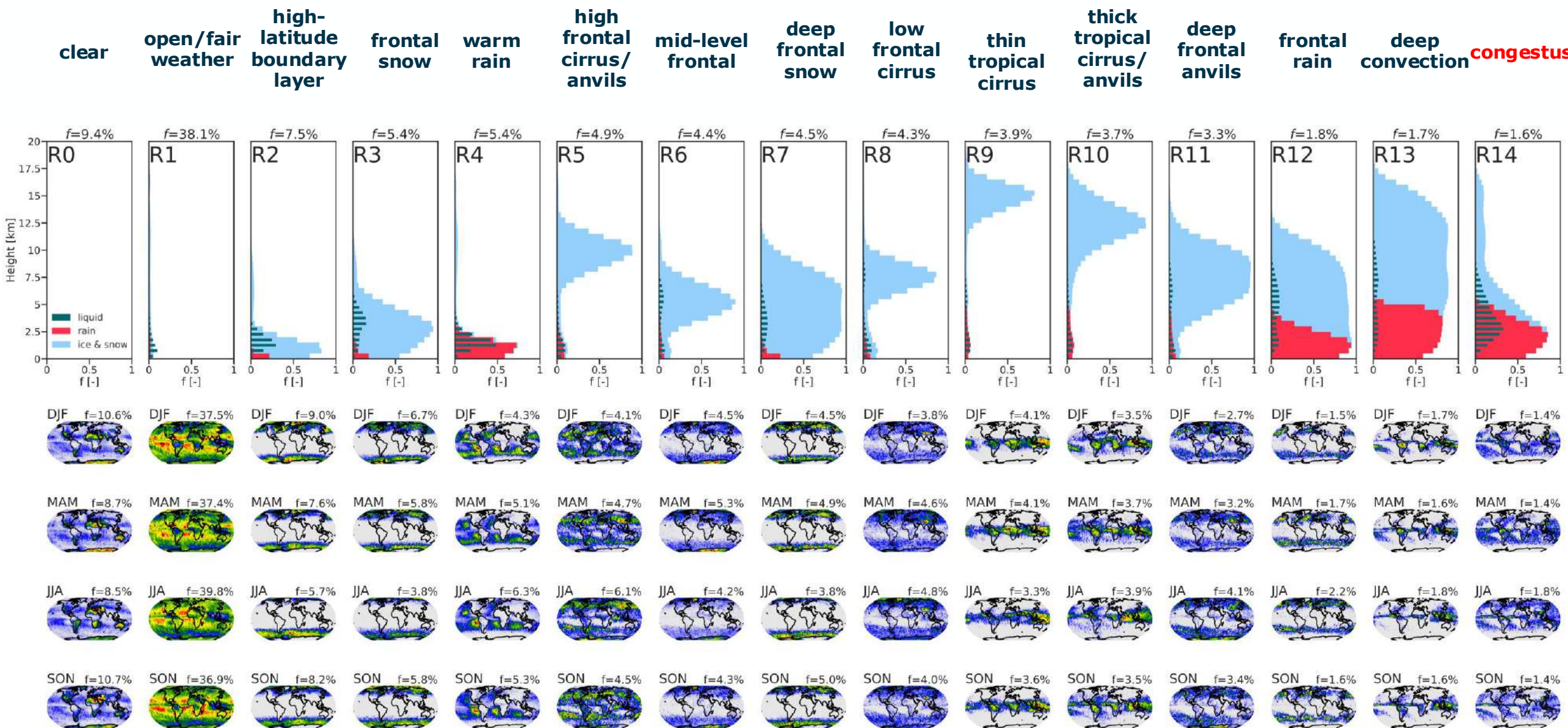
1 year of AC-TC data (2025); $n_R=12$

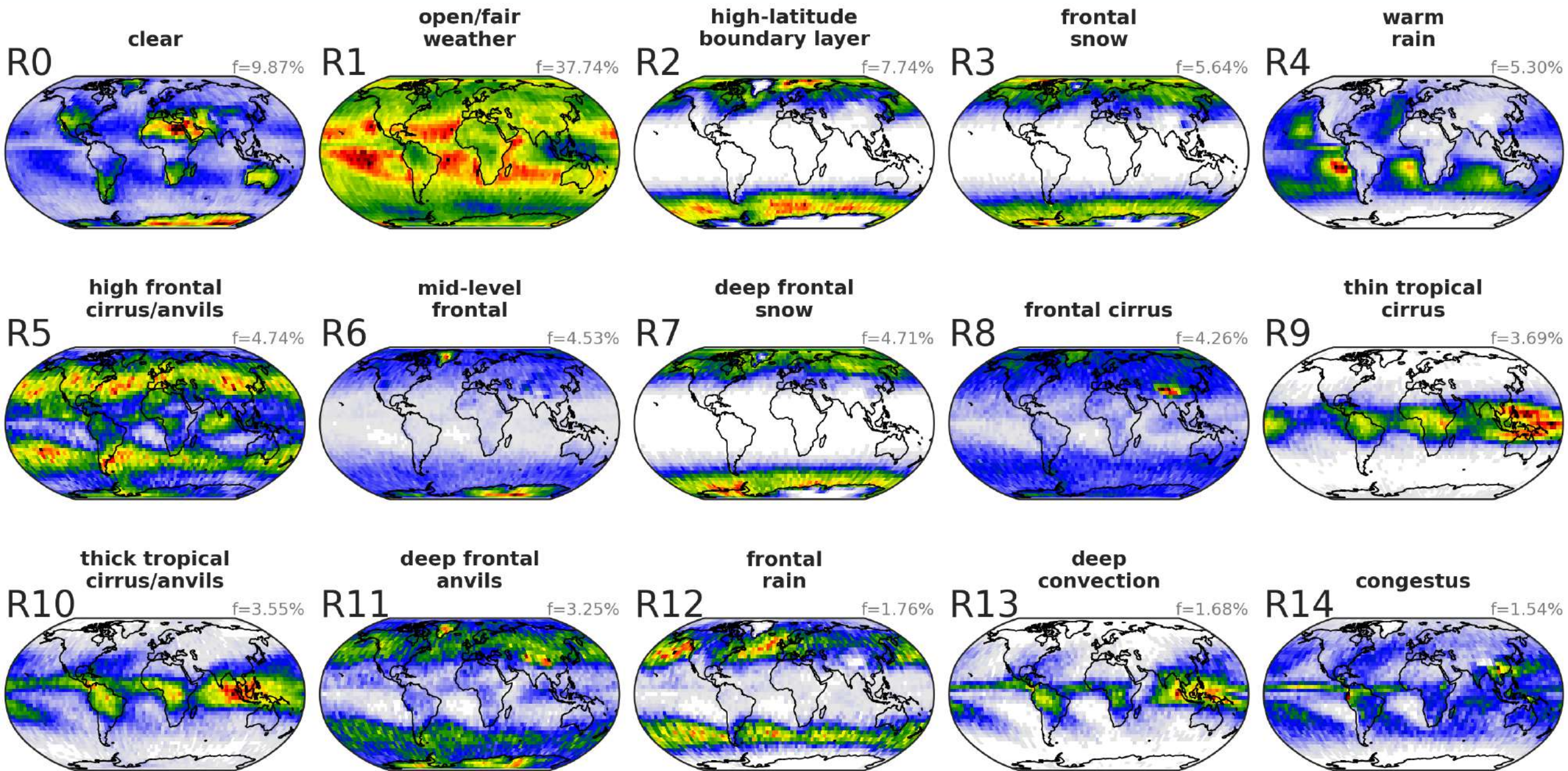


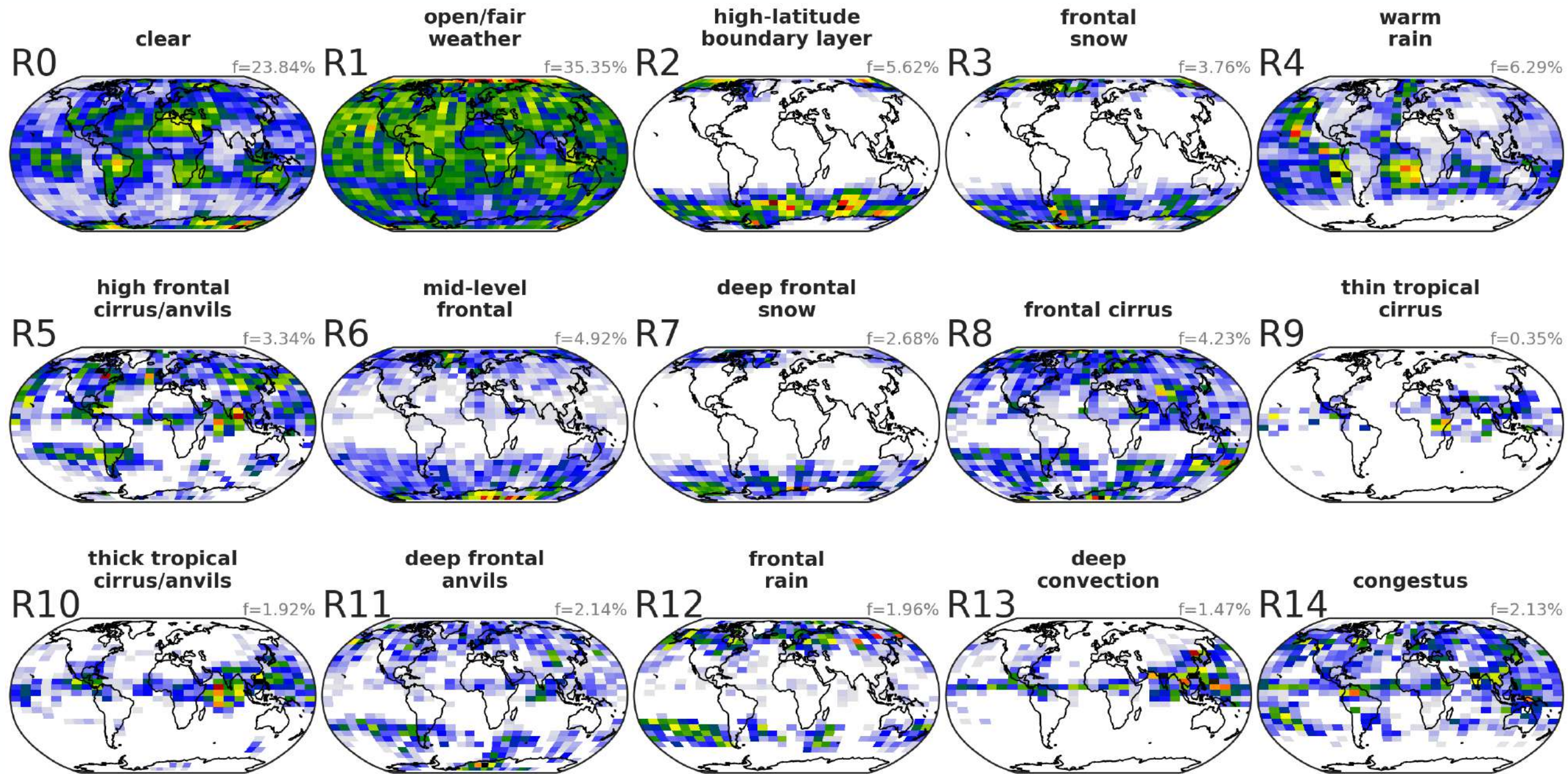
1 year of AC-TC data (2025); $n_R=13$



1 year of AC-TC data (2025); $n_R=14$



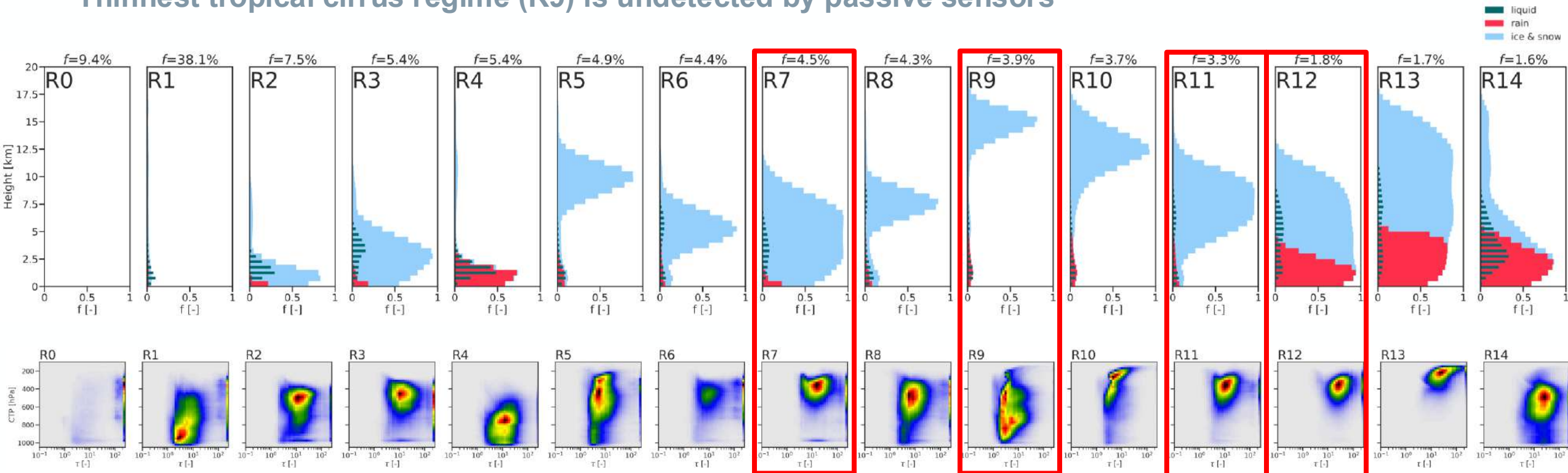




Passive cloud-top pressure/optical thickness

CTH- τ joint histogram used for ISCCP & MODIS cloud regime analyses

- Derived from near-nadir of MSI cloud optical properties (MSI-COP) product
- R7 (snowing), R11 (non-precipitating) & R12 (rain) all look the same
- Thinnest tropical cirrus regime (R9) is undetected by passive sensors



Microphysical properties: rain



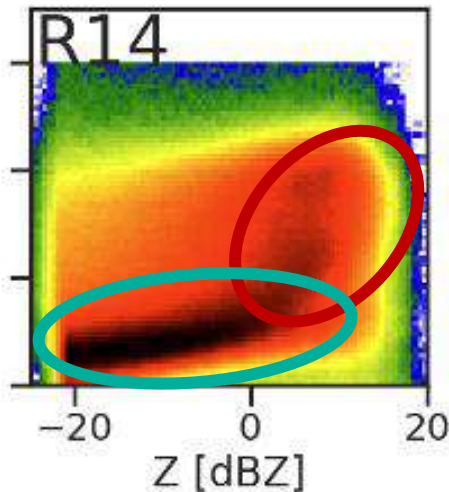
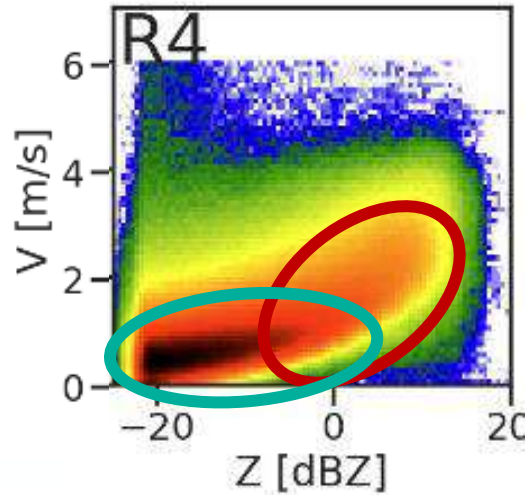
Observed and retrieved (ACM-CAP) properties of rain regimes justify a distinct representation of warm vs cold rain

warm rain

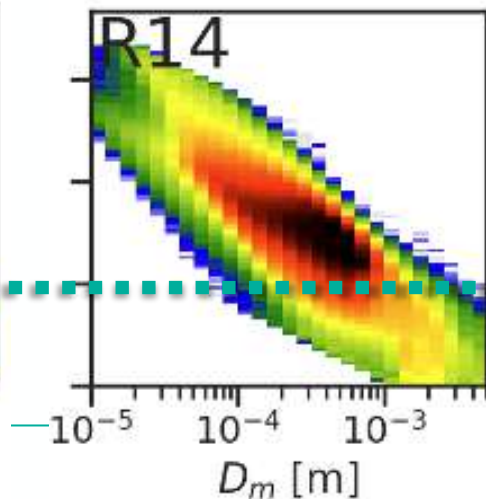
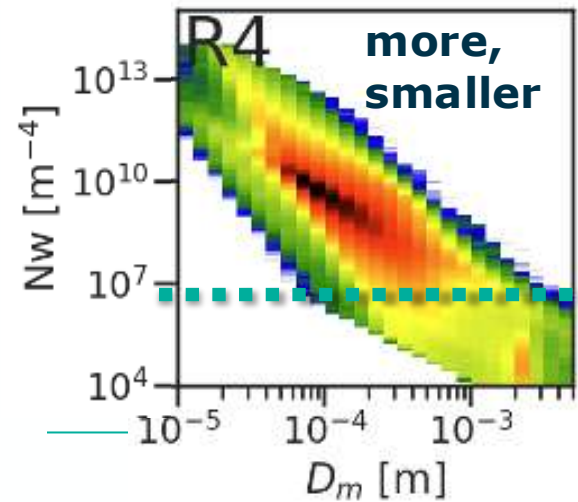
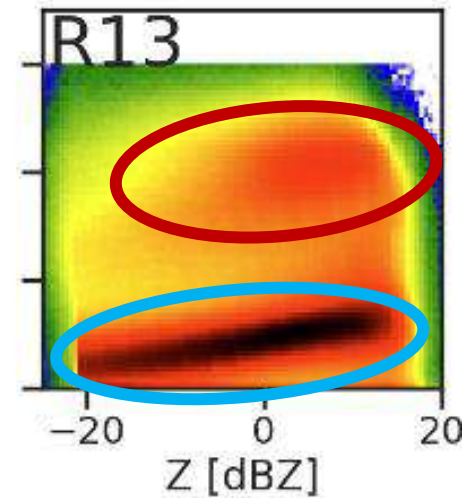
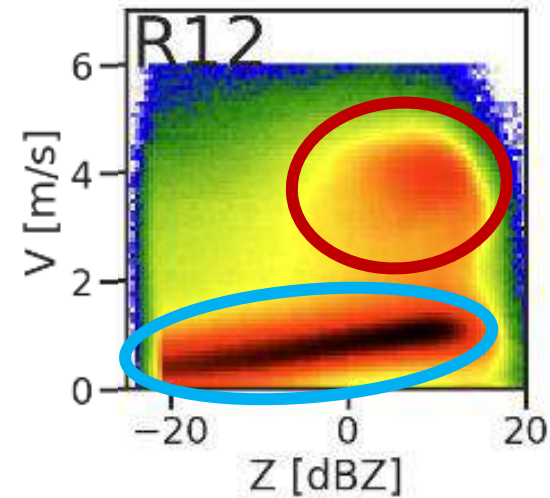
congestus

frontal

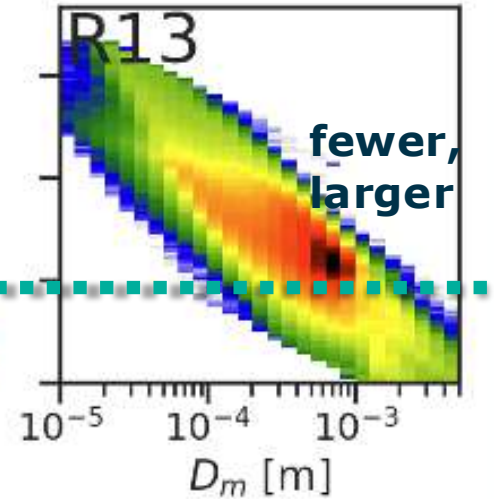
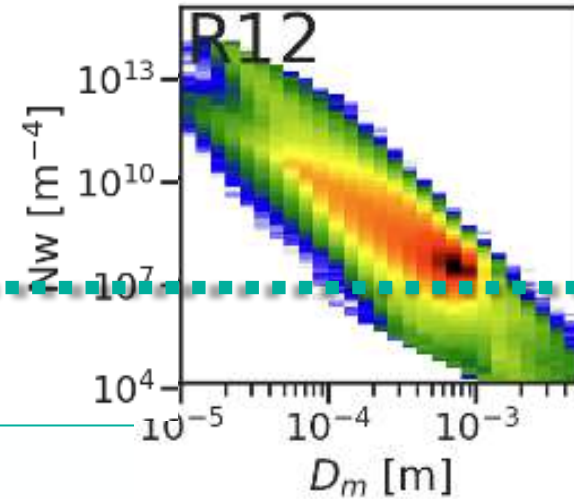
deep conv.



rain
liquid cloud ice cloud



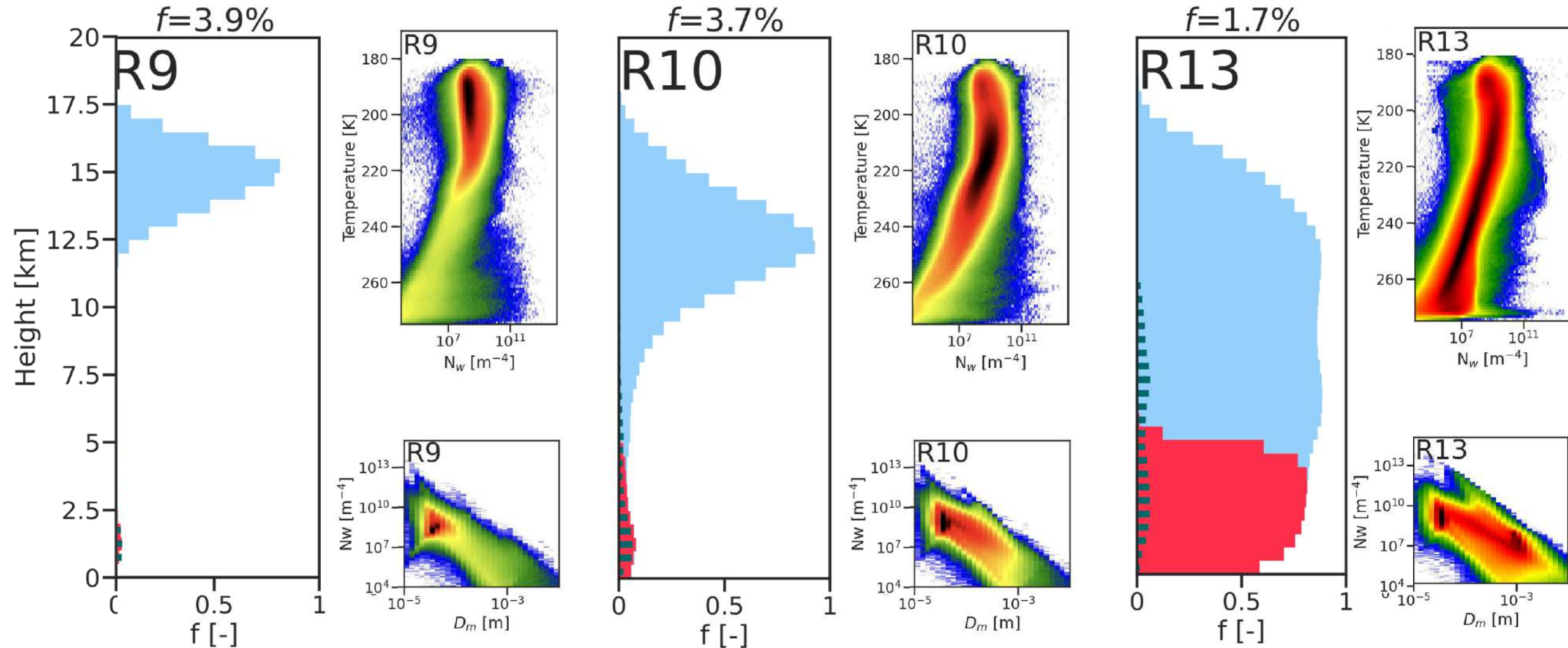
Marshall
Palmer



Microphysical properties (tropical ice cloud)

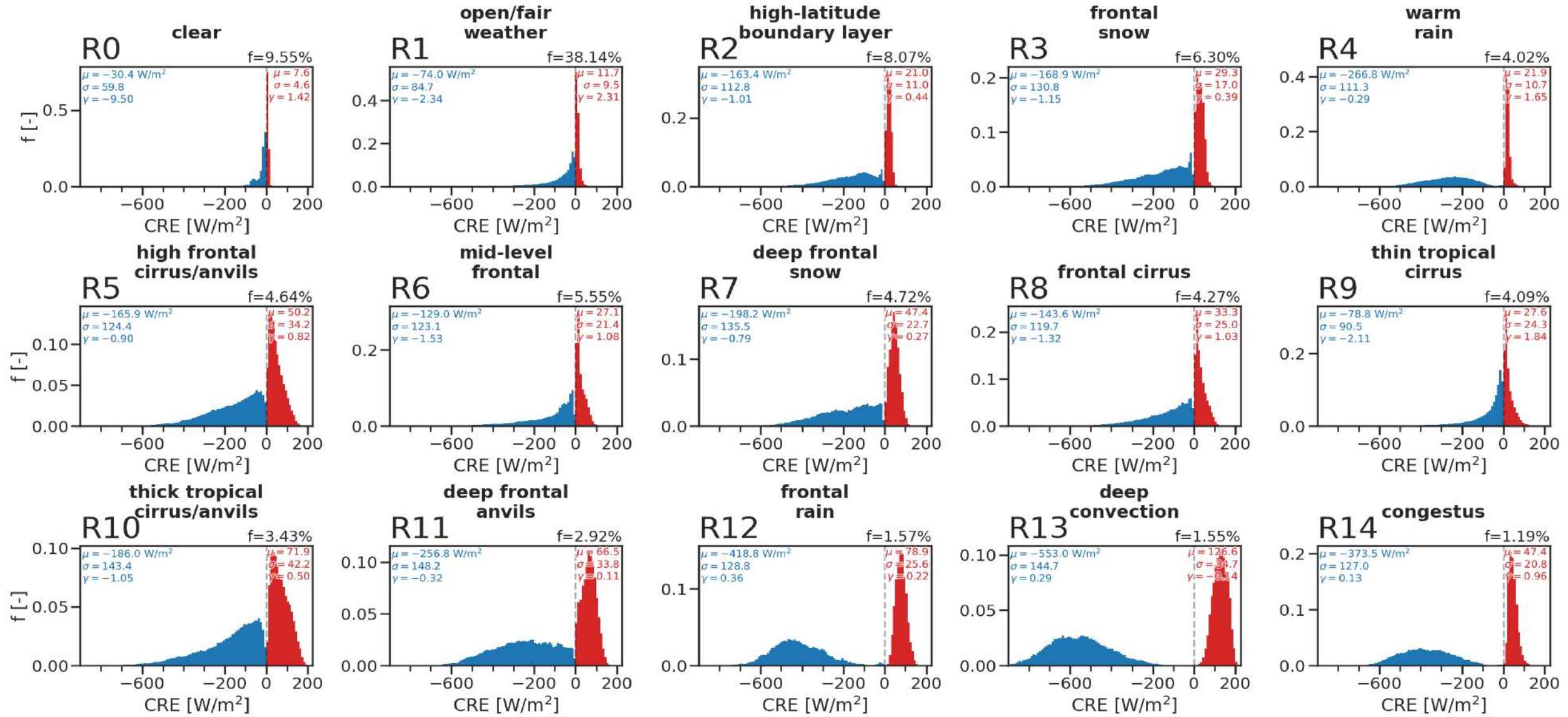


Thinnest cirrus has a very narrow range of retrieved ice effective radius (lidar-only retrieval)



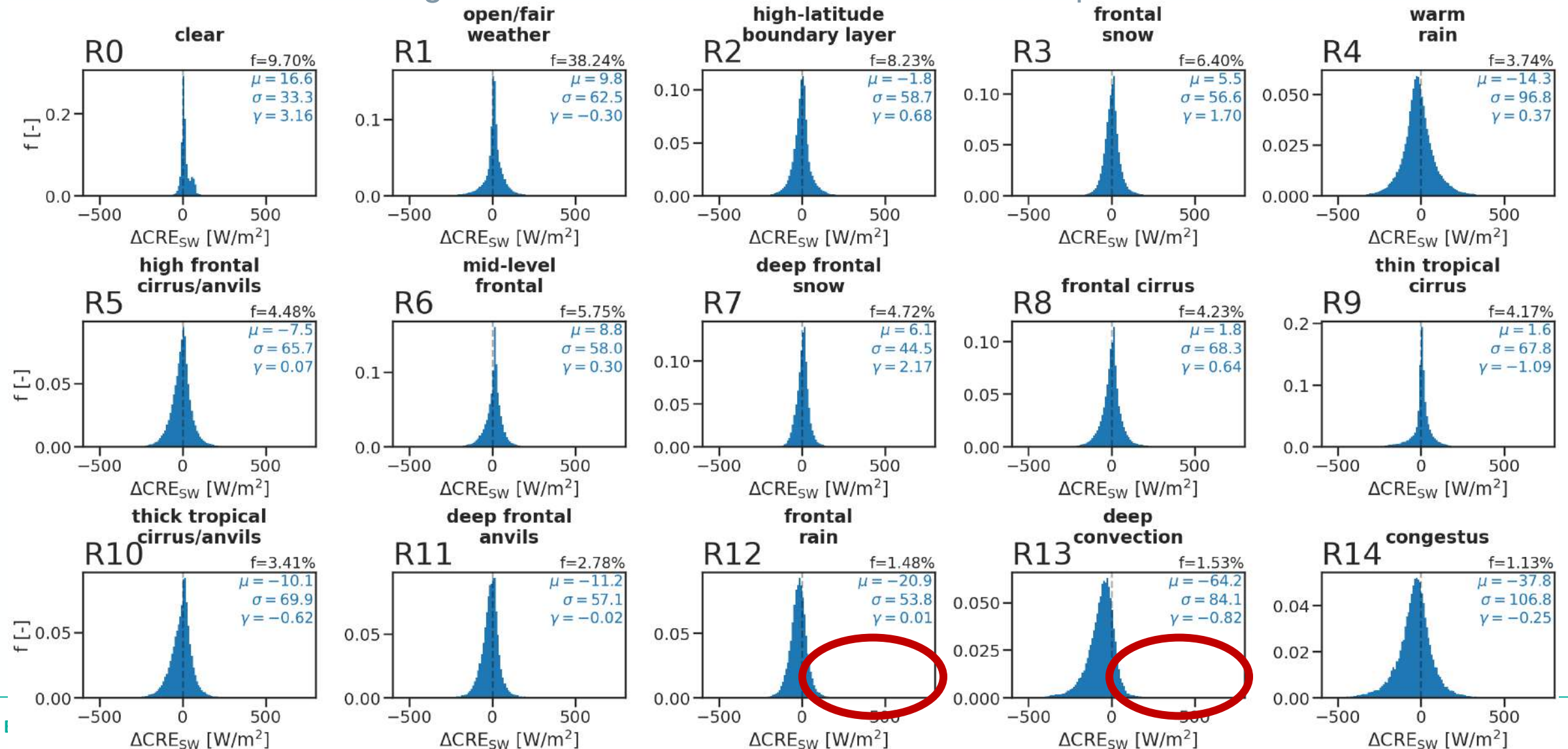
Observed cloud radiative effects (BMA-FLX)

Derived LW and SW cloud radiative effects (CRE) from BMA-FLX



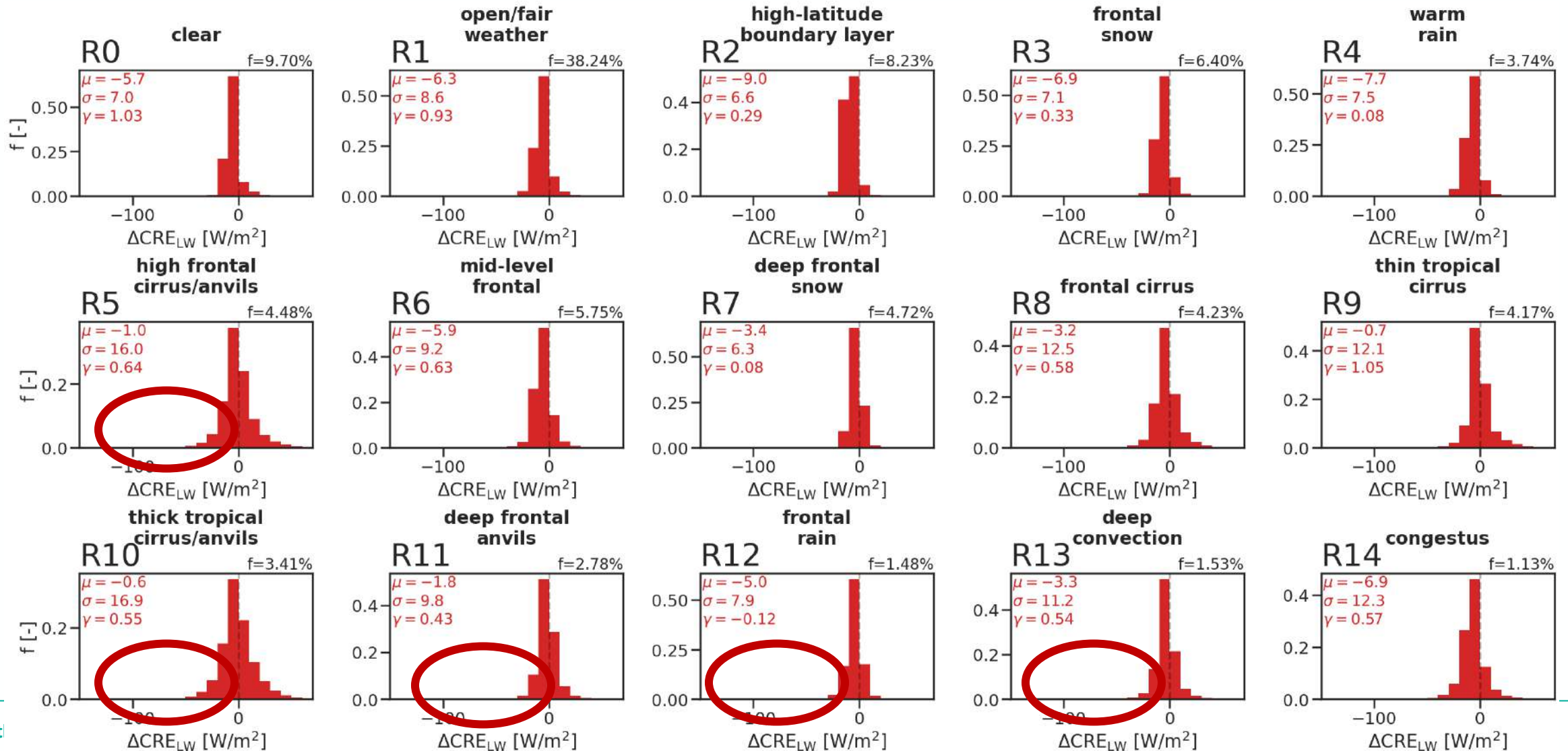
Contributions to radiative closure bias (ACM-RT)

Radiative transfer modelling based on ACM-CAP reveals radiative impact of retrieval errors



Contributions to radiative closure bias (ACM-RT)

Radiative transfer modelling based on ACM-CAP reveals radiative impact of retrieval errors



Model evaluation: missing cirrus



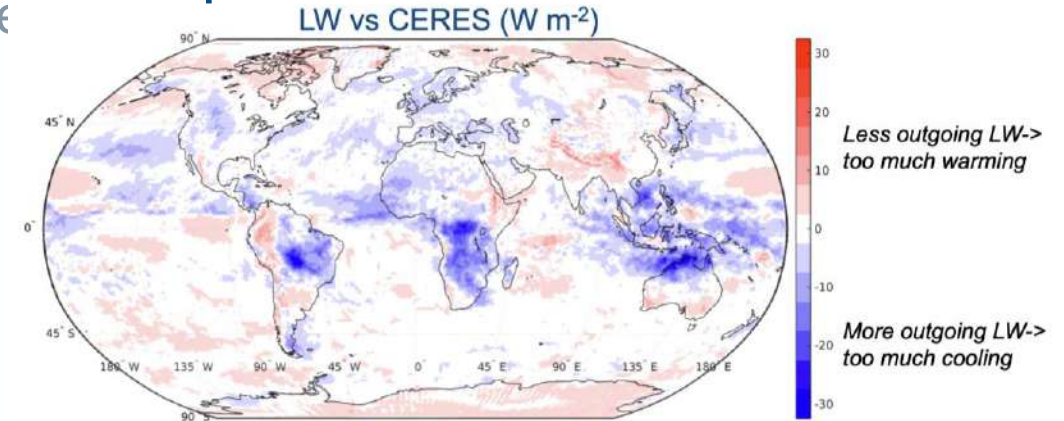
Applied to ECMWF forecast model (IFS):

- Cloud & precipitation fractions and phase information are readily available; can either fit to observed regimes or cluster model data independently.
- Using ZMVar instrument simulators developed for EarthCARE Data Assimilation

Example model bias investigation:

- LW bias vs CERES dominated by excess radiative cooling over tropical landmasses
- Strongly correlated with observed occurrence of thinnest tropical cirrus regime (R9)
- Improve representation of processes targeting this regime (Rebecca Murray-Watson, Thursday morning)

One-month Tco399 analysis experiment December 2024

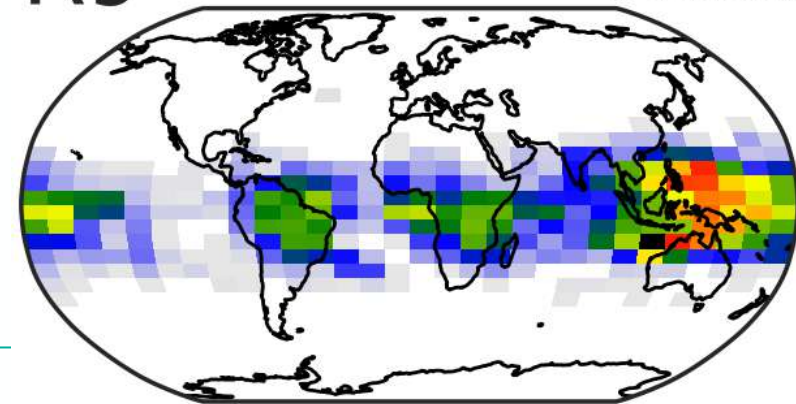


Credit: Mark Fielding

**thin tropical
cirrus**

R9

f=3.46%



Ongoing work



Cloud & precipitation regimes provide a framework for evaluation of retrievals:

- Identifying biases & tracking changes between baselines
saturated optical thickness issue in ACM-CAP:BA caused radiative closure issues in both LW & SW; fixed in BC
- **macrophysics → retrieved microphysics → radiative properties → radiative closure biases**

Model evaluation:

- Link outstanding model biases to processes/parameterizations
- Decompose radiative biases into contributions of each regime: frequency of occurrence vs microphysical properties errors

Uses with EarthCARE data:

- To be included in future version of AC-TC: lightweight dataset used to subset over any EarthCARE product
- Forthcoming EarthCARE ATLAS: search by regime, link statistics to case study selection

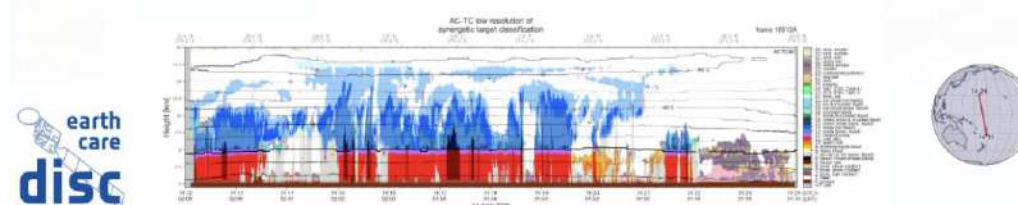
Relational DB



Use of metadata for frame selection



Deep convection



Credit: Bernat Puigdomènech Treserras