### **Doppler Lidar Measurements Made From the RV Brown**

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### The NOAA/ESRL HRDL High Resolution Doppler Lidar

- 2 micron Coherent Doppler Lidar
  - Line of site wind speed
  - Aerosol backscatter sig strength
- 30 m / ½ second resolution
- 6-7 km typical range
- Motion stabilized scanning





# **Measurement Strategy : Two Paths**

# **Resolvable features**

 Spatial distribution and temporal evolution of aerosol and wind field (30m – 12km)

 Rapid acquisition to track spatial and temporal coherence (0.5 second – 10 minutes)

# **Averaged Quantities / Profiles**

- Periodic scans to calculate average vertical profiles
- Longer acquisition for better statistics
- Continuous coverage





# 20 minute Scan Sequence : Average Profiles





## 20 minute Scan Sequence : Resolvable fields



# **Repeating 20 minute Scan Sequence**





#### Wind Speed and Direction

## **Realtime processed** results were uploaded to web every 20 minutes



### http://esrl.noaa.gov/csd/lidar/vocals/latest.html



#### Signal Strength



#### Vertical Velocity Variance

HRDL RV Brown VOCALS 2008 - Vertical Velocity Variance au (m²/s²) 00.00 10/07/08 to 12:00 10/07/08



#### Wind Speed and Direction





Hours UTC Initial day # 281, 2008

#### Vertical Velocity Variance

HRDL RV Brown VOCALS 2008 - Vertical Velocity Variance au (m²/s²) 12:00 10/07/08 to 00:00 10/08/0







# Example:

# Combined measurements to investigate the dynamics of colliding outflows

- Doppler Lidar
  - Residual velocity
  - Aerosol Backscatter signal strength
- C-Band Radar
- W-Band Radar
- In-situ Aerosol Properties

# Open Cell Convection 27 Oct 2008





### Using LES models to study open cell convection

### **Important Factors :**

- Dynamics
- Precipitation
- Aerosol distribution and properties
- Thermodynamic properties

Precipitation – black Surface divergence – blue Surface convergence - red

> Graham Feingold Hailong Wang Huiwen Xue







C-Band Radar – Precip Lidar – Residual wind (Hor) W-Band Radar – Precip Lidar – Residual wind (Vert)

Data Sta NIGAA ULS Nave NICA CEBCO

618 11





19°42'14.95" S 85°37'22.22" W

Eve alt 10181 ft

# Convergence of 3 air masses

brw EI 1.0 ID 52.001-52.345 (m/s)

rcInt EI 1.0 ID 52.001-52.345 (dB)





# Summary

- HRDL measurement overview / strategy
- Monitoring
  - Realtime Average Profiles
  - Post Processed Time Series
- Case driven observational studies
  - Combining data sets & models
  - Visualization
  - Sweep averaged quantities







# Combining lidar and w-band radar vertical measurements

- Light drizzle conditions
- Radar : Large drops  $(w + V_{drop})$
- Lidar: Small particles (w)
- Combine to determine V<sub>drop</sub> (dBz)
- Lidar: clear air w / Radar: in cloud w







# $V_{\rm drop}$ (dBz) as a function of height





Green: 20

Magenta: 50 Cyan: 55

Blue: 30 Black: 40 R:15,G:20,BLU:30,BLK:40,MAG:50,CYN:55



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