



# Mesospheric Small-Scale GWs Characteristics + DEEPWAVE vs GW\_LCYCLE 2

P.-D. Pautet, M.J. Taylor and many more  
*CASS, Utah State University, Logan UT*

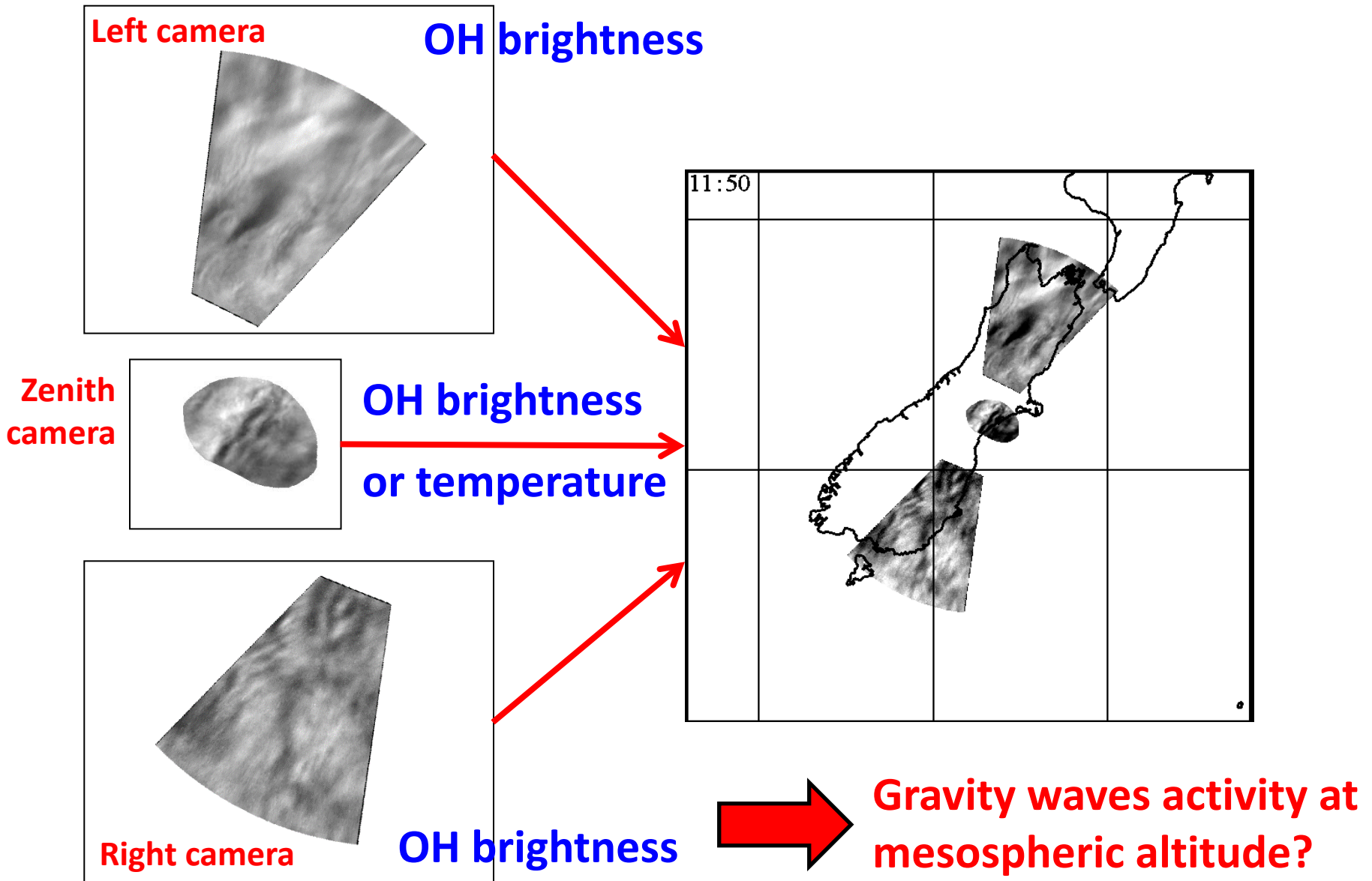
# GV Upper Atmosphere Imagers



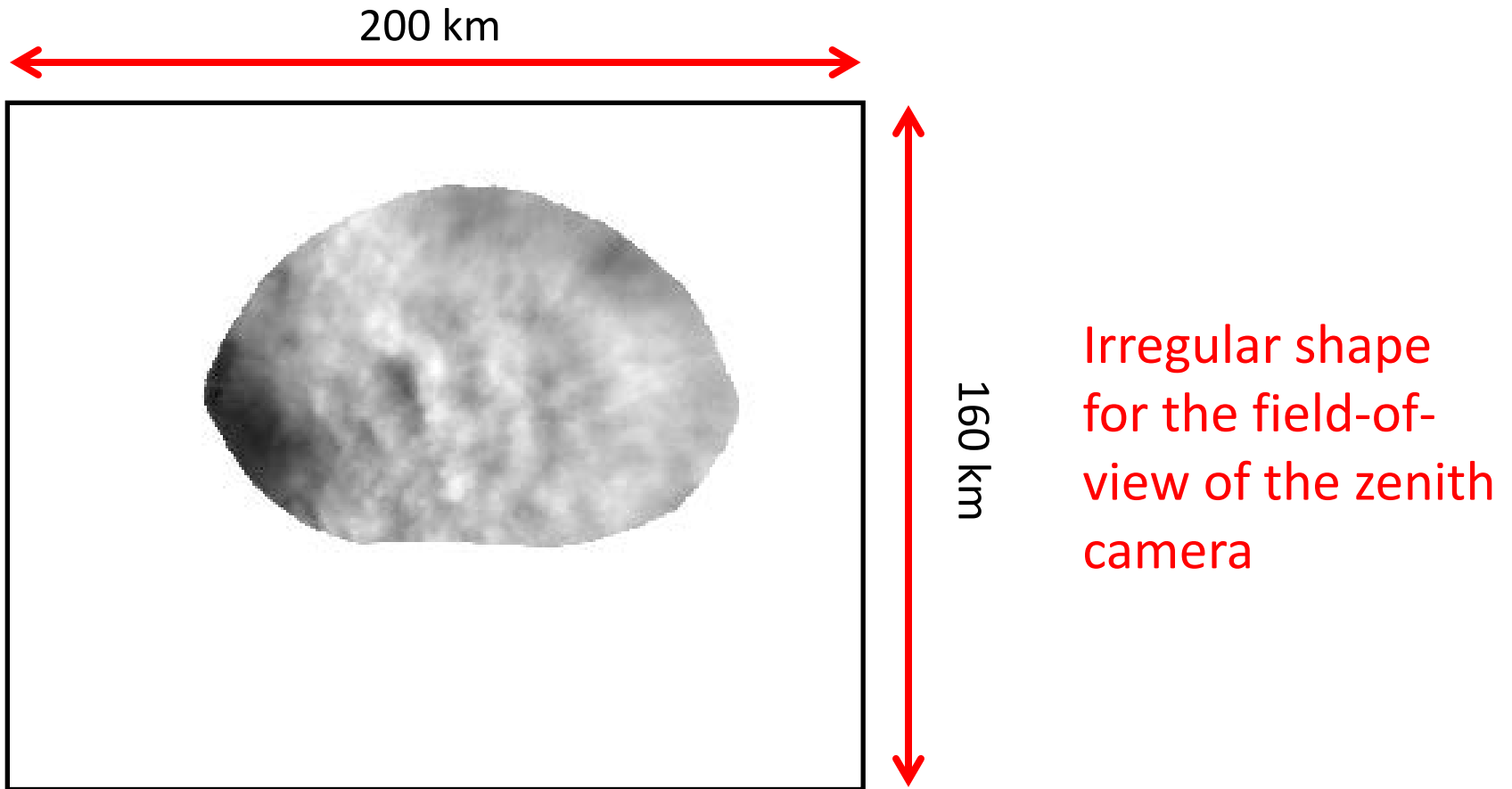
1 zenith imager (temperature + OH intensity)  
+ 2 side cameras (just OH intensity)



# Projection on a Geographical Map

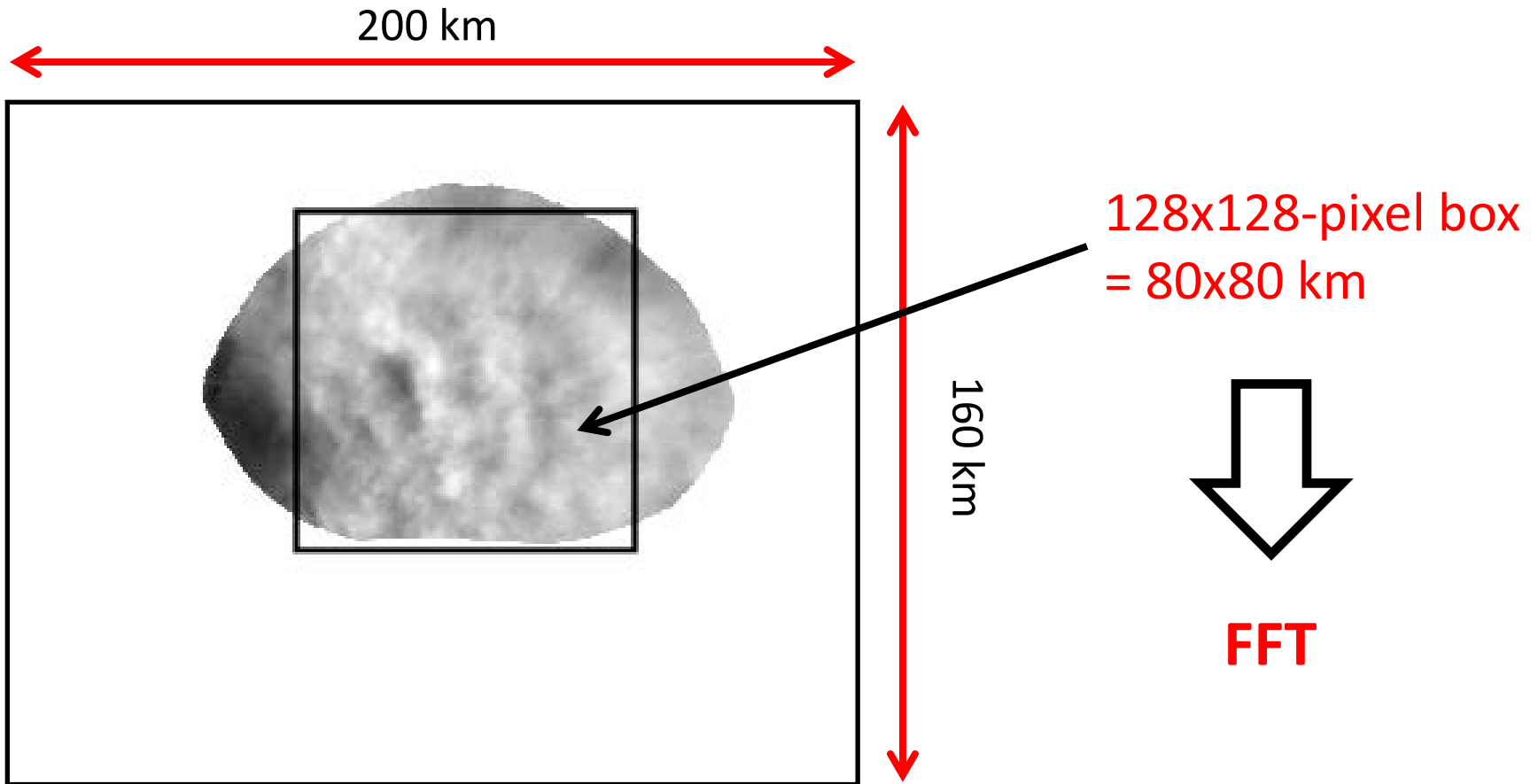


# Quantifying the GWs Observed With the Zenith Imager

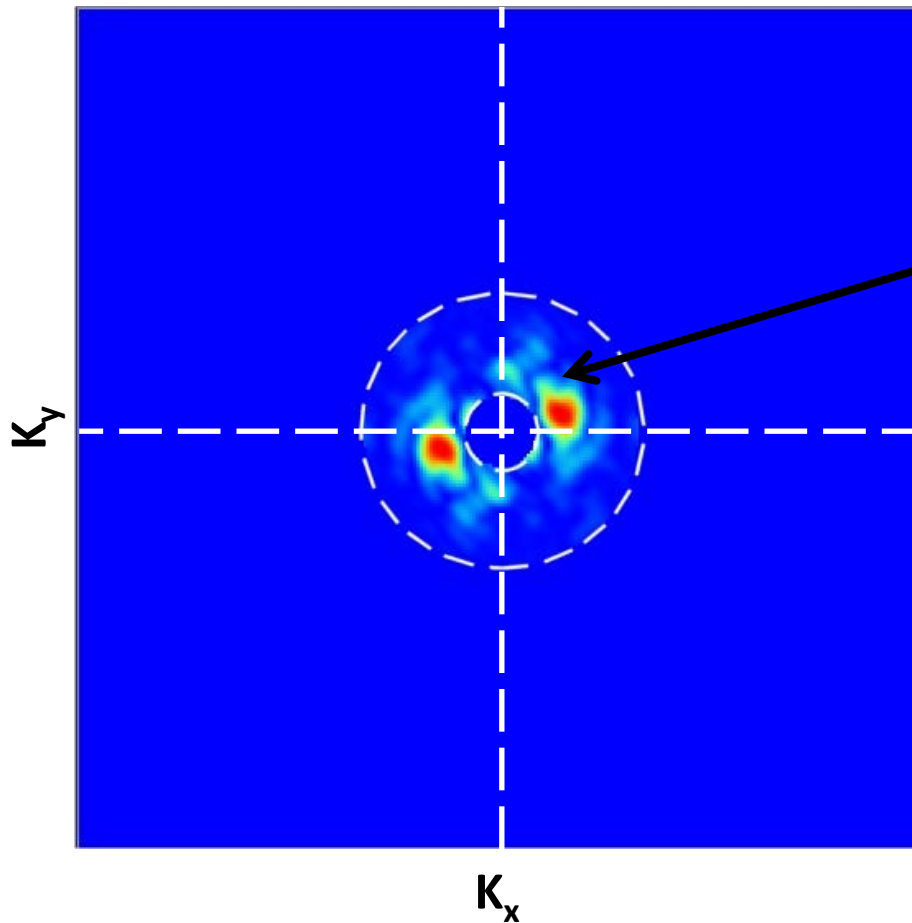




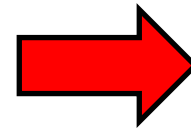
# Quantifying the GWs Observed With the Zenith Imager



# Small-Scale GW Power Spectrum



Integration of the power  
between the 2 circles  
This power corresponds to  
the average temperature  
perturbation generated by  
the GWs

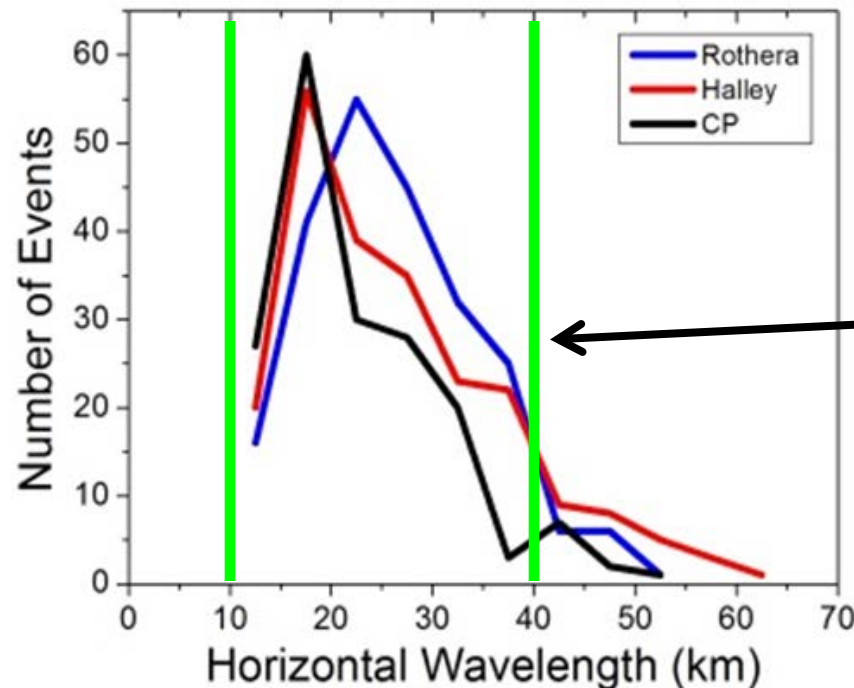


GWs with horizontal  
wavelength between  
10 and 40 km

# Small-Scale GW Power Spectrum

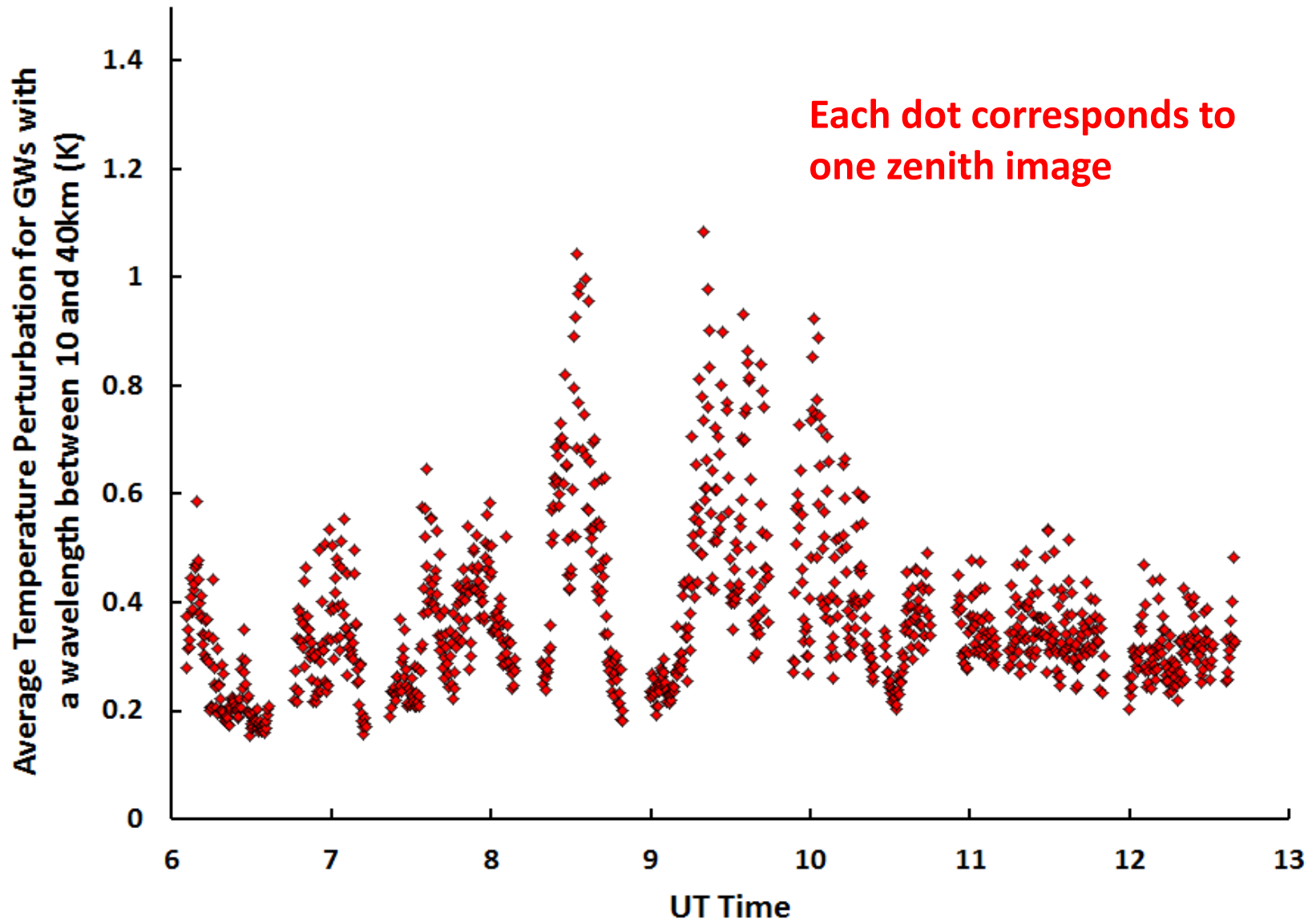
Short range of wavelengths, but:

- <10km, probably instabilities
- >40km, difficult to measure because of the small field-of-view (only 80km)
- Still representative of small scale GWs :



Typical horizontal wavelength distributions obtained using all-sky imagers at high (Rothera, Halley) and low (Cachoeira Paulista) latitudes (Nielsen et al., 2009)

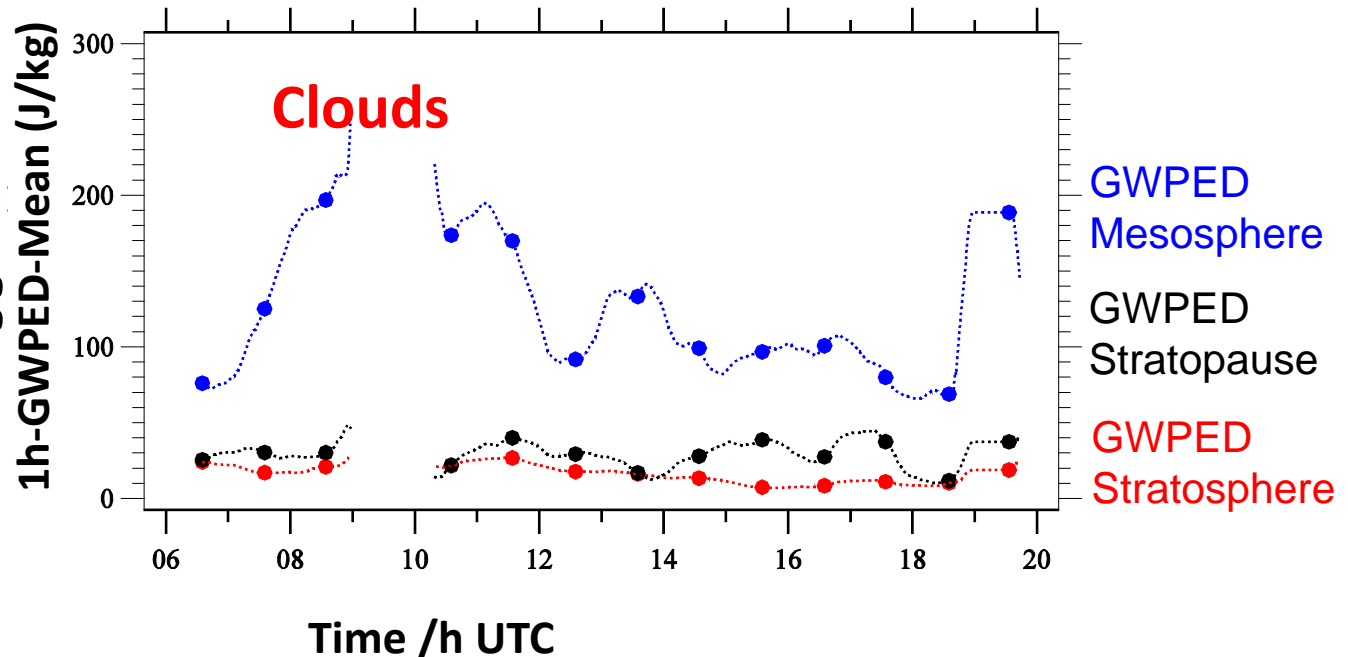
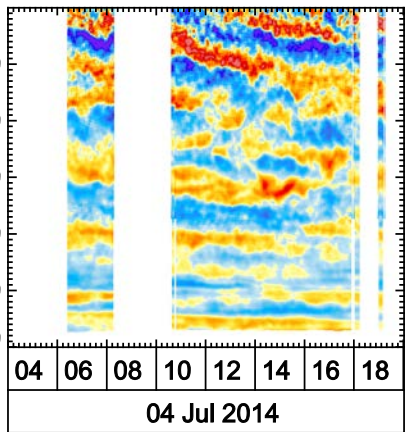
# Power vs Time - Example: RF16



# Ground-Based Data (Courtesy M. Bramberger)

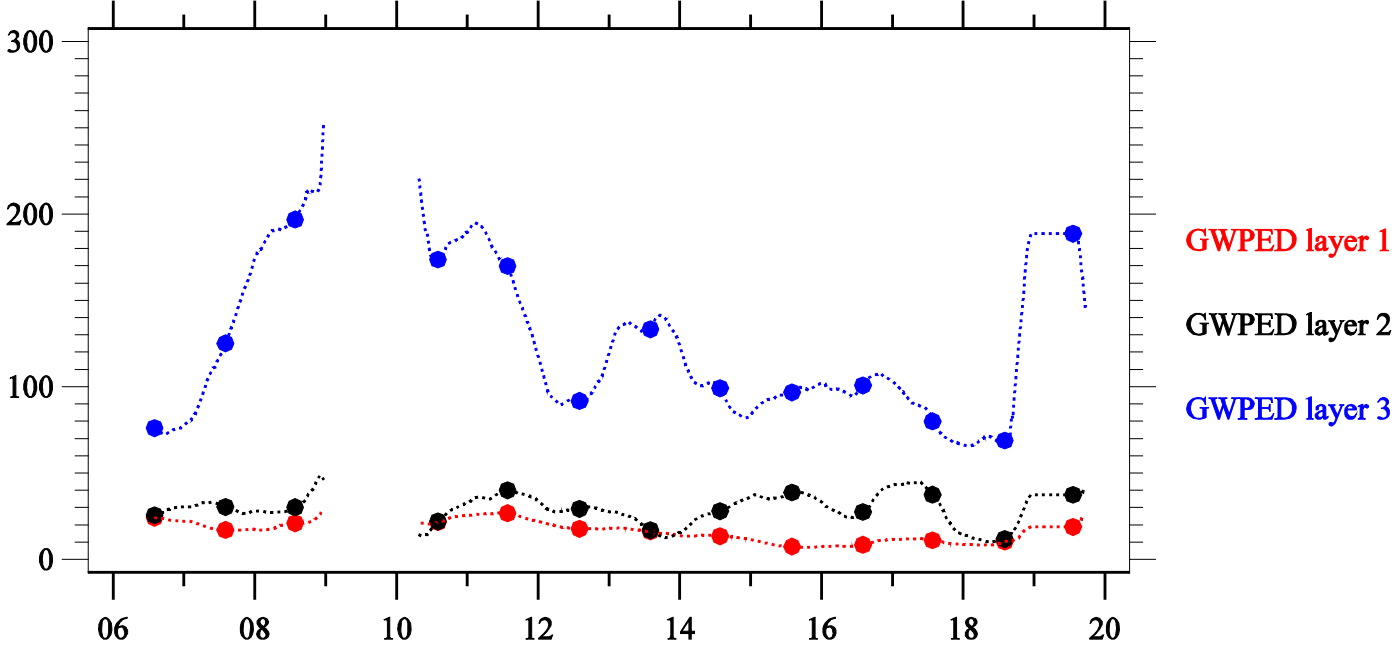
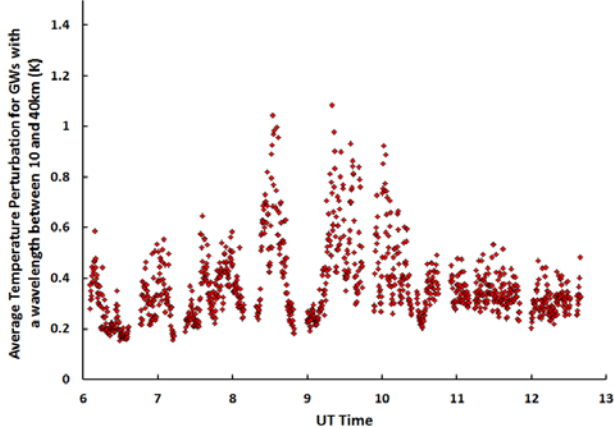
$$E_p(z) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{g^2}{N^2(z, t)} \overline{\left( \frac{T'(z, t)}{T_0(z, t)} \right)^2}$$

- Dots: 3h mean
- Dotted line: running mean



Between 06 and 12 UTC mesospheric gravity wave activity seems to be uncoupled from Stratosphere

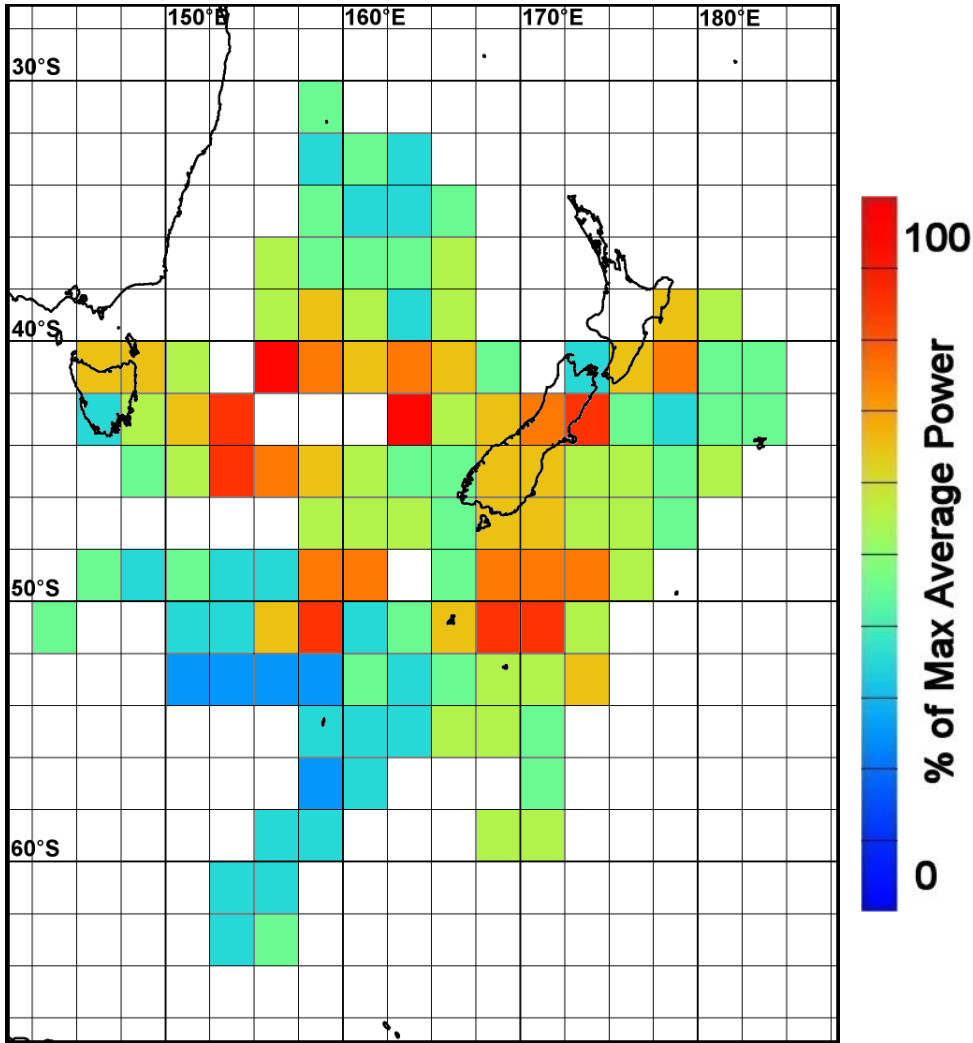
# Comparison AMTM Power vs Lidar GWPED





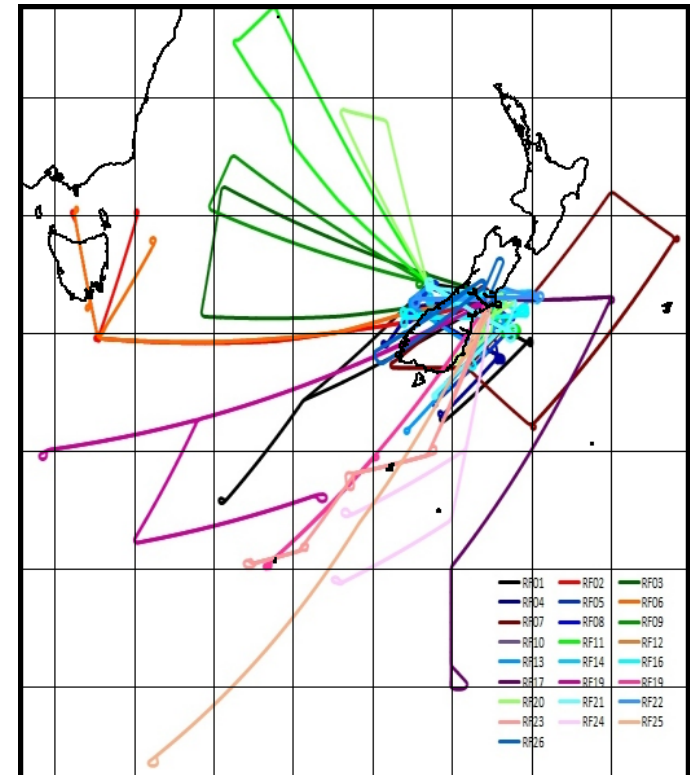
# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution

Average power



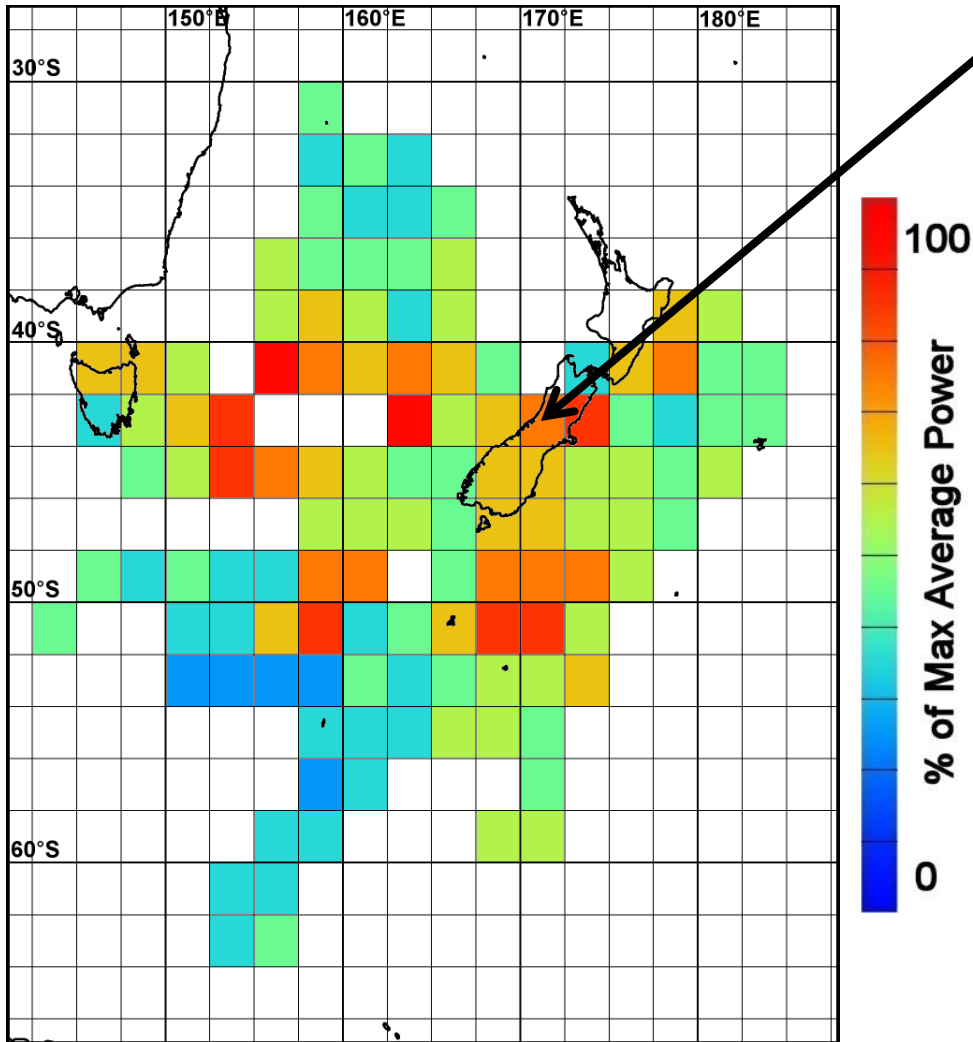
Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

25 nighttime flights



# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution

Average power

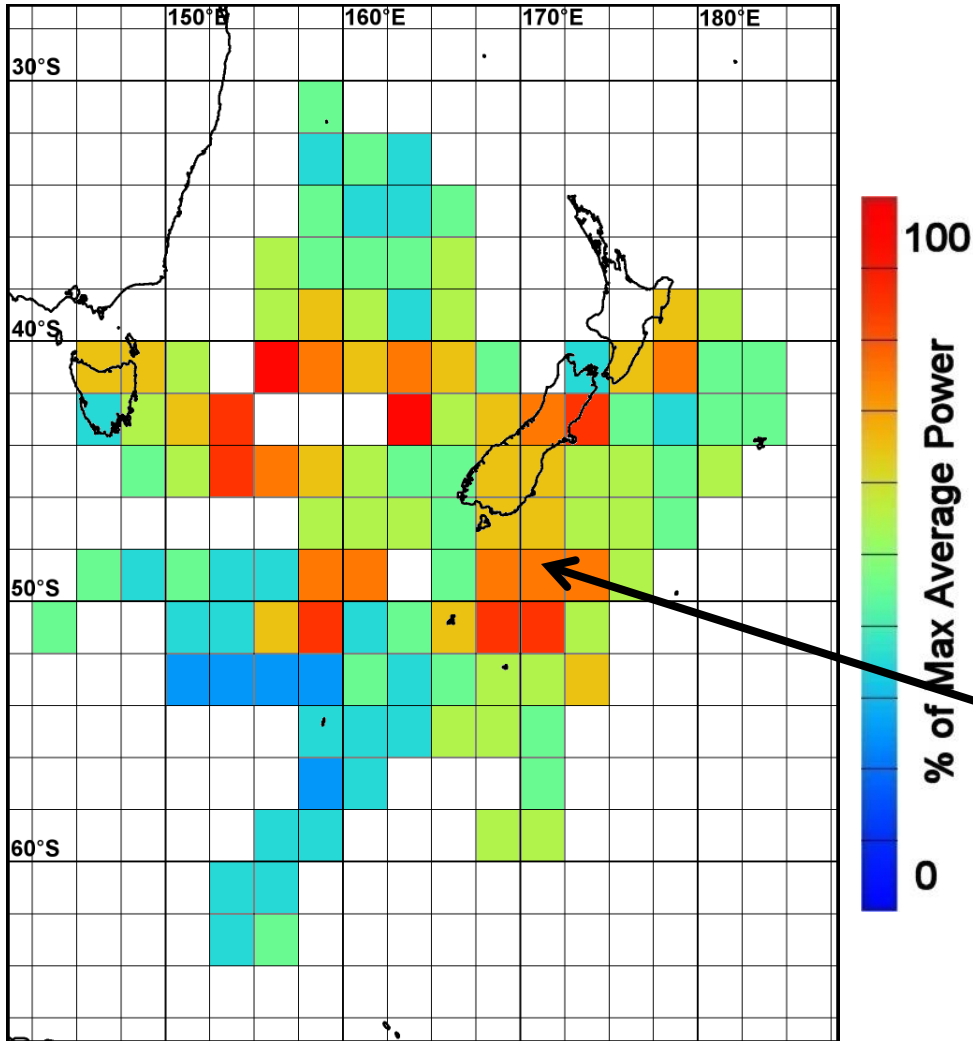


Large  
over NZ

Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution

Average power

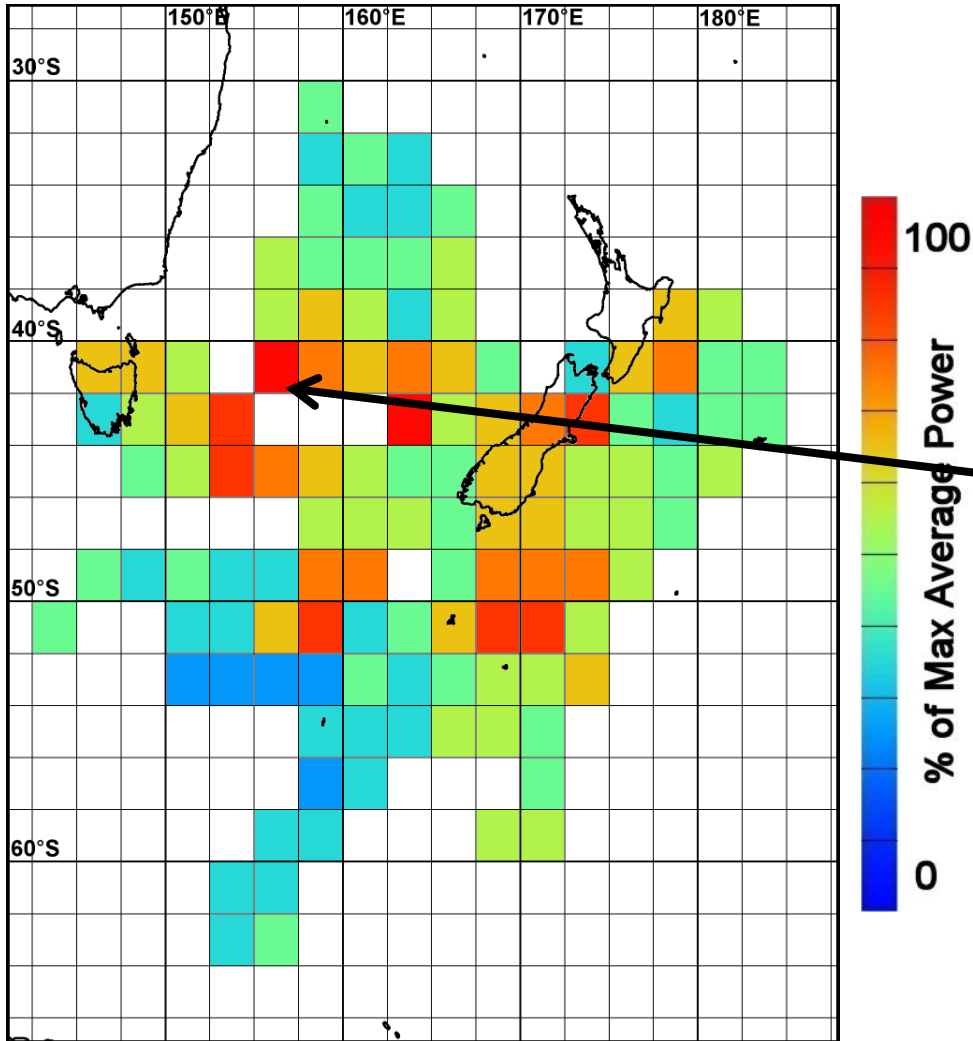


Trailing waves +  
Auckland Island effect

Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution

Average power

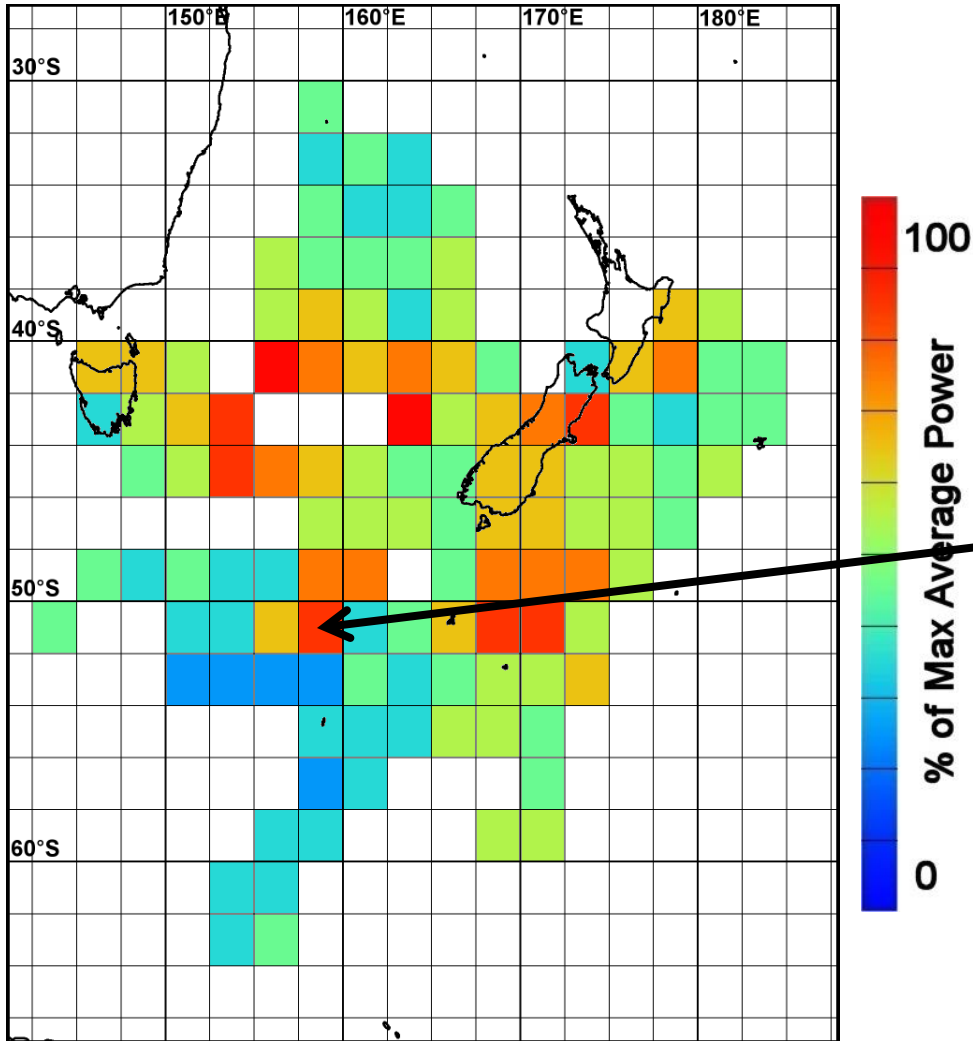


Lots of small scale  
GWs over the  
Tasman Sea, east  
of Tasmania

Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution

Average power

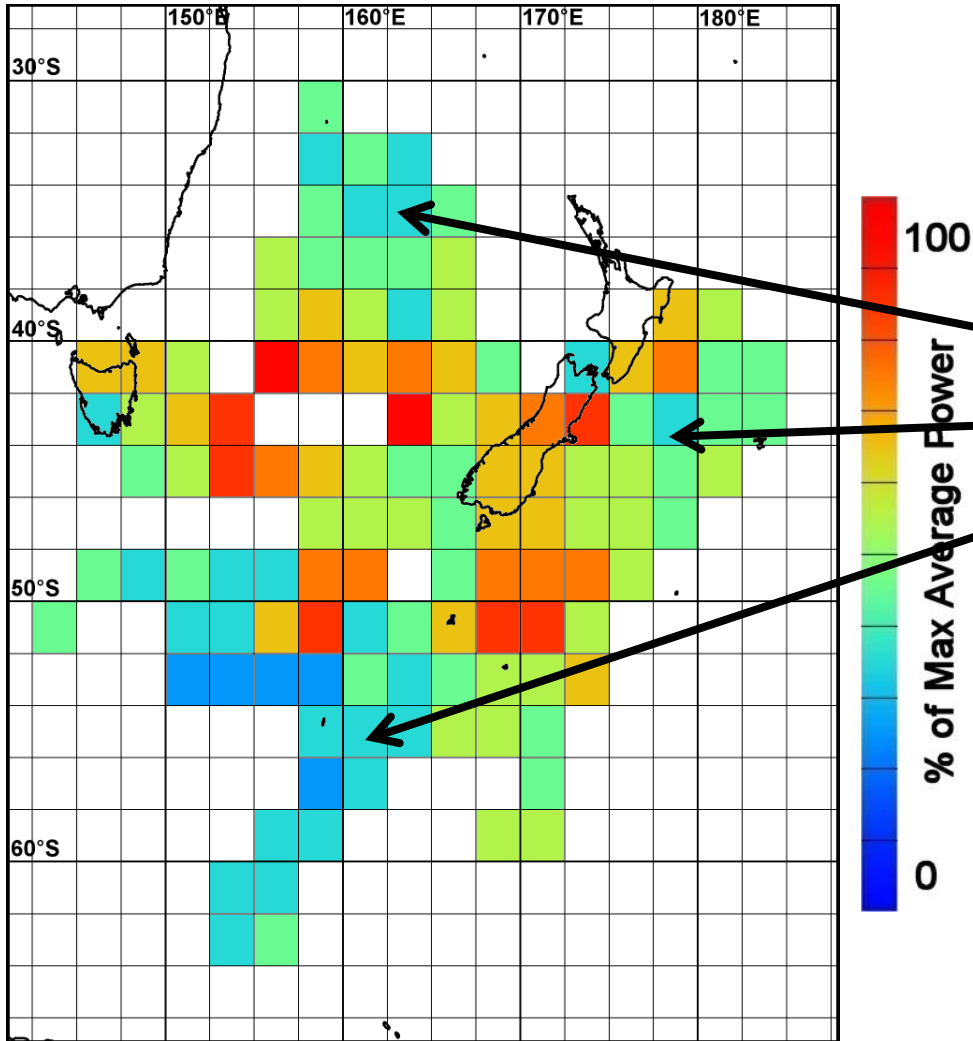


Only due to  
one flight (RF01)

Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution

Average power



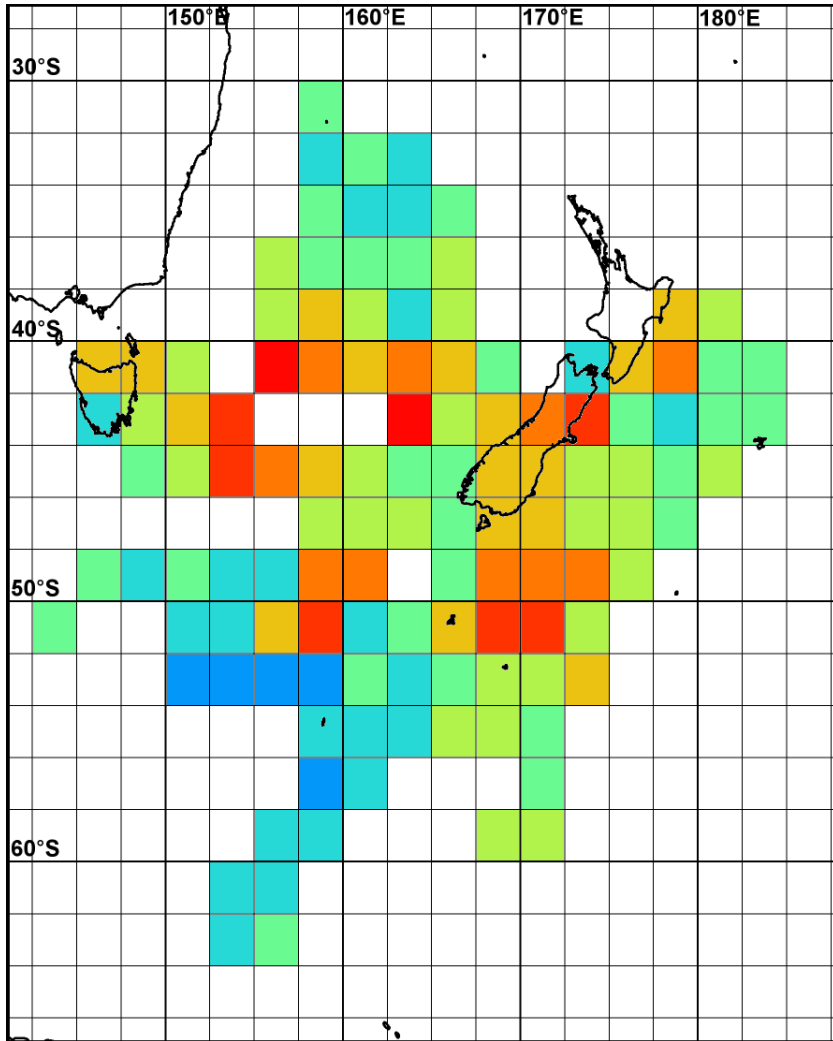
Not much over the  
North of Tasman Sea,  
Pacific Ocean and  
Southern Ocean

Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

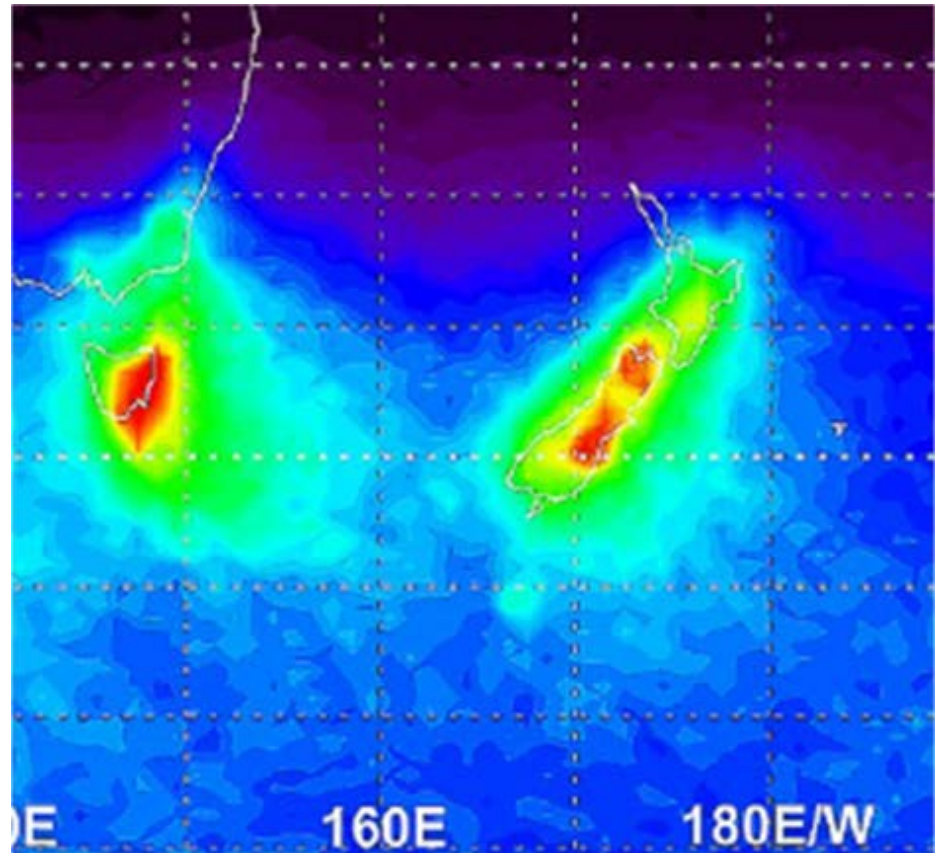


# Comparison with Stratospheric Measurements

## Average power

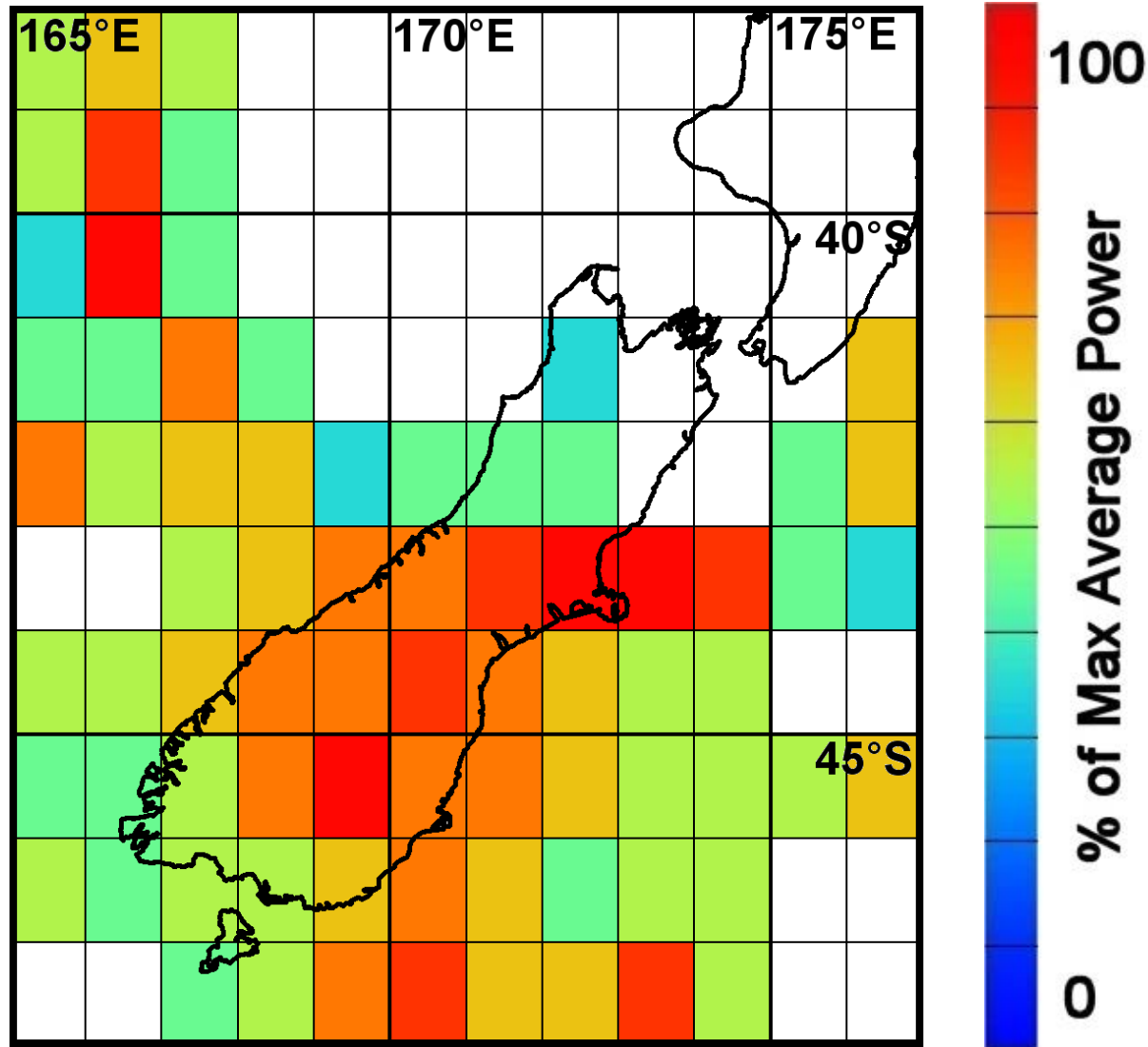


Each square is 2.5° (longitude) x 2° (latitude)

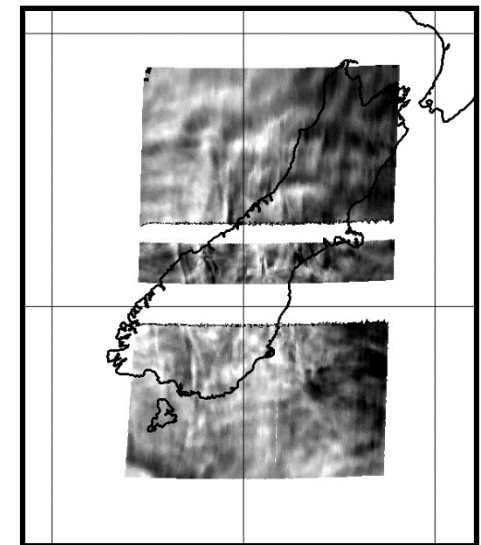
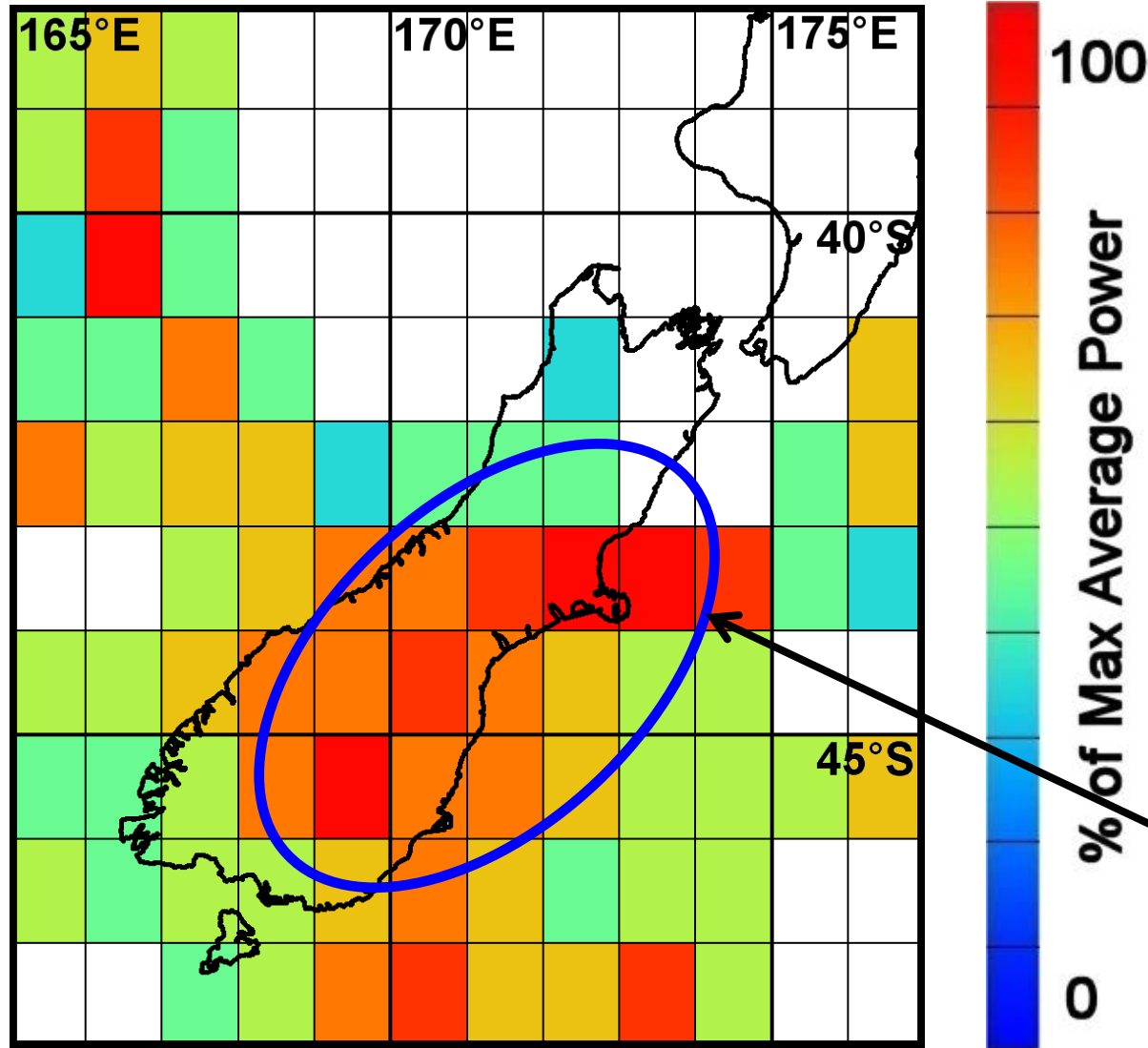


AIRS GW RMS brightness temperature during July 2003-2011 at 2 hPa (~41 km, courtesy Steve Eckermann)

# Small-Scale GW Power Over NZ (1°x1°)

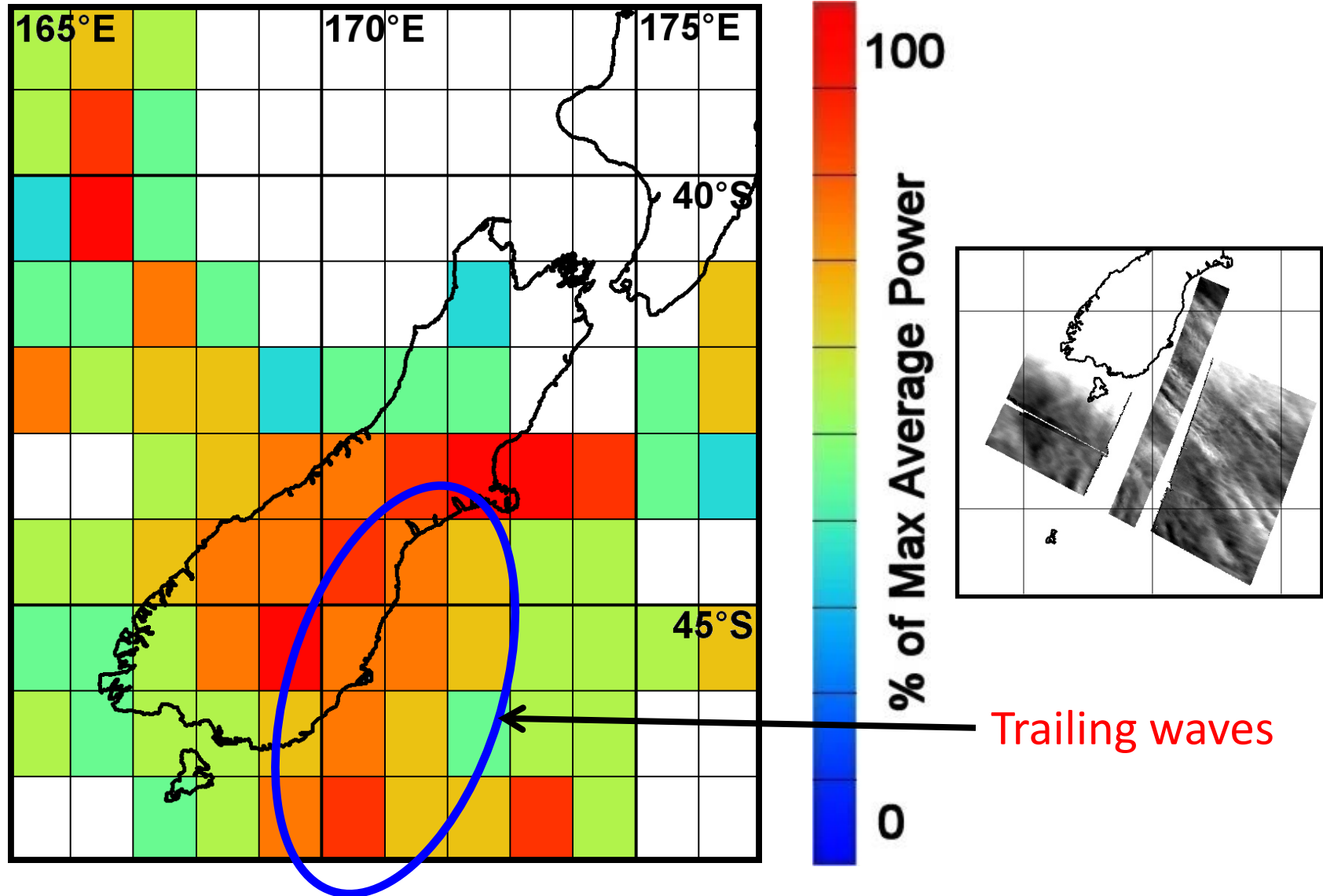


# Small-Scale GW Power Over NZ (1°x1°)



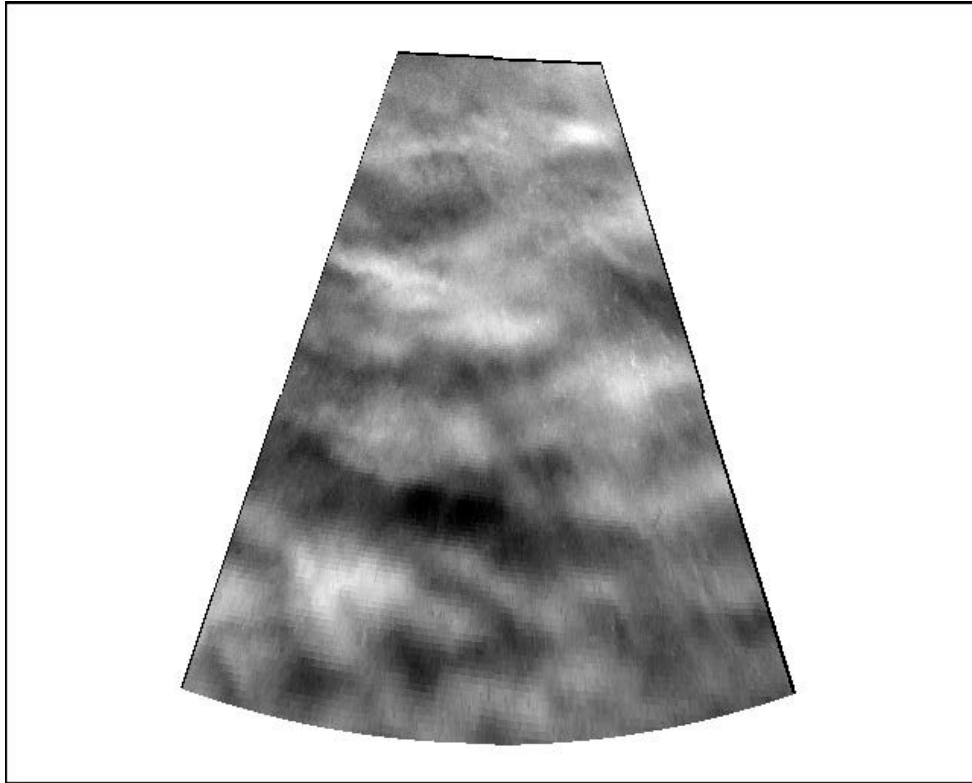
Lee side of the Southern Alps

# Small-Scale GW Power Over NZ (1°x1°)

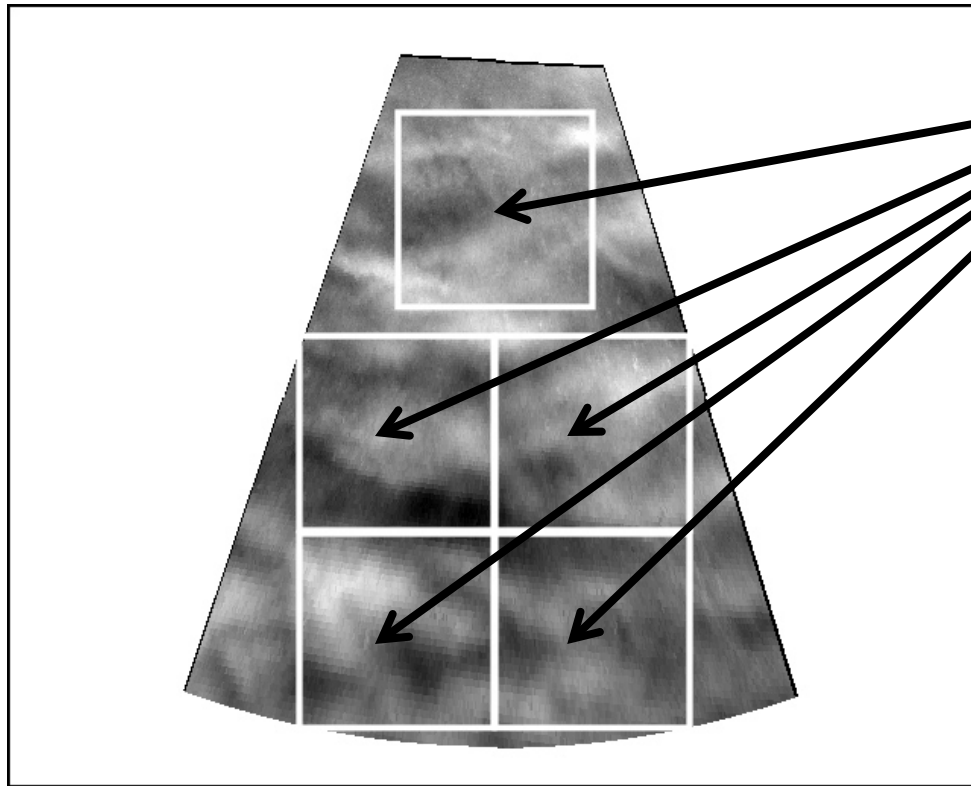


# What's new (1)?

## Quantifying the GWs Observed With the Side Imagers



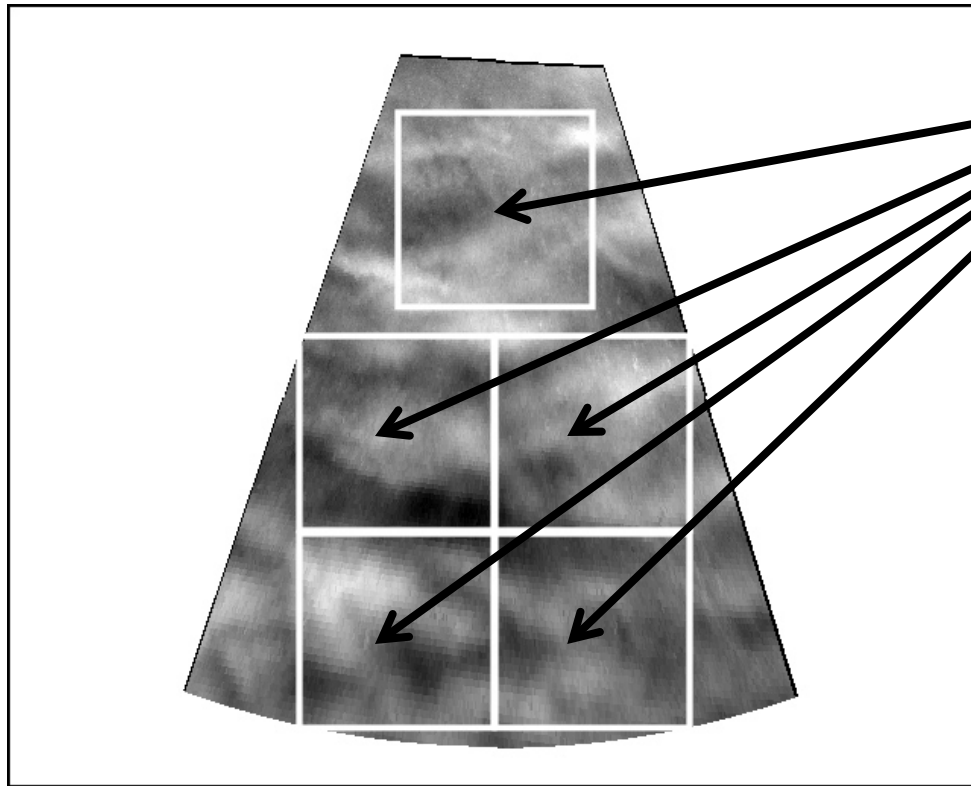
# Quantifying the GWs Observed With the Side Imagers



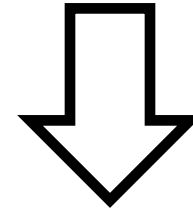
Five 128x128-pixel  
boxes (80x80 km)



# Quantifying the GWs Observed With the Side Imagers

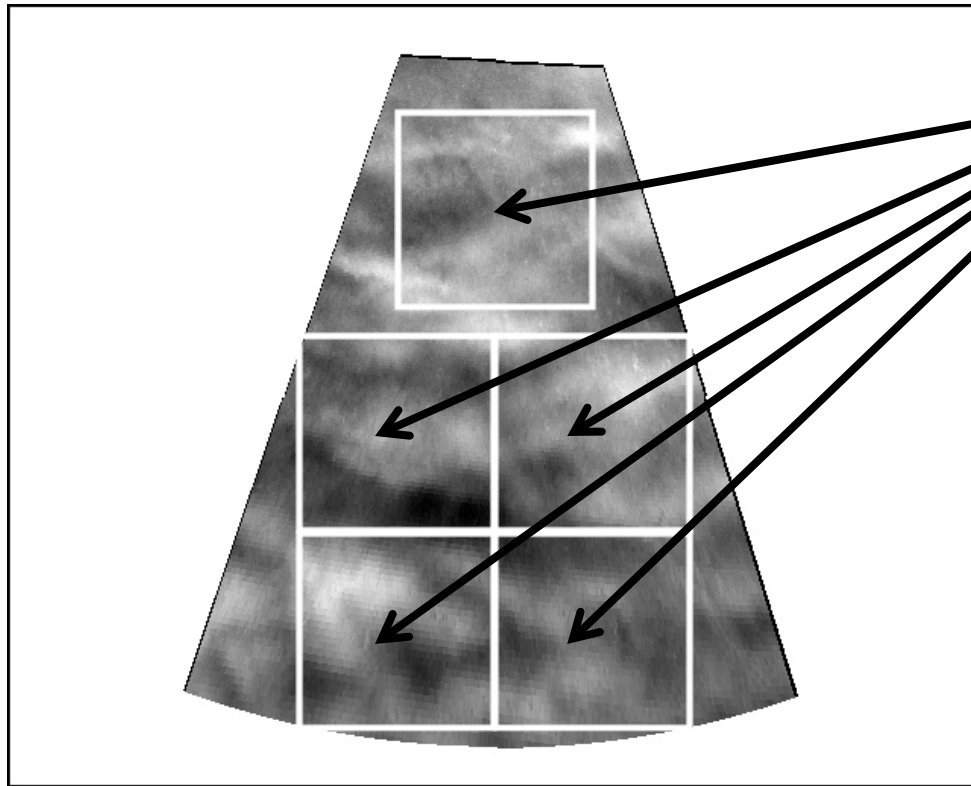


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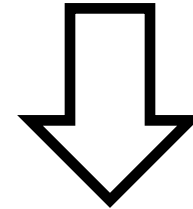


**FFT**

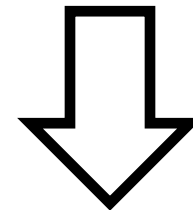
# Quantifying the GWs Observed With the Side Imagers



Five 128x128-pixel  
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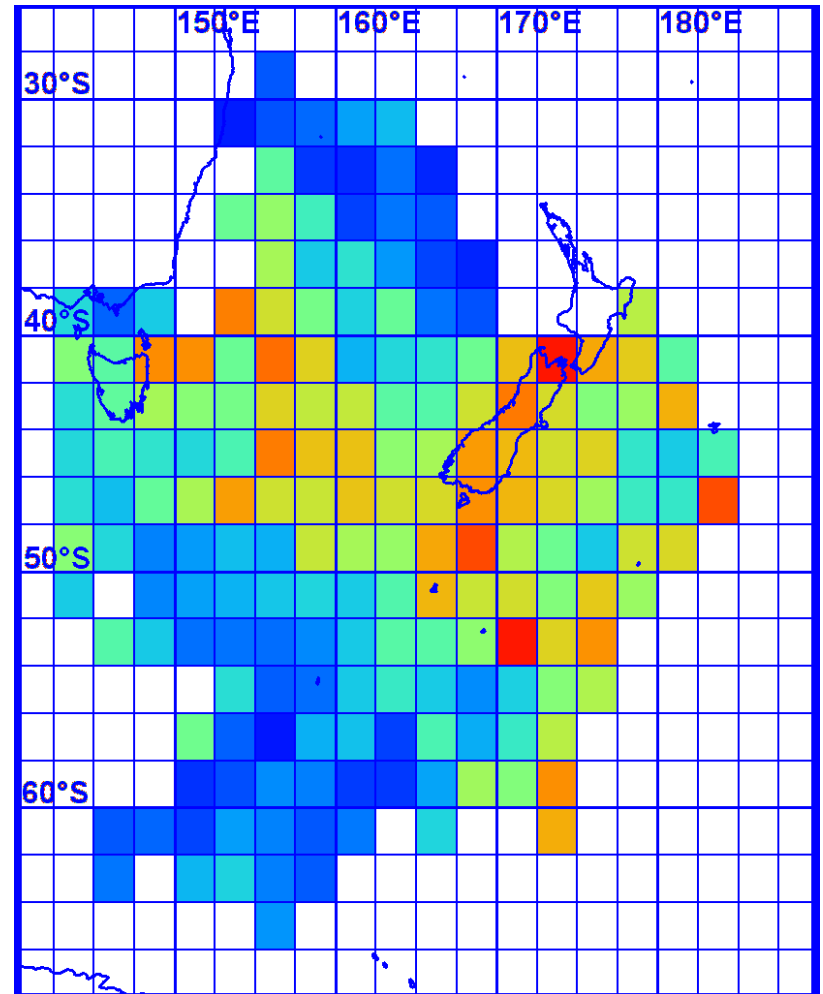
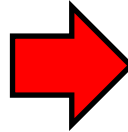
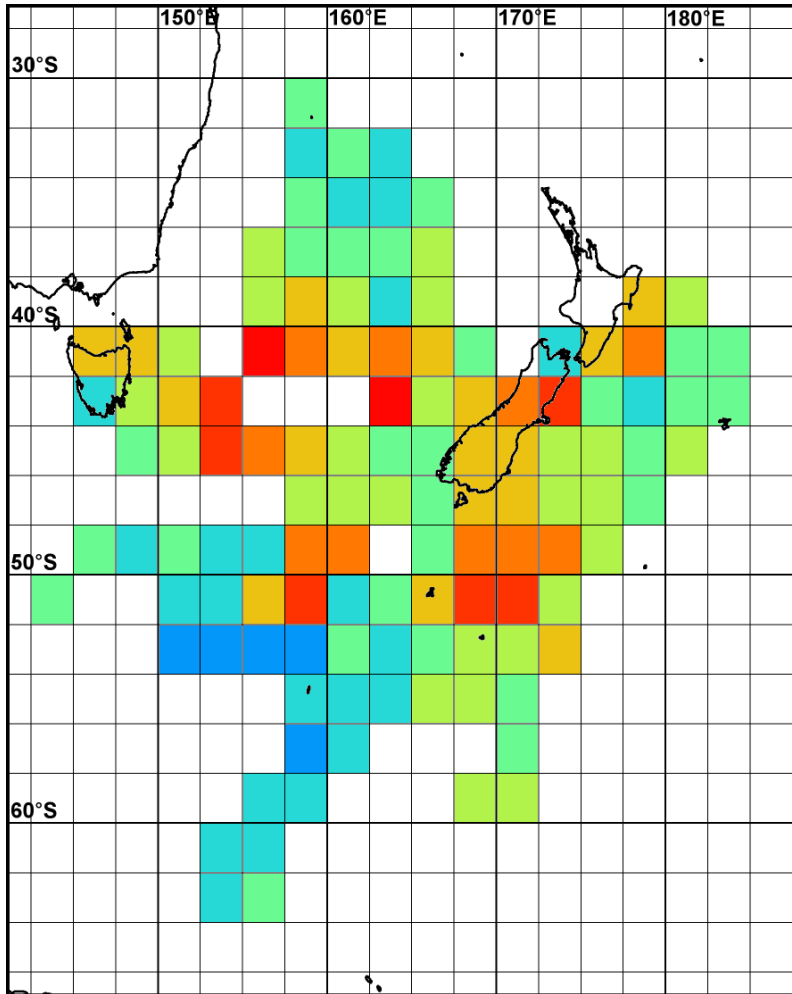


**FFT**

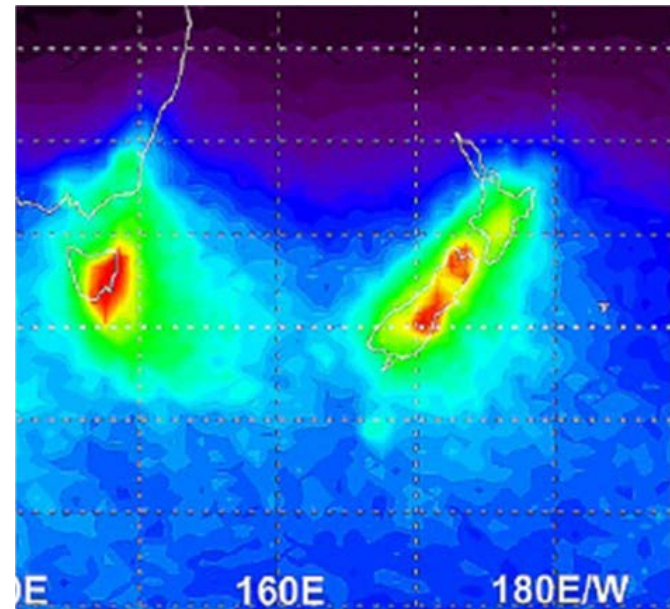
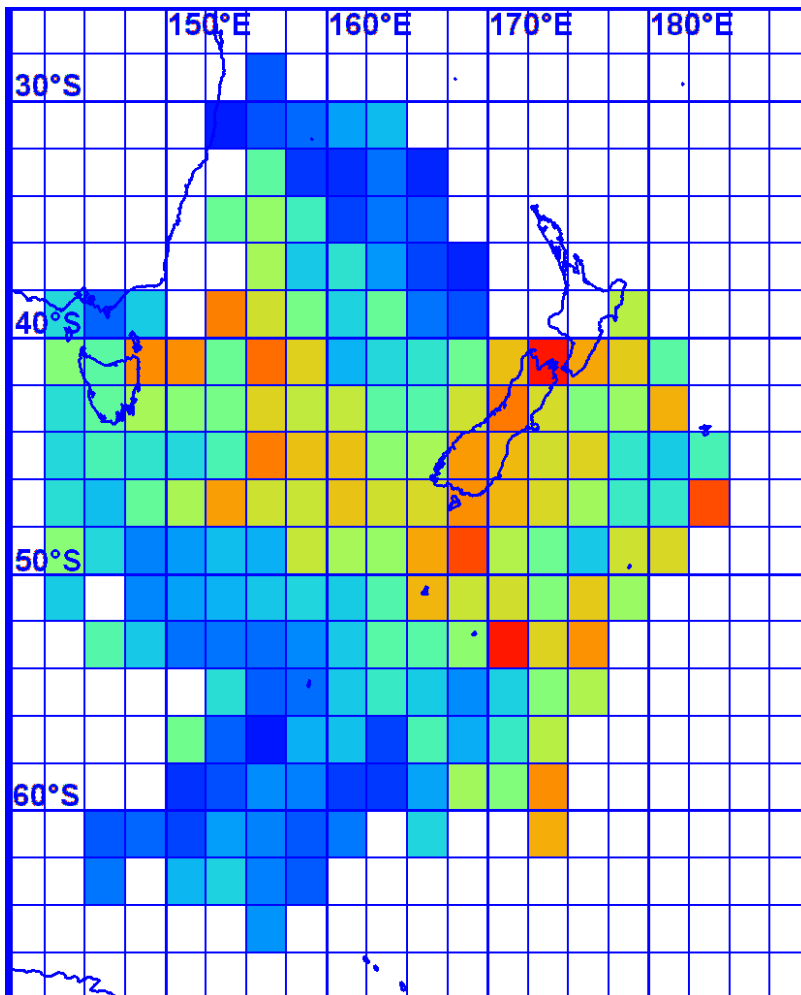


Power for GWs with  
 $10 < \lambda_x < 40$  km

# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution with 3 Cameras



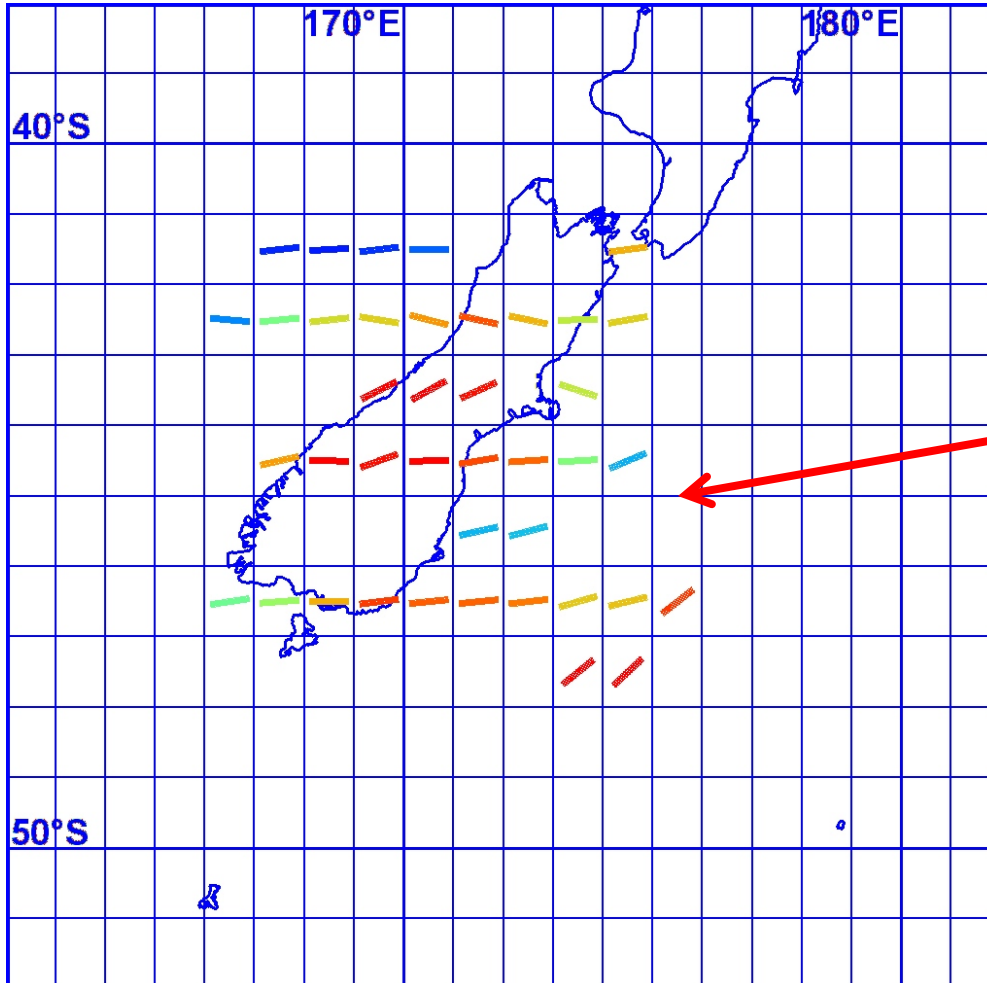
# Small-Scale GW Power Regional Distribution with 3 Cameras



- Using only OH brightness, not temperature
- Similar distribution over a larger region
- Regions with larger power better defined

# What's new (2)?

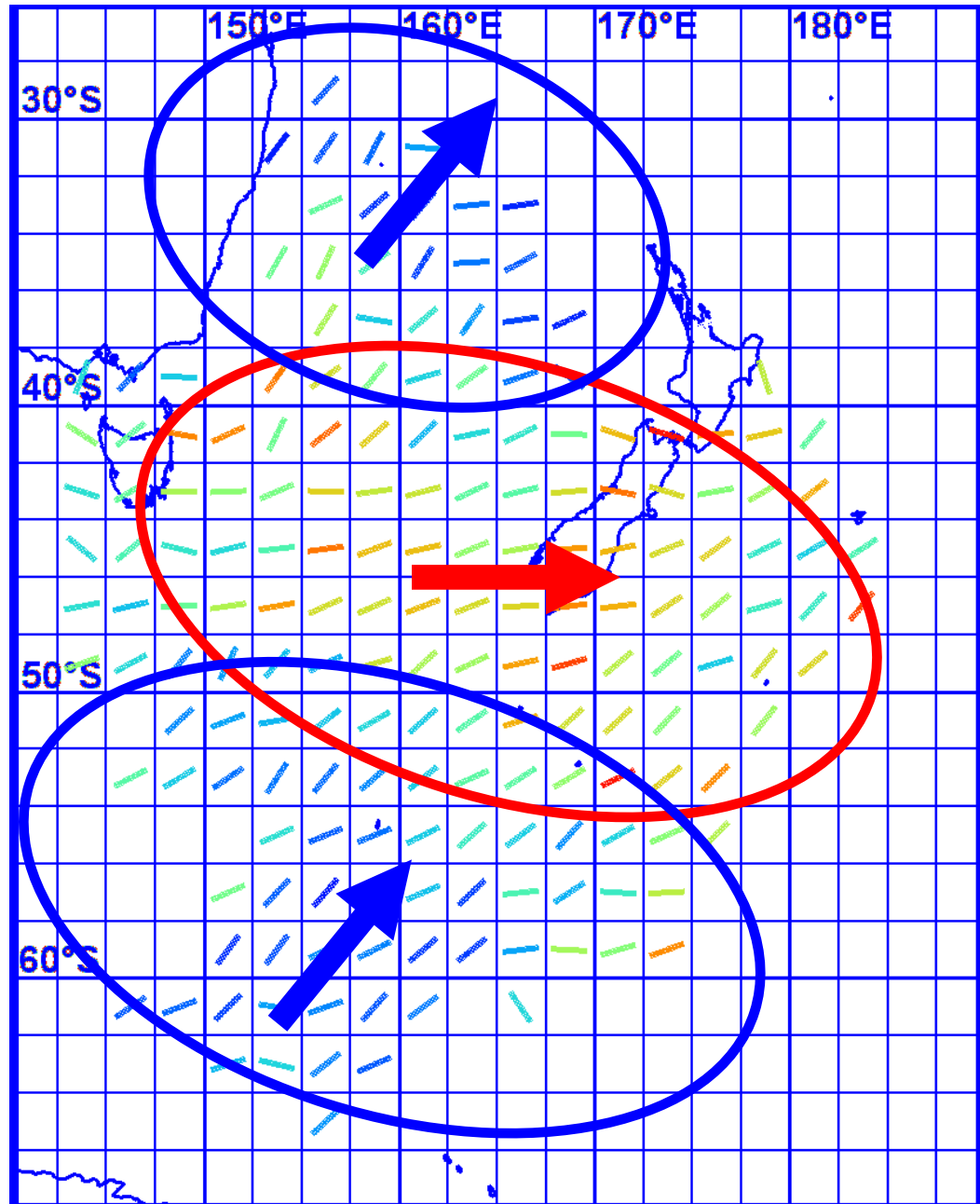
## GW Direction – Example: RF16



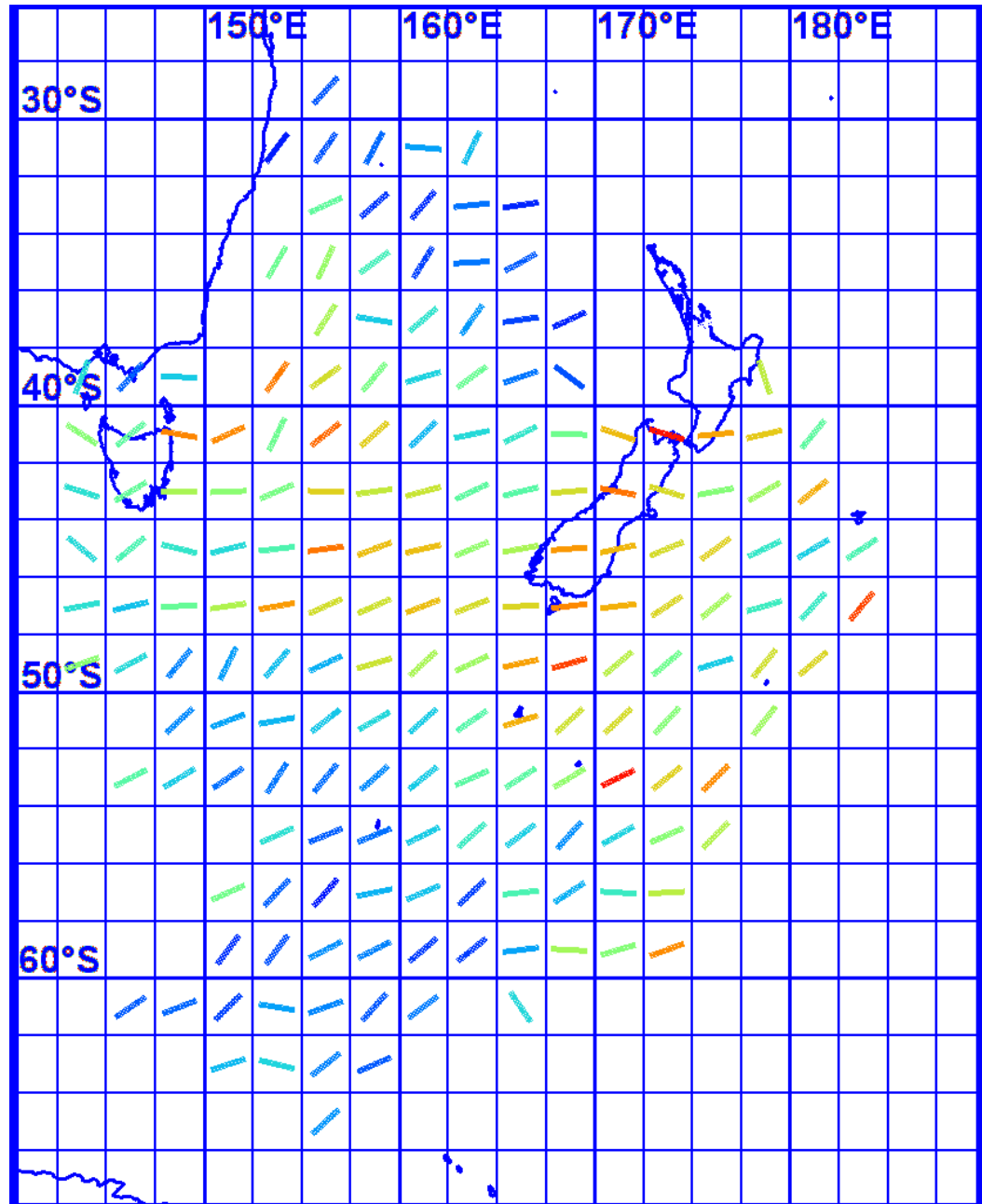
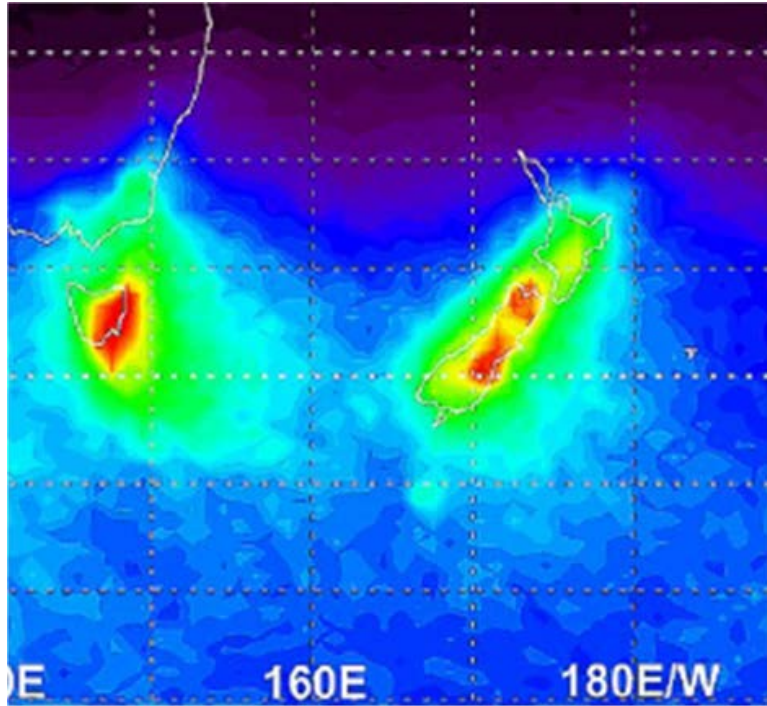
It's also possible to use the spectrum to look at the main direction of propagation by integrating over the 10-40km range and looking at the distribution vs angle.

For RF16, the highest power (red) was just above the mountains and most of the GWs propagated in the East-West direction (since we use only single images, there is a  $180^\circ$  ambiguity and we cannot tell if they were going towards the East or the West with this method).

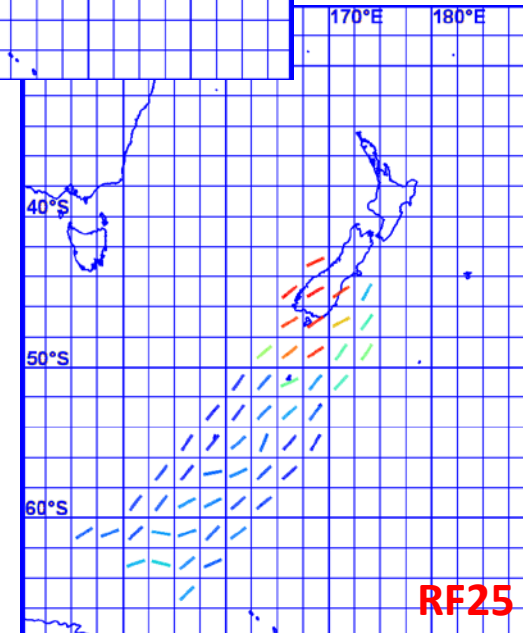
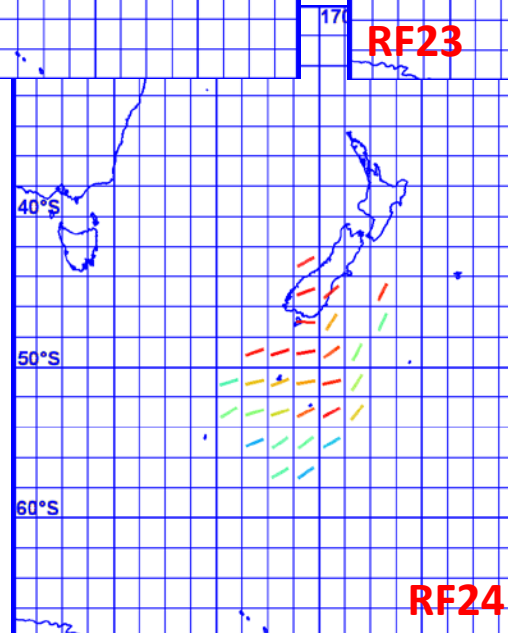
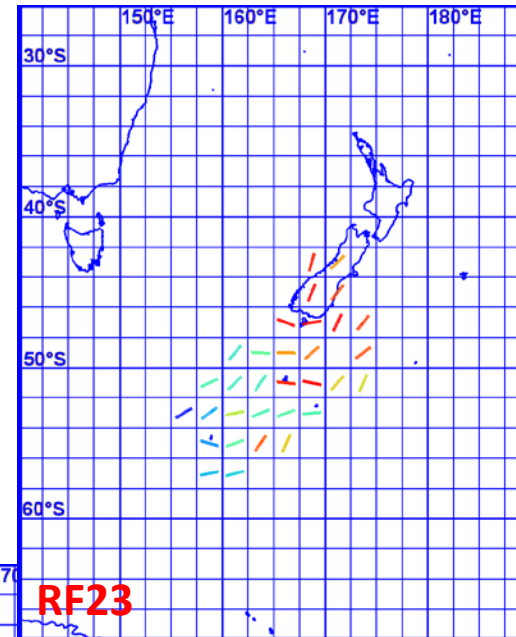
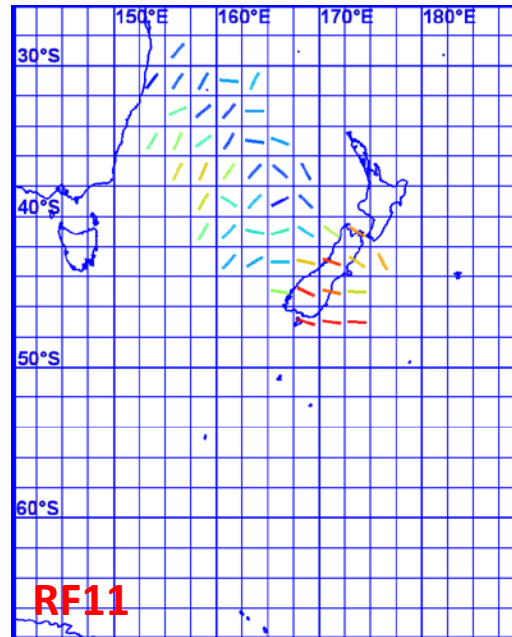
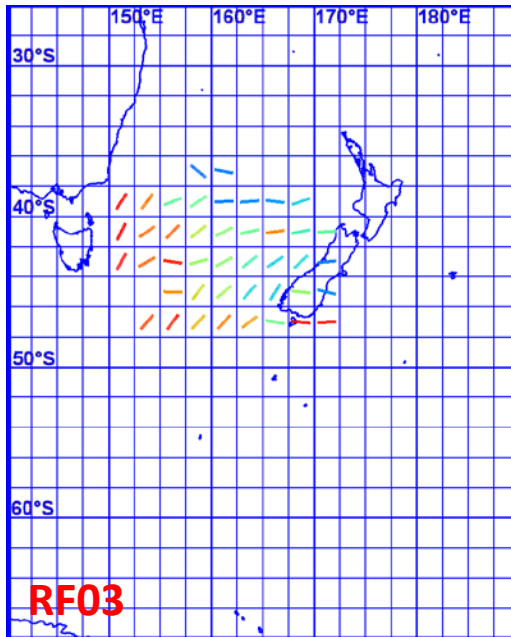
Small-Scale GWs  
( $10 < \lambda_x < 40 \text{ km}$ )  
Power and  
Direction for all  
25 Flights





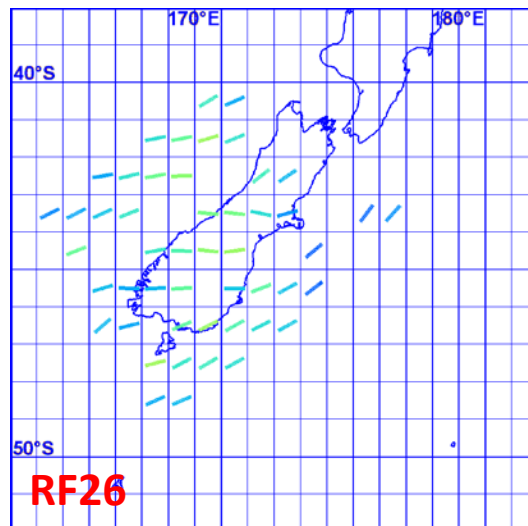
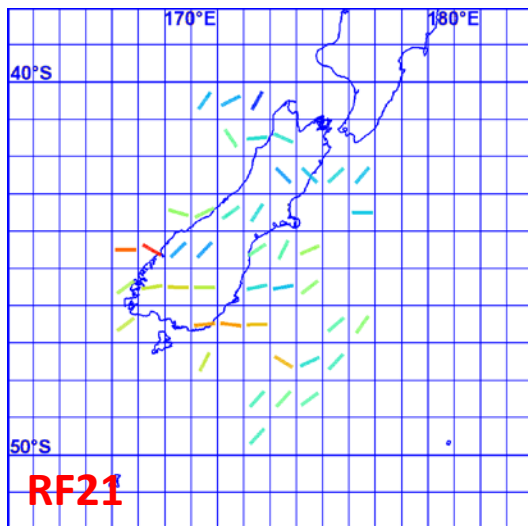
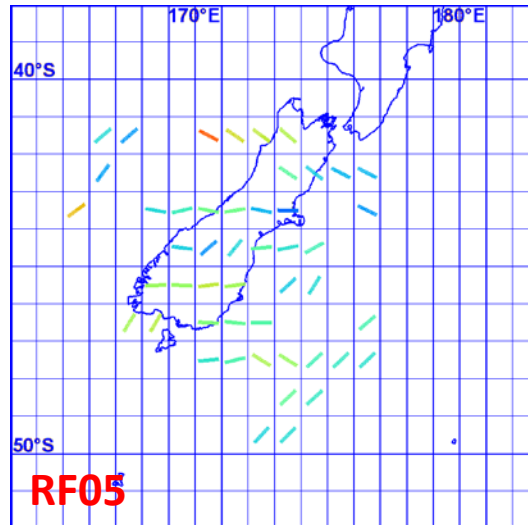
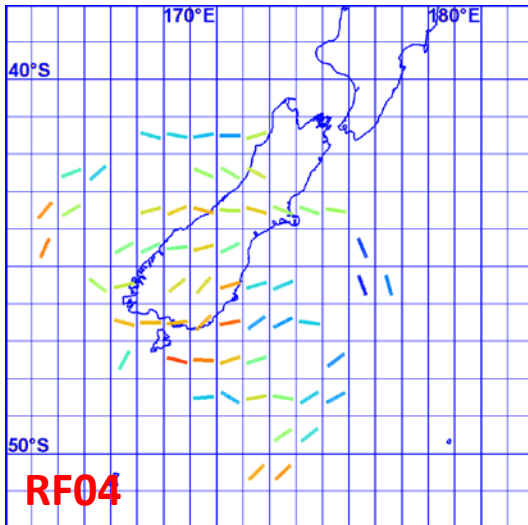


# Mountains vs Oceans



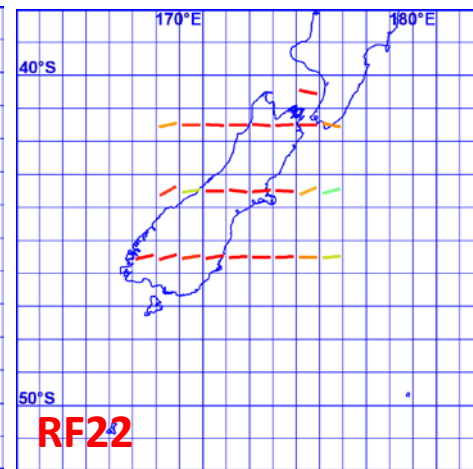
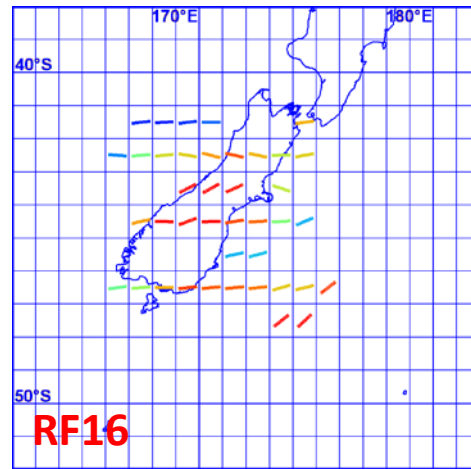
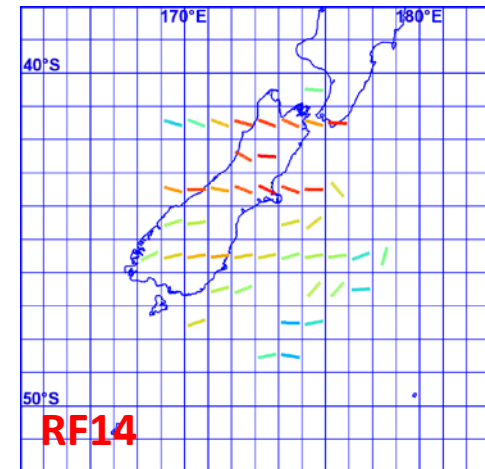
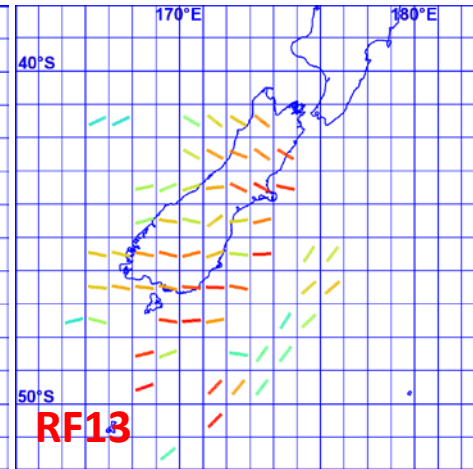
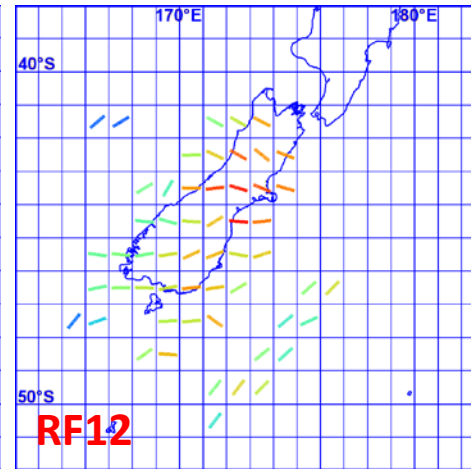
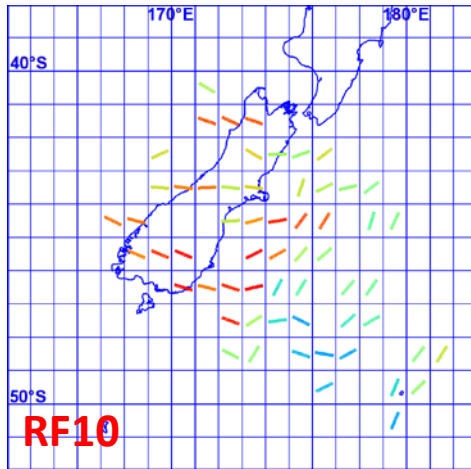
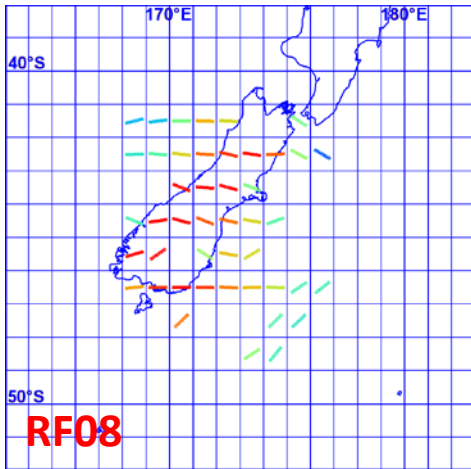
- Strong difference land vs ocean during the same flight

# Mountain Flights – Small Power



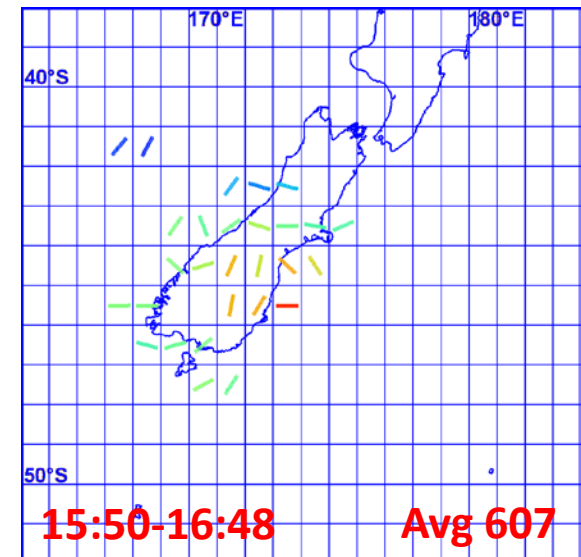
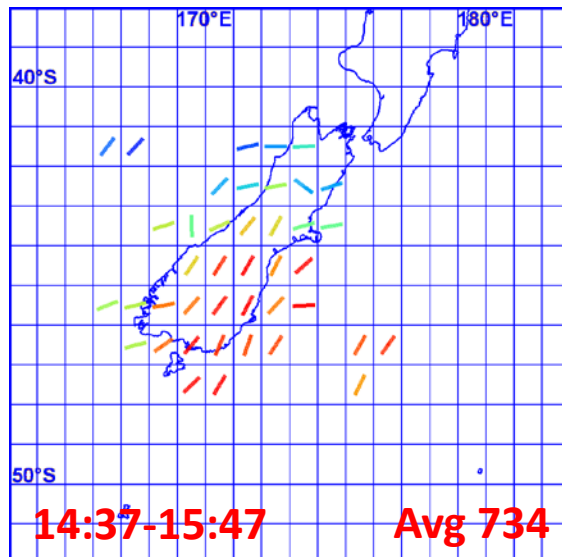
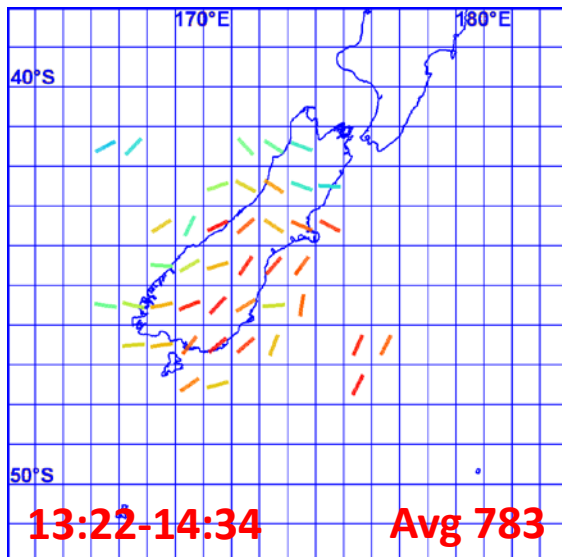
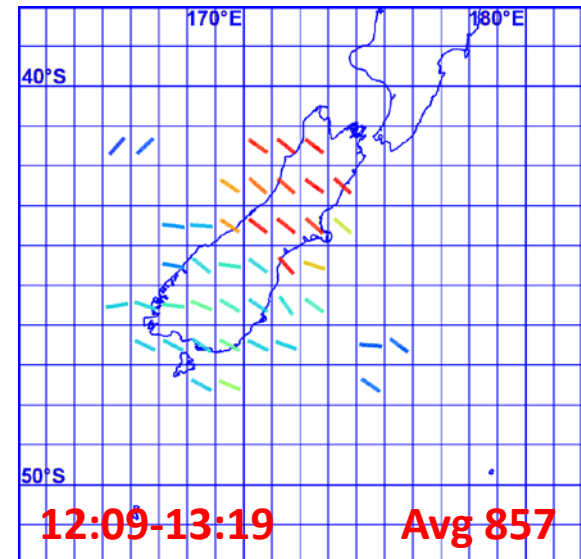
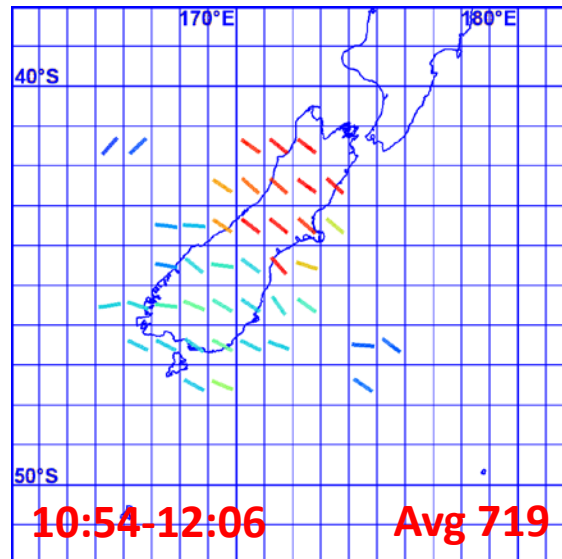
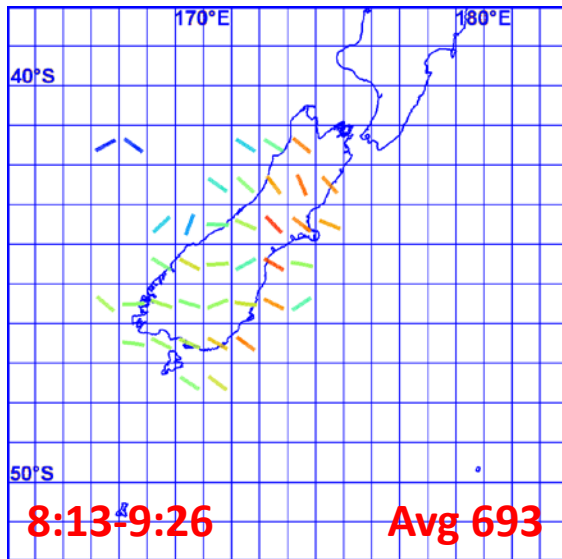
- Weak GW power
- Direction ~NE

# Mountain Flights – Large Power

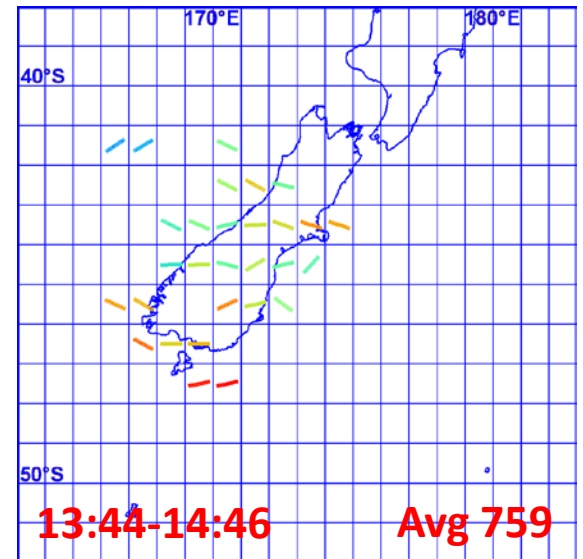
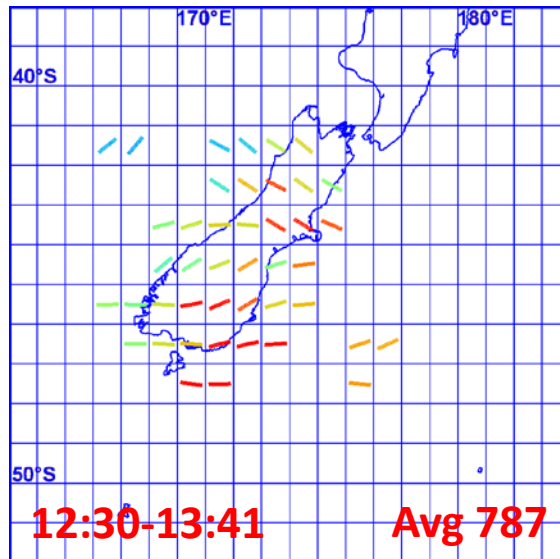
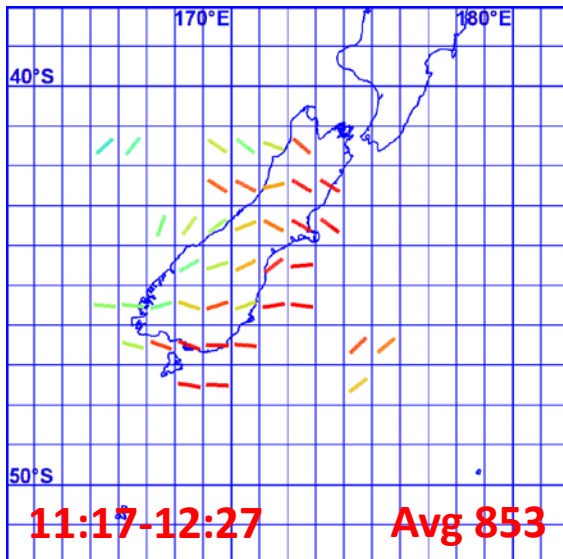
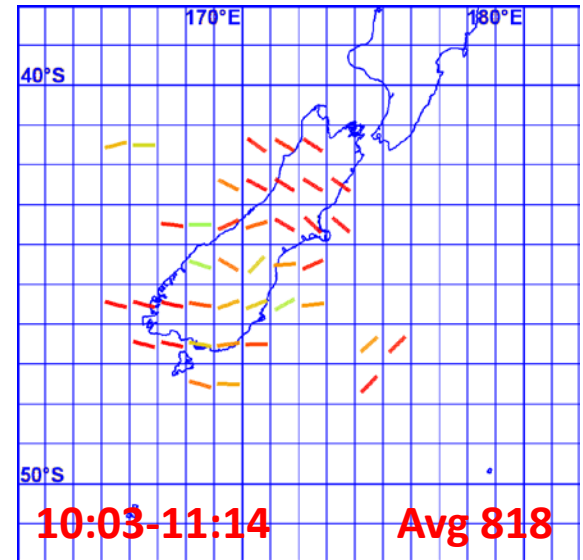
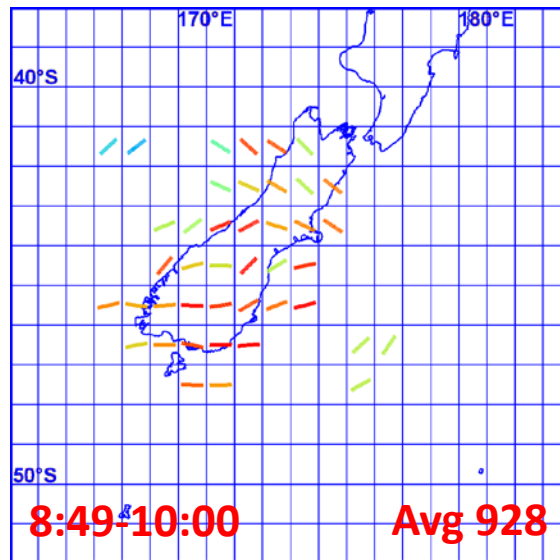
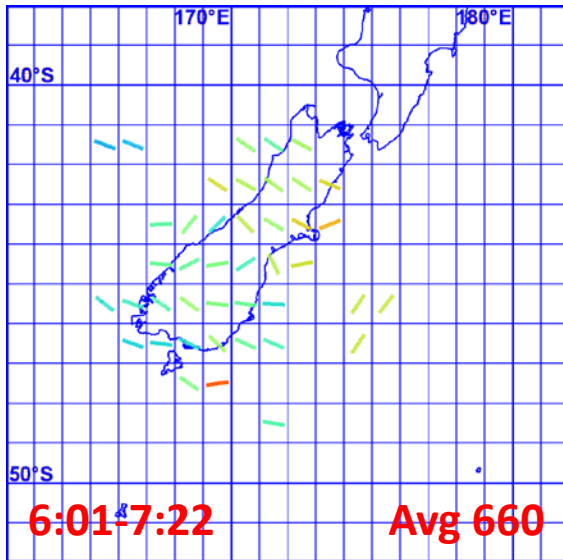


- Larger GW power
- Direction  $\sim$ E or  $\sim$ SE

# Evolution Power/Direction RF12



# Evolution Power/Direction RF13



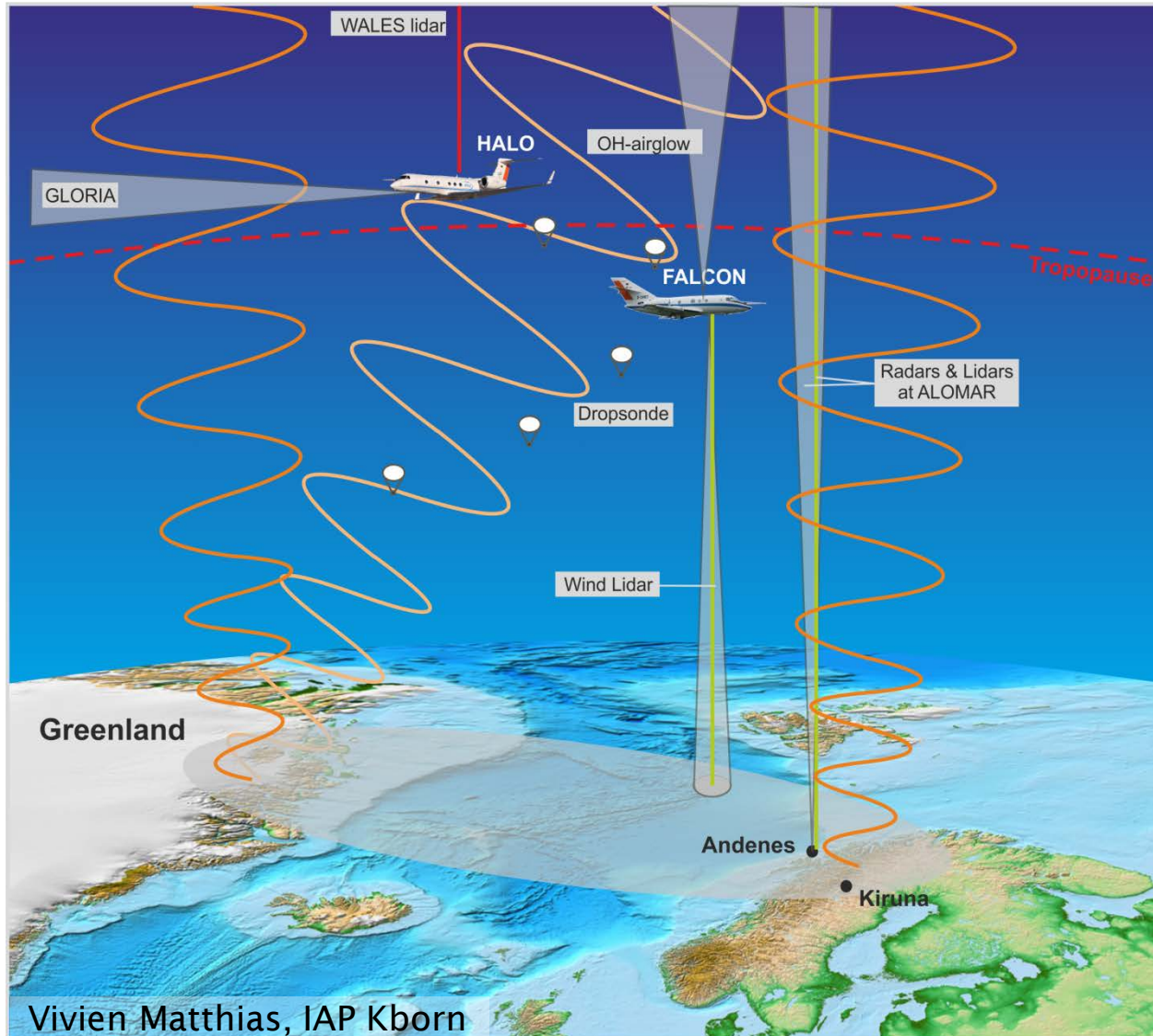
# Small-Scale GWs Power

- Small-scale GWs ( $10 < \lambda_x < 40\text{km}$ ) power and direction (180° ambiguity)
- Nightly evolution
- MW flights vs forcing
- Comparison lands vs oceans: average power and direction different if over land or over ocean
- Comparison with lower altitude measurements? Does it make sense?



# The GW-LCYCLE2 Project Within ROMIC

Partners: DLR, KIT, FZJ, IAP and international partners



**BMBF Research Initiative: ROMIC (Role of the Middle atmosphere In Climate) 2014 -2017**

**DFG Research Group: MSGwaves (Multiscale Dynamics of Gravity Waves) 2014-2020**

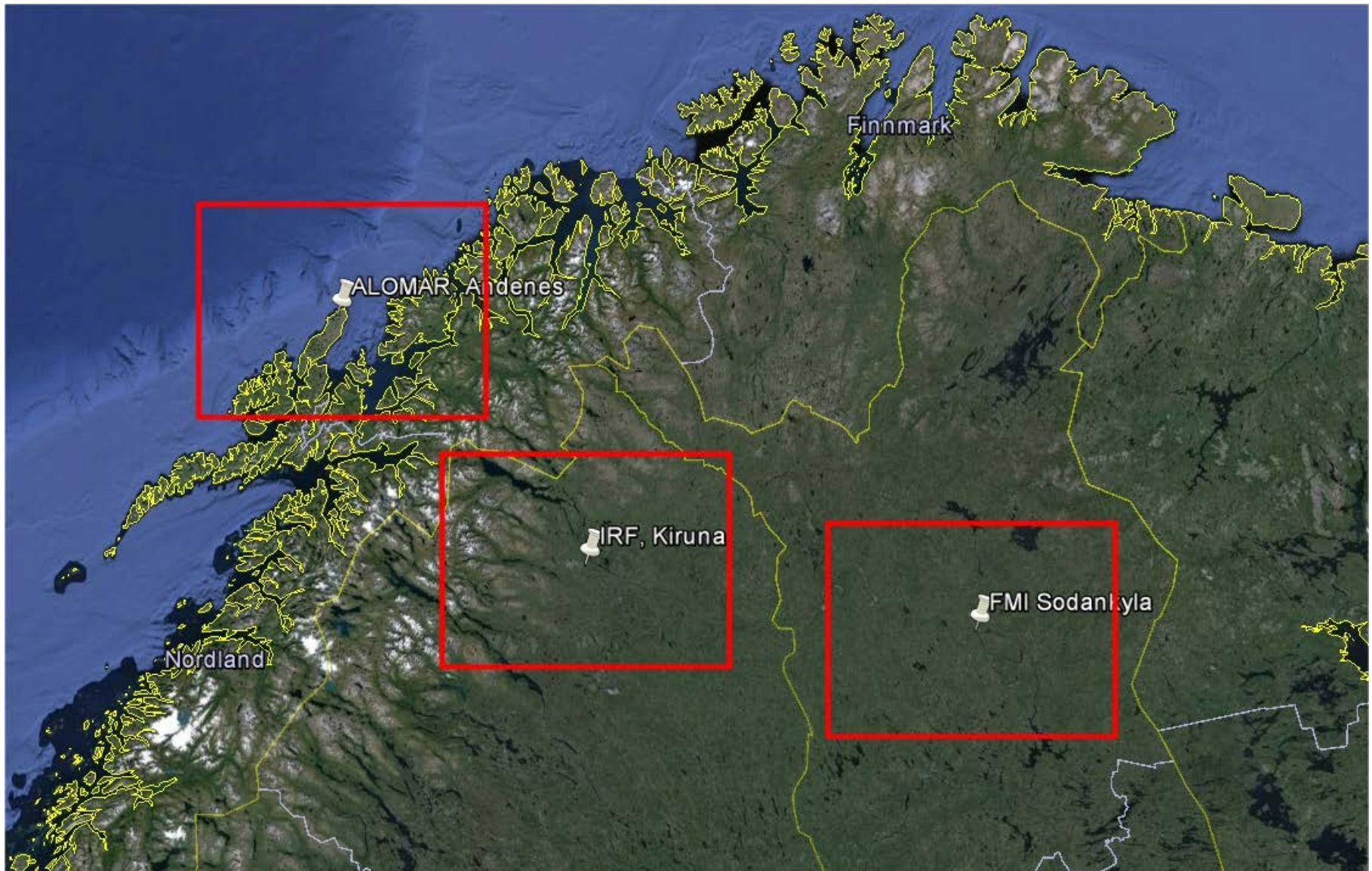
GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



# AMTM Locations and Approximate FOVs

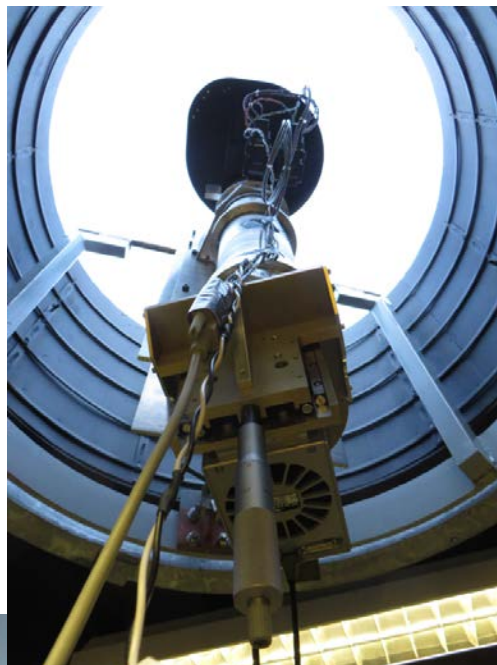




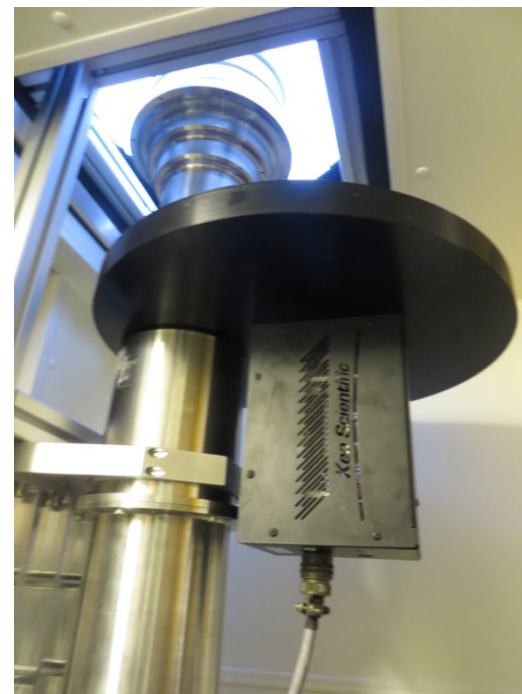
**ALOMAR, Norway**



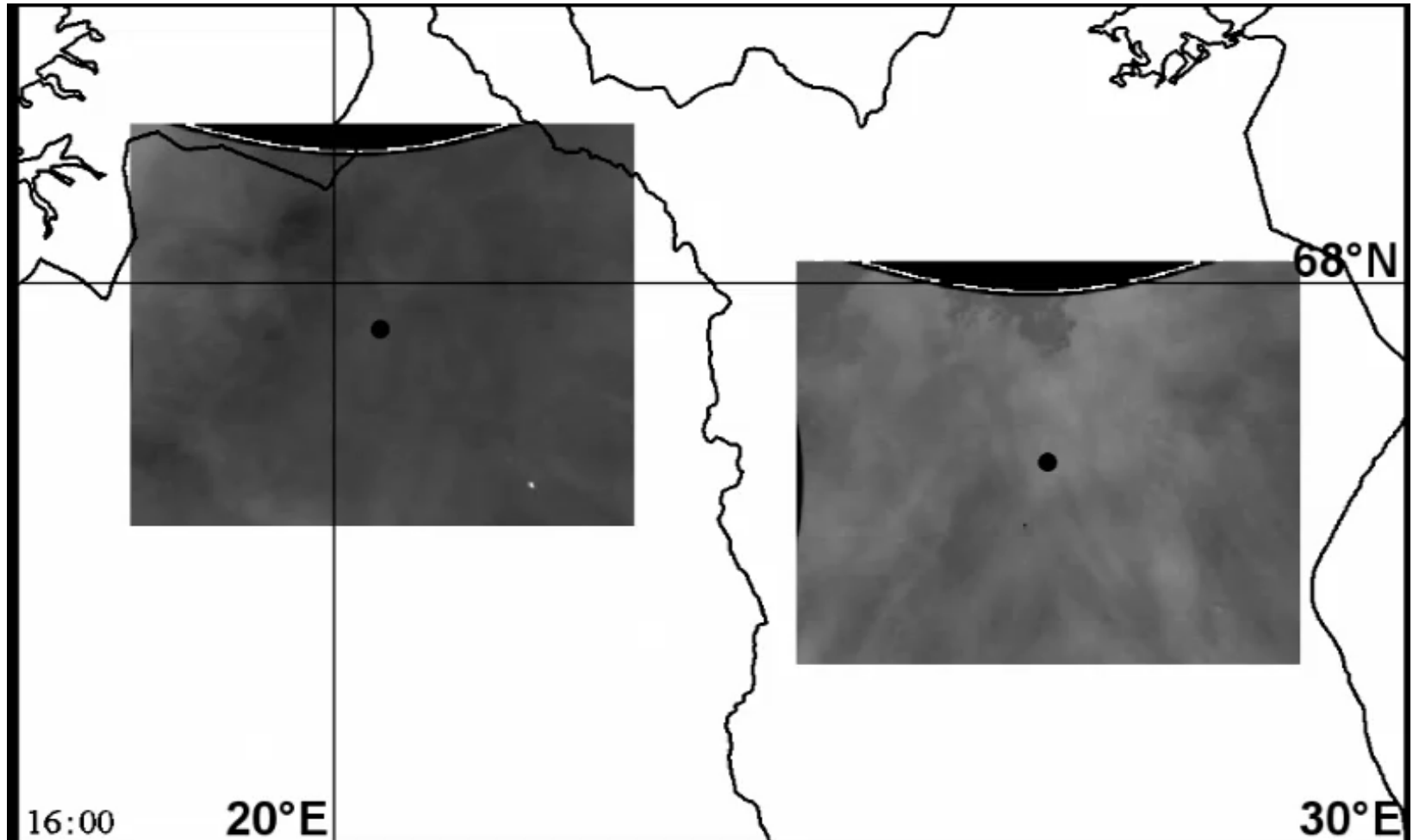
**IRF, Sweden**



**FMI, Finland**

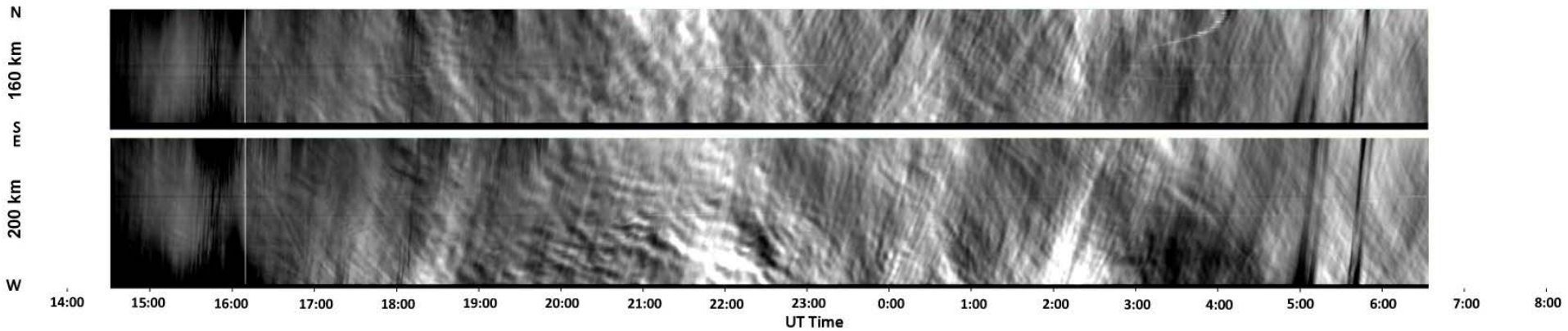
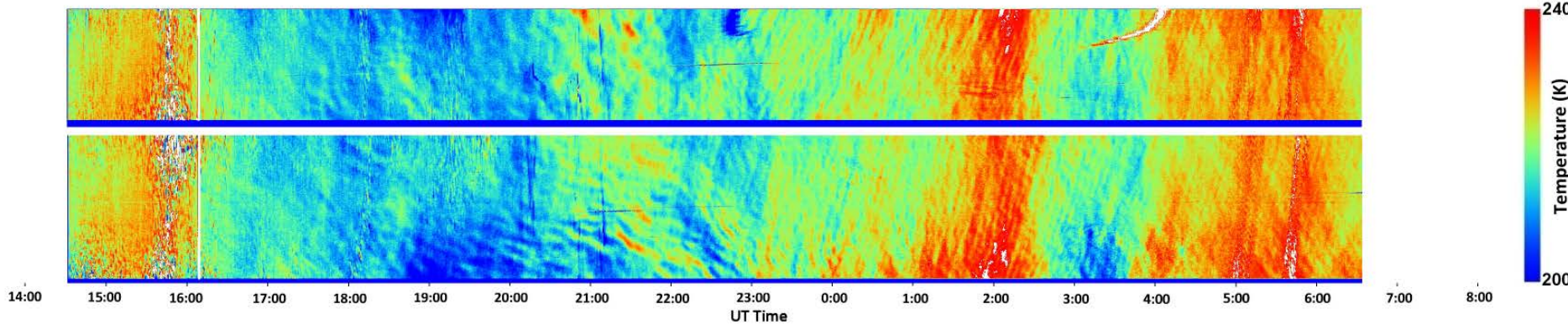


# Mesospheric Mountain Waves Over Kiruna and Sodankylä – Dec 13-14, 2015



# Mountain Waves Kiruna

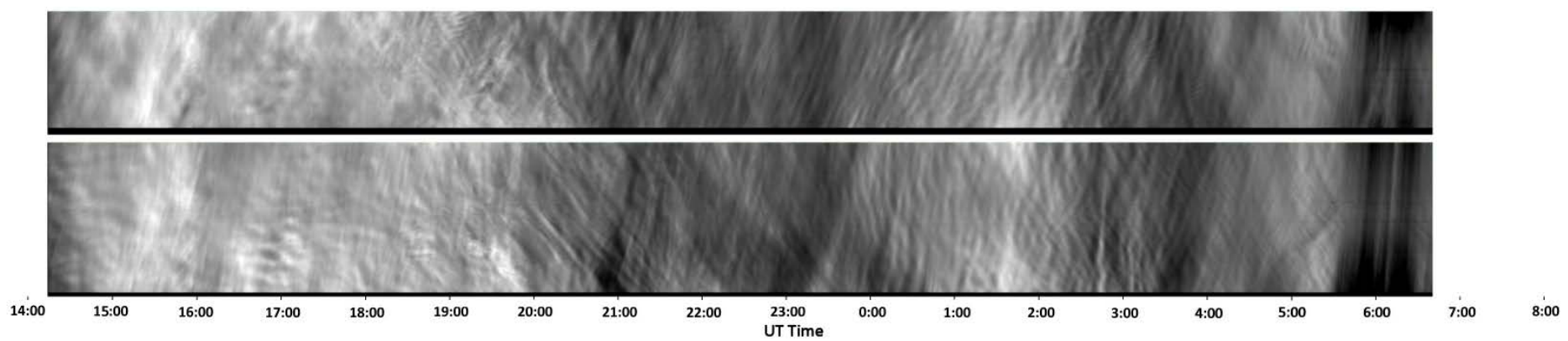
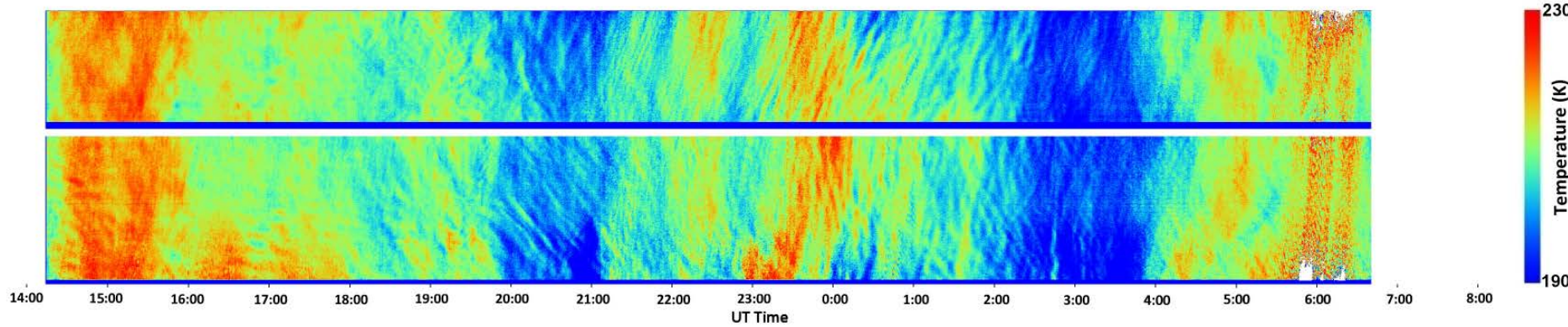
Nov 28-29





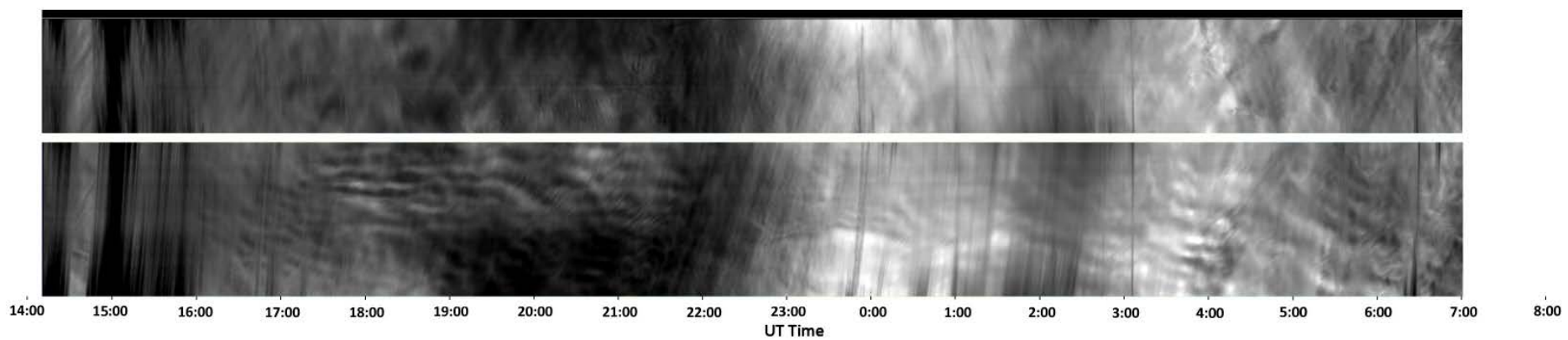
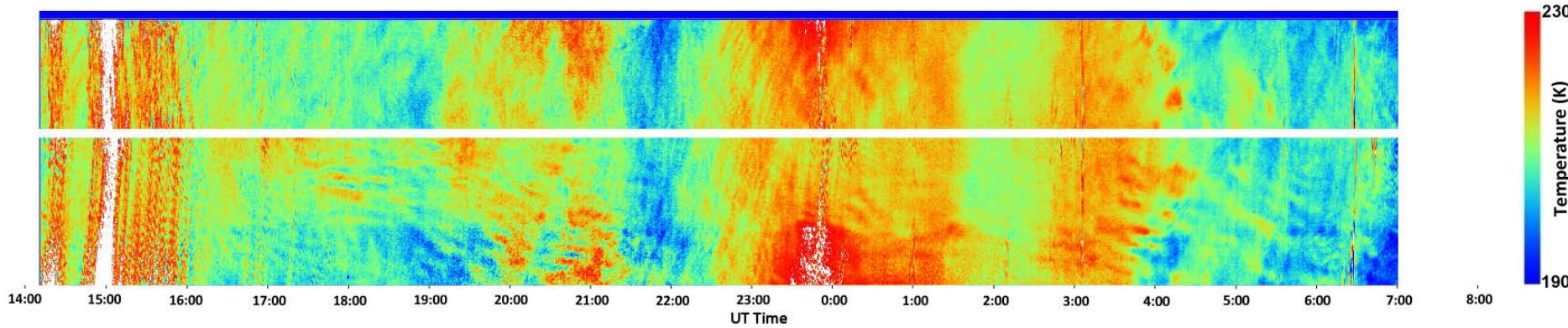
# Mountain Waves Kiruna

Dec 04-05



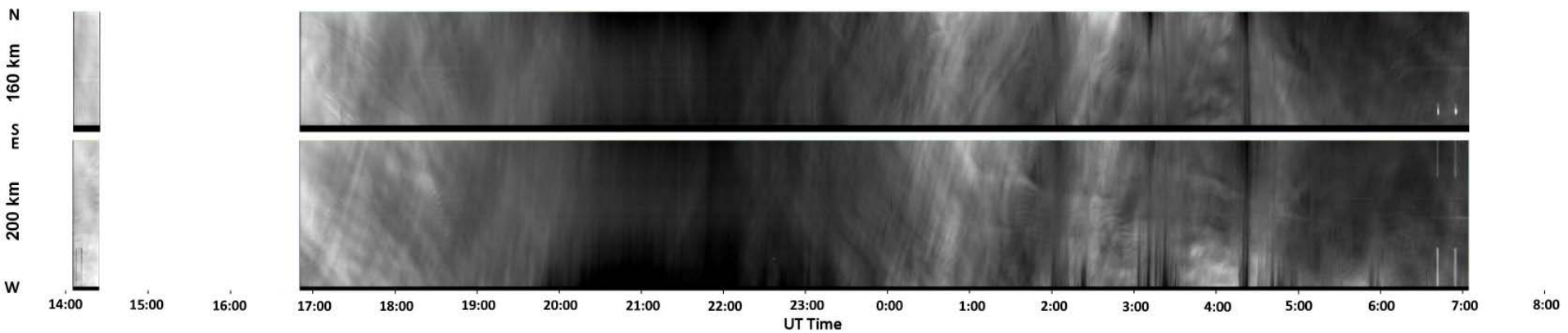
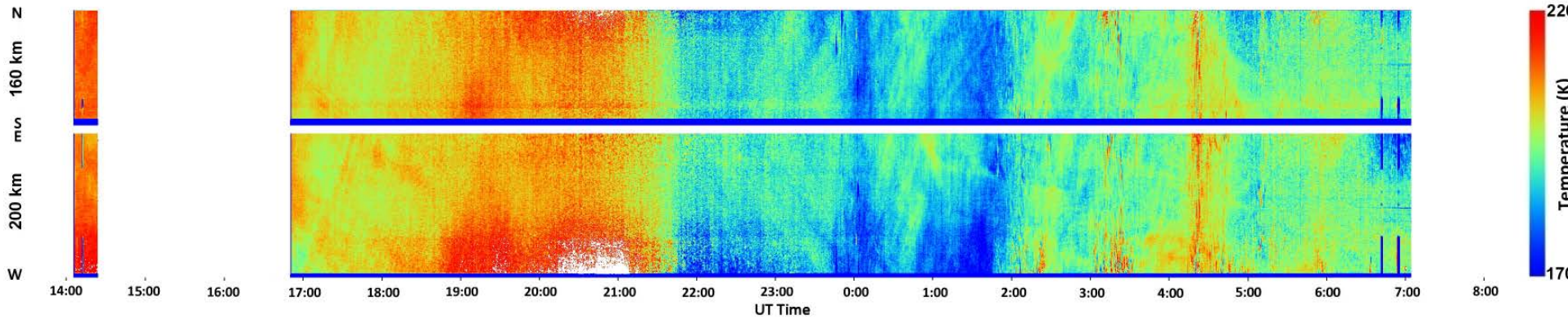
# Mountain Waves Kiruna

Dec 13-14



# Mountain Waves Kiruna

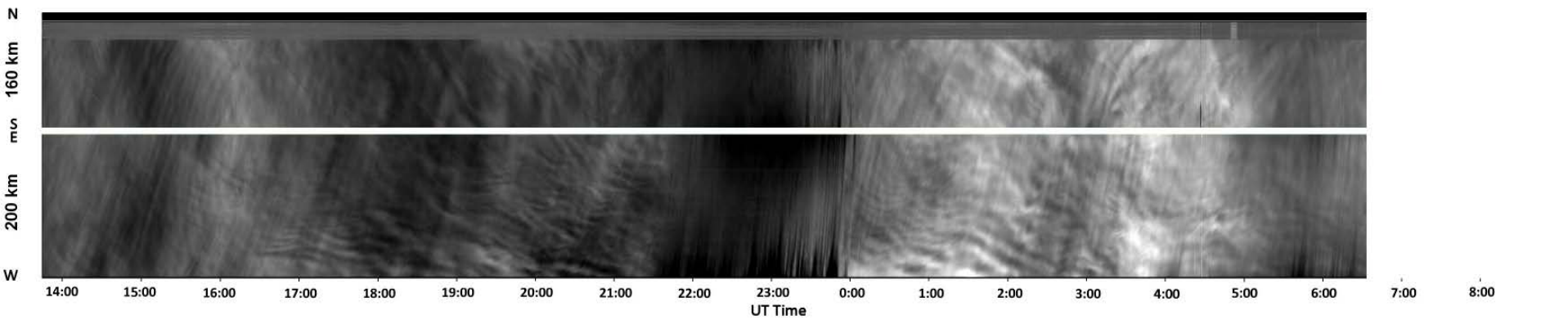
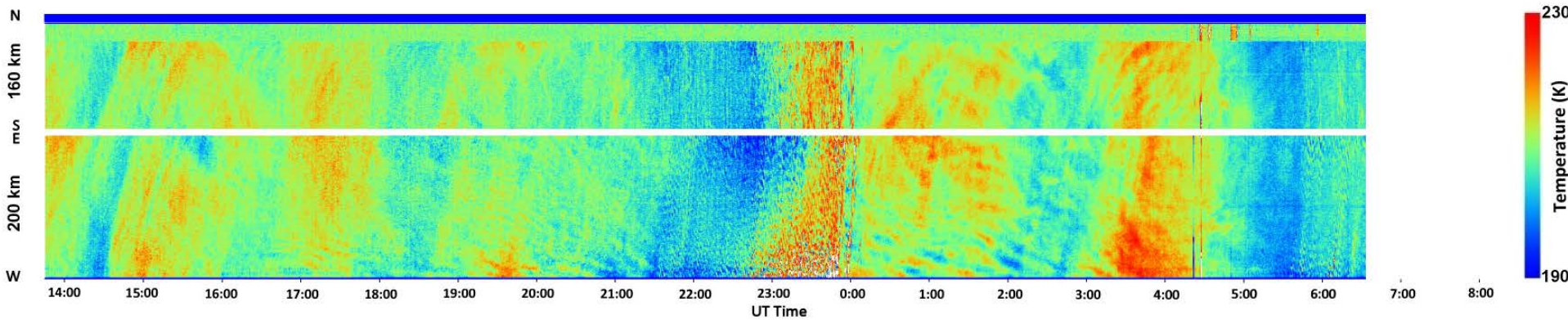
Dec 15-16





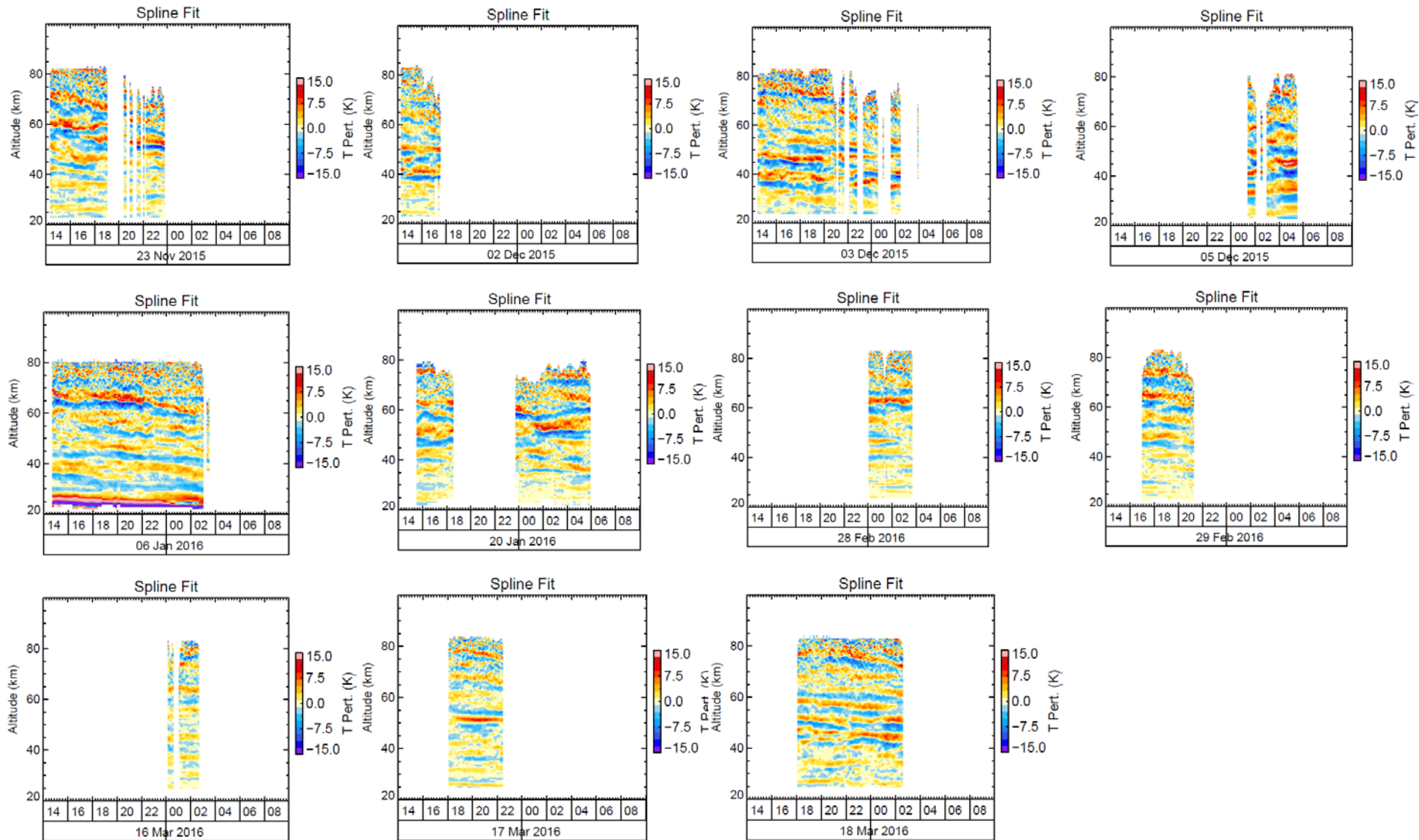
# Mountain Waves Sodankylä

Dec 13-14





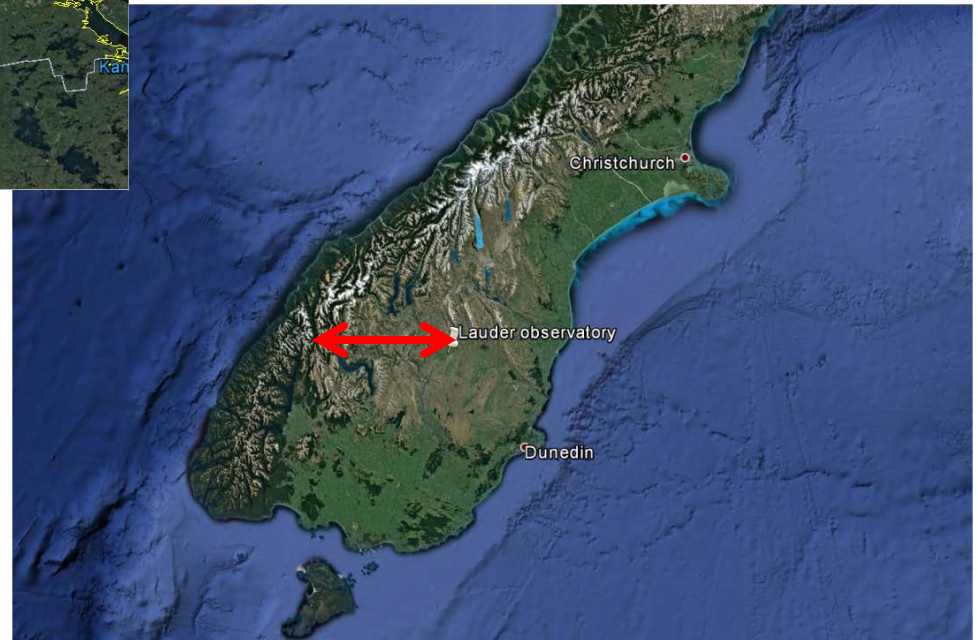
# Many MWs in Rayleigh Lidar Data



# Differences NZ-Scandinavia



- Same distance to the mountains (100-150km) for Lauder and Kiruna

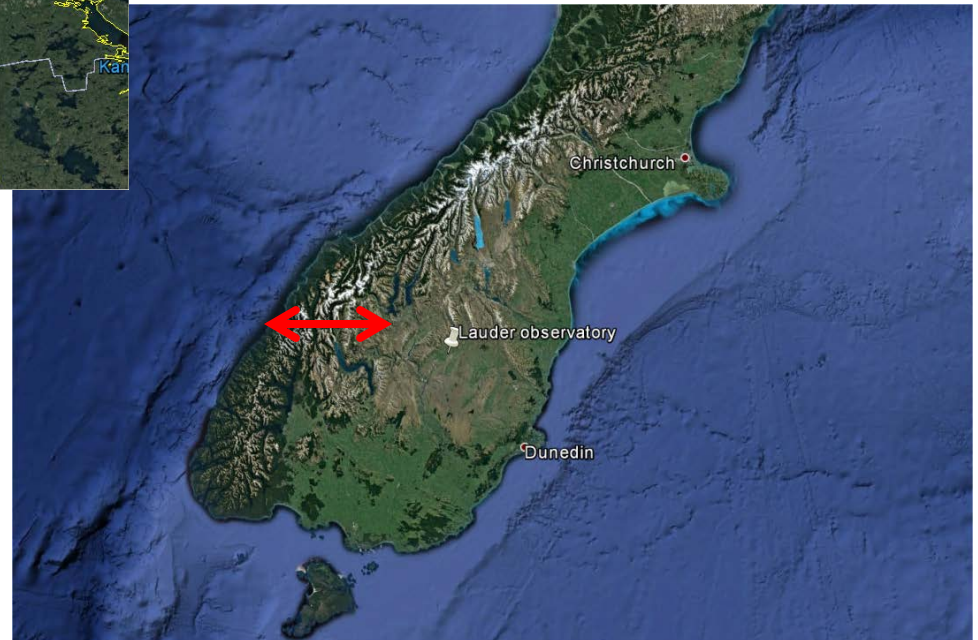




# Differences NZ-Scandinavia



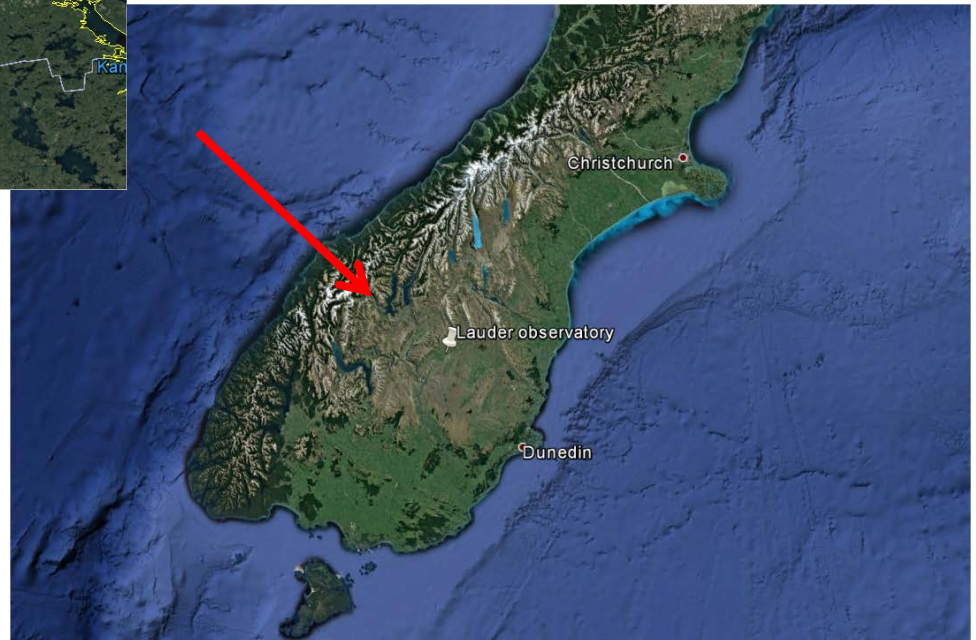
- Same distance to the mountains (100-150km) for Lauder and Kiruna
- W-E size: ~150km for S, ~100 km for NZ



# Differences NZ-Scandinavia



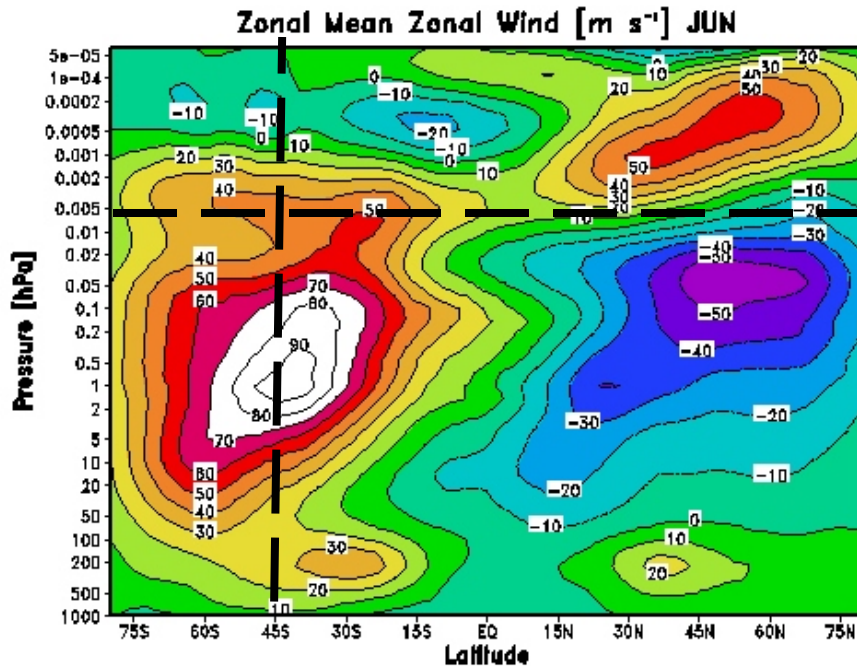
- Same distance to the mountains (100-150km) for Lauder and Kiruna
- W-E size: ~150km for S, ~100 km for NZ
- Mountain top: ~2000m for S, ~3000m for NZ





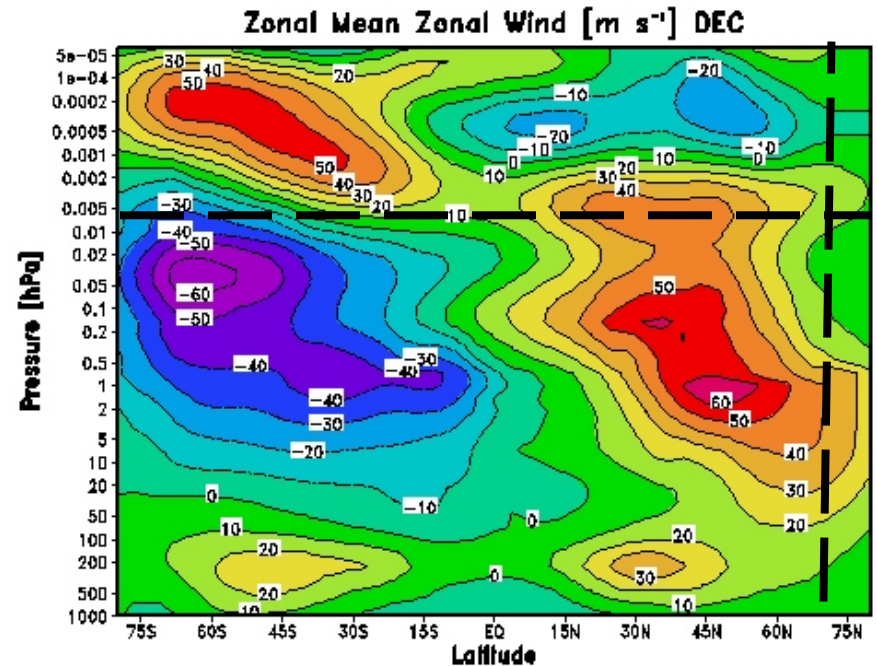
# Effect of Horizontal Wind

## Lauder



- Larger winds (max  $\sim 90 m/s$  @  $\sim 50 km$ )
- Goes to  $\sim 0 m/s$  @  $\sim 95 km$
- MWs should reach OH layer most of the time (if their amplitude is not too large)

## Scandinavia



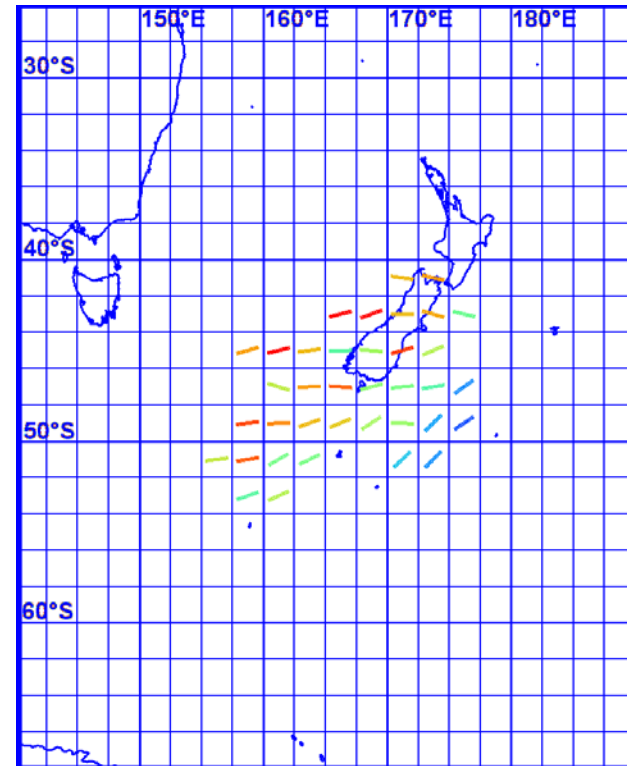
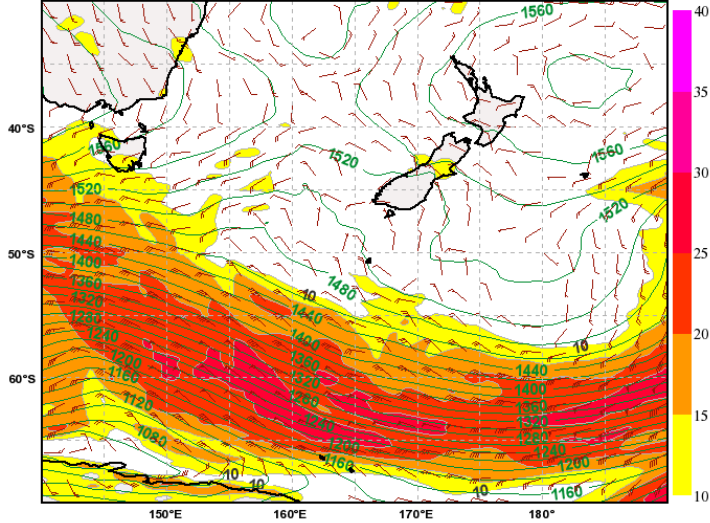
- Smaller winds (max  $\sim 40 m/s$  @  $\sim 40 km$ )
- Second maximum at MLT altitude
- Goes to  $\sim 0 m/s$  @  $\sim 60 km$
- MWs might reach OH layer under the right circumstances

# DEEPWAVE vs GW\_LCYCLE 2

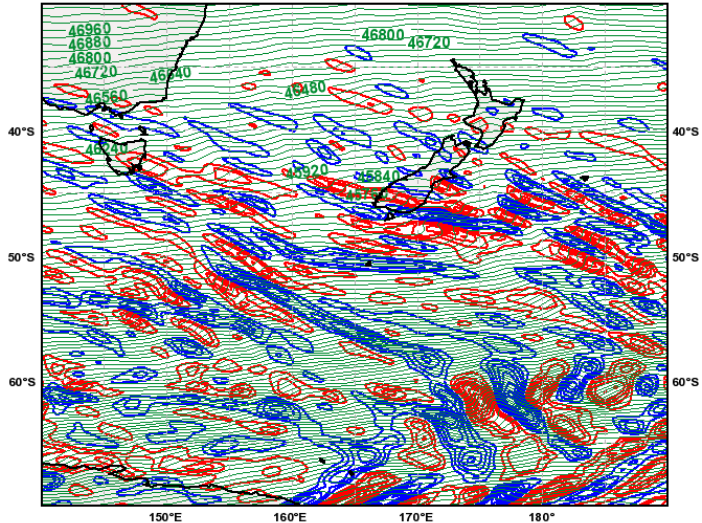
- Similar geographical situations for Lauder and Kiruna in 2 different hemispheres
- MWs rarely observed over Kiruna, 70% occurrence over Lauder
- Smaller horizontal wind at higher latitude may create critical levels at lower altitude, stopping MWs from reaching the MLT
- Other possibility: the MWs over Kiruna/Sodankylä have a shorter vertical wavelength ( $\leq 8\text{km}$ ), thus cannot be observed with an AMTM (but can be detected by a Rayleigh lidar)

# RF01

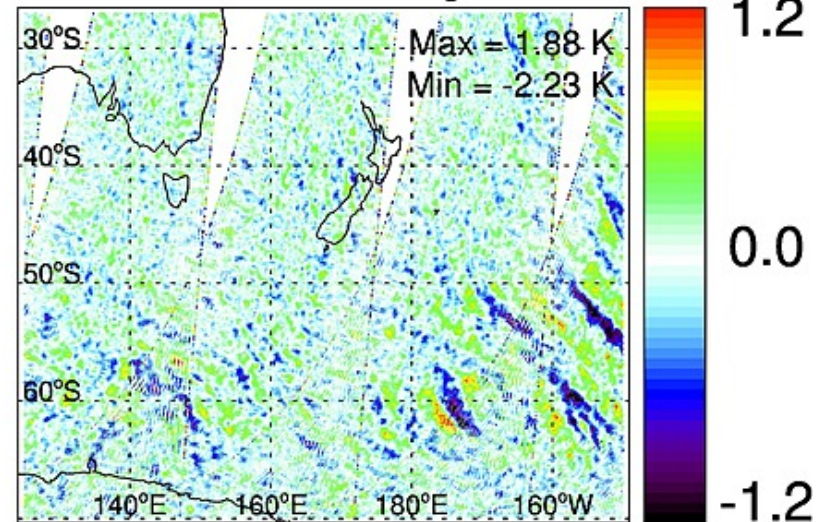
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850hPa  
Valid: Fri, 06 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 06 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4) and Z (m) at 1hPa  
Valid: Fri, 06 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 06 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



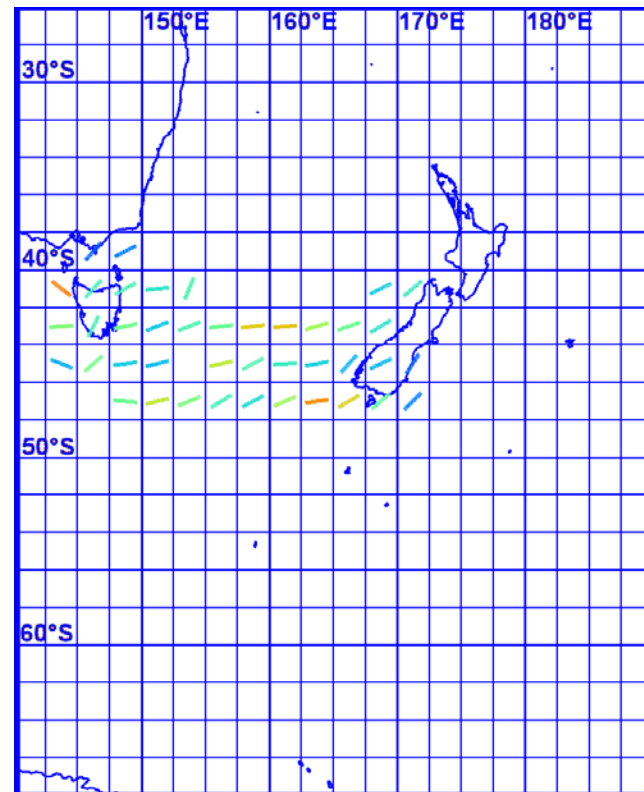
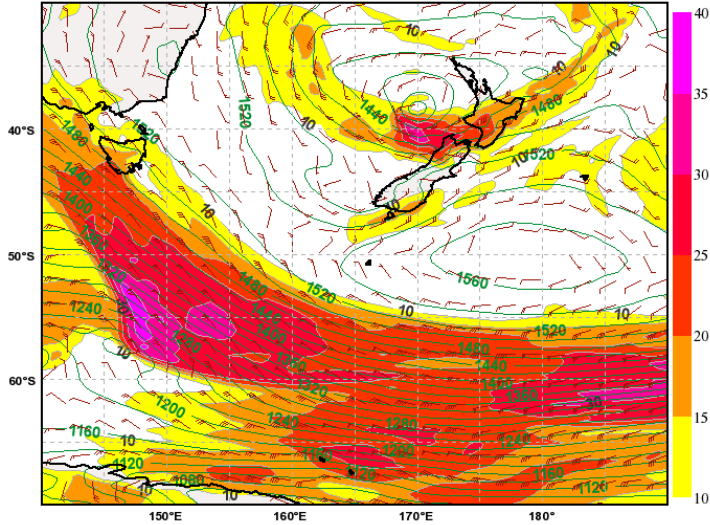
2014.06.06 Descending 2 hPa



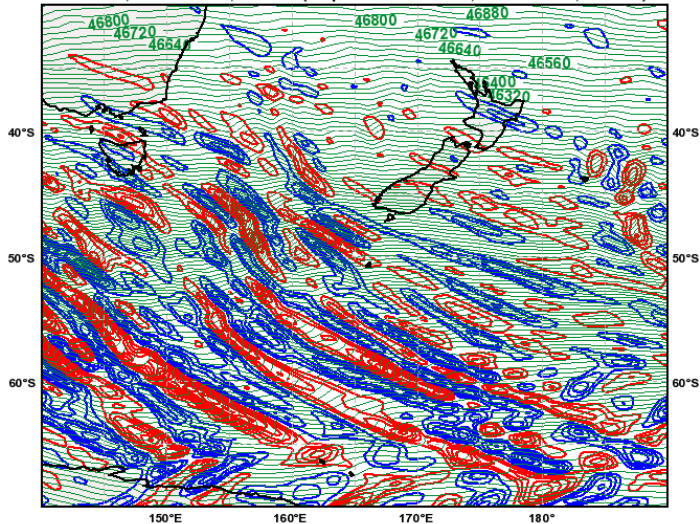


# RF02

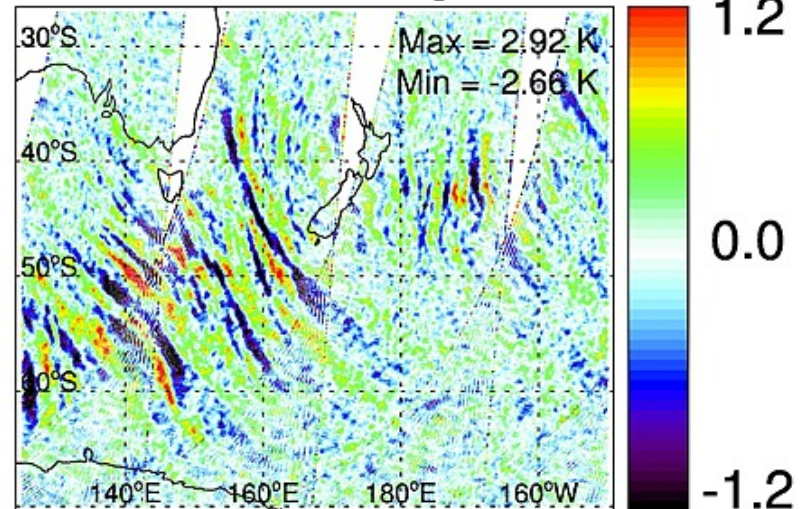
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850hPa  
Valid: Wed, 11 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Wed, 11 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4) and Z (m) at 1hPa  
Valid: Wed, 11 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Wed, 11 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



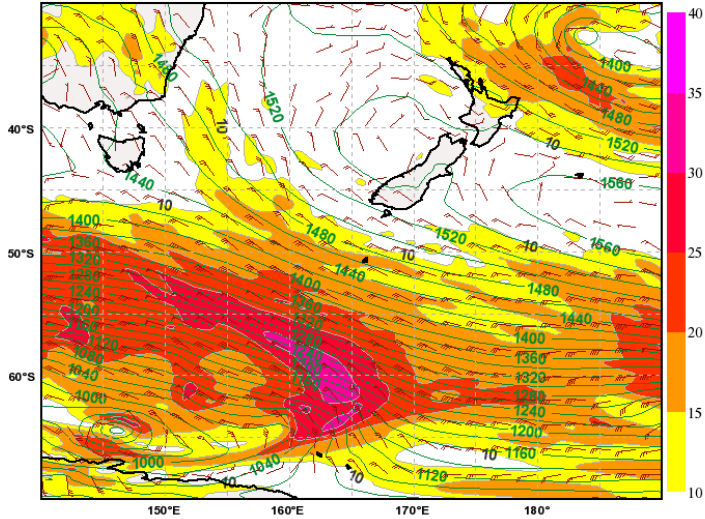
2014.06.11 Descending 2 hPa



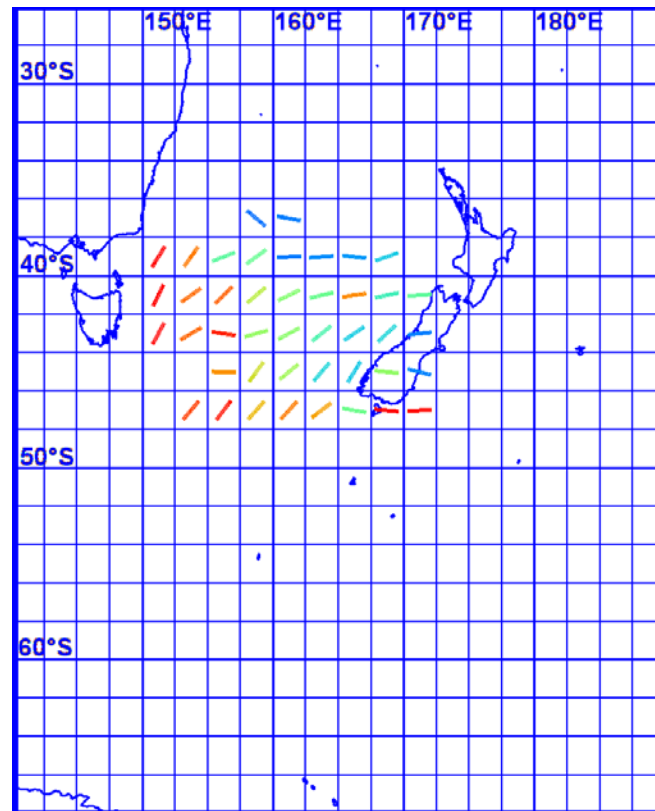
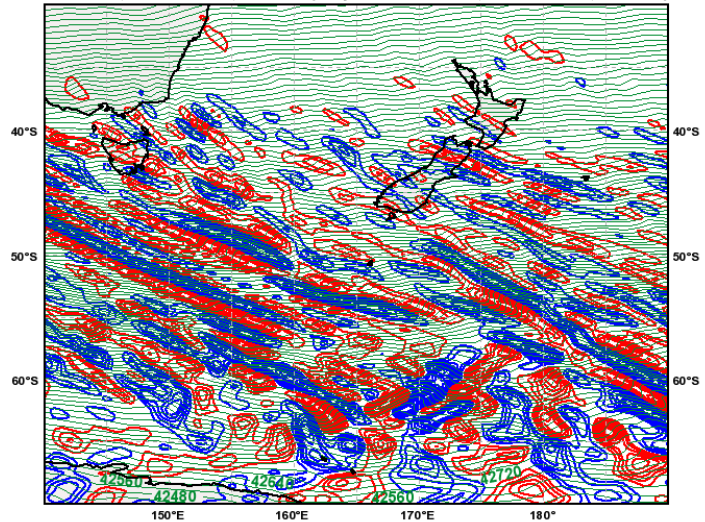


# RF03

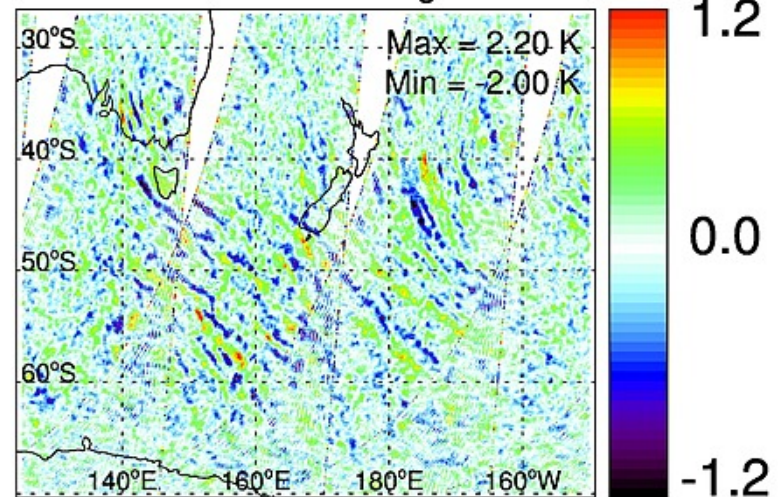
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850hPa  
Valid: Fri, 13 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 13 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4) and Z (m) at 1hPa  
Valid: Fri, 13 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 13 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)

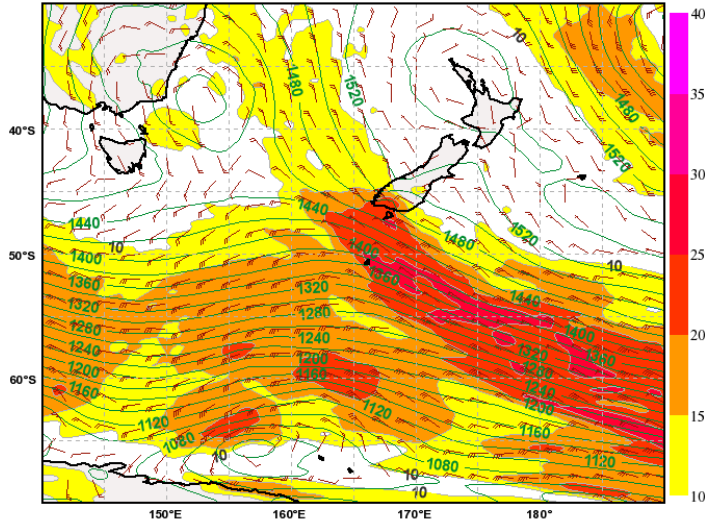


2014.06.13 Descending 2 hPa

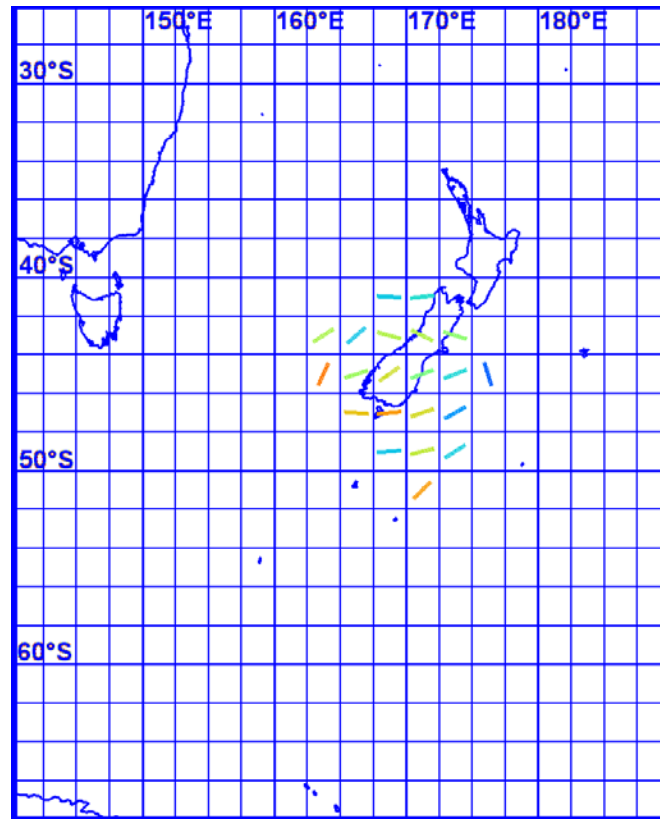
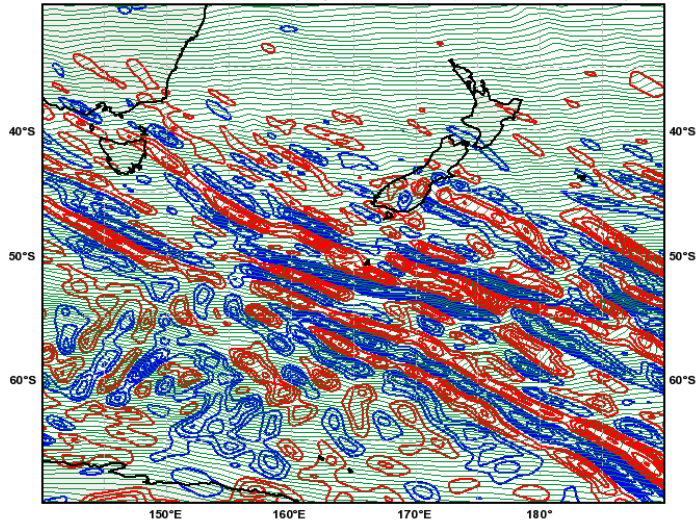


# RF04

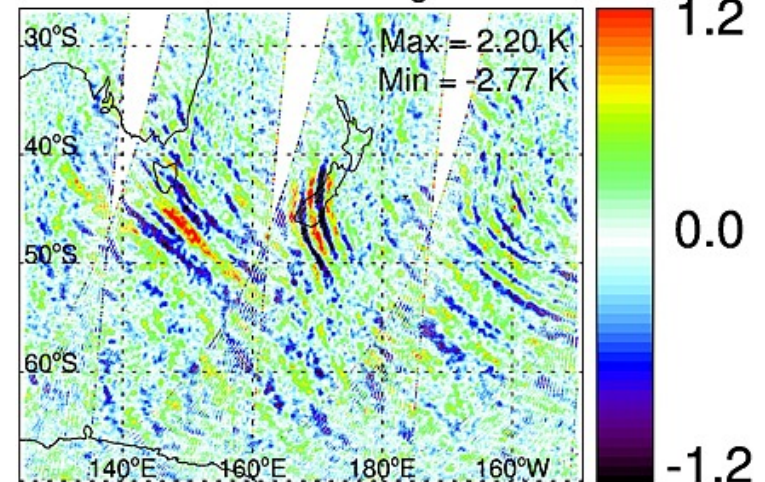
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850hPa  
Valid: Sat, 14 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sat, 14 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1hPa  
Valid: Sat, 14 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sat, 14 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



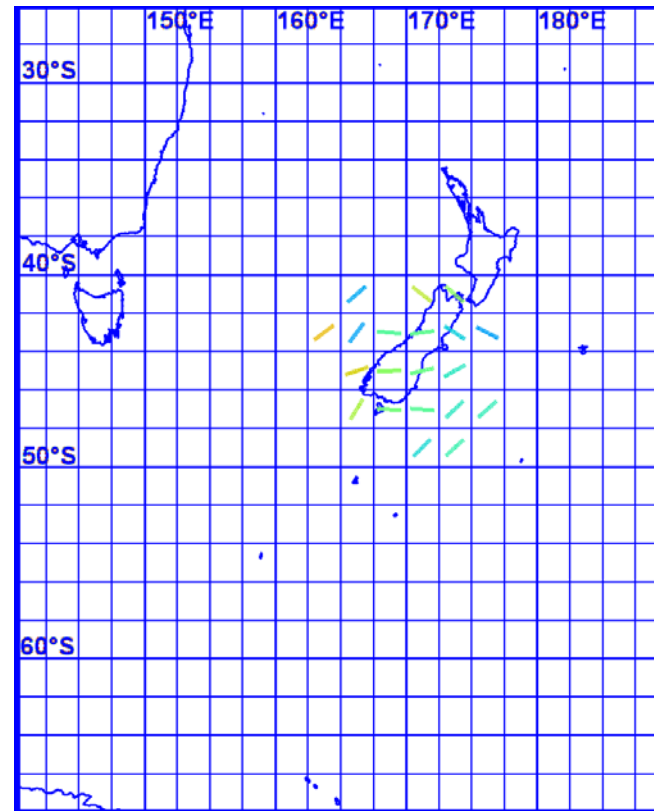
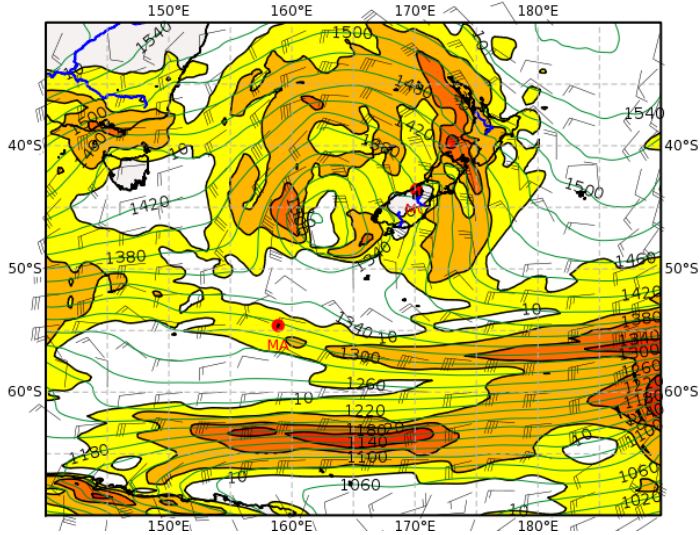
2014.06.14 Descending 2 hPa



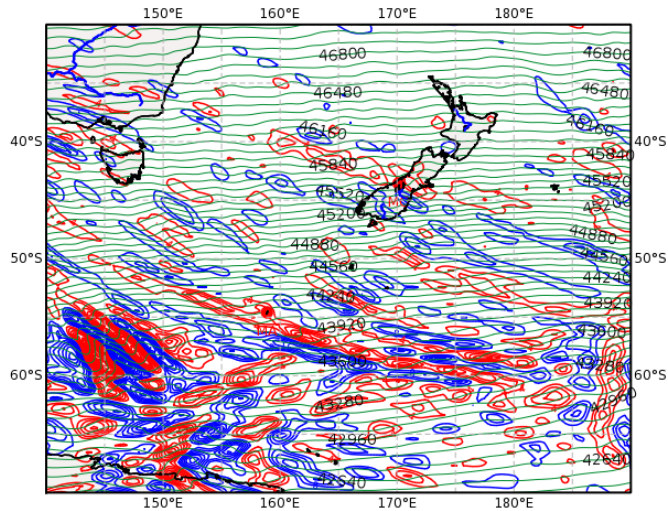


# RF05

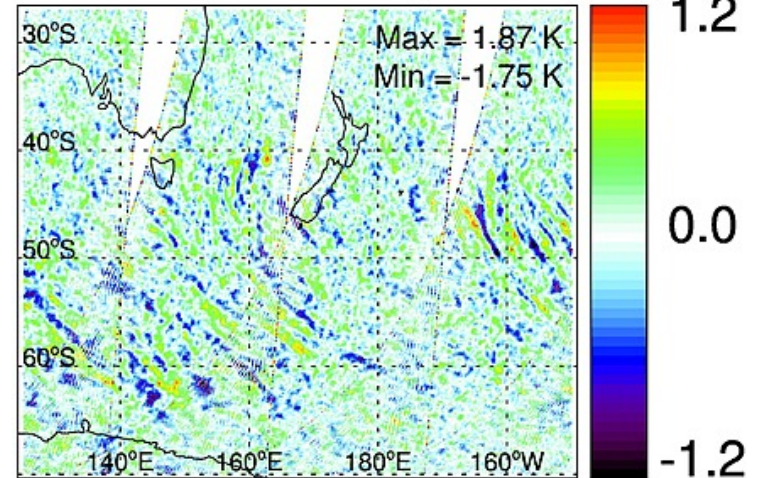
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Mon, 16 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 16 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Mon, 16 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 16 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)

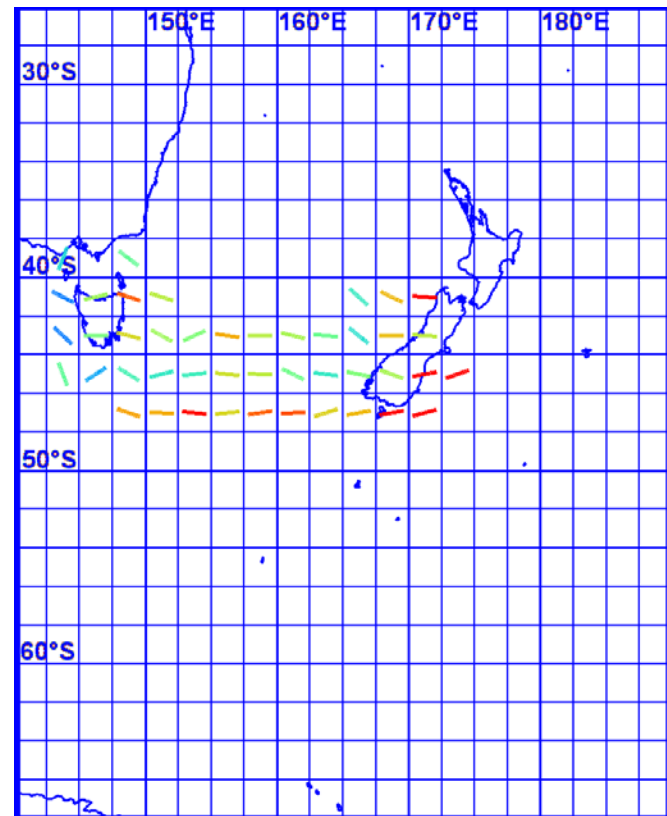
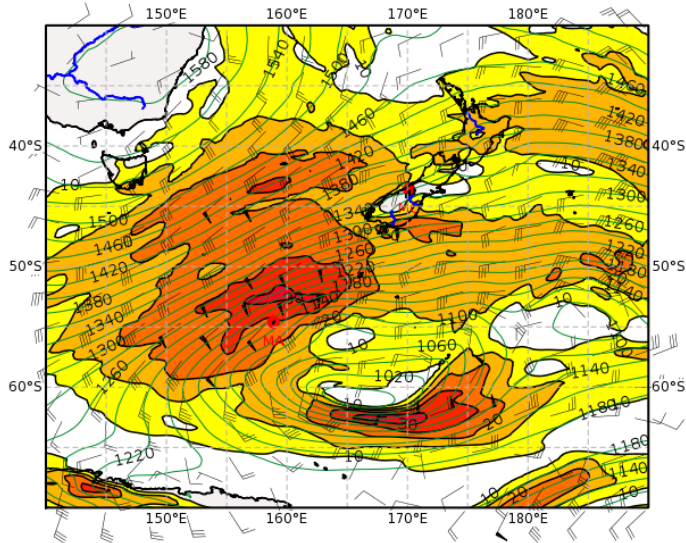


2014.06.16 Descending 2 hPa

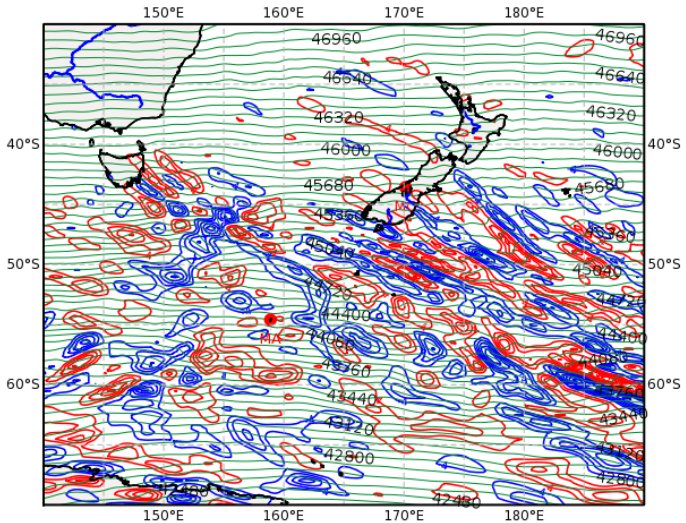


# RF06

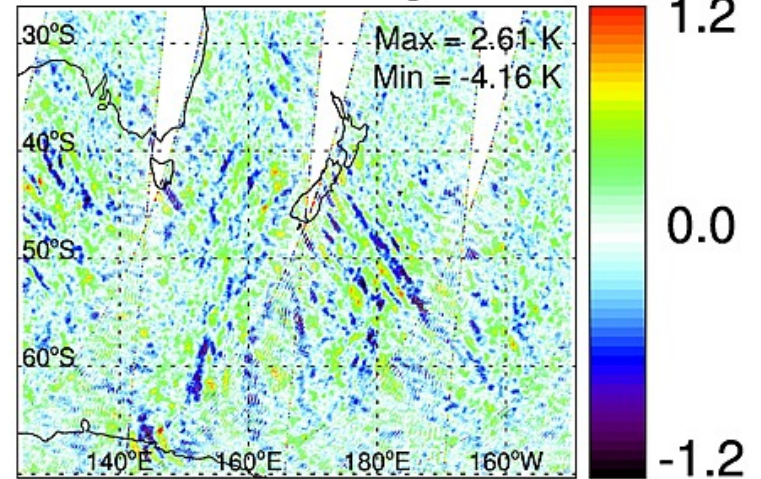
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Wed, 18 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Wed, 18 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Wed, 18 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Wed, 18 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



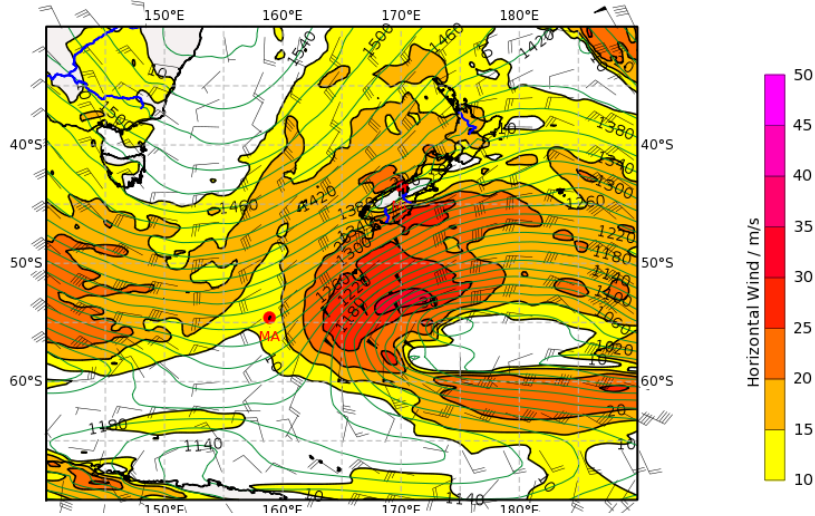
2014.06.18 Descending 2 hPa



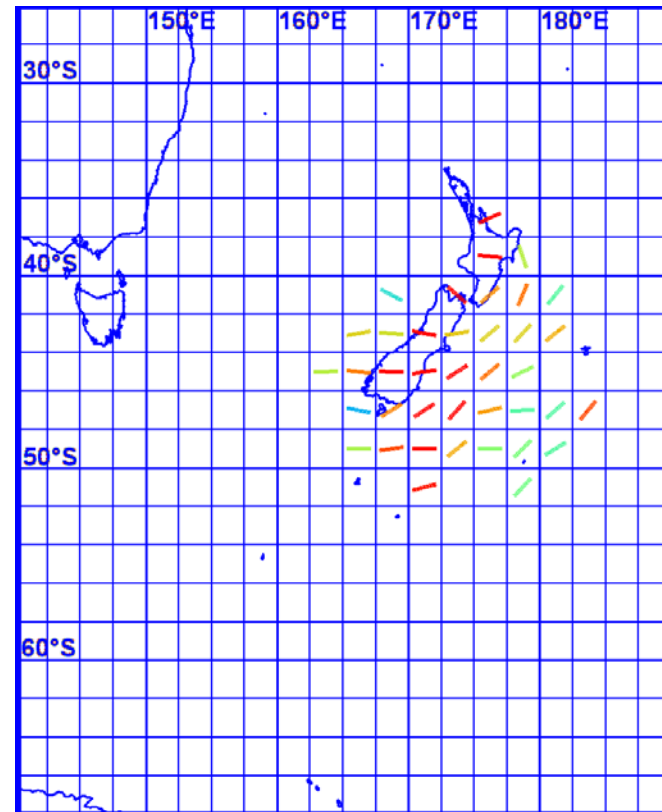
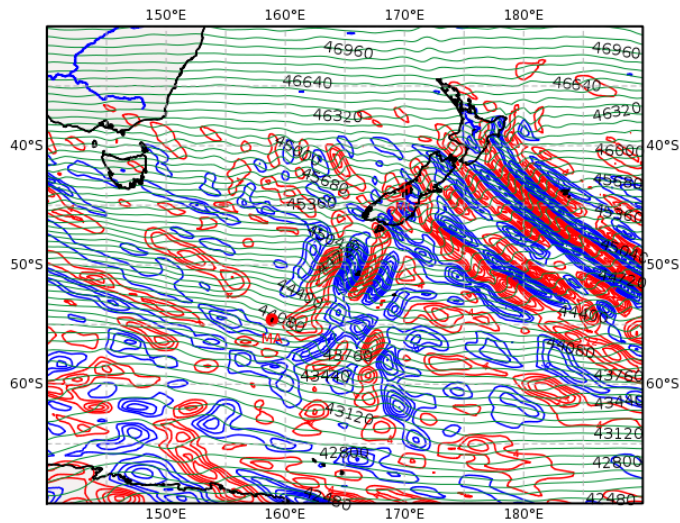


# RF07

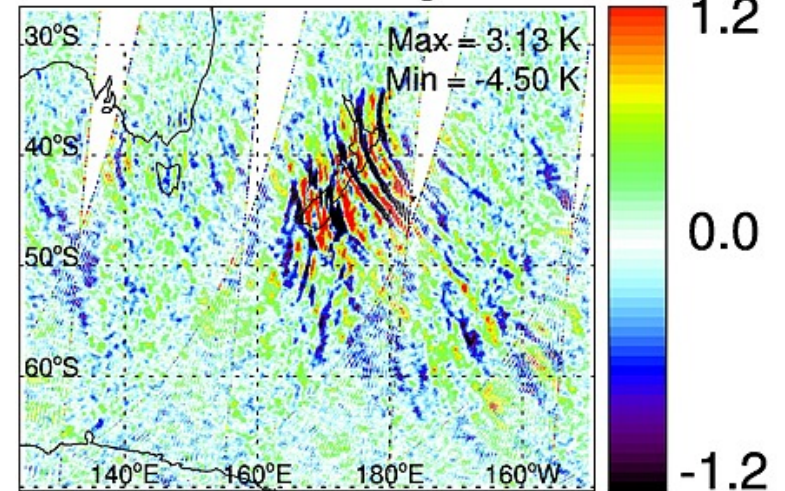
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Thu, 19 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Thu, 19 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Thu, 19 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Thu, 19 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)

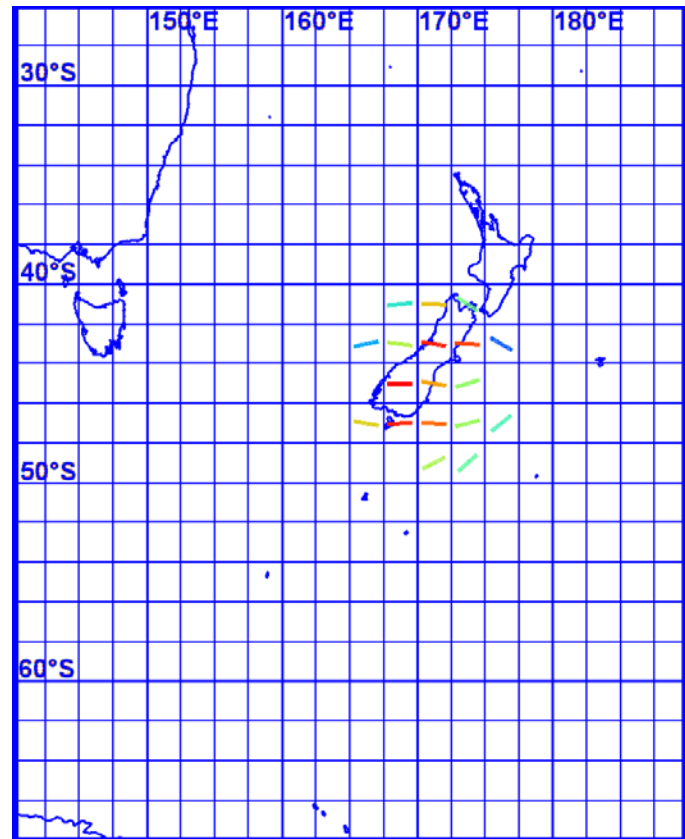
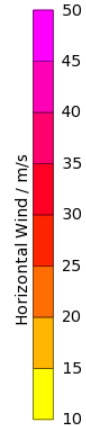
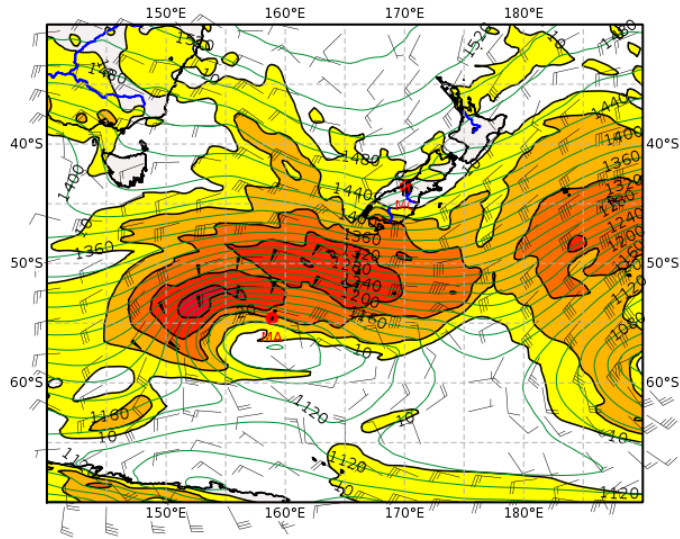


2014.06.19 Descending 2 hPa

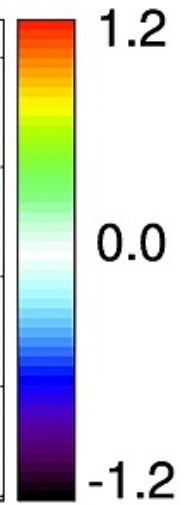


# RF08

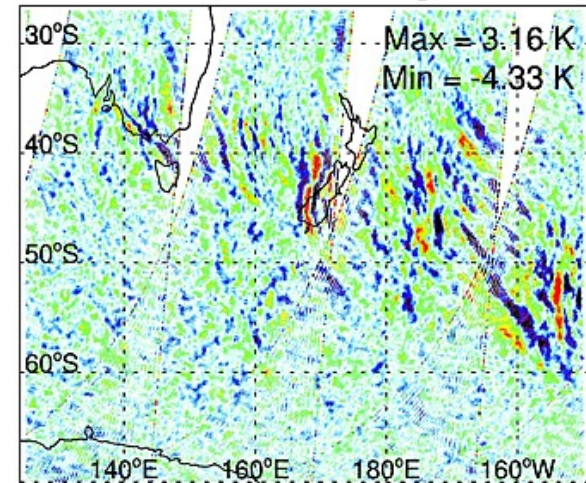
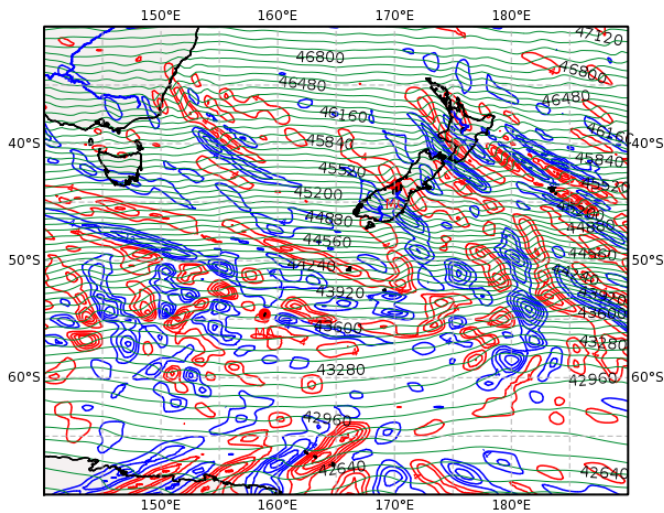
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 20 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 20 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



2014.06.20 Descending 2 hPa



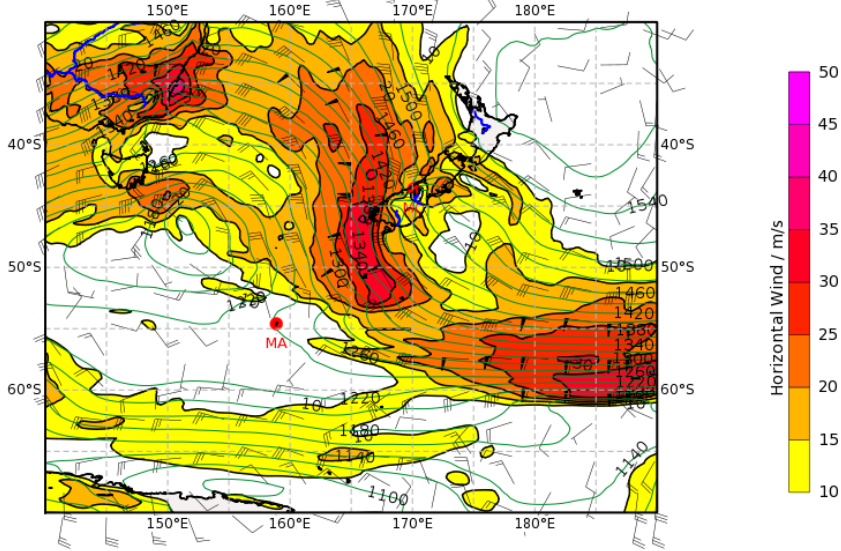
DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 20 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 20 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



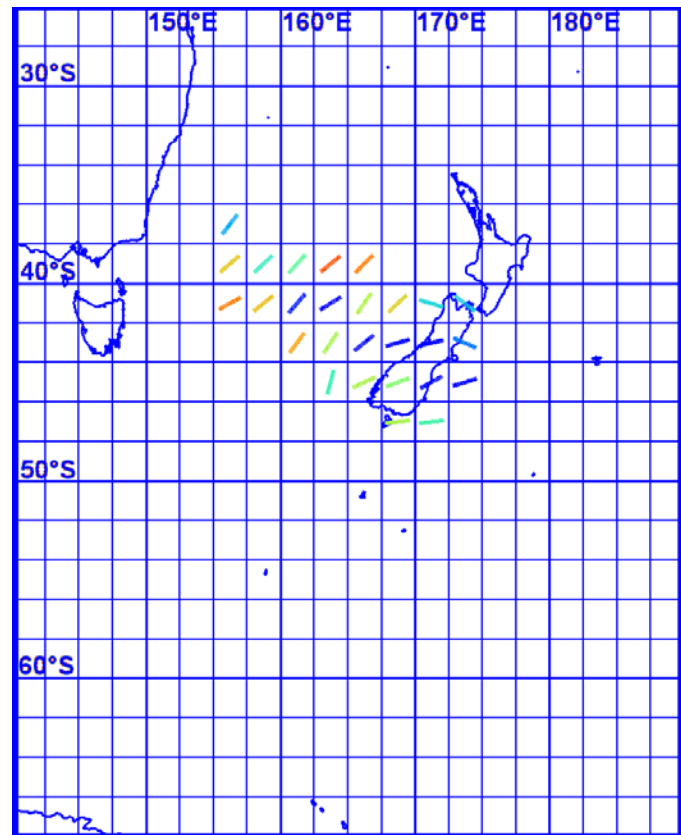
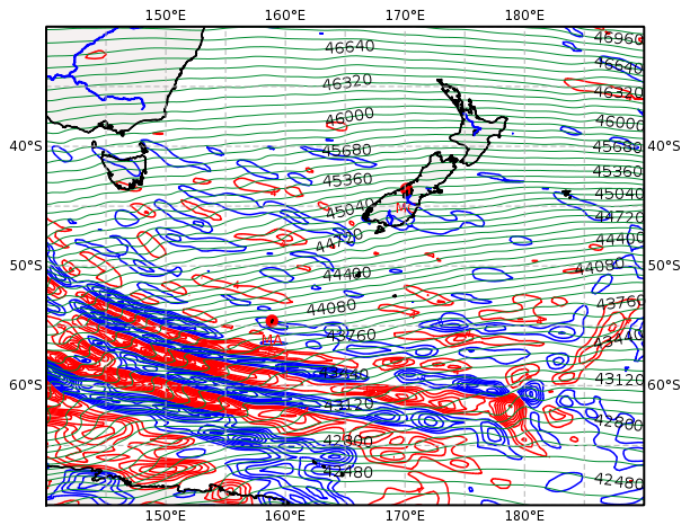


# RF09

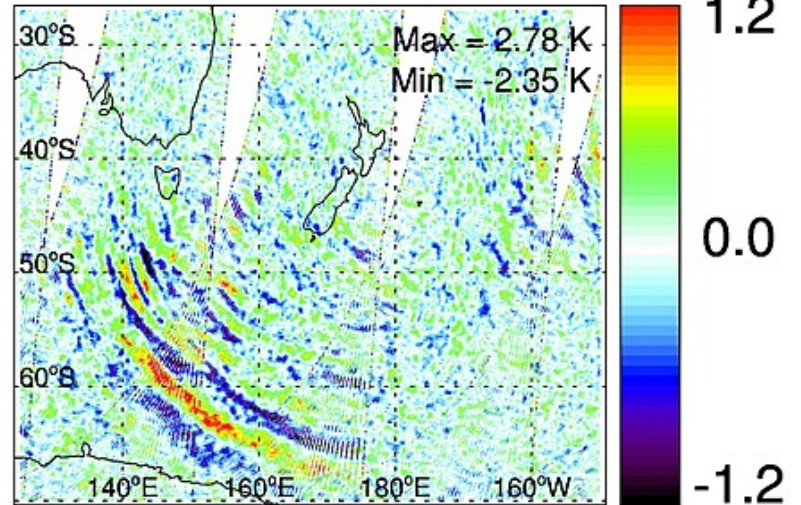
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Tue, 24 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 24 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Tue, 24 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 24 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)

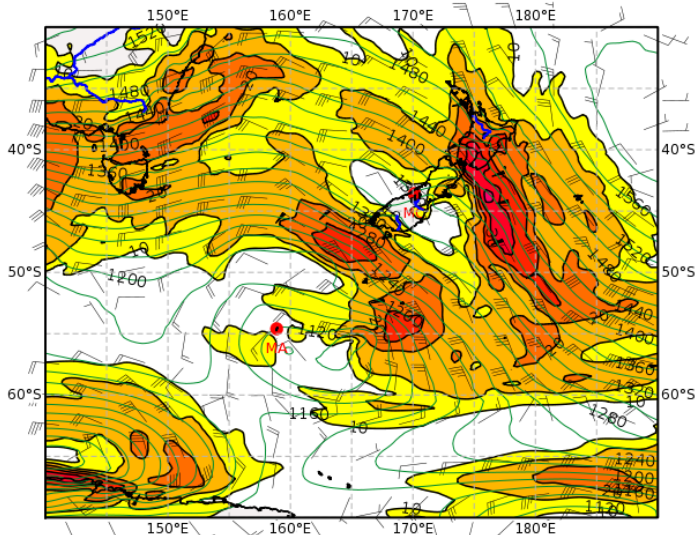


2014.06.24 Descending 2 hPa

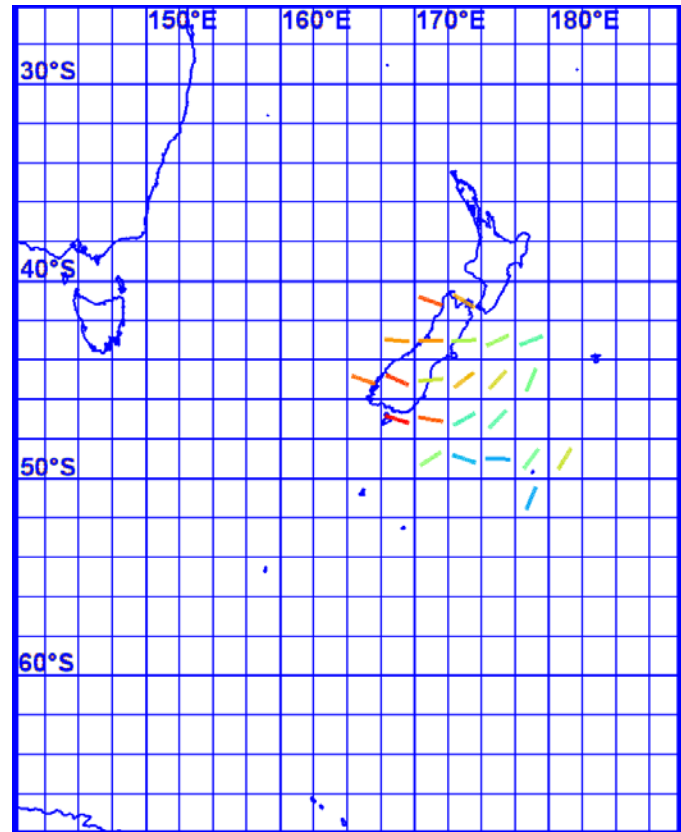
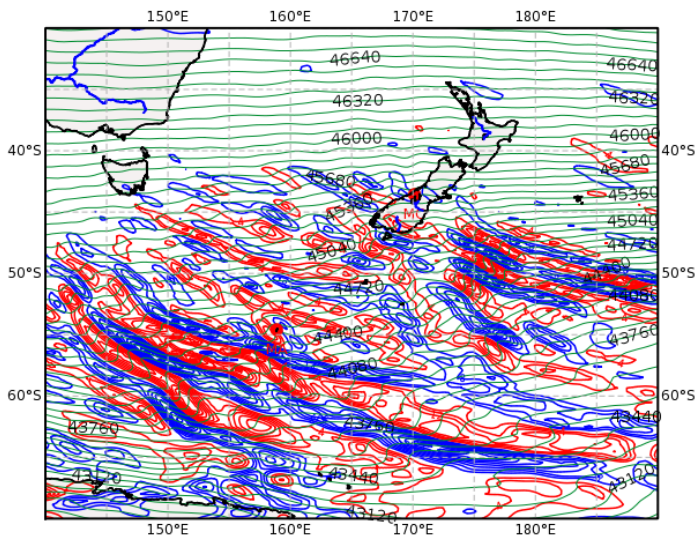


# RF10

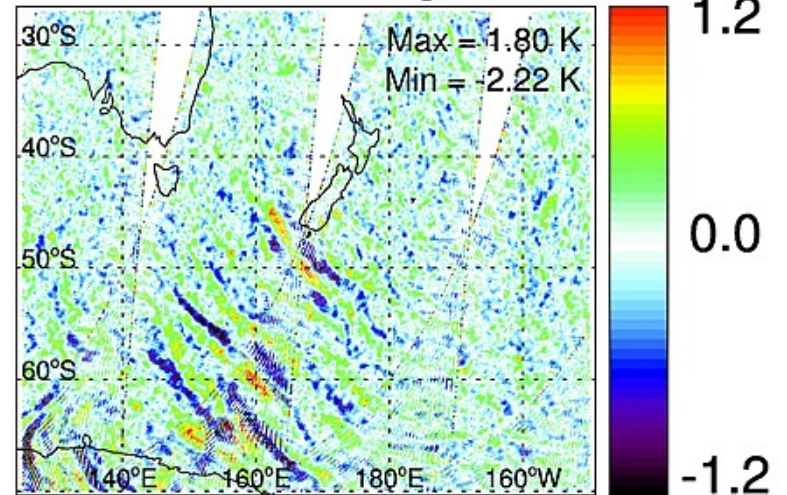
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Wed, 25 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Wed, 25 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Wed, 25 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Wed, 25 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



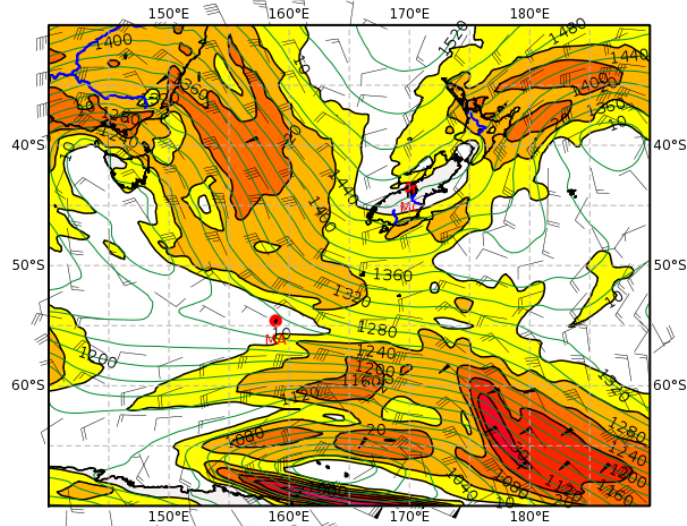
2014.06.25 Descending 2 hPa



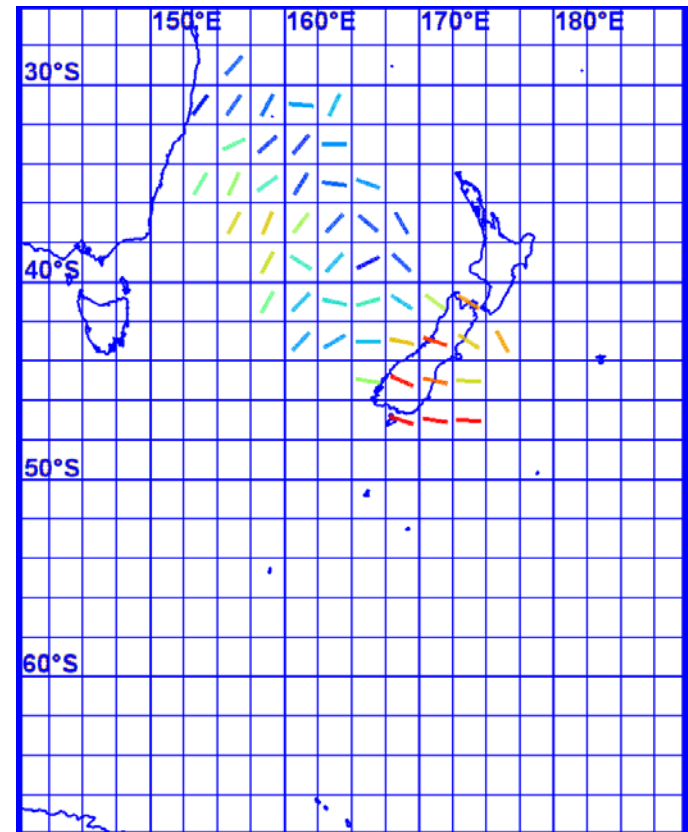
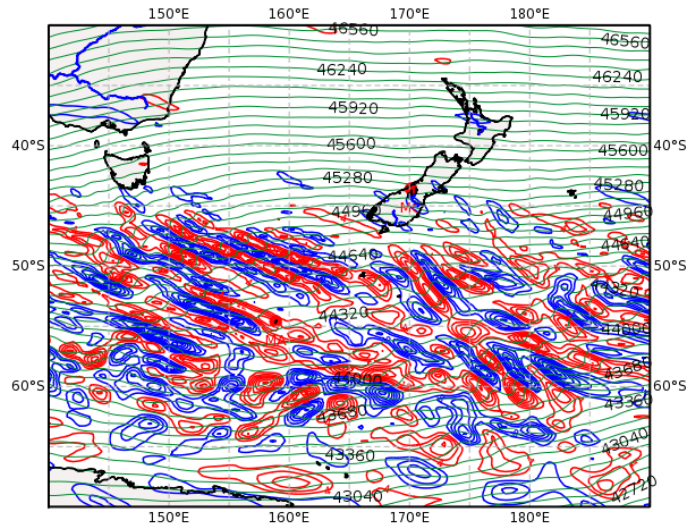


# RF11

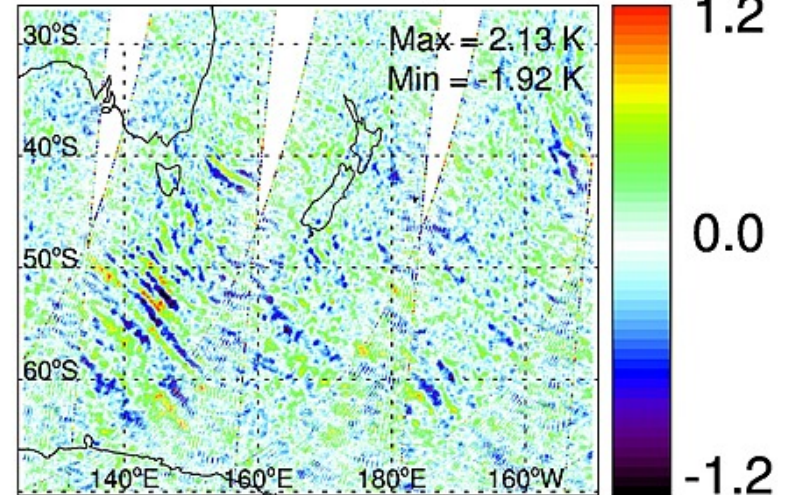
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Sat, 28 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sat, 28 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Sat, 28 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sat, 28 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)

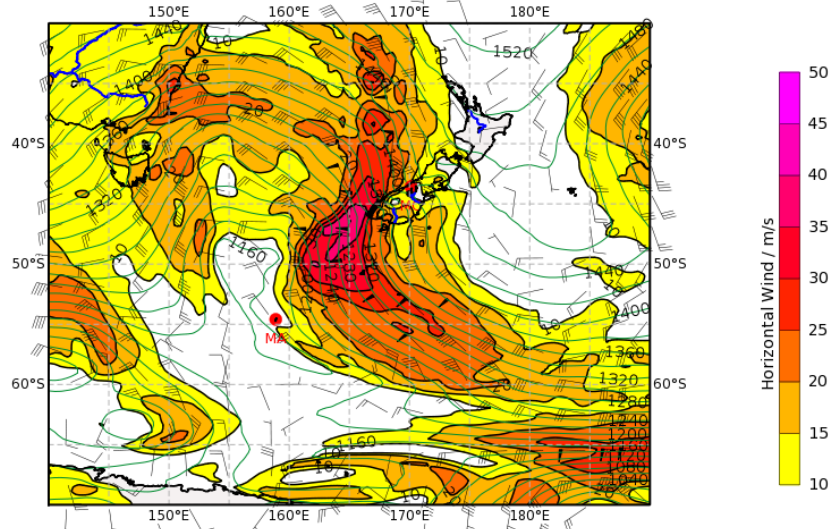


2014.06.28 Descending 2 hPa

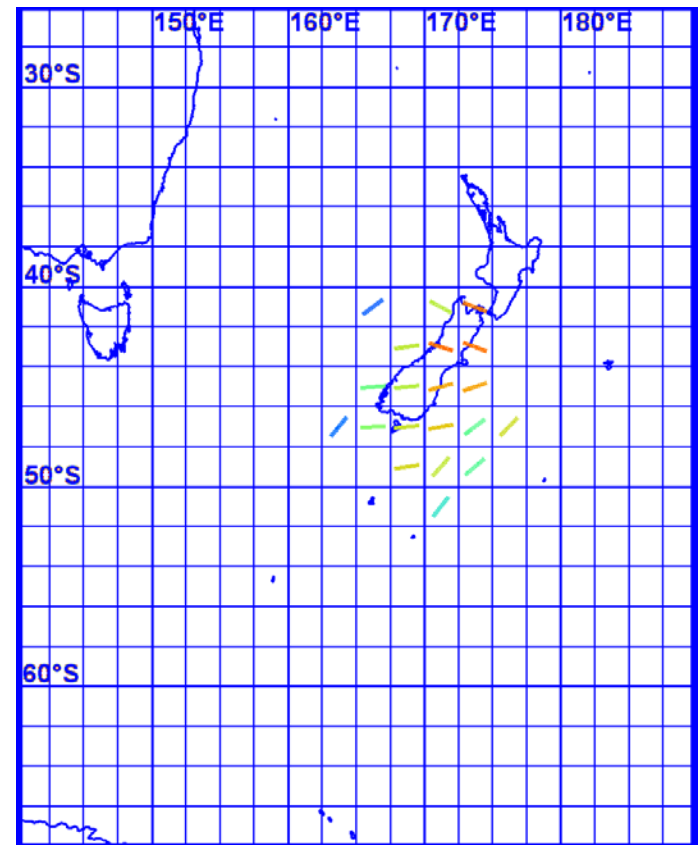
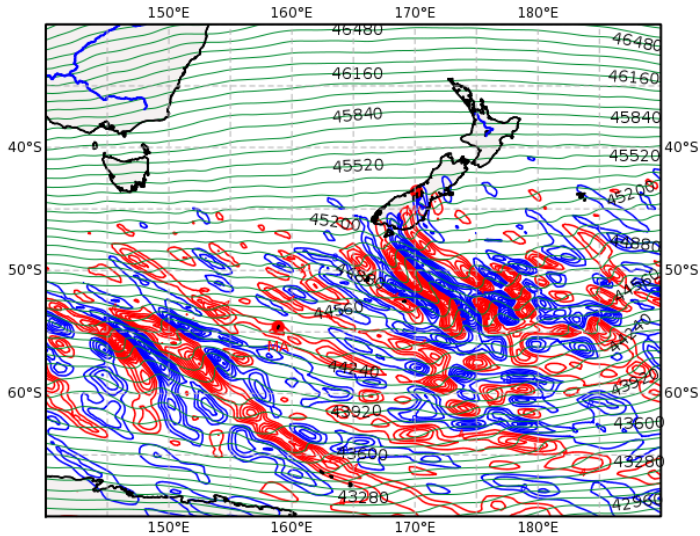


# RF12

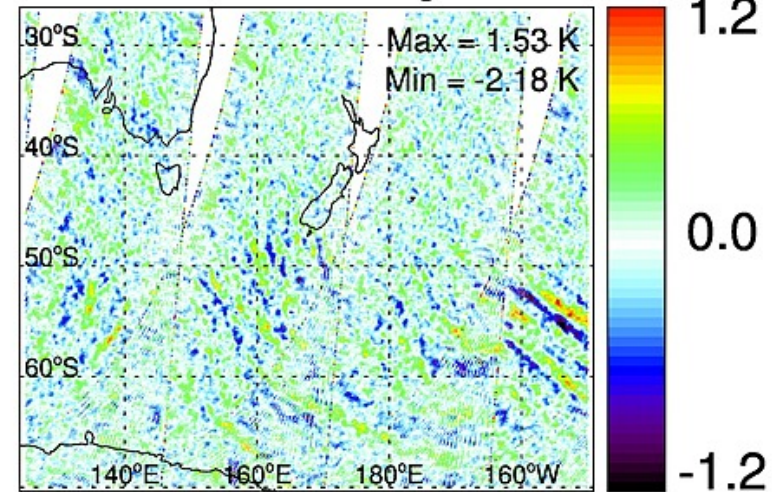
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
Valid: Sun, 29 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sun, 29 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
Valid: Sun, 29 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sun, 29 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



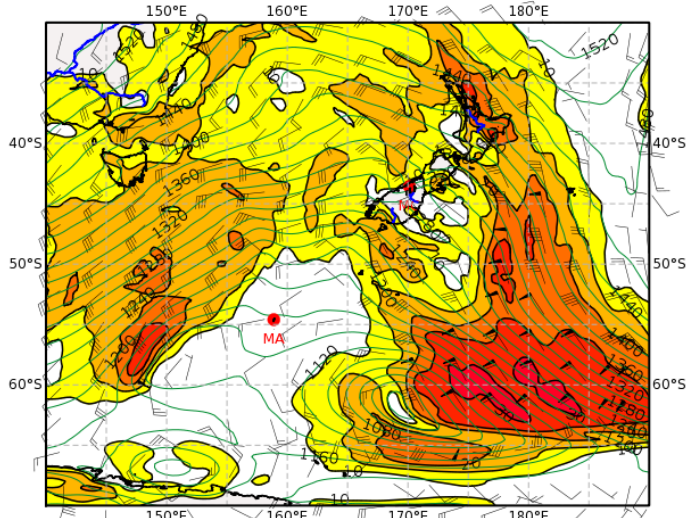
2014.06.29 Descending 2 hPa



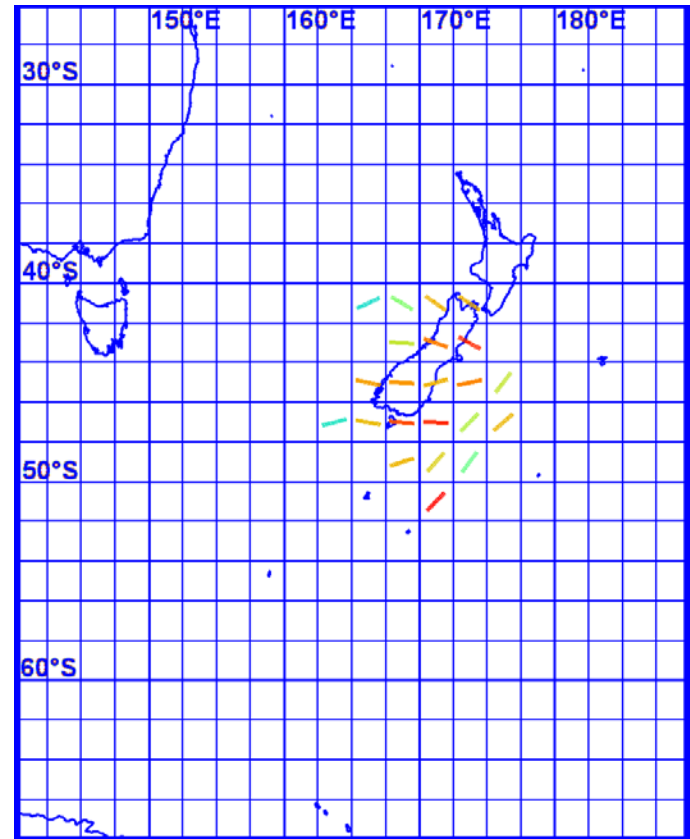
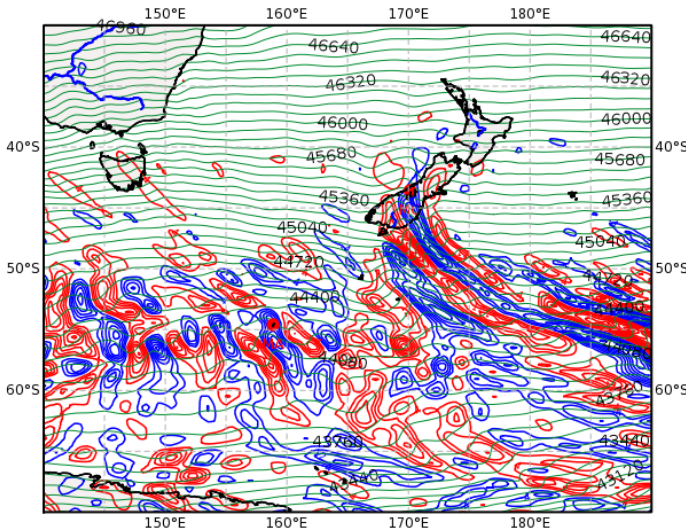


# RF13

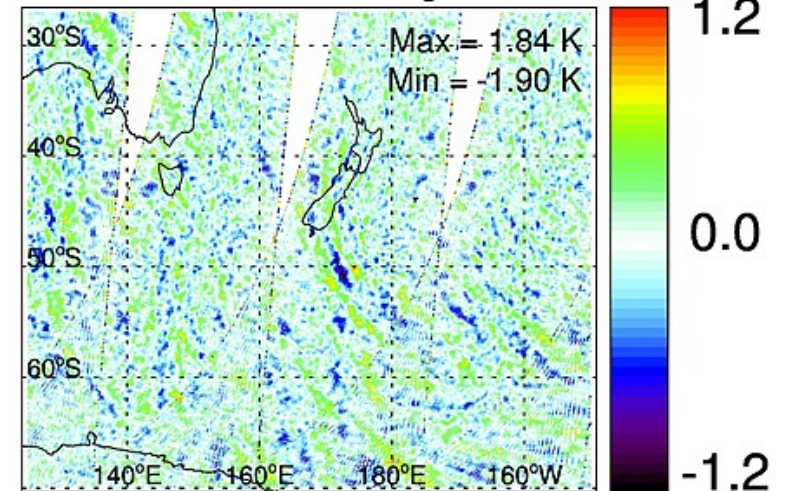
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Mon, 30 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 30 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Mon, 30 Jun 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 30 Jun 2014, 00 UTC)

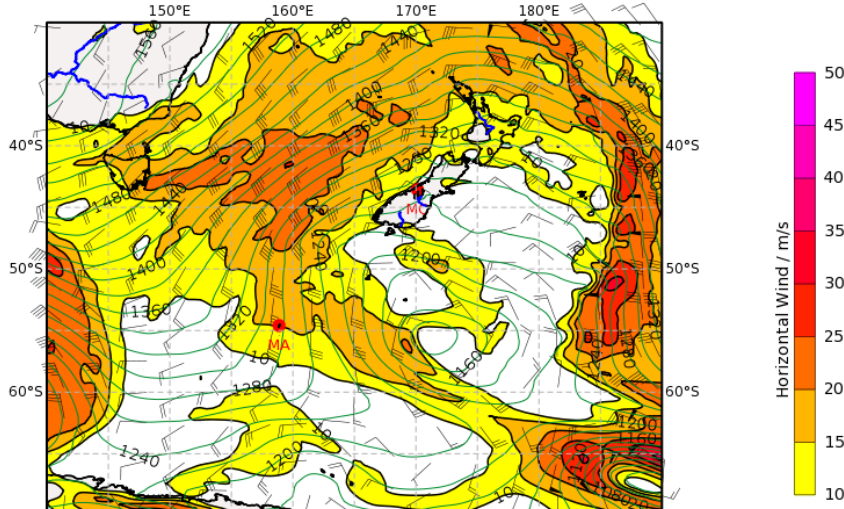


2014.06.30 Descending 2 hPa

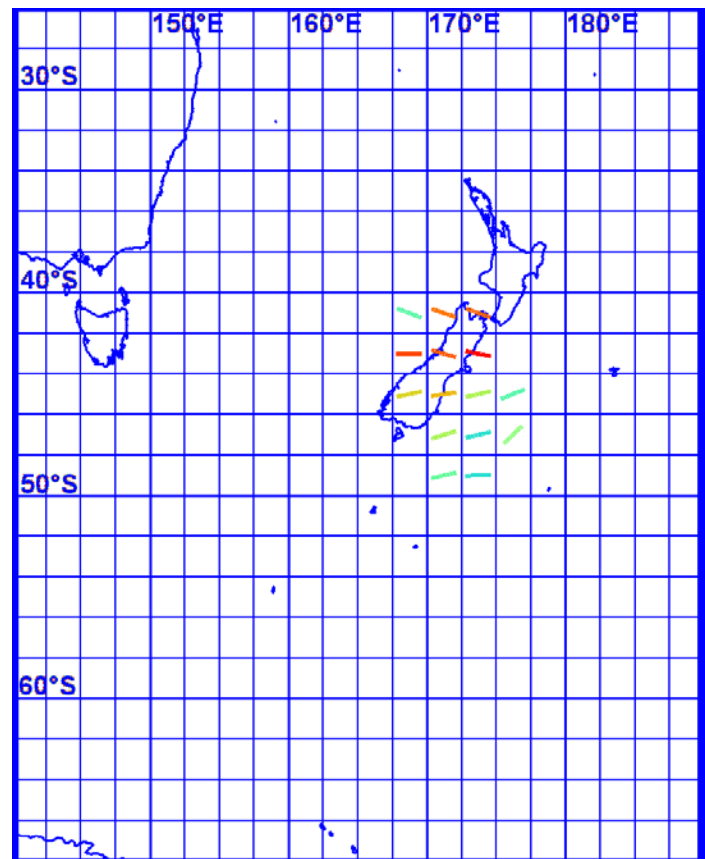
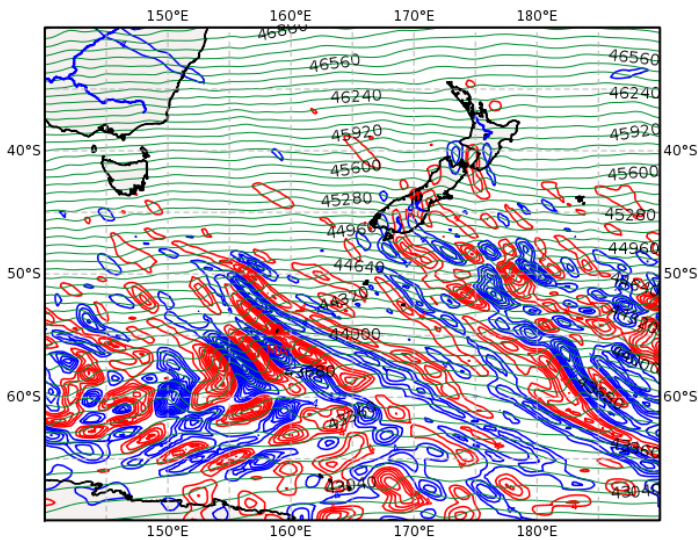


# RF14

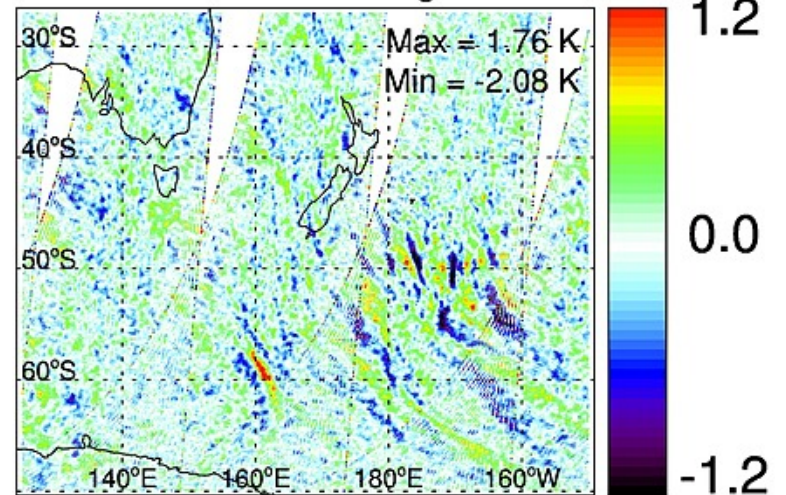
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Tue, 01 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 01 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Tue, 01 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 01 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



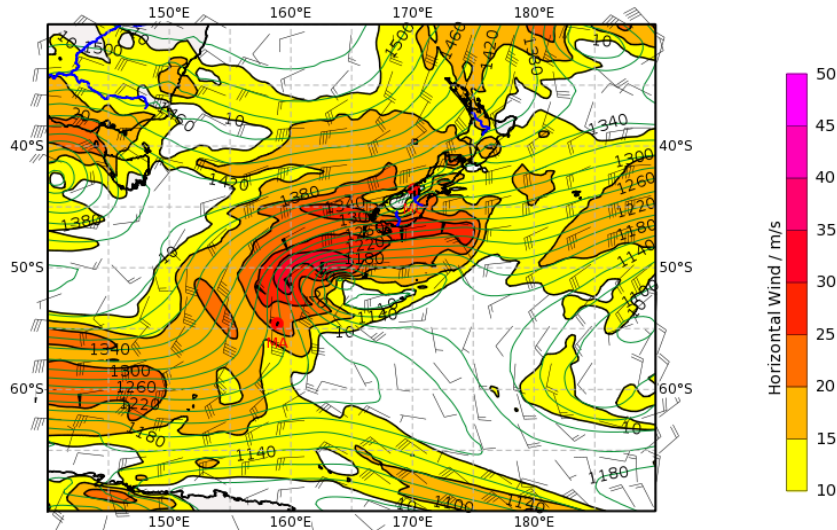
2014.07.01 Descending 2 hPa



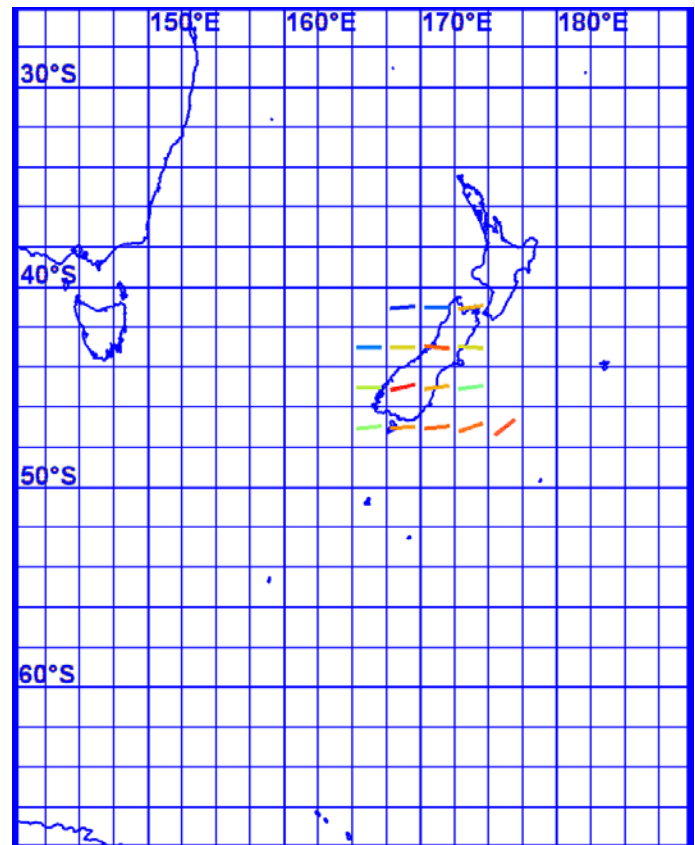
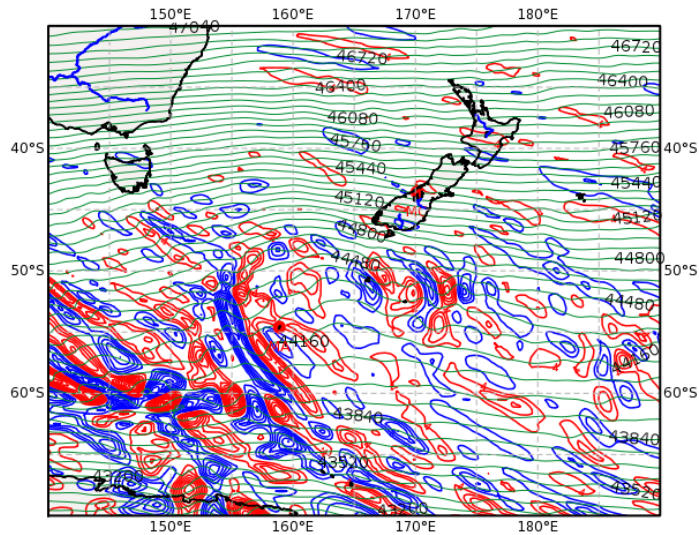


# RF16

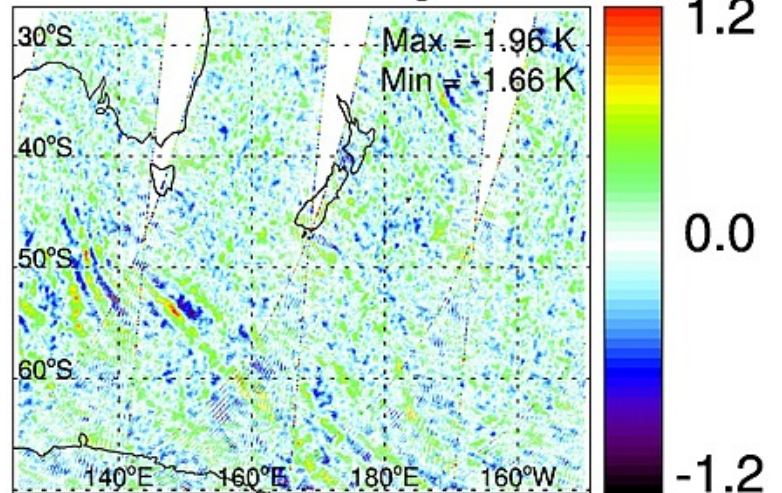
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 04 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 04 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 04 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 04 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



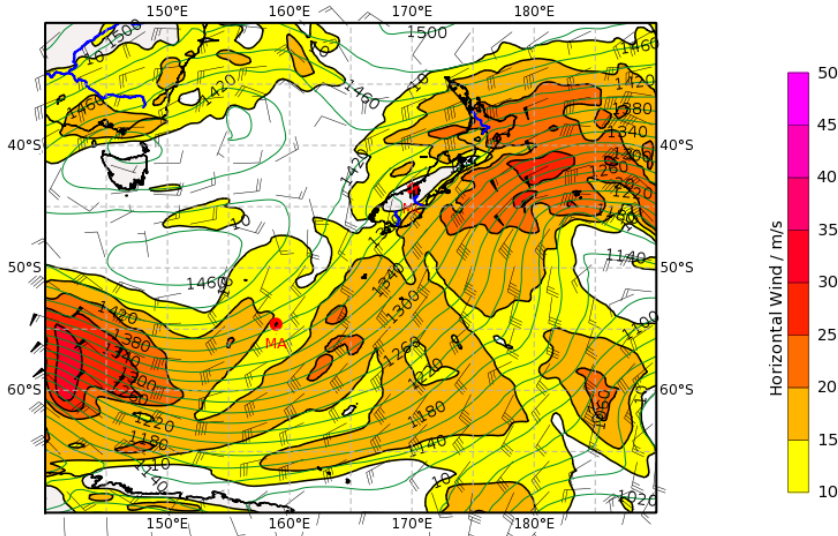
2014.07.04 Descending 2 hPa



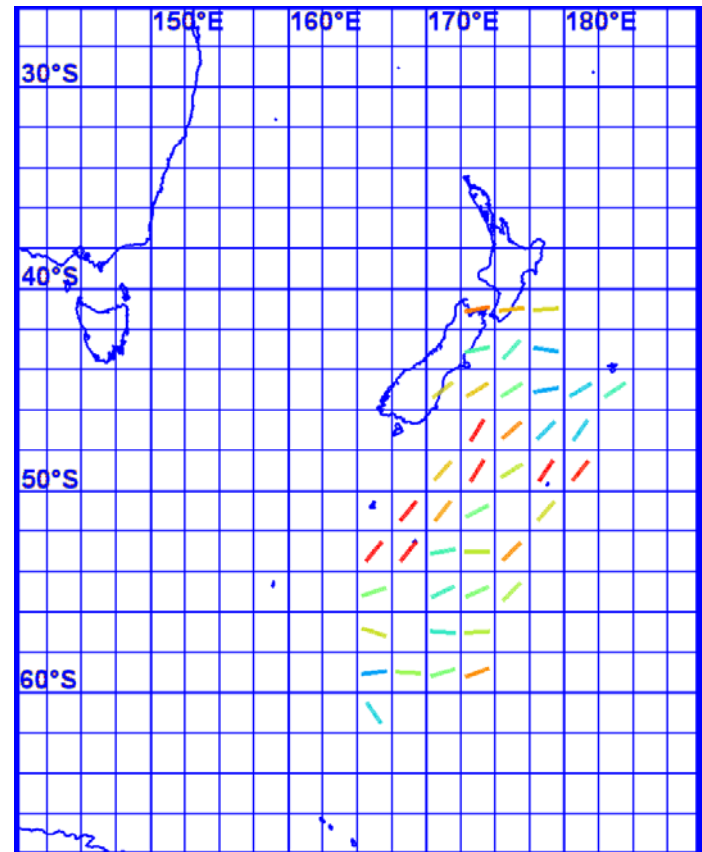
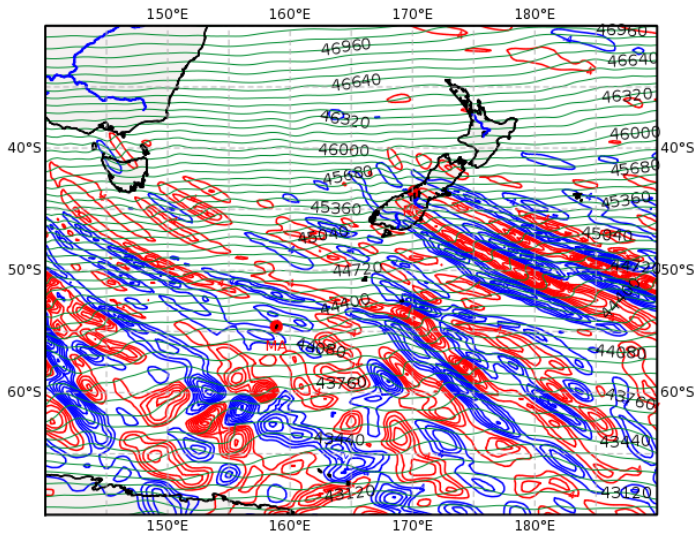


# RF17

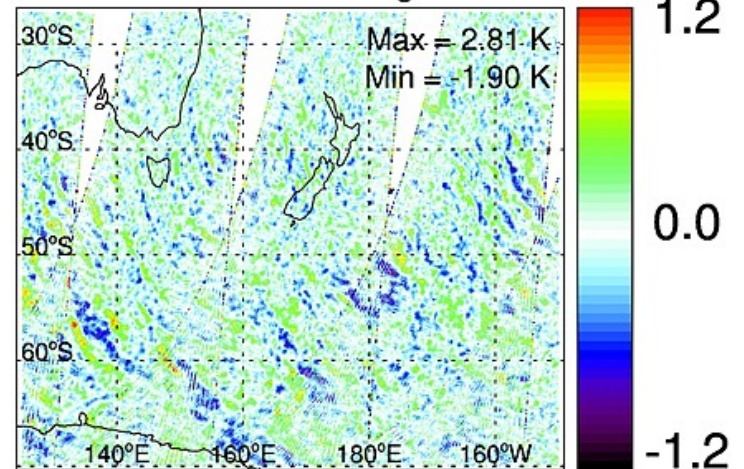
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Sat, 05 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sat, 05 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Sat, 05 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sat, 05 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)

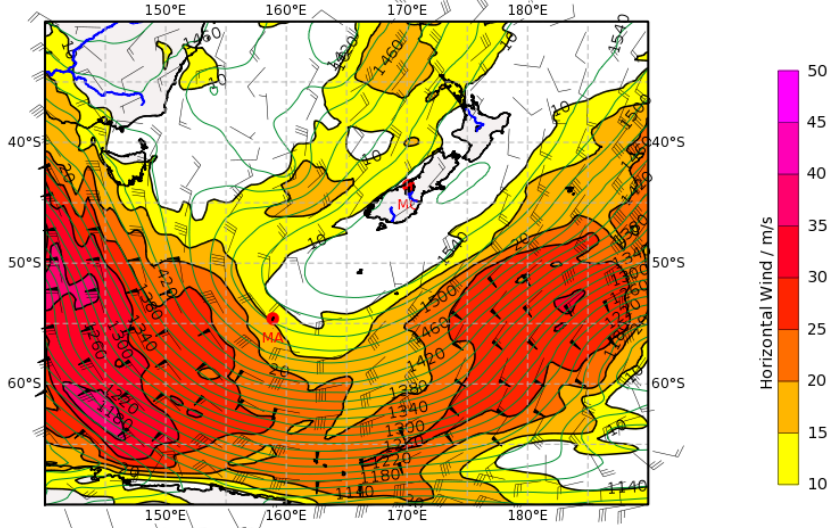


2014.07.05 Descending 2 hPa

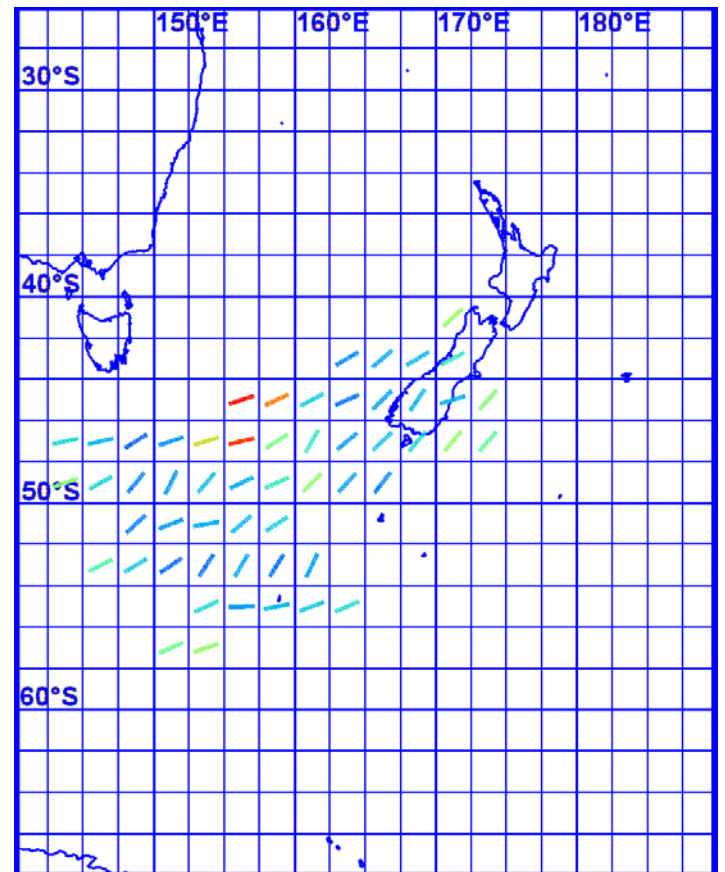
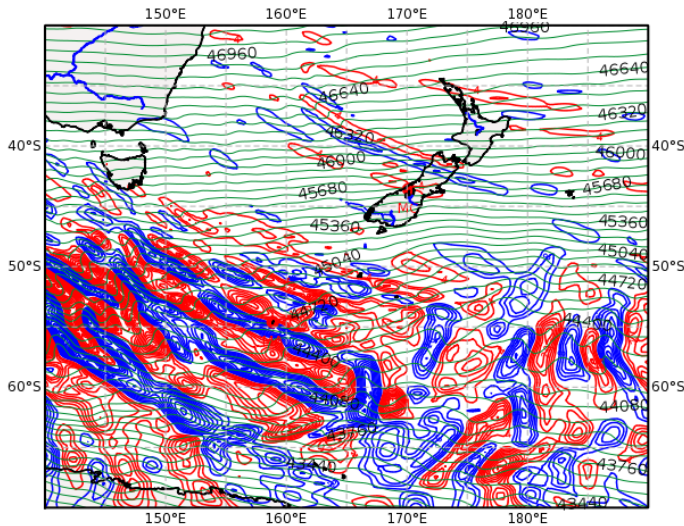


# RF18

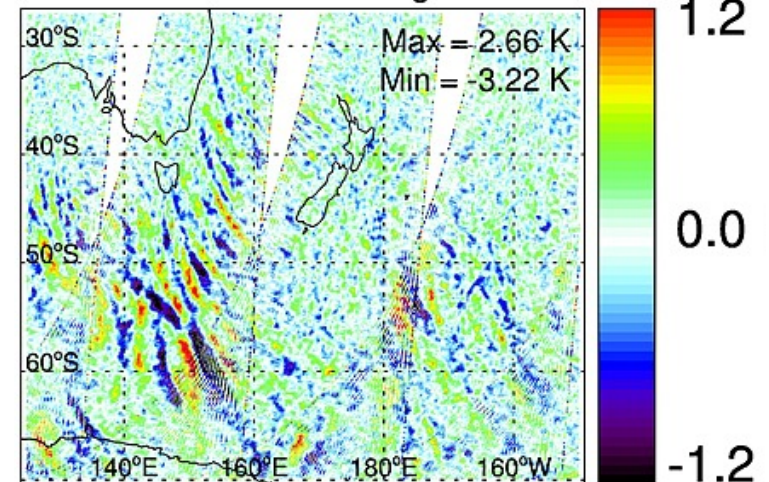
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
Valid: Mon, 07 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 07 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
Valid: Mon, 07 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 07 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



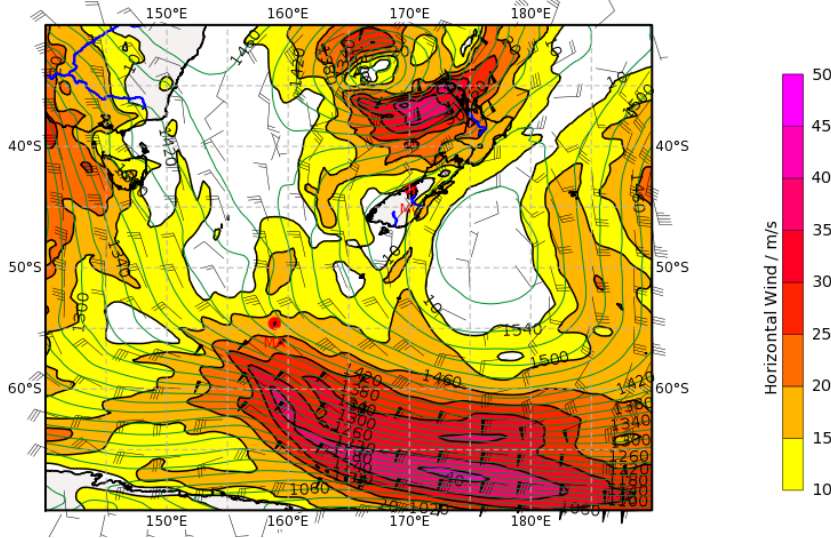
2014.07.07 Descending 2 hPa



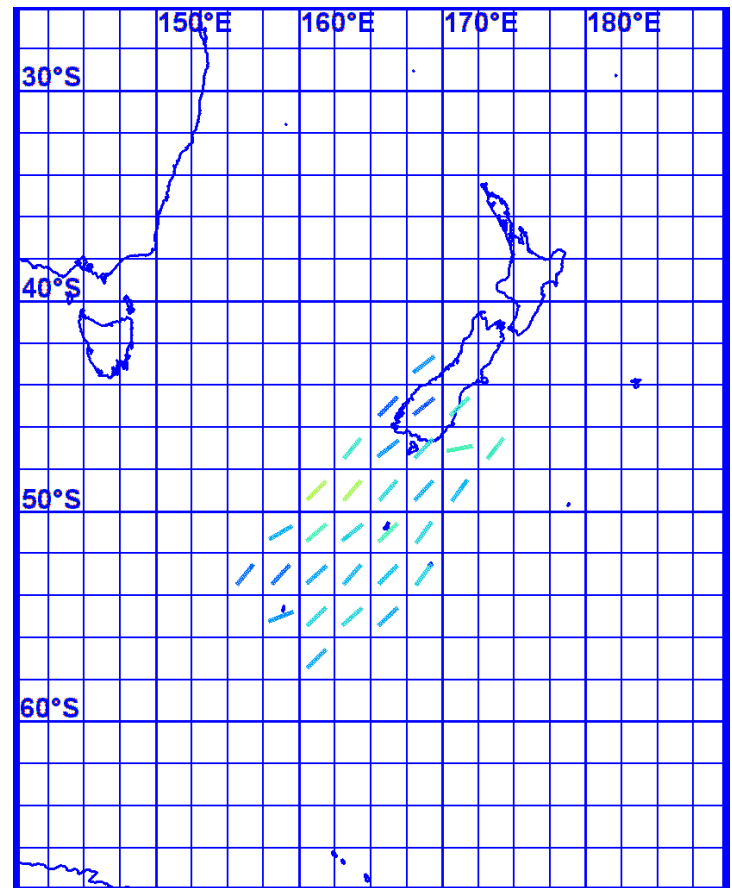
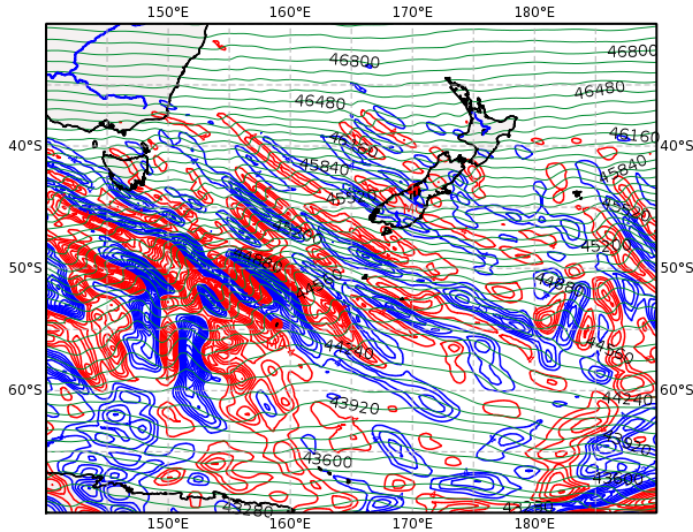


# RF19

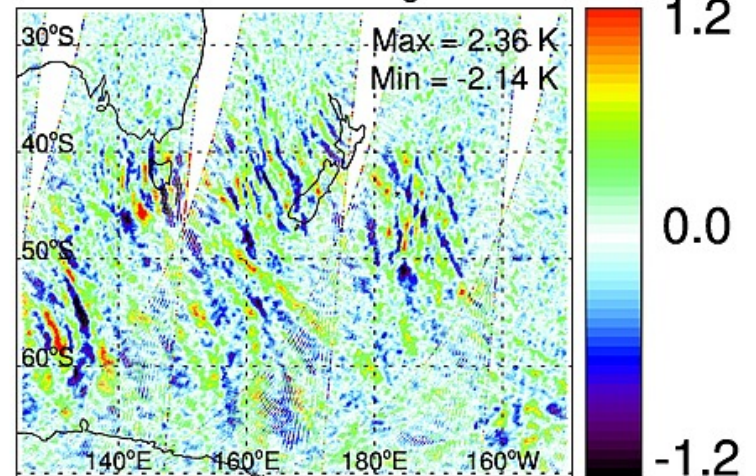
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Tue, 08 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 08 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Tue, 08 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 08 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)

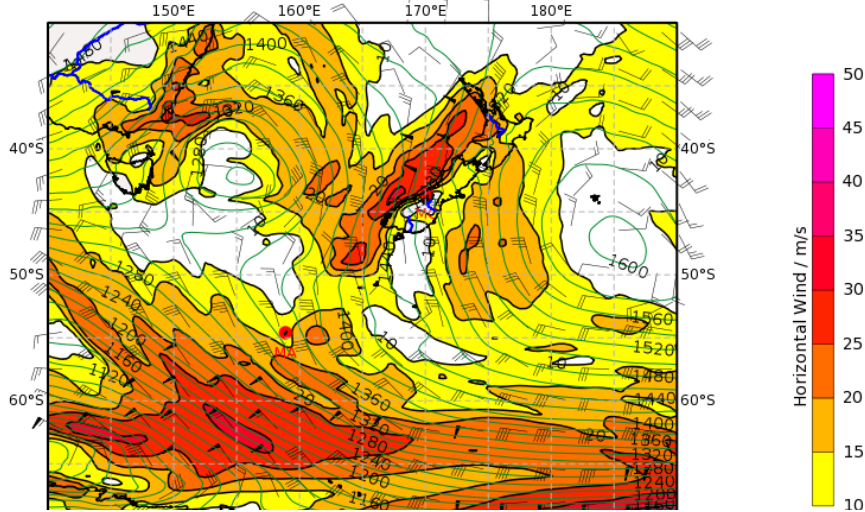


2014.07.08 Descending 2 hPa

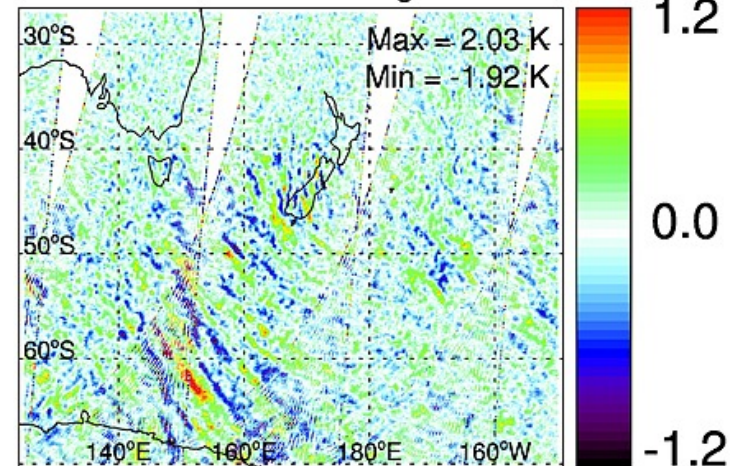
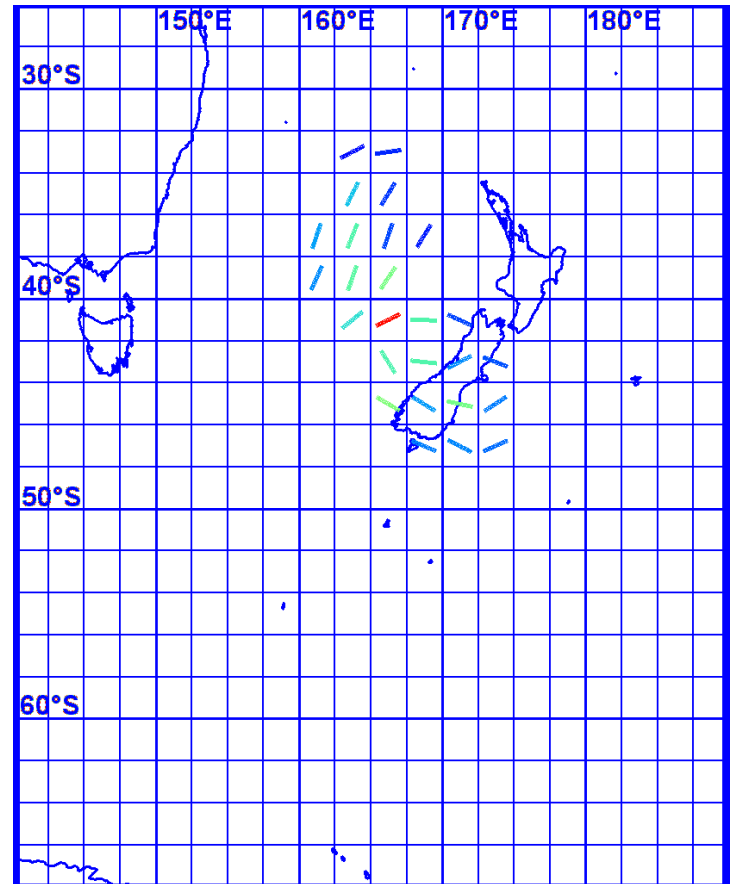
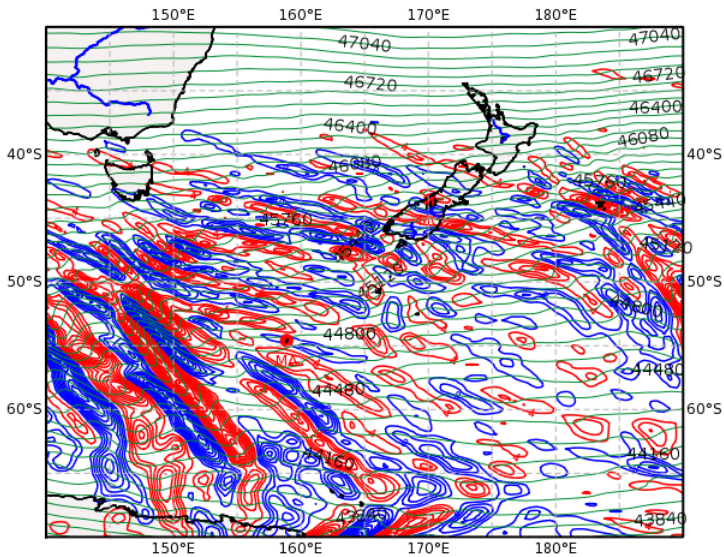


# RF20

Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
Valid: Thu, 10 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Thu, 10 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



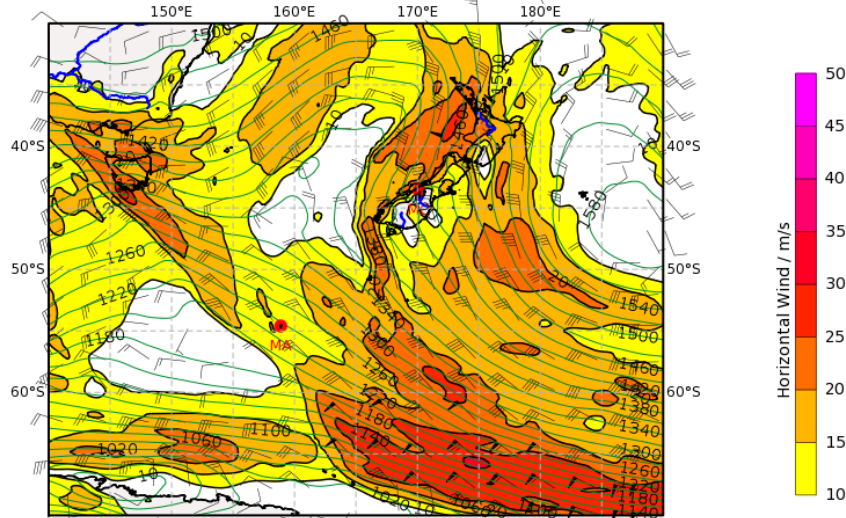
DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
Valid: Thu, 10 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Thu, 10 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



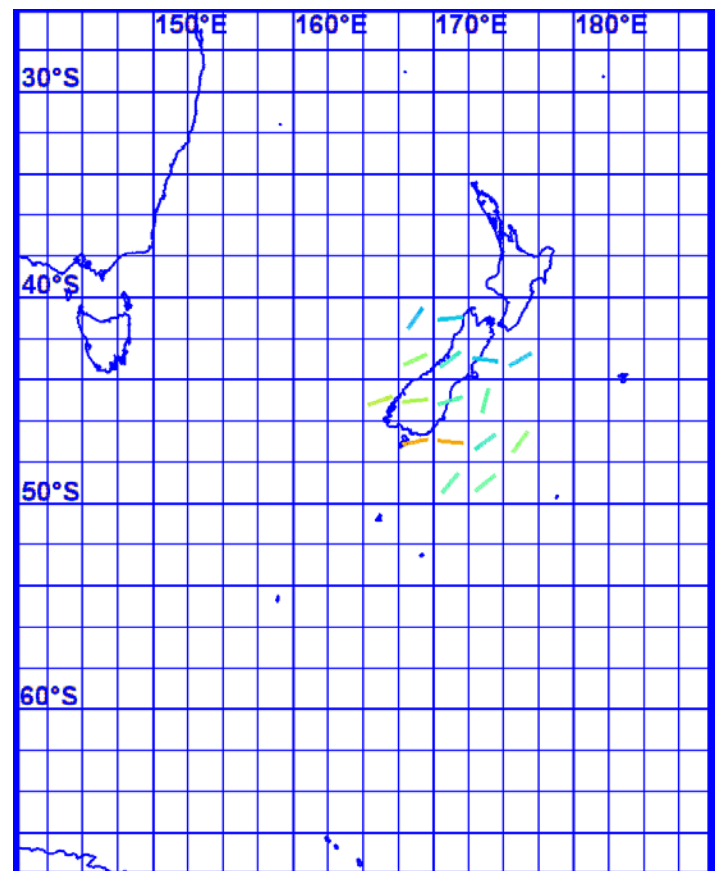
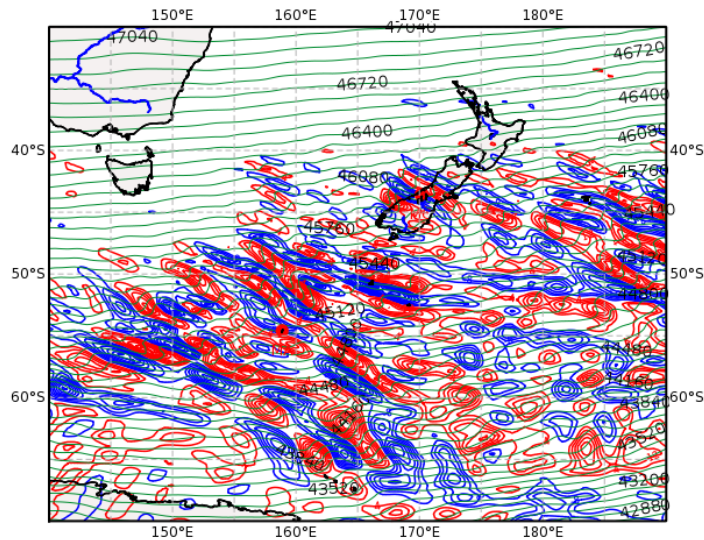


# RF21

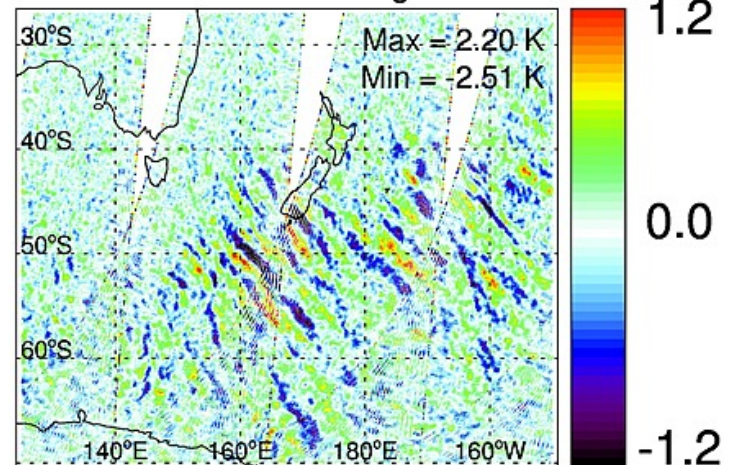
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 11 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 11 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 11 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 11 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)

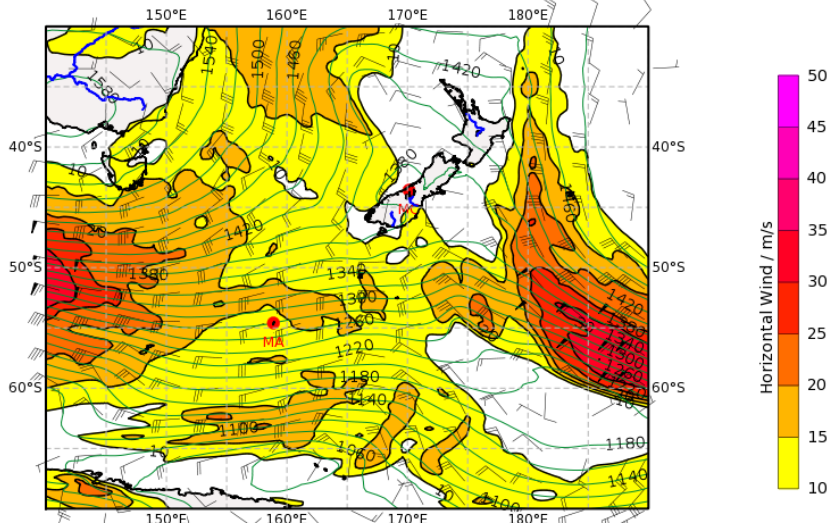


2014.07.11 Descending 2 hPa

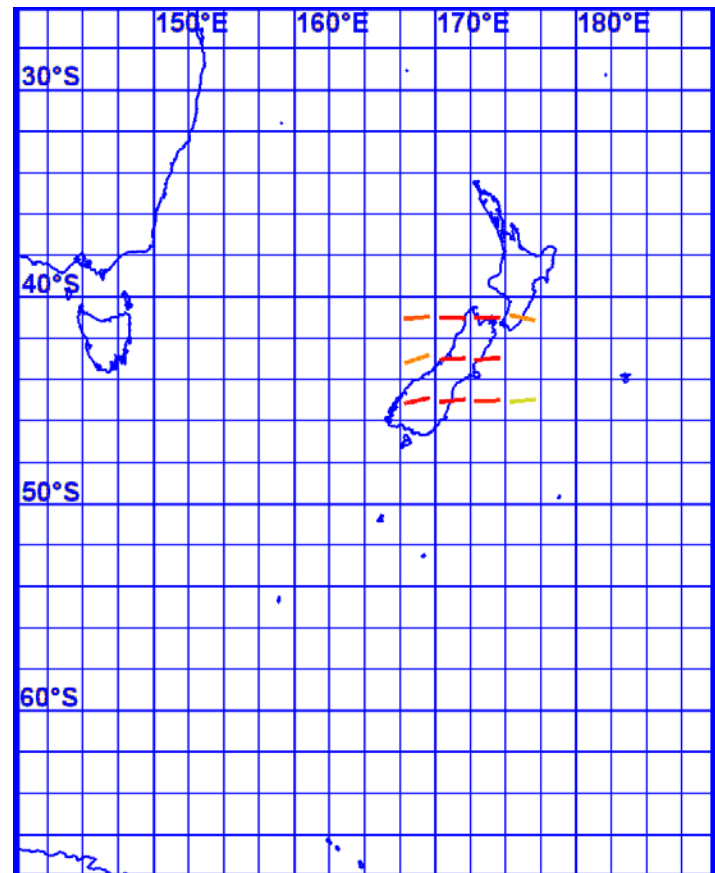
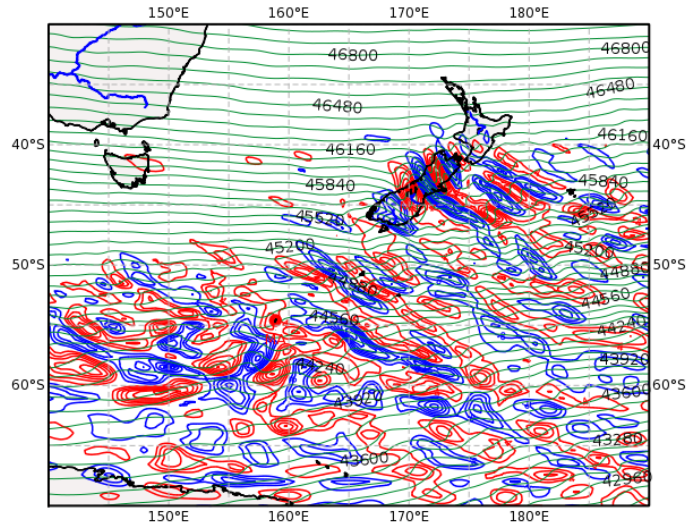


# RF22

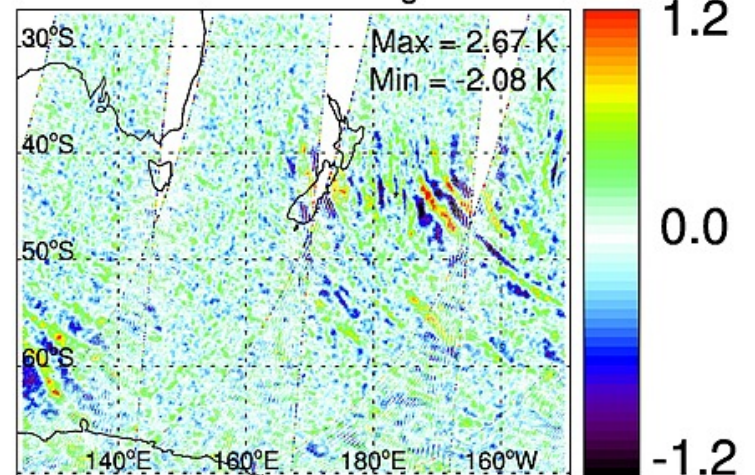
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Sun, 13 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sun, 13 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Sun, 13 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sun, 13 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



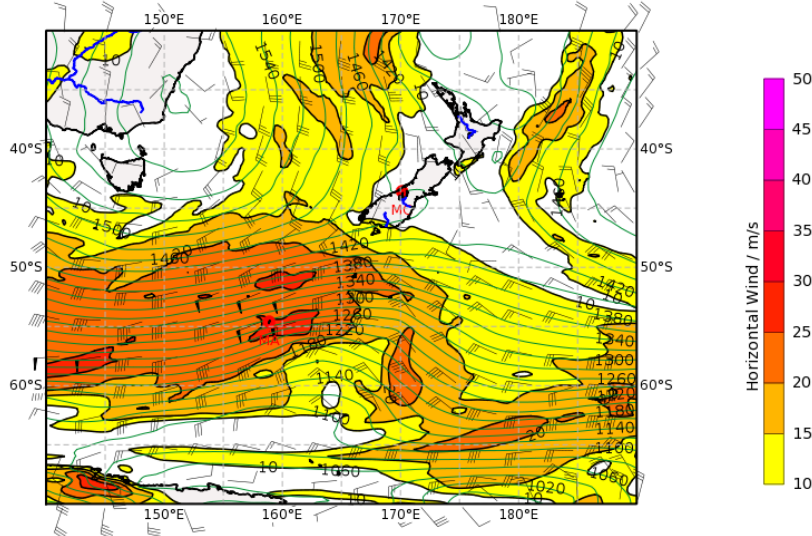
2014.07.13 Descending 2 hPa



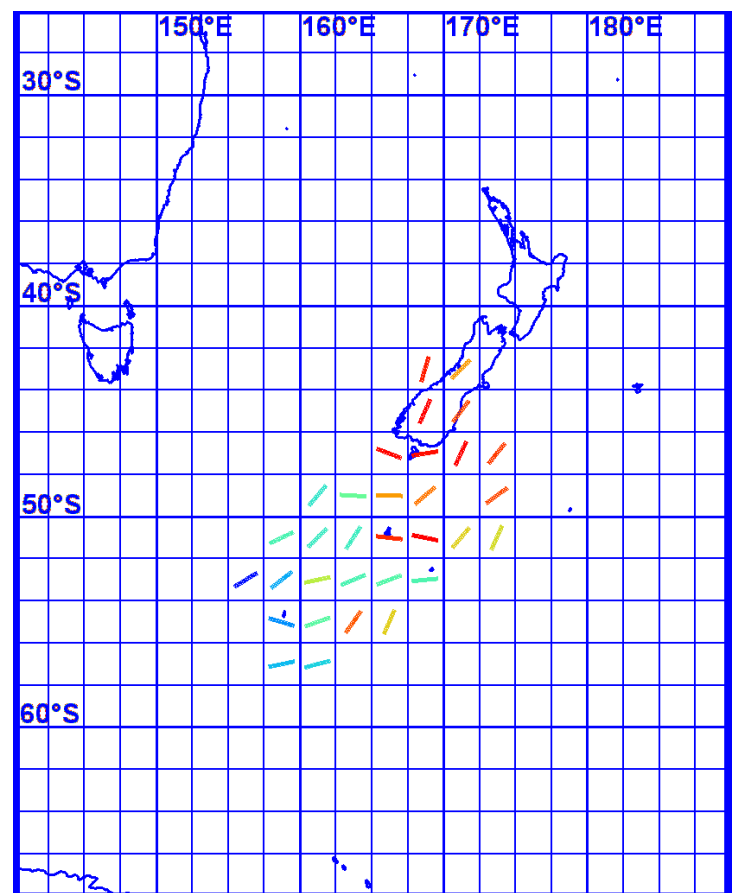
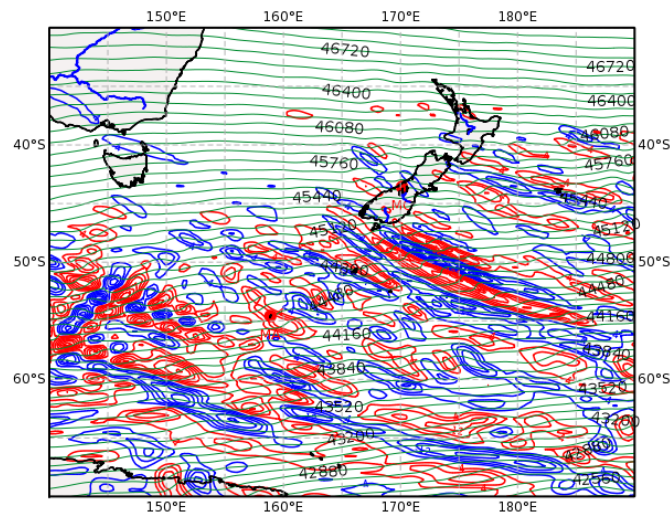


# RF23

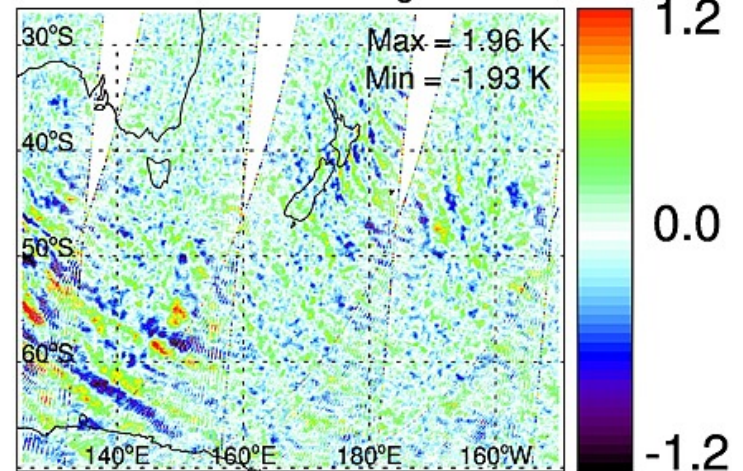
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
Valid: Mon, 14 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 14 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
Valid: Mon, 14 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Mon, 14 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)

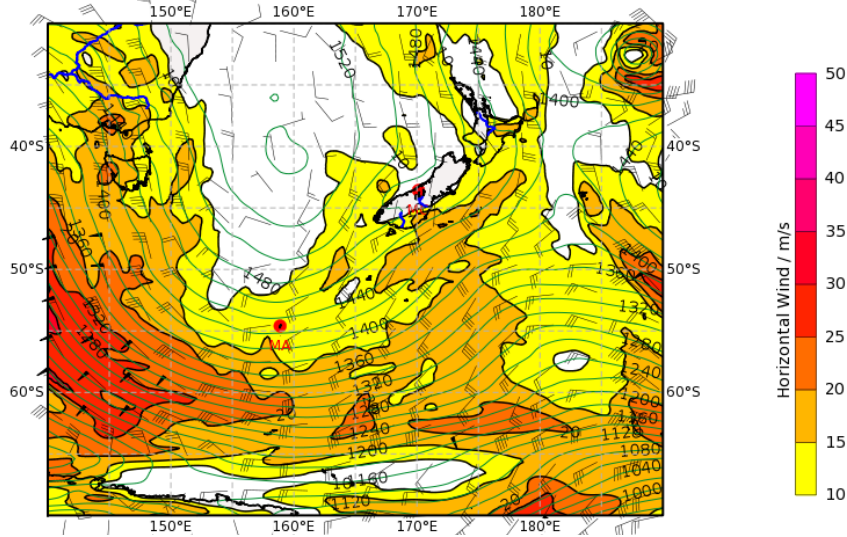


2014.07.14 Descending 2 hPa

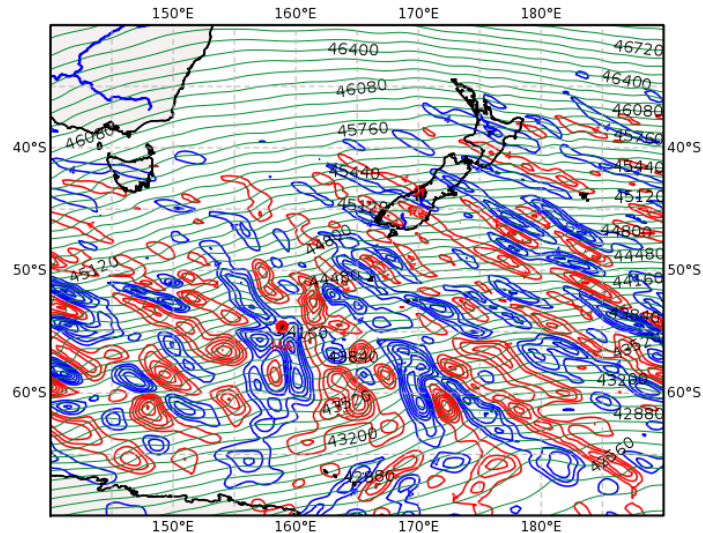


# RF24

Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
Valid: Tue, 15 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 15 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



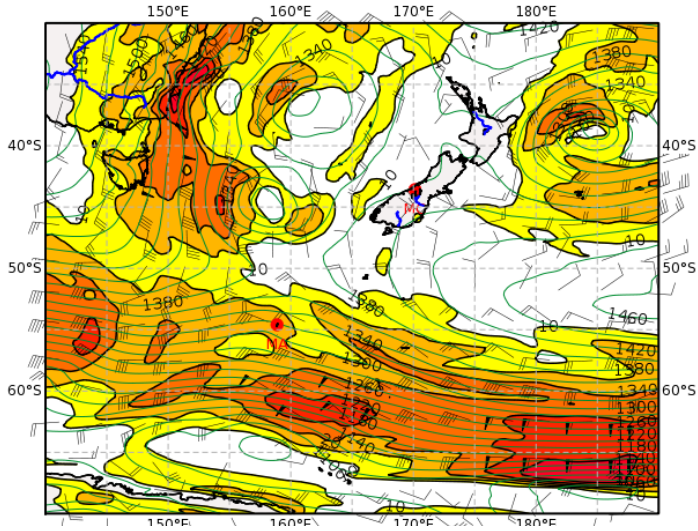
DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
Valid: Tue, 15 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Tue, 15 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



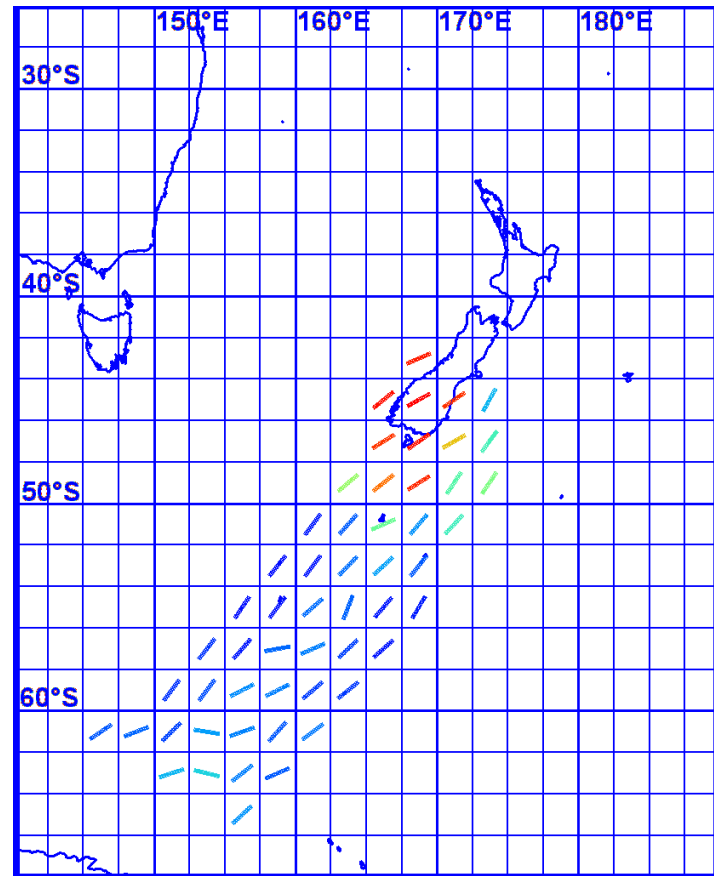
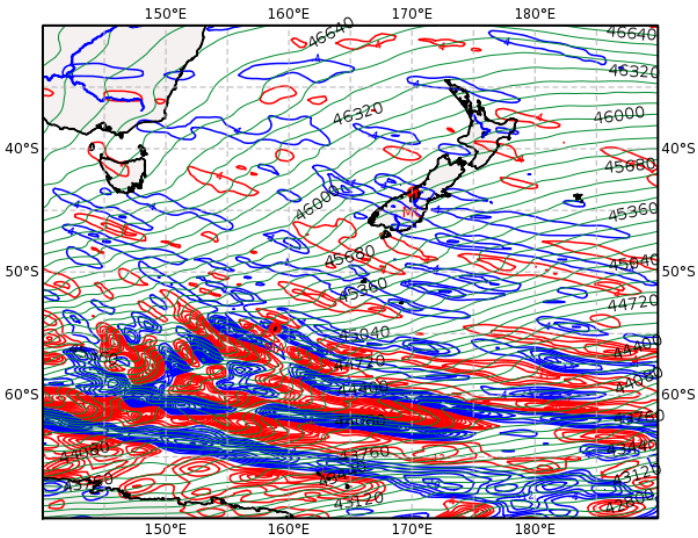


# RF25

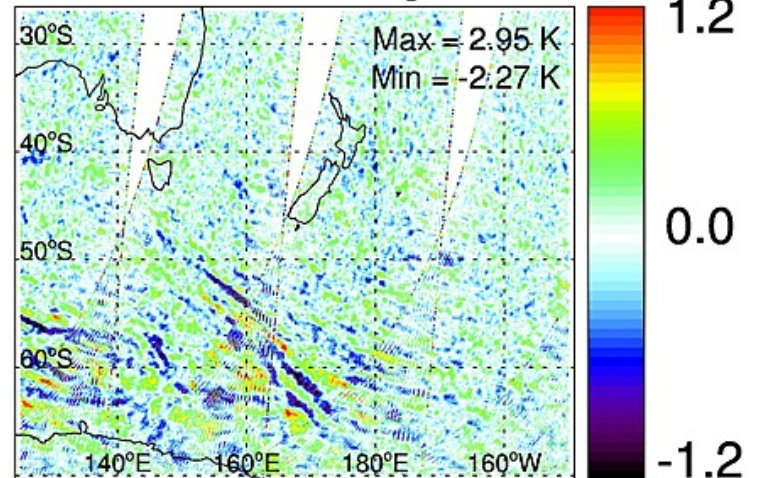
Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 18 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 18 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Fri, 18 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Fri, 18 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)

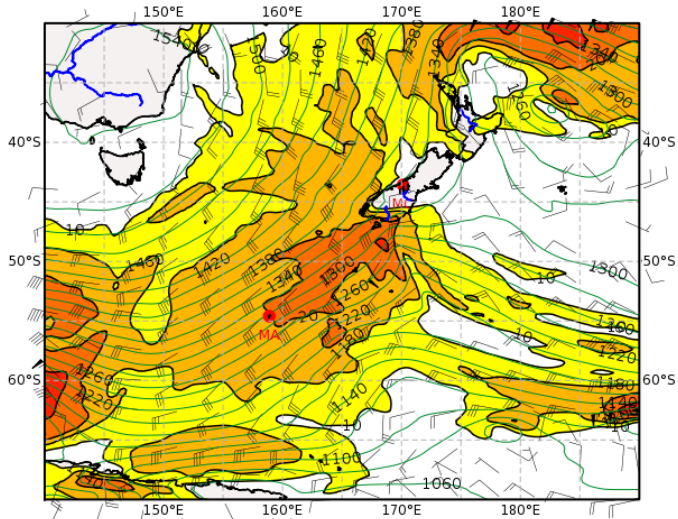


2014.07.18 Descending 2 hPa

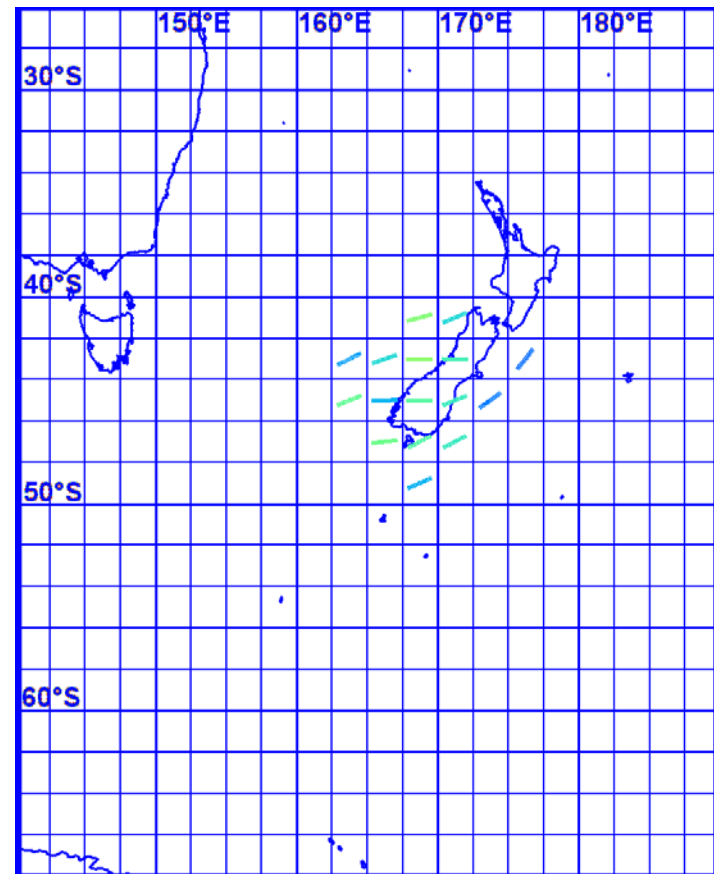
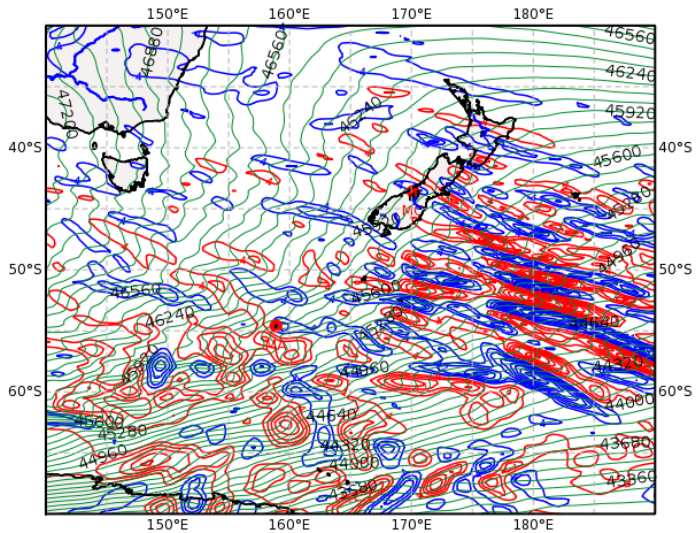


# RF26

Geopotential Height (m) & Horizontal Wind (m/s) at 850 hPa  
 Valid: Sun, 20 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sun, 20 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



DIV ( $10^{-5} s^{-1}$ , pos.: red, neg.: blue, Delta=4.) and Z (m) at 1 hPa  
 Valid: Sun, 20 Jul 2014, 06 UTC (step 006 h from Sun, 20 Jul 2014, 00 UTC)



2014.07.20 Descending 2 hPa

