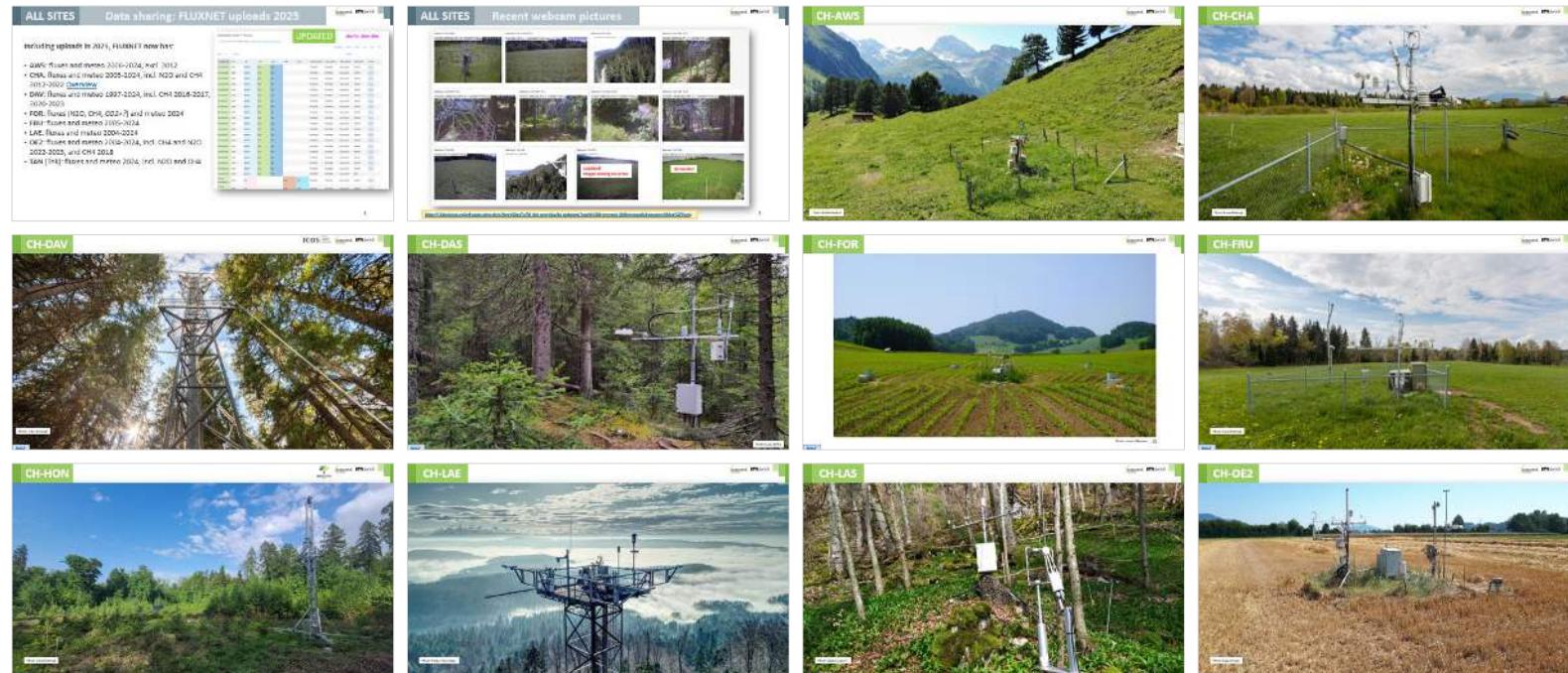


QA/QC Meeting

19 Jun 2025

Participants: LH, ZG, SB, LS, YZ, LA, HSC, FLT, YW (9)



APPENDIX

Including uploads in 2025, FLUXNET now has:

- **AWS**: fluxes and meteo 2006-2024, excl. 2012
- **CHA**: fluxes and meteo 2005-2024, incl. N2O and CH4
2012-2022 [Overview](#)
- **DAV**: fluxes and meteo 1997-2024, incl. CH4 2016-2017,
2020-2023
- **FOR**: fluxes (N2O, CH4, CO₂+?) and meteo 2024
- **FRU**: fluxes and meteo 2005-2024
- **LAE**: fluxes and meteo 2004-2024
- **OE2**: fluxes and meteo 2004-2024, incl. CH4 and N2O
2022-2023, and CH4 2018
- **TAN (Tnk)**: fluxes and meteo 2024, incl. N2O and CH4

UPDATED also for other sites

Available Level-1 Fluxes

* For info about the different flux levels, see [Flux Processing Chain](#)

COLUMNS PRINT EXCEL CSV COPY PDF

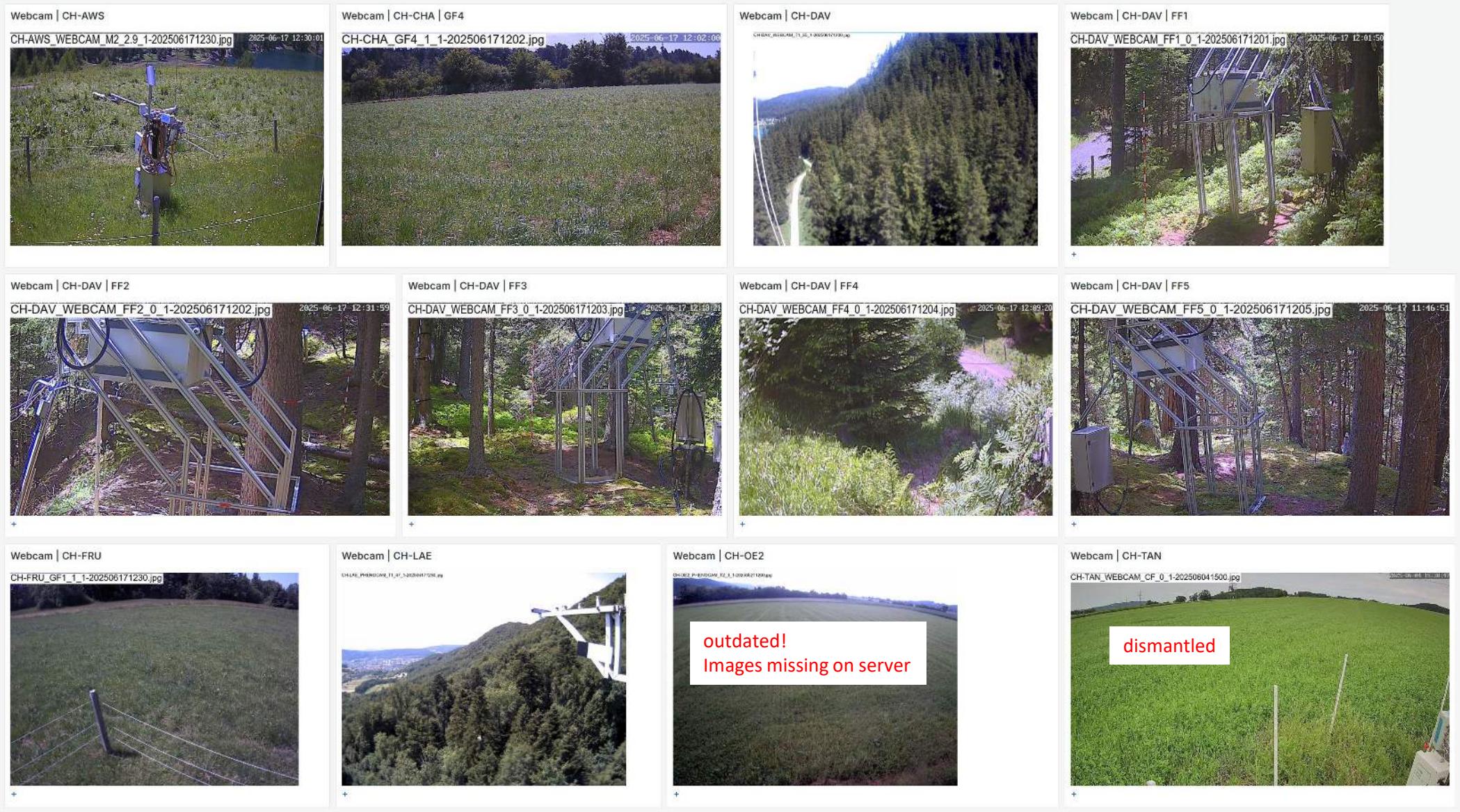
Show All entries

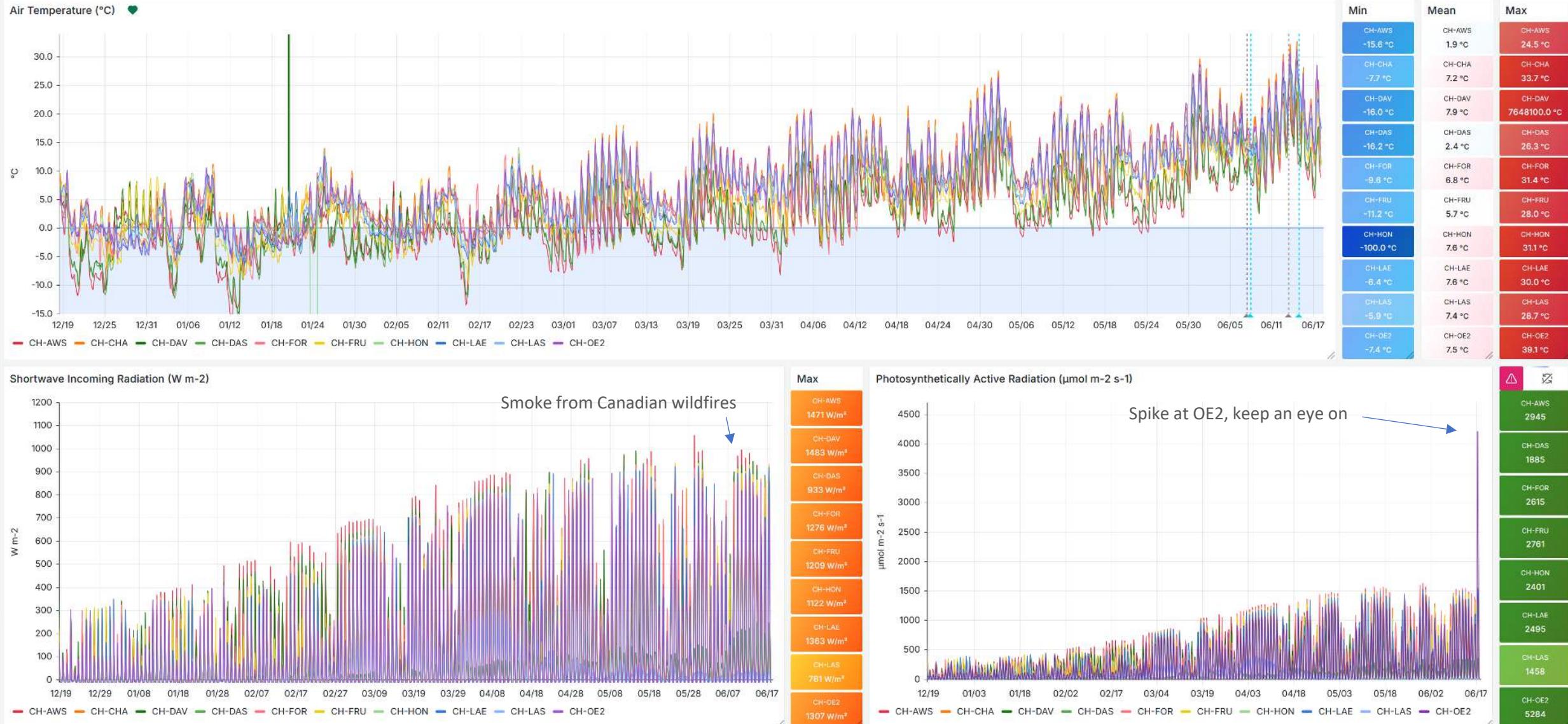
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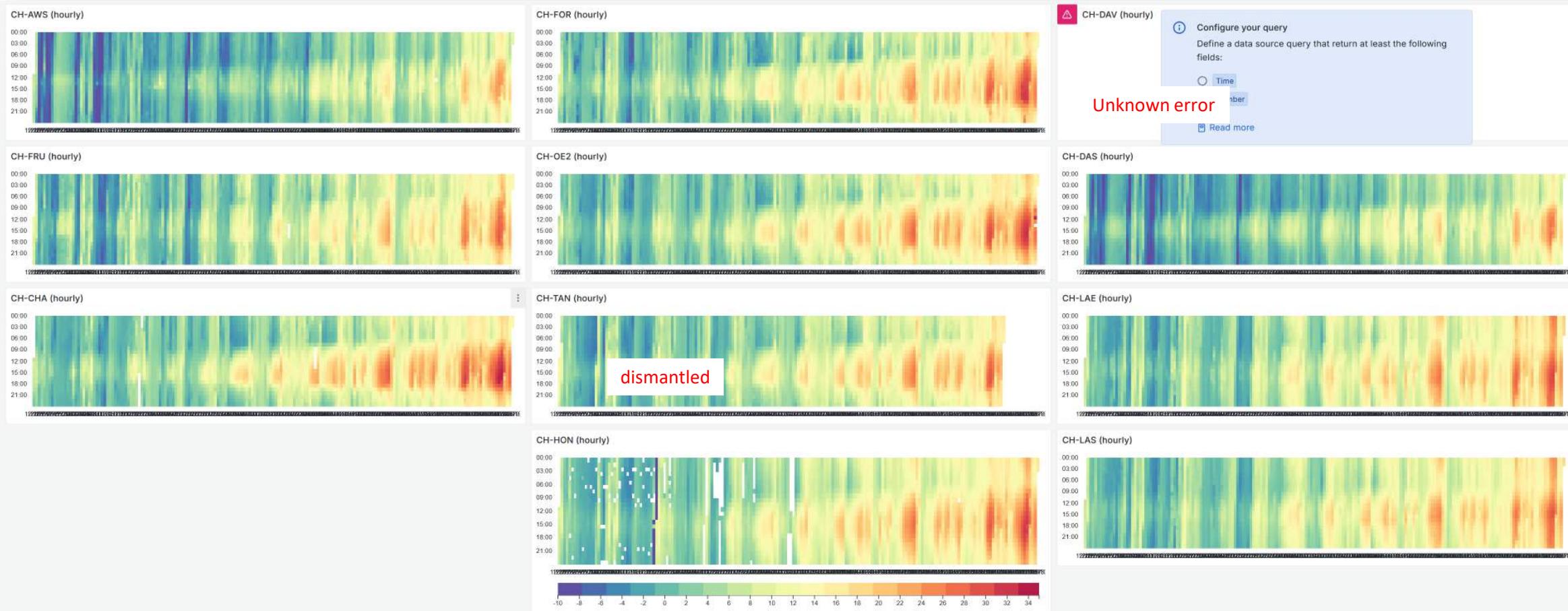
↓ Site & Year	SA	GA	CO ₂	H ₂ O	N ₂ O	CH ₄	Current Version	EFDC Version	EFDC Upload	EFDC Calcs	Details
CH-CHA 2005	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2006	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2007	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2008	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2009	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2010	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2011	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2012	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2013	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2014	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2015	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2016	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2017	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2018	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2019	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2020	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2021	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2022	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2023	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA 2024	R350	IRGA75	CO ₂	H ₂ O			FF-202503	FF-202503	20 Apr 2025	NEW	
CH-CHA QCLLGR 2012	R350	QCL			N ₂ O	CH ₄	FF-202501	FF-202501	28 Feb 2025	UPDATE	Show
CH-CHA	R350	QCL			N ₂ O	CH ₄	FF-202501	FF-202501	28 Feb 2025	UPDATE	Show

General Info

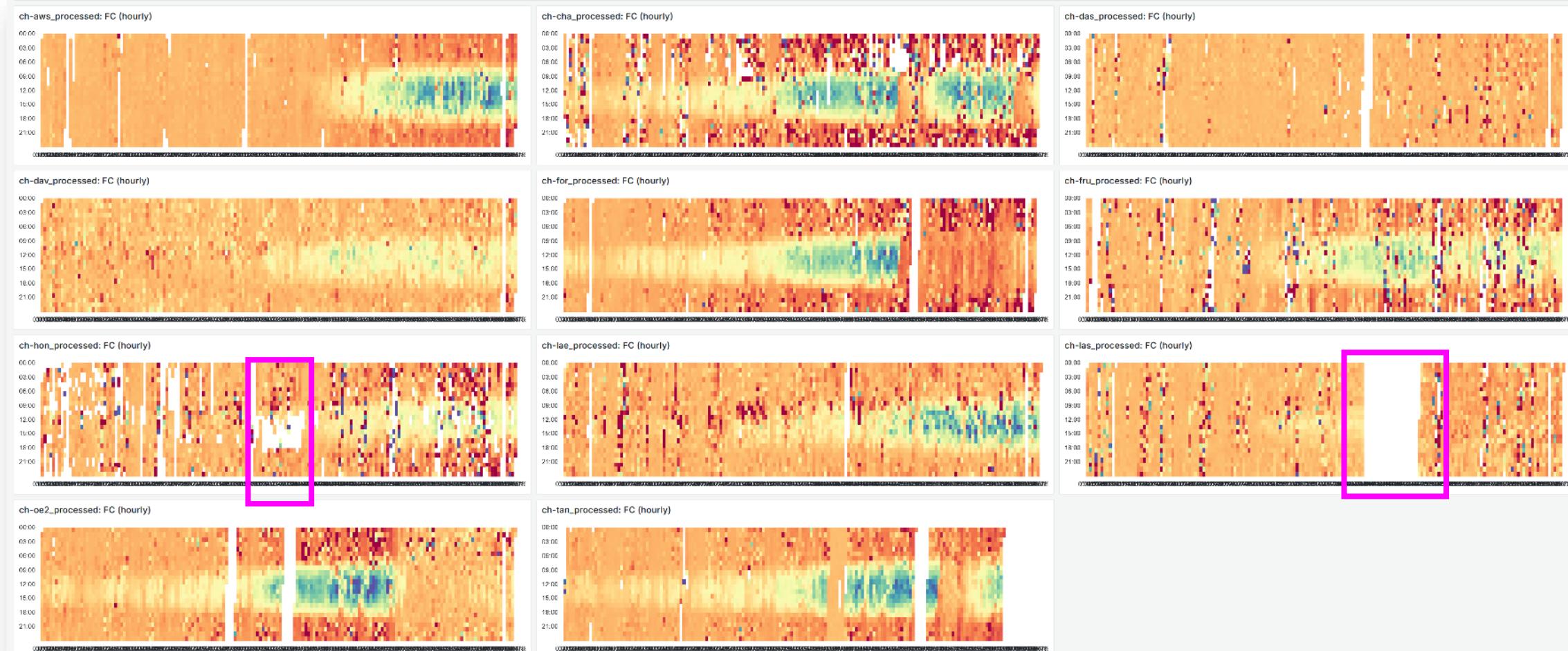
- **Attendance:** If you are (Tech-)SRP, please attend QA/QC meetings or tell LH if you can't, needed for planning of the meetings.
- **Short statement:** SRP & Tech-SRP: please prepare short statement about your site and post it on the slide together with the plot(s). You can also extend the already available text snippet(s) from previous meetings. (max. 2 sentences)
- **Purpose:** The purpose of QA/QC meetings is to check on current, incoming data. SRPs choose specific issues we should look at together and discuss in the group. Fluxes are checked if the respective SRP wishes to do so.
- **Variables:** There is a list of known variable abbreviations that you can use in case you wonder what an abbreviation means: [Variable Abbreviations](#)
- **Check of EC raw data files:**
 - Recommended check for SRPs and T-SRPS: take a look at EC raw data files and check if they look OK
 - Current EC raw data files are automatically converted to ASCII each day (done by the Python script bico)
 - Files and their plots can be found here, e.g. for CH-LAS:
gl-processing\CH-LAS_Lae-Subcanopy\20_ec_fluxes\2022\raw_data_ascii
- **Weekly flux calculations on the RDS:**
 - Please calculate fluxes and check them once per week, or more often if you wish to do so.
 - If you cannot calculate the fluxes, try to find a substitute, e.g. LH.
 - Please move your Level-0 results from the RDS to the respective Level-0 folder.
- **RDS folder:** The folder P:\Flux\RDS_calculations is a temporary folder. Please move Level-0 flux calculations (preliminary fluxes) to the Level-0 folder on gl-processing. For example, for CH-CHA move files to Z:\CH-CHA_Chamaus\20_ec_fluxes\2022\Level-0 (gl-processing is mounted as drive Z in this example).
- The RDS now has access to the database. This means that we now have a shared working environment where we can run Jupyter notebooks.
- **FluxCoffee:** separate meetings to discuss data related issues, e.g. flux processing and technical issues, started and will continue to take place. There are extensive notes available in the Data/FluxCoffee group on Microsoft Teams.
- **List of QA/QC Meeting dates:** [QA/QC Meetings 2024](#)





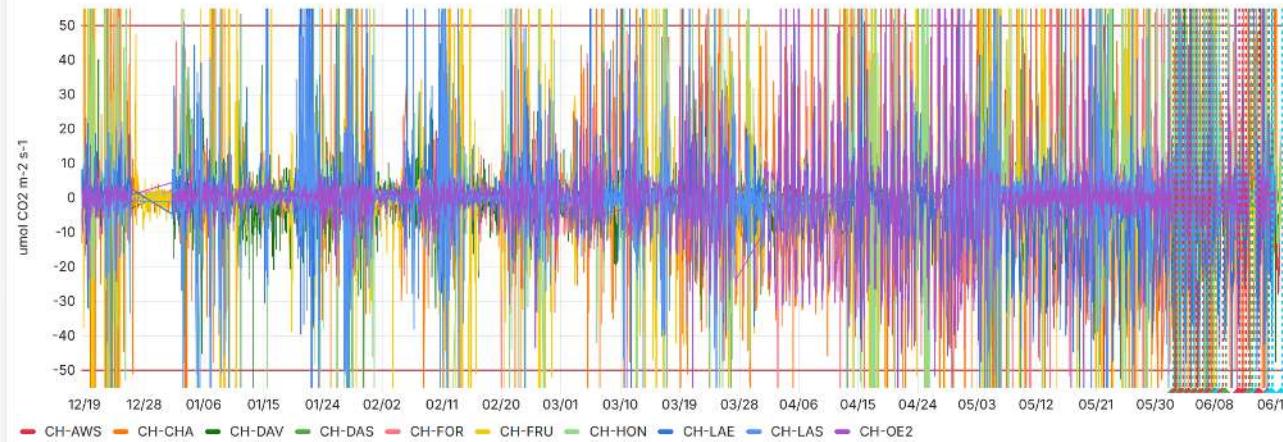
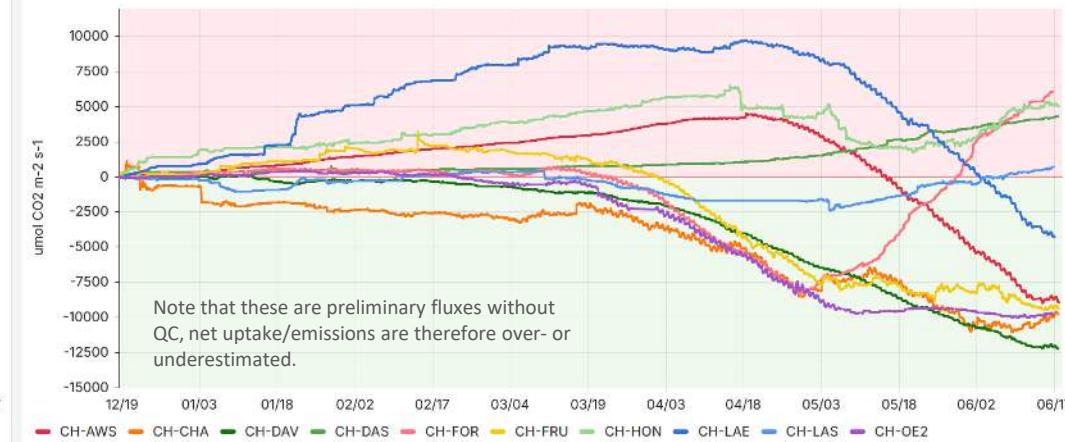
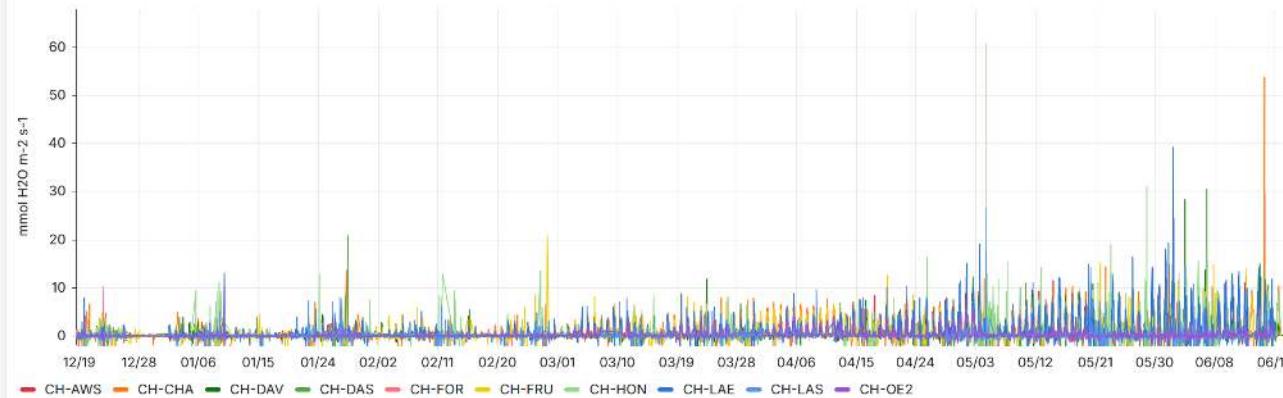
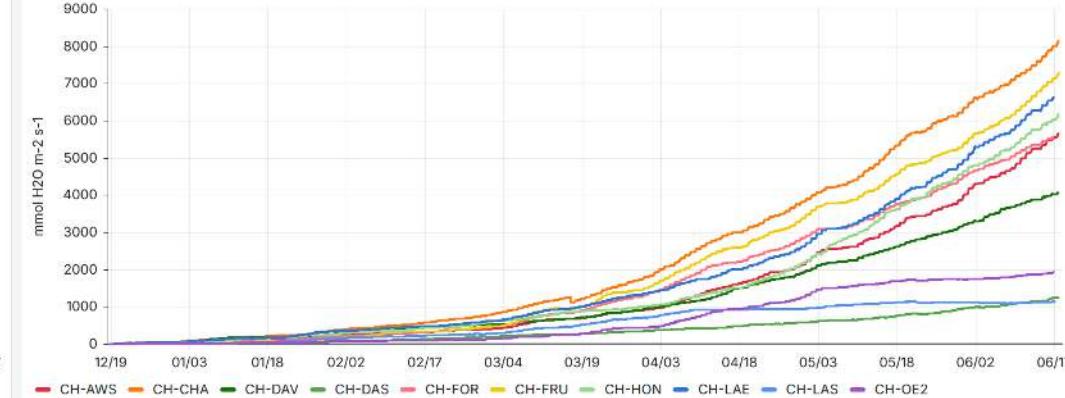


<https://dataviews.swissfluxnet.ethz.ch>



<https://dataviews.swissfluxnet.ethz.ch>

Last 6 months

CO₂ Fluxes (Level-0) ❤Cumulative CO₂ Fluxes (Level-0)H₂O Fluxes (Level-0)Cumulative H₂O Fluxes (Level-0)

Last 6 months

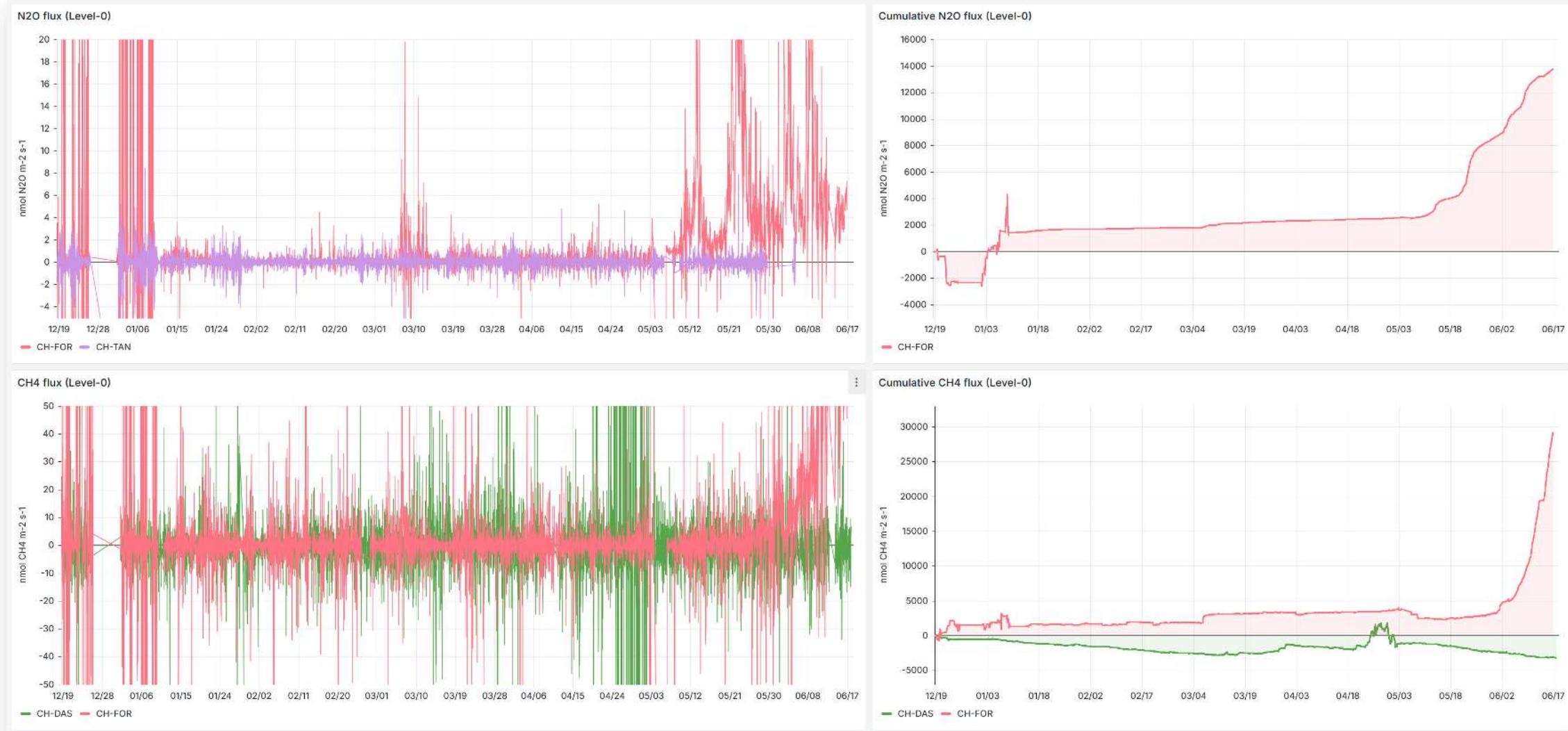
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Photo: Matthi Barthel

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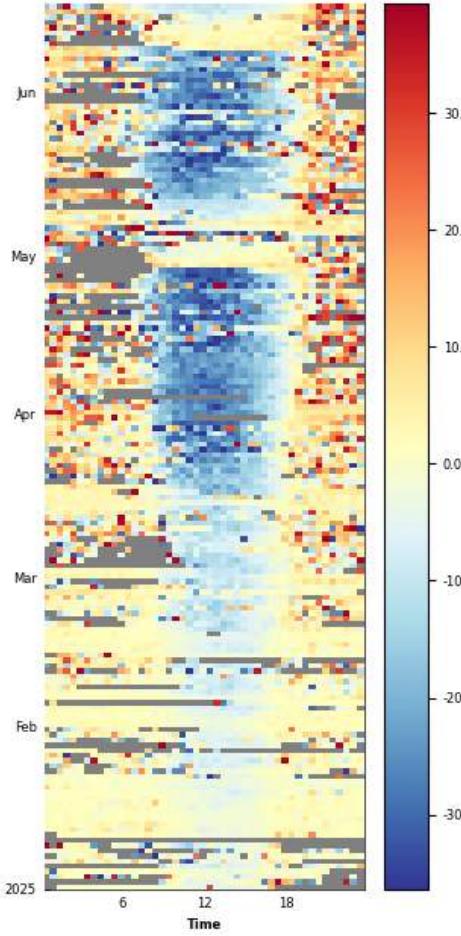
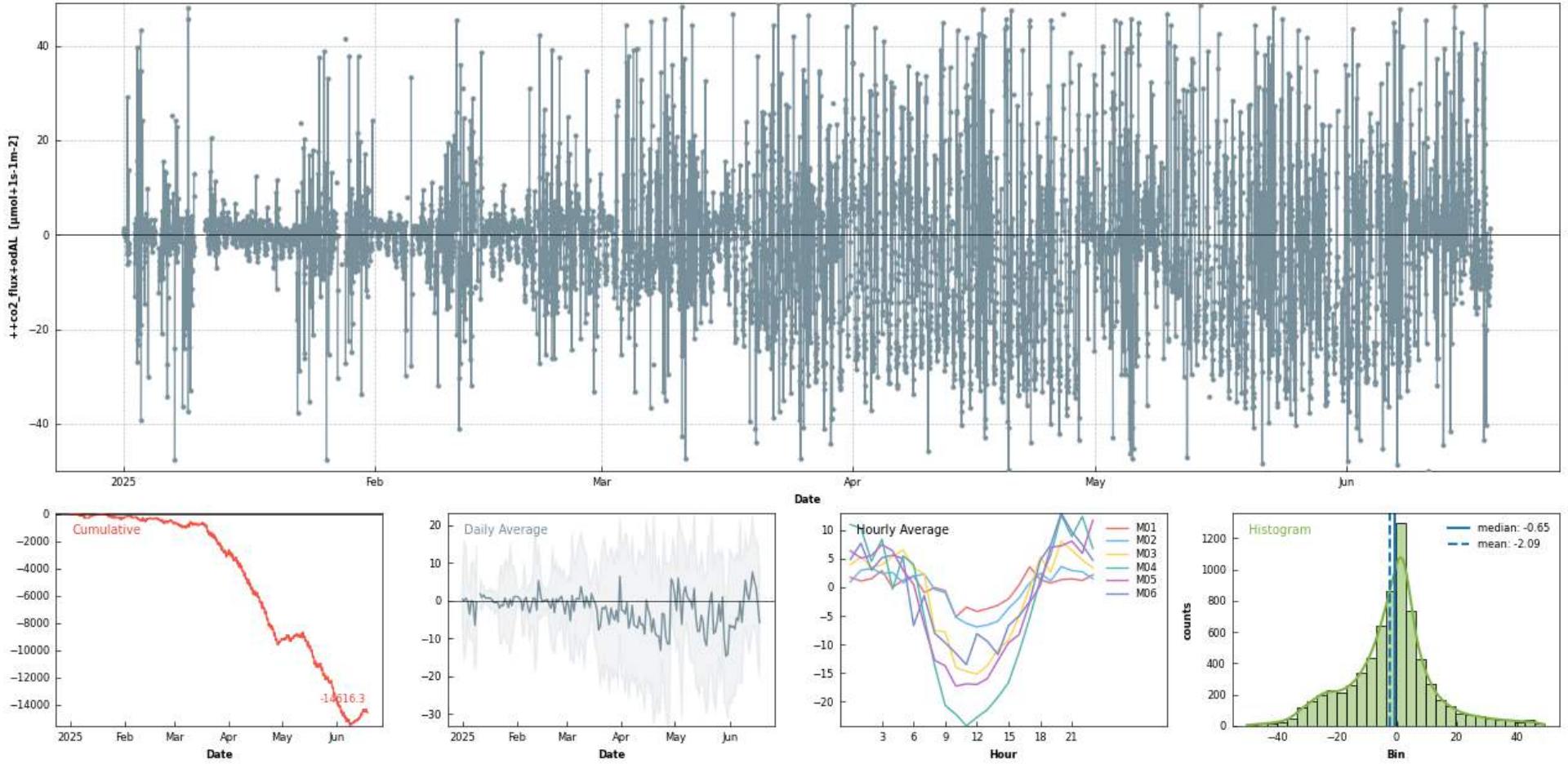


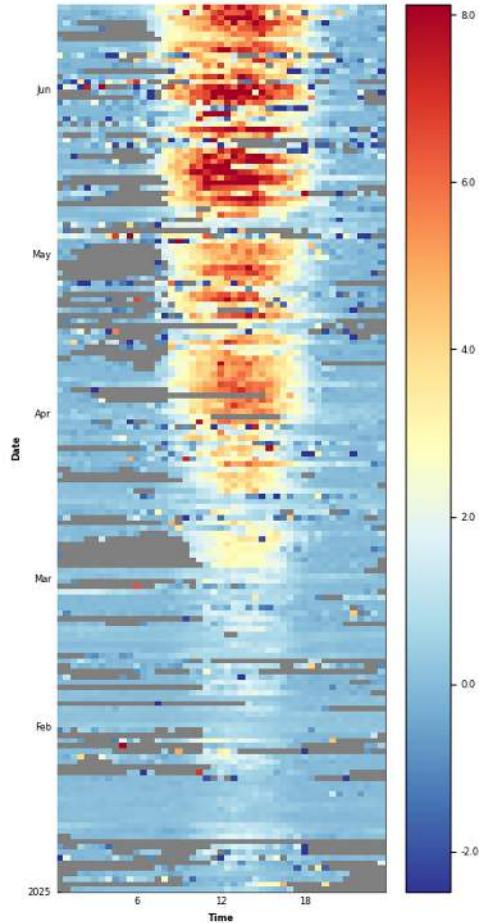
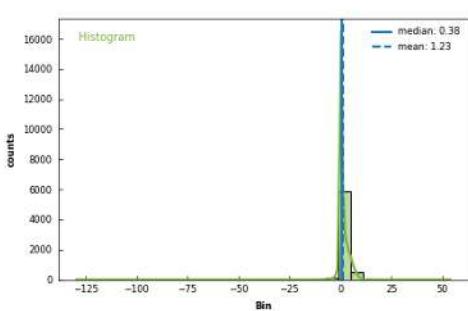
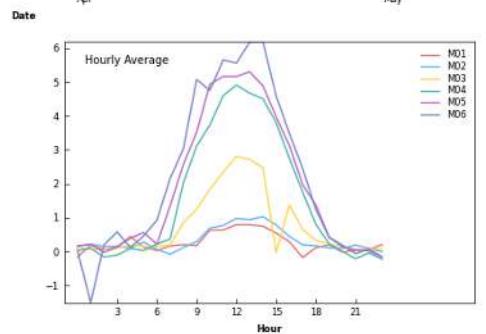
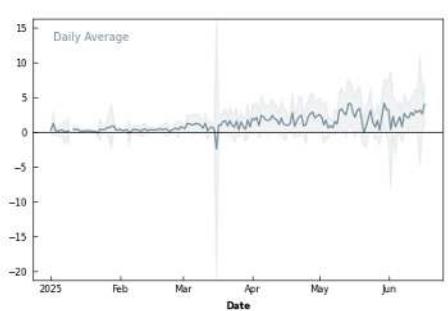
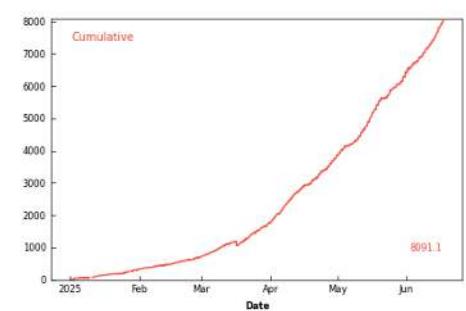
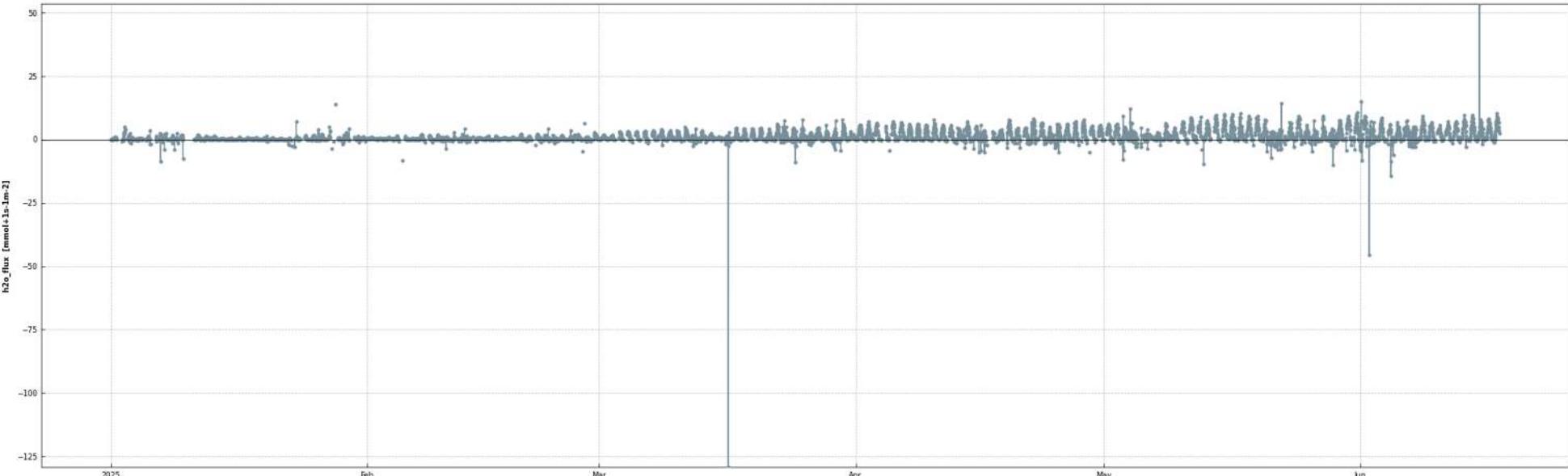
Photo: Lukas Hörtnagl

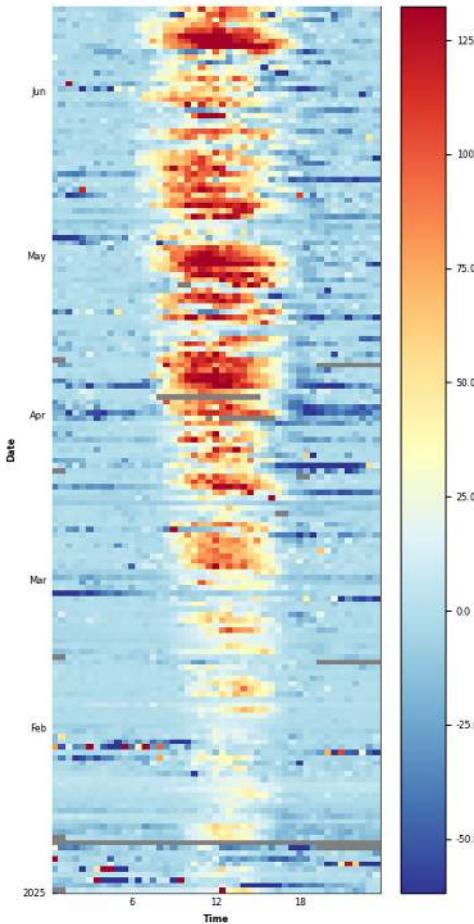
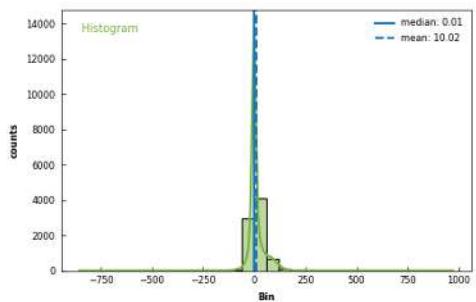
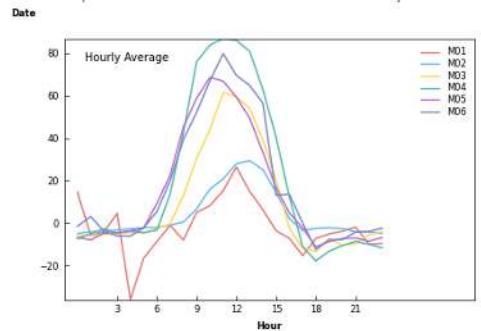
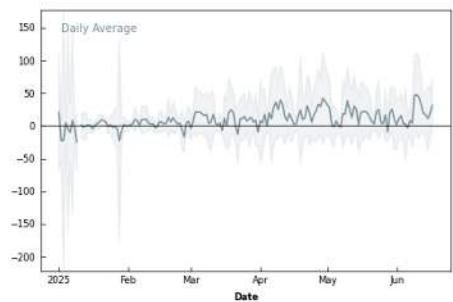
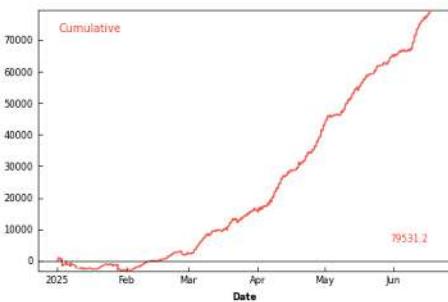
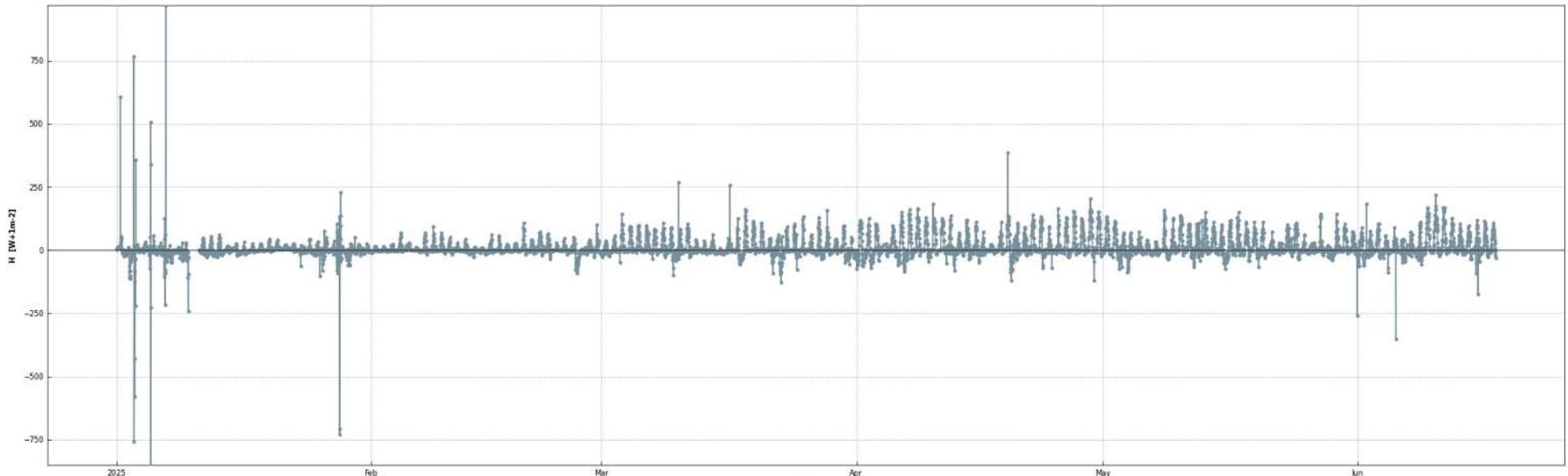
CH-CHA CO2 flux

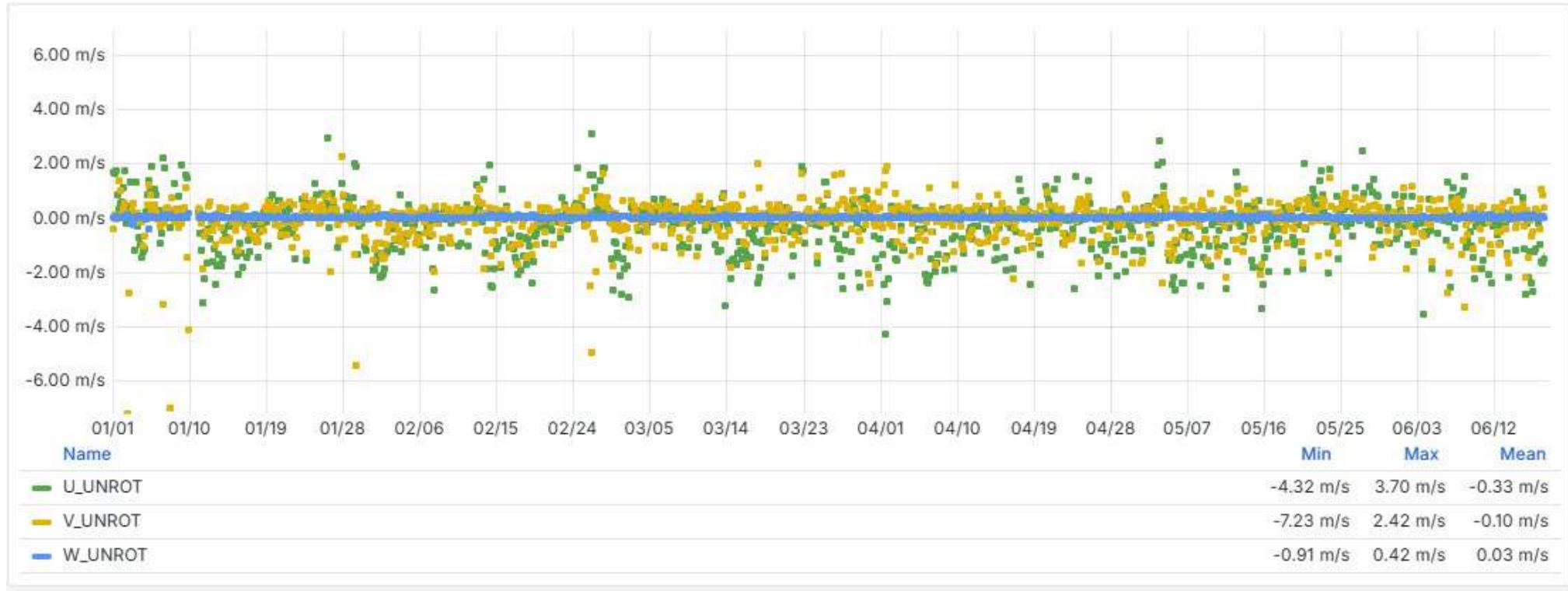


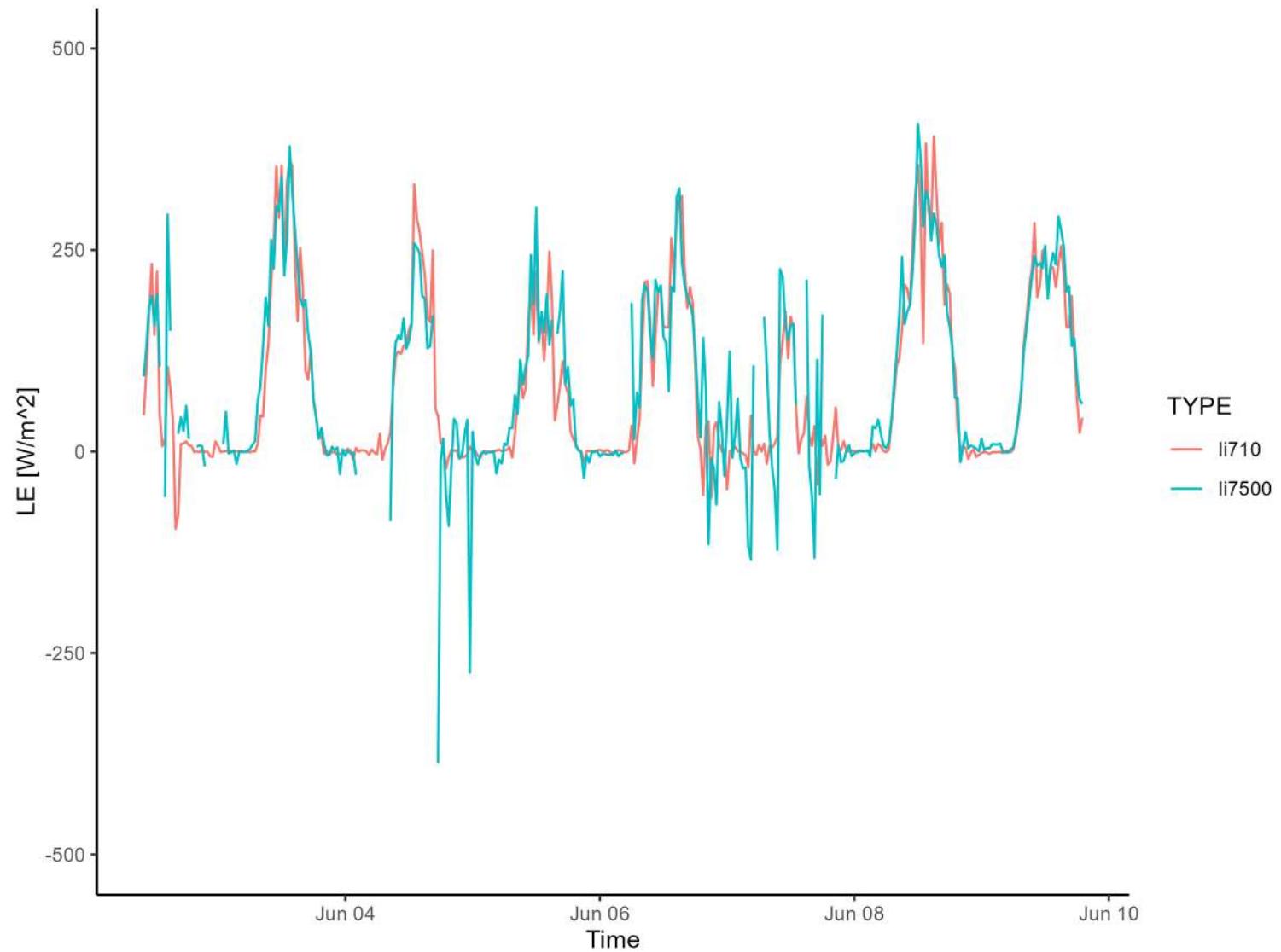
- last mowing: 2025.06.10











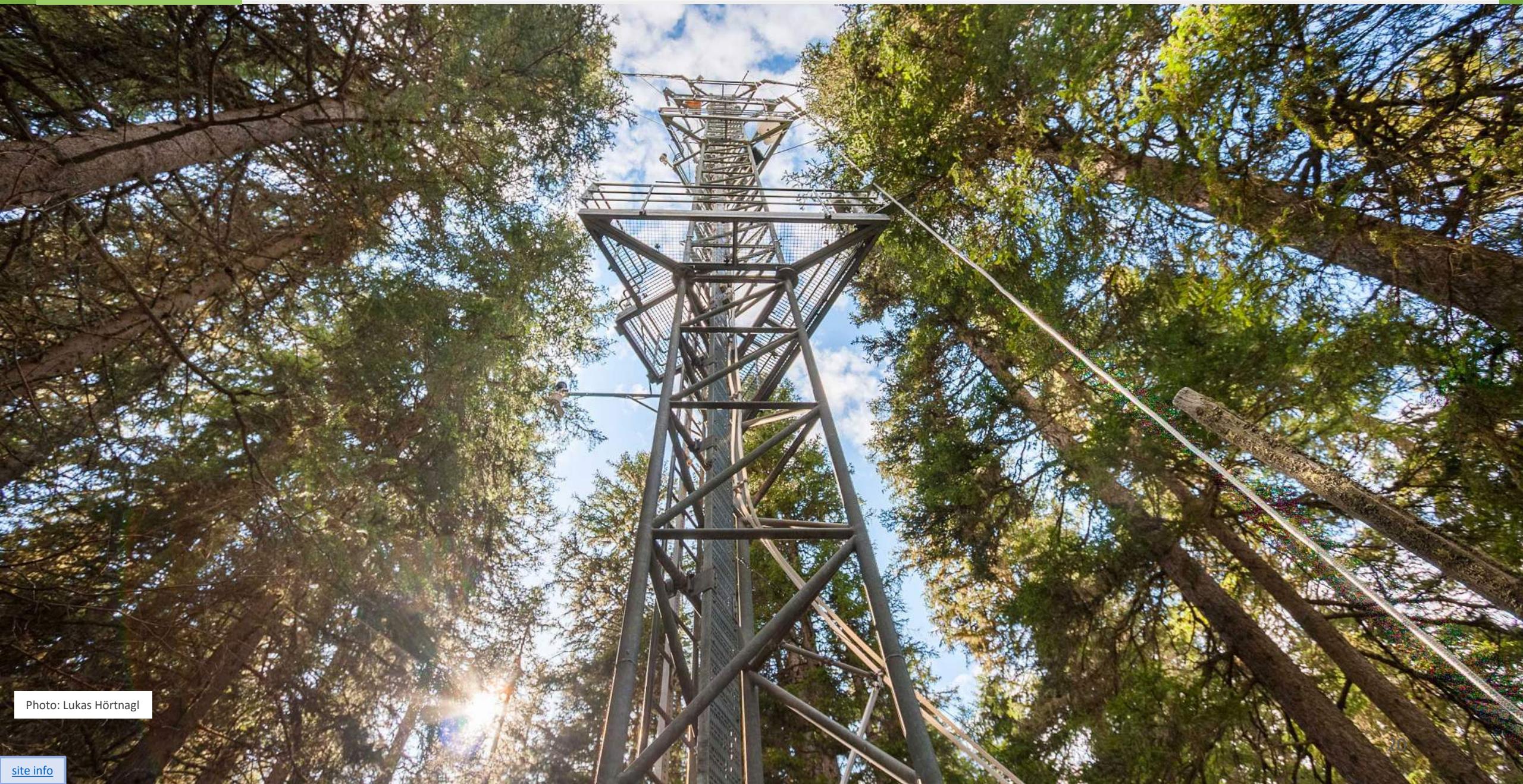
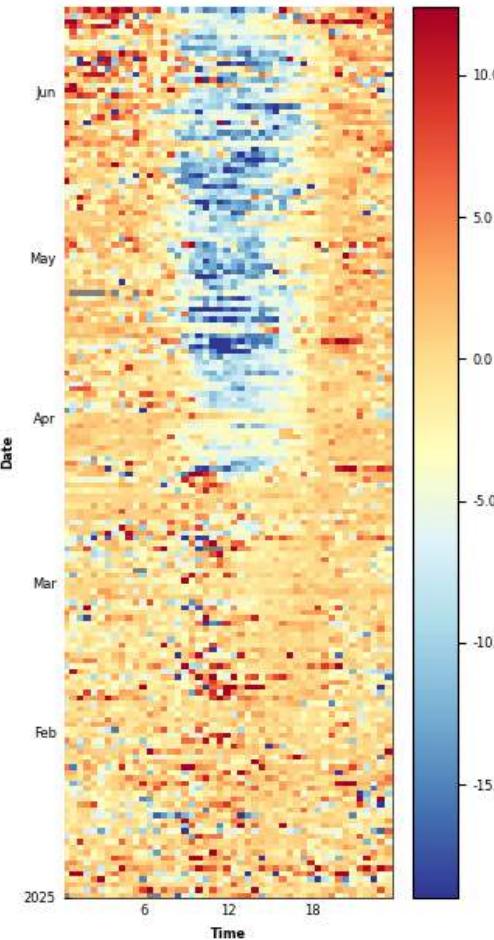
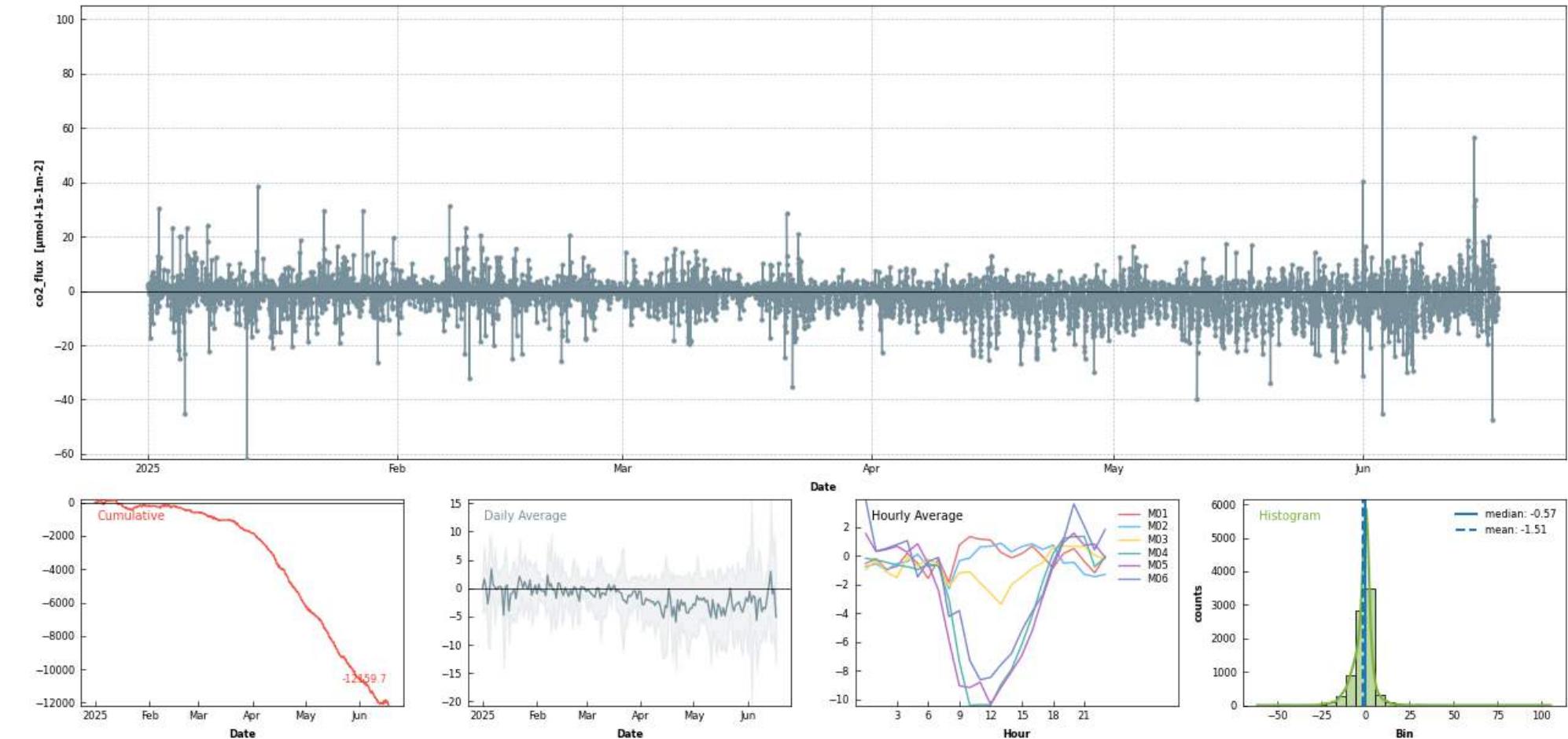
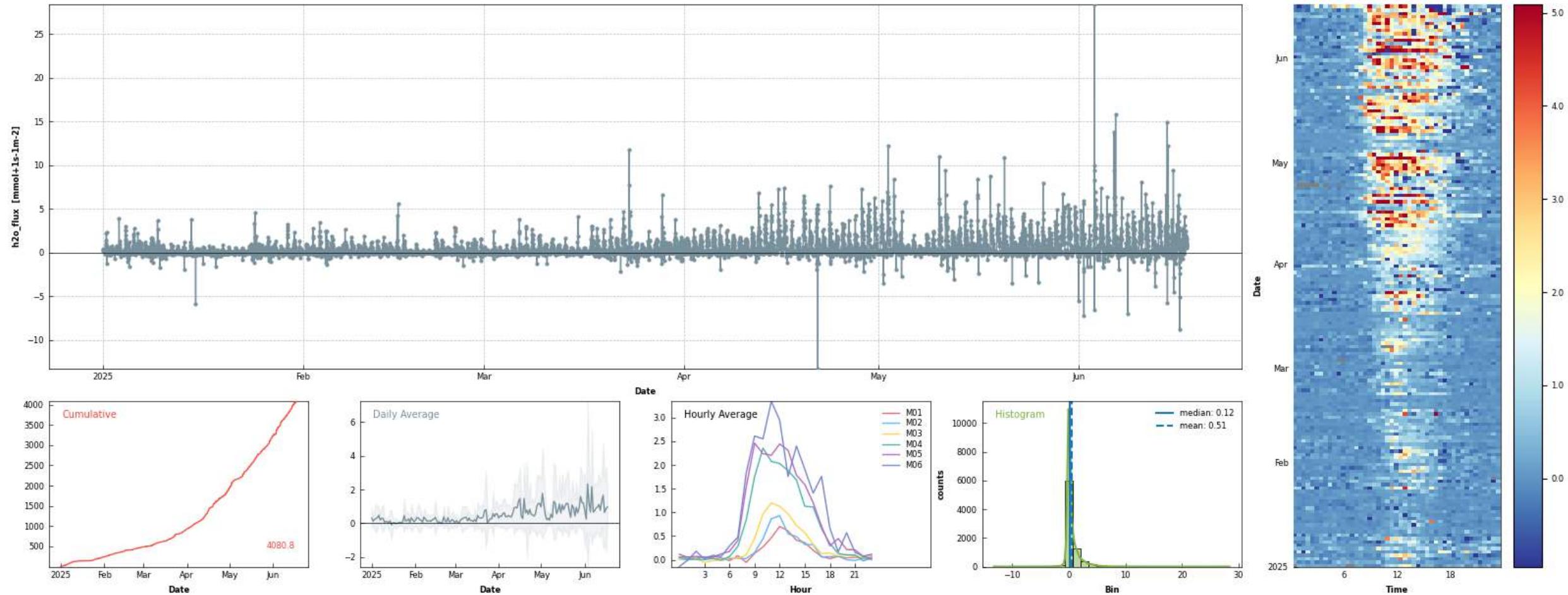


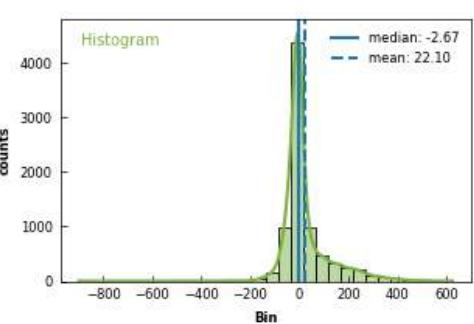
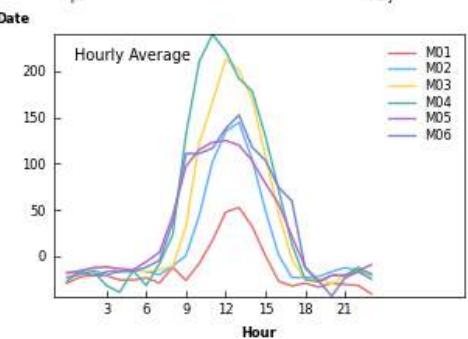
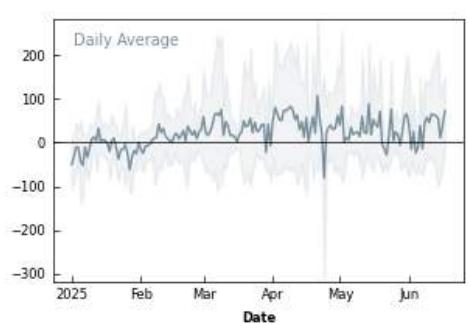
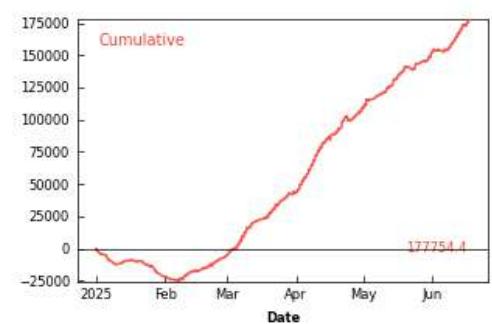
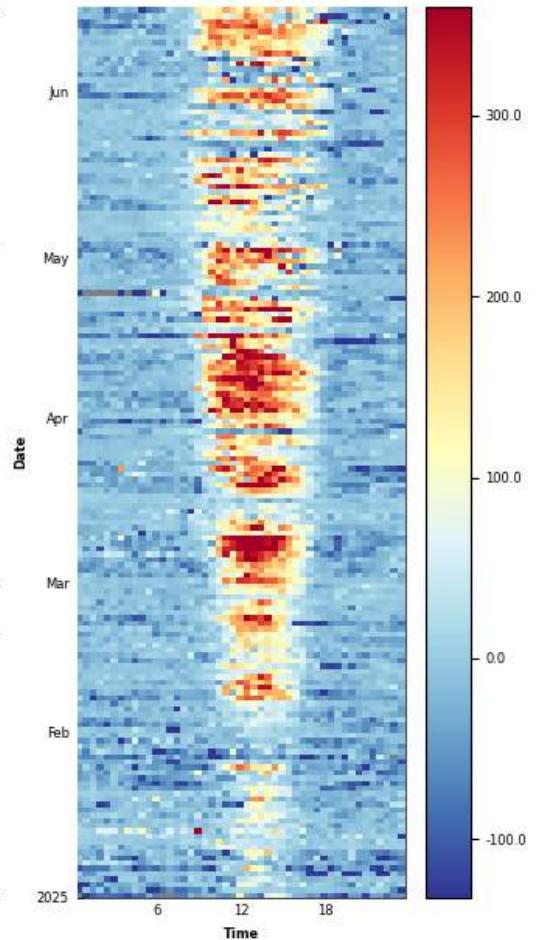
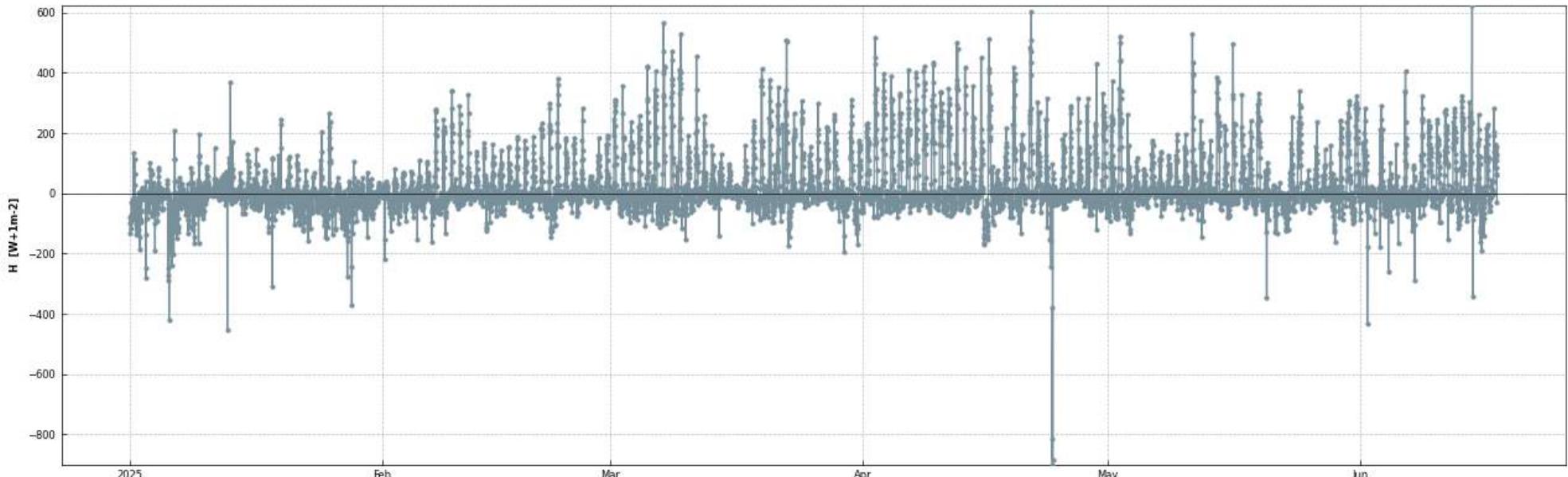
Photo: Lukas Hörtnagl



- Net CO₂ uptake period
- Almost no data gaps







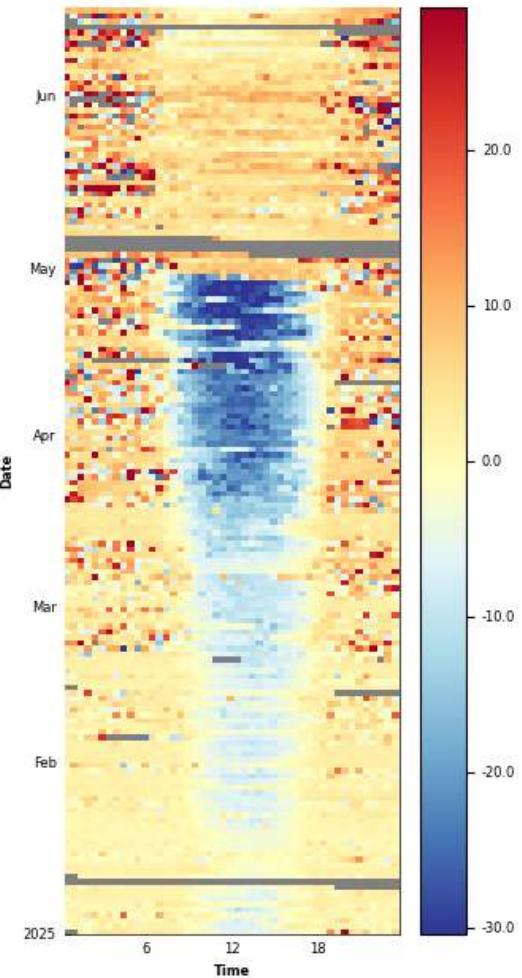
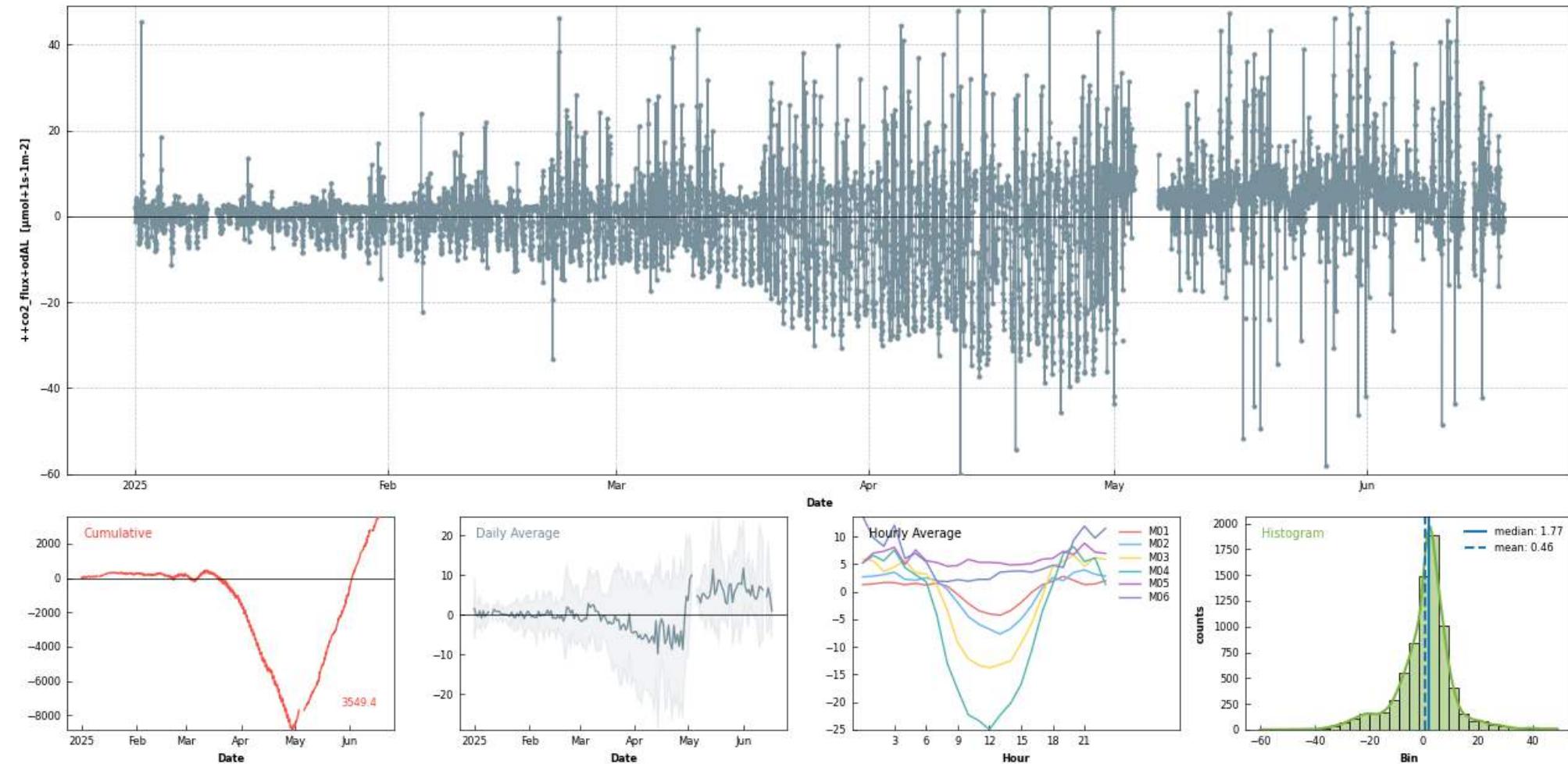


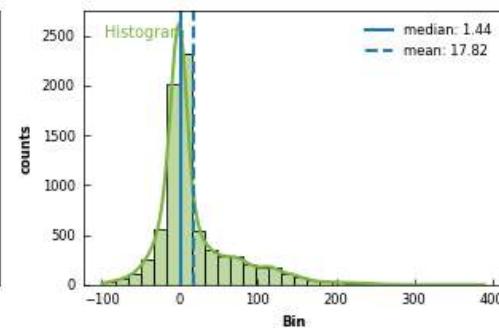
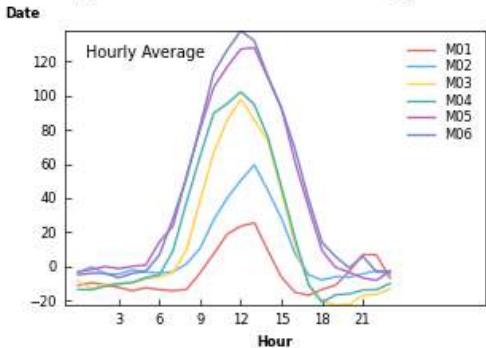
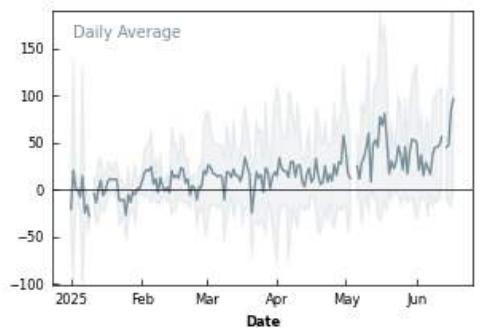
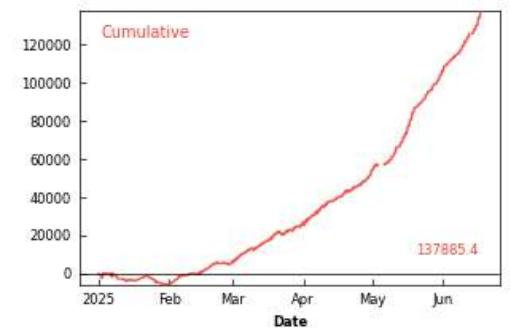
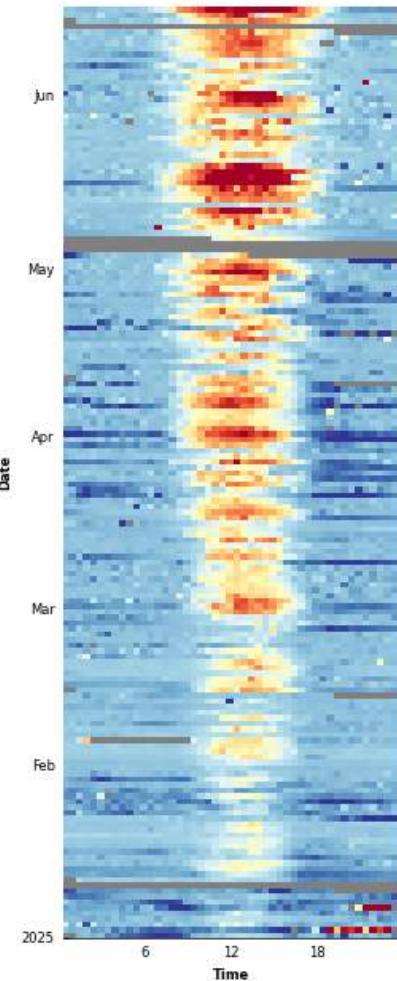
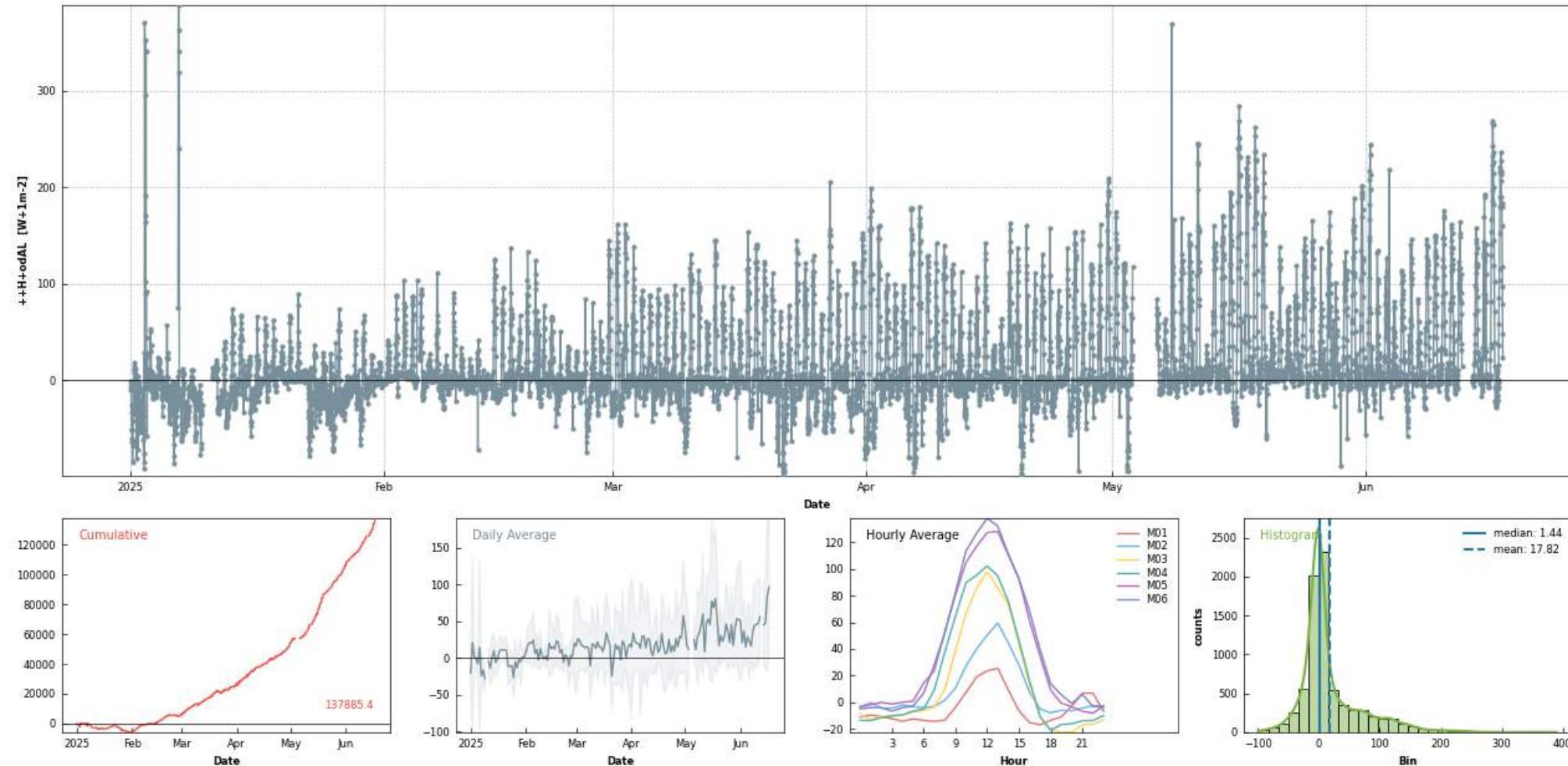
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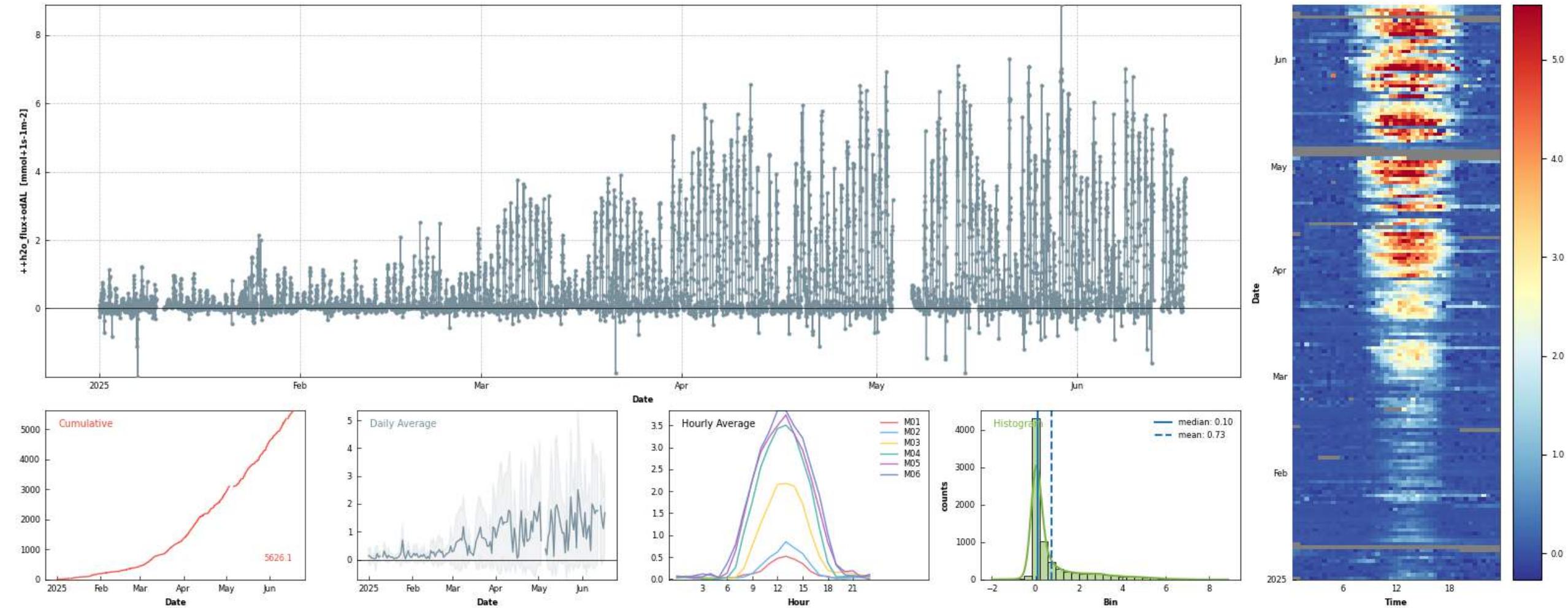


Photo: Lorenz Allemann 26

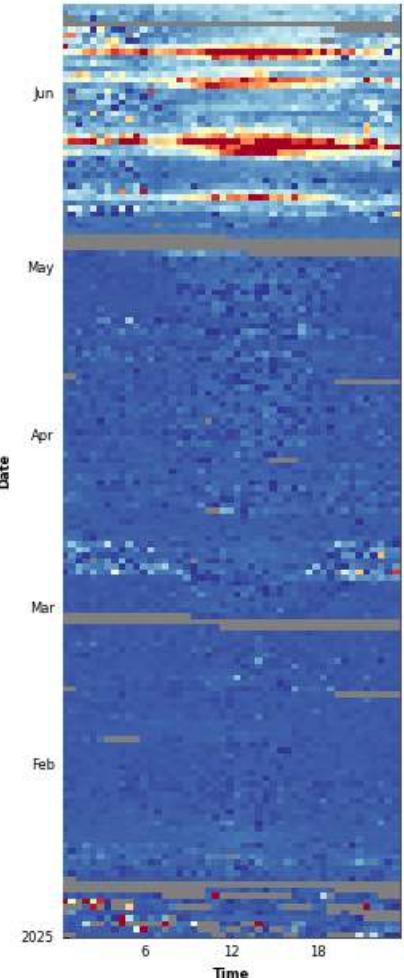
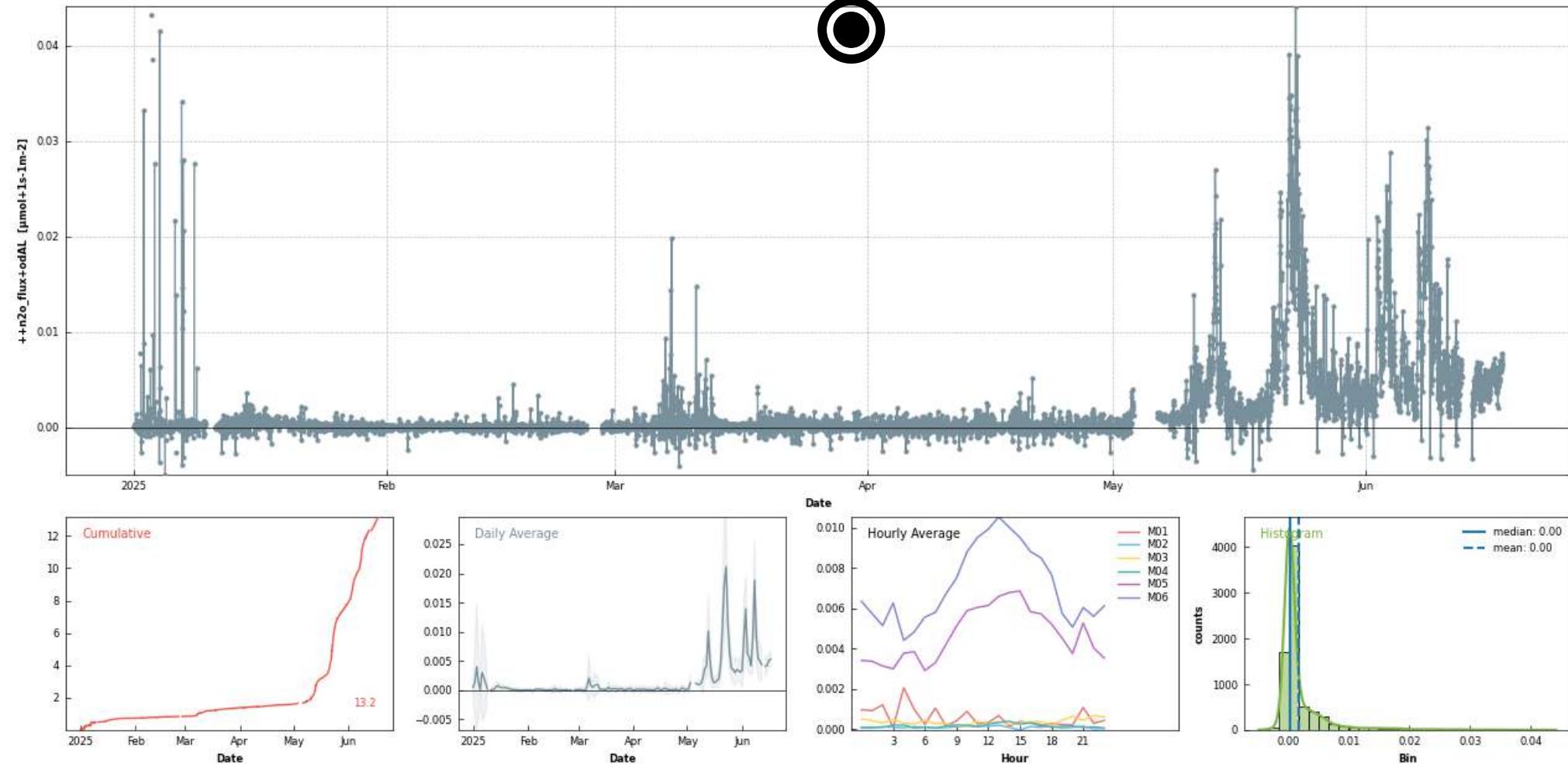
- 11.05 Maize sowing
- 06.06 Mineral fertilization

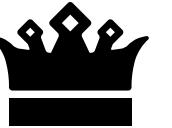






- 11.05 Maize sowing
- 06.06 Mineral fertilization





- 11.05 Maize sowing
- 06.06 Mineral fertilization

Highest GHG emitter of the group!

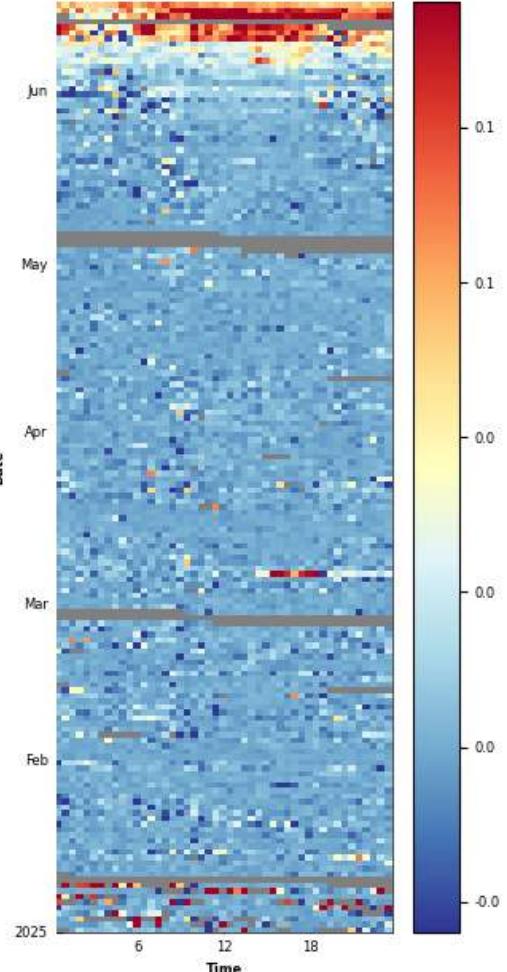
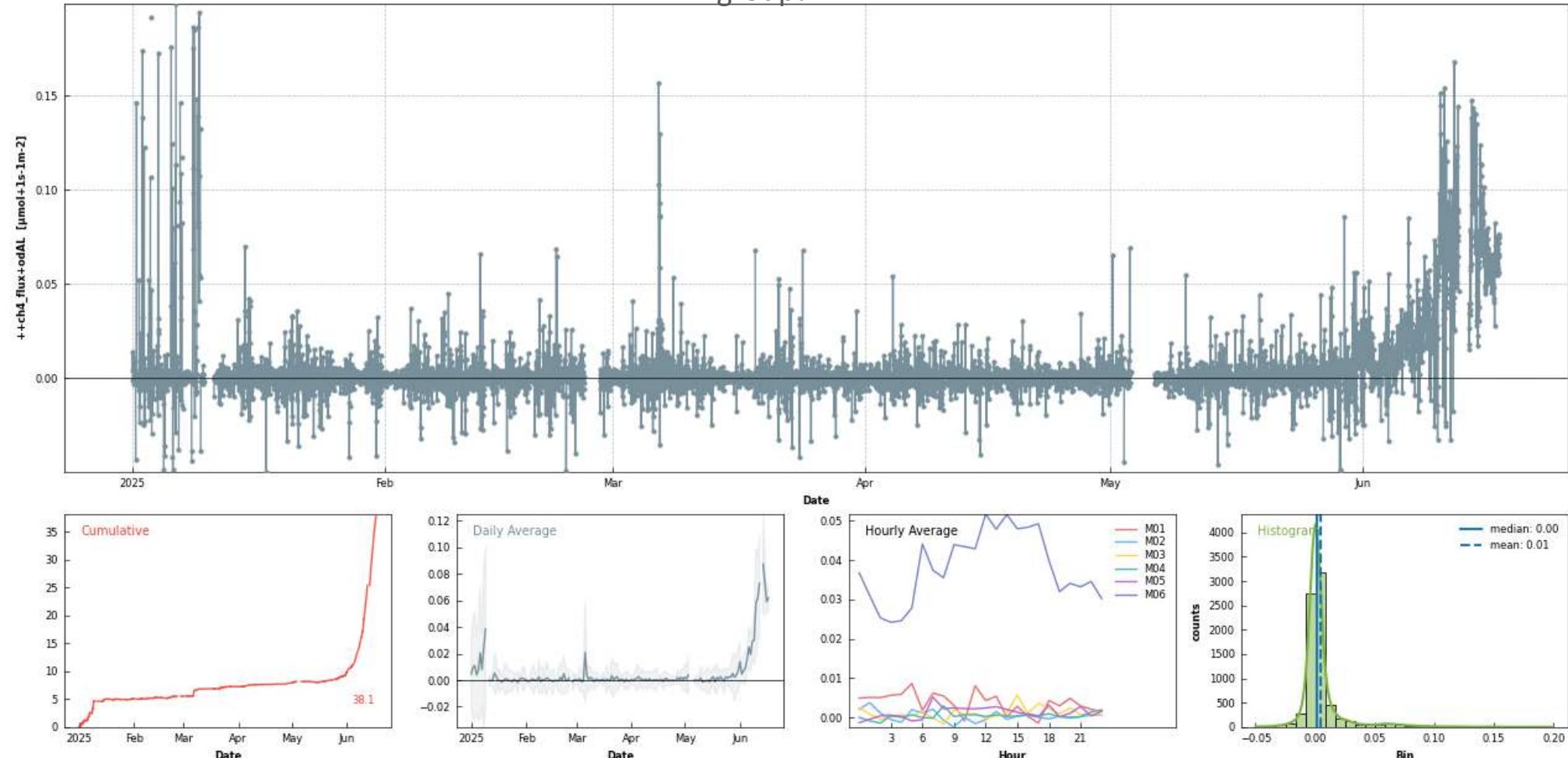
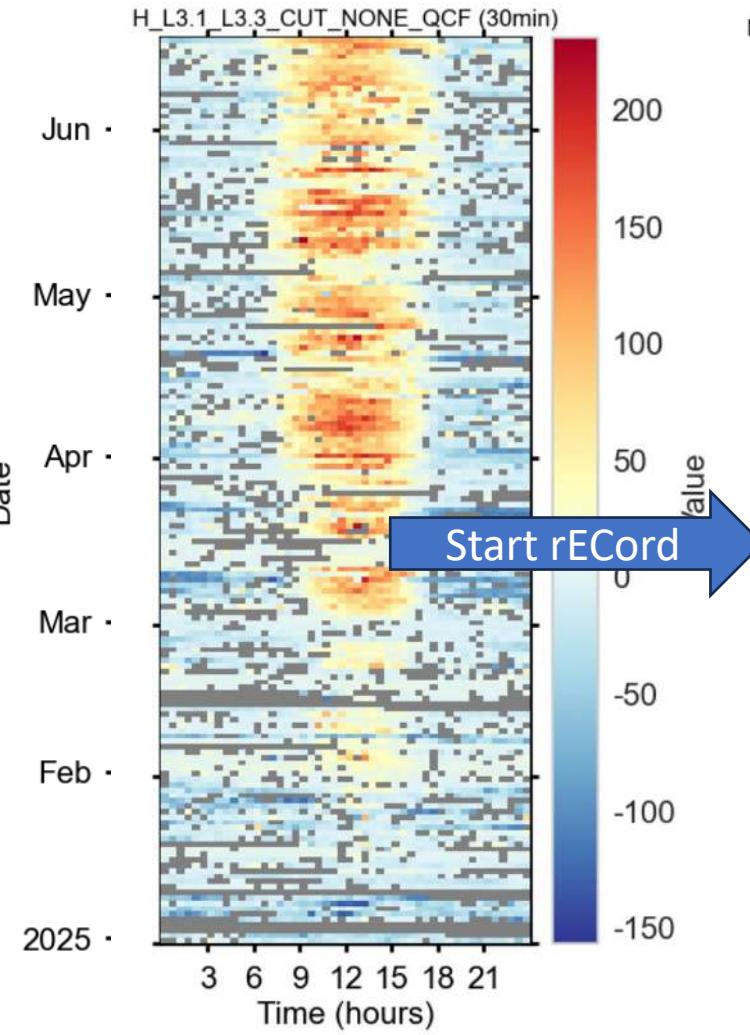
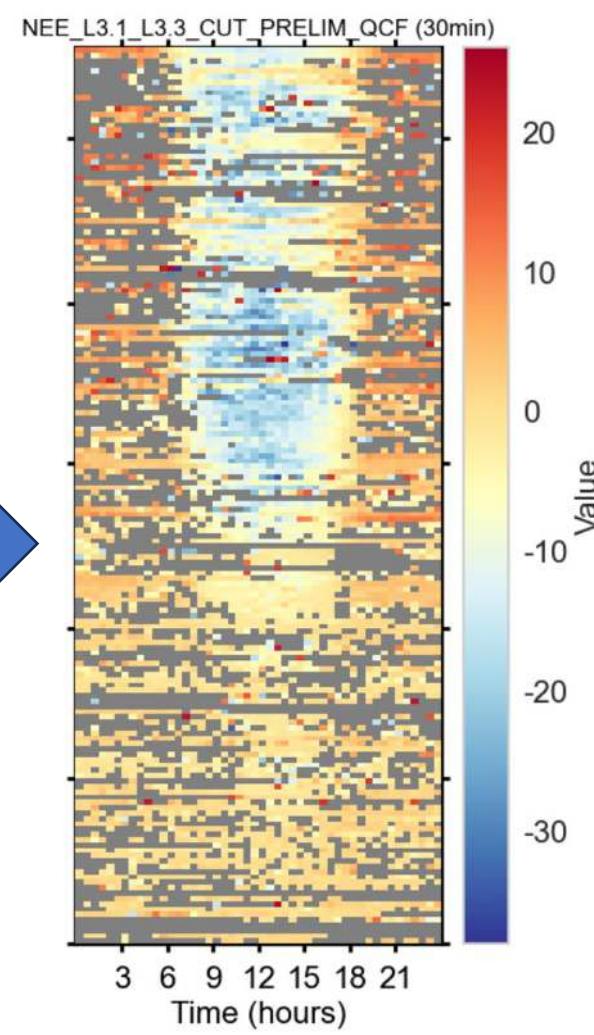
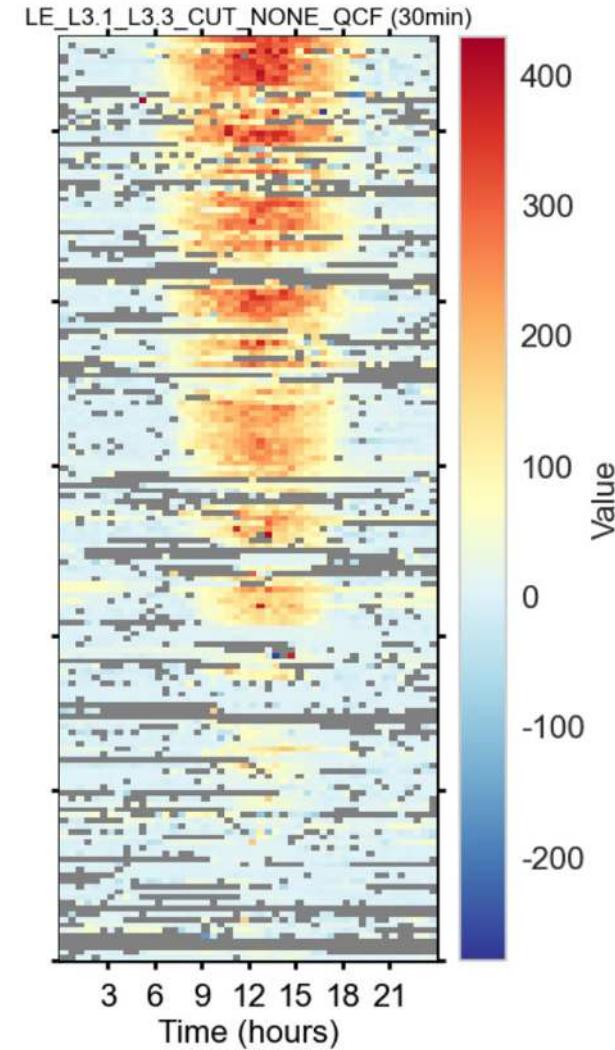




Photo: Lukas Hörtnagl

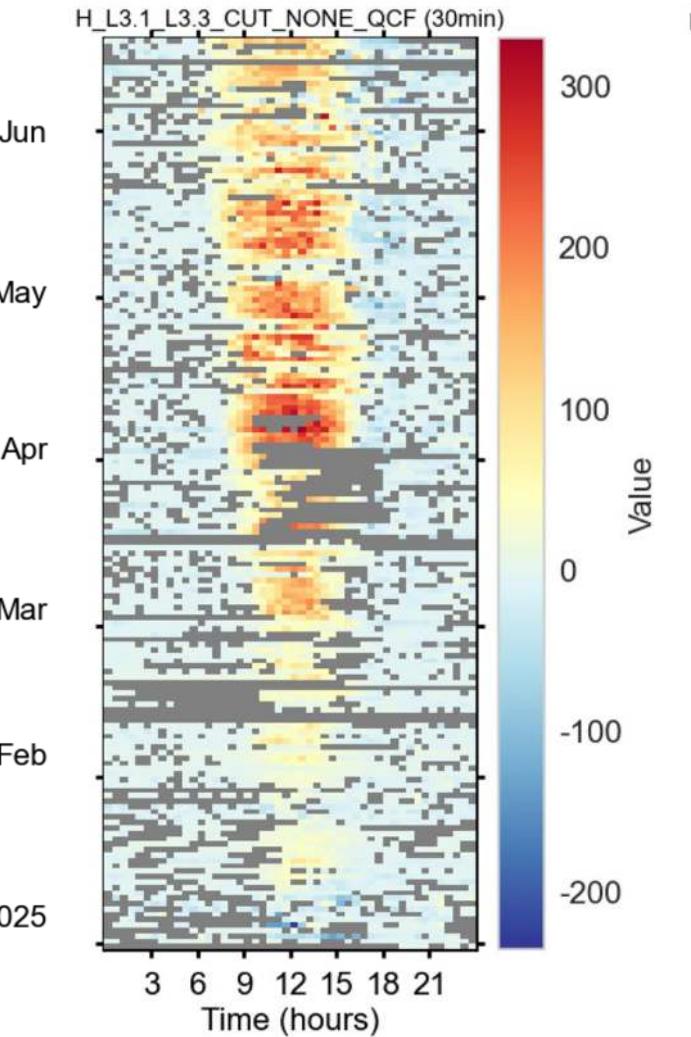
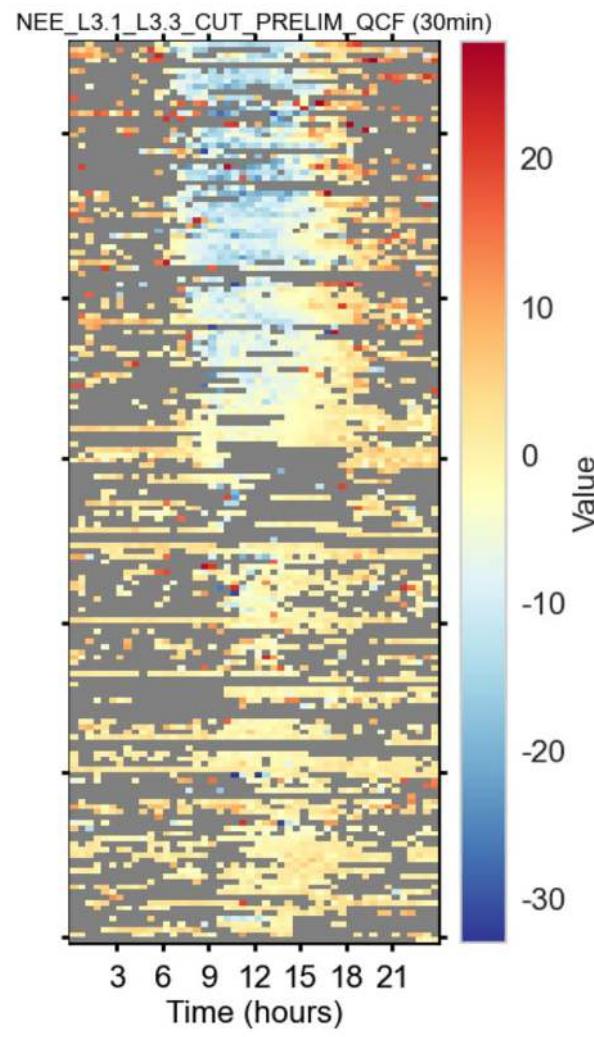
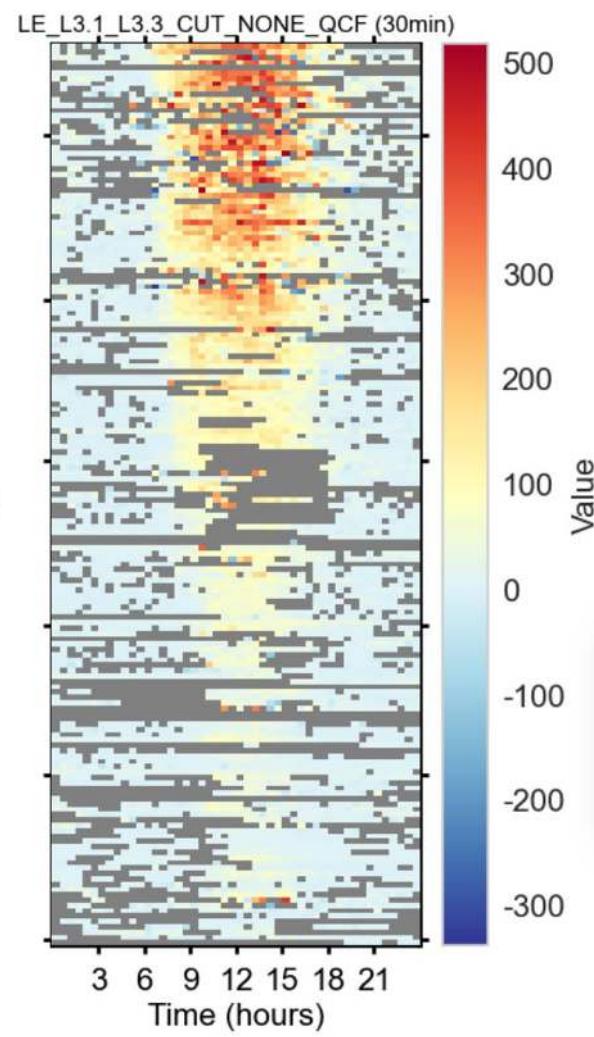
MAIN TOWER (sonicread+rECord)

H**CO2 flux****LE**

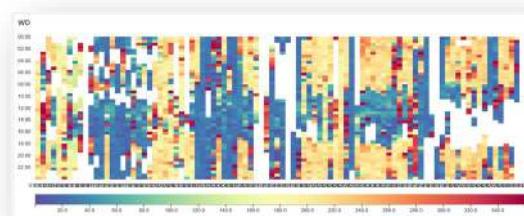
- With preliminary QCF using the dive notebook notebooks/FluxProcessingChain/QuickFluxProcessingChain.ipynb
- High and medium-quality fluxes
- Preliminary outlier removal
- With preliminary USTAR filtering for NEE



Photo: Lukas Hörtnagl

H**CO2 flux****LE**

- With preliminary QCF using the diive notebook notebooks/FluxProcessingChain/QuickFluxProcessingChain.ipynb
- Highest- and medium-quality fluxes
- Preliminary outlier removal
- With preliminary USTAR filtering for NEE



- Wind direction this year so far
- red/blue/green = footprint of interest
- Orange = behind tower, on path
- Will need QC with wind direction included

Mar 2024 – Feb 2025: the young forest was a strong CO₂ source, 442 g C m⁻²

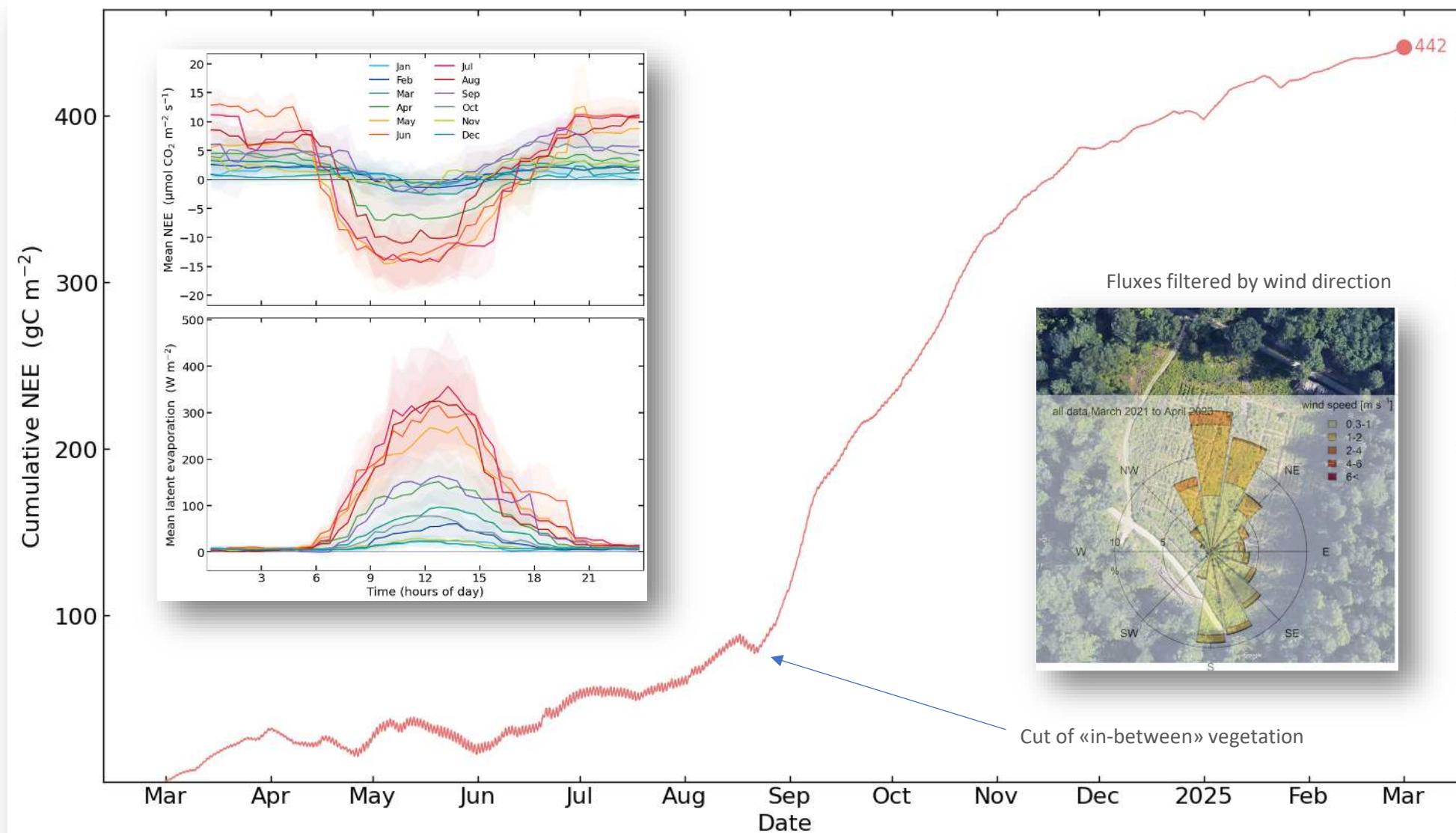
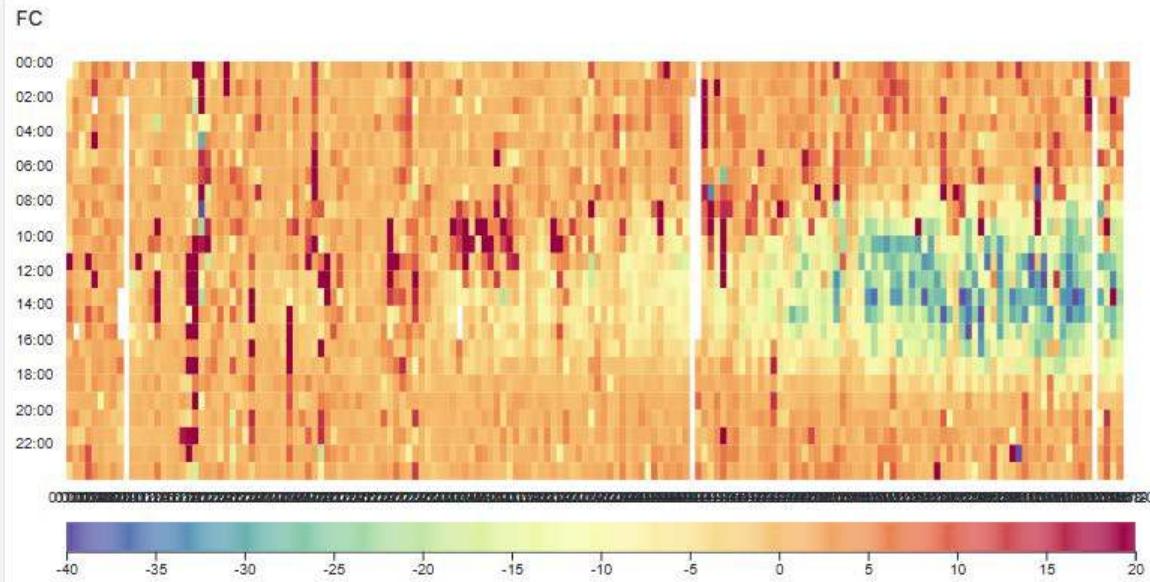
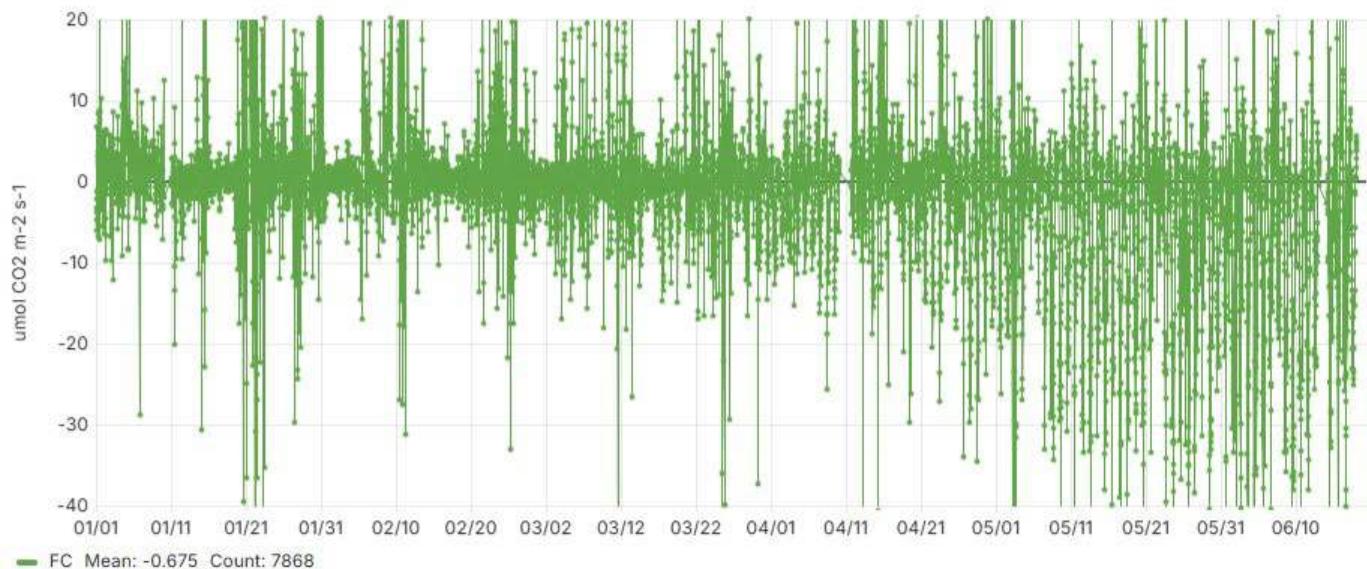




Photo: Markus Staudinger



- Hot days max temp ca. 29°C 13-14 June

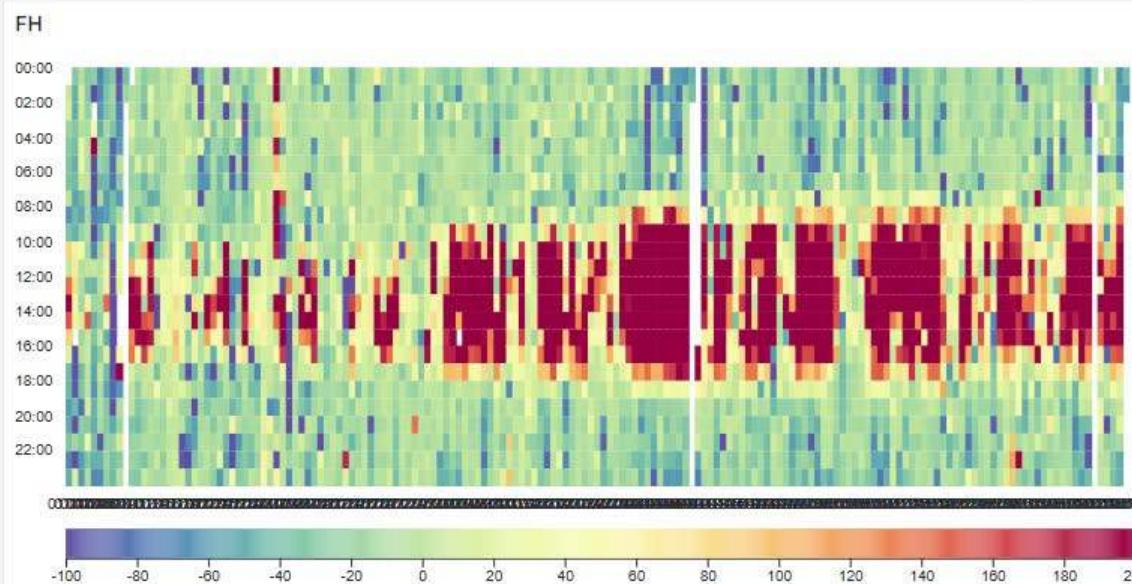
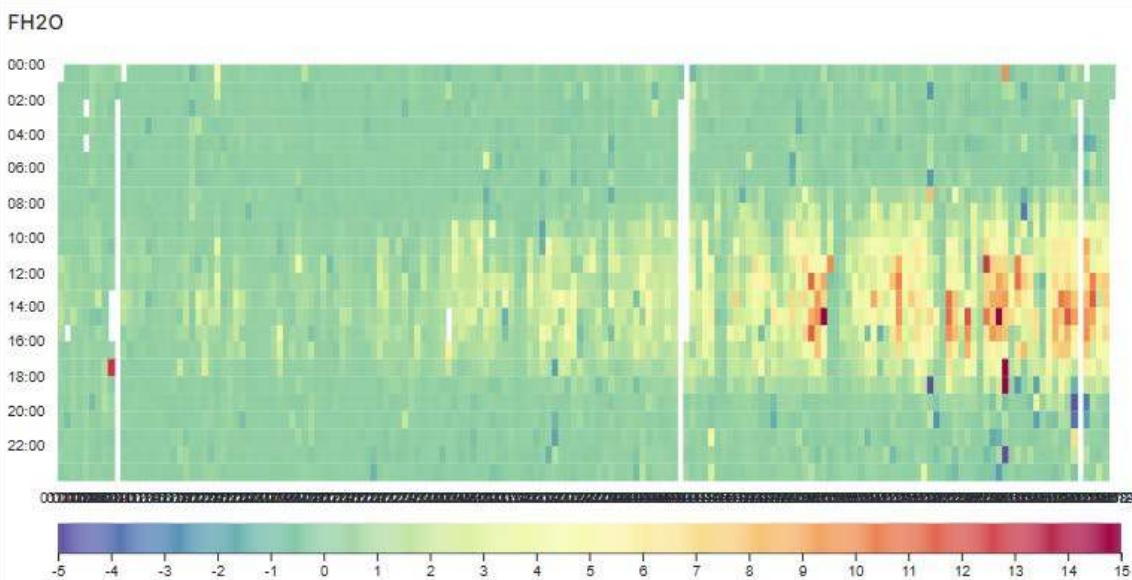
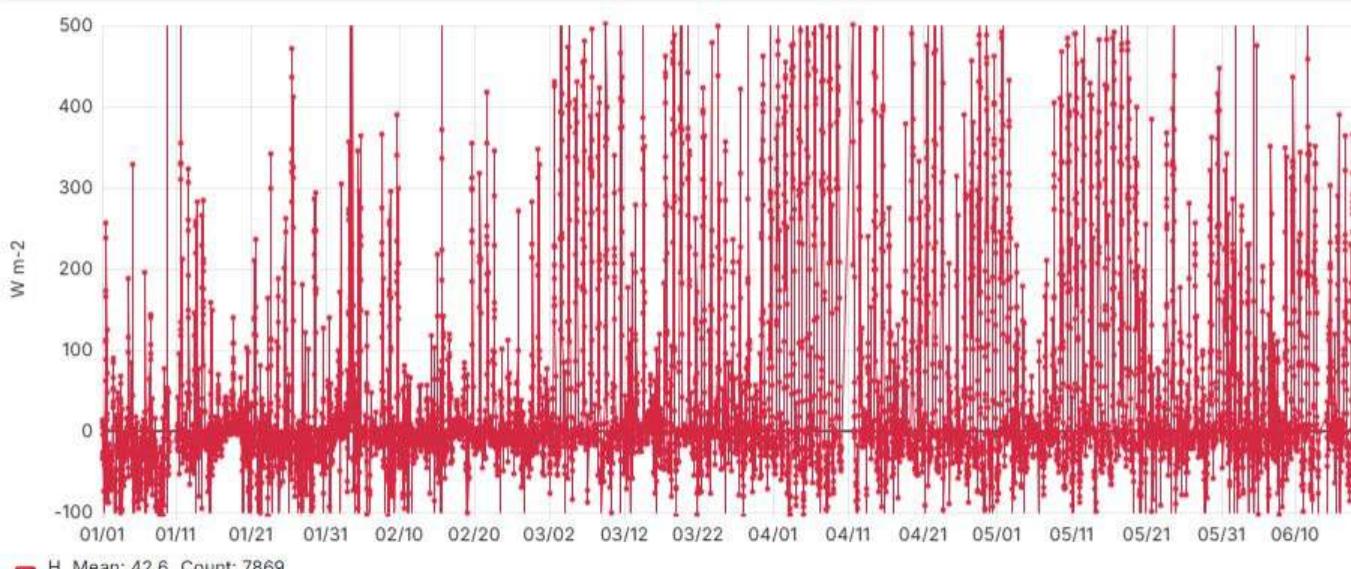
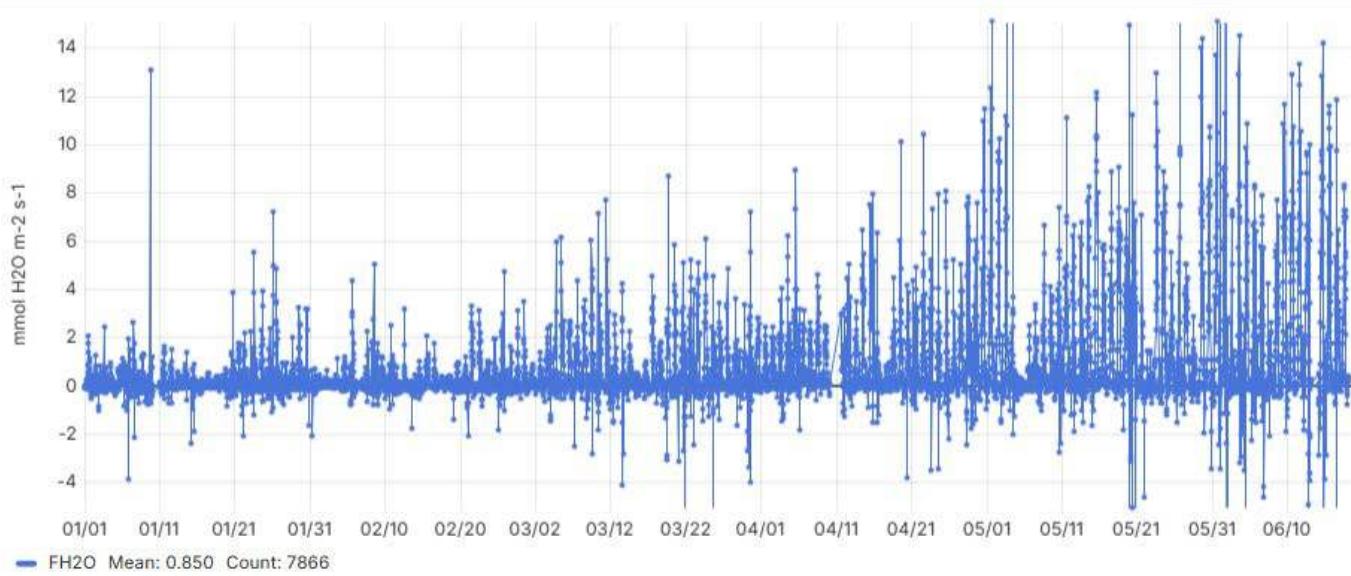
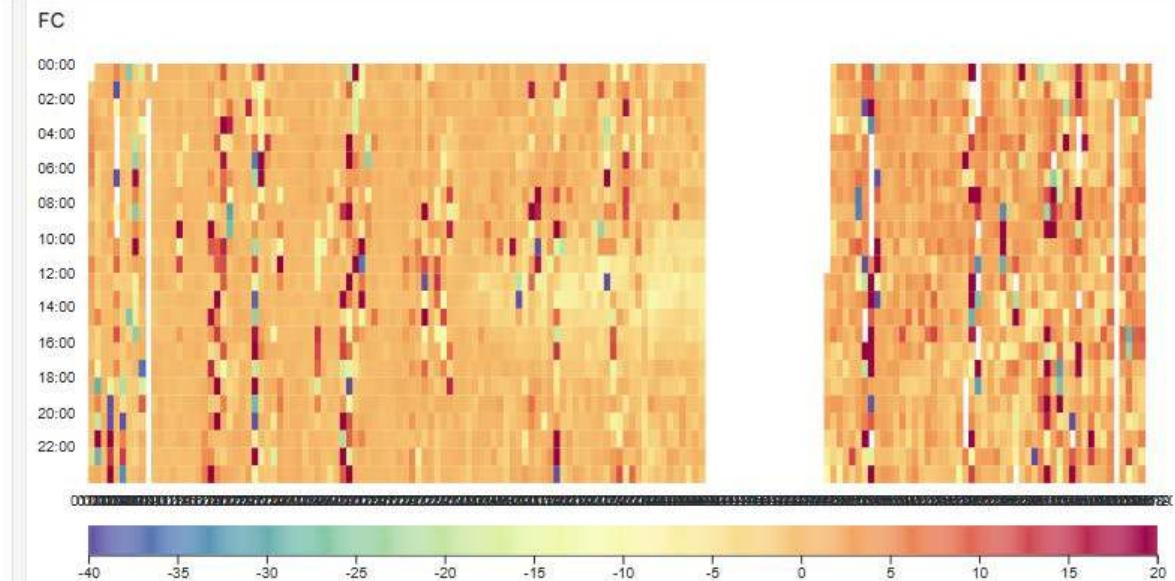
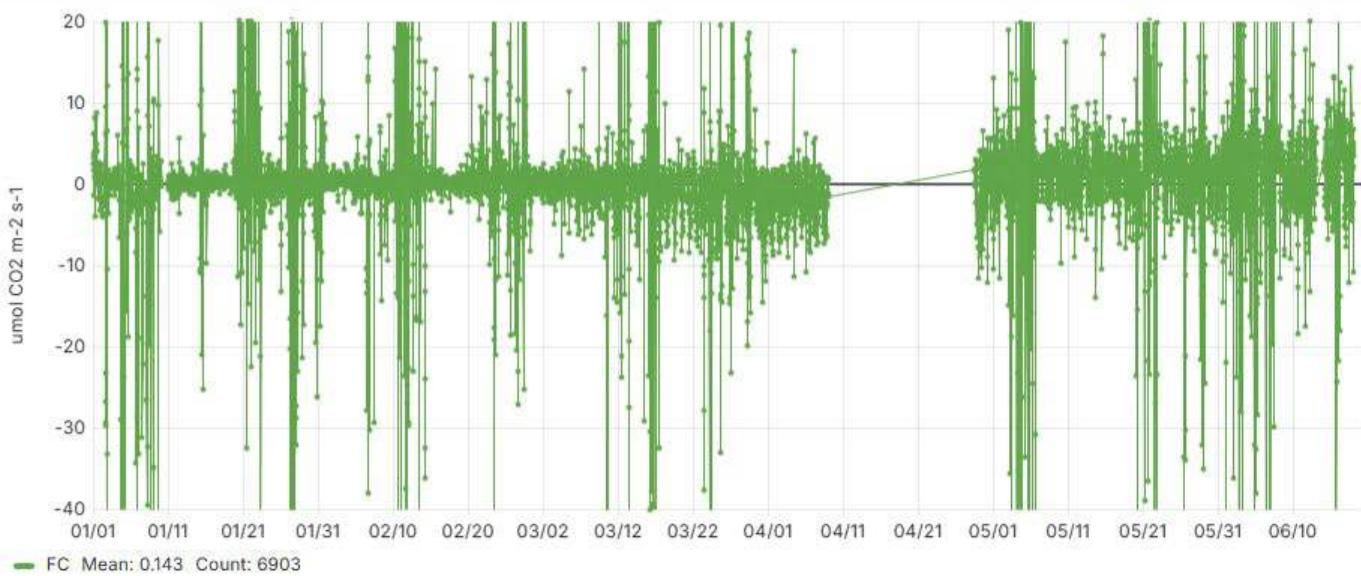




Photo: Liliana Scapucci



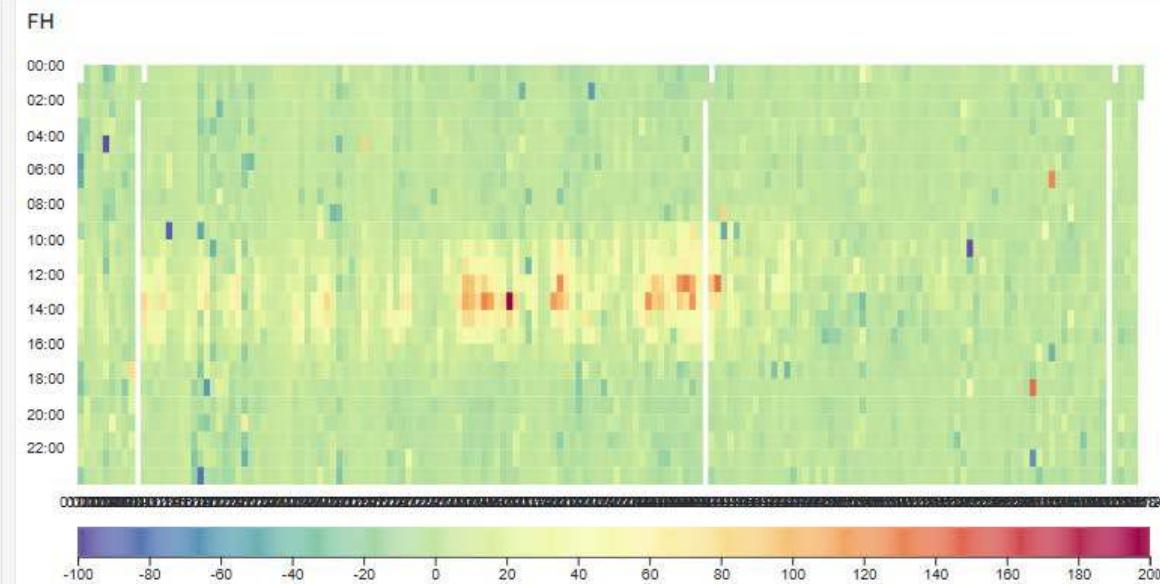
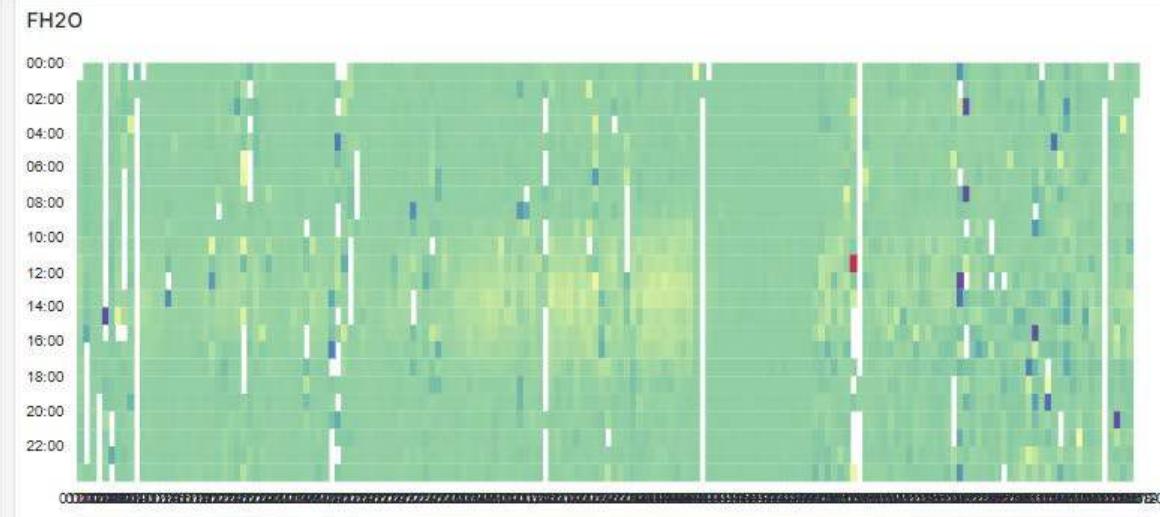
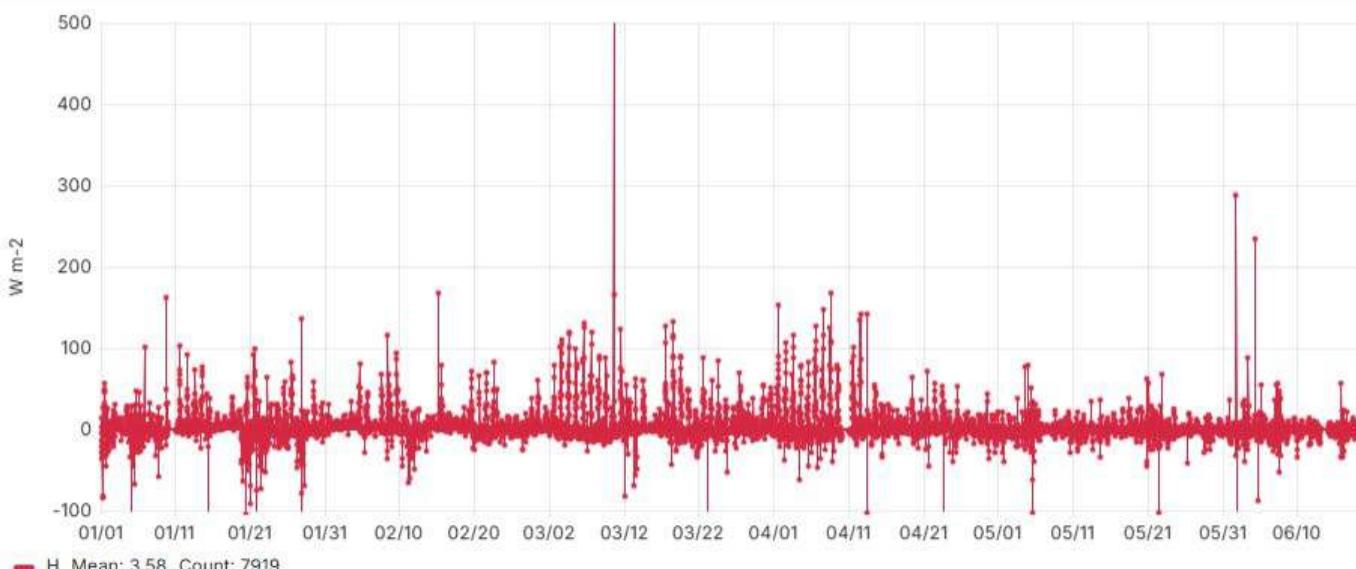
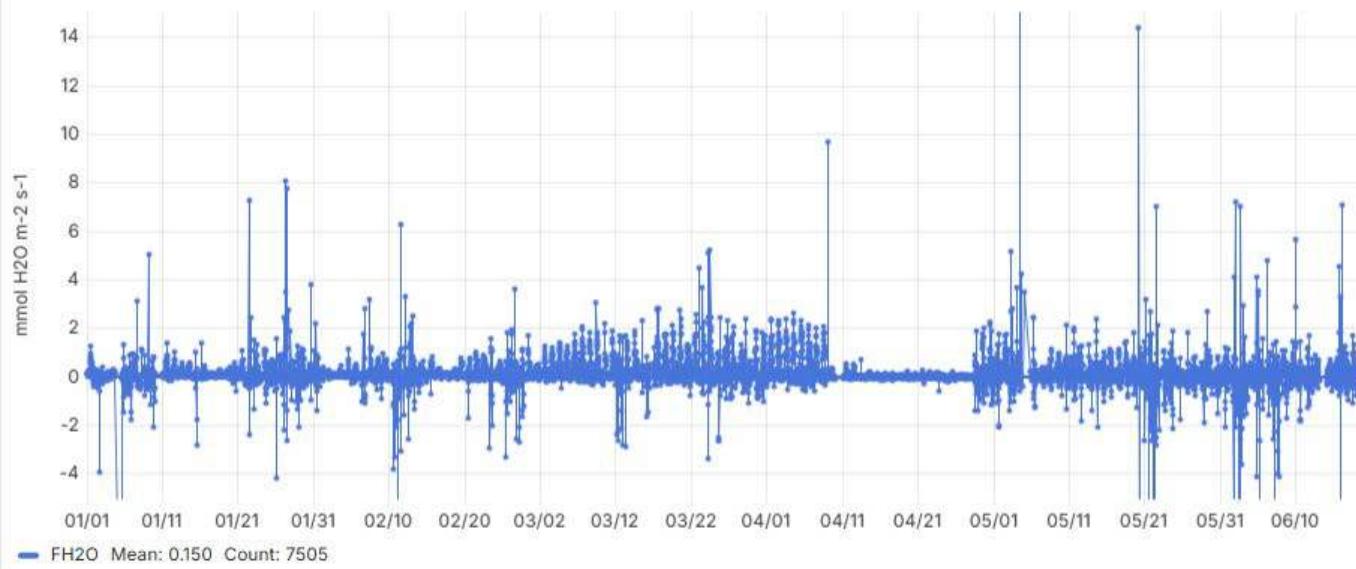




Photo: Regine Maier

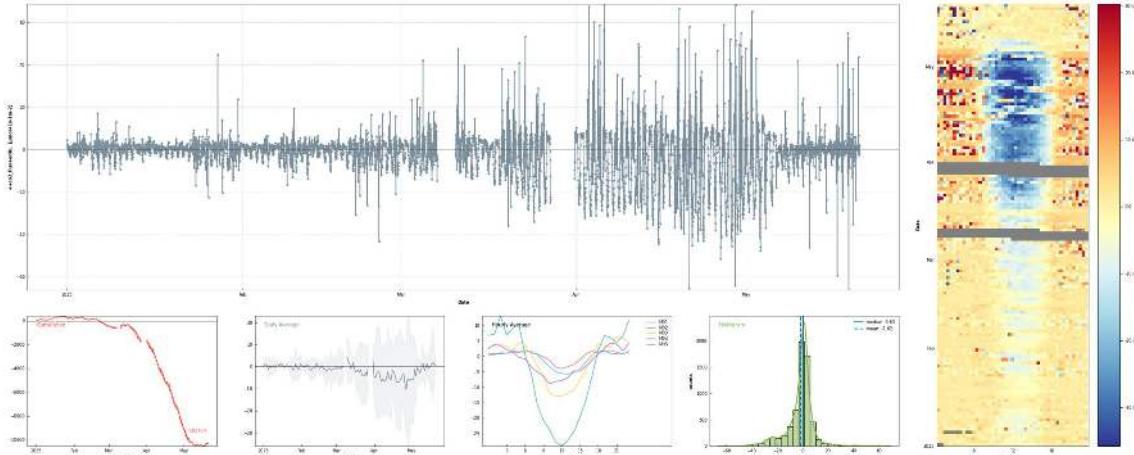
Picture from May 6th

Visiting station for the introduction to how to maintain/clean the instruments



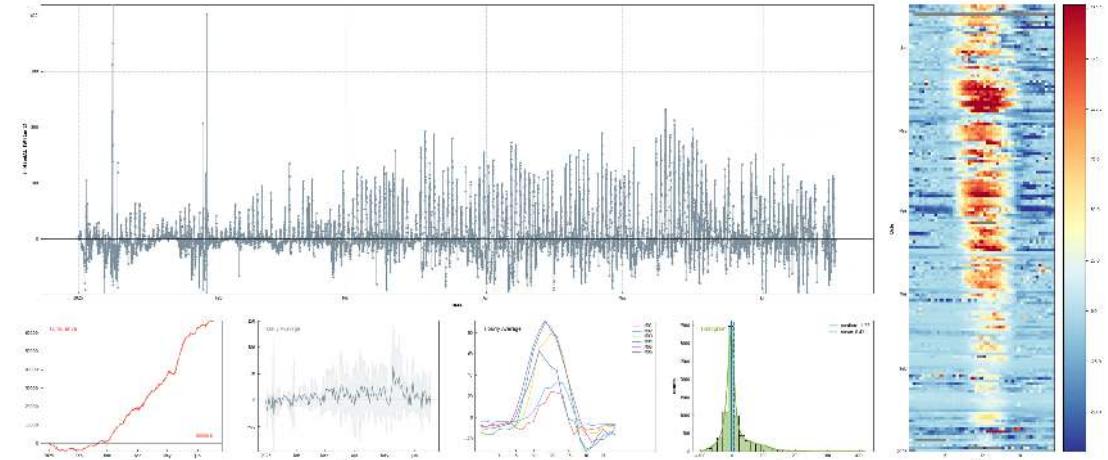
CO2 flux

Abs limits: -70+70



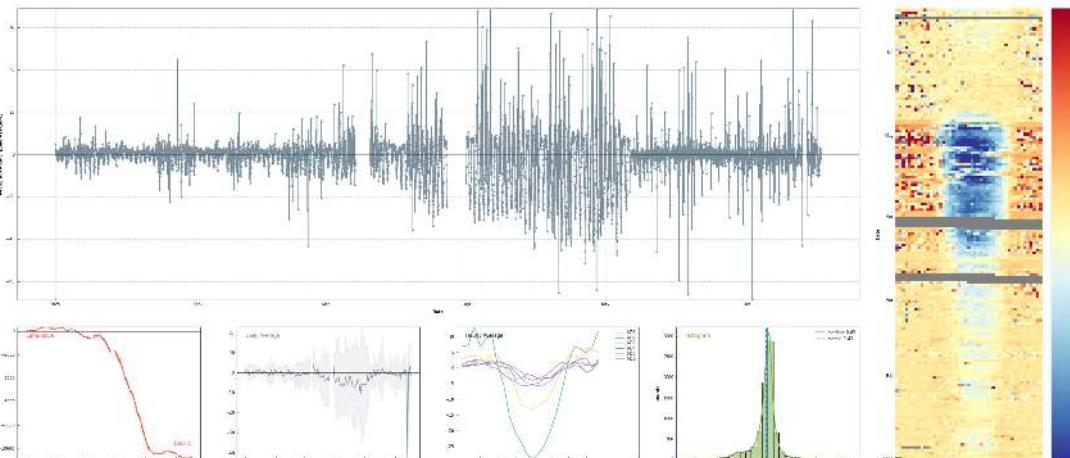
H

Abs limits: -100+450



H2O flux

Abs limits: -2+20



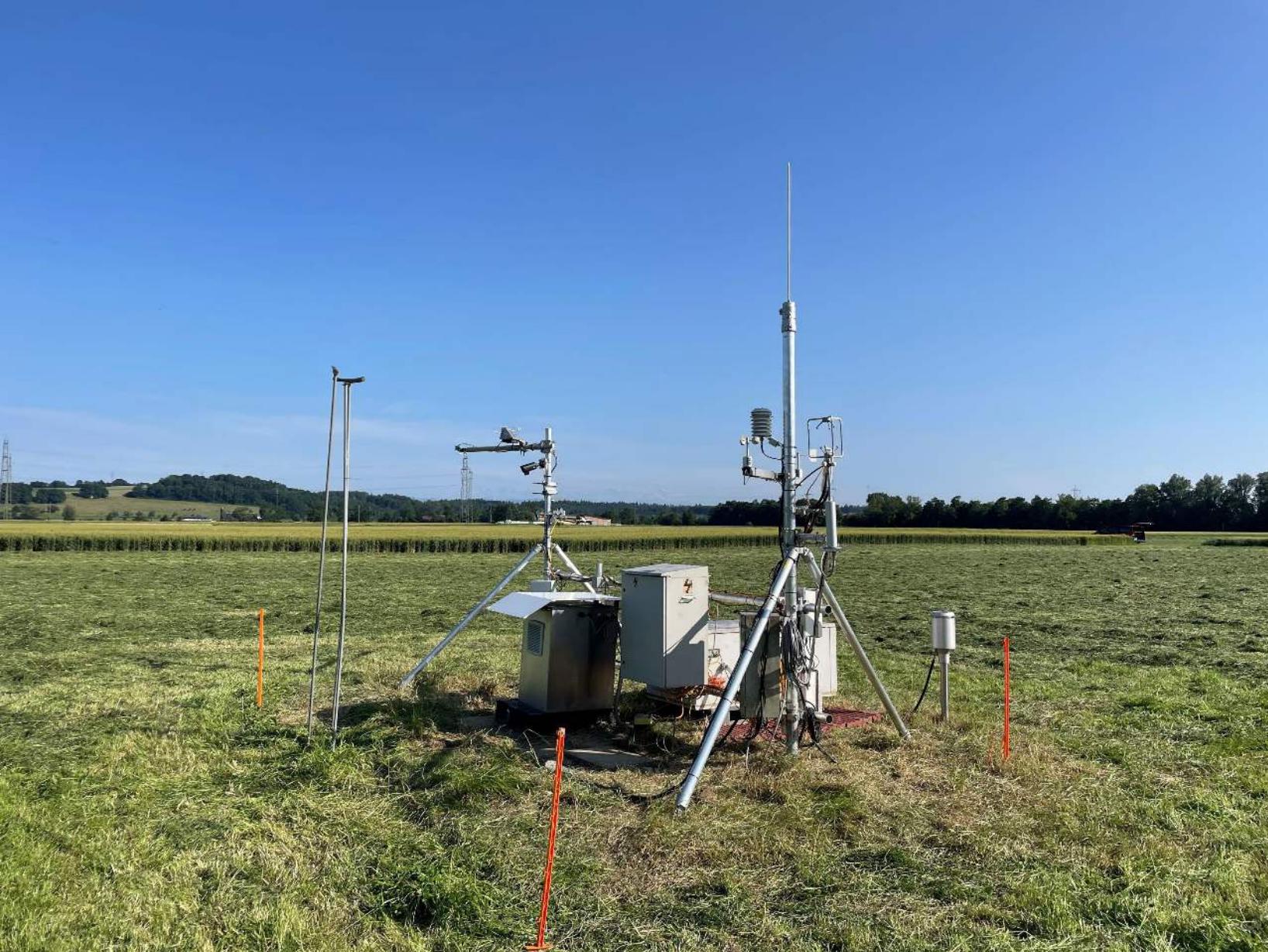


Photo by Martin

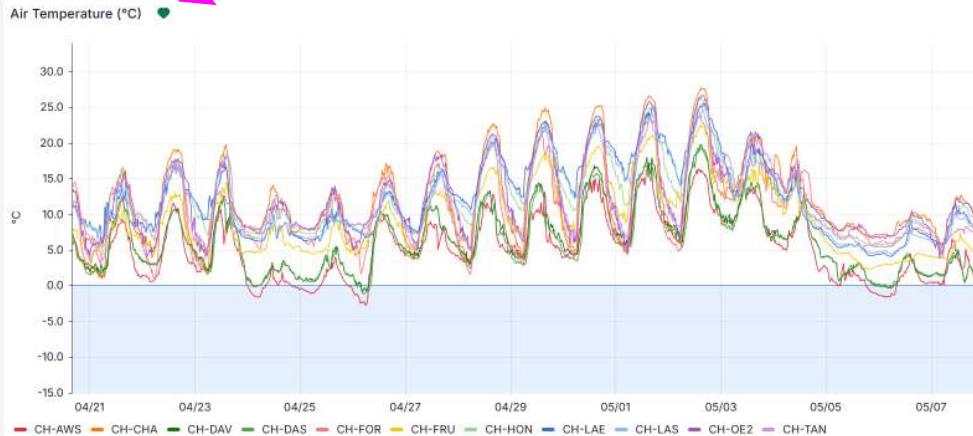
APPENDIX

UPDATED

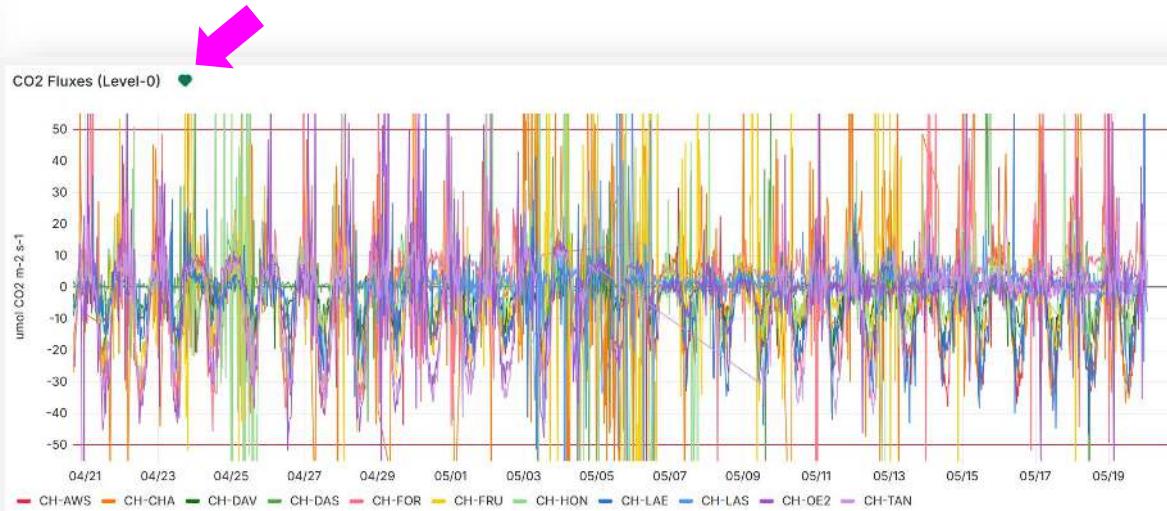
Net

-real time snapshot of key
variables from our network of
sites. See here.

2025-1 (CH-DAV),
new data from a new
tool. Some variables were
not available. See here.



Green heart means that all 11 sites have more than zero values for the shown air temperature variable over the last **48 hours**.



Green heart means that all 11 sites have more than 50% of potential FC fluxes available over the last **72 hours**. Alert is run once every 24 hours, approx. at noon 12:20.

The scripts [bico](#) and [fluxrun](#) are running automatically on the **GROUP-RDS**.

- bico converts sonicread binary files to ASCII
- fluxrun calculates fluxes
- execution times are defined in the Windows Task Scheduler
- **all times are CEST (UTC+2)**

Name	Status	Triggers	Next Run Time
⌚ [bico] CH-AWS Convert EC raw data binaries		At 06:00 every day	28.05.2024 06:00:00
⌚ [bico] CH-CHA Convert EC raw data binaries		At 06:10 every day	28.05.2024 06:10:00
⌚ [bico] CH-DAS Convert EC raw data binaries		At 06:20 every day	28.05.2024 06:20:00
⌚ [bico] CH-DAV Convert EC raw data binaries		At 06:30 every day	28.05.2024 06:30:00
⌚ [bico] CH-FOR Convert EC raw data binaries		At 06:40 every day	28.05.2024 06:40:00
⌚ [bico] CH-FRU Convert EC raw data binaries		At 06:50 every day	28.05.2024 06:50:00
⌚ [bico] CH-HON Convert EC raw data binaries		At 07:00 every day	28.05.2024 07:00:00
⌚ [bico] CH-LAE Convert EC raw data binaries		At 07:10 every day	28.05.2024 07:10:00
⌚ [bico] CH-LAS Convert EC raw data binaries	Ready	At 07:20 every day	28.05.2024 07:20:00
⌚ [bico] CH-OE2 Convert EC raw data binaries	Ready	At 07:30 every day	28.05.2024 07:30:00
⌚ [bico] CH-TAN Convert EC raw data binaries	Ready	At 07:40 every day	28.05.2024 07:40:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-AWS Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 08:00 every day	28.05.2024 08:00:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-CHA Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 08:10 every day	28.05.2024 08:10:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-DAS Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 08:20 every day	28.05.2024 08:20:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-DAV Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 08:30 every day	28.05.2024 08:30:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-FOR Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 08:40 every day	28.05.2024 08:40:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-FRU Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 08:50 every day	28.05.2024 08:50:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-HON Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 09:00 every day	28.05.2024 09:00:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-LAE Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 09:10 every day	28.05.2024 09:10:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-LAS Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 09:20 every day	28.05.2024 09:20:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-OE2 Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 09:30 every day	28.05.2024 09:30:00
⌚ [fluxrun] CH-TAN Calculate fluxes	Ready	At 09:40 every day	28.05.2024 09:40:00
⌚ [ppicos] CH-DAV Convert to ICOS formats	Ready	At 03:35 every day	28.05.2024 03:35:00

The script [dataflow](#) is running automatically on **GL-CALCS**.

- dataflow uploads data to the database
- [Meteo](#) data upload starts between 7:00 (AWS) and 7:46 (TAN)
- [Flux](#) data upload starts between 11:00 (first site, AWS) and 11:20 (last site, TAN)
- execution times are defined in the *crontab* file
- after upload, data are immediately available in Grafana
- **all times are CET (UTC+1): this means that during summer data uploads start one hour later**

Example AWS during summer/winter local time:

- bico starts **6:00 / 6:00**
- dataflow 10_meteo upload starts **8:00 / 7:00**
- dataflow 11_meteo_valley upload starts **8:02 / 7:02**
- dataflow 12_meteo_rainfall upload starts **8:04 / 7:04**
- dataflow 13_meteo_pressure upload starts **8:06 / 7:06**
- dataflow 15_meteo_snowheight upload starts **8:08 / 7:08**
- fluxrun starts **8:00 / 8:00**
- dataflow flux upload starts **12:00 / 11:00**



CH-CHA Flux Product
Swiss FluxNet

☰      **Contents**

Current dataset version
Acknowledgments

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CH-CHA Flux Product

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Meteo Data
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Notebook overview
Dataset Versions

This dataset description is currently in progress.

produced by [Lukas Hörtnagl](#)

Documentation and notebooks for the creation of the PI dataset of the **intensively managed grassland ecosystem station CH-CHA (Chamau)**. The site is part of [Swiss FluxNet](#), operated by the [Grassland Sciences Group, ETH Zurich](#). Group leader: [Prof. Nina Buchmann](#).

The dataset comprises ecosystem fluxes measured by the eddy covariance method (CO_2 , H_2O , H_2O , N_2O , CH_4), meteorological data and detailed management info between 2005 and 2024. More data will be added to this dataset in the future.

For an overview of the dataset, see [here](#).

Current dataset version

UPDATED

CH-CHA FP2025.2 (2005-2024) [current version]

- release date: 7 Mar 2025
- is currently available on demand from the Grassland Sciences group server
- **Differences to previous version FP2025.1:**
 - **Flux calculations Level-1, updated fluxes for 2023:** The vertical wind component  showed a constant offset during some time periods. Fluxes for these time periods were re-calculated separately, taking the offset into account in the EddyPro settings. See [this table](#). Note (28), for the exact time periods. Other time periods during the same year were also re-calculated, but without the offset time periods.
 - **Post-processing Level-2, SSITC test:** stricter setting for all fluxes between  and . For this test flag, data of medium quality were set to bad quality. This allowed to filter out erratic flux values due to a drift towards negative numbers observed in the vertical wind component .
 - No new data were added.
- For a list of previous versions see [here](#).

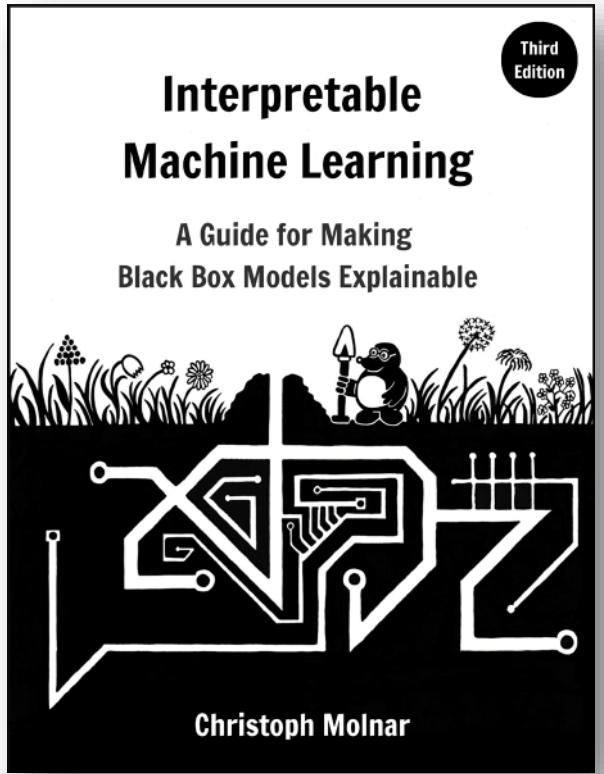
Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the scientific advice by Iris Feigenwinter, Yi Wang, Lukas Hörtnagl, Lutz Merbold, Werner Egster, Kathrin Fuchs, Matthias Zeeman, Valentin Klaus and Nina Buchmann. The technical assistance in the maintenance of the QCLAS and the eddy station by Thomas Baur, Philip Meier, Markus Staudinger, Paul Linwood, Peter Plüss, Patrick Koller, Florian Käslin is greatly acknowledged. We thank Lukas Stocker and the staff at Chamau for managing the fields around the flux station. We thank Franziska Richter and Severin Henzmann.

Jupyter book

The screenshot displays two side-by-side browser windows showing the CH-CHA Flux Product software interface. The left window shows the 'Flux Processing Chain' page, which includes a background section, a detailed description of the processing steps (Level-0 to Level-4), and a flowchart illustrating the data flow from raw EC binary data through various processing stages to final L1 and L3.1 fluxes. The right window shows the 'Supplementary Information' page, which details instrument sensible heat components for LI-7500, general issues, and specific notes about the LI-7500 correction. It also features a plot comparing different correction methods and a table summarizing quality control flags.

https://holukas.github.io/dataset_ch-cha_flux_product/intro.html



- Free online version
- Good chapters e.g. about SHAP

- Also: there is an extra book (not free) about [Interpreting Machine Learning Models With SHAP](#)

Interpretable Machine Learning
A Guide for Making Black Box Models Explainable

About the Book

Christoph Molnar

Table of contents

Local Model-Agnostic Methods

SHAP

18 SHAP

SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) by Lundberg and Lee (2017) is a method to explain individual predictions. SHAP is based on the game-theoretically optimal Shapley values. I recommend reading the chapter on [Shapley values](#) first.

To understand why SHAP is a thing and not just an extension of the [Shapley values chapter](#), a bit of history: Shapley values were first proposed by Shapley and Kuroki (1982). They are a way to estimate the contribution of each feature to the outcome. While this is not the same as Shapley values, it's a good starting point.

You might have noticed the fact that new ways of Shapley values are being developed all the time. This is because there are many different ways to calculate Shapley values. One way is to use a Monte-Carlo simulation, another way is to use a linear regression model. Both methods have their pros and cons. In this chapter, we will focus on the latter, as it is more efficient and easier to understand.

19 Decision Tree

Plain linear regression and logistic regression models fall in situations where the relationship between features and outcome is nonlinear or where features interact with each other. Tree to the rescue! For decision tree-based models split the data multiple times according to certain cutoff values in the features. Through splitting, different subsets of the dataset are created, with each instance belonging to one subset. The final subsets are called terminal or leaf nodes, and the intermediate subsets are called internal nodes or split nodes. To predict the outcome in each leaf node, the average outcome of the training data in this node is used. Trees can be used for classification and regression.

There are various algorithms that can grow a tree. They differ in the possible structure of the tree (e.g., number of splits per node), the criteria for how to find the splits, when to stop splitting, and how to estimate the simple models within the leaf nodes. The classification and regression trees (CART) algorithm is probably the most popular algorithm for tree induction. An example is visualized in Figure 9.3. We'll focus on CART, but the interpretation is similar for most other tree types. I recommend the book "The Elements of Statistical Learning" (Hastie 2009) for a more detailed introduction to CART.

Figure 9.3: Decision tree with artificial data. Instances with a value greater than 3 for feature x_1 end up in node 3. All other instances are assigned to node 3 or node 4, depending on whether values of feature x_2 are less than or equal to 3. The following formula describes the relationship between the outcome y and features \mathbf{x} :

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{m=1}^M c_m l(\mathbf{x} \in R_m)$$

<https://christophm.github.io/interpretable-ml-book/>