

# Hello! 🖐️



**Sam Hunt**



**Maddie Stedman**

 Mentimeter Survey



Code: 1687 1279

 Workshop Materials



**IDEAS-QA4EO**



# Today's Agenda



## 1. Presentation: CoMet Toolkit Introduction

- What is CoMet?*
- Uncertainty 101*
- Tools Intro*

## 2. Exercises

-  **punpy** basics with in-situ type data
-  **obsarray** basics with EO type data

## 3. “Real-life” Examples



Workshop Materials





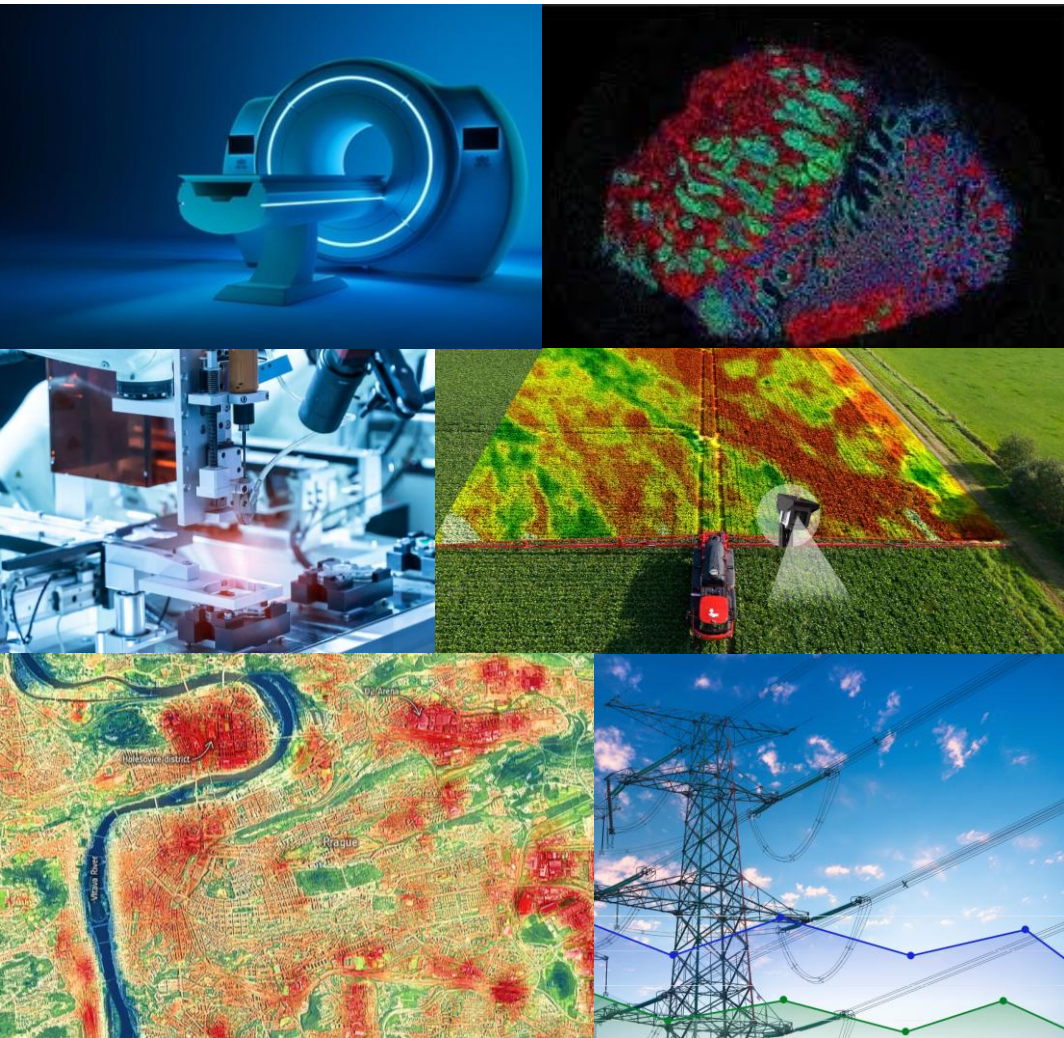
# The CoMet Toolkit – Uncertainties made easy

Sam Hunt, Pieter De Vis, Maddie Stedman  
*National Physical Laboratory*

Imperial College London hands-on tutorial - 19/03/2025



# Measurements in Society



- ❑ Critical for e.g. **health**, **manufacturing**, and **environmental** monitoring.
- ❑ Growing in **size** and **complexity**.
- ❑ Reliable interpretation requires **uncertainty** and **error-covariance** information, often overlooked or non-standardised.
- ❑ **Error correlation** important to get uncertainties right when combining data



# NPL



NPL Bushy House

## What is National Physical Laboratory?

- ❑ UK's **National Metrology Institute** (NMI)
- ❑ “Realises, maintains and develops the UK's primary measurement standards”
- ❑ Established in 1900



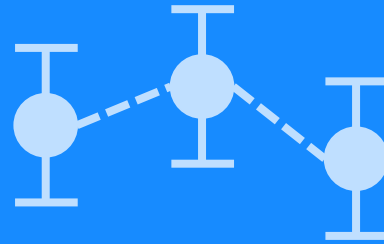
NPL, Teddington



# CoMet Toolkit



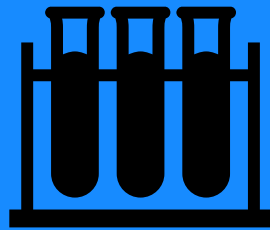
Python  
Tools



Uncertainty  
Handling



Open  
Source



Tested



Applied

# CoMet Toolkit



 **punpy**

Propagation UNcertainties in Python

 **obsarray**

Handling uncertainty and error-covariance in datasets

 **comet\_maths**

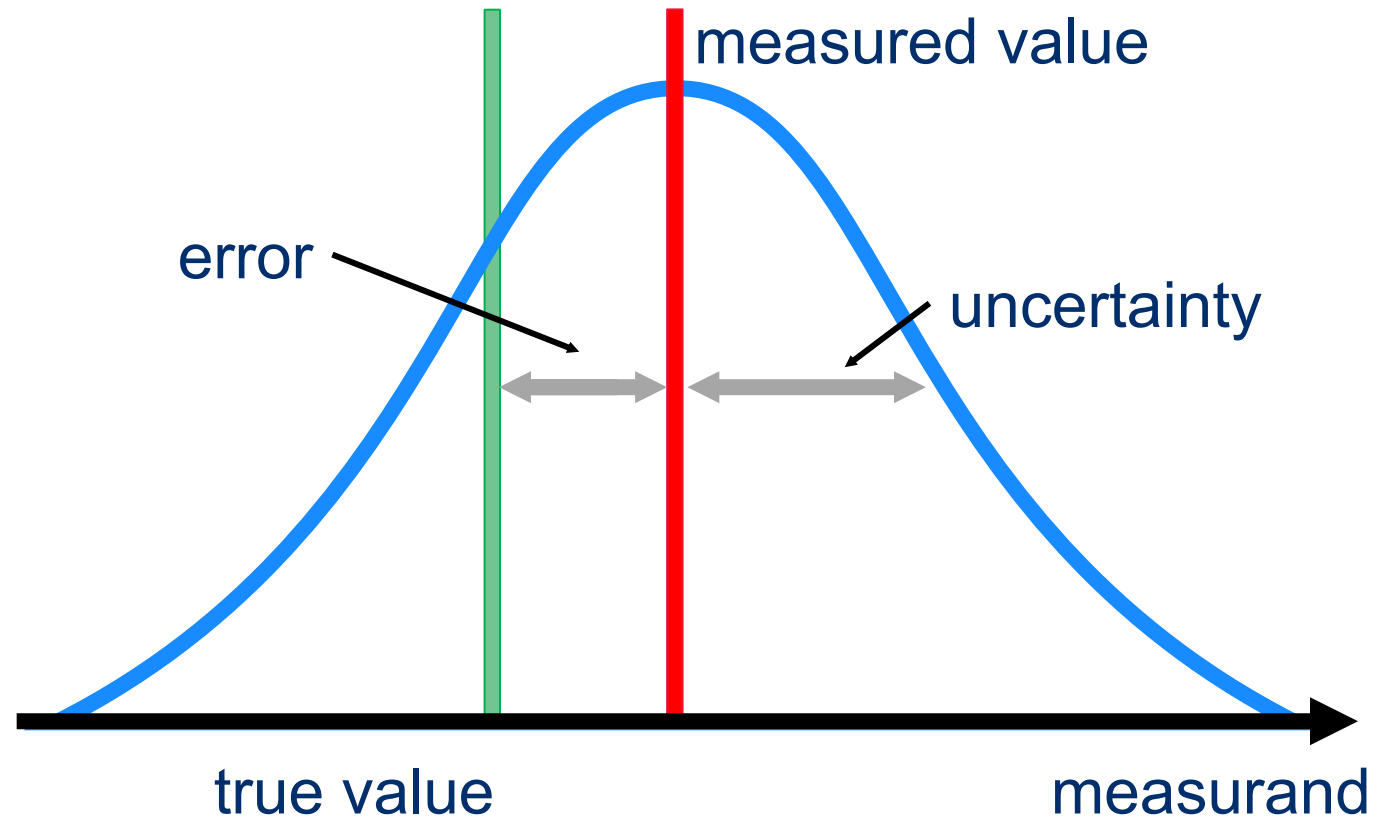
CoMet mathematical algorithms and interpolation tools

 **UNC Specification**

Uncertainty metadata naming conventions



# Uncertainties 101





# Error Correlation

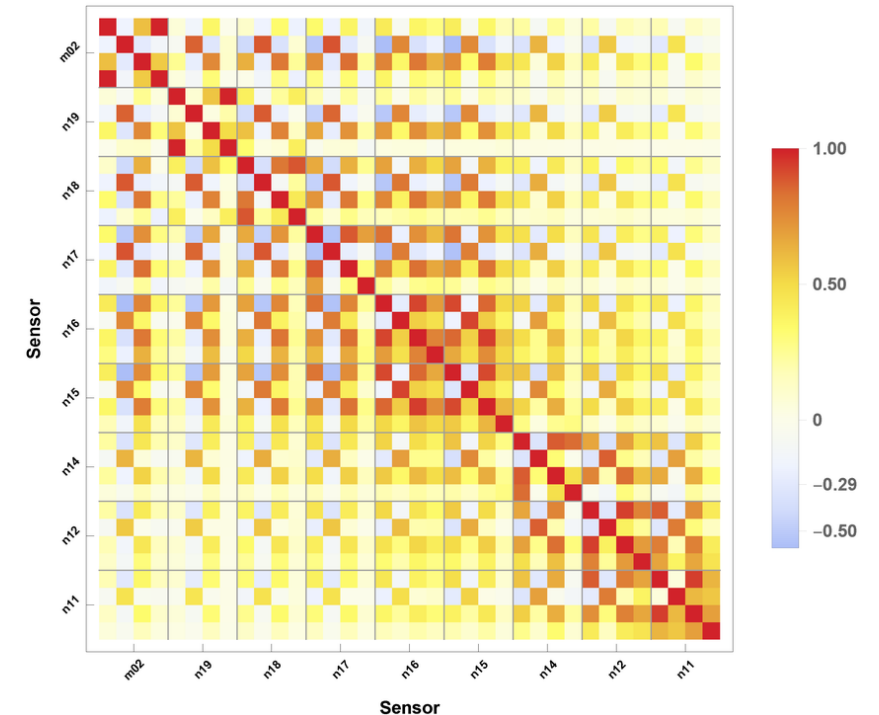


## What is Error Correlation?

Errors in a dataset are **not always independent** — e.g., when errors in pixels, bands instruments, or time steps are systematically related.

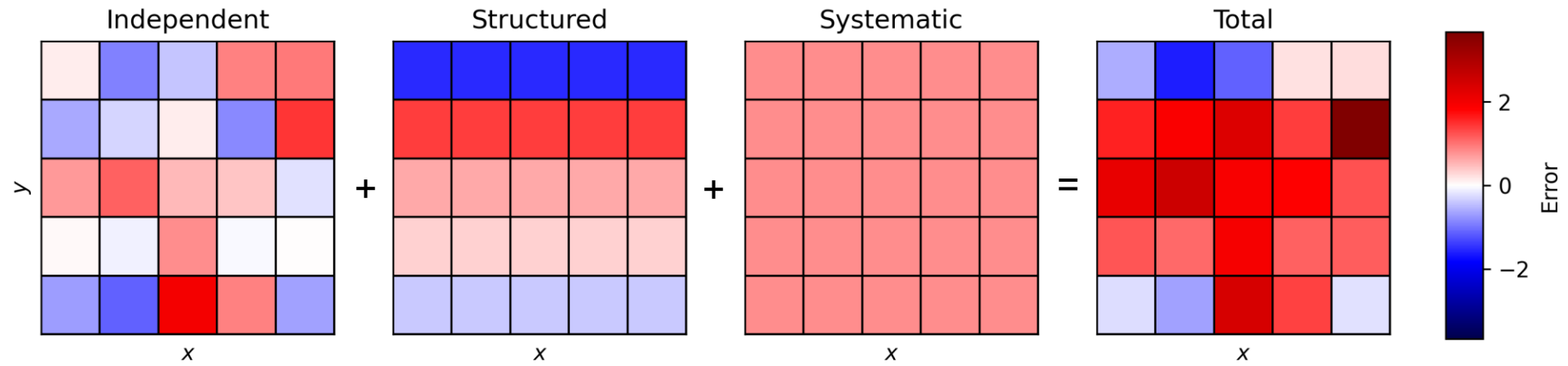
## Why does it Matter?

- Bias uncertainties persist – averaging doesn't help!
- Band ratios might be off – affecting retrieval uncertainty
- Misleading confidence in trends

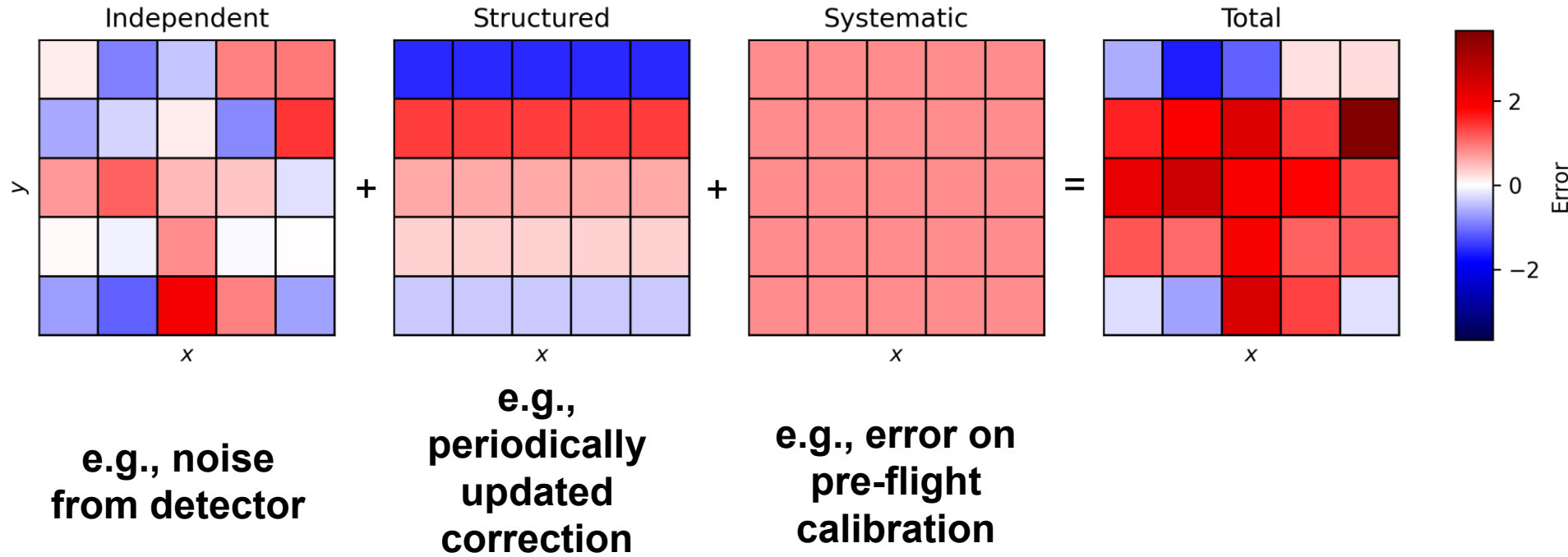


*Error correlation matrix from Giering et al. 2019*

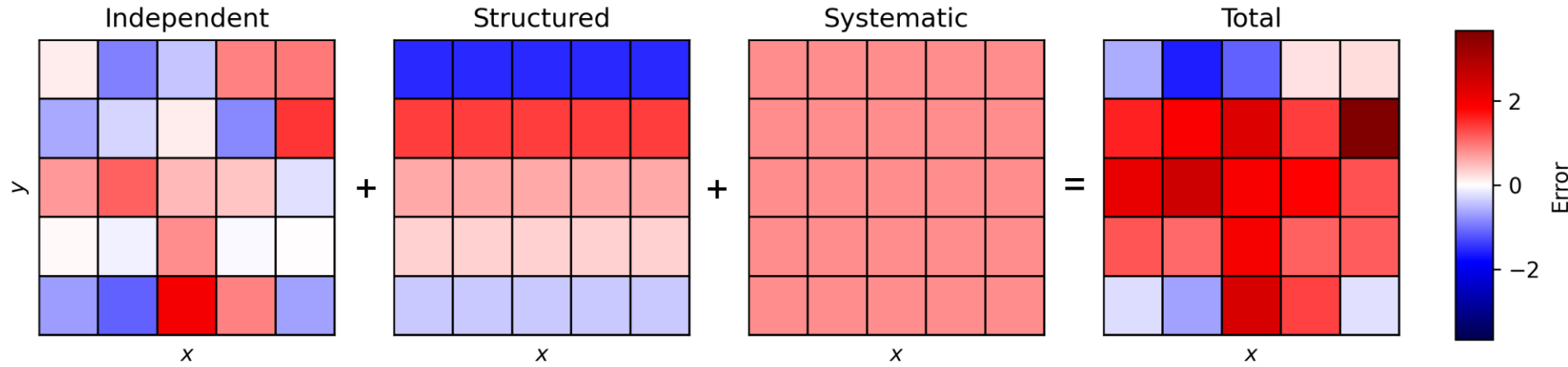
# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



Each of these effects has the same uncertainty ( $u=1$ ) – but a very different behaviour in the overall dataset! This matters!

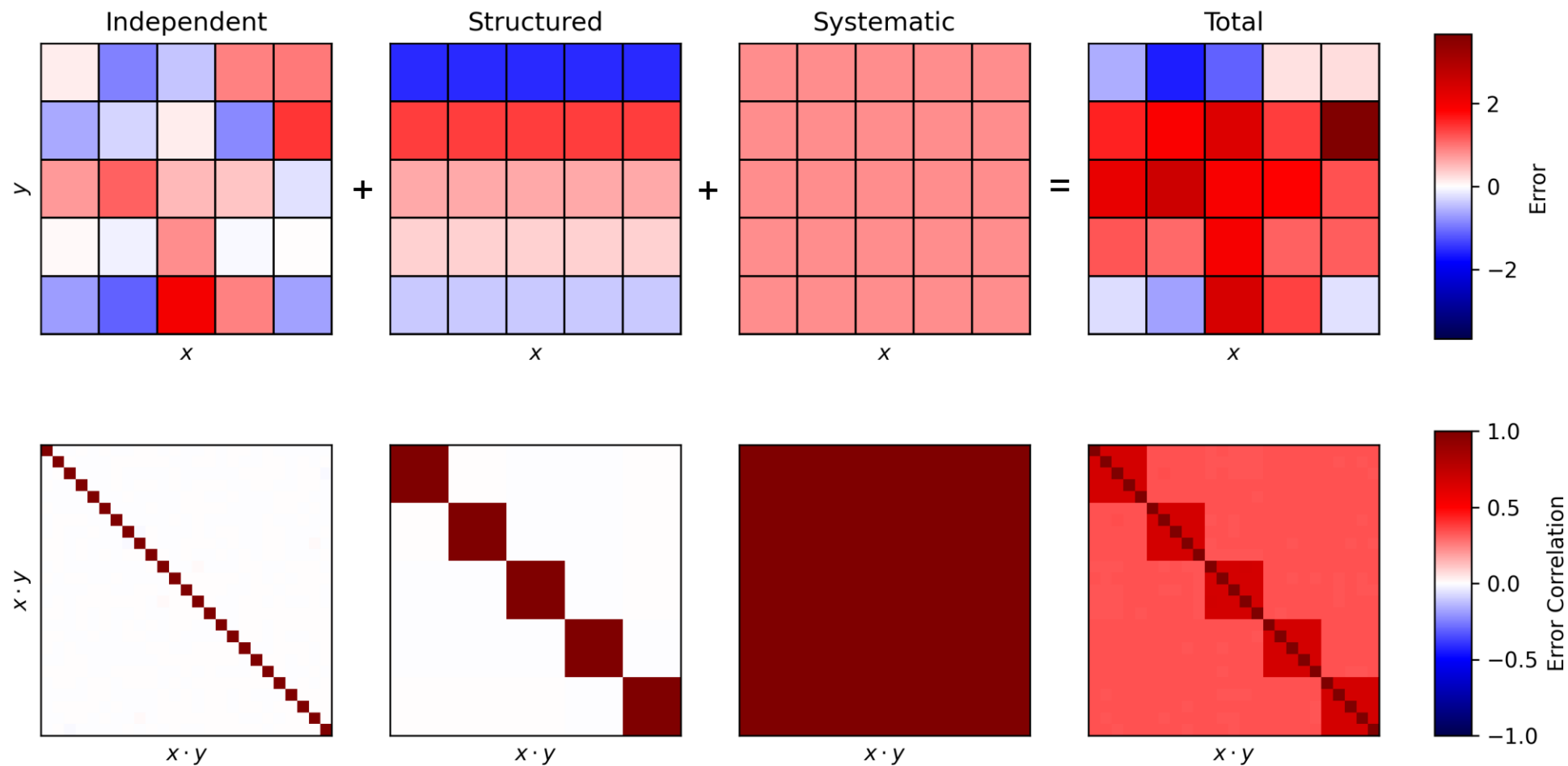
# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation

Define this with an error-correlation matrix for the image, defining the cross-pixel error-correlation,  $r_{i,j}$ , for all pixels – label as:

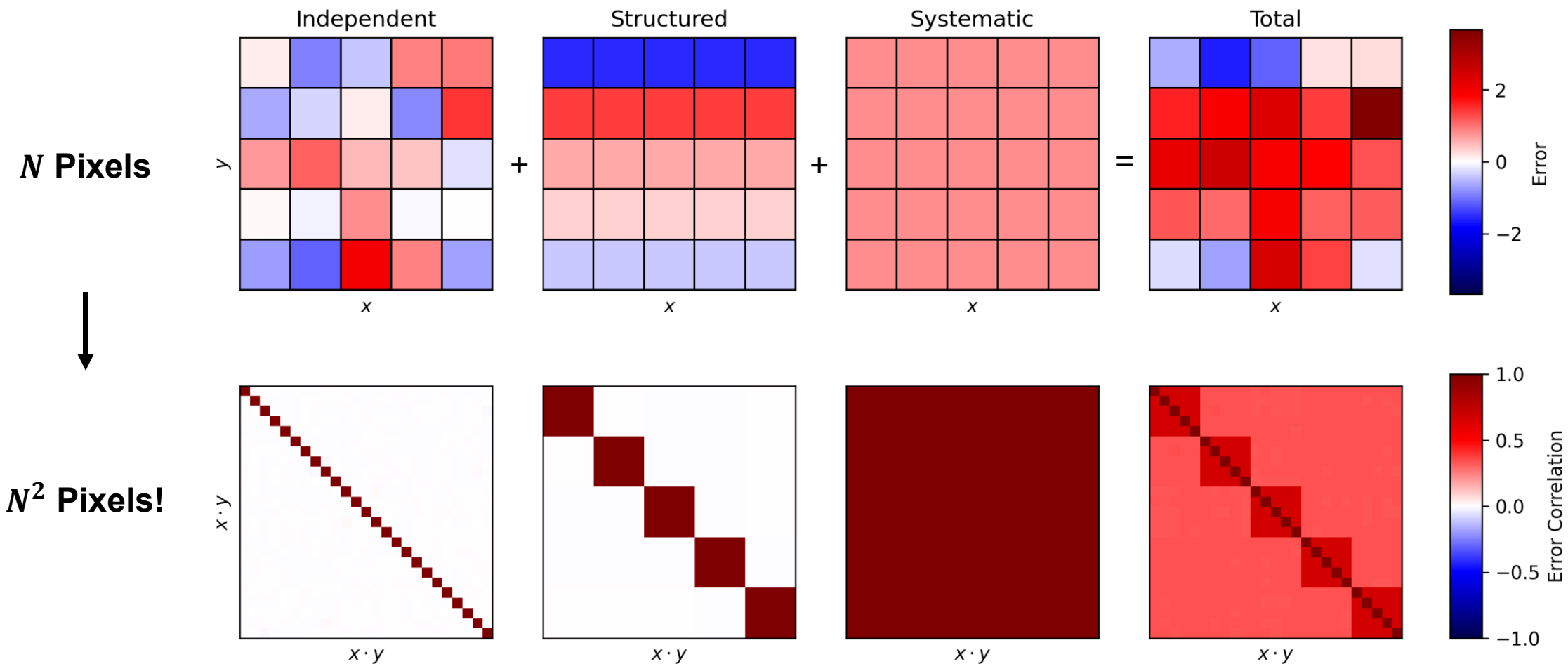
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

$$\begin{matrix} \text{---} & \text{---} \\ | & | \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} r_{1,1} & r_{2,1} & r_{3,1} & r_{4,1} & r_{5,1} & r_{6,1} & \dots \\ r_{1,2} & r_{2,2} & r_{3,2} & & & & \\ r_{1,3} & r_{2,3} & r_{3,3} & & & & \\ r_{1,4} & & & \ddots & & & \\ r_{1,5} & & & & & & \\ r_{1,6} & & & & & & \\ r_{1,7} & & & & & & \\ r_{1,8} & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

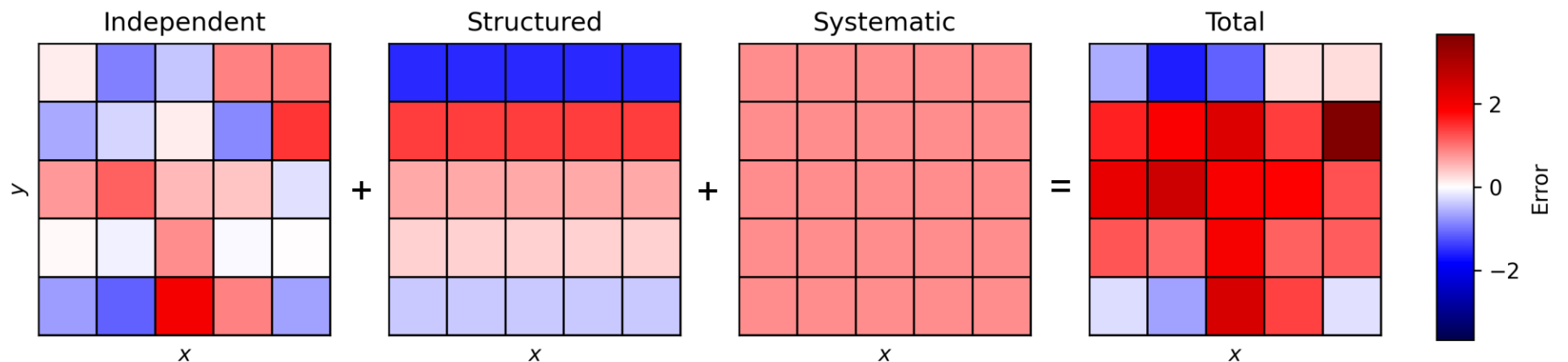
# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



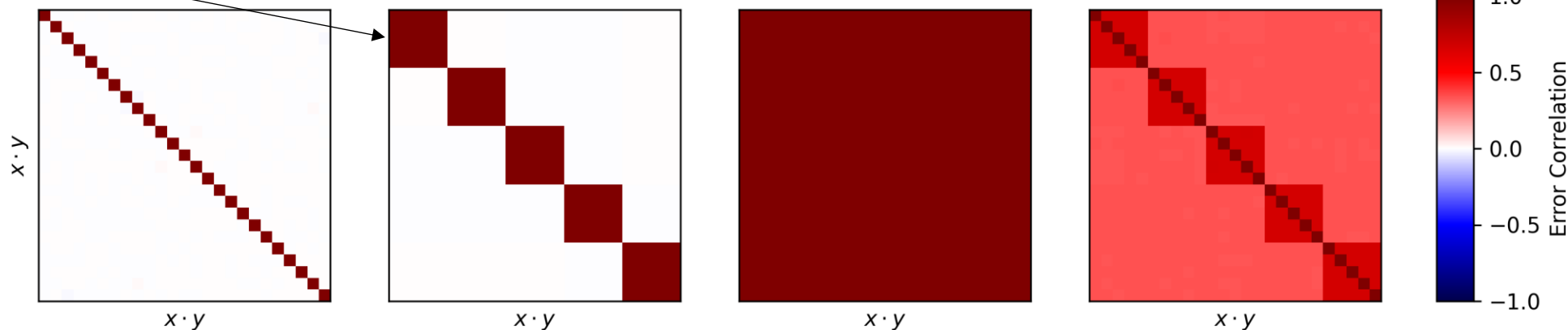
# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



Sub-matrices for systematic error-correlation within row



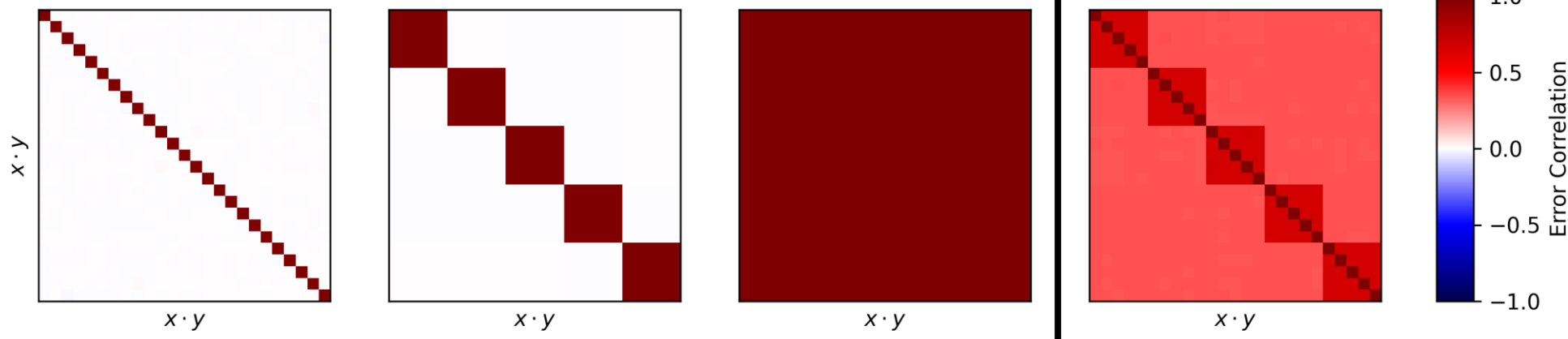
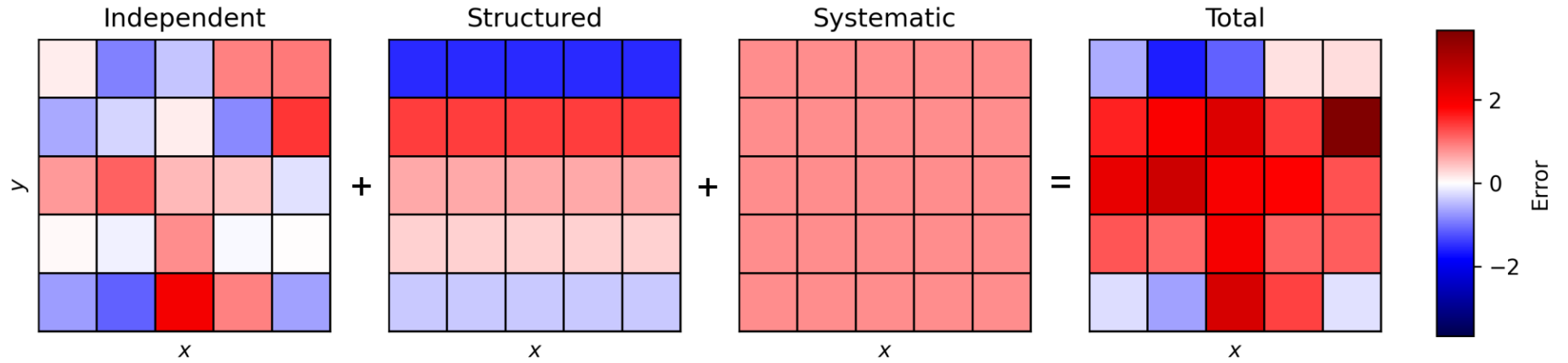
**Identity**

**Block Diagonal**

**Full**

**Combination...**

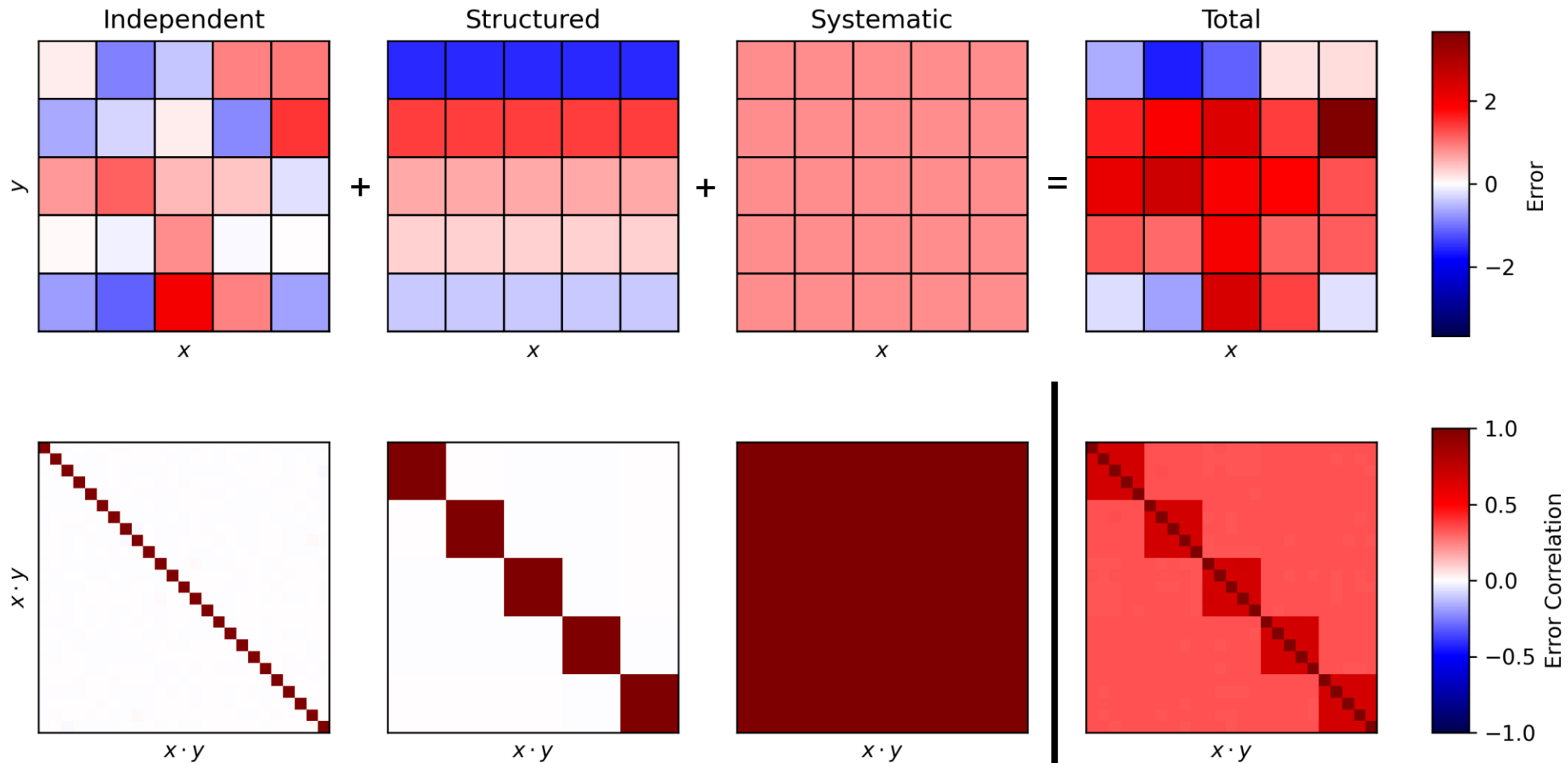
# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



- Simply parameterisable

- Parameterisable via other terms

# ND Datasets & Error-Correlation



- Simply parameterisable
- One term might dominate at different scales

- Parameterisable via other terms
- Same complexity at all scales



# Error Correlation



## What is Error Covariance?

Combines error correlation and uncertainty

$$S = U R U^T$$

## Random, systematic and structured uncertainty

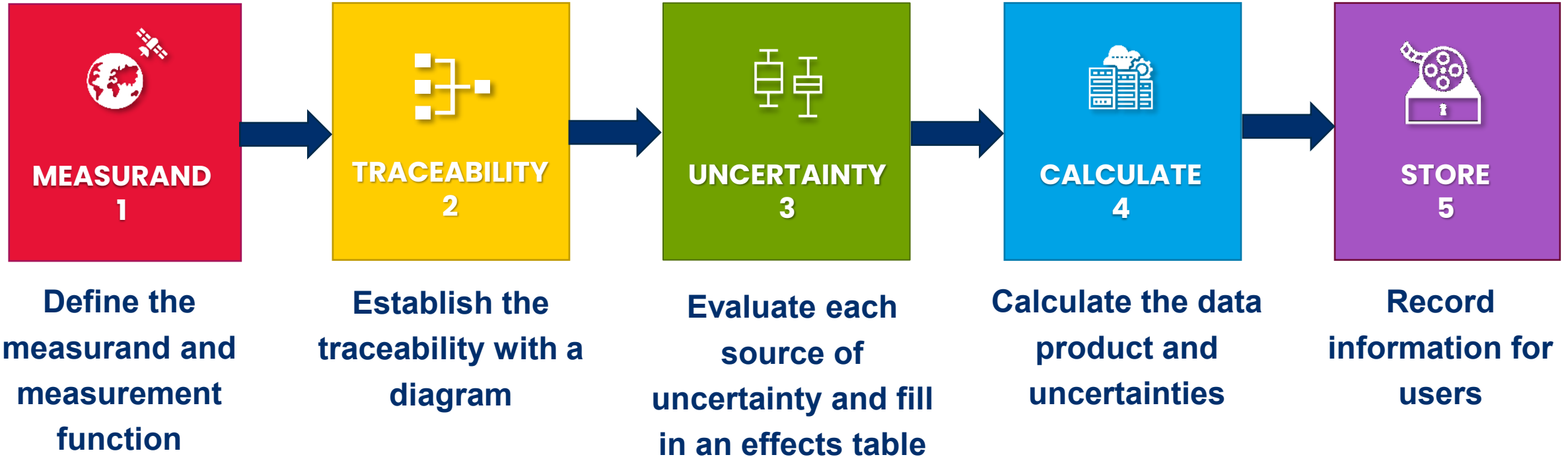
- It is the errors that are correlated, not the uncertainty values
- Random means completely uncorrelated, i.e. error correlation is identity matrix
- Systematic means fully correlated, i.e. error correlation filled with 1's



# A Metrological Approach

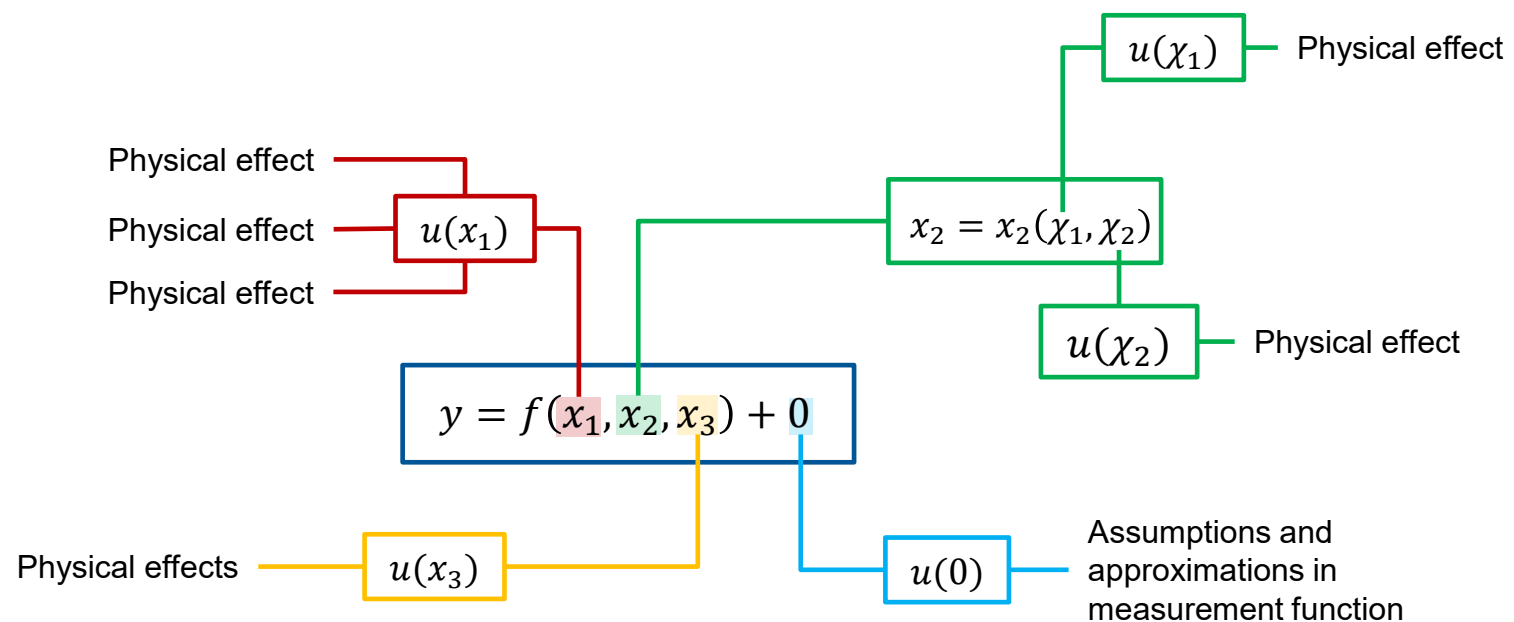
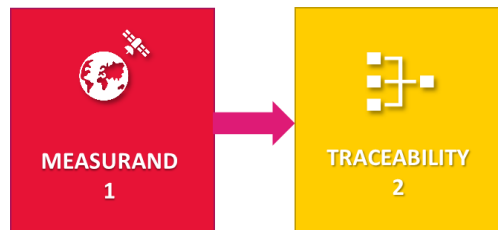


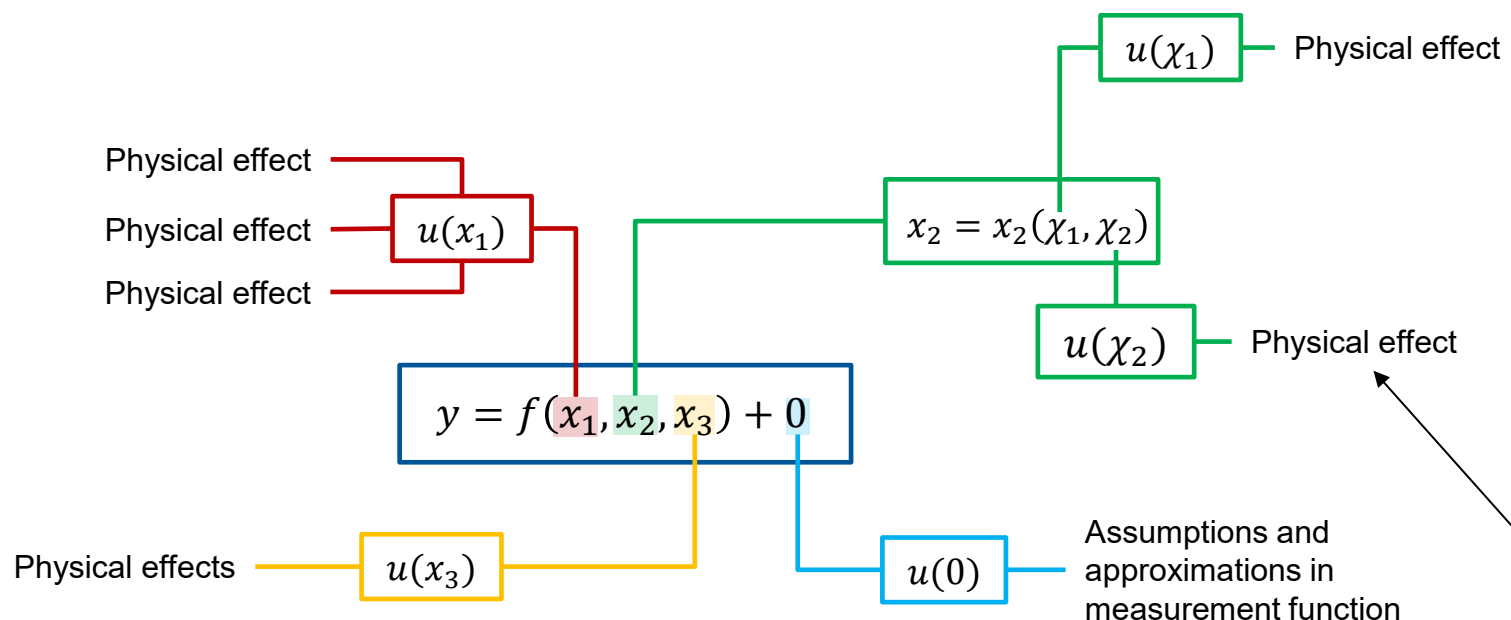
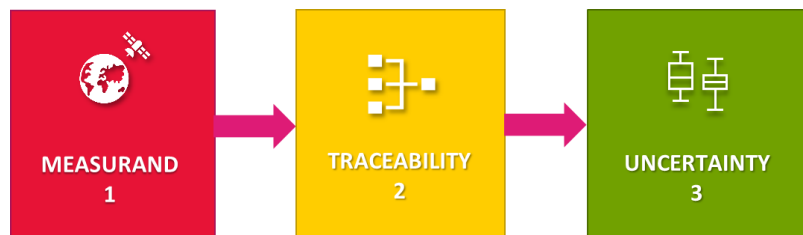
Uncertainties are evaluated and expressed following [QA4EO Five Steps](#), a framework which employs the principles of metrology.



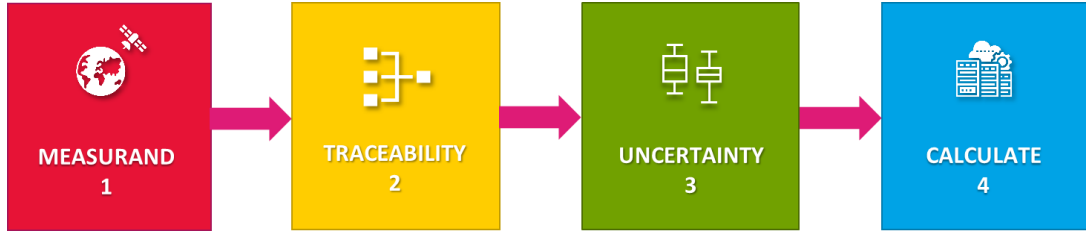


$$y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3) + 0$$

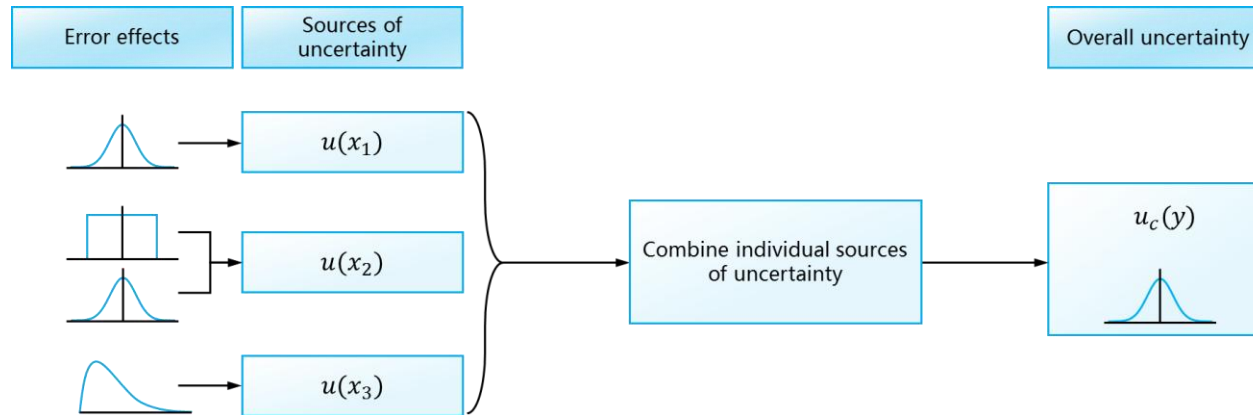


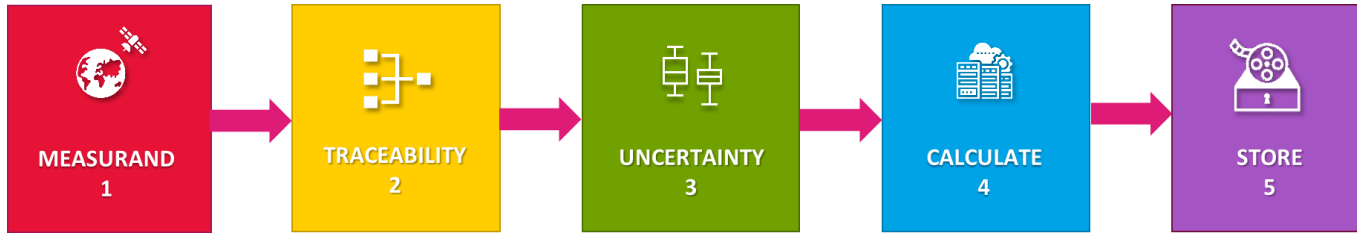


		Comments
<b>Name of effect</b>		A unique name
<b>Affected term in measurement function</b>		Name and standard symbol
<b>Instruments in the series affected</b>		List names
<b>Correlation type and form</b>	Pixel-to-pixel [pixels] from scanline to scanline [scanlines] between images [images] Between orbits [orbit] Over time [time]	From a set of defined correlation forms
<b>Correlation scale</b>	Pixel-to-pixel [pixels] from scanline to scanline [scanlines] between images [images] Between orbits [orbit] Over time [time]	As needed to define type
<b>Channels/bands</b>	List of channels / bands affected Error correlation coefficient matrix	Channel names A matrix
<b>Uncertainty</b>	PDF shape units magnitude	Functional form Units
<b>Sensitivity coefficient</b>		Value, equation or parameterisation of sensitivity of measurand to term



# punpy





# obsarray

		Comments
<b>Name of effect</b>		A unique name
<b>Affected term in measurement function</b>		Name and standard symbol
<b>Instruments in the series affected</b>		List names
<b>Correlation type and form</b>	Pixel-to-pixel [pixels]	From a set of defined correlation forms
	from scanline to scanline [scanlines]	
	between images [images]	
	Between orbits [orbit]	
	Over time [time]	
<b>Correlation scale</b>	Pixel-to-pixel [pixels]	As needed to define type
	from scanline to scanline [scanlines]	
	between images [images]	
	Between orbits [orbit]	
	Over time [time]	
<b>Channels/bands</b>	List of channels / bands affected	Channel names
	Error correlation coefficient matrix	A matrix
<b>Uncertainty</b>	PDF shape	Functional form
	units	Units
	magnitude	
<b>Sensitivity coefficient</b>		Value, equation or parameterisation of sensitivity of <i>measurand</i> to term



```

double u_str_temperature(x=2, y=2, time=3);
:_FillValue = 9.969209968386869E36; // double
:err_corr_1_dim = "x";
:err_corr_1_form = "custom";
:err_corr_1_units = ; // double
:err_corr_1_params = "err_corr_str_temperature_x";
:err_corr_2_dim = "y";
:err_corr_2_form = "systematic";
:err_corr_2_units = ; // double
:err_corr_2_params = ; // double
:err_corr_3_dim = "time";
:err_corr_3_form = "systematic";
:err_corr_3_units = ; // double
:err_corr_3_params = ; // double
:pdf_shape = "gaussian";
  
```

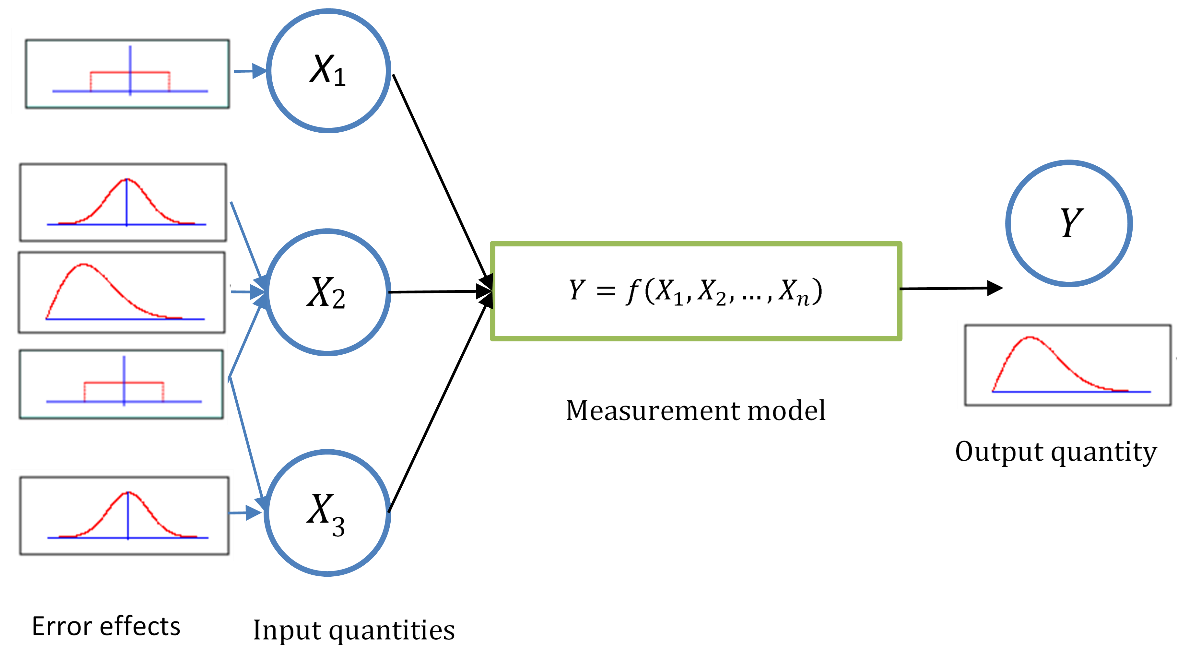
# CoMet Packages:



puppy

# Propagating Uncertainties with

- ❑ Python module for propagating **random, systematic** and **structured uncertainties** through any Python measurement function
- ❑ Flexible in terms of the **specified correlations** along given dimensions or between input quantities
- ❑ **Monte Carlo** and **Law of Propagation of uncertainties** methods available



# Punpy as a Standalone Tool



## □ Simple user **interface**:

1. Import punpy
2. Define measurement function
3. Create MC or LPU object
4. Propagate uncertainties

```
import punpy
prop=punpy.MCPropagation(10000)
unc_measurand=prop.propagate_random(measurement_func,
                                     [input_qt1,input_qt2],[unc_qt1,unc_qt2])
```

□ **Measurement function** are defined as python functions that take arrays as input quantities and return an array as measurand

□ Many optional **keywords** for flexible functionality

- *return\_corr*
- *Corr\_between*
- *Repeat\_dims*
- *Parallel\_cores*
- *Output\_vars*
- ...

# Punpy with digital effects tables

- ❑ **punpy** interfaces with **obsarray** to make uncertainty propagation as efficient and easy to use as possible
- ❑ **propagate\_ds()** function returns an **obsarray** dataset with combined random, systematic and structured uncertainties on measurand

```
from punpy import MeasurementFunction

# Define your measurement function inside a subclass of MeasurementFunction
class IdealGasLaw(MeasurementFunction):
    def meas_function(self, pres, temp, n):
        return (n * temp * 8.134) / pres

# create object of the measurement function class and specify the variable names
gl = IdealGasLaw(["pressure", "temperature", "n_moles"], "volume", yunit="m^3")

# propagate uncertainties on the input quantities in ds to measurand in ds_y
ds_y = gl.propagate_ds(ds)
```

# CoMet Packages:



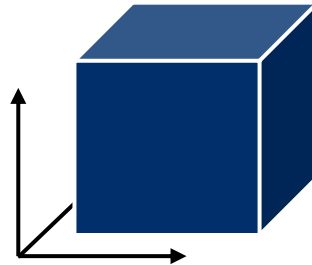
# obsarray

# UNC Specification

## Uncertainty Variable Metadata

Observation Variables

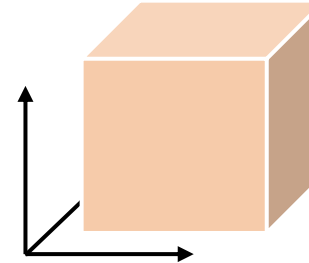
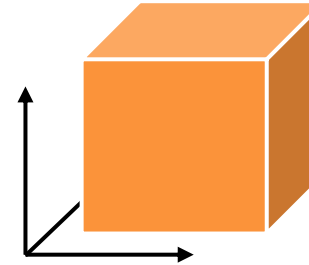
Uncertainty Variables



Metadata:

- Uncertainty Components

associated with



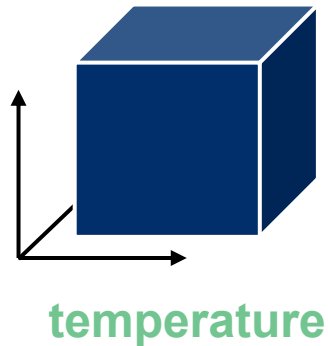
Metadata:

- PDF Shape (gaussian, ...)
- Units (abs. or rel.)
- Error-Correlation...

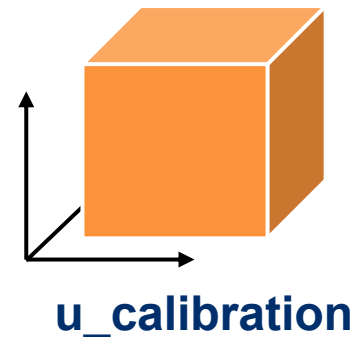
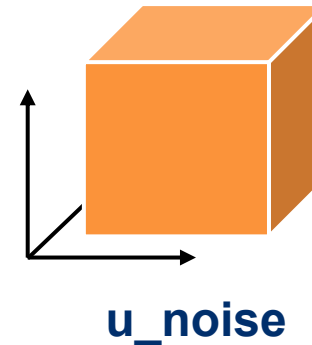
# UNC Specification

## Example – Temperature Dataset

### Observation Variables



### Uncertainty Variables



associated with

#### Metadata:

- PDF Shape – “gaussian”
- Units – %
- Error-Correlation:
  - All dims - Random

#### Metadata:

- PDF Shape – “rectangular”
- Units – “K”
- Error-Correlation:
  - **x, y** – systematic
  - **time** – defined by matrix

# UNC Specification

## Example – Temperature Dataset

```
variables:
  float temperature(time, lat, lon);
    temperature:unc_comps=["u_calibration", "u_noise"];
    temperature:units="K"
  float u_calibration(time, lat, lon);
    u_calibration:units="K";
    u_calibration:pdf_shape="rectangular";
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim1_name=["lat", "lon"];
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim1_form="systematic";
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim2_name="time";
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim2_form="err_corr_matrix";
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim2_params=["err_corr_calibration_time"];
  float u_noise(time, lat, lon);
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim1_name=["time", "lat", "lon"];
    u_calibration:err_corr_dim1_form="random";
  float err_corr_calibration_time(time, time);
```



## Measurement data handling in Python

- ❑ **obsarray** is an extension to xarray to support defining, storing and interfacing with measurement data – using the UNC specification.
- ❑ Also has functionality for defining flags following **CF Conventions**.
- ❑ It is designed to work well with netCDF files and for the **Earth Observation** community.

**Plugs straight into punpy for propagation through measurement functions!**

# Comet Application Examples

 **punpy**

 **obsarray**

 **comet\_math**

# CoMet Toolkit in Action



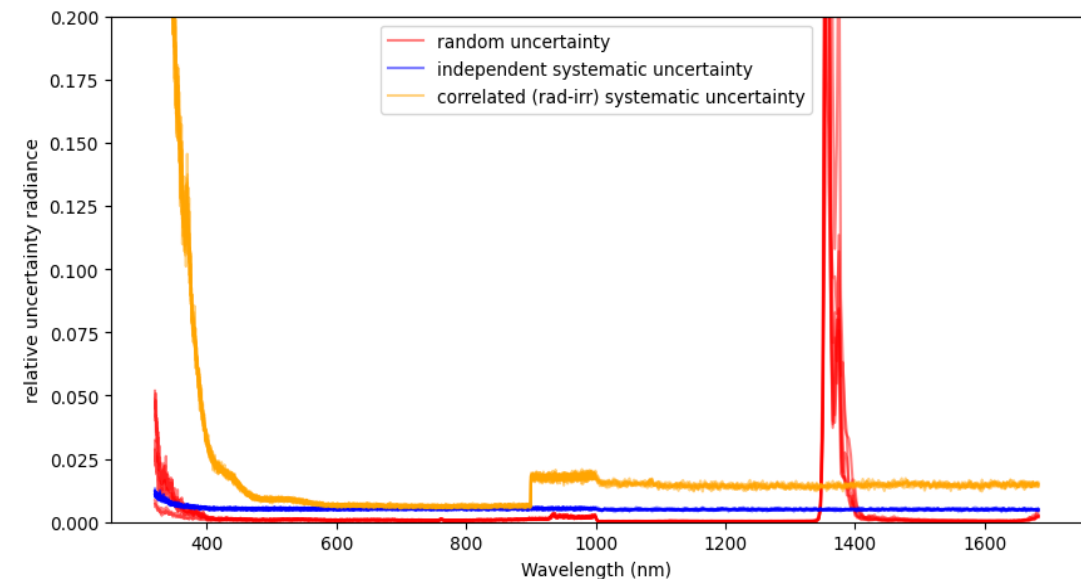
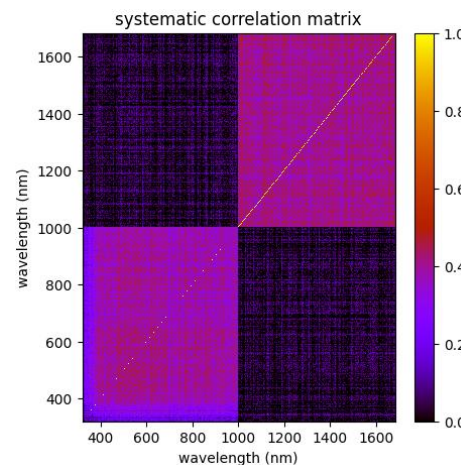
- ❑ Validated against **NIST** uncertainty engine:

[https://colab.research.google.com/github/comet-toolkit/comet\\_training/blob/main/NIST\\_example.ipynb](https://colab.research.google.com/github/comet-toolkit/comet_training/blob/main/NIST_example.ipynb)

- ❑ *CoMet* is used in various other projects, such as **QA4EO**, **HYPERNETS**, **CHIME L2**, **FLEX** validation, **TRUTHS** science studies, **LIME**, **FRM4SOC**, **RPV4PICS**

- ❑ **Example** from *hypernets\_processor*:

*Hypernets is an automated network of in-situ instruments measuring reflectance for L2 satellite validation*





# CoMet Release



❑ V1.0 of Comet toolkit has been released as **open source** toolkit:

- [www.comet-toolkit.org](http://www.comet-toolkit.org)
- [github.com/comet-toolkit](https://github.com/comet-toolkit)



❑ Accompanied by training material (**Jupyter** notebooks hosted on google colab):

- [www.comet-toolkit.org/examples](http://www.comet-toolkit.org/examples)


❑ Documentation & ATBD for individual tools:

- [obsarray.readthedocs.io/en/latest/](http://obsarray.readthedocs.io/en/latest/)
- [punpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/](http://punpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/)
- [comet-maths.readthedocs.io/en/latest/](http://comet-maths.readthedocs.io/en/latest/)



# Outlook



- ❑ **Current release** will be presented De Vis & Hunt (in prep)
  
- ❑ Looking to continue to expand the use cases the developed tools
  - Aiming to enable uncertainty propagation through **any python measurement function**
  -  Please get in touch if you are interested!
  
- ❑ This has been our first step into this way of working, **many more ideas in a roadmap** to building up a comprehensive set of tools
  - e.g. retrieval tool/optimisation, BRDF tool, Look-up tables for faster processing, etc.

# Summary



- ❑ The **CoMet toolkit** is an open-source software project to develop Python tools for the handling of error-covariance information in the analysis of measurement data
- ❑ This toolkit is based on **robust metrology**, and makes dealing with complexities of uncertainties much easier
- ❑ Includes **obsarray**, **punpy** & **comet\_maths** as initial offering, to be extended
- ❑ These tools are already being used operationally in various projects (e.g. Hypernets)



# Exercises



□ Please go to [www.comet-toolkit.org/user-guide/training/](http://www.comet-toolkit.org/user-guide/training/)

 Mentimeter



Code: 1687 1279

Today's Exercises

