



Quality assessment of several methods to estimate Ultra-Violet from satellite imagery at two ground stations in Uruguay and France

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Copenhagen, Denmark

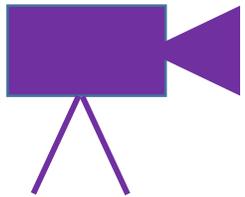
EMC

European Meteorological Society



How healthy is your skin?

UV camera

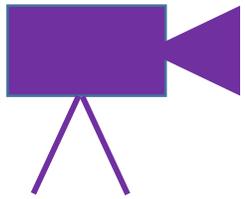


credits:
srealites-guadeloupe

An ultraviolet camera can show not-yet-visible changes to your skin, mostly freckles

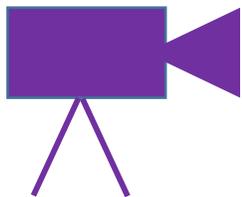
Everyone's born with good skin pretty much (baby)

UV camera



... and it ages at different speeds

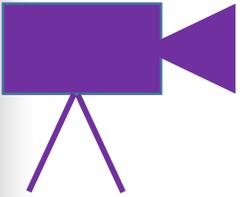
UV camera



Healthy skin is easy to spot

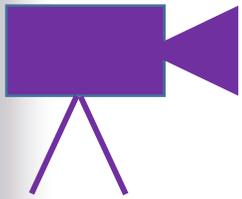
Less healthy as well

UV camera



Glass blocks UV

UV camera

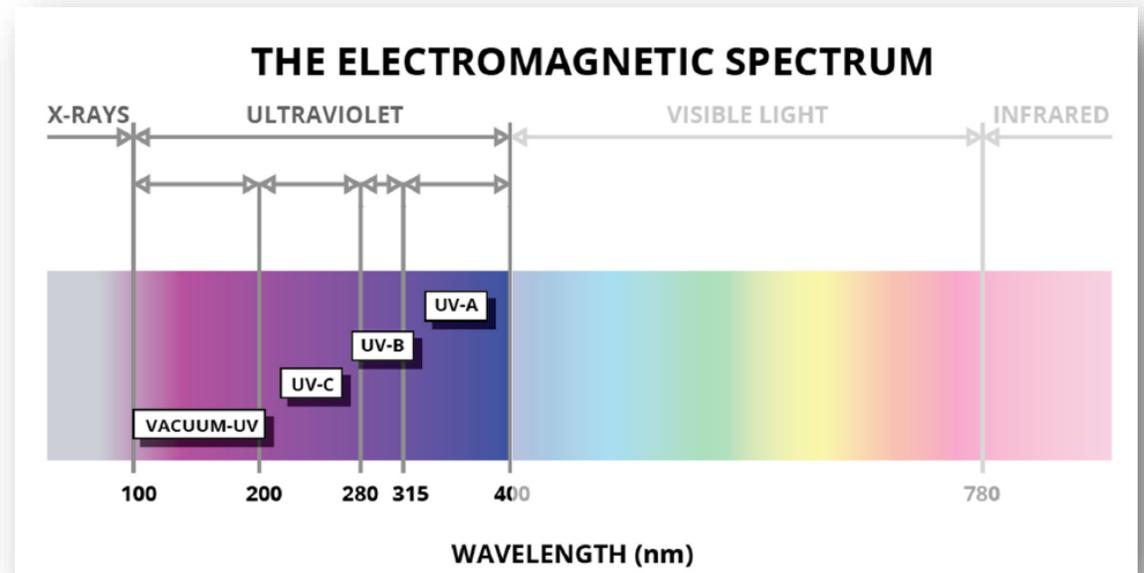


Sun screen as well



These protections can prevent your skin and eyes from severe damages

- Cataract, carcinomas or even melanomas
- UV have numerous adverse but also beneficial effects human health (positive for certain brain diseases)
- Other application fields: material ageing, algal bloom factor, or cosmetic
- UV-B: **280 - 315 nm**
- UV-A: **315 – 400 nm**





(www.soda-is.com) is:

- Approx. 4000 emails every year to access solar radiation data and related products.
- Among these requests: French Ministry of Public Health. *Correlation between the numbers and locations of severe melanomas against intensity of UV exposure before the date of declaration of the disease in the national database.*



Need a perfect knowledge of archived UV

- Other Request: French start-up, solar phone app



Real time for wired beauty solar app

Question: how can we provide the most accurate service?



UNIVERSIDAD
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*Collaborations
Projects*



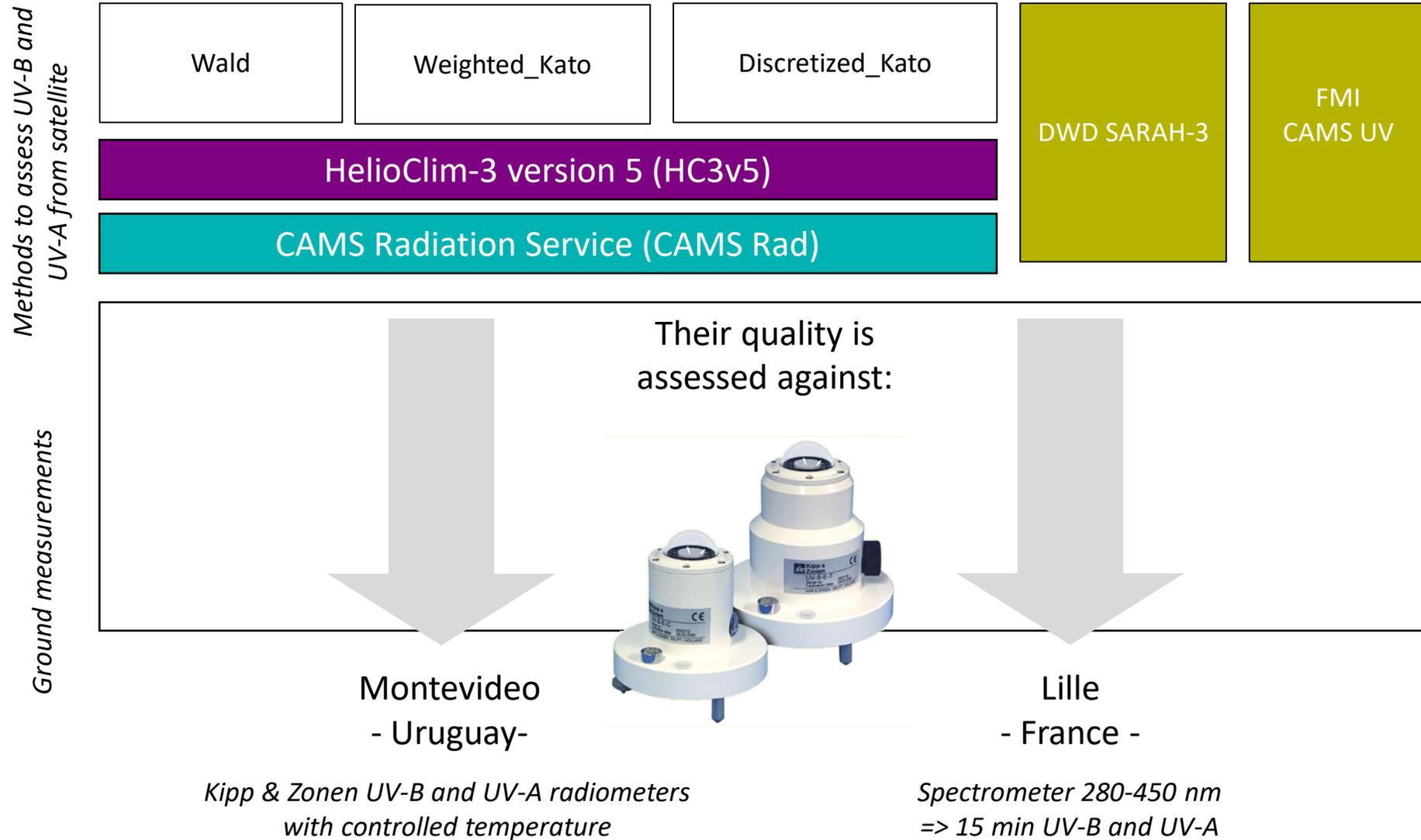
University of Kishinev
Moldova



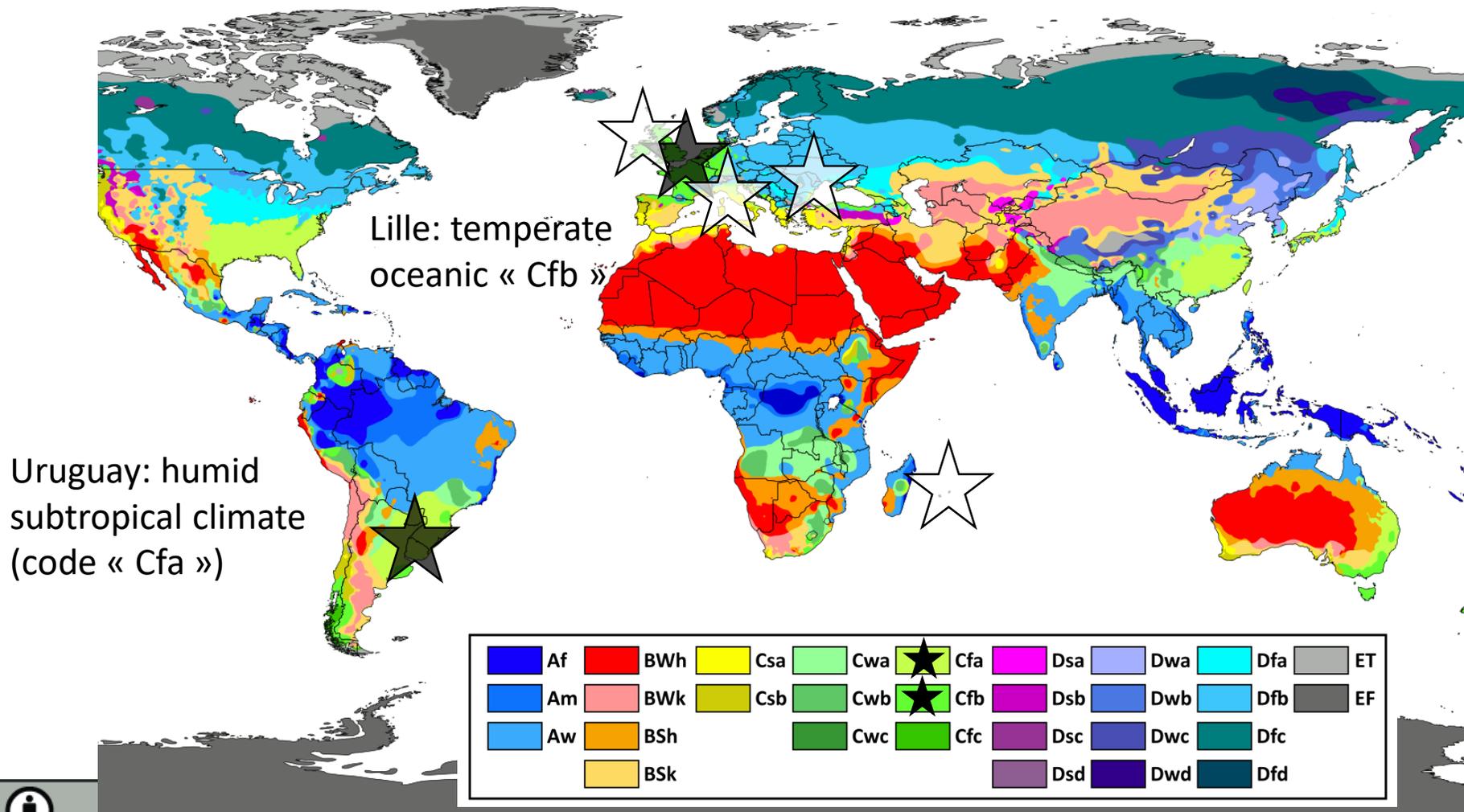
University of
Reading



Recapitulative scheme of this analysis



Climates of the two sites



Reading University, UK

Observatoire de Haute Provence

University of Kishinev, Moldova

Reunion Island

+ FLUXNET and SURFRAD stations

Köppen-Geiger climate classification
Peel et al., 2007



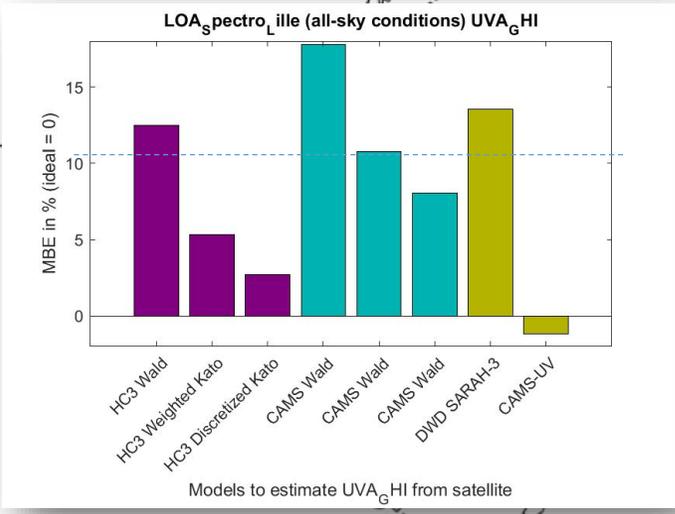
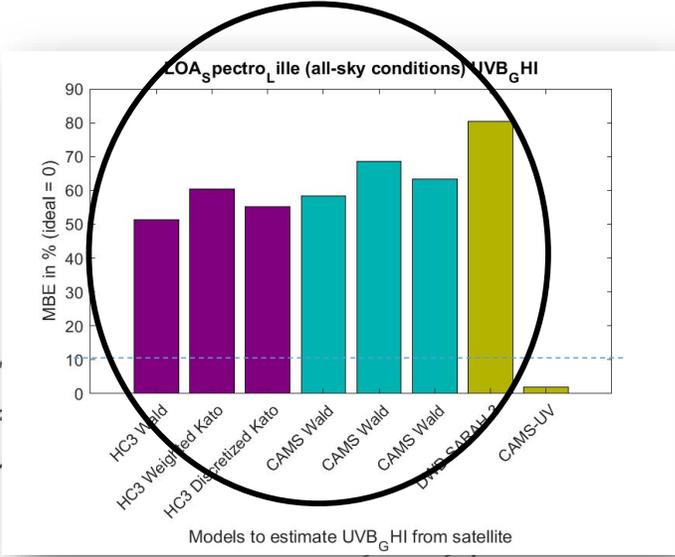
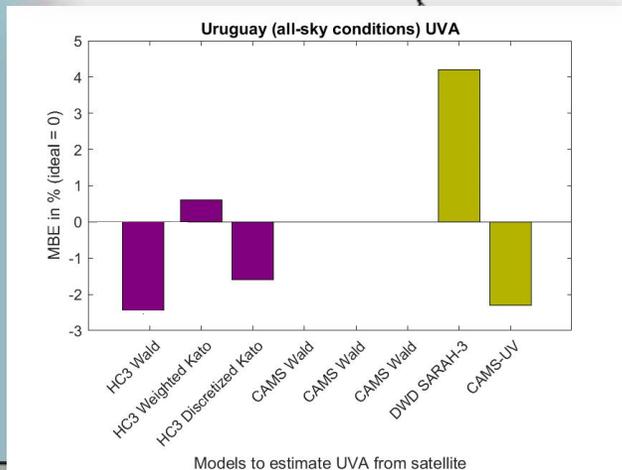
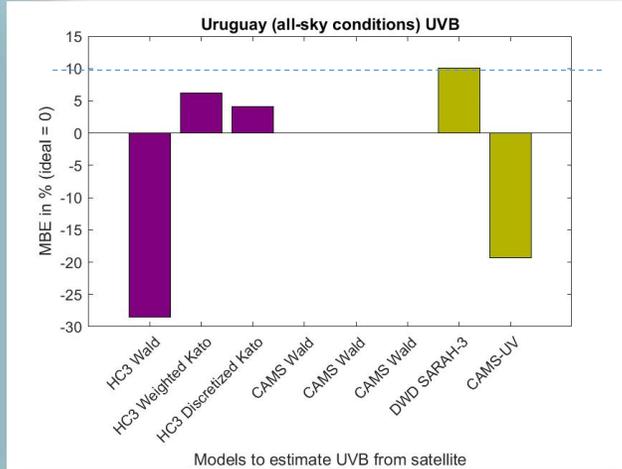
BY

Presentation of the results

- => Note that in the UV-B range values are very low, and consequently small discrepancies can cause high relative biases and standard deviation in percent

Biases

=> Better results for both ranges for the Uruguayan location, all methods except CAMS-UV

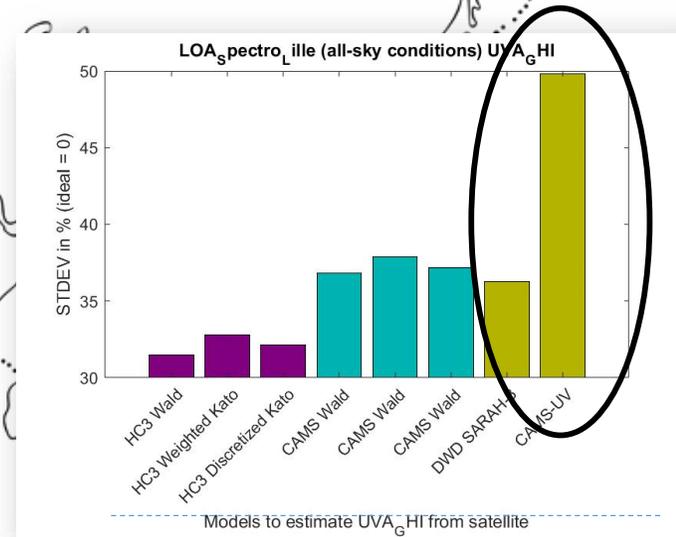
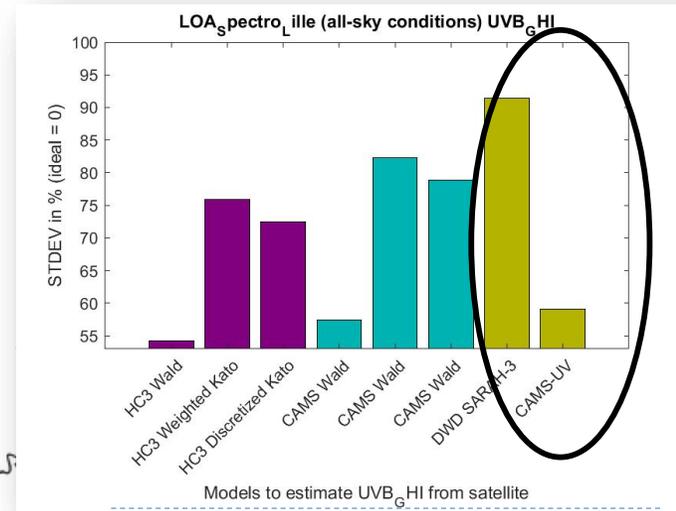
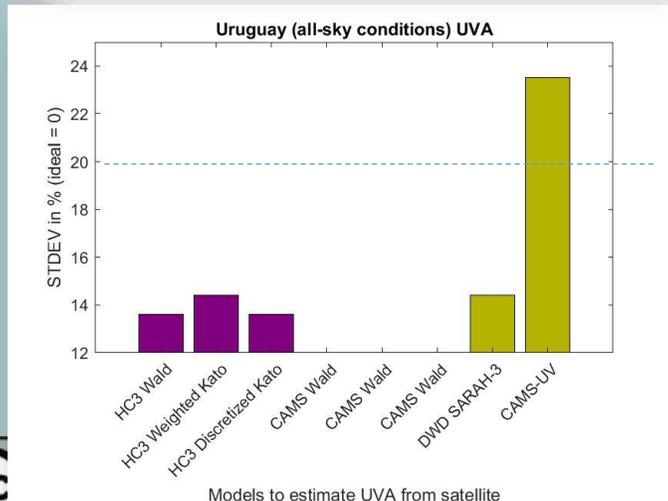
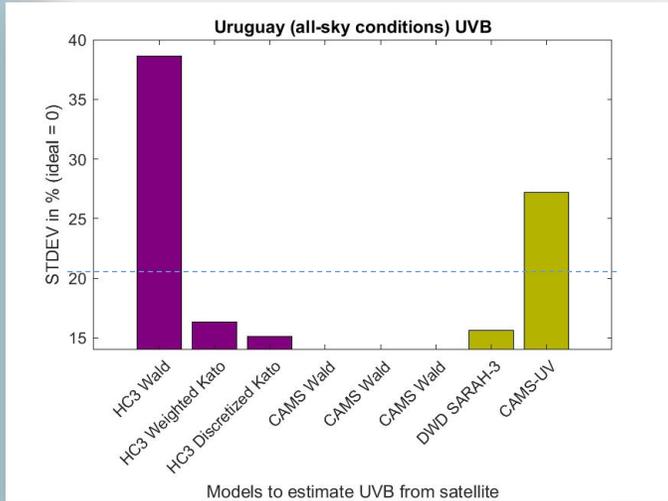


10 % of relative bias

Lille: Overestimation for almost all methods but CAMS-UV, in particular for UV-B



Standard deviation



⇒ Almost all standard deviation values in the UV-A range are double at Lille compared to Uruguay

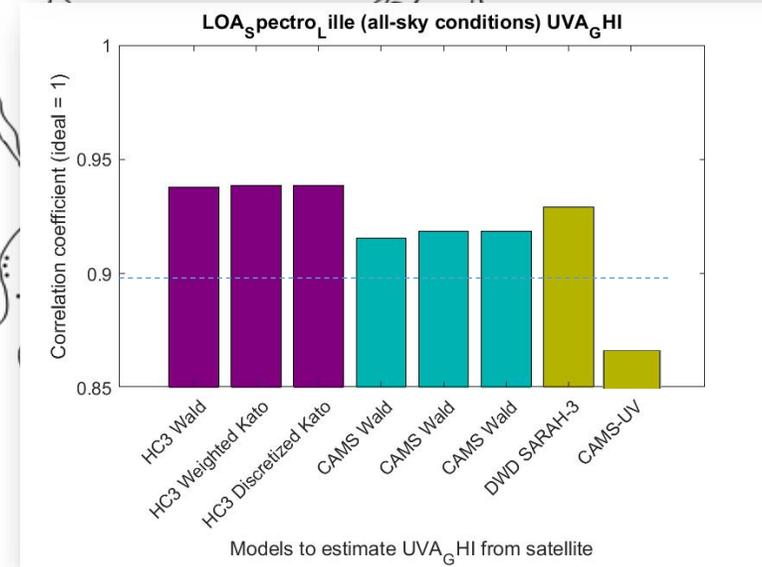
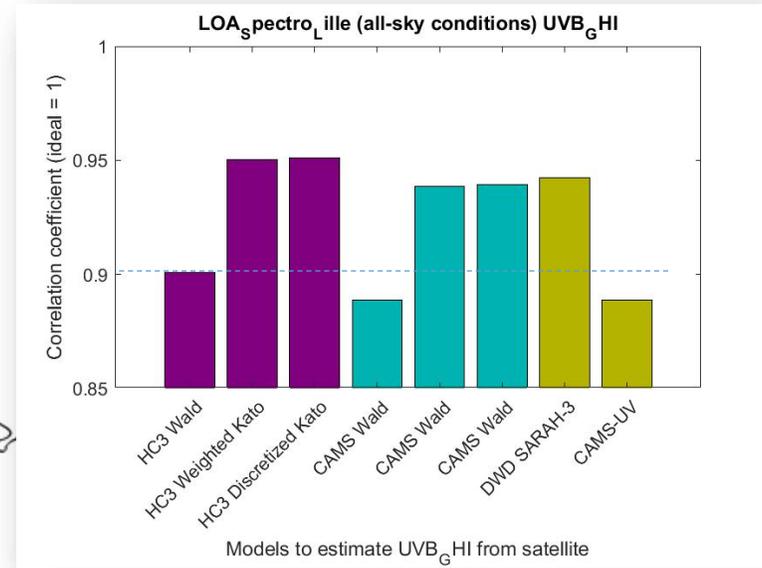
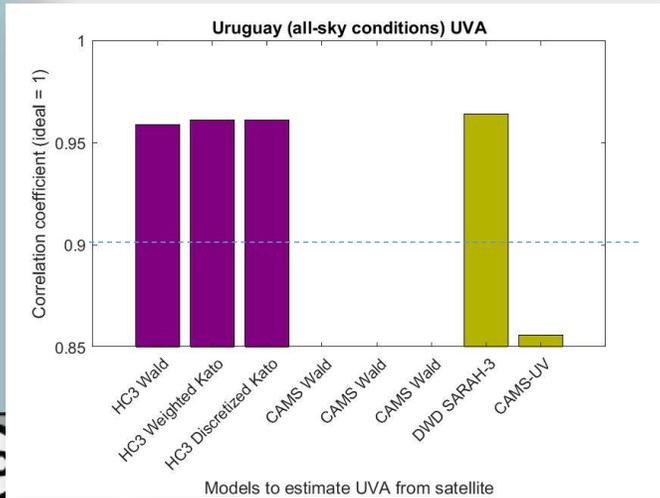
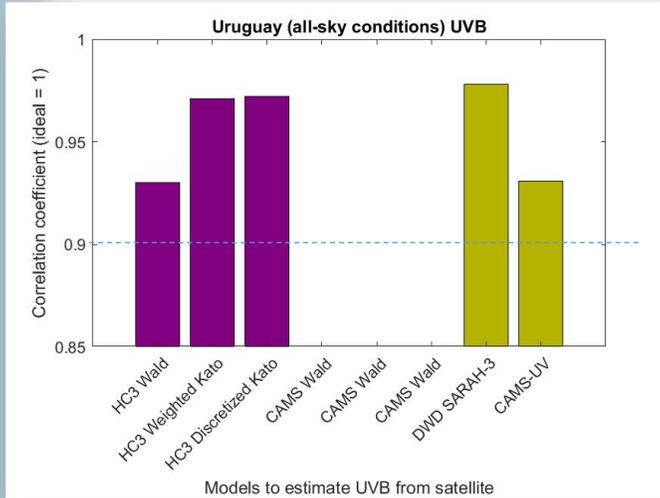
⇒ Even more significant for UV-B

20 % of relative standard deviation



BY

Correlation coefficients

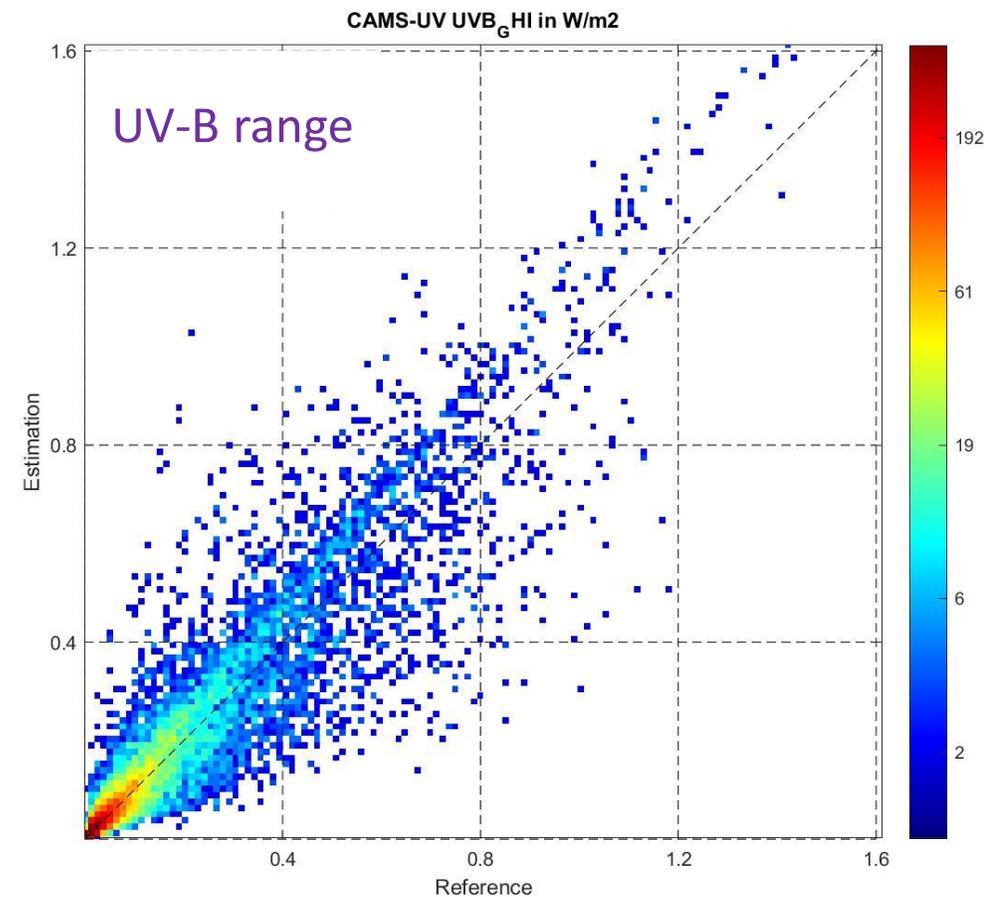
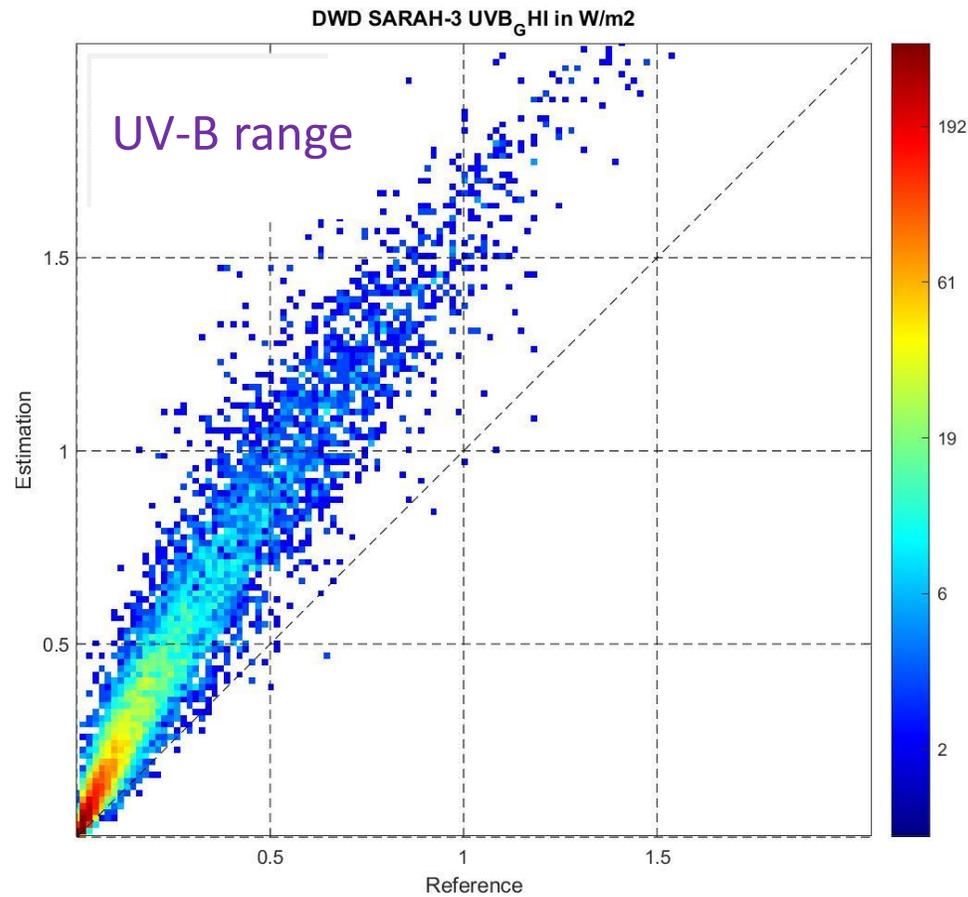


=> Good correlation for both sites, all methods and both spectral ranges (>0.84)

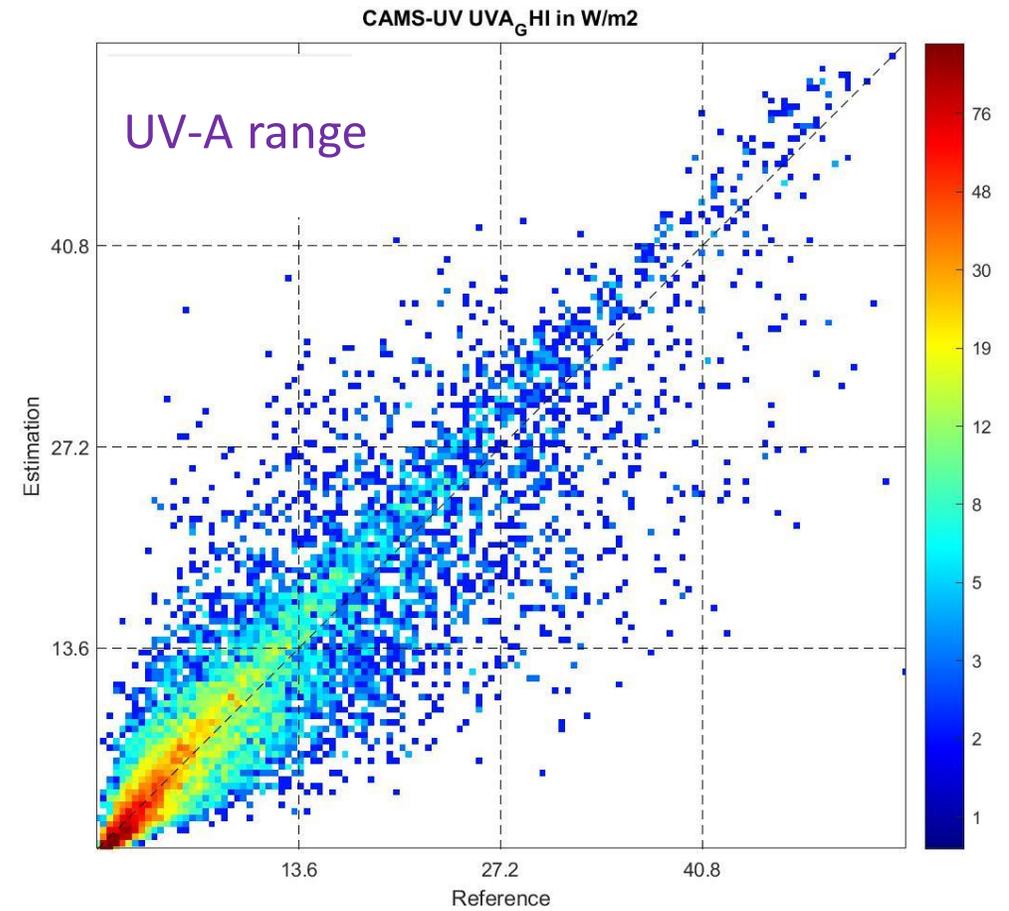
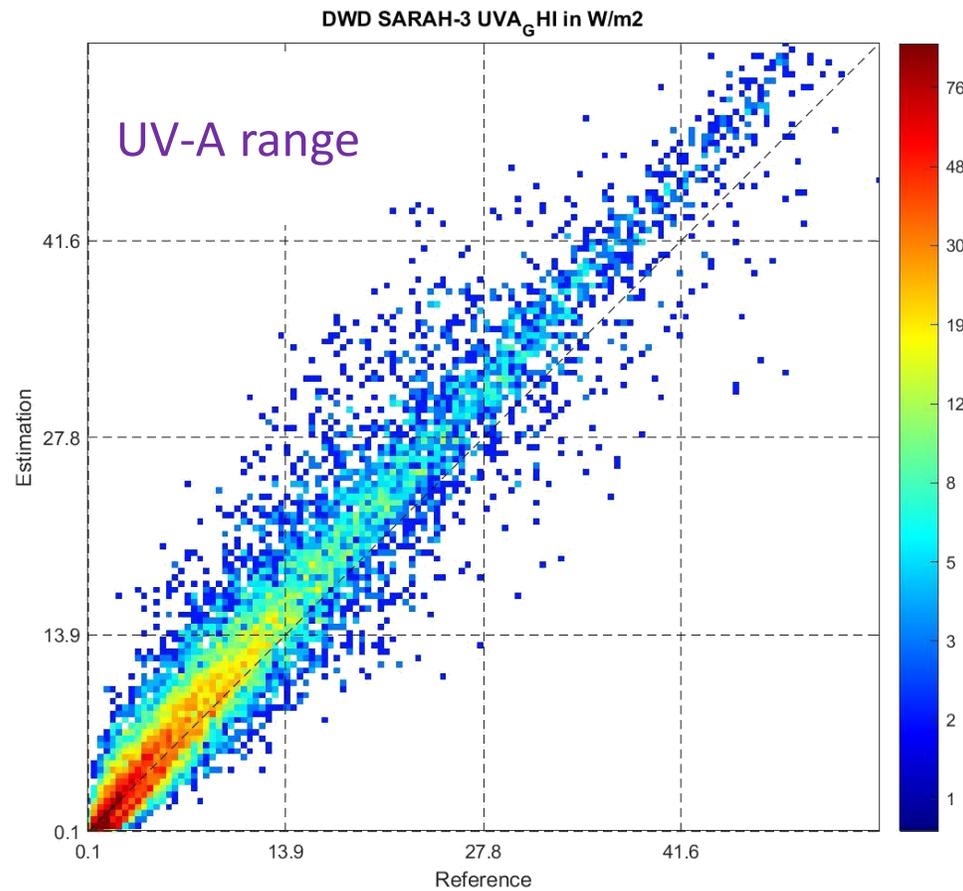
0.9 correlation coefficient



DWD SARA3-3 and CAMS-UV 2D histograms

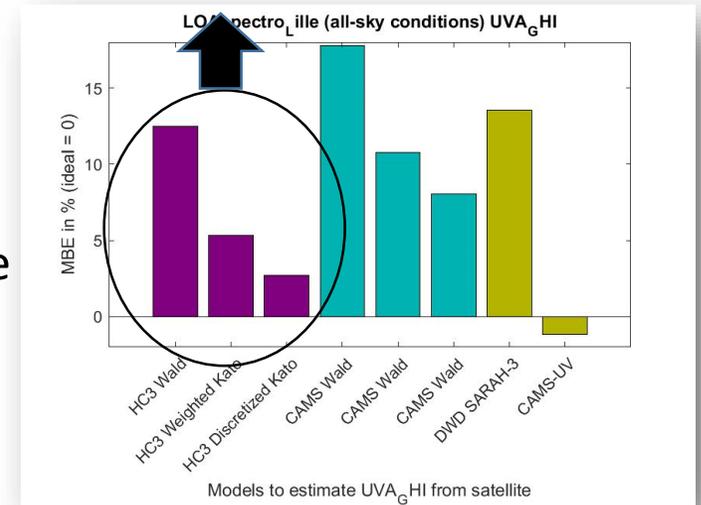


DWD SARAH-3 and CAMS-UV 2D histograms



Additional comments

- Overestimation of CAMS Rad methods compared to HC3 ones. In line with previous publications (potentially corrected with APOLLO-NG)



- Need to process more sites in order to investigate if these observations (overestimation for Lille site – temperate oceanic climate) can be generalized to other similar climates, or if it is just a problem of implementation in my benchmarking architecture.
- If you wish to know the performance of your own method to derive PAR from satellite,
- Or if you have in-situ spectral ground measurements to share to support this activity,



We would be pleased to welcome you on this boat!

Thank you

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