

Current Activities and Future Plans for UAS Research Community Support by **National Center for Atmospheric Research**

Terry Hock

H. Vömel, B. Stephens, S. Oncley, T. Weckwerth, W. Brown, W.C. Lee, V. Grubišić
Earth Observing Laboratory/NCAR

with contributions from

J. Pinto - Research Application Program//NCAR

E. Asher - Atmospheric Chemistry Observations & Modeling/NCAR

George Bryan - Mesoscale & Microscale Meteorology Laboratory

J. Cione - Hurricane Research Division/NOAA

October 29, 2019



UAS Workshop 21 - 24 February 2017

108 Participants: Researchers, engineers, program managers, students

US Universities, NCAR, NOAA, Private Company, Foreign, NSF, NASA, Other Federal, DOE

Goals

- Identify key areas for UAS research
- Examine ways to improve measurements from UASs
- Discuss new instrumentation for UASs
- **Identify needs for calibration of UAS instruments and verification of UAS based measurements**
- Discuss UAS operations including challenges and opportunities
- **Identify novel ideas for lower atmosphere in situ observations that EOL could support**



Recommendations and Community Needs (partial list)

Community building: “Best Practices” and Guidelines

- **UAS sensor calibration/installation/validation**
- UAS autonomy and operations in the NAS
- Atmospheric observations using UAS, successes and failures



Weather forecast:

- FAA requires that remote **pilot in command must assess local weather conditions**
- Especially in BVLOS operations understanding UAS weather is essential
- Local UAS specific weather nowcast and forecast largely not available

UAS atmospheric sensors

- **Access to calibration facilities** (temperature, pressure, humidity, wind, radiation, and certain trace gases, ...)
- Guidelines for the specification of the sensor performance, including random uncertainty, systematic effects, time response, and operating conditions
- Need for standard, well-characterized PTU sensor module
- **Validation against recognized standards can be done using reference sensors on tall towers** or using a dedicated reference UAS or even a manned aircraft



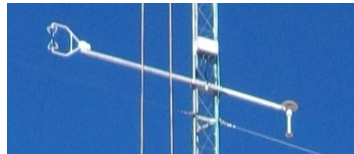
NCAR/EOL Support of UAS Calibration Testbed

2017 NCAR / EOL Community Workshop Recommendation

- **Reference sensors on tall tower**
- **Wind LIDAR (ISS)**

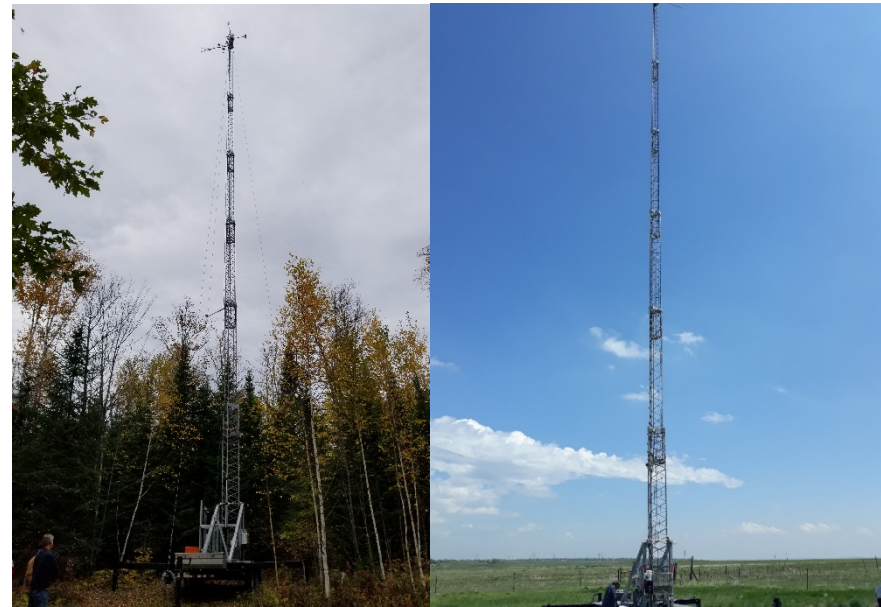
New EOL Infrastructure

- Scanning Wind LIDAR
- Guyless Free Standing 30 meter tower
- Initial location: NCAR Marshall (Boulder County) Field site
- Trailer based tower – Portable
- Meteorological sensors:
 - 3-D Wind, Heat, moisture, CO₂, Fluxes, PTH, radiation
- Propose 3-sensors levels



Status

- Leased 12 towers from two companies for CHEESEHEAD field program
- Evaluating operations, maintenance, stability, safety, durability
- Purchase a single tower in 2020 and equip with ISFS sensors



CHEESEHEAD ISFS

NCAR/EOL Support UAS Sensor Evaluation & Calibration

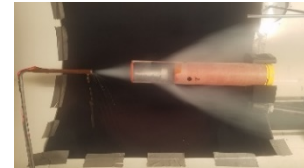
Support community sensor evaluation and calibration

EOL Upgrading Infrastructure Easily support wide variety of sensors

Low Speed Wind Tunnel



Test section: 89 cm (D) x 152 cm (L)
Velocity Range: 0 m/s to 25 m/s
Accuracy: 0.1 m/s



Humidity Chamber



Thunder Scientific 2500 Specifications

Humidity range 10% to 95%
Humidity accuracy +0.5%
Temperature range -18°C to 50°C
Temperature accuracy +0.1°C

Precision Oil Baths



Fluke 7060 Specifications

Temperature range -60°C to 110°C
Typical bath stability +0.002°C

Altitude Chamber



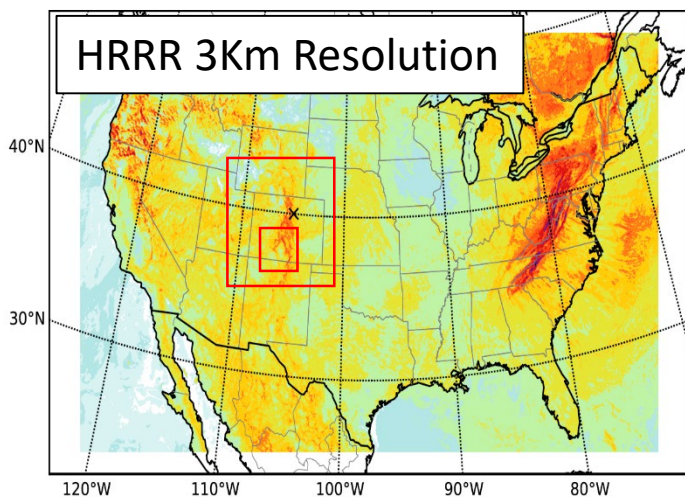
Thermotron FA-96 Specifications

Temperature Range: -73°C to 177°C
Altitude Range: sea level to 30480 m





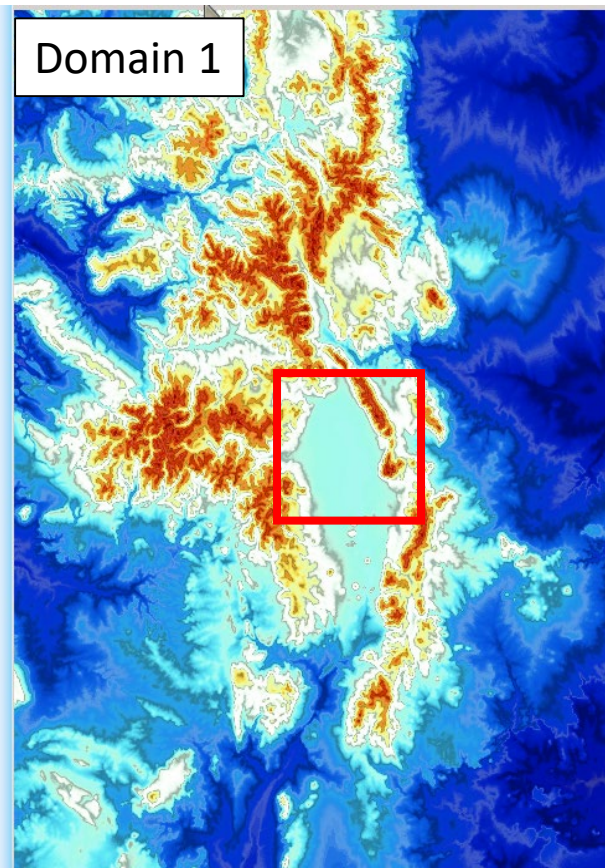
15-21 July 2018



Model Physics used in models

- WSM Microphysics
- MYNN2 PBL – D01 Only, D02 = WRF_LES
- NOAH LSM
- Builds on Munoz-Esparza et al 2017, 2018

Real-time WRF-LES



Domain 1

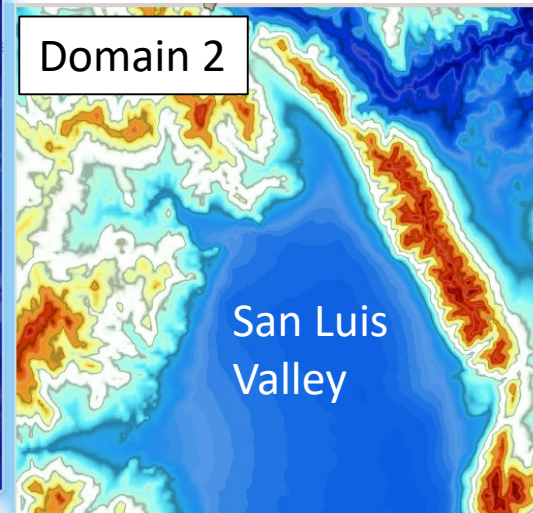
- 1 km model resolution

• 487 x 637 x 45 gps

Domain 2 LES Simulations

- 100 m model resolution

• 1008 x 972 x 45 gps



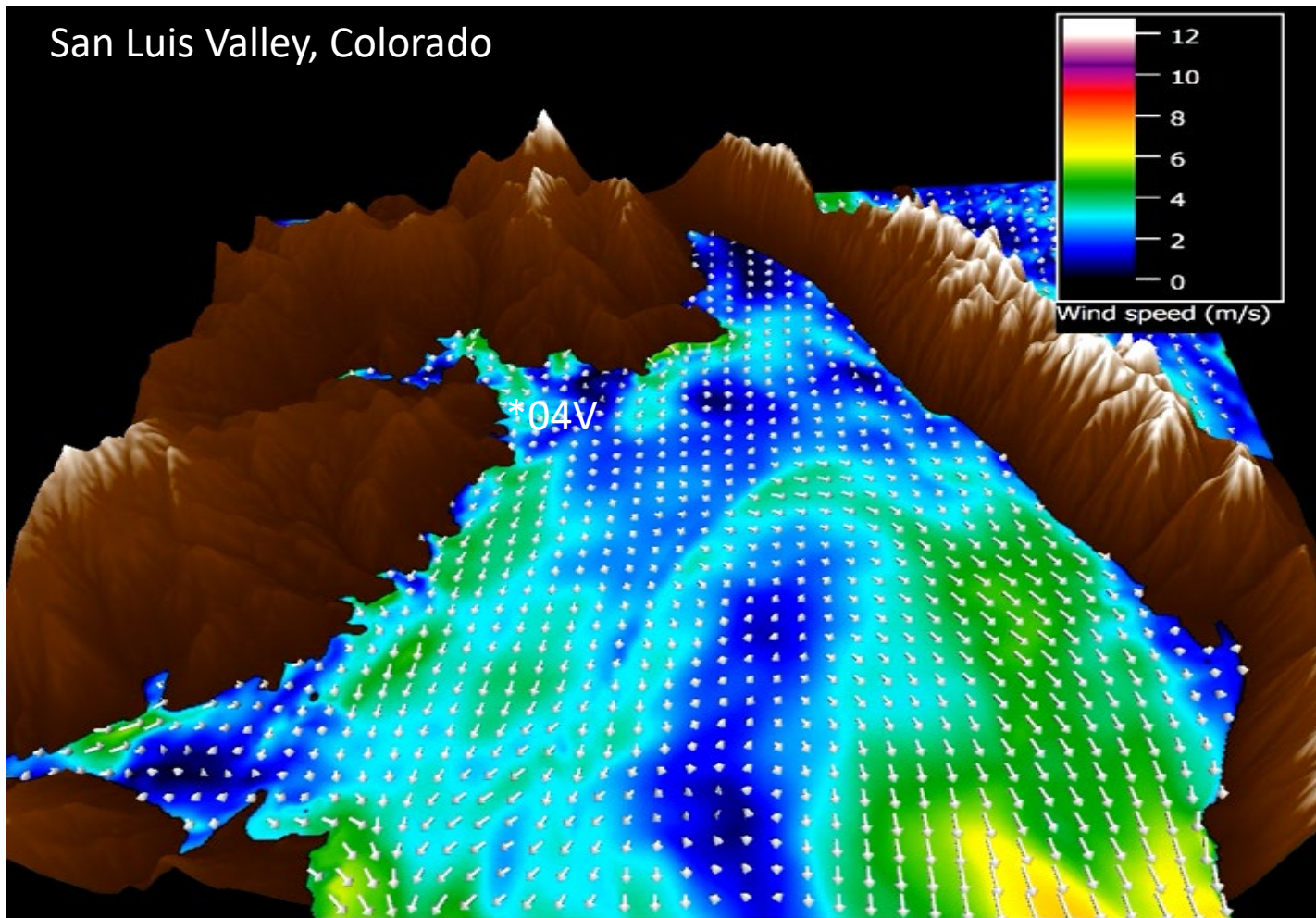
Domain 2

San Luis Valley

Realtime Prediction for LAPSE RATE with WRF-LES

12 hour run valid: 06:00 – 18:00 UTC (00:00 – 12:00 LT) ~300 ft AGL

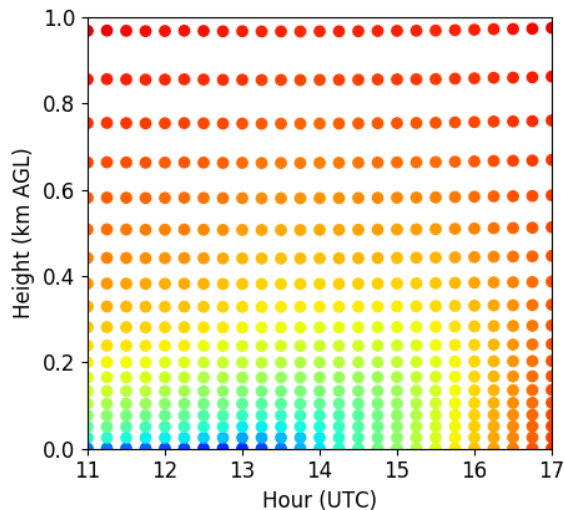
San Luis Valley, Colorado



Evaluation & Data Assimilation Experiments ISARRA 2018

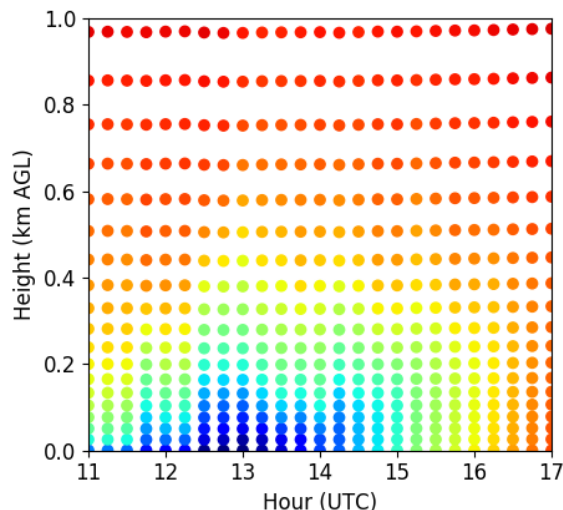
No Assimilation

No assimilation



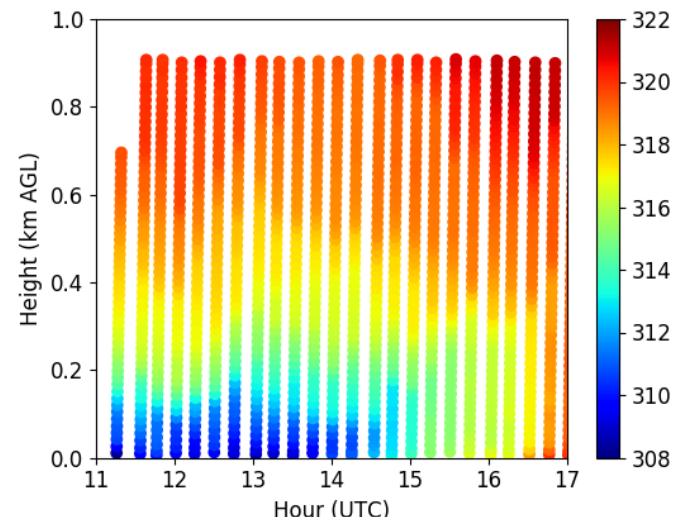
Assimilate UKY UAS Data

Assimilation



OU Coptersonde Data

Observations



- Bias in winds driven by lack of cold pool in model.
- Data Assimilation performed using DART Ensemble Kalman Filter
- DA reduces warm bias – which reduces strength of drainage winds.



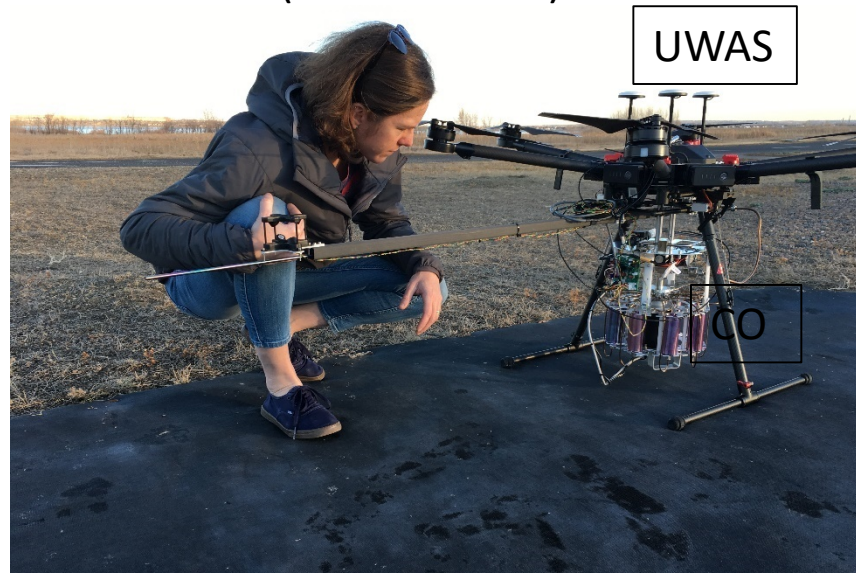
Unmanned Whole Air Sampler (UWAS)

Fast GCMS Aircraft Instrument
Trace Organic Gas Analyzer (TOGA)



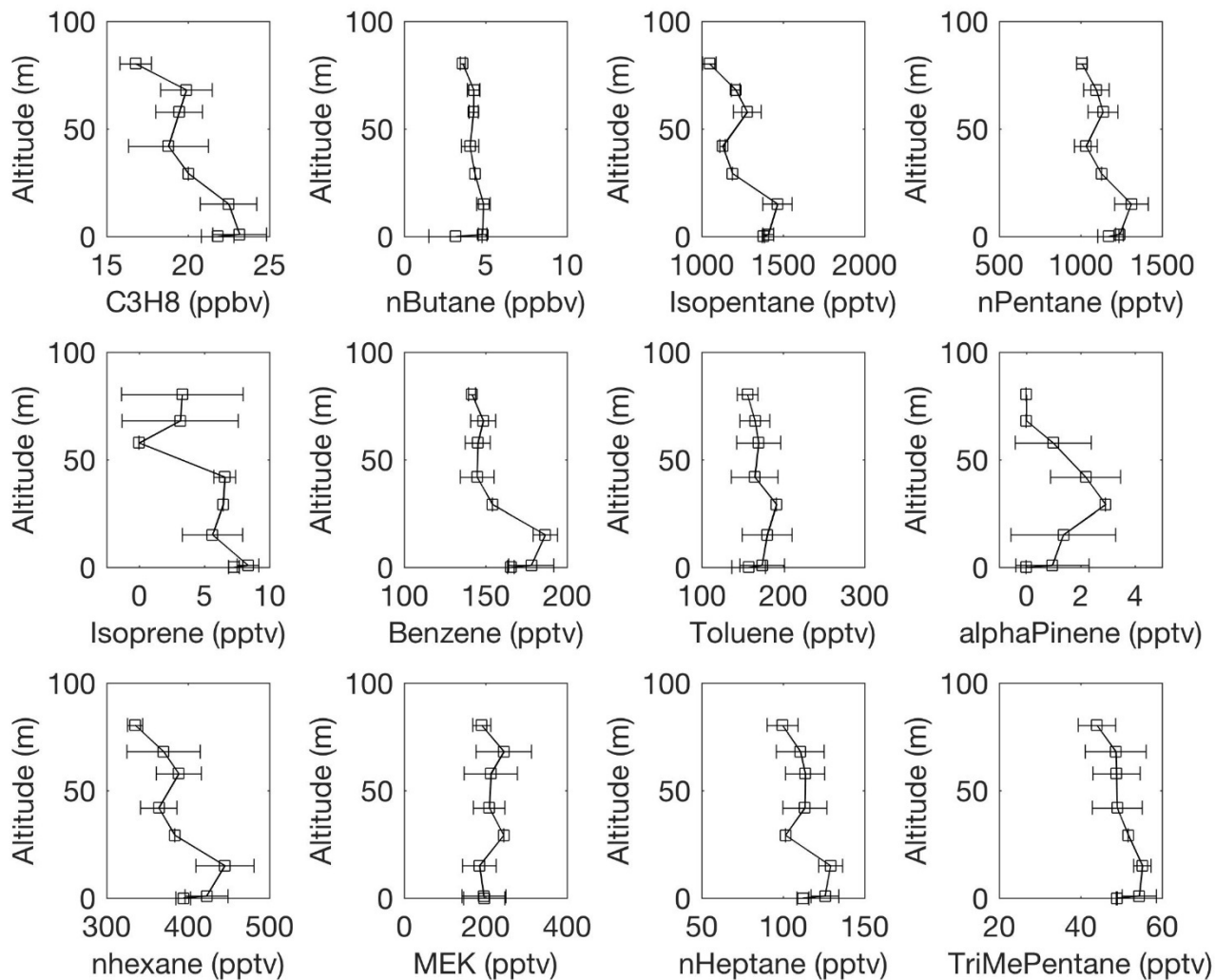
TOGA's small sample sizes (< 14 mL) rapid measurements (every 2 min) and large analytical measurement range make it a good match for UWAS.

Developed by Dr. Elizabeth Asher
NCAR Postdoc (ACOM & EOL)



- Collects 8 air canisters per flight (may collect ≤ 15)
- VOC measurements range <10 ppt - ~50 ppb
- 1:30 min. sampling period; duplicate subsamples
- 1Hz T, RH, P, 2D winds, system P and flow
- Computer programmed or piloted flights

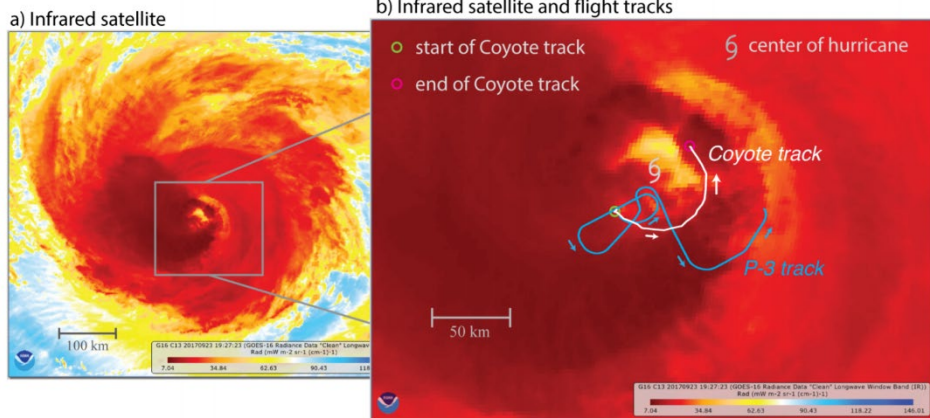
1st Flight November 29, 2018 4:08 pm



NCAR Collaboration with NOAA - UAS Coyote (Engineering/Science)



Dr. Joe Cione
UAS Coyote



Hurricane Maria Infrared Sat Image
23 Sept 2017
NOAA P-3 Flight Track (Blue)
Coyote Flight Track (White)

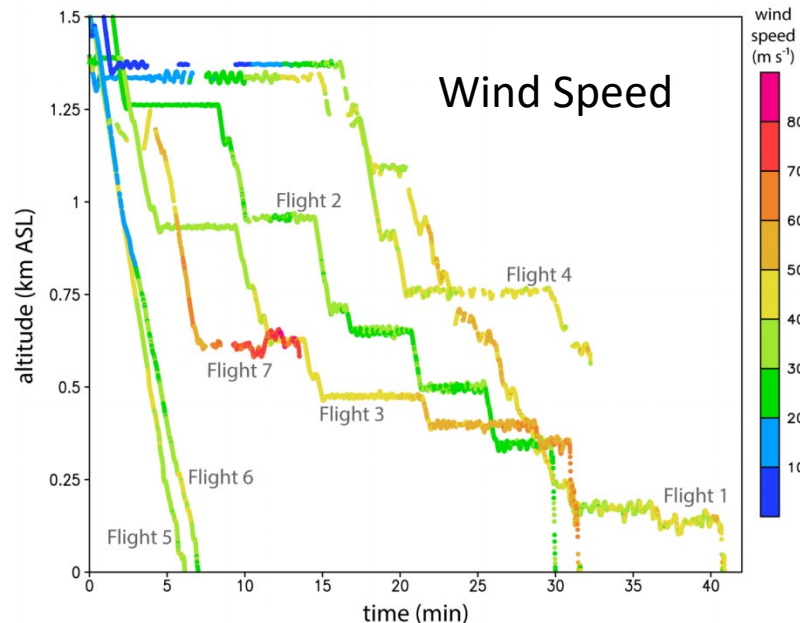


Fig. 6. Summary of all wind speed data collected during Coyote sUAS flights in 2017–2018 (colored dots, $m s^{-1}$) as a function of time and height above sea level (ASL). Flights 1–4 and 7 were typical “stepped descent” flight patterns, while flights 5 & 6 were “slide” flights.

Hurricane Maria Infrared Sat Image
23 Sept 2017
NOAA P-3 Flight Track (Blue)
Coyote Flight Track (White)

LOwer Troposphere Observing System - LOTOS

LOTOS as a configurable and scalable integrated suite of automated and unattended ground-based in-situ and remote sensors for weather and climate research.

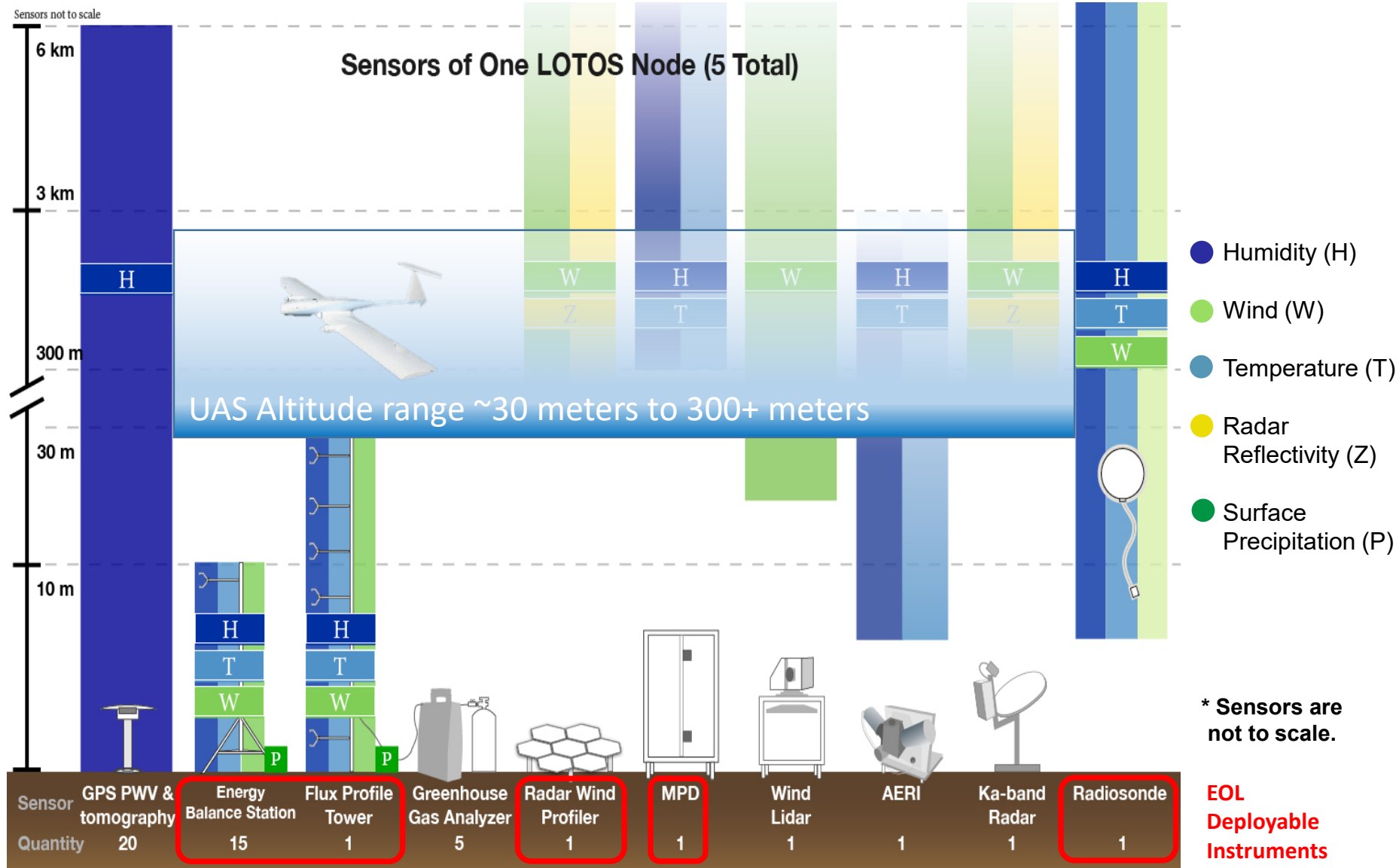


LOTOS is designed to provide:

- Quasi-3D sensing of the lower troposphere plus mapping of spatial distribution of properties at the Earth's surface
- Full kinematic and thermodynamic profiling at five nodes
- Multiple observations of exchange processes across the land-surface interface and between BL and the free atmosphere

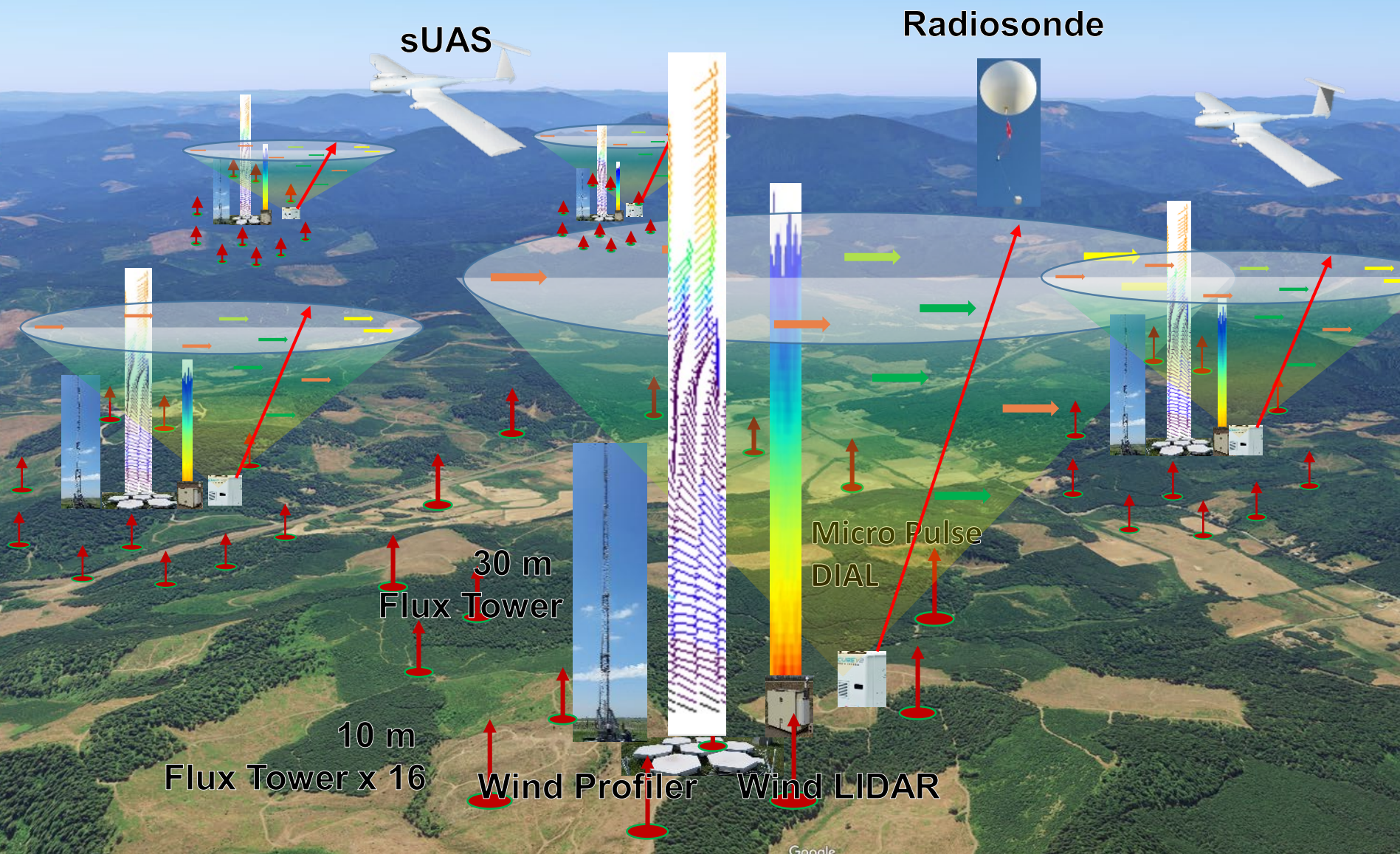
Instrumentation at each Node

Complementary in-Situ and Remote Sensors



Vertical measurement ranges of the LOTOS sensors at each of the five nodes.

LOTOS: Future of 3D Boundary Layer Observations



Google



Thank you for your attention

hock@ucar.edu

