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The Terrain-induced Rotor Experiment (T-REX) is the second phase of a coordinated effort to explore the structure and evolution of atmospheric rotors (intense low-level horizontal vortices that form along an axis parallel to, and downstream of, a mountain ridge crest) as well as associated phenomena in complex terrain.

Observational Thrusts: The observational thrusts are two-fold:
1) comprehensive ground-based and airborne, in situ and remote sensing measurements during strongly perturbed conditions favoring rotor formation, and 2) comprehensive observations of complex terrain boundary layer structure and evolution from undisturbed to strongly perturbed conditions.

Field Study in 2006: T-REX field activities took place in Owens Valley in March and April 2006. Owens Valley lies to the east of the southern Sierra Nevada, which is the tallest, steepest, quasi two-dimensional topographic barrier in the contiguous United States.

Data web page: http://data.eol.ucar.edu/master_list/?project=T-REX