

TITLE

CAMP_Himalayas_Syangboche_20070101_20071231.sfc

DATASET CONTACT

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1. 0 DATASET OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

Intensive meteorological observations in the Khumbu Valley, Nepal Himalayas, have been conducted since the middle 90's (Ueno et al., 1996; Bertolani et al., 2000; Ueno et al., 2001; Bollasina et al., 2002; Ueno and Pokhrel, 2002) in order to provide long-term monitoring of the monsoon at high altitude. This area, being located on the windward side of the Range with respect to the Indian monsoon, is well exposed to the summer winds. The studies conducted have demonstrated that the region is a significant point of observation both of local climate and large-scale circulation. The Syangboche AWS was established on October 21, 1994, at Syangboche village, Solu-Khumbu district, at an altitude of 3833 m a.s.l., with the cooperation between His Majesty's Government, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (Nepal) and the Glaciological Expedition in Nepal Project (Japan), and has been kept as one of the GAME/AAN project AWS network. The AWS provides data for basin scale scientific process studies of meteorology, hydrology, glaciology and engineering disaster prevention, and also contributes to monitor 10 years scale climate change as representative station at mid-latitude alpine region.

1.2 Time period covered by the data

Start: January 1, 2007, 00:30
End: December 31, 2007, 23:40

1.3 Temporal characteristics of the data

Recording hour is UTC.

All parameters are recorded every 30 minutes from January 1, 2007 at 00:30 to March 25, 2007 at 4:00 (the observations are recorded every 00 and 30 minutes) and from March 25 at 04:15 to July 07, 2007 at 23:45 (the observations are recorded every 15 and 45 minutes).

All parameters are recorded every 20 minutes from July 8, 2007 at 00:20 to December 31, 2007 at 23:45 (the observations are recorded every 00, 20 and 40 minutes).

(We have modified the original time in order to obtain regular slots as request by CEOP in its data format submission instructions, where for each hour, minutes should be 00 or 05 and multiple of 5).

1.4 Physical location of the measurement

Latitude: 27° 48' 36" N
Longitude: 86° 43' 12" E
Elevation: 3833 m a.s.l.

1.5 Data source

Original data provided by the GAME/AAN Committee.

1.6 WWW address references

<http://aan.suiri.tsukuba.ac.jp/aanstation/syangboche.html>

2.0 INSTRUMENTATION DESCRIPTION

2.1 Platform

The sensors are mounted on a 3-m mast.

2.2 Description of the instrumentation

Parameter	Model	Manufacturer
Air Temperature	2812	Aandera (Norway)
Precipitation	RT-1 (Tipping bucket type)	Ogasawara (Japan)
Relative Humidity	2820	Aandera (Norway)
Atmospheric Pressure	2810	Aandera (Norway)
Wind Speed	2740	Aandera (Norway)
Wind Direction	2750	Aandera (Norway)
Downward Shortwave Radiation	2770	Aandera (Norway)
Upward Shortwave Radiation	2770	Aandera (Norway)

2.3 Instrumentation specification

Parameter	Sensor Type	Height of sensor (m)	Accuracy	Resolution
Air Temperature	Platinum Resistor	3.1	0.1%	0.1°C

Precipitation	Tipping Bucket	1	0.5 mm	0.5 mm
Relative Humidity	Hygrophiber	3.1	2%	1%
Atmospheric Pressure	Silicon Chip	3.1	0.2 hPa	0.1 hPa
Wind Speed	3-cup anemometer	3.1	2%	0.1m/s
Wind Direction	Potentiometer	3.1	5°	0.1°
Downward Shortwave Radiation	Thermistor Bridge	3.1	20 W/m ²	0.1W/m ²
Upward Shortwave Radiation	Thermistor Bridge	3.1	20 W/m ²	0.1W/m ²

3.0 DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

3.1 Description of data collection

Original N-value data are saved in the Data Storage Unit (DSU). DSU is collected from the AWS twice every year, in spring and autumn.

3.2 Description of derived parameters and processing techniques used

The N-value is converted to a meteorological value by using experimental coefficients defined for each sensor. Last date of sensor calibration was conducted on July 2007 for radiation, humidity, and pressure. All values are instantaneous.

4.0 QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

Nocturnal shortwave radiation data has been checked for non-zero values; wind speed for above-normal values (data above 9.5 m/s were set to undefined); relative humidity reached sometimes values above 100% (these values were corrected to 100%); all the precipitation records were missing. The consistency of downward and upward shortwave radiation was also verified calculating the albedo (at high sun elevations). The quality control flags follow the CEOP data flag definition document.

5.0 GAP FILLING PROCEDURES

No gap filling procedure was applied.

6.0 DATA REMARKS

6.1 PI's assessment of the data

6.1.1 Instruments problems

Malfunctioning of rain gauge sensor (missing data)

6.1.2 Quality issues

Overestimate of radiation data is reported in comparison to the Ev-K2-CNR Namche AWS. The rain gauge is not able to measure solid precipitation, as the instrument is not heated. In the period September-October 2007, when the wind speed sensor is malfunctioning and data are missed, wind direction data are considered dubious.

6.2 Missing data periods

Precipitation data are missed on 2007.

All data are missed on March 25, 2007 from 00:00 to 04:00 and from November 03, 2007 at 05:20 to December 31, 2007 at 23:40.

During the period September-October 2010, the wind speed data are often missed due to malfunctioning sensor.

7.0 REFERENCE REQUIREMENTS

The data was collected under the GEWEX/GAME project funded by Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture and Asian Pacific Network, and special research foundation of the University of Shiga prefecture.

8.0 REFERENCES

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