

A semi-empirical model to characterize the error of air temperature measurement induced by the shelter used

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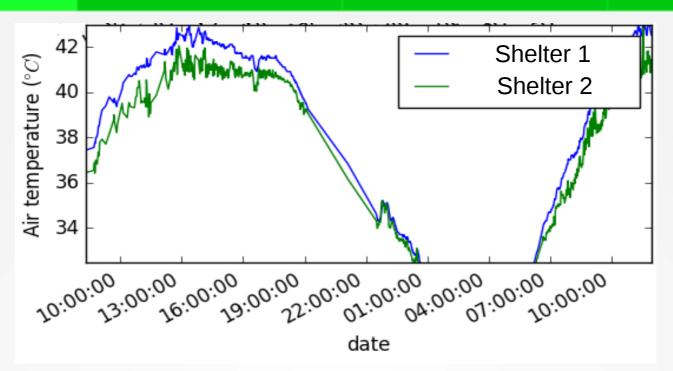


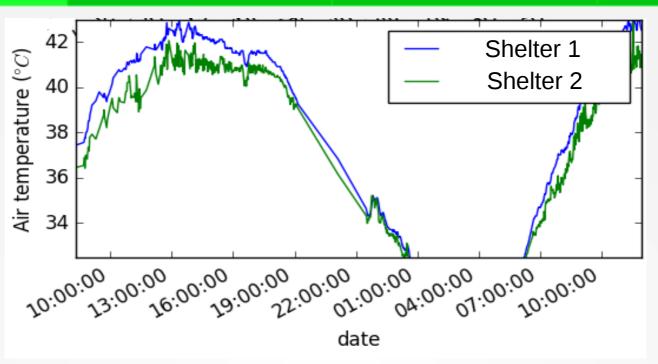






Methods

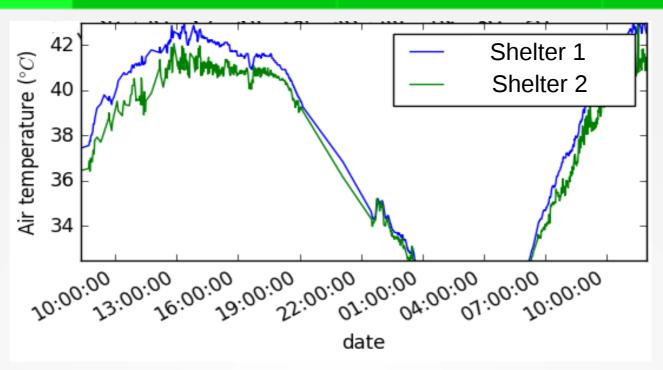




Correction models

$$e_T = \phi_0 + \phi_1 \frac{Ray}{\rho C_p T_{ref} U} + \phi_2 \left(\frac{Ray}{\rho C_p T_{ref} U}\right)^2$$

→ have been proposed (Nakamura et al., 2005; Cheng et al., 2014)



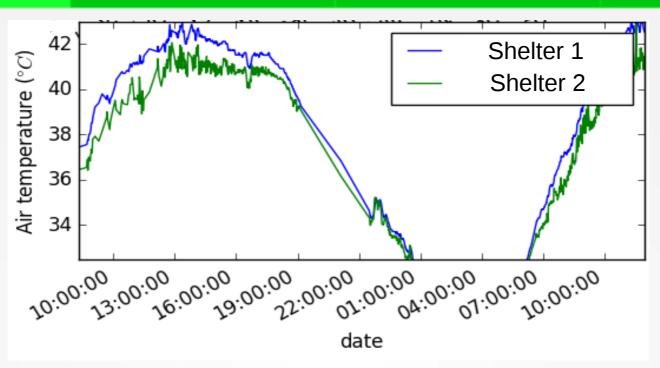
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<u>Limitations</u>:

 \rightarrow empirical models (lack of physical meaning) \rightarrow only few screens compared



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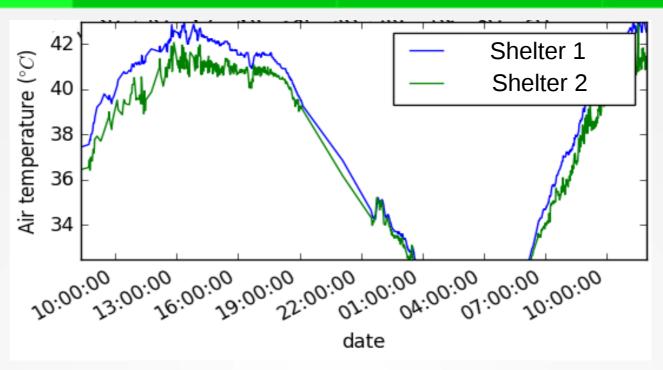
<u>Limitations</u>:

→ empirical models (lack of physical meaning)
 → only few screens compared

Large intercomparison campaign has

→ been performed

(Lacombe et al., 2010; WMO, 2005)



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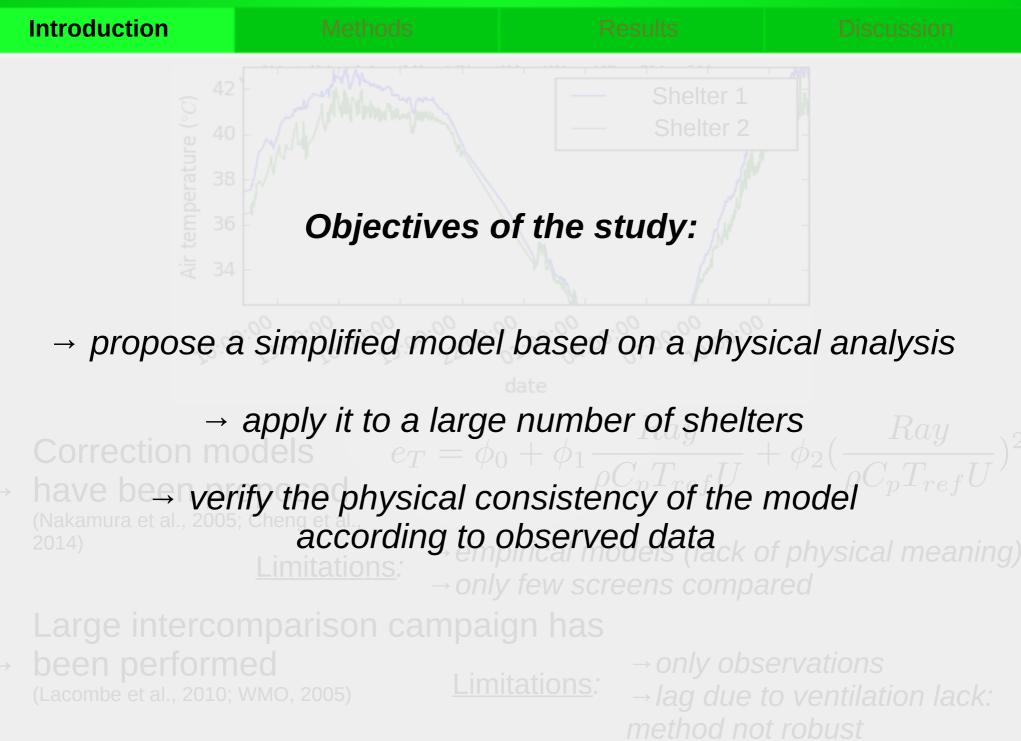
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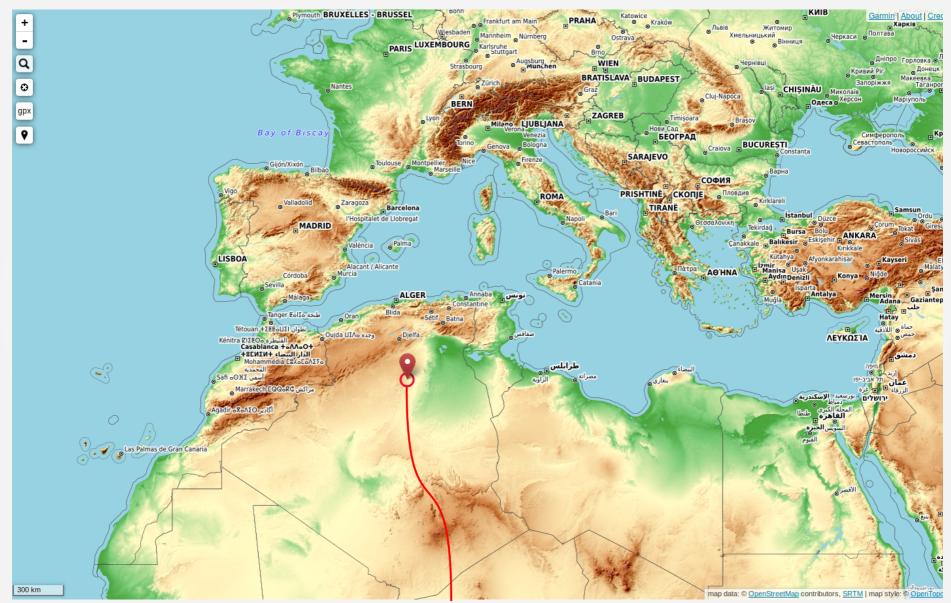
Limitations:

→ only observations
 → lag due to ventilation lack:
 method not robust



1

Data



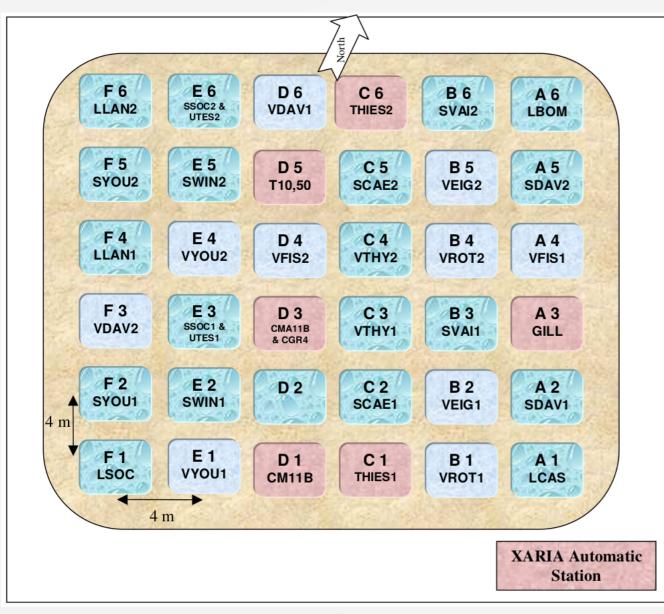
Jérémy Bernard Measurement campaign from WMO

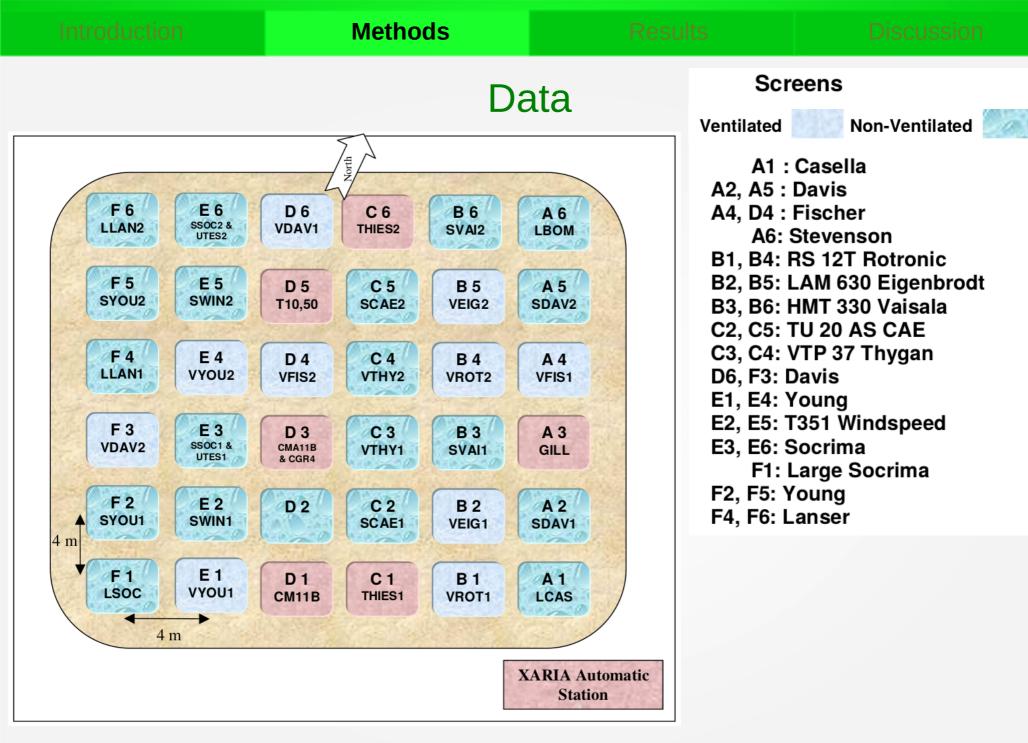
Results

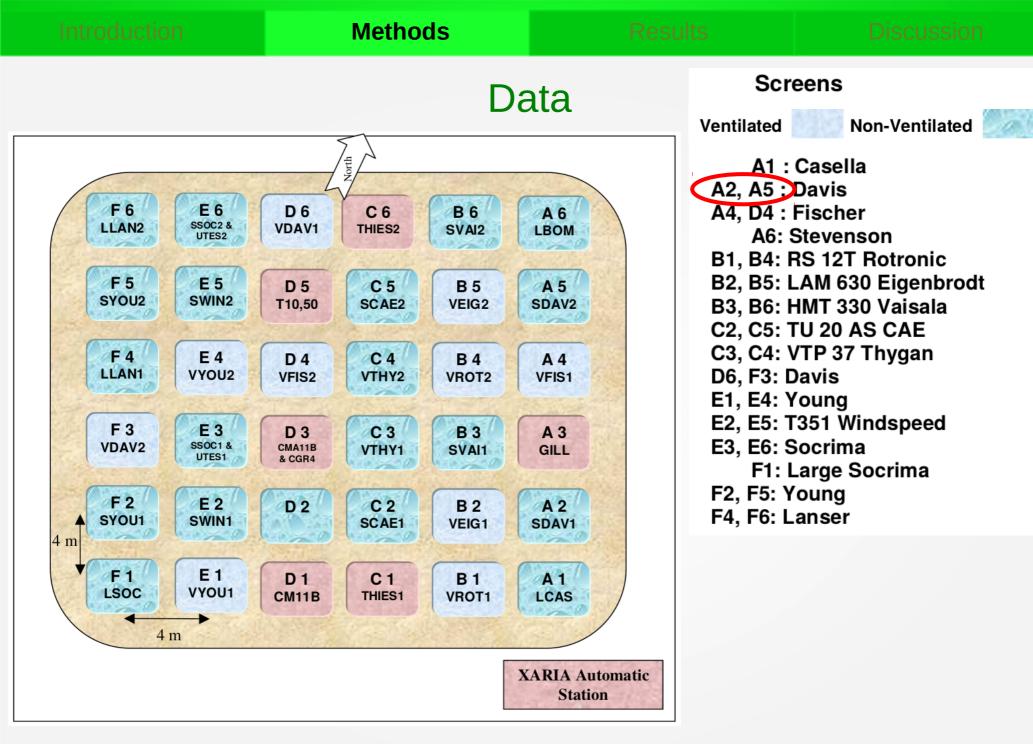
Data

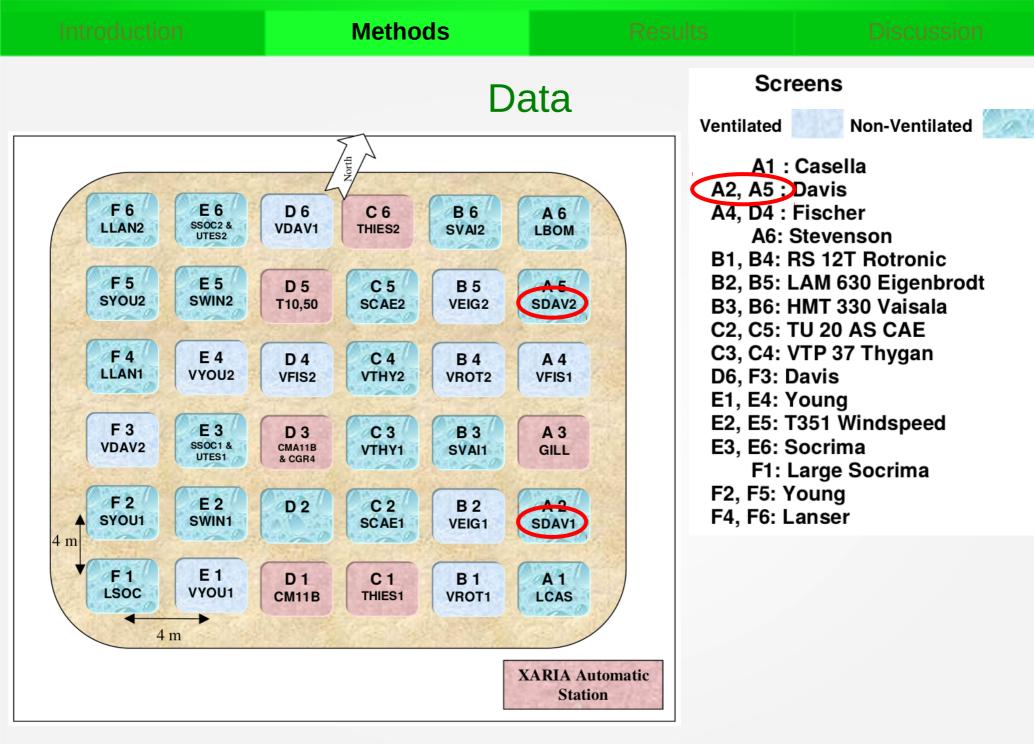


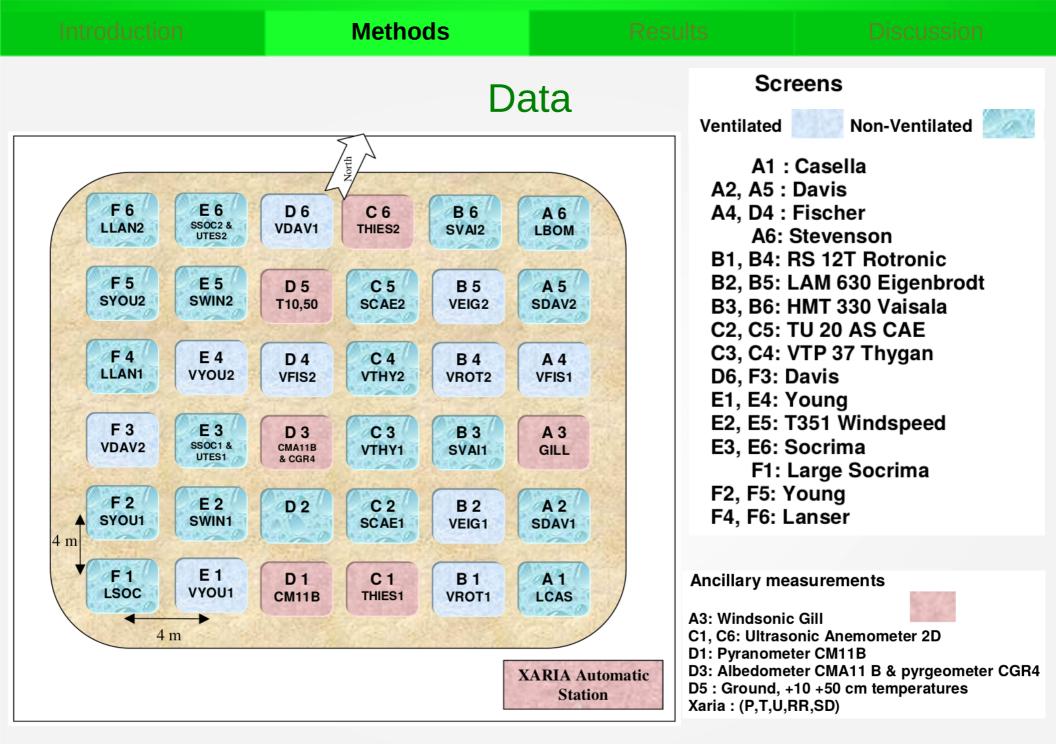
Data

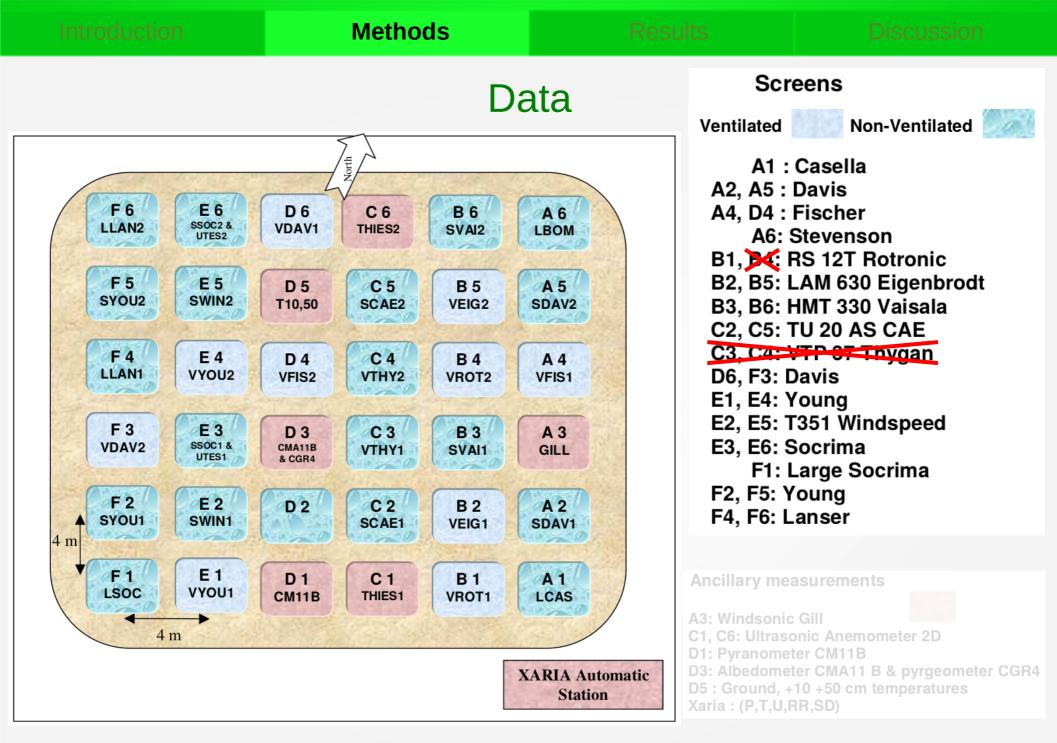


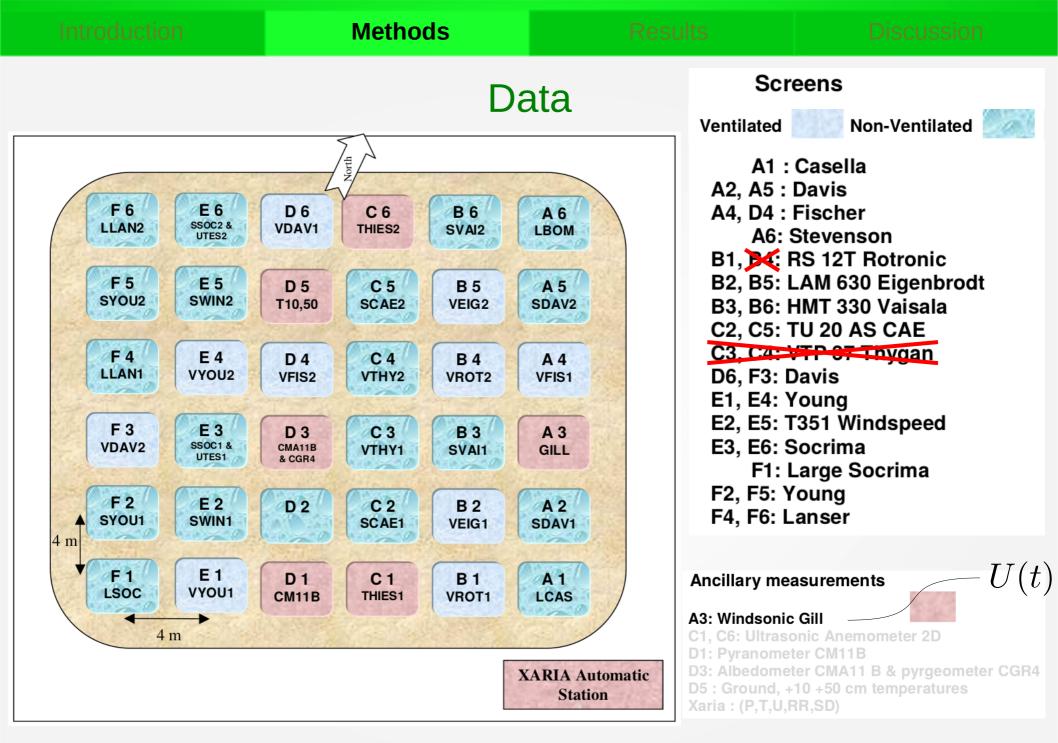


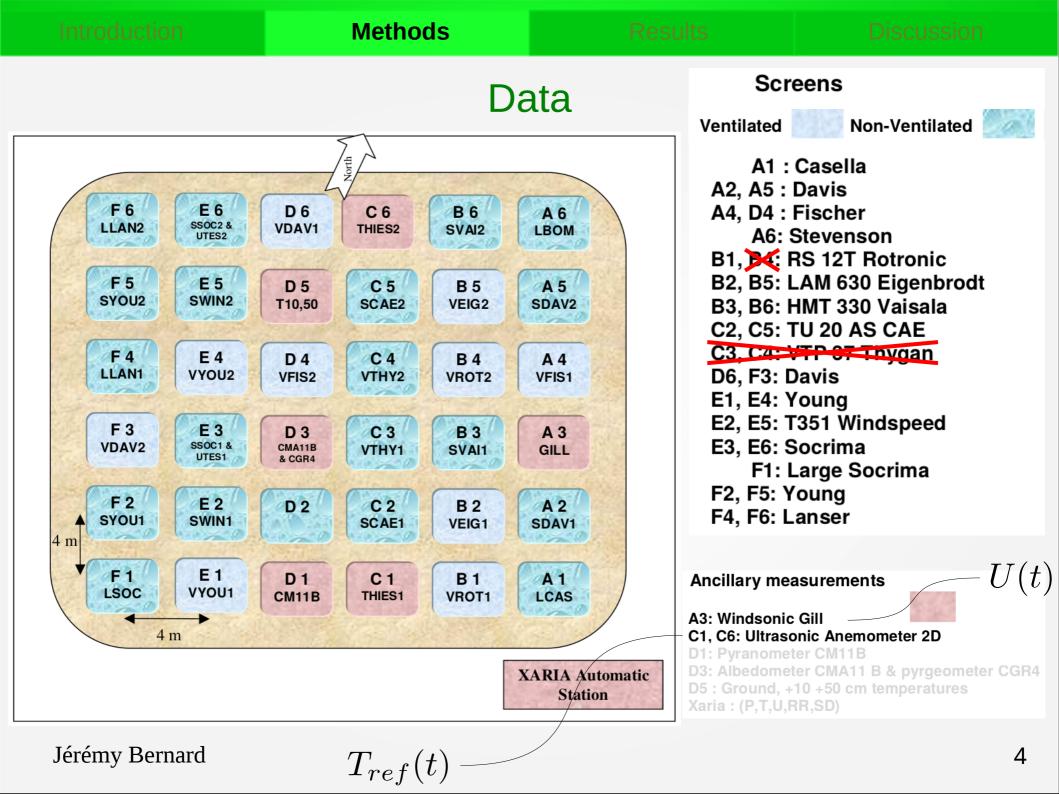


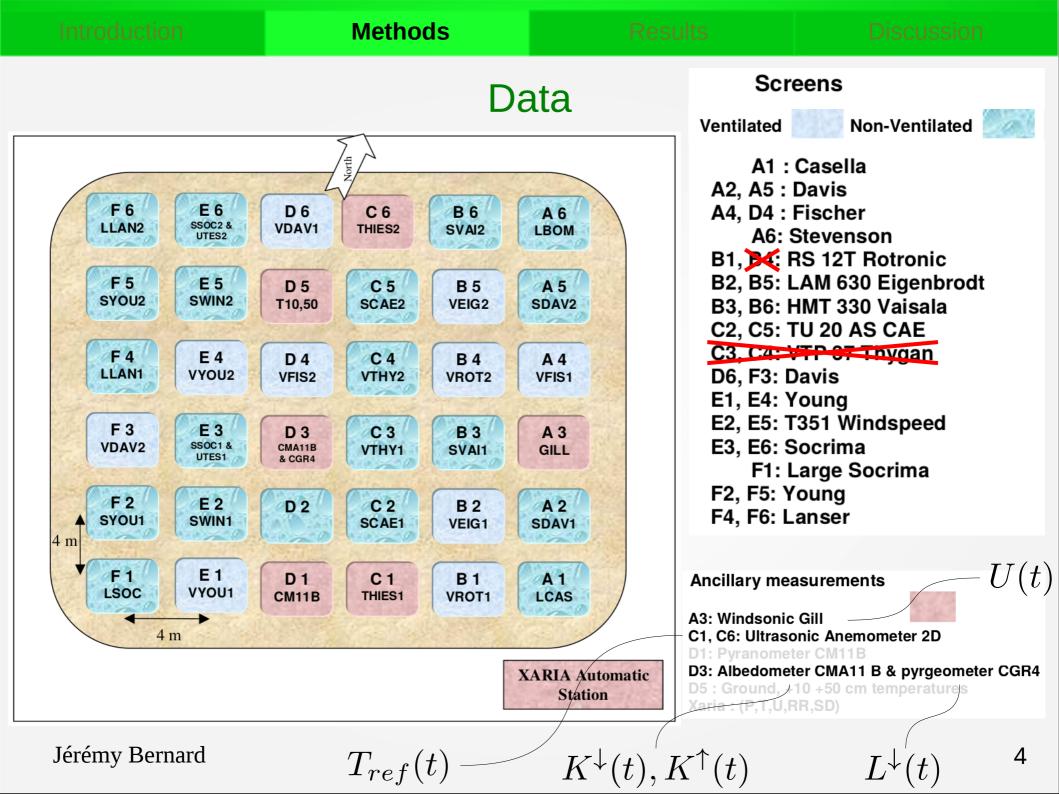


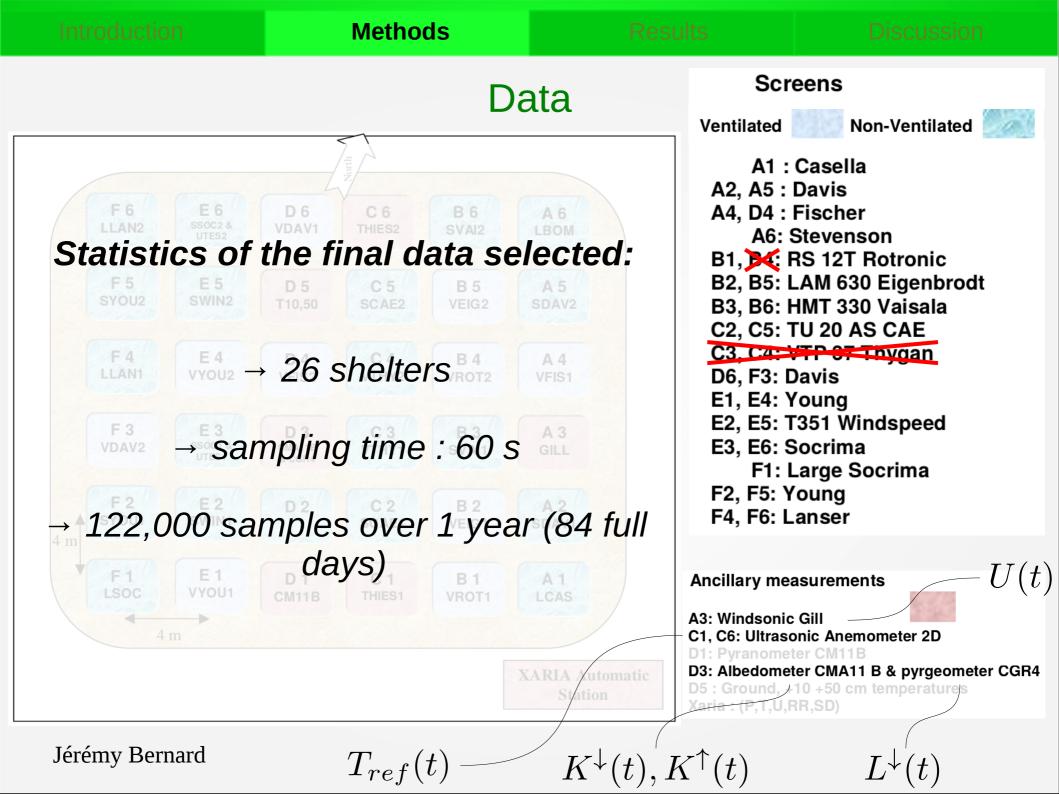


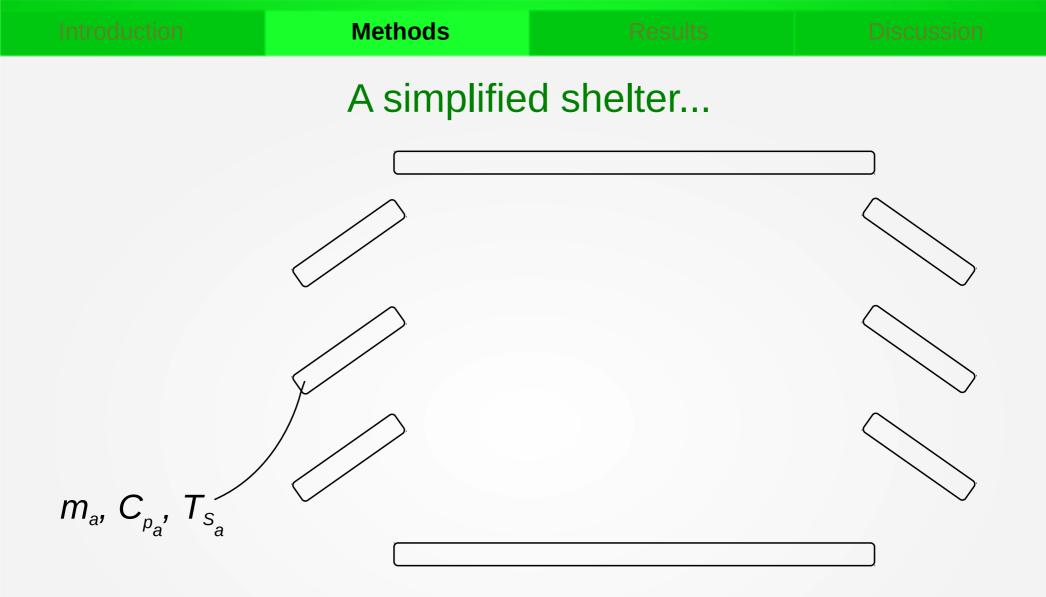




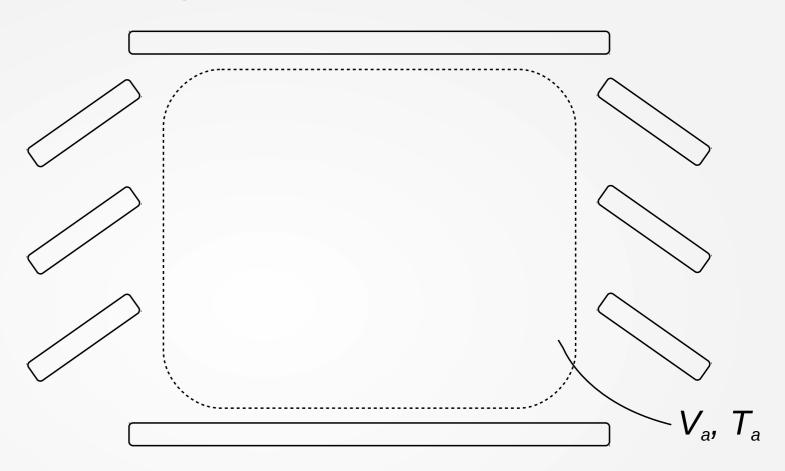


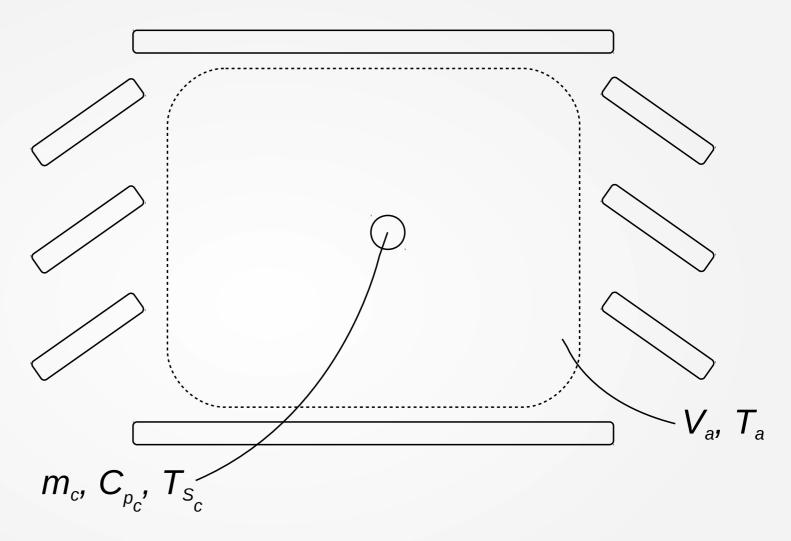


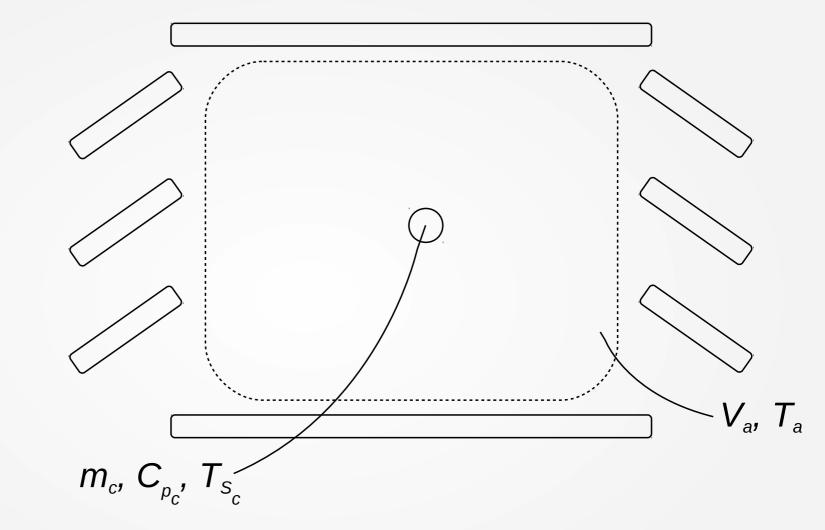




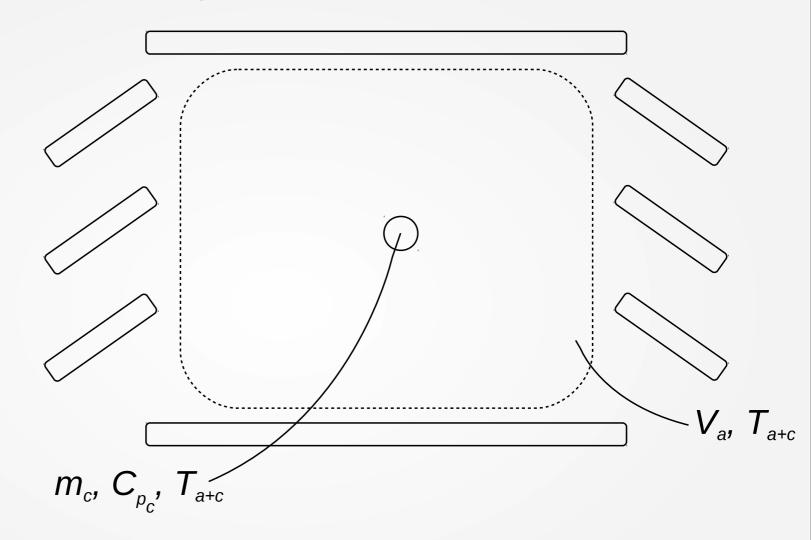
Assumption 1 : T_{s_a} is homogeneous



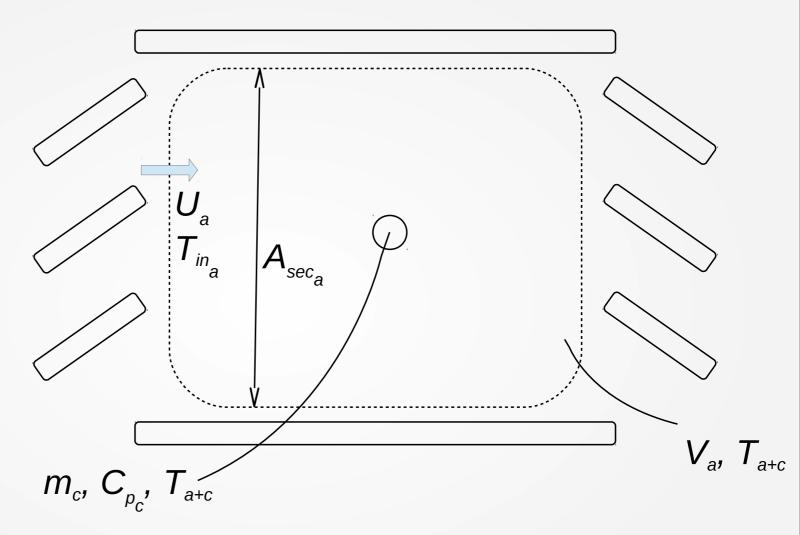




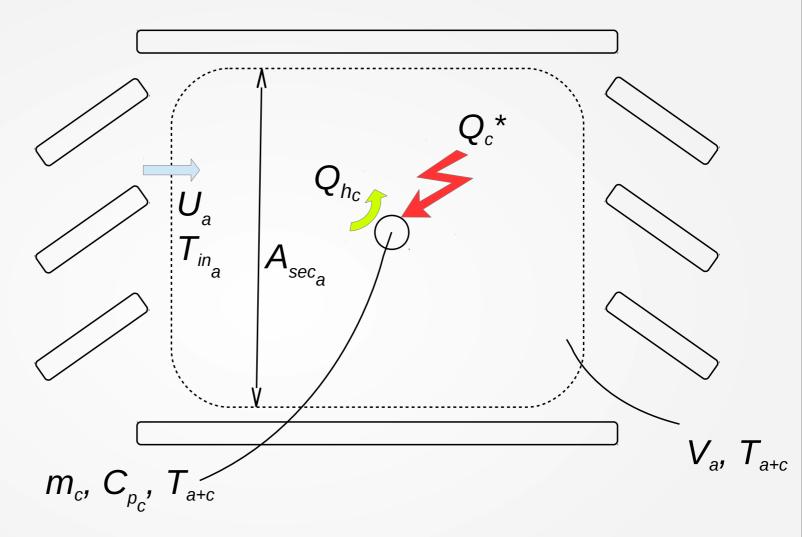
Assumption 2 : $T_{s_c} = T_a (= T_{a+c})$



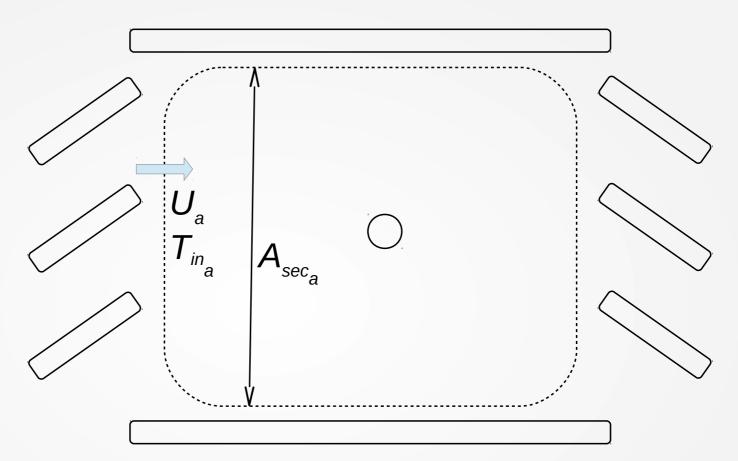
$$(m_c C_{p_c} + V_a C_{p_a})\dot{T}_{a+c} =$$



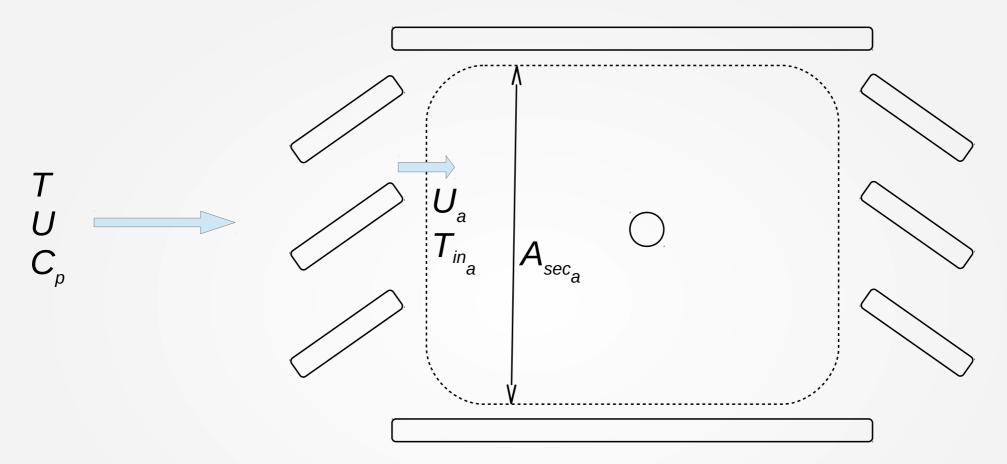
$$(m_c C_{p_c} + V_a C_{p_a}) \dot{T}_{a+c} = A_{sec_a} U_a C_p (T_{in_a} - T_{a+c})$$



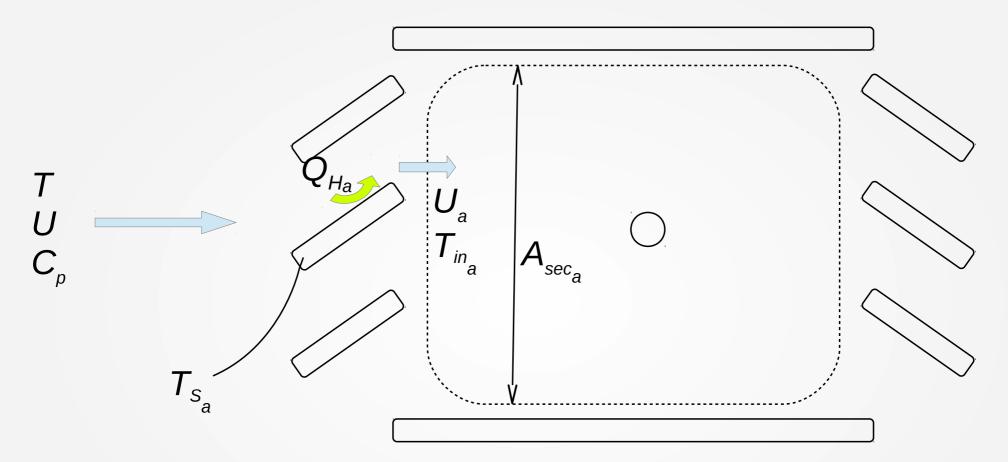
$$(m_c C_{p_c} + V_a C_{p_a}) \dot{T}_{a+c} = A_{sec_a} U_a C_p (T_{in_a} - T_{a+c}) + A_c Q_c^*$$
(1)



$$A_{sec_a}U_aC_pT_{in_a} =$$



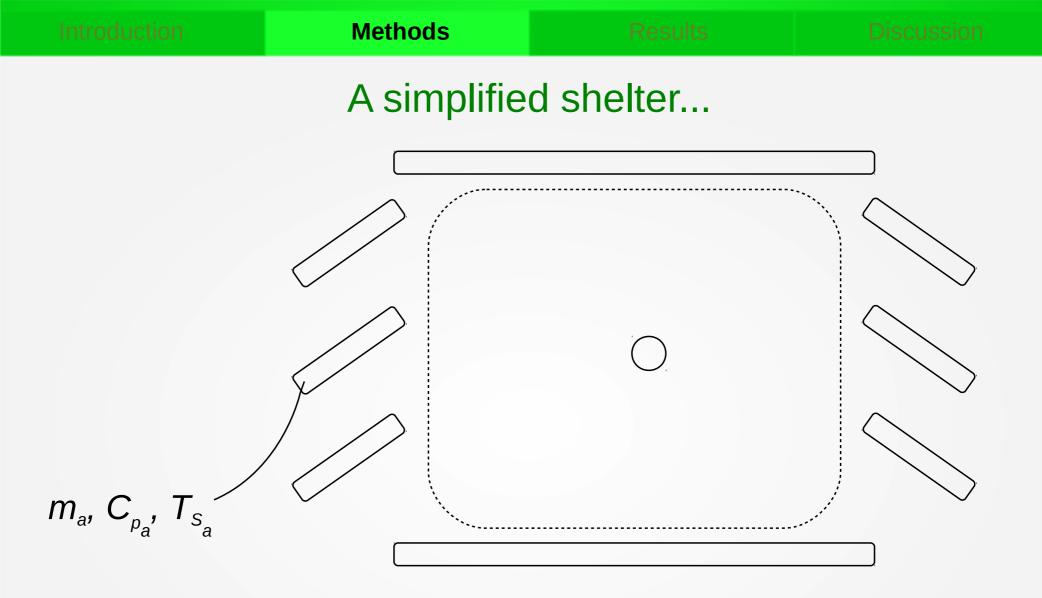
$$A_{sec_a}U_aC_pT_{in_a} = A_{sec_a}U_aC_pT$$



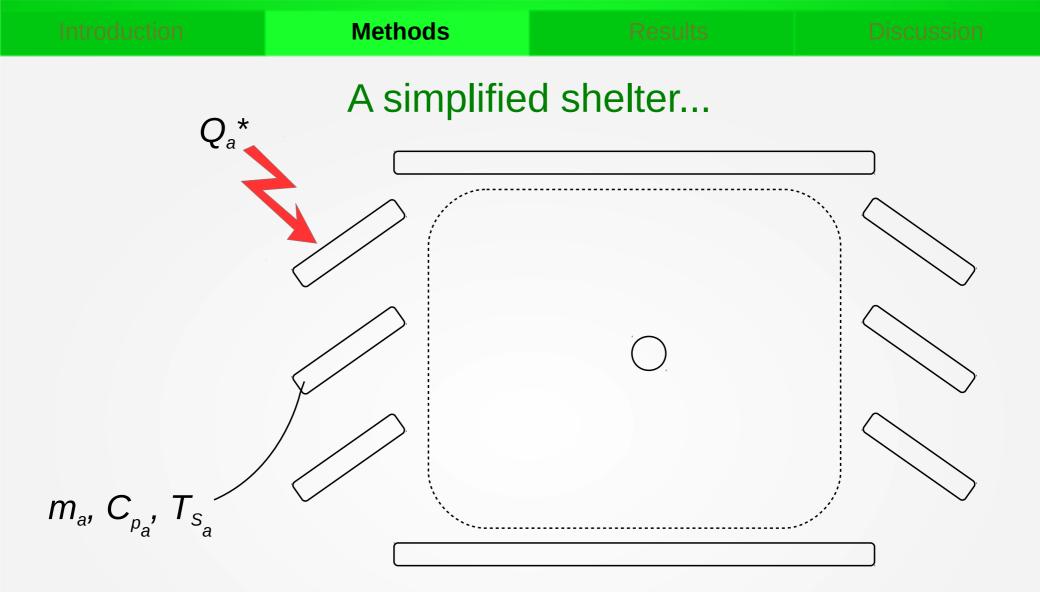
$$A_{sec_a}U_aC_pT_{in_a} = A_{sec_a}U_aC_pT + h_aA_a(T_{S_a} - T)$$

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(2)

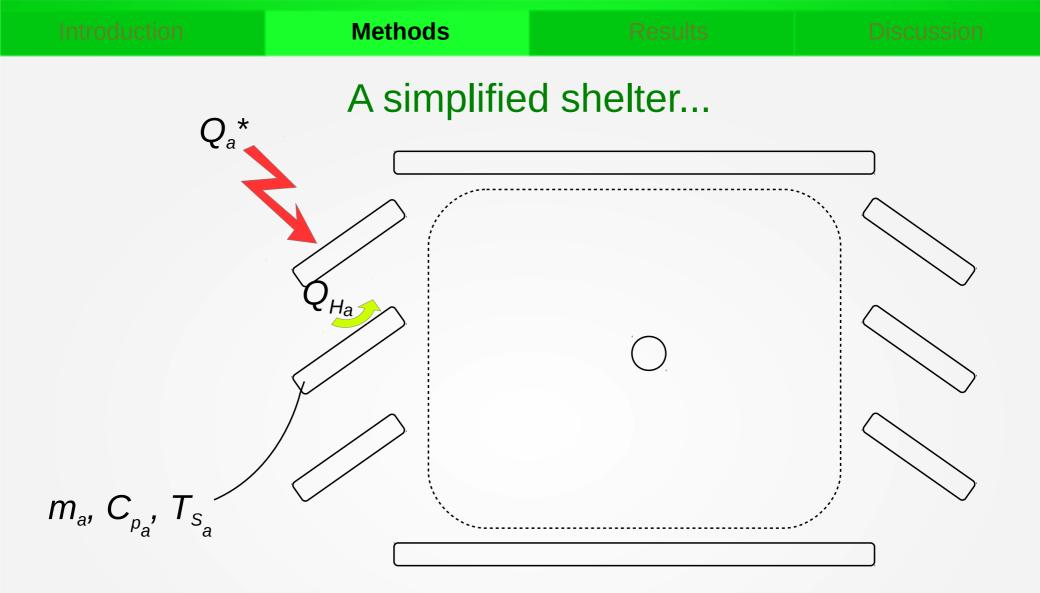


$$m_a C_{p_a} \dot{T}_{S_a} =$$



$$m_a C_{p_a} \dot{T}_{S_a} = A_a Q_a^*$$

(3)



$$m_a C_{p_a} \dot{T}_{S_a} = A_a Q_a^* - h_a A_a (T_{S_a} - T)$$

(3)

Assumption 3: all MV = 0 between two samples (except T and T_{a+c})

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Combining (1), (2) and (3):

$$\dot{T}_{a+c}(t) + \frac{A_{sec_a}U_a}{V_a}T_{a+c}(t) = \frac{A_aQ_a^* + A_cQ_c^*}{V_aC_p} + \frac{A_{sec_a}U_a}{V_a}T(t) \quad (4)$$

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We define $e_T(t) = T_{a+c}(t) - T(t)$, inject it into (4):

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We define $e_T(t) = T_{a+c}(t) - T(t)$, inject it into (4): $\dot{e}_T(t) + \epsilon e_T(t) = \zeta - \dot{T}$

 \rightarrow 1st order differential equation with constant coefficient and constant second term

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(5)

$$e_T(n) = \frac{1}{\zeta_1} \cdot (e^{-\zeta_1 U_a dt} - 1) (\frac{\dot{T}}{U_a} - \zeta_3 \frac{Q_a^*}{U_a} - \zeta_4 \frac{Q_c^*}{U_a}) + e_T(n-1) \cdot e^{-\zeta_1 U_a dt}$$

(6)

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Assumption 4: $U_a = \alpha_1 U \rightarrow \zeta_1 U_a = \zeta_1 \alpha_1 U = p_1 U$

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(6)

$$e_{T}(n) = \frac{1}{\zeta_{1}} \cdot (e^{-\zeta_{1}U_{a}dt} - 1)(\frac{\dot{T}}{U_{a}} - \zeta_{3}\frac{Q_{a}^{*}}{U_{a}} - \zeta_{4}\frac{Q_{c}^{*}}{U_{a}}) + e_{T}(n-1) \cdot e^{-\zeta_{1}U_{a}dt}$$
(6)

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Assumption 5:
$$\zeta_3 \frac{Q_a^*}{U_a} + \zeta_4 \frac{Q_c^*}{U_a} = \alpha_2 \frac{K^{\uparrow} + K^{\downarrow} + L^{\downarrow}}{U_a} = \alpha_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U_a}$$

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$$\rightarrow e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1) \left(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}\right) + e_T(n-1) e^{-p_1 U dt}$$
(7)
$$p_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\zeta_1} = \alpha_2 \frac{A_{sec}}{V_a} = \frac{\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 A_a}{V_a C_p}}{p_1} = \frac{\gamma}{p_1}$$

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Resolution method

$$e_{T}(n) = \frac{1}{\zeta_{1}} (e^{-p_{1}X_{1}} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_{1}}X_{2} - p_{2}X_{3}) + X_{4}e^{-p_{1}X_{1}}$$

Assu p_1 and p_2 calculated $\alpha_1 U \rightarrow \zeta_1 U_a = \zeta_1 \alpha_1 U = p_1 U$

- by non-linear regression
- for different solar angle ranges

Assumption 5: $\zeta_3 \frac{Q_a^*}{U_a} + \zeta_4 \frac{Q_c^*}{U_a} = \alpha_2 \frac{K^{\uparrow} + K^{\downarrow} + L^{\downarrow}}{U_a} = \alpha_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U_a}$

$$\rightarrow e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1) \left(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}\right) + e_T(n-1) e^{-p_1 U dt} (7)$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\zeta_1} = \alpha_2 \frac{A_{sec}}{V_a} = \frac{\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 A_a}{V_a C_p}}{p_1} = \frac{\gamma}{p_1}$$

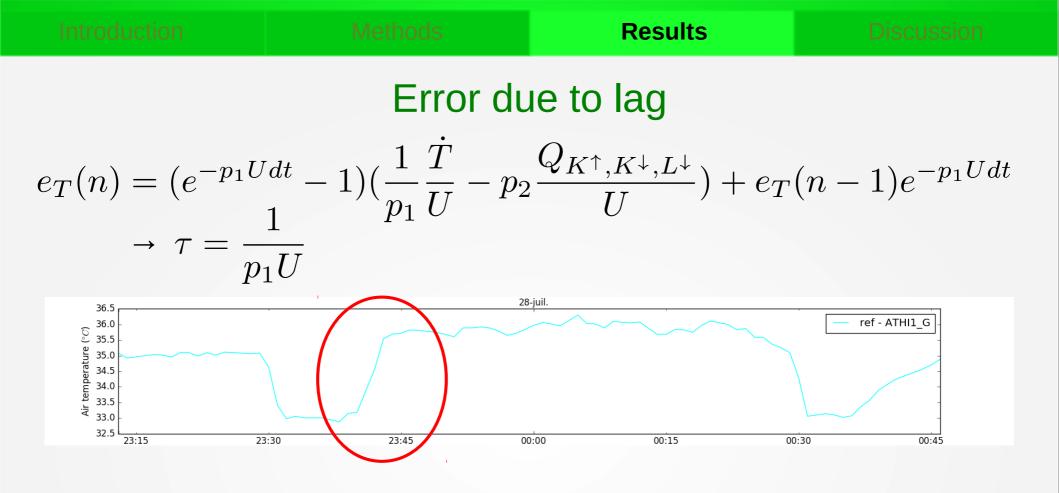
$$p_1 = \frac{\gamma}{p_1}$$

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$$p_1 = \frac{\gamma}{p_1}$$

$$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{T}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1 U dt}$$

Introduction	Methods	Results	Discussion
	Error du		
$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U})$ $\rightarrow \tau = -\frac{1}{p_1}$	$(\frac{dt}{1} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1}\frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2)$ $(\frac{1}{p_1}\frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2)$	$\frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow},K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_T$	$(n-1)e^{-p_1Udt}$



Introduction	Methods	Results	Discussion
	Error du	ue to lag	
$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U})$	$(\frac{dt}{1} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1}\frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_1)$	$_{2}\frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow},K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_{T}$	$r(n-1)e^{-p_1Uq}$
$\rightarrow \tau = \frac{1}{p_1}$		28-juil.	
36.0 - 35.5 - an 35.0 - 34.5 - 34.0 - 33.5 - 33.0 -			ref - ATHI1_G
32.5 3.0 X	30 23:45	00:00 00:15	00:30 00:45
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0.0 23:15 23	30 23:45	00:00 00:15	00:30 00:45

			Results		
	Erro	or due to	lag		
$(n) = (e^{-})$		$-p_2 \frac{Q_{K^1}}{M}$	$\left(\frac{1}{U},K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}\right)$	$+ e_T(n -$	$(-1)e^{-p}$
$\rightarrow \tau =$	$\overline{p_1 U}$	28-juil.			
36.0 - 35.5 - 35.0 - 34.5 - 34.0 - 33.5 - 33.0 -					ref - ATHI1_G
32.5 23:15 3.0	23:30 23:45	00:00	00:15	00:30	00:45
$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\$	×** ^{**} × _{××} * ^{**××*} × × × × ×	`` `* _{***} * [*] * [*] ****	[*] ××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	×× × ×××××× × × × × × × ×	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×
0.0 23:15	23:30 23:45	00:00	00:15	00:30	00:45
Global radiation (W. # - 000 -	**************************************		× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	× ~ ~ ^ ^ ~ × × × × × × ×	× × × × × × × × × × 7
0	23:30 23:45				

				Results		
		Error c	lue to	lag		
		•		•		
$_T(n) = (e^{-p}$	$\frac{D^1 U dt}{1} - 1$	$1)(\frac{1}{p_1}\frac{\dot{T}}{U} - f$	$p_2 rac{Q_{K^\uparrow,I}}{U}$	$\left(\frac{K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}}{J}\right) + C$	$e_T(n -$	$1)e^{-p_1 U}$
$\rightarrow \tau =$	$\overline{p_1U}$					
36.5 - 36.0	1		28-juil.			LCAS_GT
ି 35.5 - ଅ 35.0	\sim					VYOU2_G - LBOM_GT -
^o 35.5 35.5 35.0 34.5 34.0 33.5 33.5 33.0						ref - ATHI1_G
32.5 23:15 3.0 ×	23:30	23:45	00:00	00:15	00:30	00:45
a c X X	** ***^ ^	××°°°°×				-
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0.0	23:30	23:45	00:00	00:15	00:30	00:45
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Global radiation (<i>W.m.</i> ⁻²) - 08 - 08 - 08 - 08 - 08 - 08 - 08 - 08						-
						-
23:15	23:30	23:45	00:00	00:15	00:30	00:45

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			Results	5	
		Error du	ie to lag		
$e_T(n) = (e$ $\rightarrow \tau$	$ = rac{1}{p_1 U dt} - 1)($	$\frac{1}{p_1}\frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2$	$\frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow},K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}}}{U}$	$) + e_{T}($	$(n-1)e^{-p_1Udt}$
36.5 36.0 35.5 35.5 35.0 34.5 34.0 33.5 33.0 32.5 33.0 32.5 33.0 32.5 33.0	23:30		-juil.	00:3	LCAS_GT VYOU2_G LBOM_GT ref - ATHI1_G 0 00:45
1.5 - × × s.0 - × × w 2.0 - × × peads put 1.5 - × × × × 0.5 - × × 0.0 - × ×					× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×
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0 ¹ 23:15	23:30	23:45 00			0 00:45

Introduction	Methods	Results	Discussion
	Error du	e to lag	
$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U})$ $\rightarrow \tau = -$		$\frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow},K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + $	$-e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1Udt}$
36.5		uil.	
36.0 35.5 35.5 35.0 34.5 33.5 4.3 33.5 33.0 -			- LCAS_GT - VYOU2_G - LBOM_GT - ref - ATHI1_G
$\begin{array}{c} 32.5 \\ 3.0 \\ \hline 2.5 \\ \hline 2.5 \\ \hline 2.0 \\ \hline 2.5 \\ \hline 2.0 \\ \hline 2.0 \\ \hline 2.5 \\ \hline 2.0 \\ \hline $	30 23:45 00: × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	<pre></pre>	00:30 00:45
23:15 23	***************************************	⁰⁰ 00:15 COUNTING	00:30 00:45
- 04 radiatio	For U ≈ 2 m.s ⁻¹ , τ	values (in mi	n):
23:15 23	30 23:45 00:		00:30 00:45

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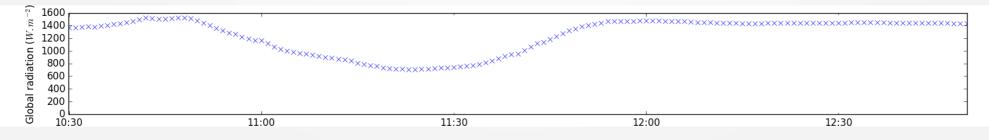
	Methods	Results	Discussion
	Error du	e to lag	
$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U})$ $\rightarrow \tau = -$		$\frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow},K^{\downarrow},L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + $	$e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1Udt}$
p_{1}	<u>1</u> <i>U</i> 28-	iuil	
36.5 36.0 35.5 35.5 35.5 34.5 34.0 33.5 33.5 33.0			- LCAS_GT - VYOU2_G - LBOM_GT - ref - ATHI1_G
32.5 $23:15$	3:30 23:45 00: × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	00 00:15	00:30 00:45
0.0 23:15 23	3:30 23:45 00;		00:30 00:45
2	alues: 0.00023/		
- 04	For U ≈ 2 m.s ⁻¹ , τ 8 < 15):
			00.50 00.45

Results

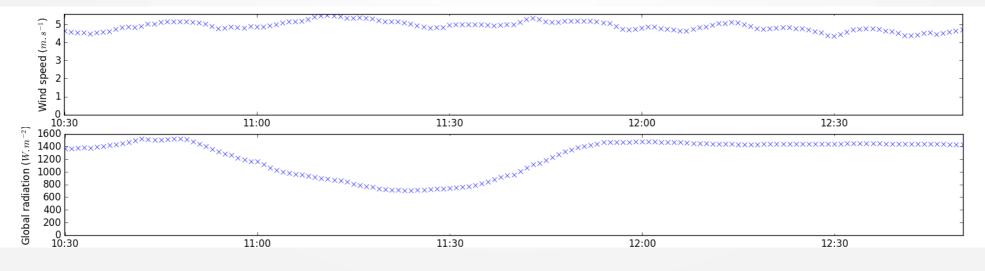
Error due to radiation

$$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1 U dt}$$

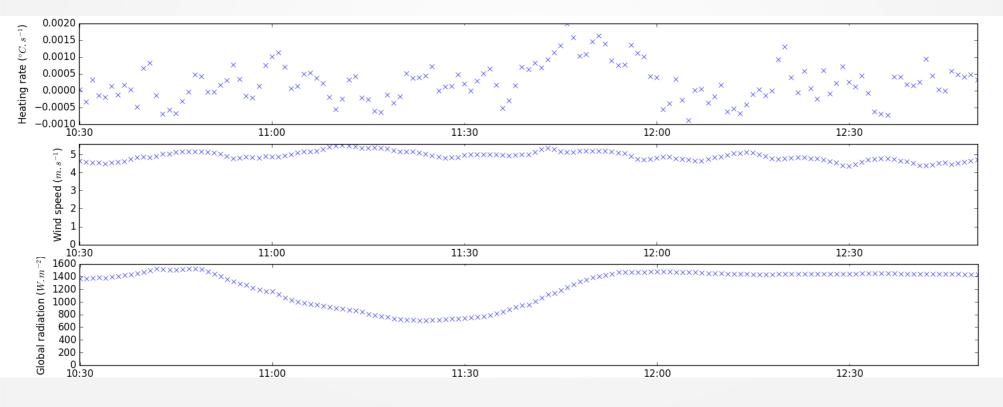
$$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1 U dt}$$



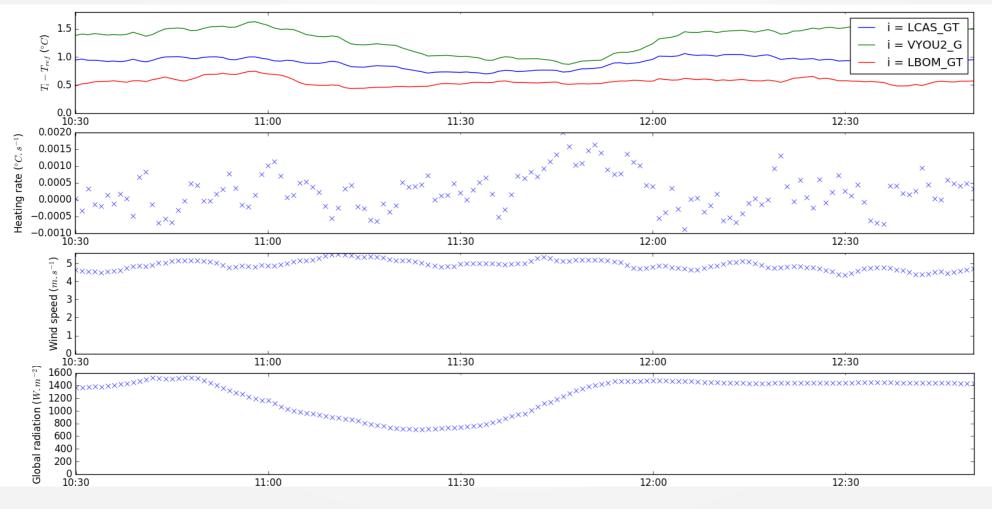
$$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1 U dt}$$



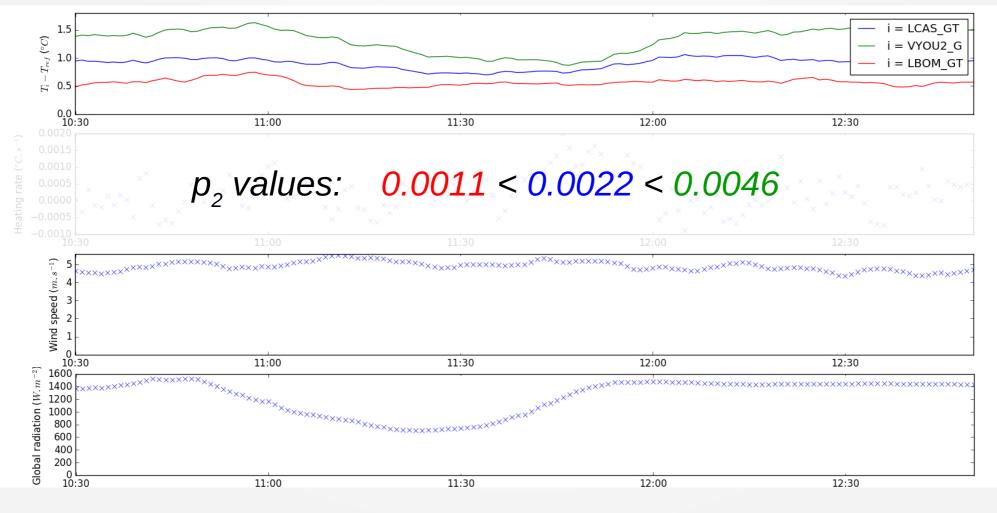
$$e_T(n) = (e^{-p_1 U dt} - 1)(\frac{1}{p_1} \frac{\dot{T}}{U} - p_2 \frac{Q_{K^{\uparrow}, K^{\downarrow}, L^{\downarrow}}}{U}) + e_T(n-1)e^{-p_1 U dt}$$



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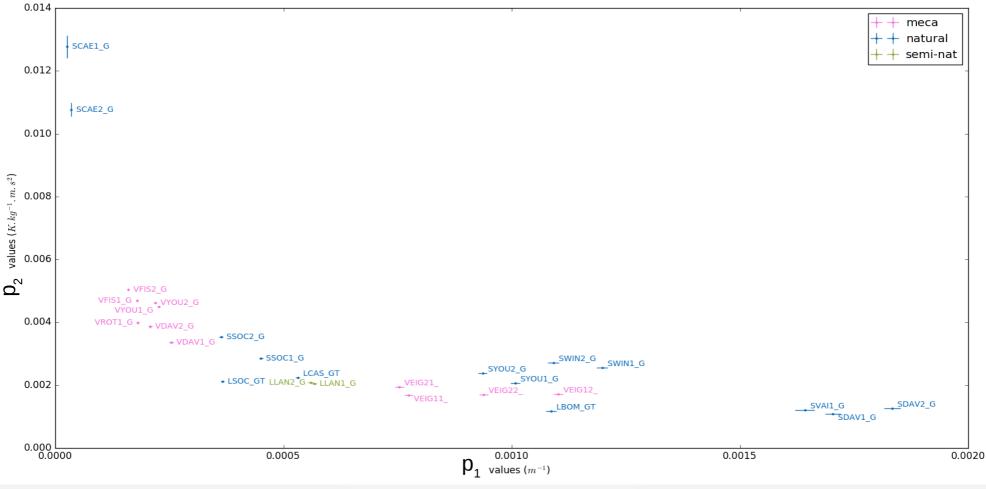
Relationship between p_1 and p_2

$$p_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\zeta_1} = \alpha_2 \frac{A_{sec}}{V_a} = \frac{\frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 A_a}{V_a C_p}}{p_1} = \frac{\gamma}{p_1}$$

Jérémy Bernard

Relationship between p_1 and p_2

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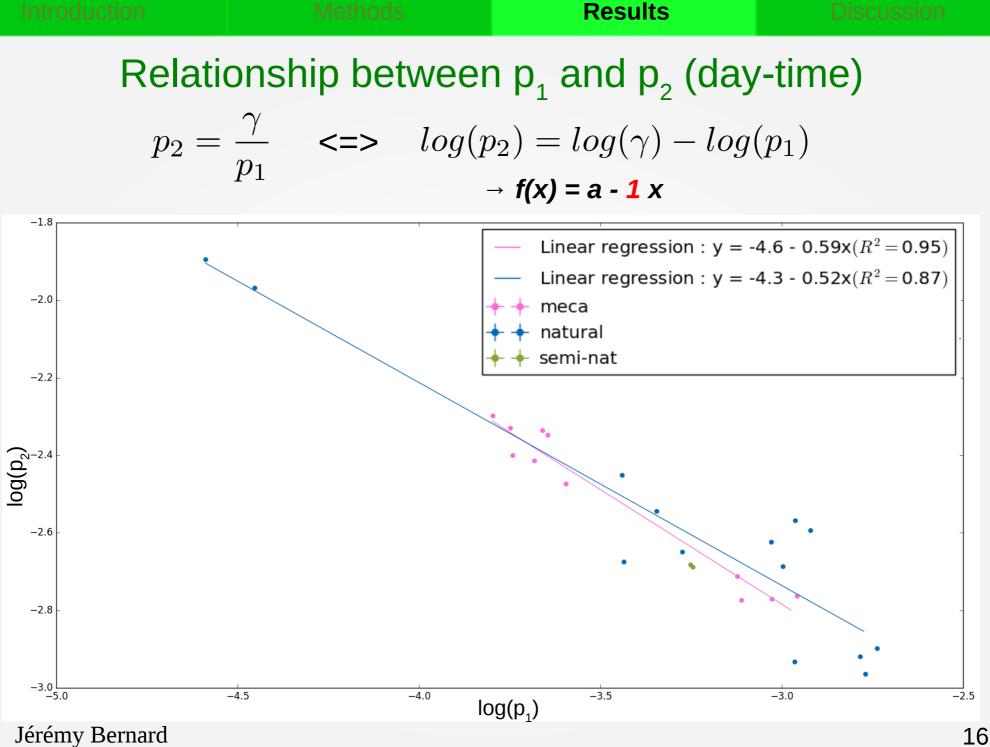


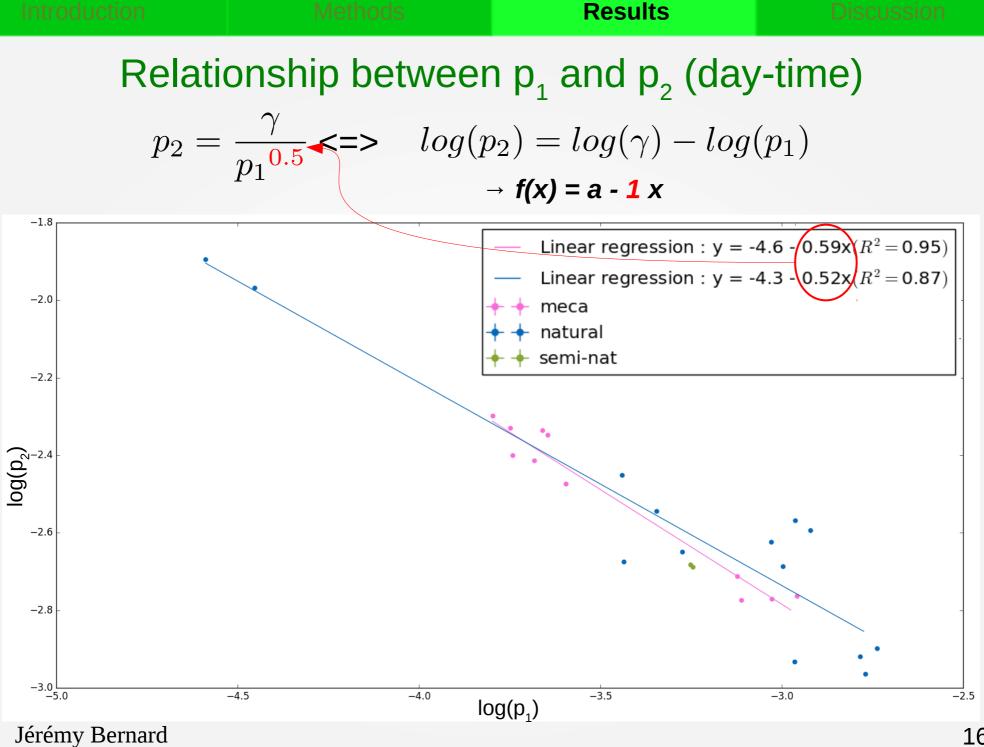
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		Results			
Relationship between p_1 and p_2 (night-time)					
$p_2 =$	$\frac{\gamma}{p_1}$ <=>	$log(p_2) = log(\gamma) - log$	(p_1)		

		Results		
Relationship between p_1 and p_2 (night-time)				
$p_2 =$	$\frac{\gamma}{n_1}$ <=> $log(p$	$(p_2) = log(\gamma) - log(\gamma)$	(p_1)	
	p_1	$\rightarrow f(x) = a - 1 x$		

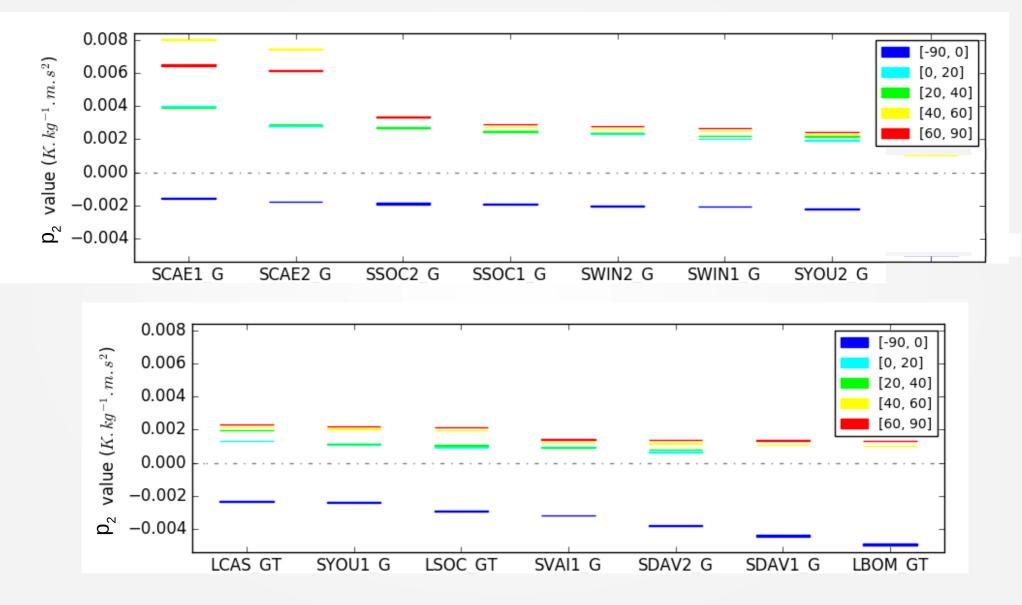
Results Relationship between p_1 and p_2 (night-time) $p_2 = \frac{\gamma}{p_1} \quad <=> \quad log(p_2) = log(\gamma) - log(p_1)$ $\rightarrow f(x) = a - \mathbf{1} x$ -2.1Linear regression : $y = -6.3 - 1.2x(R^2 = 0.68)$ Linear regression : $y = -4.7 - 0.63x(R^2 = 0.61)$ -2.2 meca natural -2.3 semi-nat -2.4(²d)bol -2.6 -2.7 -2.8 -2.9 └__ -3.7 -3.6 -3.5 -3.4 -3.3 -3.2 -3.1 -3.0 $log(p_1)$





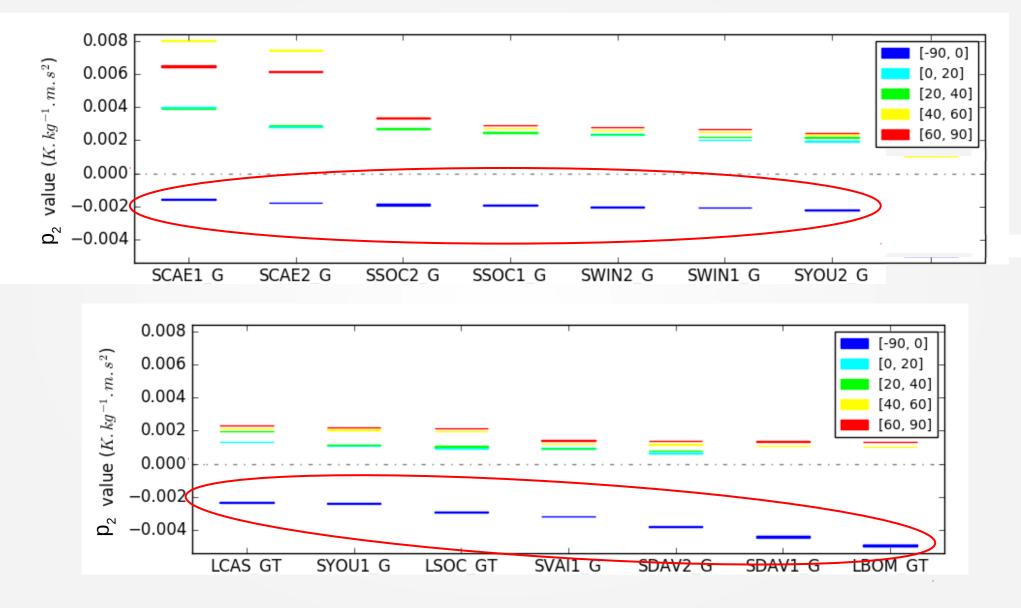
Methods	Results	Discussion

Solar angle influence (naturally ventilated)



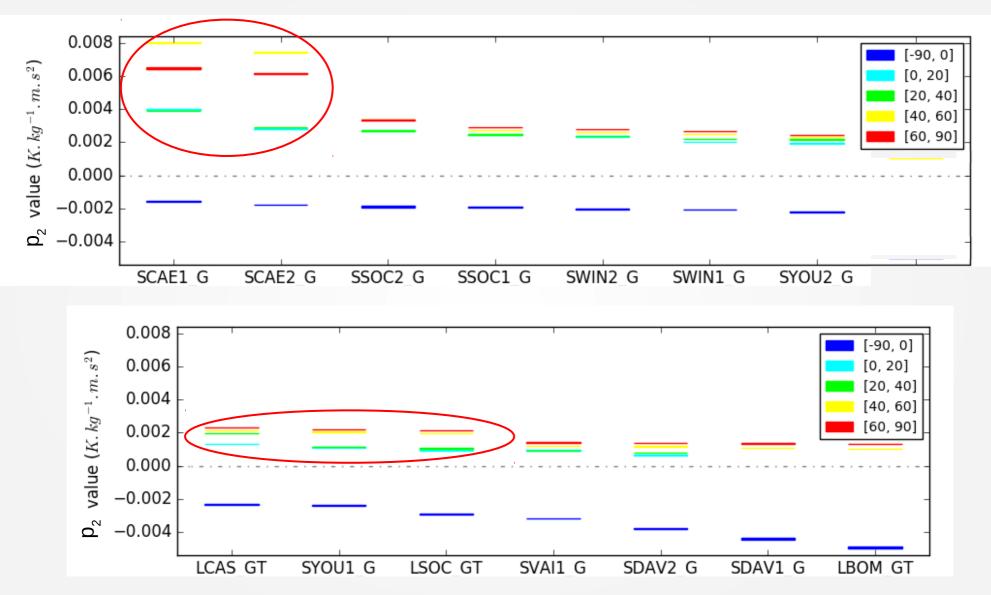
Introduction	Methods	Results	

Solar angle influence (naturally ventilated)



Methods	Results	Discussion

Solar angle influence (naturally ventilated)



Main findings

- The equation coefficient values seems consistent with observation
 - lag
 - radiation sensitivity
- Solar angle effect: crucial for some shelters

Main findings

- The equation coefficient values seems consistent with observation
 - lag
 - radiation sensitivity
- Solar angle effect: crucial for some shelters

Openings

- Better understanding the physical relationship between p1 and p2
- Data correction using this model should be tested

Thanks to WMO for their agreement to freely use their data

And...

Thank you for your attention

Work funded by :



l'esprit grand ouvert