

Supplementary material: Inferring surface energy fluxes using drone data assimilation in large eddy simulations

Norbert Pirk¹, Kristoffer Aalstad¹, Sebastian Westermann¹, Astrid Vatne¹, Alouette van Hove¹, Lena Tallaksen¹, Massimo Cassiani², and Gabriel Katul³

¹Department of Geosciences, University of Oslo, Sem Sælands vei 1, 0371 Oslo, Norway

²NILU - Norwegian Institute for Air Research, Instituttveien 18, 2007 Kjeller, Norway

³Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Duke University, 121 Hudson Hall, Durham, NC, 27708, USA

Correspondence: Norbert Pirk (norbert.pirk@geo.uio.no)

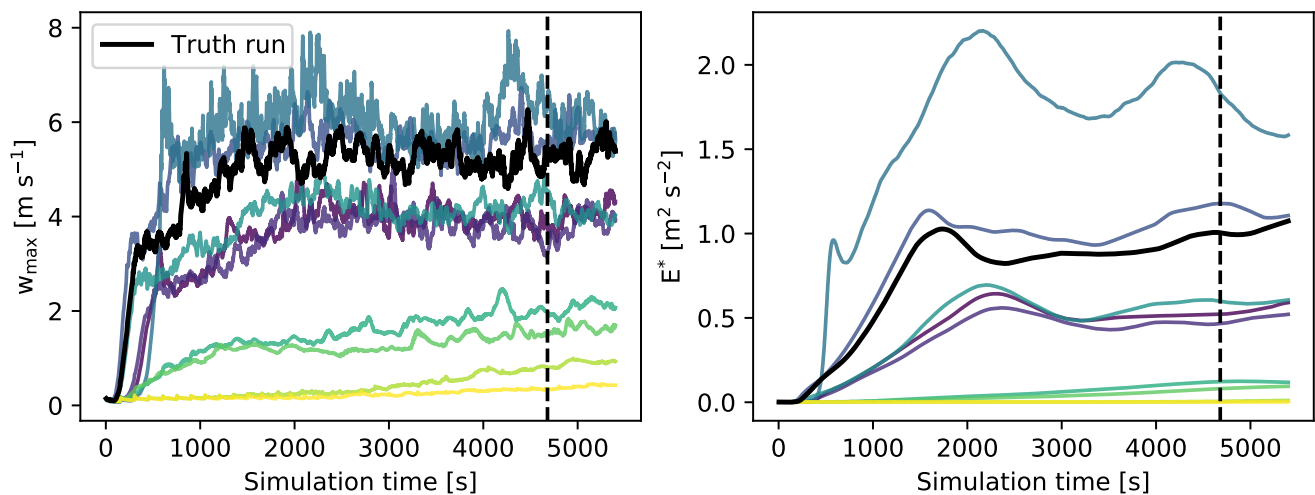


Figure S1. Time series of maximum vertical wind speed (left) and resolved-scale turbulence kinetic energy (right) for a subset of ensemble members and the truth run of our synthetic experiments. The first 4680 sec (dashed line) are regarded as the spin-up time and not used in the analysis.

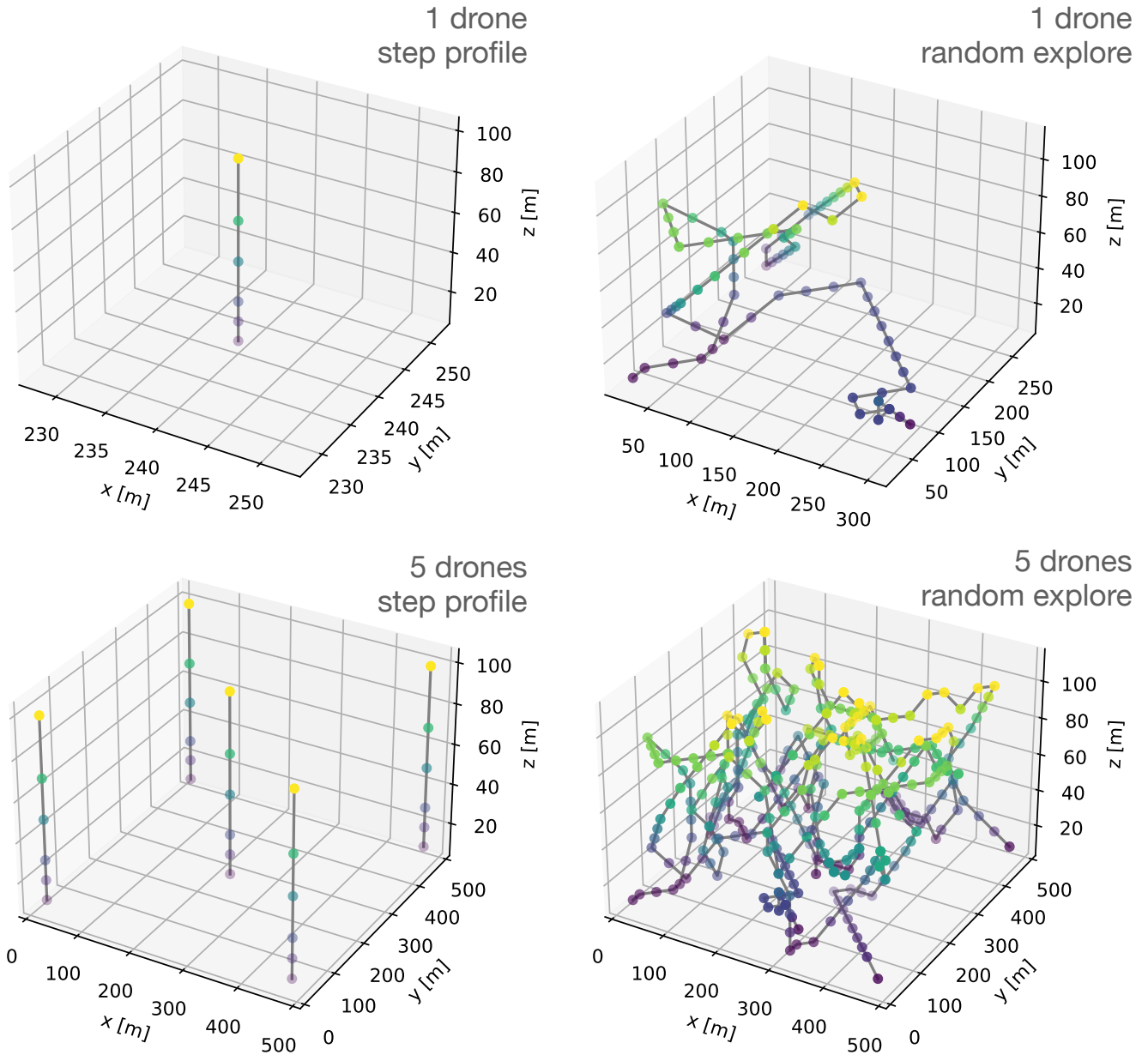


Figure S2. Examples of flight plans with measurement locations in the domain. For step profiles, drones stay at each location for two minutes to collect data. Random exploration flight plans allow drones to change location every 10 sec and are generated as bias random walks with a flight time of 12 min. The colors of the sampling points denote their altitude.

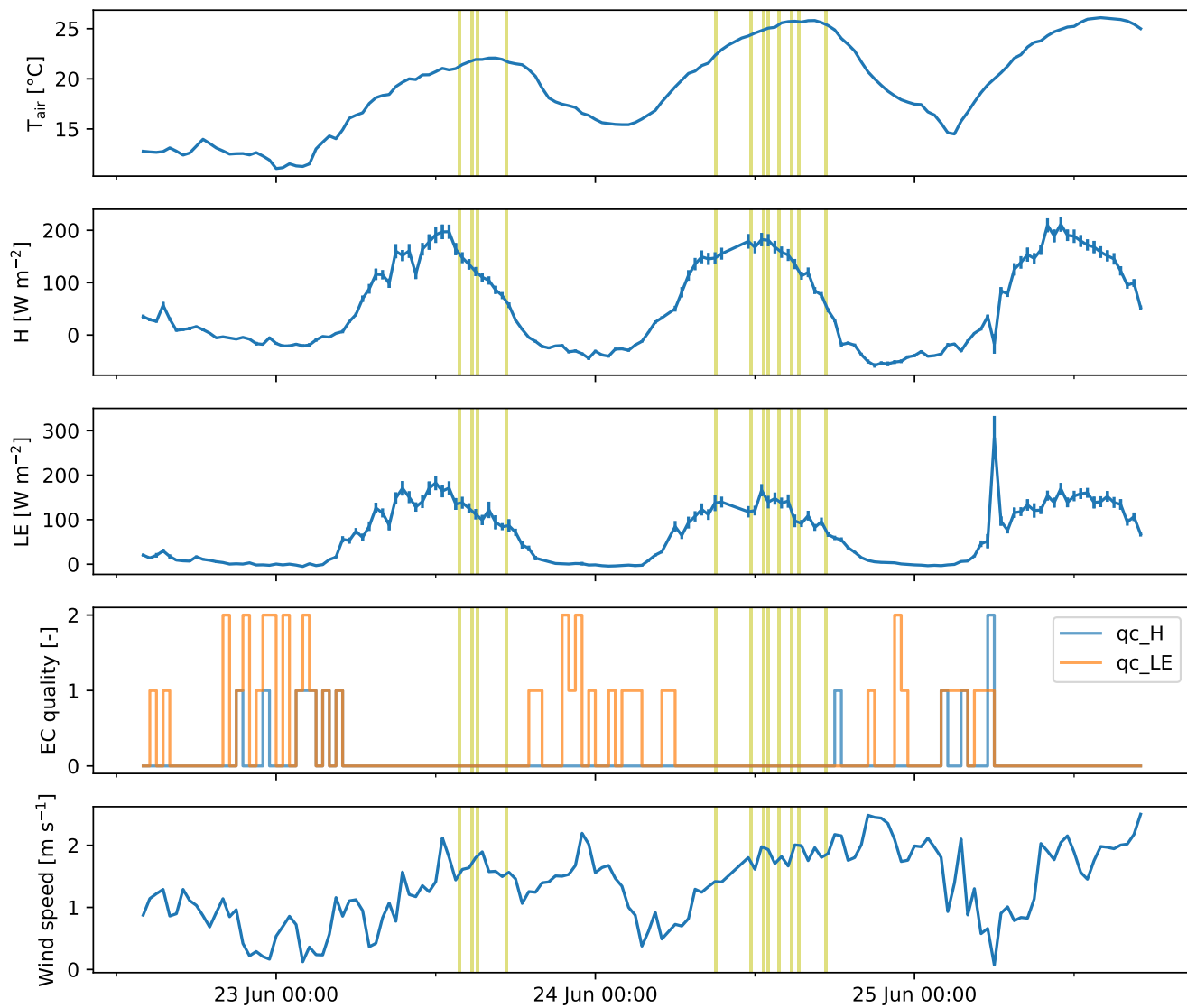


Figure S3. Campaign overview for our largest campaign featuring 12 successful flights (indicated as vertical yellow lines here) at the Hisåsen site. Error bars for H and LE indicate random flux uncertainty as estimated by EddyPro.