

Gap-filling of meteorological data sets

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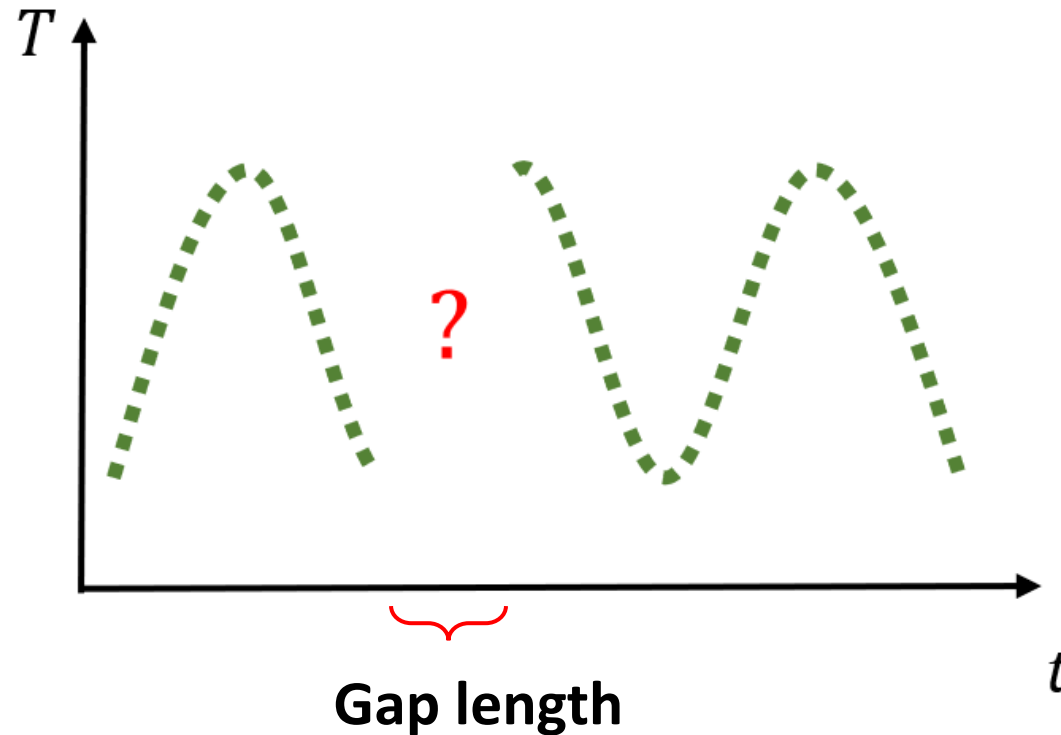
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4. Gap-filling with ERA5

5. Best gap-filling technique + outlook

1. What is a gap?

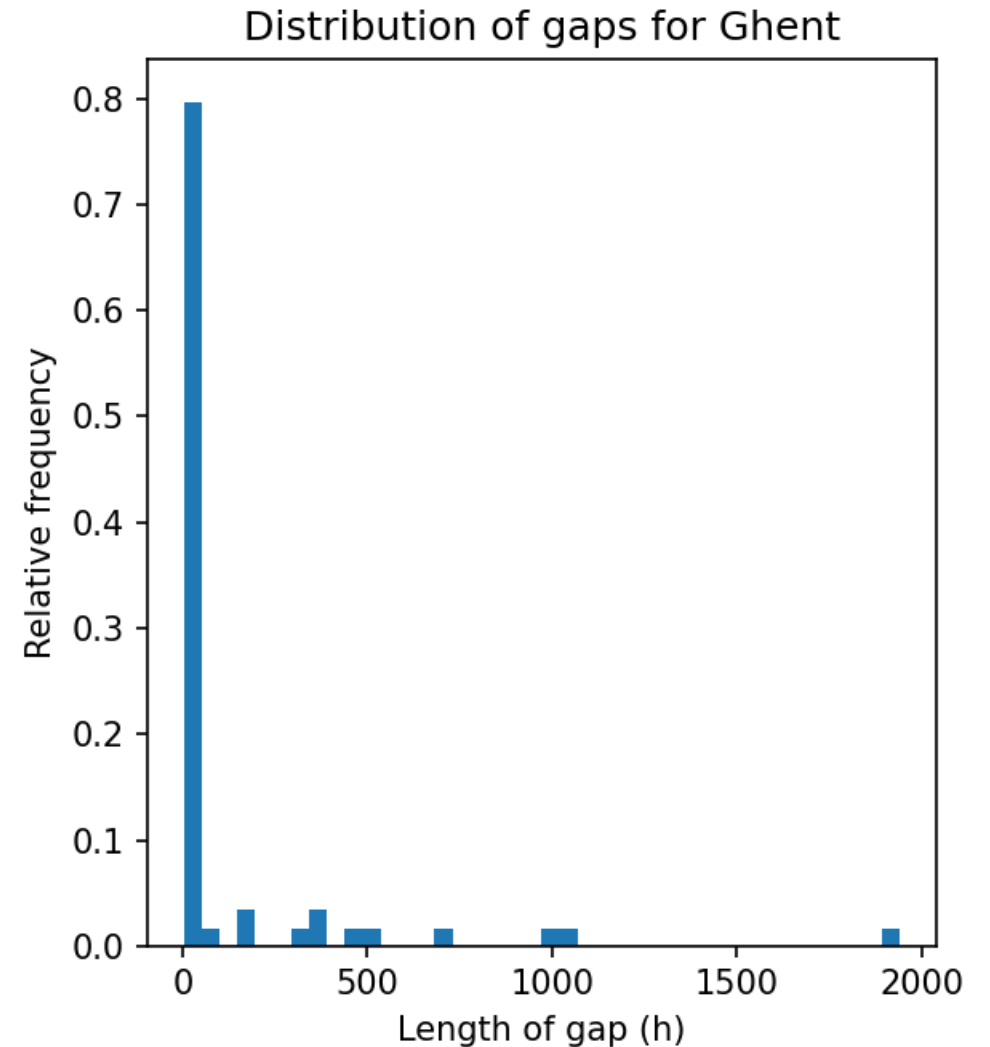
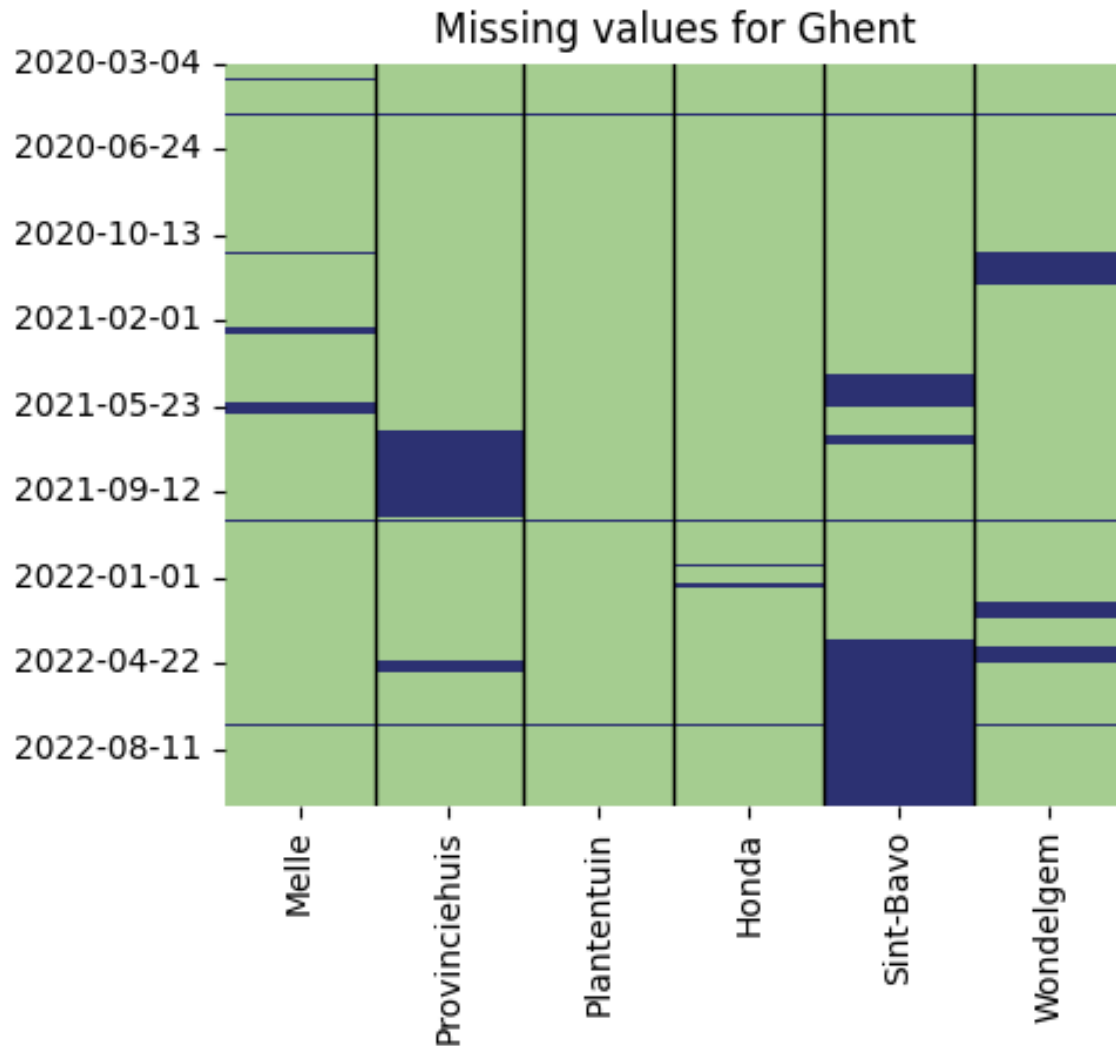
Definition of a gap



- Can be expressed in:
- Number of missing values
 - Time

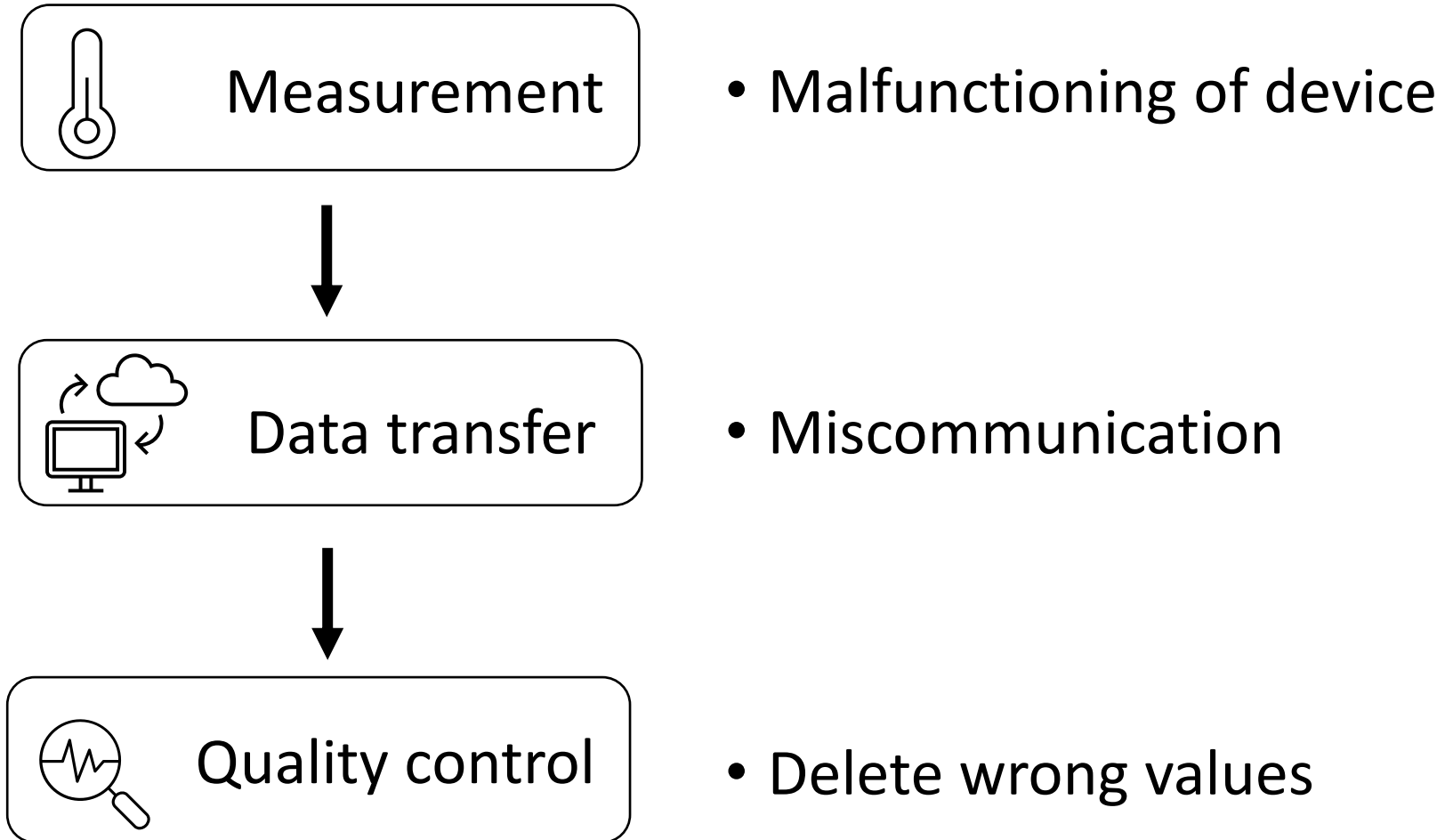
1. What is a gap?

Definition of a gap



1. What is a gap?

Origin of a gap



1. What is a gap?

Representation of a gap

Missing timestamp

Datum	Tijd (UTC)	Temperatuur
2022-09-01	0:00:00	18.8
2022-09-01	0:05:00	18.8
2022-09-01	0:10:00	18.8
2022-09-01	0:15:00	18.7
2022-09-01	0:20:00	18.7
2022-09-01	0:25:00	18.7
2022-09-01	0:30:00	18.7
2022-09-01	0:35:00	18.6
2022-09-01	0:40:00	18.6
2022-09-01	0:45:00	18.6
2022-09-01	0:50:00	18.5
2022-09-01	0:55:00	18.4
2022-09-01	5:00:00	15.2
2022-09-01	5:05:00	15.1
2022-09-01	5:10:00	15
2022-09-01	5:15:00	14.9

NaN-value

Datum	Tijd (UTC)	Temperatuur	Vochtigheid
2022-09-01	0:00:00	18.8	65
2022-09-01	0:05:00	18.8	65
2022-09-01	0:10:00	18.8	65
2022-09-01	0:15:00	18.7	65
2022-09-01	0:20:00	18.7	65
2022-09-01	0:25:00	18.7	65
2022-09-01	0:30:00	18.7	65
2022-09-01	0:35:00	18.6	65
2022-09-01	0:40:00		65
2022-09-01	0:45:00		65
2022-09-01	0:50:00		65
2022-09-01	0:55:00		65
2022-09-01	1:00:00		65
2022-09-01	1:05:00	18.3	66
2022-09-01	1:10:00	18.2	66
2022-09-01	1:15:00	18.1	66
2022-09-01	1:20:00	18	66
2022-09-01	1:25:00	18	65

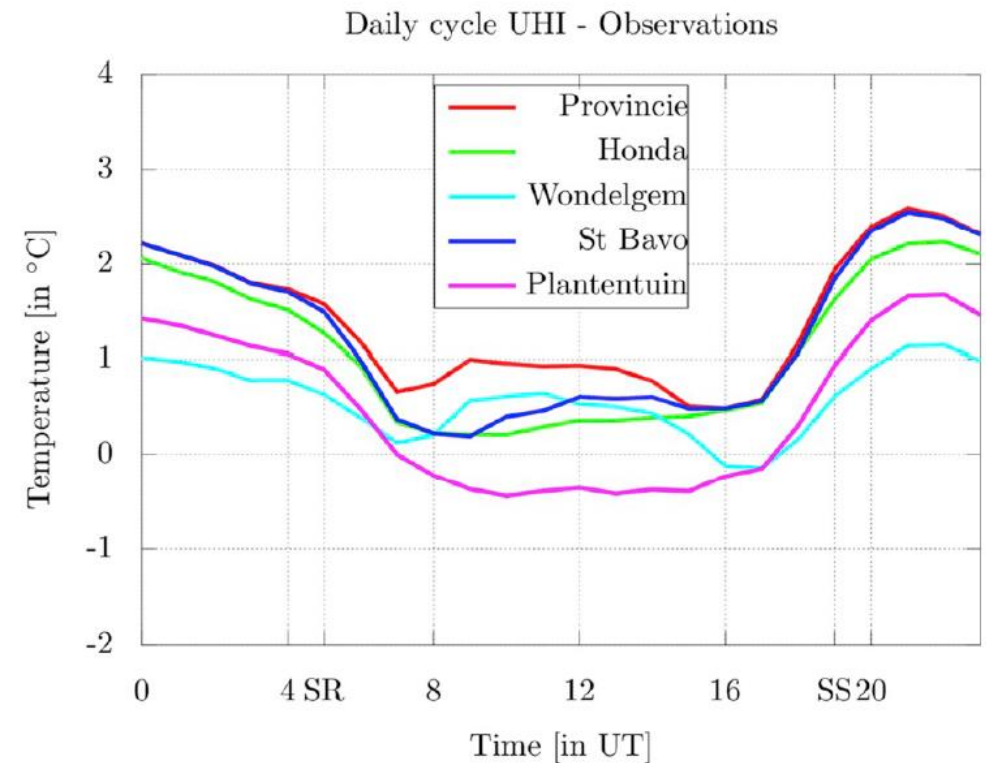
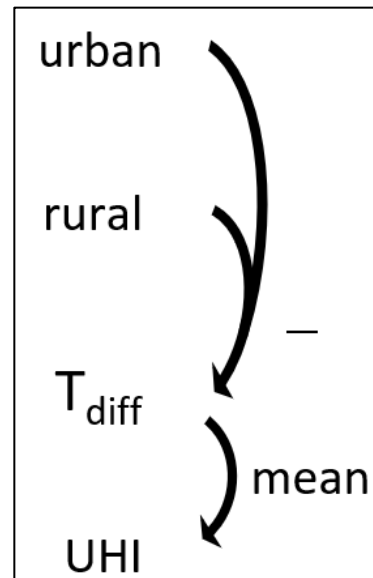
1. What is a gap?

Problem of a gap

- Occurrence of gaps can cause difficulties for analysis:
 - Calculate average: bias can occur
 - Prevent calculation of certain quantity
 - Use data for numerical model

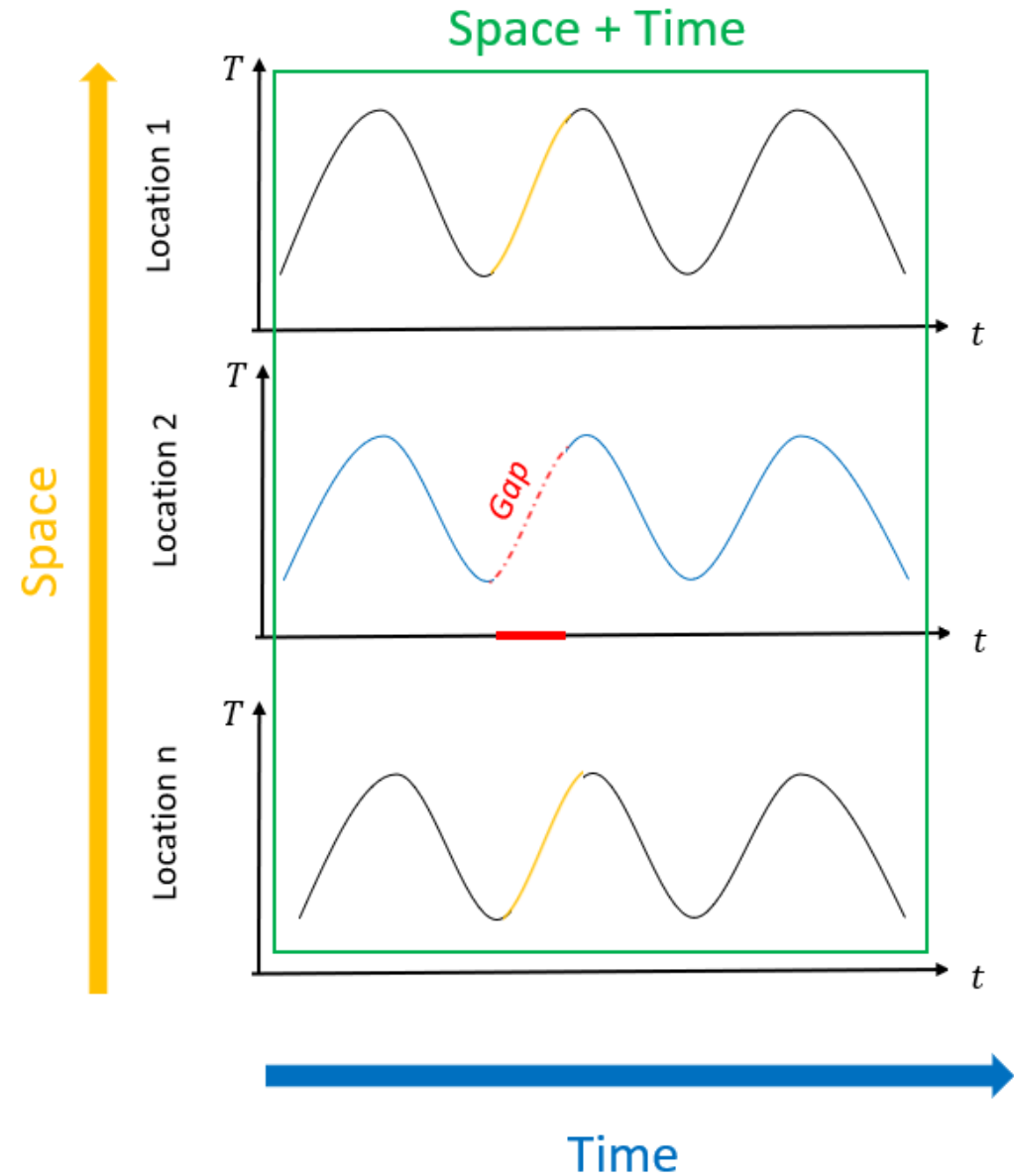
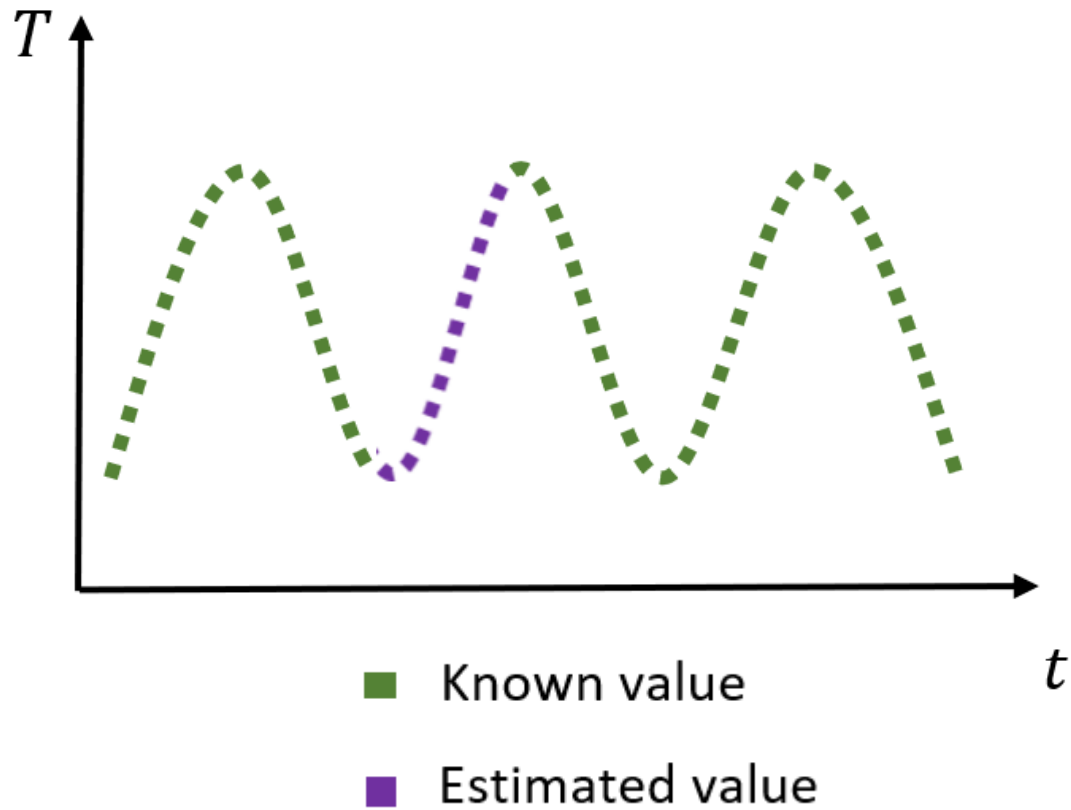
- UHI-effect

- Urban and rural needed
- Use same time period



(Caluwaerts et al., 2020)

2. Basic gap-filling techniques

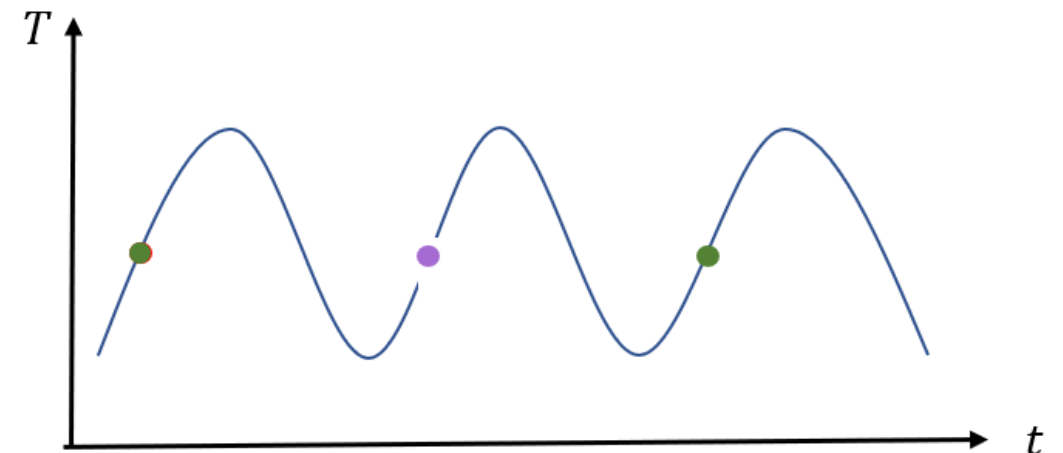
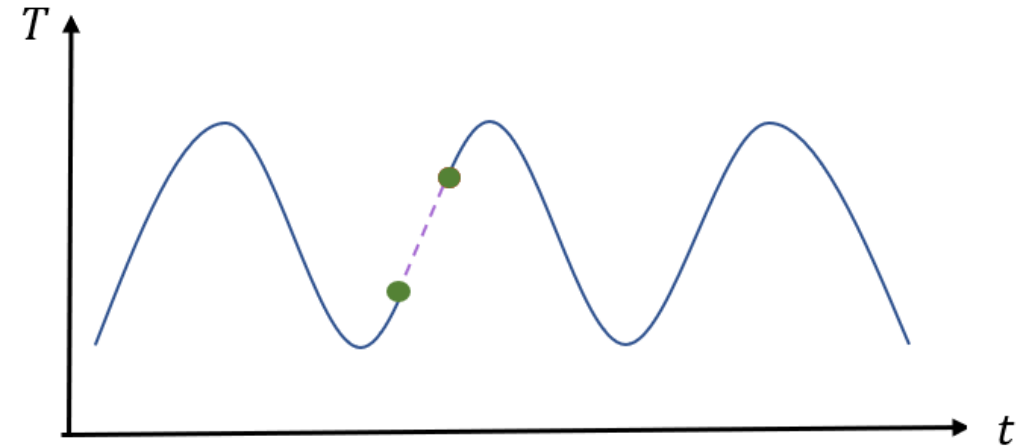
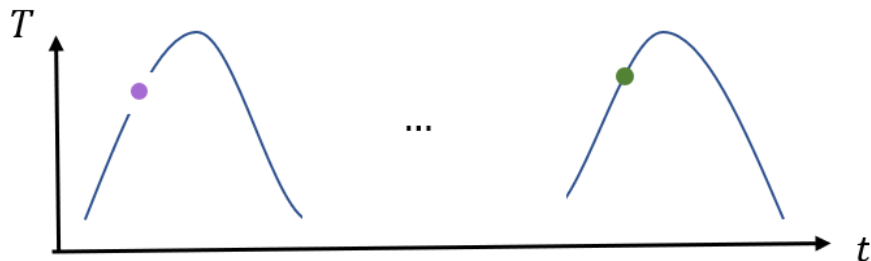


2. Basic gap-filling techniques

Temporal

- Linear interpolation
- Polynomial interpolation
- Diurnal interpolation
- Marginal Distribution Sampling
- ...

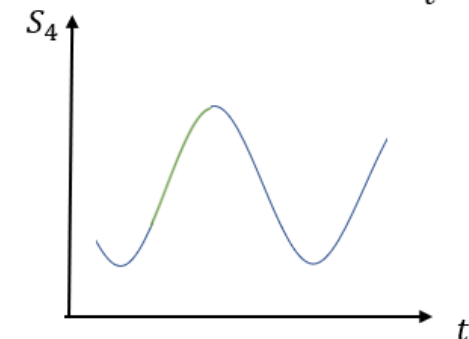
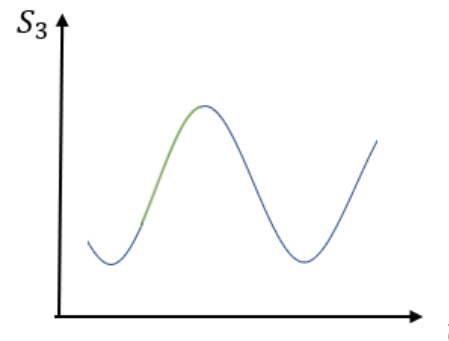
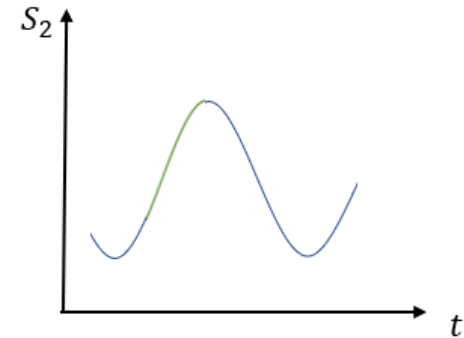
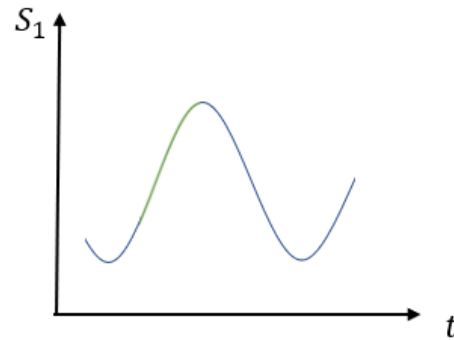
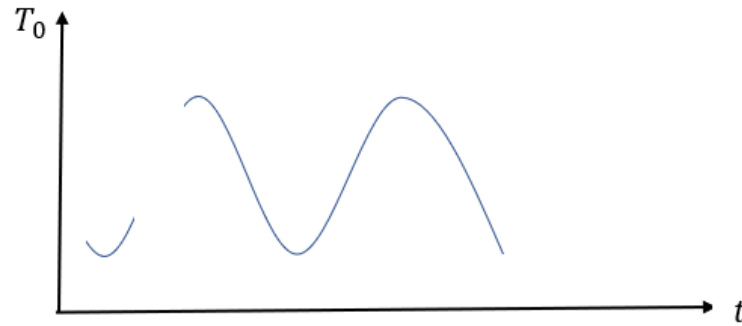
Other



2. Basic gap-filling techniques

Spatial

- Inverse-distance weighting
- Thin-plate splines
- Kriging
- Multiple regressions
- ...



2. Basic gap-filling techniques

Spatiotemporal

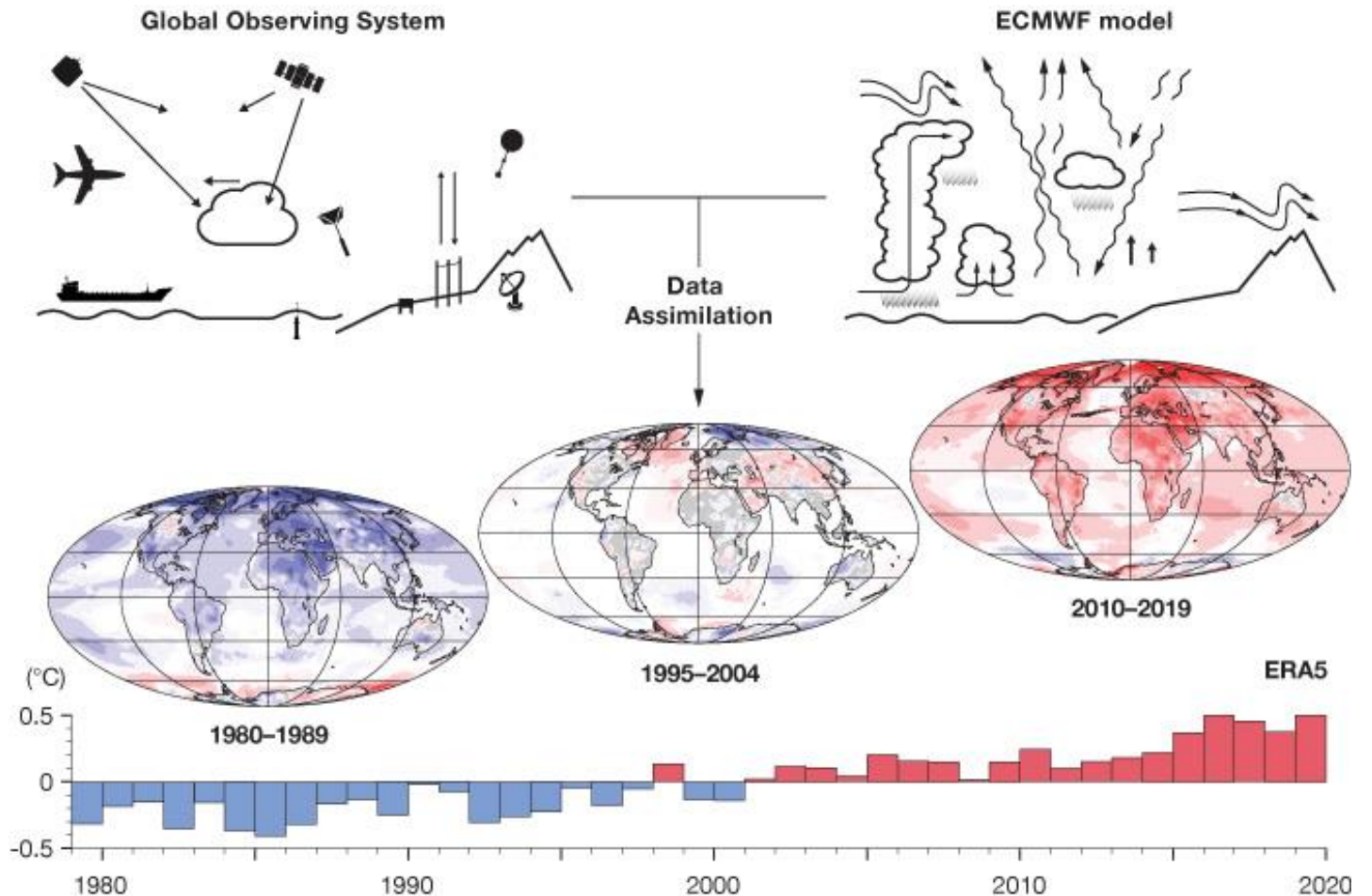
- Empirical Orthogonal Functions
- ...

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Stations}} & \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccc} T_{11} & \dots & T_{1s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ T_{t1} & \dots & T_{ts} \end{array} \right] & \underbrace{\hspace{1em}}_{\text{Time}} & \end{matrix}$$

3. ERA5

What is ERA5?

- Created by ECMWF
- Complete
- Homogeneous
 - Hourly
 - Grid ($0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$)
- Bias present

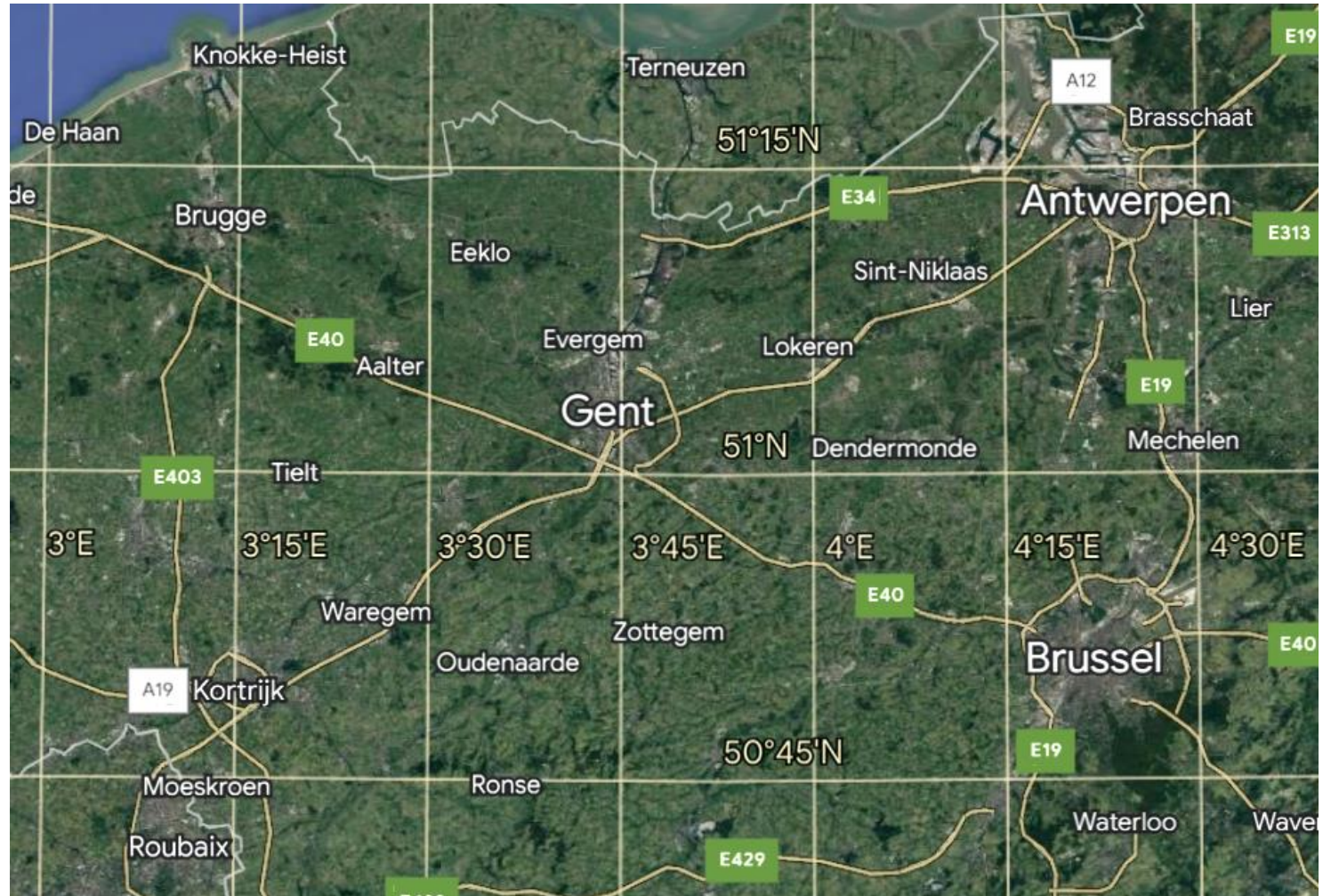


ECMWF, <https://www.ecmwf.int/en/about/media-centre/focus/2020/fact-sheet-reanalysis>

3. ERA5

What is ERA5?

- Created by ECMWF
- Complete
- Homogeneous
 - Hourly
 - Grid (0.25°)
- Bias present
 - Especially for urban locations!



3. ERA5

Bias of ERA5 temperature

- Observations vs ERA5
- 2 errors:

$$MBE = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{ERA5_t - OBS_t}{N}$$

$$MSE = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{(ERA5_t - OBS_t)^2}{N}$$

- Bias depends on:
 - Hour
 - Season
 - Daily temperature range

3. ERA5

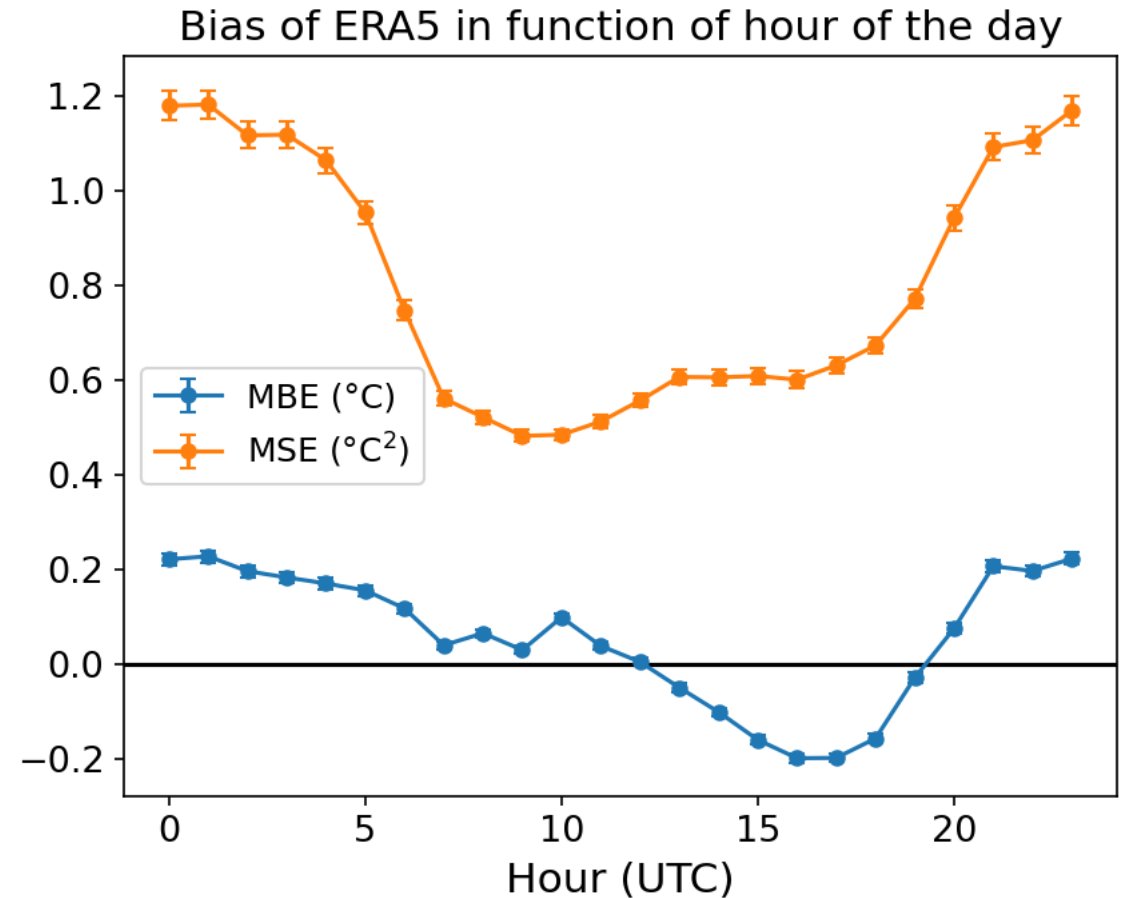
Bias of ERA5 temperature

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 - **Hour**
 - Season
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3. ERA5

Bias of ERA5 temperature

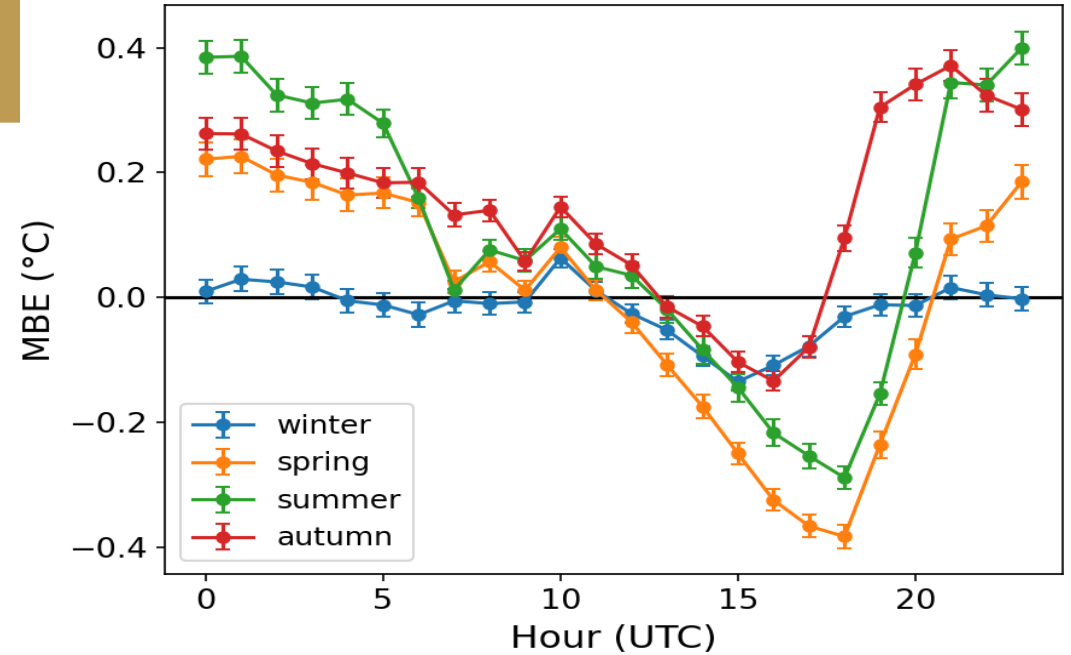
- Observations vs ERA5
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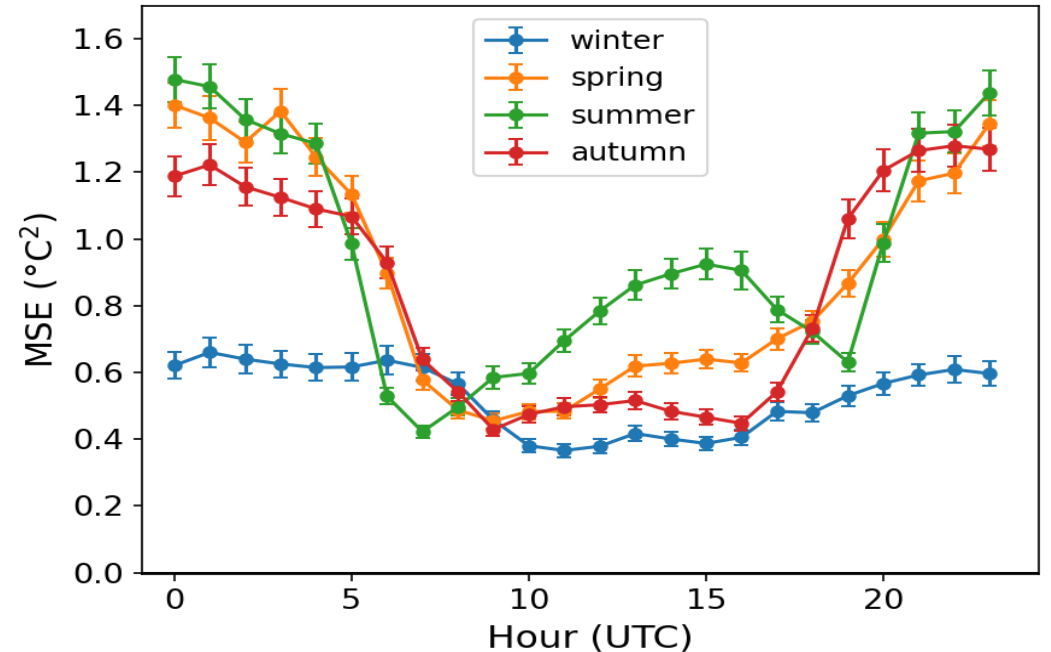
$$MSE = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{(ERA5_t - OBS_t)^2}{N}$$

- Bias depends on:
 - Hour
 - **Season**
 - Daily temperature range

Bias of ERA5 in function of hour of the day for separate seasons



Bias of ERA5 in function of hour of the day for separate seasons



3. ERA5

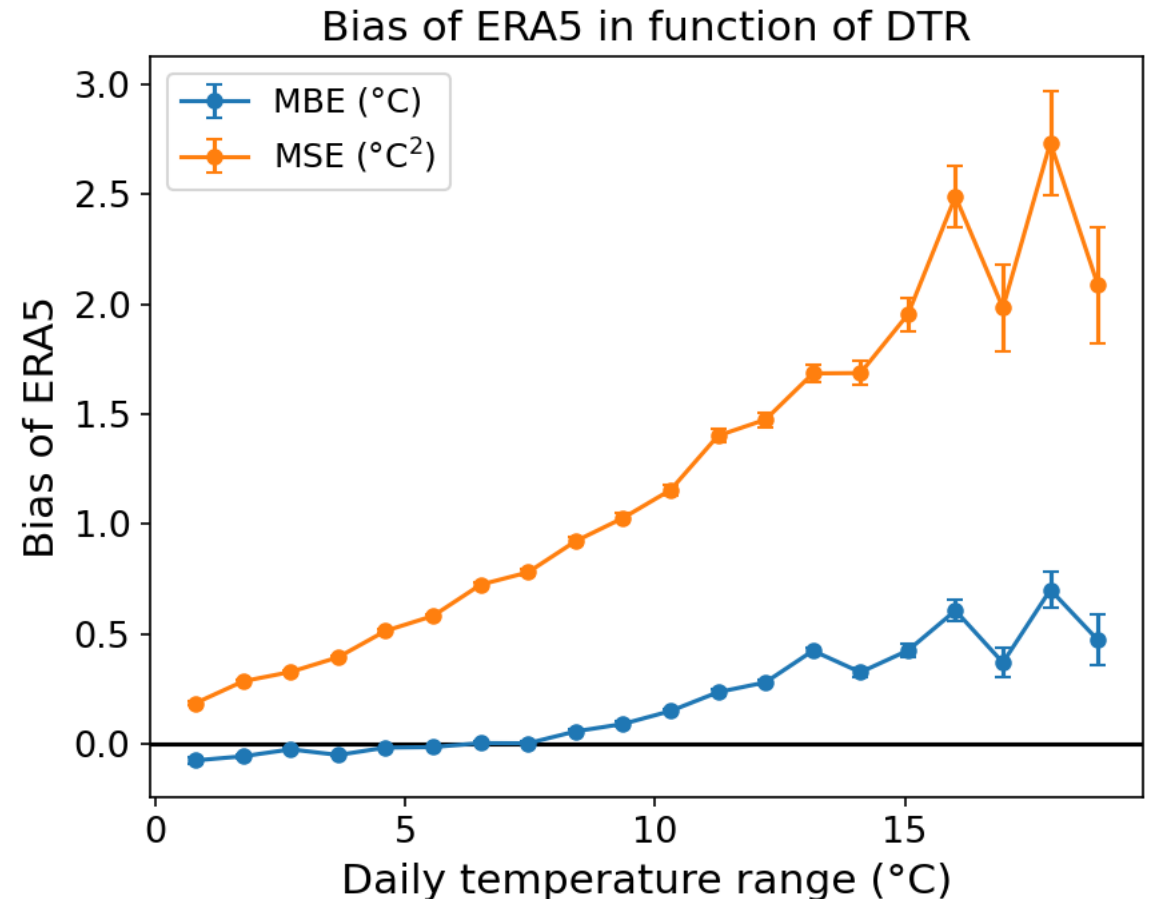
Bias of ERA5 temperature

- Observations vs ERA5
- 2 errors:

$$MBE = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{ERA5_t - OBS_t}{N}$$

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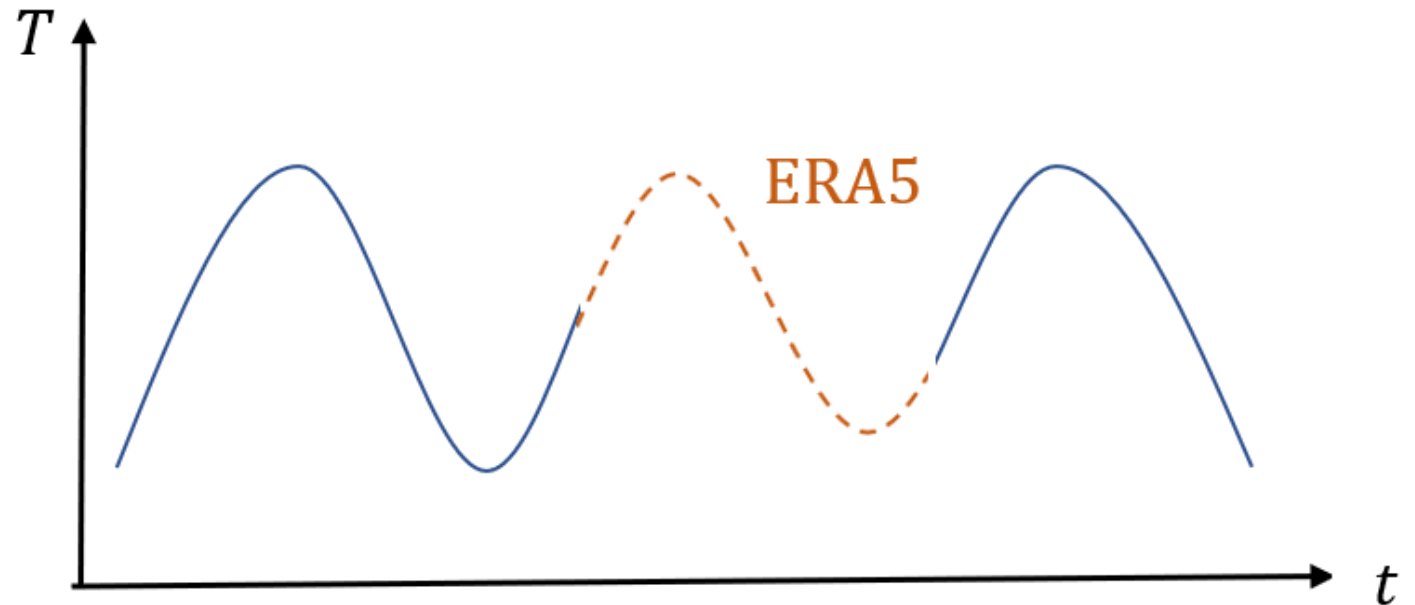
- Bias depends on:
 - Hour
 - Season
 - **Daily temperature range**



4. Gap-filling with ERA5

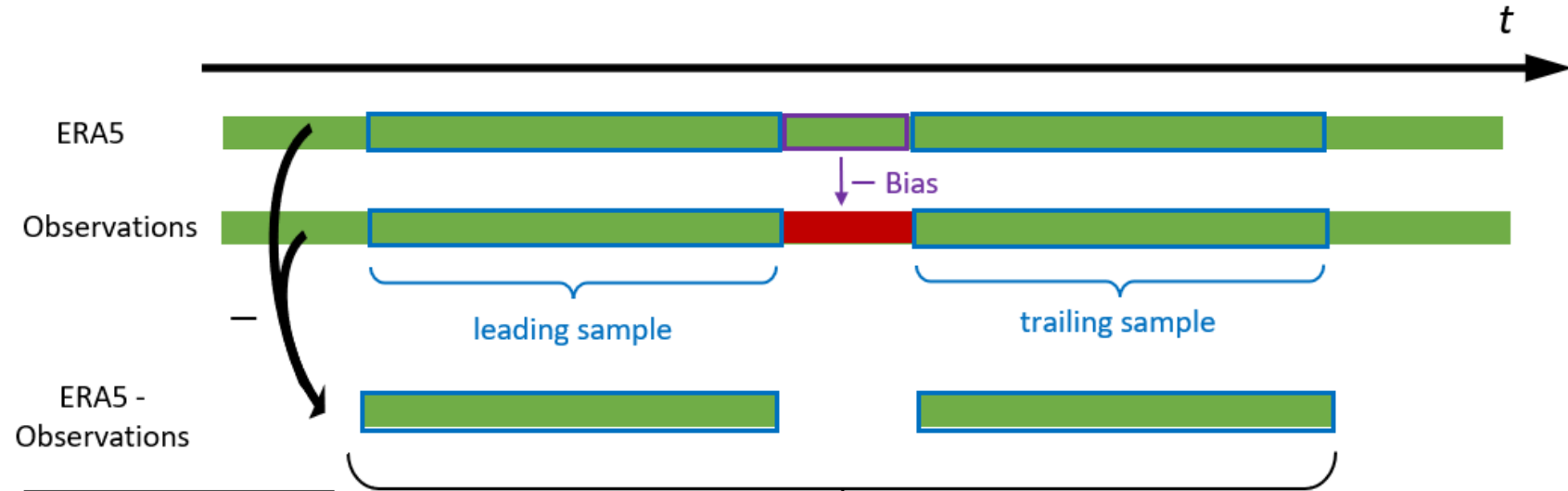
Different techniques

1. Original ERA5
2. Debiased ERA5: mean bias



4. Gap-filling with ERA5

Different techniques



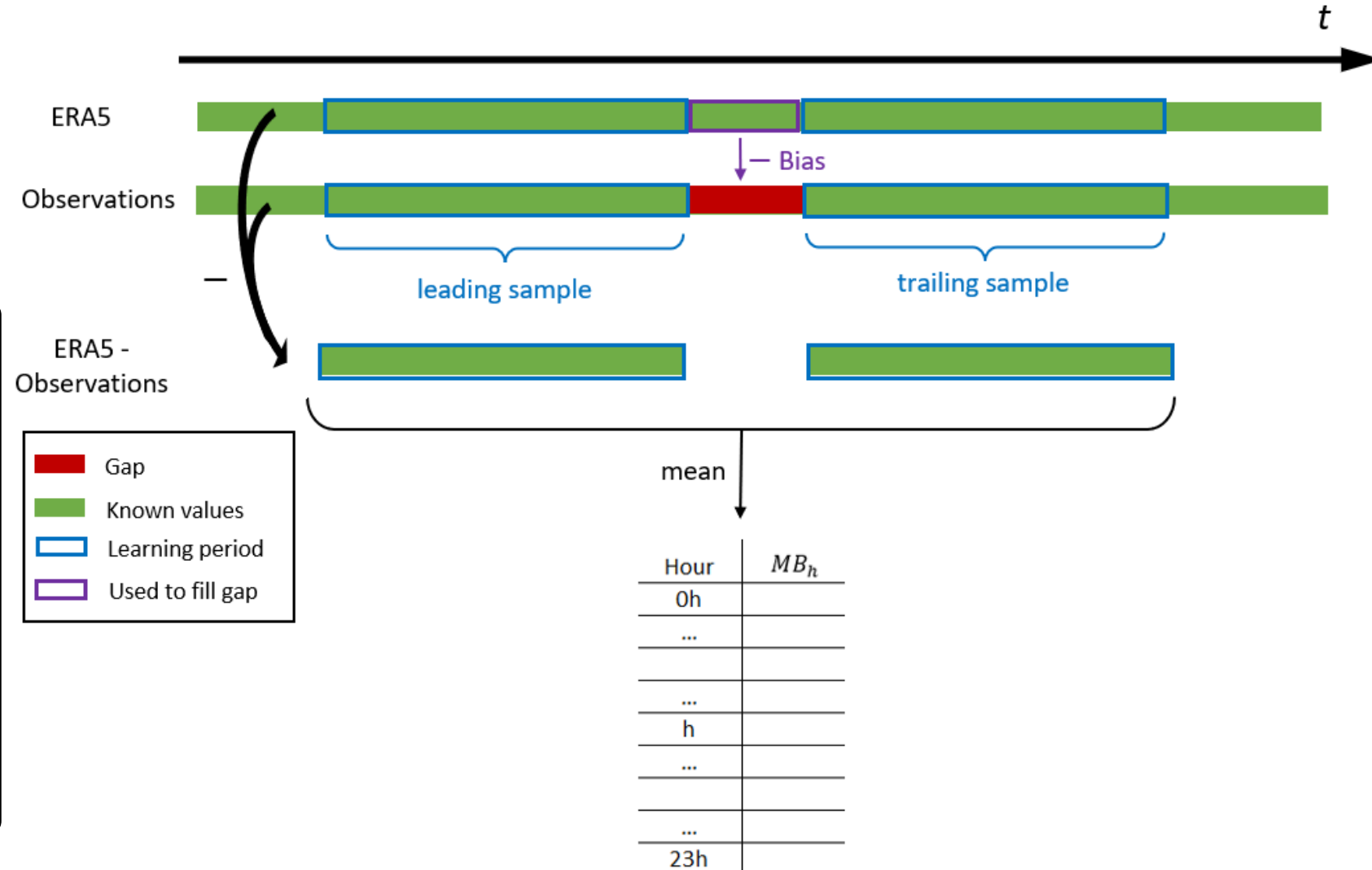
1. Original ERA5
2. Debiased ERA5: mean bias

Legend:

- Red: Gap
- Green: Known values
- Blue: Learning period
- Purple: Used to fill gap

4. Gap-filling with ERA5

Different techniques



1. Original ERA5

2. Debiased ERA5: mean bias

Other:

- Debiased ERA5: linear regression
- Debiased ERA5: machine learning

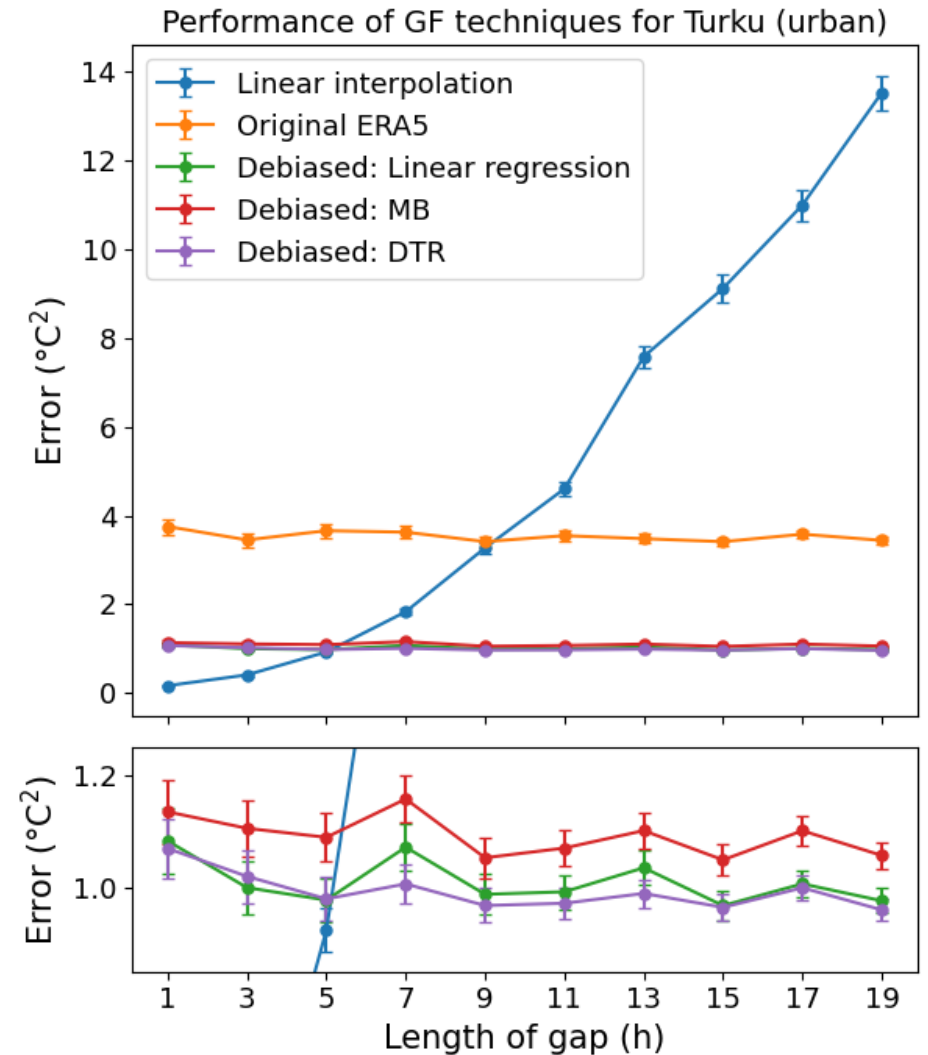
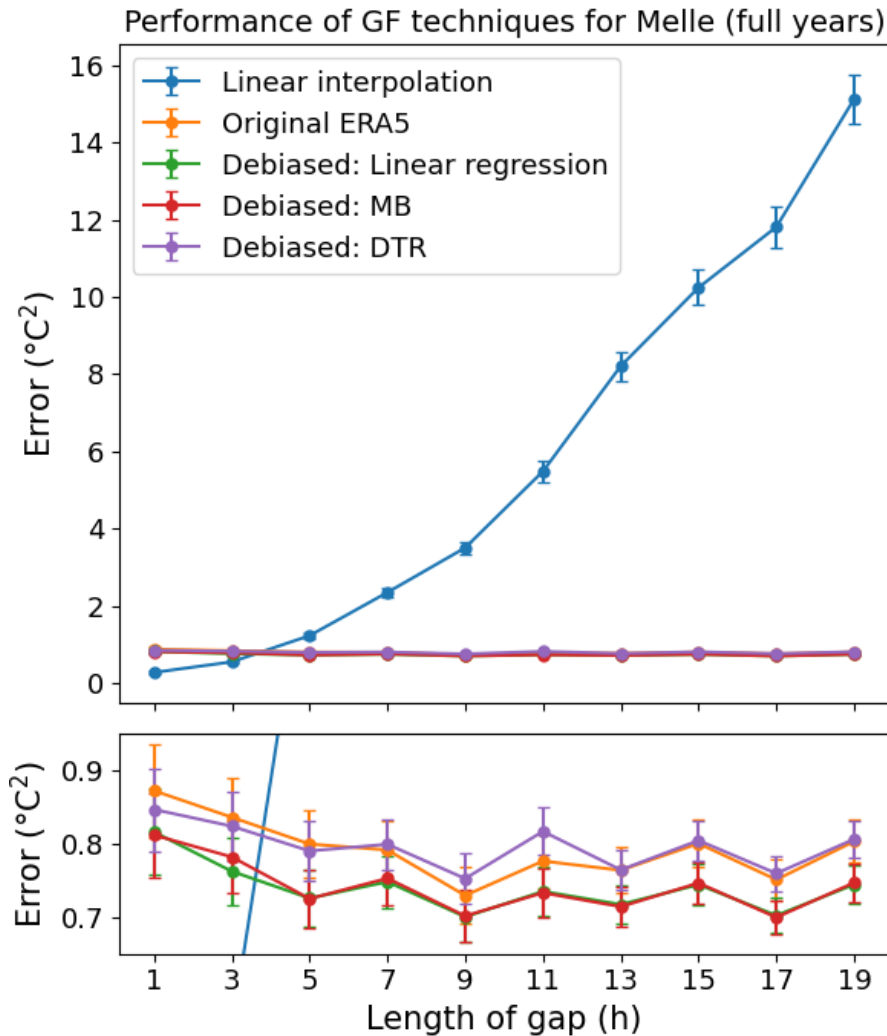
...

4. Gap-filling with ERA5

Performance evaluation

RURAL

URBAN



5. Best gap-filling technique + outlook

Best gap-filling technique

depends on:

- Available observations
- Characteristics of data
 - Urban vs rural
- Characteristics of the gap
 - Gap length

During the exercise:

- Selection of gap-filling techniques:
 1. Linear interpolation
 2. Debiased ERA5: mean bias
 3. Hybrid (mix of previous two)
- Best gap-filling technique for small/large gaps?