

Integrating Airborne DWL and PBL Models in Real Time

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WGSBLW
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Overview

- The Twin Otter Doppler Wind Lidar (TODWL)
 - Current plans for Monterey, CA
 - Towed platform
 - Coastal long flight legs
 - WindSat & QuickScat underflights
 - Prospecting for UAV atmospheric advantages
- Review of 2003 model/TODWL profile comparisons
- Recent start for Army sponsored realtime DWL/model validation and initialization

Airborne Doppler Wind Lidar

Aircraft Platform



NPS CIRPAS Twin Otter

Naval Postgraduate School

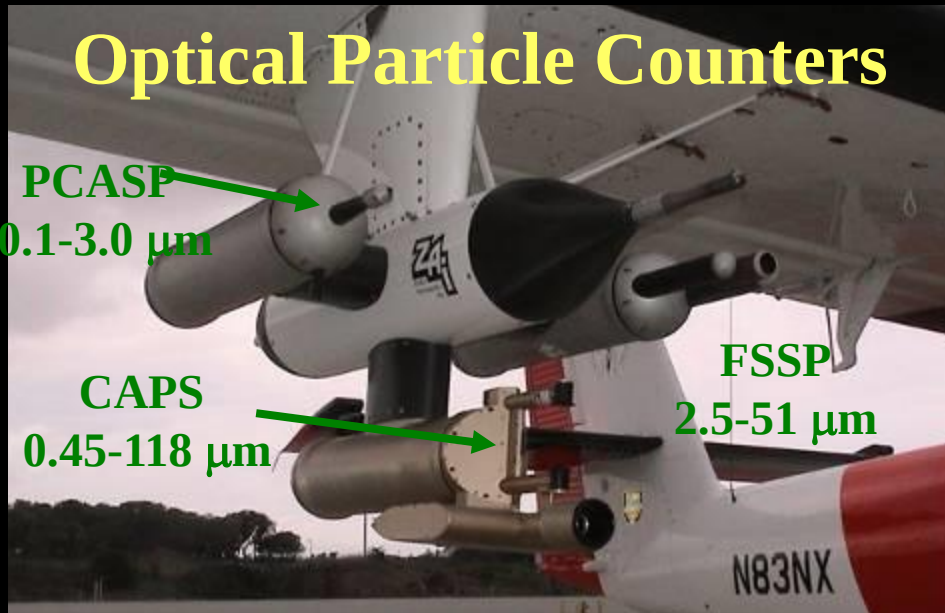
Center for Interdisciplinary Remotely-piloted Aircraft
Studies

Optical Particle Counters

PCASP
0.1-3.0 μm

CAPS
0.45-118 μm

FSSP
2.5-51 μm



TODWL Instrument

2.0125 μm , coherent detection

2 mJ, 330 nsec (FWHM), 500 Hz

10 cm telescope

two axis scanner, $\pm 30^\circ$ & $\pm 120^\circ$ deg, side door mount

Weight: 425lb Power: 1.5KW

~7-10% total system efficiency

TODWL Scanner



TODWL Characteristics

Wavelength (microns)	2.05 (eyesafe)
Energy per pulse (mJ)	2-3
Pulse repetition frequency (Hz)	500
Scanner	2 axis (+- 120; +- 30)
Range resolution (meters)	50-100
LOS measurement accuracy (m/s)	< .05 per single shot w/ground calibration
Wind component accuracy (m/s)	u,v,w < .1 m/s nominal using a 30 degree VAD and LADSA
Aerosol backscatter threshold sensitivity	Range dependent: $\sim 10^{-8}$ m sr ⁻¹ at 10km
Nominal range to insensitivity (km)	Aerosol dependent: nominal 15-20 km in PBL and 2-5 km above PBL

The Twin Otter Aircraft

- Navy Twin Otter operated by CIRPAS out of Marina, CA
- Unpressurized (~ 10 ft normal operations)
- Cruise speeds 100 - 140 kts
- Equipped with:
 - GPS/INS
 - Dropsonde
 - aerosol probes
 - temperature, water vapor, turbulence sensors

Smart Towed Platform



Zivko Aeronautics and CIRPAS

Near term flight plans

- Support Towed Platform experiments
- IPO/NESDIS(OSD) funded experiments
 - Unde flights of WindSat and QuickScat
 - Long baseline profiles for assimilation into NCEP models
- SkyWalker exploratory flights: Prospecting for UAV atmospheric advantages (next paper)

March 2003 profile set

Summary of Observation Comparisons

- The TODWL soundings have been processed to obtain accuracies of $<.10$ m/s in each component (u,v,w).
- Comparisons with other sounders must be interpreted with caution since integration times and sample volumes are different.
- Comparisons with model predictions suggest a significant effort is needed to understand the differences.

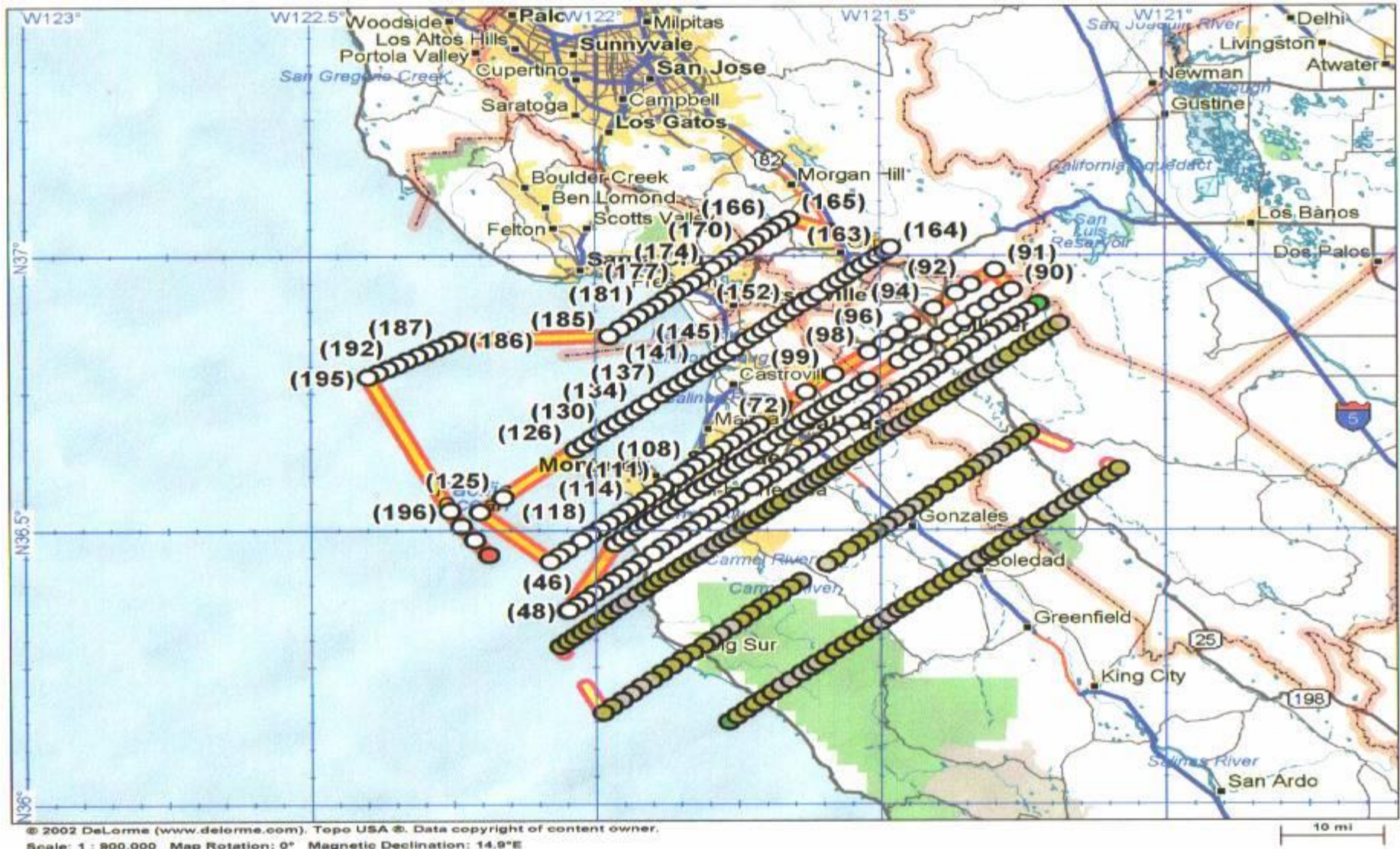
MM5 Model Validation

- Working with Nuss and Miller at NPS
- TODWL collected ~3000 profiles over a period of 4 hours with 50 m vertical resolution, ~ 600 m horizontal resolution and ~ .10 m/s accuracy (over cycloid)
- Comparison with 4 km MM5 runs

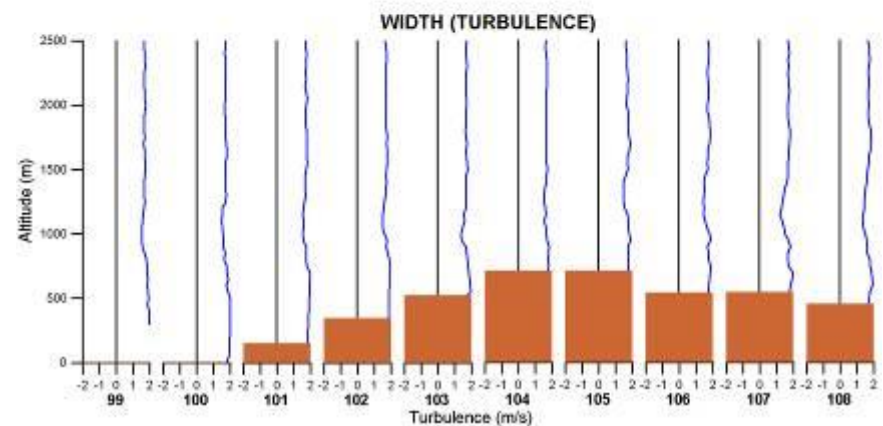
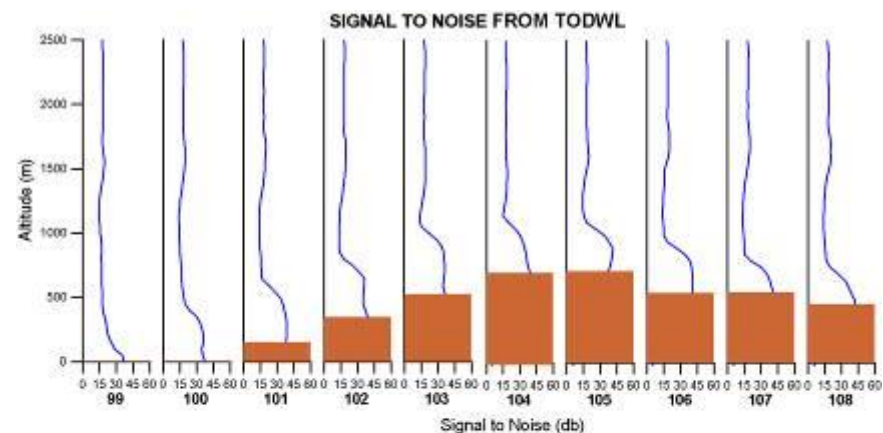
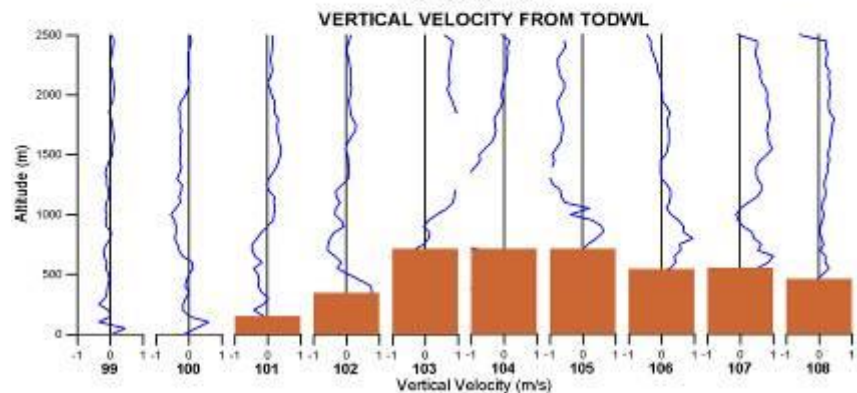
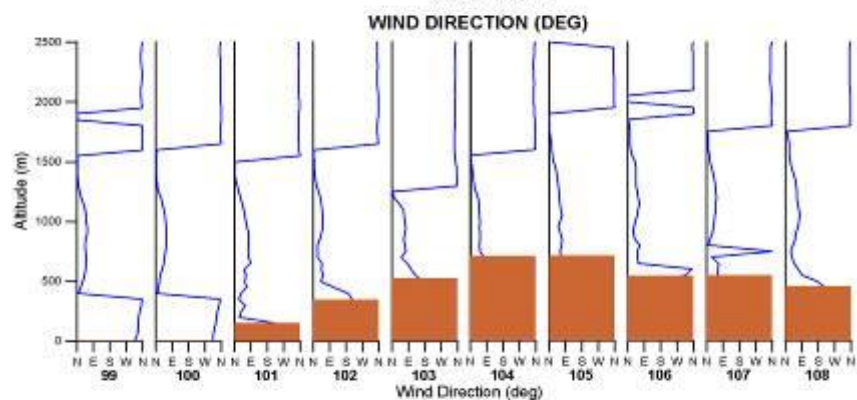
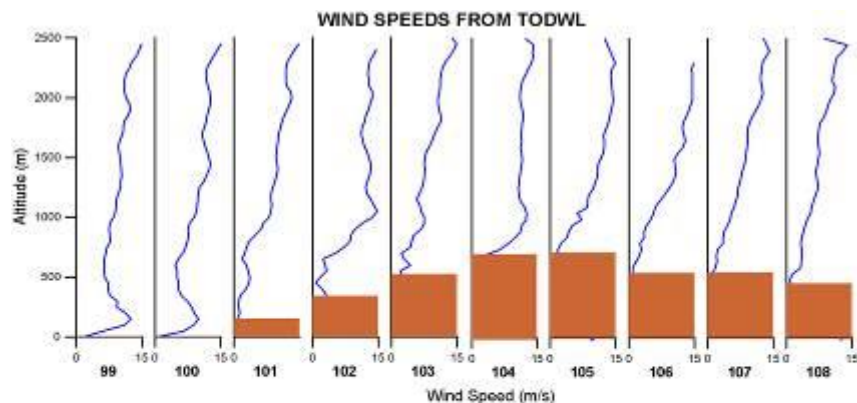
NPS MM5

- Run twice daily at the Naval Postgraduate School
- 30 vertical levels, 12 at or below 850 mb level
- Triple nest (108, 36, and 12 km); 4 km nest special run for this case
- “Warm” start (initial conditions generated blending 12-h MM5 forecast with observations)
- MRF PBL scheme
- <http://www.weather.nps.navy.mil/~dkmiller/MM5>

TODWL Flight Patterns

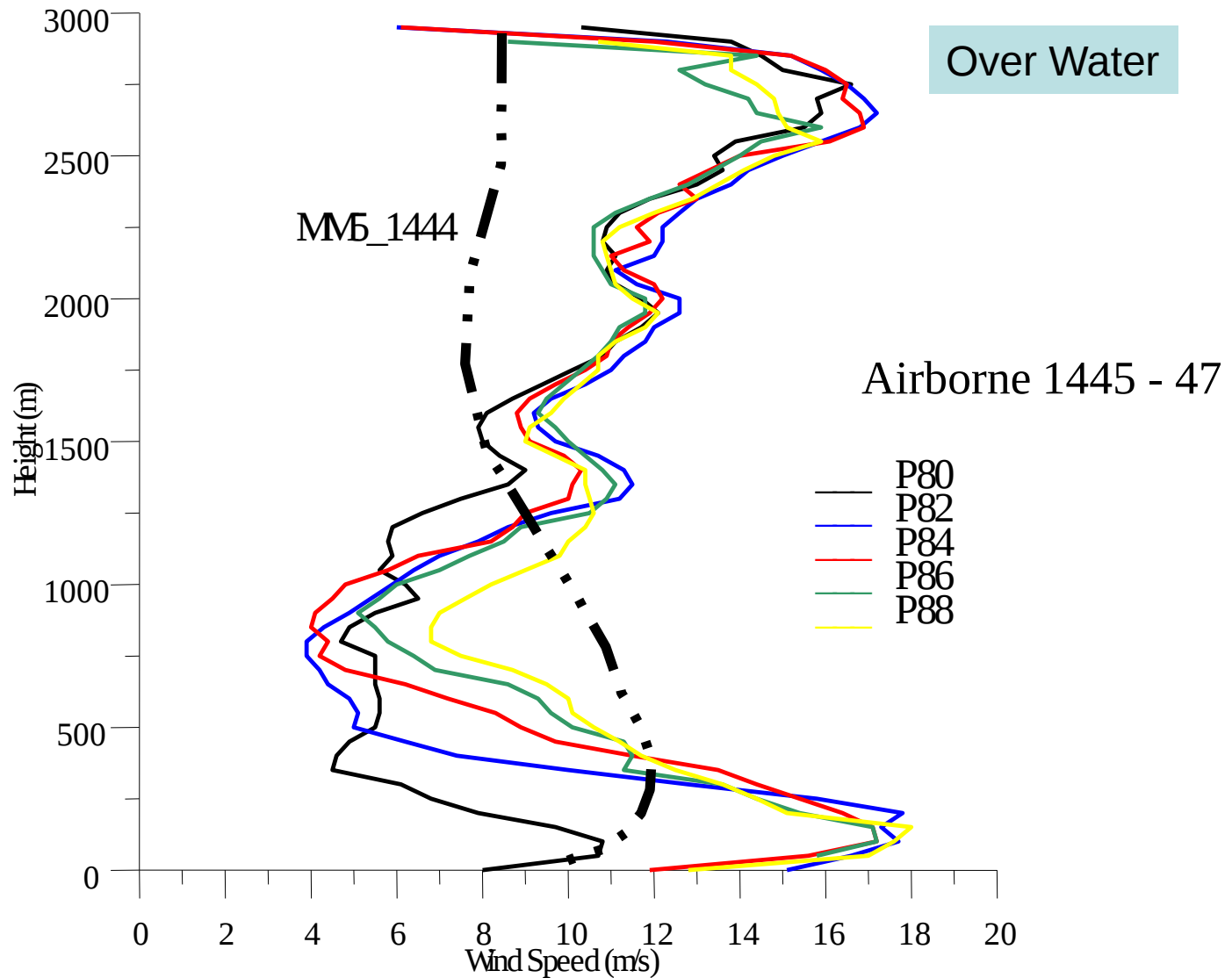


TODWL OBSERVATIONS

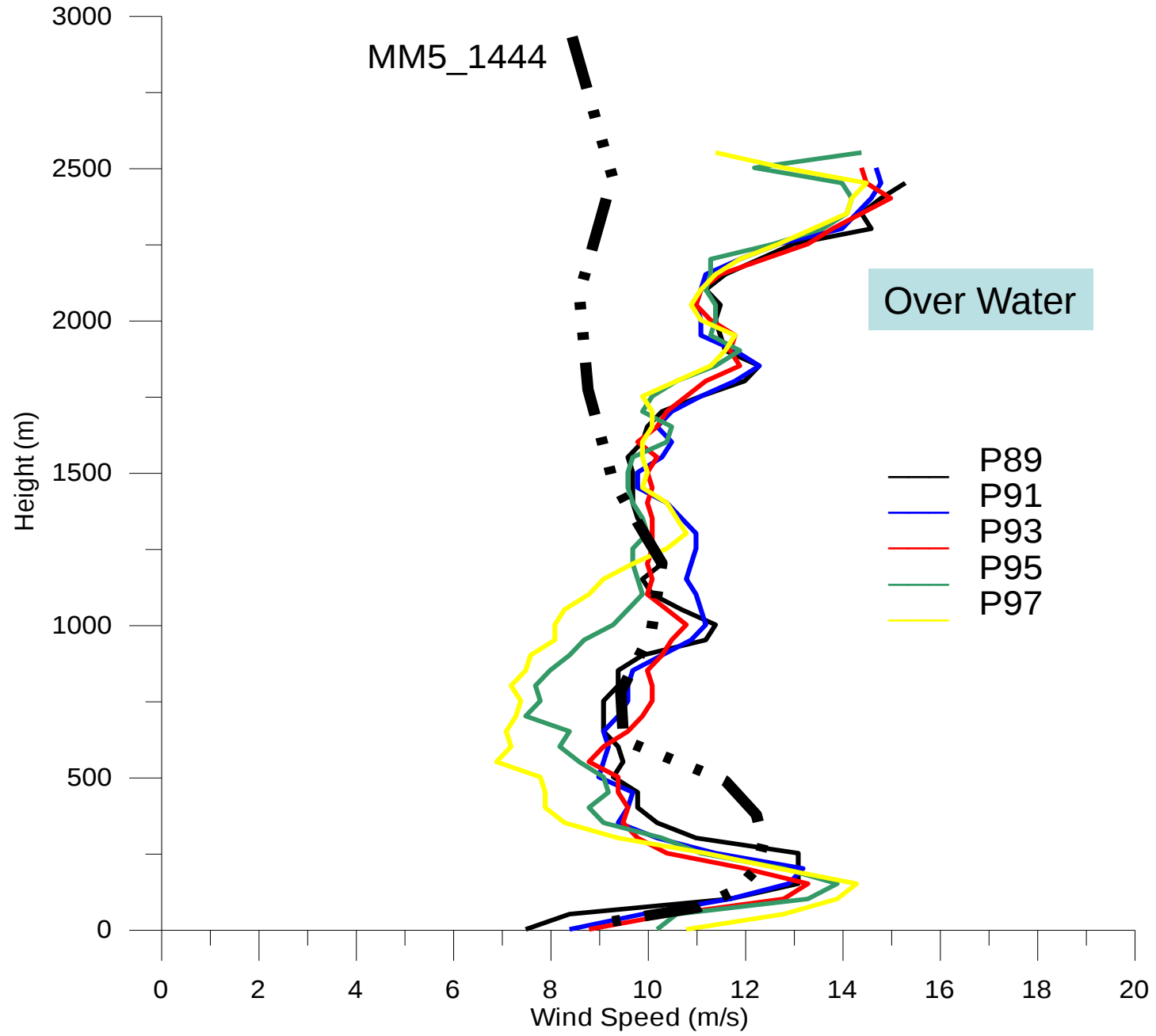


Airborne wind lidar comparisons with MM5 model profiles

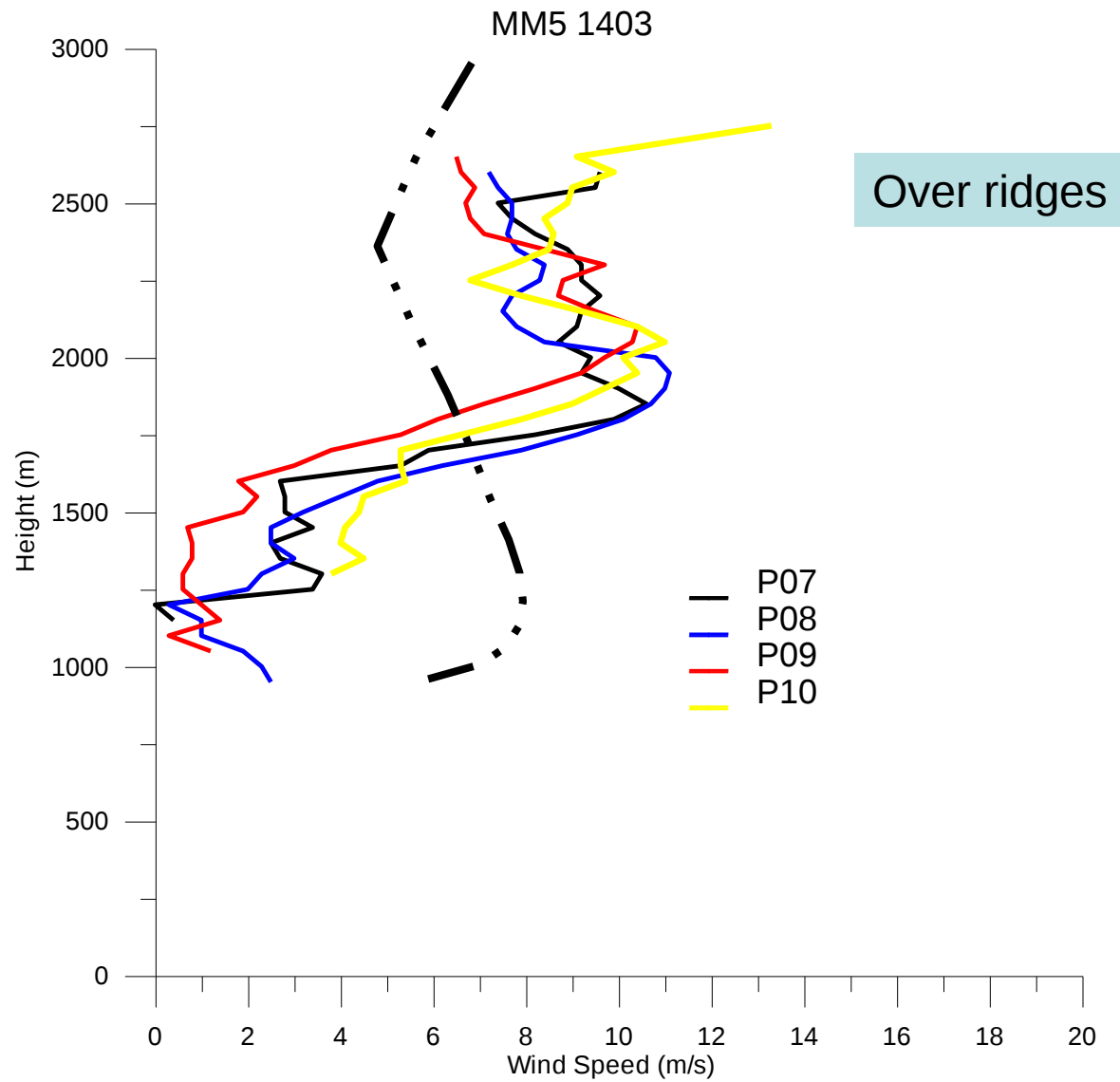
U_to_P88 vs MM5 1444 Profiles



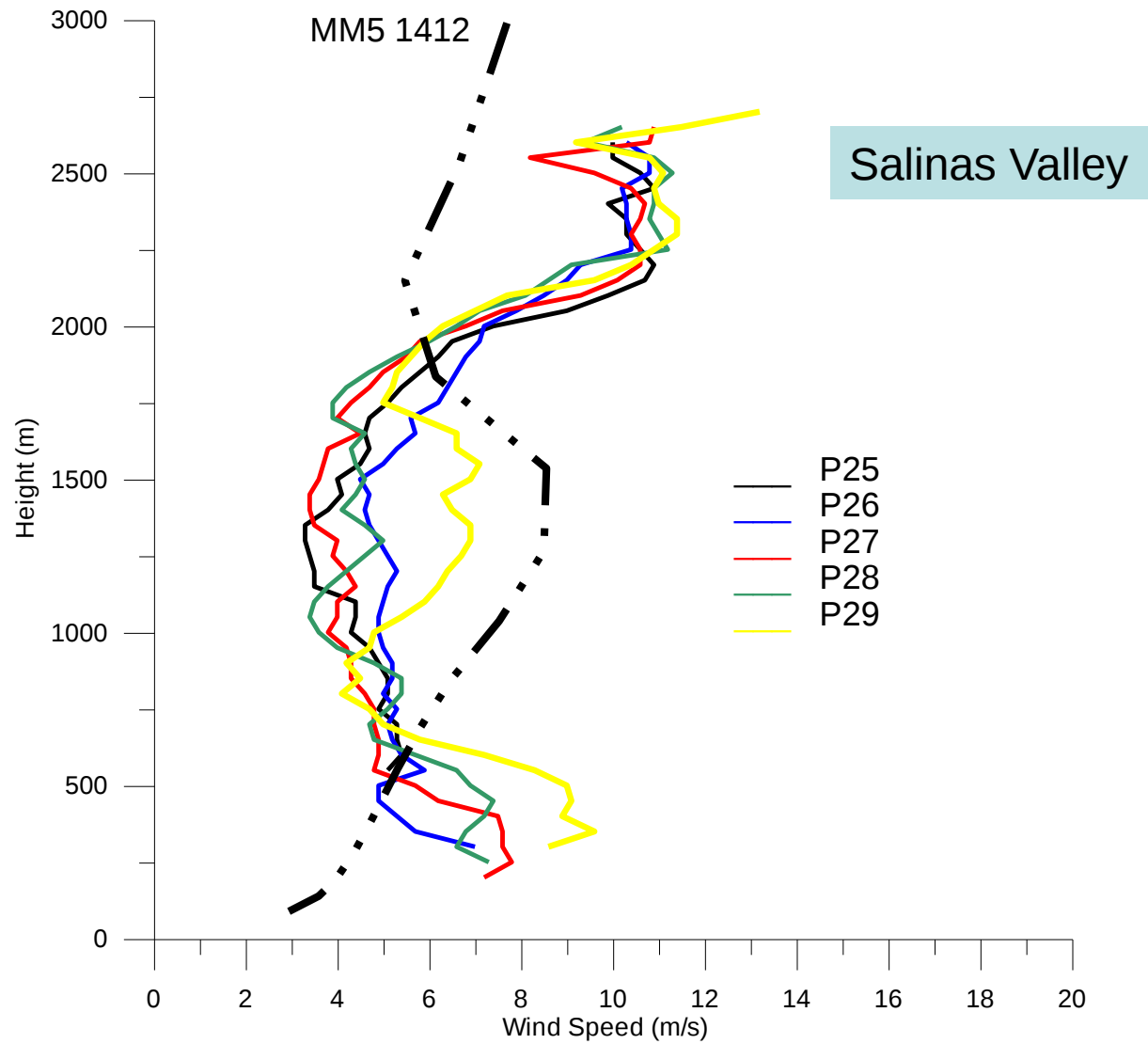
P89_to_P97 vs MM5 1444 Profiles



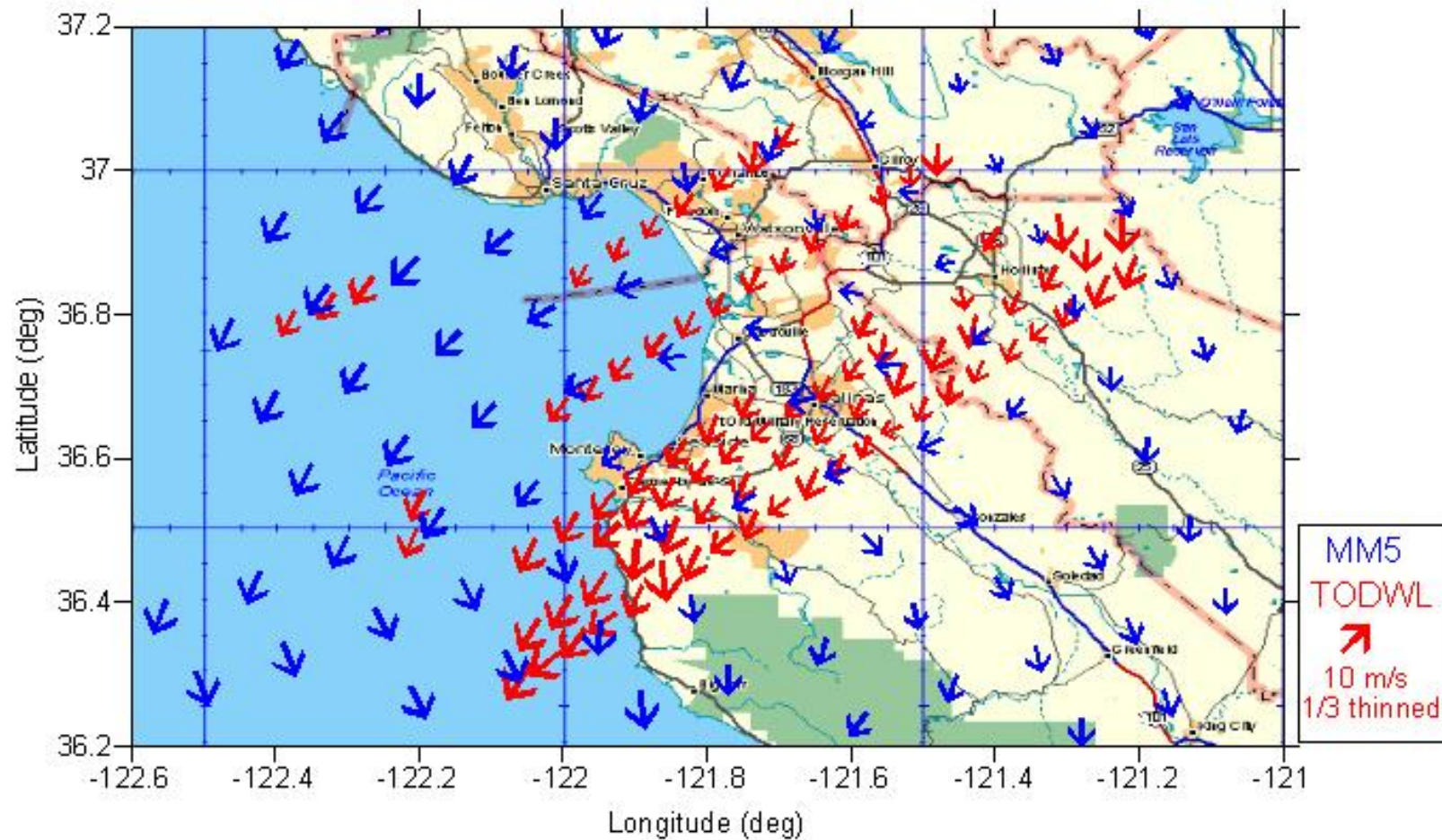
P07_to_P10 vs MM5 1403 Profiles



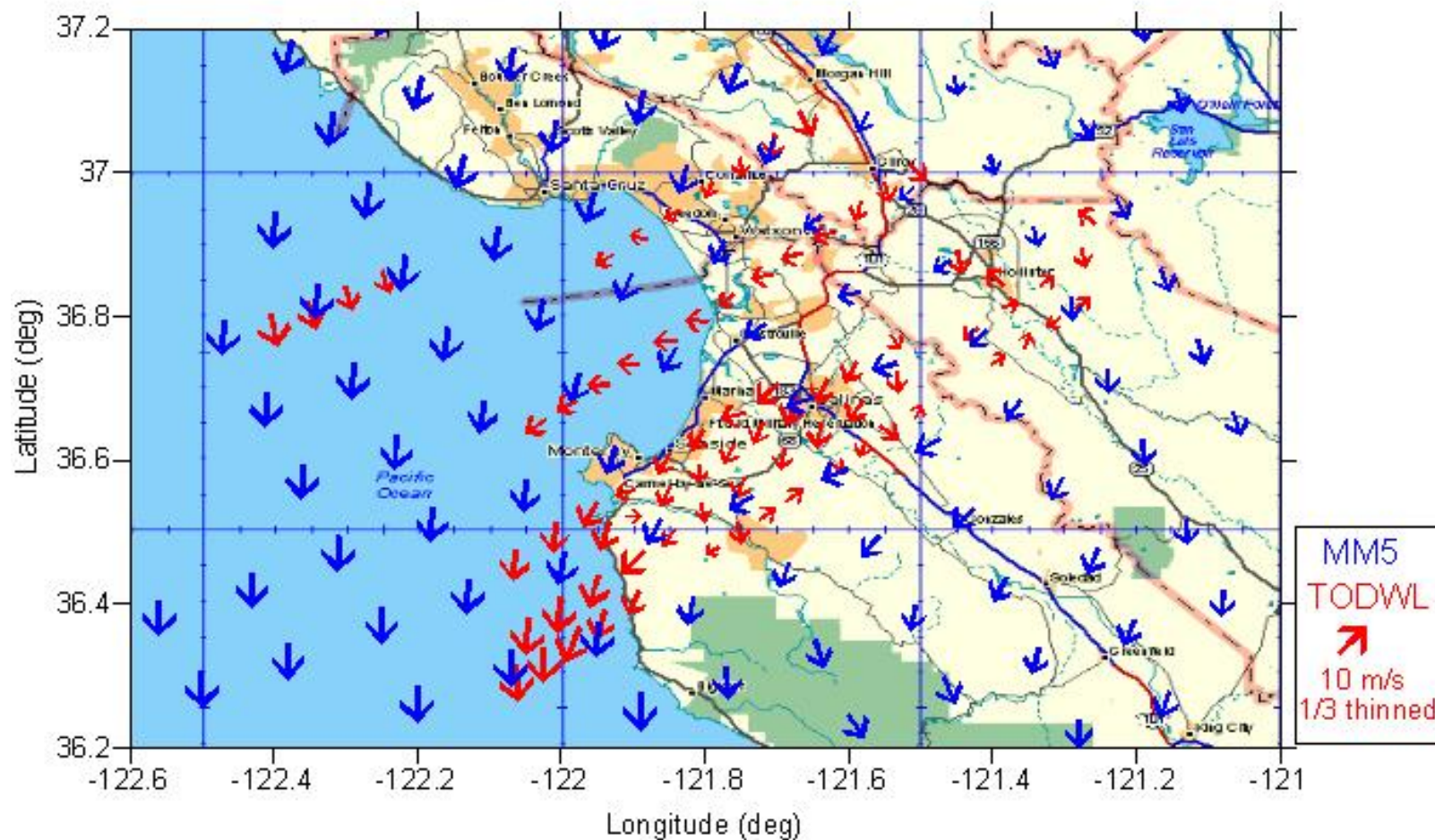
P25_to_P29 vs MM5 1412 Profiles



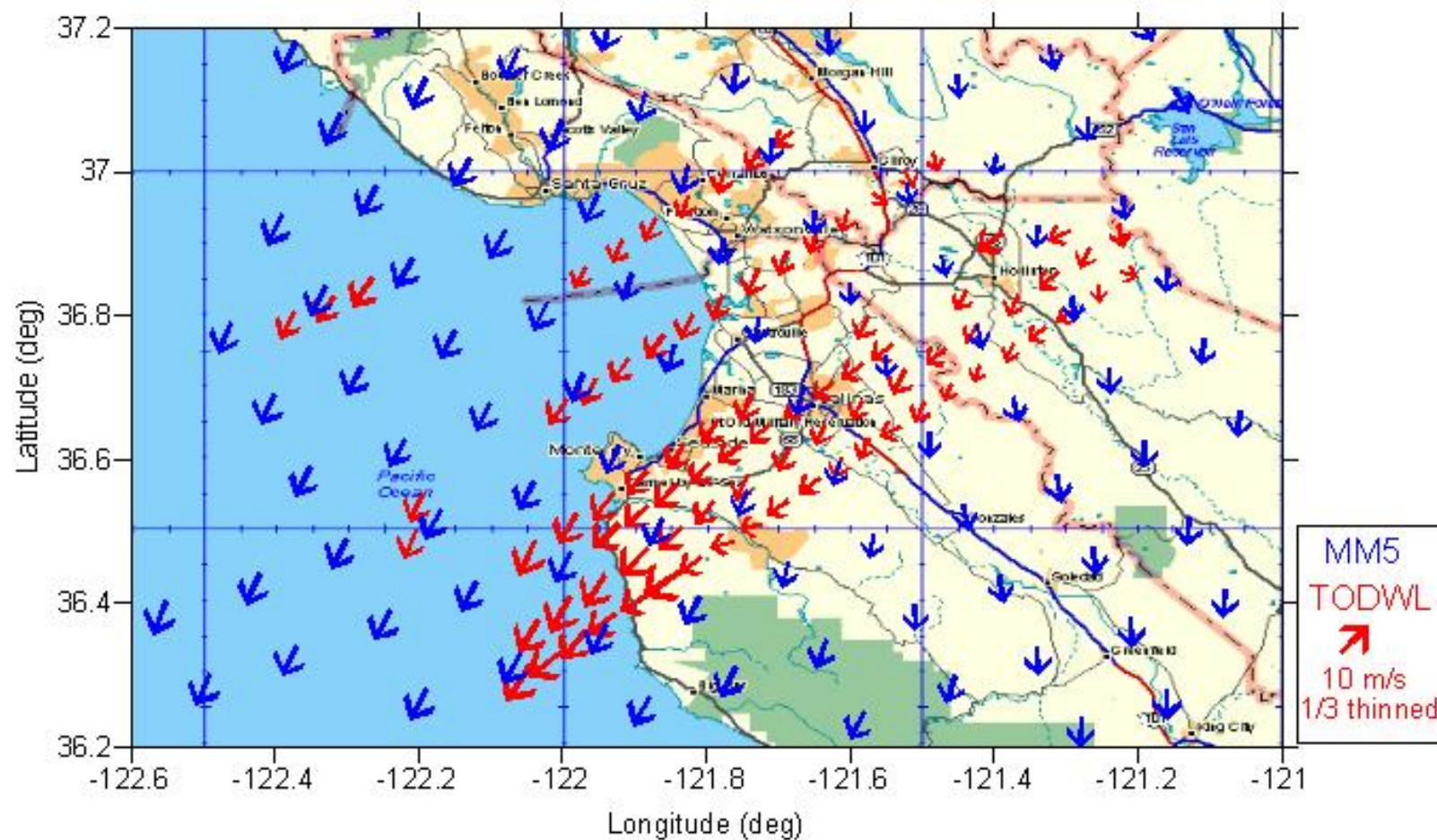
MM5 and TODWL DWL winds at surface



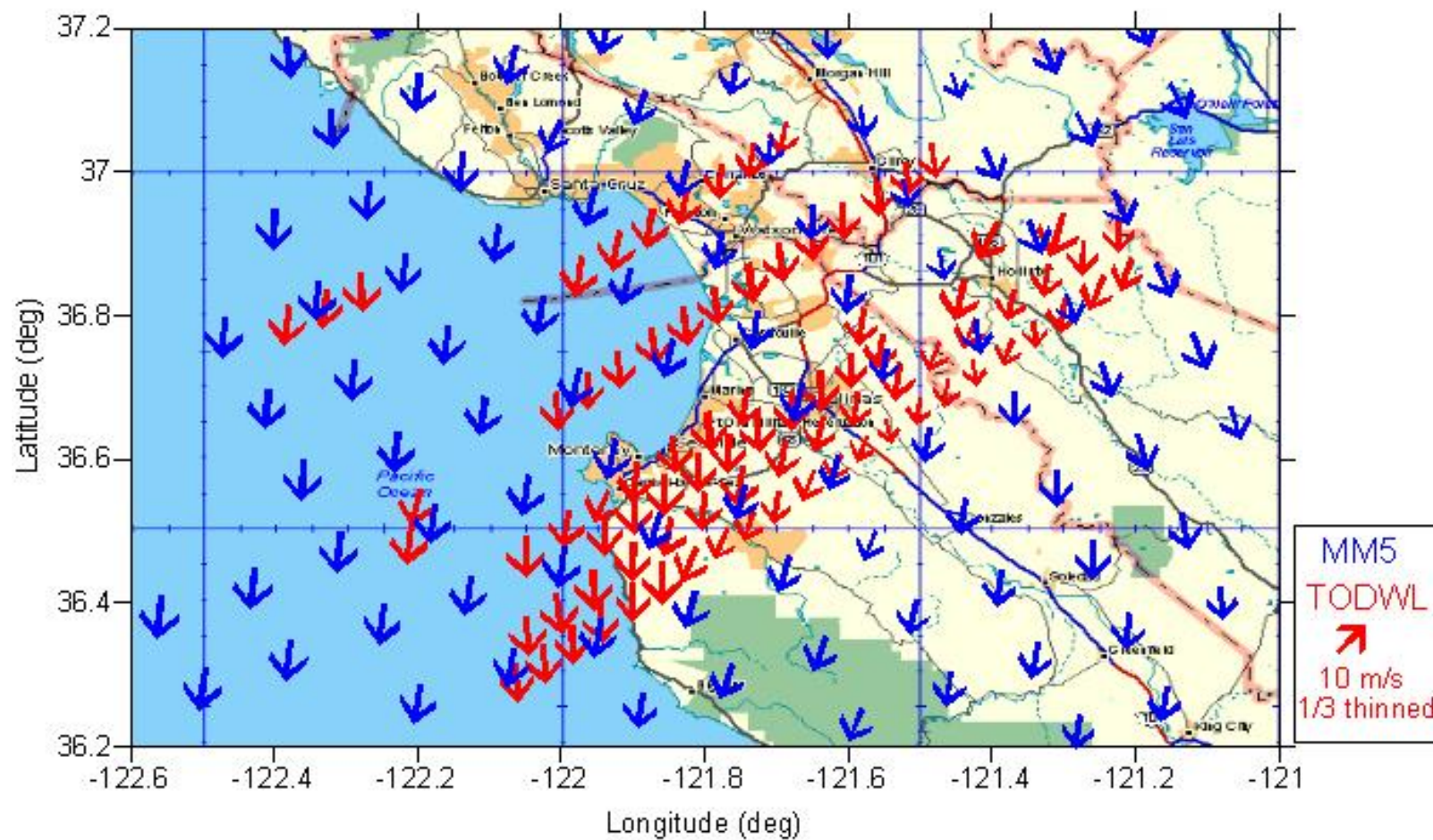
MM5 and TODWL DWL winds at 500 m



MM5 and TODWL DWL winds at 1000 m



MM5 and TODWL DWL winds at 1500 m

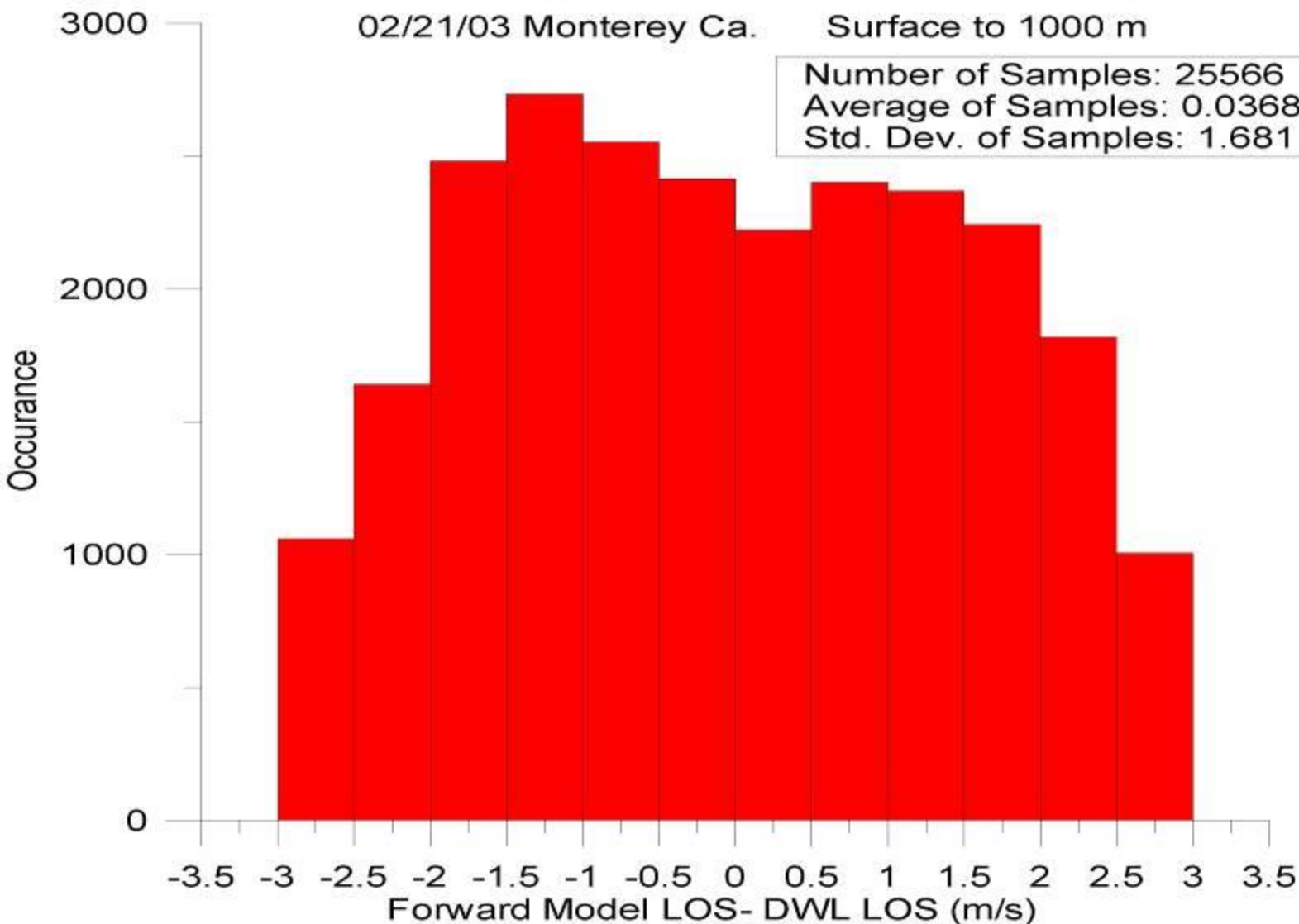


PBL LOS Comparisons between MM5 Forecast and TODWL DWL Winds

02/21/03 Monterey Ca.

Surface to 1000 m

Number of Samples: 25566
Average of Samples: 0.0368
Std. Dev. of Samples: 1.681

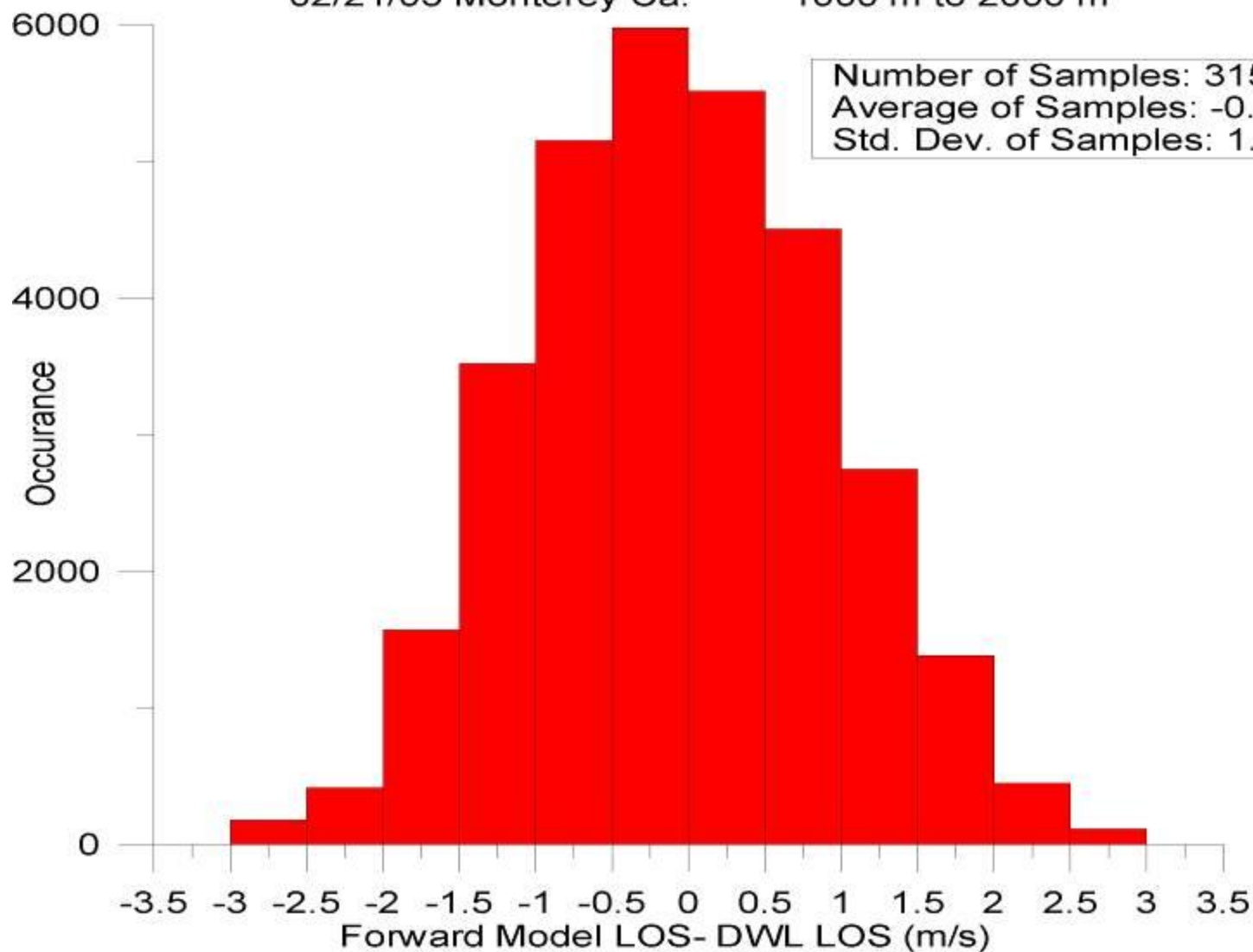


PBL LOS Comparisions between MM5 Forecast and TODWL DWL Winds

02/21/03 Monterey Ca.

1000 m to 2000 m

Number of Samples: 31584
Average of Samples: -0.05985
Std. Dev. of Samples: 1.0028



PHASE II SBIR

- Started in September 2006
- Two year study with Field Program
- Work in concert with a NAVY SBIR effort focused on developing an In-flight Lidar Integrated Mission Management System (I-LIMMS)
 - Real-time 4D visualization of airborne lidar and in-situ data
 - Utilize ADLAATS for mission management

Numerical Models

- Possible models:
 - WRF (WSMR)
 - MM5 (NPS)
 - 3D Wind Model (Wang at ARL)
 - NOAA LAPS (ARL)
- What lidar information is required by model(s)? LOS? U,V profiles?
- Potential for model validation study in April 2007? (3D Wind Model)

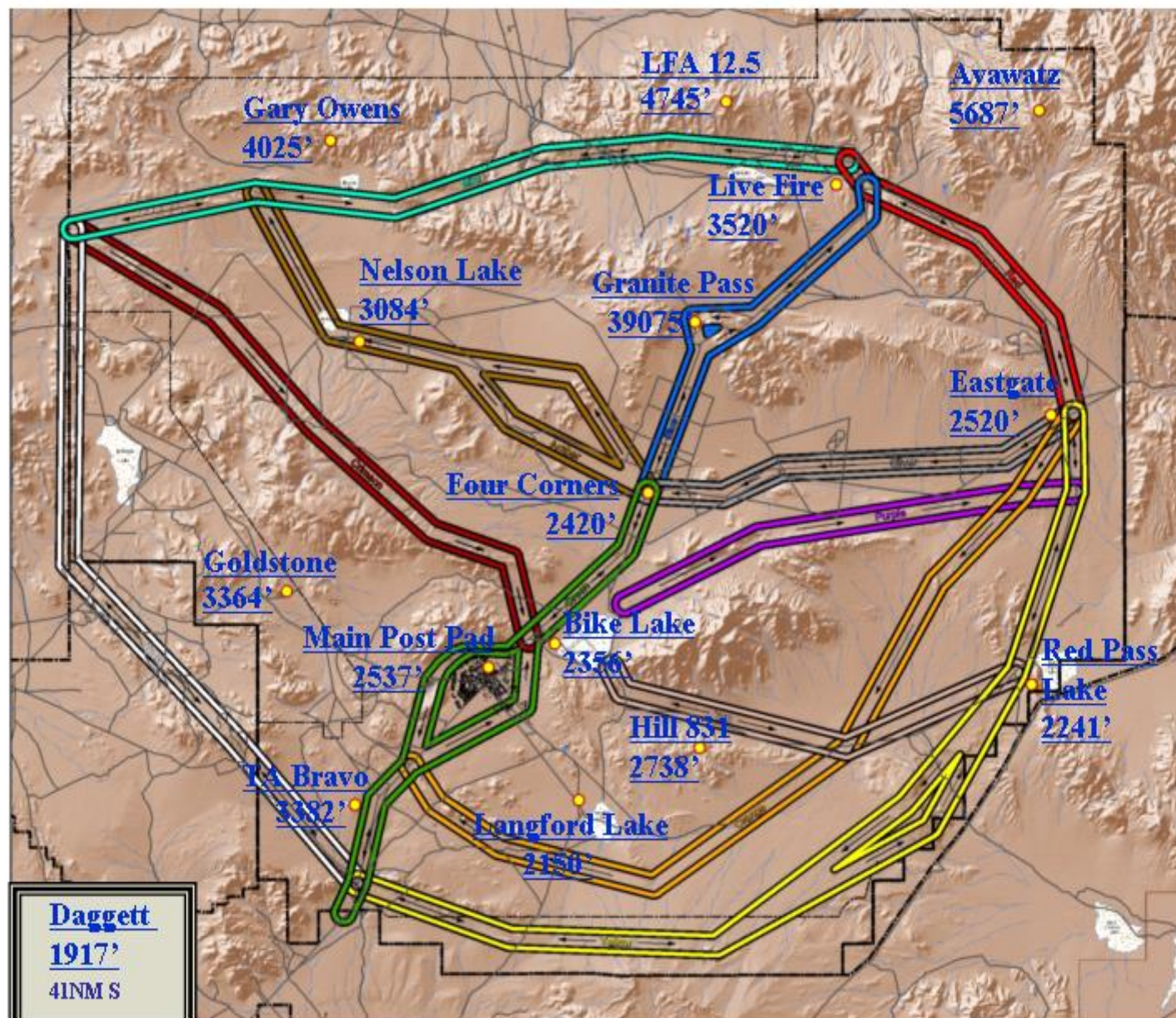
Model Validation/Initialization

- Need guidance from modelers on how to best conduct validation studies and capture known issues of the model:
 - When is agreement sufficient to continue validation mode?
 - Recognize time and space displacement issues
 - Vertical variation in comparison differences

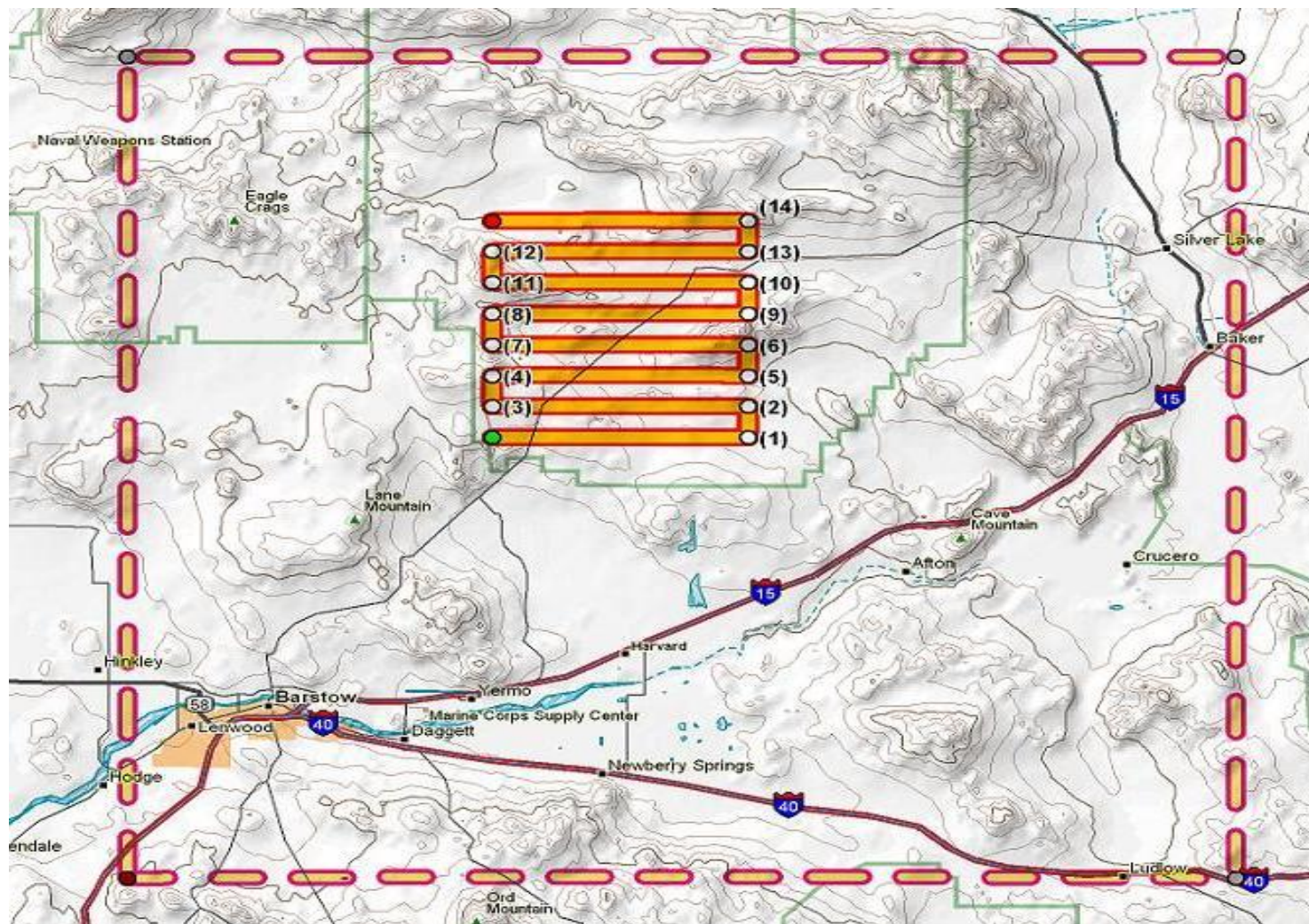
Field Testing

- Use 2003 data to establish baseline validation metrics
- Conduct new flights in April 2007 with modeling support in real time
 - Monterey, CA
- Conduct first demonstration flights for on-board system in Spring 2008
 - Monterey, CA
- Conduct final demonstration in Fall 2008
 - Ft Irwin, CA

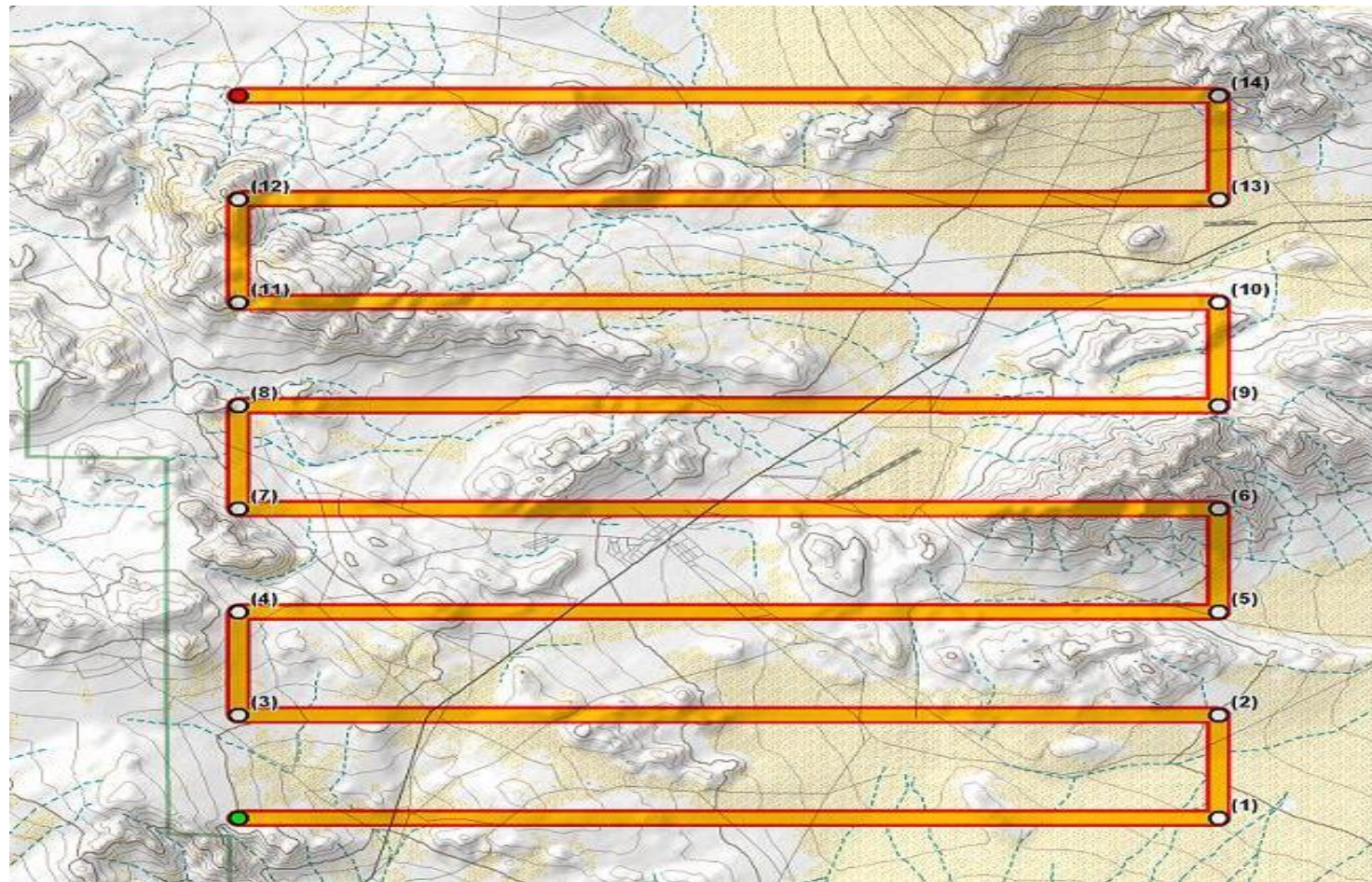
PORTWILLIARD Stations



ADLAATS Potential Flight Patterns



ADLAATS Potential Flight Patterns



ADLAATS Potential Flight Patterns

