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MesoGers 1984, the dataset of station C8

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Measuring location and instrumentation	4
2.1 Description of the measuring site	4
2.2 Instrumentation	6
3. Description of dataset	9
3.1 Synoptical observations	9
3.2 Surface measurements	21
3.3 Doppler Sodar measurements	27
4. Tape description	29
5. Calender	33
6. References	40
7. Appendix	41

1. Introduction

In the period from September 10 to October 5 1984, the so called "MesoGers" experiment took place in the South West of France. The purpose of this experiment was to study the boundary layer characteristics over non homogeneous terrain. To that end eight measuring stations were installed in an area of 30 by 50 km. The various stations were equipped and manned by a number of institutes: Lab. d'Aerologie, CNRM, CRPE, EDF, INRA, IOPG from France, Penn State University from the USA and KNMI from the Netherlands. A list of participants with their instrumental contribution and scientific interest is prepared by CRPE (1985). A first evaluation of the measurements shows that a dataset can be produced which will be useful for model studies.

The equipment of the stations was not standardized. A variety of measuring techniques was used, ranging from automatic surface stations and radiosoundings to turbulence measurements, Doppler Sodar and aircraft measurements. In this report the contribution to the experiment by KNMI will be described. Information is given on the measuring site, on the instrumentation and on the data reduction that is applied. Finally the dataset is described.

The KNMI station (code C8) was located at Ramouzens (Gers), lat.: 43°47'52" N, long.: 0°11'34" E, alt.: 213 m. The observations can be divided into three groups:

- Synoptical observations

Hourly observations were carried out 24 hours a day. Since the station was manned only between 06.00 and 18.00 UT, only automatic hourly measurements are available from 19.00 to 5.00 UT, viz. wind speed and direction, dry-bulb temperature and dew-point temperature.

- Surface measurements

Apart from regular synoptical measurements, the energy balance (eddy correlation) was measured at 11 m height; 20 min averages were registered continuously (for periods with rain and condensation on the sensors, heat and moisture flux were discarded afterwards).

- Doppler Sodar measurements

20 min averages of horizontal wind, echo intensity and standard deviation of the vertical wind component as a function of height were registered continuously.

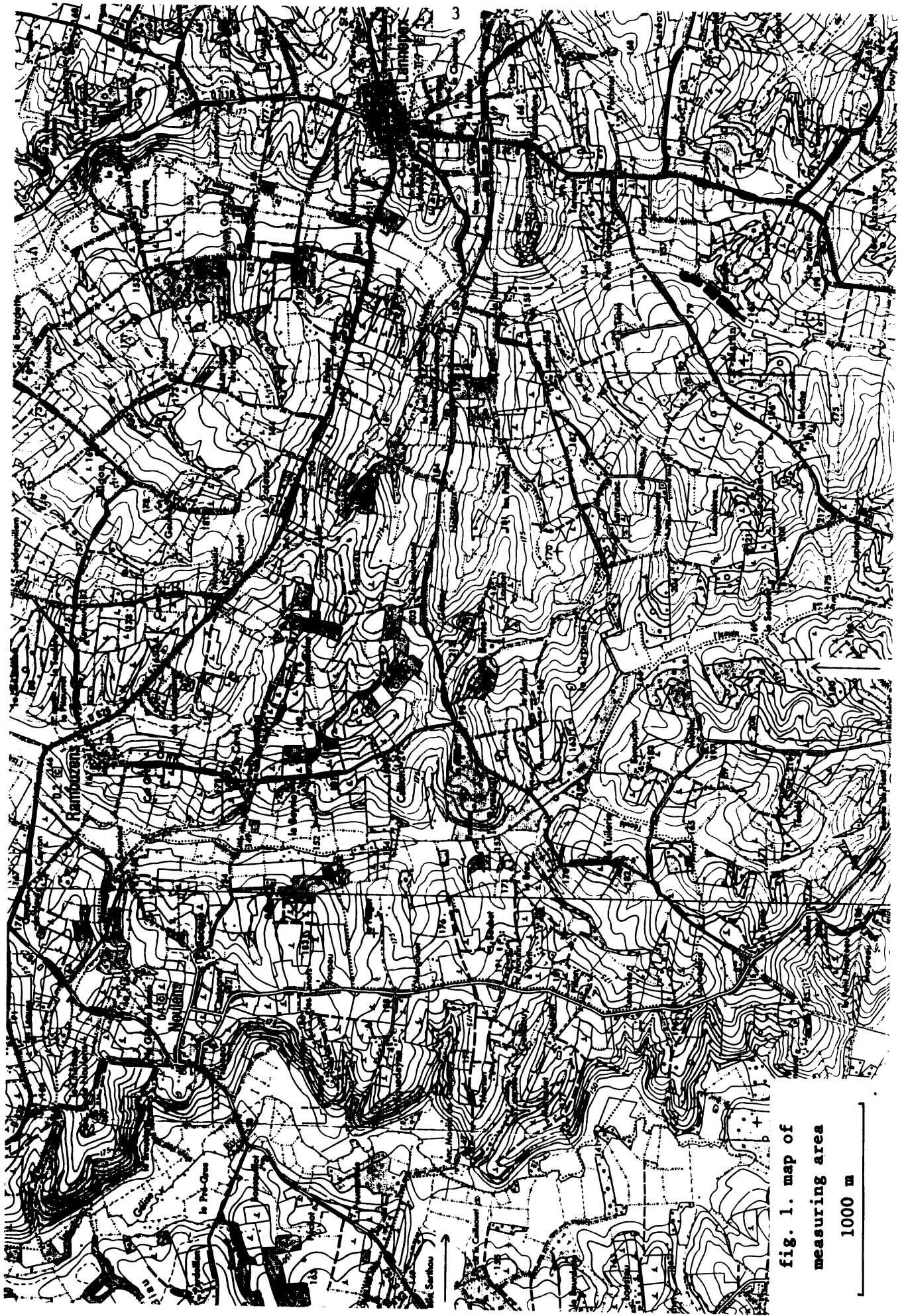


fig. 1. map of
measuring area

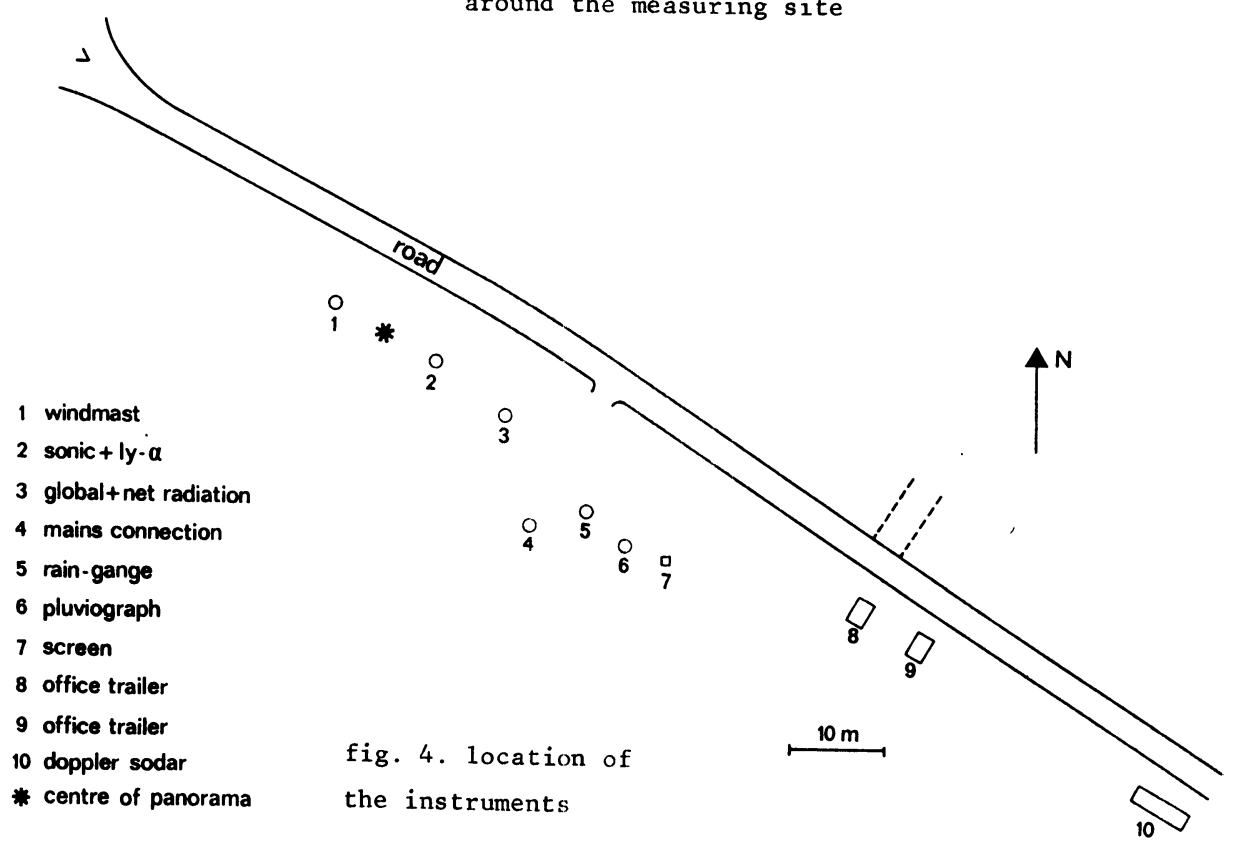
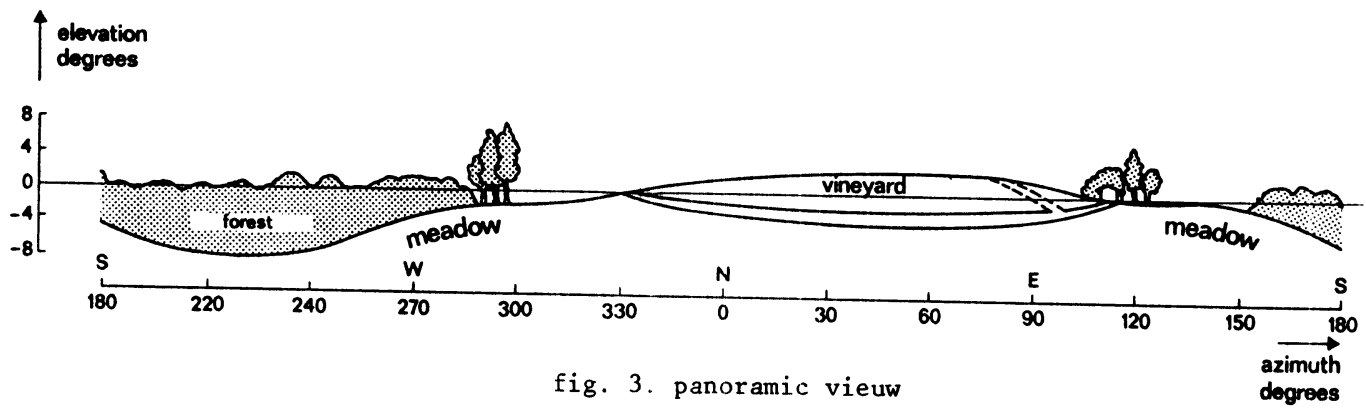
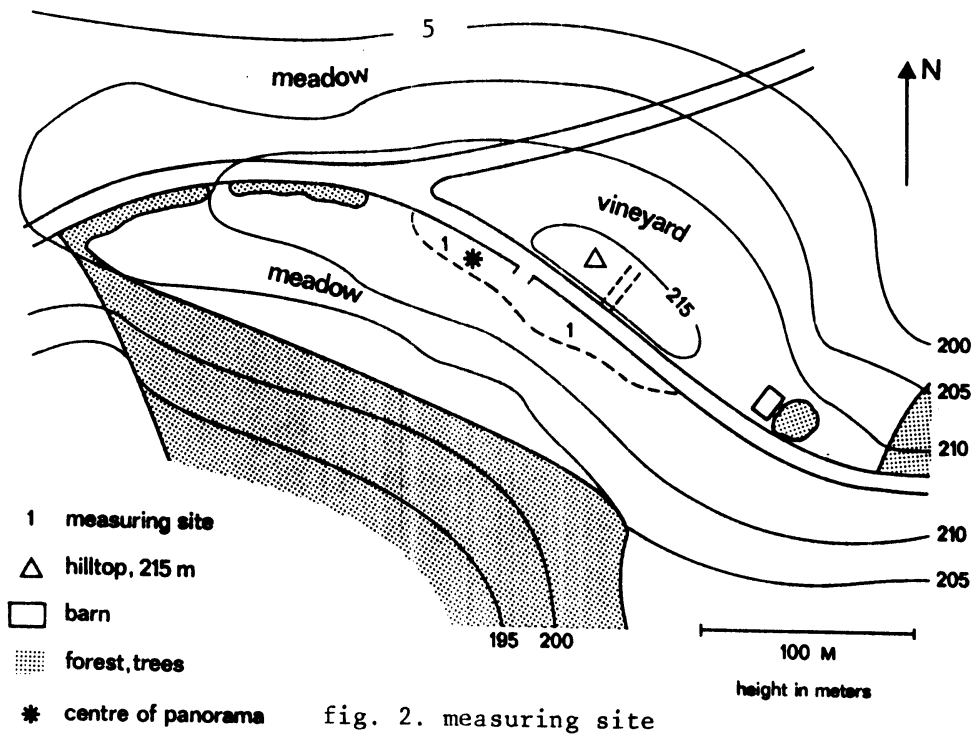
1000 m

2. Measuring location and instrumentation

2.1 Description of the measuring site

The measuring site is located in the French department Gers, two kilometers south of the village of Ramouzens. The exact location is lat.: 43°47'52" N, long.: 0°11'34" E; the altitude is 213 m. The country is hilly, with variations in height of about 50 m, and a characteristic distance between the hilltops of about two kilometers. The orientation of the ridges and valleys is rather chaotic; the larger rivers, however, run in northwesterly direction. The distance between the small villages and hamlets is about five kilometers. Spread all over the country, isolated farms are found at distances between them of about half a kilometer. About twenty percent of the country is woodland, thirty percent vineyard (1,5 m high), twenty percent meadow, and the remaining thirty percent is used as farming ground (maize, sunflowers); the major part of the maize had been harvested. The characteristic parcel size is 300 by 300 m. Figure 1 is a copy of the topographical map of the area; the measuring site is indicated by arrows (hill 215).

The measuring site is located on a relatively isolated hill; a map is given in figure 2. On the top of the hill is a vineyard. The clay-soil is rather stoney. On the southwesterly side, the vineyard is bordered by an unmetalled road. On the other side of this road is a sloping meadow. Alongside the road, this meadow is still rather flat for the first 20 m; on this oblong terrain the station was installed. The average terrain lies about four meter below the hilltop. The southwesterly border of the sloping meadow is formed by a forest, about 70 m from the measuring site. Seen from the site, the tops of the trees just mask the horizon. More serious masking of the horizon is caused by a row of trees northwest of the site, and by a group of trees around a barn in southeasterly direction. In figure 3 a panoramic view is given, as seen by a person standing upright between the anemometer mast and the sonic mast. It shows the elevation in degrees with respect to the horizon of the obstacles around the measuring site. In figure 4 the position of the various instruments is shown. Where necessary the grass was cut to a height of a few centimeter. Not shown in figure 4 are little ditches along both sides of the road. Finally it should be mentioned that the



road lies about half a metre above the field, and that there is an abrupt step upward of about one metre from the road to the vineyard. The top of the hill is about one metre higher than the border of the vineyard. The vines are about 1,5 m high.

2.2 Instrumentation

We shall describe the instrumentation in three groups: 1. Synoptical instruments, 2. Flux instruments, Doppler-sodar, 3. Data-collection and processing.

2.2.1 Synoptical instruments

a. Wind-measurements

Wind speed and direction were measured on top of a 10 m mast; the instruments we used are: Cup-anemometer, designed by KNMI (Monna, 1978), modernized electronics; 3 cups, light-chopper, distance constant 2.9 m; calibrated in the windtunnel at KNMI.

Windvane, designed by KNMI (Wieringa, 1967), modernized electronics; 7 bit absolute optical encoder, damping ratio 0.30, damped wavelength 7.0 m; linearity calibration carried out at KNMI.

b. Temperature and humidity measurements

The temperature and humidity instruments were placed in a temperature screen type Stevenson, made of syntetic material.

Platinum PT500 resistors (Heraeus), individually ventilated, were used to measure dry and wet bulb temperature; a water-reservoir and a wick were used for the wet bulb. Standard dry and wet bulb mercury in glass thermometers were used in addition at 06, 12 and 18 UT.

Maximum and minimum temperatures were measured with the usual thermometers. A thermograph (Fuess) and a hygograph (Fuess) were used to registrate the air temperature and humidity continuously. Relative humidity was also measured with a Rotronic Hygroskop sensor (Muller, 1985).

All temperature and humidity instruments had been calibrated at KNMI.

c. Pressure measurements

Pressure was measured with a Negrettie and Zambra digital aneroid barometer, which was read hourly by the observer. Moreover, the

pressure was registered continuously with a Fuess barograph. The instruments were placed in one of the office trailers. Both instruments were calibrated at KNMI.

d. Precipitation measurements

A pluviograph (funnel aperture 200 cm²) with electrical read-out, designed by KNMI was used; a standard rain-gauge (funnel aperture 200 cm²) was used for control purposes. The instruments were just placed on the grass, and levelled. The height of the rim was 0.4 m above the ground. Information on these instruments is given by Muller and Van Londen (1983). The pluviograph was calibrated at KNMI.

e. Radiation

Global radiation was measured with a Kipp CM5 instrument, net radiation with a CSIRO net pyranometer, type Funk, which was ventilated (designed by KNMI). The polyethylene domes were pressurized with nitrogen (Fritschen and Gay, 1979). Both instruments were placed 1.7 m above the ground (clay with 50% grass). Calibration was carried out by KNMI.

2.2.2 Flux-instruments, Doppler-sodar

a. Flux instruments

The momentum flux was measured at 11.6 m height with a sonic anemometer, type Kayo Denki DAT300, sensor TR61 (Hanafusa et al., 1980). An electronic levelling instrument, type Kayo Denki IC-05D, and a rotator (designed by KNMI) with electronic read-out of azimuth, were used to measure the actual orientation of the sonic. The rotator was used to direct the sonic in the mean wind-direction (by hand, so not at night). The top of the mast was constructed as slender as possible, in order to avoid mast induced errors in the turbulence measurements (Wyngaard, 1981).

To measure the heat flux, the temperature fluctuations as measured by the sonic were used (Schotanus et al., 1983); see 3.2. A Lyman-alpha humidometer (Electromagnetic Research Corporation, model BLR) was used to measure humidity fluctuations; it was mounted 0.45 m below the centre of the sonic. A pathlength of 10 mm, and a source current of 100 μ A were used. The "Lyman- α " was calibrated at KNMI.

Since the sonic does not have a true cosine-response for various azimuth angles, the instrument was calibrated in a windtunnel (Schotanus et al., 1982). A correction is applied during data reduction. The results of the calibration are presented in the Appendix.

b. Doppler-sodar

A Doppler-sodar was used to measure the wind profile above the site; manufacturer Remtech, dish diameter 1,2 m (Beljaars, 1985).

2.2.3 Data-collection and processing

A DEC mini computer, type MINC-11 was used for data-collection and processing. Sixteen analogue channels (differential input) were used. The resolution is 12 bits, the sample frequency about 1 Hz. The high frequency cut off for mean values, variances and correlations is much higher because of the short sample time, 1 μ s. After processing the data was stored on cassette, using a TEAC MT2-04 recorder.

During the measurements the various signals were monitored on a video-screen and on recorders, in order to check the results.

3. Description of dataset

3.1 Synoptical observations

3.1.1 Introduction

Background information on the meteorological conditions during the measurements is often indispensable for a correct interpretation of the experimental data. Synoptical observations are perfectly suited for that purpose. Moreover, comparison with the observations of the regular synoptic network is possible. Notation in the WMO-code simplifies the use of this information.

3.1.2 General remarks

The code form FM 12-VII SYNOP is used for the synoptic surface observations (WMO Manual on Codes, Volume 1, WMO No. 306). The only differences with the standard synop message are the header (which is omitted here) and the time indication. The time of observation is World Time (Universal Time = UT), which corresponds to the time valid for the zero Meridian (formerly Greenwich Mean Time).

When there are no observations available a stroke is filled in. The synoptic observations for one day are illustrated in table 1.

3.1.3 Description of the code form

We use the following code form:

```

YYMMDDHHMM  $\begin{matrix} i \\ R \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ X \end{matrix} hVV Nddff 1s \begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} TTT 2s \begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ d \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ d \end{matrix} 4PPPP 5appp 7ww $\begin{matrix} W \\ 1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} W \\ 2 \end{matrix} 8N \begin{matrix} C \\ h \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} C \\ L \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} C \\ M \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} C \\ H \end{matrix}
YYMMDDHHMM 333 1s  $\begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ x \end{matrix} 2s \begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ n \end{matrix} 6RRRt $\begin{matrix} R \\ R \end{matrix}$$$$ 
```

table 1. example of synoptical codes for the observations of September 18
1984

```

840918000C 46/// /2409 10140 20137 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409180100 46/// /2310 10140 20137 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409180200 46/// /2510 10141 20137 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409180300 46/// /2410 10139 20133 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409180400 46/// /2614 10135 20131 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409180500 46/// /2911 10123 20117 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409180600 21425 82538 10119 20116 40103 5//// 78068 889//
840918060C 333 10156 20119 60112
840918070C 41430 82610 10127 20125 40107 5//// 78182 889//
8409180800 41550 62738 10121 20112 40111 5//// 72582 84963
8409180900 41660 32915 10134 20115 40115 52013 72581 82263
8409181000 42560 43115 10151 20117 40116 52009 7//// 84300
840918110C 41430 63116 10154 20104 40117 52008 78111 86900
8409181200 21440 63118 10131 20093 40117 52001 78082 85960
840918120C 333 63041
8409181300 41450 63118 10166 20102 40114 54000 78082 85360
8409181400 41440 73017 10138 20090 40117 52002 78182 86960
8409181500 41450 63109 10144 20101 40117 54000 72582 85260
840918160C 41557 63018 10164 20079 40120 52005 72582 84260
8409181700 42560 62913 10158 20089 40123 52008 7//// 84461
840918180C 22665 23039 10140 20096 40130 52013 7//// 81460
840918180C 333 10177 20119 60042
8409181900 46/// /2908 10128 20099 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409182000 46/// /2909 10126 20098 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409182100 46/// /2939 10124 20097 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409182200 46/// /3010 10125 20102 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////
8409182300 46/// /3010 10119 20101 4//// 5//// 7//// 8////

```

The meaning of the various symbols is given hereafter.

YY = year (minus 1900)

MM = month

DD = day

HH = hour

MM = minutes

i_R = Indicator for inclusion or omission of precipitation data.

Code figure	Precipitation data are reported:	Group 6RRR i_R is:
1	In Section 1	Included
2	In Section 3	Included
3	In none of the two Sections 1 and 3	Omitted (precipitation amount = 0)
4	In none of the two Sections 1 and 3	Omitted (precipitation amount not available)

i_X = Indicator for type of station operation (manned or automatic*)
and for present and past weather data.

Code figure	Type of station operation	Group 7wwW ₁ W ₂ is:
1	Manned	Included
2	Manned	Omitted (no significant phenomenon to report)
3	Manned	Omitted (not observed, data not available)
4	Automatic	Included
5	Automatic	Omitted (no significant phenomenon to report)
6	Automatic	Omitted (not observed, data not available)

*When the station was automatic (in general between 19-5 h UT, code figure 6) only the observations of wind, temperature and dew-point temperature were available.

h = Height above ground of the base of the lowest visible cloud.

Code figure	Height range
0	0 to 50 m
1	50 to 100 m
2	100 to 200 m
3	200 to 300 m
4	300 to 600 m
5	600 to 1000 m
6	1000 to 1500 m
7	1500 to 2000 m
8	2000 to 2500 m
9	2500 m or more, or no clouds
/	Height of base of cloud not known or base of clouds at a level lower and tops at a level higher than that of the station

Notes:

- (1) A height exactly equal to one of the values at the ends of the ranges shall be coded in the higher range, e.g. a height of 600 m shall be reported by code figure 5.
- (2) Due to the limitation in range of the cloud-sensing equipment used by an automatic station, the code figures reported for h could have one of the three following meanings:
 - (a) The actual height of the base of the cloud is within the range indicated by the code figure; or
 - (b) The height of the base of the cloud is greater than the range indicated by the code figure but cannot be determined due to instrumental limitations; or
 - (c) There are no clouds vertically above the station.

VV = Horizontal visibility at surface level.

Code figure	km	Code figure	km	Code figure	km
00	< 0.1				
01	0.1	34	3.4	67	17
02	0.2	35	3.5	68	18
03	0.3	36	3.6	69	19
04	0.4	37	3.7	70	20
05	0.5	38	3.8	71	21
06	0.6	39	3.9	72	22
07	0.7	40	4	73	23
08	0.8	41	4.1	74	24
09	0.9	42	4.2	75	25
10	1	43	4.3	76	26
11	1.1	44	4.4	77	27
12	1.2	45	4.5	78	28
13	1.3	46	4.6	79	29
14	1.4	47	4.7	80	30
15	1.5	48	4.8	81	35
16	1.6	49	4.9	82	40
17	1.7	50	5	83	45
18	1.8	51		84	50
19	1.9	52		85	55
20	2	53	} Not used	86	60
21	2.1	54		87	65
22	2.2	55		88	70
23	2.3	56	6	89	> 70
24	2.4	57	7	90	< 0.05
25	2.5	58	8	91	0.05
26	2.6	59	9	92	0.2
27	2.7	60	10	93	0.5
28	2.8	61	11	94	1
29	2.9	62	12	95	2
30	3	63	13	96	4
31	3.1	64	14	97	10
32	3.2	65	15	98	20
33	3.3	66	16	99	≥ 50

N = Total cloud cover.

Code figure	
0	0
1	1 oktas or less, but not zero
2	2 oktas
3	3 oktas
4	4 oktas
5	5 oktas
6	6 oktas
7	7 oktas or more, but not 8 oktas
8	8 oktas
9	Sky obscured, or cloud amount cannot be estimated
/	No measurement made

dd = wind direction in tens of degrees, mean direction over the 10-minute period immediately preceding the time of observation.

code figure:

36 = north
 09 = east
 18 = south
 27 = west
 00 = calm
 99 = variable

ff = wind speed (in knots): mean speed over the 10-minute periode immediately preceding the time of observation.

1s_n TTT = mean air temperature over the 10-minute periode immediately preceding the time of observation, in tenths of a degree Celsius, its sign being given by S_n (0 = temperature positive or zero; 1 = temperature negative).

2s_n T_dT_dT_d = mean dew-point temperature over the 10-minute periode immediately preceding the time of observation, in tenths of a degree Celsius, its sign being given by S_n (0 = temperature positive or zero; 1 = temperature negative).

4PPPP = atmospheric pressure at mean sea-level in tenths of a hectopascal, omitting thousands digit of hectopascals of the pressure value. For the reduction to sea level an imaginary column of air between the level of measurement and the sea-level was assumed with a temperature distribution derived from the screen temperature at the time of observation, assuming a constant vertical temperature gradient of 10°C per geopotential km and a constant specific humidity of 10 g/kg.

5app = pressure change code, where

a = characteristic of pressure tendency during the three hours preceding the time of observation.

Code
figure

0	Increasing, then decreasing; atmospheric pressure the same or higher than 3 hours ago	
1	Increasing, then steady; or increasing, then increasing more slowly	} atmospheric pressure now higher than 3 hours ago
2	Increasing (steadily or unsteadily) *	
3	Decreasing or steady, then increasing; or increasing, then increasing more rapidly	
4	Steady; atmospheric pressure the same as 3 hours ago *	
5	Decreasing, then increasing; atmospheric pressure the same or lower than 3 hours ago	
6	Decreasing, then steady; or decreasing, then decreasing more slowly	} atmospheric pressure now lower than 3 hours ago
7	Decreasing (steadily or unsteadily) *	
8	Steady or increasing, then decreasing; or decreasing, then decreasing more rapidly	

ppp = pressure change at station level during the three hours preceding the time of observation, expressed in tenths of hectopascal.

ww_1w_2 = characteristic weather code, where
 ww = present weather.

Code figure		ww
No meteors except photometers	00	Cloud development not observed or not observable
	01	Clouds generally dissolving or becoming less developed
	02	State of sky on the whole unchanged
	03	Clouds generally forming or developing
Haze, dust, sand or smoke	04	Visibility reduced by smoke, e. g. veldt or forest fires, industrial smoke or volcanic ashes
	05	Haze
	06	Widespread dust in suspension in the air, not raised by wind at or near the station at the time of observation
	07	Dust or sand raised by wind at or near the station at the time of observation, but no well developed dust whirl(s) or sand whirl(s), and no dust-storm or sandstorm seen
	08	Well developed dust whirl(s) or sand whirl(s) seen at or near the station during the preceding hour or at the time of observation, but no duststorm or sandstorm
	09	Duststorm or sandstorm within sight at the time of observation, or at the station during the preceding hour
	10	Mist
	11	Patches of shallow fog or ice fog at the station, whether on land or sea, not deeper than about 2 metres on land or 10 metres at sea
	12	More or less continuous
	13	Lightning visible, no thunder heard
	14	Precipitation within sight, not reaching the ground or the surface of the sea
	15	Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground or the surface of the sea, but distant (i. e. estimated to be more than 5 km) from the station
	16	Precipitation within sight, reaching the ground or the surface of the sea, near to, but not at the station
	17	Thunderstorm, but no precipitation at the time of observation
	18	Squalls at or within sight of the station during the preceding hour or at the time of observation
	19	Funnel cloud(s) at or within sight of the station during the preceding hour or at the time of observation

ww - 20 - 29 Precipitation, fog, ice fog or thunderstorm at the station during the preceding hour but not at the time of observation

Code figure		ww
20	Drizzle (not freezing) or snow grains	} not falling as shower(s)
21	Rain (not freezing)	
22	Snow	
23	Rain and snow or ice pellets, type (a)	
24	Freezing drizzle or freezing rain	
25	Shower(s) of rain	
26	Shower(s) of snow, or of rain and snow	
27	Shower(s) of hail, or of rain and hail	
28	Fog or ice fog	
29	Thunderstorm (with or without precipitation)	

ww - 30 - 39 Duststorm, sandstorm, drifting or blowing snow

Code figure		ww
30	Slight or moderate dust-storm or sandstorm	- has decreased during the preceding hour
31		- no appreciable change during the preceding hour
32		- has begun or has increased during the preceding hour
33	Severe duststorm or sandstorm	- has decreased during the preceding hour
34		- no appreciable change during the preceding hour
35		- has begun or has increased during the preceding hour
36	Slight or moderate drifting snow	generally low (below eye level)
37	Heavy drifting snow	} generally high (above eye level)
38	Slight or moderate blowing snow	
39	Heavy blowing snow	

ww - 40 - 49 Fog or ice fog at the time of observation

Code figure		ww
40	Fog or ice fog at a distance at the time of observation, but not at the station during the preceding hour, the fog or ice fog extending to a level above that of the observer	
41	Fog or ice fog in patches	
42	Fog or ice fog, sky visible	} has become thinner during the preceding hour
43	Fog or ice fog, sky invisible	
44	Fog or ice fog, sky visible	} no appreciable change during the preceding hour
45	Fog or ice fog, sky invisible	
46	Fog or ice fog, sky visible	} has begun or has become thicker during the preceding hour
47	Fog or ice fog, sky invisible	
48	Fog, depositing rime, sky visible	
49	Fog, depositing rime, sky invisible	

ww - 50 - 59 Drizzle

Code figure		ww
50	Drizzle, not freezing, intermittent	} slight at time of observation
51	Drizzle, not freezing, continuous	
52	Drizzle, not freezing, intermittent	} moderate at time of observation
53	Drizzle, not freezing, continuous	
54	Drizzle, not freezing, intermittent	} heavy (dense) at time of observation
55	Drizzle, not freezing, continuous	
56	Drizzle, freezing, slight	}
57	Drizzle, freezing, moderate or heavy (dense)	
58	Drizzle and rain, slight	
59	Drizzle and rain, moderate or heavy	

ww - 60 - 69 Rain

Code figure		ww
60	Rain, not freezing, intermittent	} slight at time of observation
61	Rain, not freezing, continuous	
62	Rain, not freezing, intermittent	} moderate at time of observation
63	Rain, not freezing, continuous	
64	Rain, not freezing, intermittent	} heavy at time of observation
65	Rain, not freezing, continuous	
66	Rain, freezing, slight	}
67	Rain, freezing, moderate or heavy	
68	Rain or drizzle and snow, slight	
69	Rain or drizzle and snow, moderate or heavy	

ww - 70 - 79 Solid precipitation not in showers

Code figure		ww
70	Intermittent fall of snow flakes	} slight at time of observation
71	Continuous fall of snow flakes	
72	Intermittent fall of snow flakes	} moderate at time of observation
73	Continuous fall of snow flakes	
74	Intermittent fall of snow flakes	} heavy at time of observation
75	Continuous fall of snow flakes	
76	Ice prisms (with or without fog)	}
77	Snow grains (with or without fog)	
78	Isolated starlike snow crystals (with or without fog)	
79	Ice pellets, type (a)	

ww - 80 - 89 Showery precipitation, or precipitation with current or recent thunderstorm

Code figure		ww	
80	Rain shower(s), slight	} thunderstorm during the preceding hour but not at time of observation	
81	Rain shower(s), moderate or heavy		
82	Rain shower(s), violent		
83	Shower(s) of rain and snow mixed, slight		
84	Shower(s) of rain and snow mixed, moderate or heavy		
85	Snow shower(s), slight		
86	Snow shower(s), moderate or heavy		
87	Shower(s) of snow pellets or ice pellets, type (b), with or without rain or rain and snow mixed		- slight
88	Shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder		- moderate or heavy
89	Shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder	- slight	
90	Shower(s) of hail, with or without rain or rain and snow mixed, not associated with thunder	- moderate or heavy	
91	Slight rain at time of observation	}	
92	Moderate or heavy rain at time of observation		
93	Slight snow, or rain and snow mixed or hail, at time of observation	} thunderstorm at time of observation	
94	Moderate or heavy snow, or rain and snow mixed or hail, at time of observation		
95	Thunderstorm, slight or moderate, without hail, but with rain and/or snow at time of observation	} thunderstorm at time of observation	
96	Thunderstorm, slight or moderate, with hail, at time of observation		
97	Thunderstorm, heavy, without hail, but with rain and/or snow at time of observation		
98	Thunderstorm combined with dust-storm or sandstorm at time of observation	}	
99	Thunderstorm, heavy, with hail, at time of observation		

* French: grêle.

** Hail, small hail, snow pellets. French: grêle, grésil ou neige roulée.

W_1W_2 = past weather, most important phenomenon in code. The period covered by W_1W_2 is six hours for observations at 0, 6, 12 and 18 UT, three hours for observations at 3, 9, 15 and 21, one hour for intermediate observations.

**Code
figure**

- 0 Cloud covering $\frac{1}{2}$ or less of the sky throughout the appropriate period
- 1 Cloud covering more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sky during part of the appropriate period and covering $\frac{1}{2}$ or less during part of the period
- 2 Cloud covering more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sky throughout the appropriate period
- 3 Sandstorm, duststorm or blowing snow
- 4 Fog or ice fog or thick haze
- 5 Drizzle
- 6 Rain
- 7 Snow, or rain and snow mixed
- 8 Shower(s)
- 9 Thunderstorm(s) with or without precipitation

$8N_h C_L C_M C_H$ = code form indicating clouds, where

N_h = amount of (all) the C_L cloud(s) present; if no C_L cloud is present the amount of (all) the C_M cloud(s) present.

**Code
figure**

- 0 0
- 1 1 okta or less, but not zero
- 2 2 oktas
- 3 3 oktas
- 4 4 oktas
- 5 5 oktas
- 6 6 oktas
- 7 7 oktas or more, but not 8 oktas
- 8 8 oktas
- 9 Sky obscured, or cloud amount cannot be estimated
- / No measurement made

C_L — Clouds of the genera Stratocumulus, Stratus, Cumulus and Cumulonimbus

Code figure	Technical specifications	Code figure	Non-technical specifications
0	No C _L clouds	0	No Stratocumulus, Stratus, Cumulus or Cumulonimbus
1	Cumulus humilis or Cumulus fractus other than of bad weather,* or both	1	Cumulus with little vertical extent and seemingly flattened, or ragged Cumulus other than of bad weather,* or both
2	Cumulus medlocris or congestus, with or without Cumulus of species fractus or humilis or Stratocumulus, all having their bases at the same level	2	Cumulus of moderate or strong vertical extent, generally with protuberances in the form of domes or towers, either accompanied or not by other Cumulus or by Stratocumulus, all having their bases at the same level
3	Cumulonimbus calvus, with or without Cumulus, Stratocumulus or Stratus	3	Cumulonimbus the summits of which, at least partially, lack sharp outlines, but are neither clearly fibrous (cirriform) nor in the form of an anvil; Cumulus, Stratocumulus or Stratus may also be present
4	Stratocumulus cumulogenitus	4	Stratocumulus formed by the spreading out of Cumulus; Cumulus may also be present
5	Stratocumulus other than Stratocumulus cumulogenitus	5	Stratocumulus not resulting from the spreading out of Cumulus
6	Stratus nebulosus or Stratus fractus other than of bad weather,* or both	6	Stratus in a more or less continuous sheet or layer, or in ragged shreds, or both, but no Stratus fractus of bad weather *
7	Stratus fractus or Cumulus fractus of bad weather,* or both (pannus), usually below Altostratus or Nimbostratus	7	Stratus fractus of bad weather * or Cumulus fractus of bad weather, or both (pannus), usually below Altostratus or Nimbostratus
8	Cumulus and Stratocumulus other than Stratocumulus cumulogenitus, with bases at different levels	8	Cumulus and Stratocumulus other than that formed from the spreading out of Cumulus; the base of the Cumulus is at a different level from that of the Stratocumulus
9	Cumulonimbus capillatus (often with an anvil), with or without Cumulonimbus calvus, Cumulus, Stratocumulus, Stratus or pannus	9	Cumulonimbus, the upper part of which is clearly fibrous (cirriform), often in the form of an anvil; either accompanied or not by Cumulonimbus without anvil or fibrous upper part, by Cumulus, Stratocumulus, Stratus or pannus
/	C _L clouds invisible owing to darkness, fog, blowing dust or sand, or other similar phenomena	/	Stratocumulus, Stratus, Cumulus and Cumulonimbus invisible owing to darkness, fog, blowing dust or sand, or other similar phenomena

* "Bad weather" denotes the conditions which generally exist during precipitation and a short time before and after.

C_M — *Clouds of the genera Alto cumulus, Altostratus and Nimbostratus*

Code figure	Technical specifications	Code figure	Non-technical specifications
0	No C_M clouds	0	No Alto cumulus, Altostratus or Nimbostratus
1	Altostratus translucidus	1	Altostratus, the greater part of which is semi-transparent; through this part the sun or moon may be weakly visible, as through ground glass
2	Altostratus opacus or Nimbostratus	2	Altostratus, the greater part of which is sufficiently dense to hide the sun or moon, or Nimbostratus
3	Alto cumulus translucidus at a single level	3	Alto cumulus, the greater part of which is semi-transparent; the various elements of the cloud change only slowly and are all at a single level
4	Patches (often lenticular) of Alto cumulus translucidus, continually changing and occurring at one or more levels	4	Patches (often in the form of almonds or fishes) of Alto cumulus, the greater part of which is semi-transparent; the clouds occur at one or more levels and the elements are continually changing in appearance
5	Alto cumulus translucidus in bands, or one or more layers of Alto cumulus translucidus or opacus, progressively invading the sky; these Alto cumulus clouds generally thicken as a whole	5	Semi-transparent Alto cumulus in bands, or Alto cumulus in one or more fairly continuous layers (semi-transparent or opaque), progressively invading the sky; these Alto cumulus clouds generally thicken as a whole
6	Alto cumulus cumulogenitus (or cumulonimbogenitus)	6	Alto cumulus resulting from the spreading out of Cumulus (or Cumulonimbus)
7	Alto cumulus translucidus or opacus in two or more layers, or Alto cumulus opacus in a single layer, not progressively invading the sky, or Alto cumulus with Altostratus or Nimbostratus	7	Alto cumulus in two or more layers, usually opaque in places, and not progressively invading the sky; or opaque layer of Alto cumulus, not progressively invading the sky; or Alto cumulus together with Altostratus or Nimbostratus
8	Alto cumulus castellanus or floccus	8	Alto cumulus with sproutings in the form of small towers or battlements, or Alto cumulus having the appearance of cumuliiform tufts
9	Alto cumulus of a chaotic sky, generally at several levels	9	Alto cumulus of a chaotic sky, generally at several levels
/	C_M clouds invisible owing to darkness, fog, blowing dust or sand, or other similar phenomena, or because of a continuous layer of lower clouds	/	Alto cumulus, Altostratus and Nimbostratus invisible owing to darkness, fog, blowing dust or sand, or other similar phenomena, or more often because of the presence of a continuous layer of lower clouds

C_H — Clouds of the genera Cirrus, Cirrocumulus and Cirrostratus

Code figure	Technical specifications	Code figure	Non-technical specifications
0	No C _H clouds	0	No Cirrus, Cirrocumulus or Cirrostratus
1	Cirrus fibratus, sometimes uncinus, not progressively invading the sky	1	Cirrus in the form of filaments, strands or hooks, not progressively invading the sky
2	Cirrus spissatus, in patches or entangled sheaves, which usually do not increase and sometimes seem to be the remains of the upper part of a Cumulonimbus; or Cirrus castellanus or floccus	2	Dense Cirrus, in patches or entangled sheaves, which usually do not increase and sometimes seem to be the remains of the upper part of a Cumulonimbus; or Cirrus with sproutings in the form of small turrets or battlements, or Cirrus having the appearance of cumuliform tufts
3	Cirrus spissatus cumulonimbogenitus	3	Dense Cirrus, often in the form of an anvil, being the remains of the upper parts of Cumulonimbus
4	Cirrus uncinus or fibratus, or both, progressively invading the sky; they generally thicken as a whole	4	Cirrus in the form of hooks or of filaments, or both, progressively invading the sky; they generally become denser as a whole
5	Cirrus (often in bands) and Cirrostratus, or Cirrostratus alone, progressively invading the sky; they generally thicken as a whole, but the continuous veil does not reach 45 degrees above the horizon	5	Cirrus (often in bands converging towards one point or two opposite points of the horizon) and Cirrostratus, or Cirrostratus alone; in either case, they are progressively invading the sky, and generally growing denser as a whole, but the continuous veil does not reach 45 degrees above the horizon
6	Cirrus (often in bands) and Cirrostratus, or Cirrostratus alone, progressively invading the sky; they generally thicken as a whole; the continuous veil extends more than 45 degrees above the horizon, without the sky being totally covered	6	Cirrus (often in bands converging towards one point or two opposite points of the horizon) and Cirrostratus, or Cirrostratus alone; in either case, they are progressively invading the sky, and generally growing denser as a whole; the continuous veil extends more than 45 degrees above the horizon, without the sky being totally covered
7	Cirrostratus covering the whole sky	7	Veil of Cirrostratus covering the celestial dome
8	Cirrostratus not progressively invading the sky and not entirely covering it	8	Cirrostratus not progressively invading the sky and not completely covering the celestial dome
9	Cirrocumulus alone, or Cirrocumulus predominant among the C _H clouds	9	Cirrocumulus alone, or Cirrocumulus accompanied by Cirrus or Cirrostratus, or both, but Cirrocumulus is predominant
/	C _H clouds invisible owing to darkness, fog, blowing dust or sand, or other similar phenomena, or because of a continuous layer of lower clouds	/	Cirrus, Cirrocumulus and Cirrostratus invisible owing to darkness, fog, blowing dust or sand, or other similar phenomena, or more often because of the presence of a continuous layer of lower clouds

333 = separation code

$1s_n T_x T_x T_x$ = Maximum temperature in tenths of a degree Celsius over the 12-hours period immediately preceding the time of observation (only at 06 and 18 hours UT), its sign being given by S_n (0 = temperature positive or zero; 1 = temperature negative).

$2S_n T_n T_n T_n$ = Minimum temperature, in tenths of a degree Celsius over the 12-hours period immediately preceding the time of observation (only at 06 and 18 hour UT), its sign being given by S_n (0 = temperature positive or zero; 1 = temperature negative).

$6RRRt_R$ = Amount of precipitation (only at 06, 12 and 18 hour UT) which has fallen during the period preceding the time of observation, as indicated by t_R .

Code figure RRR:

Code figure	mm	Code figure	mm
000	Not used	990	Trace
001	1	991	0.1
002	2	992	0.2
etc.	etc.	993	0.3
988	988	994	0.4
989	989 mm or more	995	0.5
		996	0.6
		997	0.7
		998	0.8
		999	0.9

code figure t_R :

1 = a 6-hours period (at 12 hour UT)

2 = a 12-hours period (at 06 and 18 hour UT).

3.2 Surface measurements

The surface measurements consist of the standard measurements (wind, temperature, humidity, rain and radiation at standard heights) and fluxes by eddy correlation at 11 m height (cf. chapter 2 for a detailed description). For the final dataset of MesoGers it has been decided to produce 20 min averages. The basic data reduction, however, has been done for 10 min intervals. This has the advantage that the last 10 min interval of each hour can be used for the synoptical message. Moreover, the calculation of correlations over 10 min intervals automatically removes some trend in the signals; it acts as a high pass filter with a response time of about 10 min which separates more or less between trend and turbulences.

A list of the measured and derived quantities stored on tape is given in table 2. These quantities are present in the final tape as 20 min averages, calculated by combining two successive 10 min intervals. Some details about the data reduction and correction techniques are given below:

- The wind velocity fluctuations as measured by the sonic anemometer have been transformed off-line to a coordinate system that is aligned with the measured mean wind direction of the considered 20 min interval. The direction of the x-axis of this coordinate system is given by dd_s in degrees with respect to the geographic north. The u-component is in the x-direction (in the direction of mean wind), the w-component is vertical; the v-component is perpendicular to u and w, u, v, w forming a right handed system.
- The direction of the coordinate system in which the measurements were done is given by dd_r (direction of the sonic rotator), This direction is not needed for most applications but it is given since the quality of the measurements is optimal for $|dd_s - dd_r| < 45^\circ$ (Schotanus, 1983). Users can apply this criterion when high quality is required.
- Although the tilting of the sonic was measured continuously, no corrections were applied for this. The tilting angles turned out to be smaller than 0.5 degrees, so corrections can be neglected.
- The direction of the wind as measured by the sonic and as measured by the vane do not always correspond exactly because of two reasons: (i) measuring uncertainties of about 2 degrees and (ii) difference in averaging technique. (The sonic averages wind components; the vane

table 2. surface measurements

element	symbol	description	units	positions	
<u>first record</u>					
0	YYMMDDHHMM	Year-month-day-hour-min (the end of the averaging interval in UT)		0- 9	
1	u_s	Horizontal windspeed measured by sonic	0.1 m/s	11-15	
2	dd_s	Wind direction measured by sonic	deg (with resp, to geogr. north)	17-21	
3	w_s	Vertical velocity measured by sonic	0.01 m/s	23-27	
4	dd_r	Direction of sonic during measurement (rotator)	deg	29-33	
5	$u'u'$	Correlations where u',v',w' : velocity mean wind direction, lateral direction and vertical T' : temperature fluctuations q' : humidity fluctuations	$0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$	35-39	
6	$u'v'$		$0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$	41-45	
7	$u'w'$		$0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$	47-51	
8	$u'T'$		0.001 m/s K	53-57	
9	$u'q'$		0.001 m/s g/kg	59-63	
10	$v'v'$		$0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$	65-69	
<u>second record</u>					
11	$v'w'$			$0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$	11-15
12	$v'T'$			0.001 m/s K	17-21
13	$v'q'$			0.011 m/s g/kg	23-27
14	$w'w'$		$0.001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$	29-33	
15	$w'T'$		0.001 m/s K	35-39	
16	$w'q'$		0.001 m/s g/kg	41-45	
17	$T'T'$		0.001 K^2	47-51	
18	$T'q'$		0.001 K g/kg	53-57	
19	$q'q'$		$0.001 (\text{g/kg})^2$	59-63	
20	dd_{10}	Winddirection measured by vane	deg.(with resp. to geogr. north)	65-69	
<u>third record</u>					
21	SD_{dd10}	Standard dev. of dd_{10}	0.1 deg	11-15	
22	ff_{10}	Windspeed measured with cup anemometer	0.1 m/s	17-21	
23	SD_{ff10}	Standard dev. ff_{10}	0.01 m/s	23-27	
24	T	Temperature in screen	0.1 °C	29-33	
25	T_d	Dew point in screen	0.1 °C	35-39	
26	Q	Net radiation (+ = up)	W/m^2	41-45	
27	K	Global radiation (+ = up)	W/m^2	47-51	
28	RR	Rain quantity	0.1 mm	53-57	
29	T_s	Sonic temperature	0.1 °C	59-63	

produces an averaged direction).

- Temperature fluctuations, affecting sound speed, were measured with the sonic anemometer. Sound speed, however, does not only depend on temperature but also on humidity. Systematic comparison at Cabauw (Schotanus et al., 1983), and a verification with screen temperature during MesoGers have shown that the temperature output of the sonic is very reliable.

The mean sonic temperature output showed a systematic offset of several degrees. A correction has been applied for this in the final dataset but the mean sonic temperature should still be seen as an uncalibrated quantity.

The fluctuations, however, of the sonic temperature do not need absolute calibration and are therefore used to calculate correlations. It has been shown (Schotanus et al., 1983) that the sonic temperature fluctuations can be written as follows:

$$T'_s = T' + 0.51 \bar{T}_a q' - 2 \frac{\bar{T}}{c} u u'$$

where T'_s is sonic temperature fluctuation	(K)
T' is temperature fluctuation	(K)
q' is specific humidity fluctuation	(kg/kg)
u' is velocity fluctuation in wind direction	(m/s)
u is mean wind speed	(m/s)
c is sound speed	(m/s)
T_a is absolute temperature	(K)

With w' as vertical velocity fluctuation (m/s) this leads to the following expression for the $\overline{w'T'_s}$ correlation:

$$\overline{w'T'_s} = \overline{w'T'} + 0.51 \bar{T}_a \overline{w'q'} - 2 \frac{\bar{T}}{c} u \overline{u'w'}$$

The correction has been applied to $\overline{w'T'_s}$ only during day time situations with downward net radiation. When the correlation $\overline{w'q'}$

was not available it has been estimated on the energy balance of the earth surface ($\rho \lambda \overline{w'q'} \approx -0.9 Q - \rho c_p \overline{w'T'}$, where ρ is air density in kg/m^3 , λ is latent heat of vaporisation in J/kg , Q is net radiation in W/m^2 and c_p specific heat of air at constant pressure in J/kgK). For other correlations and for night time situations, no corrections have been applied. Corrections are of the order of 10% only.

- Humidity fluctuations were measured with a Lyman-alpha sensor. The Ly- α output shows considerable long term drift and can therefore not be used for absolute measurements. Only the fluctuations can be used. The Ly- α sensor has a quadratic calibration curve and to convert from voltage fluctuations to humidity fluctuations the absolute humidity is needed. For this the screen measurements have been applied.
- Dew points have been calculated using the mean temperature and mean wet bulb temperature in the screen. During the first three days no wet bulb was available and the Rotronic Hygroskop relative humidity sensor has been used.
- Rain quantities are given in 0.1 mm per 10 minute interval. Due to rounding (for example periods with less than 0.05 mm) the sum of 10 minute quantities (pluviograph) might not correspond to the 6, 12 or 18 hour sum (rain-gauge) as given in the synoptical dataset.
- Correlations with temperature and humidity have been removed in periods with rain (0.016 mm in 10 minutes has been used as criterion since this was about the minimum that could be detected).
- Intervals with condensation on the Ly- α have been removed.

For verification purposes and for quick reference a number of plots has been produced. Only a few of them are reproduced here. In figure 5 a surface energy comparison is given. The sum of heat flux (H) and moisture flux (LE) (W/m^2) at 11 m height is compared with net radiation Q_{net} (W/m^2). It turns out that $H + LE$ is 17% smaller than net radiation during day time. The major part of this difference can be attributed to soil heat flux. The plots in figure 6 and 7 give information on local perturbations near the measuring station. For the u/u^* plot (mean wind speed divided by friction velocity) only wind speeds above 4 m/s have been taken. Figure 6 indicates that the mean flow angle with the horizontal varies between -3 and 3 degrees. This tilting of the wind

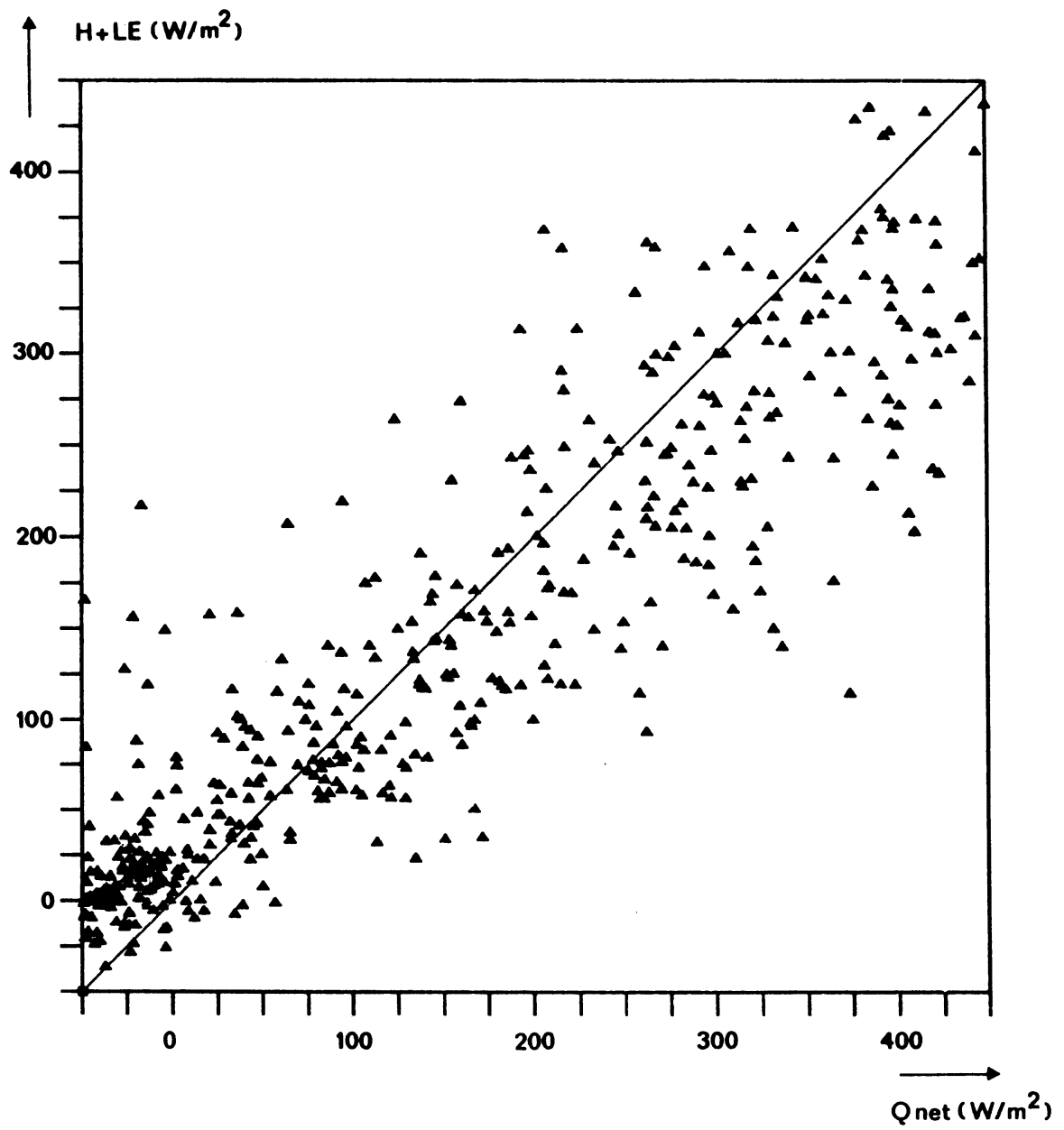


fig. 5. heat and latent heat for evaporation $H + LE$ as a function of net radiation Q_{net}

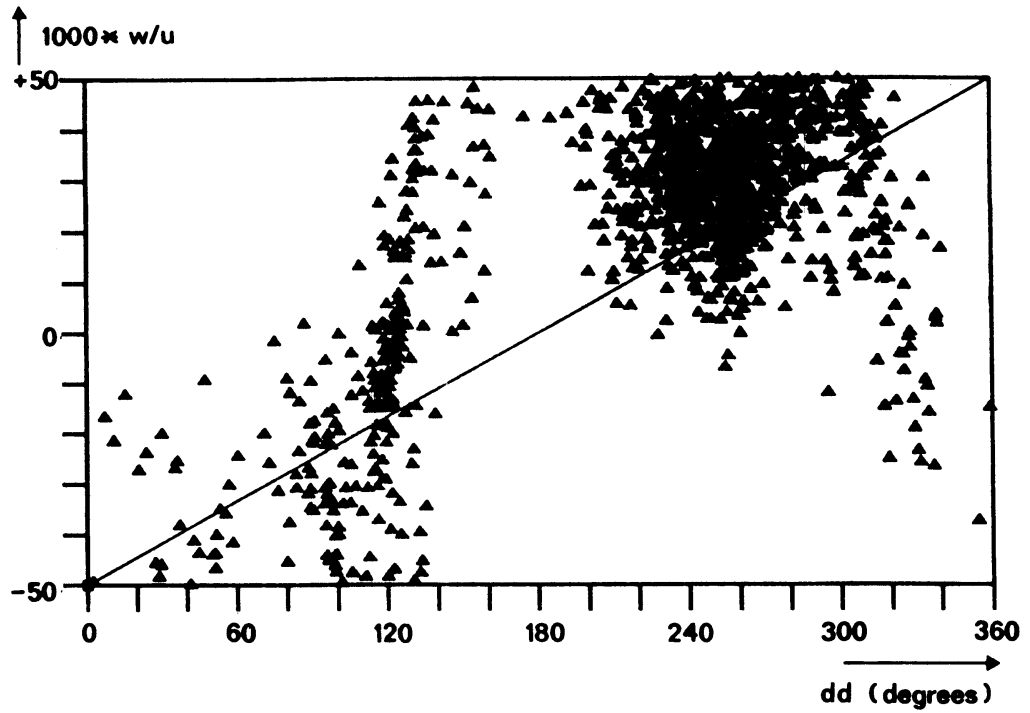


fig. 6. the ratio of vertical and horizontal mean wind speed w/u as a function of wind direction dd , measured by sonic at 11 m height

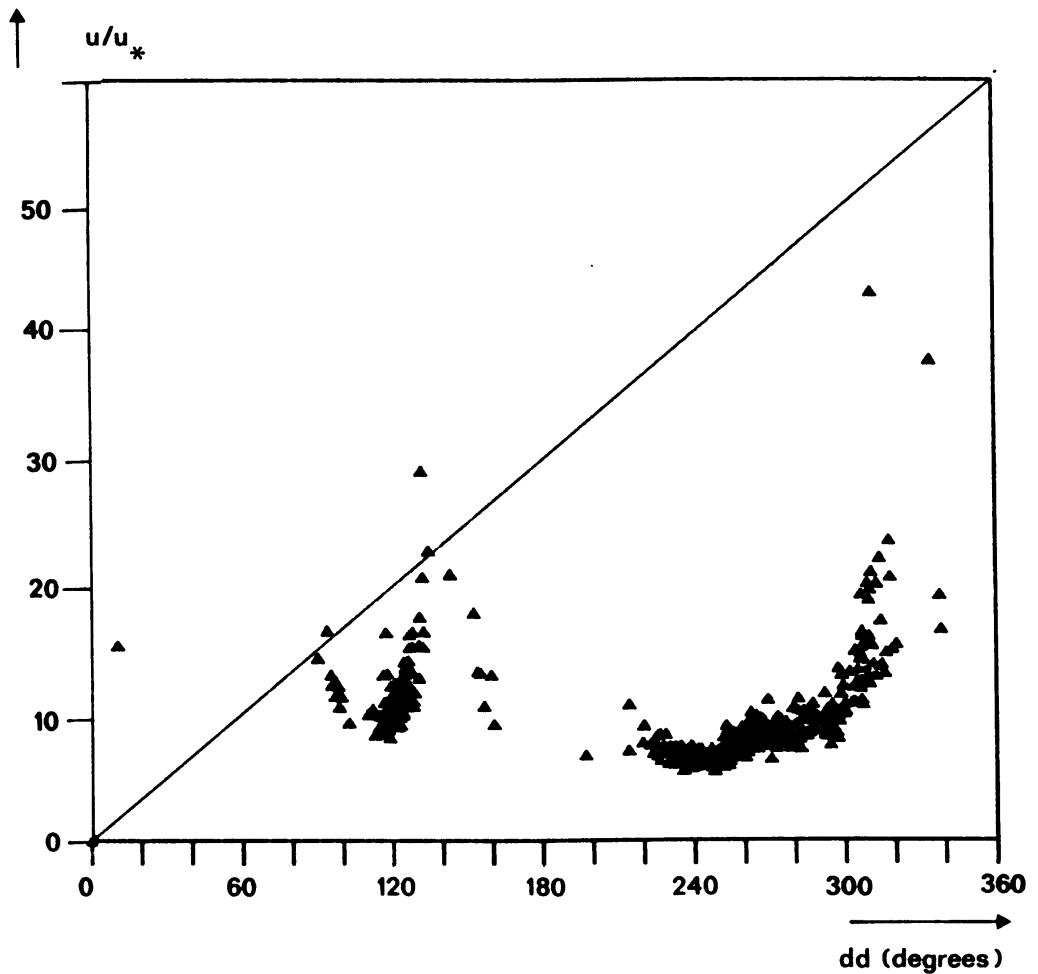


fig. 7. the ratio of mean wind speed and friction velocity u/u_* as a function of wind direction dd , measured by sonic at 11 height

vector can probably be corrected using potential flow assumptions. Figure 8 shows an example of the time evolution of the surface fluxes. The corresponding time evolution of screen temperature, dewpoint and rain quantity (nil in this example) is shown in figure 9. These figures are available at KNMI for all measuring days.

3.3 Doppler Sodar measurements

The description of these measurements can be very short since we are dealing with standard commercial equipment here. The Doppler Sodar is a three dimensional Remtech system with electronics. No facsimile recording is available. The double frequency measuring program has been used, the same as during COAST and the one that has been verified in Cabauw by comparing with tower measurements (Beljaars, 1984). Although a distinct fixed echo could be heard from trees 100 m away, this had no observable effects in the results. The measuring range went from 50 m up to 500 m height with an emission pulse length of 150 ms.

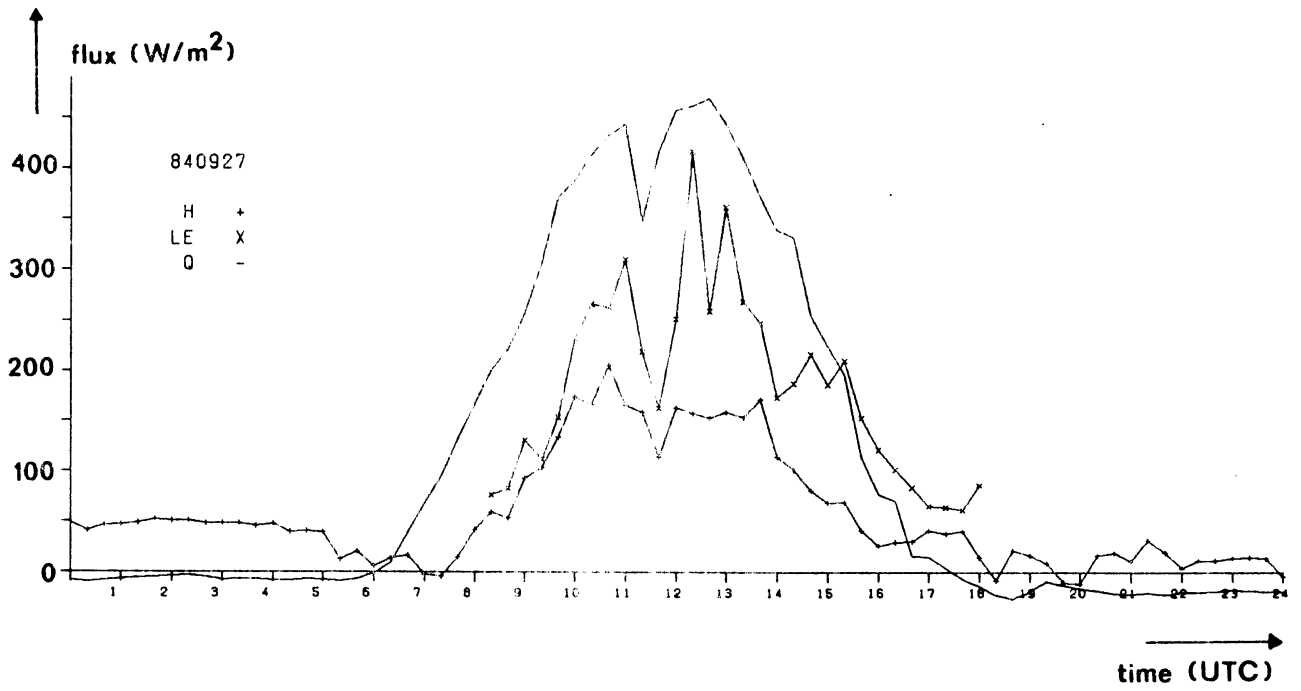


fig. 8. time evolution of the surface fluxes; 20 min. intervals

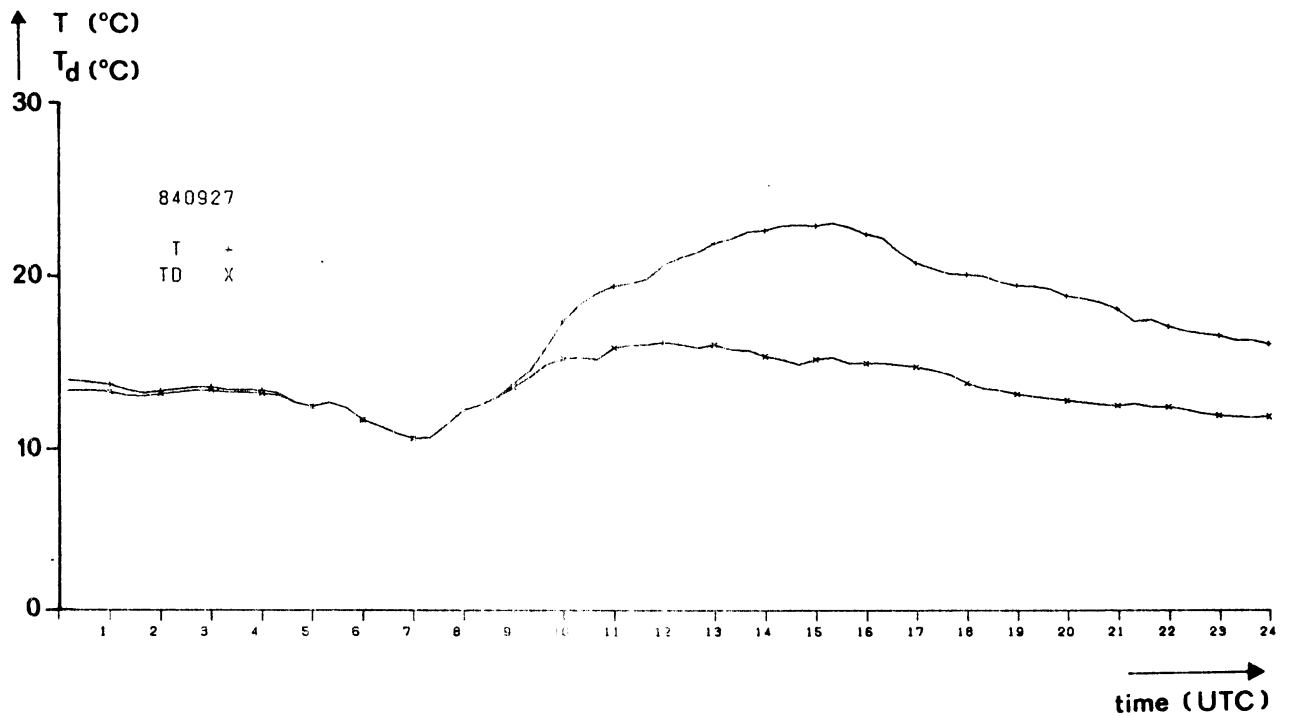


fig. 9. time evolution of screen temperature and dewpoint; 20 min. intervals

4. Tape description

The data is stored on tape, using the GF-3 format.

Characteristics are:

density 1600 bpi

maxrecsize 80

blockize 1920

EBCDIC - code

The data is stored in three files, in succession synoptical observations, surface measurements and Doppler Sodar measurements. In the figures 10, 11 and 12 the first lines of each block are shown. A listing of the parameters and units of the second file (surface measurements) is given in table 2.

5. Calendar

From every day and all the measurements a detailed survey is made of the availability of the 20 min data.

When the measurements are available + is noted, when they are not available - is noted.

DATE : 10-09-84
TIME :

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY	+++++
SONIC T	+++--
LY ALFA	+++++
WIND DIR. 10 M	+++++
WIND SPEED 10 M	+++++
TEMP. SCREEN	+++++
DEW P. SCREEN	+++++
NET RADIATION	+++++
GLOB. RADIATION	+++++
RAIN QUANTITY	+++++
SODAR	+++++
SYNOP OBSERV.	-----

DATE : 11-09-84
TIME :

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY	+++++
SONIC T	+++++
LY ALFA	+++++
WIND DIR. 10 M	+++++
WIND SPEED 10 M	+++++
TEMP. SCREEN	+++++
DEW P. SCREEN	+++++
NET RADIATION	+++++
GLOB. RADIATION	+++++
RAIN QUANTITY	+++++
SODAR	+++++
SYNOP OBSERV.	-----

DATE : 12-09-84
TIME :

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY	+++++
SONIC T	+++++
LY ALFA	+++++
WIND DIR. 10 M	+++++
WIND SPEED 10 M	+++++
TEMP. SCREEN	+++++
DEW P. SCREEN	+++++
NET RADIATION	+++++
GLOB. RADIATION	+++++
RAIN QUANTITY	+++++
SODAR	+++++
SYNOP OBSERV.	-----

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 17-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++

SODAR

+++++

SYNCP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 18-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++

SODAR

+++++

SYNCP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 19-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++

SODAR

+++++

SYNCP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 20-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++

SODAR

+++++

SYNCP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 21-09-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9==10==11==12==13==14==15==16==17==18==19==20==21==22==23==24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

+++++
+++++

+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++

SODAR

+++++

SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C3)

DATE : 22-09-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9==10==11==12==13==14==15==16==17==18==19==20==21==22==23==24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

+++++
+++++

+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++
+++++

SODAR

+++++

SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 23-09-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9==10==11==12==13==14==15==16==17==18==19==20==21==22==23==24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SODAR

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 24-09-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9==10==11==12==13==14==15==16==17==18==19==20==21==22==23==24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C2)

DATE : 25-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C3)

DATE : 26-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SODAR

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C3)

DATE : 27-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SODAR

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C3)

DATE : 28-09-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SODAR

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 29-09-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SODAR

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SYNOP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C9)

DATE : 30-09-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SODAR

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SYNOP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 01-10-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SYNOP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 02-10-84
TIME :

0==1==2==3==4==5==6==7==8==9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

SODAR

SYNOP OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 03-10-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 04-10-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

M E S O G E R S 1 9 8 4 (C8)

DATE : 05-10-84
TIME :

0=1=2=3=4=5=6=7=8=9=10=11=12=13=14=15=16=17=18=19=20=21=22=23=24

SONIC VELOCITY
SONIC T
LY ALFA
WIND DIR. 10 M
WIND SPEED 10 M
TEMP. SCREEN
DEW P. SCREEN
NET RADIATION
GLOB. RADIATION
RAIN QUANTITY

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SYNOPSIS OBSERV.

6. References

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7. Appendix

The sonic anemometer was calibrated in a windtunnel. In the figures 13-16 the three wind components measured by the sonic are presented as a function of azimuth and elevation. The vertical coordinate is the ratio between a component and the Y-component when the instrument is facing the wind, denoted as Y_0 . In the figures the ideal sine or cosine response is shown as a dashed line. These calibrations were carried out in a stationary airflow at wind speeds of 5, 10 and 18 m/s. Since the results hardly depend on the wind speed, the mean values are shown. There is strong evidence that the asymmetrical results of the azimuth calibration (figures 15 and 16) are caused by a misalignment of about 2° between the axes of sonic and windtunnel. The asymmetrical W-calibration should cause a small positive offset in the mean value of the vertical wind. Indeed a positive offset of 0,1 m/s has recently been found during field-experiments. Schotanus (1982) measured and an azimuth calibration similar to the figures 15 and 16, but symmetrical. However, he found a symmetrical elevation curve.

This calibration was unfortunately carried out after the Meso-Gers 84 experiment. Since on-line corrections had to be applied to the original data, it was decided to use the results found by Schotanus (1982). This means that no correction has been applied for the elevation calibration. Also an absolute calibration of the Y-component has been carried out (azimuth and elevation 0°). The result is

$$Y = 1.0273 Y_s + 0.13$$

where Y = true wind speed

$$Y_s = \text{wind speed measured by sonic}$$

This calibration was not included in the calibrations described before.

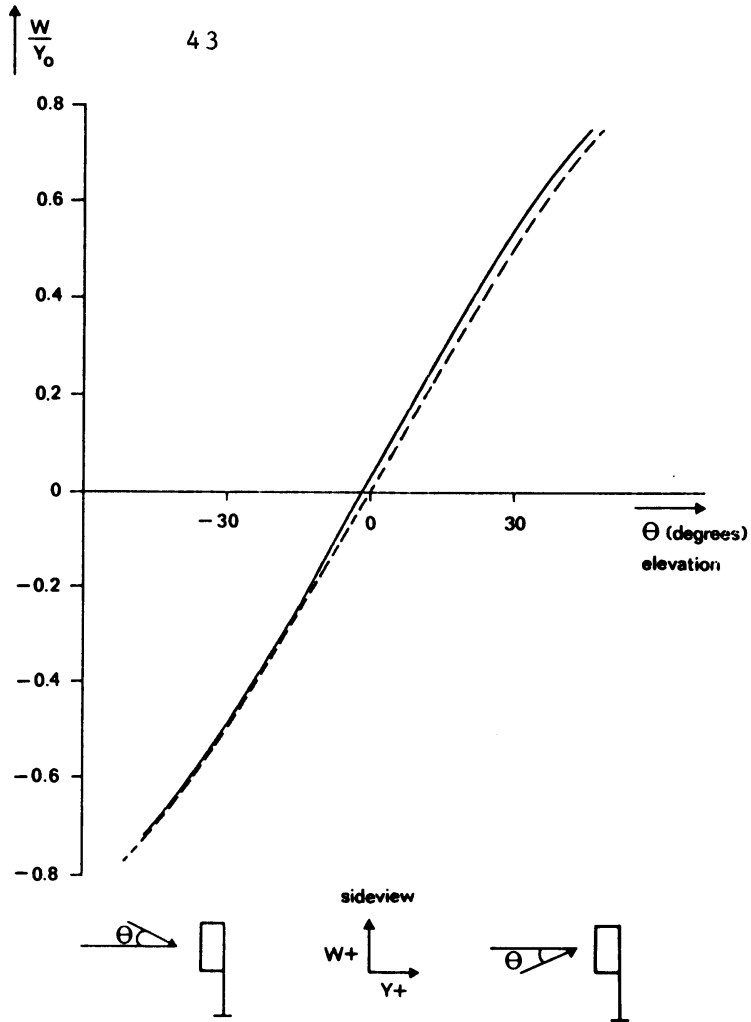


fig. 13. elevation calibration; W-component
azimuth = 0°

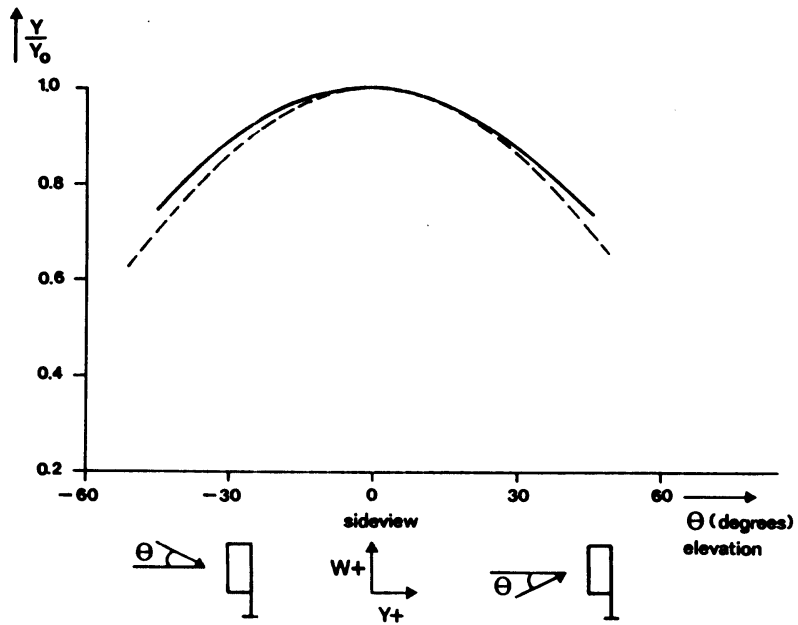


fig. 14. elevation calibration; Y-component
azimuth = 0°



fig. 15. azimuth calibration; Y-component
elevation = 0°

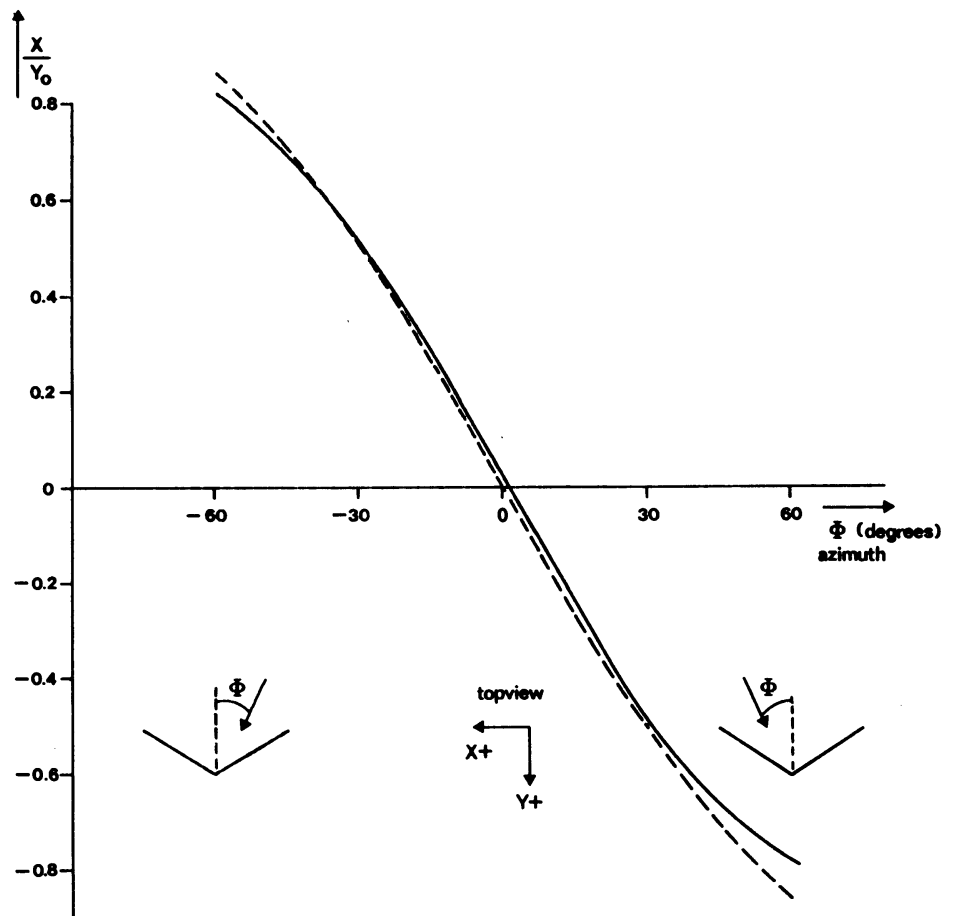


fig. 16. azimuth calibration; X-component
elevation = 0°