Mission Summary

TS Dennis IFEX/TCSP Research Mission Summary 050705I Aircraft: N43RF

Scientific Crew:

Lead Project Scientist Radar Scientist Workstation Scientist Cloud Physics TCSP Scientist Michael Black Peter Dodge Rob Rogers Paul Willis/Aaron Bansamer Ed Zipser

Aircraft Crew:

Pilots Flight Engineers Navigators Flight Director Engineers

Mission Brief:

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Although the main focus of the cooperative IFEX/TCSP project with NOAA and NASA was planned to be operating mainly in the Pacific, the rare July formation of TS Dennis in the Eastern Caribbean provided an opportunity to begin a series of flights into a tropical cyclone in that basin. TD # 4 had just been upgraded to TS Dennis the morning of the flight. This was the first opportunity to fly the system while it was in range of our operations base in San Jose, Costa Rica. Dennis was a minimum TS that should still be in its organizational phase during the mission. Since the ferry to the storm would be about 3 hours for the P3, this would leave about 2 hours to fly within the storm core before heading back to base. We planned a coordinated flight with the NASA ER2, which would depart San Jose an hour after the P3 takeoff to rendezvous 100 nmi west of the Dennis at about the same time. A figure 4 with 100 nmi radial legs was planned, entering from the west and finishing to the south. On the radials, the ER2 would fly along the same track but offset 12 nmi to the side of the track to facilitate dual Doppler coverage between the 2 aircraft. The ER2 would fly directly overhead of N43 on the downwind leg in the NE quadrant of Dennis. The flight altitude would be 12,000 ft RA and the radar would be operated in the F/A scanning mode except during the downwind leg where we would operate the Doppler radar in continuous mode for comparisons with the verticallypointing Doppler radar on the ER2. We planned on releasing about 20 dropsondes, spaced regularly throughout the pattern and 4 AXBTs west and north of the center.

Mission Synopsis:

Takeoff from San Jose was at 1701 UTC and NOAA43 headed ENE for the Initial Point (IP) 200 nmi west of the projected center of Dennis. The IP was reached at 2008 UTC after a descent from the ferry altitude to 12,000 ft. The AOC navigator communicated directly with the ER2 to coordinate the pass from west to east across the center of Dennis. The radar signature of Dennis during the approach to Dennis was poorly defined and we adjusted our track based on winds and what we were estimating the center to be from the LF radar display. The ER2 adjusted its track as well. We flew just inside of a large rainband that spiraled in to the center from the south. The Er2 was flying directly over this band before we made the track change. We dropped 2 AXBTs on the way in, one at 200 nmi radius and the other 100 nmi out. The SST was about 28.5° C in this region. N43 reached the poorly-defined center at 2057 UTC where a GPS dropsonde measure a surface pressure of 1004 mb. Maximum flight-level winds were about 37 kt at a radius of 20 nmi west of the center. Surface winds, as measured by dropsondes and the SFMR were about 35 kt.

The P3 and ER2 reached the center at bout the same time and proceeded to a point 100 nmi east of Dennis' center. Flight-level winds were slightly stronger here, with two 40 kt maxima, one at about 15 nmi radius associated with a spiral band near the center, and the other near 100 nmi radius in a large, outer rainband. Surface winds on the east side of the storm were also about 35 kt.

The coordinated, vertically-stacked downwind leg was executed form 2123 UTC to 2148 UTC. Here, the aircraft flew in and just inside of the large N-S oriented rainband. The north point of the figure 4 was reached at 2148 where the aircraft turned southbound for our second pass through the center. A large region of 35-44 kt flight-level (12 kft) winds was found between 75 and 30 nmi radius on the north side. We reached the center at 2213 UTC where the pressure was still about 1004 mb. During our final outbound leg to the south, the aircraft measured maximum winds of only 20-25 kts in a broad region 30-60 nmi from the storm center. We ended the 100 nmi leg at 2232 UTC where we headed WSE back to San Jose. We landed at about 0200 UTC in a fog bank that extended down to 200 feet above the runway.

The mission was executed as planned without any major equipment failures. The coordination between the NOAA P3 and the NASA ER2 was excellent and the P3 navigator and the ER2 pilot should be commended for their fine work. A total of 17 dropsondes were deployed during the flight and 15 of those were transmitted from the aircraft. Four AXBTs were also released as planned. The radar systems and cloud physics probes worked exceptionally well and both were vital to the mission.

A sample of the radar imagery from the flight is shown in Fig. 1 while the wind speed and temperature trace during the in-storm portion of the flight is in Figs. 2 and 3. The track of the NOAA P3 is in Fig 4.

Problems:

There was one complete failure of a dropsonde and another that had bad telemetry. There were also some software problems with the dropsonde system, but this did not appear to affect the data quality. The HRD workstation was not operable at the beginning of the flight but, after some work, became operable for the rest of the mission.

Michael Black 7/7/05



Fig. 1: A photo of the LF radar display screen at 2155 UTC showing the disorganized nature of the convection north and at the center of TS Dennis.





Fig. 2: Time series of wind speed (m/s) at 12 kft altitude.

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Fig. 3: Time series of temperature (°C) at 12 kft altitude.

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Fig. 4: Flight track of NOAA43.





Fig. 6: Goes 12 high-resolution satellite imagery of Hurricane Dennis at 2015 UTC 5 July.