

Minutes from the Expert Team on World Data Centres (ET-WDC)

1-3 October 2019, NASA Langley, Hampton VA, USA



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



GLOBAL
ATMOSPHERE
WATCH

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OPENING OF THE MEETING

Welcome by Rosemary Baize, the Deputy Director for Research and Mission Science in NASA Langley Research Center.

- Data management critical for NASA, excited to host this meeting
- Langley has 1800 collaborators, 1500 contractors
- Earth science predominant
- TEMPO mission delivered
- CLARREO Pathfinder (CPF) has passed important milestone
- Airborne campaign for Aeolus validation using lidar
- Airborne campaign Firex-AQ, ACTIVATE
- SAGE, etc
- Need to get results out for applications, many missions will be housed at Langley data center
- Make data available to the people.

Stoyka Natcheva, WMO Secretariat

- Thanked participants for their support of WMO data management, which is very important.
- Metadata sharing, discoverability, access to improve.

1. INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

Gao Chen

- Science panel of observational data

Ryan Stauffer (technical), Debra Kollonige (data archiver, took over from Jacquie Witte)

- SHADOZ project
- SCOPE project, AQ in Gulf of Mexico

Kjetil Torseth

- Research Director at NILU
- Acid rain, EMEP, EBAS database
- Head of EMEP CCC
- ACTRIS data center
- Stratospheric research NADIR (no longer active)
- Collaboration with EEA

Richard Eckman

- Programme manager at NASA Langley and Washington for several missions
- Chair on WMO atmospheric variables team

Makhan Viridi

- Science data outreach center
- Host lots of data from aircraft, sondes, ships
- Works with Gao and Nate James

Judd Welton

- Aerosol, clouds
- MPLNet project manager
- Co-chair of GALION
- SDS-WAS Americas Steering Board
- Member of ET-WDC
- Wants to build GALION data center

Enrico Fucile

- WIS branch
- Metadata and data representations
- Used to be at ECMWF leading observations team
- Expertise with data formats and metadata, operational aspects
- WMO moving towards Earth Systems approach, try to harmonize data formats and increase interoperability

Tom Kralidis

- MSC EC, WOUDC
- Geospatial and Open Data Systems (GODS)

Atsuya Kinoshita

- WDCGG
- Senior scientist,
- Involved with WDCGG since 1999

Rosemary Baize

- Research Director, responsible for data center for Langley
- Nasa encouraged to reach out to non-traditional data users
- Think long-term about data mgt for large datasets, cloud vendor lock-in

Keichii Sato

Ted Habermann (from Colorado)

- Metadata standards for airborne data centers
- Used to be at NOAA and involved in WIS
- ISO, ICARTT

Nate James

- Data systems engineer at Nasa Goddard, EOSDIS, core capability
- 12 discipline oriented data archives, Nate is the engineer for atmospheric science data center at Langley

Jörg Klausen

- Scientific advisor at MeteoSwiss
- Chair ET-WDC, Co-chair TT-WMD

2. REPORT BY CHAIR OF ET-WDC, OBJECTIVES OF MEETING, APPROVAL OF AGENDA *(Joerg Klausen)*

Background, purpose and objectives of the meeting.

To understand what progress is made by WDC and networks and if not why, challenges, how to do things better, agree on vision for the future.

Items 7&8 on Agenda are open for ideas, suggestions, where you fit, what part of the plan and what actions each participant identifies with.

In reference to interoperability – we not only understand mapping code lists but it is open for input and broad ideas.

Item 9 Expected Draft actions to follow up.

Outcome action items will be uploaded on website.

Work of the team set up under OPAG EPAC Technical Commission of Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) with focus on maintaining and improving the World Data Centres, interoperability of data centres with GAW SIS and its transformation into a centralized catalogue of GAW observations and repository of WMO metadata of composition measurements, increased visibility of those data based on continuous innovation and implementation of technology advancements.

Meeting aims to increase cooperation between data providers, networks and links to data archives and together move towards achieving the goals of WMO for better interpretation and integration of supporting information for improved services.

The importance of physical and chemical parameters of atmosphere in focus area are reflected in GAW Implementation Plan with specific objectives related to data management which need to be updated.

Finally, how to achieve progress as team in harmonized way based on common objectives.

Discussion

- PBL and similar variables have no clear home in GAW but also nowhere else, while they are very important for GAW.
- [Suggestion Chair] discuss later in part where we will try to define variables.

AI2019-1: Bring ancillary variable PBL height (and related variables) to the attention of SSC and discuss how they could fit into the GAW data management (Chair, November 2019).

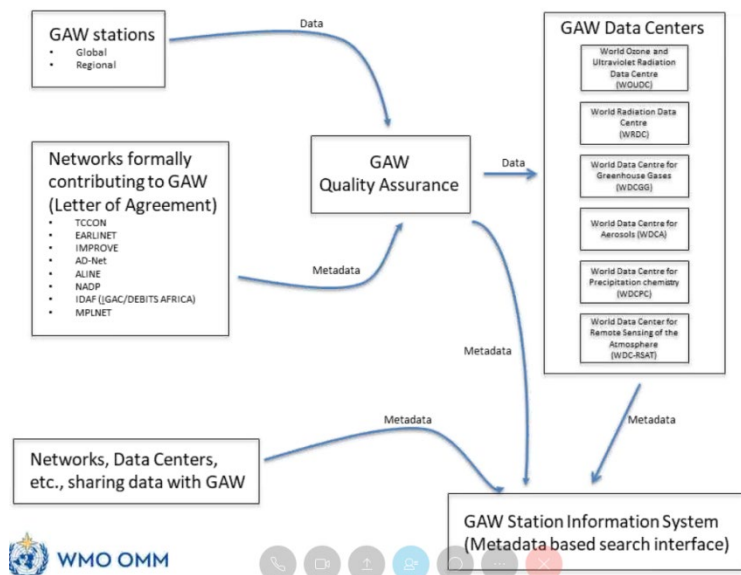
3. RELEVANT OUTCOMES OF WMO CG-18 AND EC-70

(*Stoyka Natcheva*)

Cg-18

1. 5 goals approved
 - a. Serve societal needs
 - b. Enhance Earth system ob and predictions
 - c. Advance targeted research
 - d. Close capacity gap
 - e. Strategic alignment of WMO structure and programmes for effective policy- and decision-making.

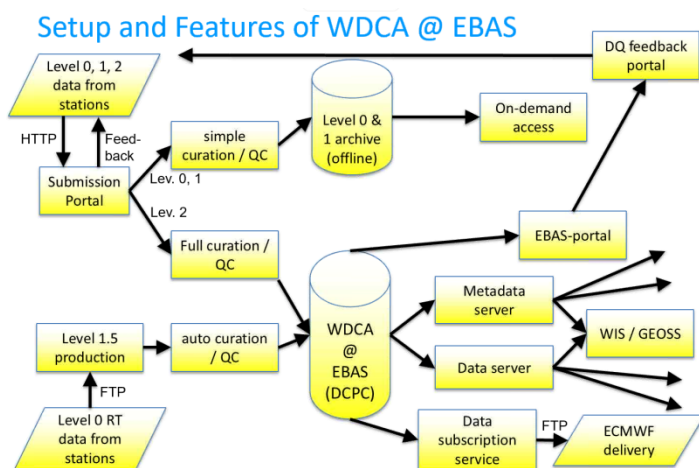
2.



- Key priorities
- Actions in GAW IP
 - A-DM-xxx
 - Not too much progress on record, but will take stock after this meeting.

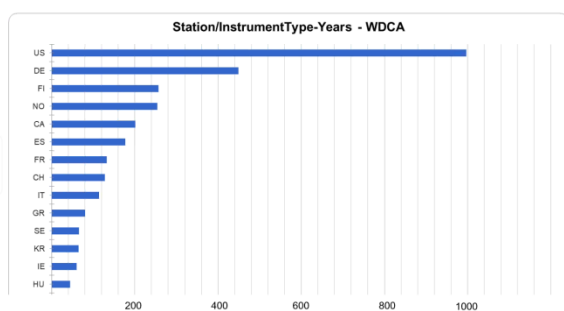
4. REPORTS BY GAW WDCA: ACHIEVEMENTS, STATUS AND PLANS

Doc 4.1 - WDCA



- Data levels agreed throughout Europe
- Continuous effort to develop tools to register data
- Mentions free DAQ s/w for stations wanting to participate in RT delivery
- Ca. 150 instruments reporting each year

Station / Instrument Years Provided, per Country



- Graph shows only 44 countries in total.
- Largest contribution by U: (NOAA), 997 instrument years.
- Due long-running own station network.
- European countries contribute ≈2000 instrument years.
- In total 3544 instrument years.

- More KPIs in presentation
- FAIRness and open data present challenges for data archives
- Access to data have different motivations and funding streams

Assisting data originators in submitting data is big task involving development of tools for checks, different initial metadata to move to FAIR principle –rich metadata, low rep and engagement outside Europe, invitations for submissions and follow ups sent.

Reporting templates are extensive for different data levels, check files and clean them, carry out QA and check consistency of data files. Relational database can support any kind of data – different platforms, measuring methods, instruments, different data heavy metals, photochem products, can combine different type of data while retrieving them from portal, feedback is incl. and information for issues on submitted data if problem exists. NRT for operational forecast already developed. Based on FAIR principles to interface with WIS, GEOSS, Vocabulary– to verify consistency with WMO. Needed harmonized vocabulary and to be based on where data are used.

What Are the FAIR Principles?

Designed by FORCE 11 (open data advocate-) group to describe the general requirements that “Open Data” should meet.

Consist of four main points. Data should be:

- Findable:
 - (meta)data have globally unique and persistent identifier
 - data are described with rich metadata
 - (meta)data are indexed in a searchable resource
 - metadata specify the data identifier
- Accessible
 - (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
 - metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.
- Interoperable
 - (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
 - (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
 - (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data
- Re-usable
 - (meta)data are with data usage license.
 - (meta)data are associated provenance.
 - (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

Discussion

For aerosol applications shown statistics by WDCA covers a small part of aerosol data. Most of aerosol data are outside GAW – for example, AERONET and LIDAR data and are not contributing for various reasons. Half of the contributors are not part of NASA. All existing aerosol data to be put in one place is difficult. What limits integration? Need rational solution to integrate huge suite of valuable measurements. Topic collection? To find a way to harmonize including use of DOIs, data system, metadata standard?

- Enrico Fusile: WMO working on a new data guide that will include the FAIR principles (which can be interpreted and implemented in different ways).
- Ted Haberman: what formats are emitted by the EBAS metadata server?
 - Delivering to WIS, working on WIGOS format.
 - Vocabularies are still a major issue, have advanced quite far with CF, WMDR still a challenge.

European infrastructure project is a challenge. DOIs are considered for final products. Data to be open but their use documented by DOIs, licenses, open licenses to be done in a proper way and kept.

Appears there are different terminologies, different meaning of different levels. Data levels consistency within GAW and WMO.

AI2019-2: Consider WMDS code table 7-06 (Level of data), cf. https://github.com/wmo-im/wmds/blob/master/tables_en/7-06.csv and create issues if necessary. (all, Dec 2019).

Doc 4.2 - WDCRG

WDCGG (June 2015)

- Total 1076/1137 datasets, the latter number reflects parallel observations at some locations
- CO: 208/376,
- NOAA flask samples represents 589 datasets (CO=89, VOCs=500)
- Remainder (~172 datasets): mainly EMEP data which has been downloaded by JMA to populate WDCGG

WDCRG Sept 2019 (status 2018 in brackets)

Total 2281 datasets (1923)

- 83 stations (63)
- 35 countries (28),
- 129 components (126)

Historic data (-> 2013):

- 1216 datasets
- 49 sites
- 22 countries
- 111 components



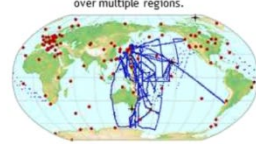
- Request to re-submit to get data conforming "with our metadata standard".
- Issue with NOAA flasks not resolved. NOAA VOC flask data not imported yet, because NOAA doesn't report data.
- NILU mostly working with INSTAAR, not with NOAA directly.

WDCRG Challenges –different standards; training and capacity development needs, how to do different parts of data management; historical data what to do with standards – new metadata, new standards, issue with data versions to not replace new /better version with old one, how to do verification on versions, how to make those available to WIGOS without having duplications. Concern is also conversions and risk of leaving out valuable data. Developed already scripts for importing data but it is challenge to harvest all data. WDCs are for long term archiving –for eternity and challenges related to do that. For old datasets - try to ensure the best data come to DC – and it is an obligation of DC to maintain history of dataset, need contact person and that is a challenge for historical data.

Doc 4.3 - WDCGG

WDCGG Statistics (Data providers/Contributors)

Contributors (Data providers)		Station		Gas species		Country/Territory	
Total 69		Total 205		Total 56		Total 56	
JMA	HMS	GERC	GAW Global	32	CO ₂ , CO ₂ [C-13], CO ₂ [O-18]	REGION I (Africa)	10
NOAA	IAFMS	NIES	GAW Regional	112	CH ₄ , CH ₄ [C-13], CH ₄ D	REGION II (Asia)	13
AEMET	IGP	NILU	GAW Contributing networks	1	N ₂ O, SF ₆ , SO ₂ F ₂ , NF ₃ , COS	REGION III (South America)	5
AGAGE	IMKIFU	METRI	GAW Other elements	27	Halocarbons	REGION IV (North and Central America)	5
AICH	INRINE	NINWA	Mobile	33	CFCs	REGION V (South-West Pacific)	6
AIST	INSTAAR	INMH			HCFCs	REGION VI (Europe)	25
ANSTO	IOEP	ONMA			HFCs	ANTARCTICA	7
ARSO	INPE	OSAKAU			PFCs	MOBILE	6
BAS	ISAC	PolyU			Halon		
BMKG	ITM	RIVM	REGION I	12	Reactive Gas		
CHMI	KMA	RSE	REGION II	36	Other Gas		
CMA	KMD	SAIPF	REGION III	7	Radionuclide		
CSIRO	KSHU	SAIWS	REGION IV	35	TIC		
DMC	KUP	SHIZU	REGION V	15			
IAA	LA	TU	REGION VI	57			
DWD	LAMP	UBAG	ANTARCTICA	10			
ECCC	LSCE	UBAA	MOBILE	33			
EMA	MGO	UNIURB					
Empa	MMM	UMLT					
ENEA	MRI	UYRK					
FMI	NAGOU	UNIVBRIS					
FRA	NEDO	JAMSTEC					
HKO	VNMHIA	IIA					



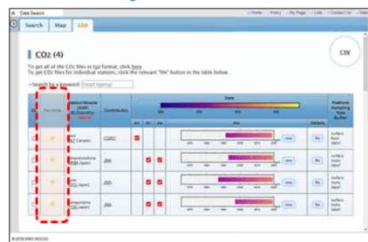
How to find/use data (for users)

- Download observation data -

Download list



My Favorite



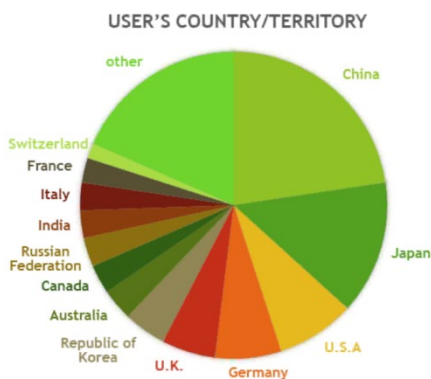
- ✓ Download from multiple observational sites is possible on the new WDCGG website.
- ✓ User ID registration is required to download data.

- ✓ If you often look at specific data, please use My Favorite.

When you download, the download information is sent to the data provider(s).

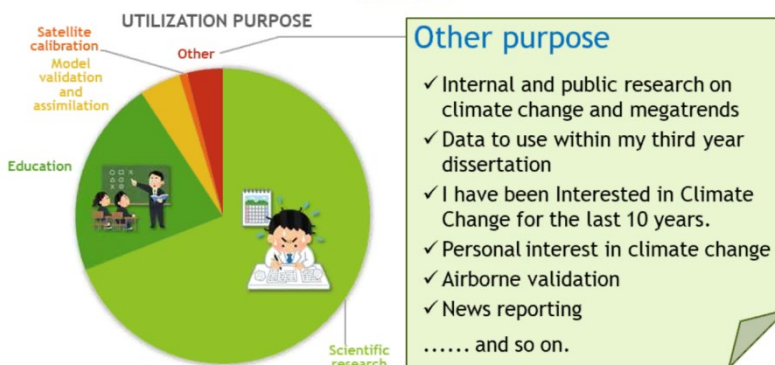
Statistics on WDCGG users

- Who and how many access -



Statistics on WDCGG users

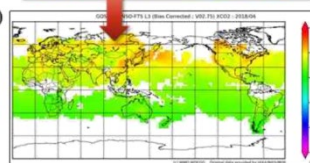
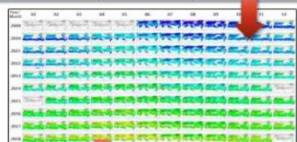
- How used -



Provision of satellite data since March 2019

Satellite	Organization	Gas Species	Version <i>*: the latest version</i>	Updated Date	Gallery/Metadata
GOSAT	NIES (National Institute for Environmental Studies)	CO ₂	0053-9001-1001-08-08-9999 -2019-03-19-0900*	2019-03-19	view

- ✓ WDCGG began online provision of CO₂ observation data from Japan's Ibuki Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT).
- ✓ Monthly global map of column-averaged CO₂ mole fractions can be seen in the Gallery/Metadata.
- ✓ Downloadable CO₂ data are L2 column volume (SWIR) in daily (combined by month) HDF5 Format.



DL	Gas Species	Organization	Type	Period	Filename	Size
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CO ₂	NIES	daily	2009-04-23 - 2009-04-30	SWIRL2CO2_200904_V02.75.tar	4.18MB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CO ₂	NIES	daily	2009-05-01 - 2009-05-31	SWIRL2CO2_200905_V02.75.tar	5.61MB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CO ₂	NIES	daily	2009-06-01 - 2009-06-30	SWIRL2CO2_200906_V02.75.tar	15.66MB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CO ₂	NIES	daily	2009-07-01 - 2009-07-31	SWIRL2CO2_200907_V02.75.tar	10.95MB

Now also hosting OCO-2 data

Currently working plans

Publication of meteorological data

- ✓ WDCGG started collecting meteorological data records as environmental information for each observation station from this year again.
- ✓ Publication method is undecided yet.

Expansion of satellite data

- ✓ WDCGG plans to continue improving its services for the collection, archiving and distribution of satellite data worldwide, including for GOSAT-2 (the successor to GOSAT).
- ✓ In addition, OCO-2 data will be included.

Item No.	Item Name	Item Description	Item Status
1	CO ₂ observation data	CO ₂ observation data from GOSAT	Completed
2	Meteorological data	Meteorological data from GOSAT observation stations	In progress
3	Expansion of satellite data	Expansion of satellite data to include GOSAT-2 and OCO-2	Planned

Future plans

- **netCDF**
Provision of netCDF format data in addition to text data
- **DOI**
Add DOI to each observation data
- **Uncertainty column**
WDCGG is requested to add the necessary uncertainty columns to data format (in GGMT-2019)
- **GAWSIS**
Exchange metadata with GAWSIS by automatic reading using API

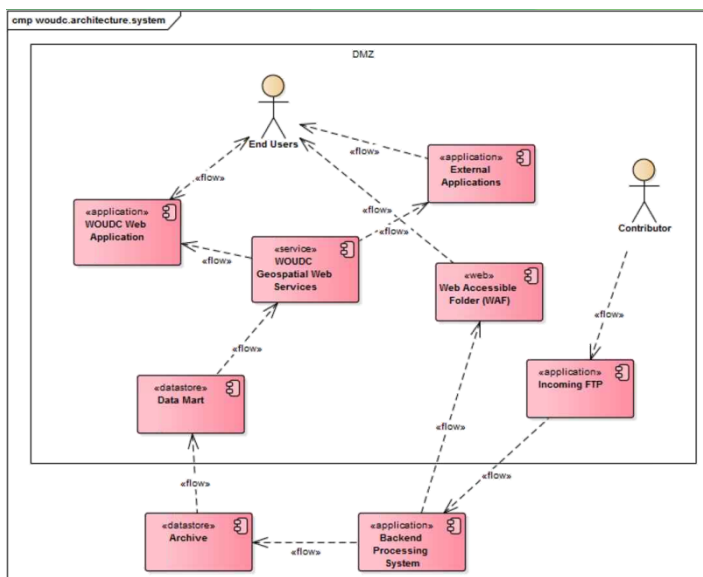
GAW/WDCGG staff in Atmospheric Environment Division, JMA

Thank you for your attention!

FT-WDC meeting: 1 October 2019.

Under Harmonized metadata: information and clarification needed on variables, required format, data originator, DOIs-is planned for each observation data, uncertainty will be included in future, next: exchange with GAWSIS using API. Find harmonized checking and machine reading.

Doc 4.4 - WOUDC



Number of Files 2018

Broad-band	123147
OzoneSonde	90117
Lidar	675
Multi-band	91649
TotalOzoneObs	100804
Spectral	269217
UmkehrN14 2.0	9889
RocketSonde	177
TotalOzone	81608
UmkehrN14 1.0	10522
TOTAL	777805

Downloads 2018

Dataset	WAF (number of files)	Dataset Archive Files	Geospatial Web Services (number of requests)
Total ozone obs	2993589	30	1162
Ozonesonde	266959796	31	8977
Total ozone daily obs	9991490	38	7261
Spectral	999597	25	1226
Multi-band	385929	21	538
Broad-band	253428	23	973
Umkehr 2	327136	25	353
Umkehr 1	354592	23	417
Lidar	6212	25	421
RocketSonde	16174	22	281
Total	282,287,943	263	21,609

Website Visits 2018

Year	Visits (<= 30 min)
2015	17245
2016	59042
2017	98084
2018	547352

- Made Open by default, no login etc. resulted in increased visits and use.

Top Hits by Domain 2018

Domain	Hits
ecmwf.int	281487149
noaa.gov	41143661
oma.be	8906628
auth.gr	3185643
nasa.gov	2946676
kishou.go.jp	1694876
(not set)	1492231
archive.org	759360
chonbuk.ac.kr	461577
knmi.nl	304746
...	
total	343804972

Enhancements

Updates

- Trajectory-mapped Ozonesonde dataset for the Stratosphere and Troposphere (TOST)
- Global and zonal total ozone variations estimated from ground-based and satellite measurements
- HTTPS (w/ HTTP -> HTTPS redirect)
- Station Data Summaries
- Non-standard format support tools
 - SHADOZ
 - Umkehr

Interoperability

Key Drivers: Alignment

- World Meteorological Organization
 - Weather, Climate, Water
- Public Access: Canadian Open Data
 - WeatherCAN: Mobile Weather App
 - Canadian Centre for Climate Services (CCCS)
- Government of Canada Geospatial
 - Federal Geospatial Platform (FGP)
- Beyond: GEOSS, etc.

Interoperability

Core Principles

- FAIR
- Standards
- Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Interoperability

Data Centre Interoperability project (DCIO)

- - Circa 2008
 - Harmonized dataset metadata of information holdings
 - Peering
 - Data discovery
- Evolution of DCIO project
- Reduce problems associated with data duplication
- Authoritative single source
- <https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/oai-pmh>

NDACC 'integration' by 2020

Evolving standards

OGC API Development Activity

- - W3C [Spatial Data on the Web Best Practices](#)
 - Modernization of API standards (Webby)
 - REST
 - JSON/HTML
 - OpenAPI/Swagger
 - Resource Oriented Architecture
 - Promotion of JSON/GeoJSON and HTML
 - Clean break
 - Lowers barrier to implementation
 - Search engine friendly

Technology

- | | Current | Future |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Deployment | Debian | Docker |
| Processing | Python 3 | Python 3 |
| Archiving | PostgreSQL+FS | PostgreSQL+FS |
| Search | PostgreSQL | Elasticsearch |
| API | MapServer, pycsw | pygeoapi |
| UI | PHP, JavaScript | Vue.js |

Developments since introduction of new platform used contributors input and SAG direction. Data cleansing challenge. Delay in submission or not reporting improved using WMO contractor. The search is made friendly, anonymous which increased visitor numbers. Build on FAIR, standards, open, ISO standard. Request from O3 UV SAG for station DOIs. Metadata is part of data file and is extracted from files. WOUDC linked 9 datasets with GAWSIS. Work on linking with NDACC- SHADOZ and Eubrewnet in progress. Build for finalized data. NRT of Canadian O3 sondes through GTS.

Discussion

- How much should data archivers assist data providers in providing correct data?

Doc 4.5 - WRDC

Head of DC submitted presentation but not participating, not presenting. Not clear exact progress or issues or plans.

To follow up on commitment and progress.

Doc 4.6 - WDCPC (*Chris Lehmann*)

- WDCPC currently managed by Van
- Workplan submitted to NOAA
 - Serve as intake for TAD data
 - Validate data
 - Store data at University of Illinois
 - No replication of existing regional data centers
 - Provide links to these other programmes
 - Fairly well harmonized efforts through SAG TAD.

AtmDep has not taken off since suggested after working on Global Atm Deposition Assessment. WDCPC Precipitation chemistry data center is in exploratory phase, transitioning to new home and management. The current stage is to submit transition plans to NOAA including DB structure, data flow. At this point the work plan is more like a wish list as to what we hope to achieve. Considered now intake of WDCPC data from assessment, standard templates, validation of data. No clear strategy for global coverage, access to global datasets, what is role of Regional centers? Agreement from 2014 is to serve not duplicate Regional Data centers but have archival of data. Standardized – metadata cross walk, seeking guidance for consistent format and by setting it up and can move to WIGOS now. Need formats and how to do metadata exchange. Which one to use? Collect /provide links to orphaned data is challenging as need to find a contact person. Metadata availability – how to get it in WIGOS? WIS? Infrastructure exists but not running at this point. Need to consider harmonization and interaction with other centers.

Discussion

- EANET, EMEP has plans on how to exchange metadata with GAWSIS, how about for NADP, CaPMon, DEBITS.
- NILU has compiled datasets for assessments and keeps relationship with CaPMoN, SAG. Not sure how to set and be searchable and discoverable by Precip Center.
- Some have simple/basic others more complex metadata and might take years to develop while the intention is to preserve developed infrastructure.

Doc 4.7 - WDC-RSAT

Not represented. To follow up on commitment and progress, status of facility in GAW.



AI2019-3: All WDCs to (re-)establish/confirm metadata exchange with GAW/SIS-OSCAR/Surface. Consult with MeteoSwiss and https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=5844 (Section 3.12) for guidance and present timeline. (all WDCs, 10 Nov 2019)

5. CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMMES, OTHER DATA ARCHIVES

Doc 5.1 – MPLNet

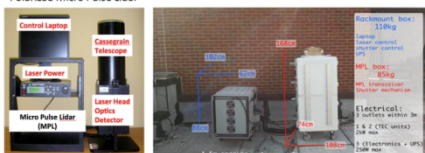
- Nasa's lidar network, put at key Aeronet stations

Summary of MPLNET: 2000 - current

- Objective: Long term, global lidar network to profile aerosol and cloud vertical distribution and properties at key AERONET sites
- MPLNET is a federated network built on the AERONET model: utilize standard instruments, calibrations, operations, and processing. Open data access via website.
- MPLNET History. Versions paired with and similar to AERONET
 - Version 1: 2000 – 2006: Continuous 24/7 Signal data. Cloud base height, aerosol profiles at AERONET obs times.
 - Version 2: 2006 – 2016: Added multiple cloud heights, continuous day/night aerosol retrievals, PBL testing
 - Began testing NRT ingest, processing, and data product delivery
 - Version 3: in development since 2013 ..., release date Dec 2019
 - New data center and website, Polarized MPL network-wide
 - NRT operational (< 2 hrs). Level 1.5 NRT products now include QA (same as AERONET)
 - Data NETCDF 4, CF compliant formats. Subsets available (including SDS-WAS regions, custom sets also)
 - Greatly expanded cloud products, new PBL algorithm, new aerosol depolarization ratio

Polarized Micro Pulse Lidar



- Aeronet reaches 30 yrs, MPLNet reaches 20 yrs, bound to stay, so needs to become more operational.

WMO GAW Aerosol Lidar Observation Network (GALION):
A lidar network of networks organized through the GAW program, and is composed primarily of the world's leading lidar networks. Each is an official contributing network to GAW (or soon will be).

GALION Networks:

- EARLINET
- AD-NET
- CIS-LINET
- LALINET
- CORALNET
- CREST
- MPLNET (global)
- NDACC (global)

GALION Co-Chairs:

- Gelsomina Pappalardo (CNR IMAA)
- Ellsworth J. Welton (NASA)

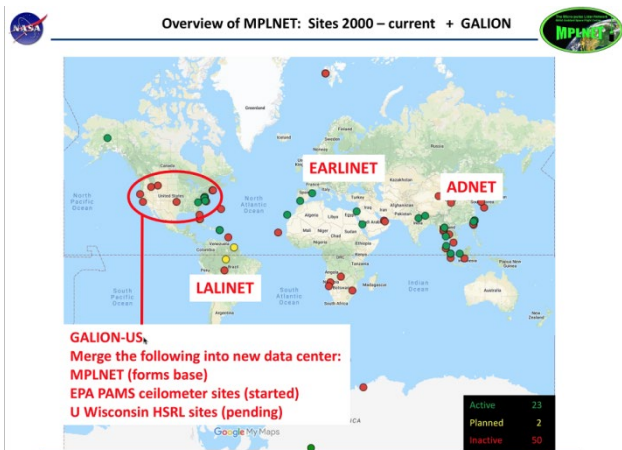
Work Groups:

- Calibration, QA/QC, processing/products, applications, data center



Map is a few years old at this point ...

- CORALNET no longer active



Overview of MPLNET: Version 3 Product Suite

Detailed information on V3 Products: mplnet.gsfc.nasa.gov/product-info/

V3 Product	Descriptions
NRB	Lidar signals; volume depolarization ratios; diagnostics
CLD	Cloud heights; thin cloud extinction and optical depths; cloud phase
AER	Aerosol heights; extinction, backscatter, and aerosol depolarization ratio profiles; lidar ratio
PBL	Surface-Attached Mixed Layer Top and estimated AOD
Product File Formats	
Formats	MPLNET V3 products are NETCDF 4, CF compliant files. Subsets for each product may be selected to reduce file sizes.

Product Levels	Availability	Calibration	QA Screen	Ancillary Input
L1_NRB	Automated Browse: Near Real Time Download: Next Day *	initial, ongoing field calibrations	none	GEOSS Forecast NRT, reprocessed next day with GEOSS Assimilated, AERONET L15 AOD
L1_CLD				
L1_PBL				
L1_AER				
L15_NRB	Automated Browse: Near Real Time Download: Next Day *	initial, ongoing field calibrations	L15	GEOSS Forecast NRT, reprocessed next day with GEOSS Assimilated, AERONET L15 AOD
L15_CLD				
L15_PBL				
L15_AER				
L2_NRB	upon request †	initial, ongoing field calibrations, post calibration, additional‡	L2	GEOSS Assimilated, AERONET L2 AOD
L2_CLD				
L2_PBL				
L2_AER				

* Near real time data can be provided to site partners and forecasting/modeling centers
 † L2_AER products subject to availability of L2 AERONET data
 ‡ Additional L2 calibrations may include corrections for instrument temperature and manual inspection of data



MPLNET: Data Communications



In 2018 NASA declared all data communications must be secure (SFTP, FTPS, HTTPS)

MPLNET Incoming

- Raw data files from network instruments
- Custom binary format from manufacturer (open)
- Previously utilized combination of FTP (primary, push) and SFTP (pull from some partners)
- 2019 converted to a web data portal (HTTPS) for all incoming data
 - Security features
 - Instruments assigned a passcode
 - Uploaded data files are whitewashed and content checked
 - We provide assistance for some partners who need to push files to us

MPLNET Outgoing

- Data products delivered to user community
- Data products have always been open access, no username or password
 - Data quality same as AERONET project, clearly stated on web & data portal
- Webservice converted to HTTPS in 2016
- Version 3 outgoing data portal redesigned in 2018
 - Copied format utilized by NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO)

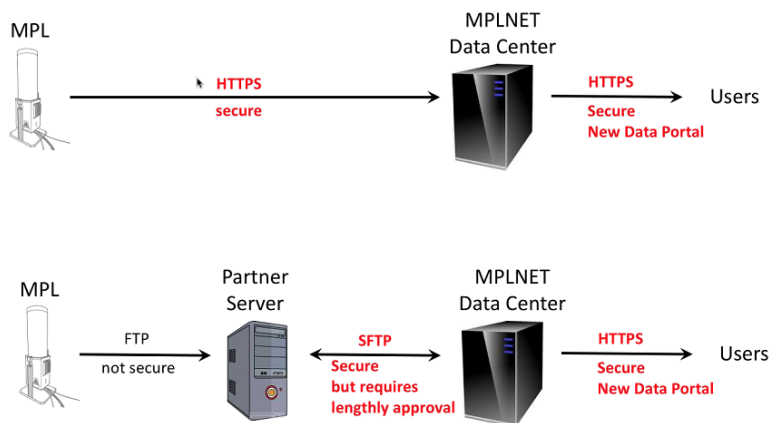


MPLNET: Data Communications



Automated Push scripts
on instruments

Automated Processing Hourly





MPLNET Network Management: Site Status & Automated Alert System



Active Site Status: 2019-09-30 13:02:16

Problem ■ Alert ■ Good ■
missing overlap and polarization calls temporarily ignored

#	Site	Instrument	LO Data	DC Cal Data	AP Cal Data	Energy	Box Temp
8	BSEFC	MPL44258		DC Data Overdue	AP Data Overdue		
9	Kaibito	MPL44240	2019-09-20 13:00:00 10.0 days ago			energy deviation from set point > 20% Energy: 6.0 uJ set point: 5.0 uJ	no set point
10	NAUT_Campus	MPL44233	2019-07-30 15:00:00 61.8 days ago	DC Data Overdue	AP Data Overdue	Low Energy (< 2 uJ)	no set point
11	King George Island	MPL50208				no set point	no set point
12	Kuching	MPL44251					no set point
13	NASA LaRC	MPL44104					
14	Procesa, Sirodham, AstroPark	MPL50208	2019-09-29 06:00:00 1.3 days ago				no set point
15	Santa Cruz, Tenerife	MPL44225					
16	SEDE_BOKER	MPL44241					no set point
17	Sigma Space Corp	MPL44111		DC Data Overdue	AP Data Overdue		
18	Silvacoan Lake	MPL44234		DC Data Overdue	AP Data Overdue		no set point
19	Srinagore	MPL44235	2019-07-16 13:00:00 76.0 days ago	DC Data Overdue	AP Data Overdue	Low Energy (< 2 uJ)	temp N/A or INF

Note 1: click on the row number to see plots of the L1 NRB, Volume Depolarization Ratio, and Instrument Diagnostics
 Note 2: only the last minute of received data is used to determine instrument energy and box temp status, see diagnostic plots for past week statistics
 Note 3: the table can be limited to specific site(s), example URL: <https://mplnet.gsfc.nasa.gov/operations/status?site=siteName1,siteName2,siteNameN>



MPLNET Product Variables vs GCOS ECV Proposed List



NRB Product

- NRB Lidar Signal
- Volume Depolarization Ratio
- Lidar Co-pol Signal
- Lidar Cross-pol Signal
- Diagnostic Variables

**IPET-OSDE OSCAR/Requirements Workshop
Essential Climate Variables (ECV)**

(this is a work in progress
 Some differences with satellite GCOS ECV team)

CLD Product

- Cloud Heights * (but base missing)
- Cloud Phase
- Cloud Optical Depth *
- Cloud Fraction Profile (column only)

- Cloud Cover (column fraction)
- Cloud Top Height
- Cloud Top Temp
- Cloud Optical Depth
- Cloud Liquid water path
- Cloud ice water path
- Cloud drop Re

AER Product

- Aerosol Height
- Aerosol Optical Depth *
Sunphotometer & Lidar
- Aerosol Backscatter
- Aerosol Extinction
- Aerosol Depolarization Ratio
- Aerosol Lidar Ratio

- Aerosol Optical Depth
- Aerosol Single Scattering Albedo
- Aerosol Layer Height
- Aerosol Extinction Coeff (diff between lidar & in-situ)
- Aerosol Size Distribution
- Aerosol Composition
- Aerosol Refractive Index

PBL Product

- Mixed Layer Height
- Mixed Layer AOD

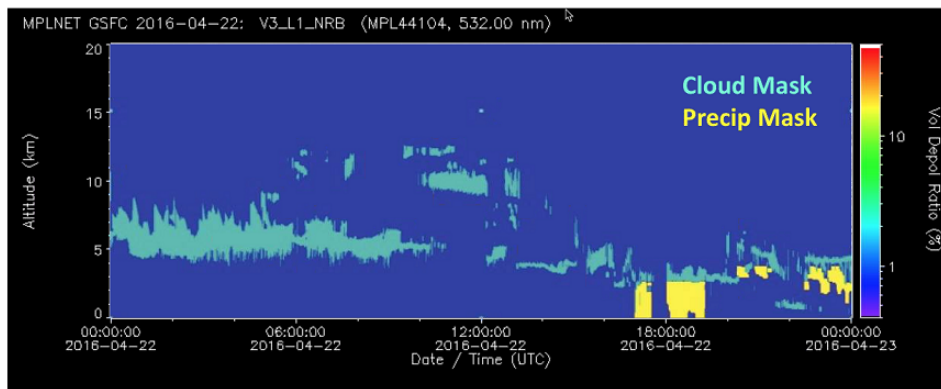


MPLNET Research to Ops: aerosol-cloud interactions



Detection of light precipitation (below typical radar detection capability)

- Contribution to wet deposition for frequent light rain events
- aerosol processing at cloud base
- Series of papers published on estimating rain drop size & rain rate



Lolli, et al., JTECH, 2013.

Lolli, et al, JTECH, 2016.

Lolli, et al, Remote Sens., 2018.



Series of papers on proof of concept
Rain drop size & rain rate

Next paper on operational precipitation detection and mask

MPLNet and GALION had been developed as projects and including all functions QC, processing, reprocessing and not easily merged. Measured, available parameters have not been included in GCOS only half of the variables have been listed as essential climate variables ECV. Is there a constraint in the number of variables? Now seems to be review phase of Climate Nomenclature of observed quantities, code of variables published, units. How to overcome limitations related to variables and in particular specific for LIDAR measurements which are used in few AQ applications/ models/ forecasts? Those models/applications have their own specific requirements/formats and have been met on one to one basis. Those variables have not been fully included/reflected in variables definitions produced by (RRR) groups - example PBL height, mixed layer height, aerosol extinction. It seems there are no common definitions of variables. Need to compare what variables are included in GAW/SIS, WIGOS, OSCAR/requirements. To review if variables could have been entered under different names. Conversion factors might be provided. A review process of GCOS/WIGOS variables could be used for feedback and suggestions to add missing ones? Protocols and mechanisms for adding variables are in place with WMO involving SAG and review process. NRT processing is in place and automated at 1.5 version, there is no post calibration through GALION data center. NRT data are customer oriented data provision used for forecasting and validation purposes in AQ. Networks are moving away of ftp as NASA new policy for secure communication is implemented and does not allow ftp. Have common approach on level /version data - any convention or guidelines? (→ Consider **AI2019-2**)

Where GALION, AERONET fit within GAW?

LALINET - can the name be updated?

AI2019-4: Send example of metadata to be encoded in WMDR XML to MeteoSwiss (Judd Welton, asap). Judd Welton will review information on WIGOS metadata and elements-variables, prepare BUFR metadata transfer to be available with data.

Discussion

- Tim Haberman: CF attribute convention for attribute discovery.
- Tim Haberman: THREDDS server by UNIDATA.

Doc 5.2 – SHADOZ

Origins of SHADOZ

- **SHADOZ Role:**
 - “Strategic” ozonesonde network that coordinates tropical launches for science.
 - Producer and provider of data and research archive for tropical and subtropical stations.
 - Support those who monitor O₃ trends for UNEP/WMO Assessments, Montreal Protocol.

Milestones:

- 1998:** 1 stable station, 8 intermittent stations
- 2009:** NDACC & WMO/GAW affiliations
- NOW:** 14 sites with 10-yr record (right)

SHADOZ sites and partners

Map showing SHADOZ sites and partners across the globe. Sites include Hilo, HI; Costa Rica (various sites); San Cristobal, Ecuador; Natal, Brazil; Paramaribo, Surinam; Ascension Is.; Irene, South Africa; Nairobi, Kenya; La Reunion Is., France; Suva, Fiji; Watukosek, Java, Indonesia; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Hanoi, Vietnam.

Partners include: NASA, NOAA, NDACC, AMT, Kenya Meteorological Department, Universidad de Costa Rica, South African Weather Service, MeteoSwiss, NCAR, AGU Publications, JGR, Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres, Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY, USP, INAMHI, MET Malaysia.

- Data files are text files, which is what users want

Reprocessed v6.0 SHADOZ Data References

- Series of Assessment of Standard Operating Procedures for Ozonesondes (ASOPOS) meetings led to WMO Report 201 on ozonesonde procedures.
- Reprocessing approach based on ASOPOS guidelines. Update to these guidelines forthcoming in 2020.

Reprocessing:

1. SHADOZ Reprocessing: Witte et al., JGR, doi:10.1002/2016JD026403 [2017]
2. NOAA Reprocessing: Sterling et al., AMT, doi:10.5194/amt-2017-397 [2018]
3. WFF Reprocessing: Witte et al., JGR, doi:10.1029/2018JD030098 [2019]

Evaluation:

1. Thompson et al., JGR, doi:10.1002/2017jd027406 [2017]
2. JOSIE-SHADOZ Experience: Thompson et al., BAMS, doi:10.1175/BAMS-D-17-0311.1 [2018]

Uncertainties: Witte et al., JGR, doi:10.1002/2017JD027791 [2018]

AGU PUBLICATIONS

Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1002/2016JD026403

First reprocessing of Southern Hemisphere Additional Ozonesondes (SHADOZ) profile records (1998–2015): 1. Methodology and evaluation

Jacquelin C. Witte^{1,2}, Anne M. Thompson³, Herman G. J. Smith⁴, Masamoto Fujiwara⁵, Francisca Peony⁶, Gert J. B. Crotzen⁷, Edward F. Hartman⁸, Bryan J. Johnson⁹, Chance W. Sterling¹⁰, Alexander Mahajan¹¹, Dina Ya Oger¹², Alan Jordan¹³, and Francisco R. de Silva¹⁴

AGU PUBLICATIONS



Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres

RESEARCH ARTICLE
10.1002/2017JD027791

First Reprocessing of Southern Hemisphere Additional Ozonesondes Profile Records: 3. Uncertainty in Ozone Profile and Total Column

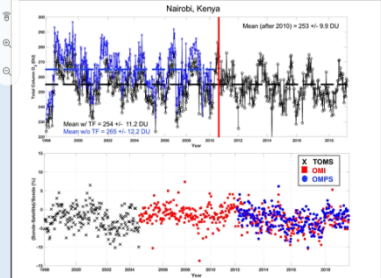
Jacquelin C. Witte^{1,2}, Anne M. Thompson³, Herman G. J. Smith⁴, Helger Viner⁵, Francisca Peony⁶, and Rene Stüb⁶

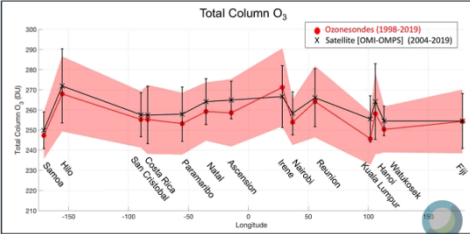
NASA Reprocessed v6.0 SHADOZ Data Examples

- Example of Data Reprocessing for Nairobi station (bottom left):**
 - A transfer function (TF) based on Deshler et al. (2017) is applied to the Nairobi 1998 to October 2010 data to convert O₃ measured with a nonstandard ENSCI ECC/1% full buffer sensing solution type (SST) to WMO and manufacturer recommended ENSCI/0.5% half buffer equivalent.
 - ~11 DU difference in Total Column Ozone (TCO) before and after reprocessing data.

TCO Comparisons with Satellites (bottom right): All stations agree 5% or better.





NASA Partnerships and Capacity Building






KNMI, GSFC & MDS: Paramaribo



MeteoSwiss: Nairobi, Kenya



NOAA: Fiji (L), Ecuador (R)



NOAA: Hilo, HI



GSFC & USAF: Ascension Island, U.K.





JAMSTEC: Hanoi, Vietnam

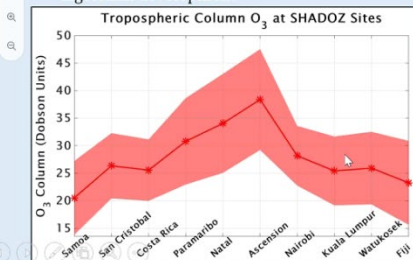



GSFC & NCAR: San Pedro, Costa Rica

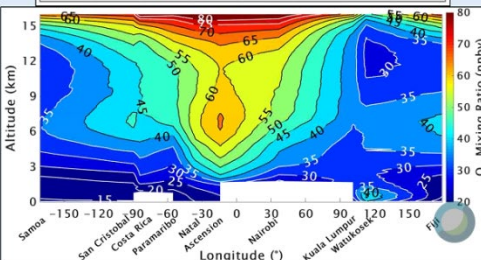
NASA SHADOZ Scientific Accomplishments

- A tropical "wave-one" pattern in total ozone was first identified by satellite measurements in 1980s
- SHADOZ data revealed that this feature resides entirely in the troposphere
- This information now aids satellite ozone retrieval algorithm development








- Maximum explained by biomass burning, as it resides in the troposphere.
- SHADOZ data are submitted to WOUDC every now and then.

- WOUDC doesn't support uncertainties yet, though!


Data format are txt files, record of metadata in data with essential and desired fields, filled in through check list, flight prep information, established and QA, QC parameters. Included is uncertainty of measurements. Required fields are used for validation. Data reside with NDACC under NOAA transitioned to NASA management. MetaData connected(ing) with WOUDC and trough that to WIGOS. Continuous effort for standardization, reprocessing and homogenizing data within ozonesonde community for years results in updated versions of data. Most recent review of SOP to be completed this year and to be submitted for publication under WMO. Finalized Data are submitted/linked to WOUDC through once a year update. Version 6 is to be submitted. No correction factor is provided for TOC in SHADOZ.

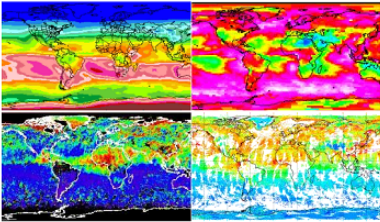
Doc 5.3 – GCW Not represented?

Doc 5.4 (Other) NASA data centres



**Atmospheric
Science
Data Center**





Advancements in data management and standards

NASA's satellite missions and sub-orbital campaigns

Makhan Viridi
DAAC Scientist
Atmospheric Science Data Center (ASDC)
NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC)

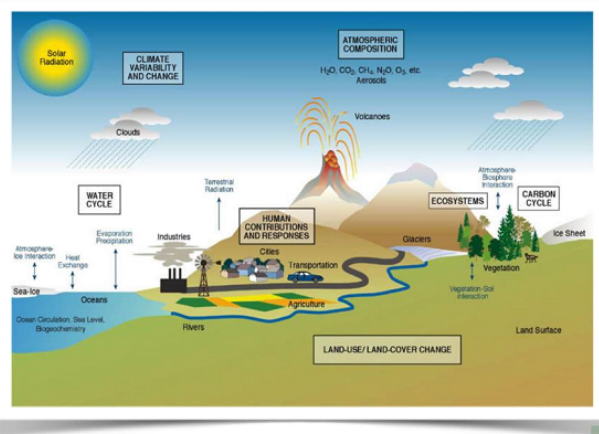
1 October 2019

Atmospheric Science Data Center (ASDC)
NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC)



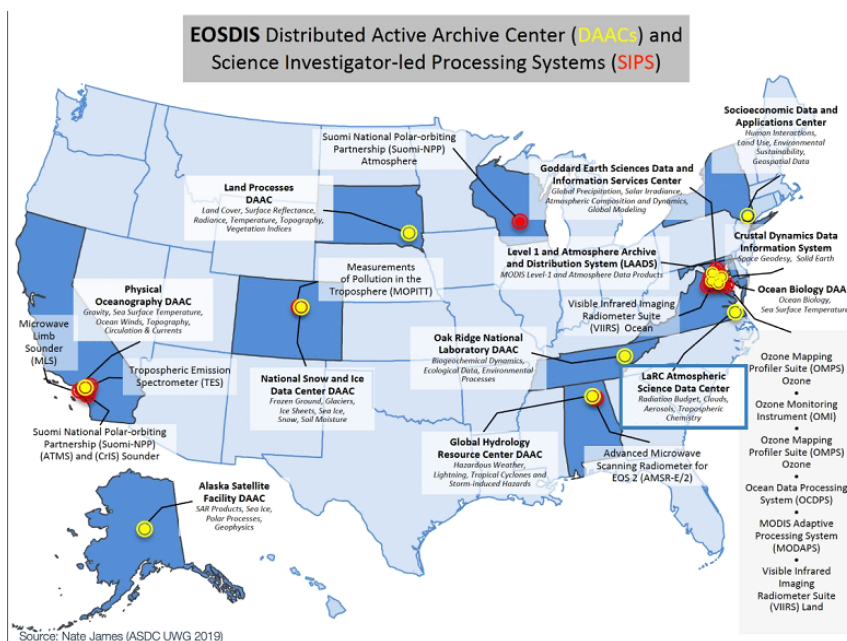
EOSDIS Comprises Data of the Whole Earth System

- Atmosphere**
- Winds & Precipitation
- Aerosols & Clouds
- Temperature & Humidity
- Solar radiation
- Ocean**
- Surface temperature
- Surface wind fields & Heat flux
- Surface topography
- Ocean color
- Cryosphere**
- Sea/Land Ice
- Snow Cover
- Land**
- Cover & Usage
- Soil Moisture
- Topography & elevation
- Temperature
- Human Dimensions**
- Population & Land Use
- Human & Environmental Health



Source: Nate James (ASDC UWG 2019)

- Valerie Dixon ("Nasa metadata queen")



Source: Nate James (ASDC UWG 2019)

- All Nasa DAACs are searchable via the Common Metadata Repository



NASA Earth Science



6

ACCESS NASA EARTH SCIENCE DATA
 Search for daily updates. Find your data and download. No credit. No charge.
[FIND DATA](#) [UTILIZE DATA](#)

New Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment Follow-On (GRACE-FO) Mission Data

NASA's original Earth-orbiting Earth Gravitational Anomaly (EGAN) satellite (EGAN-1) has returned two new data products from its 20-year, Recovery and Follow-On (RF) mission. The GRACE-FO data exceed GRACE's legacy of scientific achievements. These include tracking sea level rise, forest gain or loss and atmospheric gain or loss, and the impact of climate change. The data also include the impact of climate change on the atmosphere, which are a driving force in climate, and even measuring changes in the atmosphere. GRACE-FO is a continuation of the GRACE mission, and will continue to monitor Earth's gravity field and sea level rise.

Category	Product Name	Version	Release Date	Frequency	Resolution	File Size	Download Link
Global	Global Gravity Field	2.0	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~100 MB	Download
	Global Gravity Field	1.0	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~100 MB	Download
	Global Gravity Field	0.1	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~100 MB	Download
	Global Gravity Field	0.0	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~100 MB	Download
Regional	North America Gravity Field	2.0	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~10 MB	Download
	North America Gravity Field	1.0	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~10 MB	Download
	North America Gravity Field	0.1	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~10 MB	Download
	North America Gravity Field	0.0	2018-07-15	Monthly	1° x 1°	~10 MB	Download

Source: Nate James (ASDC UWG 2019)



NASA Earth Science



7

NASA WORLDVIEW

Layers | Events | Data

OVERLAYS

- Carbon Monoxide (L2, Daily, Day/Night, Total Column) Terra / AQS
- Land Use / Land Cover (L3) MODIS / MODIS
- Coastlines / Borders / Roads Regional Form
- Coastlines Regional Form


BASE LAYERS

- Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Terra / MODIS
- Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Terra / MODIS
- Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Terra / MODIS
- Corrected Reflectance (True Color) Terra / MODIS

RIGHT PANEL:


- Nitrogen Dioxide (Aura/OMI / SEDAC)
- Nitrous Oxide (Aura / MLS)
- Ozone (Aura/MLS, Aura/OMI, Suomi NPP/OMPS, MERRA-2)
- Particulate Matter (SEDAC)
- Population Density (SEDAC)
- Radiance (Terra/MISR, CALIPSO / WFC)
 - CALIPSO / WFC
 - Terra / MISR
 - Color Radiance (DF, RGB)
 - Color Radiance (CF, RGB)
 - Color Radiance (BF, RGB)

2019 JUN 11 | DAYS | JUN




Atmospheric
Science
Data Center

NASA Earth Science




FY2018


EOSDIS has over
30 Petabytes
of accessible Earth science
data




... ability to search over
33,000 Data Collections
in the CMR
(Common Metadata Repository)...



... of which 98% of searches for data
complete in less than **1 Second**




EOSDIS delivered over
1.6 Billion data products
to over **3.1 Million**
science users from around the world




... with over
438 Million
Science data files in the repository ...

Source: Nate James (ASDC UWG 2019)




... and our LANCE system supports **over 530**
unique near real-time datasets... distributed over
134 million files and produced 1 Petabyte of data
within 3 hours of satellite acquisition

- A collection is a set of data of similar observations
- Most cloud activities use Amazon, but Nasa tries to be vendor-agnostic



Atmospheric
Science
Data Center

Science Outreach Team



Data Producers

- Data Management Plan (DMP)
- Data Standards (Metadata/Filename)
- Interface Control Document (ICD)
- Science Team Meetings
- Workshops (AGU | AMS)

Data Users

- Micro-articles
- Jupyter Notebooks
- Code Snippets
- ArcGIS StoryMaps®
- Workshops | Webinars


ESDIS

- New Mission 90-day Plan
- Data Accession
- Science Communications Focus Group (UN)
- Earthdata Pub
- ESDS Working Groups


New Missions

- MAIA
- TEMPO
- CLARREO PF
- PREFIRE
- ACTIVATE
- DCOTSS
- BROMEX

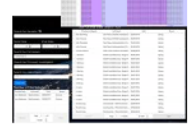
Webinars | Workshops



Jupyter Notebooks



Sub-orbital Data Search Tool



ESIP Federation of Earth Science Information Partners (ESIP)

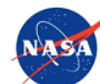
EOSDIS Earth Science Data System Working Groups

AMS American Meteorological Society

AGU American Geophysical Union



ASDC: Data Discovery



13

ASDC Data Distribution: Tools and Services

- ✓ **NASA Earthdata Search**
CMR Search • Metadata
- ✓ **NASA WorldView**
GIS/visualization
- ✓ **OPeNDAP** transform/distribute
 - subsetting ◦ reformatting
- ✓ **HTTPS data access**
 - datapool
 - permanent URL
 - enables scripts/workflow
- ✓ **Example scripts**
 - Python/Jupyter Notebook
 - R scripts
 - contributed tutorials/scripts



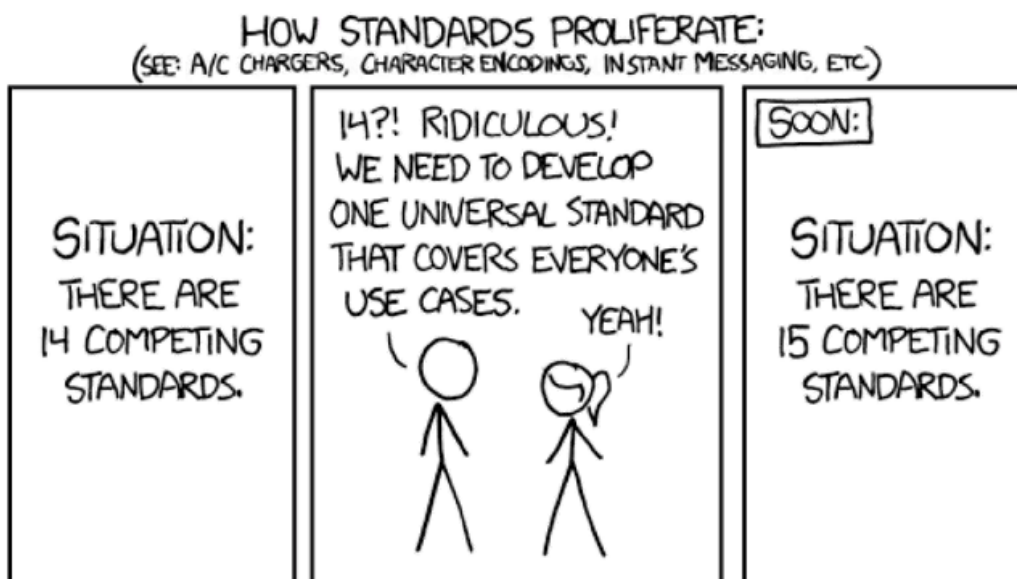
User Support and Other Resources

Earthdata Login <https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov>

Earthdata Forum coming soon

ASDC User Support support-asdc@earthdata.nasa.gov

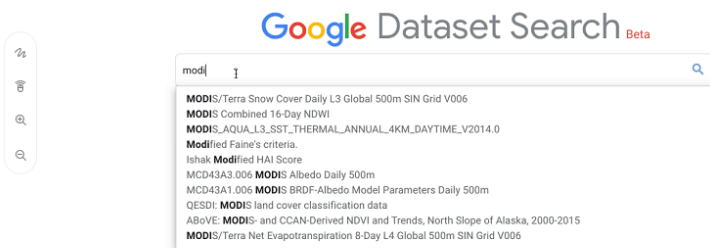
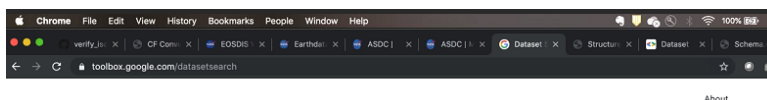
- OPeNDAP / THREDDS to allow sub-setting; requirement is a compliant data format, e.g. netCDF



source: <https://xkcd.com/927/>

Metadata Standards and Data Files Formats

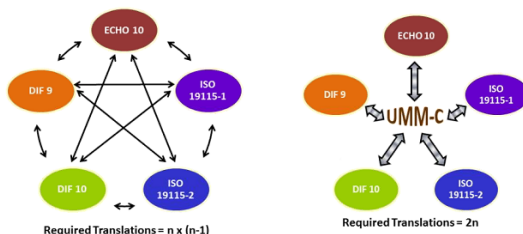
- - Data Files
 - File Naming Convention
 - File Formats
 - netCDF, HDF, GRIB
 - ICARTT, CSV
 - Tools
 - GrADS
 - Panoply, HDFView
 - Custom: R, Python/GDAL
 - GIS Tools
 - Data Collection
 - Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
 - Landing page for DOI collection
 - Mark up of landing page in JSON-LD (Linked Data)



Investigate JSON-LD

Metadata Standards and Data Files Formats

- - Standards
 - Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata ([v 1.8](#))
 - ESIP Attribute Convention for Data Discovery ([ACDD](#))
 - NASA's [Universal Metadata Model](#) (UMM)
 - ICARTT metadata



Source: <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earthdata-science-system-description/earthdata-science-components/cmr/umm>

UMM-C: Universal metadata model

36, 1001 ← Number of lines in header, file format index (most files use 1001)

Brune, William ← PI name

Penn State University ← File volume number, number of file volumes

AHOS - OH and HO2 concentrations using cryo water mix ratio data for quenching corrections ← Instrument/Data Source

ICARTT_INTEX ← Mission name

1, 1 ← File volume number, number of file volumes

2004, 07, 12, 2005, 01, 12 ← UTC date when data began

0 ← Data Interval (This value describes the time spacing (in seconds))

Start_UTC, seconds

4 ← Number of dependent variables

1, 1, 1, 1 ← Scale factors for variables

-9999, -9999, -9999, -9999 ← Missing data indicators for variables

Stop_UTC, seconds

Mid_UTC, seconds

OH_pp1v, pp1v ← Variable names and units

HO2_pp1v, pp1v

0

18 ← Number of special comments

← Number of normal comments

PI_CONTACT_INFO: Address: 503 Walker Building, University Park, PA 16802-1500

PLATFORM: NASA DFRDC DC8 - sampling underneath aircraft from 10000 ft

LOCATION: Aircraft location data in nev_dc8_20040712_R0.ic1 file

ASSOCIATED_DATA: see ftp://ftp-air.larc.nasa.gov/pub-air/INTEX

INSTRUMENT_INFO: OH/HO2 LF

DATA_INFO: Units are pp1v.

UNCERTAINTY: The absolute accuracy is conservatively estimated to be ± 10%.

ULOD_FLAG: -7777

ULOD_VALUE: N/A

LLOD_FLAG: -8888

LLOD_VALUE: N/A

DM_CONTACT_INFO: Bob Leshner; Penn State University; bleshner@psu.edu

PROJECT_INFO: INTEX Mission 26 June-14 August 2004; California Institute of Technology

STIPULATIONS_ON_USE: Use of these data requires prior approval from the PI.

OTHER_COMMENTS: N/A

REVISION: R0

R0: Final Data

Start_UTC, Stop_UTC, Mid_UTC, OH_pp1v, HO2_pp1v

55526, 55545, 55535, 0.171, 9.791

55546, 55565, 55555, 0.180, 9.218

55566, 55585, 55575, 0.186, 9.767

55586, 55605, 55595, 0.176, 9.996

ICARTT File Format

The scanning program looks for these key words (case insensitive).

PI_CONTACT_INFO: Phone number, mailing address, and email address and/or fax number.

PLATFORM: Platform or site information.

LOCATION: including lat/lon/elev if applicable.

ASSOCIATED_DATA: File names with associated data: location data, aircraft parameters, ship data, etc.

INSTRUMENT_INFO: Instrument description, sampling technique and peculiarities, literature references, etc.

DATA_INFO: Units and other information regarding data manipulation.

UNCERTAINTY: Uncertainty information, whether a constant value or function, if the uncertainty is not given as separate variables.

ULOD_FLAG: -7777 (Upper LOD flag, always -7's).

ULOD_VALUE: Upper LOD value(s) (or function) corresponding to the -7777's flag in the data records.

LLOD_FLAG: -8888 (Lower LOD flag, always -8's).

LLOD_VALUE: Lower LOD value(s) (or function) corresponding to the -8888's flag in the data records.

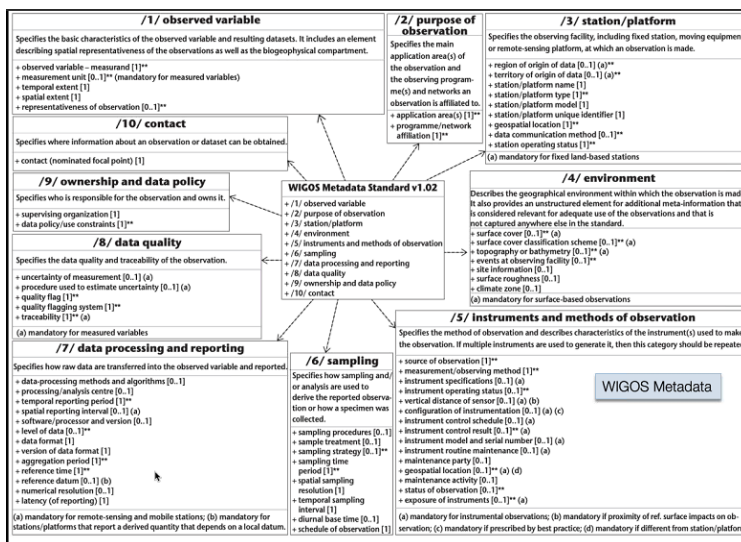
DM_CONTACT_INFO: Data Manager - Name, affiliation, phone number, mailing address, email address and/or fax number.

PROJECT_INFO: Study start & stop dates, web links, etc.

STIPULATIONS_ON_USE: (self explanatory).

OTHER_COMMENTS: Any other relevant information.

REVISION: R# See file names discussion.



NASA DB consolidates 12 centers. Some centers do data processing. Clouds are not only used for depositing but also for some analytics. Google and Amazon work on providing tools for big data. Potential issues: Vendor locking. Taking/downloading data from the cloud is costly that's why processing is done on the cloud. If data are free how do we limit users' downloads? Develop tools for search and discovery of airborne data. Options built to download subset of info or datasets, NCFS(netCDF) compliance for discoverability, cross walk to link 1 center to another, Html node embedded and part of metadata looks like google scholar, CF compliance, data discoverability -ACDD. Instruments and stations undergo a standardized process, one metadata standard. NASA metadata have minimum essential/requirement fields for metadata in common metadata standard UMM model (online documented), also ISO compliant metadata; DOIs in NASA not to be used due to character of networks and participants.

Clouds provide a new kind of analysis analytics on the cloud data. Amazon focused on facilitating analysis, defining data and metadata at production level by defining minimum requirements for metadata.

Doc 5.5 - EANET (remotely Keichii Sato)

- LoA with WMO signed in August 2018

List of items for cooperation (described in LoA)

[Atmospheric composition]

SO₂, O₃, NO, NO₂, HNO₃, HCl, NH₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5},
Components in TSP (SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, Cl⁻, NH₄⁺, Na⁺, Mg²⁺,
K⁺ and Ca²⁺).

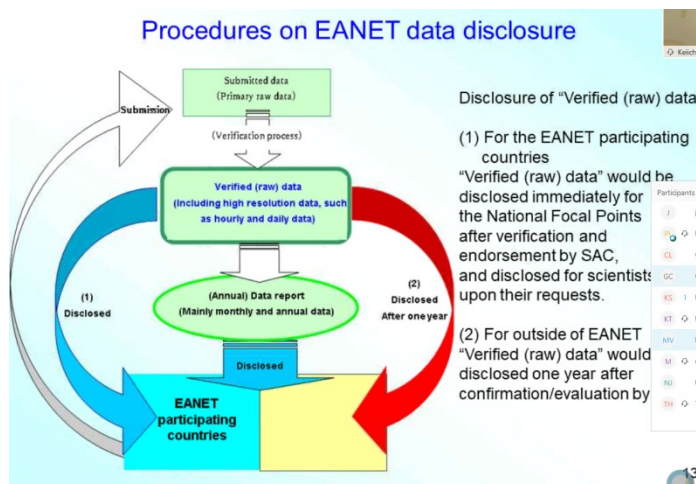
[Precipitation chemistry]

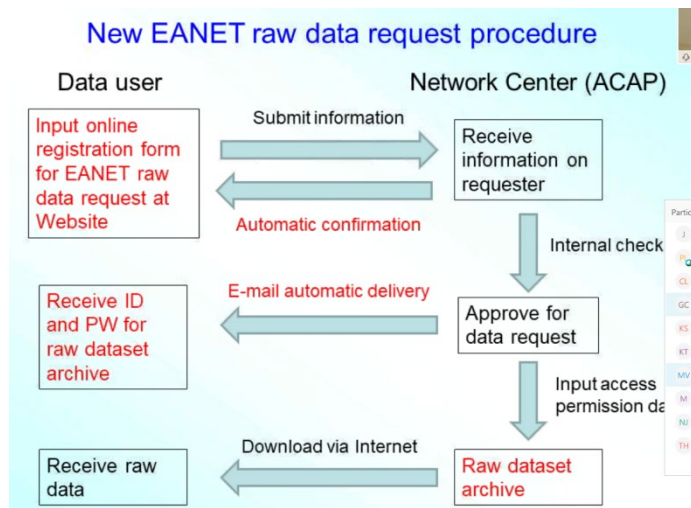
Precipitation amount, pH, conductivity, and concentrations
of SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, Cl⁻, NH₄⁺, Na⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺ and Ca²⁺.

[Meta data]

Site location (Latitude, Longitude, Height), Characteristics
of sites (Remote, Rural, Urban), Monitoring items, Sampling
interval of each items, Monitoring duration, Monitoring
Instruments.

- <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2018-1283> (2019)





- Data report and QA/QC reports are openly available w/o login
- Data requests require registration
- Investigating use of DOI, but finds it challenging for now
- Currently, about 60 requests for data since April 2019
- Information is needed on how to exchange information with GAWSIS, metadata and in terms of the characteristics and specifics of included data (concentrations, different sampling frequencies, sampling periods are used for different data, its own citation requirements for data users, DOI ..) and how to link with WDCs/WDCPC (precipitation chemistry). How could the flow be organized? Potentially use this link to inform about 10th International Conference on Acid Deposition.

Discussion

- Enrico Fucile: Requirement for DOIs not supported in WIS, but registration in WIS would be possible
- Data access still fairly restrictive
- Vocabularies inline with WMDS?
- Enrico Fucile: Is there any plan to register data in WIS? WIS decided not to use DOIs. A lot of things implemented in EANET are within WIS framework and will not be a problem to register in WIS. Need analysis on what is done, what is missing, how to be done by different DBs not only EANET.

Doc 5.6 - NDACC (presented by Gao Chen on behalf of Martine de Mazière)

- NDACC is the standard for SAGE science team for validation purposes

NDACC's operational start: 1991

2016: Twenty-five years of operations of the Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change (NDACC) (AMT/ACP/ESSD inter-journal SI), Editor(s): V.-H. Peuch, G. Brasseur, C. Zehner, N. Harris, H. Maring, W. Lahoz, and G. Stiller, https://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/special_issue400_819.html

New NDACC website : www.ndacc.org

Mauna Loa, HI, United States

Latitude: 19.54° N
Longitude: 155.58° W
Elevation: 3397 m asl

Status: Active

Website(s):
Station Page
GMD Dobsons
NRL Water Vapor Microwave Instrument Group

Station Representative(s):
Dr. Russell C. Schnell
Global Monitoring Division
NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory
Colorado, USA

NDACC Measurements at the Mauna Loa, HI, United States Station

Instrument	Period	Parameter	Cooperating Institutions	Comments	Data link	Metadata link
Dobson DOAS	1963– present	Ozone	NOAA/ESRL USA	20 retrievals per month	Data	Metadata
FTIR Spectrometer Brewer 1201B	1991– present	Column - multiple species, Profile - multiple species	NCAR, USA		Data	Metadata
FTIR Spectrometer Suniv2002	1991– 1995	Column - multiple species	U. Denver, USA		Data	Metadata

Facts & Perspectives about NDACC Data Handling Facility (DHF):

Oldest data record in the NDACC archive: Sept, 1966: Boulder Dobson #091

Currently > 140,000 files in the NDACC data archive

Over 1 million file downloads so far in 2018

Files may be in NASA Ames or GEOMS HDF format, or both
See

Agreement with WOUDC for synchronisation of ozone data

Perspectives

DHF is moving from NOAA to Nasa Langley

Data will get a DOI (via NILU/EVDC), a data license, and data policy will be revised correspondingly
- data licenses envisaged are

- CC0
- CC-BY-SA (4.0)
- CC-BY-NC-SA

Move towards FAIR data

[Home](#) / [Data](#) / Data Formats

Data Formats

NDACC accepts data in ASCII Ames or GEOMS compliant HDF4 formats depending on instrument type as follows:

Format Type	Relevant Instruments	Documentation
ASCII Ames	Dobson/Brewer FTIR (total column only) Lidar Microwave Ozonesonde Spectral UV UVVis (total column only)	File Reading Software Format Checking Software Gaines & Hipskind: Format Specifications NDACC Header line NDACC Data Quality Flag NDACC Filenaming NDACC Variable Recommendations Ozonesonde Guidelines
GEOMS/HDF	FTIR Lidar Microwave UVVis DOAS	Generic Earth Observation Metadata Standard (GEOMS) HDF to netCDF Conversion Tools Network of Remote Sensing (NORS) NORS Data User Guide NORS Uncertainty Budgets Additional NORS Documents

- Gao Chen (NASA Langley) taking over the data management for NDACC with a long-term perspective.

Doc 5.7 - ICOS-CP

- Dockerized
- RDF DB w/ SPARQL endpoint
- Open-source, GitHub
- Maximum granularity of data objects
- Support versioning

ICOS Carbon Portal, system elements

- ✓ All services fully scalable and portable (**dockerized**)
- ✓ Open software, shared through GITHUB, GPL licence
- ✓ Data objects in **trusted long term repository** (B2SAFE, 2 replicates)
- ✓ **Semantic web (WEB 3.0), linked open data**
 - ✓ Metadata based on ontology, all elements have (linked) URIs
 - ✓ nonSQL, RDF database
 - ✓ Open SPARQL endpoint
 - ✓ Versioned meta data store: roll-back, time dependent queries
- ✓ **Persistent identifiers, linking to data object and metadata: DOI and/or Handle system**
 - ✓ PID based on SHA256 checksum of data object: Data Integrity control
 - ✓ Maximum granularity of Data Objects
- ✓ Support for versioning, collections for DOI
- ✓ Machine actionable through standard http(s) protocol, RESTful API in backend and frontend
- ✓ NGINX proxy redirects to services (<https://service.domain.eu>), domain completely configurable and stylable
- ✓ Can be deployed as single portal backend with multiple frontends or as set of federated portals using one or more interoperable metadata stores



FAIRifying, the process

FAIRness involves “everyone”: data producers, data managers and the end users of our data!

- documenting data during collection & processing
- organized & secure repository for data & metadata
- persistent identifiers for data & resources
- web portal for search, visualization & download
- clear licensing
- linked data approach for metadata cataloguing
- interfaces for humans and machines
- support for end users
- engage with other initiatives/projects to share resources

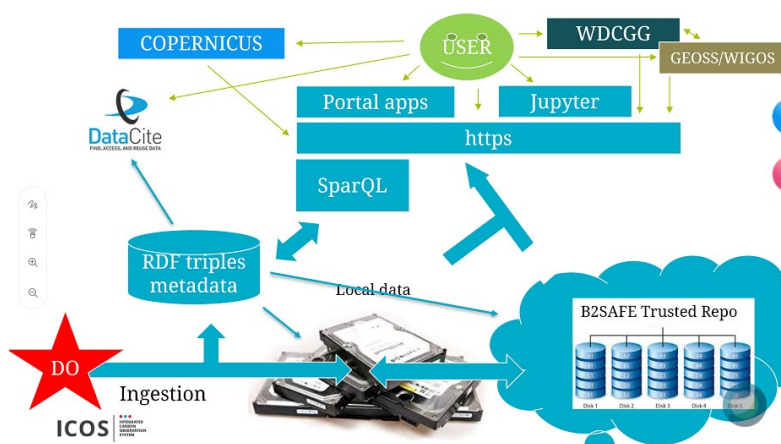


<https://www.coretrustseal.org/>

- Life-sciences most advanced in terms of FAIR

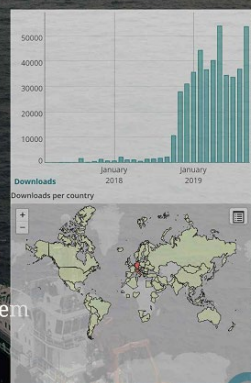
ICOS Carbon Portal as an illustration

- In ICOS all data objects, from raw to model analyses get a PID and/or DOI
- ICOS PID contains checksum of data: data integrity assured!
- Identifiers are essential for data citation!
- Support for collections and data versioning
- Access through RESTful interfaces through a simple URL
 - Standard HTTP get and put: browser or prompt-cli is enough
- No drivers or proprietary software needed
- All software is versioned and provided open source (e.g. [GitHub](#)), ICOS CP: GPL
- Interfaces build on same protocols and Linked Open Data approach
- Upload restricted to known Data Objects supported by correct metadata by specific authorized users, data validated at ingestion
- All data download open and free according to data license (ICOS: CC4BY)
- High reliability and availability: >99%, persistent data storage
- Now operational for multiple domains



Factsheet Data Sep 2019

- 210 000 data objects
- 450 000 data downloads
- 40 000+ downloads per month
- 24 000 unique users
- 2 700 active users per month
- 294 CP user accounts (56 OrcID)
- 170 users of Nextcloud/OnlyOffice
- >99% uptime
- NRT data for Atmosphere+Ocean, soon Ecosystem
- Level 2 data for all domains
- Jupyter VREs and STILT footprint apps

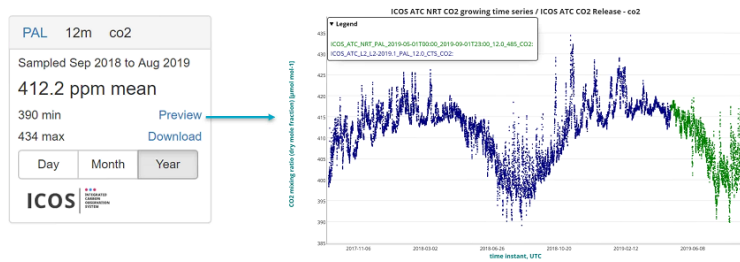


Fully operational, data previews

The image shows three screenshots of the ICOS data portal interface. The top-left screenshot displays search results for 'ICOS data portal' with a list of data objects and their metadata. The top-right screenshot shows a data plot with a map overlay, displaying time-series data for a specific location. The bottom screenshot shows a world map with a color-coded overlay, likely representing spatial data distribution or a specific variable across the globe.

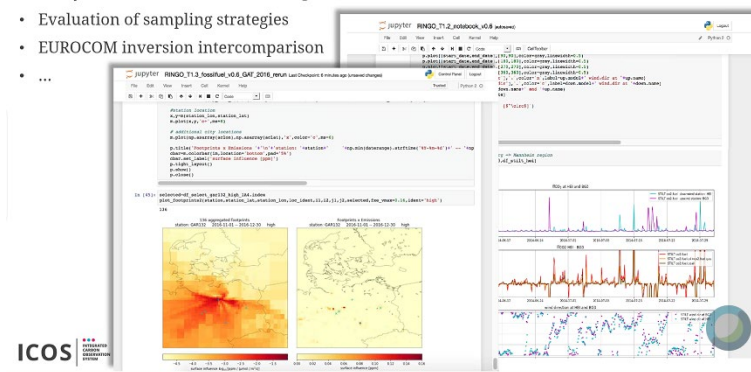
Example dashboard servlet

Station L2+NRT data average for dissemination, e.g. as servlet in news web site:
<https://data.icos-cp.eu/dashboard/?stationId=PAL&valueType=co2&height=12>



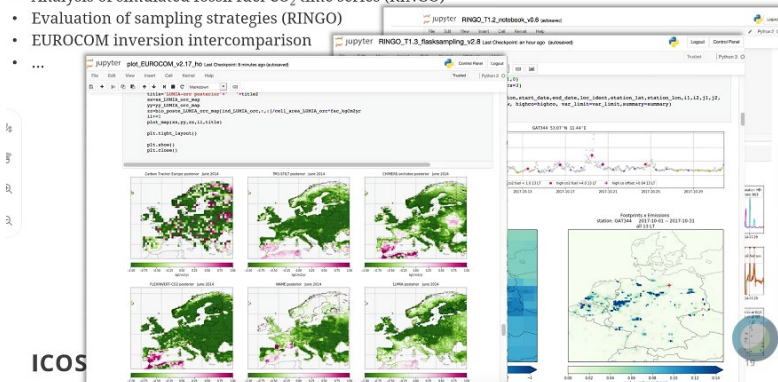
Interactive analysis tools for model results & data

- Analysis of simulated fossil fuel CO₂ time series (RINGO)
- Evaluation of sampling strategies
- EUROCOM inversion intercomparison
- ...

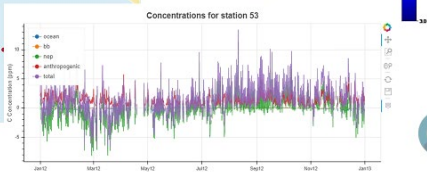
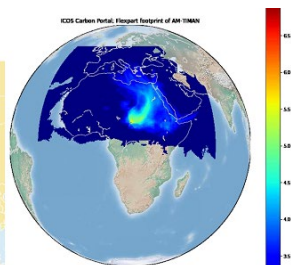
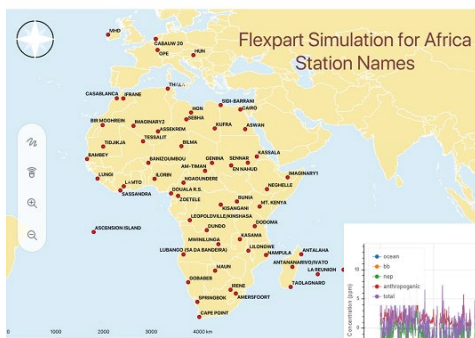


Project-specific Jupyter notebooks

- Analysis of simulated fossil fuel CO₂ time series (RINGO)
- Evaluation of sampling strategies (RINGO)
- EUROCOM inversion intercomparison
- ...



SEACRIFOG



Some selected links to the ICOS data portal

https://data.icos-cp.eu/portal	Main search interface	(any name+ password=msa)
https://exploredata.icos-cp.eu	Anonymous Jupyter notebooks	
https://www.icos-cp.eu/data-products	Main ICOS obs. data products	
https://stilt.icos-cp.eu/viewer/	View footprints and concentrations	
https://stilt.icos-cp.eu/worker/	Calculate your own footprints	
https://github.com/ICOS-Carbon-Portal	ICOS CP source code repo	
https://data.icos-cp.eu/stats/	Download statistics	
Account required:		
https://cpauth.icos-cp.eu/login/	Login/create account	
https://jupyter2.icos-cp.eu	Jupyter service (sep. account needed)	
https://meta.icos-cp.eu/uploadgui/	User friendly data upload	
https://doi.icos-cp.eu/	DOI minting and metadata edit service	
https://meta.icos-cp.eu/sparqlclient/	GUI for open SparQL endpoint	
https://fileshare.icos-cp.eu	ICOS fileshare, online document editing	

ICOS

Used identifiers, licensing, DOIs, Datacite, based on FAIR principles coretrustseal.org, including visualization, various stats, preview, download and advance data products and science applications.

Discussion

- Q: What data formats are accepted, dry mole fraction only, or also others?
- A: ICOS highly standardized
- Q: Are files transformed into a format that is more suited for visualization via web services?
- A: Internal binary format for use in data cubes, most performant; so 2 data.

6. THE BIGGER PICTURE: WMO DATA MANAGEMENT AND HOW GAW CAN/SHOULD CONTRIBUTE

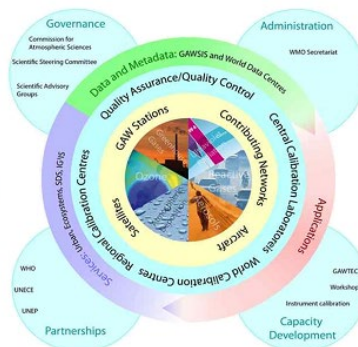
Doc 6.1 - Earth System Prediction: data for services

(Greg Carmichael, Vincent-Henri Peuch, Frank Dentener, Oksana Tarasova)

- GAW monitoring and services (GHG bulletin, etc.), but more and more adding enhanced services through measurement-model integration.

Elements integrated in GAW

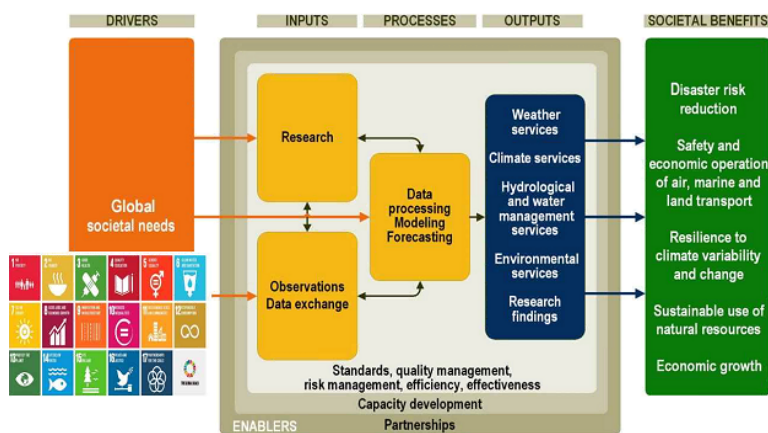
- Observations
- Quality assurance
- Data management
- Modeling and analysis
- Joint research
- Capacity building
- Outreach and communications



Promote a "value chain" from observations to services



Overarching Objective - Improve Prediction Capabilities via Incorporating/Integrating Composition, Weather and Climate



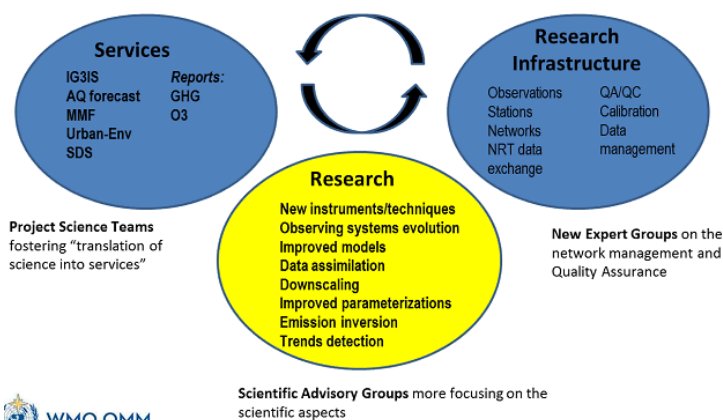
Seamless Prediction Across all Relevant Temporal and Spatial Scales (GDPFS)

- IG₃IS, Measurement-model fusion, health, integrated urban services
- Reform of WMO asks for:
 - Better service delivery in response to societal needs
 - Enhance Earth system observation and prediction
 - Advance targeted research
 - Capacity building
 - Alignment of structure and way of working.

Structure of WMO constituent bodies

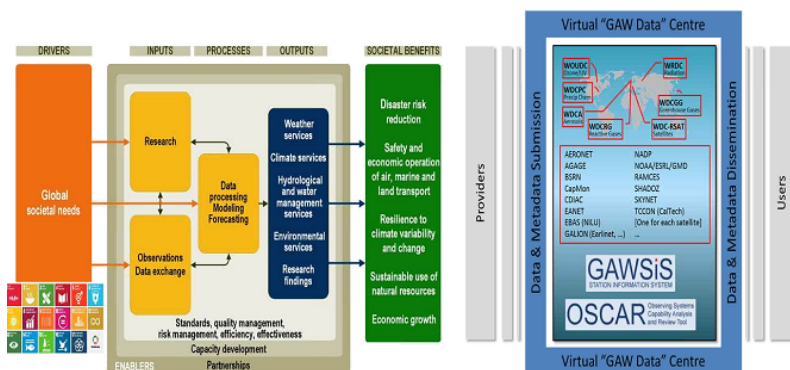


GAW Program Elements: Aligning with new WMO structure



Overarching Objective - Improve Prediction Capabilities via Incorporating/Integrating Composition, Weather and Climate

Earth Systems Modeling Approach



Seamless Prediction Across all Relevant Temporal and Spatial Scales (GDPFS)

Promote value chain from observation to service. Improve prediction capabilities via incorporating composition, weather and climate.

Cross-cutting thematic projects to develop new services:

Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System - IG³IS (support of climate services); Measurement-model fusion for total deposition (support of the ecosystem assessment and food security); MAP-AQ (support of the health sector); Contribution to the integrated urban service.

Reform goals are better service to societal needs, enhanced Earth system observations and prediction, advance targeted research, capacity building, alignment of the structure to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

- ET-WDC meeting an important input to SSC meeting in November
- Use of data to further develop models

Discussion

- Ted Haberman: What identifiers are we going to be using to track 'objects' (data granules, stations, etc.) in this data flow?
- New data flows due to low-cost sensors.

Doc 6.2 - Introduction to WIS and WIGOS: organize data for services

- WWW = GTS + GOS + GDPFS
- Changing to WIS + WIGOS + Seamless GDPFS
- WIS moving towards WIS 2.0
- WIGOS tools
 - OSCAR, open access and controlled for changes
 - WDQMS
- WIGOS components go beyond GOS, including GAW, WHOS, GCW, GOOS, GCOS, GTS
- WIS is an operational system
- WIS 2.0 principles
 - Adopt web technologies and leverage best practices and open standards
- <https://www.ietf.org/>, W3C, OGC, ISO
 - Use URLs to identify all objects in WIS
 - Use public networks, e.g. Internet
 - Provide web services and/or API
 - NC and DCPC should provide data reduction services to make big datasets more easily accessible
 - Use open standard messaging protocols based on publish-subscribe message patterns, AMQP, MQTT
 - Real-time distribution to cache/store messages for 24-hours
 - Adopt direct data-exchange between provider (aggregator) and consumer
 - Phase out routing tables

- Catalogue should describe both data and services
- Catalogue should be searchable on public search engines.

Discussion

- Judd Welton: should not use Google to search for scientific data.
- Enrico Fucile: search takes place in the GISC portal, but the right granularity is a challenge.
- Ted Haberman: questions about Google are interesting, Google dataset search is the beginning of a more structured search, we need interoperability, understanding and trust; WIGOS standard has some points in that direction, but it is very old! We require more cutting-edge.
 - WIGOS is nice, it is built on ISO 19156 but uses 19115 MD, which allows only one name, more recent ISO standards allow more names; result quality part points to 19157 which is fairly old.
 - Science community has many requirements and capabilities to driving this forward.
- Uptake and penetration in the global community is a huge challenge, there is no silver bullet.

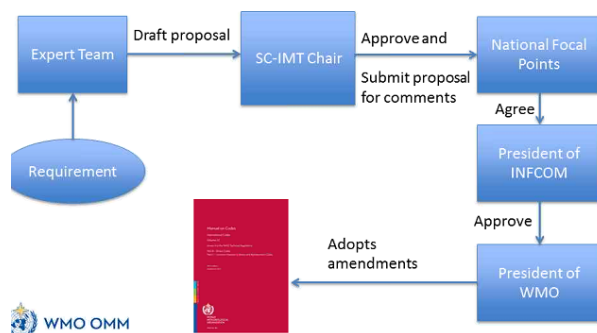
Doc 6.3 - Data and Metadata exchange in WMO – need for long-term archives, rapid delivery

- WMO 306
 - Vol I.1 (frozen, obsolete)
 - Vol I.2 (easy to maintain)
- BUFR, GRIB
- Table driven
 - Vol I.3 (sustainability problems)
- ML model driven, ISO, OGC
- Mainly IWXXM, difficult to maintain
- WMO CF-netCDF workshop 19-20 Sep 2019
 - Conclusion: need for an ET on CF Conventions
 - Representation from GCW, Satellite community, radar.

WMO Expert Team on CF Conventions

1. To consider specific requirements by WMO Programmes for the implementation of CF-netCDF data profiles and extensions, and evaluate the particular choice of data format in consultation with other expert teams [ET-TDCF] [ET-XML].
 2. To ensure that new proposals are harmonized with existing WMO CF data profiles and extension and coordinate with other Programmes in their further development.
 3. To collaborate with [ET-TDCF] on parallel implementation or mapping using BUFR or GRIB of the WMO CF data profile and extension developed by the team.
- 4. To collaborate with the CF community through CF processes to participate in the enhancement of the CF conventions and enlargement of CF controlled vocabularies to meet the need of WMO Programmes and avoid nonconformance to CF conventions or CF data model, by evaluating all candidate CF extensions as possible CF enhancements before accepting them as WMO CF extensions.
 5. To avoid the need to create forks of the CF conventions by collaborating with the CF community and considering alternative options.
 6. To provide a technical reference implementation of data validation tools for profiles and extensions proposed.
- Ted Haberman: need to include the ACDD conventions

Amendment of Manuals Simple procedure (fast-track)



Case study: JCOMM

- JCOMM nominated Mr. David Berry (NOC) as coordinator to be part of the IPET-CM to
 1. Propose new BUFR element and sequences
 2. Validate and refine the proposal with the help of IPET-CM members

Discussion

- JW: Many contributors don't know what to do with this, but for GALION, trying to link in. Data format is netCDF, for metadata need some stability.
- GC: some frustration with CF because it doesn't contain much of what he needs; there is a need for a coordinating body.

Doc 6.4 - Archiving and disseminating model data and products

Vincent-Henri Peuch - AQ forecasting

- CAMS
 - Operated at ECMWF delivering a range of services from AQ to atmospheric composition
 - Prototype for where many of the continents are going
 - Relying heavily on NWP infrastructure, synergies with KNMI, MF
 - All operations are integrated in the traditional data flow of ECMWF NWP
 - Some products are disseminating some of the products through the WIS mechanism
 - New services making use of cloud computing, for example, climate data store.
- SAG-APP
 - Help operationalize data flow; what is the best mechanism for future services?
- Avoid single point of failure, coordinated de-centralized approach: methodologies provided centrally, actual data flow de-centralized and from the providers directly.

- Mentions finalizing the contract with MeteoSwiss for GAW4CAMS soon
- Global AQ forecasting, including WHO and UNEP
 - Define framework for global AQ forecasting
 - Enable operational services based on observations.

Frank Dentener – TAD

- Recognized that services are missing for deposition products
- SAG TAD currently defining the objectives for a product on TAD
- Much behind in comparison with AQ forecasting products
- Make better use of data, maps and numerical data.

7. WORKSHOP “CONNECTING THE DOTS”

- Review objectives of GAW Implementation Plan
- Identify common objectives
- Assess readiness to support operational and research needs
- Establish individual action items for 2020-2021.

The following discussion themes for the workshop were considered along with reported and expressed concerns, issued, need of guidance, direction or consensus.

Questions for discussion and brainstorming

- Impact of WMO reform on WMO perspective
- Cloud’s role in service delivery
- Earth System approach
- Discoverability
- Targeted service and NRT delivery

KPI what to use

- Indicator for overall health of GAW or WDC?
- Progress to connecting with WIGOS
- Interoperability – how to evaluate progress

Who and how to set priority and what has to be done?

- Where the direction will be coming from? WMO DC tasks and directions are coming from SAGs, OPAG EPAC SSC, Technical Commission of Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) such as linking NDACC ozone data with WOUDC.

The participants agreed on the following workshop discussion topics due to commonality and the need of being addressed in order to achieve progress in priority areas.

Network integration

- How can Aeronet and GALION be somehow integrated?

- KPIs, which ones should be reported, which ones should be provided centrally from OSCAR, which ones by individual data archives?

Data interoperability

- Common data format? How to improve the notion of a 'uniform user experience'?
- SHADOZ vs WOUDC vs NDACC vs GAWSIS: metadata and data management
- Registration of data with WIS.

Metadata

- Is something missing in the WMDR? How can it be improved? Who is willing to contribute?
- WIGOS metadata exchange with GAWSIS
- UMM-C vs WMDR
- DOIs vs WIGOS Identifiers: What are the requirements? Identifiers.org

Publish-subscribe mechanisms, AMQP, MQTT

New data flows due to low-cost sensors.

Concerns raised during discussions or where clarity needed

GAW Station Information System (GAWSIS) serves as a database of the GAW stations and other stations contributing to GAW, and provides links to the data in WDC and contributing data centres. Its role is to serve data discovery and provide information on GAW stations and measurements of contributing networks. WMO Observing System Capability Analysis and Review (OSCAR) system is tool to integrate GAWSIS, WDCs, data centres of contributing networks and other data centres in WIGOS and facilitate data exchange across WMO programmes and disciplines.

WIGOS is not intended for publishing data, WIS is. - Shall a URL be included to find the data or not? GAWSIS-OSCAR/Surface implements the WMDS which supports the specification of a URL for every deployment. WIGOS has approved list of variables with definitions under review now (essential climate variables which is related to development of Climate observing System and services are a part). Other missing items could be added to this list following proper protocol. OSCAR has fixed vocabularies and the definitions are important to ensure what needed is captured under vocabularies

Discussion has already taken place in task team (TT-WMD) if licenses should be included in WIGOS.

AI2019-5: Verify existing recommendation on licenses from TT-WMD, inform ET-WDC (Jörg Klausen, Nov 2019) and suggest additional codelist entries (all WDCs, Dec 2019).

How to connect to GAWSIS, how to interconnect for different maturity networks and centres?

Work is in progress on linking data centres/contributing networks NDACC, Eubrewnet and WOUDC could use this experience and guide future/potential DCIO and basic metadata exchange, discoverability. Will help having developed architecture, framework, API. WIS- uses URL for resources, based on open standards and public telecoms, web based with API interface, to have direct data provider-consumer exchange, no tables no bulletins, will have catalogues of metadata for data and services.

WMO Manual of codes exists and updated. Uses CF convention – netCDF. Also used by satellite community. Process in place for Amendment of Manuals. More WMO references at the end of the document.

GAW is research programme, data flow specific and large range of info. Not significant part is in NRT. Some participate, some not. Ongoing work with Technical Commission on evolution of observing systems, looking at chemical data consistency, data uncertainty.

Ongoing is the work on RRR related to atmospheric composition. Each application has different requirements making it challenging. Integration of new, more data coming from low-cost sensors and how to use it is a new challenge.

SAG App chair looks at how atmospheric composition is used for services.

Vocabularies are currently reviewed by a joint GAW/GCOS task team (lead: Richard Eckman), possible avenue is mapping vocabularies.

It is not clear who should provide guidance on vertical distribution of properties – which SAG? Aerosols, O₃, RG - each in their field of expertise? Input is gathered through communities and experts and used for standardization. Sometimes input is given by invited experts but not included and might be missed. If something is missed, review and feedback process on publications and following protocols could be used in order to add pieces that have been missed (github.com/wmo-im/wmids).

WIGOS metadata standard should be used to talk to WMO and hand shake.

Important is the creation of a Framework where people can address their needs. National Focal Points exists, however, their involvement with GAW is sometimes poor.

If standard changes too much, it is not good, but we also need mechanism/flexibility, duration of standard when to change the standard and how to change in order to evolve and who will propose, make decisions.

Key for metadata is WIGOS compatibility: need to have agreement on names and metadata. A lot of contributing networks are not (yet) compliant with WMDS, how to integrate?

Mapping metadata is a huge effort depending on different users and different requirements but conversion scripts could make conversions on units.

Contributing networks are developed to serve clear user requirements from the start. Those requirements might be different from WDC in a significant way. Consider NASA approach - UMM extensible metadata model for mapping between CMR-supported metadata standards which are mapped centrally to UMM. Can it be used to link with GAWSIS/OSCAR and how?

How people/ centres can change and apply one agreed metadata and data format which can be processed by WDC. Add data structures for access and all can benefit from the new dataset that is in the system?

LIDAR network tried to use CF, ICAP model community does not hold for CF metadata NASA uses CF, frequent change of CF versions is a problem.

Metadata description of uncertainties need to be defined. Metadata sometimes are not part of the data or reside at different levels (RT, NRT, science). Mechanism for exchange are different for different streams, different needs. Metadata standards should not be forgotten or missed when data are exchanged.

Archiving and history

Versions of data and metadata and related documentation need to be preserved for the future. History of metadata is important and needs to be included in long-term archiving functions. OSCAR has been built on this approach – history of data and time stamp are exported to user. Specific events on site can be documented and added to the history of the station in OSCAR. Updating data requires updates in OSCAR and this is the responsibility of the data provider. Data and metadata should go together somehow but WIGOS is challenged to keep history development.

8. CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES

- *Doc 8.1 Variables according to WMDS*
- *Doc 8.2 Variables according to OSCAR/Space, Requirements*
- *Doc 8.3 Methods according to WMDS*
- *Doc 8.4 ESDS Atmospheric Composition Variable Standard
Names Working Group Report*

9. WAY FORWARD IN ATMOSPHERIC CHEMICAL COMPOSITION DATA MANAGEMENT IN SUPPORT OF RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Doc 9.1 Draft based on

- NRT document
- GAW reports on data management (e.g. Summary of Klotten meeting, 2015),
- Big data essay (Hov et al., 2016; submitted to Executive Council - Sixty-Eighth Session (EC-68))
- GAW Implementation Plan itself

DCIO/GEOMS (20¹) – (Kjetil Torseth, Tom Kralidis)

EVDC a contract with ESA, operated at NILU

Not an open data archive

Data stored according to GEOMS metadata

EVDC – ESA Atmospheric Validation Data Centre <http://www.esa.int>

metadata harvesting and display of information:

Already implemented:

- EARLINET – harvest and display of metadata, non-GEOMS
- CloudNet – harvest and display of metadata, non-GEOMS

In progress:

- EUMETNET – harvest of metadata, non-GEOMS
- WOUDC – harvest and display of data, non-GEOMS

Currently direct mirror of data:

AVDC (hereunder SHADOZ, WOUDC) NDACC – harvest and display of data, GEOMS

Campaign data from e.g. Sentinel-5P, GEOMS

More information at <https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/oai-pmh/>

EVDC – ESA Atmospheric Validation Data Centre

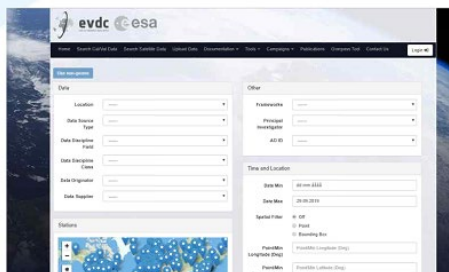
Harvesting through API:

<https://dcio-ng.evdc.nilu.no/oai/> (non-GEOMS)

<https://dcio.evdc.nilu.no/oai/> (GEOMS)

Cal/Val search on web:

merged system for GEOMS and GEOMS data in preparation



Similar metadata portal as ACTRIS

EVDC – ESA Atmospheric Validation Data Centre <http://www.esa.int>

Digital Object Identifier – DOI

Updated information on page <http://evdc.esa.int/documentation/doi-docs/>

NILU, on behalf of EVDC, may issue a DOI on datasets or other data products related to ESA Cal/Val. Issuing of the DOI is done through the DataCite metadata service.

When a DOI is issued, there are two things to consider:

- metadata following the XML format
- landing page for the DOI

Documented procedures and guidelines for what defines a DOI

Files in EVDC may contain DOIs issued by others, or DOIs issued by NILU.

The data resource will be available through the presentation page on a EVDC server.

NDACC has asked for support, NDACC example file based on the web example, still a few open issues.

Discussion

- SAG O₃ had asked WOUDC to inject NDACC, but Tom Kralidis was not in favour of creating duplicate datasets
- WOUDC looking into using OAI for exchange
- GEOMS is being used, e.g. by TOLNet
- **AI2019-6:** Gao Chen and Tom Kralidis will follow-up on DCIO/GEOMS exchange mechanisms and inform the next ET-WDC telco
- Input from Tom Kralidis (via E-Mail)
<https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/oai-pmh/>
<https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/geoms/>

DOI (30')

Data providers are not in agreement at what granularity DOI's should be minted.

Minting a DOI requires being able to produce the data

<https://blog.datacite.org/tracking-the-growth-of-the-pid-graph/>

Alex Vermeulen: DOI is a specific use-case for handles

Who makes the decisions on the open questions regarding DOIs?

Alex designated and accepted to inform and involve ET-WDC in work of ENVRI-Fair

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/persistent-identification-instruments-wg>

Input from Martin Schultz (via e-mail)

How about using handle.net PIDs instead of DOI's for this purpose?

See <http://www.handle.net/> and <https://eudat.eu/services/userdoc/pids-in-eudat>.

Is there consensus yet on how detailed the community list should be? I am a bit worried that the effort may lead to a registry which is either too broad to be useful in measurement-centric applications, where detail matters, or too

specific in more general applications, where it is more important to capture the type of an instrument, and perhaps the manufacturer, but not all details.

Is the group aware of the US EPA collections of "allowed" instruments? See <https://www.epa.gov/measurements-modeling/collection-methods>, and as one example (criteria air pollutants)

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-08/documents/designated_reference_and-equivalent_methods.pdf

Input from Ted Habermann (via E-Mail)

NRT

WDCGG

- No NRT capabilities

WOUDC

- O₃ sondes from Canadian stations, CREX, send to GTS
- Level 0 (raw data), password protected
- UV made available
- Limited to MSC
- No requirements articulated by SAG
- Discussion:
 - CREX format not recommended and not supported by any of the NWPs.

WDCA, WDCRG

- Fully developed system for WDCA,
- EBAS - GTS connection in place (but not operationalized)
- O₃ sonde service for ECMWF.

MPLNet

- In the past, NRT delivery all test cases, PBL height, aerosol profile information for ECMWF
- South Pole uses lidar as a ceilometer for in and out flights
- EPA Taiwan accesses data in NRT, use unclear
- Version 3
 - delivers within 1 hour, through https, open, unrestricted
 - Quality-screened within 1 day for the public, limit is the assimilated meteorology
 - Custom packaging on a password protected access portal for forecast centers
- ICAP a primary user.

NDACC has some NRT capability under CAMS contract.

Discussion on 'NRT document'

- Document approved by SSC OPAG EPAC based on recommendation by SAG APP. The basic approach of enabling stations to deliver NRT data directly to the GTS is non-negotiable.
- NILU is in opposition to establishing new NRT-services not complying with the already existing services operated by WDCA and WDCRG
- Currently, there is no [GAW4CAMS] contract, and given the delays in the past, it is completely uncertain if/when a contract will be agreed on time to be able to develop and implement something useful.

Time allocated for the workshop and document draft was used to further discussions on agreed topics which were found important to advance understanding of the current stage, capabilities, possible avenues and consensus on the path forward for WMO data management related to atmospheric composition to support research and services. Participants agreed to continue their research, comment and make recommendations on those topics, report on progress made under the GAW Implementation Plan and assist in drafting the document as intended for the last day of the meeting.

Can GALION be discoverable through web entrance from the GAW website, with its two geographically specialized primary nodes of identical metadata and discovery information including a common site database. This site database will be used to provide routine updates to GAWSIS working and learning from experience of other NASA projects and centers. Need to find what is missing, what is needed and to be added in metadata by looking for example at the project of linking NDACC and WOUDC. What files formats are/can be supported and how to improve discoverability. Need to have WIGOS as unifier and simplifier for user service and delivery. Connection to OSCAR is not a problem and MeteoSwiss provides assistance and guidance (cf. **AI2019-4**).

Linking data center, networks and WIGOS:

AI2019-7: Review of project/programme level of variables' names consistency (lead?, deadline?)

WMDR XML Schema for aircraft data looks good and needs to find where there is a need for a change and what. Continue work on this platform will increase the presentation of poorly represented aircraft data in GAWSIS, WIGOS. Need to move closer to mapping with WIGOS.

AI2019-8: How to present metadata/ changing latitude, longitude, altitude for non-stationary platform for GCOS, WIGOS. NCAR experience to be looked at? (Gao Chen, Enrico Fucile?, deadline?)

How to represent uncertainties – clear guideline needed: absolute, %, formula, value, what to use for a day? Can a citation from a publication on the topic in metadata be

used? Requirements are not clear. Metadata description of uncertainties need to be defined. (TT-WMD, 2020)

AI2019-9: TT-WMD and TT-OD, together with OSCAR/Surface team at MeteoSwiss/WMO to draft a document on representation of uncertainties in WIGOS metadata (TT-WMD, 2020).

DOIs should they be site/station specific, instrument specific, campaign/data collection specific, dataset specific, only for finalized data or growing collections. Data providers are not under the same understanding on when, where and how DOI is to be assigned. DOIs provide information on value, reference and use of data for different projects and applications but there is also sensitivity for highly needed data for narrow limited need and funding those. NDACC receives DOIs for data through NILU, WDCGG assigns DOI to each observation data. Granularity is not clear from provider nor from the user perspective. Request from O₃ UV SAG is for station DOIs. DOIs supports different versions. Another aspect comes from archiving functions and preserving all information. DOIs for final data products is also used/considered. Collected information and requirements from providers and users (not only limited to science use, regional, global ...) can be provided on WIS DOI working group as input and considered as part of WIS evolution.

AI2019-10: Alex Vermeulen to inform ET on what has been considered and how with respect to DOIs (Alex Vermeulen, next telco of ET-WDC). Feed into WIS DOI WG (Enrico Fucile, 2020).

WIGOS ID system is doing exactly the same thing as DOI and has room for adding instrument information. One way to go could be: we know and use a unified structure which includes versions and develop handlers to link WIGOS ID with DOIs for data.

Measurements/instruments intercomparability is another issue. How to do those for different types of instrumentation, methods, etc. (depends on WMO Reform and future QC/QA SAG).

NRT no capability in WDCGG. GALION had NRT data processing and submission for forecasting different levels at different timescales from 1.5 hours for level 1.5 and longer. Auxillary data are used to finalize the data for LIDARs. NDACC has a contract for NRT data. O₃ sondes of SHADOZ: NRT not possible due to the nature of data collection - research data archive, not an operational character. WOUDC: Some O₃ sondes level 0 had been paired with GTS data submissions for Total Ozone and UV forecasting. UV is NRT. NILU: some opportunities exists and delivers to ECMWF. There is no global NRT TOC streamlined contribution. Those are preliminary data based on NRT character and need for service. Need clear understanding of what is needed.

AI2019-11: Enrico Fucile to connect Tom Kralidis with people for NRT (Enrico Fucile, Nov 2019).

MPLNet/GALION to produce a few examples for WMD records for Lidar (Judd Welton, timeline to be announced; cf. **AI2019-4**).

AI2019-12: Collaborate with Gao Chen (Tallnet) to produce WMDR records for these networks for the GALION landing page and for GAWSIS/OSCAR (Judd Weldon, Gao Chen).

AI2019-13: Translate metadata formats, MetaDAL project, look into UMM-C model (Makhan Viridi, Tom Kralidis).

AI2019-14: Review WMD code tables (SHADOZ), deliver data to WOUDC, WOUDC to generate the WMDR records to reflect links to WOUDC as well as SHADOZ; same is true for NDACC (Debra Kollonige/Ryan Stauffer, Tom Kralidis, 2020).

AI2019-15: Find consensus on variable names, on the programme level, work with Makhan Viridi for representation of aircraft observations in WMDR (Judd Weldon, Marham Viridi)

Representation of uncertainty, particularly for aircraft data (ICARTT allows 1-2 lines to document this).

Enrico Fucile: Some duplication of efforts perceived; landscape is very fragmented; WIS and WIGOS overlap, which may or may not be useful. Metadata change with time, and that needs to be reflected.

Vocabularies

- Aerosol variables in GCOS/GAW
- Code list 7-06 on data levels (refer to EBAS, NASA)

AI2019-16 (all, November 19): Report progress on GAW Implementation Plan items (10 November) [mostly completed]

<i>Actions in the GAW Implementation Plan</i>	<i>Specific activities, contributors, timelines?</i>
A-DM-1. Establish and implement a federated data management infrastructure including GAW Data Centres, data centres of contributing networks, and GAWSIS that enables interoperable data discovery and access mechanisms.	Next ET-WDC physical meeting to derive work plan (late summer mtg., Q1/2018).
A-DM-2. Improve open access to data and comprehensive metadata including calibration histories of ground-based, aircraft and satellite observations for the primary GAW variables.	Review/confirm data policy. Private sector requirements may be at variance with fair-use policy. Calibration history is embedded in WIGOS metadata standard. Document calibrations (data providers, TT-WMD)
A-DM-3. Harmonize GAW data management activities with the WIGOS framework, in particular with regards to metadata documentation.	WMDs provide framework is implemented in GAWSIS. Interaction between data providers and archives needed (see also A-DM-1 activities).
A-DM-4. Develop and promote support of data archiving and analysis centres that address the needs of applications and service delivery.	Strengthen and expand capacity of existing infrastructures to address these needs. Users and archives need to interact to formulate requirements and specifications. Facilitate remote sessions annually between data archives and user communities (stakeholders) for improved interaction.

<i>Actions in the GAW Implementation Plan</i>	<i>Specific activities, contributors, timelines?</i>
A-DM-5. Ensure that data collected and archived by WMO/GAW WDCs and archives of contributing networks are of known quality, adequate for their intended use and documented comprehensively.	Work with WIGOS metadata standard documentation. Establish passability checks at data centres. Services like CAMS should feed back to the observation providers. Establish methodology for use of feedback to providers or quality issues. Archives make provision to accept quality flags.
A-DM-6. Promote delivery of those variables pertinent to air quality and forecasting in NRT, using WMO GTS/WIS as it evolves into an open, decentralized and node-oriented structure. Continue to seize opportunities to expand the NRT delivery services for GAW variables.	In Europe, CAMS is supporting and promoting NRT services. CAMS is engaging in contracts with ICOS, ACTRIS, GAW and EMEP. Satellite NRT delivery via direct broadcast could be expanded.
A-DM-7. Develop data submission and data use procedures with the inclusion of uncertainties with the GAW data products, making it possible to select and use data in accordance to the criteria set out by the RRR process.	Implement at GAW data centres where not yet employed. The WIGOS metadata standard supports this activity. (as soon as possible)
A-DM-8. Continue to make best efforts towards program-wide adoption of digital object identifiers (doi) for GAW datasets to facilitate proper recognition of the data contributors in scientific analyses and reports and it will also allow for better monitoring of the actual data use.	DOIs are finding acceptance in the community.

10. SUMMARY OF ACTION ITEMS

AI2019-1: Bring ancillary variable PBL height (and related variables) to the attention of SSC and discuss how they could fit into the GAW data management (Chair, November 2019).

AI2019-2: Consider WMDS codetable 7-06 (Level of data), cf. https://github.com/wmo-im/wmds/blob/master/tables_en/7-06.csv and create issues if necessary. (all, Dec 2019).

AI2019-3: All WDCs to (re-)establish/confirm metadata exchange with GAWSIS-OSCAR/Surface. Consult with MeteoSwiss and https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=5844 (Section 3.12) for guidance and present timeline. (all WDCs, 10 Nov 2019).

AI2019-4: Send example of metadata to be encoded in WMDR XML to MeteoSwiss. (Judd Welton, asap). Judd Welton will review information on WIGOS metadata and elements- variables, prepare BUFR metadata transfer to be available with data.

AI2019-5: Verify existing recommendation on licenses from TT-WMD, inform ET-WDC (Jörg Klausen, Nov 2019) and suggest additional codelist entries (all WDCs, Dec 2019).

AI2019-6: Gao Chen and Tom Kralidis will follow-up on DCIO/GEOMS exchange mechanisms and inform the next ET-WDC telco.

AI2019-7: Review of project/programme level of variables' names consistency. (Gao Chen and Tom Kralidis, **deadline?**)

AI2019-8: How to present metadata/ changing latitude, longitude, altitude for non-stationary platform for GCOS, WIGOS. NCAR experience to be looked at? (Gao Chen, Enrico Fucile?, **deadline?**)

AI2019-9: TT-WMD and TT-OD, together with OSCAR/Surface team at MeteoSwiss/WMO to draft a document on representation of uncertainties in WIGOS metadata. (TT-WMD, 2020).

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AI2019-15: Find consensus on variable names, on the programme level, work with Makhan Viridi for representation of aircraft observations in WMDR (Judd Weldon, Marham Viridi).

AI2019-16 (all, November 19): Report progress on GAW Implementation Plan items by (10 November) [set up Google Docs].

11. INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Role of identifiers and what to use for discoverability of data, FAIRfying, from discoverability to share, use, service

<https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/oai-pmh>

FAIR principle coretrustseal.org

Identifiers.org –Catalogue of Identifiers.

WMO new website:

<https://community.wmo.int/activity-areas>

<https://community.wmo.int/activity-areas/wigos>

<https://community.wmo.int/activity-areas/wmo-information-system-wis>

WIGOS Metadata Standard (WMO-No. 1192).

https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3653

http://www.wmo.int/schemas/wmdr/1.0RC6/documentation/WMDR_ModelAndSchemaGuide.pdf

Manual on Codes (WMO-No. 306), Volume I.3 - WMO Library

<https://etrp.wmo.int/course/view.php?id=146>

<https://codes.wmo.int/wmdr>

WMO Technical Regulations; WMO-No. 49, Volume I, Part I – WIGOS and the Manual on WIGOS

Link to GAWSIS and requirements

<https://gawsis.meteoswiss.ch/GAWSIS/#/>

Persistent identifiers for instruments

Home page of the RDA group working on instrument identifiers.

<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/persistent-identification-instruments-wg>

<http://identifiers.org/>

http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php/Attribute_Convention_for_Data_Discovery_1-3

<http://www.geoscienceontology.org/>

Using handle.net PIDs instead of DOI's? See <http://www.handle.net/> and

<https://eudat.eu/services/userdoc/pids-in-eudat>

UMM

<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/eosdis/science-system-description/eosdis-components/cmr/umm>

US EPA collections of "allowed" instruments: <https://www.epa.gov/measurements-modeling/collection-methods>,

one example (criteria air pollutants) https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-08/documents/designated_reference_and-equivalent_methods.pdf

<https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/missions/TOLNet/>

<https://www.ietf.org/>

<https://github.com/wmo-im/wmds>

Ted Habermann on FAIR metadata on the DataCite blog

<https://blog.datacite.org/metadig-recommendations-for-fair-datacite-metadata/>

DCIO and GEOMS

<https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/oai-pmh/>

<https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/geoms/>

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

BUFR	
Binary Universal Form for the Representation of meteorological data,	20
CMR	
Common Metadata Repository - https://earthdata.nasa.gov/eosdis/science-system-description/eosdis-components/cmr ,	44
DC	
Data Center,	3
DCIO	
Data Center Interoperability - https://evdc.esa.int/documentation/oai-pmh/ ,	42
DOI	
Digital Object Identifier,	30
ICAP	
International Cooperative for Aerosol Prediction - http://icap.atmos.und.edu/ ,	44
netCDF	
Network Common Data Form - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NetCDF ,	43
OPAG EPAC	
Open Programme Area Group on Environmental Pollution and Atmospheric Chemistry,	3
UMM	
Unified Metadata Model - https://earthdata.nasa.gov/eosdis/science-system-description/eosdis-components/cmr/umm ,	44

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Tuesday (09:00 – 17:00)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| Welcome by the Deputy Director for Research and Mission Science in NASA Langley Research Center (15') | Baize |
| practical arrangements (10') | Chen
Netcheva |
| 1. Introduction of participants (30') | All |
| - <i>Doc 1.1 – List of participants (to be completed during meeting)</i> | |
| 2. Report by chair ET-WDC, objectives of meeting, approval of agenda (15') | Klausen |
| - <i>Doc 2.1 – Report by chair</i> | |
| - <i>Doc 2.2 – Provisional agenda (this document)</i> | |
| 3. Relevant outcomes of WMO Cg-18 and EC-70 (20') | Netcheva |
| - <i>Doc 3.1 – Outcomes Cg-18 and EC</i> | |
| Coffee break (10:30-11:00) | |
| 4. Reports by GAW WDCs: Achievements, status and plans (20' each) | |
| - <i>Doc 4.1 WDCA</i> | Tørseth |
| - <i>Doc 4.2 WDCRG</i> | Tørseth |
| - <i>Doc 4.3 WDCGG</i> | Kinoshita |
| Lunch break (12:30-14:00) | |
| . Reports by WDCs (20' each) | |
| - <i>Doc 4.4 WOUDC</i> | Kralidis |
| - <i>Doc 4.5 WRDC</i> | Tsvetkov |
| - <i>Doc 4.6 WDCPC</i> | Lehmann |
| - <i>Doc 4.7 WDC-RSAT</i> | Meyer-Arnek |

Coffee break (15:30-16:00)

5. Contributing programmes, other data archives (120')

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| - <i>Doc 5.1 MPLNet</i> | Welton |
| - <i>Doc 5.2 SHADOZ</i> | Kollonige |
| - <i>Doc 5.3 GCW</i> | Godoy |
| - <i>Doc 5.4 (Other) Nasa data centres</i> | Virdi |
| - <i>Doc 5.5 EANET</i> | Sato |
| - <i>Doc 5.6 NDACC</i> | Chen for De Mazière |

Wednesday (09:00 – 18:00)

5. Contributing programmes, other data archives

- *Doc 5.7 ICOS*

6. The bigger picture: WMO data management and how GAW can/should contribute

- | | |
|--|---|
| - <i>Doc 6.1 Earth System Prediction: data for services</i> | Hov/Carmichael
(remote) |
| - <i>Doc 6.2 Introduction to WIS and WIGOS: organize data for services</i> | Fucile |
| - <i>Doc 6.3 Data and Metadata exchange in WMO – need for long-term archives, rapid delivery</i> | Fucile |
| - <i>Doc 6.4 Archiving and disseminating model data and products</i> | (?CAMS, DLR,
Vermeulen,
GDPFS,
FutureEarth?) |

Coffee break (10:30-11:00)

7. Workshop "Connecting the dots"

All

- *Review objectives of GAW Implementation Plan*
- *Identify common objectives*
- *Assess readiness to support operational and research needs*
- *Establish individual action items for 2020-2021*

Lunch break (12:30-14:00)

Workshop wrap-up

- *Present individual action items* All

Coffee break (15:00-15:30)

8. Controlled vocabularies

- *Doc 8.1 Variables according to WMDS* Klausen
- *Doc 8.2 Variables according to OSCAR/Space, Requirements* Klausen
- *Doc 8.3 Methods according to WMDS* Klausen
- *Doc 8.4 ESDS Atmospheric Composition Variable Standard Names Working Group Report* Chen

9. Way forward in Atmospheric Chemical Composition Data Management in support of research and services

- *Doc 9.1 Draft based on*
 - o NRT document
 - o GAW reports on data management (e.g. Summary of Kloten meeting, 2015)
 - o Big data essay (Hov et al., 2016; submitted to Executive Council - Sixty-Eighth Session (EC-68))
 - o GAW Implementation Plan itself
-