

Exploration of CSET high-rate data

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(thanks for conversations with Virendra, Rob, Hans, Andy O)

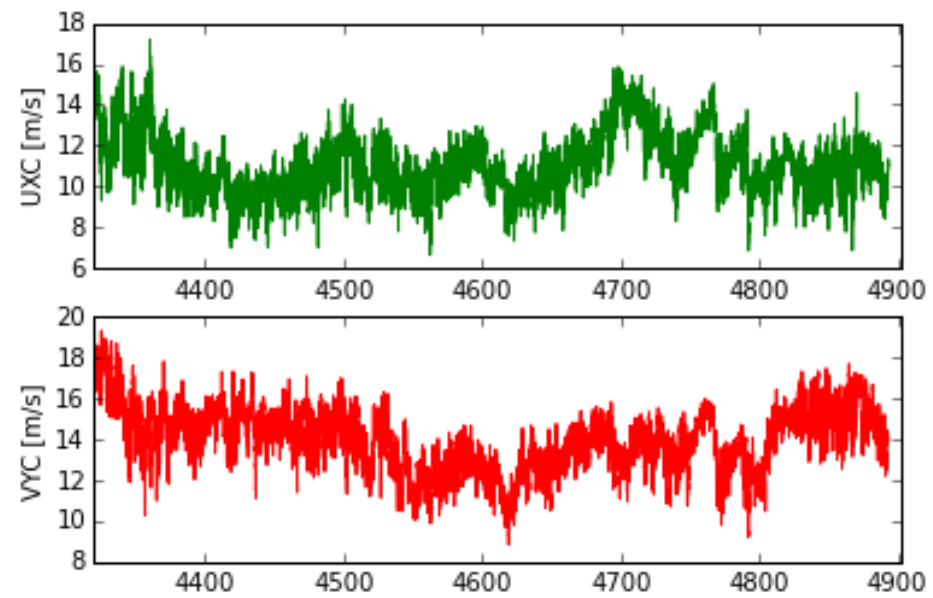
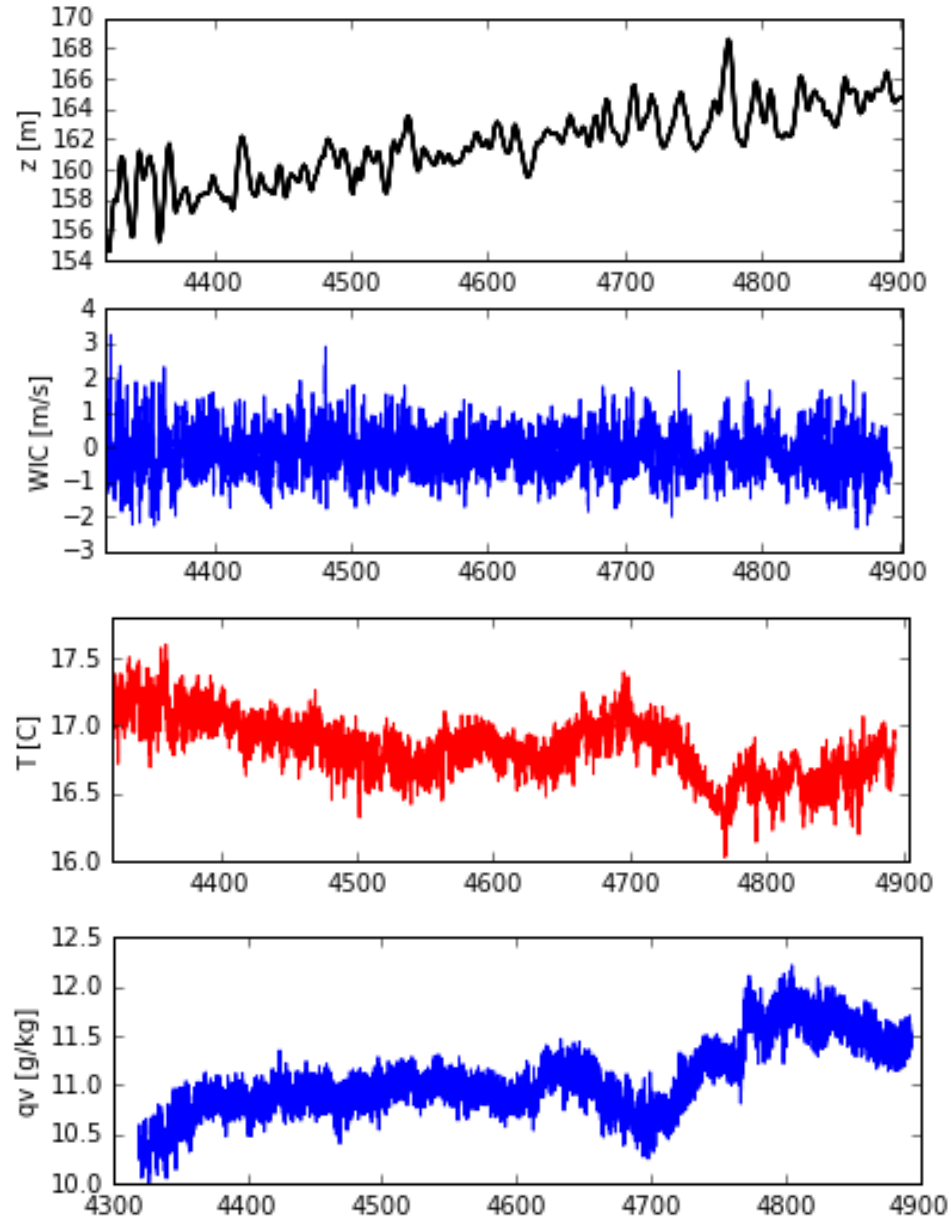


Outline

- Which data are meaningful at >1 Hz sample rate?
- Subcloud time series and time-height sections of high-frequency vertical velocity variance and TKE dissipation
- Use of whi2 in cloud-layer legs

(I will only minimally review my previous ppt of turbulence in RF06 subcloud legs. Unlike that presentation, this is based on the final high-rate data release.)

Time series, RF06 subcloud leg 1



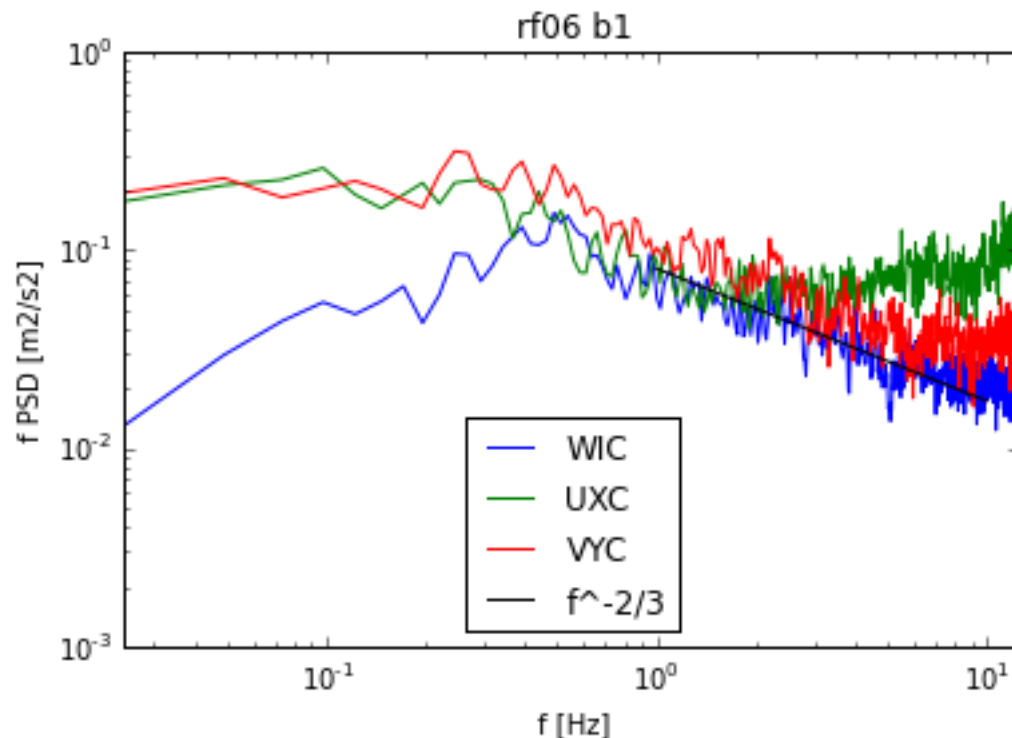
Mesoscale variability

Four colored arrows point from the text 'Mesoscale variability' to the plots:

- A red arrow points to the T [C] plot.
- A green arrow points to the UXC [m/s] plot.
- A blue arrow points to the qv [g/kg] plot.
- A red arrow points to the VYC [m/s] plot.

Power spectra (using final data)

- In the inertial range of fairly homogeneous turbulence we expect $k^{-5/3}$ scaling of power spectra of velocity components and conserved scalars ($k = f/U_0$, $U_0 = G-V$ air speed).
- Lack of $k^{-5/3}$ at high k may indicate high-rate sensor inaccuracies
- Spectrum of WIC, UXC, VYC, RF06 subcloud leg 1
512 sample (=20 s) windows, Hann taper
Plot $f \cdot \text{PSD}(f)$ (units of variance) since using $\log f$ as ordinate



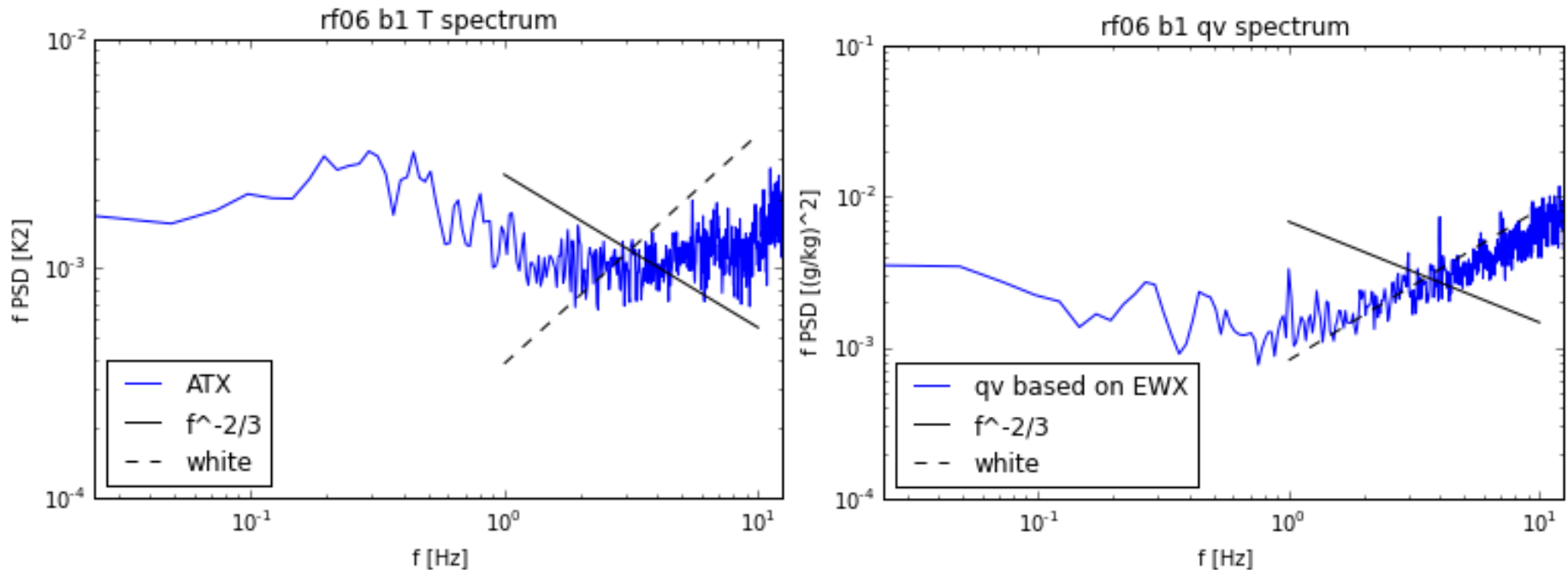
WIC has expected (black) scaling
UXC inaccurate for $f > 1$ Hz
VYC noisy for $f > 5$ Hz
Inertial range $f > 0.5$ Hz

Similar issues on other subcloud legs.

Lou suggested the pressure transducers (last replaced before HIPPO-II) might be the problem.

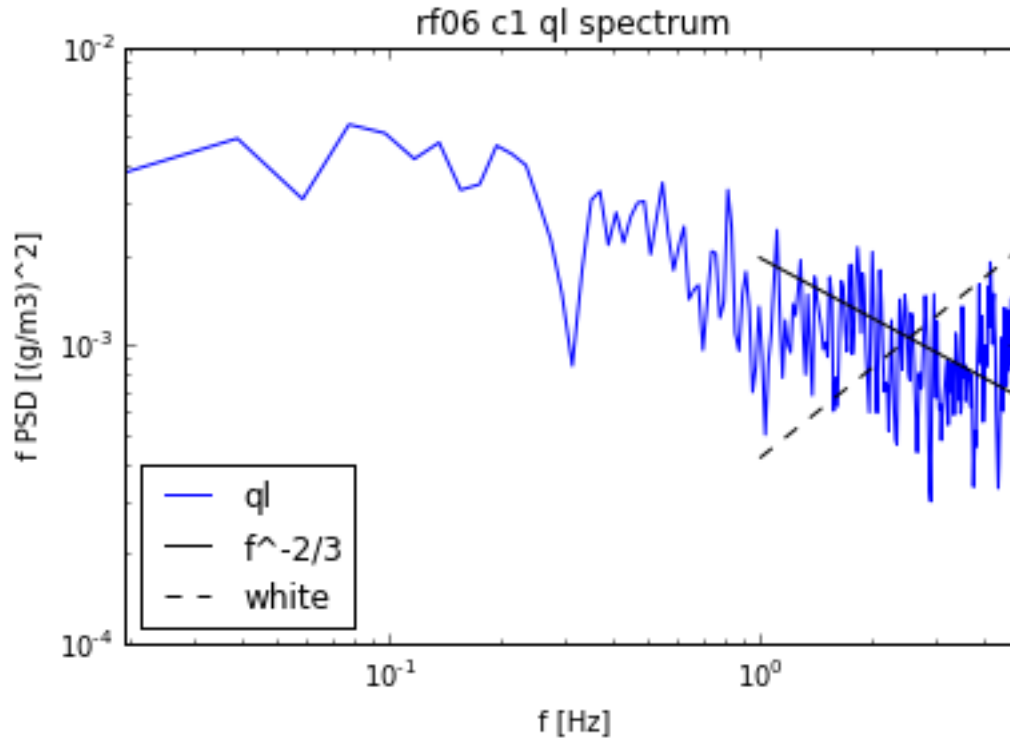
Temperature (ATX) and humidity (EWX) spectra

- Also suggest noisiness for $f > 1$ Hz

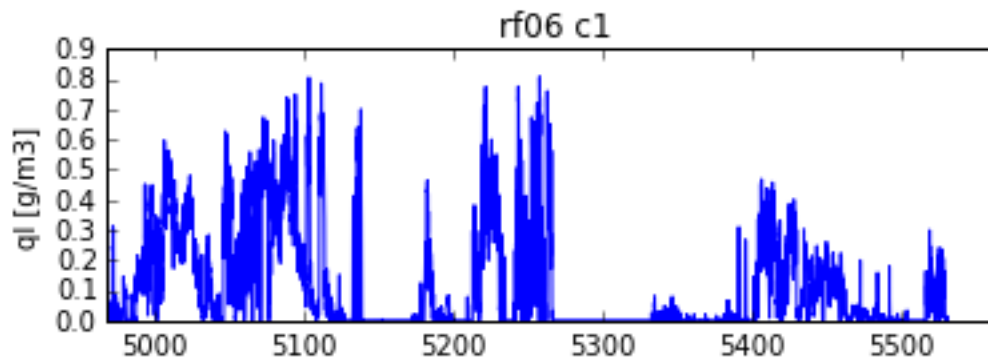


- Similar behavior on other subcloud legs and flights.
- Suggests the HR data has limited incremental benefit for temperature and moisture fluxes or variances. Luckily, at 150 m and in the cloud layer, most of the T, q fluxes are carried by larger eddies well measured by the G-V data.

CDP liquid water spectrum in RF06 cloud leg 1

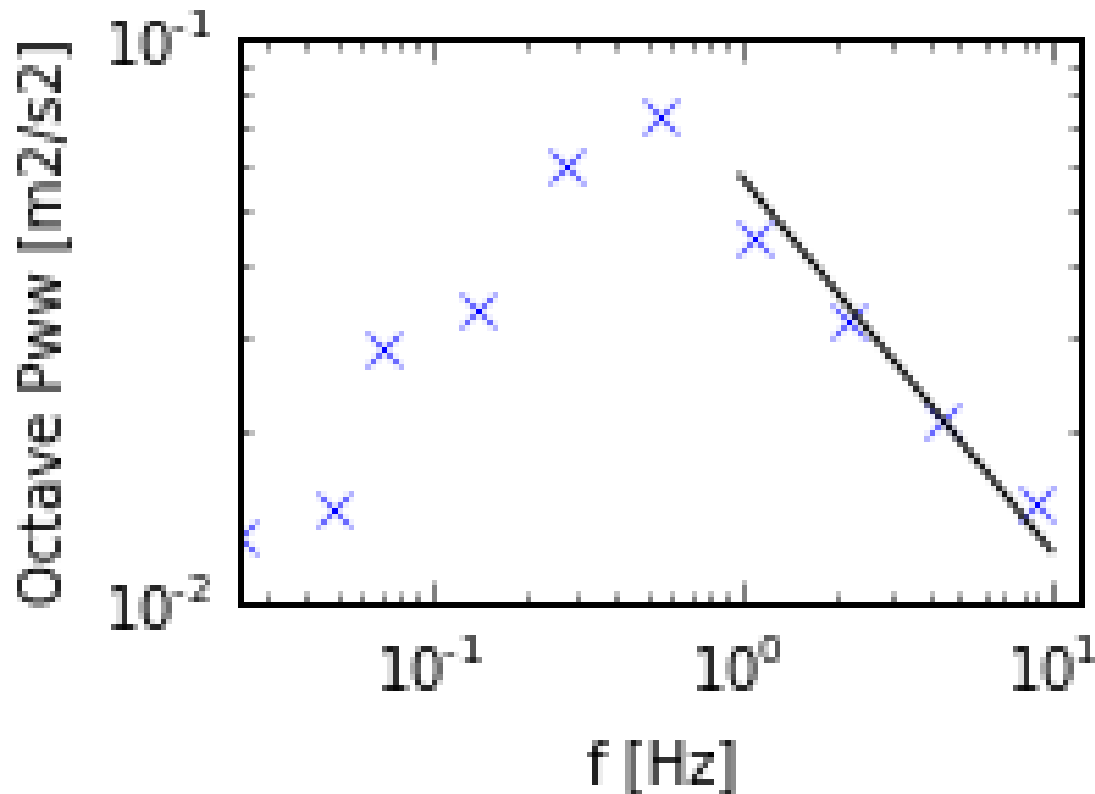


- PLWCD_LWOI
- Kolmogorov scaling out to 3 Hz, suggesting HF data meaningful.
- Similar behavior on other Sc legs and flights.

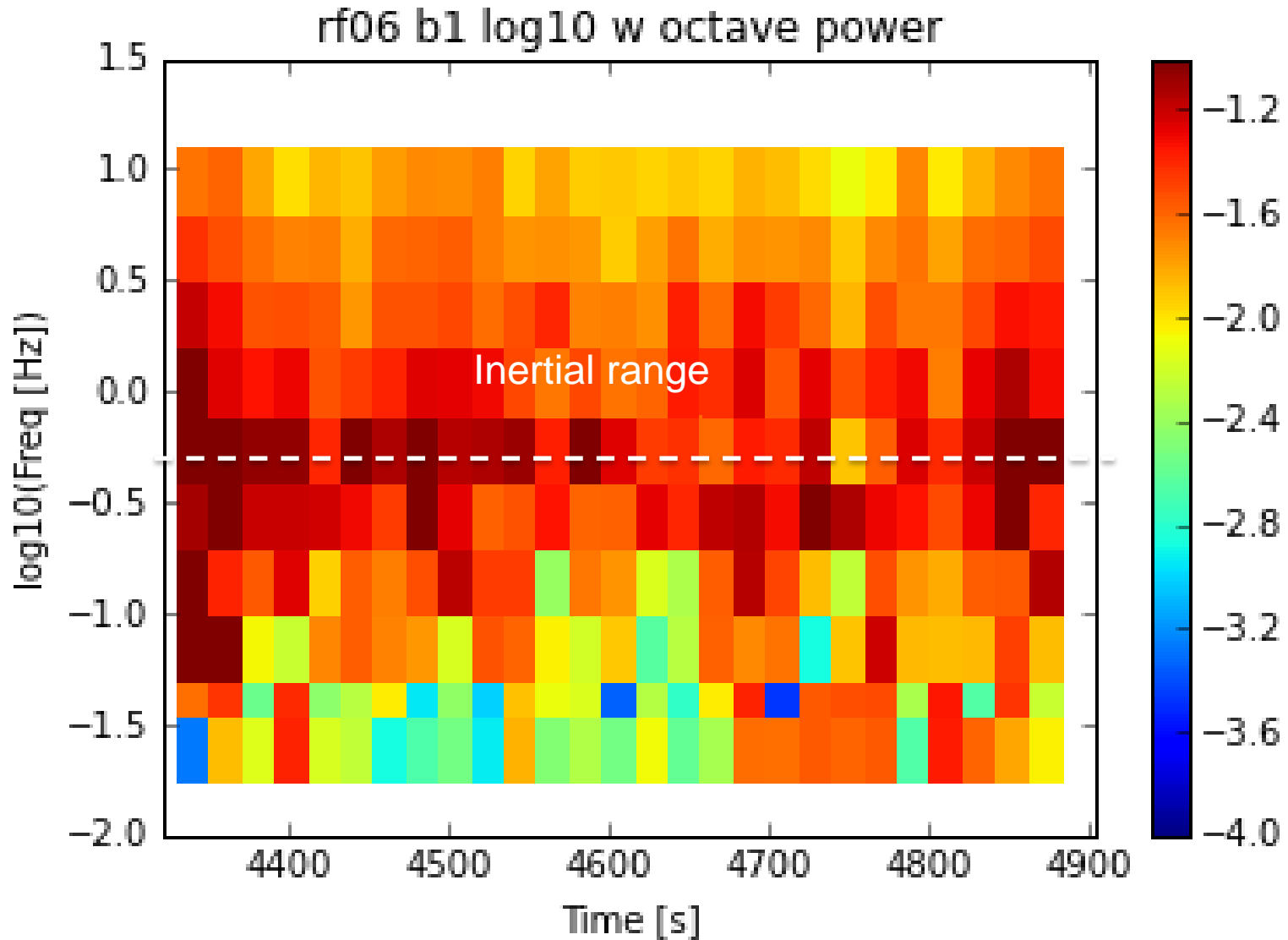


RF06 subcloud leg 1 octave spectrum of w

- Sum spectral power over octaves of frequency
- Robust and simple portrayal of a broad-band spectrum
- Again, see decent fit to $f^{-2/3}$ (black) in inertial range



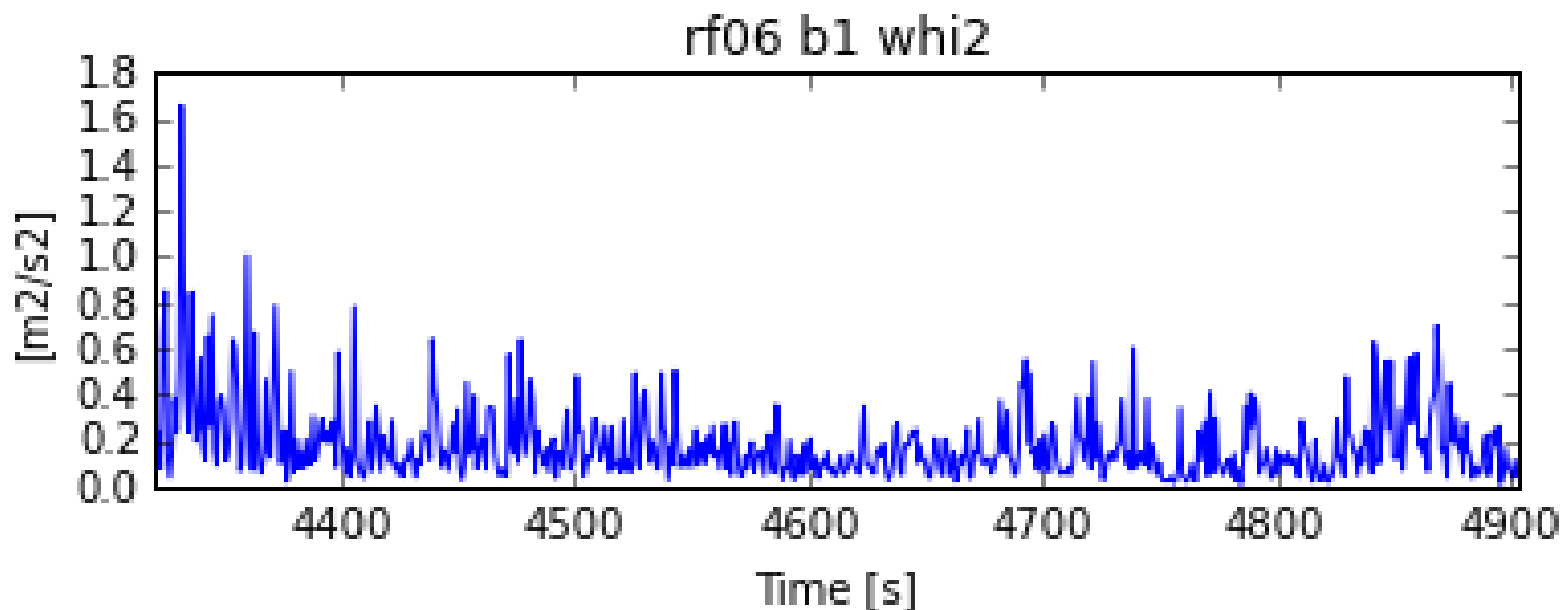
Mesoscale variability of octave spectra - spectrograms



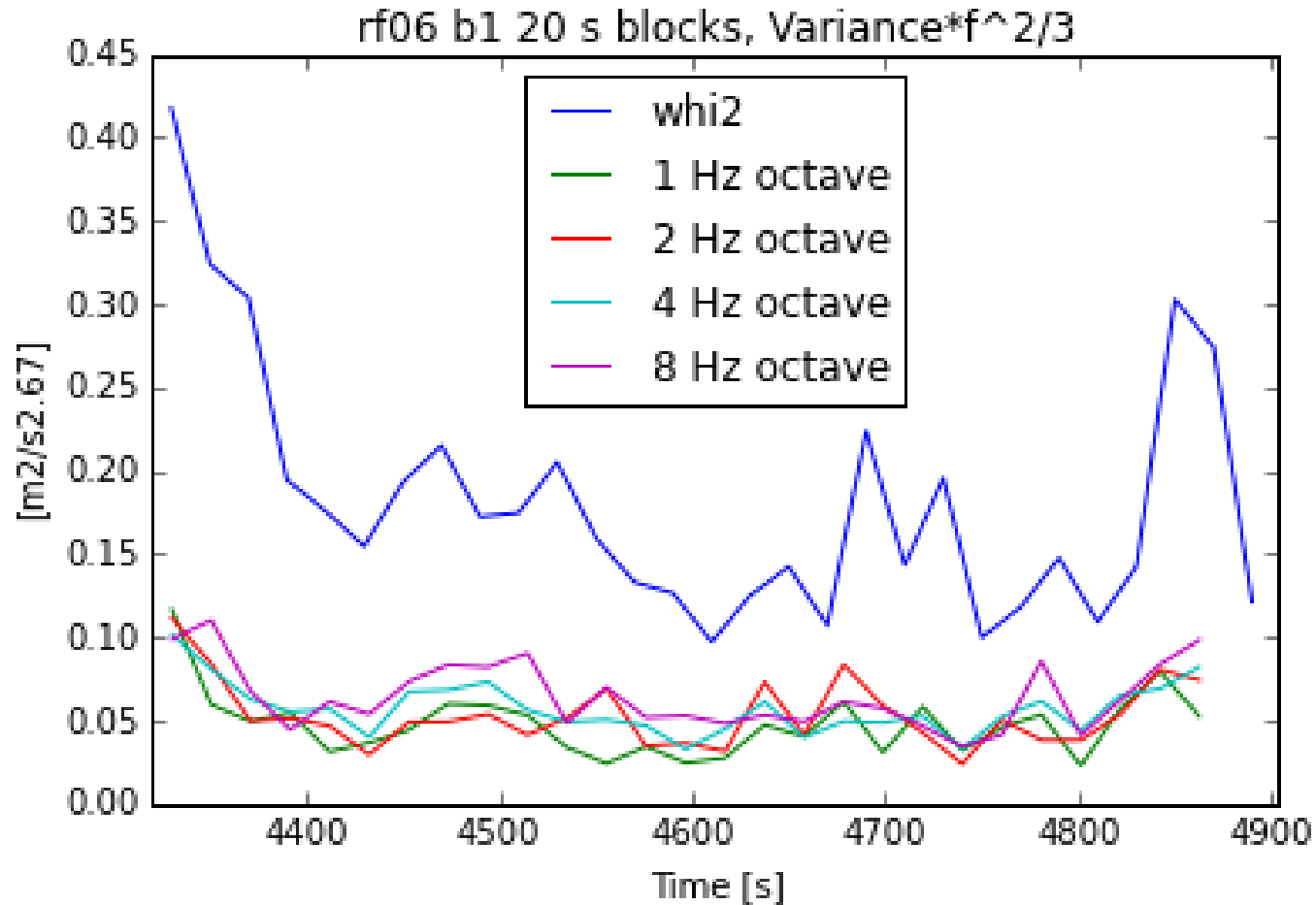
Inertial-range fluctuations of w don't vary too much with time over this leg

whi2: a simple measure of high-frequency variability

- 1 Hz windowed HF variance (whi2): Calculate the variance of 25 Hz w within each second.
- Measures inertial-range turbulence, since $f = 1$ Hz (130 m wavelength) is within the inertial range.
- Noisy, requires further time block-averaging for statistics



20 s windowed avg of whi2 vs. octave spectra

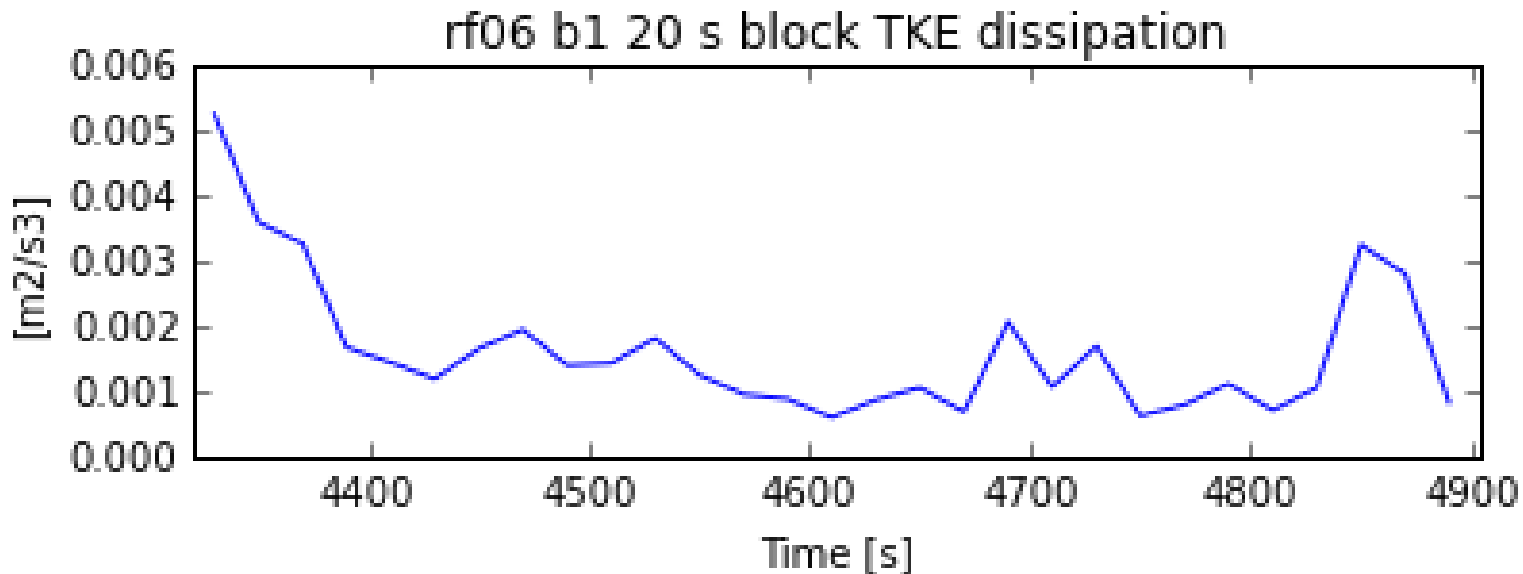


- whi2 tracks with power P_{oct} of w in all high-frequency octaves as Kolmogorov predicts:
$$\text{whi2} \approx a P_{\text{octave}} f^{2/3}, \quad a = 3.2;$$
- Octave power can be related to power spectrum at octave center frequency:
$$P_{\text{octave}} = f P_{\text{ww}}/b, \quad b = 1.4$$

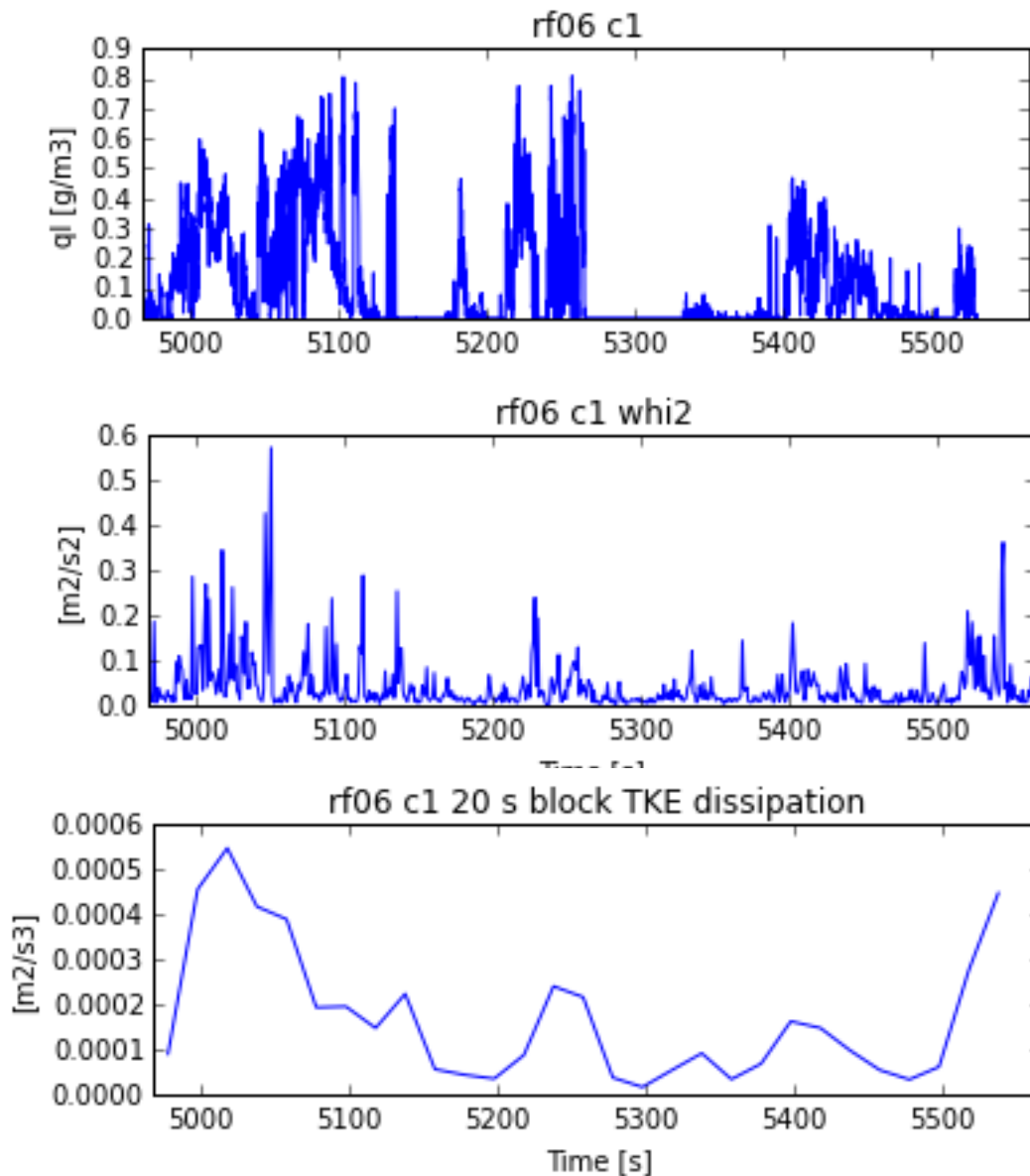
TKE dissipation rate estimate

- TKE dissipation rate ε obtainable from inertial range spectral power P_{ww} and hence ω^2 .

$$e = \frac{2\rho}{U_0} (1.25 P_{ww} f^{-5/3})^{3/2} \Rightarrow e = \frac{C}{U_0} (\omega^2)^{3/2}, C = 2\rho \left(\frac{1.25b}{a} \right)^{3/2} \approx 2.5 s^{-1}$$

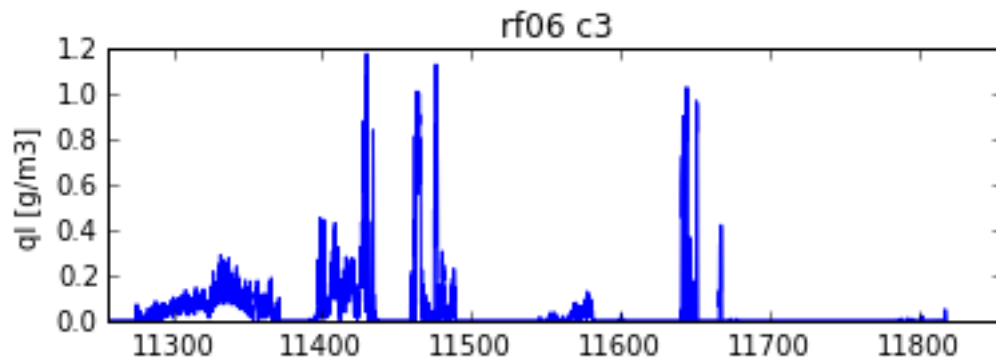


RF06 cloud leg 1 example (Sc)

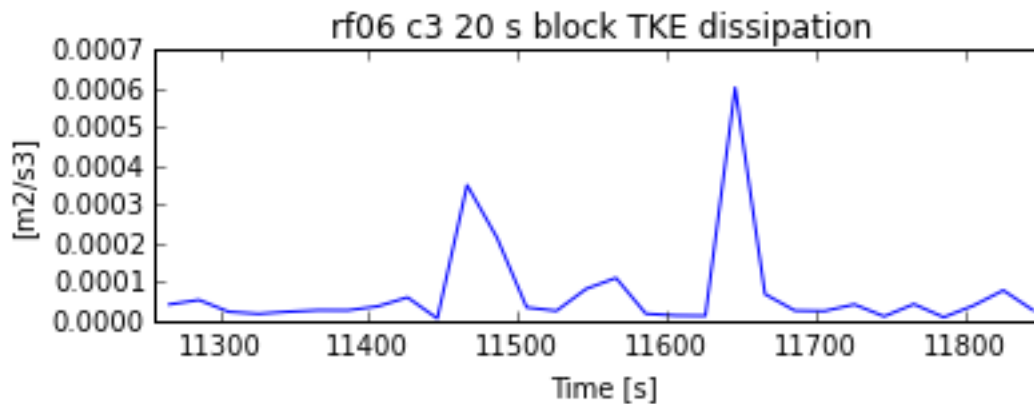
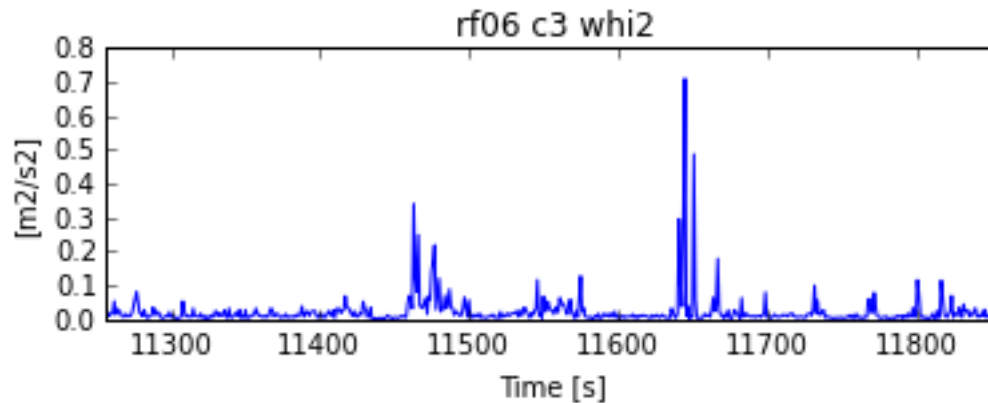


More turbulent dissipation in mesoscale Sc patches, as expected.

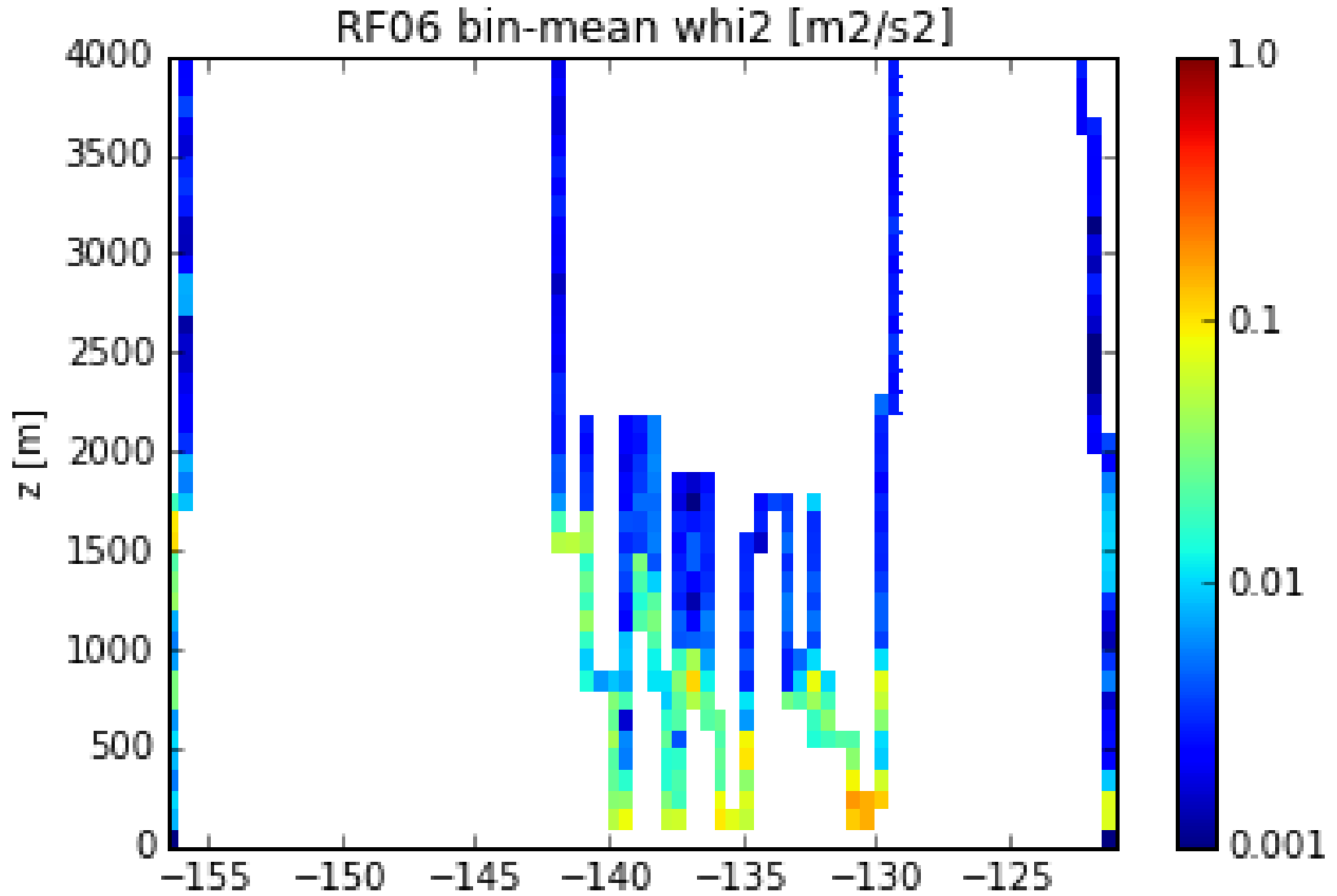
RF06 cloud leg 3 example (Cu)



Turbulent dissipation
localized around Cu updrafts
(nearly nonturbulent veil?
cloud sampled at leg start)



Lon-z plots of estimated whi2 are easily made



Conclusions

- The WIC and CDP LWC appear to have the best high-frequency fidelity of the CSET G-V obs I have looked at.
- UXC and EWX are particularly noisy at high frequency.
- The whi2 statistic (on Dropbox CSET share) is an excellent measure of small-scale turbulence on 1 Hz timescales...but
- Getting a quantitatively accurate TKE dissipation rate from whi2 requires ~20s time averaging.
- High-rate data not helpful for improving eddy-correlation estimates of heat and moisture fluxes, but 1 Hz data should suffice for a start (I have explored this a bit, but fluxes need to be compared with bulk estimates).
- Thanks to EOL personnel for this nice CSET dataset.