Field experiments to determine the effect of boundary fences on temperature observation



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Outline of presentation

Background

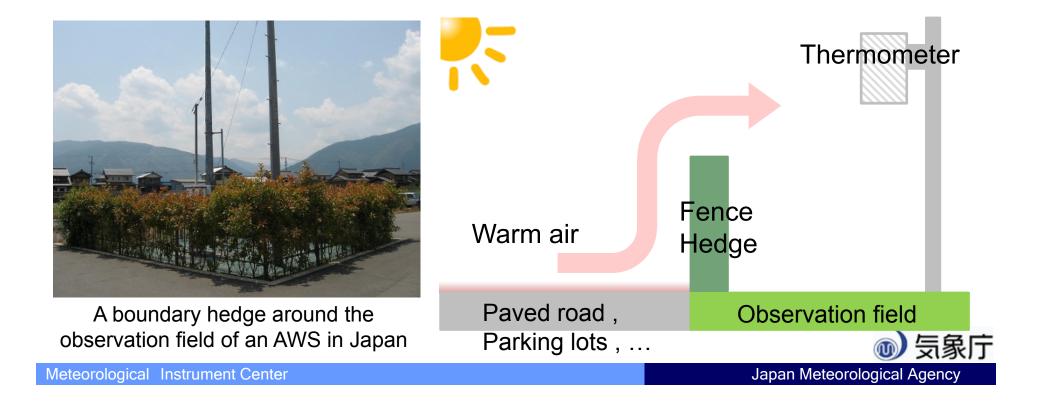
- Fence around AWS may affect its measurements.
- Field Experiment
 - Test fields surrounded by net
- Laboratory Experiment
 - Wind tunnel experiment
- Summary

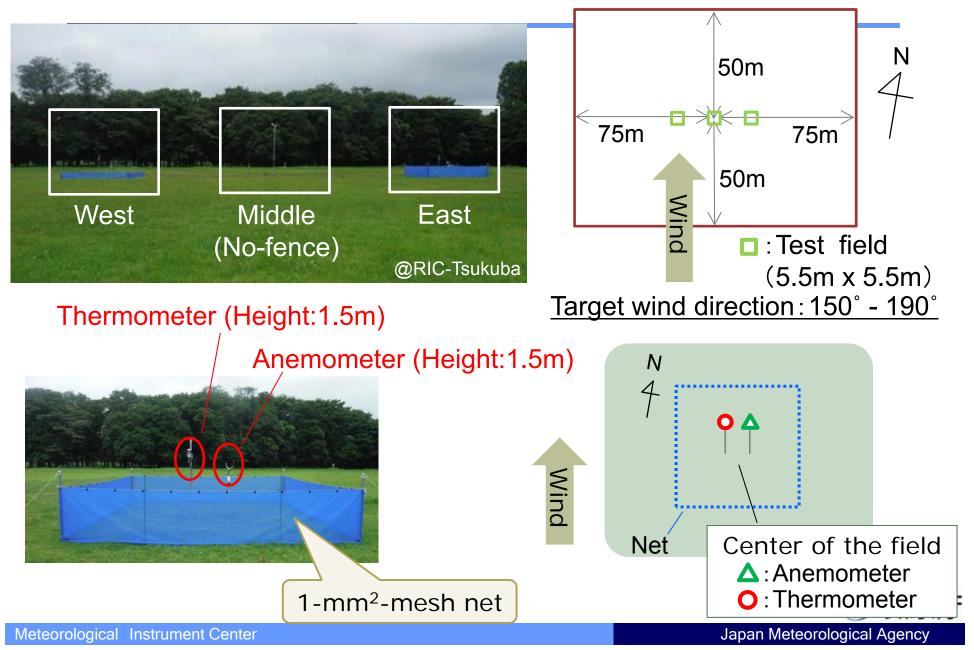




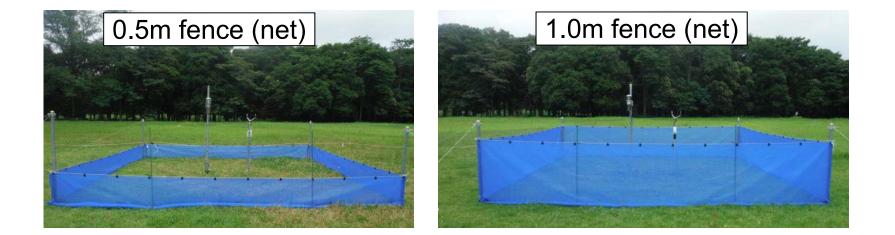
Background

- JMA sets fences and hedges around some AWSs to minimize the thermal effect of artificial ground heat sources.
- There is a concern that the fences might affect temperature measurements by lifting warm air to the thermometer height.





Difference was also examined between the fences with heights of 0.5 and 1.0m. (July - September 2014, December 2014 - March 2015)

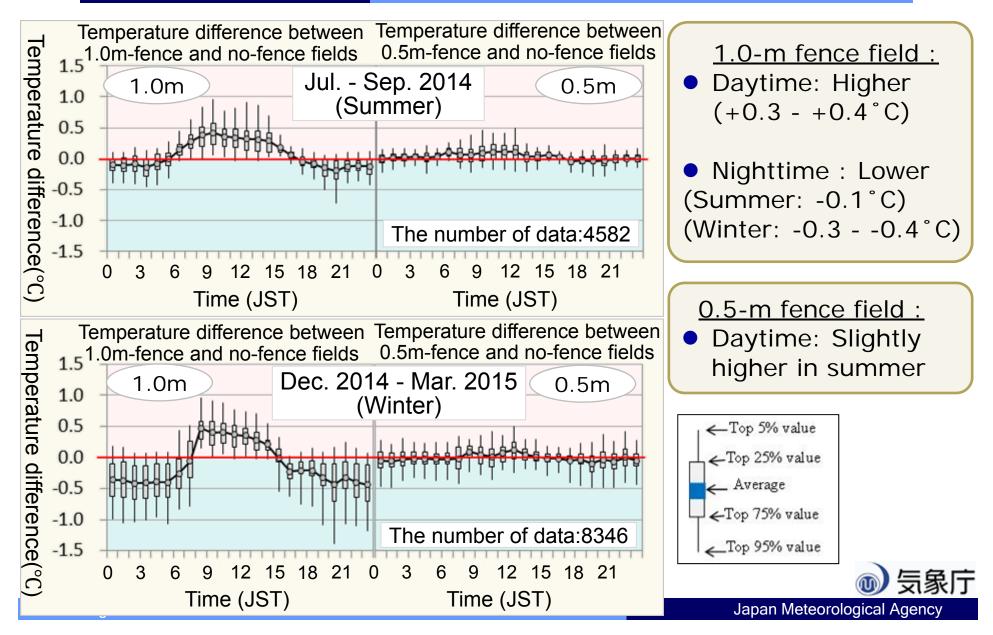




- Conditions for measurement
 - Wind direction (10-minute averages) : 150° 190°
 - Cloud coverage : Less than 80% over the preceding six hours
- Archived data
 - 1-minute average of the instantaneous values of temperature measurement.
 - Measurements at the three test fields; west & east (with a fence) and middle (without a fence).
 - Focused was the difference between "with a fence" and "without a fence" on an hourly basis.



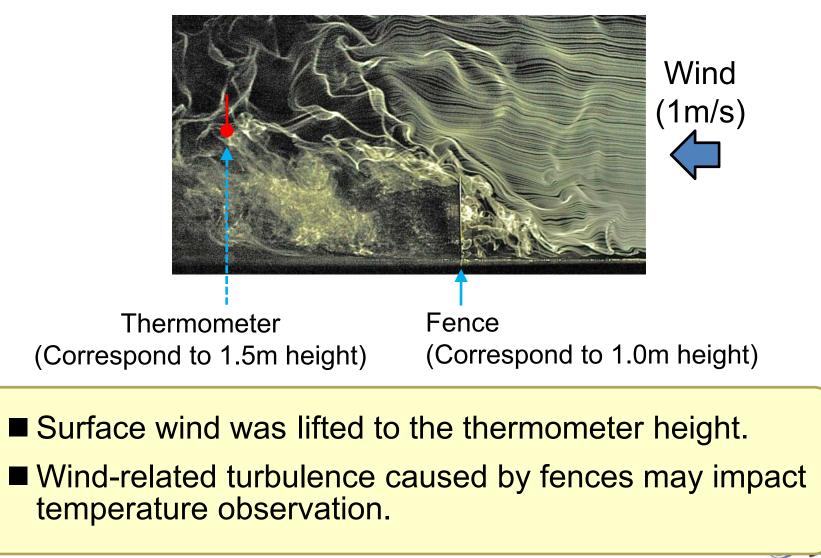
Comparison between no-fence, 0.5- and 1.0-meter fences.



Laboratory Experiment (Wind tunnel)

Visualization of wind flow pattern (Smoke-wire technique)

 $\times 1/10$ -scale model of the test field



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Summary

Field experiment

- Measurement of temperatures is affected by the fence.
- Impact of the 1.0m fence was most significant.
 Daytime temperature were 0.3 0.4°C higher than no-fence.
- Laboratory experiment
 - Surface wind was lifted by the fence to the thermometer height.
- Surface wind was lifted by the fence to the thermometer height and affected the temperature measurement.
- Future studies are necessary to examine other causes that could affect the AWS observation.

I hope our experience will be of some help to the development of AWS observation.

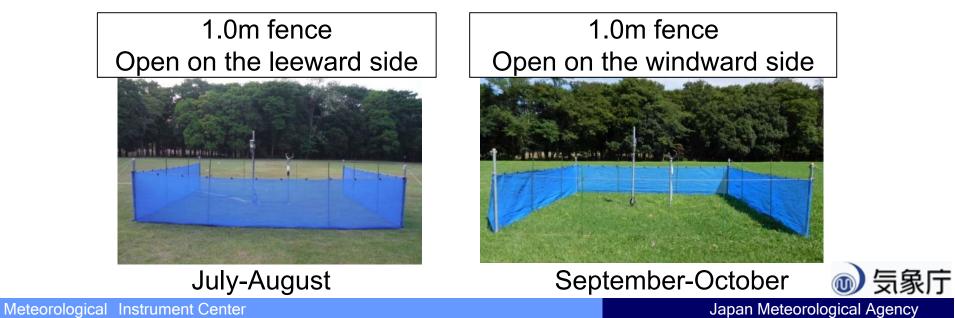
Thank you for your attention !



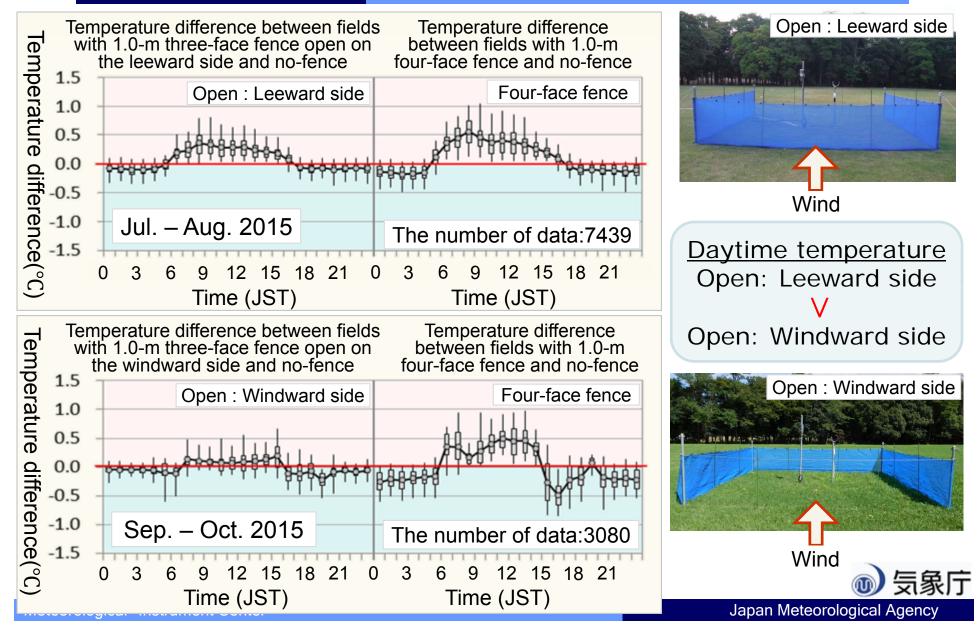
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- The field experiment was also conducted to assess the impact of difference in how to enclose the fences.
- One field was enclosed with a four-face fence with a height of 1.0m. Another field was enclosed with a three-face fence with a height of 1.0m with the open face at the windward or leeward side.

(July-August and September-October in 2015)

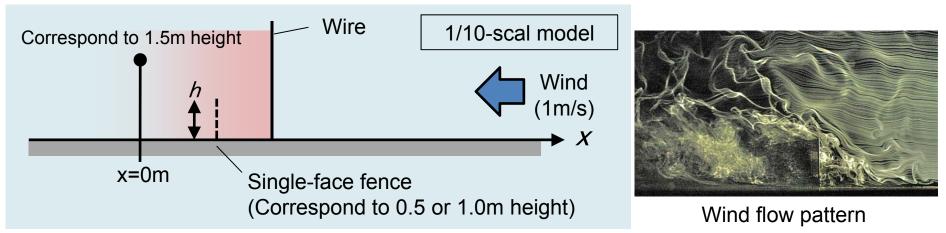


Comparison: 1.0-m three-face fence

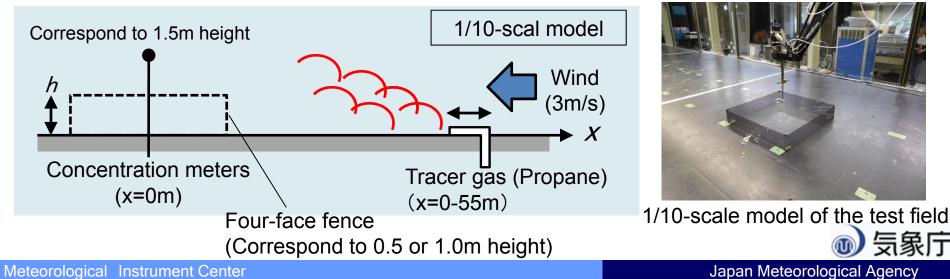


Laboratory Experiment (Wind tunnel)

Visualization of wind flow pattern (Smoke-wire technique)



Monitoring the horizontal distribution of the tracer gas concentration



Laboratory Experiment (Wind tunnel)

Monitoring the horizontal distribution of the tracer gas concentration

