

University of Utah

UBOS Status Report

May 1, 2013

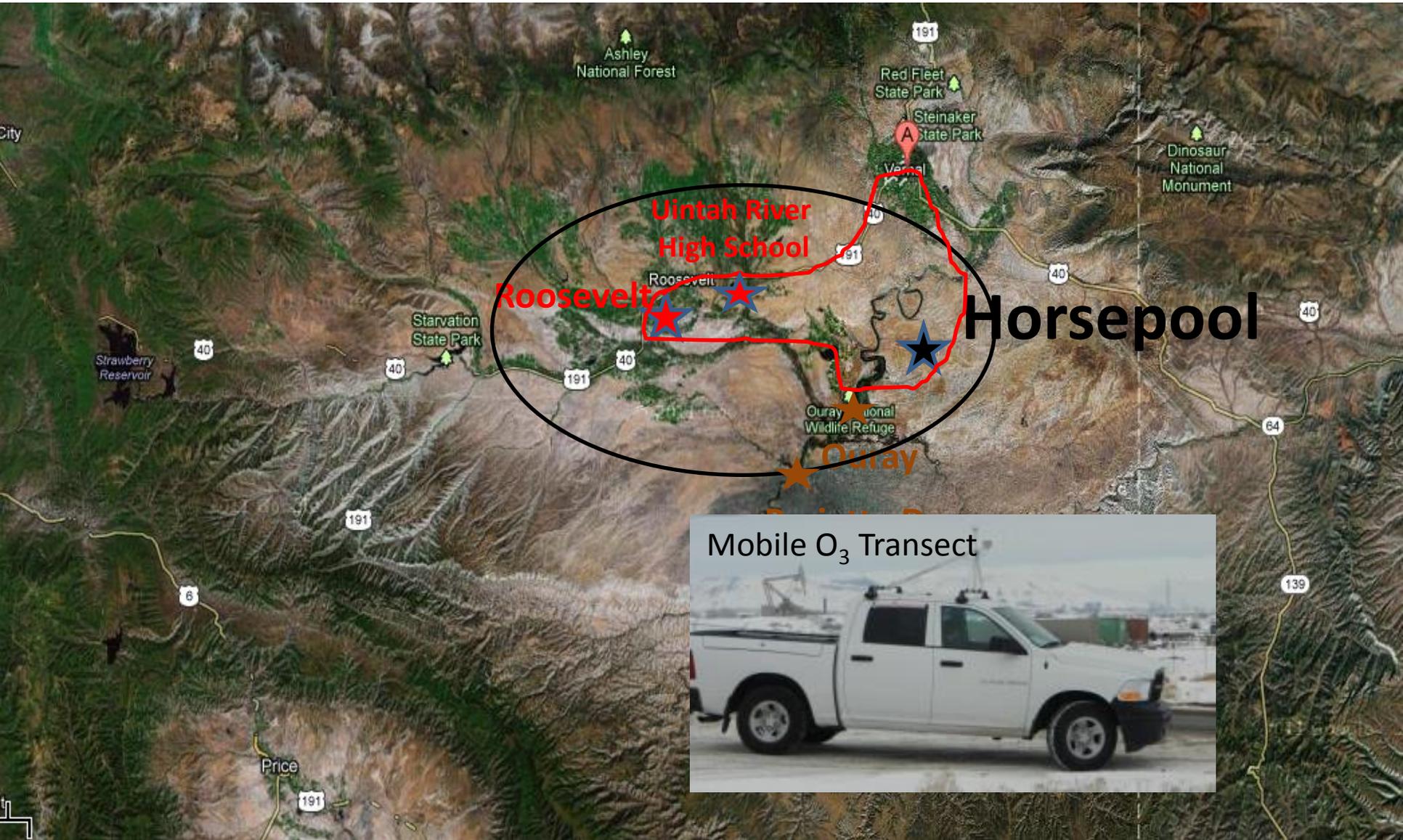
Erik Crosman & John Horel
Department of Atmospheric Sciences
University of Utah

erik.crosman@utah.edu; john.horel@utah.edu

<http://home.chpc.utah.edu/~u0198116/uintahbasin.html>



Observation Locations in the Basin during 2013



Roosevelt: The “Center of Our Universe”



Sleeping trailer



UU trailer met instrumentation



Sonde launches near UU trailer



Burgers and wireless at Cody's Café

U/Utah Data and Graphical Assets Available

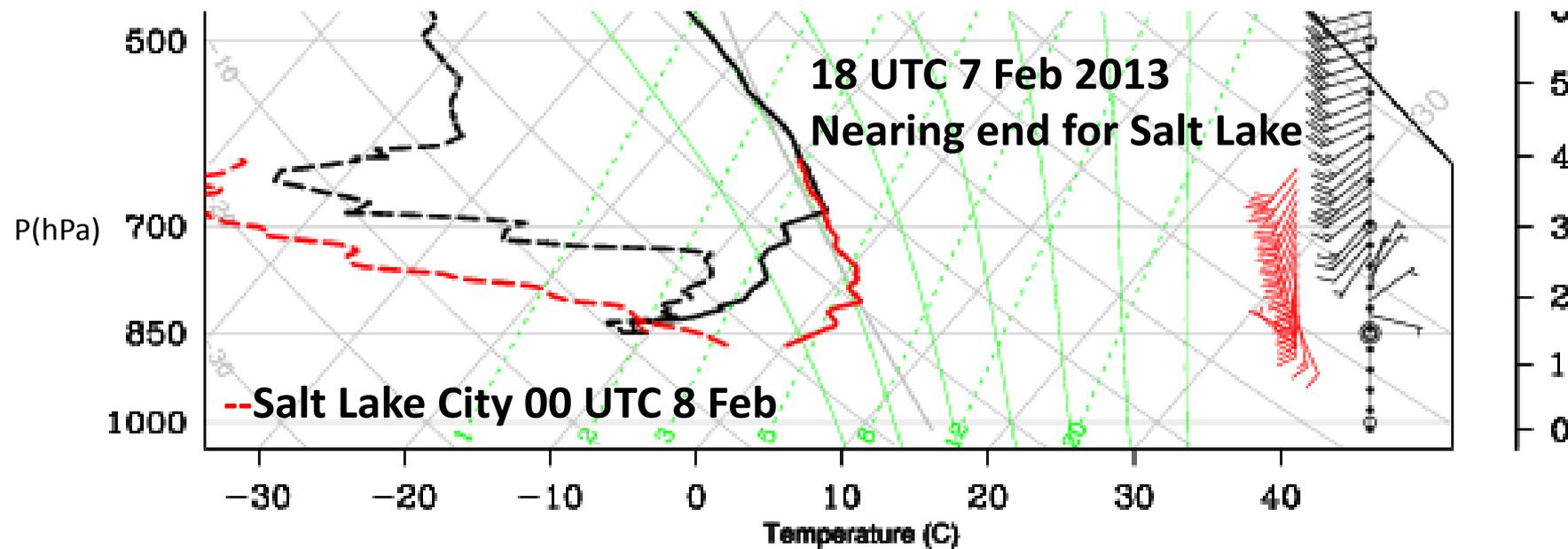
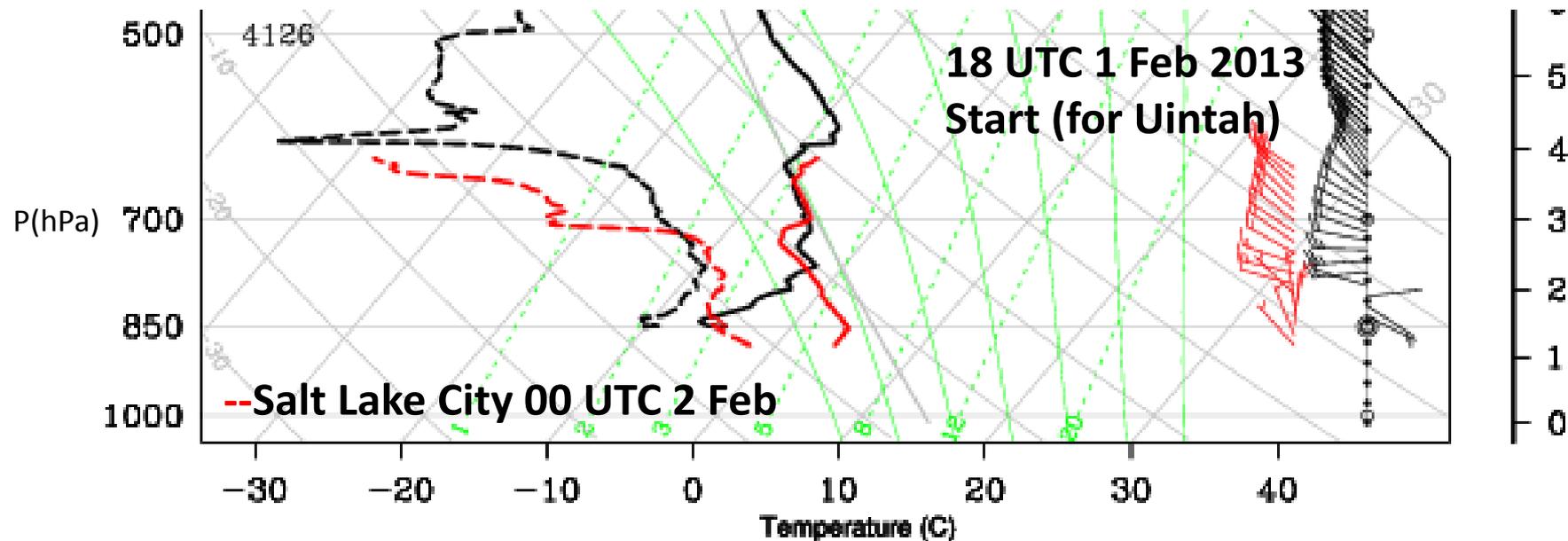
- Primary sensors deployed: January 19-Feb 16
- Core Intensive Observations: 1-8 February
- Mid-day Soundings: T, RH, wind
- Roosevelt 20 ft Tower: 3-D wind; temp; RH; pressure; solar radiation; 5 min averages
- Transects: Ozone, p, (T, RH available but value?); 10 sec resolution
- Roosevelt CL-31 ceilometer: 1 min aerosol backscatter; 10 m resolution
- Uintah River High School CT-12K ceilometer: 1 min aerosol backscatter; 15 m resolution; much lower quality than Roosevelt CL-31
- Hourly estimates of aerosol layer depth and relative aerosol intensity
- Surface observations from many stations available via MesoWest
- MODIS/Landsat imagery of clouds & snow cover
- UU2DVAR 2.5 km resolution gridded surface analyses (T, RH, Wind)
- Model simulations in progress by Erik Neemann M.S. thesis
- **Available at: <http://home.chpc.utah.edu/~u0198116/uintahbasin.html>**

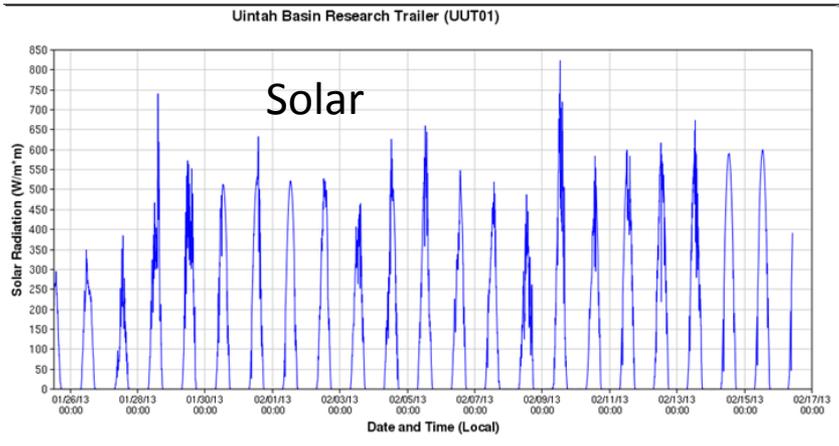
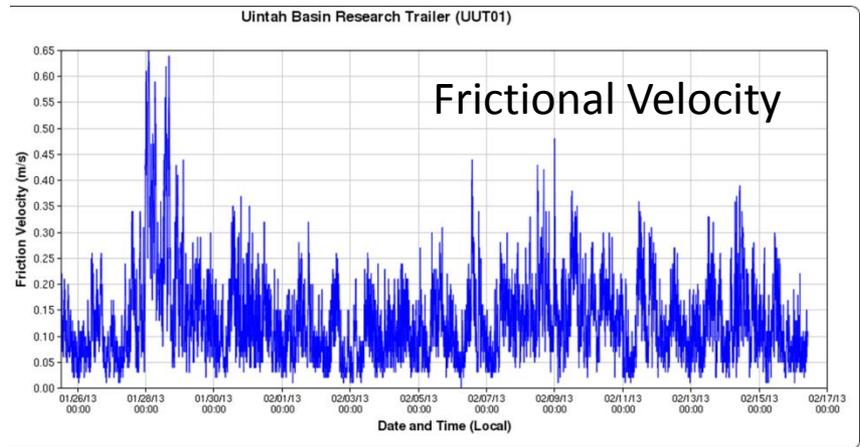
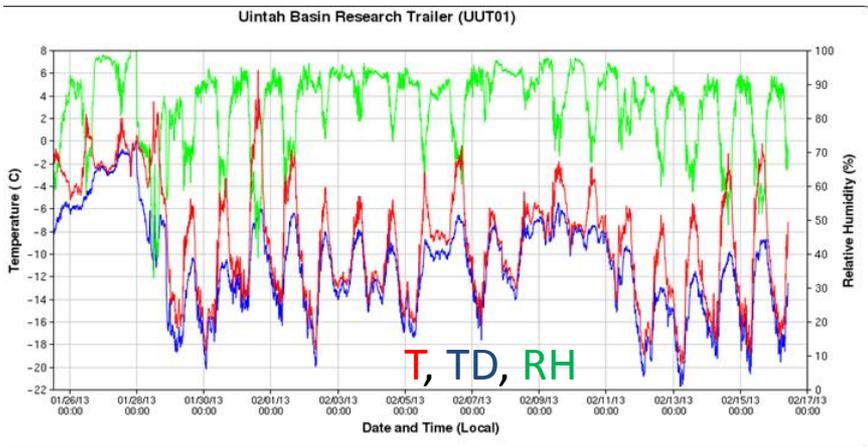
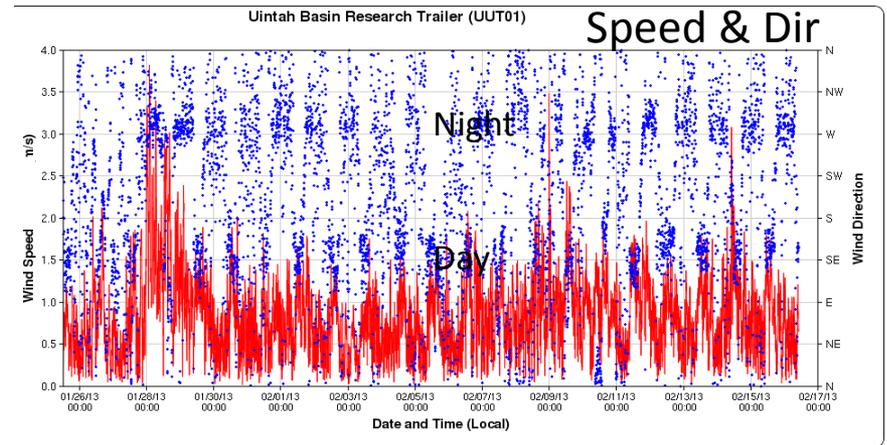
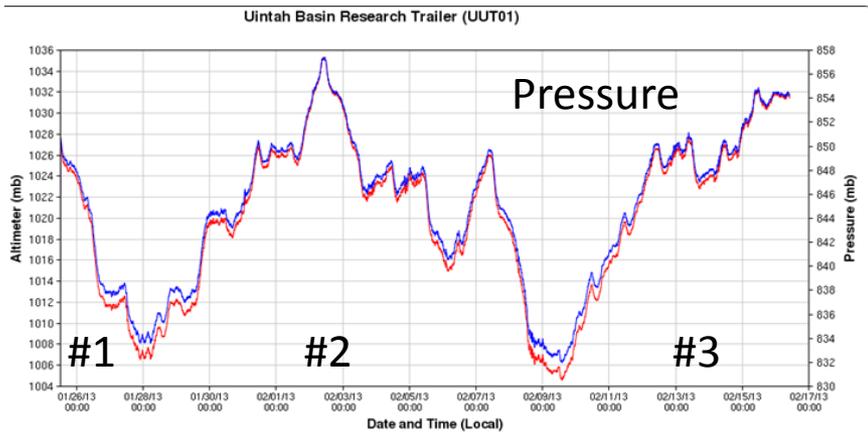
Observations, Modeling, and Analysis of Cold-Air Pools in Uintah Basin

- **Duration and vertical structure**
- **Boundary-layer clouds**
- **Boundary-layer flows**
- **Terrain-flow interactions**
- **Evolution of aerosol layers**



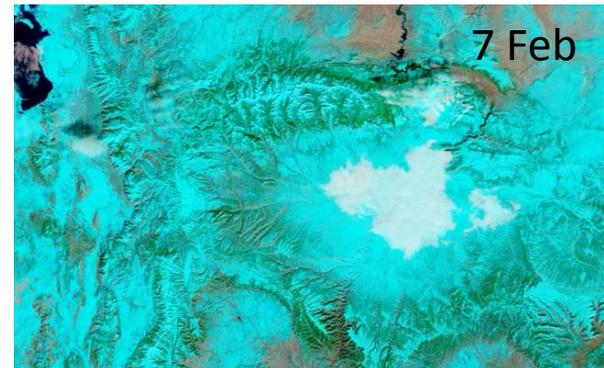
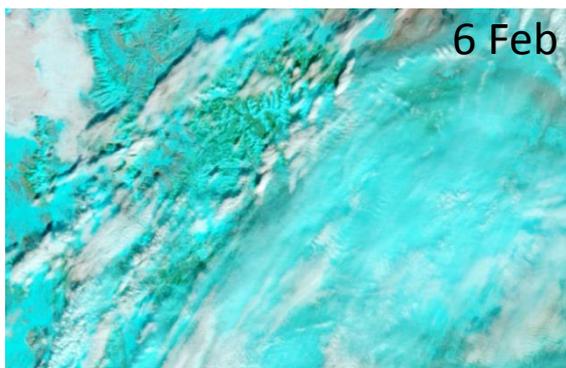
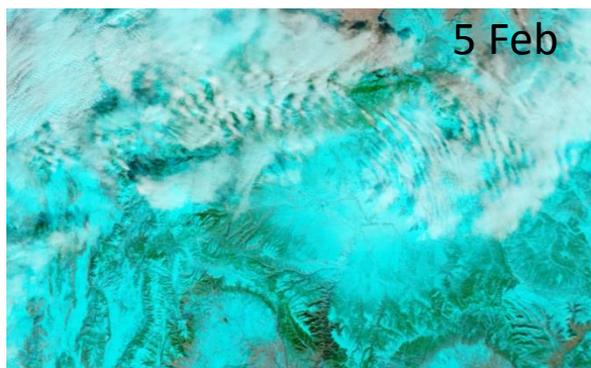
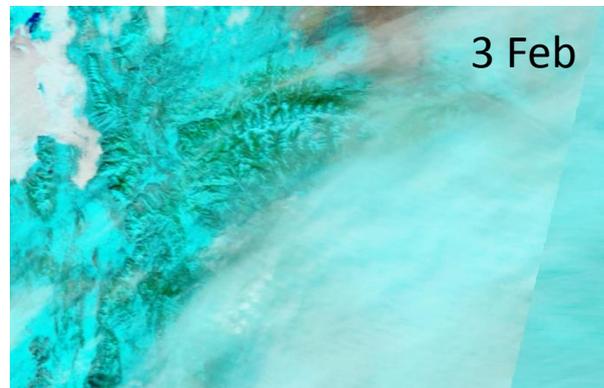
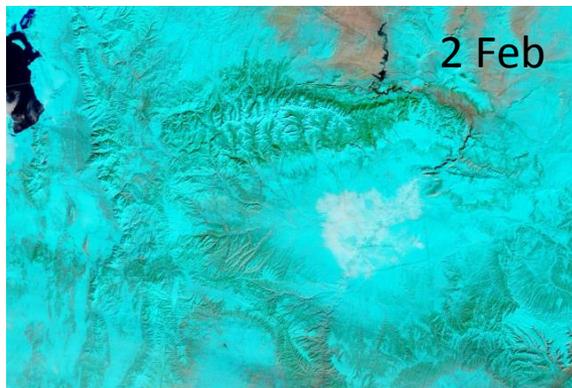
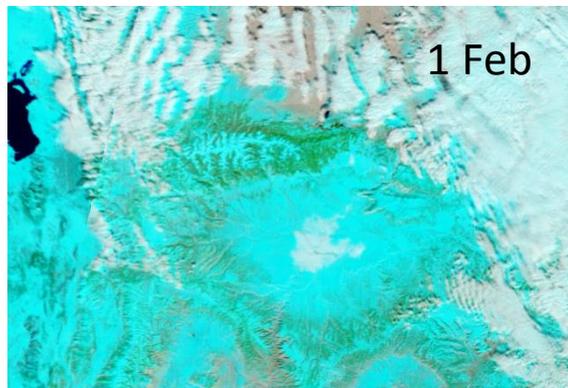
Long-lived and intense cold air pools





Weather at Roosevelt
 UU trailer:
 26 Jan – 16 Feb

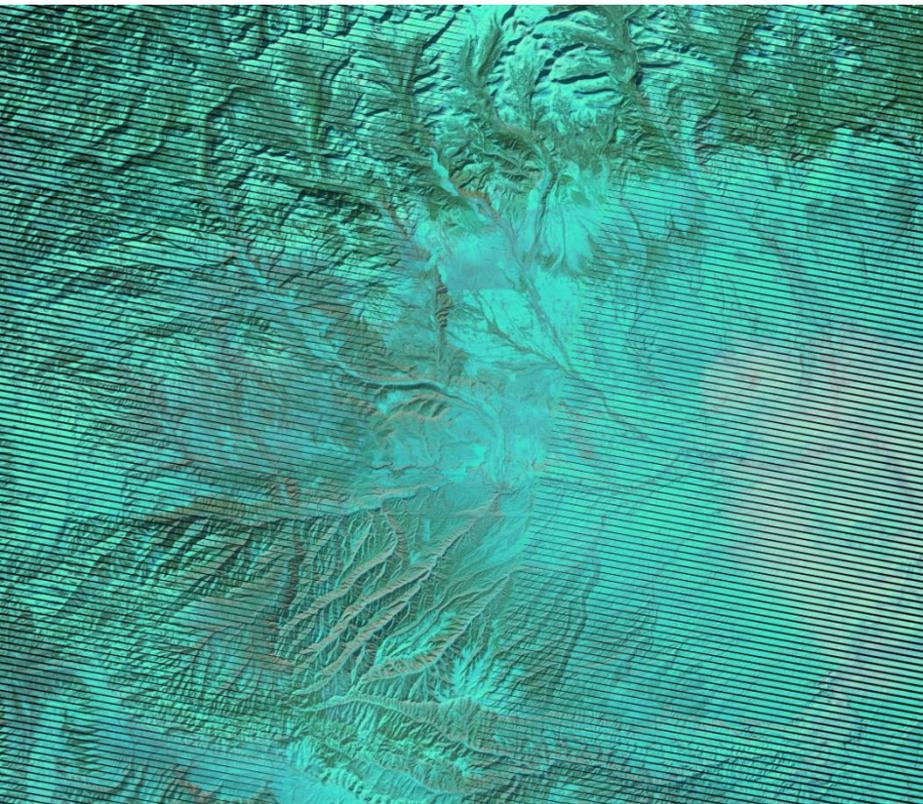
Low Clouds



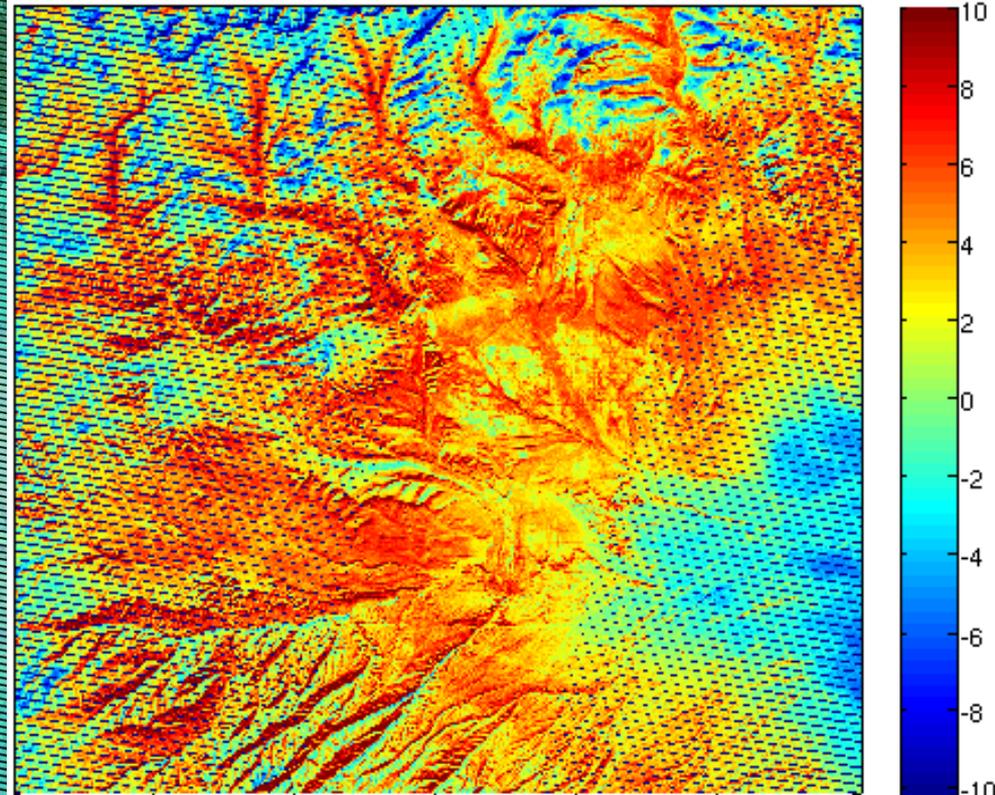
Uintah Basin frequently has shallow fog/low clouds in lowest portion of Basin. Very rare in foothills around basin

Weak Surface Flows Driven By Differential Surface Heating of Terrain & Snow Covered/Snow Free Areas

2 February 2013 1836 UTC Landsat 7 ETM+ (60 m resolution)

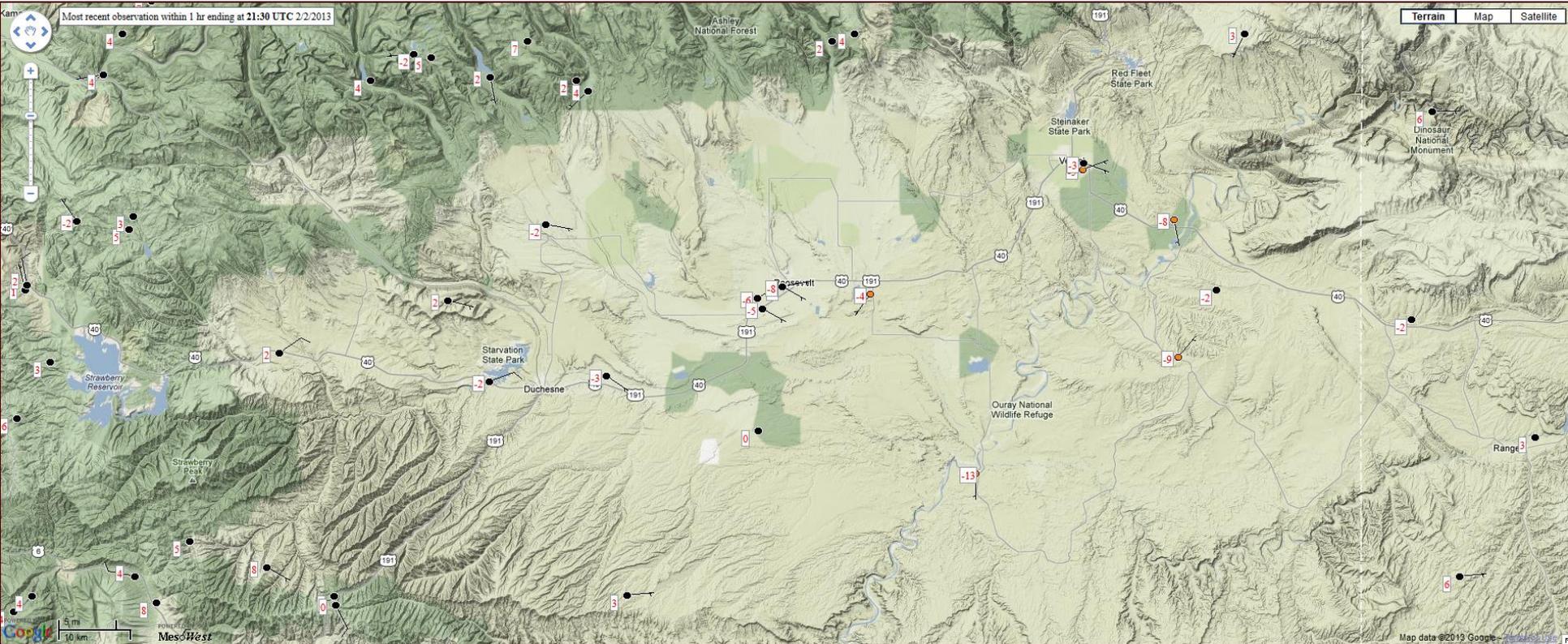


Visible: Cyan- snow; light grey- cloud



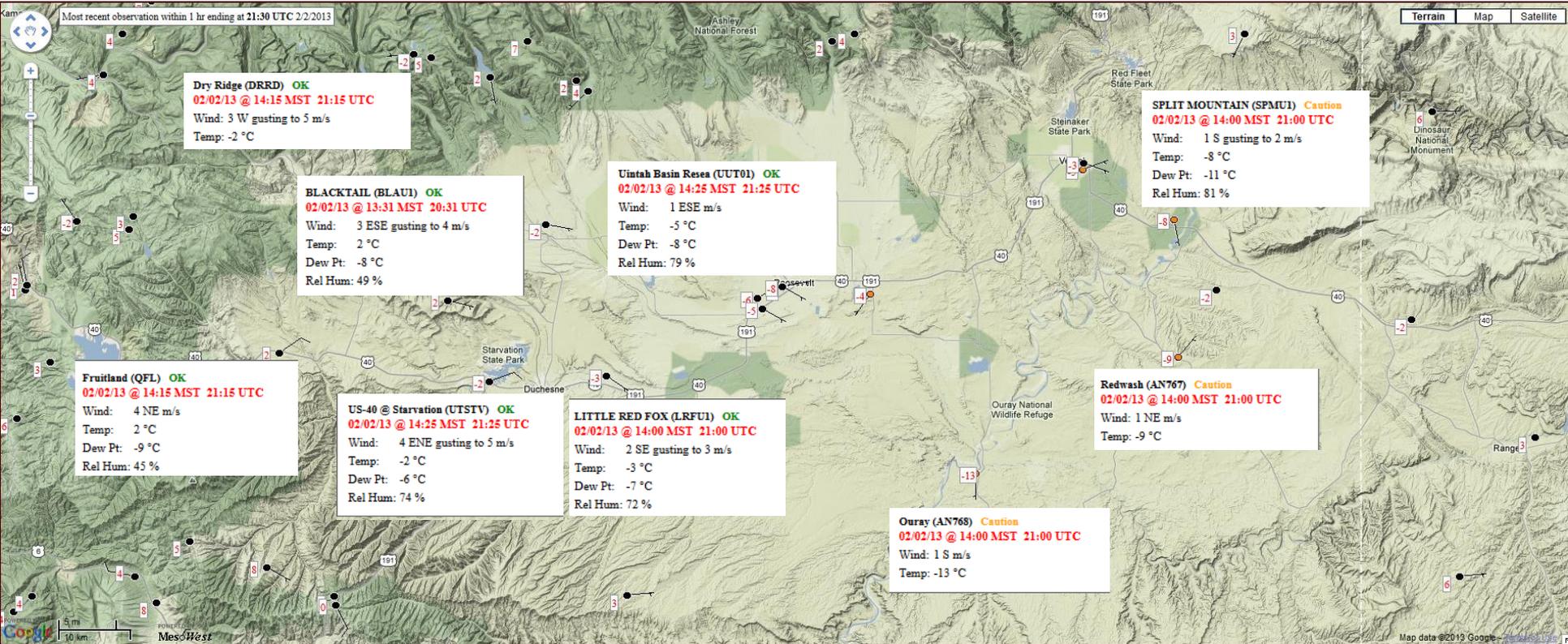
Skin temperature (°C)

Surface T & Wind, 2:30 PM MST 2 Feb 2013



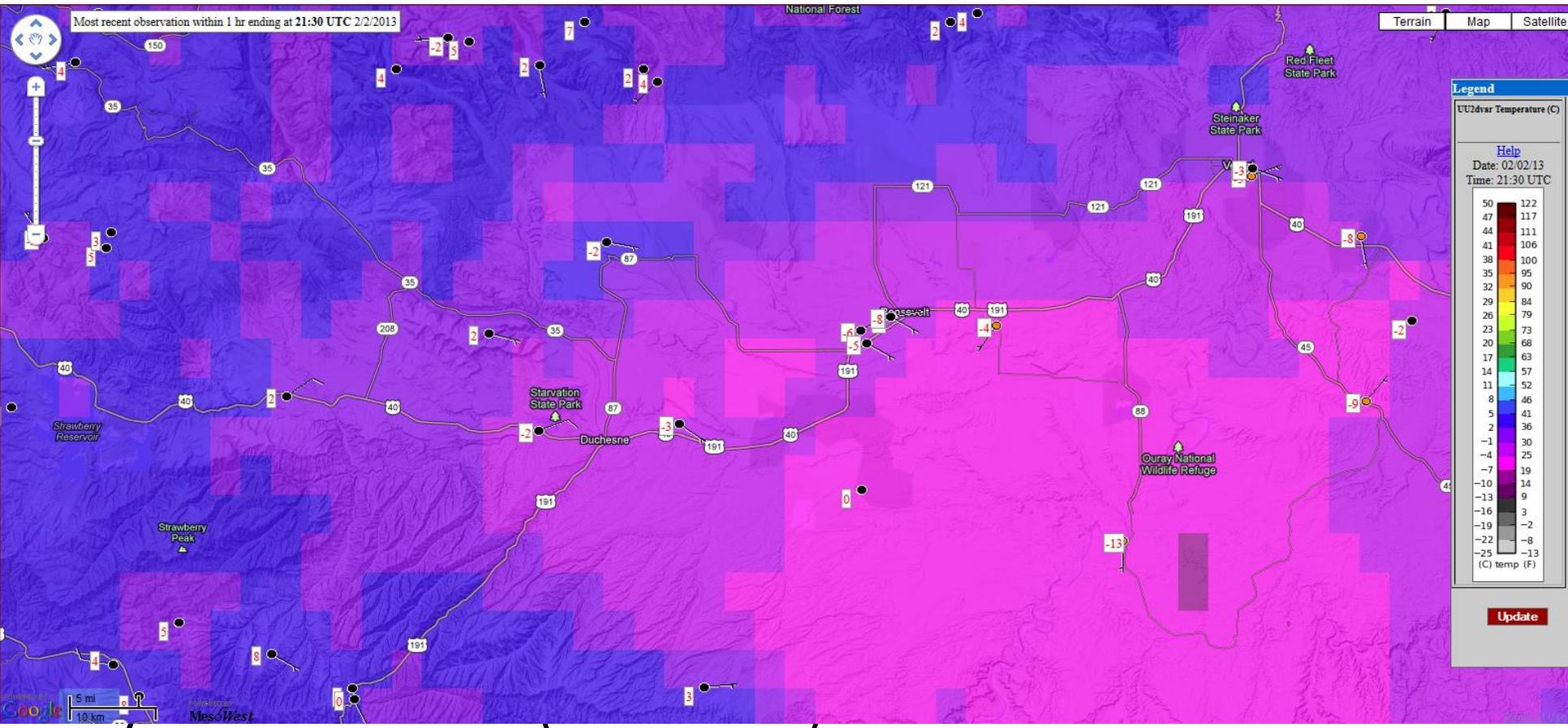
- Weak up valley surface flows in afternoon
- Weaker down valley surface flows at night

Surface T & Wind, 2:30 PM MST 2 Feb 2013



- Strong Inversion
- Weak up valley surface flows in afternoon
- Weaker down valley surface flows at night

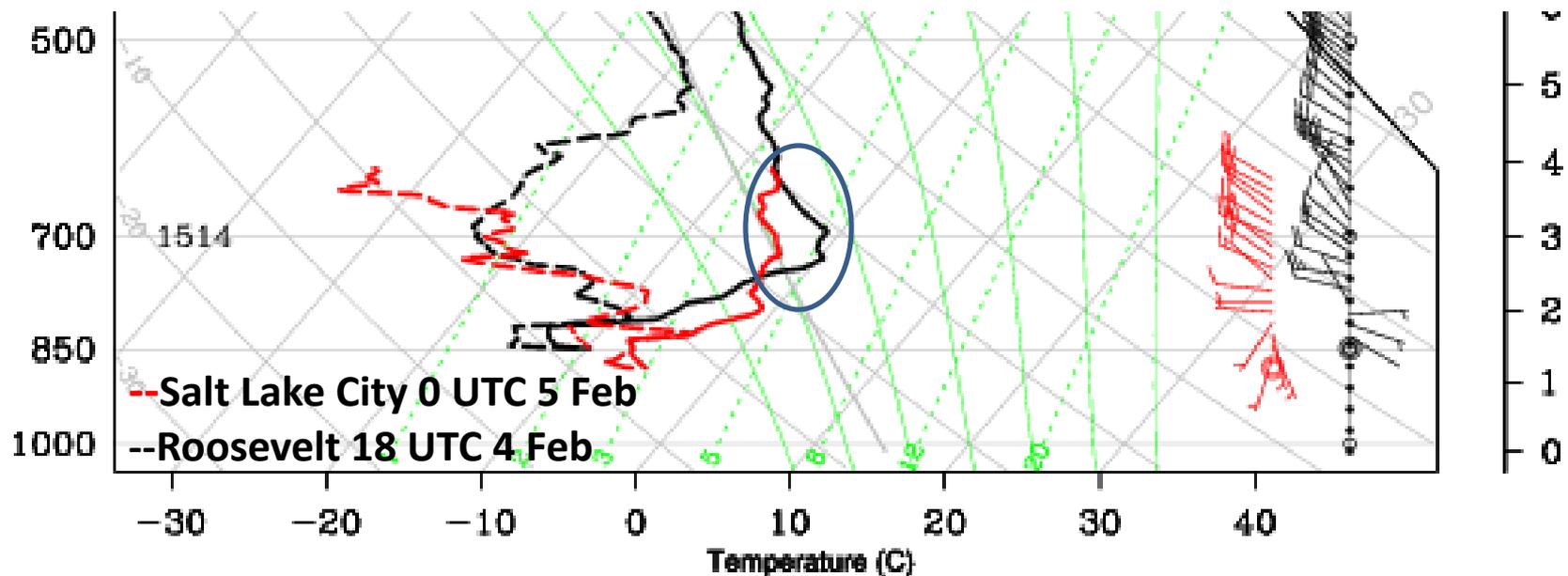
UU2DVAR Variational Surface Temperature Analysis 2 PM MST 2 Feb



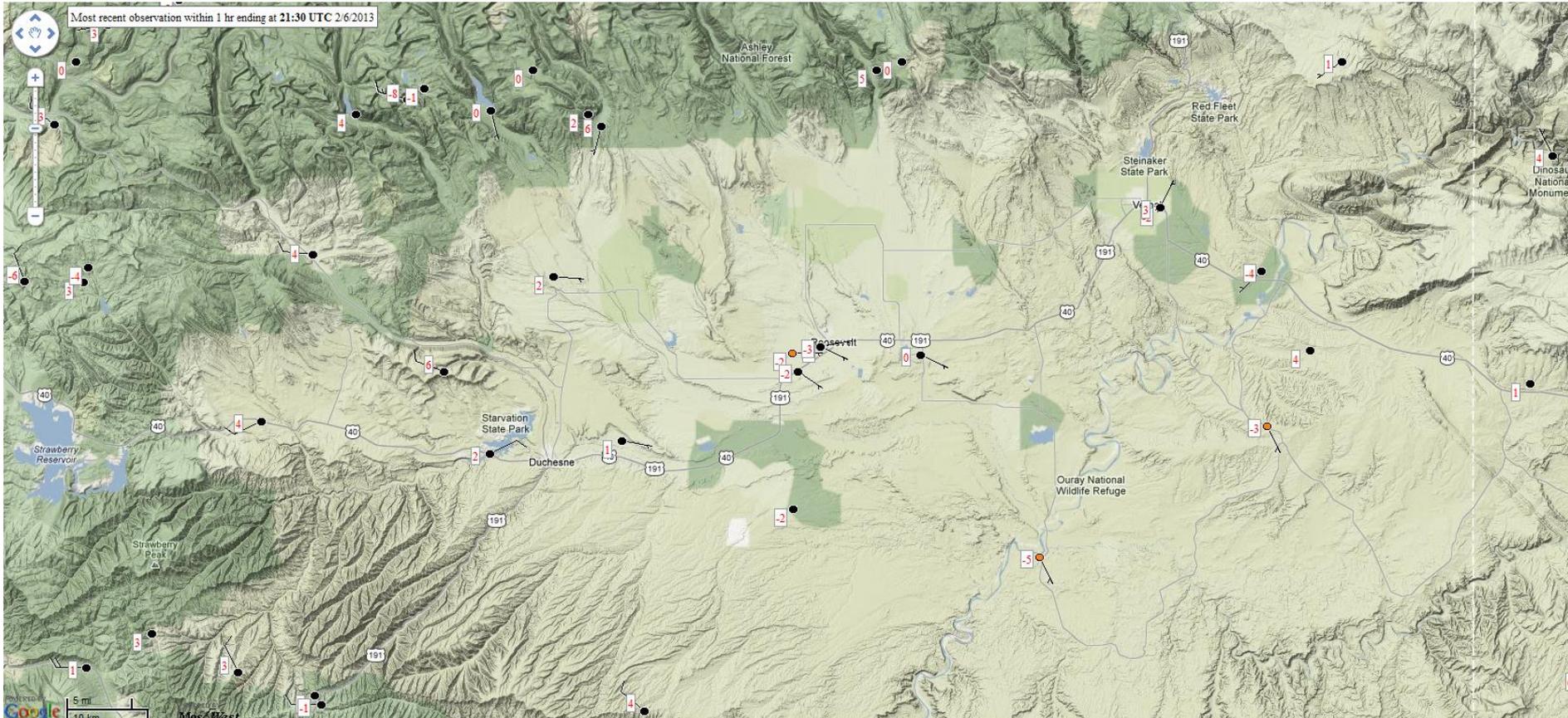
Hourly Analyses of T, Td and Wind at 2.5 km resolution

Impact of Downslope Flow on Basin Circulation

- Downsloping W/NW Flow strengthens (warms) upper portion of Uintah CAP compared to SLC

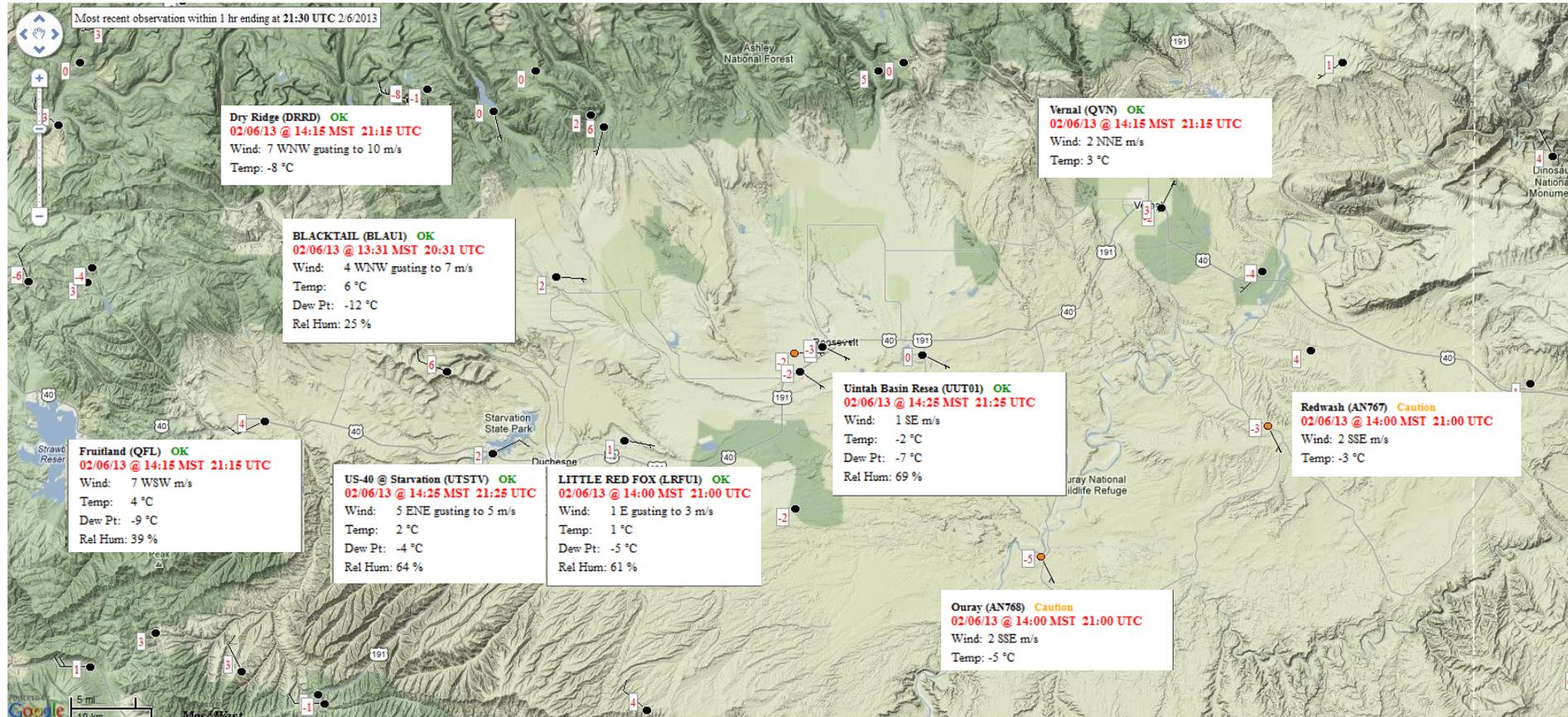


Surface T & Wind, 2:30 PM MST 6 Feb 2013



- Weak surface flows within cold pool
- Frequent synoptic and nighttime down valley injection of clean air from terrain to west and northwest

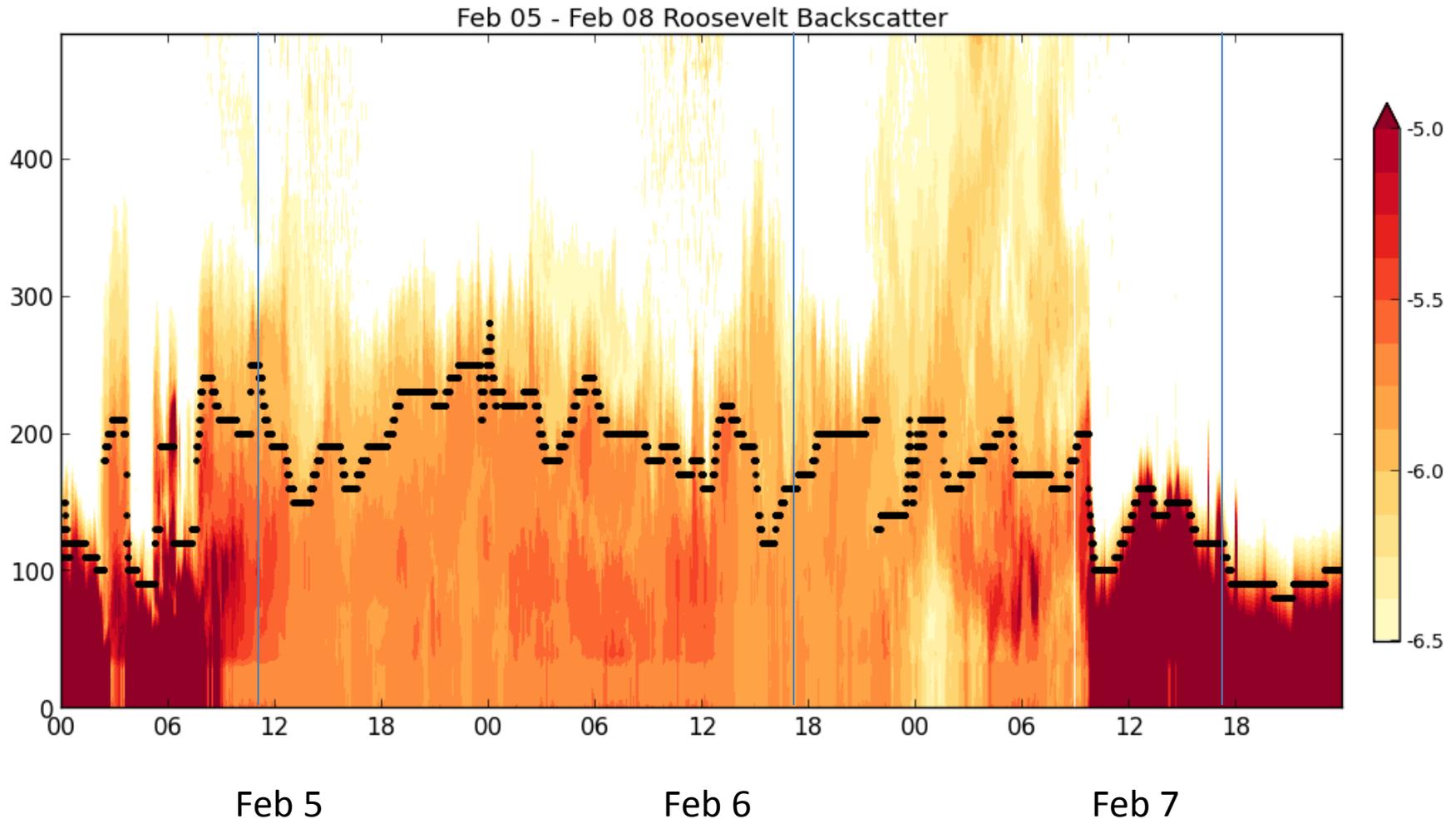
Surface T & Wind, 2:30 PM MST 6 Feb 2013



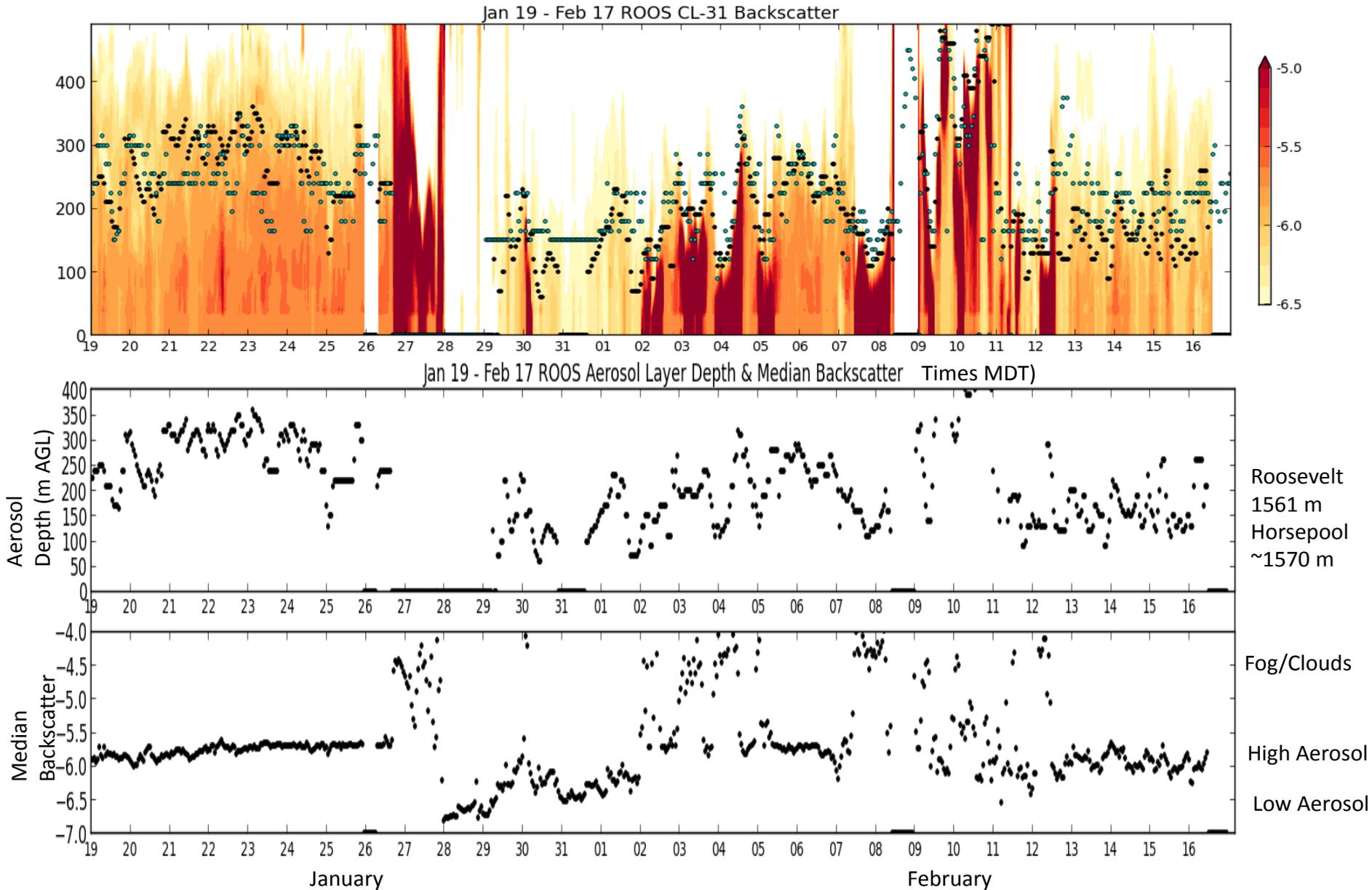
- Weak surface flows within cold pool
- Frequent synoptic and nighttime down valley injection of clean air from terrain to west and northwest

Aerosol Backscatter at Roosevelt

Darker shades indicate higher concentrations;
dark red is fog; black dots- estimate of depth of aerosol layer when no fog



Estimated Depth/Relative Intensity of Aerosol Layer

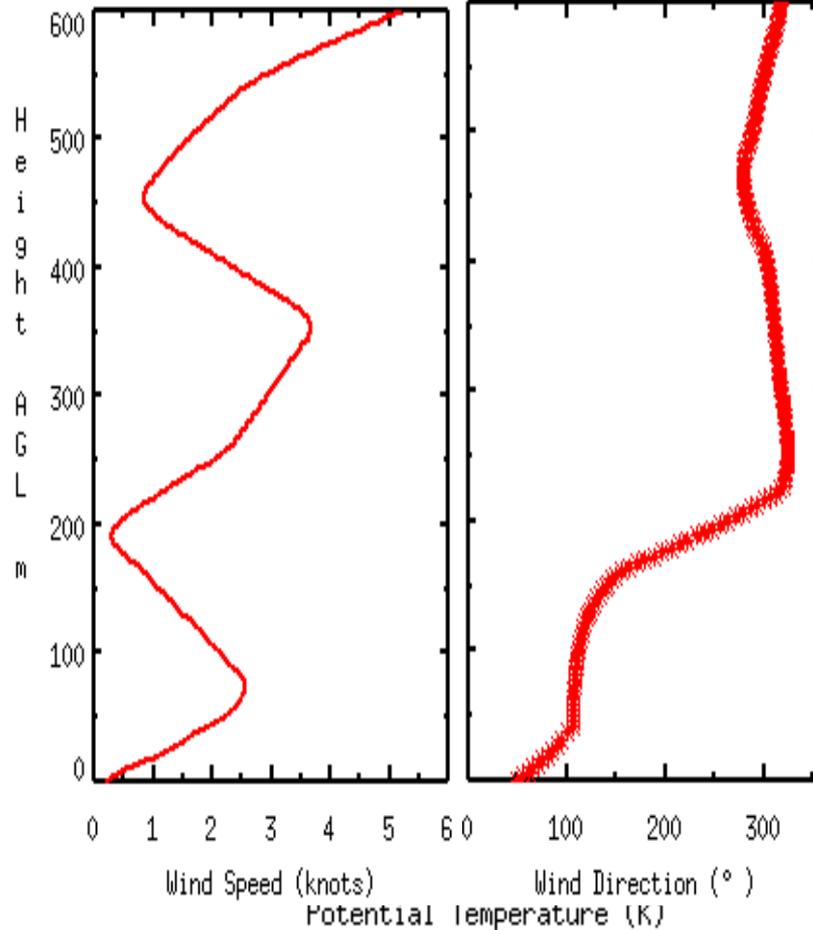
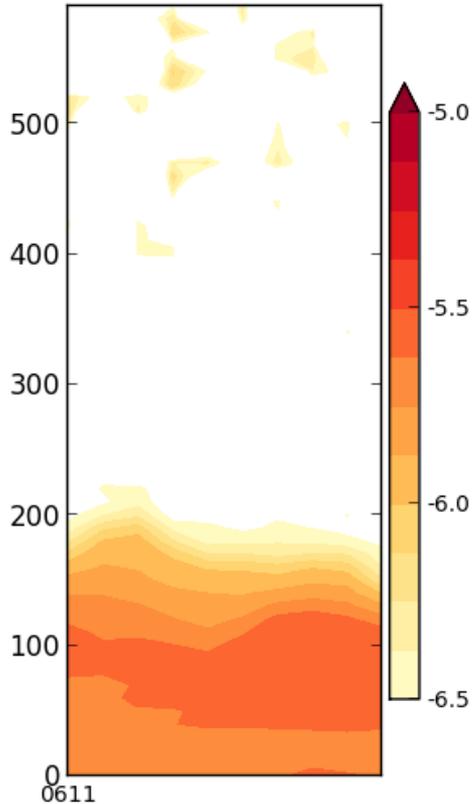




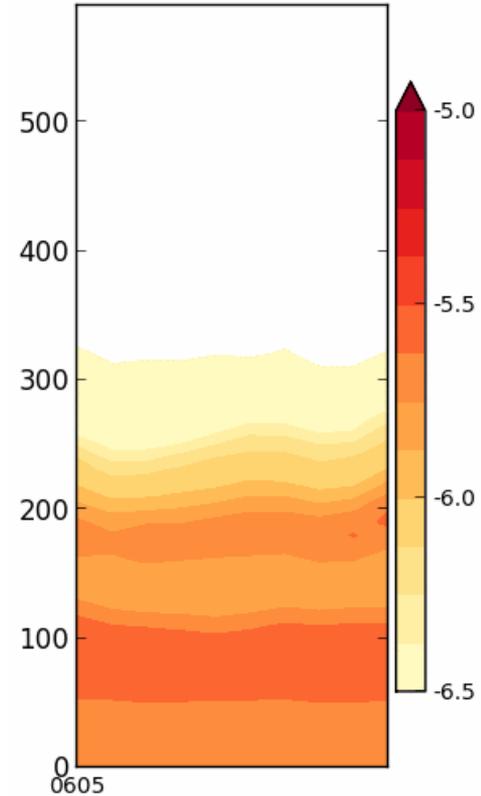
Roosevelt Ceilometer Aerosol Backscatter & 6 Feb Sounding

Darker shades indicate higher aerosol concentrations

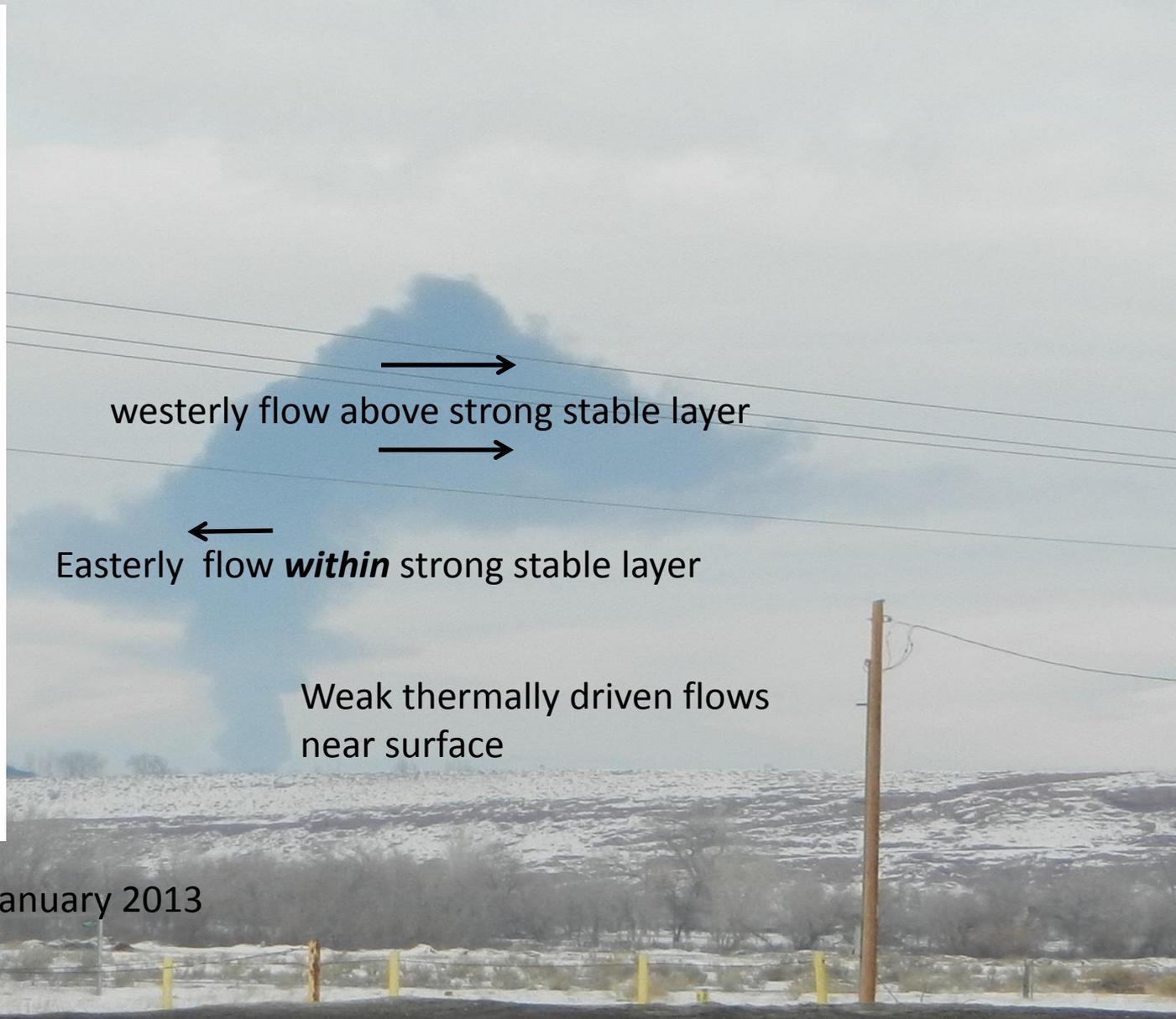
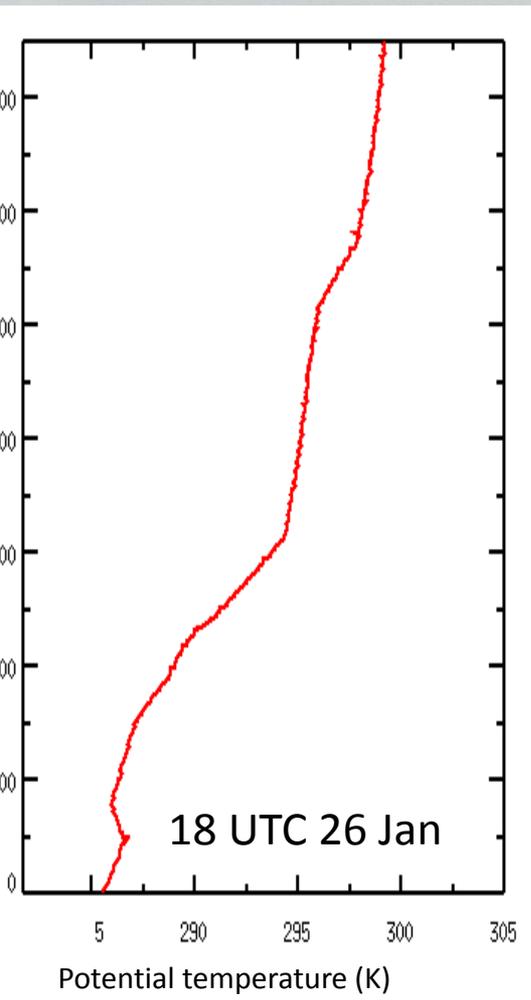
Roosevelt Backscatter



Roosevelt Backscatter

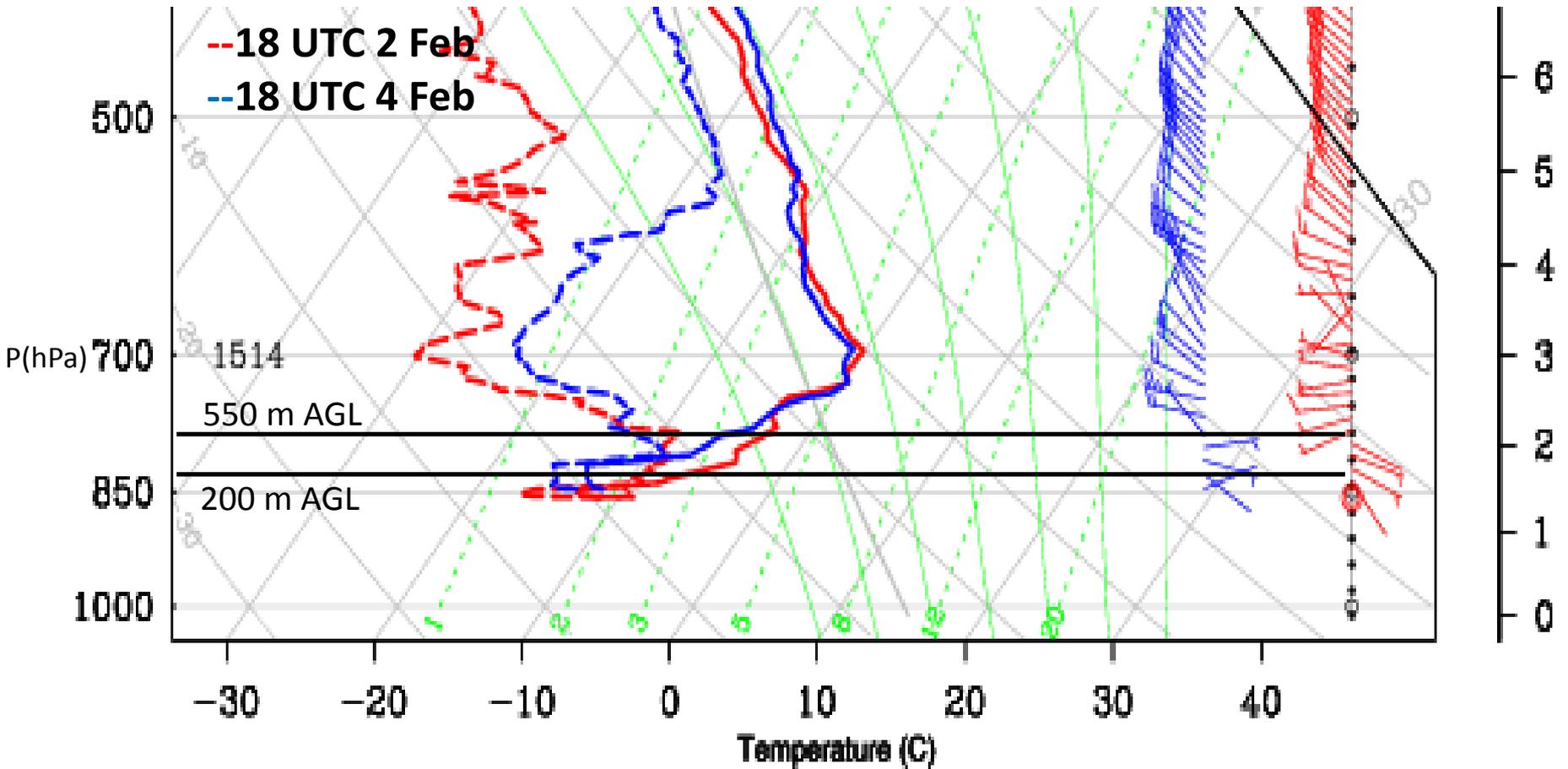


Speed and directional shear above near-surface isolated layer

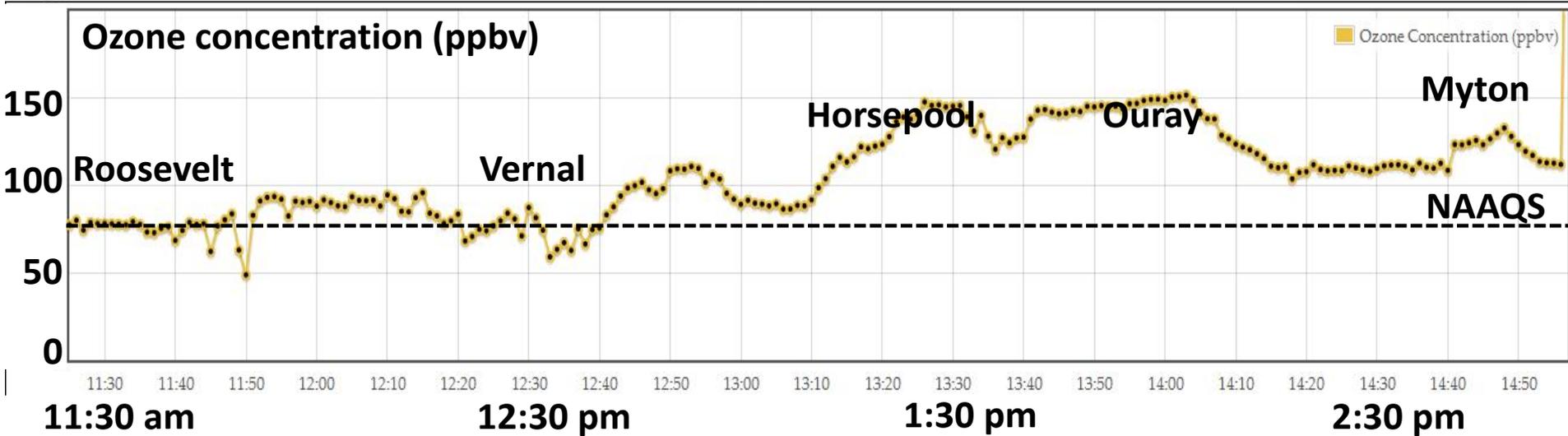
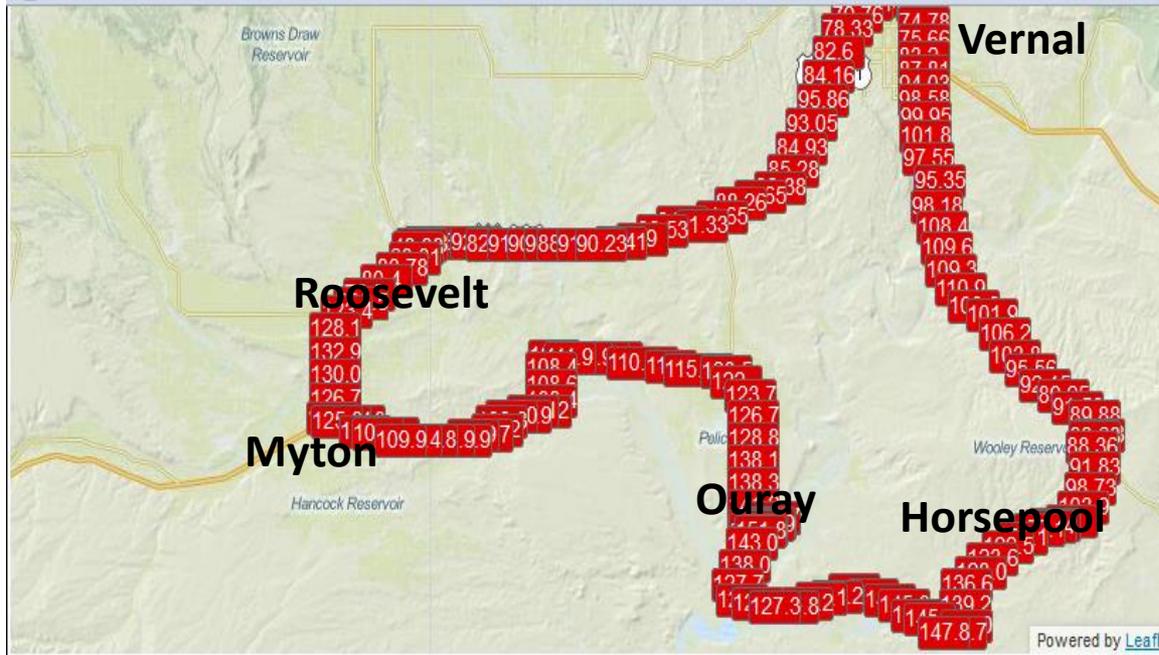


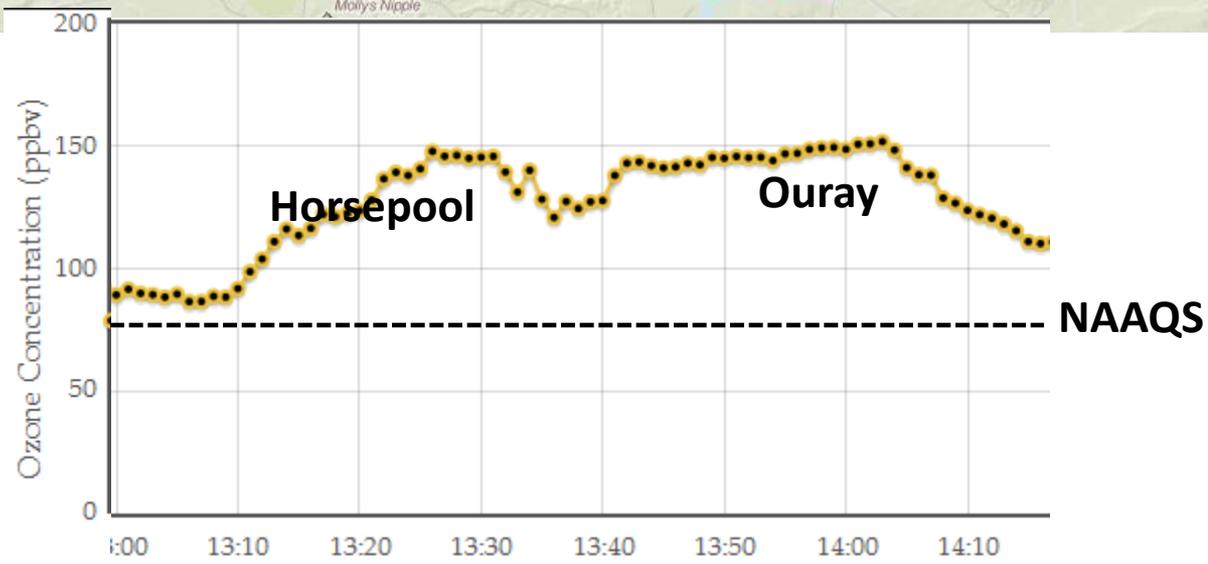
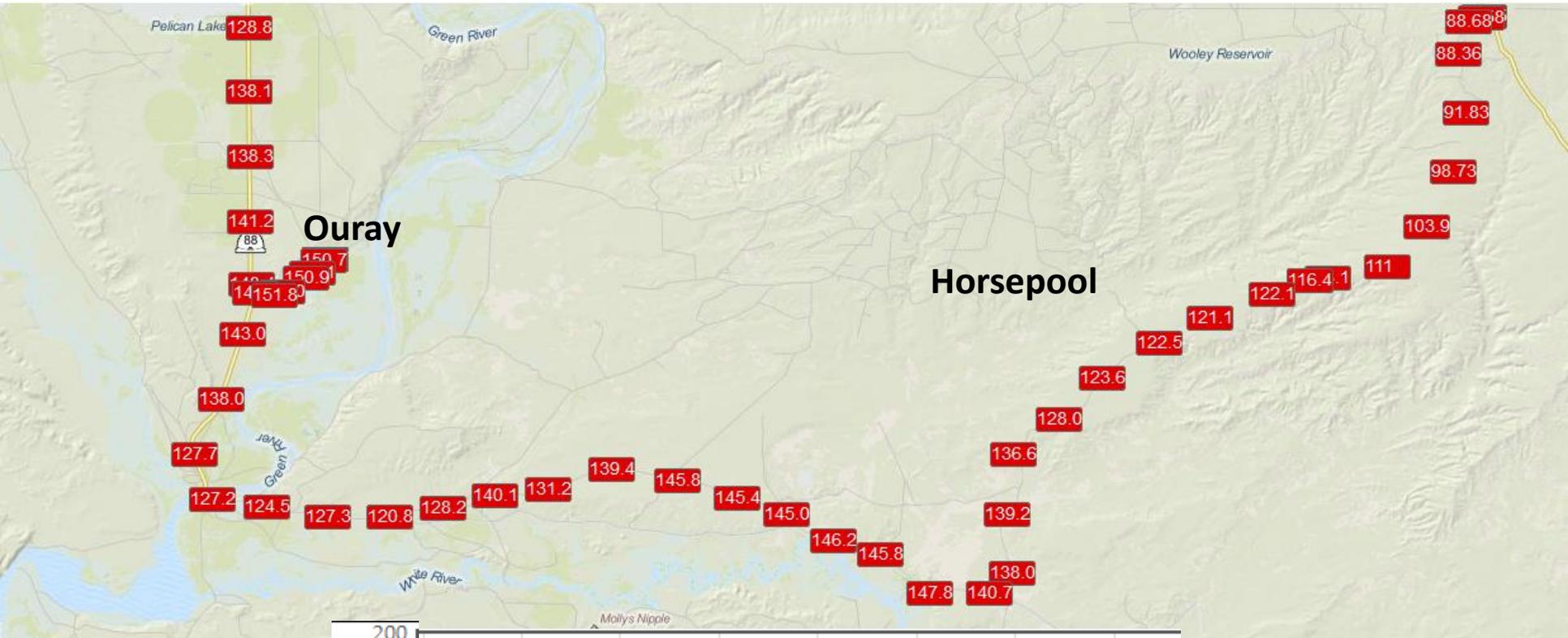
Oil well fire plume 25 January 2013

Roosevelt Soundings with Easterly Flow Within Stable Layer

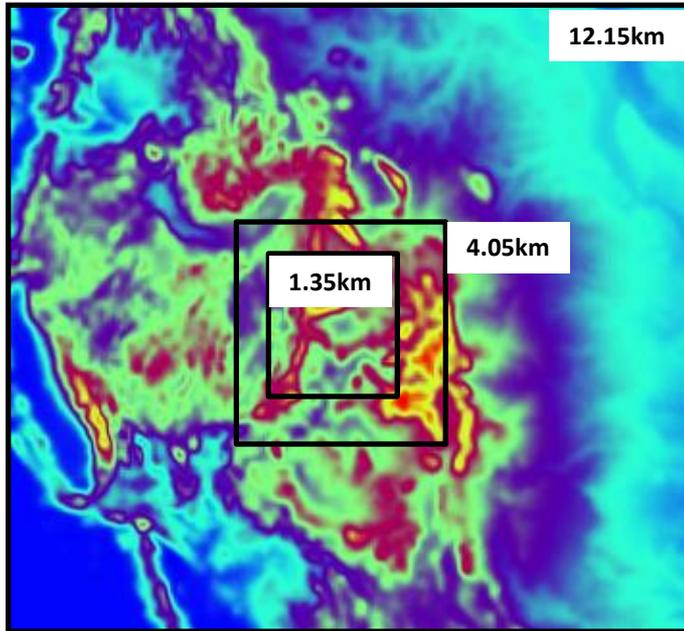


6 February Afternoon O₃ Transect





Erik Neemann's WRF Modeling of 1-7 Feb Cold Pool



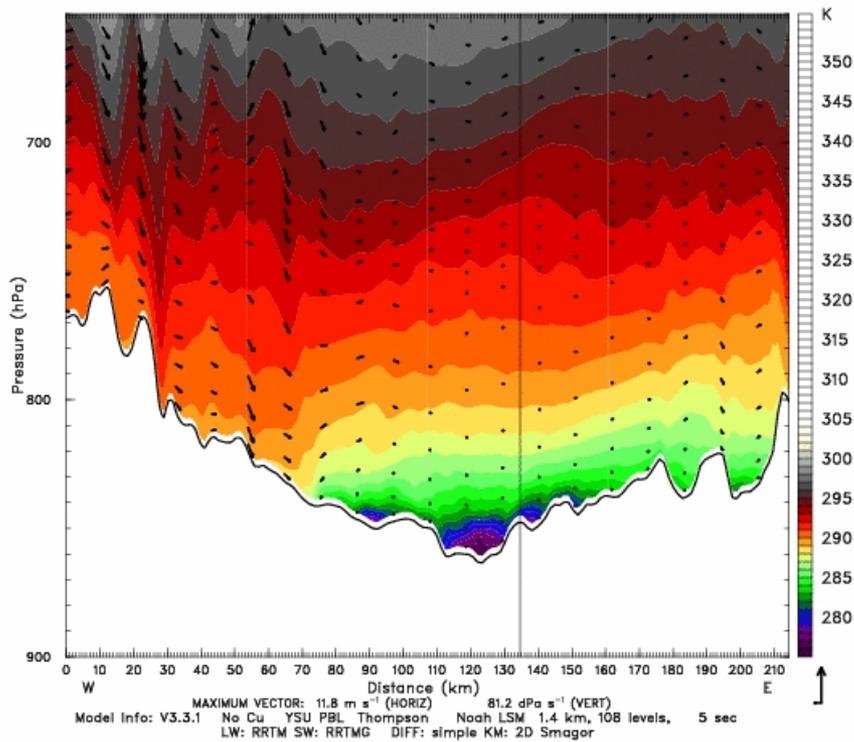
- Start 00 UTC 1 February 2013, end 00 UTC 7 February 2013
- Nested domains (12.15,4.05,1.35 km)
- Initialization and boundary conditions from NAM analyses
- Idealized snow cover based on elevation
- Number of vertical levels = 109
- Time step = 45 seconds (15, 5 s for inner 2 grids)
- Microphysics: Thompson scheme
- Radiation: RRTM longwave, RRTMG shortwave
- Surface layer: Monin-Obukov
- NOAH land-surface option
- YSU PBL Scheme
- Slope effects for radiation, topo shading

Sensitivity to Snowcover

Snow

Horsepool Cross Section (snow)
Fcst: 8.00 h
Potential temperature
Circulation vectors

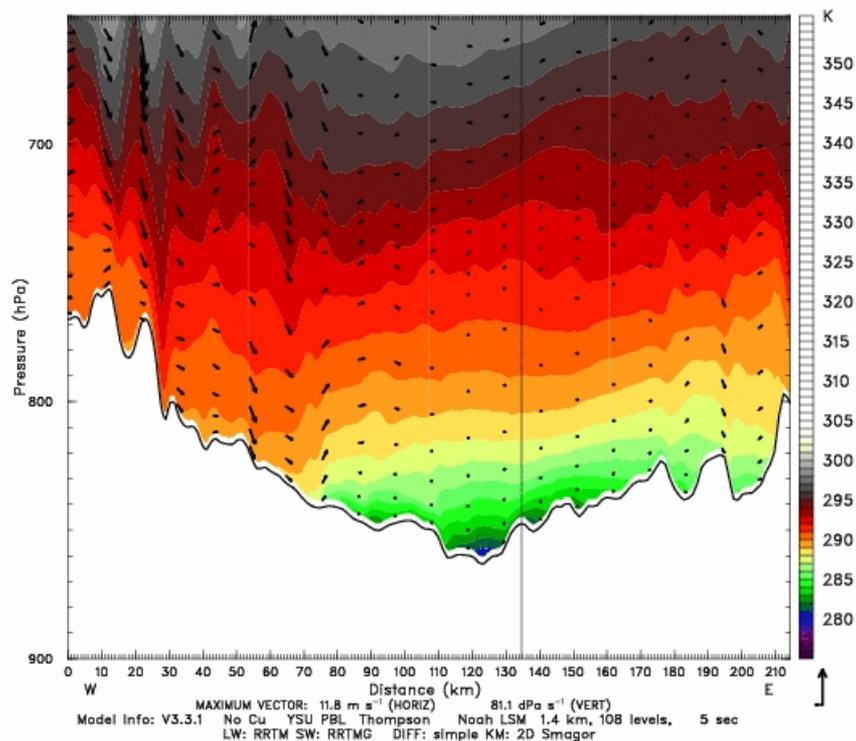
Init: 0000 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13
Valid: 0800 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13 (0100 MST Fri 01 Feb 13)
XY= 87.2,162.2 to 245.9,166.6
XY= 87.2,162.2 to 245.9,166.6



No Snow

Horsepool Cross Section (snow)
Fcst: 8.00 h
Potential temperature
Circulation vectors

Init: 0000 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13
Valid: 0800 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13 (0100 MST Fri 01 Feb 13)
XY= 87.2,162.2 to 245.9,166.6
XY= 87.2,162.2 to 245.9,166.6



Hypotheses about Uintah Cold-Air Pools

- Ozone concentrations near surface build rapidly and remain high:
 - Emissions into lowest 100-200 m tend to be isolated from basin circulations aloft
 - reduced turbulence in lowest 100-200 m leads to low sublimation rates (and deposition) helping to perpetuate modest snow cover
- Weak thermally driven flows within surface isolated layer
- Terrain-flow interactions lead to jets and directional shear layers above surface isolated layer
 - Alternating layers of high and reduced aerosol concentrations embedded within stable boundary layer
- Model results suggest presence of snow cover affects surface energy balance leading to colder temperatures and enhanced stability in lowest 100-200 m with minimal impact aloft

2012/2013 Uintah Basin Ozone Study

A reference website maintained by the University of Utah.

UU UBOS Webpage:

<http://home.chpc.utah.edu/~u0198116/uintahbasin.html>

Ceilometers/Sonic Anemometer/Rawinsonde/mobile data
available under 'observations'

Welcome to the 2012/2013 Uintah Basin Ozone Study Reference Website!

This website provides links to useful sources pertinent to the ozone study taking place during the early months of 2013 in the Uintah Basin in eastern Utah. The tabs at the top of this page provide links to surface air quality and meteorological observations, remote sensing data (including data from Univ. of Utah ceilometers), web cameras, current and forecast weather discussions, and additional links and references. Please feel free to browse any of the links provided on this page.

Webcam Images and Meteorological Observations (*charts courtesy [MesoWest](#)*):

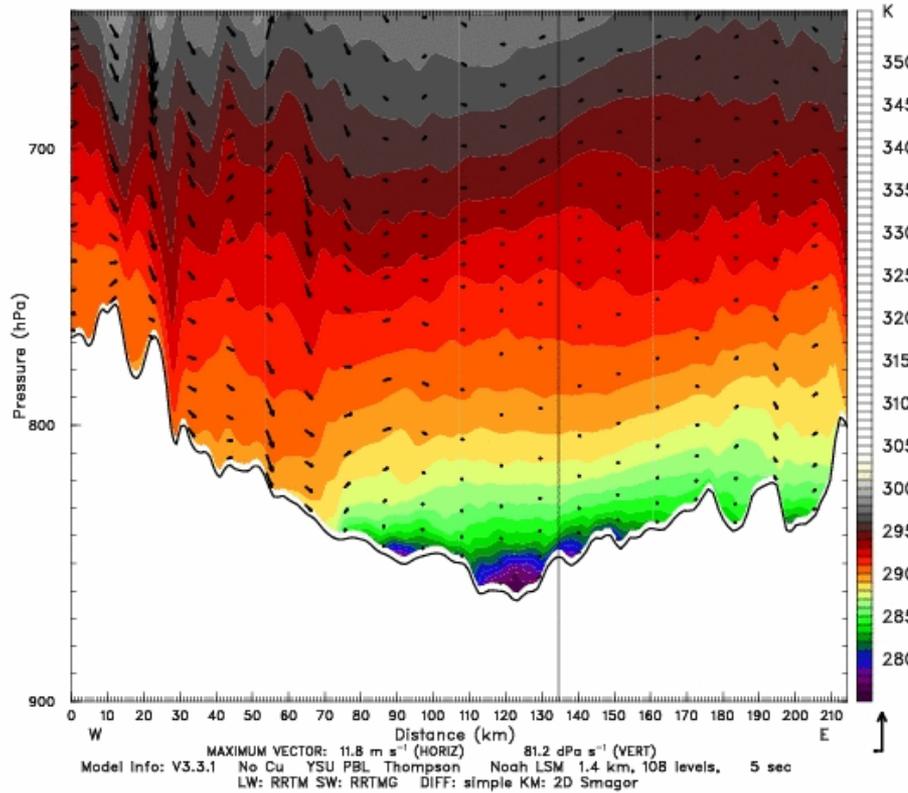


Animation WRF simulations 1-2 Feb

Westerly 'Partial Mix-Out'

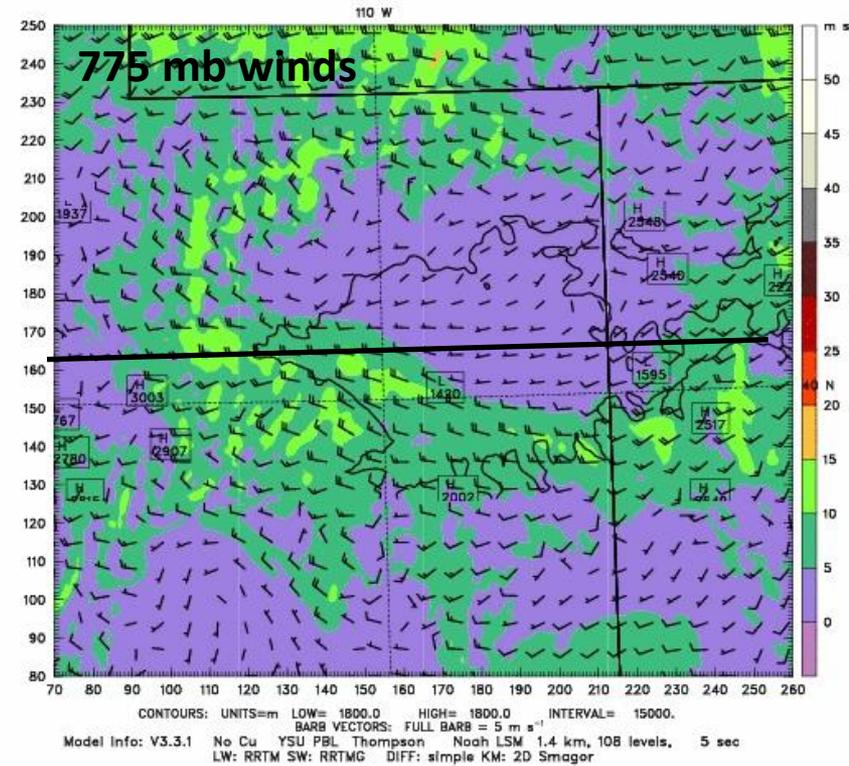
Horsepool Cross Section (snow)
 Fcst: 8.00 h
 Potential temperature
 Circulation vectors

Valid: 0800 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13 (0100 MST Fri 01 Feb 13)
 XY= 87.2,162.2 to 245.9,166.6
 Init: 0000 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13

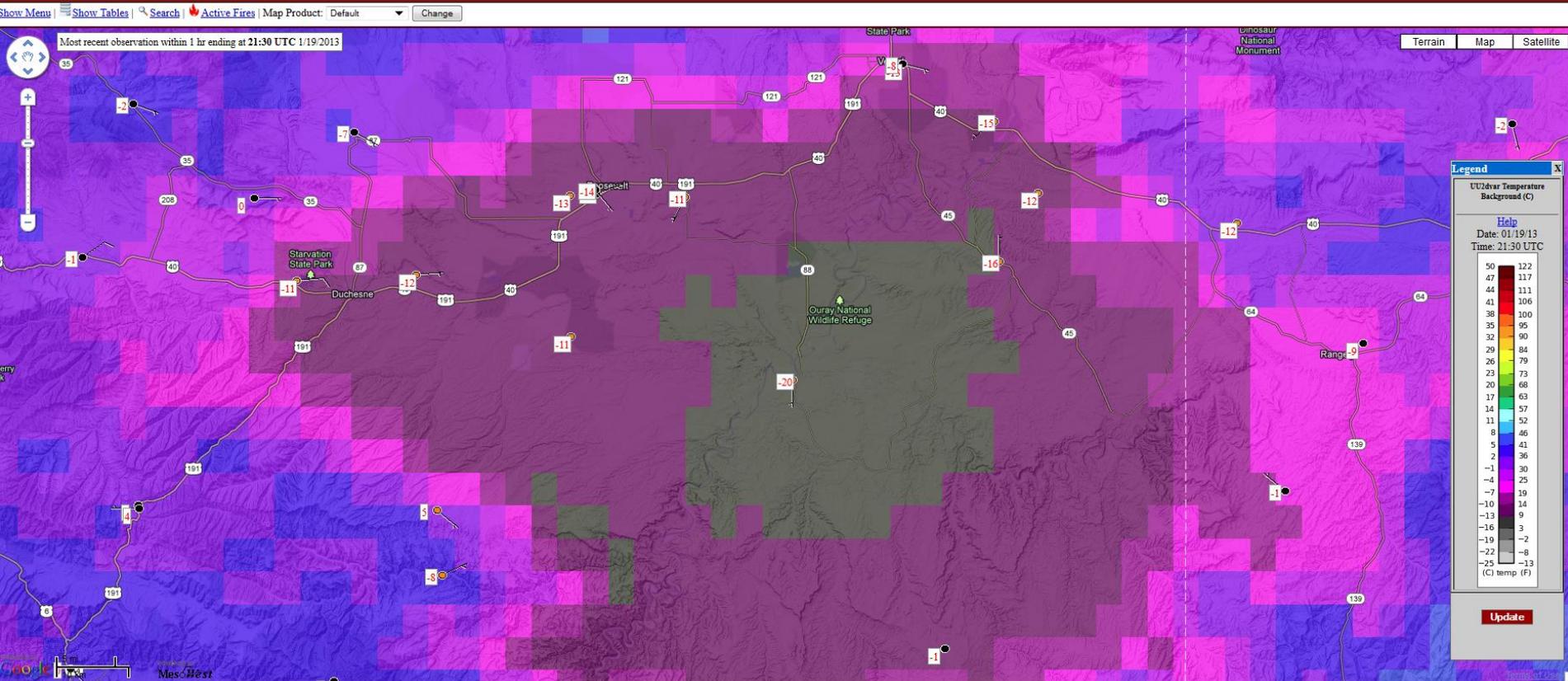


Uintah Basin (no snow)
 Fcst: 8.00 h
 Horizontal wind speed
 Horizontal wind vectors
 Terrain height AMSL

Valid: 0800 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13 (0100 MST Fri 01 Feb 13)
 Init: 0000 UTC Fri 01 Feb 13
 at pressure = 775 hPa
 at pressure = 775 hPa



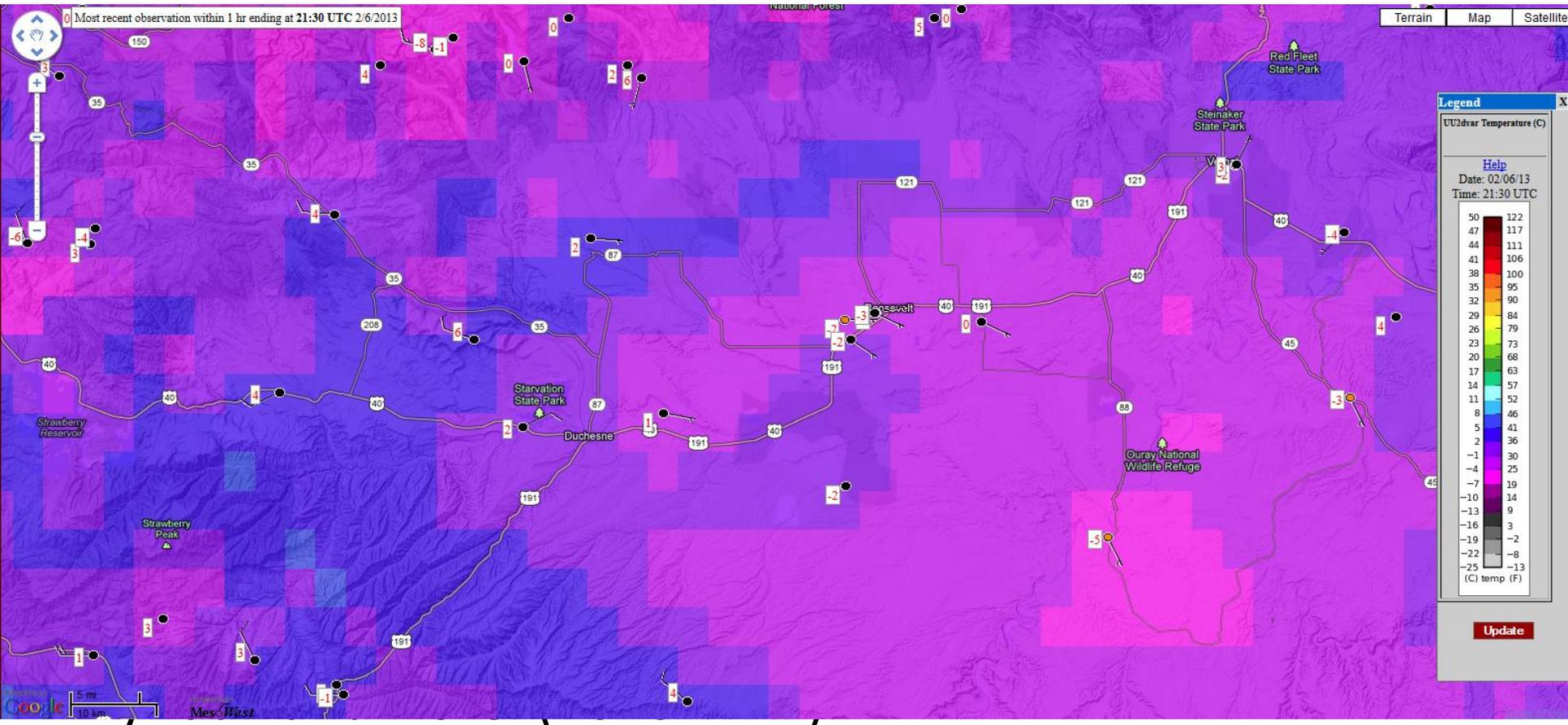
UU2DVAR Variational Surface Temperature Analysis 2 PM MST 19 Jan



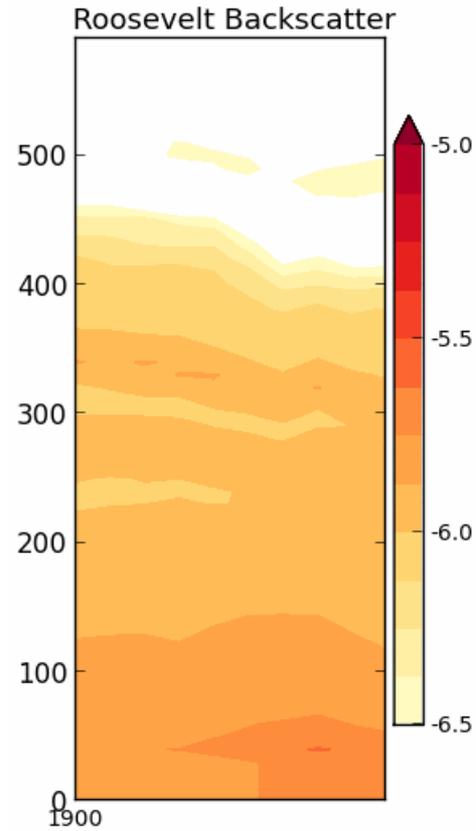
Tyndall and Horel (2013 WAF)

Hourly Analyses of T, Td and Wind at 2.5 km resolution

UU2DVAR Variational Surface Temperature Analysis 2 PM MST 6 Feb



Hourly Analyses of T, Td and Wind at 2.5 km resolution



Aerosol Backscatter at Roosevelt:

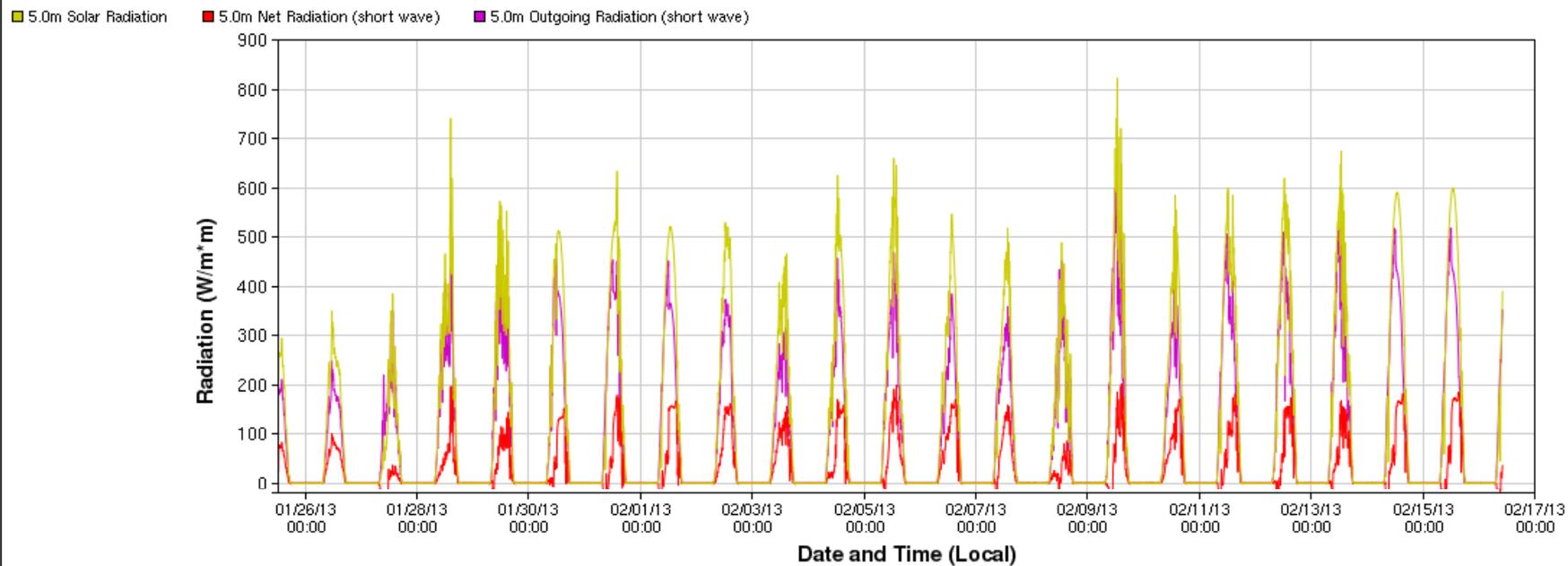
January 19, 2013

Darker shades indicate higher aerosol concentrations

10 minute window

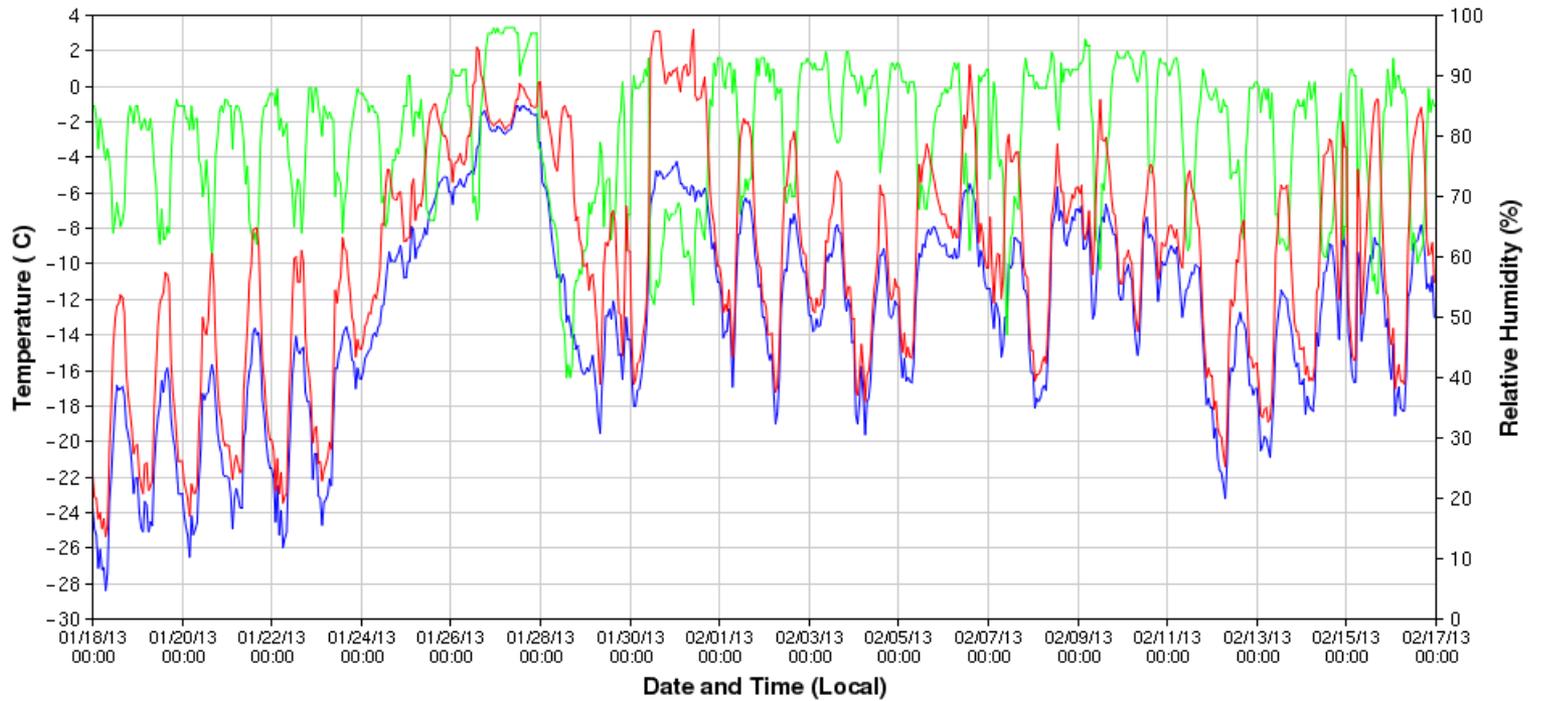


Uintah Basin Research Trailer (UUT01)



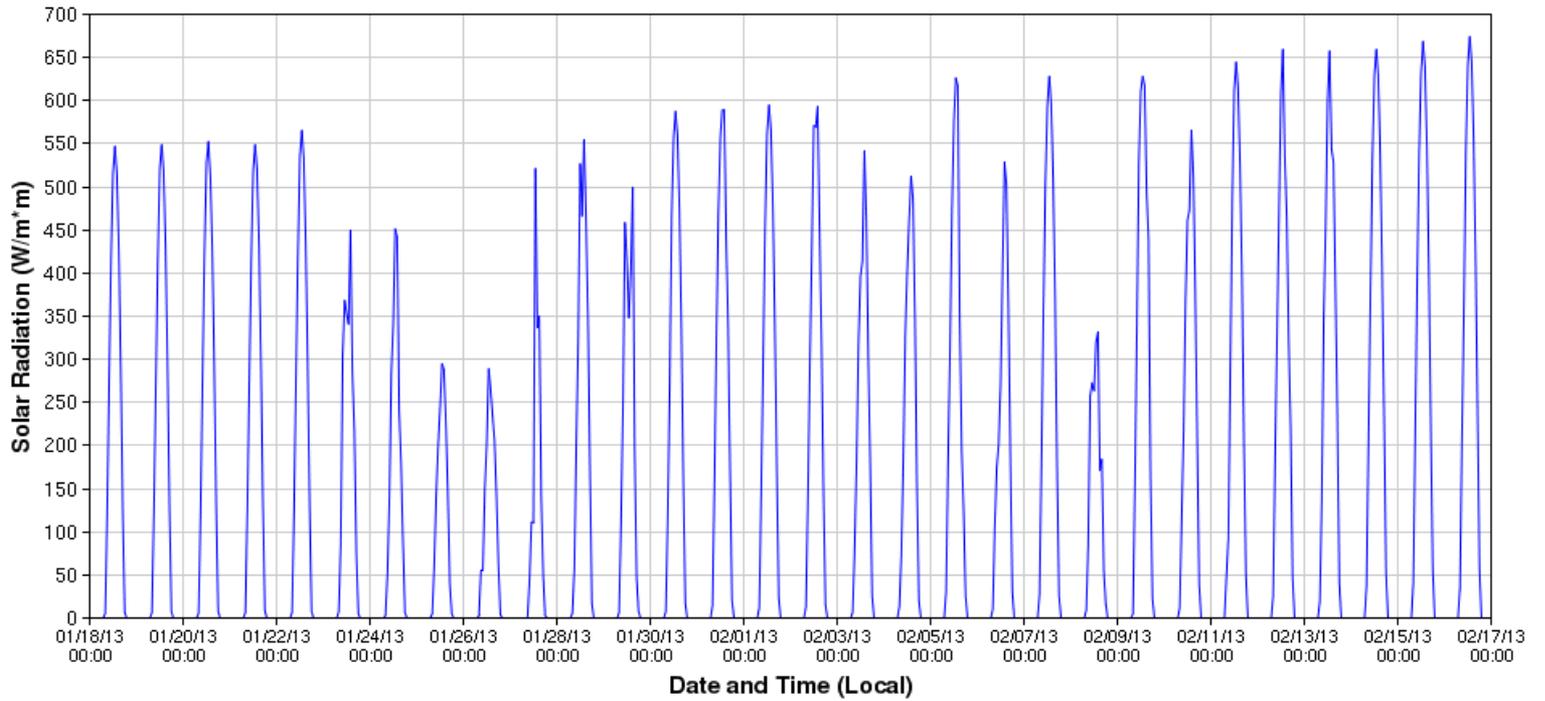
LITTLE RED FOX (LRFU1)

- Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Calculated Dewpoint



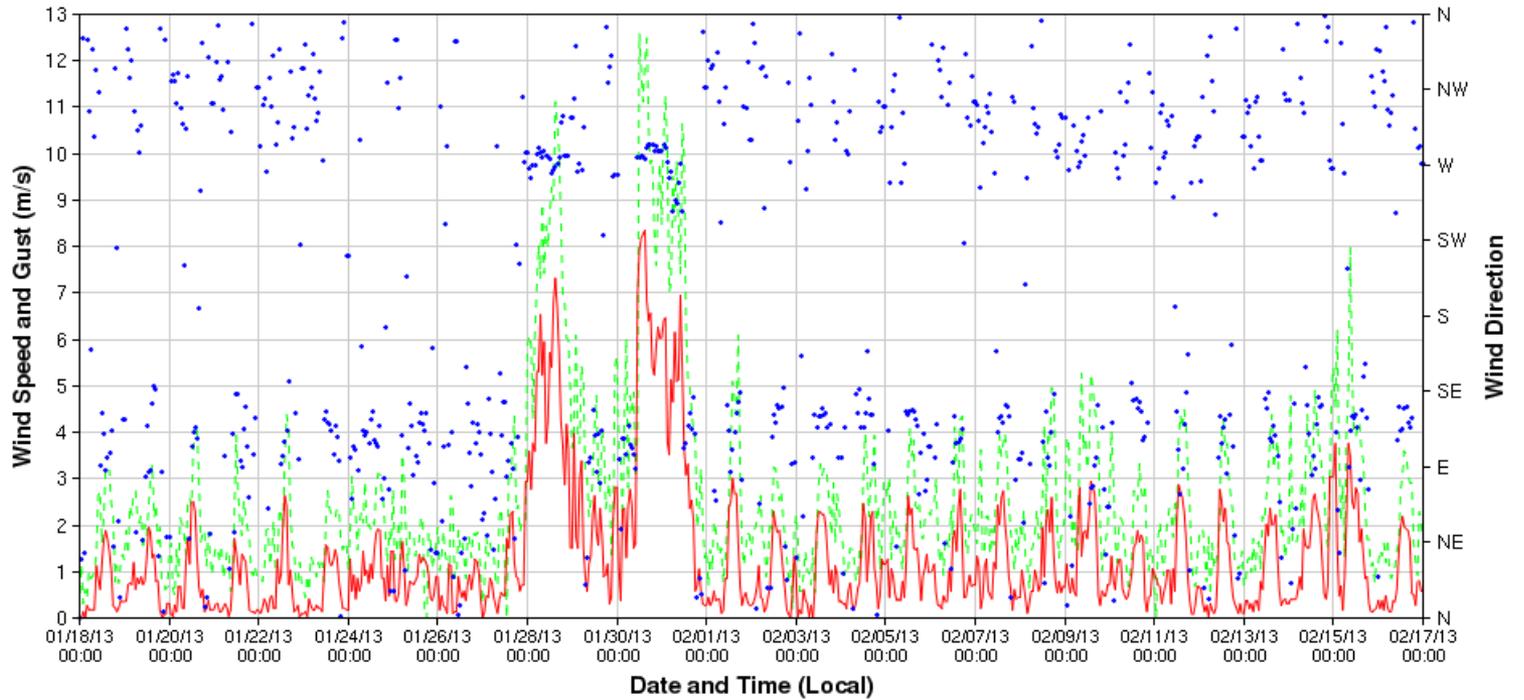
LITTLE RED FOX (LRFU1)

■ Solar Radiation



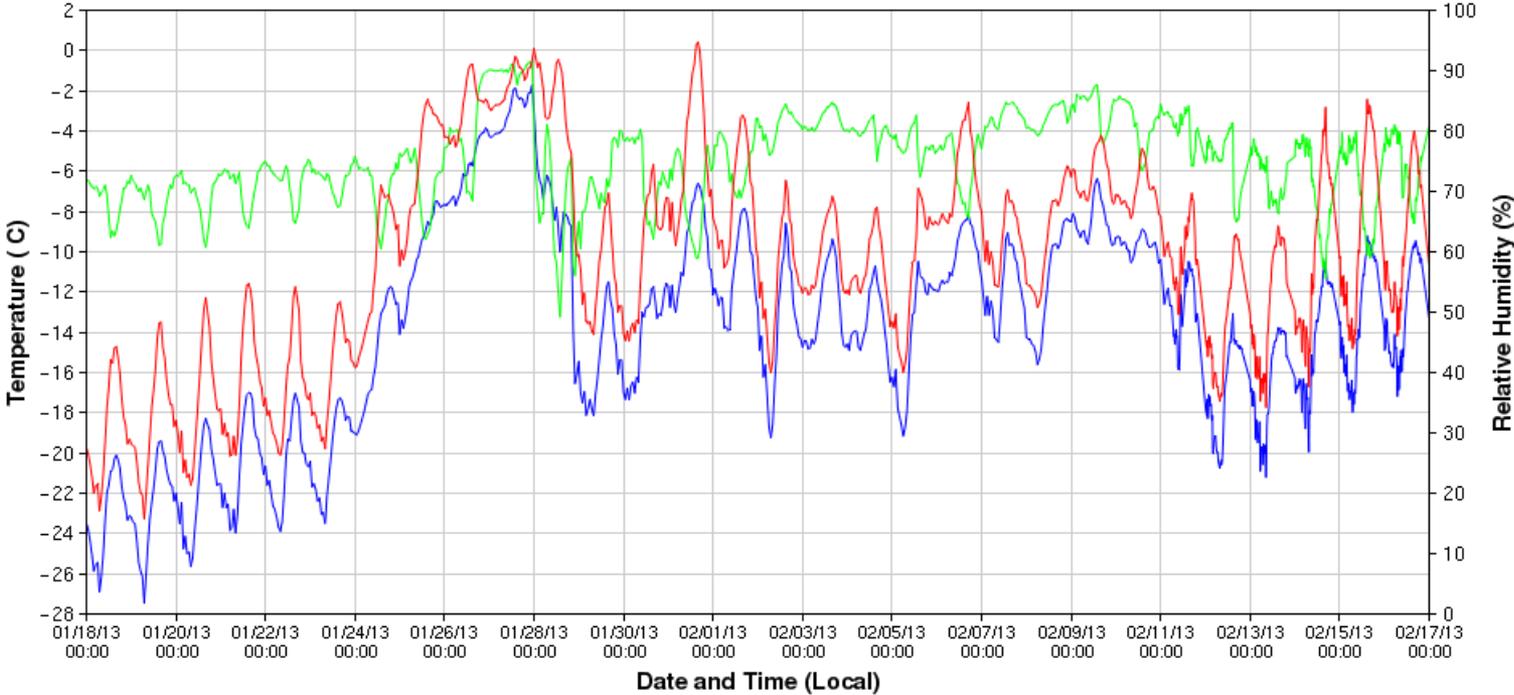
LITTLE RED FOX (LRFU1)

- Wind Direction
- Wind Speed
- - Wind Gust



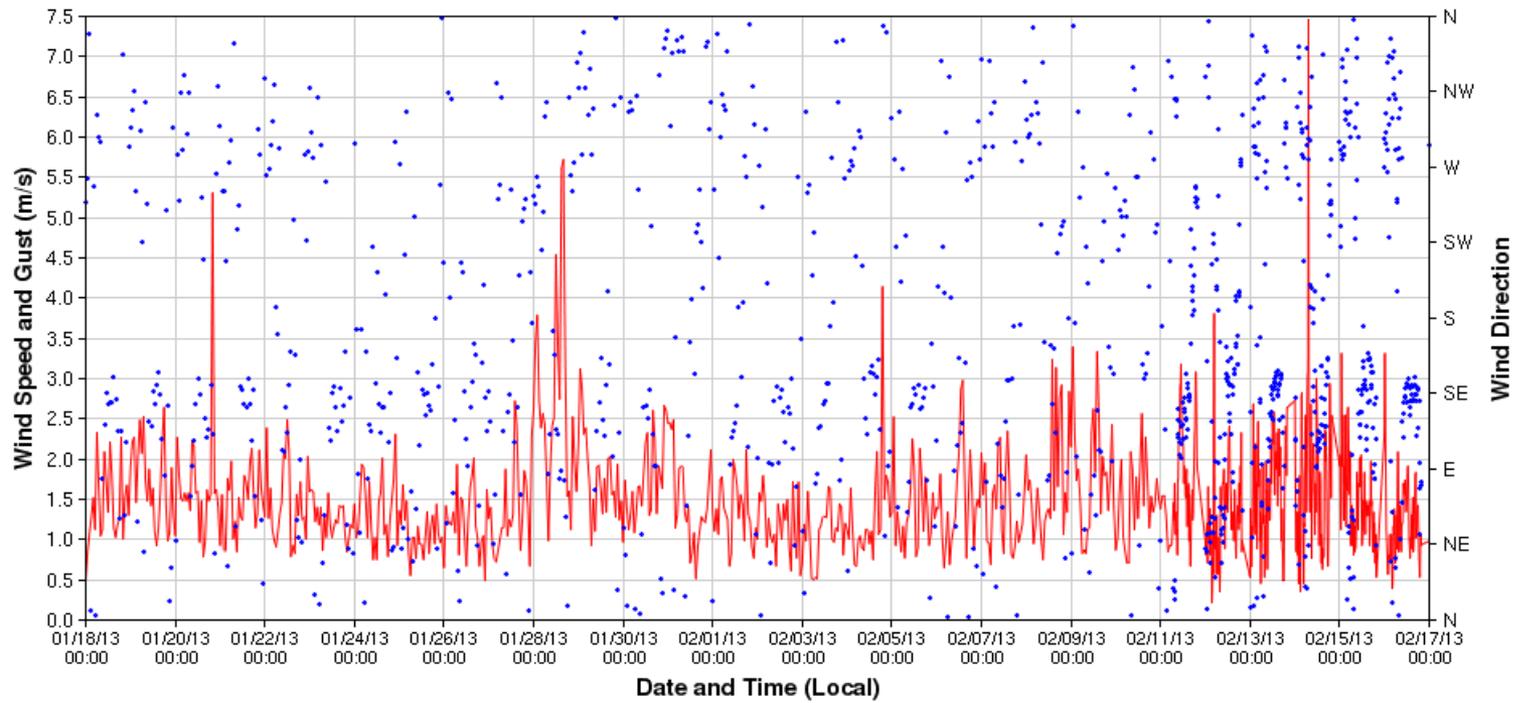
Roosevelt (QRS)

- Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Calculated Dewpoint



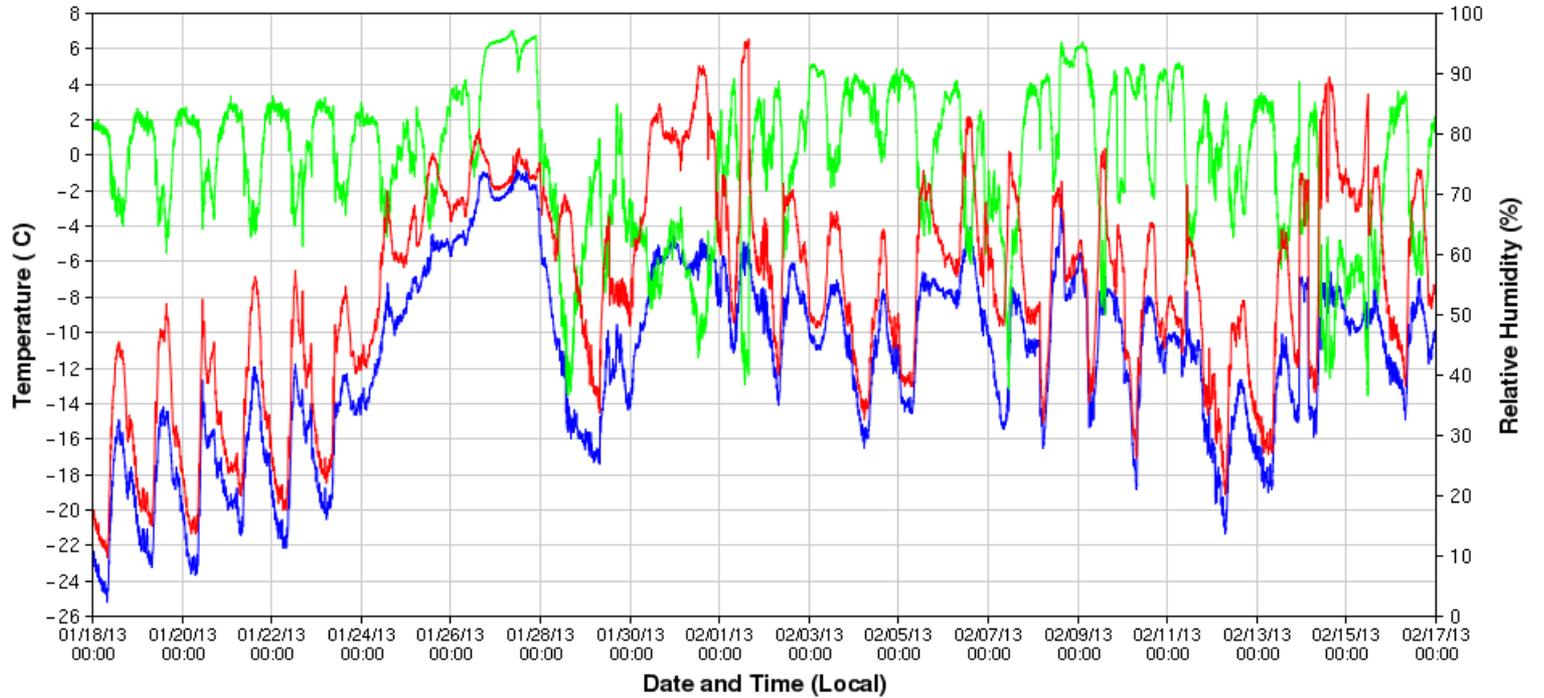
Roosevelt (QRS)

• Wind Direction
— Wind Speed



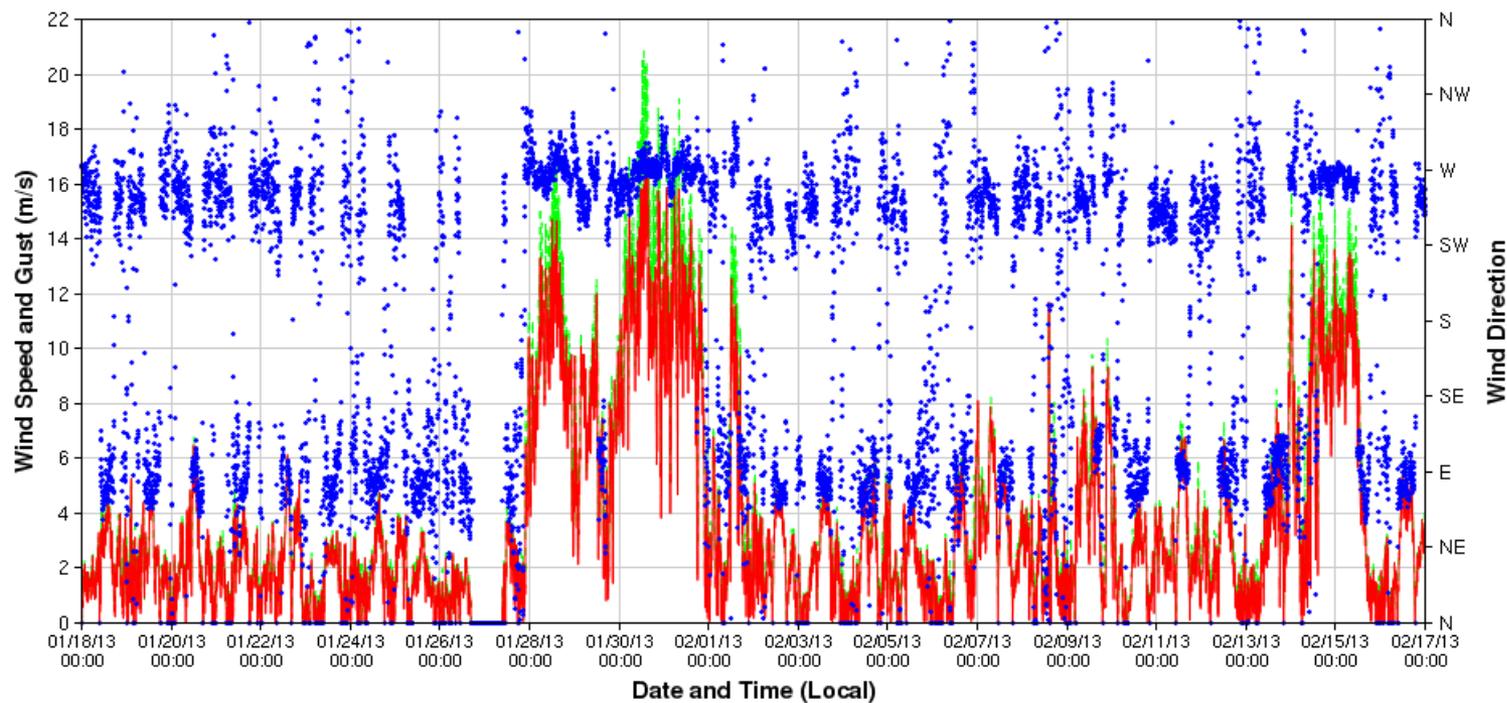
US-40 @ Starvation (UTSTV)

- Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Calculated Dewpoint



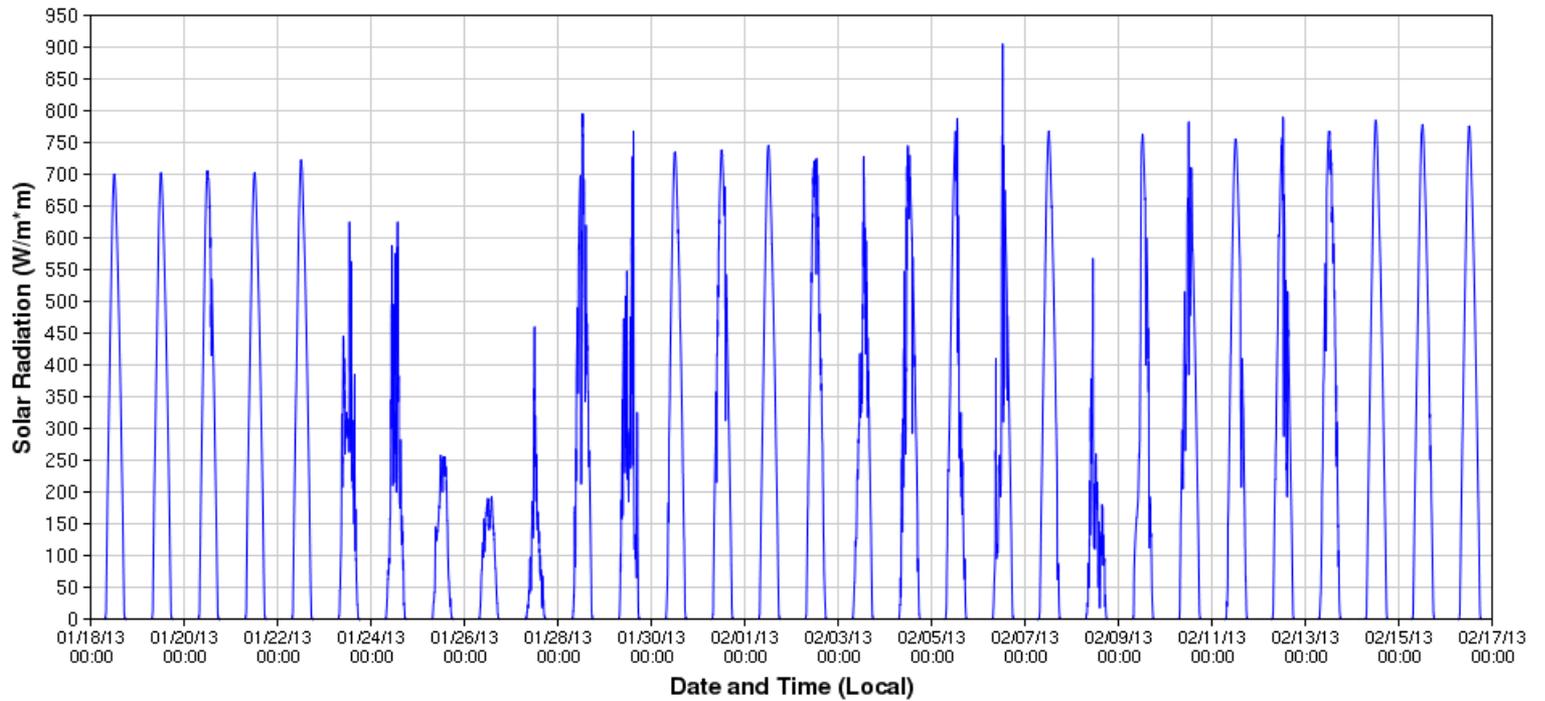
US-40 @ Starvation (UTSTV)

- Wind Direction
- Wind Speed
- - Wind Gust



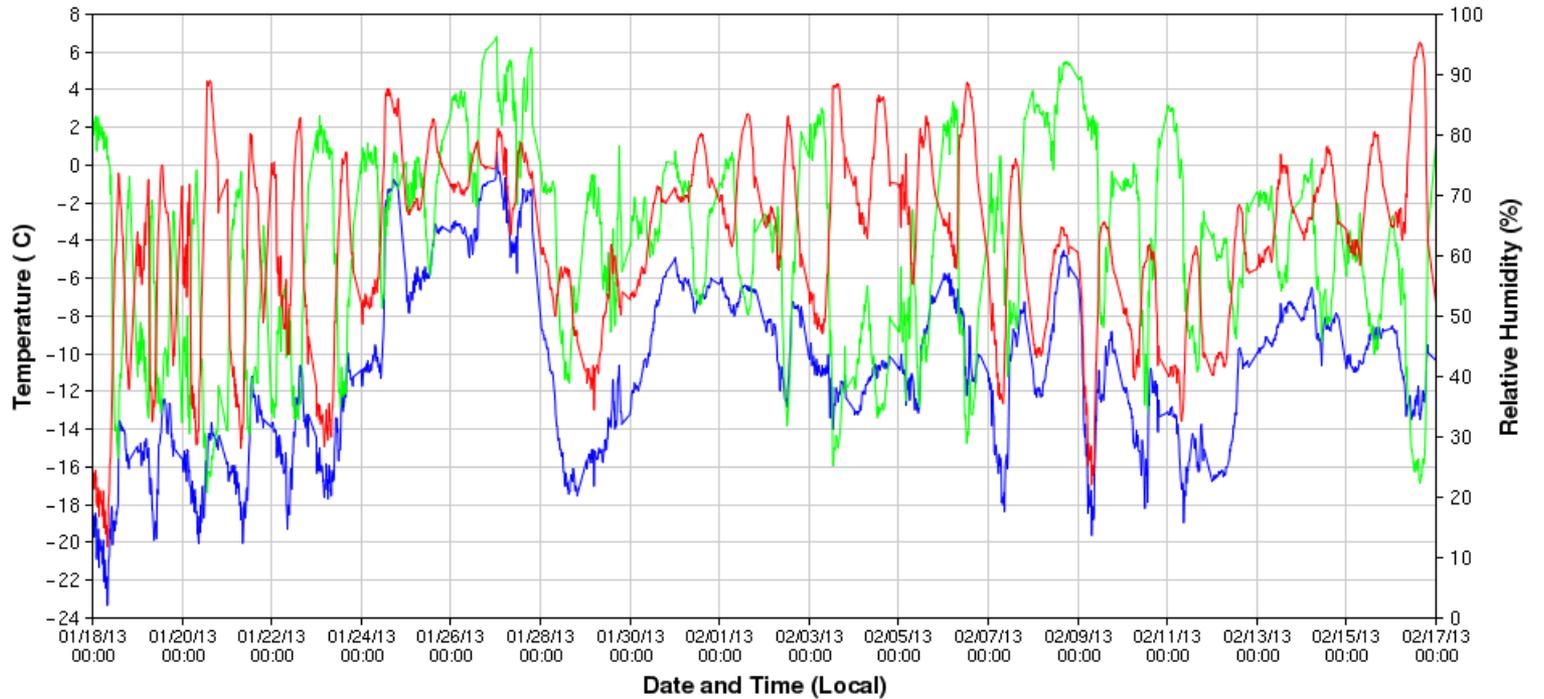
US-40 @ Starvation (UTSTV)

■ Solar Radiation



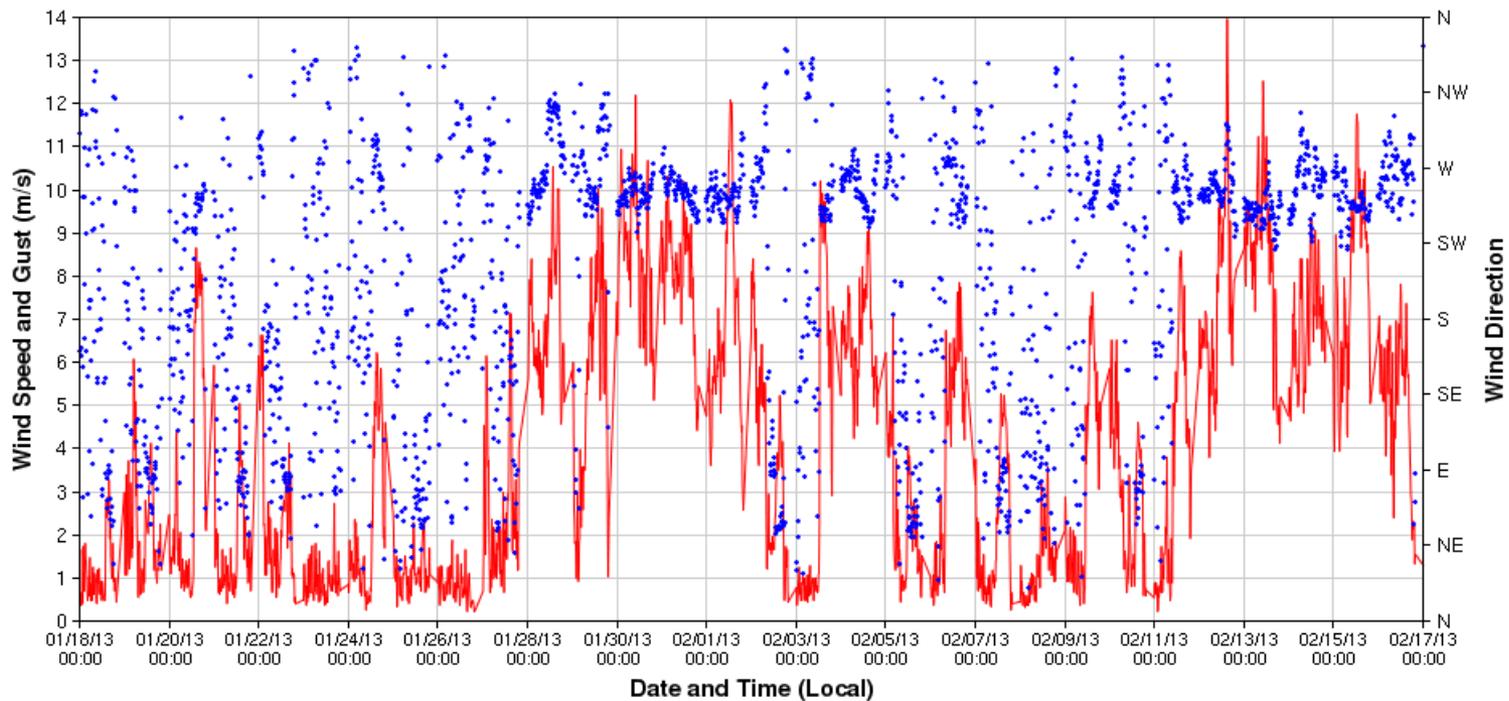
Fruitland (QFL)

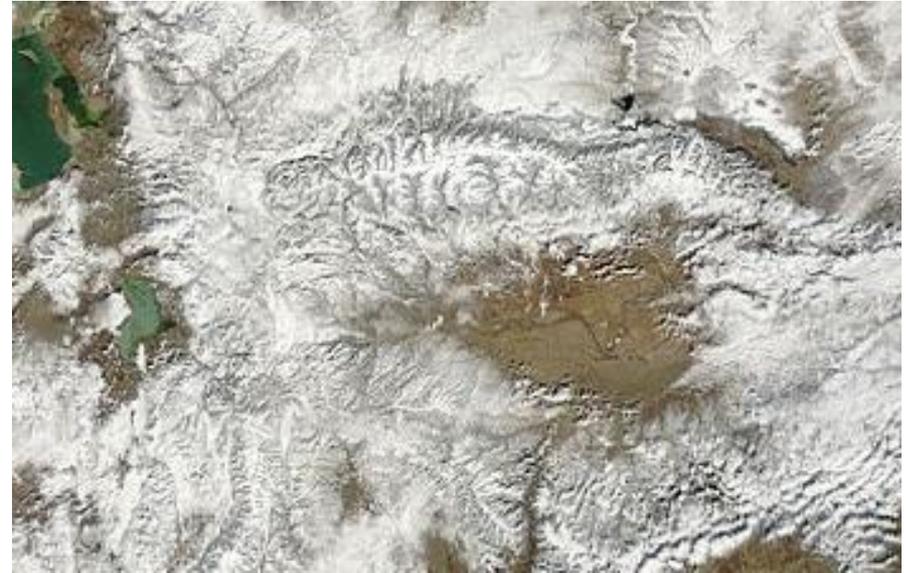
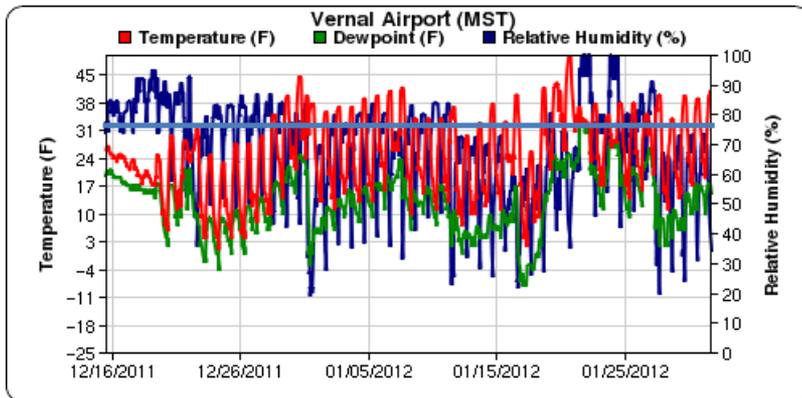
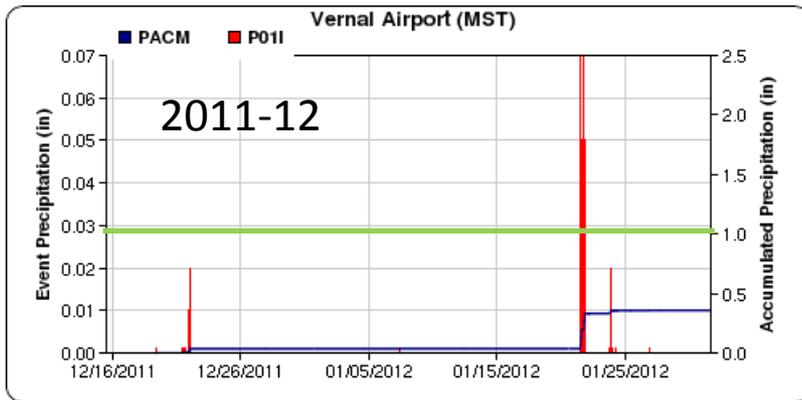
- Temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Calculated Dewpoint



Fruitland (QFL)

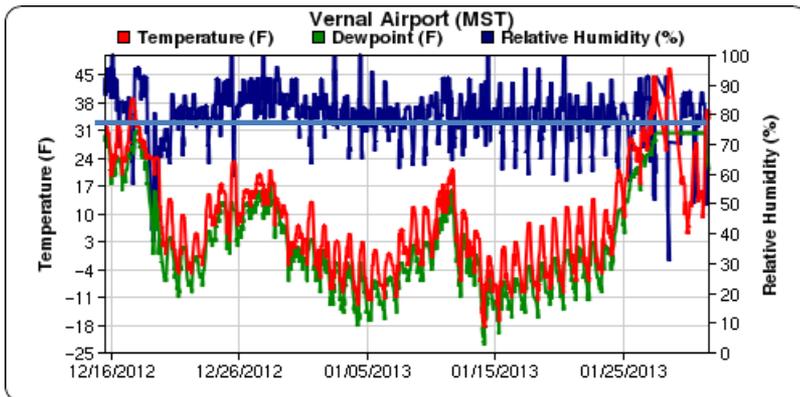
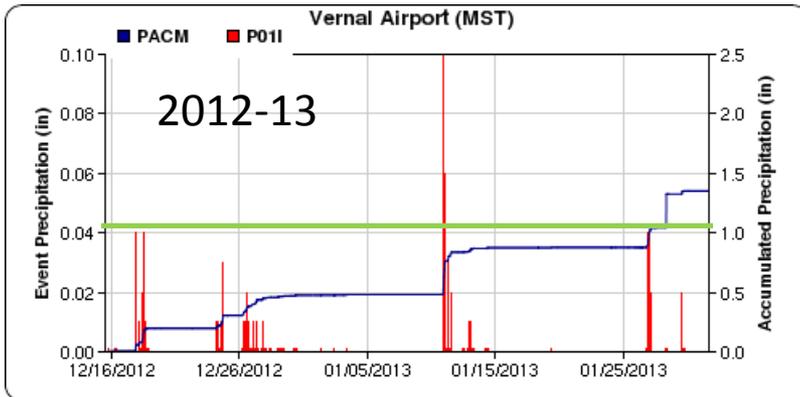
• Wind Direction
— Wind Speed





Mid-February 2012.
 Vernal $-0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (+2.5)
 Salt Lake City $3.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (+1.5)
 700 mb (-1.5)
 Peak ozone **63 ppb**
 Feb Snow days **0**

Sensitivity to Timing of Rare Snow Events Leading to Snow Cover



Mid-February 2013.
 Vernal $-8.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (-4.5)
 Salt Lake City $-1.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (-3.0)
 700 mb (-2.5)
 Peak ozone **150 ppb**
 Feb Snow days **28**

Sensitivity to Timing of Rare Snow Events Leading to Snow Cover