



# Hurricane and Severe Storm Sentinel (HS3) A Multi-Year Investigation of Atlantic Hurricanes

**PI: Scott Braun (NASA/GSFC)**

**Deputy PI: Paul Newman (NASA/GSFC)**

## HS3 Team

G. Heymsfield, T. Miller, B. Lambrigtsen, M. McGill, H. Revercomb, B. Gentry, G. Wick, M. Montgomery, E. Zipser, J. Halverson, C. Thorncroft, R. Rogers, J. Sippel, R. Gelaro, J. Doyle, V. Tallapragada

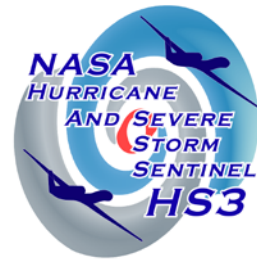


# Outline

- ▶ Mission Overview
  - Science
  - Deployment information
  - Instruments
  - Data policy
- ▶ Schedule
- ▶ GH — G-IV dropsonde comparisons



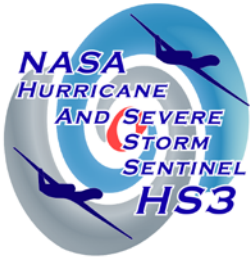
# Overarching Science Questions



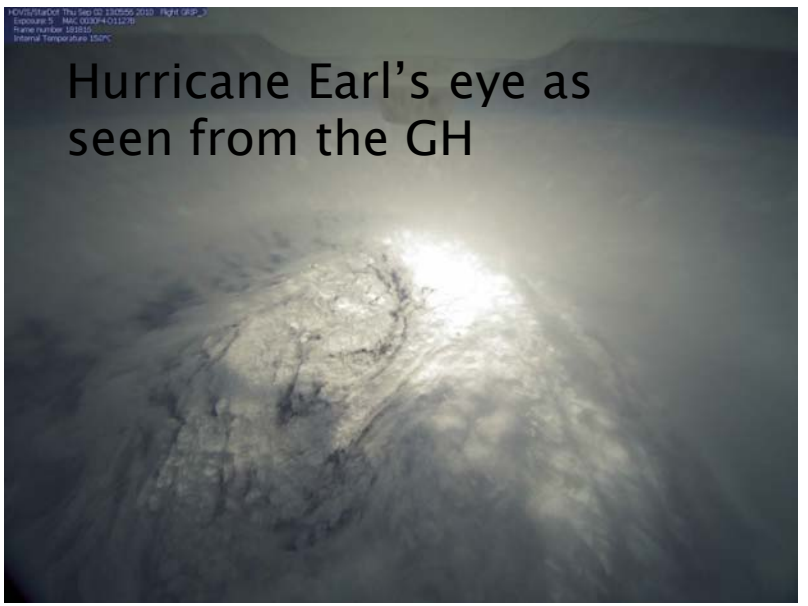
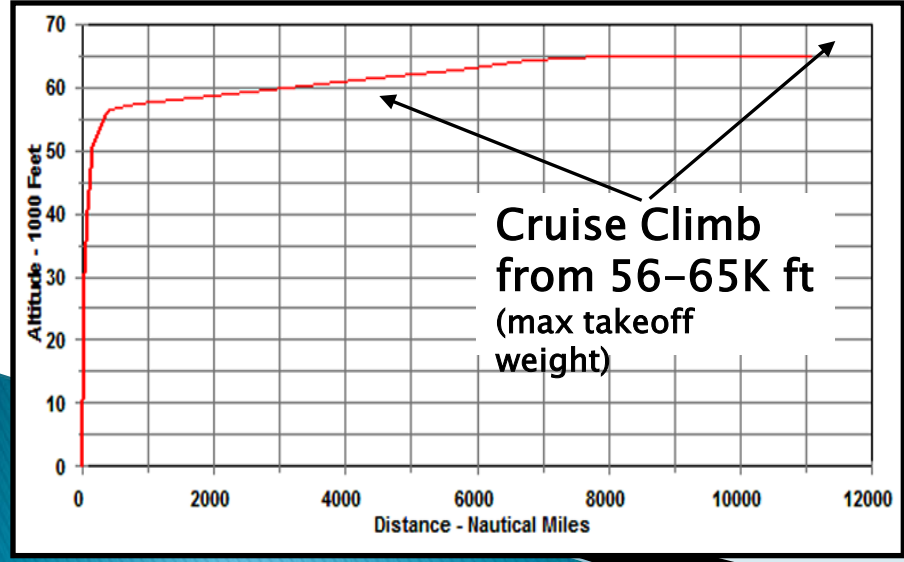
- What impact does the large-scale environment have on intensity change?
  - The role of the Saharan Air Layer (SAL), dust transport
  - Vertical shear, trough interactions, interactions with the outflow layer
- What is the role of storm internal processes in intensification?
  - Convective bursts and wind field changes
  - Warm-core formation and evolution
- To what extent are these processes predictable?
  - Can the HS3 remote sensing observations lead to forecast improvements?



# NASA's Global Hawk Unmanned Airborne System

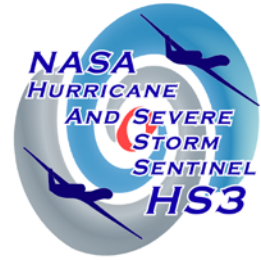


Endurance	> 30 hours
Range	>11,000 nmi
Service Ceiling	65,000 ft
Airspeed (55K+ ft)	335 KTAS
Payload	1,000-1,500 lb
Length	44 ft
Wingspan	116 ft

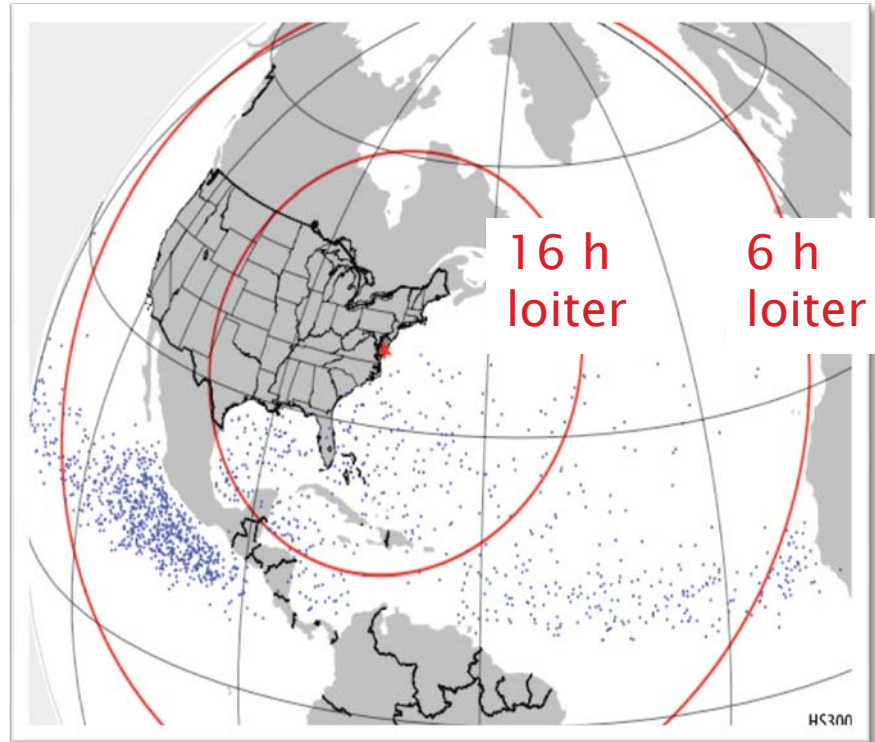




# HS3 Mission Overview



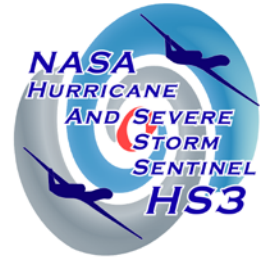
- Two aircraft, one equipped for the storm environment, one for over-storm flights
- Deployments of GHs from the East Coast— Wallops Flight Facility in VA
- One-month deployments in 2012, 2013, and 2014
- 275 flight hours per deployment (10-11 flights)
- ~48-h turn around time



Dots indicate genesis locations. Range rings assume 26-h flights.

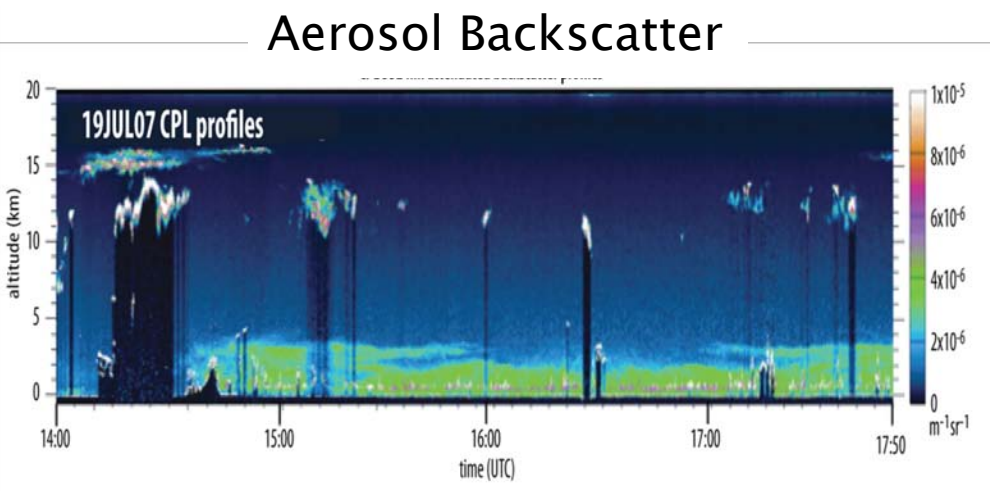
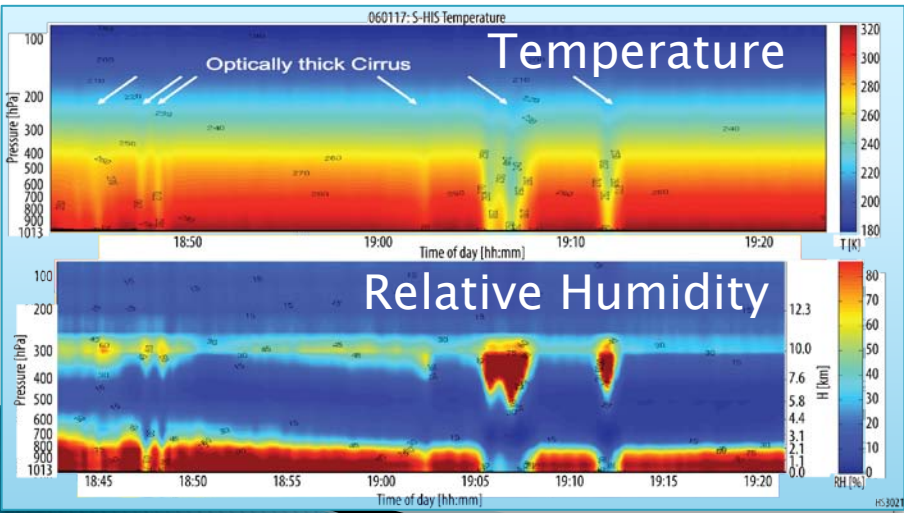
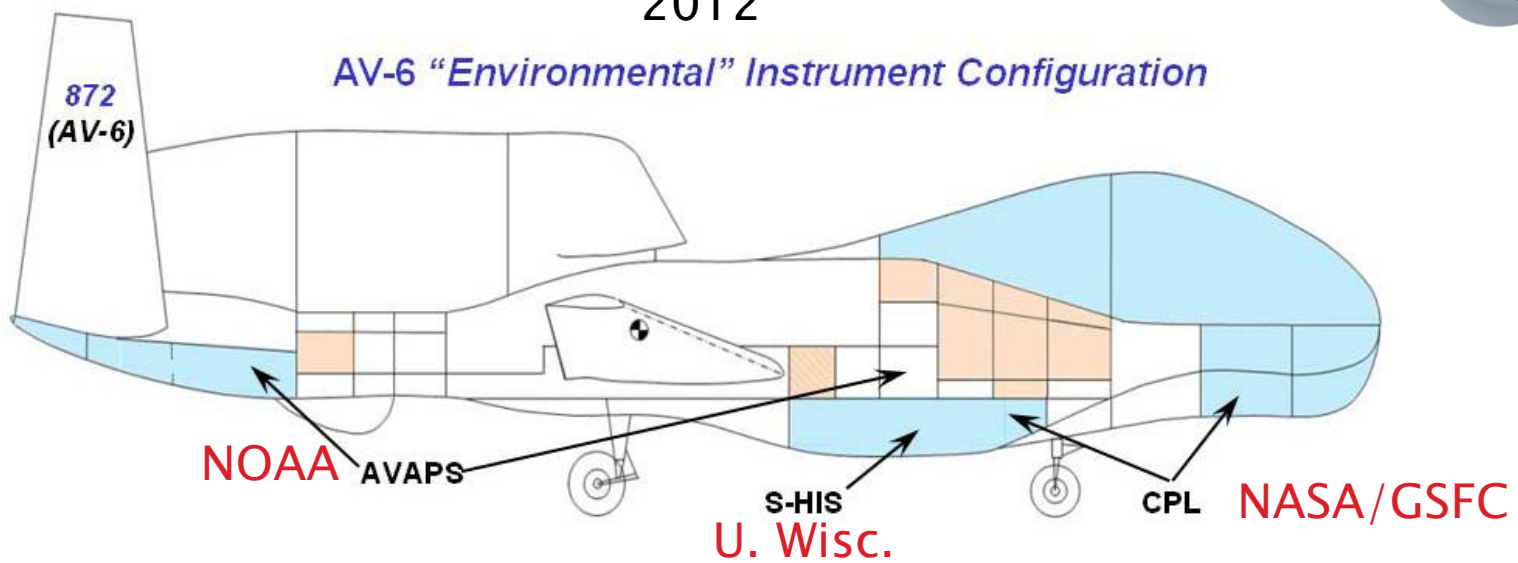


# Environmental Payload



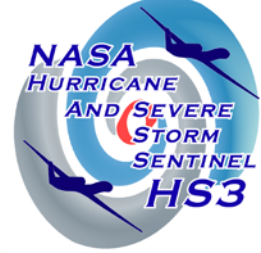
2012

AV-6 "Environmental" Instrument Configuration



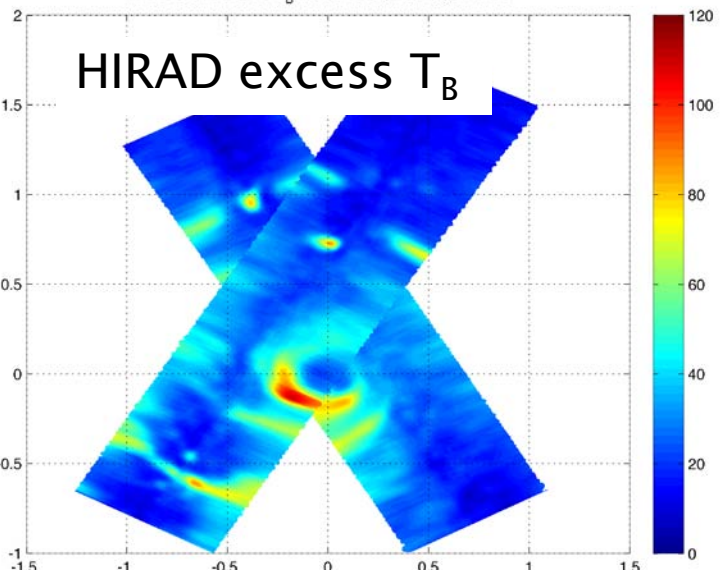


# Over-Storm Payload

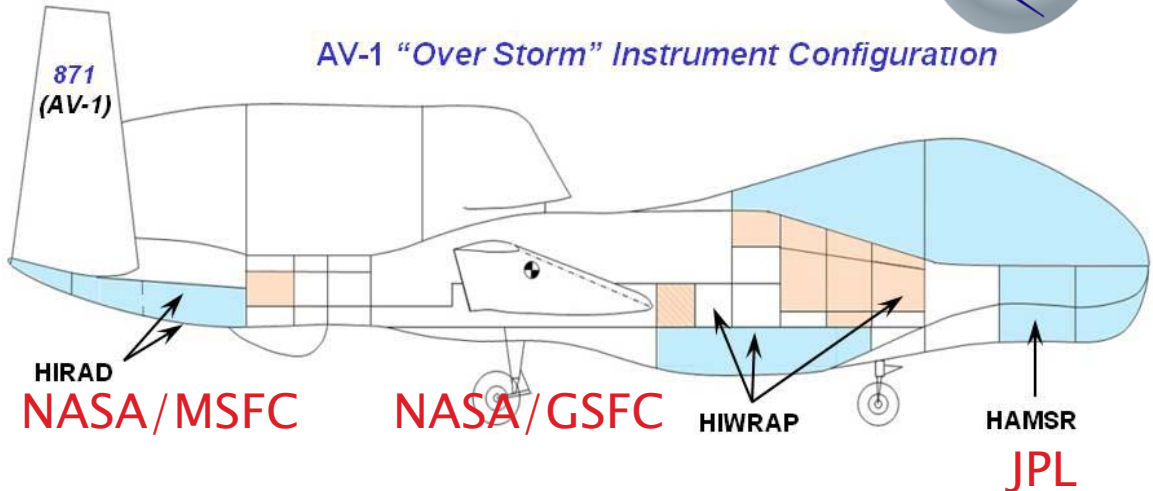


HIRAD 5 GHz excess  $T_B$  filtered 16 Sep Karl legs 4 and 2

### HIRAD excess $T_B$

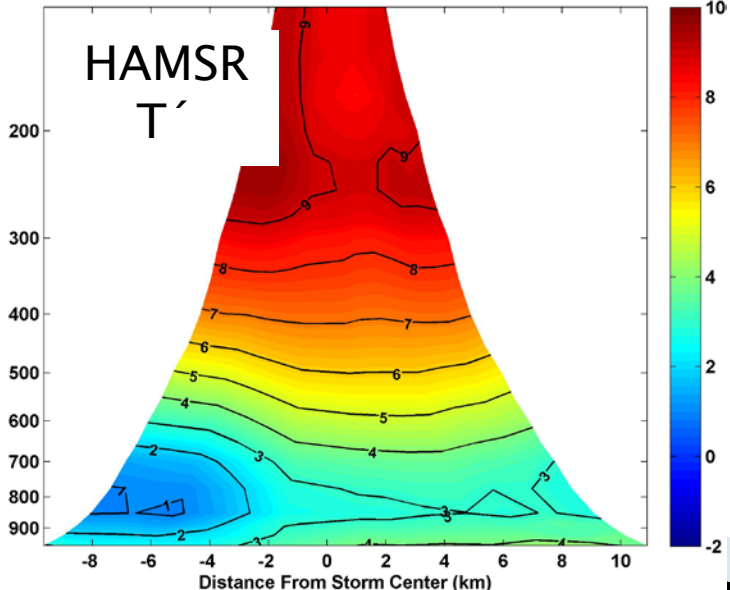


### AV-1 "Over Storm" Instrument Configuration



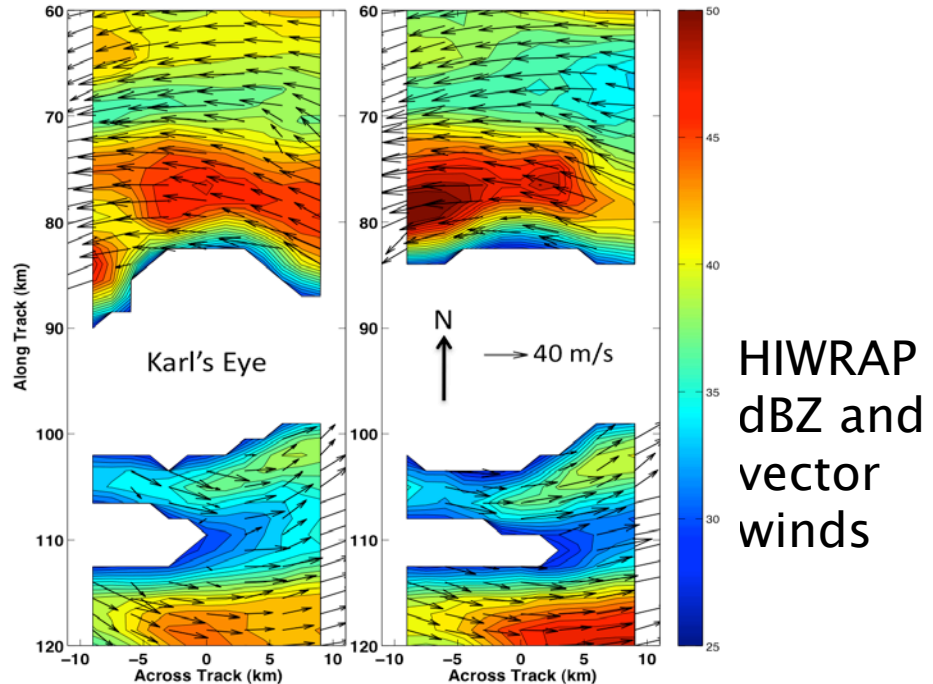
HAMSR Derived Warm Core Anomaly for Karl 2010 17-Sep-2010 06:44:05

### HAMSR $T'$



a) 3 km

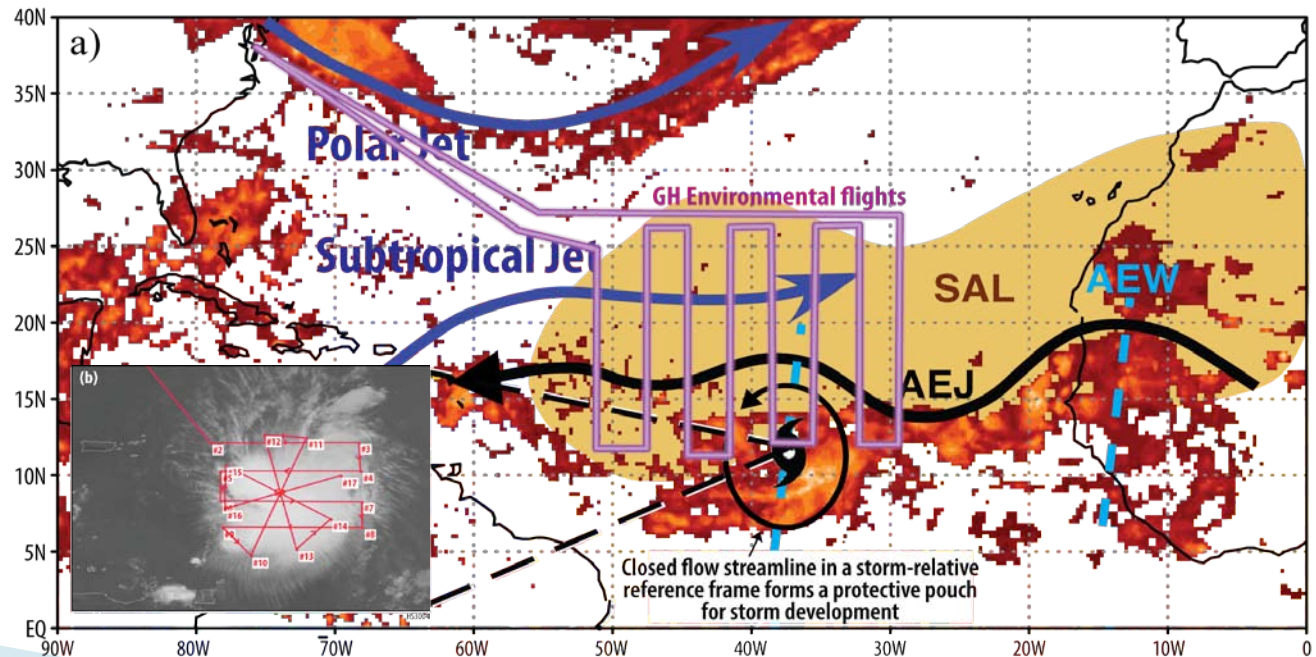
b) 5 km



### HIWRAP dBZ and vector winds

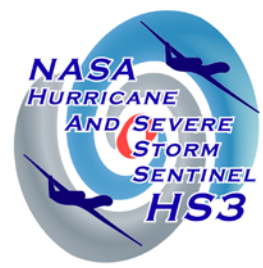
# HS3 Science Collaborations

- ▶ Operations to be closely coordinated with other available aircraft (e.g., NOAA P-3s, G-IV) to maximize data coverage and continuity, similar to GRIP
- ▶ Will fly east of operational aircraft when necessary



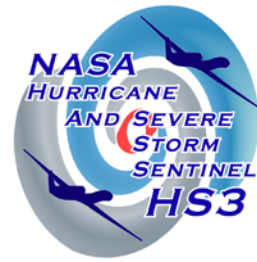
Orange shading is 24-h precipitation





# HS3 Data Plan

- ▶ All data to be publically available
  - Some data products to be made available in real time
  - Following each deployment, ~6–9 months for data QC, processing
  - Links to data, as well as all mission information, at [www.espo.nasa.gov/hs3/](http://www.espo.nasa.gov/hs3/)



# Schedule

## ▶ 2012

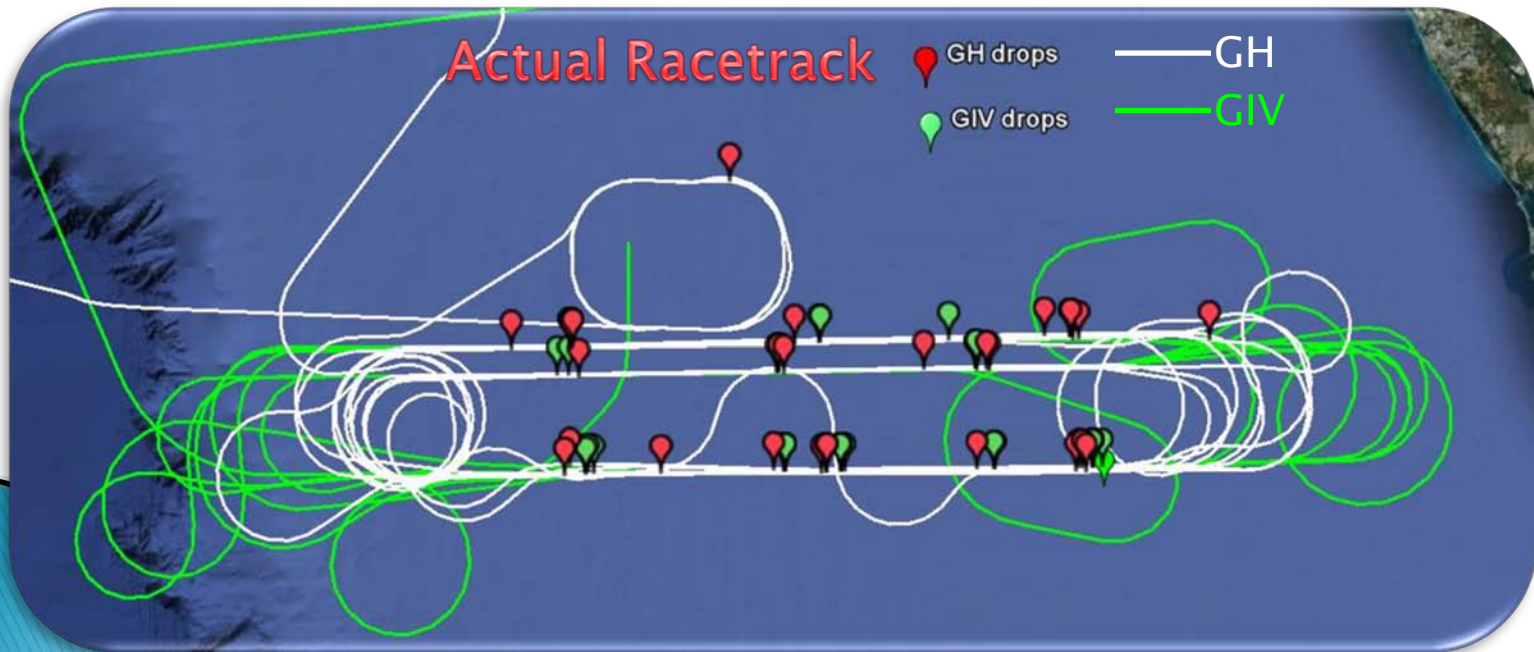
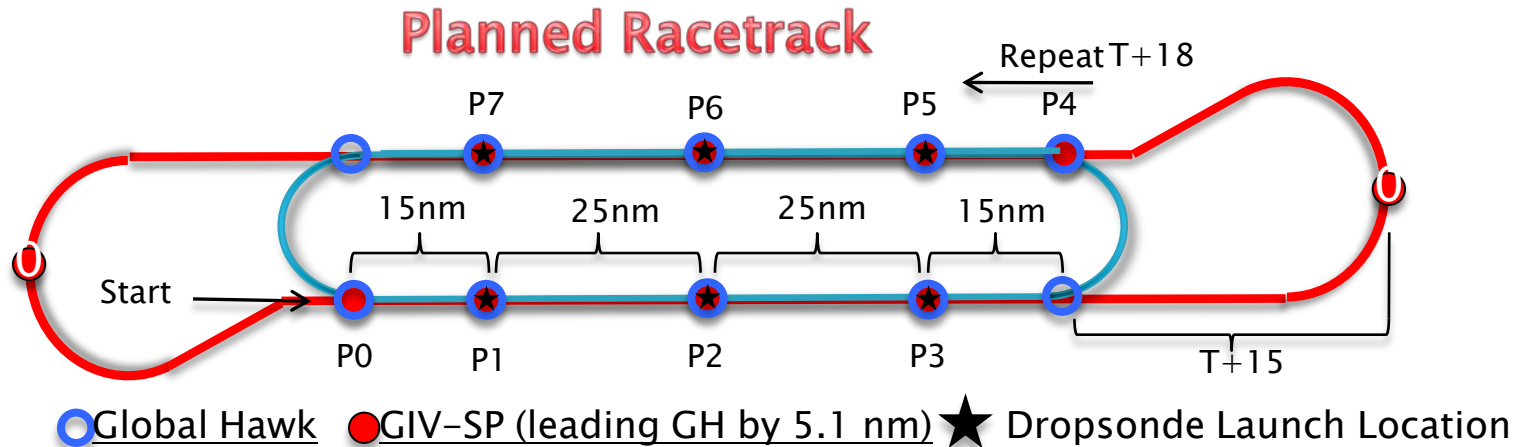
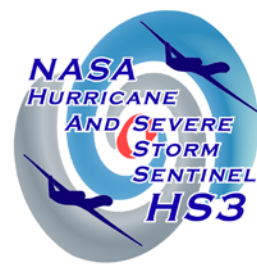
- Env. GH Sept. 1 to Oct. 5
- Over-storm GH Sept. 8 to Oct. 5
- Some schedule risk for over-storm GH due to ongoing GH experiment

## ▶ 2013–2014

- Aug 26–Sept 21

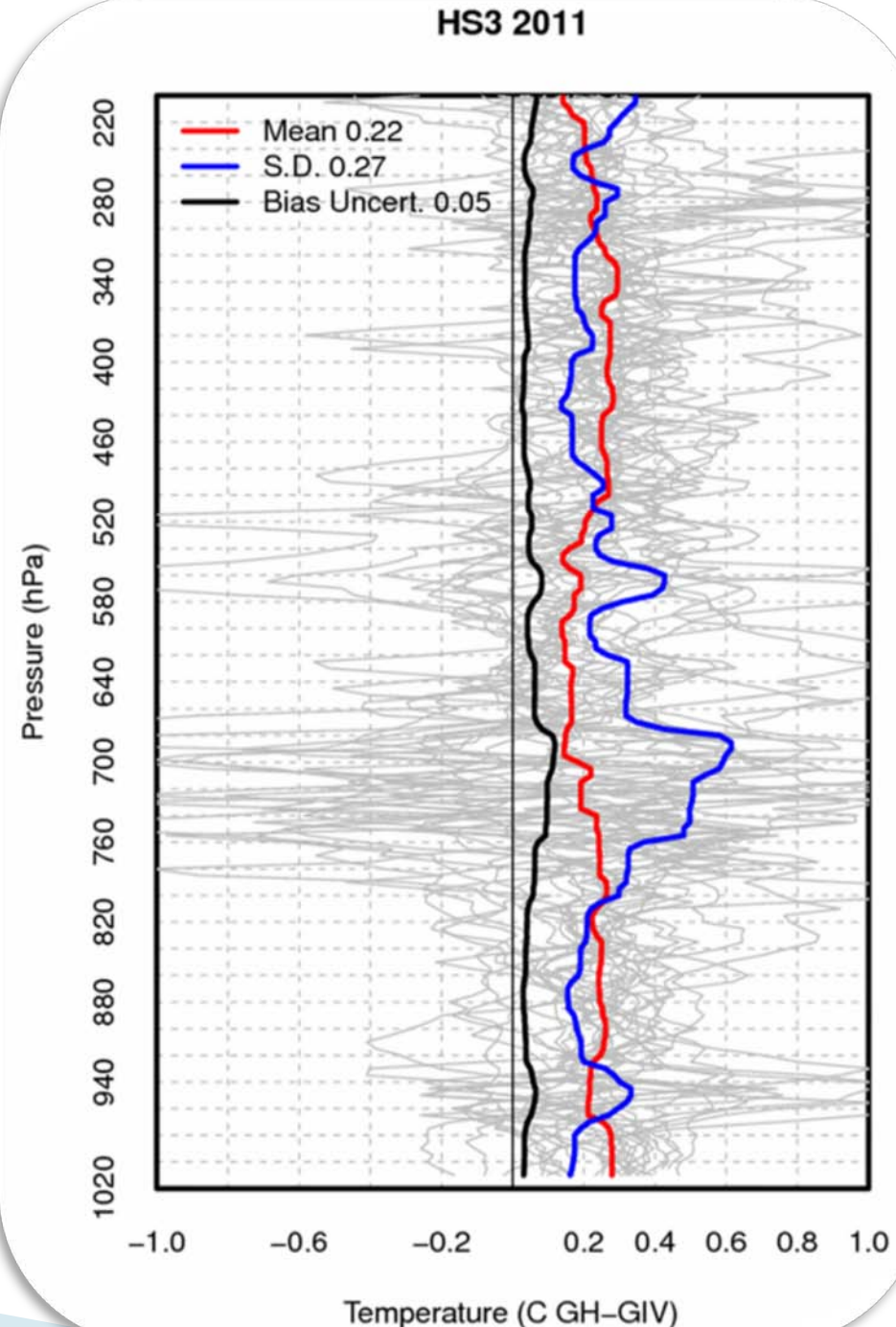
# 2011 Test Flights—Comparison with G-IV

Total 27 pairs on 9/14/2012 11–15 UTC (7–11am EST)



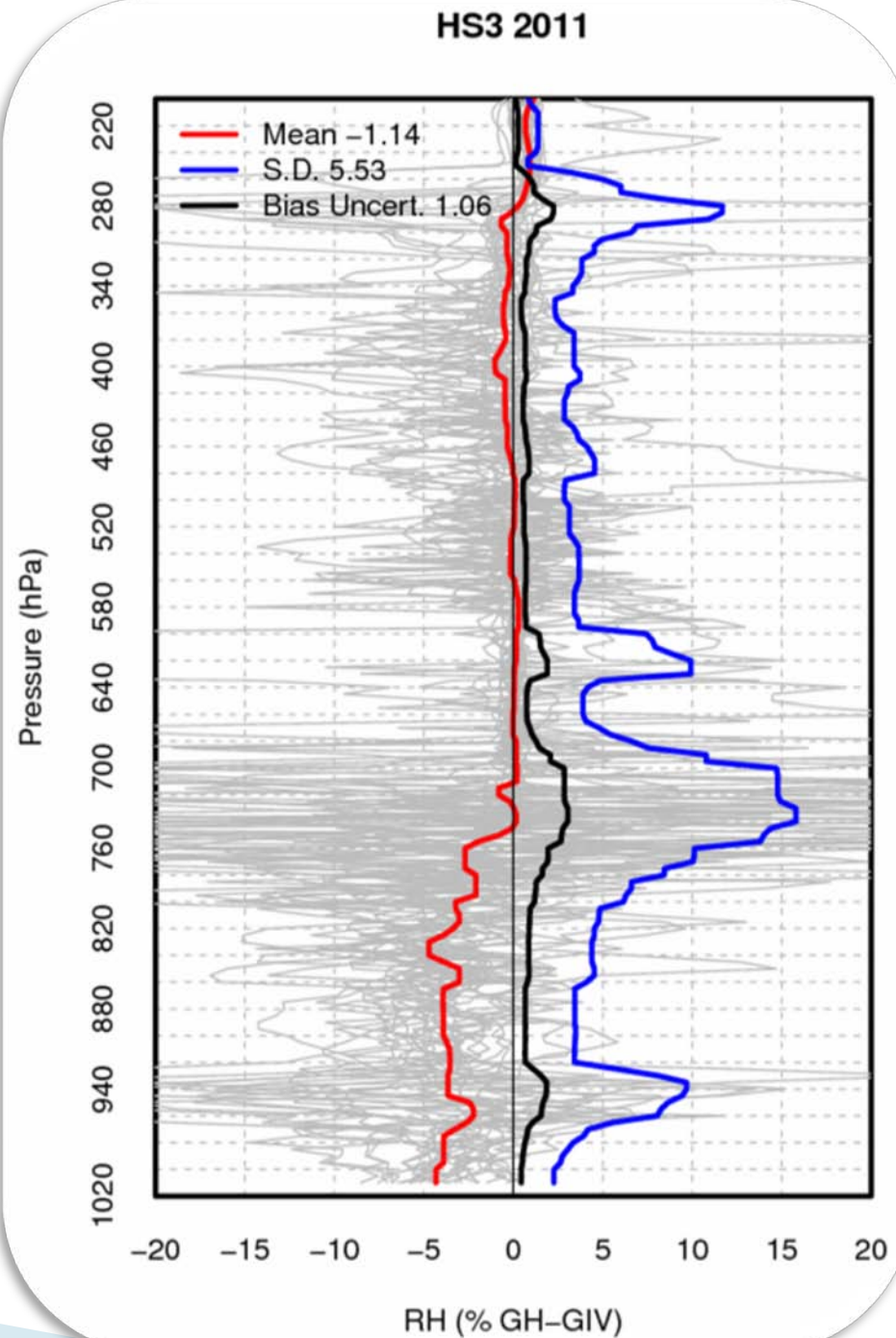
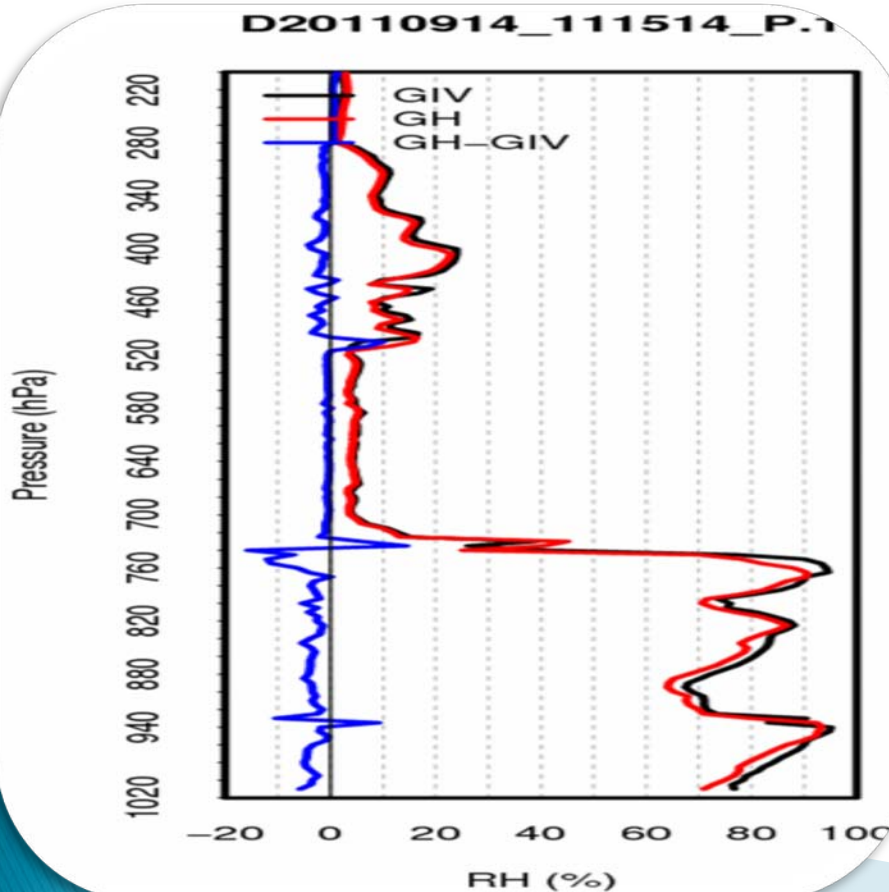
# Temperature Differences

- A warm bias in the GH data with a mean of 0.22°C.
- The bias is significant compared with the uncertainty of the bias.
- The reproducibility ( $2 * \text{S.D.}$ ) is 0.54°C on average.



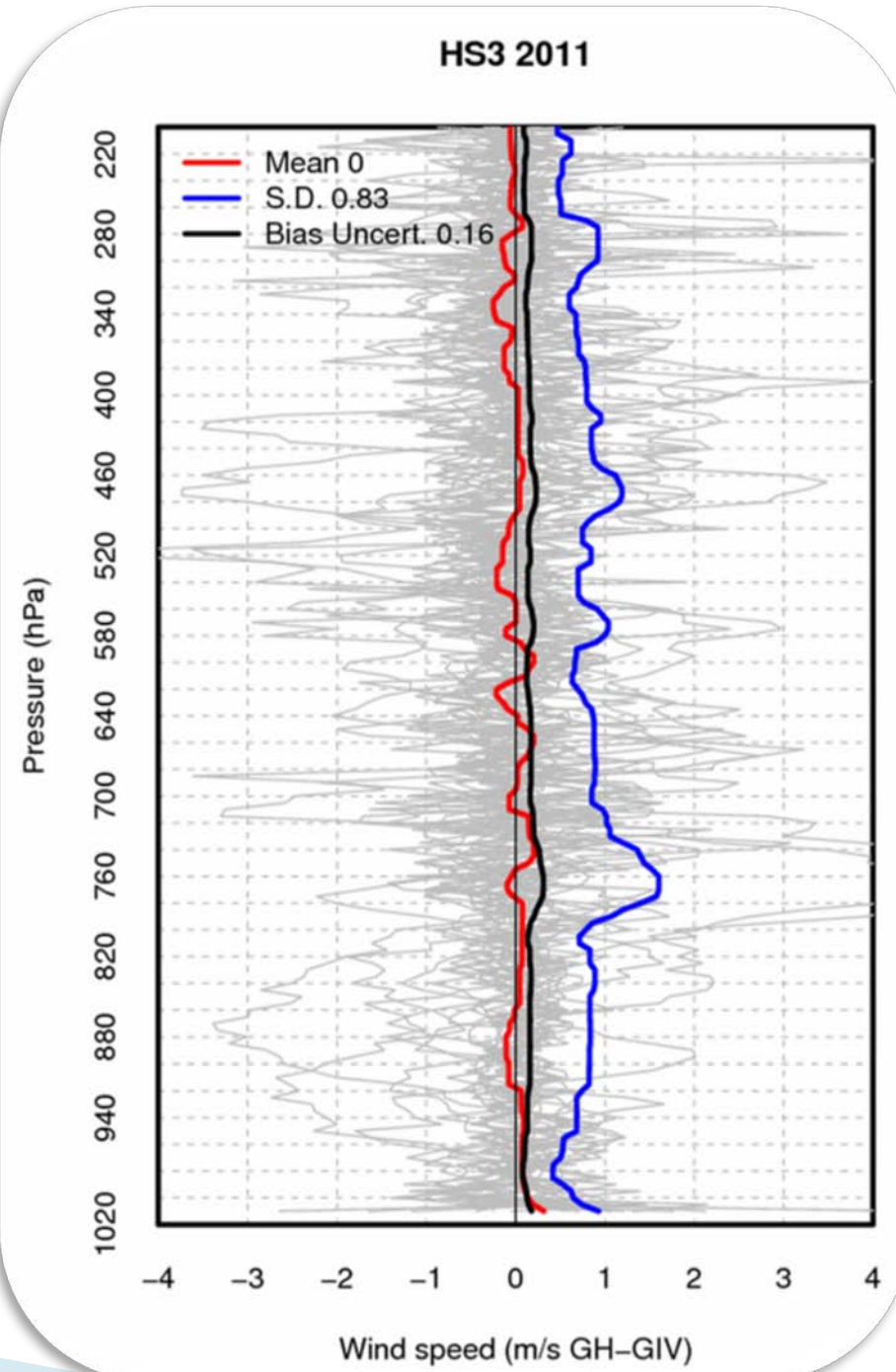
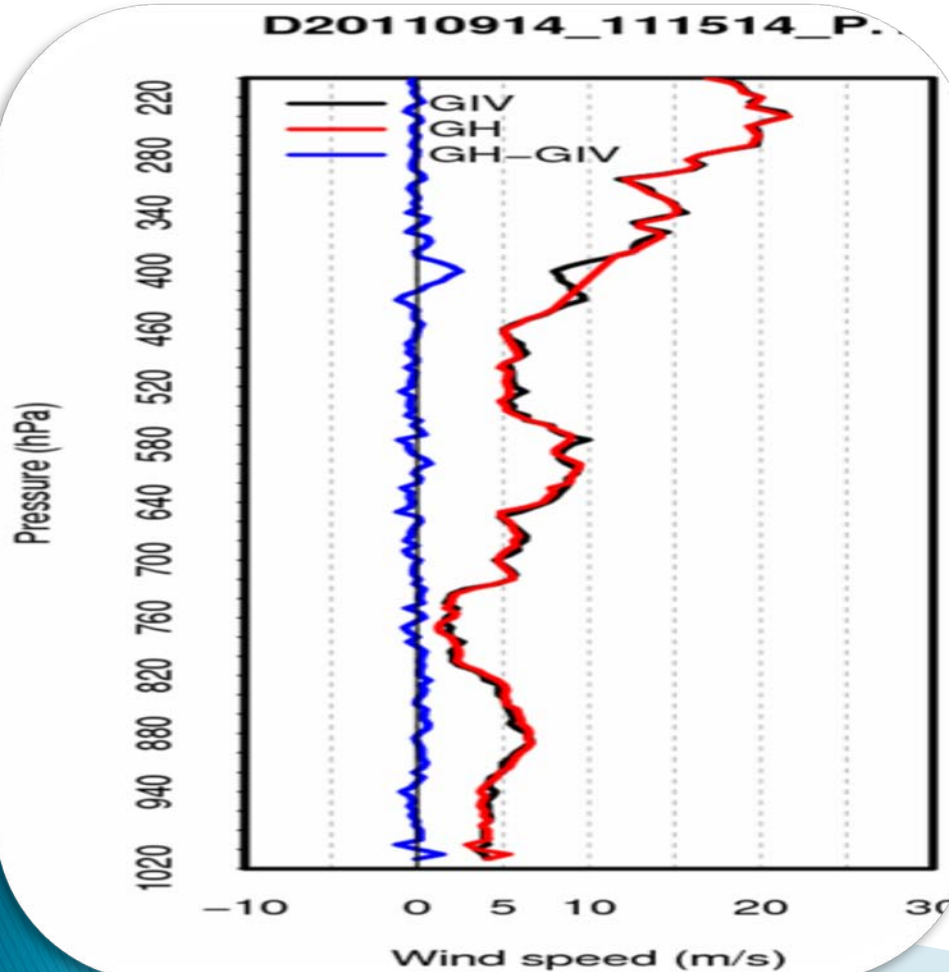
# RH Differences

- Good agreement above  $\sim 750$  hPa.
- A dry bias of  $\sim 4\%$  below  $\sim 750$  hPa.
- The reproducibility ( $2 * \text{S.D.}$ ) is 11% on average.



# Wind Speed Differences

- Excellent agreements with no mean bias.
- The reproducibility ( $2 * \text{S.D.}$ ) is 1.66 m/s on average.



# Suspected reasons for warm/dry biases

- **Solar radiation heating:** G-IV sonde has black radiation foam (BRF) and has PTU sensor module in the shade, so no direct solar radiation heating, while GH dropsonde has no BRF, and three large windows make it susceptible to direct solar radiation heating.
- **Contamination:** The sensor cover of GH dropsondes was removed in the hanger for several hours. Possible RH sensor contamination?

AVAPS II  
Dropsonde  
(G-IV)



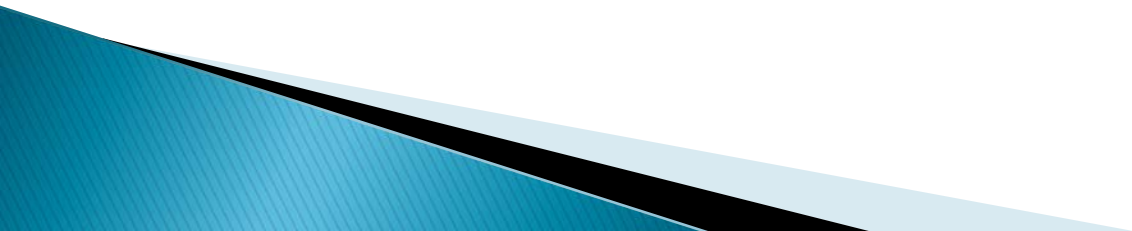
Sonde body &  
Radiation shield

Mini  
Dropsonde  
(G.H.)



BRF

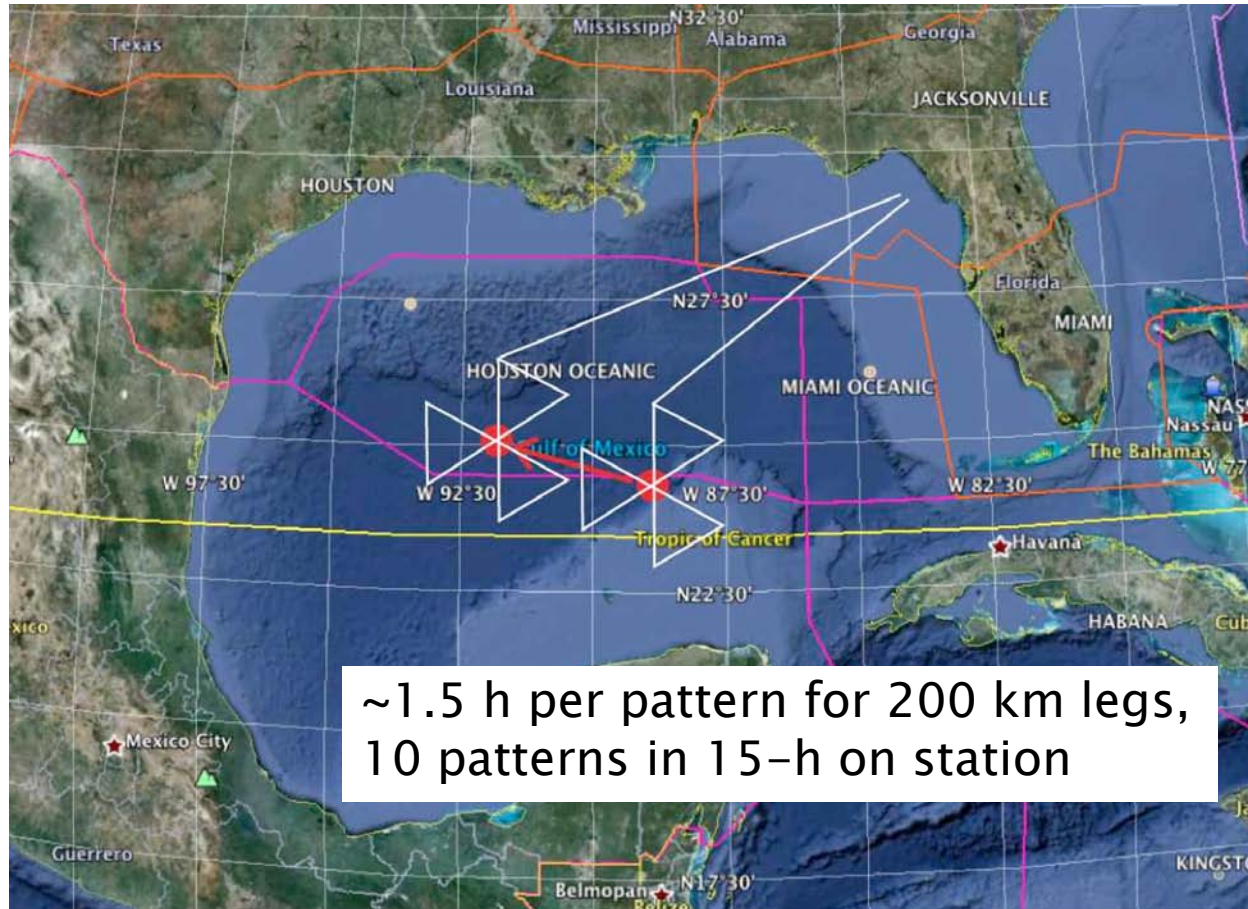






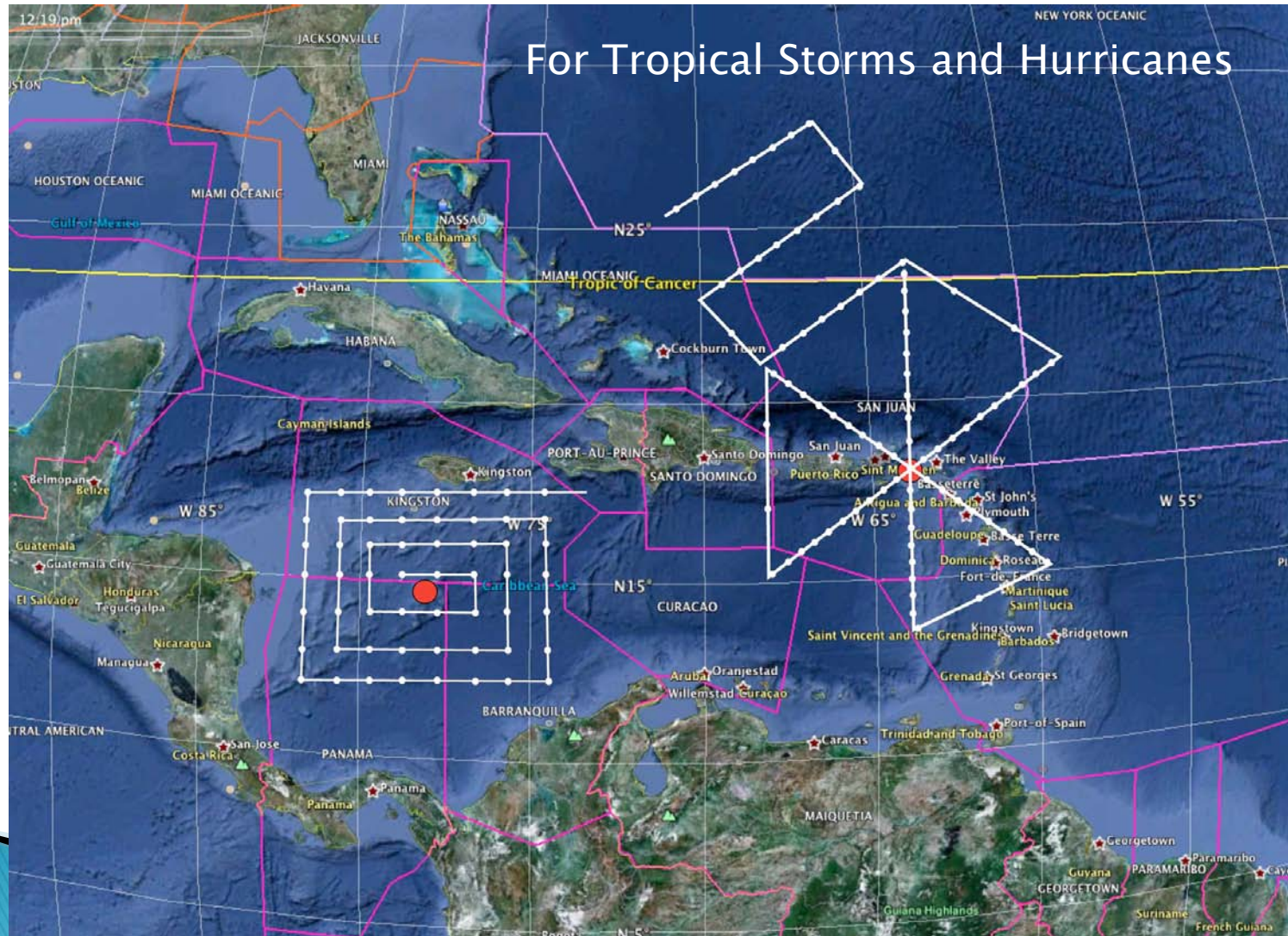
# Potential Flight Modules

## Over-Storm Global Hawk Flights



# Potential Flight Modules

## Environmental Global Hawk Flights



# Potential Flight Modules

## Environmental Global Hawk Flights

