

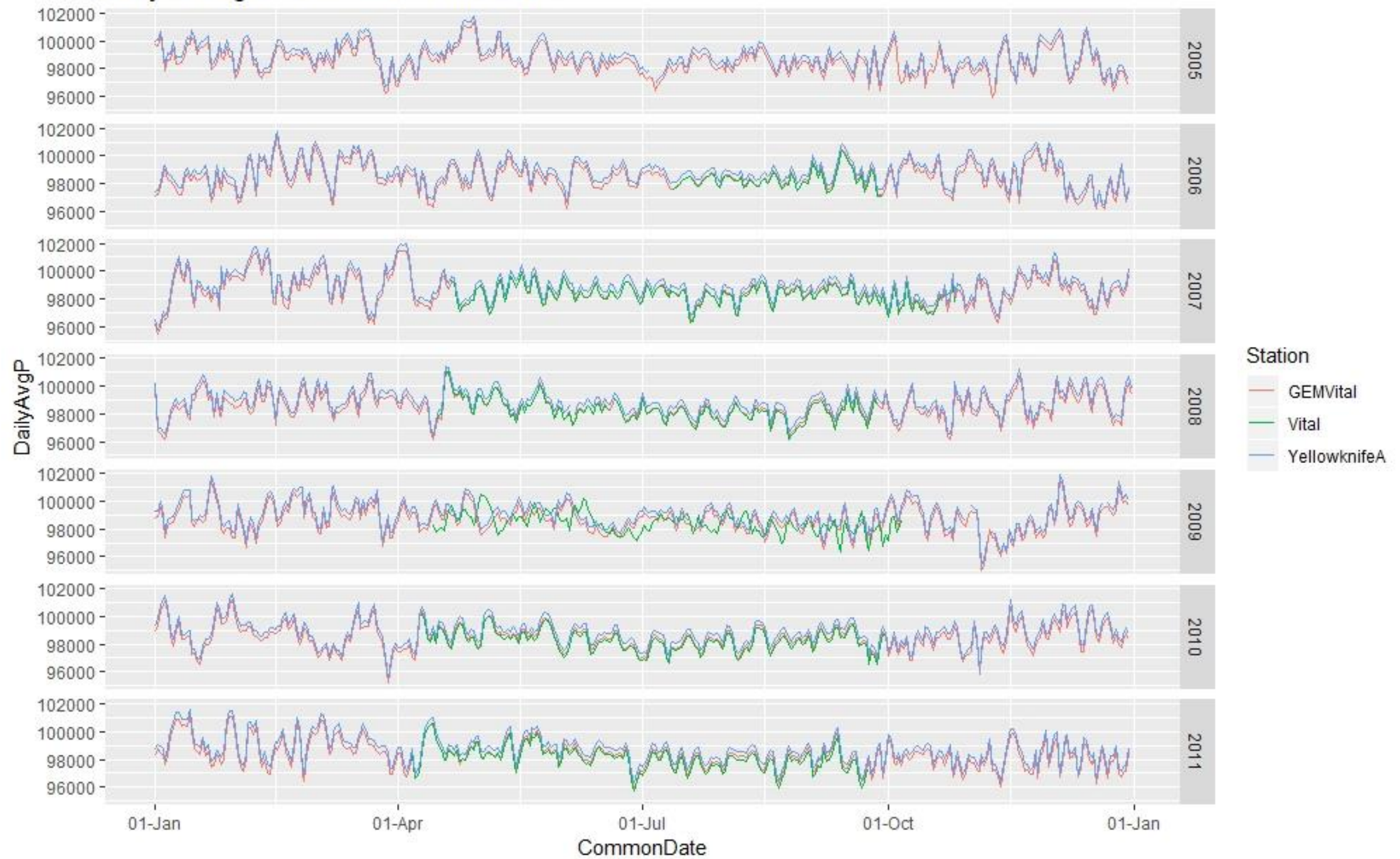
Baker Creek Driving Data Preparation Methodology

By Haley Brauner

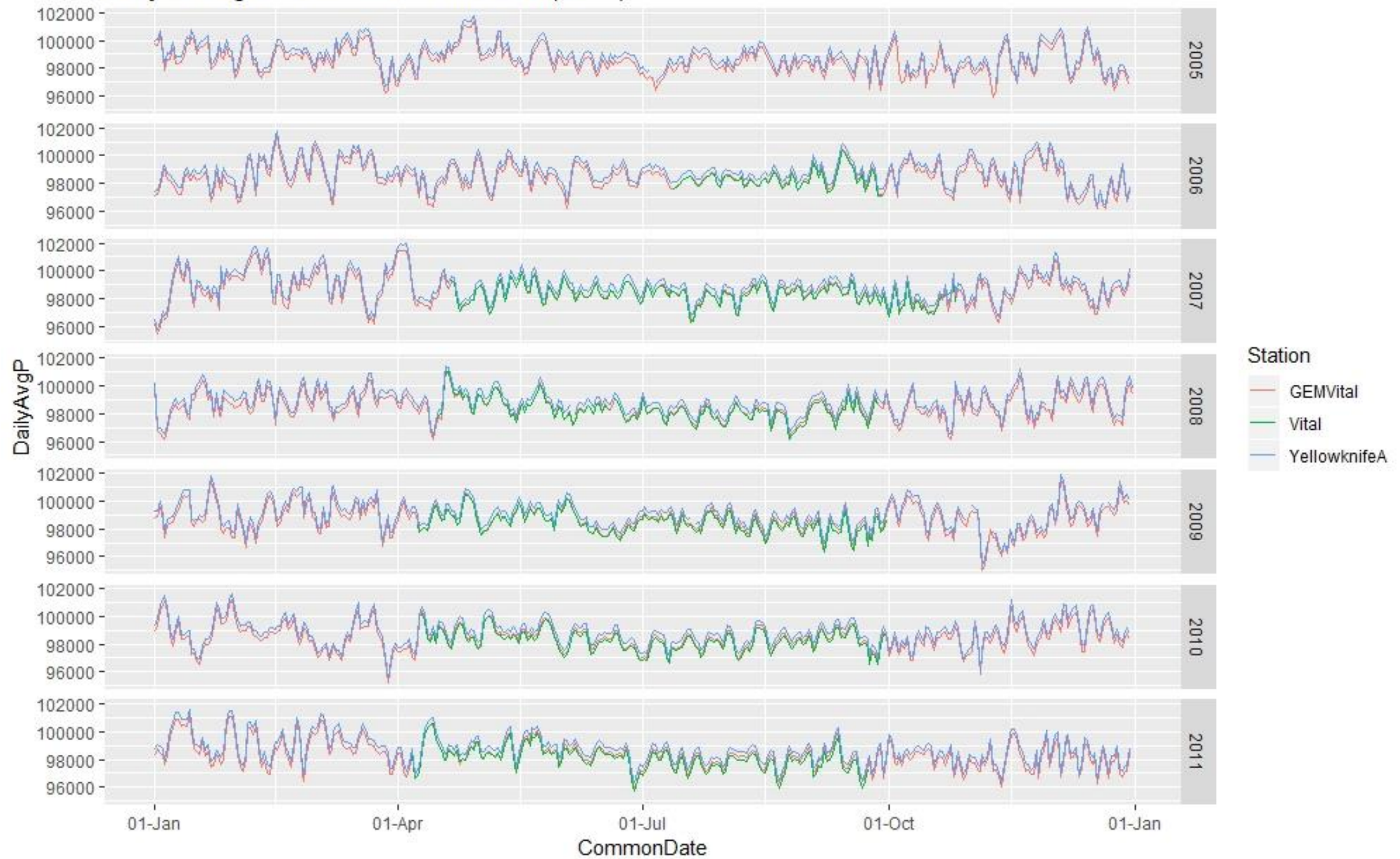
Air Pressure

- Compared Vital, Yellowknife A, and GEM @ Vital datasets
 - *Yellowknife is consistently greater than the other 2 locations*
 - *Vital and GEM @ Vital match almost perfectly except that in 2009, Vital is shifted forward by 6 days (shifting back 6 days matches almost perfectly)*
- Combining methodology:
 - Used Vital data primarily, with the 2009 observations shifted back in time by 6 days
 - Gap-filled with GEM @ Vital data
- The following 2 slides show a comparison of the original and shifted data, followed by the 2012-2018 data and the a close-up of just 2009 (shifted)

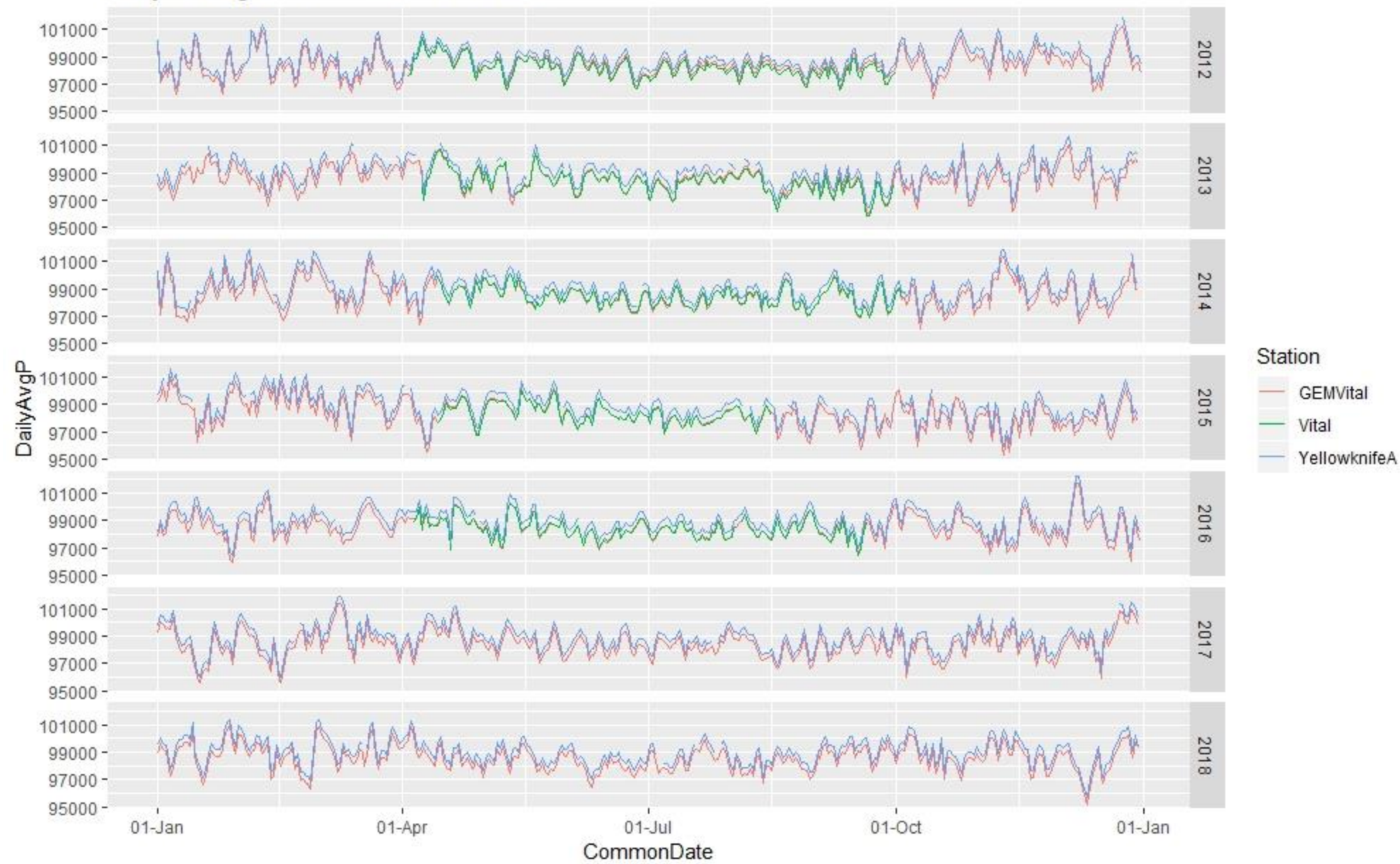
Daily Average Air Pressure - 2005-2011



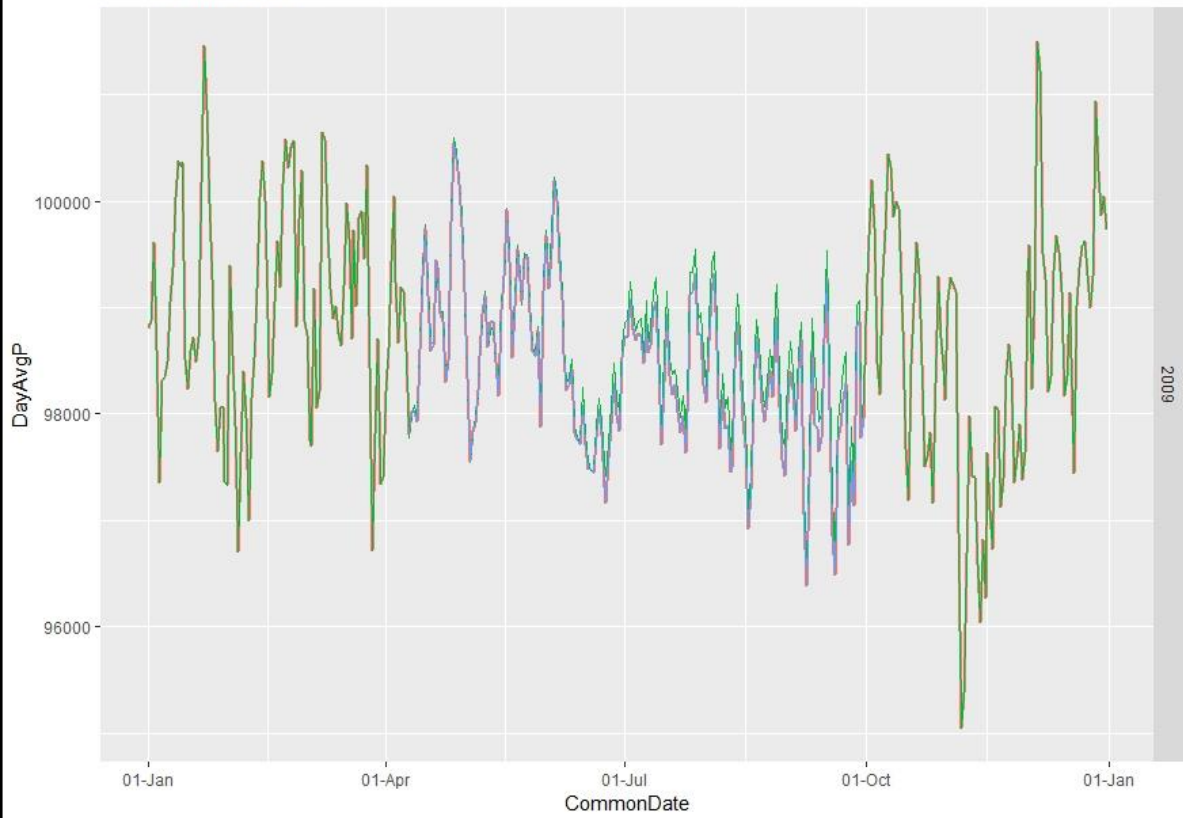
Daily Average Air Pressure - 2005-2011(shift6)



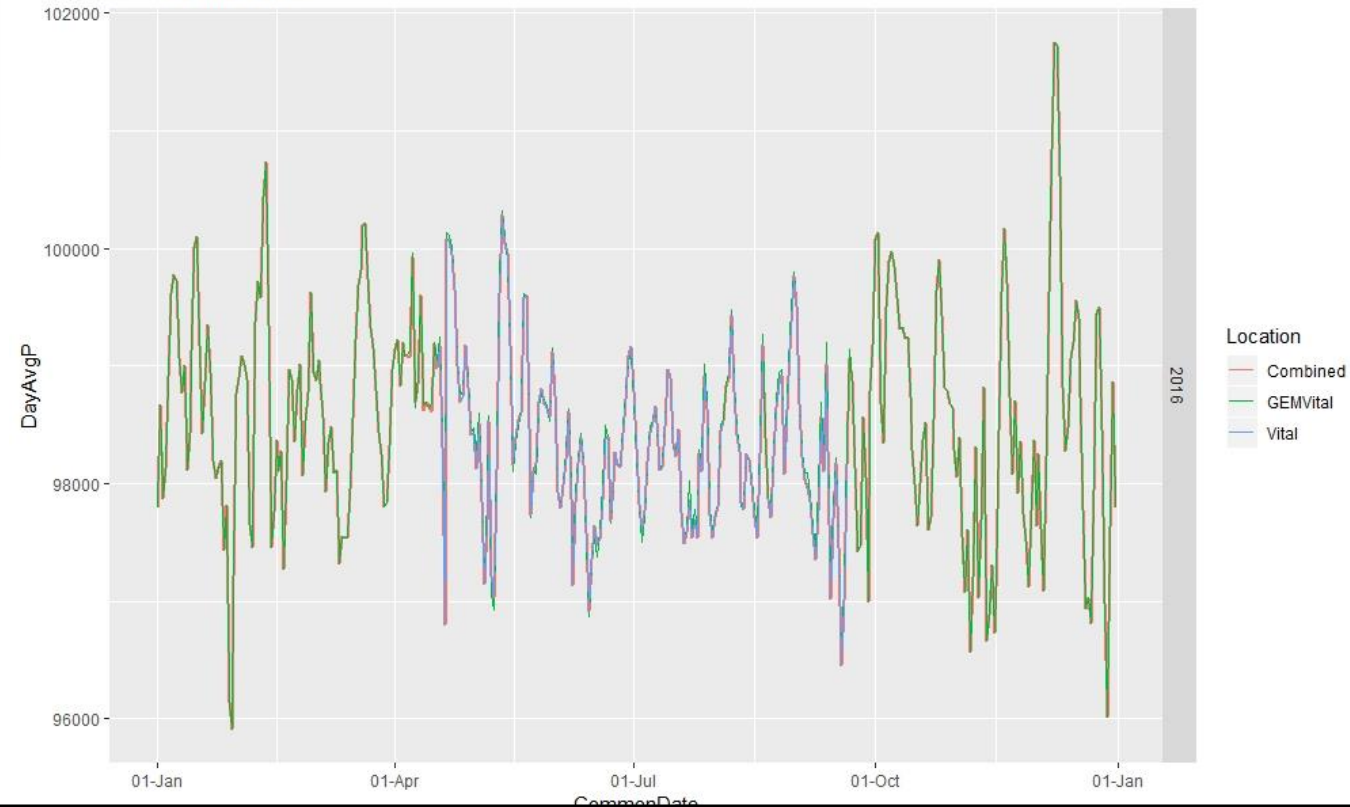
Daily Average Air Pressure - 2012-2018



Air Pressure - 2009



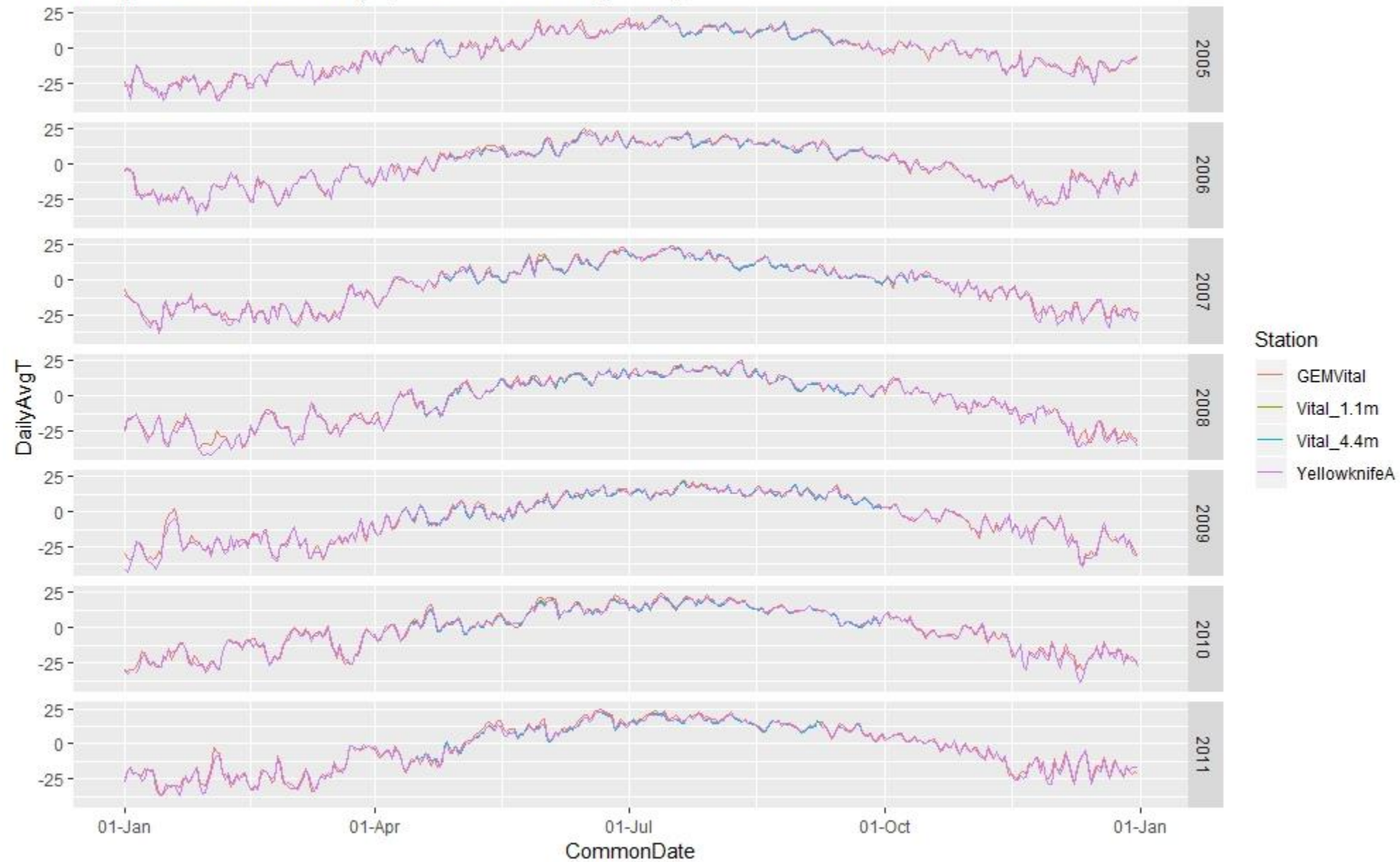
Air Pressure - 2016



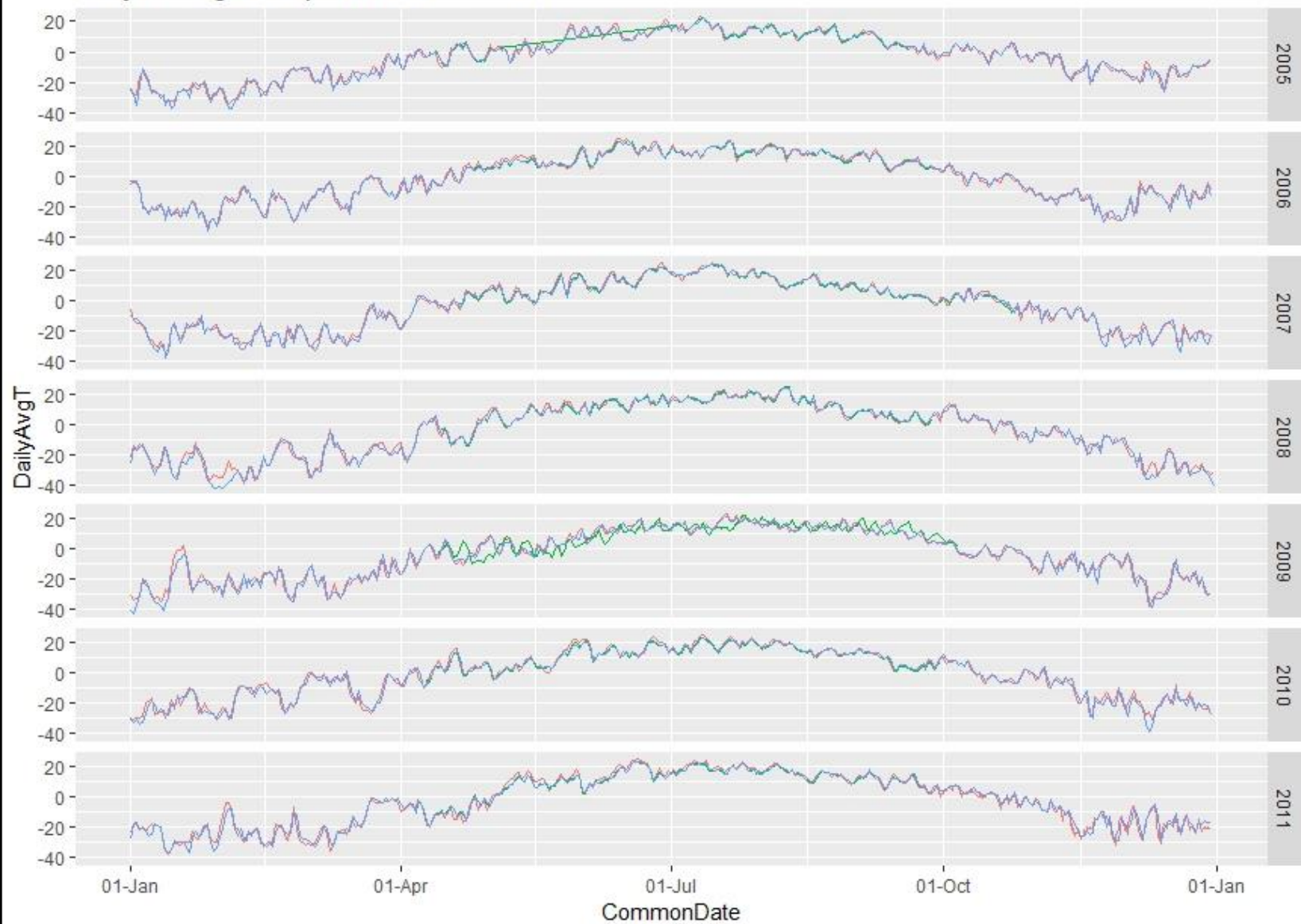
Air Temperature

- Combining methodology:
 - A dry adiabatic lapse rate of $6.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$ was used to scale the Vital observations at 2.8 m (incorrectly labelled as 1.1m) and 4.4m, and Yellowknife A (2 m) up to 40 m
 - The shift in 2009 Vital data was also present and was shifted back by 6 days to match
 - Vital at 4.4 m was used as the primary dataset, then gap-filled with Vital at 2.8 m, followed by Yellowknife then GEM data
- The following slides show a comparison of the datasets for 2005-2011, including before and after the shift in Vital data

Temp at 40m 2005-2011 (Lapse Rate = 6.5 degC/km)



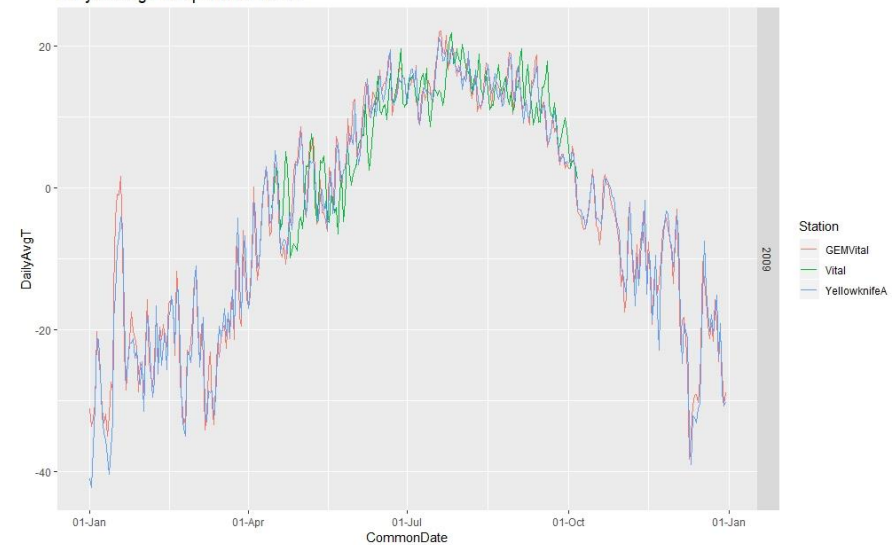
Daily Average Temperature - 2005-2011



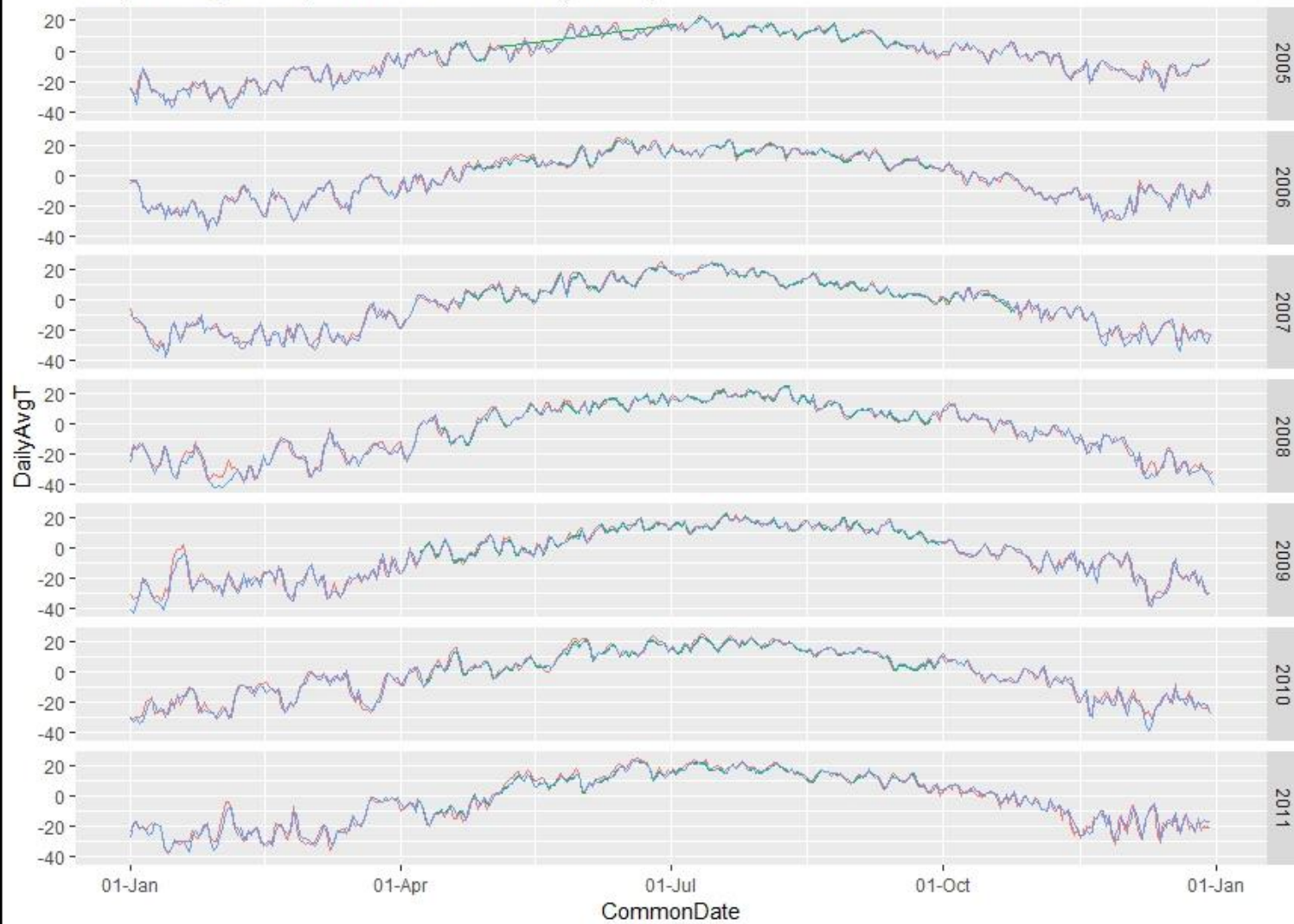
Station

GEMVital
Vital
YellowknifeA

Daily Average Temperature - 2009



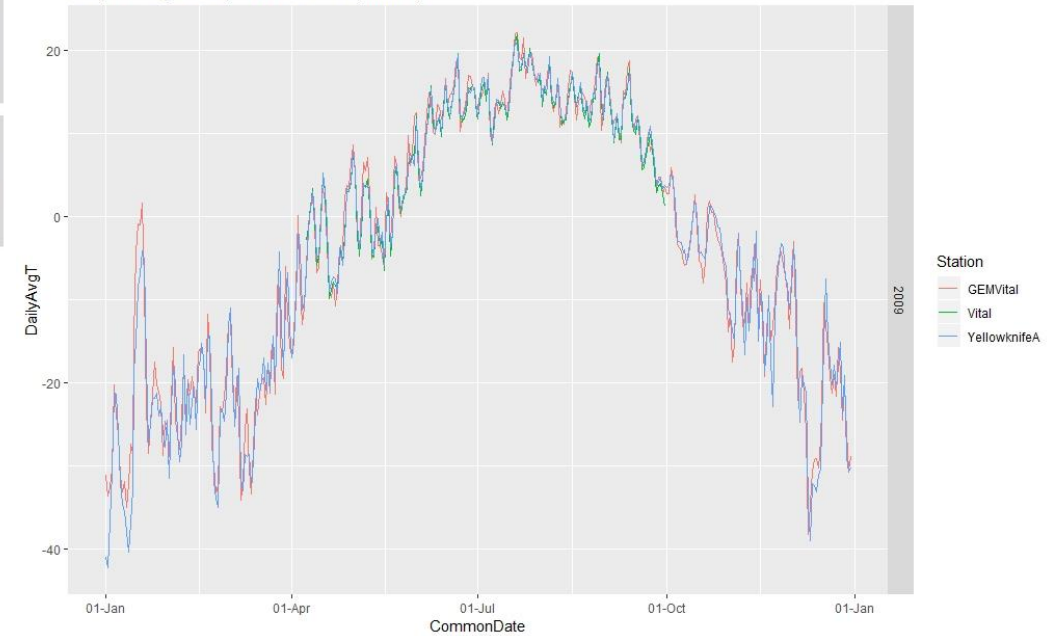
Daily Average Temperature - 2005-2011(shifted)



Station

- GEMVital
- Vital
- YellowknifeA

Daily Average Temperature - 2009(shifted)



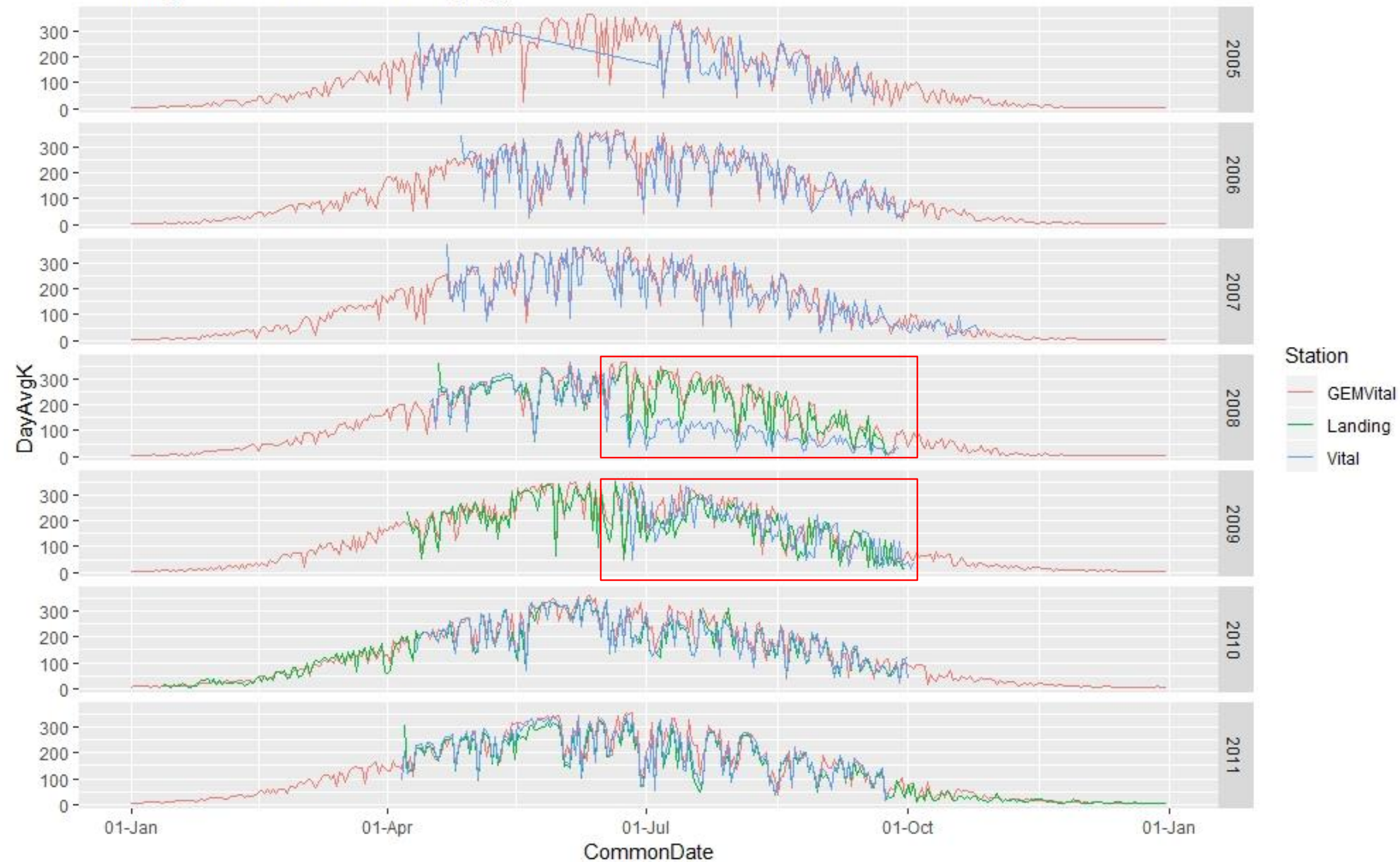
Station

- GEMVital
- Vital
- YellowknifeA

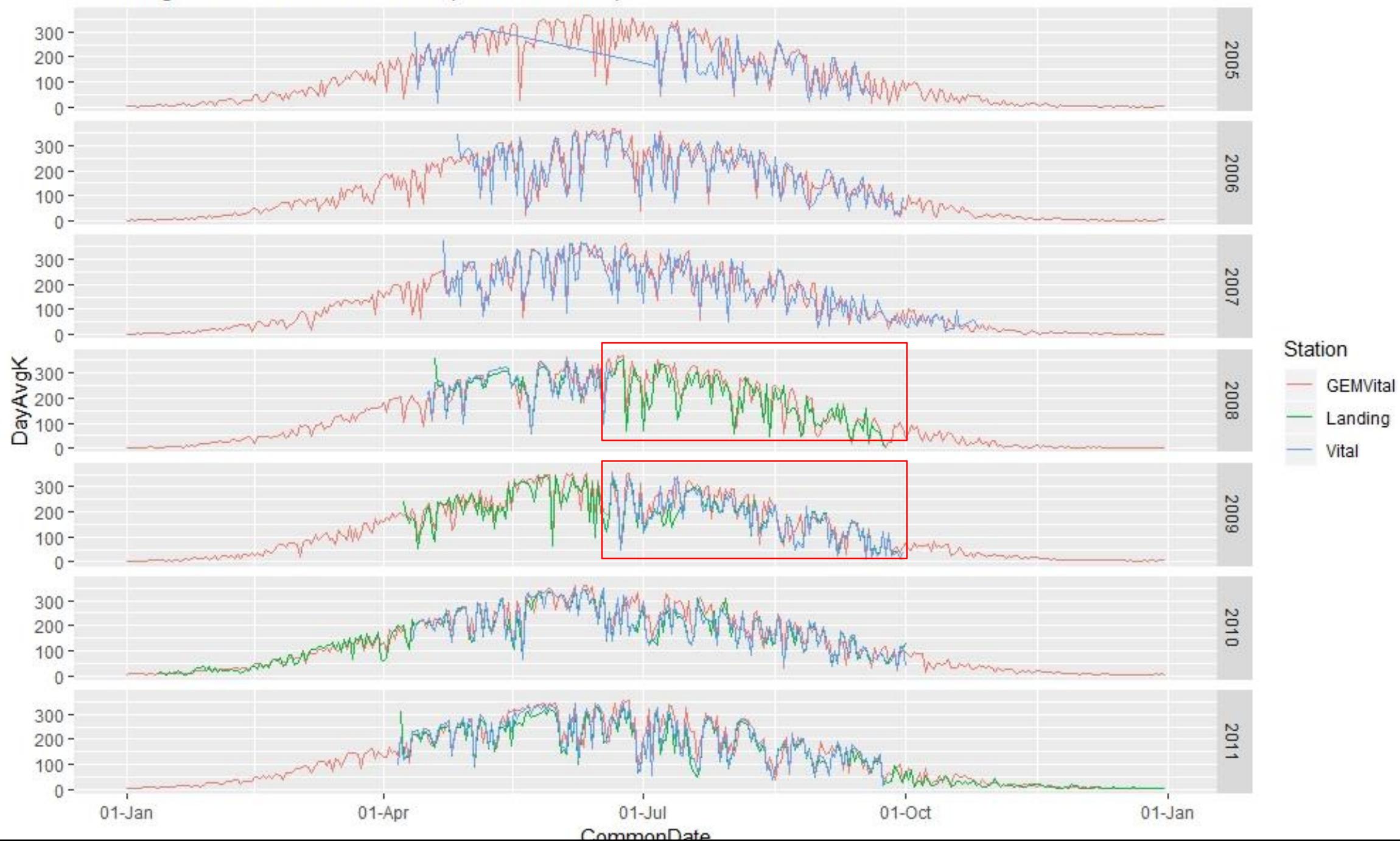
Incoming Shortwave Radiation

- When comparing the data, noticed a magnitude shift upward in the Vital data starting around June 21, 2008
- Noticed that in 2009, the Vital data seems to be shifted forward by 3 days (not 6 like the other variables)
- In 2016, daily average values look to be too high at the Vital station
- Combining methodology
 - Vital was used as the primary, but omitted 2008 from June 20 to the end of the year, 2016 prior to April 17, and shifted 2009 back by 3 days
 - Gap-filled with Landing data
 - Gap-filled remaining with GEM @ Vital was used to gap-fill
 - Negative values were later converted to zero in Excel prior to being used in the model

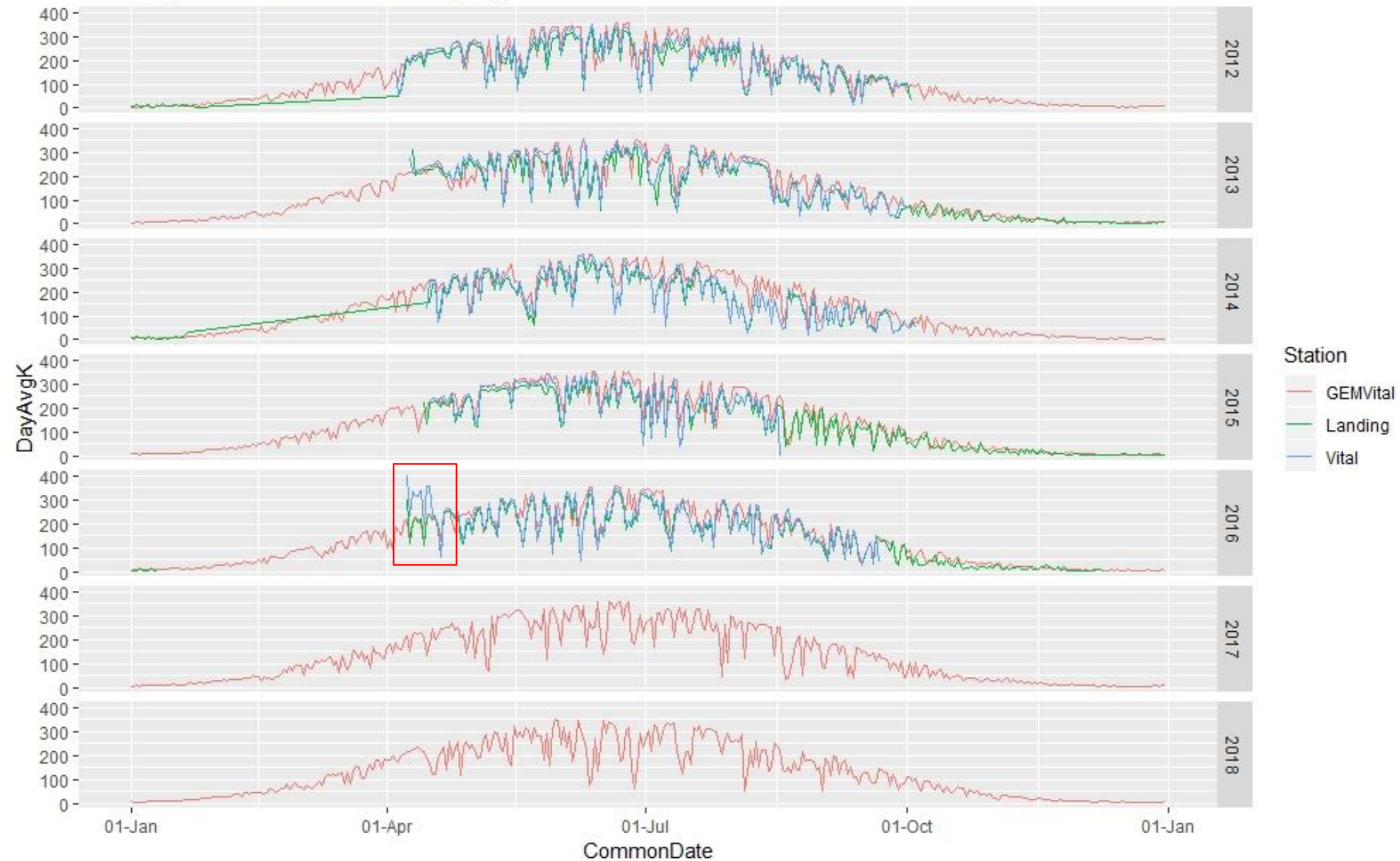
Incoming Shortwave - 2005-2011(orig)



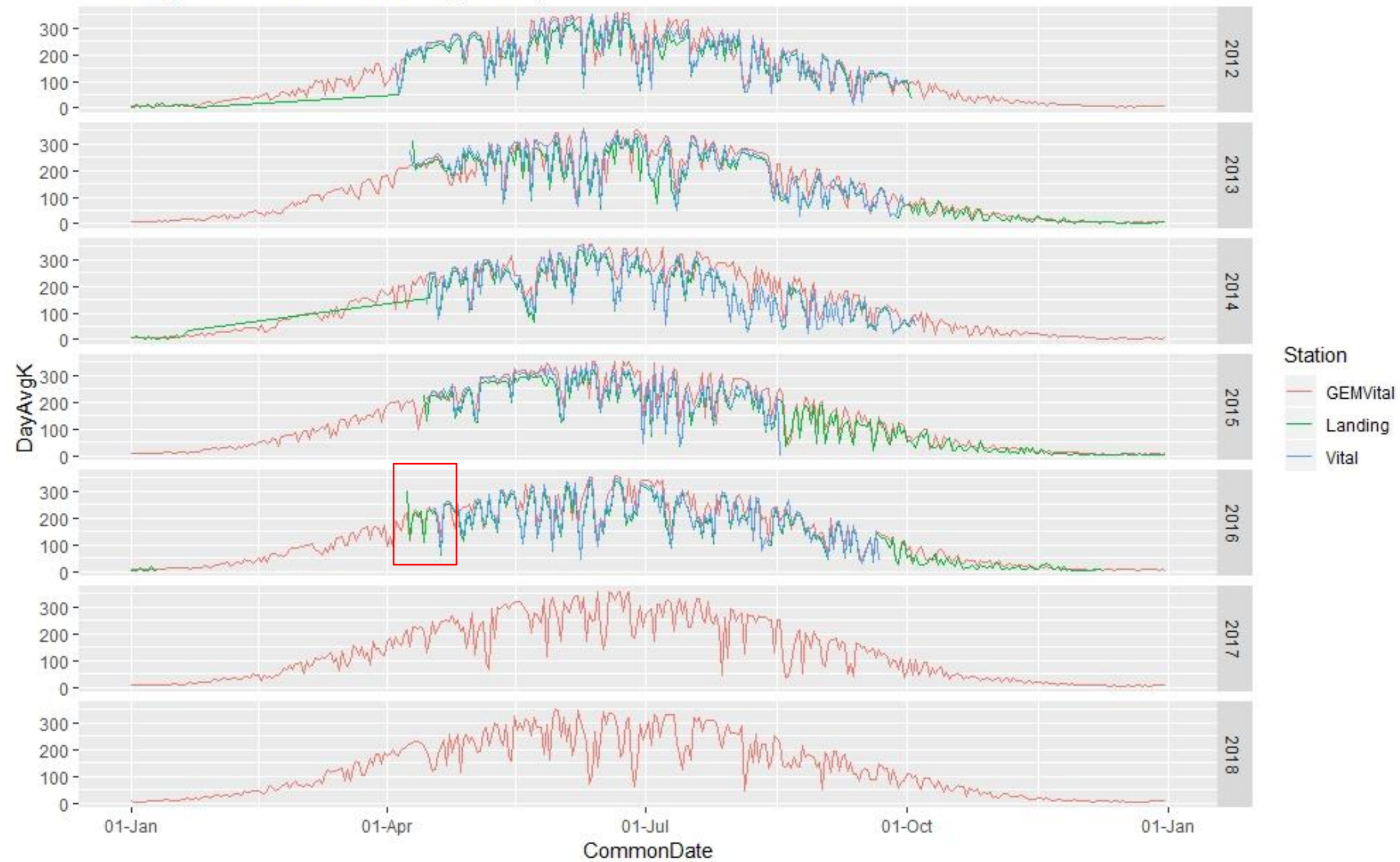
Incoming Shortwave - 2005-2011(filtered,shifted)



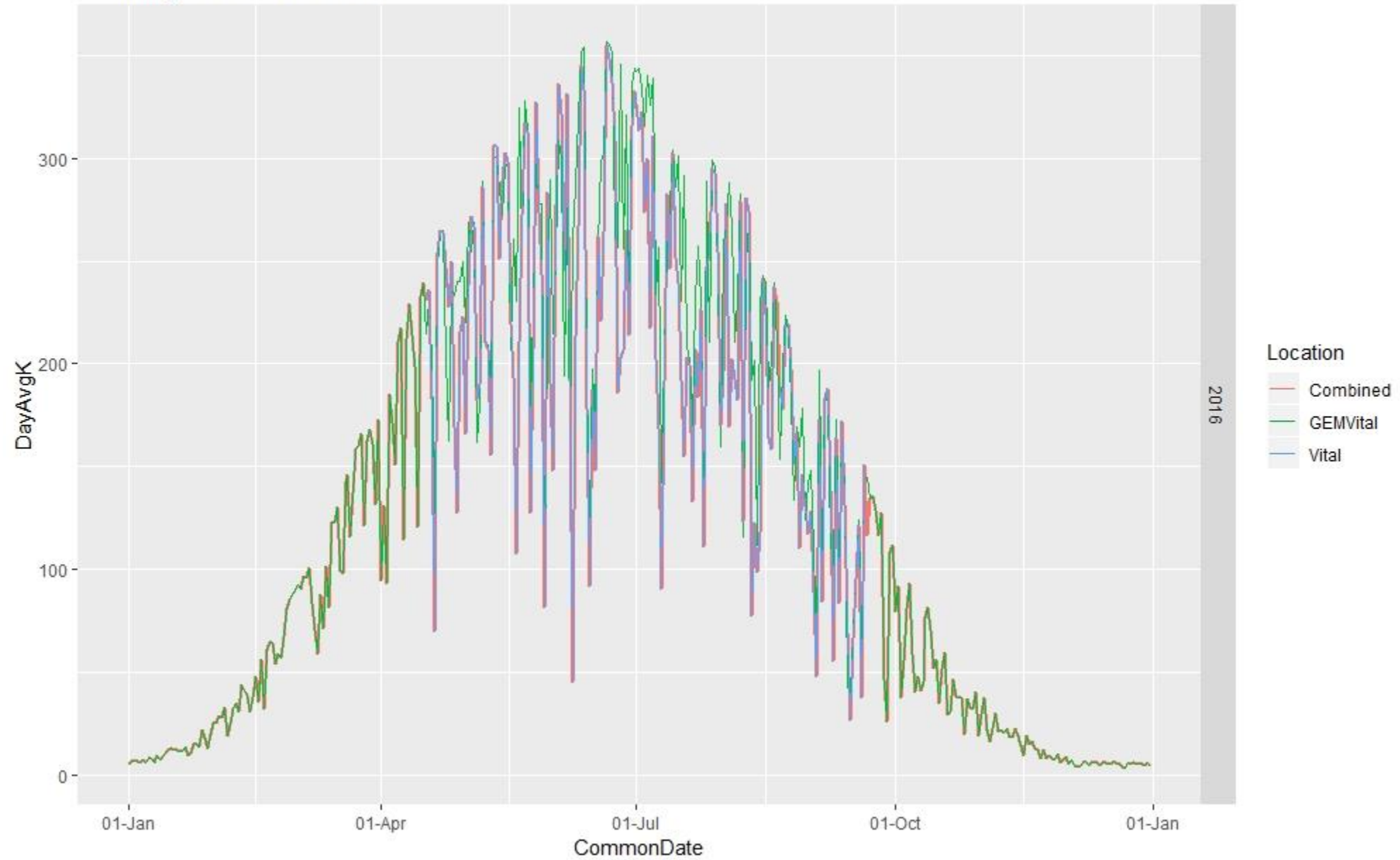
Incoming Shortwave - 2012-2018(orig)



Incoming Shortwave - 2012-2018(filtered)



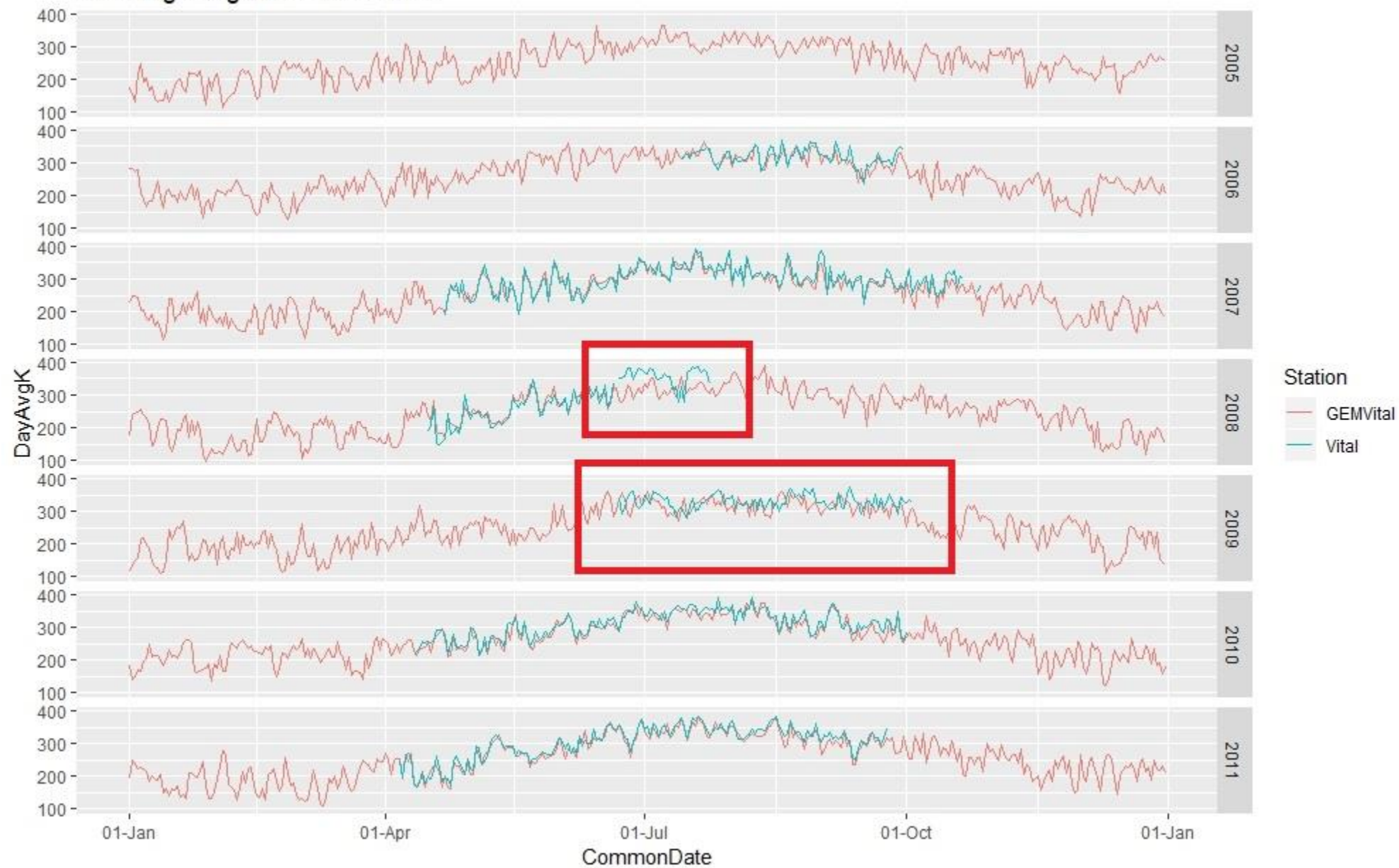
Incoming Shortwave - 2016



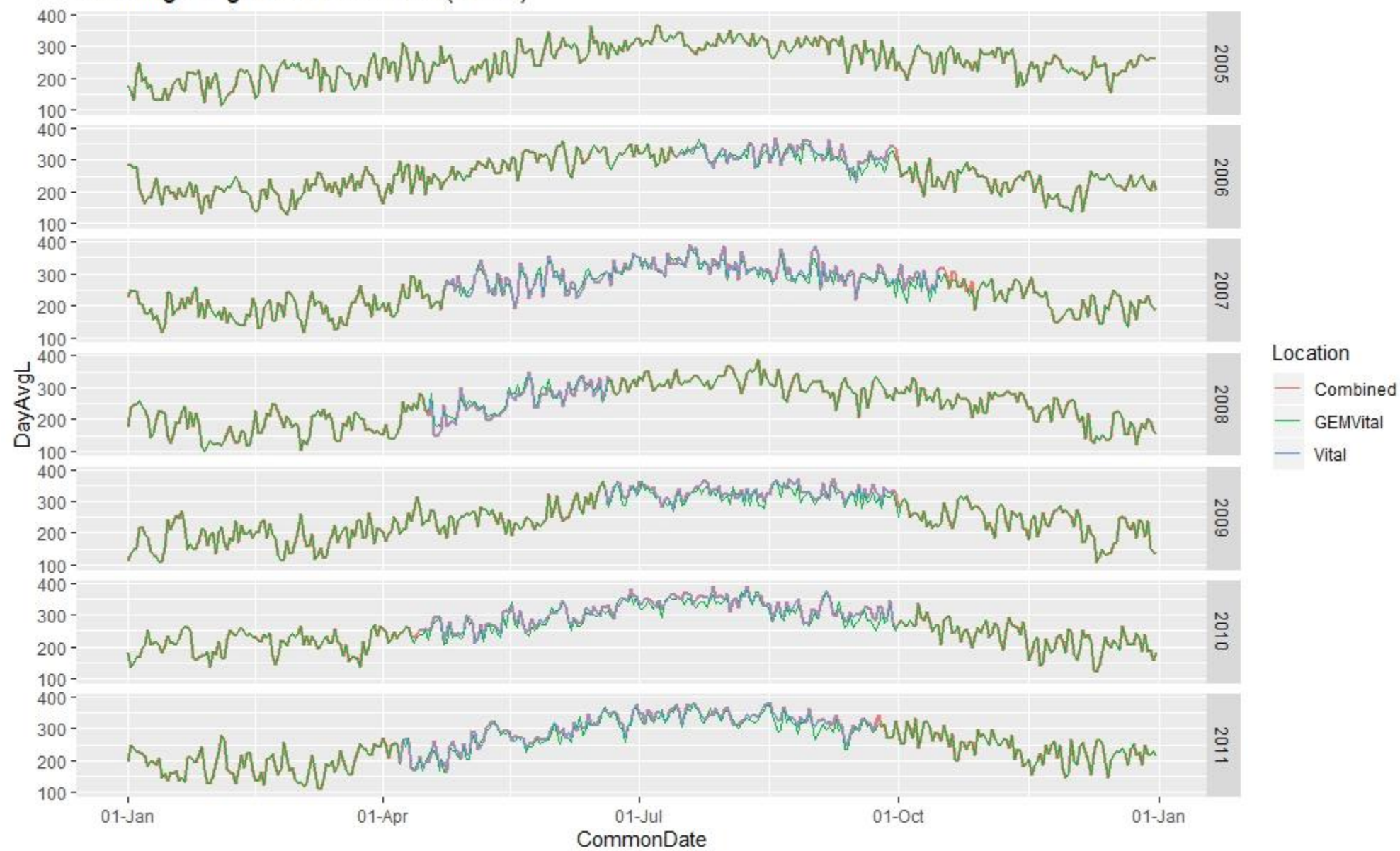
Incoming Longwave Radiation

- Compared GEM and Vital data
 - *In 2005, there were minimal Vital observations*
 - *In 2008, the June and July data was shifted upward, and a fair number of large negative values in July*
 - *The 2009 Vital data appeared to be shifted forward by 3 days*
- Combining Methodology:
 - Used Vital as primary data but filtered out June 20, 2008 onward and shifted 2009 back by 3 days
 - Gap-filled with GEM data

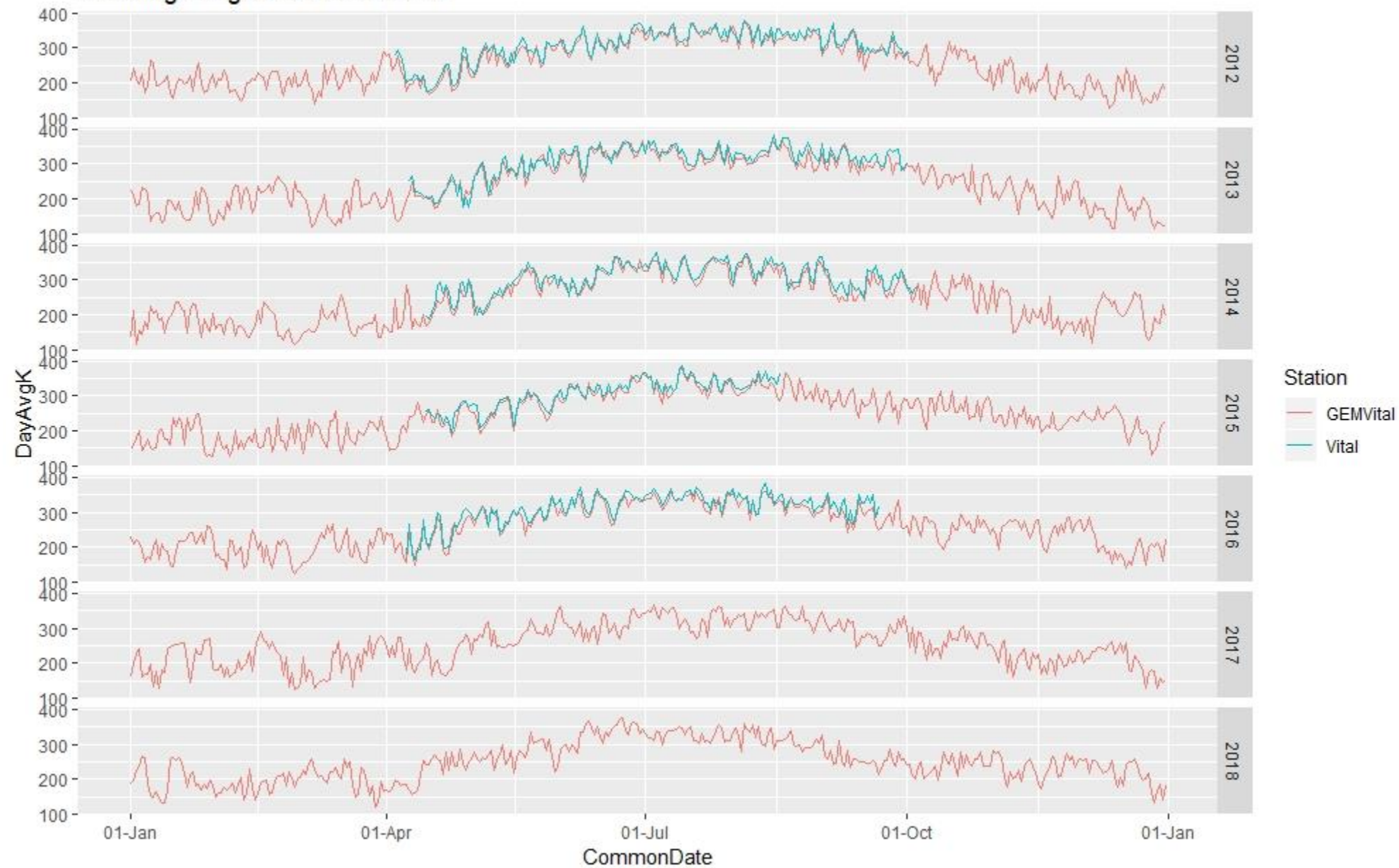
Incoming Longwave - 2005-2011



Incoming Longwave - 2005-2011(check)



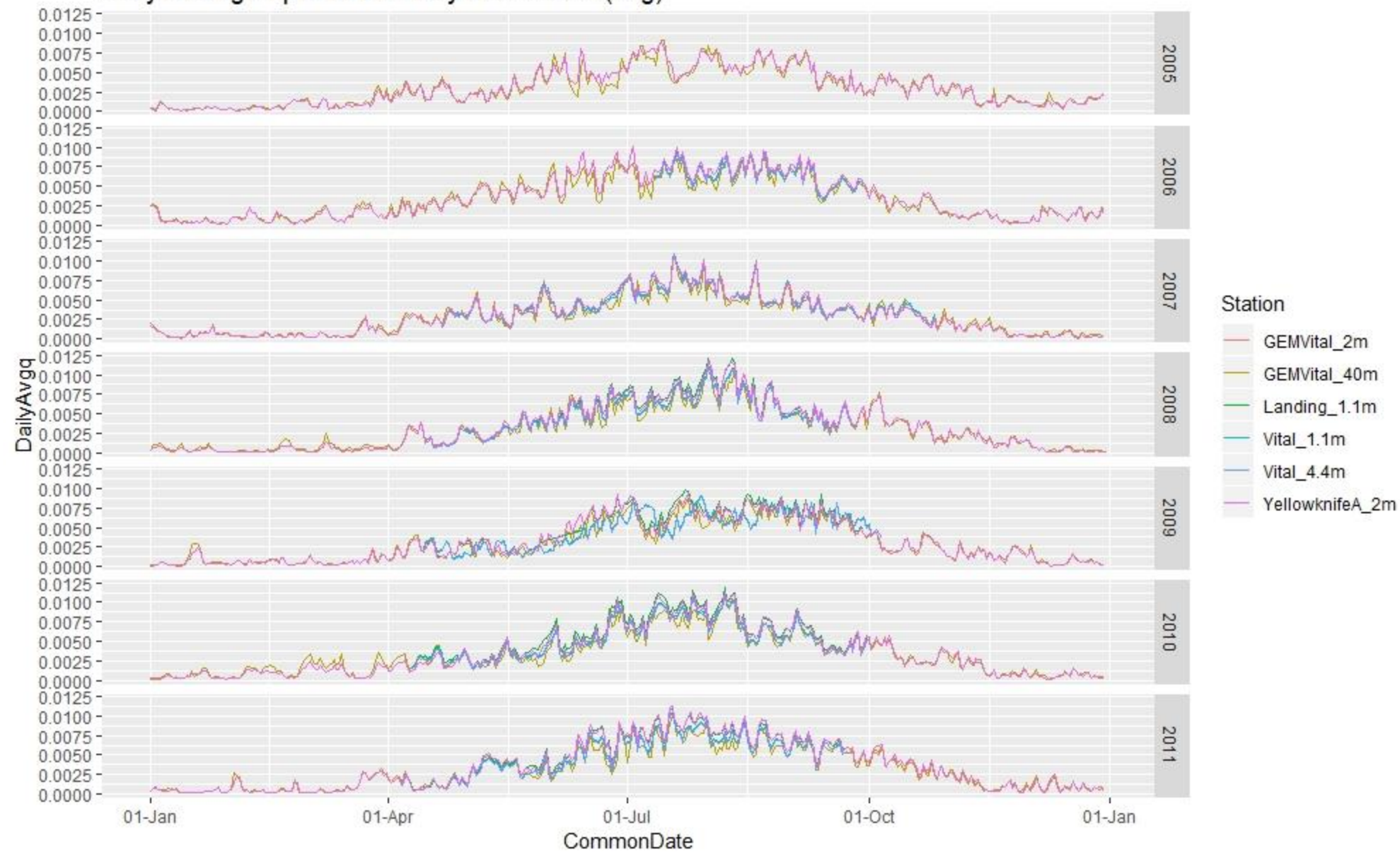
Incoming Longwave - 2012-2018



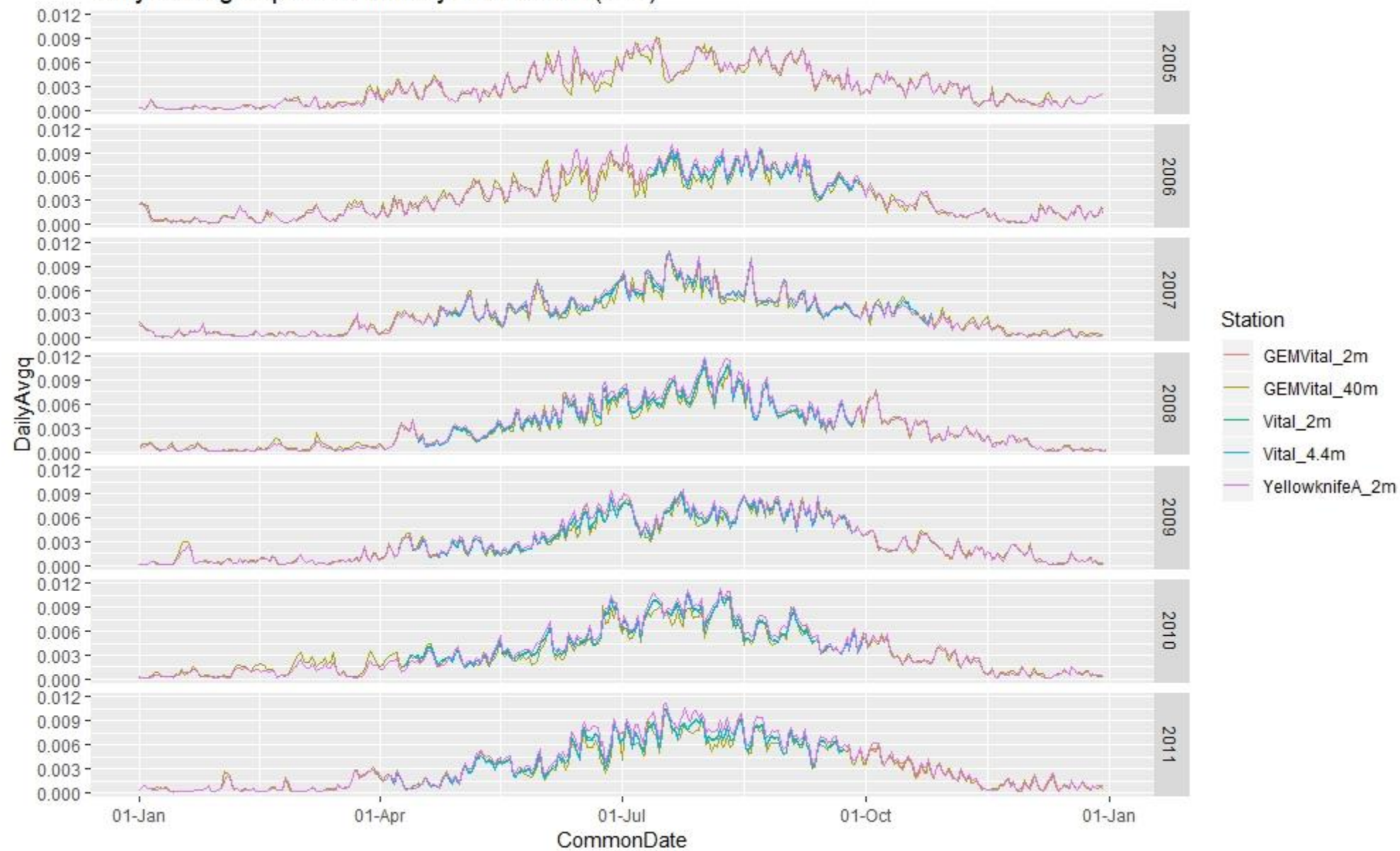
Humidity

- During the summer months, $\text{GEM @ 2m} \cong \text{GEM @ 40 m} < \text{Vital (both 2.8 m and 4.4 m)}, < \text{Yellowknife} < \text{Landing}$
 - *Since the Landing tower is at a lake, humidity is expected to be higher*
- In the winter, Yellowknife q is approximately equal to the GEM data
- Tried scaling Vital and Yellowknife summer observations up to 40 m by using the $T@40\text{m}$ instead of T near ground; didn't make much of a difference
- Combining Methodology:
 - Used the observed values from Vital @ 4.4 m as the primary (knowing that in the summer, the values are likely biased low.
 - Gap-filled with GEM (@40m) data

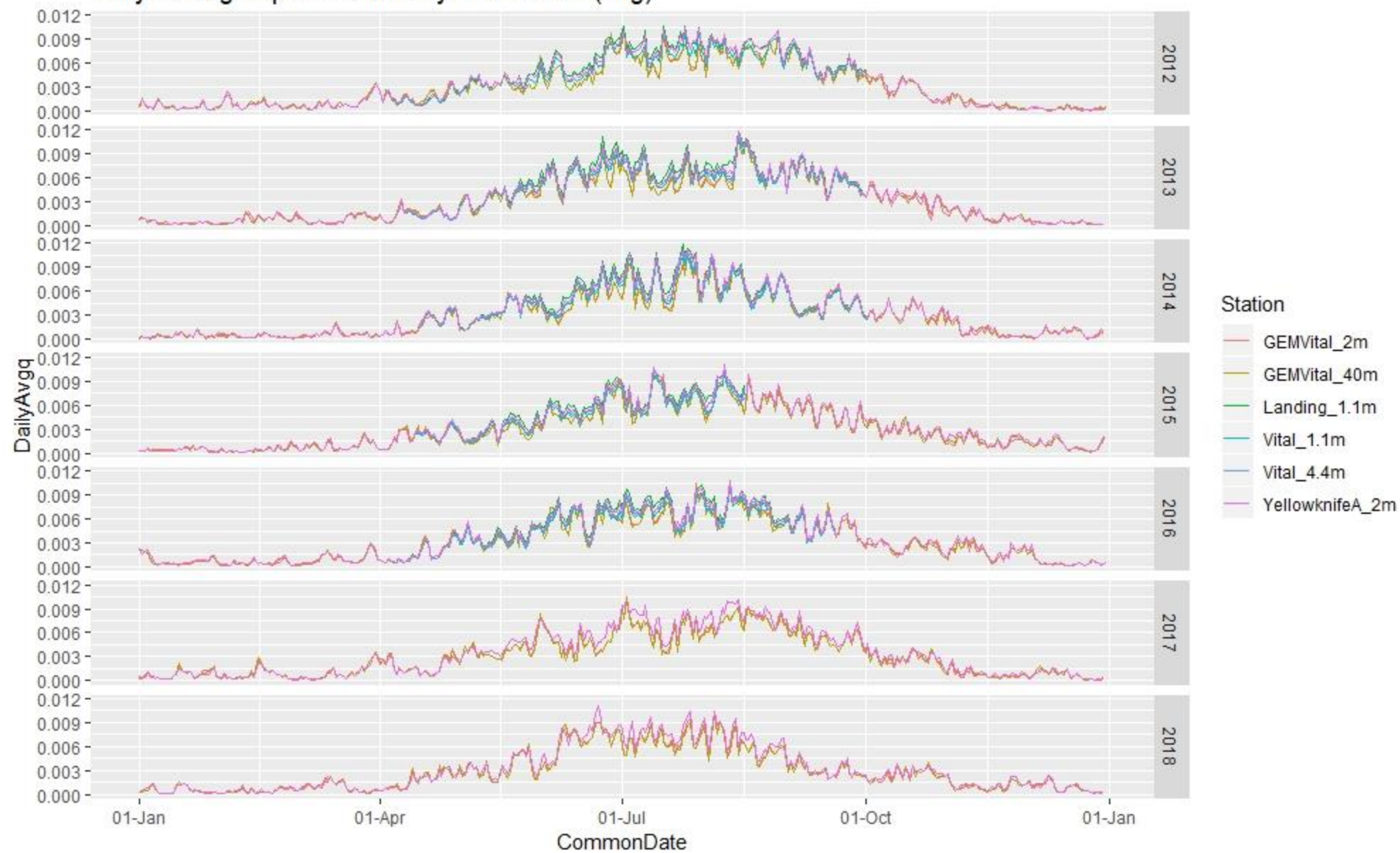
Daily Average Specific Humidity - 2005-2011(orig)



Daily Average Specific Humidity - 2005-2011(shift)



Daily Average Specific Humidity - 2012-2018(orig)



Wind Speed

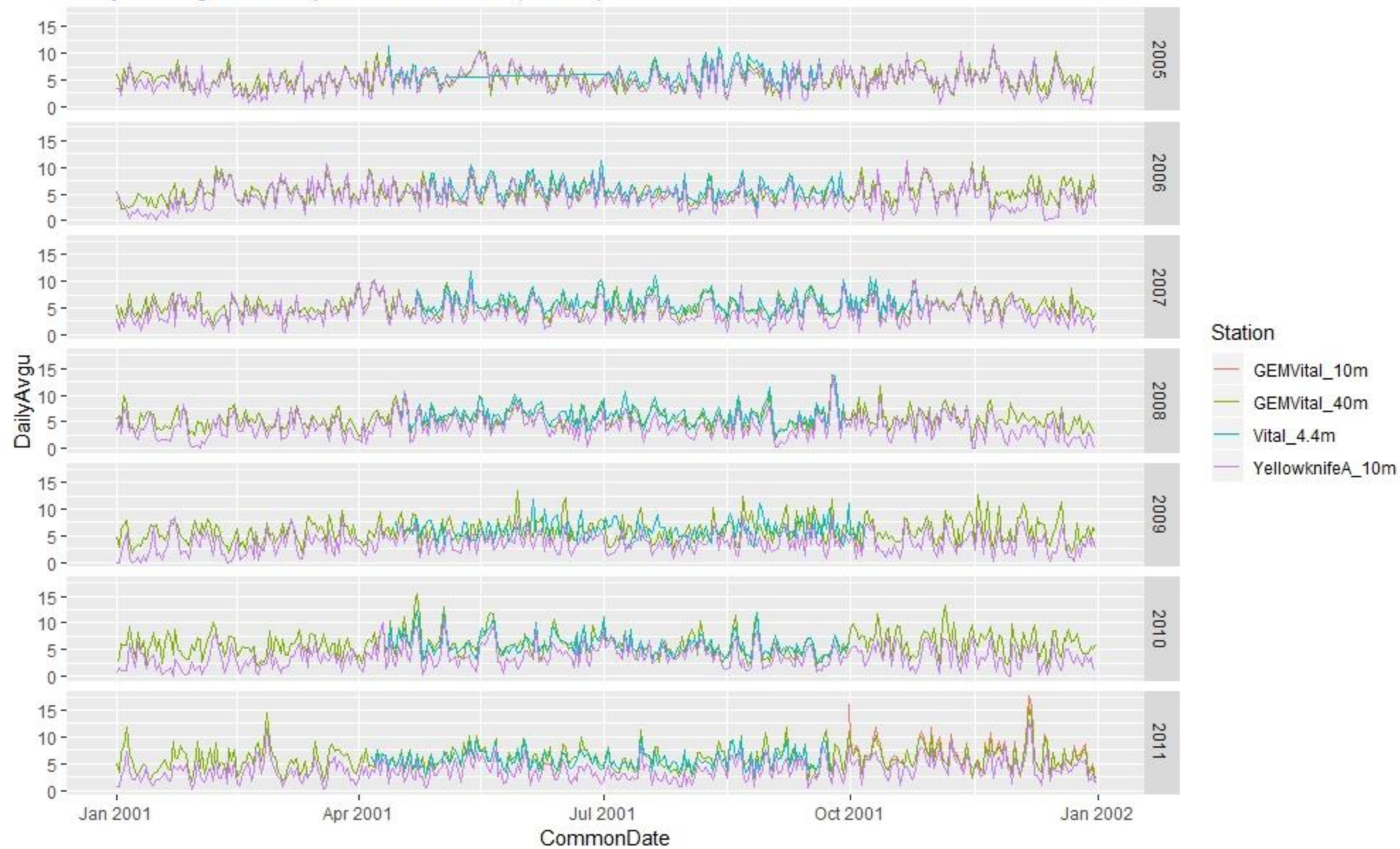
From Dingman p.122 eq's 3.27 + 3.30a & b

$$u(z) = \frac{1}{K} \ln\left(\frac{z-z_d}{z_0}\right) \quad \text{where } K = \frac{u(z_m)}{\ln\left(\frac{z_m-z_d}{z_0}\right)}$$

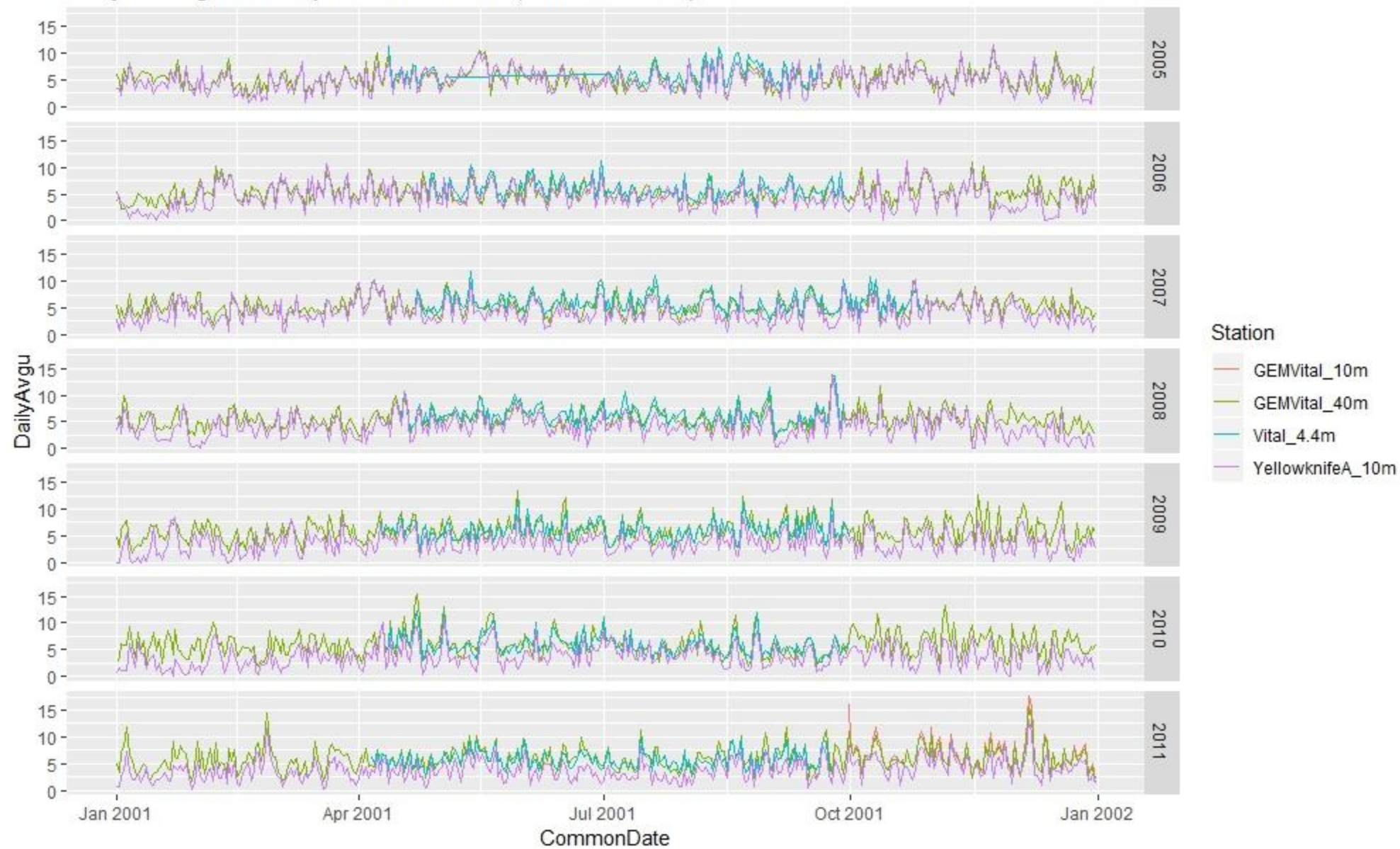
$z = 40\text{m}$
 $z_d = 0.7z_{veg} = 0.7(2\text{m}) = 1.4\text{m}$
 $z_0 = 0.1z_{veg} = 0.1(2\text{m}) = 0.2\text{m}$

- Scaled wind speed up to 40 m using equations 3.27 and 3.30 a and b
- Observations of Vital match reasonably well with GEM @ 40m, and Yellowknife seems to be lower. Could be due to rain interference or lower sensitivity instrument, but also there were many zero values in the hourly data. Therefore, Yellowknife not used
- Combining Methodology
 - Used scaled Vital with 2009 shifted back 6 days as the primary
 - Used GEM @ 40 m (Vital) to gap-fill

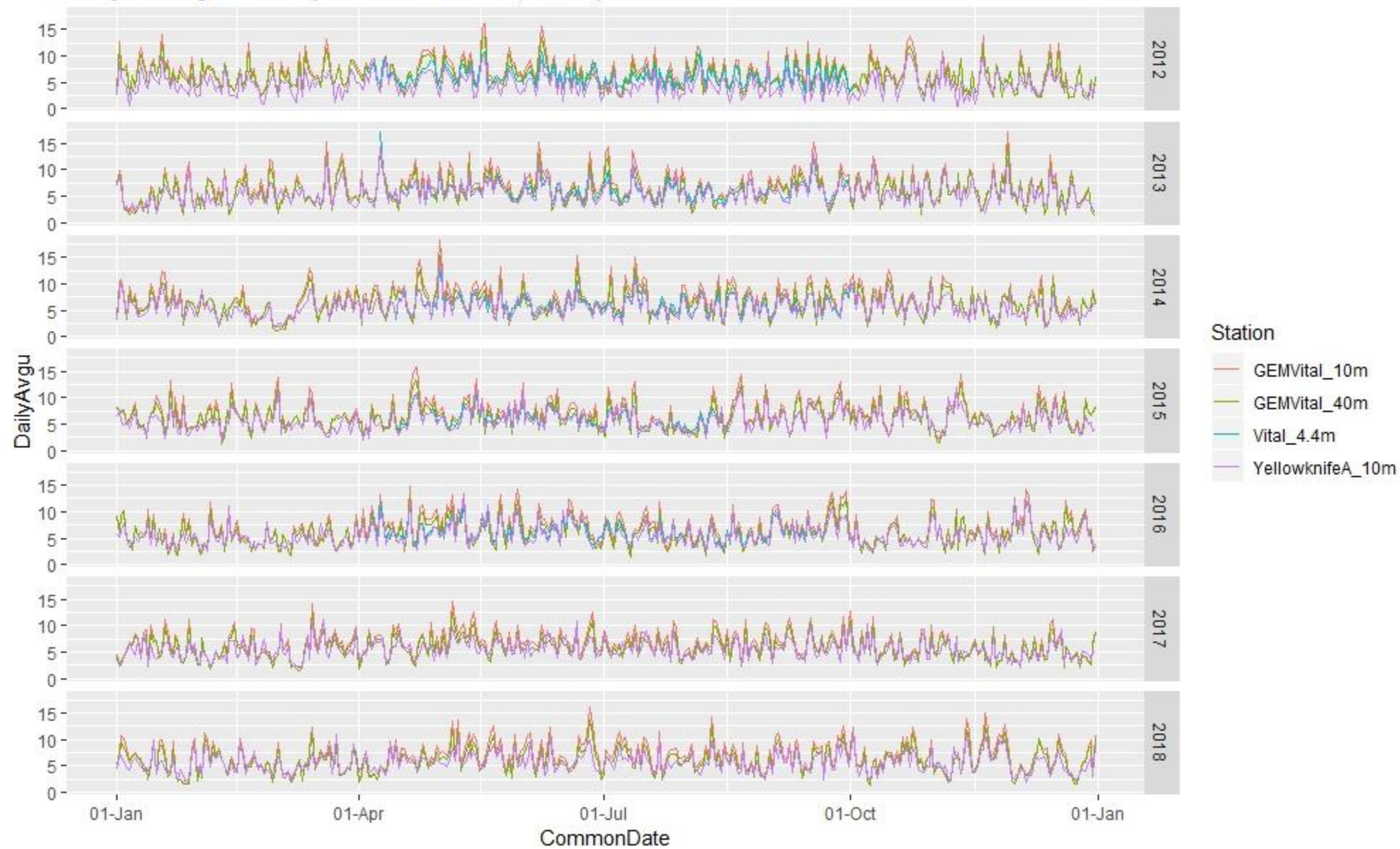
Daily Average Wind Speed - 2005-2011(scaled)



Daily Average Wind Speed - 2005-2011(scaled&shifted)



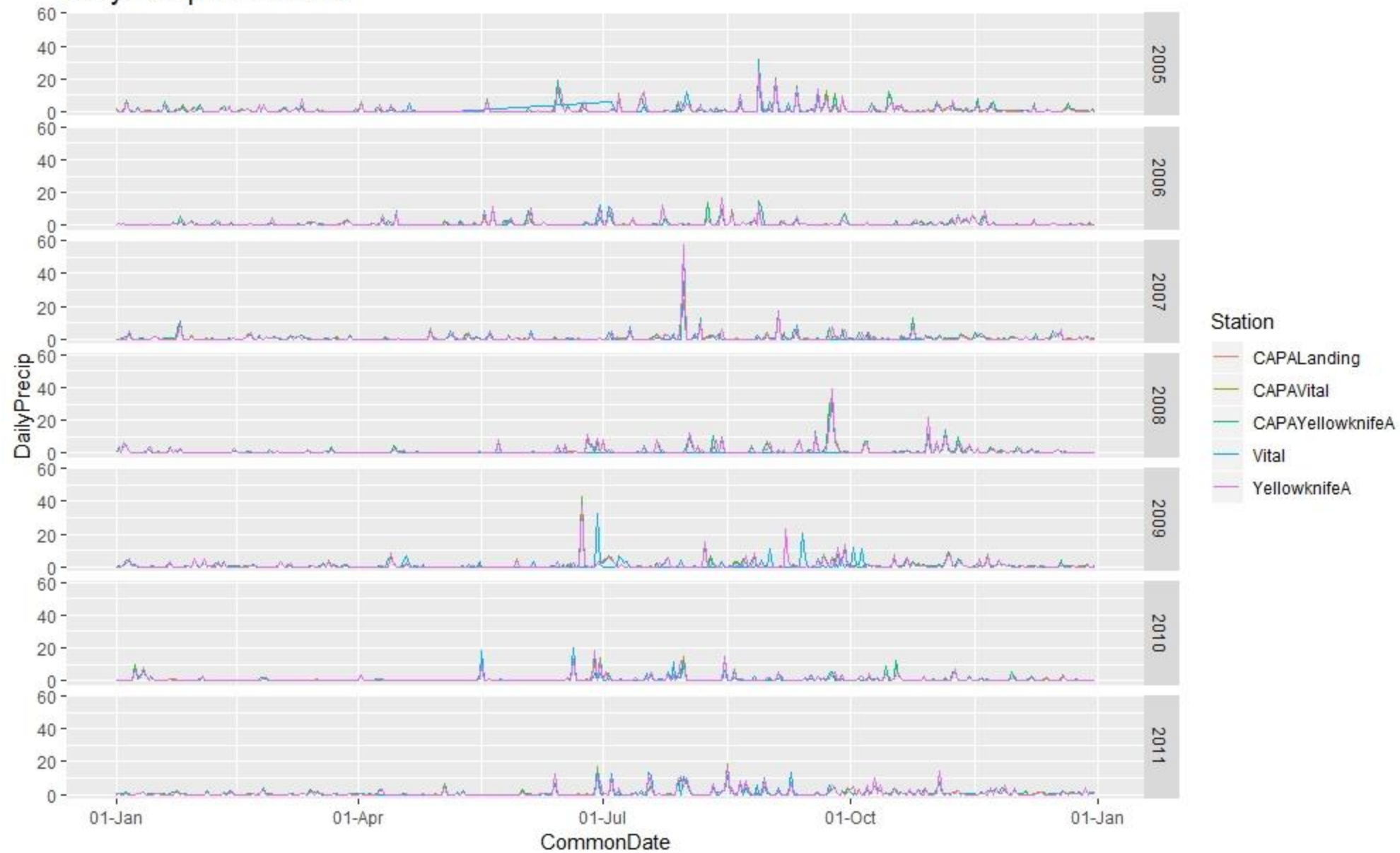
Daily Average Wind Speed - 2012-2018(scaled)



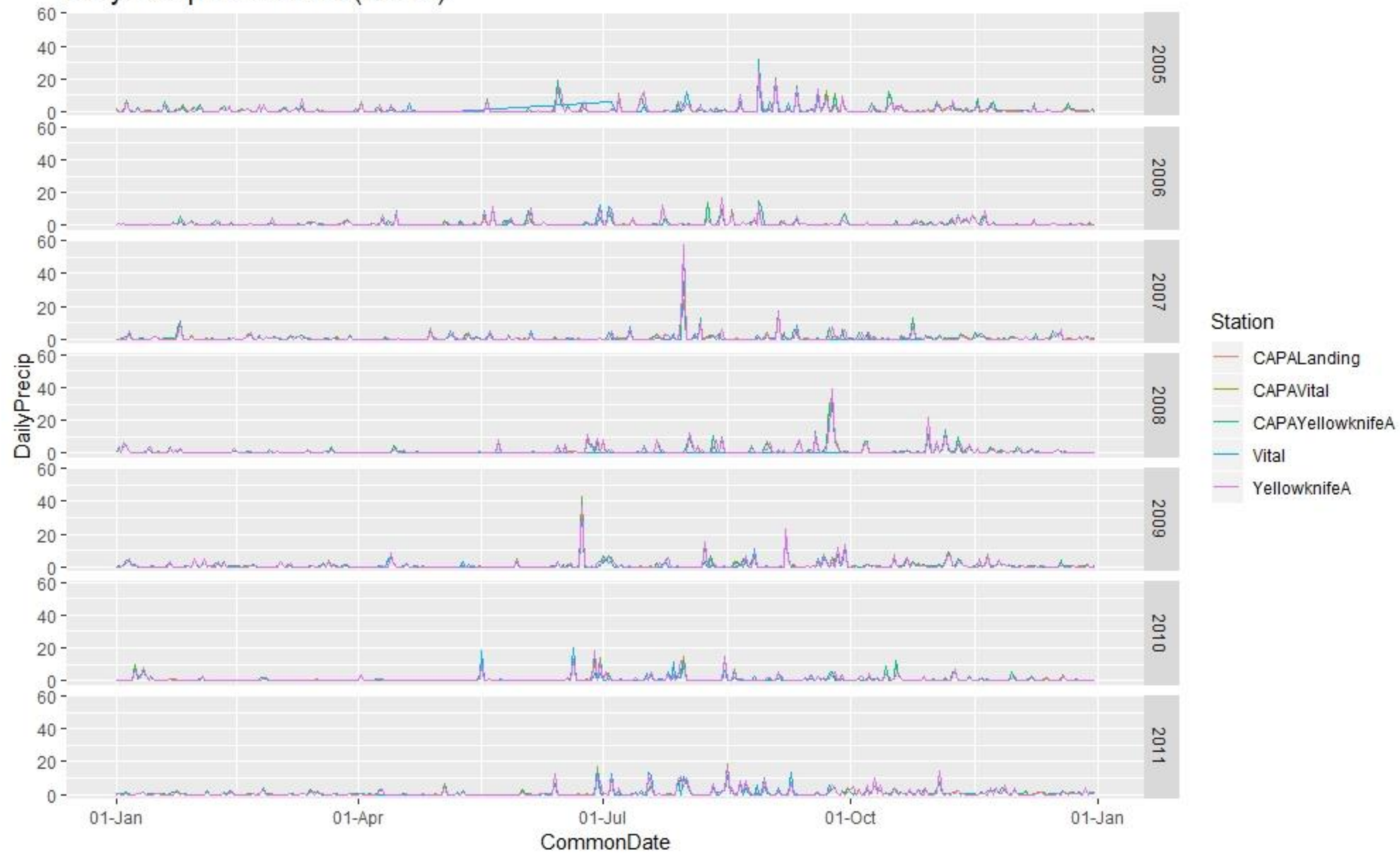
Precipitation

- Combining methodology:
 - Used Vital as primary (shifted 2009 back by 6 days again)
 - Gap-filled with CaPA @ the Vital location
- Note that looking at the annual cumulative bar graph (3 slides ahead), sometimes the combined precip is greater than CaPA, and sometimes less; this is due to the differences between the observed Vital data and the CaPA dataset

Daily Precip - 2005-2011



Daily Precip - 2005-2011 (shifted)



Annual Precip Comparison with Combined

