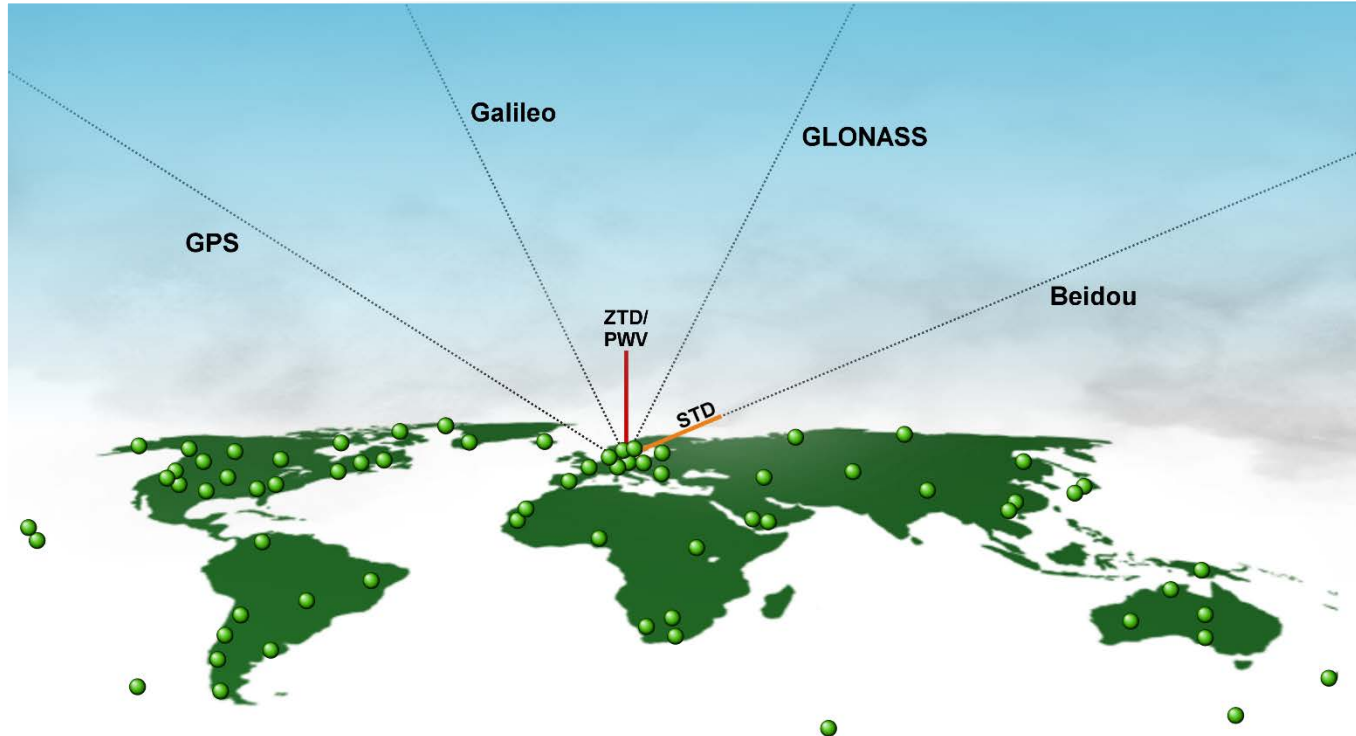


# On the statistical significance of climatic trends estimated from GRUAN tropospheric time series

Fadwa Alshawaf, Galina Dick, Jens Wickert



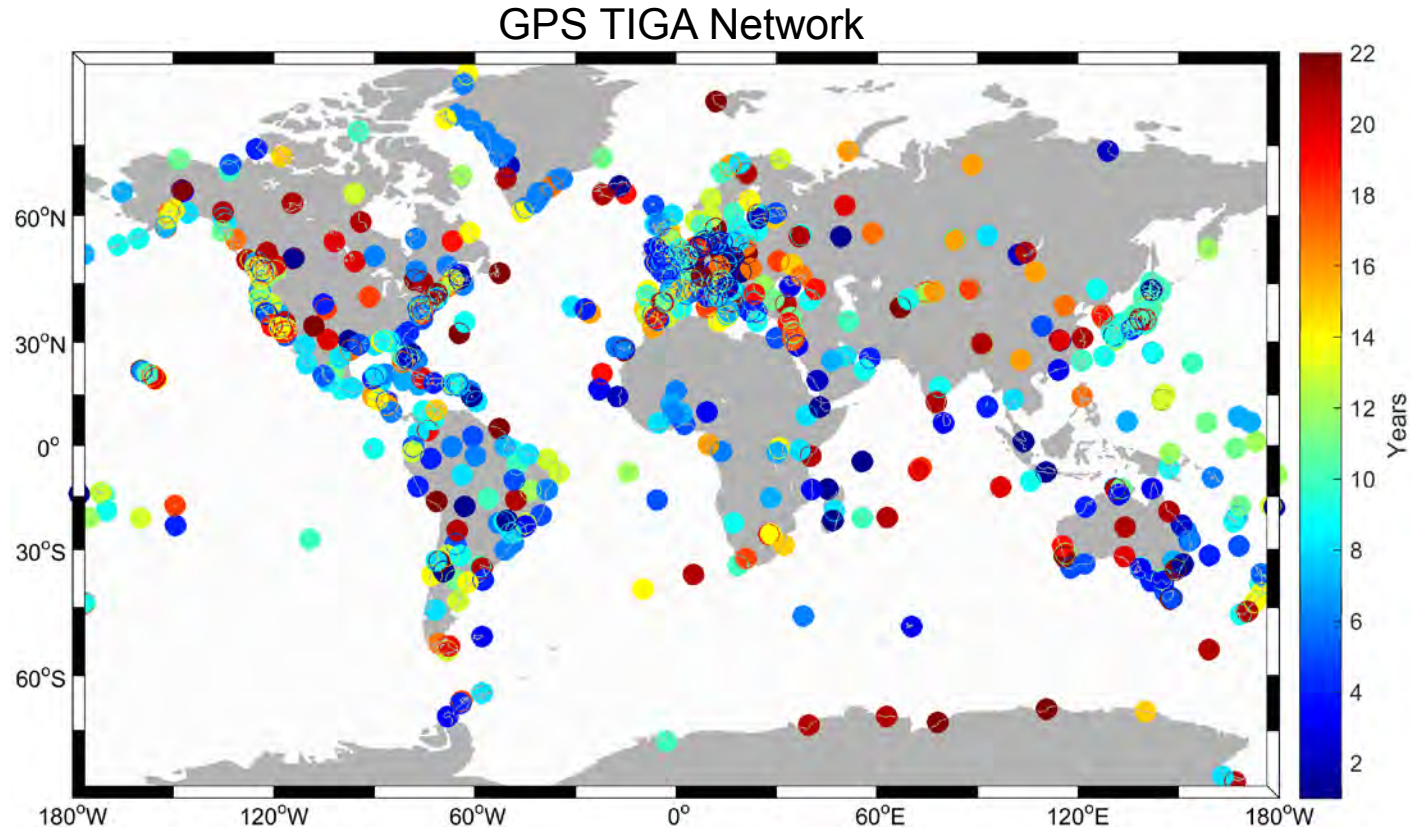
# Overview



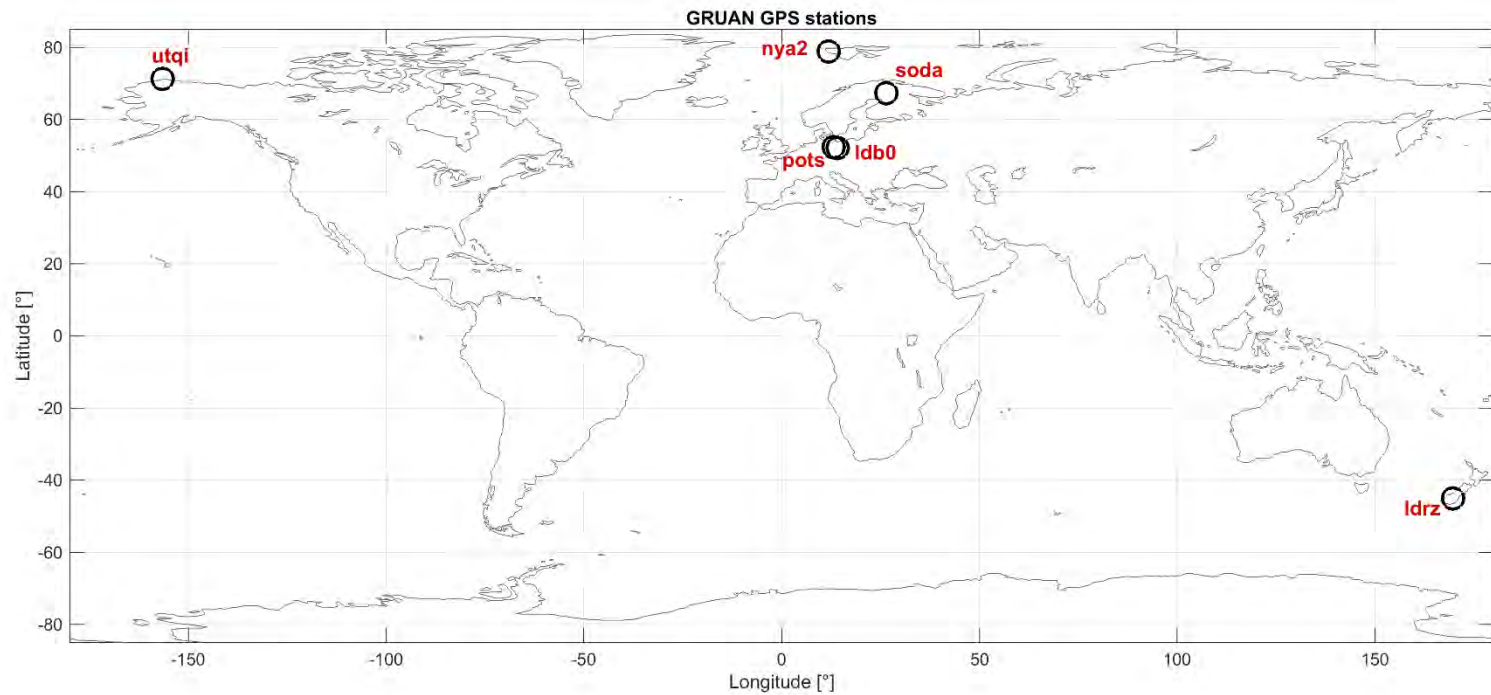
Climate norms 30 years → GNSS time series question of time

# Overview

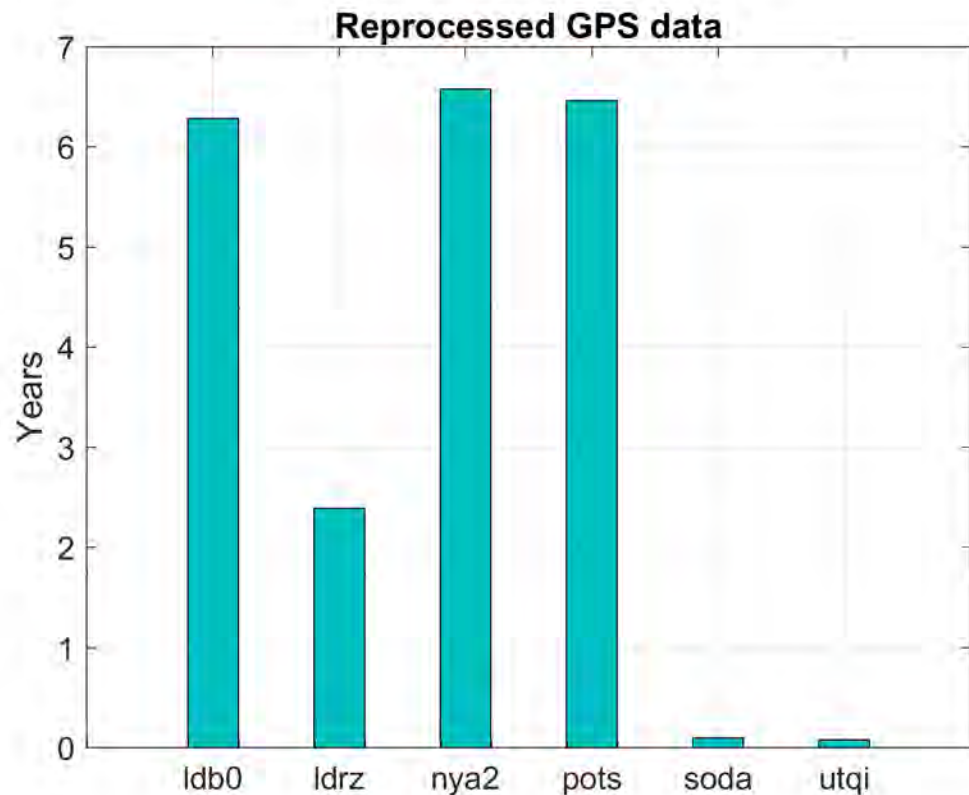
- TIGA: Tide Gauge Benchmark Monitoring
- Reprocessing of data, 1995–2015
- 750 sites
- 371 > 10 years



# GRUAN GPS stations



# GRUAN GPS stations



2011–2017

# Workflow

Data processing



Data evaluation



Data homogenization



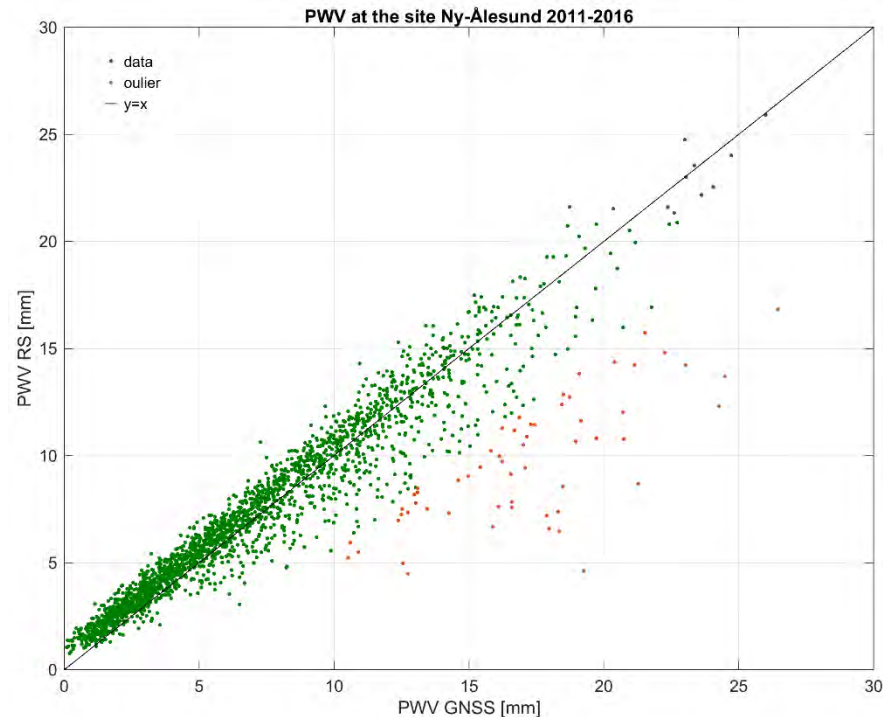
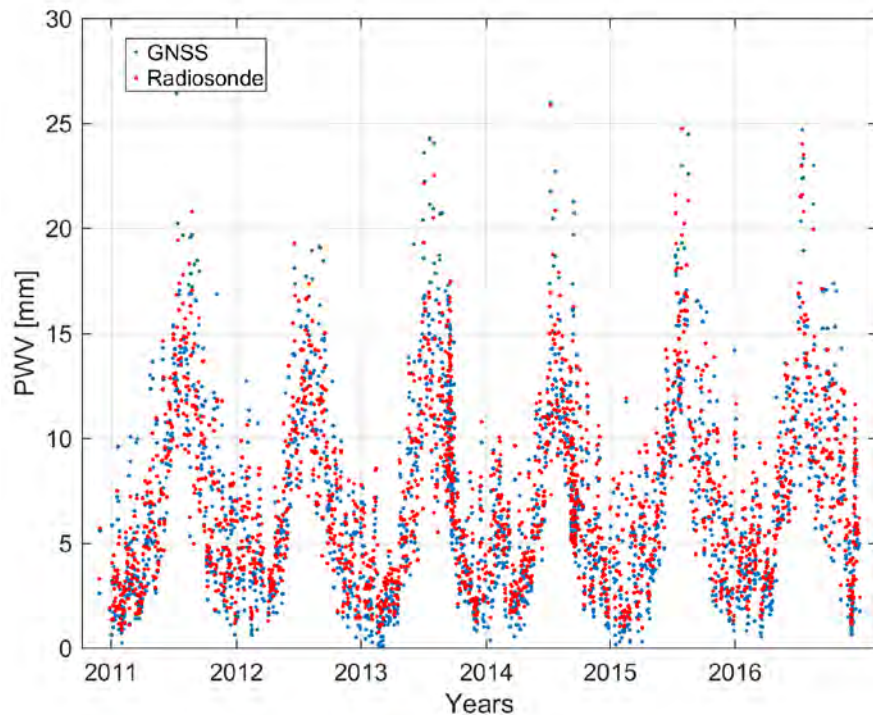
Seasonal adjustment



Trend estimation

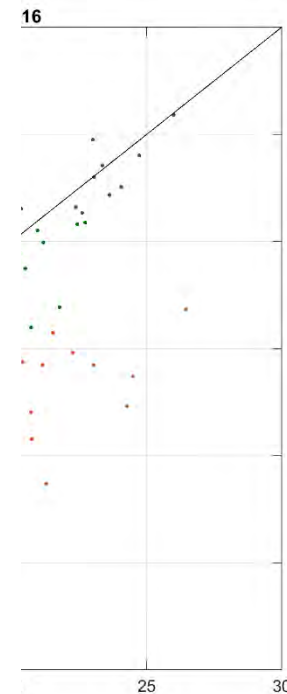
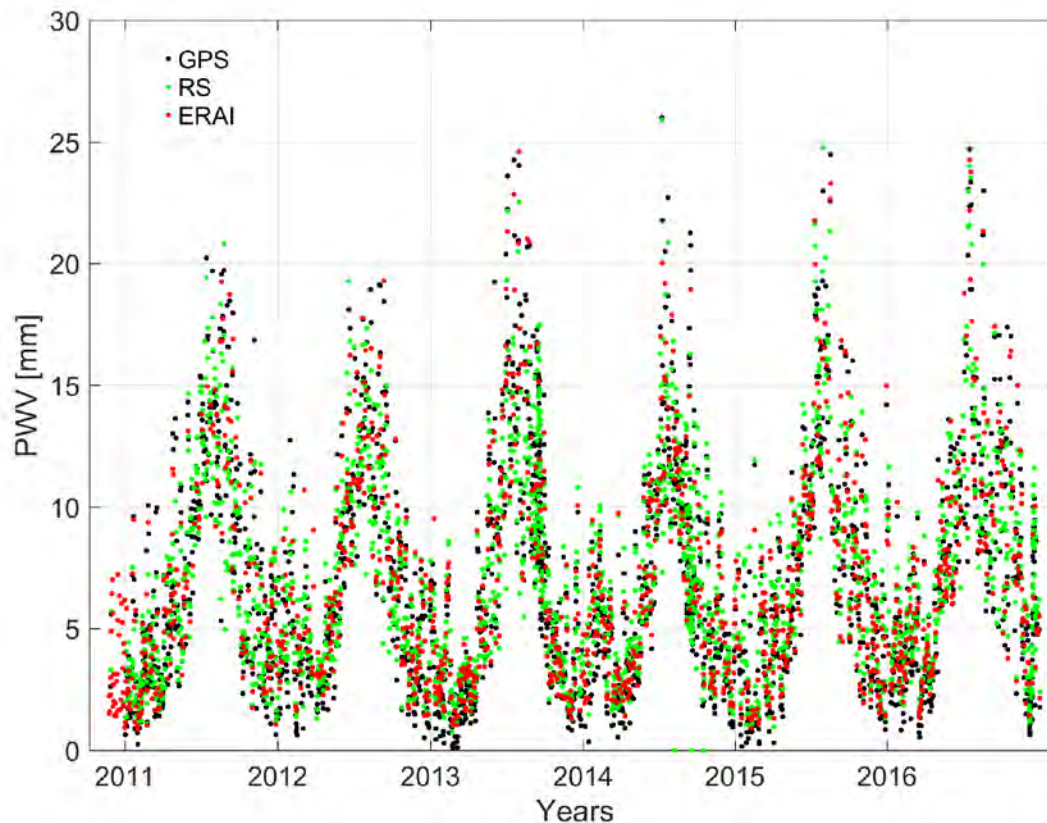
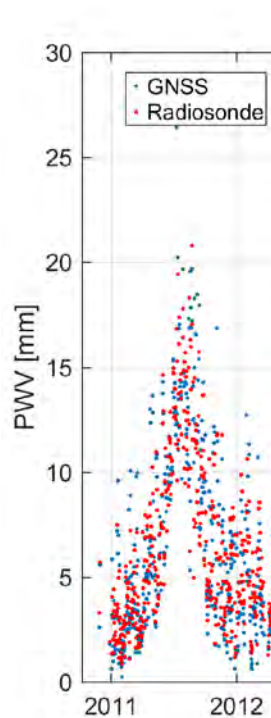


# PWV at NyAlesund



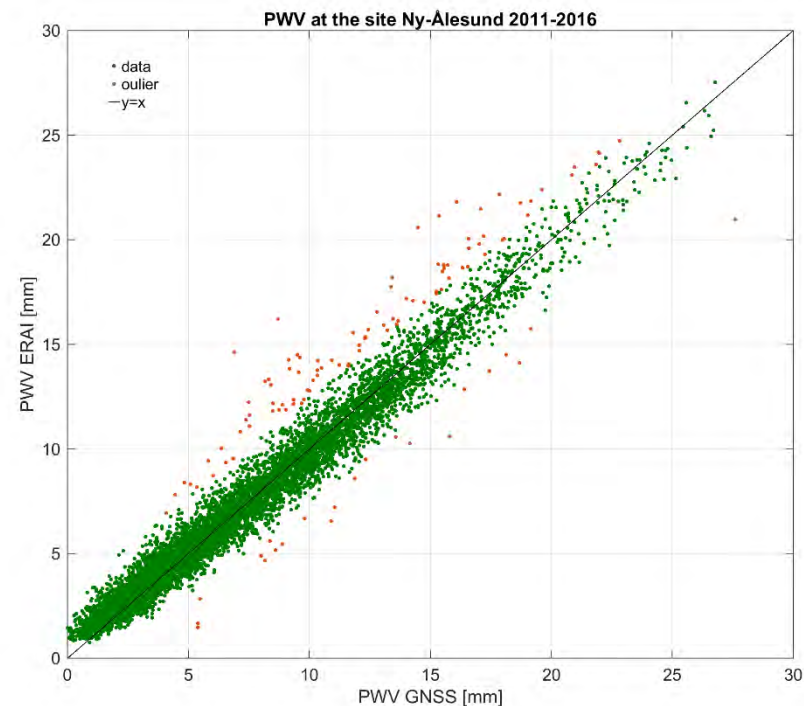
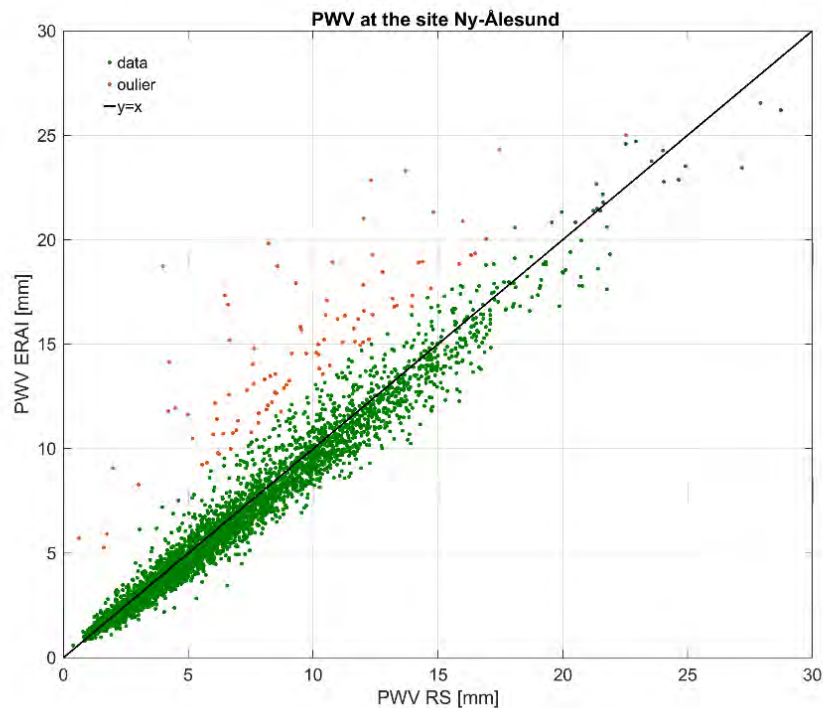
RS data from M. Maturilli

# PWV at NyAlesund



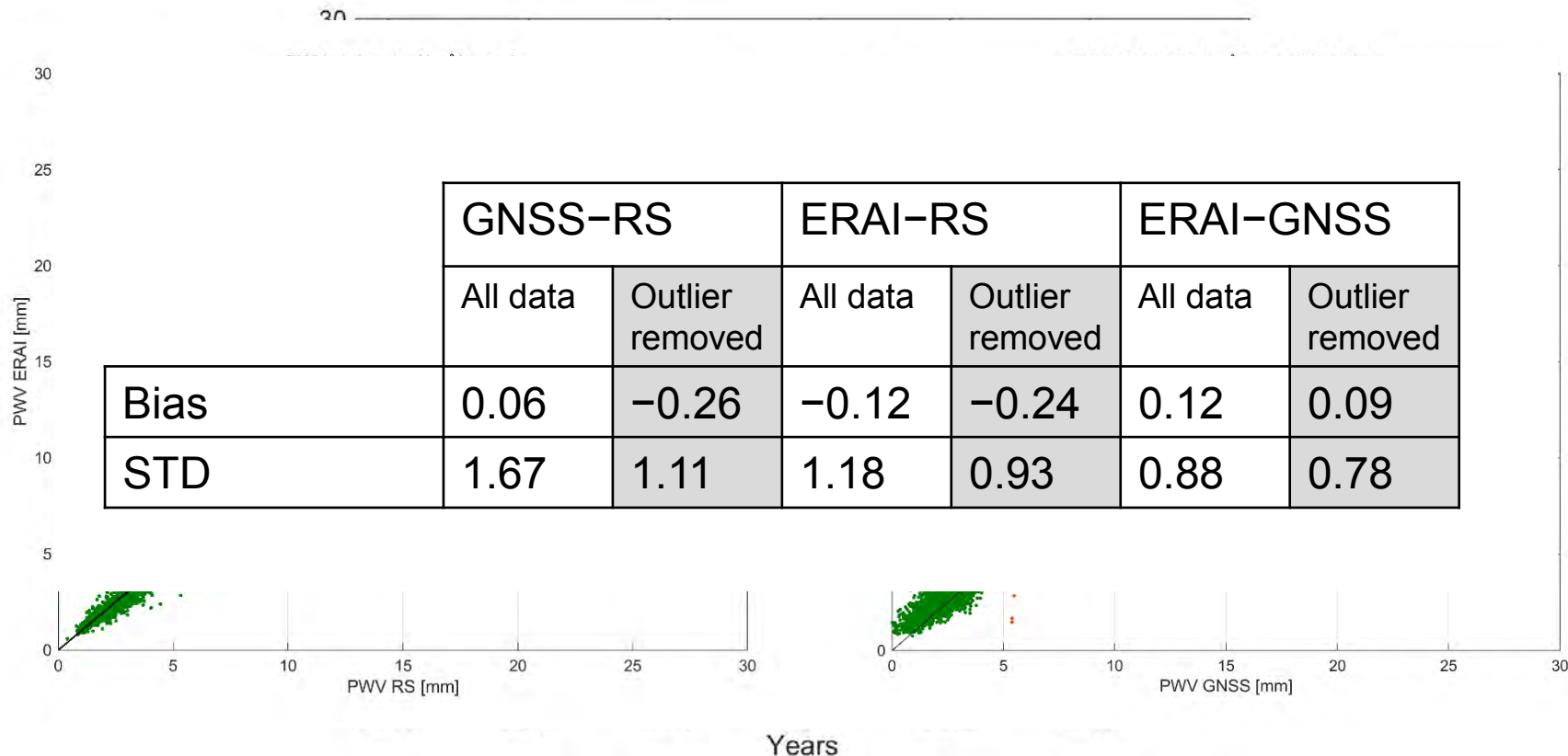


# PWV at NyAlesund



Years

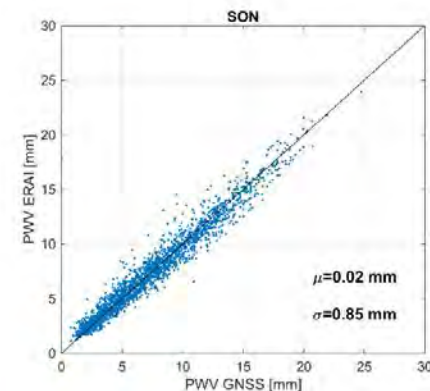
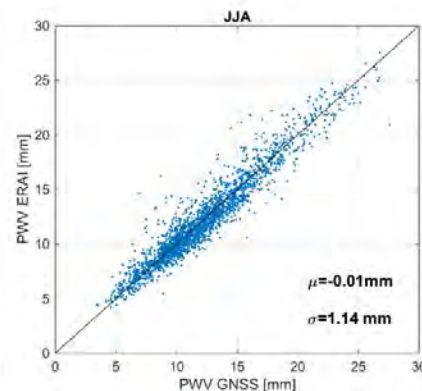
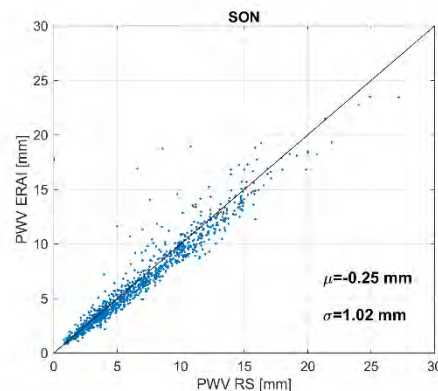
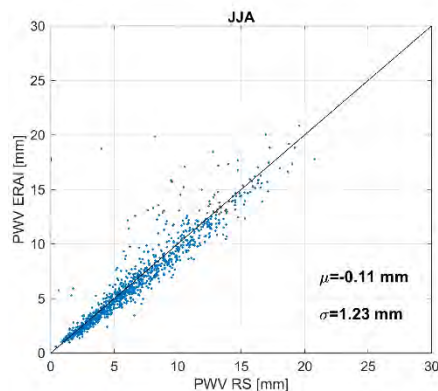
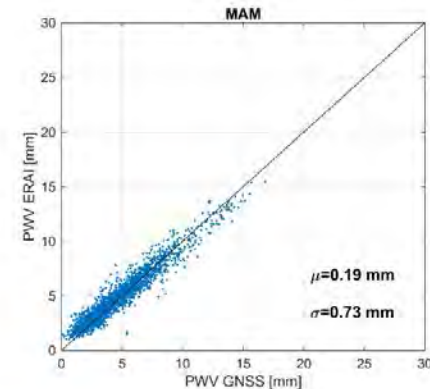
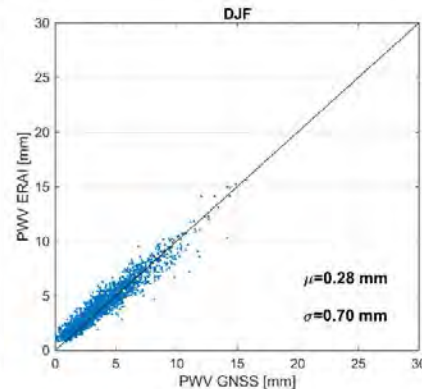
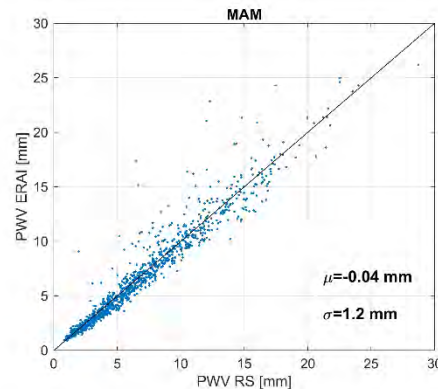
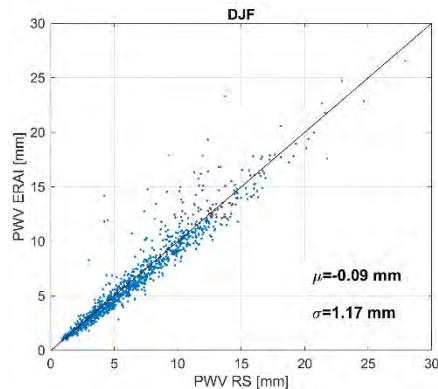
# PWV at NyÅlesund



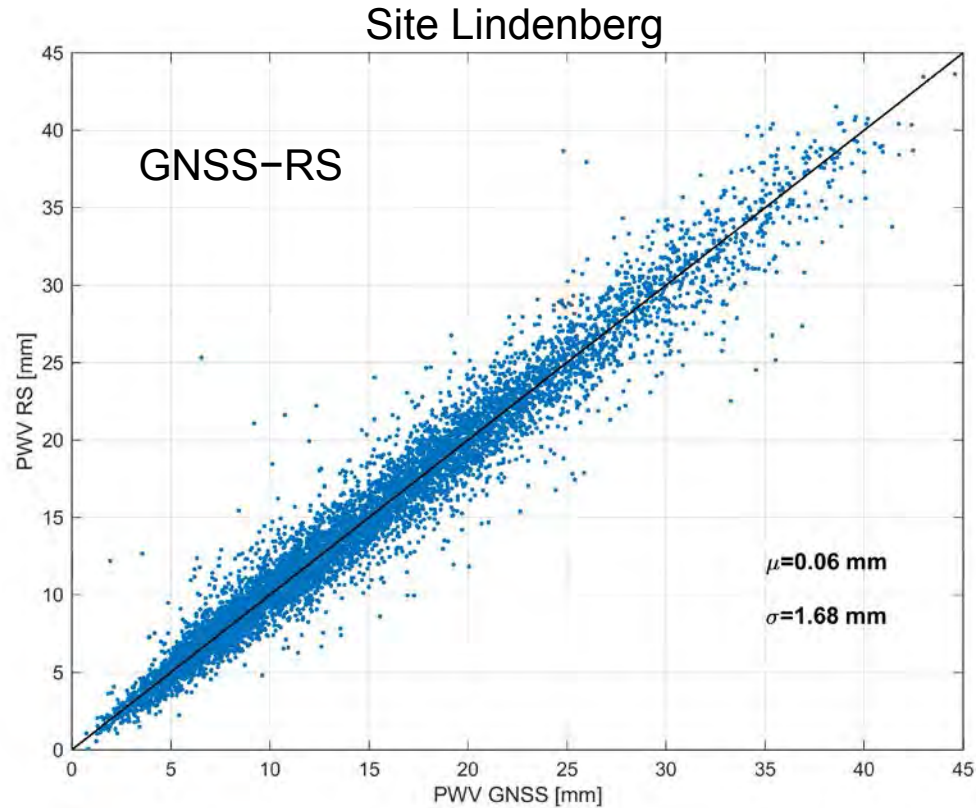
# PWV at NyAlesund

## ERA-Interim vs. RS

## ERA-Interim vs. GPS



# Overview

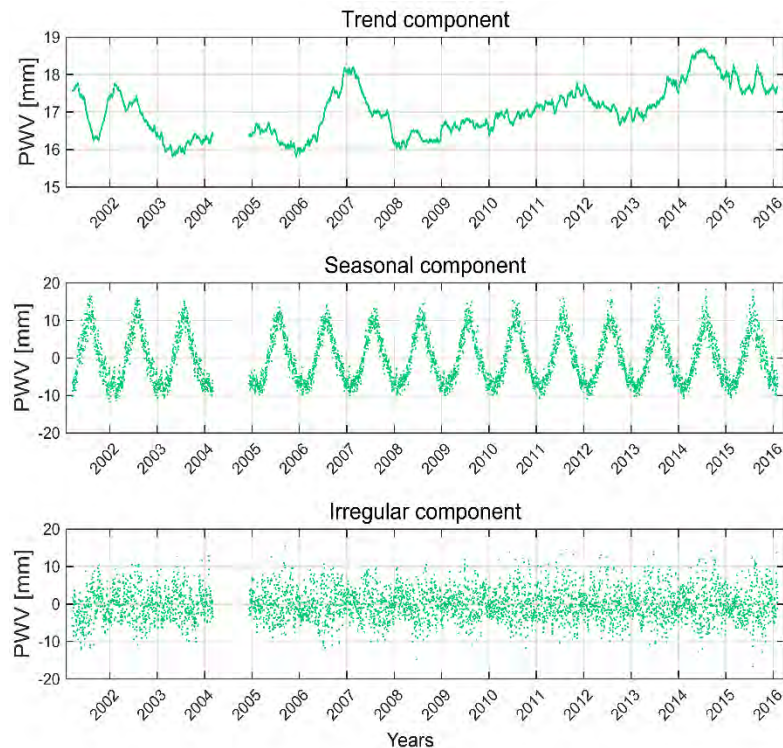


RS data from M. Sommer

# Trend Estimation

Important are:

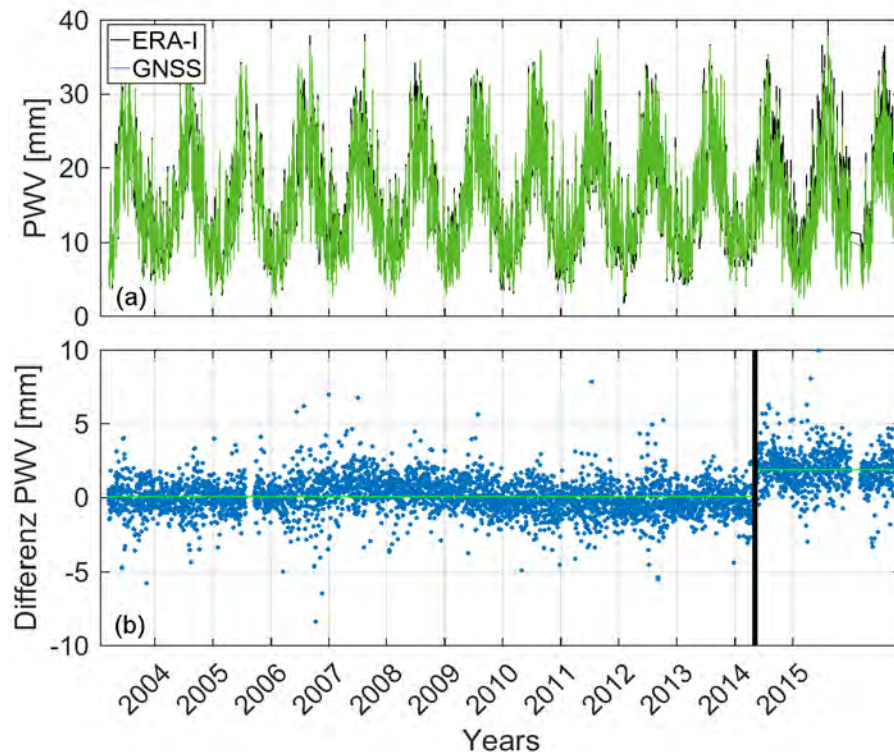
- the time span of the time series
- the presence of gaps  
(the start and the end of the time series)
- the presence of noise, its magnitude compared to the expected trend
- the autocorrelation in the time series
- homogeneity





# Trend Estimation

- **Data Homogeneity** → prerequisite for detecting climatic trends
- Inconsistencies in time series:
  - change processing setup  
→ avoidable by Reprocessing,  
One model setup for the whole  
time window
  - change hardware or software  
of GNSS stations  
→ not avoidable!  
→ Homogeneity check
- Singular spectrum analysis



# Trend Estimation

- Trend
- Seasonal
- Irregular

$$Y = T + S + N$$

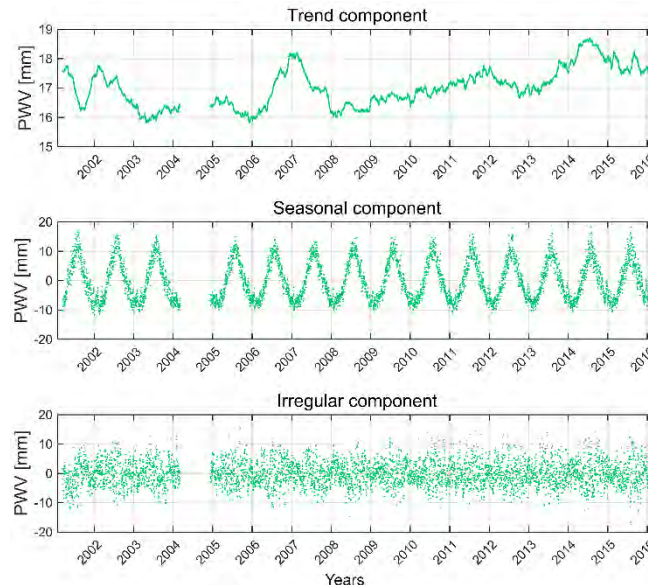
$$T = a + bt$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{\sigma_N}{\sqrt{\sum (t - \bar{t})^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+r}{1-r}}$$

magnitude

standard error

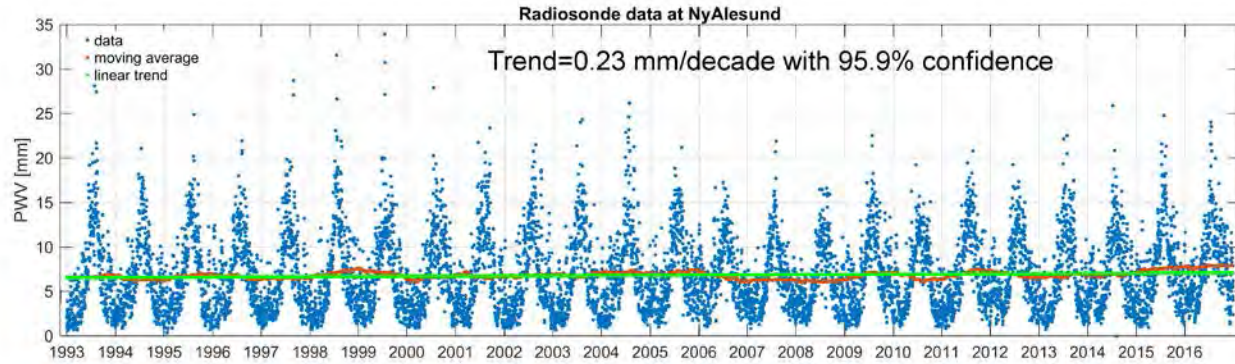
r 1-lag autocorrelation



When  $|b| / \sigma_b > 2$ , confidence  $>95\%$  → significant

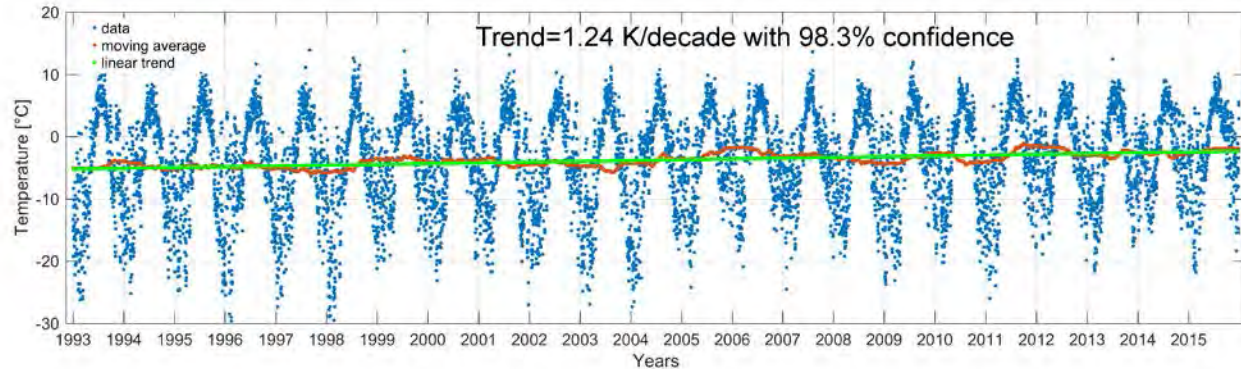
# Results: Radiosonde data Ny-Ålesund

Significant ✓



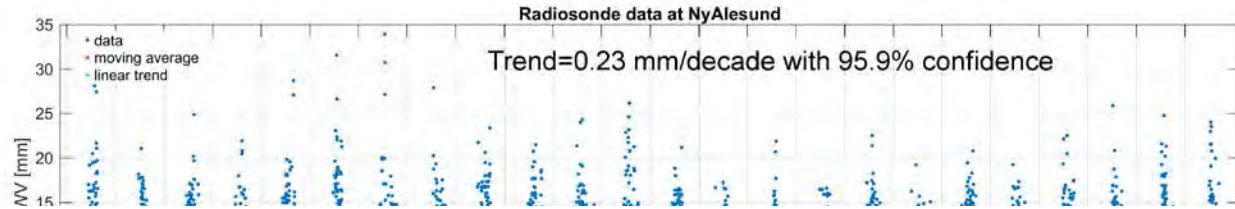
24 years

Significant ✓



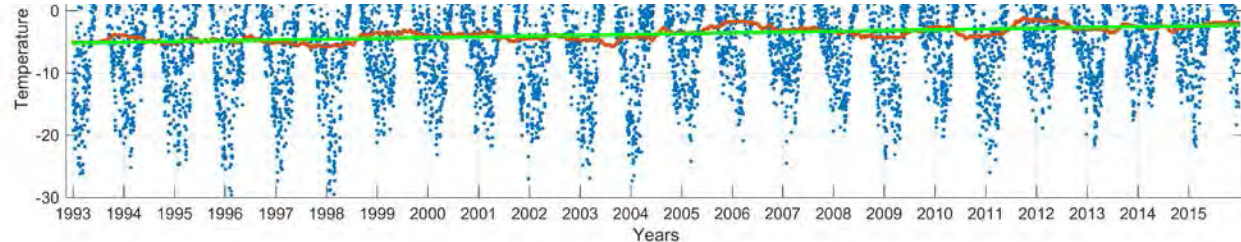
## Results: Radiosonde data Ny-Ålesund

Significant ✓



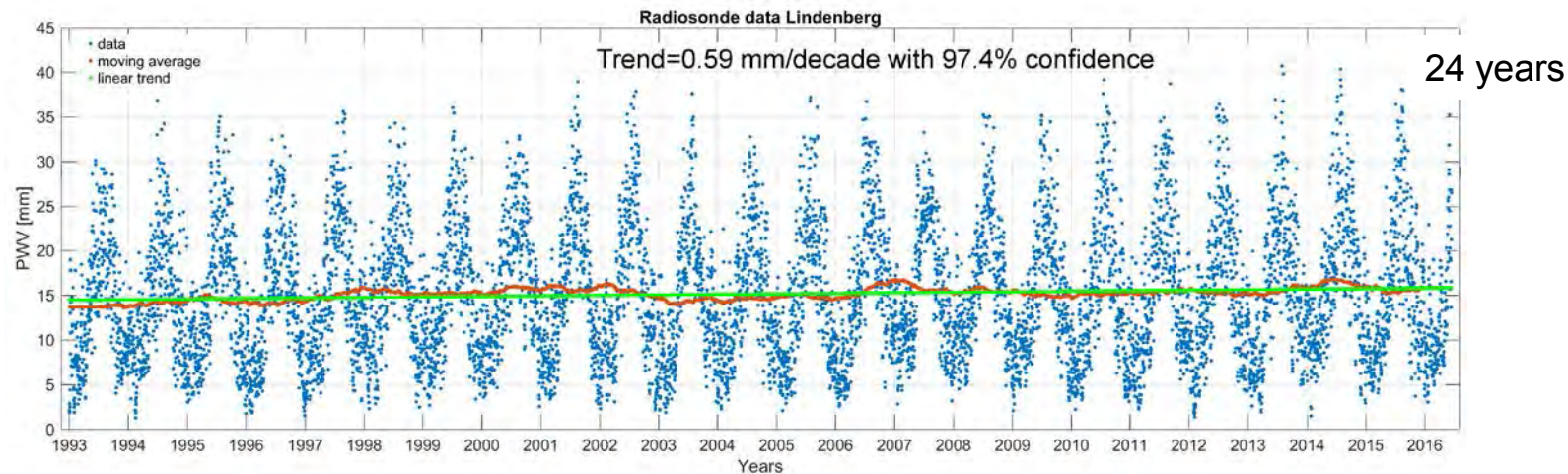
6.97% increase in PWV per a degree Celsius increase in temperature  
→ Agreement to Clausius-Clapeyron equation

Significant ✓





# Results: Radiosonde data Lindenberg



Significant ✓



## Trend Estimation

- Trend
- Seasonal
- Irregular

$$Y = T + S + N$$

$$T = a + bt$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{\sigma_N}{\sqrt{\sum (t - \bar{t})^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1+r}{1-r}}$$

magnitude

standard error

r 1-lag autocorrelation

## Required data size

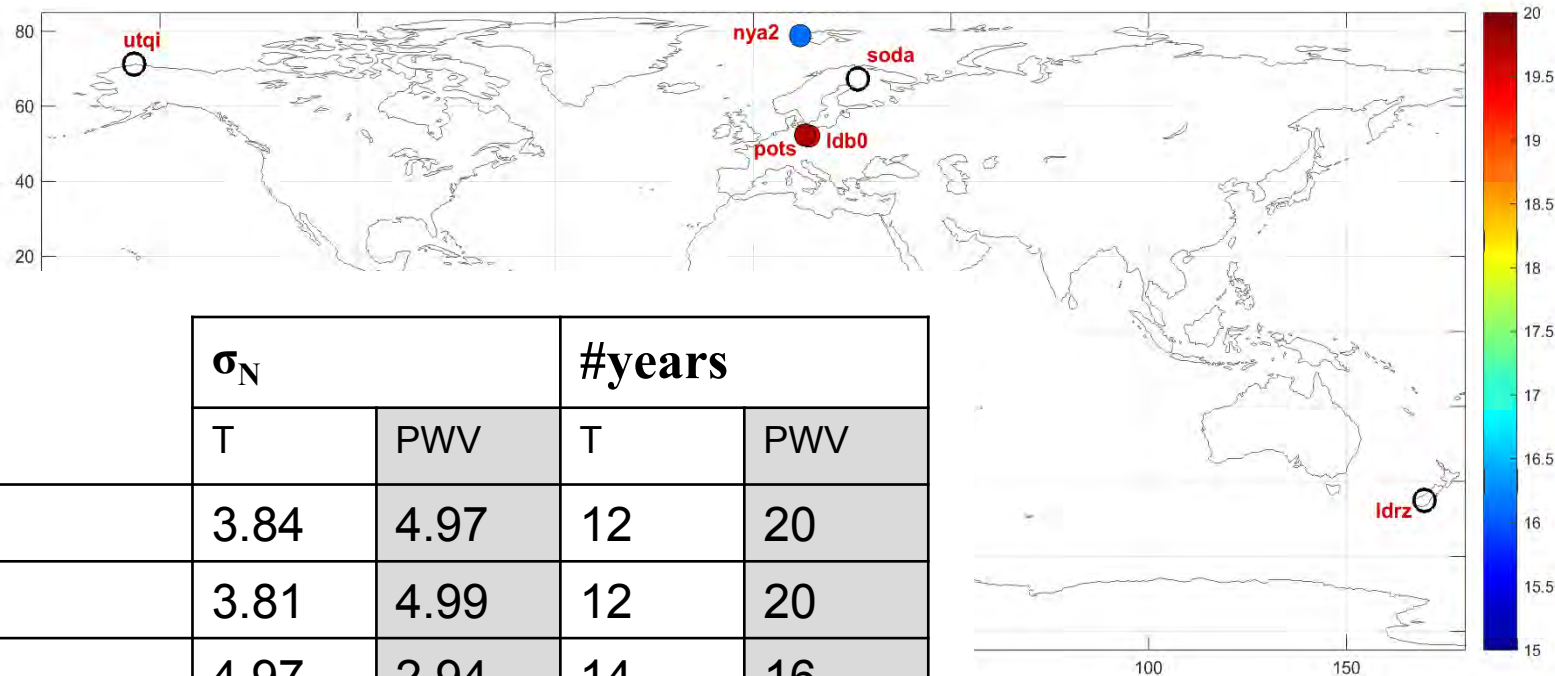
For a trend magnitude  $b_o$  and 90% confidence level

$$n_{\text{req}} = \left[ 3.3 \frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{365.25}} \frac{\sigma_N}{|b_o|} \sqrt{\frac{1+r}{1-r}} \right]^{2/3}$$

- Higher  $r$ ,  $\sigma_N$
- Smaller  $b_o$   
→ longer dataset is required

# Required Length of PWV time series

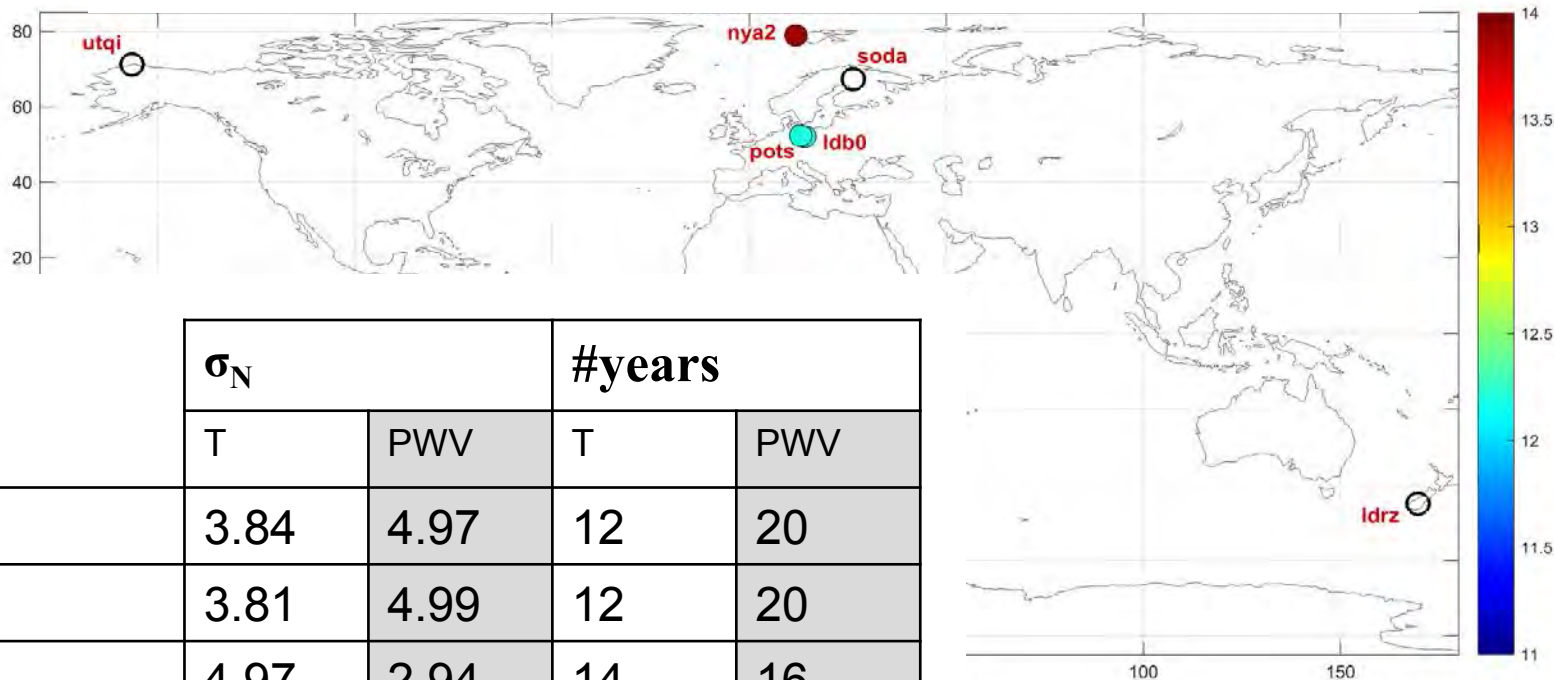
Required length to detect a PWV trend of 0.4 mm/decade



	$\sigma_N$		#years	
	T	PWV	T	PWV
LDB0	3.84	4.97	12	20
POTS	3.81	4.99	12	20
NYA2	4.97	2.94	14	16

# Required Length of temperature time series

Required length to detect a T trend of 1 K/decade



	$\sigma_N$		#years	
	T	PWV	T	PWV
LDB0	3.84	4.97	12	20
POTS	3.81	4.99	12	20
NYA2	4.97	2.94	14	16

## Summary

- PWV trend estimation using
  - GPS
  - Radiosonde
  - ERA-Interim
- The trends are statistically significant for adequately long time series
- Time series longer than 15 years are required to estimate significant trends

Alshawaf et al., 2017: Estimating trends in atmospheric water vapor and temperature time series over Germany, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 10, 3117-3132, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-10-3117-2017>.

Alshawaf et al., 2018: On the statistical significance of climatic trends estimated from GPS tropospheric time series, JGR, submitted.

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**Thank you!**

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