

Results from the P3DWL missions during TPARC and TCS08

G.D. Emmitt, S. Greco and C. O'Handley

WG SBLW

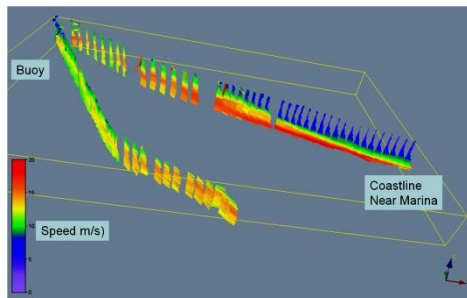
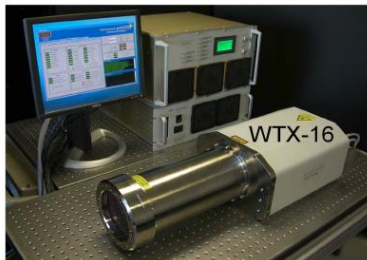
Destin, FL

January 27-30, 2009

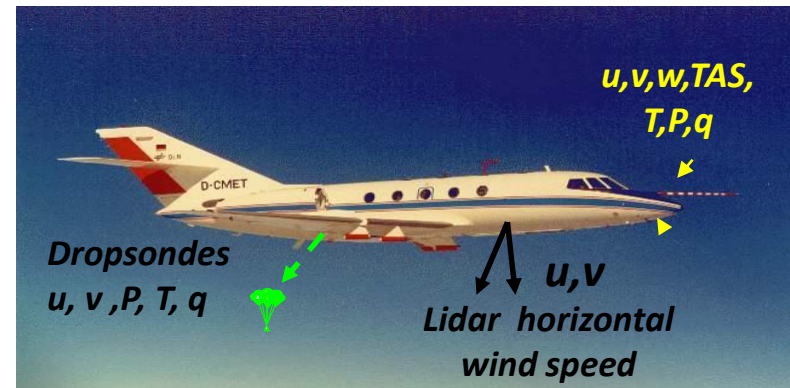
Airborne Doppler Wind Lidars In T-PARC/TCS-08 Experiment

in Western North Pacific Ocean (2008) to investigate tropical cyclone formation, intensification, structure change and satellite validation

- ONR-funded P3DWL (1.6 μm coherent)
- PI is Emmitt (SWA)
- Will co-fly with NCAR's ELDORA and dropsondes
- Wind profiles with 50 m vertical and 1 km horizontal resolution



- Multi-national funded 2 μm DWL on DLR Falcon
- PI is Weissmann (DLR)
- Will fly with dropsondes



Data will be used to investigate impact of improved wind data on numerical forecasts

P3DWL for TPARC/TCS-08



1.6 μm coherent WTX (ARL/LMCT)
10 cm bi-axis scanner (NASA)
P3 and other parts (NRL)
Analyses software (SWA/CIRPAS)



Mission Plan

- Study of tropical cyclogenesis, intensification, transition and weakening
- Based out of Guam (P3)
- Other aircraft include USAF C130 and DLR Falcon
 - P3: dropsondes, ELDORA and P3DWL
 - C130: dropsondes
 - Falcon: dropsondes, DWL, DIAL
- Use ferry flights to collect long curtains of wind soundings to test data impact on NWP.
 - Pax River to West Coast
 - West Coast to Hawaii
 - Hawaii to Guam



Activity Summary

- P3DWL in the field from August 4 to October 8, 2008
- Total data (ground and airborne) = 171 hours
- Flew 18 missions with Tropical Cyclones as target
 - 118 hours of data
- Additional flights:
 - Calibration of other instruments
 - Ferry flights between bases
 - Ferry flights USA – Guam – USA (> 20000 km)

Example of P3DWL observations near a Typhoon

- Tropical cyclone Nuri
- August 16 -17 , 2008 flight
- Flight level ~3000 meters
- Downward scanning for wind profiles (VAD plus nadir dwell)



N17°30'

Nov 12, 2007

Aug 16, 2008

N16°30'

N15°30'

E138°30'

E139°30'

E140°30'

E141°30'

E142°30'

E143°30'

E144°30'

17 Aug 06Z

N14°30'
17 Aug 00Z

16 Aug 18Z

N13°30'

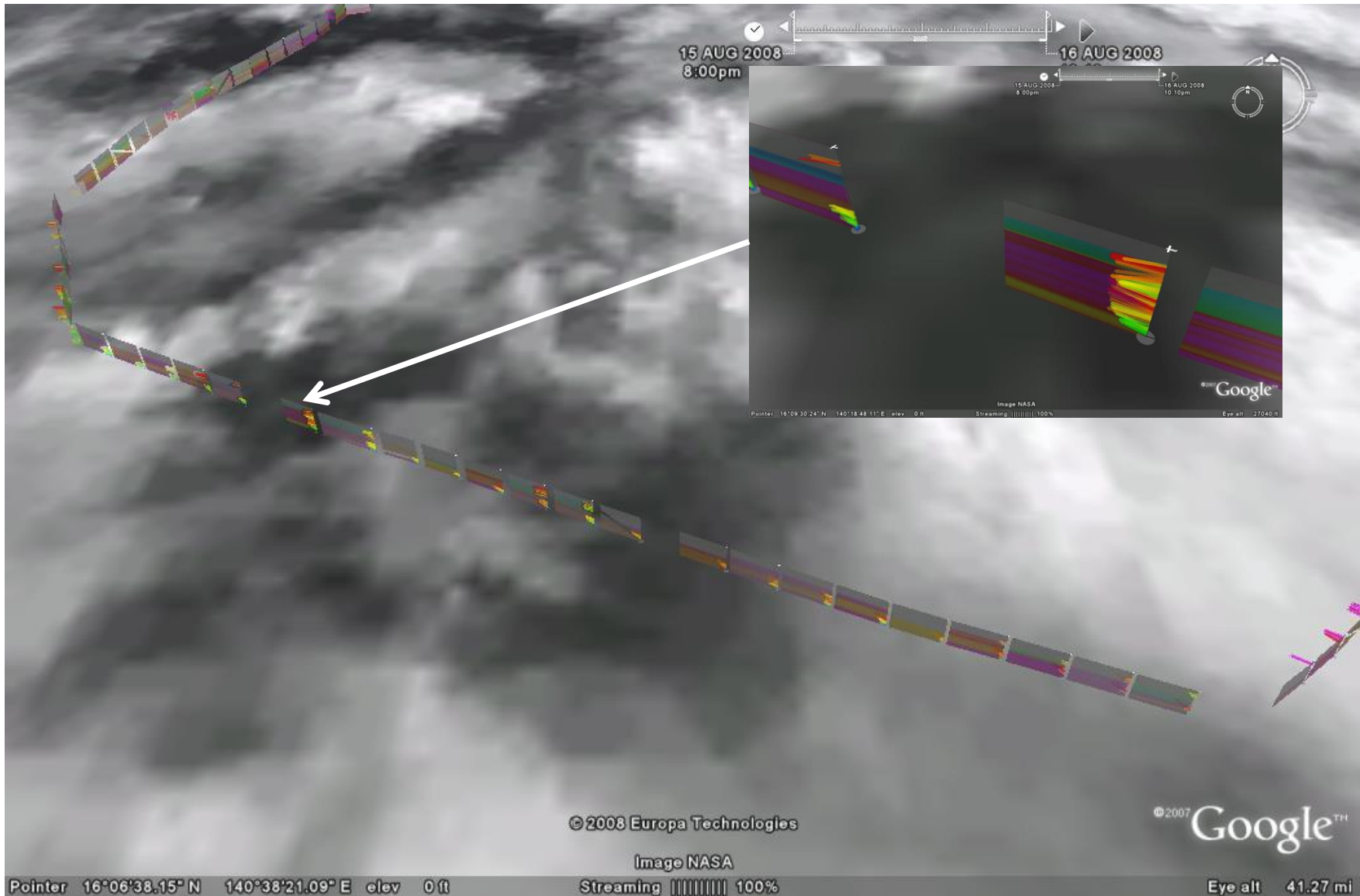
Image NASA
© 2008 Europa Technologies

Google

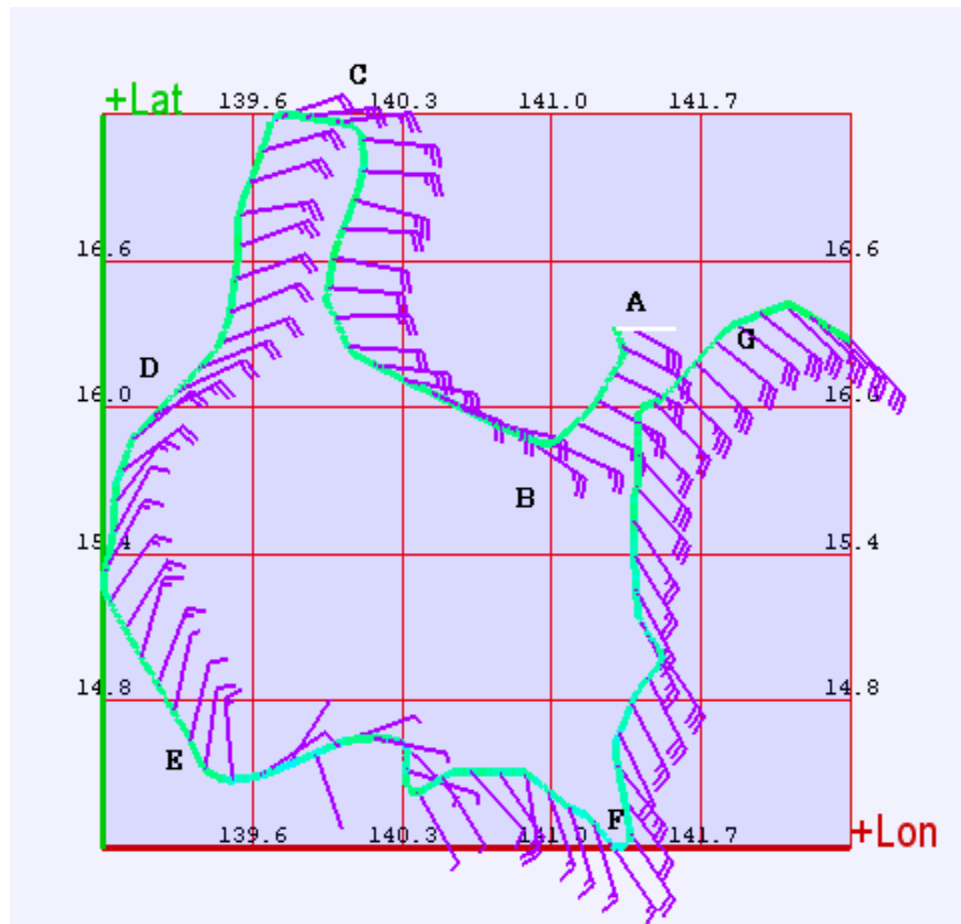
15°11'31.88" N 141°22'18.56" E

elev 0m

Eye alt 612.94 km

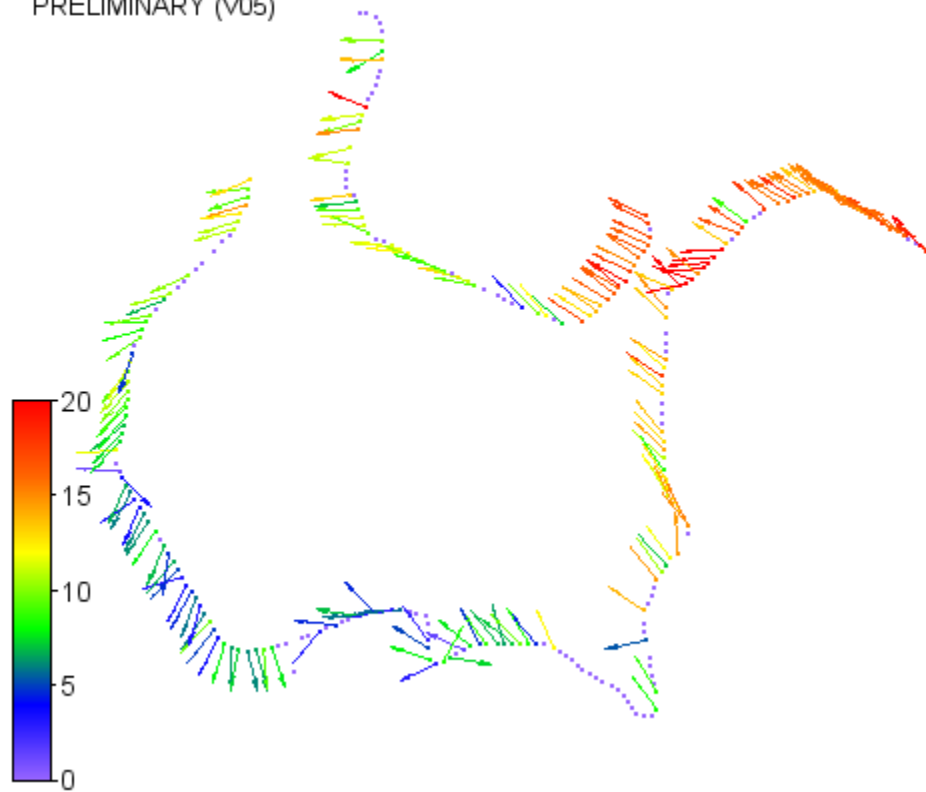


Flight level winds from P3



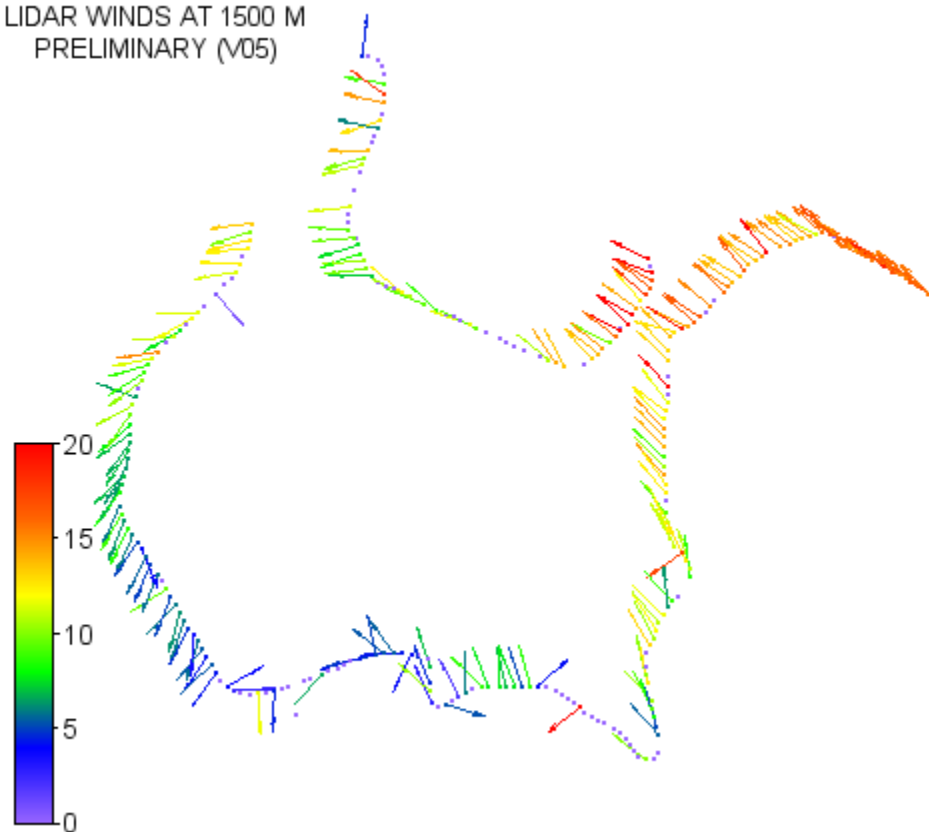
P3DWL winds at 2100 M

AUG 16 - 17 2008
LIDAR WINDS AT 2100 M
PRELIMINARY (V05)



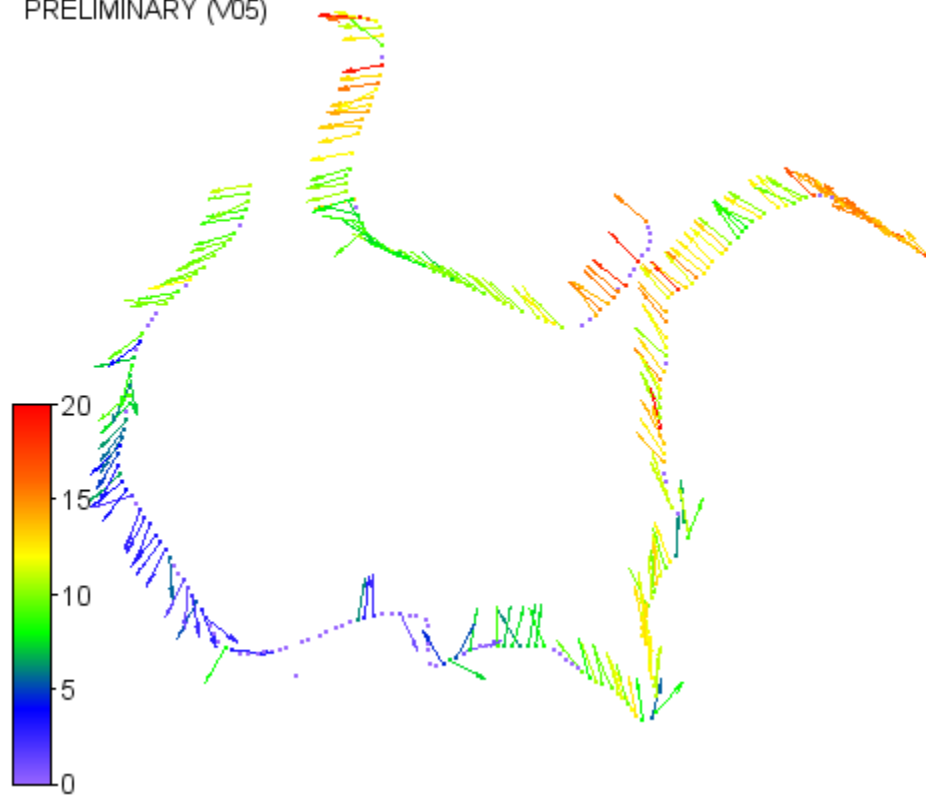
P3DWL winds at 1500 M

AUG 16 - 17 2008
LIDAR WINDS AT 1500 M
PRELIMINARY (V05)



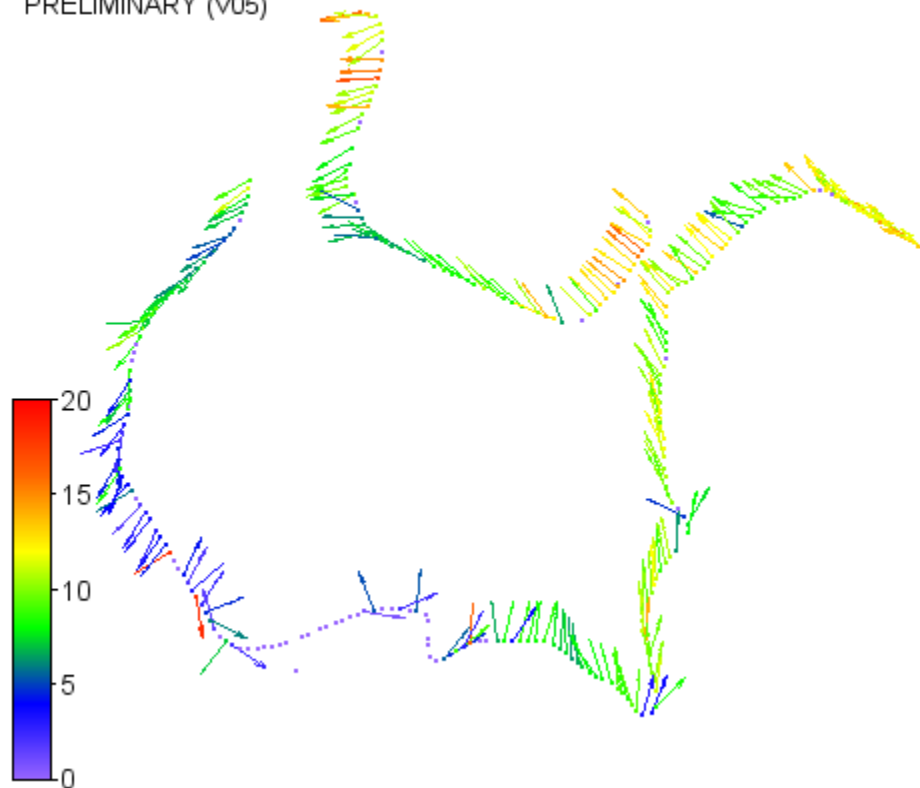
P3DWL winds at 500 M

AUG 16 - 17 2008
LIDAR WINDS AT 500 M
PRELIMINARY (V05)

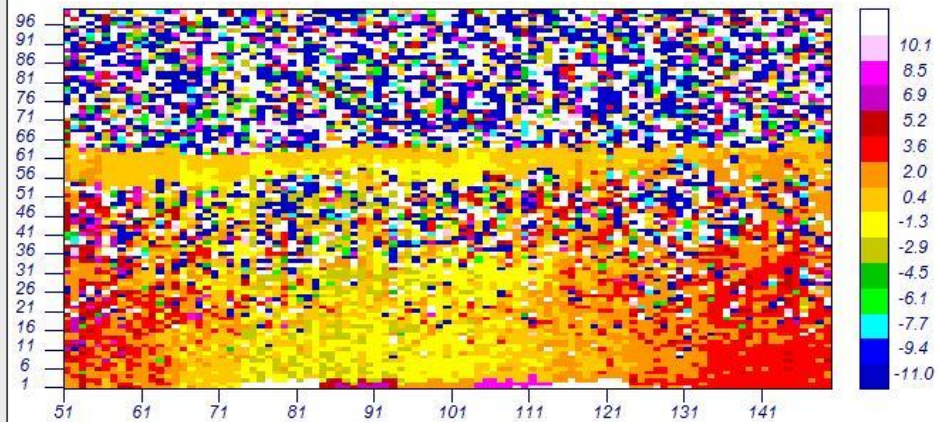


P3DWL winds at 200 M

AUG 16 - 17 2008
LIDAR WINDS AT 200 M
PRELIMINARY (V05)



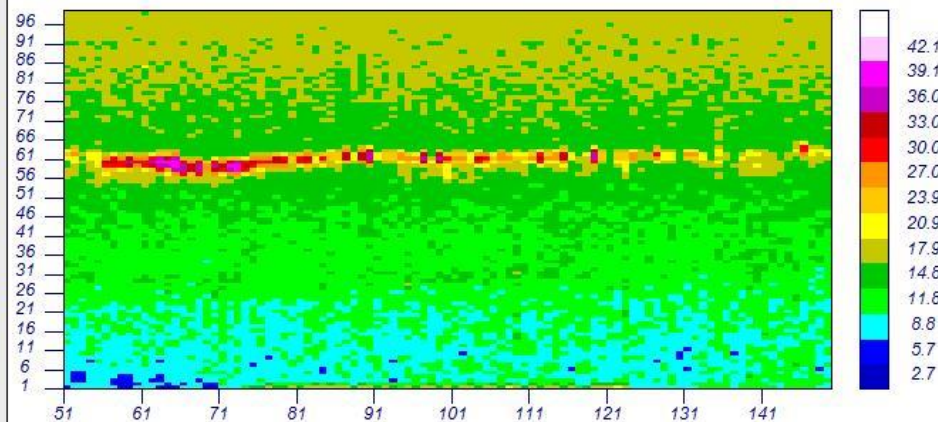
plotdata_th - [Graphic1]



PREV 50

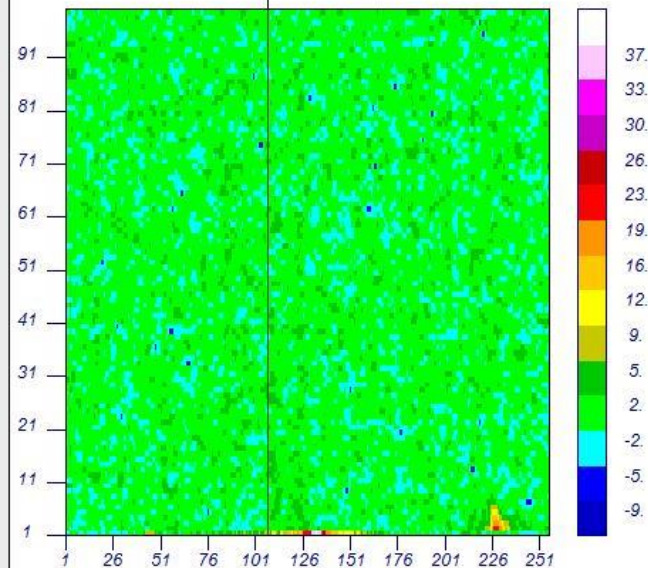
NEXT 50

RESET COLORS



UNZOOM

RESET COLORS

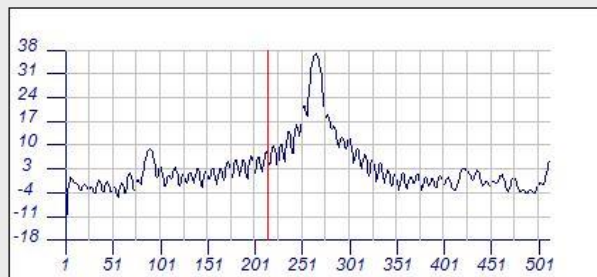


PREV

SHOT 2

NEXT

RESET COLORS



PREV

GATE 1

NEXT

EXP3DMM BackscatteredOutput: 002228s04

Summary

- Using airborne Doppler wind lidar to study the atmosphere began in the mid 1970's.
- Today there are still fewer than 5 aircraft worldwide equipped with scanning DWLs
- The data from the latest 2 um systems promises to transform the way in which we validate and initialize NWP models on the mesoscale.
- NASA is funding the next generation of airborne lidars based upon the hybrid technology approach. These lidars will be $\sim 10 - 20$ X more sensitive than current airborne systems

Acknowledgements

- Funding for the TODWL research was provided primarily by the Integrated Program Office of NPOESS (Dr. Stephen Mango) and by NOAA.
- Funding for the P3DWL research was provided by the Office of Naval Research (Dr. Ronald Ferek).
- Additional funds and hardware were provided by NASA and DoD.