

Lagrangian tracking of the wireless sensor nodes inside warm clouds

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Research context and motivation

- Clouds are the largest source of uncertainty in weather prediction and climate science
- Cloud microphysics: particle nucleation, droplet growth, collision/coalescence, modeling are still well not understood
- Turbulence dynamics: entrainment, transport, decay, **Lagrangian fluctuations, dispersion and diffusion**

Need for more explorative observations

- Numerical simulations
- Laboratory experiments
- In-field measurements

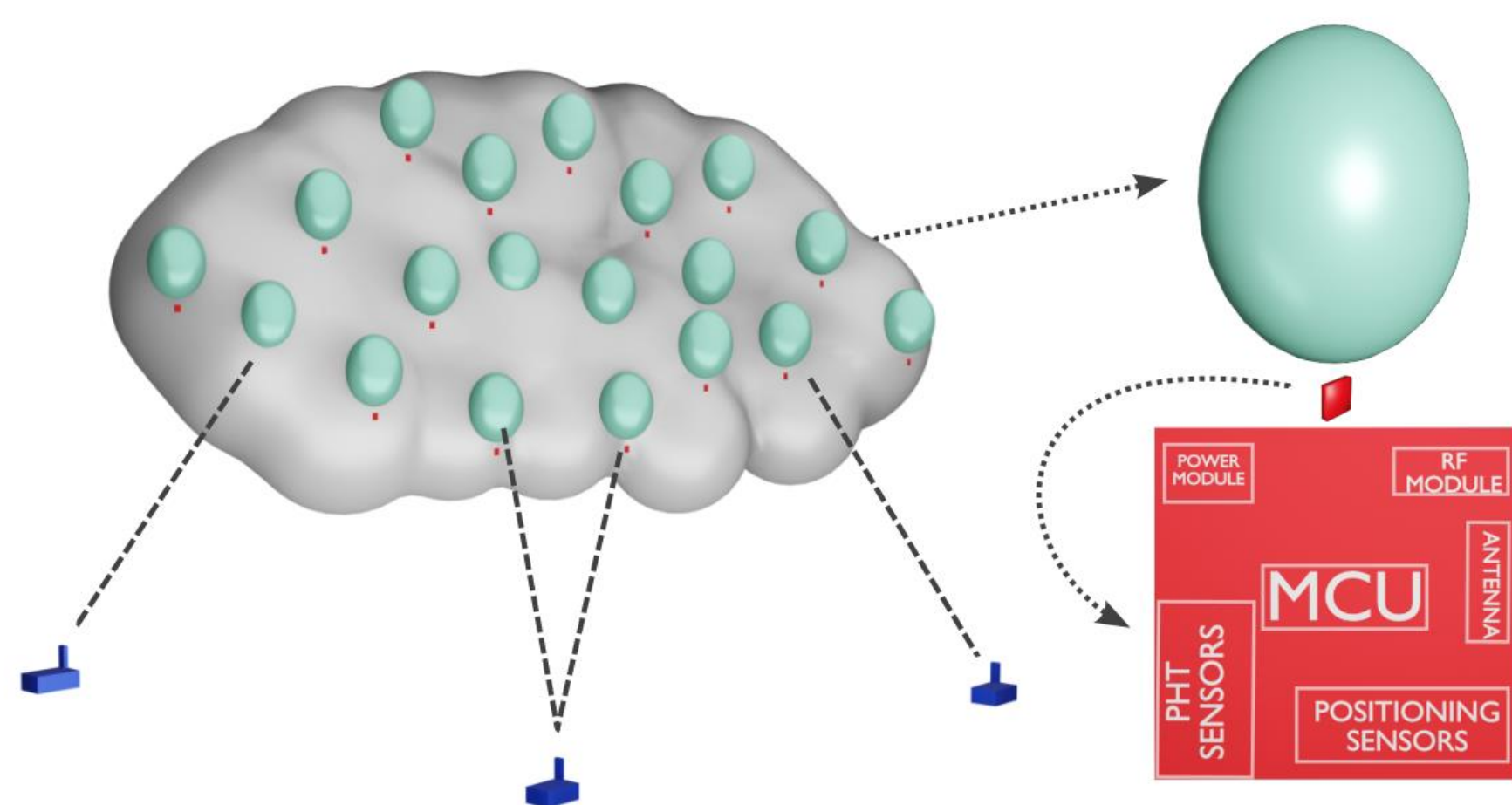


Figure 1. In-field measurement system: context and description.

Addressed research questions/problems

- Tracking **small-scale cloud dynamics**, observing variations of physical quantities such as **velocity, acceleration, pressure, humidity, temperature, position,...**
 - Correlation of physical quantities based on their relative positioning
 - **Turbulent kinetic energy spectrum** analysis
- Turbulent dispersion and diffusion inside clouds, clear-air and cloud-clear-air interface
 - Via **distance-neighbor graph** function by *Richardson L.F. (1926)*
- An **innovative Lagrangian measurement** technique for atmospheric observations
- **Relative position tracking** of radiosondes via **sensor fusion** during their lifetime inside clouds, clear-air and cloud-clear-air interface
 - *Single* radiosonde
 - *Cluster* of radiosondes

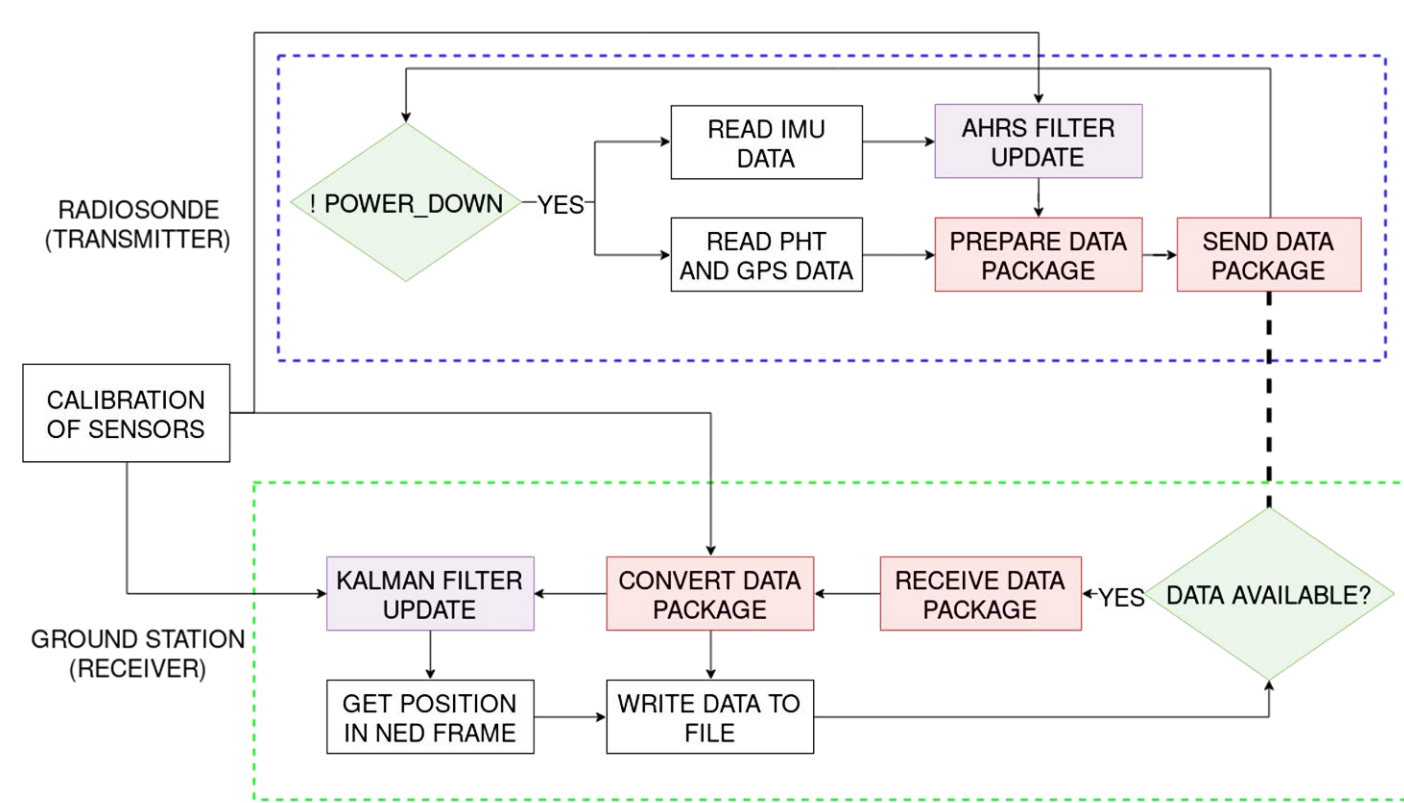


Figure 2. Radiosonde system processing flow.

Submitted and published works

- Paredes, M., **Abdunabiev, S.**, Allegretti, M., Merlone, A., Musacchio, C., **Pasero, E.**, **Tordella, D.**, Canavero, F. (2021). "Innovative Mini Ultralight Radioprobes to Track Lagrangian Turbulence Fluctuations within warm clouds: electronic design", *Sensors*, 21(4), 1351. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s21041351>
- Golshan, M., **Abdunabiev, S.**, Tomatis, M., Fraternali, F., Vanni, M., **Tordella, D.** (2021). "Intermittency acceleration of water droplet population dynamics inside the interfacial layer between cloudy and clear air environments", *International Journal of Multiphase Flow*, 140, 103669. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmultiphaseflow.2021.103669>
- Fossà, L., **Abdunabiev, S.**, Golshan, M., **Tordella, D.** (2022). "Microphysical timescales and local supersaturation balance at a warm cloud top boundary", *Physics of Fluids*, 34(6), 067103. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0090664>
- Gallana, L., **Abdunabiev, S.**, Golshan, M., **Tordella, D.** (2022). "Diffusion of turbulence following both stable and unstable step stratification perturbations", *Physics of Fluids*, 34(6), 065122. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0090042>
- **Abdunabiev, S.**, Golshan, M., Abba, A., **Tordella, D.** (2022). "Turbulent dispersion analysis via distance-neighbor graphs from direct numerical simulations", *In preparation*.
- **Abdunabiev, S.**, Merlone A., Musacchio C., Caporali A., Paredes M., **Pasero E.**, **Tordella, D.** (2022). "Validation and traceability of multi-parameter miniaturized radiosondes for environmental observations", *In preparation*.

Novel contributions

- Direct quantification of turbulent dispersion and diffusion from Lagrangian tracking of flow dynamics inside warm clouds (clear-air, cloud-clear-air interface, etc.)

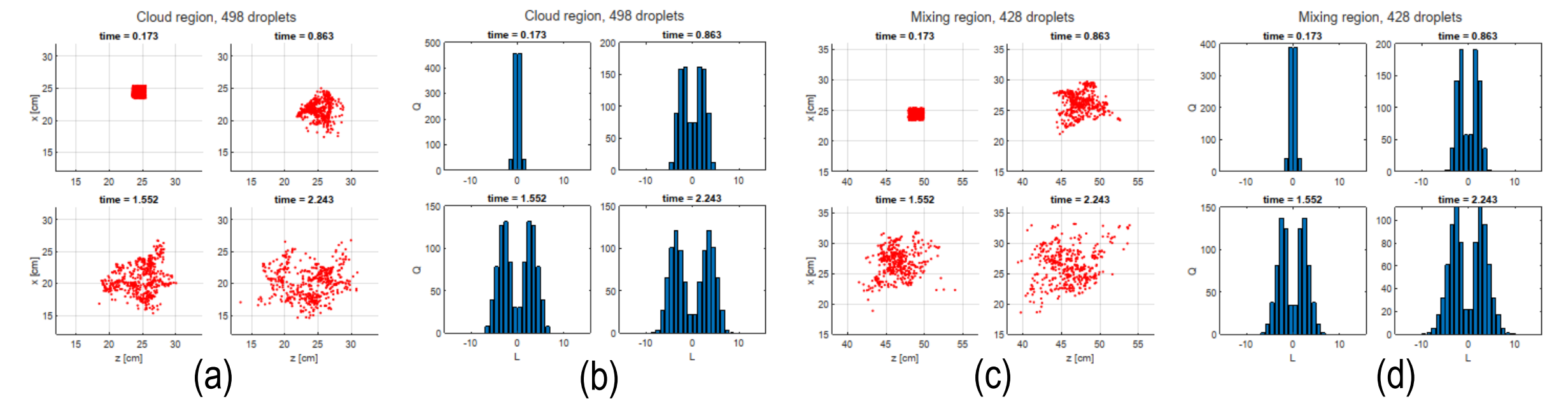


Figure 3. (a,c) Water droplet diffusion inside cloud and cloud-clear-air interface (mixing). (b,d) Turbulent dispersion via distance neighbor graph.

- Tracking atmospheric physical quantities

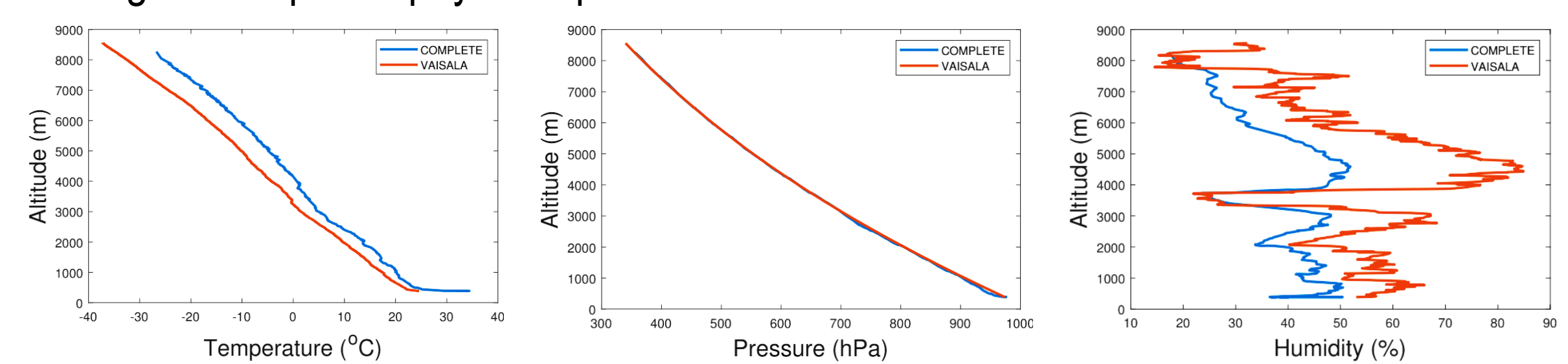


Figure 4. Temperature, pressure and humidity readings from in-field measurements with respect to altitude.

Adopted methodologies

- LoRa - low power long range transmission protocol was adopted for wireless sensor network.

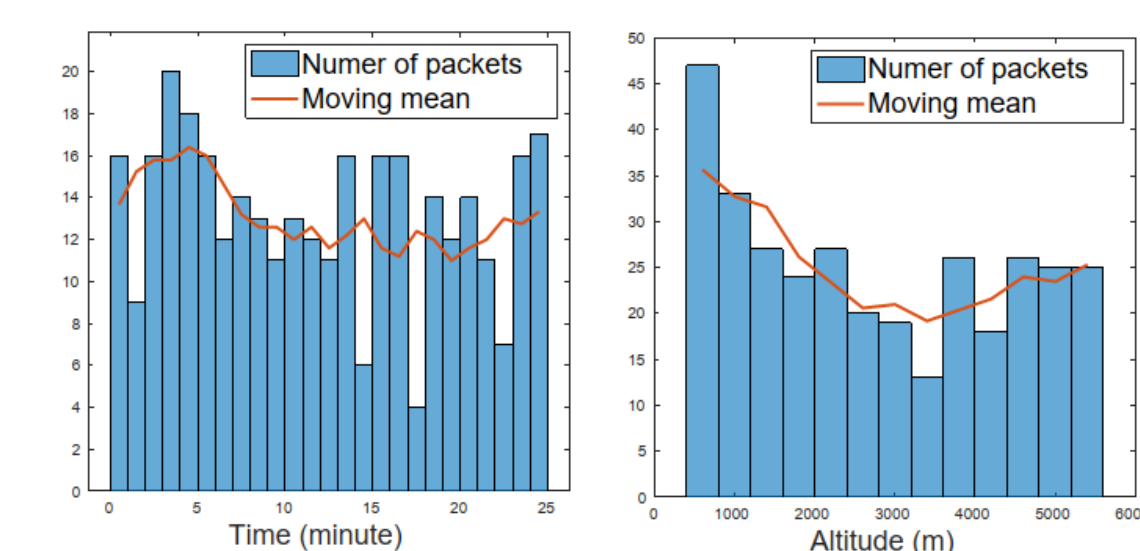


Figure 5. Packet transmission rate with respect to time and altitude.

- Position tracking with sensor fusion: Kalman and AHRS filters are used.

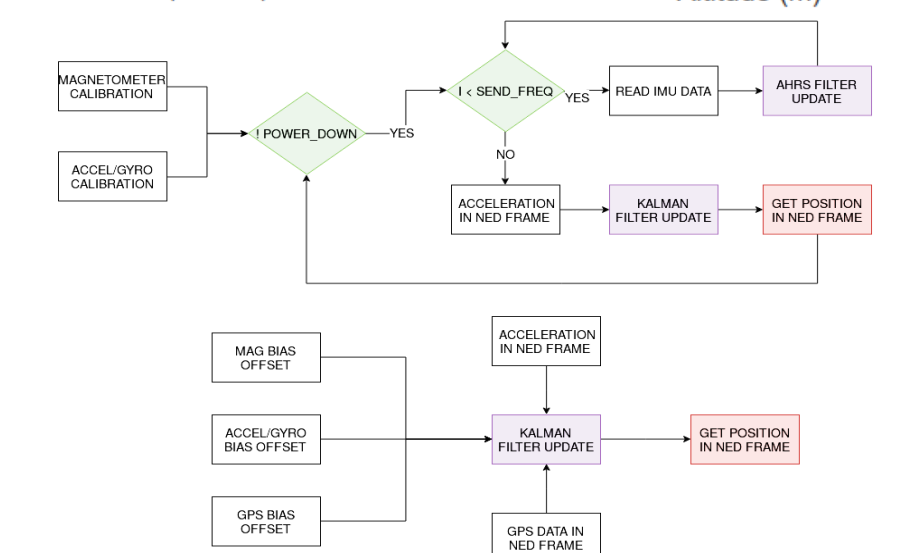


Figure 6. Processing flow for the relative position tracking.

- Distance neighbor graph function analysis by Richardson L.F. (1926)

$$Q_{n,n+1} = \frac{1}{N} (D_{n,n+1}^1 + D_{n,n+1}^2 + D_{n,n+1}^3 + \dots + D_{n,n+1}^N) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \left(F(l) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial l} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$F(l, \epsilon) \sim C \epsilon^{1/3} l^{4/3} \quad (3)$$

Future work

- **In-field measurement with a large cluster** of radiosondes inside warm clouds (clear-air, cloud-clear-air interface)
 - **Testing and validation**
- **Minimize packet losses** by improving transmission and data acquisition system
- **Improve accuracy of the relative position tracking**
- **Application of the measurement technique** in relevant turbulent ambients, such as:
 - Areas of wildfire,
 - Volcanic eruptions
 - Areas of chemical plumes spreading
- Commercialization of the measurement system

List of attended classes

- 01UKCRO – 3D motion tracking in body mechanics (22/04/2021, 3)
- 02LCPRV – Experimental modeling: costruzione di modelli da dati sperimentali (28/05/2021, 7)
- 02SFURV – Programmazione scientifica avanzata in matlab (21/04/2022, 6)
- 01VPORW – Statistical Methods with application to Climate Variability and Change Assessments (10/06/2022, 5)
- 01QAAAA – Information visualization and visual analytics (30/06/2022, 4)
- External - Advanced School on Parallel Computing (22/03/2021, 5)