



Norwegian  
Meteorological  
Institute

# Diurnal warming in Lake Vänern

Steinar Eastwood, Cristina Luis, Lars-Anders Breivik  
Norwegian Meteorological Institute (MET Norway)

GHRSSST XV, Cape Town, 4th June 2014

# Outline

- MET Norway buoy in Lake Vänern, Sweden
- Validation results from OSI SAF SST product in this lake
- Observed cycle of diurnal warming events
- Observed profile of diurnal warming events

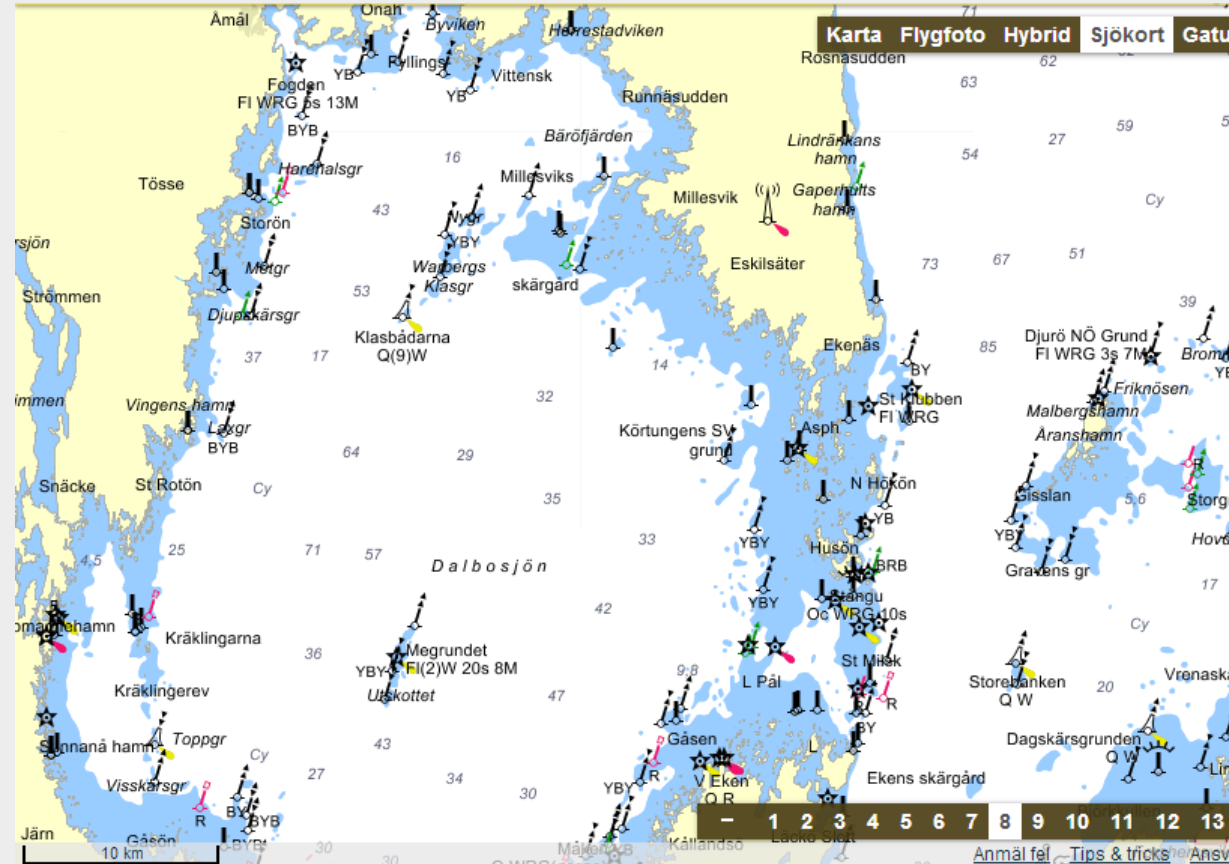


# Lake Vänern



- Europe's third largest lake
- 5650 km<sup>2</sup>
- Altitude 44m
- Latitude 59N

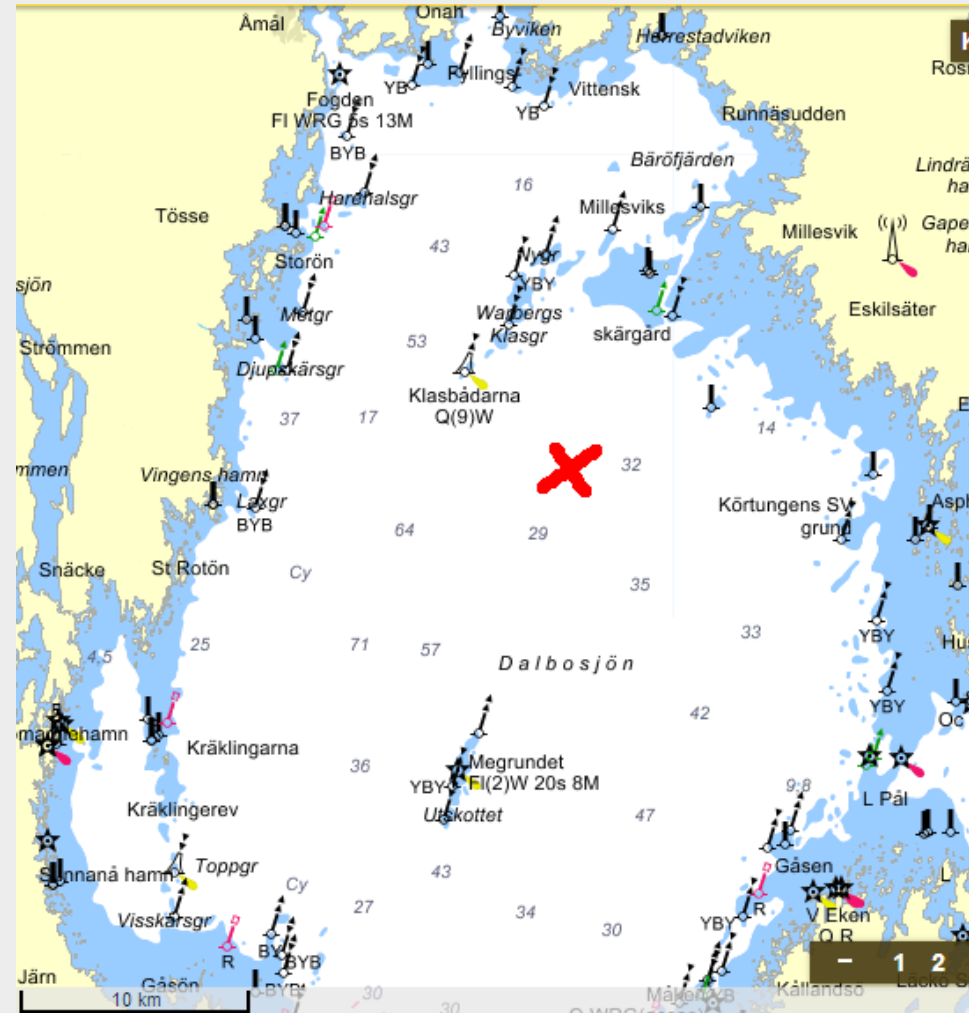
# Lake Vänern



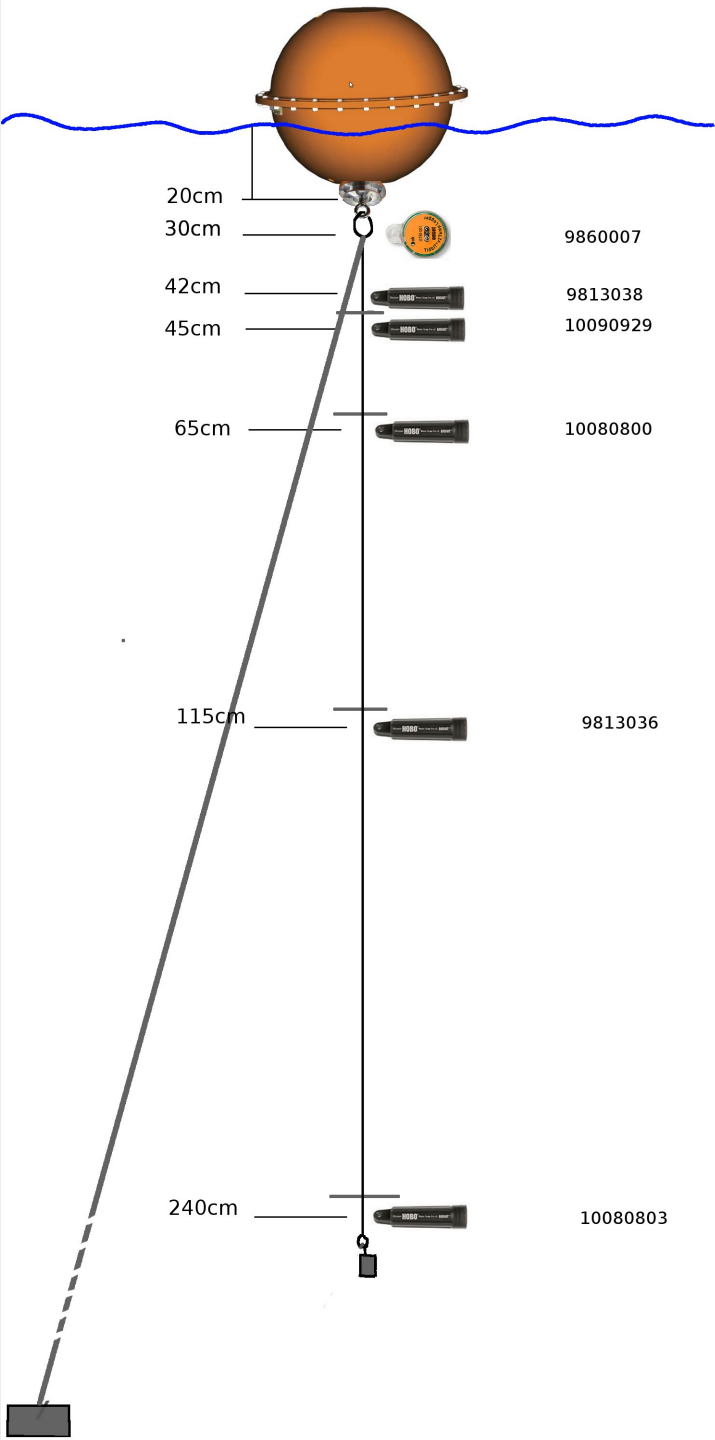
- Europe's third largest lake
- 5650 km<sup>2</sup>
- Altitude 44m
- Latitude 59N
- Average depth 27m
- Max depth 106 m
- Turbid waters (Secchi depth 3-5m)

# Buoy data

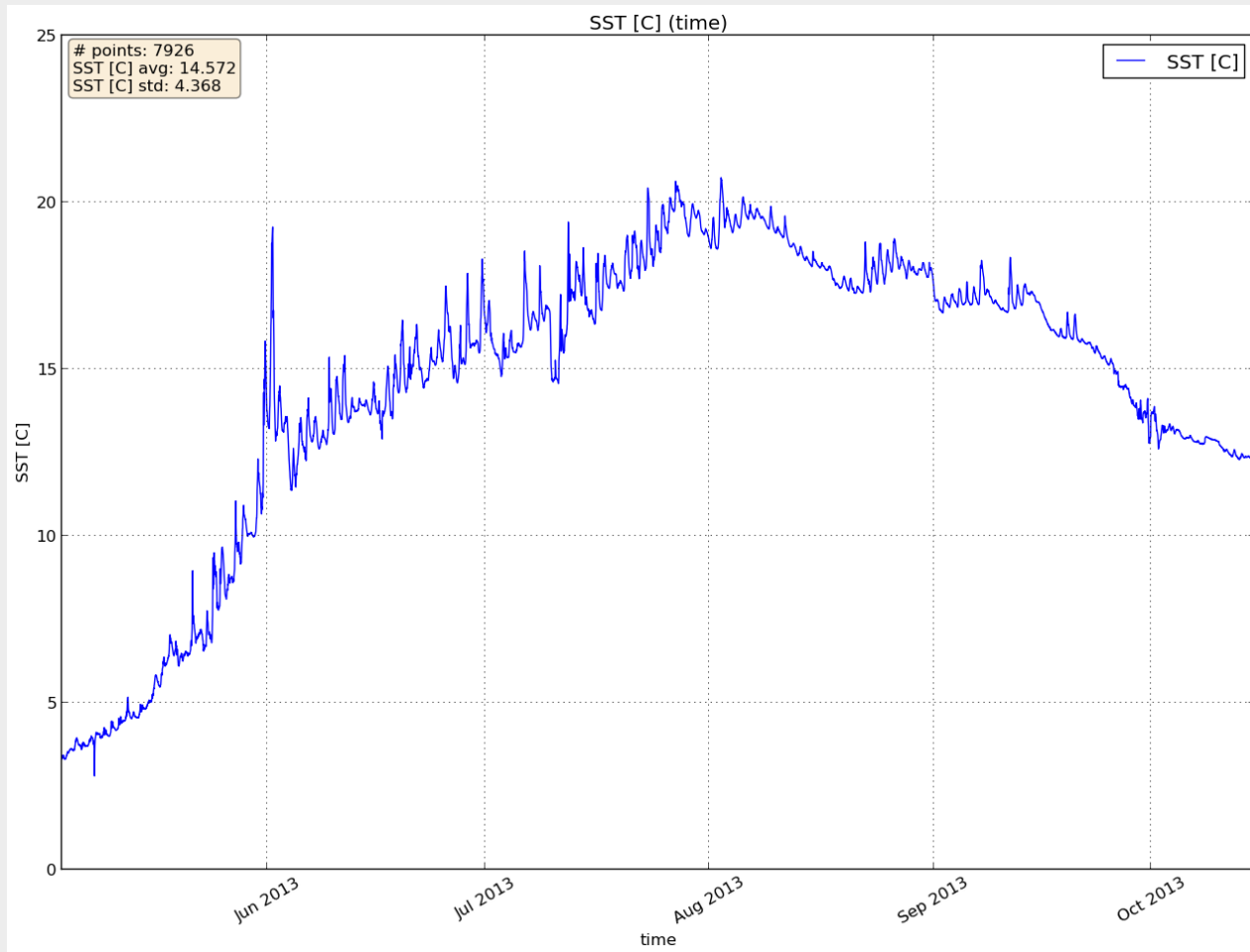
- Buoy moored at 59N, 13E, ~20m depth (MetOcean iSPHERE buoy)
- Observations every 30 minutes
- Buoy termistor placed at ~20cm below surface
- 3rd May to 15th October 2013
- Also temperature loggers at 30cm to 220cm depths and ambient light and air temperature sensor



# Buoy setup 2013



# SST data from the buoy



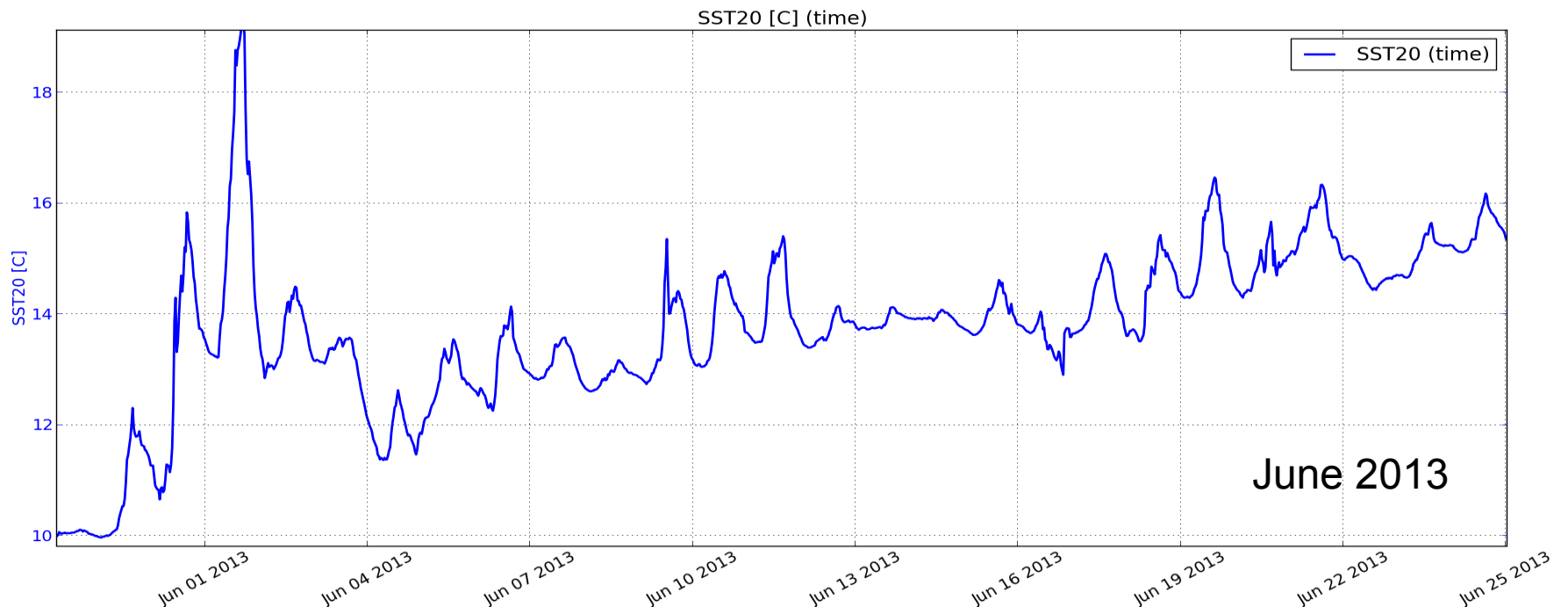
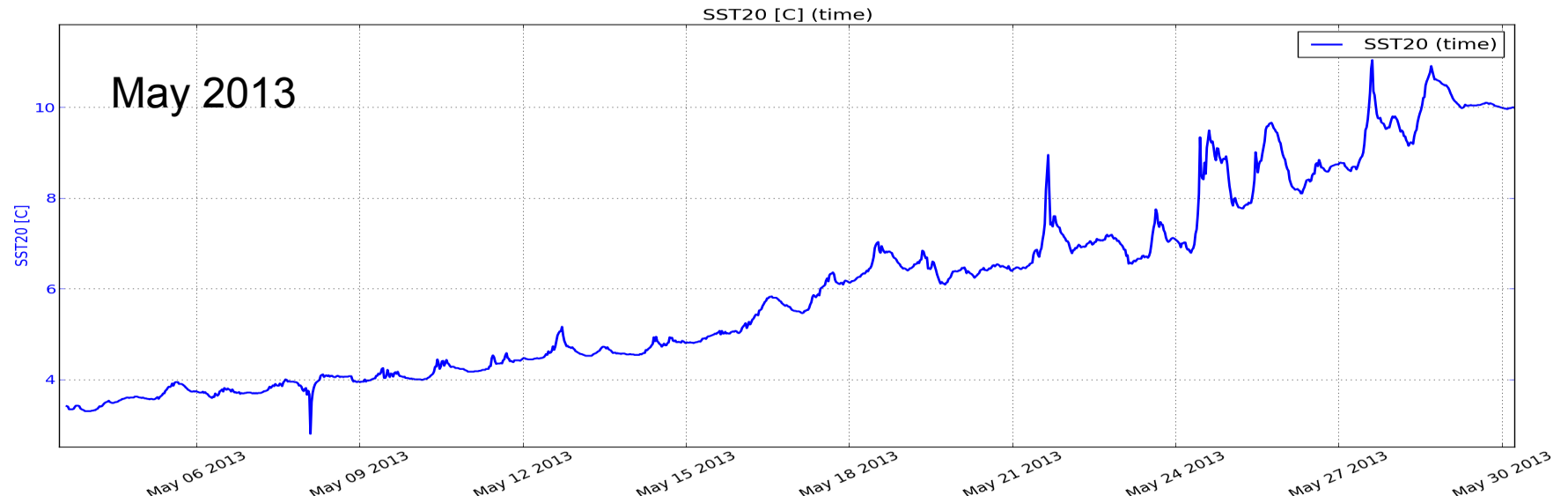
# Some validation results

- Comparing OSI SAF products (from CMS, Meteo-France) with this single buoy
- Using confl 3, 4 and 5

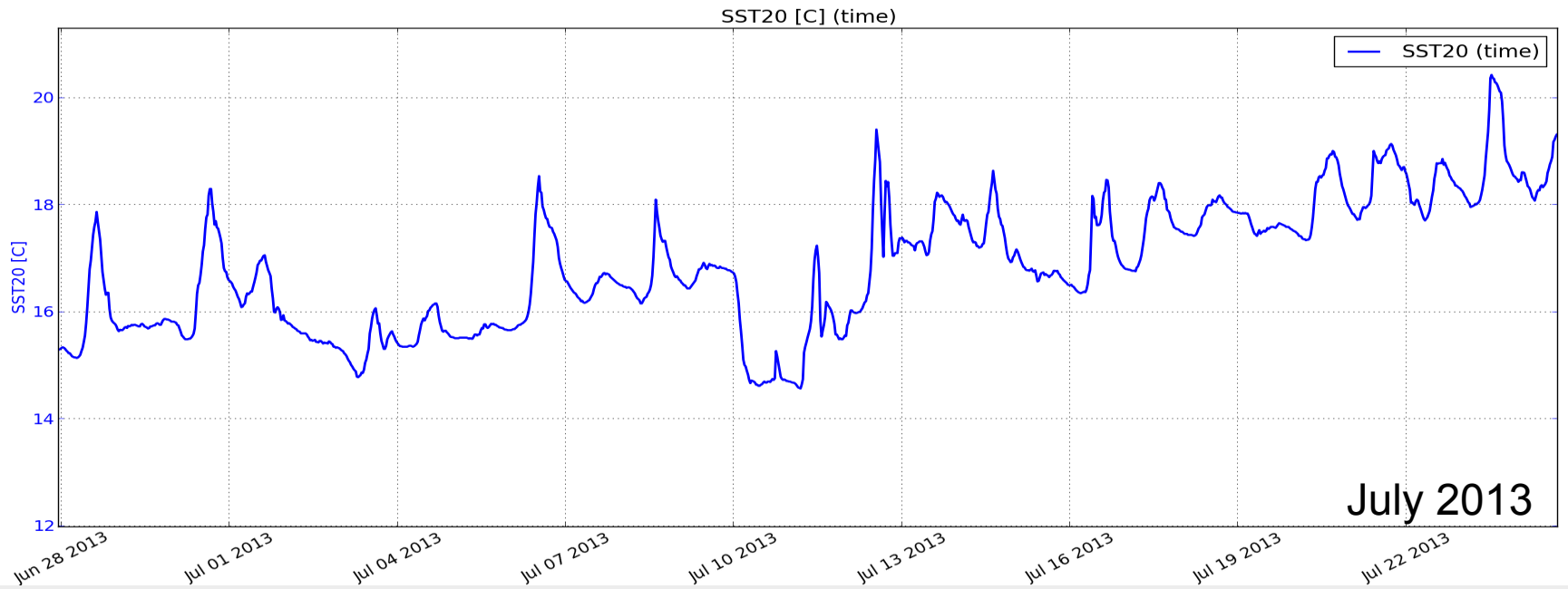
	Night time (> 95)			Daytime (< 85)		
	bias	std	num	bias	std	num
METOP-A	-0.23	0.49	55	0.00	0.67	146
NOAA-19	0.06	0.45	82	0.03	0.68	108
NPP VIIRS	0.04	0.34	68	-0.02	0.53	90



# Diurnal cycles

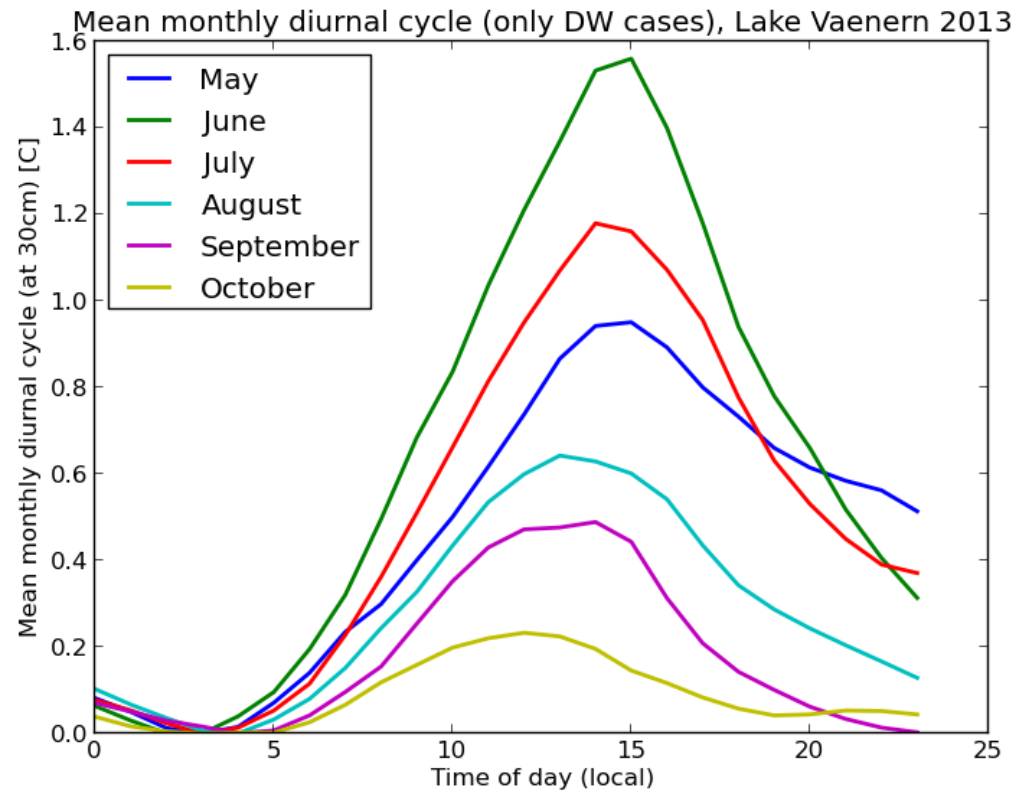


# Diurnal cycles

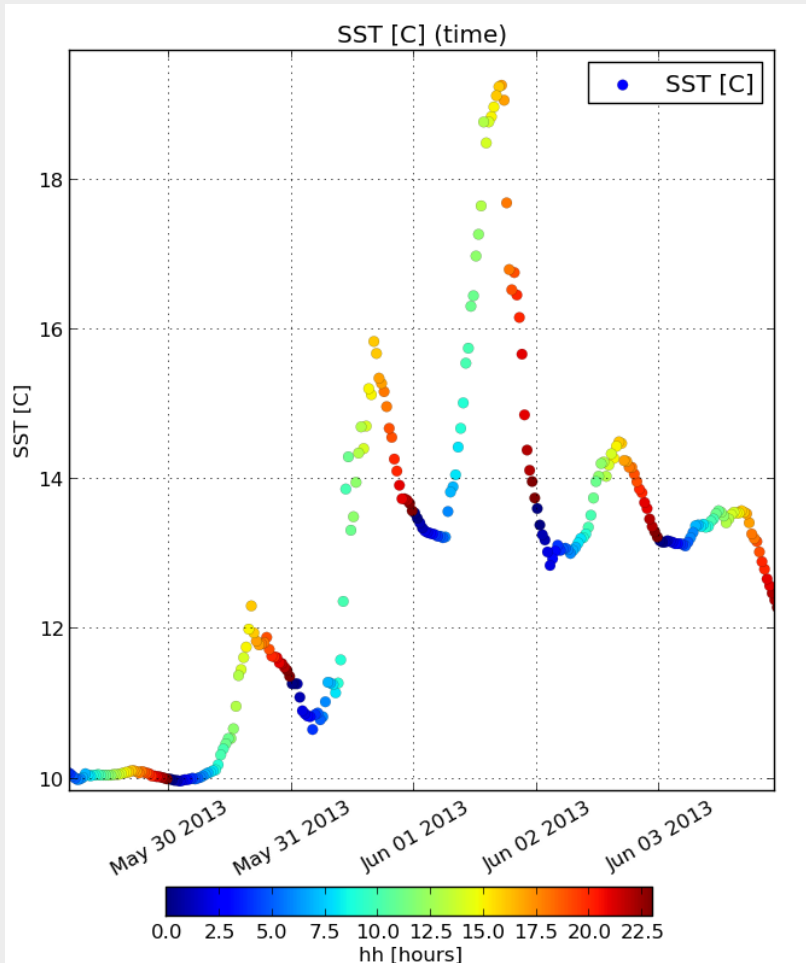


# Mean monthly diurnal cycle

- Using all days where SST15  $\geq$  SST06 and SST15  $\geq$  SST23



# 1st June case

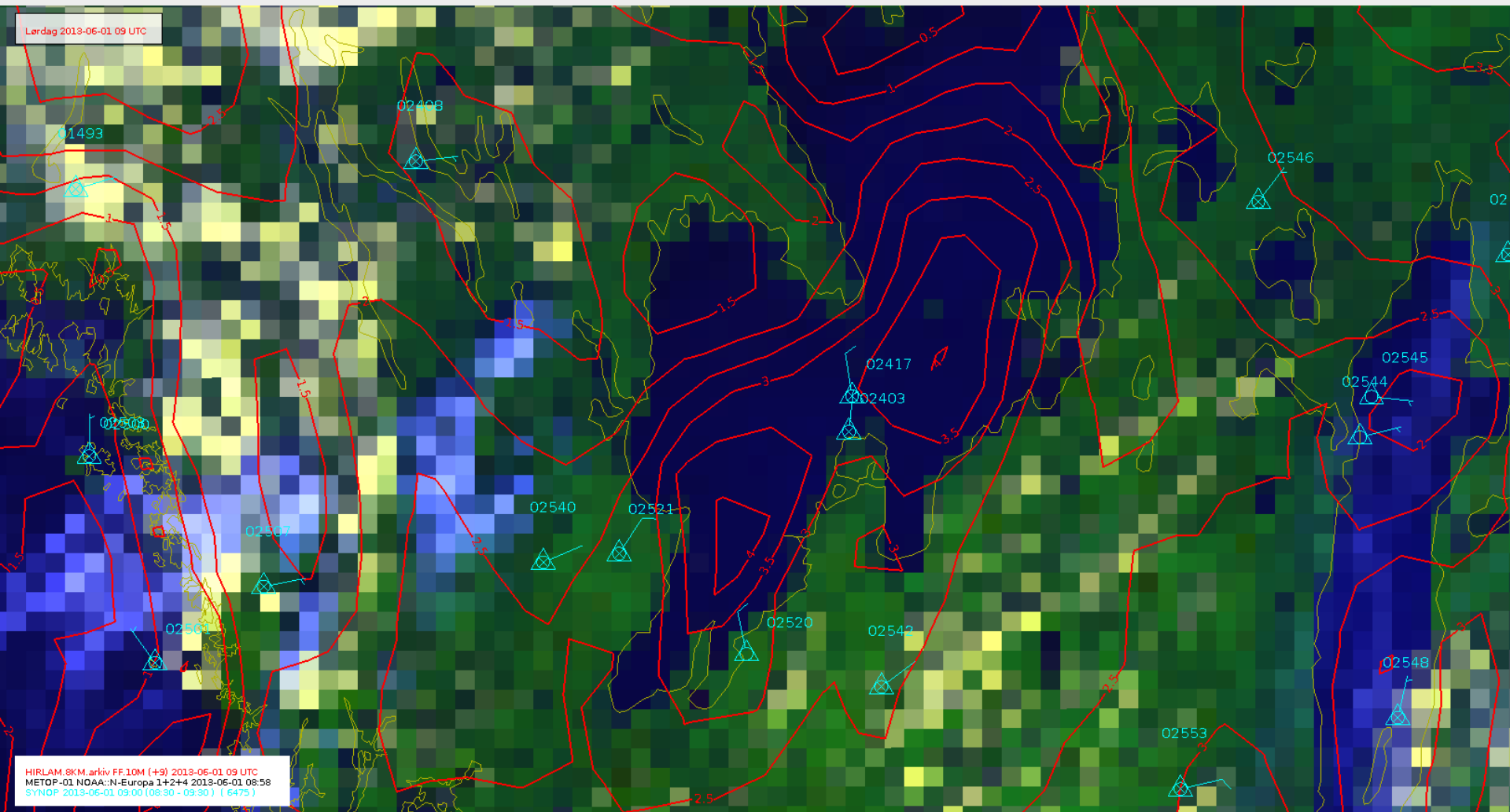


- Closer look at 1st June case
- 7 deg C warming case
- First, look at OSI SAF AHL SST 1.5km product

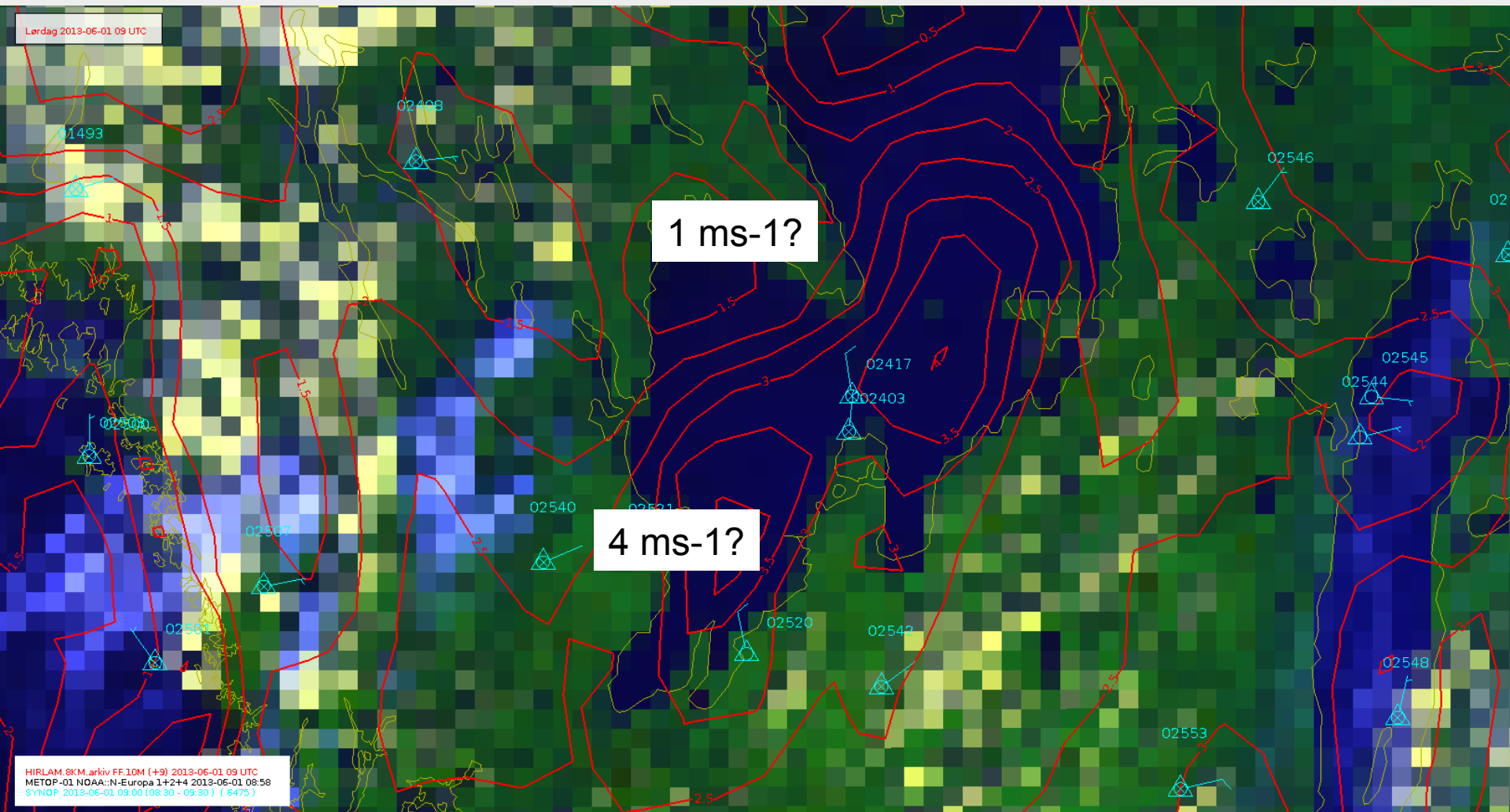




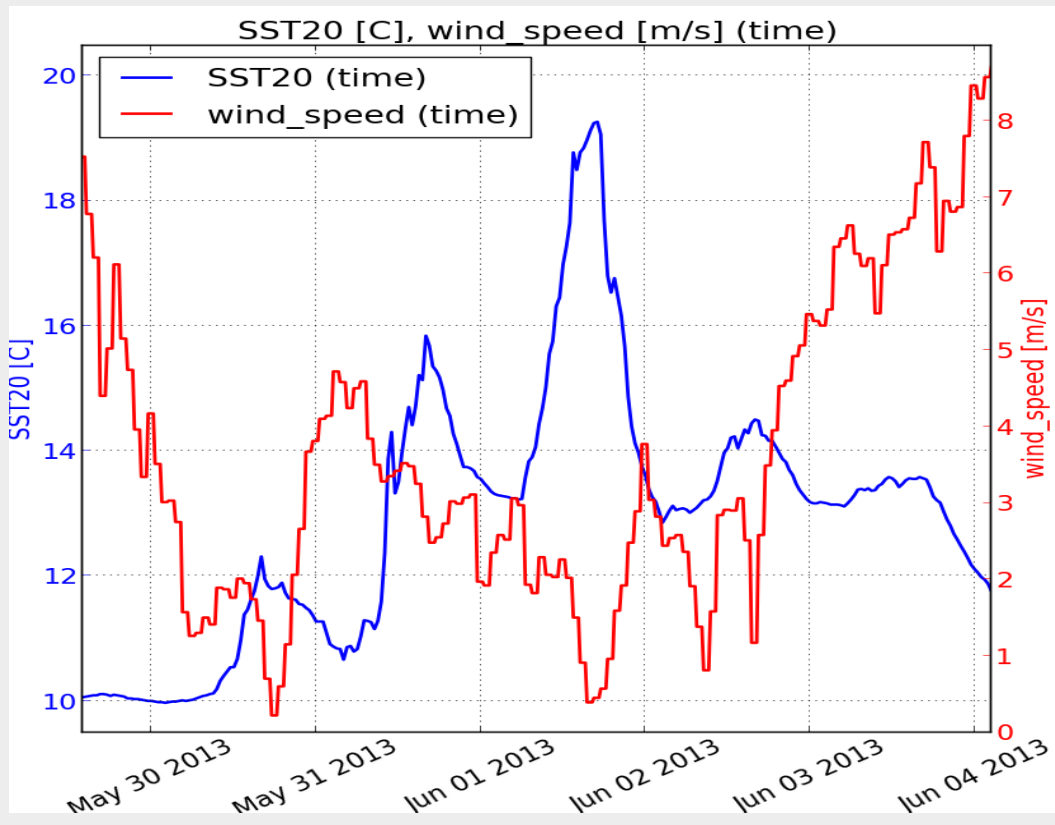
# NWP wind at 09UTC (HIRLAM8)



# NWP wind at 09UTC (HIRLAM8)

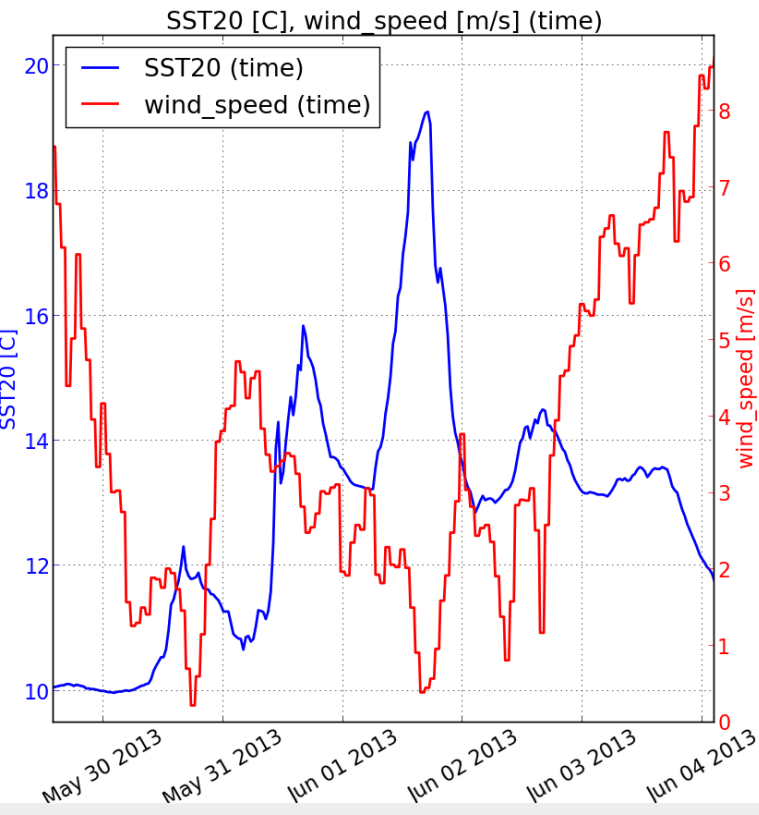






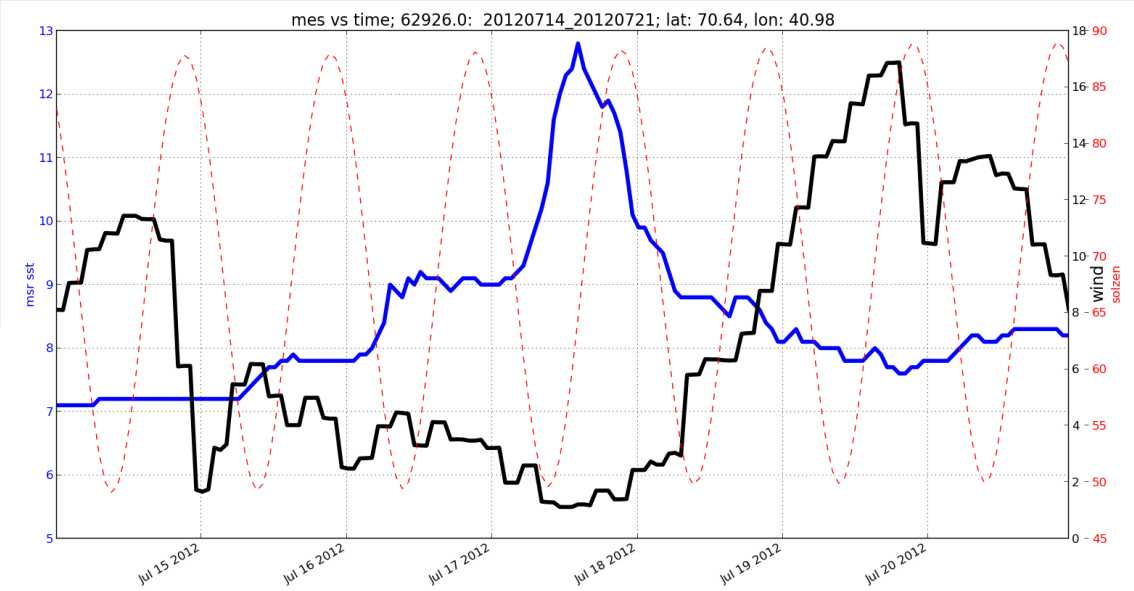
With NWP wind from Hirlam

# Similar DW cases at High Latitudes

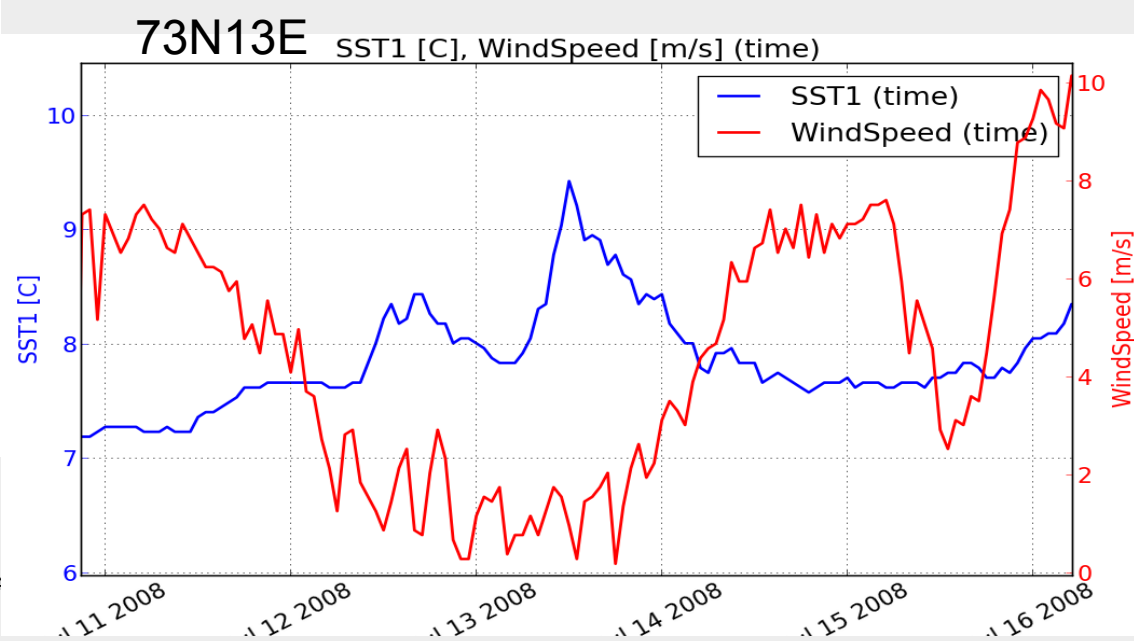


59N 13E

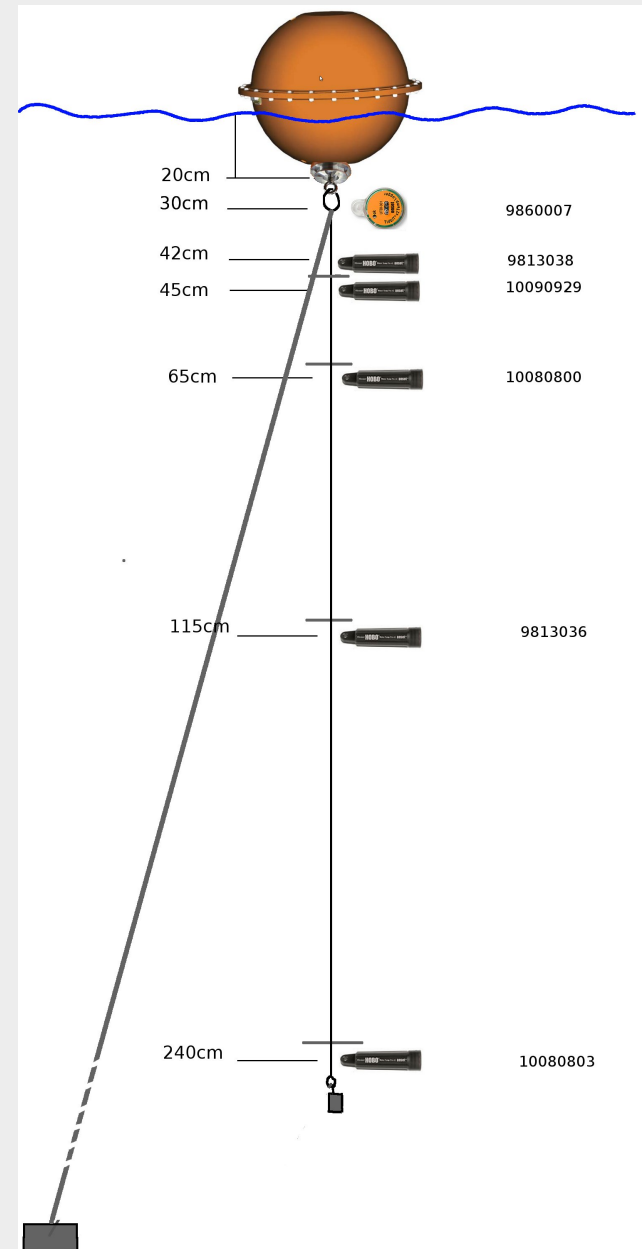
GHR SST XV, Cape Town, June 2014



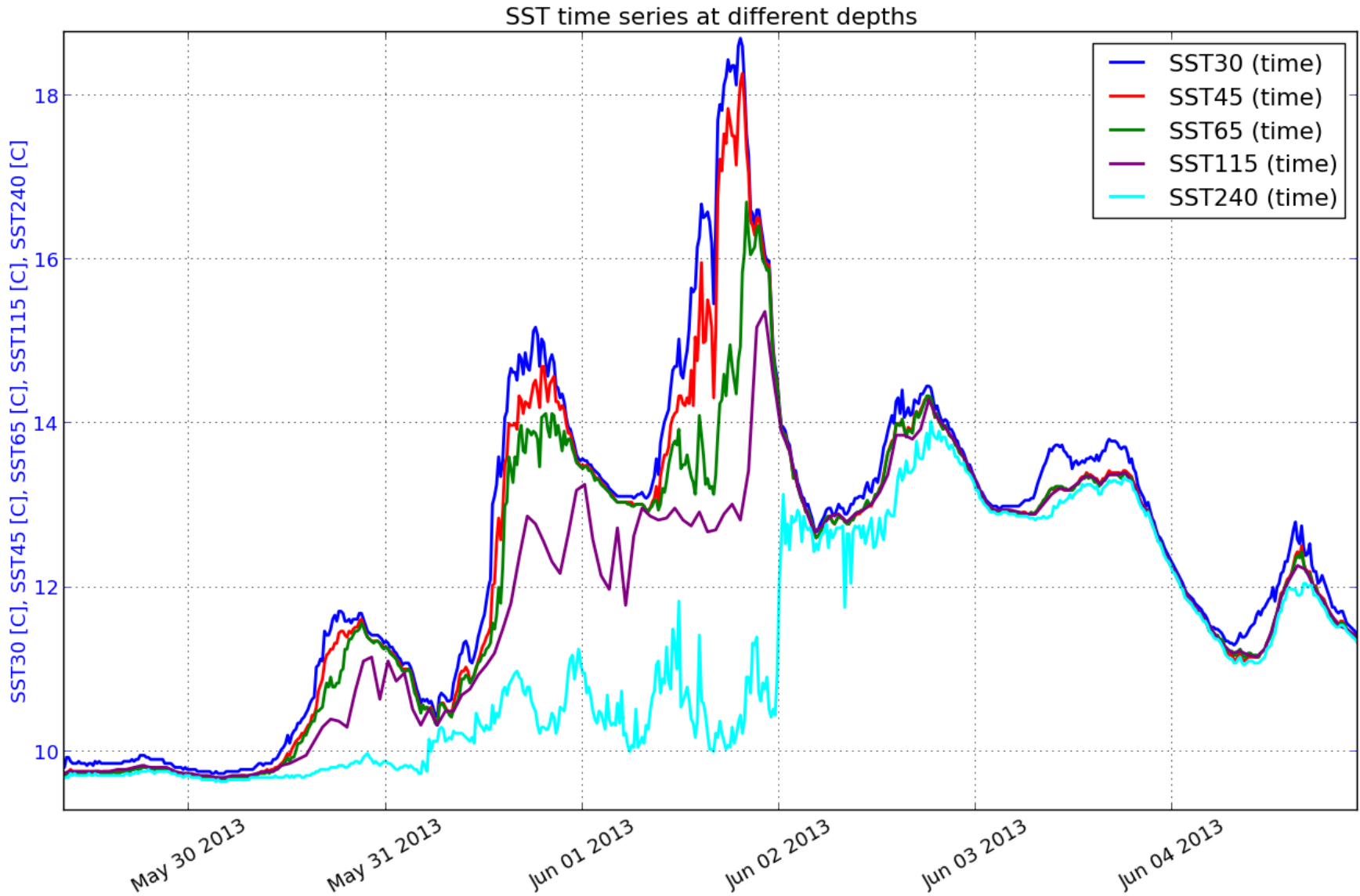
From Sonia Pere, M-F



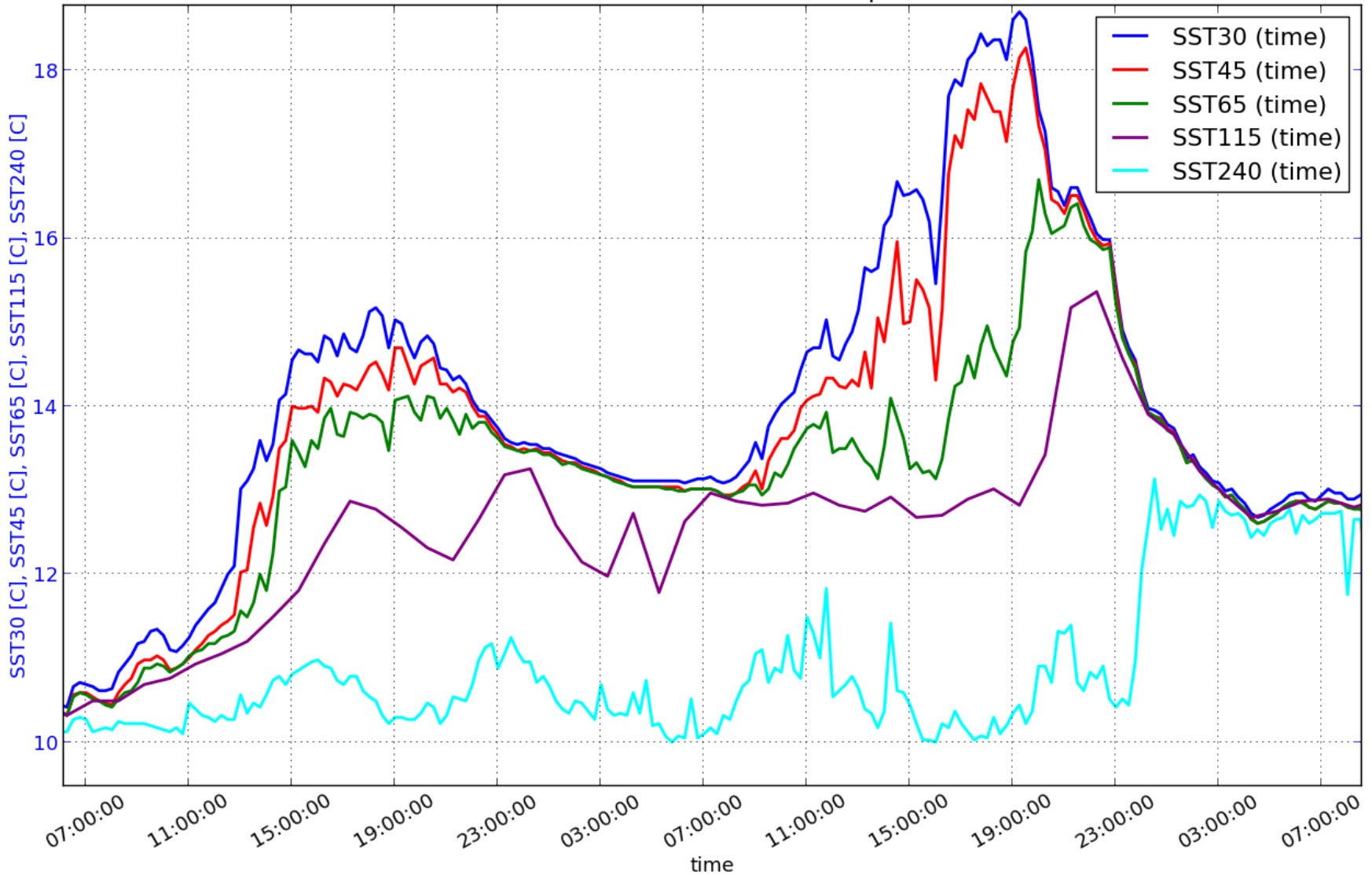
# 1st June case – SST profile



# 1st June case - SST profile

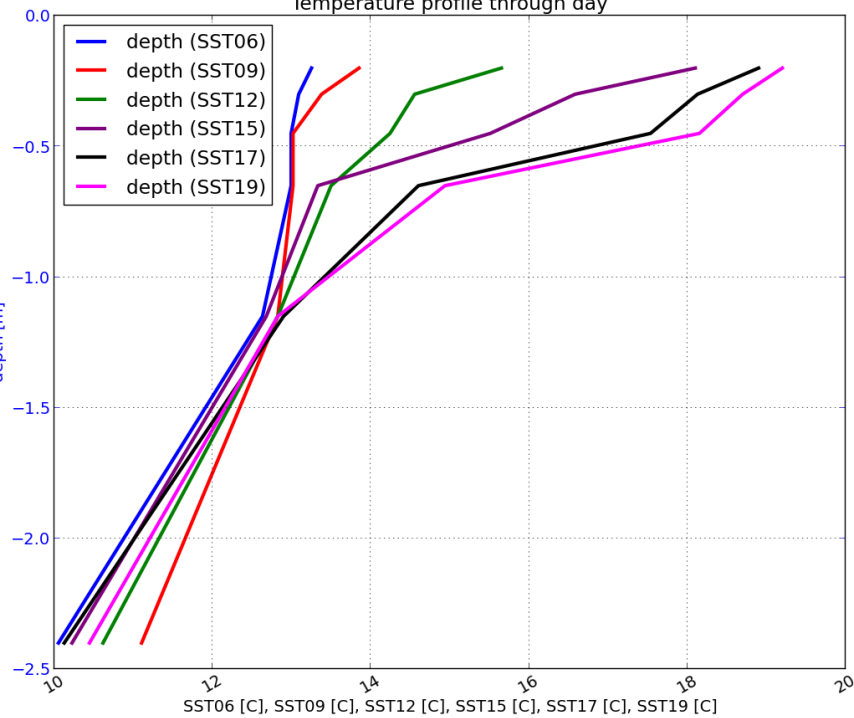


SST time series at different depths

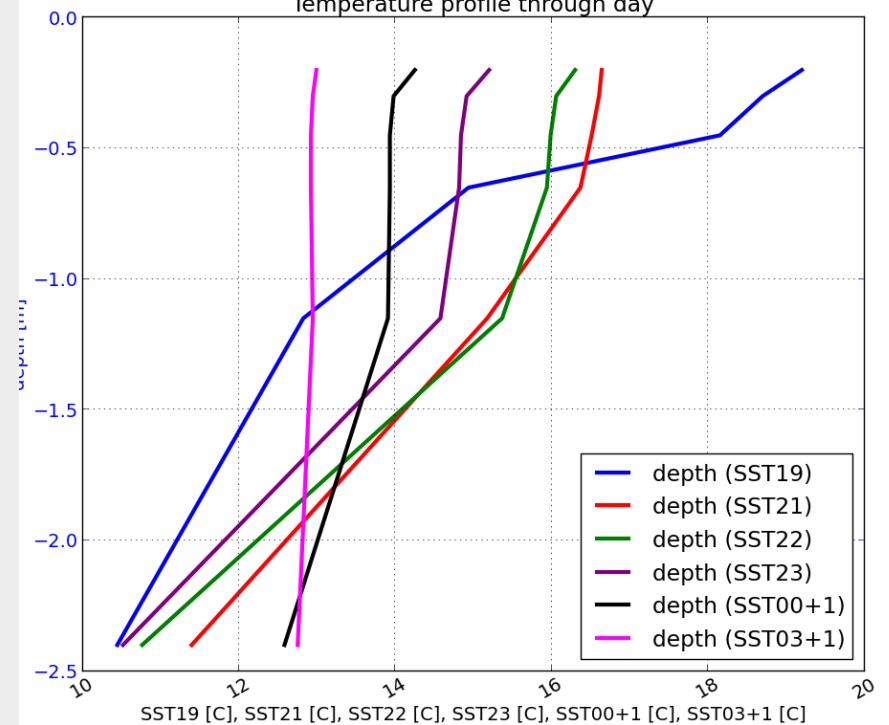


# Temperature vs depth

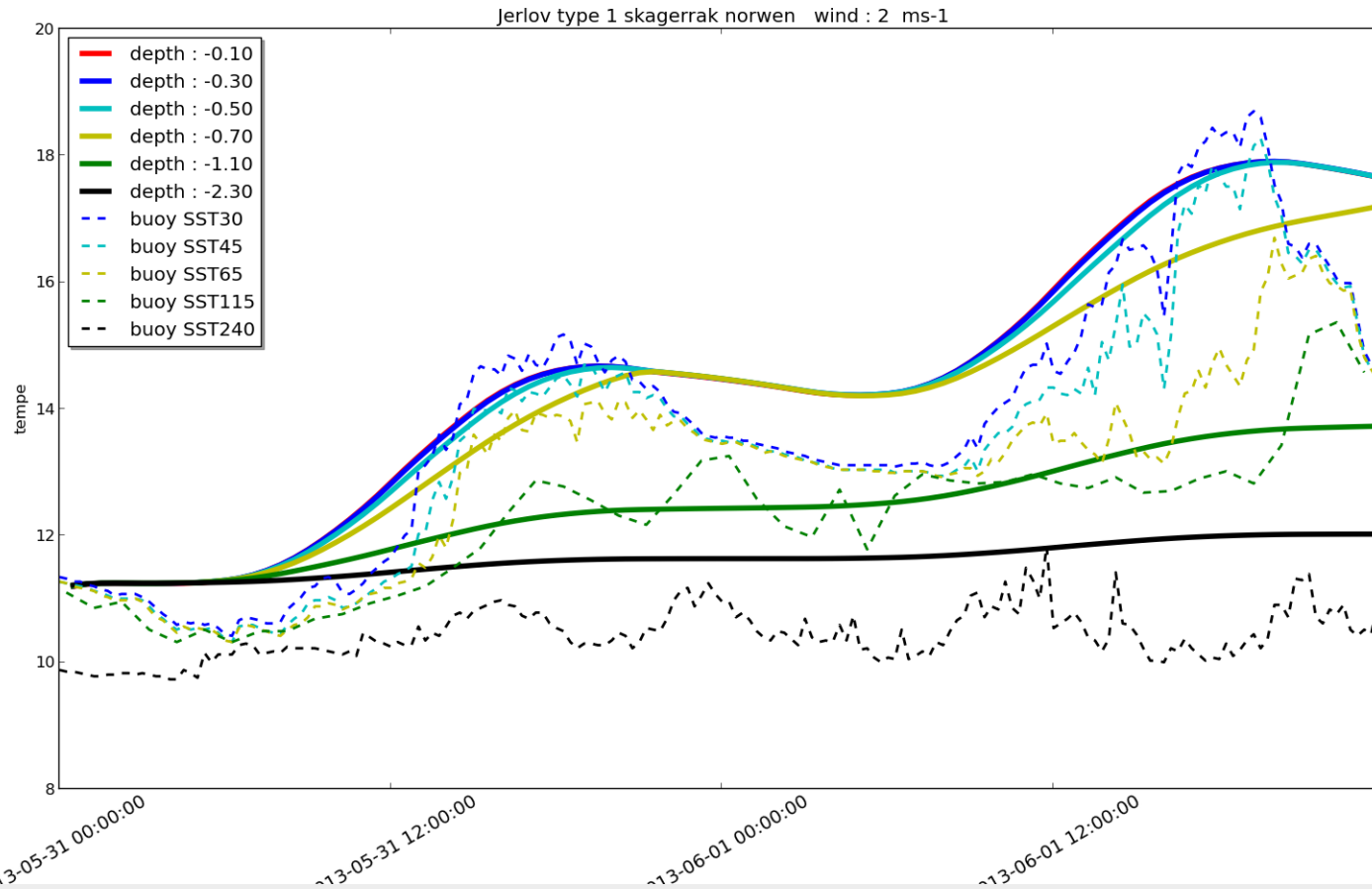
Temperature profile through day



Temperature profile through day



# GOTM modelling (wind 2m/s, Jerlov 1)

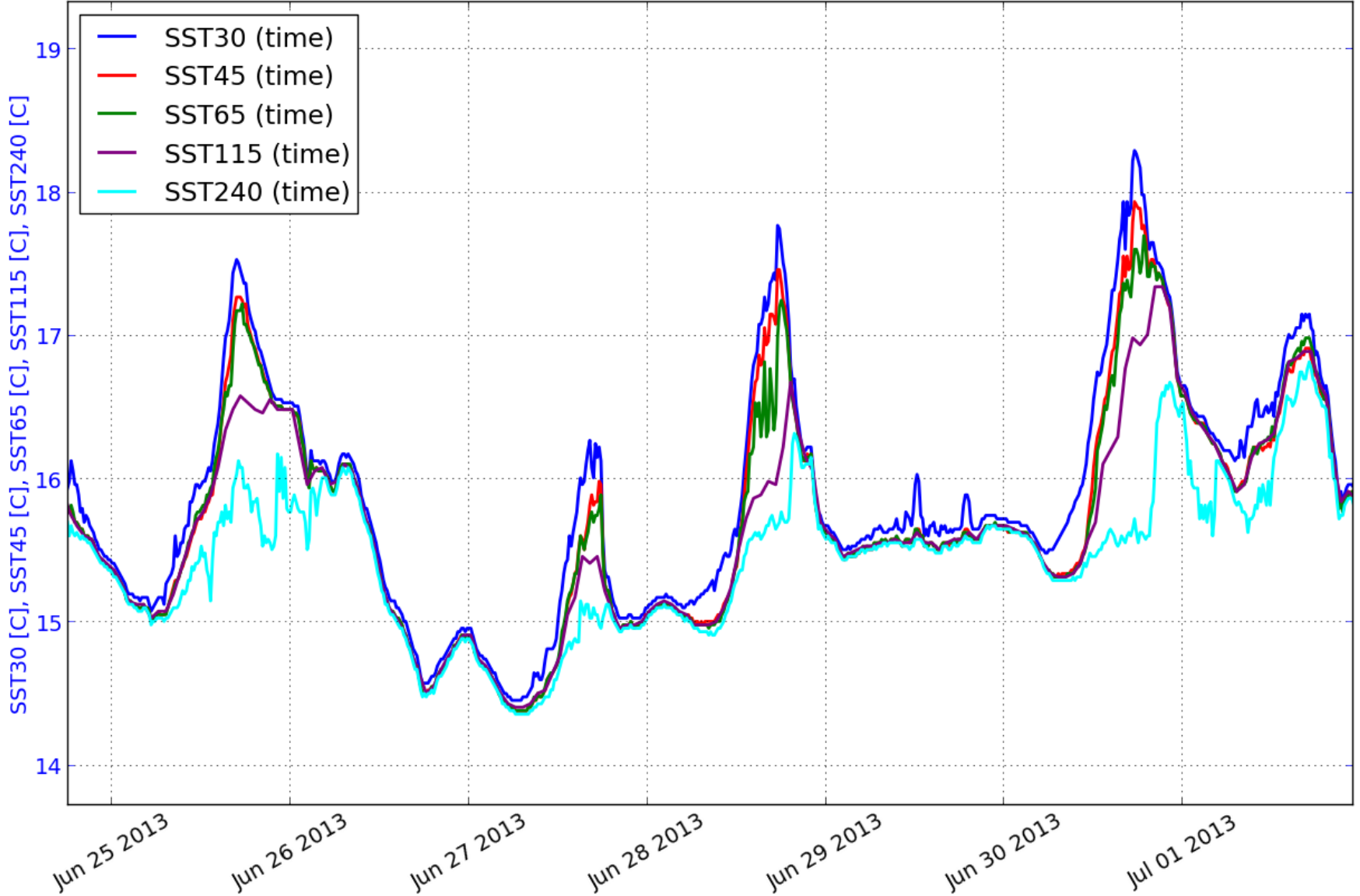


From Pere and LeBorgne

GHRSSST XV, Cape Town, June 2014

# 25th June case

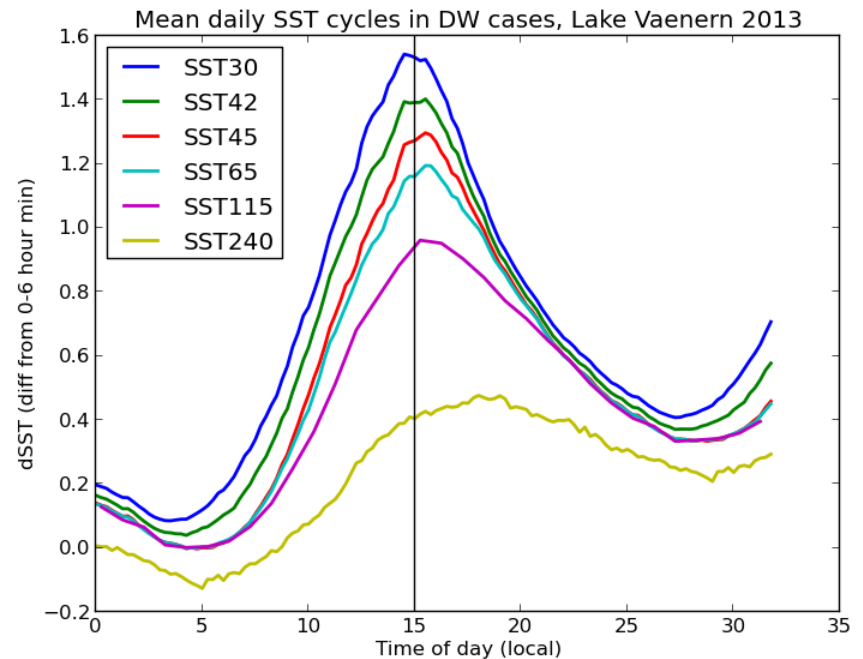
SST30 [C], SST45 [C], SST65 [C], SST115 [C], SST240 [C] (time)





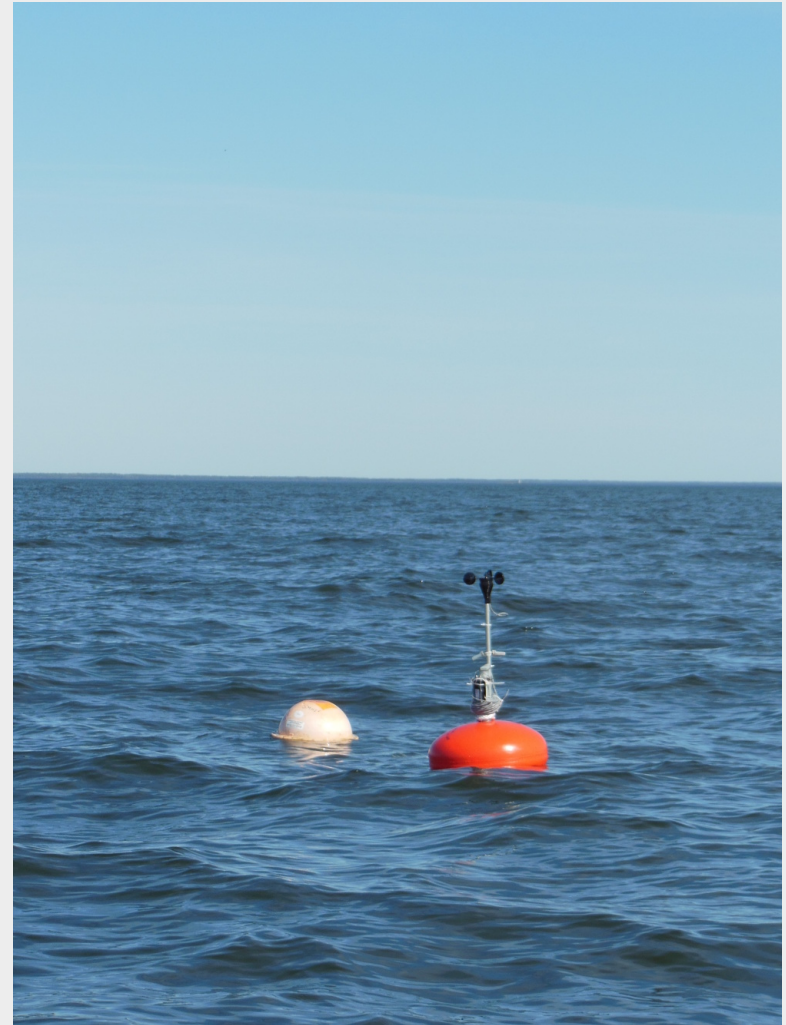
# Mean diurnal cycle profiles

- Look at all days with diurnal warming  $> 1.0\text{C}$
- $\text{DW} = \text{SST}_{\text{max}} - \text{SST}_{\text{min06}}$ , where  $\text{SST}_{\text{min06}}$  is minimum between 00 and 06
- Mean profile for May-October data with diurnal warming  $> 1.0\text{C}$



# Further work

- New buoy setup was deployed in Lake Vänern in April 2014
- Added wind speed instrument and temperature loggers at 5 and 10 m depths
- Will leave buoy to stay over winter (lake freezes during normal winters)



# Conclusion

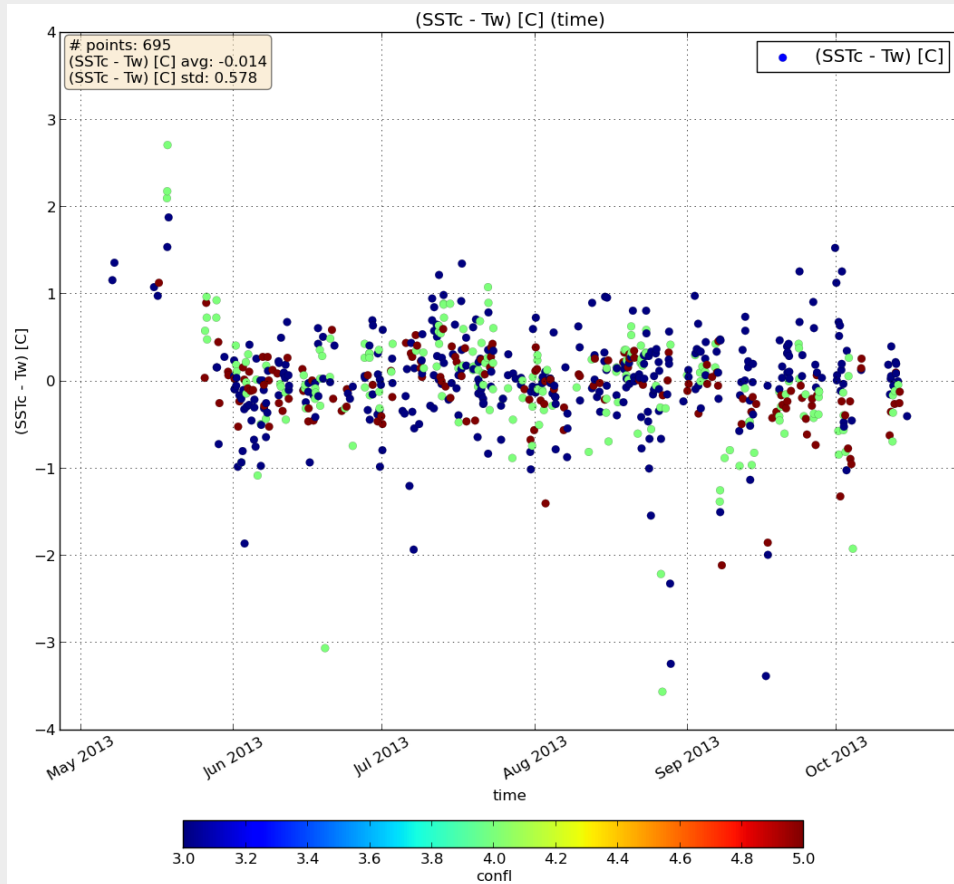
- Satellite SST products validate as expected in Lake Vänern
- Diurnal warming is frequent and might be very strong in lakes such as Lake Vänern
- Lake Vänern is a good location for validating satellite lake temperatures, testing measuring equipment and study diurnal warming



Norwegian  
Meteorological  
Institute

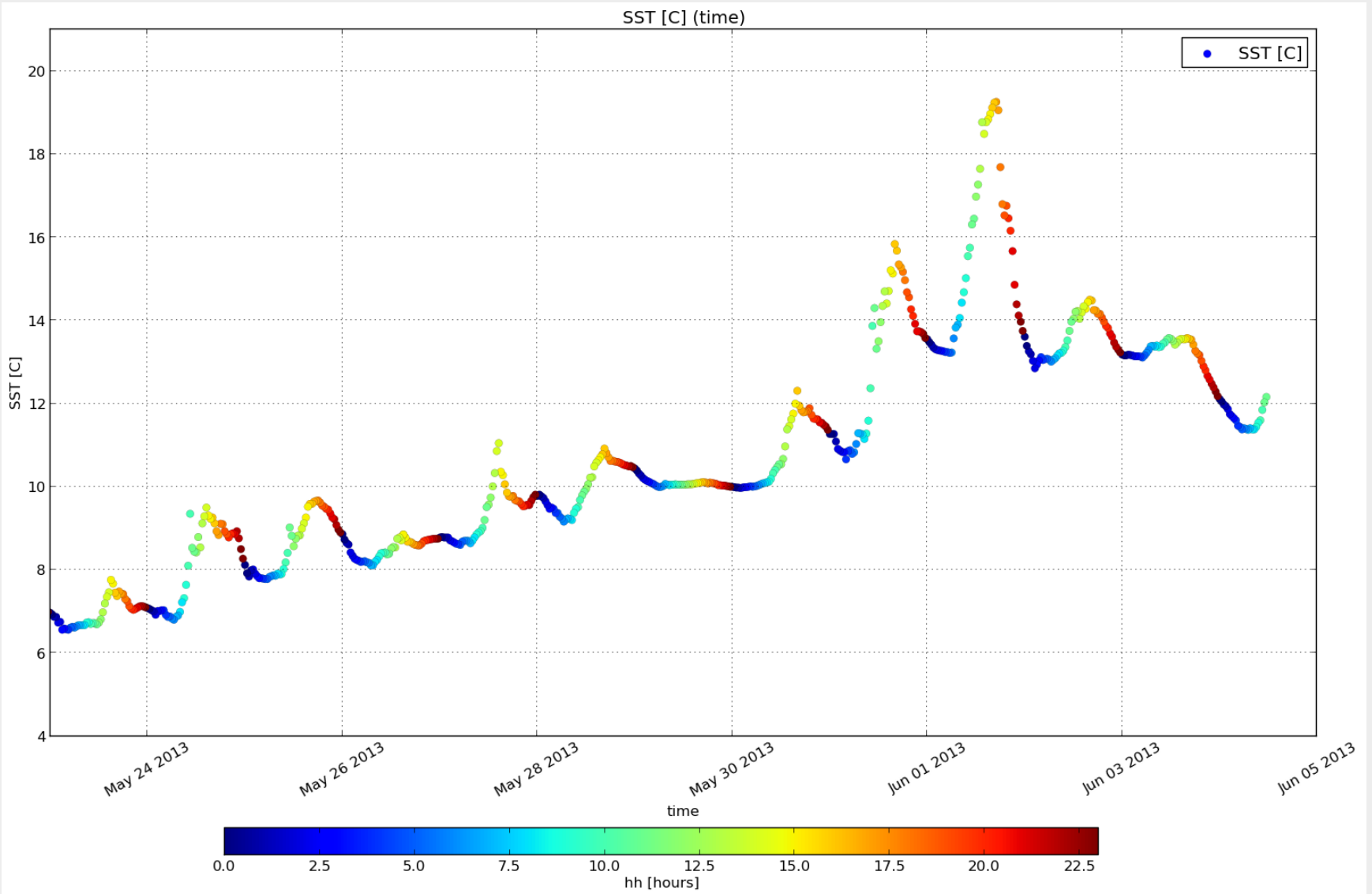
**Thank you for your attention**

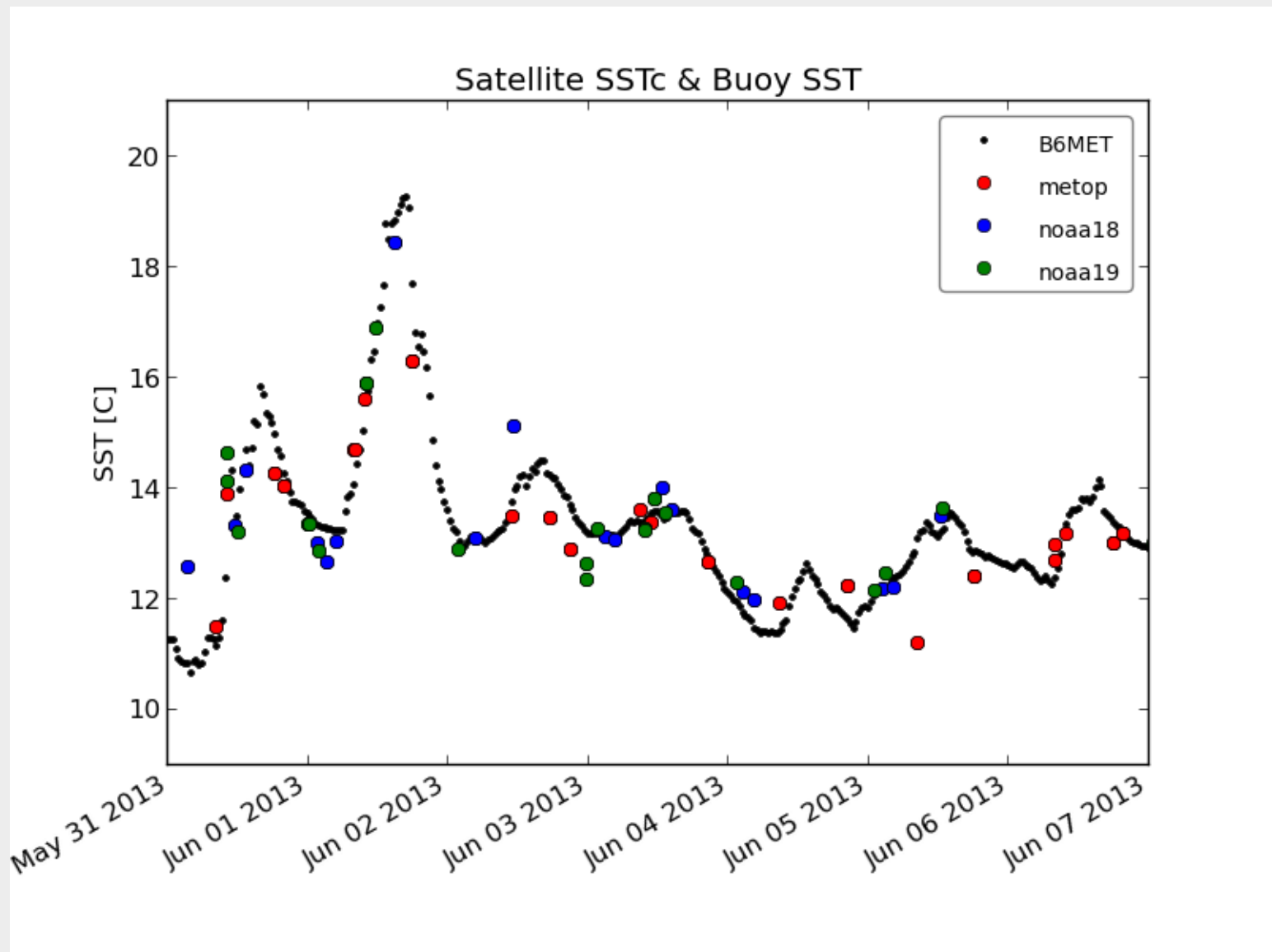
# Validation results CMS products



- All satellites
- Using confl 3, 4 and 5
- Total 780 obs
  - cl 2: 85
  - cl 3: 347
  - cl 4: 194
  - cl 5: 154

# Diurnal variability





· Comparison with AHL gridded swath SST

# What was the max DW amplitude?

