





P. Maynard, E. Dieudonné, H. Delbarre, P. Augustin, M. Fourmentin, A. Sokolov Laboratoire de physico-chimie de l'atmosphère (LPCA), UR 4493, Dunkerque, France Corresponding Author: perrine.maynard@univ-littoral.fr



Innovation Recherche EN Environnement



Introduction to coherent structures

- Organized and recurrent patterns found within turbulence
- Due to instabilities and interactions within the turbulent flow as shear instabilities
- Crucial role in the momentum, heat, and mass transport



Objectives

- Explore streaks' characteristics
- Use machine learning to determine streaks' occurrence
- Perform detailed characterization of streaks (behavior and properties)

Streaks pattern is studied





Instrument: LiDAR Doppler

- 3 types of measurement scan : PPI (horizontal) DBS(vertical) RHI(vertical)
- Measurement at 15 m above ground on the "Halles aux sucres" in Dunkirk
- PPI used to visualize turbulent structures \rightarrow 40 000 scans in 1 years
- Extraction of turbulence by subtracting mean wind from radial wind
- 2 types of structures, organized streaks and disorganized streaks

Training set for supervised machine learning

- creation of a data for supervised machine learning
- **3 categories** to classify
- Structure must be unequivocal and quasi-steady wind on 3 consecutive scans
- a **rotation** from the North to get wind-direction independent images The image contrast is enhanced, the color scale to +/-0.5 m/s





structures

Turbulent radial wind speed (m/s)

First Result

Co-occurrence Matrix (CM) and texture parameters (TP)

- A CM is computed for a specific **pixel pair** configuration (distance n and orientation ϕ)
- 4 TPs are computed from each CM : (Srivastava et al., 2020)
 - **Contrast** is high for images with strong color fluctuations
 - Homogeneity is high for uniform images
 - Correlation is high for images with marked deviations from the average color
 - Energy is high for images containing large areas of the same color
- TP variations along pixels pair distance and orientation highlight the images periodicities





Some features appear :

structures

- Organized streaks are mostly diurnal while disorganized streaks are dominantely **nocturnal**
- Streaks are less frequent in Fall and the beginning of winter compared to other seasons
- Organized streaks often appear after a low-level jet



Perspectives

Statistical study :

- Apply machine learning algorithms to classify the whole scan dataset
- Confirm the first results on streaks' daily/seasonal variability with dataset
- Extract information of the streaks' occurrence and size

Case study :

- Study streaks life cycle and the impact of sea/land interface
- Measurements of particle concentrations to study transport in streaks









- Cheliotis, Remote sensing analysis of small-scale dynamic phenomena in the Atmospheric Boundary Layer. ULCO, 2021.
- Harun and Lotfy, Generation, Evolution, and Characterization of Turbulence Coherent Structures, Turbulence and Related Phenomena, 2019.
- Robinson, Coherent Motions in the Turbulent Boundary Layer. Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech, 1991.
- Srivastava et al., Pattern-based image retrieval using GLCM. Neural Computing and Applications, 2020.
- Young et al, . Supplement to Rolls, Streets, Waves, and More. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, 2002.

Aknowledgements

This project is co-funded by the CaPPA Labex and by the Région Hauts-de-France. CaPPA is funded by the French National Research Agency (ANR) through the PIA and under the contract ANR-11-LABX-0005-01, and by the Région Hauts-de-France and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The lidar instrument was funded through in the CPER IRenE, funded and by the Région Hauts-de-France and the ERD. The authors also thank the Halle aux Sucres for hosting the lidar instrument.