



Army Research Lab and WRF

Ms. Pamela A. Clark
Chief (A)

Battlefield Environment Division
U.S. Army Research Laboratory

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Mission: Battlefield Weather for C4ISR



Vision

Tailored weather intelligence to ensure the warfighter's combat effectiveness

Major Research Areas

Atmospheric Sensing

Atmospheric Modeling

Atmospheric Effects





Battlefield Environment Division Organization



U.S. Army Research Laboratory



Battlefield Environment Division

**Ms. Pamela Clark
(Acting)**
301-394-2500
pclark@arl.army.mil

Atmospheric Sensing Branch

- Acoustic propagation
- Infrasonic sensing
- Aerosol characterization
- Optical imaging
- E-O propagation



Dr. David Ligon (A)
301-394-1463
dligon@arl.army.mil

Meteorological Modeling Branch

- Micro-scale modeling
- Nowcasting
- Data assimilation/fusion
- Transport and diffusion
- Distributed processing



Dr. James Cogan
505-678-2094
jcogan@arl.army.mil

Atmospheric Effects Branch

- Met field measurements
- Propagation effects models and experiments
- Tactical Decision Aids
- Bandwidth compression



Dr. Donald Hoock
505-678-5430
dhoock@arl.army.mil



Focused Expertise



- **Developing technologies that directly transition to the Army's fielded tactical weather system Program Managers**
 - **Battlefield environmental data for C2 and ISR - Current Army IMETS, future Army DCGS-A and Air Force JET, with interfaces to FCS and Joint METOC services**
 - **Army Artillery-Meteorology profiling systems and the Marine Corps mobile hand held artillery firing solution system**
- **Developing Tri-service physics-based models that quantify atmospheric effects on military systems**
- **Fine scale meteorological modeling for the complex battlefield terrain affecting today's soldiers and systems**
 - **Urban wind flow models down to street level scales for timely CB defense, smoke, UAV, and emergency operations**
 - **Fine scale "nowcasts" and analyses, 0-3 hrs and down to 10 meters to update forecasts and data fusion applications**





Modeling Specialty Areas



- Mesoscale and microscale modeling applications to solve Army battlefield weather problems.
- Boundary layer measurements across night time and day time stability conditions in complex terrain (incl. “urban” terrain) for 4-D Data Assimilation, model initialization, and validation
- Model verification and validation including confidence indices and display of uncertainty to support user confidence
- Developing new fusion methods for real time, 3D atmospheric wind field monitoring exploiting LIDAR remote sensing, environmental models, and networked conventional/unconventional met sensors
- Transport and diffusion modeling





Atmospheric Modeling



GOALS

- Provide modeling and data fusion tools to enhance operational effectiveness and survivability.
- Provide essential atmospheric intelligence for tactical decision aids.

APPROACH

- Characterize the Army-scale boundary layer atmosphere using observation-based numerical models running in near real-time for the specific unit of action.
- Develop and apply techniques to ingest met data from non-traditional sources such as UAV's, UGS, and individual soldier observations.
- Design techniques for the distribution and dissemination of model output tailored for the net-centric Army.





Atmospheric Modeling Evolution



0 - 3 Years

3 - 5 Years

> 5 Years

Basic Mesoscale Nowcast

Advanced Meso/Microscale Nowcast

Artillery Met upgrades

Near real-time urban microscale wind field and dispersion models

Advanced assimilation of non-traditional data

Multi-scale combined model and measurement system

- IMETS
- C2CUT ATO
- MMS-P
- Marines
- DCGS-A (Spiral 4)

- DCGS-A (Spiral 5)
- JET (Air Force)
- NITES (Navy)
- JEM (DTRA)

- DCGS-A (Spiral 6)
- Block 3 MMS-P
- JWARN (DTRA)



Critical Modeling Technologies & Interests



- **Urban wind flow and dispersion in near real-time**
- **Nowcasting at very fine scales**
- **Very high fidelity modeling and measurement of 4D atmospheric dynamics and effects on Army systems**
- **Uncertainty Techniques - How good are the model results?**
 - **When the model predicts weather conditions which will adversely impact a specific mission at a planned time, how “certain” is that forecast?**





Climatology, Forecasts and Nowcasts -- higher resolution as the mission approaches



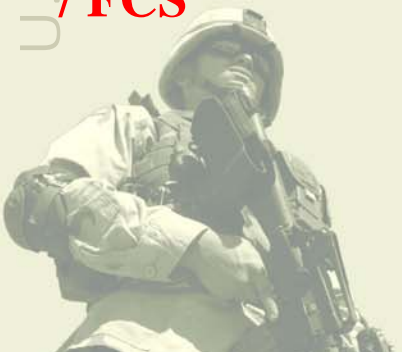
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UE

IMETS

DCGS-A / FCS **UA**

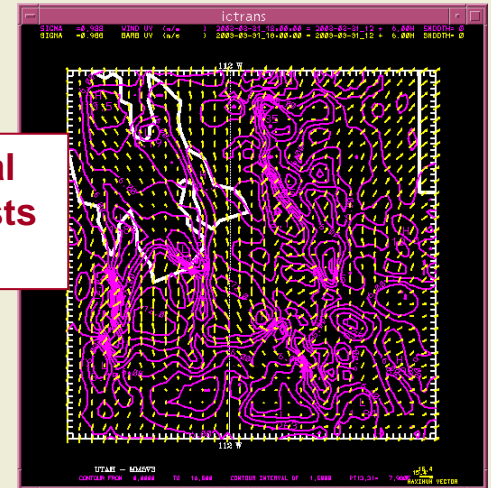




Hierarchy of new nowcast models to update the local forecasts

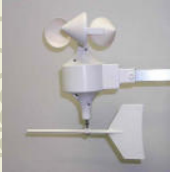
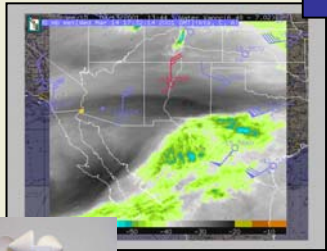
Forecast - Operational Center (AFWA) MM5/WRF Forecast for next 24-48 hours, 2-4 times daily, 15-5 km resolution on "regional" domain

Nowcast runs local short term forecasts at UE (IMETS/JET)

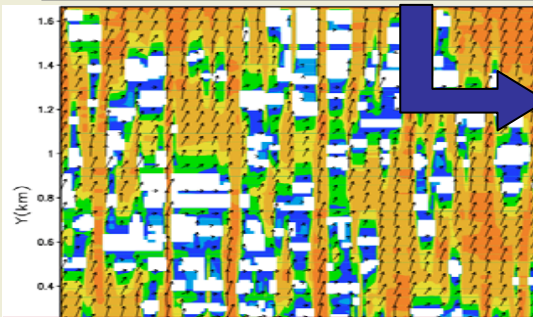


Nowcast - run hourly, WRF forecasting the next 3 hours on 2-3 km grid over 150 x 150 km or smaller domains

Advanced Local Analysis – run every 15-30 minutes on 1 km grid and up to a 150 km domain - Integrates local and non conventional observations (METSAT, UAV sensor data, robotic wind sensors) into current nowcast – example is LAPS objective analysis in development at the University of North Dakota



Local Analysis assimilates data at UA (DCGS-A)



Diagnostic urban wind model running as embedded client on UA DCGS / FCS

Diagnostic High Resolution Models – fast running (5-10 min) boundary layer wind model 10-100 m resolution for complex and urban terrain effects on average wind flow – can use local observations



Current/Future WRF Work at ARL



- Led by the Meteorological Modeling Branch
 - 20 meteorologists, engineers, and technicians focused on fine-scale modeling and Army applications.
- Interactions between ARL modelers and various WRF Working Groups
- Starting the transition, following AFWA's lead, towards WRF as the model-of-choice for Army/Air Force applications.
- WRF now running on AHPCRC (latest version 2.0.2)
 - Nested to 2km over southern California
 - Prep for data sets from T-REX -- Terrain-induced Rotor Experiment, Spring 2006
 - Small mixed-member ensembles a possibility – being researched – diurnal boundary layer evolution
- Use of WRF grids from AFWA to initialize nested fine-scale 3-hr LAPS/WRF nowcasts
 - Goal = Output over 150km x 150km domains, 1km horizontal resolution, 15-30 minute output interval, hourly cycling.
 - Fine-scale “data cubes” used to run Army-specific mission decision aids
 - Technology to be incorporated operationally into Air Force/Army battlefield weather software systems.





Potential ARL Roles in WRF Program



- Assist AF and Navy with DoD oversight (R&D and operational implementations)
- Work in collaboration with AF Weather to address Army/AF-specific WRF issues
 - Focus on microscale and “urban terrain” uses
 - Test new parameterizations (stable, urban, ...)
 - Others?
- Boundary Layer Modeling improvement/applications
- WRF applied to Transport and Diffusion simulations
- WRF post-processing algorithms and verification
- WRF software configuration for DoD tactical PC/Laptop workstation platforms
- WRF testing and validation





Summary

- **ARL views WRF as THE primary mesoscale model for research, development, and operational implementation focus → in line with AF Weather commitment to WRF as the operational regional and fine-scale model of choice.**
- **Thus, ARL's interest and enthusiasm to participate as a WRF AIP signatory.**

QUESTIONS?





QUESTIONS?



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..... JUST IN CASE

$$\left(\nabla^2 + \frac{f_0^2}{g^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2}\right) \omega - \frac{f_0}{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\vec{V}_3 \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{f_0} \nabla^2 \zeta - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\sigma} \nabla^2 \left[\frac{\vec{V}_3 \cdot \nabla \left(-\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial p} \right) \right]$$

THIS DOESN'T WORK

