

From point to area:
assessing the representativeness of point observations

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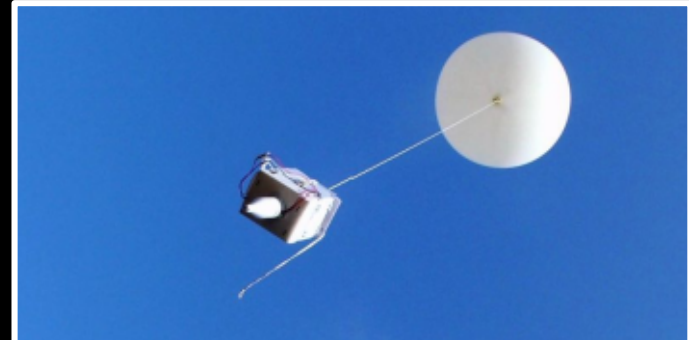
Why representativeness?



Temperature



Radiation



Radiosonde



Wind



Airborn

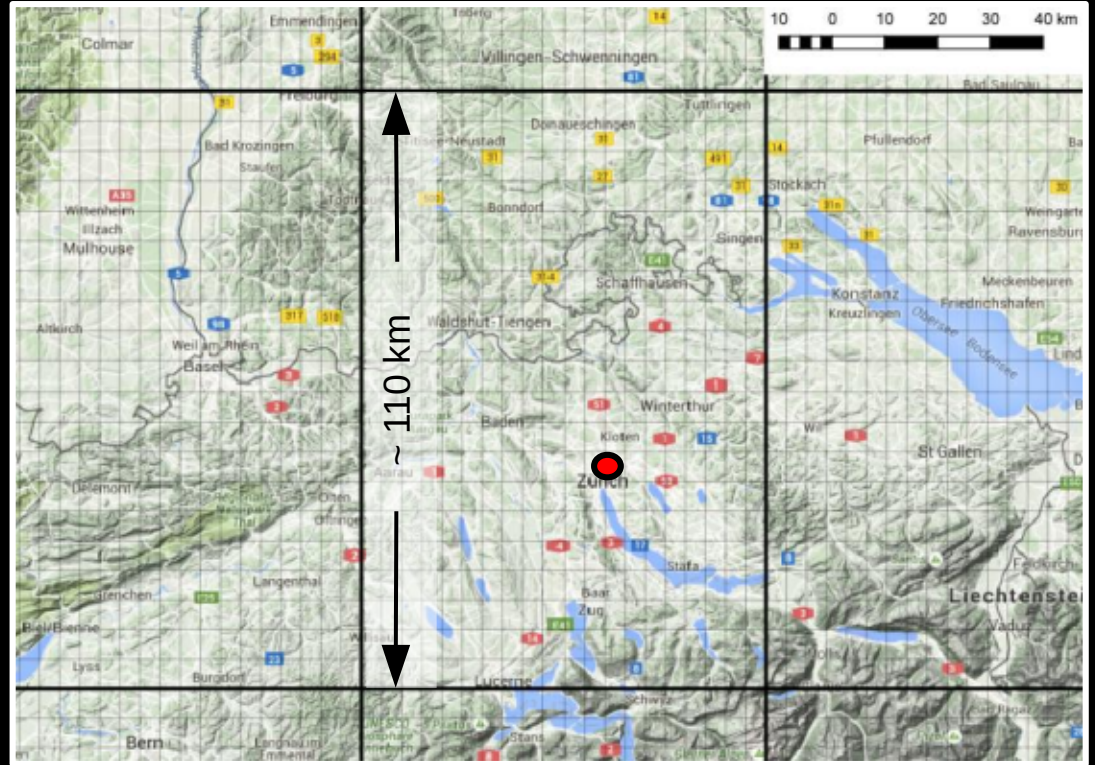
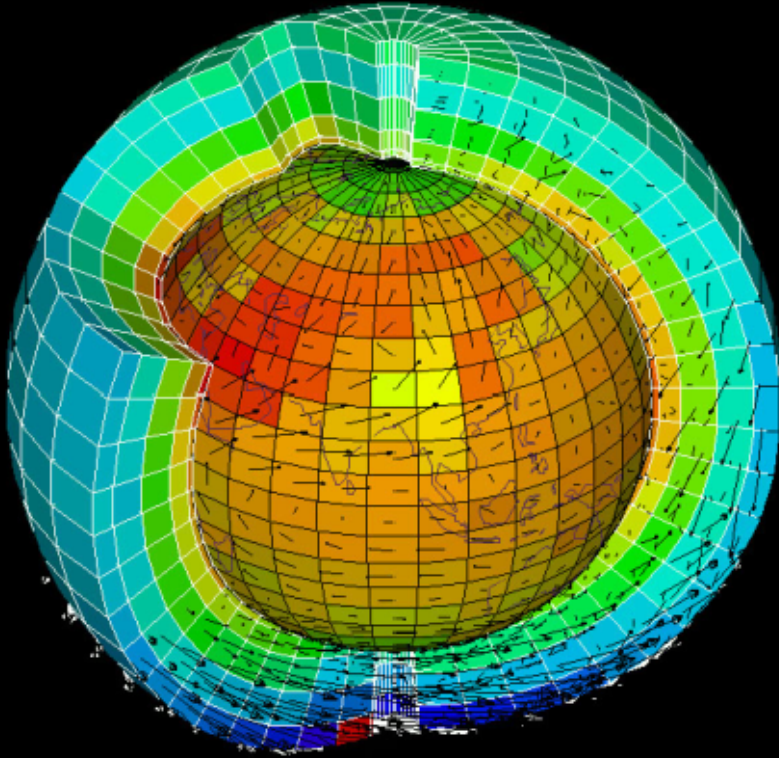


AERONET

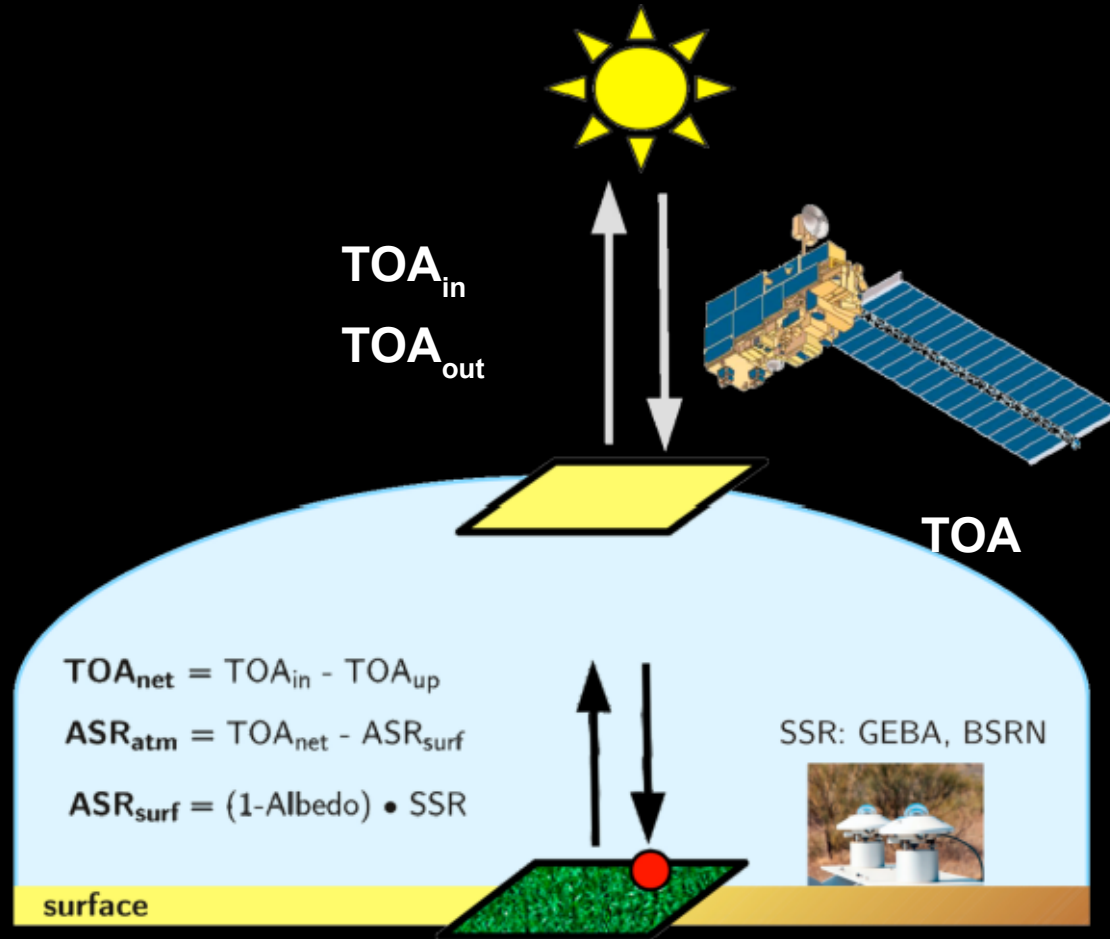


FLUXNET

Why representativeness?

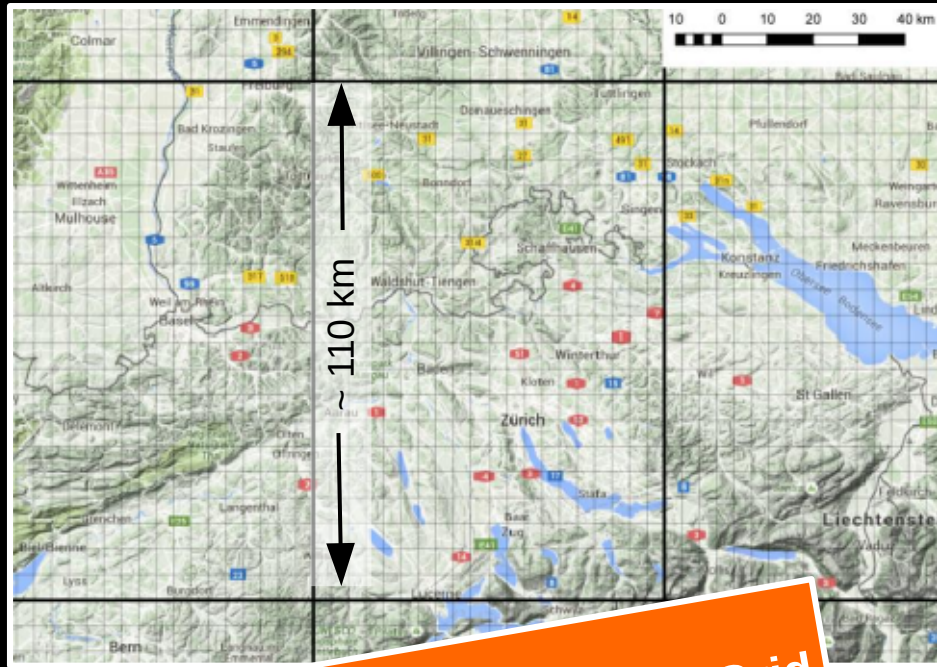


Combining TOA and surface observations



Hakuba et al. (2014)

Is a single monthly mean surface solar radiation (SSR) time series representative for a 1° gridbox?



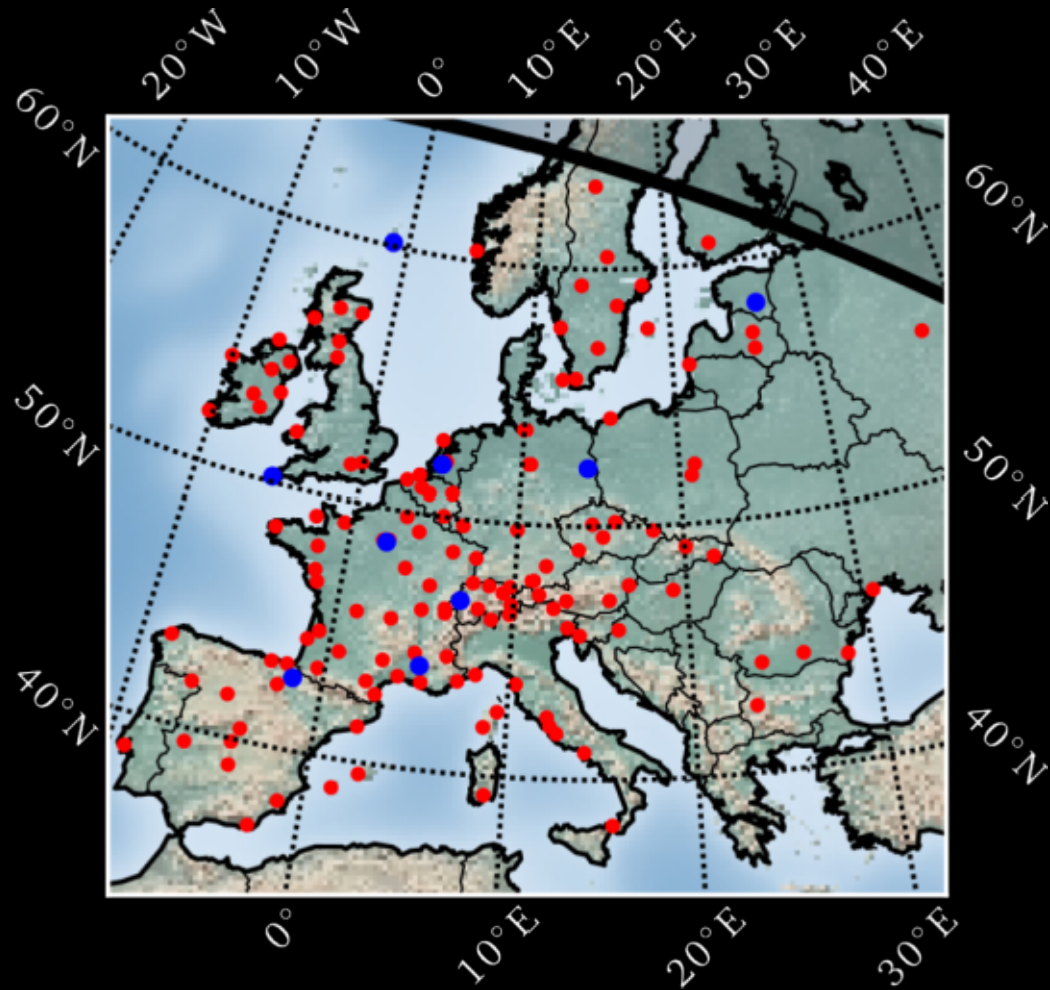
Target: 1° CERES Grid



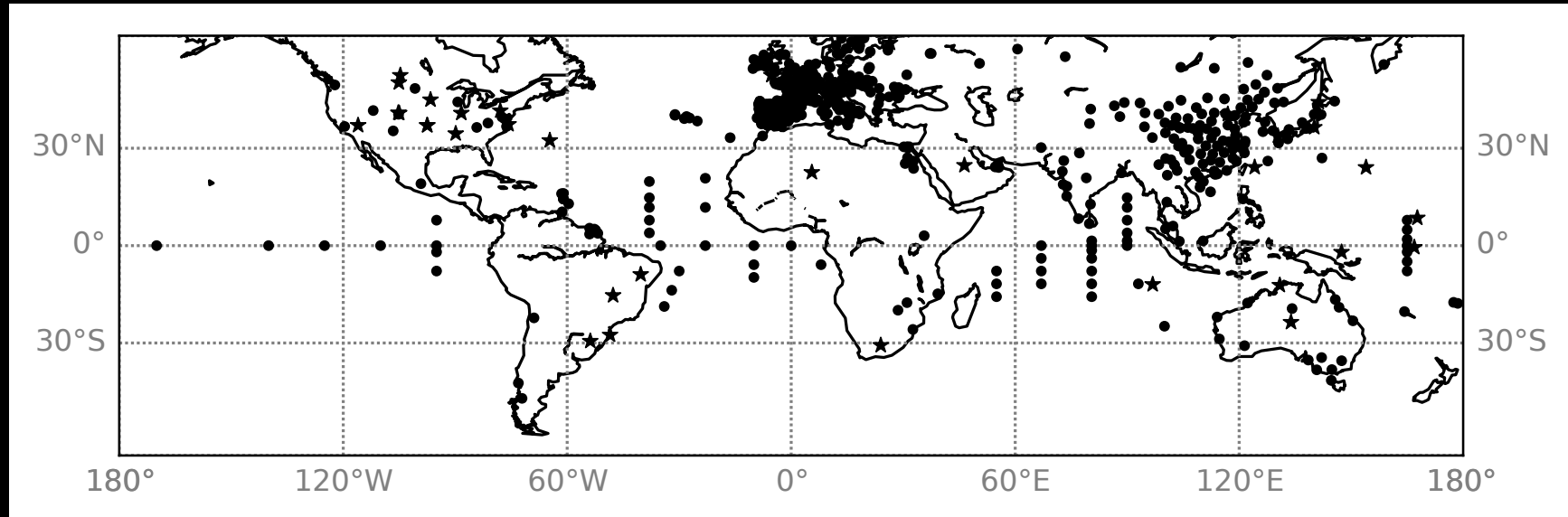
Sonnblick Observatory (AUT)

Observation with Pyranometer

Station coverage – Europe



Station coverage



Too few stations available for global analysis

→ Using satellite derived surface radiation as surrogate for in-situ obs.

→ allows near global assessment of representativeness

CM-SAF's High Resolution Satellite-derived SSR Data

Global scale analysis with **monthly mean** satellite derived SSR from CM-SAF

→ **SARAH-P V002 (0.05 x 0.05°)** 60°N

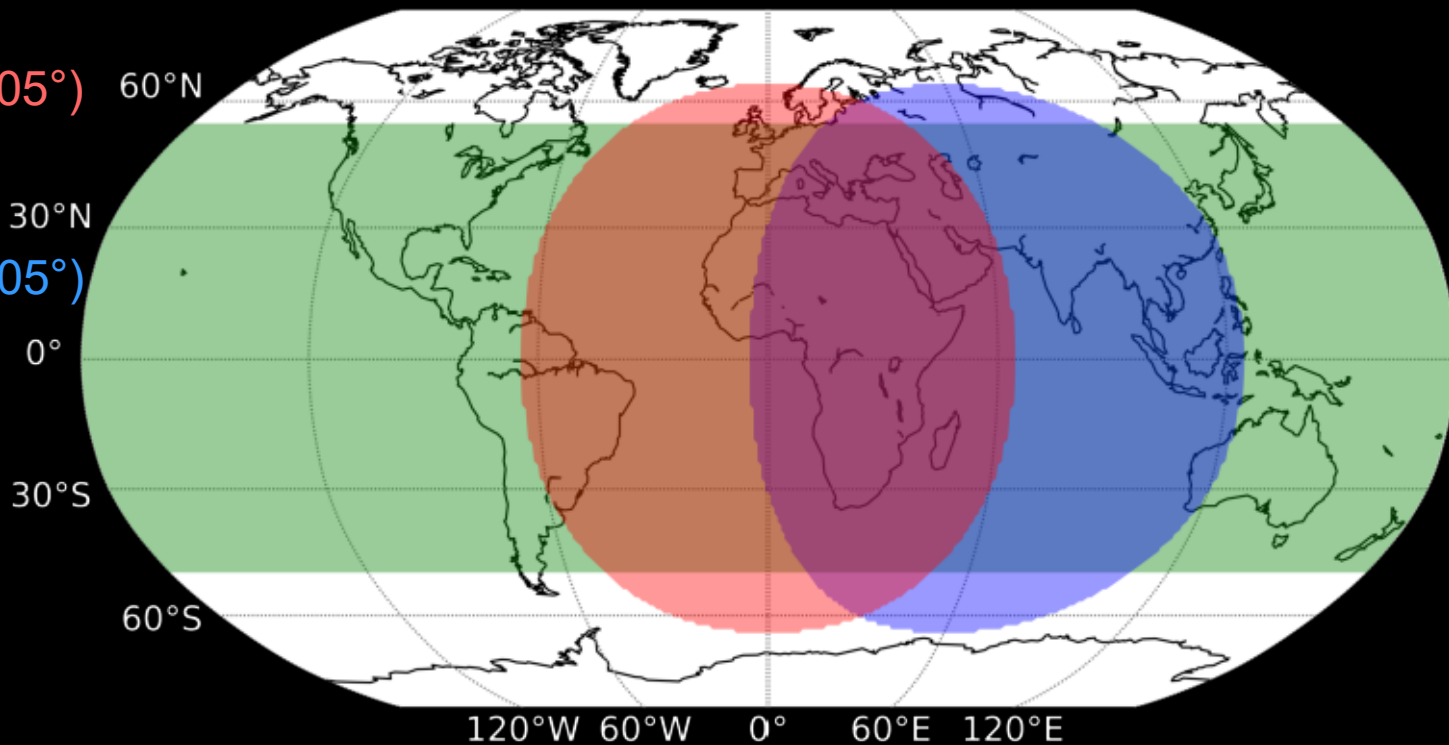
Pfeifroth, et al. (2018)

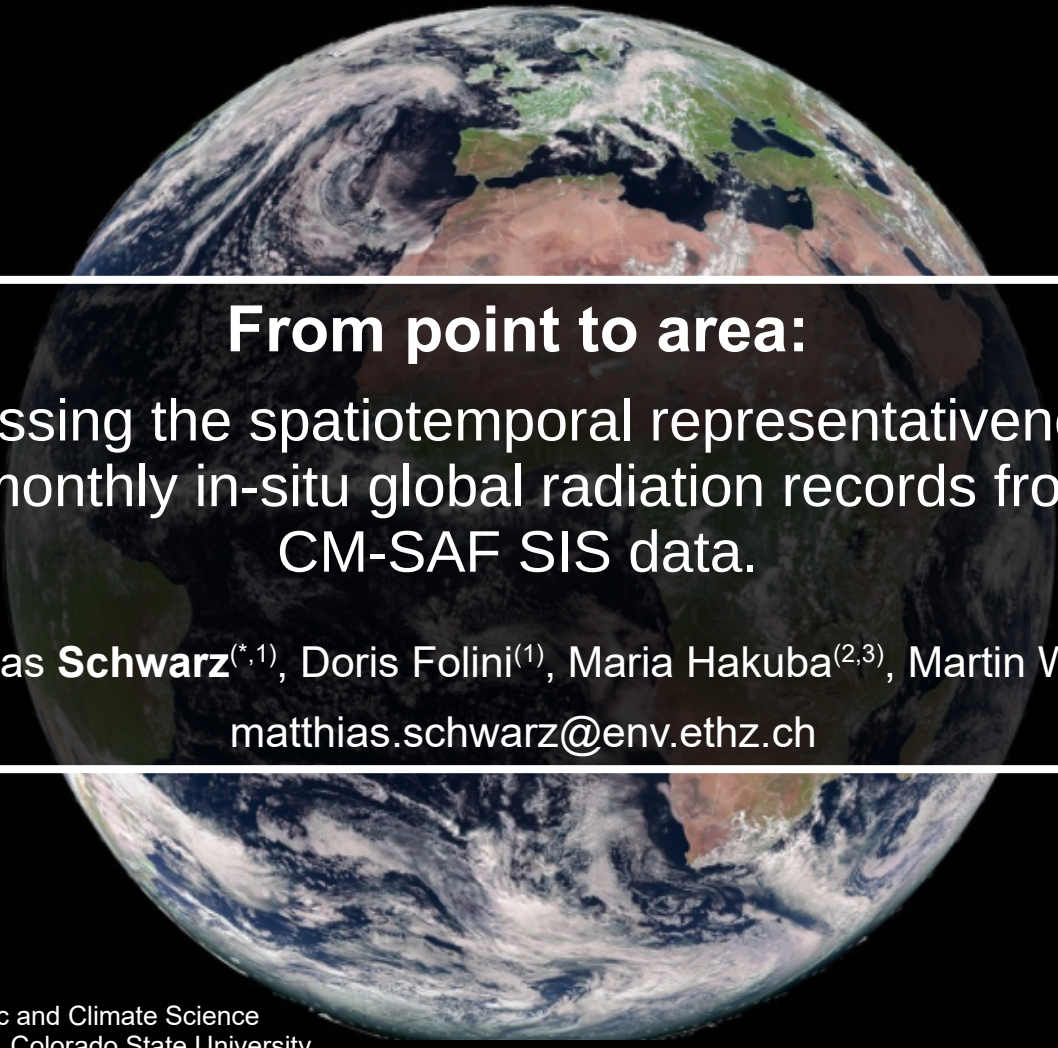
→ **SARAH-E V001 (0.05 x 0.05°)** 30°N

Huld, et al. (2016)

→ **CLARA-A2 (0.25 x 0.25°)** 0°

Karlsson, et al. (2017)





From point to area:
assessing the spatiotemporal representativeness
of monthly in-situ global radiation records from
CM-SAF SIS data.

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Three aspects of representativeness:

I. Spatial correlations (R^2)

II. Spatial Sampling Biases (β)

III. Spatial Sampling Errors (ϵ)

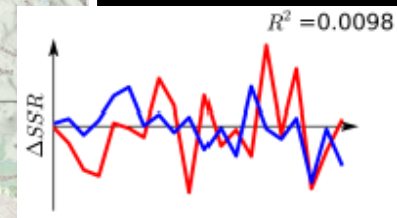
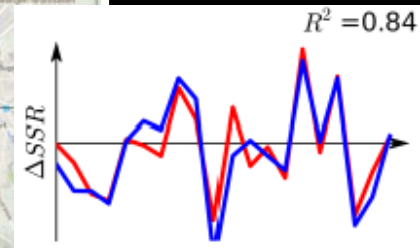
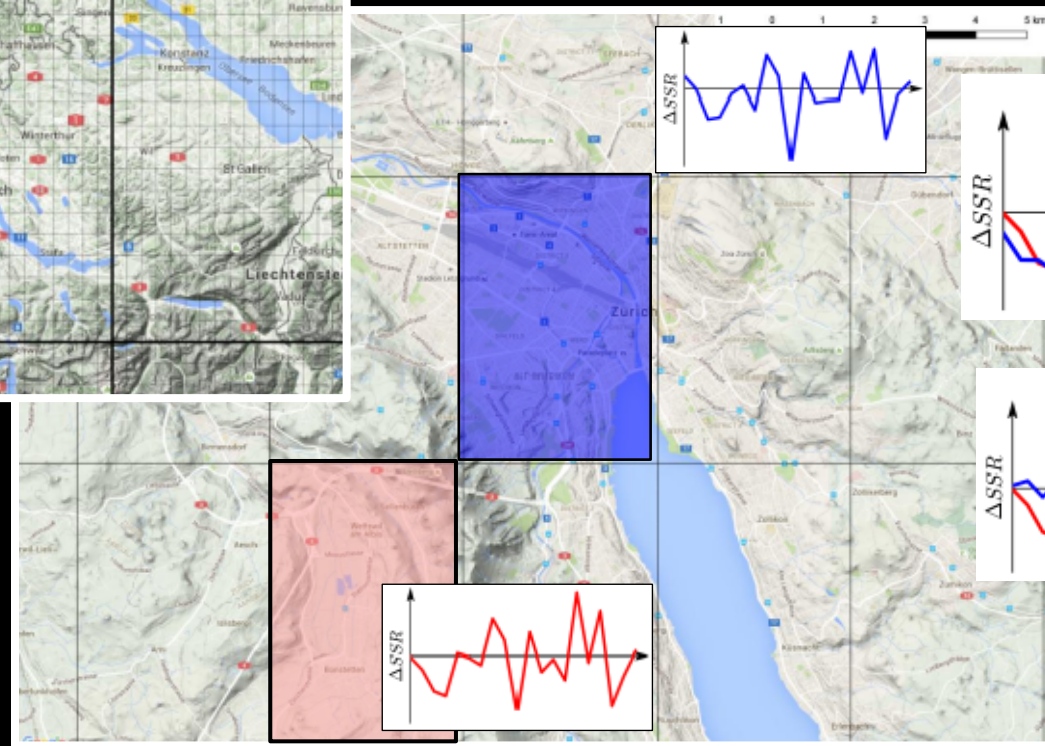
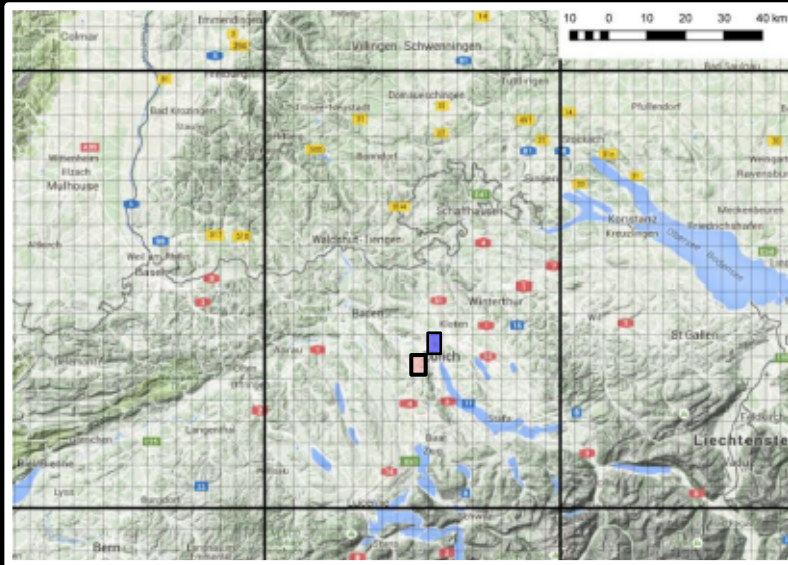
Target: 1° CERES Grid

Spatial Correlations

Schwarz et al. (2017)

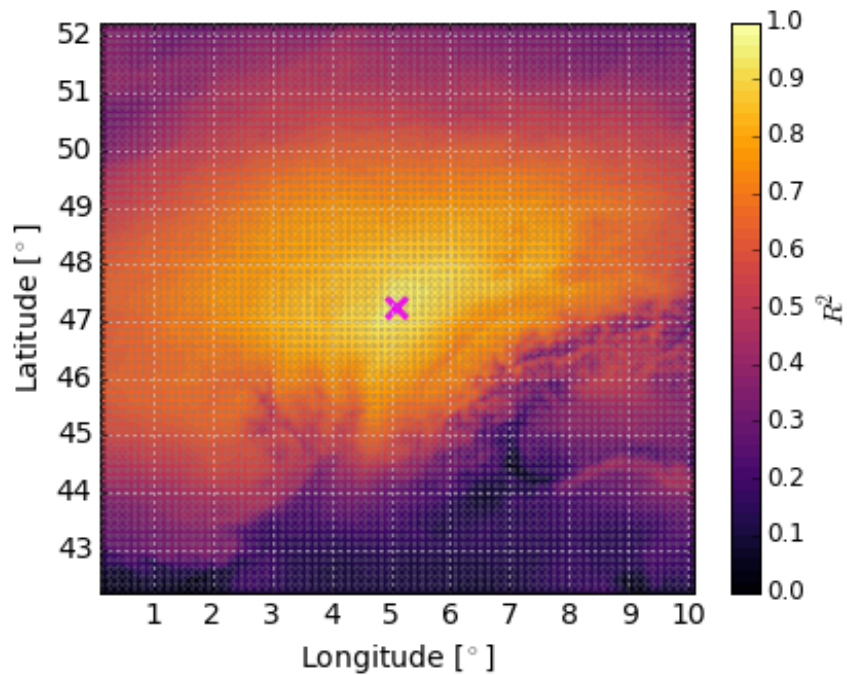
$$R(a, b)^2 = \left(\frac{\text{cov}(a, b)}{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)} \right)^2$$

CERES 1° GRID



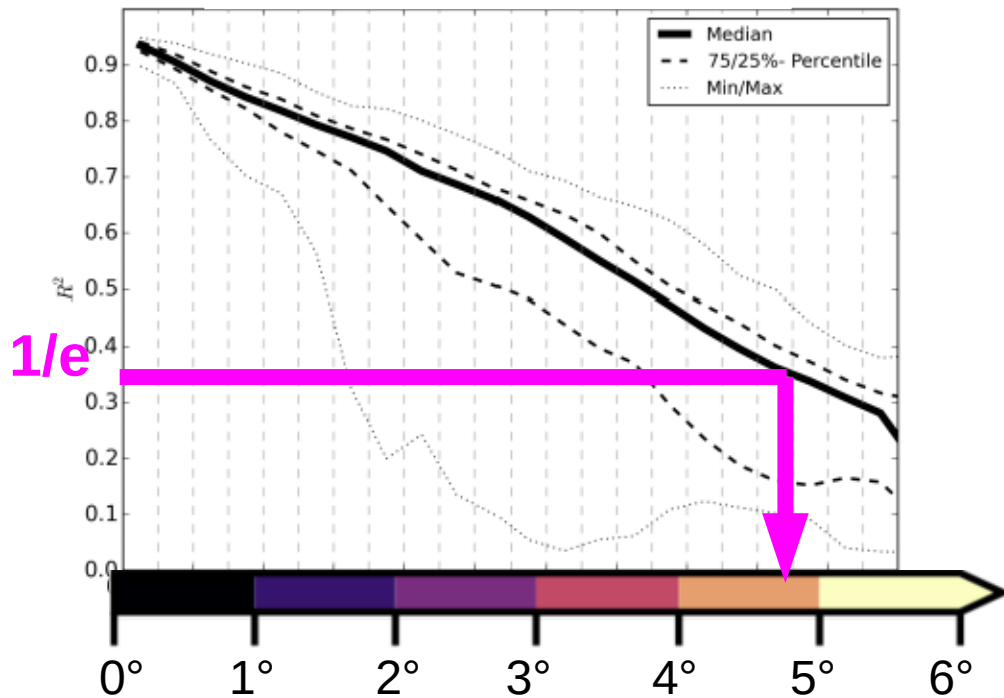
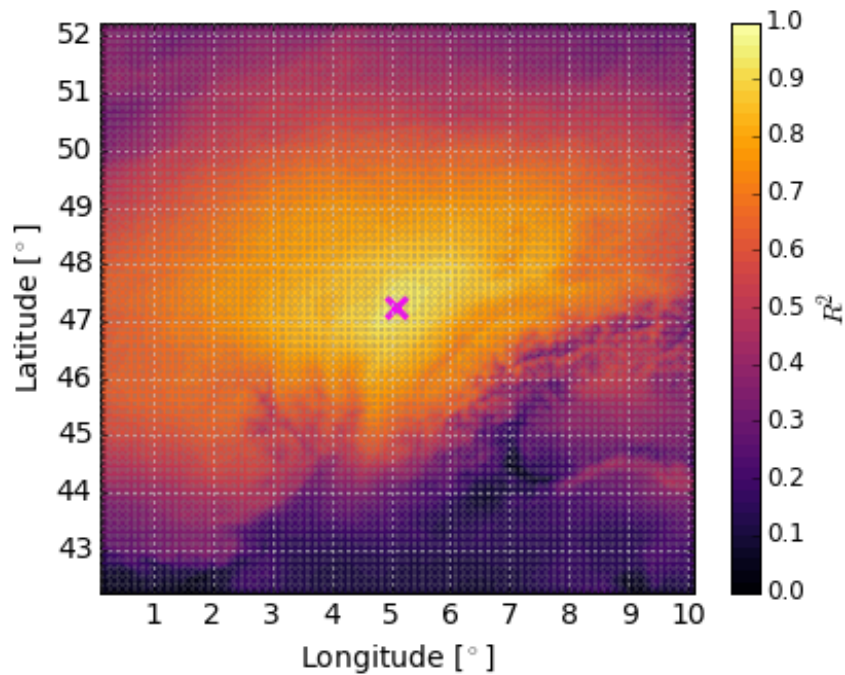
Spatial Correlations: Decorrelation Length (δ)

Example for Dijon (France)

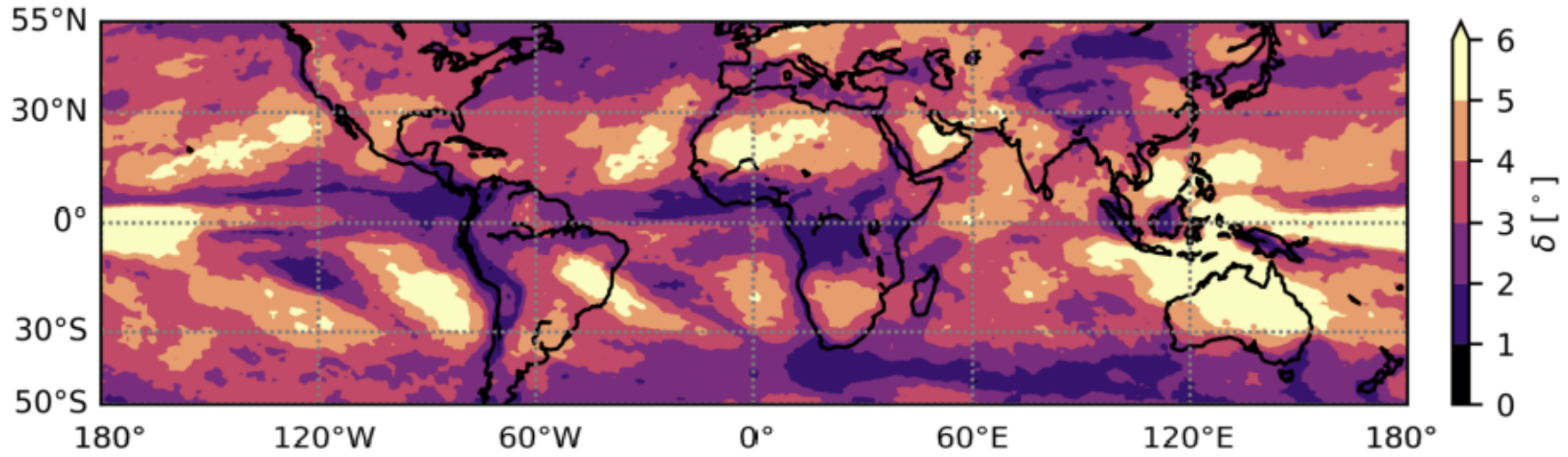


Spatial Correlations: Decorrelation Length (δ)

Example for Dijon (France)



Spatial Correlations: Decorrelation Length (δ)



- Near-global (50S-55N) mean $\delta \approx 3.4^\circ$
- Roughly
 - ~2% of 1° boxes have average $\delta < 1^\circ$
 - ~5% of 1° boxes have average $\delta < 2^\circ$

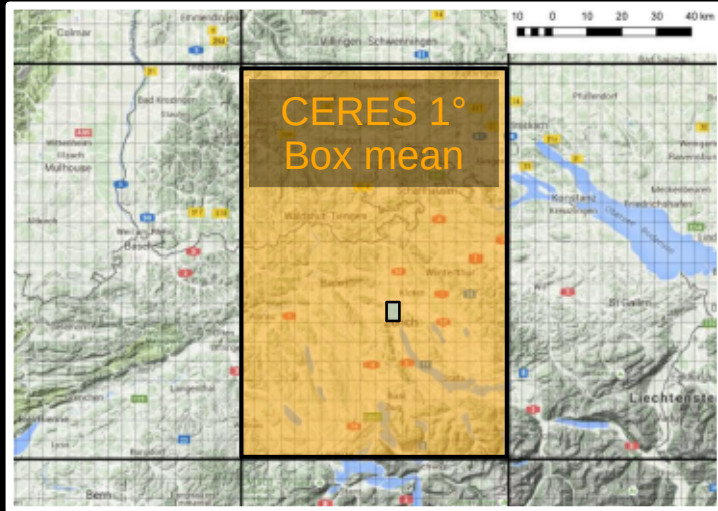
Combination of SSR from point observations with 1° gridded data is feasible in most regions!

Three aspects of representativeness:

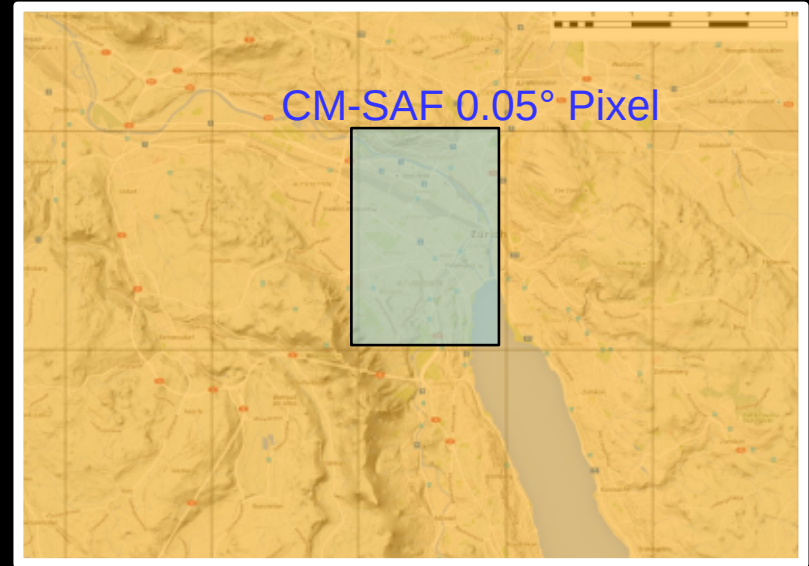
- I. Spatial correlations (R^2) ✓ } Grid independent metric
- II. Spatial Sampling Biases (β) } Grid dependent metrics
- III. Spatial Sampling Errors (ε) }

Target: 1° CERES Grid

Grid dependent metrics

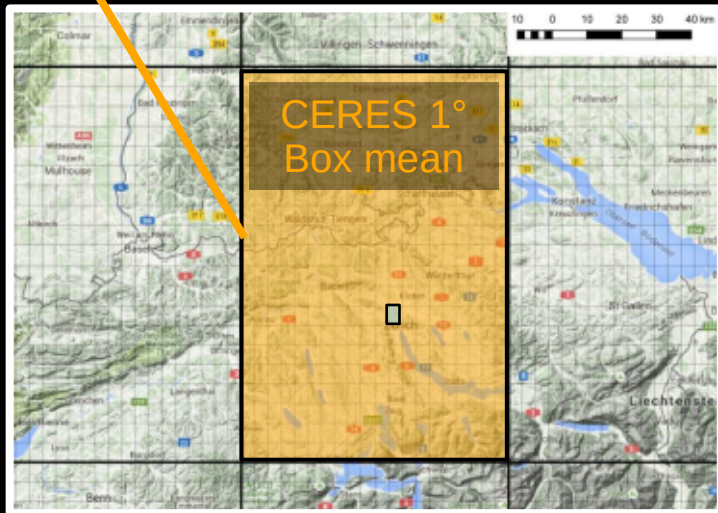
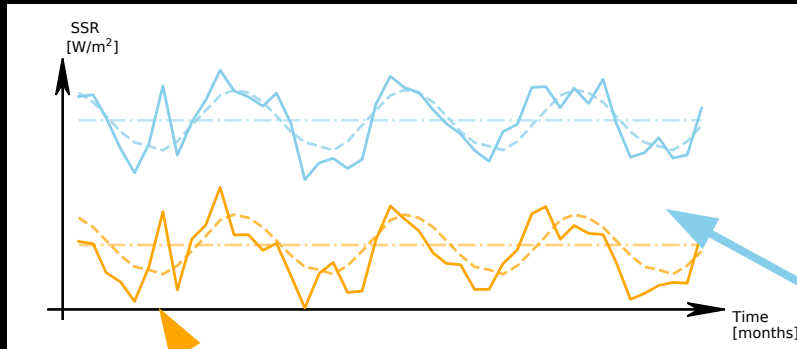


vs.

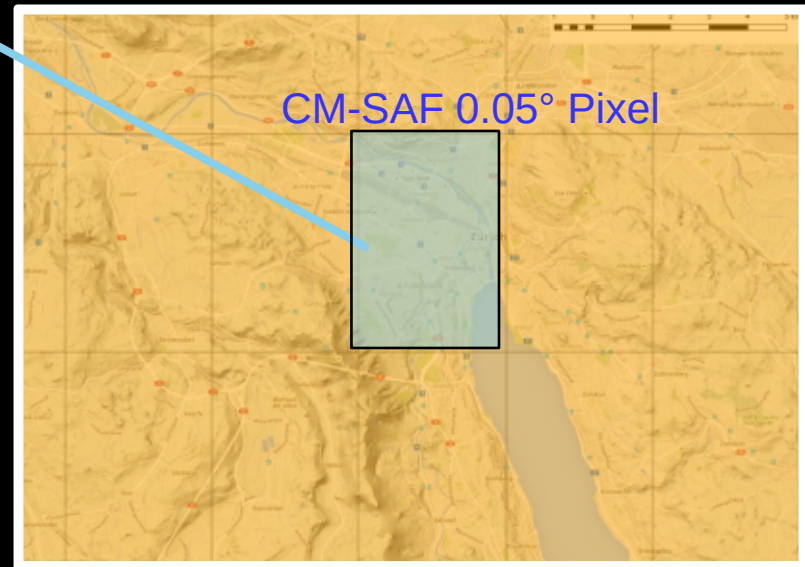


Spatial Sampling Bias (β)

Hakuba et al. (2013)

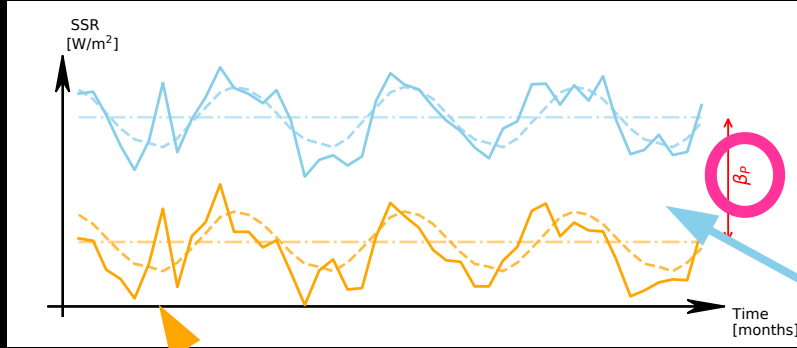


VS.

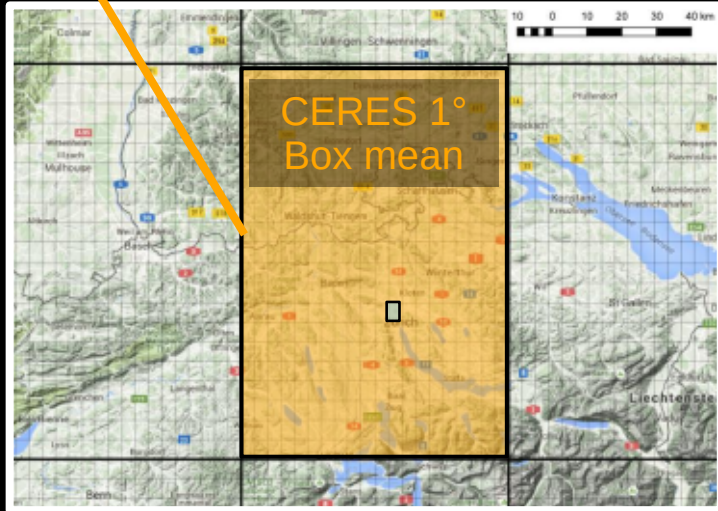


Spatial Sampling Bias (β)

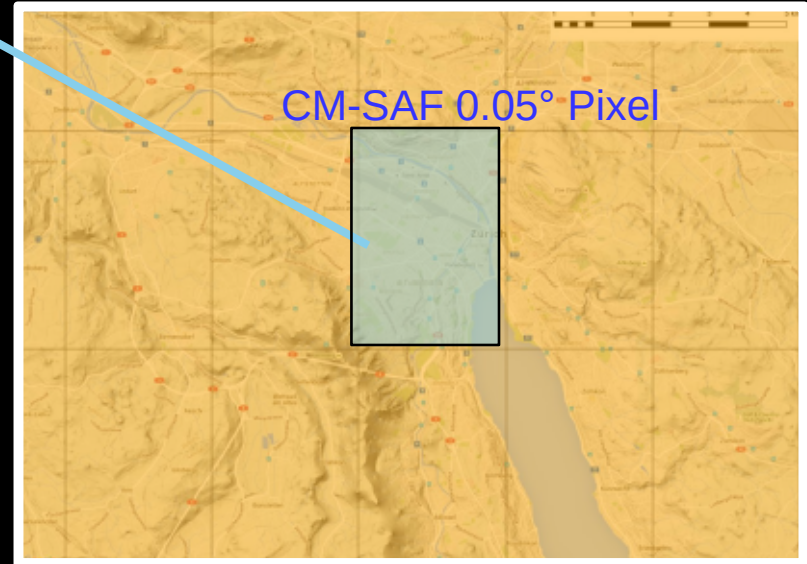
Hakuba et al. (2013)



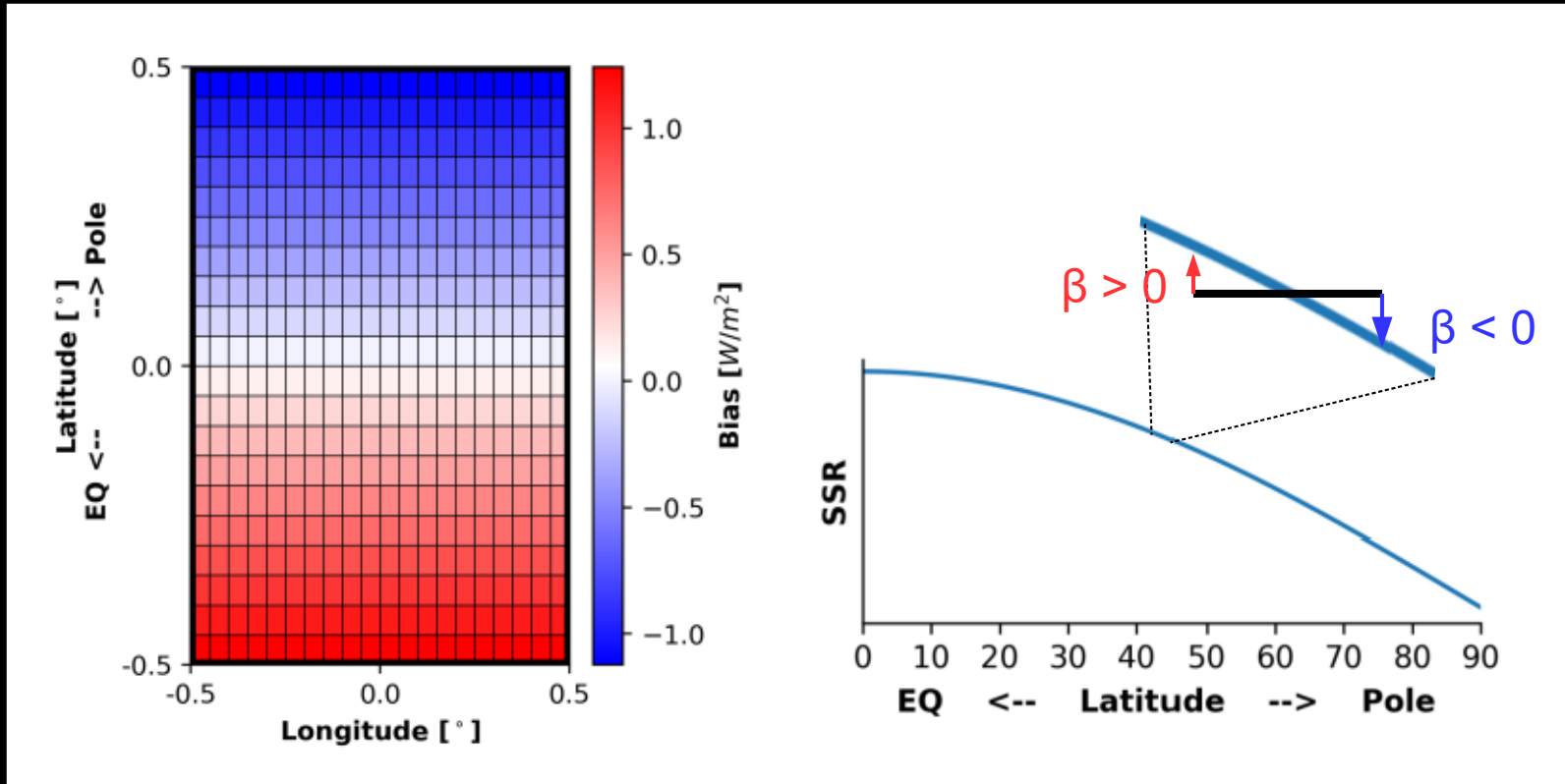
$$\beta_p = \overline{SSR_p} - \overline{SSR_B}$$



VS.



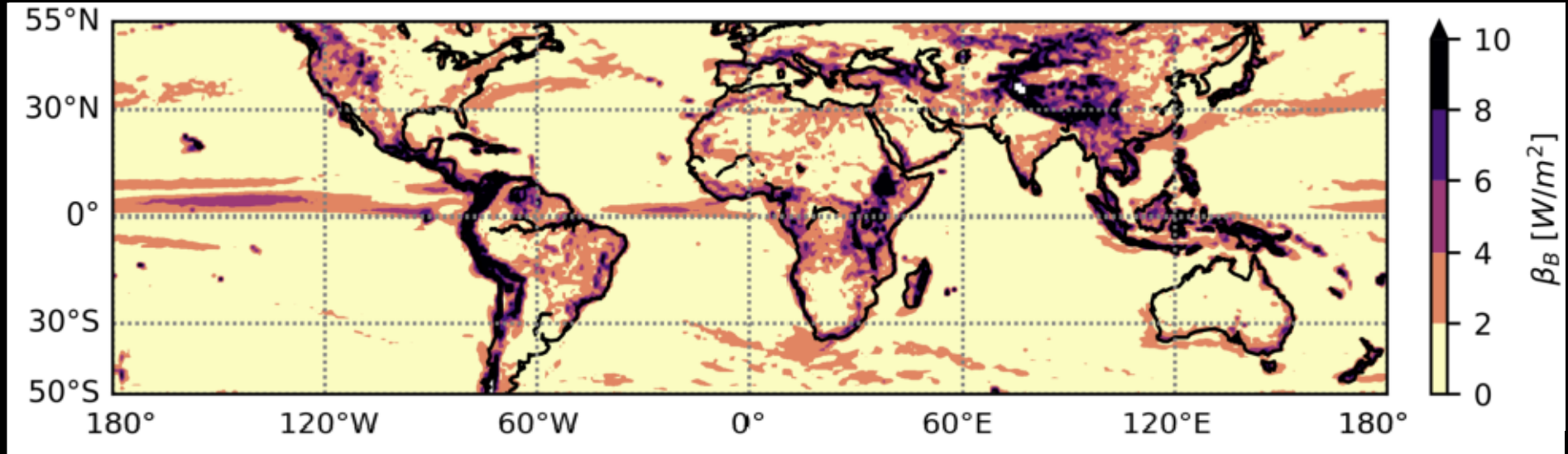
Spatial Sampling Biases – Pixel Based



“Typical” magnitude of biases within 1° box

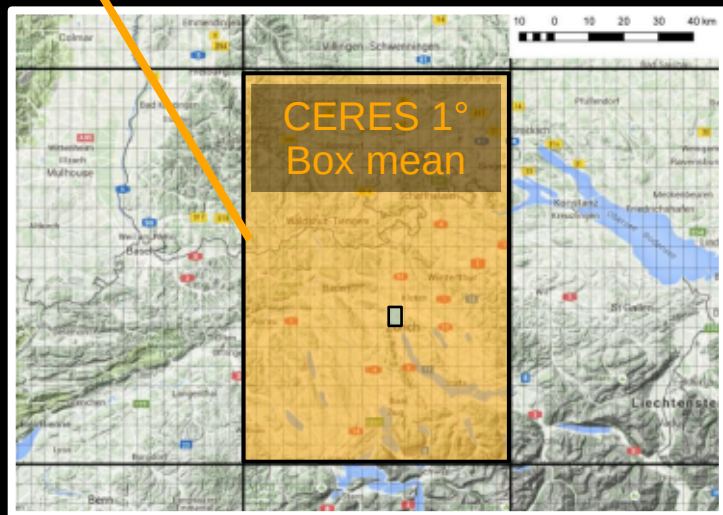
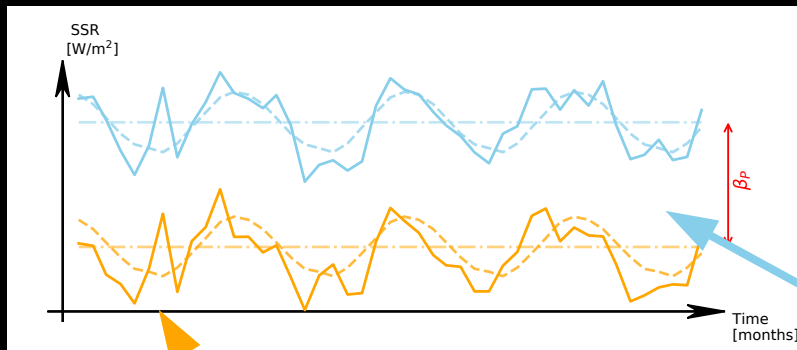
$$\beta_B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_N (\beta_P - \bar{\beta}_P)^2}$$

Spatial Sampling Biases – Box Aggregated

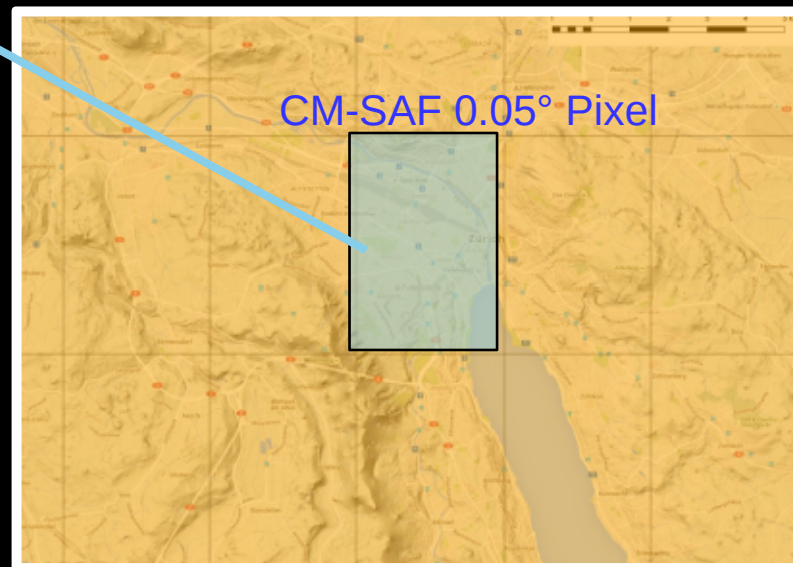


- Near-global (50S-55N) $\beta_B \approx 1.4 \text{ W/m}^2$
- Magnitudes of biases vary across regions
- Bias of station depends on position within 1° box
- Biases can be corrected (if known)
- (biases have annual cycle)

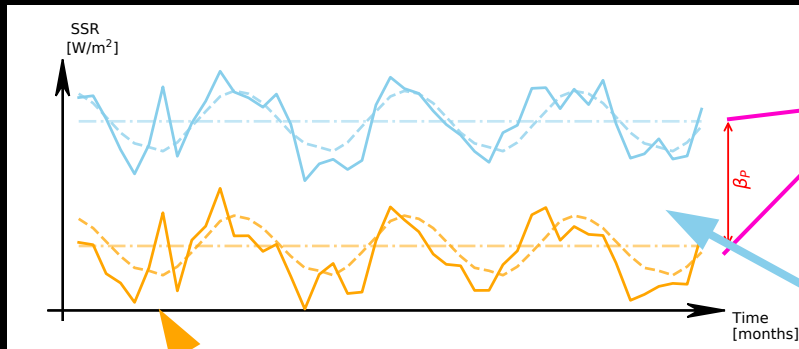
Spatial Sampling Error (ϵ)



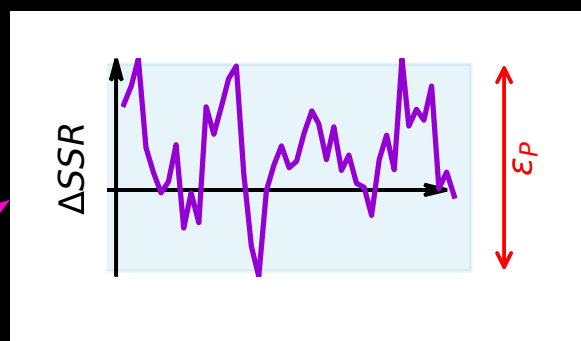
VS.



Spatial Sampling Error (ϵ)

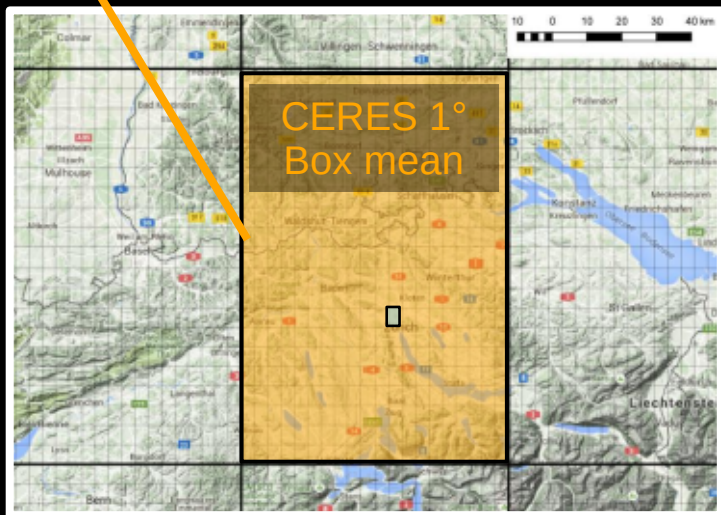


Difference time series

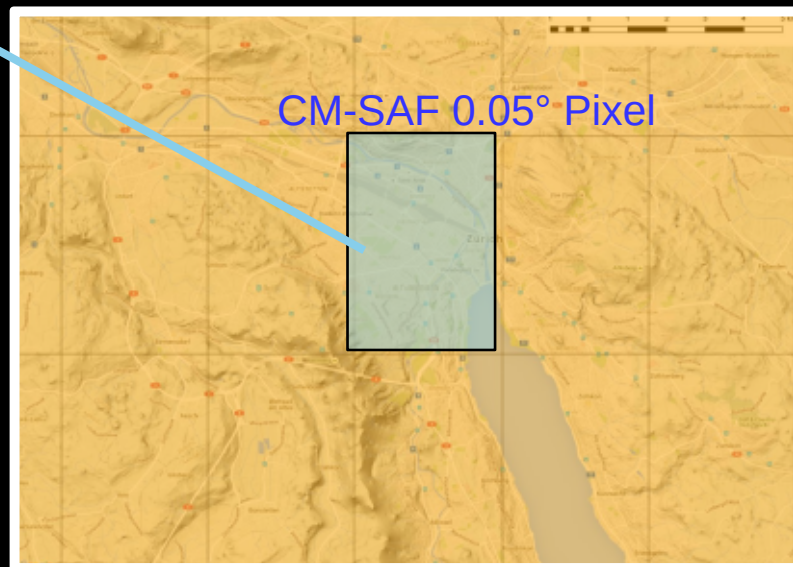


$$\epsilon_P = P^{95} (|\text{SSR}'_P(t) - \text{SSR}'_B(t)|)$$

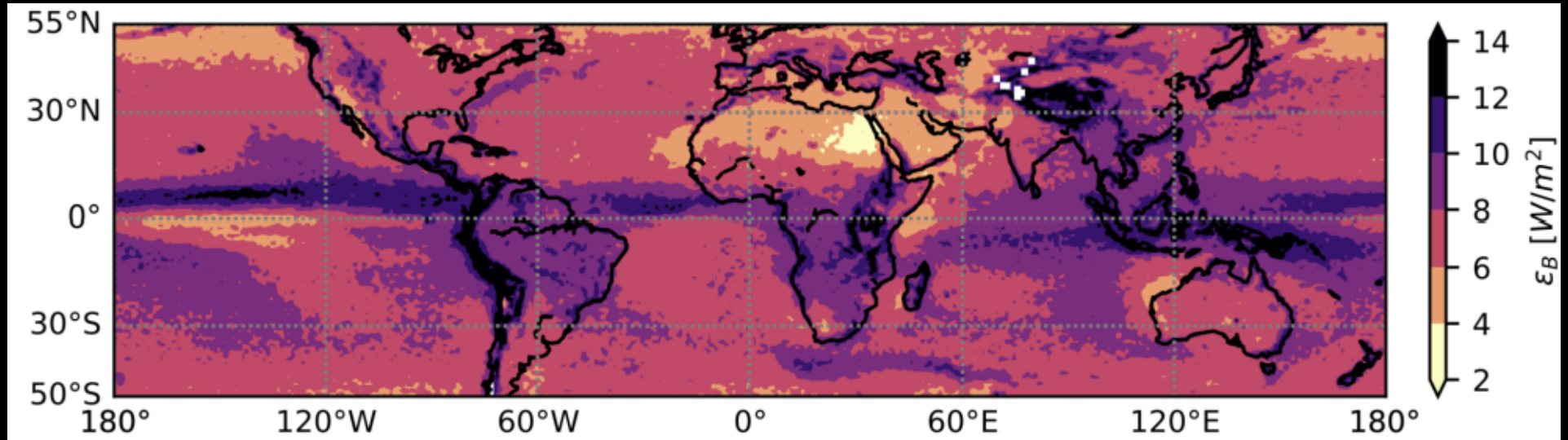
$$\epsilon_B = P^{68.2}(\epsilon_P)$$



vs.



Spatial Sampling Errors – Box Aggregated



- Global mean (50S-55N) $\epsilon_B \approx 7.5 \text{ W/m}^2$
- Errors are calculated from individually deseasonalized time series
→ implicit bias correction
- Without bias correction errors are 10-15% higher
- Errors for other grids:
 - $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ grid ~ 30% smaller
 - $2.5^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$ grid ~ 60% larger

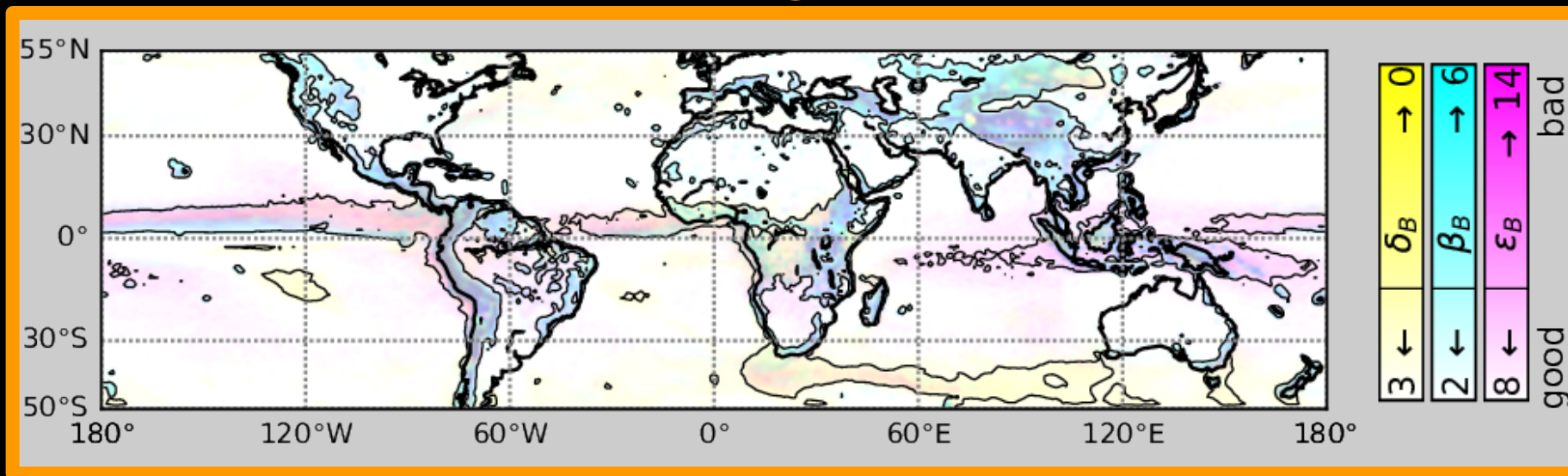
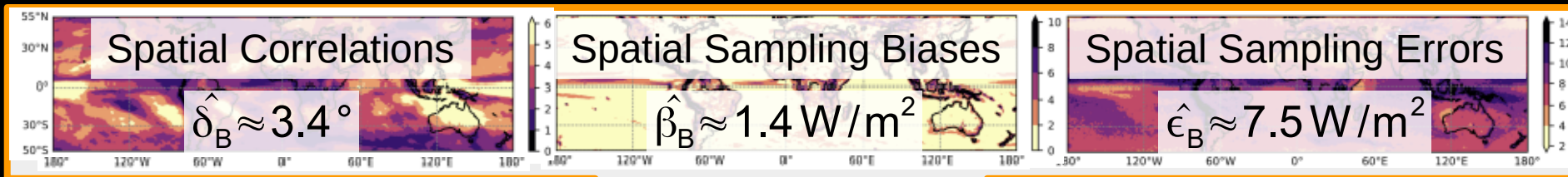
Three aspects of representativeness:

- I. Spatial correlations (R^2) ✓ } Grid independent metrics
- II. Spatial Sampling Biases (β) ✓ } Grid dependent metrics
- III. Spatial Sampling Errors (ϵ) ✓ }

Let's combine all metrics.....

Target: 1° CERES Grid

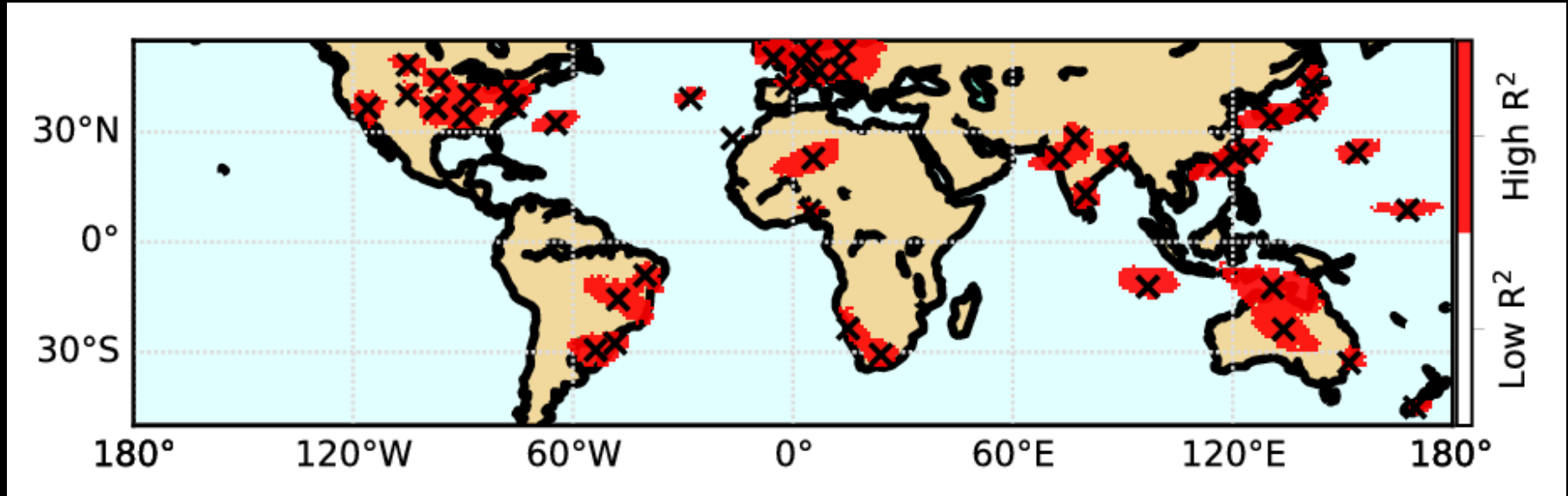
Combining the metrics



→ Different metrics limit representativeness in different regions

Case Study:
Direct sampling capacity of the
Baseline Surface Radiation Network
(monthly mean SSR)

Case Study BSRN



The 47 BSRN stations inside domain can together directly ($R^2 > 1/e$) sample

- 16% of the domains land pixels
- 7% of the domains total pixels

$$\langle \delta \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 3.5^\circ$$

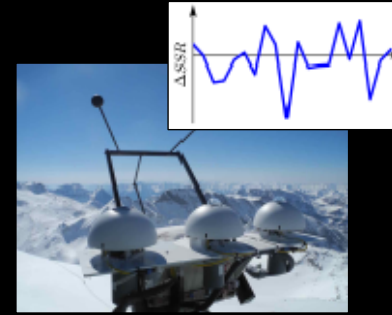
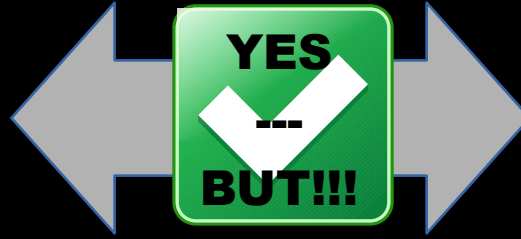
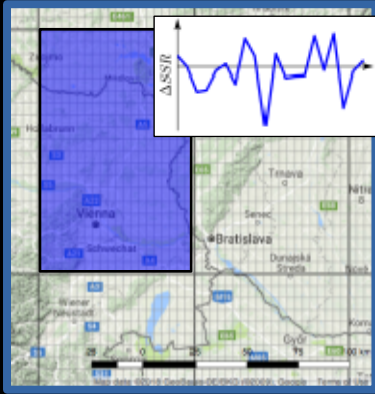
$$\langle \beta_B \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 3.7 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\langle \varepsilon_B \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 8.6 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\langle |\beta_P| \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 2.9 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\langle \varepsilon_P \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 8.9 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Synthesis

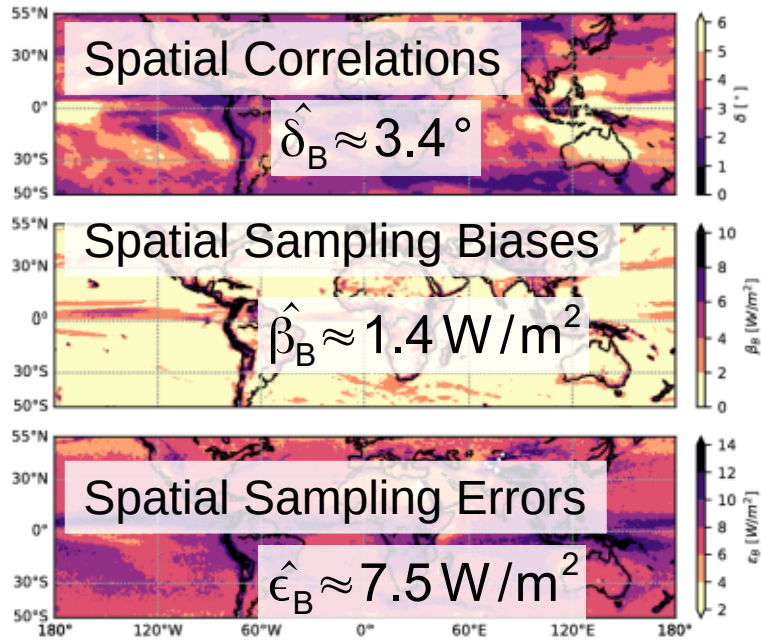


- Combining point and (1°) gridded data is possible in most regions
- Grid specific bias correction is advisable
- Combined uncertainty (1° grid):

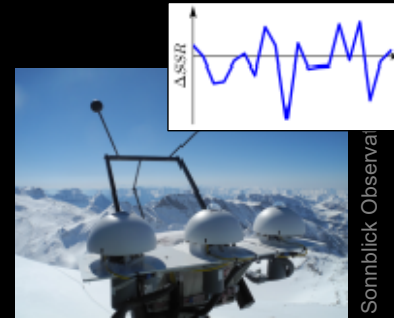
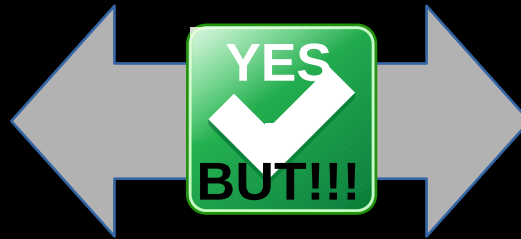
Measurement uncertainty
+ spatial sampling error (ϵ)

Total uncertainty ~40-50% higher than
measurement uncertainty alone

- Large regional differences!
- Representativeness is limited in different regions due to different reasons!



Summary



- Correcting β is suggested!
- Uncertainty increases (pyranometer + ε)
- Large regional differences



Schwarz, M., Folini, D., Hakuba, M.Z., Wild, M., 2018. **From Point to Area: Worldwide Assessment of the Representativeness of Monthly Surface Solar Radiation Records.** J. Geophys. Res. Atmos. 123, 13,857-13,874. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018JD029169>

Schwarz, M., Folini, D., Hakuba, M.Z., Wild, M., 2017. **Spatial Representativeness of Surface-Measured Variations of Downward Solar Radiation.** J. Geophys. Res. Atmos. 122, 2017JD027261. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD02726>

Appendix

Pixel as Surrogate for Point Observation

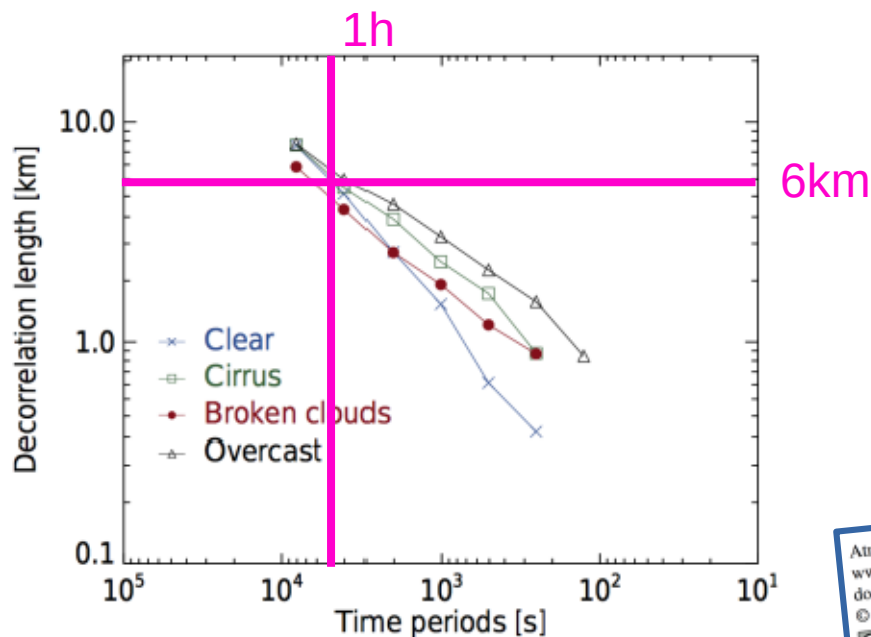


Figure 7. Decorrelation lengths a (in km), determined as e -fold time of the spatial correlation function, and its dependence on time period of variations.

Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 3317–3338, 2017
www.atmos-chem-phys.net/17/3317/2017/
doi:10.5194/acp-17-3317-2017
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Chemistry
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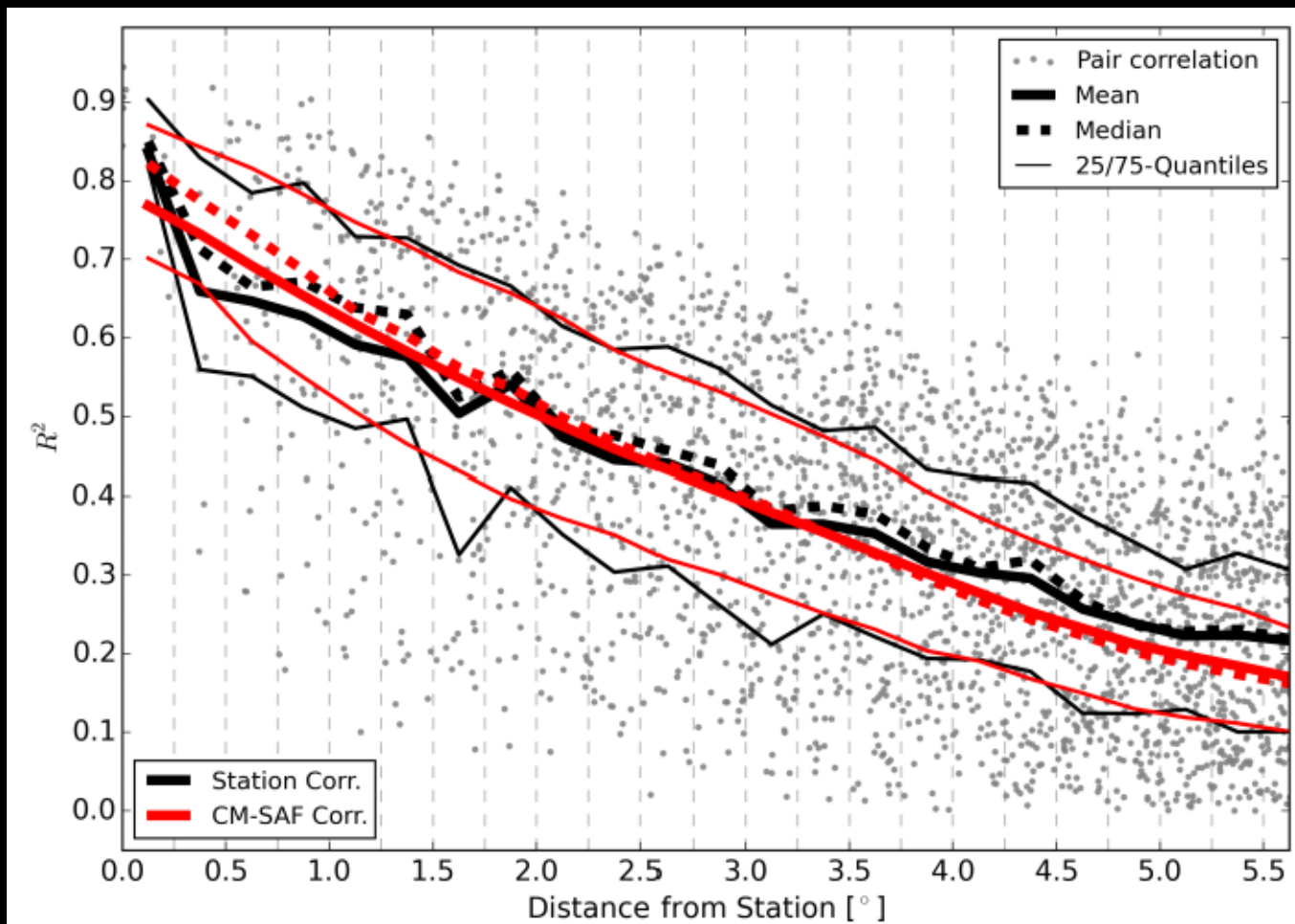
Multiresolution analysis of the spatiotemporal variability in global radiation observed by a dense network of 99 pyranometers

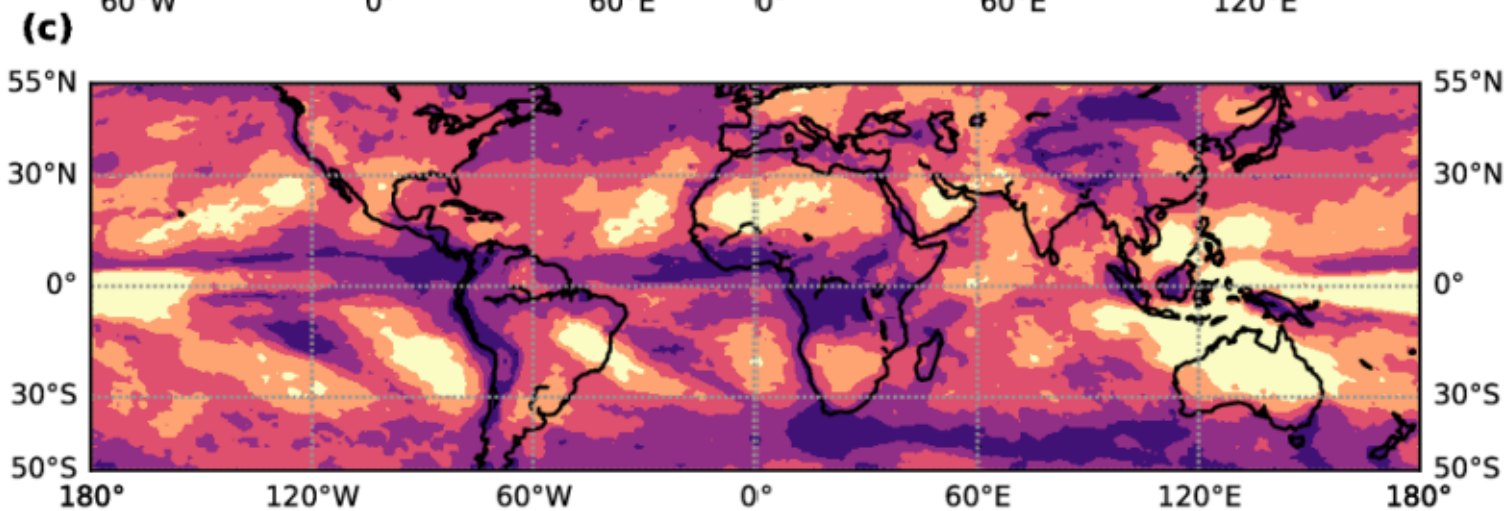
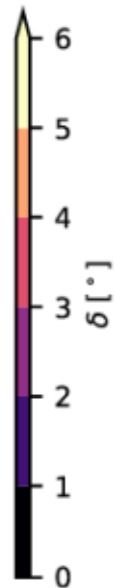
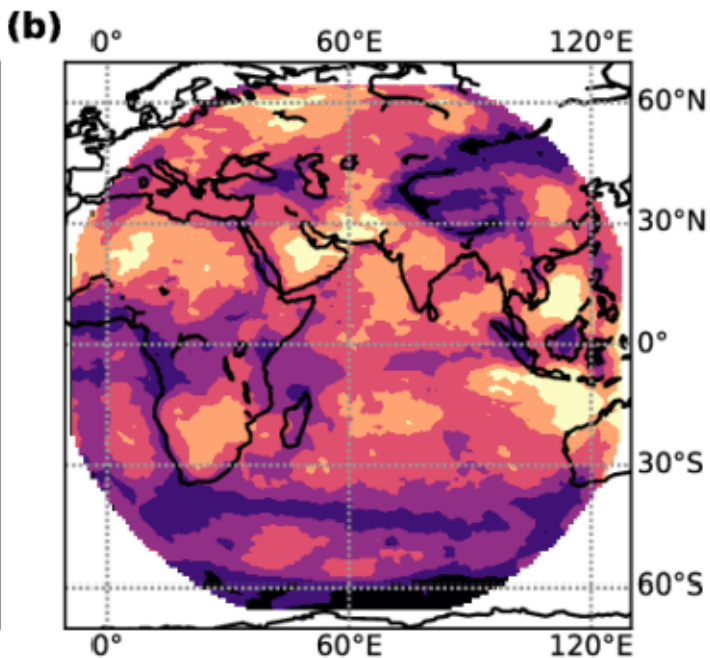
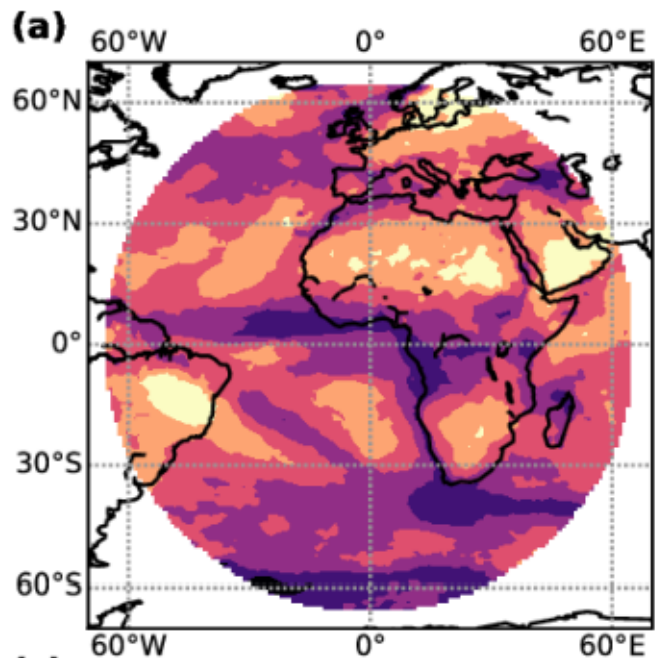
Bomidi Lakshmi Madhavan^{1,a}, Hartwig Deneke¹, Jonas Witthuhn¹, and Andreas Macke¹

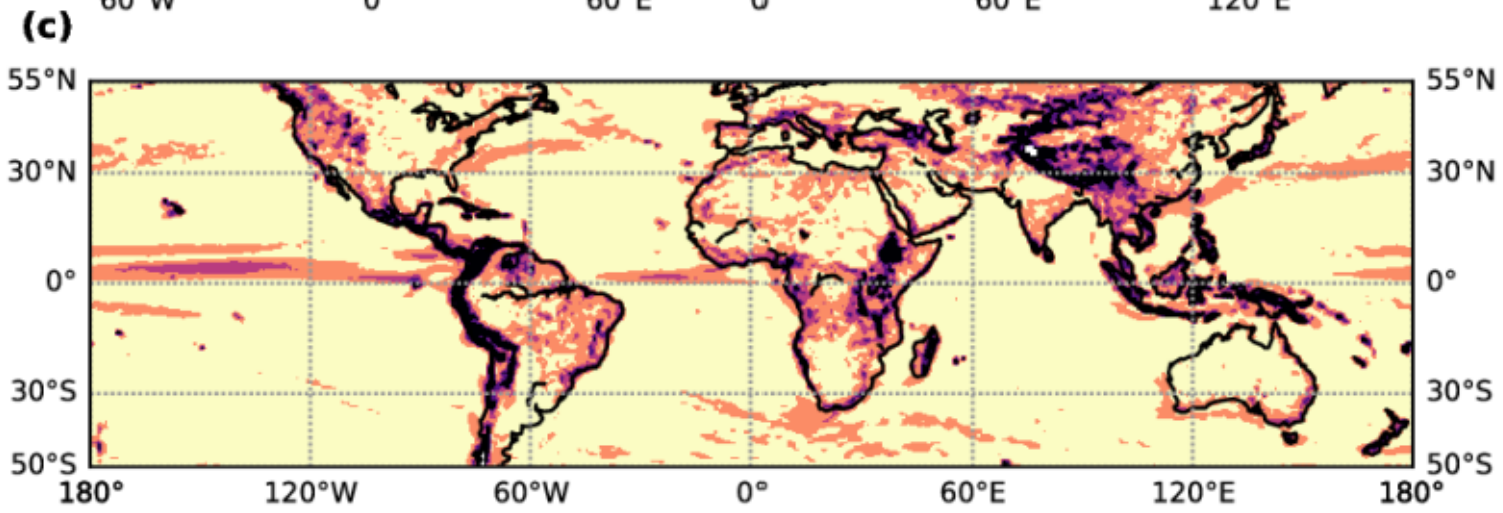
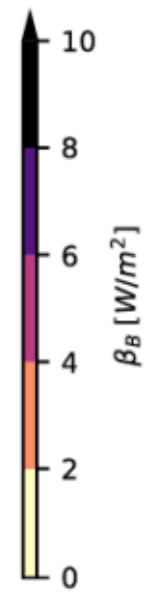
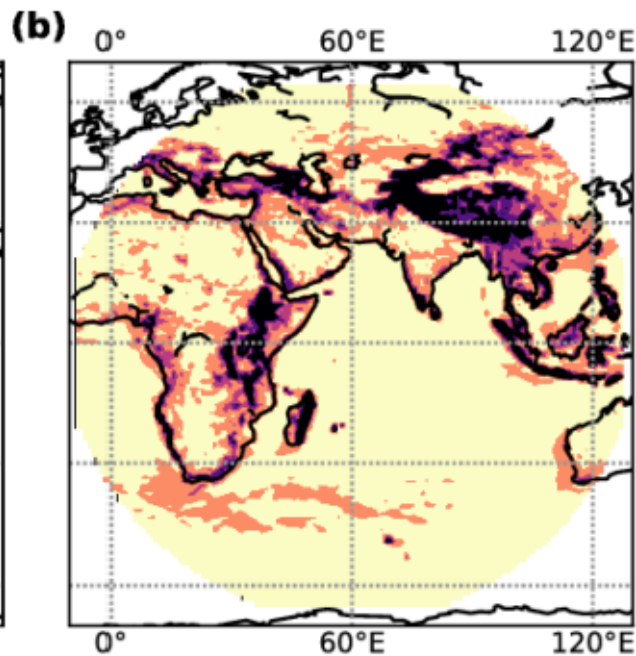
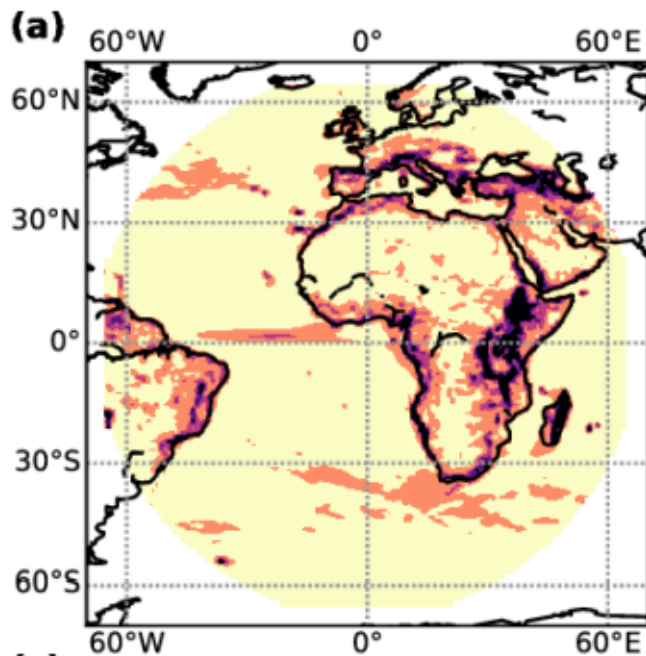
¹Leibniz-Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), Permoserstraße 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany
^anow at: Department of Marine Sciences, Goa University, Goa 403 206, India

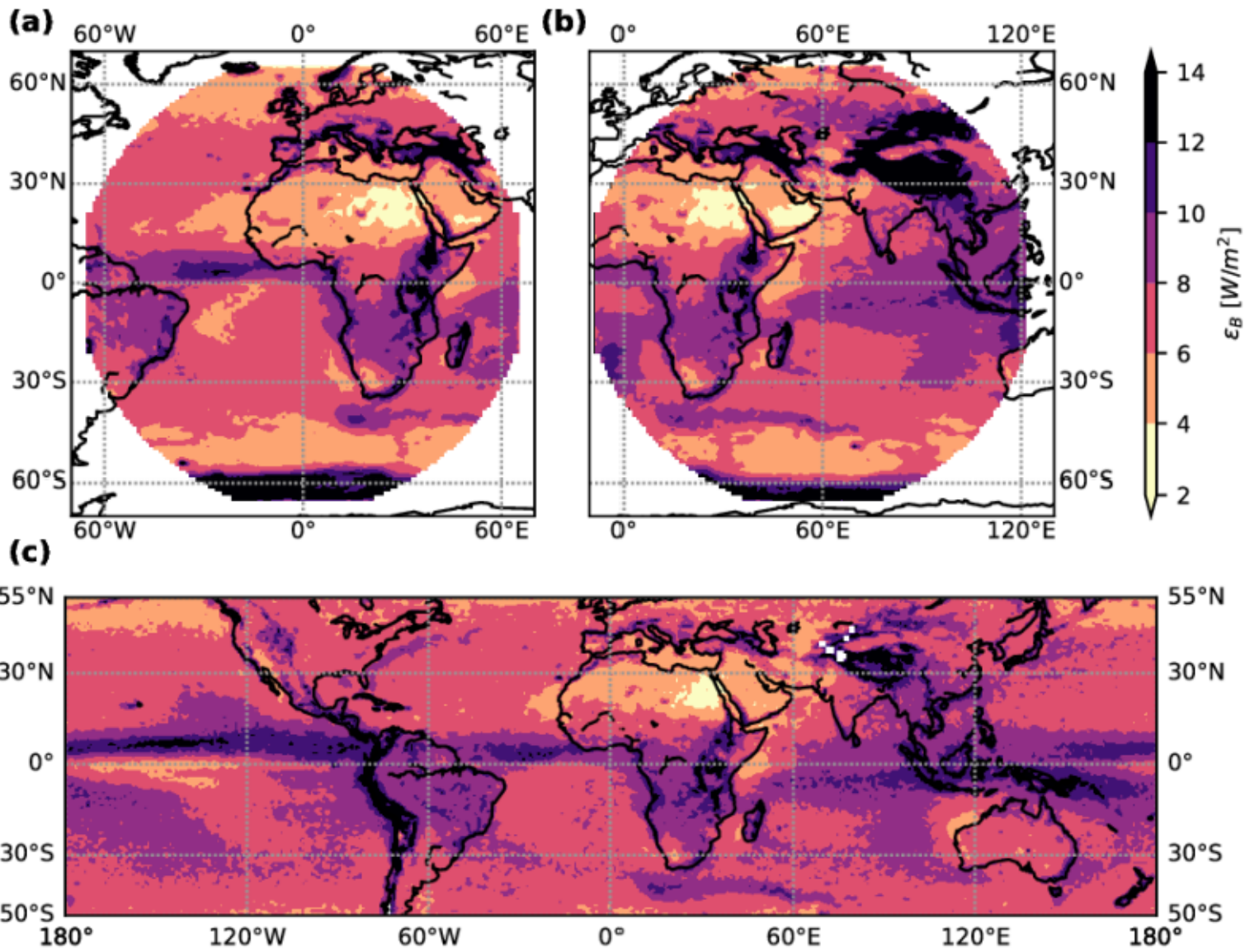
Correspondence to: Bomidi Lakshmi Madhavan (madhavan.bomidi@tropos.de, blmadhavan@gmail.com)

Site-to-Site vs Site-to-Pixel correlations

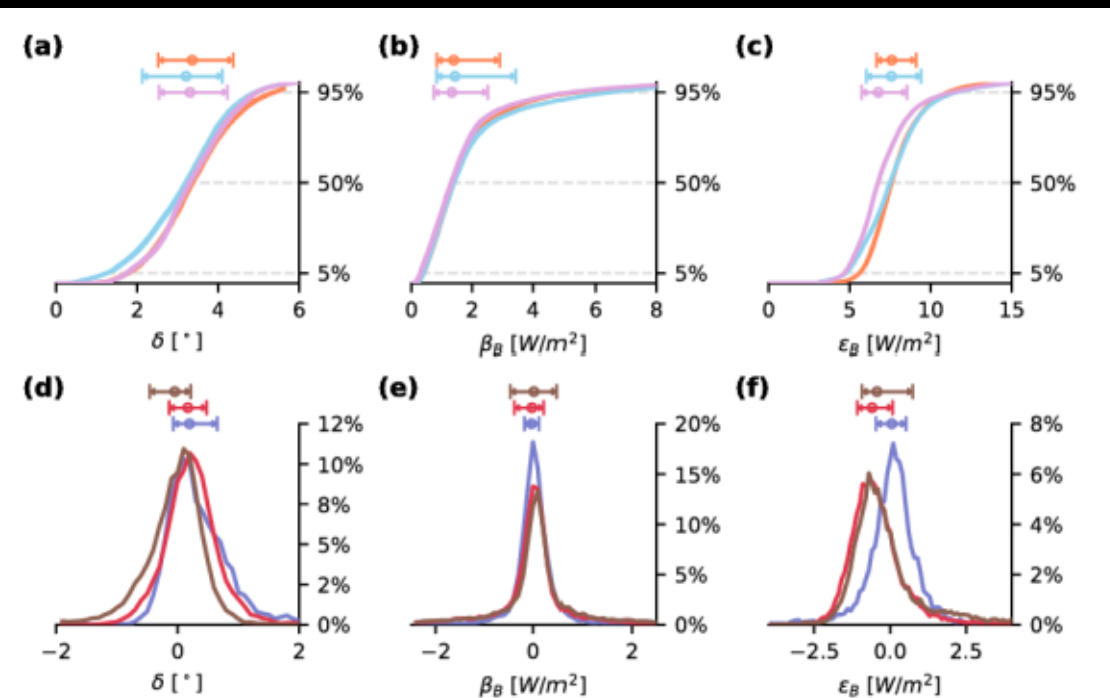








Comparison (CDFs and PDFs) of δ , β , and ϵ from SARAH, SARAH-E, and CLARA



	δ_B [°]	β_B [Wm^{-2}]	ϵ_B [Wm^{-2}]
SARAH-P	3.31 (2.41, 4.36)	1.33 (0.57, 2.69)	6.96 (5.56, 9.06)
SARAH-E	3.21 (2.00, 4.23)	1.43 (0.66, 3.61)	7.75 (5.82, 9.95)
CLARA	3.36 (2.39, 4.50)	1.39 (0.67, 3.08)	7.58 (6.32, 9.39)
SARAH-P - SARAH-E	0.20 (-0.16, 0.74)	-0.03 (-0.28, 0.23)	0.05 (-0.63, 0.70)
SARAH-P - CLARA	0.17 (-0.22, 0.56)	-0.02 (-0.49, 0.33)	-0.41 (-1.08, 0.45)
SARAH-E - CLARA	-0.05 (-0.55, 0.30)	0.02 (-0.57, 0.59)	-0.23 (-0.91, 1.08)