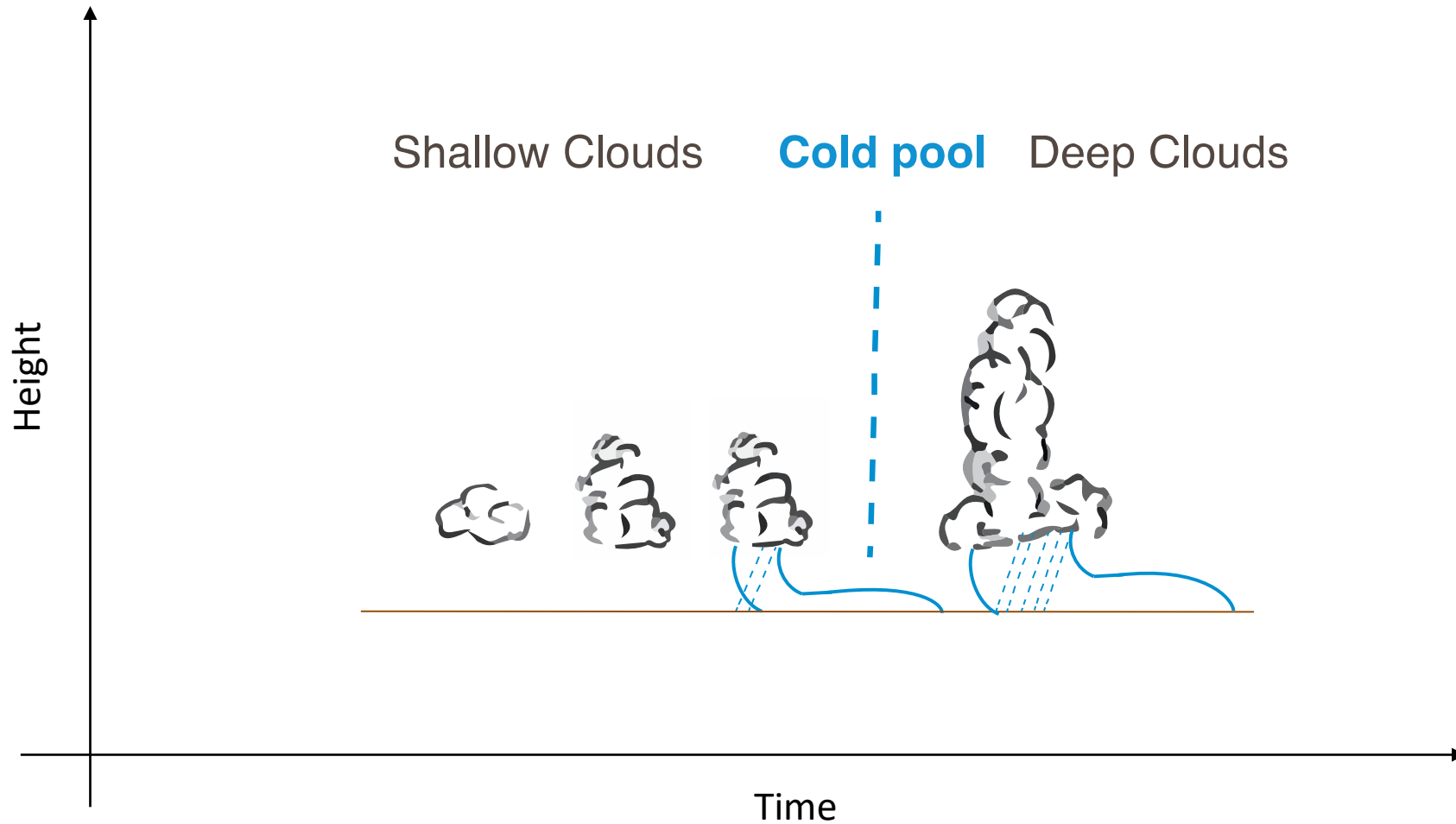


FESSTVaL

The field experiment on submesoscale spatio-temporal variability
in Lindenberg

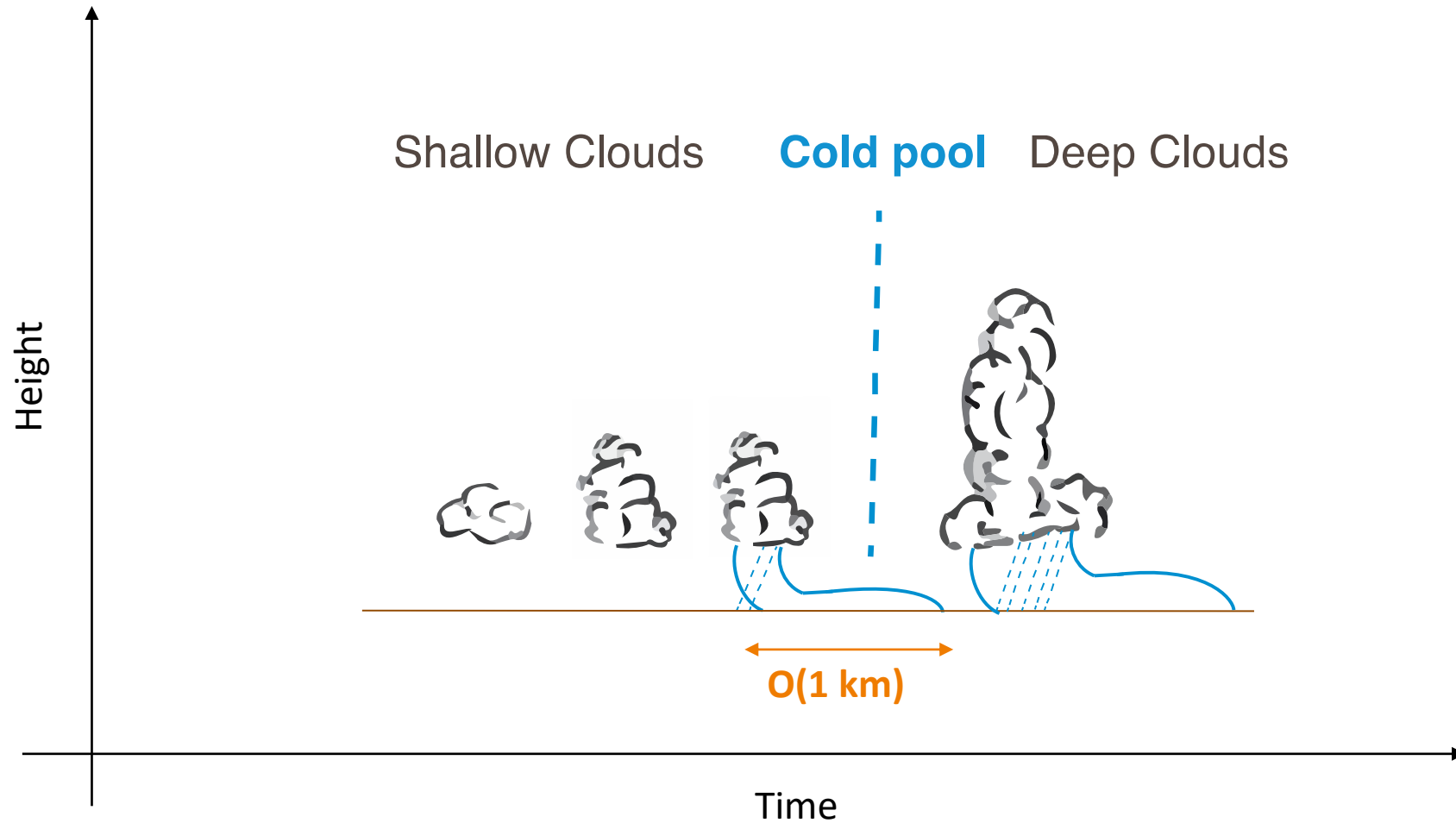


The development of thunderstorms, a motivation for FESSTVaL



Khairoutdinov and Randall (2006)
Böing et al. (2012)
Schlemmer and Hohenegger (2014)

The development of thunderstorms, a motivation for FESSTVaL



Fazit:

- Important atmospheric processes happen at the **km scale**
- Limited-area weather forecast models employ grid spacings in the **km scale**
- But the **km scale** is not well observed by the surface observational network

Measurement stations:
About 25 km



FESSTVaL in a nutshell



Characterize and investigate submesoscale variability

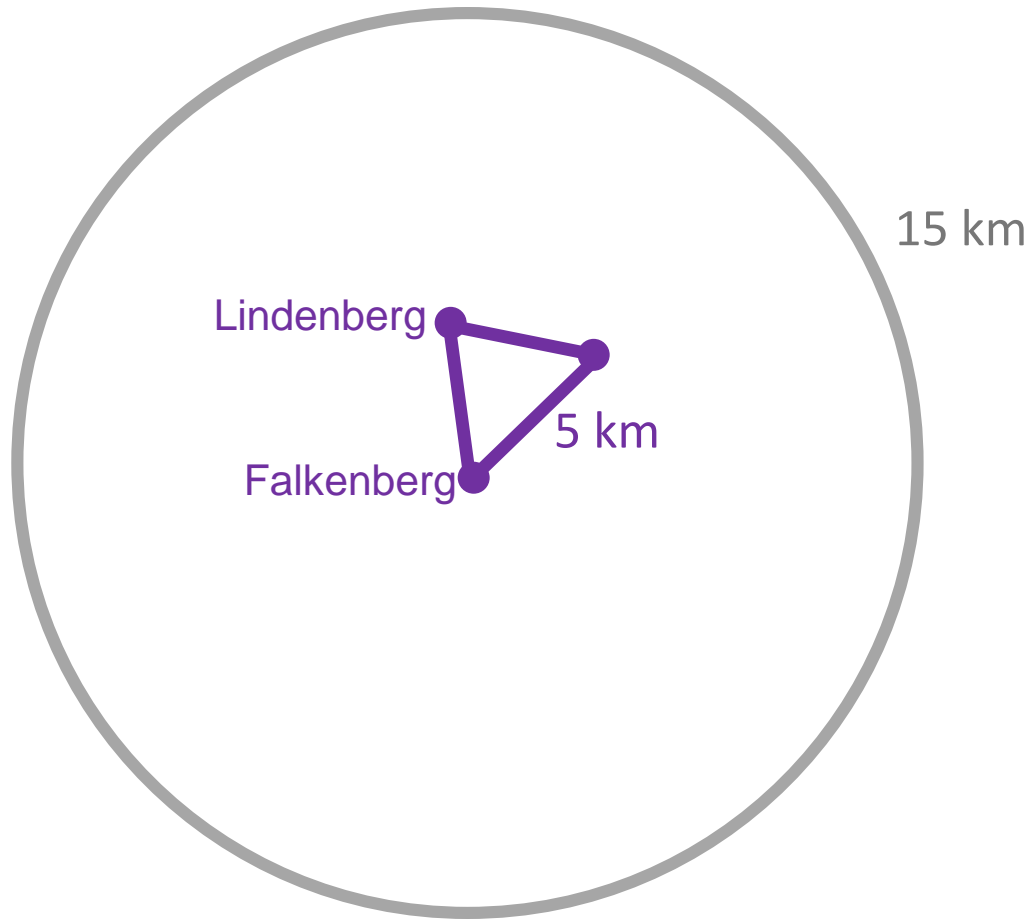
1. Measure submesoscale variability *Technical side*
2. Quantify submesoscale variability *Process understanding side*
3. Validate representation of submesoscale variability *Modelling side*

FESSTVaL more concrete

had a particular emphasis on **cold pools**, their interactions with the land surface and the **planetary boundary layer**, and **wind gusts**

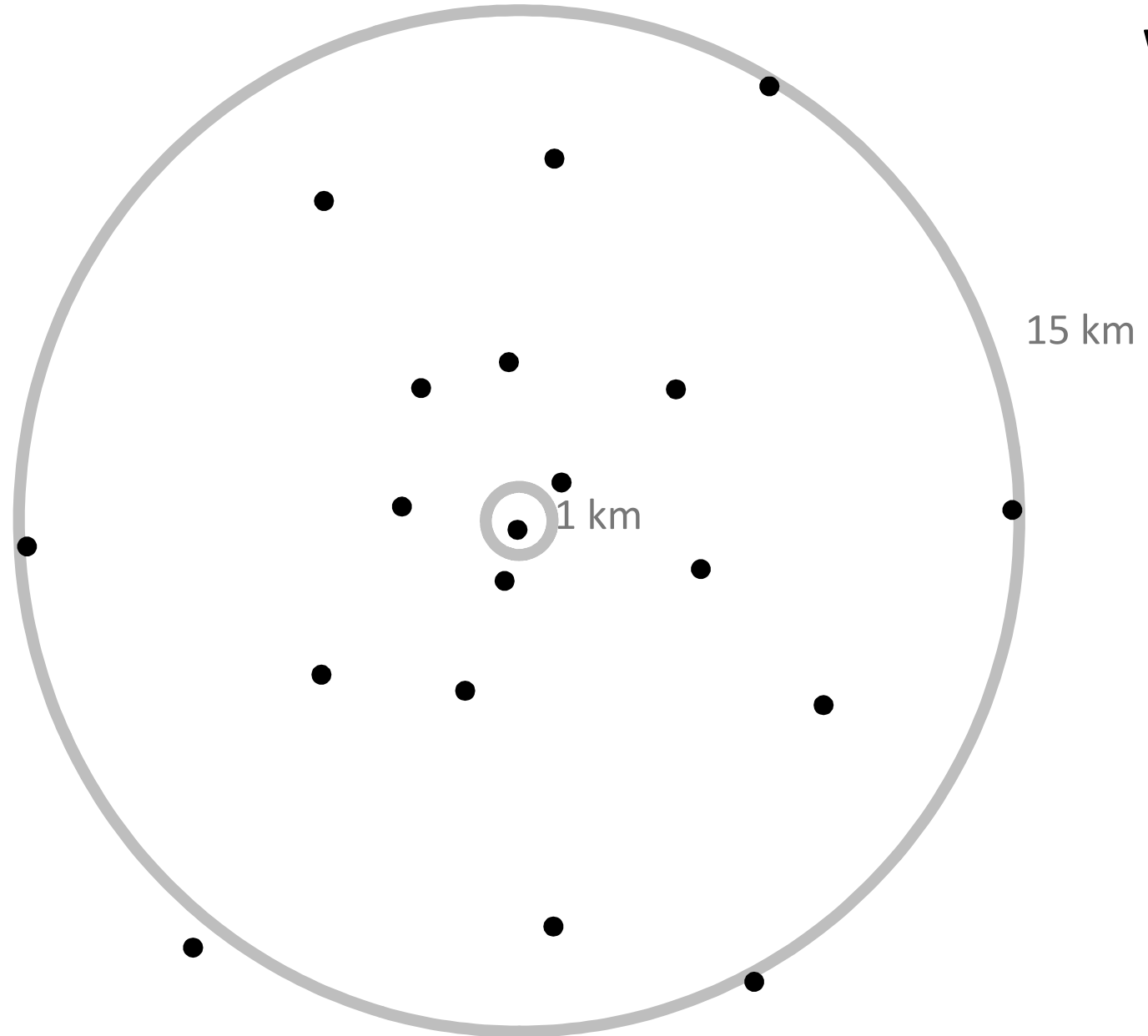
1. How big and how homogeneous are cold pools?
2. How frequent are coherent structures in the PBL?
3. How representative is the measurement of a wind gust at a point?
4. Spatial variability in low-level jet and effect on wind power?
5. Can submesoscale variability change domain-mean radiation?
6. Can we machine learn submesoscale variability in soil moisture?

Overall measuring strategy: a circle and a triangle



Standard weather stations

- 19 stations
- Min D : 1.5 km
- Max D : 9.6 km
- Median D : 4.9 km

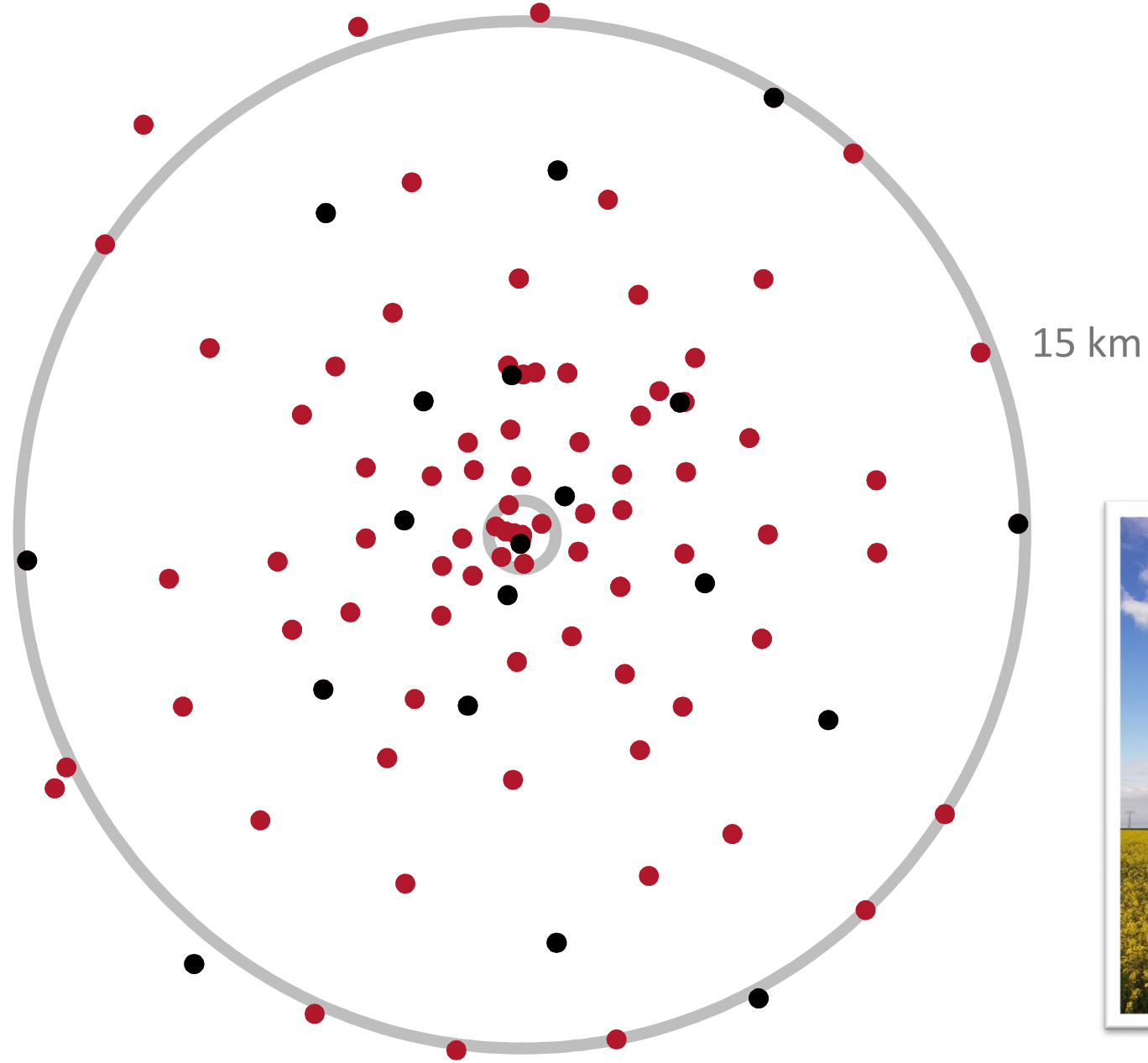


WXT



Standard weather stations, self-built cold pool logger (T, p)

- 80 stations
- Min D : 0.1 km
- Max D : 4.8 km
- Median D : 1.8 km



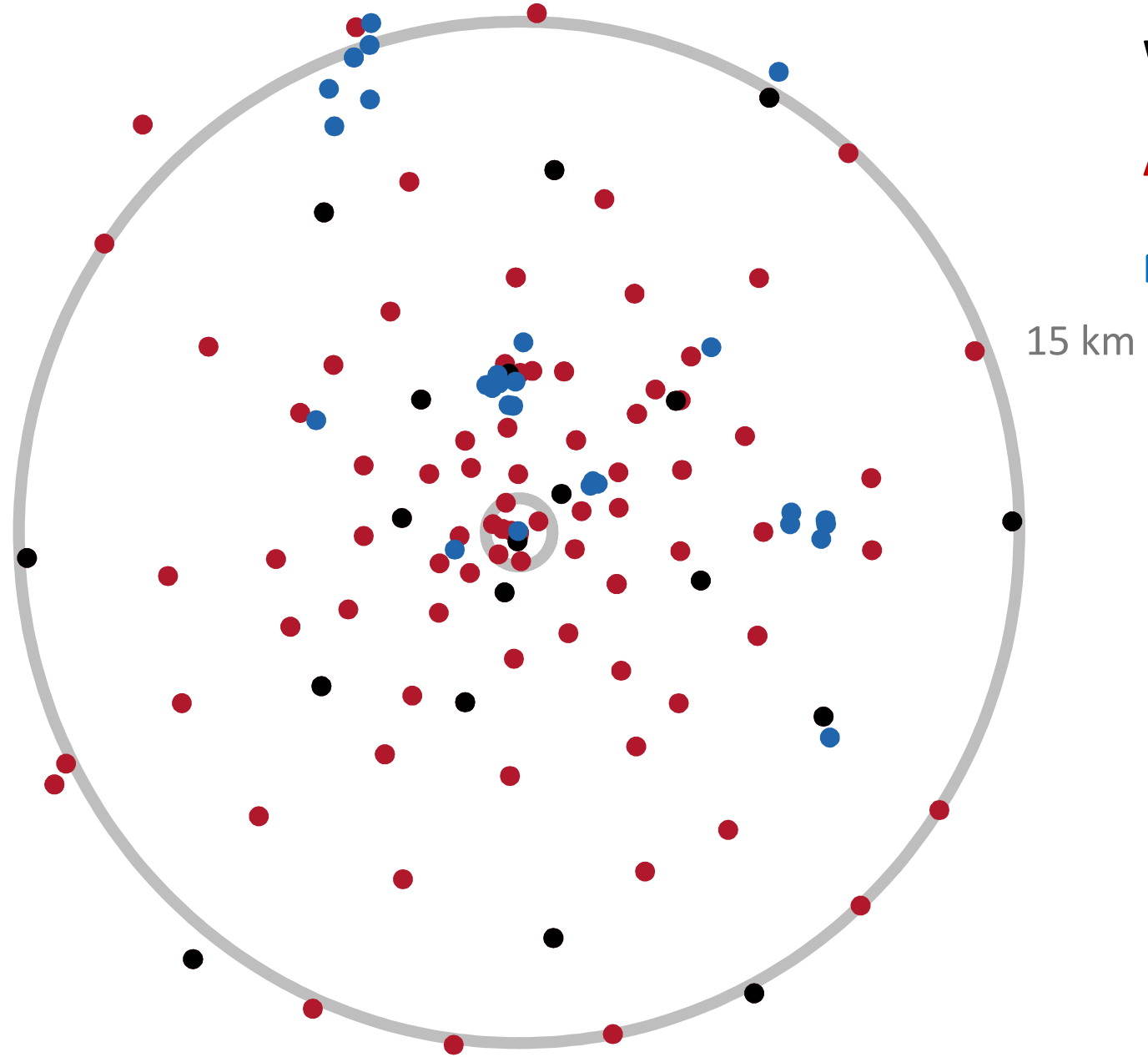
WXT

APOLLO



Standard weather stations, self-built cold pool logger (T, p), self-built weather stations

•



WXT

APOLLO

MESSI

15 km



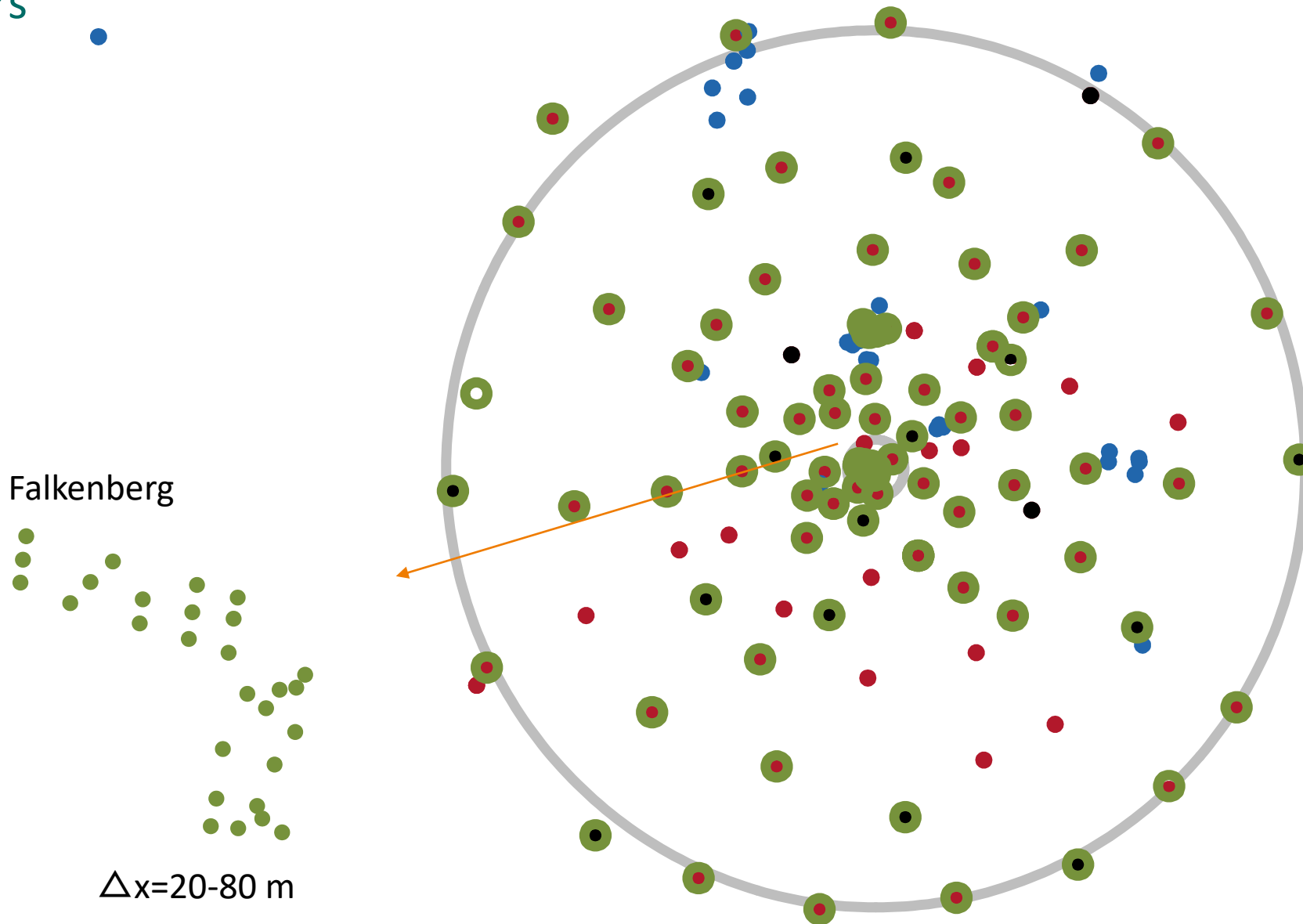
Standard weather stations, self-built cold pool logger (T, p), self-built weather stations, soil sensors

WXT

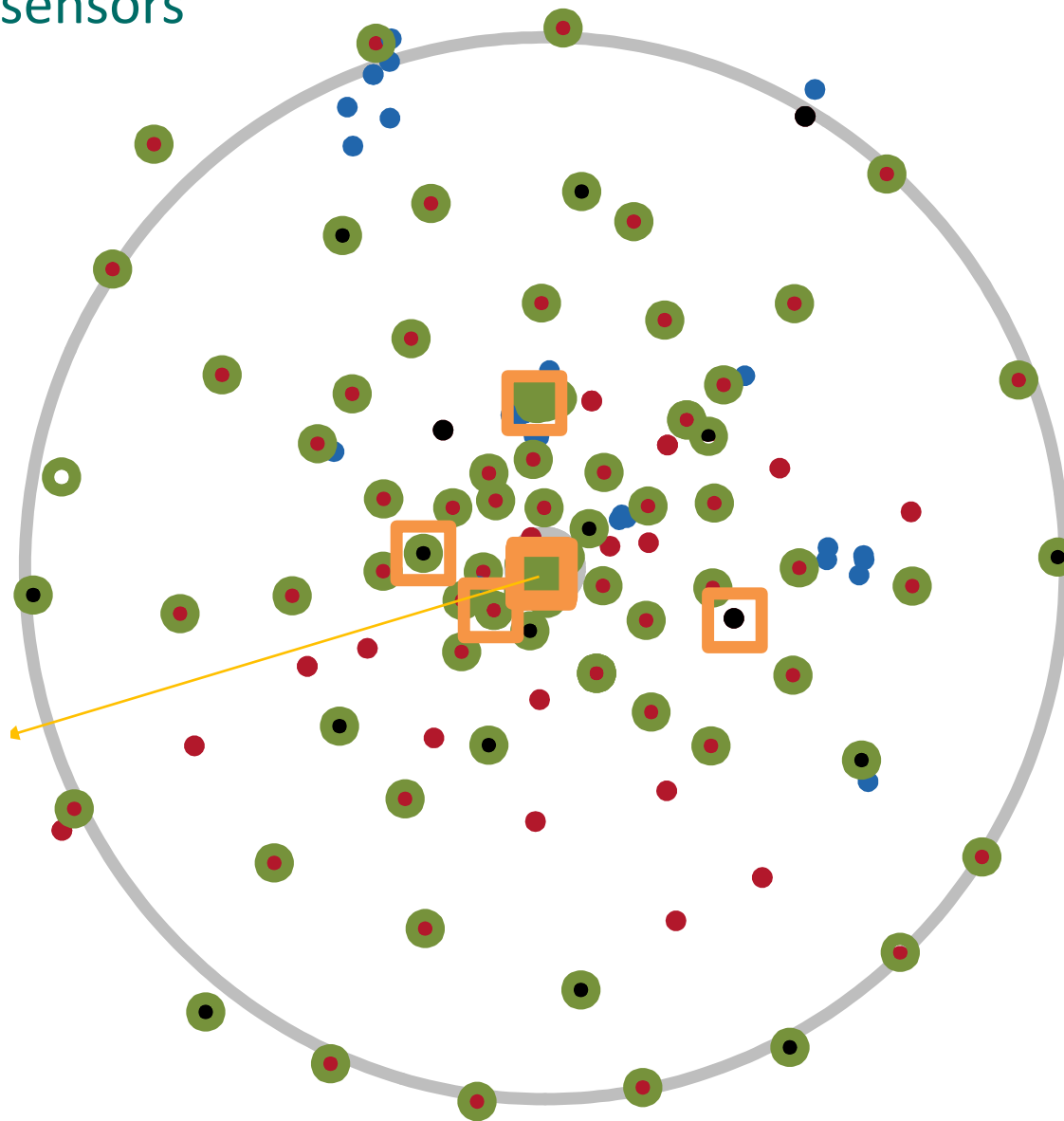
APOLLO

MESSI

Soil sensors



Standard weather stations, self-built cold pool logger (T, p), self-built weather stations, soil sensors, self-built radiation sensors



WXT

APOLLO

MESSI

Soil sensors

FROST

Falkenberg

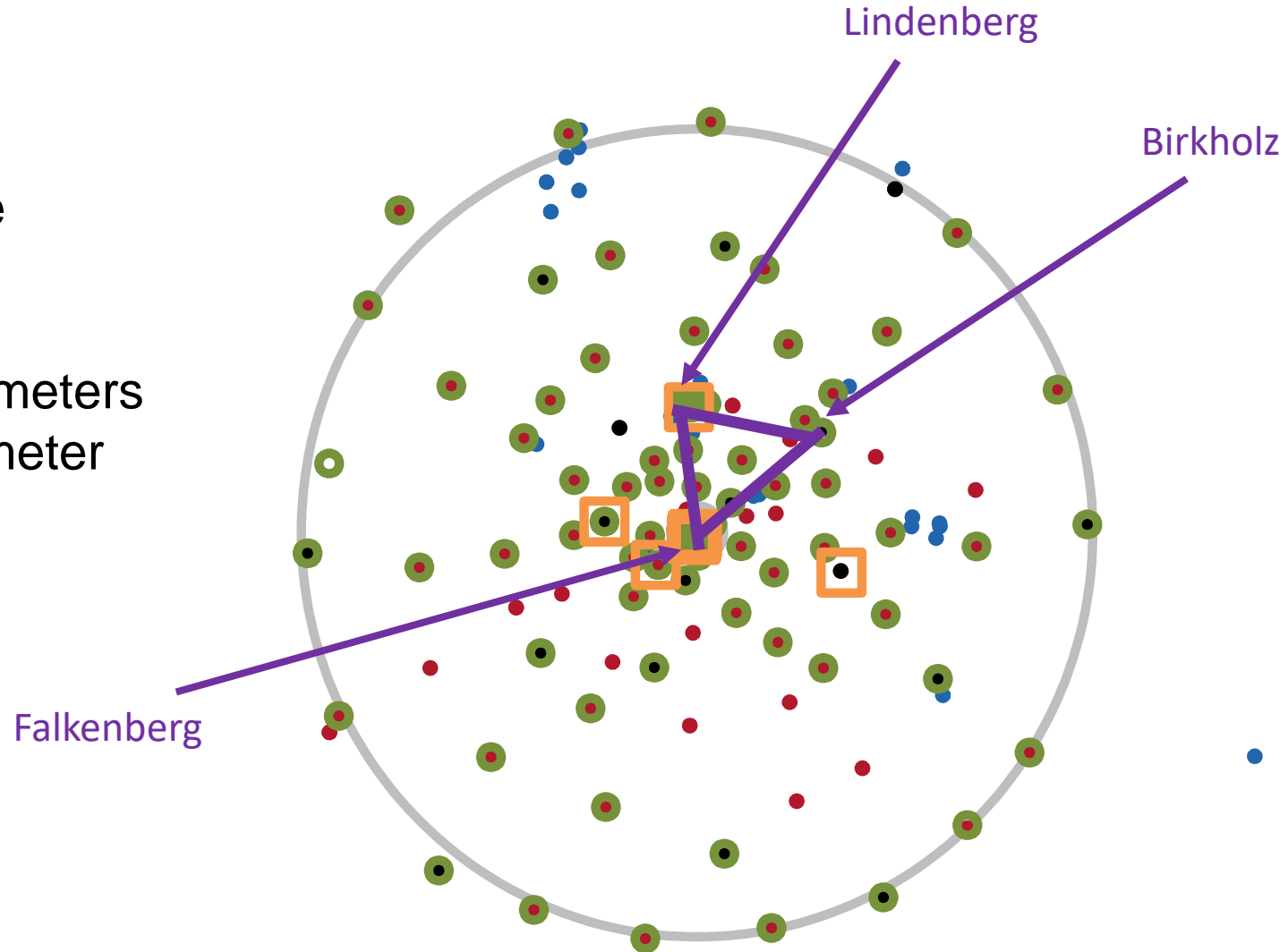
$\Delta x = 50$ m



Measuring submesoscale variability in the vertical

Measuring submesoscale variability in the vertical

- 3 Supersites
FESSTVaL triangle
- 9 Wind lidars
- 4 Microwave radiometers
- 1 Infrared spectrometer
- 1 x-band radar
- 1 UAV
- Drones

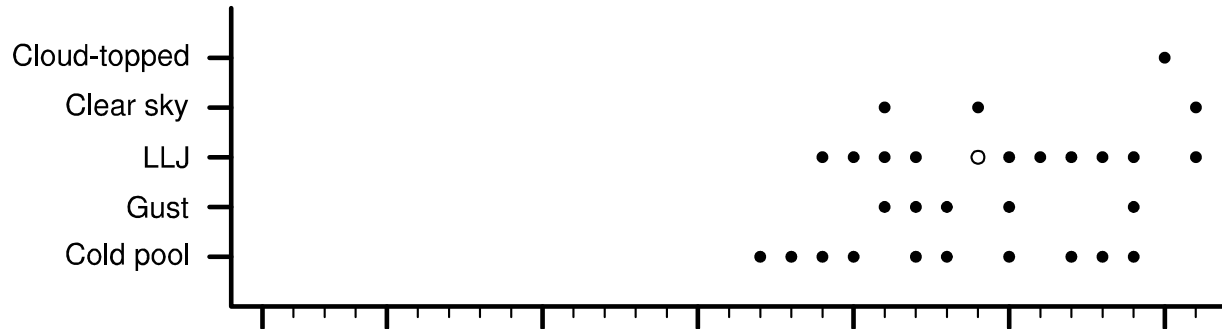


Measuring submesoscale variability in the vertical

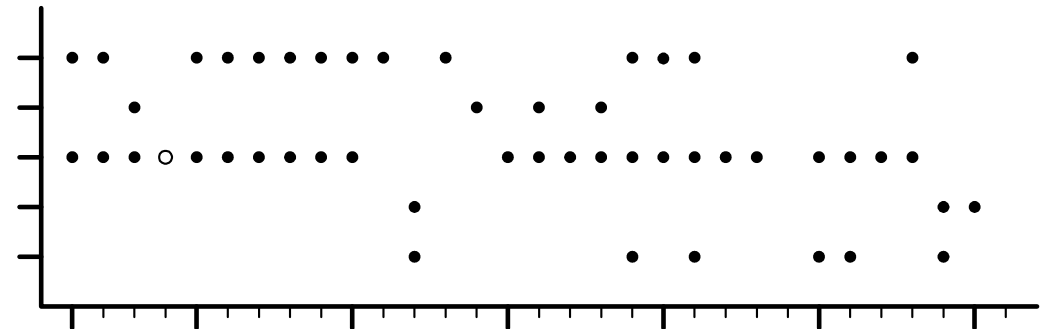


Captured events

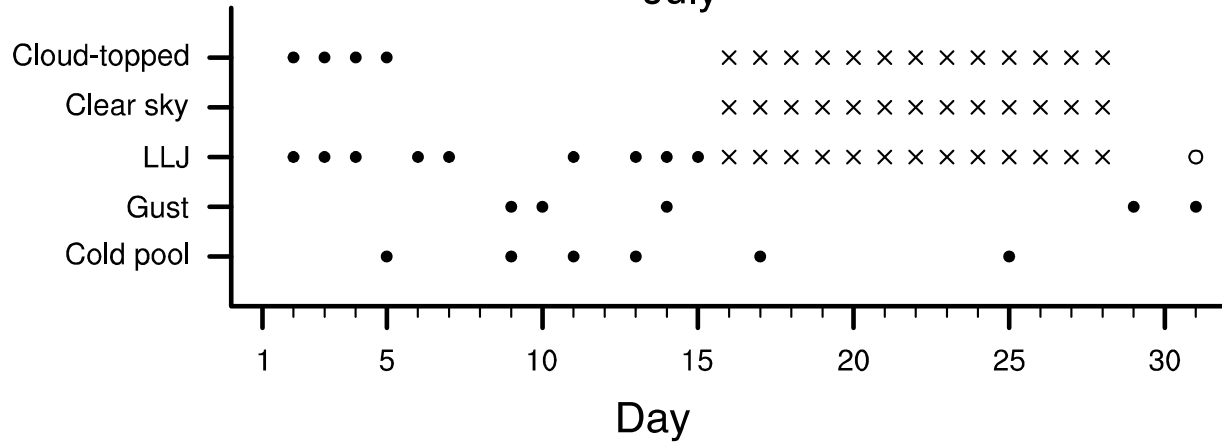
May



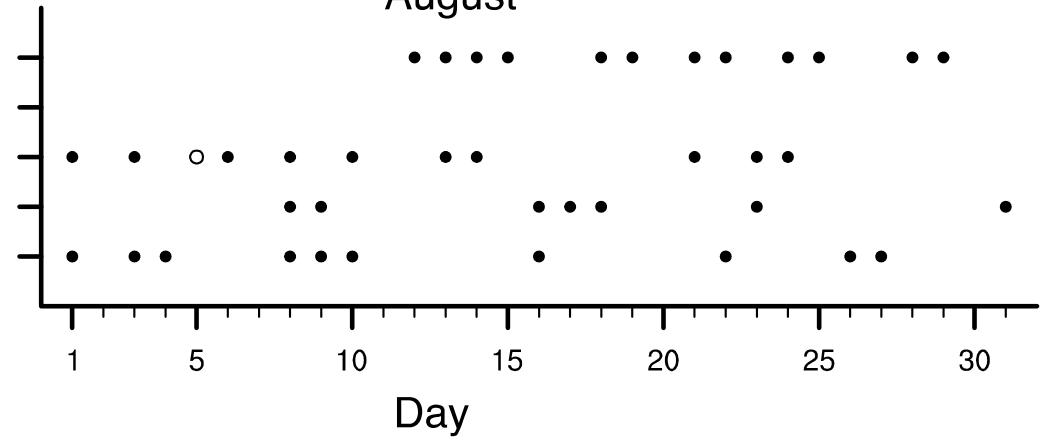
June



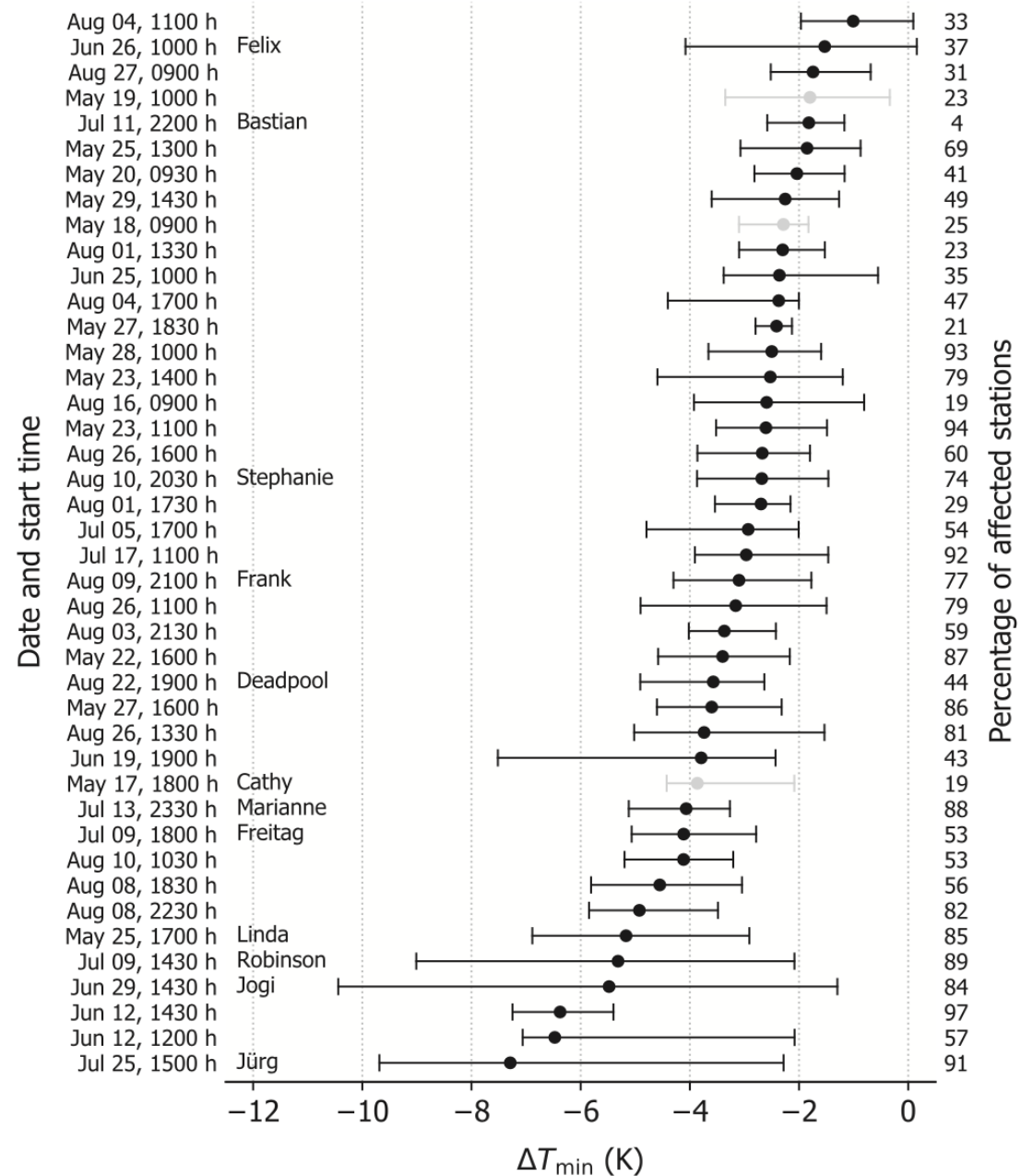
July



August

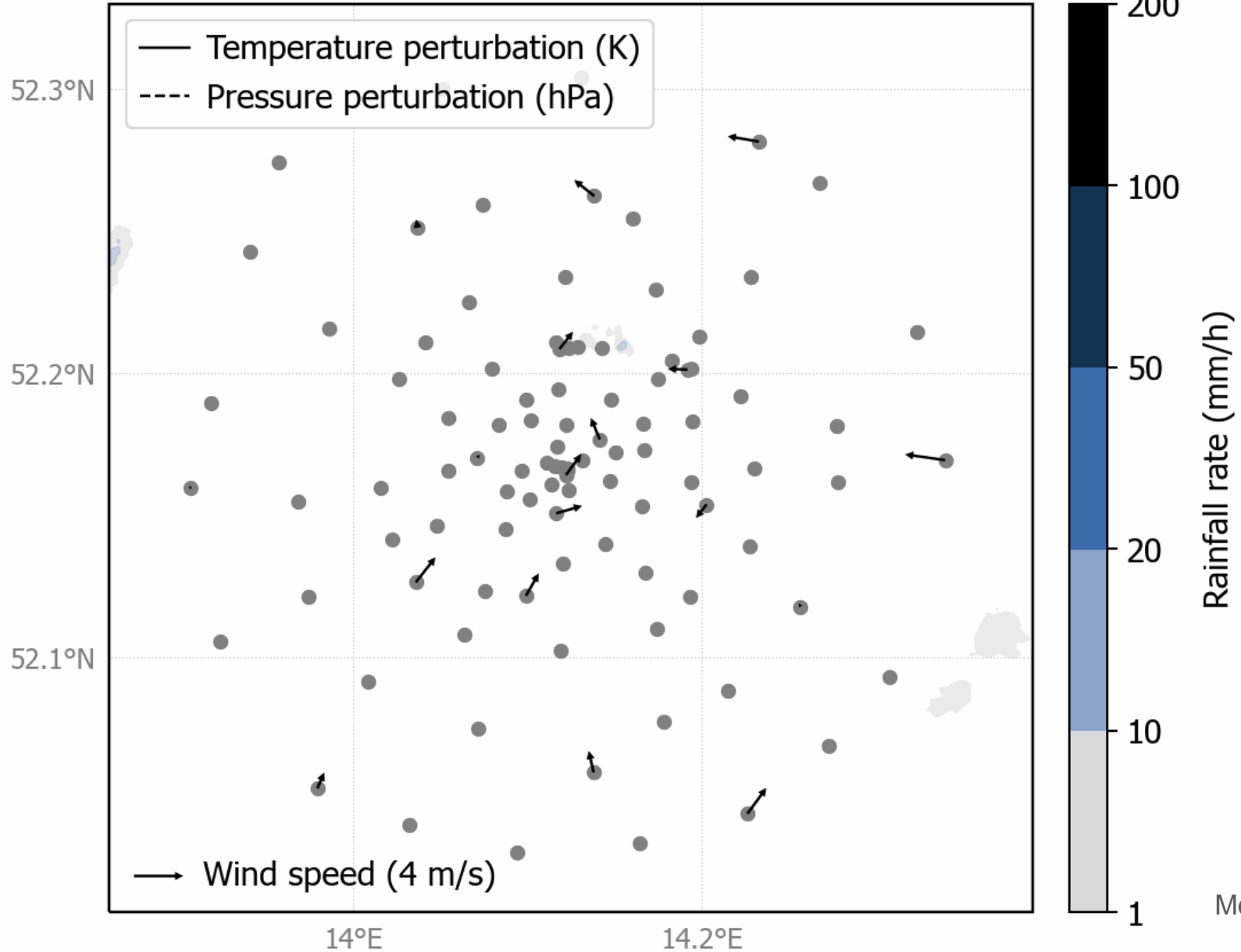


Rather weak cold pools

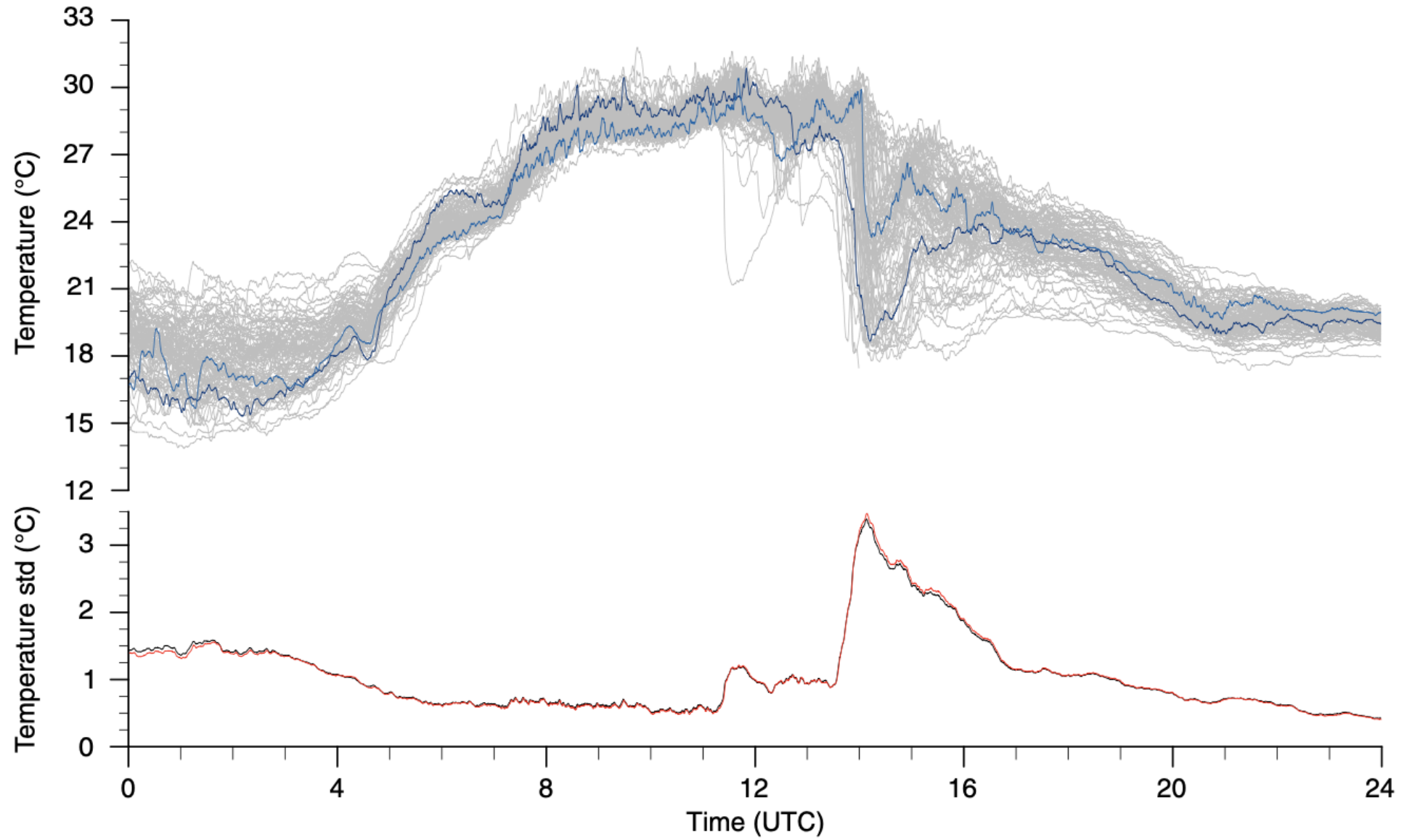


Cold pool Jogi

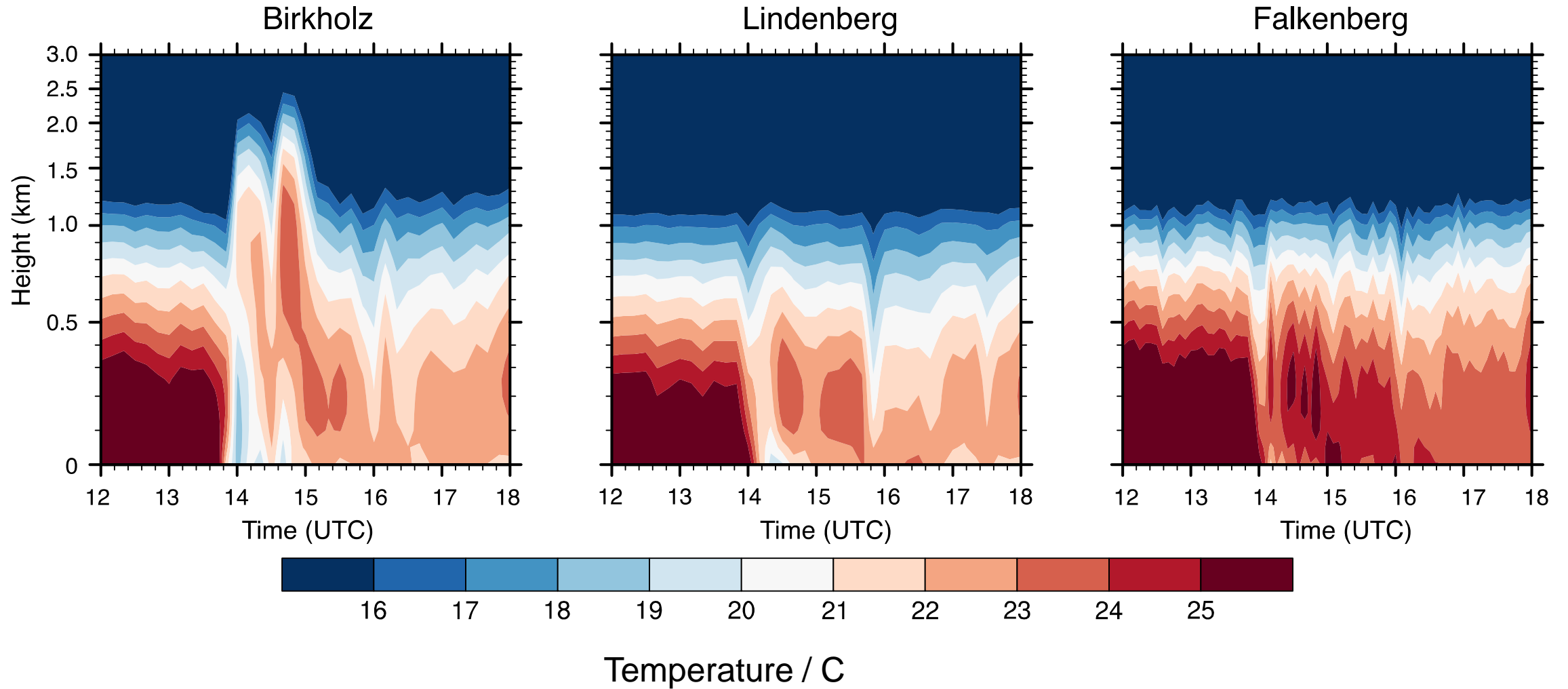
Cold Pool Event 29 Jun 2021, 13:15 UTC (Jogi)



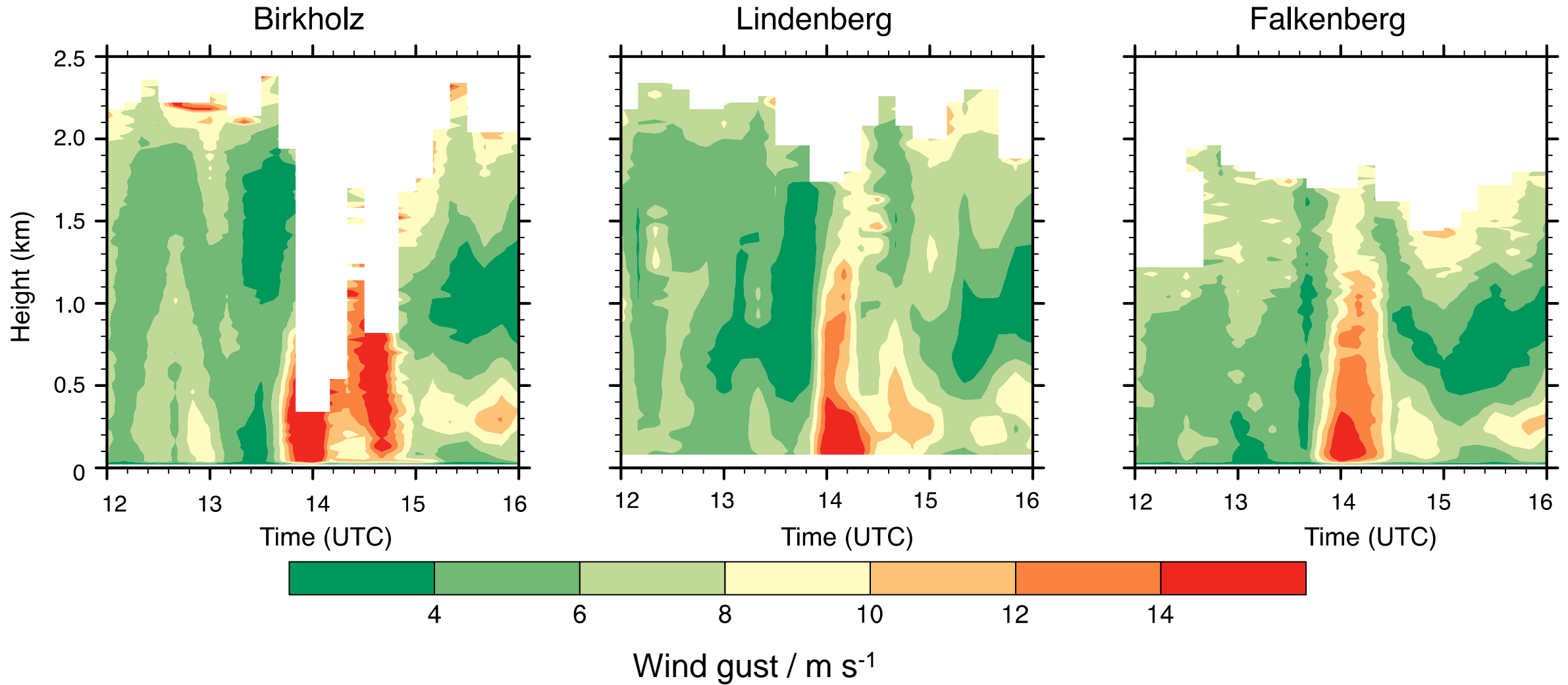
Cold pool Jogi



Cold pool Jogi



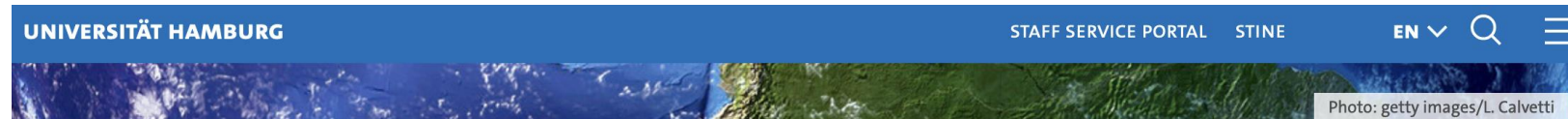
Cold pool Jogi



Where to find the data?

Data are stored at ICDC (U Hamburg) and freely available

<https://www.cen.uni-hamburg.de/en/icdc/data/atmosphere//samd-st-fesstval.html#samd-st-datasets>



UHH → CEN - Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability → ICDC → Data → Atmosphere → SAMD Data Sets - Short Term Observations → FESSTVaL Campaign 2021

FESSTVAL CAMPAIGN 2021

The data of the [FESSTVaL measurement campaign \(Field Experiment on sub-mesoscale spatio-temporal variability in Lindenberg\)](#) from 2021 can be found here.

These data sets are part of the SAMD archive. See research section, to find [more information about the SAMD Archive](#).

Data Sets FESSTVaL Campaign 2021

1. Rainfall rates estimated from X-Band radar observations during FESSTVaL 2021 (<http://doi.org/10.25592/uhhfdm.10090>)

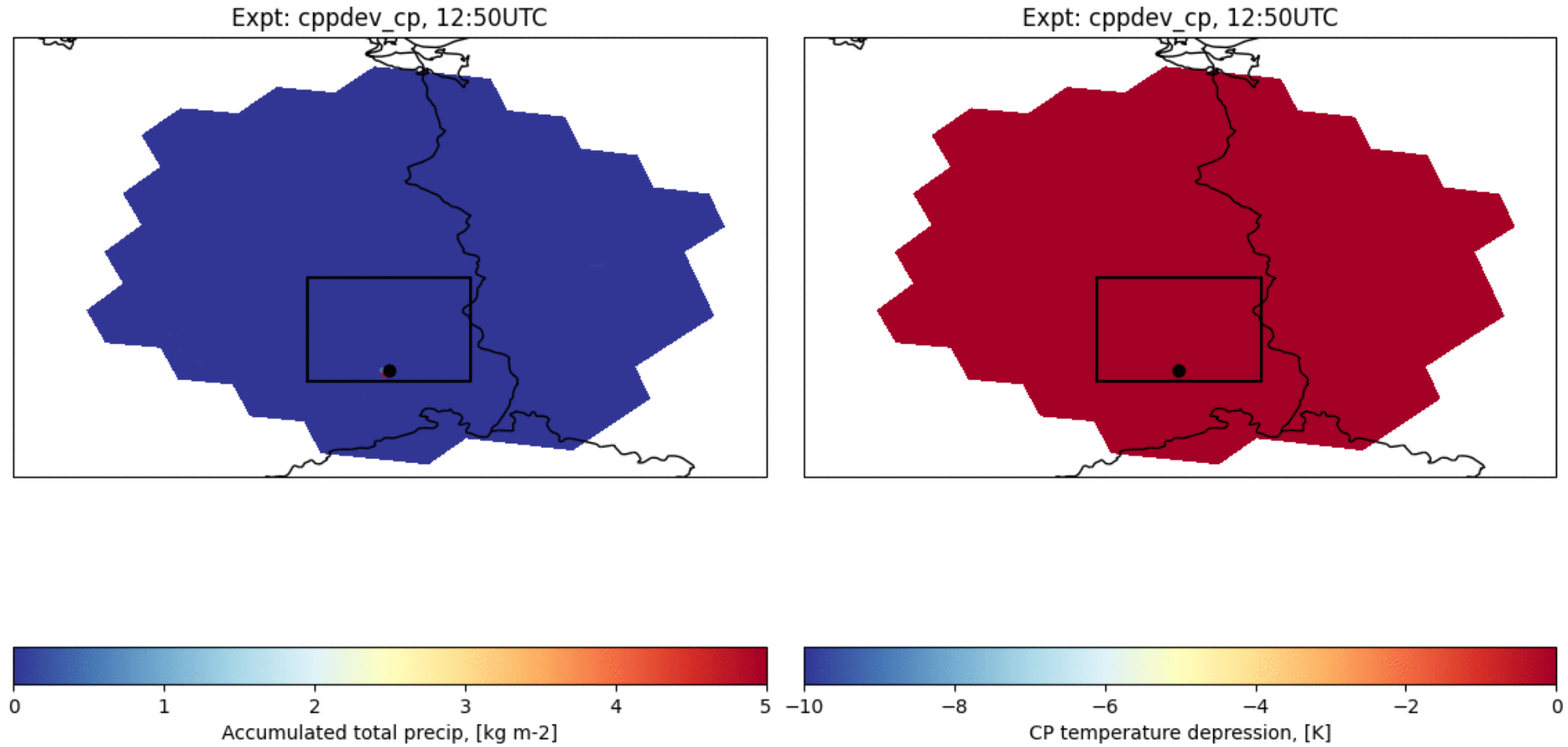
- [fval-uhh-wrxFLK00-l2-rr: Rainfall rates estimated from X-Band radar observations during FESSTVaL 2021](#)

2. Meteorological network observations by APOLLO and WXT weather stations during FESSTVaL 2021 (<http://doi.org/10.25592/uhhfdm.10179>)

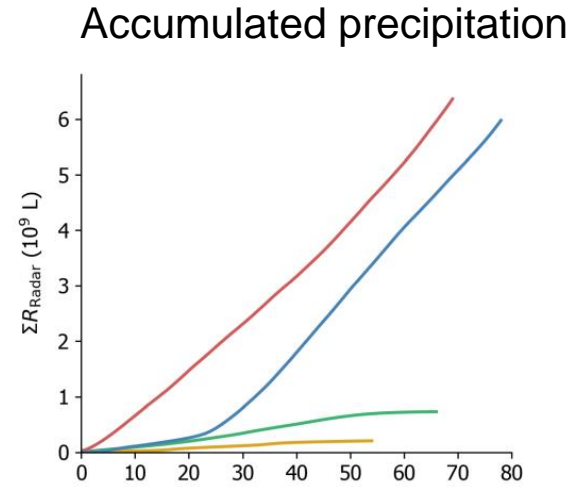
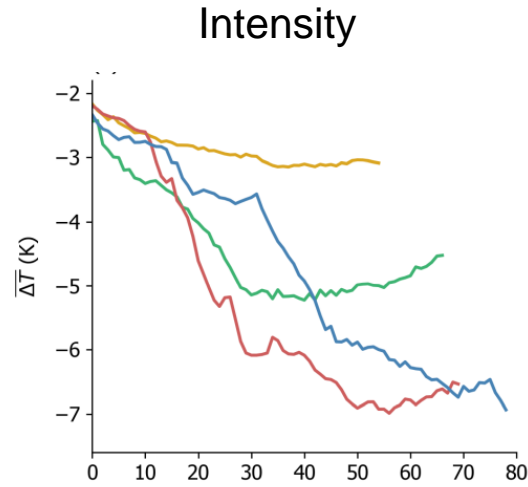
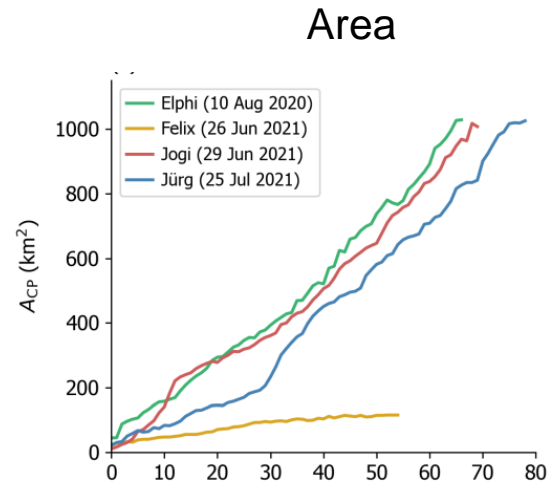
- [fval-uhh-apollo00-l2-pa: Pressure data, Meteorological network observations by APOLLO weather](#)



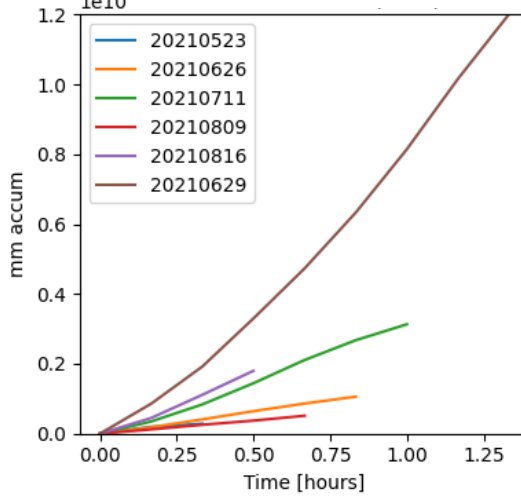
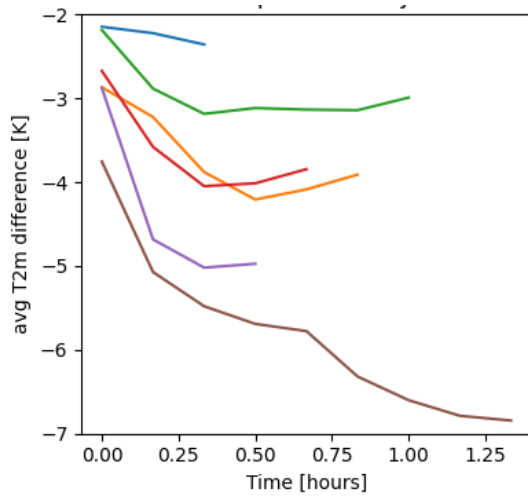
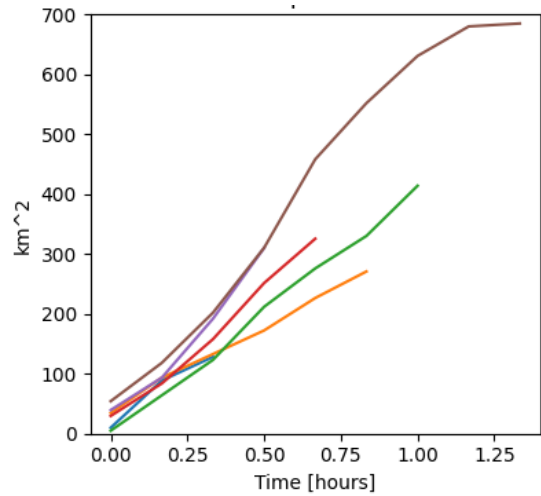
Using FESSTVaL data to validate km-scale model



Using FESSTVaL data to validate km-scale model

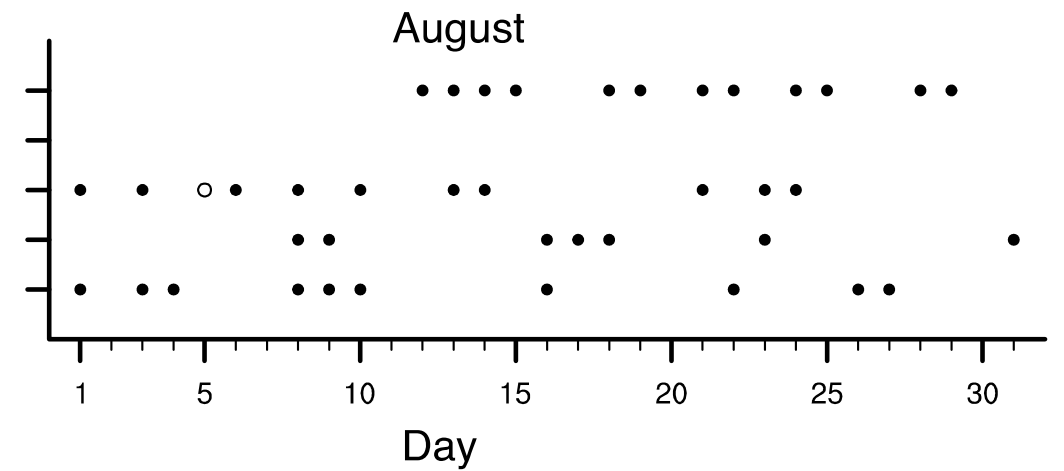
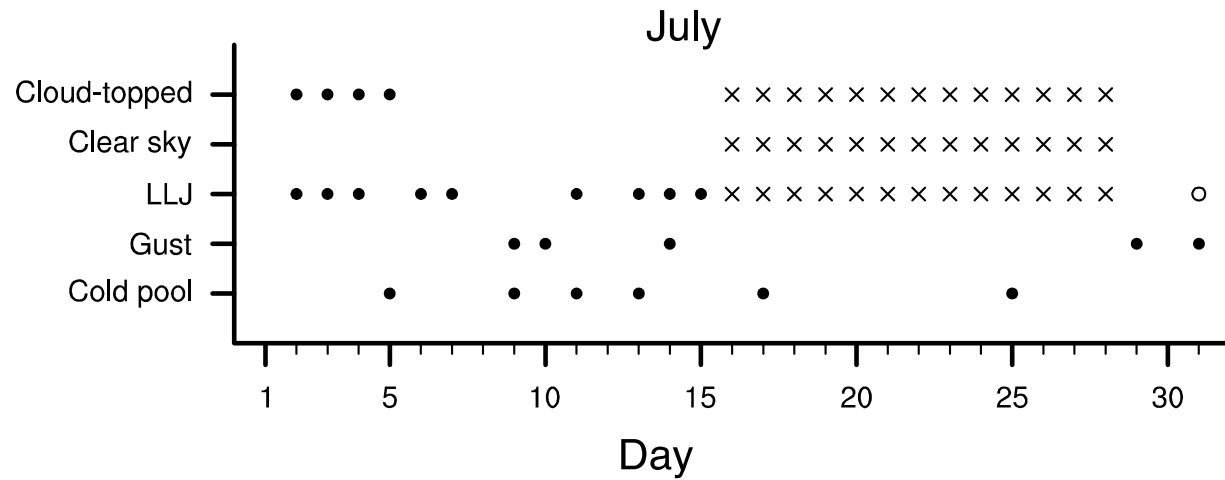
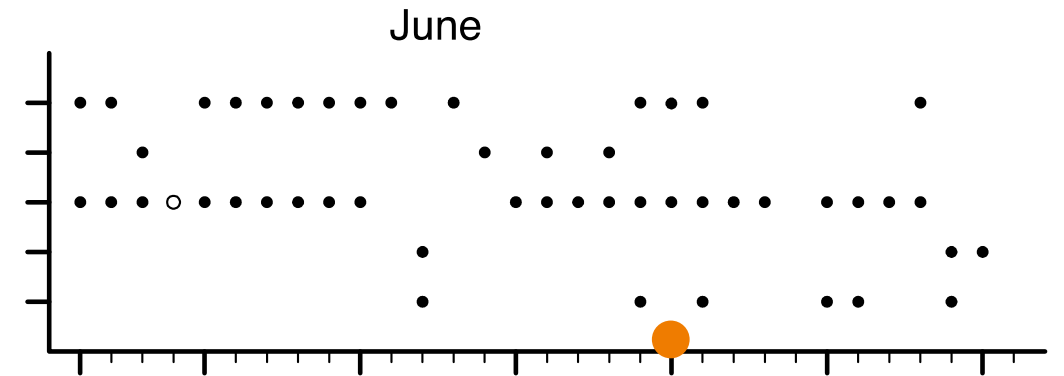
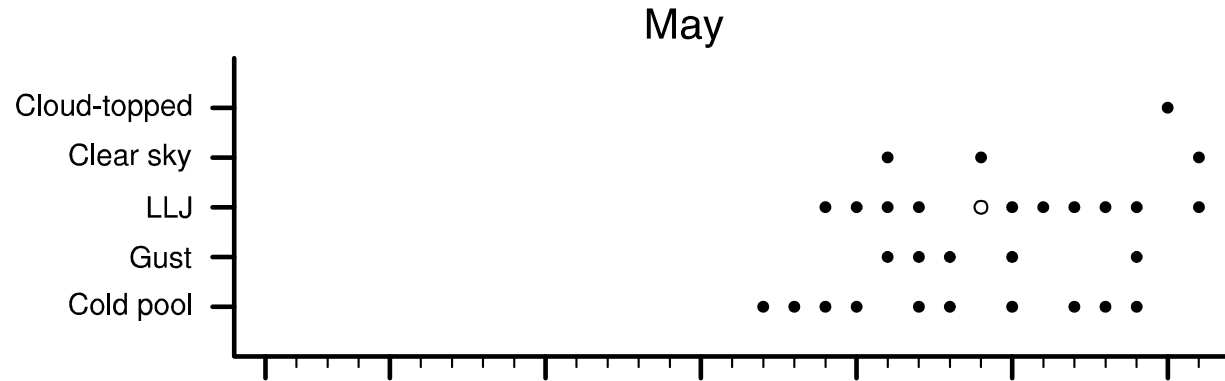


From Kirsch et al. (2024)



Maike Ahlgrimm

Using FESSTVaL data to validate km-scale model: looking at missforecasts?



Conclusions

FESSTVaL

<https://www.cen.uni-hamburg.de/en/icdc/data/atmosphere//samd-st-fesstval.htmlsamd-st-datasets>



FESSTVaL

The Field Experiment on Submesoscale Spatio-Temporal Variability in Lindenberg

Cathy Hohenegger, Felix Ament, Frank Beyrich, Ulrich Löhnert, Henning Rust, Jens Bange, Tobias Böck, Christopher Böttcher, Jakob Boventer, Finn Burgemeister, Marco Clemens, Carola Detring, Igor Detring, Noviana Dewani, Ivan Bastak Duran, Stephanie Fiedler, Martin Göber, Chiel van Heerwaarden, Bert Heusinkveld, Bastian Kirsch, Daniel Klocke, Christine Knist, Ingo Lange, Felix Laueremann, Volker Lehmann, Jonas Lehmke, Ronny Leinweber, Kristina Lundgren, Matthieu Masbou, Matthias Mauder, Wouter Mol, Hannes Nevermann, Tatiana Nomokonova, Eileen Päschke, Andreas Platis, Jens Reichardt, Luc Rochette, Mirjana Sakradzija, Linda Schlemmer, Jürg Schmidli, Nima Shokri, Vincent Sobottke, Johannes Speidel, Julian Steinheuer, David D. Turner, Hannes Vogelmann, Christian Wedemeyer, Eduardo Weide-Luiz, Sarah Wiesner, Norman Wildmann, Kevin Wolz, and Tamino Wetz