

VOCALS Chilean Coastal Component

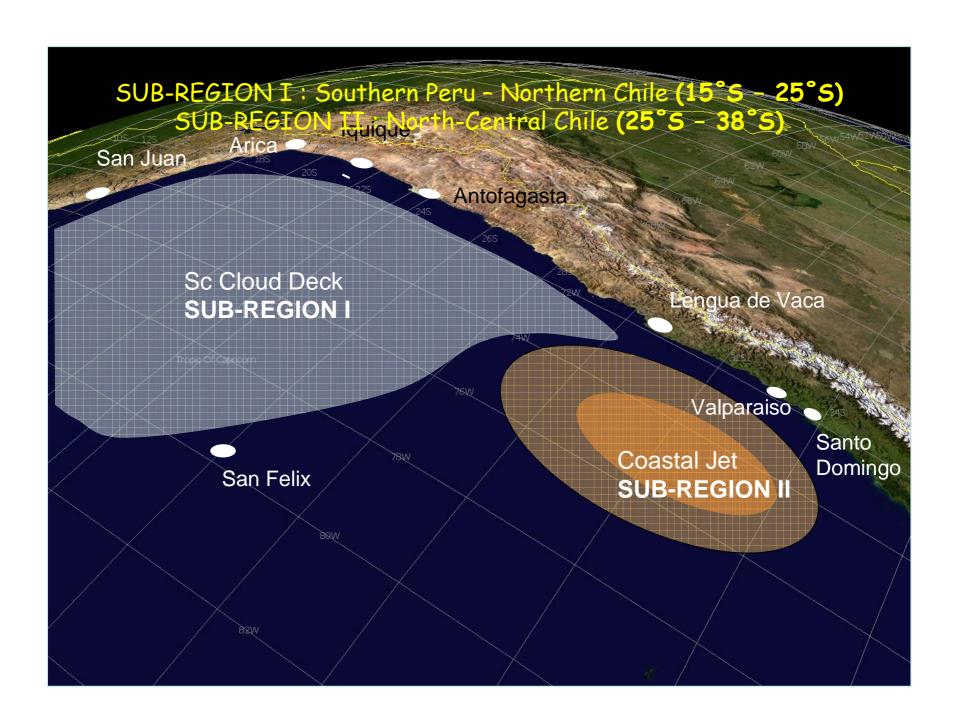


Scientific Program Overview / Field Program Strategy

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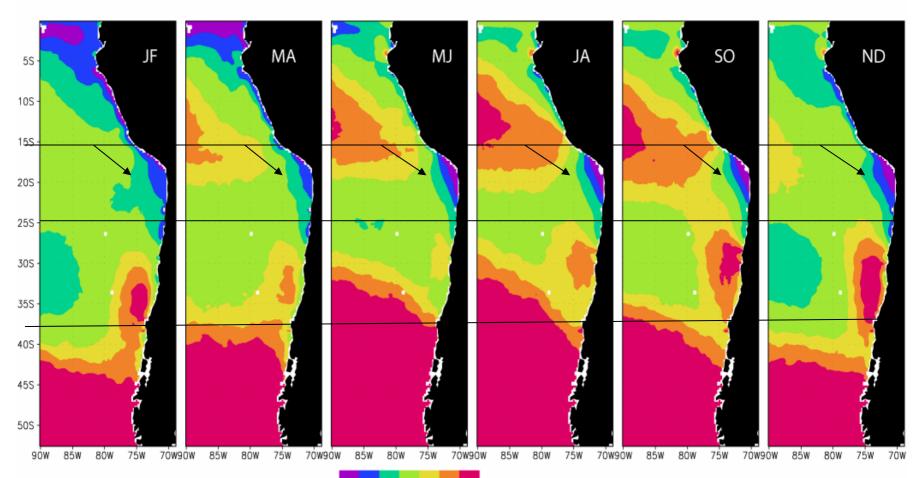


Regional Coastal Component

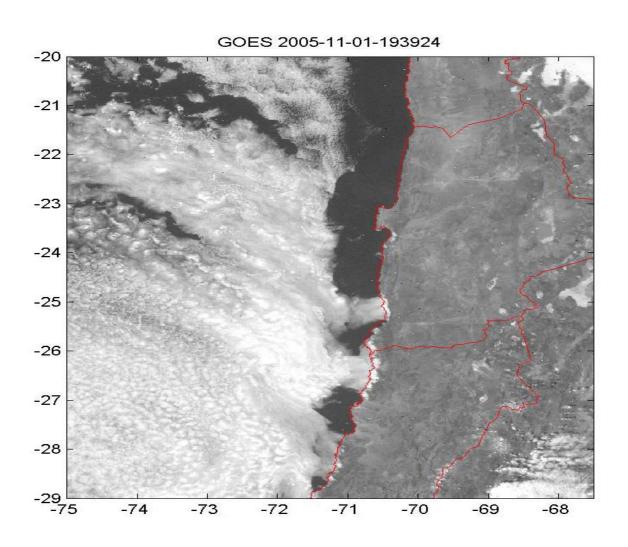
	SUB-REGION	
Climatic/Geographic Features	I	II
 Latitudinal span: Orographic features: Andes/coast Sc cloud deck (austral spring): VOCALS REx area: AMBL circulation: radiative forcing/diurnal cycles: 	 15°S-25°S high /range-clif diurnal cycle yes strong 	25°S-38°S for lower/valleys synoptic cycle south of it moderate
 Afternoon coastal clearing: Offshore winds/diurnal cycle signal: AMBL circulation: Synoptic-scale 	strongweak/strong	moderate strong/weak
 forcing/weekly cycles: Coastal LLJ system: Influence of equatorially-sourced CTWs in the ocean: 	weakno	moderate yes
 Ocean eddy kinetic energy generation: Aerosol sources 	strongweak	moderate strong
Volc/Smelt/DMS/M-City/dust/seasalt	 y/y/y/n/n/n 	n/n/y/y/y/y

SUB-REGION I: Near-stagnation around the coastal bend at 18°S

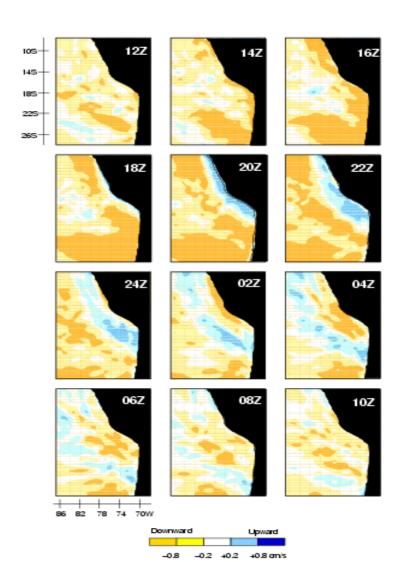
QuikScat surface wind speed climatology (2000–2005)



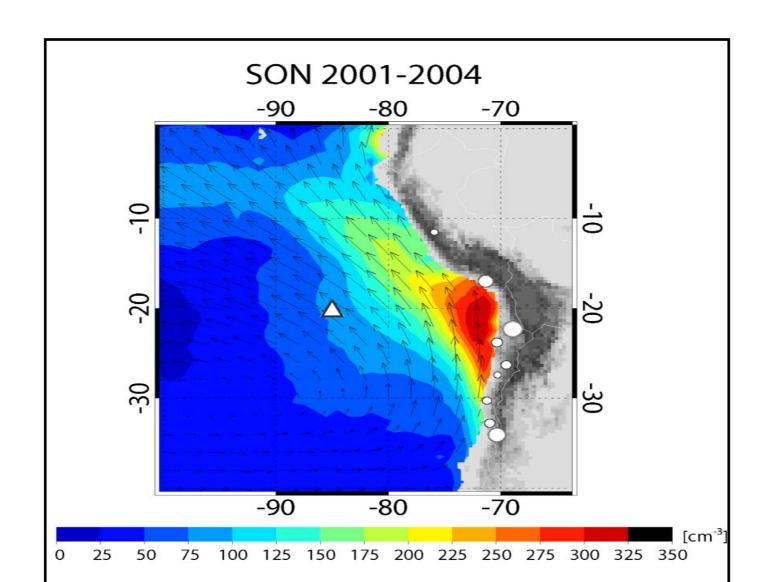
SUB-REGION I: Strong afternoon coastal subsidence enhancement and coastal clearing



SUB-REGION I: The *upsidence* wave off Southern Peru

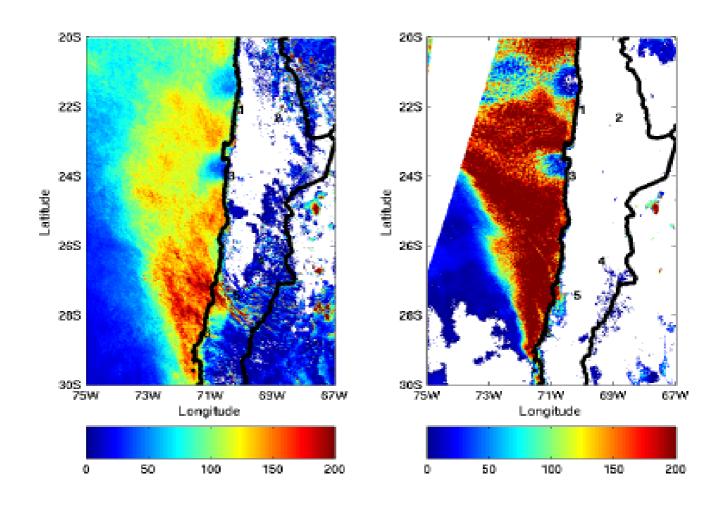


SUB-REGION I : Climatological high cloud-droplet number concentration

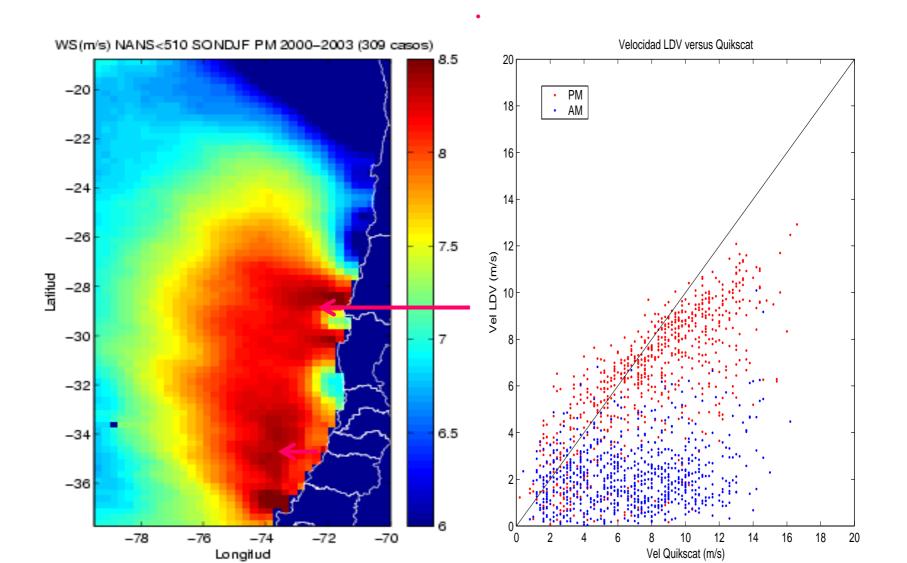


SUB-REGION I: Episode in cloud droplet number concentration during a strong easterly (SE) wind event

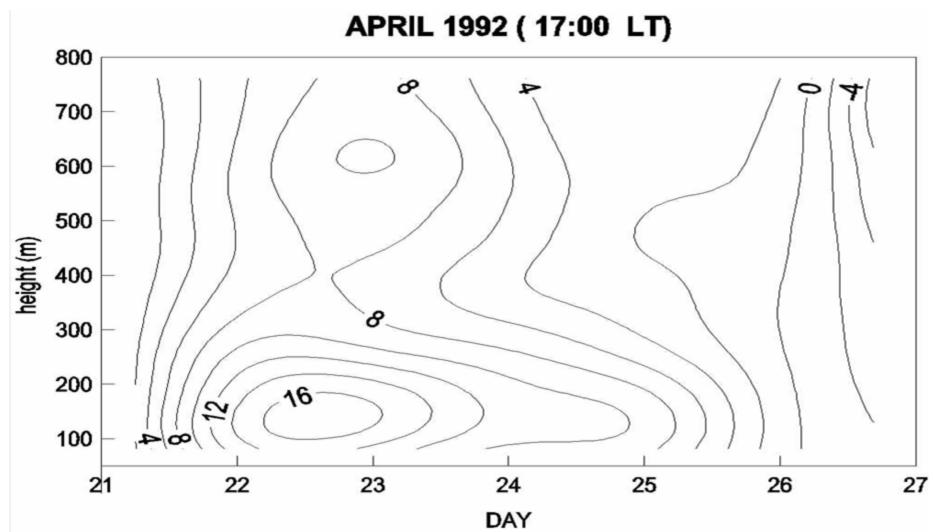
average event



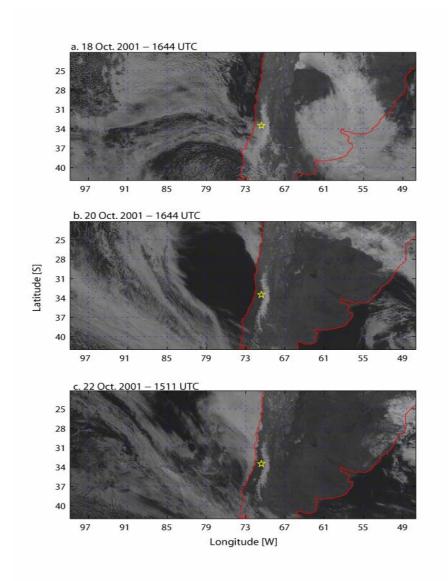
SUB-REGION II: Climatology of the coastal low-level jet system and comparison with coastal winds



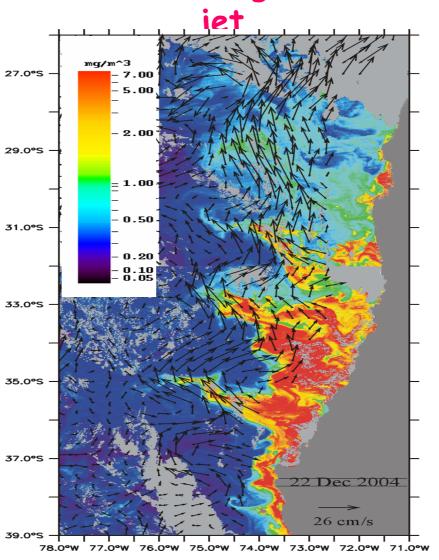
SUB-REGION II: Vertical profiles of the meridional wind component at Point Lengua de Vaca during a southerly wind event



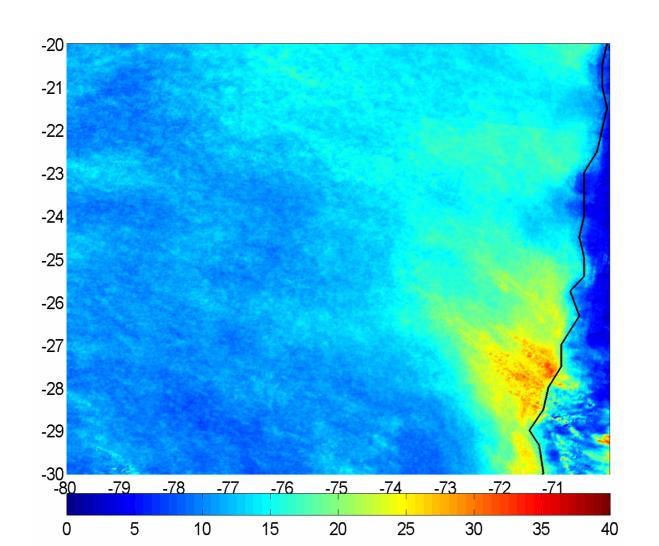
SUB-REGION II: Coastal clearing episode asocciated with a coastal low-level jet event.

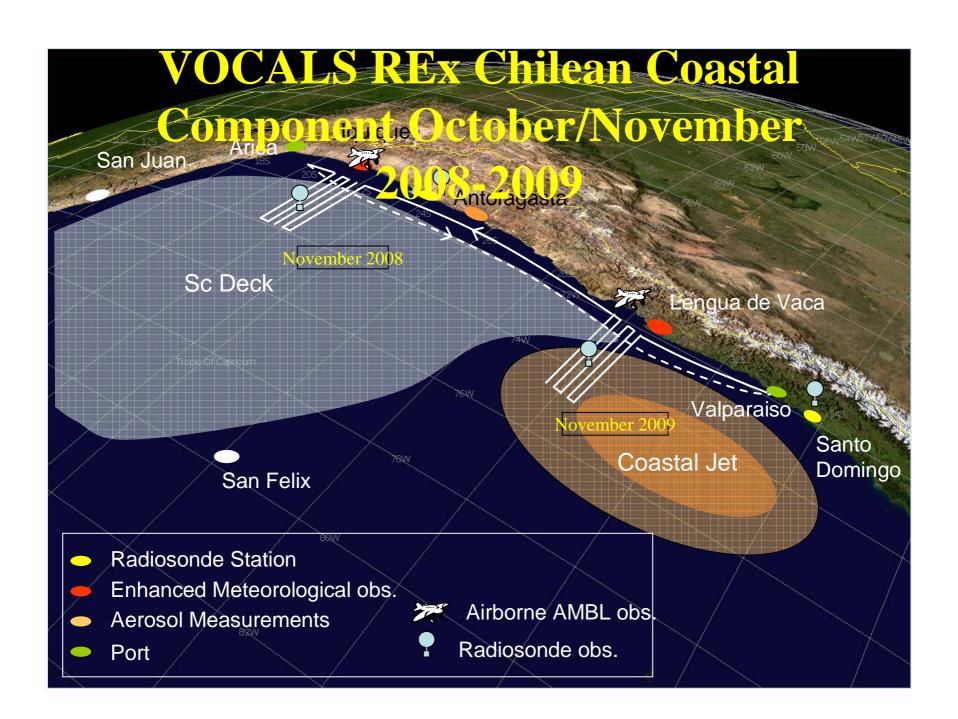


SUB-REGION II: Ocean meandering jet colocated with the climatological coastal low-level



Sub-region II: Dust and biogenic aerosols downwind from 30°5





FIELD PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Cruises: * 10-12 day radiator patterns: Five ~200 km E-W legs centered at 21°S (October 2008) and 30°S (October 2009). Radiosondes at 06, 12, 18, 24 UTC at selected days, ceilometer, AWS.
- Flights: * 21°5 (November 2008): Two flights/day in ~50-60 km (upwelling front) E-W legs within and above the AMBL at the extremes of the diurnal cycle (8 AM, 5 PM). Alongshore flights Iquique-Arica
 - * 30°S (November 2009). One PM flight in ~100-150 km E-W legs within and above the AMBL at the extremes of the quasi-weekly cycle (clear skies/peak of the LLJ; overcast/ relaxed winds).
- Enhanced sfc. observations: Radiosondes at 18 and 24 UTC (Cerro Moreno & Sto. Domingo); AWS, wind profiler & ceilometer at 21°S Diego Aracena airport (October 2008), and at 30°S Point Lengua de Vaca (October 2009).

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED INSTRUMENTATION

Platform	Instrument	Available
Research Vessel	CTD-O	YES
	ADCP	?
	Ship-mounted ADCP	NO
	XBTs	YES
	Surface drifters	YES
	Radiosonde receiver & expendables	YES
	AWS	YES
	Ceilometer	YES
Aircraft	PRT (SST)	NO
	Wind, temperature, moisture, pressure	NO
	Aerosol/cloud instrumentation	?
Coastal Stations Coastal Stations Ceilometer Energy-budget system Wind/temp. profiler Pibal system Standard radiosonde network (additional expendables)	YES	
	Micro-barograph	YES
	Ceilometer	NO
	Energy-budget system	YES
	Wind/temp. profiler	NO
	Pibal system	YES
		YES