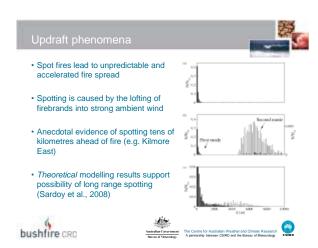


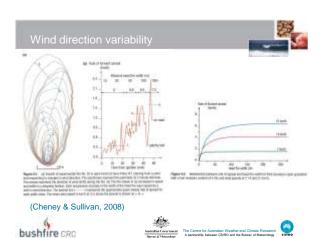
"Understanding Complex Fire Behaviour: Modelling investigation of lofting phenomena and wind direction variability" (i) Updraft phenomena (ii) Wind direction variability

bushfire CRC

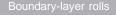
bushfire cac



Dupdraft sources Two broad classes of updraft phenomena: Meteorological updraft phenomena: Mountain waves, rotors and terrain-induced circulations Sea breezes Frontal passage Convergence lines Boundary-layer rolls and other organised convective circulations Fire updraft phenomena: Conventional smoke plumes Pyro-cumulonimbus Pyro-tornadogenesis Interaction between the two is important **Process to Australian Washer and Classes Research Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian Washer and Classes Research **Approximation of the Bases of Management **The Current for Australian of Management **Approximation of the Bases of Management



Wind direction variability sources Small scale (cms), high frequency (s) Large scale (synoptic), low frequency (h) These are well understood, but what about sources of variability that fall between these scales? Boundary-layer rolls Convective clouds Topographically-induced flows

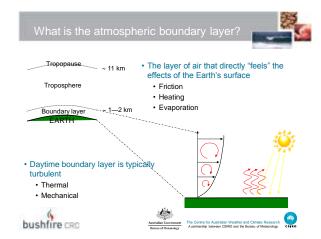




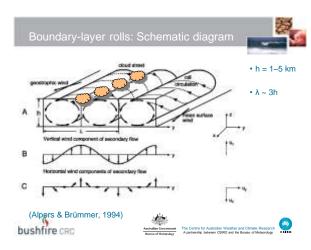
- Boundary-layer rolls are a source of both:
 - Updrafts
 - · Wind direction variability
- · What are boundary-layer rolls?
- Evidence of boundary-layer rolls was observed on Black Saturday
- Are we able to simulate boundary layer rolls with high resolution numerical weather prediction?



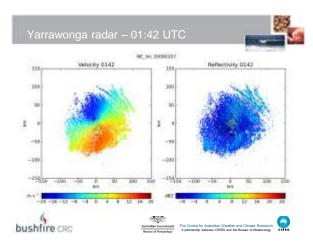


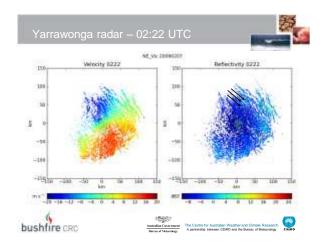


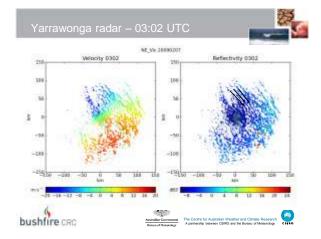


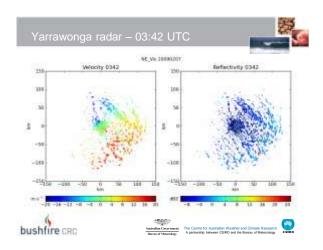


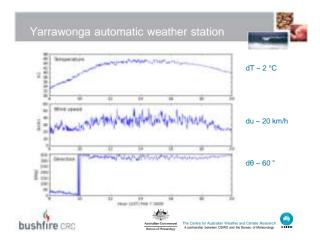


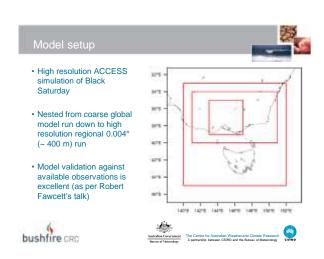


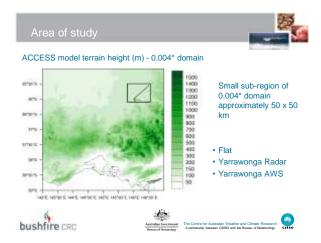


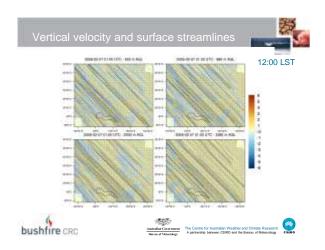


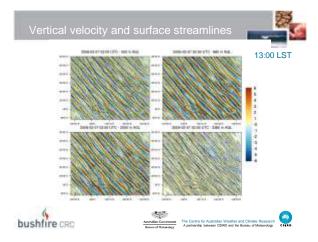


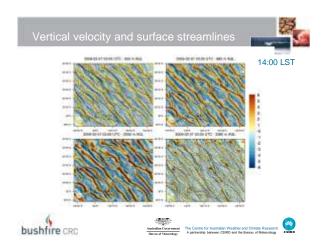


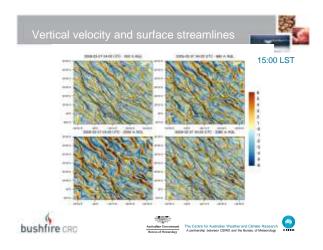


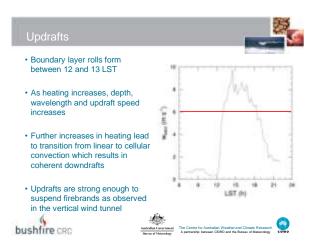


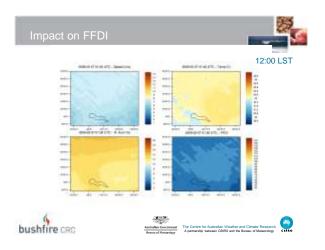


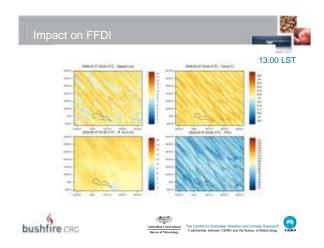


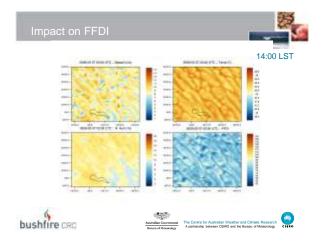


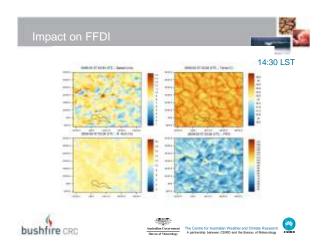












Future work



- Modelling work to date has focussed purely on meteorological aspects of boundary-layer rolls
- The characteristics of rolls alone result in significant surface fluctuations and convergence, in addition to sustained updrafts
- Our next aim is to understand the interaction between boundary layer rolls and a fire column
- Add an intense heat/moisture soil at the model surface to simulate a fire





The Centre for Australian Weather and Climate Research



