Boundary Layer and Dispersion Applications

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Outline

- R&D Needs / Priorities
 - MPAR
 - NRC Report : From the Ground Up
 - OFCM JAG/ Atmospheric Transport And Diffusion
- PBL Science issues
- Key Challenges

MPAR R&D Needs / Priorities

- Weather Surveillance
 - Real time Severe Weather
 - Nowcast Airport Wind Hazards
 - Enroute ice and turbulence
 - Heavy precipitation
 - Hydrometeorology
 - Initialize NWP wind models and near PBL
- Aircraft Surveillance
 - Cooperative
 - Non-cooperative

- Other Surveillance
 - Airborne release of toxins
 - Spaceflight ops
 - Ground truth satellites
 - Fire Weather / Wildland Fires
 - Mudslides
 - Air Quality and Health
 - Volcanic Ash
 - Birds as Hazards
 - Agriculture

NRC Observations Supporting Fundamental Infrastructure for Mesoscale Monitoring and Prediction

- Phenomenology for Observational Requirements
 - Temperature, moisture, and wind velocity universally required
 - Most requirements below 5 km (deepest PBL)
 - Smaller scale phenomena need high resolution
- Data Assimilation: Synergy of Data and Models
 - Measurement error
 - Representativeness error
 - Model physics
- Special Climate Requirements
 - Absolute accuracy
 - Long term
- Mesoscale Observations for Research
 - Research obs are often episodic, ephemeral, and of limited area tending to focus on details of processes. (They) may fail to contribute reliably or consistently to ongoing operations and therefore could be viewed as untrustworthy, disruptive, or even parasitic.

NRC Recommendations

- Measurements and Infrastructure
 - Lidar and radar profilers for lower troposphere 400
 - Air Quality Sensors CO, SO₂, O₃, 2.5 mm aerosols 200 in urban; 175 km rural separation
 - Soil moisture and temperature profiles 3000
 - Distributive/ collaborative networks of radar and lidar
 - GOES based water vapor & temperature profiles in Continental boundary layer
 - Upgrade rail / ground transportation systems to WMO standards
 - Facilitate observational network of Vehicle Infrastructure Integration initiative



- Nearly all recommendations for improving the mesoscale observations address BL issues. Few address modeling issues.
- Network site recommendations (~ 125 km separation) adds finer structure to larger scale features through data assimilation, but are too coarse to address BL heterogeniety issues.
- Measurements, Modeling, and Use should be designed to work together – within a test bed network concept as recommended by the JAG/ATD and as JAG/JUTB is developing



Model Grid Sizes



Measurement Capabilities at Model Grid Spacing



Horizontal grid spacing

PBL Science Issues

- Smallest scales of atmospheric motion affected by all larger scales
- Major energy exchange
- Most variable, least predictable part of atmosphere.
- Few measurements near ground; fewer aloft. Difficult to characterize existing measurements
- Forecast models are too coarse for local accuracy
 - PBL heights
 - Stability
 - Shear
 - Large rms wind direction error
- PBL models (turbulence closure, dispersion) have large uncertainty and large effects from small changes (chaotic).



• Close the knowledge gap between the mesoscale and microscale modeling capabilities

Observations Models Theory

- Develop instrumentation for measuring PBL wind, temperature, and moisture at PBL time & space scales (smaller than models)
- Operate instruments in *high impact* networks covering 50 x 50 km footprint continuously.
- Quantify uncertainty in model inputs and predictions
- Represent transport and diffusion in complex flows, including urban and coastal environments



Comments

Positive

- Data assimilation of winds
- Increased space-time resolution

Negative

- Model Development
- Uncertainty