Author Affiliations





The Mergedsounding VAP: Recent Enhancements





David Troyan¹, Michael Jensen¹, David Turner², Mark Miller¹, Jennifer Delamere³, Eli Mlawer³, Gerald Mace⁴

Mergedsounding Primer

What is Mergedsounding? Mergedsounding provides a continuous thermodynamic profile of the lower atmosphere. It uses data from ARM sources (sondes, surface instruments) and ECMWF model output.

Why do we need this product? Radiosondes are launched infequently, and yet the need for a high resolution profile is great. Use in the BBHRP project is only one example.

How is this achieved? Radiosonde data are combined with ECMWF model output using a double sigmoid weighting function. The fields are then smoothed before scaling the RH using data from the MWR Ret VAP.

What is the output resolution? The temporal resolution is one minute.

The vertical resolution depends on the height above ground level (AGL):

7 km to 20 km AGL 200 m

GL to 3km AGL 20 m 3 km to 4 km AGL 50 m

4 km to 7 km AGL 100 m

Mergedsounding Results

4:56

Sonde

5:00

MS

6:30

MS

8:00

9:30

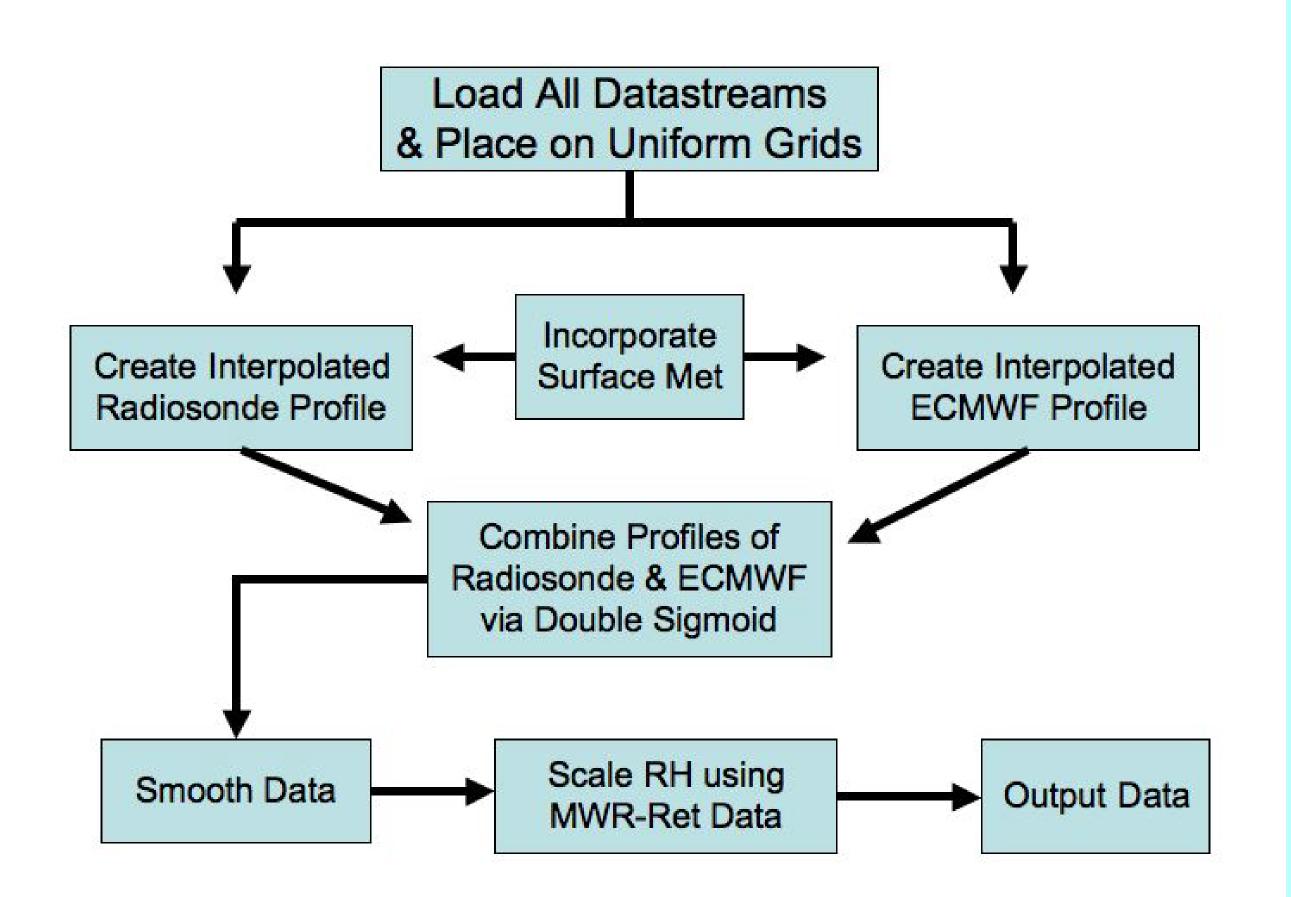
MS

11:00

Sonde

The two time series below represents the variation of Mergedsounding output between the launch times of two adjacent radiosondes. The plots in blue are the sonde profiles and the red plots are the Mergedsounding profiles that are combinations of the blue profiles and the ECMWF profiles. Double sigmoid functions are used to determine the contribution of each profile in creating the Mergedsounding output. The two parameters for the double sigmoid function at SGP are slope=1.5 & HWHM=4.0; at NSA these are slope=0.75 & HWHM=8.0.

The Mergedsounding Schematic



What to Expect

Data to the Archive:

Mergedsounding (v.1) for SGP and NSA will begin flowing to the Archive within two weeks pending fulfillment of any additional requirements of the Archive and Data Management Facility.

Future Plans:

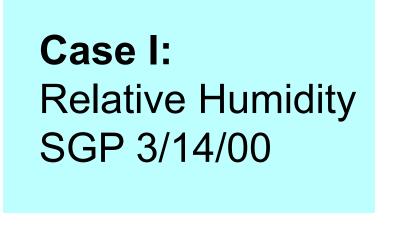
(a) Version 1 to be customized for the TWP and AMF sites. Runs for the Archive will follow.

- (b) Create Version 2 with the following
- changes:
- (1) Extend the maximum height to 60 km,
- (2) Incorporate the Miloshevich dry bias
- correction,
- (3) Apply the Revercomb ECMWF RH
- correction,
- (4) Incorporate Profiling MWR Data.

Plots from Case I & Case II

RH on 3/14/00 at SGP

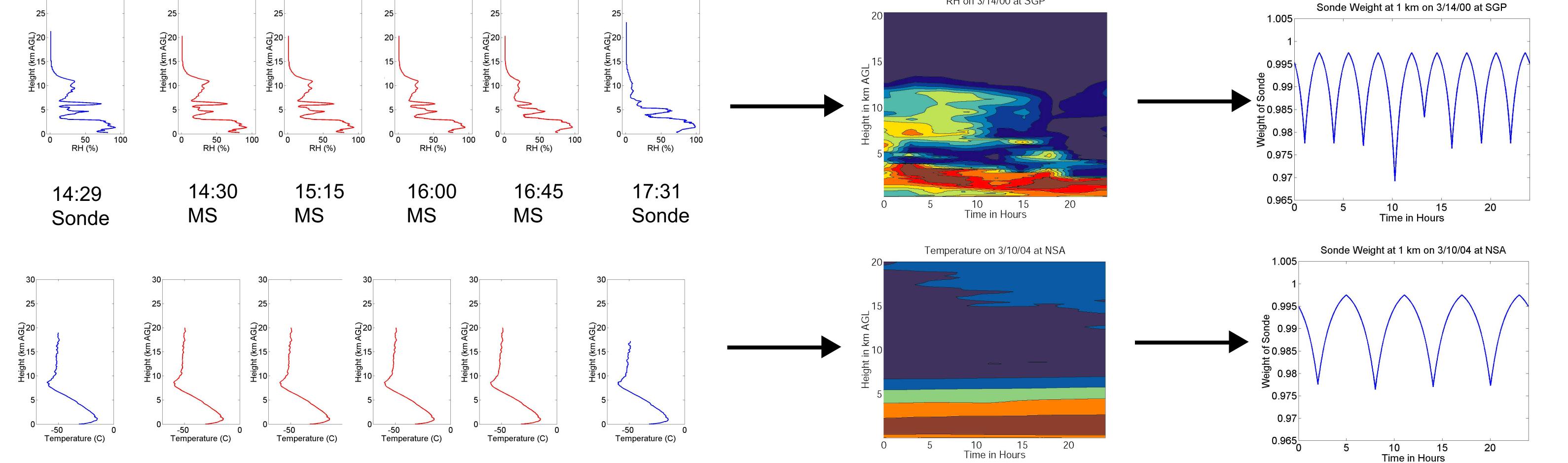
Sonde Weights Used at 1 km from the Double Sigmoid Function



Case II:

Temperature

NSA 3/10/04



Output Variables

Precipitation Temperature Relative Humidity Vapor Pressure Barometric Pressure **Dew Point** Potential Temperature Specific Humidity Scaled RH Wind Speed Wind Direction **U-Wind** V-Wind Sonde_Fraction Sonde_Fraction_RH Several Status Variables