

**Combined estimates of
uncertainties in gridded marine
temperature fields due to
measurement errors and under-
sampling of variability**

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Outline

- Illustration of the issue
- Modelling the effect: splitting **grid box variability** into “real” and “spurious” parts
- Resultant fields and time series of sampling/measurement error



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Sampling and measurement error

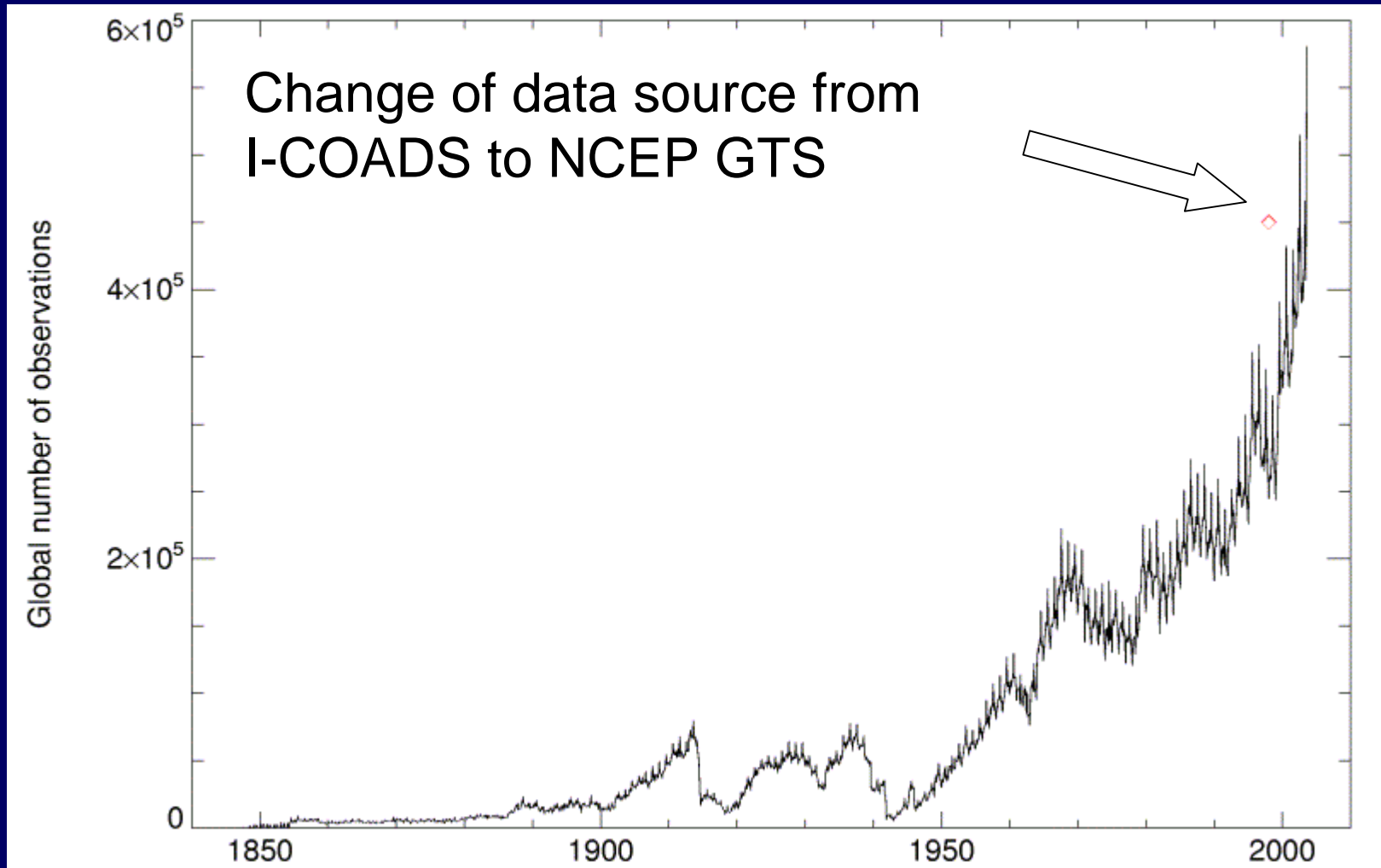
- **Gridded observational data fields contain several sources of uncertainty. Two such are:**
 - measurement error (the inaccuracy of an individual measurement) and
 - sampling error (the inability of a finite number of observations to capture the full variability of the quantity measured over the area of a grid-box).
- **The error in an average of a finite number of observations of a variable is a combination of these**



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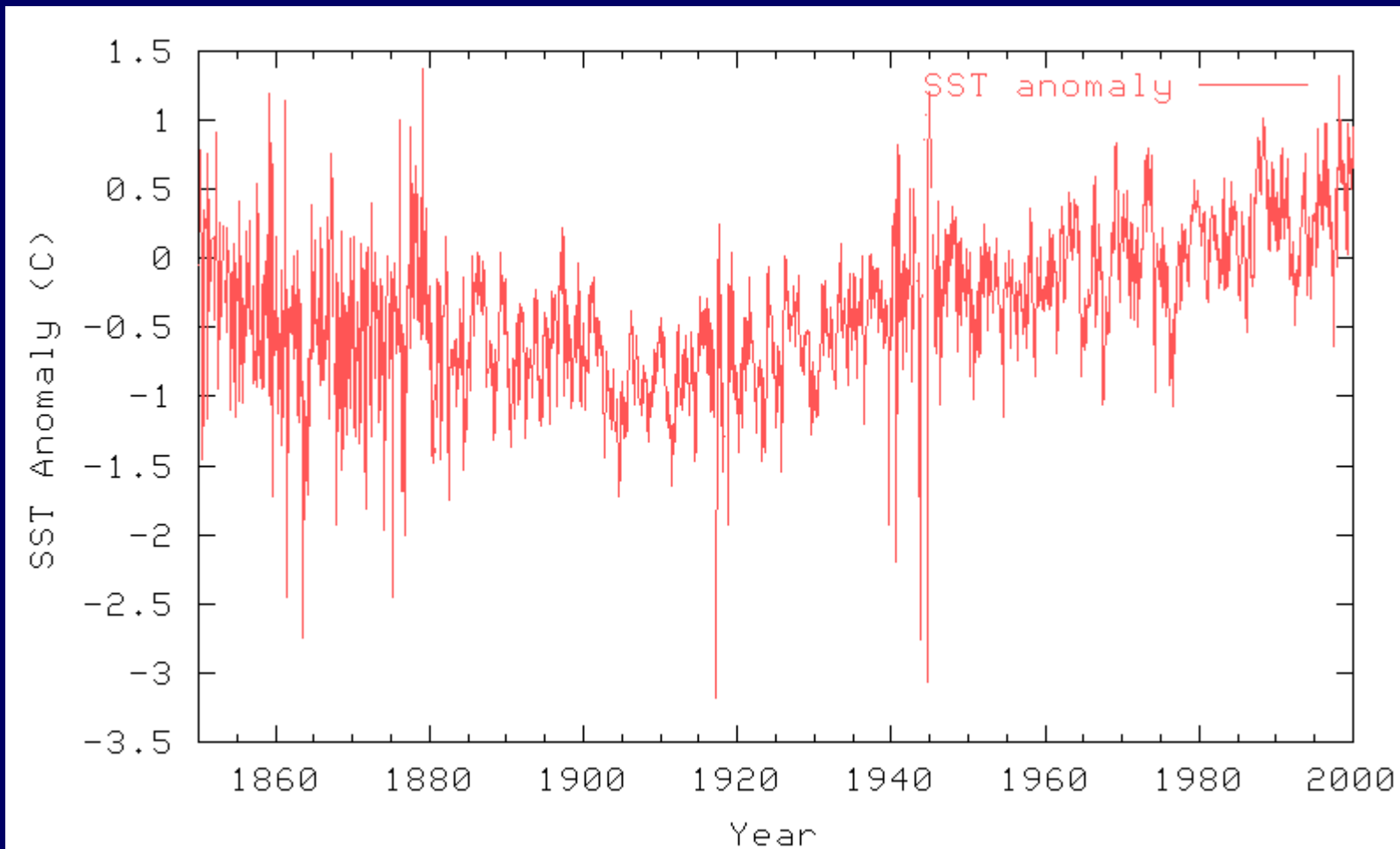
Number of observations is variable

total number in monthly HadSST2, 1840 - August 2003



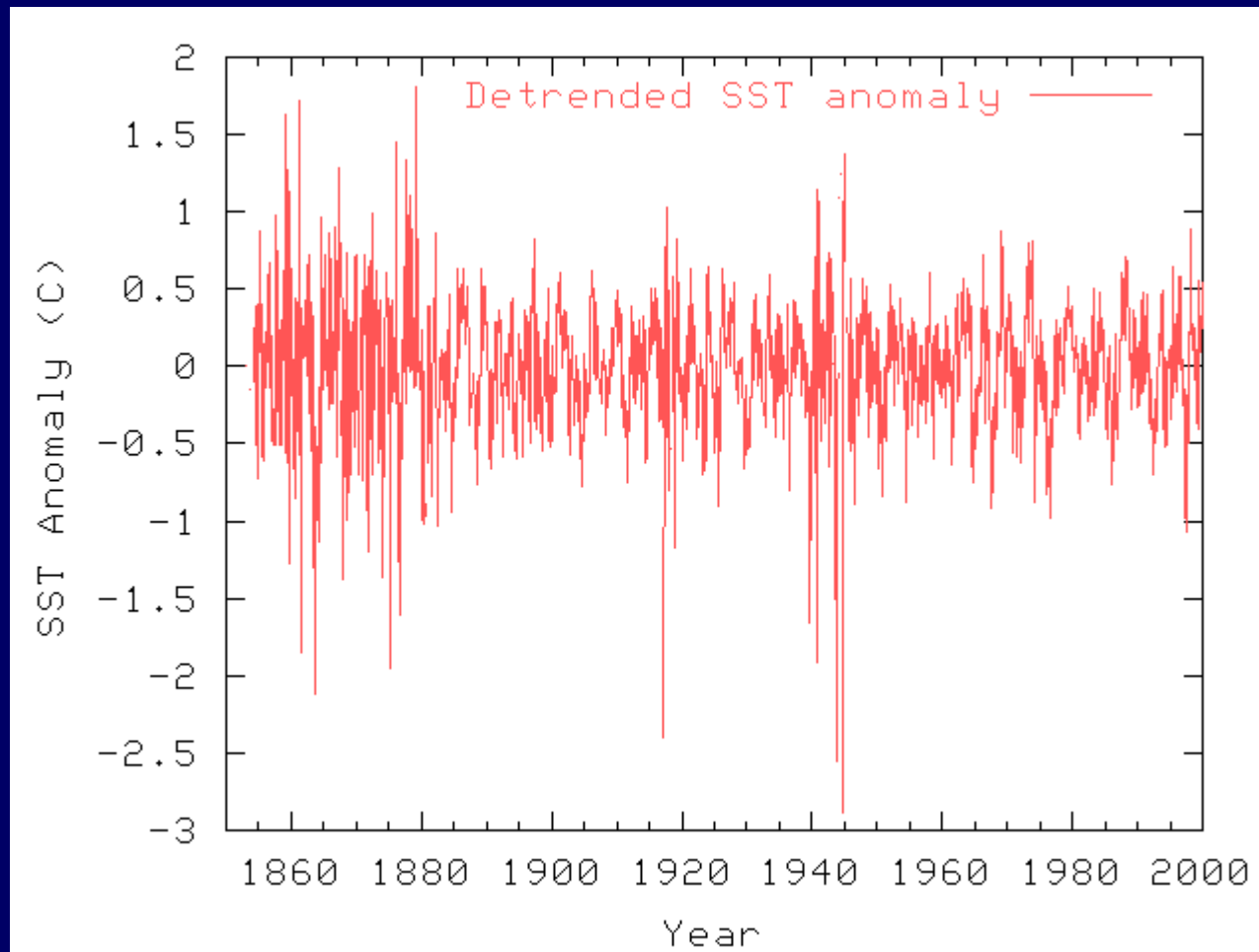
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This leads to heteroskedasticity in a monthly bias-corrected grid box SST time series (e.g. for box [30-35W,0-5S])



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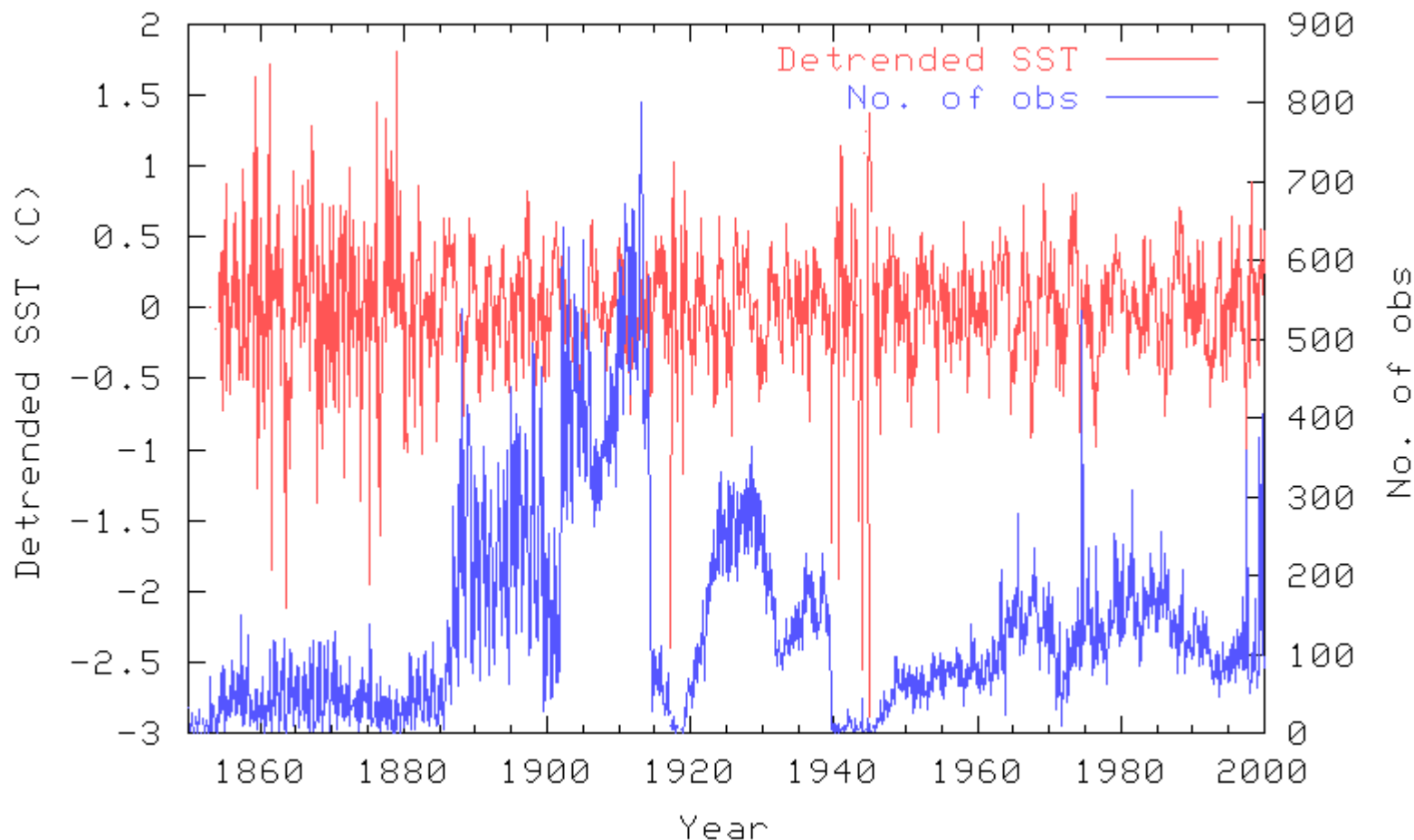


Moving
6-yr
average
removed



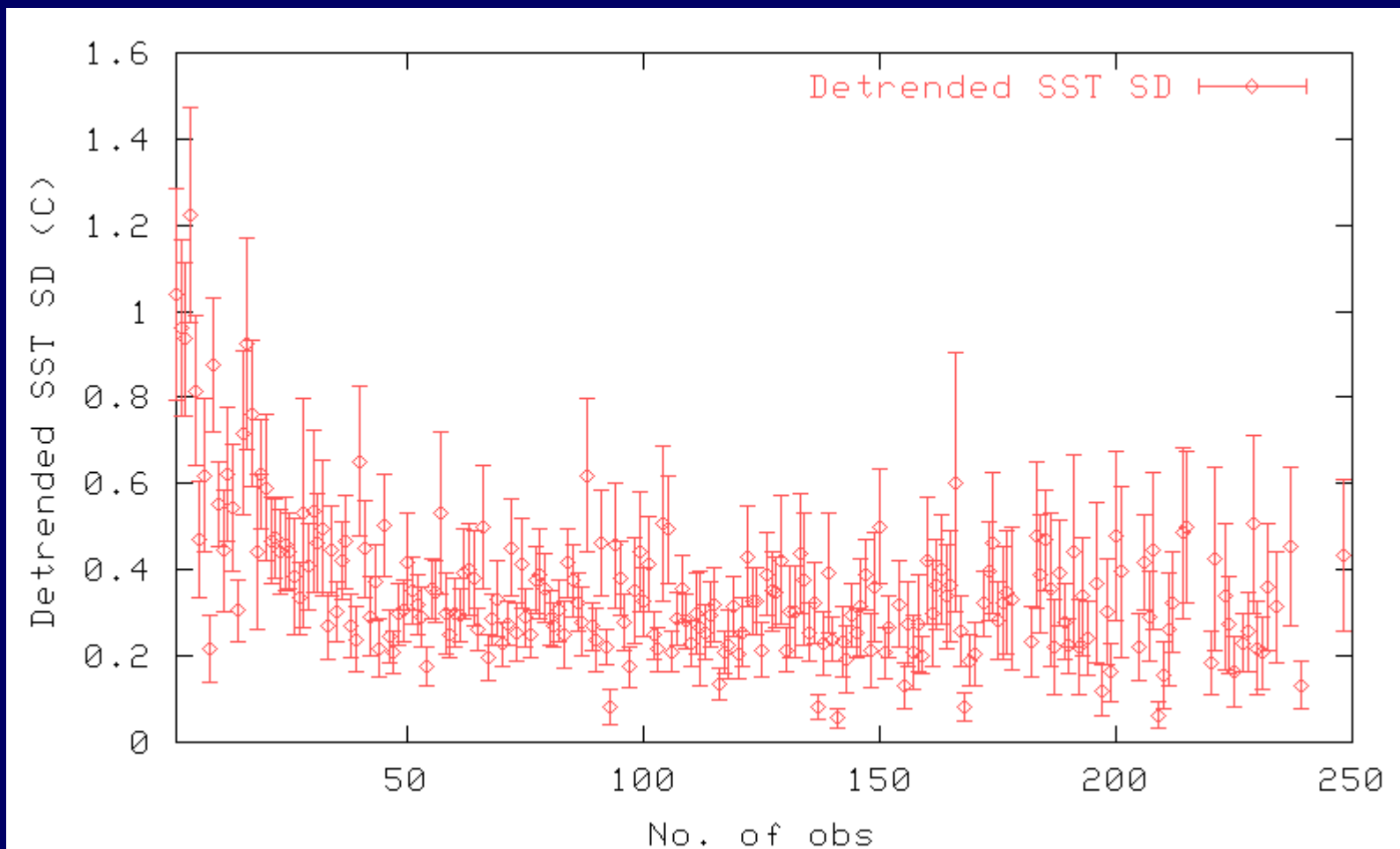
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It is easy to see the correlation between variability and number of observations (e.g. for box [30-35W,0-5S])



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Fitting a relationship

- How exactly does standard deviation (s.d.) vary with number of obs?
- Jones et al (1997), Yevjevich (1972) and Kagan (1966) relate the s.d. of a multi-site mean time series, V , to the average s.d. of the constituent observations via their number and their mean correlation:

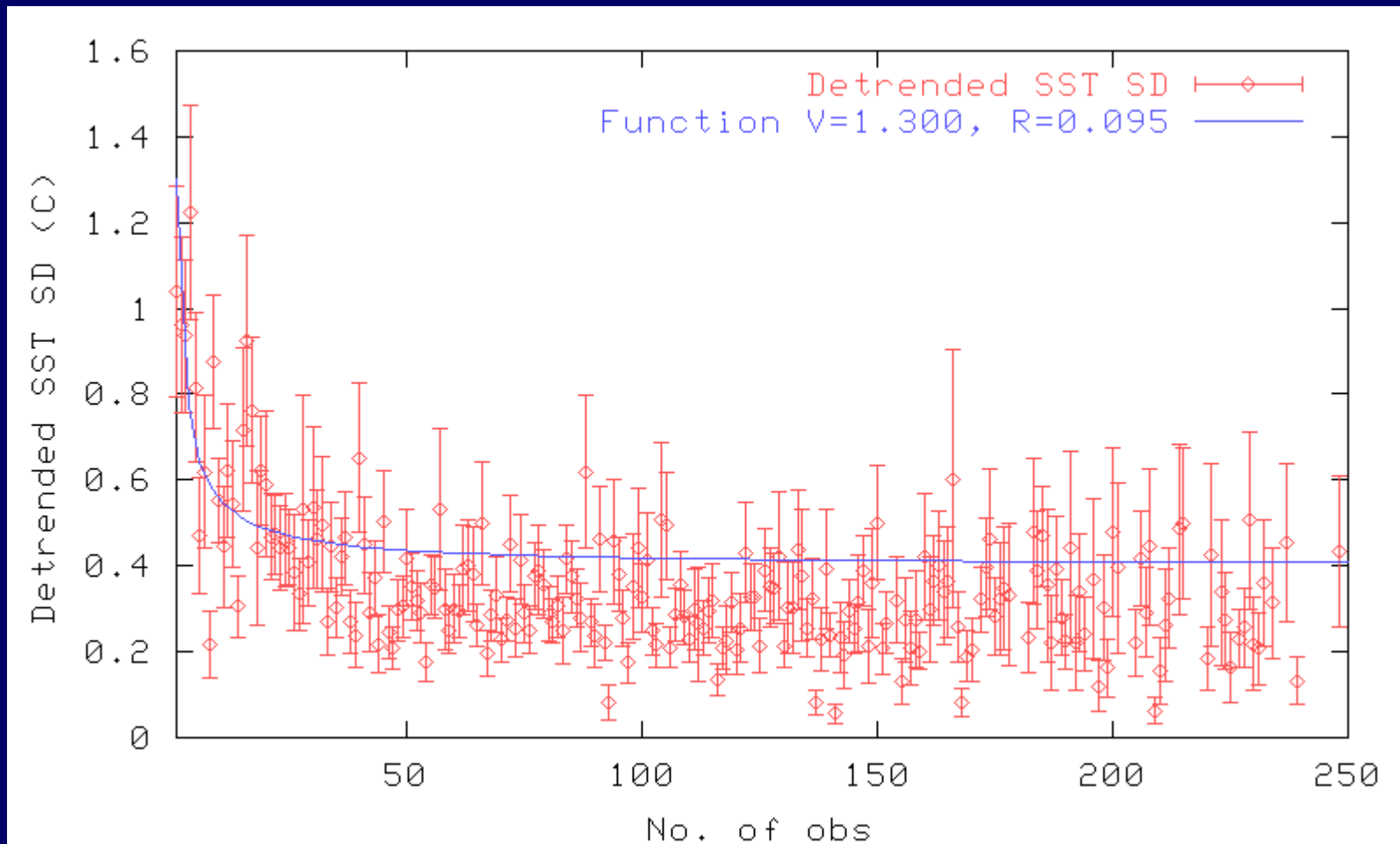
$$V^2 = v_i^2 \left[\frac{1 + (n-1)r}{n} \right]$$

- We fit this relationship to the curve at each grid box



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Fitting the formula to our test grid box [30-35W,0-5S]

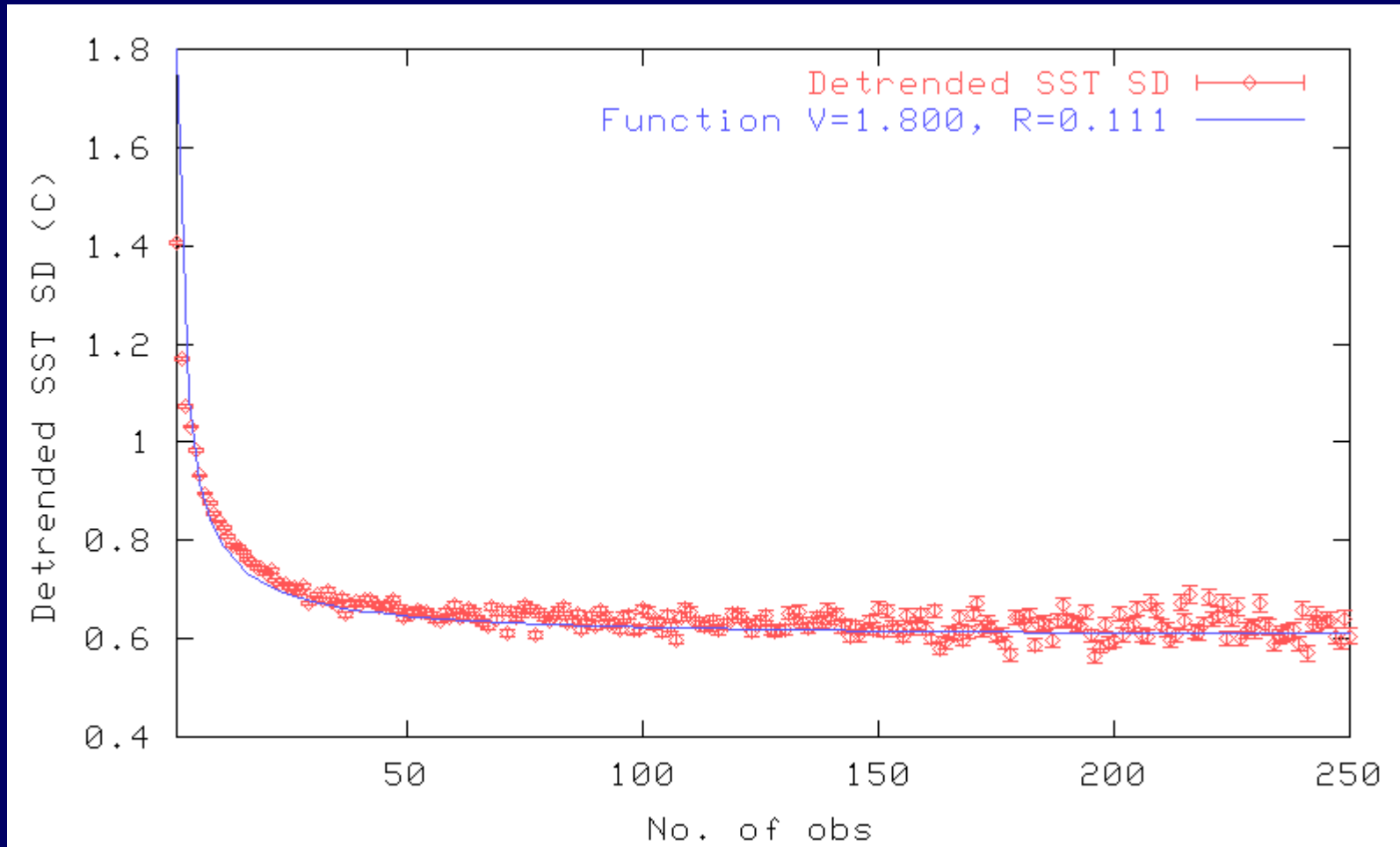


$V_i^2=1.30$
 $r=0.095$



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The fit is clearer if all data for the globe are used



$$\overline{v_i^2} = 1.80$$

$$\overline{r} = 0.11$$



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$$v_i^2 = s^2 + m_i^2$$

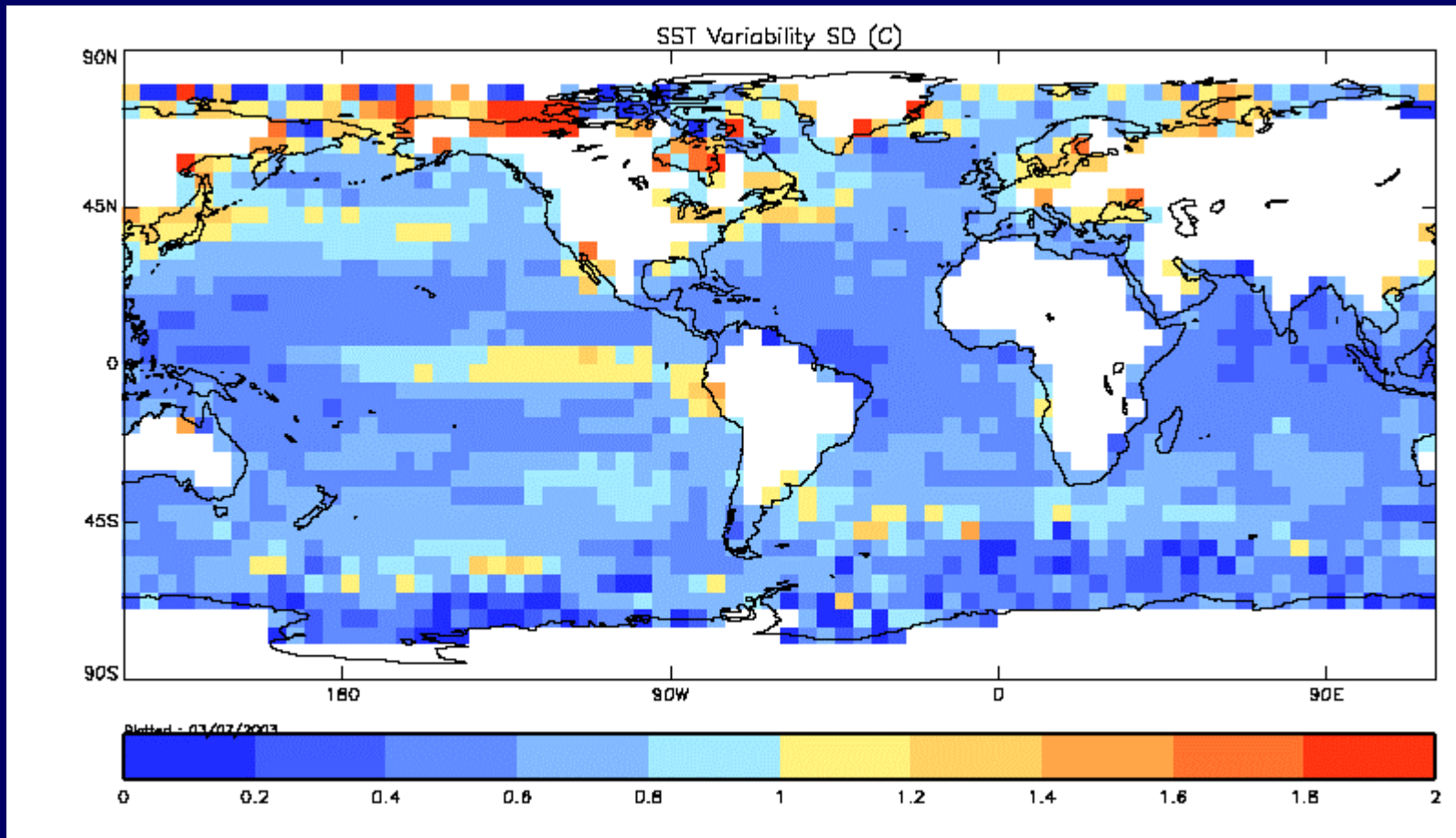
Partitioning the variance

- The inter-month variance in each site time series comprises two parts:
 - variance common to the whole grid box, s^2
 - sub-grid-scale variability/measurement errors at the site, m_i^2
- Using $\sqrt{m_i^2}$ and $\bar{y} = \frac{s^2}{v_i^2}$, we solve for s and m_i
- Here $\sqrt{m_i^2}$ would be the rms error in the grid box average incurred if only one



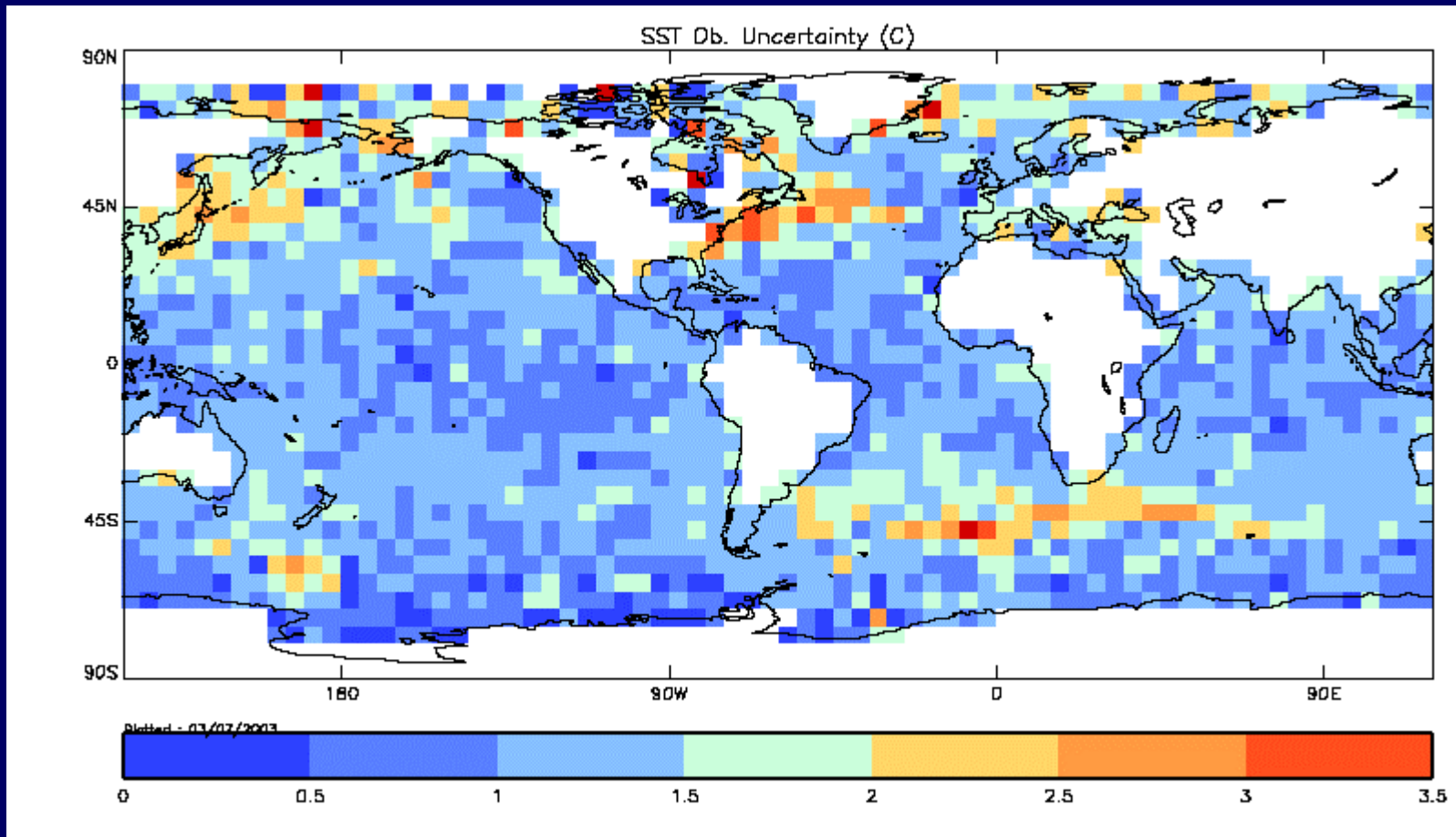
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Grid-box-wide inter-month SST variability, s standard deviation ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)



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RMS sampling+measurement error if only one observation in monthly average (°C)



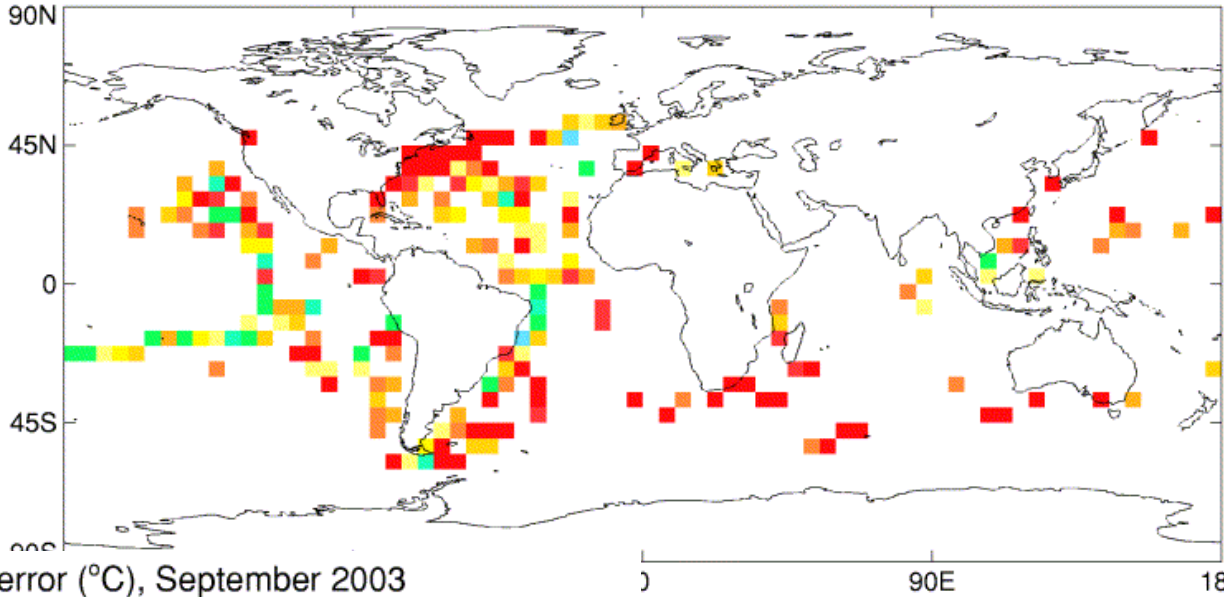
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Sampling + measurement errors for each month

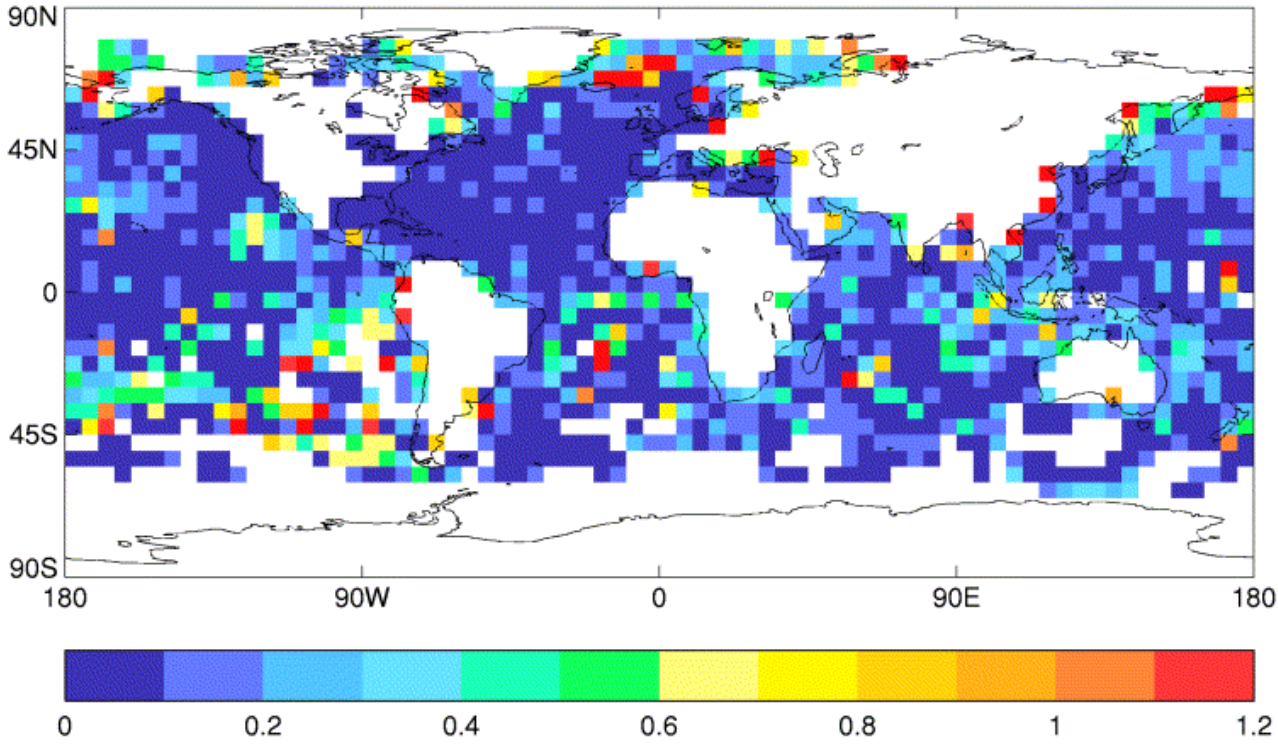
- Combining the rms error for one observation at each grid box with the number of observations used in each monthly grid-box average gives the combined uncertainty (1 s.e.) in the gridded average from measurement error and under-sampling

Examples of monthly measurement and sampling error

Sampling + measurement error (°C), September 1853

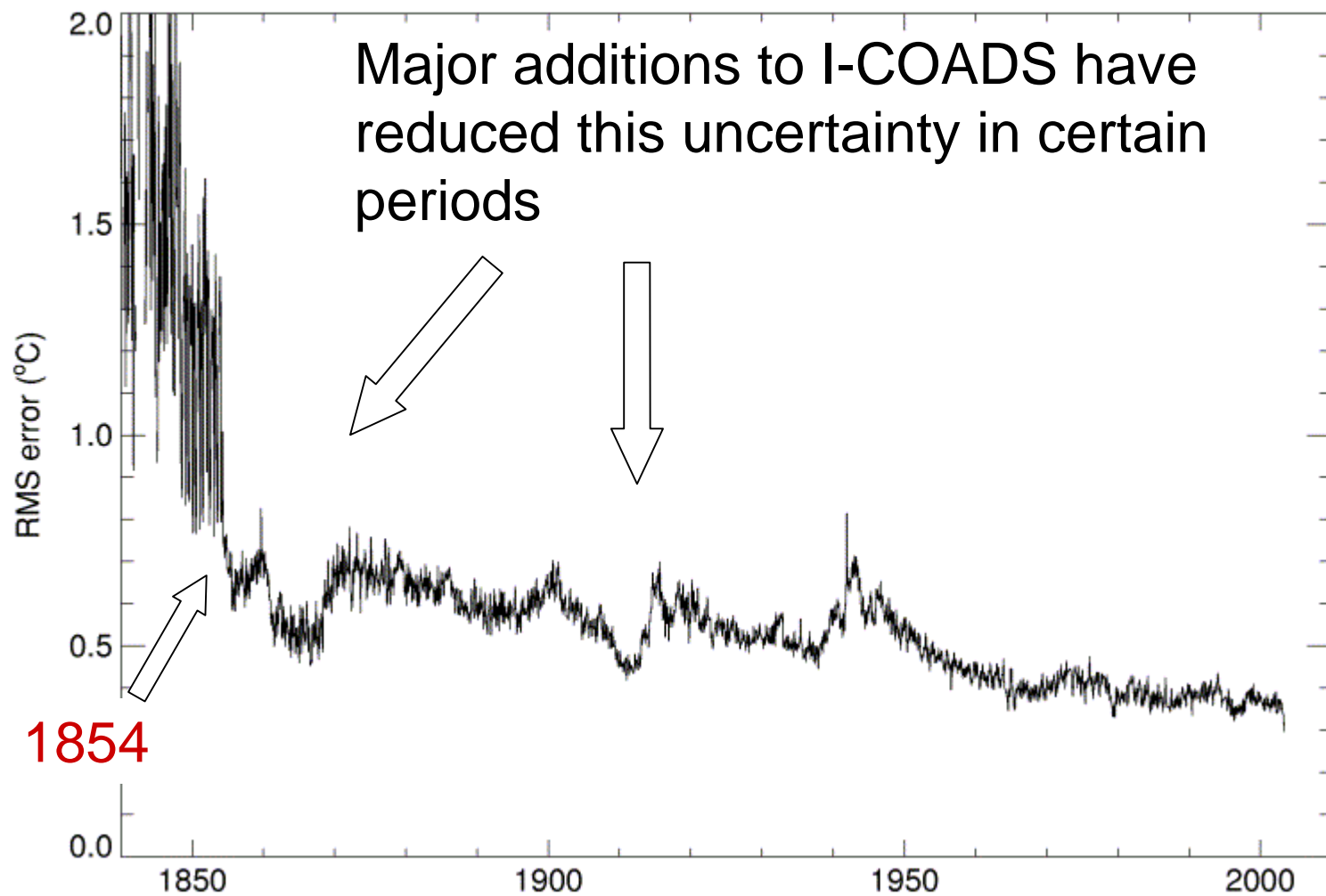


Sampling + measurement error (°C), September 2003



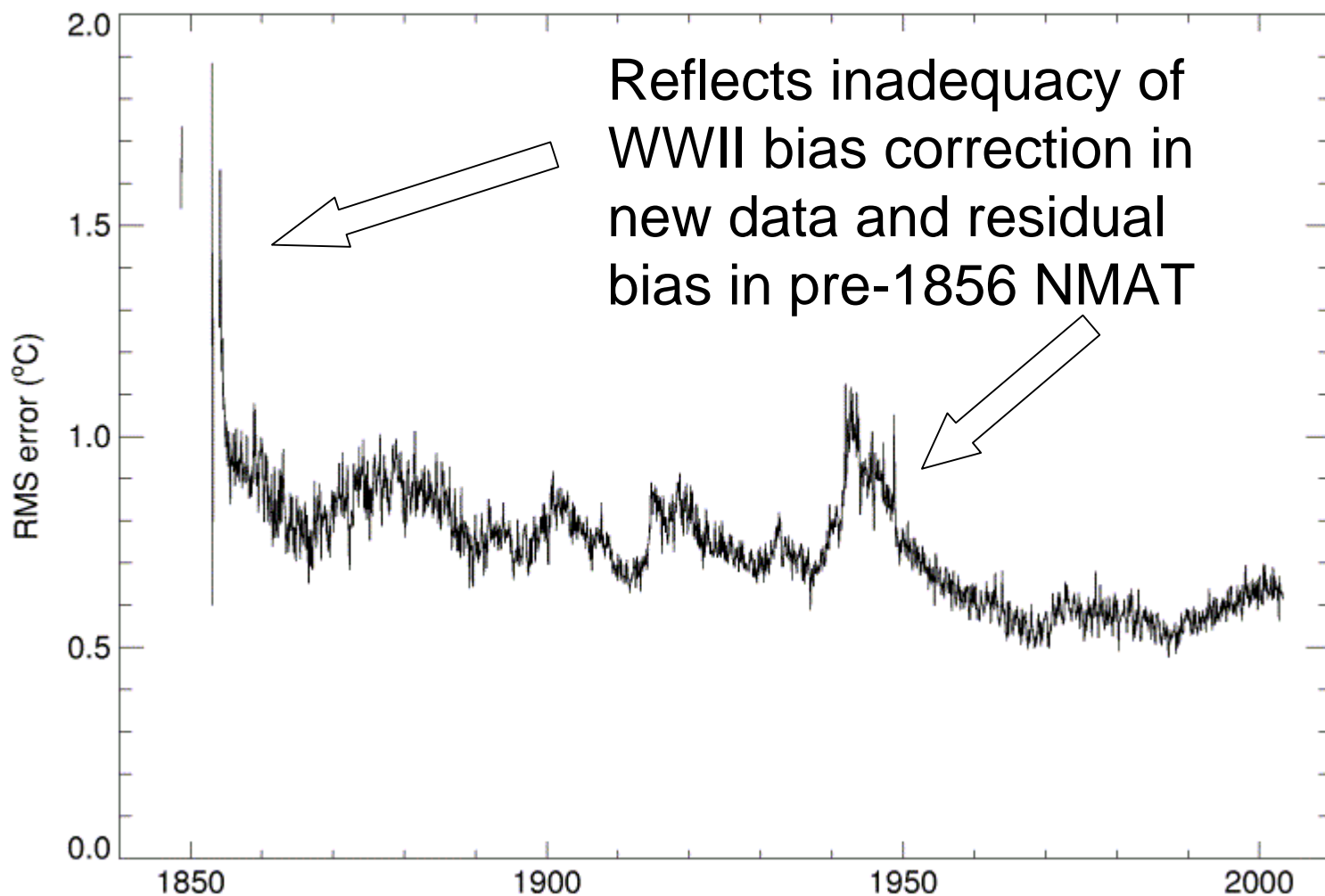
HadSST2 global rms sampling + measurement error (°C)

1840 - August 2003



HadNAT2 global rms sampling + measurement error (°C)

1840 - August 2003



Summary

- **Used relationship between detrended monthly gridded variance and the number and inter-correlation of constituent observations to infer “true” and “spurious” parts of grid box variance**
- **Dramatic reduction in this uncertainty is seen after the start of the coordination of the VOS following the 1853 Brussels Maritime Conference**
- **How does this relate to other uncertainties in the data? See next talk.**



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