EUMeTrain Wind Event Week 28 February – 4 March 2022









The role of the wind in ballooning

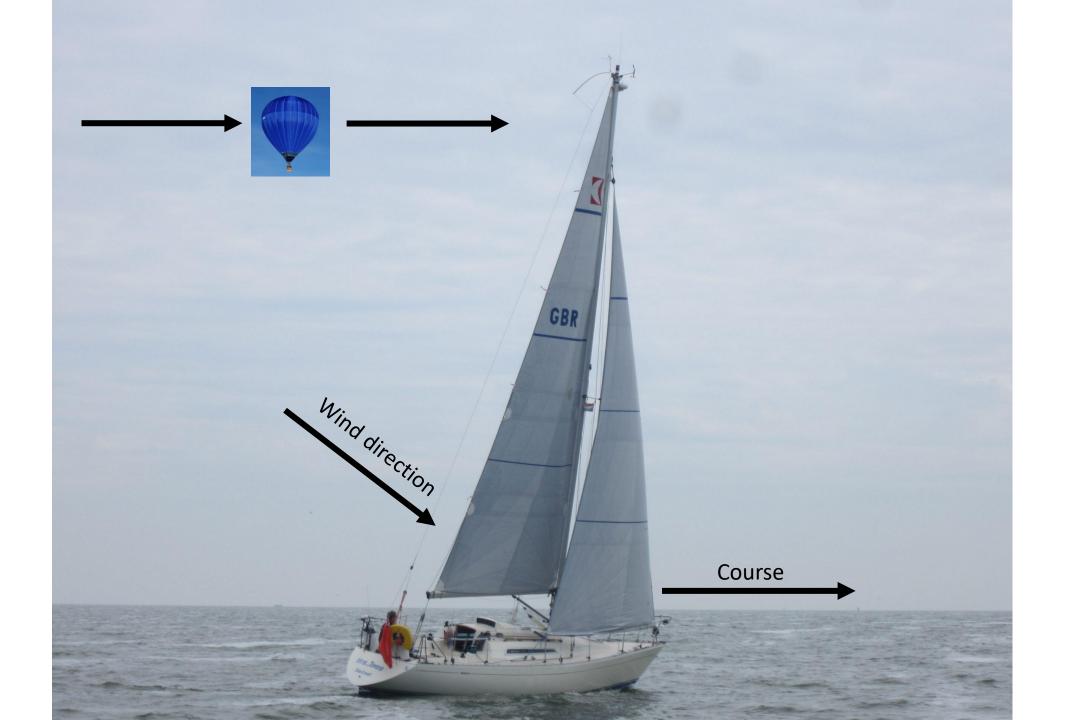
Montgolfier balloon, first flight november 1783 Gas balloon, first flight 1 december 1783

Aeroplane, first flight 17 december 1903

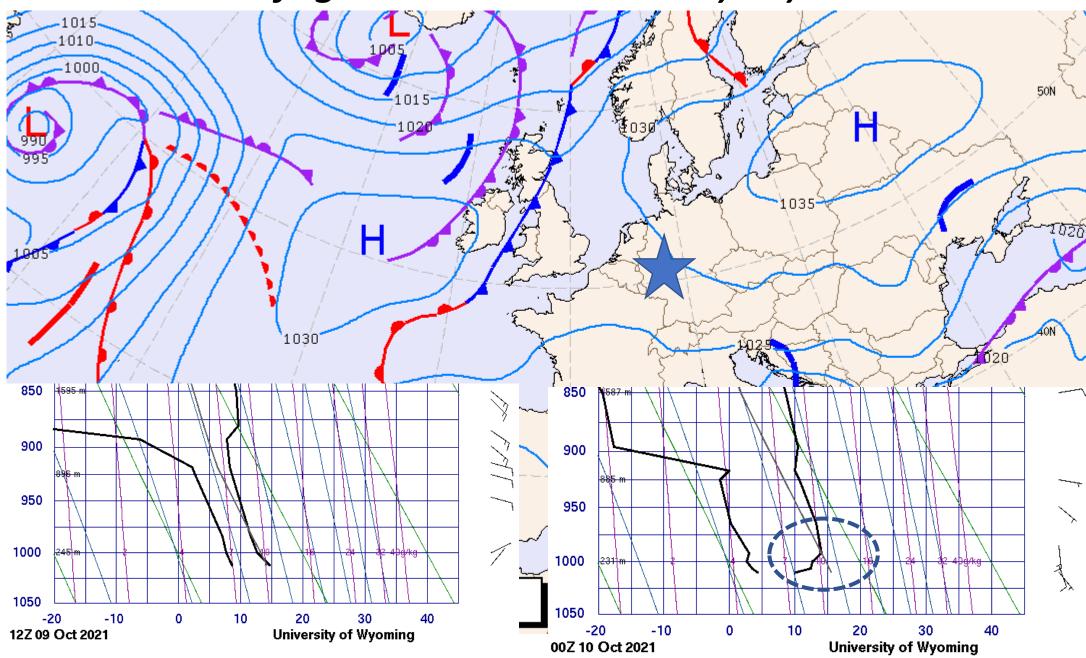
Wind is one of the biggest factor affecting hot air balloon flight since it will affect the stability and direction in which the balloon will fly to.

- 1. Without wind no balloon flights
- 2. With to much wind also no balloon flight

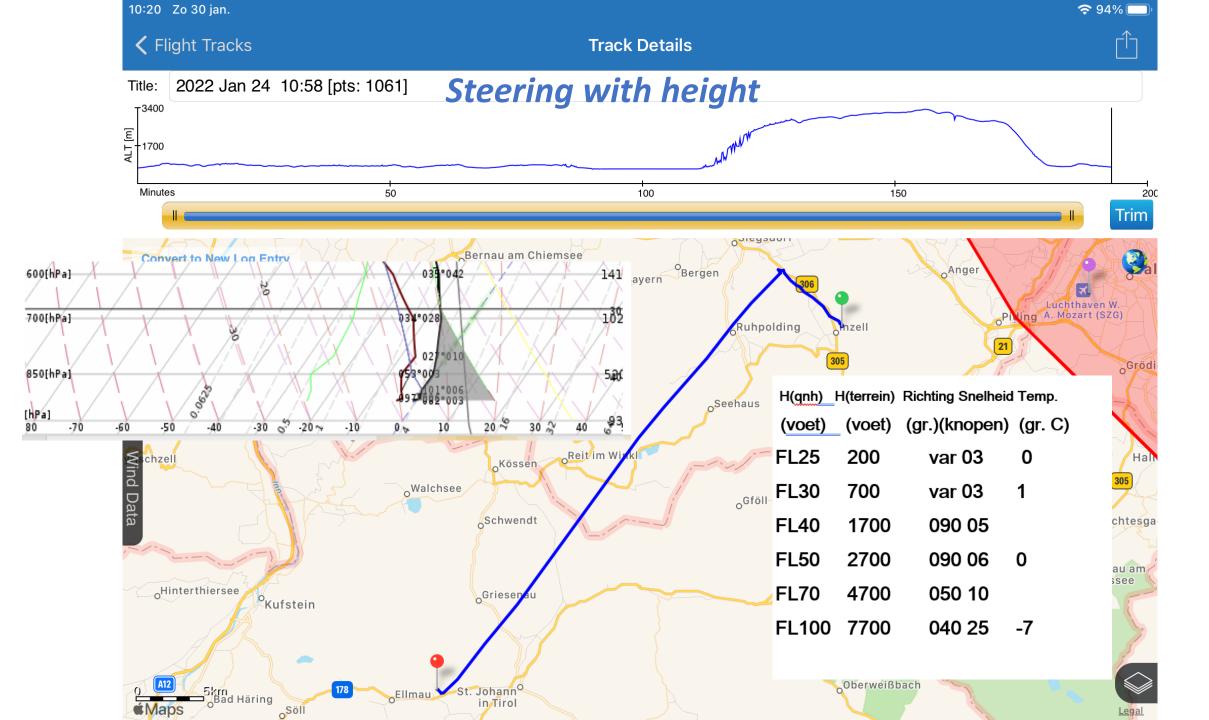
3. The only way to steer a balloon is by using different wind directions at different heights



For a balloon flight a stable boundary layer is essential











Threads

Strong winds and wind gusts, therefore the limits for hot air balloons are around 10 knots (gasballoons 15 knots)

Wind gusts, not more than 5 knots above surface wind force

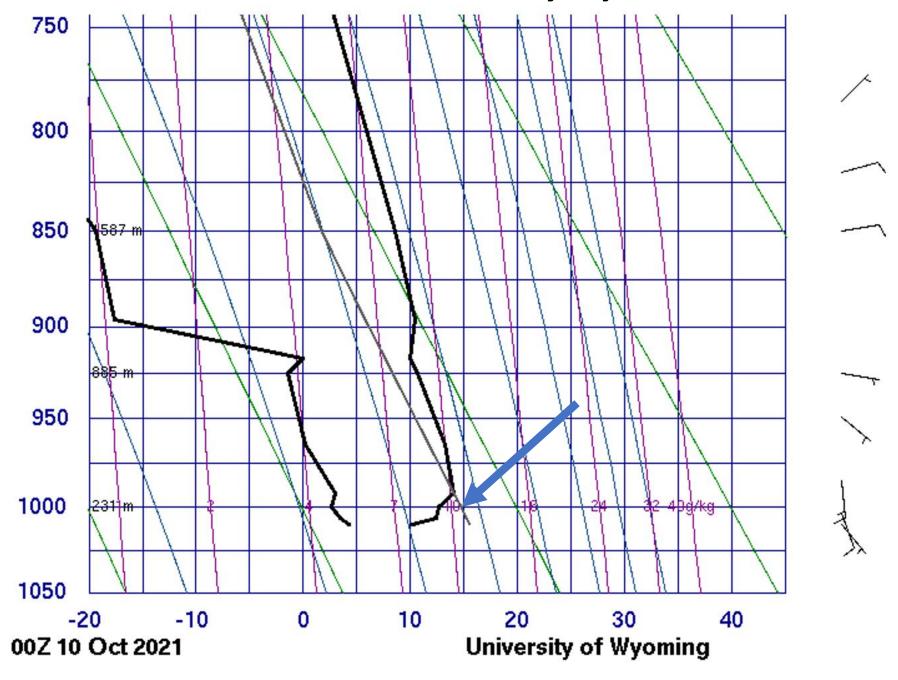
Thermals, thermals are dangerous for HAB because of deformation of the canopy (gas balloons are less vulnerable because of their rigid canopy)

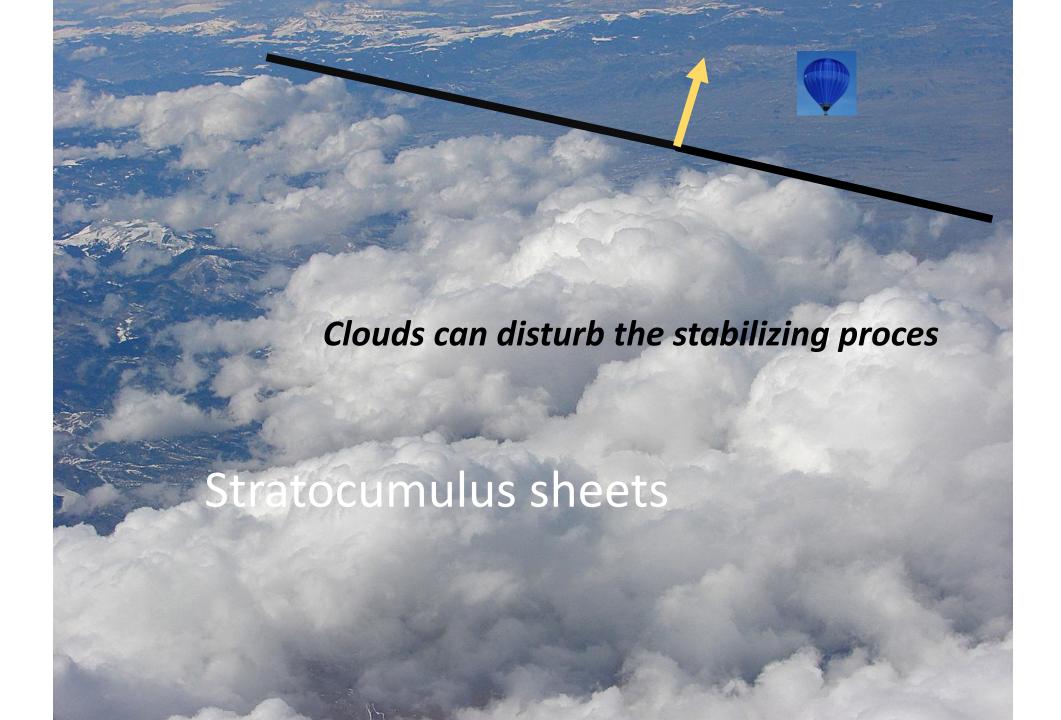
Windshear, wind at 500 feet less than 15 kts

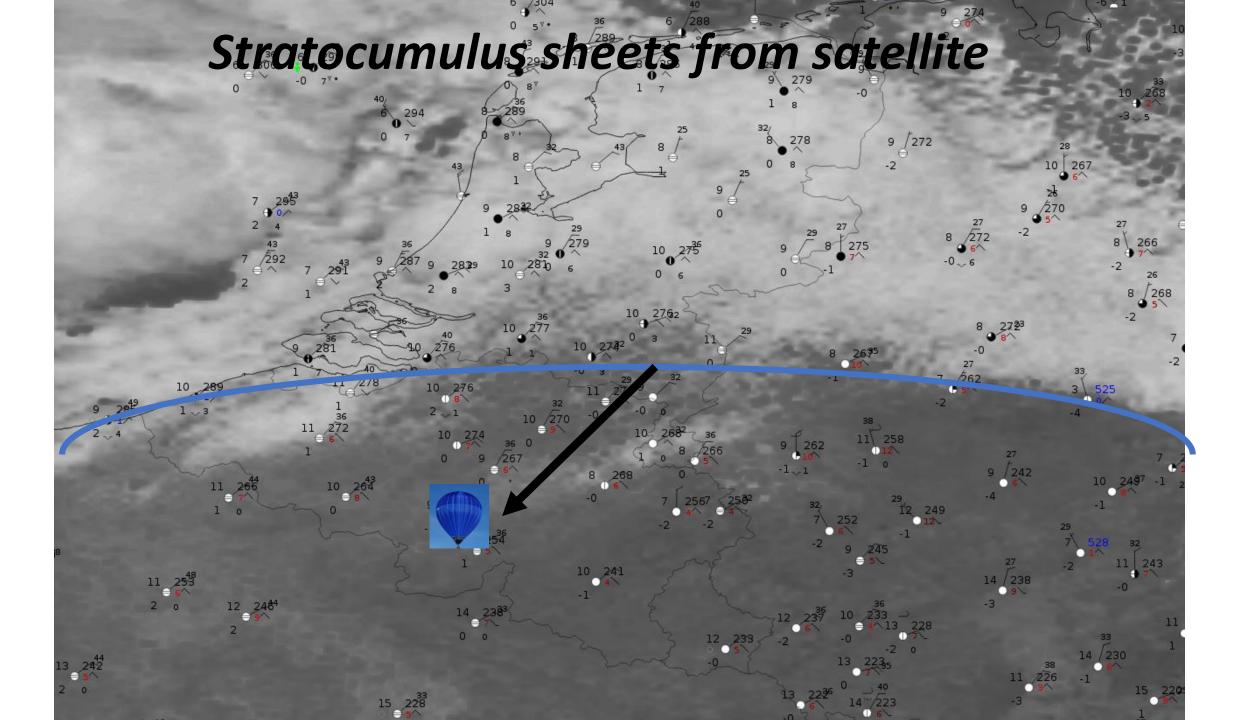
Thunderstorms, extremely dangerous, gust fronts

Precipitation, enhances the weight of the balloon, only light rain/snow possible

Hot air balloons need a stable boundary layer to launch and to land



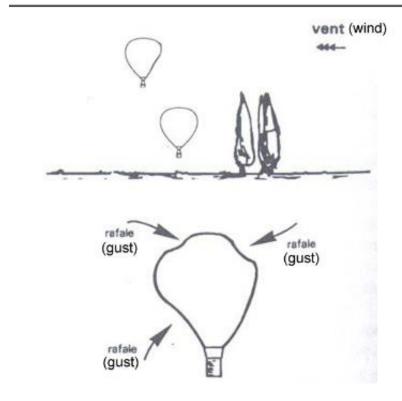




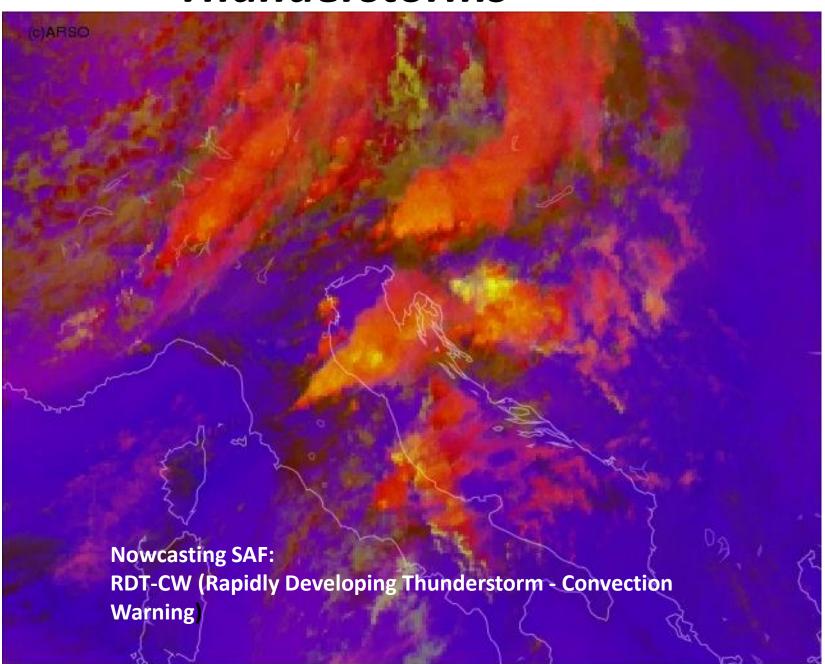
Thermals and gusts

What thermals can do with a balloon when the boundary layer is not stable yet

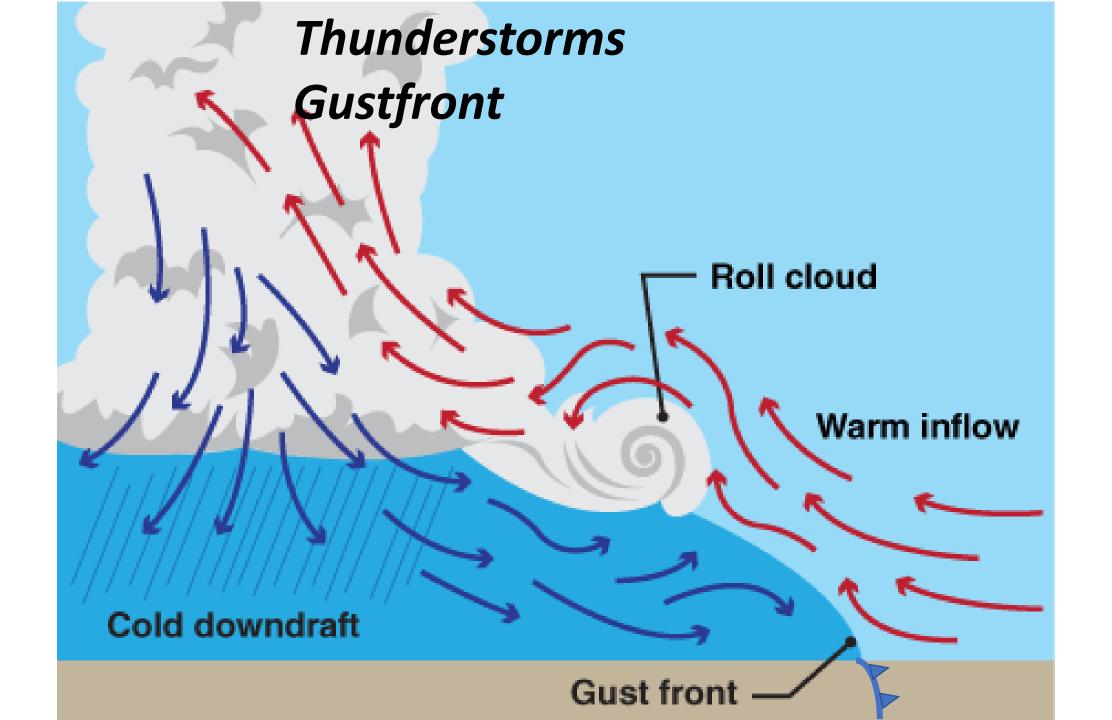




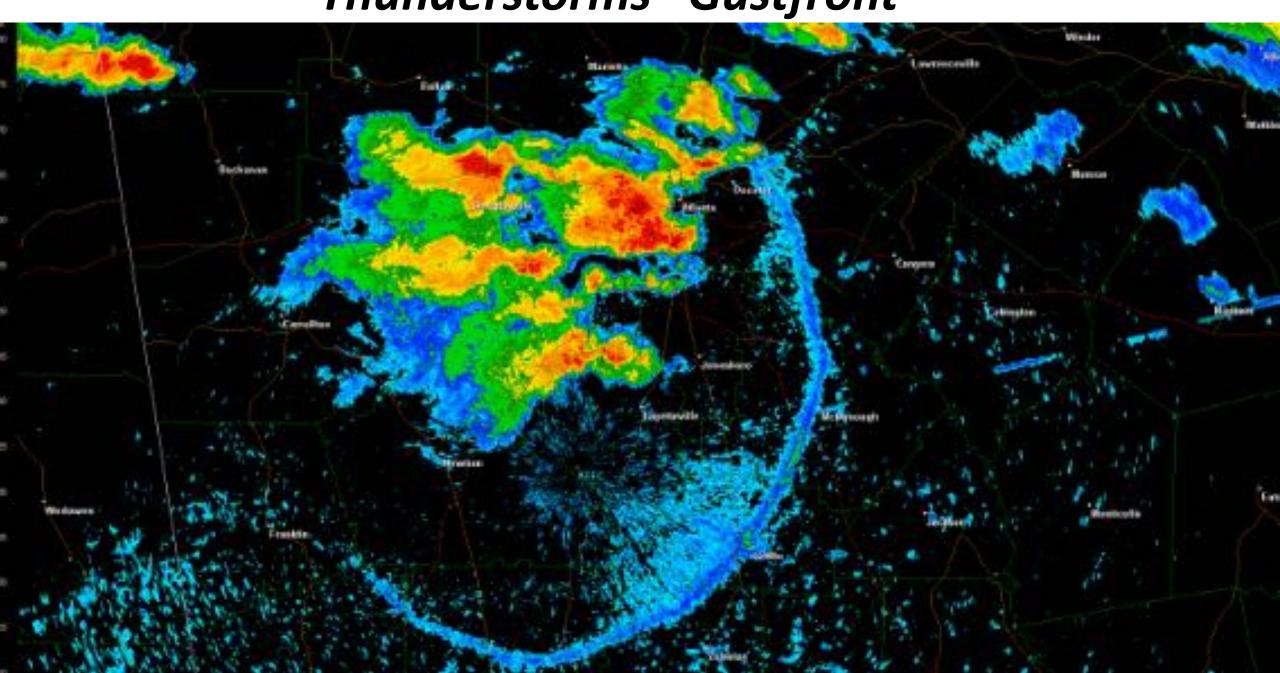
Thunderstorms

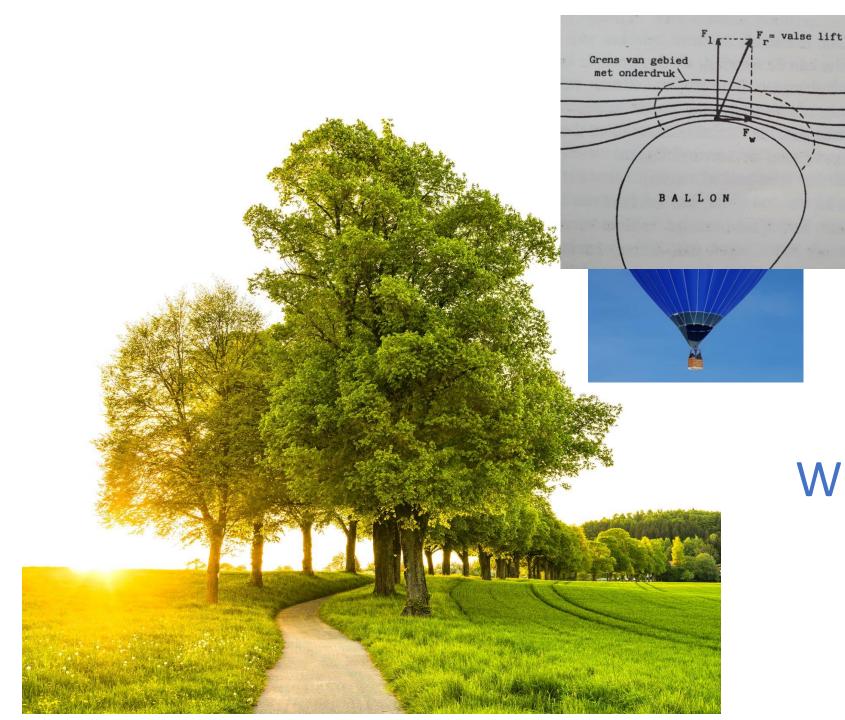


Convective storm RGB



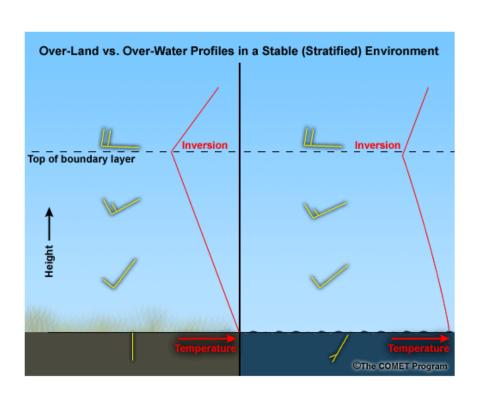
Thunderstorms Gustfront





Wind behind barriers
False Lift

Nocturnal wind maximum



Description:

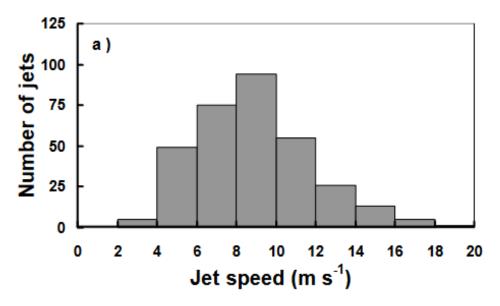
Comparison of temperature and wind profile in a stable (stratified) boundary layer over land vs. over water.

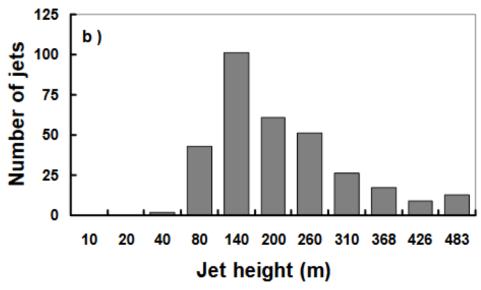
Credits:

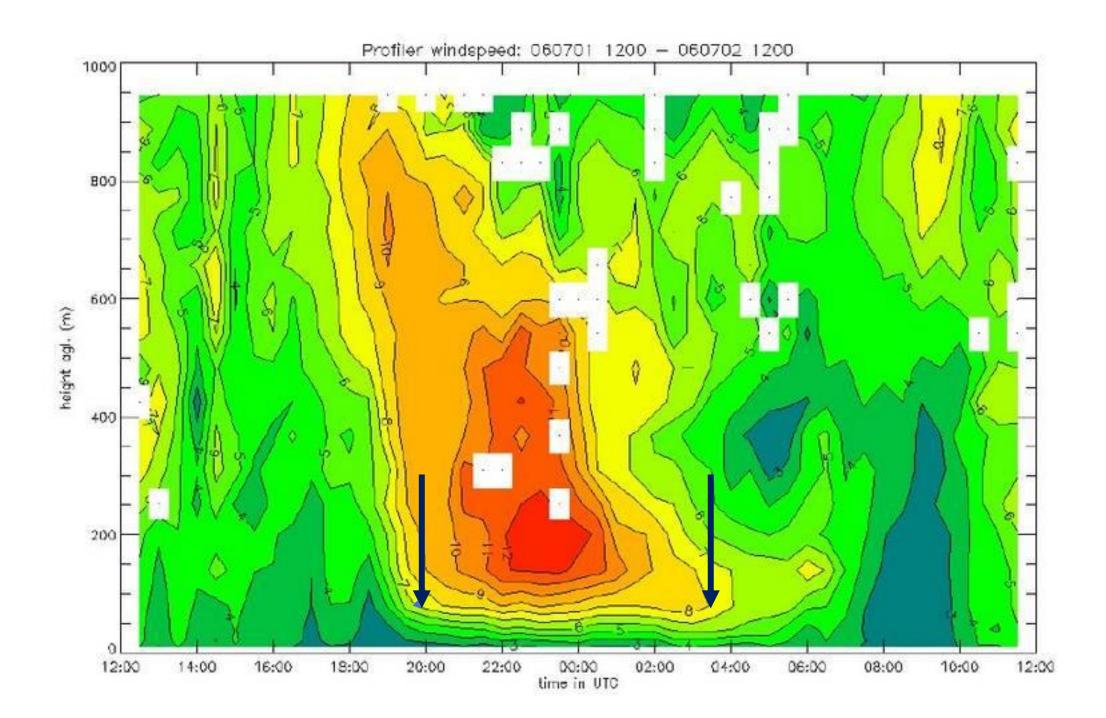
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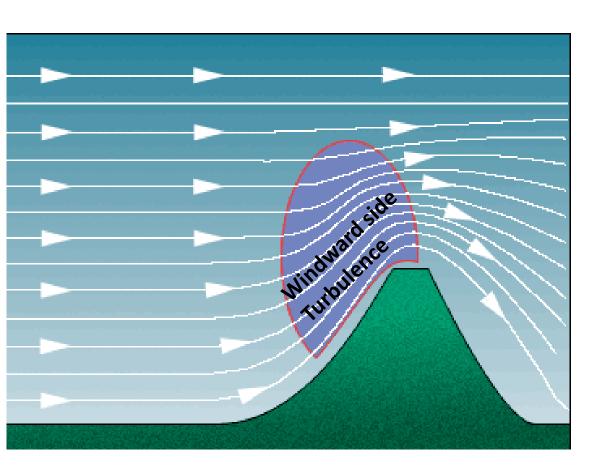
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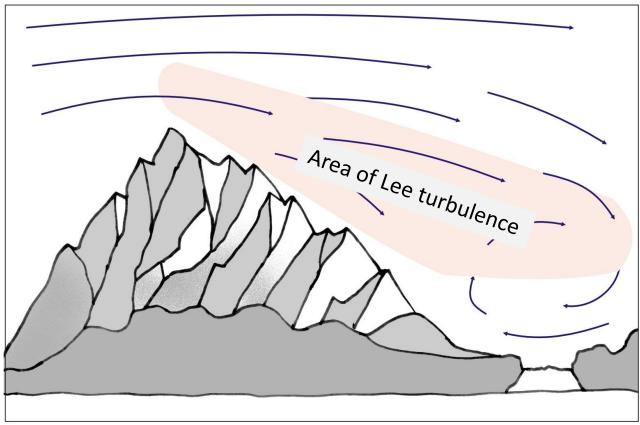






Ballooning in mountainous ares





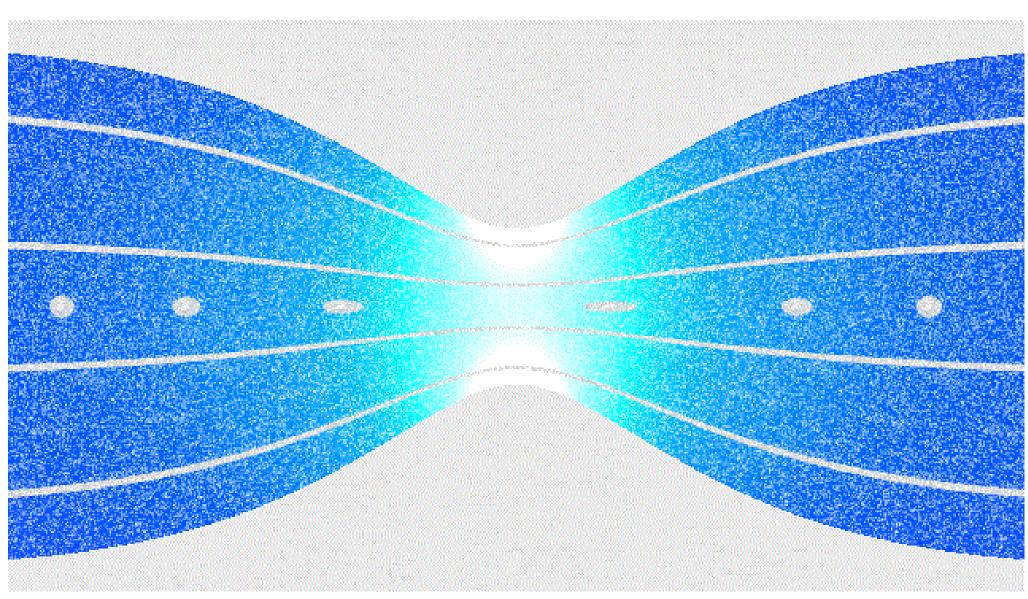
Turbulence near mountain tops (only > 20 kts)

Rule of thumb: Keep 100 ft separation from summit per knot

Example: 50 kt = 5000 feet above summit

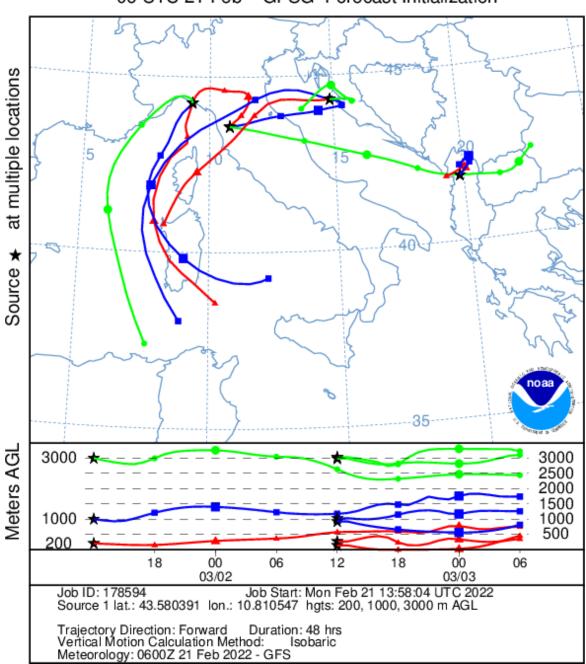
Ballooning in mountainous areas

Wind forced between two mountains/hills: Venturi effect



NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Forward trajectories starting at 1200 UTC 01 Mar 22
06 UTC 21 Feb GFSG Forecast Initialization

Forward trajectories



Gordon Bennett Gasballoon race



