

5th workshop on "Parameterization of Lakes in Numerical  
Weather Prediction and Climate Modelling"

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# Evaporation from lakes in Antarctica

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- Previous measurement campaigns – focus on evaporation;
- Water balance. What for ...?
- How evaporation term is calculated?
- What method is the best to calculate evaporation?

- Step forward: future measurement campaign in Antarctica ...

Aim: to evaluate the thermal regime and components of the water balance of Antarctic lakes.

Objectives: ... to investigate the connection between the thermal regime and water balance through evaporation.

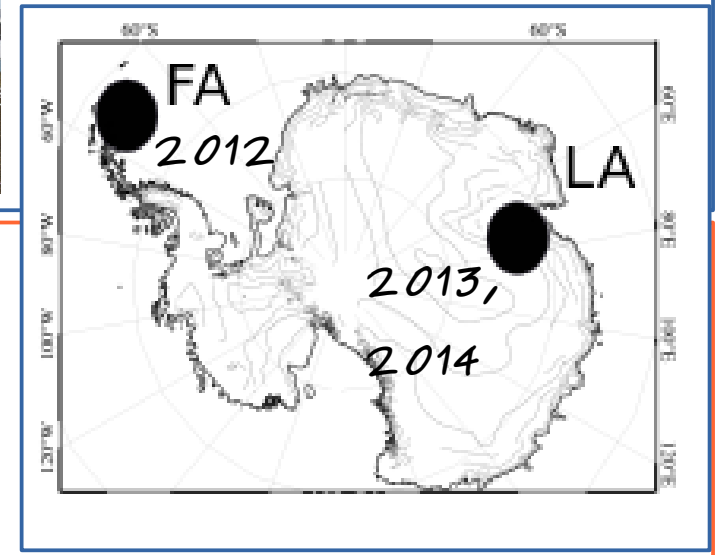
FA: the Fildes peninsula of King George Island



LA: the Larsemann Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land



FA: six lakes /  
LA: six lakes



Measurements: lake water level, inflow/outflow water level and discharge, visual observations on ice forms, standard meteorological observations ...

## Water balance of lakes

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = P + Y_{in} + G_{in} - Y_{out} - E - G_{out} - W$$

$V$  is the lake water volume,

$t$  is the time (the period of observations),

$P$  is the precipitation,

$Y_{in}$  and  $Y_{out}$  are the surface inlet/outlet runoff,

$E$  is the evaporation,

$G_{in}$  and  $G_{out}$  are the subsurface inflow/outflow runoff,

$W$  is the water supply for human activity.



# Evaporation formulas ...

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Measurements: lake water surface temperature, standard meteorological observations at nearest WMO station ...

Dalton-type empirical formulas:

Evaporation from lakes' surface, mm day<sup>-1</sup>

$$E = 0.14 (e_0 - e_{200}) (1 + 0.72 w_{200})$$

$e_0$ , hPa is the water vapor pressure at saturation,  
 $e_{200}$ , hPa is the screen level water vapor pressure,  
 $w_{200}$ , m s<sup>-1</sup> is wind speed. These values are daily averaged.

Evaporation from Flake surface-layer block

# Daily values of Evaporation ...

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	Lake	$E$ , mm day <sup>-1</sup>	$E_{\text{Flake}}$ , mm day <sup>-1</sup>
FA	Mirage	0.8	1.1
	Slalomnoe	0.8	1.2
	Kitezh	1.0	1.3
	Srednee	0.9	1.2
	Dlinnoe	0.9	1.4
	Glubokoe	1.3	1.3
LA	Stepped	1.6	1.9
	Progress	1.4	1.9
	Sarah Tarn	1.5	1.8
	Scandrett/Nella	1.4	1.8
	Reid	1.7	1.9

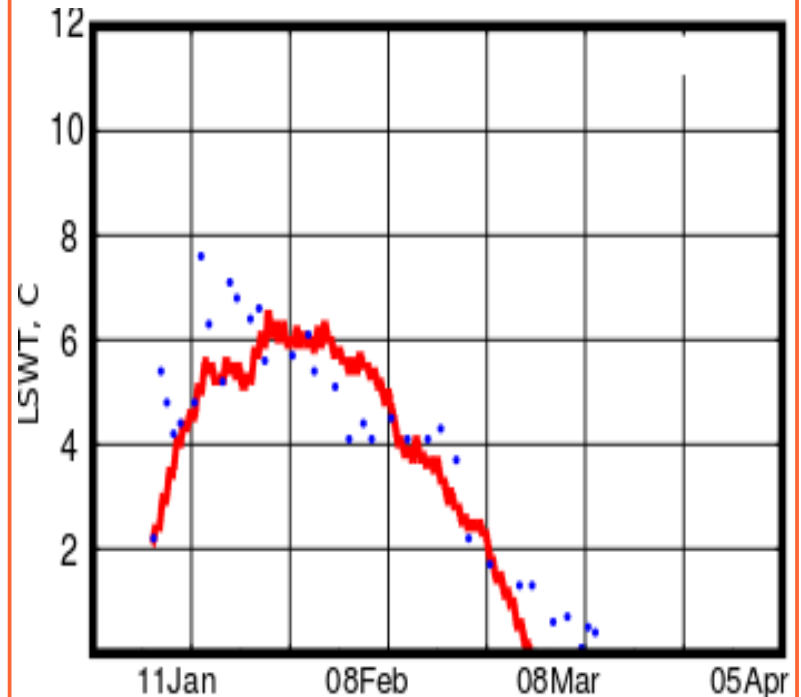
\*E ... after empirical equation,

\*\*  $E_{\text{FLake}}$  ... after surface-layer block

...  $\text{LWST}_{\text{sim}}$  bias was up to 0.6–0.7 °C ...

... there was no systematic errors  $\text{LWST}_{\text{sim}}$  ...

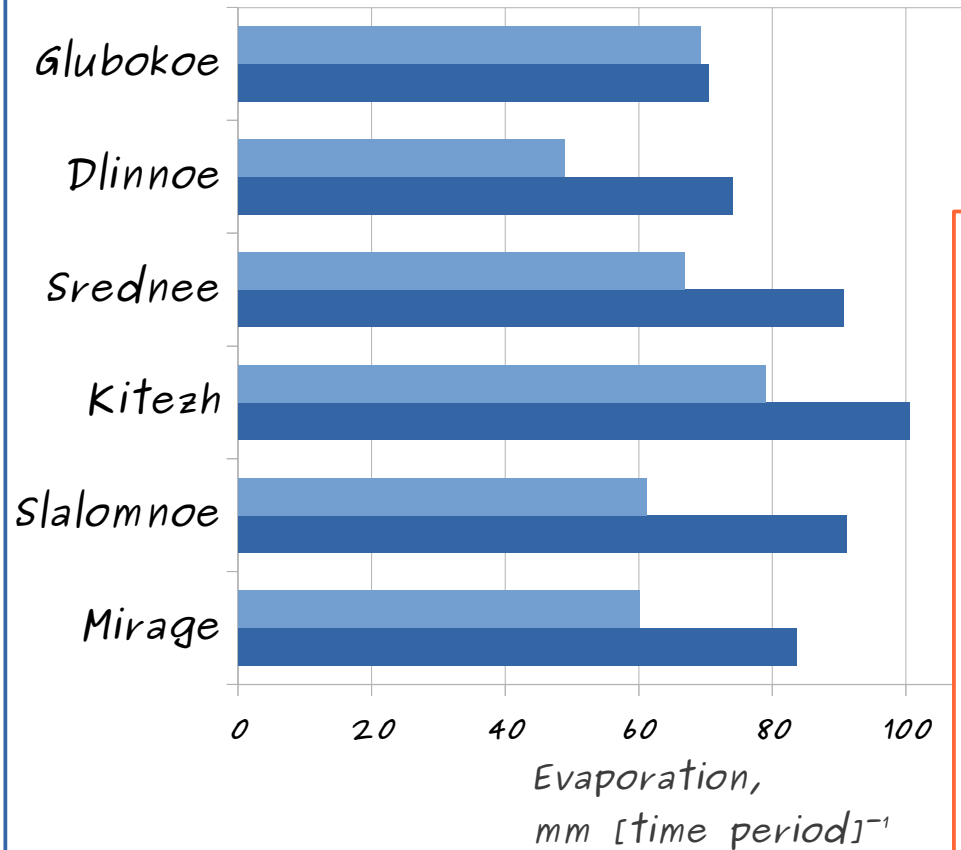
LA: 2014, Lake Scandrett



# Seasonal values of Evaporation ...

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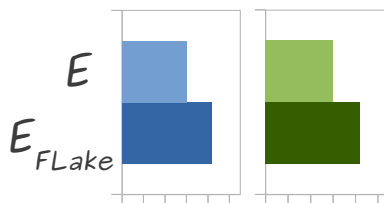
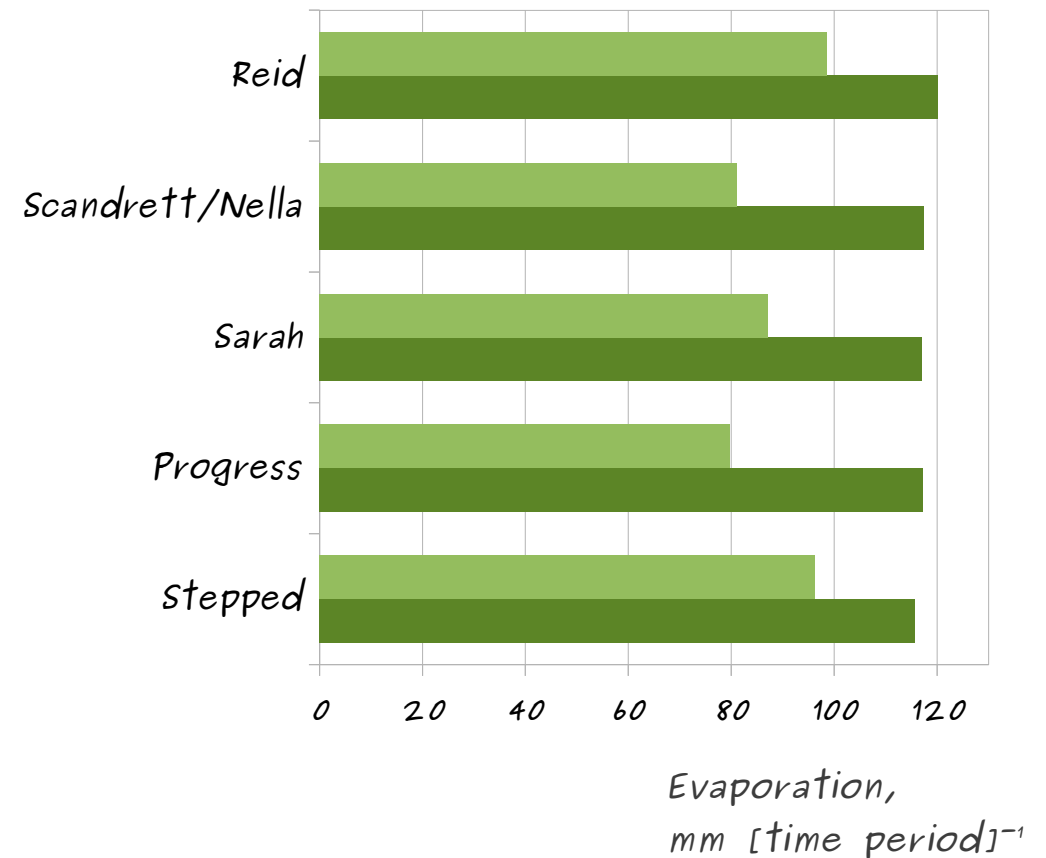
FA: 16.01-31.03.2012



$(E_{FLake} - E)$

aprox. 25 %

LA: 05.01-10.03.2014



# Method to calculate evaporation ... 8

Importance of the method used to calculate evaporation

$$D, \% = (E - E_{\text{FLake}}) / dV$$

where,  $dV$  is the seasonal change of the lake volume.

*Not important:*

the evaporation is small  
compared to other terms  
(surface inflow/outflow)

...Endorheic lakes

*Important:*

the evaporation is  
comparable with other  
terms

... Evaporation and water balance estimated by FLake  
might be sensitive to the light extinction coefficient...

... the evaporation calculated by the atmospheric surface-layer block of FLake is 20-40 % larger than the values evaluated from the empirical equation.

... the method of calculating evaporation is important to the water balance calculations for endorheic lakes, and for lakes with a small difference between the surface water inflow and outflow.

step  
forward ...

... the calculations of evaporation should be further proved by observations.

# Measurement campaign 2017–2018 ...

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The Schirmacher Oasis:  $70^{\circ}45'30''\text{S}$ ,  $11^{\circ}38'40''\text{E}$

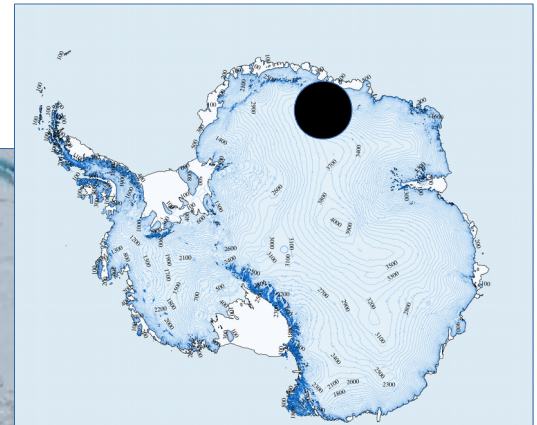
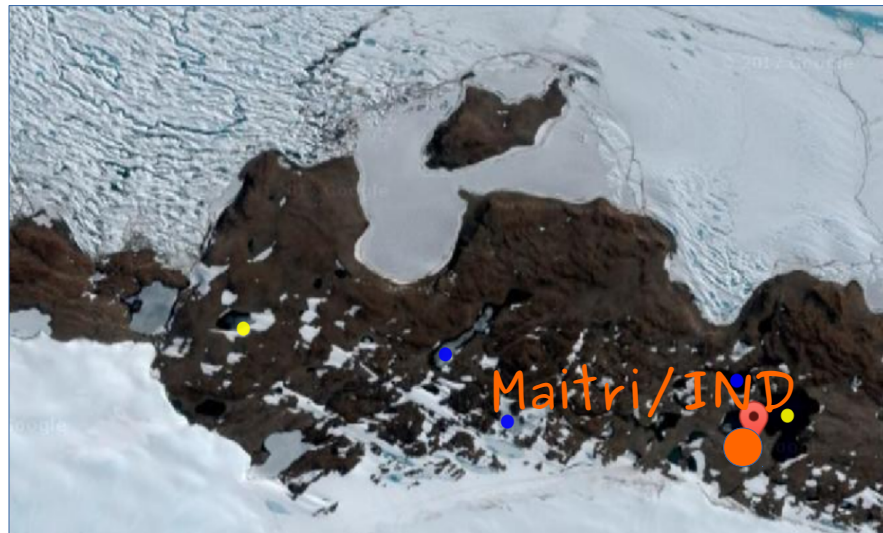
Height – 100 m asl

Length – 25 km

Width – 3 km

Area –  $35\text{km}^2$

lakes –  $2\text{km}^2$



Period:

20 Dec, 2017 –

8 Feb, 2018



Water temperature:  
thermochrone iButtons



LWST

- Lake morphometry,  
groundwater level,  
snow properties, etc: ... GPS,  
lines, wells, tape, sticks,  
weight kit etc ...

Water Level:  
HOBO loggers



WL

Water discharge:  
micro current  
meter GR-55



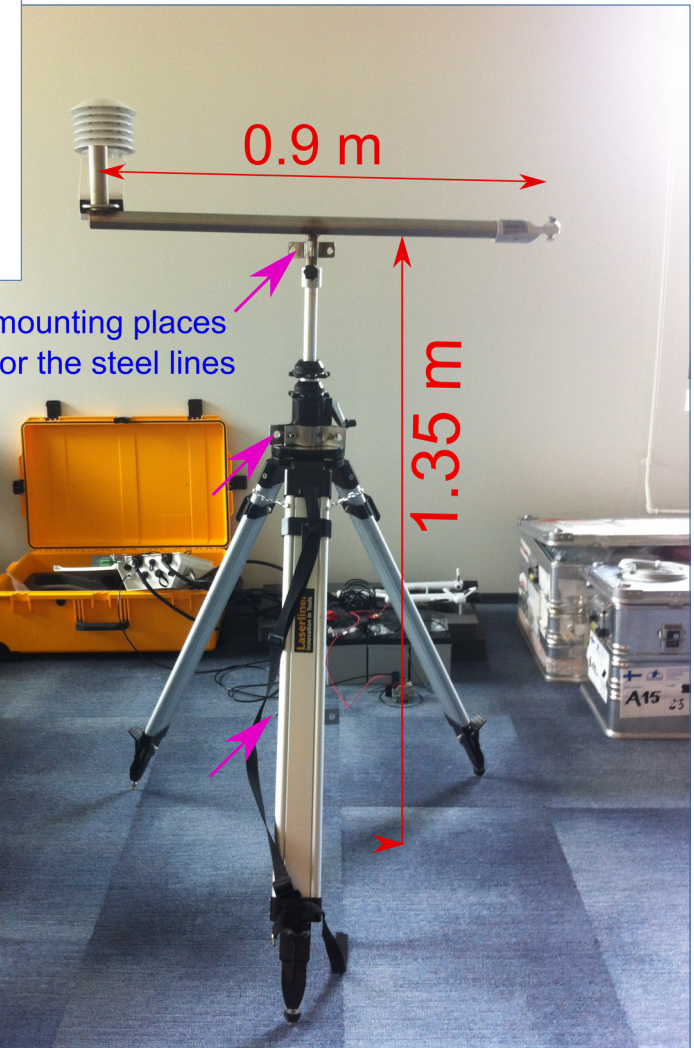
WD

# Evaporation: IRGASON by Campbell

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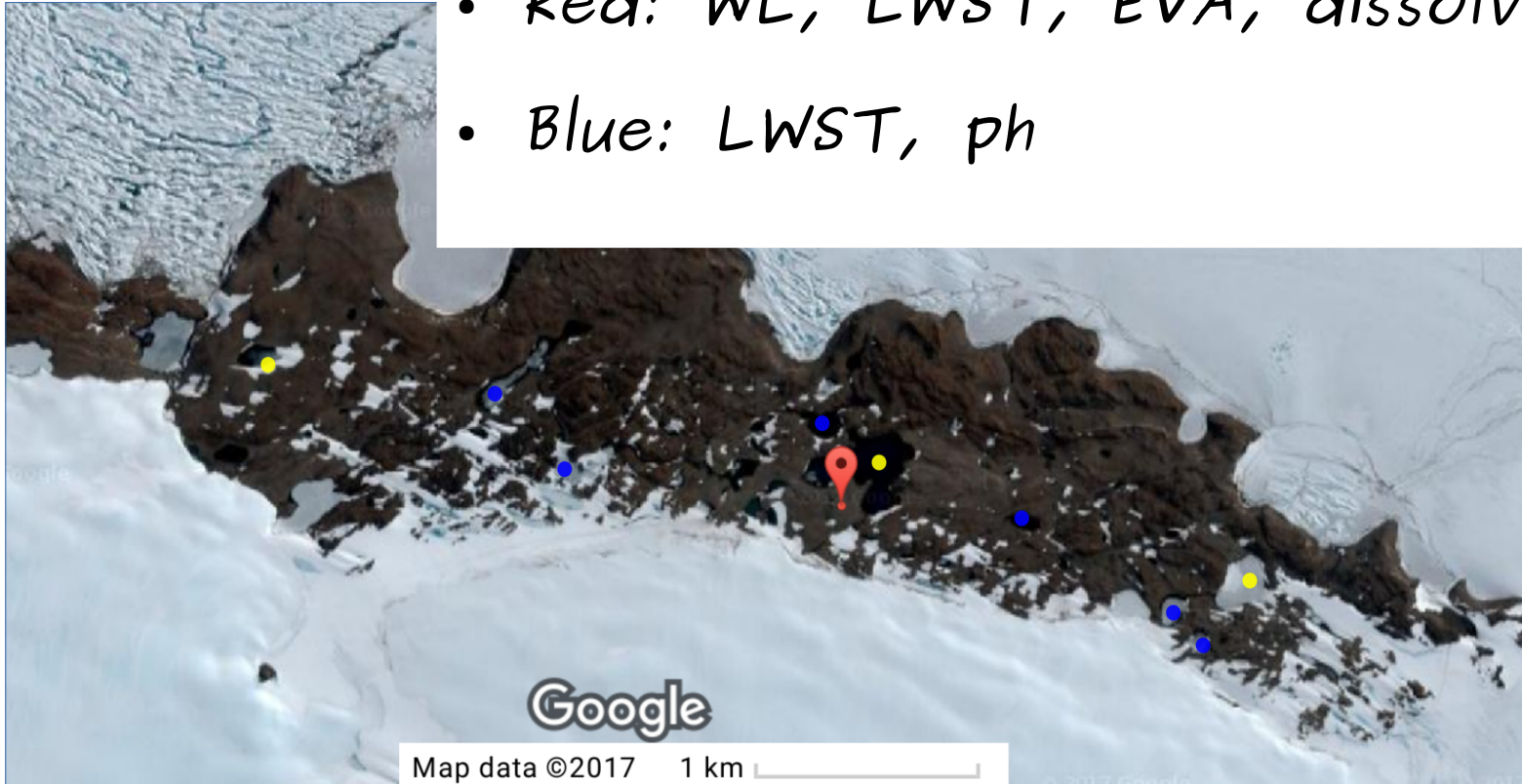
EVA



## Measurements:

- absolute carbon dioxide
- water vapor densities
- three-dimensional wind speed
- sonic air temperature
- air temperature
- barometric pressure

- Yellow: WL, LWST, ph
- Red: WL, LWST, EVA, dissolved CO<sub>2</sub> (?)
- Blue: LWST, ph



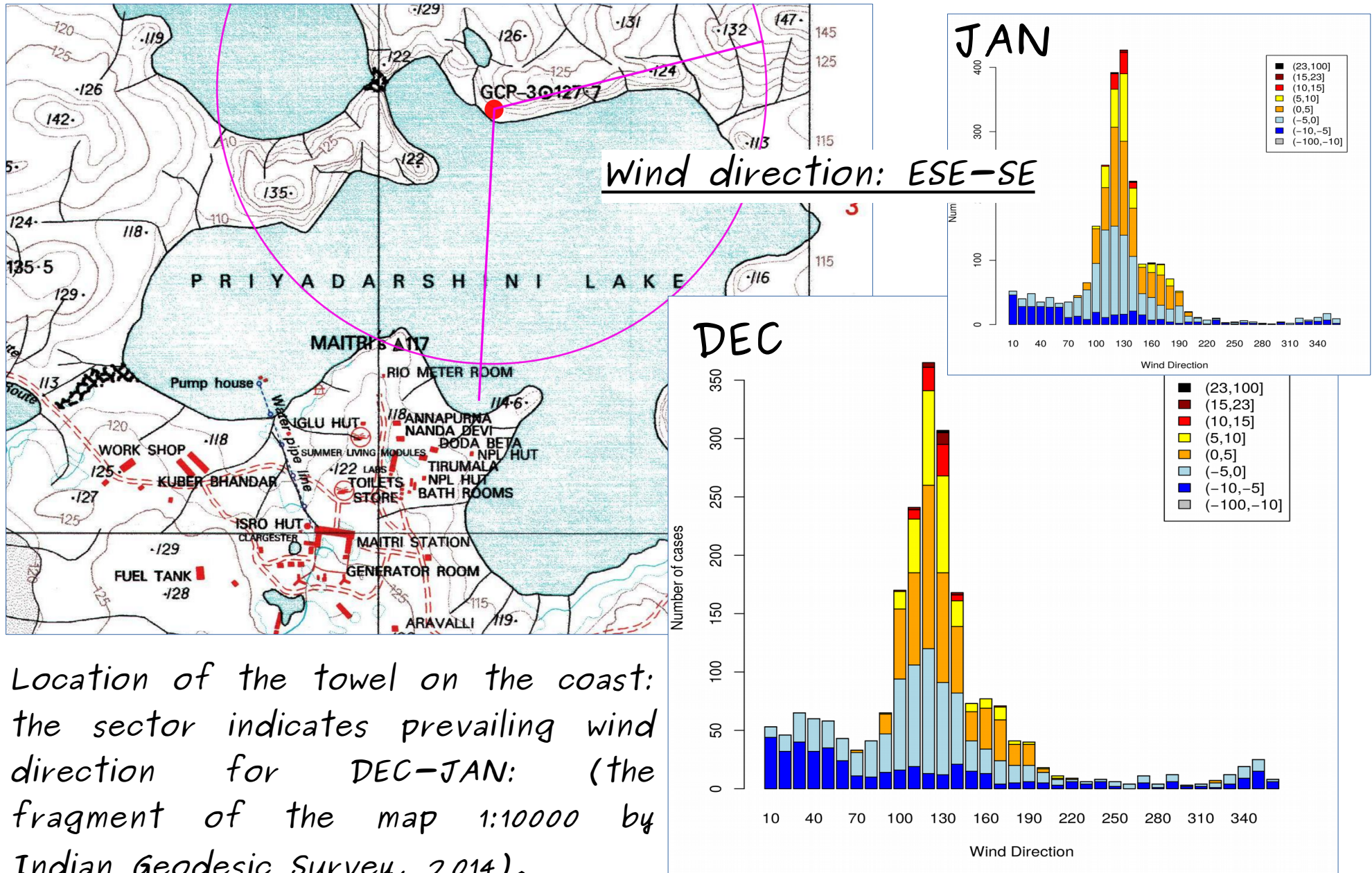
- Surface inflow/outflow, ground water level, snow properties ...



# Lake ZUB/PRIYADARSHINI

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Surface area: 0.46 km<sup>2</sup>, max depth: 6 m



- The calculations of evaporation from lakes should be proved by direct measurements;
- The evaporation term could be important for endorheic lakes located in the polar regions;
- Our first Antarctic experiment with measuring by evaporation with method of eddy-covariance;
- Looking for questions and suggestions...

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Thank you for attention!

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