Chinese-American Oceanic and Atmospheric Association

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About the COAA

COAA is a member-led, all-inclusive, non-profit, professional association supporting its members and promoting excellence in oceanic and atmospheric sciences and related activities. Members have many opportunities to share information, news, studies and concerns related to the fields of oceanic and atmospheric sciences through board work, submitting correspondence or articles to the COAA Newsletter, leading workshops and making presentations at the Annual Meetings, making contributions to the COAA website, and networking with people in a wide variety of careers (from well-known senior professionals to young environmental enthusiasts).

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The 7th International Conference on Atmosphere, Ocean, and Climate Change held in Beijing, China

July 30, 2016 Saturday– As a main gathering event of Chinese American oceanic and atmospheric scientists and their colleagues, with the same series having been held in U.S., Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China every three years, the 7th International Conference on Atmosphere, Ocean, and Climate Change was successfully held in Beijing at the CMA campus on July 27-30, 2016. This conference was organized by the Chinese-American Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (COAA) and the Chinese Meteorological Society (CMS), and co-sponsored by China Meteorological Administration (CMA), China State Ocean Administration (SOA), Chinese Academy of Sciences/Institute of Atmospheric Physics (CAS/IAP), and China National Natural Science Foundation (NSFC). Altogether ~350 oceanic and atmospheric elites attended this conference, among them, 200 are from Mainland China, and 150 are from USA.

Several VIPs delivered speeches respectively at the opening ceremony, including **Xiaofeng Xu** (deputy director of China Meteorological Administration), **Guanhua Xu** (former Minister of Chinese Department of Science and Technology), **Chungu Lu** (Chairman of COAA), **Huijun Wang** (Chairman of Chinese Meteorological Society), **Jiang Zhu** (director of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences), **Kuo-Nan Liou** (Members of the US National Academy of Engineering), **Pao-Kuan Wang** (Director of Research Center for Environmental Changes, Academia Sinica) and etc.

In his speech, **Xiaofeng Xu** praised COAA for providing a platform for communication and cooperation among the scientists in the field of atmospheric and oceanic research internationally. He said that CMA has been paying great attention to scientific research and professional training and has been actively introducing talented researchers to China through the "Thousand People

Plan". He hopes that Chinese scientists will continue to cooperate through COAA, develop effective communications, promote innovative collaborations, jointly improving China's meteorological services, and allow China to become a world leader in atmospheric and oceanic research.

Chungu Lu introduced background information about COAA and the history of the International Conference on Atmosphere, Ocean, and Climate Change. He mentioned that COAA was founded in 1993, organized the first International Congress in 1997 in Washington, D. C, USA, and currently has registered nearly 500 members worldwide. He said that COAA would continue to facilitate collaboration among Chinese experts and scholars in atmospheric and ocean-related fields, and providing a platform to promote the cooperation of Chinese scientists worldwide. He ended his speech wishing the conference success.

Huijun Wang appraised COAA's contribution in professional training and the promotion of Sino-US exchanges in atmospheric and oceanic science and technology. He hopes that the Chinese meteorology community keeps up with the US and Europe through extensive cooperation, and hopes the young scientists and scholars will rise to this challenge.

The four-day conference showcased 181 oral presentations (including 4 invited seminars on Saturday, July 30) in eighteen sessions, and 45 posters in three sessions, focusing on various aspects relating to atmosphere, ocean, and climate change. Topics include but not limited to atmospheric composition observation, analysis and modeling, data assimilation, tropical cyclones, heavy rainfall and strong convective weather, precipitation and hydrology, satellite meteorology and oceanography, ocean processes and modeling, monsoon and tropical meteorology and ocean-atmosphere interaction, climate modeling, prediction and projection, land-atmosphere interactions, and climate change, its impact and adaptation.

This conference succeeded in bringing global Chinese professionals to exchange ideas and experiences in the practical application of innovative sciences and technologies related to ocean-weather observing and forecasting systems and climate change, especially global warming. The conference served as the premier platform for experts from all over the world to explore new technologies, inspire new strategies, and identify opportunities for future collaborations with their peers.

Other than the supports from research institutes, this conference also greatly benefits from companies, namely 北京航天宏图 and 中科曙光. The cooperation between COAA and the companies is a bridge between academic and industry to minimize the gap between research and practice.

(Source: Wenza Yang & 中国气象网, photo credit: COAA)

Chinese Meteorological Administration (CMA) and Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences (CAMS) working dinners

July 27th 2016 Wednesday – Chinese Meteorological Administration (CMA) held a working dinner in CMA cafeteria for all participants of the 7th International Conference on Atmosphere, Ocean, and Climate Change. Dr. Xiaofeng Xu, vice administrator of CMA gave a brief welcome speech for the conference. Dr. Chungu Lu, on behalf of Chinese-American Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (COAA), extended the gratitude to CMA and Chicness Meteorological Society's support and collaboration for the conference. All guests had pleasant conversations while enjoying great food.

July 28th 2016 Thursday –Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences (CAMS) held a working dinner in Hubei Hotel in Beijing, China in honor of all participants of the 7th International Conference on Atmosphere, Ocean, and Climate Change. Dr. Yihong Duan, the director of CAMS, gave a welcome speech, followed by an overview presentation of China's National Key Laboratory in Disaster Weather, a part of CAMS, by the lab director, Dr. Xudong Liang. More than 100 guests, both from COAA as well as CAMS, attended the working dinner. COAA President, Dr. Chungu Lu, expressed interests in bilateral collaboration with CAMS in the future.

(Source: Chunle Gu)

第七届 COAA 国际大气海洋气候变化大会相关招聘

在第七届 COAA 国际大气海洋气候变化大会上，几家学术机构都对海外的海洋大气学者伸出了橄榄枝，为有意向回国发展的学者敞开了大门:

- CAS Institude of Atmospheric Physics: CAS IAP Rescruiting Webpage (English) .
- Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, CMA
- Institute of Atmospheric Science, ZhongShan University

Yuxiang Young Scholar Award Winners

July 13th 2016, Wednesday – The Chinese American Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (COAA) and Beijing PIESAT Information Technology, Co., Ltd (Beijing Hongtu) launched the Yuxiang Young Scholar Award in February 2016 in order to recognize young scholars with outstanding achievement in oceanic and atmospheric sciences and related fields.

A total of twenty-four applications were received from qualified scientists in both China and the United States. A committee consisting of six experts in the relevant fields was formed to review the applications. After careful consideration and extensive discussions, we pleased to announce that COAA has selected the following applicants to receive the 2016 Yuxiang Young Scholar Award:
Dr. Chunsong Lu (Professor, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology)
Dr. Kan Huang (Research Professor, Fudan University)
Dr. Bin Zhao (Postdoc, University of California, Los Angeles)
Dr. Xuan Zhang (Postdoc, Aerosol and Cloud Chemistry Center, Aerodyne Research Inc)

The awards were presented at the COAA 7th International Conference on Atmosphere, Ocean and Climate Change, in Beijing, China on July 27, 2016.

Please join us to congratulate all the winners and wish them continued success in their research endeavor.

(Source: Yu Gu)

Call for Contributions to COAA Newsletter

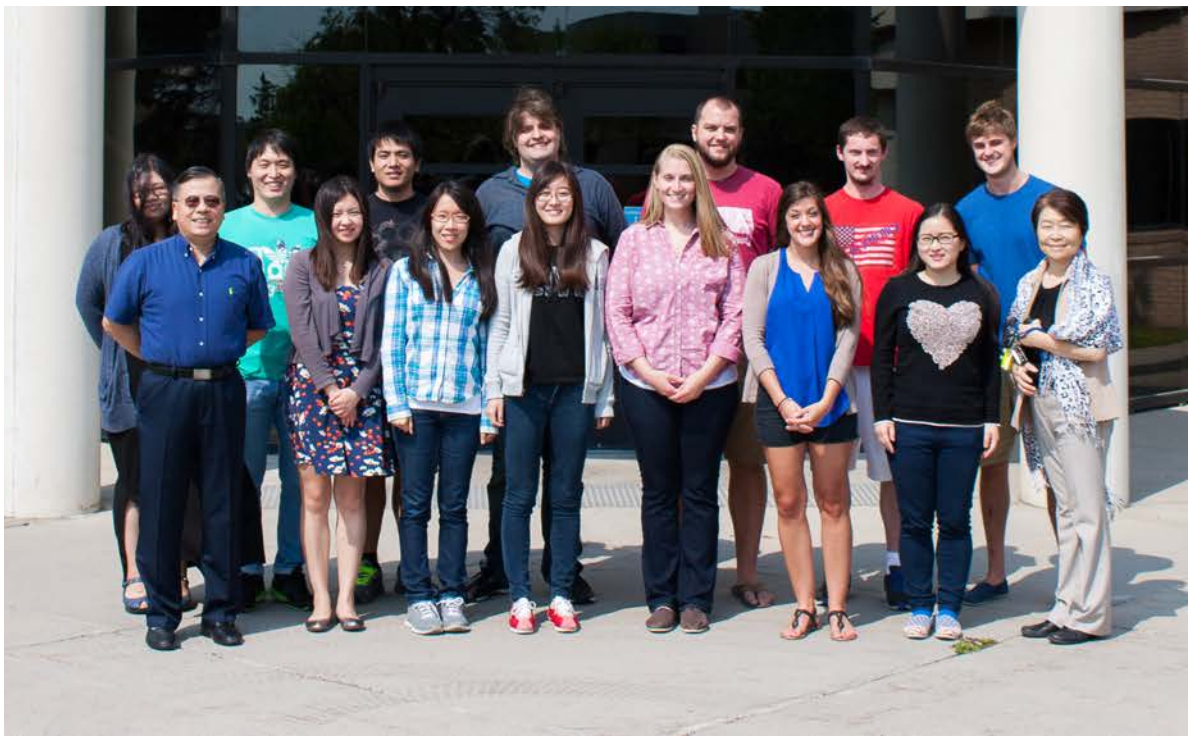
COAA is made possible by your support and contribution. We would like to invite and encourage you to send us any news or info that you would like to share with the COAA community. These info and news include but are not limited to:

- Awards (received by you or your colleagues);
- Nomination of COAA Spotlight candidates;
- Major achievements (by you, your colleagues, students, or staff);
- Workshops or conferences you or your organization will host;
- Important events or milestones of your lab/group/organization;
- Fun, educational, photogenic, or surprising photos (especially from the field);
- Local chapter/group news (interest, initiation, establishment, announcement, events, etc.)

Please send your announcements to: news@coaaweb.org

COAA Spotlight: Dr. Xiquan Dong

Prof. Xiquan Dong is currently a professor at the University of Arizona. **Prof. Dong** received his Ph. D. in Meteorology from Pennsylvania State University in 1996, and then worked at NASA Langley research center. **Prof. Dong** worked at the University of North Dakota from 2002 to 2016, managing his research group and growing it from two people in 2002 to 15 in 2016. His research can be briefly summarized in the following four areas: (1) developing the cutting-edge cloud retrieval techniques in ground-based remote sensing, (2) developing innovative methods to validate satellite cloud retrievals using ground-based results, (3) improving GCM/WRF and reanalysis simulated cloud, radiation and precipitation using surface-satellite data, and (4) investigating regional extreme events and their associated feedback processes. These research efforts have been supported by DOE ARM/ASR, CESM and CMDV; NASA CERES, MAP, NEWS, CAN and ESS; NOAA GOES-R, MAAP and R2O; and NSF. **Prof. Dong** has published more than 80 articles in leading journals including Nature and also received NASA group awards several times. For community service, **Prof. Dong** is a member of the Global Energy Balance Working Group of the International Radiation Commission and co-chaired the NASA Energy and Water Cycle Study Drought and Flood Extreme Working Group. He is an Associate Editor for the JGR–Atmospheres and Editor of the journal Advances in Atmospheric Sciences. He also chaired or co-chaired many conferences and workshops, for example, his aerosol-cloud-radiation-precipitation section is one of the largest sections in AOGS 2014 and AOGS 2016.



Dr. Xiquan Dong and his research group 2015

Prof. Dong's success in atmospheric radiation, cloud and precipitation inspires us young scientists. We are fortunate to have this opportunity to interview **Prof. Dong** and have him sharing his experience, visions and suggestions with COAA members.

Q: How did you decide to study atmospheric/ocean science?
Dong: In the beginning it was totally by accident. During my time (1983), we did not have choice to select working agencies. When I graduated from Tianjin University with BE degree in Electrical Engineering (EE) in 1983, I were assigned to Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences (CAMS) as an electrical engineer to work on ground-based meteorological instruments and remote sensors. During the period 1983-1991, I worked on several projects and studied as graduate student. However, I found my job was mainly collecting and processing meteorological data sets, which resulted in a few publications due to limited meteorological knowledge. Therefore, with the strong encouragement from my wife, I decided to study abroad. In 1991, I was admitted by Penn State University to study meteorology in ground-based remote sensing, such as cloud radar and microwave radiometer.

Q: Which accomplishments are you most proud of in your professional life, including your group achievements?
Dong: There are quite a few accomplishments in my professional life. The first accomplishment is I never thought I can become a meteorological professor with EE background, even my old classmates did not believe that because I spent a lot of time to play soccer in college and played badminton, basketball etc at CAMS. When I entered Penn State, I had limited Meteorological knowledge and poor English, which made the graduate studies much more difficult than my peers. I spend more time and studied harder than others. During my time at Penn State, I took as many meteorology courses as possible and got my Ph. D in 1996. I became an expert in ground-based remote sensing, such as cloud radar and microwave radiometer. During that time, the Penn State 94-GhZ cloud radar was the second cloud radar in the world (the first one was in the University of Miami).

The proudest in my professional life is that I have supervised and supported more than 20 graduate students from 2002-2016, and currently supporting and supervising nine Ph. D students and two MS students from six grants. Since UND started the atmospheric Sciences Ph. D program in 2006, there are only three Ph. D students graduated from my group. Two of them are university professors and the other one is a rising star at DOE lab. I am very proud to say that most of my graduate students are in academic area, and still work in the atmospheric field. They all received well training in writing papers, and Ph. D students also learned how to write proposals, which paves the way for their professional life.

Q: Who influenced you the most in your professional life and why?
Dong: There are too many people to name, but I will mention a couple. First, my Ph.D advisor, Dr. Tom Ackerman, who taught me radiation and remote sensing knowledge, and trained me become an expert in ground-based remote sensing. At Penn State, I also learned how to manage a research group, which helps me a lot to manage my research group. Another person I want to mention is Dr. Patrick Minnis who was my advisor when I worked at NASA Langley in 1996. In last 20 years, I have received numerous suggestions and advice from Pat in writing papers, grants etc.

Since my goal is to become a professor and I had to leave NASA Langley. Before I left, I asked him when I can be success, he said: make yourself valuable. His words always motivate me to work hard.

Q: How are you interacting with Chinese-speaking scientists in Asia?
Dong: Last decade, I have had many interactions with many scientists in China through conferences, field campaigns, summer courses, papers writing and hosting Chinese visiting scholars/students. About half of my graduate students are Chinese. I also interacted with Japanese and Korea Scientists and co-hosted the AOGS meetings.

Q: What are your perspectives for future direction in our field?
Dong: It may be a big topic for me. However, I personally think we should combine different fields to tackle important issues, for example combining ground-based, satellite remote sensing and modeling efforts. This is also my group's research direction since 2006 when I received the first NASA MAP funding. Another direction in our field should be investigating the earth observing system from interdisciplinary studies.

Q: What are your major advices to young scientists in our field?
Dong: "Never give up" is a famous saying of 许三多 in a Chinese movie "士兵突击". It is also a key for success. Do research step by step and eventually you will succeed.

Supporting Chinese American candidates in AGU Election

the AGU election is open online now until **Sep 27, 2016, 11:59 pm** EST. COAA would like to draw your attention to the Chinese American candidates running for leadership position in current AGU election. Hope you would be willing to consider letting your voice be heard in these elections.

This year, we have Prof. Xiaohong Liu for Secretary of Composition, Chemistry, Aerosols and Clouds in Atmospheric Science of AGU. COAA strongly supports the Chinese American candidates in the upcoming AGU election. Any of your kind support to their endeavors are sincerely appreciated. Also, please encourage your colleagues and friends to support these candidates. We firmly believe that, if we work together and support each other, Chinese Americans will play more important roles in the oceanic and atmospheric areas.

The following are the bio and election page of each candidate:
https://elections.agu.org/elections/xiaohong-liu/

Following is the invited spotlight column of Dr. Liu.

COAA Spotlight: Dr. Xiaohong Liu

Prof. Xiaohong Liu is currently a professor at the Department of Atmospheric Science, University of Wyoming. He is the Endowed "Wyoming Excellence Chair" in Climate Science division. **Dr. Lilu** was a senior scientist at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) from 2006 to 2013. He co-chaired the NCAR Community Earth System Model (CESM) Chemistry-Climate Working Group, and is a core member of the development team of the Community Atmosphere Model, the atmosphere component of the CESM. **Prof. Liu** conducts research in fields of aerosol modeling and aerosol-cloud interactions, especially on cold cirrus and mixed-phase clouds. He has received several awards and honors, including "Highly Cited Researcher" in 2014 and 2015 by Thomson-Reuters, *World Meteorology Organization Young Scientist Award* in 2001, *100-Talent Plan* of Chinese Academy of Science in 1997-1999, and *Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellow* in 1996-1997. He has published ~140 referred articles and is an editor of the journal "Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics".

In this year's AGU election, **Prof. Liu** is a candidate of Secretary of Composition, Chemistry, Aerosols and Clouds in Atmospheric Science. It is our honor to have an interview with Dr. Liu to share his success and inspire us young scientists.

Q: How did you decide to study atmospheric/ocean science?

Liu: I studied the atmospheric science by accident. My first choice was a major in Physics (one of the most popular subjects at that time in earlier 80's). An admission teacher from Nanjing University visited my high school and recommended me to choose atmospheric physics major. To my surprise, when I enrolled in the fall, I found this major was in the meteorology department. Having saying that, however, if I could go back to more than 30 years ago, I would still make the same choice. I feel that I am lucky to have the atmospheric science as my major which I now like very much.

Q: Which accomplishments are you most proud of in your professional life, including your group achievements?

Liu: I would say, that I don't have a lot of accomplishments to be proud of, and many Chinese American scientists have made more accomplishments. If I would really be asked to say something about this, I would say that I am lucky enough to be part of the NCAR Community Earth System Model (CESM) development team in the past 10 years. I see that my schemes of atmospheric aerosols and aerosol-cloud interactions have been incorporated into the CESM model, which has been used by many scientists in various climate related studies globally, such as climate change/climate projection, drought/flooding, heat wave, wildfire impacts, and air pollutions.

Q: Who influenced you the most in your professional life and why?
Liu: I would name several respectful persons who have given me the most influences in my career, starting from the latest. I would first mention Dr. Steve Ghan at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). He was my mentor when I joined PNNL ten years ago. He provided me lots of helps, some I knew and some I didn't even know. I think that PNNL (national laboratories in general) is a great place to develop my career. I really benefited from the teamwork and learned a lot from my colleagues there. Another person who influenced me a lot is Dr. Joyce Penner at the University of Michigan, where I spent six years studying. I learned from her the most important attribute of accomplishing something: hard-working, dedication, persistence, and never give up.

Q: How are you interacting with Chinese-speaking scientists in Asia?
Liu: There are a lot of smart scientists in China. With the tremendous increase in financial resources invested by the Chinese government, the quality of the research in China has been significantly improved. So, I would think that the academic exchanges with Chinese scholars/scientists are two-way interactions, and we, the Chinese American scientists, have also been benefiting from the collaborations with them.

Every summer, I have spent a month to two in Chinese institutions. I gave lectures in summer schools in the past two years and also hosted visiting Chinese students and postdocs to my institutions. I am very glad to see that many of them are doing very well after they returned to China and they treasured the experience of visiting my group.

Q: What are your perspectives for future direction in our field?
Liu: I think climate science (climate physics, climate dynamics), and clouds will continue to be active areas in my field.

Q: What are your major advices to young scientists in our field?
Liu: Like what I mentioned above, if you want to accomplish something in your field, never give up. Work hard plus some lucks you will reach your goal. From my own personal experience, I received my academic training (B.S., M.S. and Ph.D.) in China. After I worked at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences for many years, I decided to go to US for a new life. But I had to start from the beginning and scratch at that time when I arrived in US. Nowadays young scientists usually have much better environment than what we faced. I believe that they will have the potential to accomplish more.

Call for nomination/volunteer of COAA Spotlight

"COAA Spotlight" is a column featuring highly successful Chinese scholars and their groups working in the atmospheric, oceanographic or land sciences. This column is designed to share successful senior scientists' insights and experiences with the COAA members and friends (especially for early-career scientists or students). We now call for the nomination/volunteer for the COAA newsletter to be released in December 2016. You are more than welcome to inform us if you want to be interviewed, or nominate your candidate. Although scientists working aboard with international recognitions will be considered with higher priority, scientists from mainland China, Taiwan, Hongkong, and Macau are also highly encouraged to participate.

Call for Papers to Special Issue

- **Advances in Atmospheric Sciences**
  Special Issue: Aerosols, Clouds, Radiation, Precipitation, and Their Interactions

Scope:
This special issue solicits observational and modeling studies on aerosols, clouds, precipitation, radiation, and their interactions. Presentations using an integrated analysis of observations (long-term surface and satellite observations, as well as aircraft in situ measurements), and modeling efforts (CRM/SCM/GCM/NWP), that address the interactions among these processes and the climate feedbacks through the effects of aerosols and clouds on radiation and precipitation, are particularly encouraged.

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Important dates:
Submission open: **15 November, 2016** Submission deadline: **15 March, 2017** Estimated publication: Fall 2017
Submission URL: https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/aasiap
Please select: "Special issue: Cloud" when you come to "Submission Type".
Please refer to the Author Guide for an MS Word template, Endnote reference style, and more detailed style instructions.
Advances in Atmospheric Sciences (AAS) is an international journal on the dynamics, physics, and chemistry of the atmosphere and oceans. It covers the latest achievements and developments in the atmospheric sciences, including marine meteorology and geophysics, as well as the theoretical and applied areas of these disciplines.

- **Advances in Atmospheric Sciences**
  Special Issue: Impact of a Rapidly Changing Arctic on Eurasian Climate and Weather

Scope:
The Arctic climate system has experienced many drastic changes during recent decades, such as its average surface air temperature increasing at around twice the global average rate, and a large decline in sea ice cover. At the same time, an increase in frequency of climate and weather extreme occurrences has also been observed. It has therefore been hypothesized that changes in mid-latitude atmospheric circulation and weather patterns may be attributable to Arctic climate change. Pronounced scientific controversy in testing this hypothesis, along with important socio-

economic implications of a possible Arctic-Eurasia climate linkage, makes this one of the most timely and attractive scientific topics in climate research.

This special issue will showcase recent progresses in our understanding of the coupling between Arctic climate change and Eurasian mid-latitude climate and weather, including extremes. The compilation of the research papers in this special issue is expected to fill key scientific gaps and hence contribute to a more thorough understanding of the problem. Submissions in, but not limited to, the following research areas, are invited:

-Observational and statistical evidence of changes in Eurasian weather and climate, as well as occurrence of extremes, in conjunction with changes in Arctic climate;
-Detection and attribution of linkages between Arctic climate change and Eurasian midlatitude climate and weather based on observations and numerical model experiments;
-Evaluation of uncertainties and their potential impacts on Arctic-Eurasia linkages arising from the use of relatively short observational records and caused by model deficiencies.

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Important dates:
Manuscript submission deadline: **October 30, 2016**.
Estimated publication time: Late summer or early fall 2017.
Submission URL: https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/aasiap
Please select: "Special issue: Arctic"
Please refer to the Author Guide for an MS Word template, Endnote reference style, and more detailed style instructions.

Novel Narrative Storm in South China Sea (南海風雲)

Antony Liu, a former President of COAA (1996-1998), retired from NASA/GSFC published a novel book about the South China Sea dispute **Storm in South China Sea (南海風雲)**.

This science fiction novel is based on the critical issues and events encountered in the South East Asia, especially in the South China Sea (SCS). The author is a fan of Science Fiction, and as a well-trained scientist, has specialized knowledge in strategy planning and military analysis.

The story line starts at Hardy Barrack, US military base in Tokyo, and the 15 Chapters go back and forth, covering different times and places. The first part begins in Beijing and involves the disputed islands/reefs issues, then to the Singapore /Malaysia Airline mystery disappearing in SCS. The conspiracy rumors raise a series of searches for evidence by local pirates, Taiwan's "super submarine" and US marine forces. The crash of Vietnam's submarine by huge internal waves creates more conflicts between Vietnam and Taiwan, and which leads to the final showdown at the Taiping Island.

The second part shifts from SCS back to Beijing and Taipei. Due to the independence movement in the new Taiwan government, a conspiracy theory in China has been developing to takeover Taiwan by sudden-attack during the typhoon passage of island. By providing misleading weather station data in China, meteorological warfare can be deadly and invasion forces can efficiently accomplish an attack in three days.

However, various counter-measure and miscalculation may help to turn the tide. Meanwhile, across the strait, there are many issues and mutual benefits to be considered. How to resolve the crisis to result in a win-win situation will depend on the intelligence of the leaders. The author (Dr. Antony Liu) uses his experience served in NASA and the Office of Naval Research Global in Tokyo to provide the urgent sense of worrisome conflict. Although this is a novel, the logic behind the story is real and relevant. Hopefully, it will keep the readers' attention and interest. This novel has recently been published in Taiwan (http://www.books.com.tw).