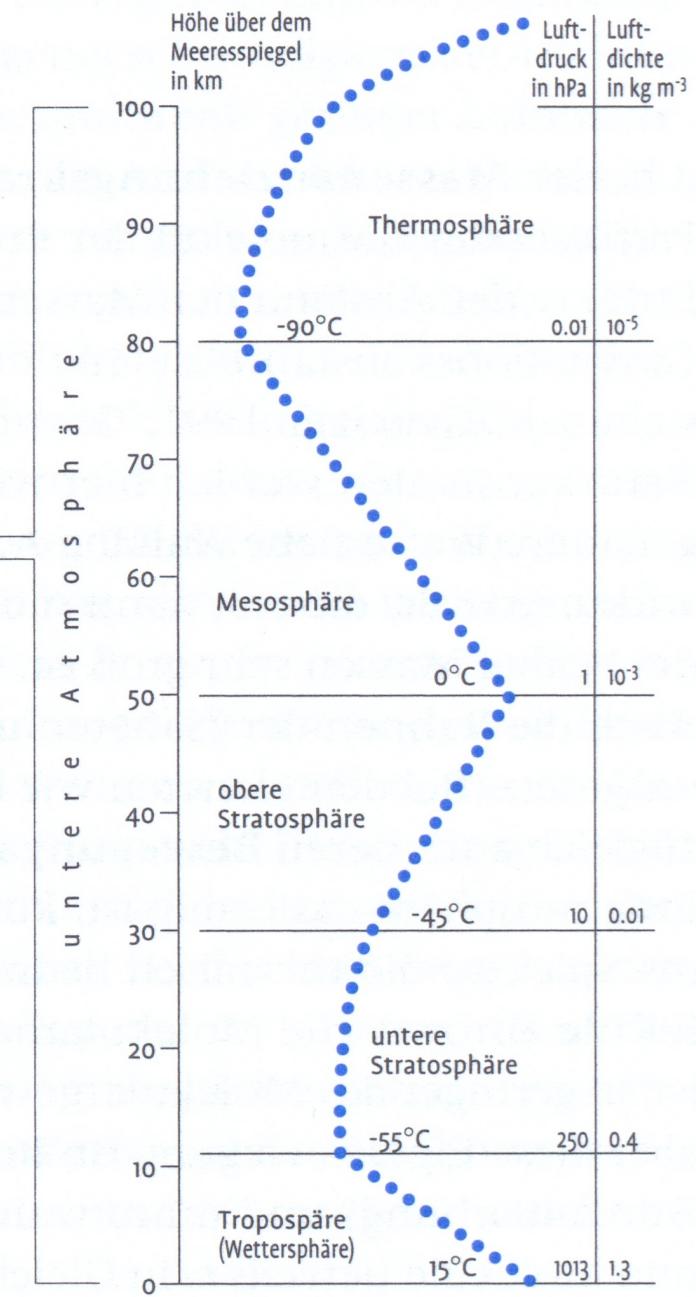
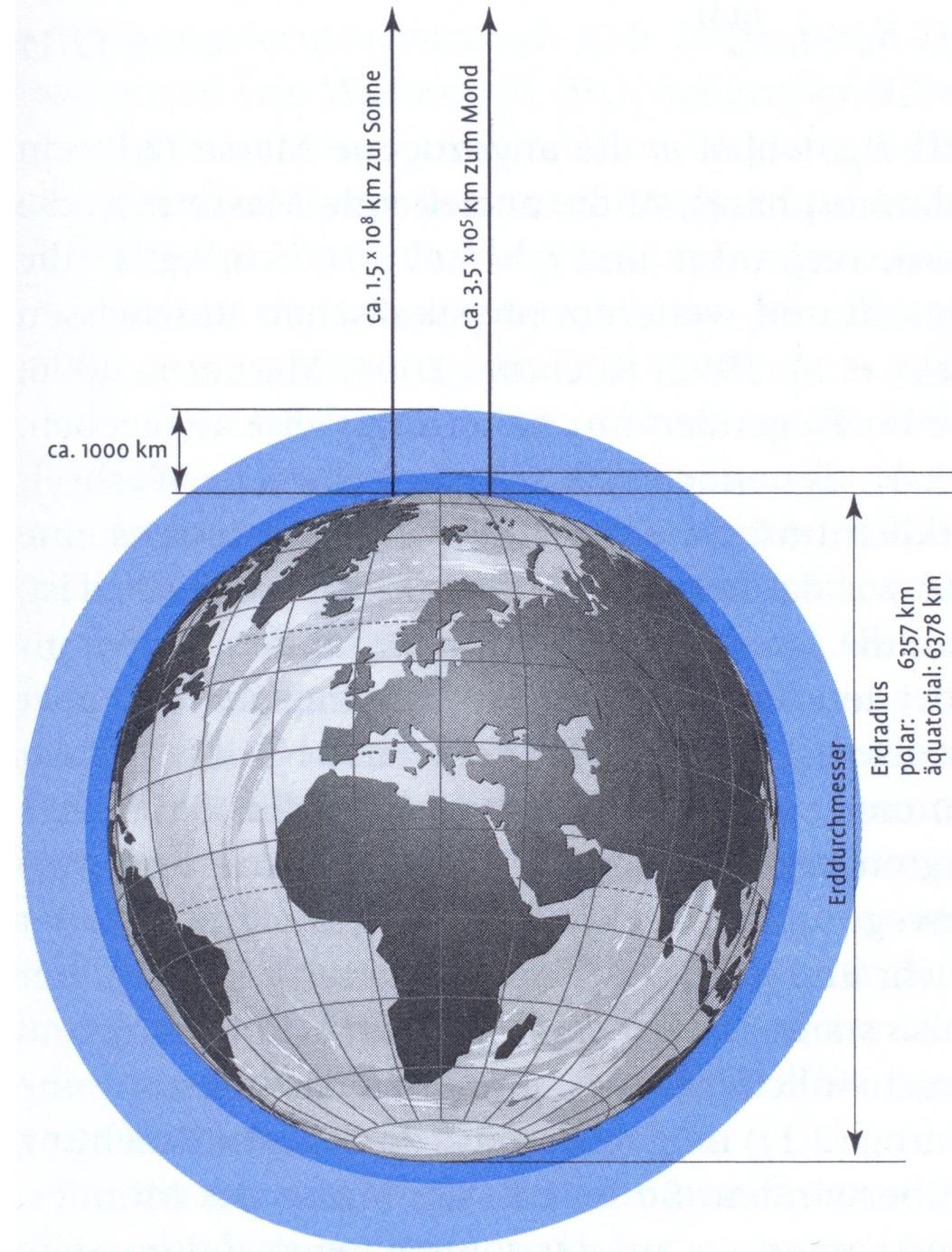




# Field Observation in Climatology and Environmental Hydrology

Module: Weather Observations  
Temperature, wind, radiation

# Vertical structure of the atmosphere



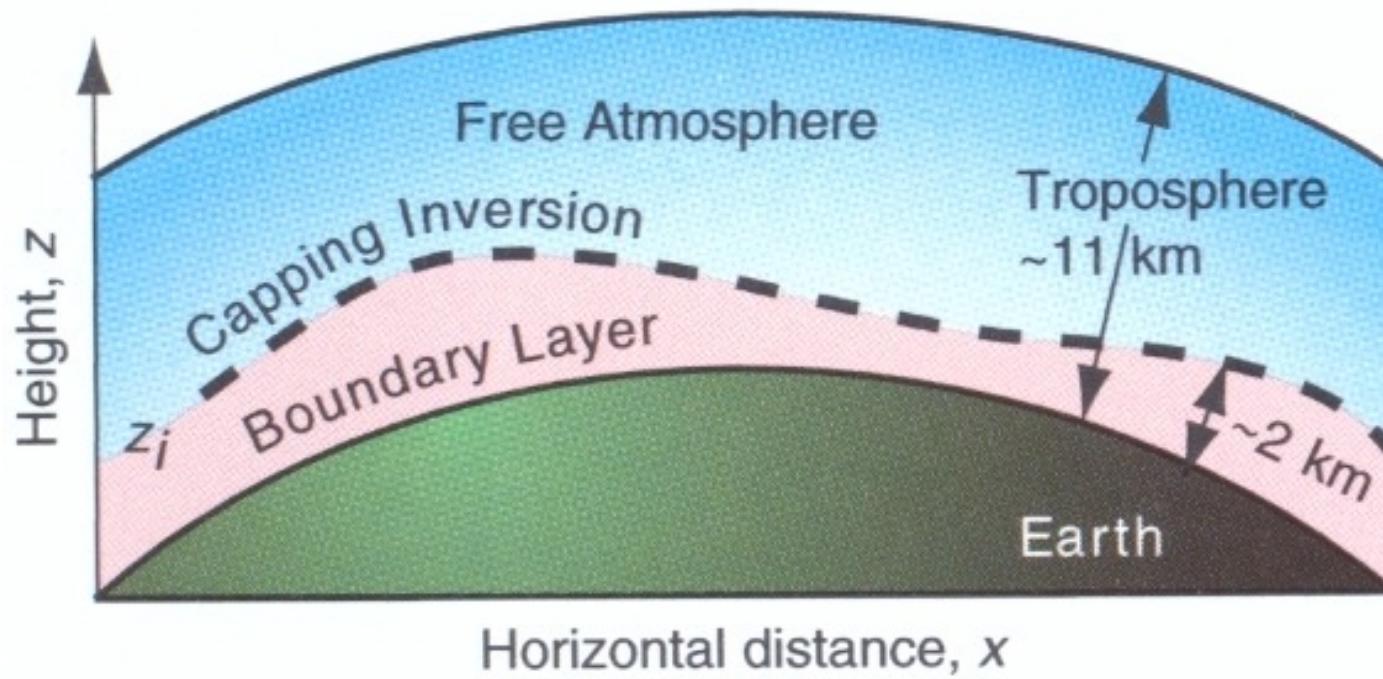
Source: Schoenwiese, 2008

# Satellite image from NASA



Source: NASA

# Vertical structure of the troposphere



Vertical cross section of the Earth and troposphere showing the atmospheric boundary layer as the lowest portion of the troposphere

Source: Wallace & Hobbs, 2006

# Inversion at the Böhmisches Becken



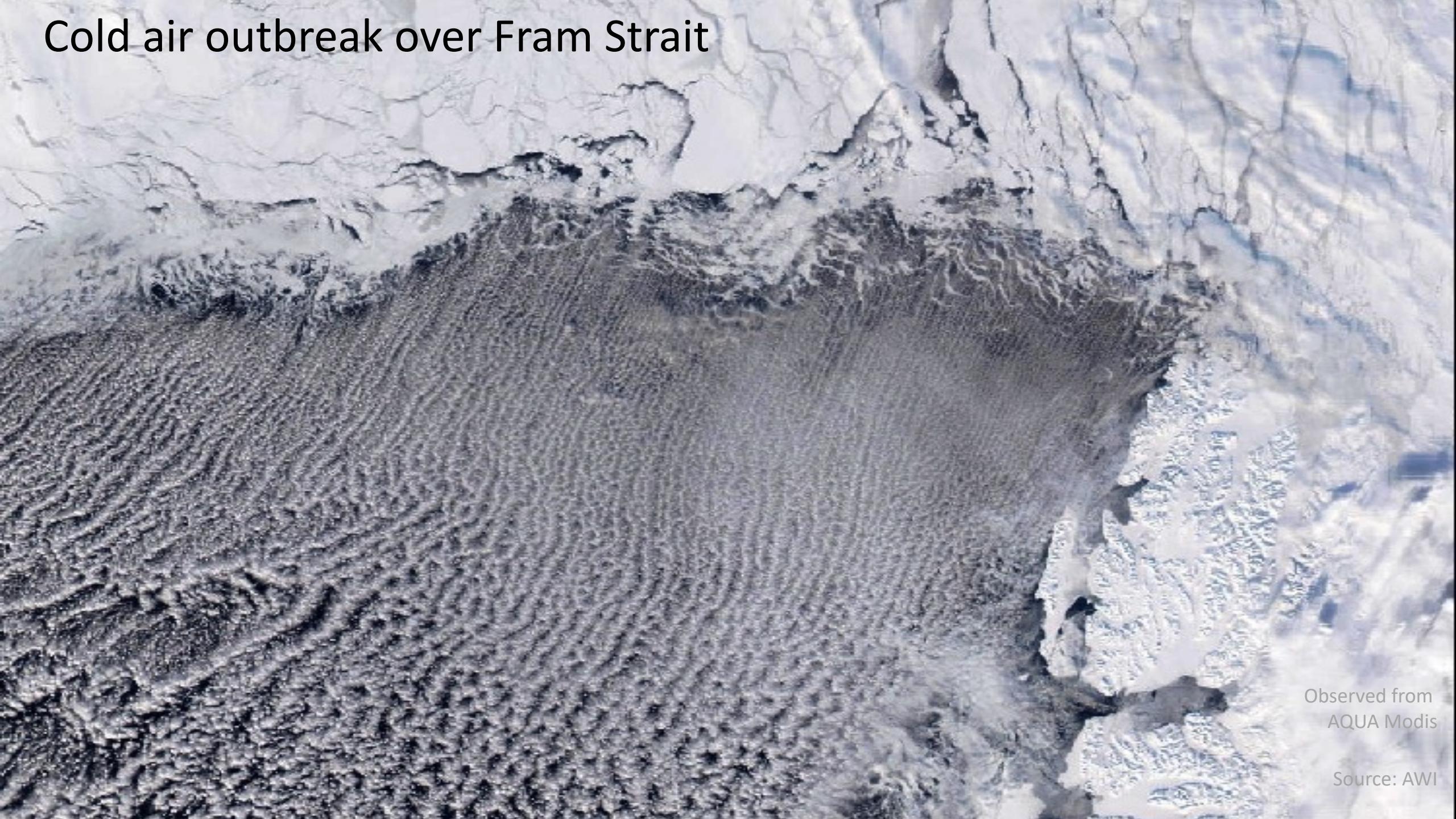
Source:  
[wetterzentrale.de](http://wetterzentrale.de)

# Convection over a system of two leads (Fram Strait)



Source: AWI

# Cold air outbreak over Fram Strait



Observed from  
AQUA Modis

Source: AWI

# Smog in Los Angeles



Source:  
[waow.com](http://waow.com)

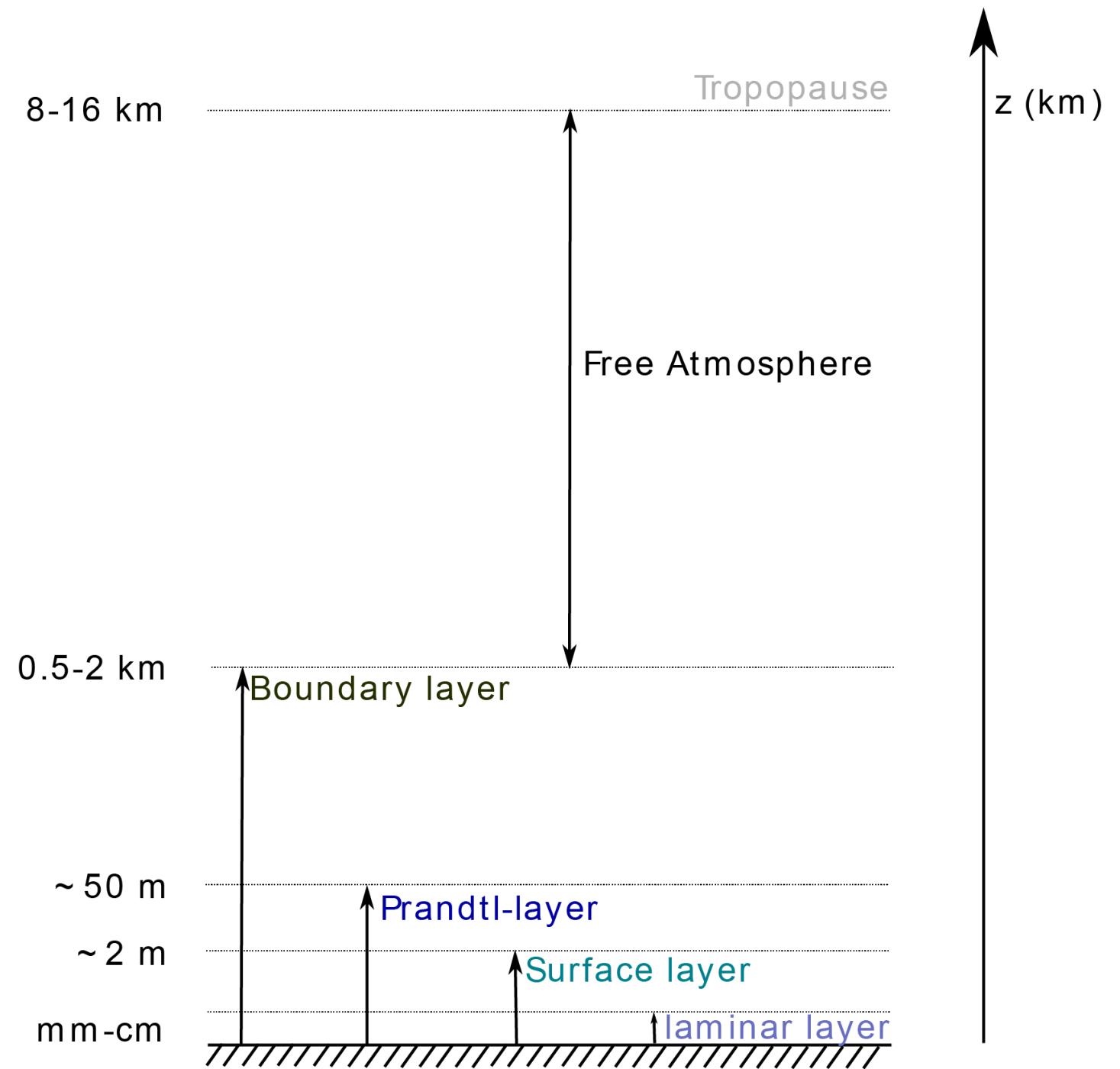
# Boundary Layer

## Definition

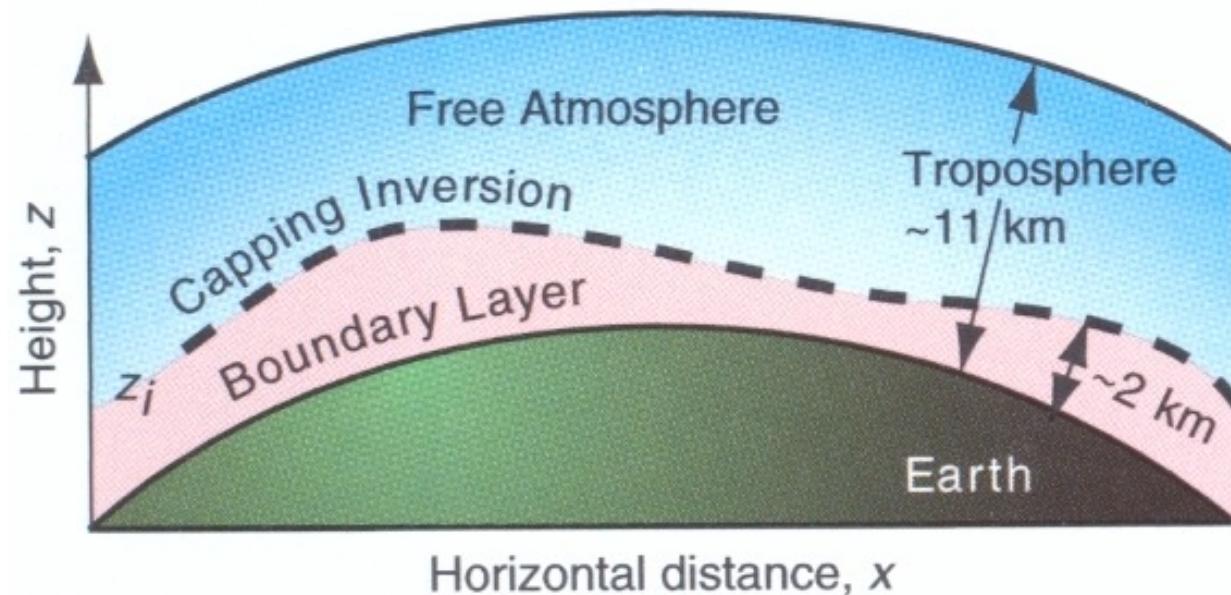
“The boundary layer is defined as the part of the troposphere that is **directly influenced by the presence of the earth’s surface**, and responds to surface forcings with a timescale of about an hour or less.”

Source: Stull, 2009

# Vertical structure of the boundary layer



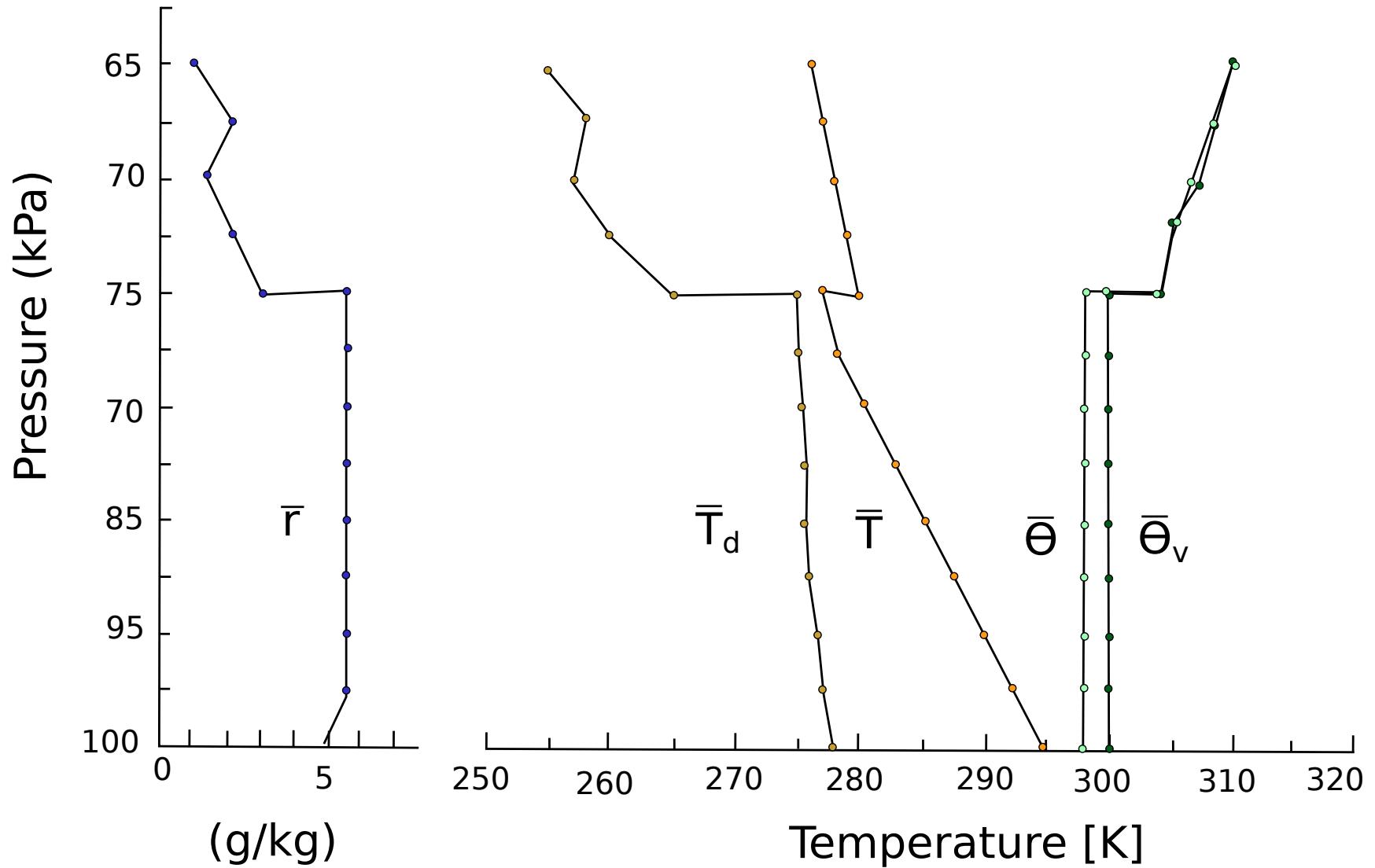
# Characteristics of the boundary layer



Source: Wallace & Hobbs, 2006

- Wind velocity  $U = 0$  at the surface
- Jump of physical properties at the surface
- Source/sink of energy and solid matter
- Characteristic vertical profiles of wind, humidity and temperature
- Profiles are coupled with fluxes
- Fluxes are mostly turbulent

# Example: Temperature variation



Evolution of temperatures  
based on radiosonde launches

modified after Stull, 2009

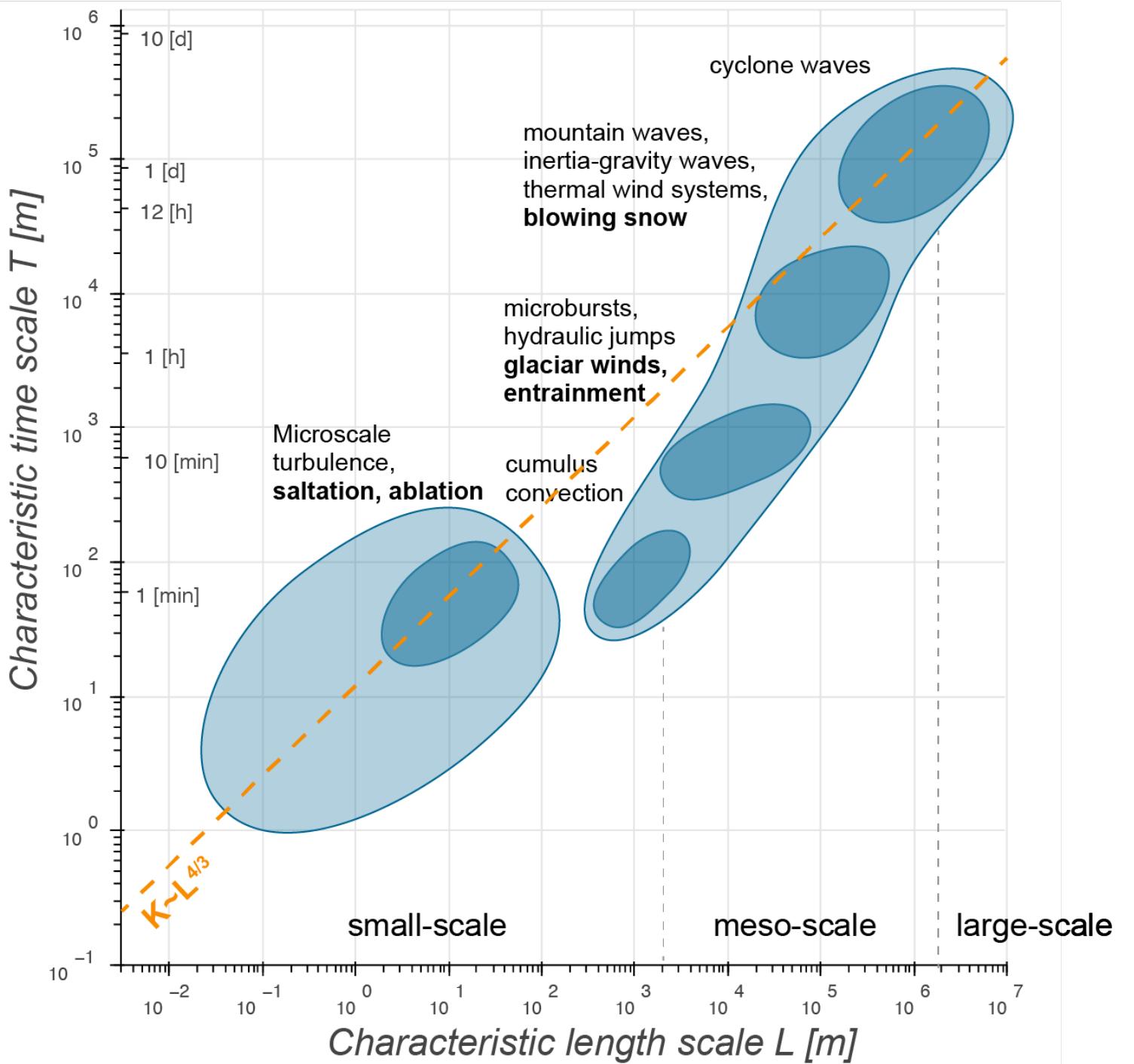
# Boundary Layer

## Definition

“The boundary layer is defined as the part of the troposphere that is directly influenced by the presence of the earth’s surface, and responds to surface forcings with a timescale of about an hour or less.”

Source: Stull, 2009

# Atmospheric scales



# Types of clouds in the BL: Fair weather clouds



Cumulus humilis



Cumulus humilis

# Types of clouds in the BL: Stratocumulus

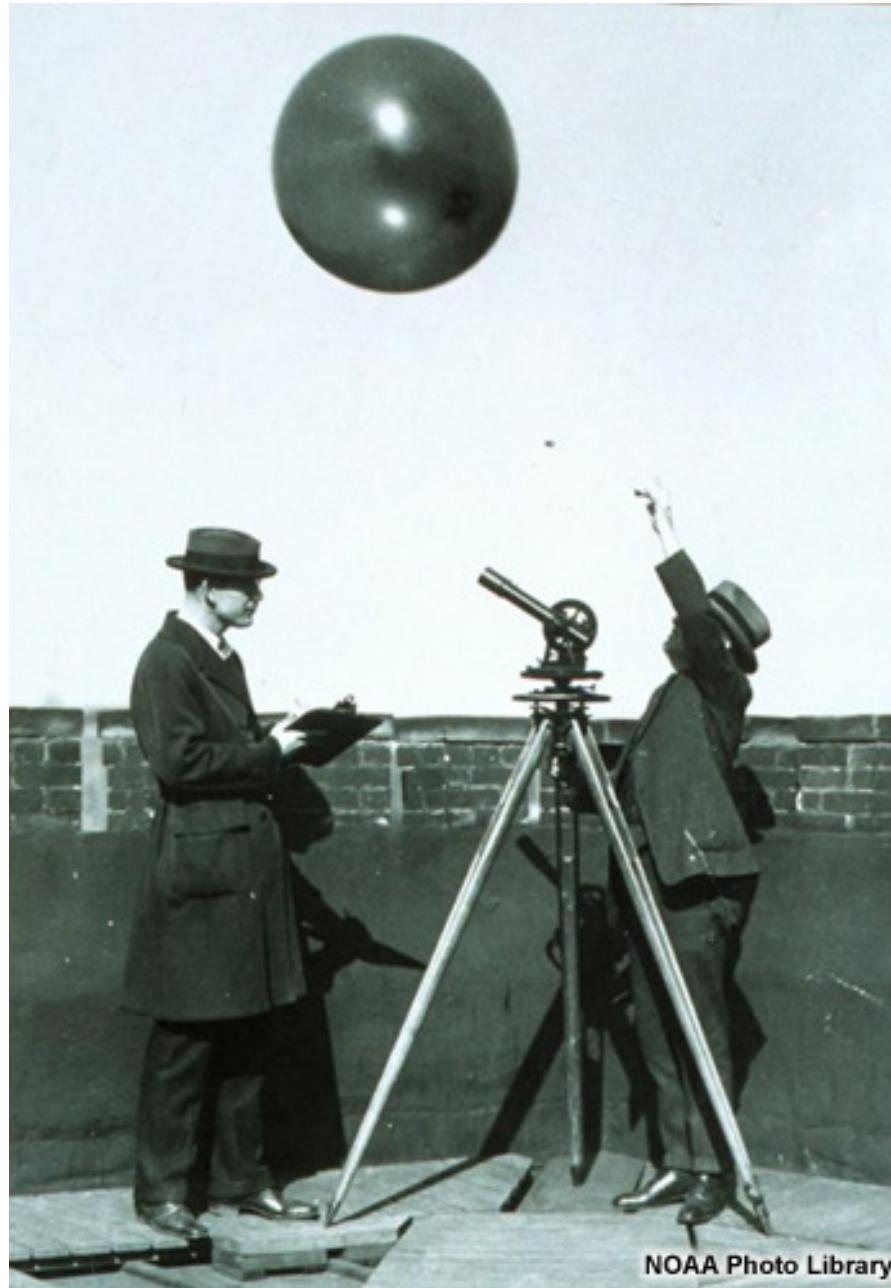
Stratocumulus  
stratiformus  
opacus



Stratocumulus  
stratiformus  
translucidus



# Why studying boundary layer (BL)?



Balloon launch

Source: NOAA

# Why studying BL?

- ④ We live our lives within the boundary layer
- ④ Weather forecast (dew, frost, etc.)
- ④ Baroclinity is generated
- ④ Air quality and pollution
- ④ Energy exchange at atmosphere-surface interface
- ④ Cloud nuclei transported by BL processes
- ④ Dissipation of kinetic energy (50% of atmosphere)
- ④ Unsolved problems of classical physics, e.g. turbulence
- ④ Turbulence
- ④ Exciting processes and phenomena

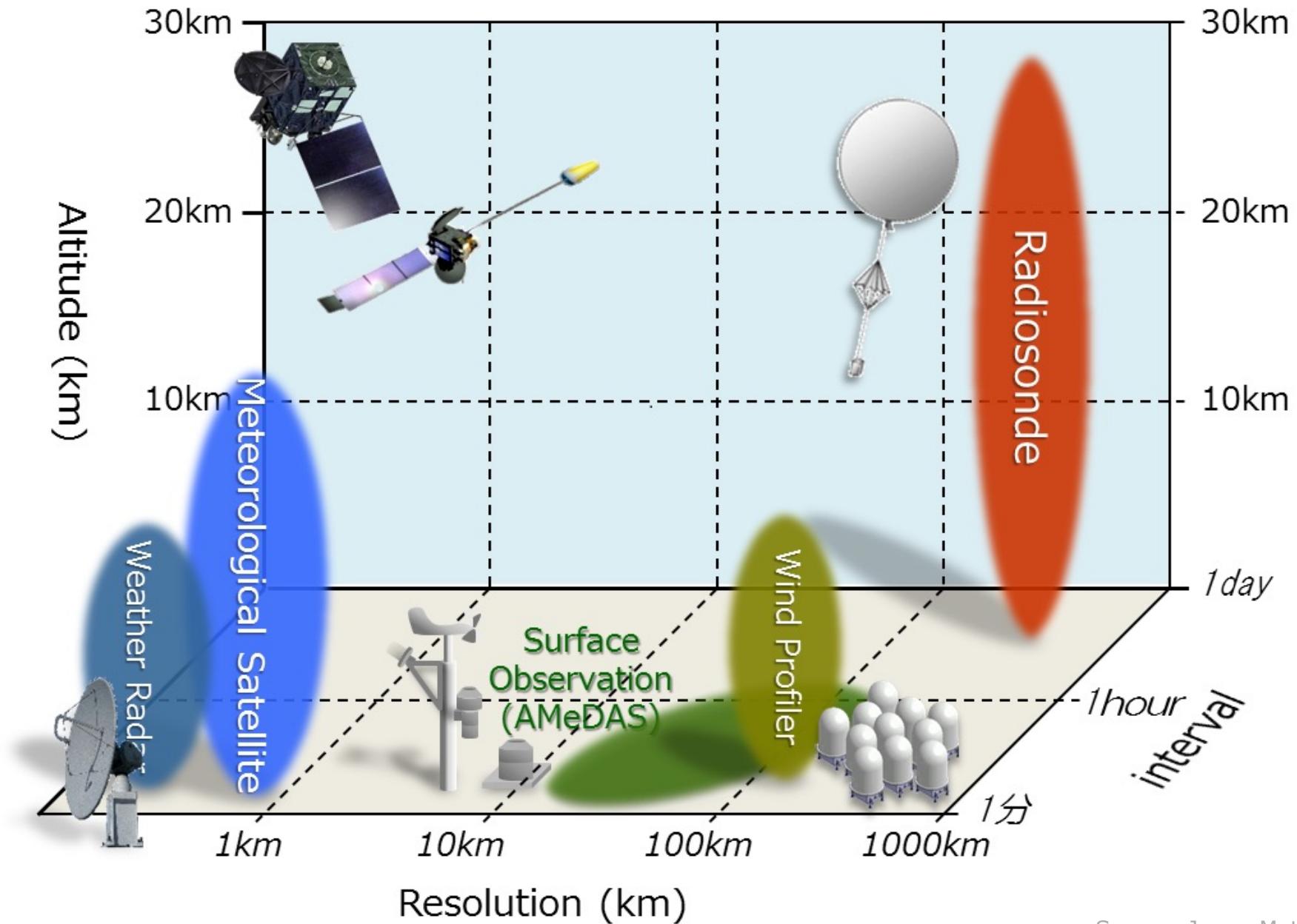
# Key questions

- ④ How is the planetary boundary layer (PBL) vertically structured?
- ④ How can the PBL be physically be described?
- ④ What determines the exchange of energy and mass between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface?
- ④ How much water, energy and other properties are available at the surface?

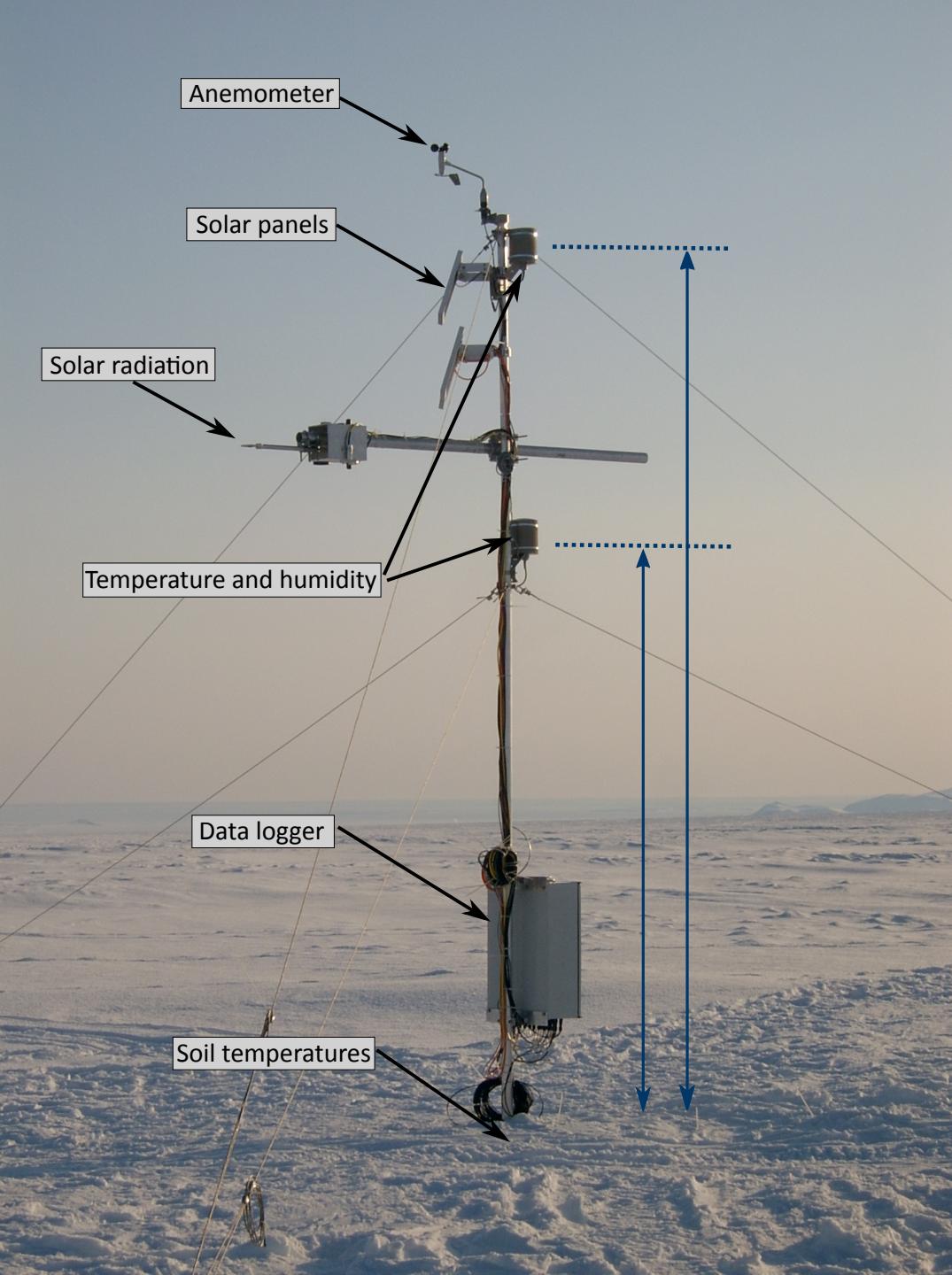


How can we measure  
meteorological quantities?

# Weather observation



Source: Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)



Automatic weather stations (AWS) are equipped with sensors that can measure a variety of meteorological quantities.

- ④ Temperature: thermistor or thermocouple
- ④ Relative humidity: capacitive or resistive sensor
- ④ Barometric pressure: piezoresistive or capacitive sensor
- ④ Wind speed and direction: anemometer and wind vane
- ④ Precipitation: tipping-bucket or weighing-bucket gauge
- ④ Solar radiation: pyranometer or solar radiation sensor
- ④ Atmospheric radiation: pyrgeometer
- ④ Soil temperature and moisture: temperature and moisture sensors

# Logger-file

# Climate elements

Quantity	Units
Air temperature	°C, °F, Kelvin
Air pressure	hPa, mbar, mmHg, Torr (historisch)
Humidity	g/m <sup>3</sup> , g/kg, %
Precipitation	mm, l/m <sup>2</sup>
Evaporation	mm, l/m <sup>2</sup>
Wind	m/s, knt, Bft
Wind direction	Degrees north
Radiation	W/m <sup>2</sup>

# Air temperature

Measurement principle:  
Volume ( $V$ )  $\propto T$

④ **Units**

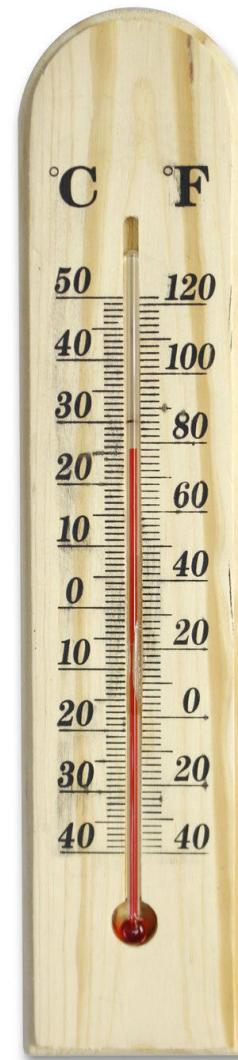
°C, °F, Kelvin

④ **Physical principle**

Temperature of a substance is related to the average kinetic energy of the particles of that substance.

④ **Physical properties**

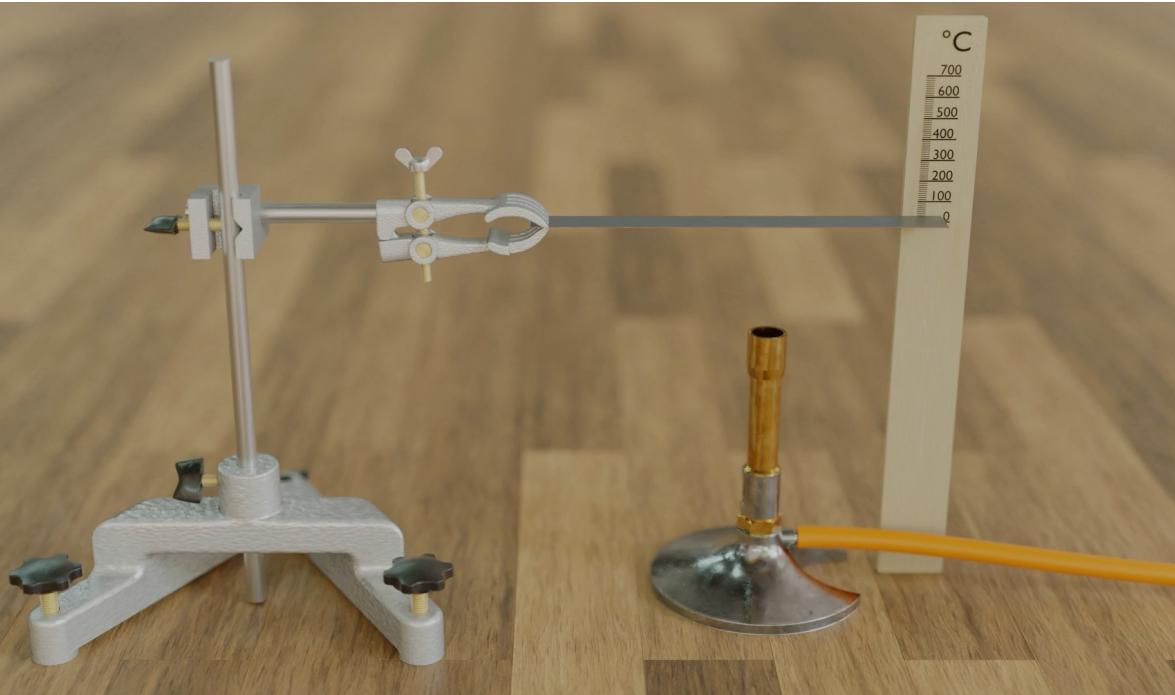
Volume, electrical resistance, radiation emission



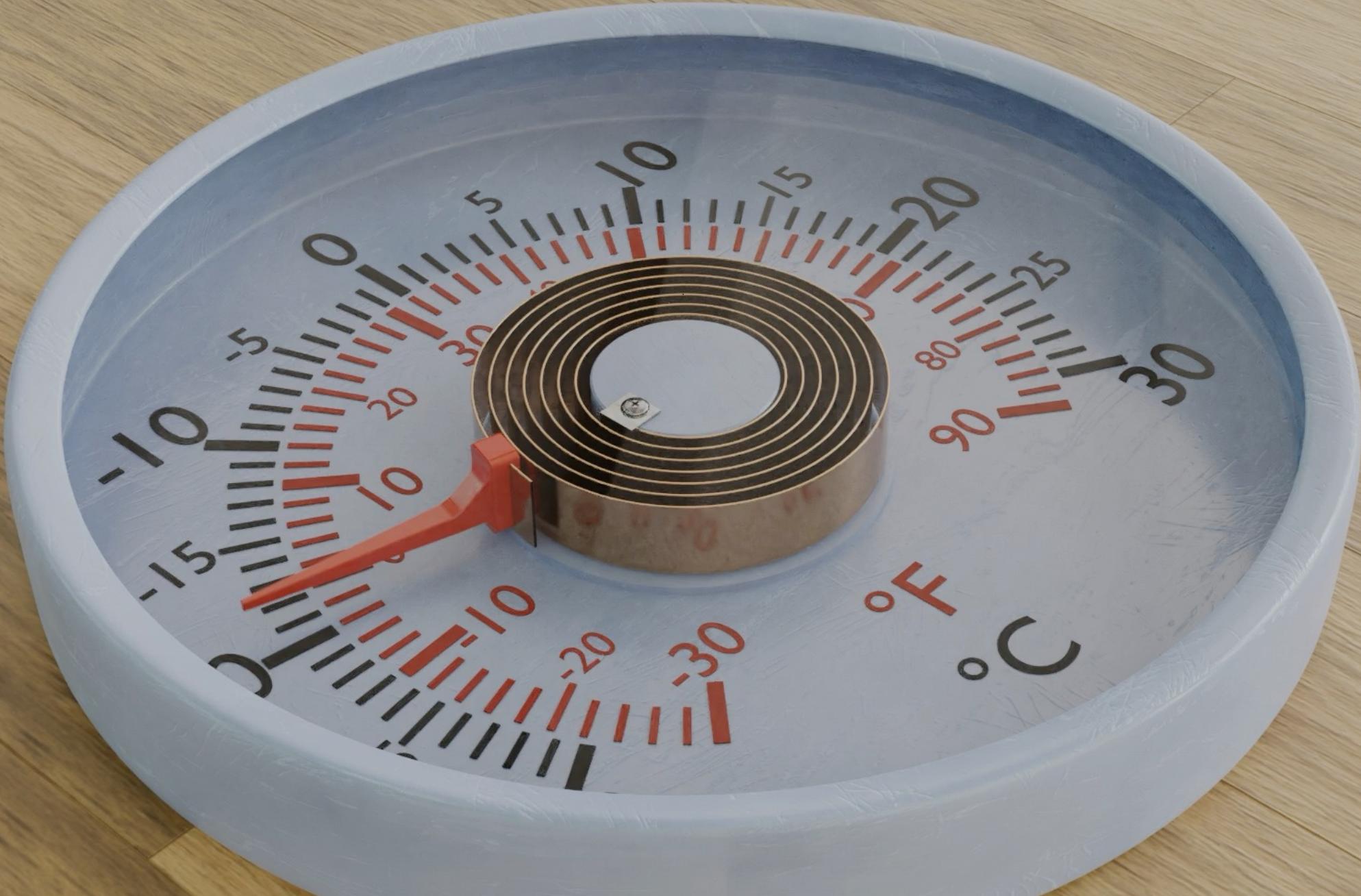
# Air temperature– Bimetal thermometer

Measurement principle:

$$\text{Volume } (V) \propto T$$



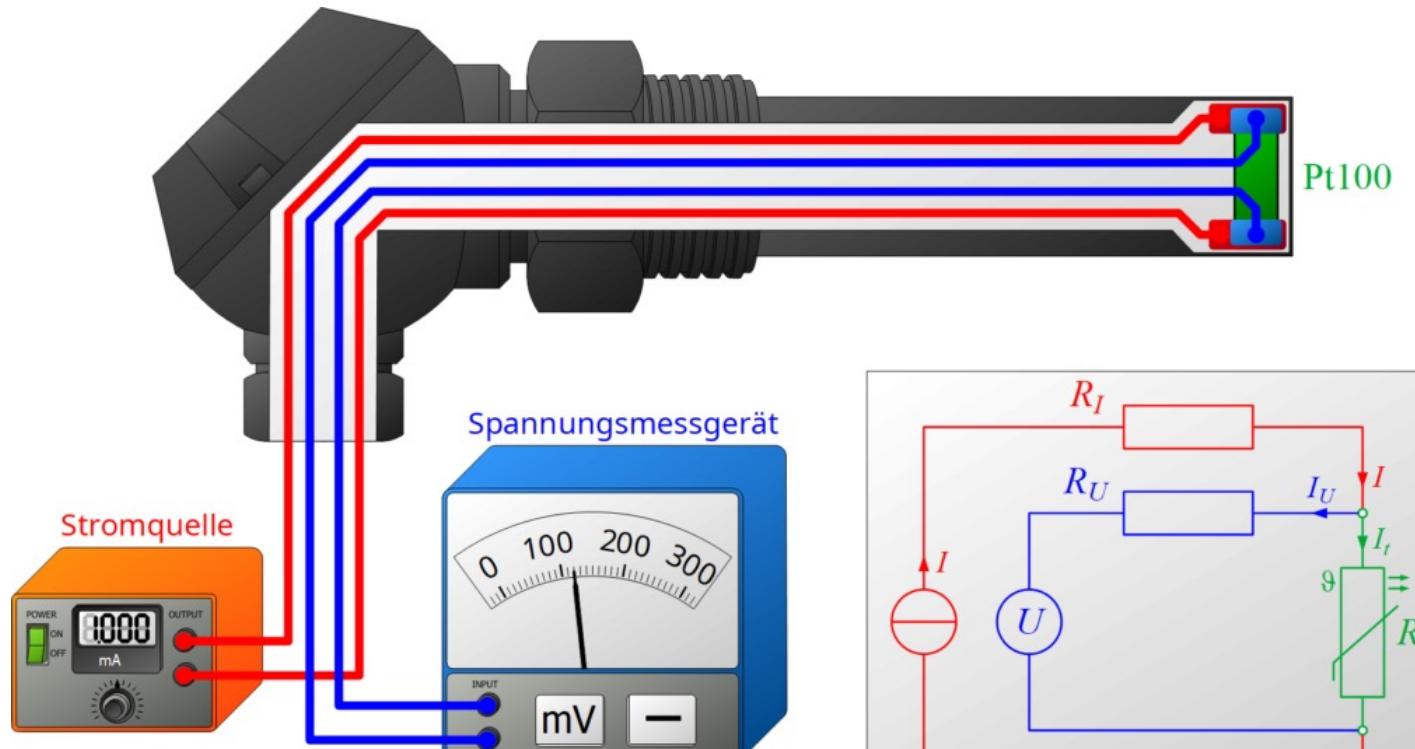
# Air temperature– Bimetal thermometer



# Air temperature

Measurement principle:

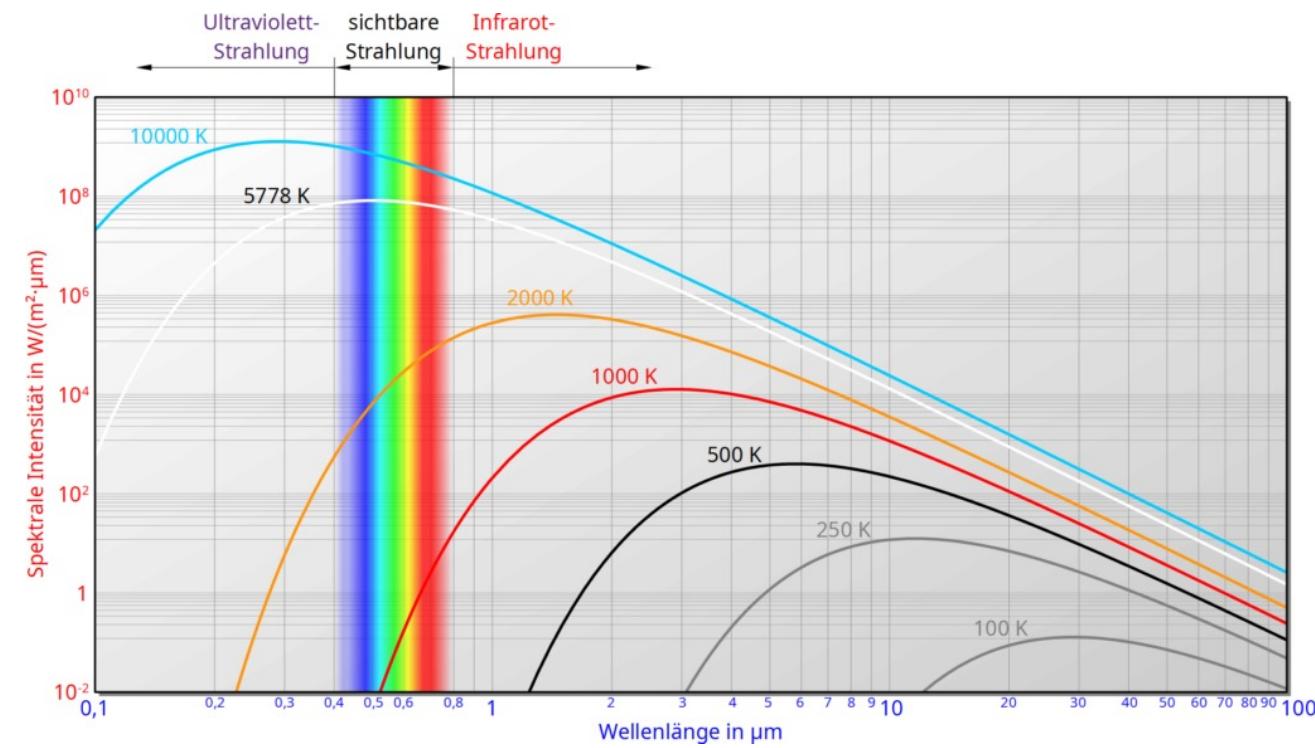
$$\text{electrical resistance } (R) \propto T; U = R \cdot I$$



# Air temperature

Measurement principle:

$$\text{Emission } P = \epsilon \sigma T^4$$



# Water vapor

Measure	Units
Absolut humidity	g/m <sup>3</sup>
Specific humidity	g/kg
Water vapor pressure	hPa
Saturation water vapor pressure	hPa
Relative humidity	%
Dew point temperature	°C
Saturation mixing ratio	g/kg

# Water vapor

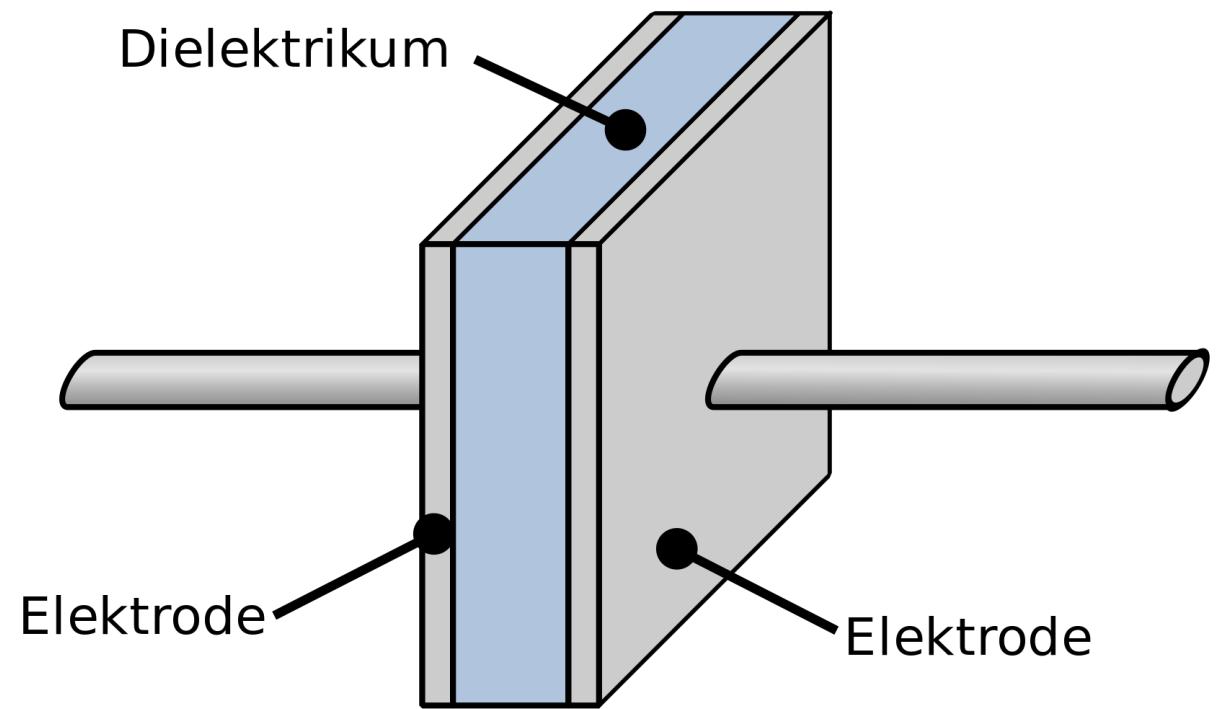
## Measurement principle:

Length and volume change due to embedding of water molecules in solid bodies → Hair hygrometer



## Measurement principle:

Absorption hygrometer: Change in the capacitance of capacitors



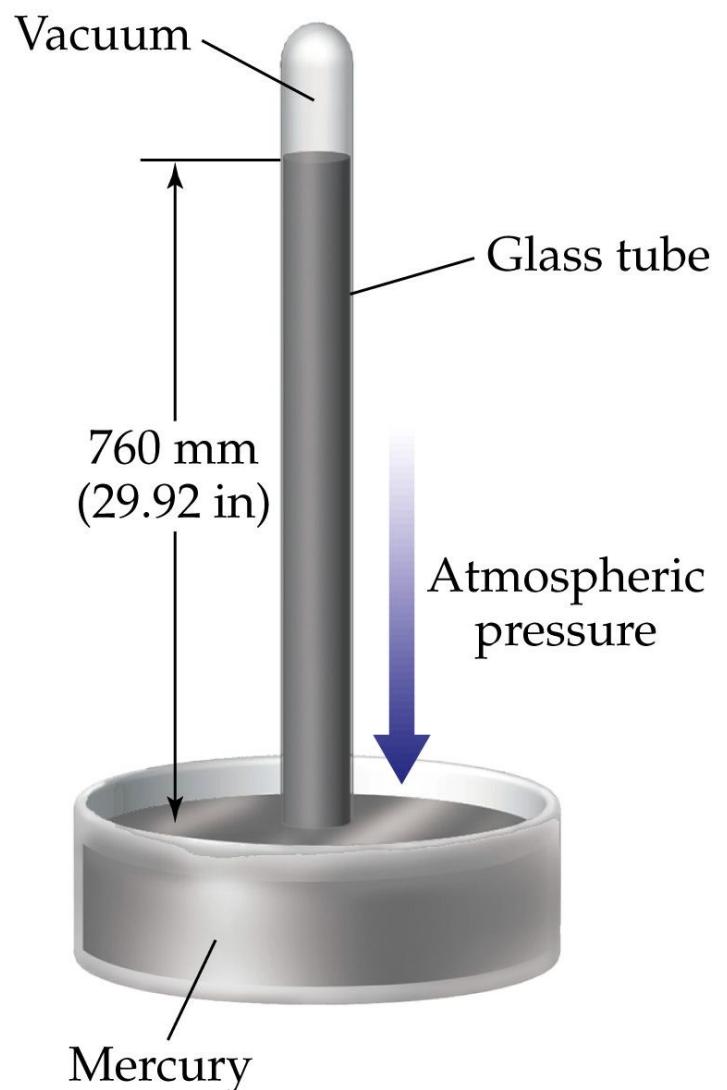
# Air pressure

$$p = \rho \cdot g \cdot h \rightarrow h = \frac{p}{\rho \cdot g}$$

$$= \frac{101300 \text{ Pa}}{13550 \text{ kg m}^3 \cdot 9.81 \text{ m s}^2} = 0.76 \text{ m}$$

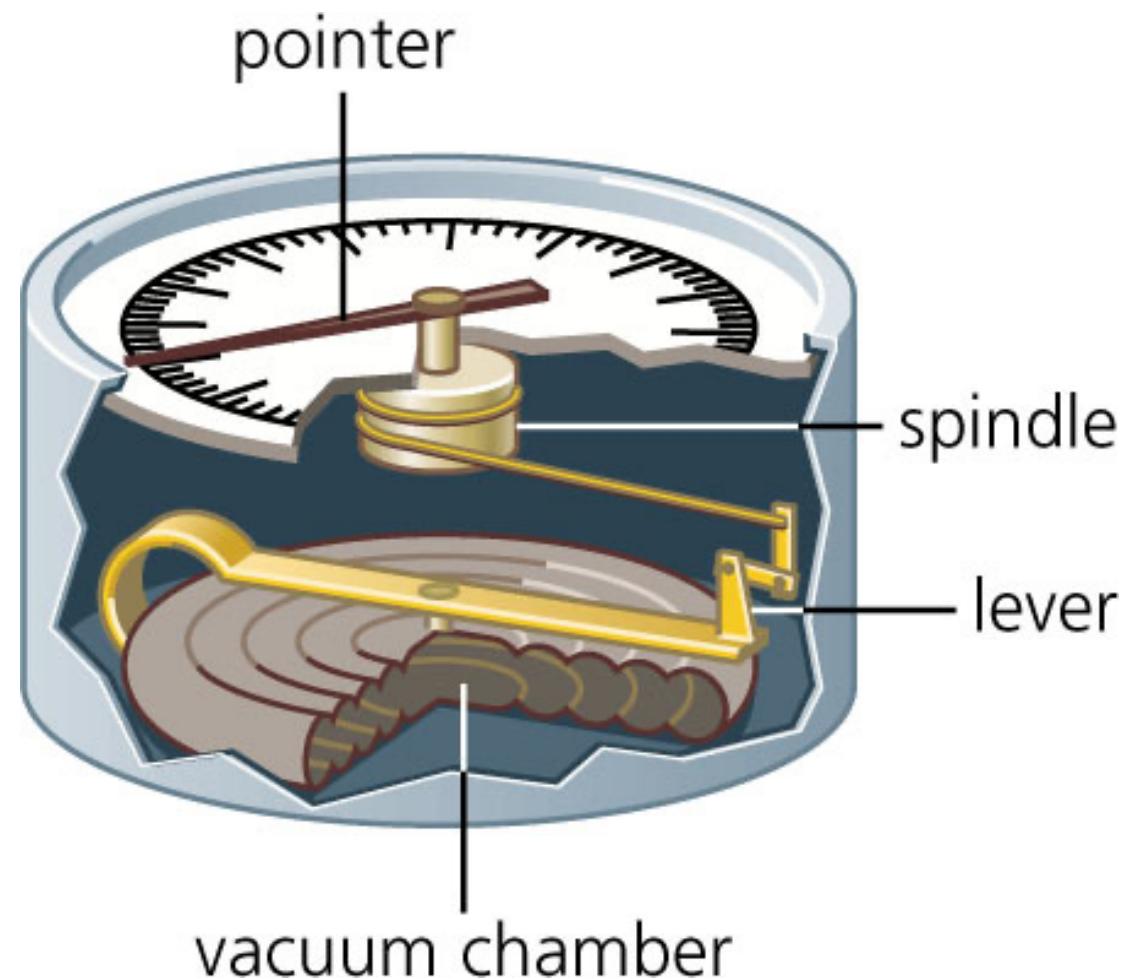
$1013 \text{ hPa} \equiv 760 \text{ mm Hg (Torr)}$

## Experiment of Torricelli



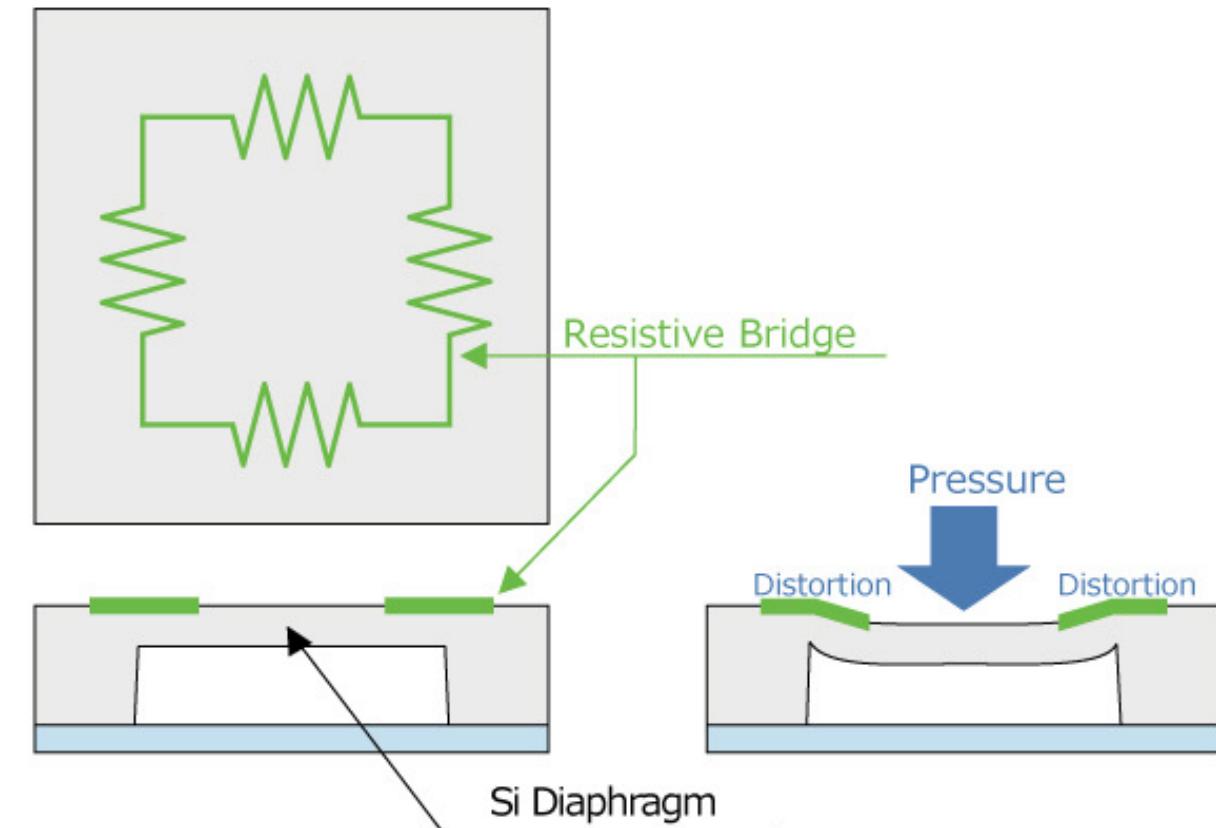
# Air pressure

[Aneroid barometer](#). The chamber contains a partial vacuum that expands and contracts for small pressure changes. The linear motion of the chamber is converted into radial motion for display on a dial.



# Air pressure

**Electronic barometer.** Operate according to the piezoresistive effect, in which the deformation of the semiconductor diaphragm changes the internal resistance.



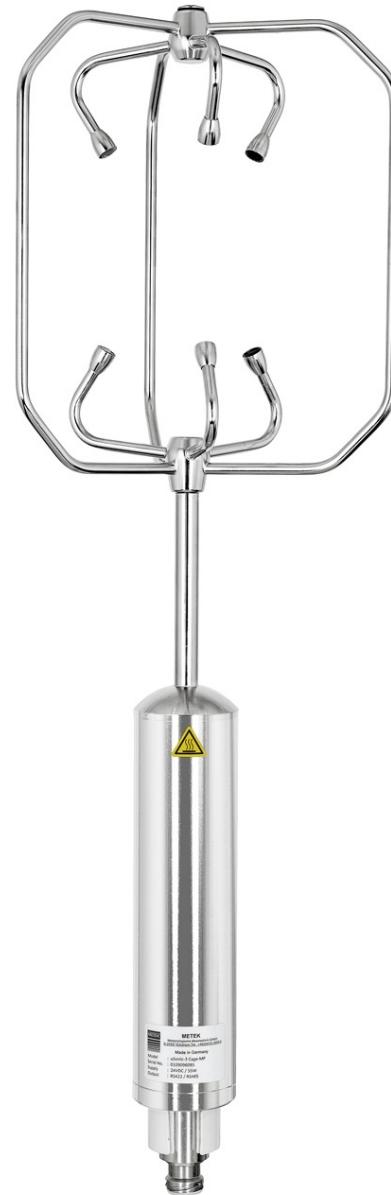
# Wind velocity

**Anemometer.** A pulse counter is used for the wind speed (coil+magnet). The wind direction is measured using a resistor.



# Wind velocity

**Ultrasonic Anemometer.** Sonic anemometers work on the principle that the travel time of sound waves through air is affected by the wind speed component parallel with the direction of travel. The basic element of a sonic anemometer consists of an ultrasonic sound emitter and receiver at opposite ends of a sampling volume.



# Precipitation

## Remember.

- ⌚ Precipitation intensity: mm/h
  - ⌚ Precipitation type
  - ⌚ Precipitation amount
    - water column in mm, water quantity in l/m<sup>2</sup>
- Note: 1 mm  $\equiv$  1 l/m<sup>2</sup>



# Precipitation

**Laser Disdrometer.** Optical laser-based disdrometers use laser beams to measure the number, size and velocity of raindrops



# Precipitation

**Acoustic sensors.** Rain measurement is based on acoustic detection of each individual rain drop as it impacts the sensor cover. Larger drops create a larger acoustic signal than smaller drops. The piezoelectric detector converts the acoustic signals into voltages.



# Radiation



**Pyranometer.** A pyranometer has a sensor that is coated to absorb **solar radiation** and is usually made of silicon, germanium, or a thermopile. The absorbed heat is conducted to a thermocouple or thermopile, which generates a voltage proportional to the temperature difference.



**Pyrgeometer.** The pyrgeometer is coated with a material that is transparent to **longwave radiation**. The absorbed heat is conducted to a thermocouple or thermopile, which generates a voltage proportional to the temperature difference.



Practical recommendations

## **Preparation and scientific concept**

- ④ What are the open research questions, knowledge gaps, and hypothesis?
- ④ Which processes are involved?
- ④ How can superimposed processes be disentangled?
- ④ What measurement strategy is needed?



Monte Vioz



Museo Punta Linke



Palon de la Mare



Monte Cevedale

What exciting hypotheses and questions can we raise in this field course?



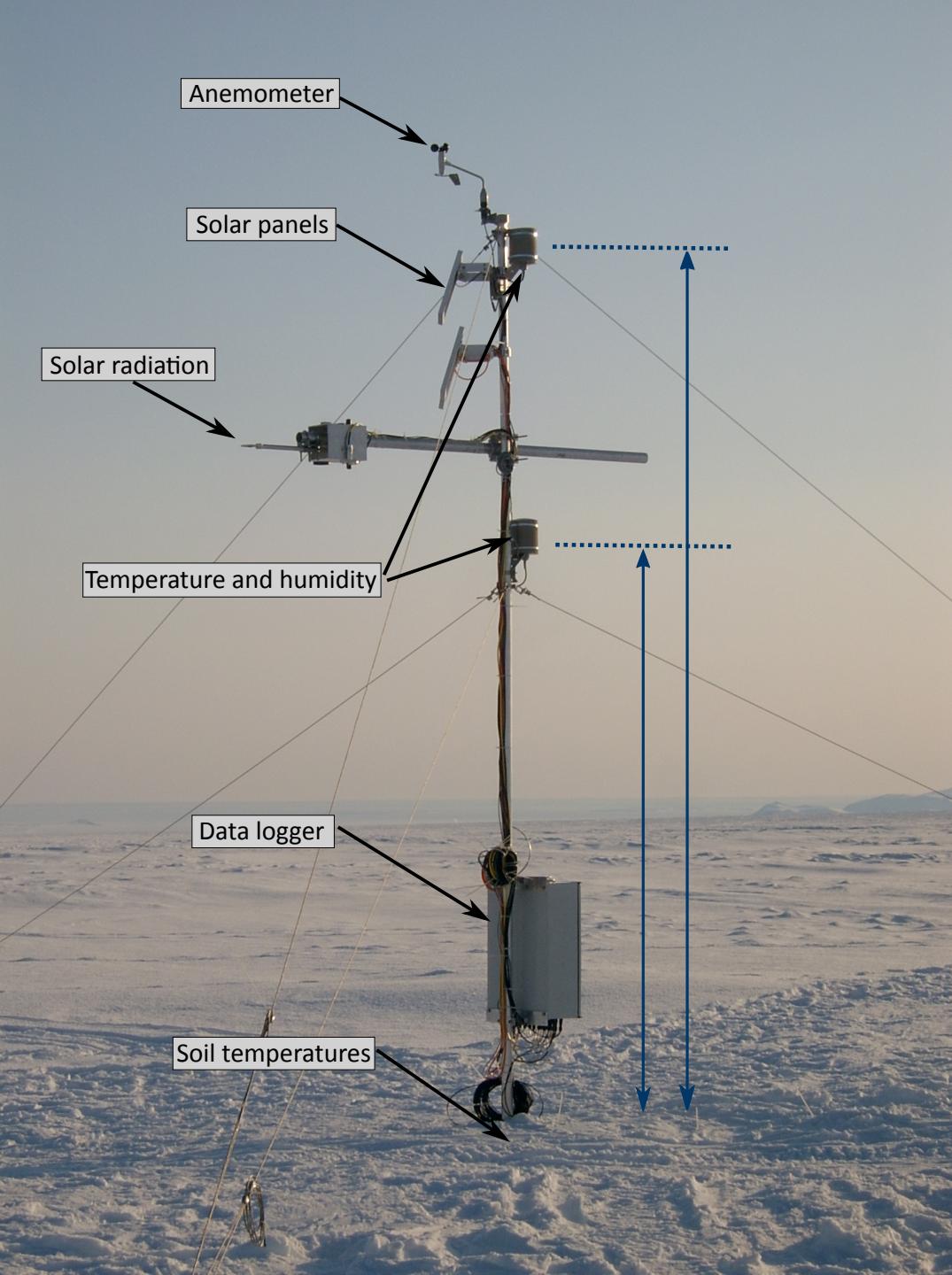
Veneziaspitze



nspitze  
(I)

## Strategy

- ④ What should be measured where and when?
- ④ Local characteristics, e.g. wind fields, radiation etc.
- ④ Logistical problems, e.g. long approaches
- ④ Homogeneous surface
- ④ Detailed documentation, e.g. sensor heights, weather conditions etc.

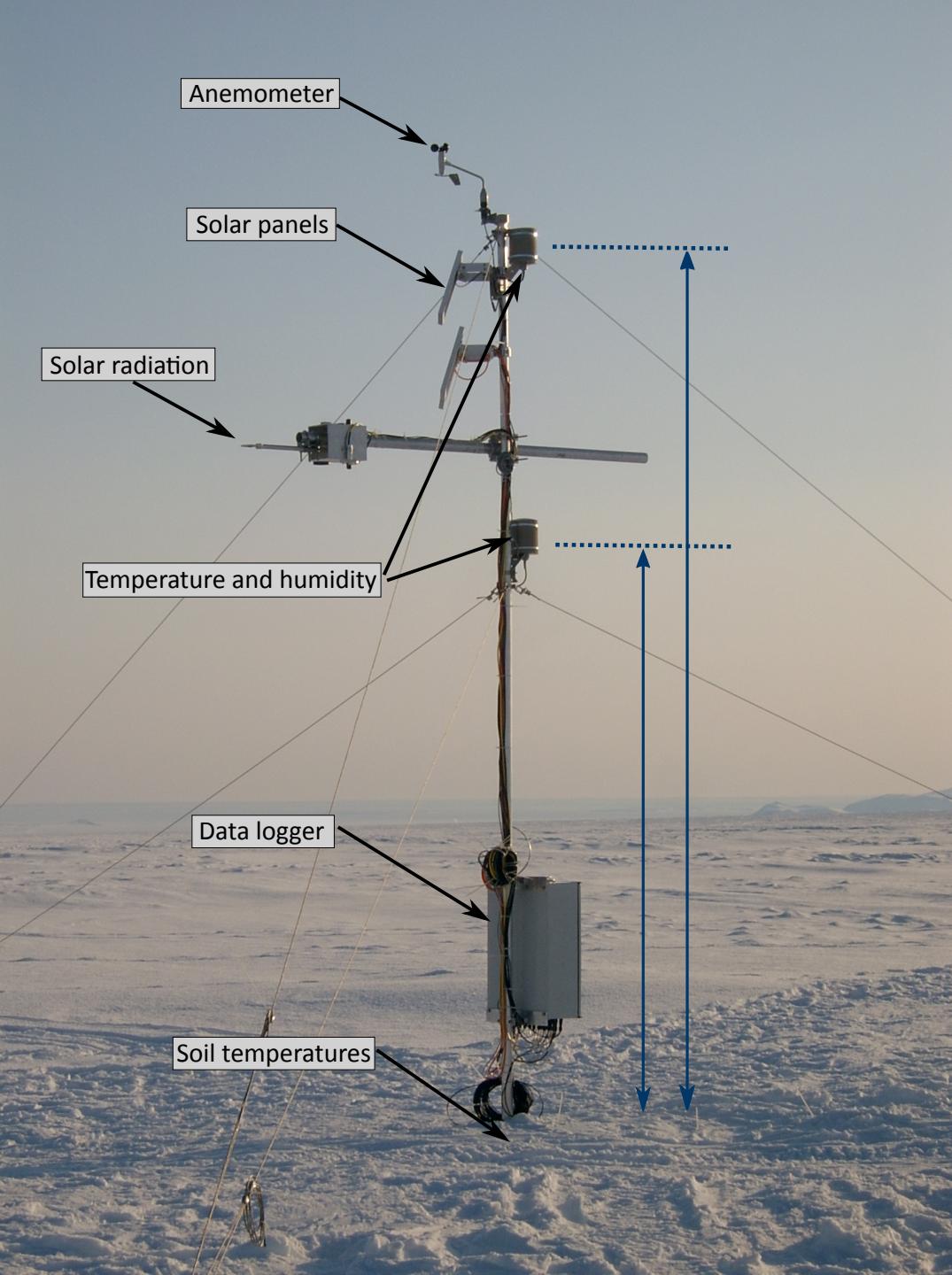


## Choice of Sensors

- ④ Spatial and temporal resolution
- ④ Accuracy
- ④ Availability of data
- ④ Which parameters are needed?
- ④ Which sensors are needed
- ④ Location of measurements

# Practical issues - Logistics





## Documentation

- ⌚ Date and time
- ⌚ Height and direction of all sensors
- ⌚ Name of person who installed and checked the sensor
- ⌚ Who checked the sensor, and when? What was modified?
- ⌚ Does the station work?

**Wetterbeobachtung**

Datum: ..... Beobachter: ..... Uhrzeit: .....

Bedeckungsgrad [1/8]: ..... Wolkenart: .....

Wolkenzugrichtung: ..... Luftdruck: .....

Lufttemperatur (trocken): ..... Lufttemperatur (feucht): .....

Windrichtung: ..... Windgeschw.: .....

Bemerkungen: ..... Regenmenge: ..... seit: .....

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# Documentation

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**Wetterbeobachtung**

Datum: ..... Beobachter: ..... Uhrzeit: .....

Bedeckungsgrad [1/8]: ..... Wolkenart: .....

Wolkenzugrichtung: ..... Luftdruck: .....

Lufttemperatur (trocken): ..... Lufttemperatur (feucht): .....

Windrichtung: ..... Windgeschw.: .....

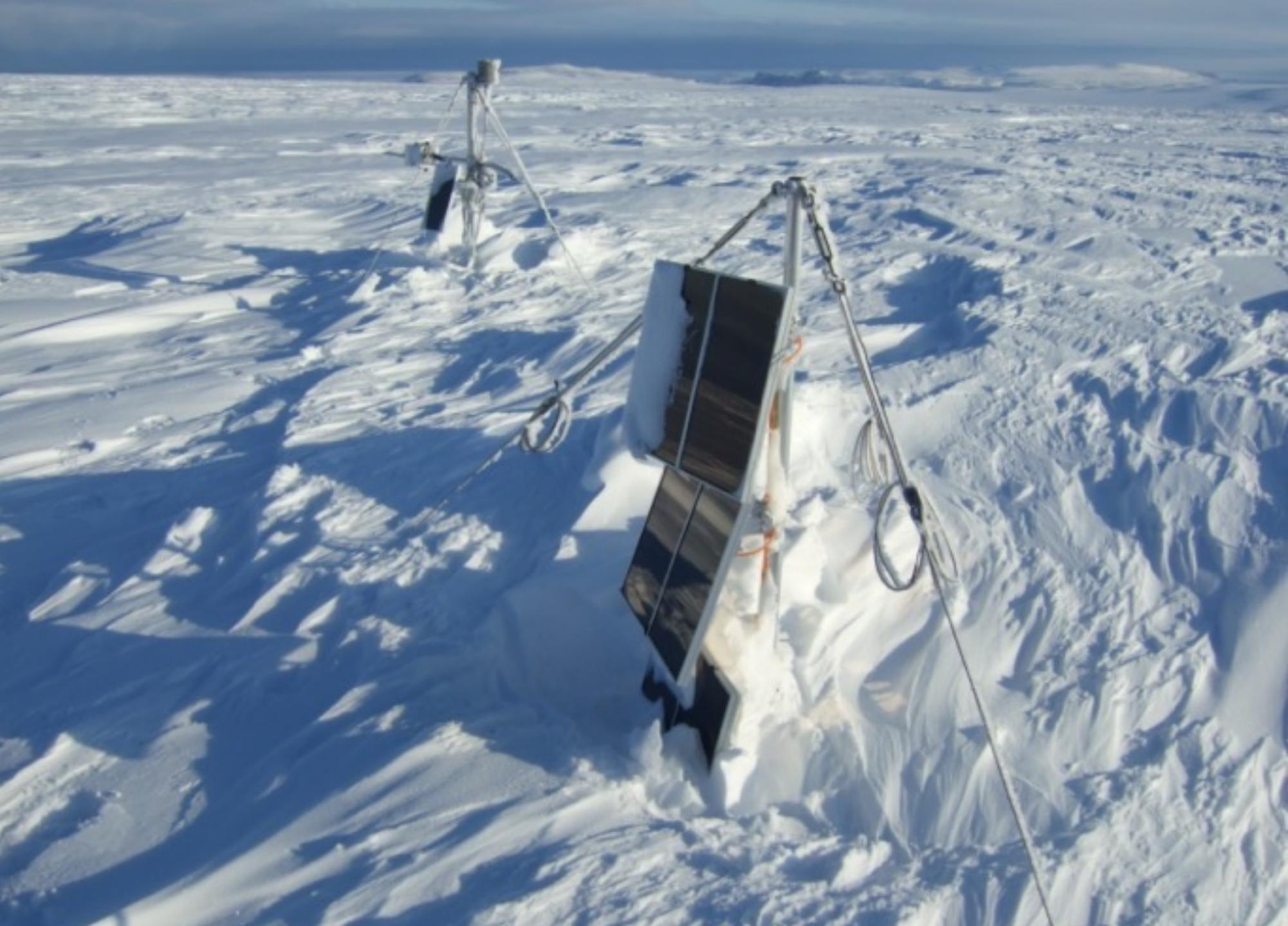
Bemerkungen: ..... Regenmenge: ..... seit: .....

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**Wetterbeobachtung**

Datum: ..... Beobachter: ..... Uhrzeit: .....

Quality  
assessment



Before

Quality  
assessment



Quality  
assessment

after



# Quality control

- ④ Data quality check
- ④ Check for outliers and obvious wrong measurements (statistical test)
- ④ Data correction
- ④ Data sample within the measurement range?
- ④ Temporal resolution sufficient for further evaluation
- ④ Identification of unwanted meteorological influences (time series analysis, e.g. standard deviation)
- ④ Stationarity test



Real-world exercises