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Outline:

- 1. Military requirements
- 2. Overview of model suite
- 3. Verification and Validation
- 4. Distribution
- 5. Lessons learned and issues

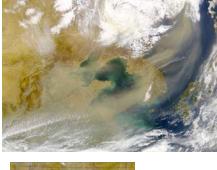


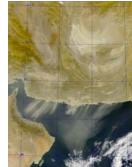
Why does DoD care about aerosol particles?





• Impacts on satellite retrievals, intelligence gathering







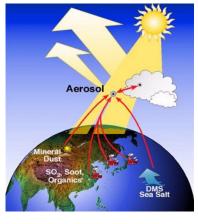
• Impacts on the atmospheric radiative budget (direct, semidirect, indirect)





• Impacts on visibility, operations and equipment





• Impacts on EO systems, slantrange vis., lock-on range ⇒ Mostly concerned with direct effects(vis and IR) and mechanical effects





System **NOGAPS** NAVDAS-AOD **FLAMBE*** DSD NAAPS, COAMPS FAROP** **TEDS**, Metcast MCSST[†], TAWS[‡] **NPOESS**

Function

- **Forecasts dynamics**
- Data assimilation for aerosols
- Detects fires, determines smoke flux Dust source locations
- Forecast aerosol concentrations Calculates aerosol optical properties Database and Distribution

Applications

[†] NRL Atmospheric Variational Data Assimilation System – Aerosol Optical Depth
*Fire Locating and Modeling of Burning Emissions
**Forecast of Atmospheric and Optical Radiative Properties
[†] Multi-channel Sea Surface Temperature
[‡] Target Acquisition Weapons Software





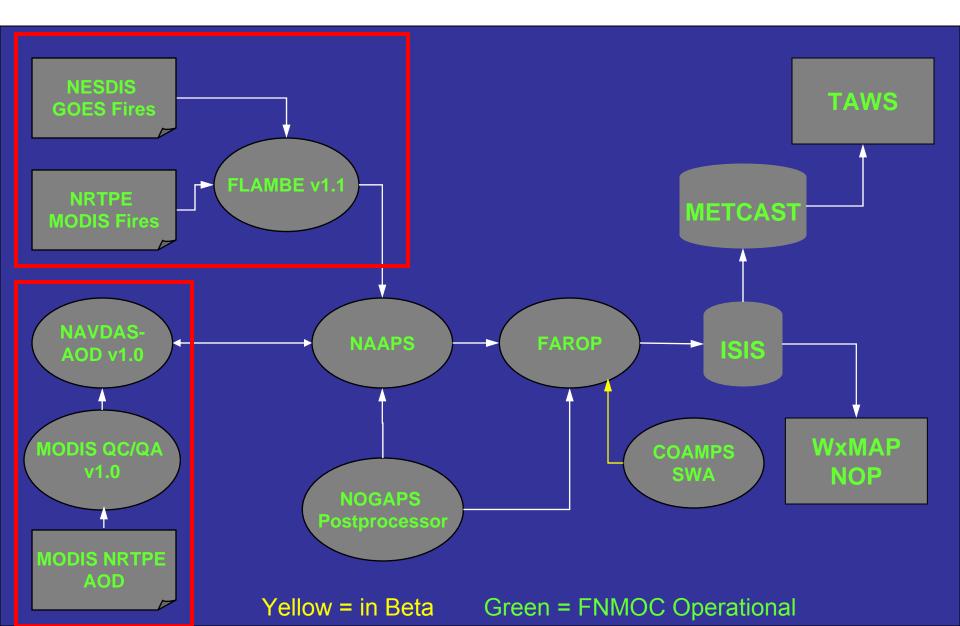
- NAVDAS-AOD operational, four times a day
- FLAMBE (fire detection) operational, four times a day
- NAAPS operational at FNMOC, 6-day forecast, four times a day
- COAMPS operational for SW Asia, Afghanistan, 3-day forecast, twice a day.
- FAROP operational, four times a day
 - Derived optical properties in TEDS
 - Available for TAWS, NPOESS
- Products available on SIPR/NIPR on NRL Web sites: www.nrlmry.navy.mil/aerosol/ www.nrl-mry.navy.smil.mil/aerosol/

⇒ Progress due to operationally focused R&D



Off-line Aerosol Modeling Flow Diagram





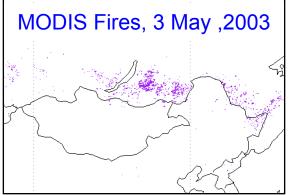


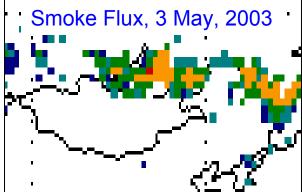
FLAMBE: Fire Locating and Modeling of Burning Emissions



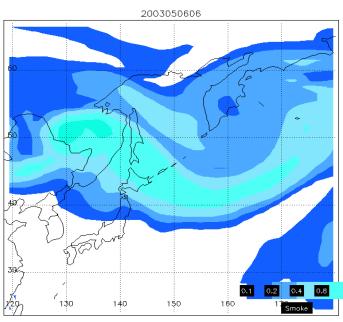
Purpose: Input: Output:	Determine real-time smoke fluxes GOES, MODIS
Fire parameters:	Location (lat, lon)
	Smoke flux, g m ⁻² s ⁻¹
Horizontal res.:	GOES: 4 km; MODIS: 1 km
Temporal res.:	GOES: 30 min., MODIS: 2X Day
Next step: use	global geostationary satellites







⇒Data latency (4h) not suitable for in-line simulations







Purpose: Status: Input:	Data assimilation for aerosol optical depth (3-d Var) Operational, 4x daily NRL Level 3 MODIS Over-Ocean AOD (6-h data window) Next step: Over-land MODIS, MISR and CALIPSO
Future input:	NPP, NPOESS, AVHRR, MetOp, MSG, MTSAT, AATSR, GOES-R
Output: Aerosol analysis and: error statistics Temporal resolution: Distribution:	3-d distribution of four species 3 hourly NAAPS and FAROP; web

⇒Data latency (4h) not suitable for in-line simulations





Other Issues:

- MODIS near end of life
- NPP and JPSS VIIRS data quality is uncertain
- SDR vs. EDR
 - Dependence on EDRs (produced by others)
 - Burden of processing SDR
 - Latency, data volume, control
 - Need to transition QC/QA to upstream centers
- Modeler's needs differ from conventional imagery
 - Sparse but accurate vs. pretty pictures
- Need to transition QC/QA to upstream centers
- Near-real-time availability of community datasets to FNMOC



NAAPS: Navy Aerosol Analysis and Prediction System

NOGAPS, NAAPS,

Forecasts aerosol concentrations

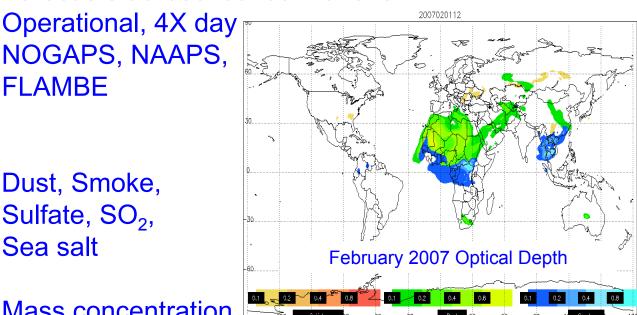


Purpose: Status: Input:

Output: Species:

Dust, Smoke, Sulfate, SO₂, Sea salt

FLAMBE



Units: Horizontal resolution: Vertical resolution: Temporal resolution:

Data volume: **Distribution**:

Mass concentration 1 degree, 360 X 180 grid 20 m, 200 m inc. to 2 km, 1 km inc. to 16 km 3-hourly first 24 hours, 6-hourly for next 3 days, 12 hourly last two days 1.8 Gb per forecast cycle Internal, plots on web

2007, Witek, M. L., P. J. Flatau, P. K. Quinn, and D. L. Westphal, Global sea-salt modeling: Results and validation against multicampaign shipboard measurements, J. Geophys. Res., 112, D08215, doi:10.1029/2006JD007779.





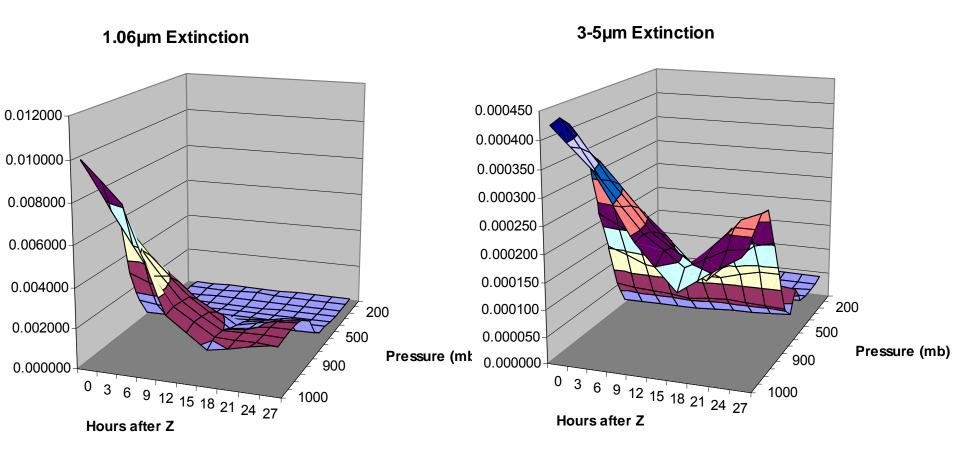
⇒ Optical depth and concentration not directly useful

- Post processor calculates optical properties and estimate slant path visibility from NAAPS and NOGAPS data.
- Derives extinction, absorption, and asymmetry parameter at all levels and optical depth at 19 wavelengths and 3 bands (340 nm-10.6 μm)
- Forecast fields distributed via Navy database
- Operational at FNMOC; fields used daily by NAVO in SST algorithm





Sample extinction (km⁻¹) output for 12:00 GMT 10/04/2005 at 1 48 19 S, 114 45 23 E





COAMPS: Coupled Ocean/Atmosphere Prediction System



2.5

5

7.5

Purpose: Status: Input:	Forecasts aerosol con Operational, 2X day NOGAPS	ncentrations								
Output:										
Species:	Dust, cloud elements (ice, snow, rain, etc.)									
	Smoke, sulfate, sea salt, drizzle									
Units:	Mass concentration, µg m -3									
Horizontal resolution:	Variable, nominally 6-, 18- and 54-km grids									
Vertical resolution:	20 m at sfc.,	Surface dust visibility (nm) 03h fcst valid at 15Z28FEB2007 COAMPS starting from 12Z28FEB2007 grid 18-km								
	~200 m inc. to 2 km	(stow) 428								
	∼1 km inc. to 20 km	428 quad bin 388								
Temporal resolution:	1-hourly									
Data volume:	0.5 Gb per forecast	blue: stc								
Distribution:	Internal, web	1 (s/w)								
		Rectange and re								



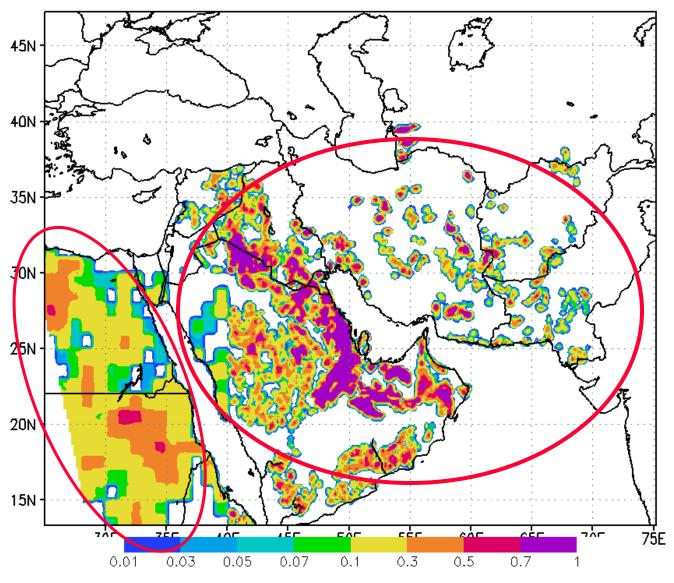
Dust Source Database (DSD)



• Conventional source inventories not relevant at mesoscales

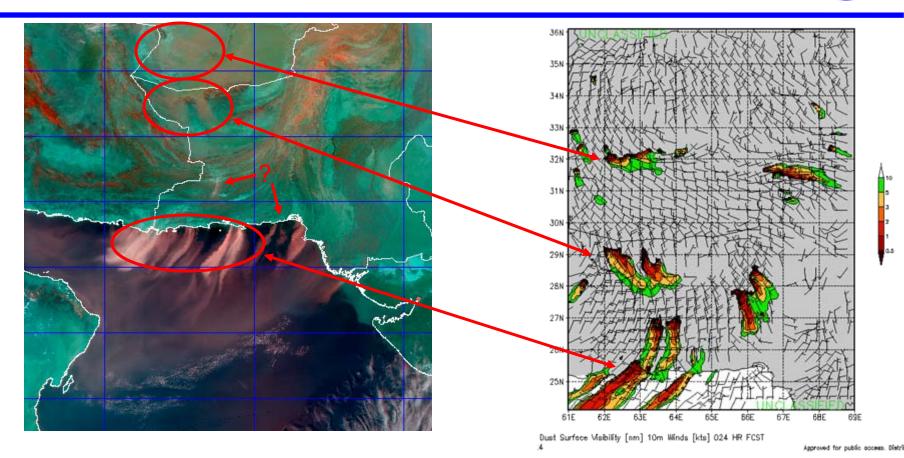
• Detailed dust inventory developed from satellite data, weather reports, etc., pragmatic approach

Walker, A. L., M. Liu, S. D. Miller, K. A. Richardson, and D. L. Westphal (2009), Development of a dust source database for mesoscale forecasting in southwest Asia, J. Geophys. Res., 114, D18207, doi:10.1029/2008JD011541.





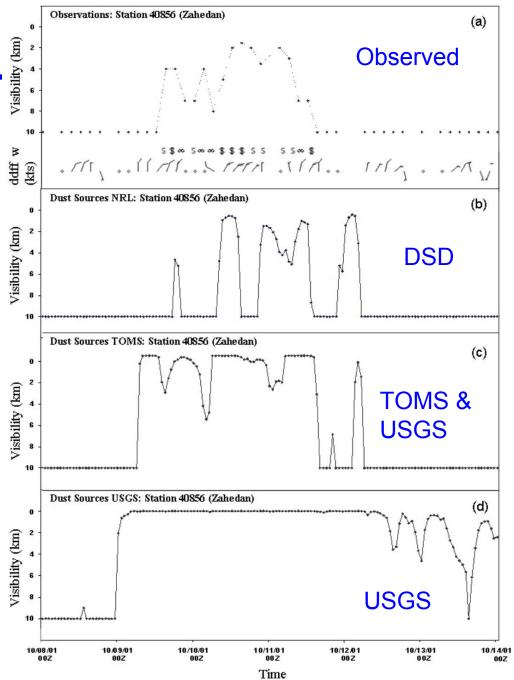




Dust Enhancement Product (DEP; FNMOC) for 1330 GMT 9 Nov, 2009

COAMPS 6-km Dust 24-h Forecast (FNMOC) for 1200 GMT 9 Nov, 2009

⇒DSD enables capability to forecast individual dust plumes.
⇒Potential for real-time source detection?



Dust Model Validation Using Horizontal Visibility • 8-14, 2001, Zabol, Iran

• Observed vs. three dust source databases

⇒ High-Res required for accurate onset and cessation
⇒ Visibility reports adequate for V&V (and DA?)
⇒ Avoids the pitfalls of the AOD-to-Vis conversion





- CENTCOM: dust forecasting in Iraq and Afghanistan
- TAWS: ingests extinction coefficients
- NAVO and EUMETSAT: dust screening of SST retrievals
 - Issue: removal of NAAPS output fields from GODAE server at FNMOC request
 - Impact: Severely limits our ability to collaborate with national labs and academia
- NDWC: fleet synthetic training
- NRO, NGA: scene correction, situational awareness
- NPOESS: algorithm development

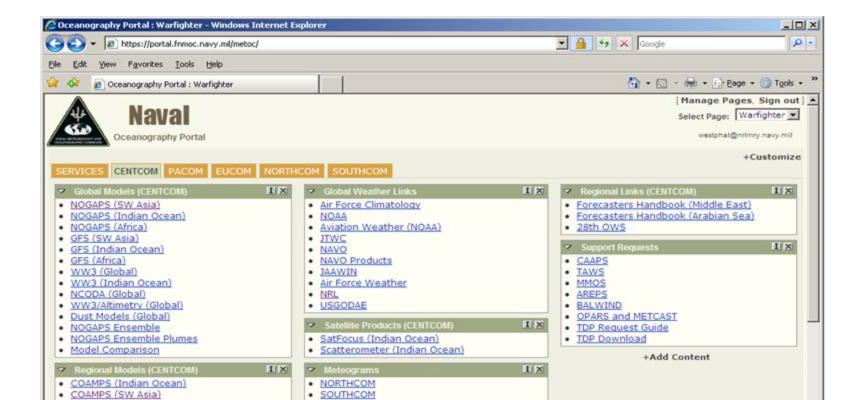
⇒Widely varying customer base





Operational Centers want all products, domains, etc. all in one place. Leads to deep layering of products.

- ⇒ More than 2 or 3 mouse-clicks unacceptable; slow response.
- ⇒ Center web sites slow to adapt to new products or respond to new requests.

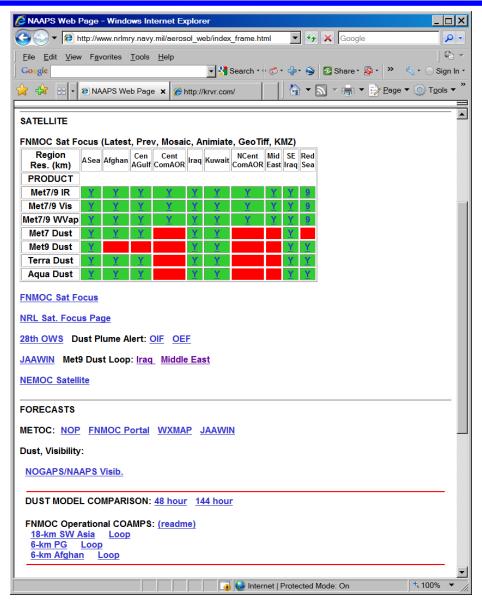




Product Distribution Issue: One size fits none



- Smaller, locally owned, agile web sites are optimal. E.g. 28th OWS. They own their plotting and web shop.
- Sample NRL site: one click per product. Sits on top of Center sites.







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all	500 hPa Heights [m] and Rel. Vort [10-5 s-1]	•		•	•				•					•			
<u>all</u>	850 hPa Temperature [C], winds [kts] and Rel. Hum. [%]																
<u>all</u>	700 hPa Heights[m] ; Winds[kt] ; Temperature[degC]			9	9	9			9	9			9		9		
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<u>all</u>	all Sea Level Pressure			•		9			•				•				
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<u>all</u>	Evaporative Duct Height	•			9	9						9			9		
<u>all</u>	Sea Surface Temperature	•		•				•	•				•	•	9		
<u>all</u>	Dust Surface Visibility[nm] ; Winds[kt]	2	•	9	9	9						9	9				
<u>all</u>	Dust Optical Depth	2	•	•		9		•	•	•			•	•			
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调 😜 Internet

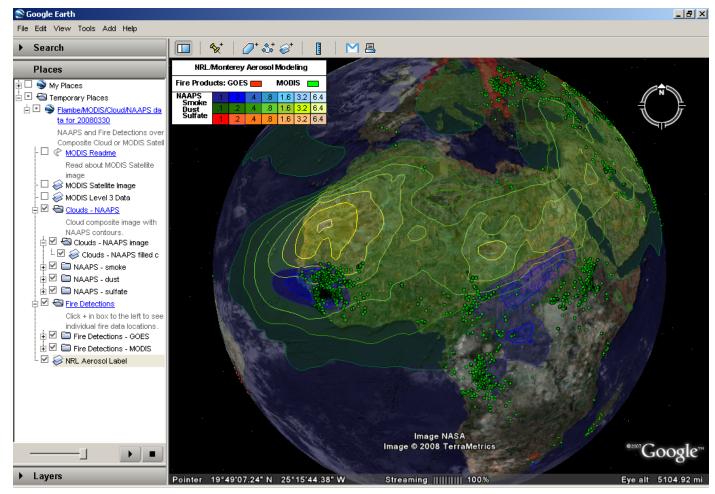
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GE Display of NAAPS and FLAMBE



March 30, 2008

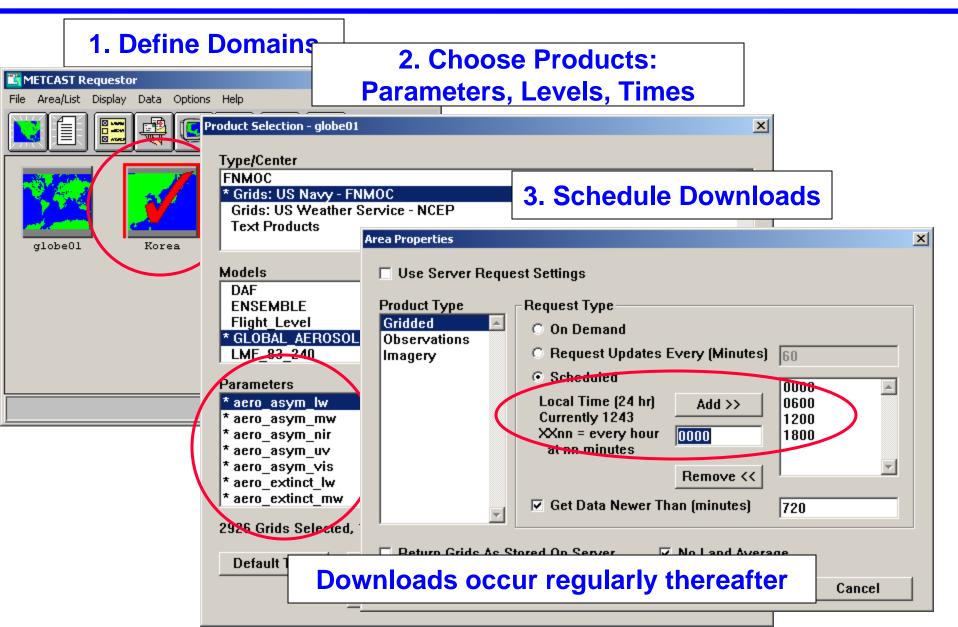


⇒ GE is only qualitative; but demanded by customer



Automated Distribution of FAROP Data via Metcast Client (Subscription)









- ⇒ Fire and AOD data latency (4h) not suitable for in-line simulations
- ⇒ MODIS near end of life
- ⇒ NPP and JPSS VIIRS data quality is uncertain
- \Rightarrow SDR vs EDR:
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 - Need to transition QC/QA to upstream centers
- ⇒ Modeler's needs differ from conventional imagery
 - 'Sparse but accurate' vs. 'Pretty pictures'

⇒ Near-real-time availability of community and foreign datasets to FNMOC





END

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