FLIGHT LOG -- 20210814I1

MISSION PLAN				
FLIGHT ID	20210814I1	STORM	AL07 / GRACE	
MISSION ID	0107A	TAIL NUMBER	NOAA43	
TASKING	NHC	PLANNED PATTERN	Alpha	
MISSION SUMMARY				
TAKEOFF [UTC]	1442	LANDING [UTC]	2108	
TAKEOFF LOCATION	Aruba	LANDING LOCATION	Aruba	
FLIGHT TIME	6.5	BLOCK TIME	6.7	
TOTAL REAL-TIME RADAR ANALYSES (Transmitted)	2 (2)	TOTAL DROPSONDES (Good/Transmitted)	7 (7/7)	
OCEAN EXPENDABLES (Type)	None	sUAS (Type)	None	
APHEX EXPERIMENTS / MODULES	Genesis Experiment: PREFORM			
HRD CREW MANIFEST				
LPS ONBOARD	Zawislak	LPS GROUND	None	
TDR ONBOARD	Zawislak	TDR GROUND	Reasor	
ASPEN ONBOARD	Sellwood	ASPEN GROUND	None	
NESDIS SCIENTISTS	None			
GUESTS (Affiliation)	None			
	AOC CREW	MANIFEST		
PILOTS	Mitchell, Rannenberg, Copare, Legidakes			
NAVIGATOR	Freeman			
FLIGHT ENGINEERS	Darby, Wysinger			
FLIGHT DIRECTOR	Carpenter			
DATA TECHNICIAN	Mascaro			
AVAPS	Underwood			

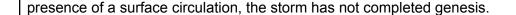
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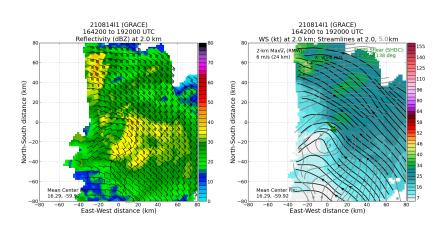
PRE-FLIGHT		
Flight Plan	Alpha pattern in support of the NHC-tasked 1730Z fix requirement; flight at 5000 ft; planned legs are for NW to SE, and NE to SW	
Expendable Distribution	Dropsondes at endpoints of each leg and the center	
Preflight Weather Briefing	Overnight NHC upgraded TD7 to Tropical Storm Grace; 1007 mb with a peak intensity of 35 kt. Precipitation appears to be organized around a center, but it's difficult to discern as to whether there is a clear low-level circulation; at least in the midlevels, and determined from satellite imagery, the storm appears to have a robust circulation in the midtroposphere.	
Instrument Notes	TDR angle correction module completed on the ferry down to Aruba; appeared to be successful and 2020 angle corrections were applied and updated prior to this mission. All instruments operational besides IWRAP.	

IN-FLIGHT	
Time [UTC]	Event

POST-FLIGHT		
Mission Summary	Perhaps the most interesting observation from this mission was that Tropical Storm Grace hasn't really completed its formation process (i.e., underwent genesis). As a collective, the observations from the flight indicated that while a coherent midlevel circulation was present, at low levels the storm did not show a robust circulation; rather flow appeared to have the structure of an open easterly wave trough. Critical to an evaluation of this structure was the tail Doppler radar analyses, which showed very well the co-location of the midlevel circulation (e.g., at 5 km) within the peak of the low-level easterly wave trough (e.g., 2 km, image below). Tropical storm winds were observed, but by definition without the	

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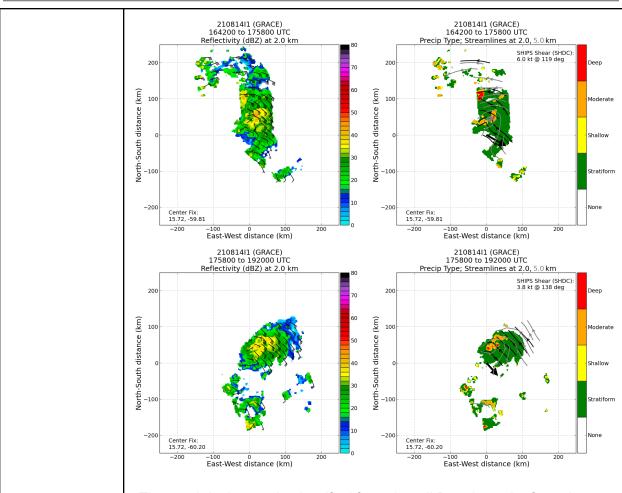




Zoom into the center of the storm for 2.0 km reflectivity and winds (left image) and 2.0 and 5.0 km streamlines with 2.0 km winds shaded (right image).

As the PREFORM experiment in the Genesis Stage of APHEX is concerned with identifying the precipitation modes (e.g., stratiform v. convective) during the genesis stage, the tail Doppler radar analyses were quite revealing about the dominant precipitation mode during the flight (see the two images below): stratiform rain. While some isolated areas of (deep) convection were observed, much of the region, at the time of the flight, was stratiform precipitation, which would support the robust midlevel circulation (MCV) observed in the wind structure.

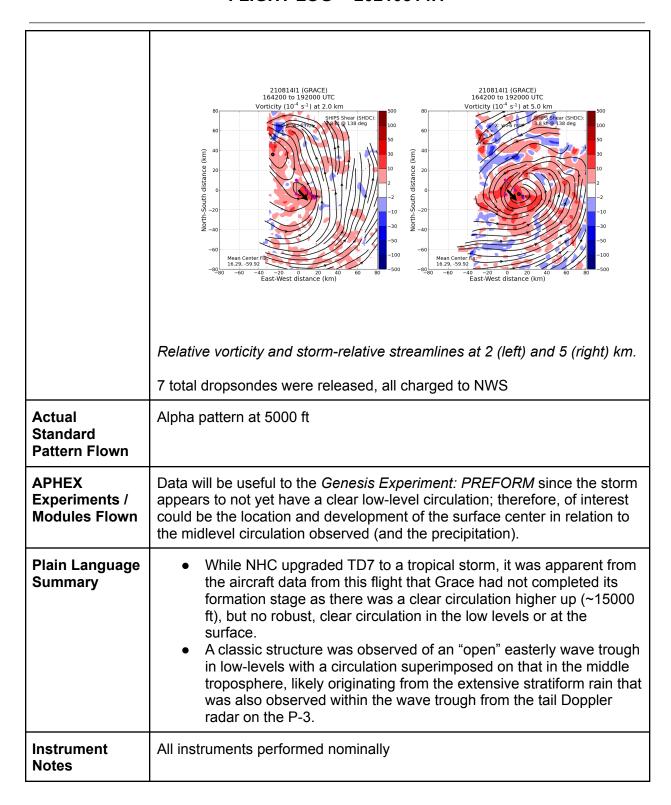
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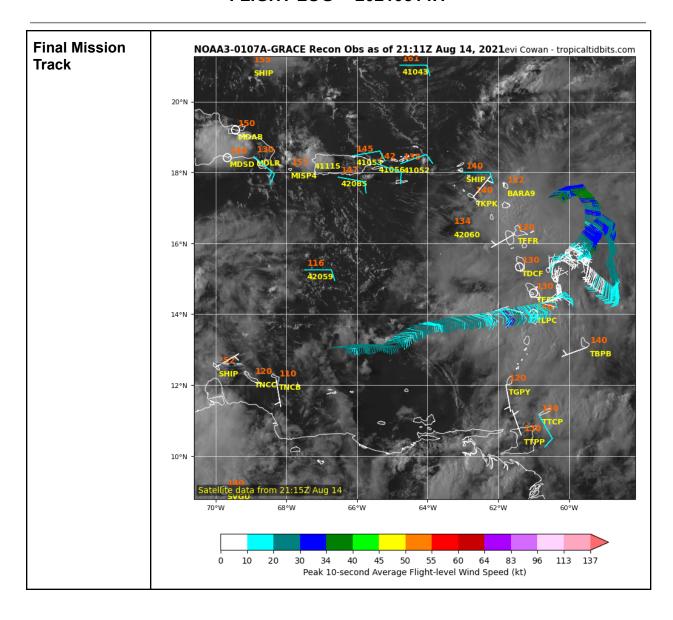
The precipitation mode classified from the tail Doppler radar from the two passes of the storm.

One final interesting observation from this flight was that the disturbance appeared to exhibit multiple vorticity centers at low-levels (see 2 km vorticity below) and a distinct "pouch" (closed circulation in storm relative flow) in low and midlevels that was tilted from NW to SE with height (see image below). The "southern" low-level vorticity center was actually aligned with the midlevel center.

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