

Climate Quality Meteorological and Flux Measurements at Sea

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Physical Sciences Division**



Boulder, Colorado

**Weather and Climate Physics
Boundary Layer Processes**

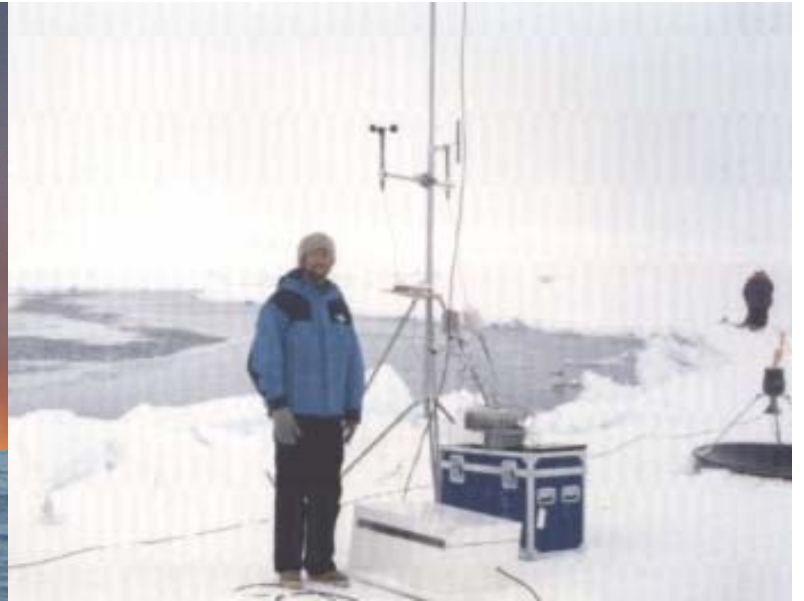
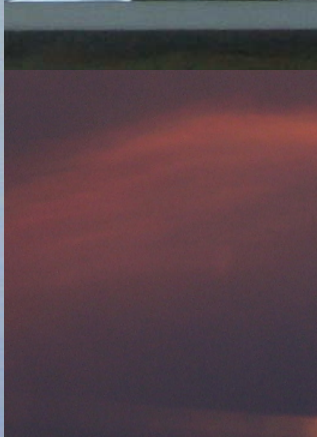
Polar Observations and Processes/Boulder Atmospheric Observatory



BAO 300m tower



Mt Washington 2001



LEADDEX 1991 Arctic Ocean



South Pole 1993





Resolute Bay
winter

Eureka, Canada 2006



Eureka Weather Station
summer



○ Plane hops!!


Equipment Installation



Pierre
Dan
Von



Musk Ox

A background image of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is a bright, glowing orb in the center, with its light reflecting on the water's surface. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, with some clouds visible. The water is dark with some ripples.

**Coupled Air-Sea models were sensitive to small changes in air-sea fluxes.
Accuracy goal of +/- 10 Wm⁻¹ in short to medium time scales
TOGA-COARE measurements fell short**

**Problems traced to poor ship measurements
Instrument: location, knowledge, calibration**

**High-Resolution Marine Meteorology Workshop FSU 2003
Produce manual: online with standards**

**Dr. Chris Fairall NOAA/Earth Systems Research Laboratory
Dr Frank Bradley CSIRO Division of Land and Water (retired)
*A Guide to Making Climate Quality Meteorological and Flux Measurements at Sea***

“Climate Quality” Weller 2005

ftp://ftp.etl.noaa.gov/user/cfairall/wcrp_wgsf/flux_handbook/fluxhandbook_NOAA-TECH%20PSD-311v3.pdf



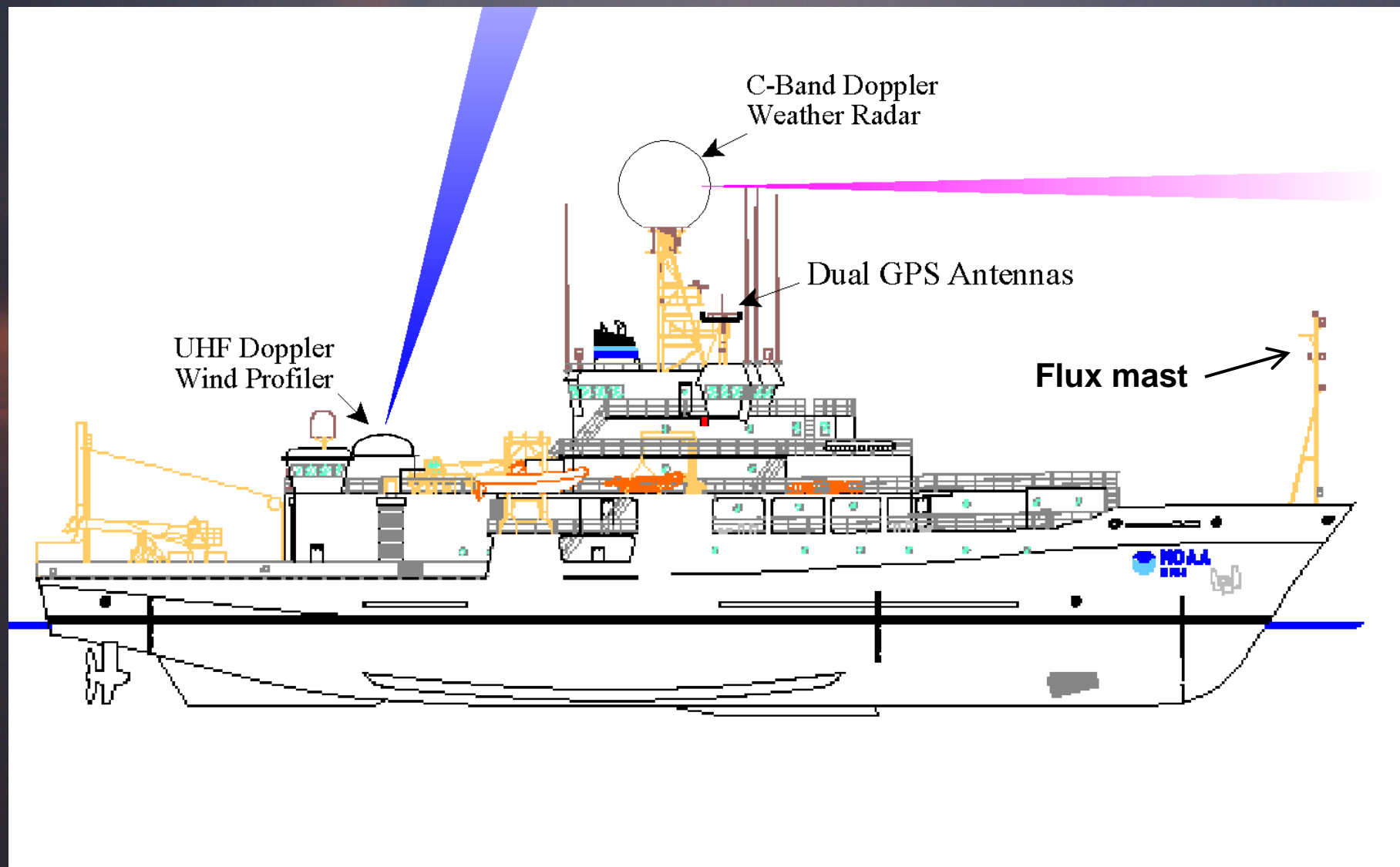
Key Measurements

Wind speed and direction
Air temperature and RH
Sfc pressure
Downward SW/LW radiation
Rain rate
SST
Motion sensors

Direct flux measurements applying covariance or eddy correlation technique compared to bulk flux parameterization.

Remote Sensors

C-Band Doppler Radar
Laser Ceilometer
Microwave Radiometer (2 channel)
915 MHz Wind Profiler (electronically stabilized)
TeraScan Satellite System
Millimeter-Cloud Radar
Laser Range finder (wave measurement)



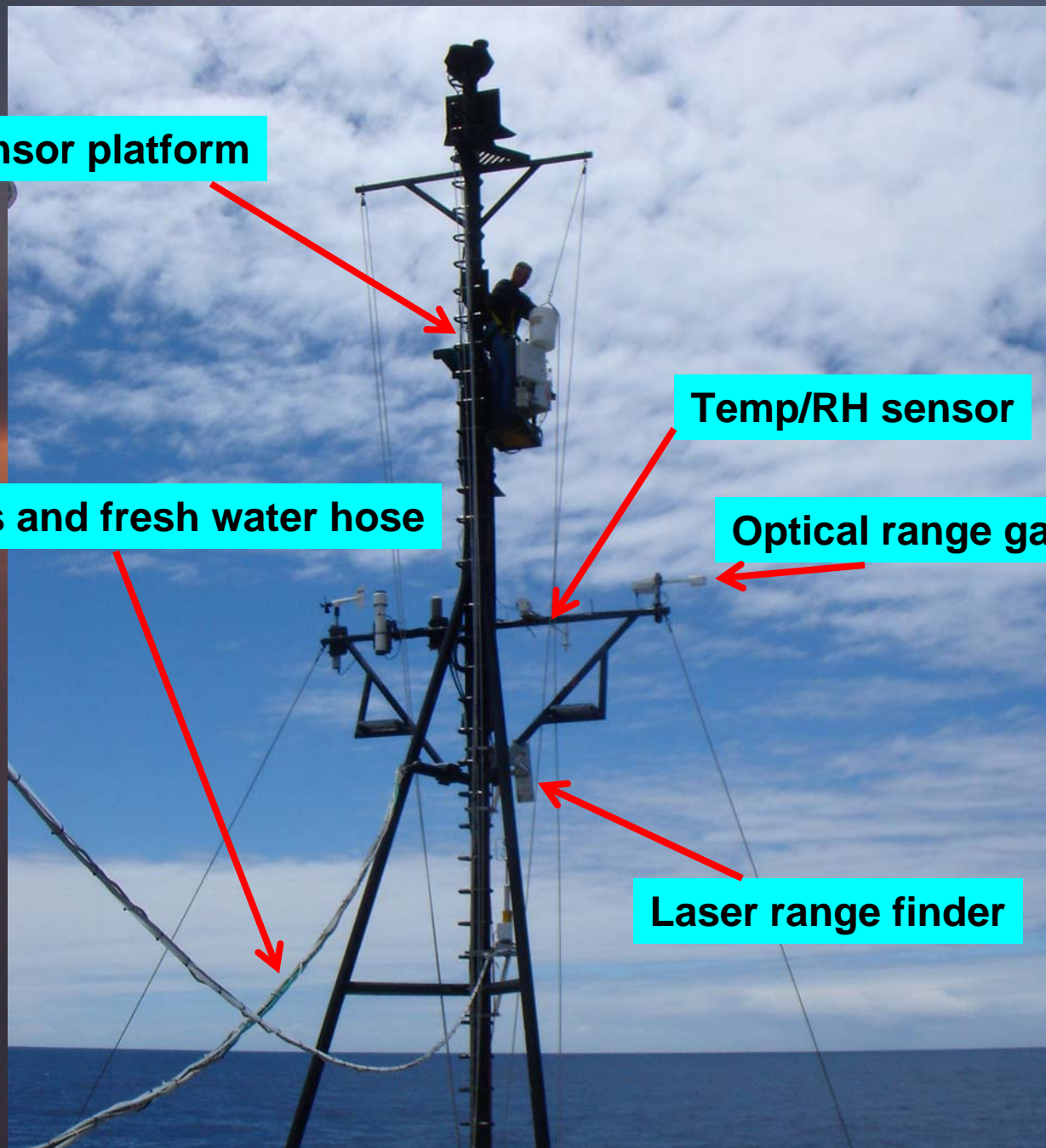
Fast sensor platform

Temp/RH sensor

Data cables and fresh water hose

Optical range gauge

Laser range finder

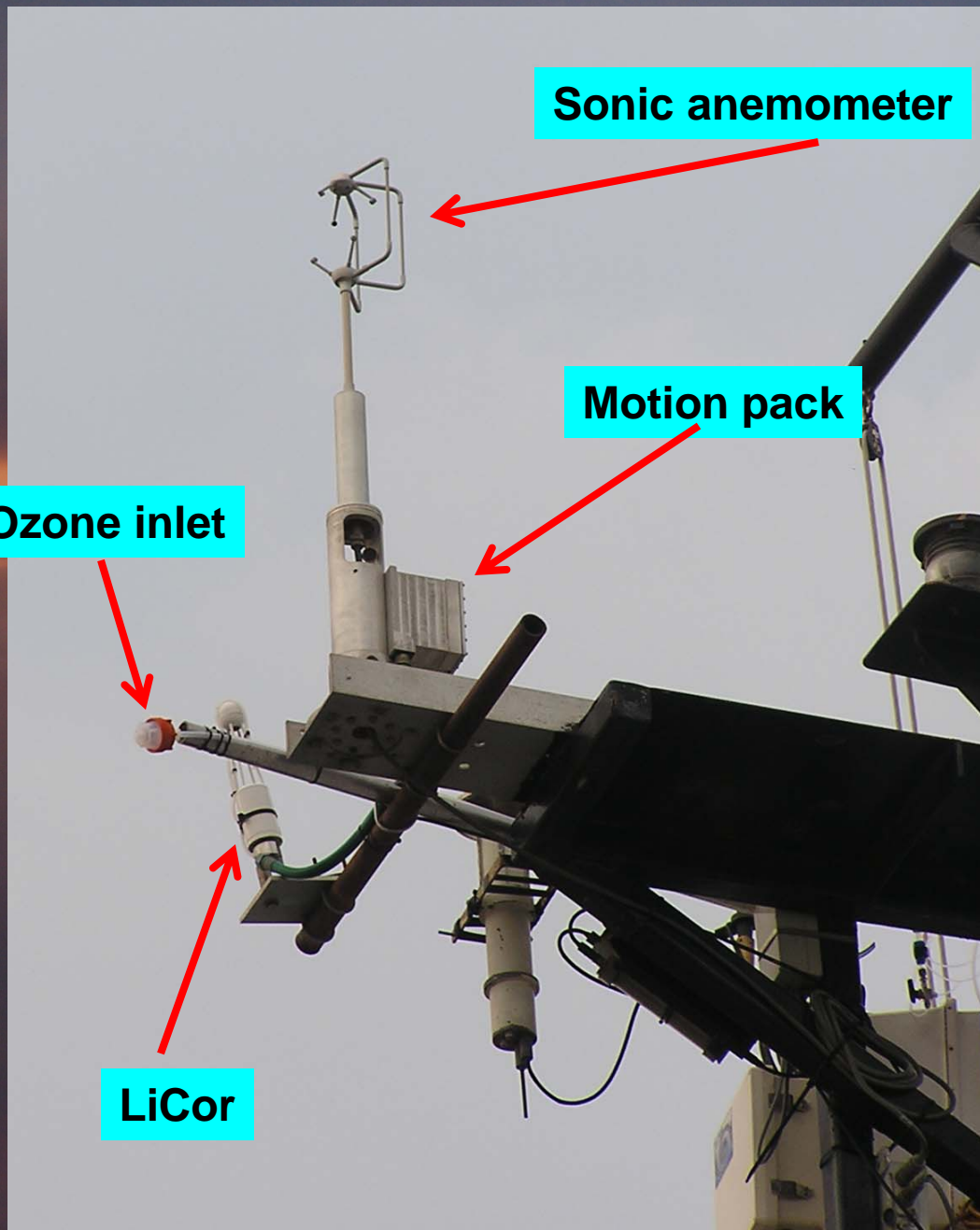


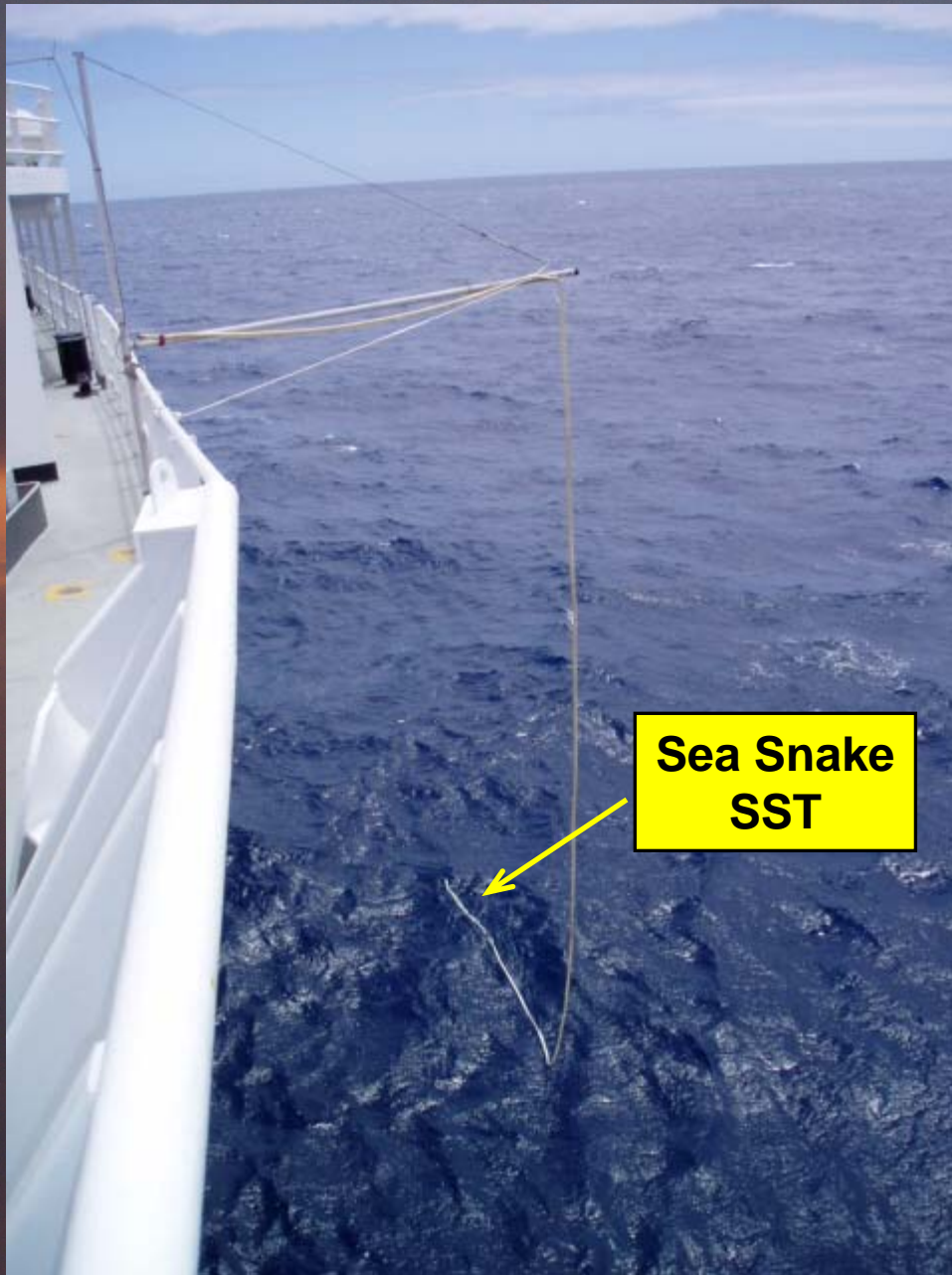
Sonic anemometer

Motion pack

Ozone inlet

LiCor





**Sea Snake
SST**

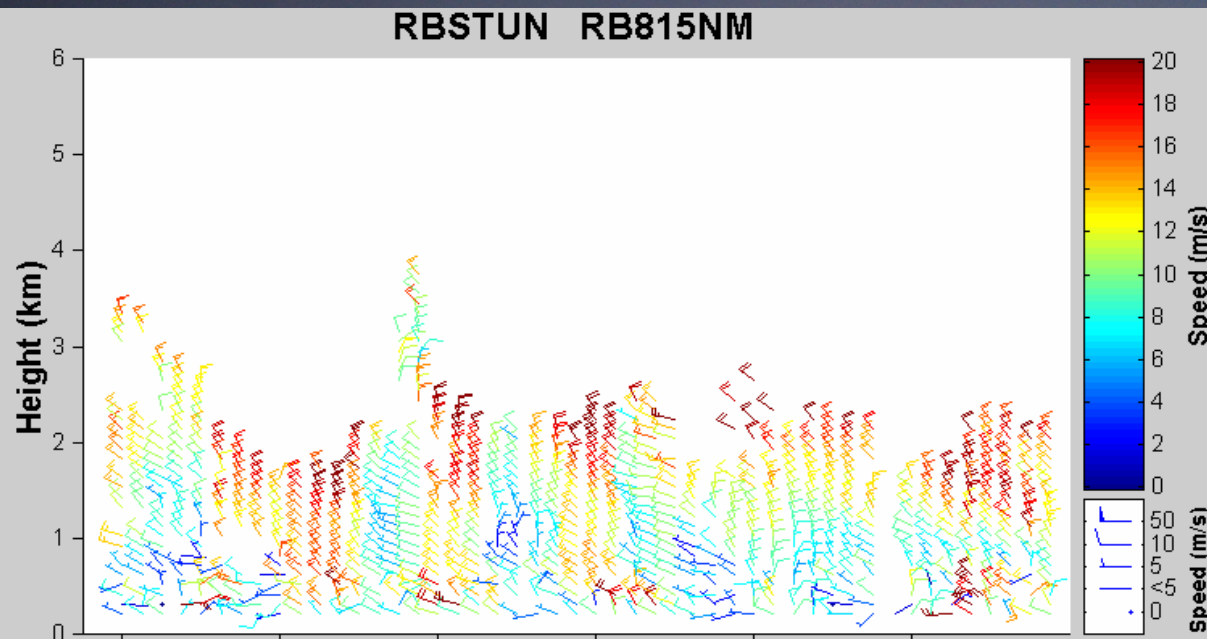


PC/Electronics Rack

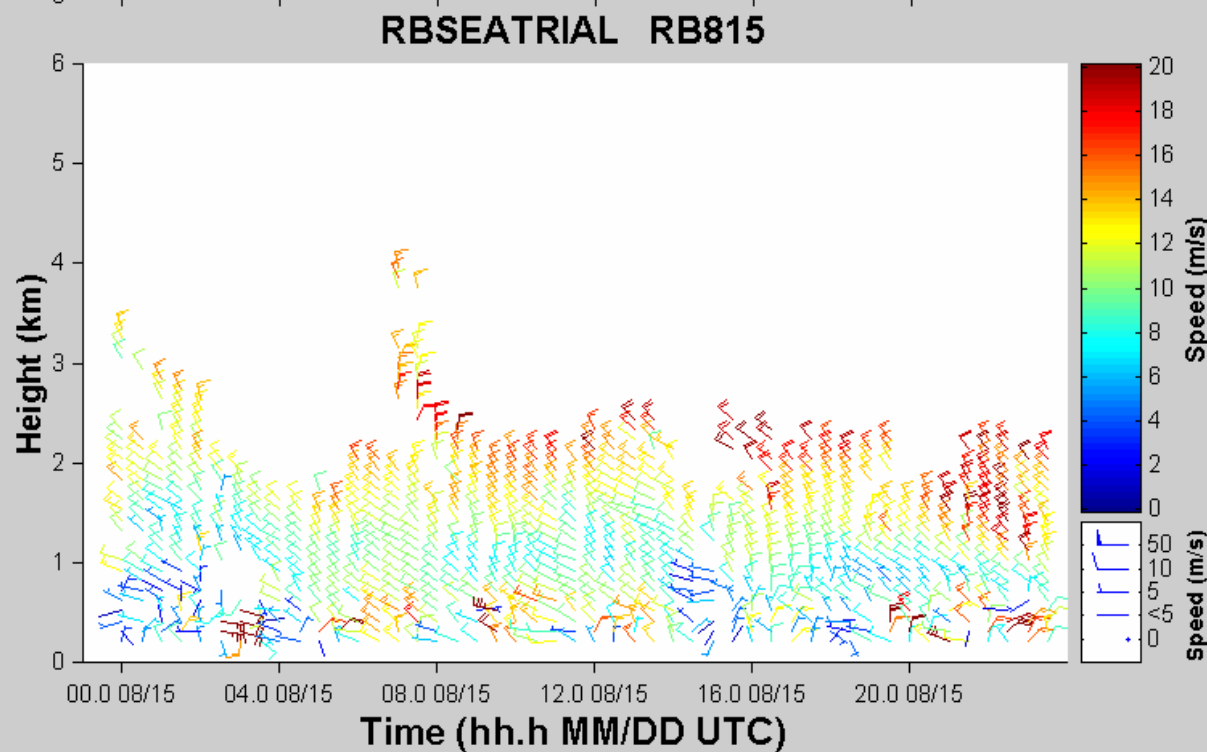


Phased-array antenna

Pictures by Dan Wolfe
NOAA/ETL



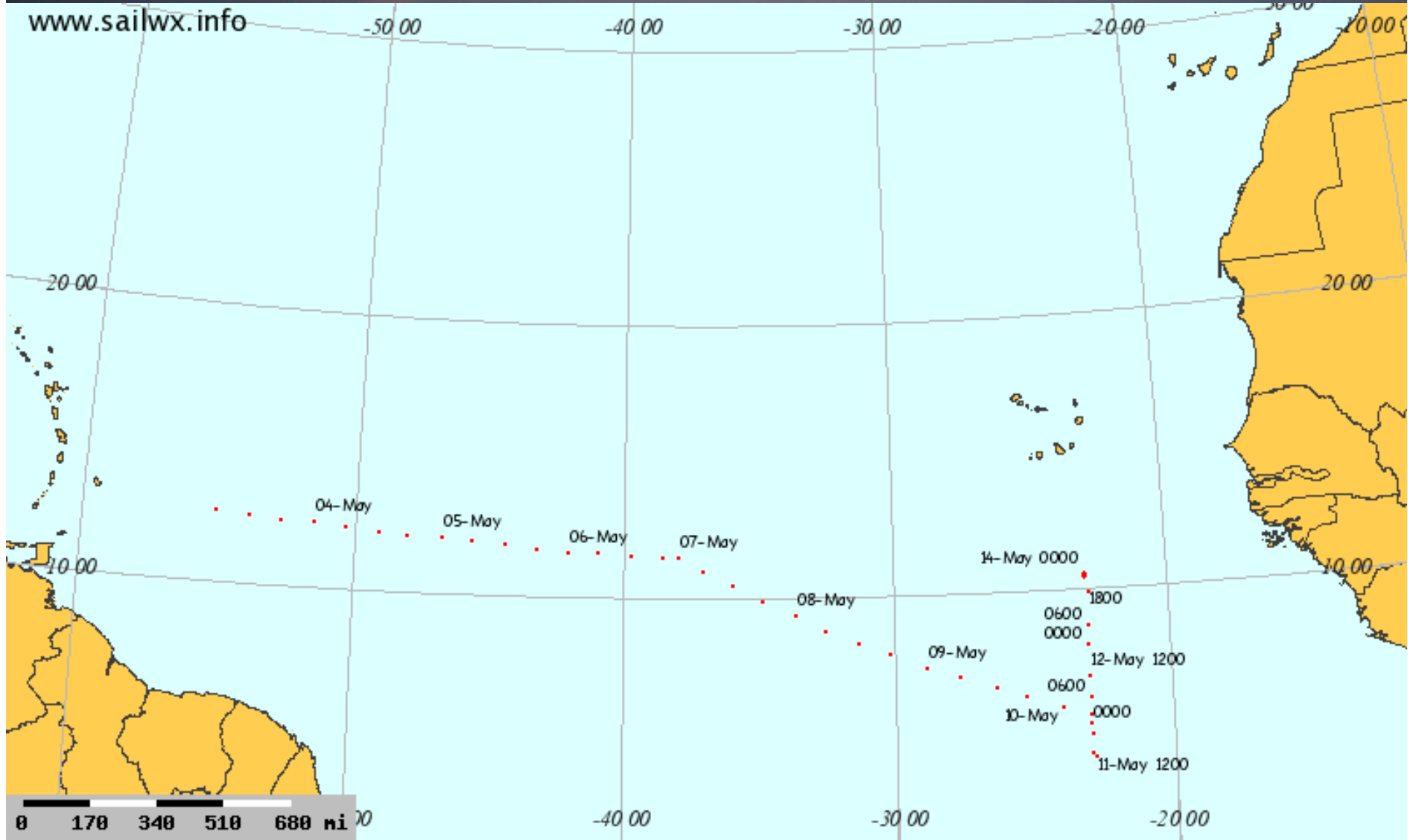
No Motion Correction



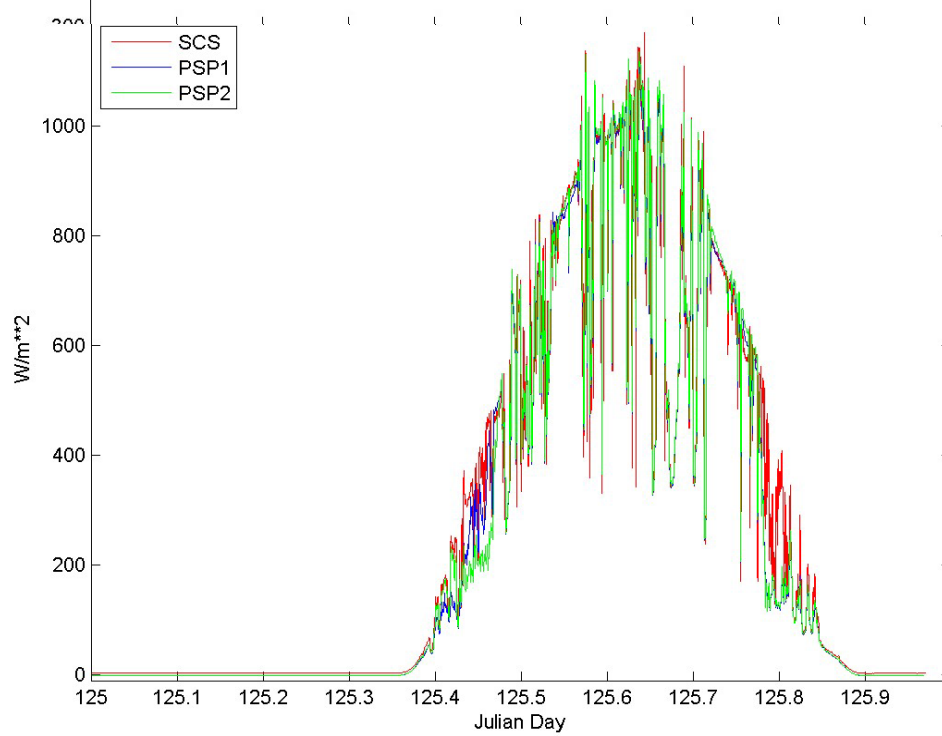
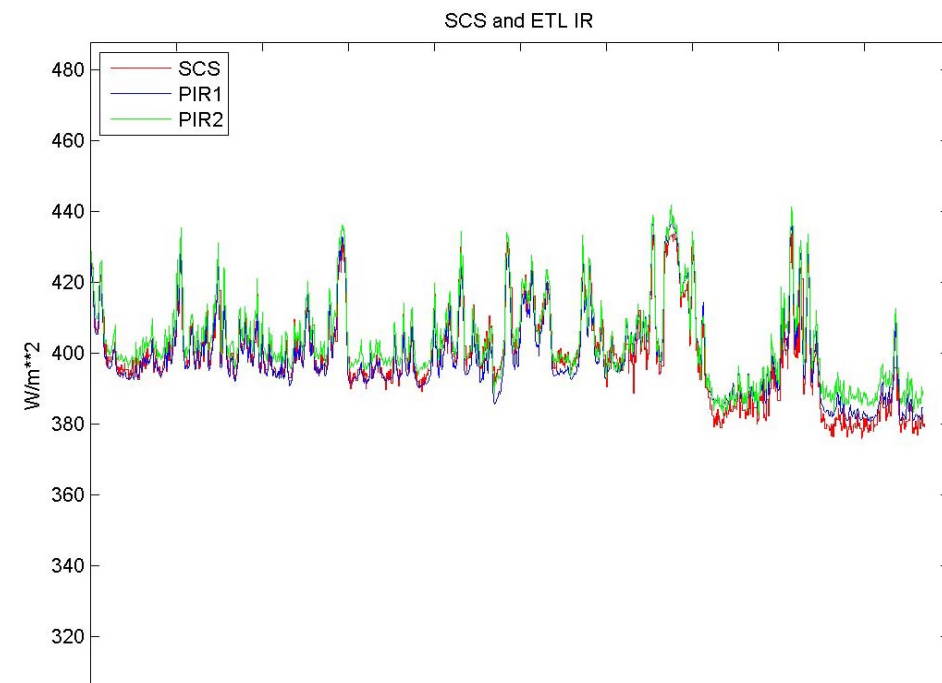
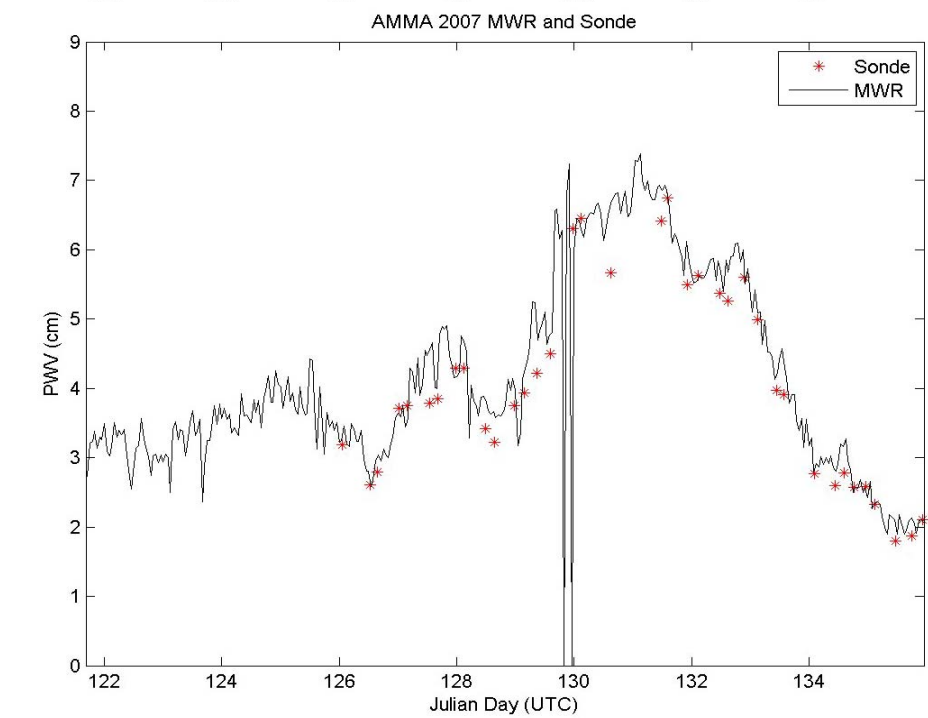
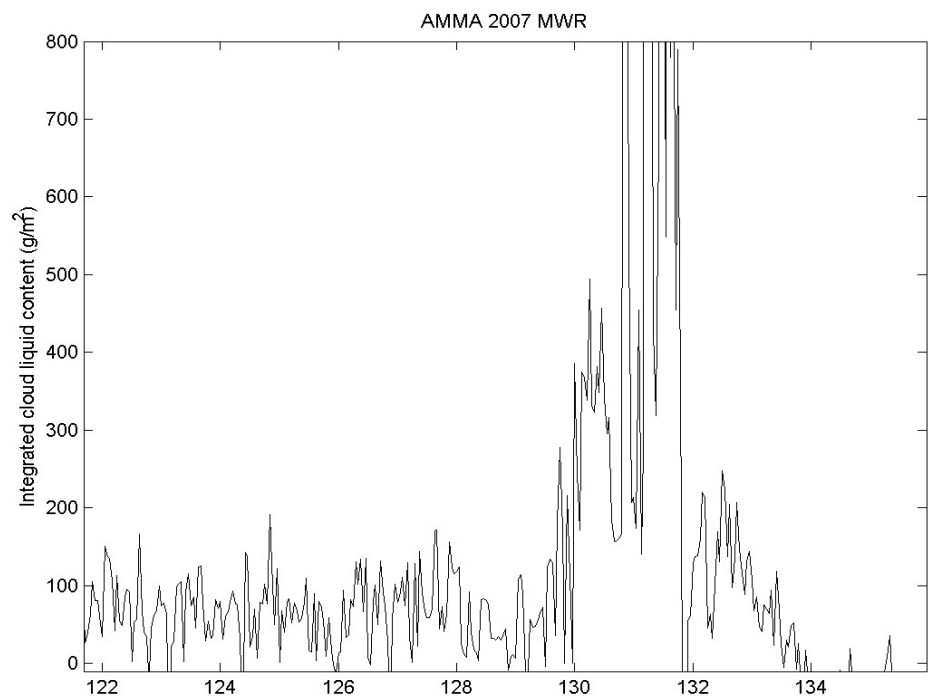
Motion Corrected

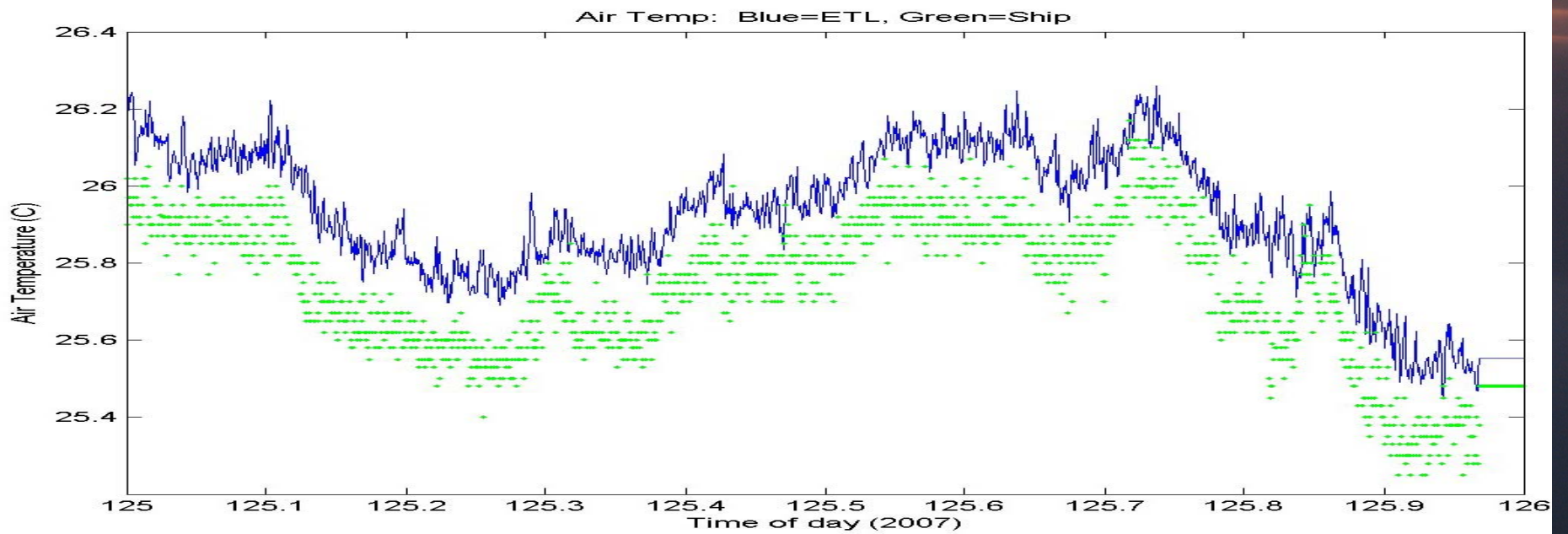
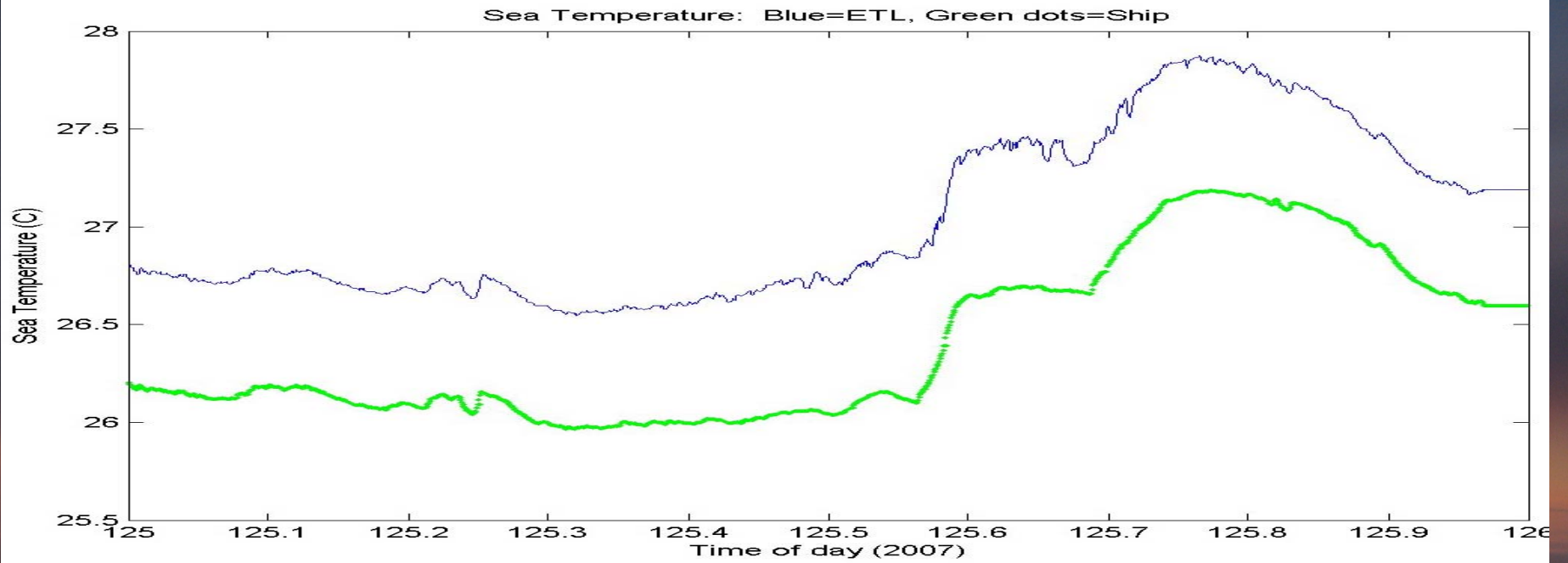
**PNE/AMMA
2007**



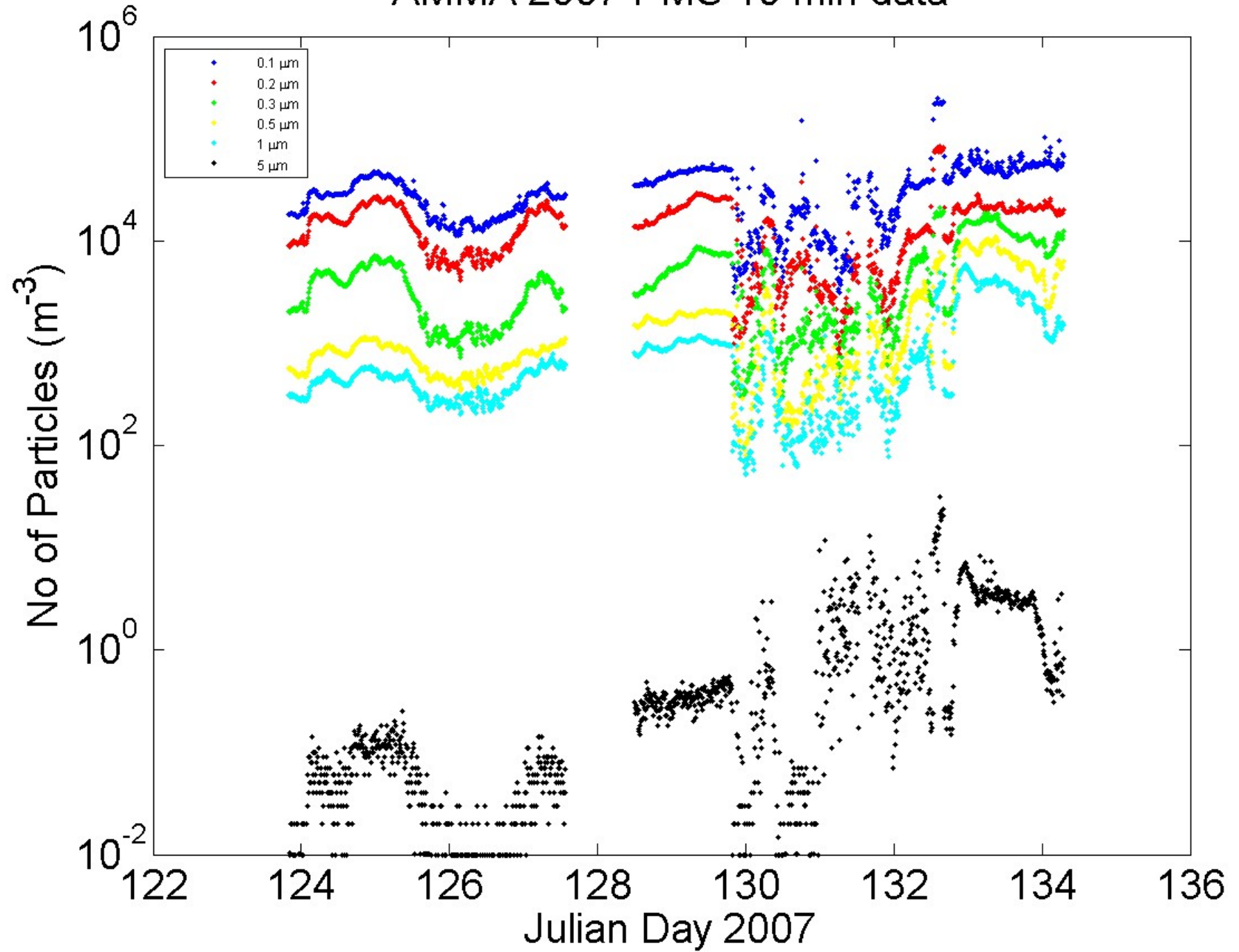


0 178 340 510 688 mi

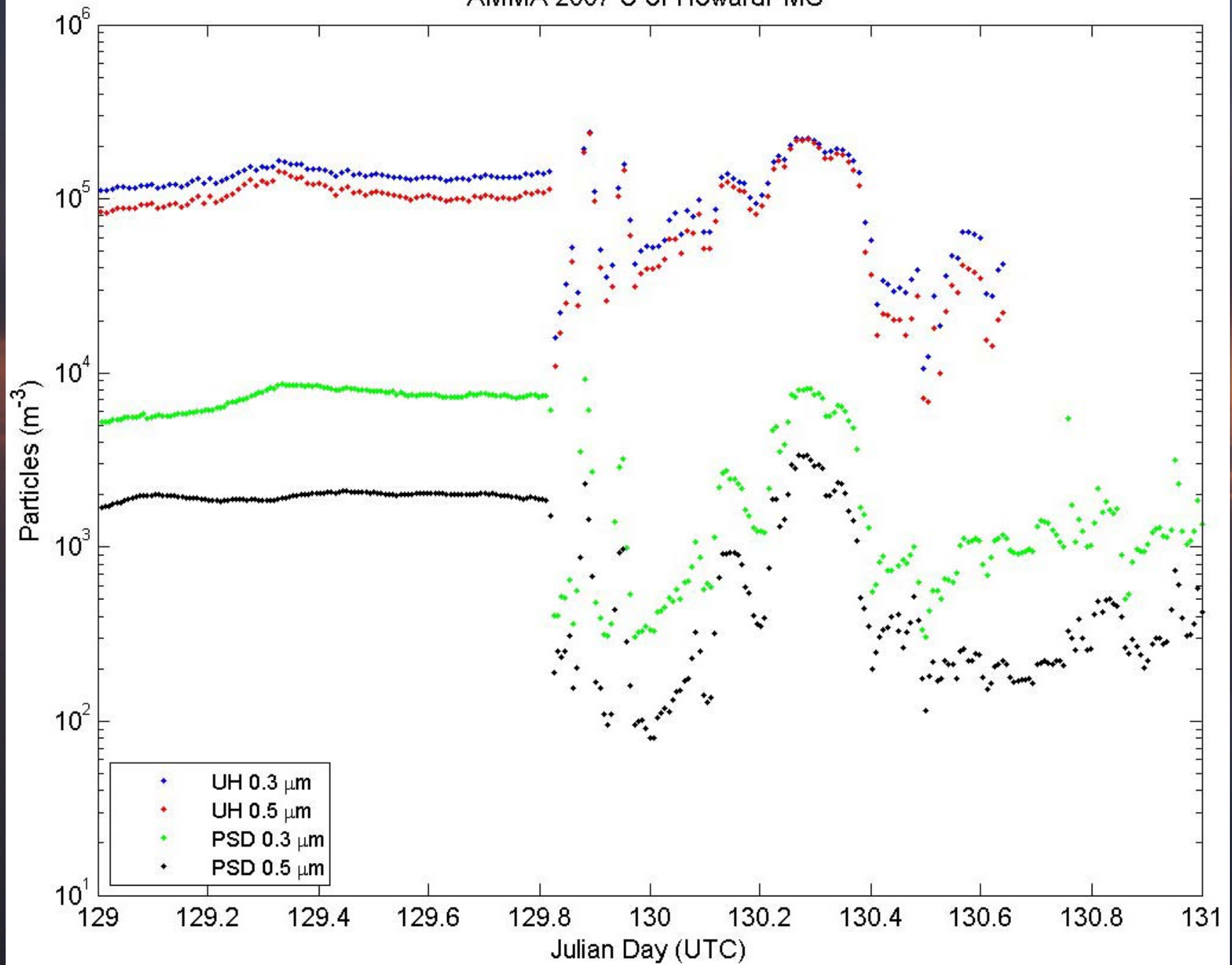




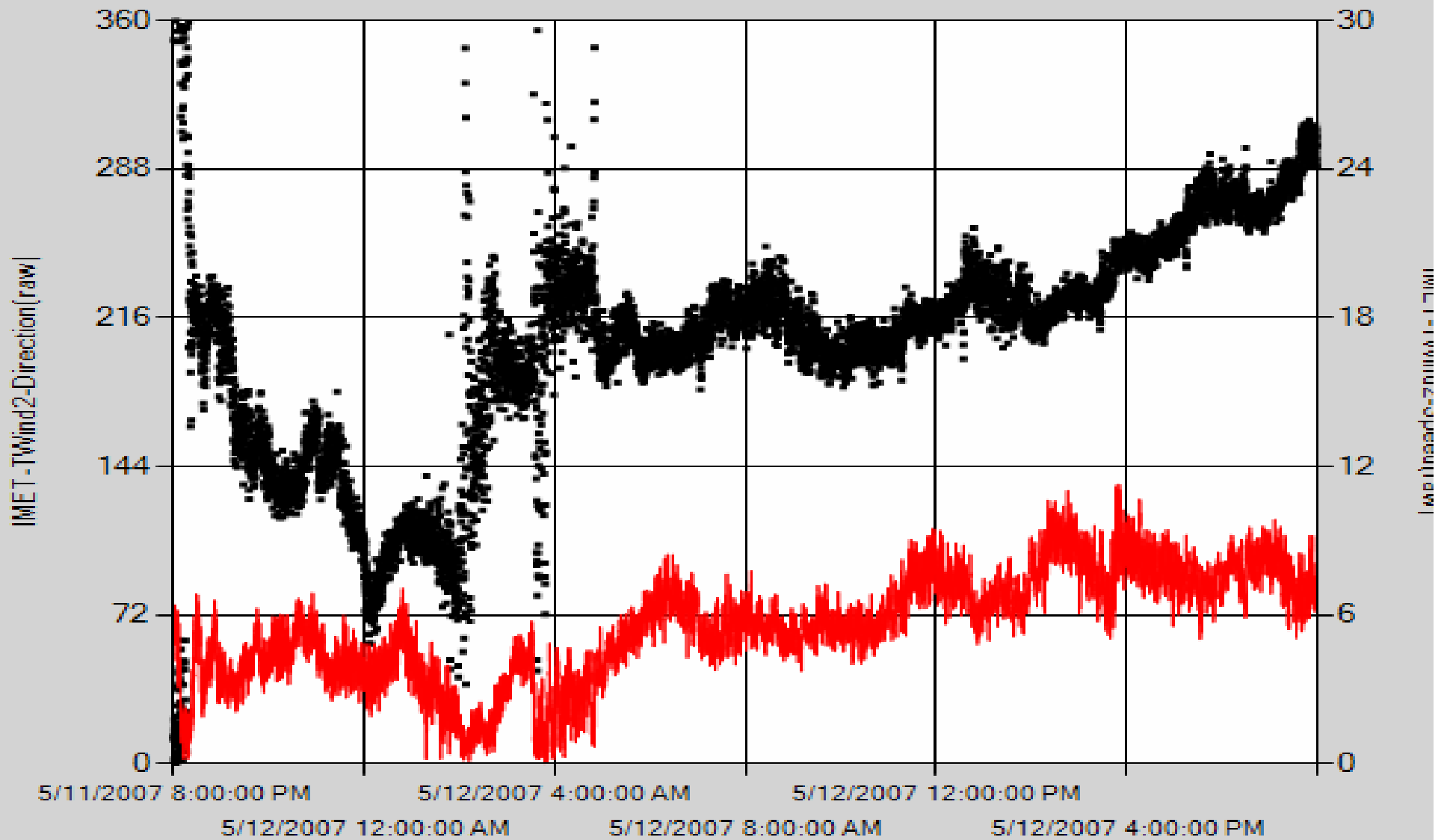
AMMA 2007 PMS 10 min data



AMMA 2007 U of HowardPMS

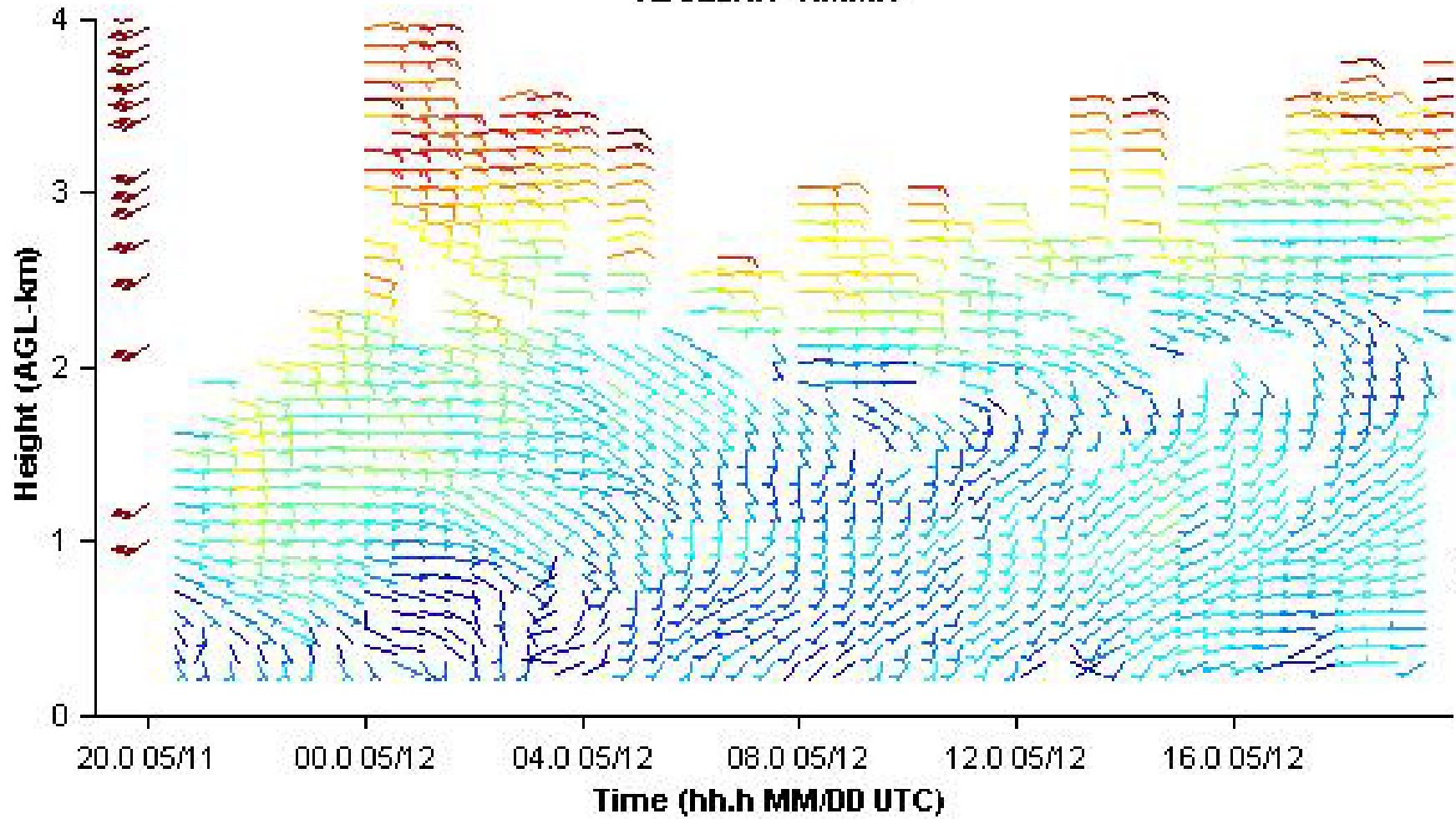


Ship Computer System (SCS)

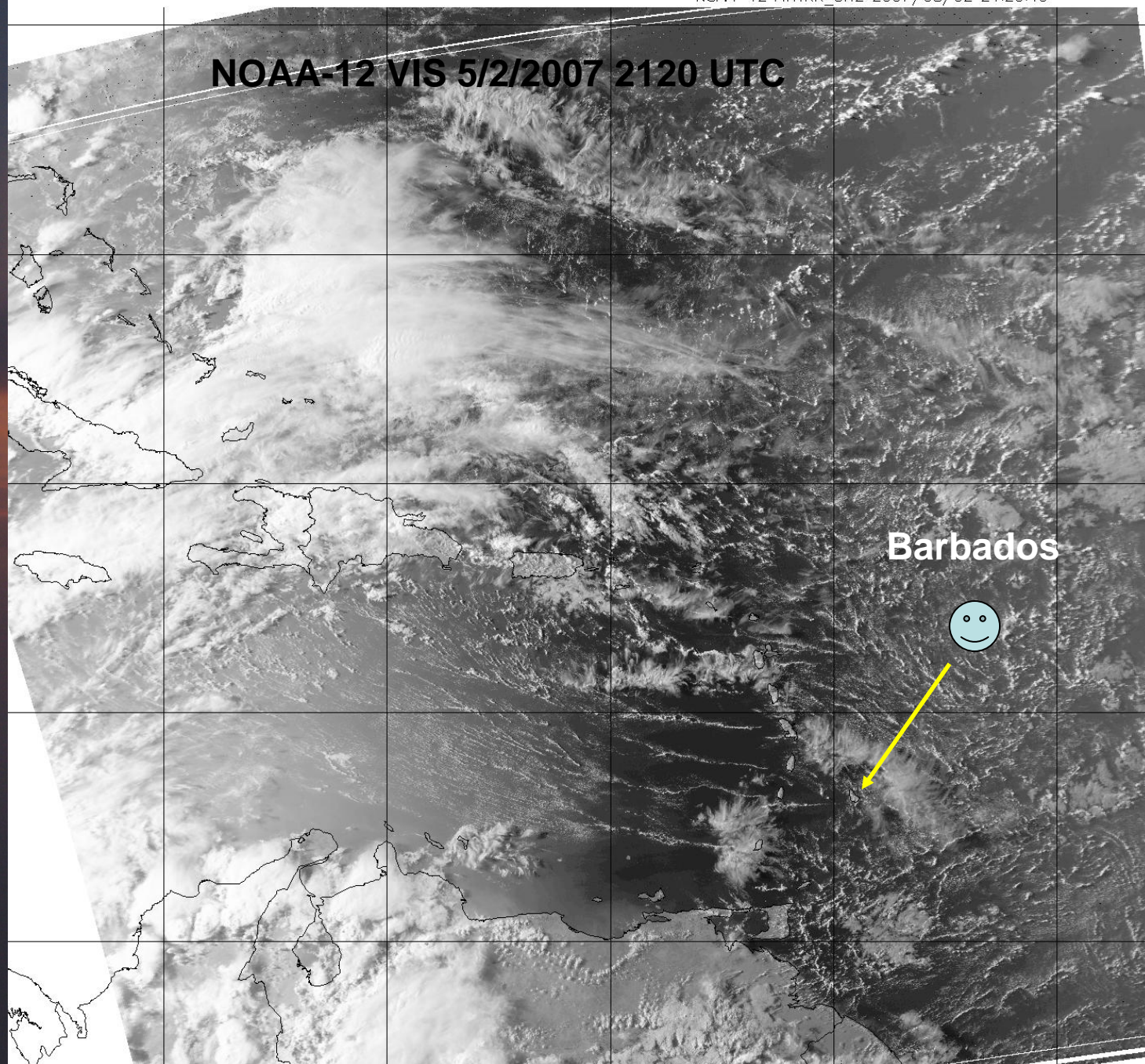


• IMET-TWind2-Direction(raw) — IMET-TWind2-Speed(raw)

RBCLEAR AMMA



NOAA-12 VIS 5/2/2007 2120 UTC



Barbados



NOAA-12 AVHRR_CH4 2007/05/12 18:50:30

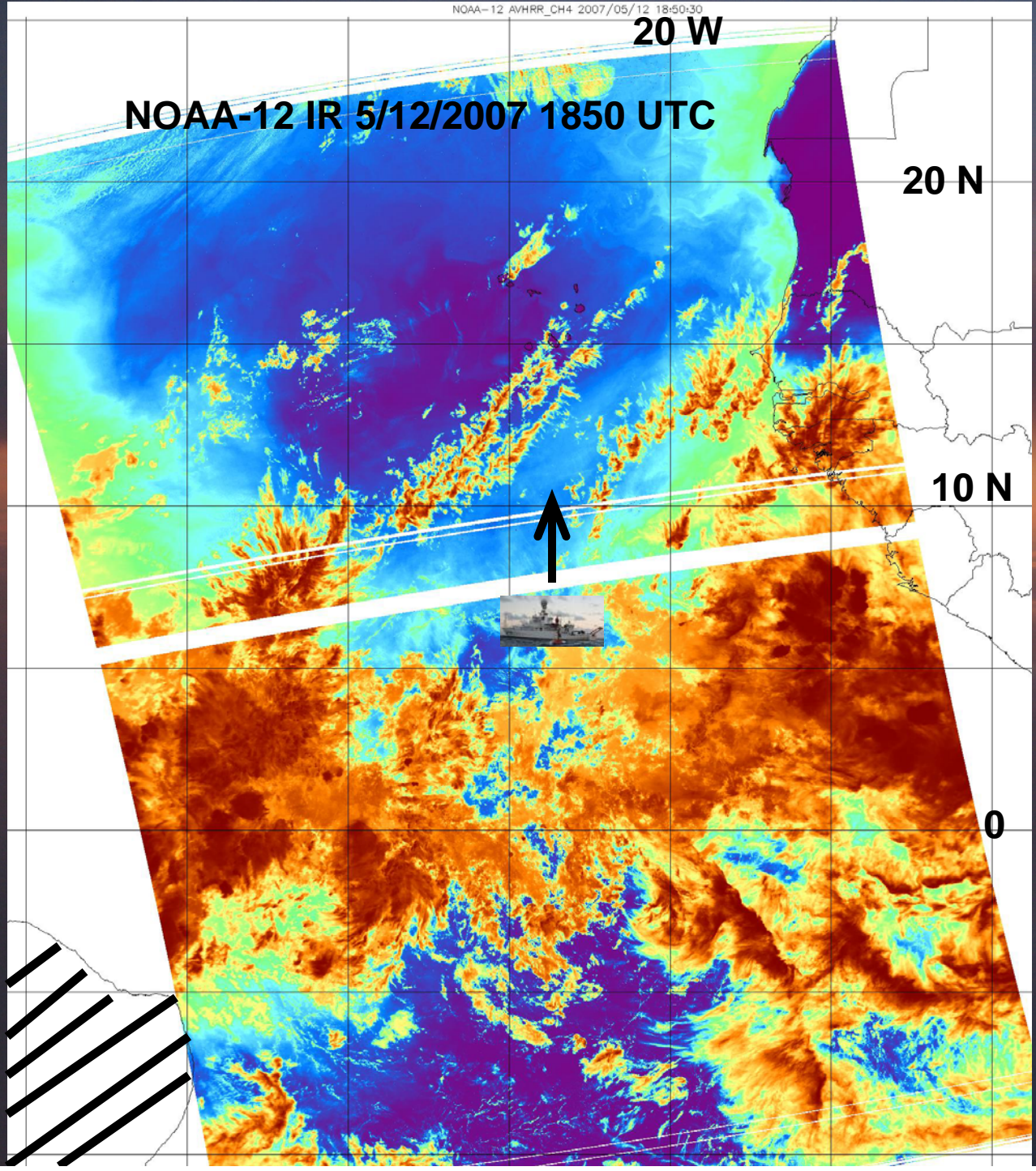
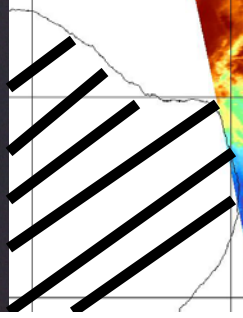
NOAA-12 IR 5/12/2007 1850 UTC

20 W

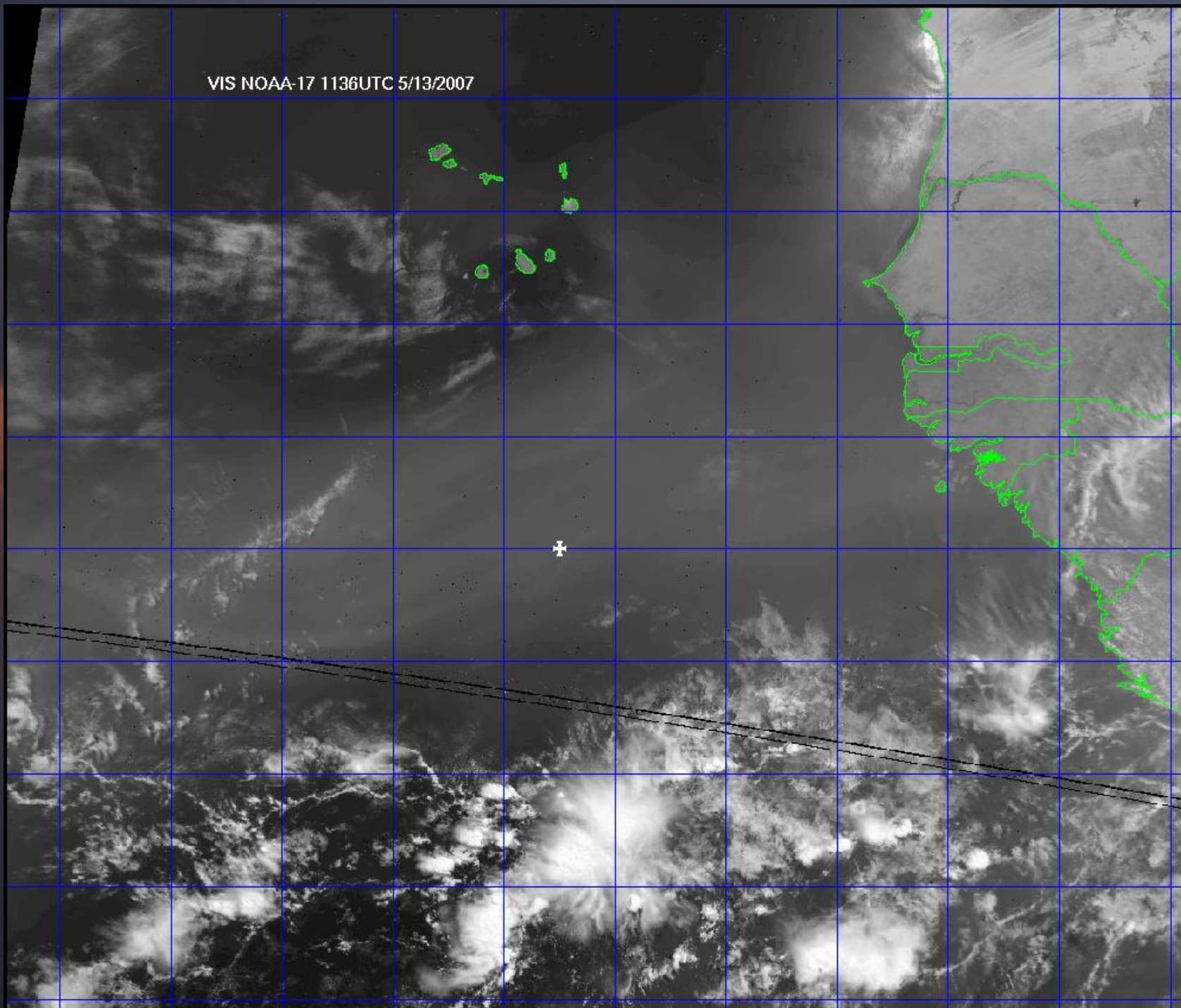
20 N

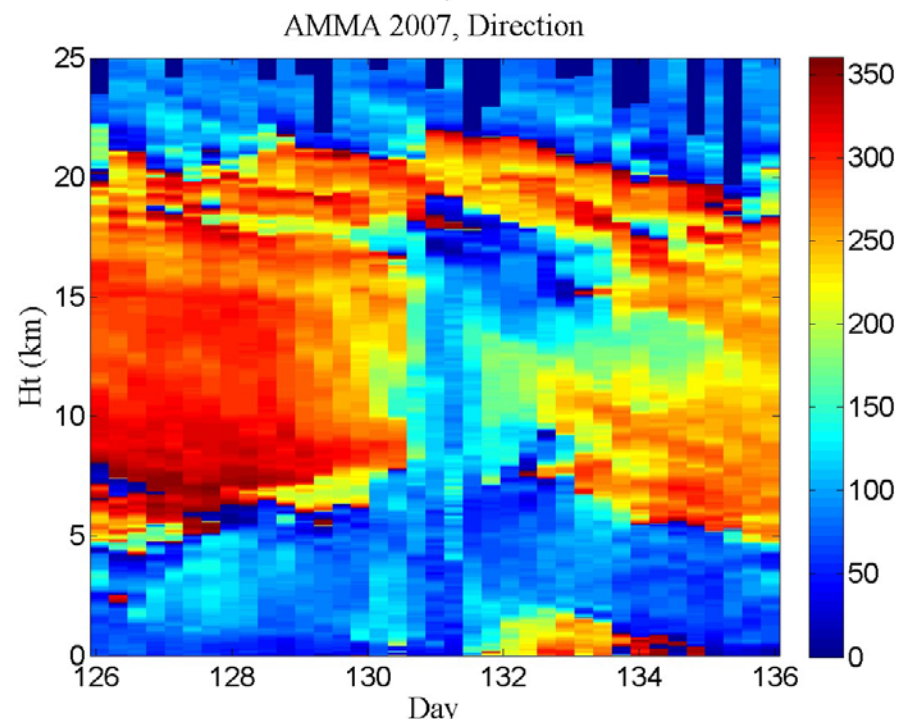
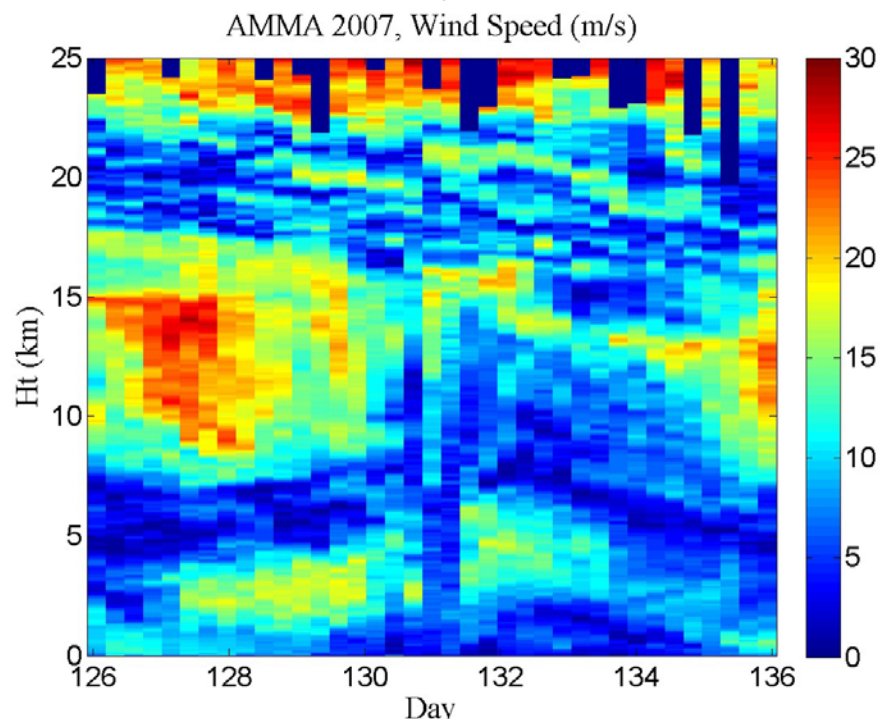
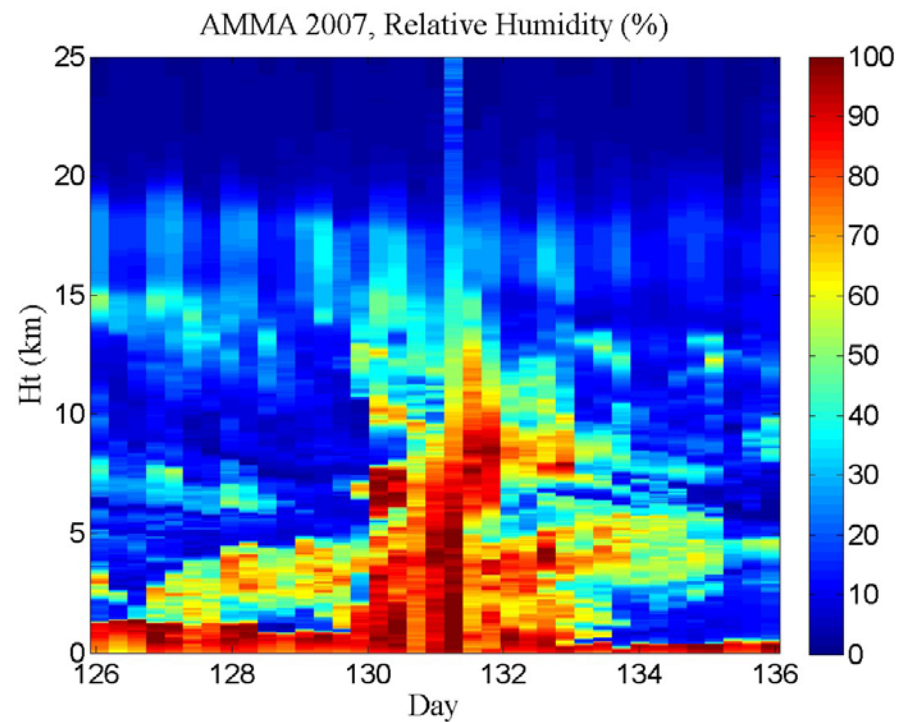
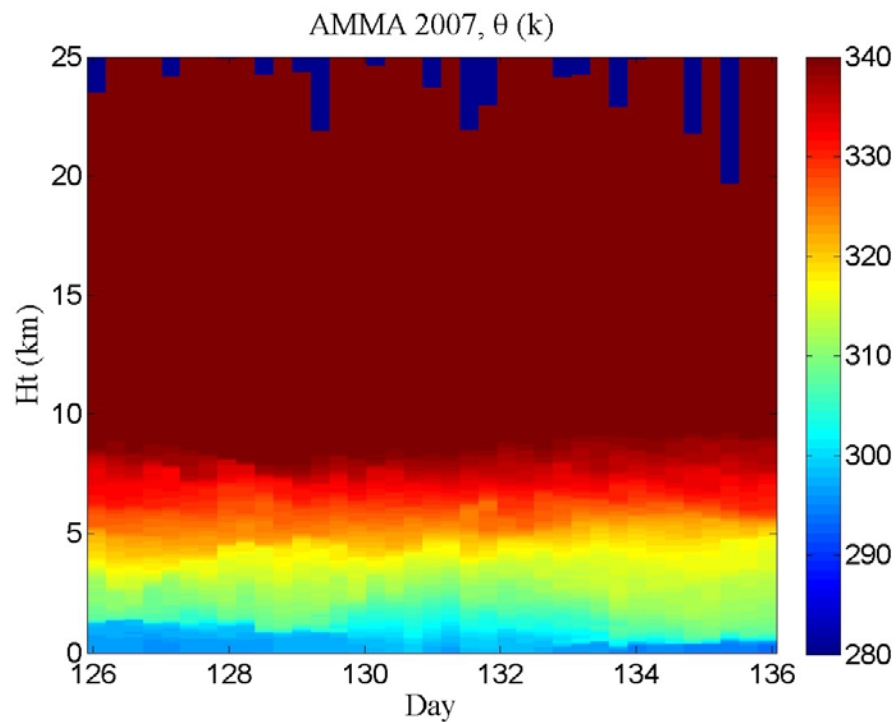
10 N

0

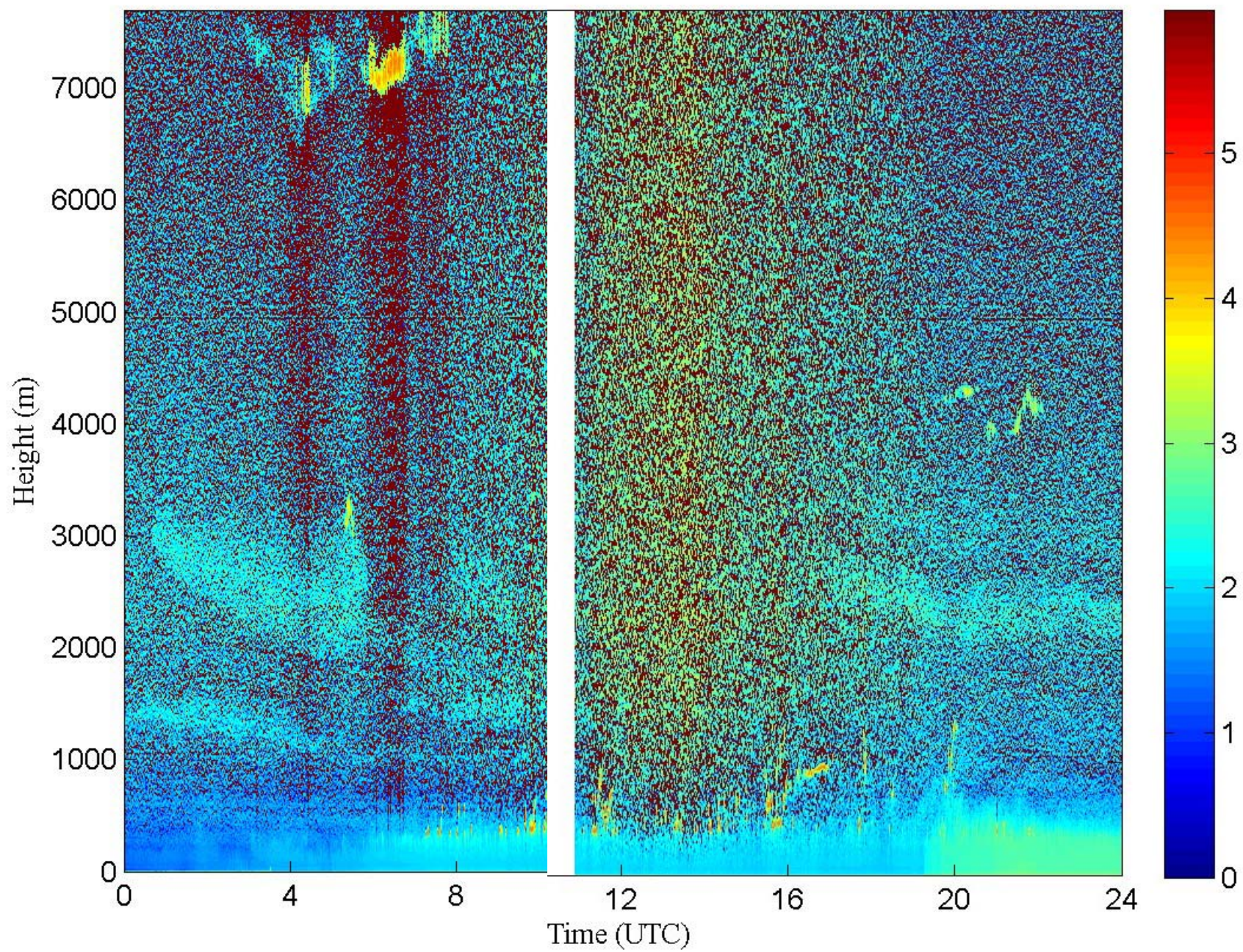


VIS NOAA-17 1136UTC 5/13/2007

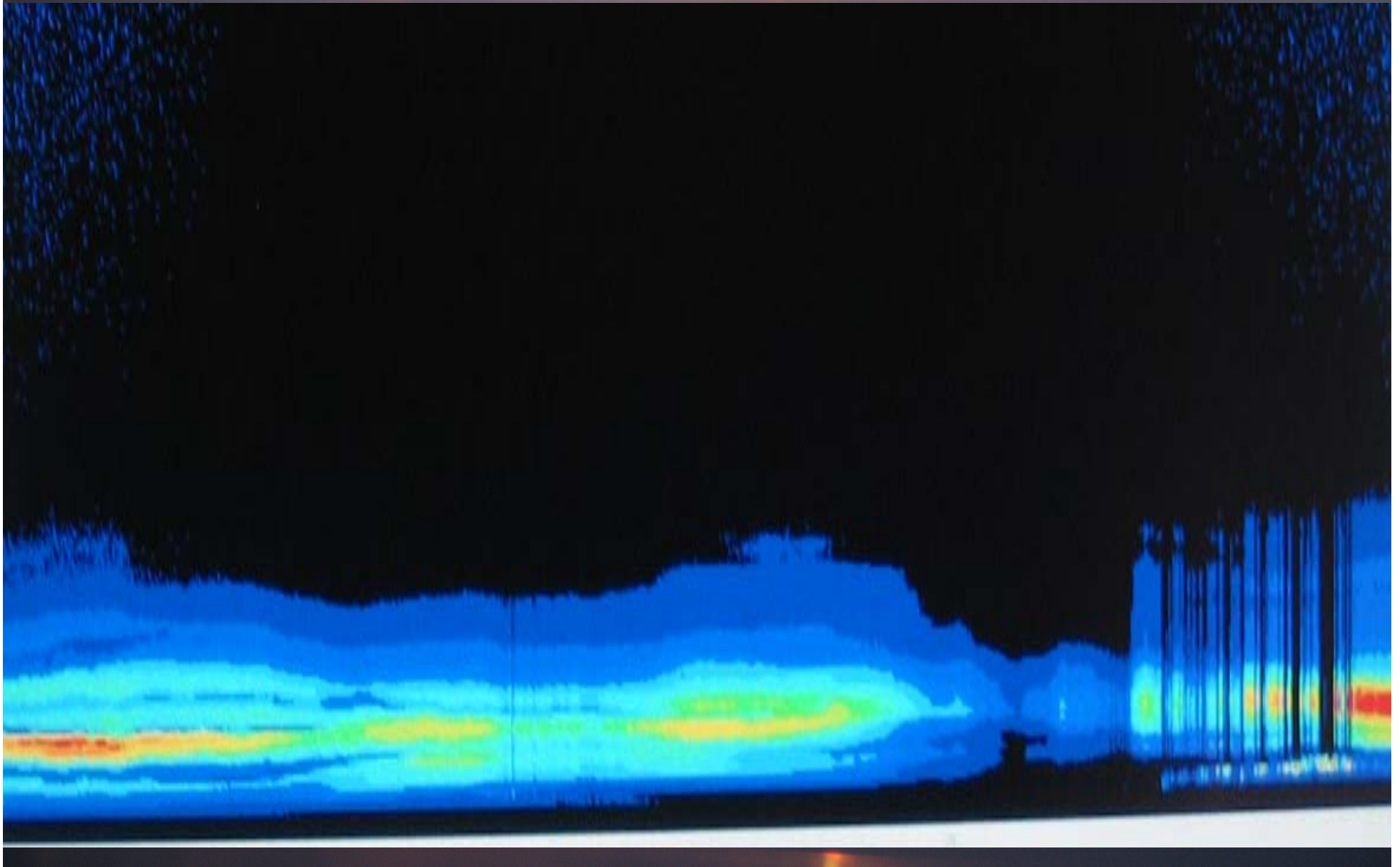




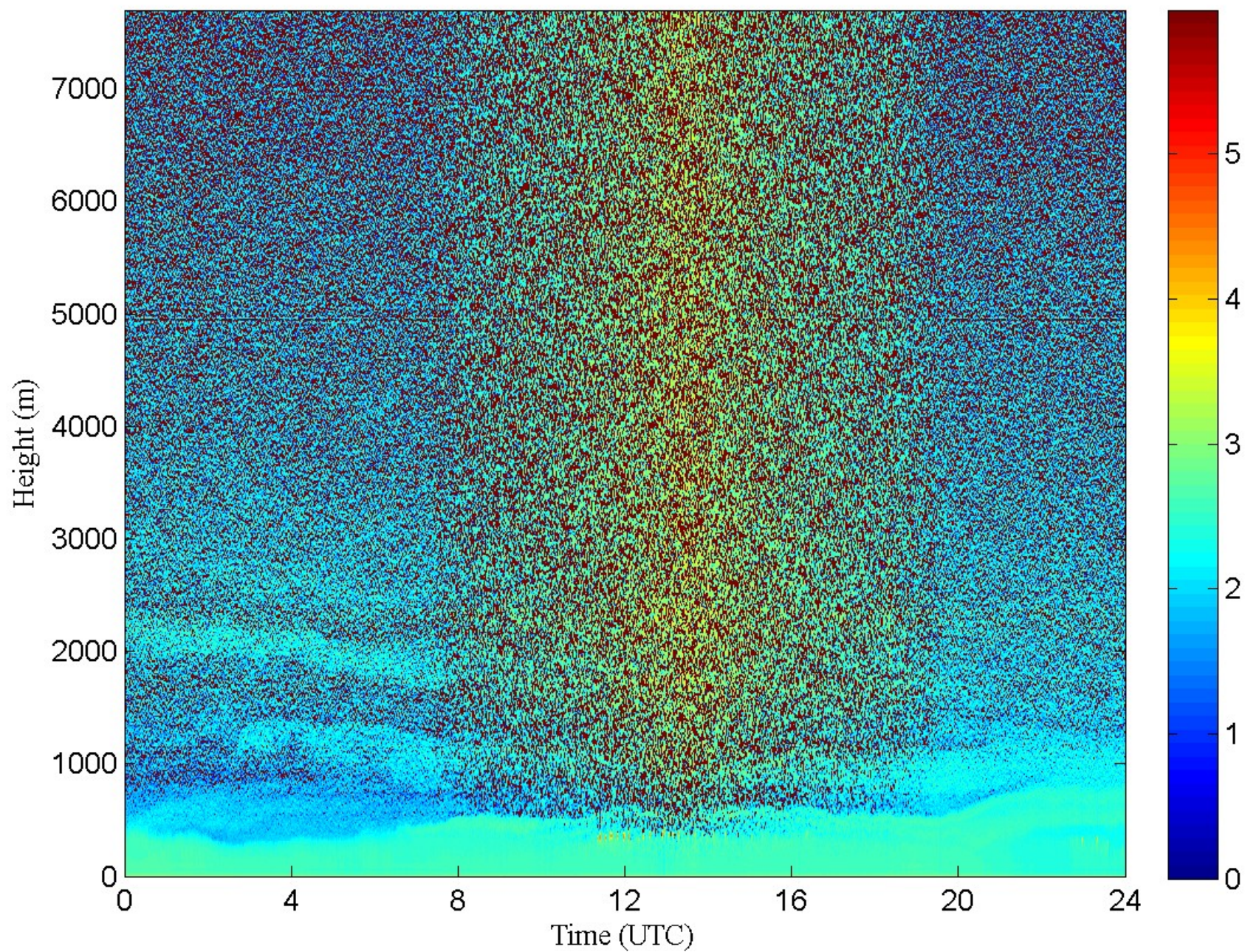
AMMA 2007 132/05-12-07, Ceilometer Backscatter



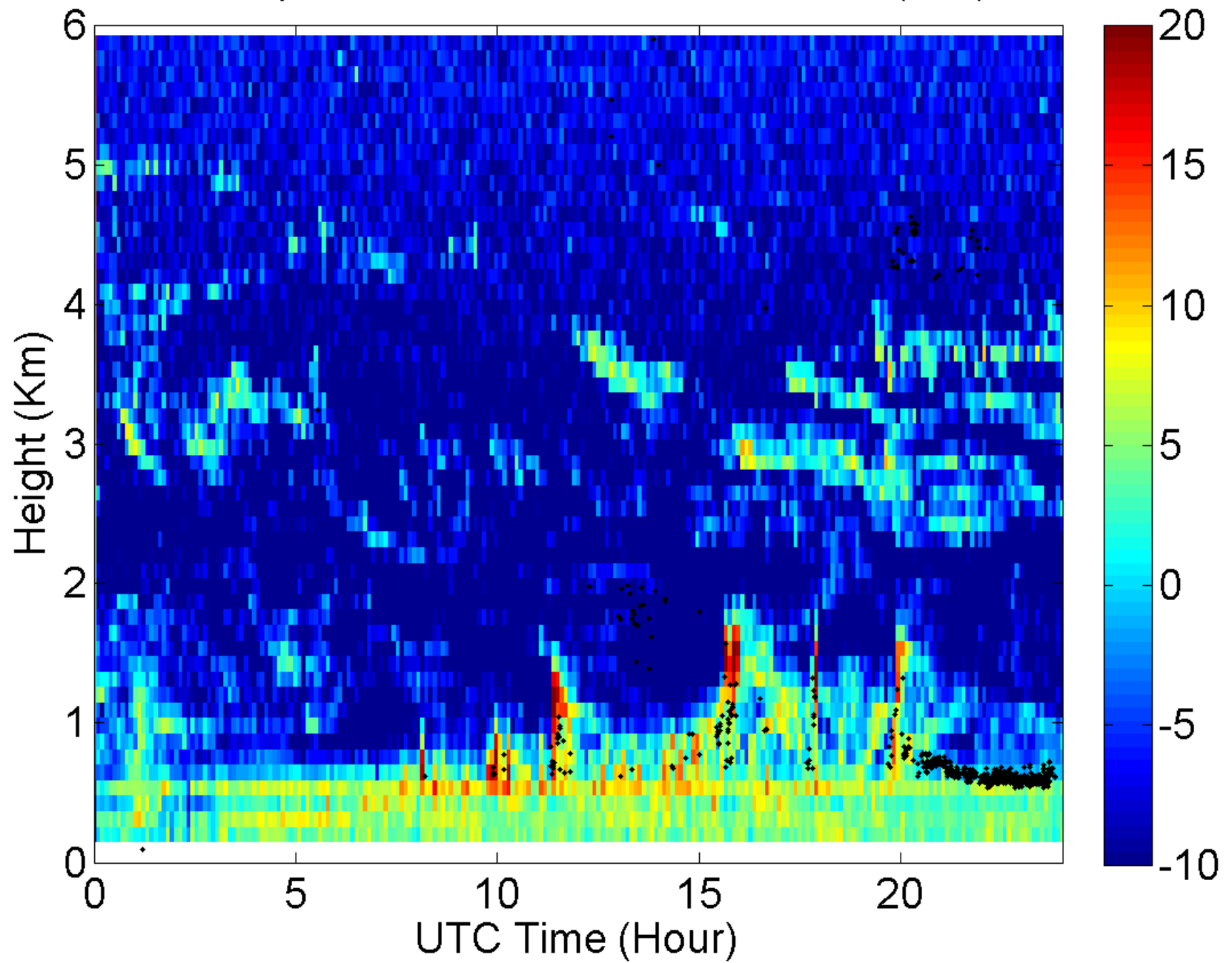
Micro Pulse Lidar JD 133 AMMA 2007 0-10km



AMMA 2007 133/05-13-07, Ceilometer Backscatter

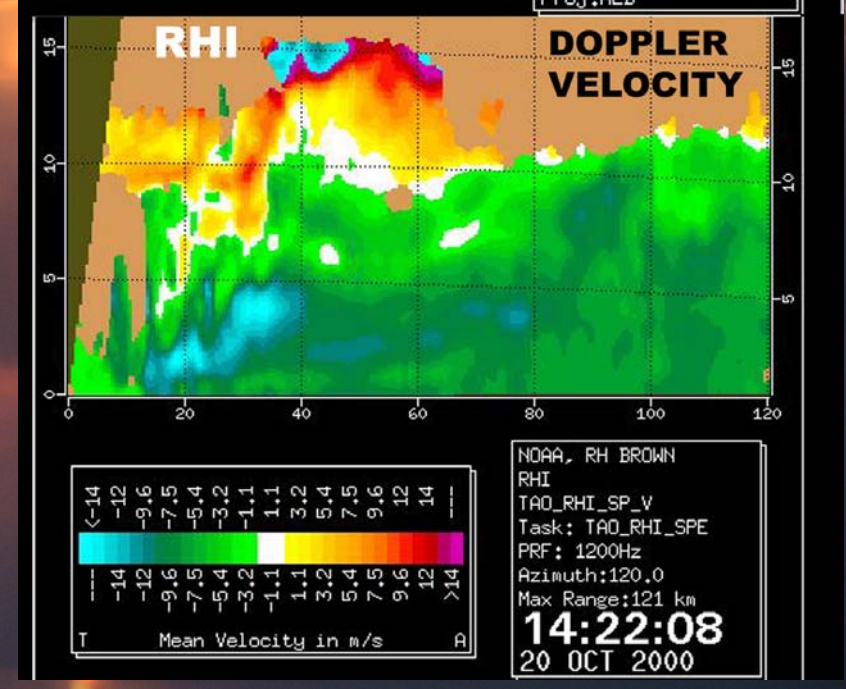
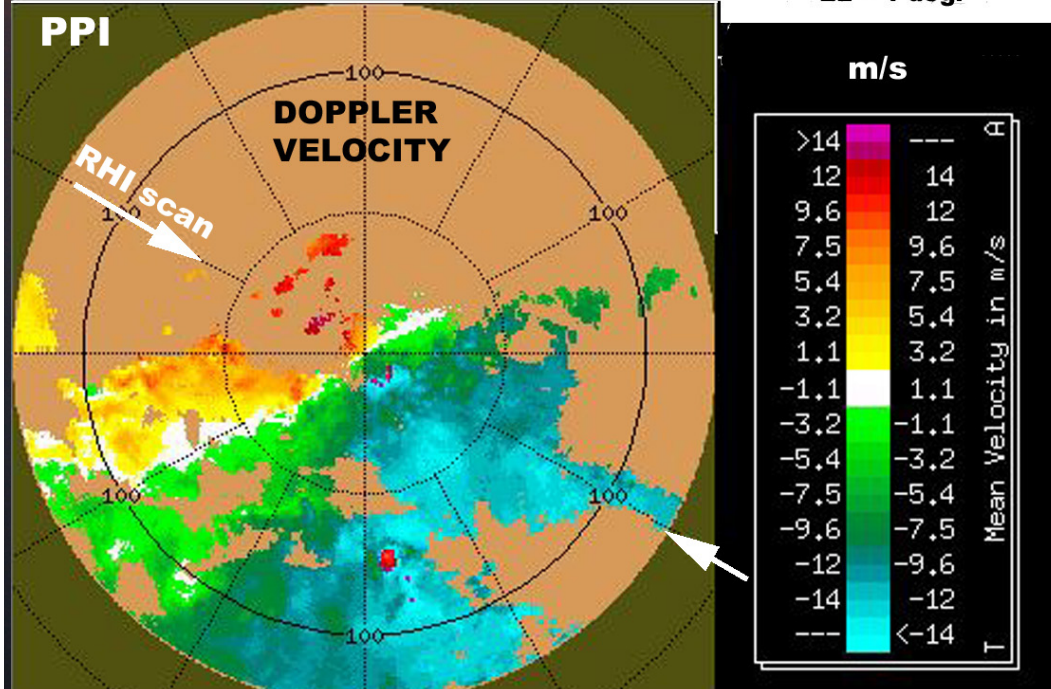
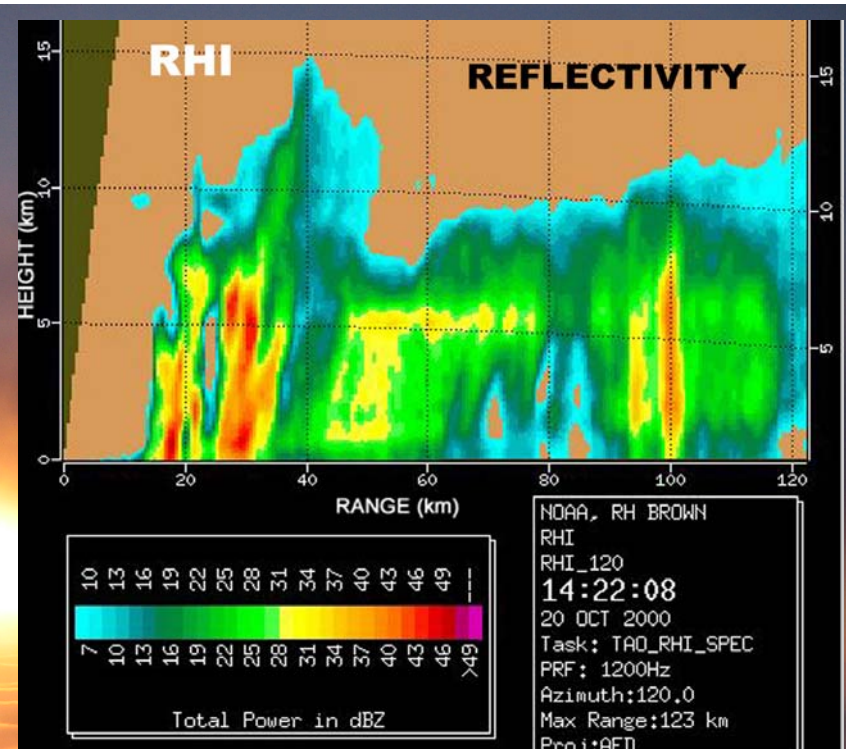
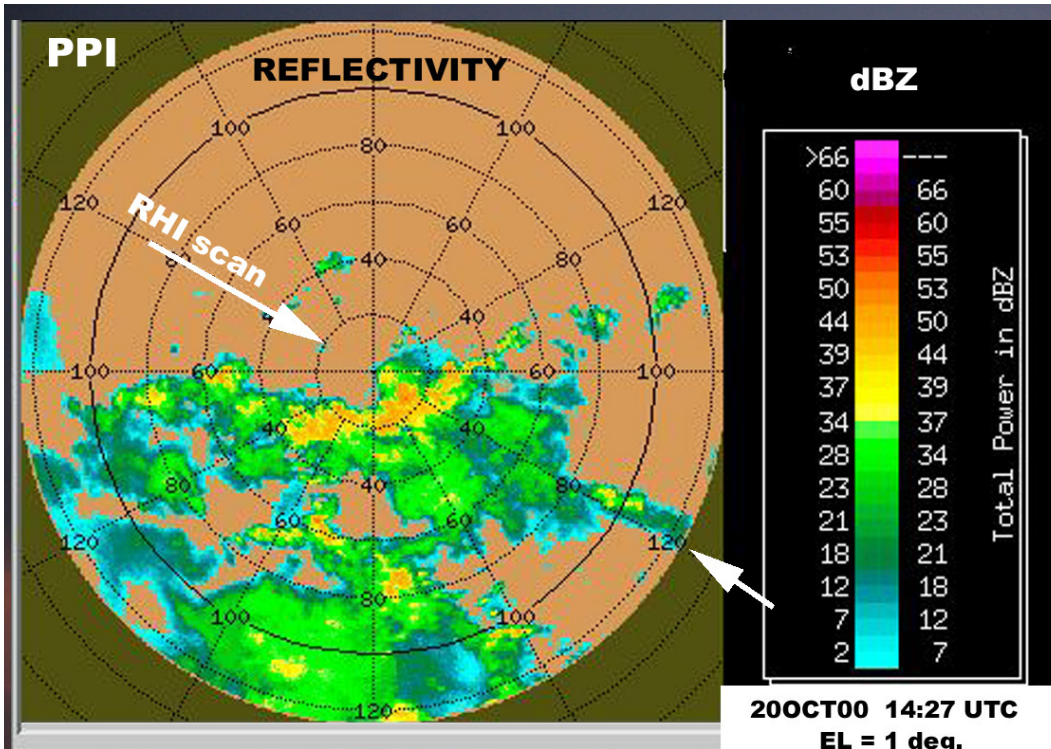


Wind profiler rcSNR AMMA 2007 132 (cb .)



Characteristics of the RHB Radar

- *Frequency:* 5.595 GHz (C-band, wavelength = 5.4 cm)
- *Transmit Power:* 250 kW peak
- *Antenna:* 4.3-m parabolic, 5.5-m radome.
- *Scan Rates:* up to 36 deg/s
- *Polarization:* linear horizontal;
- *Number of range gates:* 1024
- *Maximum Unambiguous Range:* 300 km at PRF=500.
- *Sensitivity:* approx. -22 dBZ at 10 km range using 0.5 microsec pulse length.



File

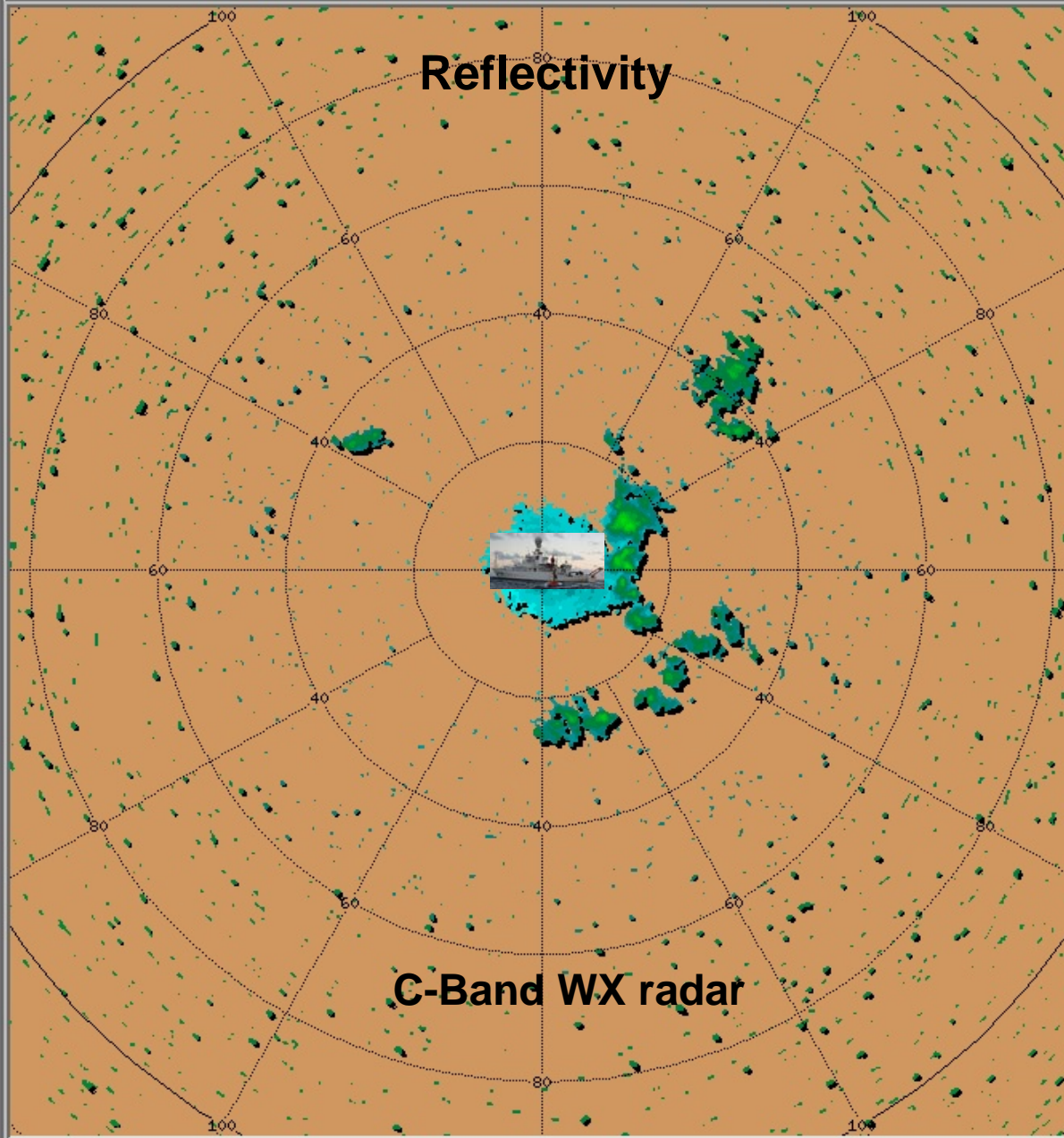
View



Mode

User

?



Reflectivity

C-Band WX radar

RB1/RB1

PPI

LIVE1_DBZ

E1: 3.0

Range: 83 km

AMMA_VOL

09:11:56 Z

6 MAY 2007

