

UK University and Met Office contribution to YMC

HotHouse: The Maritime Continent – Engine Room of the Global Climate System

Cathryn Birch^{1,2}

Adrian Matthews³, Steve Woolnough⁴, John Marsham², Ryan Neely², Paul Barret¹, Prince Xavier¹, Victoria Smith⁵

¹UK Met Office, ²University of Leeds, ³University of East Anglia, ⁴University of Reading, ⁵National Centre for Atmospheric Science

Introduction



- Proposal for 5 year £3.7 million (\$5.6 million USD) project, with observations Jan-Feb 2019 to NERC
- Current status of proposal:
 - Outline proposal submitted in March 2015: successful
 - Full proposal submitted Nov 2015: outcome expected July 2016
 - Average success rate 30-50%
 - Subsequent opportunities to submit a revised project (modelling)
- This talk contains an overview of:
 - Science objectives
 - Ground and ocean instrumentation
 - Aircraft campaign
 - Modelling strategy
 - Key questions for the YMC community

Science objectives

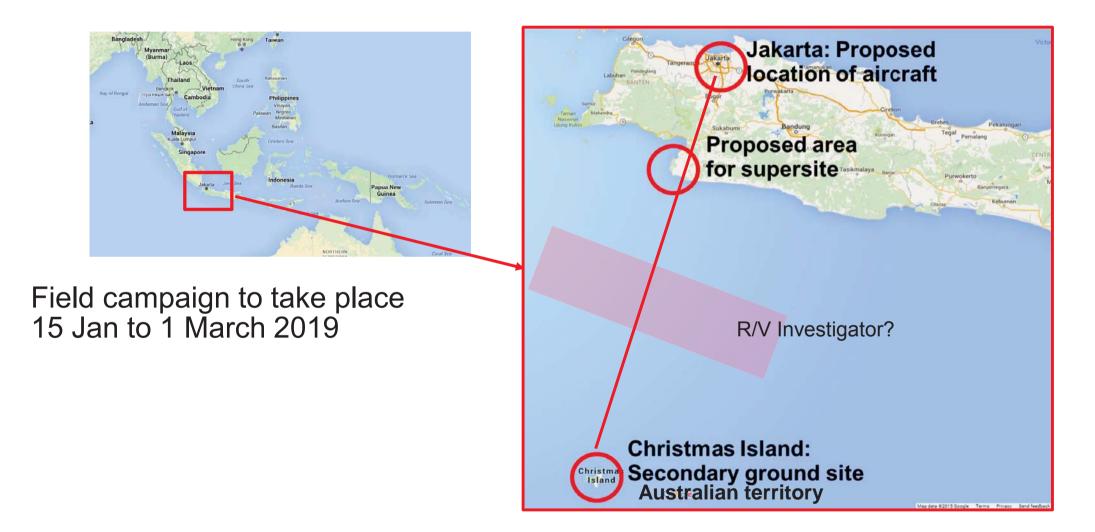


HotHouse aims to quantify the:

- 1. Complex interactions that govern the diurnal cycle of precipitation and heating
 - Development of the boundary layer and convection over the islands
 - Generation of land-sea breezes and gravity wave circulations, and the offshore convective propagation.
- 2. Impact of upper ocean processes and air-sea interaction on atmospheric convection
- 3. Two-way interaction between convection and lowerfrequency variability (MJO, synoptic-scale weather)
- 4. Effects of heating and cooling from moist convection over the MC on the global climate

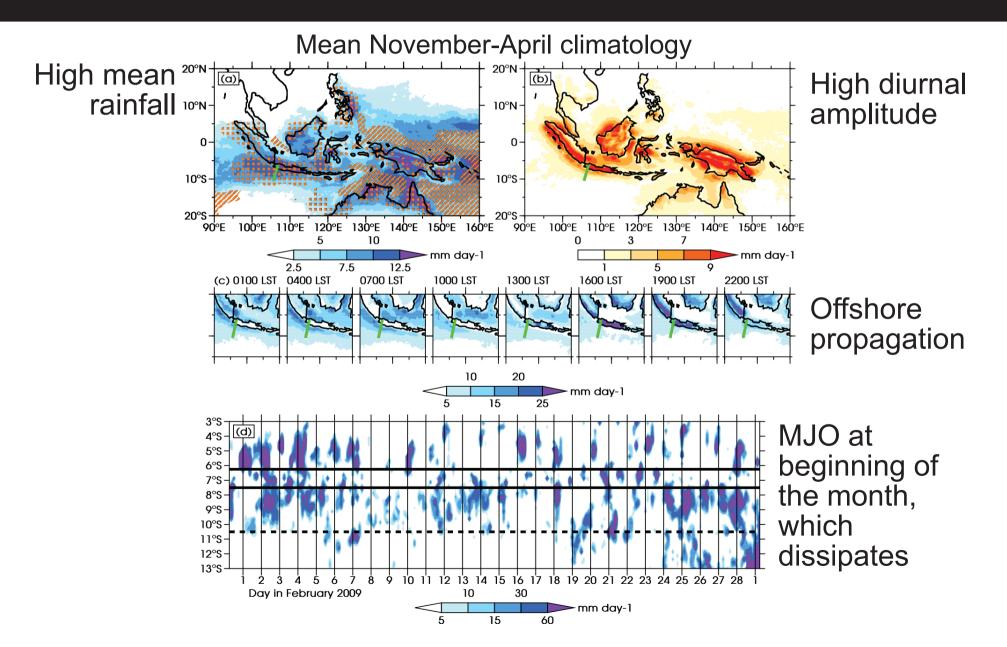
Field campaign overview





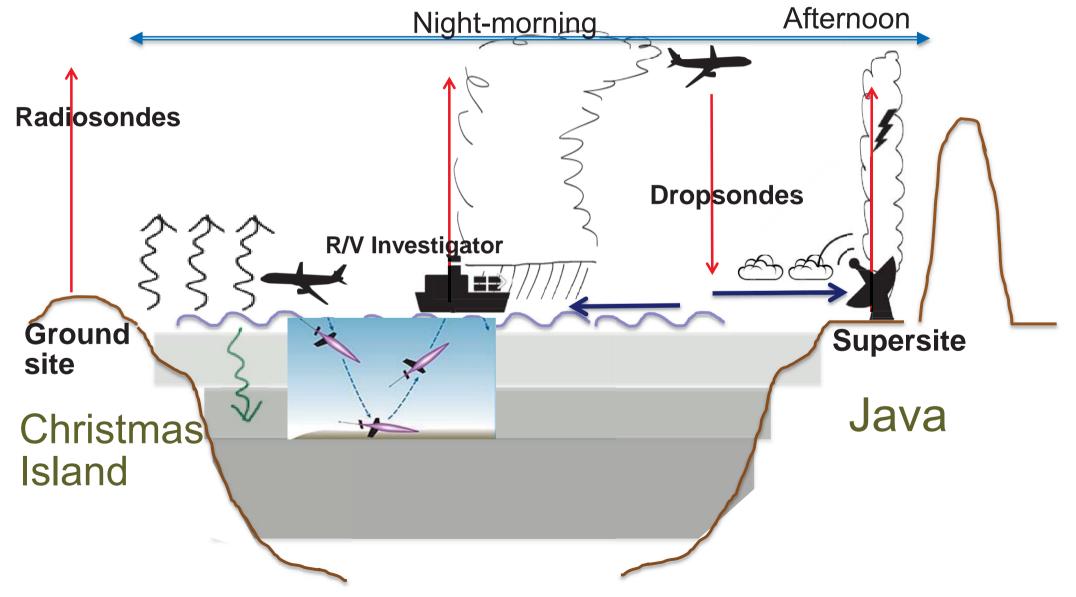
Field campaign overview





Field campaign overview





Ground supersite





• Multi-platform suite of instruments (in-situ and remote sensing)

Ground supersite

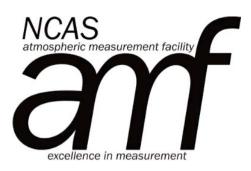
X-Band Doppler Radar

- Areal precipitation
- Radial winds
- Polarisation parameters
- Maximum range 200km (100-150 km is typical)





- Sits on two 20ft shipping containers
- Office container with A/C plus empty one for storage
- Crane/forklift required
- Power by diesel generator
- Site availability any local government land or similar? Security?
- Internet/network options. Satellite? Mobile data?
- Local assistance with logistics hire a local manager?



Ground supersite



Doppler aerosol LiDAR



- Profiles of aerosol backscatter and radial velocity
- Max. range 9.6km



Scanning radiometer



- Vertical profiles of T, RH
- Liquid water path
- Stability indices
- Vaisala RS41 radiosonde system
- 300+ sondes to launch (~8 per day for 6 weeks)

Boundary layer wind profiler



- Wind speed and direction
- Max. range 8km



Flux towers

- p, T, q
- 10Hz 3D winds
- 10Hz H20 and CO2
- LW, SW radiation
- Soil temperature and moisture

Christmas Island



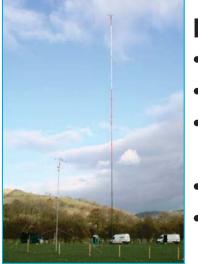


- Cloud Radar 94 Ghz
- Doppler LIDAR
- Microwave Radiometer



Vaisala RS41 radiosonde system

- 300+ sondes to launch (~8 per day for 6 weeks)
- Possibility of a 3rd radiosonde station for e.g. R/V Investigator
- Could share the 600 radiosondes between 3 locations

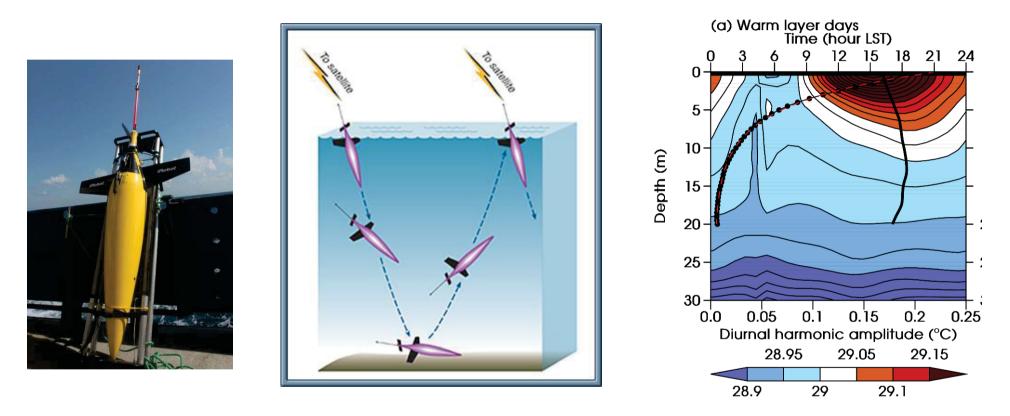


Flux towers

- p, T, q
- 10Hz 3D winds
- 10Hz H20 and CO2
- LW, SW radiation
- Soil temperature and moisture

Christmas Island





- Unmanned seagliders will be launched for Christmas Island in Dec 2018
- Seagliders dive every 2 hours to depths of ~1km diurnal cycle
- Measure upper ocean structure (T, salinity, chlorophyll, dissolved oxygen)
- Operate automatically for up to 4-5 months, data communicated via satellite

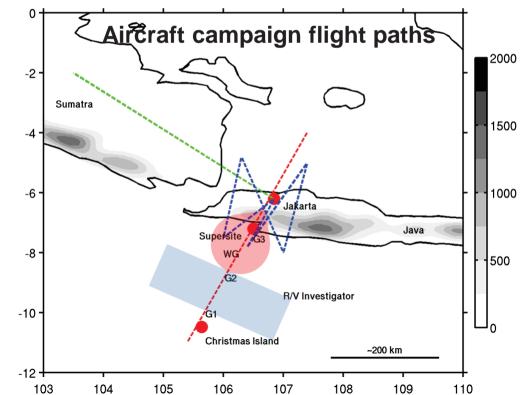
Aircraft campaign



FAAM BAe146-301



- 5.5 week deployment in Jan-Feb 2019
- Based at Halim (Jakarta) airport
- 24 flights of 4.5 hours
- 147 dropsondes (6 per flight)





Aircraft campaign

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Basic Meteorology

- T, P, q
- Wind components, turbulence and fluxes
- LWC, IWC
- Position, attitude
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Dropsondes: T,q,winds

Across wind "surface" flux measurements (30m a.s.l.)

Cloud and Aerosols

- Full size range 0.1 µm to 6 mm: PCASP, CDP, CIP15, CIP100
- Cloud Condensation Nuclei Counter
- Basic chemistry O₃, CO

If flight permissions and research permits for Indonesia have not been obtained by April 2018 we will relocate to Malaysia or Australia



In-situ measurements

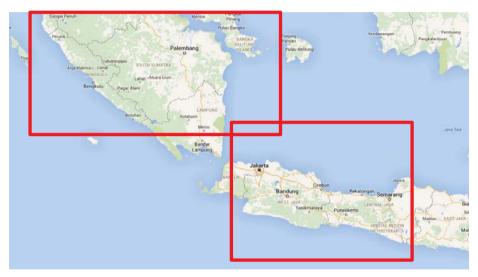
Modelling strategy



Met Office Unified Model simulations



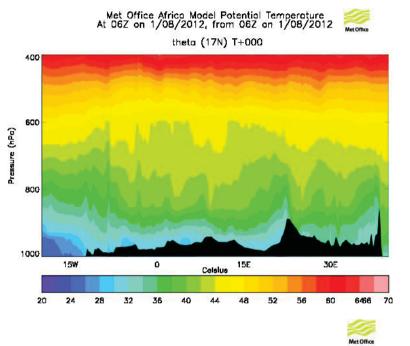
- 15km standard configuration
- 2km convection-permitting
- 10xDJF seasons including 2019
- Coupled to an ocean mixedlayer model (MetUM-GOML)
- Driven by ERA-I or MetUM analyses



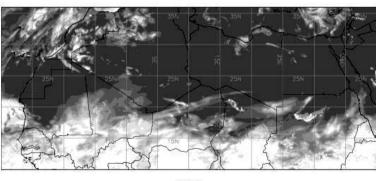
- 200m convection-permitting
- 20 case studies of two days at various locations to coincide with observations
- Outer nests driven by ERA-I or MetUM analyses

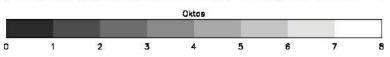
Forecast products for YMC campaign













Met Office will provide forecast products for the field campaign:

- Twice daily global NWP forecasts (~17km)
- Daily 3-day convective scale model forecasts (2 or 4 km)
- Any model diagnostic could be plotted
- Made available via ftp
- Coordination with MSS?

Key questions



- We are keen to collaborate and co-locate our instrumentation with other groups. Plan is currently flexible.
- Are any other groups planning to locate on Java or Christmas Island?
- We will require assistance with:
 - Locating ground sites on Java and Xmas Island visit Jan/Feb 2017?
 - Obtaining research permits, and flight permissions for aircraft. Who to contact?
 - Local help with radiosondes (8 per day) on Java and Xmas Island
 - Hire local shipping/logistics manager on Java?
 - Who to contact about radiosonde launch permissions on Java?
- Planning cut off is April 2018 look to Malaysia or possibly Australia
- Keen to collaborate on modelling
- We have proposed a local 'Forecasting Demonstration Workshop'

Please come and talk to us





Cathryn Birch

University of Leeds/Met Office Overall project planning and modelling c.e.birch@leeds.ac.uk



Paul Barrett Met Office Aircraft paul.barrett@metoffice.gov.uk



Victoria Smith

UK National Centre for Atmospheric Science Ground instrumentation victoria.smith@ncas.ac.uk