

Atmospheric Boundary Layer Studies with the Duke University Helicopter Observation Platform (HOP)

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Why a helicopter?

- 1. Various environmental observations require low altitude, very-high frequency of sampling, and/or slow speed of sampling (e.g., aerosols, which have a key impact on climate and health; fluxes water, carbon, others)
- 2. Maneuverability (complex terrain, urban areas, quick turns for flight tracks)
- 3. Time at station (with a fuel truck on the ground, no need to commute to an airport)
- 4. Remote location (e.g., operation from a ship)



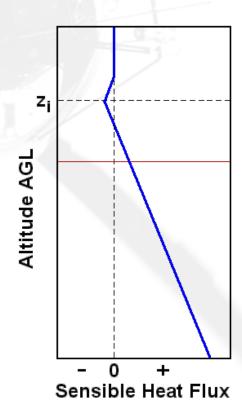
Why a helicopter?

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR)

§ 91.119 Minimum safe altitudes: General.

Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, no person may operate an aircraft below the following altitudes:

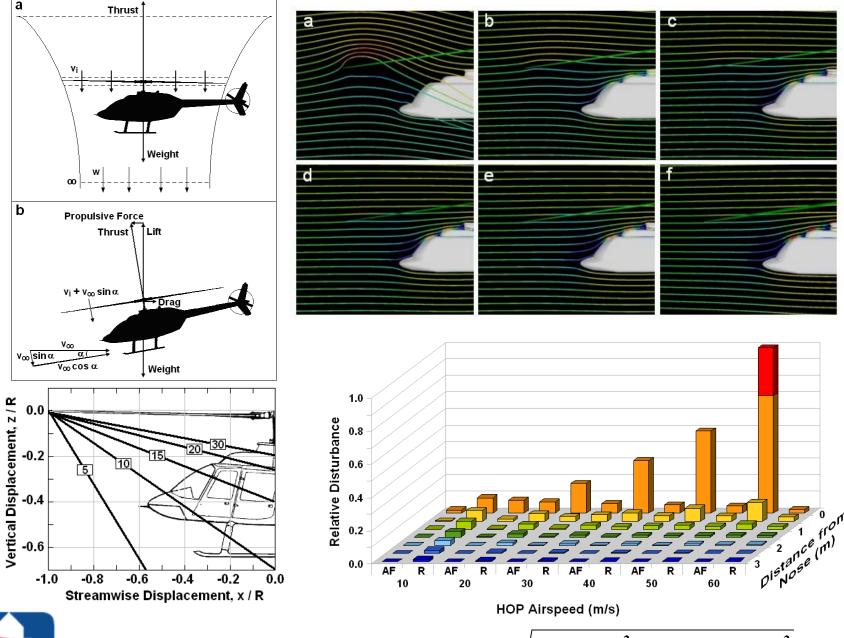
- (a) *Anywhere*. An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.
- (b) Over congested areas. Over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement, or over any open air assembly of persons, an altitude of 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.
- (c) Over other than congested areas. An altitude of 500 feet above the surface, except over open water or sparsely populated areas. In those cases, the aircraft may not be operated closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.
- (d) *Helicopters*. Helicopters may be operated at less than the minimums prescribed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section if the operation is conducted without hazard to persons or property on the surface. In addition, each person operating a helicopter shall comply with any routes or altitudes specifically prescribed for helicopters by the Administrator.





Characteristics	Duke HOP
Maximum Gross Weight (MGW)	3350 lbs
Base Operating Weight (BOW)	2900 lbs
Additional Payload Capability (APC)	450 lbs
Aft Cabin and Baggage Cargo Volume	56 ft ³
Maximum Altitude for Research Mission	12,000 ft
Maximum Endurance for Research Mission	3.67 hrs





Glauert's (1935) rotor-wake model: $U = \sqrt{(v_{\infty} \cos \alpha)^2 + (v_{\infty} \sin \alpha + v_i)^2}$

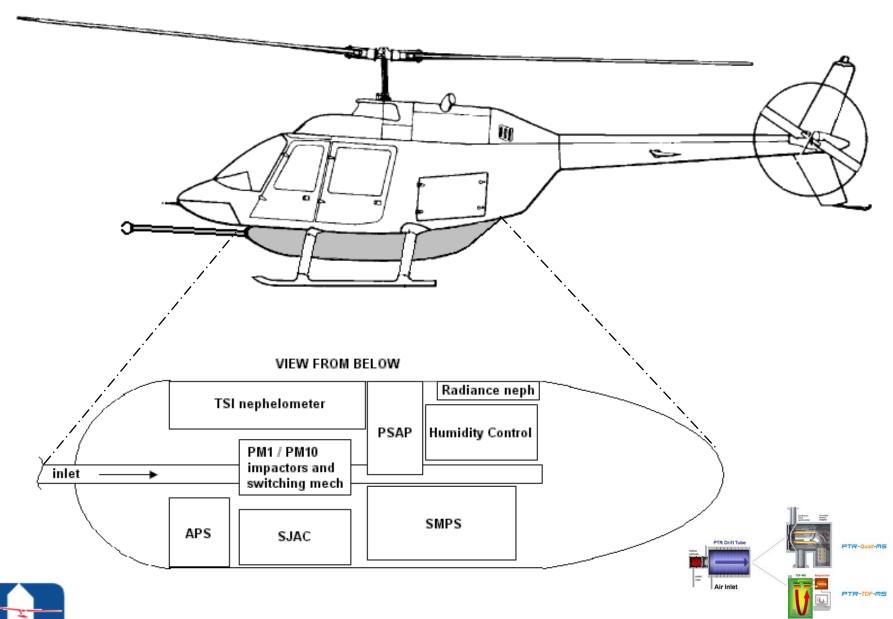






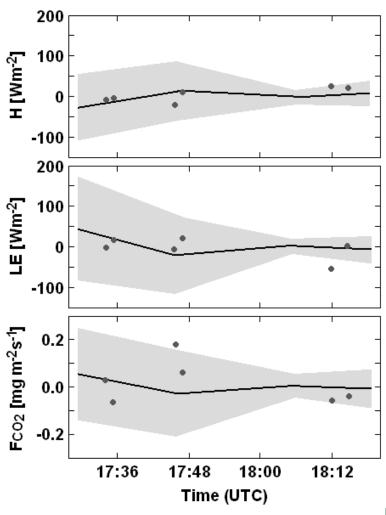






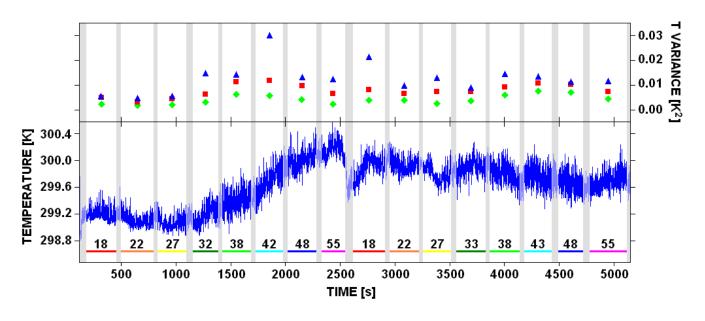


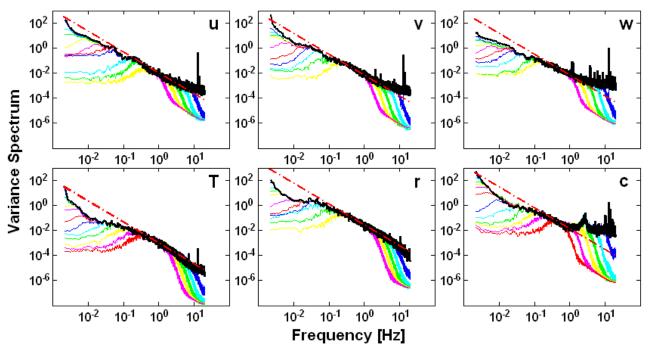
Proton Transfer Reaction - Mass Spectrometry (PTR-MS)





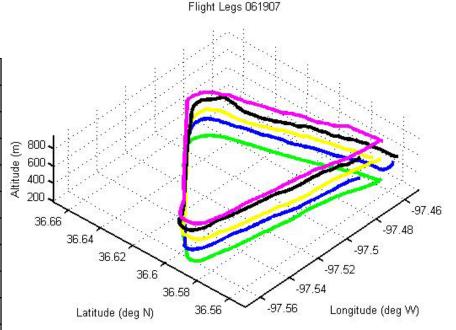








Date	Flight 1	Flight 2	Flight 3
6/10/07	LW-1	LW-2	LW-3
6/11/07	CF-1	CF-2	
6/12/07	FS-1	Overpass	
6/13/07	LW-1		
6/17/07	FC-1	FC-2	
6/19/07	CF-1	CF-2	Overpass
6/20/07	LW-1		
6/21/07	CF-1	CF-2	CF-3
6/23/07	CF-1	CF-2	CF-3
6/24/07	FC-1	FC-2	
8/10/07	CF-1		
8/11/07	Lagrangian	CF-1	
8/12/07	Lagrangian	CF-1	
8/13/07	FC-1		
8/14/07	FS-1	FS-2	
8/15/07	CF-1	CF-2	Radon
8/16/07	FS-1	FS-2	



22 flights in June13 flights in August

Total: 35 flights; ~100 hrs data

CF – Central Facility

LW - Little Washita

FC – Fort Cobb

FS – Okmulgee (Forest Site)

Overpass – A-Train Satellites overpass Lagrangian – CO₂ Lagrangian Experiment Radon – Atmospheric profiling of Radon

Cost of Operation...

Current rate is \$1,595/hr for research flight and \$495 for commuting to research site. A typical intensive field campaign lasts about 10 days. Flying 5 hr/day on average results in 25-50 hours of data collection and costs \$50-\$100K (including all expenses, Duke does not charge indirect cost for use of the facility).

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