
NCEO and its Future Science

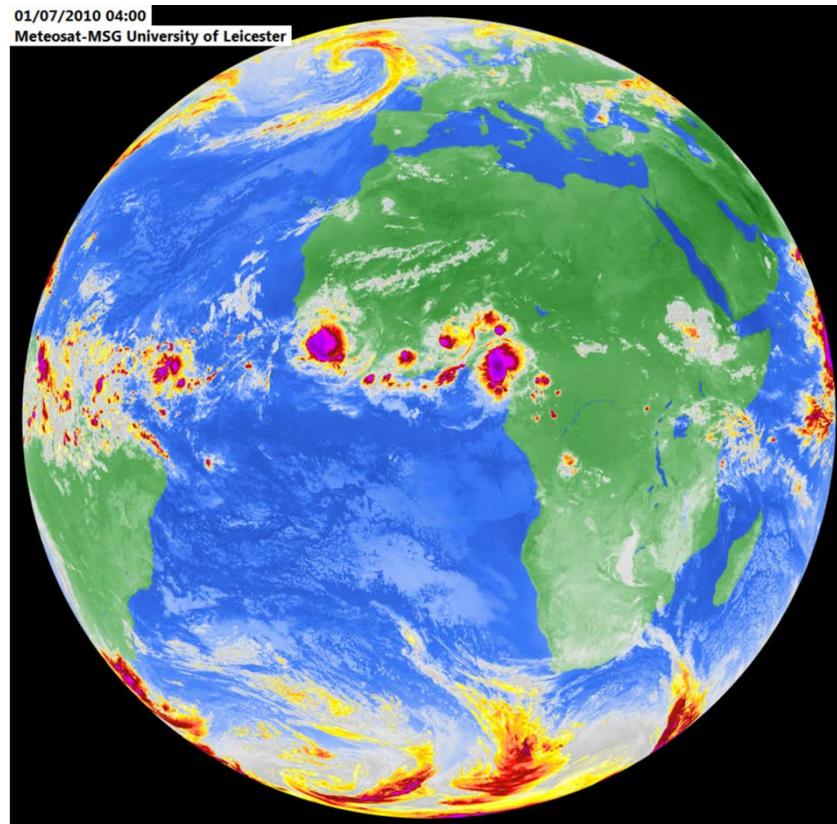
John Remedios

Future Director of NCEO

(1st October 2014)

Next generation Earth System Observations

- NCEO Objectives
- EO data
- Direct model evaluation
- Data assimilation
- Instruments and facilities
- NCEO going forwards



NCEO Objectives

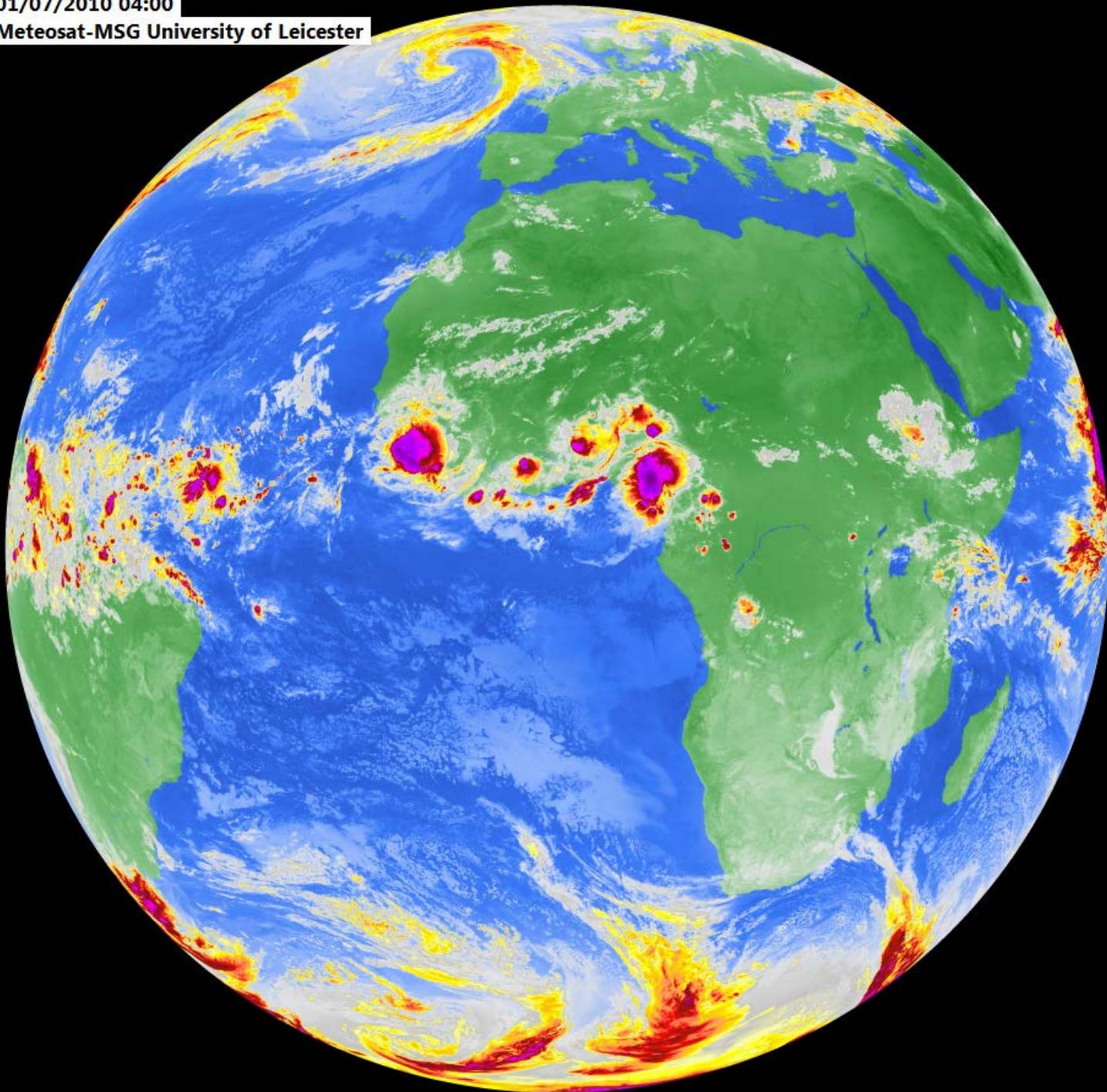
“Transformational EO science capability to meet Earth System challenges”:

- Innovative data assimilation (DA) for Earth state representation and interrogation with NWP impact.
- Critical historical and new observations of Earth System evolution with impact in operational /business services.
- Model-data evaluation for global ESM and component models with impact in policy
- Provision of instrument, data facilities and key tools for use by the wider NERC community



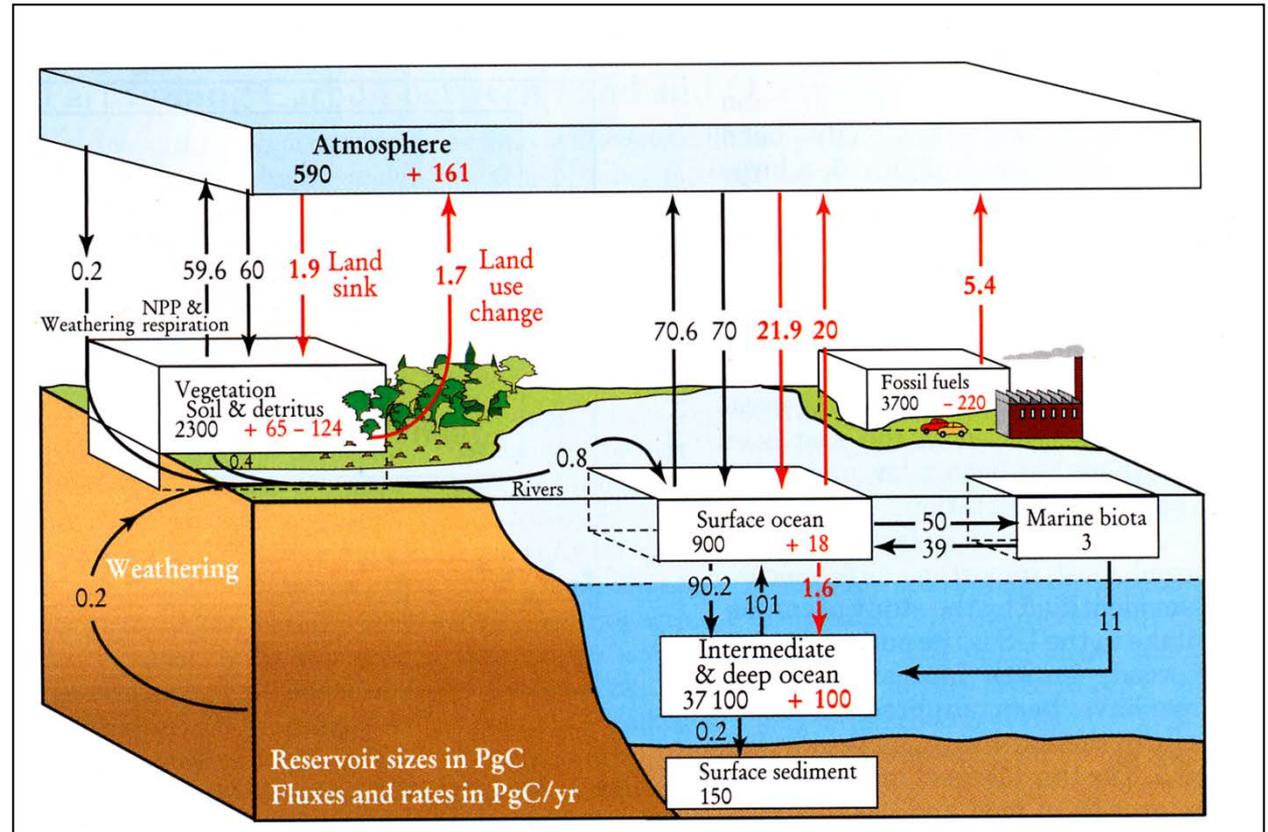
01/07/2010 04:00
Meteosat-MSG University of Leicester

SCIENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

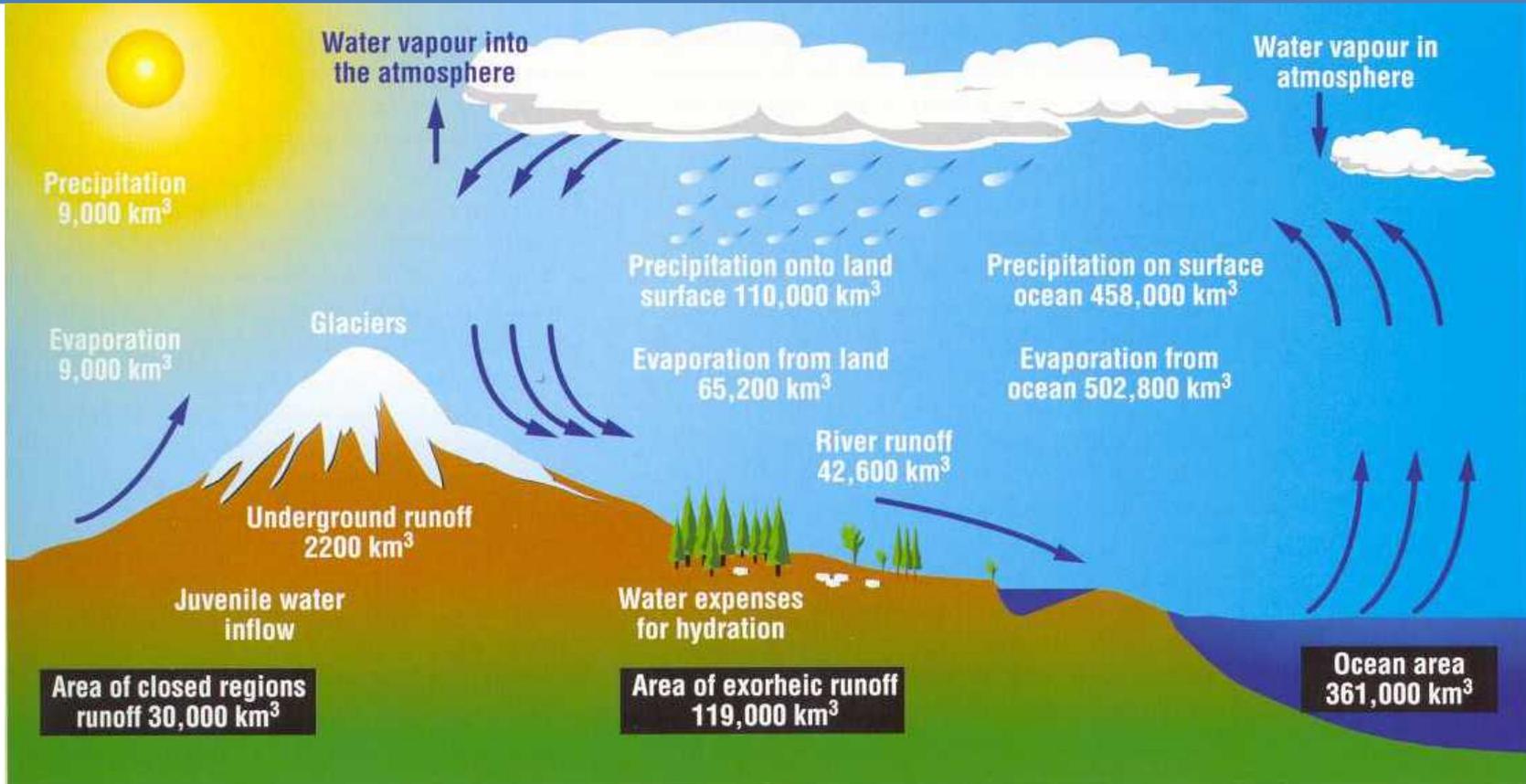


The Carbon Cycle

BOXES = RESERVOIRS
ARROWS = FLUXES
BLACK = NATURAL PROCESSES,
RED=ANTHROPOGENIC INFLUENCES



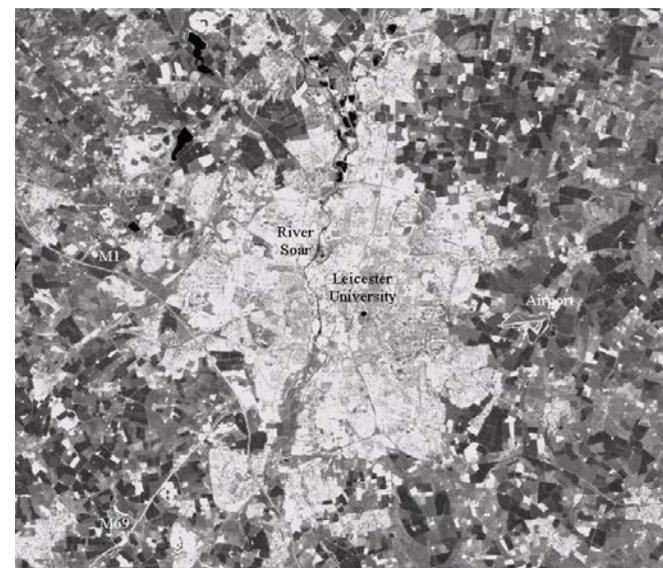
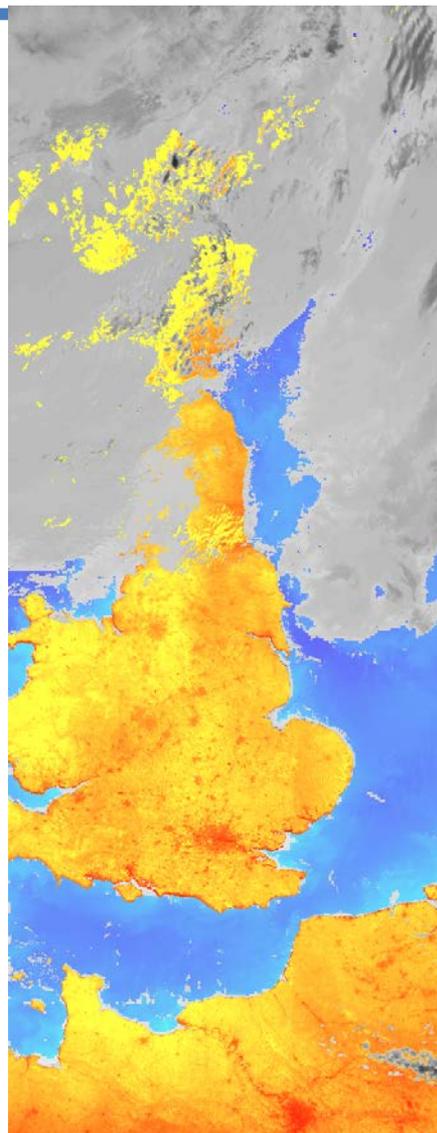
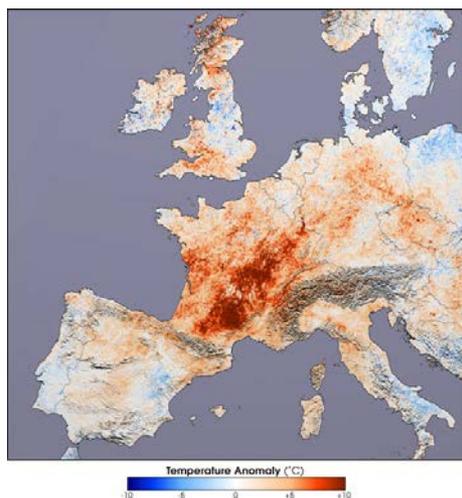
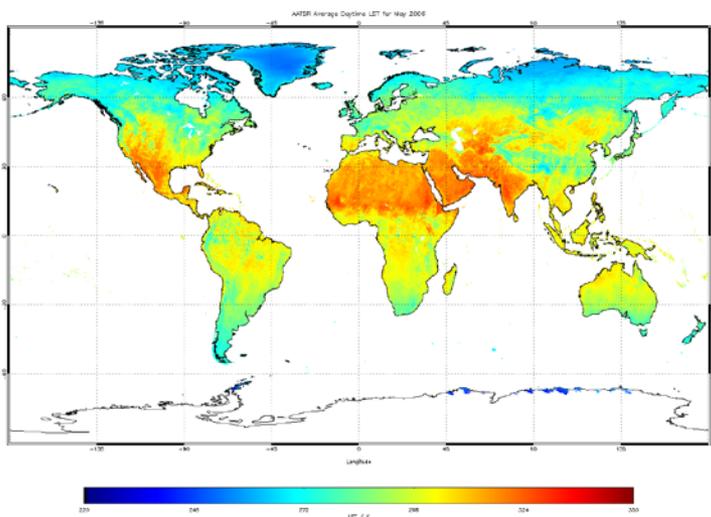
The Hydrological Cycle



Courtesy of Unesco

Physics: condensation, evaporation, latent heat, [electrification], heat capacity, fluid flow

Global to local: interplay of the issues





EO Parameters at the interfaces: a science revolution

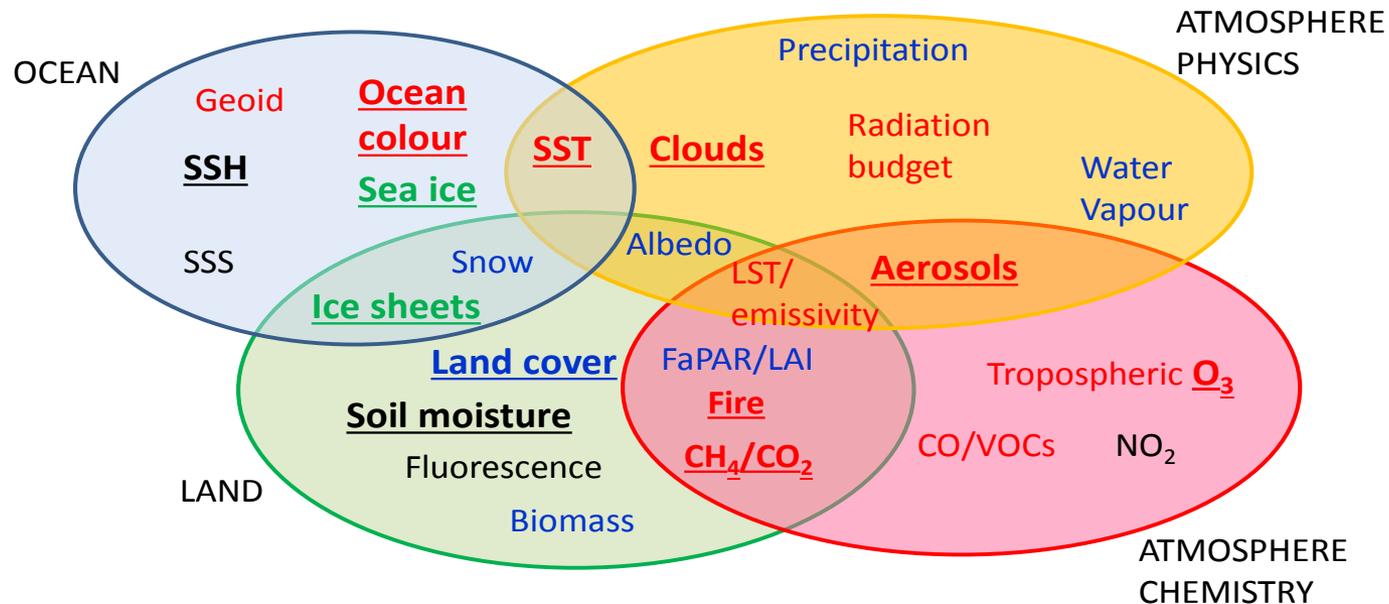
Key data sets for NCEO organised by science area (ocean, land, atmosphere)

Red: "NCEO or NCEO supported data sets"

Blue: Data sets improved by NCEO activities

Green: Data sets required from other NERC centres

Bold and underlined: ESA CCI produced data sets



Key

SSH: Sea surface height

SSS: Sea surface salinity

SST: Sea surface temperature

LST: Land surface temperature

FaPAR: Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation

LAI: Leaf area index

VOCs: Volatile organic compounds



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Earth Observation**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



EO data and models

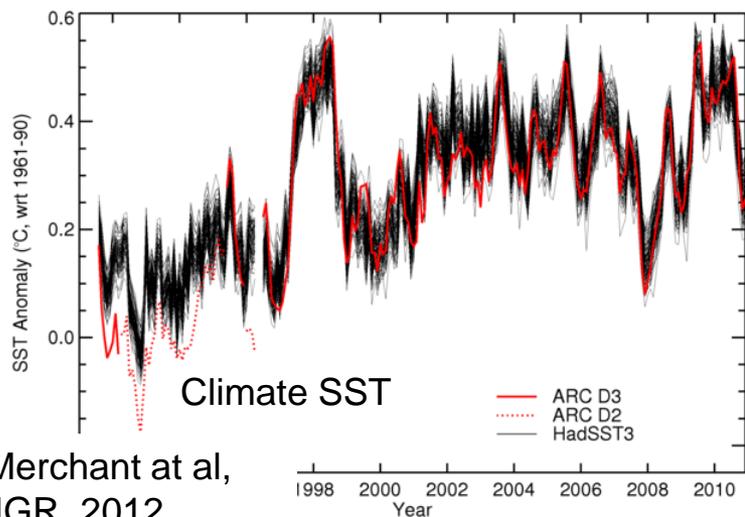


EO data for the long-term

- Long-term for climate
- Short-term for model emergent constraints and process studies
- Increased exploitation of data sets for multiple variables.
- Exciting new missions: Earthcare, Biomass, Sentinels, near-term missions

Climate T data sets

NERC, DECC and ESA-funded research



Merchant at al, JGR, 2012

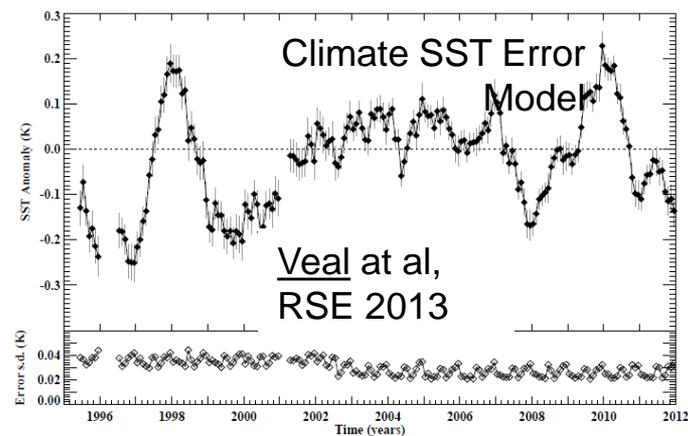
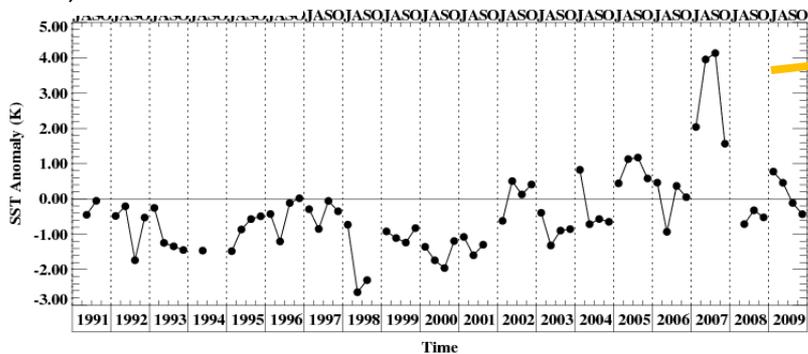
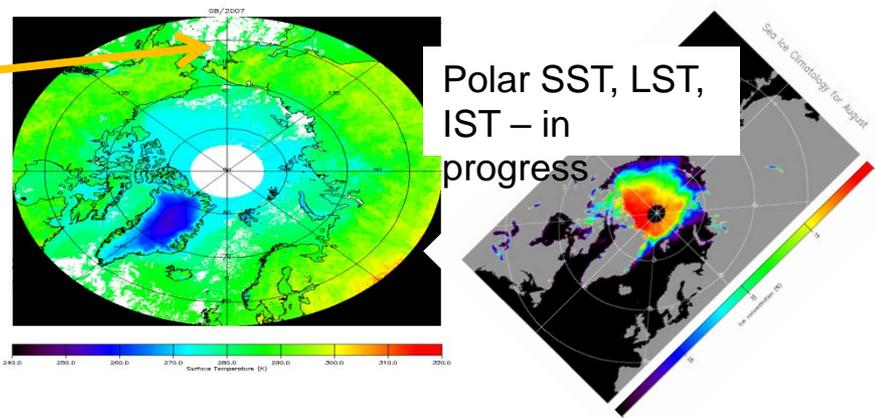
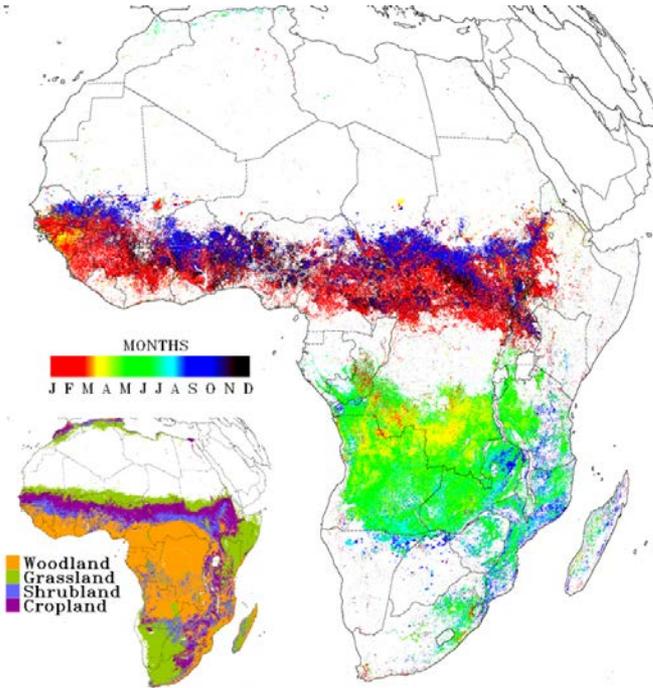


Figure 10: Night-time dual-view 3-channel monthly mean global SST anomaly (to climatology for the base period January 1997 to December 2010). Error bars indicate the estimated 1 sigma uncertainty.

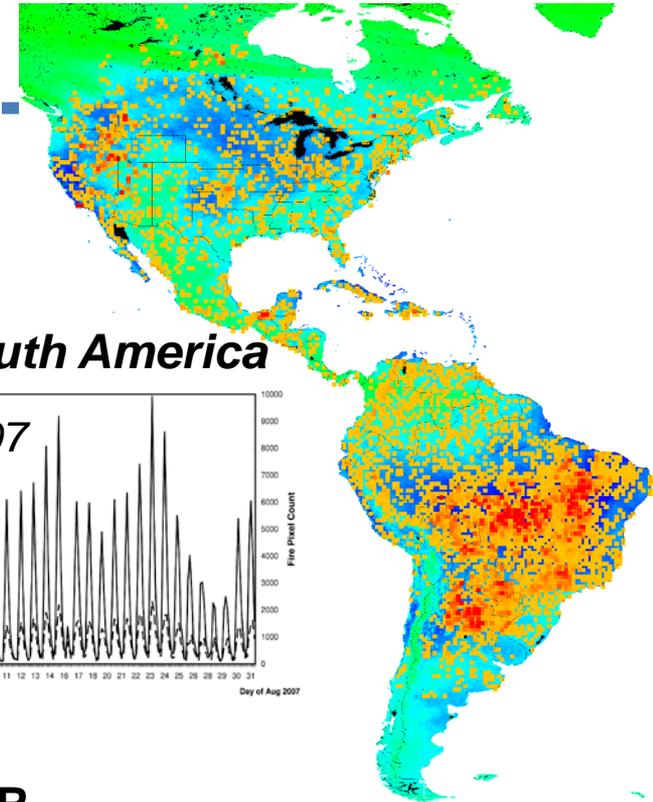
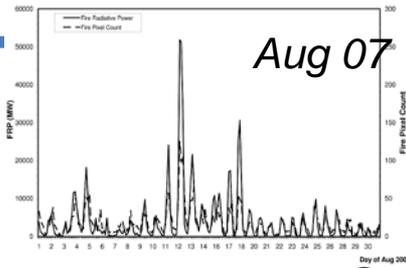


Meteosat SEVIRI FRP (Jan – Dec 04)

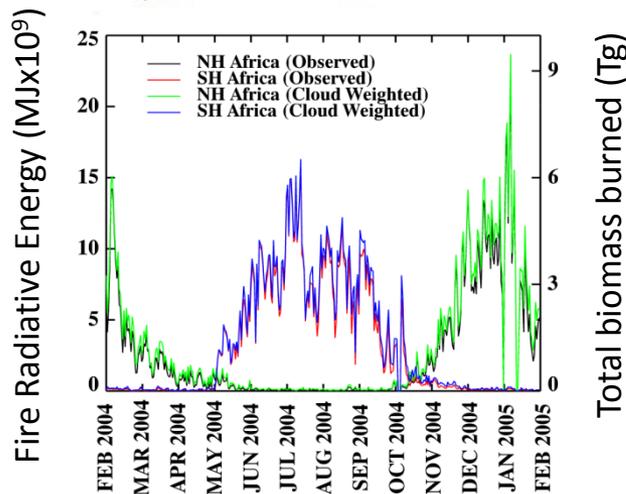
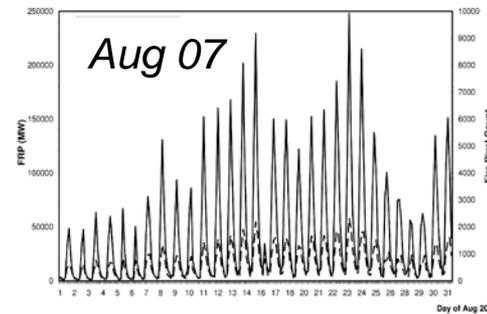
GOES East and West FRP (Jul 07)



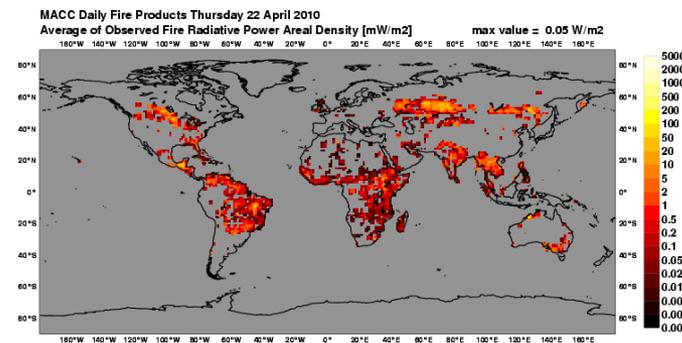
North America



South America

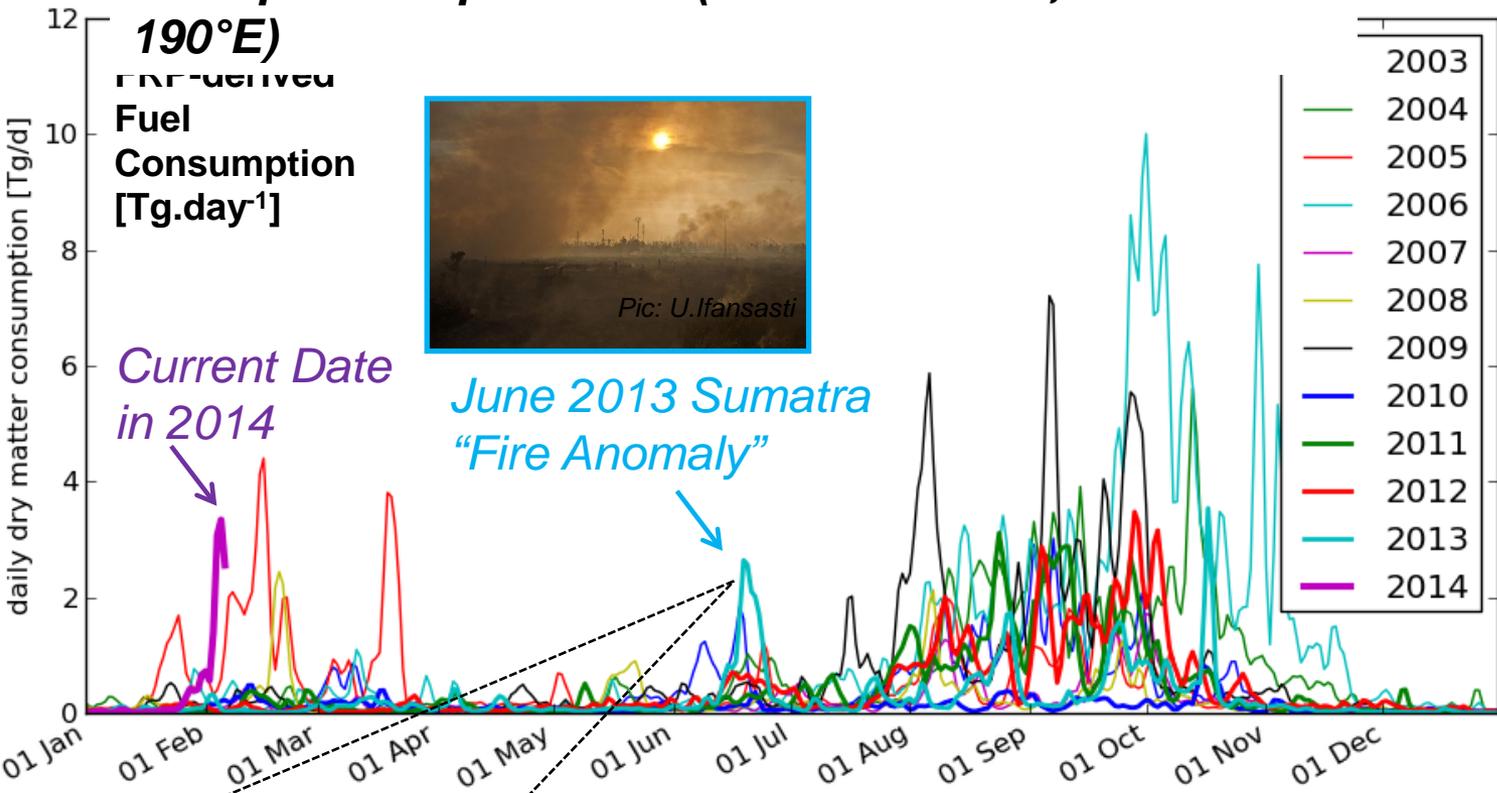


New Global Product from Sentinel-3 SLSTR



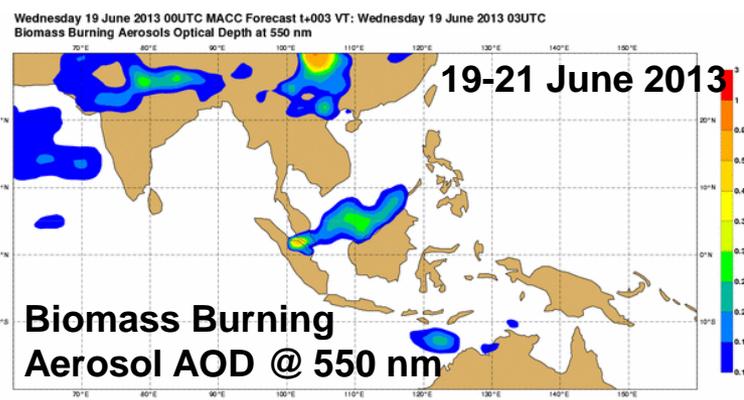
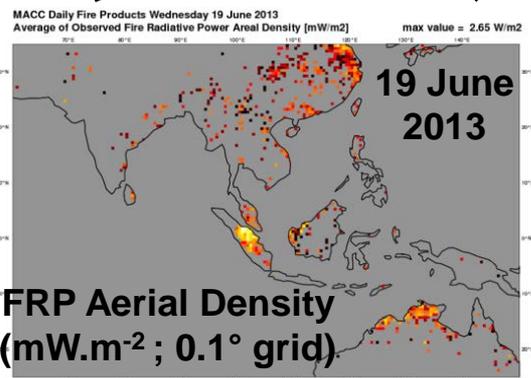
- Similar to MODIS FRP Product (13+ yr record)
- SLSTR 15+ yr record

Example of Topical Asia (-10° to + 10° N, 60° to 190°E) Copernicus Atmosphere Service



2003-2014 Data

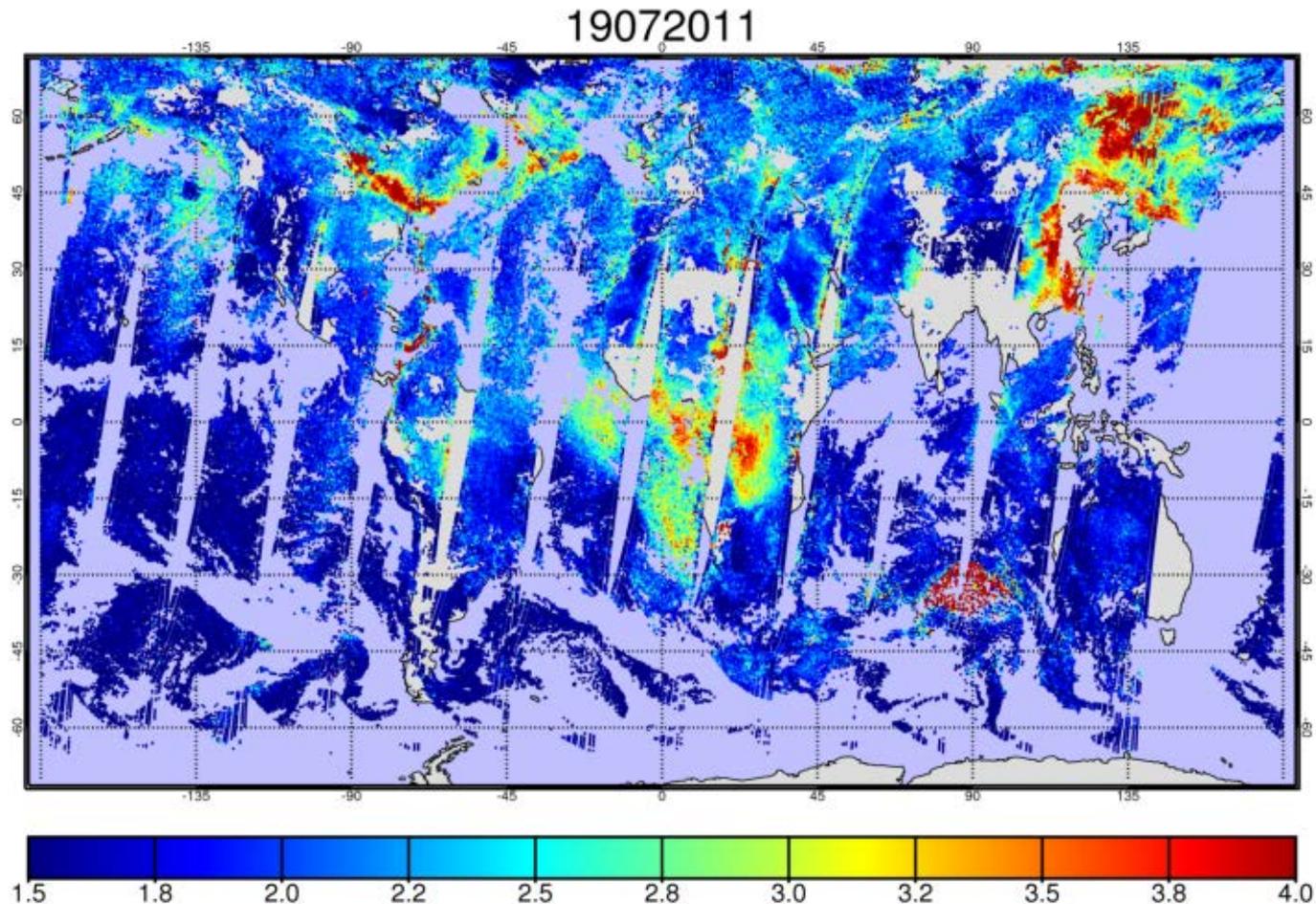
- Two main fire seasons, Feb-Apr & Aug-Nov.
- Some anomalies departing from the norm, such as Oct 06 extreme and June 13 anomaly in Sumatra (below).



June 13 Sumatran peatland fires were responsible for worst air pollution ever measured in Singapore (BSL 100)



Tropospheric CO columns: with vertical information

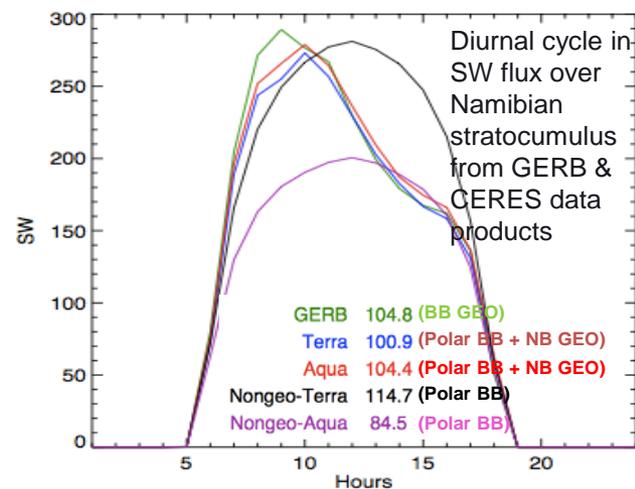
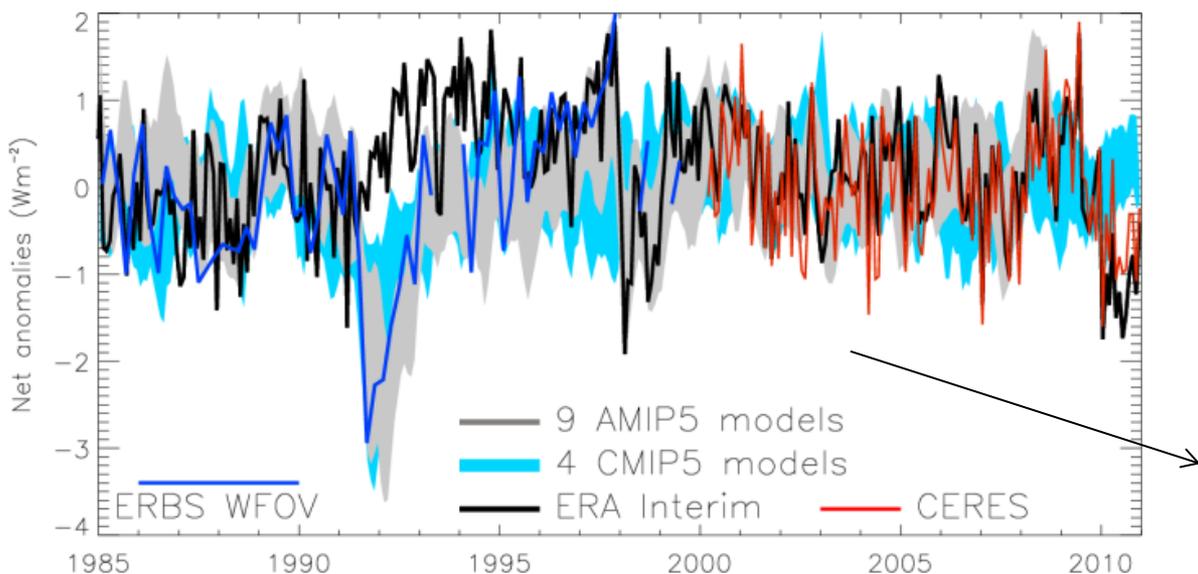


NCEO-Leicester
IASI data

Monitoring the ERB with GERB

GERB: the world's **only** Earth Radiation Budget Instrument in Geostationary Orbit. Observations **every fifteen minutes** allow the **impact of rapidly varying parameters** on the Earth's energy balance to be assessed, accounted for and properly sampled longer term averages to be created

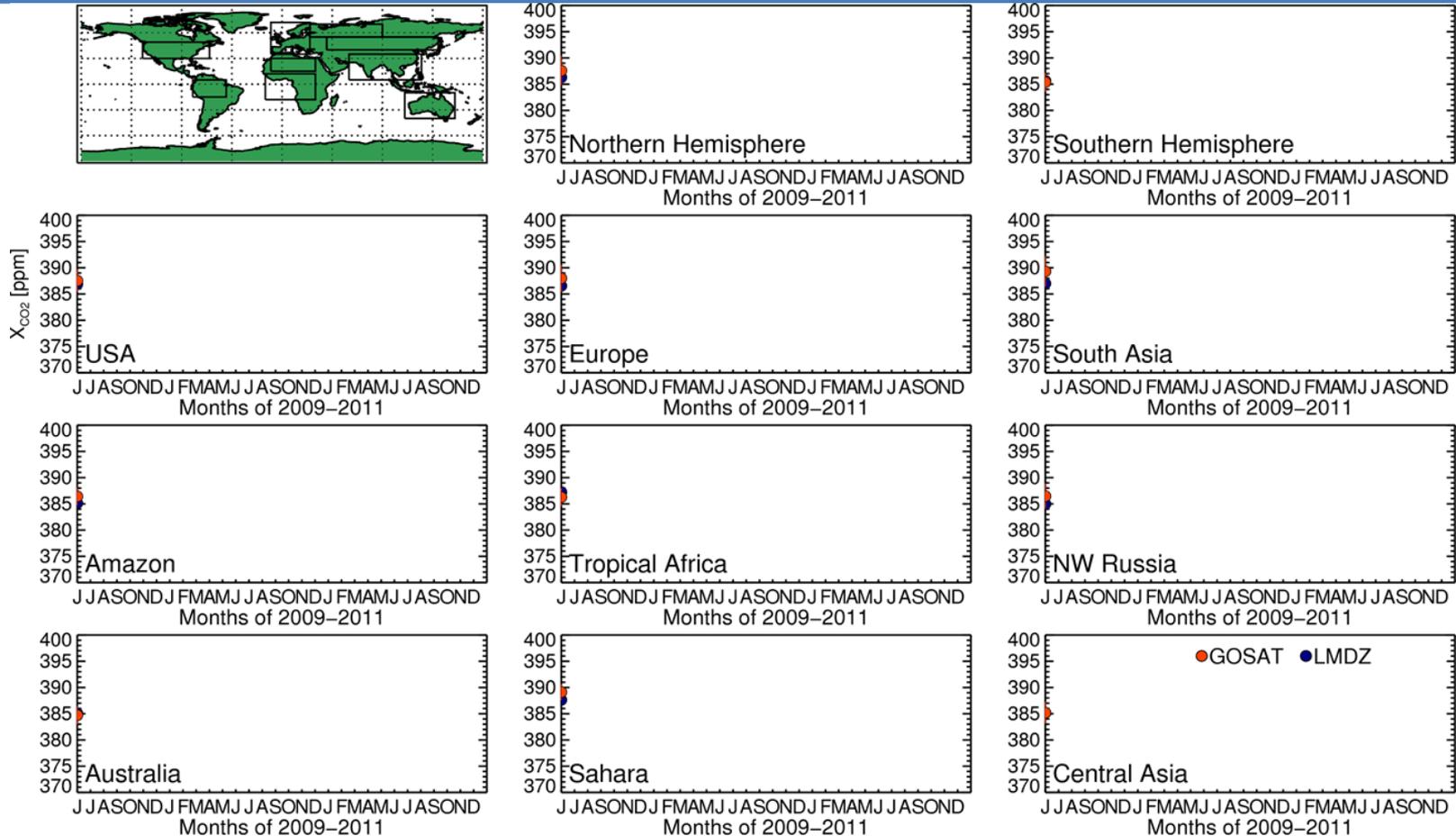
GERB data are: used in **international efforts** to quantify long-term variability in the **global** radiation budget



EO data-model comparisons

- Direct EO data-model comparisons provide a (biased) insight into current model ability
- Particularly important at interfaces
 - UKESM models
 - Physical climate (atmosphere-ocean) coupled to ocean and land carbon, and climate-chemistry (with aerosols)
 - Multi-model comparisons ideal
- Comparisons can also provide constraints on model predictions.

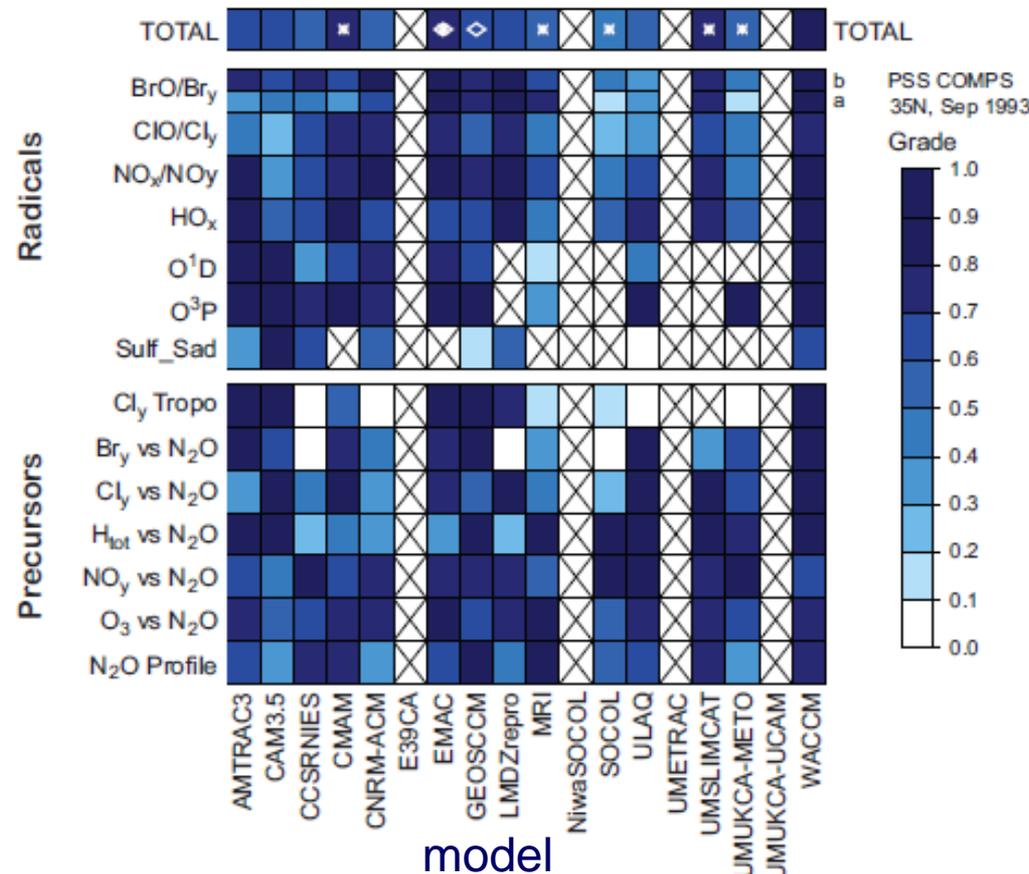
CO₂ Timeseries: Satellite vs Model



Regional Timeseries of X_{CO₂} from the GOSAT Satellite (red) retrieved at the University of Leicester compared to a LMDZ model run (blue)

Testing Fast Chemistry: CCMVal Grading Matrix

diagnostic



X CCM output not available ◊ JPL-2002 kinetics used in PSS and CCM
 * Sulf_Sad not available from CCM output
 a: BrNO₃ + O used in PSS, if JPL-2006 kinetics are used in the CCM
 b: BrNO₃ + O not used in PSS, if JPL-2006 kinetics are used and this reaction has been neglected in the CCM (see Table S6.2)

- Example of one of ~100 diagnostics.
- Wide range of grades, for different diagnostics and different models.
- Ability of CCMs to simulate processes varies between processes.

Chapter 6, SPARC CCMVal (2010)



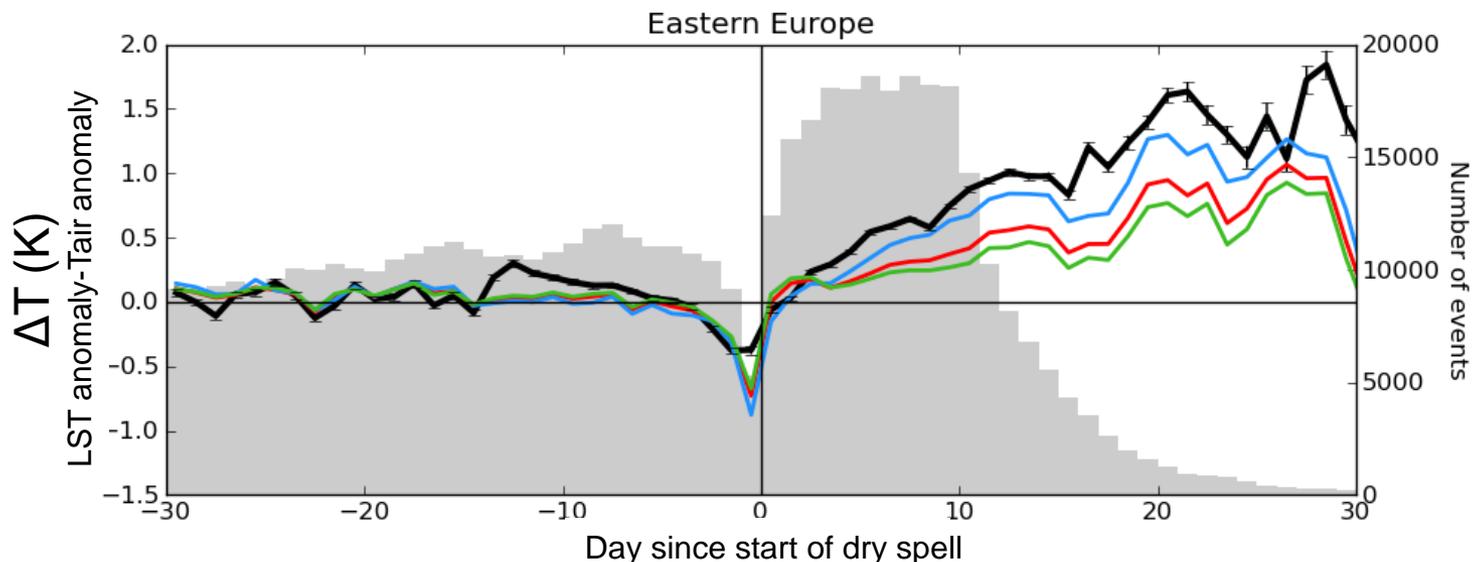
Figure 6.10: Metrics for (bottom) radical precursors and (top) sulfate surface area and radicals for a simulation carried out at 35°N, September 1993. The same dark shade of blue is used for 0.8 < g < 1.0, reflecting that there is little significance in differences that fall within this range of values. The symbol X denotes CCM output not archived; ◊ denotes use of JPL-2002 kinetics, and * denotes sulfate SAD not archived (see text). For model that used JPL-2006 kinetics and neglected the BrONO₂+O reaction, two grades are given for the evaluation of BrO/Br_y (see text).



LST evaluation of soil moisture control

Land models designed for a data-poor environment, but satellite data change the game

e.g. using Land Surface Temperature to evaluate soil hydrological control in JULES



MODIS observations

Standard JULES

JULES shallow roots

JULES deep roots

Harris et al in prep

EO Data-Model Capability areas

- ❖ Terrestrial carbon and vegetation.
- ❖ Climate-composition interactions.
- ❖ Energy, flux and water cycle.
- ❖ Integrated climate data-model systems

EO data-models Objectives

- World-class scientific capability for observing and evaluating environmental change globally and across domains
- Core capability with the expertise to generate leading EO data sets and derive the novel EO algorithms and missions of tomorrow.
- Tools [platform] for evaluating core models with high quality EO data.

Data Assimilation



EO data assimilation

- Direct assimilation of data into models can in principle inform the science.
- Needs very good data sets
- Needs “compatible” models
- Needs good understanding of increasingly complex mathematical theory.

CARDAMOM DALEC: a terrestrial ecosystem carbon cycle analysis

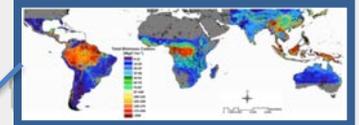
Biometric Data Constraints

Drivers:

ERA-interim 1° x 1°
resolution 8-day
time-step 2001-2010

MODIS LAI
time series

Pan-Tropical
Biomass



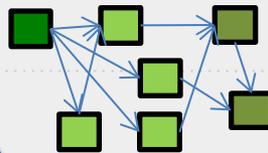
Saatchi et al. 2011

HWSD Soil Organic
C



Hiederer & Köchy, 2012

DALEC model



$$p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{c}) \propto p(\mathbf{c}|\mathbf{x}) p(\mathbf{x})$$

Parameter probability $p(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{c})$ at each pixel derived
using a Metropolis-Hastings MCMC algorithm

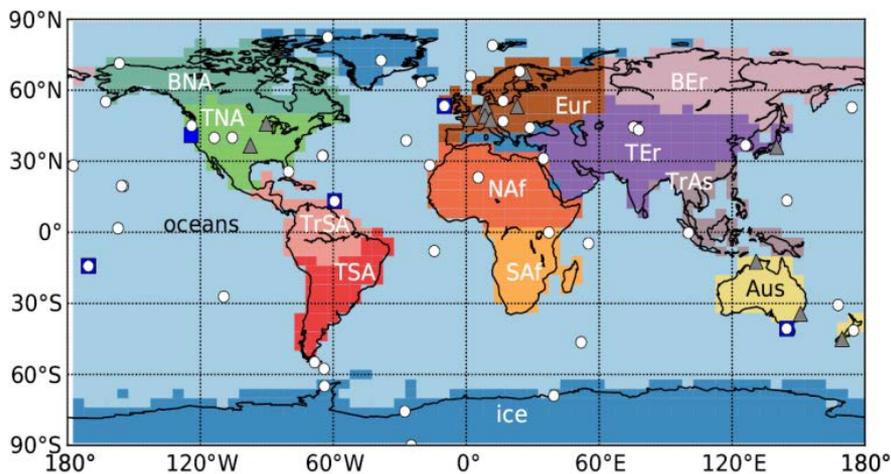
**Dynamic &
ecological data
independent
constraints.**

Posterior DALEC
Parameter
Probability
1° x 1° Pixel Scale
Parameter, Flux &

C state likelihood
function = observation
likelihood & parameter
priors
No spin-up
No PFTs
No Steady state

Estimating regional methane fluxes

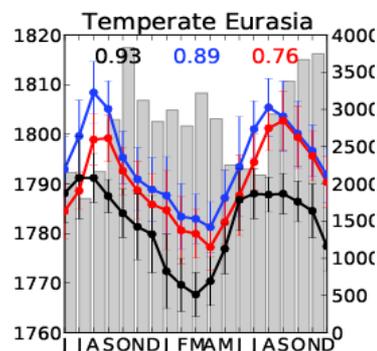
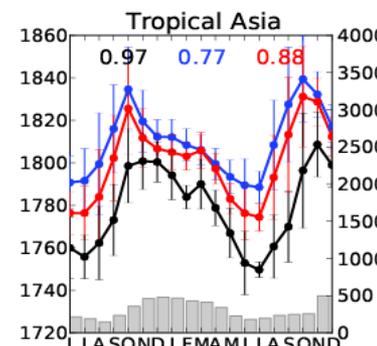
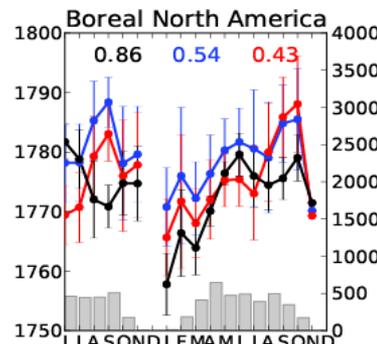
- ★ XCH₄ data from GOSAT (Jun'09 – Dec'11) and flask data from 57 sites
- ★ GEOS-Chem model with global emission inventories
- ★ EnKF flux inversion on monthly intervals for 13 regions
- ★ Fraser et al., ACP, 2013



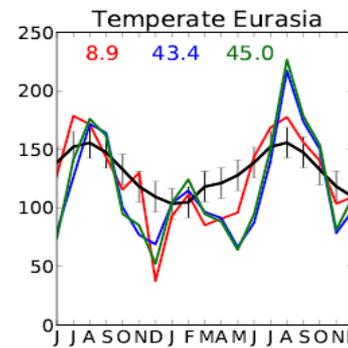
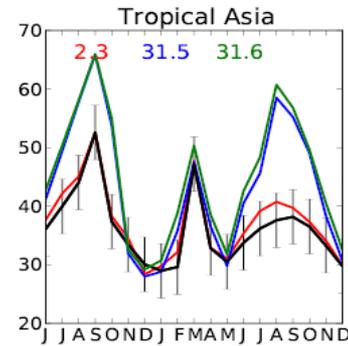
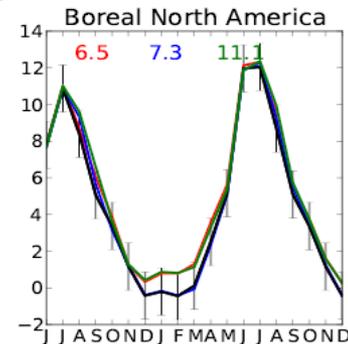
GOSAT and model XCH₄

CH₄ fluxes: prior, surface, GOSAT, GOSAT + surface

XCH₄ (ppb)



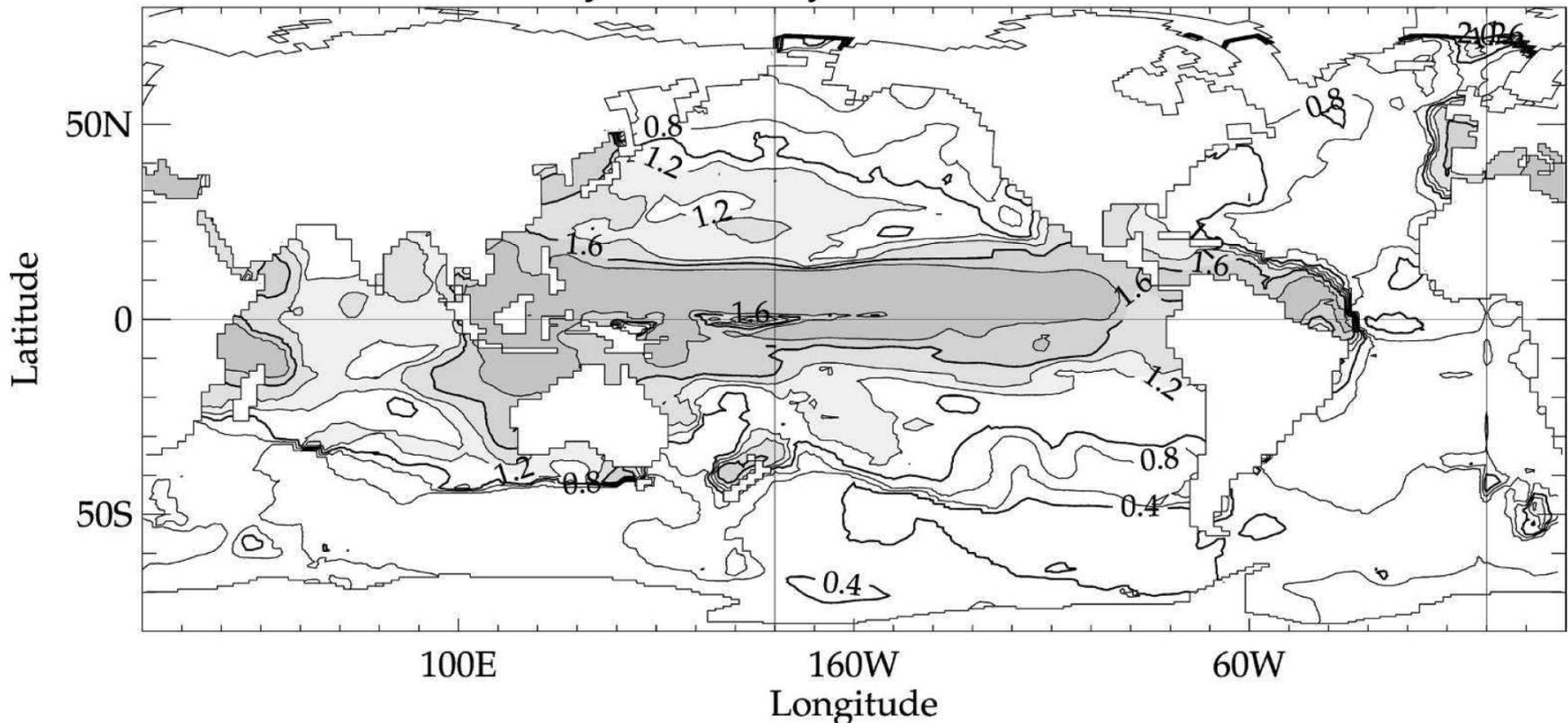
No. soundings
 CH₄ (Tg/y)



Parameter estimation using Standard Particle filter

Global ocean model 0.5M mixing parameters (state vector 3M)
Assimilating sea-surface heights

Eddy diffusivity coefficient VPAR-LOC



DA Capability areas

- ❖ DA framework and theory
- ❖ Land-surface DA
- ❖ Ocean-atmosphere DA
- ❖ Atmosphere-surface DA and inverse modelling

Data Assimilation objectives

- Accessible core models which can be used for assimilation experiments (and OSSEs)
- Common framework (sequential) for DA in core models; adjoint techniques. [platform]
- Data consistent state and parameter estimation for better representation, initialisation and driving of models
- New theoretical DA techniques for the challenges of tomorrow



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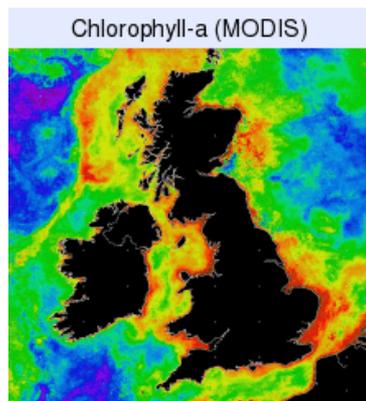
EO Instruments and Facilities

EO Instruments and Facilities

- Essential for an NCEO able to be expert across scientific EO:
 - Instruments platform
 - Big data, NRT data platform
- Underpinning radiative transfer expertise
- UK Liaison with NERC Centres (aircraft, data); CEOI

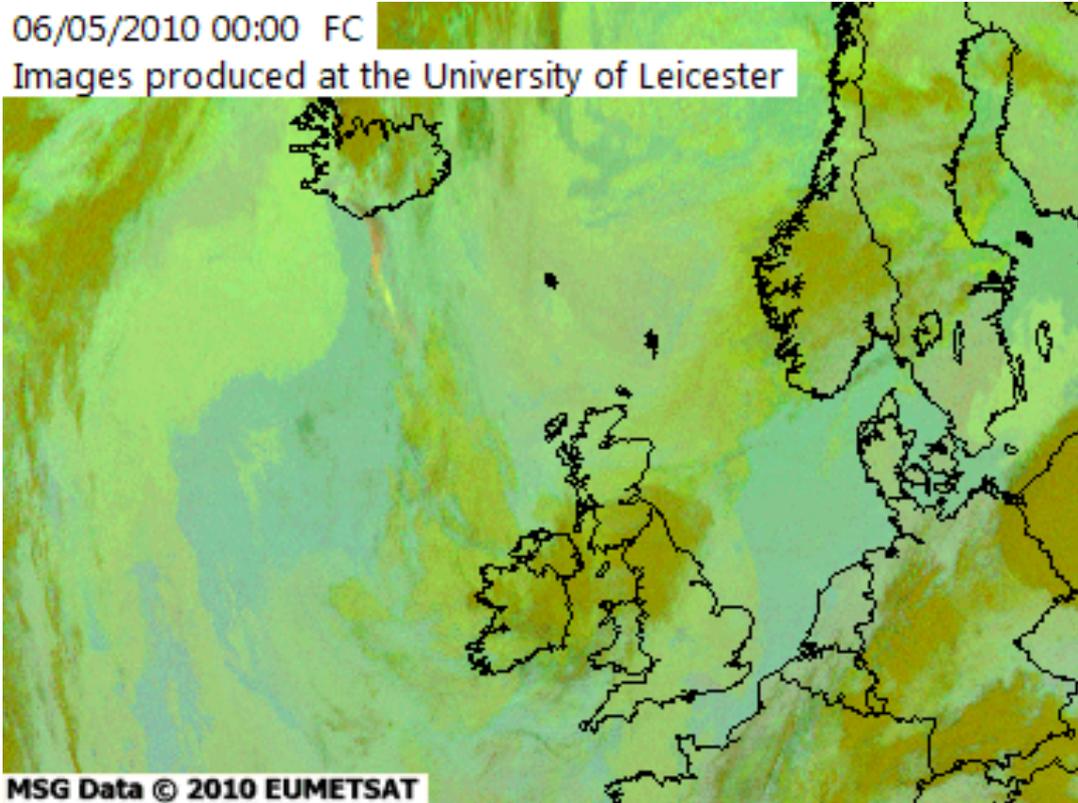
EO Instruments and Facilities

- Instruments: FSF (Edinburgh)+ NCEO instruments (space infrastructure)
- Data Facilities: NEODAAS (PML, Dundee), CEDA-EO and CEMS
- EO Radiative Transfer: Land and atmospheric models, surface and atmosphere spectroscopy



06/05/2010 00:00 FC

Images produced at the University of Leicester



MSG Data © 2010 EUMETSAT

- 2010 Iceland event
- Images available at up to 5 minute intervals from SEVIRI Rapid-Scan service
- Applications of NRT service:
 - Volcanic eruption monitoring
 - Storm events + other weather events
 - Educational outreach activities (schools)

Key

Volcanic ash

Thick Cloud

Warm surface

EO Instruments/Facilities Capability areas

- ❖ Remote sensing field instrumentation and associated facilities
- ❖ Data facilities
- ❖ EO Rapid Response and NRT
- ❖ EO radiative transfer

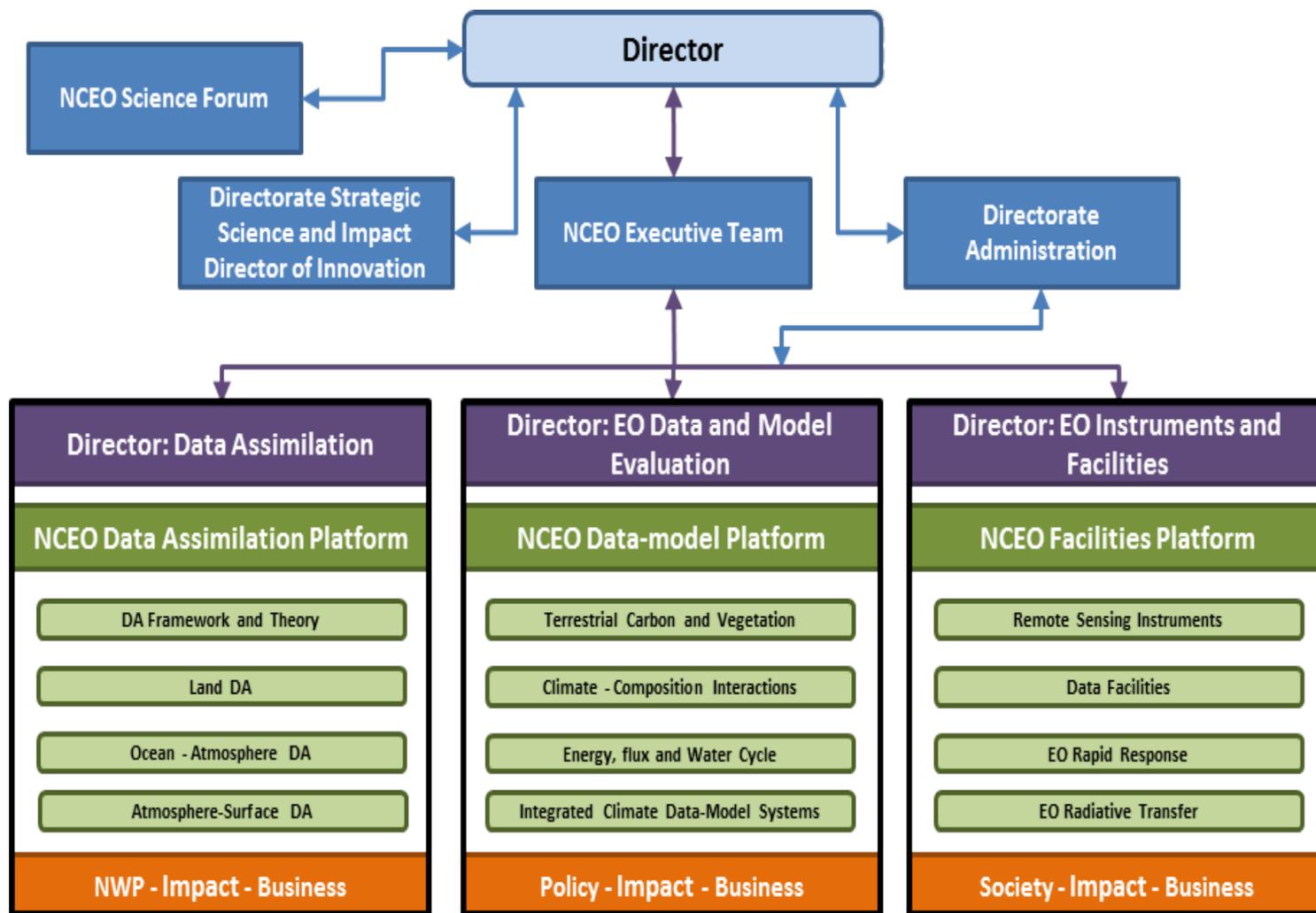
EO Instruments/Facilities Objectives

- To support the NCEO and wider NERC community with access to significant remote sensing instrumentation, facilities and measurement expertise
- To be an integral component of NERC's provision of EO data to its communities, and internationally, working with Big Data initiatives
- To deliver underpinning EO radiative transfer which is necessary for exploitation.

NCEO going forwards

- Existing portfolio of NCEO science
- A high level sense of direction for long-term science
 - Major science challenges of today and tomorrow
 - Capability: national and NCEO
 - Capacity and facility
 - Serving the community
 - External partnerships
- New major NERC programmes, e.g. UK Earth System Model (UKESM), Big data initiatives, Instrumentation

A Structure for NCEO



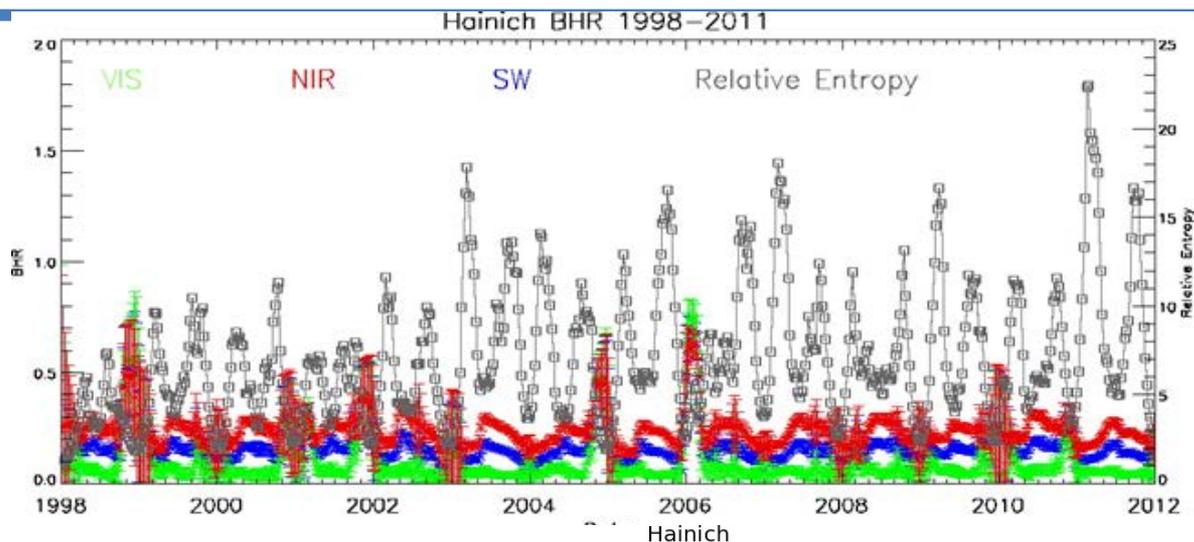
NERC partnerships

- NERC Centres
 - Integrative NC
 - CEH, PML, NOC
 - EO Forum
- NERC community
 - EO data
 - NCEO facilities
 - EO data-model tools
 - Core DA
- Champion for NERC EO with external agencies

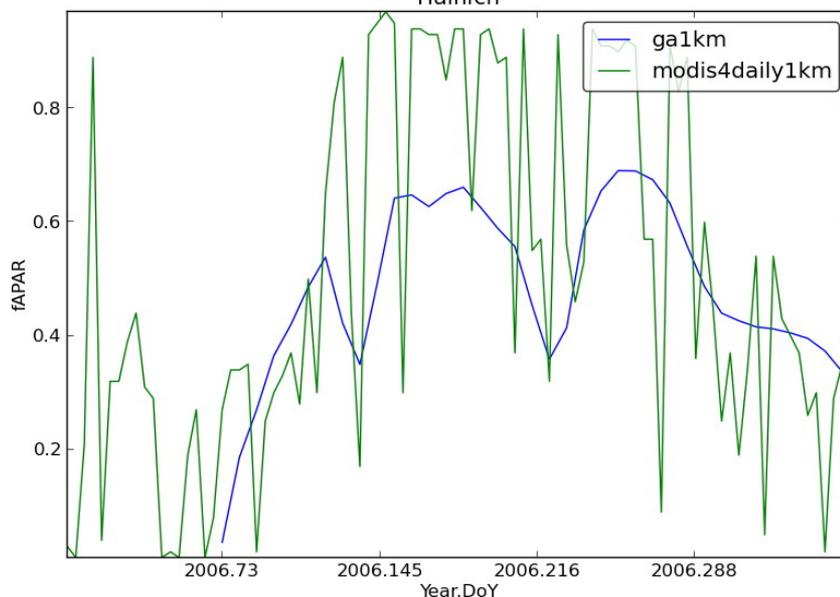
External partnerships

- UK Space Agency
- Met Office
- Space Applications Catapult
- European Space Agency
- ECMWF

Albedo (ESA GlobAlbedo)



Bi-Hemispherical
 diffuse
 Reflectance
 [BHR]

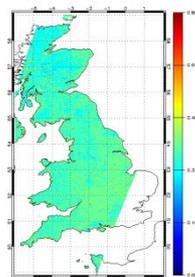
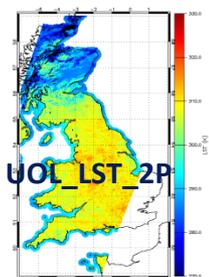


Fraction of
 photosynthetically
 absorbed radiation
 [FAPAR]

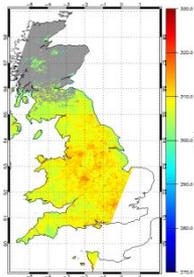
Land Surface Temperature

Operational LST Data

- Release of new CEMS-processed **state-of-the-art** ESA **operational** Level-2 UOL_LST_2P dataset and NCEO Level-3 UOL_LST_3P at multiple resolutions on CEDA archive **for science exploitation** by NERC community



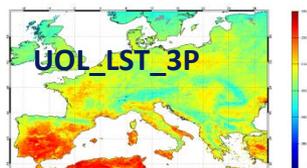
Full Uncertainty Budget for Data Assimilation



State-of-the-art Cloud Clearing

NetCDF-4 with CF-compliant metadata

Compatible with prototype SLSTR L2 LST data



GlobTemperature

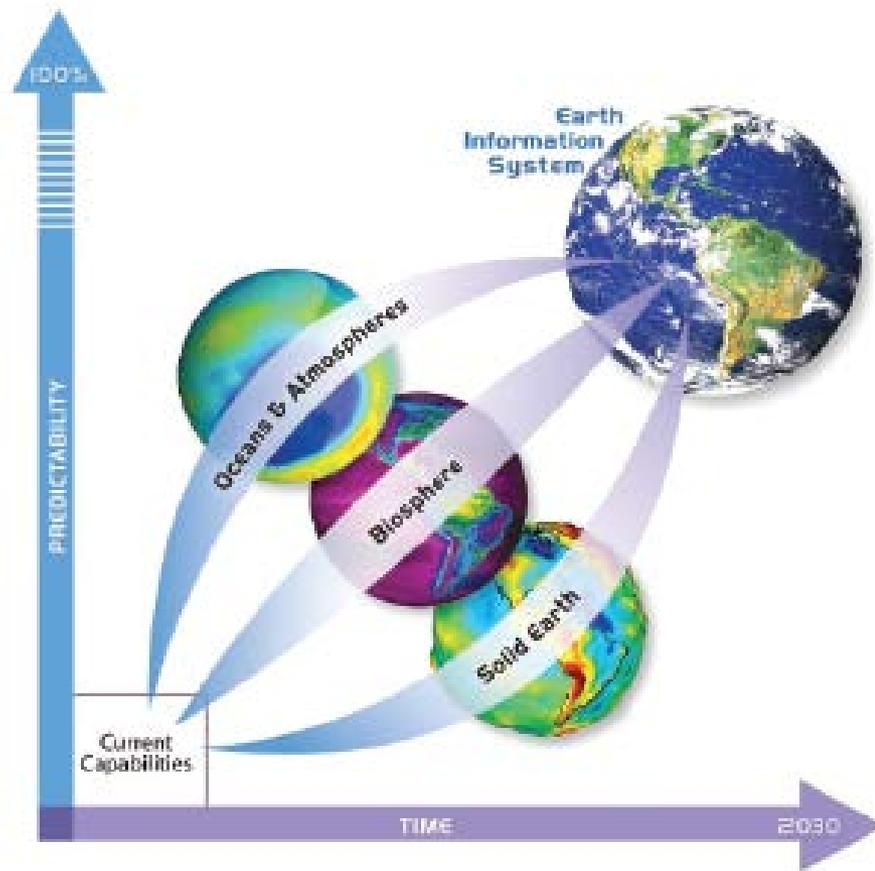
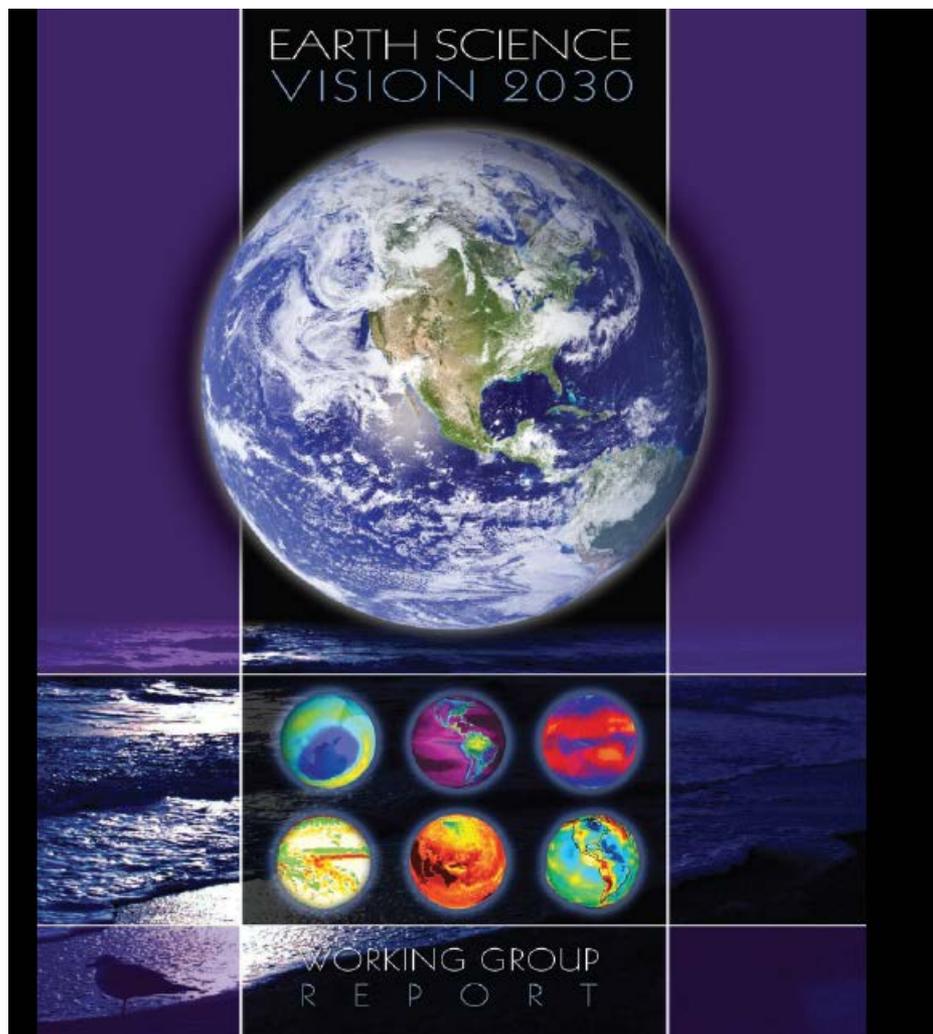
NCEO-Leicester leading a large international consortium (including **NCEO-Reading**) to deliver the new **GlobTemperature** project under the Data User Element of ESA's 4th Earth Observation Envelope Programme

The project will deliver:

- LST data from all major datasets in harmonised format with consistently generated uncertainty budgets
- The first **global LST dataset which resolves the diurnal cycle**
- The first **long-term LST dataset of climate quality**
- Increased engagement with the user community to promote the uptake of LST data
- A better understanding of the deficiencies in cloud clearing and improved masking

- Progress on deriving gridded level-2 LST data from MODIS instruments on Terra and Aqua satellites. Together with air temperature and soil moisture data this new dataset will be used **to develop unique benchmark datasets** for evaluating land surface models
- Two papers** nearing submission on state-of-the-art AATSR LST retrieval scheme

Science (and Society)



(Science and) Society

Decadal Survey (NRC, 2007)

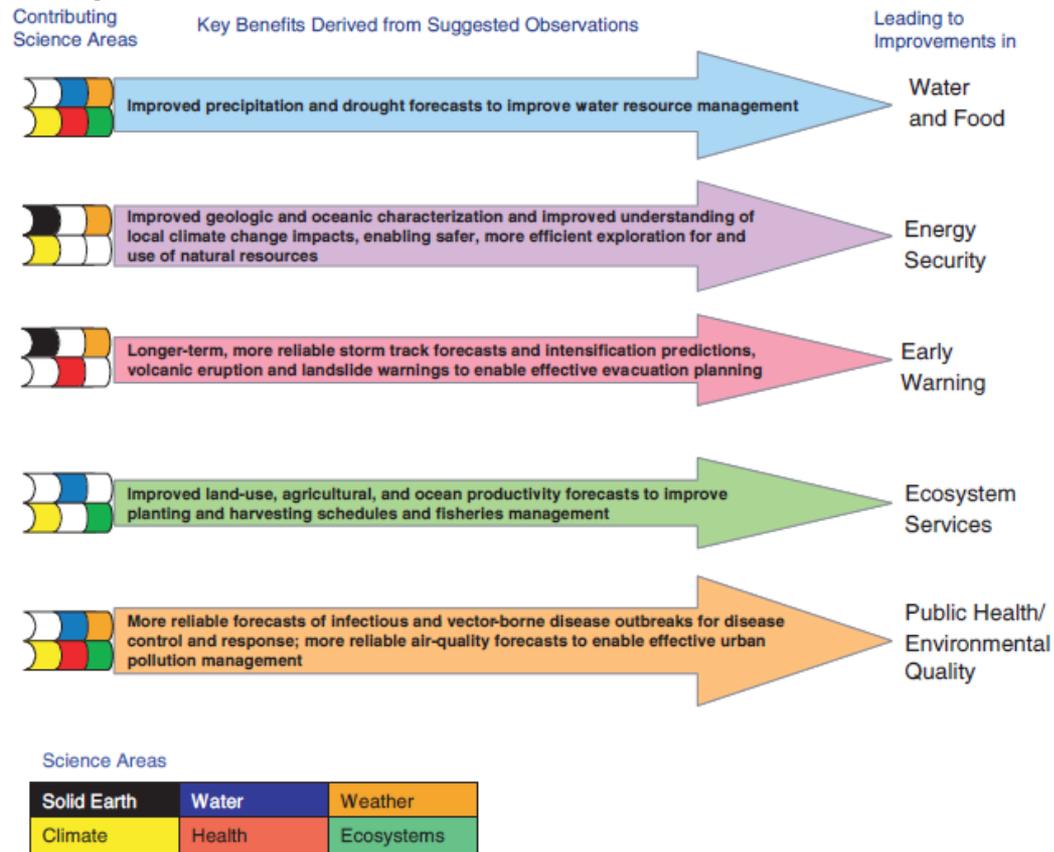
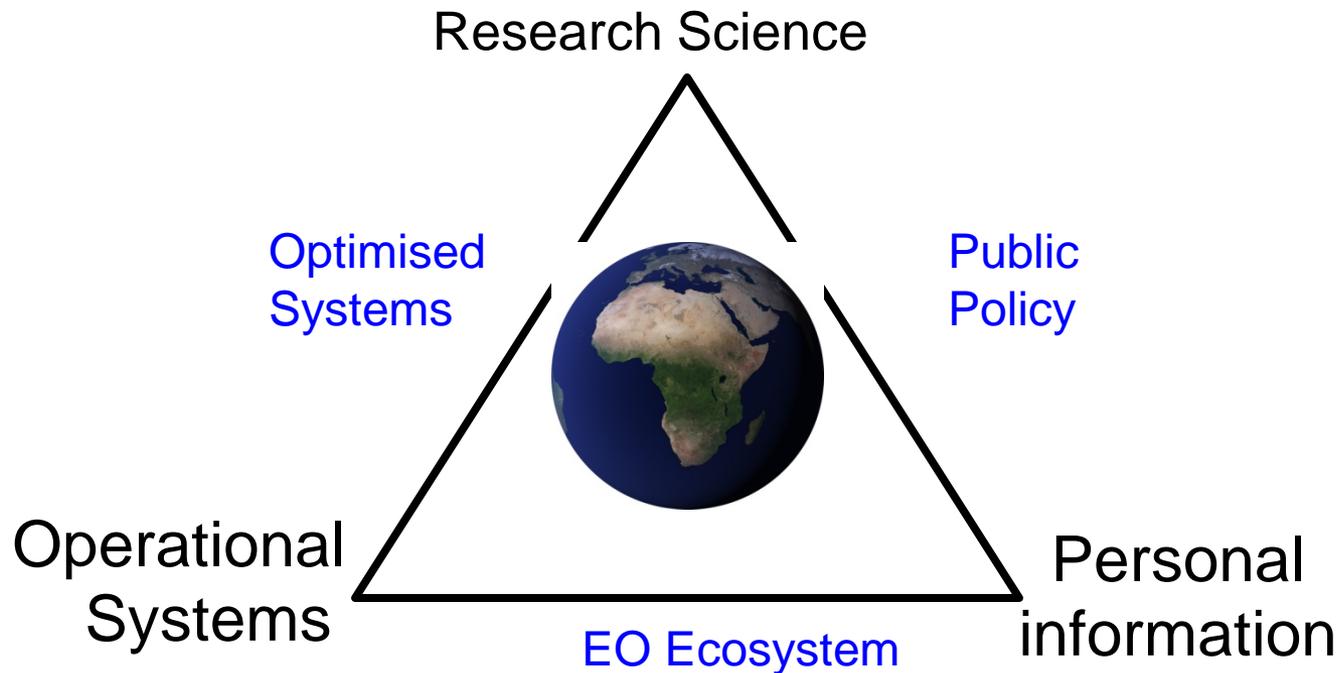


FIGURE 2.2 Addressing any given societal challenge requires scientific progress in many Earth system areas, as shown in these examples. Colored squares represent the scientific themes that contribute substantially to each of the selected benefit areas.

50 years forward

EO embedded in society



Impact of our work: the business of the
environment



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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

NERC

SCIENCE OF THE
ENVIRONMENT

A Business Plan for the National Centre for Earth Observation: NCEO 2014

