University of Notre Dame Hazard Property Ceilometer Data

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1.0 Data Set Description

The University of Notre Dame (UND) employed a ceilometer at the Hazard Property (HP) during the Sundowner Winds Experiment (SWEX) campaign that lasted from April 1 to May 15, 2022. The HP site was located on the south/lee side of the Santa Ynez mountains. The ceilometer data taken in a continuous sense from the start to the end of the experimental period contains information on backscatter and cloud base height up to 7 km above ground level.

Data version: 0.0 (submitted September 19, 2023, last updated May 15, 2022) Data status: preliminary data Time period covered by data: March 16, 2021, 22:00 – May 15, 12:00 UTC Physical location of the measurement platform: 34°31'7.08"N, 120° 4'45.17"W, 478 meters above mean sea level Data frequency: continuous data (~15 seconds in between pulses) Data source: Vaisala CL31 Ceilometer, University of Notre Dame Web address references: <u>Notre Dame SWEX information, SWEX Field Catalog, National Science Foundation Award</u> Data set restrictions: none

Below in Photo 1 is a picture of the Hazard Property ceilometer. The HP site is located on the south side of the Santa Ynez Mountains, with the Pacific Coast located to the south.



Photo 1: The location of the ceilometer at HP. The viewpoint is from the north, looking southward/leeward of the Santa Ynez Mountains.

2.0 Instrument Description

The CL31 ceilometer measures cloud height and visibility in the atmosphere using LIDAR (Light detection and ranging). A low energy laser pulse is sent out, and the amount of the pulse that is reflected is measured. Backscatter, derived from the amount of the signal returned to the ceilometer, is affected by obstructions due to non-clear weather, such as clouds, precipitation, and aerosols, and the height of these obstructions can also be calculated by knowing the time between laser pulses and the speed of light c. The basic theory of operation is that the backscatter height z a pulse emitted from the ceilometer travels in time t is

$$z = ct/2$$

The strength of the return signal from that height z is weakened by hydrometeors, aerosols, clouds, and fog. The following LIDAR equation describes how the returned signal (power P_r received from a distance z) is related to volume backscatter β , reliant upon the "effective pulse energy" E_0 , the speed of light c, the area of the receiver opening A, and the two-way transmittance through the atmosphere $\tau(z) = \exp(-2\int_0^z \sigma(\zeta) d\zeta)$, which accounts for signal attenuation through an obstructed atmosphere.

$$P_r(z) = E_0 \frac{c}{2} \frac{A}{z^2} \beta(z) \tau(z)$$

A simple proportionality is then assumed between backscatter β and the extinction coefficient σ , which is related to visibility via an empirical formula. Due to the interrelation between visibility, backscatter, and extinction, the backscatter profile can be derived. For more details, consult the CL31 User's Guide.

Below in Figure 1 is a sample ceilometer plot from April 17 – April 18, 2022. Low level (~1 km) clouds can be observed starting around April 17, 0600 UTC through 1900 UTC. Contrasting this, higher level clouds (~ 7 and 5 km) are seen around April 18, 0000 through 0400 and end of the record. Note that when backscatter is high near ground level, the signal above is either completely lost (white color) or attenuated much faster (darker red).



CL31 to detect both low- and high-level clouds.

The resolution and range of the CL31 are reported below in Table 1. These metrics of measurement performance were taken from the data sheet on the Vaisala website.

Table 1: Methos for the CLS1.	
Measurement range	0-7.6 km (0-25 000 ft)
Measurement resolution	10 m (33 ft)
Reporting interval	Programmable 2 120 s, or polling

Table 1: Metrics for the CL31.

Measurement interval	2 s default
Distance measurement accuracy against a	Greater of ± 1 % or ± 5 m (16 ft)
hard target	

3.0 Data Collection and Processing

Data was collected on a continuous basis, starting from March 16, 2022, 22:00 and lasting through May 15, 12:00 UTC, with one major period of data loss occurring from April 7 – April 9. Data collected includes backscatter, time, range gate, cloud base height, and tilt angle. There are no derived parameters from the dataset thus far; the basic output parameters are sufficient to provide plots of backscatter as a function of altitude and time. Integrated into the ceilometer software are checks and flags to assure data quality.

4.0 Data Format

Data files are in the following format:

AYMMDDHH.DAT,

where Y is the last digit of the year (202<u>2</u> in this case) MM is the two-digit month code (01-12), DD is the two-digit day code (01-31), and HH is the two-digit hour code (00-24). The contents of the .DAT file are mainly hexadecimal strings, with some human-readable timestamps and messages. Each file begins with -Ceilometer Logfile¹ and ends with -File Closed: 3/17/2022 12:00:00 AM.² The next line reveals the date and time the file was created³. After these two header lines, the data format for each message is the same: date and time followed by a 1st line⁴, 2nd line⁵, 3rd line⁶, 4th line⁷, and a hexadecimal string⁸. See the example below for illustration of the different header/footer lines and data message. Details can be found in the CL31 User Guide: M210482EN.

```
-Ceilometer Logfile^1
-File created: 3/16/2022 10:24:45 PM<sup>3</sup>
-2022-03-16 22:24:484
CL030011<sup>5</sup>
00 ///// //// 00000000A000<sup>6</sup>
00100 10 0770 099 +29 100 02 0005 L0016HN15 0057
000bb00072000600005d0005a0005b0005900055000590005c0005f00060000600005f0005e00
05d0005d0005b0005c0005a0005a00059000590005500059000570004f00044000430003b0003
80003c0003d000360002d000320003500031000360002a00023000240001c0001b0001f0002a0
002c000210001600026000200001a0000e0000d0001a000240001600017000210001d00016000
1b0001f00009000150000a000020000b000100001000003000170001200003ffffbfffaffff
ffffe0002700021000100001b0001d0001500001ffff5ffffa000150002700018ffff70000200
0000001500009ffff900004fffdefffd7fffe5fffd100004ffff40000f0003600025fffe7ffff
6ffffe000490000afffc5fffdf0000d0000b0000f0001400027ffff1000130006e0000ffffa5f
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7d0005e00019fffd4ffff70005f00076000450000b0007b00084fffef0001f00020000300001b
fffdcfffed0000900063000140009300078fffeffffb0fffb2fffd4000ec000e4000290009b00
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b8fff81fffc9fffb3fff0effe40fff8ffff940003d00031000570008b0003b00150000adfff82
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3fff14fff3a00030fffeeffebfffef0fffa4000790004e000c200124fffc1000d5001bc00119f
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001080009c000db000840008400083ffed6fff00fffa0fffdb0001600103001a8fffeafff70ff
f72ffef5ffe49fffc3fff1afff230006c000da000f0000d7fff91fff95ffee300081001630017
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f00084fff4b00055000e70000cfffe6fff44000a8fff3effd660002f000cefffecffebe00006f ffe1fffb90001b001edffff3fffe3fff8fffe2affeecffef9fffaf0013ffffb9ffd1afff68000 f80023f0034f00152ffeb4ffe67fffde001170019cfffd3fff58fff67ffe28fffc6fff93fff81 0007f00077ffd74fff52000f6ffd74ffdb2ffee6000f00005dffe82fff06ffe4dfff4300014ff eb2ffe4bfff22000d0ffe1dffcbffffed001c6000ce00191fff7efffb9001620002cfff9e000c 500035fffe3000c8fff06001880019700330000ddffe94fff3affdbcffef0fffeeffecfffde90 0019000f7001f300061ffe54ffca6ffe2afff920003600064fff800003400219ffe92ffdccfff ceffe06fff590005efff69ffe34fffef0038200183ffee7000c7002e20022afff75fffc50013a 00107001e200135003810020dfff73ffeb700103fff8bffea7ffce0ffd89ffde7ffff7ffff1ff fd1fff9a002db00488000f1001d000378002b0fffbcffe1c001eb000e9fffef00260001d90030 f005690026c001a7003430024500068ffccfffa68ffd28ffdeffff6d00027ffd80ffef0ffca3f fc8e000c5ffedcffdf9ffd73ffe050013a00041ffcd1fffe4001ef002100021b00730004e9000 90ffdd7ffdeaffe2dffc07fff5600014ff9fbffbf8000ee00108001b1fffc2ffcadffee7003e0 0005fffceefff490000b00380002d60014effc02ff9c2ffb83ffa83ffd49ffef5002d0ffe55ff c75ffed2007850058200262005b7004e7ffd7dffb6cffb49ffaafff91dfffc70043a004c4ffd5 025 c0020 d0041000596002 b1 ff feff ca5 ff ec4 ff be9 ff d33 ff edeff 97 aff acc ff ca1 ff c09 ff 8000 control of the state of the st0bffb58004e8001a9ffcf2ffad8ffbf8ffeb7003cc003c10031900111ffeb0ffcb8fff0e001c4 ffcc2ffeb1fffe00028300132fff86ffdac0041800257ffb1cffd520047800333004240035900 13400664006e30060400391ff9a6ffa2d00368ffef7ff903ffdc7002a80043400457002790050 cffd0f0004f000a3ffc25002ed00a730069fffbcdff87dffd48ffed0ffb4dffc75fff3dffde90 0216003e60017500036001ce00277ffd85ffea0ffa53ffaeeffffefff00ffa500028a00709005 a4004ca00789002abffd72ffc79ffebdfff05ffb43000f00018dfff9f006b800212ff511ff4b7 fffbb00095ffebafff77007b8002c8ffe2400039ffd3fffe90ffb520015700801006f3ffe8aff e6bffc51fff830086e0063dffe5fff86bffc93ffc68ff680ff5f1003830079f00209ffe920004 5ffffdfff69ff515ff7b5ffd5e0020900073ffde0002fd00328004ba000bcff33eff706ff95ef fbb00004900c2700a1d0000cffdc30026000399fffc2ffc31ffc82009fc00ade008c8ff4bbff9 24001f6001ee0005fffa49ffb97ffd2aff625ff87eff7870053d0090cffffa000d7ff9deff92c9 -fe10-

-File Closed: 3/17/2022 12:00:00 AM²

5.0 Data Remarks

Confirmed by an engineer at Vaisala, the backscatter profiles and cloud base height data are validated and calibrated correctly. They require no additional quality control. The data acquisition period lasted the entire duration of the experiment; the only period of missing data is from April 7, 1200 to April 9, 0000 UTC. All the output files data are compatible with <u>Vaisala</u>'s CL-View and BL-View software packages.

6.0 References

- 1. VR Morris, "Ceilometer Instrument Handbook," U.S. Department of Energy (2016).
- 2. Vaisala Oyj, "Vaisala Ceilometer CL31 User's Guide," Vaisala (2004).

This dataset was used by Griffin Modjeski on his poster for the IX International Symposium on Stratified Flows (ISSF), which took place at the University of Cambridge from August 29 – September 1, 2022.