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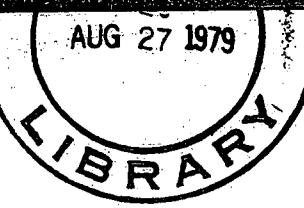
HAMBLIN, P (1979)



**Environment  
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**THE TIME HISTORY OF SOLAR RADIATION  
AND HEAT FLUX, KOOTENAY LAKE  
1976 - 1978**

by

P. F. Hamblin

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**THE TIME HISTORY OF SOLAR RADIATION  
AND HEAT FLUX, KOOTENAY LAKE  
1976 - 1978**

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August 1979**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In this report the radiation data collected during the study of Kootenay Lake, 1976 to 1978 is summarized. The solar radiation data represent direct readings of field instrumentation while the total heat flux is derived from surface meteorological data in conjunction with the downward radiation and in some cases solar radiation. During the collection of the radiation data frequent and large gaps in the continuity of the radiation data were experienced. This report details the methods of data interpolation employed to reconstruct the missing data.

Results of the measurement program in Kootenay Lake are summarized in a graphical form which is considered to be most convenient for users.

## 2. INSTRUMENTATION AND DATA RECORDING

Two standard floating meteorological stations were established during the study period in open lake positions (Figure 1), at which wind speed and direction, air and water temperatures, and relative humidity were recorded at 10 minute intervals. The solar radiation was measured by means of a pyranometer which measured global radiation (downward direct and diffuse solar radiation as received on a horizontal surface from a solid angle of  $2\pi$ ) at a shore location in the west arm of the lake. Beside the pyranometer a pyrradiometer (Latimer, 1974) measured downward radiation (the sum of downward solar and downward atmospheric radiation).

Outputs from the two radiation instruments were recorded on strip charts and then were digitized manually at hourly intervals. The

meteorological data were recorded by a Plessey meteorological recorder (Hymet) in a digital format on one quarter inch magnetic tape. The sensor resistances were encoded in a ten-bit serial binary number.

### 3. DATA REDUCTION AND CORRECTION

#### a) Solar Radiation

Hourly scaled values were converted to solar radiation in Langleys ( $\text{cal/cm}^2/\text{hr.}$ ) by the standard methods. In several instances gaps in solar radiation were as long as 30 days, however, more generally, gaps lasted for several days. In such cases of low data return, ten minute integrations from a recording quantum photometer placed in the close proximity to the solarimeter were used to calculate an hourly average value which in turn was converted to solar radiation by means of the empirically determined scale factor of 0.04337. This factor which converts radiation in units of Einsteins to Langleys was determined by a best linear fit of approximately one month's simultaneous solarimeter and quantum photometer data. In this way a reasonably accurate estimate of solar radiation could be determined for the missing periods.

#### b) Downward Radiation

The correction of hourly downward radiation data was based upon the concurrently measured solar radiation data and proceeded once the complete time history of solar radiation was prepared. For the purposes of explanation we may distinguish two types of procedures, one, for the estimation of missing downward radiation, and second, for the correction of measured hourly data for instrumental error.

In the case of error correction, the average downward radiation for the six hour period comprising the three hours before local midnight to the three hours after midnight was computed. If values were missing during this period the average was computed from the remaining values. Next, the residual downward radiation was computed by subtracting the average nighttime radiation from the individual values. The resultant residual was compared with the solar radiation and in instances where the residual fell outside plus or minus ten percent of the solar radiation the value of downward radiation was deleted. In its place an estimate was inserted constructed from the sum of the measured solar radiation plus the average nighttime downward radiation.

In the case of missing data we may distinguish two problems, data missing over the entire daily period, and data missing only during the middle part of the day. In the latter case, daily values were estimated according to the above procedure from the measured residual downward and the hourly solar radiation.

Finally, when the instrument failed for an entire day or more, the background downward radiation was estimated by either interpolation from nearby days or in some cases from the appropriate monthly average. It was felt that these methods were superior to more indirect means of establishing the downward radiation and have lead to both a continuous time series and to downward total radiation readings with a reasonable degree of accuracy ( $\pm 10\%$ , W. Schertzer, per comm.). A similar technique was employed in the analysis of radiation data collected during the International Field Year on the Great Lakes

(Latimer, 1974).

c) Surface Heat Flux

For the purposes of calculation of the surface heat flux when the two meteorological floats were operational a simple average of meteorological quantities was formed on an hourly basis. When either of the stations failed, the remaining station represented the meteorological field. There were only several days during the experimental period when neither station was operational. In this case there was no attempt to interpolate the meteorological data.

The calculation of the rate of heat,  $\Delta Q$ , exchanged per unit area per hour across the air-water interface is similar to that described by Ng (1976).

$$\Delta Q = Q_s - Q_r - Q_b - Q_e - Q_h$$

where  $Q_s$  is the measured downward radiation;

$Q_r$  is the total reflected solar radiation;

$Q_b$  is the outgoing longwave radiation;

$Q_e$  is the latent heat; and

$Q_h$  is the sensible heat.

$Q_s$  has been discussed in part (b)

Because of the small contribution to the surface heat flux of reflected solar radiation  $Q_r$  was not taken into account in the calculations.

$Q_b$  the outgoing longwave radiation was calculated from the Stefan Boltzman fourth power radiation law.

$$Q_b = 4.8736 \cdot 10^{-9} (T_w + 273.0)^4$$

where the emissivity,  $\epsilon$ , is taken as unity.

The latent heat,  $Q_e$ , was calculated according to the relation

$$Q_e = E \cdot L$$

where the latent heat,  $L$

$$L = 596.0 - 0.52 \cdot T_a,$$

where  $T_a$  is the air temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the evaporation,  $E$  ( $\text{cm/hr}$ ).

$$E = V \cdot (e_w - e_a) \cdot 4.66 \times 10^{-4}$$

where  $V$  is the hourly average of the 10 minute scalar wind speeds ( $\text{m/s}$ ),  $e_w$  is the saturated surface water vapour pressure and  $e_a$  is the air vapour pressure ( $\text{m bar}$ )

$$e_a = F_n (T_a * 10., \text{SAT}) * \text{RH}/100 (\text{m bar})$$

where RH is the relative humidity and the functions,  $F_n$  and the saturation, SAT, were supplied from standard tables. The sensible heat flux,  $Q_h$ , was given by

$$Q_h = Q_e \cdot B$$

where  $B$  is the Bowen ratio defined from  $0.62 \times (T_w - T_a)/(e_w - e_a)$  where  $T_w$  is the water surface temperature. Note that the sensible heat is available as well from a mass transfer formula, but was not used in the final computation of surface heat flux.

#### 4. DATA DISPLAY

The heat flux and solar radiation were plotted as hourly and

daily time histories for the convenience of the user. Finally, a monthly average of each radiation field is presented on an hourly basis. In all cases, times are specified in Greenwich mean time.

The effects of heat gain and loss, the absorption of solar radiation on the heat budget and thermal structure of Kootenay Lake are currently being investigated.

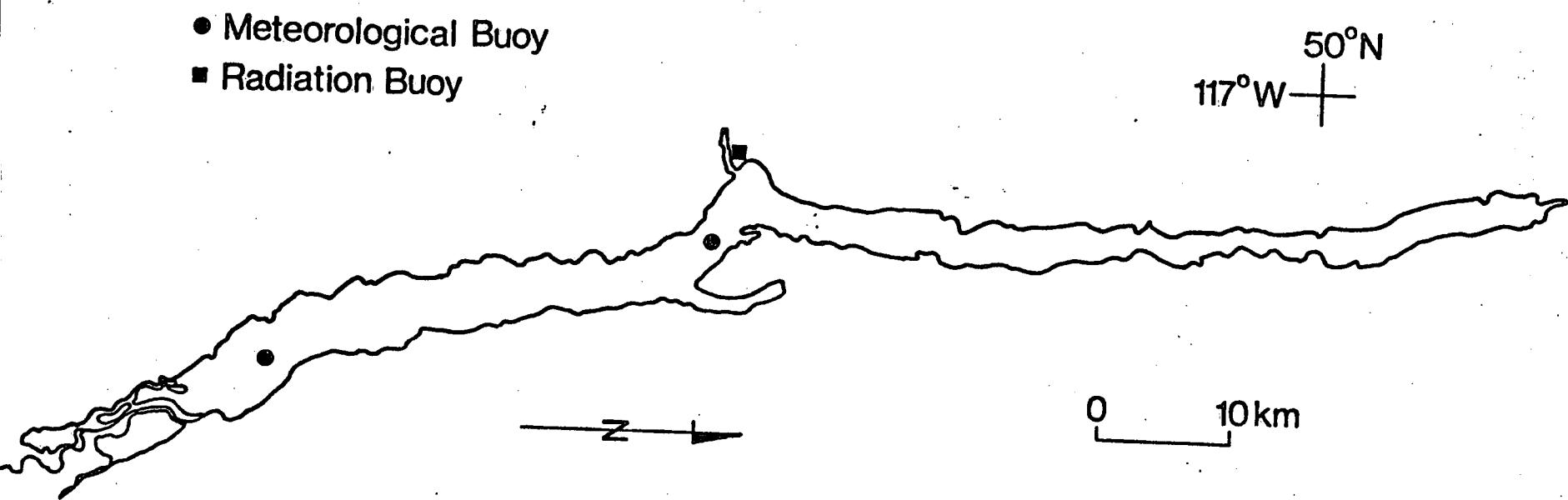
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of W. Nagel, J. Dowell, A. Zingaro, R. Freeman, and J. Hodson in Computer Programming is gratefully acknowledged. W. Schertzer is thanked for his advice on the reduction of the data and S. Jasper for providing the quantum photometer data.

REFERENCES

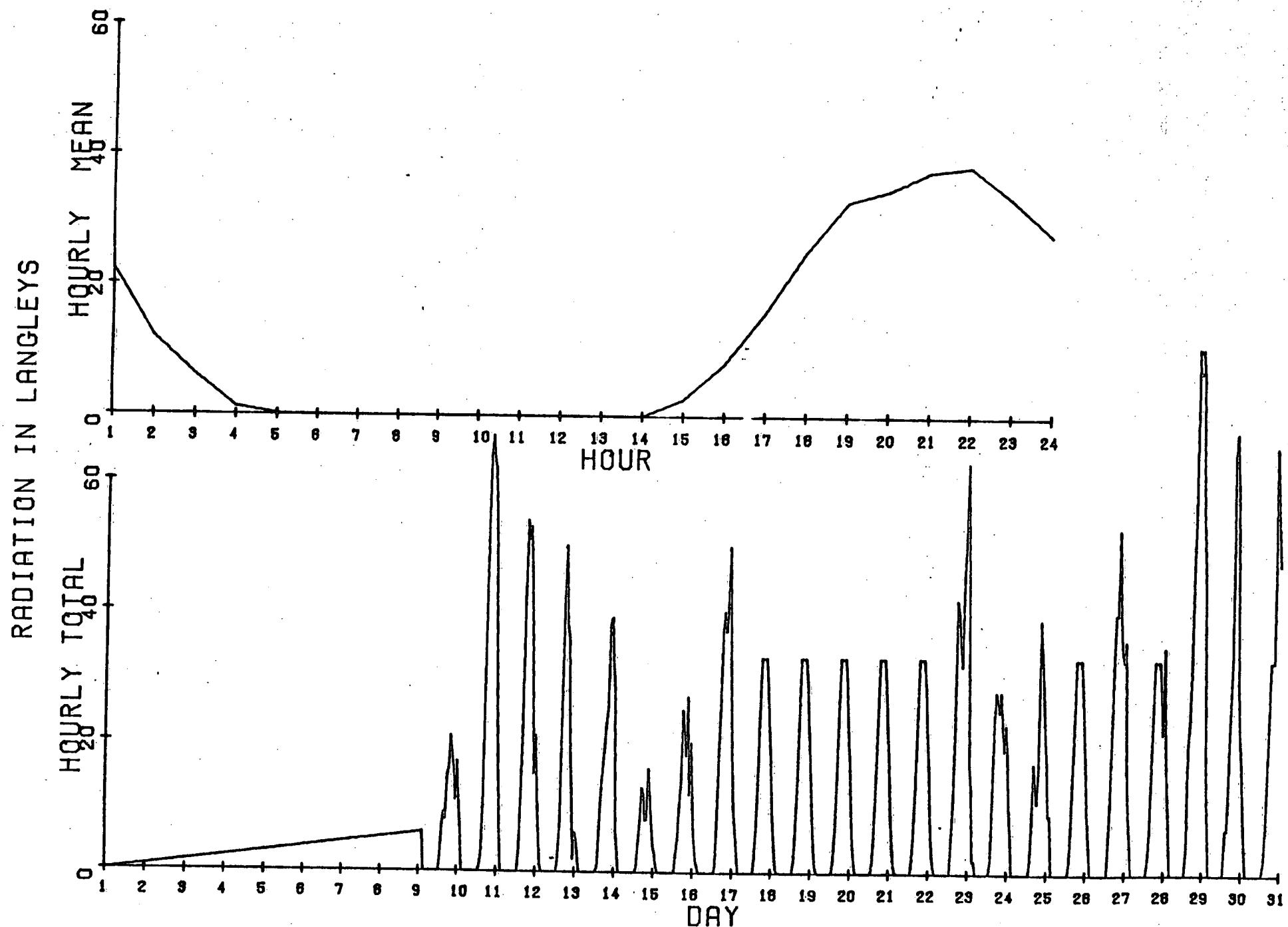
- Latimer, J.R. 1974. Radiation measurement. I.F.Y.G.L. Tech Manual No. 2, NRC Canada.
- Ng, H.Y.F. 1976. The winds and the time history of heat flux of Kamloops Lake, British Columbia. Unpublished report, CCIW.

Figure 1



KOOTENAY B.C.  
SOLAR RADIATION

APR 1976  
TIME: G.M.T.

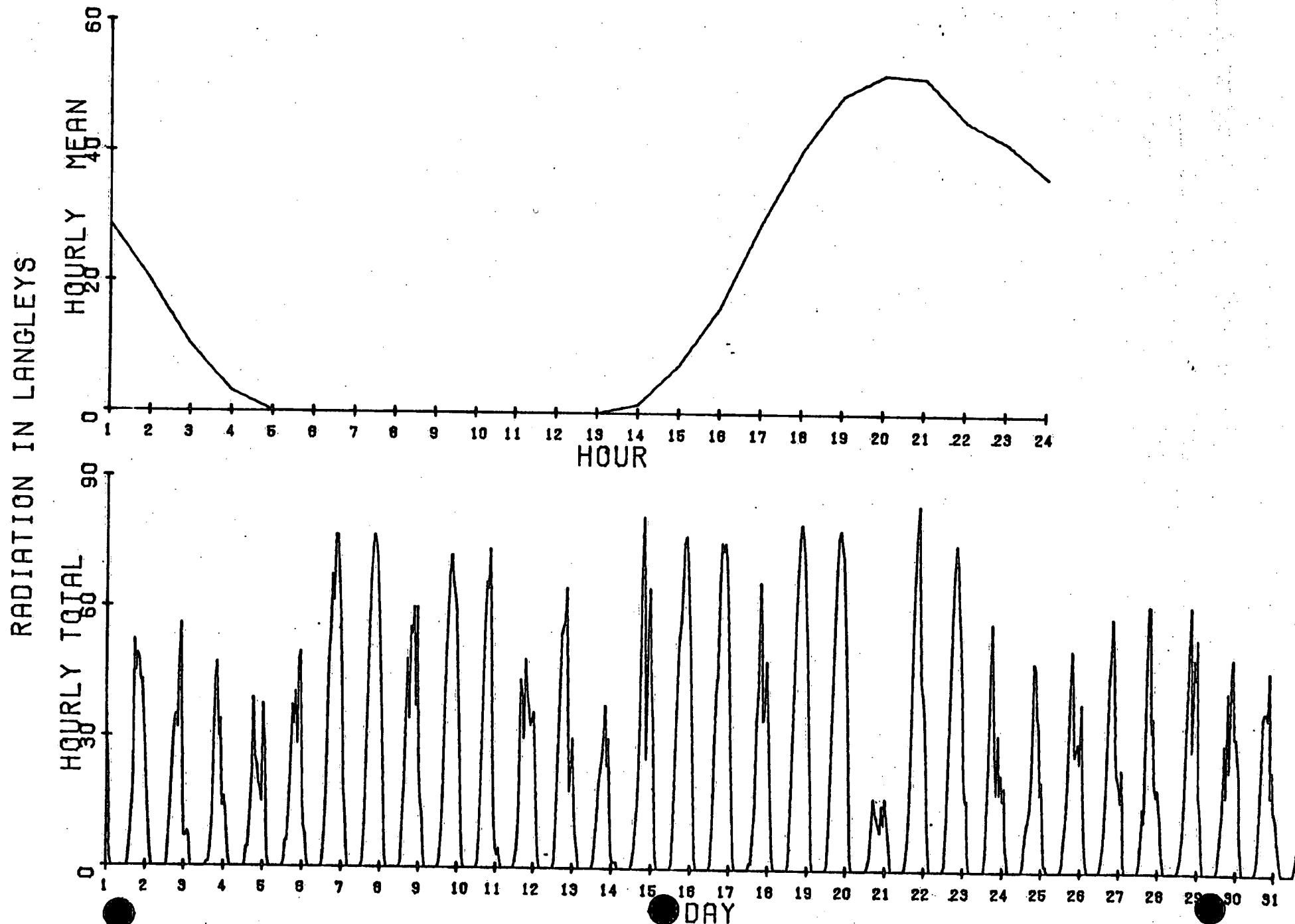


KOOTENAY B.C.

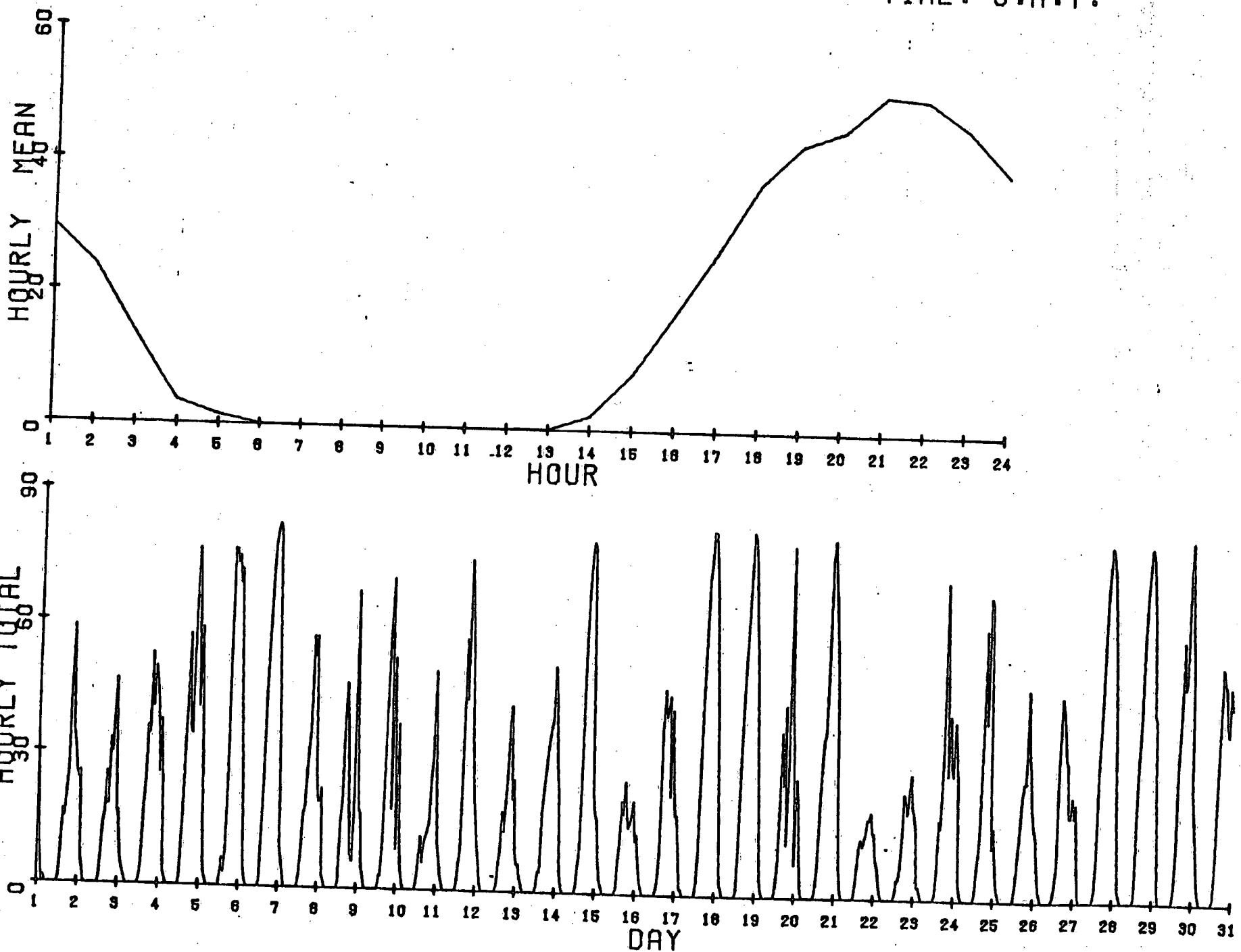
MAY 1976

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.



## RADIATION IN LANGLEYS



KOOTENAY B.C.  
SOLAR RADIATION

JUNE 1976  
TIME: G.M.T.

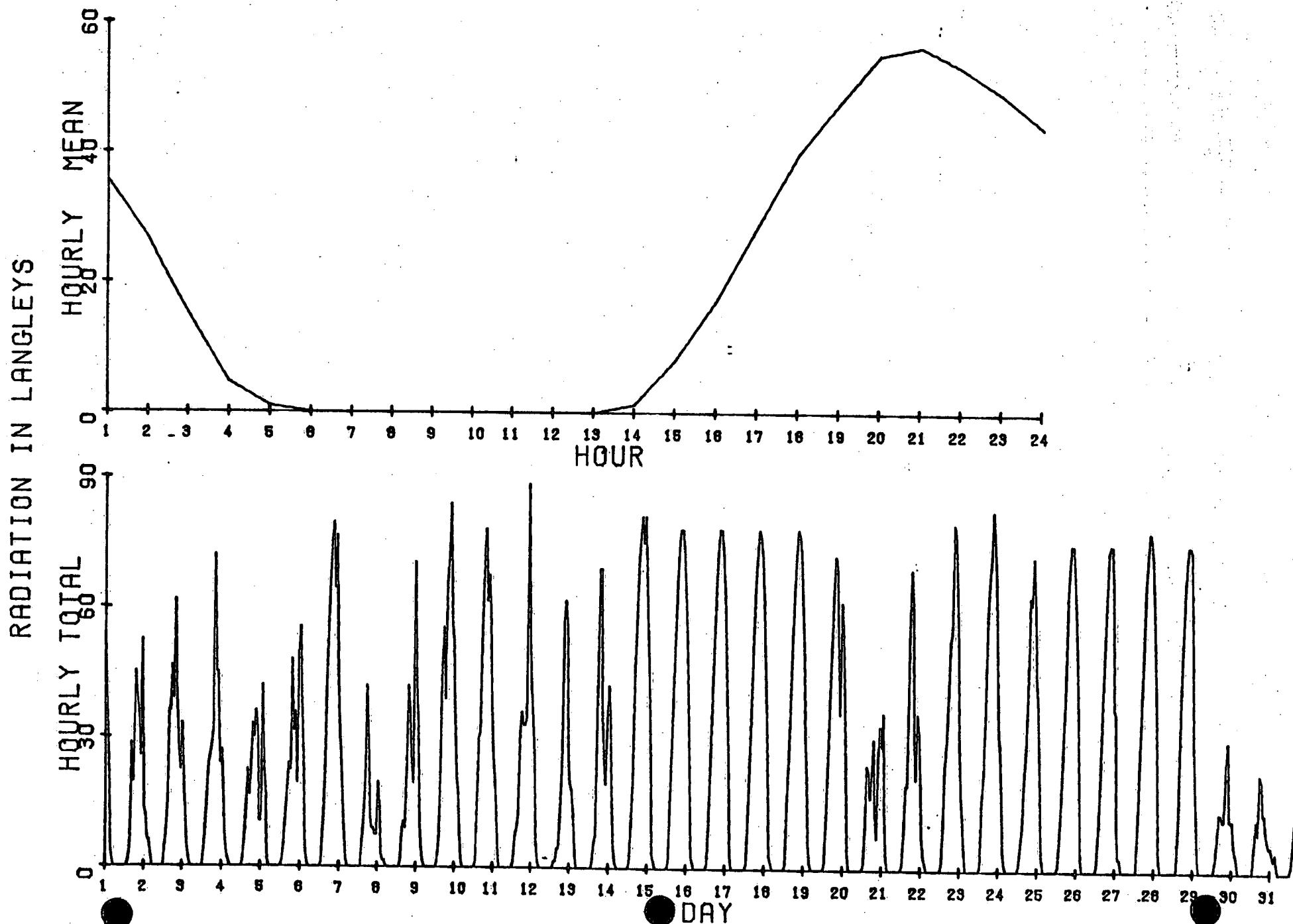
Figure 4

KOOTENAY B.C.

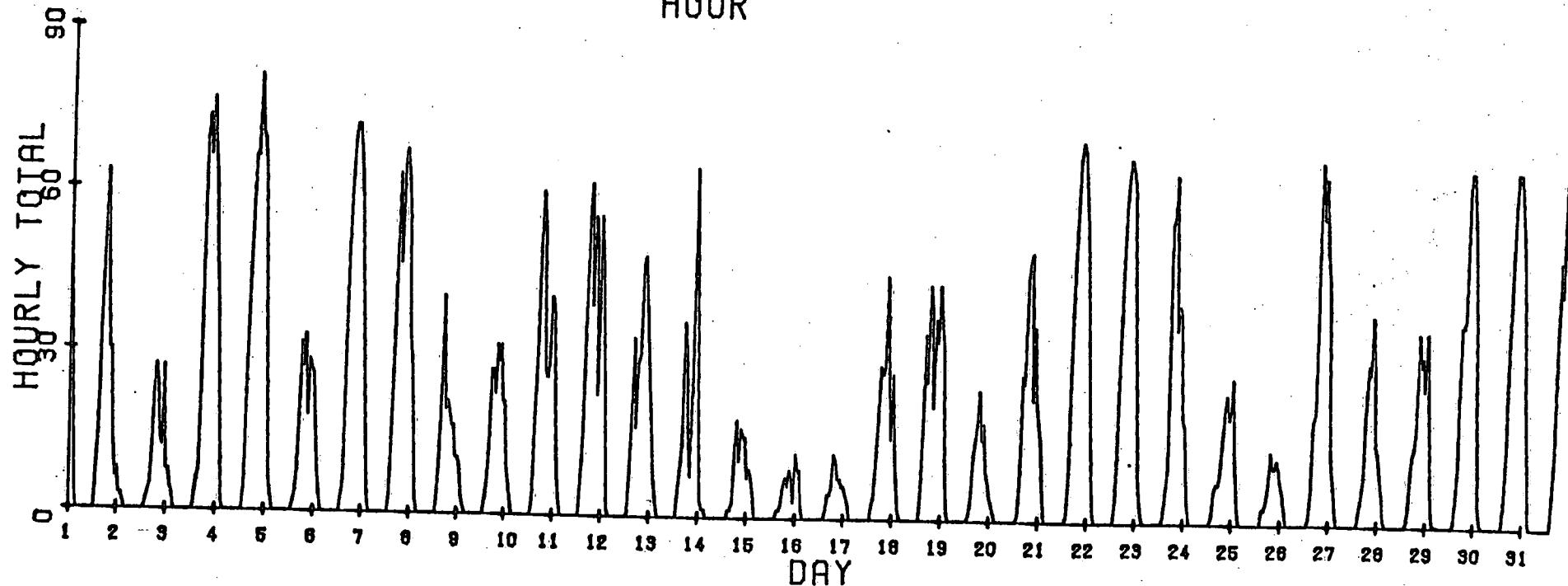
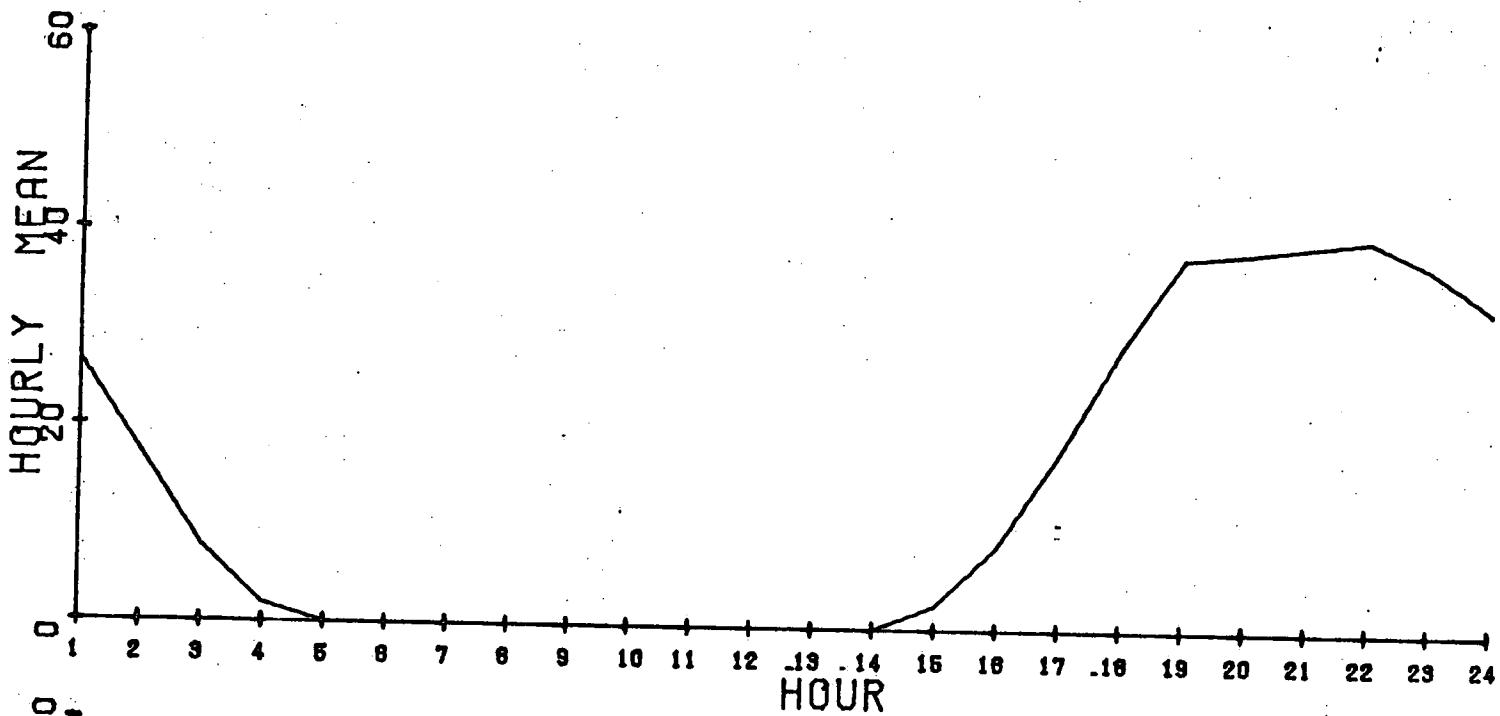
JULY 1976

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.



RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

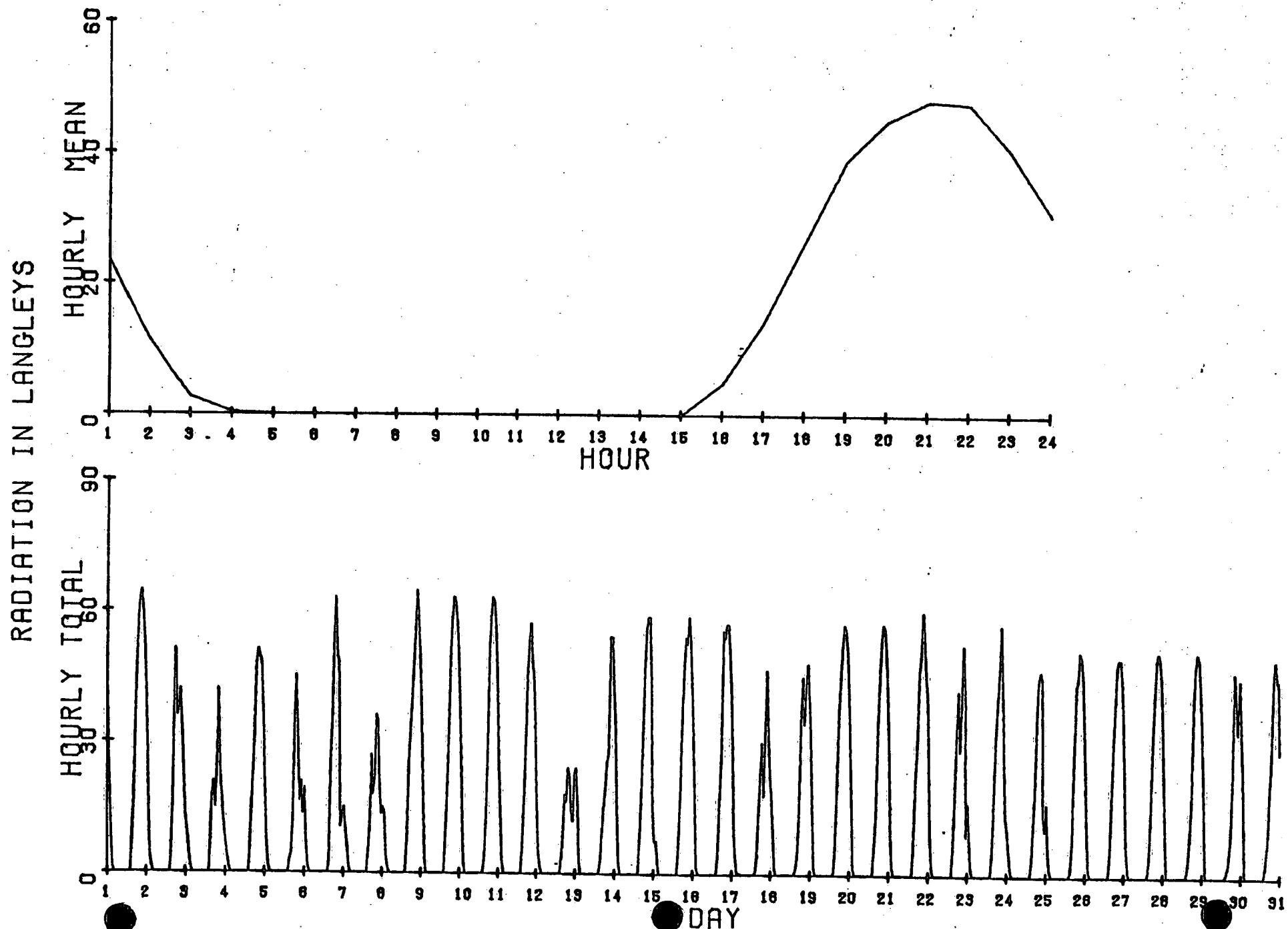


KOOTENAY B.C.

SOLAR RADIATION

SEPT 1976

TIME: G.M.T.



KOOTENAY B. C.

SOLAR RADIATION

OCT 1976

TIME: G.M.T.

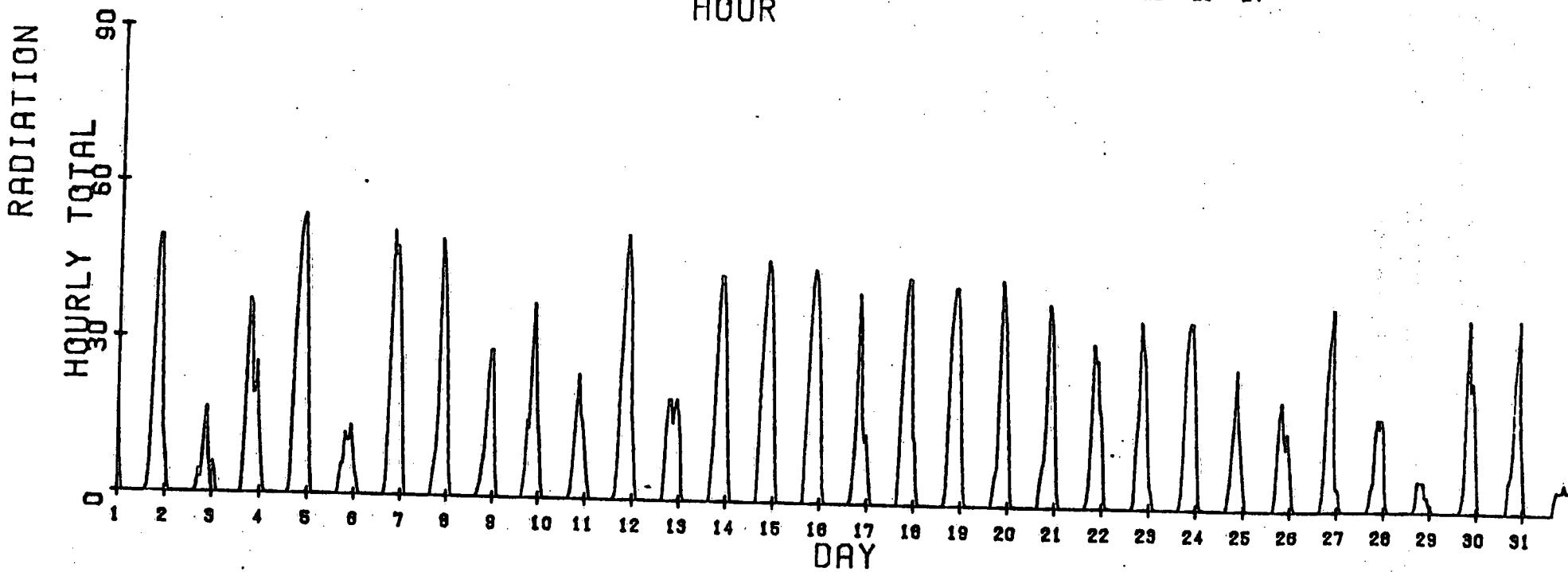
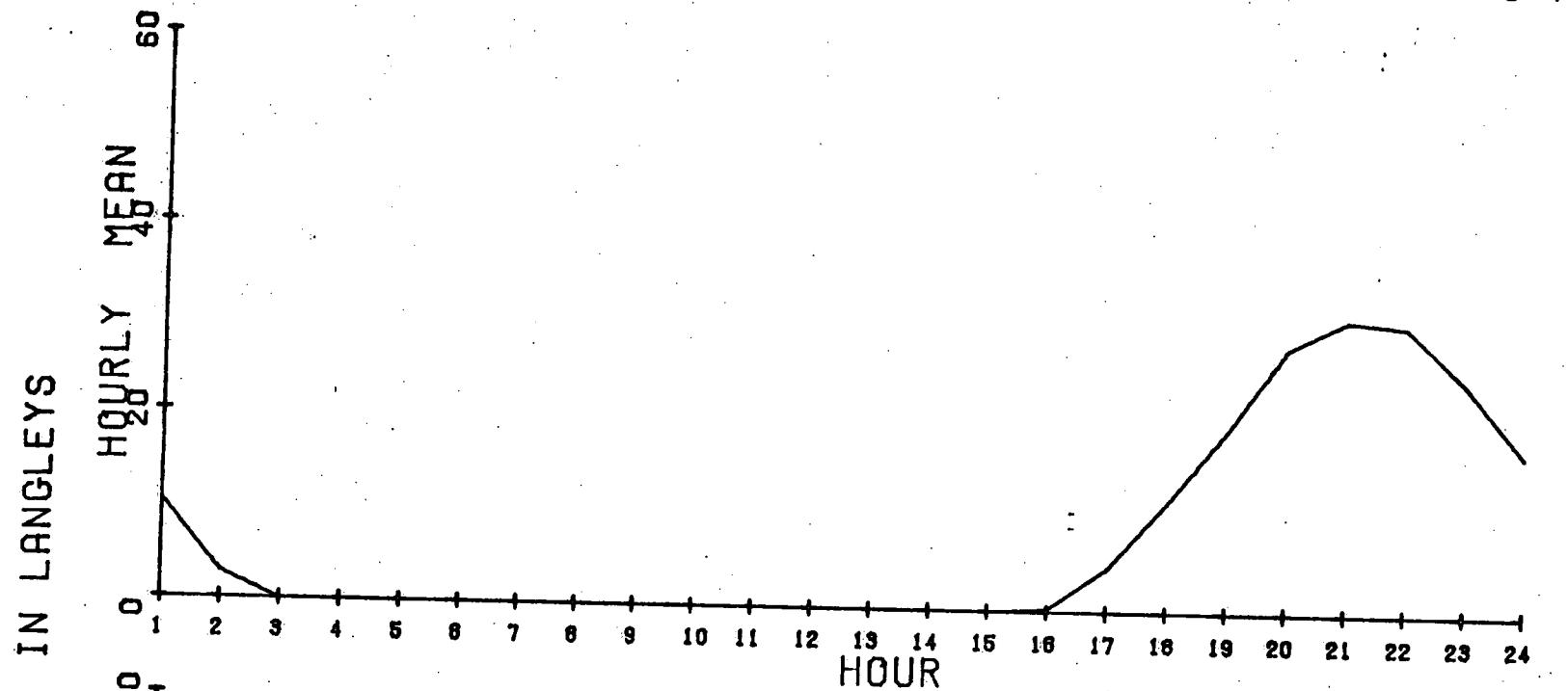


Figure 8

KOOTENAY B.C.

NOV 1976

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

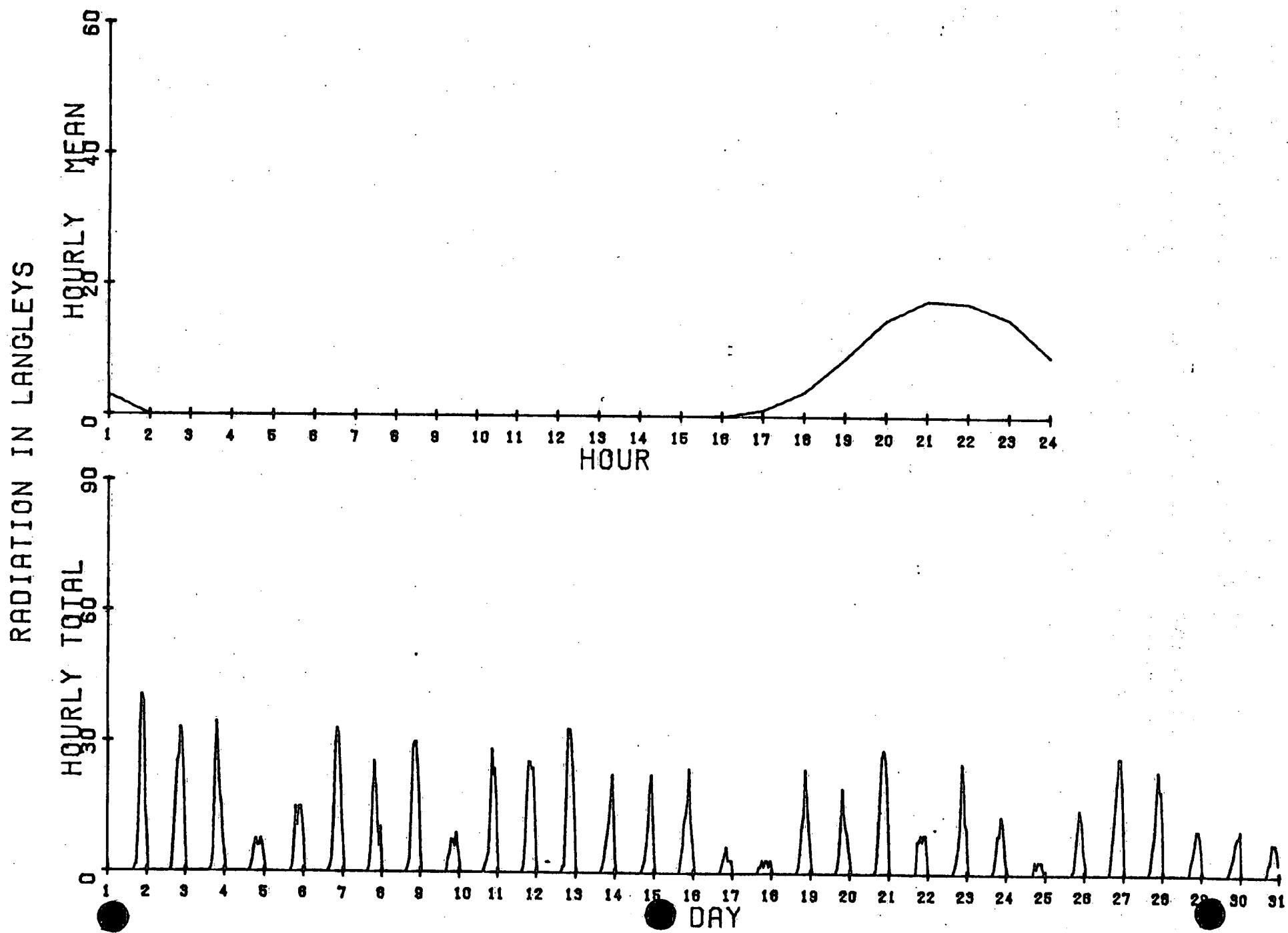


Figure 9

KOOTENAY B.C.

DEC 1976

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

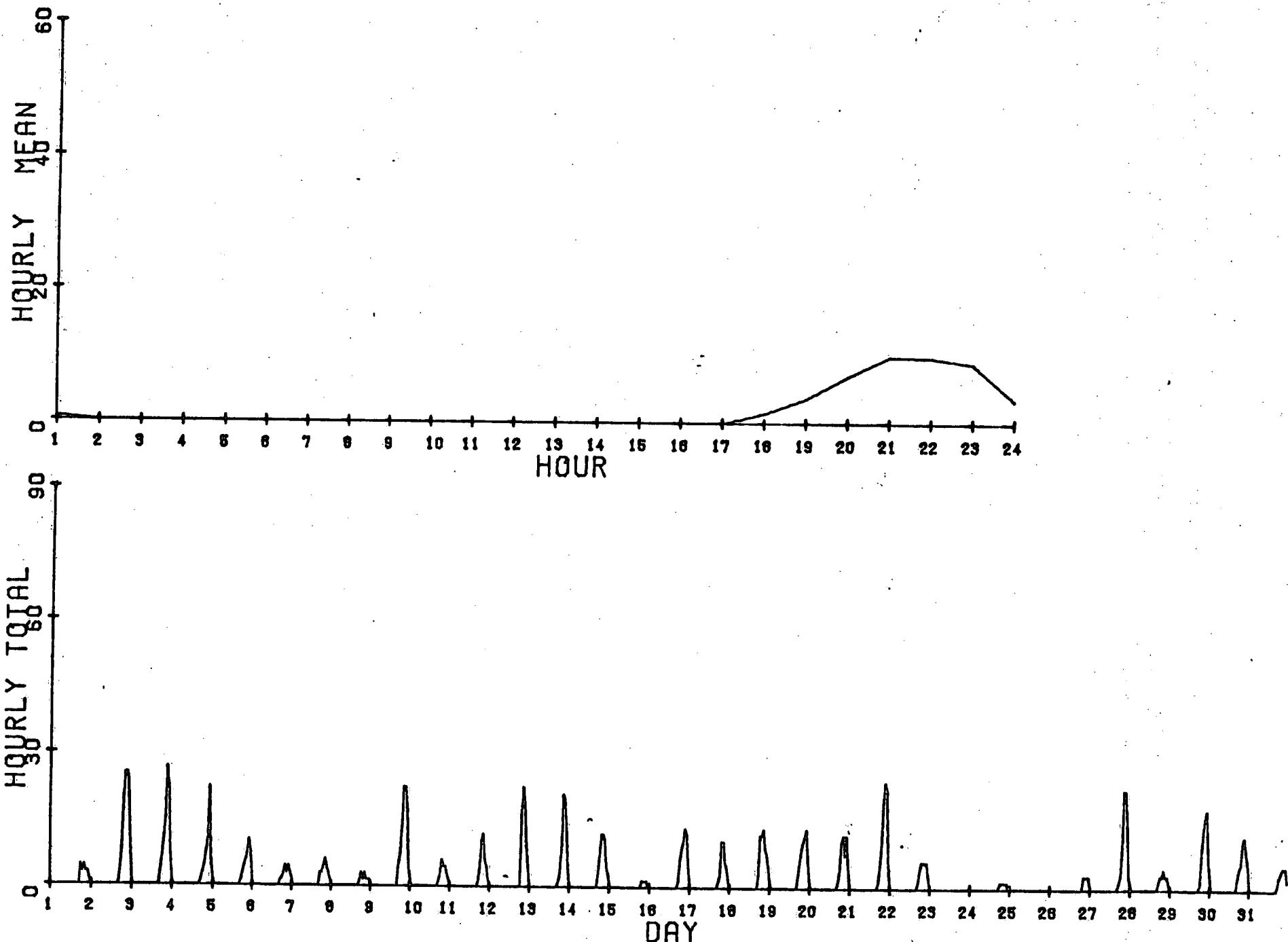


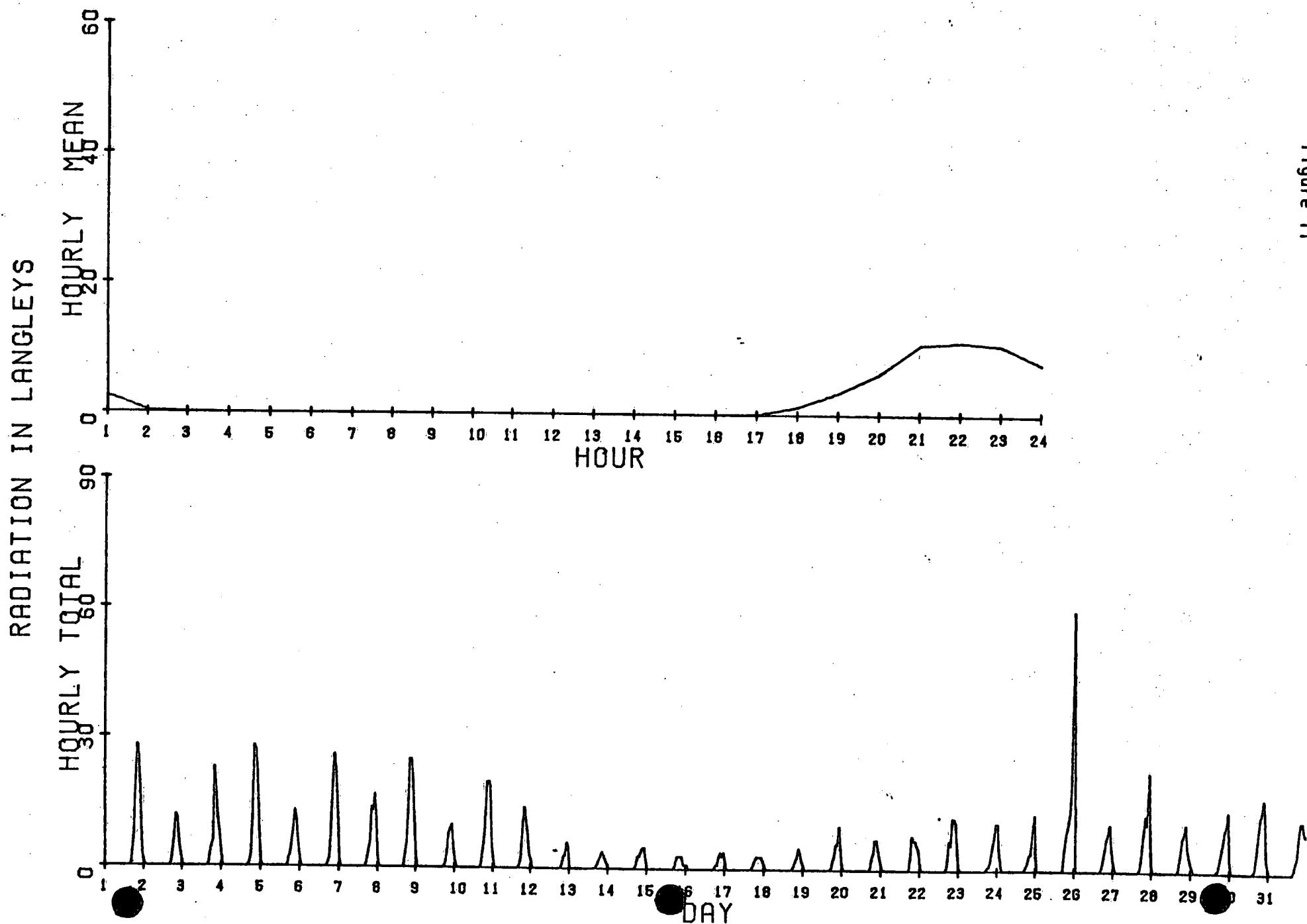
Figure 10

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

SOLAR RADIATION

JAN 1977

TIME: G.M.T.



KOOTENAY B.C.

FEB 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

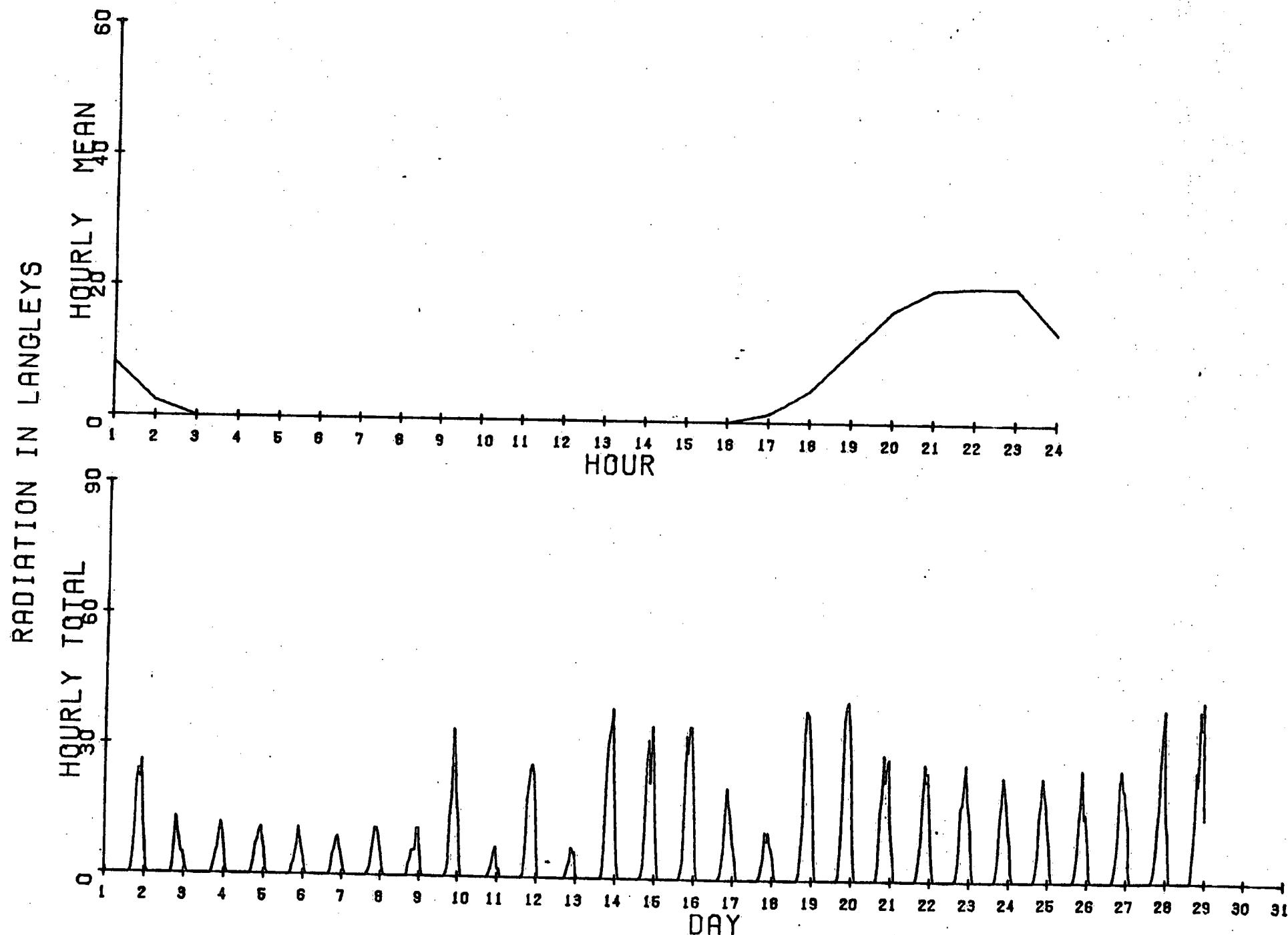


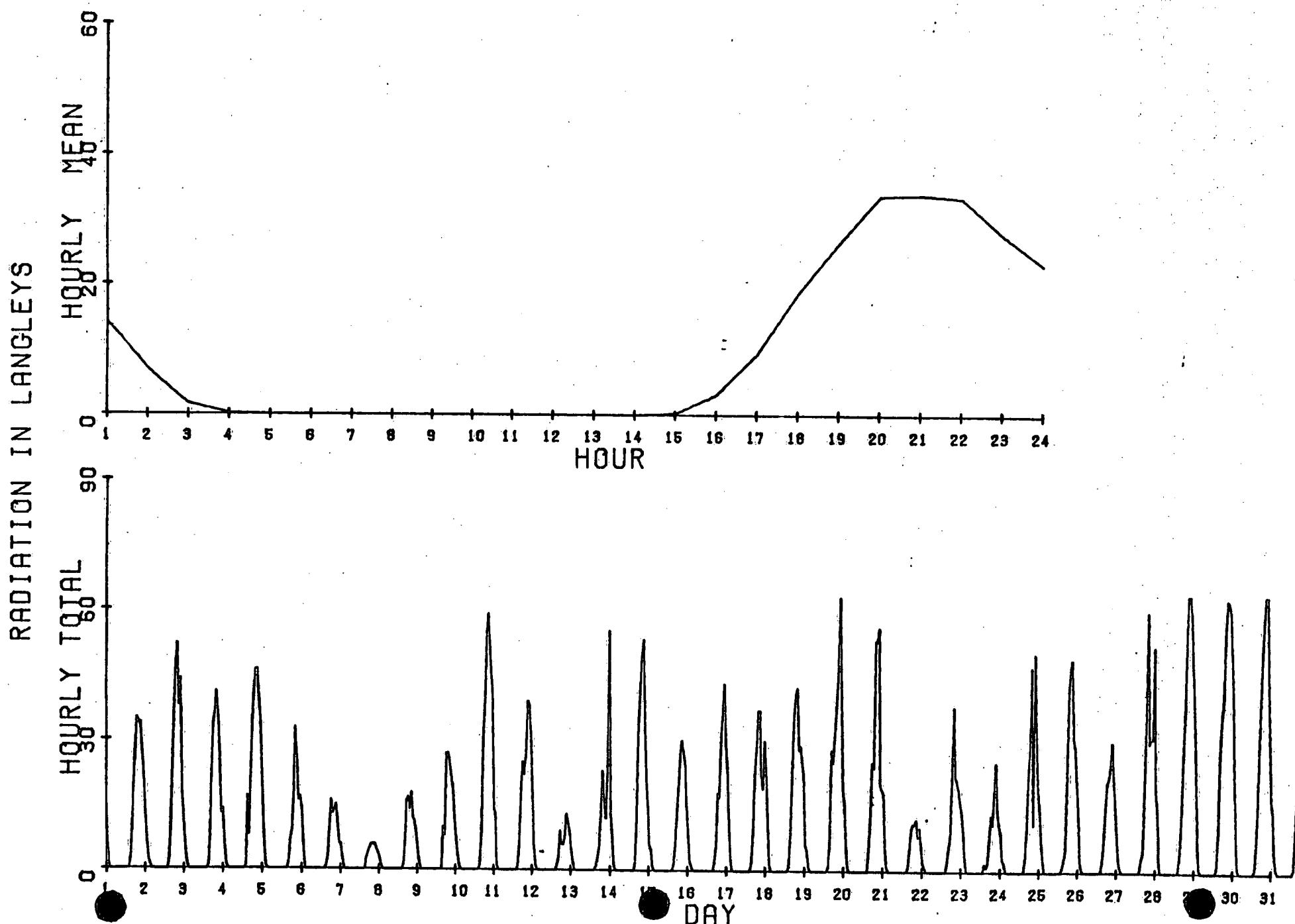
Figure 12

KOOTENAY B. C.

SOLAR RADIATION

MAR 1977

TIME: G.M.T.



KOOTENAY B.C.

APR 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

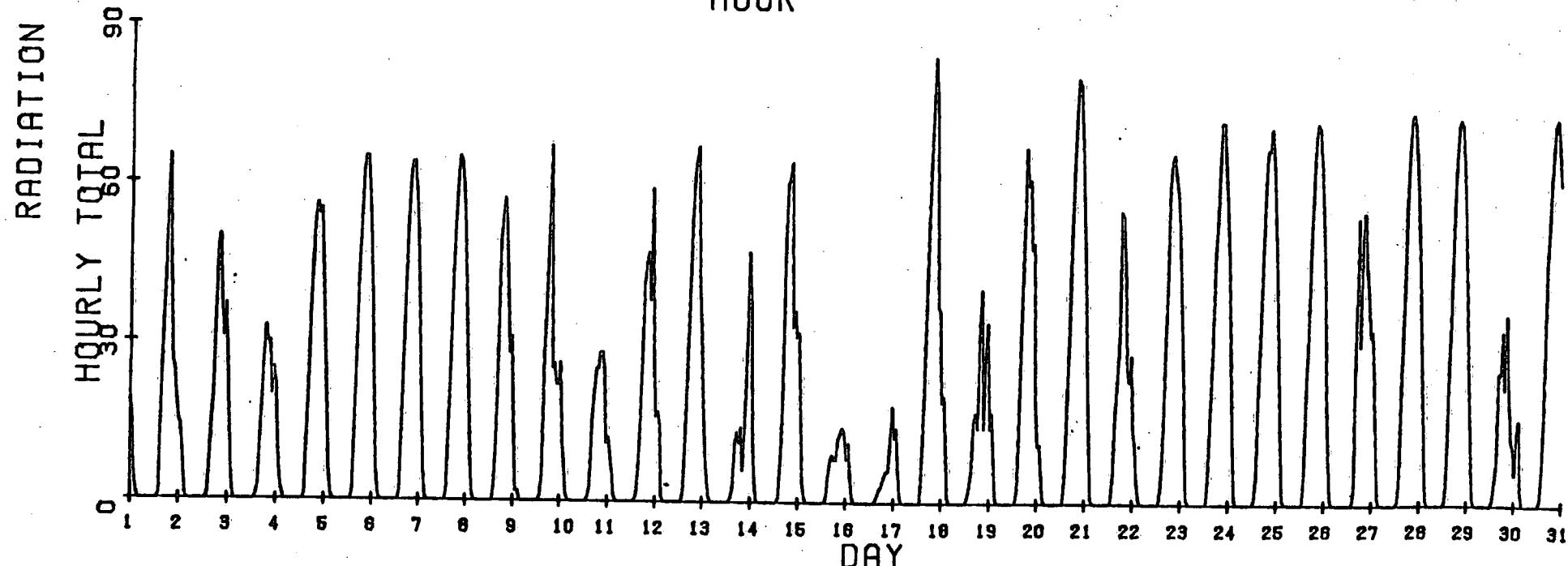
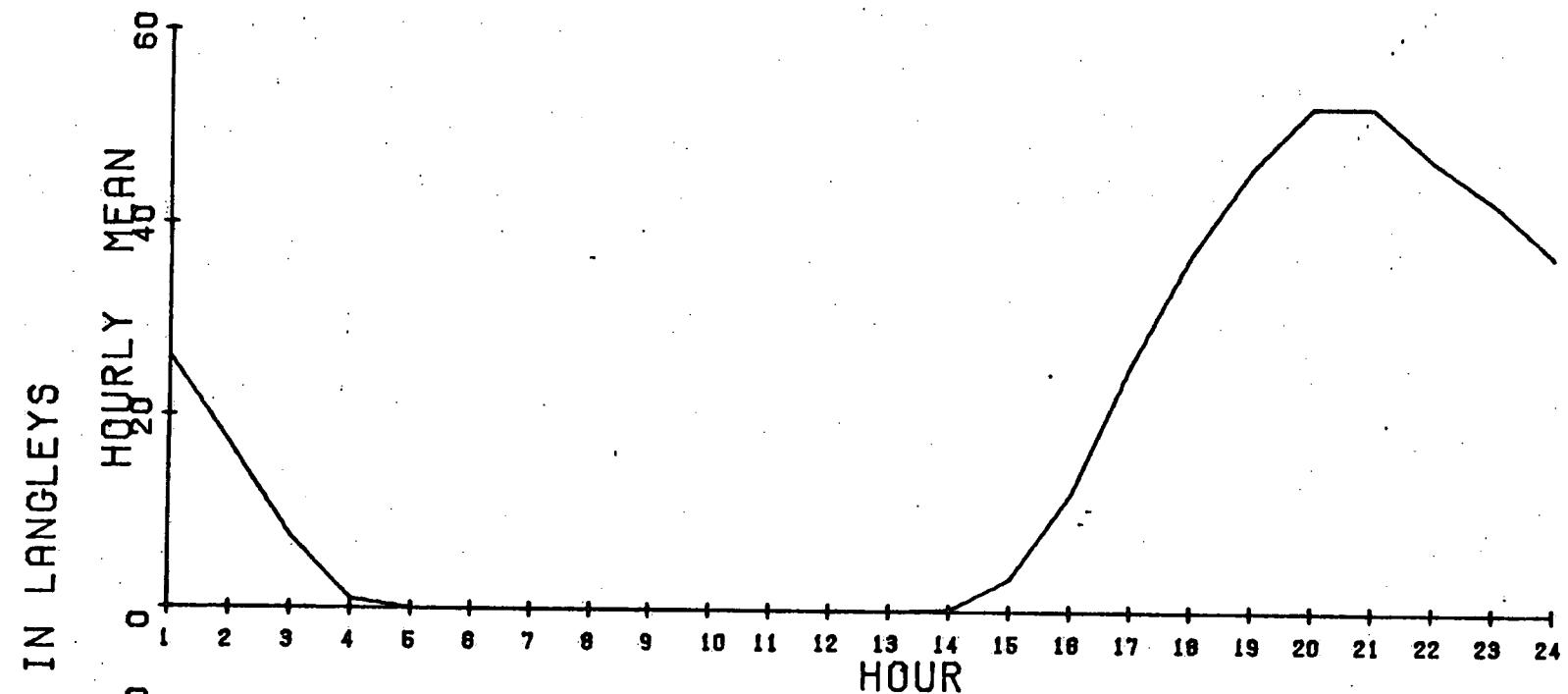


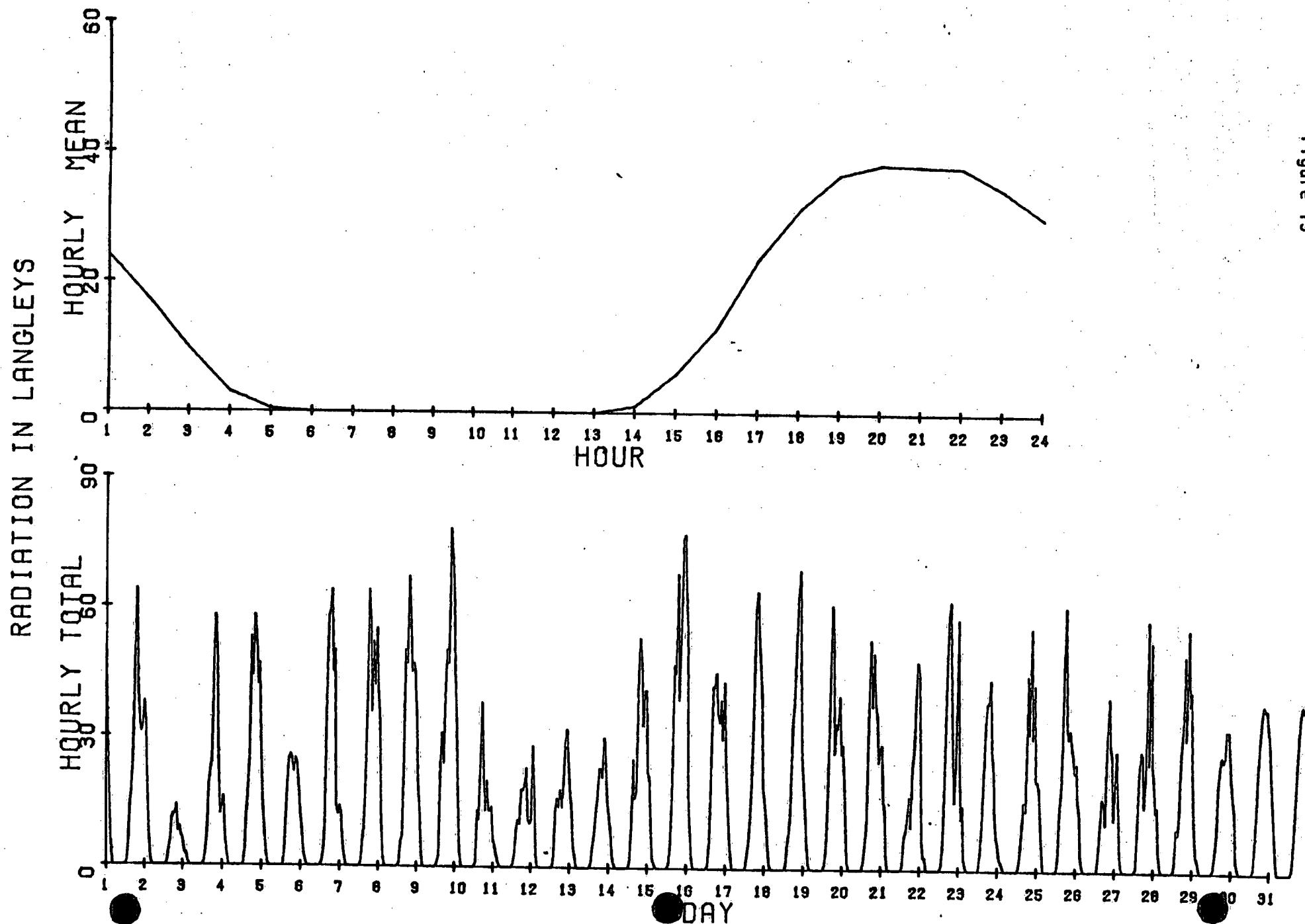
Figure 14

KOOTENAY B.C.

MAY 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

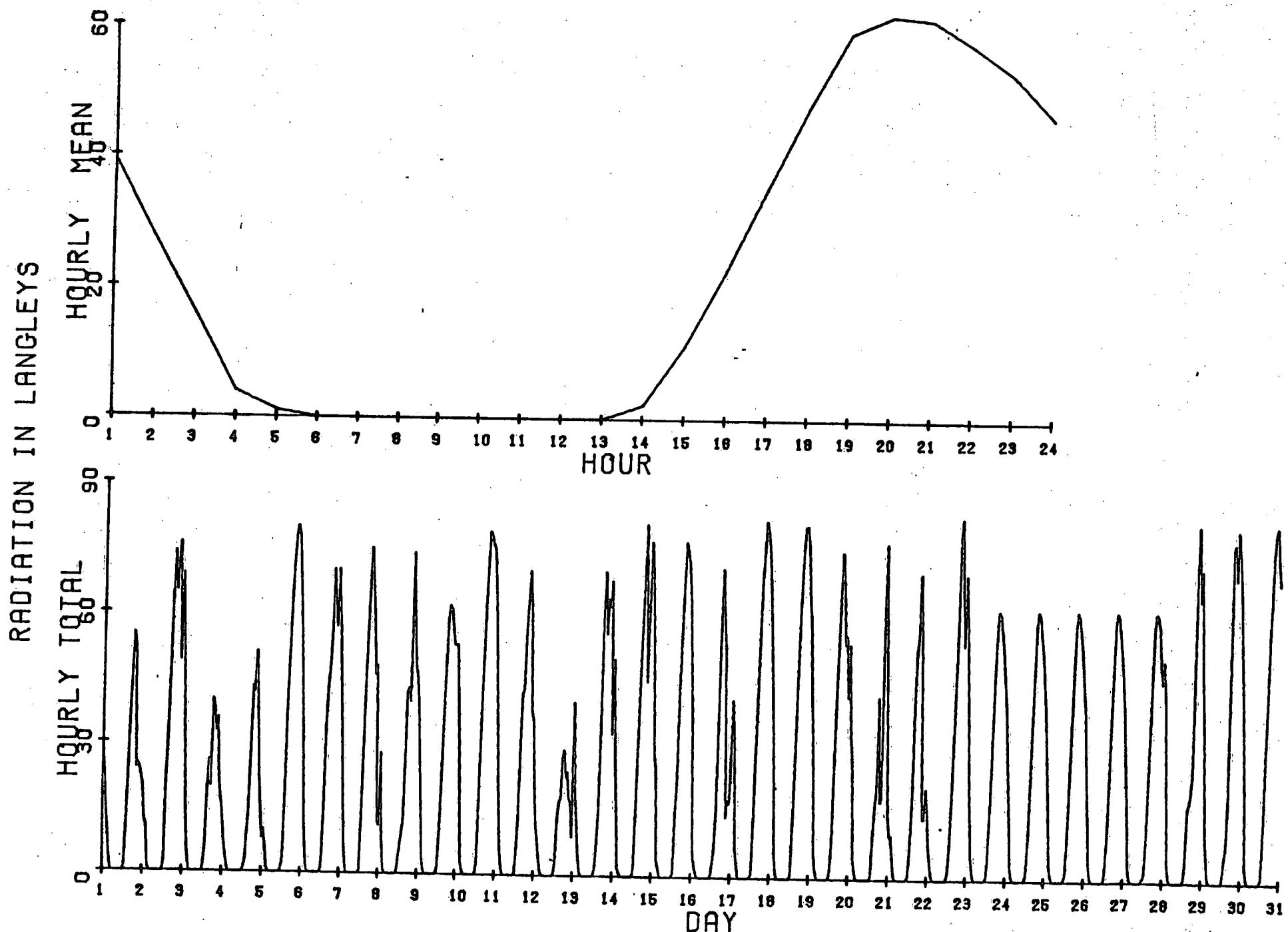


K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

JUNE 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

SOLAR RADIATION

JULY 1977

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

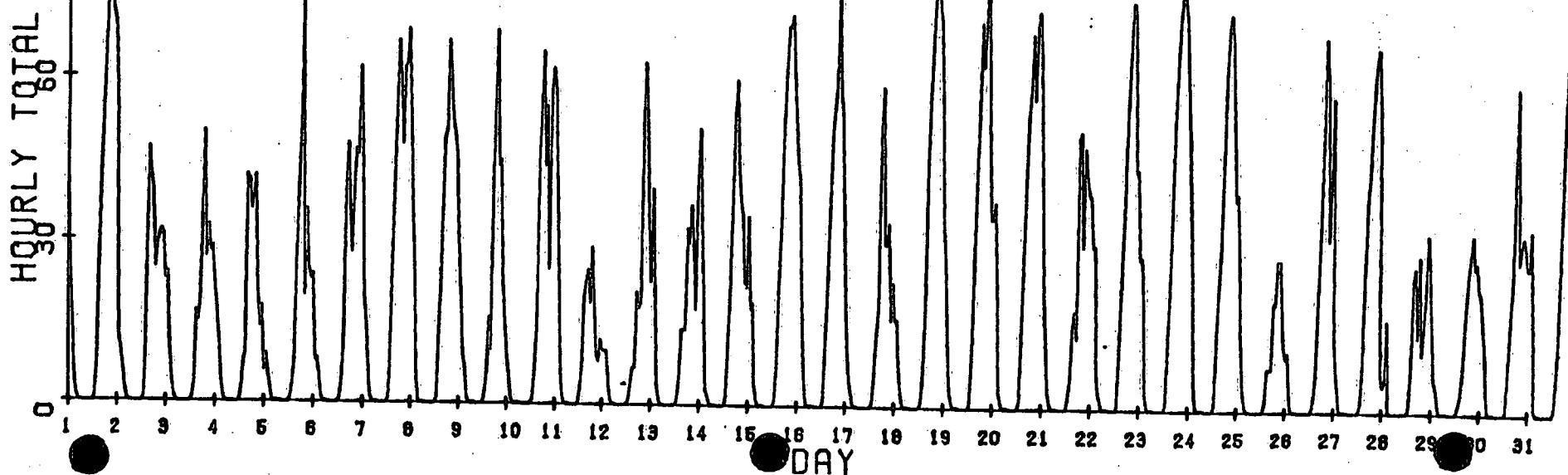
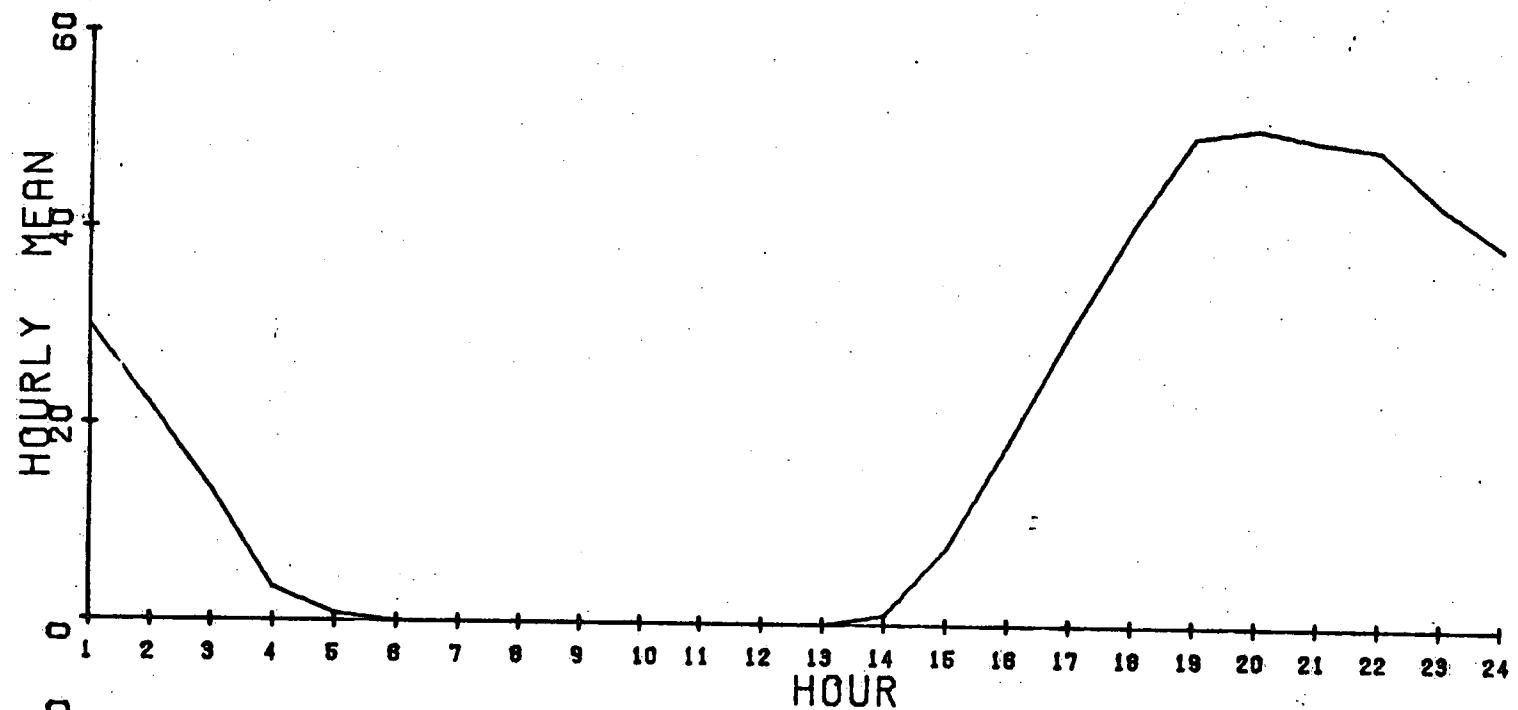


Figure 17

KOOTENAY B.C.

AUG 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

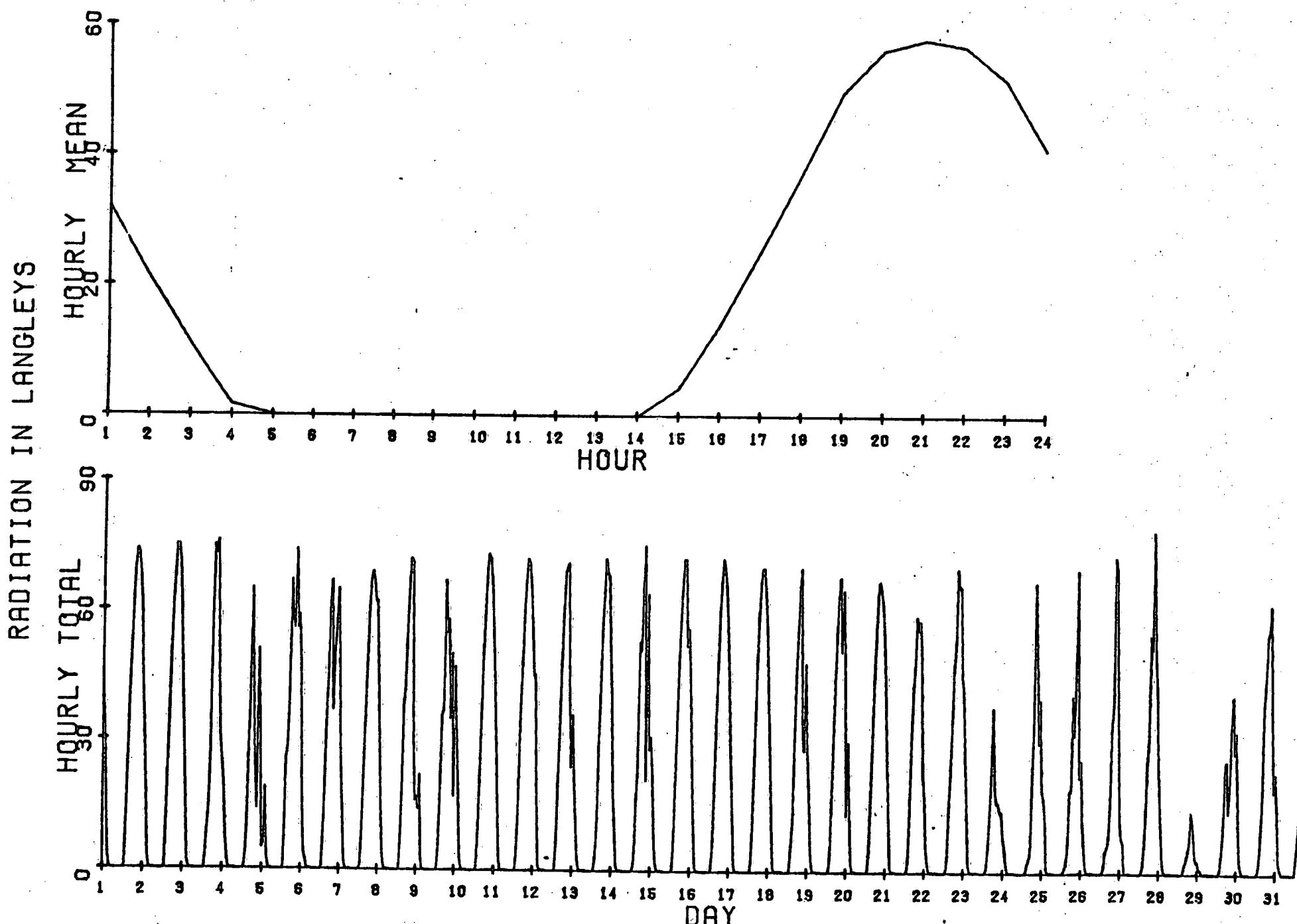


Figure 18

KOOTENAY B.C.

SOLAR RADIATION

SEPT 1977

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

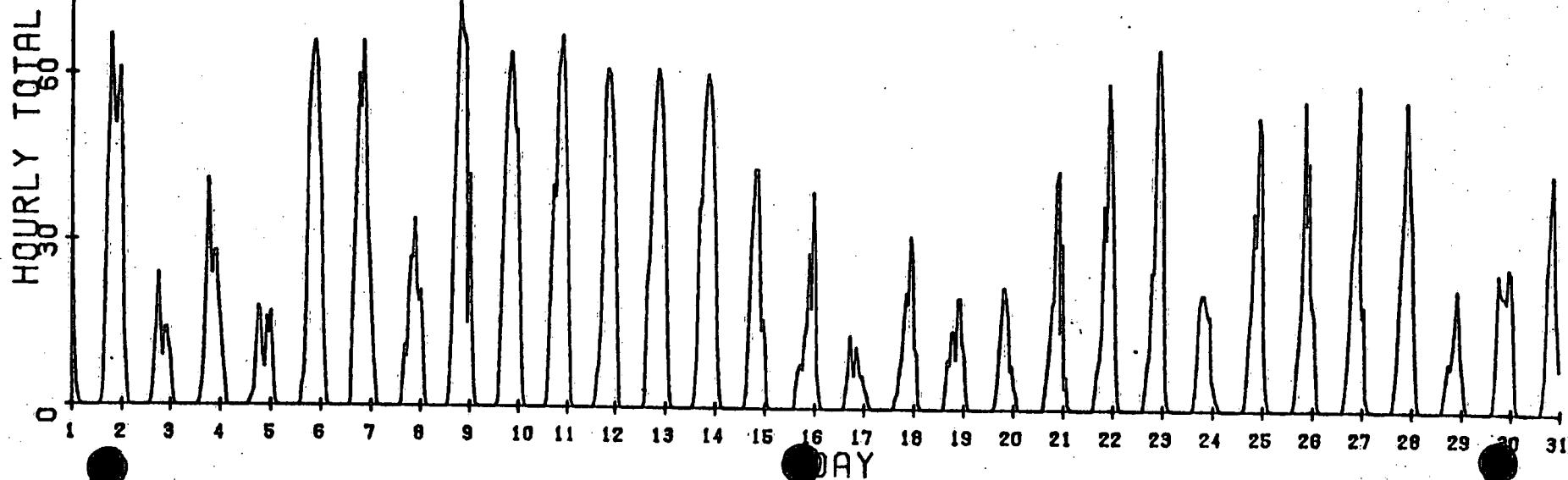
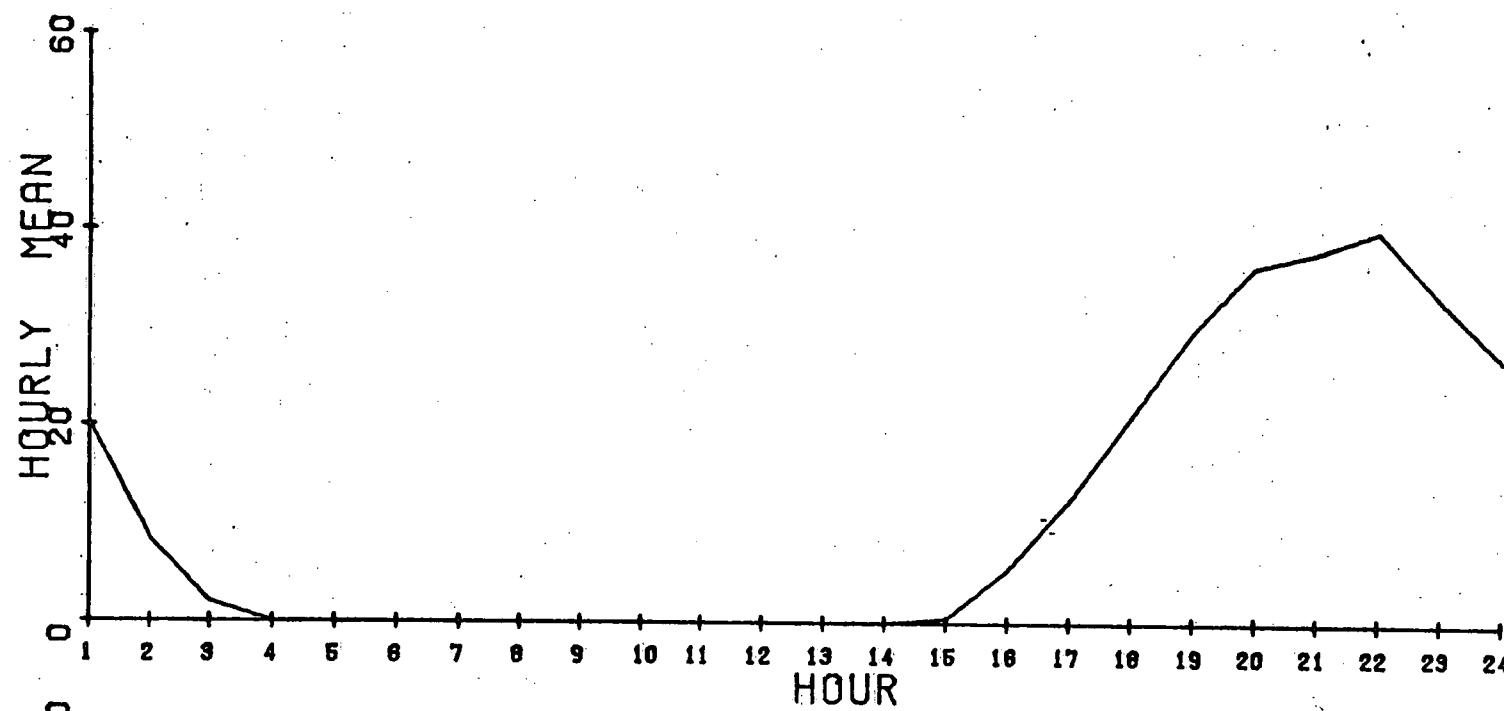


Figure 19

KOOTENAY B. C.  
SOLAR RADIATION

OCT 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

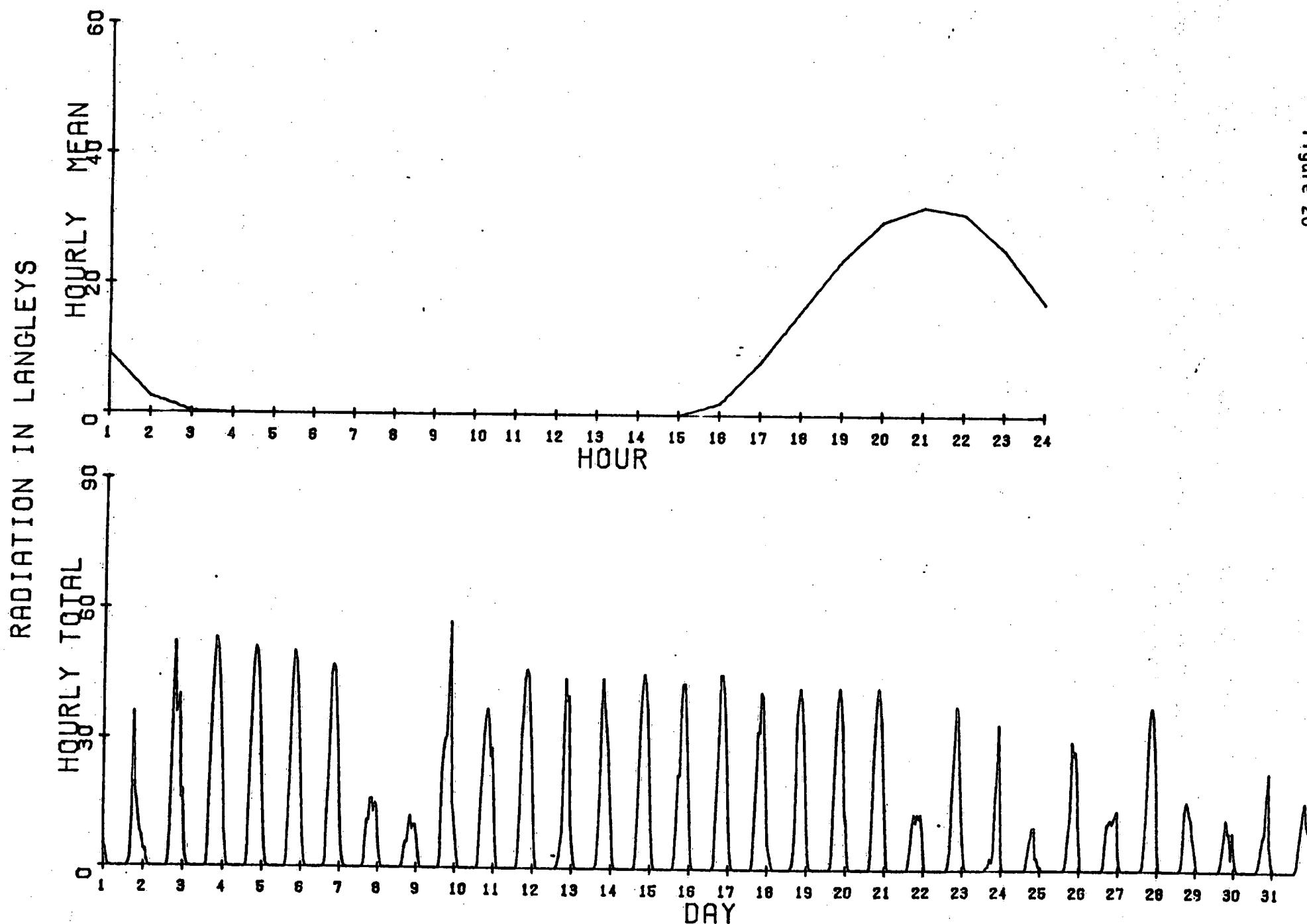


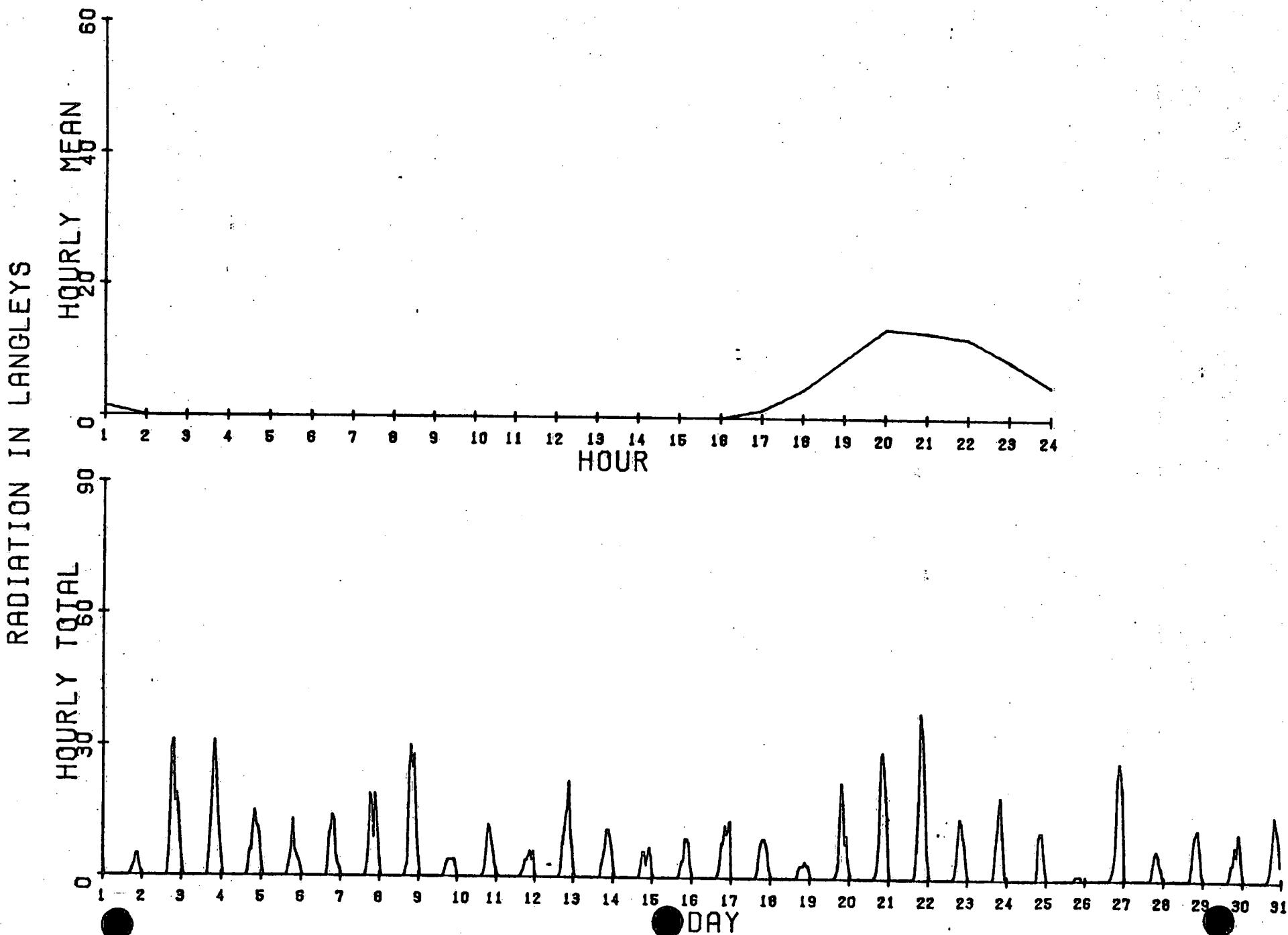
Figure 20

KOOTENAY B.C.

NOV 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

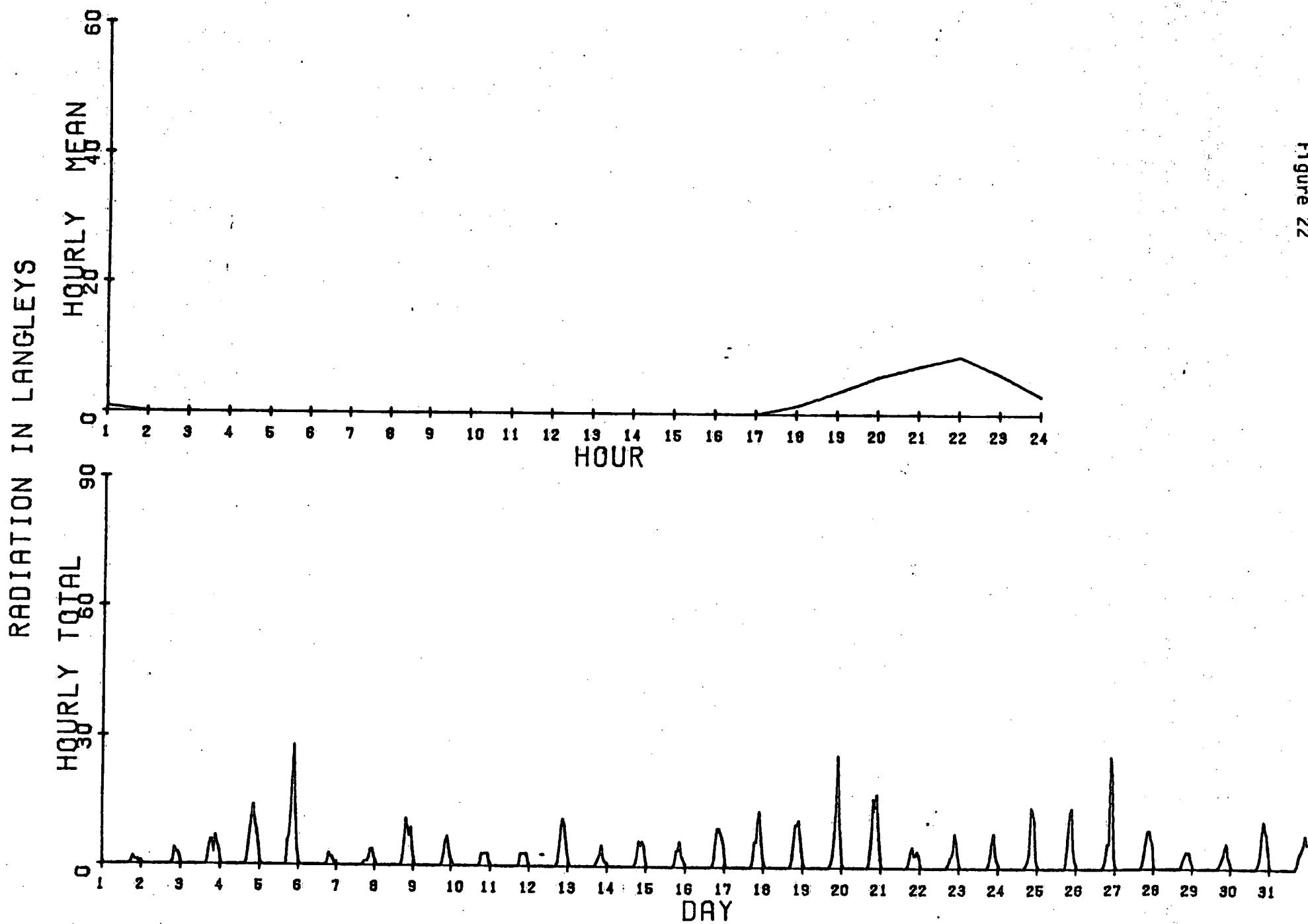


K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

DEC 1977

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

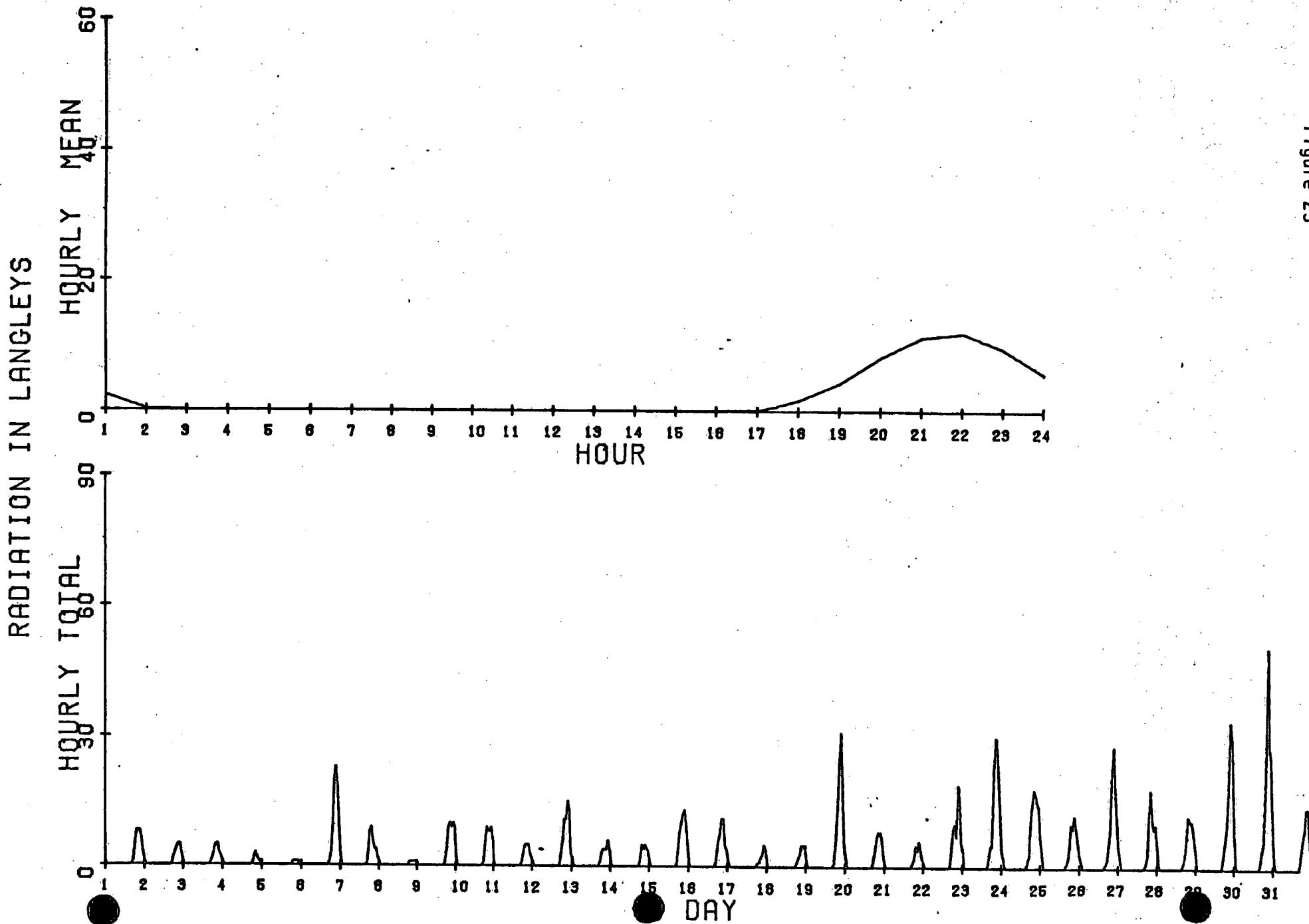


KOOTENAY B.C.

JAN 1978

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.



O O T E N A Y B. C.

FEB 1978

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

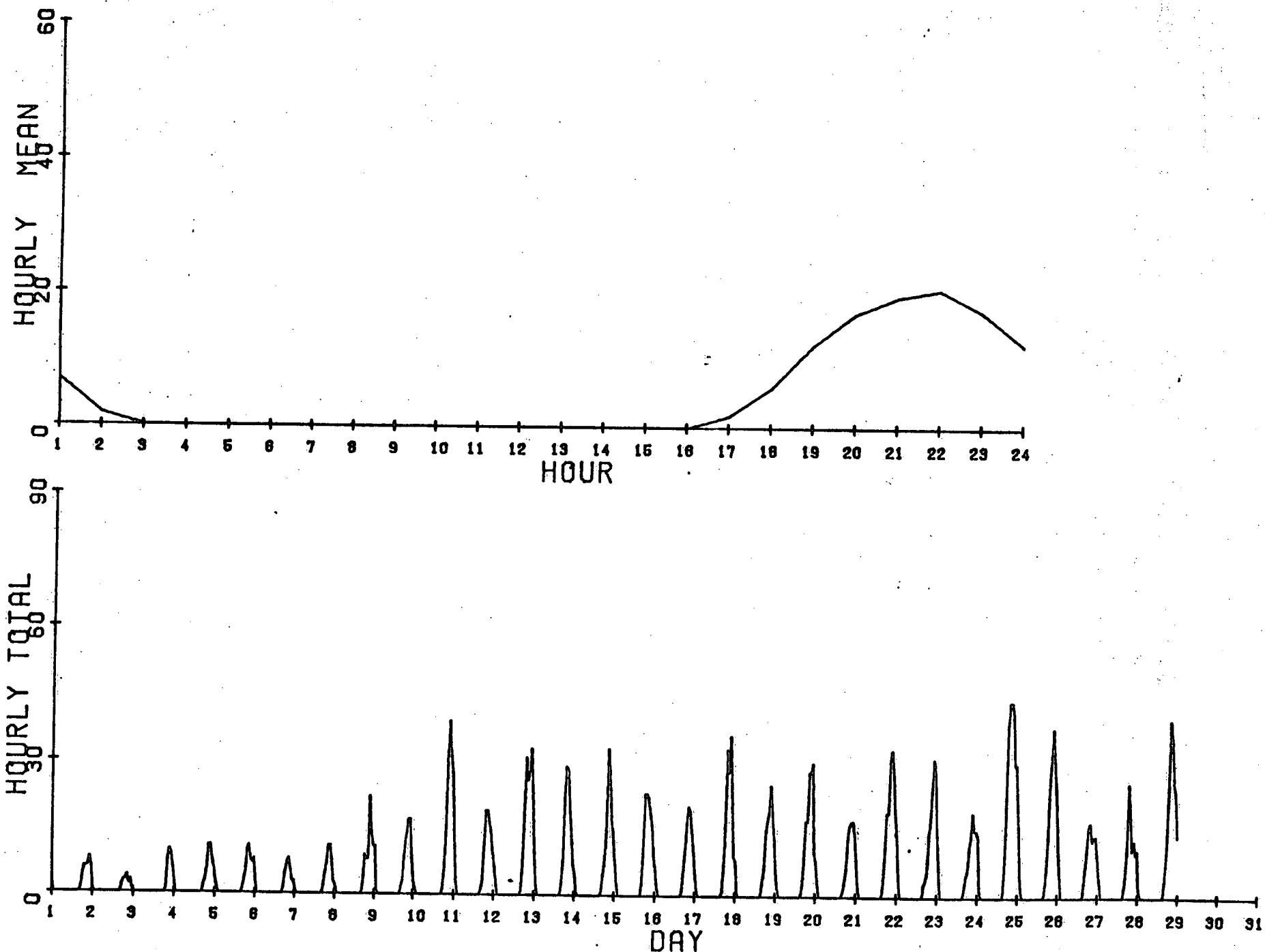


Figure 24

KOOTENAY B.C.

MAR 1978

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

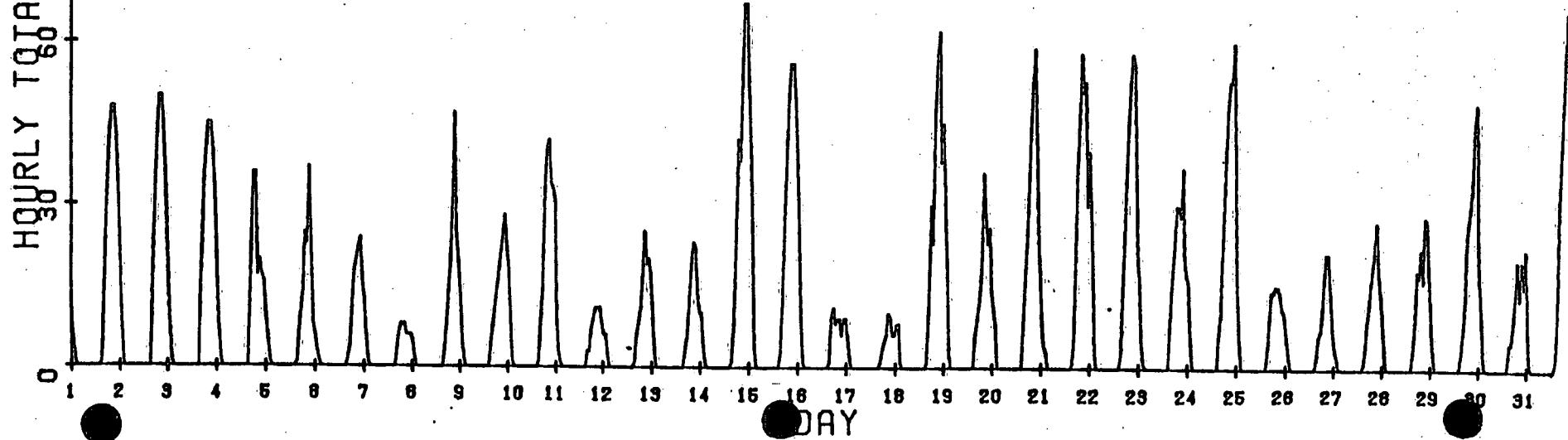
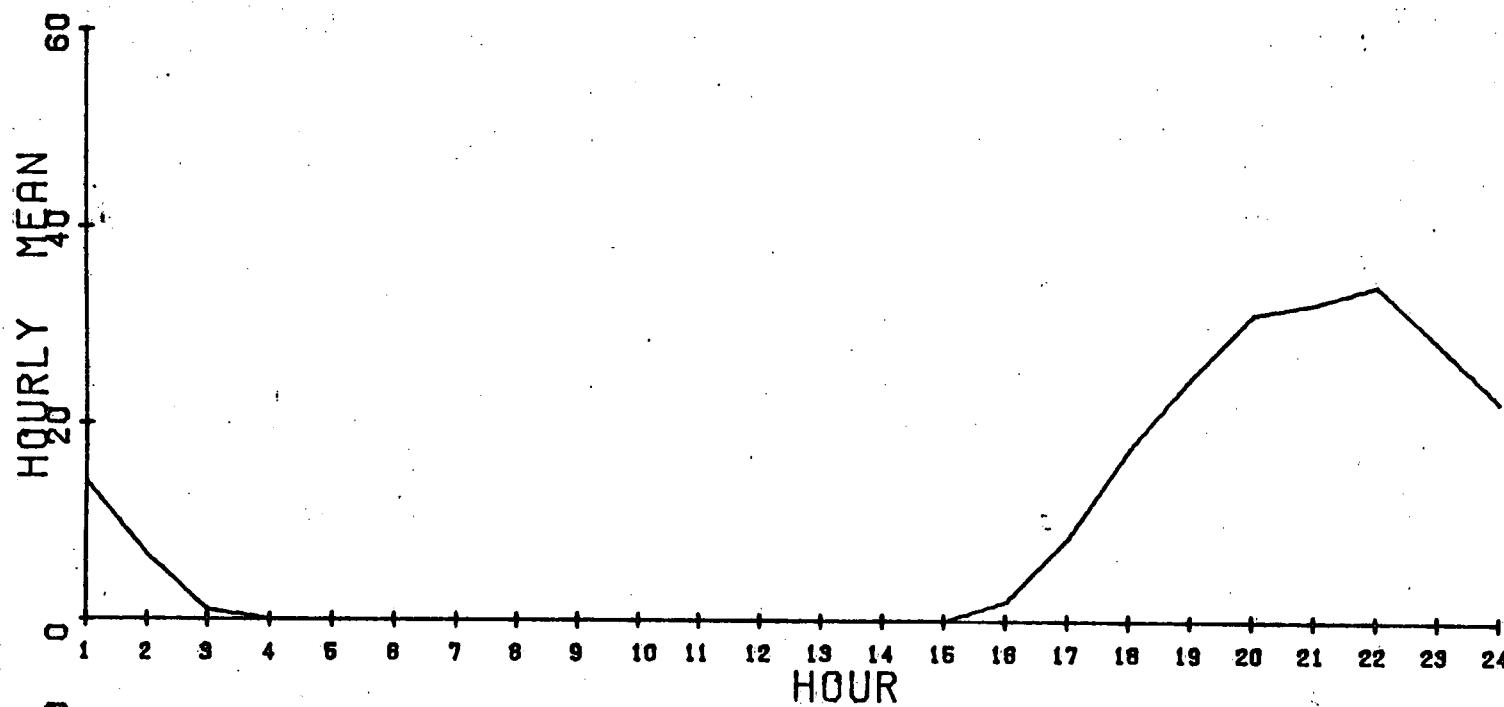


Figure 25

KOOTENAY B. C.

APR 1978

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.

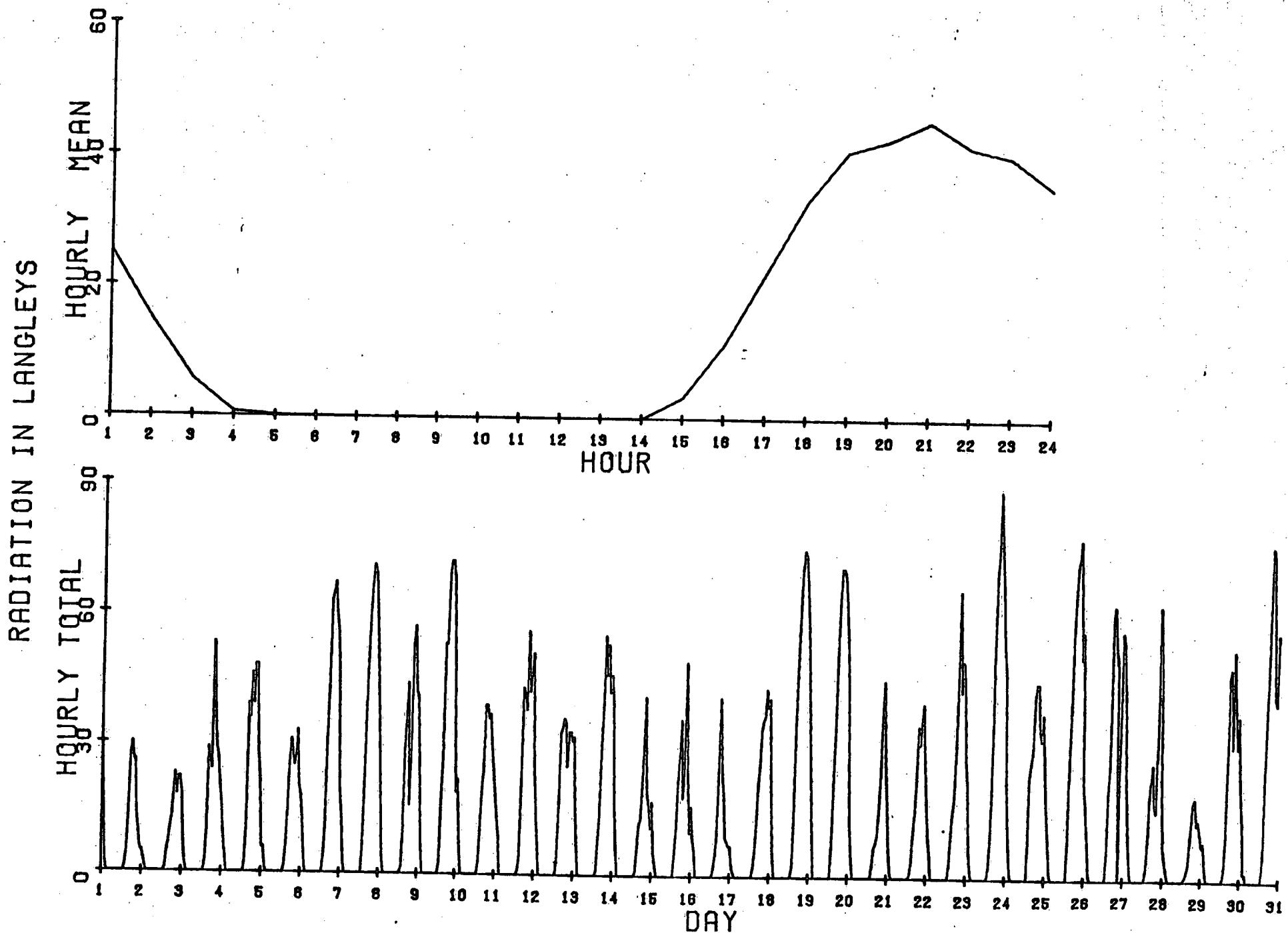


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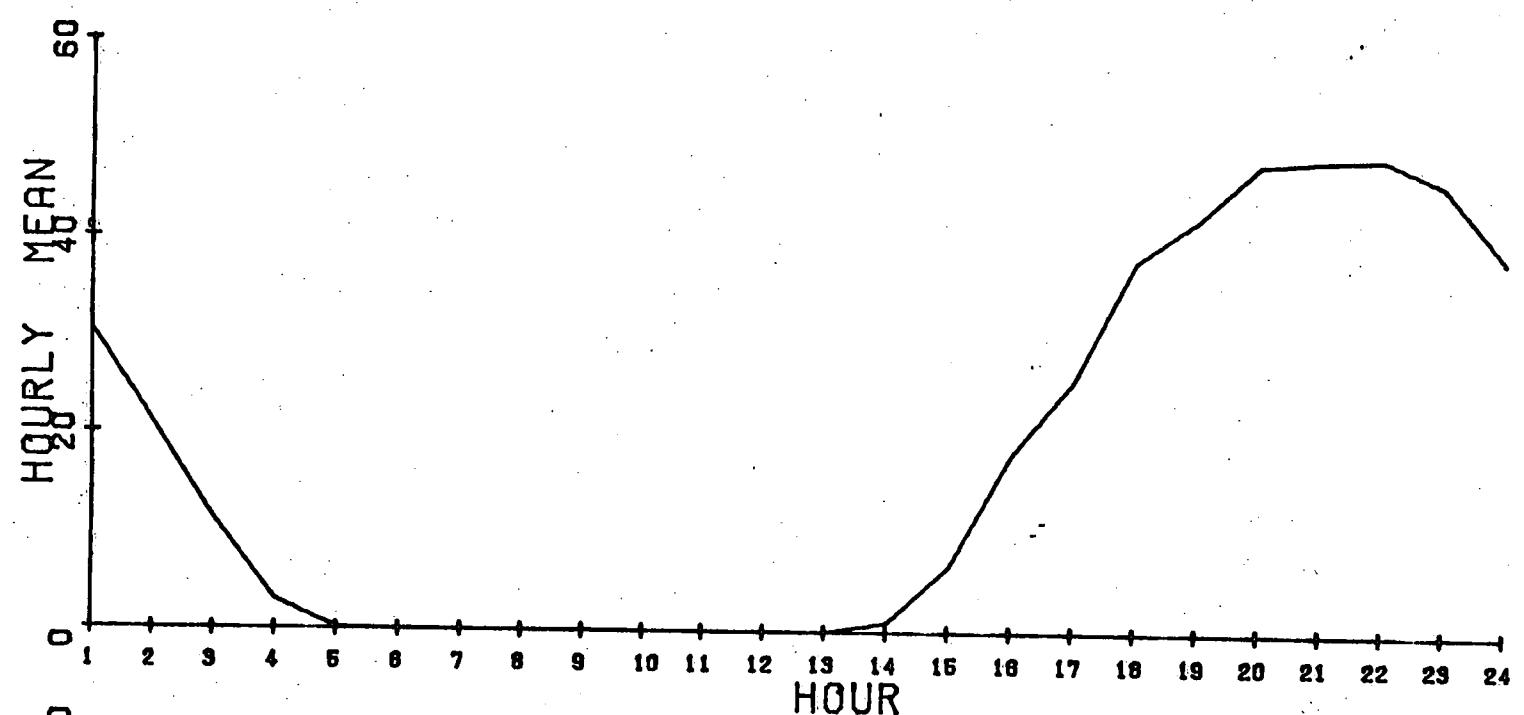
KOOTENAY B.C.

SOLAR RADIATION

MAY 1978

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS



RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

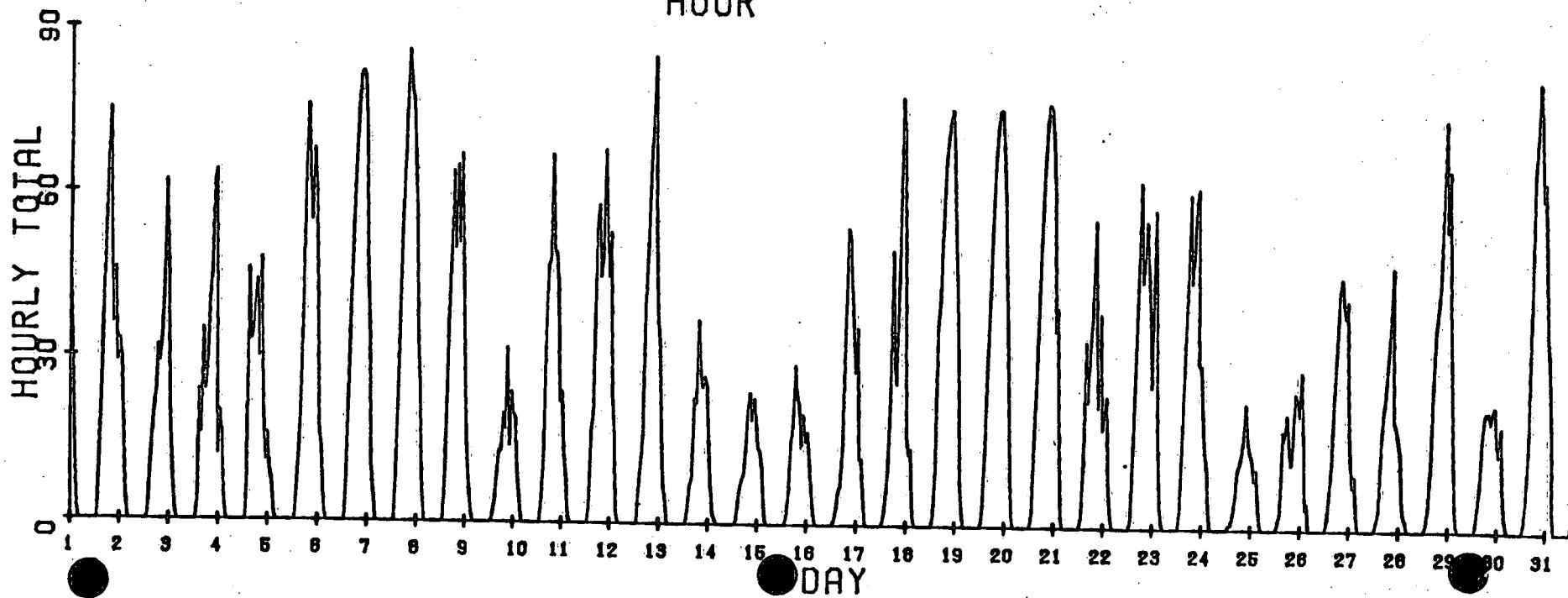


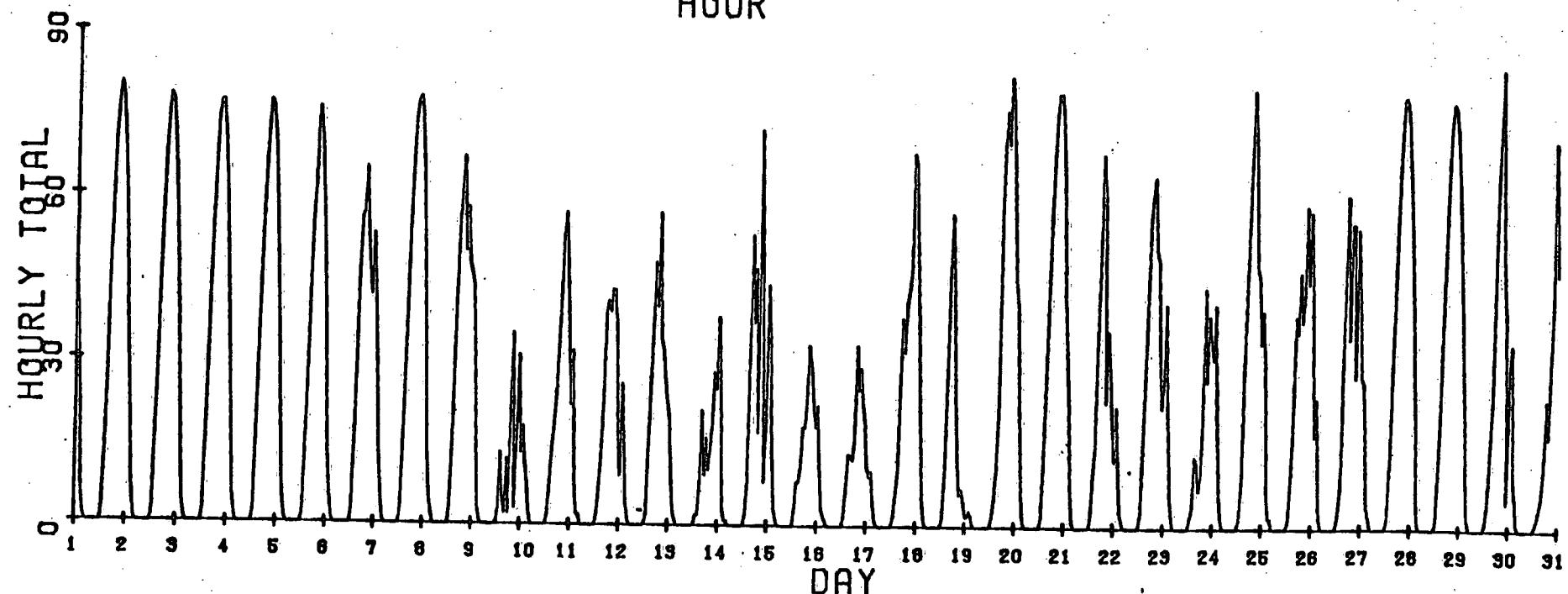
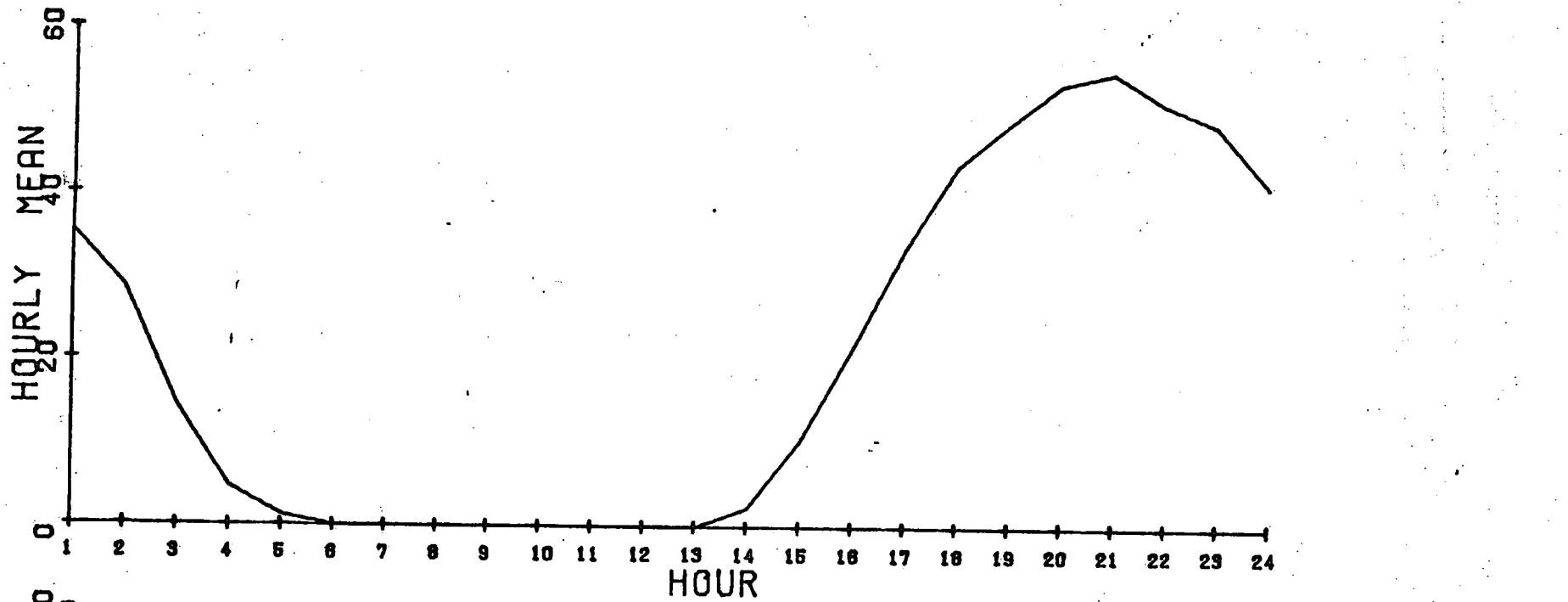
Figure 27

KOOTENAY B. C.

SOLAR RADIATION

JUNE 1978

TIME: G.M.T.

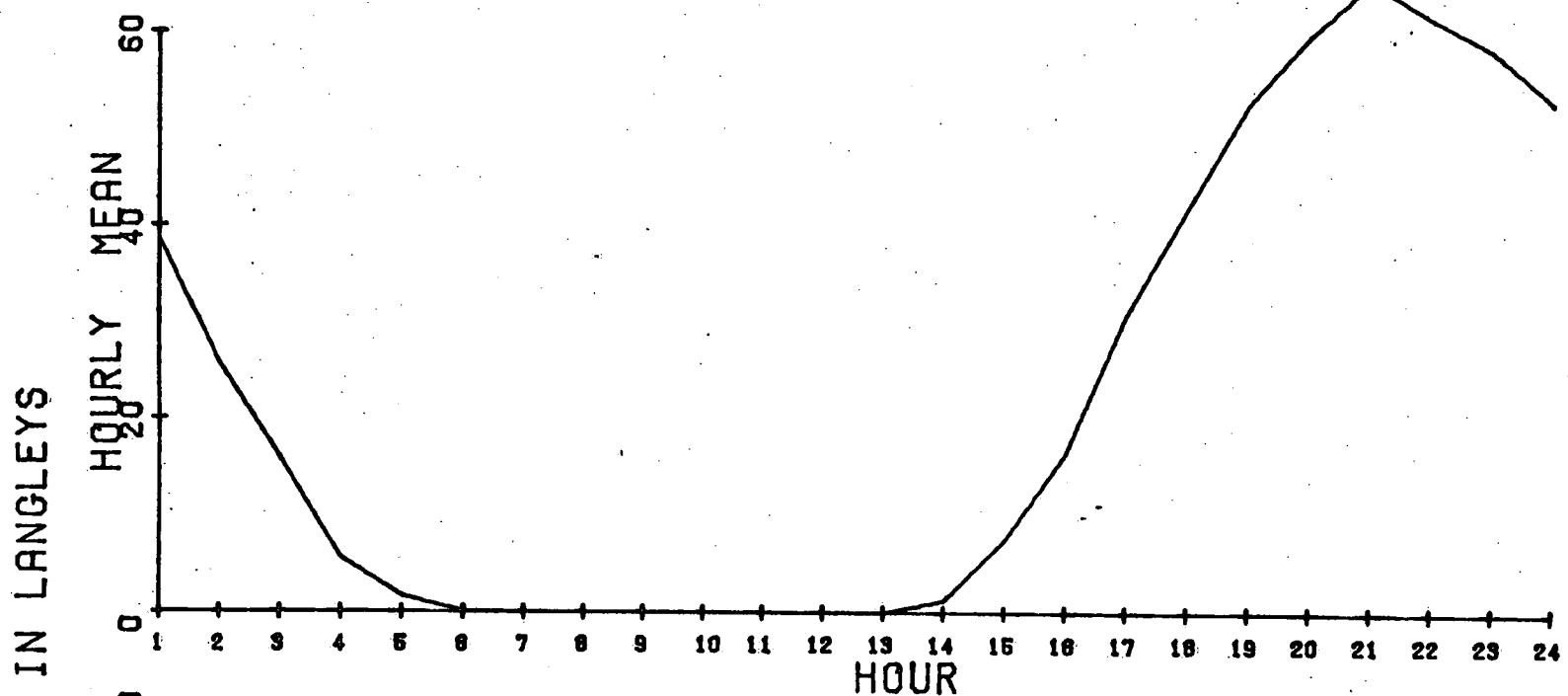


KOOTENAY B.C.

JULY 1978

SOLAR RADIATION

TIME: G.M.T.



RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

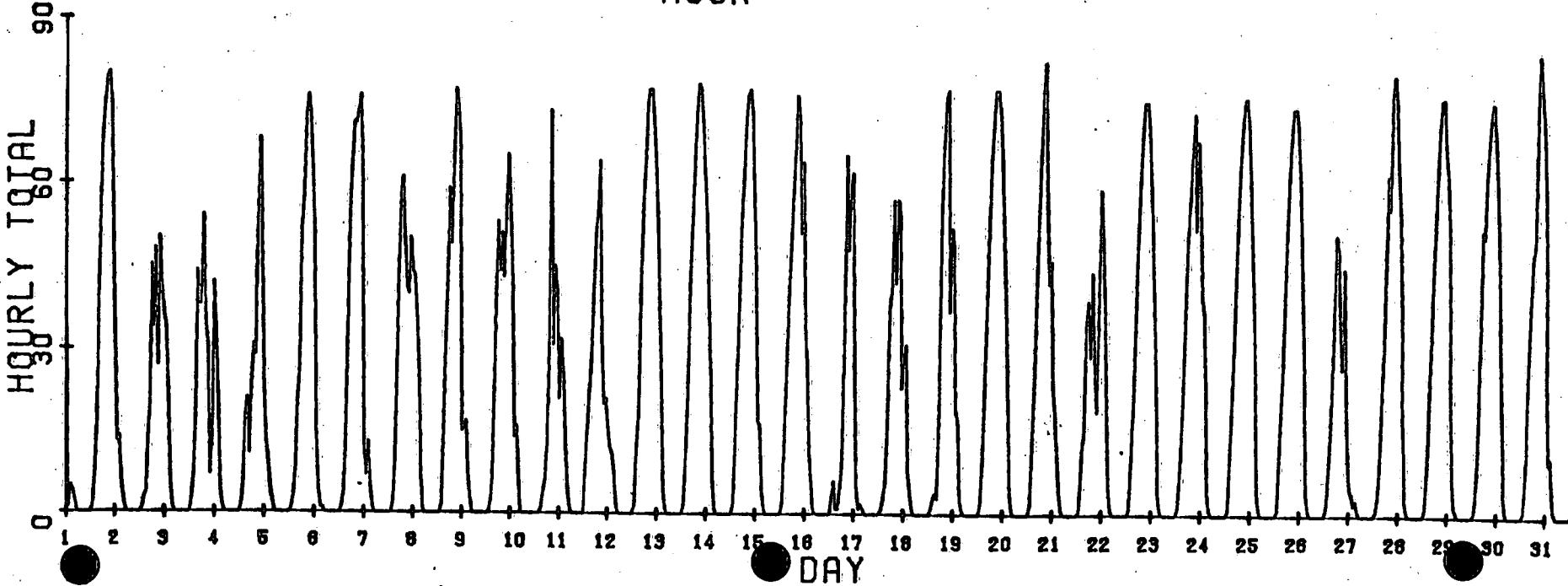
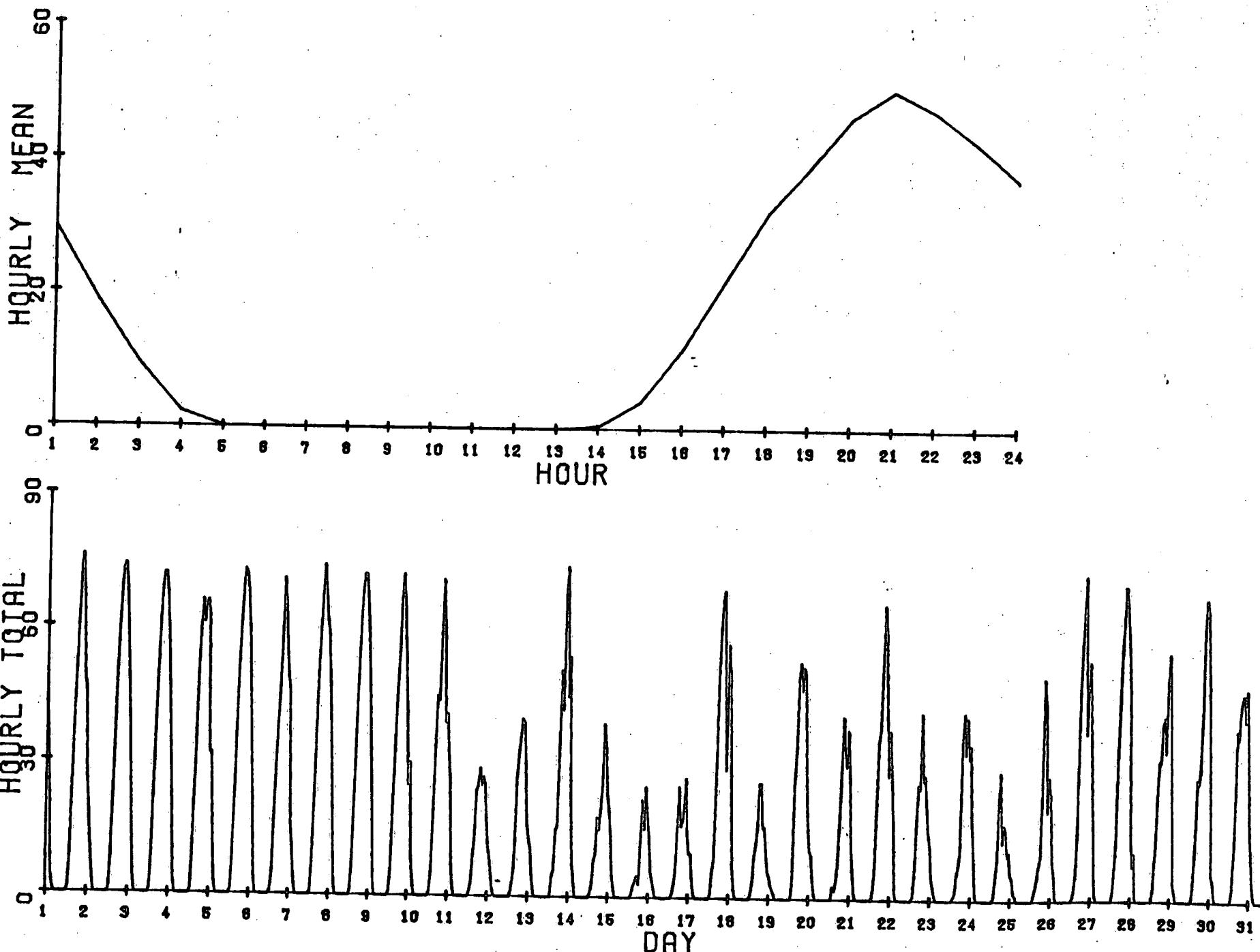


Figure 29

## RADIATION IN LANGLEYS



KOOTENAY B. C.  
SOLAR RADIATION

AUG 1978  
TIME: G.M.T.

Figure 30

K O O T E N A Y   B. C.

SOLAR RADIATION

SEPT 1978

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

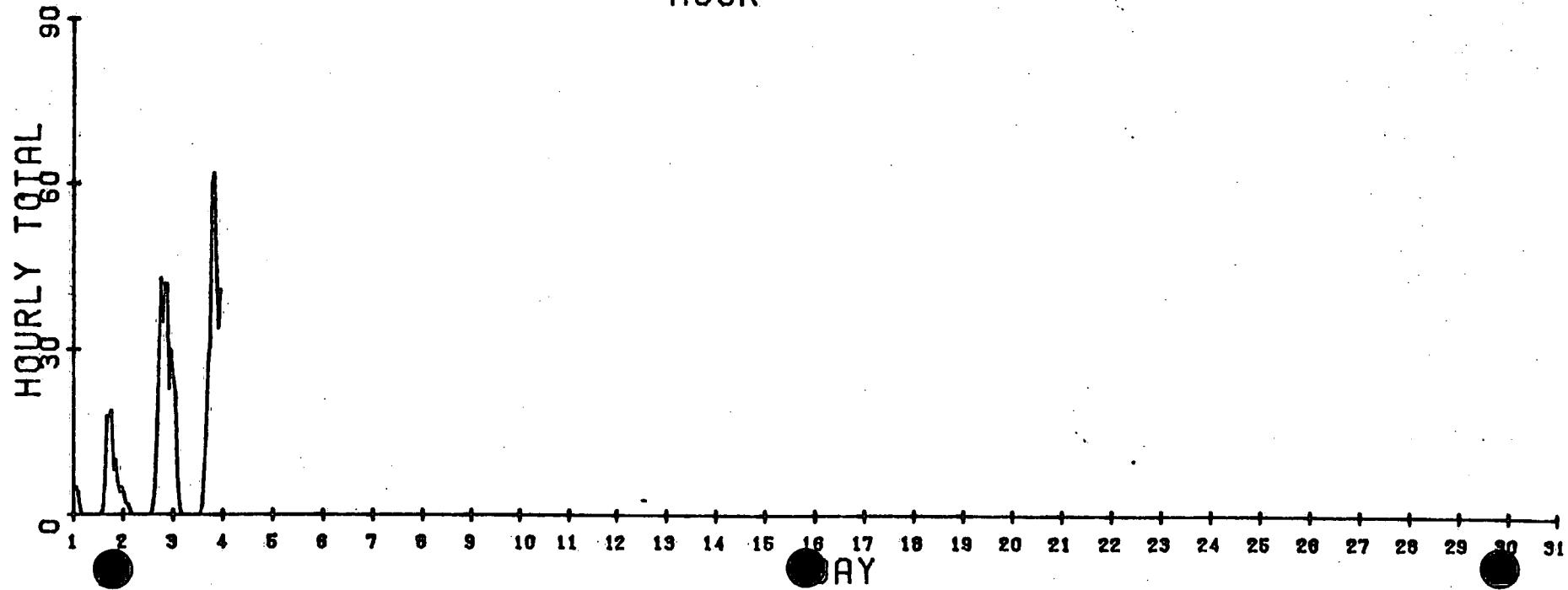
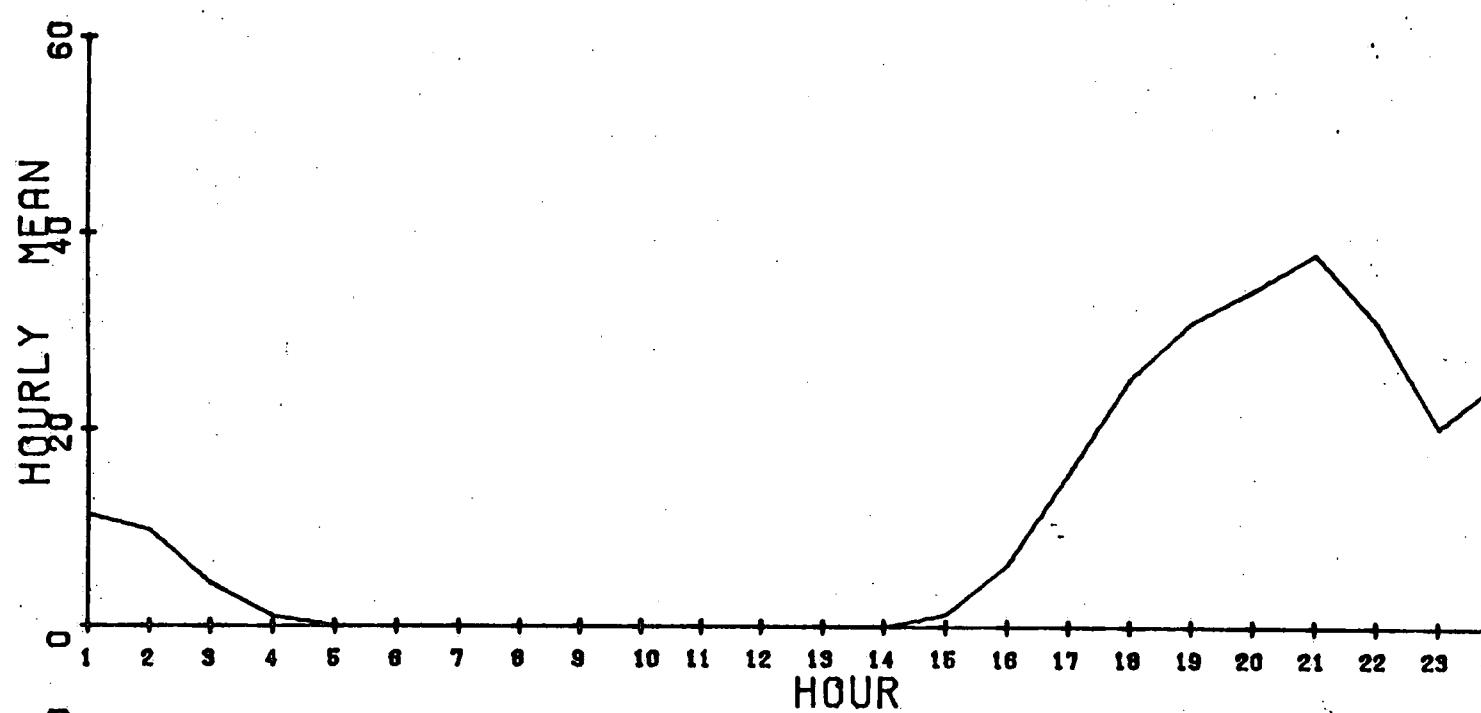


Figure 31

O O T E N A Y B. C.

APR 1976

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

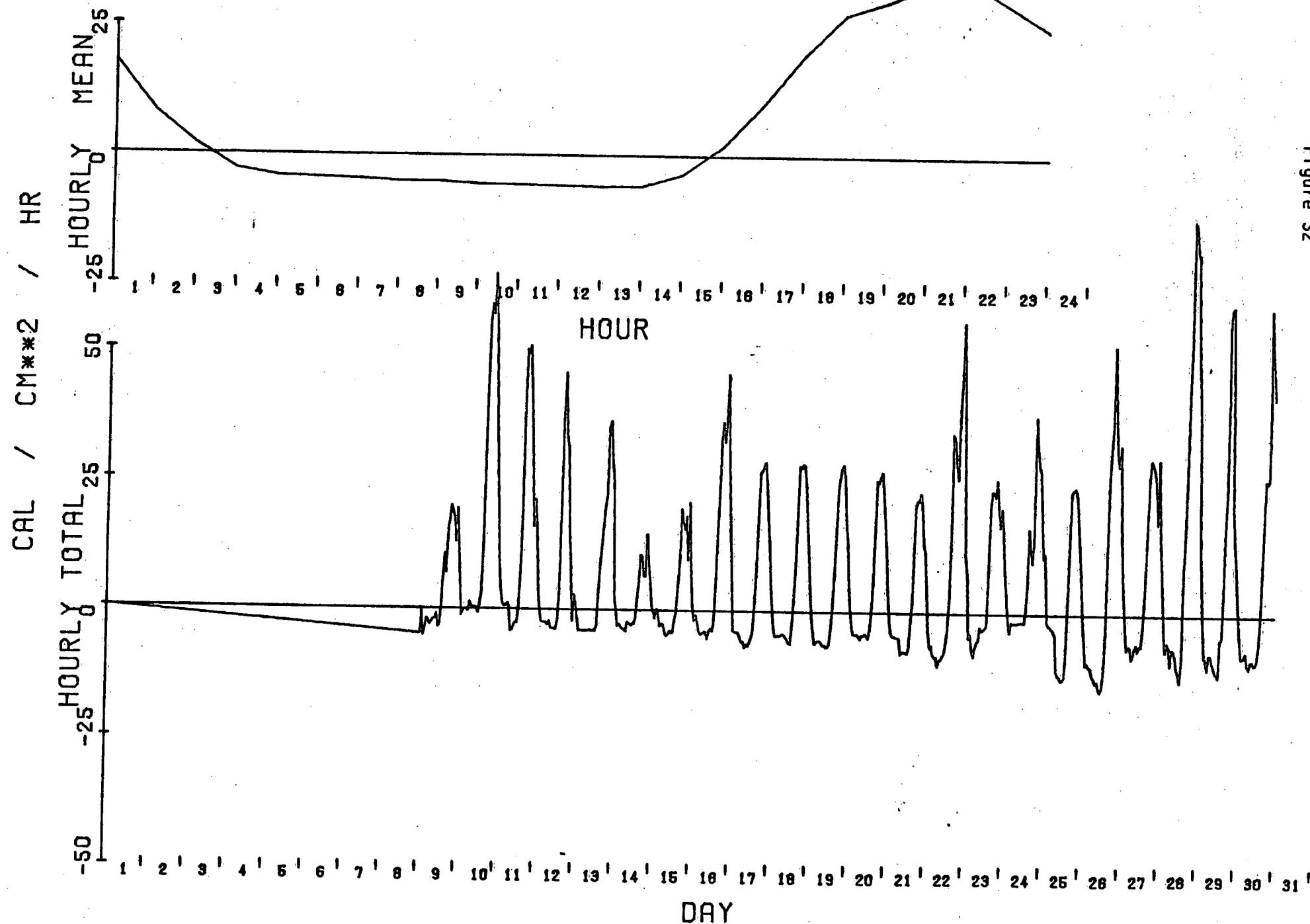


Figure 32

K O O T E N A Y B. C.

MAY 1976

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

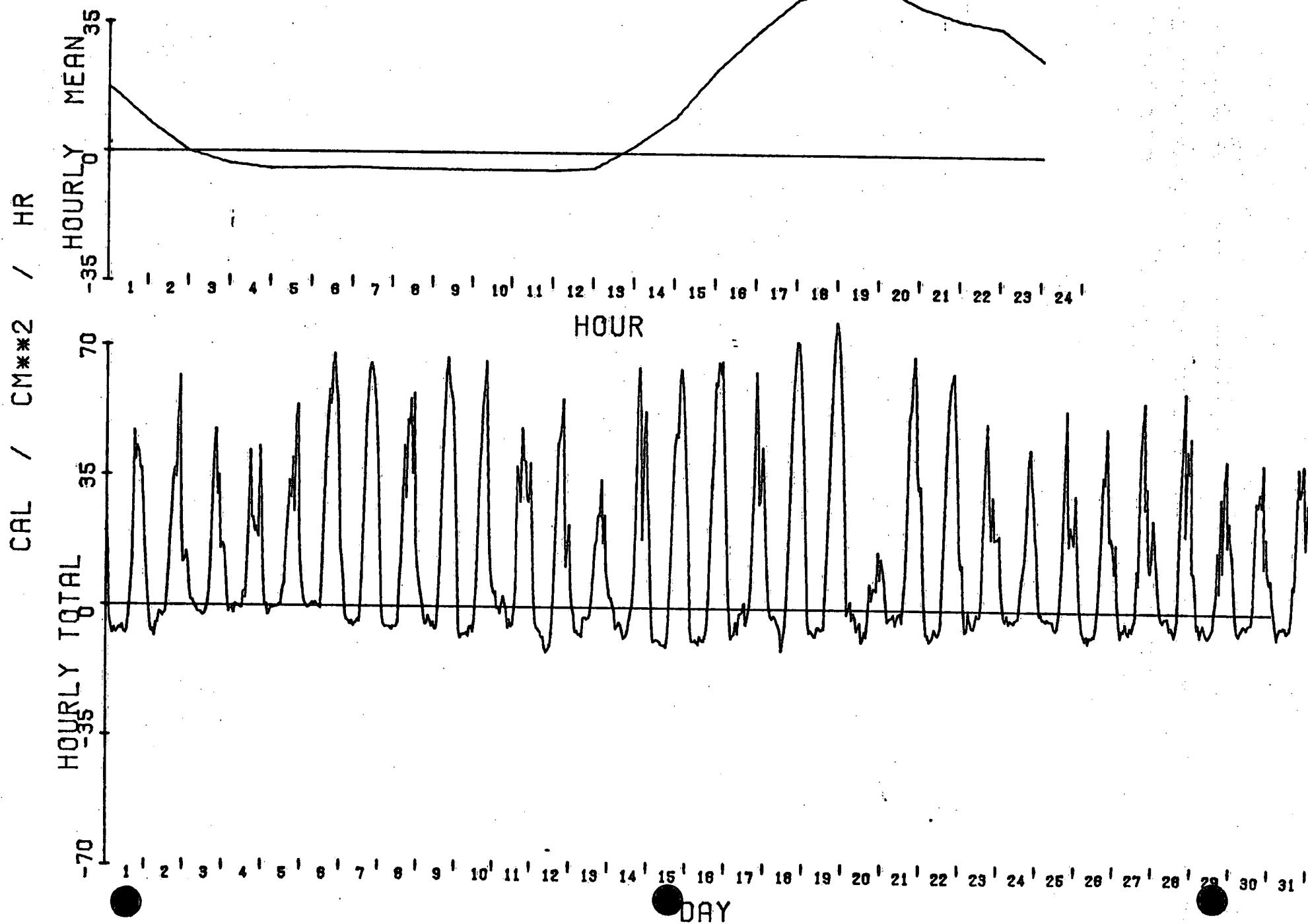


Figure 33

K O O T E N A Y · B . C .

JUNE 1976

TOTAL HEAT FLUX .

TIME: G.M.T.

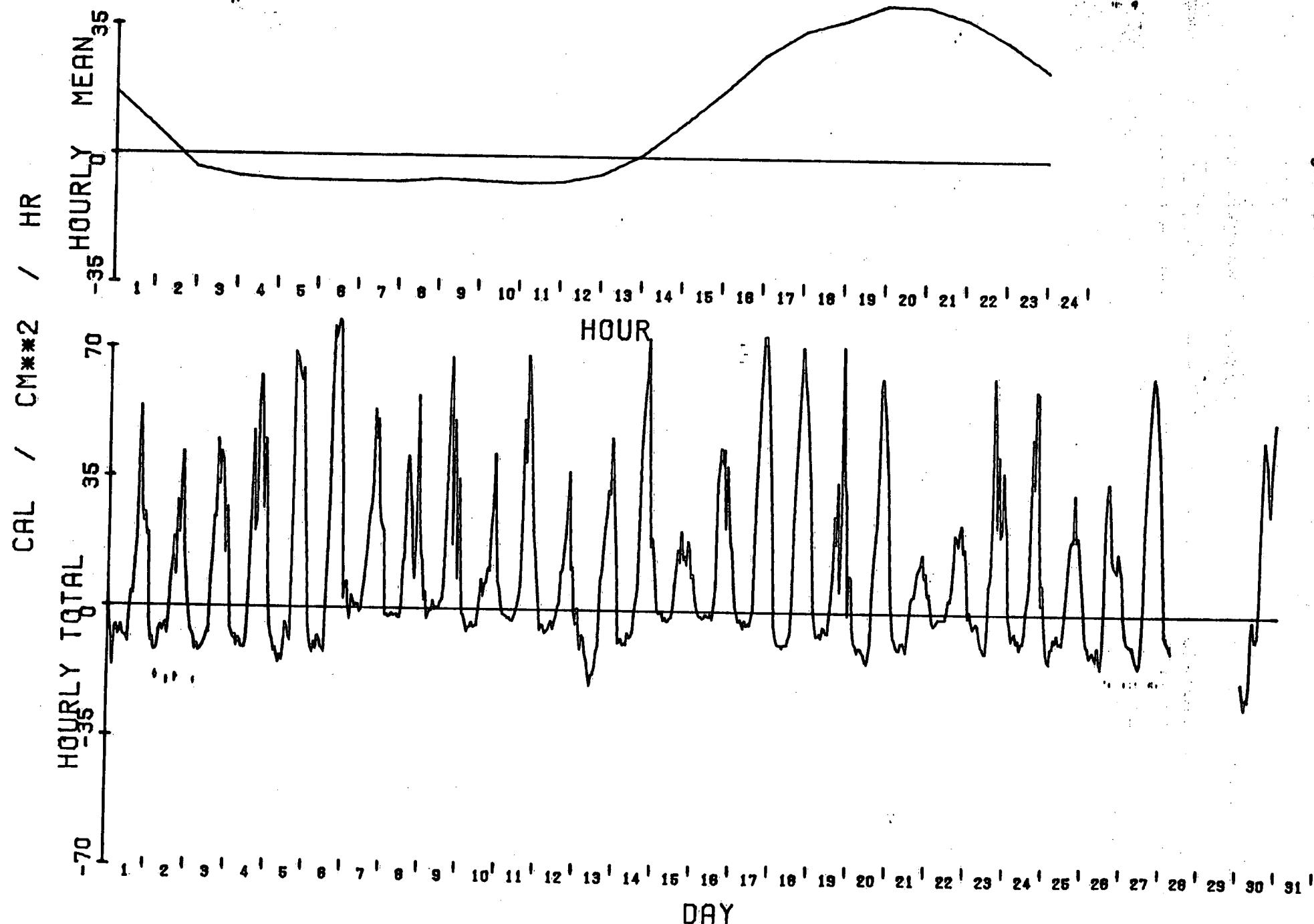


Figure 34

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

J U L Y 1976

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

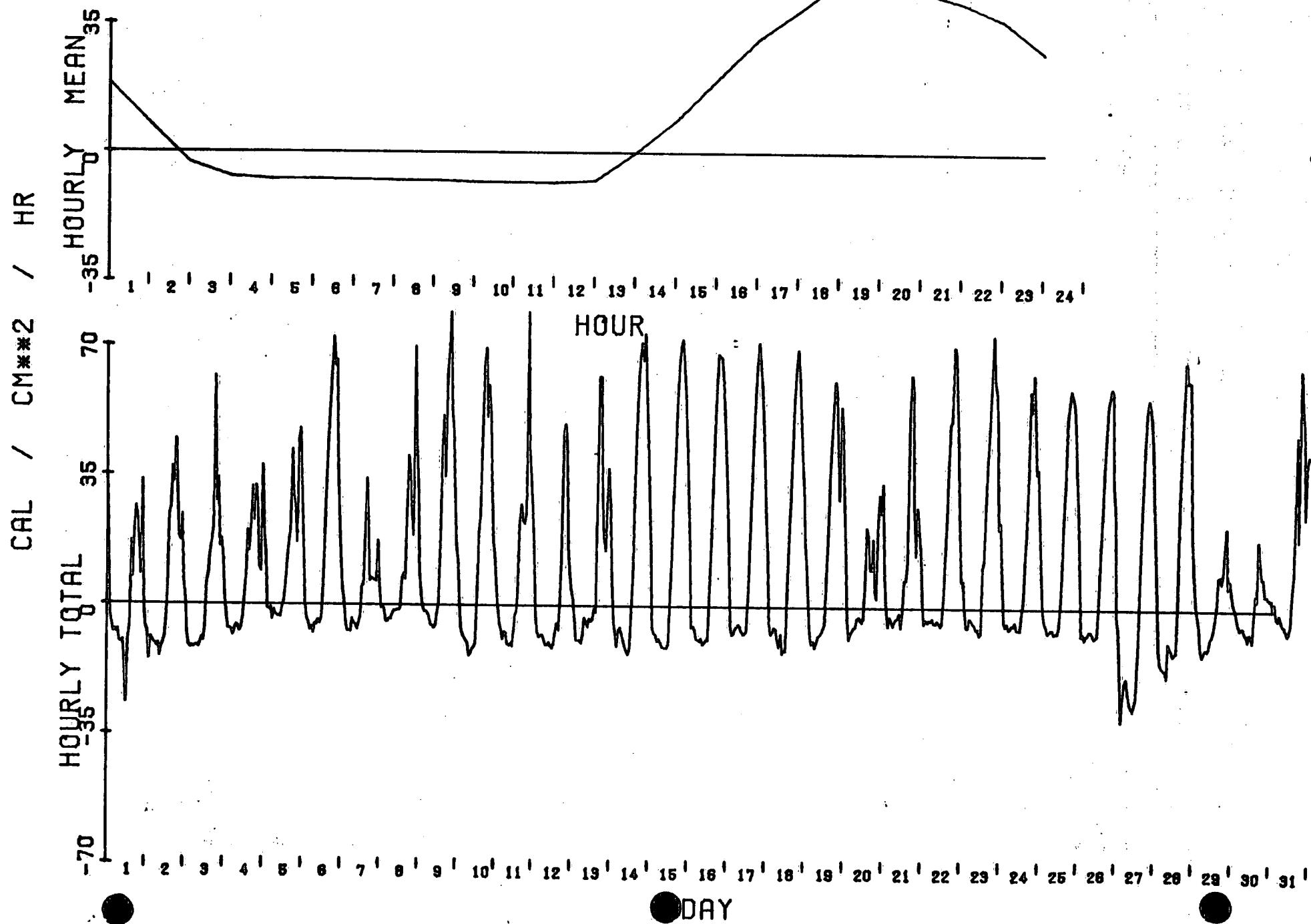


Figure 35

KOOTENAY B.C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX.

AUG 1976  
TIME: G.M.T.

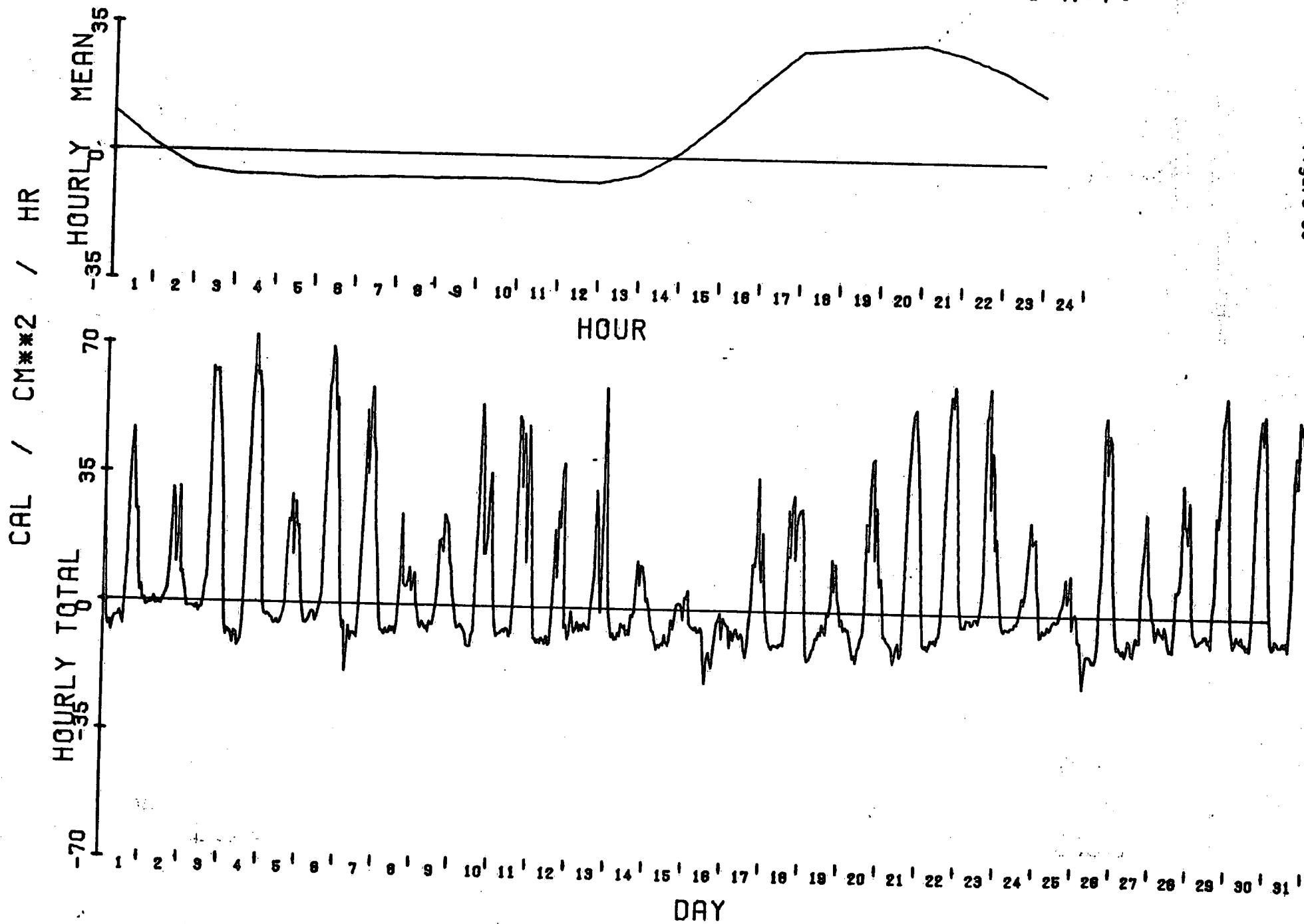


Figure 36

K O O T E N A Y B. C.

SEPT 1976

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

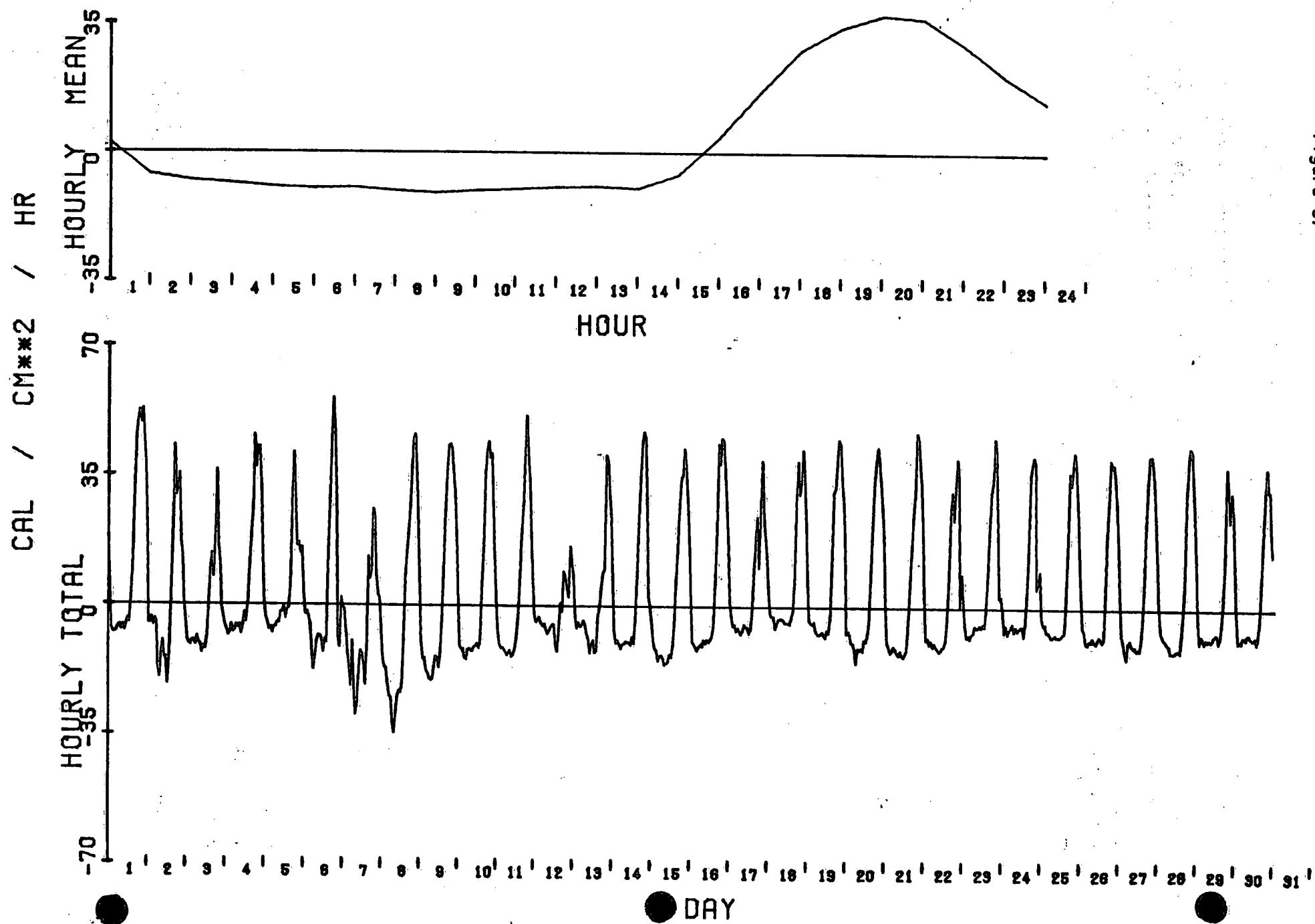


Figure 37

K O O T E N A Y B. C.

OCT 1976

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

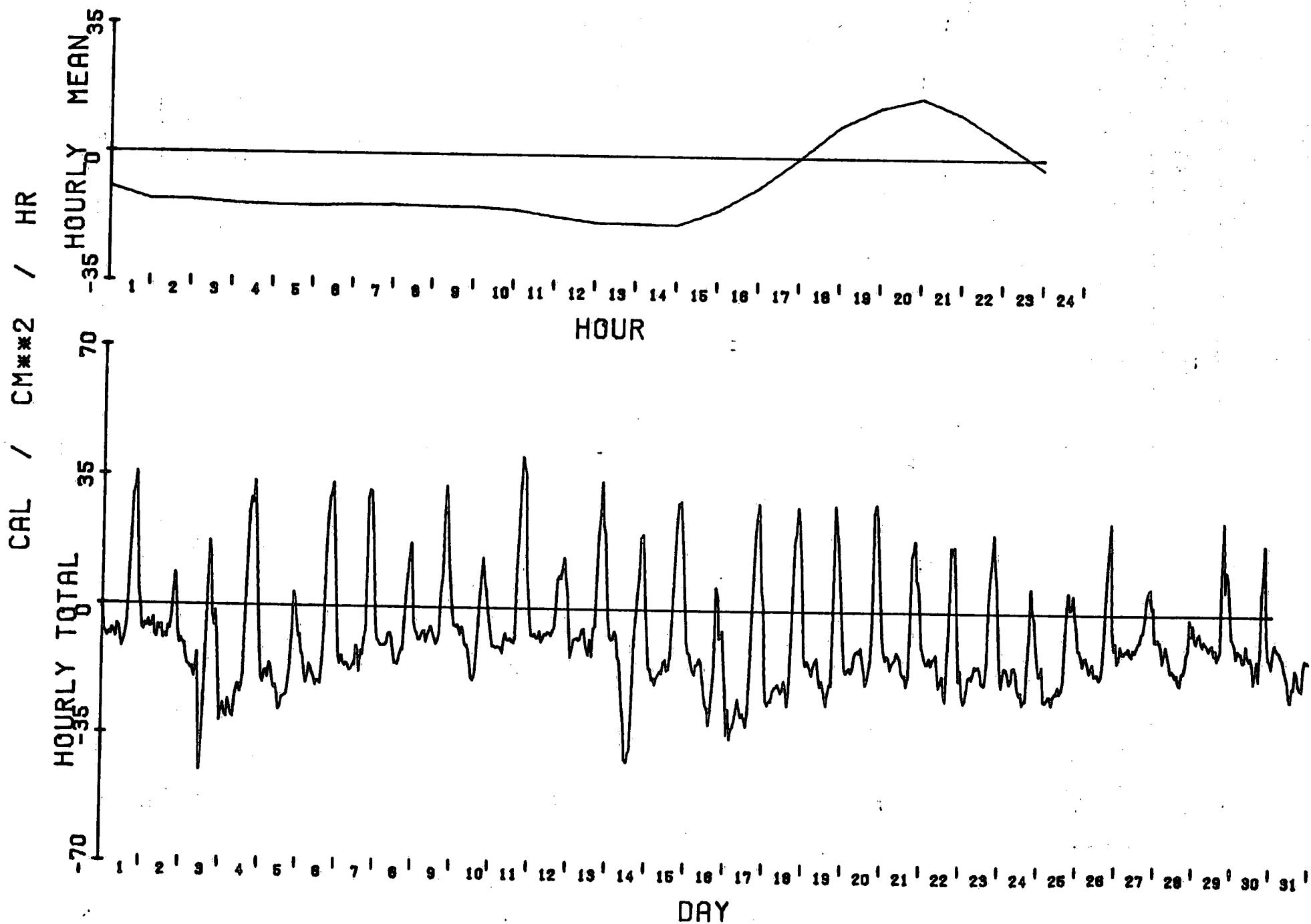


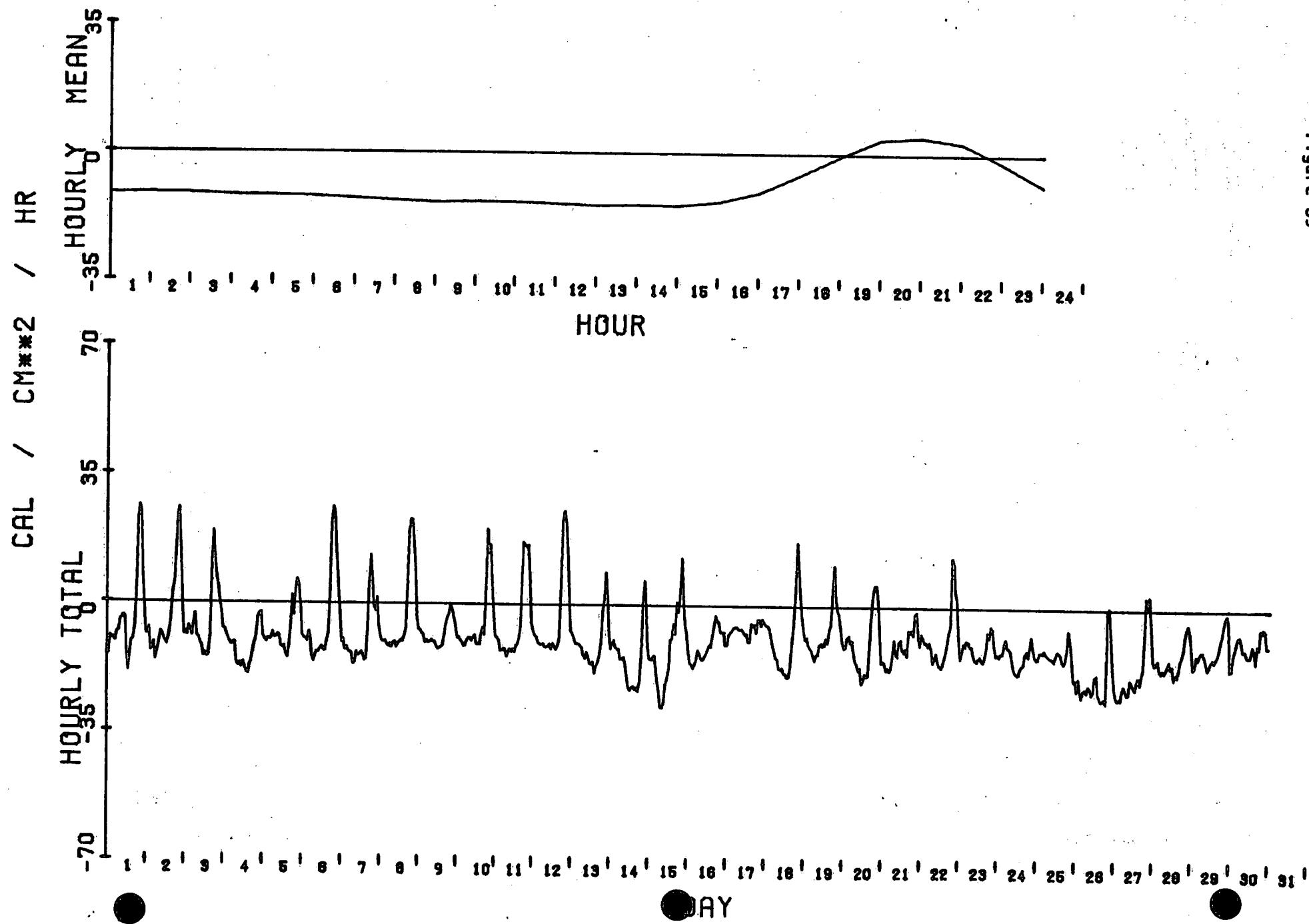
Figure 38

K O O T E N A Y B. C.

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

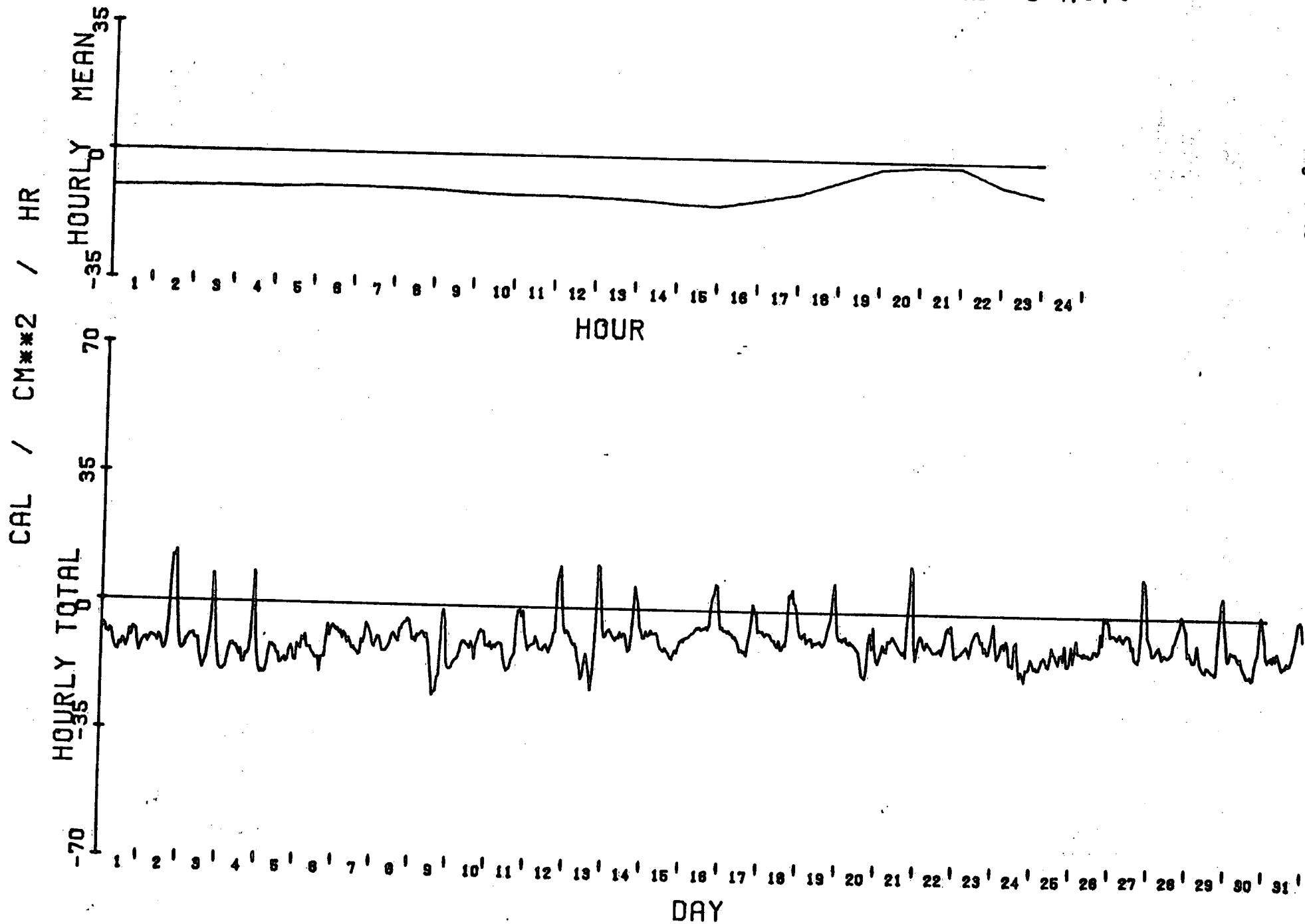
NOV 1976

TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

DEC 1976  
TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

JAN 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

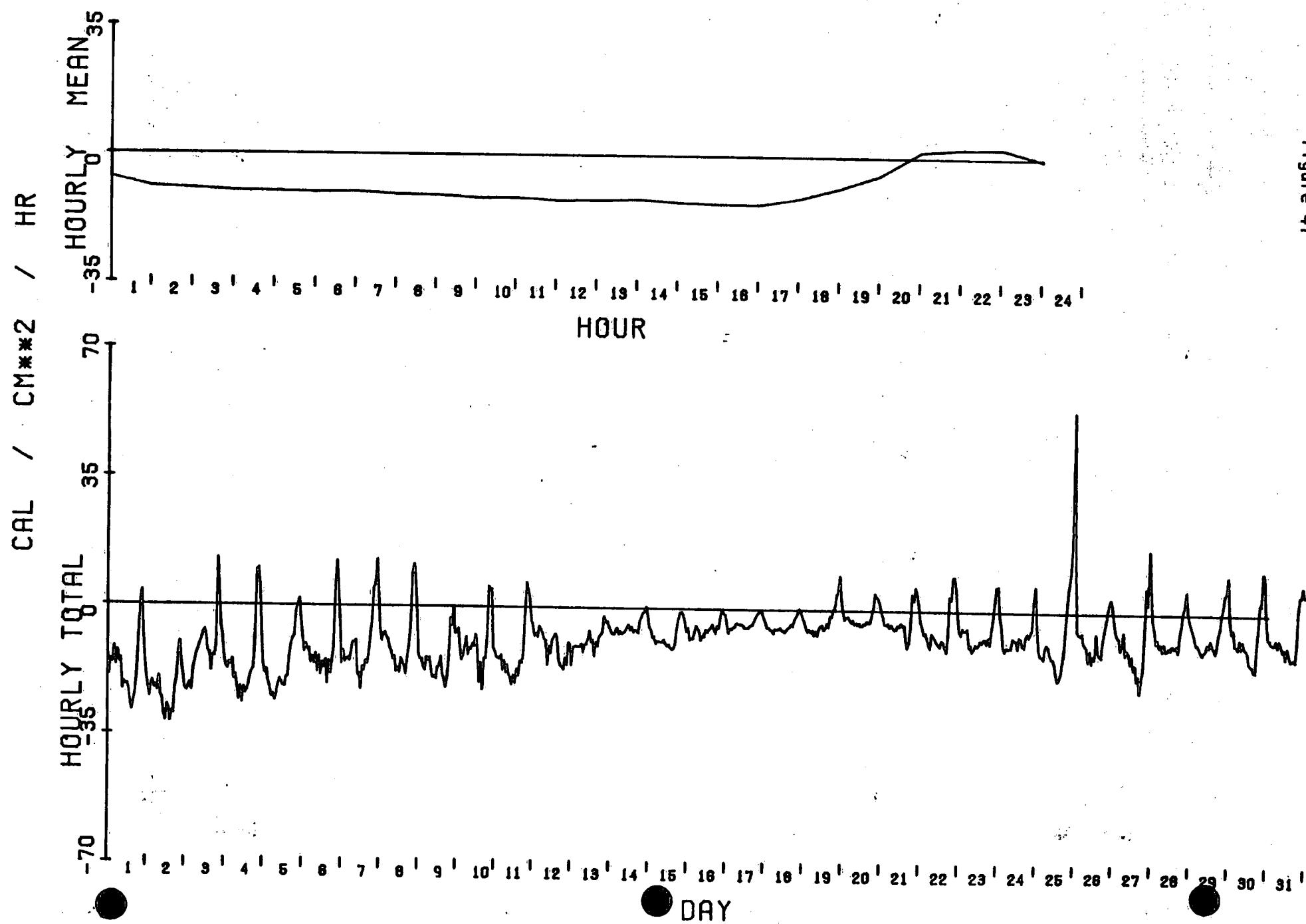
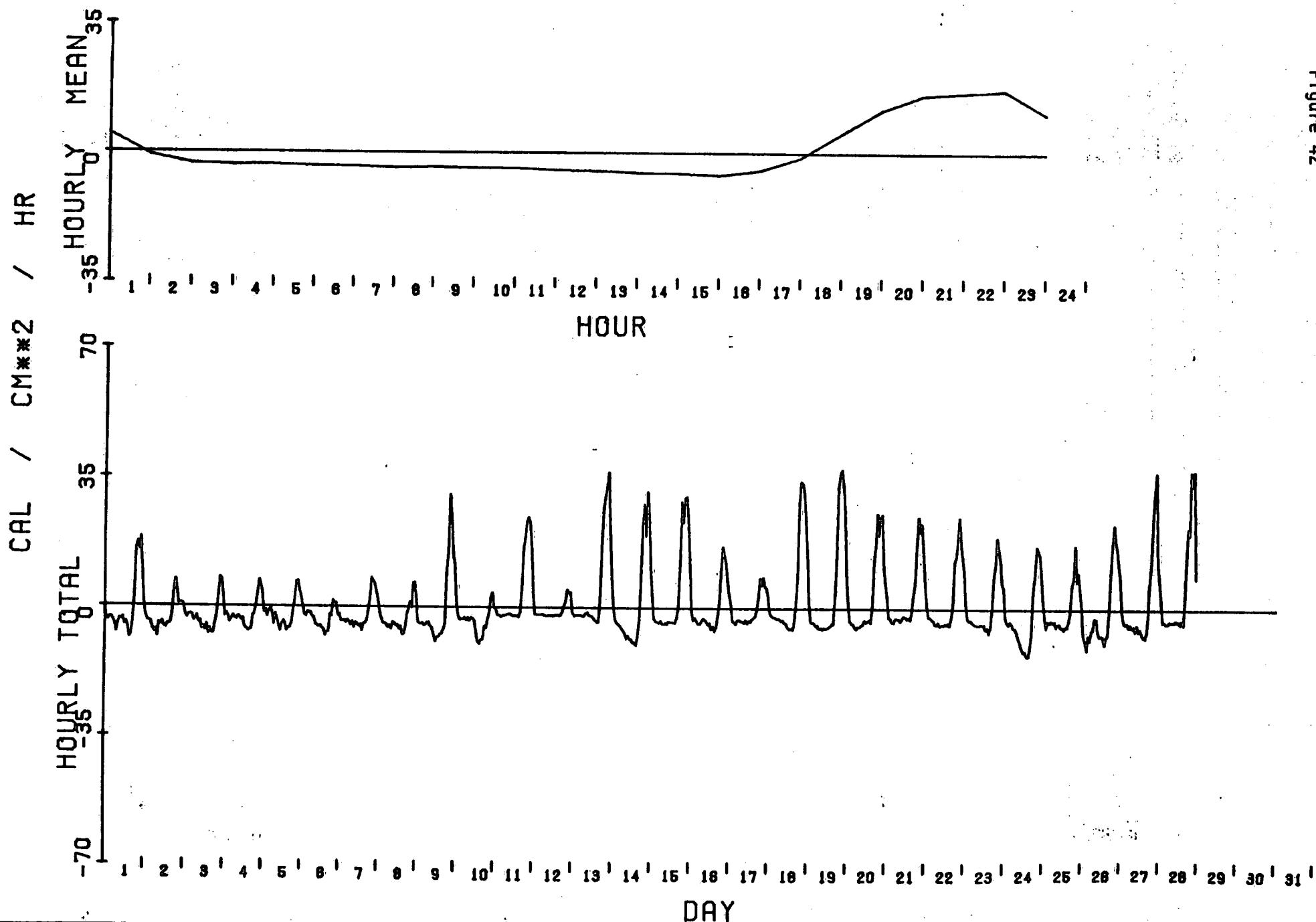


Figure 41

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

FEB 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

MAR 1977

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

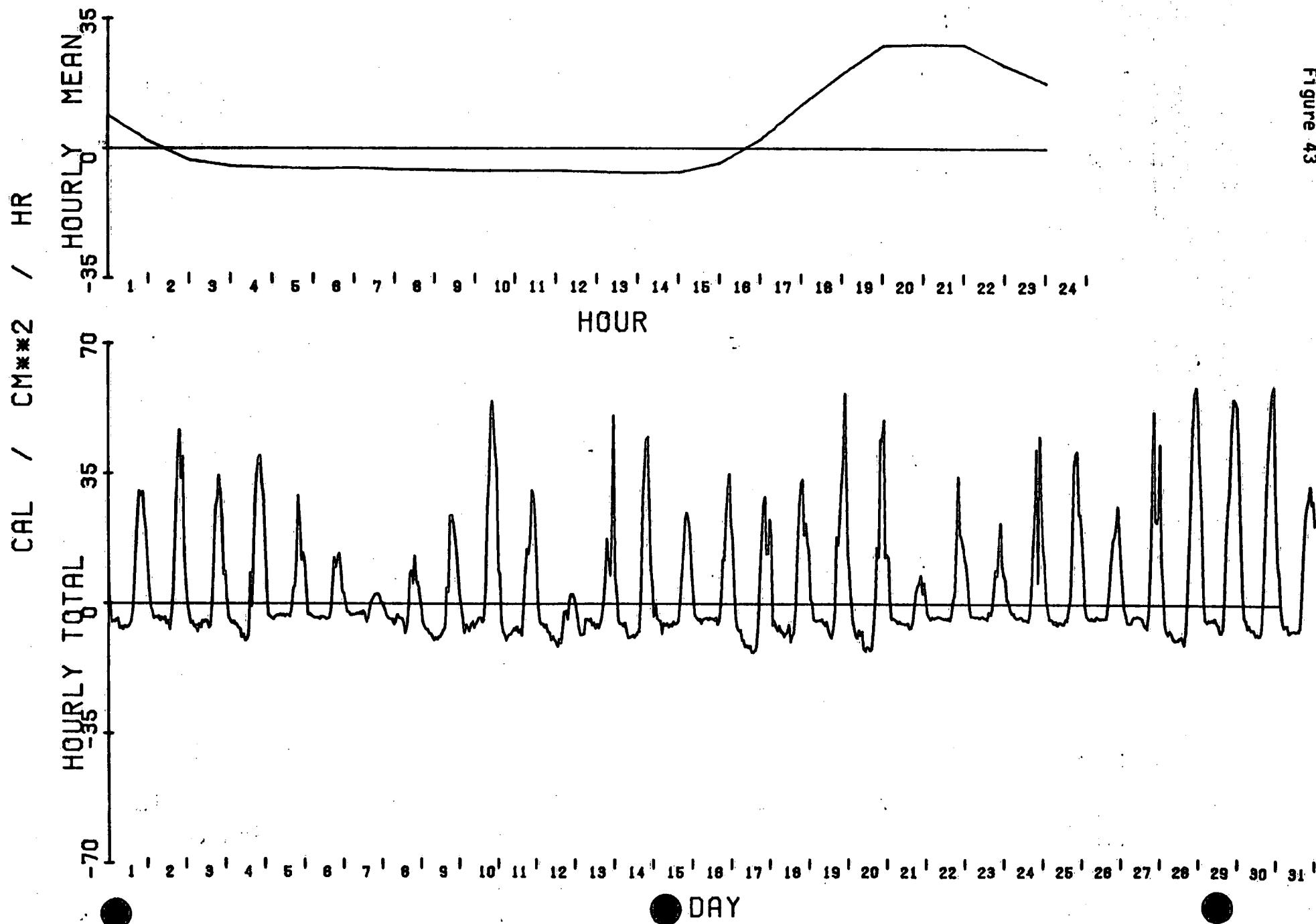


Figure 43

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

APR 1977

TIME: G.M.T.

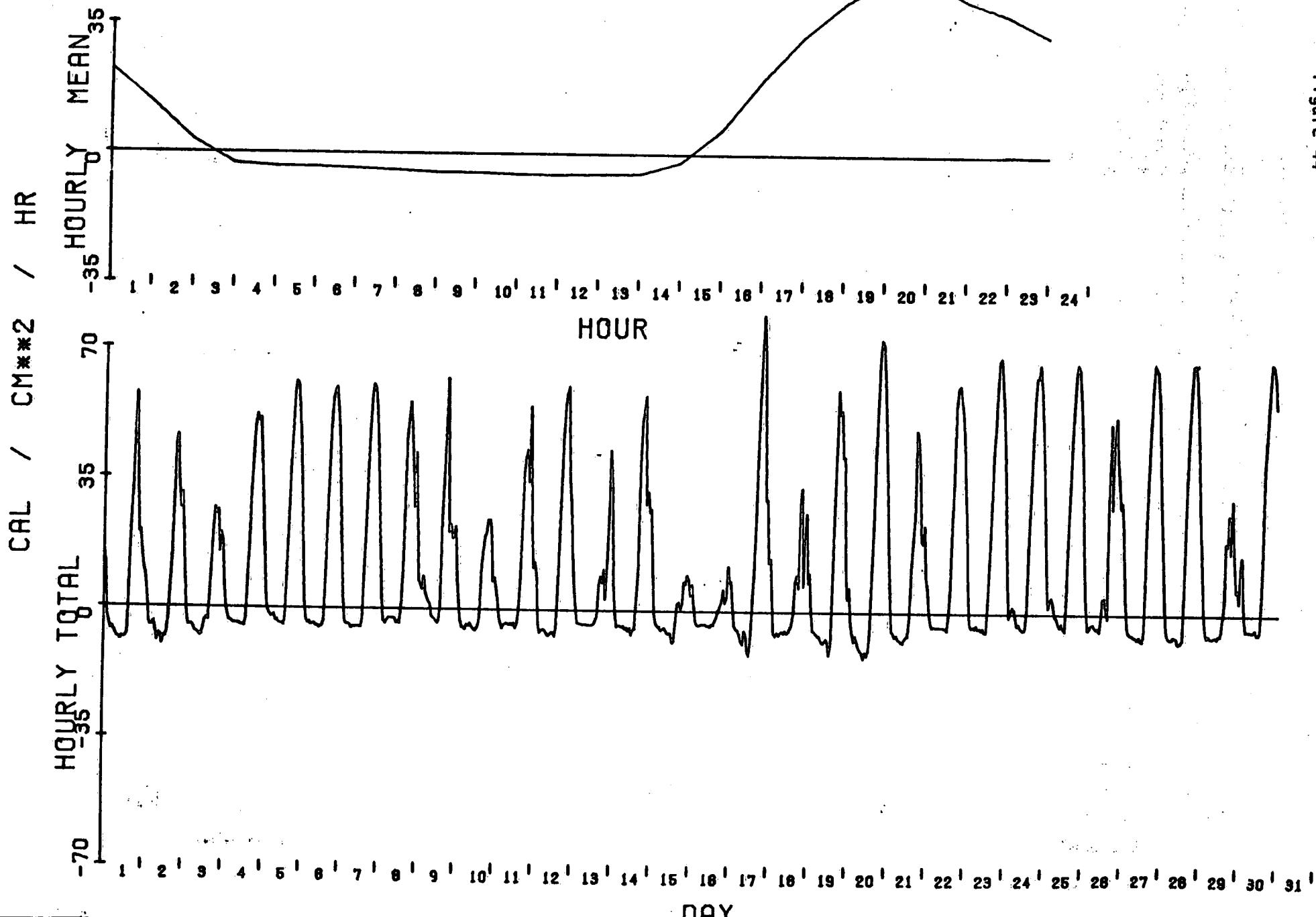


Figure 44

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

MAY 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

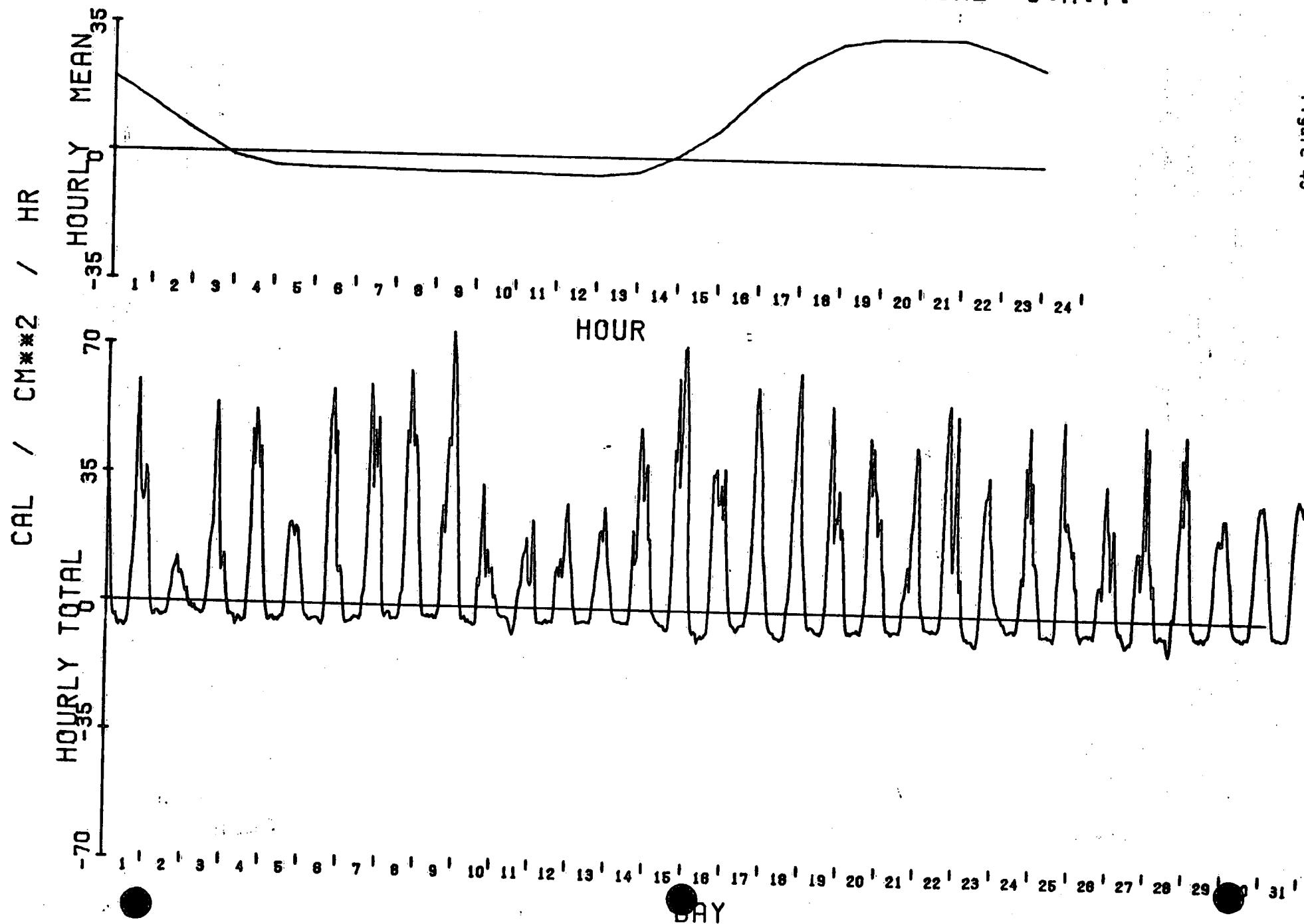


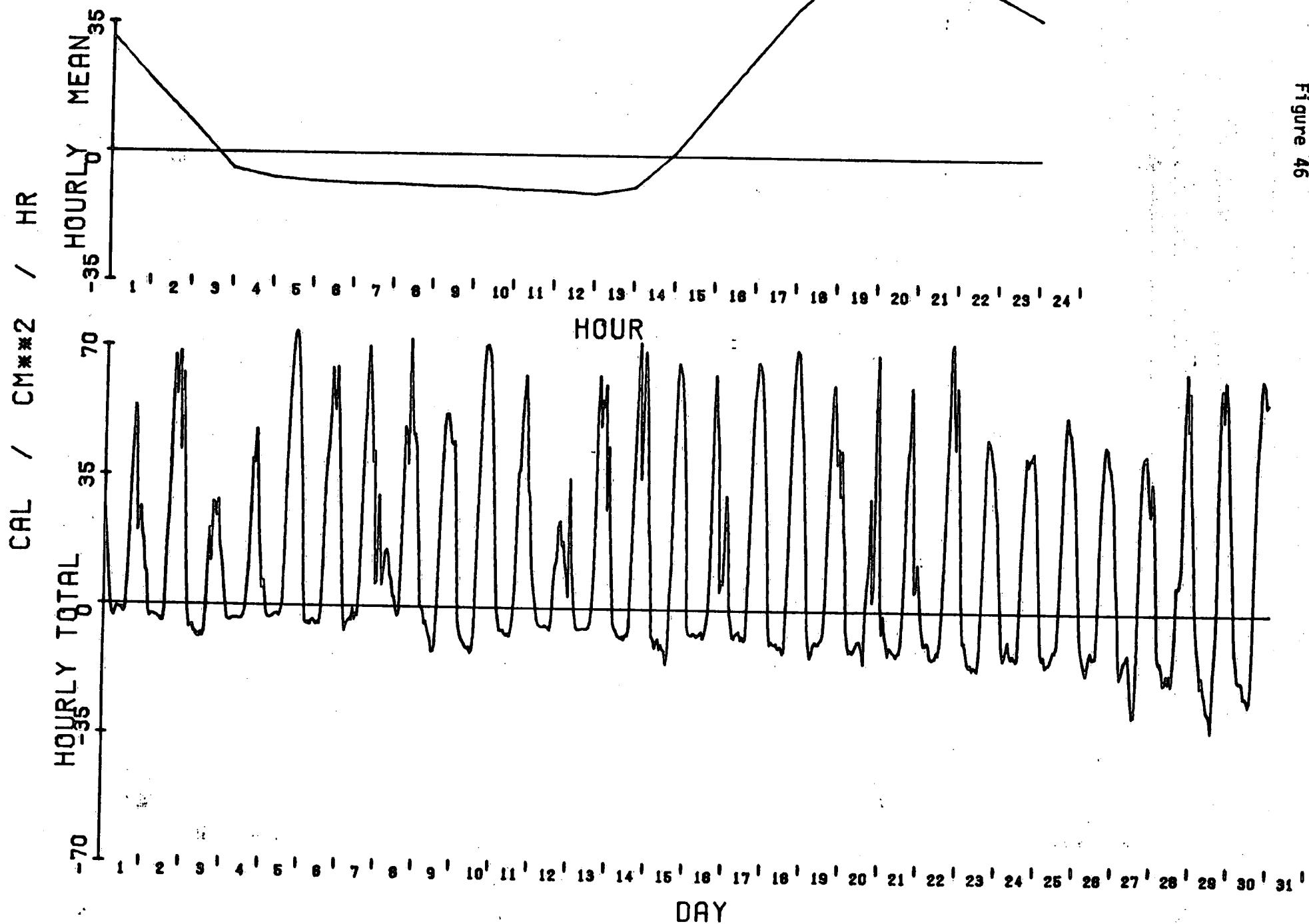
Figure 45

K O O T E N A Y   B. C.

JUNE 1977

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.



KOOTENAY B.C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

JULY 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

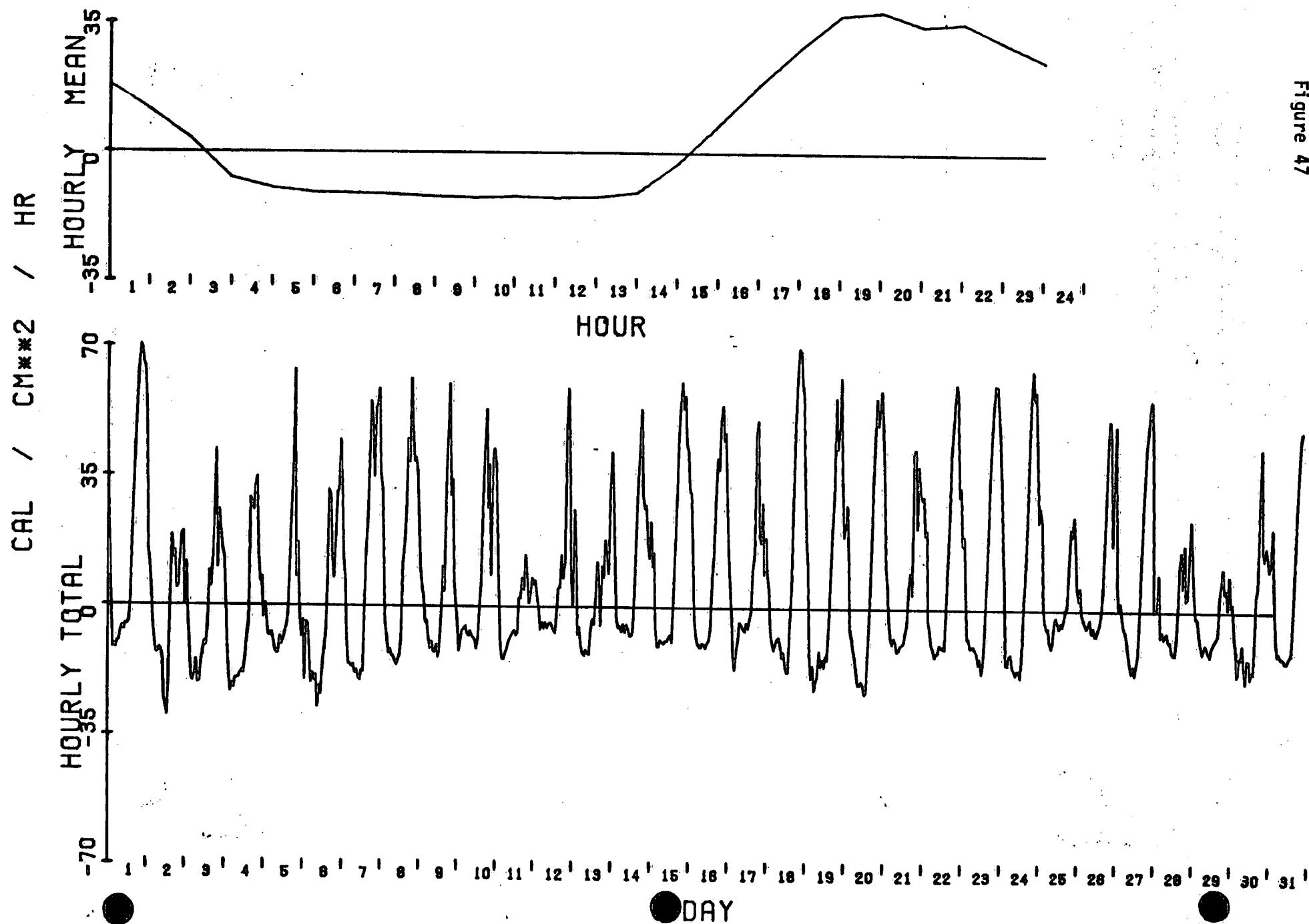


Figure 47

KOOTENAY B.C.

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

AUG 1977

TIME: G.M.T.

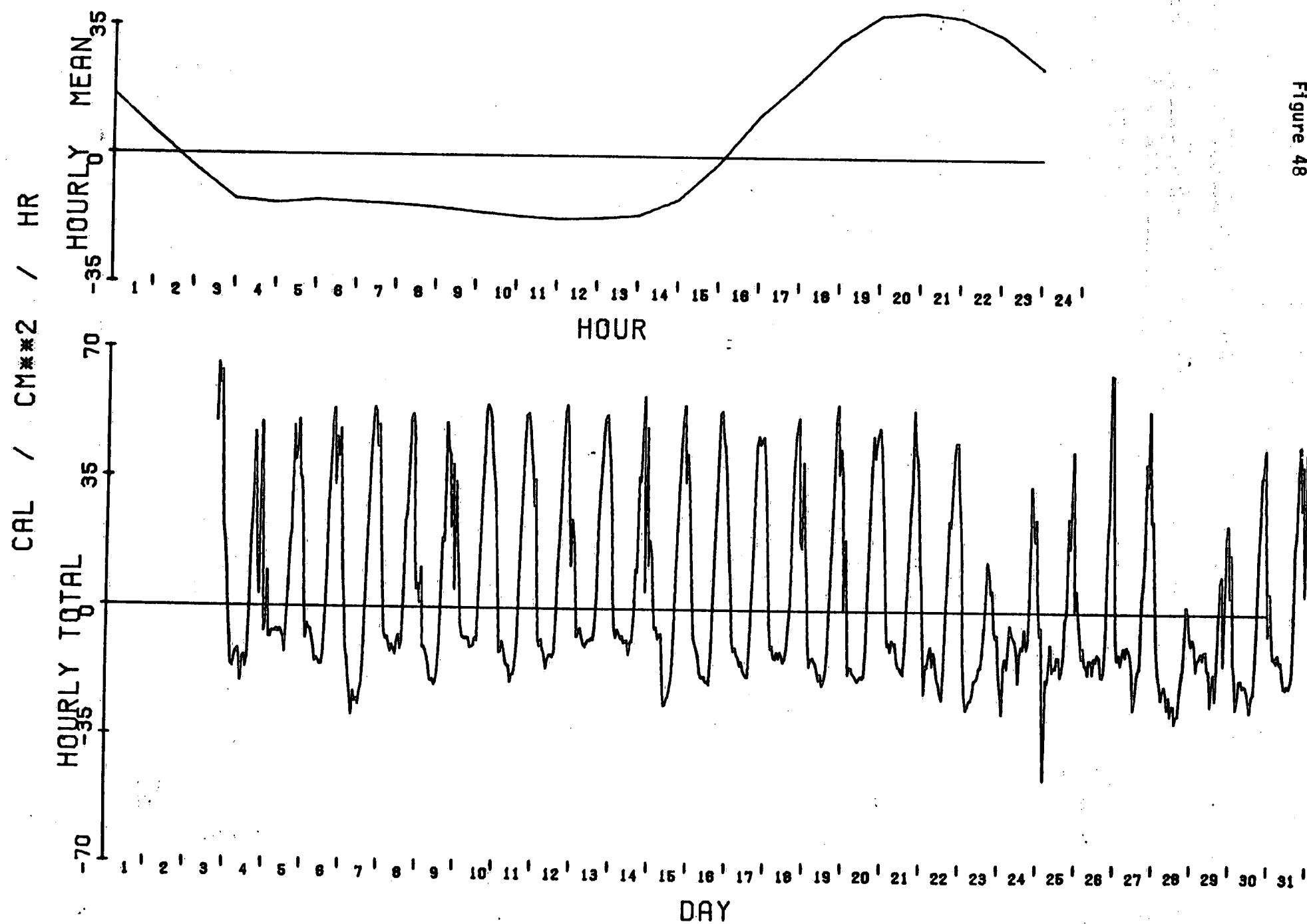


Figure 48

K O O T E N A Y   B. C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

SEPT 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

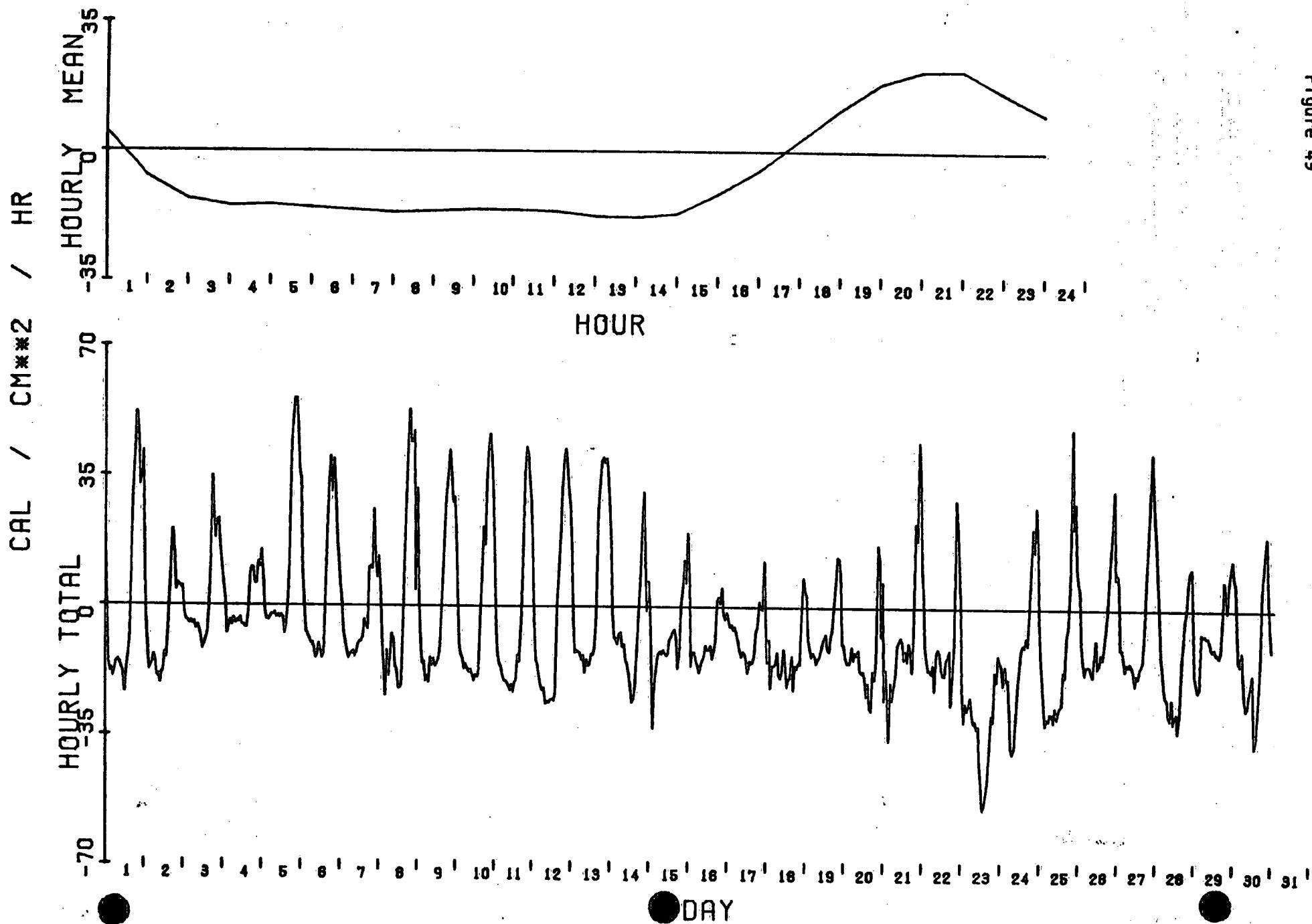
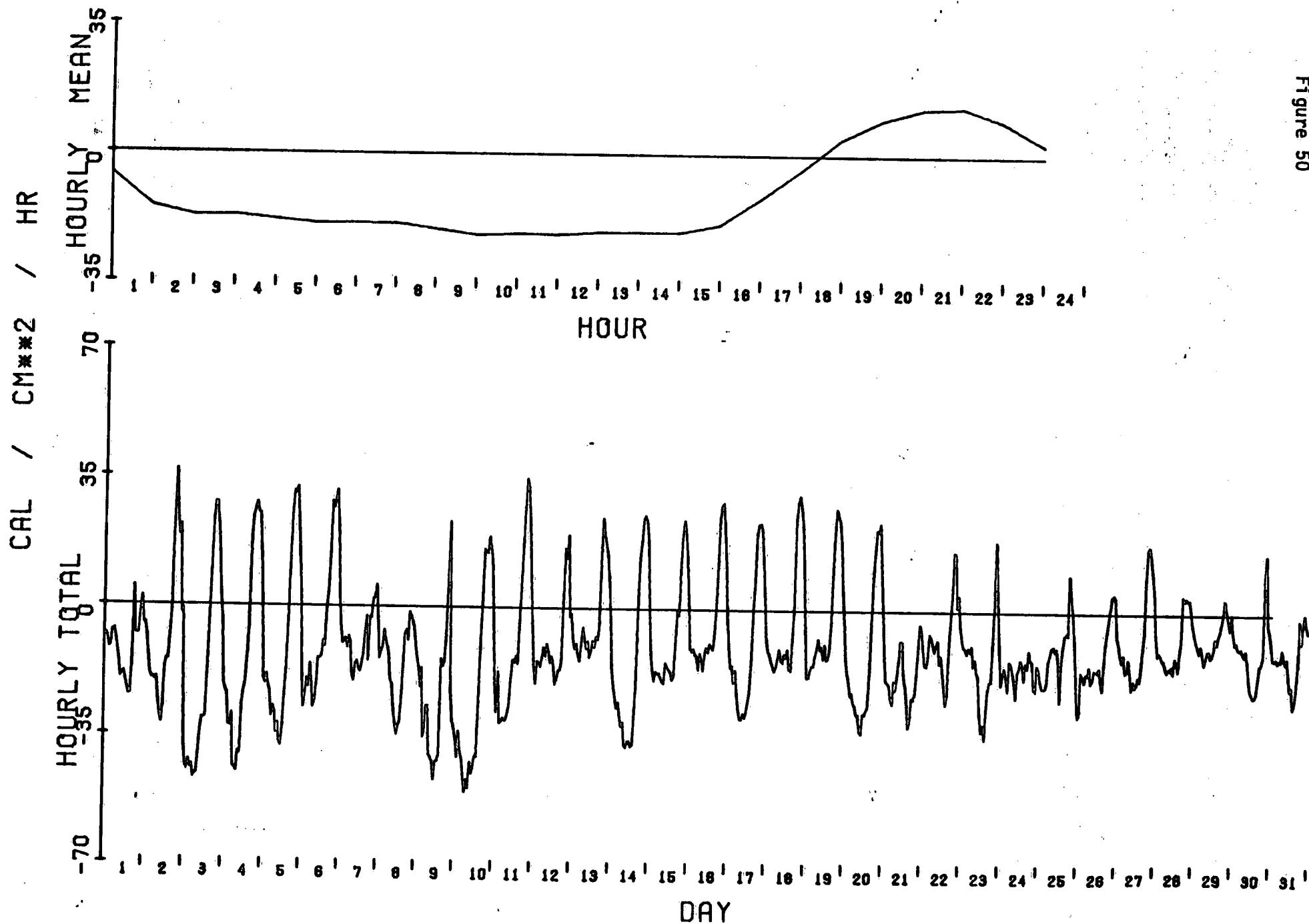


Figure 49

K O O T E N A Y      B. C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

OCT 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

NOV 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

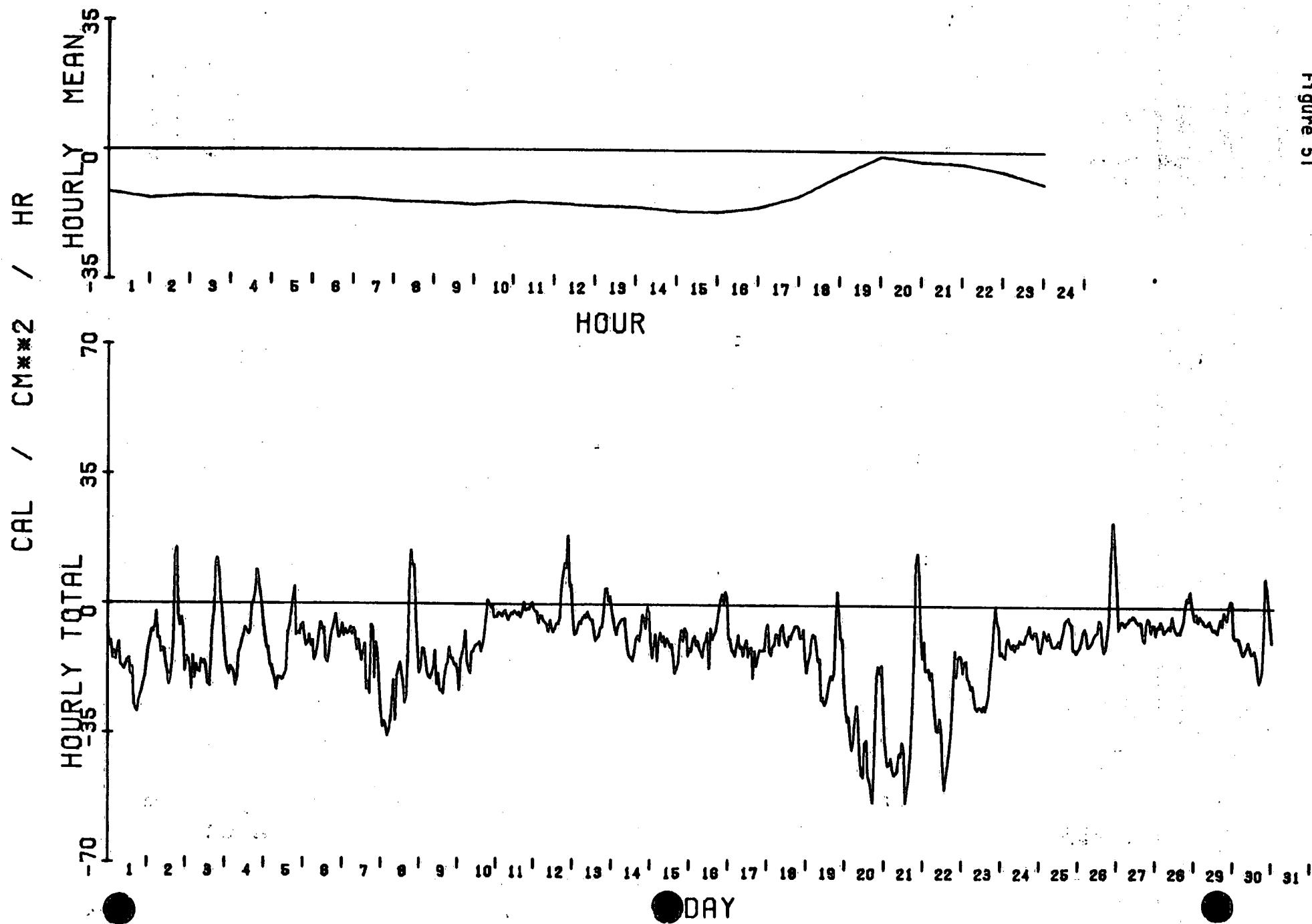
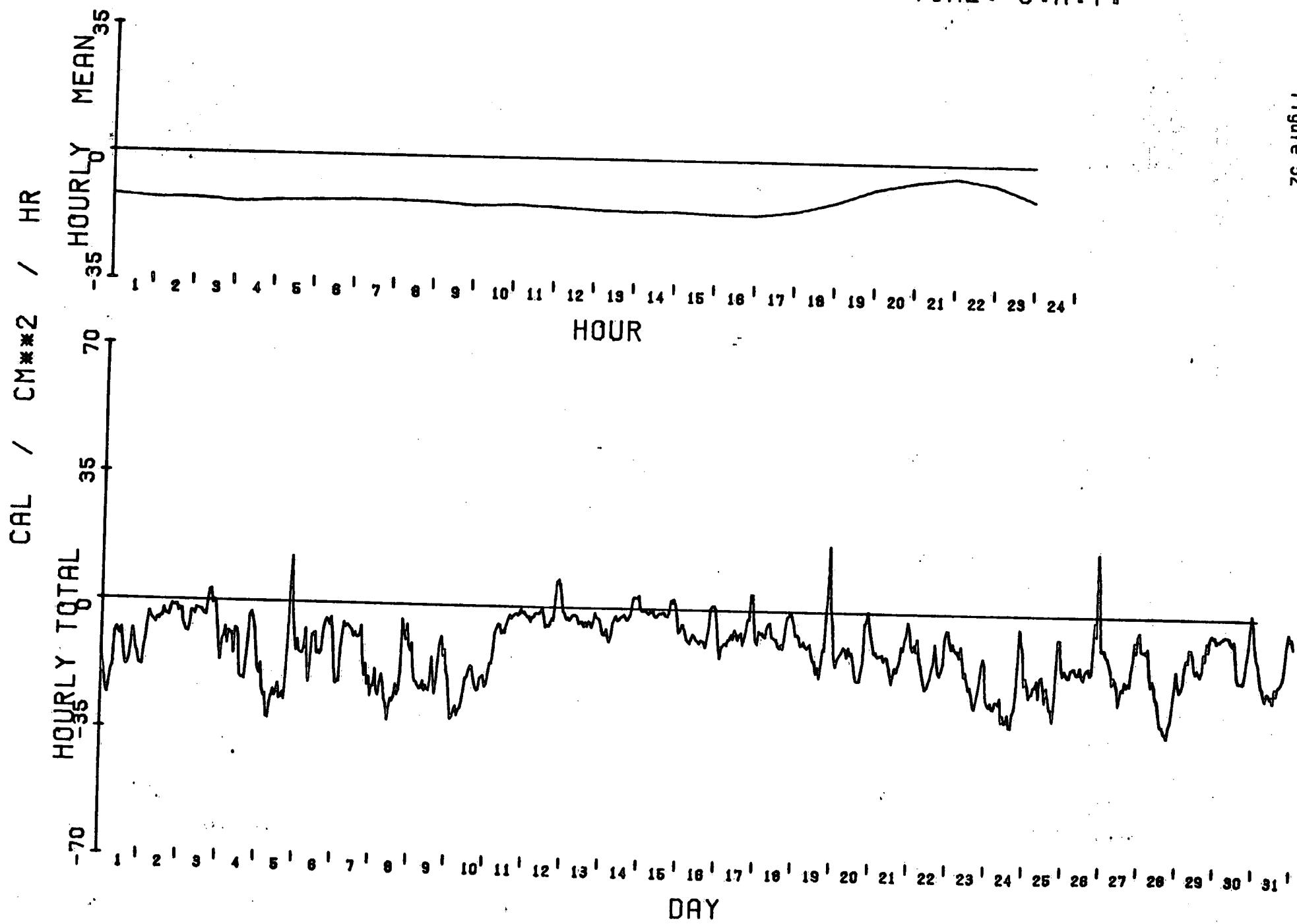


Figure 51

K O O T E N A Y      B. C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

DEC 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B. C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

JAN 1978  
TIME: G.M.T.

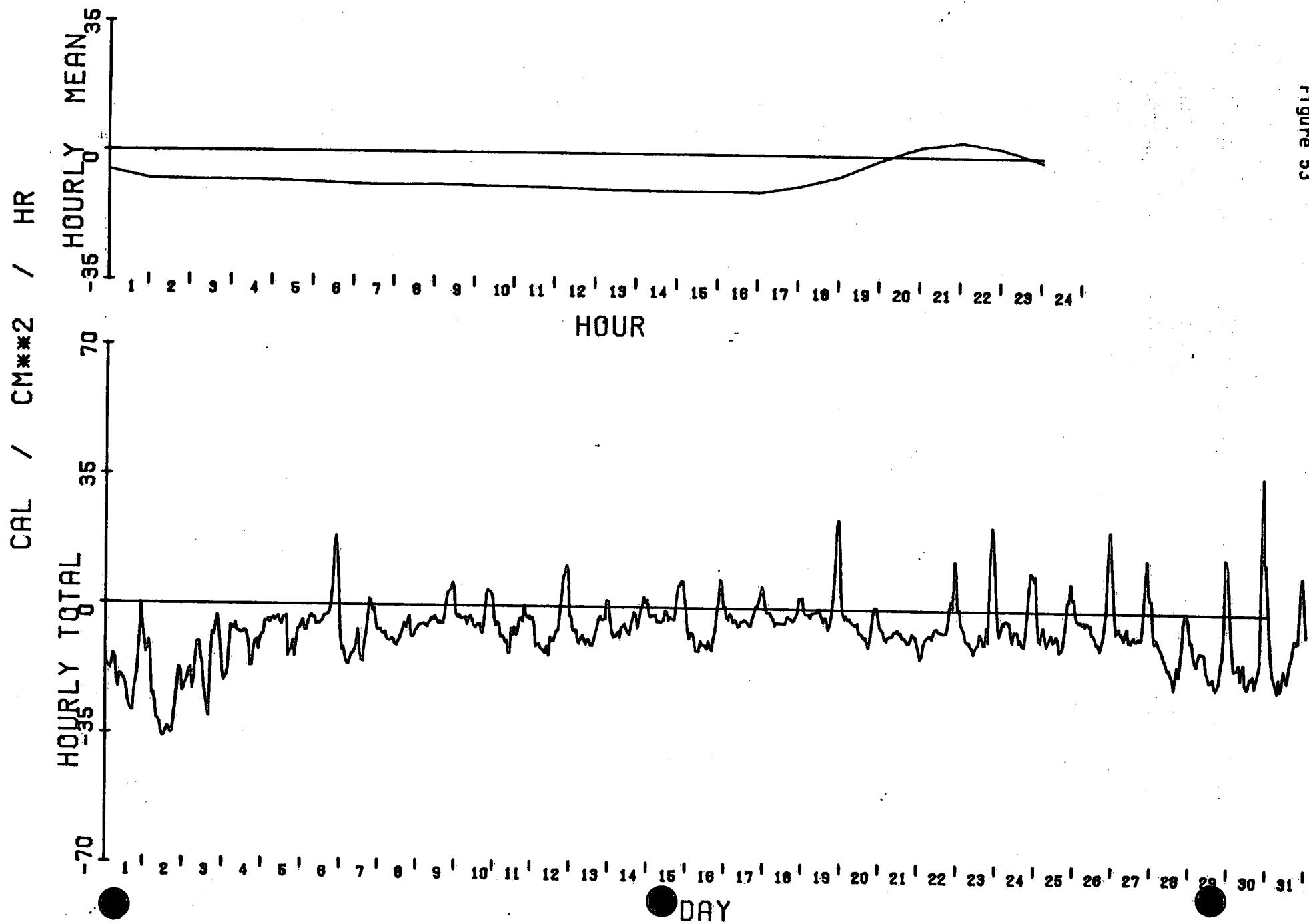


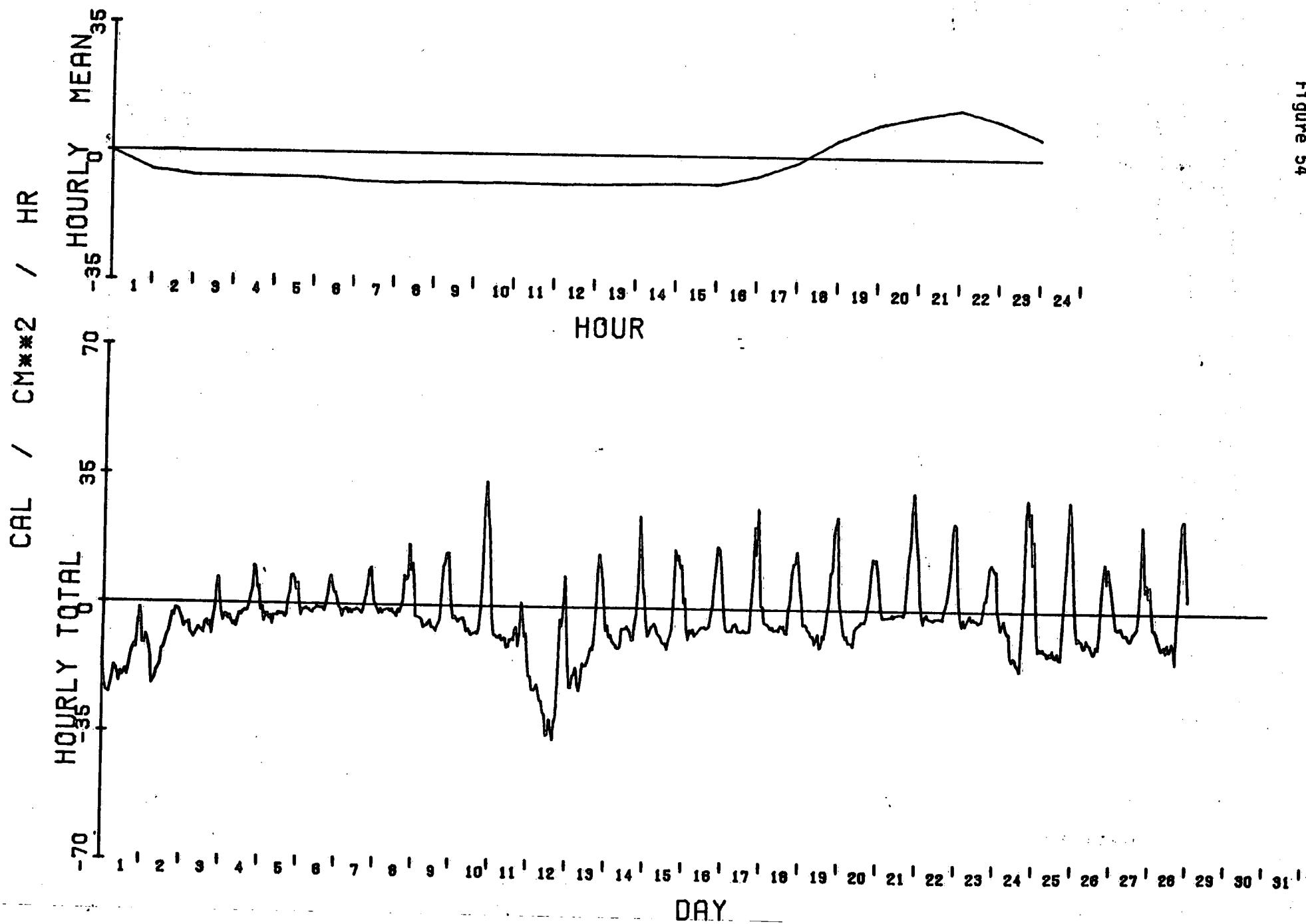
Figure 53

ROOTENAY B.C.

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

FEB 1978

TIME: G.M.T.



KOOTENAY B.C.

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

MAR 1978

TIME: G.M.T.

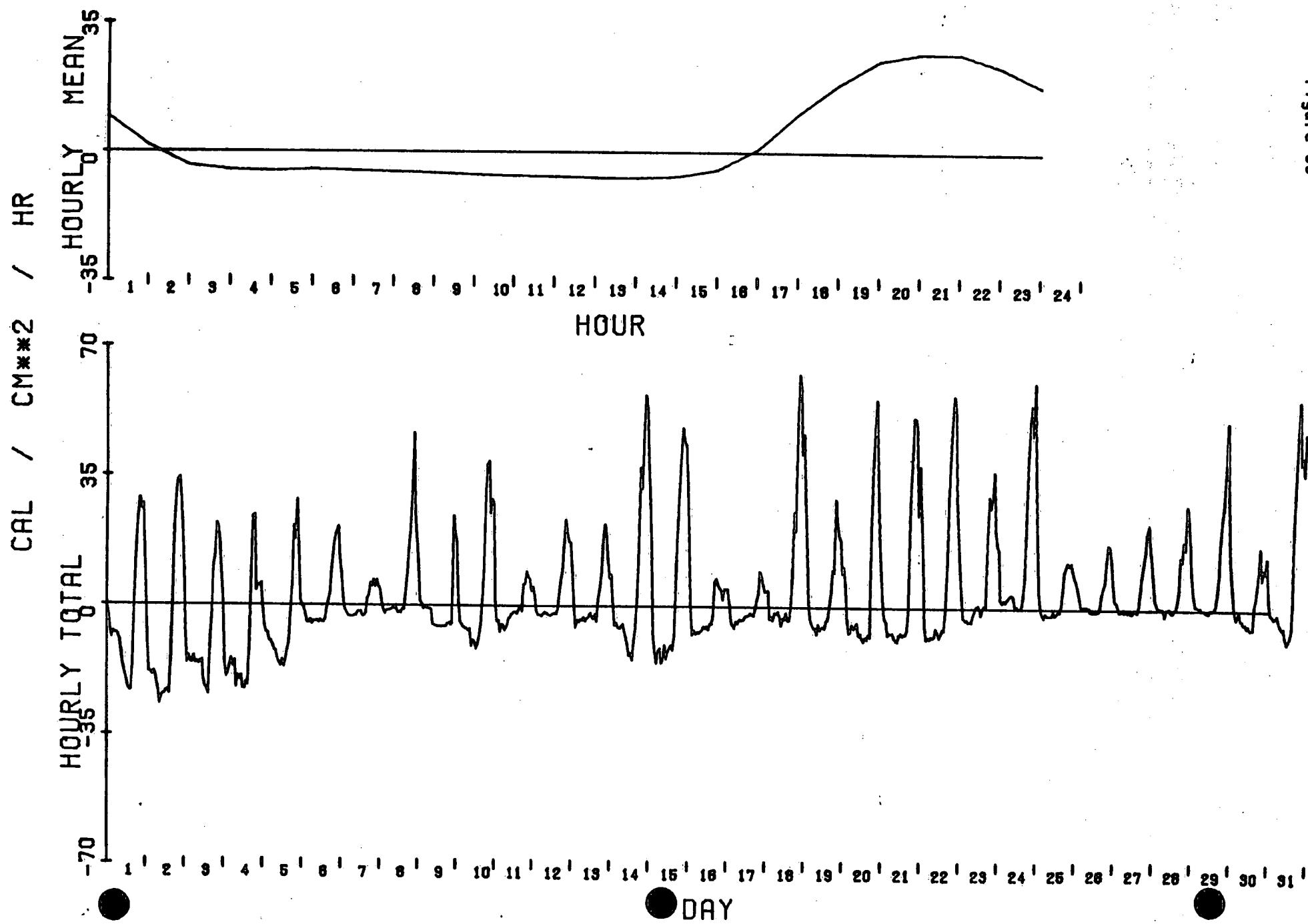


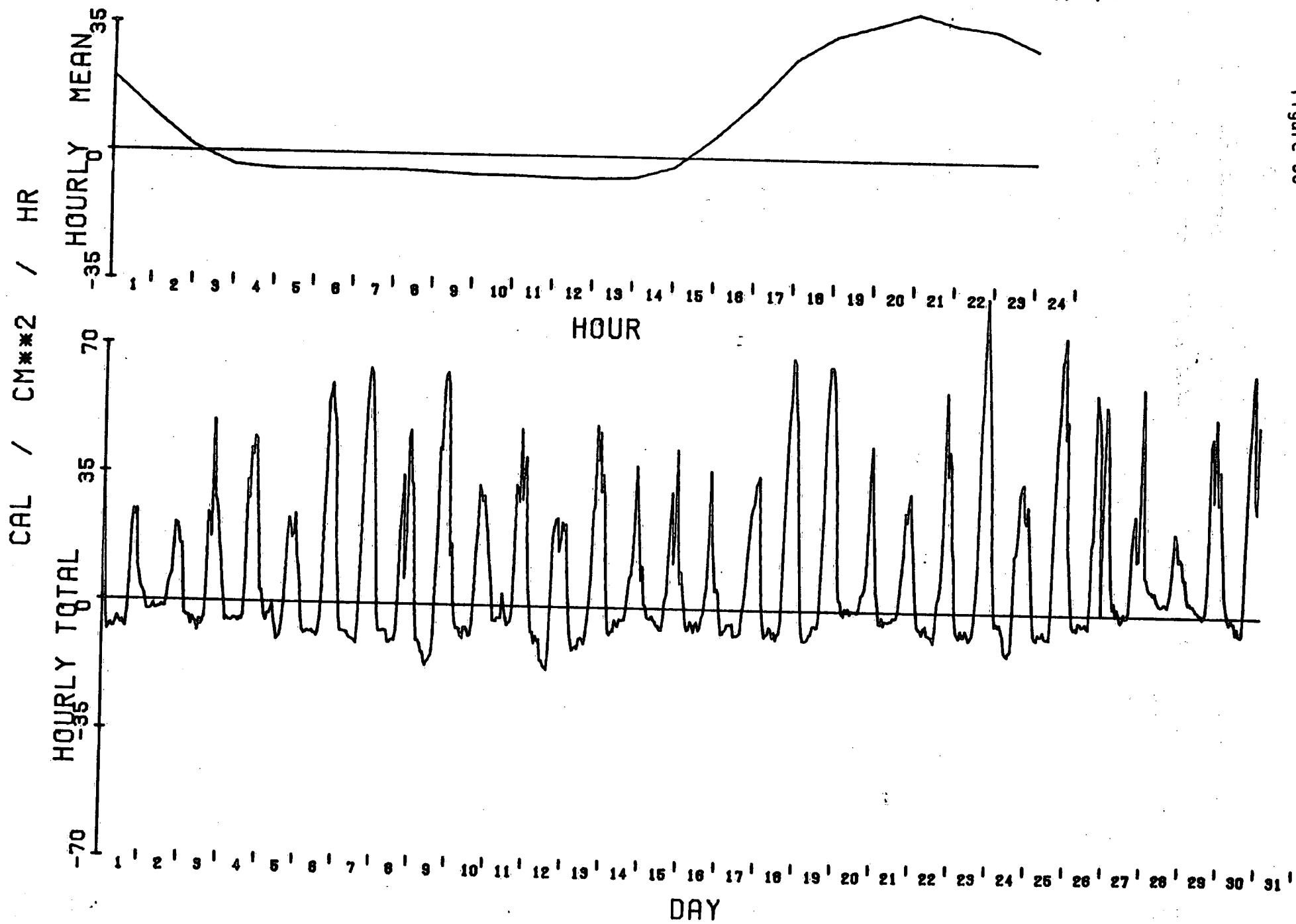
Figure 55

K O O T E N A Y   B. C.

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

APR 1978

TIME: G.M.T.



K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

MAY 1978  
TIME: G.M.T.

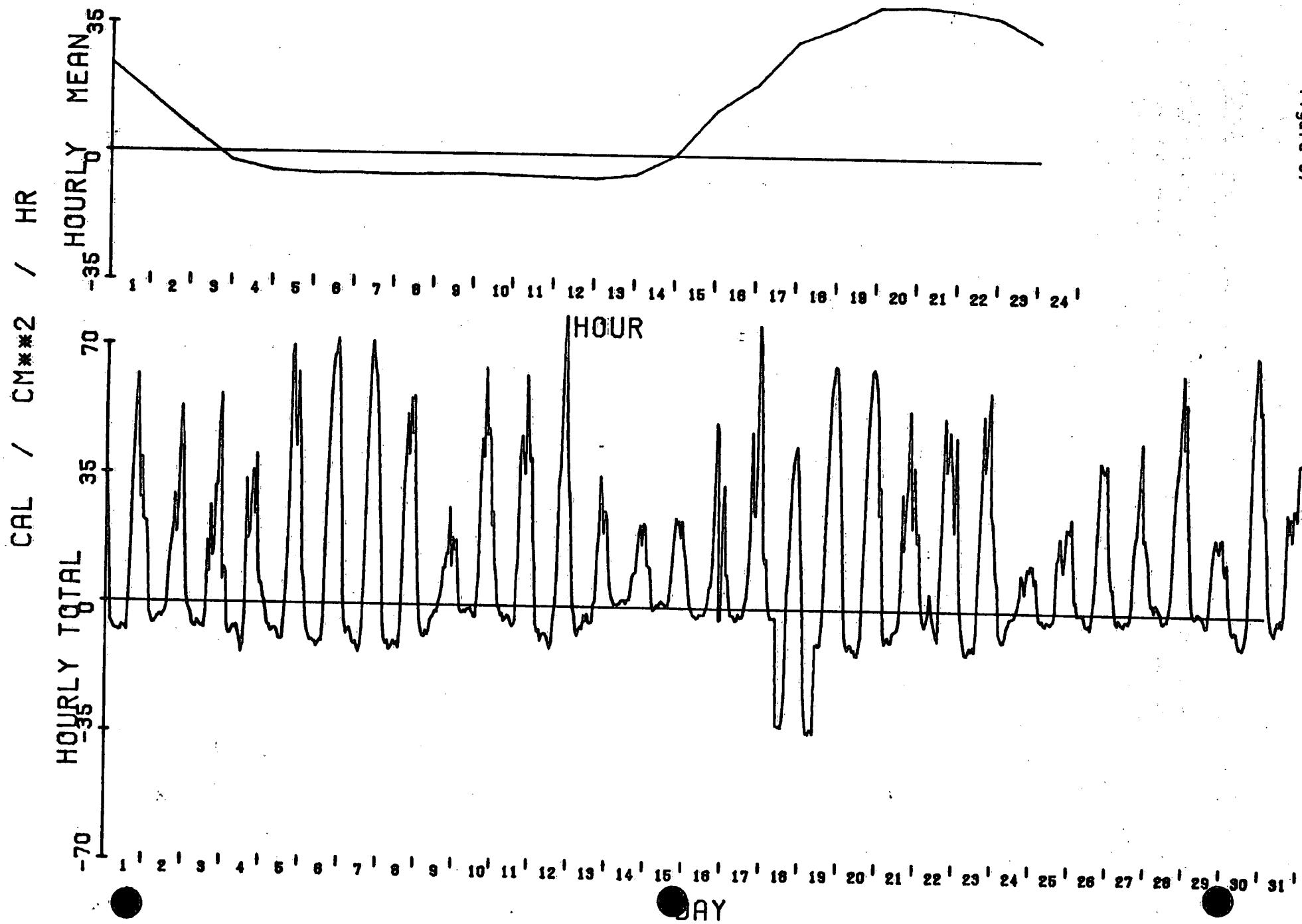


Figure 57

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

JUNE 1978

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

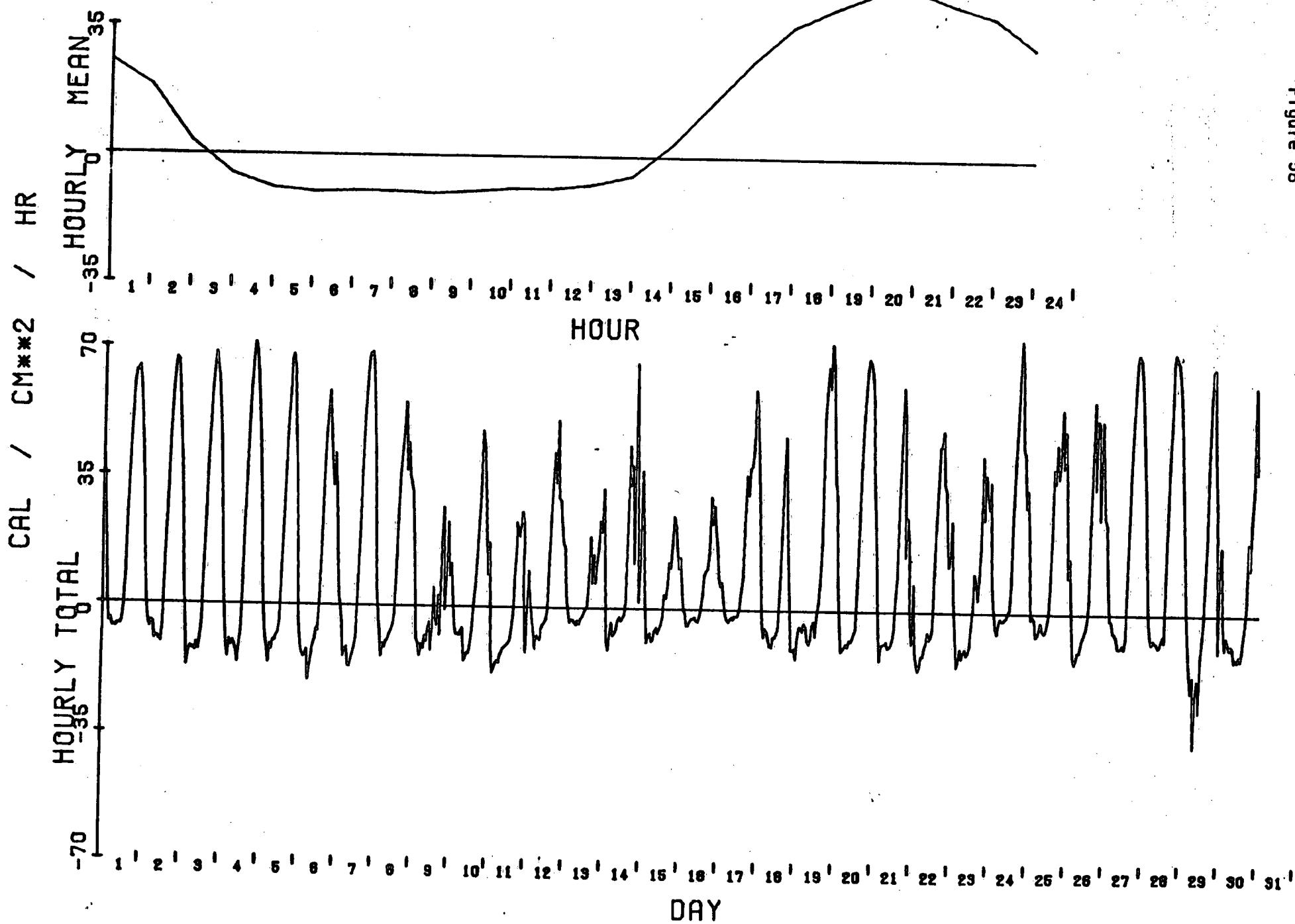


Figure 58

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

J U L Y 1978

TIME : G.M.T.

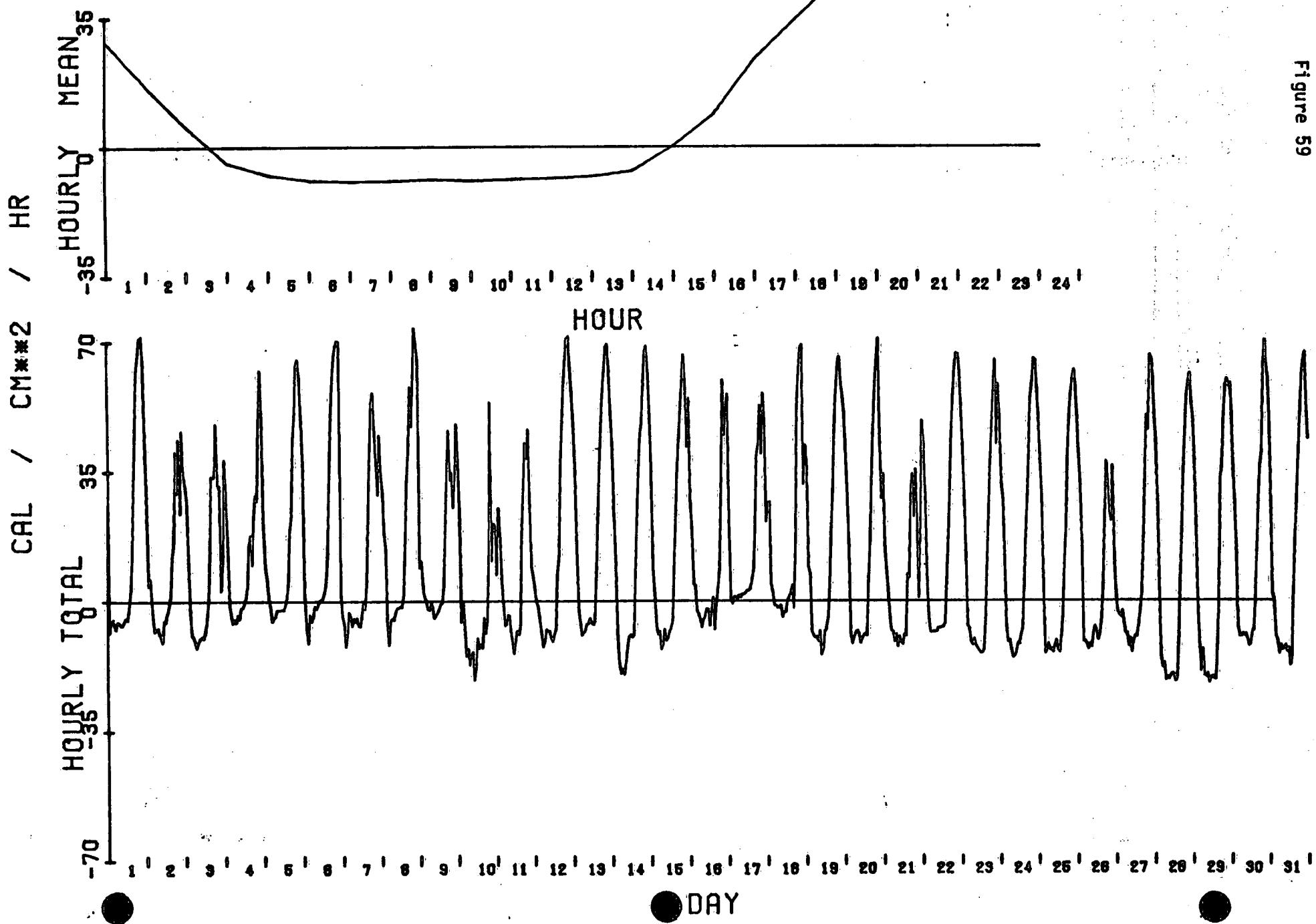


Figure 59

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .

AUG 1978

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

TIME: G.M.T.

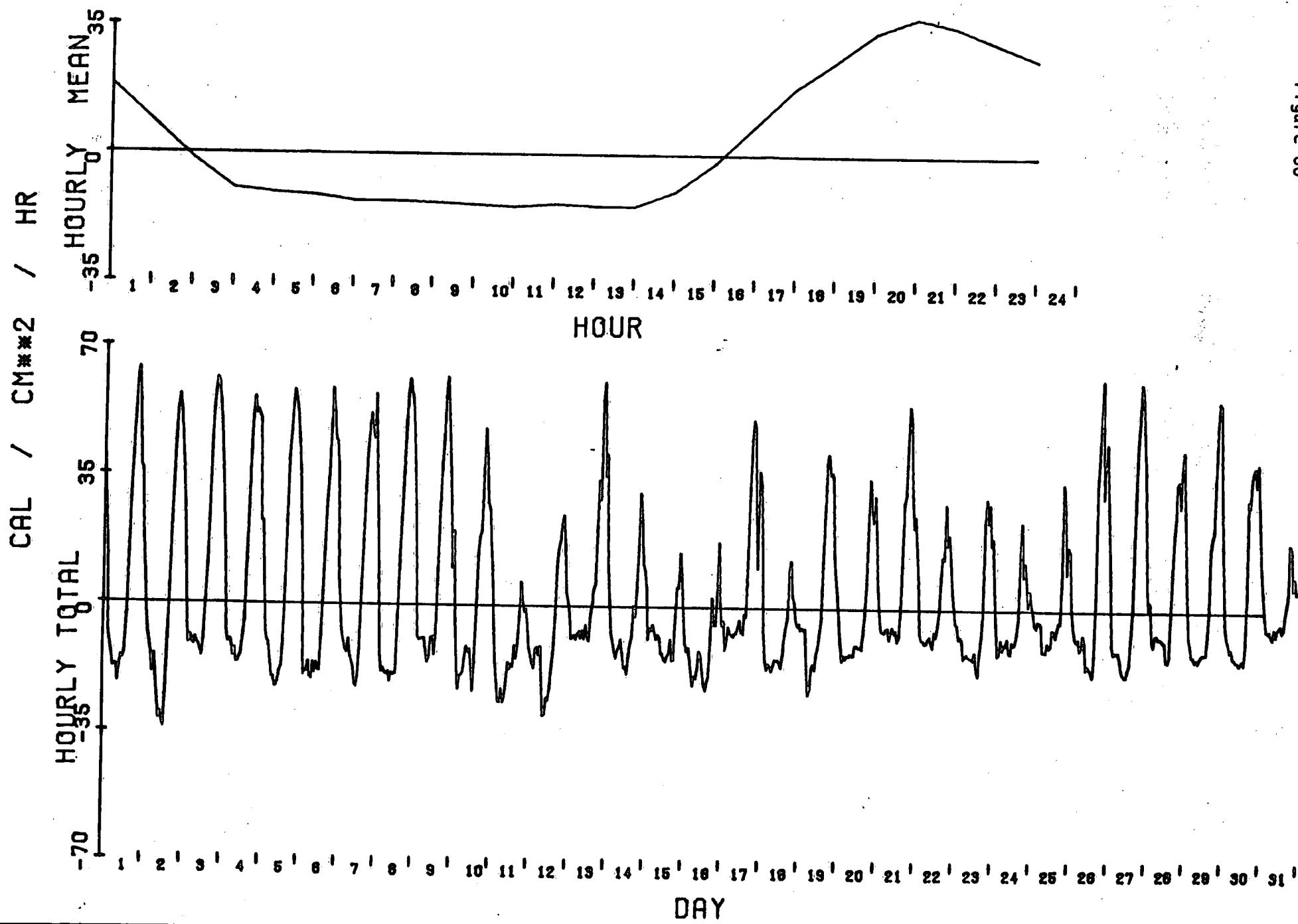
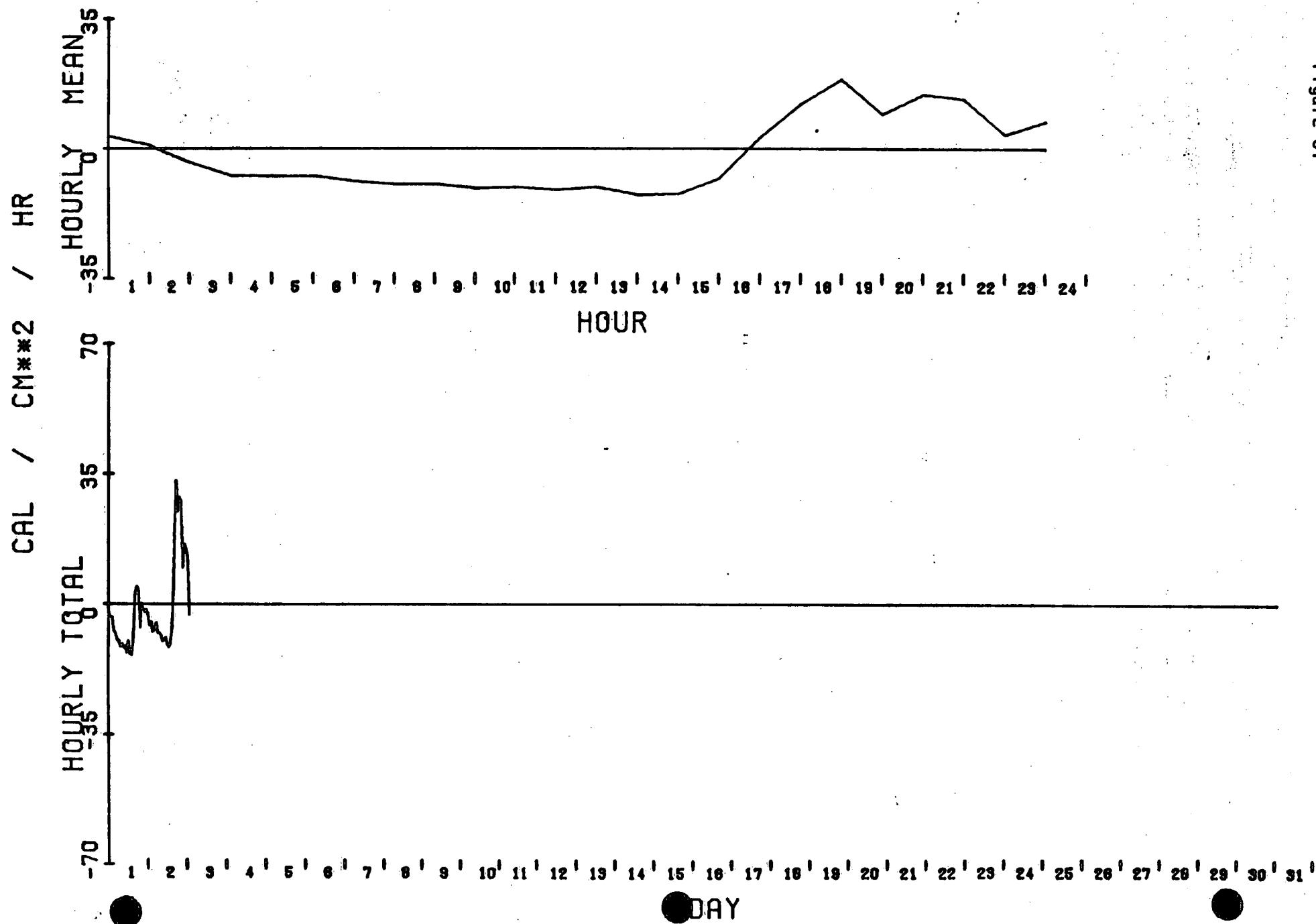


Figure 60

K O O T E N A Y   B. C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

SEPT 1978  
TIME: G.M.T.



RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

ROOTENAY B.C.  
SOLAR RADIATION

ANNUAL 1976  
TIME: G.M.T.

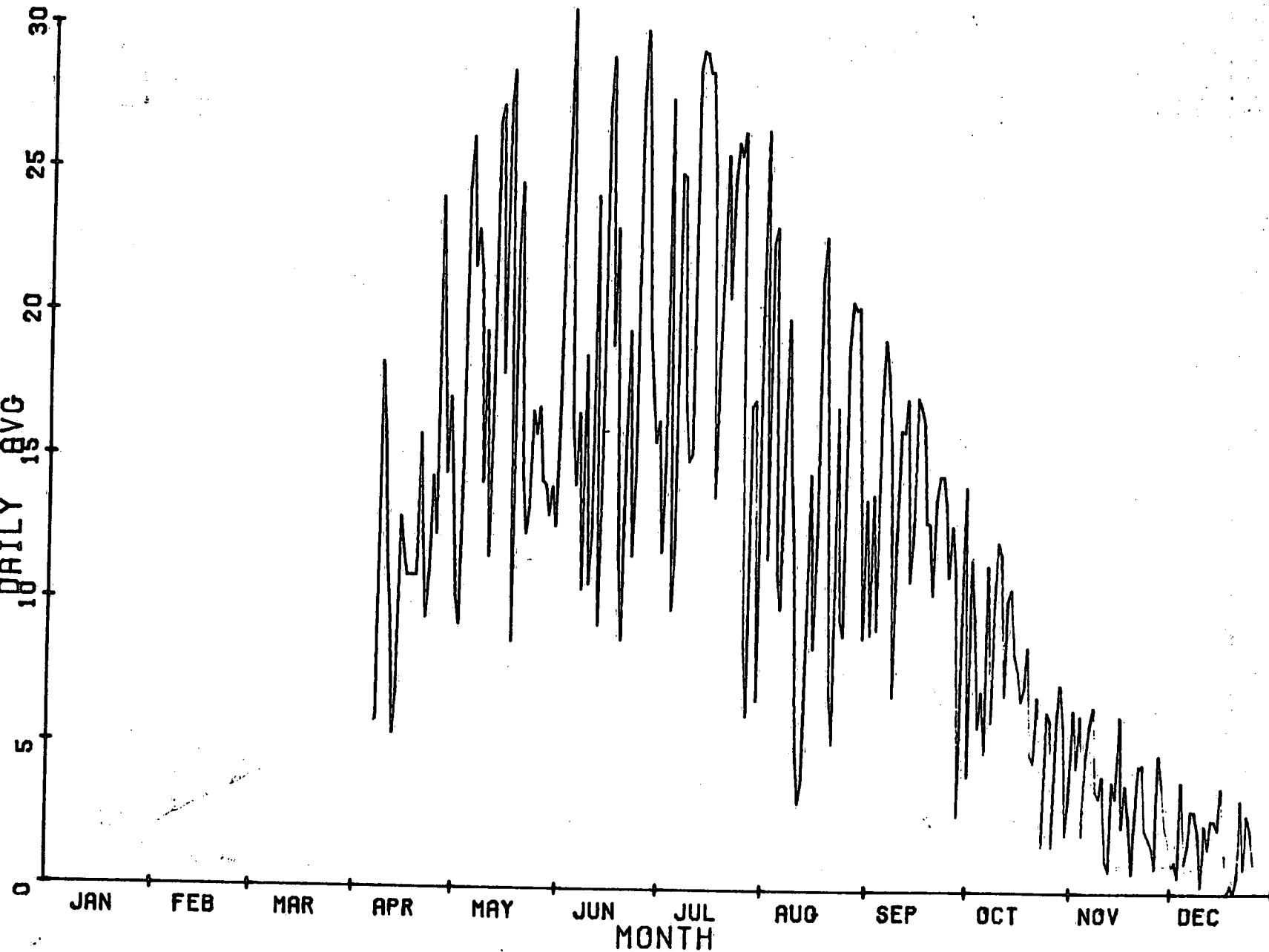


Figure 62

K O O T E N A Y   B. C.

SOLAR RADIATION

ANNUAL 1977

TIME: G.M.T.

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

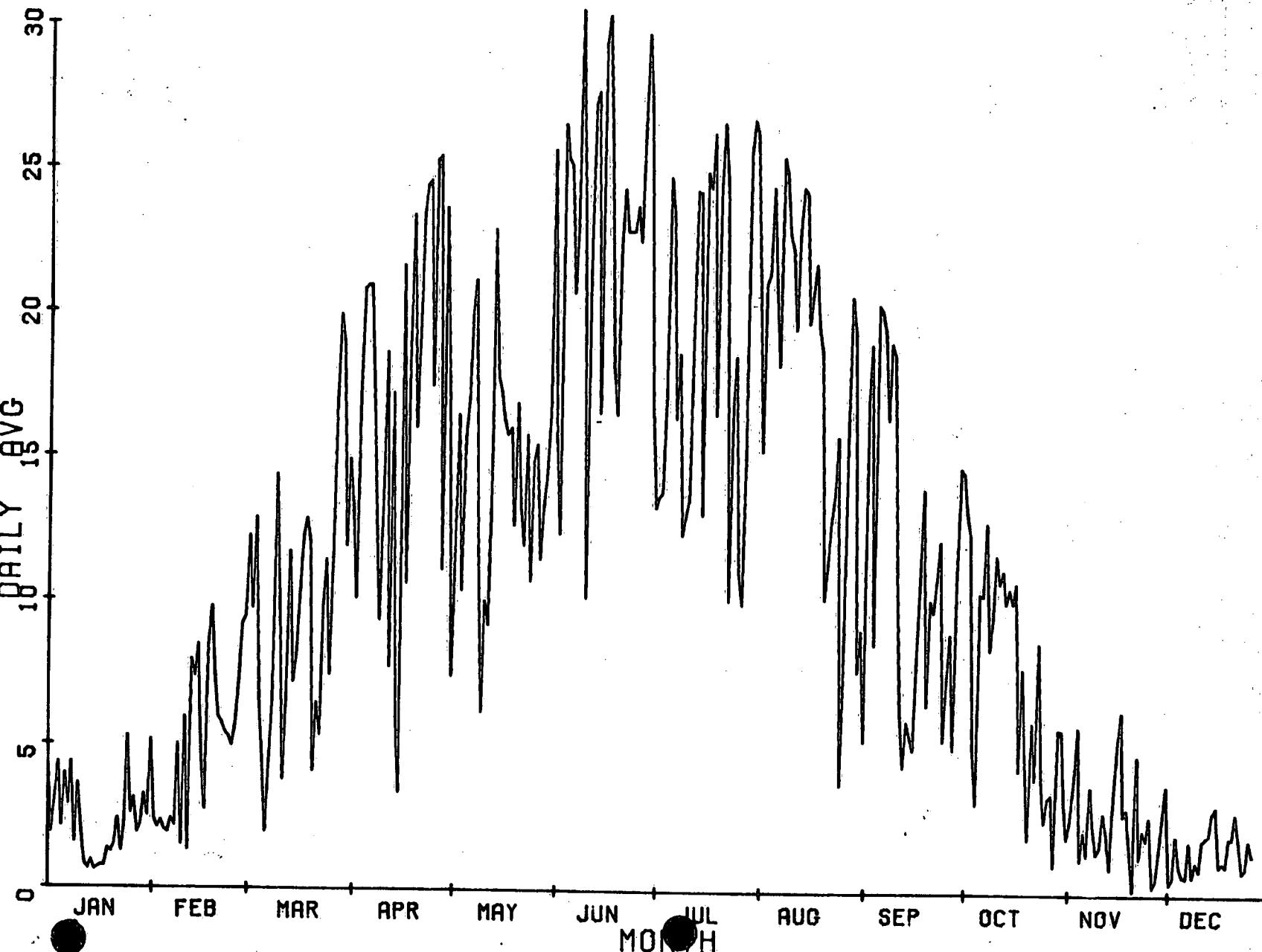


Figure 63

RADIATION IN LANGLEYS

KOOTENAY B.C.  
SOLAR RADIATION

ANNUAL 1978  
TIME: G.M.T.

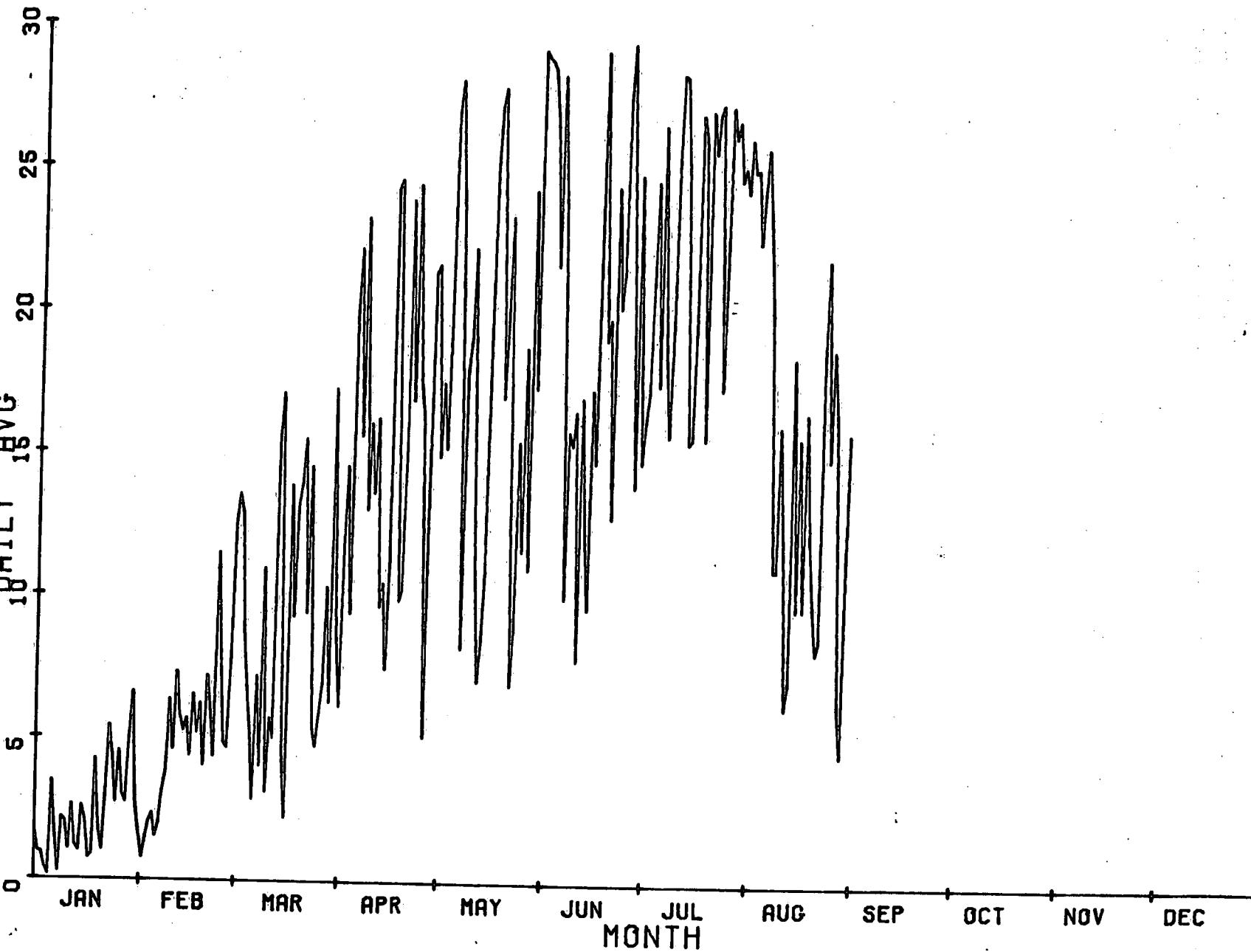


Figure 64

K O O T E N A Y B. C.

TOTAL HEAT FLUX

ANNUAL 1976

TIME: G.M.T.

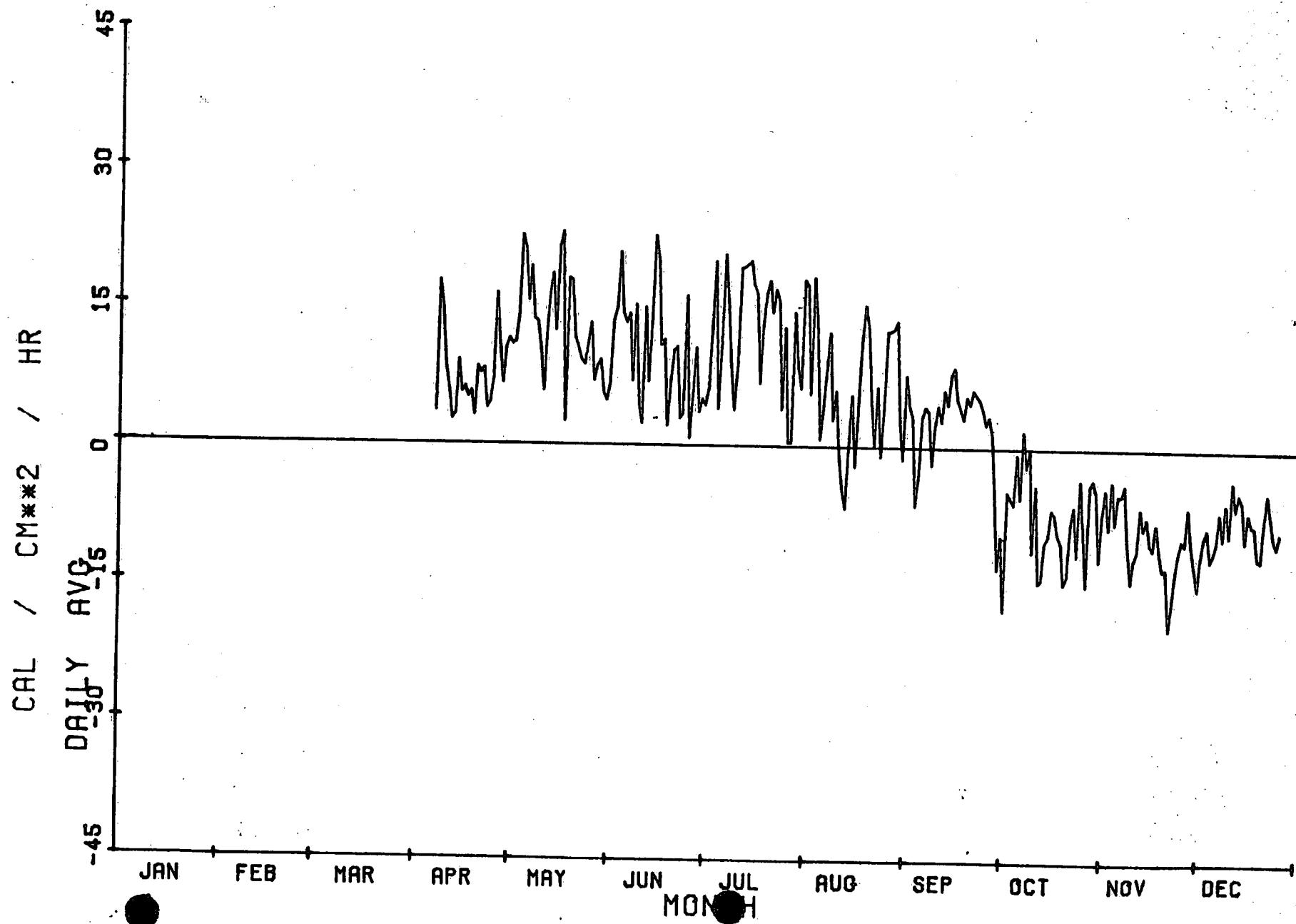


Figure 65

K O O T E N A Y   B . C.  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

ANNUAL 1977  
TIME: G.M.T.

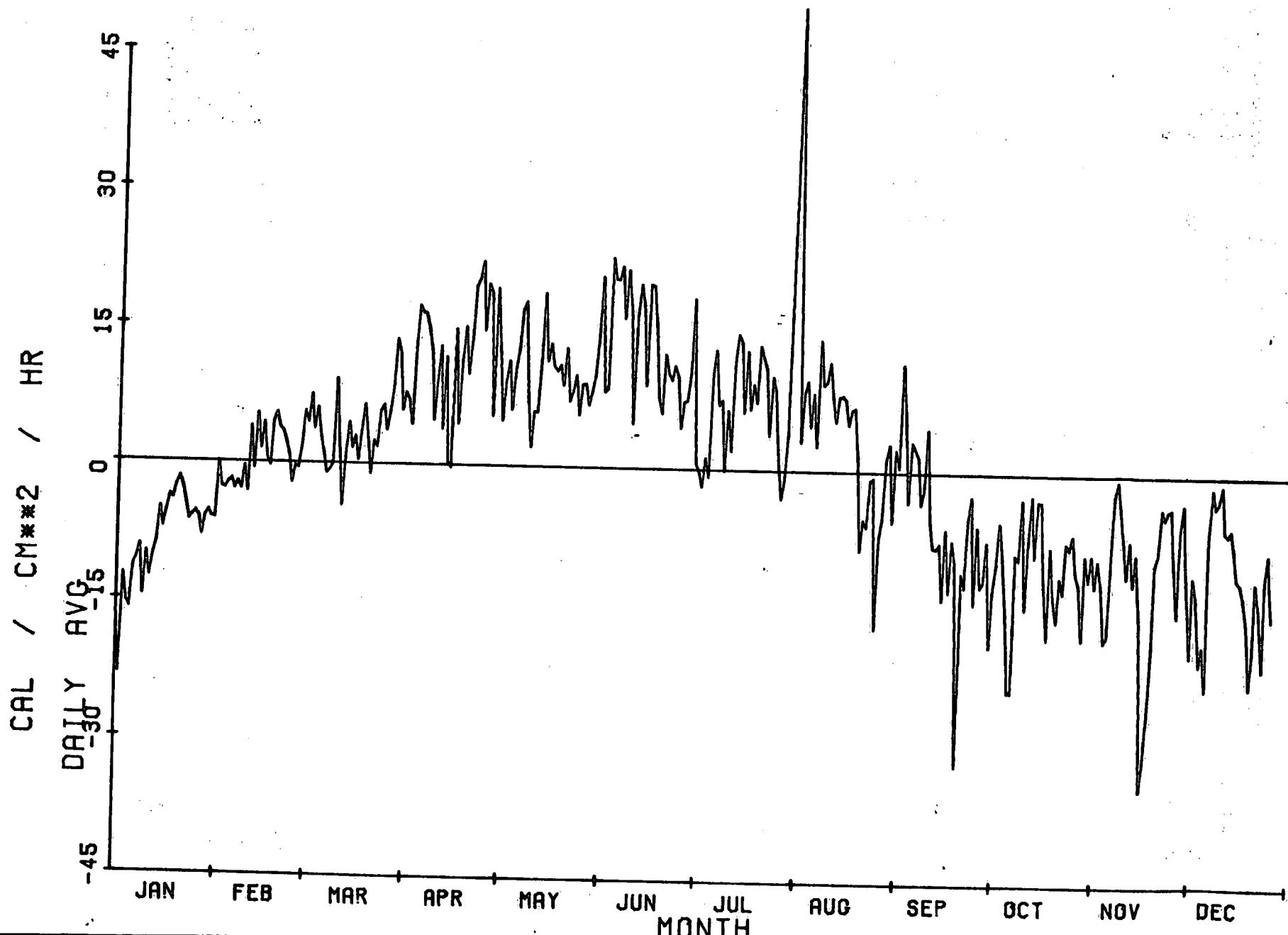


Figure 66

K O O T E N A Y   B . C .  
TOTAL HEAT FLUX

ANNUAL 1978  
TIME: G.M.T.

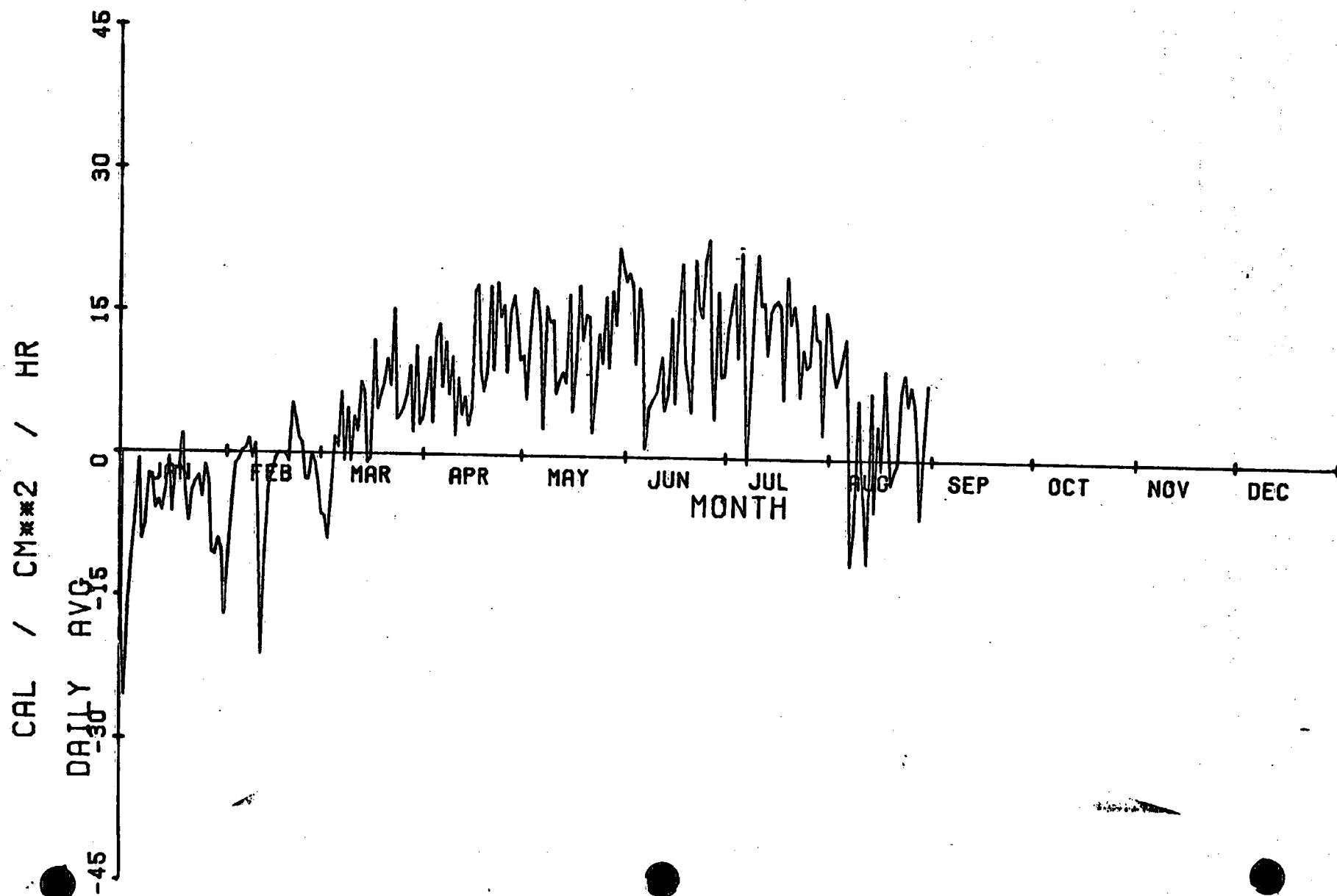


Figure 67

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