



Tethered balloon-borne measurements to characterise the evolution of the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer at Station Nord

Henning Dorff^{1,2}, Holger Siebert³, Komal Navale³, André Ehrlich¹, Joshua Müller¹, Michael Schäfer¹, Fan Wu¹, and Manfred Wendisch¹

¹Leipzig Institute for Meteorology, Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany

²Meteorological Institute of University of Hamburg, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

³Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research e.V., Leipzig, Germany

Correspondence: Henning Dorff (henning.dorff@uni-leipzig.de)

Abstract. We present a comprehensive balloon-borne measurement dataset collected during a dedicated Arctic observation campaign conducted from 19 March to 18 April 2024 in the transition from polar night to polar day at the Villum Research Station (Station Nord, STN, Greenland). The objective of the observations was to characterise the temporal evolution of the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer (ABL), focusing on key transition periods, including cloud development, low-level jet evolution, and day to night shifts. Data were collected by the Balloon-bornE moduLar Utility for profilinG the lower Atmosphere (BELUGA) tethered-balloon system performing in-situ measurements of temperature, humidity, wind speed, turbulence, and thermal infrared irradiance from the surface to several hundred meters altitude, with frequent profiling in high vertical resolution. Twenty-eight research flights delivered more than 300 profiles, with up to 8 profiles per hour, complemented by daily radiosonde launches. This paper specifies the BELUGA instrumentation at STN, data processing procedures, and the publicly available Level-2 data (BELUGA and radiosonde), provided in instrument-separated data subsets listed in a data collection (<https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.986431>). One major application of the data is to evaluate different model types (such as numerical weather prediction, single-column, large-eddy simulations) in representing processes controlling the Arctic ABL. To prepare such evaluations, we give an overview of the observations, environmental conditions during the campaign, and highlight specific events that are valuable for model comparison. We introduce an event in which temperature rates influence the ABL inversion, radiative heating-rate profiles associated with transitions between cloudy and cloud-free conditions, and an observed Arctic low-level jet compared with reanalysis, offering insights into the Arctic ABL evolution.

1 Introduction

The Arctic climate system has experienced substantial changes in the past decades, including a dramatic increase in near-surface air temperature (Rantanen et al., 2022). This warming is four times higher compared to the global average and is widely known as Arctic amplification (Serreze and Francis, 2006). This phenomenon results from local and remote feedback mechanisms driven by global warming (Wendisch et al., 2023). The lapse rate and surface albedo feedbacks are considered the main drivers (Dai and Jenkins, 2023). However, models are not perfect in representing the complex physical processes that cause Arctic amplification. Steering processes such as turbulent and radiative fluxes and transitions between cloudy and



cloud-free states are limitedly represented in climate simulations, numerical weather predictions and also reanalyses (Vihma
25 et al., 2014; Pithan and Mauritsen, 2014; Kay et al., 2016; Bromwich et al., 2018; Day et al., 2024).

A major problem of atmospheric models stems from the evolution of the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer (ABL), which
significantly determines the lapse rate feedback. The ABL forms the shallow interface between the surface and the free atmo-
sphere (Ding et al., 2017; Stroeve and Notz, 2018; Wendisch et al., 2019). The typical near-surface temperature inversion in
the Arctic ABL promotes amplified near-surface warming and relatively muted heating in the free troposphere, causing the
30 ABL to play a dominant role in the lapse rate feedback (Linke et al., 2023). However, the Arctic ABL is governed by complex
processes that include radiative cooling, surface interaction, and advection.

Of particular relevance for these processes are clouds within the Arctic ABL (Morrison et al., 2011; Shupe et al., 2011; Jozef
et al., 2024). Shupe et al. (2013) highlighted the impact of Arctic low-level clouds on the turbulent boundary layer structure, and
they contribute to the surface radiative energy budget (Wendisch et al., 2019; Becker et al., 2023). However, the magnitude of
35 this contribution is only partially understood (Griesche et al., 2024). Turner et al. (2018) and Lonardi et al. (2024) demonstrated
that the vertical structure of the irradiance and radiative cooling rate profiles depends on the atmospheric state, especially the
presence or absence of clouds. In a cloudfree atmosphere, thermal near-infrared (TIR) irradiance emission from the surface
immediately results in cooling that promotes the formation of a surface-based temperature inversion. Furthermore, the presence
of low-level jets (LLJs), characterised by a local maximum in the wind speed profile below 1.5 km (Tuononen et al., 2015),
40 can modulate the Arctic ABL properties through mixing induced by enhanced wind shear and subsequent turbulence below the
LLJ core (Egerer et al., 2023) and interactions with low-level cloud conditions (Neggers et al., 2025). All of these processes
can lead to rapid transitions between states of the Arctic ABL with respect to atmospheric stability, turbulence, and cloud
properties (Brooks et al., 2017), and become predominant in the evolution of near-surface inversions.

Understanding the temporal evolution of the transitions between different Arctic ABL states is crucial for grasping changes
45 in the surface energy budget, cloud formation, and the evolution of Arctic weather patterns (Tjernström and Graversen, 2009;
Morrison et al., 2011). Transitions can be driven locally or by advection from different regions or altitudes through air mass
exchange, or along air mass trajectories (Pithan et al., 2018). Despite extensive discussions on atmospheric states (e.g., Shupe
et al., 2011; Morrison et al., 2011; Pithan and Mauritsen, 2014), processes governing transitions between them, and the adjust-
ment of the ABL are not fully understood. Numerical weather predictions, reanalyses, and climate simulations continue to face
50 challenges in accurately representing relevant ABL transition processes (Vihma et al., 2014; Kay et al., 2016; Bromwich et al.,
2018). To resolve ABL characteristics and their evolution — regarding near-surface heat fluxes, lapse rate feedback, and cloud
properties — Birch et al. (2009) emphasized the importance of in situ data for all components of the surface energy budget.

Tethered balloon measurements are a suitable tool for quantifying the characteristics and evolution of the lower ABL and
can bridge the gap between continuous observations from surface stations (e.g., Sedlar and Shupe, 2014) and measurements by
55 research aircraft, which often have limited vertical resolution (Tetzlaff et al., 2015; Chechin et al., 2023). Over the past decade,
balloon-borne systems have been successfully deployed in the Arctic (e.g., Sikand et al., 2013), capable of carrying payloads of
up to several tens of kilograms to altitudes of 1 km, with endurances of up to several hours. From vertical profiles of measured



irradiances, heating rates in the Arctic ABL can be derived (Duda et al., 1991; Becker et al., 2020; Lonardi et al., 2024). Canut et al. (2016) proved the feasibility of estimating turbulence from balloon-borne 3D wind measurements.

60 The Balloon-bornE moduLar Utility for profilinG the lower Atmosphere (BELUGA; Egerer et al., 2019) was designed to combine measurements of thermodynamic (Egerer et al., 2021; Pilz et al., 2023), radiative (Lonardi et al., 2022; Lonardi et al., 2024), turbulent (Egerer et al., 2021; Egerer et al., 2023), and aerosol properties (Pilz et al., 2022). With slow ascent rates, BELUGA can measure sharp gradients in Arctic near-surface inversions, thereby advancing our understanding of radiative and turbulent processes that sustain and modulate the ABL inversion and cloud formation. Recent BELUGA deployments (e.g. Pilz et al., 2023; Lonardi et al., 2024) have focused on characterising different atmospheric states of the Arctic ABL.

To study specific transition phases between different ABL states, BELUGA was adapted to a lightweight and reduced payload, facilitating continuous profiling of the ABL. BELUGA was deployed in Northeastern Greenland at the Villum Research Station, Station Nord (STN), for a 1-month period (19 March to 18 April) within the framework of the Transregional Collaborative Research Center's *Arctic Amplification: Climate Relevant Atmospheric and Surface Processes and Feedback Mechanisms (AC)³* (Wendisch et al., 2023). This deployment was in parallel to the Vertical properties of aerosols in the Arctic lower atmosphere and their impact on cloud-radiative effects (VAERTICAL)/ CleanCloud campaigns (Zamora et al., 2025). During the comprehensive measurement period, BELUGA performed intensive profiling of the ABL and captured multiple transitions between different atmospheric states. These transition phases were sampled with high temporal resolution.

This paper presents the dataset collected by BELUGA at STN and demonstrates potential applications. Section 2 introduces the STN measurement campaign, the BELUGA instrument setup and summarises the conducted research flights. Section 3 describes the data processing procedures, specifies the BELUGA Level-2 datasets and supplementary data from daily radiosonde profiles, and provides information on their accessibility. Section 4 provides an overview of the environmental conditions during the campaign that characterise the measurement data at STN. To illustrate the potential of the BELUGA measurement data, Sect. 5 highlights exemplary scientific applications for analysing Arctic ABL transition events.

80 2 Tethered-balloon measurements at Station Nord

2.1 Station Nord

Measurements with the BELUGA system were conducted at the Villum Research Station, Station Nord (STN), from 24 March to 12 April 2024. STN is located on the northeastern coast of Greenland at 81°36'9"N, 16°40'12"W, close to a sea-ice-covered fjord in the vicinity of the Flade Isblink glacier (Fig. 1). STN is one of the northernmost manned stations in the world. It is equipped with an automatic weather station, cloud radar, lidar, and ceilometer measurements (Gryning et al., 2020). Furthermore, the parallel (VAERTICAL)/ CleanCloud campaign, conducted by the EPFL Lausanne, provided complementary aerosol data from the lower ABL using a Helikite system (Pohorsky et al., 2024).

The tethered balloon-borne measurements were operated next to the air laboratory Flyger's Hut, in a distance of roughly 2 km from the base of STN. The surrounding of Flyger's hut is mostly flat and snow-covered, elevated glaciers are located further to the south (Fig. 1b), and permanent inland ice is sufficiently distant (>100 km southwest of STN). However, the meteorological

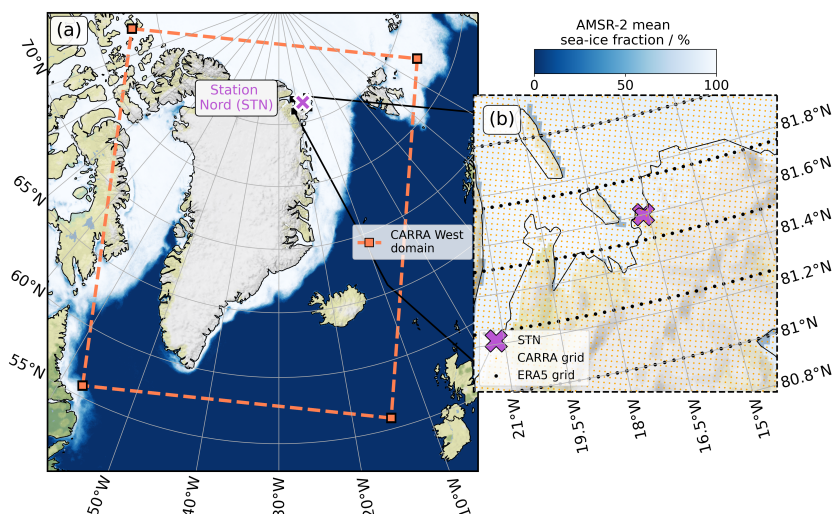


Figure 1. Location of Station Nord on the northeastern tip of Greenland (purple cross), with the extent of the CARRA reanalysis (western) domain indicated by the orange rectangle (a). The mean sea ice concentration from AMSR-2 (Spreen et al., 2008), averaged over the BELUGA measurement period from 24 March to 12 April 2024, is also shown. Panel b) provides a zoomed view of the coastal region around Station Nord. Dots illustrate the grid spacing of the common-used reanalysis datasets ERA5 and CARRA, which can be evaluated using the tethered-balloon observations. The background map was created with Natural Earth.

conditions at STN are frequently influenced by katabatic flows induced by the complex orography in the hinterland of STN (e.g. Nguyen et al., 2016; Kamp et al., 2018). The location of STN is within the grid domain of the Copernicus Arctic Regional Reanalysis (CARRA), which provides a high horizontal resolution of 2.5 km for characterising local Arctic effects. CARRA adequately incorporates complex orography and sea ice conditions in the vicinity of STN (Fig. 1b).

95 2.2 BELUGA setup: balloon and instrument payload

The BELUGA system consists of a helium-filled tethered balloon that carries a set of dedicated in-situ measurement devices. Different balloons and sensors have been used in the past. For the STN measurement campaign (19 March to 18 April 2024), a 9 m³ balloon was used (Fig. 2a). The BELUGA instrument payload was configured to measure thermodynamic conditions, terrestrial broadband irradiance, and three-dimensional (3D) wind vectors, and was equipped with two instrument probes
 100 (summarised in Tab. 1) that rely on three of the previous probes described by Pilz et al. (2023). The two main probes are: i) the turbulence meteorological probe (TMP), which contains a hot-wire anemometer for turbulence measurements at different scales, and a modified radiosonde complemented by an ultrasonic anemometer to measure standard meteorological quantities (temperature, relative humidity, pressure) as well as the 3D wind vector (Fig. 2b), and ii) the broadband radiation probe (BP, Fig. 2c), which measures the broadband thermal infrared up- and downward irradiances. Since these probes are similar to the
 105 instrumentation detailed in Egerer et al. (2019), Lonardi et al. (2022), and Pilz et al. (2023), here we only summarize their characteristics during STN.

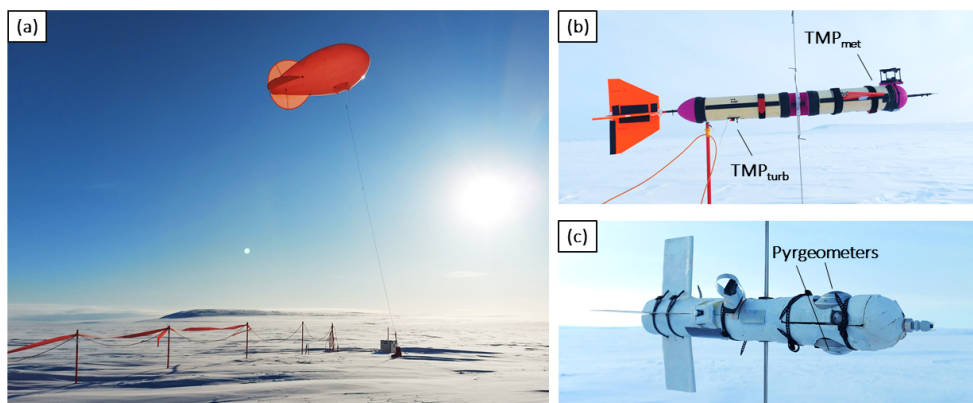


Figure 2. Tethered balloon at STN and instrumentation. (a) Photo of the tethered balloon system (BELUGA) at Station Nord, here fixed before launch. (b) The turbulent meteorological probe, consisting of a modified radiosonde (TMP_{met}) and a hot-wire anemometer used for turbulence measurements (TMP_{turb}), (c) The broadband radiometer package, which includes nadir- and zenith-pointing pyrgeometers.

Table 1. Instrument specifications of the probes deployed at BELUGA during the campaign at Station Nord.

Probe	Instrument	Measured Quantities	Uncertainty
TMP	Radiosonde	Air temperature (T), relative humidity (RH)	0.2 K, 3 %-5 %
	Mini-ultrasonic anemometer	3D wind vector	7.5 cm s^{-1} , 1.5°
	Hot-wire anemometer	Wind speed at 250 Hz	$< 1 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$
BP	2x Pyrgeometers	Upward, downward thermal infrared irradiance (TIR)	5 W m^{-2}
	BME280 sensor	Air temperature, relative humidity	0.3 K, 2 %

The meteorological parameters recorded by the TMP, hereafter referred to as TMP_{met} , are obtained using a modified (lightweight) radiosonde, with the accuracies specified in Table 1. A miniature ultrasonic anemometer (sonic) provides the three wind vector components (u , v , w), the virtual temperature derived from sound speed, as well as static pressure and humidity – though this humidity data proved unreliable and are not used. Note that the uncertainties listed for the minisonic in Table 1 are manufacturer specifications, not including the probe attitude correction; these could be verified for a horizontally aligned sonic in a wind tunnel. A small navigation module supplies the three attitude angles (roll, pitch, and yaw). All the selected parameters are transmitted to the ground with 1 Hz. In the turbulence measurement component, which we define as the TMP_{turb} , a single-component hot-wire anemometer measures high-resolution wind speed, sampled natively at 250 Hz.

The broadband radiation probe (BP) measures downward and upward thermal infrared (TIR) radiative flux densities (irradiance, $F^\downarrow$ and $F^\uparrow$) using two identical pyrgeometers oriented in the nadir and zenith direction (Fig. 2). Each pyrgeometer is sensitive to the broadband TIR irradiance in a wavelength range of $4.5\text{--}42 \mu\text{m}$ (Egerer et al., 2019; Pilz et al., 2023). In addition to radiation measurements, the BP is equipped with a BME sensor to monitor standard meteorological parameters, including air pressure, temperature, and relative humidity.

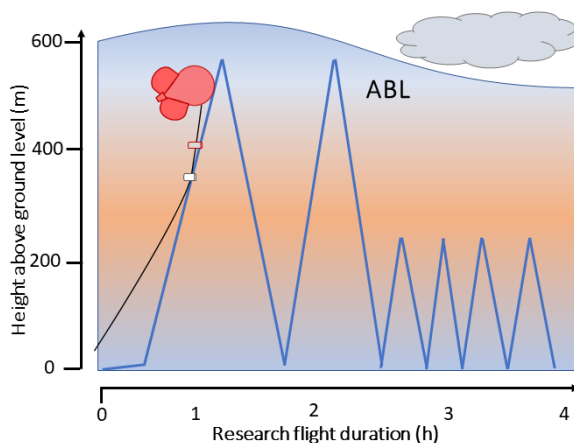


Figure 3. Schematic sketch of typical flight strategy with instrument probes along the robe recording data in several profiles throughout the ABL. Shadings qualitatively show the temperature within the ABL with increased values (orange) around a near-surface inversion above which clouds commonly form.

120 This BELUGA payload is designed to minimize instrument weight while ensuring stable horizontal sensor alignment during operation. The system was also equipped with GPS and attitude sensors to account for any horizontal misalignment of the probes. Furthermore, a similar ground-based radiation probe, additionally equipped with an upward-pointing pyranometer, was operated simultaneously to measure downward solar radiative flux densities in conjunction with the BELUGA observations.

2.3 Flight strategy and research flights

125 The strategy of the measurement flights at STN aimed to characterise the vertical structure of the ABL, including near-surface inversions where low-level clouds can occur, with a temporal resolution sufficient to capture the evolution of the atmospheric parameters during transition events. The lightweight payload of BELUGA allows such high-resolution profiling of the ABL. Consequently, most flights involved continuous ascent and descent profiling, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The maximum altitude of the profiles was adjusted to the actual conditions. To gain an overview of the ABL, higher profiles up to at least 500 m height
 130 were implemented at the beginning of the flights.

In total, BELUGA conducted 28 research flights (RFs) during the STN campaign in spring 2024. All flights are listed in Table 2, which includes their respective duration, instrument status, number and maximum altitude of profiles, and atmospheric transitions observed during flight. The 28 RFs of BELUGA accumulated measurement data over about 76 flight hours, with individual flights lasting between 1 and 6 hours. The aforementioned flight strategy resulted in a large number of 336 profiles
 135 (ascent or descent) with a depth of more than 200 m. Most flights included more than ten profiles, with a maximum of 34 profiles during RF26. Profiling of the ABL was performed quasi-continuously, with ascent and descent cycles at a deca-minute frequency, to optimally capture both large-scale ABL structures and small-scale temporal fluctuations. The vertical movement of the balloon along the profiles corresponds to a mean vertical resolution of about 0.8 m, based on the averaged 1-Hz data.



Table 2. BELUGA research flights (RFs) with specified start and end times, data quality, and profile information (number of profiles >200 m, maximum peak height). The RFs are categorised with respect to ABL transition types that we specify in Sect. 5.

RF	Date	Start time	End time	TMP _{met} data	TMP _{turb} data	BP data	No. of profiles	Max height	Transition types
RF01	2024-03-24	12:32:56	14:38:13	good	unavailable	unavailable	8	378 m	-
RF02	2024-03-24	15:33:41	16:41:32	good	unavailable	unavailable	4	450 m	-
RF03	2024-03-25	10:09:08	13:56:33	good	unavailable	good	18	487 m	-
RF04	2024-03-25	15:05:26	16:25:43	unavailable	unavailable	good	6	406 m	-
RF05	2024-03-26	16:07:39	18:25:35	good	unavailable	good	12	482 m	night↔day
RF06	2024-03-26	19:09:02	21:57:37	good	unavailable	good	12	465 m	night↔day
RF07	2024-03-27	16:11:40	17:42:30	good	unavailable	good	6	480 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF08	2024-03-28	09:56:12	12:48:06	good	unavailable	good	12	494 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF09	2024-03-28	13:41:48	17:02:12	unavailable	unavailable	unavailable	-	-	-
RF10	2024-03-29	14:41:38	16:05:56	good	unavailable	good	4	474 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF11	2024-03-30	10:45:28	14:09:54	unavailable	unavailable	good	10	489 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF12	2024-04-01	09:35:37	11:49:08	good	unavailable	good	12	688 m	LLJ
RF13	2024-04-01	12:13:25	14:48:22	good	good	good	12	549 m	LLJ
RF14	2024-04-01	15:17:39	16:59:37	good	good	good	6	502 m	-
RF15	2024-04-02	09:31:52	12:35:30	good	good	good	20	475 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF16	2024-04-02	13:08:47	14:27:02	good	good	good	6	543 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF17	2024-04-03	13:31:30	16:17:28	good	good	good	10	616 m	-
RF18	2024-04-04	10:47:22	13:47:51	good	good	good	20	507 m	-
RF19	2024-04-04	14:25:02	17:07:03	good	unavailable	good	20	549 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF20	2024-04-05	09:36:28	14:59:31	good	good	unavailable	24	599 m	-
RF21	2024-04-06	14:44:10	17:12:06	good	good	good	16	572 m	-
RF22	2024-04-07	12:40:48	15:52:54	good	good	good	18	717 m	-
RF23	2024-04-08	09:33:23	12:48:46	good	good	good	14	734 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF24	2024-04-08	13:53:34	16:26:09	good	good	good	12	769 m	cloudfree↔cloudy
RF25	2024-04-09	09:12:10	13:36:16	missing parts	unavailable	good	25	855 m	-
RF26	2024-04-10	09:56:37	15:41:44	good	good	good	34	829 m	LLJ
RF27	2024-04-11	09:38:26	14:08:32	gaps	good	good	24	897 m	LLJ
RF28	2024-04-12	13:58:35	16:29:16	unavailable	unavailable	good	16	819 m	-

The maximum altitude attainable for BELUGA is determined by wind conditions, as stronger winds increase horizontal drift, requiring a longer tether that adds weight and consequently reduces the achievable height. For the STN campaign, Fig. 4 shows the maximum heights of all profiles above 200 m, with each RF depicted individually. Most profiles exceeded 400 m, with the highest flight altitude reaching nearly 900 m during RF27. Beyond wind requirements, the flight strategy was slightly adapted throughout the campaign. In the first half of RFs, maximum profile heights were generally set at similar altitudes. In the second half, profile heights varied more, also within individual RFs, and frequently exceeded 500 m. The change was motivated by higher variability of near-surface temperature inversions in the second half, which also resulted in a higher number of profiles.

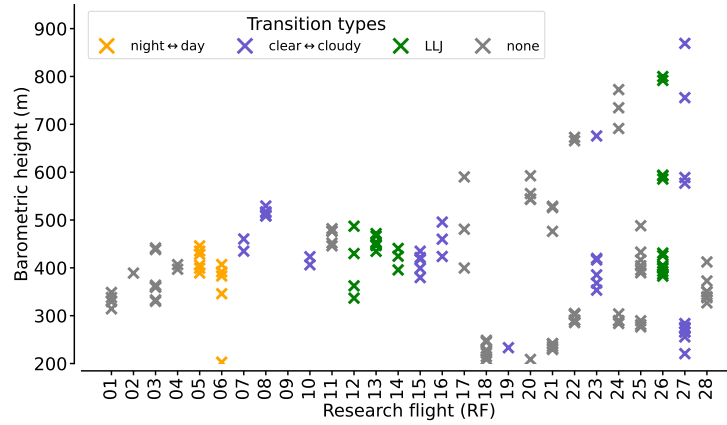


Figure 4. Maximum heights of profiles for each research flight (RF) of the tethered-balloon. Markers are colour-coded with respect to the ABL transition types during which the flight were performed.

3 Level-2 data

For the measurements of the devices described in Sect. 2.2, we published the post-processed Level-2 (L2) data at the World Data Center PANGAEA (Felden et al., 2023), under an open access licence (CC-BY 4.0). The L2 measurements are compiled in a data collection titled *Balloon-borne profile L2-data characterising the Arctic boundary layer and troposphere at Station Nord* (Dorff et al., 2025c), accessible via the link <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.986431>. Table 3 summarises the access to the individual instrument probe and radiosonde datasets. For each probe and research flight, single Network Common Data Format (netCDF) files (version netCDF-4) are provided, referencing UTC time. The file naming convention includes the measurement platform (BELUGA or Radiosonde), the instrument probe type (TMP_{met}, TMP_{turb}, BP), the RF label (RFxy) and the date. Following the Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Conventions version 1.12 (Eaton et al., 2024), global attributes provide general data information, while variable attributes specify units and long names for each variable. Here, we describe the common altitude reference, the segmentation of flight sections, data quality control procedures, and give an overview of the post-calibrated L2 observations.

3.1 Common altitude reference

The L2-data for each BELUGA probe component are referenced to the barometric altitude in metres, as all probes are equipped with appropriate sensors measuring static barometric pressure p_b . Barometric values used as altitude reference are more reliable in the high Arctic than GPS-based values. From p_b , we calculate the barometric altitude z_b in metres as follows:

$$z_b = \frac{T_0}{L_0} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{p_b^{\frac{R \cdot L_0}{g}}}{p_0^{\frac{R \cdot L_0}{g}}} \right) \quad (1)$$

using the standard adiabatic lapse rate $L_0 = 6.5 \text{ K km}^{-1}$ and the specific gas constant for dry air $R_L = 287 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (Wendisch and Brenguier, 2013). To correct for synoptic pressure tendencies and to ensure comparability in barometric altitude estimates,



Table 3. Specifications of published L2 BELUGA data sets from Station Nord.

Probe	Provided quantities	Reference
TMP _{met}	barometric pressure, air temperature, relative humidity, hor. wind speed and direction, lateral and longitudinal wind vector components, barometric altitude	Dorff et al. (2025f): https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987003
TMP _{turb}	static pressure, temperature, raw hot-wire signal, air density, calibrated wind speed and barometric altitude	Dorff et al. (2025e): https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987008
BP	downward and upward terrestrial irradiances ($F^{\downarrow}$ and $F^{\uparrow}$), net terrestrial irradiance F_{net} , air pressure, temperature and relative humidity, and barometric altitude	Dorff et al. (2025b): https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987001
Radiosonde	air pressure, air temperature, capacitor temperature, relative humidity, speed of the sonde, u- and v wind, distance, altitude	Dorff et al. (2025a): https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987053

165 surface pressure p_0 and temperature T_0 , along with their tendencies during each flight were obtained from a ground-based pyrgeometer equipped with a BME-sensor. These measurements were time-synchronised with the balloon data.

3.2 Flight segmentation

The BELUGA datasets listed in Table 3 are provided with flight segmentation. The segmentation is stored as a one-dimensional, time-dependent flag that specifies distinct periods of flight segments. Data from specific segments can be easily accessed via the data variable *flight_segments* and individual IDs, e.g. *profile_ascent_01*. For RF01, Fig. 5 illustrates the categories of flight segments identified by our segmentation. Profiles are flagged for ascents and descents when vertical movement rates of BELUGA exceed 0.3 ms^{-1} (averaged over 30 s). More than 80 % of the flight duration is assigned to profiles due to the observational focus on vertical conditions in the Arctic ABL. Additionally, the data include periods where BELUGA maintained a relatively constant altitude for several minutes (Fig. 5; green). These periods are identified by mean vertical movement rates below 0.3 ms^{-1} when averaged over 30 s. Such height-constant segments provide a statistical basis for turbulent flux estimates and help characterise the temporal evolution of radiative cloud properties at a given altitude. Measurement periods near the surface, such as at the beginning of RF01 (Fig. 5), result from the installation of the probes along the balloon tether, or, in other cases, aim to compare the balloon-borne instruments with ground-based near-surface measurements from STN.

3.3 Quality control

180 The L2-data have been quality-checked and appropriately flagged. Outliers were removed, and spike filtering was performed for each quantity. For meteorological quantities, physically implausible values were identified. Specifically, temperature values above 0°C were set to NaN, as were unrealistic wind speeds exceeding 20 ms^{-1} . Values of RH were capped at 120 %. In the data quality flag, these cases were labeled as *missing* and *bad* accordingly. Sensor tilt of the BP can significantly affect the

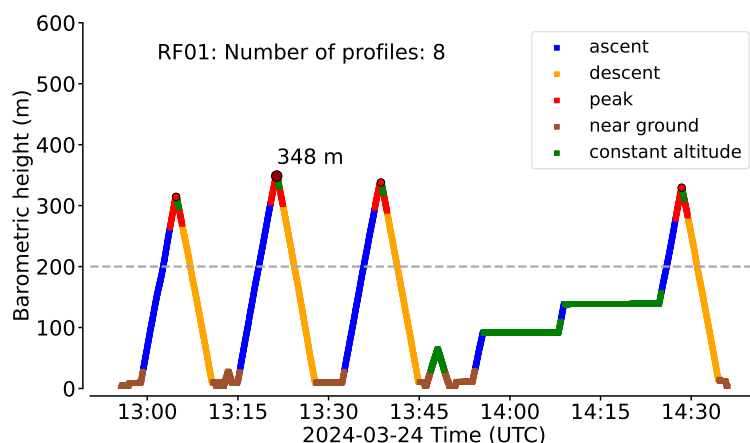


Figure 5. Flight altitude over time during flight (RF01) with all flagged flight segments. Vertical profiling is distinguished by ascent and descent. Peaks are flagged for 30 s before and after maximum profile heights (red dots, with the highest profile depicted as darked dot).

accuracy of irradiance values; data for sensor pitch angles $> 15^\circ$ were treated as *bad*. Data gaps up to 10 s were interpolated
 185 and flagged accordingly. For available data, the quality flag assigns *good* quality for almost 95 % of all flight periods.

3.4 Level-2 data overview

3.4.1 Meteorological data from the TMP

The meteorological L2-data for the TMP_{met} (Dorff et al., 2025f, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987003>) are provided at 1 Hz resolution and contain the following quantities: barometric pressure, air temperature (radiosonde and sonic),
 190 relative humidity, horizontal wind speed, wind direction, longitudinal and lateral wind vector components and barometric altitude (Table 3). The three attitude angles (roll, pitch, and yaw) from the navigation module were used to transform the 3D wind vector into a ground-fixed coordinate system. However, the design of the sonic does not allow for a precise determination of the vertical wind component.

Figure 6 summarises the distribution of meteorological values from the TMP_{met} data as a function of height, which were
 195 observed throughout the measurement period. The distributions correspond to a total measurement duration of more than 10 h for profile data at the lowest levels, decreasing with height due to varying profile heights; however, data still accumulate to about 1 h above 500 m (Fig. 6a). Temperature values are predominantly below -10°C throughout the ABL (Fig. 6b) with two notable nodes at inversion heights below 200 m. Overall, quite dry conditions were observed, with RH mainly ranging between 40 and 60 % in the lowest hundred metres. As altitude increases, the spread of the RH distributions widens (Fig. 6c),
 200 indicating a higher variability of moisture conditions with height and the sporadic presence of clouds. The wind was generally calm (below 8 m s^{-1} at all heights, and particularly below 4 m s^{-1} close to the surface). Between 50 m to 200 m, there is an increasing frequency of wind speeds exceeding 4 m s^{-1} , associated with the occurrence of low-level jets (LLJs).

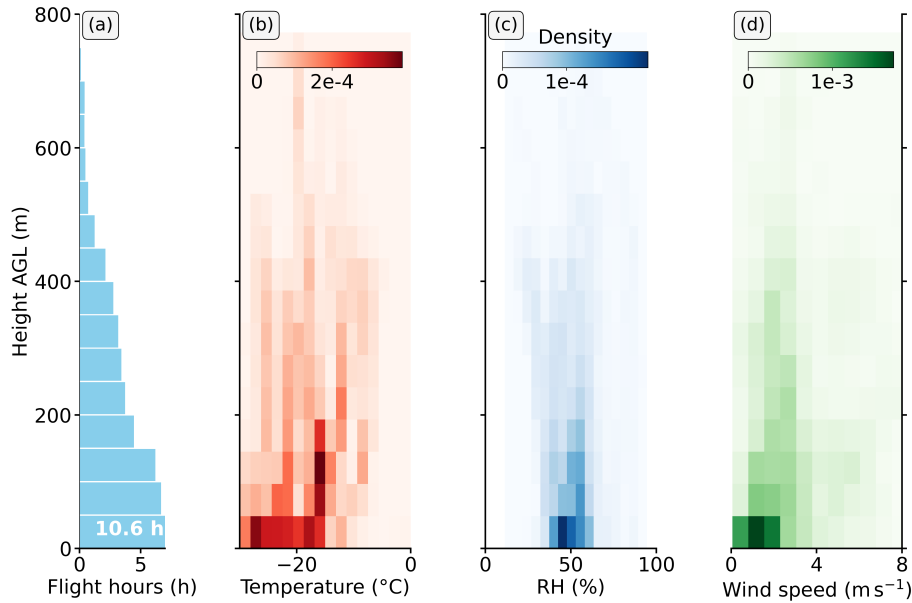


Figure 6. Summary of meteorological data from the TMP_{met} package recorded during the measurement period. a) shows the distribution of the measurement heights and respective flight duration in each height bin. For these data, b) illustrates the statistics of measured temperature values as a function of height. c) and d) analogously depict the values of relative humidity and wind speed, respectively.

3.4.2 Turbulence data from the TMP

The L2-data of the turbulence component (TMP_{turb} ; Dorff et al., 2025e, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987008>) are provided at a temporal resolution of 50 Hz and include the following quantities: static pressure, temperature, raw hot-wire signal, air density, barometric height and calibrated wind velocity with 50 Hz resolution (Table 3). The raw data sampled at 250 Hz was averaged over 5 data points to reduce noise levels. The hot-wire anemometer wind speed was calibrated individually for each flight using the horizontal wind measurements from the sonic anemometer. For calibration, we applied a least-squares method similar to that described in Frehlich et al. (2003), which accounts for dependencies on air temperature and density. Static pressure, air temperature and density values are included in the TMP_{turb} data. For consistency, these were upsampled from initially 1 Hz to 50 Hz.

The calibrated wind speed values enable the resolution of turbulence at small scales through the calculation of power spectra of wind velocities. Figure 7 shows the power spectral density of the high-resolution wind speed derived from an exemplary 20-minute measurement period conducted at a constant height of 10 m. The raw spectrum was additionally averaged over logarithmically equidistant bins, and referenced to a model spectrum for an inertial range with a slope of $-5/3$. Even in the high frequency range, the spectrum in Fig. 7 does not yet transition to white noise (a flat spectrum), implying that spatial structures of about 2 cm can still be well resolved. Since the spectrum is normalised such that its integral yields the variance, the sensor resolution can be estimated as $dU = \sqrt{f_n \cdot 50 \text{ Hz}} \approx 7 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$ for the noise level of the spectrum $f_n = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-2} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$.

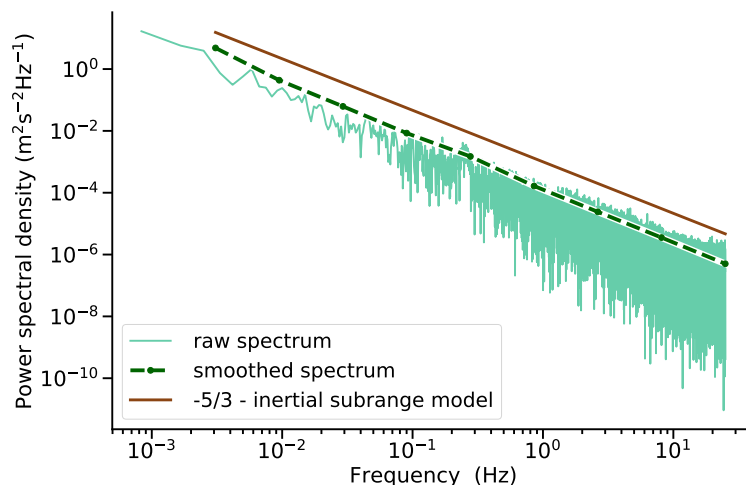


Figure 7. Power spectral density of calibrated hot-wire wind data measured during a 20 min sampling period at approximately 10 m above the surface during RF22 (7 April 2024). The raw spectrum (blue), the spectrum averaged over logarithmically equidistant bins (orange), and a slope of $-5/3$ for the inertia subrange (green) are shown.

3.4.3 Broadband radiation probe (BP)

220 The L2-data of the broadband radiation probe (BP; Dorff et al., 2025b, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987001>) are provided at a temporal resolution of 1 Hz. We calibrated the broadband irradiance measurements following the methods introduced by Egerer et al. (2019), Lonardi et al. (2022), and Pilz et al. (2023). The sensor sensitivity specified in the manufacturer's certification was applied. Additionally, the effects of sensor inertia due to the finite response times of the radiometers were corrected using the method by Ehrlich and Wendisch (2015). Subsequently, a low-pass filter was applied to reduce noise,
225 employing a moving-window average with a period of 7 s. From the calibrated downward and upward irradiances, the net TIR irradiance, F_{net} , was calculated as $F_{\text{net}} = F^{\downarrow} - F^{\uparrow}$, which quantifies the infrared radiative energy budget at flight altitude. Accordingly, the BP L2-dataset includes the following quantities: downward and upward terrestrial irradiances ($F^{\downarrow}$ and $F^{\uparrow}$), the net terrestrial irradiance F_{net} , measurements of air pressure, temperature, and relative humidity from the BME-280, as well as barometric altitude (Table 3).

230 Summarising all flights, Figure 8 displays the frequency distribution of F_{net} values, comparing data measured at approximately 30 m height (near-surface) and around the profile peak heights, which range from 200 to 900 m (Fig. 4). Both frequency distributions reveal F_{net} values spanning from -100 W m^{-2} (net upward radiation) to 0 W m^{-2} , with barely positive values (net downward radiation). Significant differences can be identified between the two distributions and heights, highlighting the relevance of vertical profiling the radiative energy budget. In particular, there is a marked negative shift in the distribution
235 curve toward more negative F_{net} values at profile peak heights. These differences between the near-surface and upper-level irradiance distributions are the result of vertical variation in cloud cover, with low-level clouds causing negative irradiances.

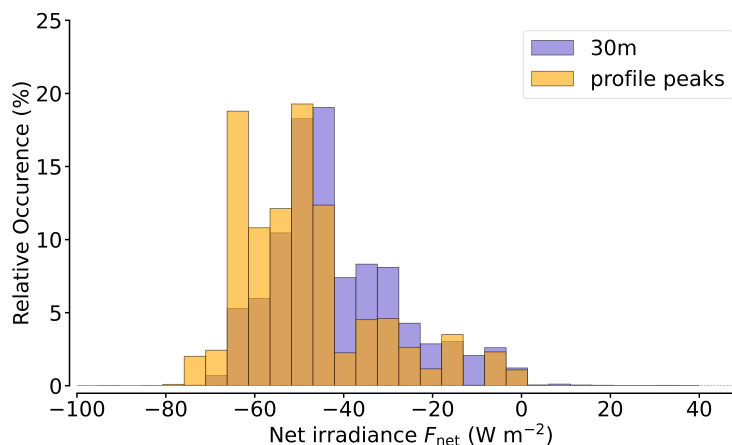


Figure 8. Frequency distribution of net thermal infrared irradiances (F_{net}) for near the surface (purple) considering data around 30 m height, and for the profile peaks (orange), if the maximum height was higher than 200 m. All flight periods with BP measurements are included.

3.4.4 Daily radiosondes

Profile measurements by radiosondes that were launched each morning prior to the first BELUGA ascent are published (Dorff et al., 2025a, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987053>) to complement the BELUGA observations of ABL profiles.

240 These radiosonde profiles cover the full troposphere and thus facilitate further analysis by providing information about the background meteorological (synoptic) state above the ABL and above the BELUGA observations. The radiosondes used were of type DFM-17 (GRAW), measuring air pressure, temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and wind direction. The upper-tropospheric profiles, especially regarding relative humidity are particularly relevant for locating clouds and moist areas above the ABL. Consequently, these profiles contributed to the identification of clear-to-cloudy transition events. The radiosonde data

245 have been post-processed by quality checking the physical plausibility of the measurement values.

Figure 9 illustrates the meteorological standard quantities measured by all radiosonde launches during the campaign period at STN (spring 2024). For a few days (27 and 30 March, 3 April), the radiosonde data were limited to below 5 km altitude due to data transfer issues. Overall, the radiosonde profiles indicate a predominantly stable stratified and mostly dry troposphere throughout the campaign. Winds remained generally calm, but they significantly intensified in the middle of the campaign.

250 4 Meteorological conditions during campaign

During the measurement period, Arctic sea ice extended along nearly the entire Greenland coast (Fig. 1a), including the coastline near STN (Fig. 1b). When marine air masses influence the local conditions at STN, their thermodynamic vertical structure is likely affected by traversal over sea-ice-covered ocean. In addition, katabatic flows from the south, driven by the complex orography in the hinterland of STN, can frequently influence the synoptic conditions, which are prerequisites for the

255 measurement data we recorded at STN.

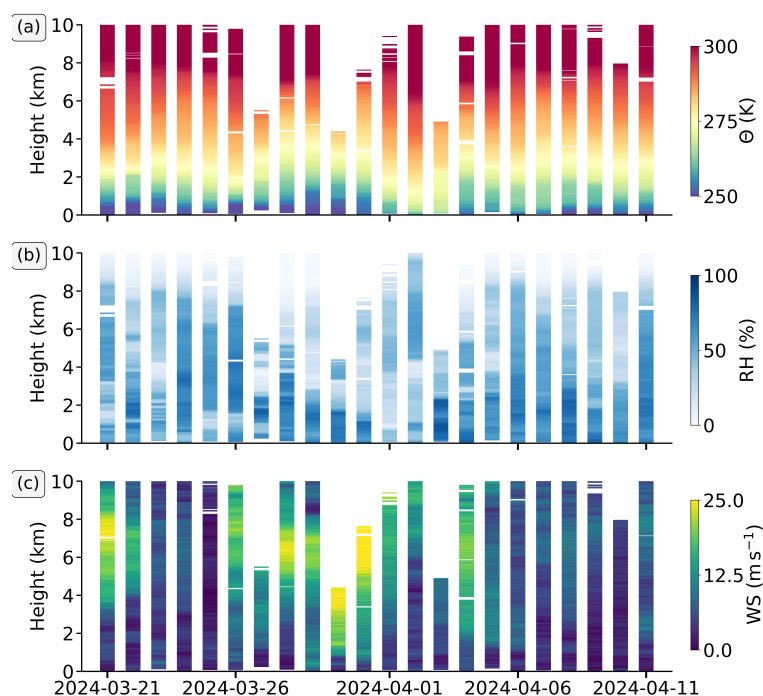


Figure 9. Radiosonde profiles of (a) potential temperature, (b) relative humidity, (c) wind speed for the entire balloon-borne measurement campaign period in spring 2024 at STN. Profiles are only shown up to heights of 10 km.

We use the CARRA reanalysis data (Schyberg et al., 2020) to briefly describe the synoptic conditions. Maps of the equivalent potential temperature Θ_e at 850 hPa and the 500 hPa geopotential heights in Fig. 10 illustrate how the synoptic patterns changed considerably over the measurement campaign period. During the first week of the measurement period (20-27 March 2024, Fig. 10a), an expansive high-pressure ridge over the North Atlantic advected rather cold and dry air masses from the pole towards the STN. Nevertheless, the flow remained weak because the geopotential gradients were relatively small. The synoptic situation changed during the second week when the northeastern part of Greenland and the Fram Strait became increasingly influenced by a low-pressure system northeast of Svalbard (Fig. 10b). Although southwestern Greenland remained under the influence of the high-pressure ridge, the geopotential gradients over STN substantially increased, favoring intensified north-western winds and the advection of cold polar air masses. The approaching low pressure system also increased the likelihood of cloud formation at STN.

In the first week of April (Fig. 10c), this pattern persisted in general; however, the geopotential dipoles declined, reducing the pressure gradients over northeast Greenland and surface winds. The decrease in advection of polar air masses caused $\Theta_{e, 850 \text{ hPa}}$ to rise to approximately 265 K at STN. In the last week of the campaign, particularly on 10 April (Fig. 10d), a significant change occurred in the synoptic pattern due to the formation of a low-pressure system over central North Greenland (with <5000 gpm at the 500-hPa level in its core). This resulted in southerly winds over northeastern Greenland and a weak intrusion of warm, moist air south of the Fram Strait.

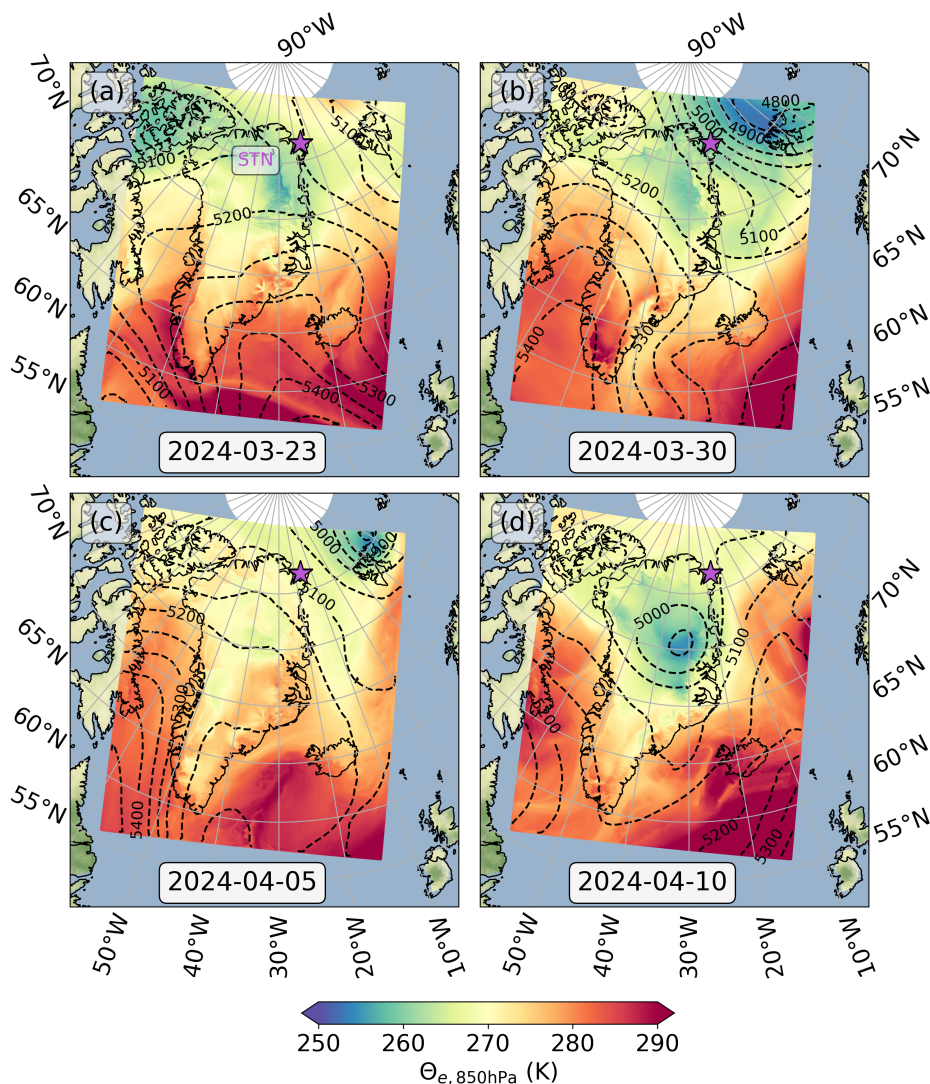


Figure 10. CARRA-based synoptic overview of campaign period depicting four days (2024-03-23, 2024-03-30, 2024-04-05, 2024-04-10). For each day, filled contours show equivalent potential temperature Θ_e at 850 hPa. Isolines show geopotential metre at the 500 hPa level.

These large-scale synoptic patterns are reflected in the local conditions at STN, as illustrated over the entire measurement period using CARRA data in Fig. 11. During the first week, when weak pressure gradients prevailed, winds were calm at STN, favoring stable stratification, as indicated by the spread of Θ between 50 m and 500 m altitude (Fig. 11a, b). High RH values near the surface highlight the potential presence of a near-surface inversion, which conserves moisture close to the ground (Fig. 11c). The approaching low pressure system in the second week led to a significant increase in wind speeds exceeding 10 ms^{-1} at STN (Fig. 11b). Notably, when the upper wind fields decreased at the beginning of April, a LLJ persisted with a strong

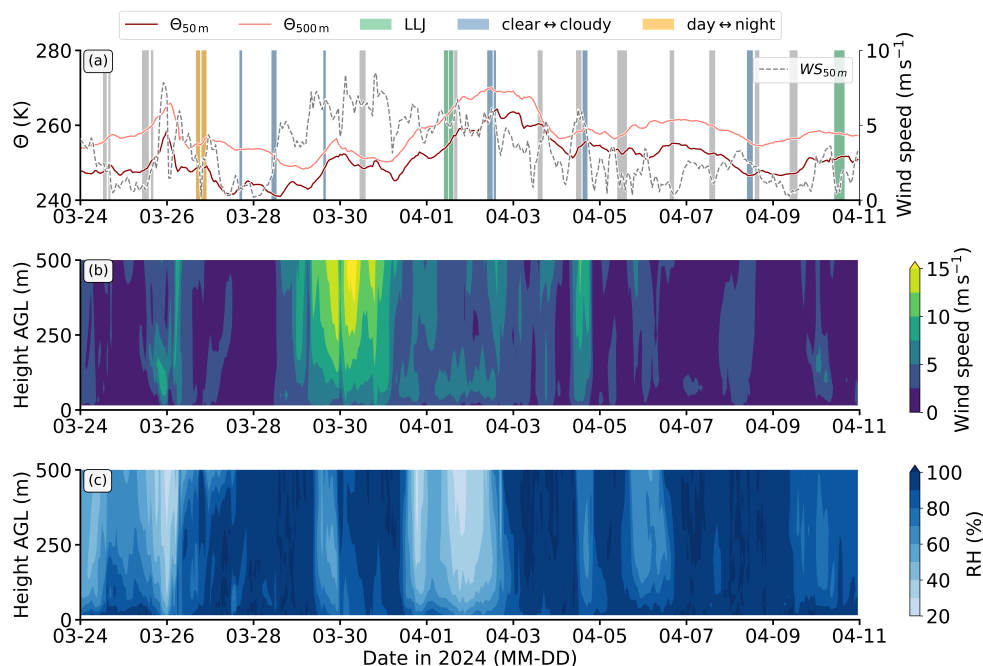


Figure 11. Meteorological conditions during the measurement campaign period (2024-03-24 to 2024-04-10) as represented by CARRA reanalysis data interpolated onto the measurement station location. a) shows potential temperature values for 50 m and 500 m height above ground over the measurement period together with wind speed values at 50 m on the additional right y-axis. b) depicts the vertical profiles of wind speed for the lowest 500 m. c) represents the vertical profiles of relative humidity.

reduction in humidity, which was associated with significant warming of the ABL (Fig. 11a). For the rest of the campaign, Θ values remained relatively constant; however, around April 10, the vertical profiles of wind speed indicate another LLJ event (Fig. 11b), with higher humidity located below this jet (Fig. 11c). Note that the radiosonde profiles in Fig. 9 generally confirm the synoptic development indicated by CARRA, highlighting rather dry conditions at Station Nord.

5 Data potential to investigate transition events

While the stratification of the ABL, as well as moisture and wind conditions, changed considerably throughout the measurement period (Sect. 4), numerous transitions between the ABL states occurred. We classified three major categories of transition events based on visual data inspection: (1) changes in cloud conditions between clear and cloudy states, (2) LLJ evolution, and (3) day-to-night transitions. When these transitions occurred during flight, they are documented in Table 2 and Figure 11, and are also marked as attributes in the L2-data. Accordingly, fifteen RFs recorded significant transitions that modulated the Arctic ABL conditions. The following section sketches how the BELUGA L2-data from STN during such transitions can enhance our understanding of Arctic ABL steering processes.

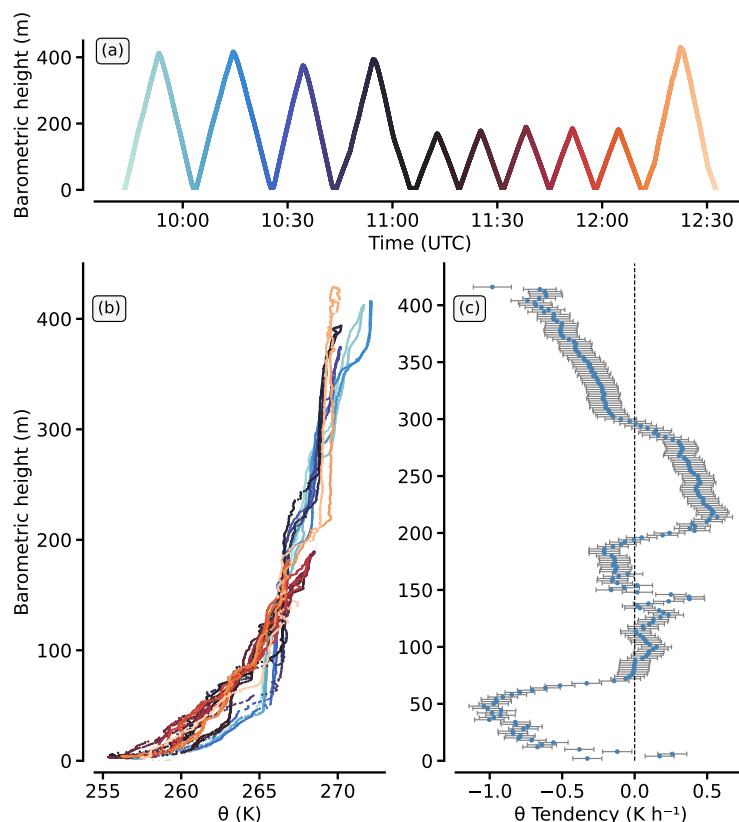


Figure 12. Near-surface thermal structure and its temporal evolution during RF15 (2 April 2024) based on TMP_{met} data. (a) Flight altitude with color corresponding to time on the x-axis. color-coded progression over time. (b) Vertical profiles of potential temperature (Θ), with each profile color-matched to the corresponding time segment in (a). (c) Calculated potential temperature tendency in $K h^{-1}$ as vertical profile, referring to the difference between the first and last Θ profiles in (b). Positive (negative) values indicate warming (cooling).

290 5.1 Temperature tendencies in near-surface inversions

Among the transitions between Arctic ABL states, changes in cloud conditions have a significant impact on the Arctic ABL structure, particularly evident in variations of the vertical temperature gradient (lapse-rate) at small spatio-temporal scales. The repetitive BELUGA profile observations, with their high temporal resolution, enable resolving such thermodynamic impacts.

Figure 12 shows exemplary vertical potential temperature profiles from 2 April 2024 (RF15), sampled under varying cloud
 295 and moisture conditions. High RH values above 5 km, measured by the radiosonde (Fig. 9), suggest the presence of mid- to high-level (cirrus) clouds, as confirmed by local ceilometer data (not shown) showing that they were descending and gradually dissipating during flight. At the start of the profiling sequence, a pronounced near-surface temperature inversion was present within the lowest 100 m. The inversion weakened in successive profiles, likely due to enhanced turbulent mixing associated with increasing surface heating. Later profiles reveal a smoother potential temperature variation with height (Fig. 12b).



300 For the sequence of temperature profiles, we calculated the temperature tendencies, which are, as displayed in Fig. 12c, based on first and last profiles (with a time gap of approximately 2.75 h). The tendencies indicate modest cooling above 300 m, slight warming between 200 and 300 m, and near-surface cooling or reduced heating. The tendencies are statistically significant and robust, as indicated by the calculated uncertainty ranges (Fig. 12c). We estimated the uncertainties using Gaussian error propagation, assuming a constant temperature measurement uncertainty of $\pm 0.2\text{K}$, as specified for the sensor in Table 1.

305 Taking uncertainties into account, the results demonstrate that even subtle thermal tendencies can be detected with confidence by the BELUGA observations. This example highlights the capability of BELUGA's high-resolution profiling to investigate ABL inversion thermodynamics, particularly during transitions under varying cloud conditions.

5.2 Evolution of heating rates in cloudfree↔cloudy transitions

Temperature tendencies in the near-surface inversion between cloud-free and cloudy transitions, as described in Sect. 5.1, can be induced by advection (horizontal exchange of different air masses) or by the divergence of the local radiative energy budget.

310 The divergence of radiative energy, measured by BELUGA with the BP, can be translated into radiative heating rates. The local radiative heating rate is defined as the temporal change in temperature resulting from variations in net irradiance δF_{net} with altitude z (Egerer et al., 2019). Following Lonardi et al. (2024) and using the downward and upward terrestrial irradiance ($F^\downarrow(z)$, $F^\uparrow(z)$) measured by the BP at a given height z , the radiative heating rates ζ are calculated as:

$$315 \quad \zeta(z) = \frac{1}{\rho \cdot c_p} \frac{\Delta}{\Delta z} \left(\underbrace{F^\downarrow(z) - F^\uparrow(z)}_{F_{\text{net}}} \right), \quad (2)$$

where ρ represents the air density and c_p is the specific heat capacity of air at constant pressure. For the calculations, a single BELUGA profile is used, assuming that the environment remains in a steady state during vertical profiling of the ABL. A layer thickness of $\Delta z = 10\text{m}$ was chosen.

Reconsidering the thermal inversion under changing cloud conditions during RF15, we, similar to Sect. 5.1 and Fig. 12, analyse the first and last profile to demonstrate the capabilities of BELUGA to study heating rate profiles during a transition event. Their net irradiances and calculated heating rates are shown in Fig. 13. While the intensification of the net upward irradiance remains relatively consistent between both profiles up to 150 m, the last profile exhibits a much stronger vertical decay of F_{net} , even though F_{net} values become less negative around the inversion bottom (Fig. 13a). The calculated heating rates (Fig. 13b) are approximately half the magnitude of the (potential) temperature tendencies identified in Fig. 12. The negative heating rates (cooling) suggest that advection somewhat overcompensates radiative effects on the lapse rate, especially near the inversion at around 200 m. This inversion height corresponds to the vertical level with the strongest cooling and heating rates. This vertical variability of radiative heating rates, as shown in Fig. 13, emphasizes the importance of quantifying thermal irradiance as a function of height to better understand the evolution of the ABL with respect to the thermodynamic and radiative effects modulating the ABL structure.

325

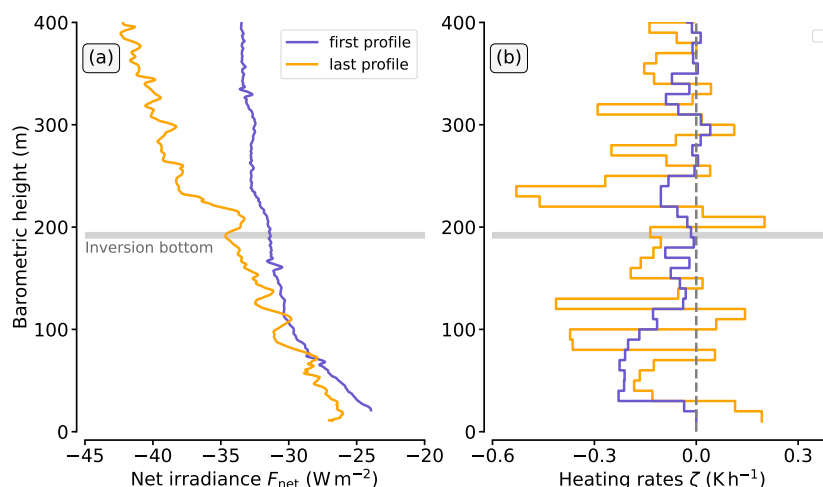


Figure 13. BELUGA observed net irradiance F_{net} as a function of height showing the first and last profile of RF15 (a). From these profiles, heating rates ζ are calculated using Eq. 2 and their mean is derived.

330 5.3 Low-level jet evolution compared to CARRA

Low level jets (LLJs) also play a significant role in modulating the Arctic ABL structure through entrainment. Previous balloon-borne measurements have demonstrated that LLJs can effectively enhance near-surface horizontal transport of passive tracers (Egerer et al., 2023). During the measurement campaign at STN, LLJ events were sampled according to Tab. 2 and Fig. 11. For the LLJ event on 1 April 2024 (during RF12), Fig. 14 presents the balloon-borne meteorological conditions in terms of observed
 335 vertical profiles of potential temperature, wind speed, and specific humidity. All measurements from RF12 are compared here to the corresponding CARRA reanalysis data for the duration of the flight.

The BELUGA observations indicate a pronounced LLJ with a maximum wind speed approaching 5 m s^{-1} above a stably stratified Arctic ABL, extending up to 100 m (Fig. 14a, b). During the flight, the LLJ intensity increased by approximately 1 m s^{-1} (Fig. 14b). Aside from a decline in the near-surface layer ($<50 \text{ m}$), moisture conditions remain fairly homogeneous
 340 throughout the lowest 500 m with q between 0.4 and 0.5 g kg^{-1} (Fig. 14c).

When comparing the BELUGA observations with CARRA (Fig. 14), the reanalysis generally captures the shape and altitude of the LLJ quite well. There is good agreement between the observations and CARRA for potential temperature (Fig. 14a). However, examining the maximum wind amplitudes at the LLJ height (Fig. 14b), as well as the specific humidity conditions (Fig. 14c), CARRA significantly overestimates both quantities within the ABL. For example, the overestimation of specific
 345 humidity throughout the vertical profile in CARRA leads to biases in RH that reach nearly 50 % (not shown).

This exemplary comparison with CARRA data demonstrates that BELUGA measurements enable case study-based evaluation of high-resolution reanalyses, such as those provided by CARRA. This analysis highlights the added value of the observational BELUGA data of the Arctic ABL, allowing for a more detailed assessment of the reanalysis. The high-resolution

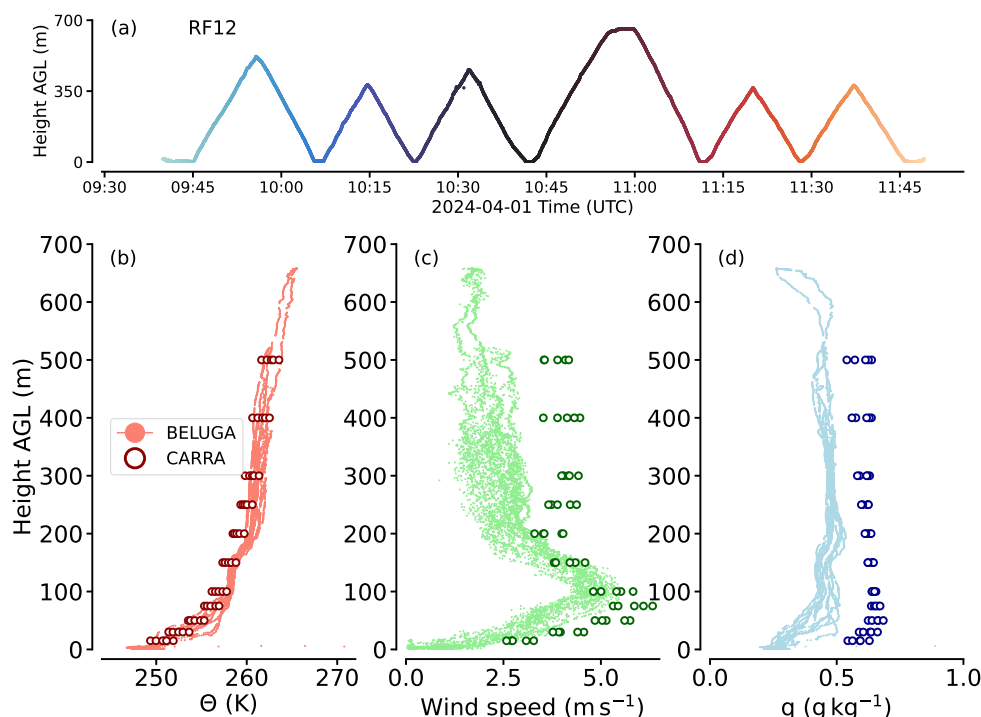


Figure 14. Flight pattern of RF12 during 1 April 2024 (a), with measured vertical profiles of potential temperature (b), horizontal wind speed (c), and specific humidity (d) by BELUGA. The observations are compared to the corresponding CARRA data (bold dots) which are interpolated onto the STN location and considers the model time steps that correspond to the flight duration. All data is shown as a function of height above ground level (AGL).

vertical measurements of meteorological, radiative, and turbulence conditions facilitate a better understanding of the limitations
 350 inherent in current state-of-the-art simulations, particularly in representing transition events in Arctic ABL conditions.

6 Data availability

All processed BELUGA and radiosonde Level-2 data are publicly available at the World Data Center PANGAEA under CC-BY 4.0 (Table 3). The entire data set is compiled in the data collection entitled *Balloon-borne profile L2-data characterising the Arctic boundary layer and troposphere at Station Nord* (Dorff et al., 2025c; <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.986431>).
 355 All included netCDF files follow the Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Conventions version 1.12 (Eaton et al., 2024). Details about the raw and Level-1 measurement files can be obtained upon request.

We strongly encourage the use of balloon-borne L2-data from STN as a continuation of a series of previous BELUGA measurement campaigns with similar instrumental setups, such as during the Physical feedbacks of Arctic planetary boundary level Sea ice, Cloud and Aerosol (PASCAL) campaign (Wendisch et al., 2019; Egerer et al., 2019; Egerer et al., 2021), the



360 Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAiC) expedition (Shupe et al., 2022; Lonardi et al., 2022; Pilz et al., 2023), and at Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard (Lonardi et al., 2024).

The CARRA data used to analyse the meteorological conditions are publicly available, provided by Schyberg et al. (2020). This CARRA dataset includes eleven specific height levels, ranging from 15 m up to 500 m.

365 The code for processing the balloon-borne measurements from Level-0 (raw) to Level-2 (published) is python-based and accessible via Zenodo (Dorff et al., 2025d). The processing code framework employs an object-oriented architecture, with the main class *BELUGA* composed of three subclasses specific to the instrument probes. These subclasses contain all routines required for the post-processing of measurements, complemented by plotting functions to visualise processing steps and data analysis.

7 Summary and conclusions

370 As part of the ($\mathcal{AC}$)³ project, this paper presents an observation-based dataset comprising balloon-borne measurements within the Arctic boundary layer, obtained using the Balloon-bornE moduLar Utility for profilinG the lower Atmosphere (BELUGA) system. BELUGA is a tethered balloon equipped with multiple atmospheric sensors, enabling high-resolution vertical profiling of temperature, humidity, wind fields, turbulence, and broadband thermal-infrared irradiance. The dataset described herein originates from a comprehensive measurement campaign conducted at the Villum Research Station, Station Nord (STN, 81°
 375 36' 9" N, 16° 40' 12" W), Greenland, from 19 March 2024 to 18 April 2024. The processed Level-2 measurement data are publicly available and are compiled in a PANGAEA data bibliography (Dorff et al., 2025c), organized into probe-separated subsets providing netCDF files for each individual research flight (RF).

Overall, a total of 28 BELUGA RFs were conducted during the measurement period in spring 2024 at STN. The measurement strategy aimed to perform continuous profiling throughout the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer (ABL). The RFs
 380 collected measurement data over approximately 76 flight hours and yielded 336 deep vertical profiles, sampling thermodynamic (T , RH , p), radiation (up- and downward terrestrial near-infrared irradiance; $F^\uparrow$ and $F^\downarrow$) and turbulence parameters (eddy dissipation rate ϵ) within the Arctic ABL. Some profiles reached altitudes of up to 900 m. During each flight, measurements were performed mainly in a continuous manner for several hours, limited only by battery constraints.

This BELUGA data from STN enable the investigation of the temporal evolution of the ABL with near-surface inversions
 385 under various atmospheric transitions, including the day-to-night transitions, cloud cover variations, and low-level jet (LLJ) formation. We presented examples of observed transitions and highlighted the scientific applicability of the published balloon-borne observations for understanding temperature and heating rates occurring in near-surface inversions, as well as the radiative energy budget during Arctic low-level cloudfree-cloudy transitions, and thermodynamic characteristics during LLJ formation.

390 These observations offer valuable insights into Arctic ABL transitions, emphasizing the roles of near-surface thermal inversions, cloud-radiative effects and wind structure evolution. By shedding light on these processes, BELUGA data significantly enhance the understanding and quantification of surface warming via the lapse rate feedback, which is driven by temperature lapse rate (stability), inversion height and strength, vertical humidity, air mass circulation, and cloud processes. Current climate



models still face challenges in adequately resolving the relevant small-scale processes within the ABL, although the lapse-rate feedback is recognised as the primary driver of Arctic amplification (Pithan and Mauritsen, 2014; Schneider et al., 2021).

395 For this reason, we encourage synergy studies that combine the BELUGA observations with various modeling frameworks to examine the ABL evolution and their impact on the lapse-rate feedback at different scales. Single column models (SCMs) can quantify the influence of clouds on ABL evolution, also for heights unreachable for the balloon. SCMs are computationally efficient and suitable for inexpensive parameterization testing and sensitivity experiments, using BELUGA measurements as input. Large-eddy simulations (LES) can elucidate horizontal cloud scenarios and resolve dynamical boundary layer processes
 400 on larger scales, but are associated with high computational costs. Comparing the observations with NWP models can assess how accurately transitions between different states of the Arctic ABL and their influence on surface warming via the lapse-rate feedback are represented in longer-term projections. Additionally, BELUGA data are crucial for evaluating reanalyses such as the ECMWF Reanalysis v5 (ERA5) and the Copernicus Arctic Regional Reanalysis (CARRA).

Together with the supplementary observational platforms installed at STN during spring 2024 (Sect. 2.1) and the aforemen-
 405 tioned model configurations, the BELUGA L2-data are embedded within a manifold framework, which enhances the ability to simulate Arctic ABL processes under varying atmospheric conditions and to understand how their contributions to Arctic amplification via feedback mechanisms. The synergy of these datasets will provide an unprecedented and comprehensive characterisation of the Arctic ABL. This enables greater insight into the role of surface warming driven by the lapse-rate feedback, with balloon-borne observations serving as benchmarks for model-based, process-oriented sensitivity studies.

410 *Author contributions.* MW and HS were the main initiators for the conceptualisation of the measurement approach and its acquisition. HS and ML conducted the balloon-borne measurements at Station Nord. HD was in charge for post-processing the balloon-borne data with fundamental support for the TMP data by HS and KN, and support for the BP data by AE and FW, JM, and support for the radiosonde data by JM. The publication of the post-processed data was led by HD. HD conceptualised and drafted the manuscript and visualisations, while HS and KM were responsible for specific sections concerning turbulence measurements (HS) and scientific analysis of temperature rates
 415 (KM). All authors were involved in revising the manuscript.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements. We gratefully acknowledge the funding by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) – project number 268020496 – within the Transregional Collaborative Research Center TRR 172, “Arctic Amplification: Climate Relevant Atmospheric and SurfaCe Processes, and Feedback Mechanisms (AC)³ in sub-project A02 “Balloon-borne observations and dedicated
 420 simulations of the transitions between typical states of the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer”. The authors thank for providing them access to the infrastructure at Station Nord to perform the measurements. Thanks to Johannes Röttenbacher for his support during data publication and additional manuscript comments, as well as to Andreas Walbröl.



References

- Becker, R., Maturilli, M., Philipona, R., and Behrens, K.: In situ sounding of radiative flux profiles through the Arctic lower troposphere, *Bulletin of Atmospheric Science and Technology*, 1, 155–177, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42865-020-00011-8>, 2020.
- Becker, S., Ehrlich, A., Schäfer, M., and Wendisch, M.: Airborne observations of the surface cloud radiative effect during different seasons over sea ice and open ocean in the Fram Strait, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 23, 7015–7031, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-7015-2023>, 2023.
- Birch, C. E., Brooks, I. M., Tjernström, M., Milton, S. F., Earnshaw, P., Söderberg, S., and Persson, P. O. G.: The performance of a global and mesoscale model over the central Arctic Ocean during late summer, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 114, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2008jd010790>, 2009.
- Bromwich, D. H., Wilson, A. B., Bai, L., Liu, Z., Barlage, M., Shih, C.-F., Maldonado, S., Hines, K. M., Wang, S.-H., Woollen, J., Kuo, B., Lin, H.-C., Wee, T.-K., Serreze, M. C., and Walsh, J. E.: The Arctic System Reanalysis, Version 2, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 99, 805–828, <https://doi.org/10.1175/bams-d-16-0215.1>, 2018.
- Brooks, I. M., Tjernström, M., Persson, P. O. G., Shupe, M. D., Atkinson, R. A., Canut, G., Birch, C. E., Mauritsen, T., Sedlar, J., and Brooks, B. J.: The Turbulent Structure of the Arctic Summer Boundary Layer During The Arctic Summer Cloud-Ocean Study, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 122, 9685–9704, <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017jd027234>, 2017.
- Canut, G., Couvreur, F., Lothon, M., Legain, D., Piguet, B., Lampert, A., Maurel, W., and Moulin, E.: Turbulence fluxes and variances measured with a sonic anemometer mounted on a tethered balloon, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 9, 4375–4386, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-9-4375-2016>, 2016.
- Chechin, D. G., Lüpkes, C., Hartmann, J., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: Turbulent structure of the Arctic boundary layer in early summer driven by stability, wind shear and cloud-top radiative cooling: ACLOUD airborne observations, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 23, 4685–4707, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-4685-2023>, 2023.
- Dai, A. and Jenkins, M. T.: Relationships among Arctic warming, sea-ice loss, stability, lapse rate feedback, and Arctic amplification, *Climate Dynamics*, 61, 5217–5232, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-023-06848-x>, 2023.
- Day, J. J., Svensson, G., Casati, B., Uttal, T., Khalsa, S.-J., Bazile, E., Akish, E., Azouz, N., Ferrighi, L., Frank, H., Gallagher, M., Godøy, , Hartten, L. M., Huang, L. X., Holt, J., Di Stefano, M., Suomi, I., Mariani, Z., Morris, S., O’Connor, E., Pirazzini, R., Remes, T., Fadeev, R., Solomon, A., Tjernström, J., and Tolstykh, M.: The Year of Polar Prediction site Model Intercomparison Project (YOPPsiteMIP) phase 1: project overview and Arctic winter forecast evaluation, *Geoscientific Model Development*, 17, 5511–5543, <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-17-5511-2024>, 2024.
- Ding, Q., Schweiger, A., L’Heureux, M., Battisti, D. S., Po-Chedley, S., Johnson, N. C., Blanchard-Wrigglesworth, E., Harnos, K., Zhang, Q., Eastman, R., and Steig, E. J.: Influence of high-latitude atmospheric circulation changes on summertime Arctic sea ice, *Nature Climate Change*, 7, 289–295, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3241>, 2017.
- Dorff, H., Müller, J., Siebert, H., Schäfer, M., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: Daily radiosonde profile measurement data complementing balloon-borne measurements at Station Nord for characterising the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer [dataset]. PANGAEA, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987053>, 2025a.
- Dorff, H., Schäfer, M., Siebert, H., Müller, J., Navale, K., Wu, F., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: Tethered balloon-borne broadband thermal-infrared irradiance profile measurement data characterising the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer at Station Nord [dataset], PANGAEA, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987001>, 2025b.



- 460 Dorff, H., Schäfer, M., Siebert, H., Müller, J., Navale, K., Wu, F., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: Balloon-borne profile L2-data characterising the Arctic boundary layer and troposphere at Station Nord [dataset bibliography], PANGAEA, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.986431>, 2025c.
- Dorff, H., Siebert, H., and Müller, J.: Processing code for balloon-borne measurement data collected at Station Nord (Greenland) during spring 2024 (24 March 2024 to 12 April 2024) [code], Zenodo, <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.17464447>, 2025d.
- 465 Dorff, H., Siebert, H., Müller, J., Navale, K., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: Tethered balloon-borne turbulence profile measurement data characterising the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer at Station Nord [dataset]. PANGAEA, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987008>, 2025e.
- Dorff, H., Siebert, H., Schäfer, M., Müller, J., Navale, K., Wu, F., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: Tethered balloon-borne meteorological profile measurement data characterising the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer at Station Nord [dataset]. PANGAEA, <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.987003>, 2025f.
- 470 Duda, D. P., Stephens, G. L., and Cox, S. K.: Microphysical and Radiative Properties of Marine Stratocumulus from Tethered Balloon Measurements, *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 30, 170–186, [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450\(1991\)030<0170:marpom>2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0450(1991)030<0170:marpom>2.0.co;2), 1991.
- Eaton, B., Gregory, J., Drach, B., Taylor, K., Hankin, S., Caron, J., Signell, R., Bentley, P., Rappa, G., Höck, H., Pamment, A., Jukes, M., Raspaud, M., Blower, J., Horne, R., Whiteaker, T., Blodgett, D., Zender, C., Lee, D., Hassell, D., Snow, A. D., Kölling, T., Allured, D.,
- 475 Jelenak, A., Soerensen, A. M., Gaultier, L., Herlédan, S., Manzano, F., Barring, L., Barker, C., and Bartholomew, S. L.: NetCDF Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Conventions, <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.14275599>, 2024.
- Egerer, U., Gottschalk, M., Siebert, H., Ehrlich, A., and Wendisch, M.: The new BELUGA setup for collocated turbulence and radiation measurements using a tethered balloon: first applications in the cloudy Arctic boundary layer, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 12, 4019–4038, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-12-4019-2019>, 2019.
- 480 Egerer, U., Ehrlich, A., Gottschalk, M., Griesche, H., Neggers, R. A. J., Siebert, H., and Wendisch, M.: Case study of a humidity layer above Arctic stratocumulus and potential turbulent coupling with the cloud top, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 21, 6347–6364, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-6347-2021>, 2021.
- Egerer, U., Siebert, H., Hellmuth, O., and Sørensen, L. L.: The role of a low-level jet for stirring the stable atmospheric surface layer in the Arctic, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 23, 15 365–15 373, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-15365-2023>, 2023.
- 485 Ehrlich, A. and Wendisch, M.: Reconstruction of high-resolution time series from slow-response broadband terrestrial irradiance measurements by deconvolution, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 8, 3671–3684, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-8-3671-2015>, 2015.
- Felden, J., Möller, L., Schindler, U., Huber, R., Schumacher, S., Koppe, R., Diepenbroek, M., and Glöckner, F. O.: PANGAEA - Data Publisher for Earth and Environmental Science, *Scientific Data*, 10, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-023-02269-x>, 2023.
- Frehlich, R., Meillier, Y., Jensen, M. L., and Balsley, B.: Turbulence Measurements with the CIRES Tethered Lifting System during CASES-99: Calibration and Spectral Analysis of Temperature and Velocity, *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, 60, 2487–2495, [https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469\(2003\)060<2487:tmwtct>2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0469(2003)060<2487:tmwtct>2.0.co;2), 2003.
- 490 Griesche, H. J., Barrientos-Velasco, C., Deneke, H., Hünerbein, A., Seifert, P., and Macke, A.: Low-level Arctic clouds: a blind zone in our knowledge of the radiation budget, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 24, 597–612, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-24-597-2024>, 2024.
- Gryning, S., Batchvarova, E., Floors, R., Munkel, C., Skov, H., and Sørensen, L. L.: Observed and modelled cloud cover up to 6 km height at Station Nord in the high Arctic, *International Journal of Climatology*, 41, 1584–1598, <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.6894>, 2020.
- 495



- Jozef, G. C., Cassano, J. J., Dahlke, S., Dice, M., Cox, C. J., and de Boer, G.: An overview of the vertical structure of the atmospheric boundary layer in the central Arctic during MOSAiC, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 24, 1429–1450, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-24-1429-2024>, 2024.
- Kamp, J., Skov, H., Jensen, B., and Sørensen, L. L.: Fluxes of gaseous elemental mercury (GEM) in the High Arctic during atmospheric mercury depletion events (AMDEs), *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 18, 6923–6938, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-18-6923-2018>, 2018.
- Kay, J. E., Wall, C., Yettella, V., Medeiros, B., Hannay, C., Caldwell, P., and Bitz, C.: Global Climate Impacts of Fixing the Southern Ocean Shortwave Radiation Bias in the Community Earth System Model (CESM), *Journal of Climate*, 29, 4617–4636, <https://doi.org/10.1175/jcli-d-15-0358.1>, 2016.
- Linke, O., Quaas, J., Baumer, F., Becker, S., Chylik, J., Dahlke, S., Ehrlich, A., Handorf, D., Jacobi, C., Kalesse-Los, H., Lelli, L., Mehrdad, S., Neggers, R. A. J., Riebold, J., Saavedra Garfias, P., Schnierstein, N., Shupe, M. D., Smith, C., Spreen, G., Verneuil, B., Vinjamuri, K. S., Vountas, M., and Wendisch, M.: Constraints on simulated past Arctic amplification and lapse rate feedback from observations, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 23, 9963–9992, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-23-9963-2023>, 2023.
- Lonardi, M., Pilz, C., Akansu, E. F., Dahlke, S., Egerer, U., Ehrlich, A., Griesche, H., Heymsfield, A. J., Kirbus, B., Schmitt, C. G., Shupe, M. D., Siebert, H., Wehner, B., and Wendisch, M.: Tethered balloon-borne profile measurements of atmospheric properties in the cloudy atmospheric boundary layer over the Arctic sea ice during MOSAiC: Overview and first results, *Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 10, <https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.000120>, 2022.
- Lonardi, M., Akansu, E. F., Ehrlich, A., Mazzola, M., Pilz, C., Shupe, M. D., Siebert, H., and Wendisch, M.: Tethered balloon-borne observations of thermal-infrared irradiance and cooling rate profiles in the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 24, 1961–1978, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-24-1961-2024>, 2024.
- Morrison, H., de Boer, G., Feingold, G., Harrington, J., Shupe, M. D., and Sulia, K.: Resilience of persistent Arctic mixed-phase clouds, *Nature Geoscience*, 5, 11–17, <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo1332>, 2011.
- Neggers, R. A. J., Chylik, J., and Schnierstein, N.: The Entrainment Efficiency of Persistent Arctic Mixed-Phase Clouds as Inferred from Daily Large-Eddy Simulations during the MOSAiC Drift, *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, 82, 1195–1213, <https://doi.org/10.1175/jas-d-24-0188.1>, 2025.
- Nguyen, Q. T., Glasius, M., Sørensen, L. L., Jensen, B., Skov, H., Birmili, W., Wiedensohler, A., Kristensson, A., Nøjgaard, J. K., and Massling, A.: Seasonal variation of atmospheric particle number concentrations, new particle formation and atmospheric oxidation capacity at the high Arctic site Villum Research Station, Station Nord, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 16, 11 319–11 336, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-16-11319-2016>, 2016.
- Pilz, C., Düsing, S., Wehner, B., Müller, T., Siebert, H., Voigtländer, J., and Lonardi, M.: CAMP: an instrumented platform for balloon-borne aerosol particle studies in the lower atmosphere, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 15, 6889–6905, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-15-6889-2022>, 2022.
- Pilz, C., Lonardi, M., Egerer, U., Siebert, H., Ehrlich, A., Heymsfield, A. J., Schmitt, C. G., Shupe, M. D., Wehner, B., and Wendisch, M.: Profile observations of the Arctic atmospheric boundary layer with the BELUGA tethered balloon during MOSAiC, *Scientific Data*, 10, 534, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-023-02423-5>, 2023.
- Pithan, F. and Mauritsen, T.: Arctic amplification dominated by temperature feedbacks in contemporary climate models, *Nature Geoscience*, 7, 181–184, <https://doi.org/10.1038/ngeo2071>, 2014.



- Pithan, F., Svensson, G., Caballero, R., Chechin, D., Cronin, T. W., Ekman, A. M. L., Neggers, R., Shupe, M. D., Solomon, A., Tjernström, M., and Wendisch, M.: Role of air-mass transformations in exchange between the Arctic and mid-latitudes, *Nature Geoscience*, 11, 805–812, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-018-0234-1>, 2018.
- Pohorsky, R., Baccarini, A., Tolu, J., Winkel, L. H. E., and Schmale, J.: Modular Multiplatform Compatible Air Measurement System (MoMuCAMS): a new modular platform for boundary layer aerosol and trace gas vertical measurements in extreme environments, *Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 17, 731–754, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-17-731-2024>, 2024.
- Rantanen, M., Karpechko, A. Y., Lipponen, A., Nordling, K., Hyvärinen, O., Ruosteenoja, K., Vihma, T., and Laaksonen, A.: The Arctic has warmed nearly four times faster than the globe since 1979, *Communications Earth and Environment*, 3, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-022-00498-3>, 2022.
- Schneider, T., Lüpkes, C., Dorn, W., Chechin, D., Handorf, D., Khosravi, S., Gryanik, V. M., Makhotina, I., and Rinke, A.: Sensitivity to changes in the surface-layer turbulence parameterization for stable conditions in winter: A case study with a regional climate model over the Arctic, *Atmospheric Science Letters*, 23, <https://doi.org/10.1002/asl.1066>, 2021.
- Schyberg, H., Yang, X., M.A.O. K., Amstrup, B., and Bakketun, A.: Arctic regional reanalysis on height levels from 1991 to present, <https://doi.org/10.24381/CDS.8679900D>, 2020.
- Sedlar, J. and Shupe, M. D.: Characteristic nature of vertical motions observed in Arctic mixed-phase stratocumulus, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 3461–3478, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-3461-2014>, 2014.
- Serreze, M. C. and Francis, J. A.: The Arctic Amplification Debate, *Climatic Change*, 76, 241–264, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-005-9017-y>, 2006.
- Shupe, M. D., Walden, V. P., Eloranta, E., Uttal, T., Campbell, J. R., Starkweather, S. M., and Shiobara, M.: Clouds at Arctic Atmospheric Observatories. Part I: Occurrence and Macrophysical Properties, *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 50, 626–644, <https://doi.org/10.1175/2010jame2467.1>, 2011.
- Shupe, M. D., Persson, P. O. G., Brooks, I. M., Tjernström, M., Sedlar, J., Mauritsen, T., Sjogren, S., and Leck, C.: Cloud and boundary layer interactions over the Arctic sea ice in late summer, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 13, 9379–9399, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-13-9379-2013>, 2013.
- Shupe, M. D., Rex, M., Blomquist, B., Persson, P. O. G., Schmale, J., Uttal, T., Althausen, D., Angot, H., Archer, S., Bariteau, L., Beck, I., Bilberry, J., Bucci, S., Buck, C., Boyer, M., Brasseur, Z., Brooks, I. M., Calmer, R., Cassano, J., Castro, V., Chu, D., Costa, D., Cox, C. J., Creamean, J., Crewell, S., Dahlke, S., Damm, E., de Boer, G., Deckelmann, H., Dethloff, K., Dütsch, M., Ebell, K., Ehrlich, A., Ellis, J., Engelmann, R., Fong, A. A., Frey, M. M., Gallagher, M. R., Ganzeveld, L., Gradinger, R., Graeser, J., Greenamyre, V., Griesche, H., Griffiths, S., Hamilton, J., Heinemann, G., Helmig, D., Herber, A., Heuzé, C., Hofer, J., Houchens, T., Howard, D., Inoue, J., Jacobi, H.-W., Jaiser, R., Jokinen, T., Jourdan, O., Jozef, G., King, W., Kirchgaessner, A., Klingebiel, M., Krassovski, M., Krumpfen, T., Lampert, A., Landing, W., Laurila, T., Lawrence, D., Lonardi, M., Loose, B., Lüpkes, C., Maahn, M., Macke, A., Maslowski, W., Marsay, C., Maturilli, M., Mech, M., Morris, S., Moser, M., Nicolaus, M., Ortega, P., Osborn, J., Pätzold, F., Perovich, D. K., Petäjä, T., Pilz, C., Pirazzini, R., Posman, K., Powers, H., Pratt, K. A., Preußner, A., Quéléver, L., Radenz, M., Rabe, B., Rinke, A., Sachs, T., Schulz, A., Siebert, H., Silva, T., Solomon, A., Sommerfeld, A., Spreen, G., Stephens, M., Stohl, A., Svensson, G., Uin, J., Viegas, J., Voigt, C., von der Gathen, P., Wehner, B., Welker, J. M., Wendisch, M., Werner, M., Xie, Z., and Yue, F.: Overview of the MOSAiC expedition: Atmosphere, *Elem Sci Anth*, 10, <https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00060>, 2022.



- Sikand, M., Koskulics, J., Stamnes, K., Hamre, B., Stamnes, J. J., and Lawson, R. P.: Estimation of Mixed-Phase Cloud Optical Depth and
570 Position Using In Situ Radiation and Cloud Microphysical Measurements Obtained from a Tethered-Balloon Platform, *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, 70, 317–329, <https://doi.org/10.1175/jas-d-12-063.1>, 2013.
- Spreen, G., Kaleschke, L., and Heygster, G.: Sea ice remote sensing using AMSR-E 89-GHz channels, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 113, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2005jc003384>, 2008.
- Stroeve, J. and Notz, D.: Changing state of Arctic sea ice across all seasons, *Environmental Research Letters*, 13, 103 001,
575 <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/aade56>, 2018.
- Tetzlaff, A., Lüpkes, C., and Hartmann, J.: Aircraft-based observations of atmospheric boundary-layer modification over Arctic leads, *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 141, 2839–2856, <https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.2568>, 2015.
- Tjernström, M. and Graversen, R. G.: The vertical structure of the lower Arctic troposphere analysed from observations and the ERA-40 reanalysis, *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 135, 431–443, <https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.380>, 2009.
- 580 Tuononen, M., Sinclair, V. A., and Vihma, T.: A climatology of low-level jets in the mid-latitudes and polar regions of the Northern Hemisphere, *Atmospheric Science Letters*, 16, 492–499, <https://doi.org/10.1002/asl.587>, 2015.
- Turner, D. D., Shupe, M. D., and Zwink, A. B.: Characteristic Atmospheric Radiative Heating Rate Profiles in Arctic Clouds as Observed at Barrow, Alaska, *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 57, 953–968, <https://doi.org/10.1175/jamc-d-17-0252.1>, 2018.
- Vihma, T., Pirazzini, R., Fer, I., Renfrew, I. A., Sedlar, J., Tjernström, M., Lüpkes, C., Nygård, T., Notz, D., Weiss, J., Marsan, D., Cheng,
585 B., Birnbaum, G., Gerland, S., Chechin, D., and Gascard, J. C.: Advances in understanding and parameterization of small-scale physical processes in the marine Arctic climate system: a review, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 14, 9403–9450, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-14-9403-2014>, 2014.
- Wendisch, M. and Brenguier, J.-L. E.: *Airborne Measurements for Environmental Research: Methods and Instruments*, Wiley, ISBN 9783527653218, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9783527653218>, 2013.
- 590 Wendisch, M., Macke, A., Ehrlich, A., Lüpkes, C., Mech, M., Chechin, D., Dethloff, K., Velasco, C. B., Bozem, H., Brückner, M., Clemen, H.-C., Crewell, S., Donth, T., Dupuy, R., Ebell, K., Egerer, U., Engelmann, R., Engler, C., Eppers, O., Gehrmann, M., Gong, X., Gottschalk, M., Gourbeyre, C., Griesche, H., Hartmann, J., Hartmann, M., Heinold, B., Herber, A., Herrmann, H., Heygster, G., Hoor, P., Jafariserajehlou, S., Jäkel, E., Järvinen, E., Jourdan, O., Kästner, U., Kecorius, S., Knudsen, E. M., Köllner, F., Kretzschmar, J., Lelli, L., Leroy, D., Maturilli, M., Mei, L., Mertes, S., Mioche, G., Neuber, R., Nicolaus, M., Nomokonova, T., Notholt, J., Palm, M., van Pinxteren, M., Quaas, J., Richter, P., Ruiz-Donoso, E., Schäfer, M., Schmieder, K., Schnaiter, M., Schneider, J., Schwarzenböck, A., Seifert, P., Shupe, M. D., Siebert, H., Spreen, G., Stapf, J., Stratmann, F., Vogl, T., Welti, A., Wex, H., Wiedensohler, A., Zanatta, M., and Zeppenfeld, S.:
595 The Arctic Cloud Puzzle: Using ACLOUD/PASCAL Multiplatform Observations to Unravel the Role of Clouds and Aerosol Particles in Arctic Amplification, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 100, 841–871, <https://doi.org/10.1175/bams-d-18-0072.1>, 2019.
- Wendisch, M., Brückner, M., Crewell, S., Ehrlich, A., Notholt, J., Lüpkes, C., Macke, A., Burrows, J. P., Rinke, A., Quaas, J., Maturilli,
600 M., Schemann, V., Shupe, M. D., Akansu, E. F., Barrientos-Velasco, C., Bärfuss, K., Blechschmidt, A.-M., Block, K., Bougoudis, I., Bozem, H., Böckmann, C., Bracher, A., Bresson, H., Bretschneider, L., Buschmann, M., Chechin, D. G., Chylik, J., Dahlke, S., Deneke, H., Dethloff, K., Donth, T., Dorn, W., Dupuy, R., Ebell, K., Egerer, U., Engelmann, R., Eppers, O., Gerdes, R., Gierens, R., Gorodetskaya, I. V., Gottschalk, M., Griesche, H., Gryanik, V. M., Handorf, D., Harm-Altstädter, B., Hartmann, J., Hartmann, M., Heinold, B., Herber, A., Herrmann, H., Heygster, G., Höschel, I., Hofmann, Z., Hölemann, J., Hünnerbein, A., Jafariserajehlou, S., Jäkel, E., Jacobi, C., Janout, M., Jansen, F., Jourdan, O., Jurányi, Z., Kalesse-Los, H., Kanzow, T., Käthner, R., Kliesch, L. L., Klingebiel, M., Knudsen, E. M., Kovács, T., Körtke, W., Krampe, D., Kretzschmar, J., Kreyling, D., Kulla, B., Kunkel, D., Lampert, A., Lauer, M., Lelli, L., von Lerber, A., Linke,



- 610 O., Löhnert, U., Lonardi, M., Losa, S. N., Losch, M., Maahn, M., Mech, M., Mei, L., Mertes, S., Metzner, E., Mewes, D., Michaelis, J., Mioche, G., Moser, M., Nakoudi, K., Neggers, R., Neuber, R., Nomokonova, T., Oelker, J., Papakonstantinou-Presvelou, I., Pätzold, F., Pefanis, V., Pohl, C., van Pinxteren, M., Radovan, A., Rhein, M., Rex, M., Richter, A., Risse, N., Ritter, C., Rostovsky, P., Rozanov, V. V., Donoso, E. R., Saavedra Garfias, P., Salzmänn, M., Schacht, J., Schäfer, M., Schneider, J., Schnierstein, N., Seifert, P., Seo, S., Siebert, H., Soppa, M. A., Spreen, G., Stachlewska, I. S., Stapf, J., Stratmann, F., Tegen, I., Viceto, C., Voigt, C., Vountas, M., Walbröl, A., Walter, M., Wehner, B., Wex, H., Willmes, S., Zannatta, M., and Zeppenfeld, S.: Atmospheric and Surface Processes, and Feedback Mechanisms Determining Arctic Amplification: A Review of First Results and Prospects of the (AC)³ Project, *Bull. Am. Meteorol. Soc.*, 104, E208–E242, <https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-21-0218.1>, 2023.
- 615 Zamora, L., Sotiropoulou, G., de Boer, G., Calmer, R., Raut, J.-C., and Wadlow, I.: Future Directions for Aerosol–Cloud–Precipitation Interaction Research in the Arctic from the QuIeSCENT 2024 Workshop, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 106, E829–E835, <https://doi.org/10.1175/bams-d-25-0051.1>, 2025.