Aims and current status of GAIA-CLIM

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Peter Thorne

With thanks to Richard Davy, Corinne Voces, Anna Mikalsen, Fabio Madonna, Karin Kreher, Jean-Christopher Lambert, Bill Bell, Joerg Schulz, Martine de Maziere

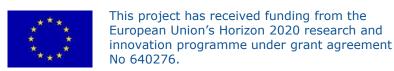




GAIA-CLIM in one slide

- Aim is to improve use of non-satellite measurements to characterise, calibrate and validate satellite measurements
- Ensure best metrological practices followed in comparisons
- Principal user outcomes a Virtual Observatory tool and documentation of gaps in capabilities and remedies w/prioritisation





Atmospheric focus

- Concentrate upon atmospheric domain as an exemplar
- Don't duplicate other projects (e.g. QA4ECV)
- Look at a subset of ECVs in which consortium have expertise
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Ozone
 - Aerosols
 - Carbon Dioxide
 - Methane





GAIA-CLIM scientific components

- 1. Mapping and assessing observational capabilities
- 2. Improving metrological characterisation of selected nonsatellite measurements
- 3. Quantifying co-location mis-match effects
- 4. Using data assimilation as integrators of traceable measurements
- 5. Serving match-ups with uncertainties via a Virtual Observatory



Toy example of underlying concepts



A lidar – red points

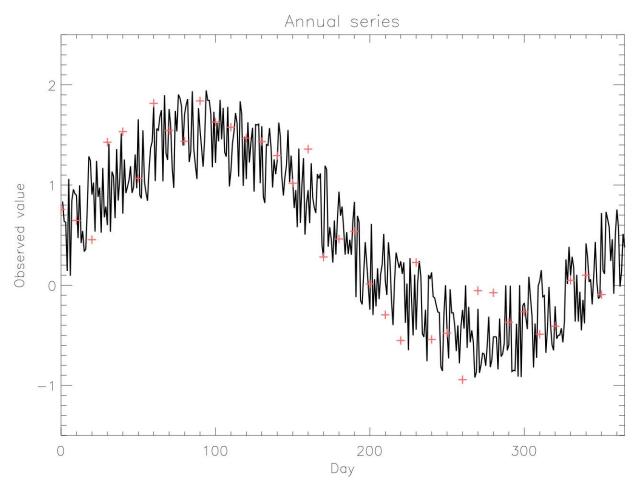


A satellite – black line





Toy example series







Measurement A /= Measurement B





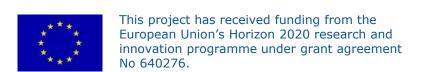


Focus on *reference* in-situ observations

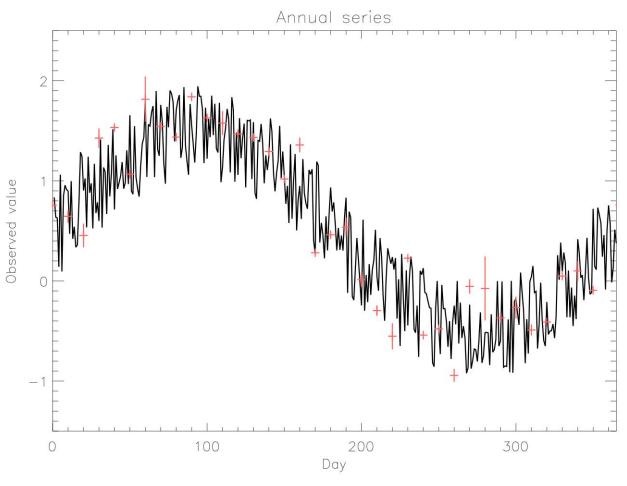
A reference observation is defined as having the following characteristics:

- ✓ Is traceable to an SI unit or an accepted standard
- Provides a comprehensive uncertainty analysis
- ✓ Is documented in accessible literature
- ✓ Is validated (e.g. by inter-comparison or redundant observations)
- ✓ Includes complete meta data description





Lidar measurements with uncertainties







But what about the satellite?

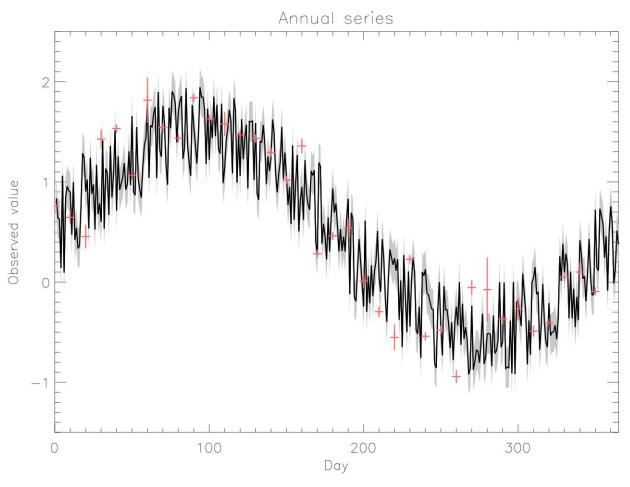
- In the absence of other information a useful test is whether the satellite is performing within design build specification ...
- But I'd rather be using







Satellite measurements with design specification ranges







Consistency for perfectly co-located measures

 Reference quality in-situ (m1) and satellite measurements (m2) should be consistent:

$$|m_1 - m_2| < k\sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$$

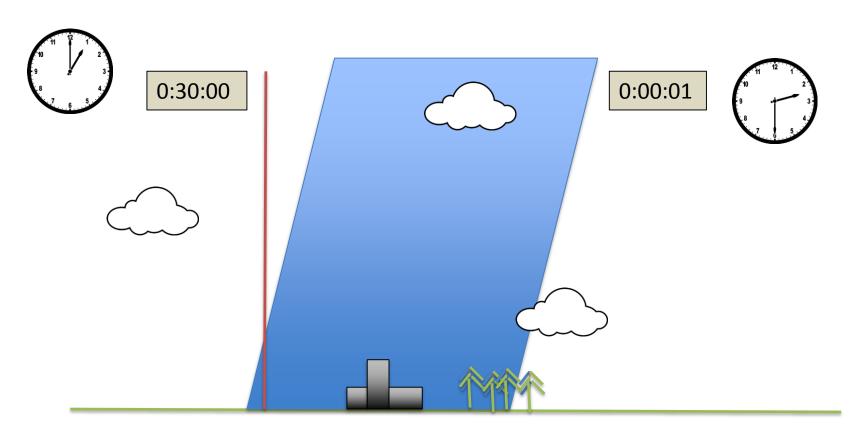
- No meaningful consistency analysis possible without uncertainties
- $\sqrt{100}$ if m₂ has no uncertainties use u₂ = satellite instrument specification

$ m_1 - m_2 < k\sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$	TRUE	FALSE	significance level
k=1	consistent	suspicious	32%
k=2	in agreement	significantly different	4.5%
k=3	-	inconsistent	0.27%





Co-location uncertainties







Consistency in a finite atmospheric region

- Co-location / co-incidence matters and inflates the expected difference
- Determine the variability (σ) of a variable (m) in time and space from measurements or models
- Two observations on different platforms are consistent if

$$|m_1 - m_2| < k\sqrt{\sigma^2 + u_1^2 + u_2^2}$$

✓ We need to either minimize σ so that $σ << √u_1^2 + u_2^2$ or quantify σ so that it can be included in the above test.

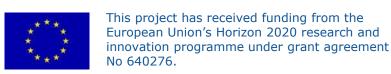




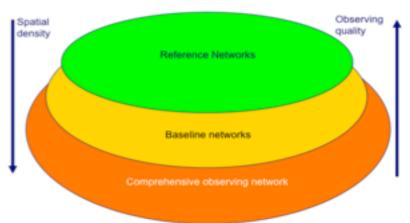
Which products/services have become operational or nearly operational during the course of the project?

Editor's note: We are only half way through the project thus far and most products / services are envisaged for delivery in the second half ...





1. Sub-orbital measurement maturity assessment and metadata



Defined three fundamental measurement quality tiers

Extension of CORE-CLIMAX CDR maturity assessment to assess measurement maturity

Measurement maturity assessment completed for >40 candidate high-quality networks

Discovery (WIGOS/ISO19115) and measurement (ESA CCI -CF / WIGOS) metadata collected

Meta	adata	Documentation	Uncertainty characterization	Public access, feedback and update	Usage	Sustainability	Software (optional)
Stand		Formal Description of Measurement Methodology	Traceability	Access	Research	Siting environment	Coding standards
Collecti	on level	Formal validation report	Comparability	User feedback mechanism	Public and commercial exploitation	Scientific and expert support	Software documentation
File	level	Formal measurement series user guidance	Uncertainty quantification	Updates to record		Programmatic support	Portability and numerical reproducibility
			Routine quality management	Version control			Security
				Long term data preservation			
Legend							
,	1	2	3	4	5	6	Not applicable



1. Sub-orbital measurement maturity assessment and metadata

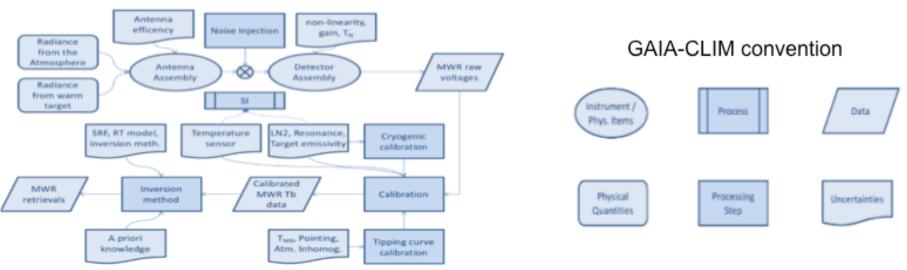
- Service available via CNR partner in restricted mode presently, shared with GAIA-CLIM partners and available for viewing in the breaks here
- Service to be integrated into the Virtual Observatory
- Paper to be submitted shortly on the system-of-systems, assessment approach and assessment results.





2. Traceability chains

MWR measurement: Metrological Model Chain



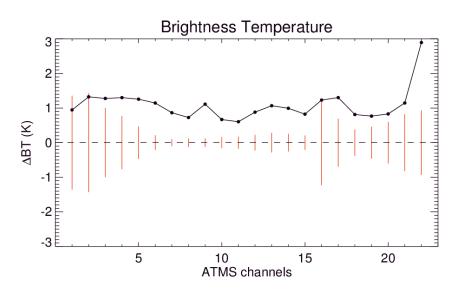
As a first step to the production of metrologically traceable estimates traceability chains have been produced for: various lidars, MWR, FTS, UV/vis, MAX-DOAS / Pandora, and GNSS-PW

Working to make more interactive (would like to have some consistency w/QA4ECV and FIDUCEO in how presented and explorable – role for C3S to 'operationalise' provision?)





3. GRUAN data processor



Takes a GRUAN Vaisala RS92 radiosonde measured profile, which includes a metrologically traceable uncertainty estimate at every point in the profile.

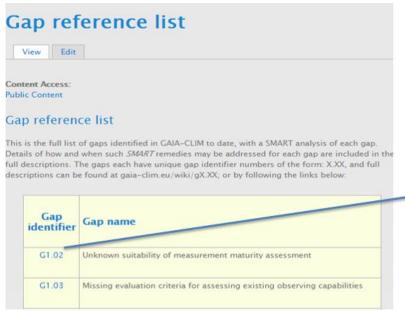
Converts the profile and its uncertainty into an equivalent TOA radiative profile (level1b equivalent) and uncertainty (note assumptions about non-T,q,P components necessary).

Enables a comparison between the satellite and GRUAN measurement both at geophysical and radiance spaces.

Work with GRUAN ongoing to better account for systematic / random / structured random terms (c.f. FIDUCEO talk) in the GRUAN uncertainty.



4. Gap Assessments and Impacts Document





Living 'document'

Identifies and assesses gaps in knowledge, capabilities, governance etc. for non-satellite measurements to be useful for satellite characterisation

3rd version -> web-based and interactive

http://www.gaiaclim.eu/page/gapreference-list

www.gaia-clim.eu

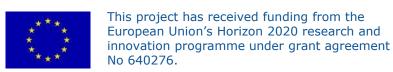




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 640276.

Which products/services still require development work?





Things yet to come

- Virtual observatory allowing users to explore and download co-locations between satellite and non-satellite measurements (early version available today informally)
- Assessment of geographical gaps in the non-space observing system and their impacts
- Tools to quantify co-location mismatch effects for a range of ECVs and using a range of approaches to the problem
- Improved metrological characterisation of a range of instruments leading potentially to additional comparisons with satellite measurements





What are the further research needs?





Final deliverable: Prioritised recommendations

- Final output of the project shall be a prioritised set of recommendations as to future needs, including but not limited to, research needs.
- Will be driven off the version of the Gaps Assessment and Impacts Document as it stands at that time.
 - So, value in getting your input into the GAID document now!
- Drafting to start 3/17
- Shall benefit from input gained from planned "road trip" to relevant stakeholders in 2017





Some needs already obvious

- Addressing issues around governance of non-satellite measurements
 - Includes instigating high-quality measures in the usual problematic areas and better schedule matching
- How to use metrologically traceable measurements in a smart way in data assimilation
- Expansion to remaining atmospheric ECVs and other domains
- Further work on metrological characterisation of several nonsatellite techniques to attain traceable uncertainties
- Training the next generation of both measurement scientists and users of measurements





GAIA-CLIM and **FIDUCEO**





Possible interactions

- FIDUCEO are to provide the full characterisation of a set of satellite instruments.
- There is cross-over in terms of ECVs sensed by a subset of GAIA-CLIM and FIDUCEO
- Which should allow us to attempt a full metrological closure
 - Satellite measurement uncertainty (FIDUCEO)
 - Non-satellite measurement uncertainty (GAIA-CLIM)
 - Co-location mismatch uncertainty (GAIA-CLIM)
- Do we have full understanding? Do the measurements agree within the stated coverage factor at the frequency we respect them to?





Modifications to GAIA-CLIM foreseen / already undertaken to accomadate

- Extend the GRUAN processor to include the relevant FIDUCEO sensor channels
- Ensure AVHRR and AMSU-B are case studies in the virtual observatory
- New work on use of NWP to quantify co-location uncertainties for T and q
- Cross-representation on advisory panels (enacted)





Copernicus interactions





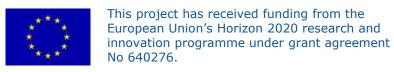
Copernicus contributions

- CNR led a proposal to recent C3S ITT under Lot 3 provision of baseline and reference quality measurements to the CDS (under negotiation)
- Within EUMETSAT-ECMWF Copernicus contract there is an option that could be exercised to make the Virtual Observatory operational (dependent upon deemed success or otherwise which will only be able to be determined late 2017/early 2018)
- Further exploration of potential pull-through of project outcomes to Copernicus services expected in the breakouts after lunch



User input





User input

- User interactions are key if useful, useable outcomes to accrue
- Gaps assessment now online
 - New version to appear shortly. Feedbcak options implemented
- Virtual Observatory early version is available during breaks today for informal testing. Please provide feedback to help further development work.
- We shall be doing a series of visits to key stakeholders to discuss gaps, recommendations and beta version of VO

Thanks for your attention

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