

Urban scale measurements

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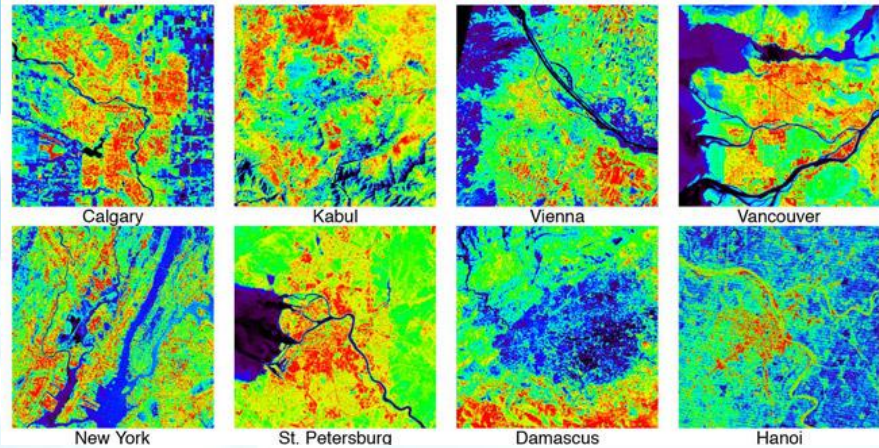
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Challenges of urban climatology

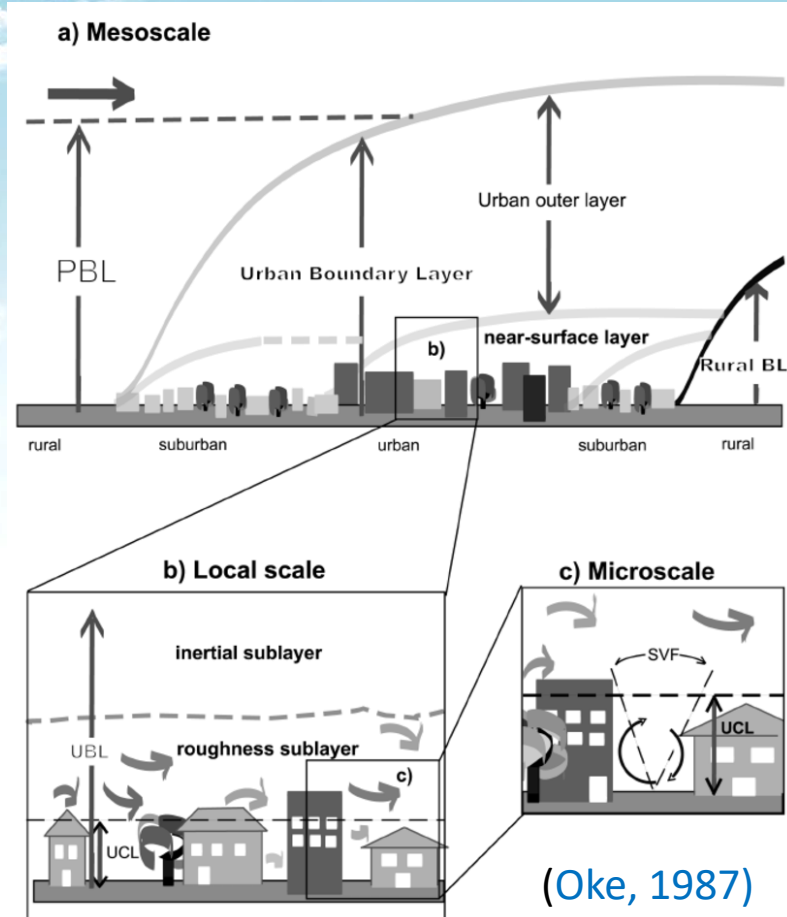
Spatial heterogeneity



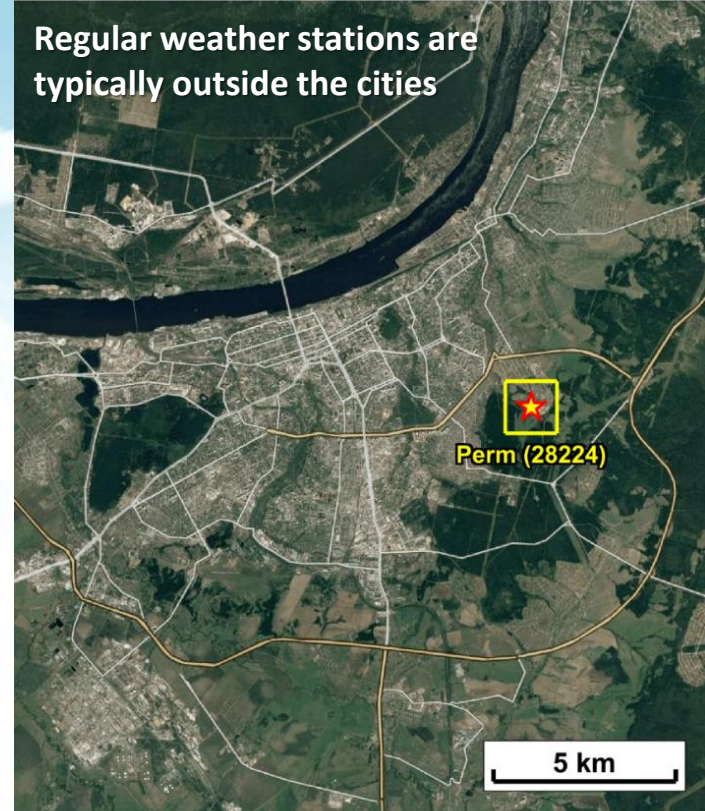
Variety of urban forms and land cover types



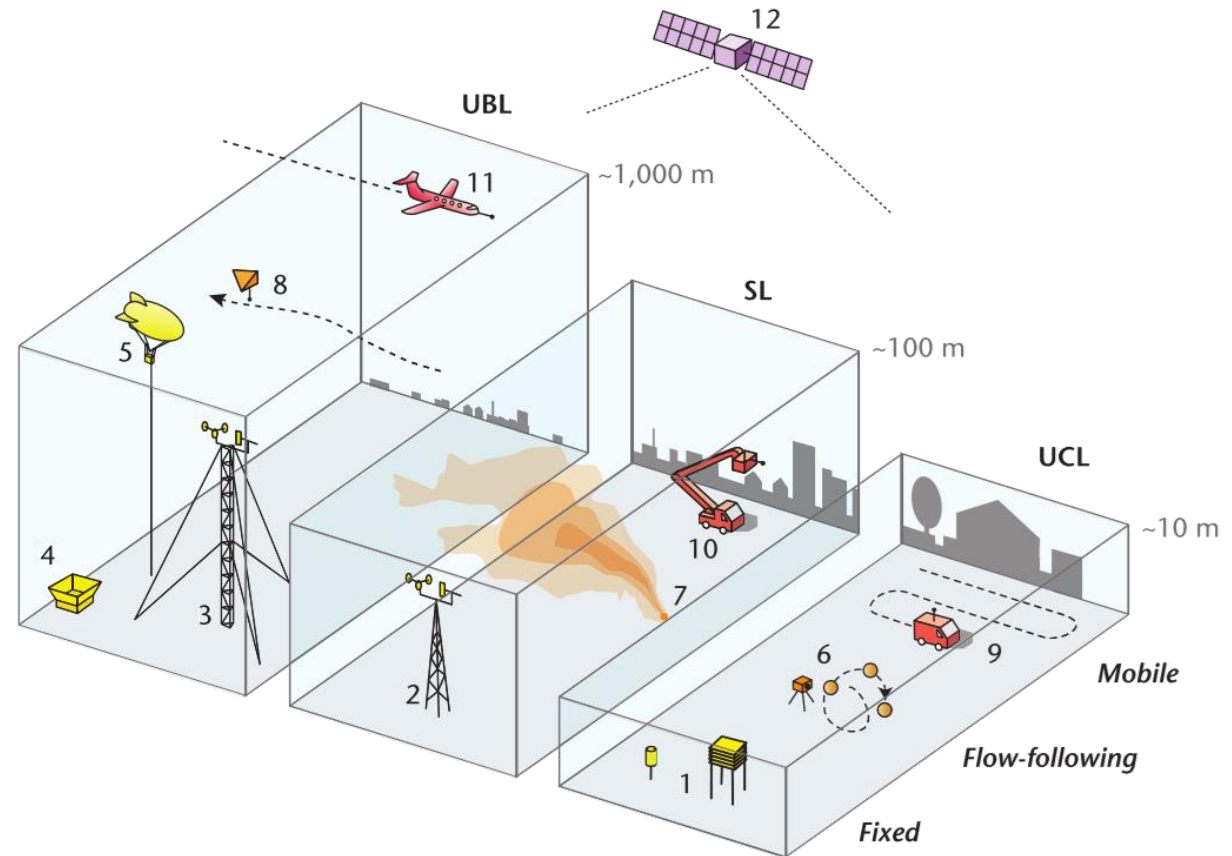
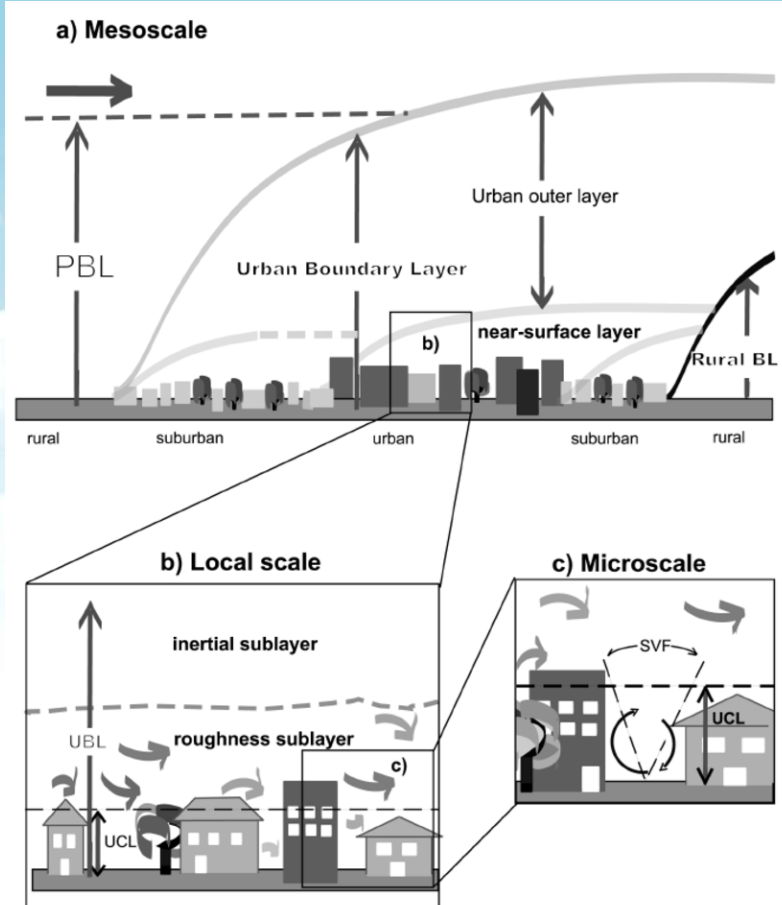
Complexity of scales



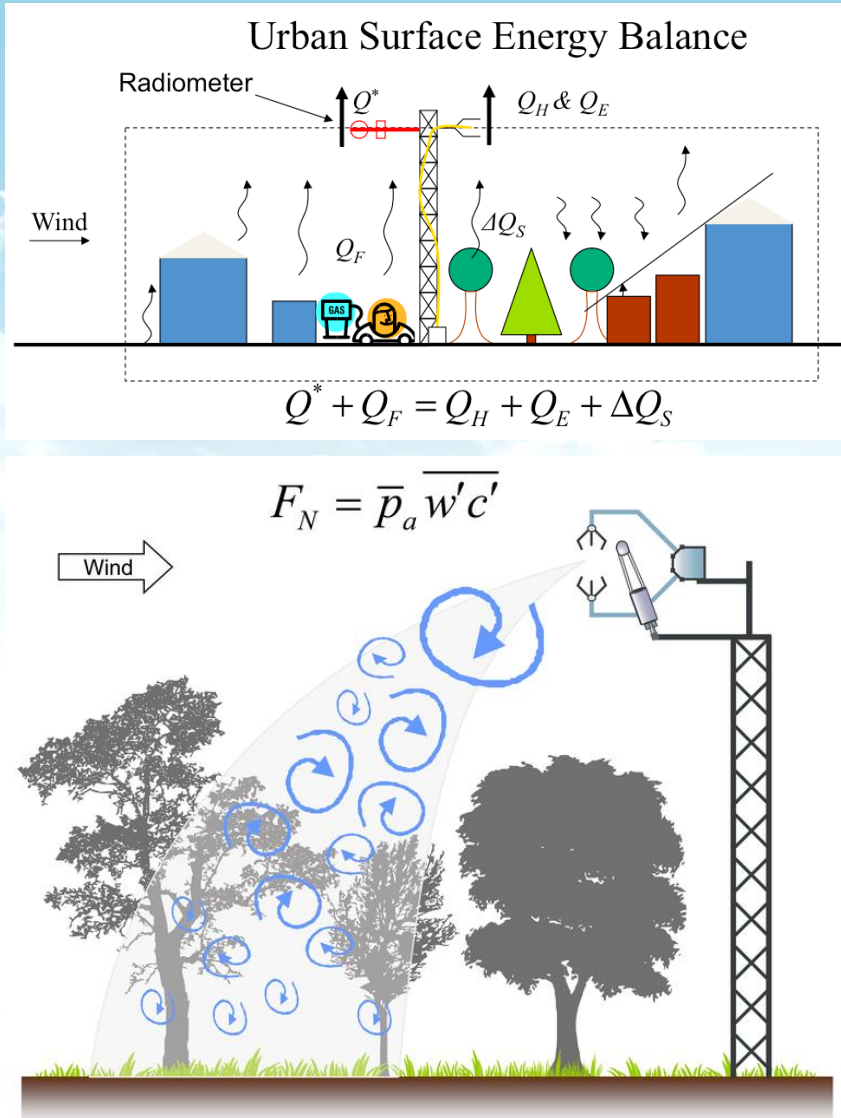
Lack of observational data



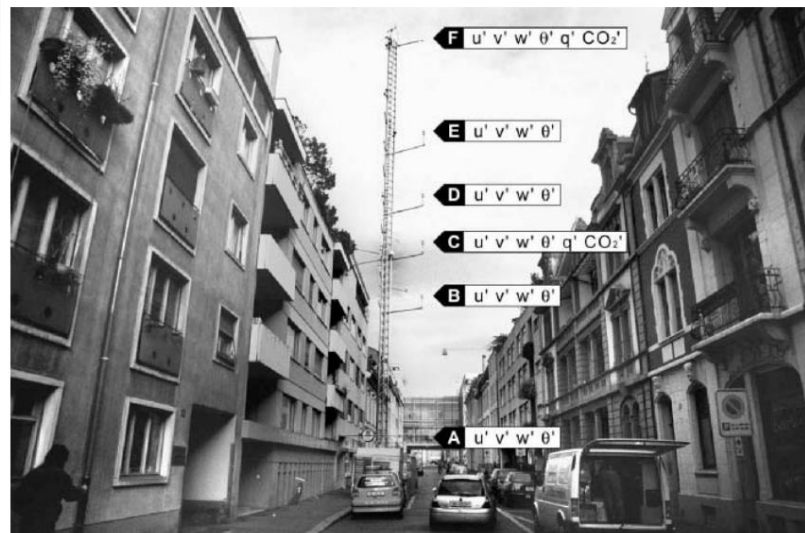
Variety of scales and measurements



Urban flux measurements



- ❑ To understand, what's going with microclimate, we need to know energy fluxes between the surface and atmosphere, including the turbulent fluxes
- ❑ Basic theories of atmospheric turbulence (e.g. Monin-Obukhov theory) have strong limitations for heterogeneous urban areas)
- ❑ **Eddy covariance method** allows to measure heat, moisture and other fluxes through high-frequent (20 Hz) observations of wind speed, temperature, etc.
- ❑ Such measurements are needed both inside and above urban canopy, so we need high and expensive masts



Urban Boundary Layer
Measurements in Basel (BUBBLE,
Rotach et al., 2005)

Urban flux measurements

EC equipment in field cross-validation tests



EC mast in MSU



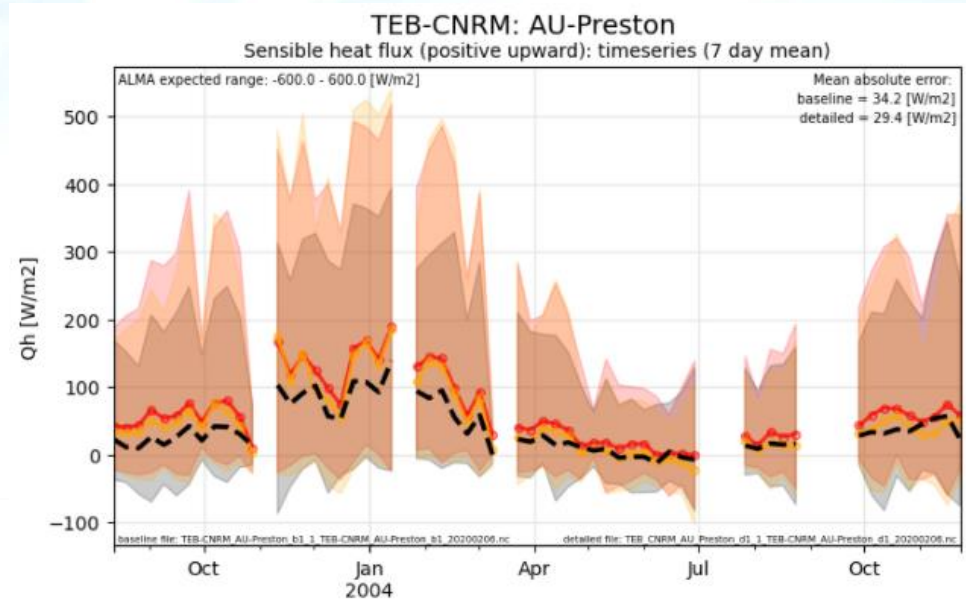
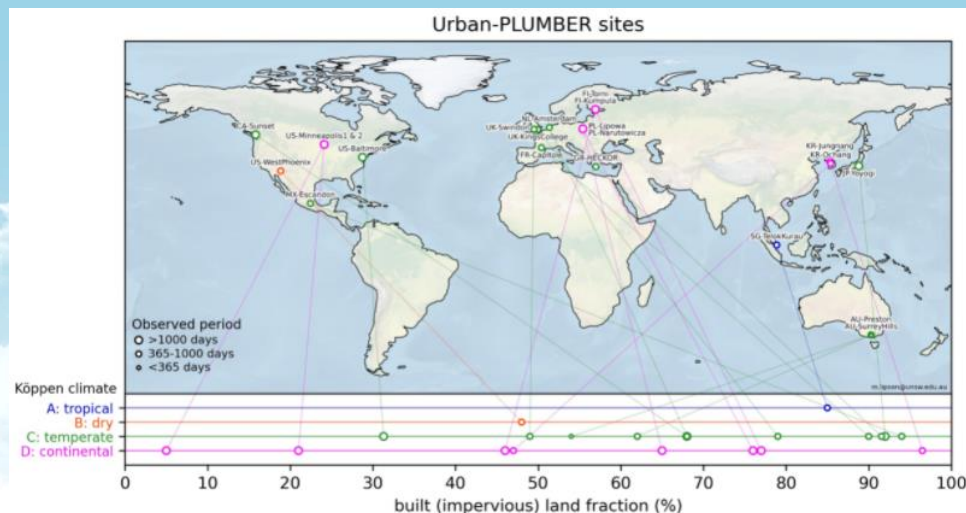
EC experiment in street canyon



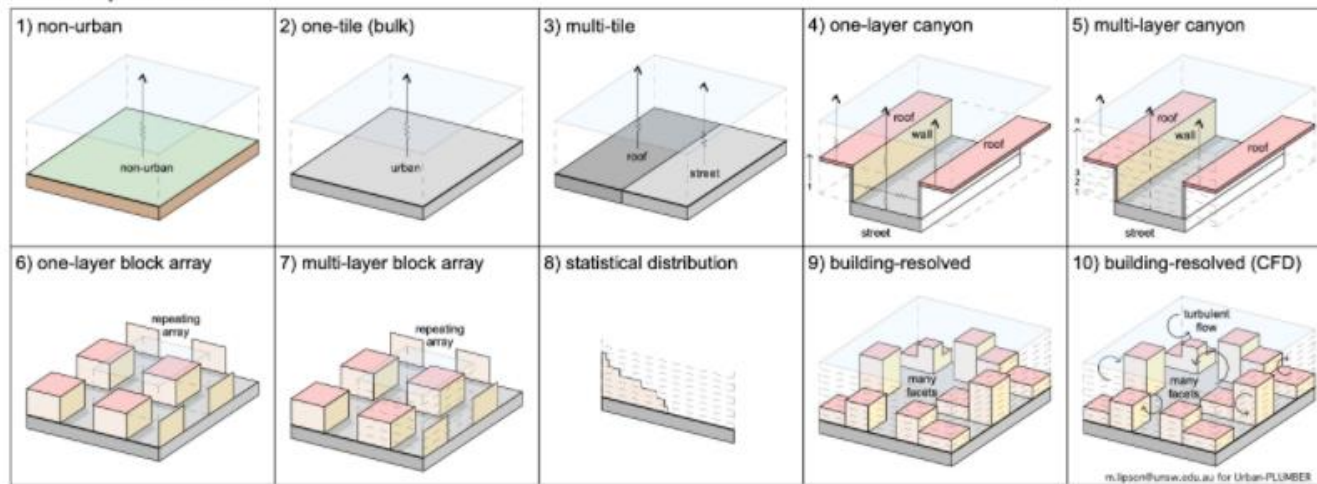
SMEAR III urban mast in Helsinki, Finland



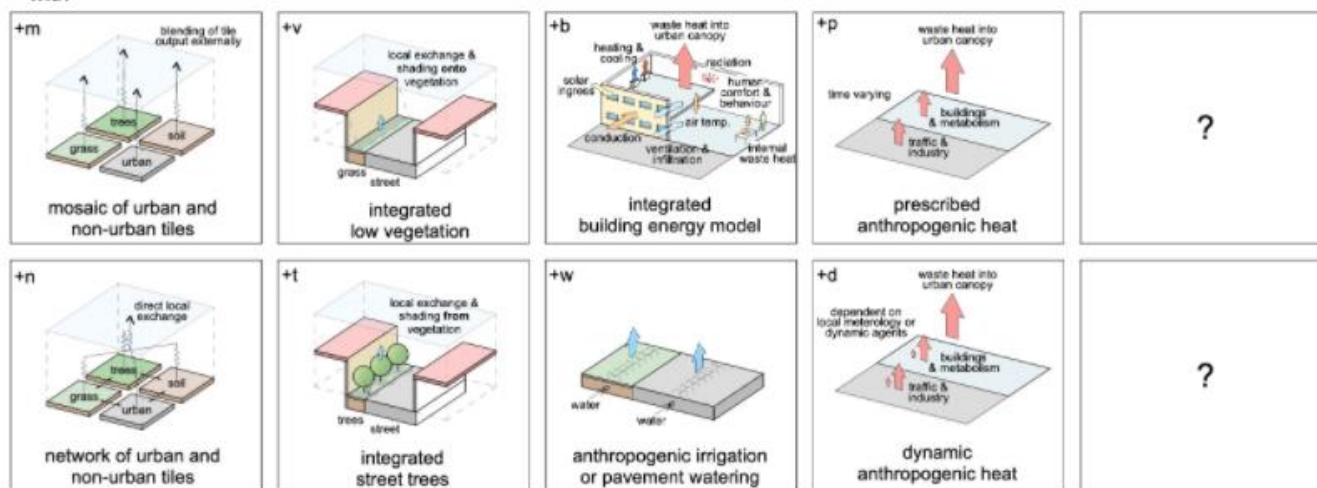
Flux data for model development



urban representation

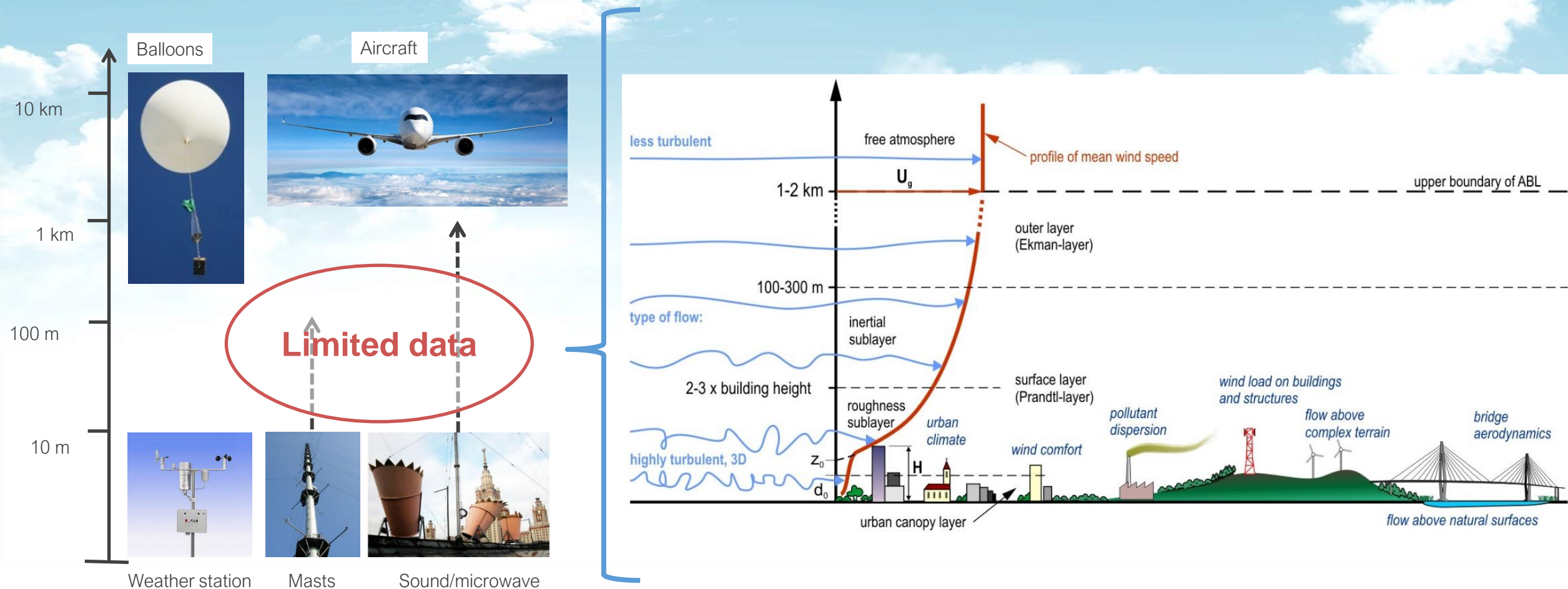


with

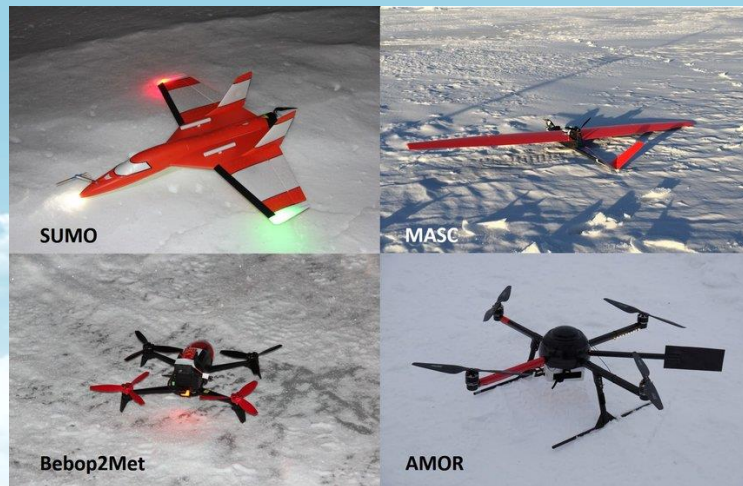


Boundary layer measurements

Lack of the data above the “roof level”



New age of ABL studies with drones



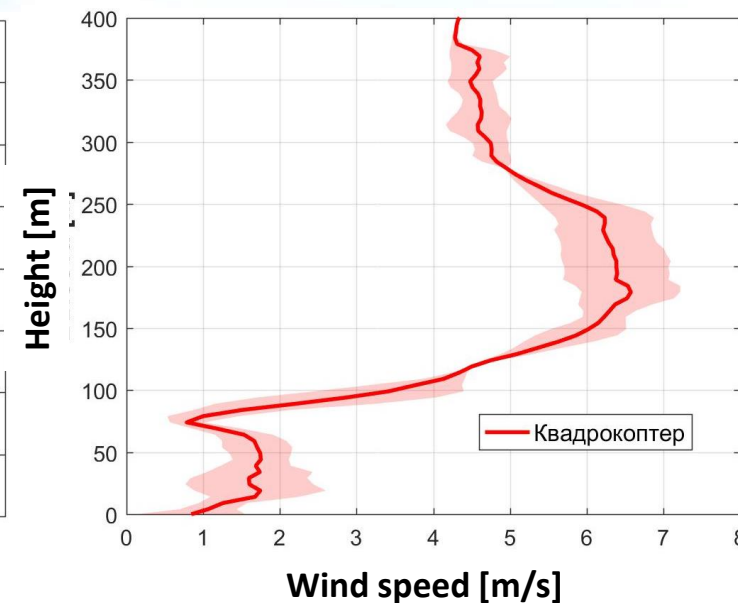
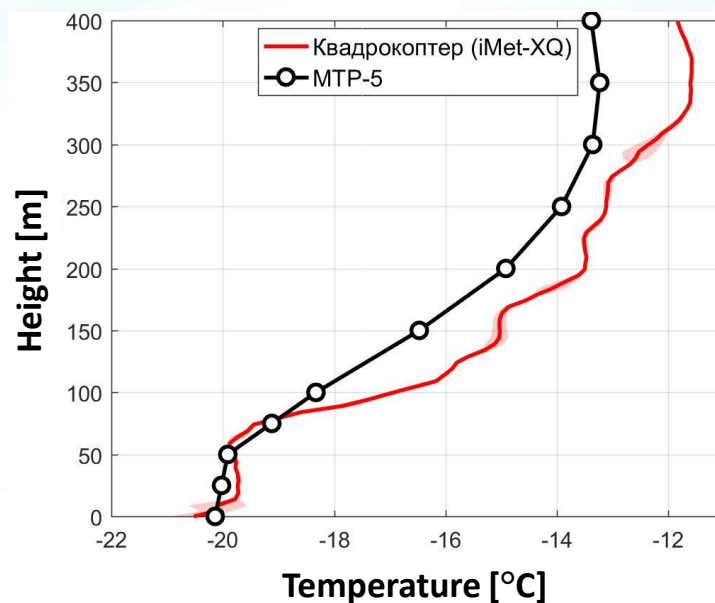
CopterSonde (Segales et al., 2020)



Meteodrone
(www.meteomatics.com)



Measurements with mass-market DJI drones
by MSU and IAP team



New age of ABL studies with drones



Metedrone SSE

Number of engines	6
Take-off weight	ca. 1.1 kg
Dimensions	40 x 40 cm
Max. climb rate	10 m/s
Max. wind speed	100 km/h
Max. flight altitude*	1'500 m
Max. flight duration	ca. 12 min

Measured parameters:

- Sample rate	250 ms
- Temperature	✓
- Wind speed	✓
- Wind direction	✓
- Dew point	✓
- Air pressure	✓

Optional parameters:

- Particular matter/ black carbon	X
- Ozone	X
- Radioactivity	X



Metedrone MM-670

Number of engines	6
Take-off weight	ca. 4.9 kg
Dimensions	70 x 70 cm
Max. climb rate	10 m/s
Max. wind speed	92 km/h (50 knts)
Max. flight altitude*	6'000 m AMSL (20'000 ft)
Max. flight duration	ca. 30 min

250 ms

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓



Metedrone MM-670 ML

Number of engines	6
Take-off weight	ca. 5.0 kg
Dimensions	70 x 70 cm
Max. climb rate	10 m/s
Max. wind speed	92 km/h (50 knts)
Max. flight altitude*	6'000 m AMSL (20'000 ft)
Max. flight duration	ca. 30 min

250 ms

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

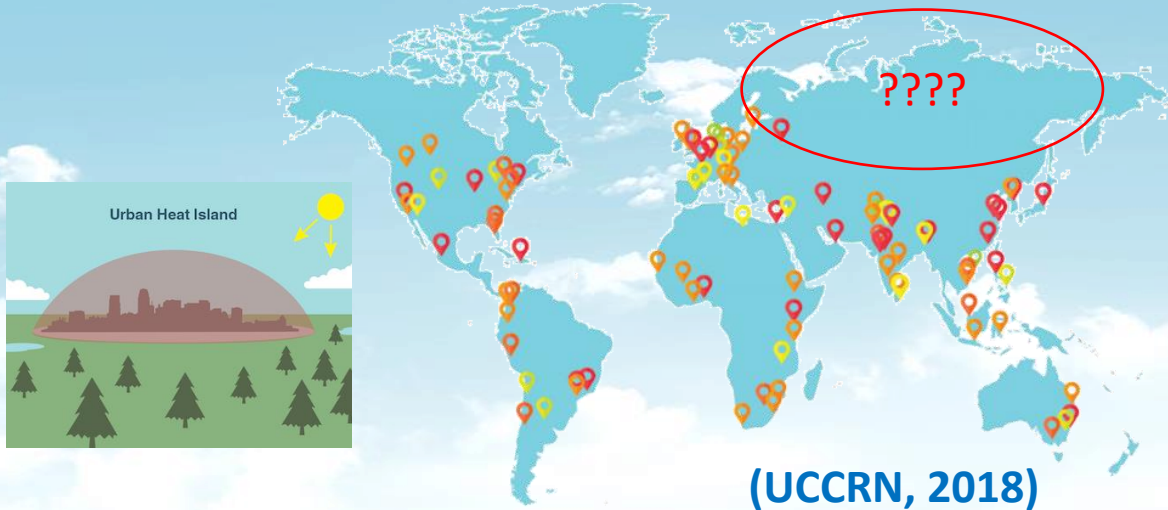
MeteoBase – a remote platform



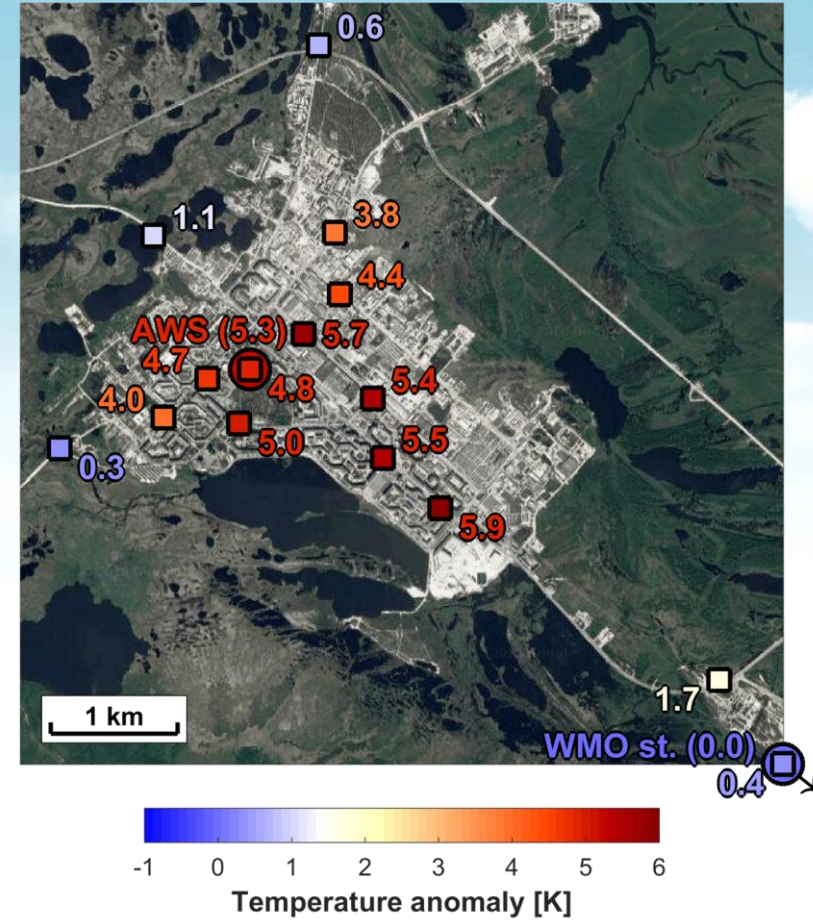
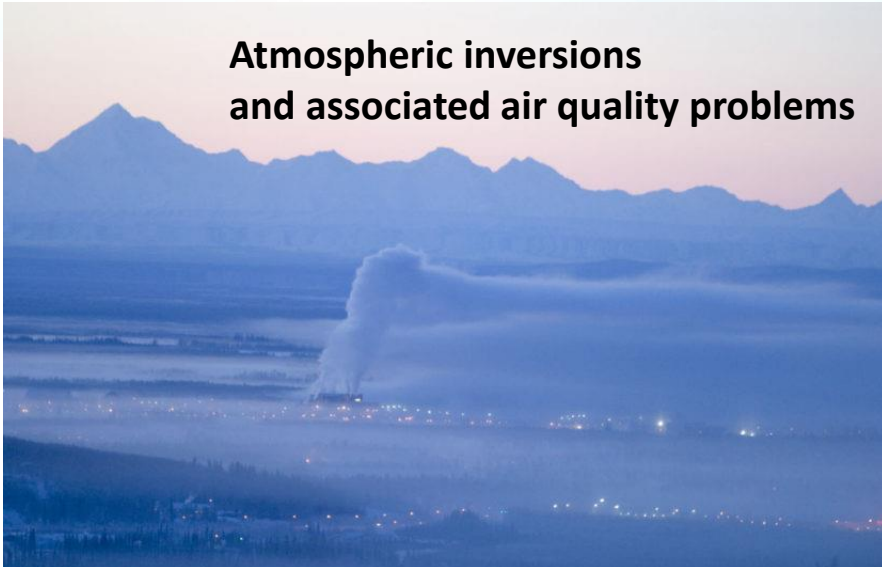
Our flight operations center

UBL studies in Arctic cities

Lack of urban climate studies in high latitudes

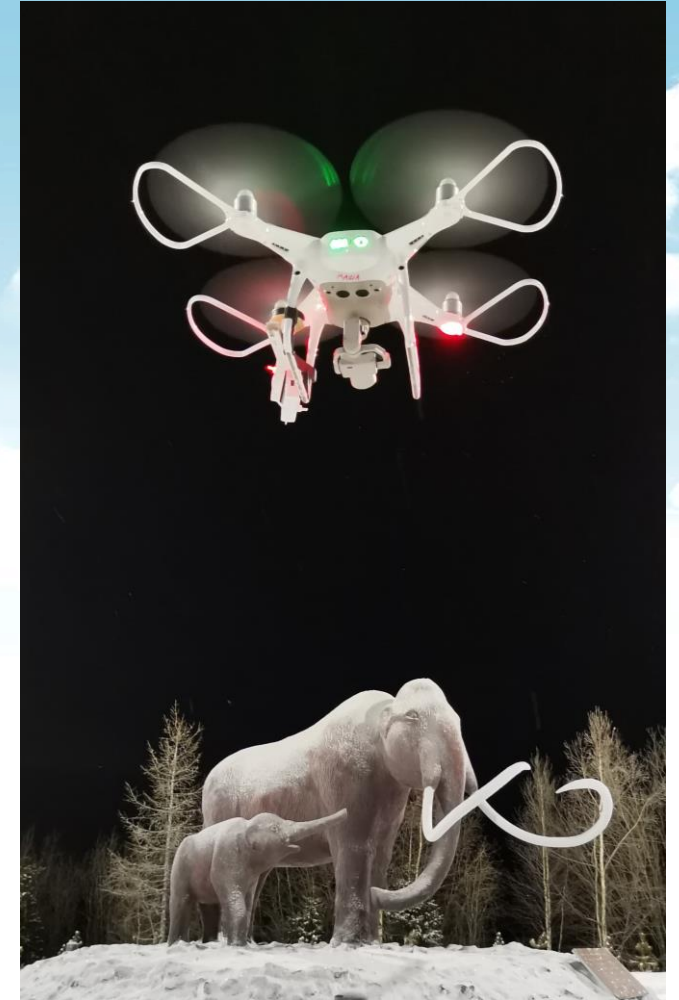
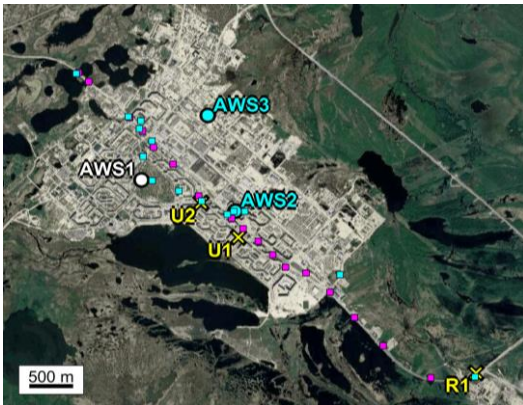
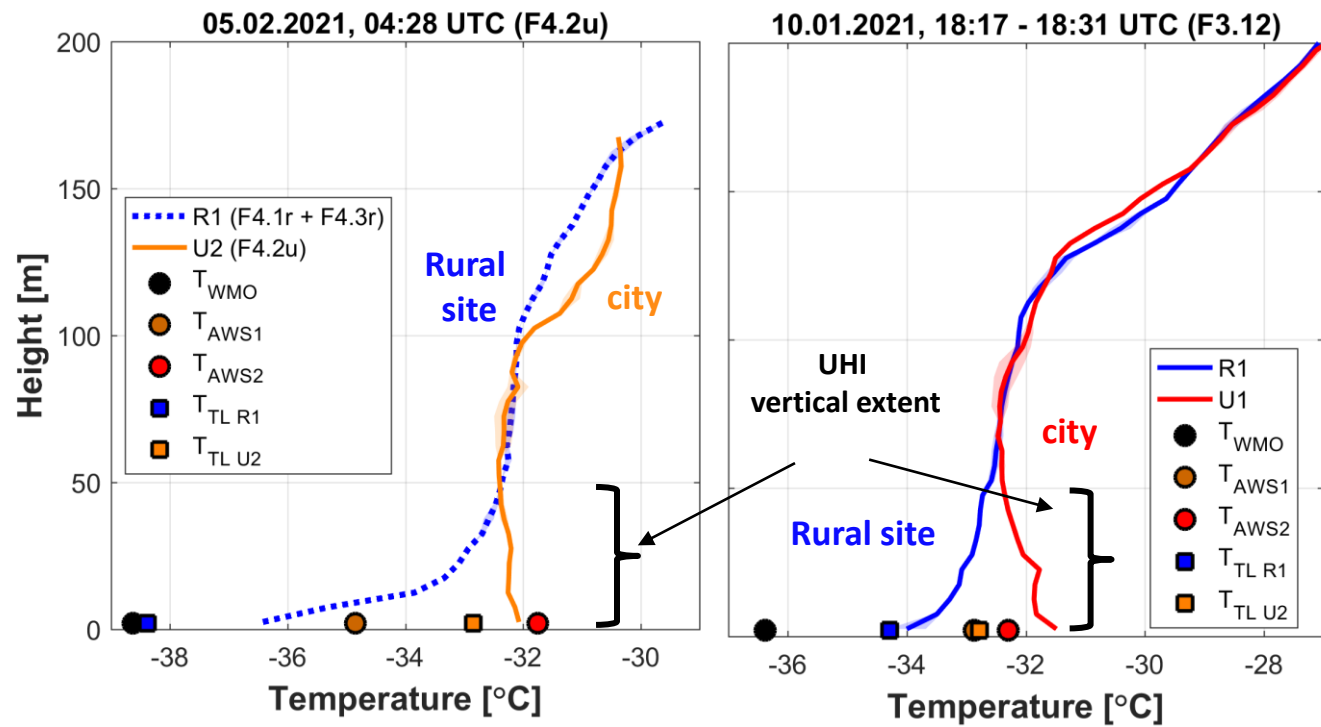


Atmospheric inversions
and associated air quality problems



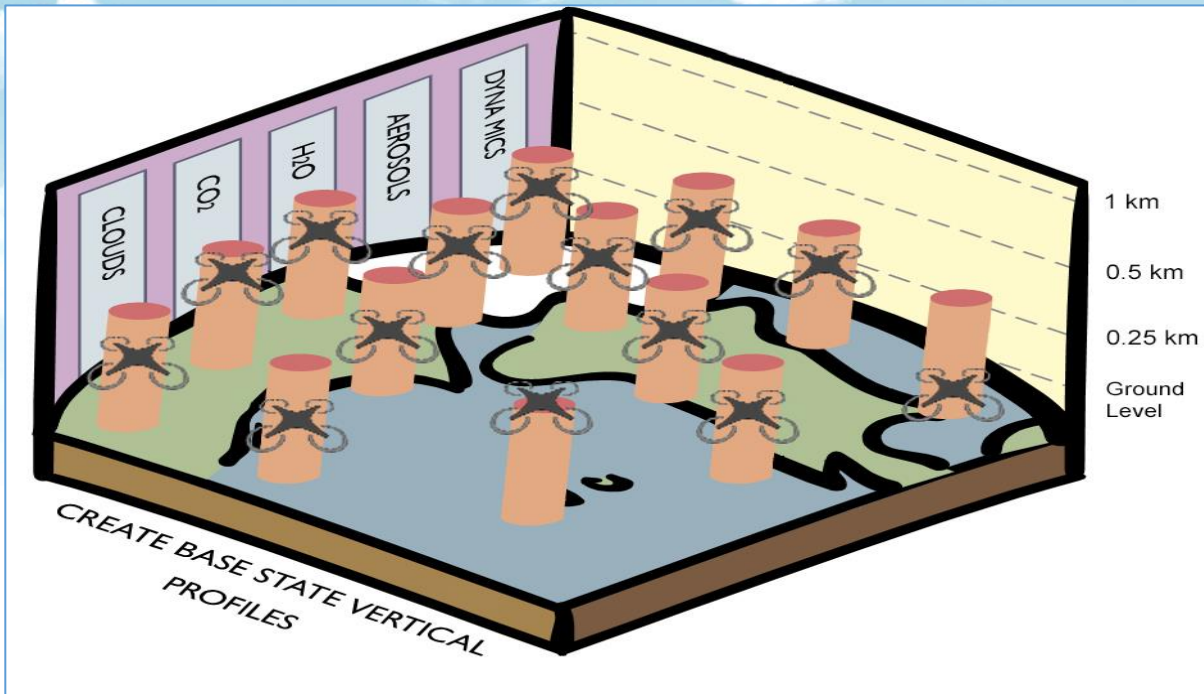
Urban heat island in Nadym (Siberia) according to ground-based measurements (Konstantinov et al., 2018)

UBL studies in Arctic cities

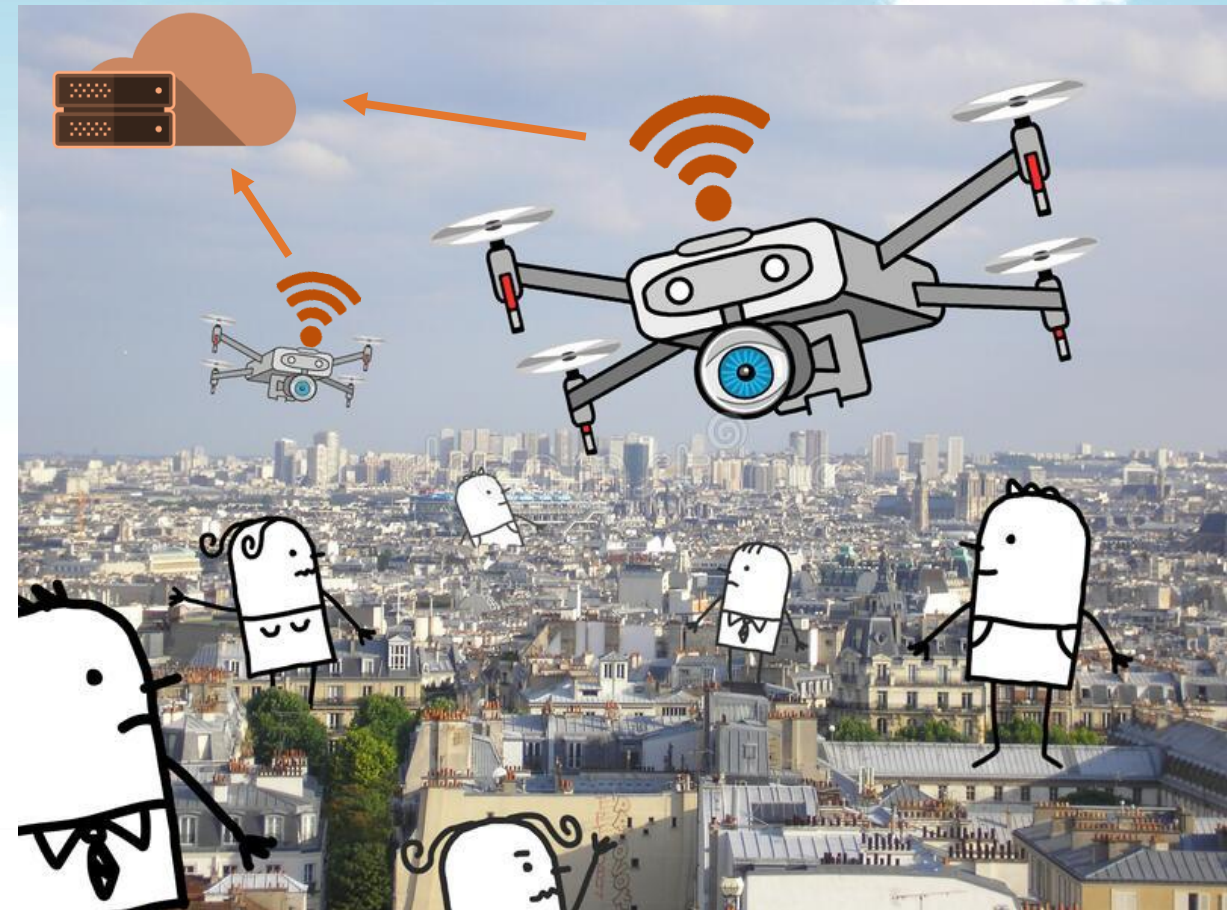


Dreams about the future

Drone-based 3D networks



Passing measurements from drones
(like AMDAR from commercial planes)

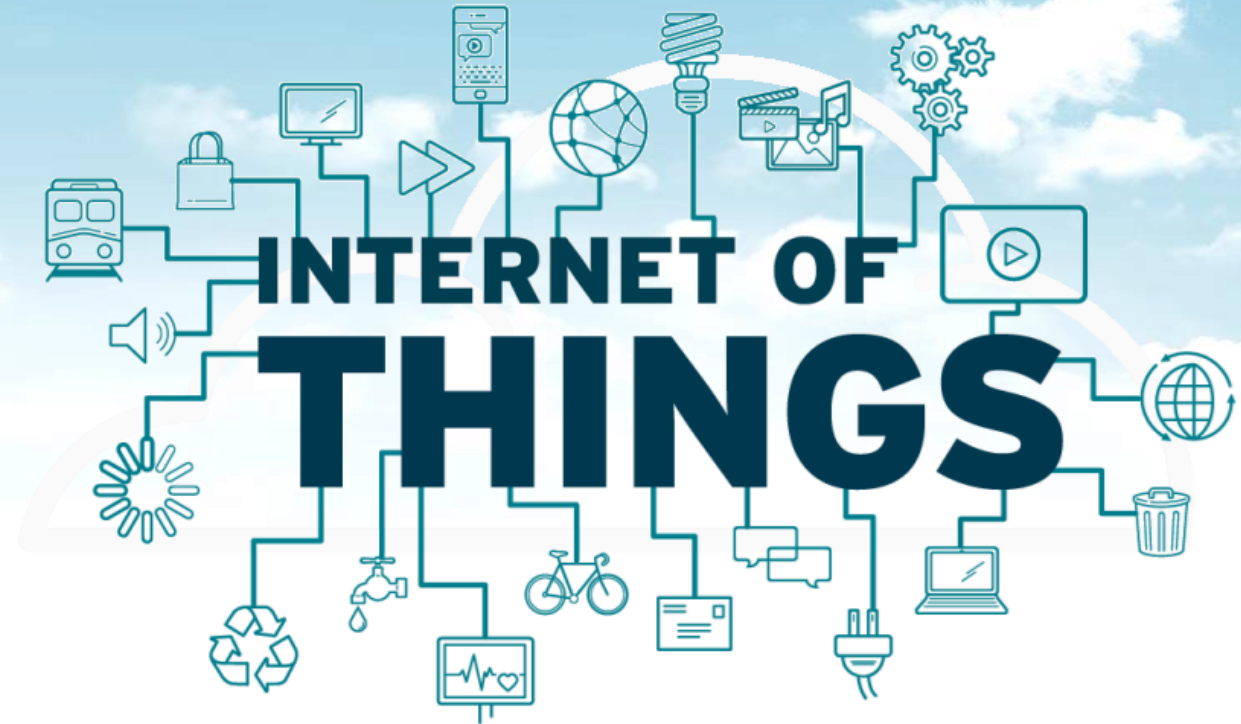


Non-traditional data sources

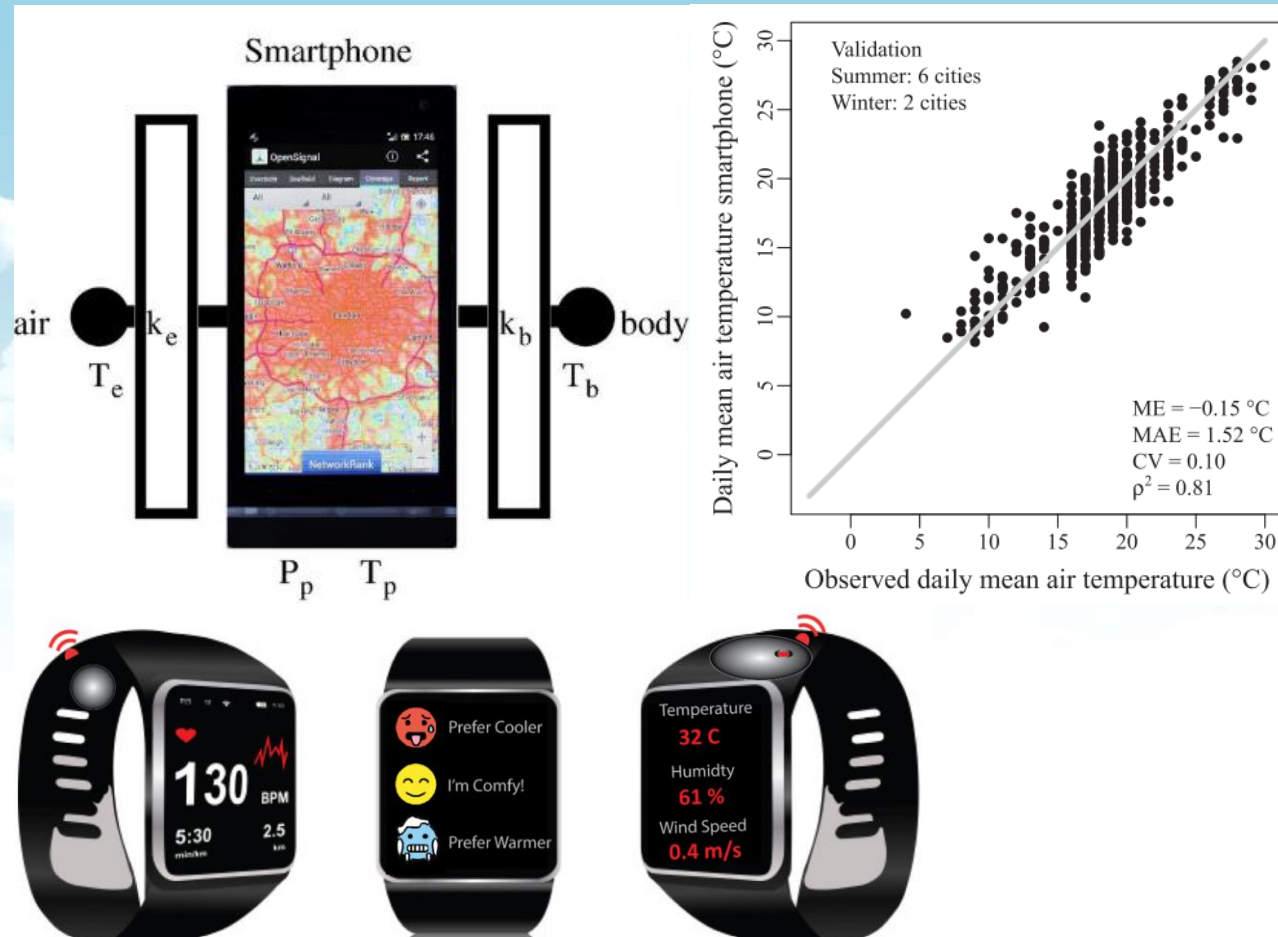
Crowdsourcing



IoT



Smartphones and wearables



The Potential of a Smartphone as an Urban Weather Station—An Exploratory Analysis

Aly Noyola Cabrera¹, Arjan Droste^{1,2*}, Bert G. Heusinkveld¹ and Gert-Jan Steeneveld¹

¹Meteorology and Air Quality Section, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands, ²Hydrology and Quantitative Water Management Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, Netherlands

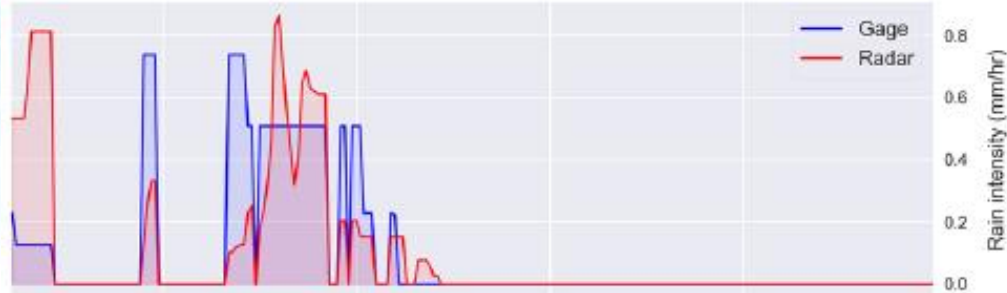
Crowdsourcing urban air temperatures from smartphone battery temperatures

A. Overeem,^{1,2} J. C. R. Robinson,³ H. Leijnse,² G. J. Steeneveld,⁴
B. K. P. Horn,⁵ and R. Uijlenhoet¹

Project Coolbit: can your watch predict heat stress and thermal comfort sensation?

Negin Nazarian^{1,2,15,*}, Sijie Liu^{1,2}, Manon Kohler^{3,4}, Jason K W Lee^{5,6,7,8,9}, Clayton Miller³, Winston T L Chow⁴, Sharifah Badriyah Alhadad^{8,14}, Alberto Martilli¹³, Matias Quintana³, Lindsey Sunden¹⁰ and Leslie K Norford^{11,12}

Smart cars and cats



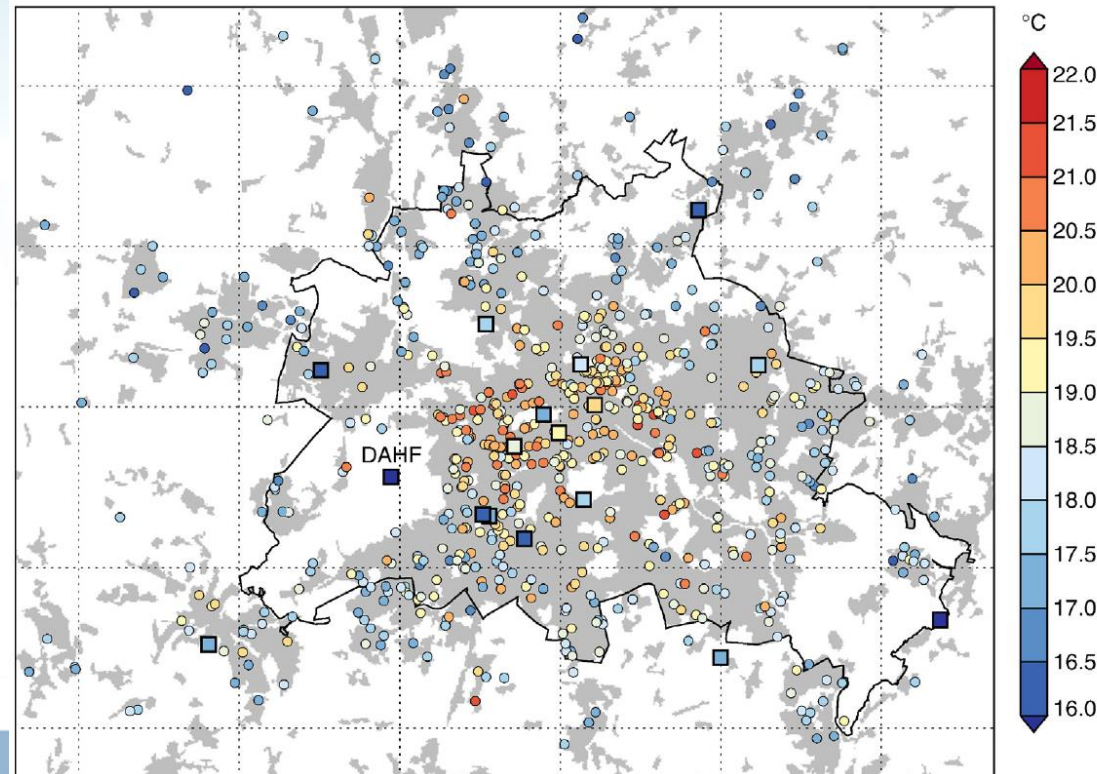
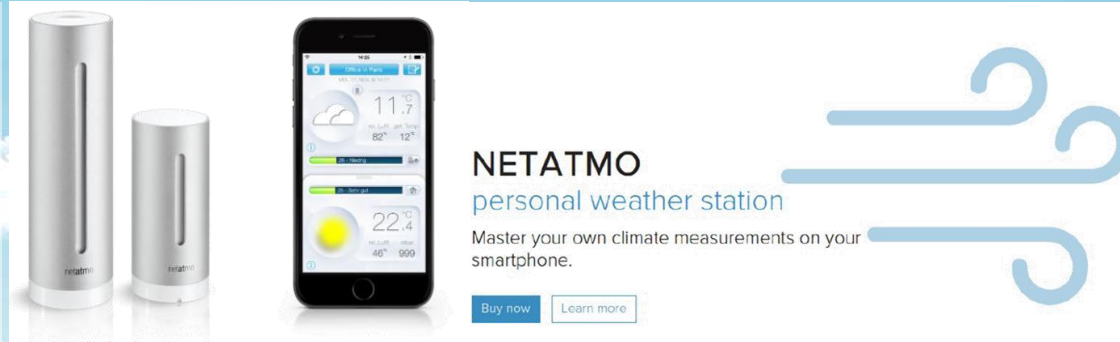
Windshield wipers on connected vehicles produce high-accuracy rainfall maps

Matthew Bartos¹, Hyongju Park², Tian Zhou², Branko Kerkez¹ & Ramanarayan Vasudevan²



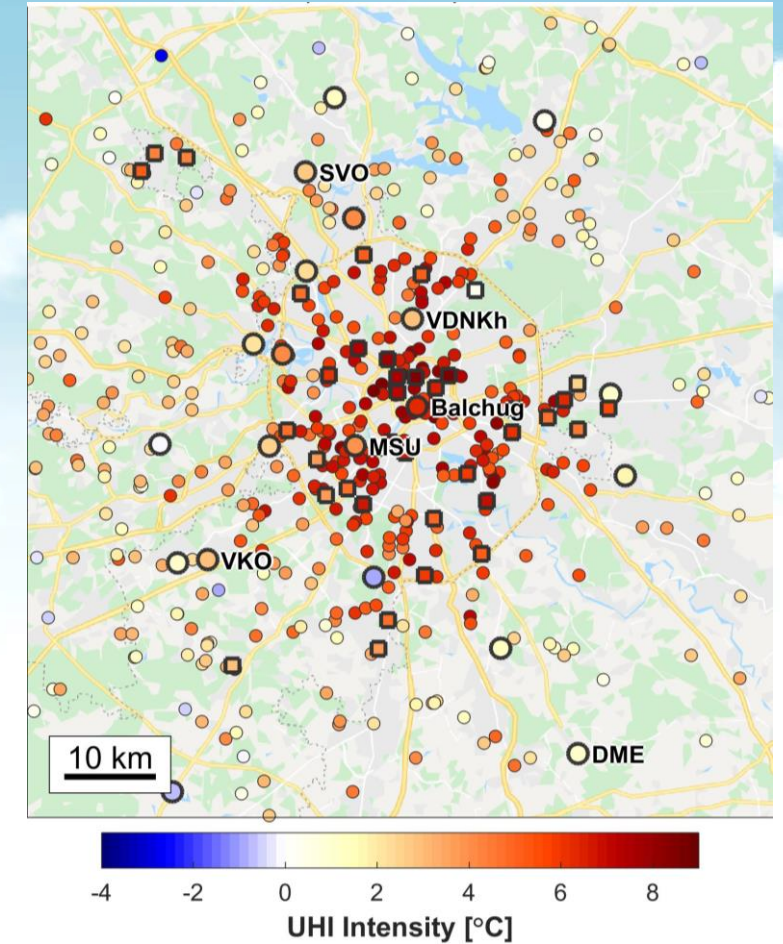
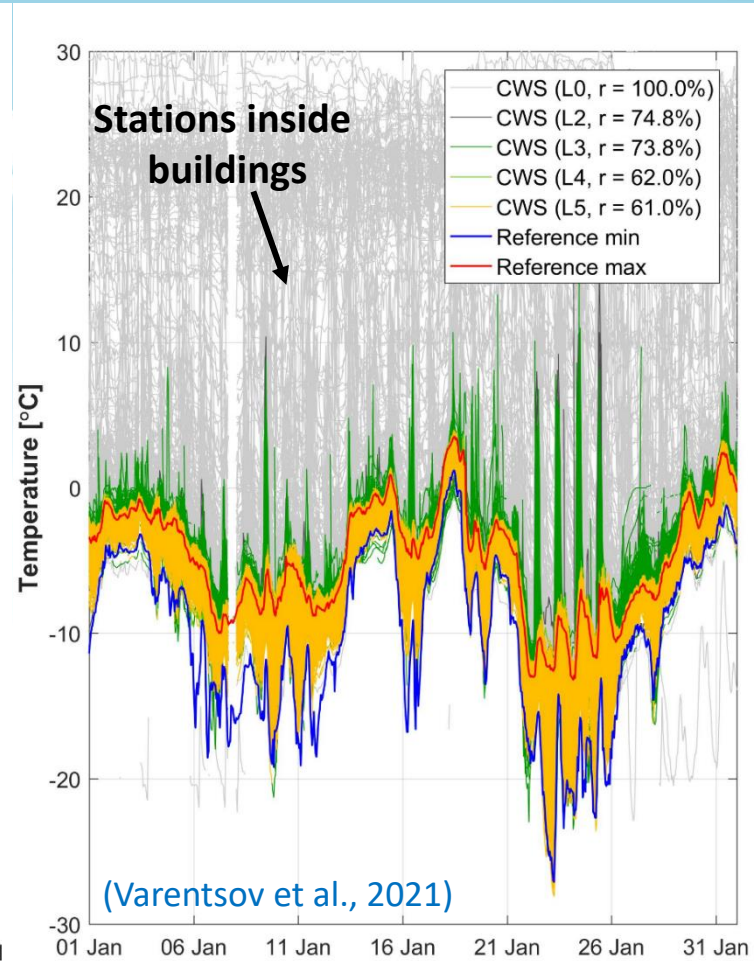
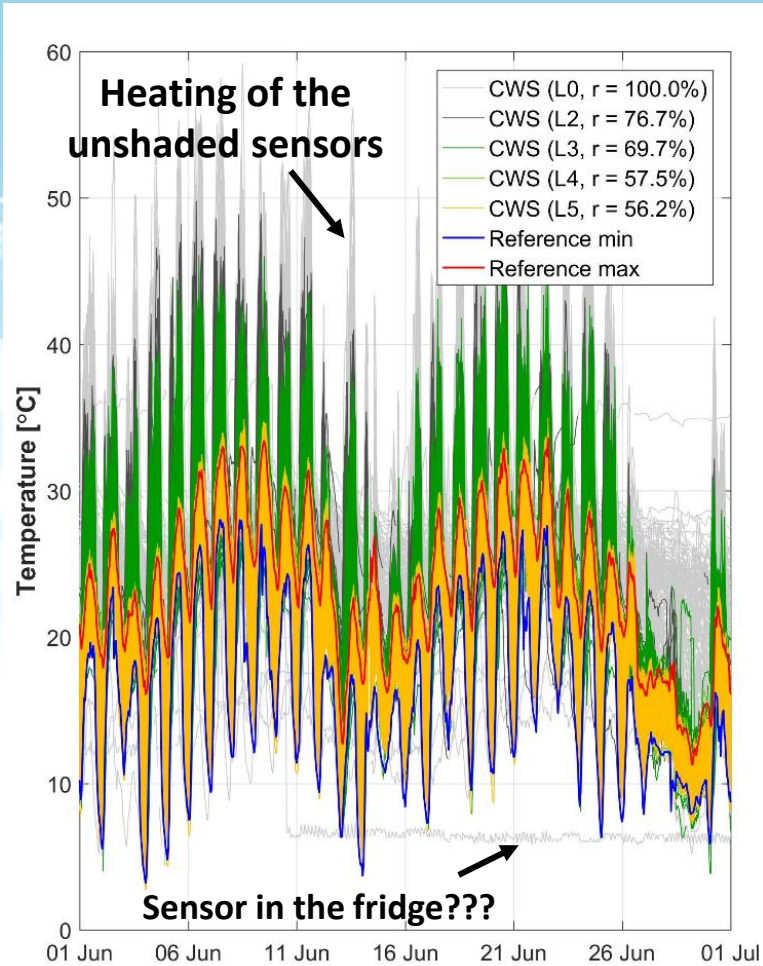
Citizen weather stations (CWSs)

- ❑ Citizen weather stations are becoming popular IoT gadgets
- ❑ The world's largest network Netatmo (www.netatmo.com)
- ❑ Data is used for urban climate studies (Chapman et al., 2017; Fenner et al., 2017; Meier et al., 2017) and weather forecast improvement (Nippen et al., 2020)

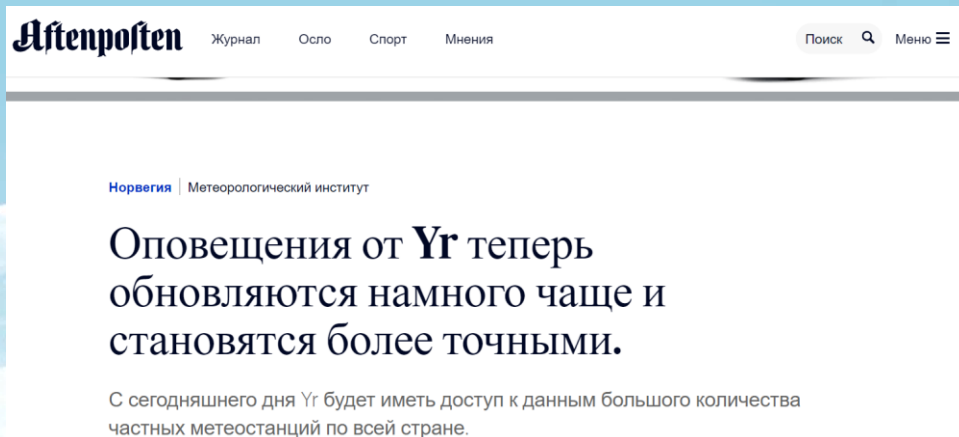


City	# CWS June 2018
Basel	940
Berlin	2100
Bern	650
Gothenburg	410
Hamburg	1190
Lisbon	150
London	830
Moscow	730
Paris	6380
Toulouse	720
Stuttgart	840
Atlanta	90
New York City	210
Phoenix	160
Santiago de Chile	130
Vancouver	150
Seoul	20

Citizen weather stations (CWSs)

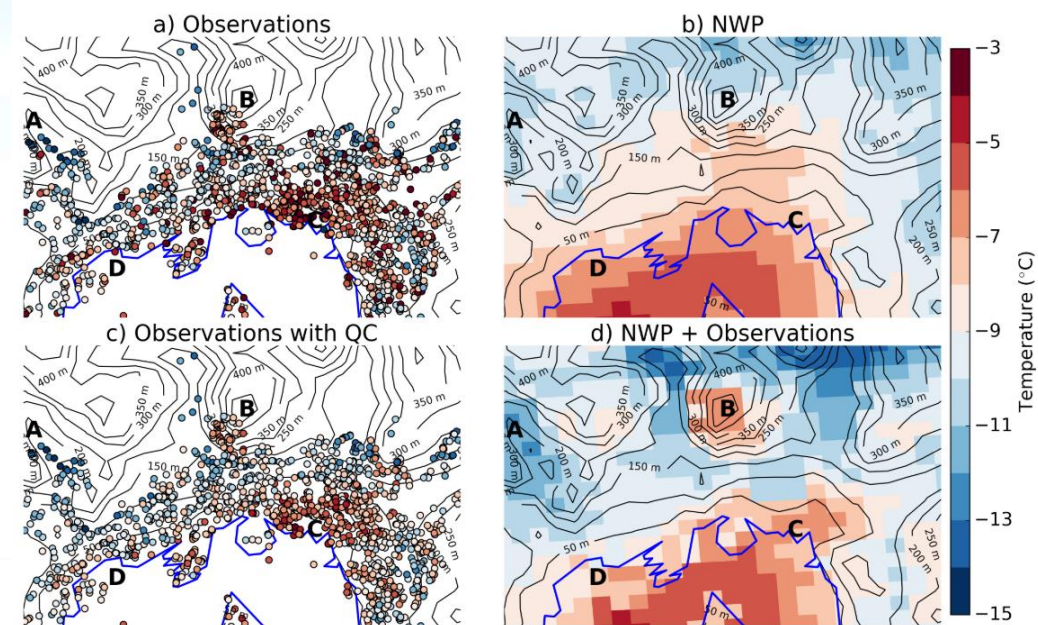
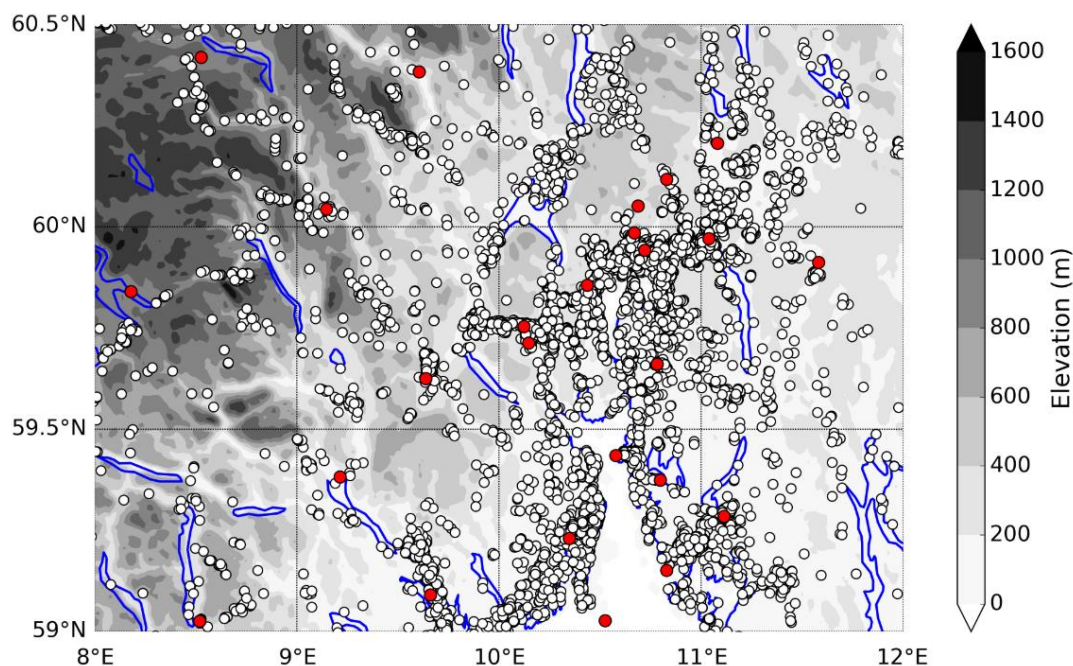


CWSs for better weather forecasts



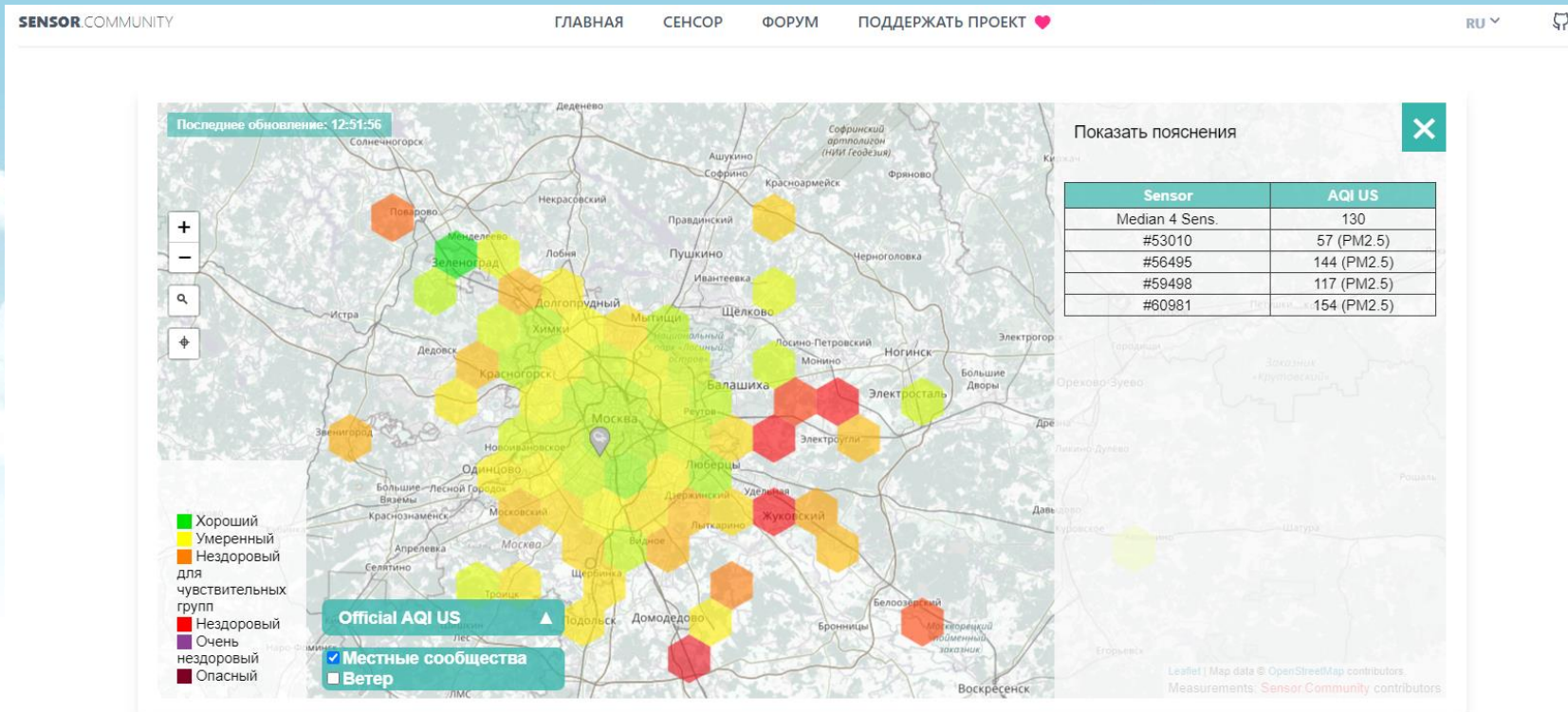
Thanks to Netatmo, Yr, the Norwegian Weather public service, can give more accurate forecasts for 5 countries!

19 MARCH 2018



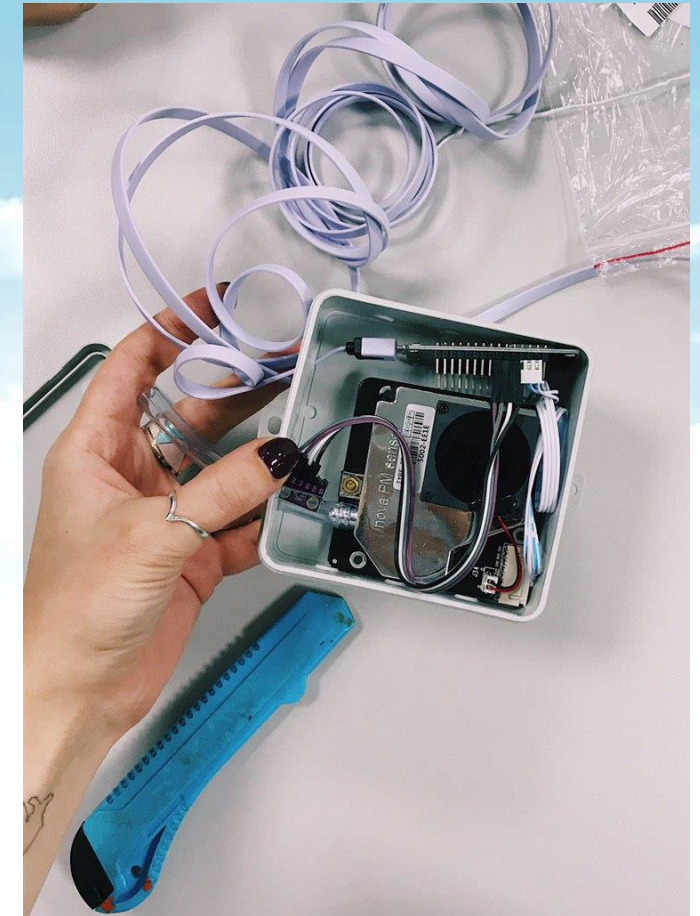
(Nipen et al., 2020)

Citizen air quality monitoring

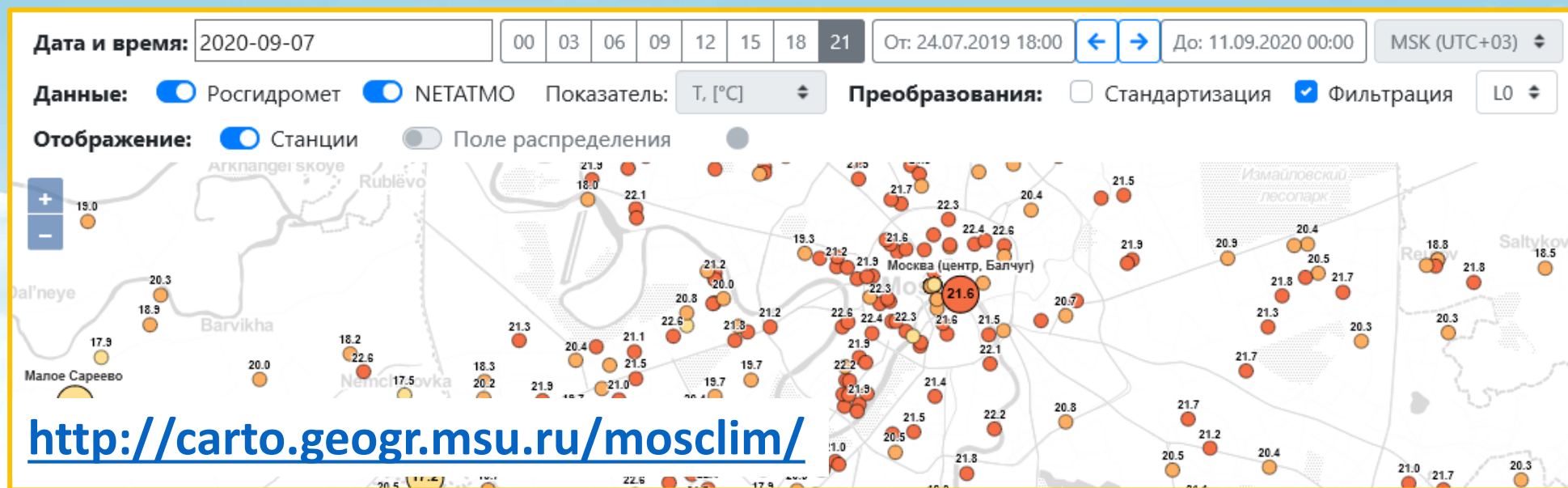


Sensor.Community это всемирная сеть сенсоров информация с которых доступна в виде открытых данные об окружающей среде.

Breathe.Moscow & Sensor.Community

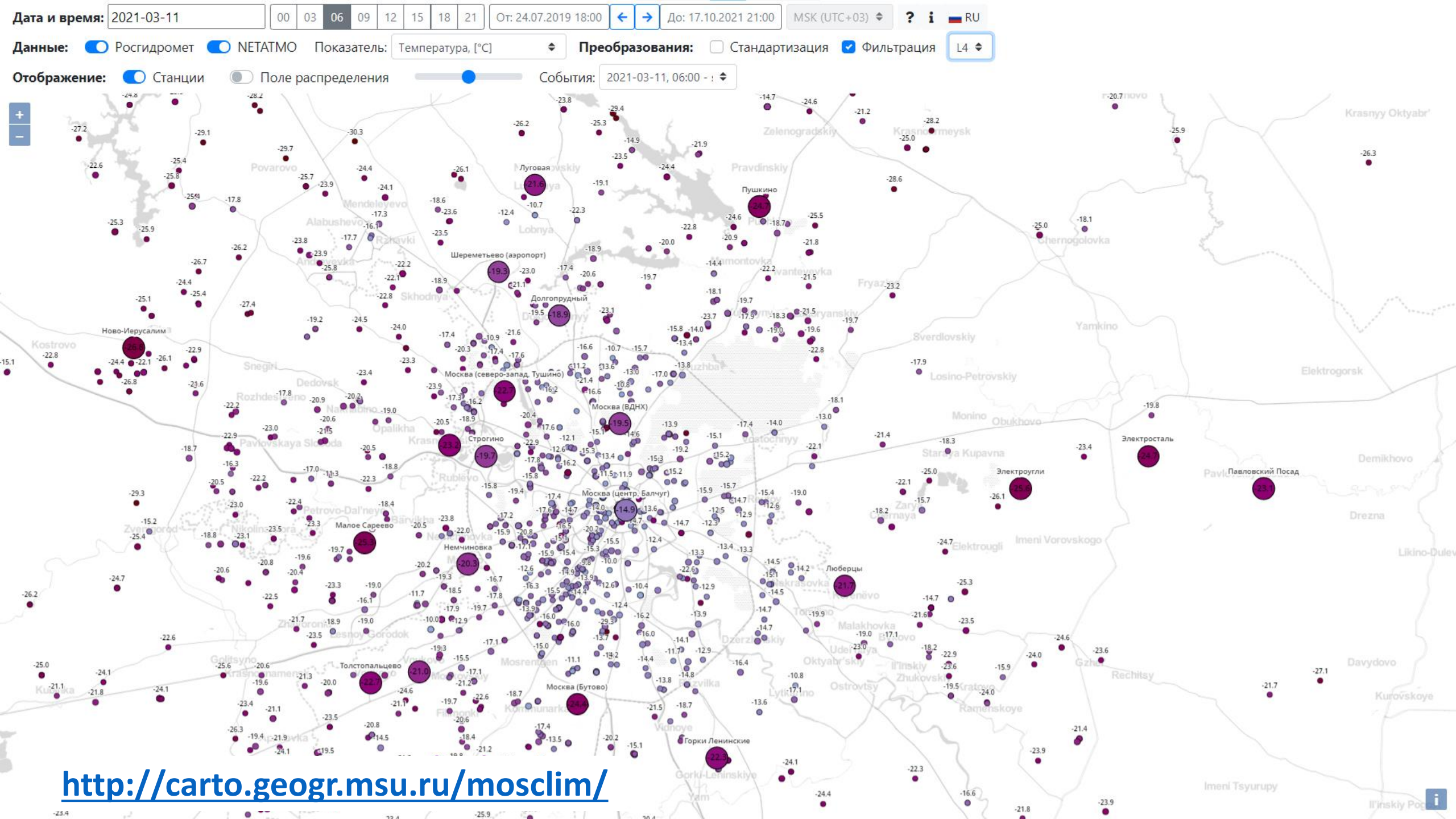


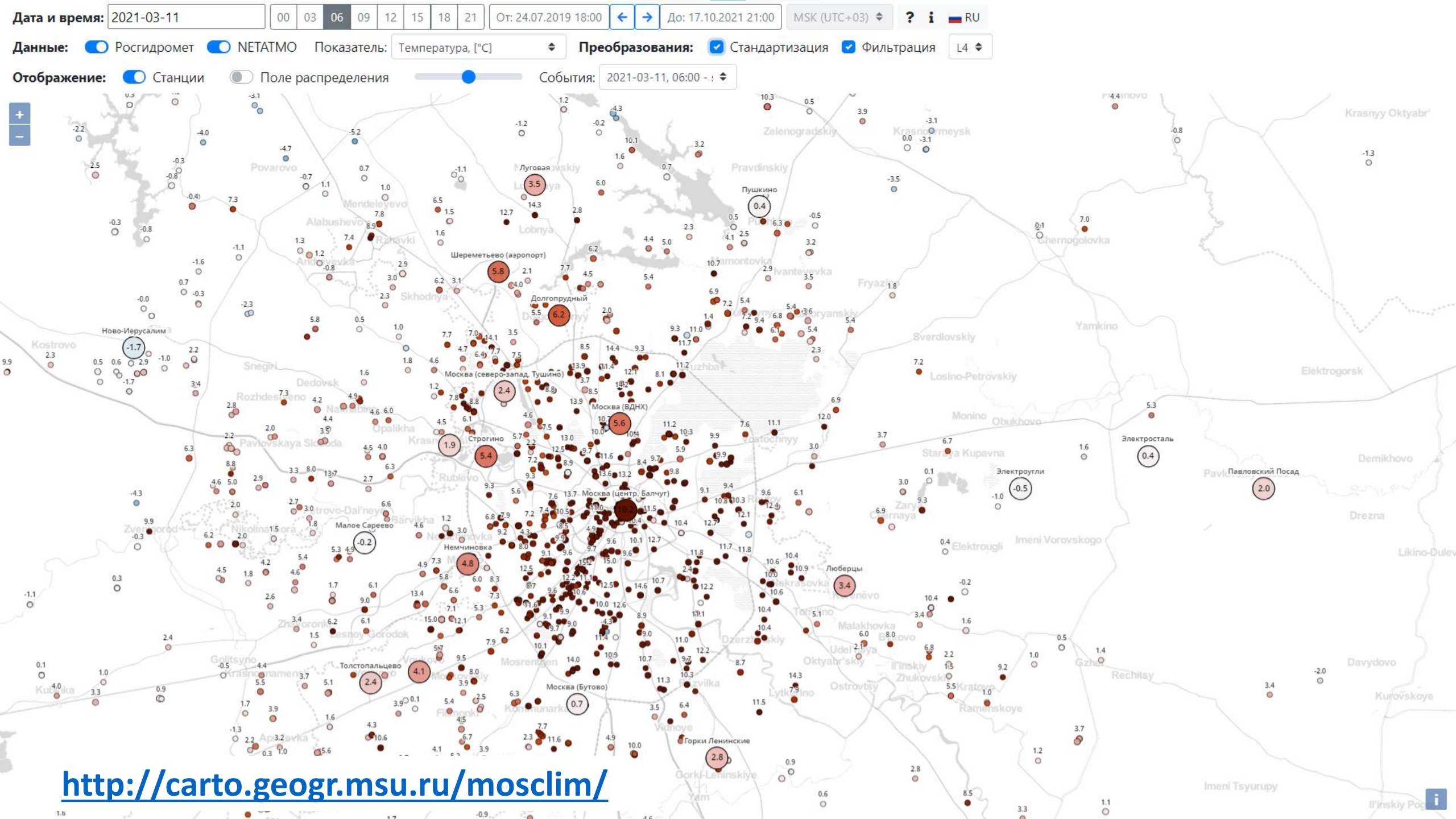
CWS data for urban climate services



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО
МОСКВЫ





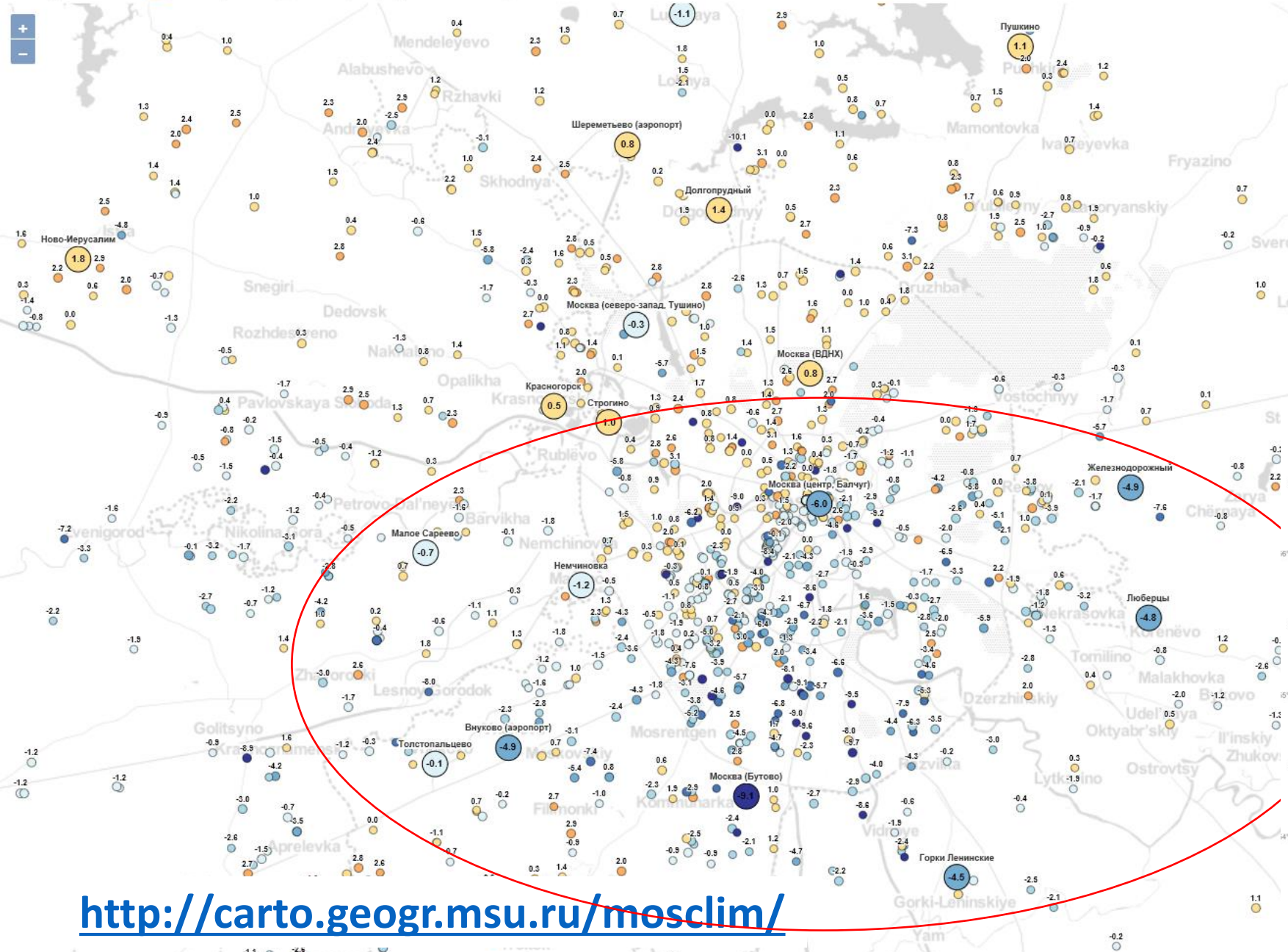


<http://carto.geogr.msu.ru/mosclim/>

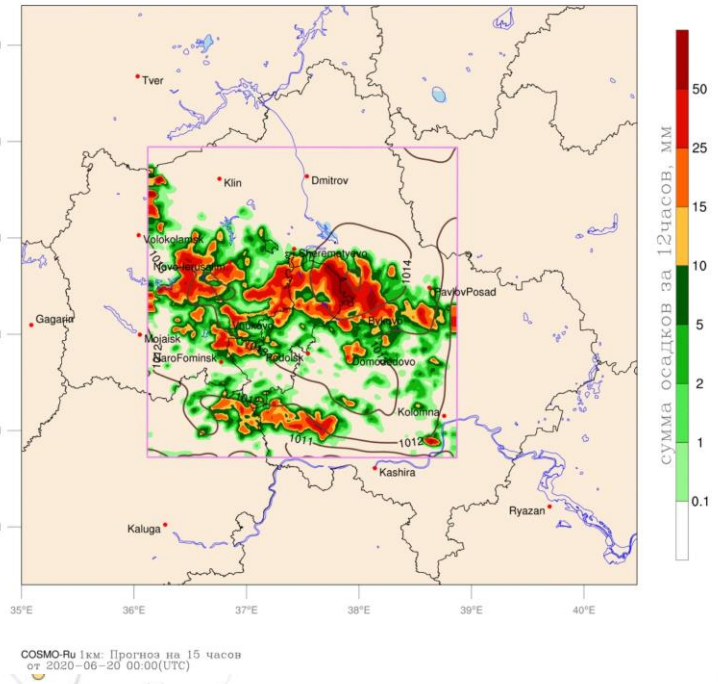
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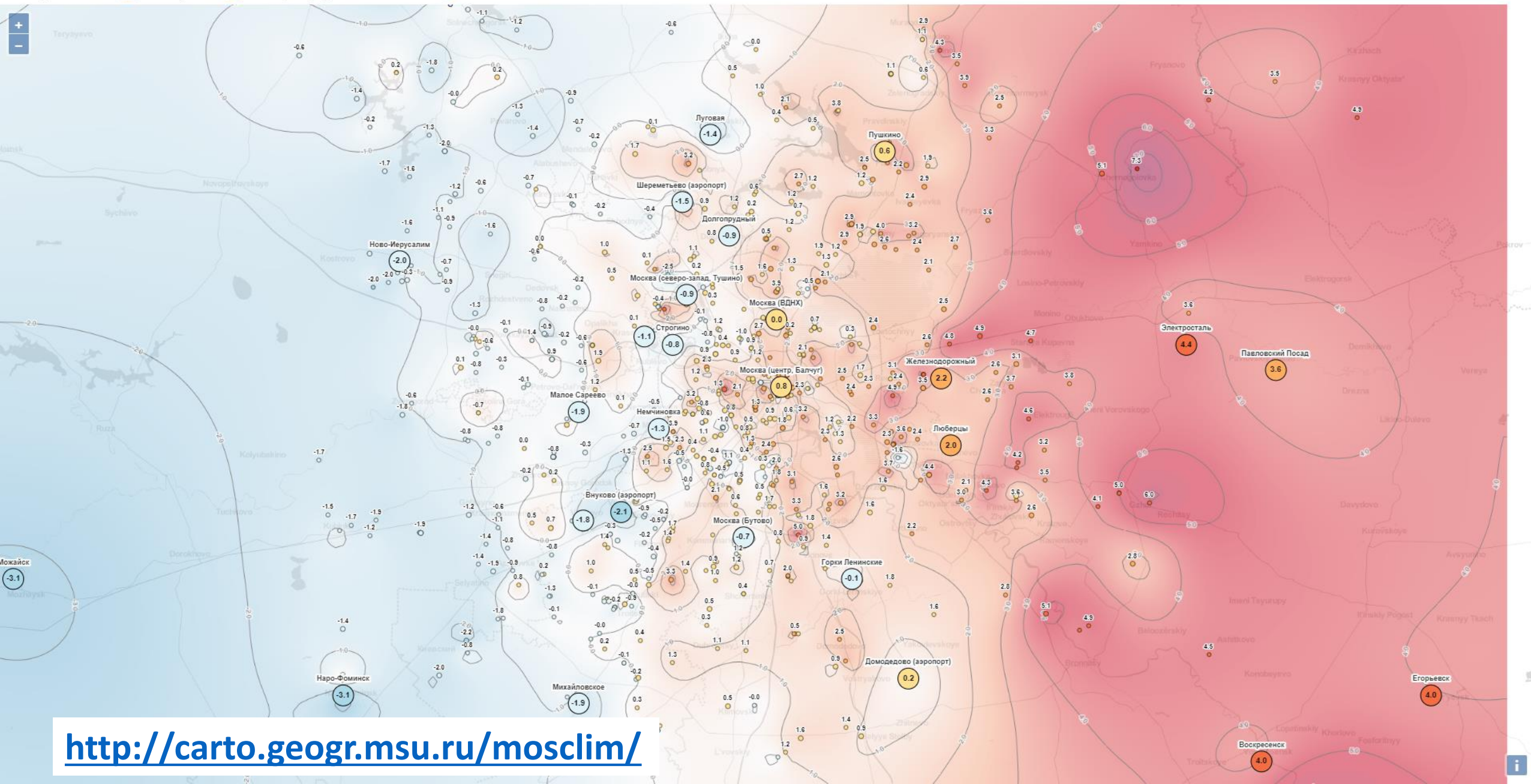
Отображение: ☒ Станции ☐ Поле распределения



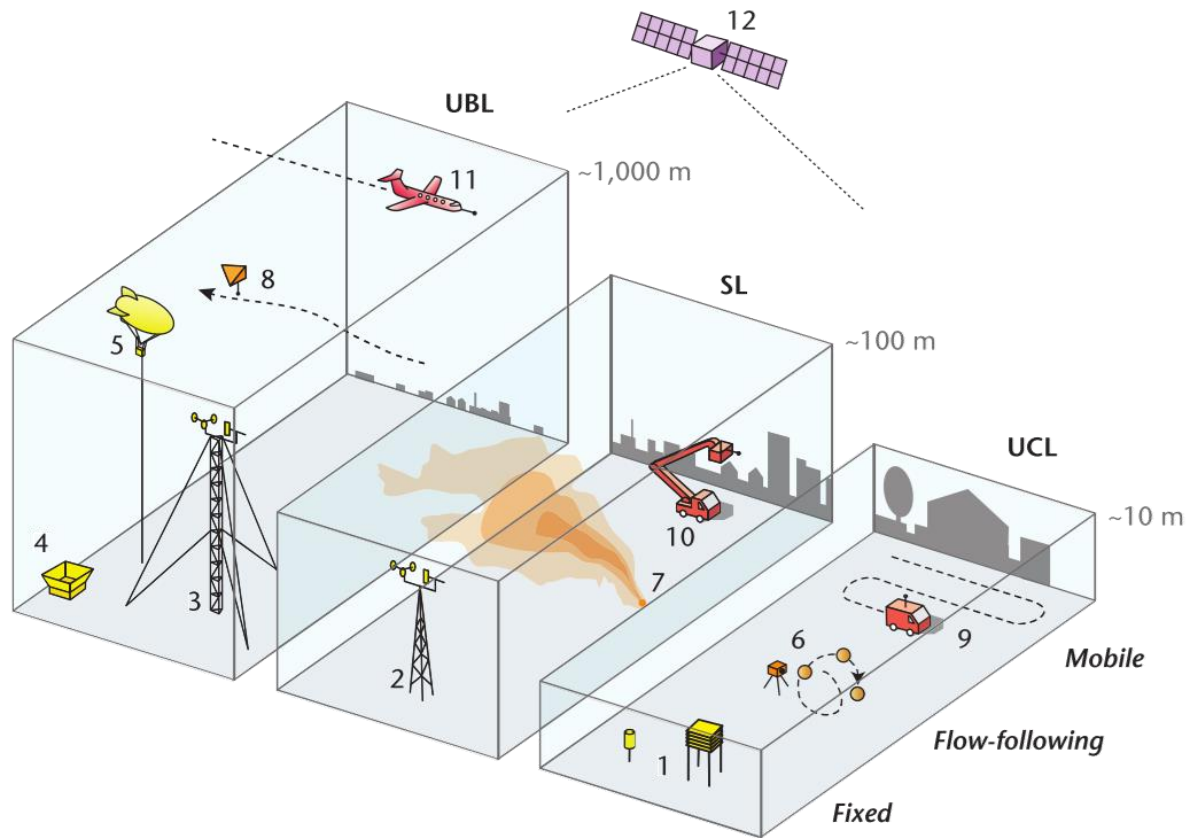
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<http://carto.geogr.msu.ru/mosclim/>



Summary



- ❑ Urban meteorological networks for regular monitoring, research and human thermal stress warning (*more insides will come from Pavel*)
- ❑ High-quality eddy covariance measurements from masts for comprehensive studies on urban energy exchange and model development
- ❑ Drones and ground-based remote sensing for urban boundary layer studies and also for model development
- ❑ Crowdsourcing data at the forefront of spatially-resolving urban studies, weather forecast improvement and new-generation public services