

**From point to are:**

# **Worldwide assessment of the representativeness of monthly surface solar radiation records**

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**Affiliations:**

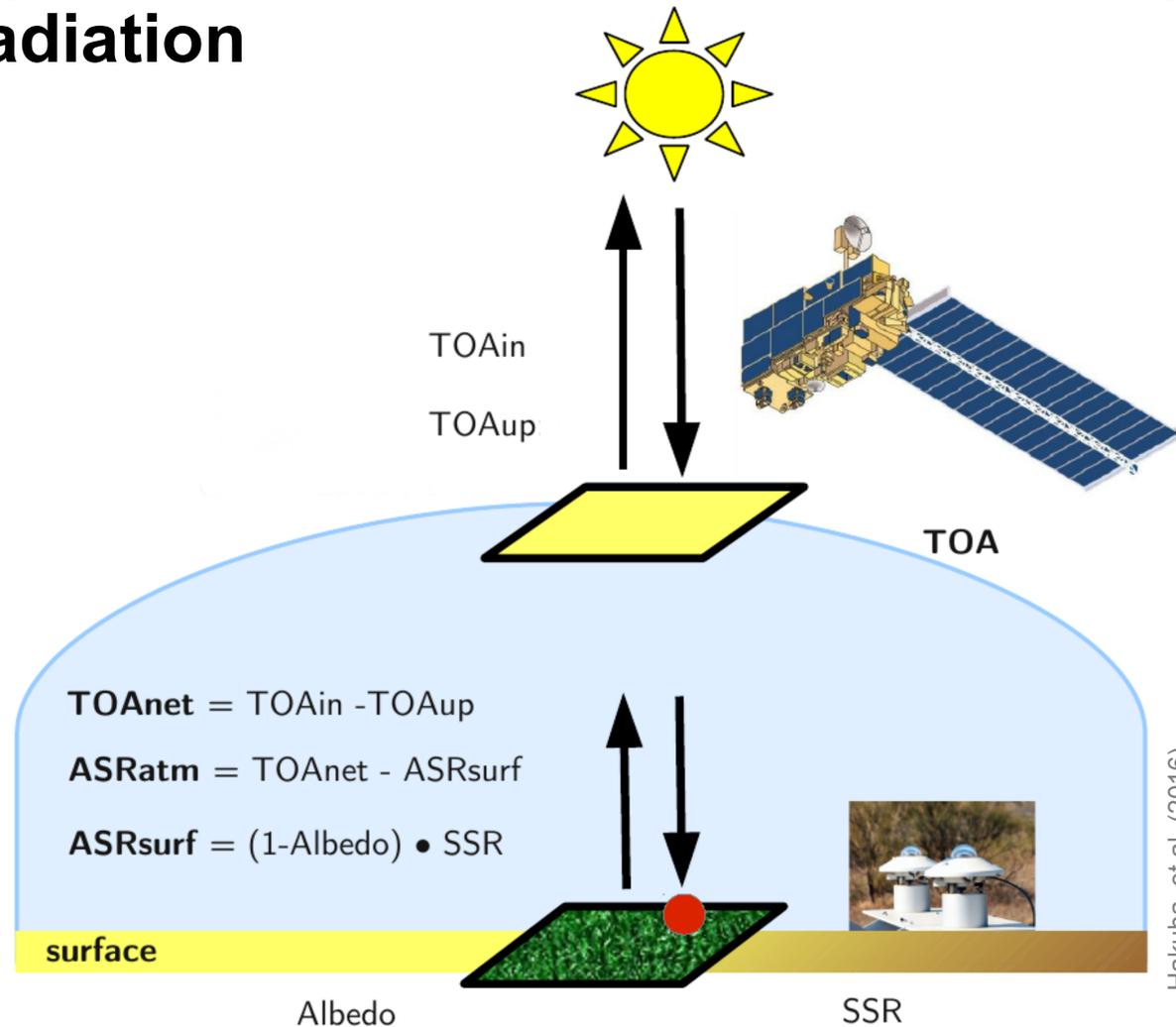
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**Work from:**

Schwarz, et al. (2017).

Schwarz, et al. (in preparation)

# Overarching Goal: Studying Temporal Variability in Partitioning of Solar Radiation



→ see also science poster: *Towards observation-based time series for the partitioning of solar energy in the climate system.*

# Research Question

Target: 1° CERES Grid



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



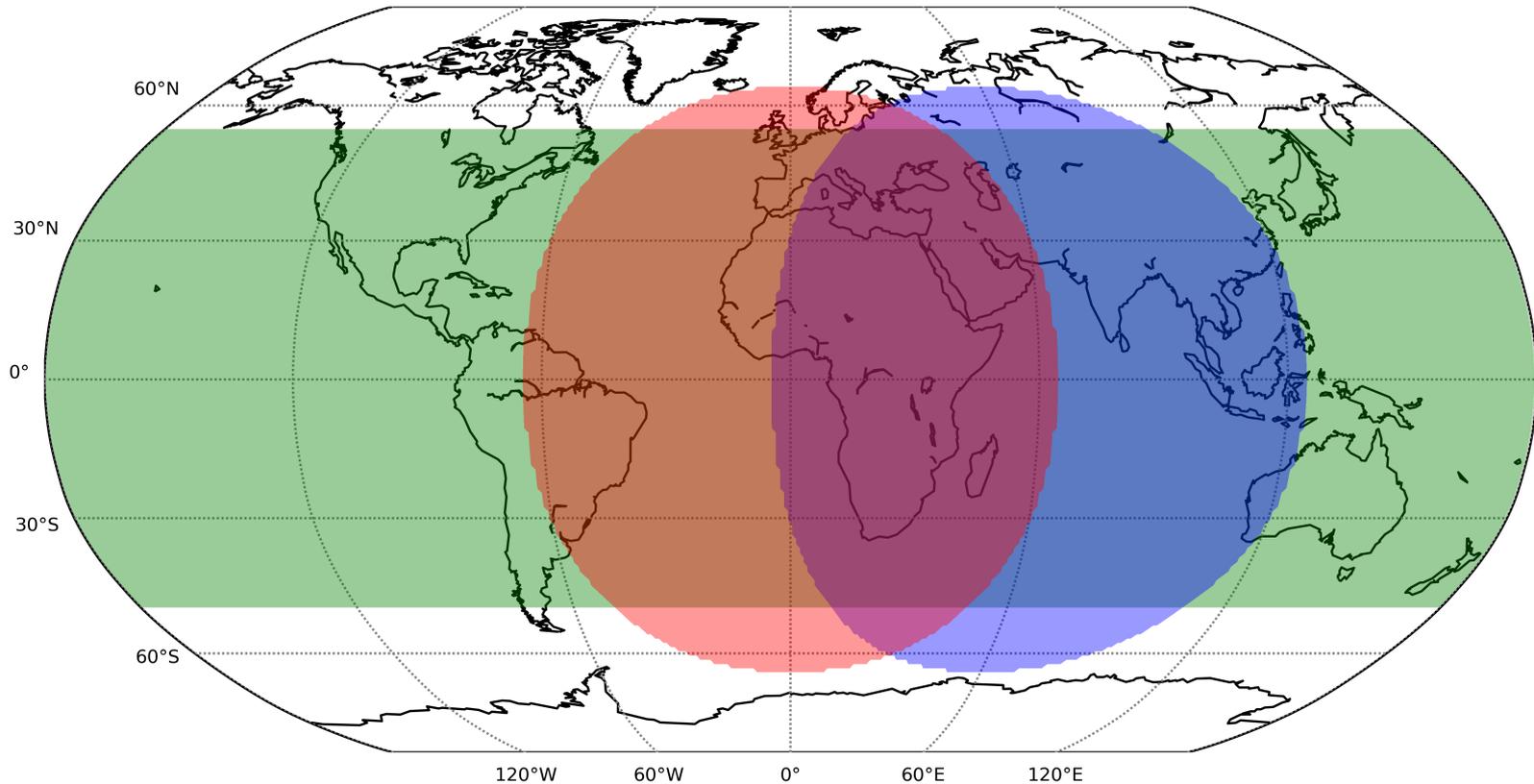
Sonnblick Observatory (AUT)

Observation with Pyranometer

# 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°)** Pfeifroth, et al. (2018)
- **SARAH-E V001 (0.05 x 0.05°)** Huld, et al. (2016)
- **CLARA-A2 (0.25 x 0.25°)** Karlsson, et al. (2017)



# Method

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

## Three aspects of representativeness:

- I. Spatial correlations ( $R^2$ ): decorrelation length ( $\delta$ )
- II. Spatial Sampling Biases ( $\beta$ ): differences in climatological means
- III. Spatial Sampling Errors ( $\epsilon$ ): differences in anomaly time series

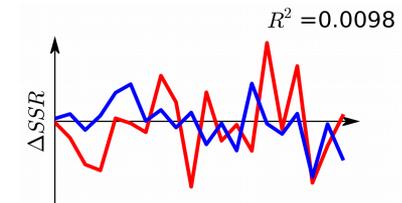
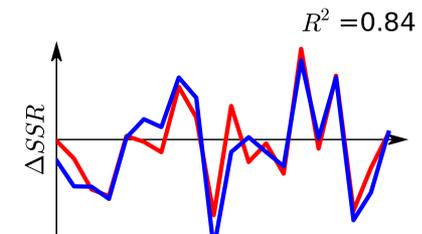
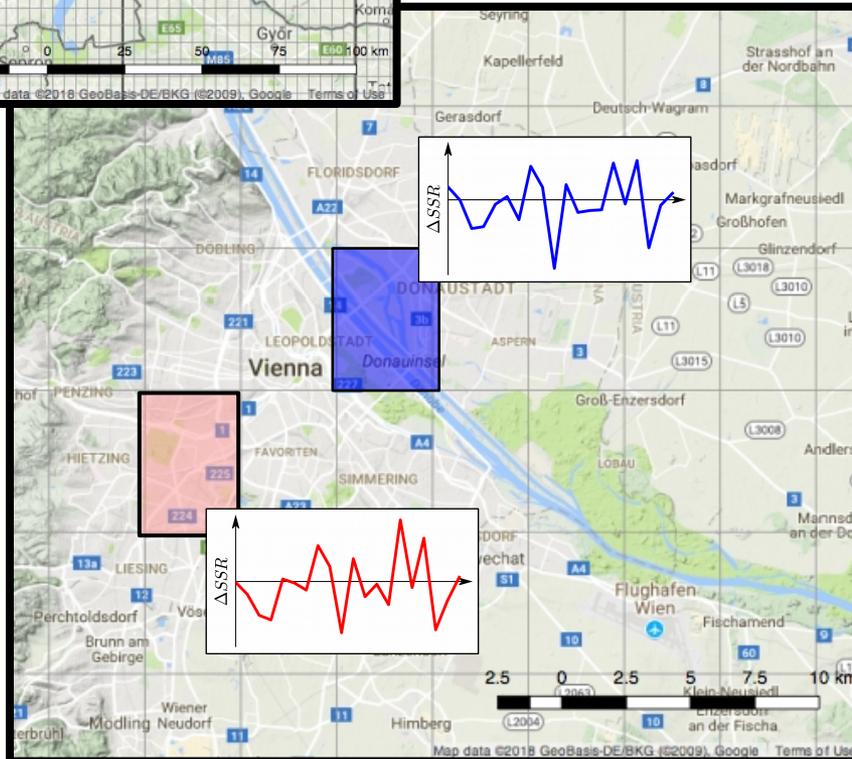
**Target: 1° CERES Grid  
on monthly mean time scale**

# Spatial Correlations ( $R^2$ )

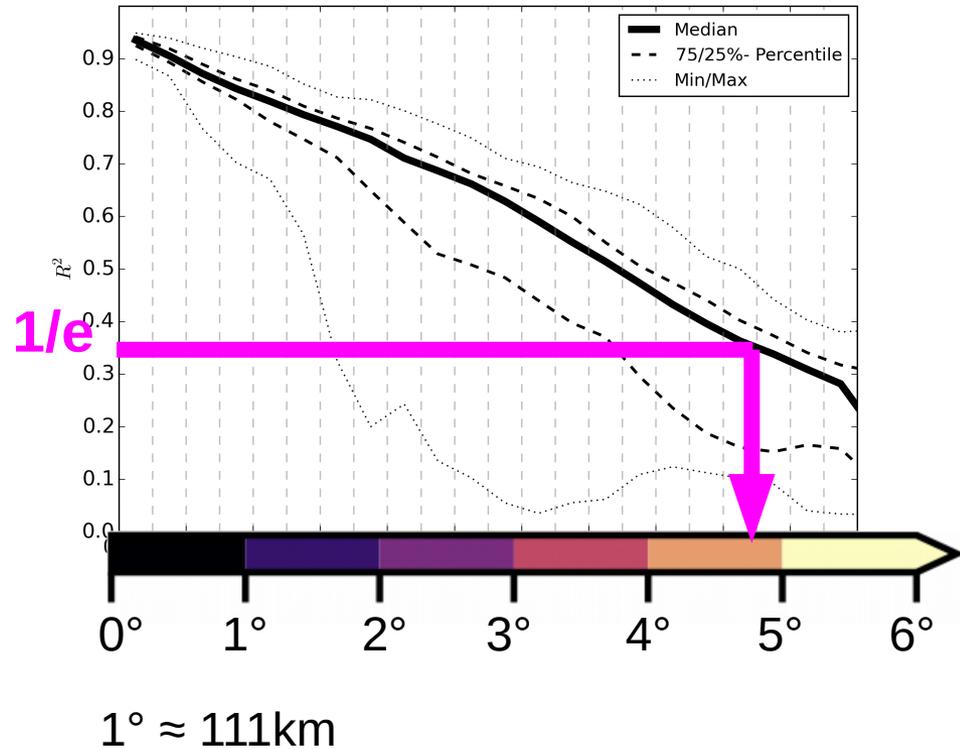
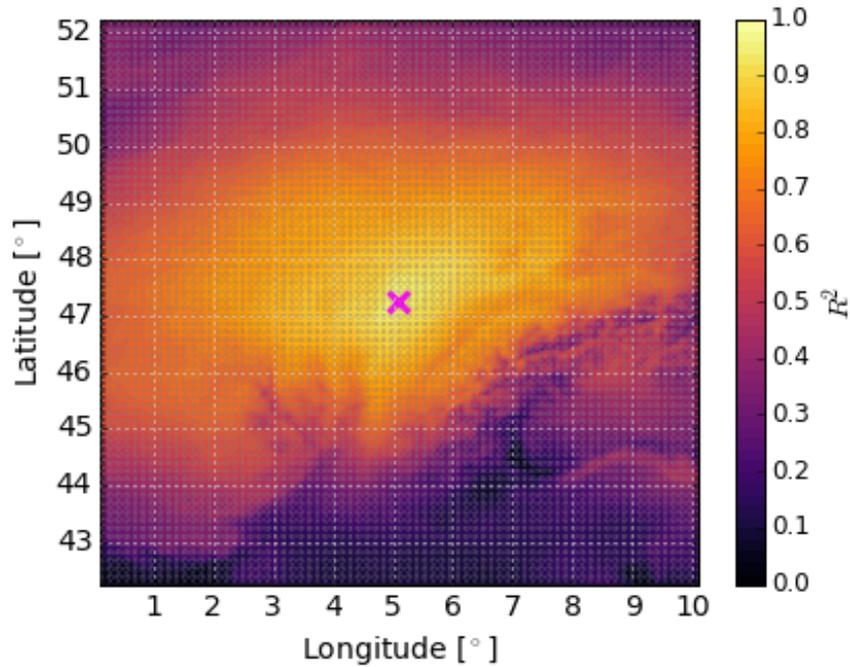
CERES 1° GRID



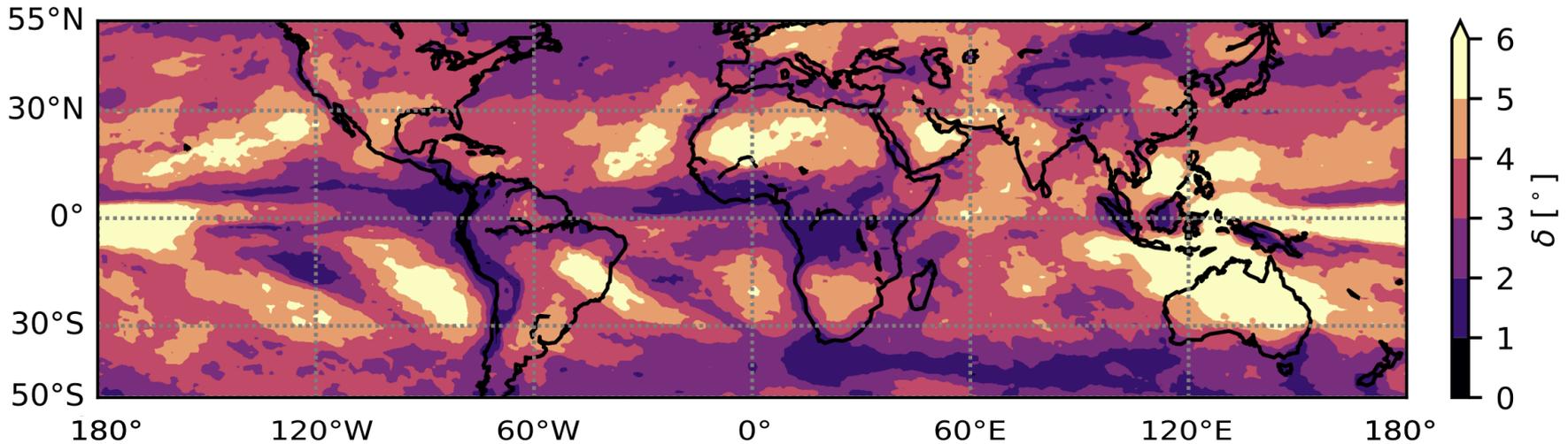
$$R(a,b)^2 = \left( \frac{\text{cov}(a,b)}{\sigma(a)\sigma(b)} \right)^2$$



# Decorrelation Length ( $\delta$ )



# Decorrelation Length ( $\delta$ ) from CLARA



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

Combination of SSR from point observations with  $1^\circ$  gridded data is feasible in most regions!

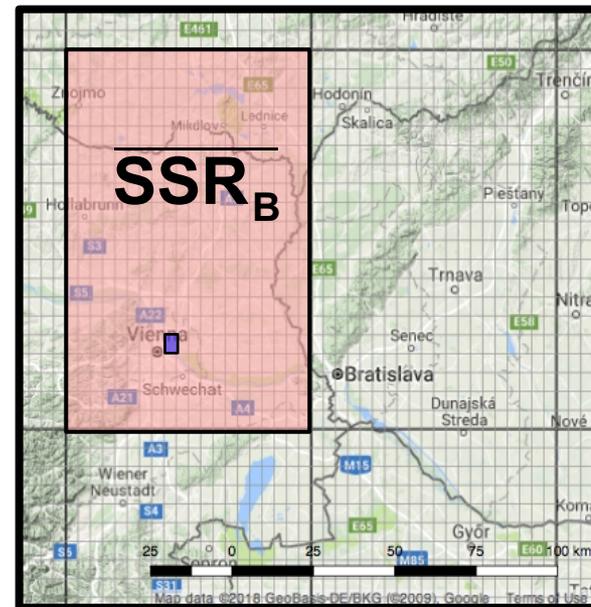
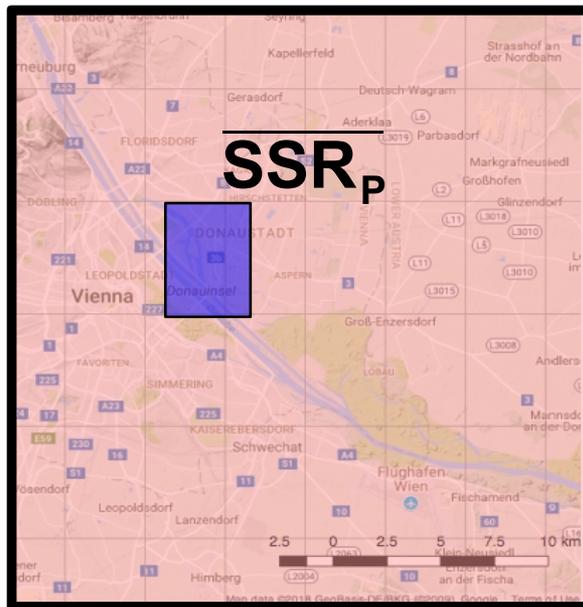
# Method

## Three aspects of representativeness:

- I. Spatial correlations ( $R^2$ ): decorrelation length ( $\delta$ )
- II. Spatial Sampling Biases ( $\beta$ ): differences in climatological means Hakuba, et al. (2013 & 2014)
- III. Spatial Sampling Errors ( $\epsilon$ ): "maximum" differences in anomaly time series

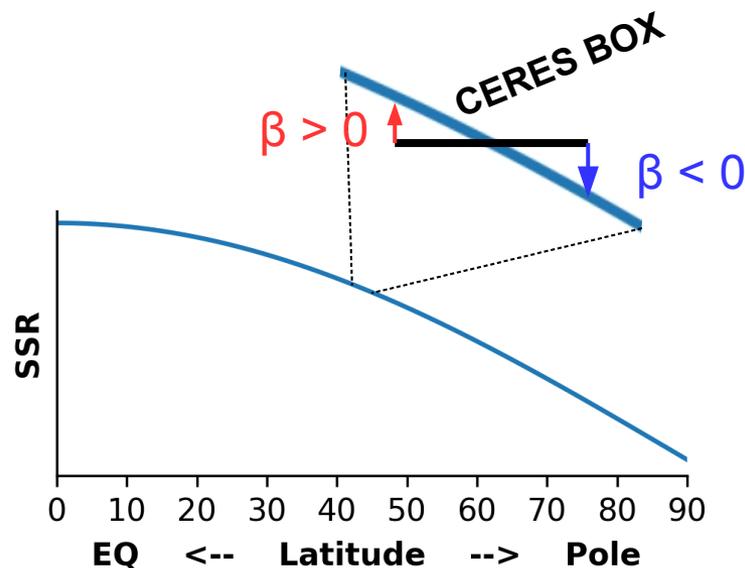
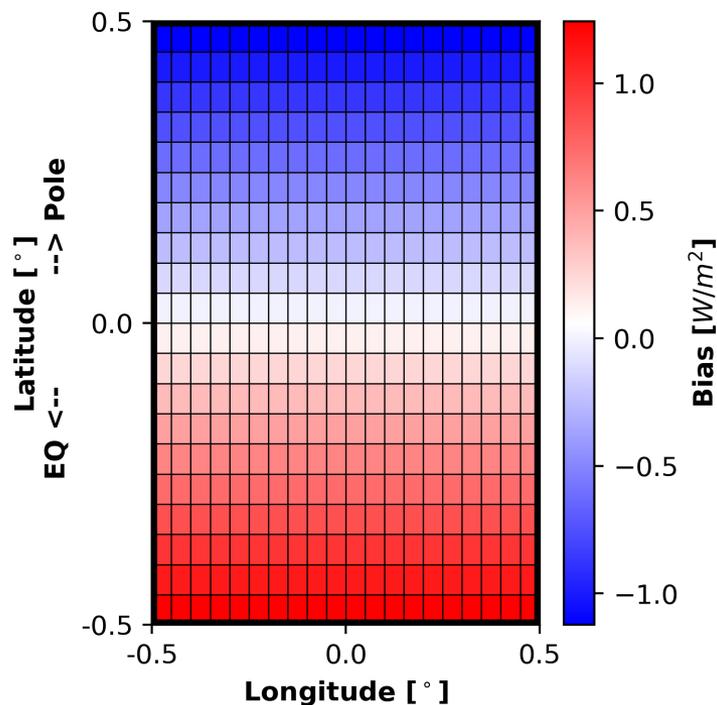
CM-SAF 0.05° Pixel

VS. CERES 1° Box mean



$$\beta_P = \overline{SSR_P} - \overline{SSR_B}$$

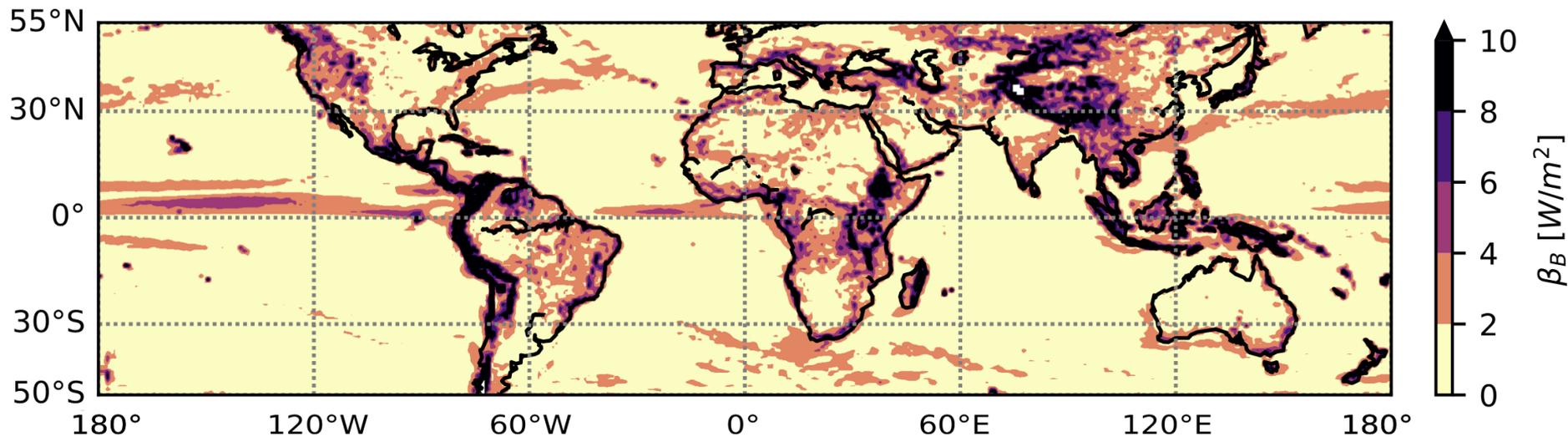
# Spatial Sampling Biases – Pixel Based



“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  $1^\circ$  box
- Biases can be corrected (if known)
- (biases have annual cycle)

# Method

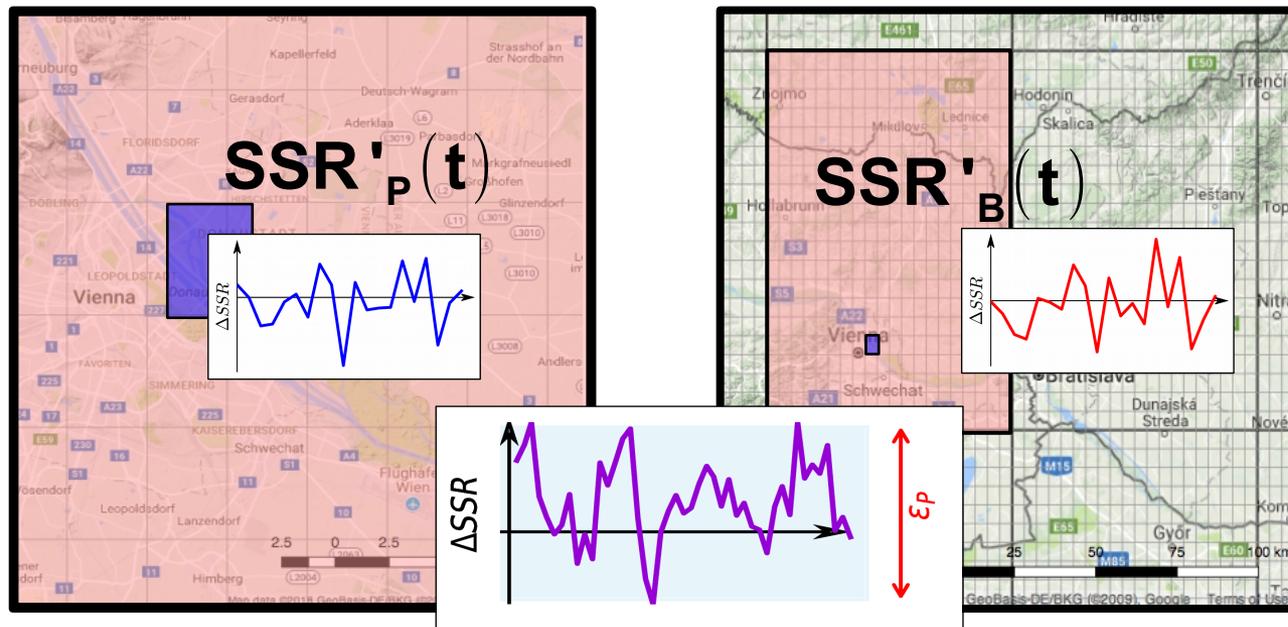
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CM-SAF 0.05° Pixel

VS.

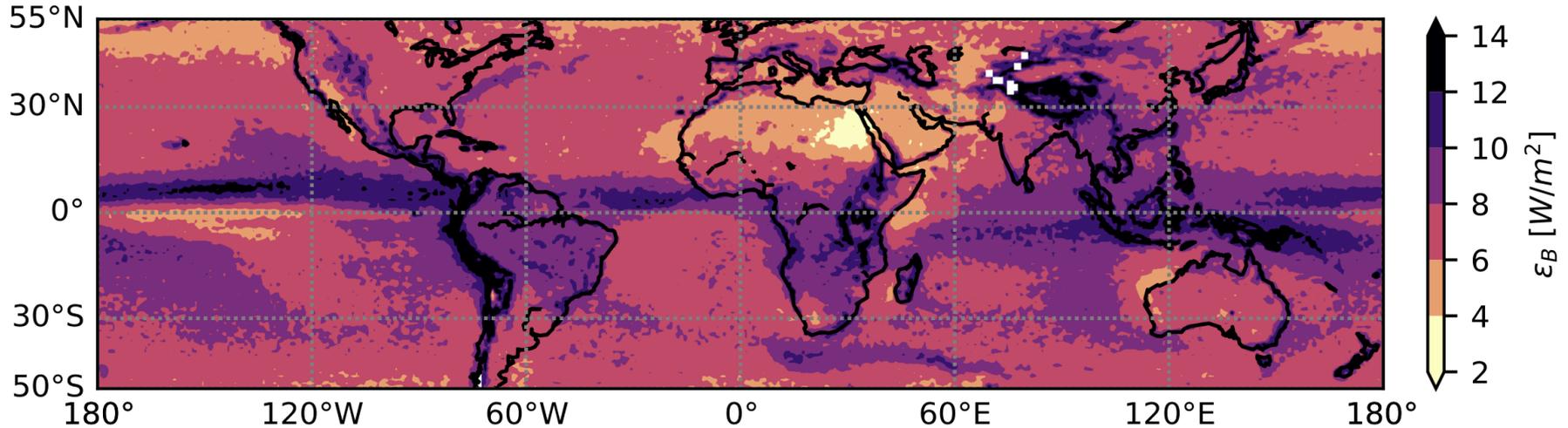
CERES 1° Box mean



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

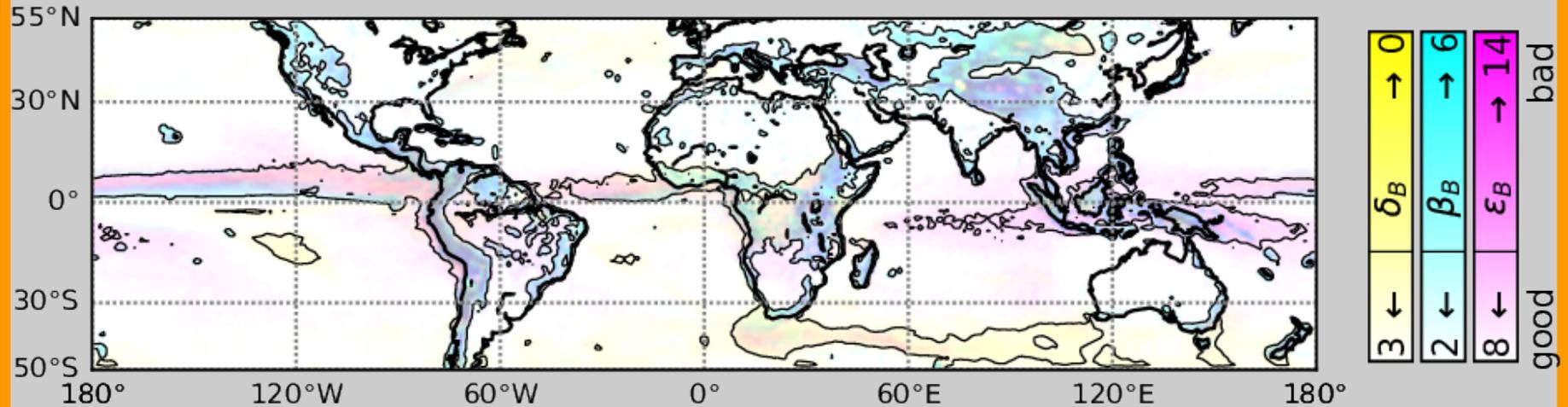
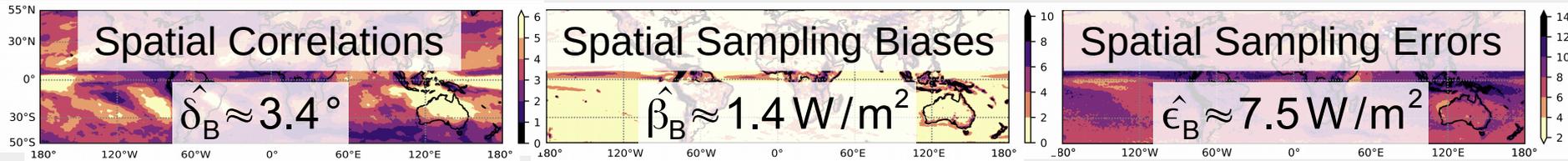
$$\epsilon_B = P^{68.2} (\epsilon_P)$$

# Spatial Sampling Errors – Box Aggregated



- Global mean (50S-55N)  $\epsilon_B \approx 7.5 W/m^2$
- 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

# Combining the metrics

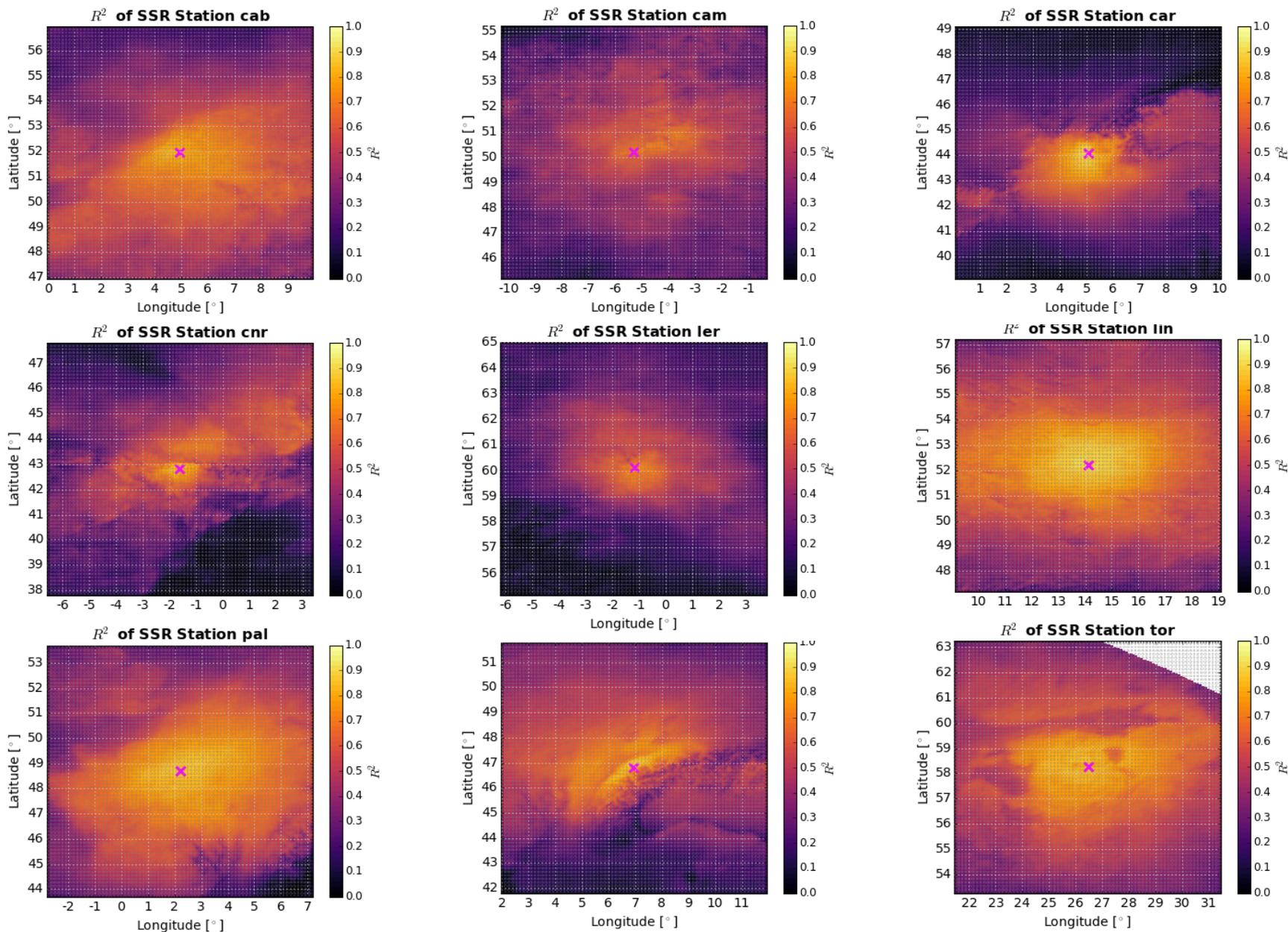


→ **Different metrics limit representativeness in different regions**

# **Case Study:**

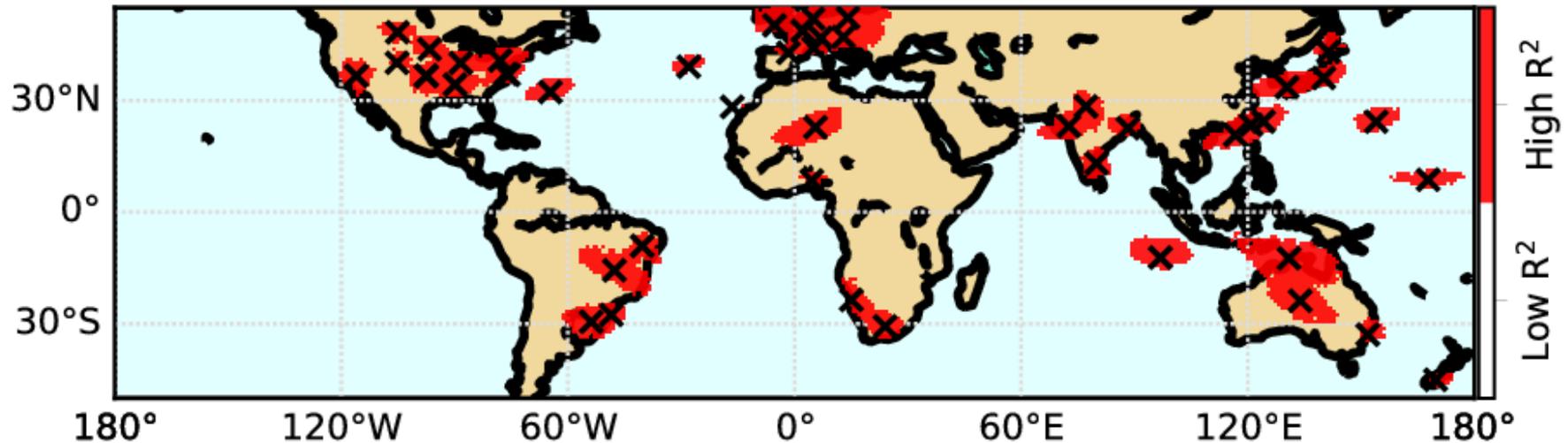
## **The Baseline Surface Radiation Network**

# Case Study BSRN



# Case Study BSRN

## Direct sampling capacity (monthly mean SSR)



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

# Case Study BSRN

# Station	LAT [°]	LON [°]	$\delta$ [°]	$\beta_B$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\beta_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_B$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]
1 Alice Springs	-23.8	133.89	5.6				
3 Bermuda	32.27	-64.67	3.4				
4 Billings	36.61	-97.52	3.6				
5 Bondville	40.07	-88.37	3.4				
7 Boulder	40.13	-105.2	2.9				
8 Brasilia	-15.6	-47.71	5.9				
9 Cabauw	51.97	4.927	5.1				
10 Camborne	50.22	-5.317	3.6				
12 Carpentras	44.08	5.059	3.2				
13 Cener	42.82	-1.601	2.4				
14 Chesapeake Light	36.91	-75.71	2.9				
15 Cocos Island	-12.19	96.835	4.5				
18 Darwin Met Office	-12.42	130.89	5.6				
19 De Aar	-30.67	23.993	4.1				
20 Desert Rock	36.63	-116	3.6				
21 Dongsha Atoll	20.7	116.73	3.9				
22 Eastern North Atlantic	39.09	-28.03	3.0				
24 Florianopolis	-27.61	-48.52	3.4				
25 Fort Peck	48.32	-105.1	2.9				
26 Fukuoka	33.58	130.38	3.9				
27 Gandhinagar	23.11	72.628	3.9				
29 Gobabeb	-23.56	15.042	2.5				
30 Goodwin Creek	34.26	-89.87	3.9				

# Station	LAT [°]	LON [°]	$\delta$ [°]	$\beta_B$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\beta_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_B$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]
31 Gurgaon	28.43	77.16	3.8				
32 Howrah	22.55	88.31	2.8				
33 Ilorin	8.533	4.567	2.8				
34 Ishigakijima	24.34	124.2	3.3				
35 Izaña	28.31	-16.5	0.2				
36 Kwajalein	8.72	167.7	3.1				
37 Langley Research Center	37.1	-76.39	3.1				
38 Lauder	-45	169.7	1.6				
40 Lindenberg	52.21	14.12	4.9				
41 Lulin	23.47	120.9	2.3				
42 Minamitorishima	24.29	154	3.6				
45 Newcastle	-32.88	151.7	2.4				
47 Palaiseau, SIRTAs Obs.	48.71	2.208	4.9				
48 Payame	46.82	6.944	4.6				
49 Petrolina	-9.068	-40.32	3.9				
51 Rock Springs	40.72	-77.93	3.4				
53 Sapporo	43.06	141.3	2.6				
55 Sioux Falls	43.73	-96.62	3.1				
57 Sonnblick	47.05	12.96	1.2				
59 Southern Great Plains	36.61	-97.49	3.6				
61 São Martinho da Serra	-29.44	-53.82	4.4				
62 Tamanrasset	22.79	5.529	4.8				
63 Tateno	36.06	140.1	3.4				
65 Tiruvallur	13.09	79.97	3.7				

**Station Mean**

**3.5**

**Station Absolute Mean**

$\delta$

>4°  
>5°



# Case Study BSRN

# Station	LAT [°]	Lon [°]	$\delta$ [°]	$\beta_B$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\beta_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_B$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]
1 Alice Springs	-23.8	133.89	5.6	1.2	-0.8	7.5	7.3
3 Bermuda	32.27	-64.67	3.4	1.7	-0.1	7.2	5.5
4 Billings	36.61	-97.52	3.6	1.6	-1.2	6.7	4.6
5 Bondville	40.07	-88.37	3.4	1.2	0.9	6.5	6.0
7 Boulder	40.13	-105.2	2.9	7.3	10.8	11.9	13.3
8 Brasilia	-15.6	-47.71	5.9	2.5	-3.2	8.9	7.5
9 Cabauw	51.97	4.927	5.1	1.5	-0.4	6.9	7.8
10 Camborne	50.22	-5.317	3.6	1.5	-3.8	7.9	11.1
12 Carpentras	44.08	5.059	3.2	10.5	14.5	12.9	13.4
13 Cener	42.82	-1.601	2.4	11.1	-10.7	11.5	11.8
14 Chesapeake Light	36.91	-75.71	2.9	1.0	-0.9	7.1	6.8
15 Cocos Island	-12.19	96.835	4.5	0.4	-0.6	8.7	8.9
18 Darwin Met Office	-12.42	130.89	5.6	1.8	-0.1	9.4	6.6
19 De Aar	-30.67	23.993	4.1	1.1	-1.5	5.5	5.2
20 Desert Rock	36.63	-116	3.6	3.1	-2.6	5.0	4.3
21 Dongsha Atoll	20.7	116.73	3.9	3.1	-0.2	8.6	6.5
22 Eastern North Atlantic	39.09	-28.03	3.0	1.7	-1.1	6.5	9.6
24 Florianopolis	-27.61	-48.52	3.4	4.9	1.8	10.8	5.9
25 Fort Peck	48.32	-105.1	2.9	2.3	1.7	8.2	6.0
26 Fukuoka	33.58	130.38	3.9	3.0	0	8.3	5.2
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34 Ishigakijima	24.34	124.2	3.3	3.2	-2.6	8.3	6.5
35 Izaña	28.31	-16.5	0.2	12.9	-6.6	21.2	50.4
36 Kwajalein	8.72	167.7	3.1	2.1	-0.3	8.2	7.1
37 Langley Research Center	37.1	-76.39	3.1	2.3	4	6.7	6.7
38 Lauder	-45	169.7	1.6	8.0	6.5	9.4	8.6
40 Lindenberg	52.21	14.12	4.9	1.2	2.3	6.2	6.4
41 Lulin	23.47	120.9	2.3	12.9	-15.9	12.9	14.4
42 Minamitorishima	24.29	154	3.6	1.1	0.8	8.3	8.4
45 Newcastle	-32.88	151.7	2.4	5.3	3.6	10.6	10.2
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Station Mean

3.5 3.6 2.8 8.5 8.8

Station Absolute Mean

10.0

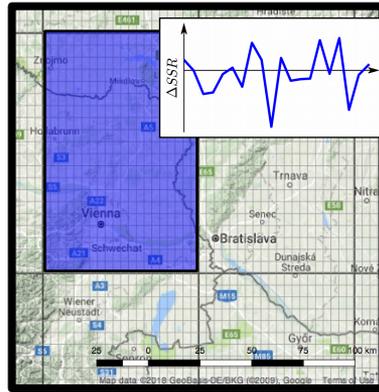
$\delta$	$\beta_B$	$\beta_p$ [Wm <sup>-2</sup> ]	$\epsilon_B/\epsilon_p$
>4°	>1 Wm <sup>-2</sup>	>0.5 Wm <sup>-2</sup>	< 8 Wm <sup>-2</sup>
>5°	>2 Wm <sup>-2</sup>	>1.0 Wm <sup>-2</sup>	< 6 Wm <sup>-2</sup>

# Case Study:

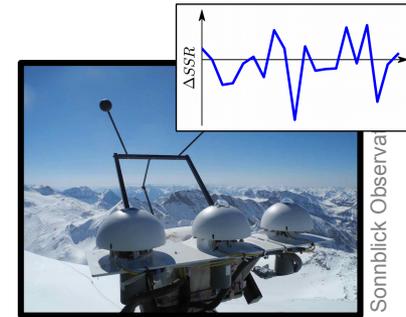
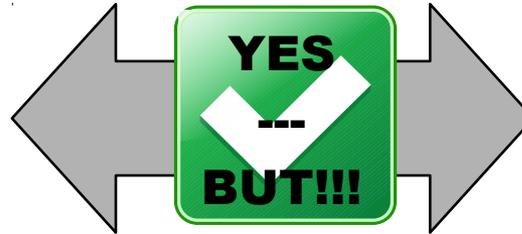
## The Baseline Surface Radiation Network

- 47 BSRN stations inside domain
- Multi station averages:
  - $\langle \delta \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 3.5^\circ$
  - $\langle \beta_B \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 3.7 \text{ W/m}^2$     $\langle |\beta_P| \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 2.9 \text{ W/m}^2$
  - $\langle \epsilon_B \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 8.6 \text{ W/m}^2$     $\langle \epsilon_P \rangle_{\text{BSRN}} \approx 8.9 \text{ W/m}^2$
- 3 sites  $\delta < 1^\circ$
- 11 sites  $1^\circ \leq \delta_p < 2^\circ$ ;
- 26 sites  $\delta_p > 3^\circ$
- 14 sites  $\epsilon_p > 8 \text{ W/m}^2$
- 14 sites  $\epsilon_p < 6 \text{ W/m}^2$  (4 sites  $\epsilon_p > 5 \text{ W/m}^2$ )

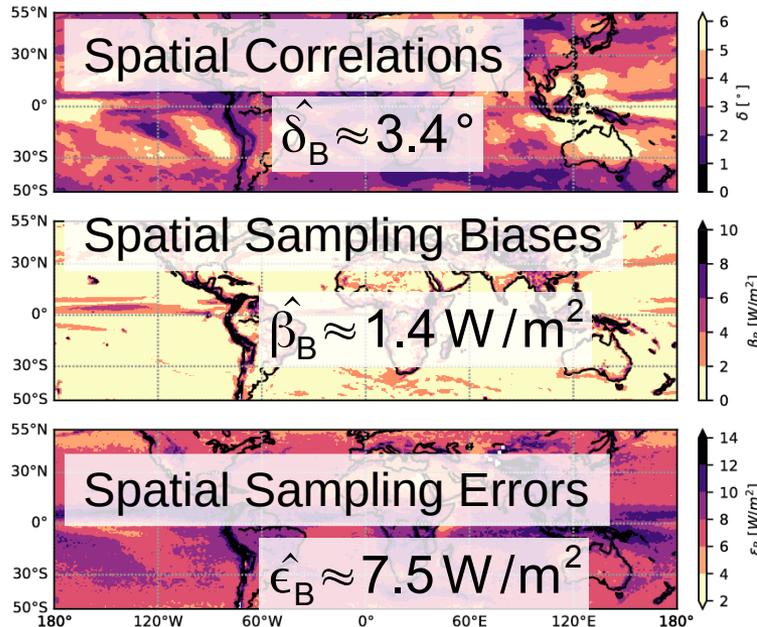
# Synthesis



CERES 1° GRID



Observation with Pyranometer



- 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 ( $\epsilon$ )

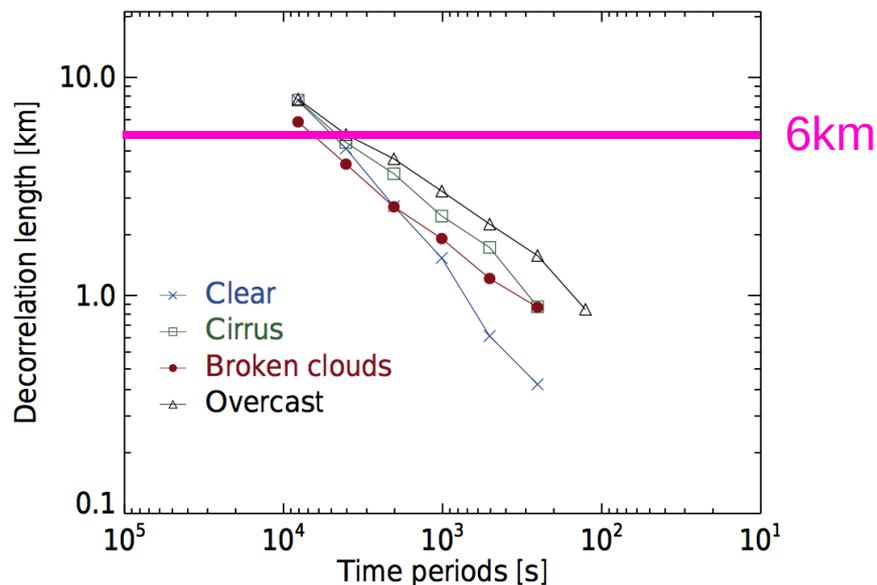
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Total uncertainty ~40-50% higher than measurement uncertainty alone
- Large regional differences!
- Representativeness is limited in different regions due to different reasons!

# (Some) References

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# Pixel as Surrogate for Point Observation



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

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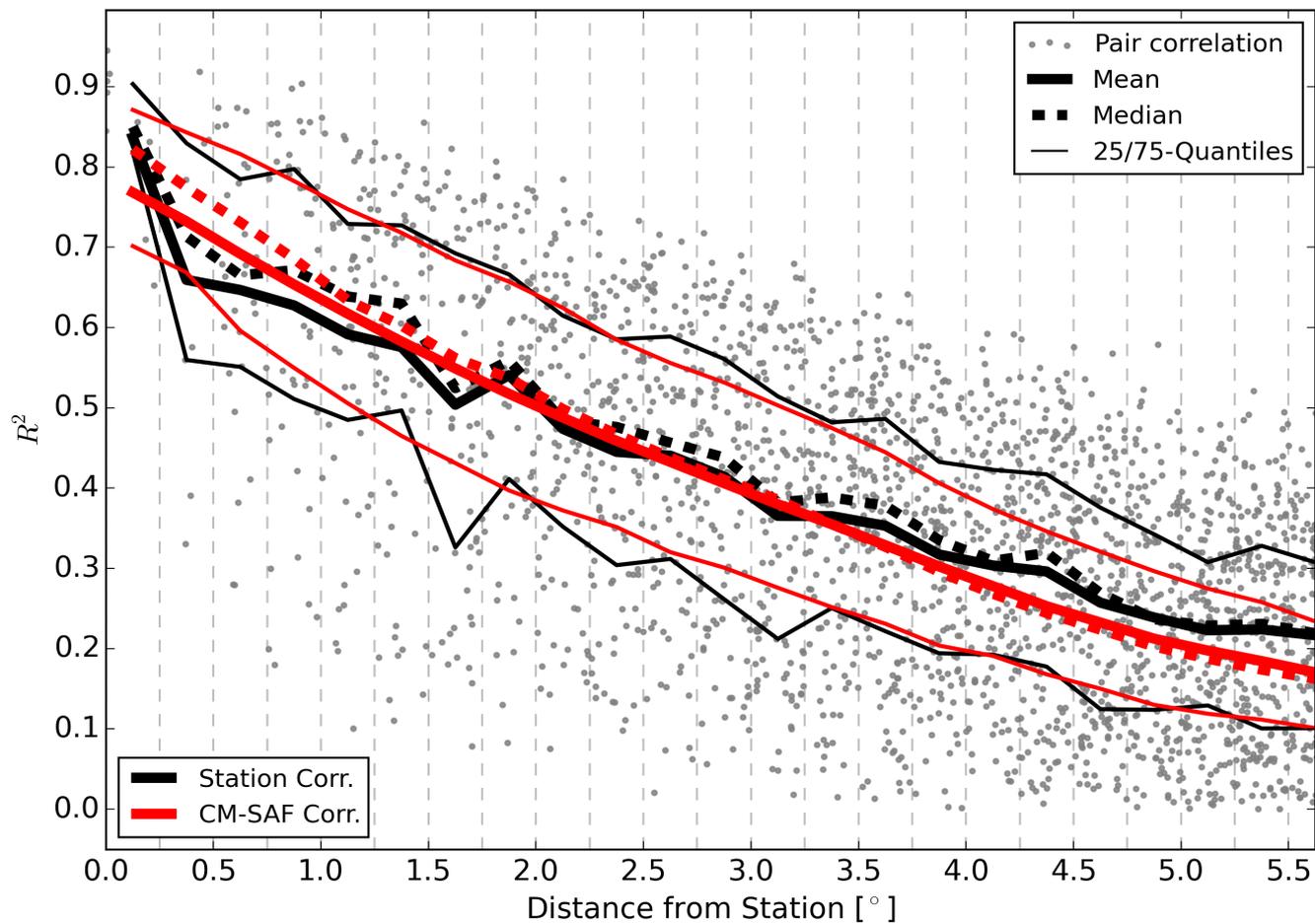
**Multiresolution analysis of the spatiotemporal variability in global radiation observed by a dense network of 99 pyranometers**

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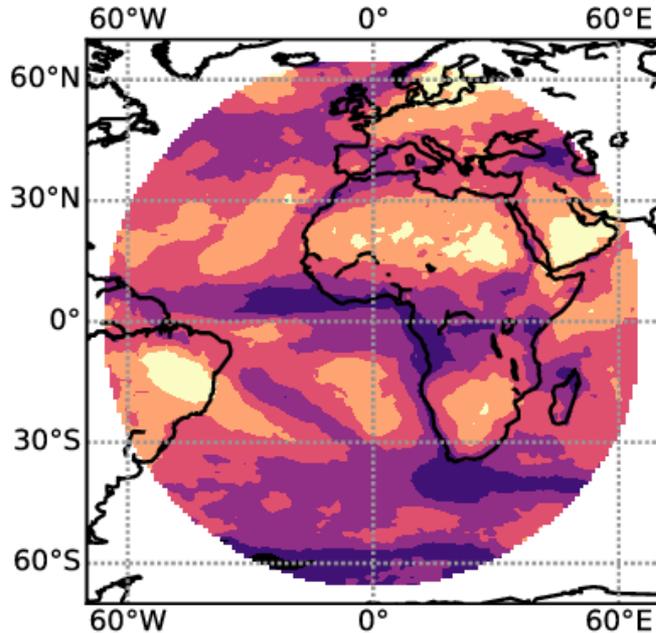
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# Site-to-Site vs Site-to-Pixel correlations

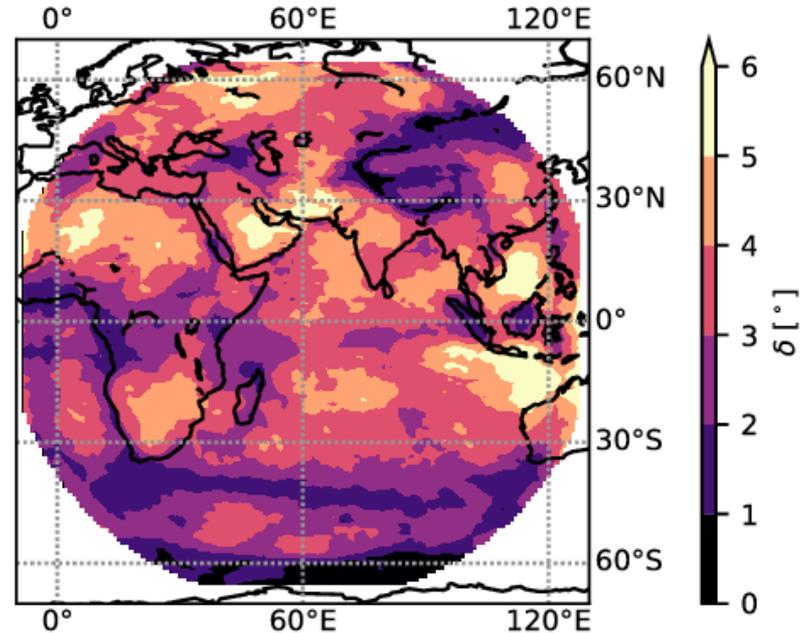


# Decorrelation length ( $\delta$ )

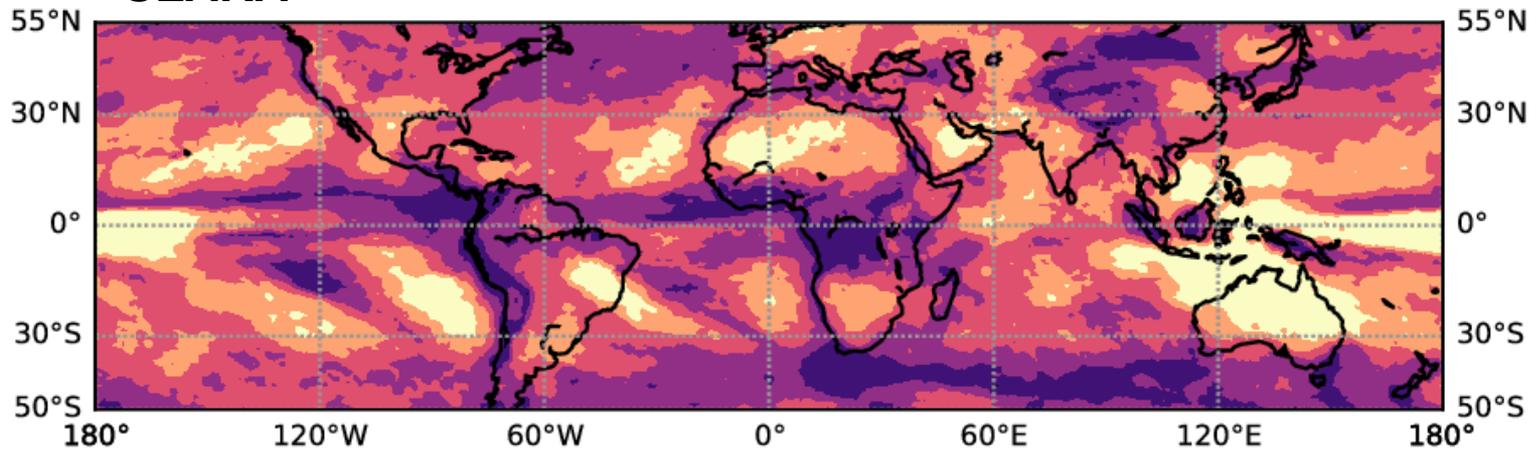
SARAH-P



SARAH-E

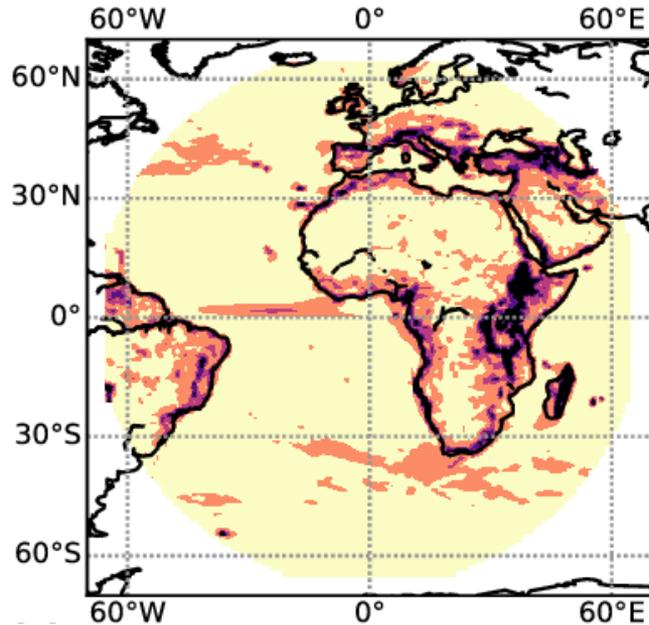


CLARA

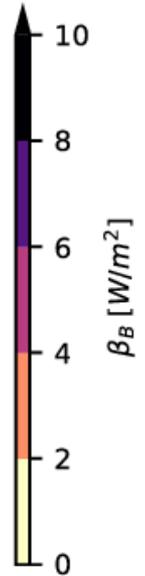
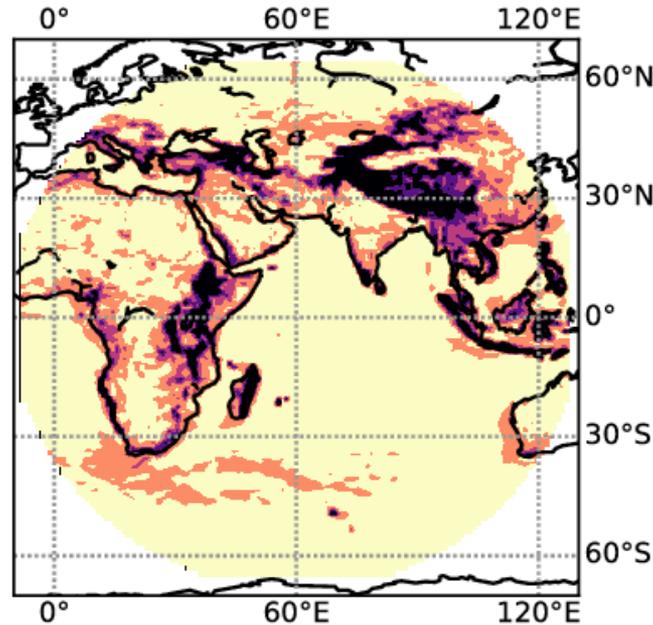


# Biases – box aggregated

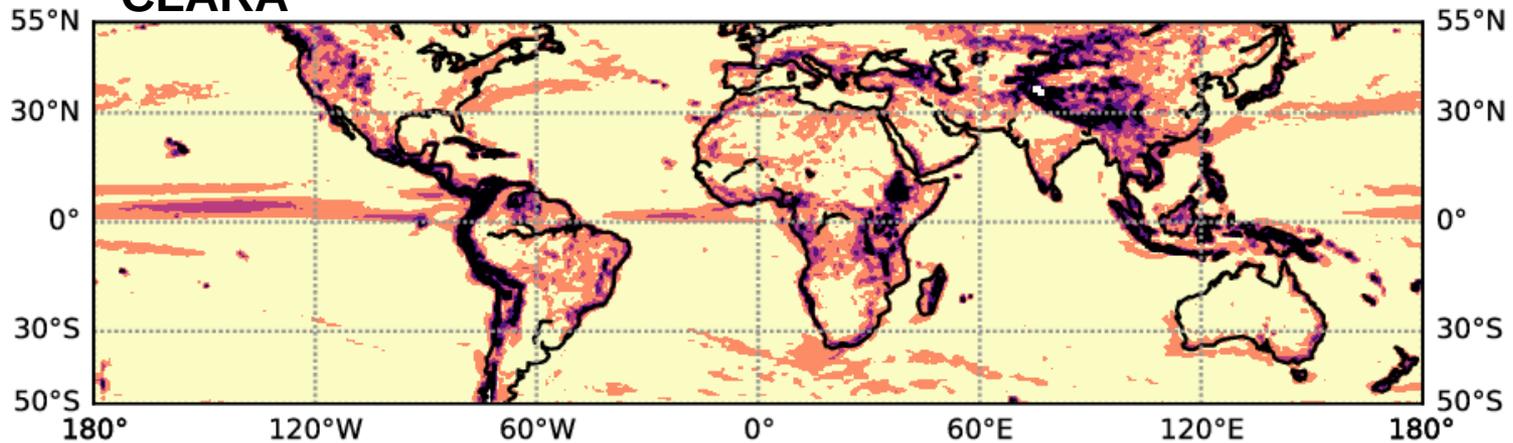
SARAH-P



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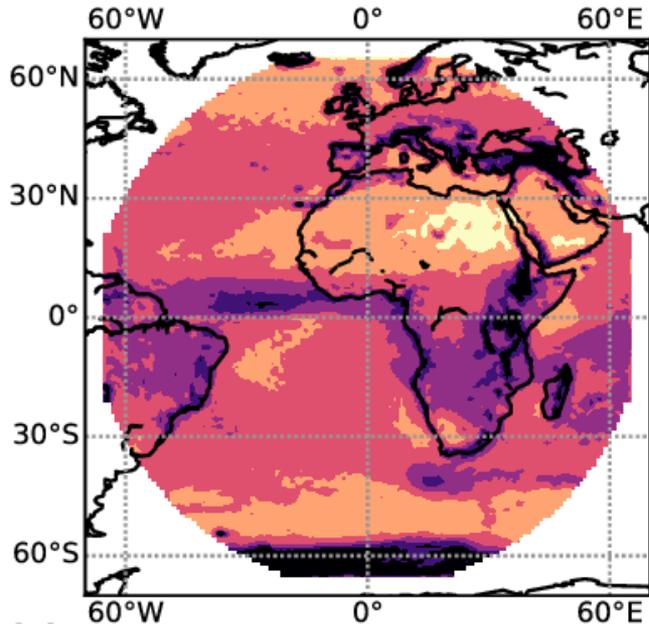


CLARA

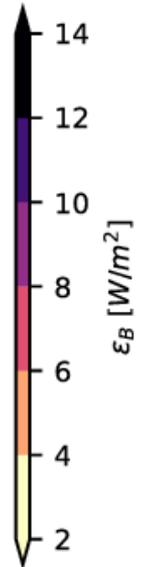
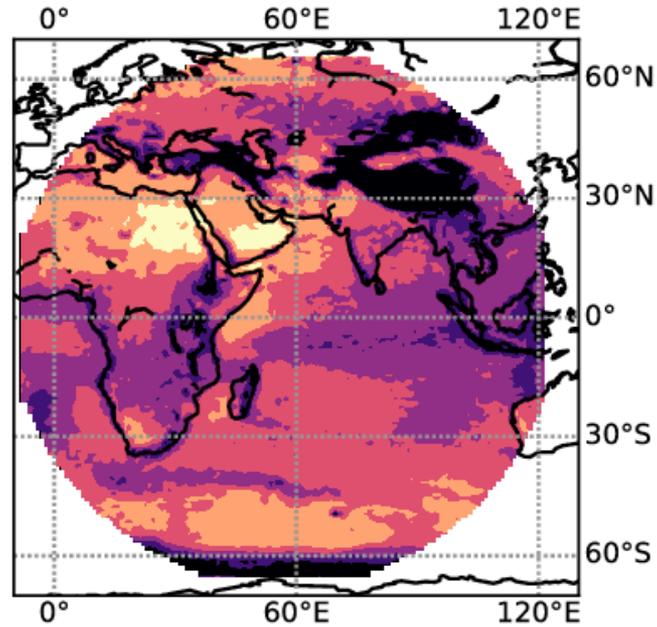


# Errors – box aggregated

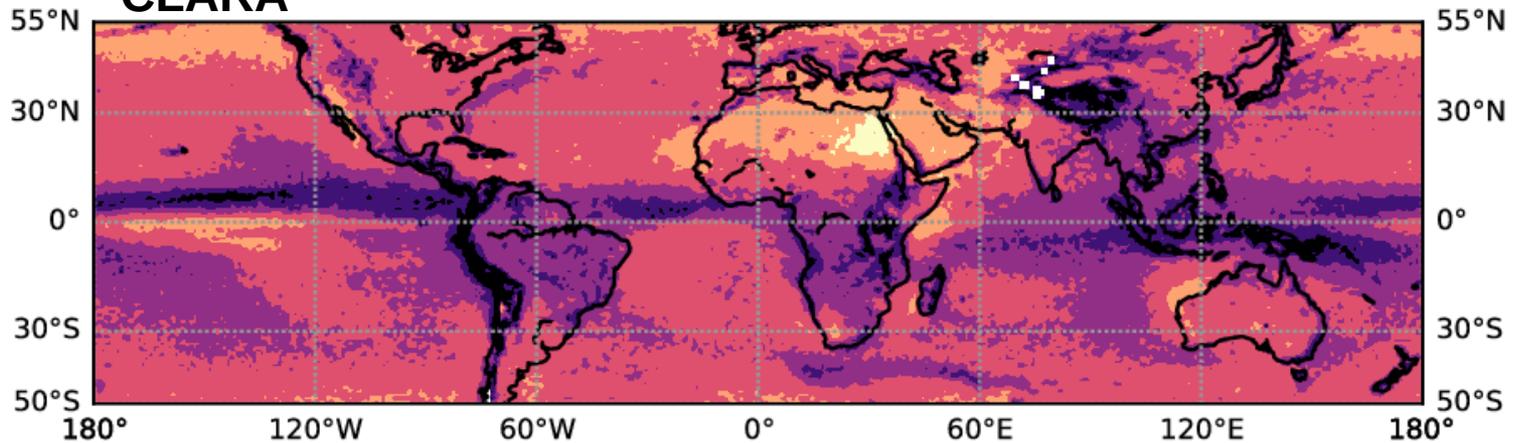
## SARAH-P



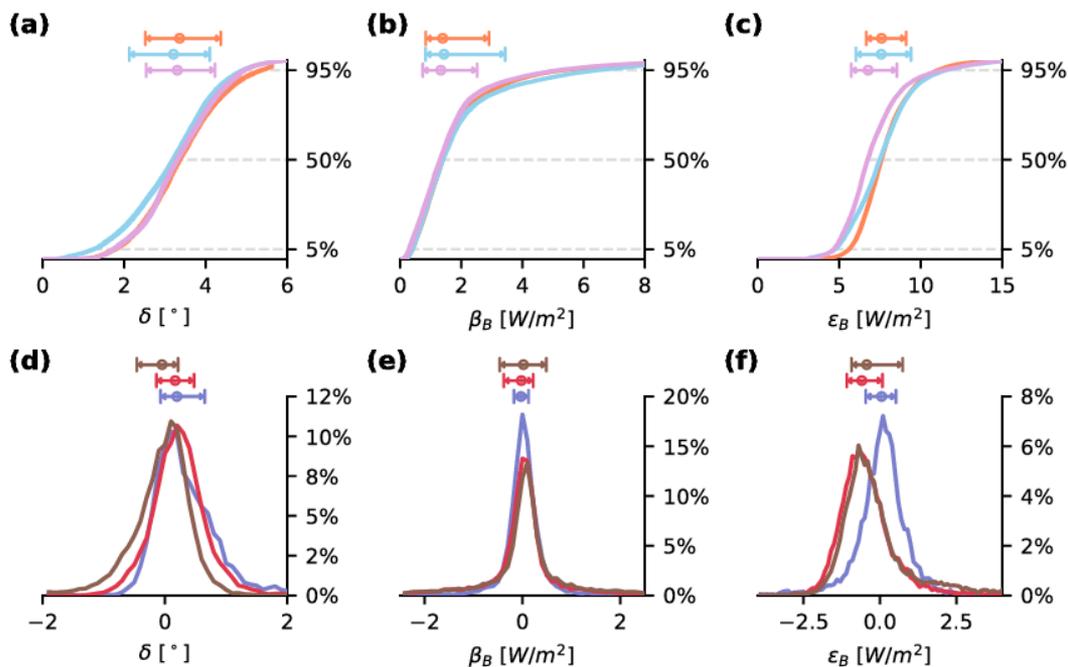
## SARAH-E



## CLARA



# Decorrelation length & Biases & Errors



	$\delta_B [^\circ]$	$\beta_B [Wm^{-2}]$	$\epsilon_B [Wm^{-2}]$
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)