A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles

**Qilian Mountains integrated observatory network: Dataset of Heihe integrated observatory network (large aperture scintillometer of Daman Superstation, 2018)**

1、Description

This dataset contains the flux measurements from the large aperture scintillometer (LAS) at Daman Superstation in the Heihe integrated observatory network from January 1 to December 31 in 2018. There were two types of LASs at Daman Superstation: BLS450 and BLS900, produced by Germany. The north tower was set up with the BLS450 receiver and the BLS900 transmitter, and the south tower was equipped with the BLS450 transmitter and the BLS900 receiver. The site (north: 100.379° E, 38.861° N; south: 100.369° E, 38.847° N) was located in Daman irrigation district, which is near Zhangye, Gansu Province. The underlying surfaces between the two towers were corn, orchard, and greenhouse. The elevation is 1556 m. The effective height of the LASs was 22.45 m, and the path length was 1854 m. The data were sampled 1 minute at both BLS450 and BLS900.
The raw data acquired at 1 min intervals were processed and quality controlled. The data were subsequently averaged over 30 min periods, in which sensible heat flux was iteratively calculated by combining Cn2 with meteorological data according to the Monin-Obukhov similarity theory. The main quality control steps were as follows: (1) The data were rejected when Cn2 exceeded the saturated criterion (Cn2>1.43E-13). (2) The data were rejected when the demodulation signal was small (Average X Intensity<1000). (3) The data were rejected when collected during precipitation. (4) The data were rejected if collected at night when weak turbulence occurred (u\* was less than 0.1 m/s). In the iteration process, the universal functions of Thiermann and Grassl, 1992 was selected. Detailed can refer to Liu et al. (2011, 2013).
Several instructions were included with the released data. (1) The data were primarily obtained from BLS900 measurements, and missing flux measurements from the BLS900 instrument were substituted with measurements from the BLS450 instrument. The missing data were denoted by -6999. (2) The dataset contained the following variables: Date/time (yyyy/m/d h:mm), the structural parameter of the air refractive index (Cn2, m-2/3), and the sensible heat flux (H\_LAS, W/m^2). In this dataset, a time of 0:30 corresponds to the average data for the period between 0:00 and 0:30, and the data were stored in \*.xlsx format. Moreover, suspicious data were marked in red.
For more information, please refer to Liu et al. (2018) (for sites information), Liu et al. (2011) (for data processing) in the Citation section.

2、Keywords

Theme：Radiation,Sensible heat flux
Discipline：Atmosphere
Places：The artificial oasis experimental area, Heihe River Basin, Daman superstation
Time：2018

3、Data details

1.Scale：None

2.Projection：None

3.Filesize：0.55MB

4.Data format：None

4、Space scope

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| - | north：38.861 | - |
| west：100.369 | - | east：100.379 |
| - | south：38.847 | - |

5、Time frame:2018-01-14 08:00:00+00:00--2019-01-13 08:00:00+00:00

6、Reference method

References to data:

TAN Junlei, LI Xin, XU Ziwei, CHE Tao, REN Zhiguo. Qilian Mountains integrated observatory network: Dataset of Heihe integrated observatory network (large aperture scintillometer of Daman Superstation, 2018). A Big Earth Data Platform for Three Poles, doi:10.11888/Meteoro.tpdc.2707662019

References to articles:

Liu, S.M., Li, X., Xu, Z.W., Che, T., Xiao, Q., Ma, M.G., Liu, Q.H., Jin, R., Guo, J.W., Wang, L.X., Wang, W.Z., Qi, Y., Li, H.Y., Xu, T.R., Ran, Y.H., Hu, X.L., Shi, S.J., Zhu, Z.L., Tan, J.L., Zhang, Y., & Ren, Z.G. (2018). The Heihe Integrated Observatory Network: A Basin-Scale Land Surface Processes Observatory in China. Vadose Zone Journal, 17(1), 180072. doi:10.2136/vzj2018.04.0072.

Liu, S.M., Xu, Z.W., Wang, W.Z., Bai, J., Jia, Z., Zhu, M., & Wang, J.M. (2011). A comparison of eddy-covariance and large aperture scintillometer measurements with respect to the energy balance closure problem. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 15(4), 1291-1306.

7、Supporting project information

Pan-Third Pole Environment Study for a Green Silk Road-A CAS Strategic Priority A Program
the National Natural Science Foundation of China “Key Theory and Methods for Validation of Land Surface Remote Sensing Products”

8、Data resource provider

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