Small scale surface temperature heterogeneities: effect on the Surface Energy budget

J. Cuxart(1), J. Dünnermann (2), B. Wrenger (2), J. Reuder (3), M.O. Jonassen (3), D. Martinez(1,5), M. Lothon (4)

University of the Balearic Islands, Mallorca, E
 Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe, D
 University of Bergen, N
 Centre de Recherches Atmosphériques, F
 Universität Tübingen, D

(5) Universität Tübingen, D

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<u>1. Description of the problem</u>

The surface energy budget (*SEB*), taken as *Rn-G-H-LE=0 (1)*, is a concept used in many applications (Rn: net radiation, G: ground flux, H: sensible heat flux, LE: latent heat flux)

However, observations show that *commonly the budget is not closed*, with errors typically between 5 and 20%, oftentimes even larger.

One of the processes that may be missing is the budget is the contribution of the horizontal heterogeneities, since the SEB as in (1) implicitly assumes homogeneity.

The corresponding term, in W/m2, is $Adv(T) = \rho C \rho \Delta z (u \Delta T / \Delta x)$

For a **sea breeze** (u=5 m/s, ΔT= 5 K, Δx=20000m, Δz=10m) ~**15 W/m2**

For a *microscale variation* (u=1 m/s, ΔT= 1 K, Δx=100m, Δz=10m) ~100 W/m2

The latter is a very significant quantity: it is worth exploring! *RPA may help*

2. BLLAST: a very convenient framework



Piloted aircrafts, RPAs, remote sensing, soundings, multiple surface layer stations, tower, ...

An RPA week linked to COST ES-0802 took place at the beginning of July, with several planes and one multicopter that made tests and contributed to the common effort. An experiment focused on the late afternoon and sunset transition

Developed in the Lannemezan plateau, at the Northern foothills of the Pyrenees, between 15 June and 8 July 2011.

The Centre de Recherches Atmosphériques, hosted the experiment. It provided an instrumented site, a laboratory and leaded the action.



3. Meso-beta (20-200 km) and meso-gamma (2-20 km) heterogeneities









4. The hectometer scale: the SSH site. SUMO surveys





Day (before 17 UTC)







$Adv(T) = \rho C \rho \Delta z (u \Delta T / \Delta x)$

Morning/evening: u=1m/s, ΔT=1K, Δx=200m Adv(T) ~50 W/m2

Noon: 1m/s, $\Delta T=2K$, $\Delta x=200m$ $Adv(T) \sim 100 W/m2$

5. The decameter scale



21-06-11 19:44 Loc12 - grass









30 June, 1 day after rain





2 July





Vertical Profile Series Flightpattern [m agl] 04/07/2011 19:20



T [°C]

30







Surface Temperatur [°C] Site 1a (05/07/2011 03:20 UTC)



Temperature 5m [°C] 5/7/2011 03:20 UTC



Multicopter transects

Late night (1 h before sunrise)

$Adv(T) = \rho C \rho \Delta z (u \Delta T / \Delta x)$

Late night: ∆T_surf=3K ∆T_air=0.1K u from south

12.5

12

11.5

11

10.5

10

14.6

14.4

14.2

14

13.8

13.6

13.4

13.2

13

$u=0.5 m/s, \Delta T=0.1K, \Delta x=30m$ Adv(T) ~20 W/m2

Surface Temperature [°C] 03/07/2011 12:50 UTC



Temperature 5m [°C] 3/7/2011 12:50 UTC



Multicopter transects

Center of the day (13 UTC)

 $Adv(T) = \rho \ Cp \ \Delta z \ (u \ \Delta T/\Delta x)$

Midday: ΔT_surf=2K ΔT_air=0.5K u from north

42

40

38

36

34

32

30

28

26

26.5

26

25.5

25

 $u=1 m/s, \Delta T=0.5K, \Delta x=30m$ Adv(T) ~200 W/m2

6. Perspectives

* RPAs provide a reliable estimation of surface and air thermal heterogenities

* These estimations indicate that microscale advection may be significant if surface heterogeneity patterns exist, especially if they are sustained in time

* It would be advisable to characterize this variability for measuring surface stations

* Natural microscale variability implies that there is an indetermination of the measurement of temperature of the order of 0.5 K

* Different kinds of aircraft are suited for varying heterogeneity scales:
-Piloted for 5-200 km, above 200 m a.g.l,
-RPA (plane) for 0.5-5 km, above 70 m a.g.l.
-Multicopters for 0.01 to 0.5 km, range 0-200 m a.g.l.

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