ISTO Chemical and Biological Defense WARFARE CENTERS DAHLGREN

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Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion

Dr. Robert E. Marshall robert.e.marshall@navy.mil T41 NSWCDD



JSTO Chemical and Biological Defense WARFARE CENTERS **Physics-Based Modeling Program**



Mouth of the **Piankatank River** Chesapeake Bay

Model this for CB defense?

Ground level **Biomass Burn** January, 2001



WeatherFlow



What validated technologies exist? What technologies must be developed and/or validated?



Coastal and Littora Objectives

Generation Focus on the land/sea interface

Atmospheric releases

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• Accurate modeling capability to predict hazard

Generation → Antipart → Antipart → Coupled NWP

• Model Validation \rightarrow data \rightarrow field program



Coastal and Littoral Coastal Circulations

• True child of the sun

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 Thermal circulation in the presence of contrast between the heat capacity and thermal conductivity of the land and adjacent water

• Basic unit is the sea breeze



Coastal and Littora Sea Breeze

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Sun heats the land
Land heats the surface air by conduction
Convective turbulence heats the upper air





Coastal and Littora Sea Breeze Circulation

• 25 km inshore

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- 50 km offshore
- 500-1000m deep
- ✤ 10-20 kt winds surface up to 100m



Sea Breeze Circulation

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- Sea breeze front begins to move towards shore when ΔT is 3-6deg C
- Convection can appear along sea breeze front
- Sea breeze dies out 1-2 hours after sunset
- Weaker land breeze may form as land cools below temperature of water



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Wallops Island, VA 29 April 2000



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Wallops Island, VA 29 April 2000





Wallops Island, VA 29 April 2000





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Wallops Island, VA 29 April 2000



Modifications to Sea Breeze

Coastline shape: convergence/divergence

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Coastal terrain: mountain or valley winds may enhance or inhibit sea breeze circulations

 Low level inversions over land: limit vertical extent of heating and weaken sea breeze

Coriolis induces late afternoon veering



Coastal and Littoral Similar Circulations

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✤ Lake breeze: Great Lakes, Lake Okeechobee

• River breeze: Landing at National Airport

Desert breeze: differential heating-contrasting albedo of types of sand- Dugway Proving Ground



Coastal and Littoral Components Literature search for data/models/theory

Empirical model development

• Leverage meteorological data improvements in mesoscale NWP remote and in situ sensor data assimilation coupled ocean/atmospheric modeling

General Field testing

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Improved coupled met and T&D model



Literature Search for Data/Models/Theory

Investigation of Data and Remote Sensing Needed for Supporting Transport and Dispersion Forecasts for Chem/Bio Threat Mitigation In Coastal and Littoral Regions NOAA/ATDD

• Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion NSWCDD

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Empirical Model Development
 Land Sea Temperature Difference

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Offshore wind speed

Coastline shape

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Surface heat flux

Dstl, Porton Down



Leverage Meteorological Data

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- Investigation of Data and Remote Sensing Needed for Supporting Transport and Dispersion Forecasts for Chem/Bio Threat Mitigation In Coastal and Littoral Regions NOAA/ATDD
 - Coupled Air-Sea Modeling for Improved Coastal Dispersion Prediction NRL-MRY

Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion Weatherflow NRL-MRY



Coasta and Litto **Field Testing** Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material **Tracer Dispersion** NSWCDD Weatherflow **NRL-MRY**

NPS JHU/APL NASA/WFF

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October 2004 Sea Breeze Workshop

Coastal and Littora



Improved Coupled Met and T&D Model

 ← DTRA/TDOC/HPAC
 Meteorological Research Team
 PSU
 NOAA
 NOAA
 NCAR/RAL

DTRO-L

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Workshop on Uncertainty in Transport and Dispersion of CBRN Materials



Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion Two week met and T&D sea breeze measurement program

♦ NSWCDD

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Program management, met measurements, chaff release, experiment control center

High resolution COAMPS modeling and data assimilation

Seatherflow

Meteorological measurements, high resolution RAMS modeling and data assimilation

Meteorological measurements

Saval Postgraduate School

Meteorological measurements

NASA/WFF SPANDAR

Coastal and Litto Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion NSWCDD

Program Management

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• Boat based chaff release

Generate Boat based surface and GPS upper air met, SST-5 to 65km offshore

• Shoreline surface met measurements

• Land mobile GPS radiosonde system

Experiment control center-real time telemetered met data

Coastal and Littoral



Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion NRL-MRY

• Literature Search

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Wallops Island Sea Breeze Climatological Study

General resolution COAMPS modeling

Data assimilation

Forecast team member

Coastal and Littoral



Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion Weatherflow

• Literature Search

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• Wallops Island Sea Breeze Climatological Study

• 2km horizontal resolution RAMS modeling

Along coast surface met sites

Data assimilation

Forecast team member

Coastal and Litto DAHI GREN **Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion**

JHU/APL

Literature Search

JOINTS

- Helicopter MABL soundings 5 to 65 km offshore G
- Rocketsonde soundings 0-5 km offshore
- Surface met measurements and SST 0-5km offshore

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• Literature Search

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Offshore Reynolds fluxes

• Offshore wave heights

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Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion NASA Wallops Flight Facility

G SPANDAR

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✤ 00UTC and 12UTC synoptic soundings

• 3 surface met sites

• Shoreline wind tower (15,30,45,60,75,90m ASL)

• WFF climatological sea breeze study



Loasta an **Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion CHAFF ???**

← Flow dimensions on the order of 100km

Chaff concentration proportional to measured radar reflectivity G (no chemistry or biology)

• 25 micron diameter aluminum coated mylar cut to $\lambda/2$ (5cm)

General and a sec⁻¹ terminal velocity

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• variance of Doppler spectrum related to turbulence intensity



Loasta an Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion SPANDAR

General Space Range Radar

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• Range resolution = 75 meters

• Azimuth resolution = 340 meters at 50km

• 1 chaff filament per range bin at 50km provides a > 10dB signal to noise

Data analysis and display tools well exercised at NSWCDD G



Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion FY06

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Develop WFF sea breeze climatology
Fabricate, mount and test chaff release system
Maintain and calibrate land and sea based meteorological hardware
WFF environmental assessment
Test site preparations
Engage empirical model developers
NWP model development
Develop a test plan



Loasta an **Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion FY07**

✤ Obtain expendables ⇐ Establish forecast team **†** Install auxiliary surface meteorological sites Move hardware to WFF Install control center **†** Two week field program **†** Remove hardware from WFF **†** Archive data Experiment first look 3

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Loasta an **Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion FY08**



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✤ NWP model testing

Empirical model testing

Workshop



Loasta an **Measurement of Coastal & Littoral Toxic Material Tracer Dispersion Experiment Holes**

Cand based Reynolds flux measurements

Doppler Lidar technology (winds)

Raman Lidar (temperature and humidity profiles) Some NAVSEA interest

***** We invite participation

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