

NOAA-NIST Meeting on Calibration for Climate  
Quality Time Series

# **Comparing MSU T2 Time Series with Ground-based Measurements**

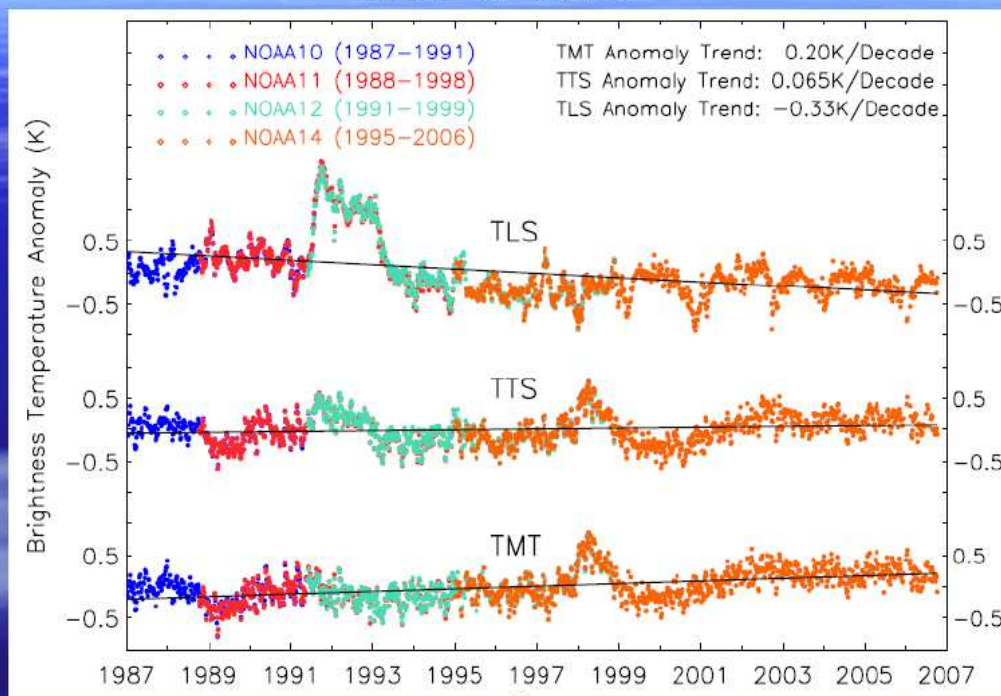
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Gaithersburg, MD

Monday, January 14, 2008, 11:00 AM  
NOAA Science Center, Room 707  
5200 Auth Road  
Camp Springs, MD 20746

Slide No. 34 from  
**MSU Intercalibration for Climate Research Using  
Simultaneous Nadir Overpasses**

Presented by Cheng-Zhi Zou  
at NIST, September 19, 2007

## SNO calibrated anomaly time series and trend



This paper presents evidence that:

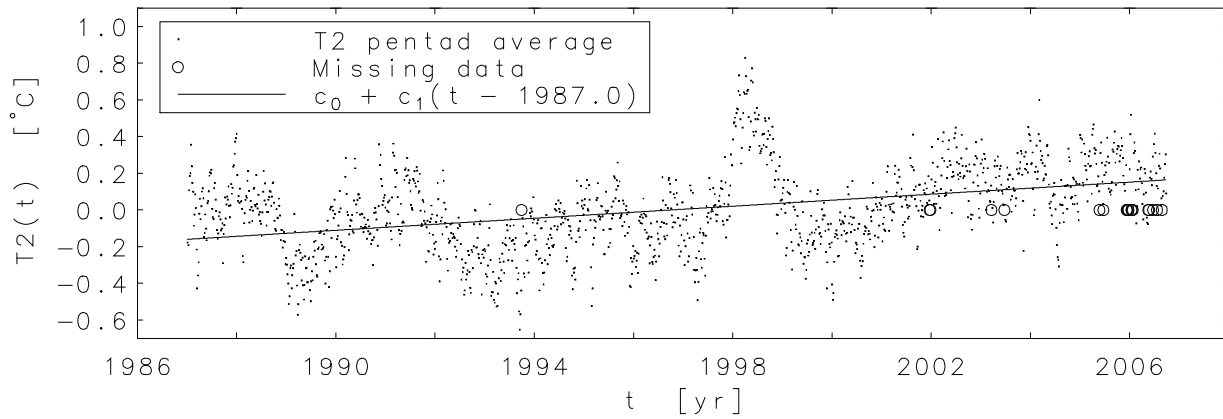
- The  $T2$  time series contains the same signal as the two leading surface temperature records,
- The random scatter about that signal is greater for the  $T2$  record than for the surface temperature records,
- The signal in all of these records contains significant departures from a simple straight line,
- One important component of those departures can be attributed to the El Nino cycle.

pentad data: tabulated on 144 X 72 X 1442 grid

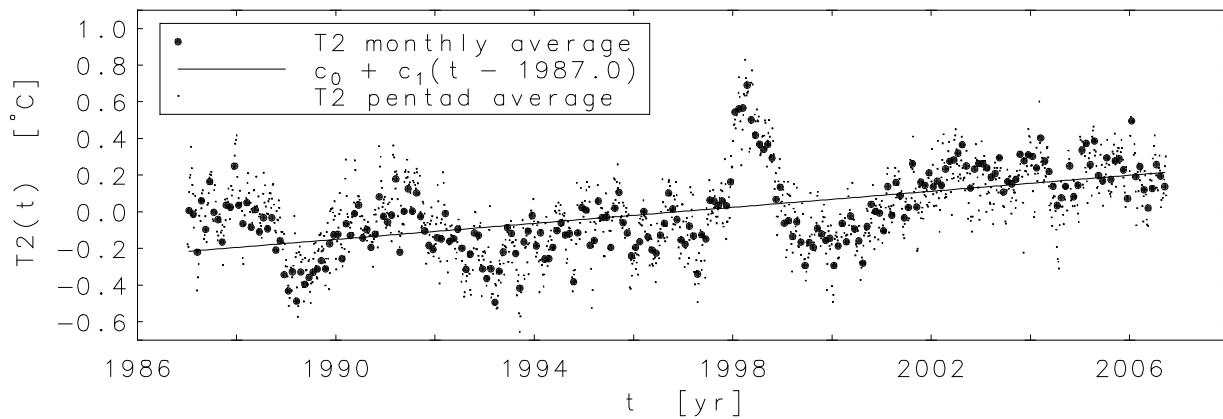
area weighted averages: 19 missing values

$$\hat{c}_1 = 0.0164 \pm .0010 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C/yr]}$$

Pentad Gl. Av. T2 Anomalies (1987–2006)



Monthly Gl. Av. T2 Anomalies (1987–2006)



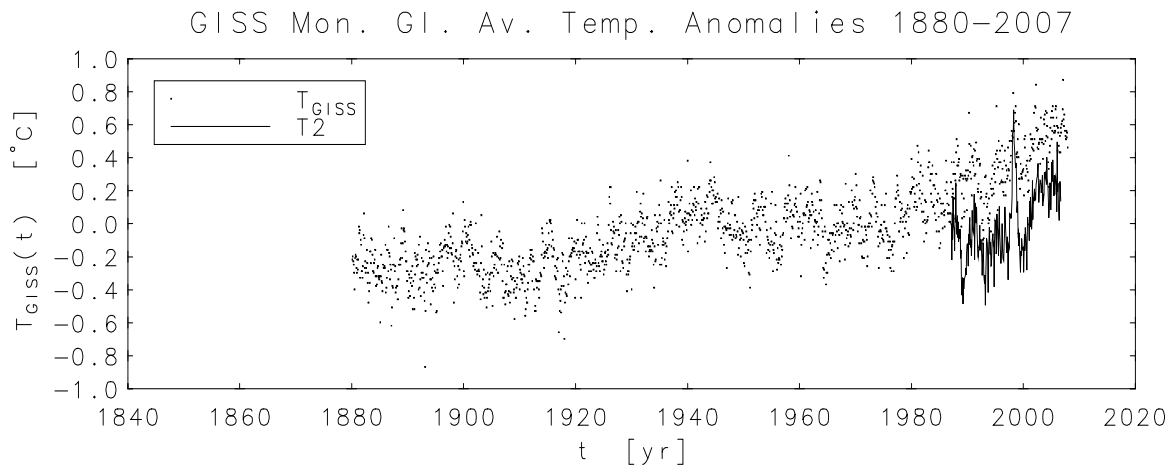
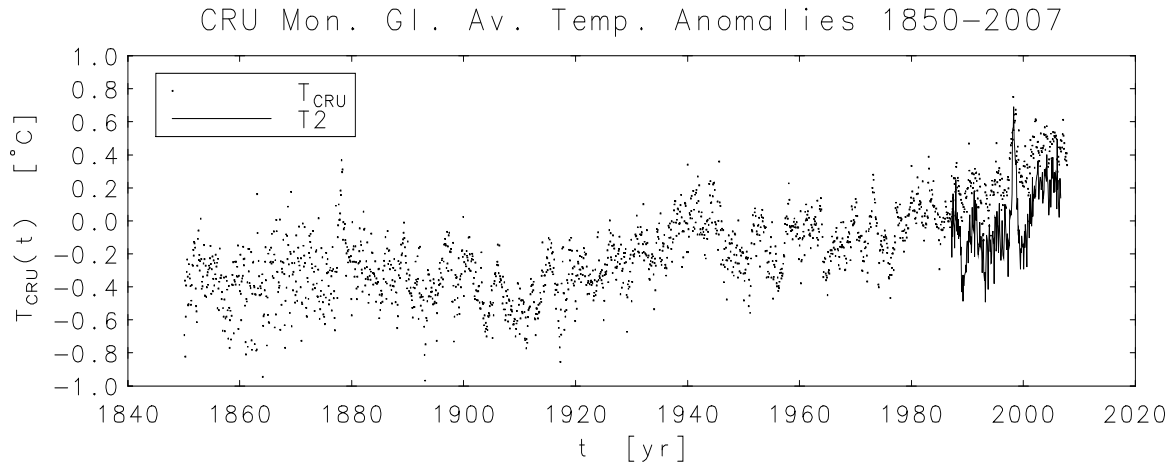
monthly data: tabulated on 144 X 72 X 237 grid

area weighted averages: no missing values

$$\hat{c}_1 = 0.0219 \pm .0020 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C/yr]}$$

## CRU: Climatic Research Unit

<http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/temperature/hadcrut3gl.txt>



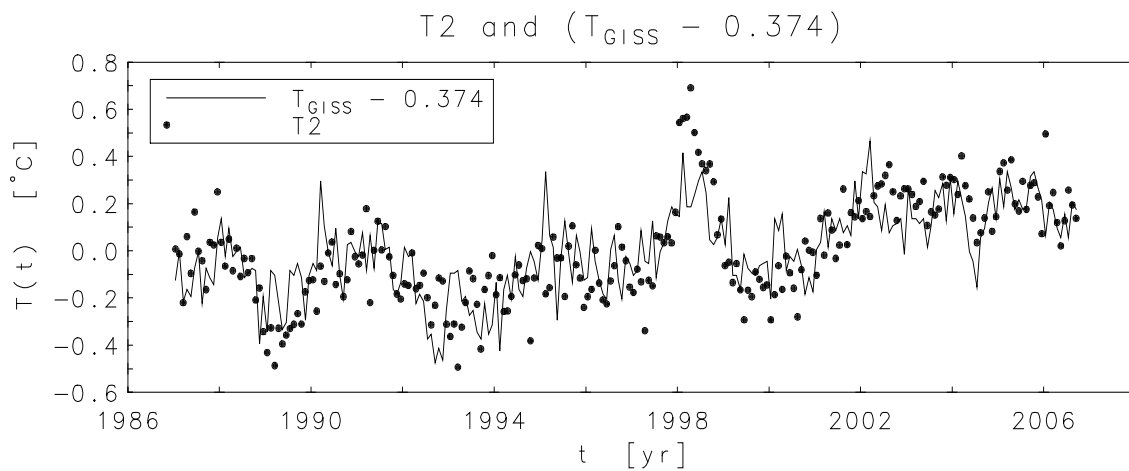
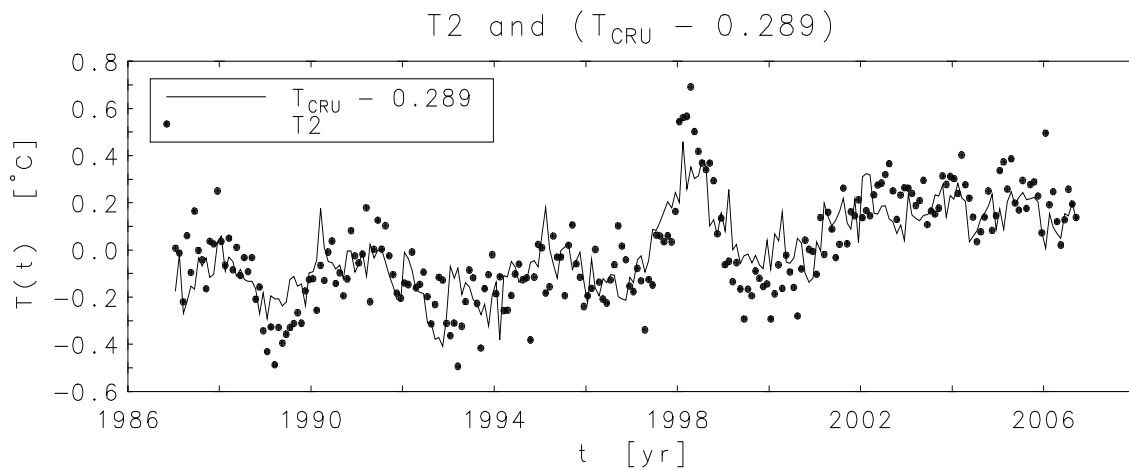
GISS: Goddard Institute for Space Studies

<http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/taledata/GLB.Ts+dSST.txt>

$$\begin{aligned} T(t_i) &\equiv \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Temp. "anomaly"} \\ \text{for year } t_i \end{array} \right] \\ &\equiv \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Av. Temp.} \\ \text{in year } t_i \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Reference} \\ \text{Temperature} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

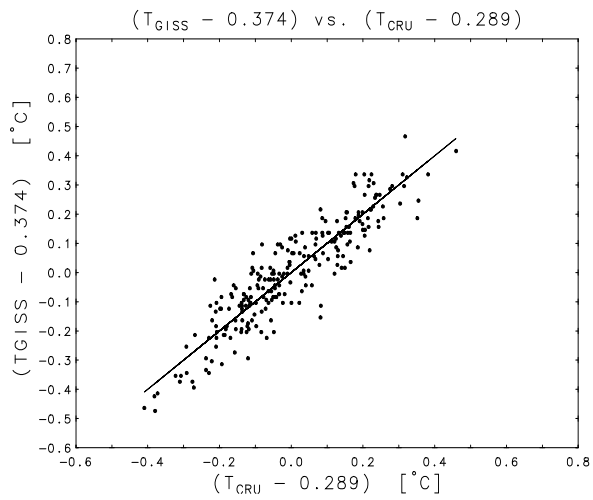
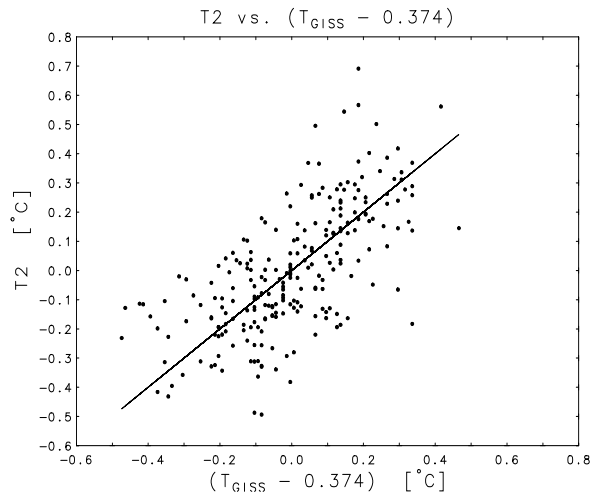
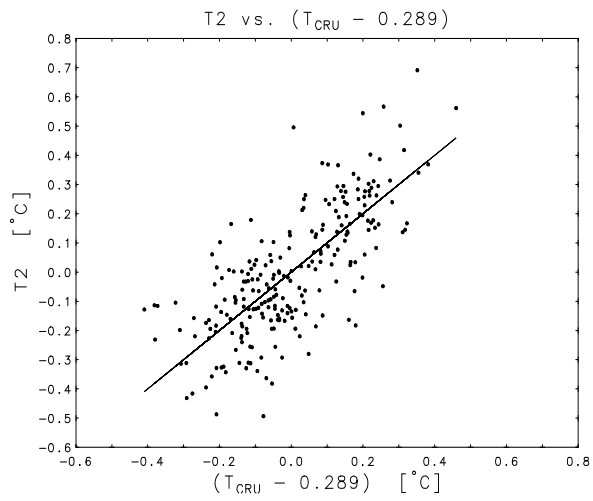
## CRU: Climatic Research Unit

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Reference} \\ \text{Temperature} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Av. Temperature} \\ \text{for 1961-1990} \end{array} \right]$$

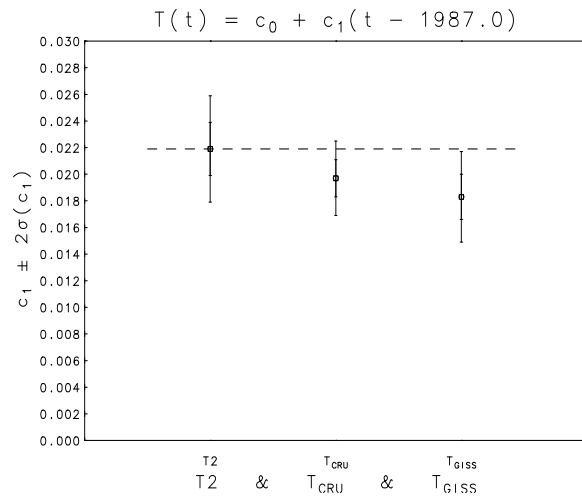
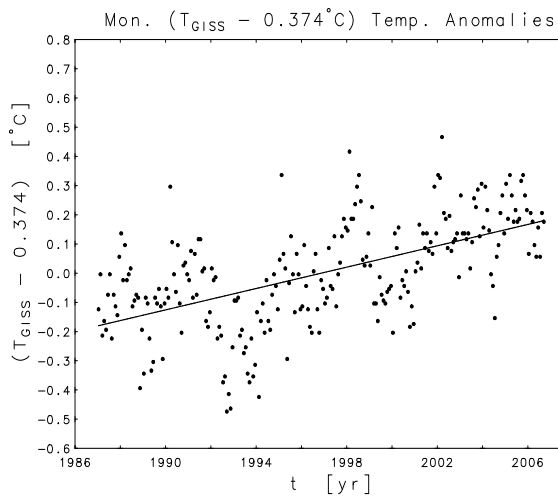
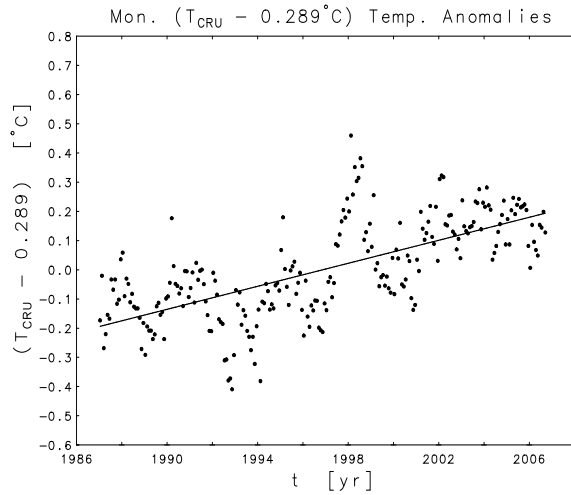
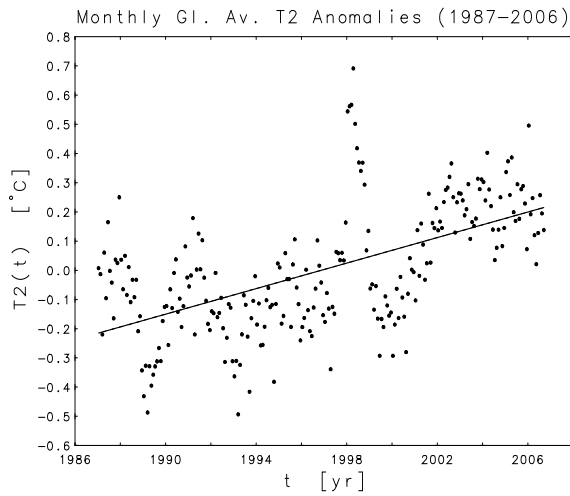


## GISS: Goddard Institute for Space Studies

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Reference} \\ \text{Temperature} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Av. Temperature} \\ \text{for 1951-1980} \end{array} \right]$$



$$T(t) = c_0 + c_1(t - 1987.0)$$



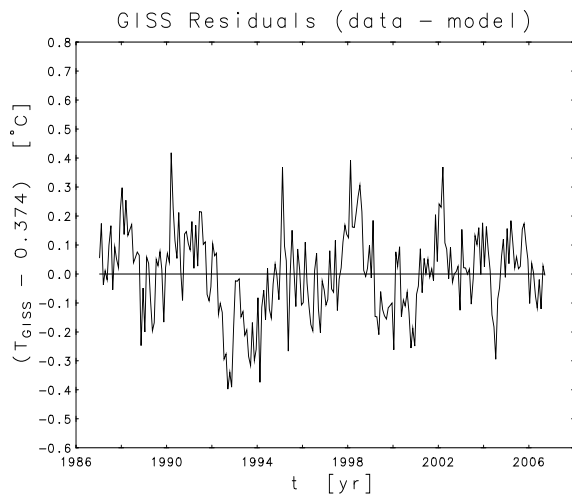
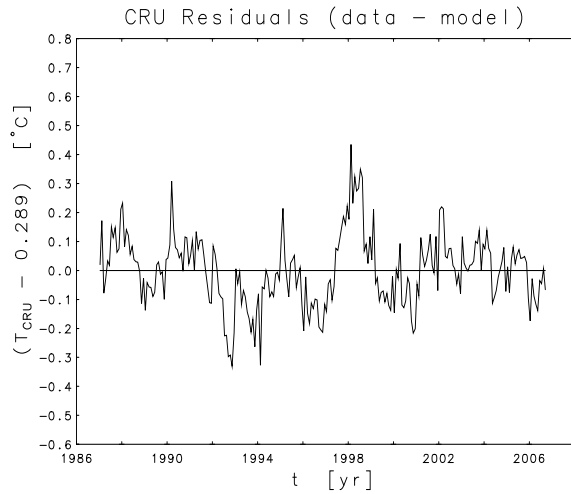
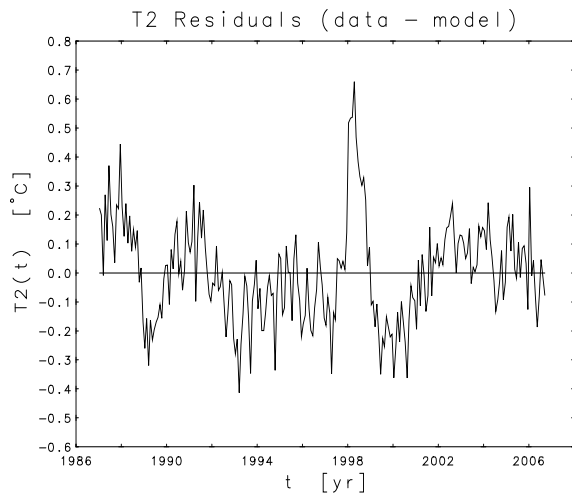
$$T2: \hat{c}_1 = 0.0219 \pm .0020 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}/\text{yr}$$

$$(T_{CRU} - 0.289^\circ\text{C}): \hat{c}_1 = 0.0197 \pm .0014 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}/\text{yr}$$

$$(T_{GISS} - 0.374^\circ\text{C}): \hat{c}_1 = 0.0183 \pm .0017 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}/\text{yr}$$



# Residuals: $T_i - T(t_i)$

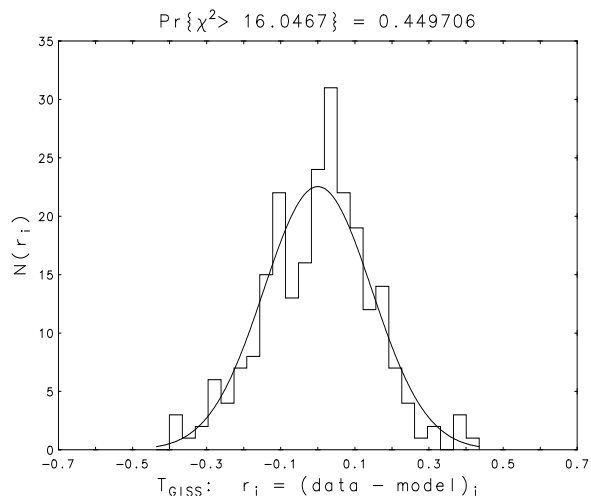
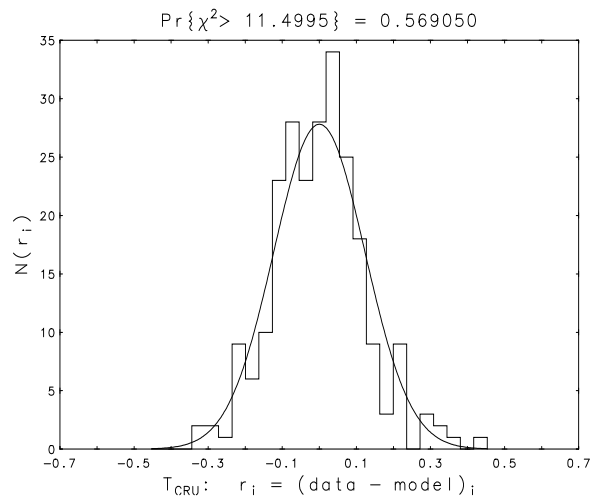
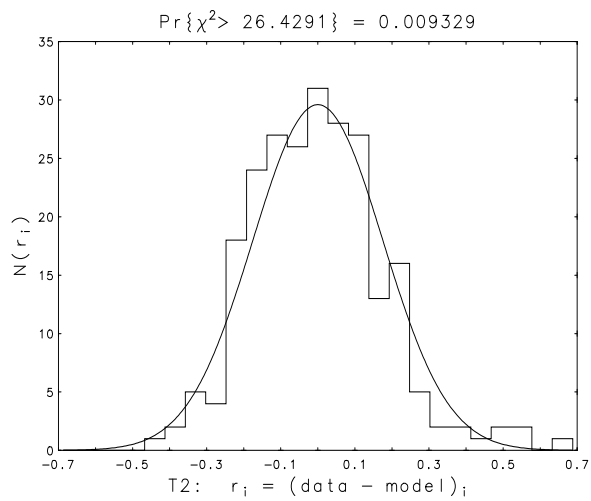


$$T_2: SSR = 7.2895$$

$$(T_{CRU} - 0.289^\circ C): SSR = 3.5842$$

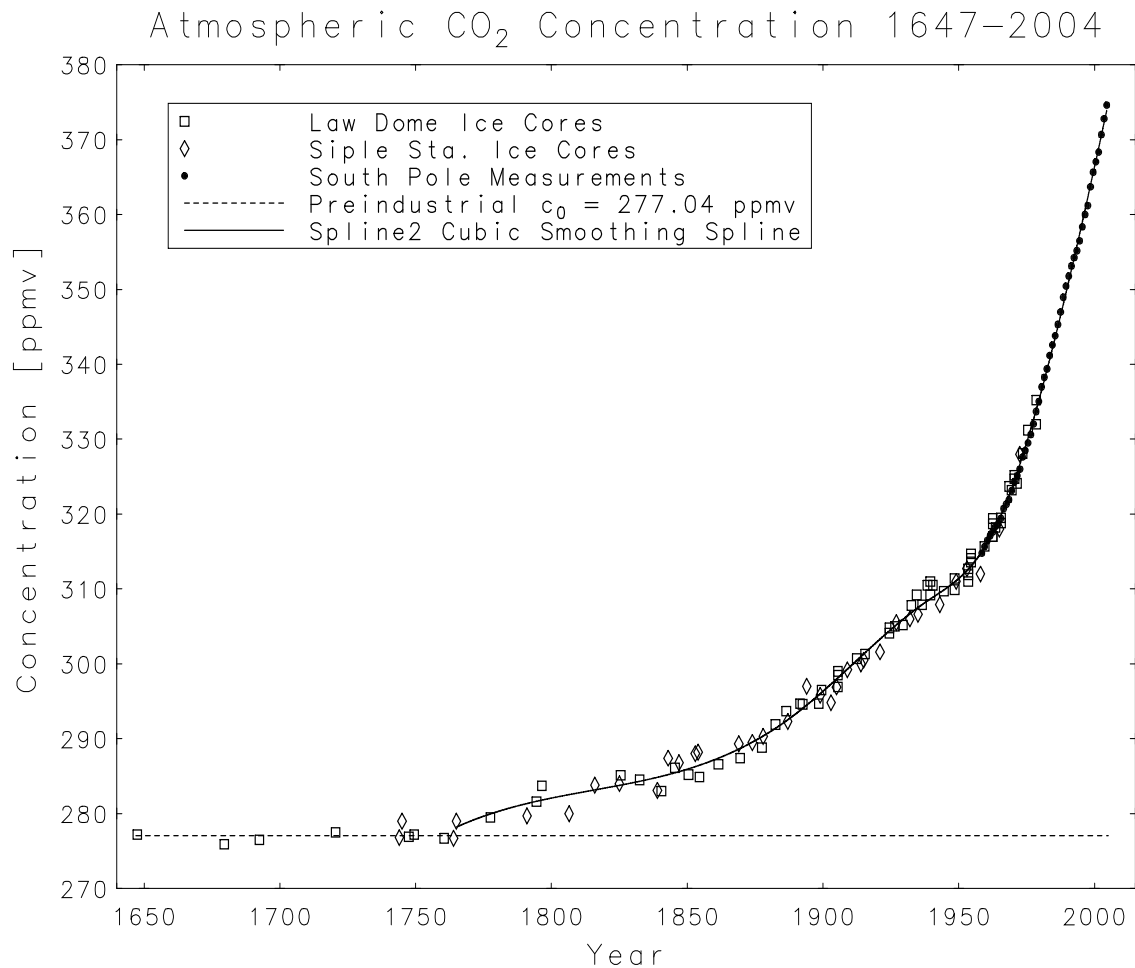
$$(T_{GISS} - 0.374^\circ C): SSR = 5.0395$$

# Residual Distributions



## *spline2*: Optimal regression spline fit

Thijssen and Rust, *Computing in Science & Engineering*, **10** (Jan/Feb 2008) pp. 49-59.



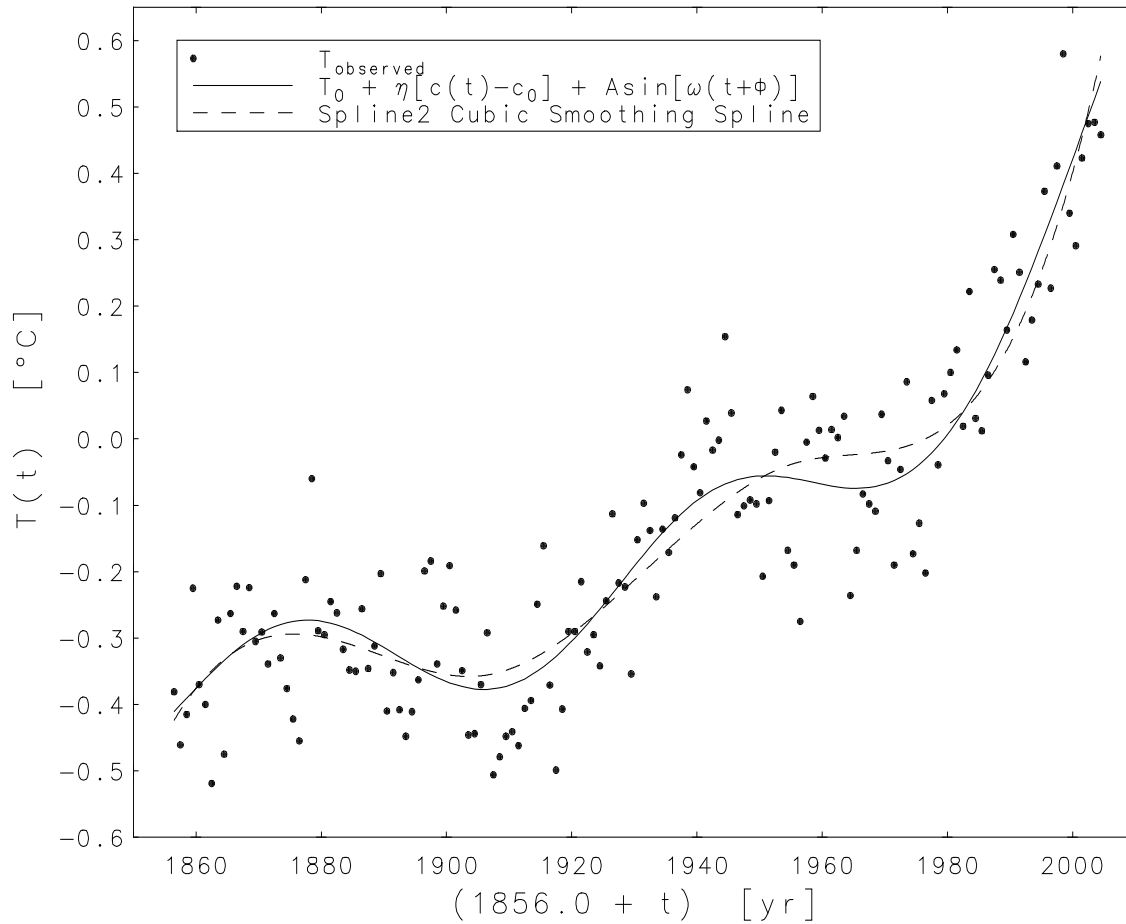
$c_i \equiv$  Atm. CO<sub>2</sub> conc. in year  $t_i$

$c_0 \equiv$  Preindustrial atm. CO<sub>2</sub> conc.  
 $= 277.04$  ppmv

$c(t) \equiv$  *spline2* fit to the  $(t_i, c_i)$

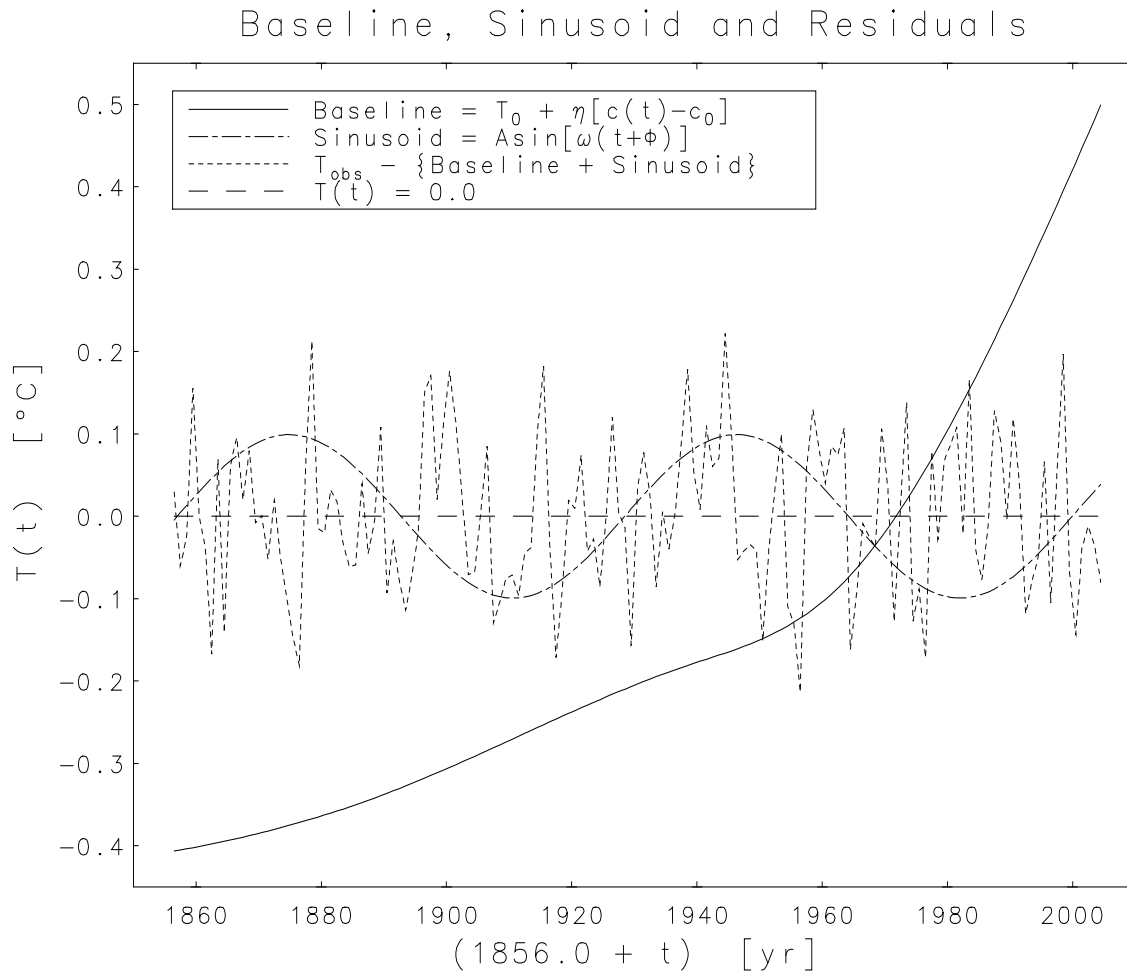
$$T(t) = T_0 + \eta [c(t) - c_0] + A \sin \left[ \frac{2\pi}{\tau} (t + \phi) \right]$$

Ann. Global Av. Temp. Anomalies (1856–2004)



$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_0 &= -0.507 \pm .016 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]} \\ \hat{\eta} &= 0.01039 \pm .00042 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C/ppmv]} \\ \hat{A} &= 0.099 \pm .012 \text{ [}^\circ\text{C]} \\ \hat{\tau} &= 71.5 \pm 2.2 \text{ [yr]} \\ \hat{\phi} &= -1.0 \pm 1.4 \text{ [yr]} \end{aligned}$$

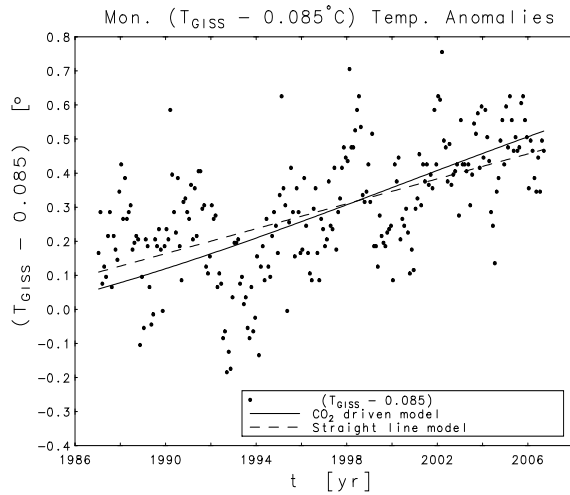
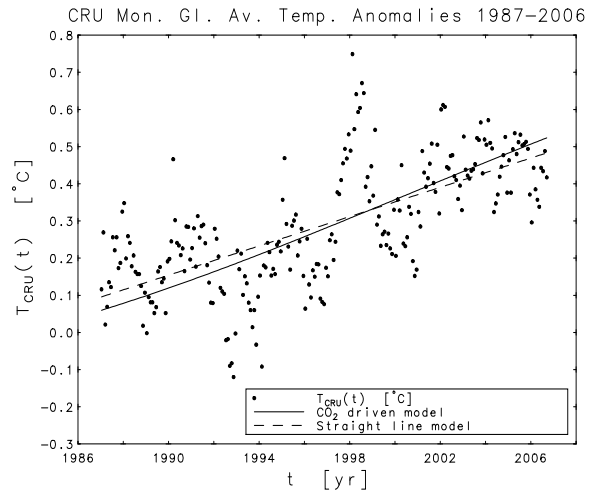
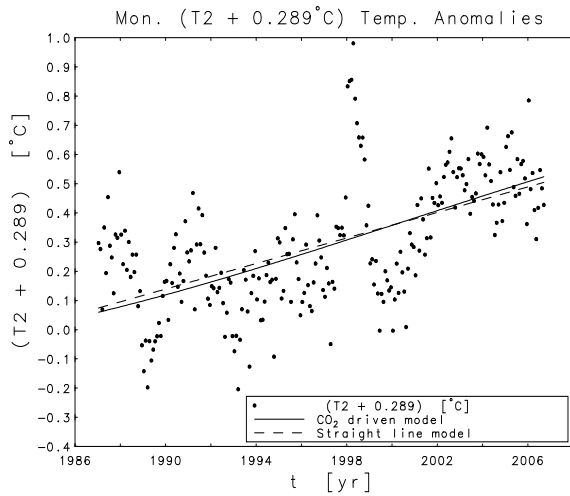
## Components of Variance in the Temperature Record



- Atmosphere warmed by  $0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  in 1856-2004.
- Warming linearly proportional to increase in  $c(t)$ .
- **The warming is accelerating!**

$$T(t) = T_0 + \eta [c(t) - c_0] + A \sin \left[ \frac{2\pi}{\tau} (t + \phi) \right]$$

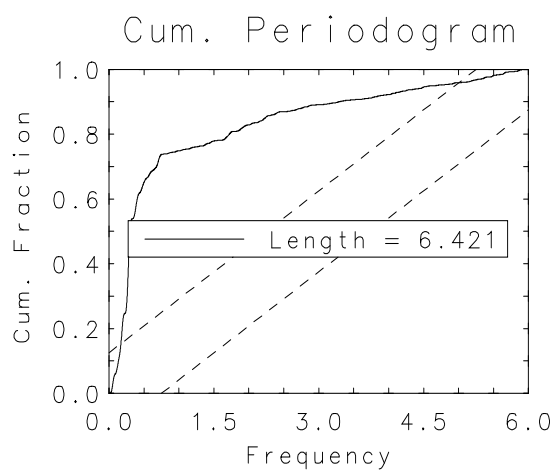
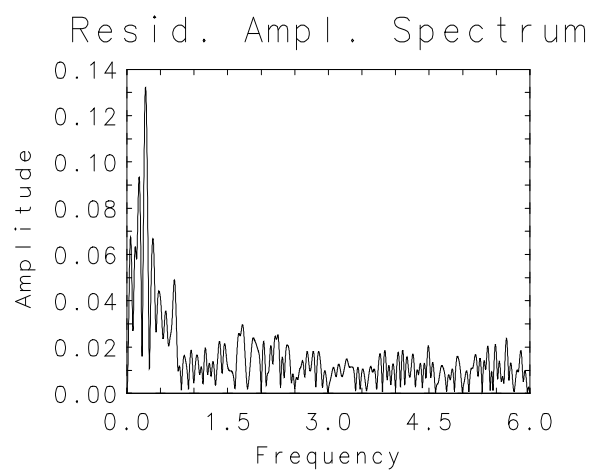
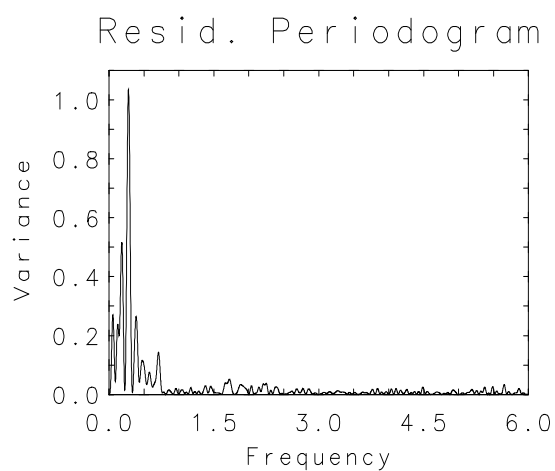
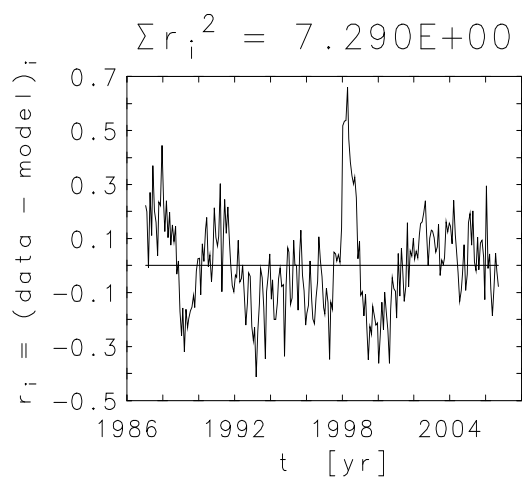
$$T(t) = c_0 + c_1 t$$



SSR	$T_2$	$T_{CRU}$	$T_{GISS}$
CO <sub>2</sub> -driven Model	7.228	3.682	5.228
Straight Line Model	7.290	3.584	5.039

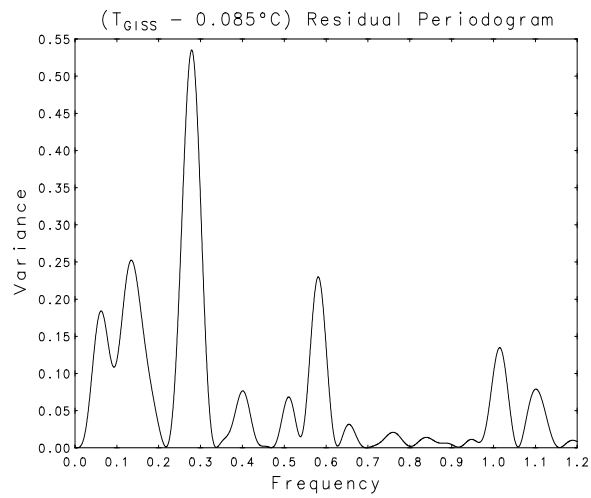
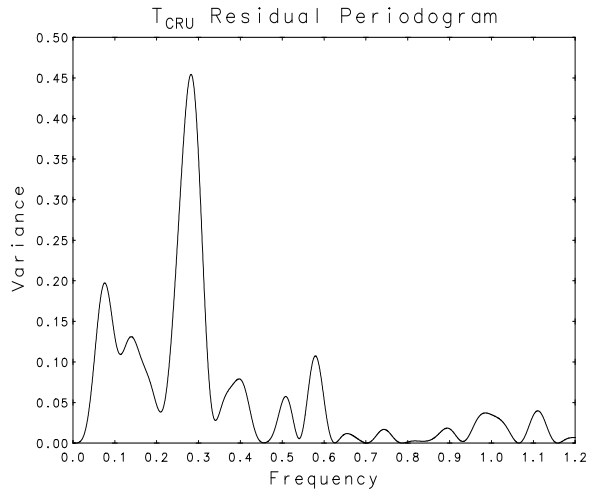
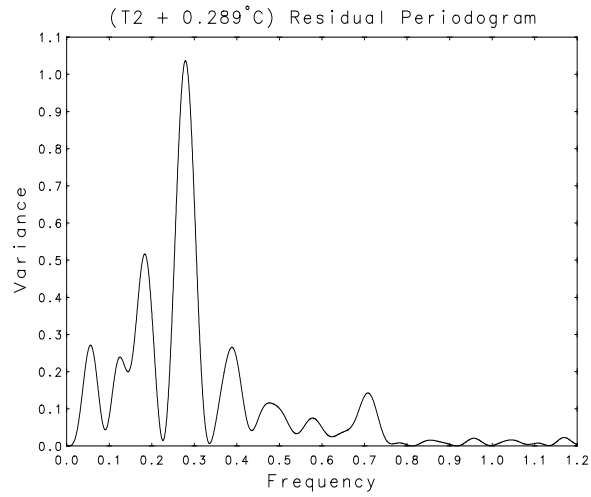
## Fourier Analysis of T2 Residuals

$$T2(t) = c_0 + c_1 t$$



For largest peak in variance (power) spectrum,

$$\text{Freq.} = 0.279 \text{ yr}^{-1} \quad \text{Period} = 3.58 \text{ yr} = 43.0 \text{ mo.}$$



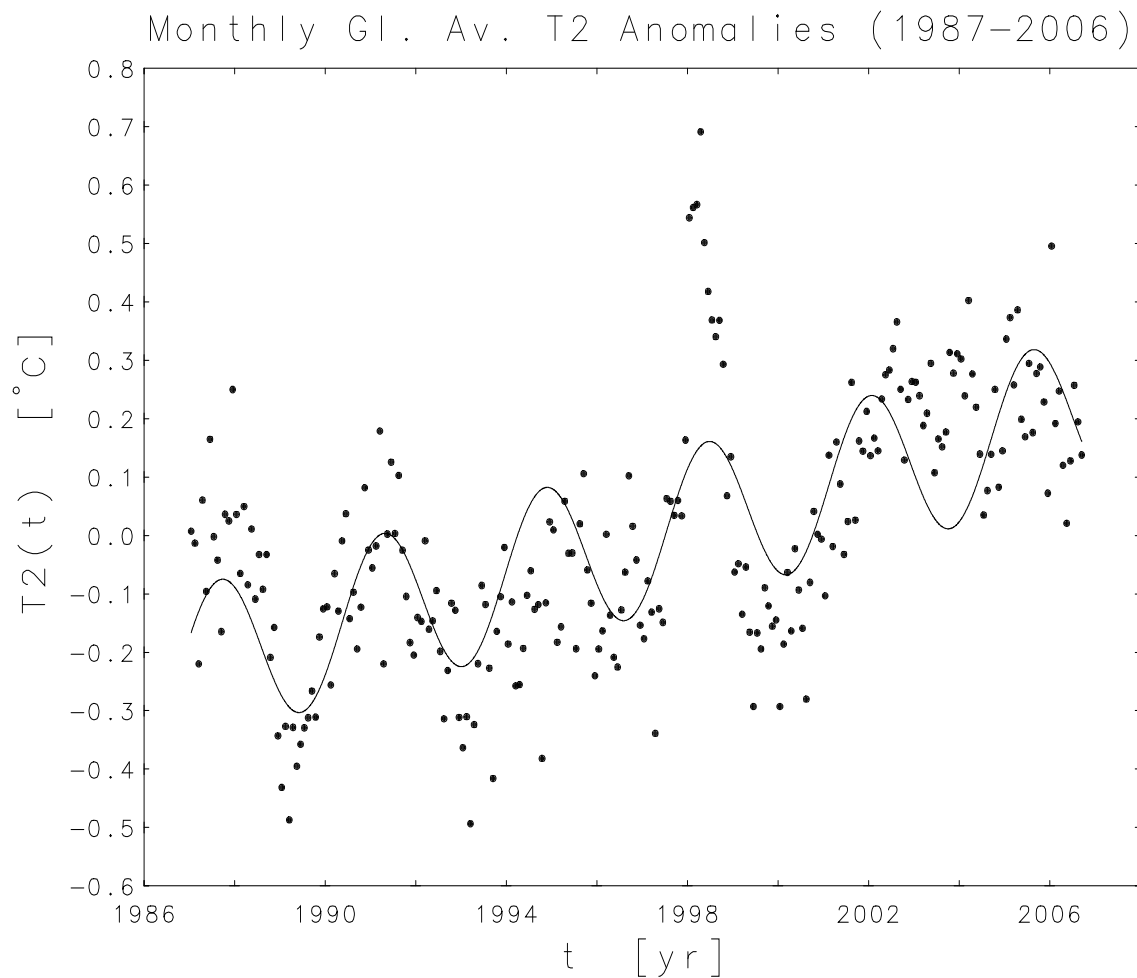
For  $T_2$ ,  $V_{max}$  at Period =  $3.58\text{ yr} = 43.0\text{ mo}$

For  $T_{CRU}$ ,  $V_{max}$  at Period =  $3.55\text{ yr} = 42.6\text{ mo}$

For  $T_{GISS}$ ,  $V_{max}$  at Period =  $3.58\text{ yr} = 43.0\text{ mo}$



$$T2(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + A \sin \left[ \frac{2\pi}{43.0} (t + \phi) \right]$$



$$\hat{c}_0 = 0.0219 \pm .0017 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad \hat{A} = 0.133 \pm .014 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$