

MATERHORN Fog-X 2015 Overview

Eric Pardyjak

MATERHORN Annual Investigator Meeting – V

October 7-8, 2014

University of Notre Dame

This research is supported by
Office of Naval Research
Award # N00014-11-1-0709



Motivation for Studying Fog in Complex Terrain

- Limit military operations
- Ground Transportation
- Air Travel
- Relationship to air quality

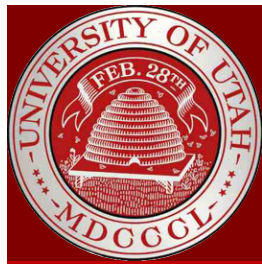
General difficulty in fog forecasting due to uncertainties and complexities, Gultepe et al. 2007
Review:

"Fog processes involve droplet microphysics, aerosol chemistry, radiation, turbulence, large/small-scale dynamics, and surface conditions (e.g., pertaining to the presence of ice, snow, liquid, plants, and various types of soil)"



MATERHORN Fog-X Goals

- Improved understanding of fog formation, evolution and dissipation mechanisms in complex terrain
 - Radiative cooling, surface moisture, aerosol size distribution, snow cover, turbulent intensity and turbulent flux divergences
- Produce a unique dataset to evaluate how improved/new turbulence parameterizations being achieved through MATERHORN will impact fog predictions and forecasting



MATERHORN Fog-X Participants

- University of Utah
- University of Notre Dame
- University of Virginia
- Environment Canada - Cloud Physics and Severe Weather Section
- Army Research Lab

Contributors

- Dugway Proving Ground
- NCAR



Fog-X Timeline

October 2014 through March 2015

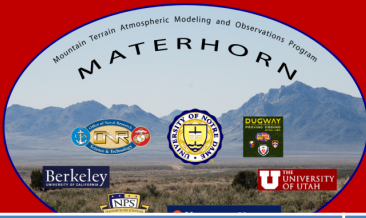
- October/November 2014 – First instrument deployments
- January 2015 – Final Instrument deployments (Environment Canada)
- January 2015 – 11 Intensive Observational Periods (IOPs)
- April 2015 – final teardown of Heber site main tower
- June 2015 – final teardown of Salt Lake site main tower

- IOPs were selected based on the Fog climatology study conducted by the Pu group at the University of Utah



Fog-X Operations

- University of Utah (Jeglum and Pu) provided daily forecast briefings at the University of Utah
- During most of the IOPs operation duties UND/UofU/ARL
- Duration will be no more than 24 hours depending on the fog type (persistent versus short live diurnal fogs)



Fog-X IOP Summary

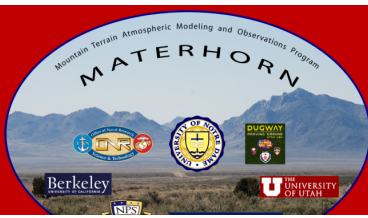
IOP	Dates/Time of IOP (MST)	RS	TB	Comment	Last Precip	Snow Cover
0	7 Jan 1500-8 Jan 1200	Heber	None	Ice fog/frost in Heber; fog in SLC+PCAP		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
1	8 Jan 1500-9 Jan 1200	Heber/SLC	Heber	Fog both sites		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
2	8 Jan 1400-10 Jan 1200	Heber/SLC	Heber	Fog both sites; weak & short in Heber		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
3	14 Jan 0500-14 Jan 1100	Heber	Heber		1/11-1/13	SLC-Yes/Heb-Yes
4	15 Jan 1500-16 Jan 1100	Heber/SLC	Heber	Thick ice fog in Heber		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
5	17 Jan 2015- Jan 18 0100	Heber	Heber	No Fog		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
6	20 Jan 0100–20 Jan 0900	Heber	Heber	No Fog	1/9 (trace)	SLC-No/Heb-Yes
7	22 Jan 1500- 23 Jan 0100	Heber/SLC	Heber	No Fog/Clear Sky		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
8	27 Jan 0300- 27 Jan 0900	Heber	Heber	No Fog		SLC-No/Heb-Yes
9	29 Jan 043 - 29 Jan 0900	Heber	Heber	Fog SLV only	1/28 (trace)	SLC-No/Heb- patchy
10	1 Feb 0400 - 01 Feb 1030	Heber	Heber	No		SLC-No/Heb- patchy



Fog-X IOPs

Missed IOP – January 30

- Fog forecast not high
- Power outage



Experiment Details

1. Turbulence Tower Based

Measurements (Both sites, UU, UND, DPG)

- Turbulence towers + FW mast
- Detailed Radiation Balance
- Flux divergences (sensible, latent, radiative)
- Surface Energy Balance

2. Meteorological Stations

- 14 LEM stations (UU)
- 6 – 2D sonic weather stations (UVA)
- Gultepe station (EC)
- Existing mesonet

3. Ground-Based Remote Sensing

- Wind LIDAR (UU)
- SODAR (UU & ARL)
- Ceilometers (Heber & SLV)

4. Balloon Measurements (IOPs)

- Radiosonde launches
- Tethered Balloon – Heber Valley only

5. Fog Sensing Equipment (EC)

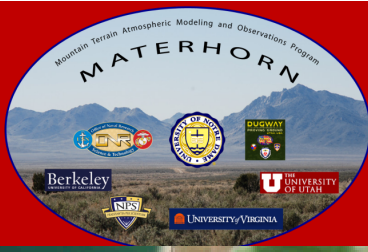
- Present weather station (Visibility, fog, rain)
- LPM spectra (droplet size)
- FMD fog droplet spectra sensor (<50 micron, 15 channels)

6. Particulate

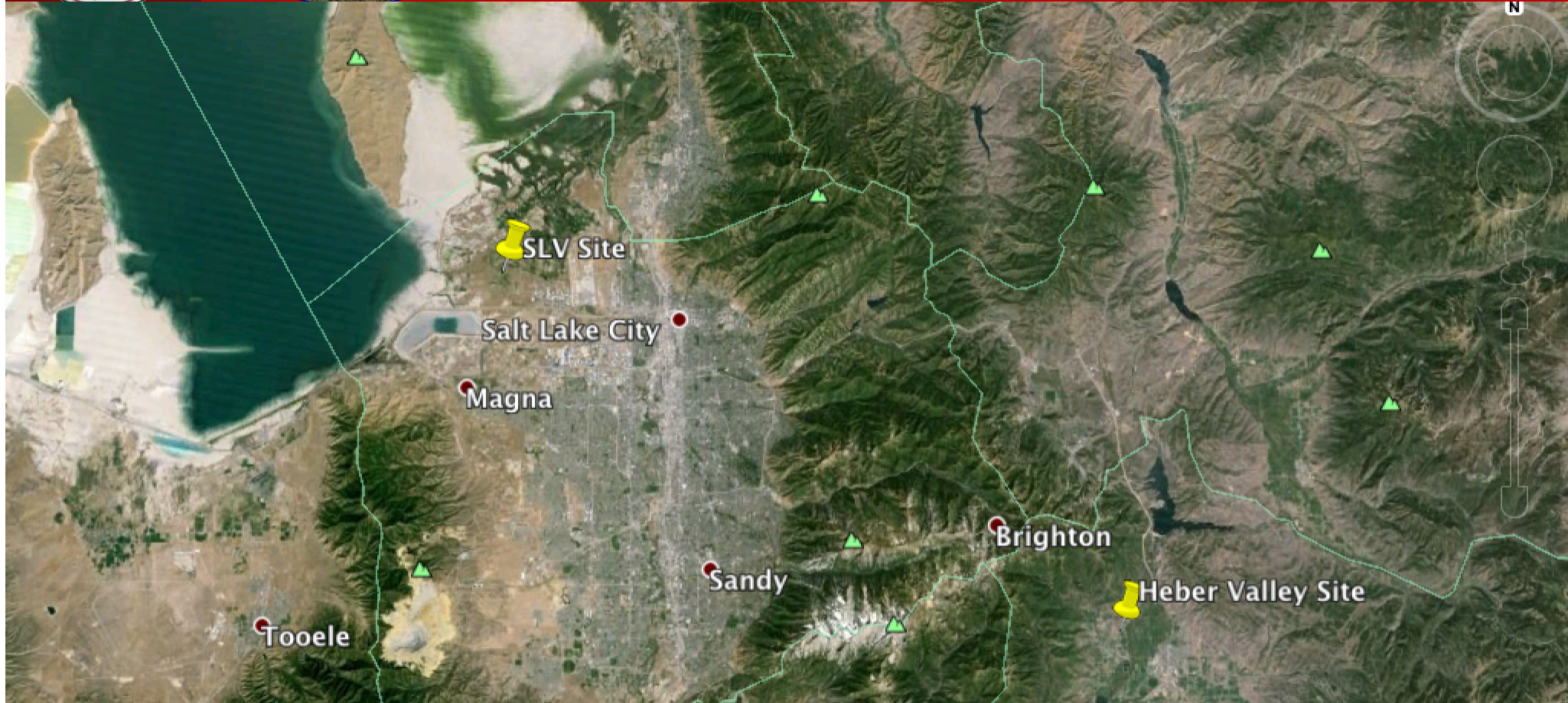
- Size segregated particle counter (MetOne, UVA/EC)
- Nephelometers (NCAR)

7. Other

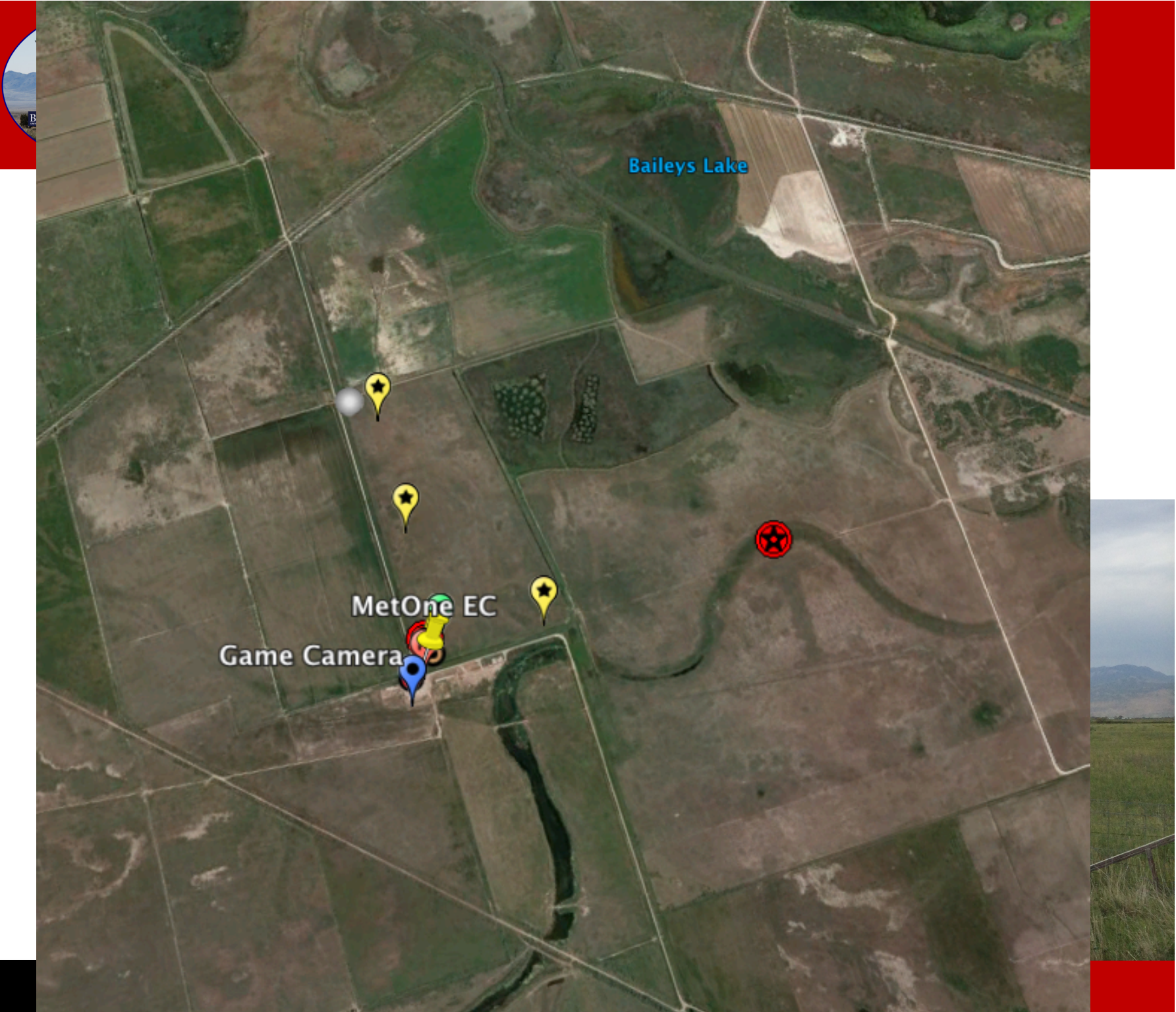
- Soil moisture sampling
- Snow depth (manual and ultrasonic)
- Photos (UU, EC, NWS)



Planned Experimental Sites

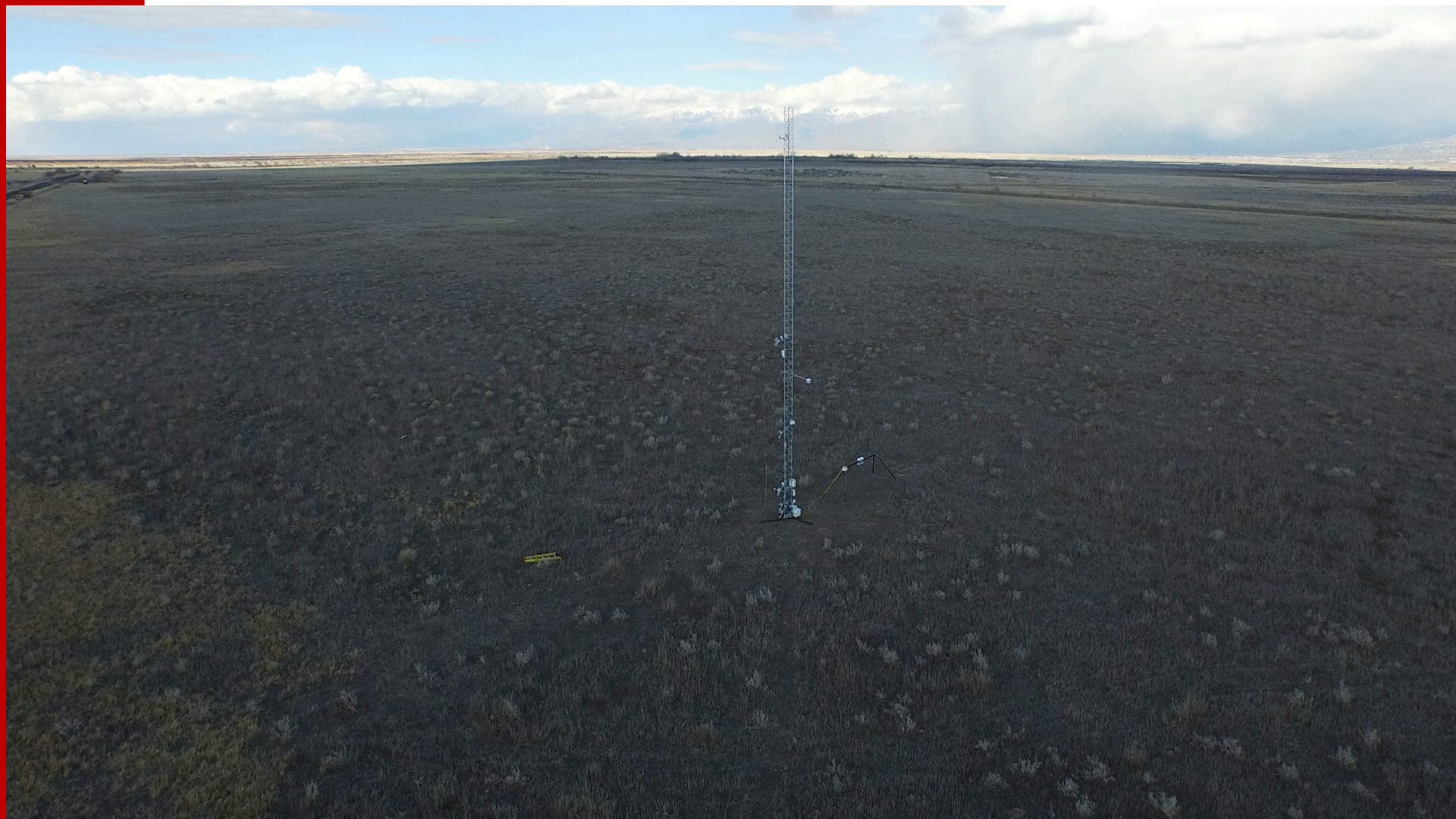


Heber Valley: small high-altitude basin
Salt Lake Valley: large basin in the
vicinity of the Great Salt Lake



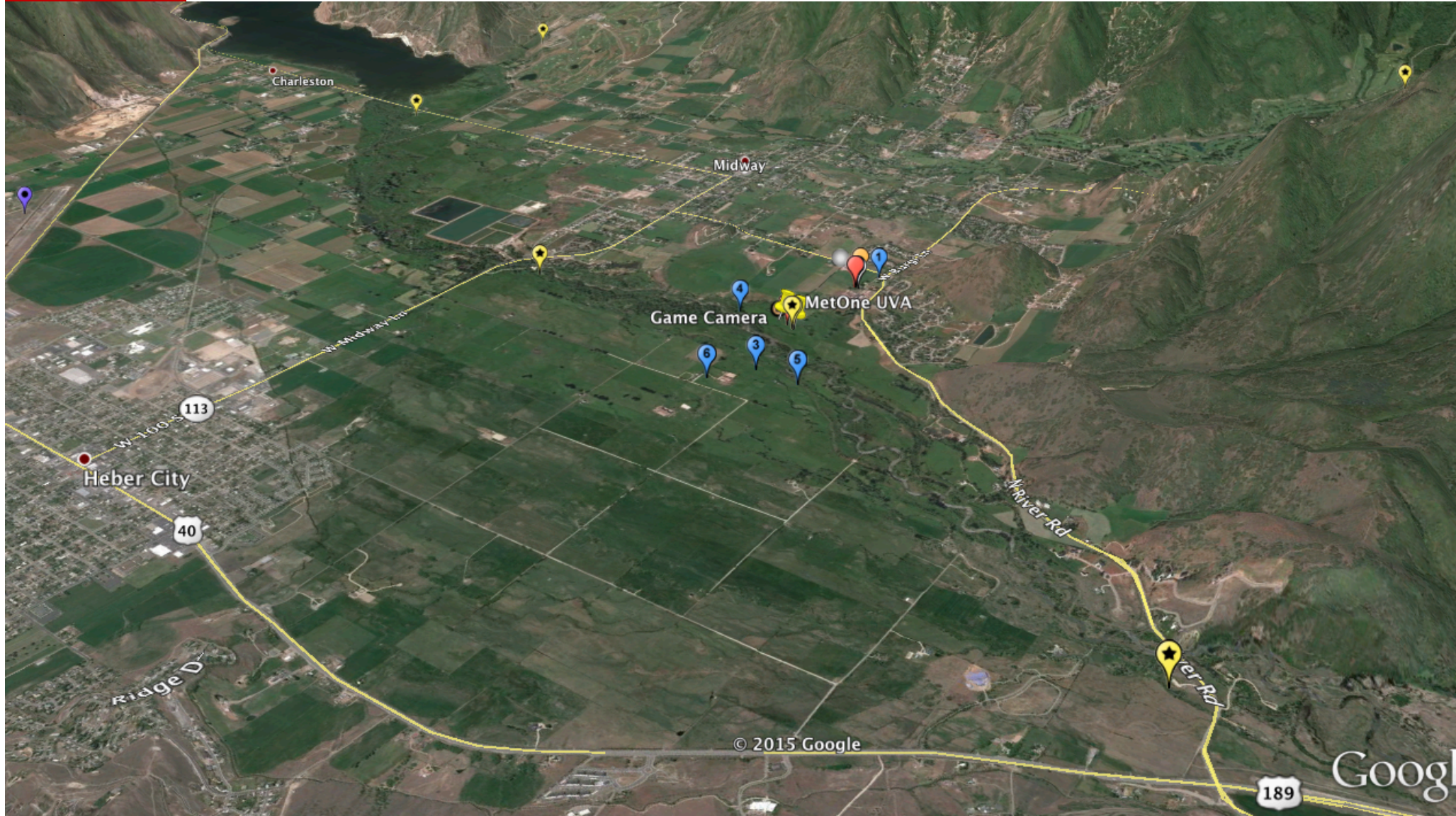


Salt Lake City Site





Heber Valley Site



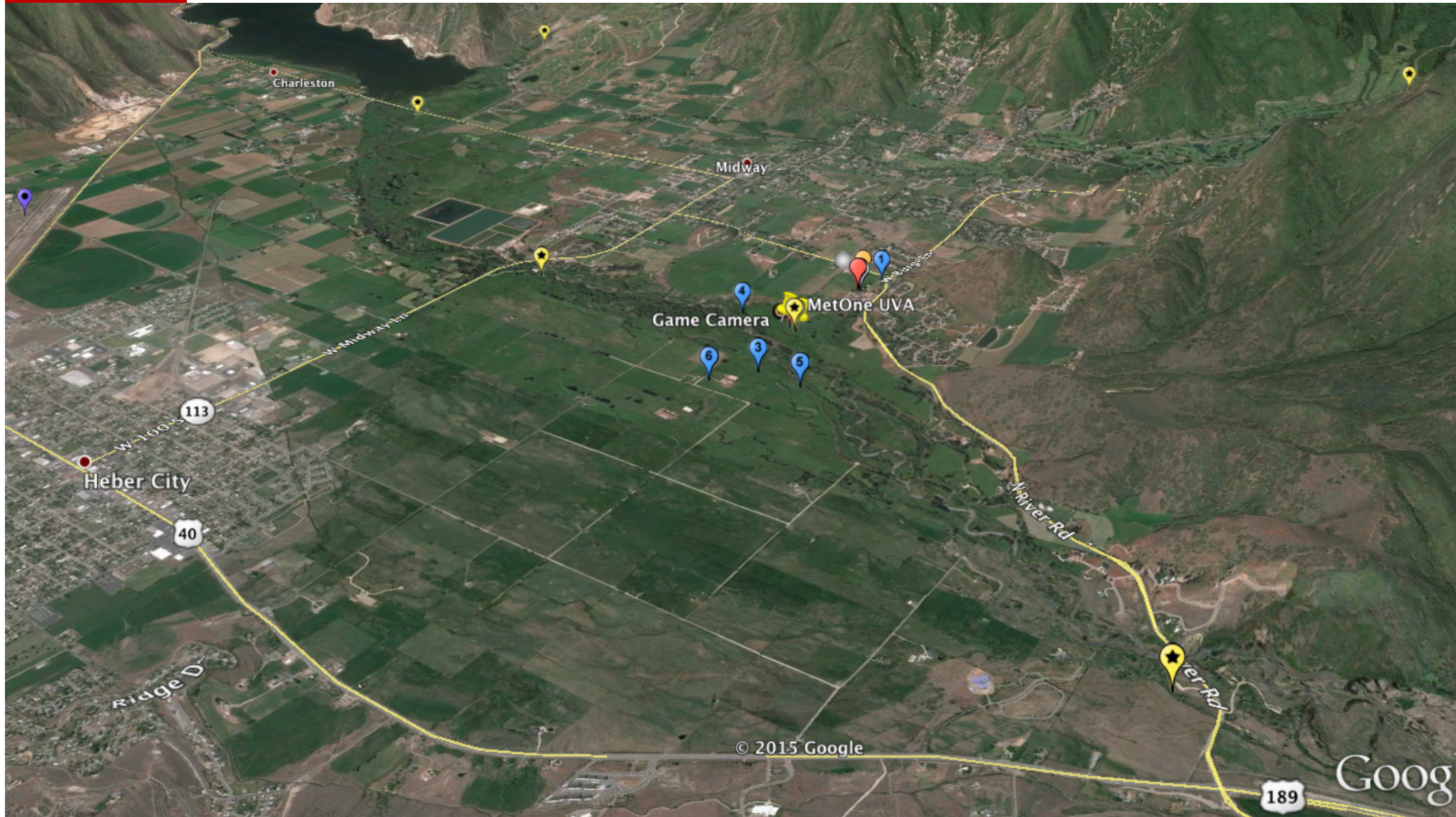


Heber Valley Site





Heber Valley Site





Experiment Details

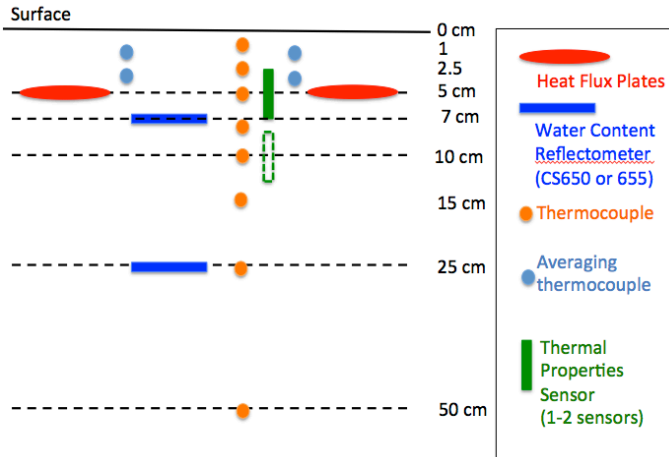
Intensive Fog Instruments – Environment Canada



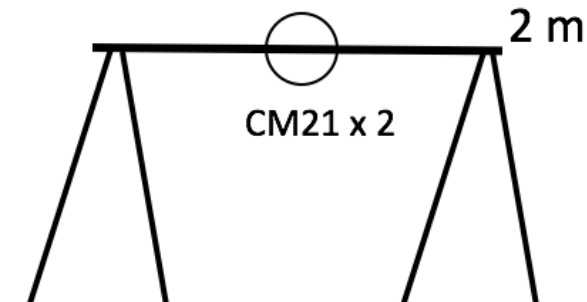


Main SLV Site Towers: Experiment Details

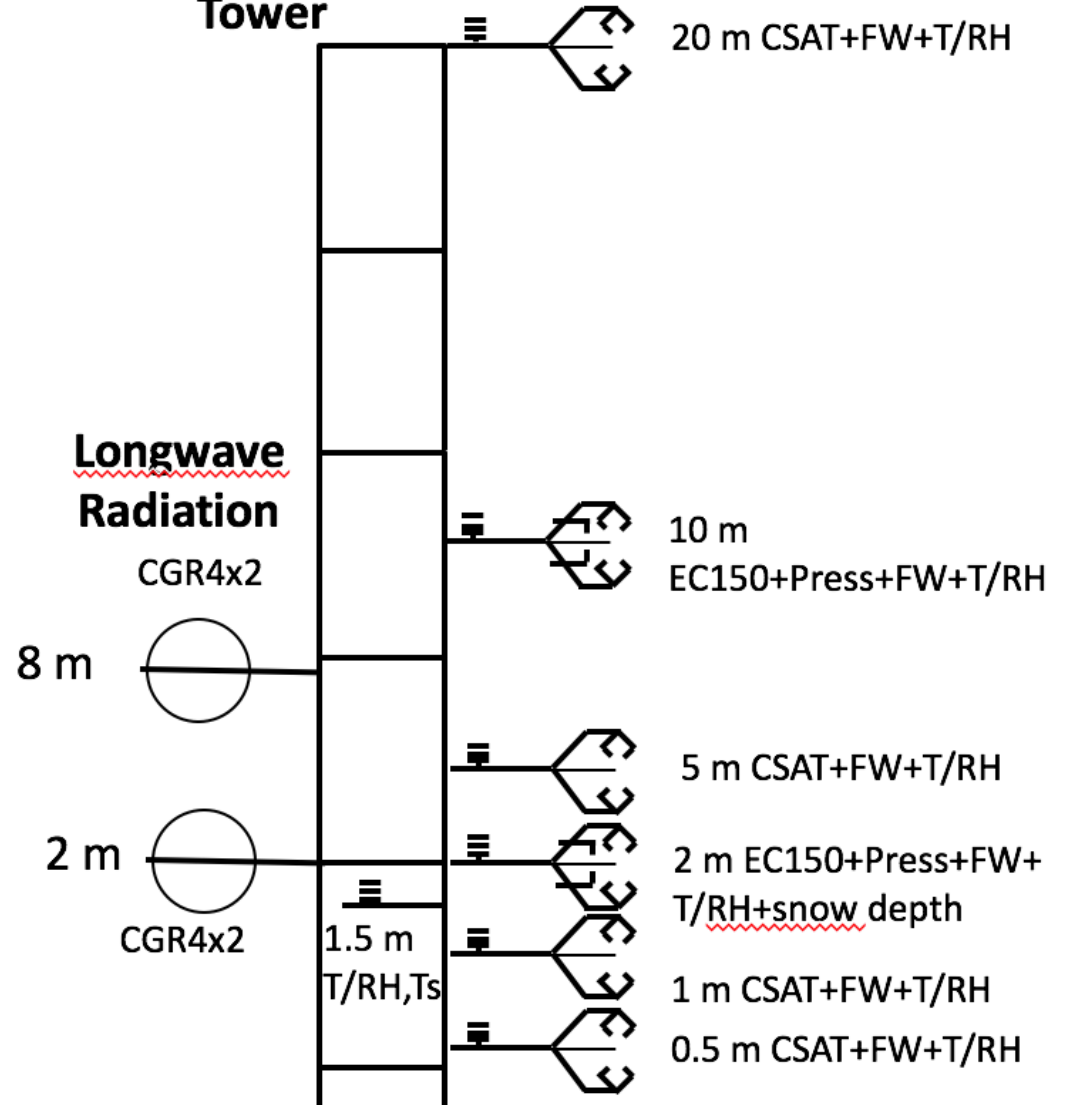
Subsurface



Shortwave Radiation Sawhorse



20-m Turbulence Tower

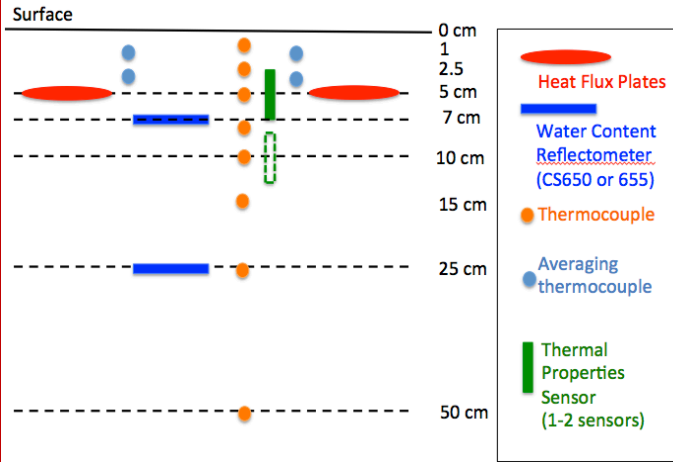


Longwave Radiation

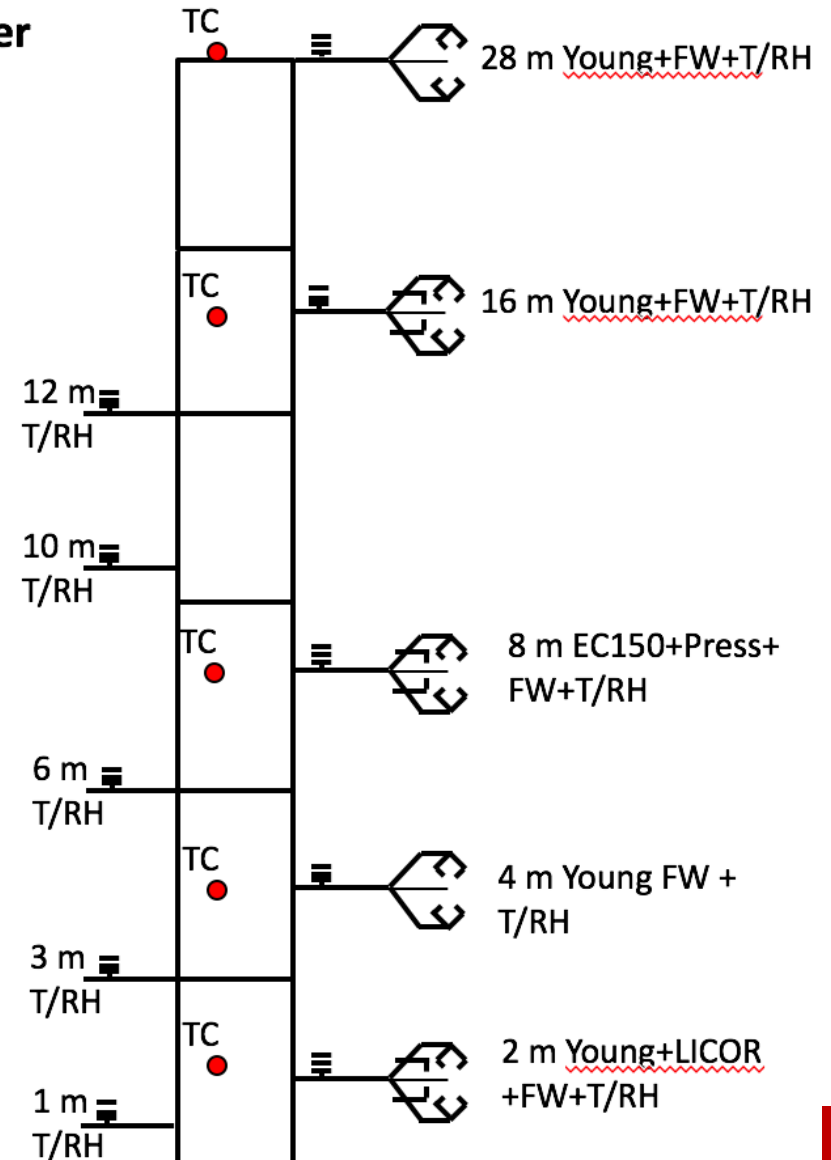


Main Heber Site Towers: Experiment Details

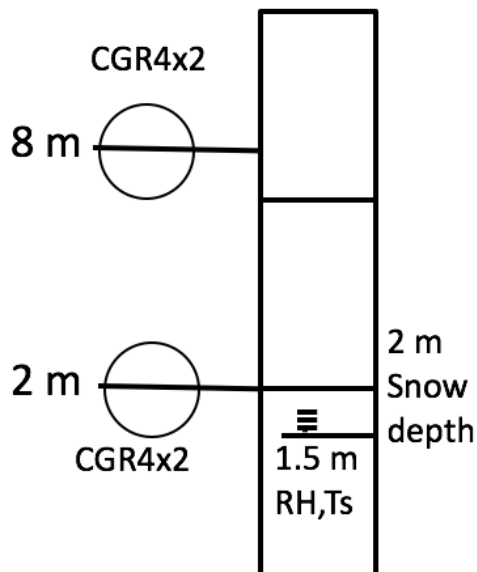
Subsurface



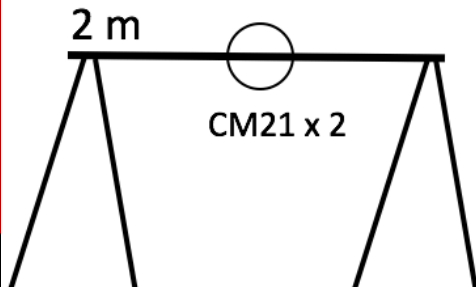
DPG 28 m-Turbulence Tower



10-m Longwave Tower



Shortwave Radiation Sawhorse





Heber Site Fog Event 9 January 2015





Heber Site Fog Event 30 January 2015



MOULTRIE



0°C

MOULTRIECAM

30 JAN 2015 07:10 am

E.R. Pardyjak et al.

MATERHORN Investigator Meeting 2015



Continued MATERHORN FogX

- All notes are on Evernote in Team MATERHORN-X
- Notes include snow cover measurements, etc.
- University of Utah is finishing compiling the complete Fog-X dataset and will host one version. A second complete version will be sent to UND