

QA/QC and uncertainty budget of NEON's eddy-covariance flux data

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Background

Eddy-covariance (EC) fluxes are filled with theoretical assumptions and require many additional quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) tests in conjunction with quantification of uncertainty. Therefore, NEON's EC flux data products are subjected to a thorough data quality and uncertainty assessment that lead to both, quality flags and quantitative uncertainty estimates.

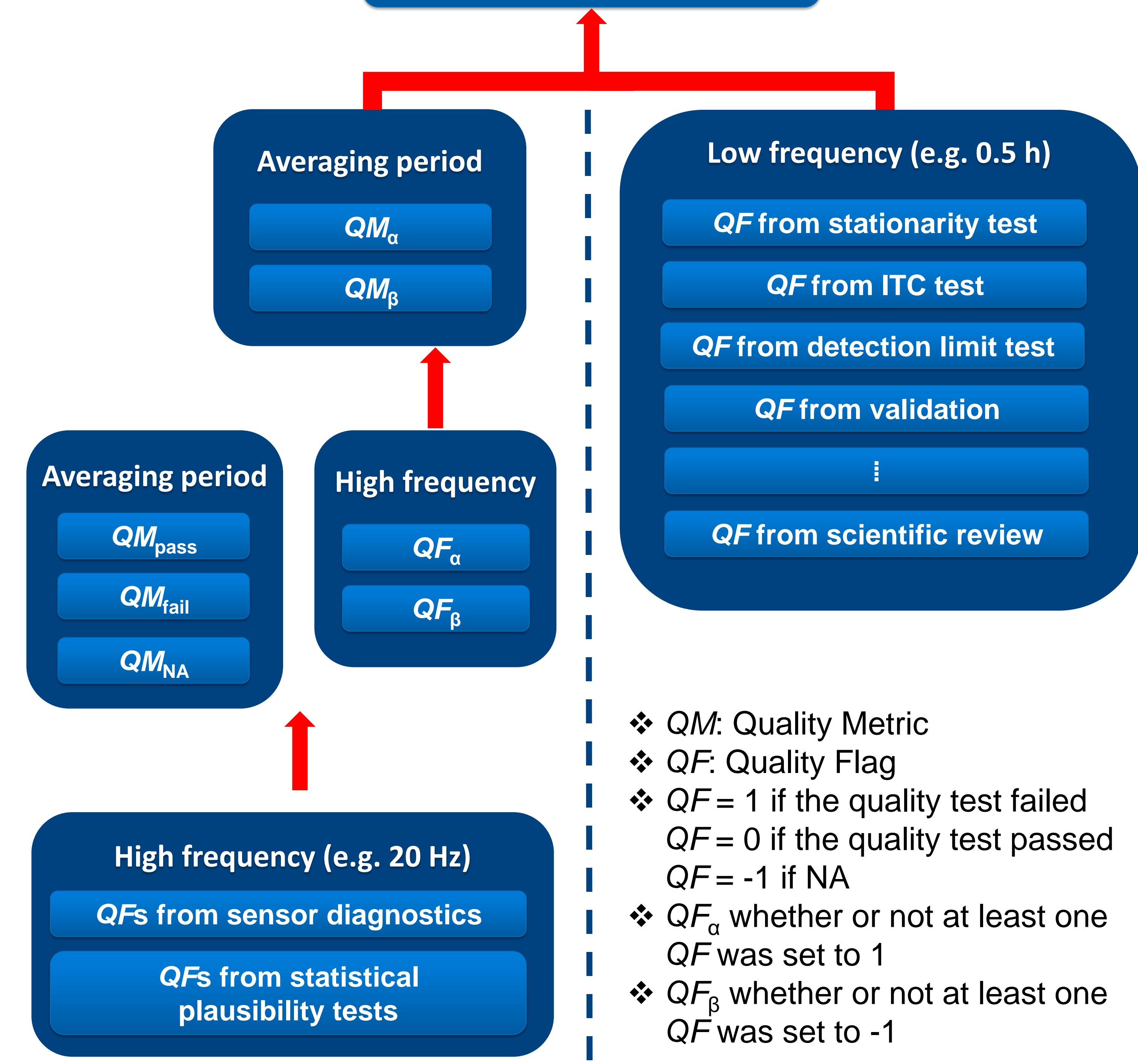
Here, we present NEON's flux QA/QC and uncertainty quantification framework. In this framework, a wide range of qualitative and quantitative algorithmic processing routines are applied to flux data products including:

- tests related to sensor diagnostics;
- statistical plausibility tests, e.g. range, persistence, step;
- EC-specific tests based on the degree of fulfillment of one or several methodological assumptions, e.g. detection limit, homogeneity and stationarity, development of turbulence tests;
- uncertainty calculations, e.g. sensor calibration and assembly performance, IRGA field validation, turbulent sampling errors, location bias, energy imbalance.

QA/QC framework

A final quality flag is produced individually for each flux data product, which represents a determination of the validity for further data analysis. The sensor health and statistical plausibility tests are first used to calculate QM_α and QM_β over the averaging period. Then, the results of EC-specific tests are taken into account to determine whether the data product is flagged as valid ($QF_{FINAL} = 0$) or invalid ($QF_{FINAL} = 1$). If the scientific review flag is set high during science operation management (SOM) review then QF_{FINAL} will be set high.

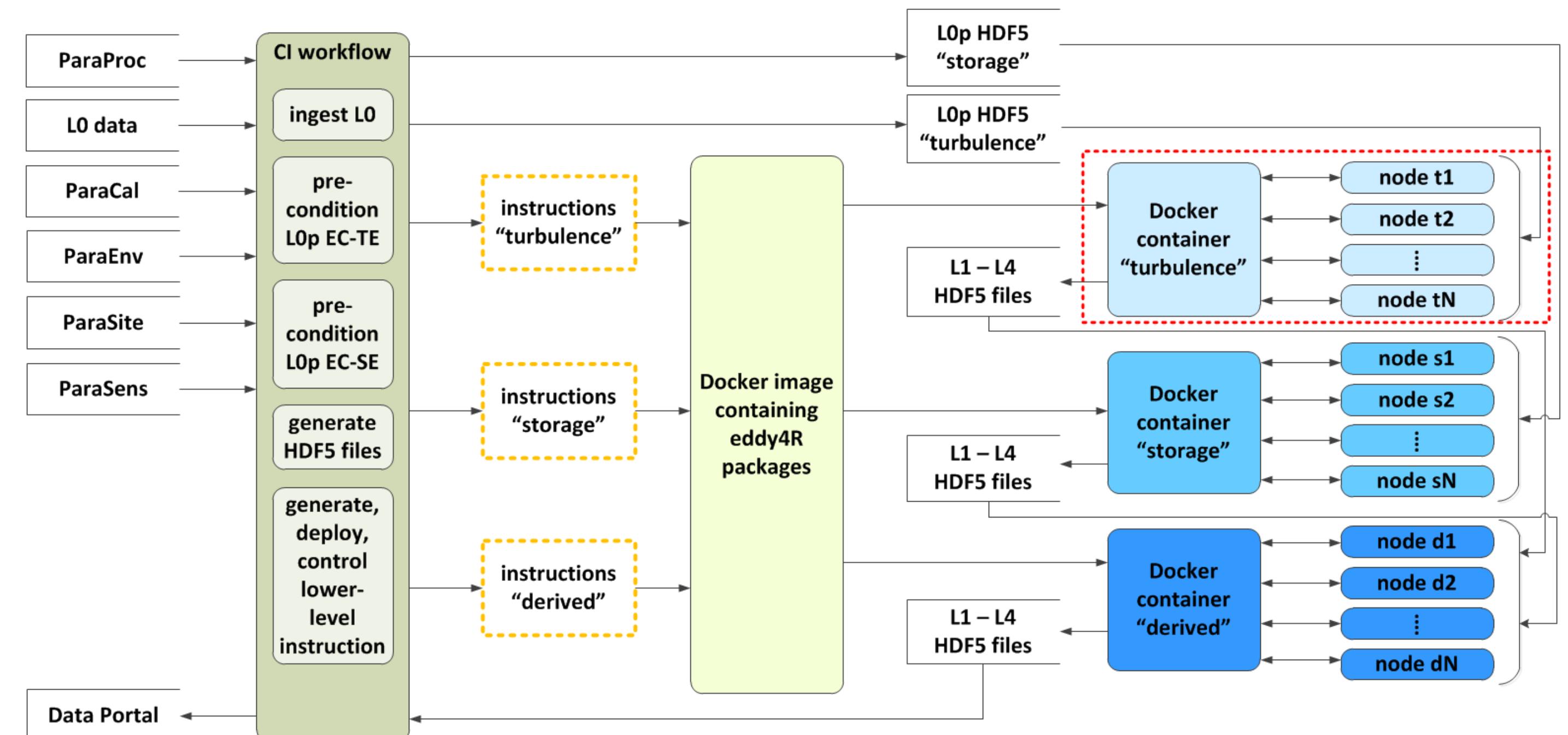
Final quality flag (QF_{FINAL})



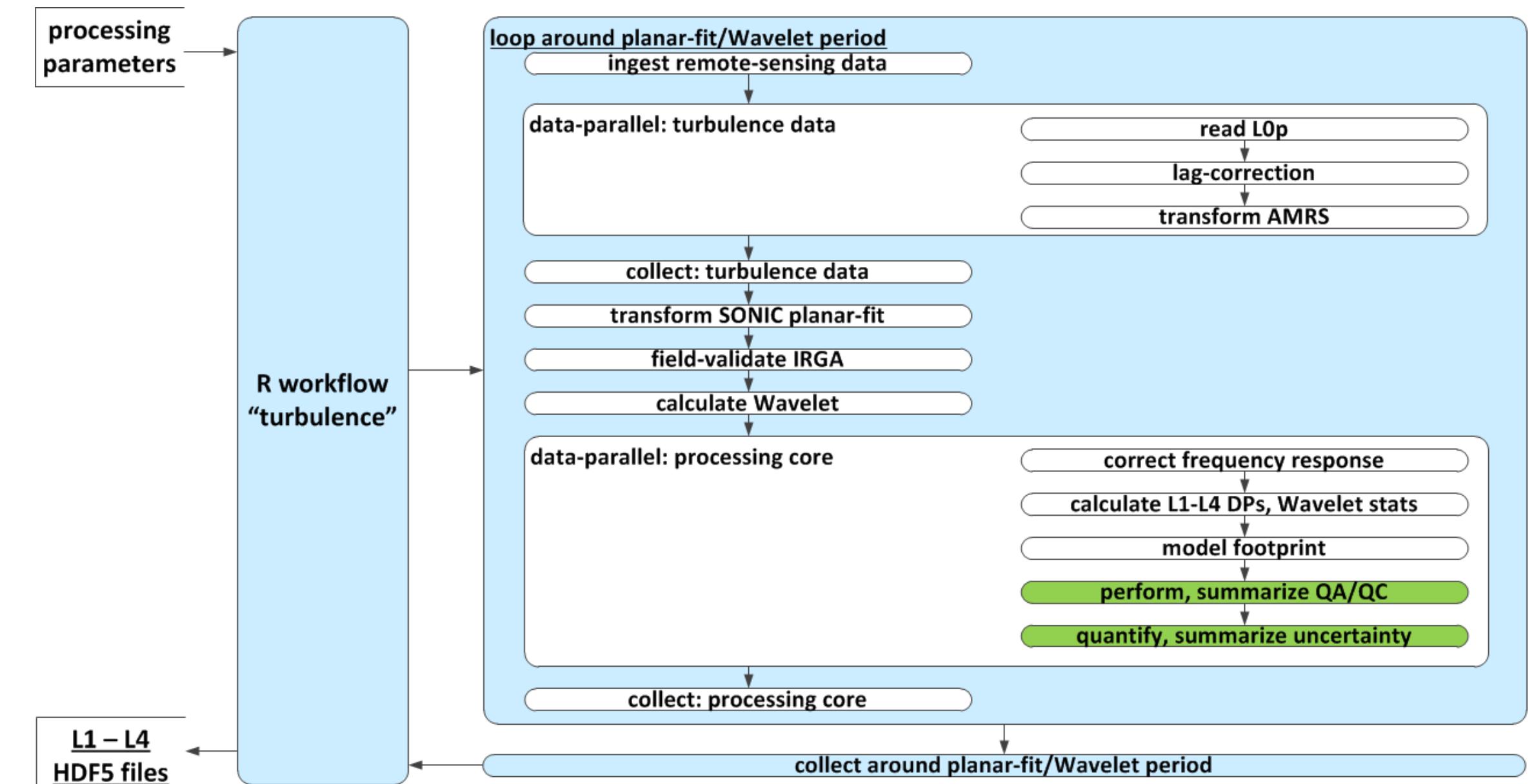
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Eddy-covariance flux data flow

Flow of information among processing environment



Turbulence R workflow



QA/QC and uncertainty budget functions will be available in the R package, eddy4R.

Uncertainty quantification framework

The combined uncertainty is determined using a two-pronged approach:

- bottom-up approach
- top-down approach

Combined surface-atmosphere exchange uncertainty

Systematic uncertainty

Bottom-up:
Propagated systematic uncertainty

Random uncertainty

Systematic and Random uncertainty

Turbulent exchange
Soil heat flux
Storage exchange
Net radiation