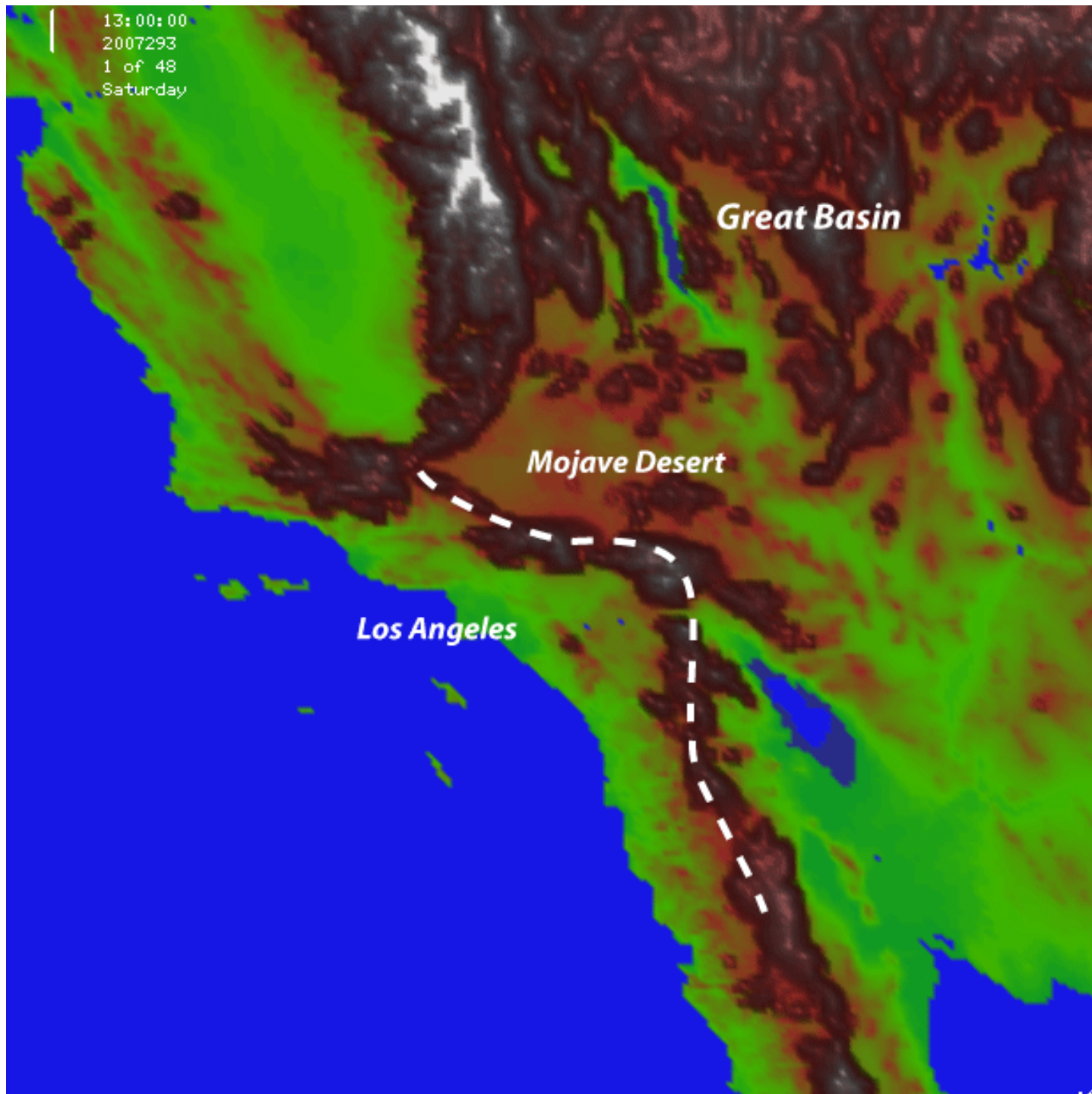


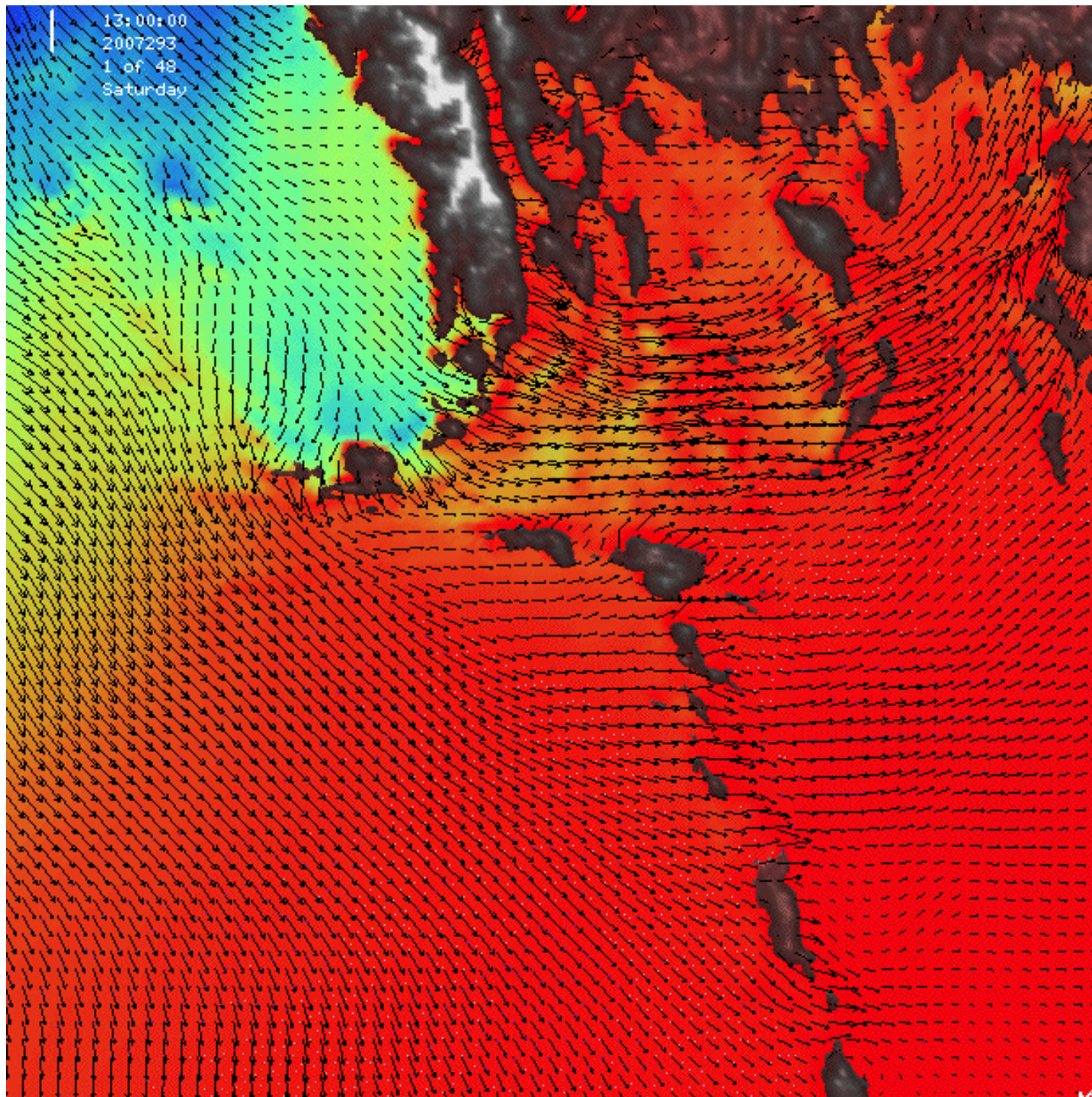
Downslope windstorms of San Diego County

Robert Fovell

University of California, Los Angeles

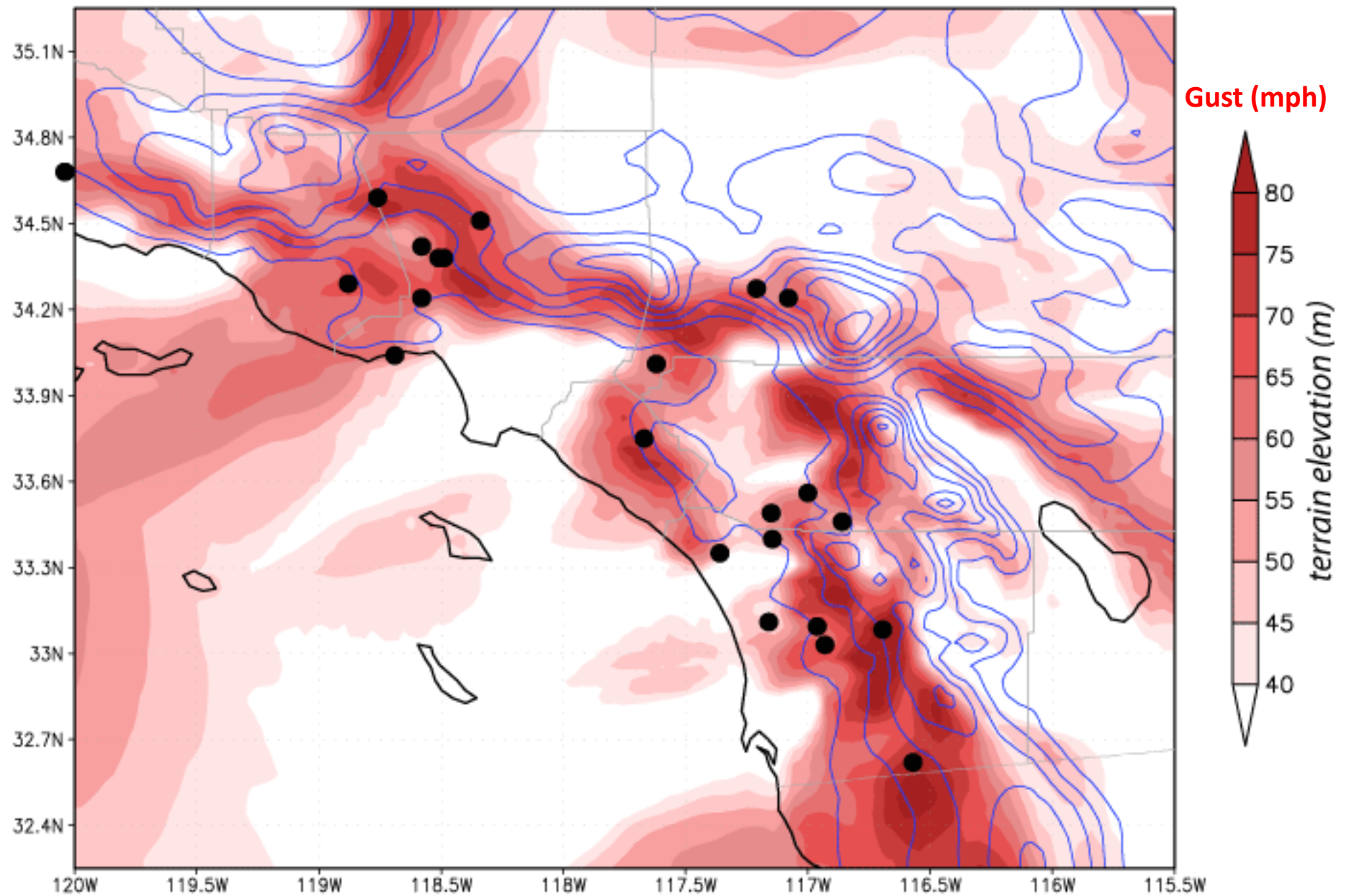
rfovell@ucla.edu





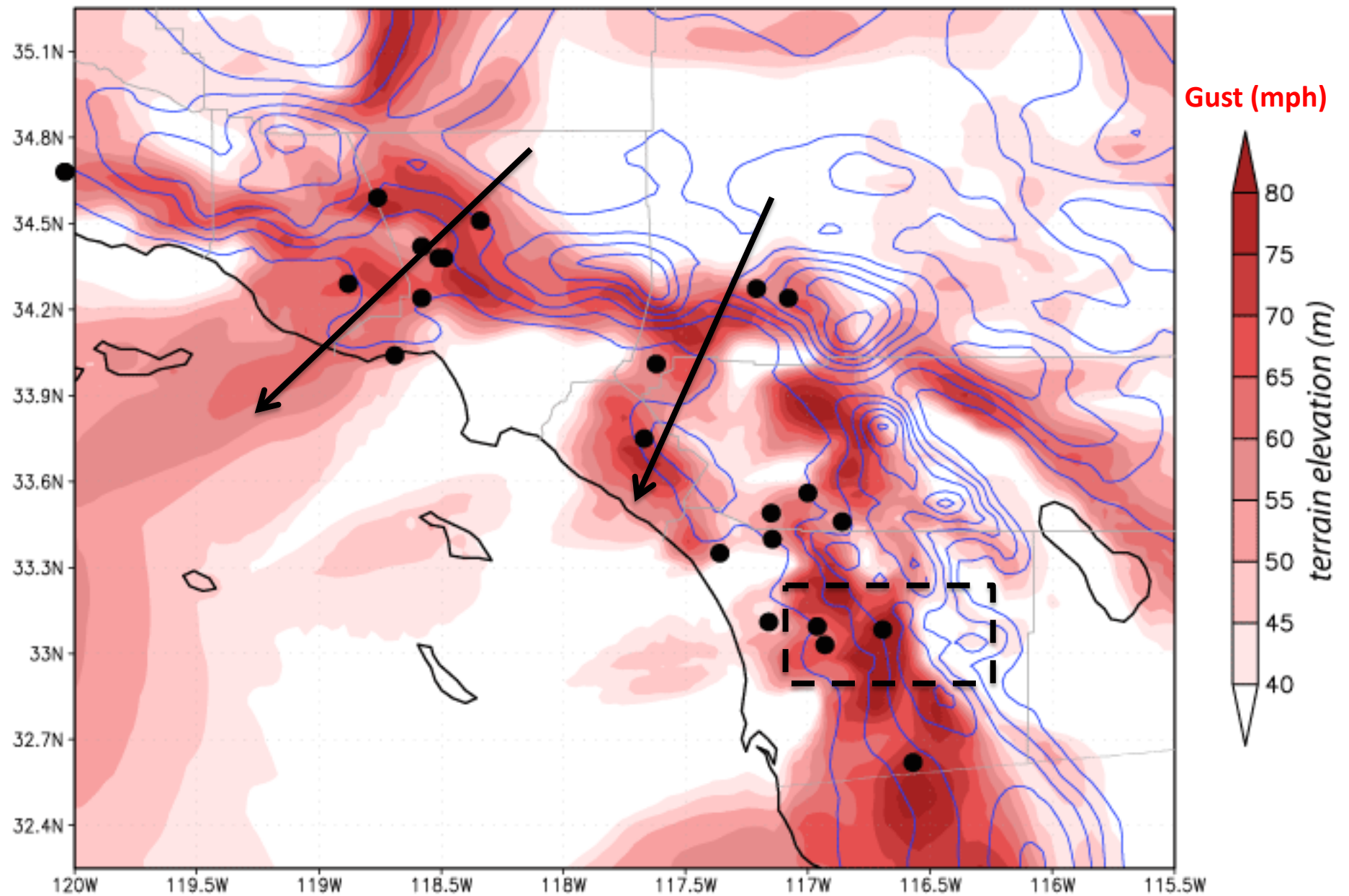
850 mb
temperature &
winds

Oct 2007 maximum EC gust



Event maximum gust (EC method) and fire locations

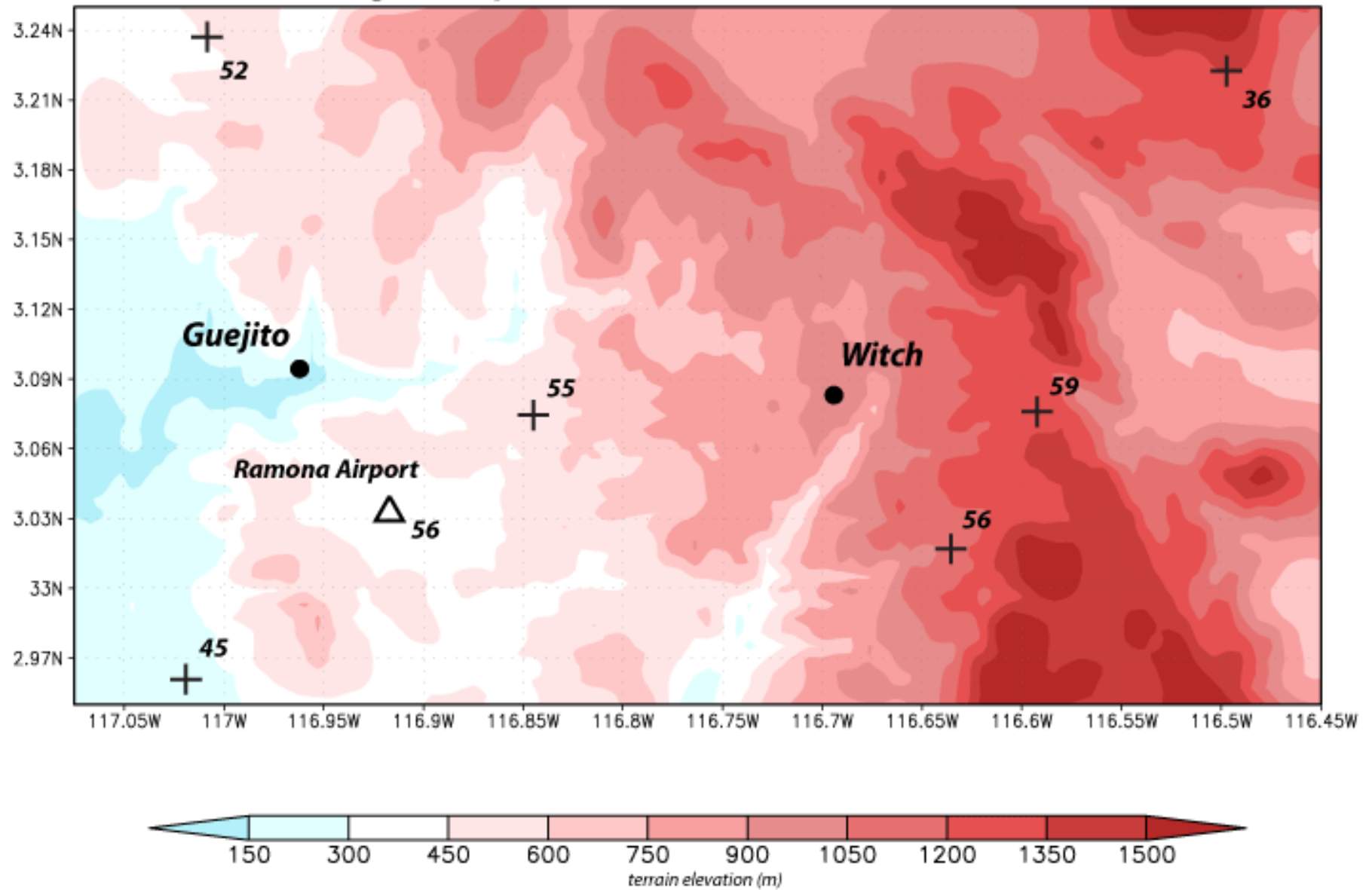
Oct 2007 maximum EC gust



Event maximum gust (EC method) and fire locations

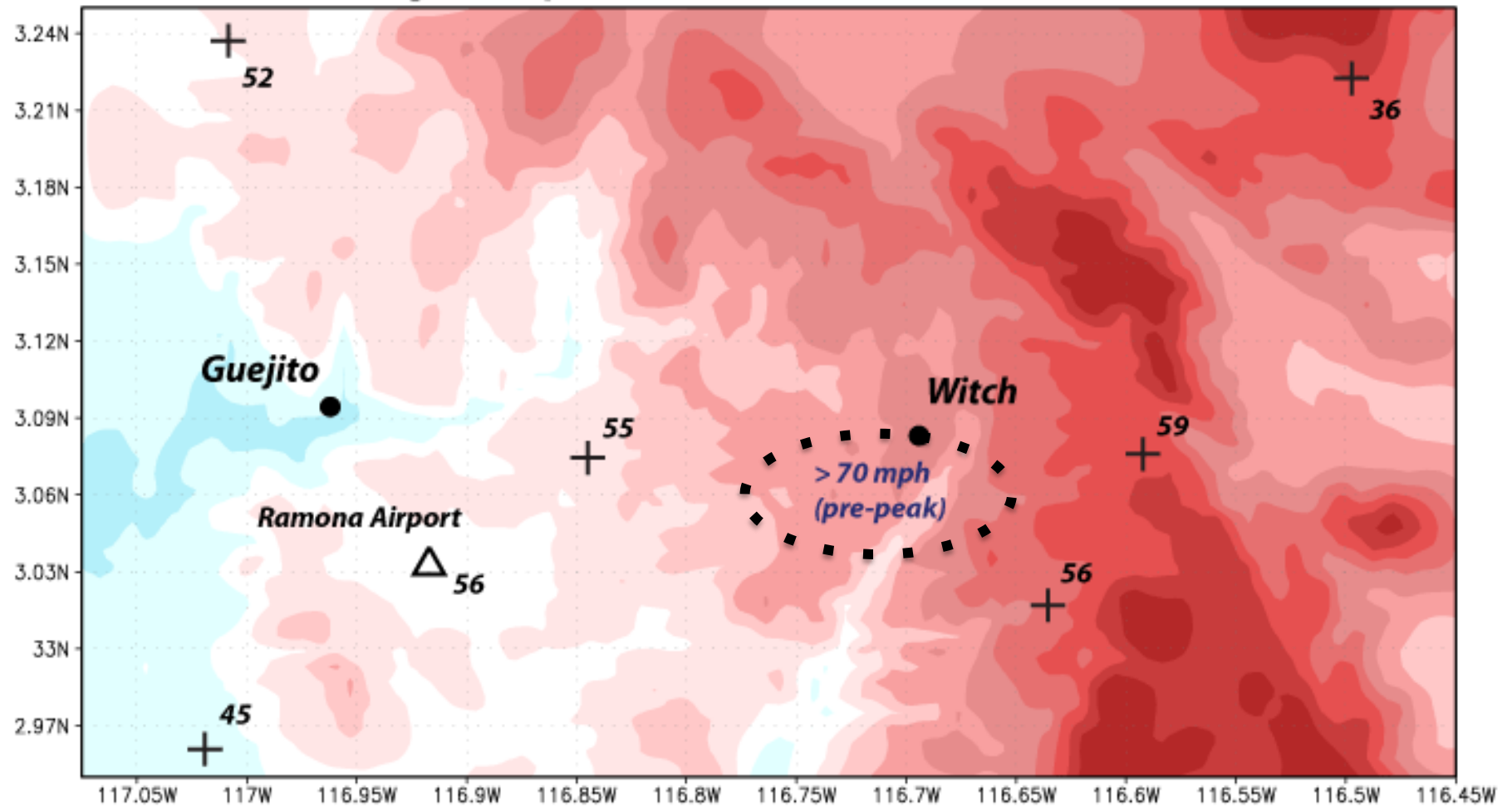
Maximum observed gusts (mph): 21-23 October 2007

62 km x 33 km

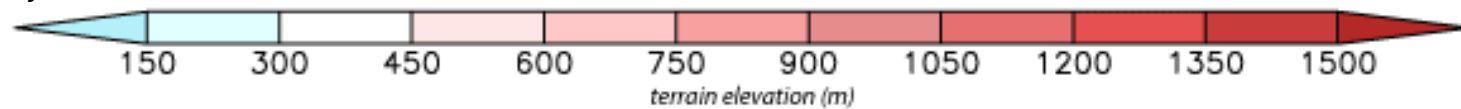


Maximum observed gusts (mph): 21-23 October 2007

62 km x 33 km



Observation of SDG&E engineer John Hotta
3 h after Witch fire started



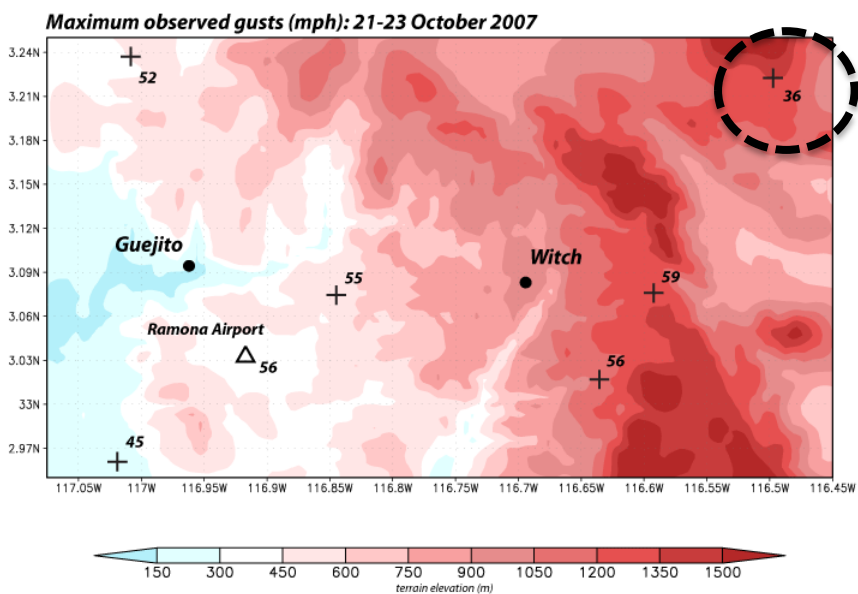
Could the winds have been much stronger at Witch?

YES

- (1) RAWs winds are suspect
- (2) Terrain amplified flow maximized there

Raw RAWS facts

- RAWS winds measured at 6.1 m (20 ft) NOT 10 m (33 ft)
 - Adjust model 10 m wind for height discrepancy
 - Depends on stability and surface roughness
- RAWS *sustained winds* are 10 min averages reported hourly
 - > 80% of hour goes unsampled for sustained wind
- Some RAWS sites rather poorly situated



Ranchita RAWS (RCHC1)

N



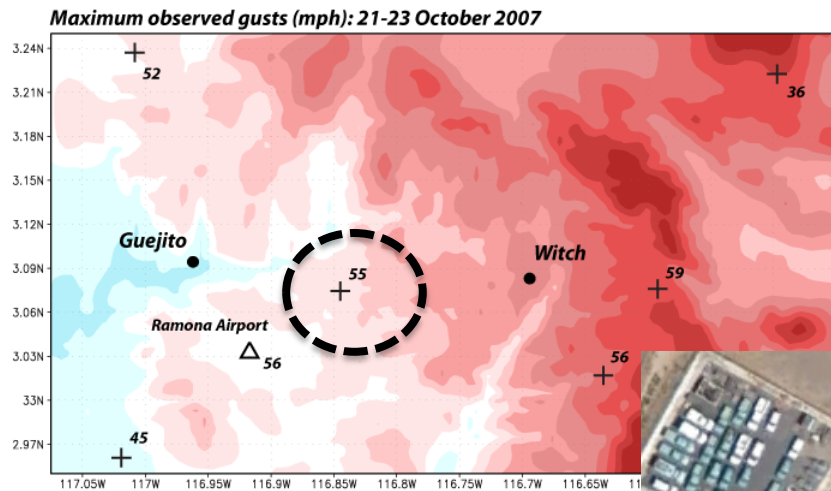
SE



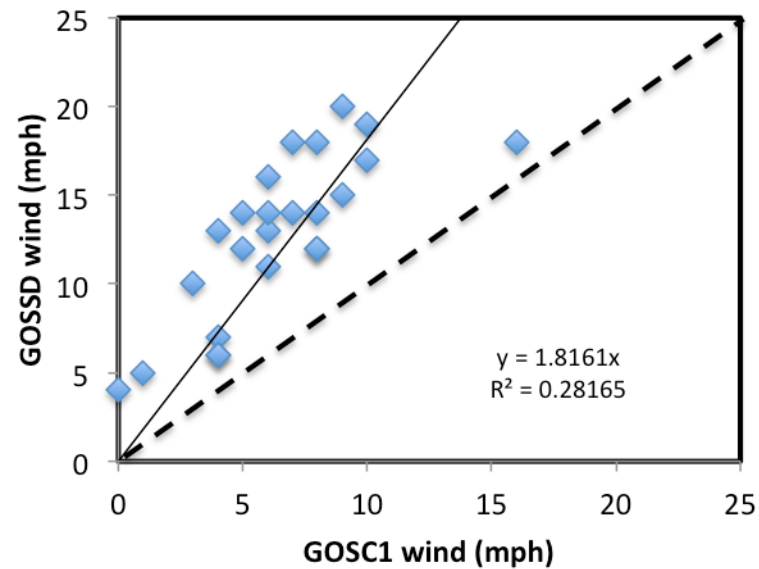
NE



Goose Valley RAWS (GOSC1)



GOSC1 vs. GOSSD wind



**Winds
80% stronger
down the street
(40% stronger
gusts)**

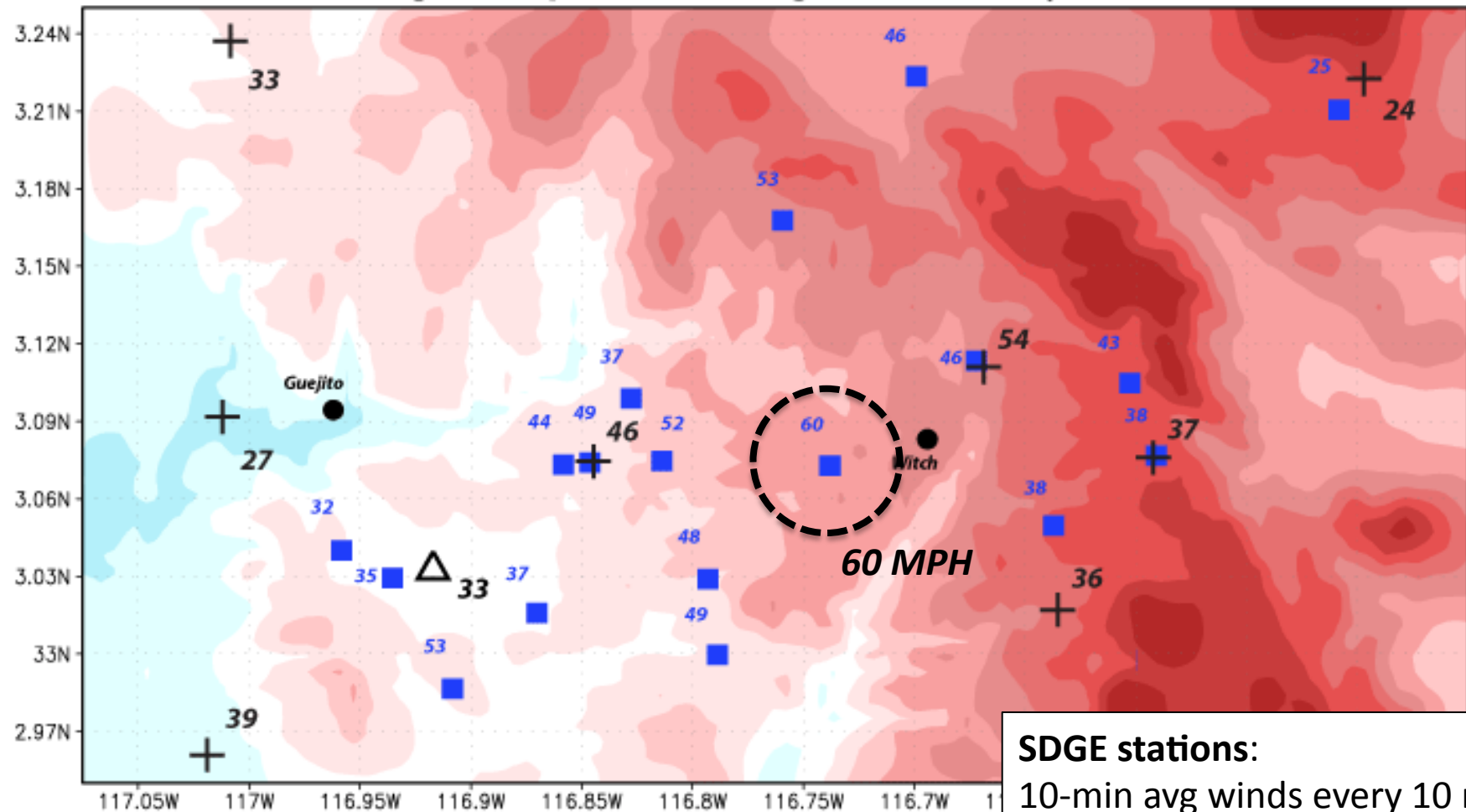


Dec 2011 Santa Ana event
(GOSSD resited Nov 2011)

February 2011 Santa Ana event

- New SDGE stations
- WCKSD near Witch: fastest gust (60 mph) in region
 - 30% larger than Goose Valley RAWS
 - 62% larger than Julian RAWS
 - 81% stronger than Ramona airport
- Event clearly weaker than October 2007

Maximum observed gusts (mph): 24 h ending 00Z 3 February 2011

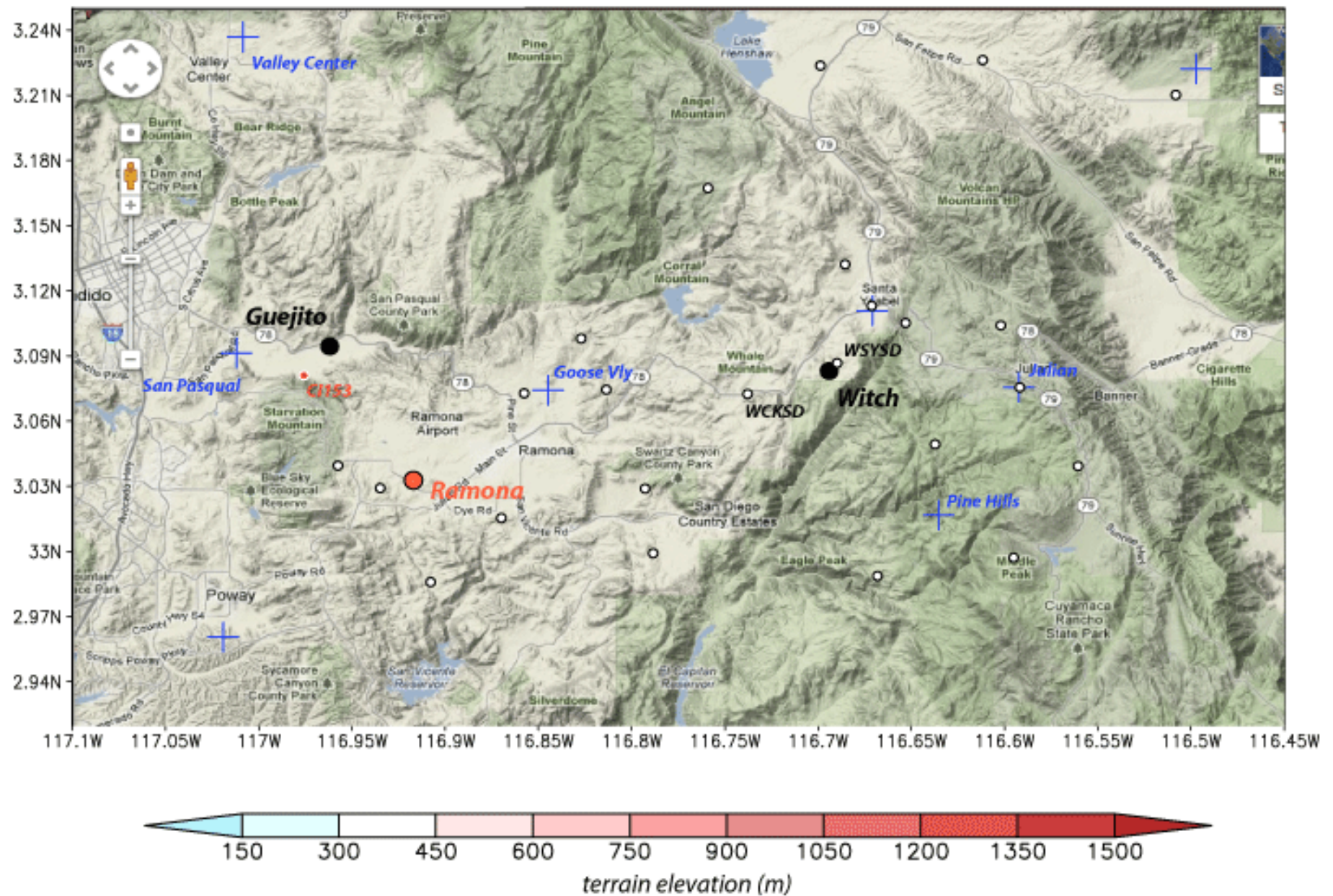


SDGE stations:

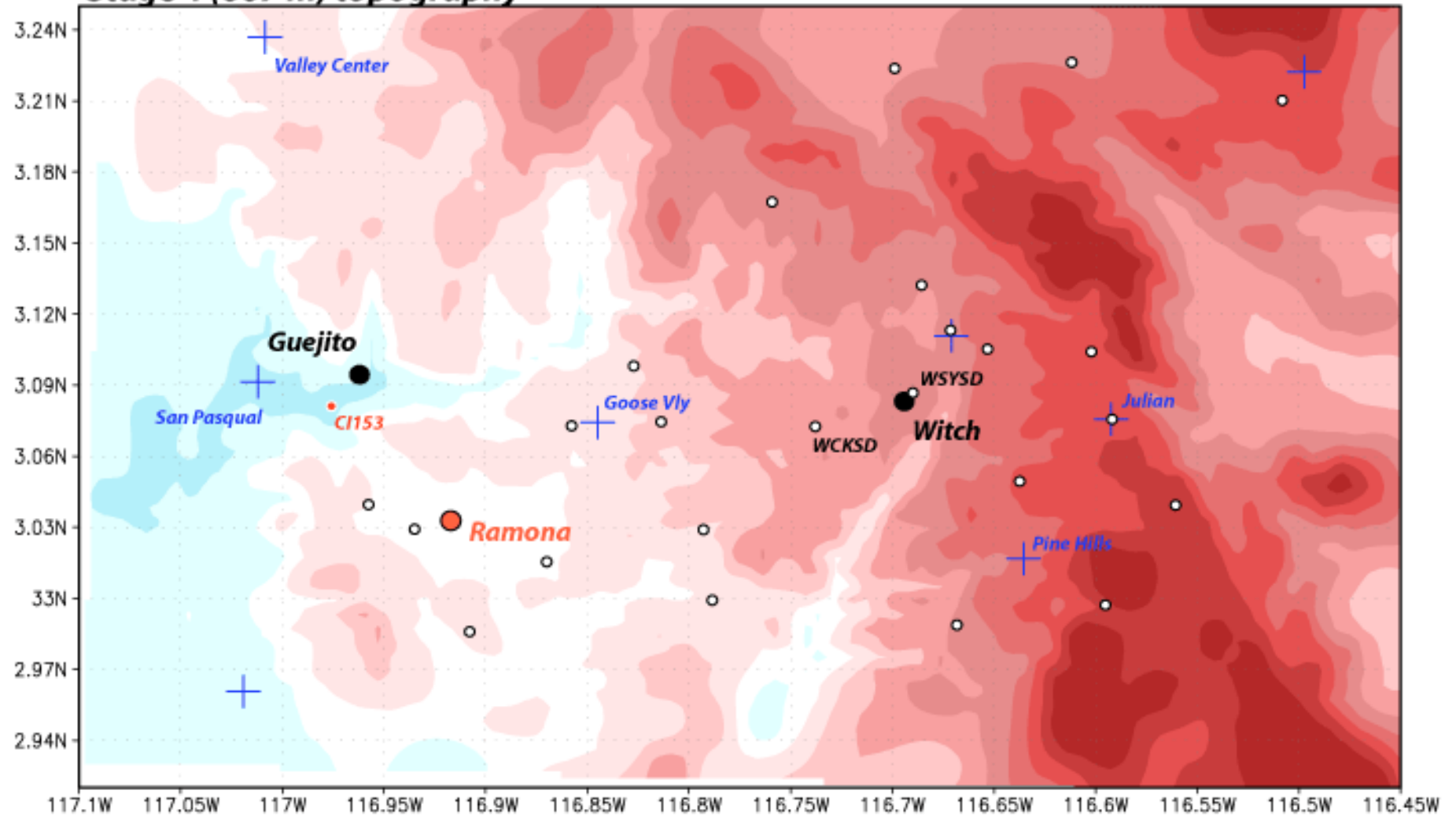
10-min avg winds every 10 min
Anemometer @6.1 m (20 ft)
Well exposed to wind

Strongest event since SDGE network established

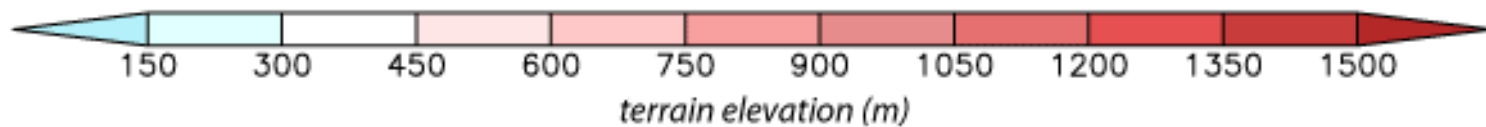
Resolution sensitivity



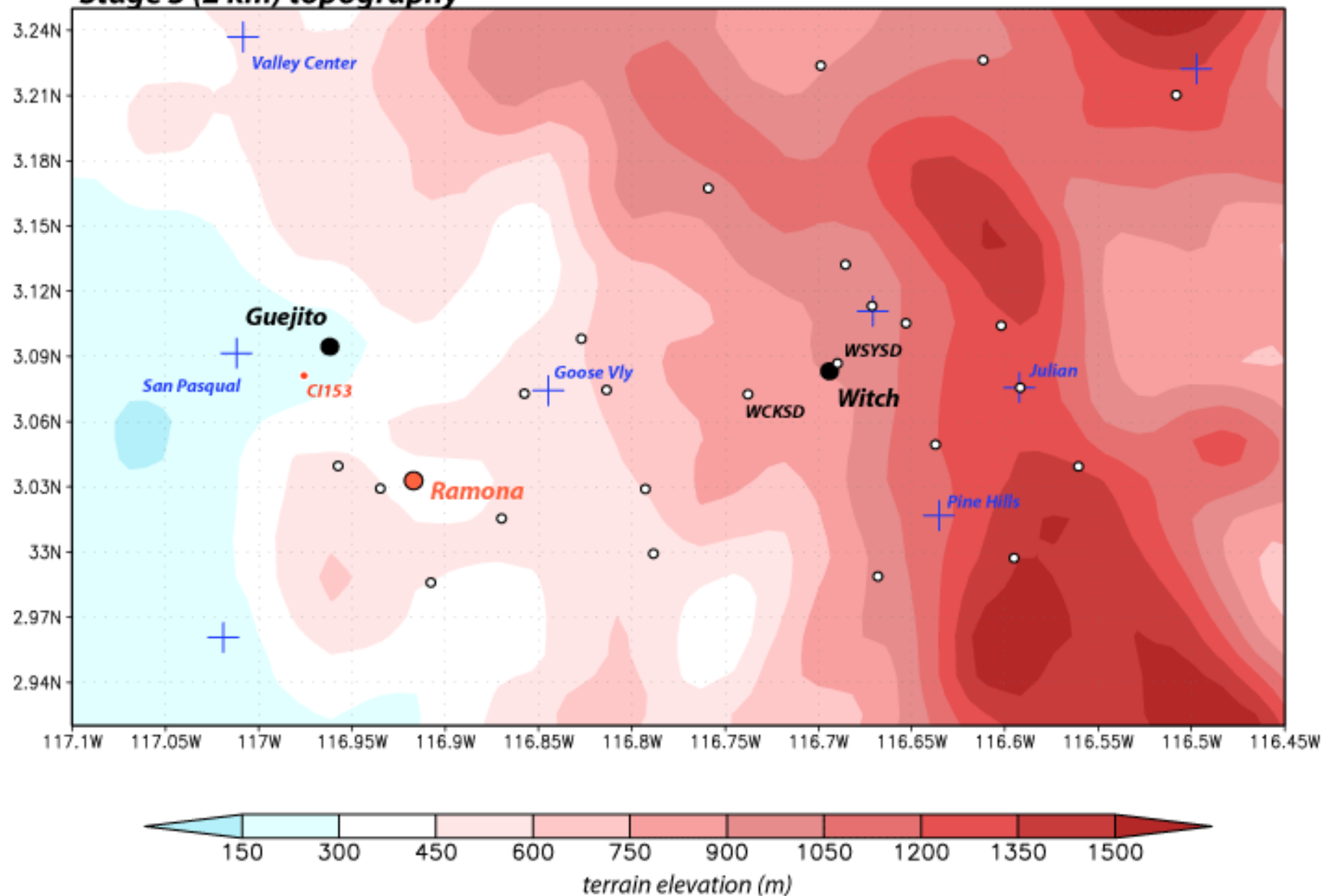
Stage 4 (667 m) topography



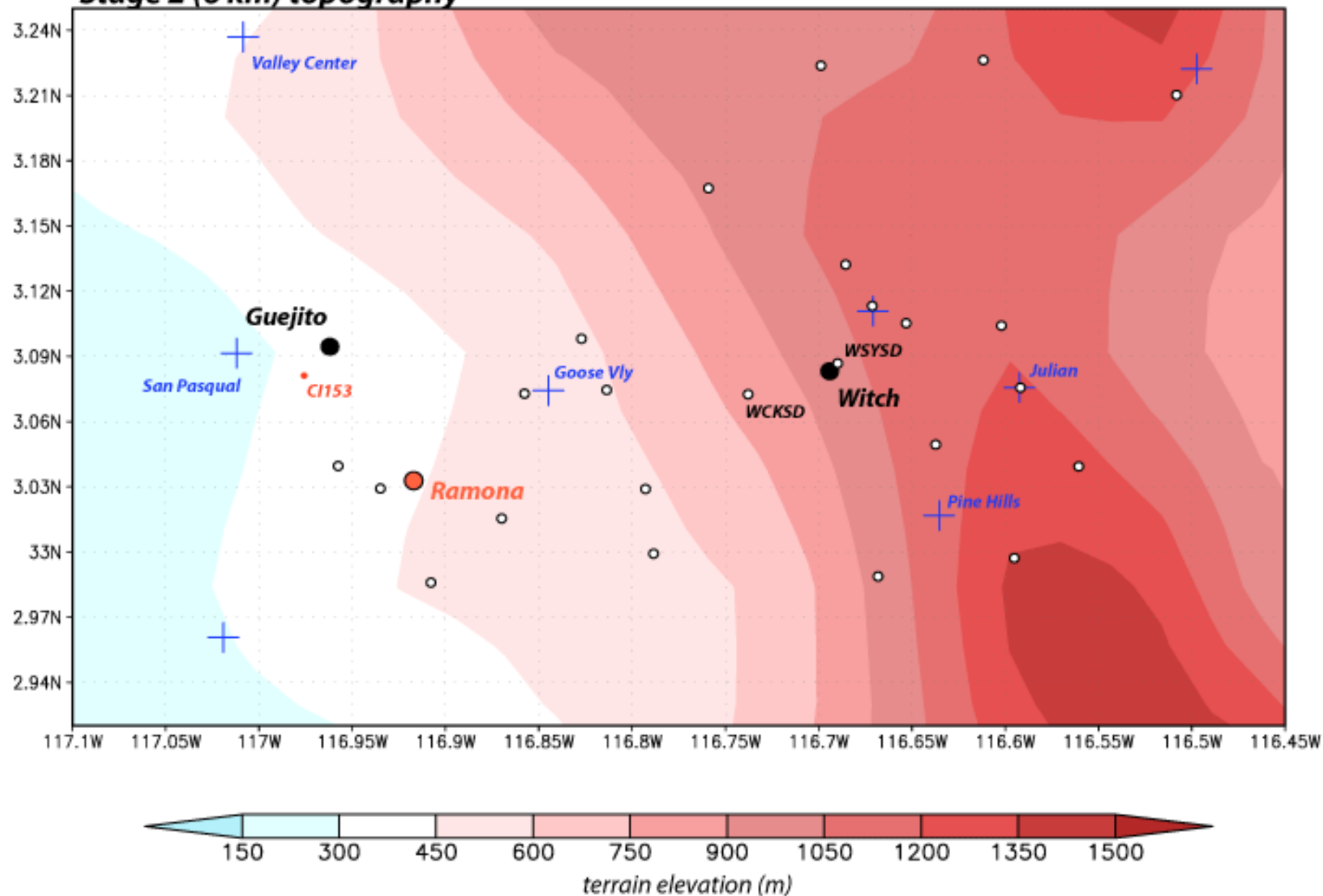
Map projection differences and some distortion



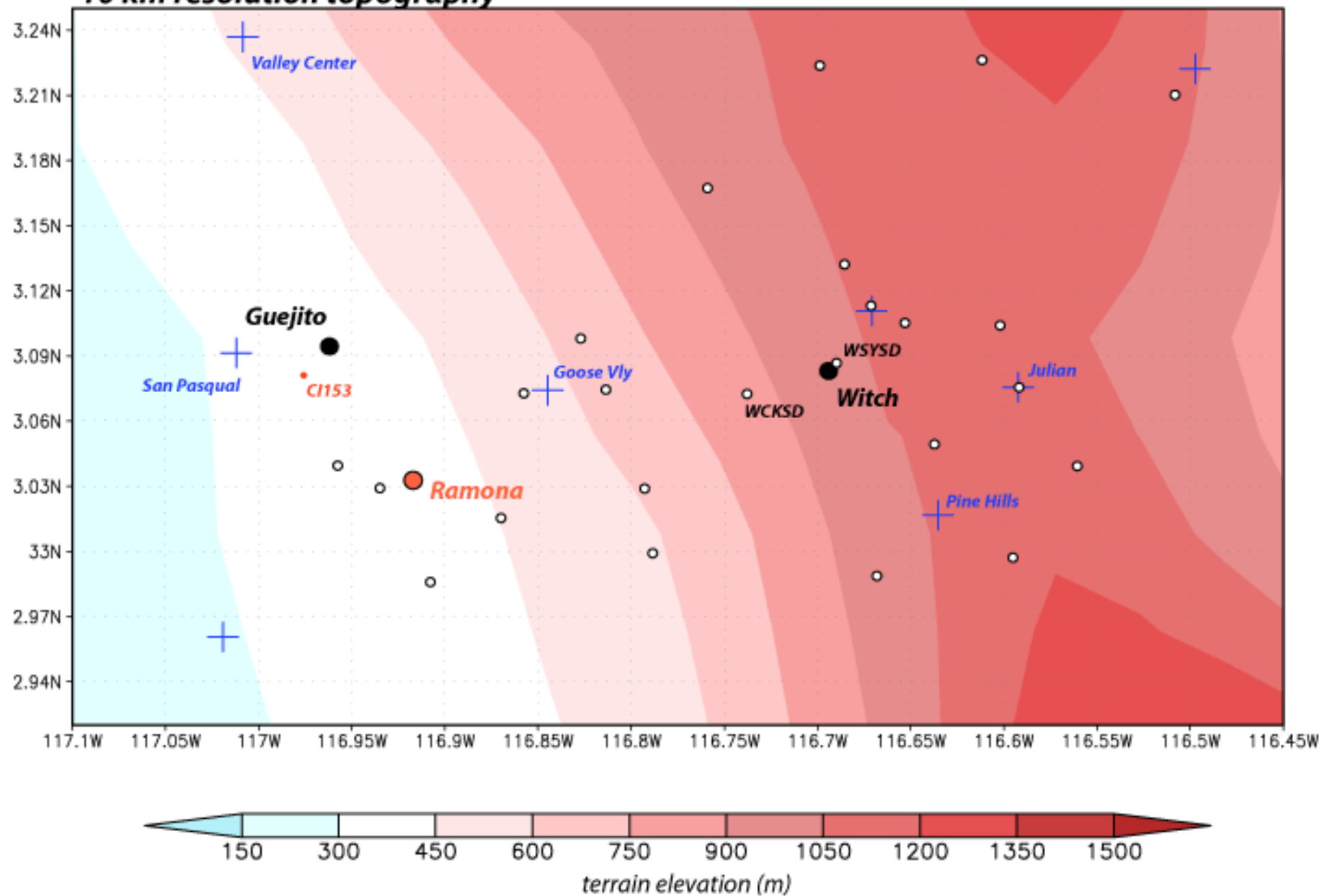
Stage 3 (2 km) topography

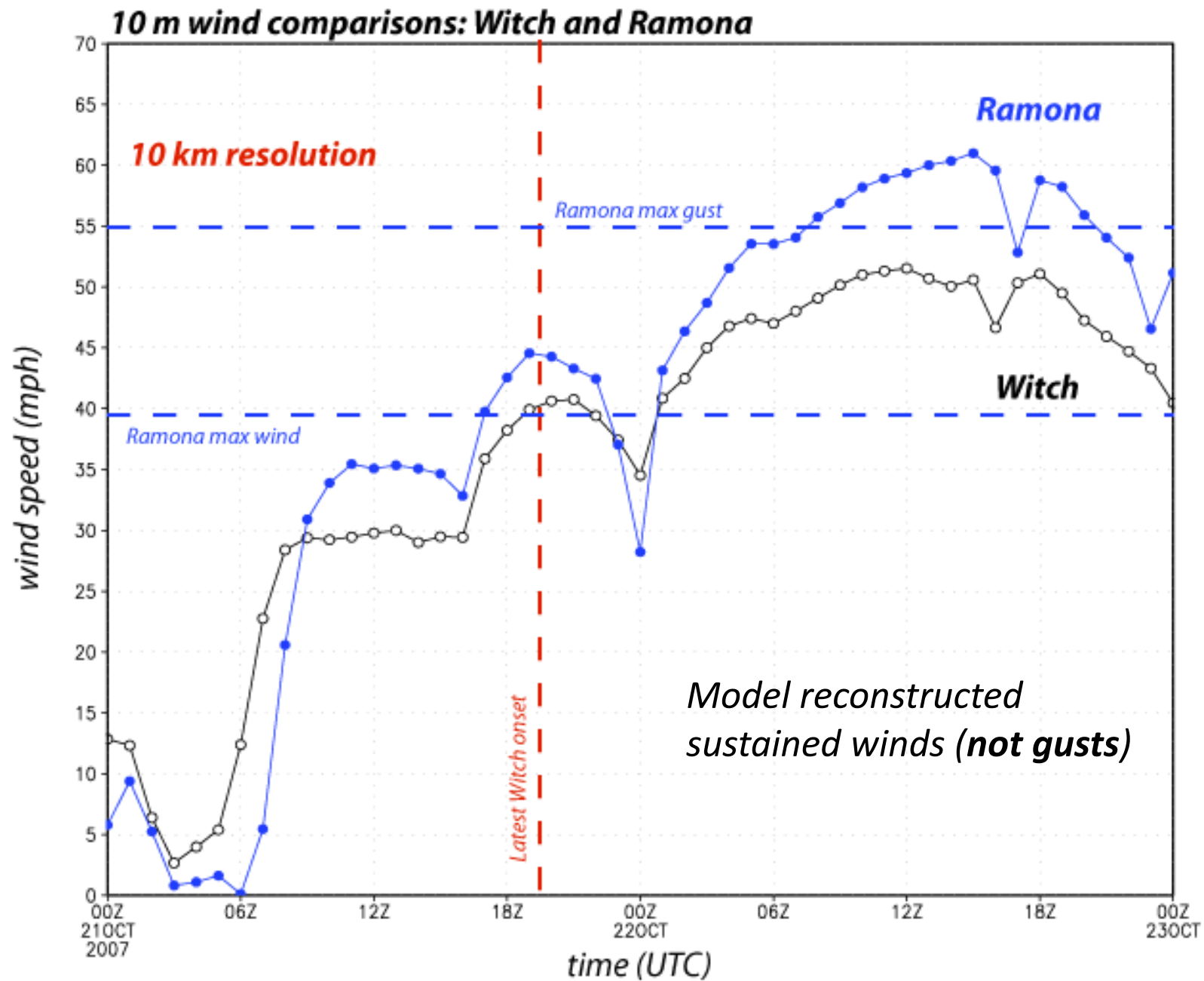


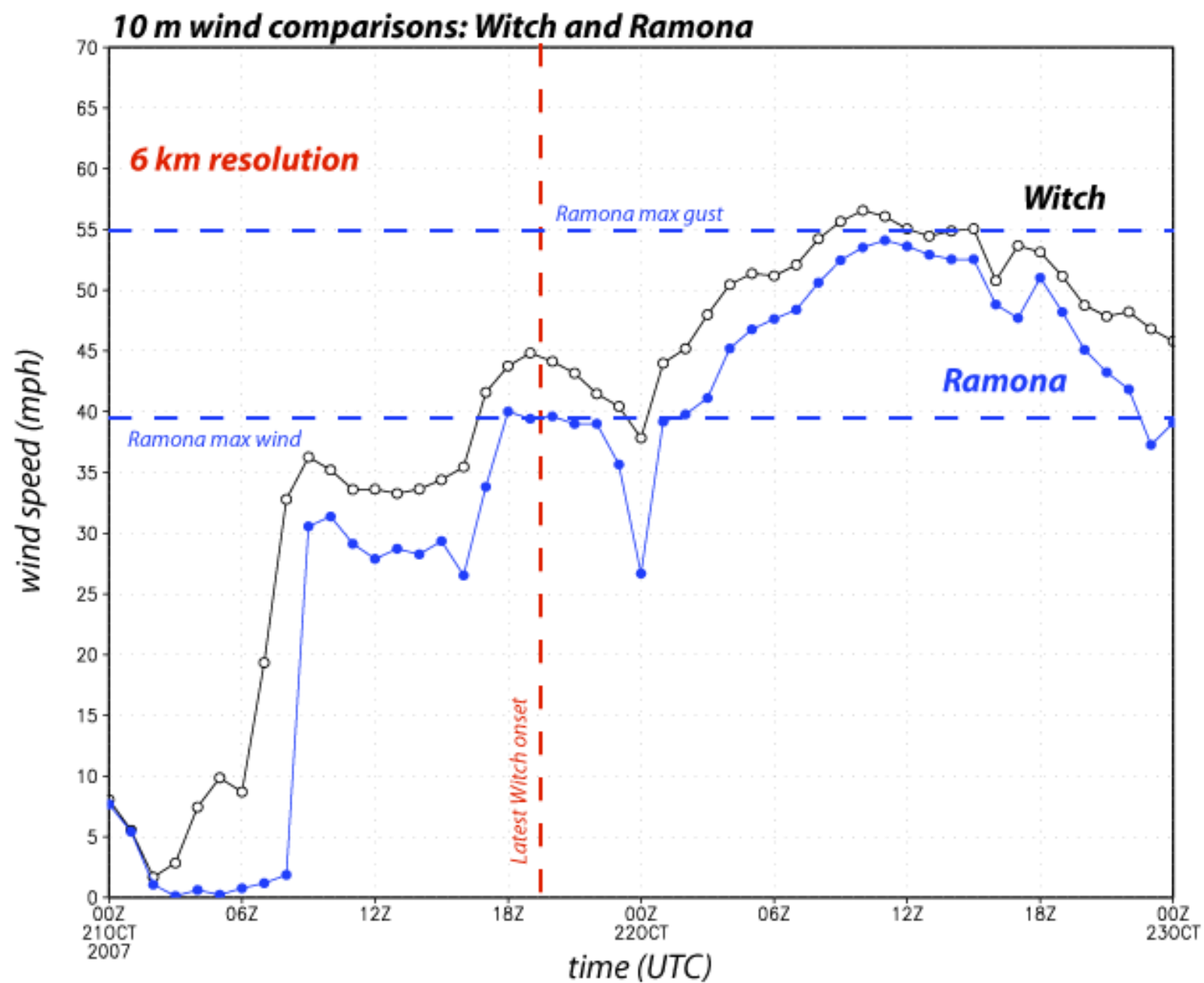
Stage 2 (6 km) topography

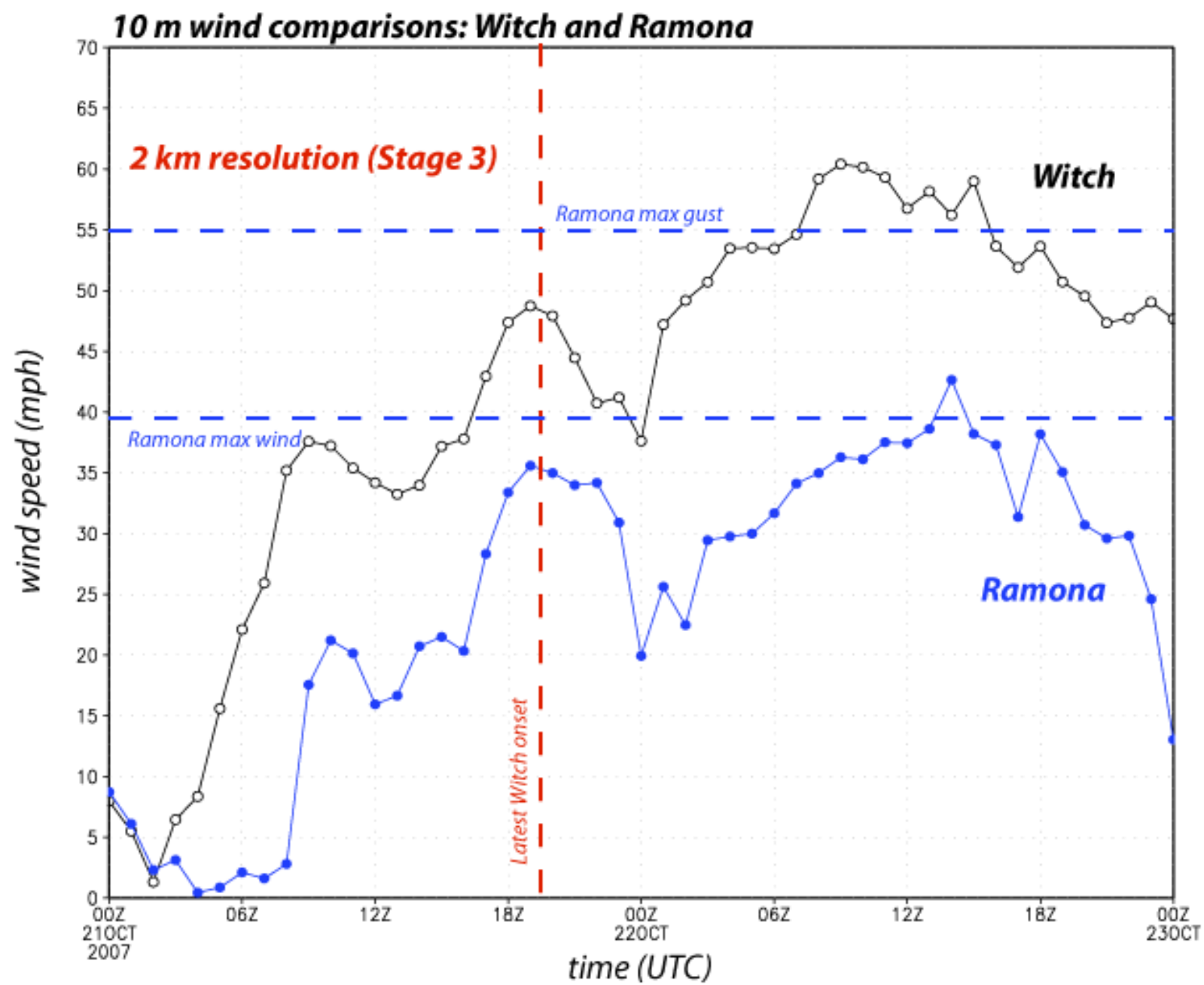


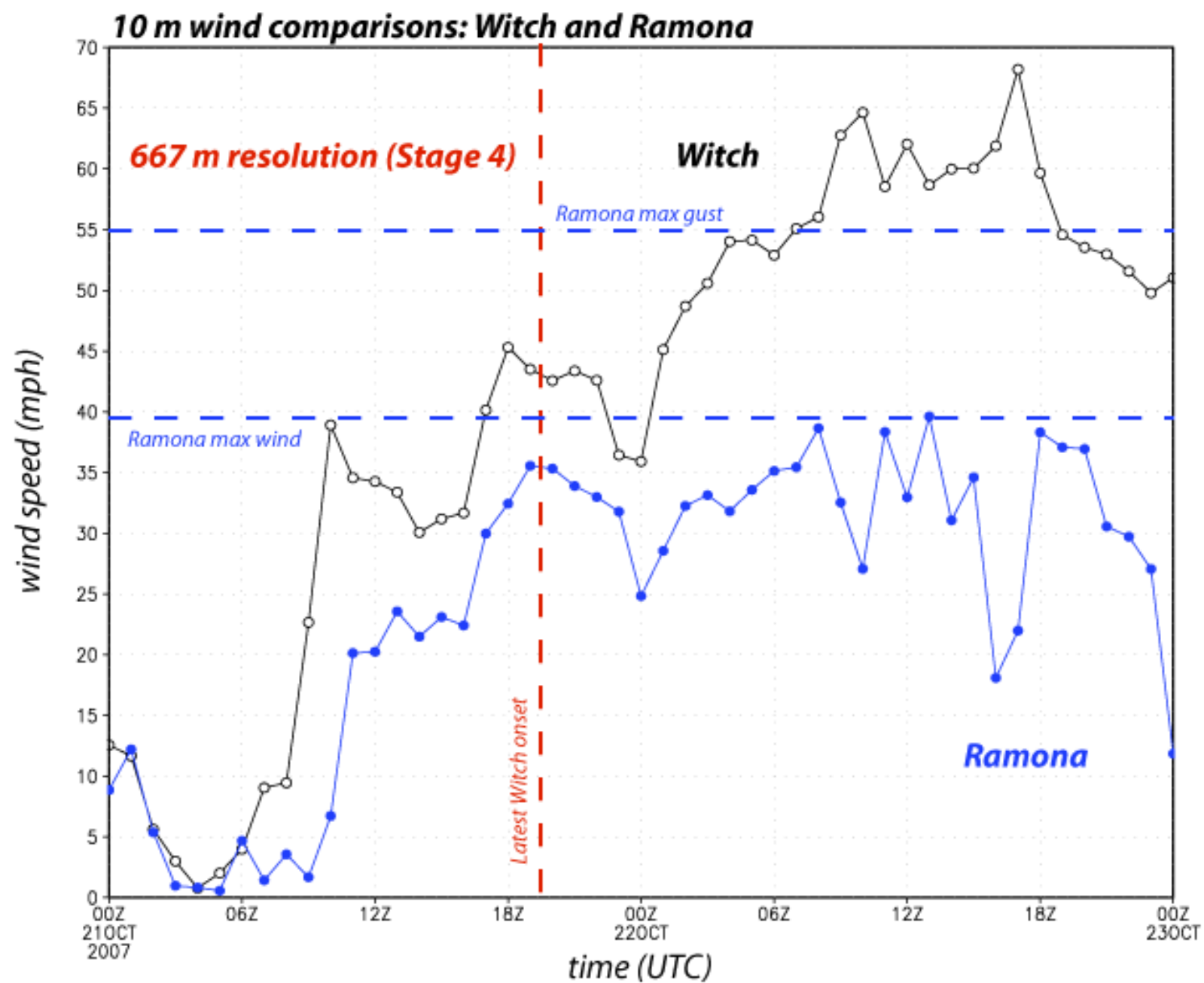
10 km resolution topography



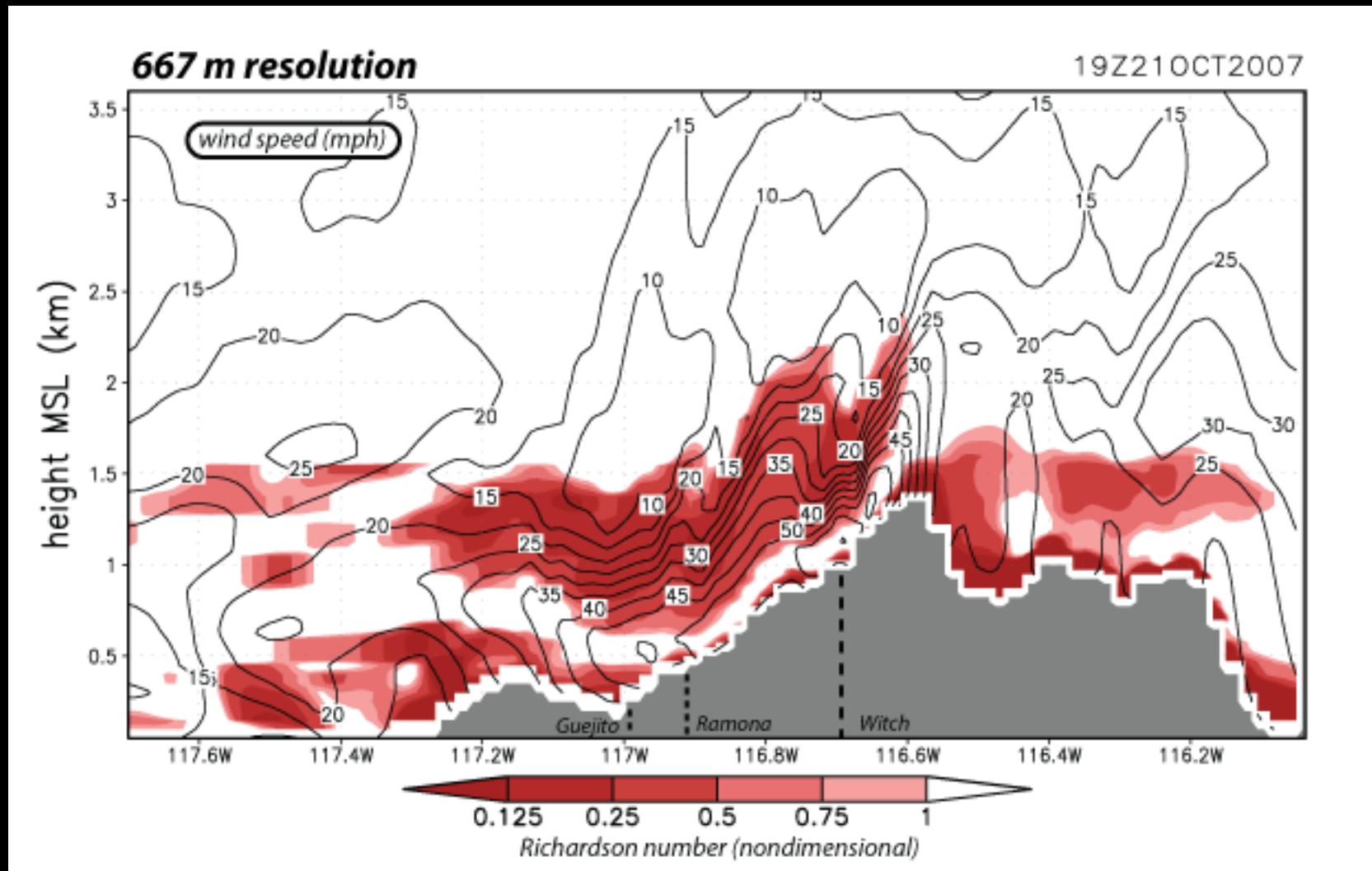






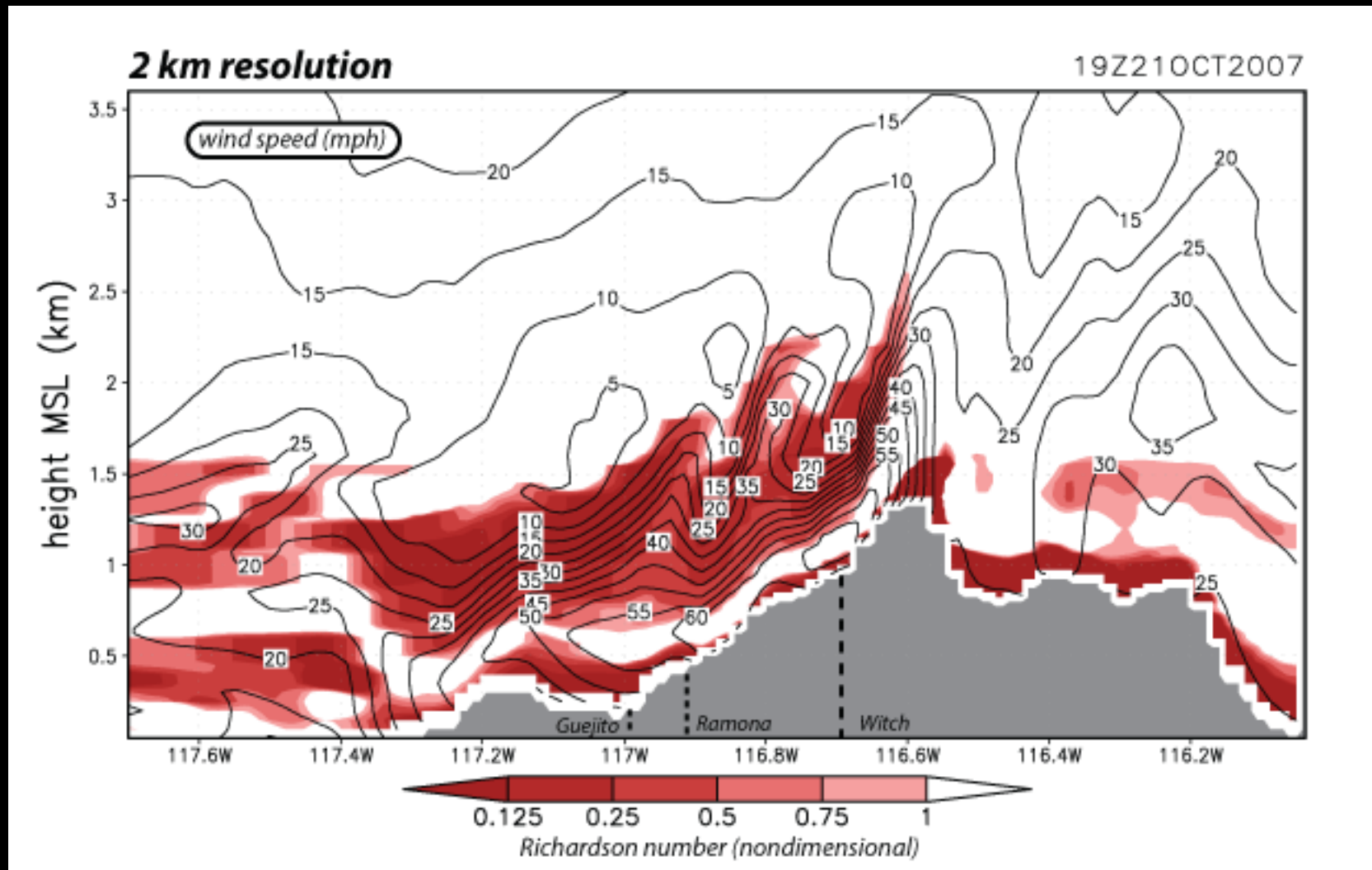


Wind speed (contoured) and Ri number (shaded)

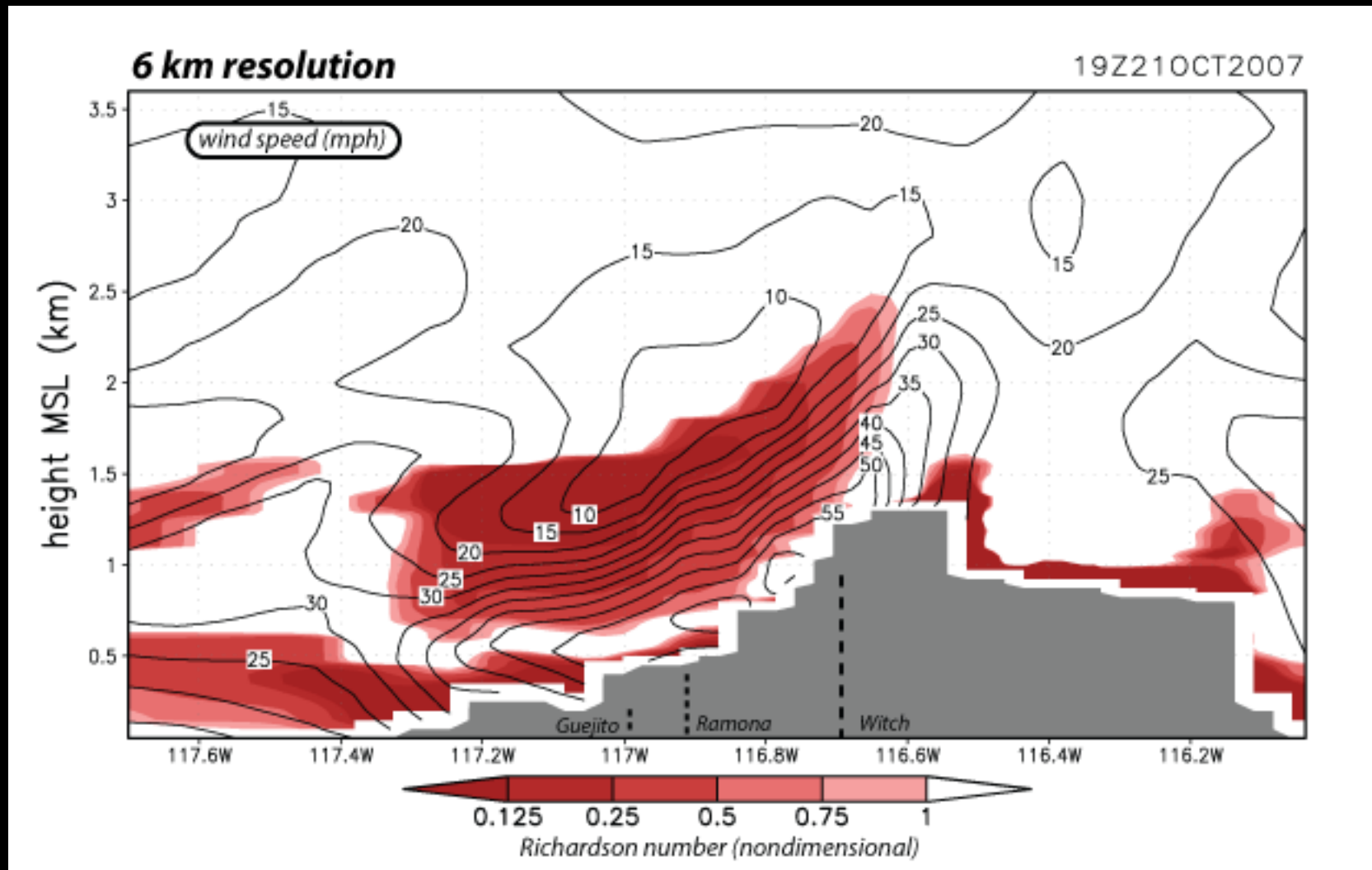


170 km x 3.6 km

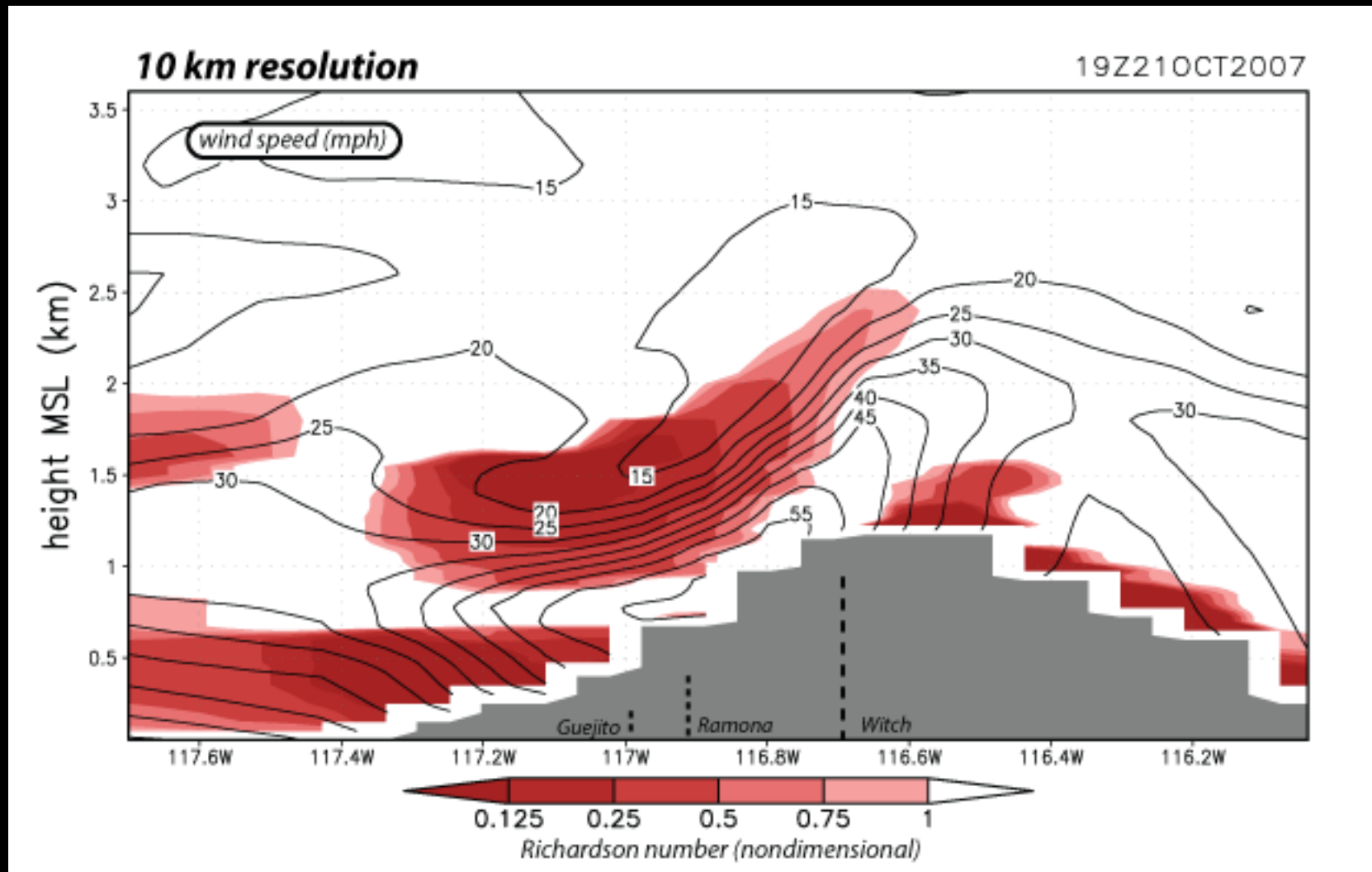
Wind speed (contoured) and Ri number (shaded)



Wind speed (contoured) and Ri number (shaded)



Wind speed (contoured) and Ri number (shaded)



The climatology may be acceptable,
but the meteorology is *not*.

Discussion

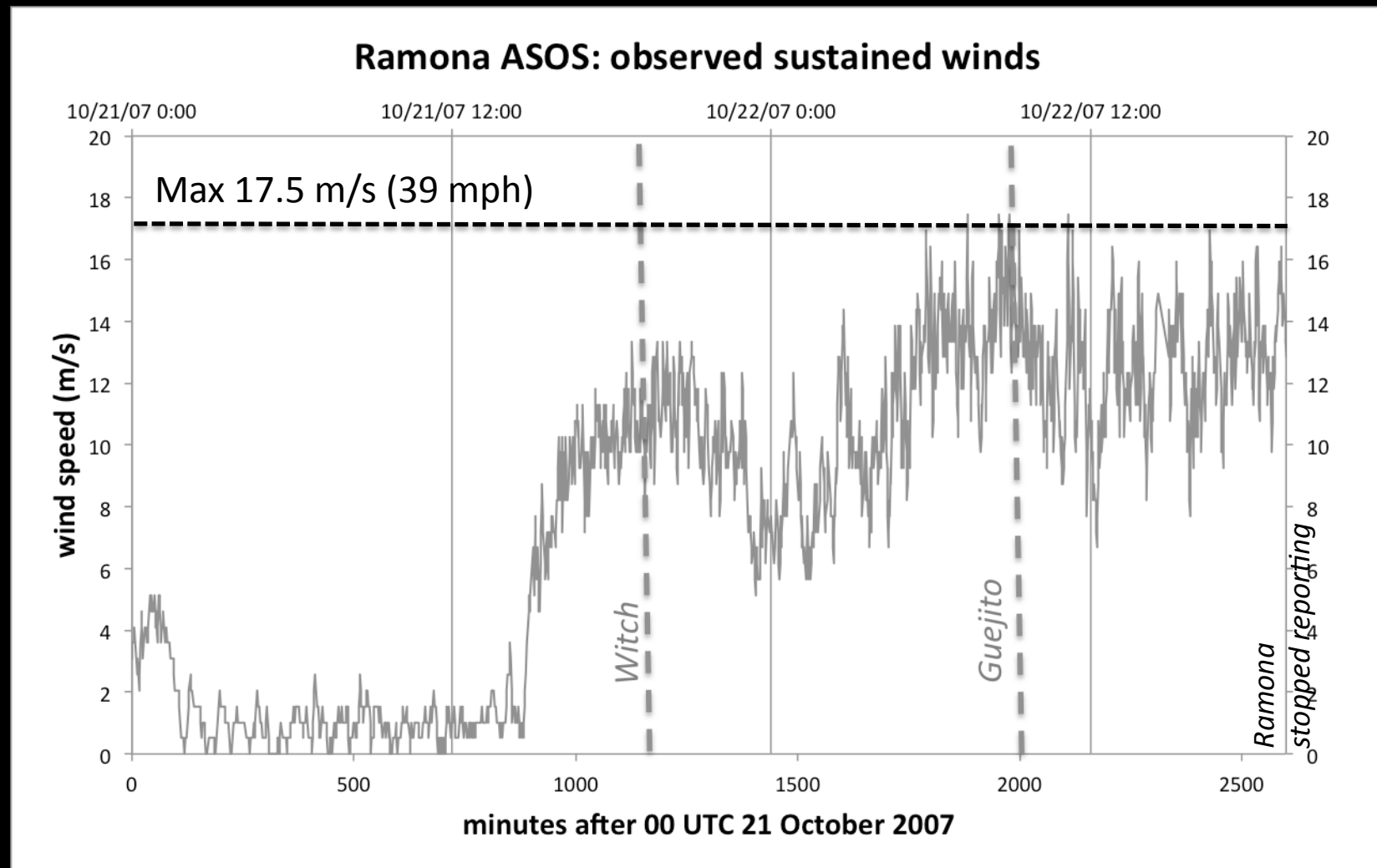
- Coarse resolution (> 2 km grid spacing) simulations do not properly capture terrain shape
 - Exaggerates the horizontal scale of downslope flow
 - Put the fastest winds in **wrong places**

Reconstruction for Ramona Airport

Anemometer at 7.9 m AGL (not 10 m)

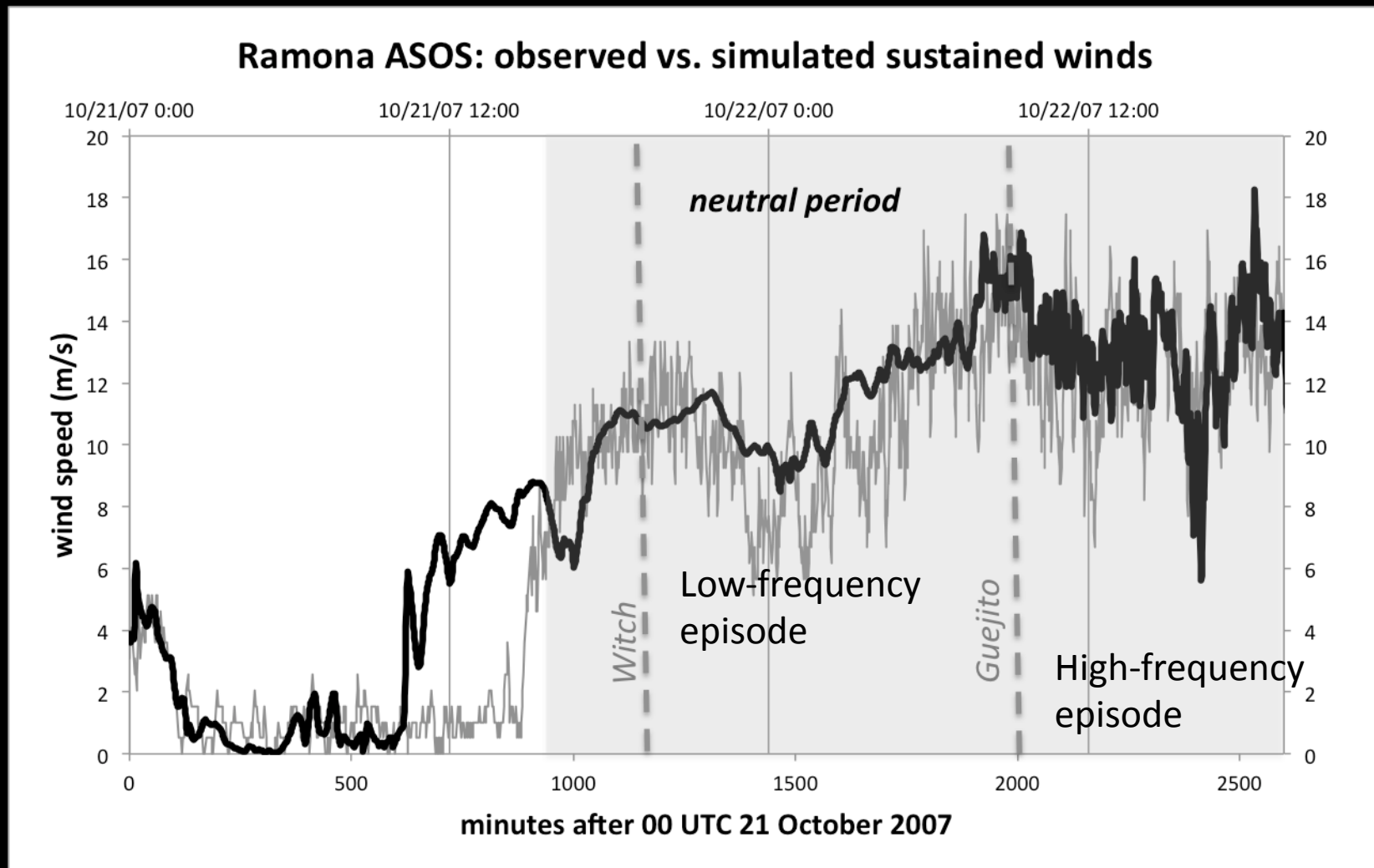
Ramona Airport observations

(1 min reports of 2 min average sustained winds;
anemometer at 7.9 m [26 ft])



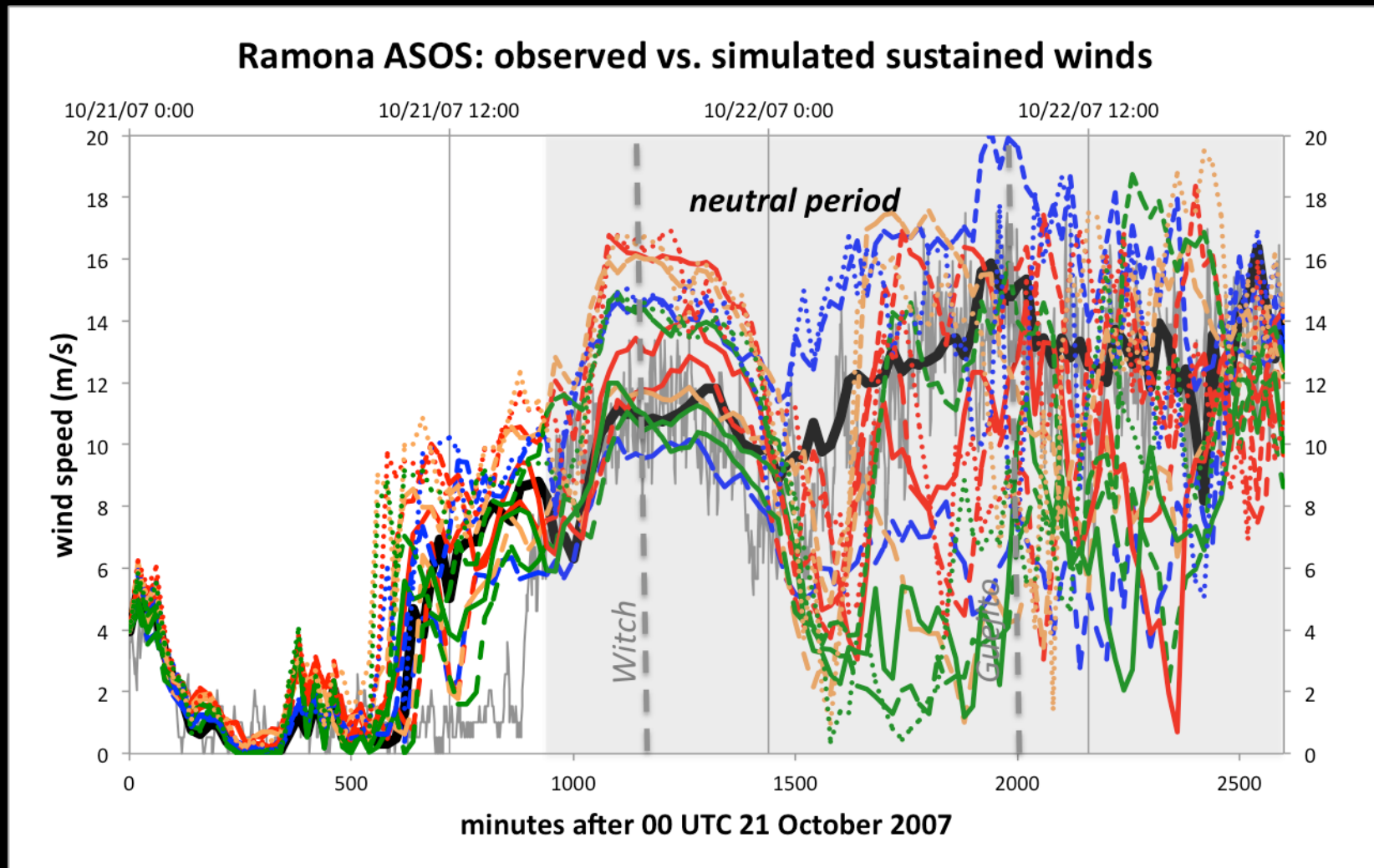
WRF v3.4 simulation

[YSU/RUC/NARR, 667m, 1-min elevation & stability adjusted]



WRF v3.4 physics ensemble

[15 PBL/surface combinations; 667m resolution; 20 min data]

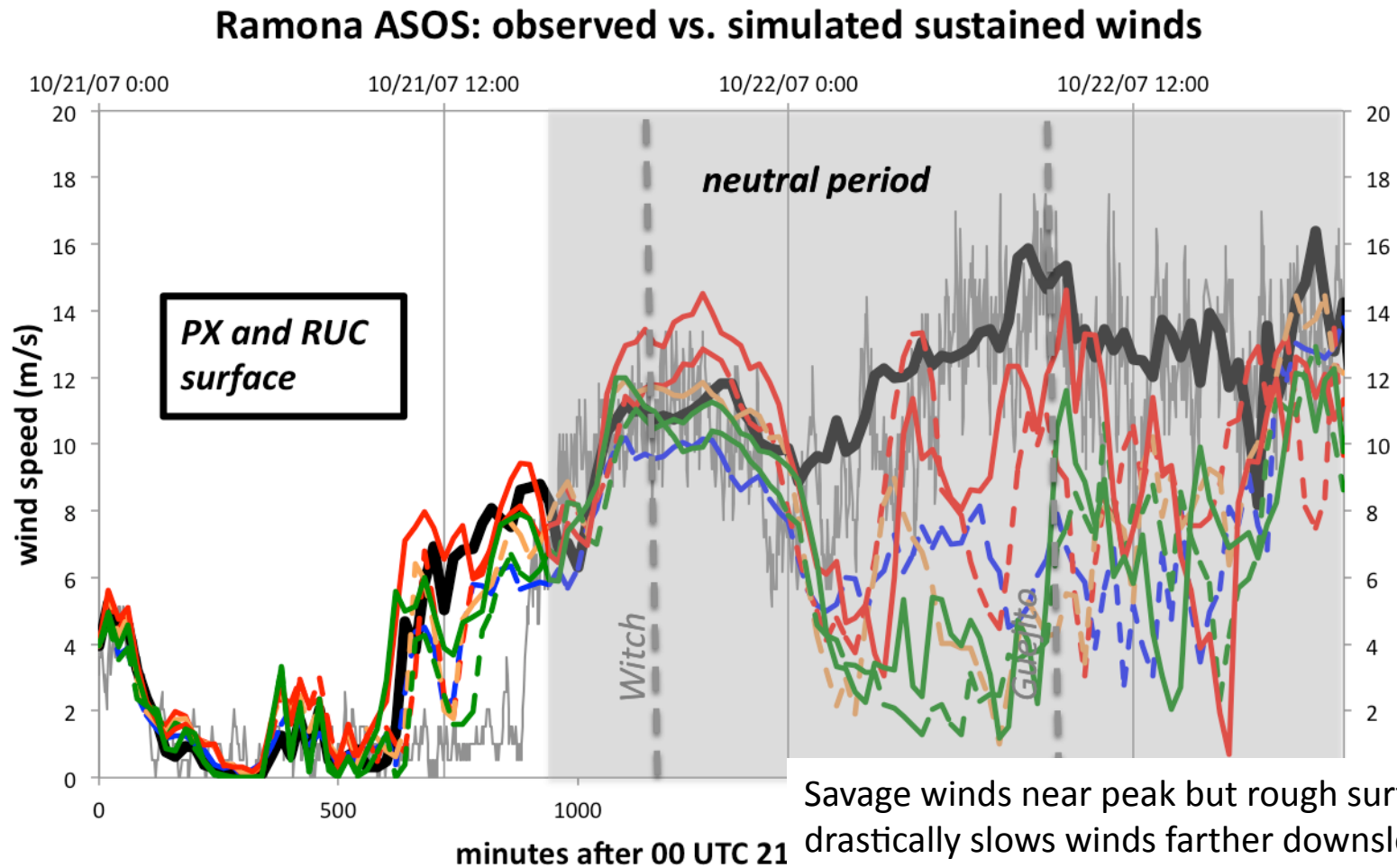


USGS landuse category 9 (mixed shrubland/grassland)

<i>Surface scheme</i>	<i>Roughness length (m) [winter]</i>
TD	0.01
NOAH	0.024
RUC	0.11
PX	0.20

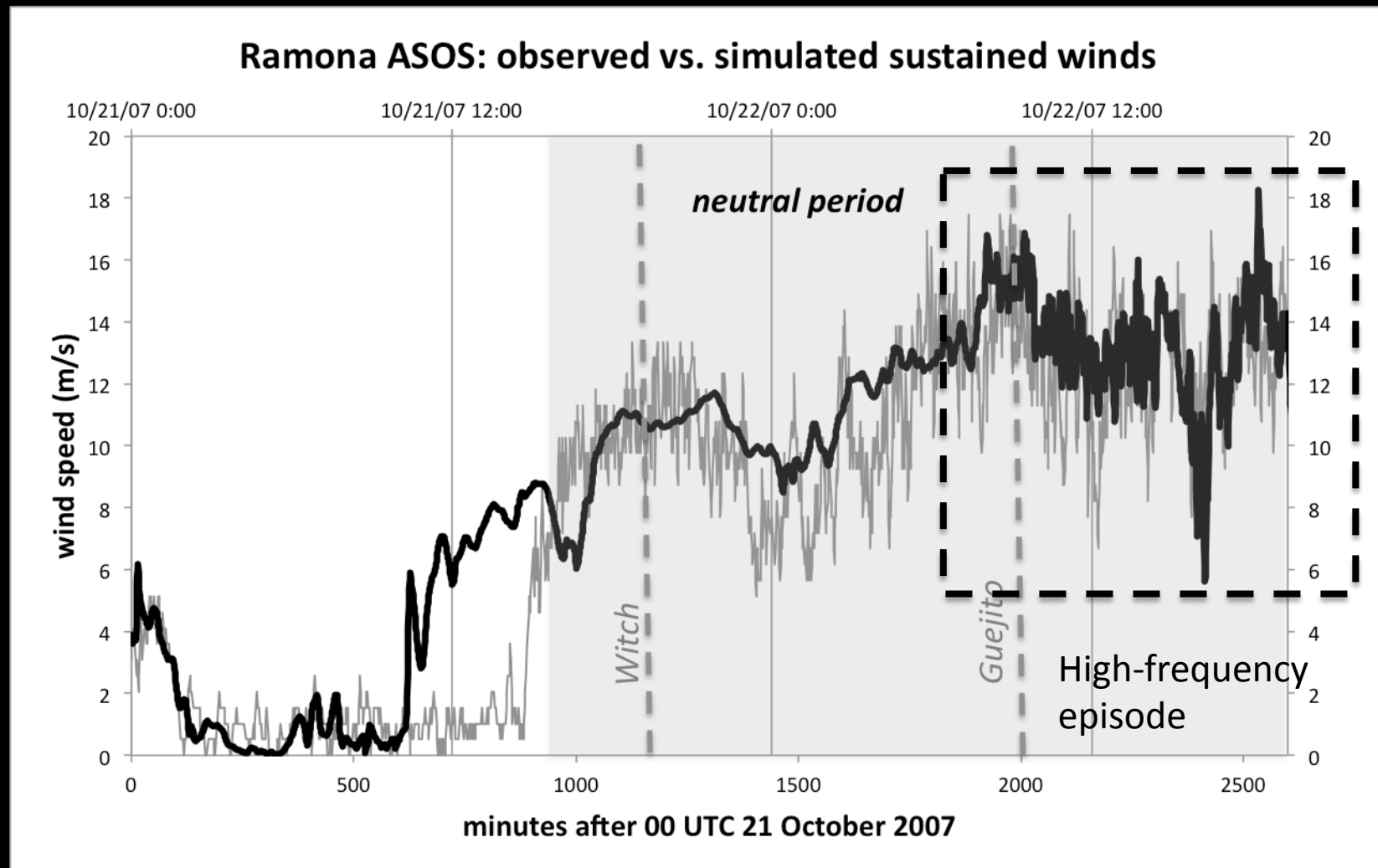
WRF v3.4 physics ensemble

[PX and RUC surface scheme members only]



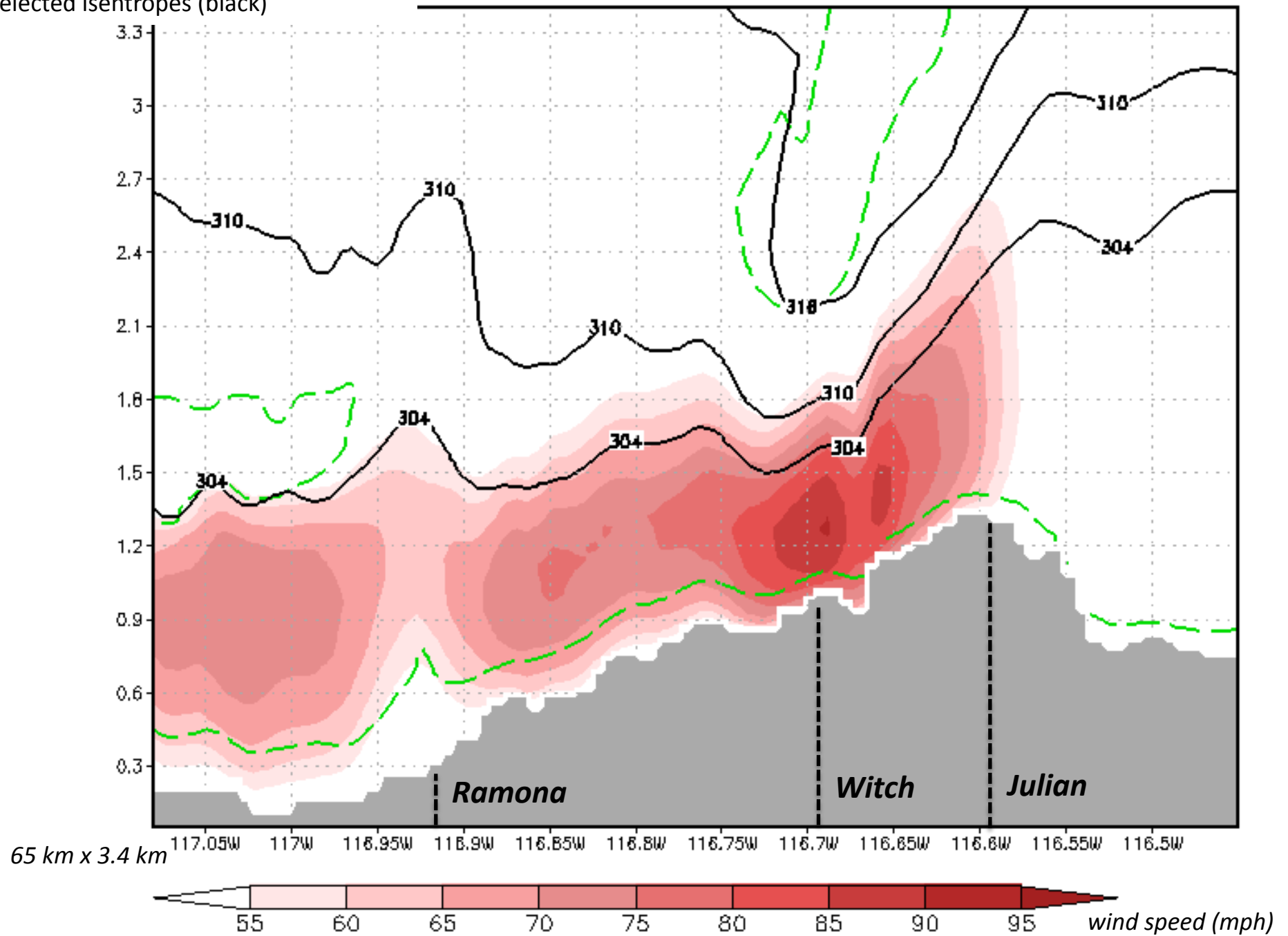
Apparent well-resolved shear instability

[compare to Scinocca and Peltier (1989), Smith (1991)]



Wind speed (shaded), $R_i \leq 0.25$ (green),
Selected isentropes (black)

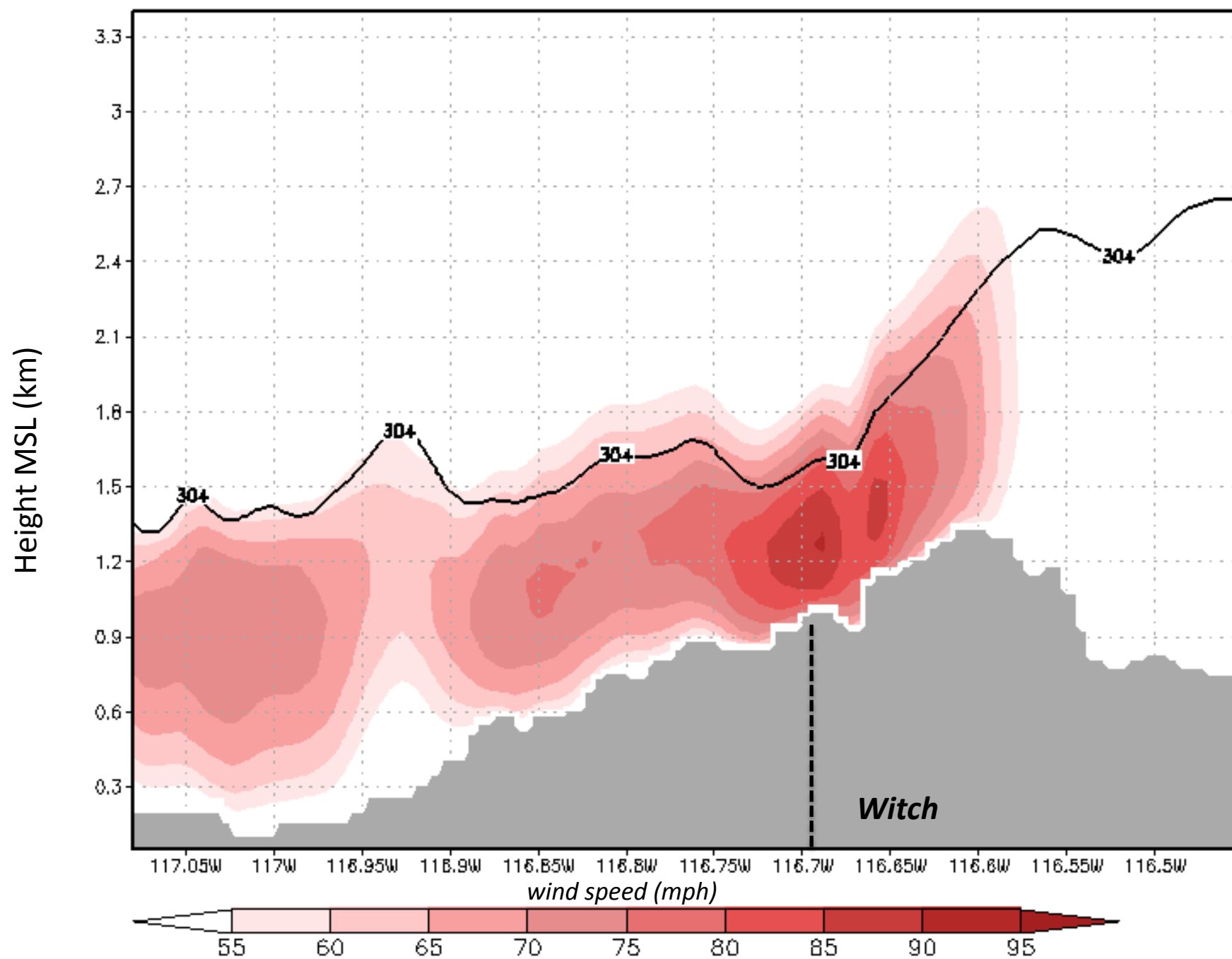
09Z22OCT2007

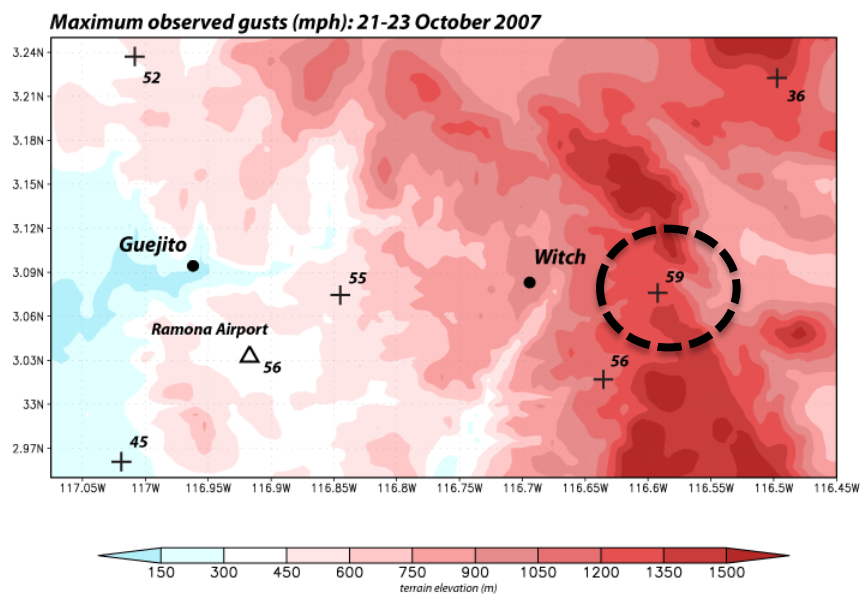


Conclusions

- Santa Ana winds have downslope windstorm characteristics, especially in fire-prone San Diego county
- Simulations profoundly influenced by spatial resolution and model physics
- RAWs winds guilty until proven innocent
- High resolution simulations resolve shear instabilities that can locally amplify gusts

09Z22OCT2007





Julian RAWS (JULC1)



<http://www.raws.dri.edu/>

Looking North