

Dynamic and Statistical Analyses of Alaskan Surface Pressure Perturbations Using the USArray Network

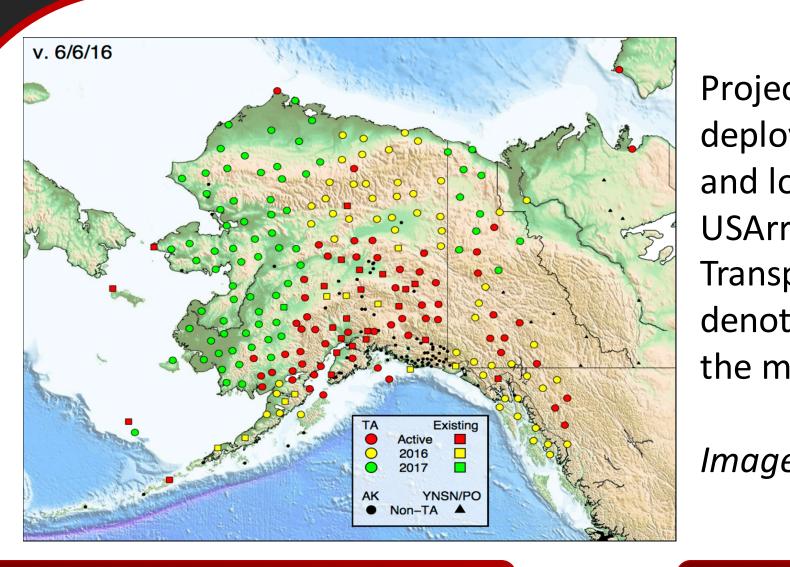
Background and Motivation

- The USArray is a component of the National Science Foundation's EarthScope Initiative; a platform for highresolution monitoring of seismic activity
- Atmospheric pressure sensors added to the USArray have been shown by Jacques et al. (2015, 2016) and Tytell et al. (2016) to provide unique high frequency (1 Hz) observations of atmospheric phenomena in eastern CONUS
- USArray instrumentation now being redeployed in Alaska/Yukon through the year 2018 that will lead to several years of high temporal resolution pressure data in undersampled areas of high-latitiude, complex terrain.

Goal:

- Determine the frequency and causes of large pressure perturbations across Alaska on multiple temporal scales
- 2. Focus specifically on common phenomena such as gravity wave and downslope wind events

Data and Methodology



1 Hz pressure data recorded on Setra-278 Microbarograph

Subjective: Array Network Facility

Objective: Flag ≥5 min data gaps and \geq 2 hPa/s "jumps"

(ANF) flags apparent corrupt data

QC'd data are down-sampled and processed using a second-order Butterworth (digital) bandpass filter in order to isolate pressure perturbation signals.

Archived data through 2015 available via: http://rda.ucar.edu/datasets/ds386.0/ Real time data available at:

http://meso1.chpc.utah.edu/usarray/

Projected station deployment schedule and locations for USArray Alaska's Transportable Array, denoted by circles on the map.



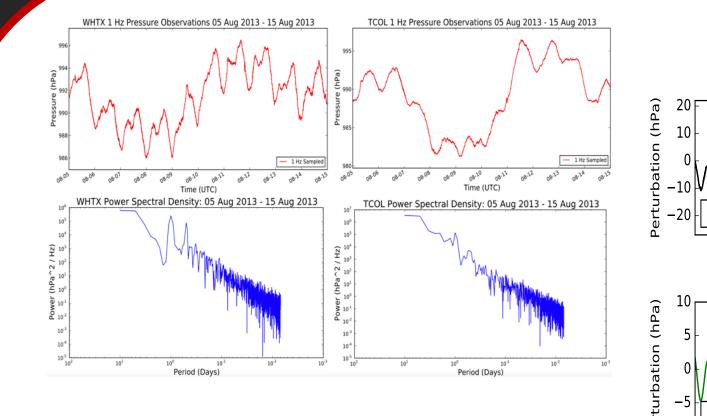
Data sent via satellite in burst packets most often with minimal delays



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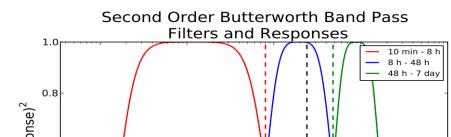
Taylor A. McCorkle, Alexander A. Jacques, John D. Horel, and Erik T. Crosman Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Utah

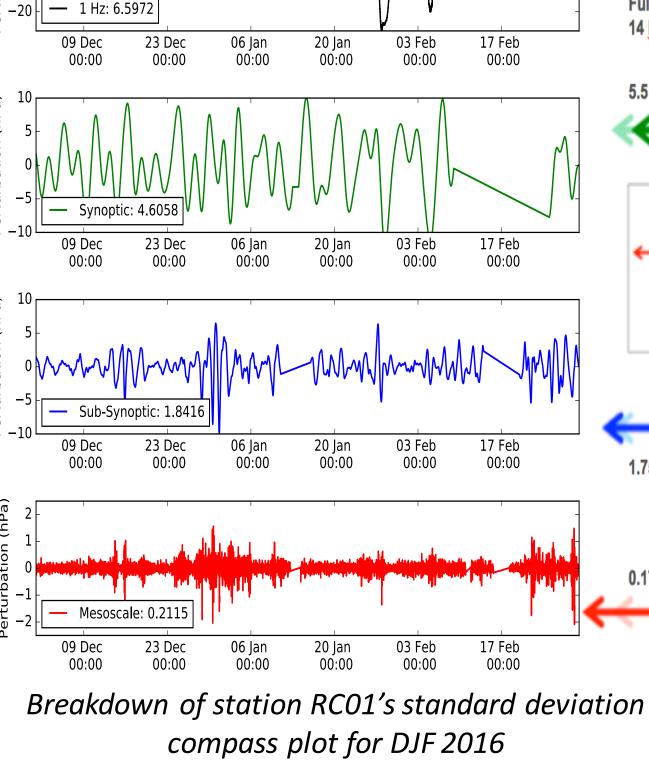
Results: Statistical Analyses



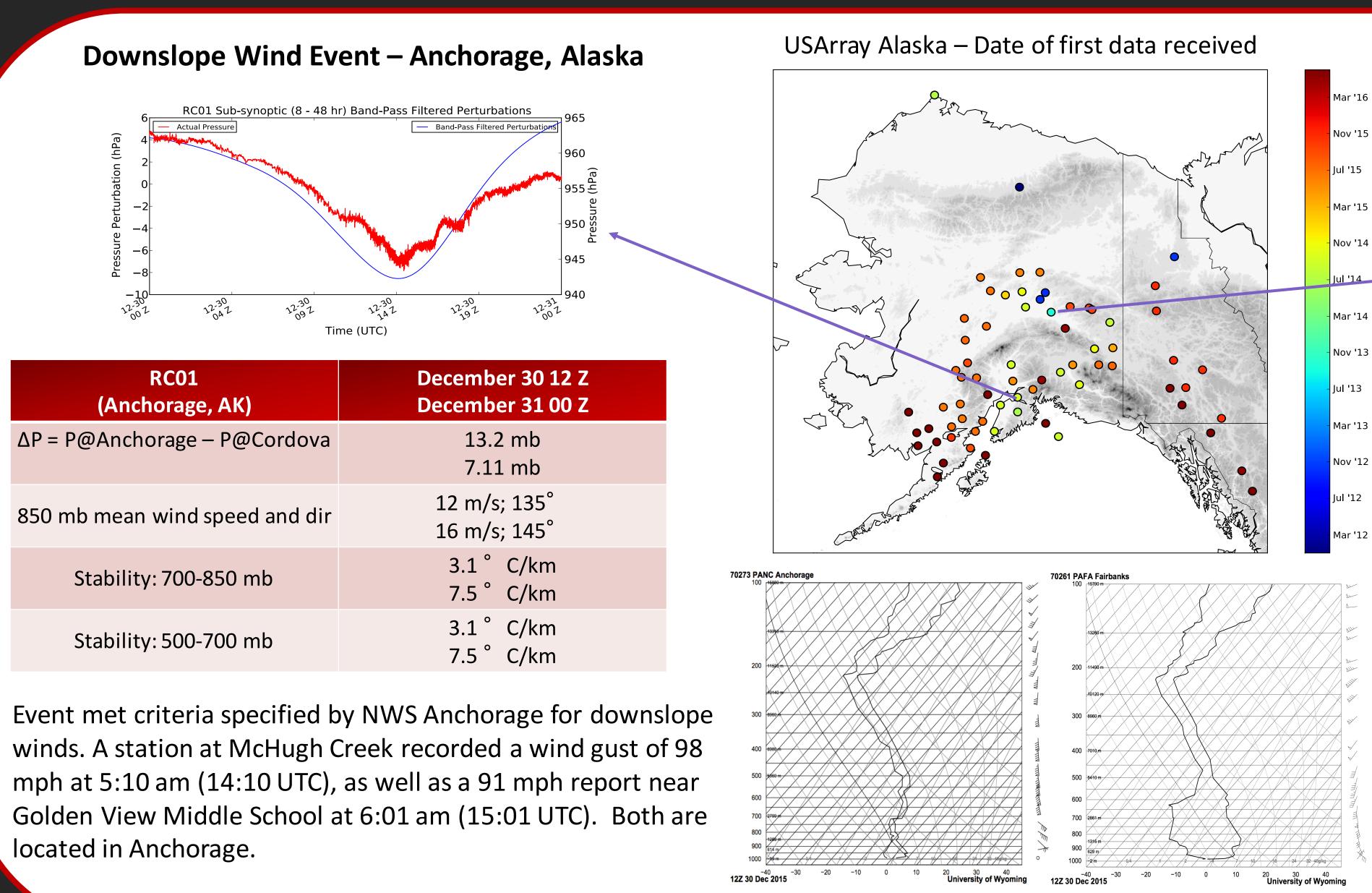
Digital filters were defined to isolate pressure perturbations on the following temporal scales:

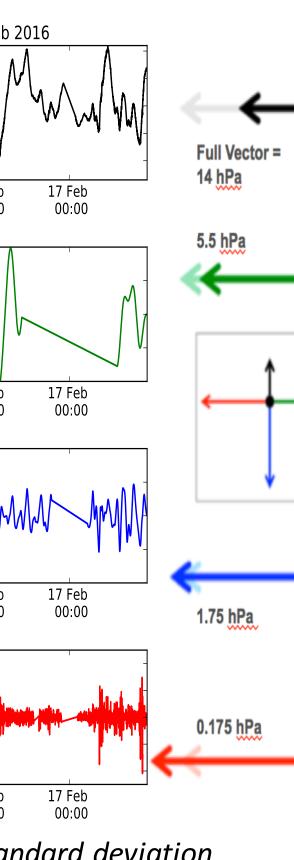
- 1. Synoptic Scale: 48 h 7 days 2. Sub-Synoptic Scale: 8 h – 48 h
- 3. Mesoscale: 10 min 8 h



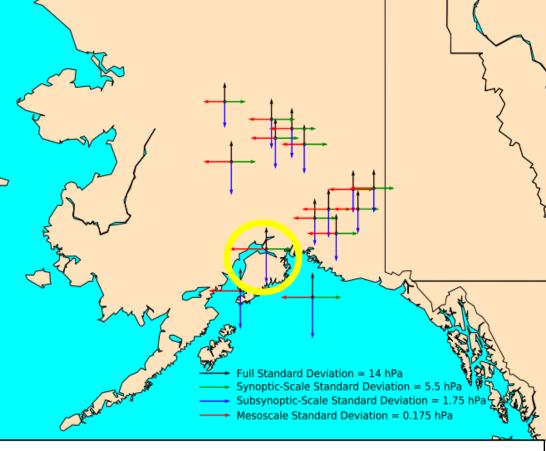


Results: Case Study – 30 December, 2015





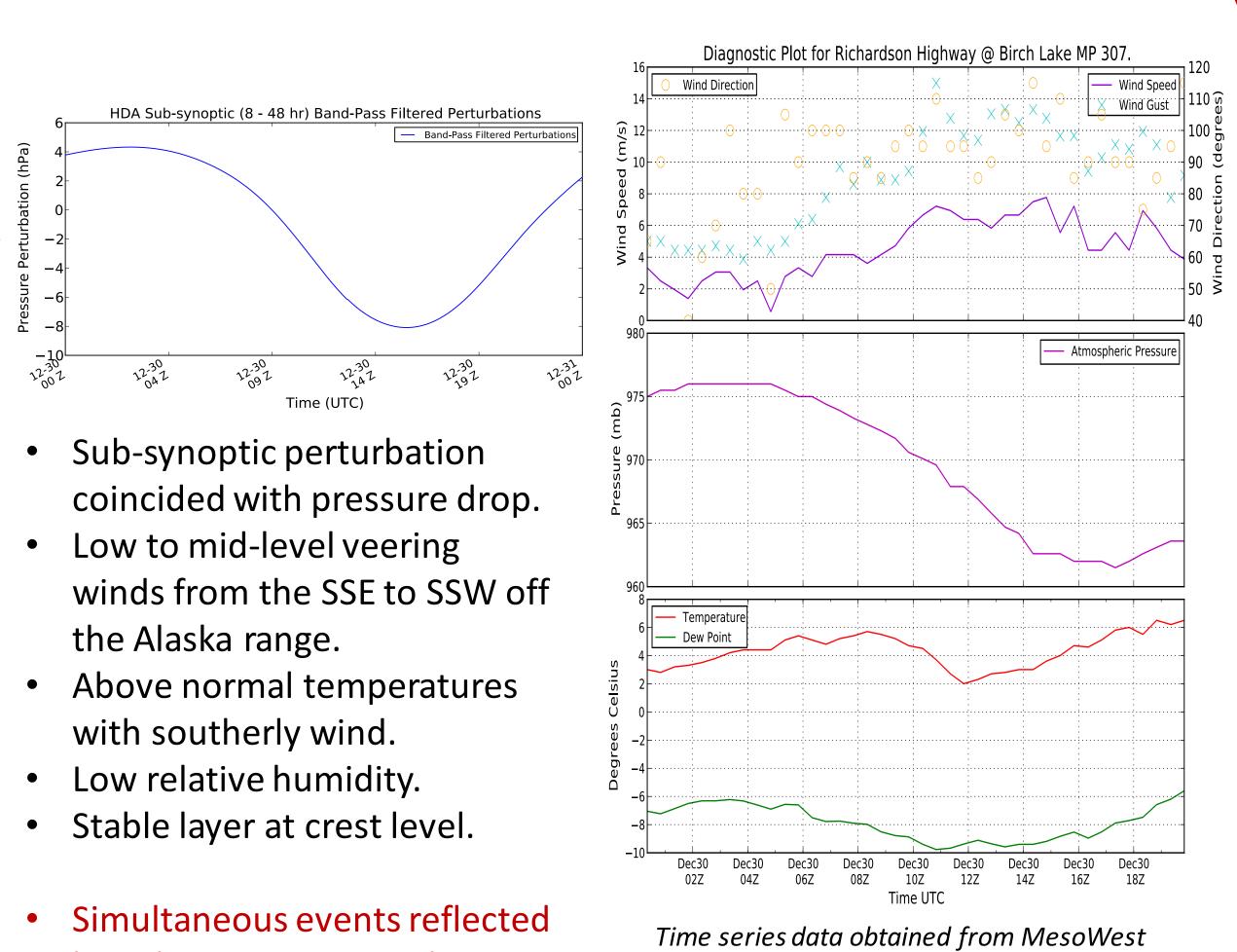
USArray Alaska Pressure Perturbation Standard Deviation 2016 DJF



Seasonal standard deviations of pressure perturbations relative to the magnitude of its 95th percentile

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1472-1493. Journal.



- by sub-synoptic perturbations at nearby USArray stations.

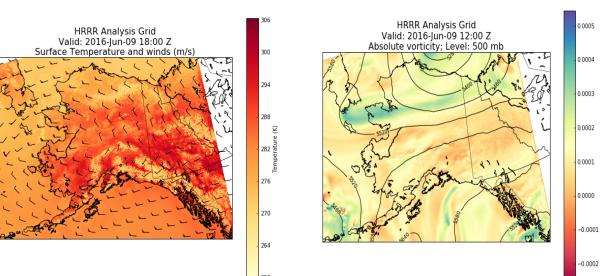




Ongoing Work

1. Implement a microscale 10 min high pass filter to help identify mountain wave pressure features

Use Experimental HRRR Alaska analysis and forecasts grids for case studies and to initialize WRF simulations of particular events



Jacques, A. A., J. D. Horel, E. T. Crosman, and F. L. Vernon, 2015: Central and Eastern US Surface Pressure Variations Derived from the USArray Network Mon. Wea. Rev., 143,

Jacques, A. A., J. D. Horel, E. T. Crosman, F. L. Vernon, and J. Tytell, 2016: The Earthscope US Transportable Array 1 Hz Surface Pressure Dataset. In press: Geoscience Data

Tytell, J., F. Vernon, M. Hedlin, C. de Groot Hedlin, J. Reyes, B. Busby, K. Hafner, and J. Eakins, 2016: The USArray Transportable Array as a Platform for Weather Observation and Research. Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc., 97.

Chinook Wind Event – Tanana Valley, Alaska