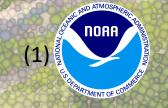
The Study of Precipitation, the Lower-Atmosphere and Surface for Hydrometeorology (SPLASH)

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Introduction





Introduction: NOAA PSL

PHYSICAL SCIENCES LABORATORY



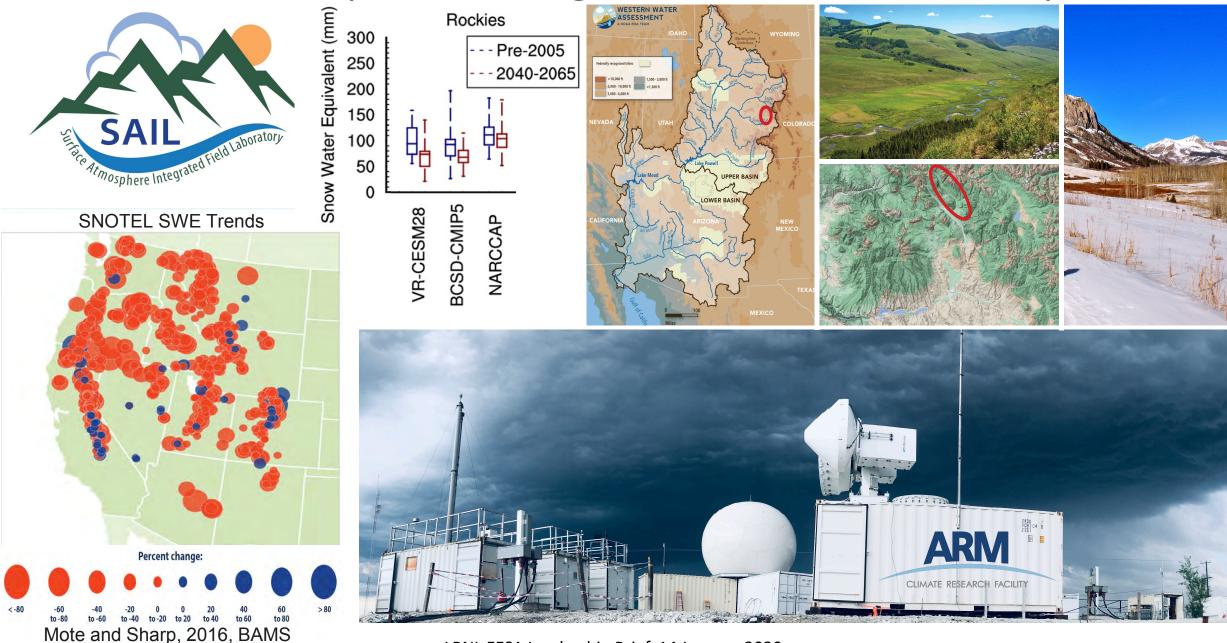
ADVANCING PREDICTIONS

The **Physical Sciences Laboratory (PSL)** analyzes and interprets physical processes that influence weather and climate from hours to decades to provide scientific information to support NOAA's mission. One of the PSL's three primary research themes is **Water Resource Management**, which includes work to:

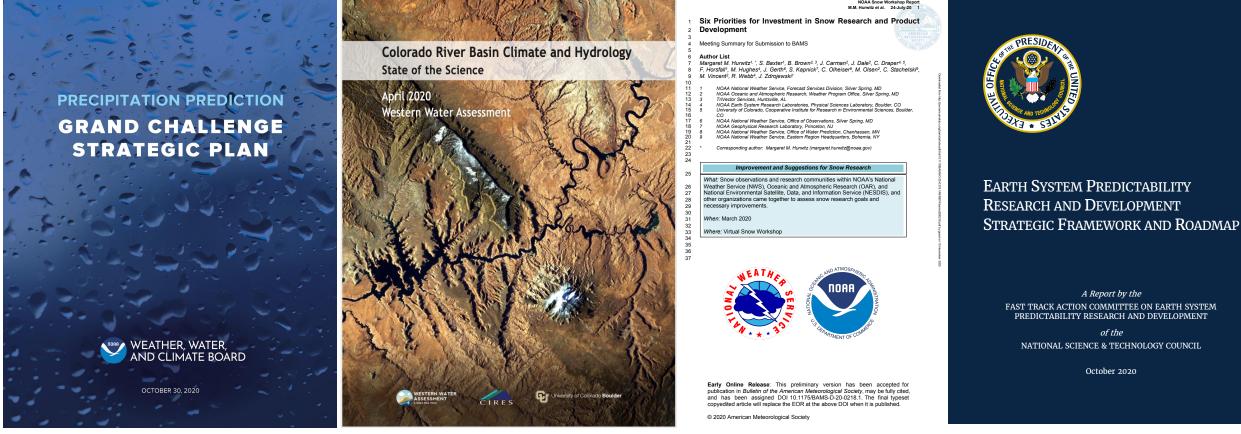
- Understand, predict, and assess severity of water-related extreme events such as droughts and floods
- Use observations to improve physical process understanding and guide model development for improved predictions
- Analyze atmospheric, cryospheric, land surface, and oceanic interface processes
- Assess, improve, and then assimilate the data used to drive the National Water Model
- Provide scientific information necessary for cost-effective decision making



Surface-Atmosphere Integrated Field Laboratory (SAIL)



Community Needs



Common Themes:

- Advancing understanding of the land-atmosphere transition zone
- Improved understanding/characterization of atmospheric and surface spatial heterogeneity
- Evaluate and advance new modeling frameworks over complex terrain (UFS, RRFS, NWM)
- Develop and evaluate new technologies to fill critical surface and atmosphere observing gaps
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The SPLASH Team













SPLASH Science

Clouds and Precipitation:

- Quantitative
 Precipitation
 Estimation (QPE)
- Snow level and drivers
- Precipitation
 Microphysics
- Convective Initiation
- Rain-on-snow events

Surface Properties:

- Snow cover
- Sublimation of surface snow
- Surface Albedo
- Soil Moisture
- Surface-atmosphere exchange and impact on hydrology



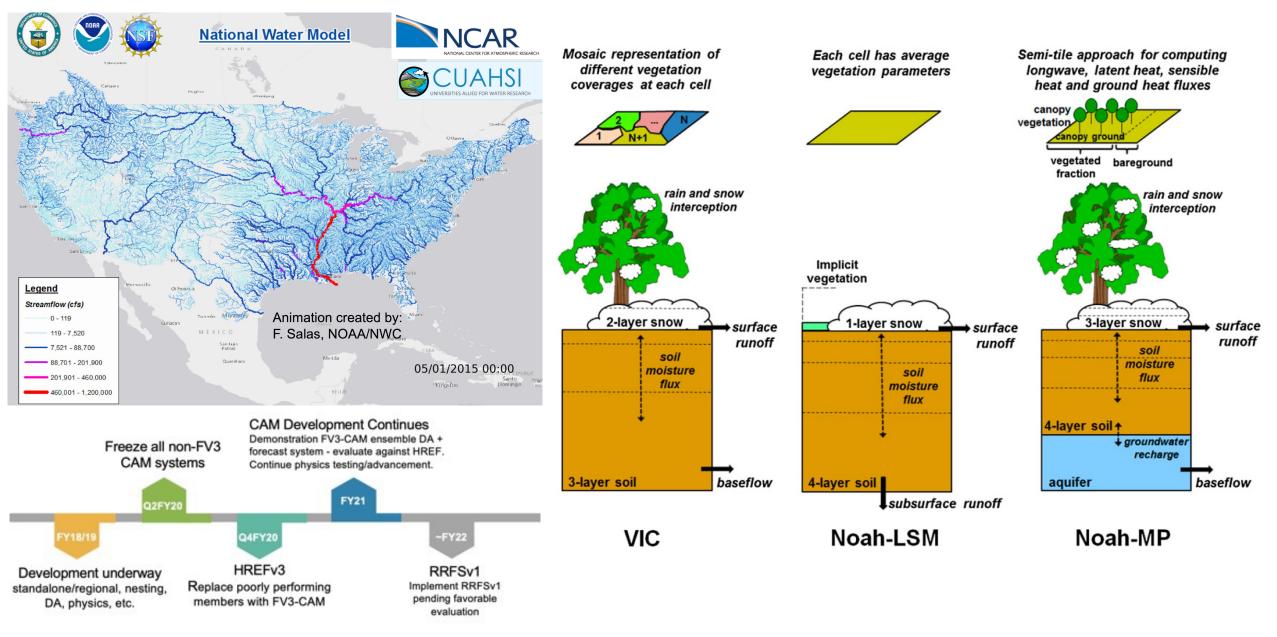
Mountain Weather:

- Orographic flows
- Diurnal circulations for renewable energy
- Boundary layer development

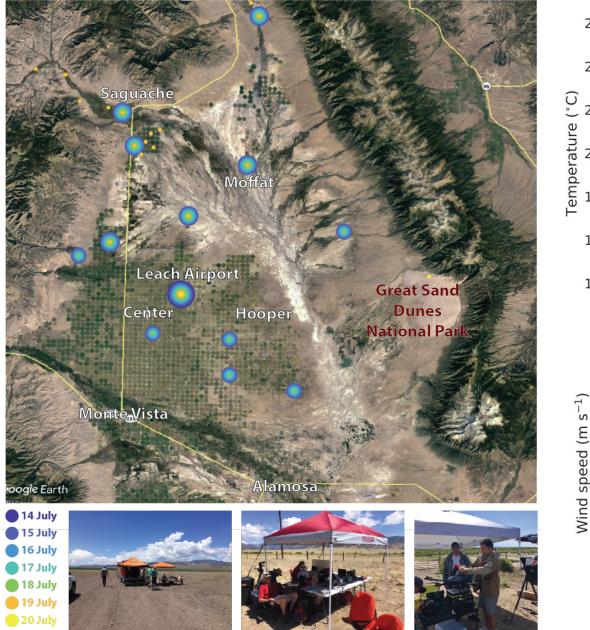
Improving Prediction:

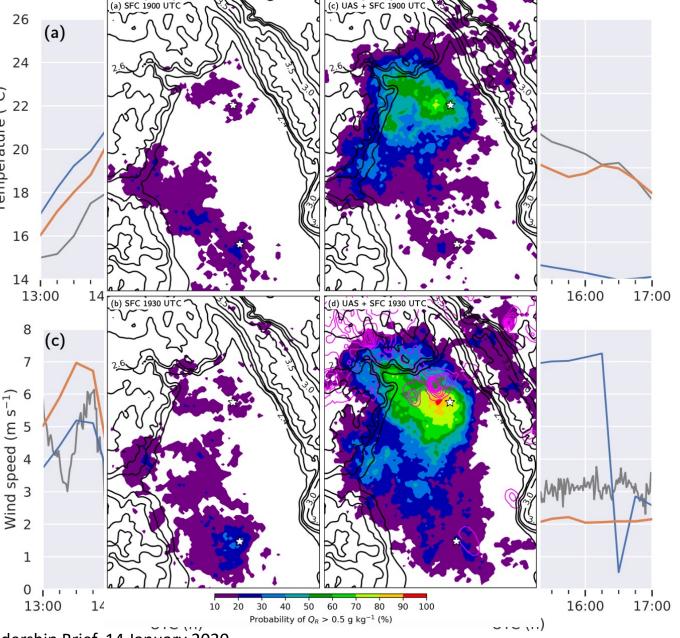
- Seasonal evolution of snowpack in the NWM
- NWM forcing, including precipitation
- Seasonal streamflow biases
- Soil moisture variability
- Improving convective initiation with DA
- UFS-NWM coupling
- UFS/RRFS evaluation
- Gap-filling radars

Supporting Improved Prediction



Supporting Improved Prediction





The Land-Atmosphere Transition Zone







0.4

0.35

0.3

0.25

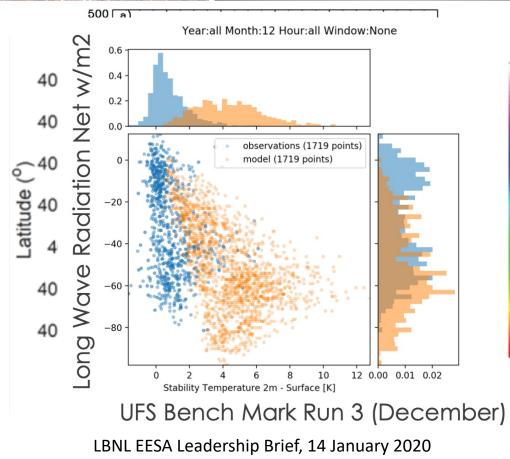
0.2

0.15

0.1

0.05

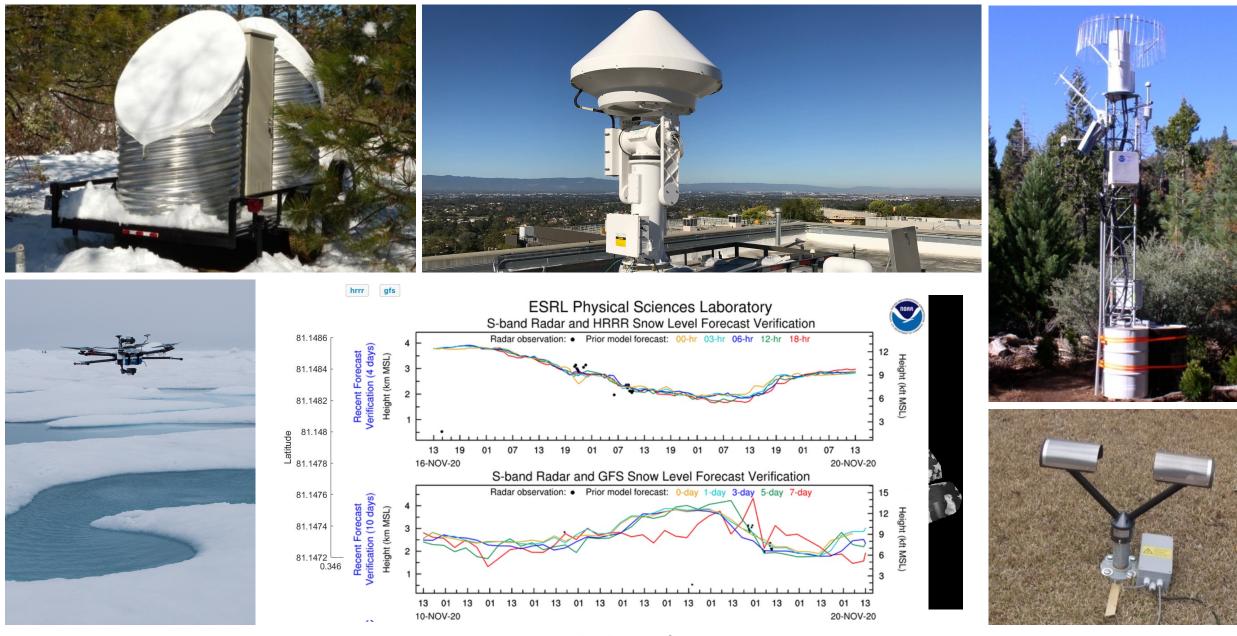




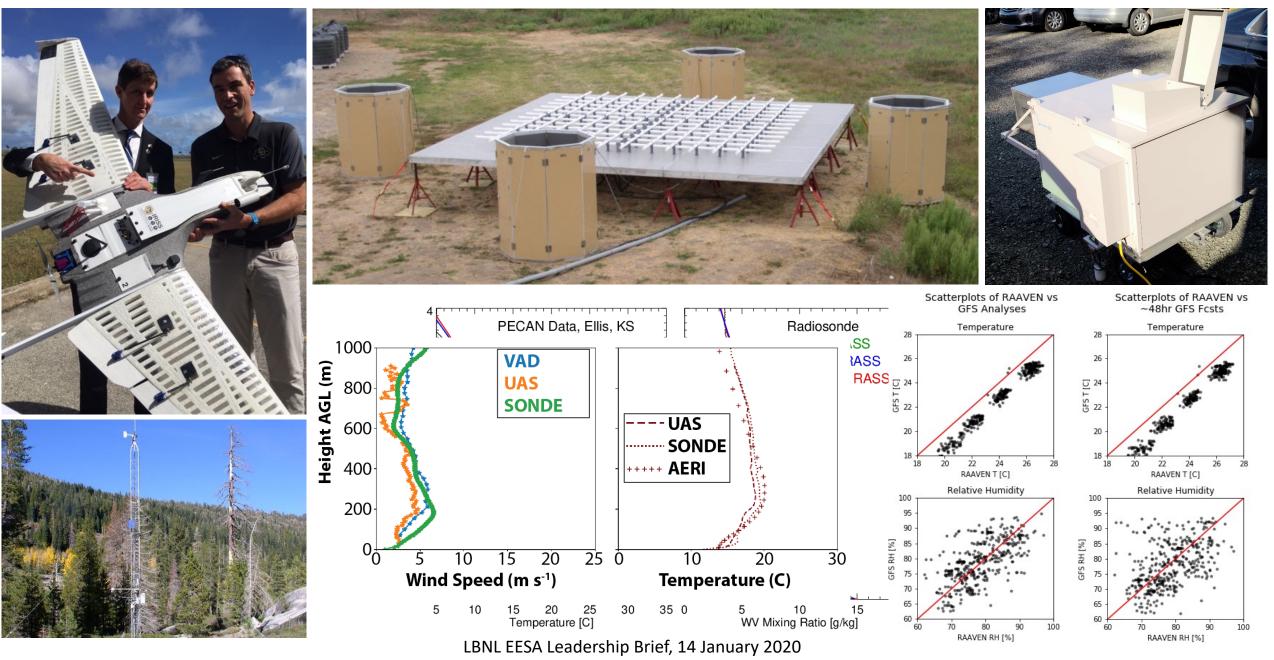




Precipitation and Snow Properties



Boundary Layer Meteorology



NOAA Collaborators and Programs

Colorado River Basin Forecast Center: Interest in surface fluxes, particularly evaporation and sublimation to help calibrate and improve hydrological modeling tools used to inform water resource management. Requires distributed, basin scale observations of key terms of evapotranspiration budget.

Grand Junction Weather Forecast Office: Would generally "love" (their words, not ours) to have access to additional observational data and are excited to collaborate with us to improve prediction of weather in this part of Colorado.

Global Systems Laboratory: Interest in dataset over complex terrain to support model evaluation and improvement.

Global Monitoring Laboratory: Interest in improved understanding of surface energy budget, with focus on radiative terms, particularly cloud and aerosol effects and their feedbacks, and their impact on seasonal snow melt.

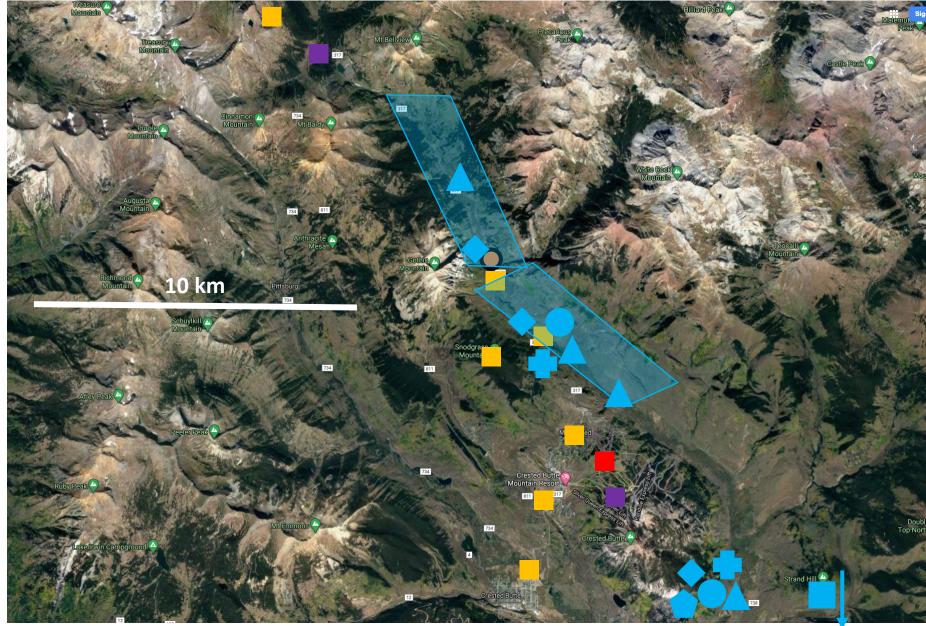
Air Resources Laboratory: Interest in supporting surface energy budget studies in collaboration with GML

Weather Program Office: FY21 competition had specific interest in UAS support of weather prediction, UAS tools for mapping of the surface, gap-filling radar capabilities, snow observations, other innovative observing technologies with emphasis on those with high potential for improving weather and water forecasts and services with strong linkage to operational needs and those that can be used to improve and validate specific physics packages or processes in component models of the UFS.

Atmospheric Science for Renewable Energy (ASRE) Program: Interested in observations in support of evaluating the efficiency with which renewable energy can be harvested in areas of complex terrain, specifically including the potential harnessing of wind power in regions with dependable flow regimes (e.g. cold-air drainage events).

NOAA Science Advisory Board: Interest in observations and development of integration pathways to inform understanding of precipitation and improve predictive capabilities at various time scales in association with precipitation "grand challenge".

SPLASH Concept



- Existing Infrastructure
 SNOTEL
 Existing surface Met
 Sep 2021-May 2023 (SAIL)
 DOE AMF-2
- DOE-funded X-band
- Sep 2021-Aug 2022 (SPLASH)
 Second X-band
 Snow Level Radar
 Surface Flux Stations
 Lower Atmos. profilers
 UAS Operations Areas
 Surface precip gauges
 Disdrometers

Outreach





Opportunities:

- Community Day
- Student mentorship through Hollings and RECCS programs
- Development of collaborations with local institutes
- Gunnison Watershed RE-1J School District Summer Experience
- CIRES connections to 4-H and Girl Scouts
- Community engagement through Crested Butte Resort

SPLASH Status and What's Next



General: In partnership with the US DOE and other partners, SPLASH aims to leverage NOAA observational and scientific research infrastructure foster improved prediction of weather and water over complex terrain.

Team:

- NOAA PSL, with contributions from GML, GSL, ARL, CU, CSU, NCAR and industry partners and the US DOE SAIL team
- In search of: Additional enthusiastic contributors and collaborators

NOAA and Outside Stakeholders:

- NWS (CBRFC, GJT WFO)
- ASRE program
- DOE Earth and Environmental Systems Science program
- Bureau of Reclamation
- In search of: Additional stakeholders in NOAA and beyond

Funding:

- NOAA PSL supporting deployment of some observing assets, and science/analysis to support UFS and NWM advancement
- NOAA WPO proposal to support NWS stakeholder interface, UAS DA studies, and limited additional asset deployment
- *In search of:* Additional support for deployment of UAS, x-band radar, SEB stations, boundary layer profilers, and analysis