

A comparison of E-OBS and CARPATCLIM gridded datasets of minimum temperatures, maximum temperatures and precipitation by Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

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Alapítva: 1870

Motivation



- Usage of gridded climate products
- Copernicus C3S Surf project: Climate monitoring products for Europe based on **Surface *in-situ* Observations**
- building upon ECA&D and E-OBS
- Subregional datasets covering Alps and Fennoscandia will be produced, CarpatClim (static)
- C3S Surf WP4, Task 2: Product comparisons
- comparison of E-OBS v14.0 and CarpatClim by applying ANOVA

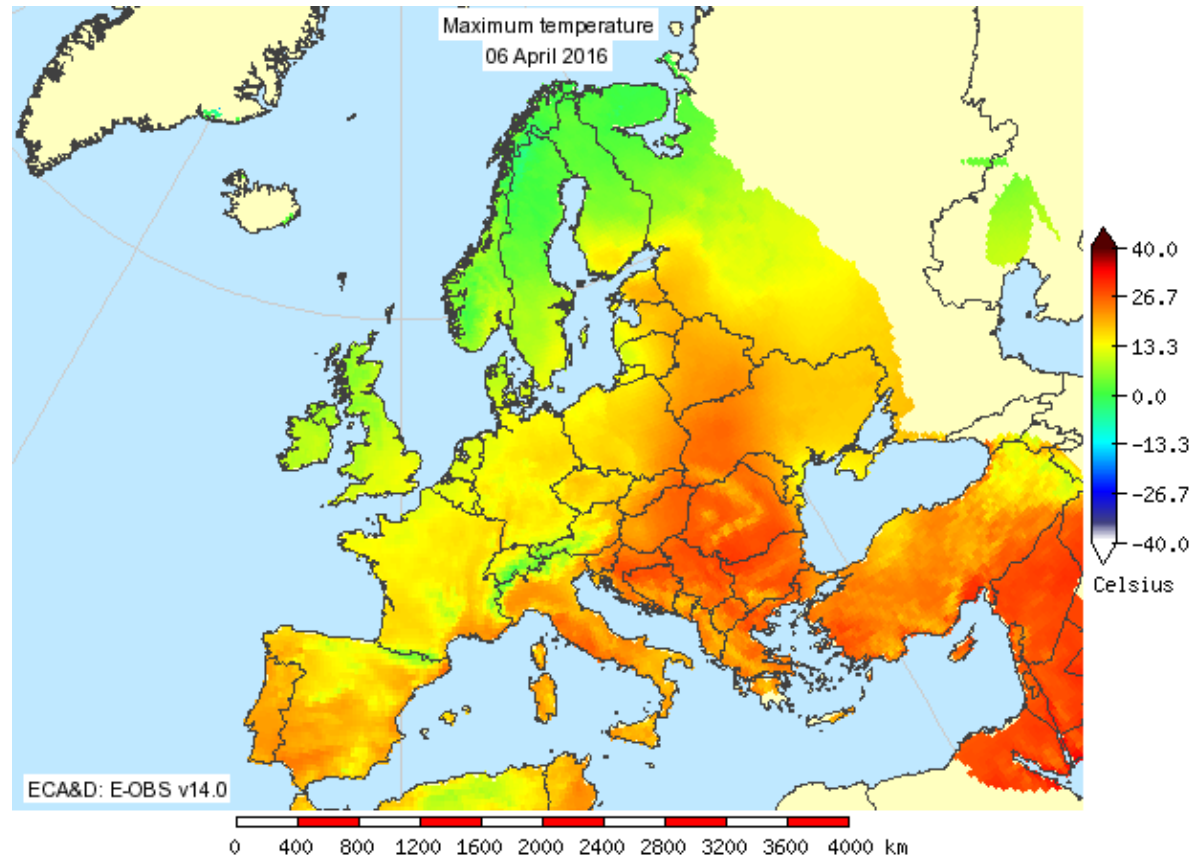
E-OBS v14.0,
"Haylock, et al,
2008)

0.25 deg.
regular grid

tx, tn, rr

1961-2010 for
Carpathian
Region

Haylock, M.R., N. Hofstra,
A.M.G. Klein Tank, E.J. Klok,
P.D. Jones and M. New.
2008: A European daily
high-resolution gridded
dataset of surface
temperature and
precipitation. *J. Geophys.
Res (Atmospheres)*, **113**,
D20119,
doi:10.1029/2008JD10201

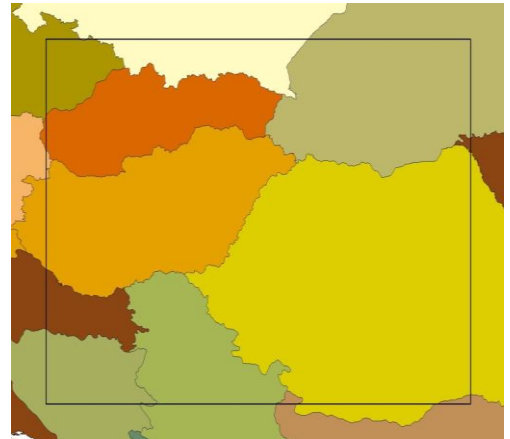


thanks to Peter Szabo for preparation of E-OBS data

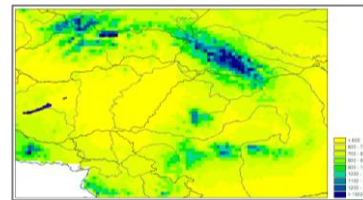
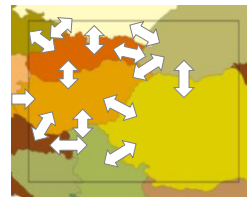
CarpatClim



- JRC support, duration 2010-2013
- Commonly used methods: MASH-MISH
- Consortium leader: OMSZ, 9 countries
- Results: 13 basic meteorological variables, and 37 climate indicators, daily, 0.1 degree resolution, 1961-2010, publically available



- **MASHv3.03**: bilateral data exchange before and after homogenization guaranteed the harmonization
- **MISHv1.03**: the gridded daily time series were generated automatically in one step for the 50 years long period.



Variable	Description	units
Ta	2 m mean daily air temperature	°C
Tmin	Minimum air temperature	°C
Tmax	Maximum air temperature	°C
p	Accumulated total precipitation	mm
DD	10 m wind direction, Degrees	0-360
VV	10 m horizontal wind speed	m/s
Sunshine	Sunshine duration	hours
cc	Cloud cover	tenths
Rglobal	Global radiation	J/cm ²
RH	Relative humidity	%
pvapour	Surface vapour pressure	hPa
pair	Surface air pressure	hPa
Snow depth	Snow depth (ZAMG model)	cm

www.carpatclim-eu.org/

Interpolation Formulas

Predictand: $Z(\mathbf{s}_0)$ Predictors: $Z(\mathbf{s}_i)$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$)

Optimum Interpolation Formula depends on the probability distribution.

Additive (Linear) Formula (normal, temperature)

$$\hat{Z}(\mathbf{s}_0) = \lambda_0 + \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i \cdot Z(\mathbf{s}_i), \quad \text{where } \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i = 1.$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i = 1$ and $\lambda_i \geq 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$), are the interpolation parameters.

Multiplicative Formula of MISH (lognormal, precipitation)

$$\hat{Z}(\mathbf{s}_0) = \mathcal{G} \cdot \left(\prod_{q_i \cdot Z(\mathbf{s}_i) \geq \mathcal{G}} \left(\frac{q_i \cdot Z(\mathbf{s}_i)}{\mathcal{G}} \right)^{\lambda_i} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{q_i \cdot Z(\mathbf{s}_i) \geq \mathcal{G}} \lambda_i + \sum_{q_i \cdot Z(\mathbf{s}_i) < \mathcal{G}} \lambda_i \cdot \left(\frac{q_i \cdot Z(\mathbf{s}_i)}{\mathcal{G}} \right) \right)$$

where $\mathcal{G} > 0$, $q_i > 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i = 1$ and $\lambda_i \geq 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, M$),

are the interpolation parameters.

The optimum interpolation parameters are uniquely determined by certain climate statistical parameters.

Partitioning of Total Variance of station data series

$$\hat{V} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\hat{E}(s_i) - \hat{E} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \hat{D}^2(s_i) = \hat{S}_{space}^2 + \hat{D}_{time}^2 ,$$

\hat{S}_{space}^2 is the variance of spatial trend, \hat{D}_{time}^2 is the mean temporal variance.

CARPATCLIM ANOVA results for months in Hungary

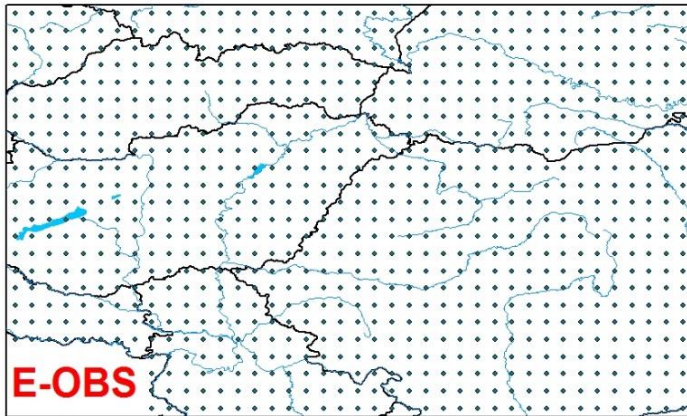
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tx												
D_t :	2.67	3.24	2.69	1.87	1.96	1.64	1.71	1.98	1.96	1.83	2.43	2.11
S_s :	1.00	1.23	1.33	1.21	1.31	1.34	1.37	1.39	1.43	1.34	1.21	1.02
Tn												
D_t :	2.76	2.88	1.86	1.35	1.20	1.12	1.21	1.18	1.29	1.67	1.97	2.12
S_s :	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.91	0.87	0.90	0.88	0.82	0.77	0.70	0.80
R												
D_t :	22.5	22.9	21.3	25.6	36.2	39.0	39.3	40.7	36.5	35.7	33.3	27.9
S_s :	7.1	5.9	6.9	7.8	7.8	8.9	9.3	10.5	10.2	8.3	10.8	8.6

The area in focus

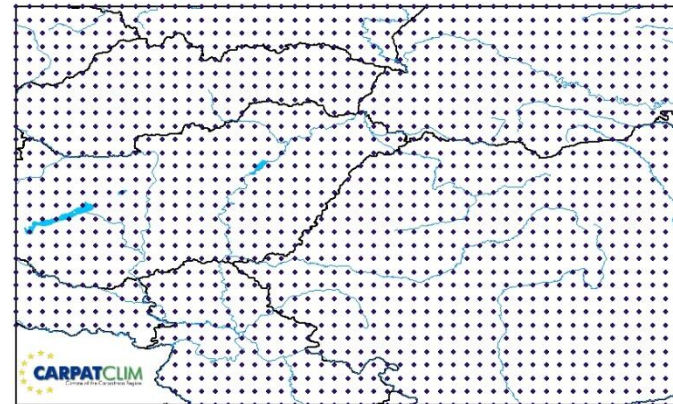


E-OBS, 1961-2010

CarpatClim01 --> 02



• EObs 0.25



• CarpatClim 0.2

Comparison of different statistics of CarpatClim 0.1° and 0.2°, 1961-2010



• Tx CarpatClim01

Tx CCo1

Total mean: 13.83

Total variance: 6.90

Spatial st. deviation of temporal means: 2.48

Root spatial mean of temporal variances: 0.88

Spatial mean of temporal st. deviations: 0.88

Temporal st. deviation of spatial means: 0.83

Root temporal mean of spatial variances: 2.49

Temporal mean of spatial st. deviations: 2.49

• Tx CarpatClim02

Tx CCo2Total mean: 13.82

Total variance: 6.97

Spatial st. deviation of temporal means: 2.49

Root spatial mean of temporal variances: 0.88

Spatial mean of temporal st. deviations: 0.88

Temporal st. deviation of spatial means: 0.83

Root temporal mean of spatial variances: 2.50

Temporal mean of spatial st. deviations: 2.50

Comparison of different statistics of CarpatClim 0.1° and 0.2°



• Prec CarpatClim01

Pr CCo1

Total mean: 701.21

Total variance: 40565.66

Spatial st. deviation of temporal means: 156.75

Root spatial mean of temporal variances: 126.47

Spatial mean of temporal st. deviations: 124.51

Temporal st. deviation of spatial means: 91.07

Root temporal mean of spatial variances: 179.64

Temporal mean of spatial st. deviations: 178.17

• Prec CarpatClim02

PrCCo2

Total mean: 700.32

Total variance: 41227.35

Spatial st. deviation of temporal means: 159.01

Root spatial mean of temporal variances: 126.27

Spatial mean of temporal st. deviations: 124.28

Temporal st. deviation of spatial means: 90.57

Root temporal mean of spatial variances: 181.72

Temporal mean of spatial st. deviations: 180.22

ANOVA method / notations



$Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t)$ ($j = 1, \dots, N; t = 1, \dots, n$) – data series (\mathbf{s}_j : location; t : time)

$\hat{E}(\mathbf{s}_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t)$ ($j = 1, \dots, N$) – temporal mean at location \mathbf{s}_j

$\hat{D}^2(\mathbf{s}_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t) - \hat{E}(\mathbf{s}_j))^2$ ($j = 1, \dots, N$) – temporal variance at location \mathbf{s}_j

$\hat{E}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t)$ ($t = 1, \dots, n$) – spatial mean at moment t

$\hat{D}^2(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t) - \hat{E}(t))^2$ ($t = 1, \dots, n$) – spatial variance at moment t

$\hat{E} = \frac{1}{N \cdot n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^n Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{E}(\mathbf{s}_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{E}(t)$ – total mean

$\hat{D}^2 = \frac{1}{N \cdot n} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{t=1}^n (Z(\mathbf{s}_j, t) - \hat{E})^2$ – total variance

Partitioning of Total Variance (Theorem)



$$\hat{D}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(\mathbf{s}_j) - \hat{E})^2 + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(\mathbf{s}_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)$$



spatial variance of
temporal means



spatial mean of
temporal
variances



temporal
variance of
spatial means



temporal mean
of spatial
variances

Tx 50 years

	\hat{E}	\hat{D}^2	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(s_j) - \hat{E})^2$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(s_j)$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(s_j) - \hat{E})^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(s_j)}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)}$
winC02Tx	2.07	6.33	3.69	2.64	2.24	4.09	1.92	1.63	1.50	2.02
winE0Tx	1.97	6.07	3.49	2.58	2.20	3.87	1.87	1.61	1.48	1.97
spC02Tx	14.46	9.83	7.76	2.07	1.87	7.96	2.79	1.44	1.37	2.82
spE0Tx	14.57	7.65	5.61	2.04	1.80	5.85	2.37	1.43	1.34	2.42
suC02Tx	24.40	10.26	8.72	1.55	1.32	8.95	2.95	1.24	1.15	2.99
suE0Tx	24.49	7.89	6.36	1.52	1.26	6.63	2.52	1.23	1.12	2.58
auC02Tx	14.36	7.73	6.16	1.57	1.32	6.41	2.48	1.25	1.15	2.53
auE0Tx	14.38	6.56	4.91	1.65	1.39	5.17	2.22	1.29	1.18	2.27

Tn 50 years

	\hat{E}	\hat{D}^2	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(s_j) - \hat{E})^2$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(s_j)$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(s_j) - \hat{E})^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(s_j)}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)}$
winC02Tn	-4.75	6.53	3.62	2.91	2.40	4.13	1.90	1.71	1.55	2.03
winE0Tn	-4.77	6.70	3.84	2.86	2.37	4.34	1.96	1.69	1.54	2.08
spC02Tn	3.94	4.84	4.00	0.85	0.74	4.11	2.00	0.92	0.86	2.03
spE0Tn	4.03	4.75	3.89	0.86	0.71	4.04	1.97	0.93	0.84	2.01
suC02Tn	12.74	4.82	4.07	0.75	0.68	4.14	2.02	0.87	0.83	2.03
suE0Tn	12.81	4.83	4.07	0.76	0.62	4.21	2.02	0.87	0.79	2.05
auC02Tn	4.83	3.94	2.99	0.95	0.80	3.14	1.73	0.98	0.89	1.77
auE0Tn	4.84	4.15	3.17	0.98	0.80	3.36	1.78	0.99	0.89	1.83

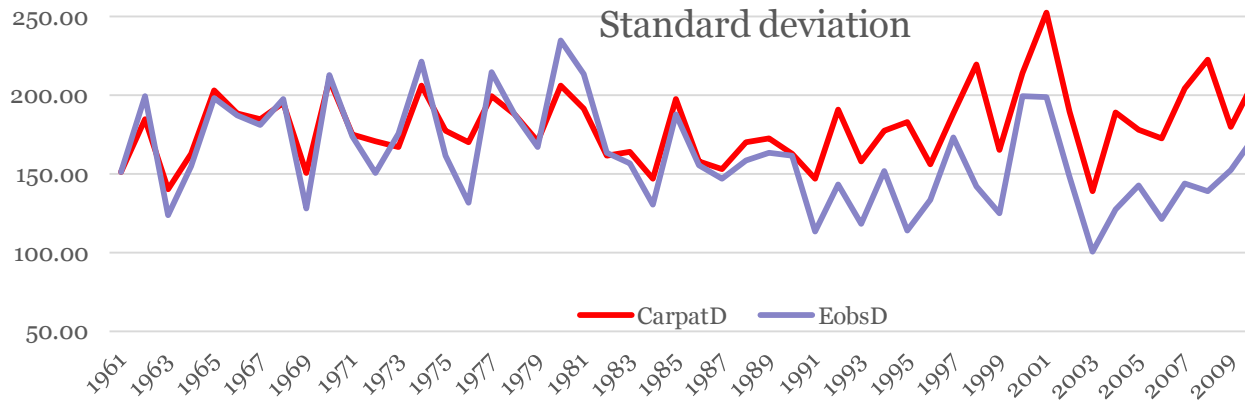
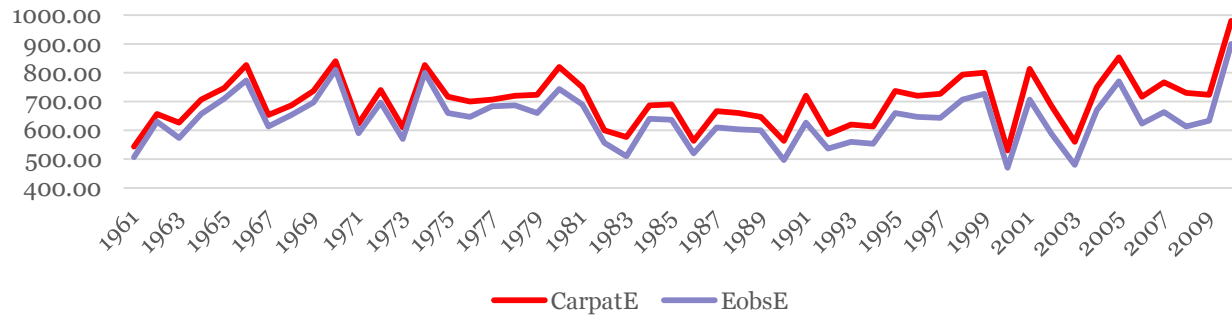
Precipitation 50 years

	\hat{E}	\hat{D}^2	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(s_j) - \hat{E})^2$	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(s_j)$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2$	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\hat{E}(s_j) - \hat{E})^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{D}^2(s_j)}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (\hat{E}(t) - \hat{E})^2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \hat{D}^2(t)}$
winC02R	126.06	3638.55	1469.51	2169.04	1108.65	2529.90	38.33	46.57	33.30	50.30
winE0R	114.03	2946.99	935.48	2011.50	1024.24	1922.72	30.59	44.85	32.00	43.85
spC02R	169.49	4135.46	1534.45	2601.01	1033.17	3102.26	39.17	51.00	32.14	55.70
spE0R	154.75	3438.57	968.89	2469.68	1066.01	2372.55	31.13	49.70	32.65	48.71
suC02R	249.57	9446.81	3870.71	5576.09	2661.01	6785.72	62.22	74.67	51.59	82.38
suE0R	227.67	8403.98	3062.14	5341.84	2507.50	5896.50	55.34	73.09	50.07	76.79
auC02R	155.19	4866.06	1396.40	3469.66	1846.69	3019.40	37.37	58.90	42.97	54.95
auE0R	143.25	4283.28	1017.43	3265.85	1660.77	2622.50	31.90	57.15	40.75	51.21

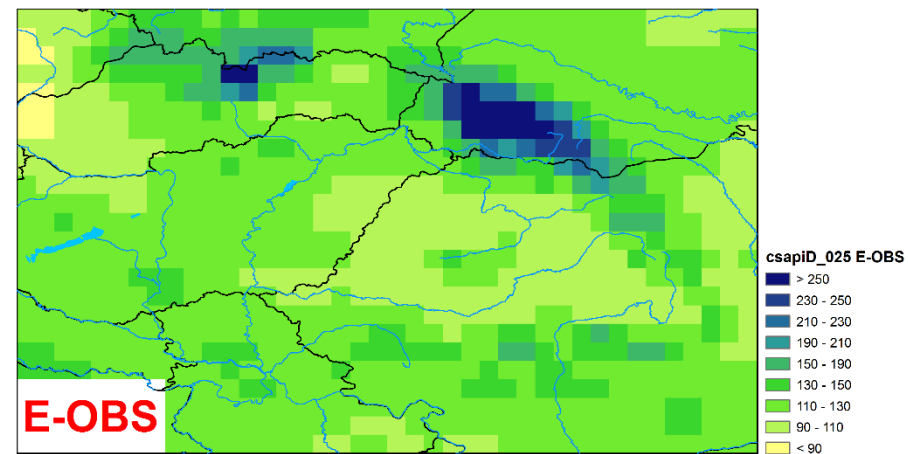
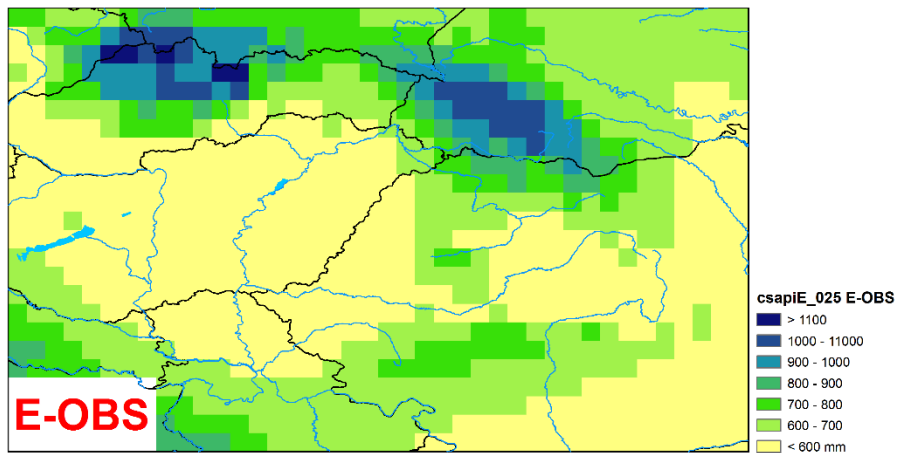
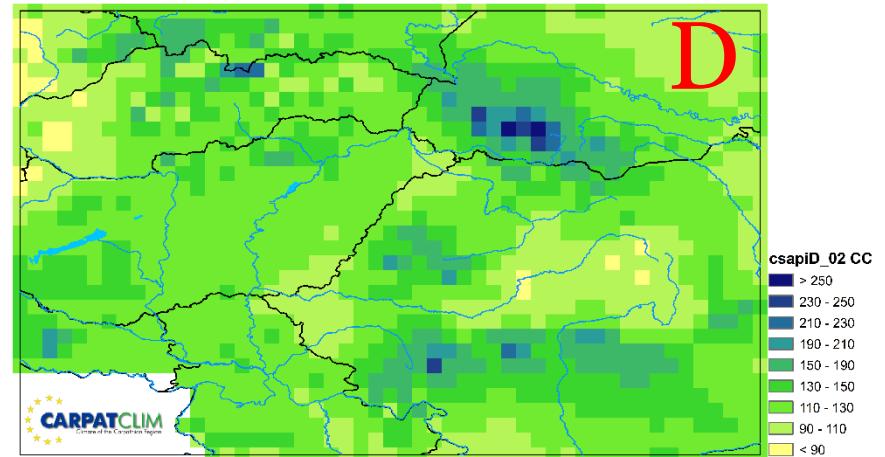
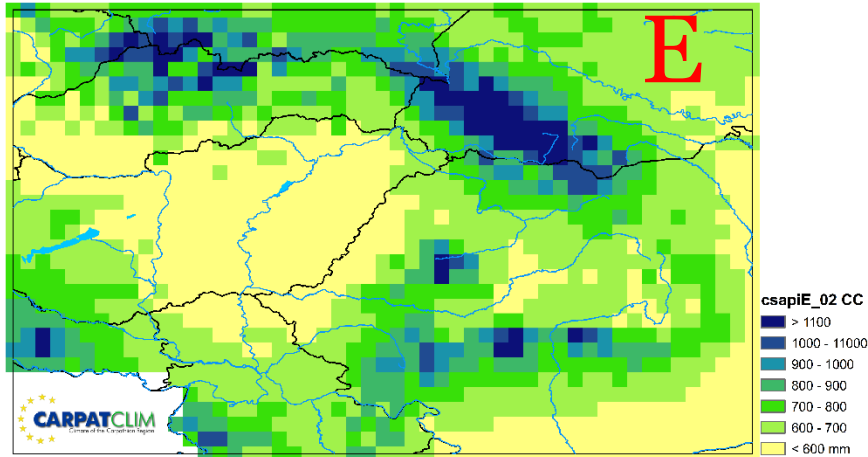
Precipitation/ year



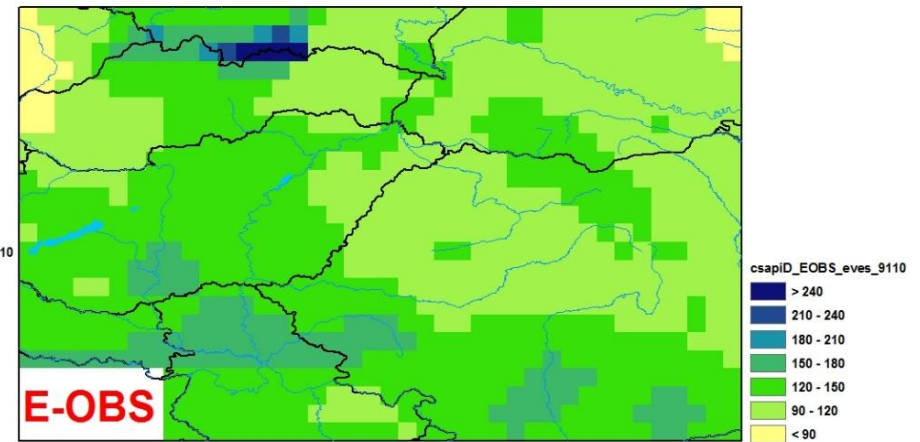
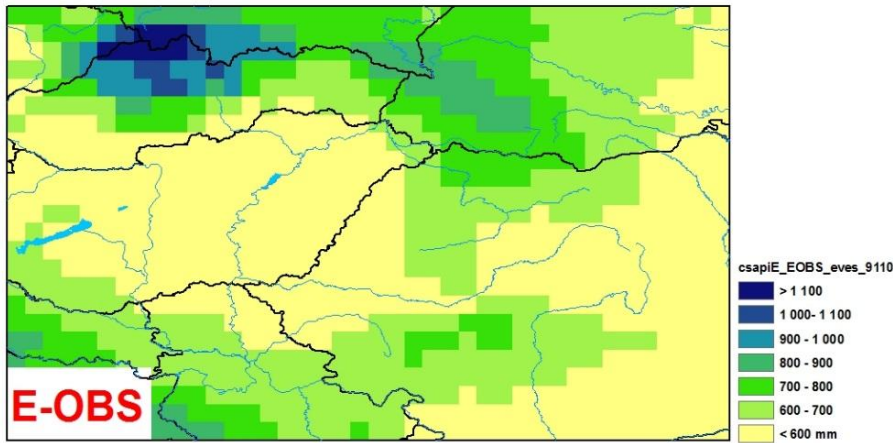
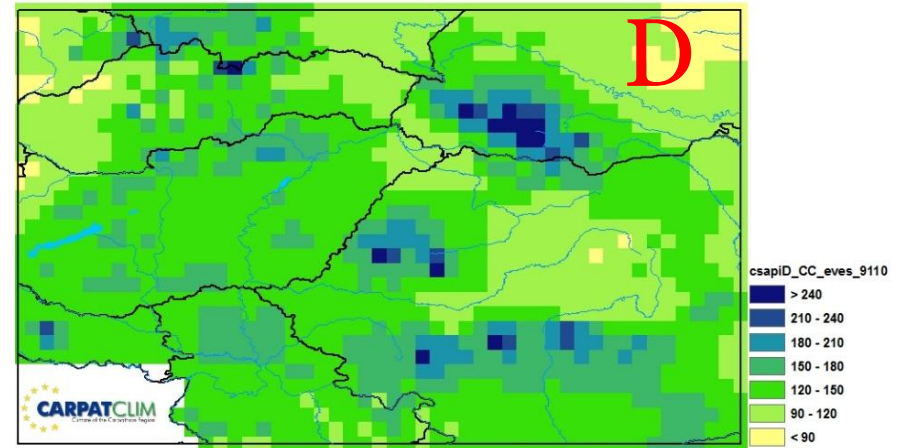
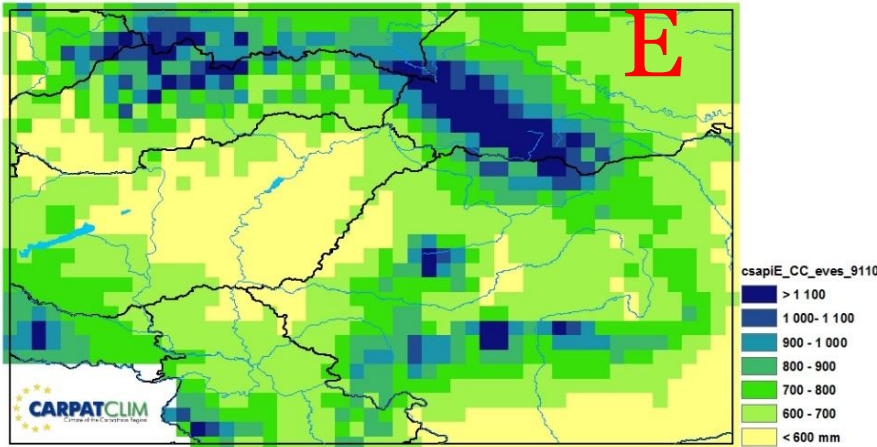
Sample mean



Precipitation 50 years



Precipitation, 1981-2010

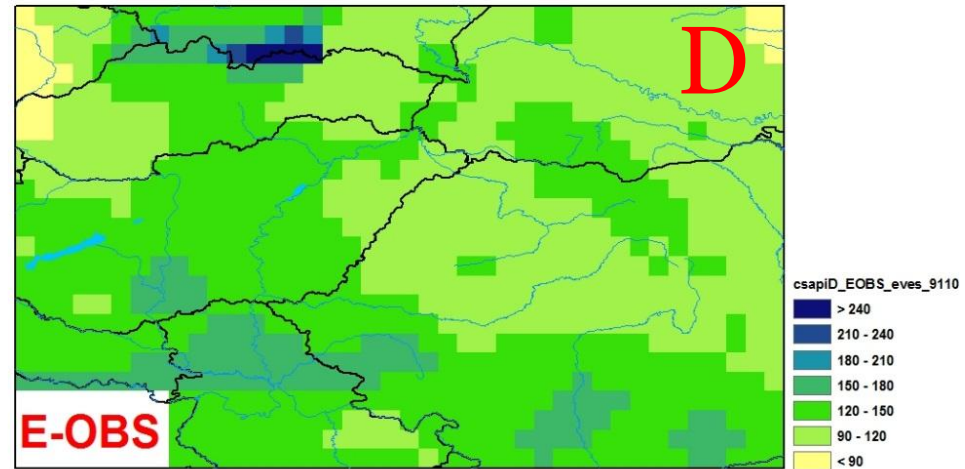
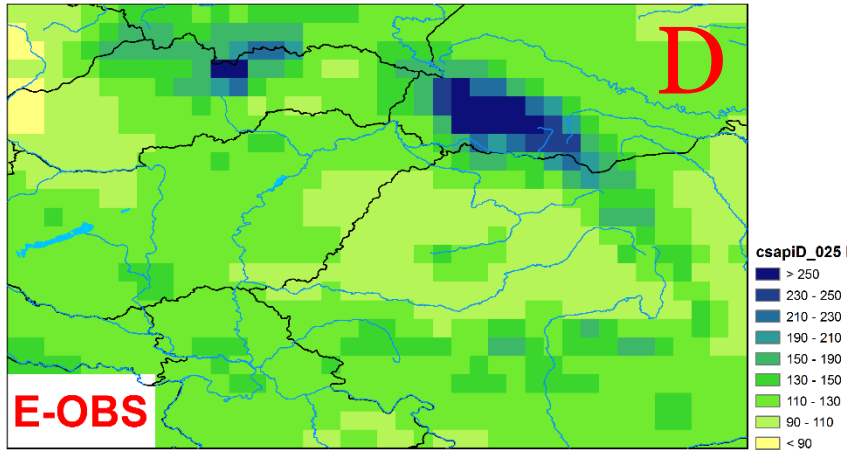


Precipitation



1961-2010

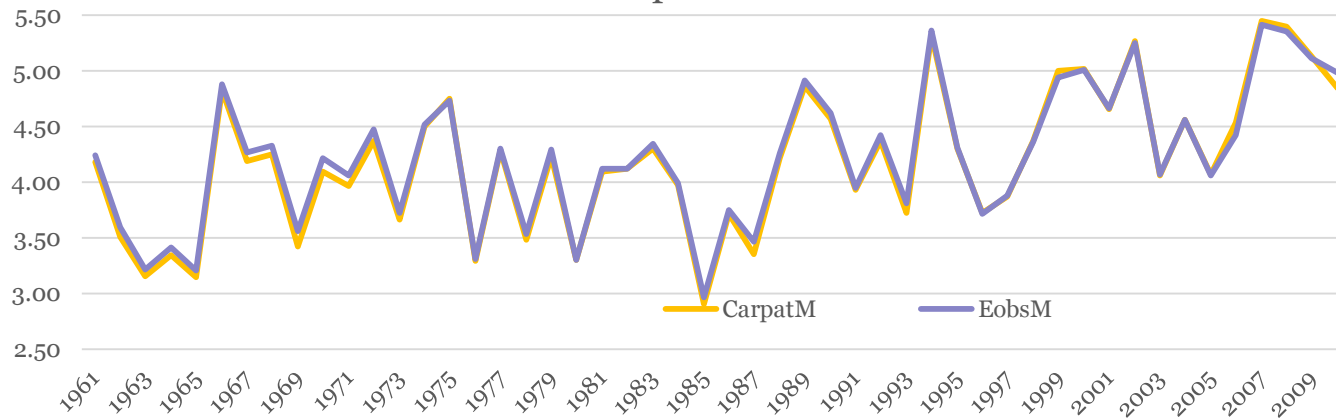
1981-2010



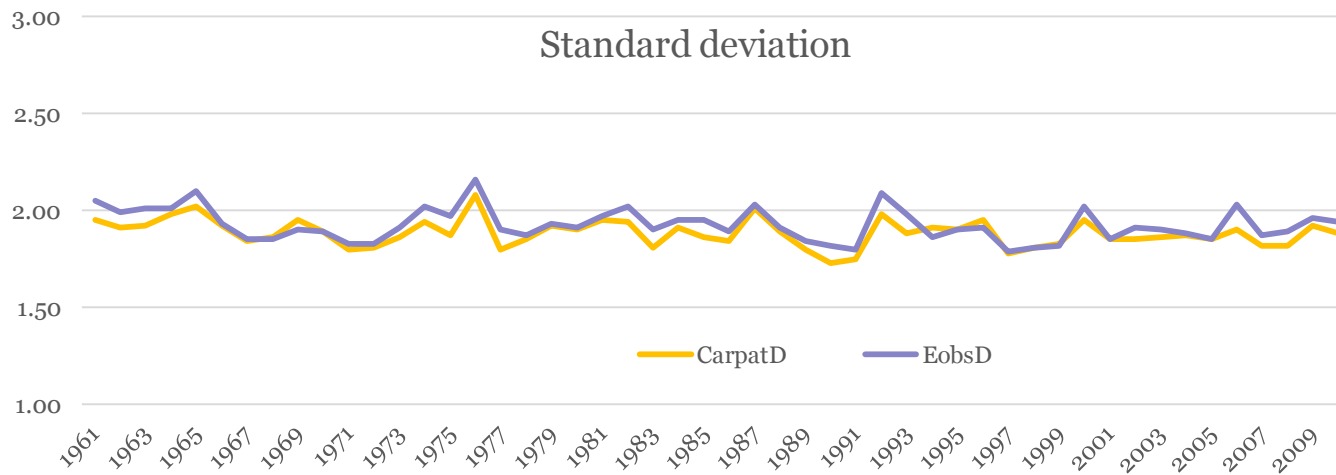
Tn year



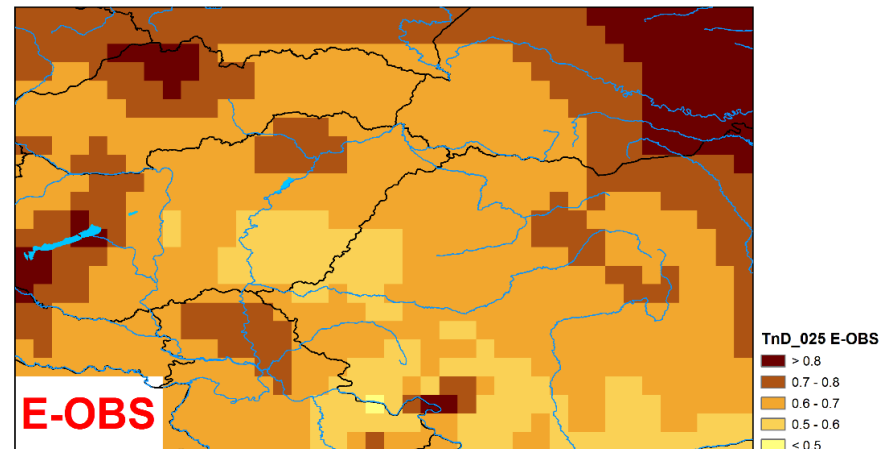
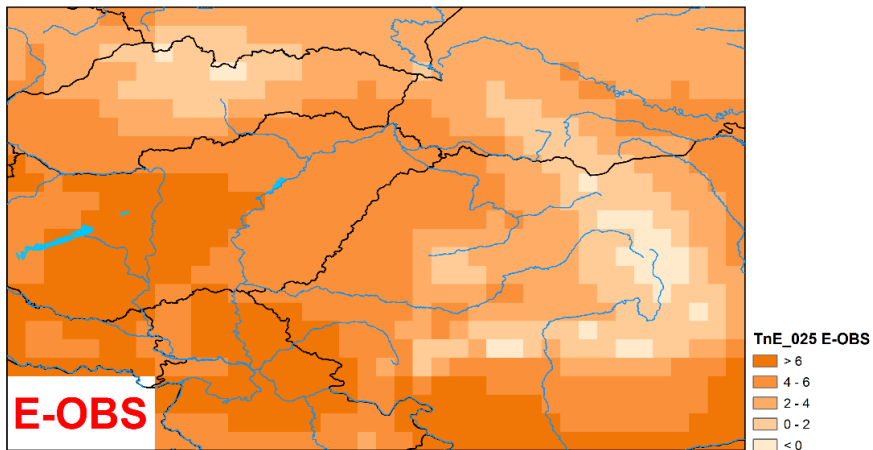
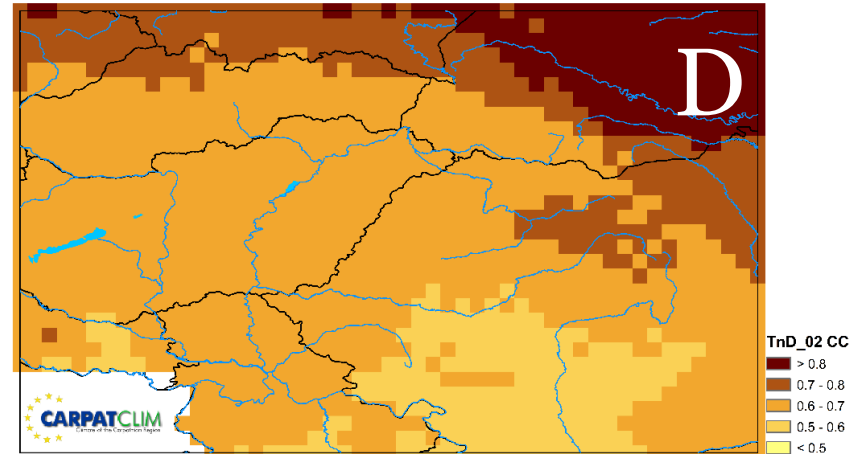
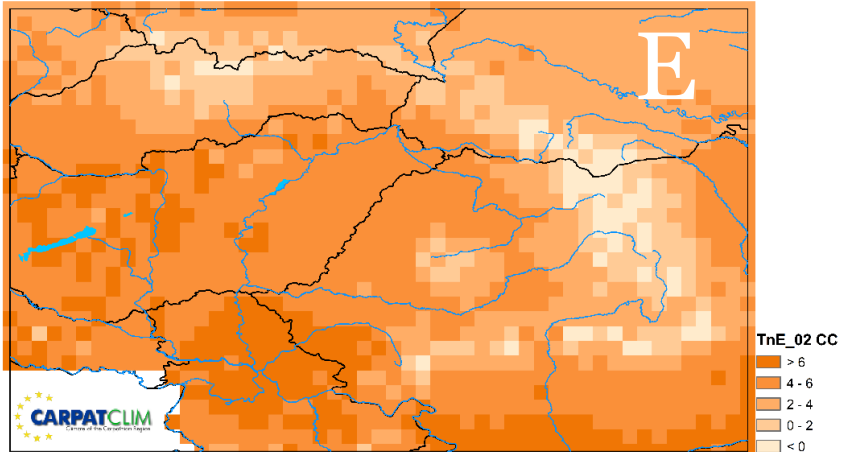
Sample mean



Standard deviation



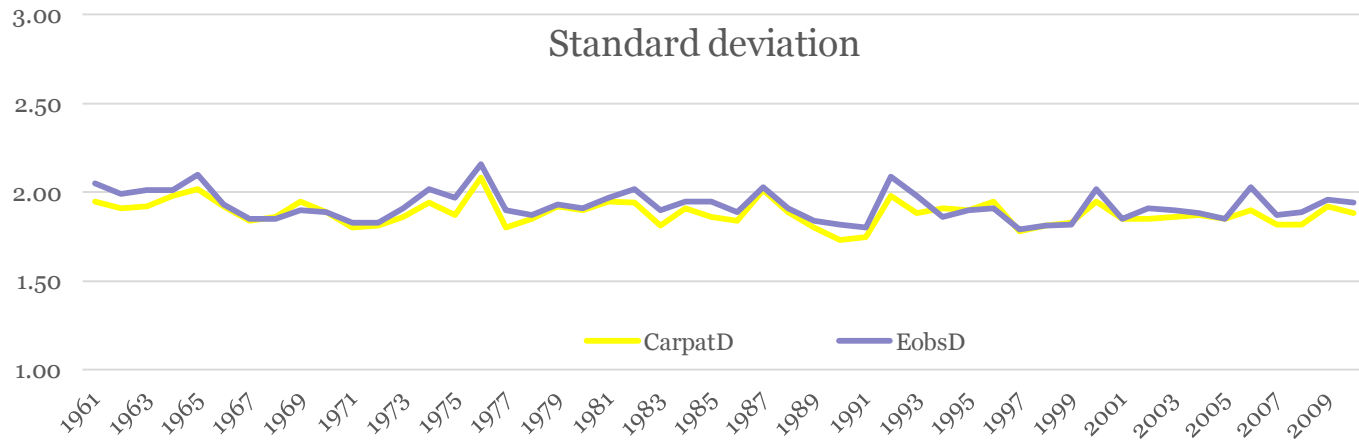
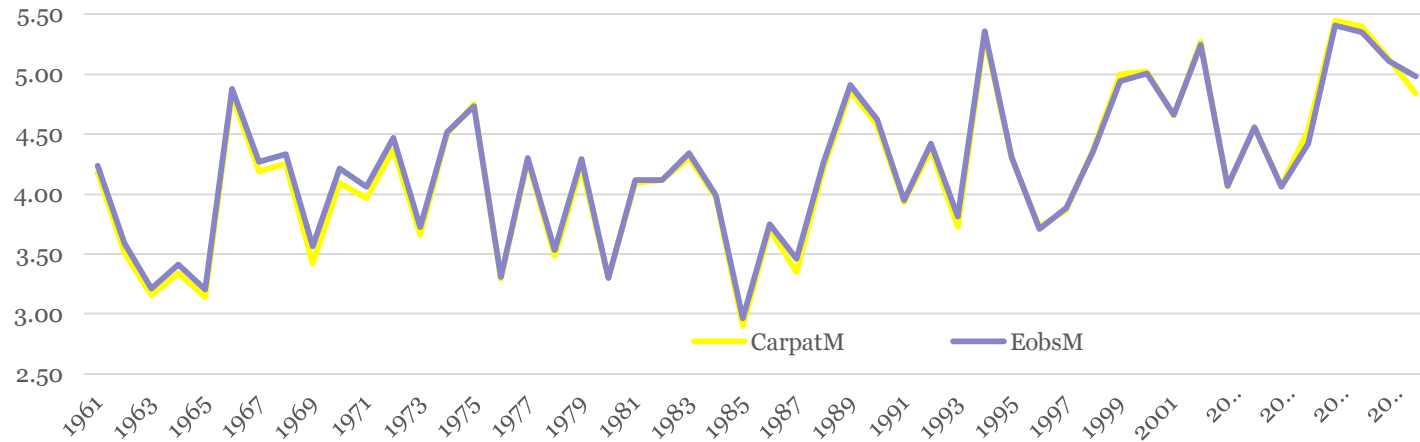
Tn 50 years



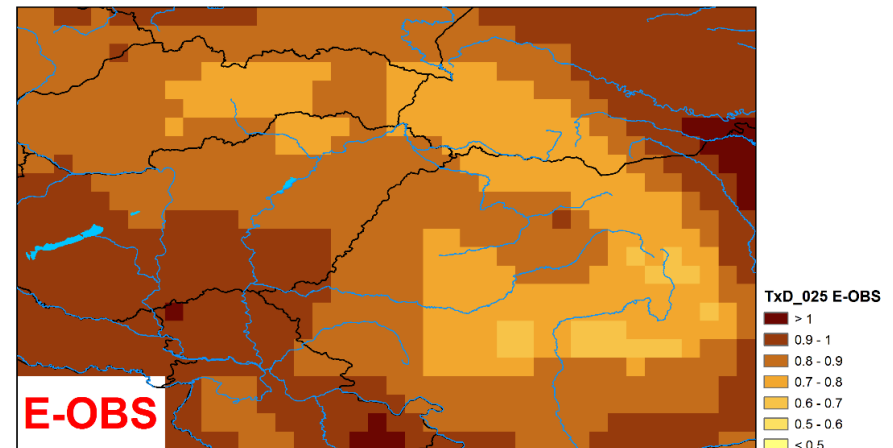
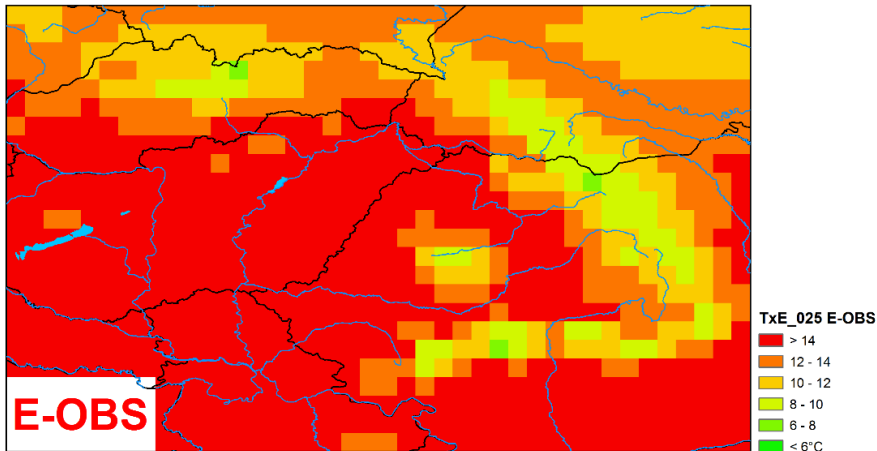
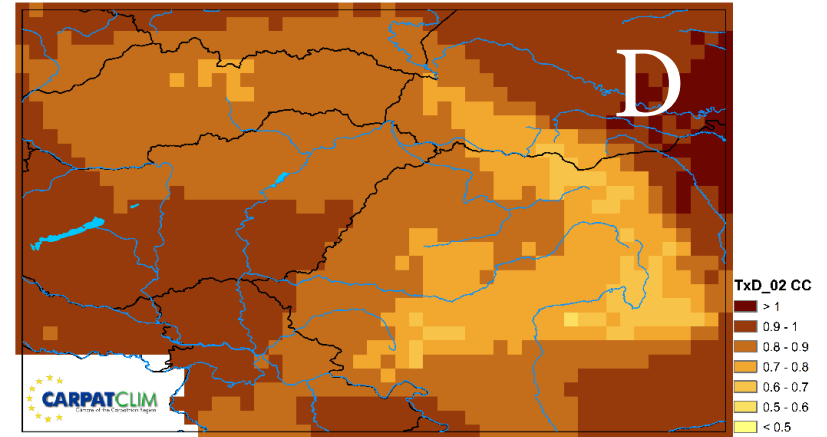
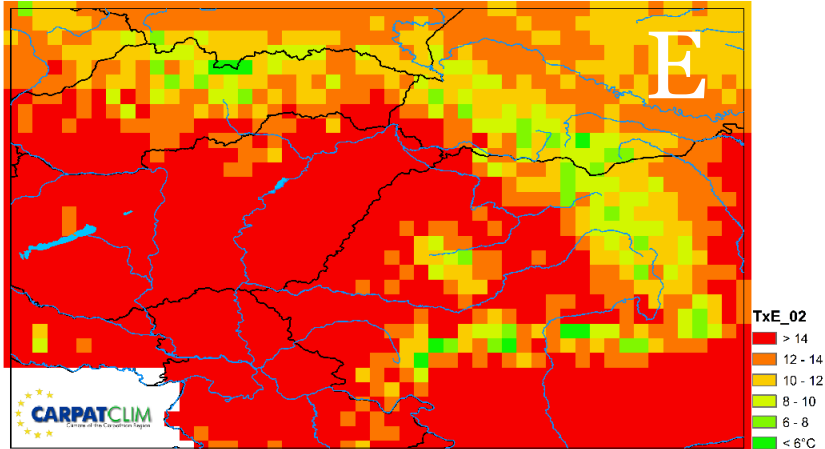
Tx year



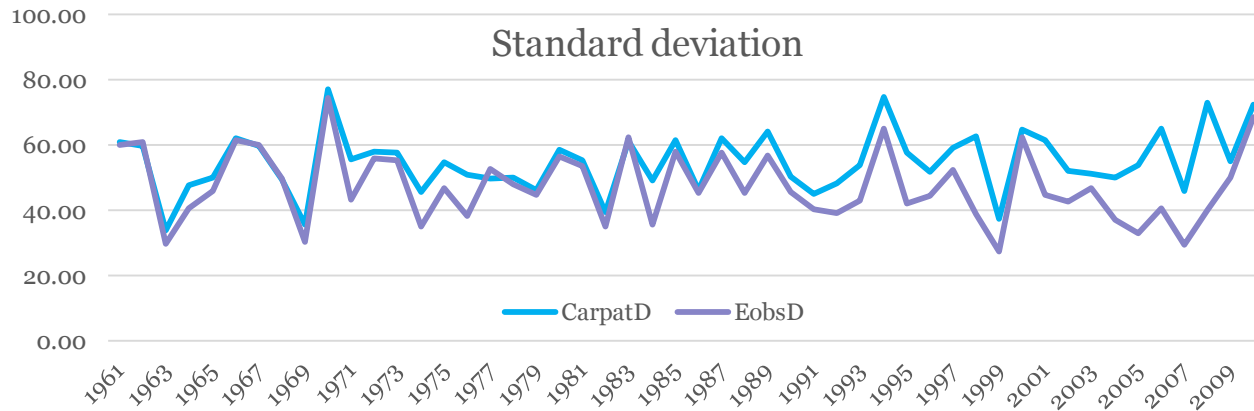
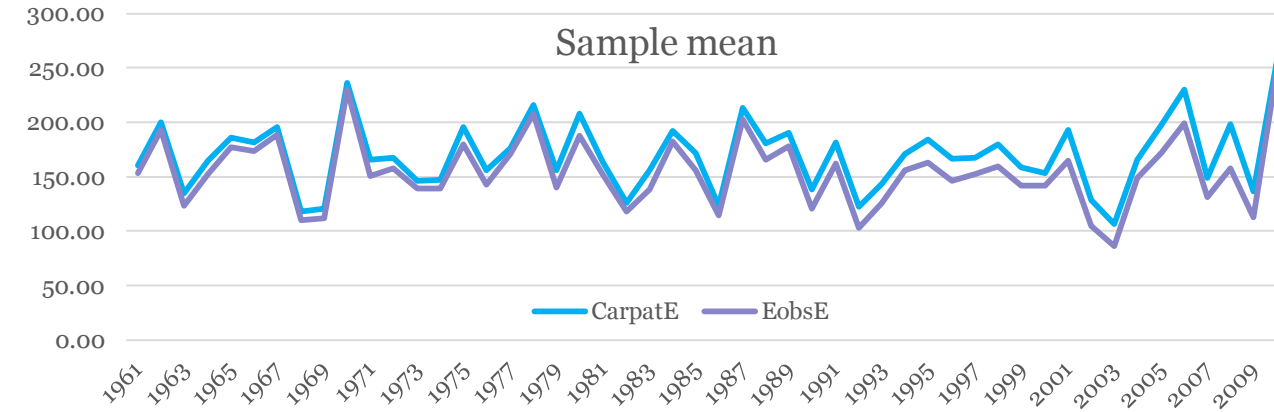
Sample mean



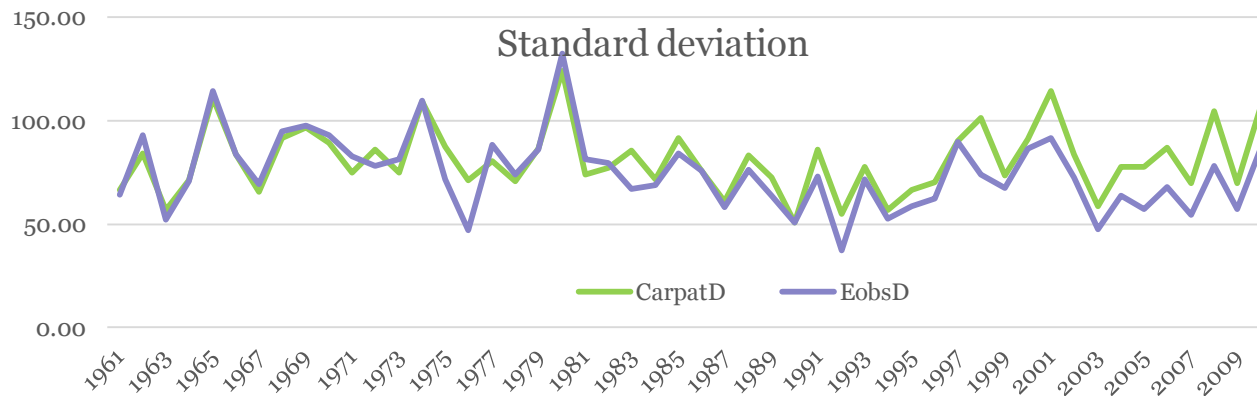
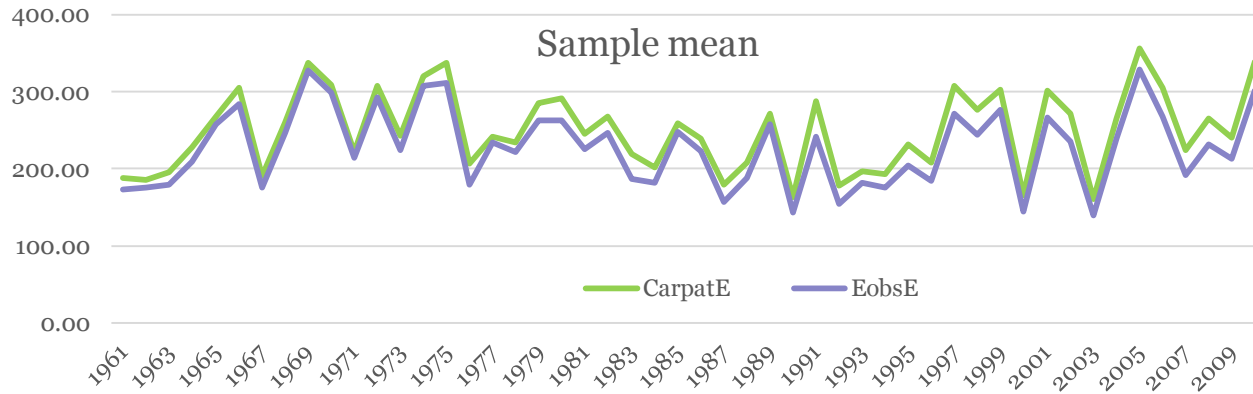
Tx 50 years



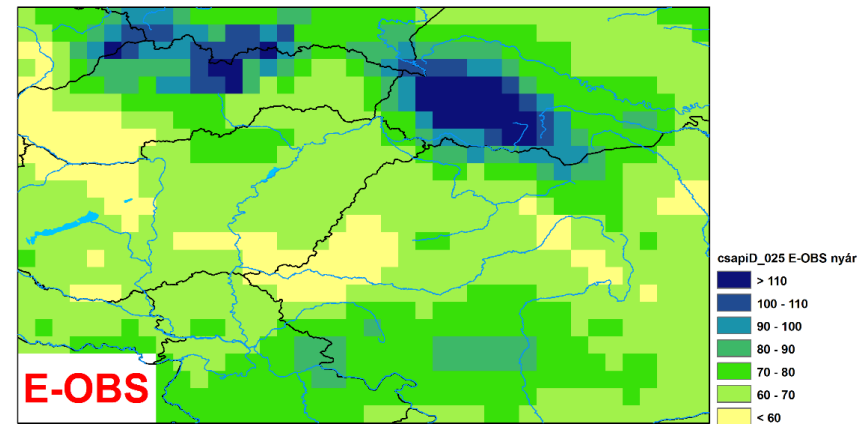
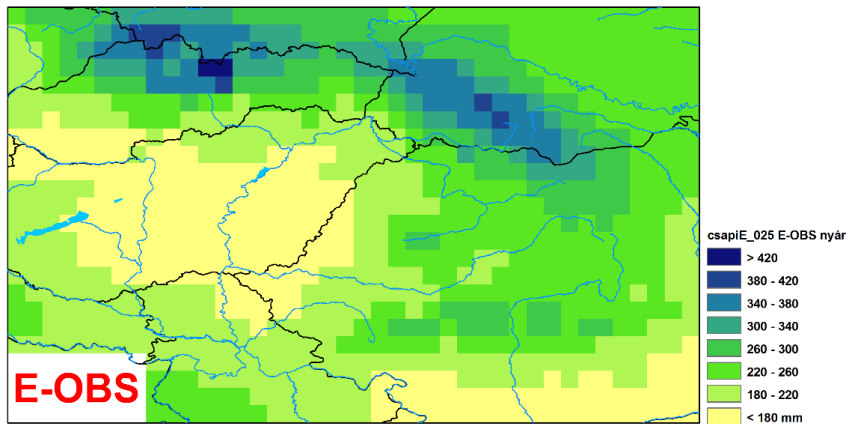
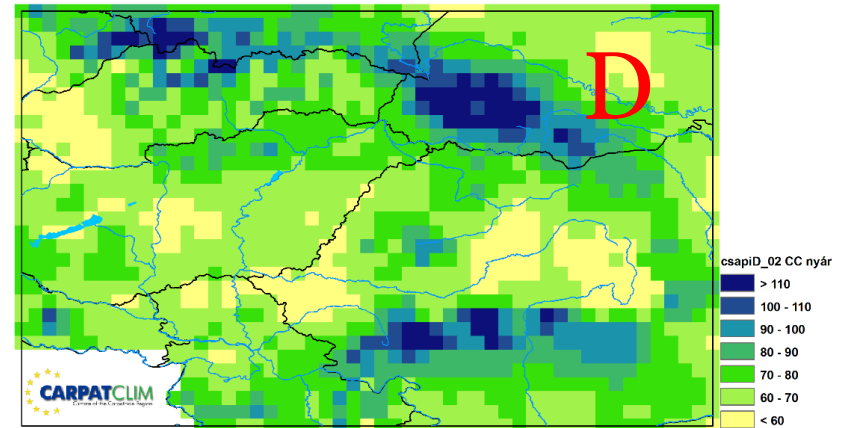
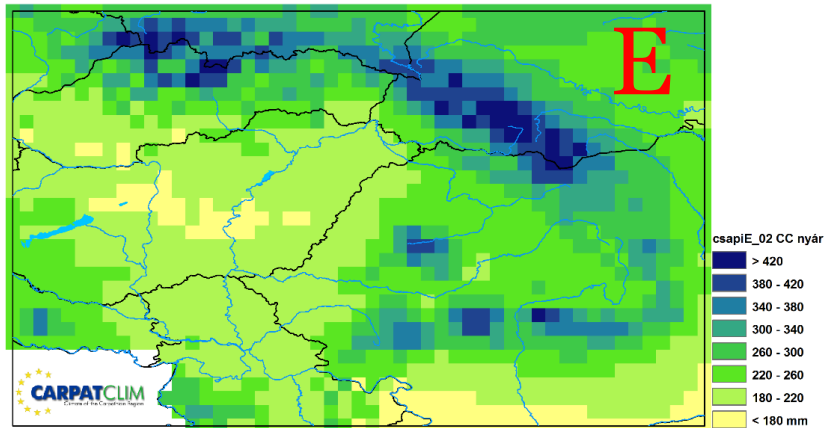
Spring R



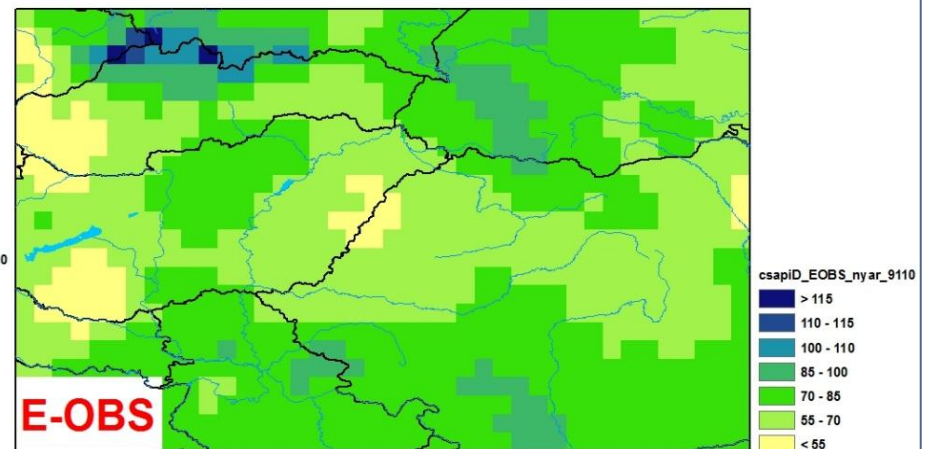
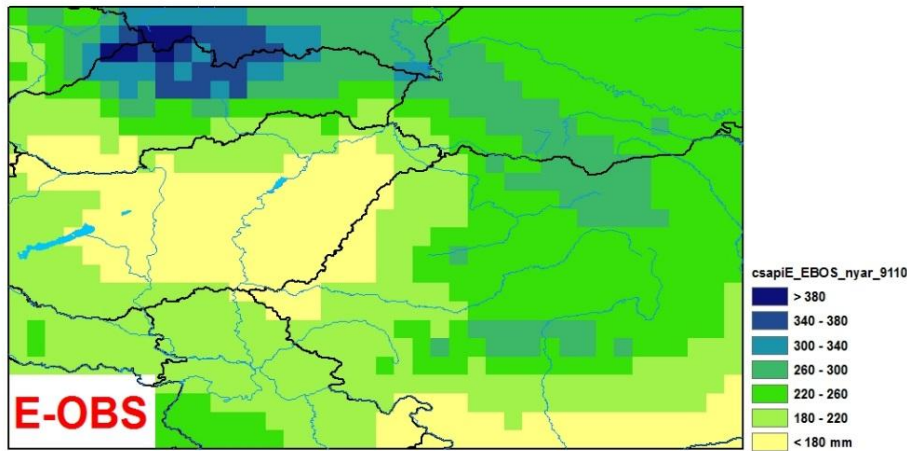
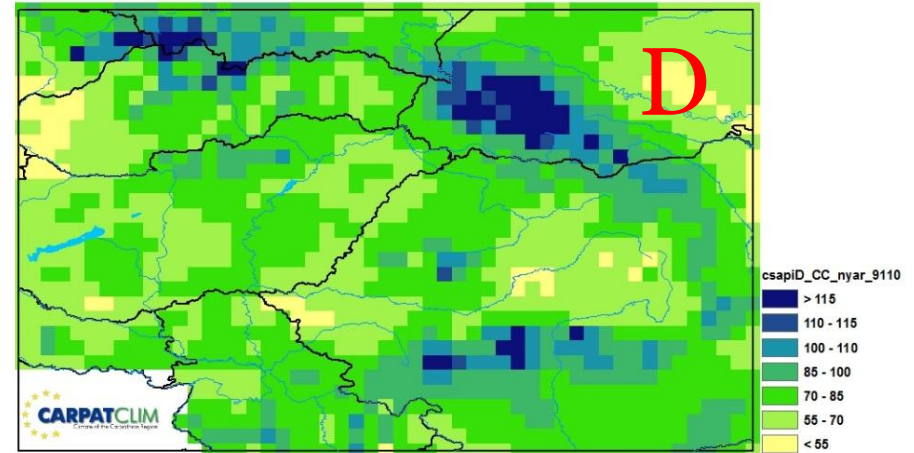
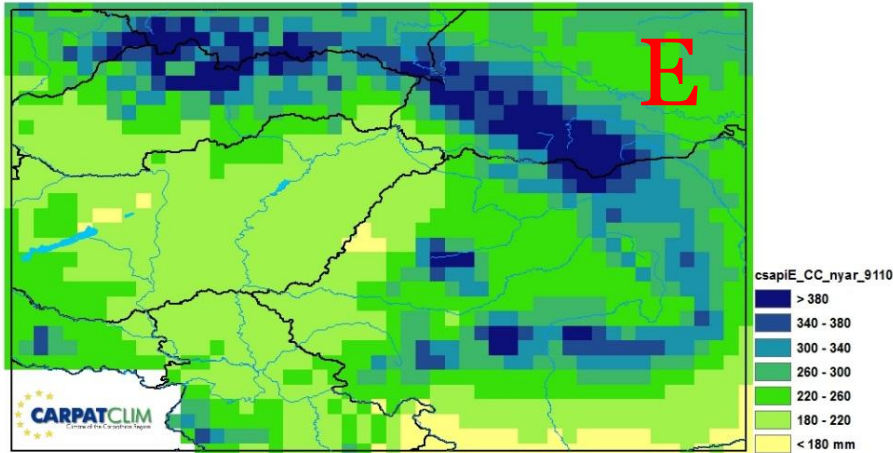
Summer precipitation



Precipitation / Summer, 50 years



Precipitation/ Summer 1981-2010

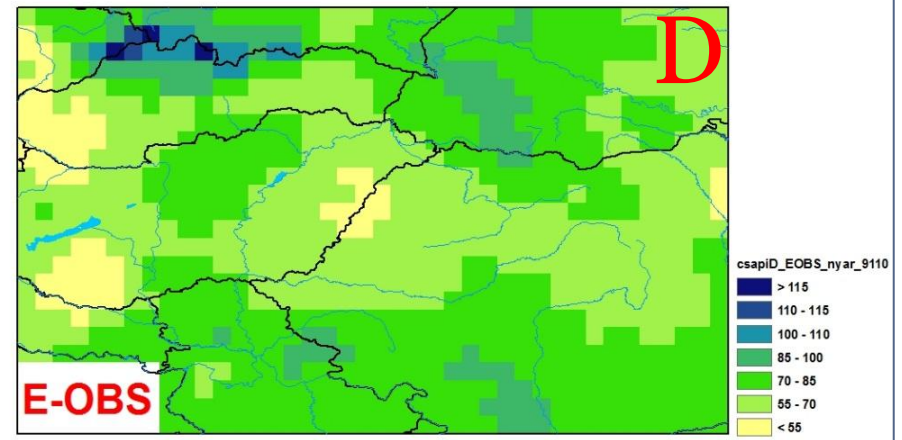
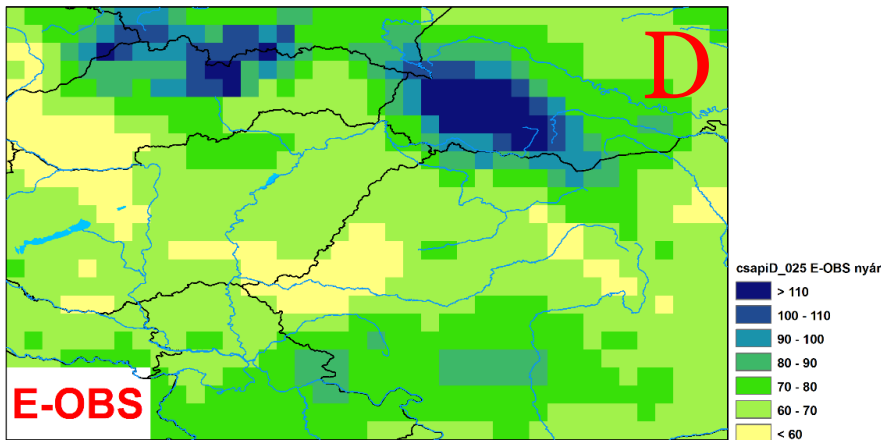


Precipitation Summer

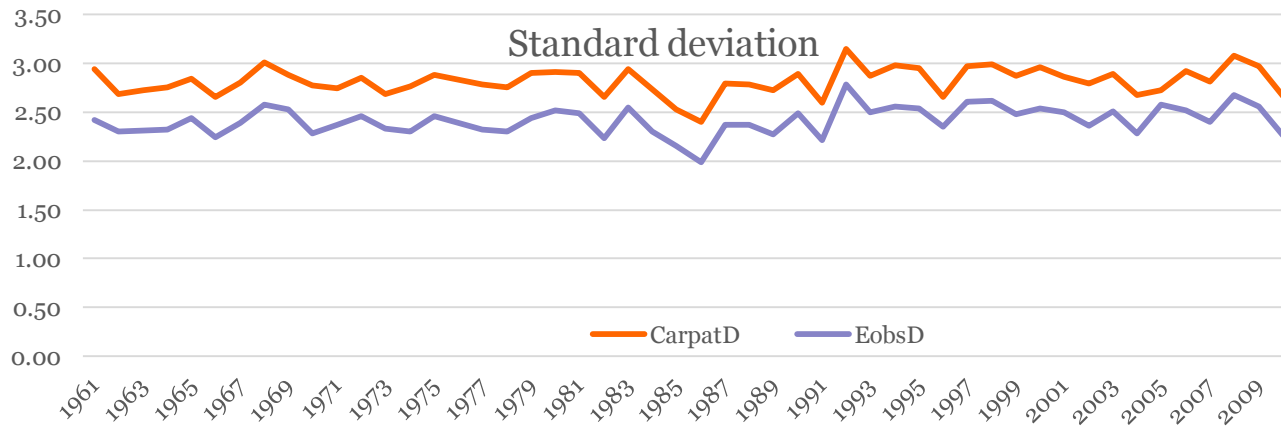
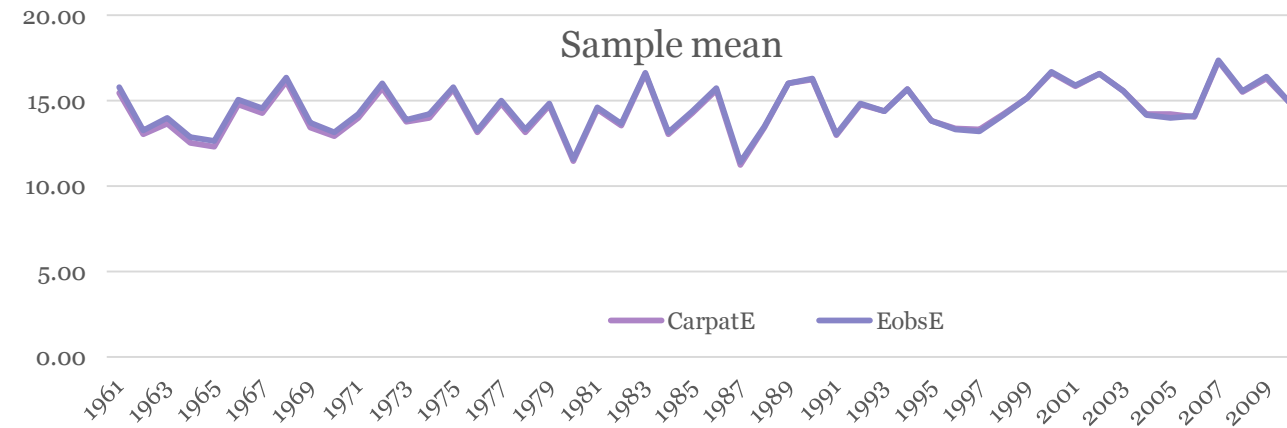


1961-2010

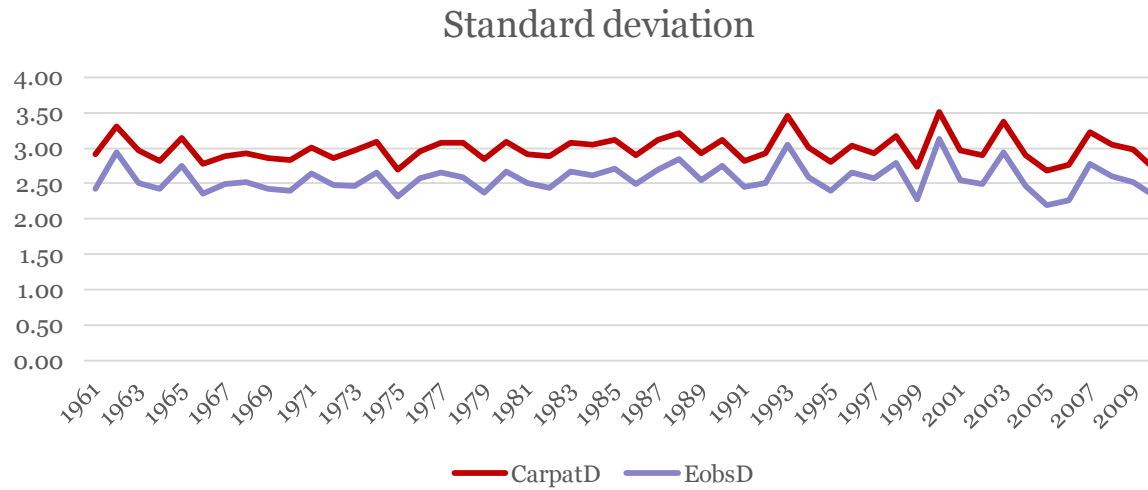
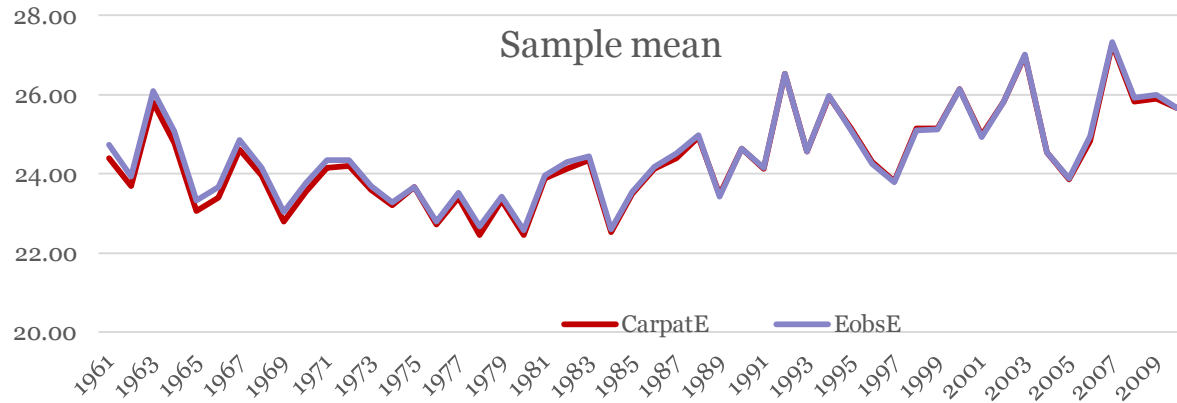
1981-2010



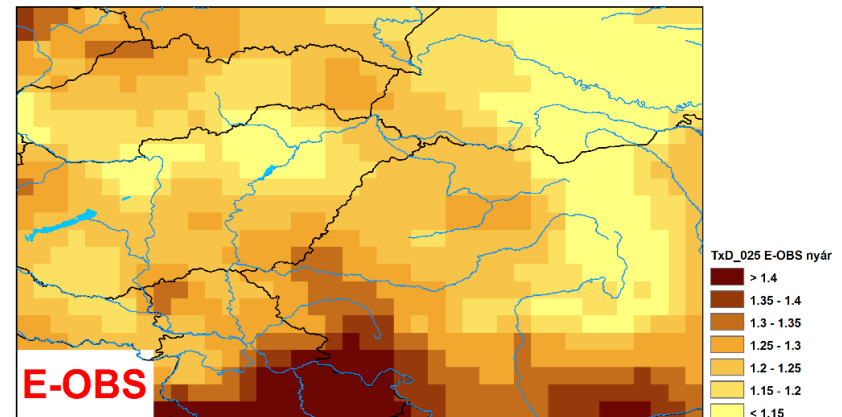
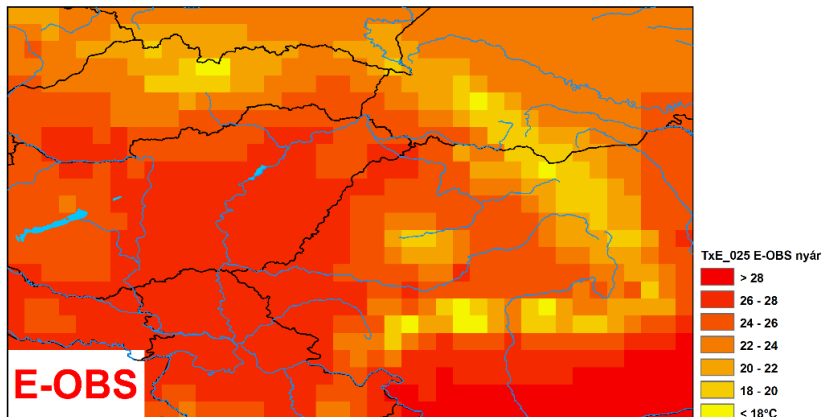
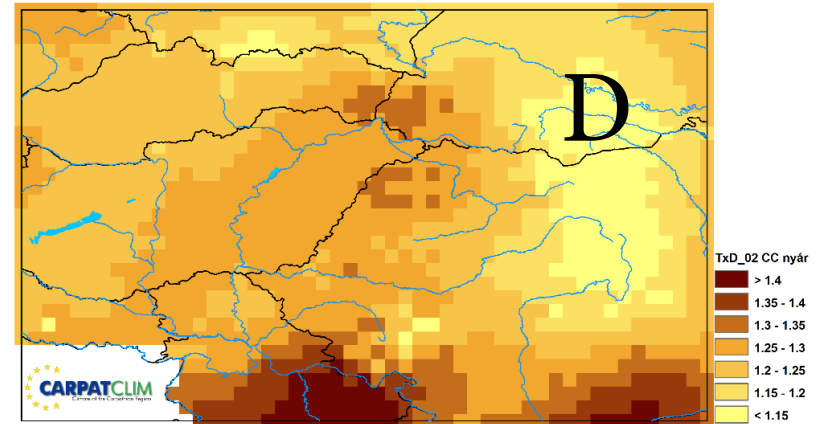
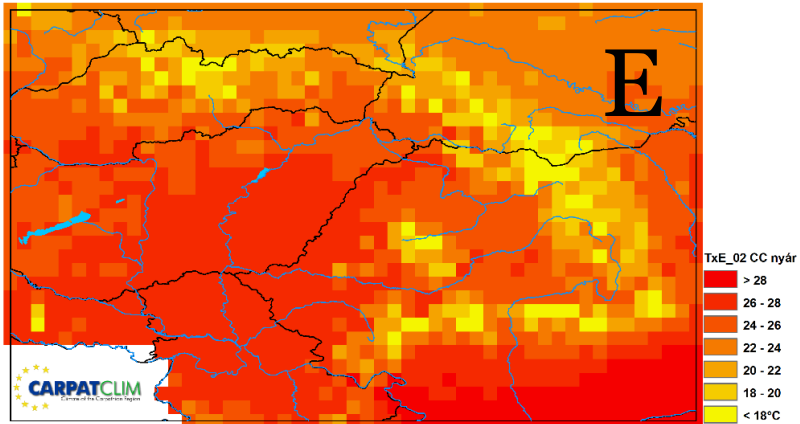
Spring Tx



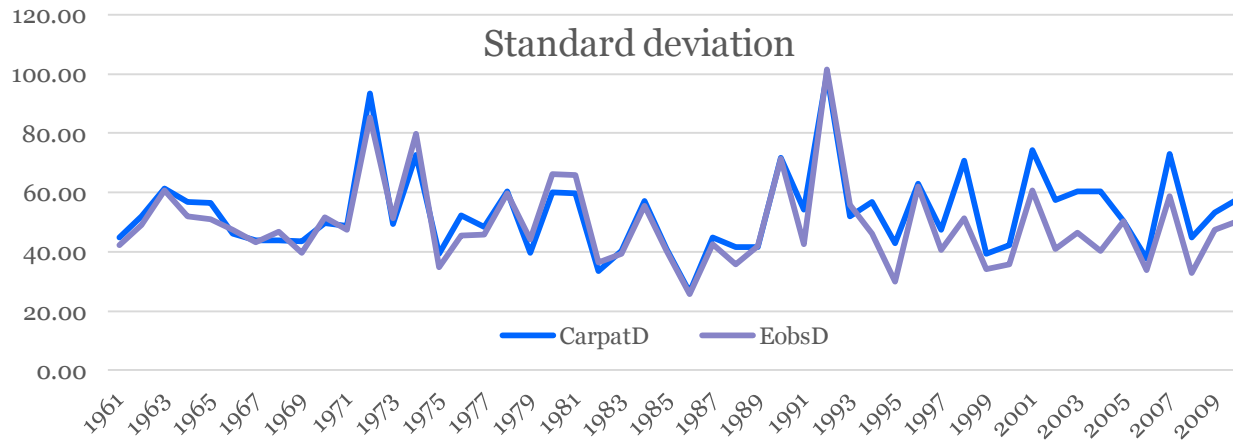
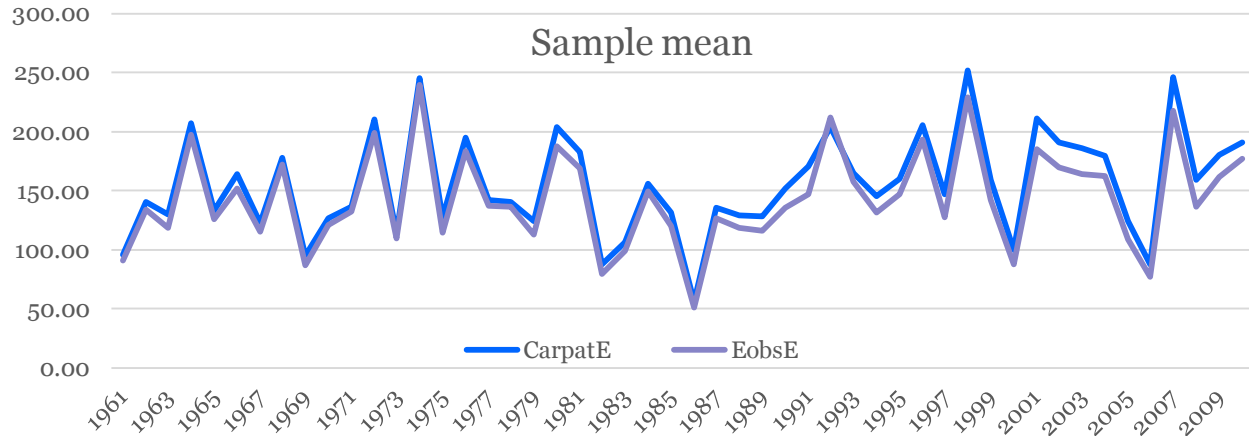
Summer Tx



Tx summer 50 years



Autumn precipitation



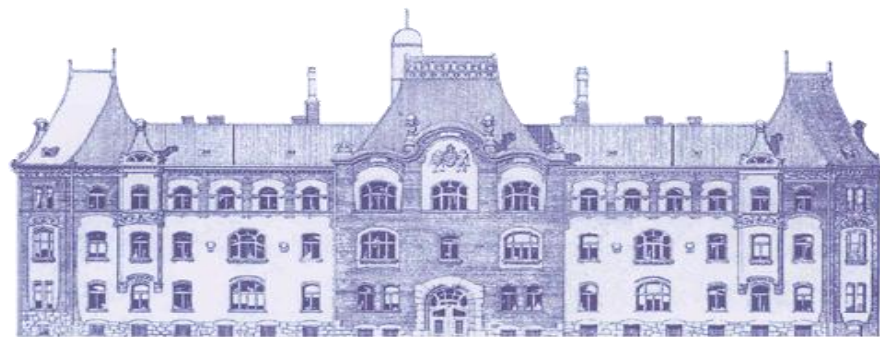
Conclusion



- ANOVA is an adequate tool for comparison of gridded datasets for a region as a whole
- Same statistical properties of CarpatClim01 and CarpatClim02
- Precipitation: less in E-OBS, diverge from 1981
- Spatial variance is lower in E-OBS in Tx seasonal



Thank you for your kind attention!



Alapítva: 1870

