





non-radar profiling
Using Ground-based Observations at NSSL







Dr. David Turner (NSSL) February 25–27, 2015 National Weather Center Norman, Oklahoma

Ground-based Temperature, Humidity, & Wind (THW) Profile Obs in the Boundary Layer (BL)

- Storm initiation and evolution depends strongly on THW profiles in the BL, but storms also modify these profiles
 - Higher temporal and spatial THW profiles in BL needed for:
 - Better understanding storm initiation and evolution
 - Improved analyses, forecasts, and warnings
- Spatial and temporal gaps in radiosonde network
- Satellites don't see BL well, especially in cloudy cases
- Aircraft obs provide uneven sampling
- Weather radars do not see true THW structure of atmosphere



These Ground-based Remote Sensors Exist

(and are commercially available)

Thermodynamic Profiling Systems





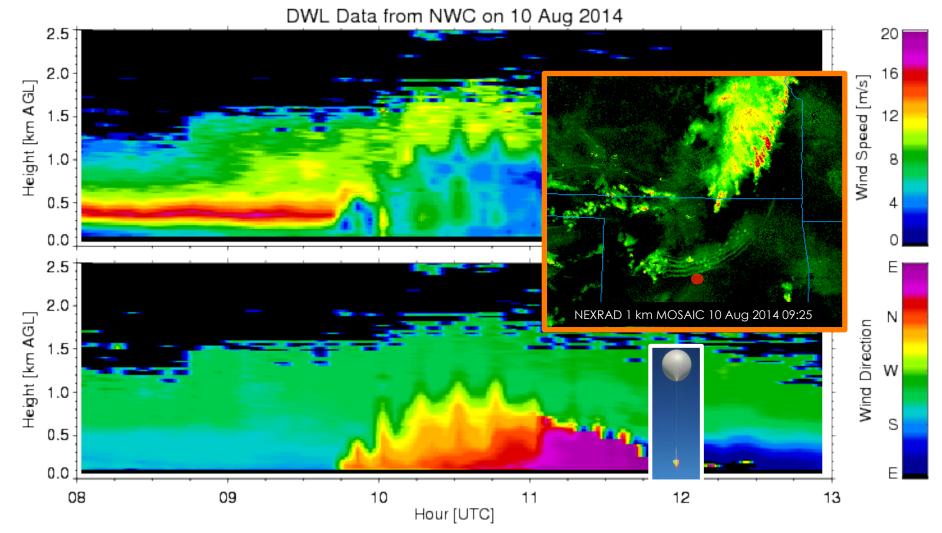
Wind Profiling Systems





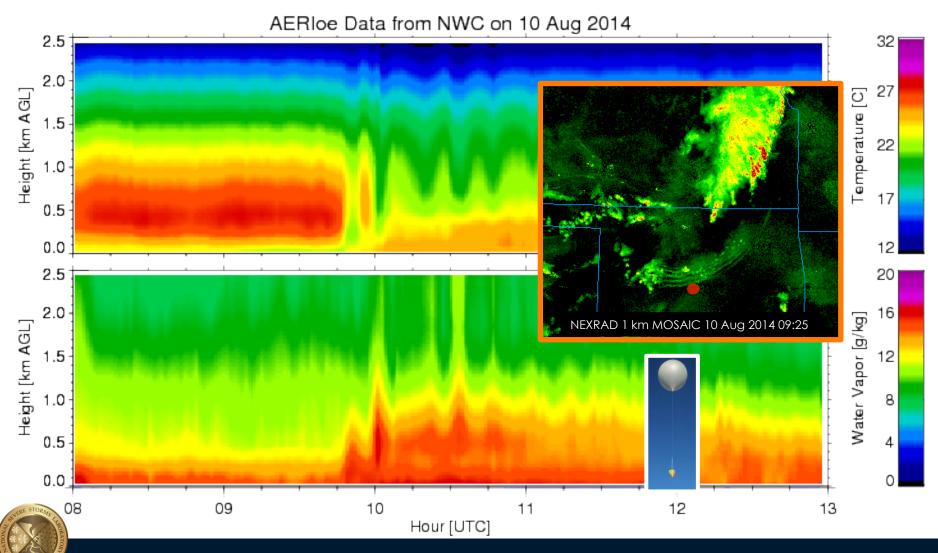


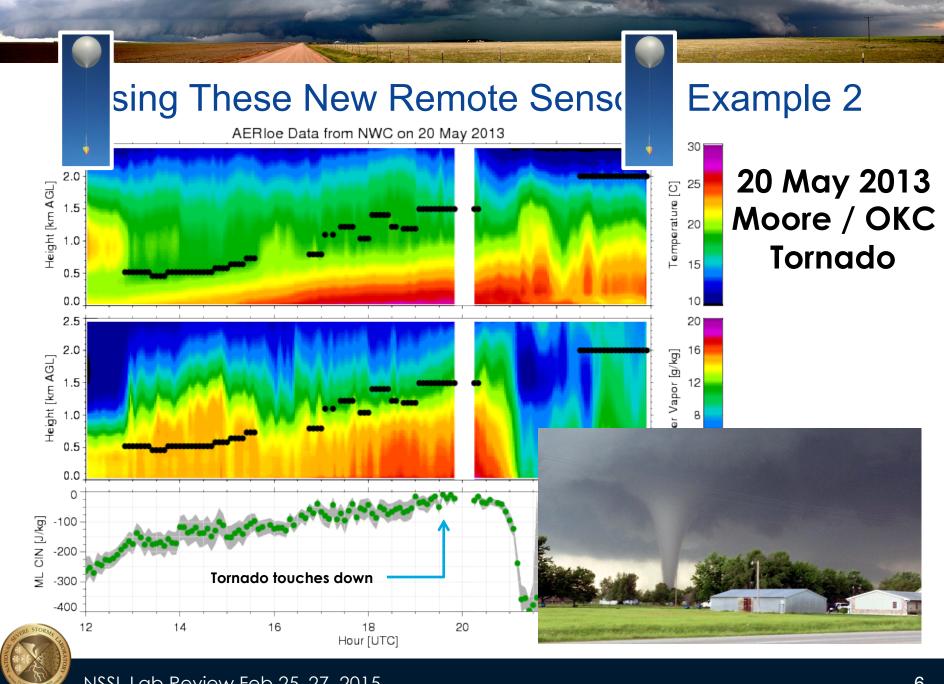
Using These New Remote Sensors: Example 1





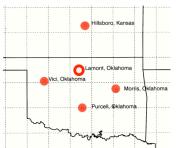
Using These New Remote Sensors: Example 1





Summary: A Future Ground-based Network?

Using Historical Datasets (NWC rooftop and DOE)



Network for 4 years (1998-2003) Central Facility for 20+ years

DOE also has sites in the Arctic, tropics, and other locations

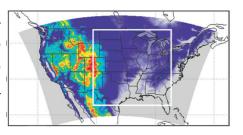


Collaborative Lower Atmospheric Mobile Profiling System (CLAMPS) (under construction)

Plains Elevated Convection at Night (PECAN)

1 June through 15 July 2015 (NSF, NOAA, NASA, DOE)
6 fixed profiling sites and 4 mobile profiling facilities

Wintertime OSSE showed improved precip location and intensity in midwest



Observation System Simulation Experiments (OSSEs)

