

# Finnish Meteorological Institute

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# YOPP Merged Observatory Data File for Sodankylä

The Merged Observatory Data Files (MODF) are produced for intercomparison between observations from several supersites and weather/climate models. The MODFs apply the same nomenclature and format (netCDF) as the model output files.

The YOPP Model Inter-comparison Project organizes process-based evaluation and verification of numerical weather prediction and climate models with observations from key locations in the Arctic, Antarctic and Third Pole.

Sodankylä supersite is a cluster of stations, as in an area of few squared kilometers there are various measurement towers/sites serving different purposes and projects. Some of the sites are shown in Figure 1 and include the Micrometeorological and ICOS towers, the automatic sounding station, and the Petland site. Data from each station will be included in the Sodankylä MODFs.

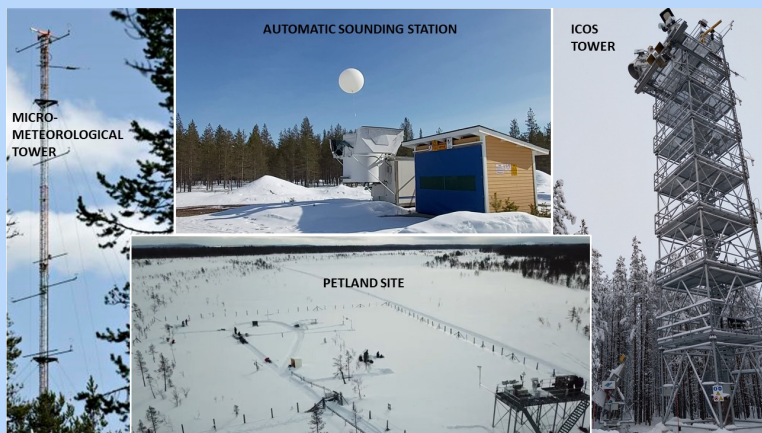


Figure 1. Photos of selected stations in the Sodankylä supersite

FMI provides a separate MODF for each YOPP Special Observing Period (SOP) from 2018 to 2020. Each MODF will have a DOI and be openly accessible through the YOPP data portal (<https://yopp.met.no/>). The Sodankylä MODFs are initially used by the partners in YOPP and in the H2020 APPLICATE project. In particular, they will be applied to test and develop numerical weather prediction models to improve the forecasts in the Arctic. Also other scientists will use the Sodankylä dataset for model validation and process studies.

Reference:

Arduini, G et al. (2019). Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems, <https://doi.org/10.1029/>

Surface variables	Energy fluxes	Radiosonde measurements
Surface snow thickness	Upward surface shortwave radiation	Radiosonde latitude
Surface snow area fraction	Downward surface shortwave radiation	Radiosonde longitude
Snow water equivalent	Upward surface longwave radiation	Radiosonde altitude
Snow surface skin temperature	Downward surface longwave radiation	Radiosonde air pressure
Snow temperature	Surface turbulent latent heat flux (bulk method)	Radiosonde air temperature
Snow density	Surface turbulent latent heat flux (Eddy covariance method)	Radiosonde air humidity
Canopy area fraction	Surface turbulent sensible heat flux	Radiosonde wind speed
Surface ground skin temperature	Ground heat flux	Radiosonde wind direction
Soil temperature	Surface albedo	

Table 1. Extract from the content of the Sodankylä MODFs



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