

UV-radiation: Examples from Bergen on Measurements Reconstruction and Applications

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Radiation Observatory



Geophysical Institute (45 m.a.s.l.)

Shortwave (solar) radiation

1. Sunshine duration
2. Total (global) solar radiation
3. Diffuse solar radiation
4. Direct normal radiation



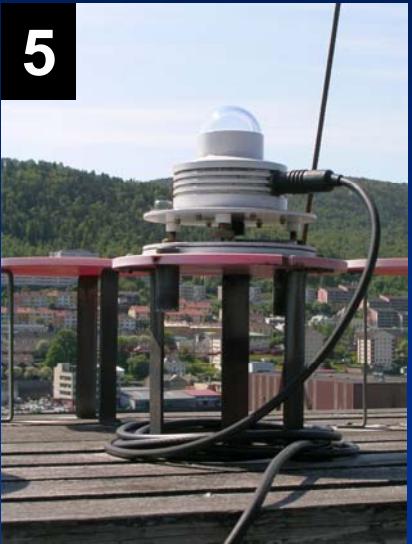
Geophysical Institute (45 m.a.s.l.)

Shortwave (solar) radiation

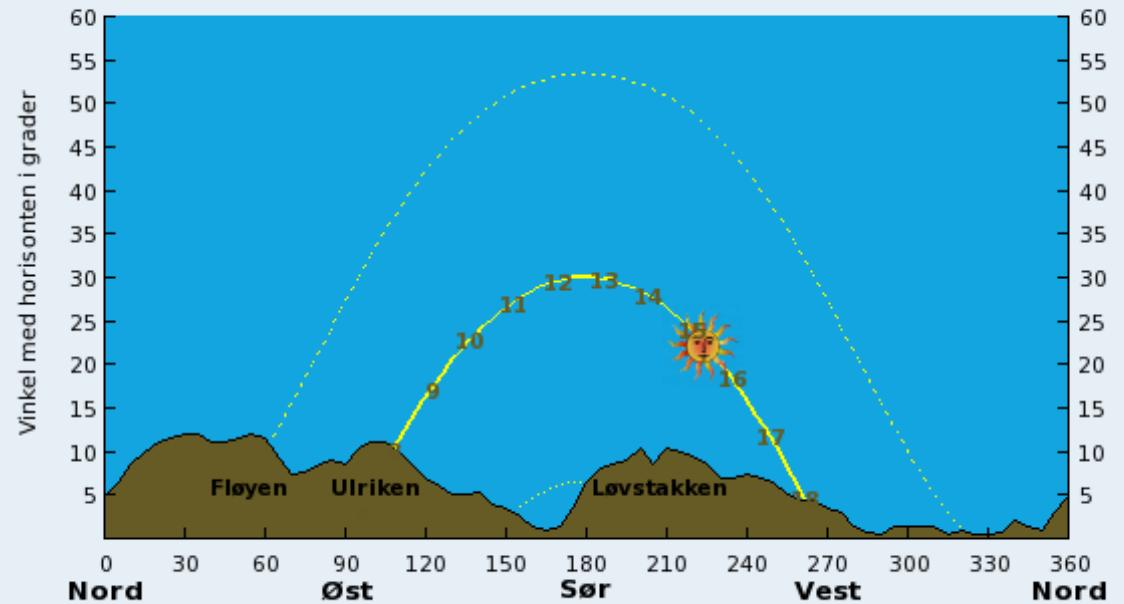
5. UV radiation

Longwave (terrestrial) radiation

6. Atmospheric radiation



Solposisjon på himmelen sett fra Geofysisk institutt 21.03.2007



Recent master theses on UV-radiation at Geophysical Institute



Iselin Medhaug:

UV-radiation and its effect on skin cancer in Norway
(finished summer 2007; Cancer Registry)

Brynhild Berge Sjølingstad:

The effect of UV-radiation on Arcto Norwegian cod
(finished summer 2007: Institute for Marine Research)

Ottar Sætre:

Observed and modelled UV-radiation in Bergen
(finished spring 2006)

Thomas Carlson:

UV-radiation in Norway
Satellite estimates, model estimates and ground observations
(finished summer 2005)

Iselin Medhaug:

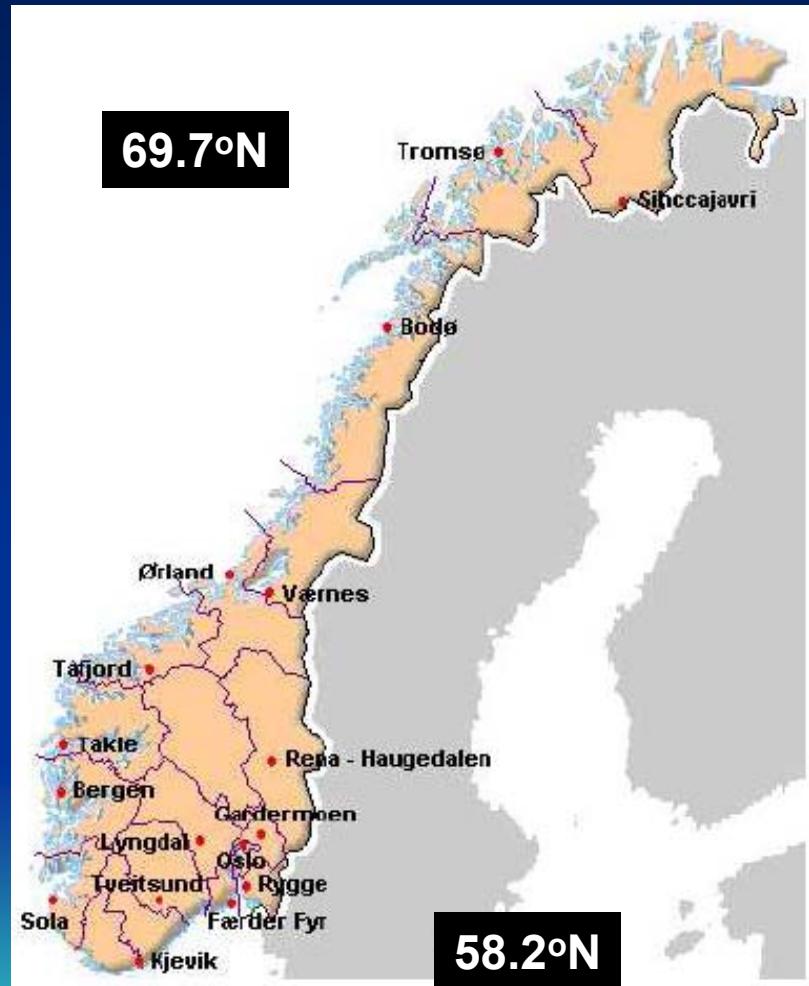
UV-radiation and its effect on skin cancer in Norway

Reconstruction of UV-radiation at one station in each county in Norway
1957 - 2005 (total of 17 sites)

Model:
STARneuro

Input:

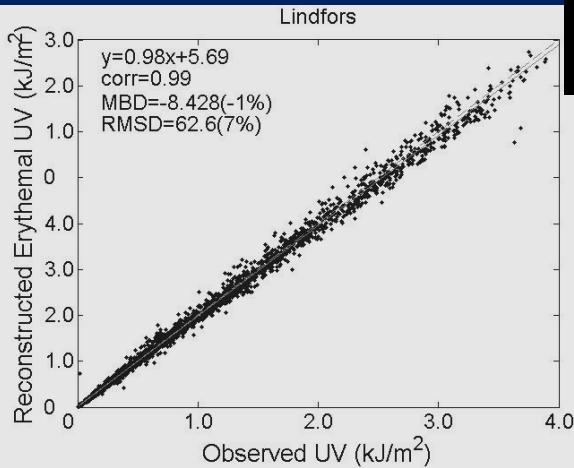
- Solar elevation
- Ozone
- Cloud information
- Turbidity
- Ground albedo



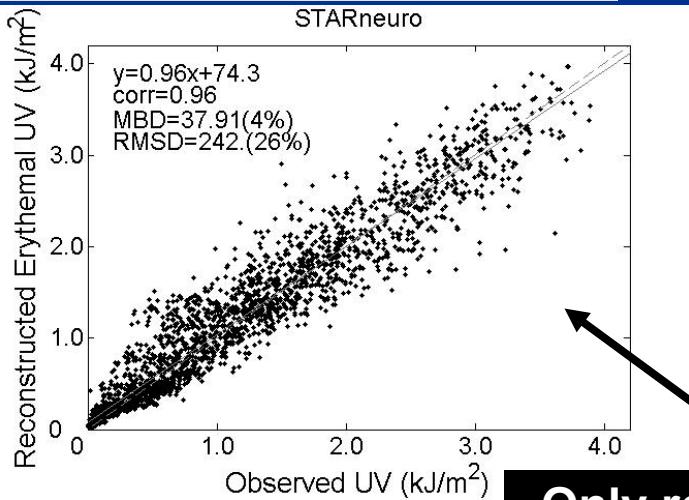
UV-radiation and its effect on skin cancer in Norway

Bergen

Daily values

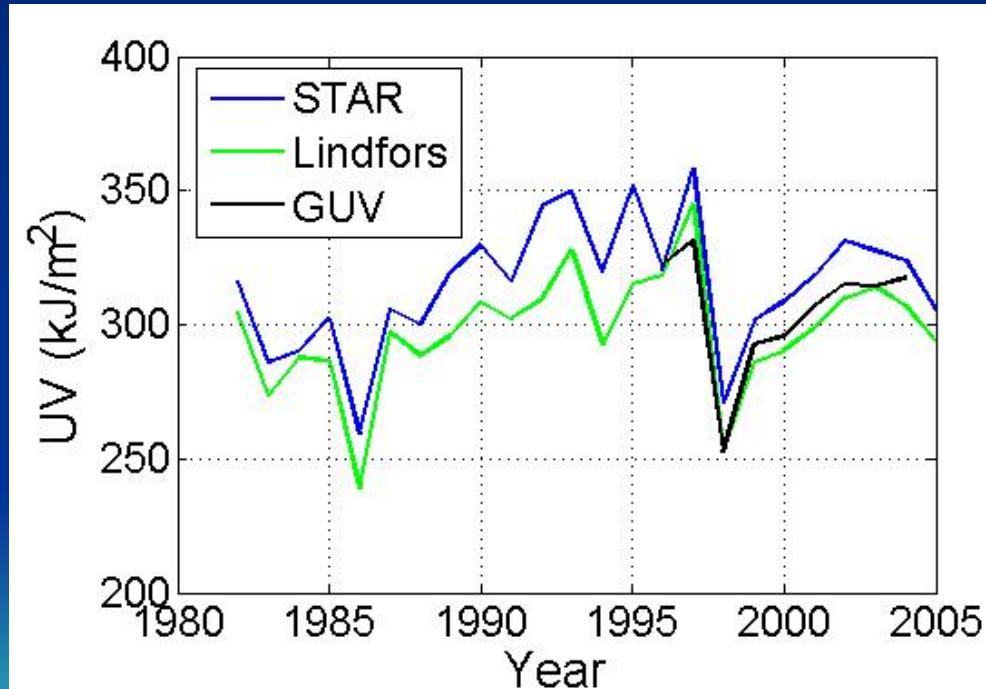


Global radiation
as additional input

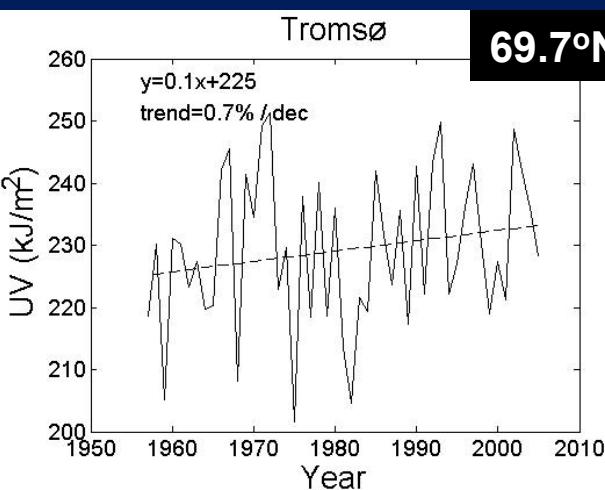
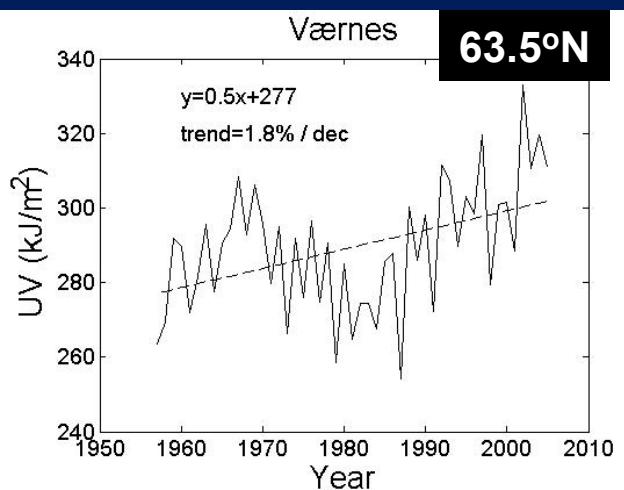
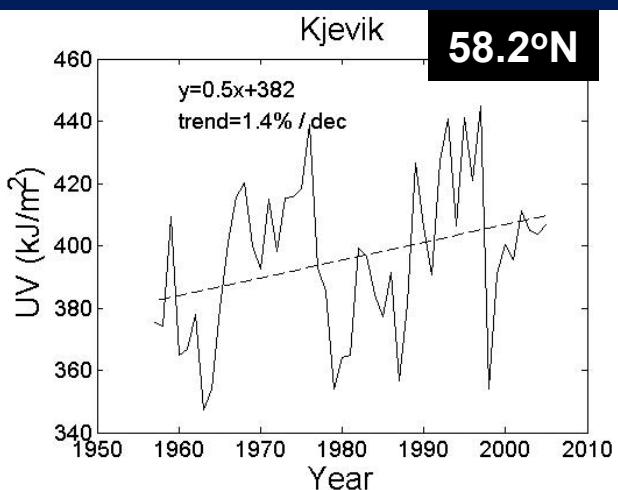


Only regular cloud
Info as input

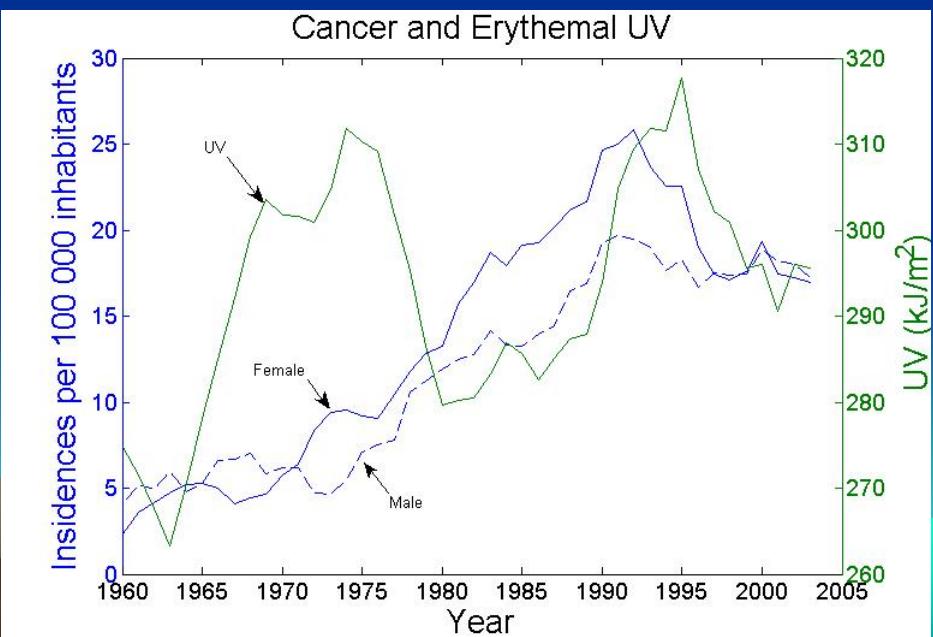
Annual values



Latitudinal variation



Cancer and Erythemaal UV
(5 year moving average)
Kjøvik (58.2°N)





Cod-eggs are passively drifting in the ocean

Method for investigating UV effect on cod eggs:

- Reconstruction of UV (*STARneuro weighted with UV- sensitivity*) at sea surface at the spawning areas (March – May)
- Development of a cod UV-index dependent on:
 - UV radiation on the surface
 - Transmission of UV radiation through the water column
 - Mixing of eggs in the water column (depends on wind speed)

Investigation of the relationship
between cod UV-index and the stock of cod



The effect of UV-radiation on Arcto Norwegian cod

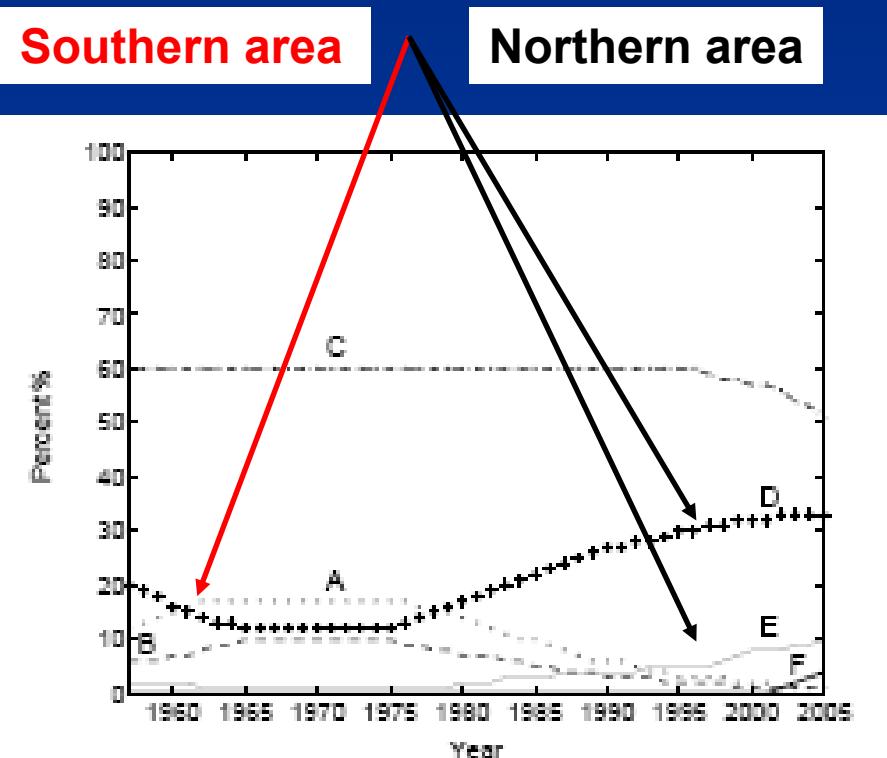
Spawning areas Synoptic stations



Figure 3.1: Geographically placement of the current SYNOP stations. The grey fields indicate the spawning areas, this will be further discussed in section 3.6.

Relative weight of the spawning areas

Shift towards north with time
(caused by increasing temperature)





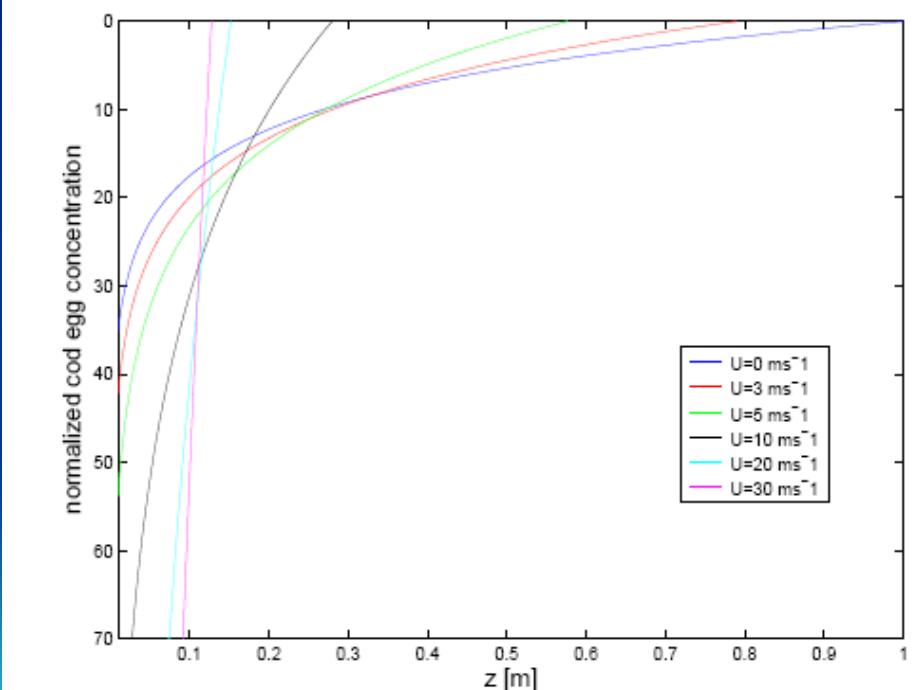
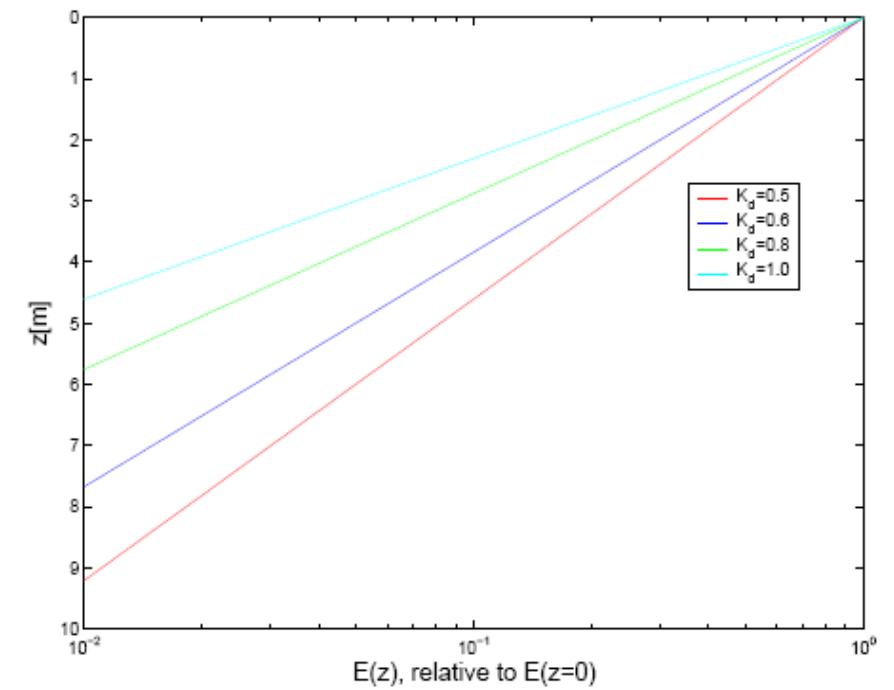
The effect of UV-radiation on Arcto Norwegian cod

UV-radiation at sea surface

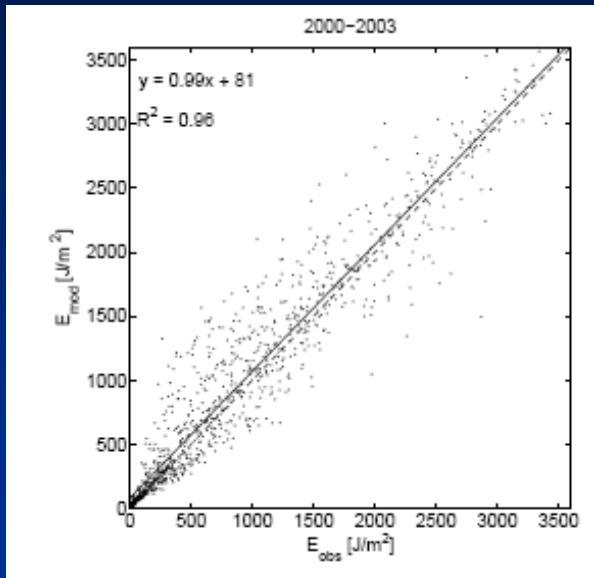
+

UV-transmission in ocean

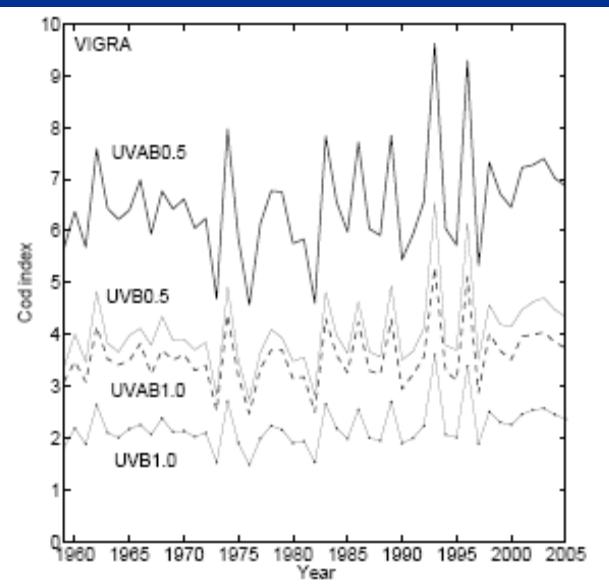
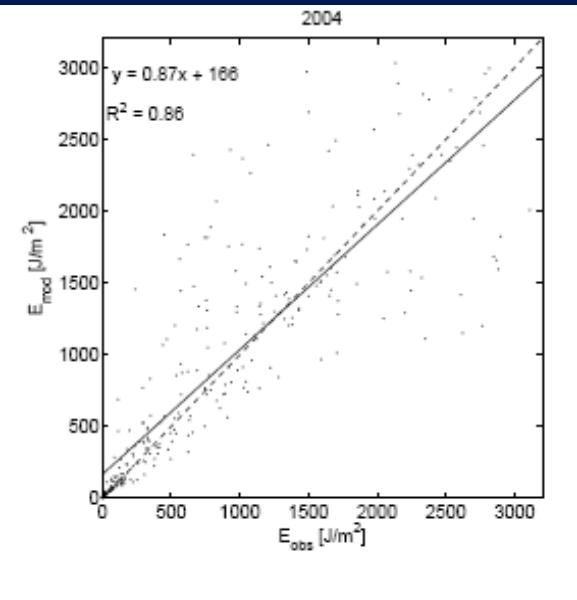
Vertical distribution of cod-eggs
as a function of wind speed



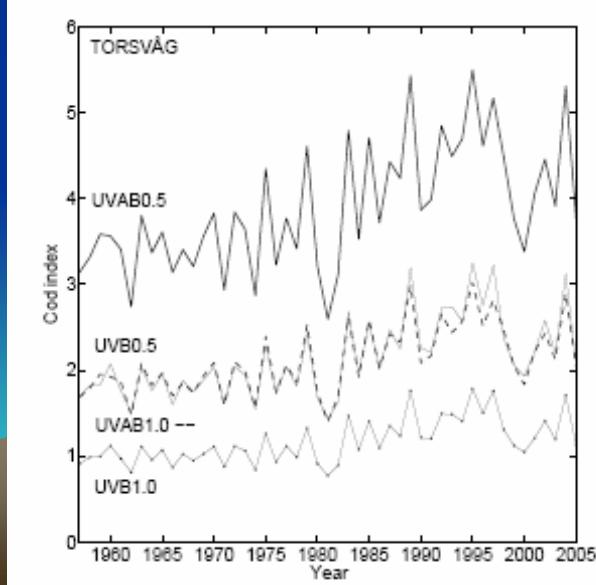
Cod UV-index



Daily UV Andøya
2000-2003 2004
 Leakage
 of water



Cod UV-index
Southern area Northern area





Observed and modelled UV-radiation in Bergen

- Estimation of erythemal UV in Bergen
- Comparison between modelled and observed values
- Comparison with observed UV in Norrköping, Sweden





Observed and modelled UV-radiation in Bergen

Model:

STAR – two versions:

- STARsci for clear sky
- STARneuro under actual cloud cover
 - "Trained" on data from Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Variable input for STAR:

- Solar elevation
- Cloud amount
- Global irradiance
- Ozone
- Air pressure

Non-variable input for STAR:

- Average continental atmosphere
- Aerosol optical depth (AOD) 0.20
- Albedo 0.03



Comparison ground measurements - model results

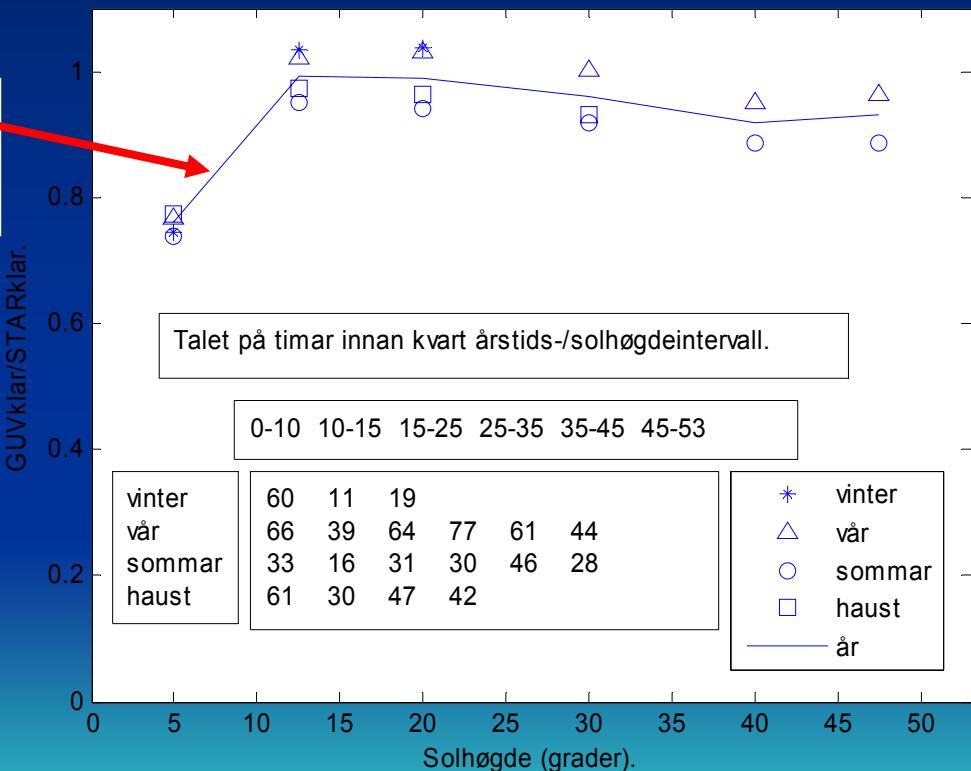


Clear sky

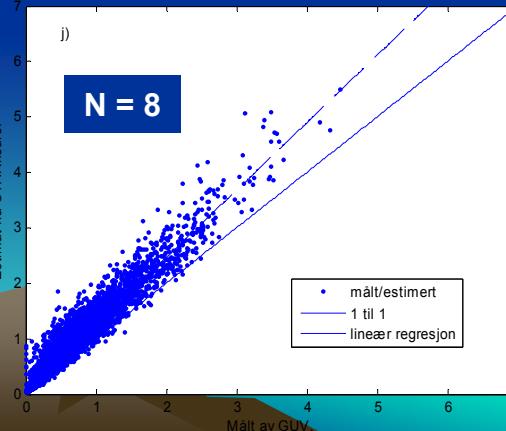
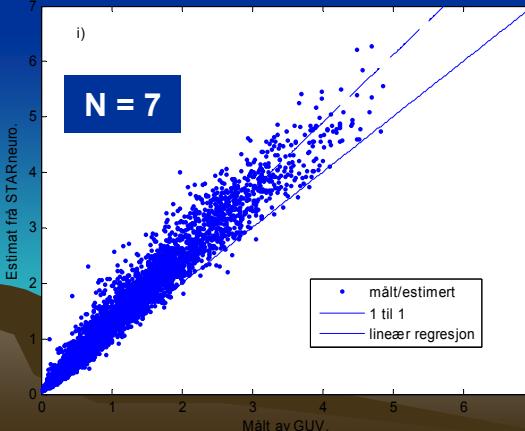
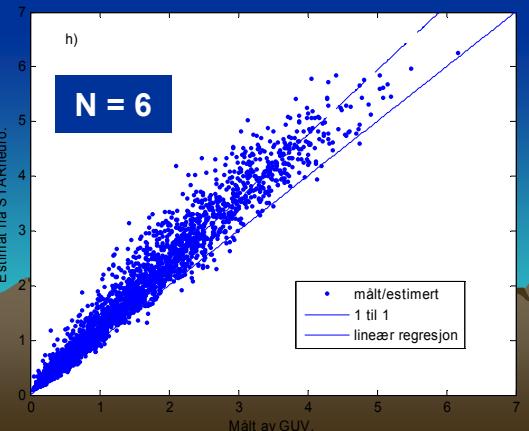
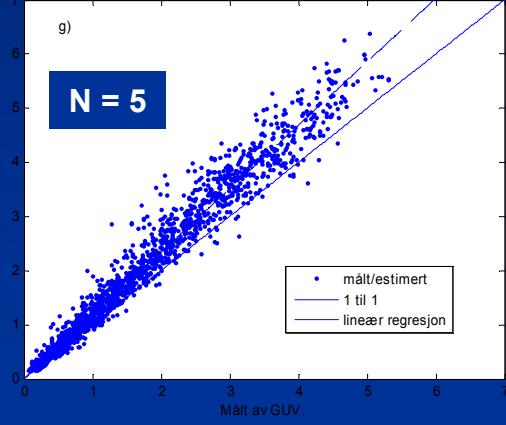
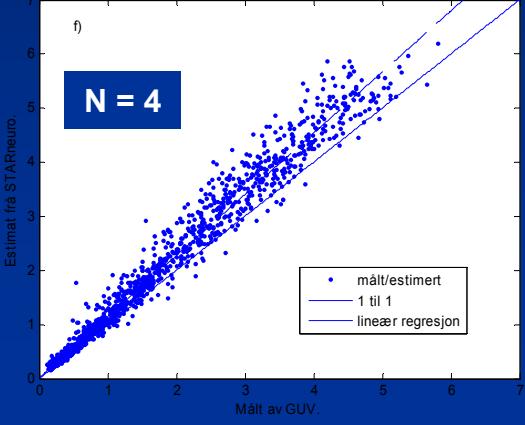
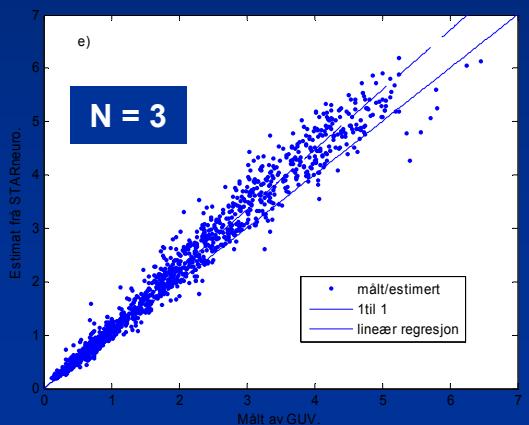
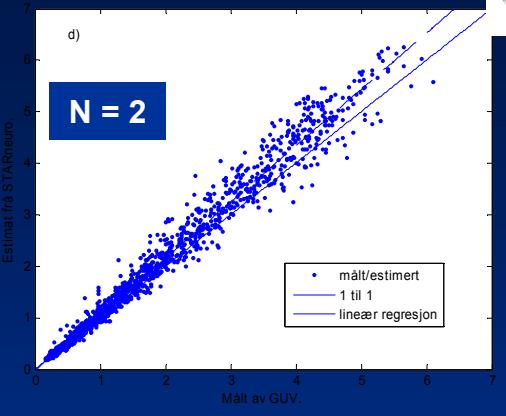
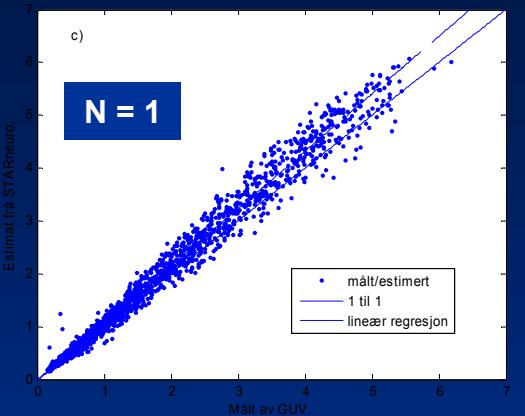
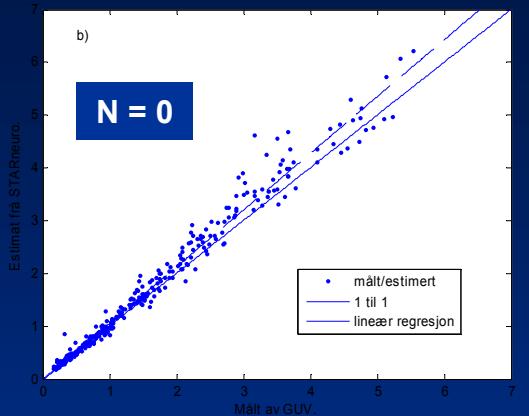
GUV / STAR
as a function of solar elevation for
- the whole year
- different seasons

- Low sun – low ratio
 - mountains affects GUV

- Fixed turbidity as input
→ seasonal variation
- Small solar elevation variation
for each season



Comparison ground measurement – model results



Observed and modelled UV-radiation in Bergen

Measurements (GUV) – model results (STAR) At clear sky

- Turbidity → seasonal variations
- Small solar elevation dependency for each season

Mean ratio GUV / STAR:

- Winter 1.04
- Spring 0.97
- Summer 0.89
- Autumn 0.94

At arbitrary cloud amounts

Small seasonal variation in the ratio GUV / STAR (for cloud amount > 2 octa)
except at snow - covered ground

Cloud amount (N)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUV/STAR (March-Nov.)	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.79	0.74
GUV/STAR (Year)	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.79	0.74

Mean ratio GUV / STAR for different cloud amounts.

The effect of clouds

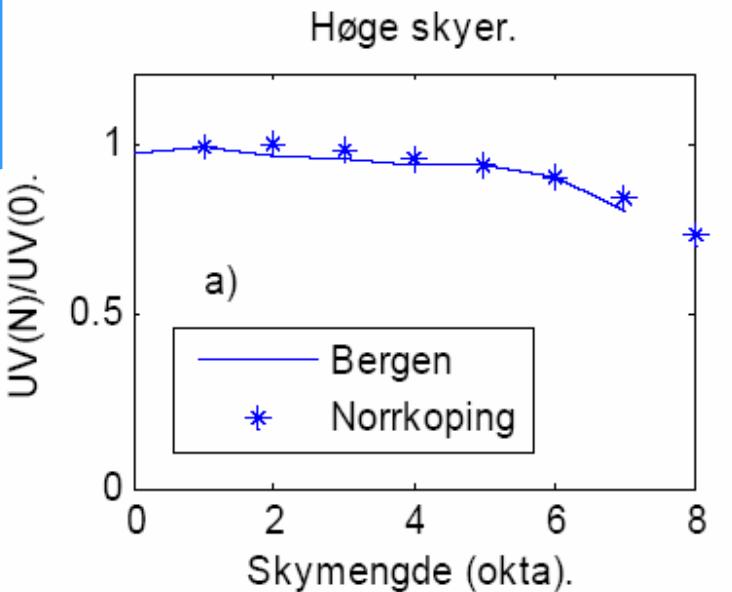
Comparison between Bergen and Norrköping

High

- Small differences
(High clouds universal?)

**Low / medium high
(no precipitation)**

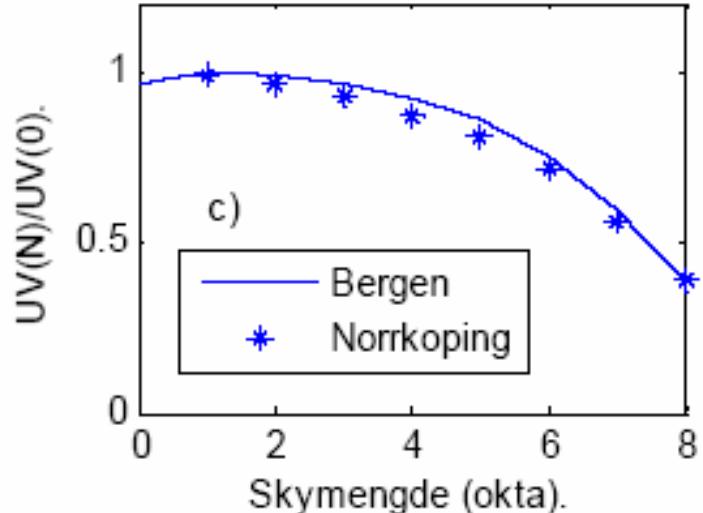
- Bergen higher for $N \leq 4$ octa
(Clouds in east / northeast?)



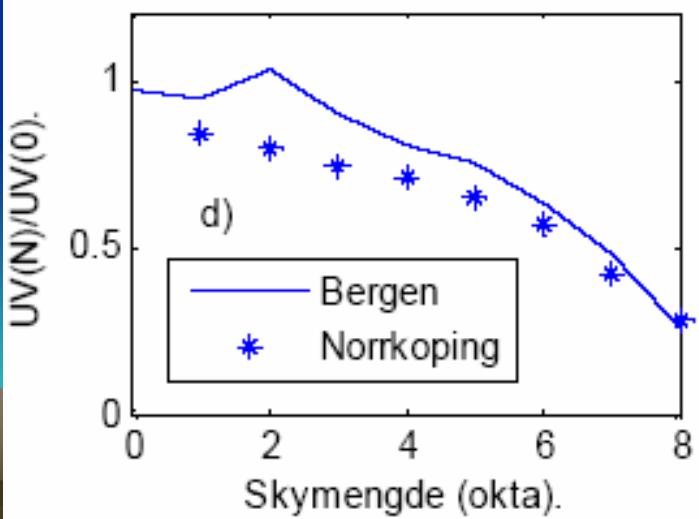
**Low / medium high
(precipitation)**

- Bergen lower for $N = 8$ octa
(Thick precipitating clouds?)

Mellomhøge og låge skyer utan nedbør



Mellomhøge og låge skyer med nedbør.





@voldaveiret.no

Thank you !

