

A Network of Networks: Integration of Drones, Profilers and Mesonets



Jerry Brotzge, Ph.D.

Special thanks to Dr. Jeff Freedman and Lead Field Tech Scott McKim

Outline



1. **Drones used in operations today (in New York)**
2. **Integrating Drones and Profilers into the New York State Mesonet**
3. **Future Integration of Drones, Profilers and Mesonets**

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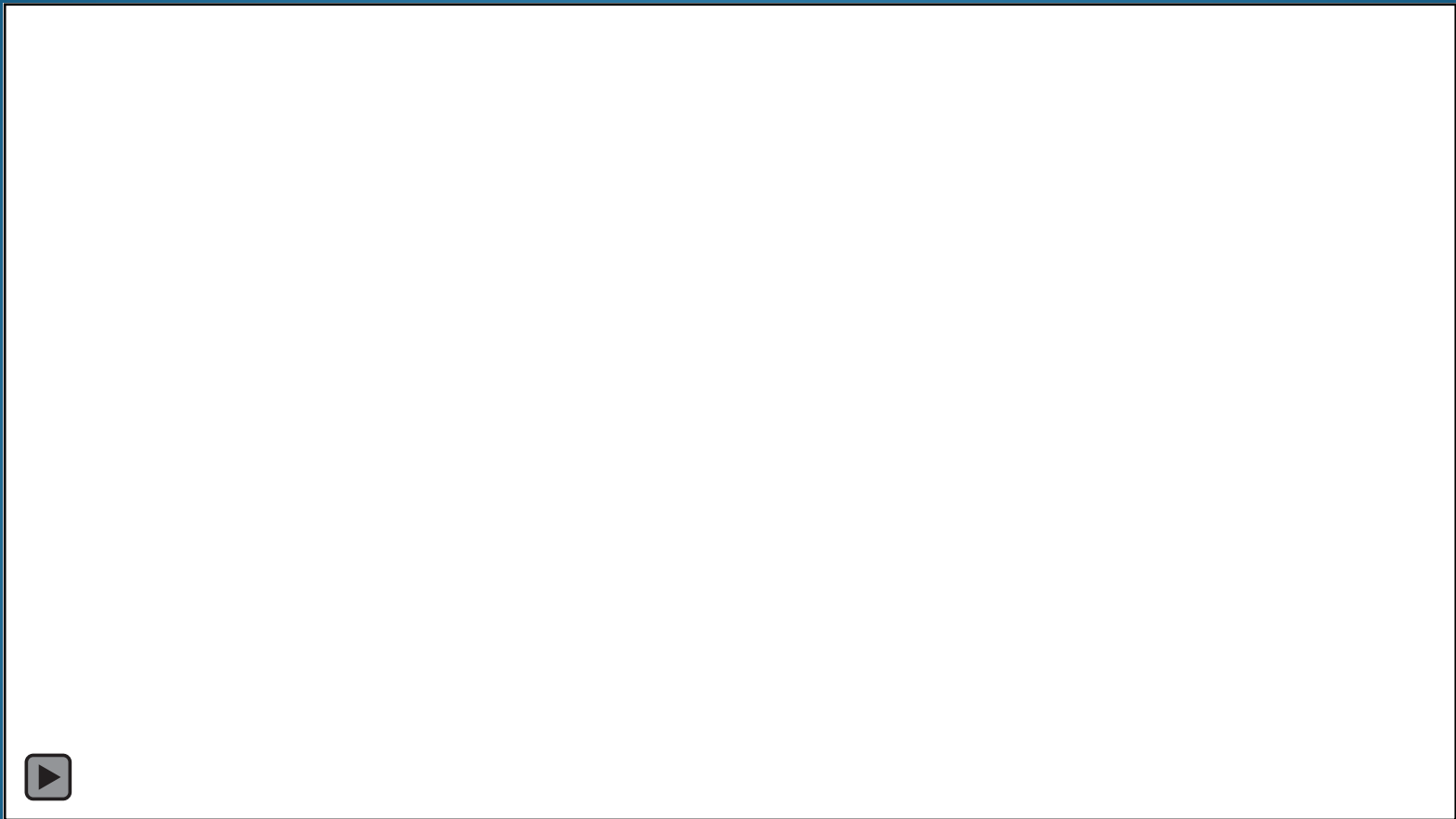


Drones in New York



- New York State government is a leader in the use of drones for operations.

Susquehanna River, New York – January 2018



(Dan Heather Krohmalney/YouTube) - Washington Post, 16 Jan 2018

Drone Testbed Corridor in New York

- \$30M investment.
- One of 7 FAA testing facilities nationwide for gov't and commercial users.
- Goal: Develop FAA rules for drone “highways”.
- Network of X-band radars improves situational awareness.

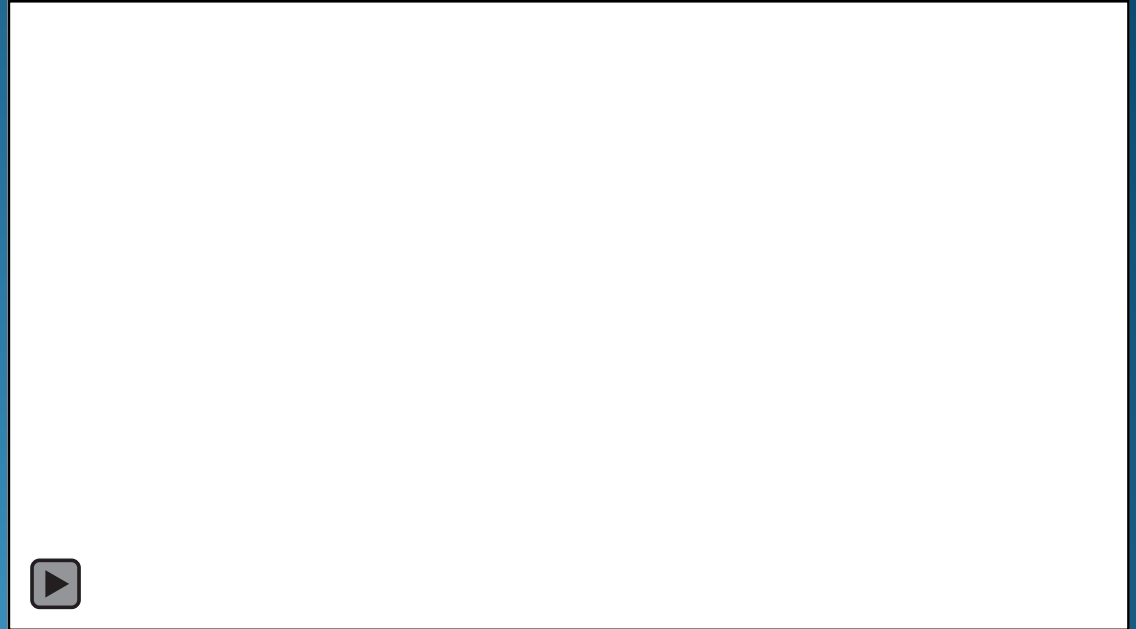


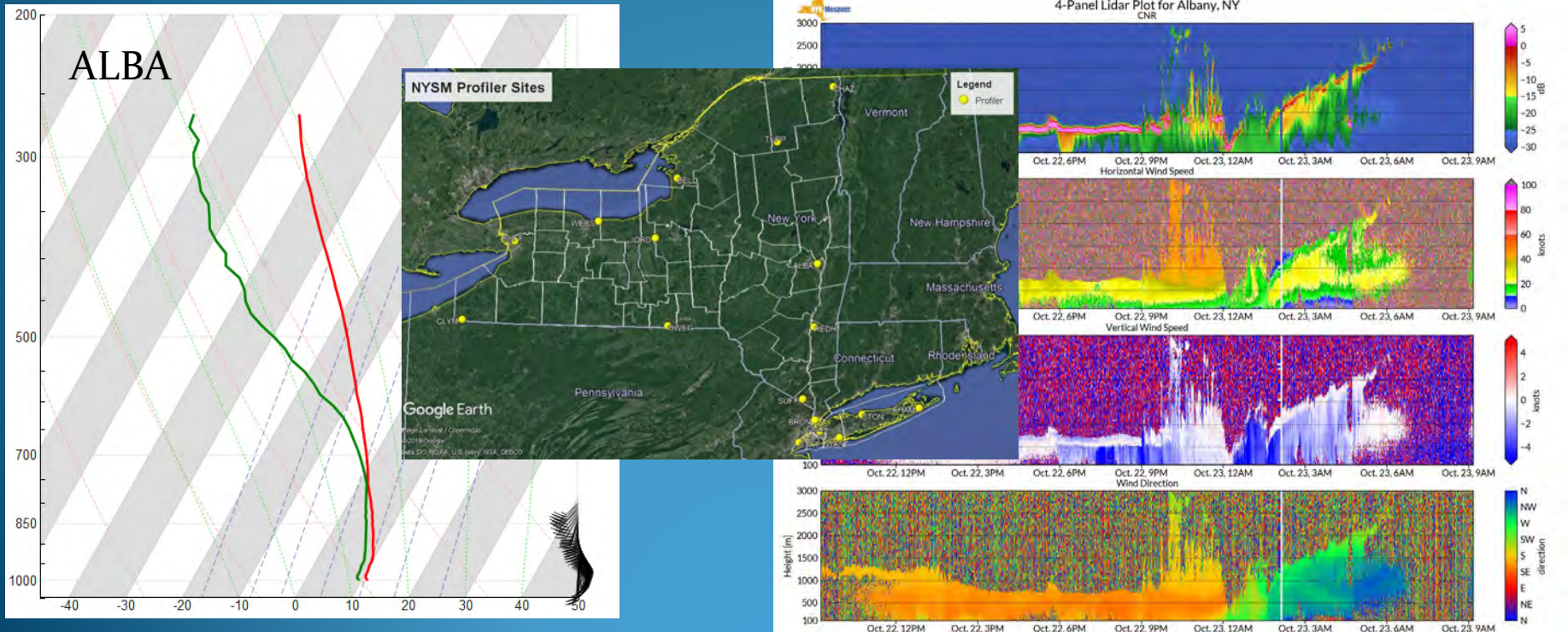
Figure courtesy of NUAIR (<https://nuair.org/nyuasts/>)

- Weather information enables drone flight “beyond line of sight”.
- In return, weather data can be collected from drones.

But at what benefit and cost?

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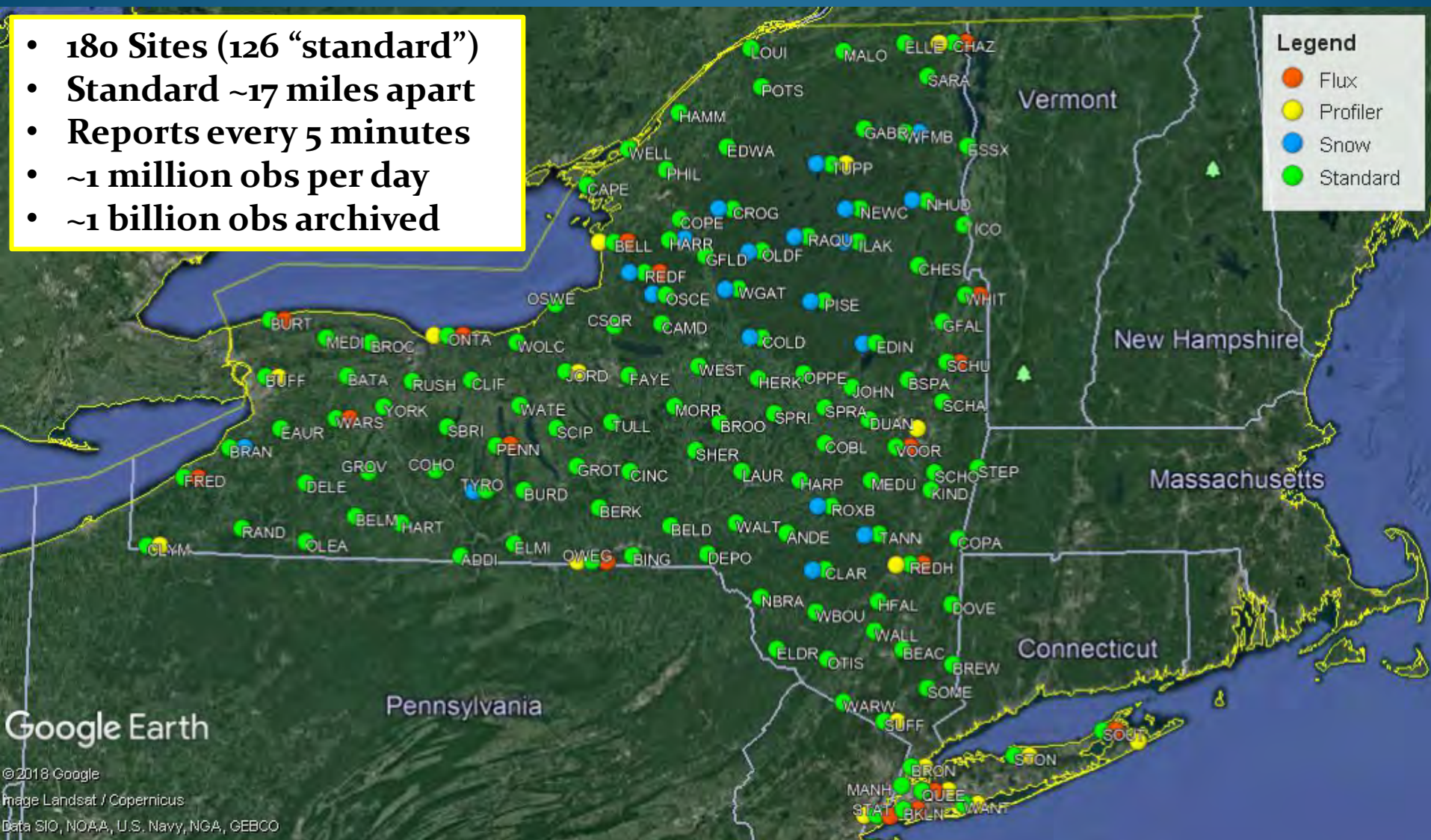


New York State Mesonet

- **180 Sites (126 “standard”)**
- **Standard ~17 miles apart**
- **Reports every 5 minutes**
- **~1 million obs per day**
- **~1 billion obs archived**

Legend

- Flux
- Profiler
- Snow
- Standard



Google Earth

Drones

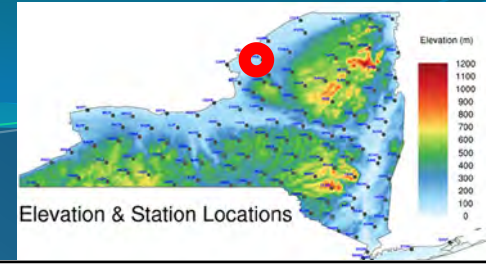
Advantages

1. Flexible flight pattern
2. Autonomous or manual
3. Wide variety of applications

Disadvantages

1. Weather-sensitive
2. Batteries required
3. FAA limits
4. Privacy!

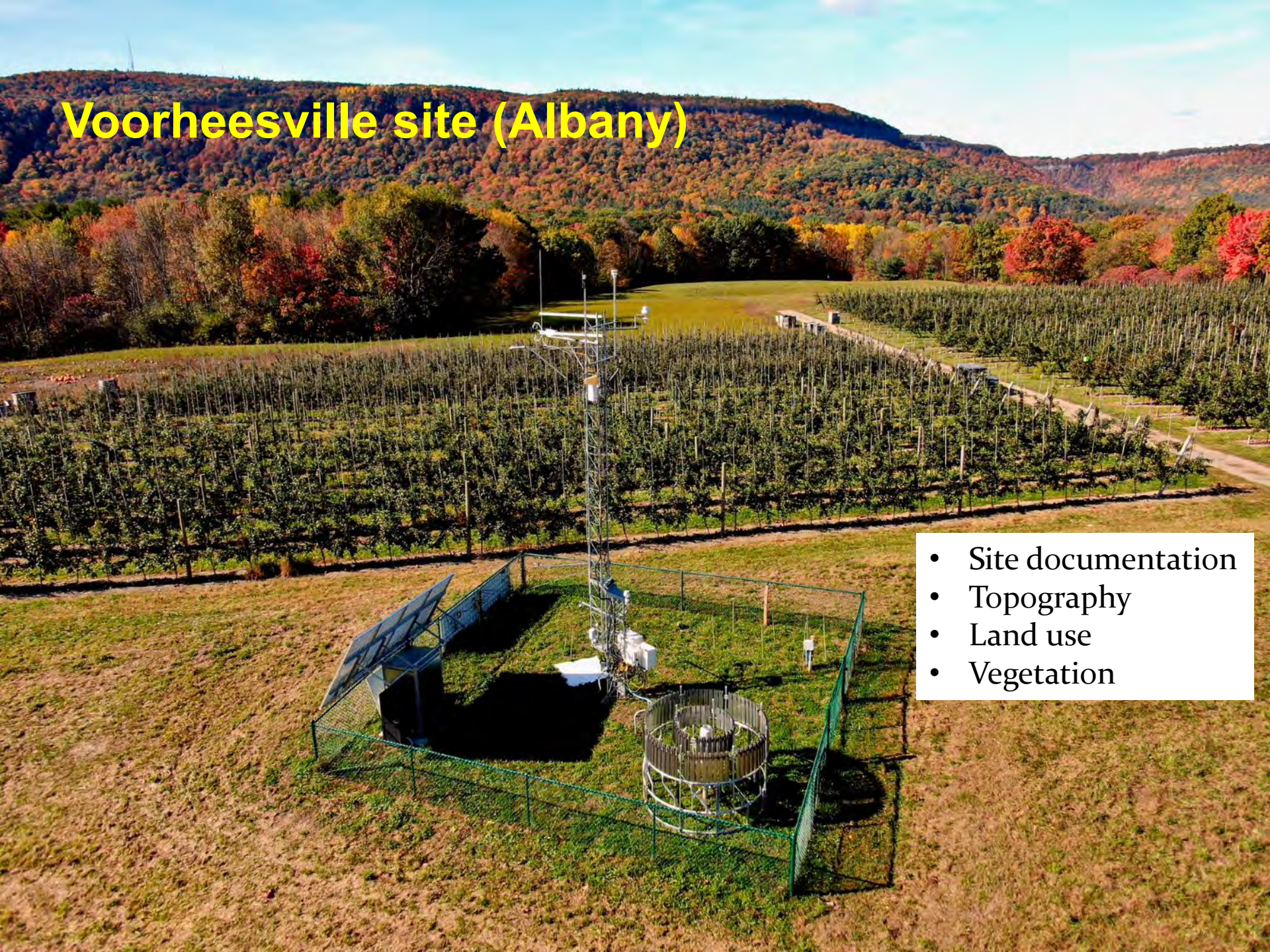
How do we use drones?



Old Forge site (Adirondacks)



Voorheesville site (Albany)



- Site documentation
- Topography
- Land use
- Vegetation

Drones

Advantages

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Profilers – Drone alternative?

Advantages

1. High-resolution data
2. High accuracy, precision
3. Continuous “Ground truth”

Disadvantages

1. Expensive!!
2. Fixed locations
3. Calibration issues

Drone Alternative - Ground-based, profiling sensors

Profiler Network – 17 sites



Profiler Network – 17 sites

* Generally placed within 500 m of a Standard Site

LIDARs

- Vertical wind profiles up to 3 km AGL
- RNRG/Leosphere 100S

Microwave Radiometers

- Vertical temperature and moisture profiles up to 10 km AGL
- Selected Radiometrics MP-3000A

Photometer/sky imager(MMR/SSI)

- Multi-scan Multi-channel Radiometer
- Shadowband Sky Imager
- Designed/built by Mesonet/ASRC
- Patent application submitted.



Tupper Lake Profiler Site



Sky imager/diffuse radiometer

LiDAR – WindCube 100S

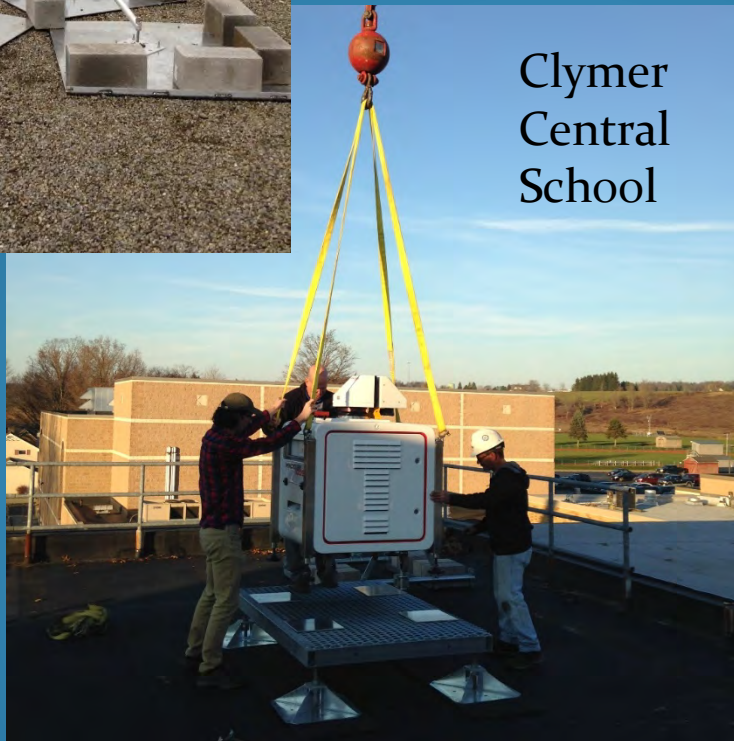
Microwave Radiometer – 3000A

Profiler Network – 17 sites

Jordan-Elbridge
Middle School



Clymer
Central
School



Siting:

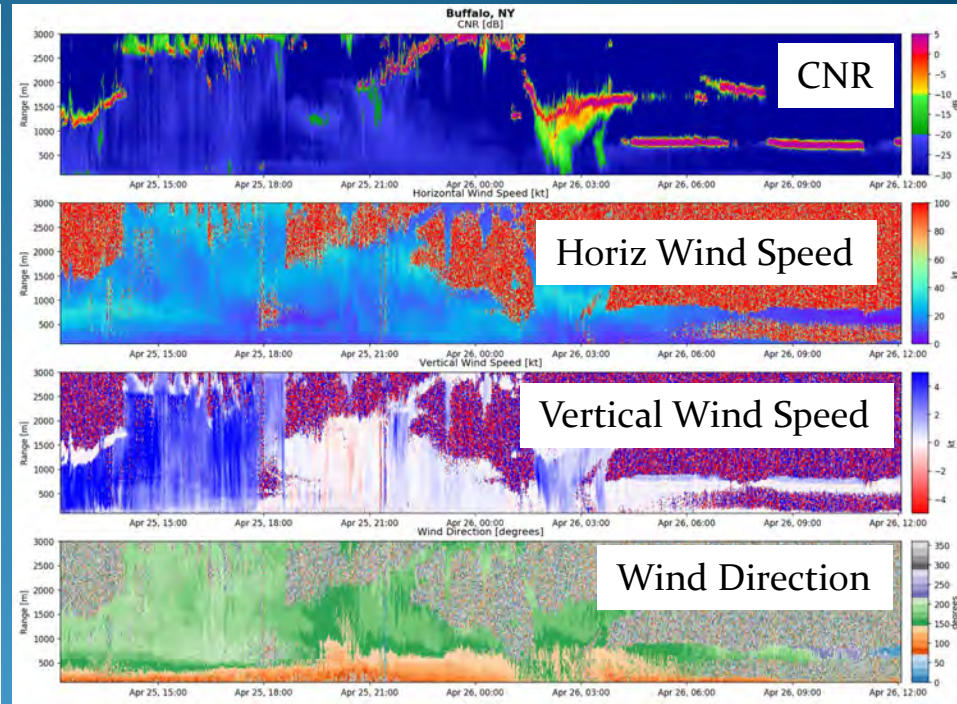
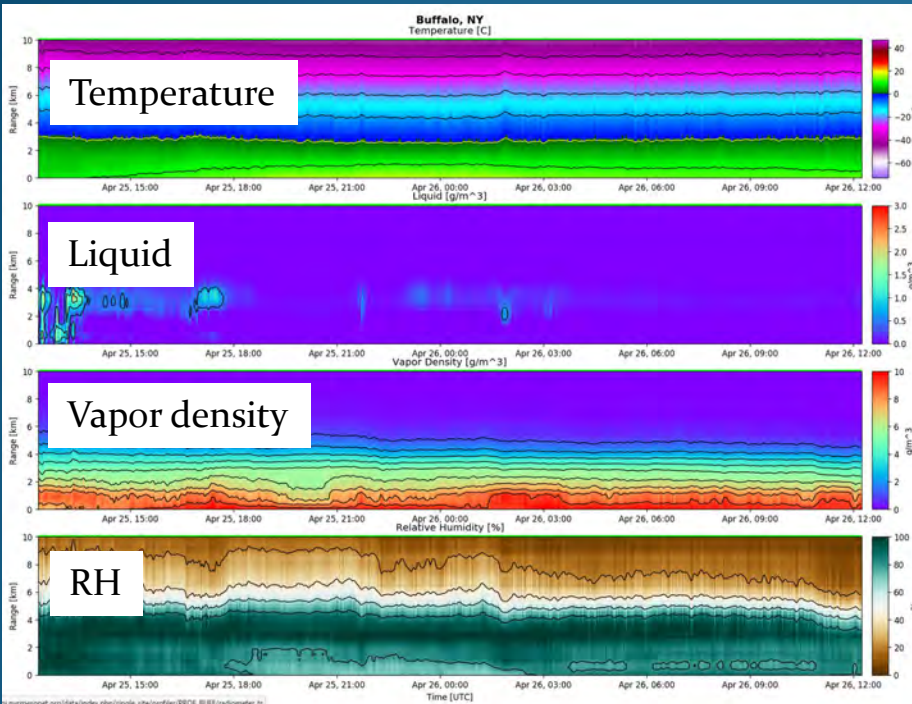
- Access to Ethernet, utility power
- Generally rooftop deployments
- Most within 0.5 km of standard site

Challenges:

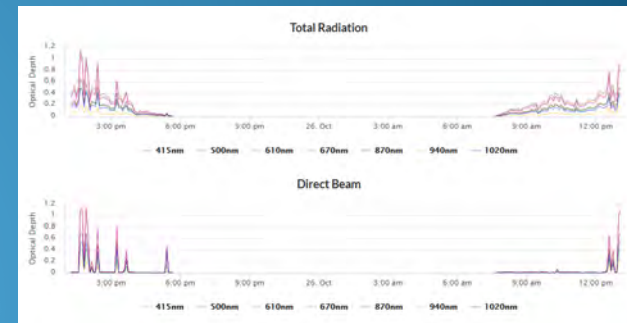
- Bi-annual liquid nitrogen calibration of microwave radiometer
- Bi-weekly TIP calibration of microwave radiometer
- Annual LiDAR maintenance
- Host networking dependency
- Roof access

Microwave Radiometer

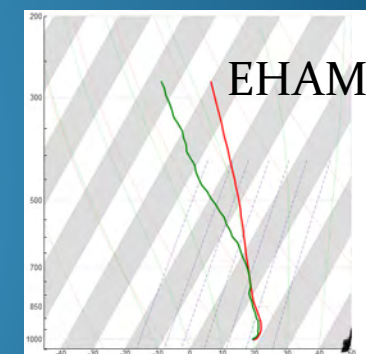
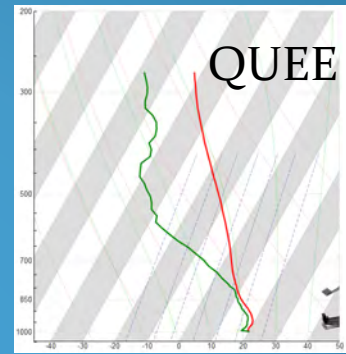
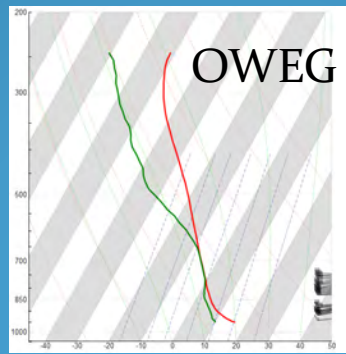
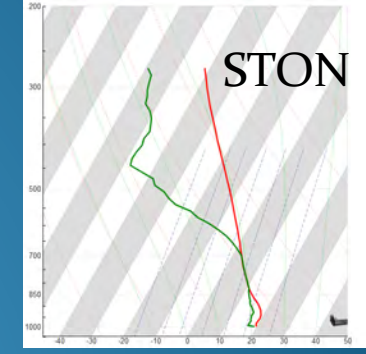
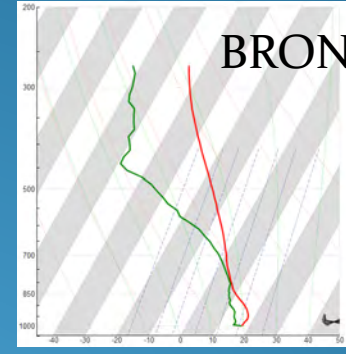
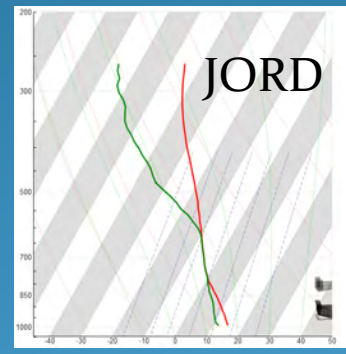
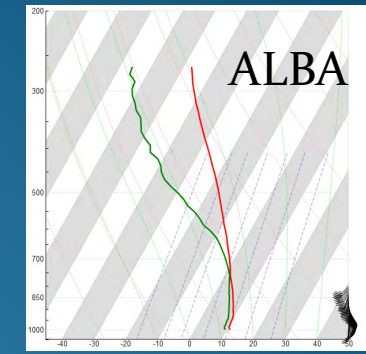
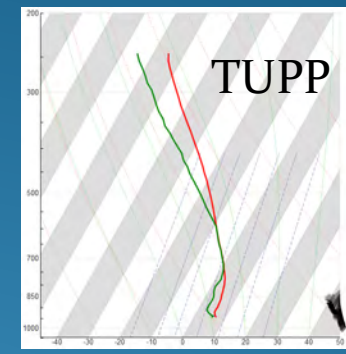
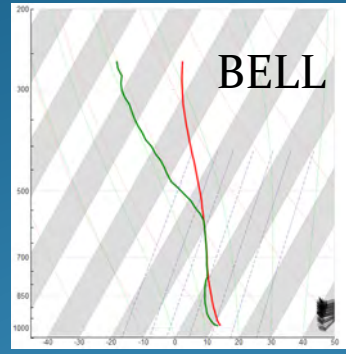
LiDAR



Environmental Sky Imager-Radiometer (eSIR)



Profiler Network



**Radiosondes in NY
6 daily – BUF, ALB, UPT**

**Virtual Soundings
~ 2500 daily**

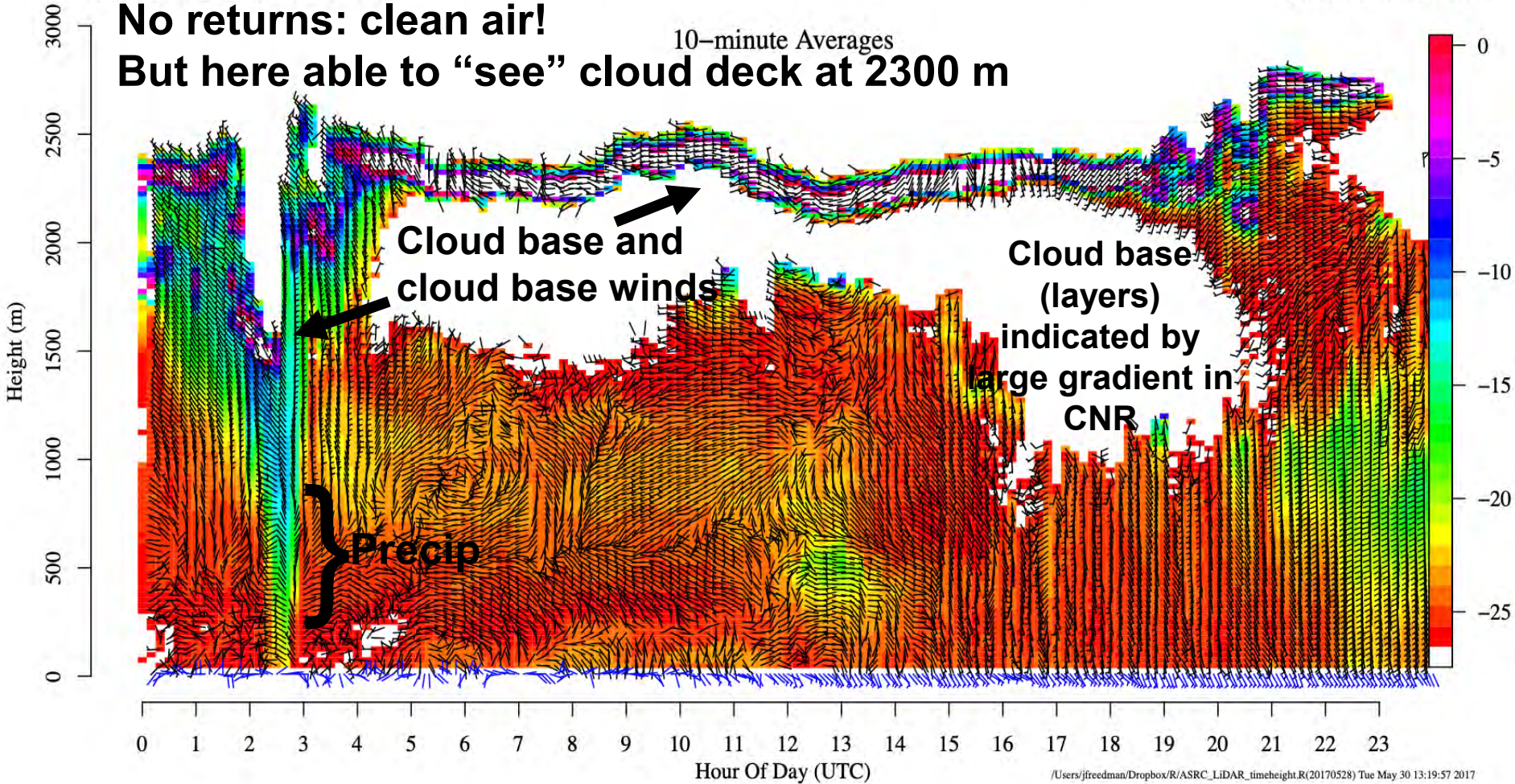
LiDAR Wind and CNR Time-height Cross Section at ASRC Roof, 05/28/2017

One Full Wind Barb = 6 – 10 m/s

Filled Contours: CNR

No returns: clean air!
But here able to “see” cloud deck at 2300 m

10-minute Averages



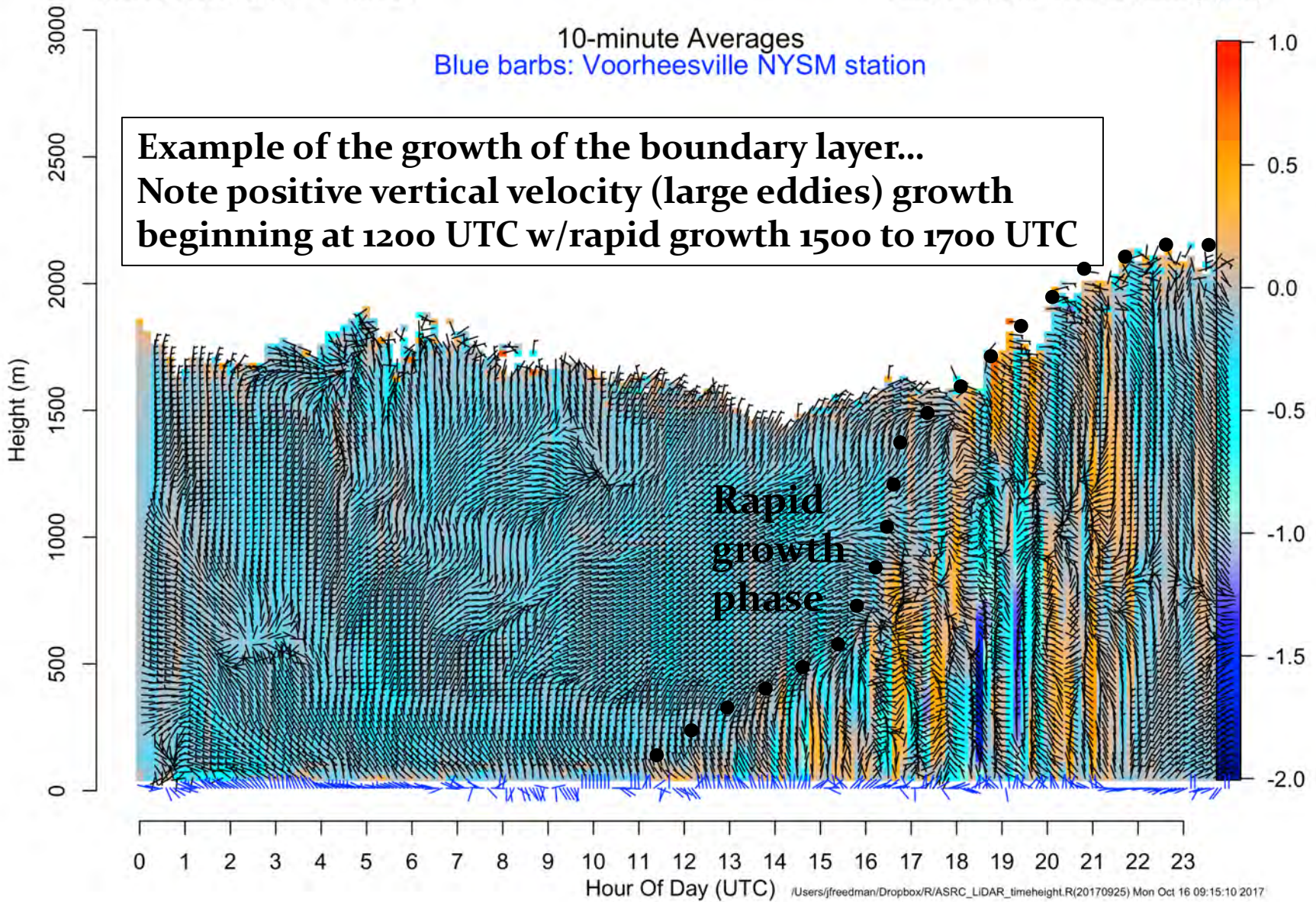
**Light rain shower
between 0200 and 0300 UTC**

CNR: carrier to noise ratio (similar to SNR)

LiDAR Wind and Vertical Velocity Time-height Cross Section at ASRC Roof, 09/25/2017

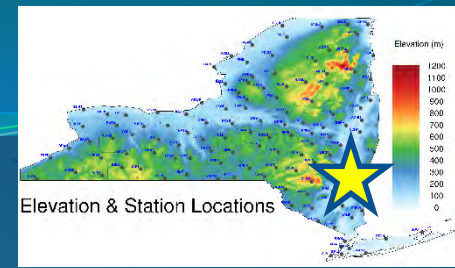
One Full Wind Barb = 6 - 10 m/s

Filled Contours: Vertical Velocity (m/s)

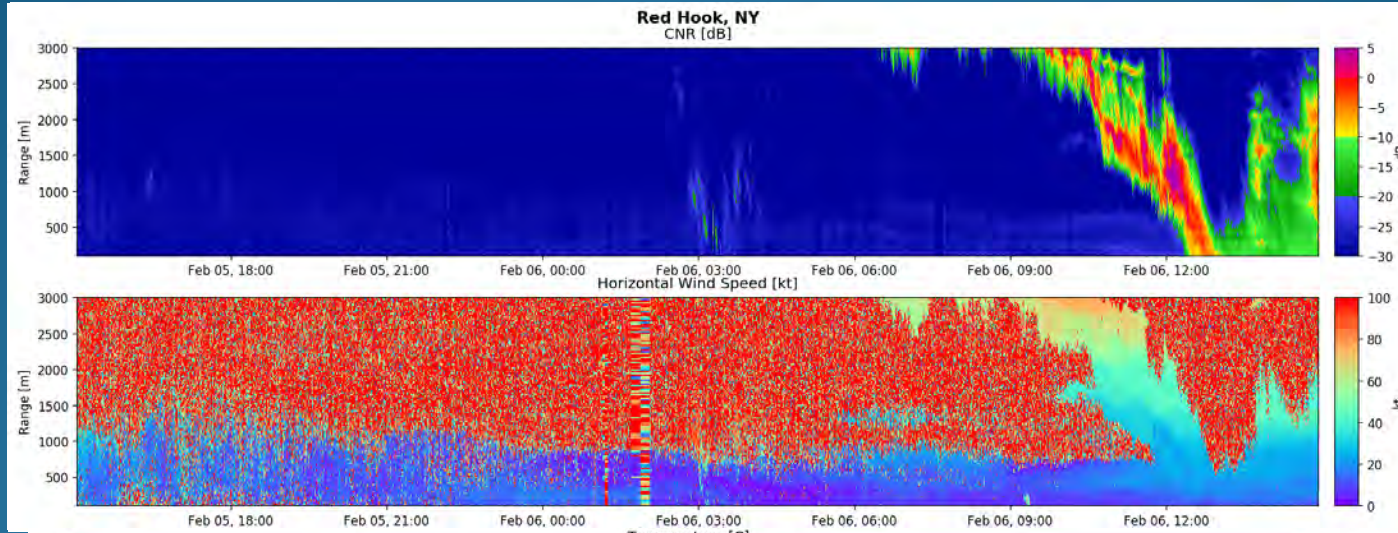


Value of a network...

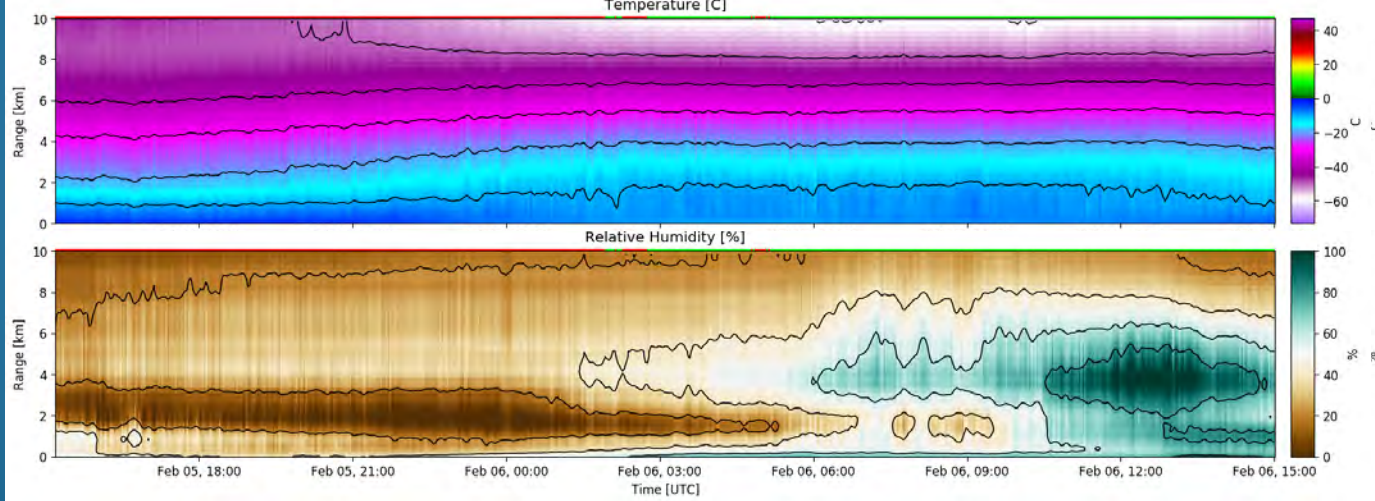
Light snow band moving west to east, very dry surface layer.



3 km



10 km

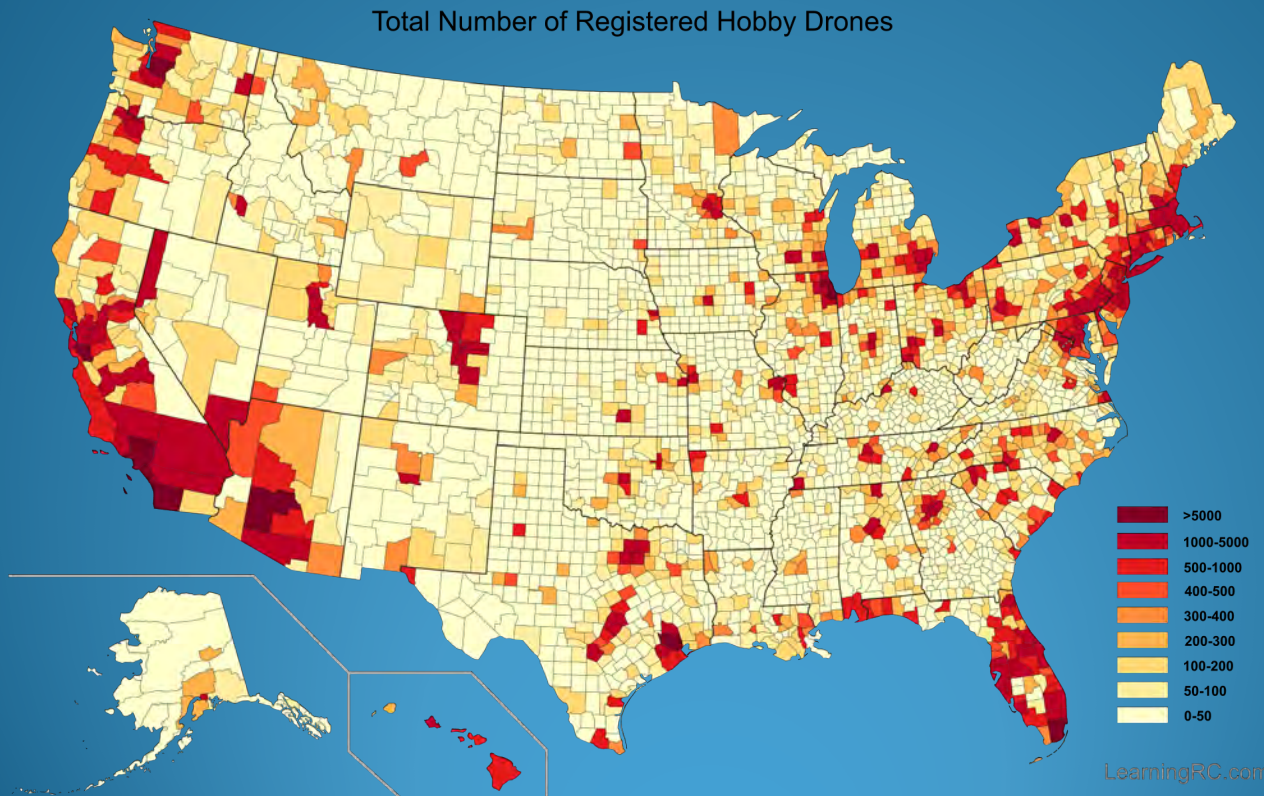


LiDAR

Microwave Radiometer

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NY State Upper-air Network Regional Impact Study (NYSUNRIS) Testbed



A five-year (2020 – 2025) testbed for advancing profiler technology. Expand to include UAS tech?

Goals:

1. Improve quality, robustness of technology.
2. Integrate data into NWS real-time operations.
3. Assimilate data into NWP and evaluate impact.
4. Utilize data to validate space-based profiling methods.
5. Assess cost-effectiveness of integrating profilers (& UAS?) into the national observing infrastructure.

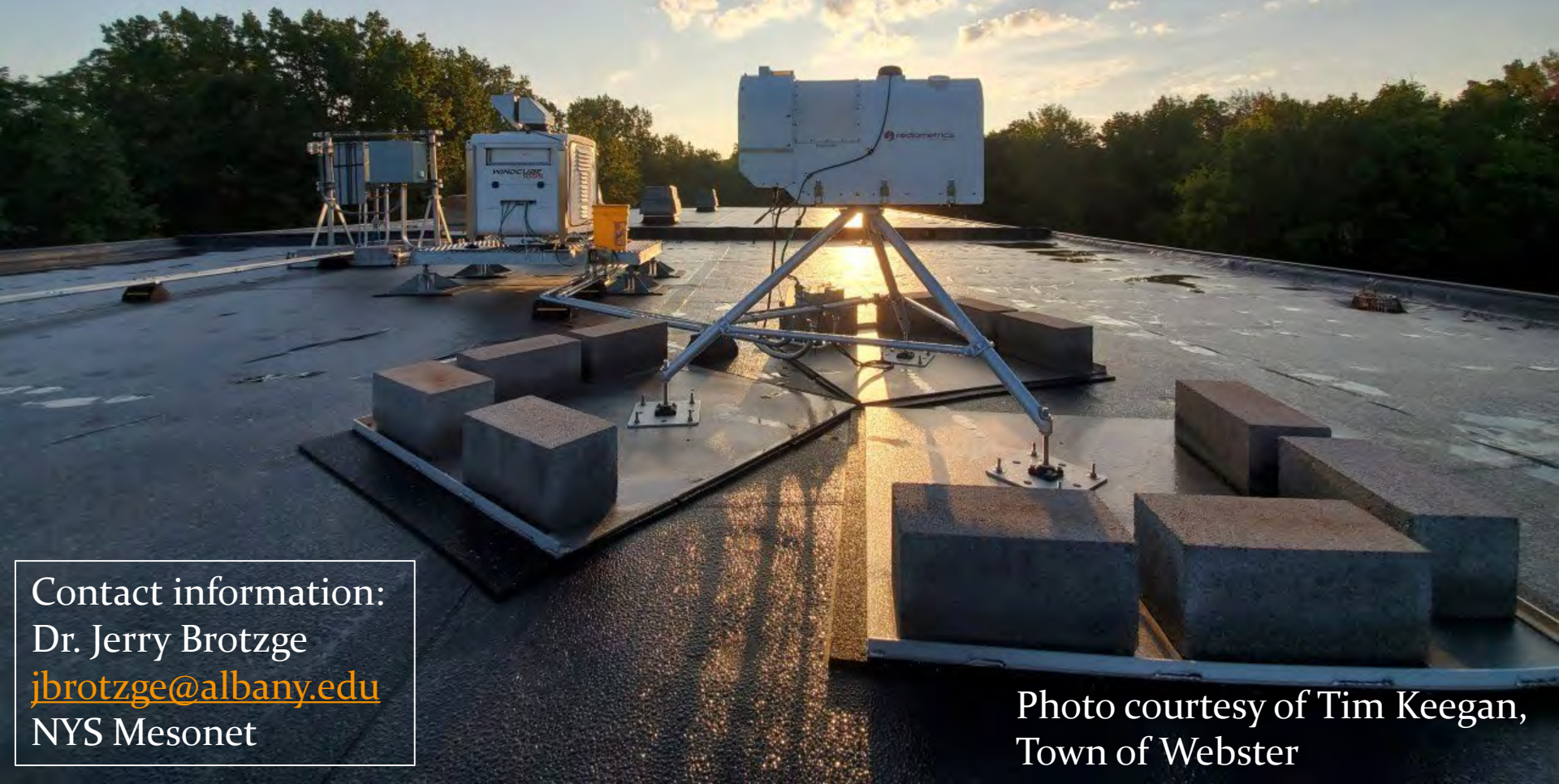
A “Network of Networks”...

Short-term (next 10 years)

1. More immediate utility from a network of ground-based profilers
2. In parallel, continue testing integration of data from drones, and other crowd-based sources

Long-term (10+ years)

1. Likely most cost effective to extract weather data from commercial drone services (e.g., Amazon), at least in high pop density areas
2. May need a “drone mesonet” of sorts in rural areas to supplement high population density areas.
3. High-quality ground-based profilers will still be needed, much like surface-based gauges validate radar QPE today.



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NYS Mesonet

Photo courtesy of Tim Keegan,
Town of Webster