Earth Global Reference Atmospheric Model (GRAM) Update Spring 2019 DOLWG

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Outline

- GRAM Overview
- Earth-GRAM vs Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis for Research and Applications, Version 2 (MERRA-2) Comparisons
- 3-hr CorrMonte Comparisons
- Earth-GRAM 2016 Version 2.0
- Range Reference Atmosphere (RRA) Development



- Earth Global Reference Atmospheric Model (Earth-GRAM) provides monthly mean and standard deviation for any point in the atmosphere
 - -Includes Monthly, Geographic, and Altitude Variation
- Earth-GRAM is a C++ software package
 - -Currently distributed as Earth-GRAM 2016
- Atmospheric variables output included: pressure, density, temperature, horizontal and vertical winds, speed of sound, and atmospheric constituents
- Used by engineering community because of ability to create dispersions in the atmosphere at a rapid runtime
 - -Often embedded in trajectory simulation software
- Earth-GRAM is not a forecast model
- Does not readily capture localized atmospheric effects



Earth-GRAM Model Input





Range Reference Atmosphere (RRA) Database and Auxiliary Profile Option

- Earth-GRAM has the ability to use the RRA site specific databases
 - -Earth-GRAM includes 1983, 2006 and 2013 RRA databases
 - 15 2013 RRA sites developed by MSFC/Natural Environments Branch for the Range Commanders Council – Meteorology Group
- Climatology built from balloon and rocketsonde measurements
- MSFC Natural Environments recommends the use of the 2013 RRA database and planning development of 2019 RRA database
- Auxiliary Profile option allows users the option to include profile of their choice



Values From Earth-GRAM =

Mean value + Large-scale perturbation + Small-scale perturbation



Driven by observed standard deviation



Sample Earth-GRAM Output



Mean and Dispersed East-West Wind

1000 Monte Carlo Dispersed Profiles with January Monthly 3-Sigma Envelope



Sample Earth-GRAM Output



Earth-GRAM dispersions are approximately Gaussian distributed



- Developed by Goddard Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO)
- Horizontal Resolution: 0.625°x0.5° longitude-by-latitude grid (NCEP reanalysis I, 2.5°x2.5° currently used in Earth-GRAM)
- Vertical resolution: 72 model layers or interpolated to 42 pressure levels to 0.1 hPa (NCEP reanalysis I, 10hPa)
- Input Observations:
 - -Surface: land, ship and buoy observations
 - -Upper Air: balloon, radar, wind profiler, satellite derived winds, and satellite retrieved measurements



MERRA-2 Comparison to Earth-GRAM

- Compare MERRA-2 subset at several RRA sites
- Use MERRA-2 3-hr daily meteorological files from 1997-2015 (NCEP periodof-record) to develop statistics (Means and Standard Deviations) to compare to Earth-GRAM
- Variables used in comparisons: Temperature, East-West Wind (U), and North-South Wind (V), Geopotential Height
- Data taken from 42 pressure levels
- All RRA2013 has maximum altitude of 30km, most of RRA1983 has a maximum altitude of 70 km



Cape Canaveral, FL Comparison – East-West Wind



Mean East-West Wind

Standard Deviation East-West Wind



Cape Canaveral, FL Comparison – North-South Wind



Mean North-South Wind



Standard Deviation North-South Wind



Cape Canaveral, FL Comparison – Temperature



Mean Temperature

Standard Deviation Temperature



CorrMonte 3-hr Comparisons

- Comparison was made to determine the ability of CorrMonte to simulate atmospheric persistence
- 3-hr Comparison at Cape Canaveral, FL
 - -3-hour CorrMonte
 - -Seasonal Jimsphere Pairs
 - -MERRA-2 3-hr
 - -Monthly Launch Service Provider (LSP) pairs
- 3-hr Comparison at VAFB, CA
 - -3-hour CorrMonte
 - -LSP pairs broken up by season



Cape Canaveral, FL 3-hour Comparisons - January





Cape Canaveral, FL 3-hour Comparison - October





Cape Canaveral, FL 3-hour Comparison - July





VAFB, CA 3-hour Comparisons - Winter





VAFB, CA 3-hour Comparisons - Transition





VAFB, CA 3-hour Comparisons - Summer





Earth-GRAM 2016 Version 2.0

- Beta Release: Spring 2019
- Full Release: Summer/Fall 2019
- Planned Updates Include:
 - -CorrMonte produces hourly dispersions
 - -CorrTraj produces correlated Ballistic (Up-Down) Atmospheric Profile
 - -Include vertical fairing between RRA2013 and Earth-GRAM
 - -Improve ability to incorporate into multi-body simulation
 - -Incorporate Bug Fixes



Multi-body Simulation

- Utilize C++ object-oriented programming for multi-body simulations
 Instantiate multiple atmosphere objects for multiple bodies
- Correlate dispersed atmosphere objects

 $r(\delta x) = \exp(-\delta h/L_h)\exp(-\delta z/L_z)\exp(\delta t/\tau)$

• Earth-GRAM example for multi-body simulations



Multi-body Simulation





Multi-body Simulation





RRA Update

- Important site-specific supplement to GRAM climatology.
- Formal task from the Range Commanders Council Meteorology Group.
- Last update in 2013-2014.
- Temperature, virtual temperature, dewpoint temperature, density, pressure, water vapor pressure, meridional and zonal wind components, wind speed.
- Mean and median values, standard deviations, skewness, U-V correlation.
- Surface to 30 km MSL, 500 m resolution.
- Monthly, annual values.
- Current update will include 11 sites:
 - Barking Sands, HI
 - Cape Canaveral AFS, FL
 - China Lake NAWS, CA
 - Dugway Proving Grounds, UT
 - Edwards AFB, CA
 - Kwajalein, Marshall Islands
 - Point Mugu NAWC, CA
 - Vandenberg AFB, CA
 - Wallops Flight Facility, VA
 - White Sands Missile Range, NM
 - Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ



Summary

- Earth-GRAM shows good comparisons with the MERRA-2 reanalysis database
- 3-hour CorrMonte shows favorable comparisons to 3-hr pairs databases
- Earth-GRAM 2016 Version 2.0 release scheduled for Summer/Fall 2019
- Intend to maximize C++ object-oriented capabilities for multi-body simulations

