

A new merge of global surface temperature datasets since the start of the 20th Century

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Abstract

Global surface temperature (ST) datasets are the foundation for global climate change research.

~~There are s~~Several global ST datasets have been developed by different groups in NOAA/NCEI, NASA/GISS and UKMO Hadley Centre & UEA/CRU. In this study, ~~This study presents~~ a new global ST dataset was presented, ~~the named~~ China Merged Surface Temperature (CMST) dataset. CMST is created by merging the China-Land Surface Air Temperature (C-LSAT1.3) with ~~the~~ sea surface temperature (SST) data from the Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature version 5 (ERSSTv5). The merge of C-LSAT and ERSSTv5 shows a high spatial coverage extended to the high latitudes and is more consistent with a reference of multi-datasets average in the Polar Regions.

Comparisons indicated that CMST is consistent with other existing global ST datasets in interannual-decadal variations and long-term trends at global, hemispheric, and regional scales from 1900 to 2017. ~~Therefore~~ The CMST dataset can be used for global climate change assessment, monitoring, and detection. The CMST dataset presented ~~in this article~~ here is publicly available at: <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.901295> (Yun et al., 2019) and has been published on the Climate Explorer website of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI) at: <http://climexp.knmi.nl/select.cgi?id=someone@somewhere&field=cmst>.

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1. Introduction

~~The long-term trend of the global mean surface temperatures (GMST) is one of a~~ common measure in observing the ~~change of climate.~~ ~~change is the long term trend of the Global Mean Surface Temperatures (GMST).~~ Therefore, the biases of the observed surface temperature (ST) dataset, ~~particularly especially~~ the sampling bias of ~~the high latitudes~~ stations ~~at high latitudes~~, has received much attention ~~in the past few years~~ (Cowtan and Way, 2014; Jones, 2016; Li et al., 2017; Simonds et al., 2017; Huang et al., 2017a). ~~As a basis for climate change research and a verification benchmark for other climatic data products, the~~ The optimization and improvement of ~~observational~~ observed climate data ~~is~~ are a long-term task, ~~as a reference base for climate change research and verification benchmark for other climatic data products.~~

~~A total of four global land surface air temperature (LSAT) observation series and three global ST series were exhibited by~~ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2013) ~~few years ago.~~ ~~has exhibited four global land surface air temperature (LSAT) observation series and three global ST series.~~ These se four LSATs ~~including~~ are the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) land surface air temperature, version 4 (CRUTEM4; Jones et al., 2012), Global Historical Climatology Network-monthly (GHCNm) temperature, version 3 (GHCNm v3; Lawrimore et al., 2011), Goddard Institute for Space Studies analysis of land surface air temperature (GISS; Hansen et al., 2010), and Berkeley Earth Surface

Temperature group land temperature (Berkeley; Rohde et al., 2013). While the three global ST series are the Met Office Hadley Centre and Climatic Research Unit Temperature version 4 (HadCRUT4; Morice et al., 2012), Merged Land–Ocean Surface Temperature (MLOST; Vose et al., 2012b), and Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP; Hansen et al., 2010).

5 All these datasets ~~all~~ indicated that the Earth has experienced a “warming hiatus” period ~~over from~~ 1998 ~~to 2012,~~ which ~~and this issue~~ has been attracted ~~many~~ the attention ~~of many from the~~ researchers around the world. However, by analyzing the sea surface temperature (SST) and global ST ~~in from the~~ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Centers for Environmental Information (NOAA/NCEI), Karl et al. (2015) suggested that the “warming hiatus” is due to the artifact of the data
10 processing. Similarly ~~Besides that~~, Lewandowsky et al. (2015) noted that this short-term warming trend “hiatus” is a conditional statistical artifact and it is, not a real scientific fact. After correcting the sampling biases of the temperature data ~~in over~~ the Arctic region, from several few studies ~~reached the similar conclusion~~ by using reanalysis data (Simonds et al., 2017), satellite remote sensing data (Cowtan and Way, 2014), and Arctic buoy data (Wang et al., 2017), their results have come to a similar
15 conclusion.

These global ST data products have been updated over the past ~~few several~~ years since the publication of IPCC (2013). For instance, the NOAA has updated the Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature (ERSST) version 3 to ERSSTv4 (Huang et al., 2015) and ERSSTv5 (Huang et al.,

2017), updated LSAT dataset GHCNm v3 to GHCNm v4 (Menne et al., 2018), and renamed MLOST to NOAA Global Surface Temperature (NOAAGlobalTemp). The GISTEMP has been updated its SST component to ERSSTv5 (Huang et al., 2017b). While CRUTEM has been updated to CRUTEM4.6. The Met Office ~~has~~ updated the Hadley Centre SST to version 3 (HadSST3) using the median of 100 ensemble members. And lastly, tThe Berkeley team ~~uses~~ used the median of the HadSST3 ensembles ~~of HadSST3~~ to form the Berkeley Earth Surface Temperature (BEST) dataset.

The products' updates ~~of these products~~ are based on the advanced knowledge of data analysis methodology or improved data availability. In general, the GMST has continuously been improved by the increased number and area coverage of observational data over the land (LSAT) and ~~in the~~ oceans (SST). There are two aspects to improve the LSAT datasets: ~~-. The first~~ Firstly, is to increase the density of stations and data coverage especially in the key areas with sparse observations. For example, the number of observations is increased in both C-LSAT (Xu et al., 2018) and GHCNm v4 (Menne et al., 2018) using a newly released International Surface Temperature Initiative (ISTI) datasets (Thorne et al., 2011) or datasets through regional cooperation with Asian countries such as Vietnam and South Korea.

Coverage of datasets increases with larger number of observations and hence reducing the sampling biases. ~~The larger number of observations increases the coverage of datasets and therefore reduces the sampling biases, - especially particulary at for~~ high latitudes area (Polar Regions ~~region~~) and ~~in the~~ observation-sparse regions (such as South America and Africa). Next, -The the second aspect is ~~to~~

~~improve~~ improving the accuracy of regional climate changes. For example, the latest C-LSAT (Xu et al., 2018) has integrated more regional homogenization results, especially ~~in~~ over the China (Li et al., 2009; Xu et al., 2013), East Asia, Europe, Australia (Trevin, 2013), and Canada (Vincent et al., 2012).

On the other hand ~~Similarly~~, there are also two aspects to improve the SST datasets: (1) integration of much better raw observational data and; (2) replacing a single analysis to multi-member ensemble analyses. For instances, ERSSTv5 is using the most recently available International Comprehensive Ocean-Atmosphere Data Set release 3.0 (ICOADS R3.0; Freeman et al., 2017), optimized climate modes and more accurate buoy data in adjusting the ship data. Meanwhile, HadSST3 introduces a variety of bias correction models and median SST of the 100 ensemble members was used as the best estimation.

~~The first is to integrate better raw observational data. For example, the ERSSTv5 uses the most recently available International Comprehensive Ocean Atmosphere Data Set release 3.0 (ICOADS R3.0; Freeman et al., 2017), uses more accurate buoy data to adjust ship data, and uses optimized climate modes. The second is to replace a single analysis with multi-member ensemble analyses. For example, HadSST3 introduces a variety of bias correction models and uses the median SST from the 100 ensemble members as the best estimate.~~

Among all the existing global ST datasets (~~e.g., for example~~, HadCRUT and NOAA GlobalTemp), the merging methods ~~on~~ in combining the land and ocean datasets ~~are~~ basically is very similar to each

other. The merging process of HadCRUT includes: First, the land and ocean data ~~are-were~~ processed into 100 ensemble datasets according to the bias evaluation parameters, ~~and-in which~~ the anomaly values ~~are-calculated~~ separately for each grid box ~~separately~~. Then, anomalies in the grid boxes of the land and ocean boundary ~~are~~-weighted by the fraction of land and ocean areas. If the land area covers less than 25 %, it is calculated as 25 %. If there is a measured SAT anomaly in a grid box covered with sea-ice, The SAT will be used to represent the SST anomaly. The HadCRUT ensemble datasets has a reference period ~~of-range from~~ 1961- to 1990 ~~and-with~~ a resolution of $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ (Morice et al., 2012). There are three steps of merging process in NOAA GlobalTemp. ~~includes three steps:~~ The first step is to identify ~~First is the identification of~~ the LSAT ~~(or SST)~~ low frequency changes by calculating the moving average of temperature anomaly data, followed by ~~and~~ the identification of the LSAT ~~(or SST)~~ residual high frequency changes via the Empirical Orthogonal Teleconnection (EOT) modes. Then, the low- and high-frequency components ~~are-were~~ integrated together. Finally, average the SST data at $2^{\circ} \times 2^{\circ}$ resolution ~~is-averaged~~ into the grid at $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ resolution, and the land and ocean reconstructions ~~are were~~ then merged into a global reconstruction similar to HadCRUT (Vose et al., 2012).

15 This study presents a new merged global ST dataset based on the recently developed C-LSAT and the latest ERSSTv5 using a method which is similar to the HadCRUT and NOAA GlobalTemp, ~~which provides-providing~~ a new reference to the climate or /climate change studies. The remainder of this paper is arranged into different sections as below-as follows. The land and ocean datasets and their

updates are briefly introduced in section 2; ~~the~~The merging process of CMST is given in section 3; ~~Section 4 discussed~~ the comparisons of CMST with other existing ST datasets, ~~are discussed in section 4; the~~The availability of the resulting dataset (Yun et al., 2019) is reported in ~~Section~~section 5; and ~~a~~ summary of results are presented in section 6.

5 **2. Updates of land and ocean data**

2.1 Land surface air temperature data

The C-LSAT1.0 dataset (Xu et al., 2018) processed the SAT data since 1900 from a total of 14 data sources, these including three global data sources (CRUTEM 4.6, GHCNv3, and BEST), three regional data sources from Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), ~~Daily~~daily dataset for European Climate Assessment (ECA&D), and Historical Instrumental climatological Surface Time series of the greater Alpine region (HISTALP), and eight national data sources from China, America, Russia, Canada, Australia, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam. Two steps ~~have been~~were taken to ensure the homogeneity of the station time series: ~~First~~(1), the data series from the existing national homogenized datasets ~~have been~~were directly integrated into C-LSAT without any change, which ~~are~~is approximately 50% of the stations in C-LSAT; ~~Second~~(2) the inhomogeneities in the rest of the station series ~~have been~~were detected and adjusted with the penalized maximal t-test method (Wang et al., 2007).

The C-LSAT version 1.3 dataset is used in this study. Compared ~~with~~to the C-LSAT version 1.0

range from 1900 to 2014 (Xu et al., 2018), the ~~data in~~ version 1.3 ~~have been~~ updated to December 2017. According to Xu et al. (2018), national, regional and global datasets are ranked as higher, middle and lower priorities, respectively. Based on the priority of the data resources, a total of 4917 high priority stations ~~with higher priority are were~~ added, ~~and while total of 1364 low priority~~ stations ~~with~~ lower priority are were deleted. Most of the newly added raw data ~~are were~~ obtained from the International Surface Temperature Initiative (ISTI) Projects, and have been homogenized through the same approach as Xu et al. (2018). The distribution of these extra 3553 stations ~~is~~ shown in Figure 1. According to Xu et al. (2018), the C-LSAT version 1.0 had some advantages over the existing global LSAT datasets in station numbers and spatial coverage. ~~Thus~~ Thus, the current C-LSAT version 1.3 has more station numbers than the existing datasets in many regions over the global land surface. Figure 1 shows the extra stations compared ~~with to~~ version 1.0 and Table 1 shows the comparison of the station numbers for different datasets, indicating an enhanced coverage and distribution/sampling of LSAT observations.

For the comparison purposes, other LSAT datasets ~~are were~~ collected from CRUTEM4 (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/>), GHCNm v3 (<ftp://ftp.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/>), and Berkeley Earth (BE) (<http://www.berkeleyearth.dev/>). ~~All of the above data sets~~ All these datasets above were downloaded in August 2018. The following calculations are based on ~~the~~ stations with a time length greater than 15 years in between 1900 ~~to~~ and 2017.

From a global and hemispheric perspective, the C-LSAT version 1.3 dataset has more stations than the other datasets in the Global and Southern Hemisphere (Table 1). Besides that, C-LSAT also have the largest stations number ~~For for the~~ seven regions ~~in~~ Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, Europe, Antarctic, and Arctic as defined in Xu et al. (2018). ~~C-LSAT also have the largest stations number.~~

5 The only exception ~~happens~~ was in North America, where BE has the most stations number. ~~But~~ However, in for BE dataset, the stations from North American account for 85.7% of those from the Northern Hemisphere, ~~which meansthis meaning~~ that the stations from other parts of the Northern Hemisphere is only 14.3%. While ~~in for~~ C-LSAT dataset, stations from North America account for 30.7% of the Northern Hemisphere, and those from other parts of the Northern Hemisphere account for

10 69.3% (Figures 2a and 2b). Furthermore, when the number of effective grid boxes in $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ grid containing observations are calculated between 1900 and 2017, we ~~find~~ noticed that C-LSAT has more effective grid boxes even though although the Berkeley dataset has more stations number, ~~C-LSAT has more effective grid boxes~~. In other words, although the Berkeley's stations number in the Northern Hemisphere is slightly higher than C-LSAT, the later one has better data coverage in the whole

15 Hemisphere (Figure 2c).

2.2 Sea surface temperature data

Currently, the following SST datasets are widely used in the corresponding community: HadSST3, ERSSTv5, Hadley Centre Sea Ice and Sea Surface Temperature dataset version 1 (HadISST1), and

20 Centennial in situ Observation-Based Estimates of sea surface temperature version 2 (COBE2). The

HadSST3 was derived from ICOADS R2.5 (1850-2006) and GTS (2007-present) observations (Kennedy et al., 2011). The ERSSTv5 dataset was developed by the NOAA NCEI, ~~whose~~ where their data sources include ICOADS R3.0 SST data (including ships and buoys), near-surface Argo buoy data, and HadISST2 sea ice data (Huang et al., 2017a). The HadISST1 was derived from the Met Office Marine Data Bank (MDB), supplemented by the ICOADS SST data where the MDB data were missing. The two-stage narrowed space optimization interpolation method was used in HadISST1 to obtain the sea surface temperature dataset (Rayner et al., 2003). COBE2 was developed by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), using the original SST data from ICOADS R2.5 and sea ice concentration data (Hirahara et al., 2014). A brief comparison between these datasets ~~is~~ shown in Table 2.

In general, only ~~in~~ in-situ observational data ~~are~~ were used when merging LSAT and SST for the commonly-used global ST datasets. For example, HadCRUT4 and BE used HadSST3 (the median of 100 ensemble datasets), ~~whereas~~ meanwhile the NOAA GlobalTemp and GISTEMP ~~were~~ using ERSSTv5. Both HadSST3 and ERSSTv5 datasets use only ~~in~~ in-situ data ~~only~~. Other datasets, such as COBE and HadISST ~~that~~ which is using both in-situ and satellite data, ~~are~~ were not used as a source in the merging of global ST data, although they are frequently used in SST studies. Therefore, the HadSST3 and ERSSTv5 datasets ~~are~~ were selected and merged with the C-LSAT1.3. ~~The two~~ While other two SST datasets with some satellite data previously merged (HadISST and COBE2) ~~are~~ were

used for comparisons in this study.

3. Reconstruction of Global ST Dataset

3.1 Merging Schemes

5 Generally in previous studies, As in other studies, the global ST dataset is-was merged with an
LSAT and an SST dataset. In this study, C-LSAT1.3 is merged with HadSST3 and ERSSTv5 separately.
The final merged global ST dataset will be selected based on the comparison of the quality of the
different merging schemes. These two SST datasets are reprocessed before the merging. Before the
merging, those two SST datasets are reprocessed. The median of the 100-member ensemble datasets in
HadSST3 are-were calculated for each grid box (Kennedy et al., 2011). The ERSSTv5 has a value of
10 -1.8_ °C in many grid boxes in the Arctic and Southern Ocean, which refers to the areas where the sea ice
coverage is above 90_%. Therefore, some special treatment is needed for these grid boxes. If the
anomalies are 0_ °C and SSTs are -1.8_ °C, then the value of -1.8 °C in ERSSTv5 will be replace with
missing values. we replace these values of -1.8 °C in ERSSTv5 with missing values. The reference
periods for both HadSST3 and ERSSTv5 are-were taken as 1961-1990.

15 The two merging schemes are described as follows:

(1) Merge1: C-LSAT1.3+HadSST3 (ensemble). Giving the resolution of both two datasets are $5^{\circ} \times$
5°, these two datasets are-were directly merged using the ratios of ocean and land surface areas in a

specific grid box.

(2) Merge2: C-LSAT1.3+ERSSTv5. Since the resolutions of these two datasets are different, they ~~are-were~~ unified onto the same resolution ($1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ resolution), and then merged using the ratios of ocean and land areas.

5 The merging process of C-LSAT1.3 and ERSST are described as follows:

(1) The anomalies ~~are-were~~ calculated in each grid boxes ~~in-with respect to reference to the base period~~ 1961-1990 ~~base-period~~ for C-LSAT and ERSSTv5, respectively.

(2) For the ocean-land boundary part, the fraction of land and ocean areas is considered (see Figure 3, taking the January 2017 as an example). The detailed procedures are:

10 (a) ~~Downscaling-Downscale~~ the land (C-LSAT1.3) and ocean data to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ resolution. The resolution of the ocean data is $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$, which is distributed in 4 grids of $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$. The resolution of the land data is $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$, which is distributed in 25 grids of $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$.

(b) Using the ocean-land mask file to differentiate all grids ~~in-the-world~~ globally into land or ocean (download link: <http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/Applications/Data/cdf/landsea.nc>). The ocean-land mask file is based on Rand's global elevation and depth data, and the resolution of the ocean-land mask is ~~modified~~ re-gridded to $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$. The ocean-land mask file contains five types of markers: 0 for ocean, 1 for land, 2 for lakes, 3 for islands, and 4 for ice sheets. Marine data ~~are-was~~ used in parts of the ocean and ice sheets, and land data ~~are-was~~ used in parts of land, lakes, and small islands.

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(c) The $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ ocean grid data and the $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ land grid data ~~are~~ were spliced by the ocean-land mask to obtain $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ global ST grid data.

(d) The averaged surface temperature anomaly (STA) in each $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ grid ~~is~~ was calculated as:

$$STA_{(5^\circ \times 5^\circ)}(i, j) = \frac{1}{25} \left(\sum STA_{(1^\circ \times 1^\circ)}(ii - 2:ii + 2, jj - 2:jj + 2) \right)$$

3.2 Comparison of two merged schemes

Based on the ~~above~~ methods above, C-LSAT1.3 grid data is merged with HadSST3 and ERSSTv5 data to form the C-LSAT+HadSST (Merge1) and C-LSAT+ERSST (Merge2) global ST datasets, respectively. In order to choose a better merging scheme in CMST, Merge1 and Merge2 ~~are~~ were compared in two aspects: spatial coverage and representativeness in high latitudes.

3.2.1 Global Coverage

The HadSST3 has not been interpolated, while the ERSSTv5 ~~has been~~ was interpolated by EOTs (Huang et al., 2017). ~~Because the data in interpolated boxes in ERSSTv5 are meaningful and the final dataset contains all the interpolated values, we~~ We do not distinguish ~~whether the interpolated or non-interpolated~~ boxes ~~are interpolated or not~~ and compared these boxes with HadSST3 directly in the following sections, because the interpolated ERSSTv5 data are meaningful and the final dataset contains all the interpolated values.

~~From~~ In Figure 4, we ~~find~~ found that the spatial coverage of Merge2 increases steadily with time

from ~~Jan~~January 1900 to ~~December~~ 2017. In contrast, in the early and middle of 20th century, the coverage of Merge1 changed dramatically with time, and became steady and close to Merge2 after the late of 20th century. ~~It should be pointed out that if~~ Noted that if the ERSSTv5 original data ~~are was~~ used (Merge2_obs), the coverage would be comparable with that of Merge1 ~~in for~~ the whole period. In addition, Table3 also showededs the global coverages of Merge1 and Merge2. The maximum coverage was is found in ~~Feb~~February 1988 for Merge1 and in ~~Jan~~January 2000 for Merge2. The minimum coverage is was found in April 1900 for Merge 1 and ~~in~~June 1900 for Merge2. The mean coverage is was calculated between 1900 and 2017. ~~It can be seen from~~From the Table 3, ~~that~~ the Merge2 dataset has larger data coverage than Merge1 in ~~all of all the~~ Coverage Mean, Coverage Max and Coverage Min. Although the difference between the two in Coverage Max is not very large, the difference in Coverage Means and Coverage Min between two merges is very large, ~~which~~ This suggests that the coverage is mostly smaller in Merge1 than Merge2. Therefore, although the original data coverage of HadSST3 and ERSSTv5 is similar ~~with to~~ each other, but with the interpolation of EOTs, the later increased its coverage greatly, Tthus from the perspective of overall coverage, the dataset Merge2 is superior to Merge1. ~~—~~ (Figure 4).

Furthermore, Figure 5 shows the spatial coverage of the average temperature anomalies ~~per over~~ 20 years ~~of for~~ Merge1 and Merge2. The six panels in Figures 5a and Figures 5b correspond to the 20-year mean temperature anomaly distribution over 1900-1919, 1920-1939, 1940-1959, 1960-1979,

1980-1999 and 2000-2017, respectively. In the early of 20th century, ~~it can be~~ is clearly seen that Merge1 lacked a large range of data in the equatorial region, the western region of the Southern Hemisphere and the high latitude zone of the Southern Hemisphere. In the middle of -20th century, Merge1 lacked so much data in the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere. Merge1 remained
5 lacking data at the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere by the end of the 20th century. In contrast, Merge2 exhibited data in global especially after 2000s. This is due to the rapidly increase in the number of observations from Argo5obs (Argo floats between 0- and 5-m depth) in between 2000 ~~and to~~ 2006. Since 2006, the Argo5obs has maintained close to near-global coverage. In the high latitude region, the coverage of the Merge1 dataset is also smaller than that of Merge2, which may critically impact the
10 assessment of climate over the Arctic. This is mainly because the spatial coverage of ICOADS R3.0 used in Merge2 is slightly higher than R2.5 used in Merge1, especially in the south of 60 °S and north of 60 °N (Huang et al., 2017). Therefore, the coverage of the Merge1 is clearly lower than ~~that of~~ Merge2, particularly in the equatorial region and Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, with respects to the spatial coverage of each period, Merge2 has a much better spatial coverage, especially in the early of
15 20th century.

3.3.2 Representativeness in high latitudes

To accurately compare the global and regional temperature changes between Merge1 and Merge2, ~~we also introduce~~ the COBE2 and HadISST1₇, which have satellite data integrated were introduced. First,

the C-LSAT1.3 and COBE2, C-LSAT1.3 and HadISST1 datasets were merged in a similar way to form Merge3 (C-LSAT+COBE) and Merge4 (C-LSAT+HadISST) datasets. Second, the monthly temperature anomalies of Merge1-4 relatively to same baseline period (1961-1990) ~~are~~were calculated. The arithmetic mean of the four merged datasets was calculated for monthly temperature anomalies at each grid. As we know, each merging schemes ~~would~~might have uncertainties caused by different SST datasets, while the ensemble mean of all the merging datasets ~~would~~could have the least uncertainties. ~~So~~Therefore, the annual mean time series ~~was~~is calculated from the mean monthly temperature anomalies as a benchmark (reference series) for the two schemes.

From north to the south, the global ST is divided into five latitude zones: 90°N — 60°N, 60°N — 30°N, 30°N — 30°S, 30°S — 60°S, and 60°S — 90°S. The reference series is subtracted from Merge2 and Merge1 datasets to obtain a difference series for each region. The comparison between the two schemes ~~shows~~indicated that the difference in mid-latitude and low latitude is small (figure omitted). The difference is large in the high latitudes (Figure 6). In 90°N — 60°N, the difference between Merge2 and the reference series is steadily close to the 0 line during the period of 1900—2017, while the difference between Merge1 and the reference series is colder for the period of 1900s-1920s and warmer atfor 1930s-1980s and ~~in the later~~also after 1990s. In 60°S — 90°S, the time series of Merge1 (1945) started later than Merge2 (1900), and the difference between Merge1 and the reference series (blue) is abnormally large during 1945-1960s. While the difference between Merge2 and the reference

series (red) is still very small. The large difference in Figure 6b may be associated with small sampling size of the difference, or small coverage of Merge1, but the Merge2 agree well with what we have expected.

The correlation coefficients between the time series of Merge1 and the reference series and between Merge2 and the reference sequence in each latitude zone ~~are~~ were calculated. The results showed ed that the correlation coefficients between Merge1 (Merge2) and the reference series are similar for the globe, the Southern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere and the mid-low latitudes, which exceed 0.98. Compared with the reference series in the high latitude zone, Merge2 shows much more consistence than Merge1. At 60 S-90 S, the correlation coefficient of Merge2 (0.90) is much larger than ~~that of~~ Merge1 (0.30). While for At 90 N-60 N, the correlation coefficient of Merge2 (0.99) is slightly larger than ~~that of~~ Merge1 (0.97).

In summary, compared ~~with to~~ Merge1, Merge2 dataset is superior in terms of global coverage, spatial distribution and the temporal change with the reference series. The possible reason is that the ocean data used by the ERSSTv5 dataset are the latest ICOADS R3.0 data, whereas the ocean data used by the HadSST3 dataset ~~are~~ were obtained from ICOADS R2.5. Also, the ERSSTv5 data incorporate with more observations (such as Argo5obs). Based on the ~~above~~ analysis above, Merge2 ~~is~~ was used as the final scheme in the later sections, which is named CMST (China Merged Surface Temperature) ~~in~~ the following sections.

4. Comparison of CMST with other existing datasets

4.1 Spatial Coverage

Spatial coverages may differ among the following products ~~because—due to the difference~~ ~~indifferent~~ spatial smoothing or interpolation method ~~are~~ applied: ~~—~~. The HadCRUT4.6.0.0 is a non-interpolated observation dataset. NOAA GlobalTemp v4 is first interpolated by EOTs in both LSAT and SST, and then masked ~~based on~~ according to the actual observation availability. GISTEMP v3 250 km-Smoothing (defined as GISTEMP1) is interpolated with a small scan radius. CMST is interpolated by EOTs in SST but no interpolation is applied in LSAT.

First, the monthly coverage is calculated by the ratio of the areas between valid grid boxes and total grid boxes in HadCURT4, NOAA GlobalTemp, CMST, and GISTEMP1 (Figure 7). Figure 7a shows that the area coverage in CMST is larger than those in other datasets in aspects of Coverage Max, Coverage Min, and Coverage Mean. ~~p~~ Particularly the Coverage Min in CMST is much larger than those in the other datasets (Figure 7a). Second, the monthly coverage is averaged to obtain the annual average. ~~Figure 7b~~ ~~It is~~ shown that the coverage of CMST is larger than those of the other three datasets at any time ~~(Figure 7b)~~. Furthermore, the multi-year averaged coverage between 1900 and 2017 was calculated, which is 76 %, 58 %, 71 %, and 70 %, respectively, in CMST, HadCRUT4, NOAA GlobalTemp, and GISTEMP1. In other words, the coverage in CMST is not only much larger than that in the dataset without interpolation (such as HadCRUT4), but also larger than those ~~in~~

~~the interpolated~~ dataset ~~with interpolation~~ (such as GISTEMP1 and NOAA GlobalTemp).

The reasons why the coverage of CMST is greater than those of the other datasets are as follows:

The spatial coverage of land data (CRUTEM4) in HadCRUT4 is smaller than that of C-LSAT in CMST

(Xu et al., 2018), and the spatial coverage of marine data (HasSST3) in HadCRUT4 is also smaller than

~~that of~~ ERSSTv5 in CMST. The higher coverage of marine data results from two aspects: (a) The ocean

data (ERSSTv5) used by CMST has additional sources of Argo data and ~~uses~~ using ICOADS R3.0

which containing more ship and buoy data. (b) The ocean data of HadCRUT4 has not been interpolated,

while the ocean data used by CMST ~~has been~~ was interpolated. The spatial coverage of the land dataset

(GHCNm v3) in NOAA GlobalTemp is less than ~~that of~~ C-LSAT in CMST. The spatial coverage of the

marine dataset (ERSSTv4) is also less than ~~that in~~ ERSSTv5, as ERSSTv5 incorporated new ICOADS

data and added a decade of Argo floats data. Additionally, GISTEMP1 has the same land dataset as

NOAA GlobalTemp ~~so that~~ its coverage is less than ~~that in~~ CMST, and its marine dataset is the same

as ~~that of~~ CMST. Therefore, the spatial coverage of GISTEMP1 is less than ~~that of~~ CMST.

It should be noted that, the data coverage of GISTEMP1 increases rapidly during the 1950s (Figure

7b), which is mainly due to the rapid increase in Antarctic (60°S ~~—~~ 90°S ; Figure 8b). As in CMST, the

station data of GISTEMP1 in Antarctic is mostly from SCAR (Hansen et al., 2010). The differences

between these two datasets are ~~that~~ GISTEMP1 using the baseline period ~~of~~ from 1951- to 1980 while

CMST was using the period of 1961- to 1990. ~~So that~~ Therefore, GISTEMP1 reserved more ~~short~~

short-term stations within 1951-1980.

~~From~~ Figure 7, ~~we can see~~ shown that HadCRUT4 and NOAAGlobalTemp have two minimum coverage in around 1918 and 1943/1944. However, CMST and GISTEMP1 do not have these minima. Similar to the Section 3.3, we calculated the data coverage in five latitude zones and noticed that the data coverages of HadCRUT4 and NOAAGlobalTemp have the greater fluctuations in the latitude zones of the 30 °N __ 30 °S and 30 °S __ 60 °S. ~~To~~ In order to find the latitude zone with the greatest impact on global coverage in 30 °N __ 60 °S, we divided these latitude zones into 20 °N __ 10 °S, 10 °N __ 20 °S, 0 ° __ 30 °S, 10 °S __ 40 °S, and 20 °S __ 50 °S. It is found that the minimum value of 30 °S-60 °S coverage is the smallest, which has the greatest impact on global coverage. Therefore, the reason for small spatial coverage of HadCRUT4 and NOAAGlobalTemp is mainly due to the small coverage of the latitude zone of 30 °S __ 60 °S.

Since the 30 °S __ 60 °S latitude zone is dominated by oceans, the change of ST coverage in the 30 °S __ 60 °S latitude zone is likely related to the change of SST coverage. This result is consistent with ~~the study by~~ Vose et al. (2012), ~~who~~ Their study noted ~~mentioned~~ that from the early of twentieth century to the present day, the coverage of SST increased from 30% to 70% and the coverage of marine data decreased significantly during the two World Wars. The decrease in the coverage of HadCRUT4 and NOAAGlobalTemp is very clear during ~~the period of the~~ two World Wars period. For CMST and GISTEMP, coverage is less affected during the two World Wars period because ERSSTv5

has been interpolated in many observation missing grid boxes.

4.2 Surface temperature trends

The study of Li et al. (2019) showeds that the recent global mean ST warming trend since 1998 derived from CMST was slightly increases slightly comparing with the existing ~~datasets, and datasets~~ and is statistically significant. ~~And~~ In addition, it becomes closer among the newly developed global observational data (CMST), remote sensed/Buoy network infilled dataset, and adjusted reanalysis data (Cowtan and Way, 2014; Huang J et al., 2017; Simonds et al., 2017). Similar to Li et al. (2019), the temperature trends for the period of 1900-2017 in different latitudinal belts ~~are were~~ compared among these datasets: GISTEMP v3 250 km-Smoothing (defined as GISTEMP1)—, GISTEMP v3 1200km-Smoothing (defined as GISTEMP2), BEST with air temperatures over sea ice (defined as BEST1), BEST with water temperatures below sea ice (defined as BEST2), NOAA GlobalTemp, HadCRUT4, and CMST (Table 4).

Firstly, the ST trends in every region were compared. The temperature trend in the Northern Hemisphere high latitude is the largest (≥ 0.116 °C/decade), ~~and~~ and ~~becomes~~ lower in the mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, the mid-latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere, and the low latitudes. The lowest temperature trend— foundis in the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere.

Secondly, the differences in the STs long-term trends ~~of STs~~ in different latitude zones ~~are were~~ compared. The temperature trends with largest difference ~~occur~~ occurred in the high latitudes. At the

high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere, temperature trend is the highest in HadCRUT4 (0.114 ± 0.019 °C/decade), and ~~is the~~ lowest in NOAA GlobalTemp v4 (0.031 ± 0.011 °C/decade). The largest difference between the highest and the lowest temperature trends is 0.083 °C/decade. In the high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, the highest temperature trend ~~is the highest was found~~ in GISTEMP2 (0.164 ± 0.014 °C/decade), and ~~is the~~ lowest in CMST (0.116 ± 0.012 °C/decade). The maximum difference is 0.048 °C/decade. In between the middle and low latitudes, the biggest difference ~~is was found~~ in the low latitude (0.018 °C/decade).

Finally, the uncertainty range of the temperature trend of each dataset in different latitudes ~~is were~~ compared. The uncertainty of every dataset is very small in the middle and low latitudes, and the largest uncertainty was in the high latitudes. In the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere, the uncertainty in CMST is the smallest. In the Northern Hemisphere high latitudes, the uncertainty in CMST is larger than ~~that of~~ BEST2 but smaller than other datasets.

4.3 Inter-annual variations

Figure 9 shows the area-weighted averaged time series of the global ST anomalies for the period 1990-2017 in seven datasets, ~~which are calculated by the area-weighted average. From 1900 to 2017,~~ The temperature anomalies showed a clear warming trend from 1900 to 2017. ~~In the~~ For CMST, the highest temperature anomaly is 0.82 °C in 2016. There is a significant warming trend from ~~the~~ 1910s to ~~the~~ 1940s and ~~from the~~ 1960s to 2017. In contrast, there is a cooling trend ~~of cooling from the during~~

1940s to ~~the~~ 1950s. These changes ~~are~~ were highly very consistent with the other datasets, and are related to the changes ~~in~~ of El Niño and La Niña events, volcanic eruptions, sea ice cover, and other factors (Simmons et al., 2017). Overall, the global ST changes in CMST and other datasets are similar over the period of 1900-2017. ~~In the period over~~ From 1920s to 1970s, CMST is slightly lower ~~than~~ other datasets, whereas HadCRUT4 is slightly higher than other datasets. The maximum difference in between CMST and HadCRUT4 is in 1938 and 1948, and the difference in temperature anomalies within these two years is 0.18_ °C. In 1938, the temperature anomalies are -0.17_ °C and 0.01_ °C in CMST and HadCRUT4, respectively. In 1948, the temperature anomalies are -0.20_ °C and -0.02_ °C in CMST and CRUT4, respectively.

10 The time series of ST anomalies in the seven datasets are also divided into the Northern Hemisphere (a), the Southern Hemisphere (b), and five latitudinal zones in 90 °N_ 60 °N (c), 60 °N_ 30 °N (e), 30 °N_ 30 °S (g), 30 °S_ 60 °S (f), and 60 °S_ 90 °S (h). ~~Obviously (Figure 10a),~~ Results clearly showed the time series of temperature anomalies in every dataset is very highly consistent in the Northern Hemisphere (Figure 10a). At the low latitudes (Figure. 10e, f, g), the maximum ST of several datasets occurs in 2016, whereas the minimum occurs in different years. The minimum ST ~~appears was~~ found in 1917 ~~in~~ for most of the datasets (GISTEMP1, GISTEMP2, BEST1, BEST2, HadCRUT4, and CMST), but it ~~appears was~~ found in 1908, 1909, and 1910 in NOAA GlobalTemp (Figure. 10a).

In the mid-latitude zone (Figure. 10e, f), the times with maximum ST in seven datasets are

generally consistent. The maximum ST occurs in 2015 in the 60 °N __ 30 °N and in 2017 in the 30 °S __ -60 °S. The times with the minimum ST ~~appears~~appear to be the same in seven datasets. The minimum ST ~~appears~~ was detected in 1912 in the 60 °N __ -30 °N, and in 1911 in the 30 °S __ -60 °S. In the high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, the maximum ST consistently occurs in 2016, and the minimum ST consistently ~~occurs~~ happened in 1902.

In the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere (Figure- 10d), the CMST is consistent with all the series derived from other datasets after 1960. There are many ~~fewer~~ less stations/grid boxes in the Antarctic/higher latitudes, ~~hence and therefore~~ larger variances were found before 1960.

5. Data Availability

The datasets used in CMST were derived from published data ~~from the~~by NHMS (China, Russia, USA, Canada, Australia, some Asian countries, etc.) or climate data research institutions (UK/CRU, NOAA/NCEI). Part of the data are exchanged from some countries or regions, and therefore ~~will be~~is conditionally available to public. Details of the data sources are as follows: The C-LSAT 1.3 in gridded form with a resolution of 5° ~~×~~ 5° developed by SUN Yat-Sen University (SYSU) & China Meteorological Administration is available on the Climate Explorer website of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI) (http://climexp.knmi.nl/select.cgi?id=someone@somewhere&field=clsat_tavg). ERSST.v5 is from the

<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/marineocean-data/extended-reconstructed-sea-surface-temperature-ersst-v5>. The China Merged Surface Temperature Data (CMST) dataset developed by SYSU is currently public released on the Climate Explorer website of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI) (<http://climexp.knmi.nl/select.cgi?id=someone@somewhere&field=cmst>). With the digital object identifiers (DOIs) (<https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.901295>) issued for the data sets (Yun et al., 2019), we hope to have provided a repository of a new global ST analyses across the past 120 years from ~~present~~ ~~backnow~~ to year 1900, ~~for the public as well as~~ for the scientific user community ~~as well as the public~~.

6. Conclusion

~~A new global ST dataset of CMST (China Merged Surface Temperature) has been developed based on the LSAT dataset (C-LSAT1.3) and SST dataset (ERSSTv5). Based on the LSAT dataset (C-LSAT1.3) and SST dataset (ERSSTv5), a new global ST dataset of CMST (China Merged Surface Temperature) has been developed.~~ This dataset was completed by the cooperation between Sun Yat-sen University (SYSU), China Meteorological Administration (CMA), and the United States NOAA/NCEI. In CMST, we found:

- 1) The spatial coverage ~~is~~ ~~become~~ larger when C-LSAT1.3 and ERSSTv5 are merged, ~~and~~ ~~it~~ is

smaller when C-LSAT1.3 and HadSST3 ~~is-are~~ merged, ~~especially-particularly~~ in the Polar Regions. ~~And~~
~~Besides that,~~ the former (CMST) is also superior in terms of spatial distribution and ~~the~~ temporal
change with the reference series (derived from average of merged ~~ds-of~~ C-LSAT1.3 and four SST
datasets).

5 2) The LSAT in CMST ~~uses-used~~ a high-quality C-LSAT1.3. More than 6,000 stations ~~are-were~~
added to the previous version of C-LSAT1.0 (Xu et al., 2018), which ~~has~~ increased ~~d~~ the data coverage.
The newly added stations are mainly from ~~the~~ ISTI dataset. The SST in CMST uses ERSSTv5 that ~~uses~~
~~using~~ the ocean data from the latest ICOADS R3.0 and incorporates multiple types of observations.
Compared with other existing global ST datasets, the CMST increases the overall coverage over global
10 land and ocean surface.

3) The time series in CMST in the global and mid-low latitudes are overall consistent with the other
merged datasets ~~at-for~~ both inter-annual and inter-decadal timescales. ~~Therefore~~ ~~Therefore,~~ the ~~CMST~~
temperature trend ~~of-CMST~~ from 1900 to 2017 is consistent with ~~those-of-the~~ other datasets. In the
high-latitude zones where the differences of temperature trend ~~is-are~~ usually large, the trend of CMST
15 has the small uncertainty range, ~~which-can-enable~~ ~~This allow the researchers us~~ to ~~capture-observe~~ the
major climate changes in the high latitudes of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

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Table1. Comparison of the station numbers of the LSAT dataset during 1900 - 2017 (data length ~~greater~~ ~~than~~ \geq 15 years)

	C-LSAT	CRUTEM4	GHCN	Berkeley
Global	13687	9415	6871	12371
Northern Hemisphere	11270	7881	5633	11825
Southern Hemisphere	2418	1535	1238	548
Africa	922	749	586	367
Asia	2747	1831	1129	369
Australia	1022	388	563	91
Europe	3041	2177	930	334
North America	3462	2058	2699	10133
South America	753	669	340	261
Arctic	1105	1050	278	389
Antarctic	104	36	36	27

Table 2. Current international marine dataset for climate change research

Datasets	Resolution	Time	Mainly used observation data	Satellite data
HadSST3	5° × 5°	1850-	ICOADS R2.5 and some GTS data	No
ERSST.v5	2° × 2°	1854-	ICOADS R3.0, Argo temperature above 5 m depth (Argo5obs), HadISST2 sea ice concentration, HadNMAT2, WOISST, Unadjusted SST	No
HadISST1	1° × 1°	1870-	Met Office Marine Data Bank(MDB), GTS data (Since 1982), ICOADS (Use ICOADS SST data as a supplement in places where MDB data is missing)	Yes
COBE-SST2	1° × 1°	1850-	ICOADS R2.5, MDB	Yes

Table 3. Mean, max and min of monthly global coverage between 1900-01 and 2017-12

Dataset	Coverage Mean	Coverage Max	Coverage Min
Merge1	0.761	0.822	0.658
Merge2	0.588	0.784	0.305

Table 4. Regional ST trends for different latitude zones from 1900 to 2017 (°C/decade)

	90 °N – 60 °N	60 °N – 30 °N	30 °N – 30 °S	30 °S – 60 °S	60 °S – 90 °S
CMST	0.116±0.012	0.098±0.006	0.082±0.005	0.080±0.003	0.046±0.004
BEST1	0.149±0.016	0.104±0.006	0.071±0.005	0.090±0.003	0.113±0.008
BEST2	0.118±0.010	0.102±0.006	0.071±0.005	0.086±0.003	0.055±0.005
HadCRUT4	0.143±0.015	0.096±0.006	0.066±0.004	0.087±0.003	0.114±0.019
GISTEMP1	0.142±0.013	0.090±0.006	0.077±0.004	0.085±0.002	0.037±0.006
GISTEMP2	0.164±0.014	0.093±0.007	0.080±0.004	0.085±0.002	0.073±0.009
NOAAGlobalTemp	0.127±0.012	0.094±0.006	0.084±0.004	0.079±0.003	0.031±0.011

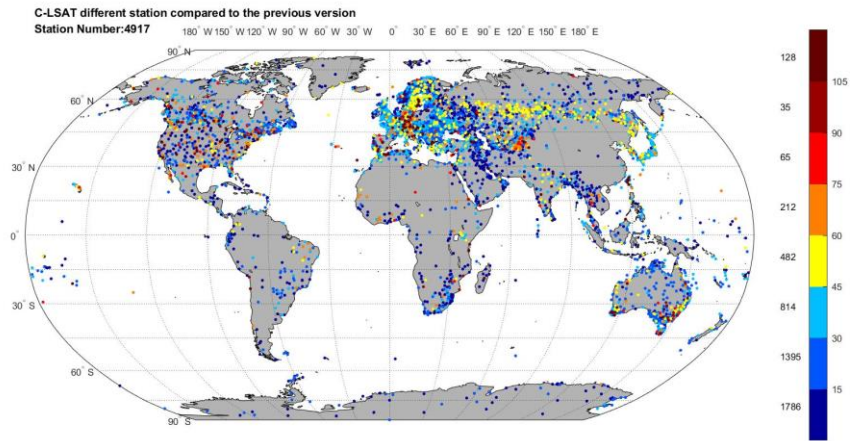
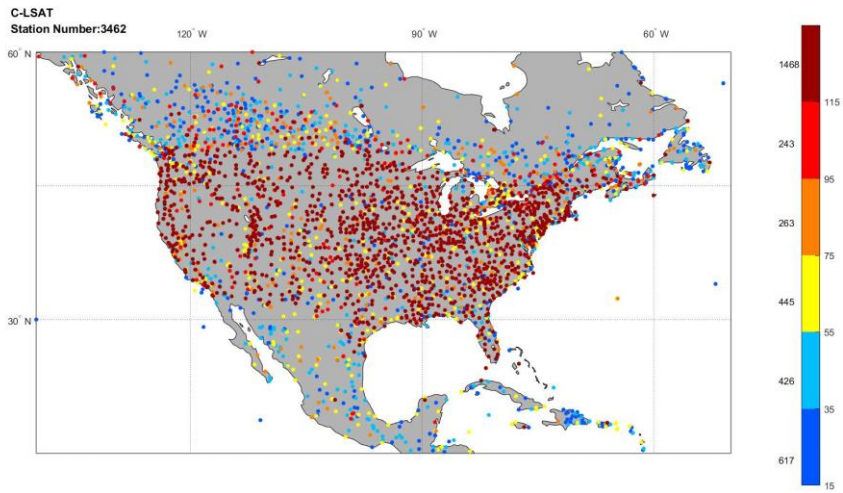
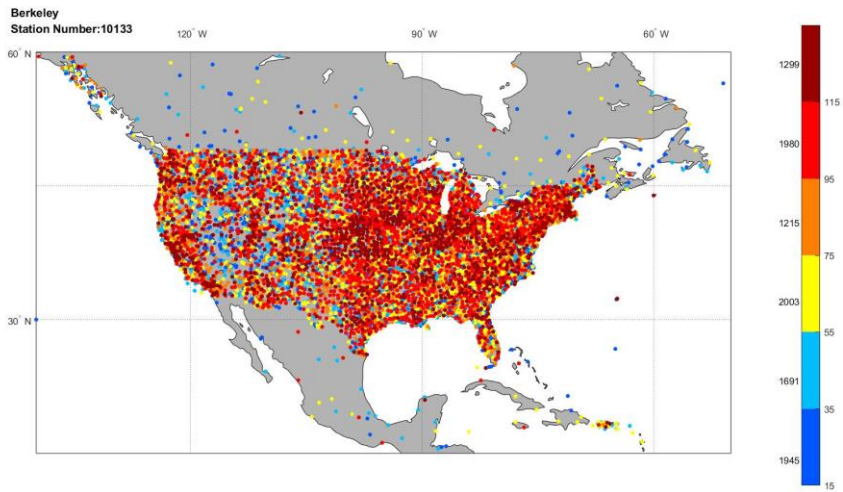


Figure 1. Stations added in C-LSAT version 1.3 between 1900 and 2017. The number on the right side of the color bar is indicated the length of time and the number on the left side is the stations' number corresponding to a length of time.

(a)



(b)



(c)

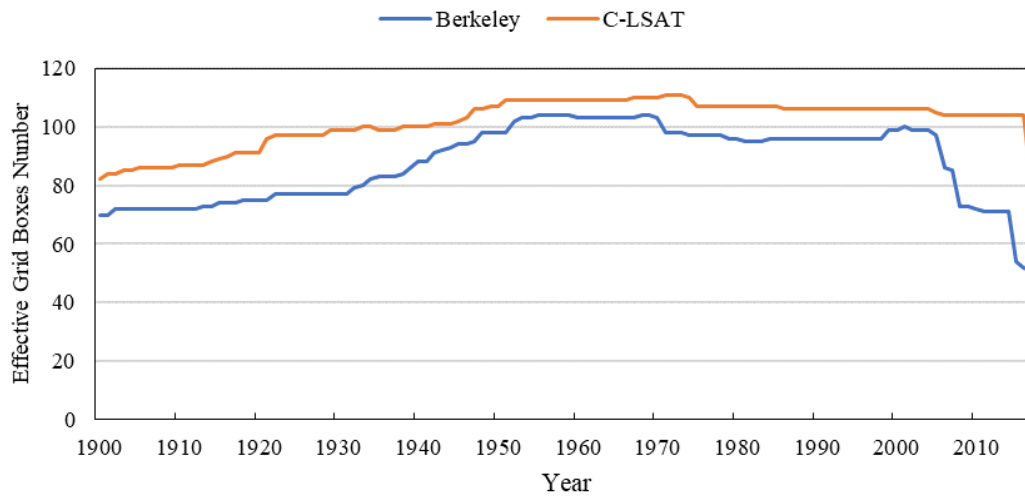


Figure 2. The distribution of ~~the~~ stations number from 1900 to 2017 for C-LSAT (a) and BE (b), and the comparisons of effective grid box numbers in North America (c).

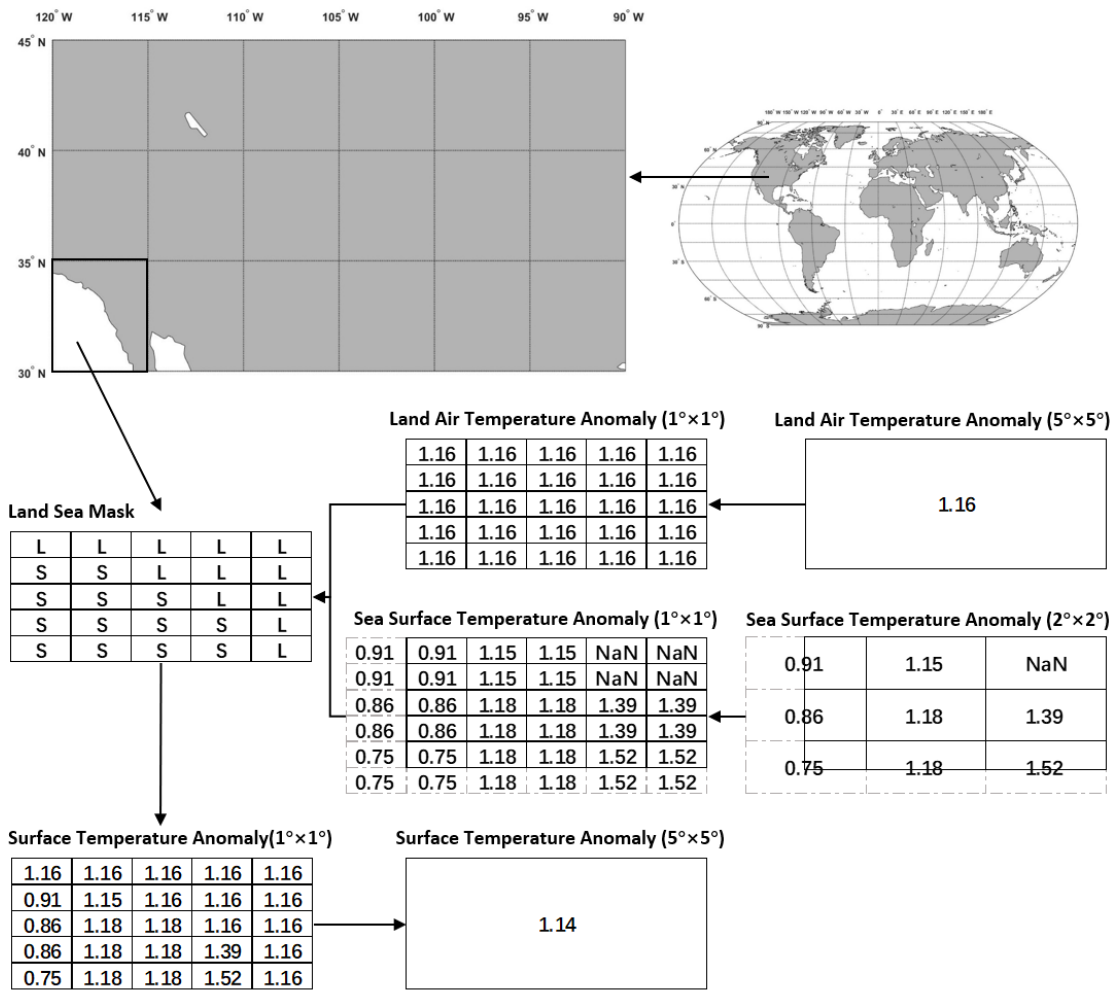


Figure 3. Calculation method for temperature anomalies with a resolution of $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in for the grid containing with ocean and land

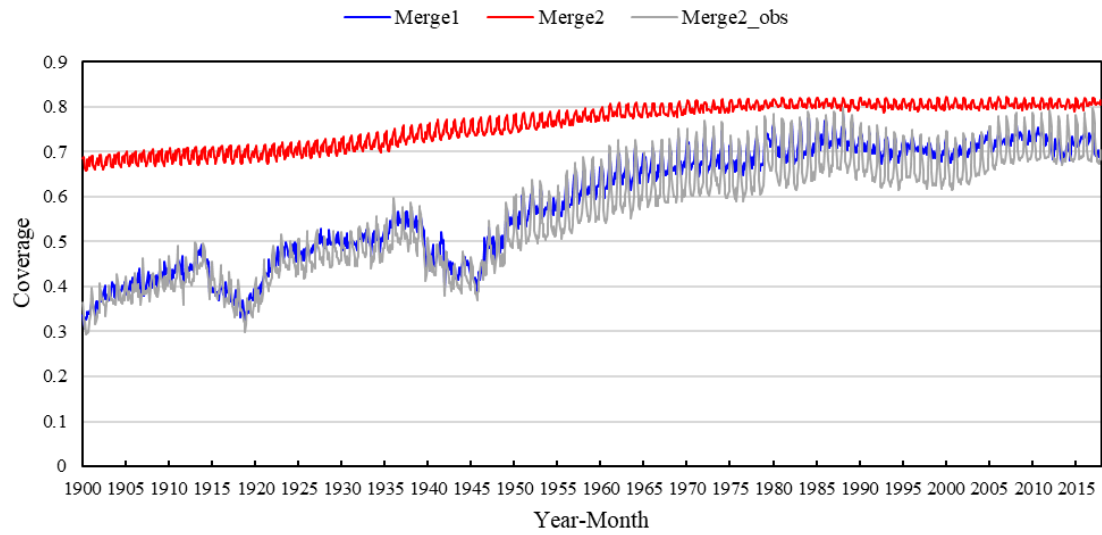


Figure 4. Comparison of monthly global coverage of the two datasets during 1900 to 2017. The grey curve-line shows-is Merge2 but with-using the original data-used.

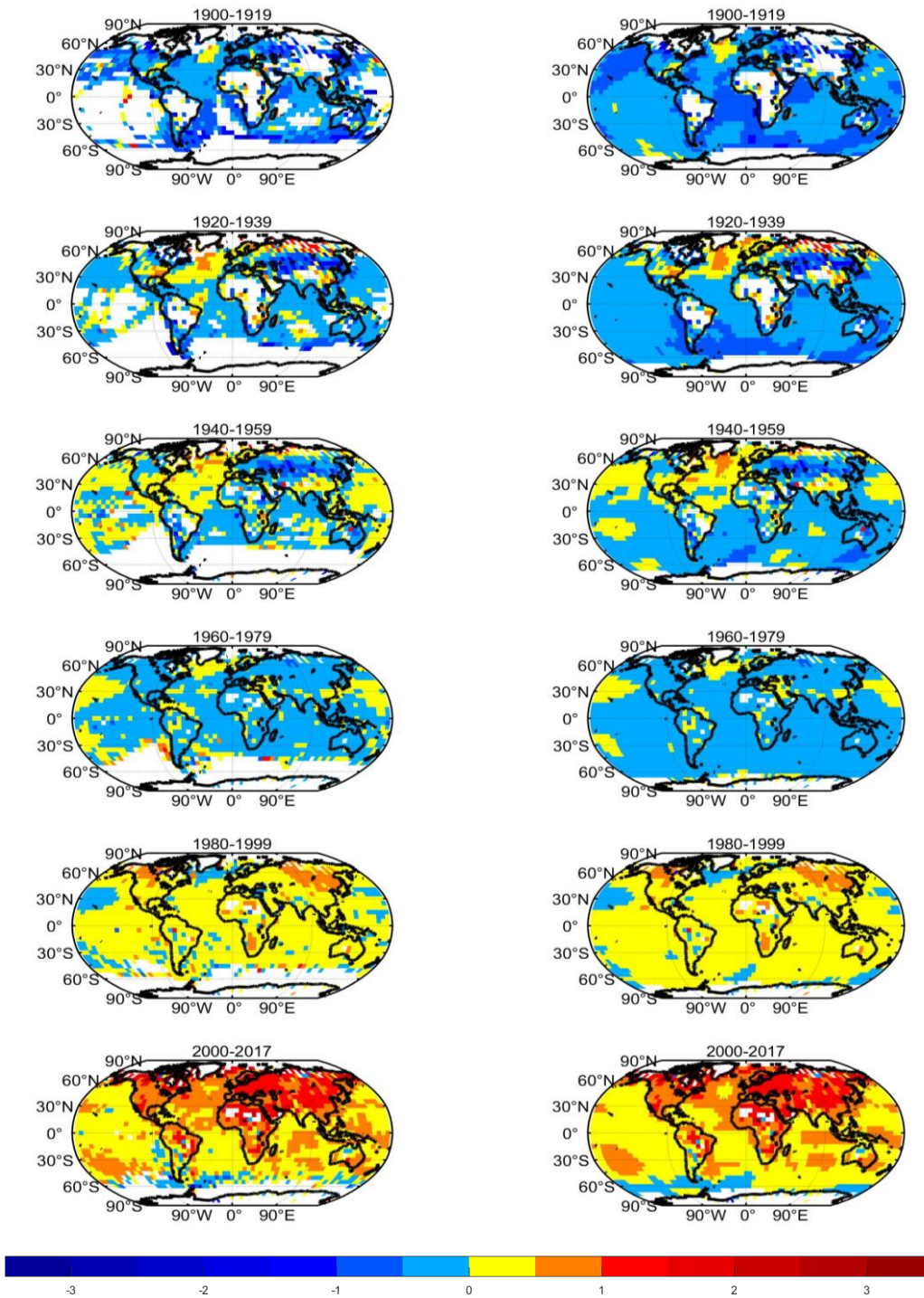


Figure 5. Spatial distribution of 20-year average temperature anomalies between 1900 and 2017 in Merge1 (left) and Merge2 (right).

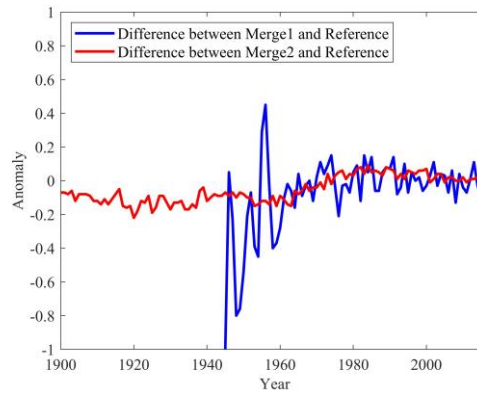
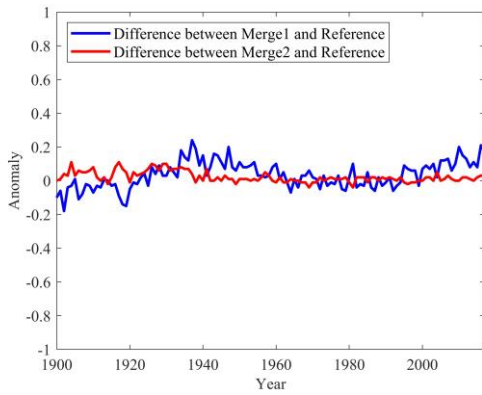


Figure 6. Differences between the merged series and the reference series during 1900 – 2017 in (left) 90°N – 60°N and (right) 60°S – 90°S . Blue line showed the difference between Merge1 and the reference series is blue, and red line indicated the difference between Merge2 and the reference series is red.

5

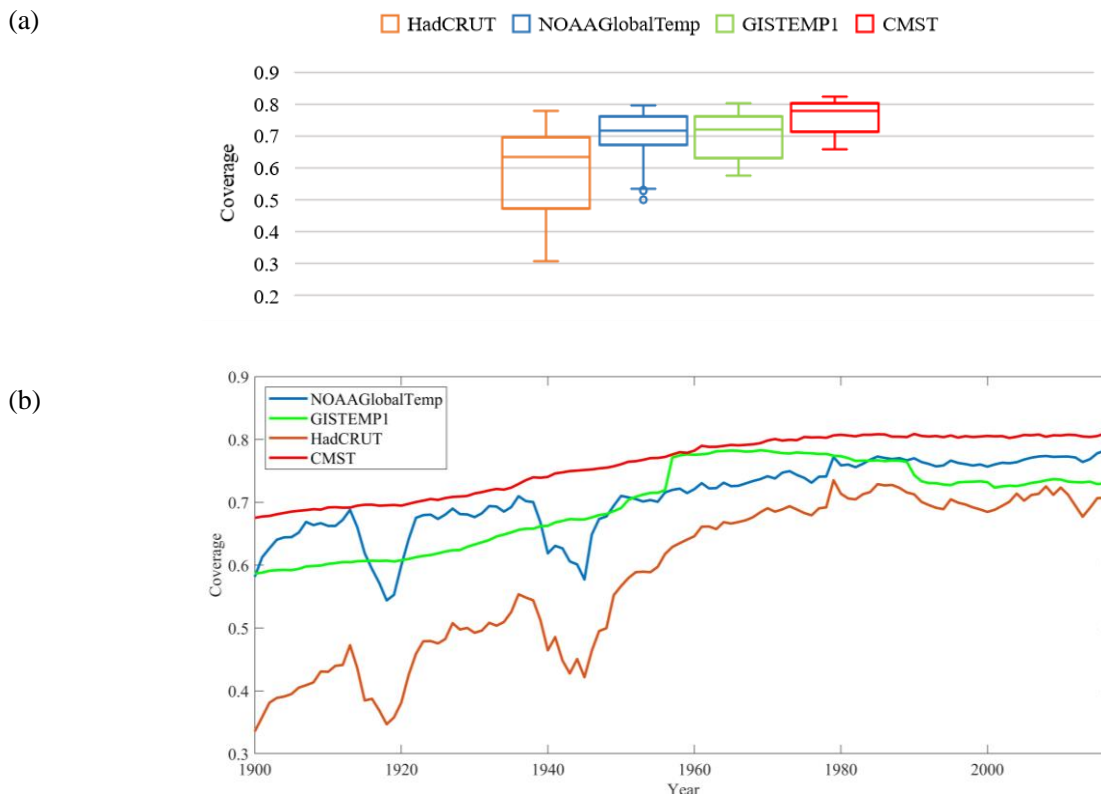
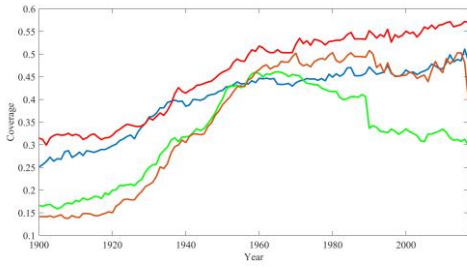
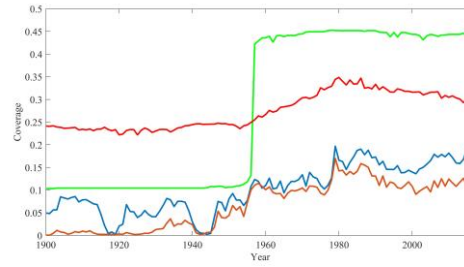


Figure 7. Comparison of global ST dataset coverage between 1900 and 2017 (a) monthly coverage for all grid boxes; (b) annual average of coverage of monthly grid data.

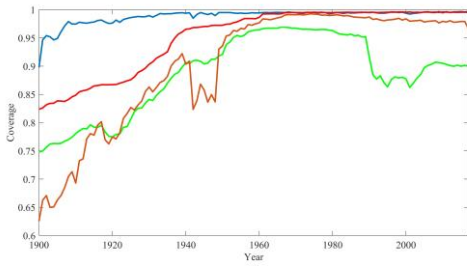
(a)



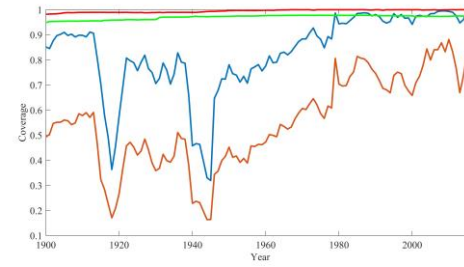
(b)



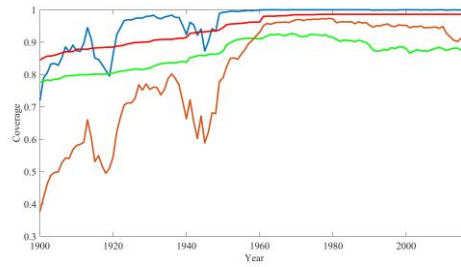
(c)



(d)



(e)



— NOAAGlobalTemp — GISTEMP1 — HadCRUT — CMST

Figure 8. Comparison of the annual averages of ST datasets coverage of ST datasets for each latitude zone between 1900 and 2017 in (a) 90°N to 60°N, (b) 60°S to 90°S, (c) 60°N to 30°N, (d) 30°S to 60°S and (e) 30°N to 30°S).

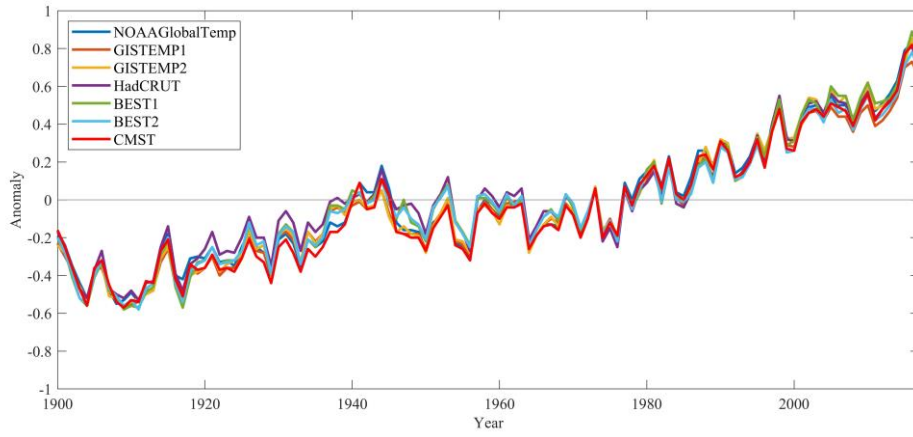
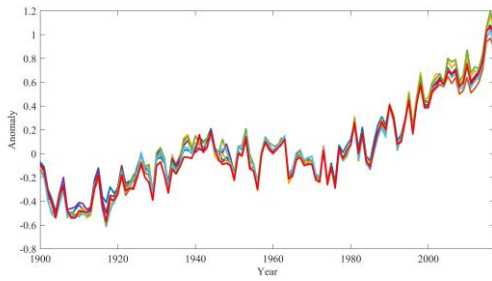
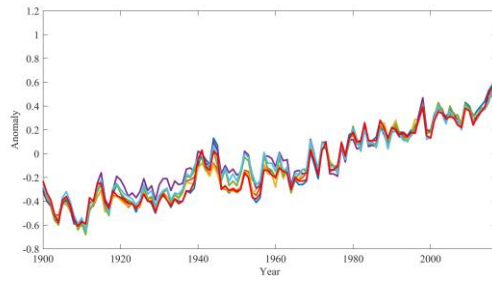


Figure 9. Comparison of global mean ST anomalies series during 1900-2017 by-for different datasets (relative to 1961-1990)

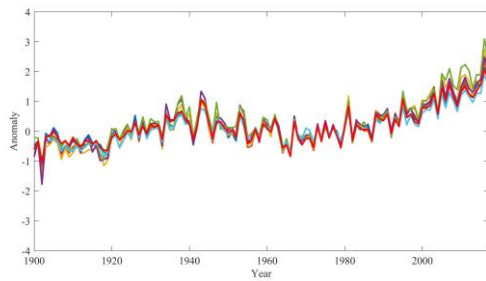
(a)



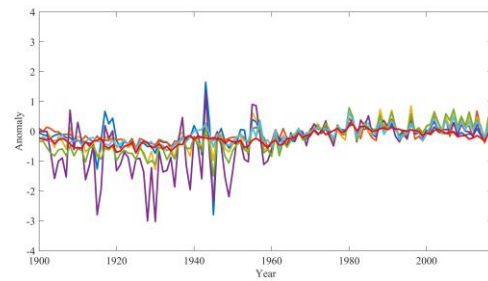
(b)



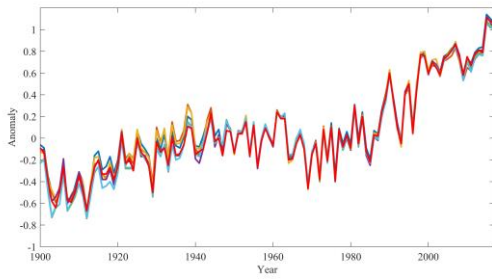
(c)



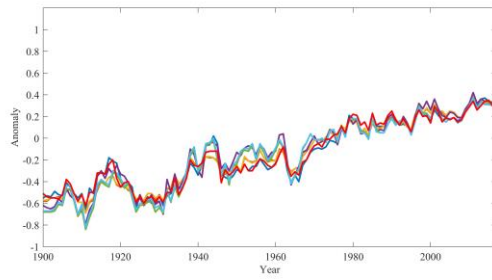
(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

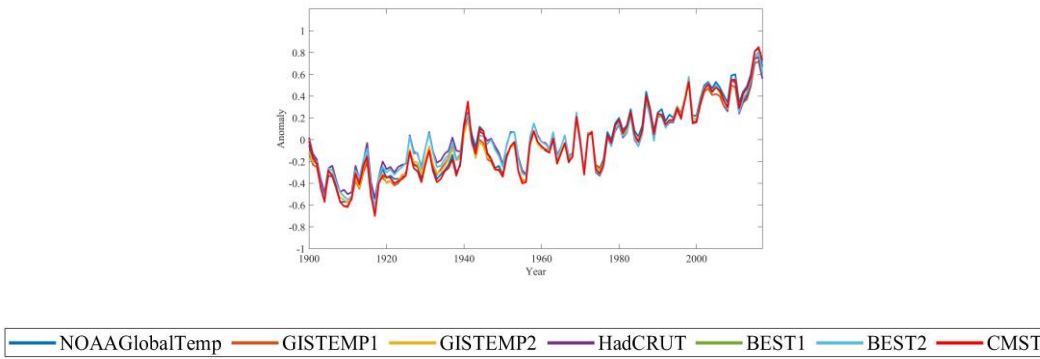


Figure 10. Comparison of regional ST anomalies series during 1900 – 2017 in (a) NH, (b) SH, (c) 90 °N – 60 °N, (d) 60 °S – 90 °S, (e) 60 °N – 30 °N, (f) 30 °S – 60 °S and (g) 30 °N – 30 °S.