

Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Villavägen 16 SE-752 36 Uppsala, Sweden

erik.nilsson@ met.uu.se

erik.olof.nilsson @gmail.com

Presentation of some previous work with connections to BLLAST

Doctoral student in Uppsala Sweden, finished 19 April 2013. working mainly with LES and field measurements of influence from ocean waves on Atmospheric boundary layer

I start a post-doc position in Lannemezan, France at Laboratoire d'Aérologie on October 1:st

Outline:

- Scalar flux loss due to sensor displacement
- Initial evaluation of a GRAW radiosounding system
- Multiresolution flux analysis and discussion on scale interaction



Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



Eddy covariance method to determine scalar fluxes



 $F_c = w' \rho'_c$

w is the vertical component of the wind ρ_c is the mass density of some scalar c

JOURNAL OF ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEANIC TECHNOLOGY



FIG. 4. Estimated and bin-averaged crosswind flux loss for different values of r_y/z (thick markers with error bars). Error bars represent one standard deviation from bin-averaged values for half-hours with r_y/z in the intervals 0.08–0.15 and 0.15–0.30, respectively. The thick black lines with circles, crosses, and dots correspond to Eqs. (13)–(14) for three values of r_y/z . The thinner gray lines with circles, crosses, and dots correspond to the correction function proposed by Horst and Lenschow (2009) for the same values of r_y/z .



Nilsson et al. 2010



In the context of BLLAST: lots of very nice measurements with different sensor configurations

• Need for correction in stable stratification? Horst and Lenschow (2009)

Possibility to study reason for vertical assymetry?
 Why is flux loss with scalar sensor placed
 below the velocity sensor less?

SkinFlow mast University of Utah & Wageningen University



MicroSite University of Bergen





Edge

Wageningen University

Moor Météo-France

Grass Forschungszentrum Jülich & Bonn University



Forest mast University of Utah & Wageningen University









Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



Initial evaluation of a GRAW radiosounding system

One field week 28th June to 2nd July 2010

16 radiosondes were launched
+ standard soundings at
Gotland two times a day.

• Total of 48 theodolite trackings including double trackings







Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



GRAW worked well for U and WD

Bias in average rising speed for the ABL of about 0.2 m/s?

Uncertainty in the comparison was large



Nilsson et al. 2013 written report



Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



GRAW worked well for U and WD

Bias in average rising speed for the ABL of about 0.2 m/s?

Uncertainty in the comparison was large



Nilsson et al. 2013 written report



Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



Altitude (m)

GRAW worked well for U and WD

Bias in average rising speed for the ABL of about 0.2 m/s?

Uncertainty in the comparison was large

GRAW/MODEM intercomparison 25.06.2011 1100 UTC

Relative humidity (%)







Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



Multiresolution analysis of eddy-fluxes

 MR analysis involves averaging data over different averaging lengths.

• Fluctuations in horizontal and vertical wind combine to give vertical momentum 'fluxes'

• We assessed the amount of variability in a timeseries of turbulent flux

$$w'\phi'(i) = (w_i - \overline{w_i})(\phi_i - \overline{\phi_i})$$

on different scales with respect to vertical wind and 'advected' variable

• Investigation of correlation between different scales is also possible (ongoing discussions with Larry Mahrt)



Figure 4. The standard deviation of the w'u'(i, j, k) decompositioned time series for each combination of the scales j and k is shown normalized by the standard deviation of the total flux time series w'u'(i). In (a) a case with measurements taken at 14 m and neutral stratification is shown, and in (b) LES results at 14 m above the surface for case ZN1 are shown.

Nilsson et al. (In revision)



Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



- Multiresolution analysis of eddy-fluxes
- Investigation of correlation between different scales is also possible (ongoing discussions with Larry Mahrt)

• We are interested in the interaction between scales

- For instance between submeso or meso-scale motions (large scale) and turbulence (small scale)
- Can large-scale motions modulate turbulence on small-scales directly? without spectral cascade?
- Transitioning periods an example? When we may expect several governing time-scales?







Multiresolution analysis of eddy-fluxes

UPPSALA UNIVERSITET

Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



Possible to investigate the correlation between horizontal wind fluctuations (ordinate axis) and vertical wind variance (abscissa) on different scales

Imagine for instance that a period of increased wind speed taking place over a long time scale initiates turbulent vertical wind motions on mainly smaller

scale (

This could then also generate increased timeaveraged fluxes on this smaller scale

Without going through a spectral transfer



Some work remains We are looking for nice data with scale interactions to analyse. **Do you have it?**

erik.nilsson@met.uu.se or erik.olof.nilsson@gmail.com BLLAST Post-doc 2013-2015



Erik Nilsson

Department of Earth Science, Uppsala University

Laboratoire d'Aérologie



erik.nilsson@ met.uu.se

erik.olof.nilsson @gmail.com



GRAW humidity and rising speed bias?



Thank you! Questions?

Fourier and Multiresolution?