Network of Network Efforts: History, Successes and Continuing Needs

Frederick H. Carr School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma Mountain Host, Vail Ski Resort

NAOS

Vision for MESO-OBS Proposal

Create a <u>Significant Jump</u> in the <u>Information Content</u> of the Mesoscale Observational Data Base which is Vital to Improving the Forecasts of High Impact Weather Events

Targets

Warm Season Storms

Winter Season Storms

90% of Presidentially declared disasters are weather/flood related

A Little History

- NAOS NOAA/NWS/NCEP effort on rational approach to determine observing requirements 1990s
- Community Meeting Dec. 2003; <u>BAMS</u> article, Dabberdt et al, July 2005 (USWRP sponsored)
- AMS APT Study on "Multi-Partner, Multi-Functional Mesoscale Observing Networks" 2006-2009
- NRC Study commissioned by BASC late 2006
- Many other related efforts, studies, meetings.......
- Main issues: Coordination; Vertical data; How Choose? -Relative value; Leadership; Testbeds;

NAS Study

Committee Membership

RICHARD E, (RIT) CARBONE (Chair)
NICAR, Boulder, CO.
NICAR, Boulder, CO.
DTU/Memoritoge, Milmengodia, MN S.
S. (DWARD BOSIZIV
Western Subtlems Carroy, Chipman, MA
GRIGGINY R. CARMICHAEL
BOSICH CARR
UNDERSTOR CARRONALISM
W. (CHANDRIA) CHANDRIASERR
EVE GRUNTEST
EVE GRUNTEST
EVE GRUNTEST



RAYMOND M. HOFF
WITOLD F. KRAJEWSKI
WASAGARET A. LEMONE
JAMES F.W. PURDOM
THOMAS W. SCHLATTER
EUGENE S. TANLE
JAY TITLOW
ROB

Board of Atmospheric Scier and Climate NRC Staff: CURTIS MARSHALL ROB GREENWAY.

LIENATONA, ACADEMES

diskinat tu shir disku ur bila kay raga un kay tral shir

Study Goals and Focus

- Develop an overarching vision for an integrated, flexible, adaptive, and multi-purpose mesoscale network
- Identify steps to help develop a network that meets multiple national needs in a cost-effective manner.
- Focus on mesoscale observational requirements over the United States and adjacent coastal zones
- Emphasize the planetary boundary layer (~2 meters below the surface to 2-3 km above)

network design was NOT a study goal

L. LE MA TONA. ACAD BAELS and a service and

Vision: A Network of Networks

- "The committee envisions a distributed adaptive Network of Networks (NoN) serving multiple environmental applications near the Earth's surface.
- Jointly provided and used by government, industry, and the public, such observations are essential to enable the vital services and facilities associated with health, safety, and the economic well being of our nation."

LIENATONA ACADEVIE

So, What Happened?

- Some Congressional Interest no large response occurred
- · National Mesonet Program (more later)
- Testbeds
 - R2O Testbeds in NCEP, etc. (not NoN motivated)
 CASA Testbed in DFW (NoN and NSF motivated)
- · Surface observation innovations continued
- Road weather, smart cars, cell phones, MOPED, etc.
- Upper air profiling mixed record (wind profiler, TAMDAR, thermo., etc.)
- · No "central authority" has emerged; MADIS playing important role
- "Summit" This Forum a good start!

National Mesonet Program (NMP)

- NRC released the "From the Ground Up" report in early 2009, outlining a comprehensive strategy for designing, deploying, and operating a CONUS-wide and truly mesoscale observing system, in a "Network of Networks" (NoN) paradigm
- A key concept of the NoN involves leveraging non-federal data sources
- Consequently, Congress established the NWS's National Mesonet Program to procure non-federal data and apply that data in all facets of NWS operations
- The program began with 9 non-federal "mesonets" located mostly in the south-central U.S.
- The program has now grown to nearly 3 dozen networks operating across all 50 states, operating a broad variety of hydrometeorological observing systems
- Key partners include GST, Earth Networks, the University of Oklahoma, and WeatherFlow

Dallas-Fort Worth Urban Testbed

U-Mass (lead), U. Oklahoma; Colorado State Univ.

Population ~ 6.5 million (4th largest city in U.S.)

- tornadoes, hail, severe winds, droughts
- Weather sensitive industries transportation hubs (ground, air, rail), sporting venues
- Primary focus is urban flooding & severe weather



2015 Operational Configuration

OSCER Boomer Xeon64 Oct-core SandyBridge 2.0 GHz



- Analyses at 400 m Resolution Dedicated Qu

 3 DVAR and Cloud Analysis

 Sfc, Profilers, VAD, Radar Wind and Reflectivity
 5-minute Interval
- 5-minute Interval
 400-m grid spacing Grid Size 448 x 456 x 28
 Processors: 8 x 24 = 192
 Obs Processing & Analysis Wallclock -8 min
 Assimilation/Forecasts On-Demand
 30VAR and ARPS with 10-min IAU
- 30VAR and ARPS with 10-min IAU
 5C, Profilers, VAD, Radar Wind and Reflectivity Assimilation
 2-hour Forward Forecast
 15 minute interval
 1-km grid spacing Grid Size 363 x 323 x 53
 Processors: 12 x 16 = 192
 Obs Processing + Analysis + Forecast Wallclock ~20-25 min

Continuing Needs - Where Do We Go From Here?

Growth of NMP

- Owth to INNIP

 TAMDAR; GPS-MET, PBL Sensing, MADIS ingest/QC being planned

 Other opportunities? (e.g. PBL data from cellometers; private sector systems/networks; cell phones, cars, X-band radar networks; etc.
- Obs System Assessment NOSIA
- NOAA Obs systems inventoried/assessed/prioritized (now can identify value of each observing system to NWS operational requirements; helps to defend or improve existing systems) No formal process for evaluating potential new measurement system or instrument
- · Need to involve OSE, OSSE, FSO tools into process
- Role of this Forum
- Stimulate thinking on what obs are most needed and how they could be obtained
- AMS 2017 Annual Meeting Theme: "Observations Lead the Way!"
- Observation Symposium (follow-up to this Forum) will concentrate on greatest obs. needs
 Each AMS Conf. this year (and at Annual Meeting) will be asked to have session on greatest observational needs in their disciplines; this info. will be collated and disseminated