

Air-Sea Interaction during active and suppressed phases of the MJO

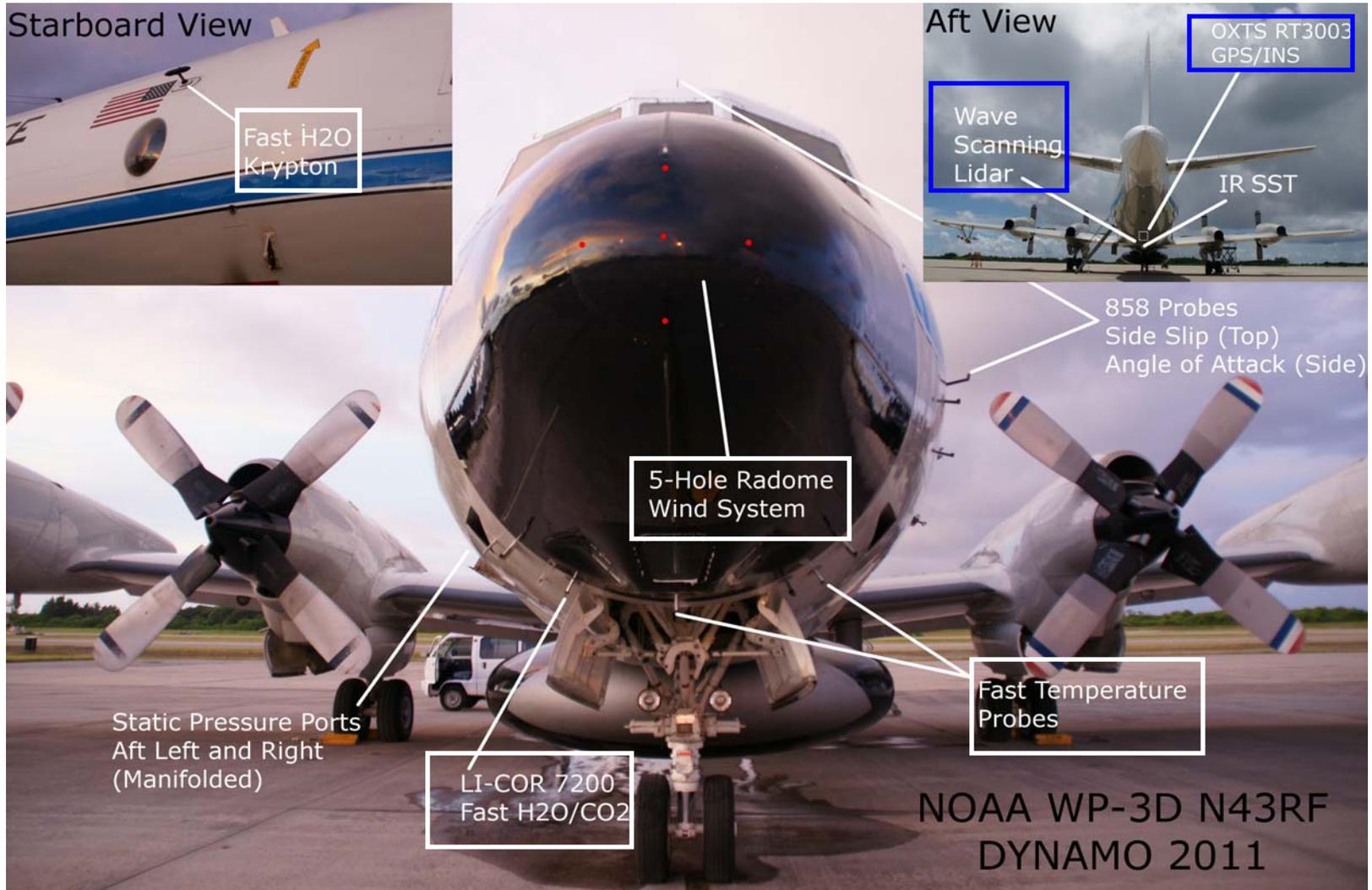
Djamal Khelif¹, Qing Wang², and Jesus-Ruiz Plancarte¹

(1) University of California, Irvine

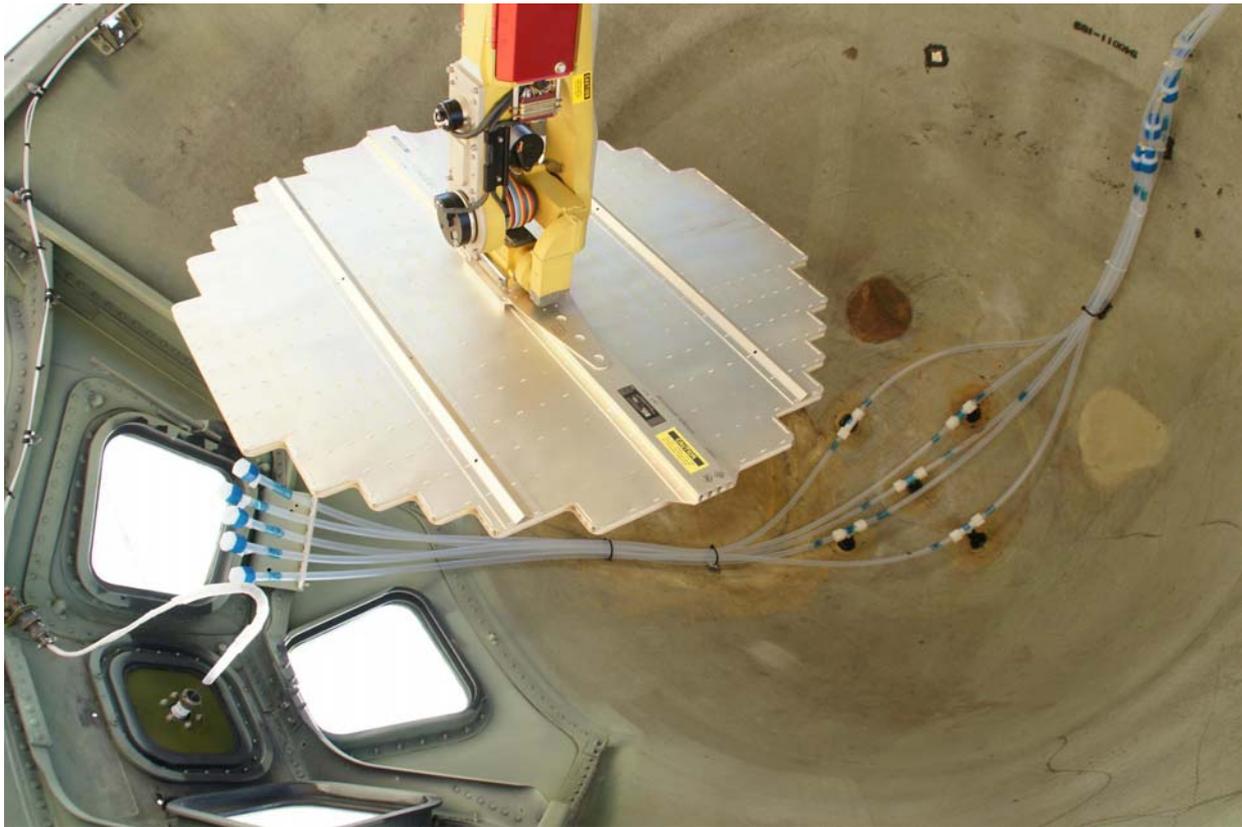
(2) Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey

Research funded by ONR

UCI Instruments for DYNAMO



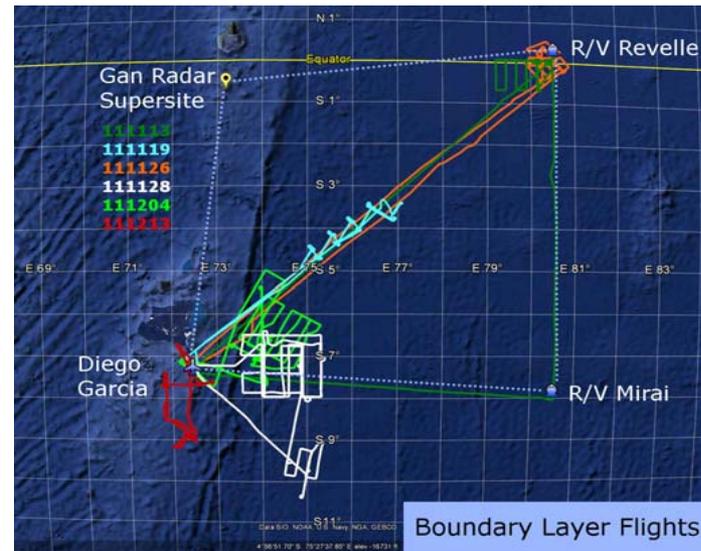
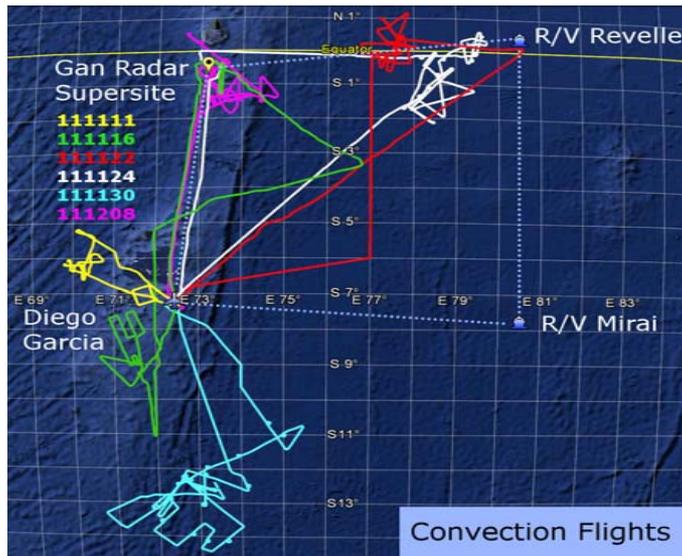
New radome plumbing, effectively traps clouds (or rain) liquid water preventing it from obstructing the pressure xducers lines. Zero water-related failure in DYNAMO.



DYNAMO NOAA WP-3D N43RF	November 11 - December 13 2011												UTC Date	
	11/11	11/13	11/16	11/19	11/22	11/24	11/26	11/28	11/30	12/04	12/08	12/13		
Instrument	Flight	RF 01	RF 02 *	RF 03	RF 04	RF 05	RF 06	RF 07 *	RF 08	RF 09 *	RF 10	RF 11	RF 12	
Total Temperature Thermistor														
Rosemount Temperature														
LI-COR 7200 CO2														
LI-COR 7200 Humidity														
Mod. Krypton Hygrometer														
Pitch Angle Rate Sensor														
Radome Gust System														
OXTS RT3003														
OXTS Base Station														
RIEGL LMS Q240i														
Heitronics IR SST														

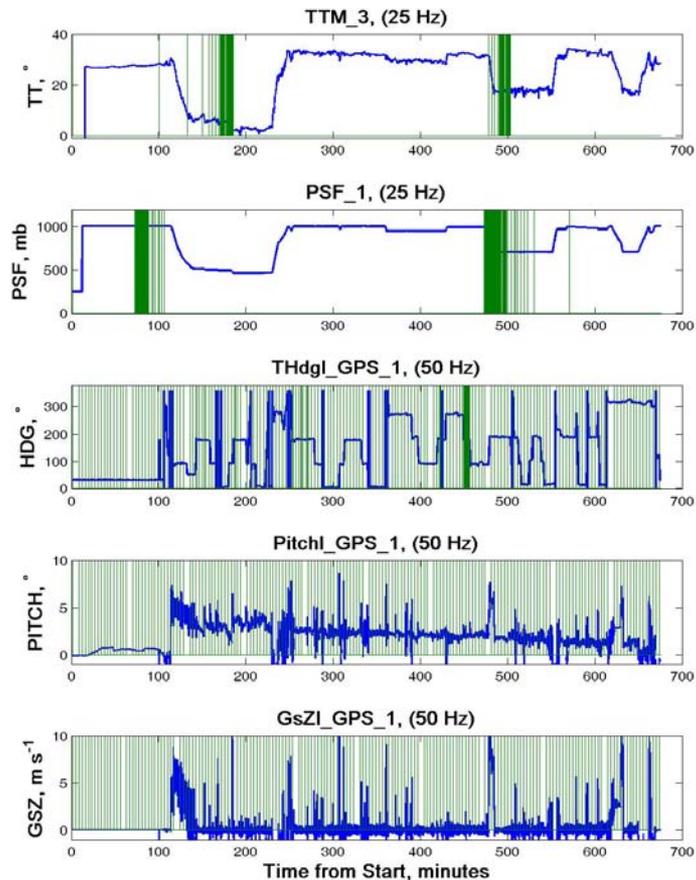
Legend

UCI	Operational	Some data	No data	* NOAA DATA Gaps
NOAA AOC	Convection Mission		Boundary Layer Mission	

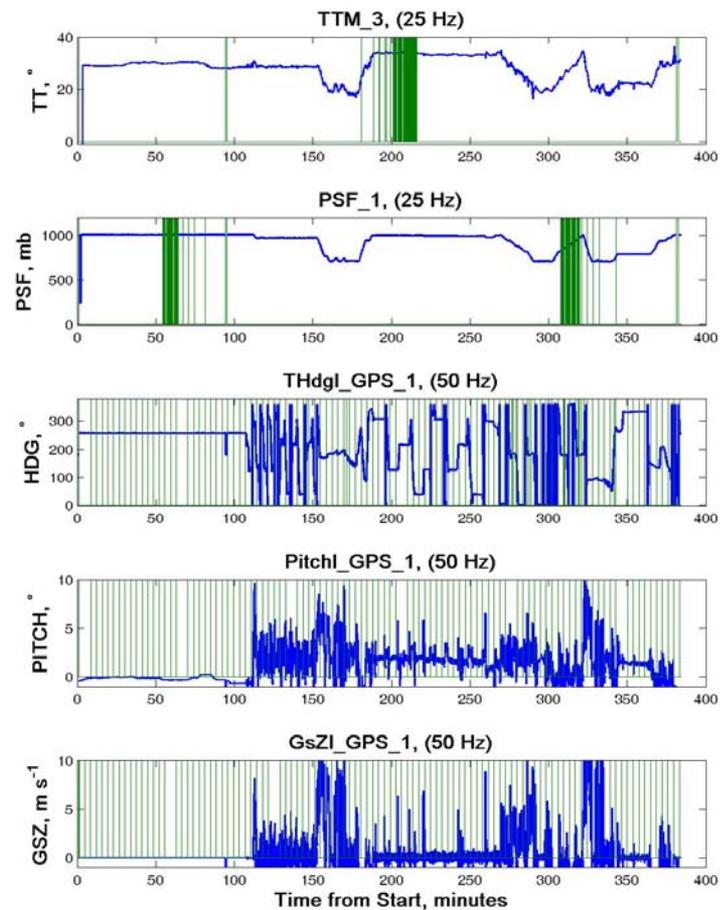


High (Multi-rate) Data from NOAA/AOC **New** Data System **Not QCed and Not Processed by AOC**

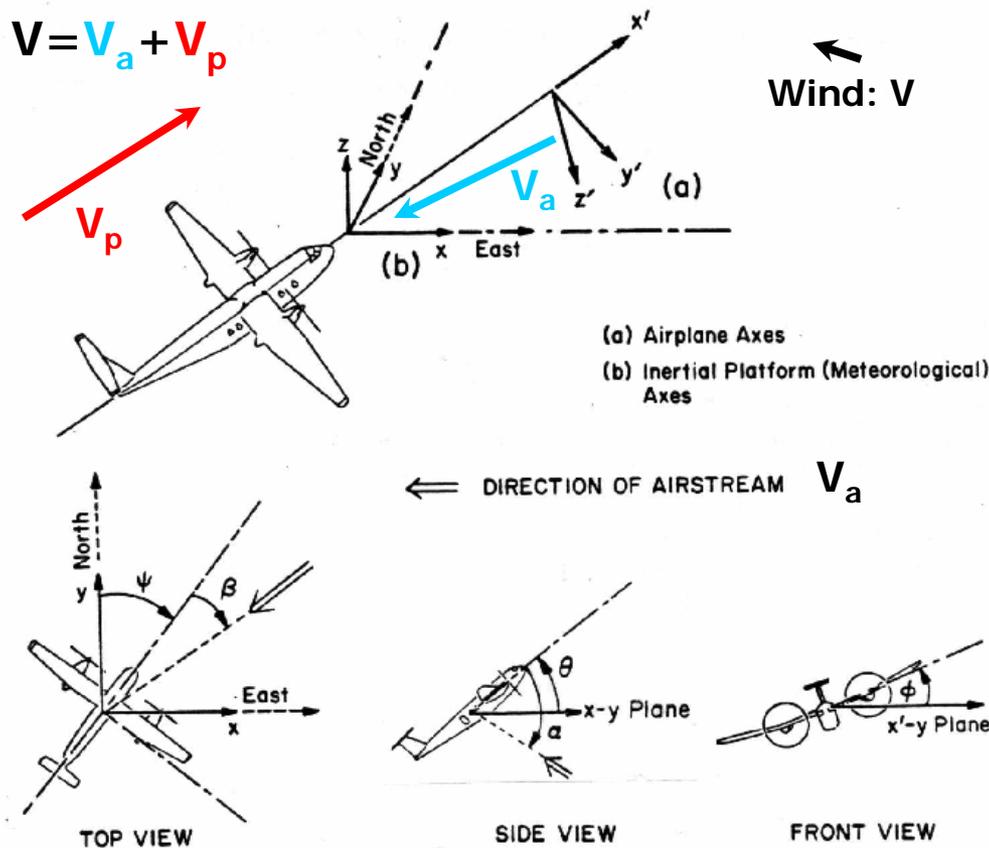
Nov 28, 2012



Dec 13, 2012



WINDS



$$u = u_p - U_a D \times [\sin\psi \cos\theta + \tan\beta(\cos\psi \cos\phi + \sin\psi \sin\theta \sin\phi) + \tan\alpha(\sin\psi \sin\theta \cos\phi - \cos\psi \sin\phi)] - L(\dot{\theta} \sin\theta \sin\psi - \dot{\psi} \cos\psi \cos\theta)$$

$$v = v_p - U_a D \times [\cos\psi \cos\theta - \tan\beta(\sin\psi \cos\phi - \cos\psi \sin\theta \sin\phi) + \tan\alpha(\cos\psi \sin\theta \cos\phi + \sin\psi \sin\phi)] - L(\dot{\psi} \sin\psi \cos\theta + \dot{\theta} \cos\psi \sin\theta)$$

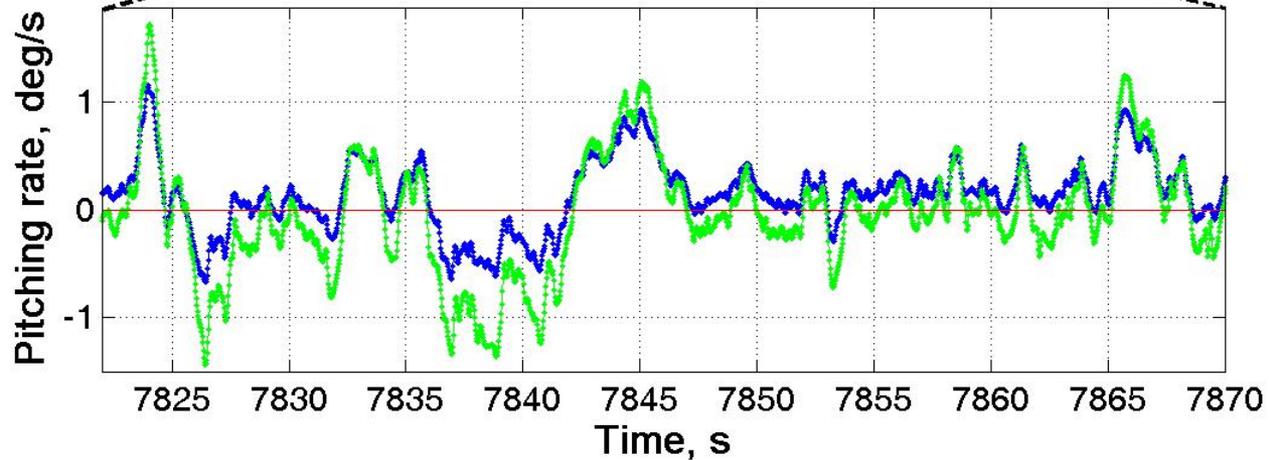
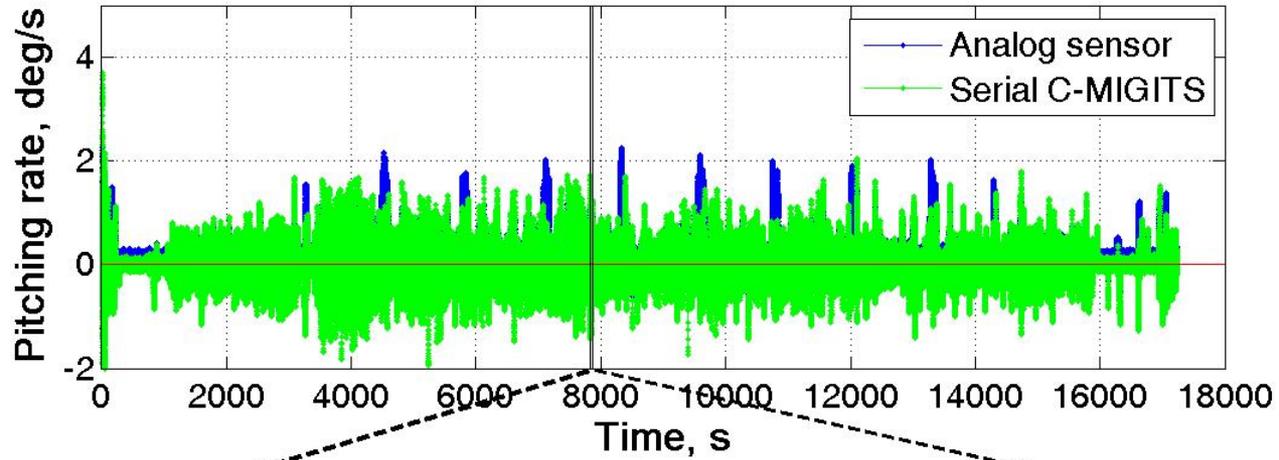
$$w = w_p - U_a D [\sin\theta - \tan\beta \cos\theta \sin\phi - \tan\alpha \cos\theta \cos\phi] + L \dot{\theta} \cos\theta$$

where u_p and v_p are the east and north aircraft velocity components, respectively; U_a is the true airspeed; α , β , θ , ϕ , and ψ are the aircraft attack, sideslip, pitch, roll, and true heading angles, respectively; L is the distance separating the INS and gust probe along the aircraft's center line; $D = (1 + \tan^2\alpha + \tan^2\beta)^{-1/2}$; and $\dot{\psi} = d\psi/dt$ and $\dot{\theta} = d\theta/dt$; w_p is the aircraft vertical velocity.

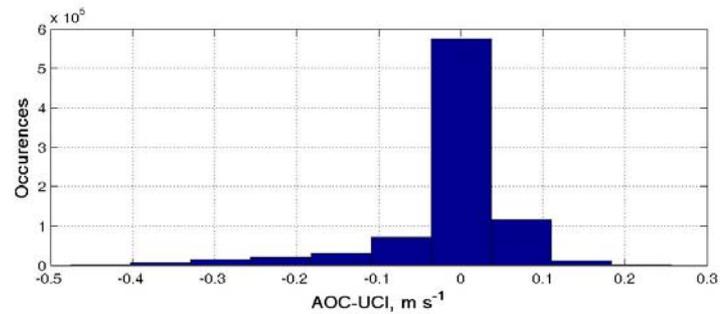
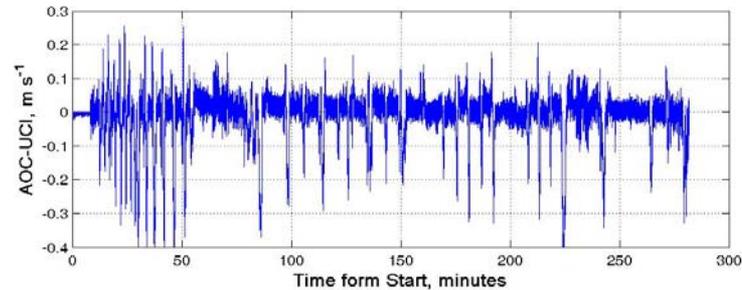
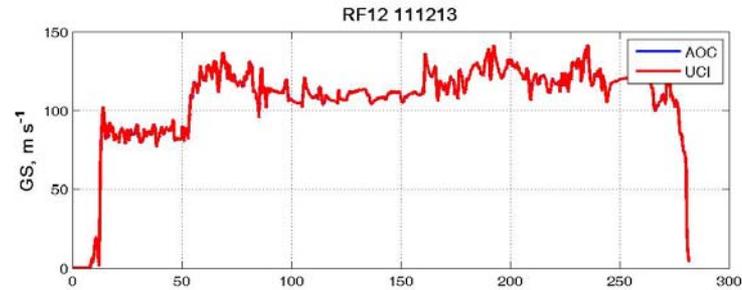
Serial data from INS/GPS C-MIGITS III unit.

Analog data (5-port radome gust system, P_s and T_r)

Analog-Serial Synchronization

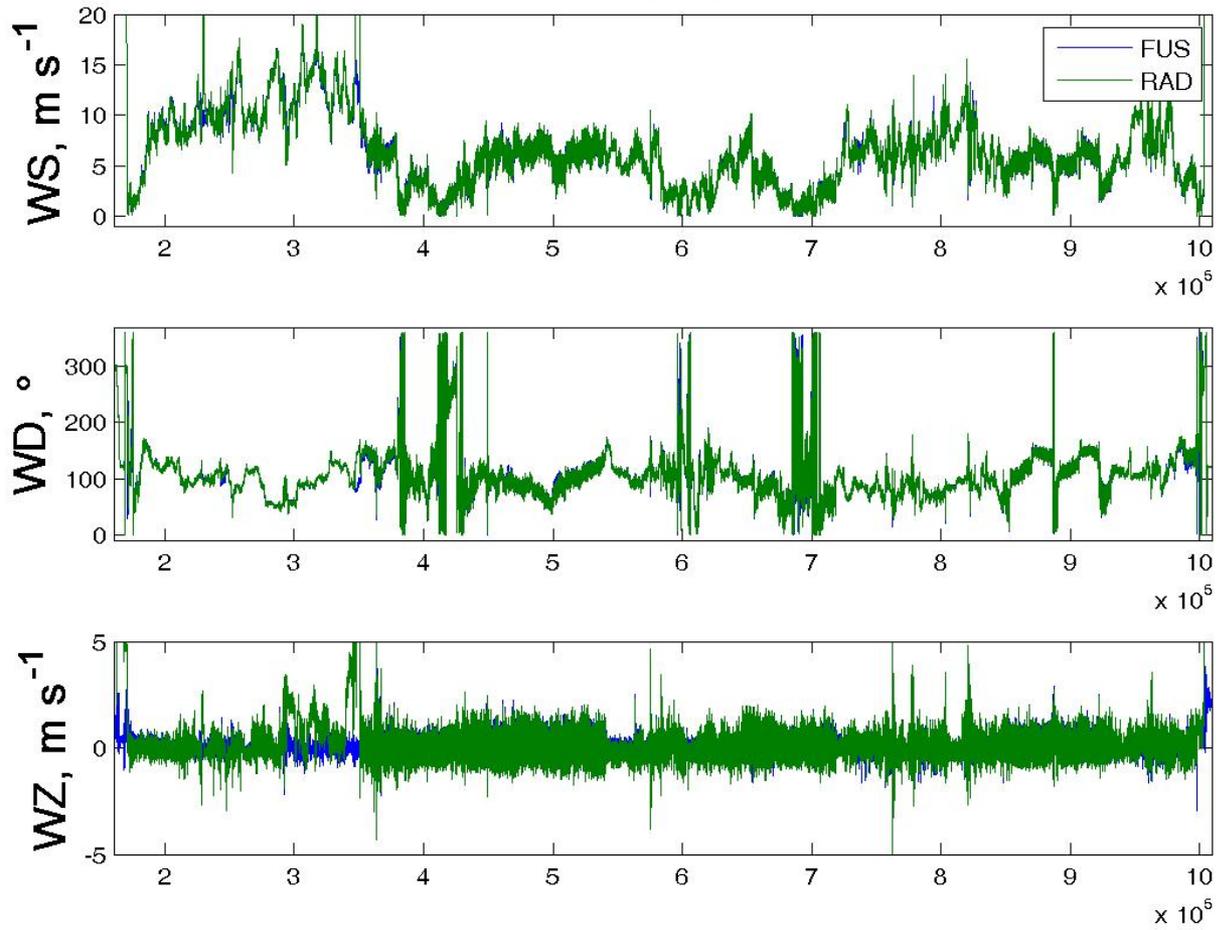


Ground Speed AOC vs. UCI

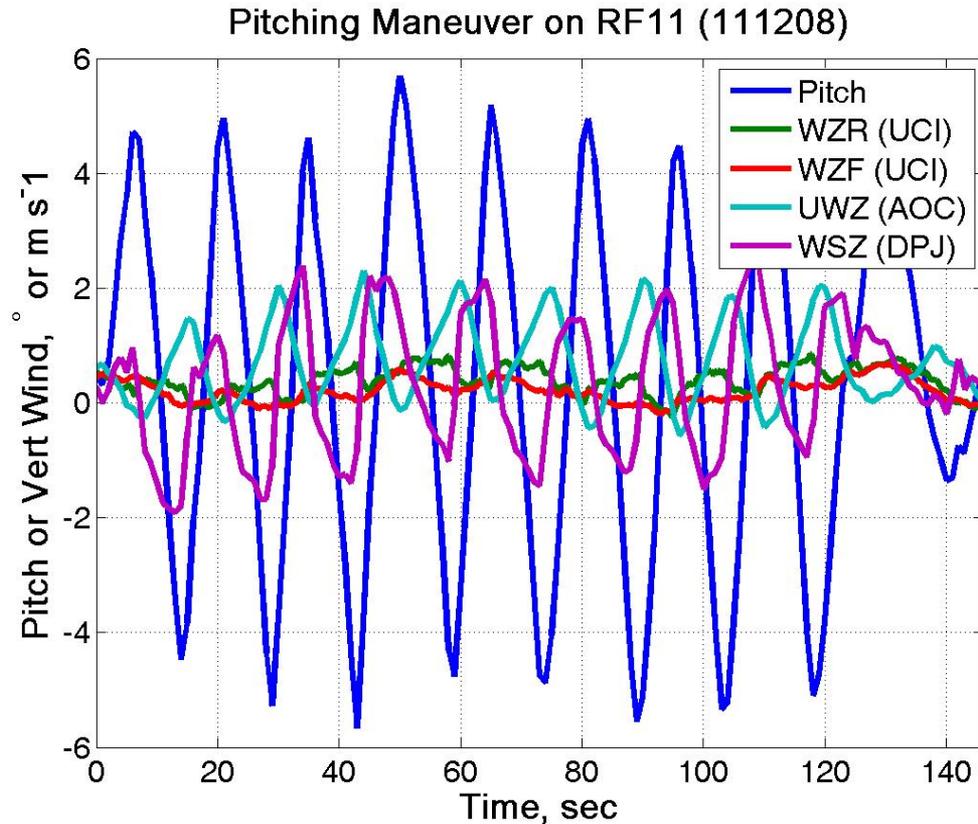


UCI Winds

111119



Vertical Wind Critical Test



Rule of thumb: $\sigma_w/\sigma_{V_z} < 10\%$ is acceptable

WSZ(DPJ): 18%; UWZ(AOC): 11%; WZR(UCI): 4%; WZF(UCI): 3%;

Air-Sea Fluxes

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = -\rho(\overline{uw}\mathbf{i} + \overline{vw}\mathbf{j}) = \rho C_{d10} U_{10}^2$$

$$H_s = \rho C_p \overline{w\theta} = \rho C_p C_H U_{10} (\Theta_s - \Theta_{10})$$

$$E = \overline{w\rho_v} = C_E U_{10} (\rho_{vs} - \rho_{v10})$$

$$H_l = h_{fg} E$$

High-Rate Data Status

High-Rate Data: P

PF PF P PF

PF

PF

PF

DYNAMO NOAA WP-3D N43RF Instrument Flight	November 11 - December 13 2011											UTC Date	
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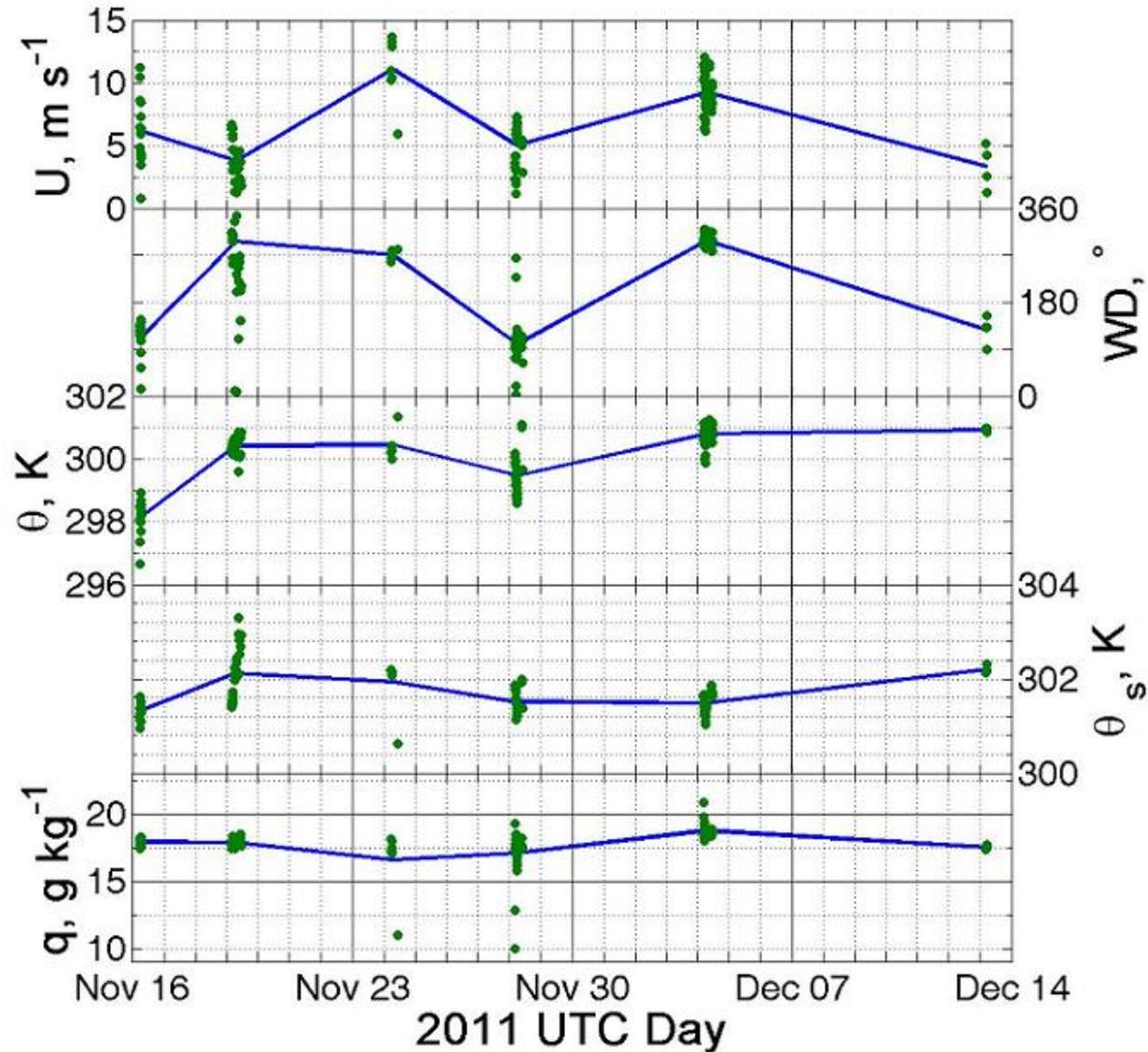
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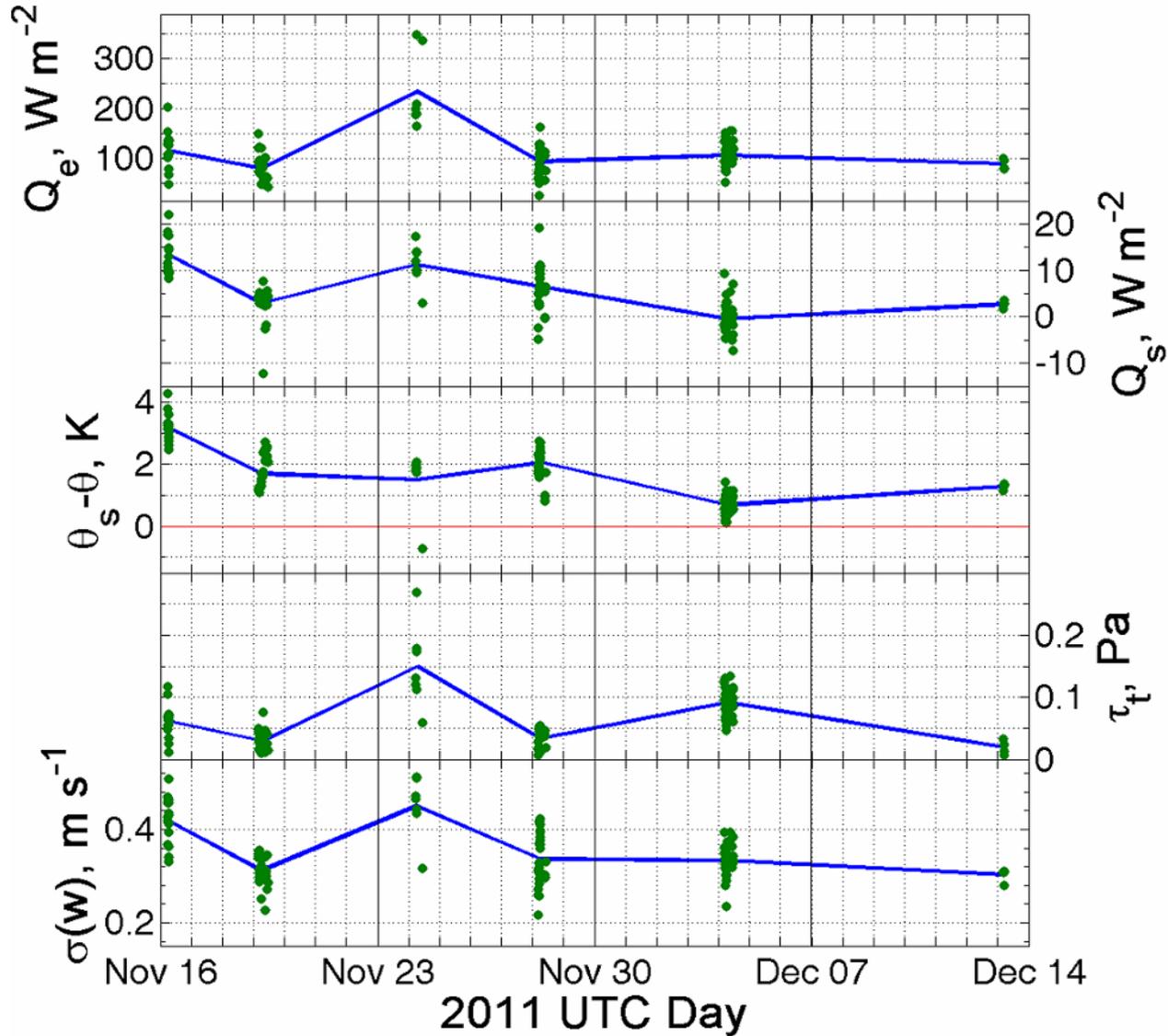
P: Processed

PF: Processed and fluxes estimated

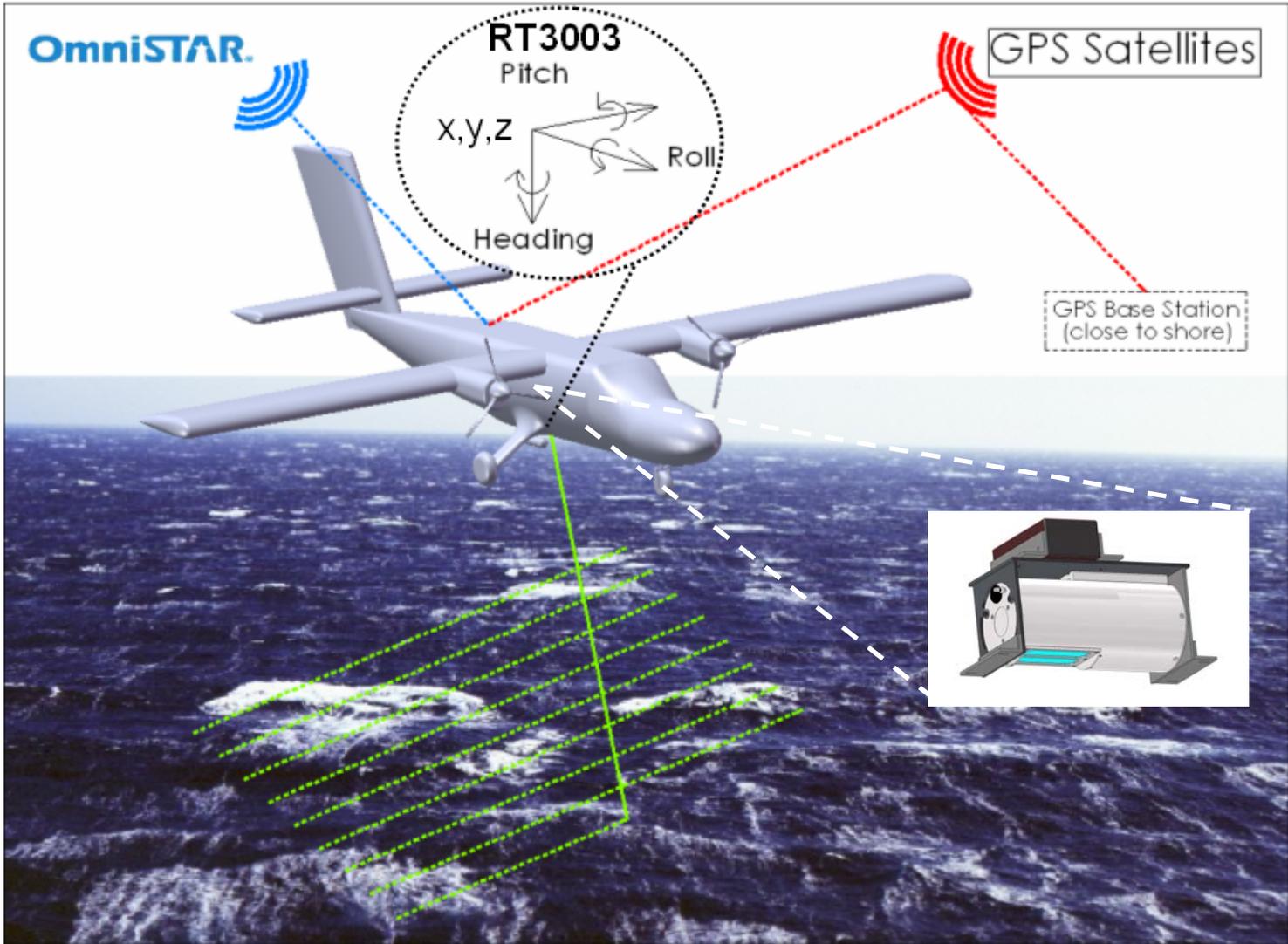
Means ($z \sim 60$ m, $\Delta t = 180$ s)



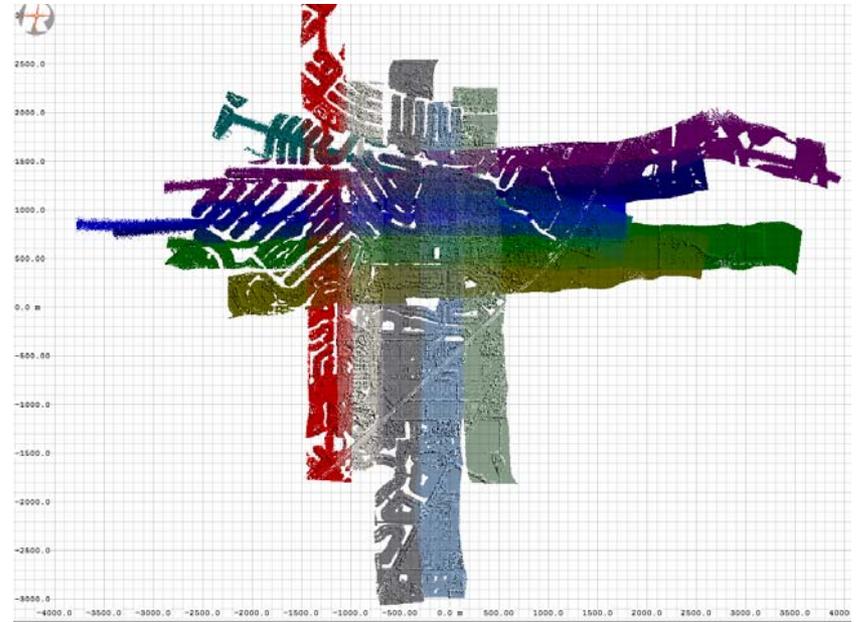
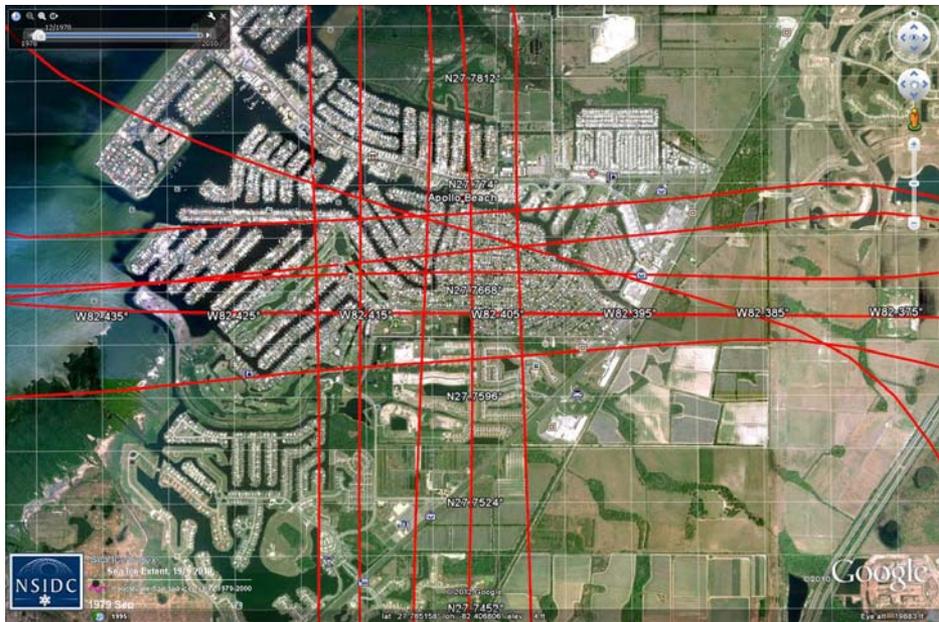
Turbulent Fluxes ($z \sim 60$ m, $\Delta t = 180$ s)



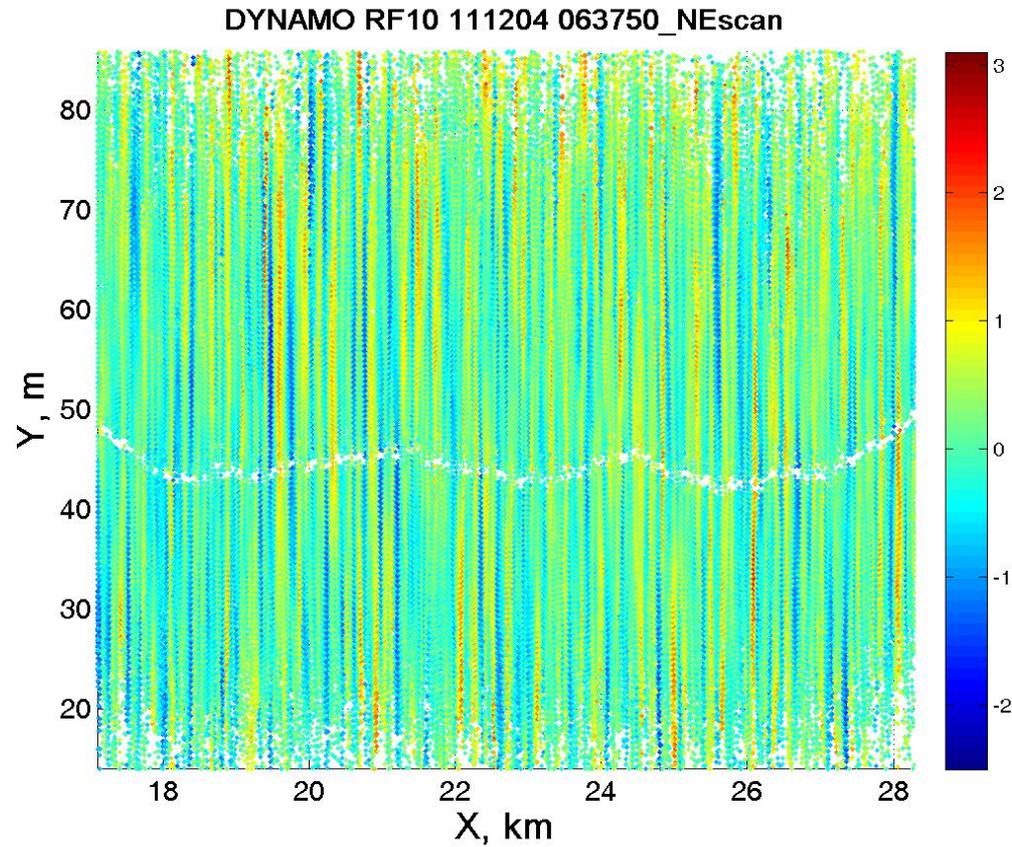
Airborne Scanning LiDAR for wave mapping



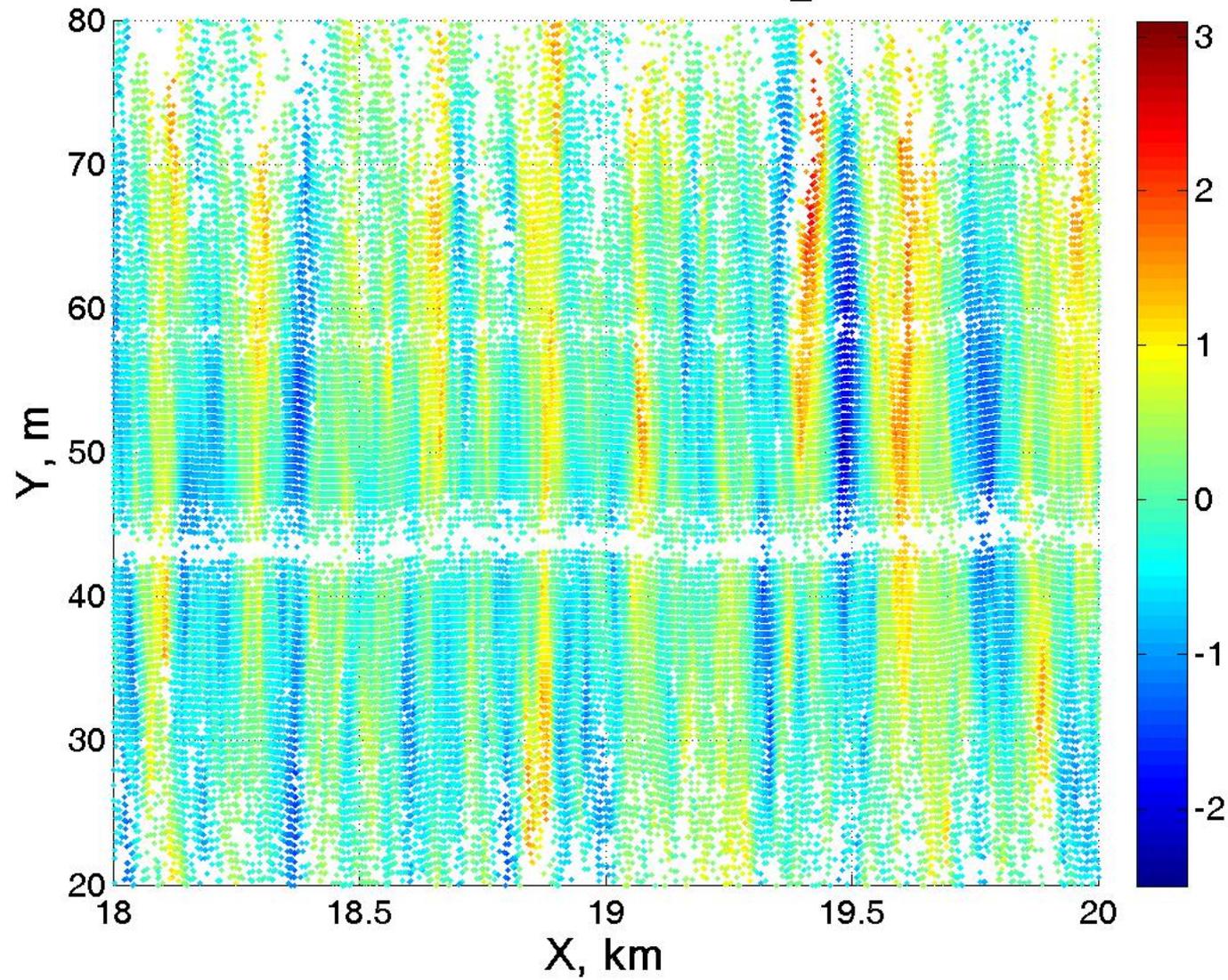
Post-Experiment Riegl Boresighting and Wind Cals Flight 13 Jan 2012, Tampa, FL



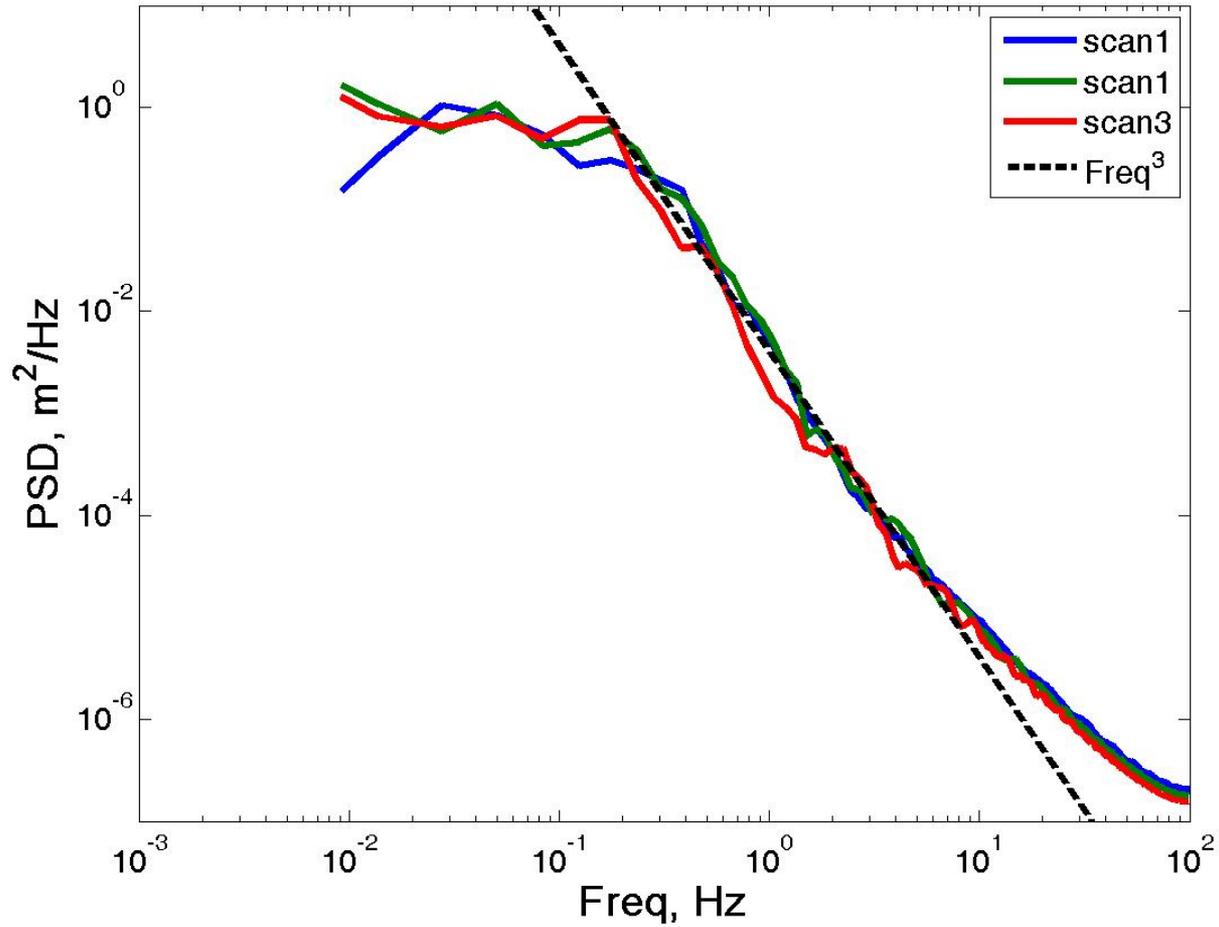
Wave field example on 111204 Along North East Track



DYNAMO RF10 111204 063750_NEscan



Wave Spectra



Summary

- Turbulence instrumentation we installed on the NOAA P3 performed reasonably well as evidenced by the flux measurements capturing the suppressed to active MJO transition.
- Our vertical wind passes the pitching maneuver tests and is an improvement from the standard AOC's 1-Hz data
- High-rate data from AOC had dropouts and occasional data gaps due to new data system hiccups.
- Wave measurements from the new lidar system yielded promising results though its point density is limited by the high speed of the P3.
- Finalize the data set especially the 3 flights with gaps to proceed with more in-depth analysis.