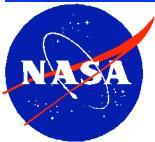


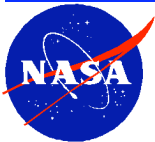
State of U.S. CCSP, IPCC, NASA Earth Science, CERES, NPP/NPOESS

**3rd CERES-II Science Team Meeting
May 3-5
GFDL, Princeton, NJ**



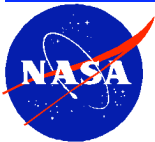
U. S. Climate Change Science Plan (CCSP)

- CCSP has formed an Observations Working Group with a Data Management sub-working group.
 - Chapters 12 and 13 of the CCSP Strategic Plan July, 2003 (V2)
- Fall, 2005 CCSP workshop may include a session on climate observation requirements and/or on climate prediction uncertainty: both have been proposed elements.
- Multi-agency report of workshop on satellite calibration requirements for climate data records published: NISTIR 7047 in March 2004. BAMS paper to appear in May, 2005 (Ohring et al.)
- So far, not much “new money” in CCSP. No real teeth in ability to fill gaps in the observing system



IPCC Assessment Report 4

- April, 2004 Meeting on Climate Sensitivity, Exeter, UKMO
 - Working Group Report on a new way to use Perturbed Physics Ensemble (PPEs) to attempt to infer more rigorous uncertainty in climate predictions
 - Not likely to directly impact AR4 (only published or accepted for publication results are allowed): requires publication in 2004/2005.
 - AR4 Chapter development underway
 - Wielicki a contributing author on Chapter 3 for changes in TOA fluxes
 - First inclusion of radiation budget data in observations of climate change
 - New ocean heat storage/ERBS/CERES net radiation likely to be included
 - GEWEX radiative flux assessment partially impacted by AR4.
 - Sections on both TOA fluxes as well as surface fluxes



NASA Earth Science

- NASA Reorganization as a result of Bush administration's Lunar and Mars exploration initiative
 - Major funding changes starting to happen: look like 10 to 30% reductions in Earth and Space Science.
 - Recent NRC report on NASA Earth Science Decadal Study concluded that the exploration initiative is having major negative impacts on earth science
 - Congress not yet convinced on exploration (FY06 budget will tell)
 - Space Science and Earth Science now merged as in 80s early 90s
 - Diaz is AA for Science, Asrar is his deputy
 - Don Anderson is Modeling lead, Hal Maring is Radiation Sciences
 - New NASA administrator (Michael Griffin from APL): physics/engineering
- FY05 Budget led to 10 to 20% reductions in overall earth science
 - Problems remain with transition to “full cost accounting” and difficult to compare past number to current numbers.
- Not clear when next ESSP competition will be
- CALIPSO/Cloudsat launch planned for Sept, 2005 (problem with French spacecraft for CALIPSO: solar panel motor lubrication issue).
- NASA Earth Science Roadmap: deliver to NRC Decadal Survey May 22, 2005. Exploration, Continuing Awareness, Maintaining Perspective



CERES Program

- 20% budget cuts taken in FY04: primarily staff reduction
- FY05 and FY06 plan is 5% further reduction for each year
- Full Cost Accounting changes are causing budget headaches
 - have not yet affected CERES program funding
 - main headaches are in fighting battles on how indirect costs are done (on-site contractors, off-site contractors, etc)
 - to date, full-cost does not equal true cost for overhead charges
 - even corporations have the same issue: new business always starts off losing money: if you only started businesses that profit from day one: you wouldn't start new business
 - bad fit to high risk research, but NASA has been mandated as the full-cost U.S gov guinea pig.
 - some benefit to force resolution of staffing skill mix issues.
- NASA Langley has also recently re-organized
 - Radiation Sciences Branch => Climate Science Branch (D. Young acting)
 - Atmospheric Sciences Competency => Science Directorate (L. Vann acting)
 - Eliminates old program offices
 - Overall, not a lot of change in how atmospheric sciences is done at LaRC

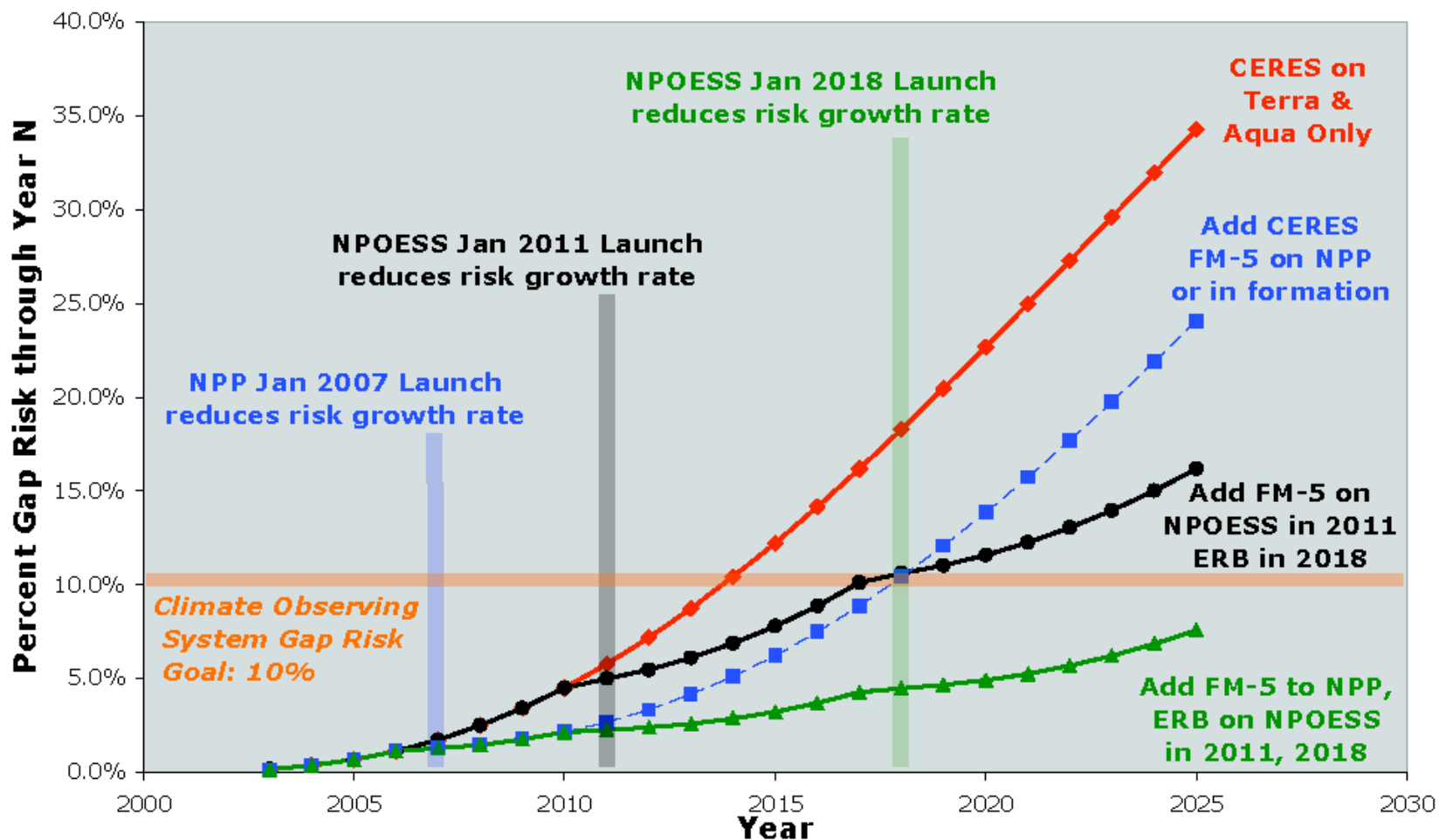


NPP and NPOESS

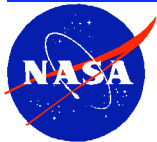
- CERES FM-5 is NOT on NPP gap filling mission (budget problems knocked us off for the second time)
- CERES has been working with NPOESS to estimate costs of transitioning CERES data product codes to NPOESS system
 - *either* process at NPOESS data centers for near real time use
 - *or* process at LaRC for near real time use
 - *in either case*, process at LaRC later for Climate Data Records
- NPOESS cost and schedule over-runs have been a problem (current biggest issue is the imager).
 - NPOESS has formally requested NASA HQ to provide the stored CERES FM-5 instrument for use on first NPOESS 1:30 LT satellite (~ 2011 launch)
 - NASA HQ has written a letter giving CERES FM-5 to NPOESS. Details TBD.
 - CERES has re-examined the radiation budget data gap risk
 - Gap risk moderately exceeds climate goals (NISTIR 7047) if Terra and Aqua data continue to be taken as long as viable: ~10% gap risk through 2015.
 - CERES has sent the gap analysis and suggested minimum improvements to FM-5 MAM, calibration, and characterization if used on NPOESS



Radiation Budget Gap Risk: Satellite Scenarios

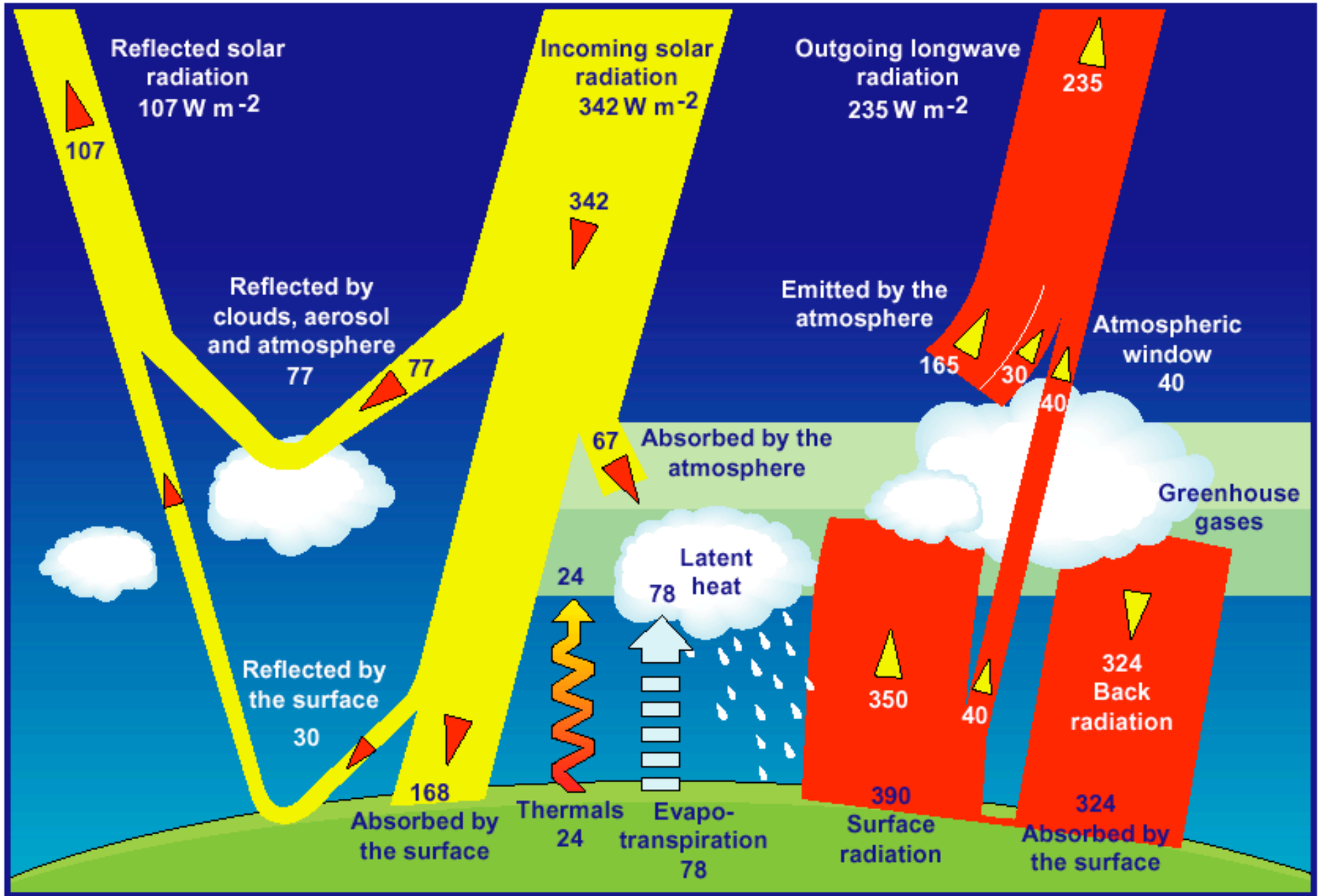


The 4 Slide Executive Summary



Climate System Energy Balance

Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System



CERES: Integrated Data for Radiation/Cloud/Aerosol

- 2 to 10 times ERBE accuracy: moving from 5 W/m^2 toward 1 W/m^2
- TOA, surface and atmosphere fluxes
- A radiative 4-D assimilation: integration of surface/cloud/aerosol/atmosphere constrained to TOA flux

Input Data

CERES Crosstrack Broadband
CERES Hemispheric Scan ADMs
MODIS Cloud/Aerosol/Snow&Ice
Microwave Sea-Ice
MATCH Aerosol Assimilation
GEOS 4-D Assimilation Weather
(fixed climate assimilation system)
Geostationary 3-hourly Cloud
Consistent Intercalibration

Output Data

ERBE-Like TOA Fluxes (20km fov, 2.5 deg grid)

CERES Instantaneous TOA/Sfc/Atmosphere Flux
- 20km field of view (SSF, CRS products)
- 1 degree grid (SFC, FSW products)
- Fluxes, cloud & aerosol properties

CERES Time Averaged TOA/Sfc/Atmosphere
- 3-hourly, daily, monthly
- 1 degree grid (SRBAVG, AVG, ZAVG products)
- Fluxes, cloud and aerosol properties

CERES Key Advances over ERBE

- Calibration and characterization improved by a factor of 2
- Field of view improved to 20km nadir for clear-sky
- Explicit VIRS/MODIS cloud/aerosol/sfc properties for each CERES fov
- Cloud property retrievals optimized for radiation budget/climate
- New Surface and Atmosphere Fluxes
- Factor of 2 to 10 improvement in TOA fluxes (new angular models)
- New polar cloud properties and radiative fluxes
- Improved clear-sky fluxes and cloud radiative forcing
- Use of geostationary to improve diurnal cycle accuracy
- Use of 4-D weather data and snow/ice maps to improve cloud retrieval.
- Independent instruments on Terra and Aqua (hemispheric, xtrack



CERES Data Product Schematic

