

Tables (1, 2) give the mean wind ( $U$ ) and temperature ( $T$ ) profiles observed on a tower at Ellerslie, Alberta, in the middle of a flat field of sparse stubble during a fifteen minute period beginning 1615 MDT on May 11, 2001. Windspeed was measured with cup anemometers, which should be assumed to have overestimated the mean speed by 8%. Mean temperature *differences* relative to a reference level ( $z = 0.29$  m) were measured by shielded, ventilated thermocouples. One may assume the characteristic uncertainties in windspeed and temperature difference are  $0.05 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and  $0.1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

A wind vane determined that the mean wind direction  $\beta_v = 234^\circ$ . A sonic anemometer at  $z = 2$  m determined the data given in Table (3).

**Aim:** The mean profiles define the state of the undisturbed ASL. From the given data, estimate for this period: the friction velocity  $u_*$ , the temperature scale  $T_*$ , the Monin-Obukhov length  $L$ , the sensible heat flux density<sup>1</sup>  $Q_H$ . Plot the given mean profiles, along with the theoretical profiles implied by your derived  $u_*, T_*$ .

From the sonic data compute alternative estimates  $u_*^S, T_*^S, L^S$  and mean wind direction  $\beta_S = \arctan(V/U)$ . Comment on the measured values of  $\sigma_u/u_*, \sigma_v/u_*, \sigma_w/u_*$  in the context of MO similarity theory (MOST).

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<sup>1</sup>The mean temperature  $T_0$  during this period was about  $17^\circ \text{ C}$ , and for the purpose of calculating the density  $\rho_0$  you may assume the atmospheric pressure  $p = 93 \text{ kPa}$ .

## Profile Fitting Method

Correct the cup anemometers for overspeeding. Create the set of measured differences  $\Delta U_z^m = U_z - U_{ref}$ ,  $\Delta T_z^m = T_z - T_{ref}$  (etc.) where  $U_{ref}$  is the windspeed at a reference height, such as  $z = 0.65m$ . To each of these differences there correspond (for any guess of the scales  $u_*, T_*$ ) theoretical differences  $\Delta U_z^t = (U_z - U_{ref})^t$  (etc.) that may be calculated from the Monin-Obukhov similarity profiles. Your scales should be optimal in the sense that they minimise the dimensionless residual:

$$R = \frac{\sum_1^{N_U} (\Delta U^m - \Delta U^t)^2}{\delta u^2} + \frac{\sum_1^{N_T} (\Delta T^m - \Delta T^t)^2}{\delta T^2} \quad (1)$$

Here  $\delta u, \delta T$  are estimated instrument inaccuracy. In the present case the number of velocity differences is  $N_U = 4$  and  $N_T = 2$ .

## Data

Table 1: Profile of mean cup windspeed, Ellerslie (AB), 1615-1630 hrs, 11 May, 2001.

$z$ [m]	$U(z)$ [m s <sup>-1</sup> ]
6.05	4.70
3.6	4.44
2.12	4.20
1.12	3.86
0.65	3.56

Table 2: Profile of mean temperature difference from reference temperature, Ellerslie (AB), 1615-1630 hrs, 11 May, 2001.

$z$ [m]	$T(z) - T(0.29\text{m})$ [°C]
5.75	-2.79
1.35	-1.83
0.29	0.00

Table 3: Sonic anemometer data for the same interval.

Property	Value [MKS units]
U	3.06
V	1.88
W	-0.00004
T	16.8
$\overline{w'^2}$	1.426
$\overline{v'^2}$	2.0266
$\overline{w'^2}$	0.13216
$\overline{u'w'}$	-0.01994
$\overline{v'w'}$	-0.10775
$\overline{w'T'}$	0.17411