



Misure meteorologiche in ambito urbano

1 - Precisione, accuratezza e rappresentatività delle misure meteorologiche alle diverse scale

G. Frustaci

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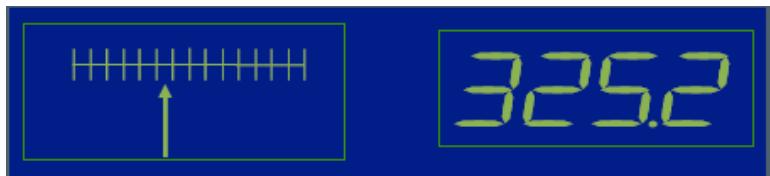
Workshop di Meteorologia Avanzata

Precisione, accuratezza e rappresentatività delle misure meteorologiche

- **Definizioni di base**
 - misure e incertezza
 - scale meteorologiche
- **Documenti di riferimento**
 - **WMO: World Meteorological Organization** (Meteorologia)
 - **BIPM : Bureau International des Poids et Mesures** (Metrologia)
- **Stazioni meteorologiche e climatologiche**
 - definizioni e caratteristiche (GOS, GCOS, ecc.)
 - classificazione
- **Posizionamento delle stazioni ed esposizione dei sensori in ambito urbano**
 - Siting
 - Exposure

Definizioni (1)

- **Misurazione:** operazione attraverso la quale si ottiene la misura di una grandezza
- **Misura:** risultato quantitativo dell'operazione di misura in rapporto ad un campione (unità di misura): $Y = F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$
- **Misurando:** grandezza oggetto della misurazione e descritto dalla misura
- **Incertezza:** parametro associato alla misura che descrive la dispersione dei valori che possono essere ragionevolmente associati al misurando, per cui la misura diventa (δ : incertezza) $y = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \delta$
- **Risoluzione:** capacità di risolvere stati diversi del misurando



Definizioni (2)

Errore: - **Casuale** (o accidentale): correggibile ripetendo la misurazione (ampiezza e segno variabili distribuiti in modo casuale)

- **Sistematico**: derivante dallo strumento o dalle condizioni, non correggibile ripetendo le operazioni di misurazione

Errore (indeterminato) = valore misurato – valore vero (inconoscibile)

⇒ L'errore è (sempre) indeterminato

Taratura: confronto con strumento campione per ottenere la relazione tra letture e valori corrispondenti del campione (curva di taratura, **tracciabilità** agli standard)

Accuratezza: riduzione degli errori (**casuali**) tramite ripetizione delle letture

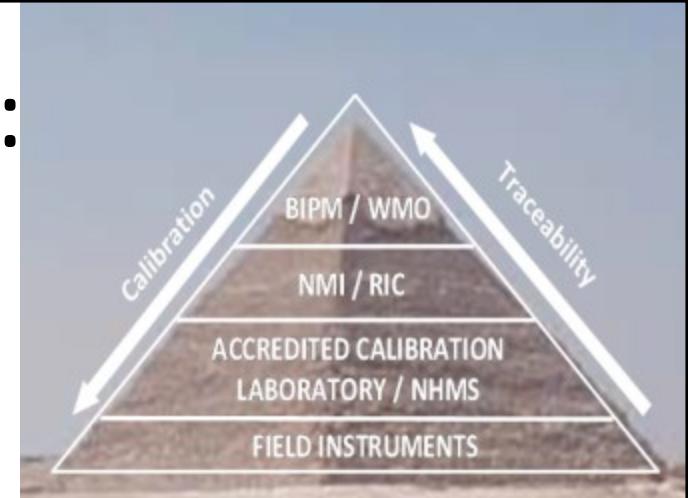
Precisione: riduzione degli errori (**sistematici**) tramite accertamento della loro causa

Rappresentatività: la misura deve essere **eseguita in condizioni adeguate alla scala del fenomeno** (*raccomandazioni del WMO per le misure sinottiche*)

Validazione: verifica indipendente che ne attesti la validità (cfr. con dati contigui)

Meteorologia e Metrologia: WMO e BPIM

https://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/IMO/P/publications/Flyers/Traceability_flyer.pdf



What is **metrological traceability**?

Metrological traceability is defined as “the property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty”.

In simple terms, metrological traceability is a direct link between a result of a measurement made in the field and a result of the best possible measurement made in a calibration laboratory.

It ensures that different measurement methods and instruments used in different countries at different times produce reliable, repeatable, reproducible, compatible and comparable measurement results.

When a measurement result is metrologically traceable, it can be confidently linked to the internationally-accepted measurement references.

Manuali metrologici

- Bureau International des Poids et Mesures – BIPM (www.bipm.org)
VIM3: International Vocabulary of Metrology
Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms
- World Meteorological Organization - WMO (www.wmo.int)
CIMO Report N. 86 Training Material on Metrology and Calibration

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

INSTRUMENTS AND OBSERVING METHODS
REPORT No. 86

TRAINING MATERIAL ON
METROLOGY AND CALIBRATION

Jérôme Duvernay (France)
Aurélie Dubois (France)



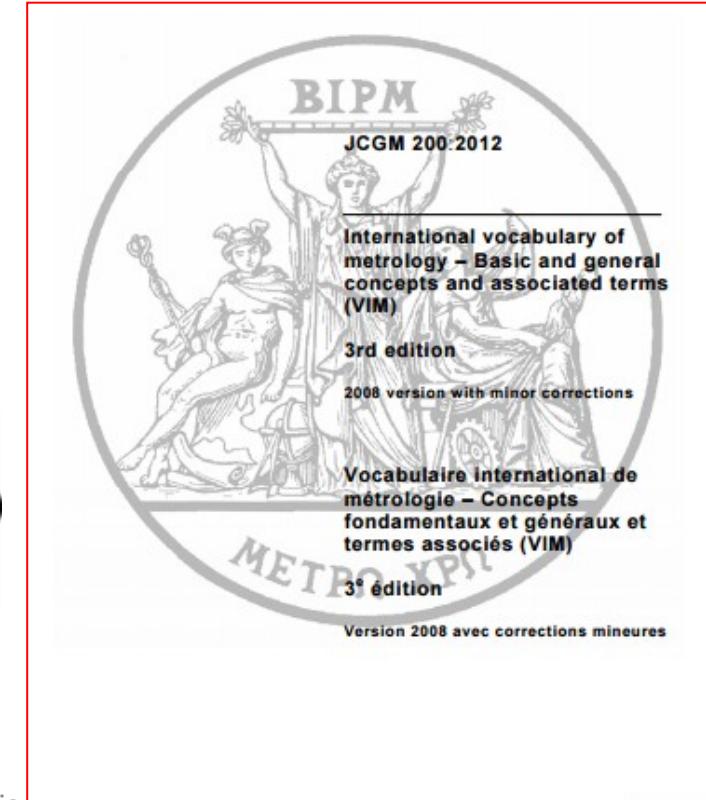
WMO/TD-No. 1306

23/11/2017 2006

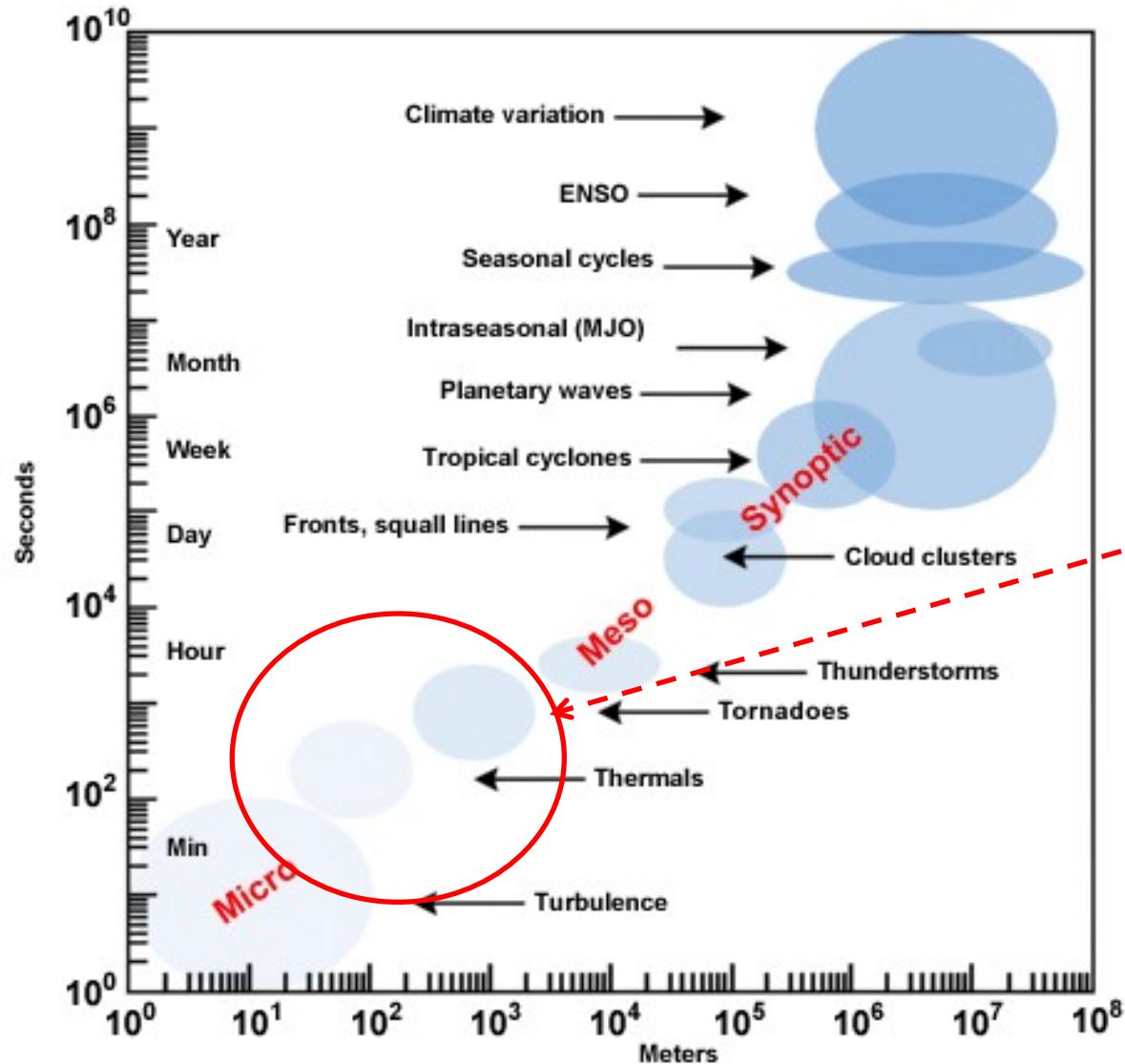
Progetto europeo
EMRP di EURAMET
2011-2017

METEOMET
Metrology for Meteorology

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Scale meteorologiche e rappresentatività



Orlanski, 1975

- Meteorologia urbana

(il misurando!)

Le misure devono essere rappresentative delle scale spazio-temporali caratteristiche dell'ambito urbano

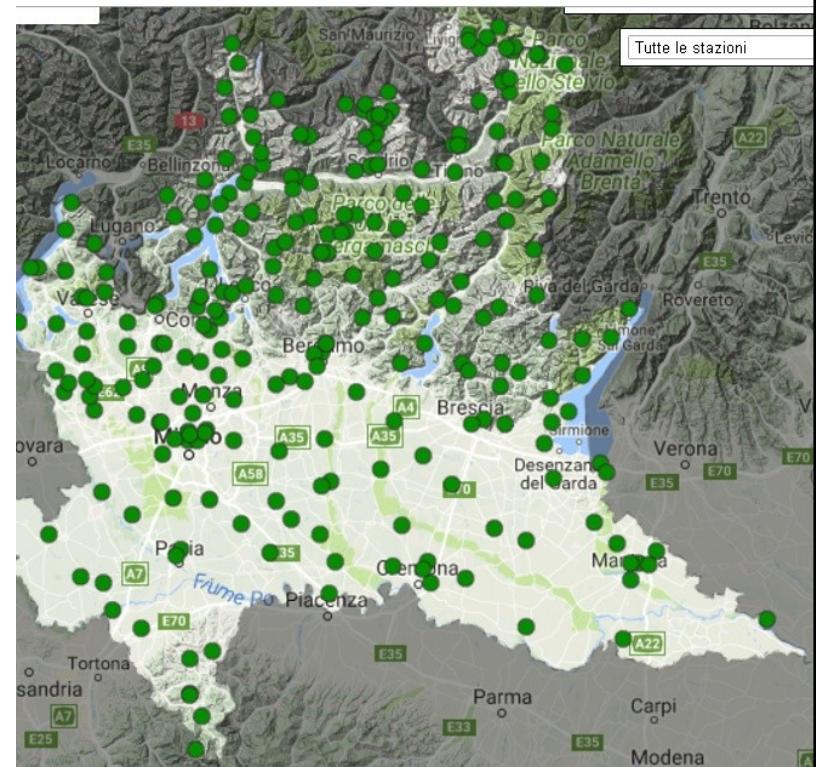
Esempi di stazioni (meso-)sinottiche e urbane



Nei tre casi l'oggetto e lo scopo della misura sono diversi:

- sinottica / climatica
- operativa
- urbana

Reti (meso-) sinottiche



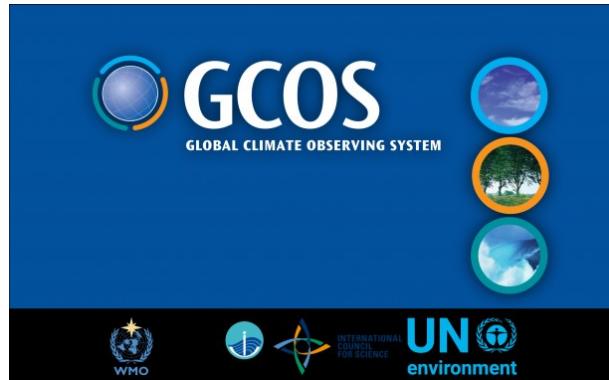
Densità delle stazioni adeguata a necessità diverse:

- sinottica
- meso-sinottica

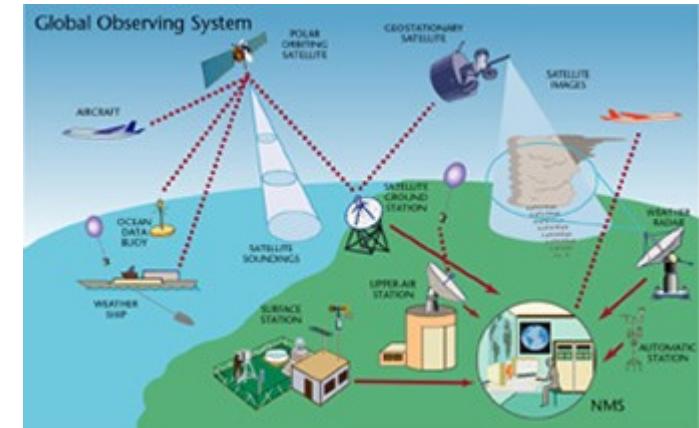
GOS, GCOS, WIGOS, ecc.



- **WMO Technical Commissions:**
 - [Commission for Basic Systems - CBS](#) (development, implementation and operation of integrated systems for observing, data processing, data communication and data management: GOS, GCOS, RBCN, RBSN, SBO, OSCAR, IOS, OSDE, ecc.)
 - [Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation - CIMO](#)
- **WMO Scientific & technical Programmes :**
 - [Global Climate Observing System \(GCOS\)](#)
54 Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)
“..everyone has access to the climate observations..”
 - [Instruments and Methods of Observation Programme \(IMOP\)](#)
technical standards and quality control procedures
guidance for the use of meteorological instruments and observation methods; WMO Nr. 8 CIMO Guide, WMO Nr. 407 Cloud Atlas, TECO, QMF, WIGOS, RBON, RRR, OSCAR, ecc.)
 - [WMO Integrated Global Observing System \(GAW-WIGOS\):](#)
shall be a framework for all WMO observing systems and for WMO contributions to co-sponsored observing systems in support of all WMO Programmes and activities.



Stazioni meteorologiche e climatologiche (WMO)



- **Global Observing System (GOS):**

- coordinated system of methods and facilities for making meteorological and other environmental observations on a global scale

- **Global Climate Observing System (CGOS):**

- climate observations, data records and information needed to address pressing climate-related concerns. to ensure the sustained provision of reliable physical, chemical and biological observations and data records for the total climate system.
- GCOS specifies **54 Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)** that are key for sustainable climate observations

Surface: Precipitation Pressure Radiation Wind Temperature Water Vapour

- **Reference Climate Station (RCS) is defined as follows:**

- "A climatological station, the data of which are intended for the purpose of determining climatic trends. This requires long periods (not less than thirty years) of homogeneous records, where human-influenced environmental changes have been and/or are expected to remain at a minimum. Ideally the records should be of sufficient length to enable the identification of secular [over time] changes of climate."

- **WiGOS:**

- WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS), which will provide the enhanced observational component of the [World Weather Watch \(WWW\)](#) and the overall observing framework for WMO

Classificazione delle stazioni meteorologiche (WMO-CIMO)

- Basata sulla rappresentatività (classi 1 ÷ 5) a scala (meso)sinottica
- Diversificata per sensori (classe 1: reference!)
- Associata all'incertezza di misura (maggiore quanto più alta la classe)



- Riconosce l'esistenza di misure di specifico interesse o speciali (s), ma “scarsamente rappresentative” nel senso di cui sopra. In particolare:

Complex terrain or urban areas generally lead to high class numbers. In such cases, an additional flag “S” can be added to class numbers 4 or 5 to indicate specific environment or application (i.e. 4S).

Dalla CIMO Guide – WMO Nr. 8 Ed. 2014



CIMO: Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation

WMO Nr. 8 CIMO Guide

Ed. 2014

Guide to Meteorological Instruments and Methods of Observation



World Meteorological Organization
WMO No. 8

Weather + Climate + Water

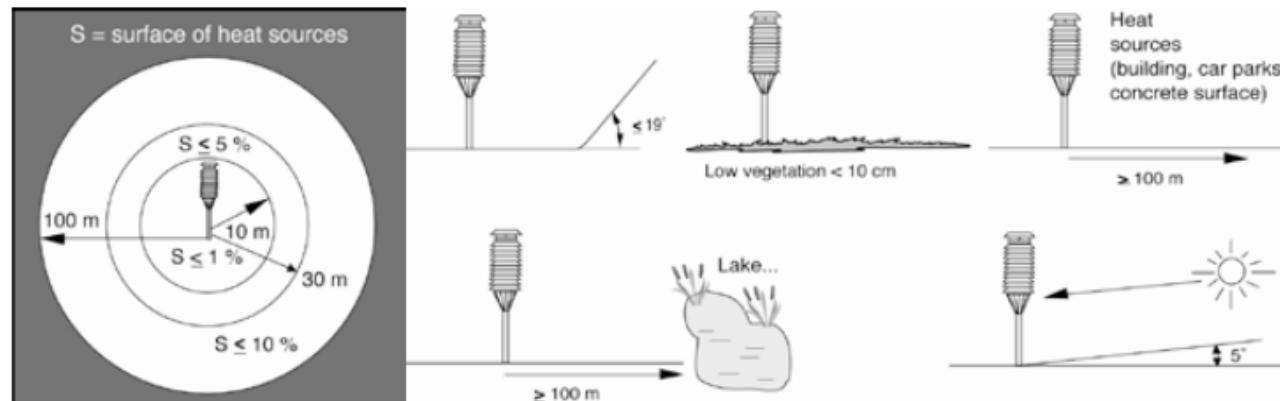
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WMO-CIMO Class 1 (Reference)

Class 1 – Temperature and Relative Humidity

- (a) Flat, horizontal land, surrounded by an open space, **slope less than $\frac{1}{3}$ (19°)**;
- (b) Ground covered with natural and **low vegetation (< 10 cm)** representative of the region;
- (c) Measurement point situated:
 - (i) At **more than 100 m** from heat sources or reflective surfaces (buildings, concrete surfaces, car parks, etc.);
 - (ii) At **more than 100 m** from an expanse of water (unless significant of the region);
 - (iii) Away from all projected **shade** when the sun is **higher than 5°** .

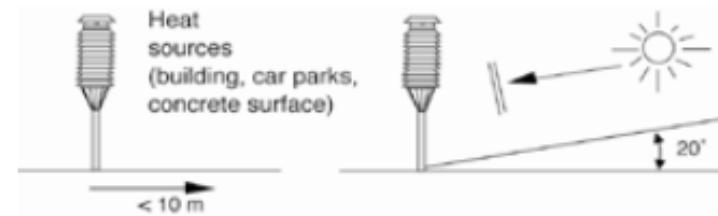
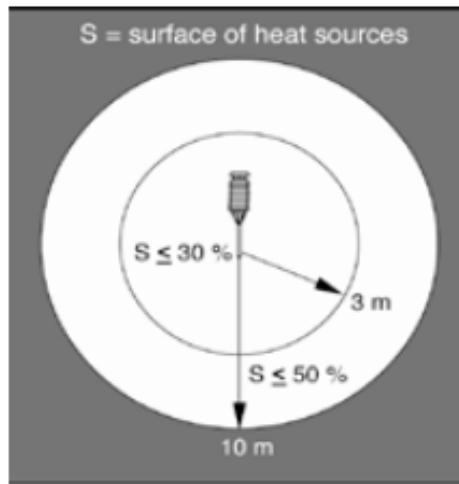


A source of heat (or expanse of water) is considered to have an impact if it occupies **more than 10 per cent of the surface** within a **circular area of 100 m** surrounding the screen, **makes up 5 per cent of an annulus of 10–30 m**, or **covers 1 per cent of a 10 m circle**.

WMO-CIMO Class 4 & 5

Class 4 - T & RH (additional estimated uncertainty added by siting up to 2°C):

- (a) Close, artificial heat sources and reflective surfaces (buildings, concrete surfaces, car parks, etc.) or expanse of water (unless significant of the region, occupying:
- (i) Less than 50 per cent of the surface within a circular area of 10 m around the screen;
 - (ii) Less than 30 per cent of the surface within a circular area of 3 m around the screen;
- (b) Away from all projected shade when the sun is higher than 20°.



Class 5 - T & RH (additional estimated uncertainty added by siting up to 5°C)

Site not meeting the requirements of class 4.

Criteri per il vento e rugosità superficiale

Terrain classification from Davenport (1960) adapted by Wieringa (1980b) in terms of aerodynamic roughness length z_0

<i>Class index</i>	<i>Short terrain description</i>	<i>z_0 (m)</i>
2	Mud flats, snow; no vegetation, no obstacles	0.005
3	Open flat terrain; grass, few isolated obstacles	0.03
4	Low crops; occasional large obstacles, $x/H > 20$	0.10
5	High crops; scattered obstacles, $15 < x/H < 20$	0.25
6	Parkland, bushes; numerous obstacles, $x/H \approx 10$	0.5
7	Regular large obstacle coverage (suburb, forest)	1.0
8	City centre with high- and low-rise buildings	≥ 2

Lunghezza di rugosità (*roughness length*: z_0)

$$K u / u_{*0} = \ln (z / z_0)$$

variazione logaritmica del vento con la quota
dovuta all'attrito superficiale (Spirale di Ekman)

K : costante di von Karman

($k \approx 0.4$)

u_{*0} : velocità di attrito (*surface friction velocity*)

$u_{*0} = \tau_0 / \rho$ (τ_0 : *surface stress*)

$u^2_{*0} = - (\underline{u'} \underline{w'})_0$ Calcolabile da misure della turbolenza del vento (covarianze)

z_0 : lunghezza di rugosità (*roughness length*): $z_0 := z (u = 0)$

quota alla quale la velocità è teoricamente nulla in base alla variazione logaritmica

Z : quota geometrica rispetto al suolo

$z = Z - d$ (d : *zero plane displacement*)

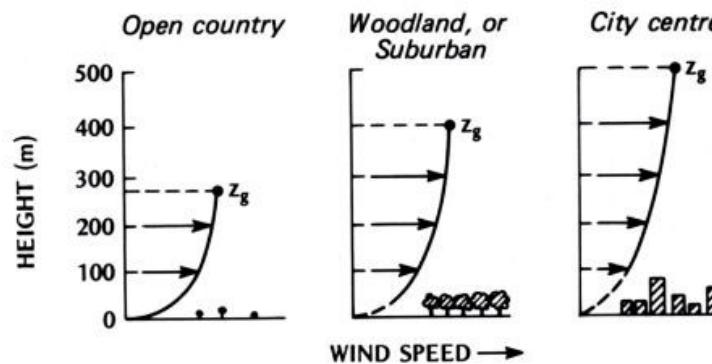
h_c : altezza del *canopy*

$d / h_c \approx 2/3 \div 1$

Terrain description	z_0 (m)
Open sea, <u>Fetch</u> at least 5 km	0.0002
Mud flats, snow; no vegetation, no obstacles	0.005
Open flat terrain; grass, few isolated obstacles	0.03
Low crops; occasional large obstacles, $x/H > 20$	0.10
High crops; scattered obstacles, $15 < x/H < 20$	0.25
parkland, bushes; numerous obstacles, $x/H \approx 10$	0.5
Regular large obstacle coverage (suburb, forest)	1.0
City centre with high- and low-rise buildings	≥ 2

Roughness length (Z_0)

- Air flow in boundary layer largely controlled by frictional drag imposed on flow by the underlying surface



Source: Oke (1992)

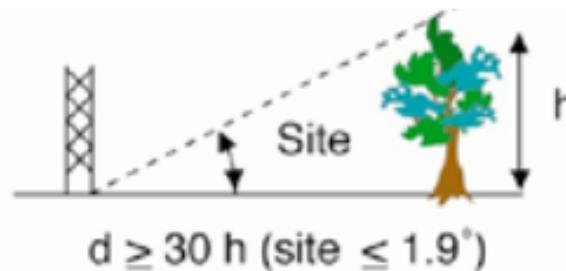
- Z_0 - measure of the aerodynamic roughness of a surface
- "Height at which the neutral wind profile extrapolates to a zero wind speed." (Oke, 1992)

WMO-CIMO Class 1 (Reference)

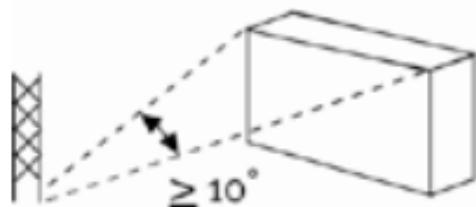
Class 1 – Wind

- (a) The mast should be located at a distance equal to a **least 30 times the height** of surrounding obstacles;
- (b) Sensors should be situated at a minimum distance of **15 times the width** of narrow obstacles (mast, thin tree) **higher than 8 m**; Single obstacles **lower than 4 m** can be ignored.

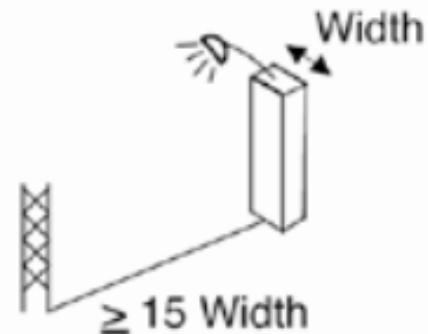
Roughness **class index** is between 2 to 4 (**roughness length ≤ 0.1 m**).



Large obstacle



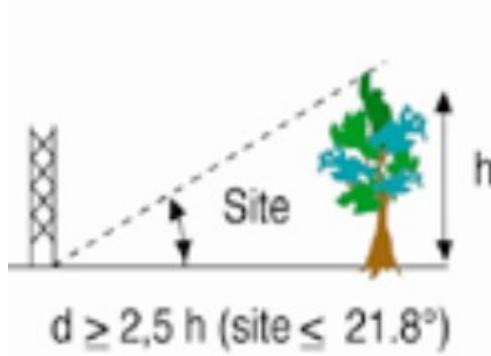
Thin obstacle > 8 m



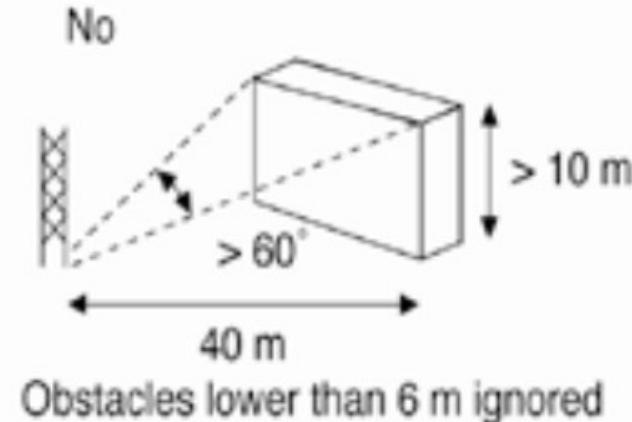
WMO-CIMO Class 4 & 5

Class 4 – Wind (additional estimated uncertainty added by siting greater than 50 per cent)

- (a) The mast should be located at a distance of **at least 2.5 times the height** of surrounding obstacles;
- (b) **No obstacle with an angular width larger than 60° and a height greater than 10 m, within a 40 m distance.**



Single obstacles lower than 6 m can be ignored, only for measurements at 10 m or above.



Class 5 – Wind (additional estimated uncertainty cannot be defined)

Site not meeting the requirements of class 4.

Zone climatiche urbane

Zone climatiche urbane (UCZ) secondo Oke (WMO, 2006).

Nelle immagini le linee continue rappresentano superfici impermeabili, le linee tratteggiate superfici permeabili.

UCZ	descrizione	immagine	classe di rugosità	rapporto di verticalità dei canyon urbani λ_s (vedi Tabella 9)	% impermeabile
1	zona intensamente urbanizzata con edifici separati, ravvicinati, ad elevato sviluppo verticale, con rivestimento (p.es. centro città con grattacieli)		8	>2	>90
2	zona intensamente e molto densamente urbanizzata, con edifici a 2-5 piani, contigui o molto ravvicinati, spesso di mattoni o pietra (p.es. centro storico)		7	1.0-2.5	>85
3	zona molto urbanizzata, a media densità, con edifici in fila o separati, ma comunque ravvicinati (p.es. area residenziale)		7	0.5-1-5	70-85
4	zona molto urbanizzata, a densità media o bassa, con edifici estesi e bassi e parcheggi asfaltati (p.es. area commerciale)		5	0.05-0.2	70-95
5	zona suburbana mediamente sviluppata, a bassa densità, con case a uno o due piani (p.es. aree residenziali suburbane)		6	0.2-0.6 (>1 se con alberi)	35-65
6	zone destinate ad uso misto, con grandi edifici circondati da vaste aree non edificate (p.es. ospedali, aeroporti)		5	0.1-0.5, dipende dagli alberi	<40
7	zone semi-rurali, con case sparse in un'area naturale o agricola (p.es. fattorie)		4	>0.05, dipende dagli alberi	<10

“Station Siting”

per le misure in ambito urbano

La classificazione WMO-CIMO è essenzialmente basata
sul **Siting** (rappresentatività a scala urbana)

Posizionamento delle stazioni (**Siting**):

- Le misure devono essere **rappresentative** di un'area urbana omogenea
- E' condizionato dalla necessità di **risolvere** l'ambito urbano (**scala**)
- E' condizionato da **esigenze logistiche** (alimentazione, amministrazione, ecc.)

Siting delle stazioni CN a Milano



“Sensor Exposure”

per le misure in ambito urbano

L'esposizione dei sensori o **Sensor Exposure** (microscala) deve essere tale da assicurare la rappresentatività alla scala desiderata (scala urbana) e pertanto non deve essere influenzata da fattori locali

Esposizione dei sensori (**Sensor Exposure**):

- Lontano da ostacoli e pareti dell'edificio (vento, precipitazione)
- Minimi effetti radiativi e convettivi da superfici sottostanti e muri vicini (temperatura e umidità)
- Massimo cielo visibile (radiazione, copertura)

Metadata per posizionamento della stazione ed esposizione dei sensori



MONITORING SITE

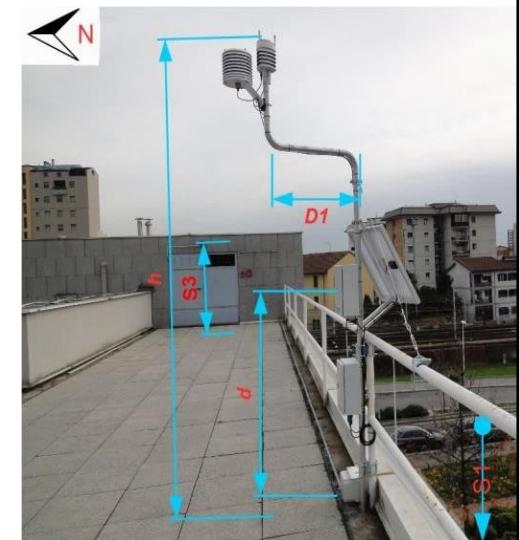
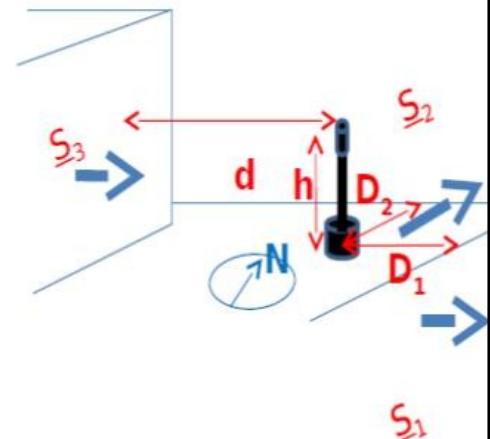
Roof top Terrace Ground Canopy Other

SURFACE COVER: Concrete Tiles

Surface Albedo

North		South		East		West	
K_DOWN	K_UP	K_DOWN	K_UP	K_DOWN	K_UP	K_DOWN	K_UP
901	194	921	194	891	193	884	180
0,21		0,21		0,21		0,20	

h (m) - Height from roof top
D1 (m) - Distance from 1 st wall
D2 (m) - Distance from 2 nd wall
S1 (m) - Height of 1 st wall
dir S1 - Exposure of 1 st wall
S2 (m) - Height of 2 nd wall
dir S2 - Exposure of 2 nd wall
d (m) - Distance from an eventual 3 rd wall
S3 (m) - Height of 3 rd wall
dir S3 - Exposure of 3 rd wall



Conclusioni

- **Definire il misurando**
anche oltre alla scala spazio-temporale: vedi complessità dell'atmosfera urbana – quale strato dell'UBL (vedi **Parte 3**)?
- **Definire il Siting**
Rappresentatività delle misure per un contesto omogeneo (area urbana omogenea per tipo e altezza delle costruzioni, percentuale di suolo edificato, tipologia delle superfici, albedo, ecc.)
- **Verificare l'Exposure**
Posizionamento dei singoli sensori in modo che non siano influenzati da caratteristiche a scala inferiore a quella del siting: distanza da pareti verticali radianti, da sorgenti di calore come camini o condizionatori sopravvento, ecc.
- **Redigere e aggiornare i Metadata**
ad ogni variazione strumentale (calibrazione, sostituzione, ecc.) e ambientale (variazioni dell'edificato nell'area circostante, ecc.)
- **Stimare le incertezze (singole e composte, vedi Parte 3)**