# Methodology for Verification of Mesoscale Model Predictions and Analyses with Atmospheric Boundary Layer Profilers

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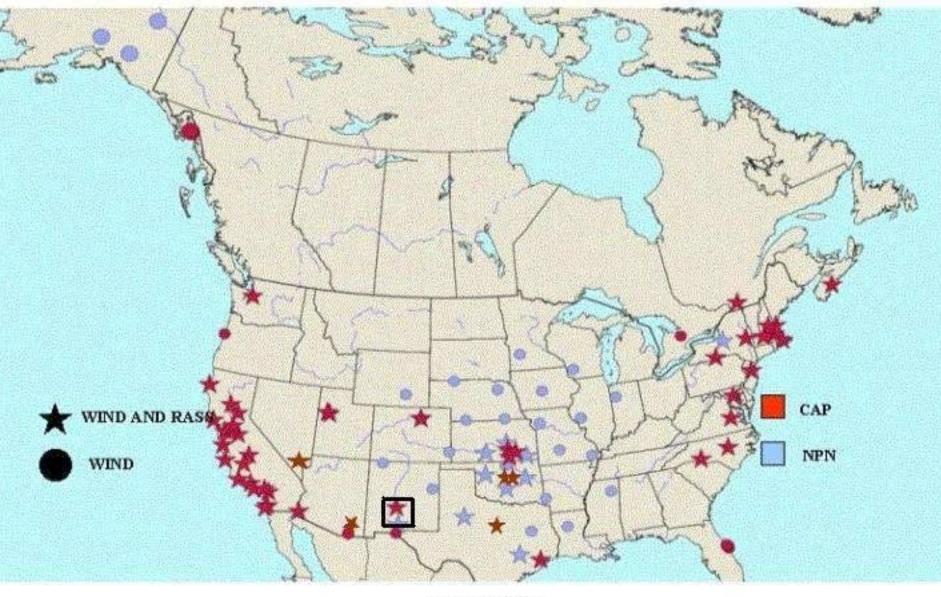
# OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Area of Study
- Modeling System
- Profiler Measurement System
- Analysis Procedure
- Results
- Summary and Conclusions
- Future Studies

# INTRODUCTION

- Atmospheric circulations in complex terrain
- Help improve mesoscale modeling and forecasting of boundary layer structure
- Applications in air quality studies

#### Cooperative Agency Profilers (CAP) with NPN Systems

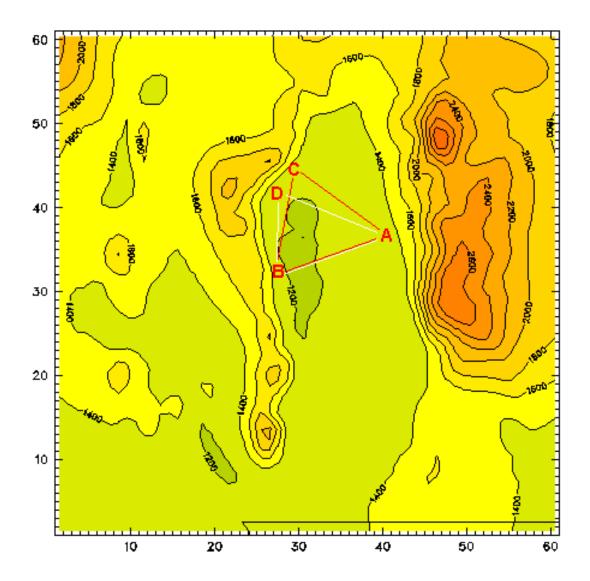


June 2004

#### **MODELING SYSTEM**

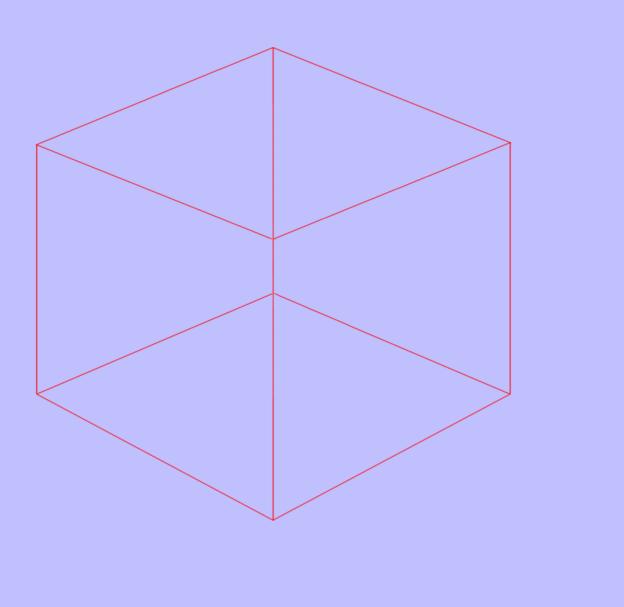
#### Penn State/NCAR Mesoscale Model Ver 5 (MM5) Four-Dimensional Data Assimilation (FDDA)

- Three Domains (30-, 10-, and 3.3 km grid spacing)
- Full physics with land surface model component
- Continuous Real-Time (RT)-FDDA with updated final analyses
- Data sources include automated mesonet surface stations & upper air measurements, satellite cloud motion vectors, 404-MHz profiler (924-MHz not included)

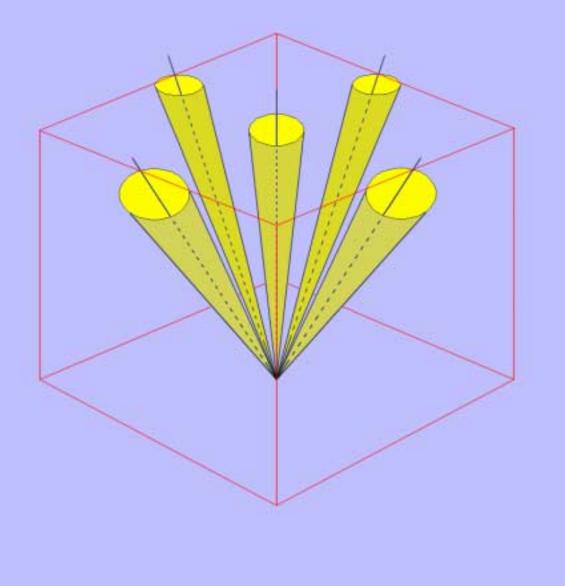


#### **PROFILER MEASUREMENT SYSTEM**

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Frequency	924 MHz
Wavelength	0.331 m
Beam width	<b>10</b> °
Configuration	3 beam
<b>Beam directions</b>	1 vertical & 2 orthogonal
<b>Beam elevations</b>	1 @ 90º & 2 @ 66.4º
<b>Range resolution</b>	55 m
Height of 1 <sup>st</sup> gate	124 m
Number of gates	54

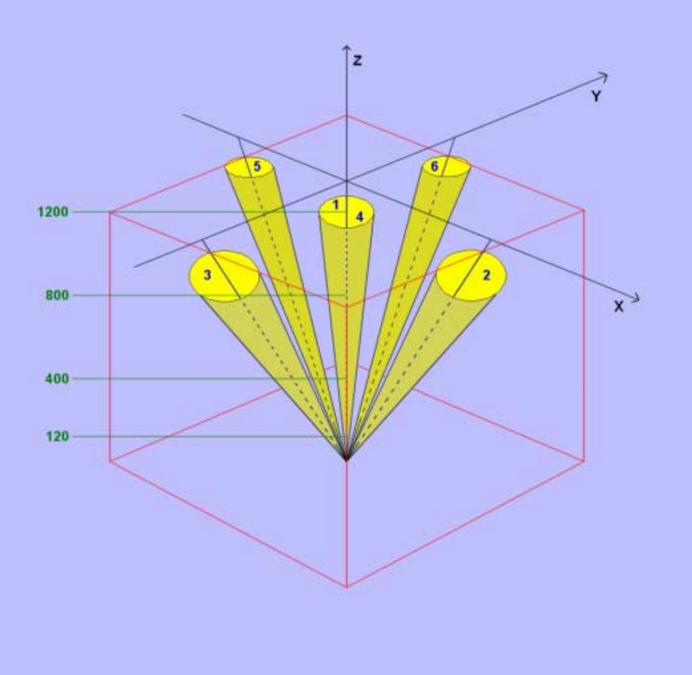


#### MM5/RT-FDDA Grid Box



MM5/RT-FDDA Grid Box

Profiler Beam Configuration



MM5/RT-FDDA Grid Box

Profiler Beam Configuration

#### Model & Profiler

# ANALYSIS PROCEDURE (model)

- Domain 3 RT-FDDA output files (1-h)
  - U wind component\*
  - V wind component\*
  - W wind component
- Spatial Interpolation from Domain 3
  - Horizontal bi-linear to profiler locations
  - Vertical interpolated to 40 profiler measurement levels between 120 & 2000 m

\*coordinates may be rotated to align with airport runway or axis of mountain valley

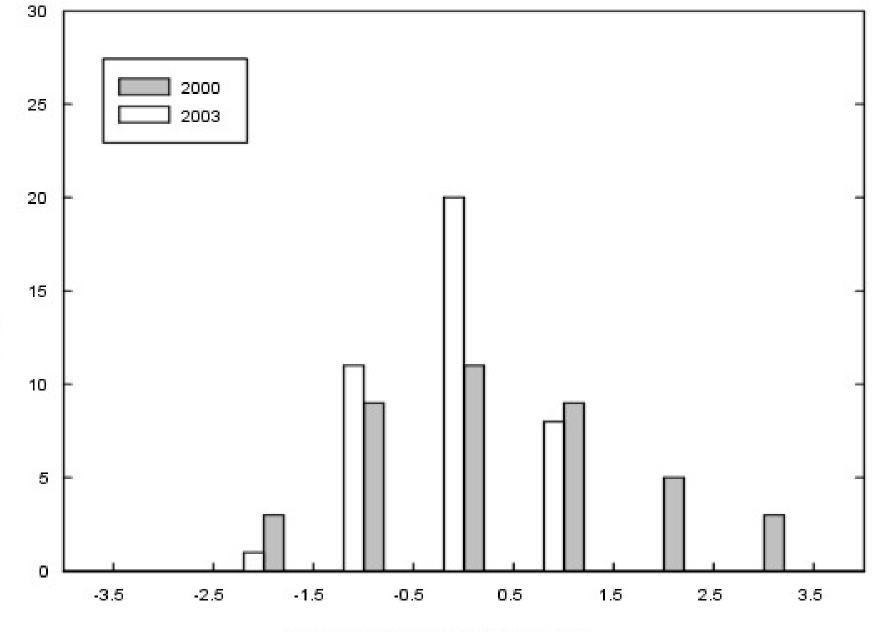
# ANALYSIS PROCEDURE (profiler)

- QC criteria for profiler measurements
  - Accepted when SN level > -20 dB
  - Deleted when magnitude  $W > 2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
  - Deleted when consensus < 10 returns</p>
- Averaged two 25-min periods in each hour

# ANALYSIS PROCEDURE (40 subsets from model & profiler)

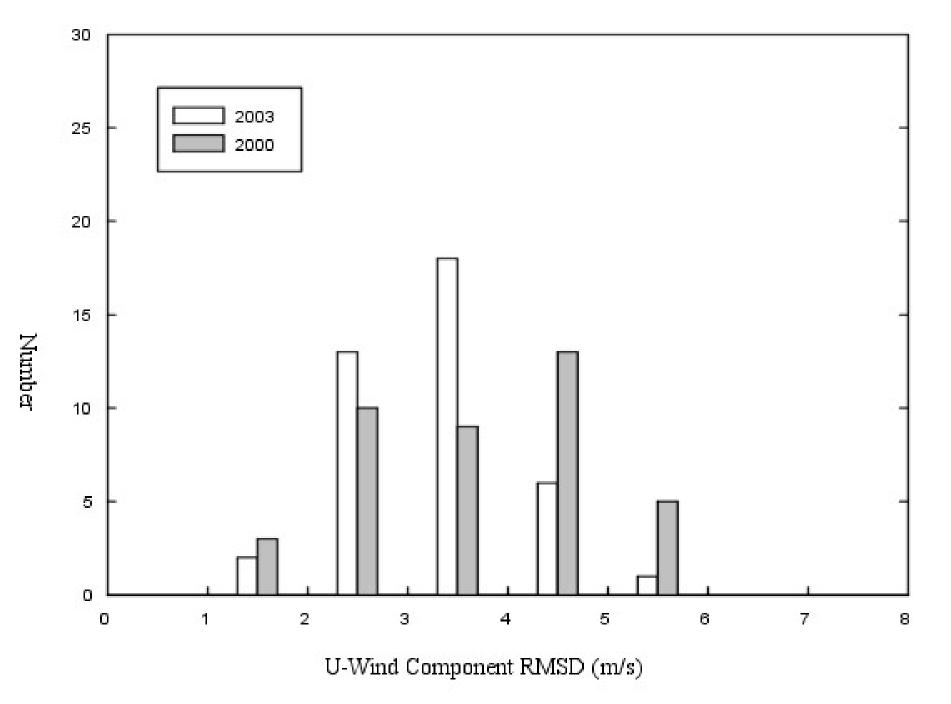
- Computed Bias, Root-Mean-Square Differences (RMSD), & Corr. Coeff. for RT-FDDA output and profiler measurements
- Averaged Bias & RMSD into 3-h intervals & 5 vertical levels AGL
  - 120 400 m (diurnal)
  - 400 800 m (diurnal)
  - 800 1200 m (*ridge top*)

- $1200-1600\ m\ (\textit{transition})$
- $1600-2000\ m\ (\textit{ambient flow})$ 
  - $120-2000\ m\ (\textit{all layers})$

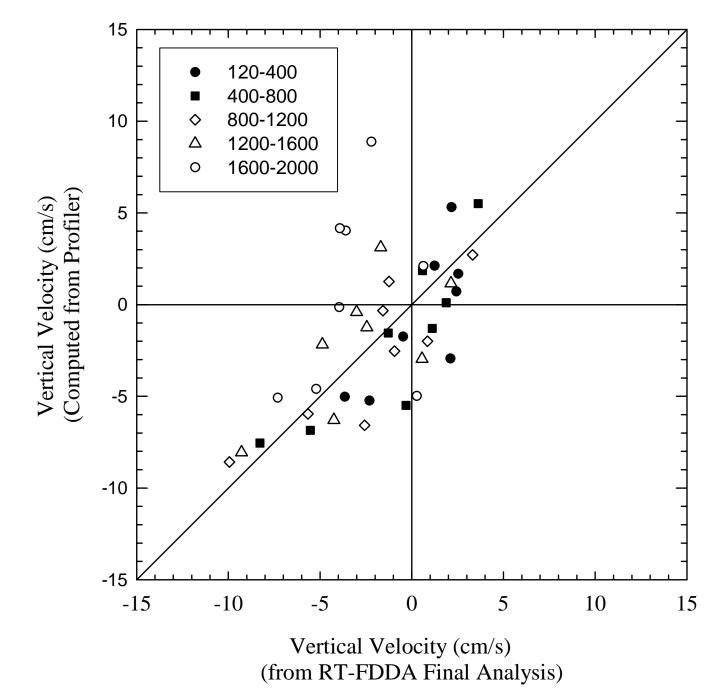


U-Wind Component Bias (m/s)

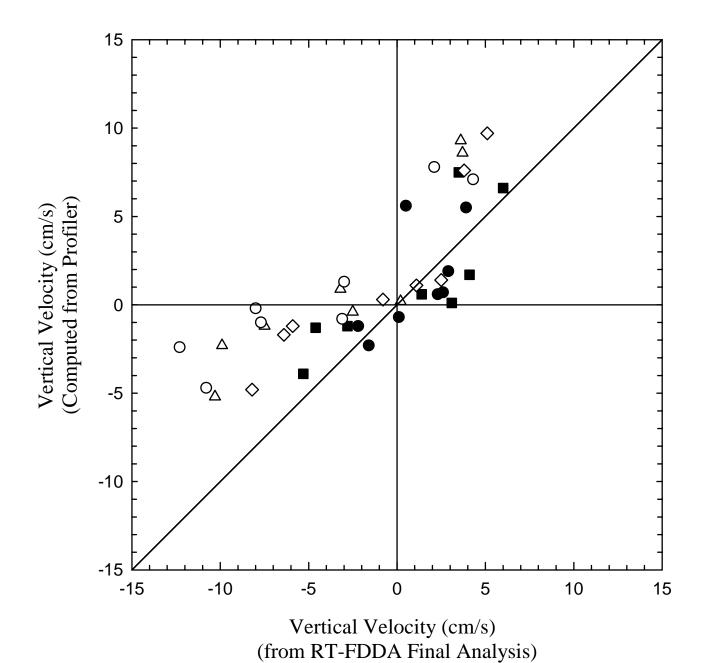
Number



Summer 2003



Summer 2000



#### **COMPARISONS WITH RESPECT TO HEIGHT** (linear correlation of vertical motions)

Level	Height (AGL)	<b>Correlation</b>
1	120 - 400 m	.57
2	400 - 800 m	.85
3	800 - 1200 m	.84
4	1200 - 1600 m	.79
5	1600 - 2000 m	.67

## **SEASONAL COMPARISONS** (linear correlation of vertical motions)

#### Without

<u>Season</u>	All Hours	<b>Transition Periods</b> *
Summer 2000	.49	.53
Summer 2003	.70	.79
Fall 2003	.56	.70
Winter 2003-4	.68	.84

\* Omitted 3-h times at sunset & sunrise

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- Atmospheric boundary-layer profiler provided an independent data source to carry out verification of the MM5/RT-FDDA final analyses
- The verification methodology used bias and RMSD statistics for subsets in eight different time periods and five different layers
- Results from subsets help identify times and levels for evaluating model performance

# **FUTURE STUDIES**

- Develop strategy for locating boundary layer profilers in RT-FDDA model domain
- Investigate specific cases
- Include 3D wind fields from Doppler weather radar measurements
- Apply other statistical methods