

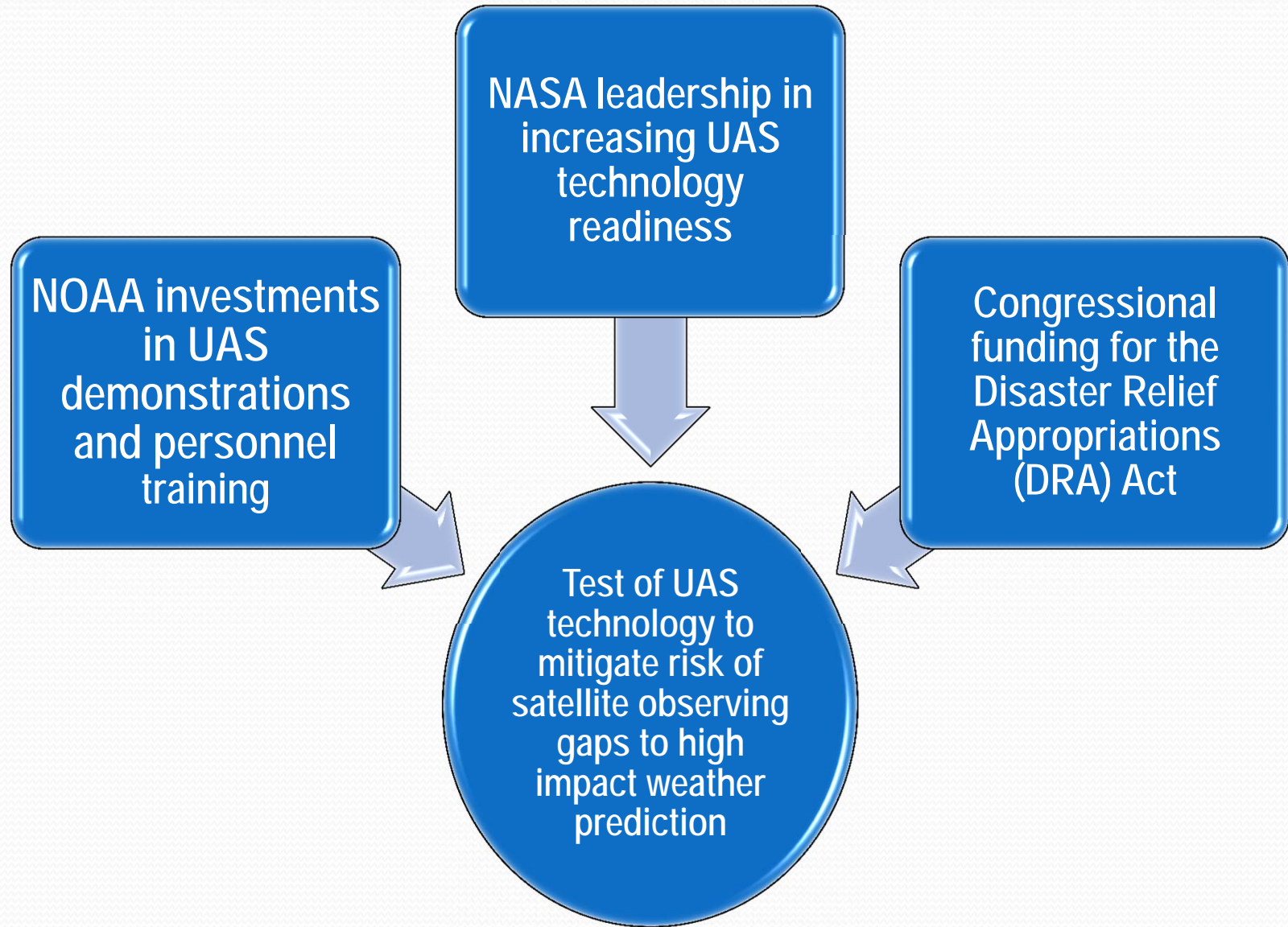
# Sensing Hazards with Operational Unmanned Technology (SHOUT) to Mitigate the Risk of Satellite Observing Gaps

Robbie E. Hood (NOAA), Michael Black (NOAA), Gary Wick (NOAA), Philip Kenul (*TriVector Services*) and JC Coffey (*Cherokee Nation*)





# Synergistic Contributions





# Project Objectives

## Overall Goal

- Demonstrate and test prototype UAS concept of operations that could be used to mitigate the risk of diminished high impact weather forecasts and warnings in the case of polar-orbiting satellite observing gaps

## Objective 1

- Conduct data impact studies
  - Observing System Experiments (OSE) using data from UAS field missions
  - Observing System Simulation Experiments (OSSE) using simulated UAS data

## Objective 2

- Evaluate cost and operational benefit through detailed analysis of life-cycle operational costs and constraints



# General Plan

## FY14

- OSE with previous HS3 data underway
- OSSE with simulated data starting soon
- 5 extra missions added to HS3
- NOAA aviation personnel supporting NASA and NOAA Global Hawk missions

## FY15

- OSSE for Pacific and Arctic weather systems
- 10 – 16 NOAA-dedicated Global Hawk missions
- NOAA aviation personnel supporting NASA and NOAA Global Hawk missions

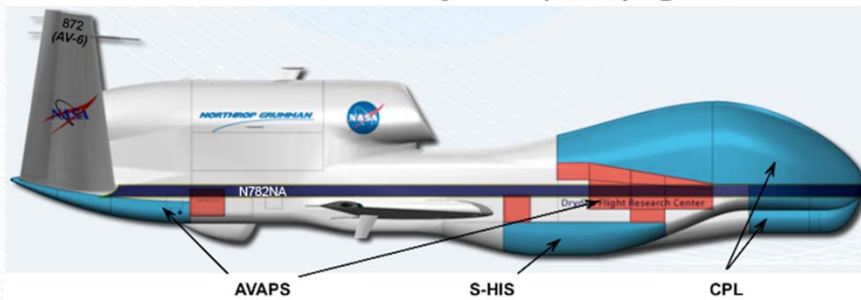
## FY16

- NOAA-dedicated Global Hawk missions and possible partnership with NASA Earth Venture experiment
- NOAA aviation personnel supporting NASA and NOAA Global Hawk missions
- Finalize data impact studies and analysis of cost and operational benefits



# NOAA Benefit From NASA Hurricane Severe Storm Sentinel (HS3) Experiment

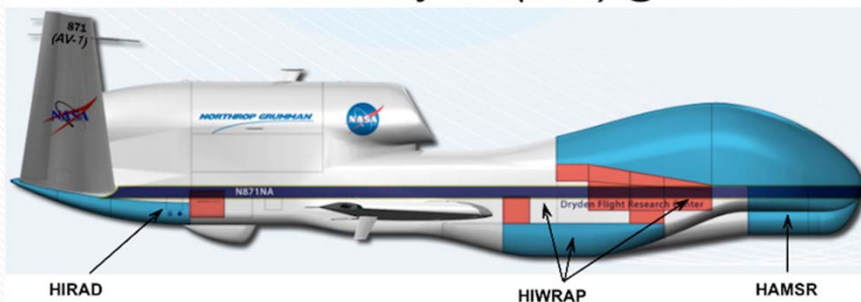
HS3 Environmental Payload (AV-6) @ WFF '12



## Environment Observations

- Profiles of temperature, humidity, wind, and pressure (AVAPS)
- Cloud top height (CPL)
- Cloud top temperature and profiles of temperature and humidity (S-HIS)

HS3 Over-Storm Payload (AV-1) @ WFF '12



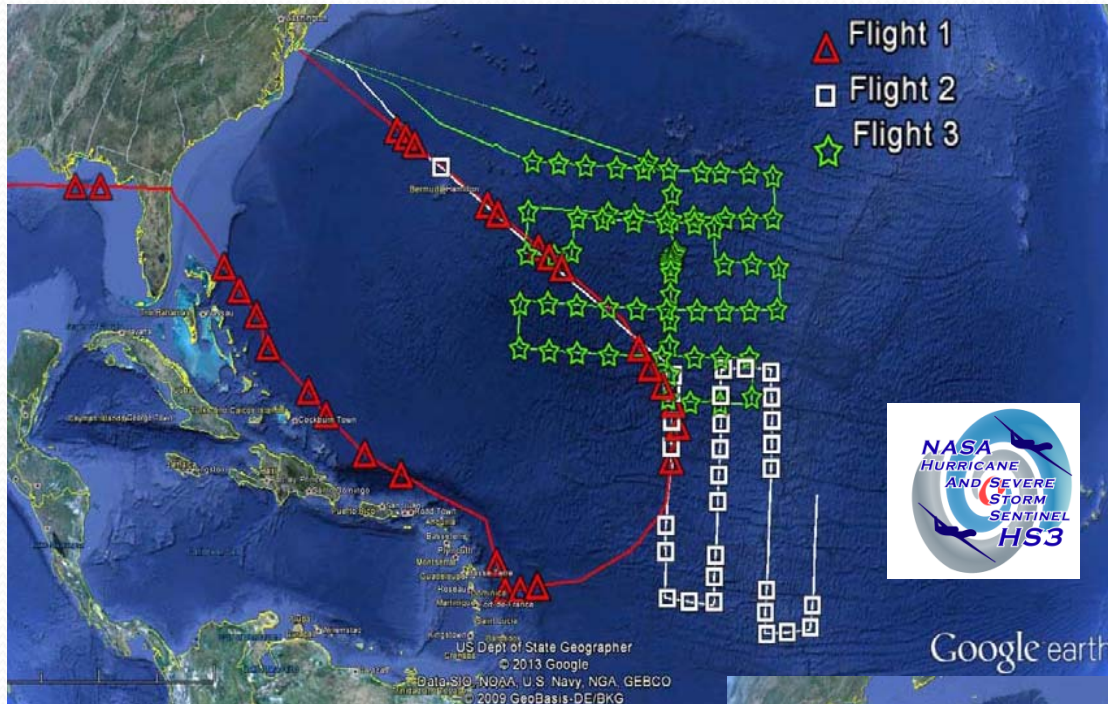
## Over-storm Observations

- Doppler velocity, horizontal winds, and ocean surface winds (HIWRAP)
- Profiles of temperature and humidity and total precipitable water (HAMSR)
- Ocean surface winds and rain (HIRAD)

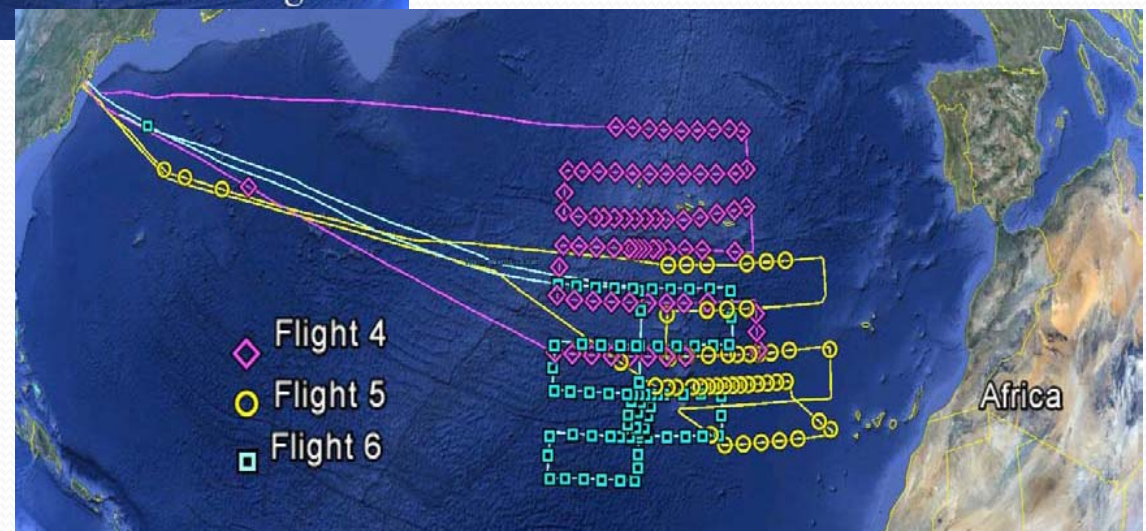




# Hurricane and Severe Storm Sentinel



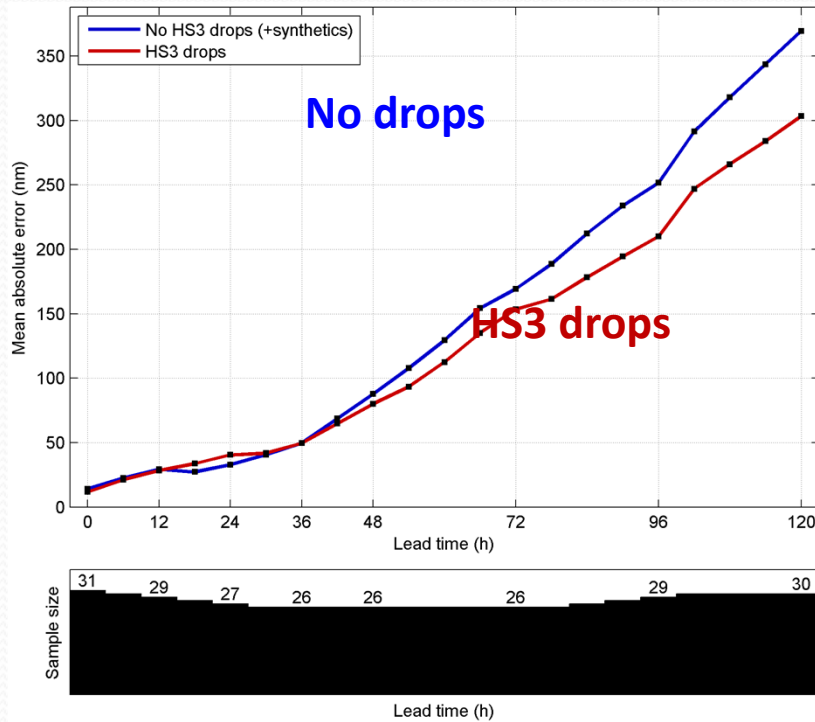
- 6 flights in 2012 into Leslie and Nadine
- Range capabilities clearly demonstrated
- 337 soundings obtained
- Data processed and transmitted in near-real time



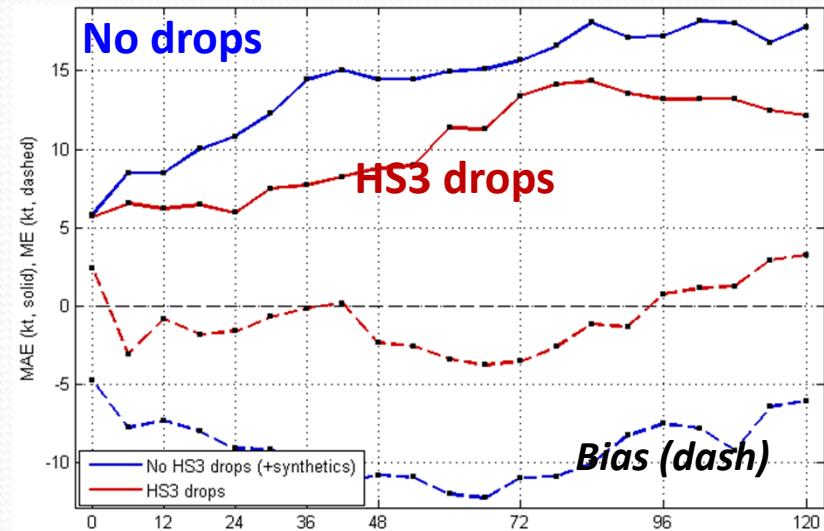


# Impact of HS3 Dropsondes for Navy COAMPS-TC Hurricane Nadine Predictions

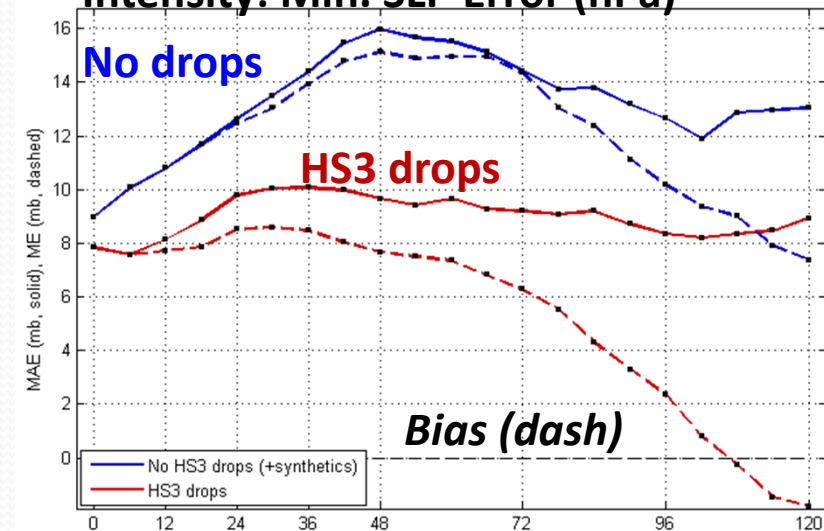
## Track Error (nm)



## Intensity: Max. Wind Error (kts)



## Intensity: Min. SLP Error (hPa)



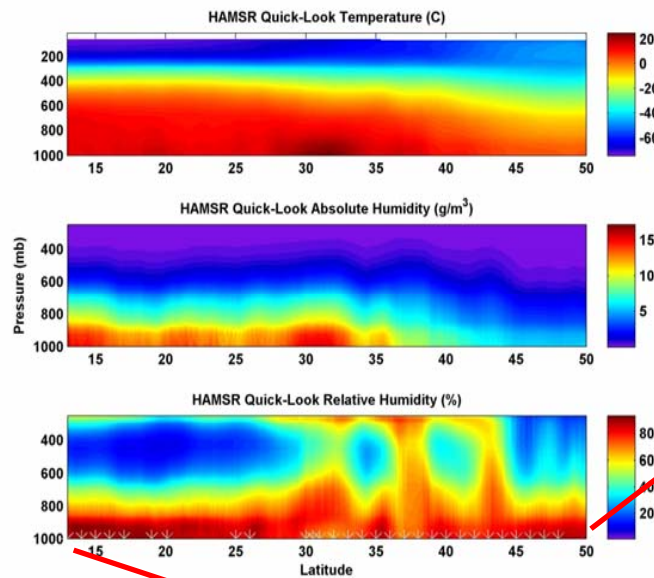
- Dropsonde impact experiments performed for 19-28 Sep. (3 flights)
  - **Red:** with HS3 drops
  - **Blue:** No drops with synthetics
- COAMPS-TC Intensity and Track skill are improved greatly through assimilation of HS3 Drops.

Slide courtesy of James Doyle / NRL

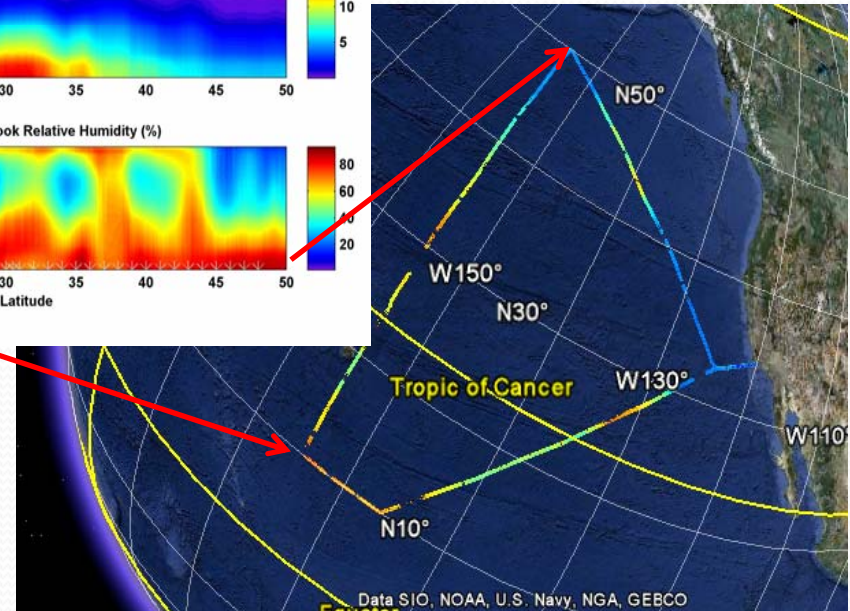


# Remotely Sensed Vertical Profile Observations

## NASA High Altitude MIMC Sounding Radiometer (HAMSR)



*HAMSR profiles for N-S leg of 8 September 2011 Flight*

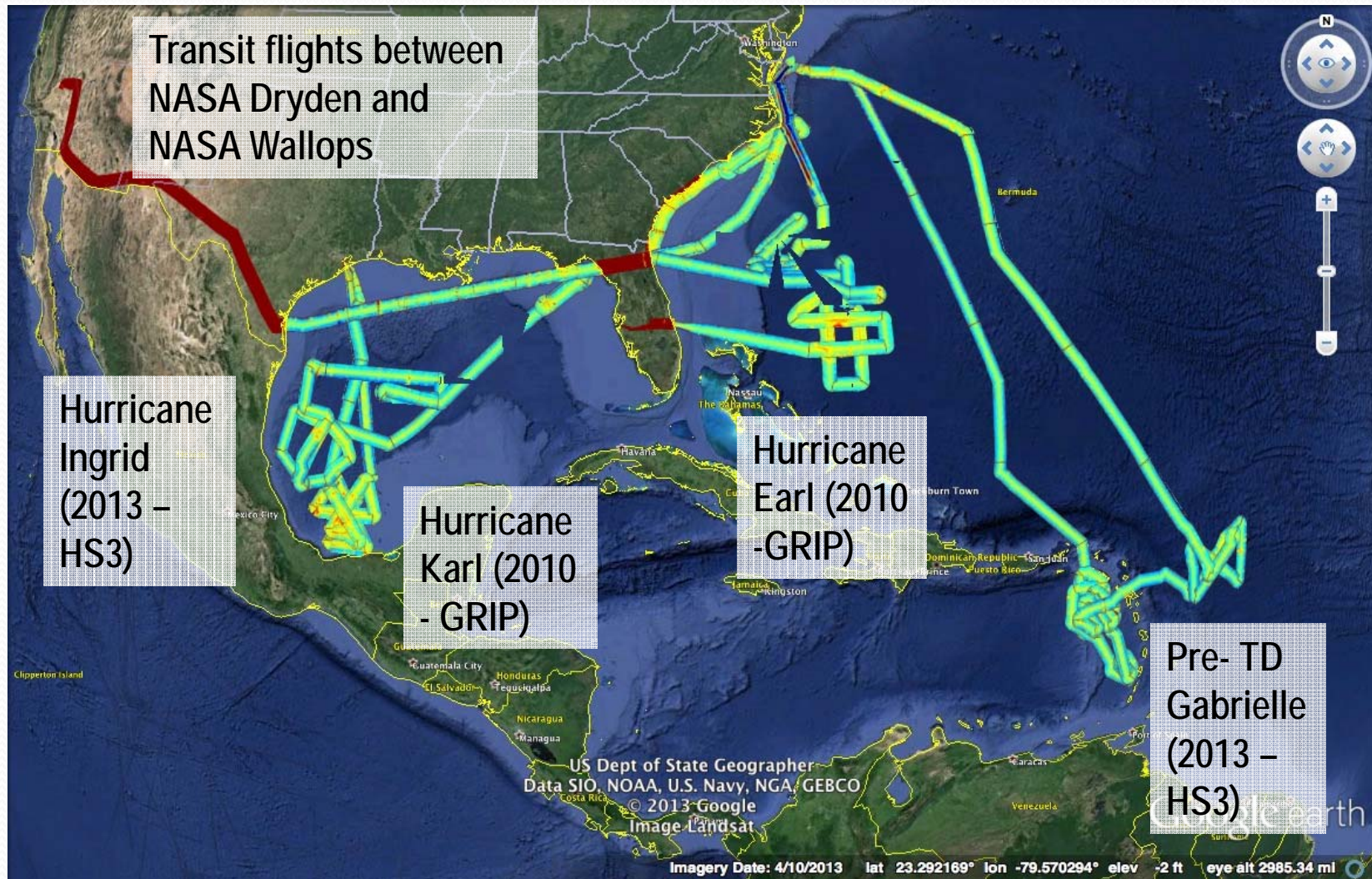






# Potential for Remotely Sensed Ocean Surface Winds

Flights in 2010 & 2013 - HIRAD 6.6 GHz TB





# Management Team

## Principal Investigator

- Robbie Hood, *NOAA UAS Program Director*

## Project Scientists

- Michael Black, *NOAA OAR AOML*
- Gary Wick, *NOAA OAR ESRL*

## Project Managers

- Philip Kenul, *TriVector Services*
- JC Coffey, *Cherokee Nation Technologies*



# SHOUT Working Group

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- Frank Marks
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# Backup Slides



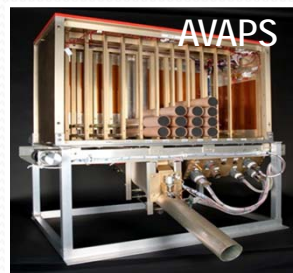
# Global Hawk and Advanced Vertical Atmospheric Profiling System (AVAPS)



Global Hawk UAS



Dropsonde release tube



AVAPS



Dropsonde



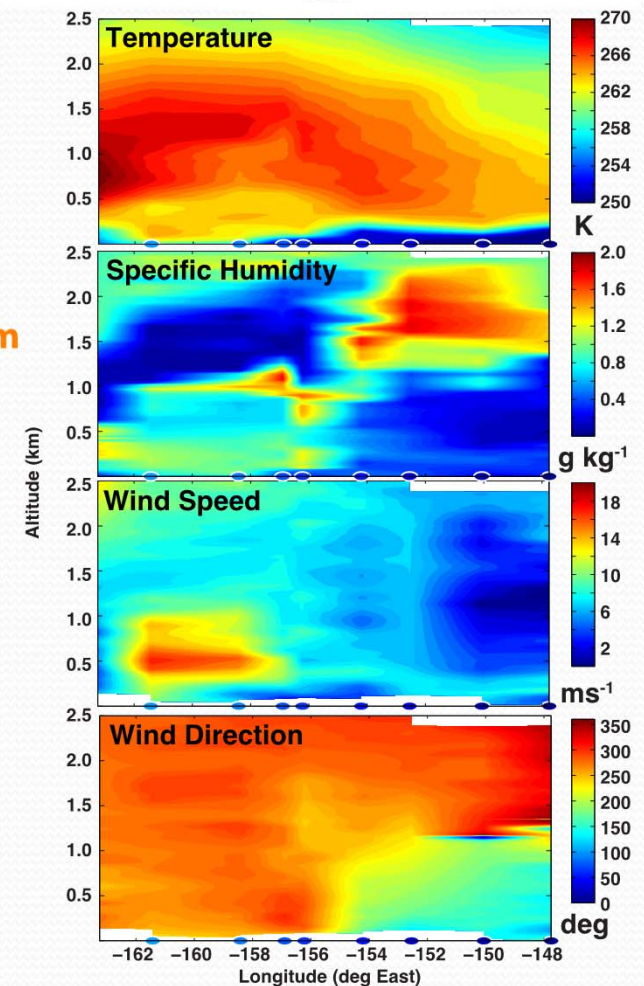
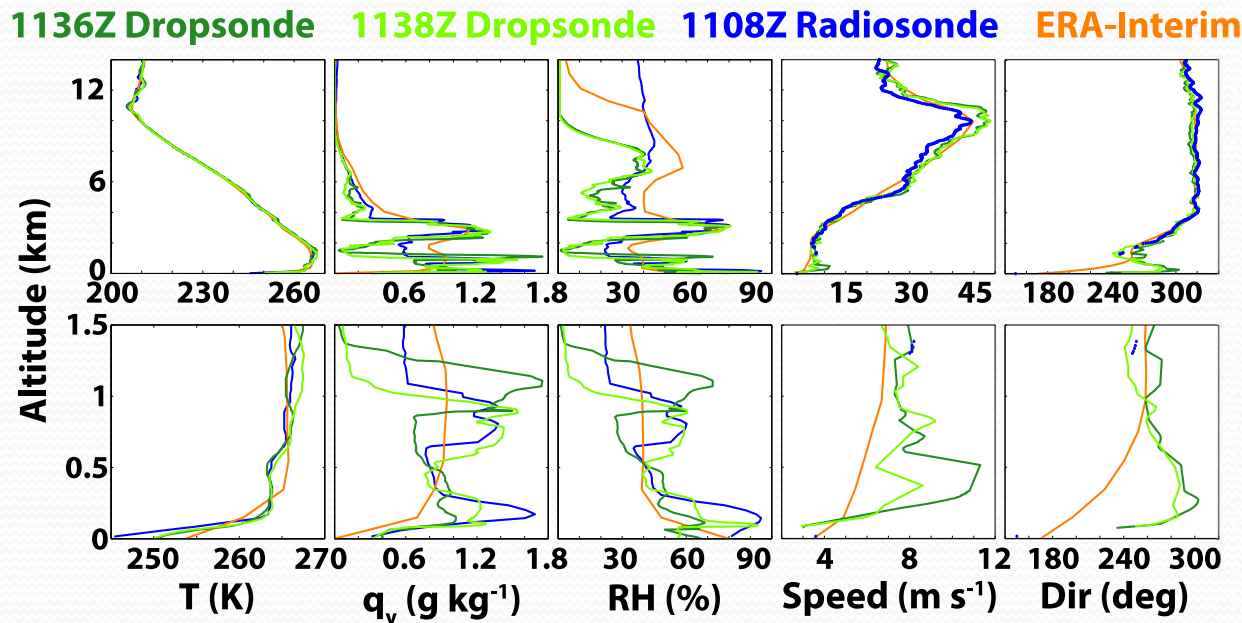
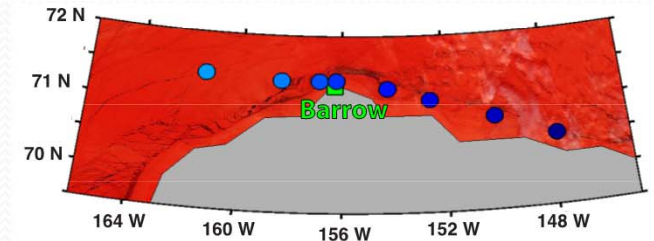
NASA Operation Center

- High-altitude, long-endurance UAS
  - 55,000 – 65,000 ft
  - 28 hour endurance
  - Payload >1500 lbs
- NOAA/NCAR dropsonde system
  - 88 sonde capability
  - High vertical resolution measurements of temperature, humidity, and wind speed



# WISPAR Arctic Observations

- Dropsondes deployed north of Alaska coast over sizable lead during arctic flight
- Results show high level of structure and variability
- Provides detailed observations in harsh, data sparse regions



J. M. Intrieri et al., GRL, submitted



# Thermodynamic Observations for Tropical Cyclones

Obs	TPIO – Validated Requirements			HAMSR Capabilities (TRL – 7/8)			AVAPS Dropsonde Capabilities (TRL – 7/8)		
	VR	HR	A	VR	HR	A	VR	HR	A
Temp. Profiles	<i>O</i> 500m	<i>O</i> 50 km	<i>O</i> 1 K	1 km	2 km	0.5 K	5 – 15 m	< 1 km	0.5 K
	<i>R</i> 45 m	<i>R</i> 1 km	<i>R</i> 1 K						
Pressure Profiles	<i>O</i> - 9 m	<i>O</i> 10 km	<i>O</i> 1 hPa	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 – 15 m	< 1 km	0.1 hPa
	<i>R</i> 45 m	<i>R</i> 1 km	<i>R</i> 1 hPa						
Humidity Profiles	<i>O</i> 1 km	<i>O</i> 20 km	<i>O</i> 8%	2 km	2 km	15 – 20%	5 – 15 m	< 1km	5%
	<i>R</i> 90 m	<i>R</i> 4 km	<i>R</i> 20%						

Obs – Observations    Temp - Temperature    VR – Vertical Resolution    HR – Horizontal Resolution  
 A- Accuracy  
*O*- Operations    *R* – Research





# Wind Observations for Tropical Cyclones

Obs	TPIO – Validated Requirements			HIWRAP Capabilities (TRL – 7/8)			HIRAD Capabilities (TRL – 6/7)			AVAPS Dropsonde Capabilities (TRL – 7/8)		
	VR	HR	A	VR	HR	A	VR	HR	A	VR	HR	A
WS Prof.	<i>O</i> 500 m	<i>O</i> 50 km	<i>O</i> 1 m/s	500m	1 km	0.5 K	N/A	N/A	N/A	5- 15 m	< 1 km	0.5 m/s
	<i>R</i> 100 m	<i>R</i> 50 km	<i>R</i> 1 m/s									
WD Prof.	<i>O</i> 500 m	<i>O</i> 10 km	<i>O</i> 10 deg	500m	1 km	15 deg	N/A	N/A	N/A	5- 15 m	< 1 km	10 deg
	<i>R</i> 100 m	<i>R</i> 1 km	<i>R</i> 10 deg									
Sfc. WS	N/A	<i>O</i> 1 km	<i>O</i> 1m/s	N/A	1 km	2 m/s	N/A	1-2 km	1 - 5 m/s	N/A	< 1 km	0.5 m/s
	N/A	<i>R</i> 12 km	<i>R</i> 2 m/s									
Sfc WD	N/A	<i>O</i> 2.5km	<i>O</i> 10 deg	N/A	2 km	15 deg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	< 1 km	10 deg
	N/A	<i>R</i> 12 km	<i>R</i> 20 deg									

VR – Vertical Resolution    HR – Horizontal Resolution    A- Accuracy    WS – Wind Speed    WD – Wind Direction  
*O*- Operations    *R* – Research