SCM-09

Sustained production of the International Satellite Cloud Climatology Project (ISCCP) cloud products

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Outline

Project Status at start of Phase II

Phase II

Key findings, advances, developments

Difficulties and challenges

Project status at end of Phase II

The future of SCOPE-CM and ISCCP

Project Status at start of Phase II

- ISCCP D was static PoR: 1983-2009
- Other cloud datasets were being produced
 - but with different capabilities than ISCCP ... and often, shorter periods of record.
- Cloud intercomparisons (Stubenrauch 2012)
 - Clouds products had large agreement for most cloud conditions
 - Products disagreed over snow covered regions, deserts, cirrus, etc.
 - Some artifacts in ISCCP apparent
- Planned: Transition ISCCP from research (NASA and CCNY) to operations (NOAA)
 - work had begun at NASA to port code and data
 - little had been transferred or tested at start of Phase II

Phase II: Key findings, advances, developments

- Agencies (JMA, EUMETSAT, NOAA) provide B1 for new satellites
 - Himawari, MSG, GOES-R
- Maturity upgrades to the ISCCP code
 - netCDF, metadata support, CF compliance,
 - Configuration management and code version control
 - parallel processing for cluster compute environment
- Transfer of processing from NASA/GISS and CCNY to NOAA/NCEI
- Developed expertise to produce, debug and improve ISCCP practices.
 - Produced ISCCP H to replace entire legacy archive: July 1983 Dec. 2009
 - Extended ISCCP H record:

Jan. 2010 - June 2015

• Currently Extending ISCCP to 2018

ISCCP Reprocessing: Improvements

- New satellite data inputs
 - Full resolution AVHRR GAC data (32 km \rightarrow 4 km)
 - ISCCP B1 data $(30 \text{ km} \rightarrow 10 \text{ km})$
- New ancillary data
 - Improved Snow, Ozone, Aerosol, and Temp/Humidity profiles
- New resolution
 - Higher resolution products $(2.5 \text{ deg} \rightarrow 1 \text{ deg})$
- New products
 - ISCCP HXG 10 km global merged product (radiances, cloud flag, cloud parameters)
- New Format
 - NetCDF



IR Window Data processed at different resolutions

Difficulties and challenges and successes

- Large code base (Fortran: 30 000+ LOC, Perl: 10 000+ LOC, ...)
 - Learned the ISCCP processing system
 - Ancillary data preparation, Satellite Data QC, Calibration steps, Cloud product steps, etc.
- Storage, processing and archive of data
 - Input data 20 TB
 - Output data 40+ TB
- Modifications needed to extend ISCCP beyond 2009
 - As delivered, ISCCP code ran processing through 2009
 - Incorporated new satellites Himawari 8, Metop A, GOES-16/17, ...
 - Adjustments and improvements to ISCCP calibration process
- Resources
 - NCEI team only work part time on ISCCP totals about 1.1 Full Time Employees
 - Will be difficult to maintain production as satellites change or to reprocessing to improve
 - Other agencies require resources when data streams change

Project status at end of Phase II

- Products complete for July 1983 through June 2015 (33 years full years)
- NCEI ISCCP page supports data and access
 - <u>https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/isccp</u>
- Announcements made through Google <u>ISCCP News Forum</u>
- User support through Google ISCCP Q&A Forum
- Dataset described in Earth Systems Science Data
- Currently working on ...
 - extending through 2018 as an ICDR (interim CDR)
 - extending back to Jan. 1982
 - developing plan for VIIRS
 - collaboration with GSICS partners
 - BAMS article in the works
- Plans to reprocess to reduce artifacts and improve long term stability

The future of SCOPE-CM and ISCCP

SCOPE-CM issues

Operational sustainment of legacy product 1982 - forward

Routine production

- Ensure continued support from international partners
 - New partners?
- Ensure routine updates of products
- Ensure resources are available for production
- Geostationary coverage

Maintenance - Sustainment

- Reprocessing (that's what CDRs do)
- Incorporate new satellite data
 - VIIRS, Meteosat 3rd Gen., etc.
- Incorporate GSICS and other calibration info.
- Access to global geostationary satellites not currently part of ISCCP

ISCCP-Next Gen. issues

Development and production using next gen instruments coming soon?

Likely a GDAP development

- Optimal temporal/spatial resolutions? Channels?
- Should we incorporate operational cloud products?
- How to store voluminous datasets?
- Long-term homogeneity vs. short-term improved instruments/algorithms?